"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and warmer; light to fresh south winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,402. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TROOPS NOW PATROL TOWN OF SHENANDOAH

Martial Law Has Not Yet Been Proclaimed.

Miners Resent Presence of Militia and Call Upon Gov. Stone to Revoke Order—Wounded Strikers Arrested.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., July 31.—Twelve hundred State troops are encamped to-night on a hill overlooking Shenandoah. Down in the town, where rioters and policemen fought the bloody battle last night, all is quiet and the indications are that so long as the militia remains the peace of the community will not again be broken. The riot which caused the soldiers to be sent here came like a flash and was over almost as quickly as it had started, and since then there has not been a single case of violence reported. The tens of thousands of idle men and boys in this vicinity who had been gathering in large numbers and marching from place to place, did not repeat their demonstrations to-day and the authorities, consequently, had little or nothing to do.

The arrival of the citizen soldiery proved to be a great attraction for the large army of unemployed and hundreds of men and boys came to town to see the troops. The first companies to arrive came from St. Clair at 6:30 A. M., and from that hour up to 3 P. M., when the Governor's Troop of cavalry disembarked and galloped up the main street, Shenandoah presented a lively appearance. Most of the commands were on the ground by 10:30 o'clock. The companies that did not arrive until afternoon were delayed on the railroad, while the troop of cavalry was handicapped because of the shipping of their mounts.

Brig.-Gen. P. H. S. Gobin of the Third Brigade, in command of the troops here, and his staff were on the scene early. The camp is located on a very high hill just outside the town proper and commands a full view of the town. Within the camp lines are quartered two full regiments, the Eighth and Twelfth, two companies of the Fourth Regiment, and the troop of cavalry. Gen. Gobin expressed himself as highly pleased with the rapidity with which the camp was established. The commander and his staff are quartered at the Ferguson House, but it is the General's intention to get under canvas with his staff as soon as circumstances will permit.

Beyond the presence of a group of soldiers here and there on the principal street, Shenandoah does not show any evidence of having passed through a trying ordeal. The large number of persons who had been attracted to the place by the coming of the militia left during the afternoon, and to-night the town presents its normal appearance. The major portion of the population is made up of foreigners, and, as a rule, they kept close to their homes during the day. It is claimed by the citizens of the town that the foreign element was solely responsible for the trouble. Most of the curious persons gathered in the vicinity of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad station where the riot occurred. The station shows many bullet marks of the battle. A strong guard was placed around the station so that the crowd would not delay the soldiers as they left the trains and marched to the camping grounds.

NOT UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Contrary to popular belief, Shenandoah is not under martial law. The local authorities and the Sheriff of the county have not relinquished control of the town or county. They remain in as complete control of their respective affairs as they did before the troops reached here. The soldiers are merely in camp on the outside of the town. It was deemed advisable, however, by the Brigadier General to establish provost guards in certain parts of the town. Major Norman S. Farquhar of Pottsville is the provost marshal. So long as the situation remains as it is at present there is not any likelihood that the regimental companies will be scattered through the mining towns of Schuylkill County. It is the intention of Gen. Gobin to have the troops occupy their time by going through drills, target practice, and general camp routine.

Gen. Gobin spent a busy day informing himself of the situation throughout the county. He had a personal interview with Sheriff S. Rowland Beddall in the forenoon and a telephone conference with him in the afternoon. The General also received messages from various parts of the territory. In an interview to-night Gen. Gobin said:

"The general situation is very quiet. There were no incidents during the day worthy of note, except the arrival of 500 or 600 men on freight trains. It seems that a lot of the idle men for want of something better to do jump freight trains and ride from one town to another. They call such rides 'Johnny Mitchell excursions.'

"I have received dispatches from different parts of the county which tell of meetings, marches, attacks on individuals, violations of the law, and the refusal of local police authorities to enforce the law. Upon these dispatches I am not yet ready to act. What I will do depends largely upon what the Sheriff is going to do. We are here to give him support in his efforts to enforce the civil law. We were ordered here because of his inability to do so. The National Guard has no opinion to express as to the merits of the question agitated by either side to the controversy, as that is not within its province."

The mine workers are greatly incensed over the calling out of the troops. They assert that this action was entirely unwarranted and is an unjustifiable expense on the State. The strikers, through their officials, are making an effort to have the soldiers withdrawn. The first step in this direction was taken this afternoon, when the following telegram was sent from here to Gov. Stone:

We, the undersigned officials of the Ninth District of the Miners' Union, believe that the request made to you to send troops to Shenandoah was based upon exaggerations, and as we are confirmed in this belief we respectfully request you to send a personal representative into this town to investigate the conditions, and after such investigation believe that you will learn that the presence of the troops in this town is unnecessary and that the order should be revoked.

MILES DOUGHERTY,
TERRANCE GINLEY,
MARTIN POWASIS,
J. T. WILLIA,
T. J. RICHARDS.

It is said the mine workers' officials intend to circulate among the citizens of the town for signatures a petition calling upon the Governor to withdraw the troops.

MINERS' ACCOUNT OF TROUBLE.

Miles Dougherty, National Board member of the United Mine Workers, from this district, said to-night that Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddall, who is a nephew of the Sheriff of the county, and whos was escorting workmen along the street, which action led to the riot, was wholly responsible for the trouble. Mr. Dougherty said Beddall had no good reason to shoot, as no one was making an attack upon him. The firing of the revolver, he said, angered the crowd, which soon got beyond the control of the peacemakers. Beddall's brother, Joseph, who attempted to go to his rescue, was badly beaten by some one in the crowd, Mr. Dougherty said, because he was carrying several boxes of cartridges to his brother, Thomas.

It is not improbable that the strikers will call upon the county officers to fix the responsibility for the shooting of the Deputy Sheriff.

The district leaders of the Miners' Union held several conferences during the day, at which the situation was thoroughly gone over. Committeeman Dougherty made a full report to President Mitchell by telephone. This afternoon the Miners' Advisory Board of this vicinity, which includes the officers of the several local unions in this region, held a secret meeting, at which plans were devised to prevent any intended breaks in the ranks of the strikers. One of the things decided upon was to hold frequent meetings of strikers and have them addressed by the various district leaders. There was a large mass meeting of foreigners held here this afternoon, in which Lithuanians, Hungarians, and Poles took part. Half a dozen speeches were made. General indignation was expressed by all of the speakers against the bringing of the troops to Shenandoah.

Joseph Beddall, who was clubbed by the mob while going to the assistance of his brother, the besieged deputy sheriff, died shortly after 10 o'clock to-night. He was a nephew of S. R. Beddall, the Sheriff of the county. He was thirty-five years of age, and was a member of the Beddall-Taggart Company, wholesale and retail hardware dealers of this city.

Of the twenty or more other persons who were beaten with clubs or struck by bullets during last night's rioting, few definite reports are to be had as most of them are keeping under cover. The four policemen who were shot and the strikers who were also hit by bullets will recover. Most of the wounded strikers claim they were merely onlookers.

The District Attorney and the Sheriff are prosecuting an investigation, with a view of placing under arrest all those who participated in the riot. Several of the wounded strikers called at the Miners' Hospital to-day to have slight injuries dressed, and after the doctors got through with them they were arrested and taken to the Pottsville jail.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL MAKES A STATEMENT.

Declares Against Violations of Law, and Says Miners Have Been Repeatedly Warned.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 31.—President Mitchell to-day issued the following statement:

"While I am not informed of the causes of the regrettable occurrences at Shenandoah, and consequently not in a position to say whether the miners or the deputies are responsible for it, I am, nevertheless, much grieved to learn that there has been a serious violation of the law. I have repeatedly warned the miners that the person who violated the law was the worst enemy the strikers could have, and I have directed our local officers and committee to be constantly on the alert for any breach of the peace.

"Our efforts in this direction will be redoubled and I trust that judgment will be withheld until the responsibility of the trouble at Shenandoah has been properly located."

President Mitchell at 10 A. M. received an official communication from the district headquarters of the United Mine Workers at Shamokin, which states that the situation at Shenandoah is not as bad as painted.

STRIKE DECREASES EARNINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—In a letter accompanying the reports of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Companies, made to the State Railroad Commisaion for the quarter ended June 30, 1902, General Auditor Post says: "The decrease in gross earnings is due to the coal strike."

The increase in the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York expenses is due to new rolling stock, i. e., two locomotives and fifty-three box cars, as well as extraordinary renewals of buildings and roadway.

The figures in the reports for June 30 this year compared with those of a year ago make this showing:

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN LESSEE.

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$1,563,729	$2,040,683
Operating expenses	1,087,845	1,097,172
Net earnings	$473,884	$943,511
Fixed charges	015,862	618,459
Deficit for quarter	$139,978	
Net income for quarter		$325,052
Net income for year	1,268,930	1,007,382

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW YORK.

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$228,709	$268,080
Operating expenses	212,747	136,176
Net earnings	$26,022	$161,904
Fixed charges	46,405	44,905
Deficit for quarter	$20,383	
Net income for quarter		$116,999
Net income for year	178,385	260,788

These are the first coal-carrying roads to report for the June quarter.

PLANS FOR OPENING MINES.

Now that protection will be given at the anthracite mines to strikers who want to return to work, there was a general curiosity to know yesterday when an attempt is to be made to break the strike, it having been said that many of the strikers would go back to work if a guarantee of protection could be given.

Vice President Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company said yesterday that the operators had their plans laid for operating the mines.

"If people think we have not been active enough, they are mistaken," he said. "We have been losing no time."

A statement, of which the following is the substance, was issued on behalf of the company:

"Under the State law of Pennsylvania every miner must have a certificate and have two years' experience. The inspectors who grant the certificates are members of the United Mine Workers. While it is true that many of the miners want to return to work, it is equally true that many of them did not want to strike when the strike was declared, yet they struck. The leaders of the strike are bringing every possible pressure to bear on these certificated miners to get them to remain out, and we are doing our best to get them to return. When the time is ripe, and that won't be very long, we will put our plan of reopening the collieries into operation."

Vice President Kerr of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said that coal would be mined by Sept. 1 at the latest. Independent operators predicted that the strike would not last many weeks longer.

$50.00 to California
and return from Chicago, August 2d to 10th, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. The electric-lighted "Overland Limited" provides the best of everything.
Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal, "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

BIG BLOW TO THE MAFIA

Result of the Trial at Bologna Causes Surprise.

It Will Increase the Prestige of Italian Justice—Some Witnesses Intimidated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that the verdict at the Mafia trial at Bologna deals a tremendous blow at the Mafia, high and low, and will greatly increase the prestige of Italian justice in the public eye.

The verdict and sentences are surprising, says the correspondent, in view of the shuffling of intimidated witnesses and the testimony in favor of Palizzolo given by Sicilian magnates. But any one watching the proceedings could judge what impression the attitude of Palizzolo and his family and counsel must have produced on the minds of the jury.

The correspondent says the verdict seems to have been based on a general impression rather than on any special incident. But the conviction is irresistible that broad justice has been done courageously.

A bare majority of the jury found that Palizzolo and Trapani were guilty of the murder of Signor Micell, five jurymen being in the minority. The proportion of those who voted in favor of a conviction in the Notarbartolo case is unknown.

The trial before the Assize Court at Bologna, which had been going on for some time, of Trapani, Fontana, and Palizzolo, the last named an ex-Deputy from Palermo, on charges of murder, was concluded on Wednesday.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Trapani and Palizzolo for the murder of Signor Micell and against Fontana and Palizzolo for the murder of Signor Notarbartolo.

Sentences of thirty years' imprisonment were imposed upon the three men, who are all members of the Mafia.

Palizzolo was accused of having, as the head of the Mafia, procured the murder of Signor Micell and Signor Notarbartolo. The latter, who was an ex-Mayor of Palermo and an ex-Director of the Bank of Sicily, was robbed and killed in a railroad car near Palermo in December, 1892.

The proceedings against Palizzolo were considered particularly important, being regarded as the cornerstone of the efforts of the Italian Government to overthrow the Sicilian Mafia.

Bologna was chosen as the place of trial in order that witnesses and Judges might not be intimidated by the Mafia.

ATHENS STUDENTS' DEMAND.

They Issue a Manifesto Calling for the Suppression of Certain Theatrical Performances.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says that the students of the university, encouraged by the success of their efforts on behalf of the inviolability of the Gospel text, have entered on the defense of public morality, and have issued a manifesto demanding the suppression of certain theatrical performances.

The correspondent suggests that the abolition of brigandage would be more efficient, and that the watering of the streets would have more beneficial results.

THE HERMES OF CYTHERA.

M. Andre Receives 20,000f. for Restoring the Bronze Figure Found in the Sea Off Cerigo Last Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—M. André, the French artist, says the Athens correspondent of The Times, receives 20,000 francs for restoring the Hermes of Cythera.

Had the year 1901 not been already famous in the annals of archaeology for the discoveries in Crete, it would always be remembered owing to the finding of the bronzes at Cerigo (Cythera.)

The great bronze Hermes that was found in the sea off Cerigo was not perfect, and as it was also in fragments it needed most careful restoration. Dr. Charles Waldstein pronounces the figure to be in work by Praxiteles or of his school, and he and other experts declare that it is undoubtedly the finest Greek bronze yet discovered.

At the same time was found a marble figure of a wrestler—strikingly like a Partnenon metope now destroyed, but known through a drawing by Jacques Carrey—in workmanship of the Rhodian or Pergamene school, and Lysippan in type.

COL. PICQUART GETS DAMAGES.

The Echo de Paris Must Pay Him 20,000f. for Libel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says 20,000f. damages have been awarded to Col. Picquart for a libel published in the Echo de Paris. Joseph Reinach obtained the 1f. nominal damages which he claimed.

Both judgments are to be advertised at the defendant's expense.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 31.—The Civil Tribunal has condemned the Echo de Paris, the Nationalist organ, to pay Col. Picquart 20,000f. damages for libel.

The charge against the paper grew out of certain statements printed by it concerning Col. Picquart's actions in the Dreyfus affair.

The Pennsylvania Special.
Only 20 hours between New York and Chicago. Dining car, barber shop, and luxurious conveniences.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

MR. SCHWAB SEEKS REST.

He Declares that He Feels Better—He Goes to Loretta, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—President Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, passed through here to-day on his way from Atlantic City to Loretta, Pa., where he will enjoy a period of absolute rest. He was travelling in his private car "Loretta" and was accompanied by his wife and a few relatives.

Just before the train drew out of Broad street station Mr. Schwab left the car for a short walk on the platform. He was helped down the car steps by a friend. His face was pale from his illness, and he leaned heavily on a cane.

"I am feeling better," he said to a reporter. "I want to get away to Loretta and rest."

CHICAGO AIRSHIP SYNDICATE.

Dr. Drake, the Inventor of a Machine, Sending Numerous Telegrams to John W. Gates for Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There is trouble over the Drake-Lambert airship deal announced last week, as Dr. E. L. Drake of Winchester, Tenn., inventor of the flying machine, wants his money. When Dr. Drake's proposition was turned over to John A. Drake by John W. Gates, a "syndicate" was formed to float the scheme, capital $3,000,000, paid in $500. It was a result of Summer dullness in the stock market and time hanging heavily on the hands of the Gates-Drake crowd.

When Dr. Drake read of the syndicate's formation he refused to take it as a joke and wired Gates:

"Thanks for accepting plans. Please send money soon as possible."

Receiving no answer, he sent this message:

"Newspapers say you accept. When will you send money?"

Still no answer. To-day this message came:

"Must have money at once. Shall I come to Chicago?"

In the meantime Drake and Gates have gone to Saratoga to the races and have placed full power to act with Orson C. Wells, stock manager for Harris, Gates & Co.

THE NILE DAM FINISHED.

Last Coping Stone Was Laid on Wednesday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times announces that the last coping stone of the Nile dam at Assouan was laid on Wednesday.

The Nile Reservoir, for which the great dams at Assouan and Assouit have been constructed, will enable wide tracts of land to bear two crops a year instead of one, will bring waste districts into tillage, and will greatly increase the area of sugar cultivation. The reservoir will supply 1,000,000,000 cubic meters of water annually.

The dam at Assouan is 1½ miles long. It is pierced by 180 openings, 23 feet side and 7 feet wide, which have steel sluice gates.

The news that the Nile Reservoir was to be begun was contained in an announcement on Feb. 20, 1898, to the effect that the Khedive in Council had approved a contract with John Aird & Co. which settled the much debated question. Sir John Aird, Bart., is the Mayor of Paddington, and when Lord Kitchener arrived in London a few days ago he asked Sir John, who presented an address of welcome to him, how the work at Assouan was progressing.

The contract called for the completion of the two dams in five years from July 1, 1898, and the contractors agreed to accept payments by annual installments of £180,000, beginning on the completion of the dams and extending over thirty years—a total of £4,860,000. Sir Benjamin Baker is the chief engineer of the scheme.

Work was begun immediately after the contract had been signed, and about a year ago it was stated that progress had been so much more rapid than had been expected that there was reason to believe that the undertaking would be completed six months earlier than was originally thought possible.

Continuous employment on the Assouan dam has been given for the last eighteen months to 16,000 operatives, 99 per cent. of whom are Egyptians.

The entire works at Assouan will be finished, in Sir John Aird's opinion, by the end of the year.

SAMUEL K. NESTER ILL.

Geneva (N. Y.) Millionaire Suffering from Nervous Prostration.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 31.—Word was received by telegraph here to-day that Samuel K. Nester, the millionaire maltster, of this city, was seriously ill in the Manhattan Hotel in New York. His family was notified, and his wife requested to come to him at once. She left by the first train, accompanied by the family physician, Dr. G. B. Young. It was reported that Mr. Nester was ill with nervous prostration. Mr. Nester had not been well, and for some time was feared to be on the verge of collapse, but he insisted on keeping at his business and managing his vast interests. He had said, however, that he would soon try to take a six months' rest and a trip to Europe, and he had been lately working with this in view.

Mr. Nester is the wealthiest resident of this city, his wealth being estimated between one and two millions, all of which he accumulated by his own efforts. He has large malthouses here and in Buffalo, Chicago, and other places, and has always insisted on managing himself the details of his large interests. He is also a very large property owner, being the owner of two hotels here, one bearing his name. He owns also a number of business blocks and farms, as well as extensive farming lands in the West. He is frequently away from home, going constantly to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, and other places where he has interests, and it was feared that he might be taken ill on some of these trips unless he soon relinquished some of his business cares.

When inquiries were made at the Manhattan last night for Samuel K. Nester he could not be seen. It was ascertained that Mrs. Nester and her children had been sent for.

William Clark's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—The body of William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer who died in Scotland several weeks ago, was conveyed from his private yacht, Cherokee, at Communipaw to his late residence in Mount Prospect Avenue late this afternoon. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Tuesday from the North Reformed Church.

Sunday at Lake Hopatcong.
Special excursion to Lake Hopatcong, via New Jersey Central; train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.; tickets, $1.00.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

BIG REALTY MERGER PLANS DEVELOPED

Scope of the Combination Broader Than Expected.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company's Part in the Deal—The Financial Interests United.

The merger of large real estate and building interests, which had been foreshadowed for a fortnight or more, was formally announced late yesterday afternoon. It proved to be more extensive and far-reaching than any of the preliminary stories indicated. The companies directly affected are the George A. Fuller Company and its successor, the United States Realty and Construction Company; the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, the New York Realty Corporation, the Alliance Realty Company, and the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. Associated in the series of transactions are the Mutual Life Insurance Company and financial interests representing the United States Steel Corporation, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the National City Bank, the Central Trust Company, the Illinois Trust Company, and other banking and monetary concerns.

In point of capitalization, the new United States Realty and Construction Company takes the first place among the corporations directly affected. This company will, as announced, begin operations, not only in this city, but all over the country, with a capital of $60,000,000, divided equally between common and preferred stock. It will take over all the real estate, contracts, and other property of the George A. Fuller Company, and also all the real estate and other assets of the Alliance Realty and New York Realty Corporations, as well as the real estate interests of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.

TERMS OF EXCHANGE OF STOCK.

For each 100 shares of the preferred stock of the present Fuller Company there will be given 110 shares of the new preferred stock and 50 shares of the common. Each 100 shares of Fuller common will receive 45 shares of the new preferred and 75 of the common. One hundred shares of Alliance Realty Company's stock will receive 125 shares of the new preferred and 110 shares of the new common. The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company will be paid in preferred and common stock for the appraised value of its holdings. Pending formal notification of its stockholders, the basis upon which the New York Realty Corporation will be taken over will not be disclosed.

Cash to the amount of $11,000,000 will be put into the treasury of the new company, and this amount has already been subscribed largely by Charles M. Schwab and his associates and by interests connected with the Mutual and Equitable Life Insurance Companies, the National City Bank, the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, and the McVickar Realty Trust Company.

The Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company will retain its identity, and that institution, in abandoning its real estate business and entering upon the feld of finance exclusively, will largely increase its resources. At a meeting of the Directors held yesterday an increase of $1,000,000 in the company's capital was authorized. This increase will be sold on a basis of $600 per share, yielding $6,000,000, of which amount $1,000,000 will be added to the capital, as such, and $5,000,000 to the surplus.

The company's capital will then be $2,000,000, and its surplus $8,000,000, or a total of $10,000,000 actual assets. Of this increased capital 20 per cent. will go to the present stockholders, and the balance to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as a company, and to interests connected with the United States Realty and Construction Company, the National City Bank, and the Central Trust Company.

Frederic Cromwell and George G. Haven of the Mutual Life Insurance Company will enter the Directorate of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, and if the Equitable shall subscribe to the new issue of stock, which is highly probable, it will be represented by James H. Hyde and William H. McIntyre. With the proposed increase the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company will be the third largest institution of its class in the city in point of capital and surplus, being outranked by only the Central and United States Trust Companies.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, in which the life insurance companies mentioned, as well as the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, are already interested, will increase its capital by the issuance of $1,000,000 par value of new stock, which will be sold at $500 per share, yielding $4,500,000, which, added to the company's present capital and surplus, aggregating about $3,000,000, will give it actual resources of over $8,000,000.

This increase has already been authorized by the Directors, and the new stock will be taken by the Mutual and Equitable Life Insurance companies, the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, the United States Realty and Construction Company, and some important Brooklyn interests, one object in securing additional capital being to increase the scope of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company's business in Brooklyn.

This marks the second increase in the capital of this company in a little more than a year. In April of last year the Equitable Life and Central Realty, Bond and Trust Companies and the National City Bank took 70 per cent. of an issue of $1,000,000 worth of stock, and since then it is stated, the title company's business has more than doubled. It is asserted, in view of business now in sight, that a similar result will follow the present increase of capital.

THE INTERESTS UNITED.

As showing the union of interests that has been effected by these combinations the best evidence is afforded by the names of those who will compose the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Construction Company. The Executive Committee of the board will be made up of

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank.
Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation.
Harry S. Black, President of the George A. Fuller Company.
Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling, Vice Presidents of the New York Realty Corporation.
Henry Morgenthau and Hugh J. Grant, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company.

Besides the members of this committee, the Board of Directors will have the following members:

James H. Hyde and William H. McIntyre of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.
James Speyer, the banker.
Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co.
A. D. Juilliard and G. G. Haven of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Bradish Johnson, President of the New York Realty Corporation.
Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company.
John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust Company.
Henry Budge of Hallgarten & Co.
George C. Clark of Clark, Dodge & Co.
S. P. McConnell, Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company.
B. Aymar Sands, Director of the New York Realty Corporation.
Charles Francis Adams, second, and Henry L. Higginson, Directors of the Alliance Realty Company and representing large Boston interests.

It is understood that this board, now numbering twenty-three, will be increased to thirty, and that representatives of Baltimore and Philadelphia capital will be among those chosen.

WHAT MR. MORGENTHAU SAYS.

As to the plans of the new realty and construction company none of its promoters would speak in detail yesterday.

"We have simply effected a union of interests," said Mr. Morgenthau, "which, it would seem evident, must bring about more successful results than have yet been accomplished and a union which, we believe, is better fitted to handle the problems of real estate and construction as they exist in this city to-day. There is no idea of monopoly in the new company.

"It has been created simply because there seems to be a field for it, in large measure a new field, which will not ncroach upon established methods of real estate trading. The introduction of large amounts of new capital into great real estate enterprises cannot fail to benefit the entire real estate market, and in this respect, if in no other, I think that the effect of the new company will be wholly beneficial."

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, which will act as the financial agent for the various corporations in the combination, is one of the youngest institutions of the kind in the city. It began business in the latter part of 1899. Last year its profits were more than 100 per cent. on its capital, and the earnings thus far this year show a rate almost doubling that. Its stock has been selling during the past few days at 845, a record price for a company doing business for so short a period.

The formation of the company, its plan of operations, and its success are attributed to its President, Henry Morgenthau. He had been known for several years as a shrewd, far-seeing real estate operator and attracted public notice by the great success of his auction sale of the Morton-Bliss tract on Washington Heights in 1901, and in numerous subsequent real estate transactions.

Three years ago, foreseeing the trend of events, and the need of large capital in future realty dealings in this city, he interested a number of financiers in this direction. The result was the formation of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, under aspecial charter of wide and varied powers. Mr. Morgenthau personally attended to a number of noted operations, which directed public attention to the fact that a new and strong factor had been created in real estate dealings in this city. He has also been the principal in the transactions which led up to the present combination.

The New York Realty Corporation, which is another name for Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling, has also made a marked record. The two persons mentioned have been a power for some years in the real estate field in this city by reason of their foresight and remarkable judgment of values. They have been associated with Mr. Morgenthau in several notable operations.

SENATOR HANNA TO MEDIATE.

He Will Try to Effect a Settlement of the Strike of the Lake Tug Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Senator Hanna is trying to settle the long-drawn-out strike of the lake tugmen, which started early last Spring. He is working with President Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Union, with which the tugmen are now affiliated. Both the Senator and Keefe are members of the Civic Federation, formed to prevent or settle labor troubles.

President Keefe called on Senator Hanna and asked him to assist in getting the employers and employes together. He said he would be responsible for the tugmen if Mr. Hanna could handle the trust people. The Senator consented to do what he could, although he would not guarantee results.

Without the assistance of Senator Hanna an attempt had been made to-day to adjust the labor trouble, but it failed.

PACKING COMPANY DEAL.

The Hammond Plants Acquired by the Armours for $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—The sale of the controlling interest of the G. H. Hammond Company and the Hammond Packing Company to Armour & Co., or individual members of the Armour firm, is now practically completed. To-day the leading stockholders in the Hammond company were in conference, and it is believed the deal was formally closed. The plants of the Hammond company at Hammond, Ind., will close on Saturday for an inventory, and changes in the office force there already have begun.

The price paid for the property is not known, but the amount involved is said to be close to $5,000,000. The new Hammond Building now under way at the Union Stock Yards will be completed immediately. It is believed that the plant at Hammond will be abandoned.

The G. H. Hammond Company has outstanding $3,000,000 capital stock, ($4,000,000 being authorized,) and $1,500,000 in 6 per cent. bonds. The Hammond Packing Company has a capital stock of $1,000,000. Both companies have plants in Hammond, Ind., St. Joseph, Mo., and South Omaha, Neb. The South Omaha plant is not running at present, and the plant at Hammond has been crippled by fire.

The plant at Hammond, crippled as it is, has a capacity of 1,100 cattle, 1,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep daily. It has a weekly pay roll of $20,000.

WOMAN FASTS FORTY DAYS.

Mrs. Jennie Jenkins Performs Feat to Reduce Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 31.—The medical fraternity of this State is greatly interested in a forty-day fast by Mrs. Jennie Jenkins of Olympia. Dr. H. S. Strickland verifies the report of the fast. Mrs. Jenkins went to Olympia from Kamliche to secure medical relief from her burden of flesh, her weight being 300 pounds.

Her physician, Dr. Strickland, advised her to abstain wholly from food, and May 31 she took her last meal before the beginning of her fast. She ate absolutely nothing for forty days, and at the end of that time she had lost fifty pounds and was much improved in health.

IRISH LANDLORDS' UNION.

A United League Branch Calls It a "Hideous Conspiracy."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that the Nenagh (County Tipperary) branch of the United Irish League has adopted a resolution condemning the "hideous conspiracy of the landlords of Ireland in forming a trust for the suppression of the national organisation of the country."

The resolution also condemns the Privy Councillors, who, it says, "have lent themselves to such vile and contemptible methods of trying to suppress the United Irish League." The resolution promises that the Privy Councillors will have more to contend with than they anticipate.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

20—New York to Chicago—Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special saves four hours and offers unsurpassed service.—Adv.

Cool, Comfortable, Charming. Trips by Hudson River Day Line. Good music. Grand scenery.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CALIFORNIA

Buildings Razed in Los Alamos and People Panic-Stricken.

Every Brick Structure in Town Either Demolished or Seriously Damaged—No Loss of Life Reported—Great Gaps in the Earth.

LOS ALAMOS, Cal., July 31.—Another severe earthquake shock was felt here at 7:30 to-night. It was almost as heavy as that of early this morning. There is now a reign of terror prevailing here. A slight shock was felt in San Barbara and Santa Maria at the same time. The most severe earthquake in the history of this place occurred at 1:20 this morning. It is not possible as yet to estimate the damage, but it is very heavy. No lives are known to have been lost, though there were many narrow escapes. Every brick building in the town was destroyed or badly wrecked. In nearly every house windows were broken. The Presbyterian Church, a large and handsome brick structure, was razed to the ground. A similar fate befell the general store of W. S. Wickenben, also a brick building.

The shock seems to have had a spiral motion. Goods were hurled from shelves of stores and piled in the middle of the rooms. Even such heavy articles at desks were thrown about. Not a chimney is left standing in the town. All brick walls are badly damaged, but frame structures generally escaped serious injury. In the drug store not a single bottle escaped, and Kohn's saloon was flooded with liquor from broken bottles.

The whole town was aroused, and people fled from their homes to the streets in panic. There have been several light shocks since July 27, when the first heavy shock occurred, but that of this morning exceeded in violence anything yet experienced. It lasted thirty seconds and threw people from their beds.

Los Alamos is a town of about 600 inhabitants in Santa Barbara County.

The people are terror-stricken and are fleeing from their homes to places of safety. Since Sunday night it is estimated seventy-five distinct shocks have been felt. Three distinct shocks were recorded between 7:25 and 7:30 o'clock this morning, the last one being the most severe. The last shock was at 10:26.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California was communicated with by telephone and advised the people to quit the town as soon as possible. He also advised that the doors of residences and places of business be left open, so that those indoors might escape to the streets without delay in the event of further disturbances. The advice of President Wheeler was communicated to the people at once, and his suggestion to keep all doors open was immediately acted upon.

It is impossible to estimate the financial loss at this time with any degree of accuracy. The Western Union Oil Company is the heaviest loser, two of its immense storage tanks being demolished, releasing thousands of gallons of oil.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 31.—A stretch of territory in the upper portion of Santa Barbara County, which are situated at Lompoc, Santa Ynez, Ballard, Los Alamos and other smaller towns, was again visited by an earthquake early this morning. Much the heaviest of the shocks was reported from Los Alamos, where heavy damage was caused and where the inhabitants fled for their lives.

Other reports of damage are coming in, but thus far there is no loss of life nor serious injury to any one.

Telephonic communication with the district is interrupted this morning. A slight shock was felt at Santa Barbara.

Many families have left Los Alamos, going to Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, Lompoc, and Santa Barbara. The latest reports indicate that the damage was confined to the immediate vicinity of Los Alamos. Capt. Harris estimates the loss to buildings and contents in Los Alamos at about $50,000.

A peculiarity of the disturbances in this limited area affected. Only two of the more severe shocks were felt in Santa Barbara and did absolutely no damage in this city. For this reason there is no alarm here.

LOMPOC, Cal., July 31.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here last night, two of the shocks being very severe, lasting over half a minute each.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Master of Transportation Richards of the Southern Pacific to-day stated that the seismic disturbances in Santa Barbara County had not destroyed any railroad property and that the tracks of his company were intact, all trains running on schedule time.

Los Alamos is the centre of a large oil producing territory. It is situated in the Los Alamos Valley, one of the most productive valleys in the State, wheat, olives, and citrus fruits being produced in abundance.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, July 31.—A strip of country fifteen miles long by four miles wide, rent with gaping fissures and dotted with hills and knolls that sprung up during the night as if by magic, a village in ruins and hundreds of people fleeing for their lives, are the results of last night's seismic disturbance in the valley of Los Alamos.

During the last four days this section of the country has been shaken by a series of earthquakes that is without precedent in the history of tradition of the Pacific Coast. The shock which did the most damage and caused the panic took place at 1:20 this morning. It is not possible as yet to estimate the damage, but it is very heavy. No lives are known to have been lost, though there were many narrow escapes. Every brick building in the town was destroyed or badly wrecked. In nearly every house windows were broken. The Presbyterian Church, a large and handsome brick structure, was razed to the ground. A similar fate befell the general store of W. S. Wickenben, also a brick building.

THE KING'S CONVALESCENCE.

His Majesty Is Now Able to Walk the Entire Length of the Pavilion Deck of the Yacht.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 31.—To-day's bulletin on the condition of King Edward is as follows:

"His Majesty has made rapid progress since Monday last. His general condition continues all that could be desired. The wound is clos

TRANSIT FACILITIES DISCUSSED BY MR. LOW

Suggestions Concerning All of the East River Bridges.

MOVING PLATFORMS DISLIKED

Suspended Structure of Brooklyn Bridge Should Be Rebuilt — Park Avenue Improvement — Electricity for Steam in Tunnel — West Side Railroad.

Mayor Low's public talk yesterday, the fourth of the series, related to the transit facilities of Greater New York. He favored the rebuilding of the superstructure of the Brooklyn Bridge, and disapproved of the use of moving platforms, as suggested by Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal. He declared that all bridges should be treated as railroad thoroughfares. He advocated the early completion of the plans for a subway on the east side of Manhattan, and told in detail of the offer of the New York Central Railroad to improve its terminal facilities and the Park Avenue Tunnel. Following is Mayor Low's statement in full:

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

"It has been the usual custom for American cities in the matter of railroad franchises to wait until somebody wanted to do something, and then the city has been content to say yes or no. It has long been my contention that a city ought to be able to say what it wanted to have done, and then to ascertain what somebody would do it for; in other words, that the city should be able to take the initiative. This the City of New York has done in the case of both the subway franchises. It is not the least of the many advantages that this city owes to the rapid transit act that this act has gradually been developed by successive amendment up to the point that the city can take the initiative in laying out routes and in preparing railroad franchises, both overhead and underground, as it pleases.

"It is timely now to consider what the City of New York wants in the near future in the way of development of its transportation facilities by rail. I propose to discuss that question as it relates to Manhattan Island under three heads—interborough communication between Manhattan Island and Long Island, communication with Manhattan Island from the north, and the improvement of the city's commercial facilities in connection with the development of the water front of Manhattan Island. I am aware that this does not exhaust the subject, but it is enough for the present.

Interborough Communication.

"When the Brooklyn Bridge was designed it was intended, from the railroad point of view, to be a bridge with shuttle trains passing to and fro upon it. In the process of time, it has become a railroad thoroughfare; wholly so as to trolley cars, partly so as to the bridge railroad proper. One need not be a prophet to be able to foresee that its destiny is to become, from this point of view, wholly a thoroughfare. Two conclusions flow from this situation—first, that the suspended structure of the Brooklyn Bridge should be rebuilt as soon as possible, to adapt it to the largest possible use as a railroad thoroughfare; second, that all the other East River bridges must be treated as railroad thoroughfares—that is to say, they must not only arrive, they must lead somewhere.

"These conclusions may be briefly amplified. There are certainly very few, if any, railroad bridges in the country twenty years old that have not been rebuilt, at least once, in that interval, and, in some instances, twice, to adapt them to the demands of modern use. The towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the cables and anchorages of it, are equal to any demands that may be made upon them, but the suspended structure cannot do any more than it is doing now. Were this suspended structure to be rebuilt to comply with modern conditions, six-car trains could be run instead of four-car trains; in other words, the train capacity of the bridge could be increased 50 per cent. I believe this work can go forward without interfering with the use of the bridge. It ought to be planned for at once, and put under contract as early as possible. The estimated cost is $2,000,000. With this work completed, we should have a modern railroad bridge instead of one twenty years old.

"But, as I stated, a railroad thoroughfare not only ought to arrive, it ought to lead somewhere. Now, where in Manhattan should these East River bridges lead? The Brooklyn Bridge, incontestably, ought to lead south to the financial districts, and across the city to the Hudson River ferries; and also north, via Centre Street and other streets, to the Williamsburg Bridge. This would enable it to place Brooklyn in touch with a large district of Manhattan and with the New Jersey ferries. The southern connection can wait, but I think it will come. In the meanwhile, the northern connection is immediately important, because it will not only increase the value of the Brooklyn Bridge, but it will also bring the Williamsburg Bridge, (which ought to be open by October, 1903,) in touch with the City Hall, thus making that bridge, in its turn, a railroad thoroughfare. The same connection will, of course, until the two bridges, and it seems to me possible, should it be thought desirable, that, if the northern connection should one day be built for the Brooklyn Bridge, trains from the Williamsburg Bridge could also make use of it.

"The Manhattan Bridge runs from a point near the junction of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn to the neighborhood of Canal Street and the Bowery. The railroad of this bridge ought to be carried across the city in such a way as to give contact with the west side elevated roads, as well as with those upon the east side. The Blackwell's Island Bridge should be brought into immediate communication with the City Hall.

SUBWAY BETWEEN BRIDGES.

"The connection between the Brooklyn Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge should be made underground, if the detailed studies show it to be practicable, as proposed by Mr. Parsons in his recent report. The railroad outlet for the Manhattan Bridge must be either underground or by elevated road, as further study may dictate; for Canal Street is a broad thoroughfare, entirely given up to business. So far as the Blackwell's Island Bridge is concerned, this bridge terminates at Second Avenue, so that it could easily be connected with the Second Avenue Railroad, and that road should be brought to the City Hall.

"It is clear that the natural agent for using the Blackwell's Island bridge as a railroad thoroughfare is the Manhattan Railroad Company, and the natural agent for using, as railroad thoroughfares, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Williamsburg Bridge, and the Manhattan Bridge is the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. So also is this latter company the natural agent for using the second Brooklyn tunnel, which ought to be located, as far as practicable, to meet its views; provided, always, that these two companies will do their part in developing this thoroughfare traffic. They can hardly be expected to pay full interest on these costly bridges, for the bridges serve other purposes than that of railroad thoroughfares; but it ought not to be impossible to reach an equitable adjustment of the sum to be paid for the use of the bridges, and these companies ought to pay, as the Subway Company does, for the cost of the connecting links; that is to say, the travel that uses the bridges ought to pay its way—precisely as the travel does that uses the subways.

REGULATION OF CROWDING.

"It may seem strange to some that I have said so much about the Brooklyn Bridge without alluding to the unseemly and dangerous crowding of the trolley cars. I am not indifferent to this crowding; but the fact is that it is an incident of conditions that cannot be removed by temporary treatment. Only such a comprehensive treatment of the subject as I have outlined will do away with the present crowding at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. I think it is true that a moving platform would carry double the number of people of the present bridge railroad; but it would be reverting to the old idea of the bridge as a thing complete in itself, instead of as a railroad thoroughfare. Neither do I think it good judgment, if it can be avoided, to abandon, even temporarily, a single fare between the boroughs. I am quite confident that the moving platform should not be resorted to except in case of necessity or except in response to a popular demand. The part of wisdom, I am sure, is to go ahead with the plans for permanent relief as soon as possible.

"If I am asked what, then, is to happen next Winter, when the dangerous and unseemly crowding again appears, I can only say that this must be overcome, as far as practicable, by suitable regulation, unless still further study should show that additional trolley loops can be installed without interfering with the bridge railroad platform. If no new loops can be made the Rapid Transit Company must be called upon to remove some of the many lines that now use the bridge, so as to reduce the overcrowding. Thus far no practicable plan has been brought to my attention.

CONNECTING WITH MANHATTAN FROM THE NORTH.

"The key of this situation, as far as it is an unsolved problem, is the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. It is a fortunate thing that no legislation affecting the Grand Central Station was had last winter, for legislation hurriedly prepared and passed under pressure of a feeling of panic can seldom be sufficiently matured to deal wisely with such a problem. When the Legislature was in session, the New York Central Company was under the impression that it could not undertake to change the motive power of its through traffic from steam to electricity for many years to come. It advocated, then, plans for a change of motive power for its suburban traffic, which called for a loop under Madison avenue and various other streets. Since the adjournment of the Legislature I have kept in close touch with this question, and I am now authorized by the President of the New York Central Railroad to say that his road is ready to enter into a stipulation with the city, if the city will approve the changes which they now wish to make at the Grand Central Station, to substitute electricity for steam, not only for their suburban, but also for their through traffic, and that they will sign a contract for the erection of power houses adequate for both of these purposes immediately after the approval by the city of their terminal plans. Nor is this all that has been gained by a more careful study of the problem.

"In response to my suggestion that there ought to be some point or points in the Borough of the Bronx at which passengers could change from their suburban and through trains to the subway and to the various elevated roads running south, the company has given me its assurance that the city can command its most earnest and energetic co-operation in developing such a centre, or centres, as may be deemed best, north of the Harlem River. This attitude on the part of the company seems to make it probable, though perhaps not entirely certain, that it will not be necessary to carry any loop under Madison Avenue, thus relieving the former plan of one of its most serious objections.

"In other words, all that the railroad company asks of the city now is to be permitted to throw the western roadway of Park Avenue, below Fifty-sixth Street, into the approach to its yard, and to close certain portions of the cross streets that will be wholly inclosed within its yard as the company proposes to enlarge it. The railroad company has bought substantially all of the property affected by these changes, and proposes to give to the city a new roadway for Park Avenue, adjacent to its present one and of equal width, and to pay the city for all the streets that may be closed in connection with its yard. This matter will be brought before the proper boards for action in September.

"The city has ample power, under the charter, to do a large part of what is asked. If more power is necessary to complete the work, that can be had next Winter by enlarging the powers of the city, instead of the railroad. This will avoid the difficulty of passing a general law to deal with a very special situation. The railroad company must, of course, get legislative authority to change its motive power from steam to electricity; but there is no doubt that this authority can be had for the asking. A law should also be passed, which was overlooked last Winter, compelling the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to make the same change, so far as it continues to use the Grand Central Station.

"In this connection I have stipulated that an arrangement shall be made at the same time which shall provide definitely for the removal of every grade crossing now maintained by the New York Central Company within the limits of the city.

UNION STATIONS IN THE BRONX.

"The matter of the Grand Central Station being disposed of, every effort should be made to develop north of the Harlem, one or more union stations to serve the needs of the traveling public. It is one of the greatest merits of Mr. Parson's plan, for carrying the railroad of the Brooklyn Bridge underground, that it makes, near the City Hall, a union station for Bridge trains, for the subway, and for the elevated roads of the east side. If a similar common centre were developed north of the Harlem I think it will be apparent how greatly the convenience of the traveling public would be subserved; only in the north I should hope that the conditions will make it possible to bring to one or another of these points, not only the elevated roads of the east side, but those of the west side as well. It is not easy to accomplish this at the City Hall, where the conditions are so much more rigid, but north of the Harlem it ought to be entirely possible. I am confident that if the various railroad companies concerned will co-operate with the city this result can be brought about in the near future.

"The east side subway, already being planned for, should, of course, be carried to completion as early as possible; and neither should the Jerome Avenue extension, already approved by the Rapid Transit Commission, be forgotten.

"It does not seem necessary to discuss at length the desirability of carrying the existing subway on Broadway from Forty-second Street down to the Battery. That is a development that must come in the not distant future. I only wish to express one thought, at the present time, in connection with it; and that is that pipe galleries shall be provided for on such an ample scale that the surface of Broadway, after this work is completed, will never have to be disturbed again, in any future that can be foreseen to-day. This seems to me to be almost an essential condition for permitting this work to be done.

The Improvement of Commercial Facilities.

"The improvements already made by the Dock Department, and those that are about to be begun, provide, not only for a large number of modern piers, but also for an exterior street, 250 feet in width. This street is already completed, with unimportant breaks, from Cortlandt Street to Gansevoort Market, and it will soon be completed as far as Thirty-eighth Street. This street is wide enough to permit of the erection, without disadvantage to anybody, of an elevated railroad having a spur, if desired, running down every pier. Such an elevated railroad might easily be carried from the lower part of the island up to a point where it reaches the right of way of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Thirtieth Street. If the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise should be granted it would not be difficult to make a connection between the Pennsylvania system and this exterior road.

RAILROAD ON WEST WATER FRONT.

"The result would be a railroad directly connecting every pier upon the west side of Manhattan Island with the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad systems. I can think of nothing that would add more importantly to the commercial advantages of this port. I am of the opinion that, so far from costing the city anything, such a railroad would be a very large source of income to the city. I think that the city should not wait until some one comes along and asks for this franchise, but that the Rapid Transit Commission should take steps at an early day to perfect a franchise such as I have outlined. When completed the franchise may either be let under the terms of the existing law, or legislation may be had which will enable the city to build the road itself, and rent it to the highest bidder. As soon as the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission has been able to work out some of the matters already referred to him, I shall ask the commission to take the necessary steps to prepare such a franchise.

"It is an old saying that 'there is a time for everything.' In my judgment this is the time for the City of New York to readjust its transit facilities in a large spirit. I have outlined the city's needs as they impress themselves upon me, and hope that this discussion of them will bring out other suggestions that will prove valuable. In a matter like this no one can hope to think of everything, and every one ought to be ready to profit by suggestions from any quarter. In the meanwhile, the Williamsburg Bridge, barring unexpected delays, will be finished next year, and before its connections are prepared for. The city should prevent such a misfortune as to the other East River bridges by making sure of the necessary connections while the bridges are in course of construction.

"Next week I expect to talk about the police. After that I propose to leave the city for a short time, if circumstances permit, and my weekly talks will be suspended until my return."

JULY OATS CORNER INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

Sworn Statement of Purchases Made by Bull Clique.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Judge Chytraus today modified the injunction issued yesterday restraining the Chicago Board of Trade and Board of Trade operators, James A. Patten, Carrington, Patten & Co., and Bartlett, Frazier & Co., from conducting a corner in July standard oats by restraining the defendants from asking the president of the Board of Trade to endorse down margins deposited by the complainants, Waite, Thorburn & Co., to secure 55,000 bushels of short sales. The court held a session before the opening hour of the Board of Trade in order that a decision might be arrived at before business was begun. So important, however, did the court consider the precedent of the case that the motion for a dissolution of the temporary injunction was not considered and the case will come up for further adjudication next week.

The effect of the action of the court is for the time being to protect the complainants against any alleged corner and is construed as working against the bull clique of operators on the board.

The defendant members of the Board of Trade in answer to the injunction denied the affirmation that July standard oats were worth not in excess of 35 cents a bushel and said they were worth more than that price. They also denied any conspiracy among themselves or with Jos. Bidwell, grain inspector, to corner July oats or to forestall the market in that commodity or to raise the price of July oats. They denied that they had given a fictitious value to the article and that they had made any purchases for July delivery since July 1. It was set forth that the elevator accommodation and railway facilities of Chicago were such that they would allow of delivery of fifteen times the amount of oats bought of Waite, Thorburn & Co. by the defendants, and that frequently the defendants had bought ten times as much as their total purchases in this delivery.

Following are the purchases made in July standard oats by the bull clique as set forth in their affidavit: Bartlett, Frazier & Co., 900,000 bushels; Carrington, Patten & Co., 1,000,000 bushels; James A. Patten, 800,000 bushels.

Judge Chytraus before modifying the order told the attorneys he did not consider the injunction restrained the defendants from bidding, buying or selling or refusing to buy or sell July oats in the pit, or from any of their accustomed business operations aside from those in connection with the complainants.

July standard oats opened 1 cent higher at 64 and sold at 65 cents early. James Patten sent brokers into the pit to sell, and about 100,000 bushels were covered early by shorts, July declining to 63½c.

SERIOUS FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

Congestion of Traffic at Ashtabula and Conneaut Unprecedented.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, July 31.—Both Ashtabula and Conneaut, the two most extensive iron ore receiving ports at the present time, find themselves almost unable to cope with the enormous freight traffic. The congestion of the past few days is pronounced entirely unprecedented. The high officials of some of the roads are on hand to render what assistance they can in facilitating dispatch, and at the same time are considering the situation, it is said, with a view to increasing the yard room and equipment. At Ashtabula, for instance, at 9 A. M. the other day 2,300 cars were in the up-town yards, 800 cars of ore, 150 cars of coal, and 200 cars of mixed freight were in the harbor and south yards, and 1,150 cars of freight in west yards of the Lake Shore Road, all waiting dispatch.

Although the yard room has been constantly increased, in this instance, it was necessary to leave four trains on the double track of the ore-carrying branch between this city and Plymouth, which is three miles south of here, while the locomotives of these trains were brought on to Ashtabula to help move the south-bound ore over the single track from Ashtabula to Plymouth. Yesterday this congestion continued. One thousand two hundred cars were in the up-town yards of the Lake Shore road at noon, with three trains on the ore-carrying branch and two trains on the main line waiting to get into the yards. Superintendent Niles, from Buffalo, of the Eastern Division of the Lake Shore, and Superintendent Murray, from Youngstown, of the Johnstown and Finda Division, were both here Wednesday night to talk over the situation. It is believed that greatly enlarged yard room and considerable additional motive power will be found necessary at once.

At Conneaut, on the Bessemer or "Carnegie" Railroad, the shortage of engines and inability to handle the body of south-bound ore is necessitating the unloading of ore from vessels to stock piles on the docks. The ten new engines expected to arrive about Aug. 1 will relieve the situation considerably there.

MONTCLAIR YOUTHS' TRIP.

Nearly 100 Boys of the Young Men's Christian Association to Camp in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 31.—Nearly one hundred boys from prominent families here left town this afternoon for Maine, where they will go into camp for a month. They are under the management of F. R. Armstrong, the head of the boys' department of the Young Men's Christian Association here.

Their camp will be named after President Gladding of the Montclair Association, and is on Moody Island, near Friendship, Me. The equipment is superb. The tents are 12 feet by 14 feet, double roofed. The dining pavilion is 35 feet by 70, and with its huge fire place will serve as a last resort in inclement weather.

A fleet of twelve rowboats and a war canoe will be in charge of the boatkeeper. On a hill above tidewater will be pitched the tents in a circle. On the second open space is built the dining pavilion. The baseball diamond occupies the third open space. A tennis court will be available and cricket will also be played.

PARK AVENUE TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Arrangement for Eight Main Tracks Instead of Four.

HARLEM AND BRONX STATIONS

Chief Engineer Wilgus Talks Concerning the Proposed Changes—Effect on Through and Suburban Traffic—Grade Crossings to be Abolished.

Although he could not speak definitely, Chief Engineer W. J. Wilgus of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad talked freely yesterday relative to the proposed changes in the Park Avenue tunnel and suburban traffic system outlined in the Mayor's talk. Naturally, he declined to disclose the probable location of the intended union station in the Bronx.

"How soon under the most favorable circumstances will the change from steam to electricity be installed?" Mr. Wilgus was asked.

"About three years would be the minimum," he replied. "That would be for the system to Mott Haven. The reason for this is that it will take longer to build power stations than it does to equip the road."

"What system will be used?"

"The multiple unit. This allows each car or every other car to be equipped with a motor, all under the immediate control of the motorman. The advantage of this is the building up of trains without loss of acceleration. That is, in building a steam train the more cars you put on the less speed you get from the locomotives."

"How do you purpose to maintain a high rate of speed?"

"We expect no difficulty from that source either on local or through traffic."

"What class of cars do you intend to run on suburban traffic?"

"At the present time the regular sized passenger cars are under consideration. Time, however, may work some changes."

"How about through traffic?"

"Through trains will be hauled by electric locomotives."

"What do you mean by through traffic? How far do you intend to apply it?"

"Croton might be considered a probable terminal for through traffic."

"Has the idea of a Madison Avenue loop been abandoned?"

"The company at present is not prepared to answer that question. Much will depend on the development of the union station to be erected in Harlem."

"Where will the Harlem station be?"

"That is something that it would not be wise for the company to make known at this time."

"The third rail system," Mr. Wilgus said, "can be used in the yards of the Grand Central Station. We believe that, with the exception of a few instances, this can be done. We may have to use the overhead idea at some points."

"Can the new system be operated in the yards with safety to employes?"

"By reason of the present method of inclosing third rails, employes will have to make special endeavor in order to injure themselves. A man must absolutely seek danger to be hurt."

"In the matter of the elimination of grade crossings. How many are there?"

"There are eleven. They include Highbridge, Morris Heights, Fordham Heights, and the group of crossings at King's Bridge. They are very dangerous crossings not only by reason of the large amount of public traffic, but also from the high speed of the railroad trains and the sharp curvature."

"About the establishment of the Union Station in the Bronx; what is your general plan?"

"The matter has been considered by the company for a couple of years. We have the plans prepared in considerable detail, but not complete in all respects."

"Have you made any arrangements with the subway, trolley, or elevated railway companies for the joint use of a union station?"

"No, we have not had any negotiations of that kind, but our plans are so arranged as to afford interchange of rapid transit facilities in New York City. In considering the various plans for improving the local facilities in New York we not only had the loop plan in mind, but what is called the clearing house scheme. The treatment of the two schemes is different. This Madison Avenue loop is a depressed loop, but that in Harlem or the Bronx is not."

"Will the latter be a surface loop?"

"I cannot say what it will be, but it is not likely to be a depressed loop. So far as the plans or locations of stations are concerned it is yet too early to say anything definite, except that in considering such a matter it is expected the stations will be on a scale suited for the proper solution of the problem. So far as I know the matter of united action in the construction of stations has not been considered jointly by the different railroad companies."

"The electric locomotive you intend to use, is it now on the market?"

"It will be of the highest type of electric locomotive, the best features of those now on the market being added to. But the manner in which this problem will be treated is still under study, and not in such shape that anything can be published."

"Can anything be done without legislation?"

"More or less legislation will be required. I would not care to state what. The present laws make it mandatory on us to use steam for motive power, and that will have to be remedied by legislation."

"What about the Park Avenue enlargement of the yards from Forty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street and the probable cost?"

"The cost will be several millions of dollars. Our intention is to move the west side of Park Avenue westerly about forty-nine feet. Only private property will be affected, and nearly all of that is owned by the company. The east roadway will remain the same down to Fifty-sixth Street. On the west side from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-fifth Street will be a diagonal strip so as to make the change gradual. With the portions of streets and private land we may acquire it will enable us to double the capacity of the yard. It will very materially relieve the congestion in the tunnel because we will not need to run so many 'dead' trains, and it will give four more main tracks directly into the station and additional switching tracks and each track, making eight main tracks in all instead of four. Outside of the question of the change of motive power this will be a big relief in the tunnel in the matter of steam and smoke. There will be an open cut on the west side of Park Avenue exposing the sides of the houses on the side streets."

"Will any gain in time be made by the proposed changes?"

"We expect to give better results by this station in the Bronx and from the construction of the loop in Madison Avenue. I can't say definitely how much time will be saved between Manhattan and suburban points. The Union station in the Bronx would materially reduce the number of trains using the Park Avenue tunnel and reduce the congestion with every train taken off."

Issued $5,000,000 Gold Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 31.—The Hudson River Electric Company, which controls all the electric and water power companies in this vicinity, has given to the Morton Trust Company three supplemental mortgages to secure the issue of $5,000,000 in gold bonds.

New Steamship Company.

MOBILE, Ala., July 31.—The Benemilis Steamship Company, organized to operate steam and sailing vessels out of this port, was incorporated here to-day. Filomeno and Mary Benemilis of Mobile and James L. Lemaire of New Orleans are the principal subscribers.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Personally Conducted TOUR —TO— Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George and Saratoga.

AUGUST 13 TO AUGUST 27.

$125 ROUND TRIP

Covering All Necessary Expenses

For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address GEO. W. BOYD, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LA FOLLETTE'S PLOT AGAINST SPOONER

Governor Is Trying Hard to Capture Wisconsin Legislature.

If He Succeeds Senator Spooner May Be Defeated—A Republican Machine Which Is Said to Rival Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Louis A. Pradt, Assistant Attorney General, now Acting Attorney General, was at his home in Wisconsin when the Republican State Convention was held there. When asked to-day for an expression of opinion about the political situation in Wisconsin he said:

"So far as the naming of candidates was concerned the convention at Madison was cut and dried, for Gov. La Follette was known to have over three-fourths of the delegates, upon whom he could rely not only for his own renomination upon a platform of his own choosing, but to carry through his 'slate' for the other State offices also. Hence the convention might very well have failed in elements of interest had it not been for one thing, but this was momentous—La Follette's jealousy of Senator Spooner. Moved by this, La Follette's first and most exultant use of his convention was to inspire the adoption of a platform containing a studied insult to Senator Spooner. This was done with a practical purpose, too, and not out of pure venom—and that purpose was, beyond doubt, to goad Spooner into a declaration that in no circumstances would he consent to be a candidate for re-election, a purpose which happily has failed.

Of course it was not to be thought of that a State Convention of the Republicans of Wisconsin should be held without making fitting public reference to the record of Senator Spooner during his present term, a record as debater, orator, statesman, and chosen adviser of the two Presidents, which has placed him in the very front rank of the great men, not only of his party, but of the whole nation. Herein was La Follette's opportunity, and he made the most of it by causing the adoption of a resolution paying high tribute to Senator Spooner's eminent and patriotic service in the United States Senate, and pledging him the enthusiastic support of the party in case he should be a candidate for re-election, but upon the gratuitously offensive condition that he express his willingness to stand as a candidate in harmony with the sentiment and in support of the platform principles of the convention.

"The true cussedness of this conditional indorsement (something absolutely without precedent in the history of the State) lay in the fact that the platform was essentially a La Follette platform, and contained a radical declaration for a primary election law abolishing all political caucuses and conventions—a proposition which meets the disapproval of the thoughtful and conservative men of both parties, including, doubtless, Senator Spooner. And so the Senator was virtually called upon to give bonds for his Republicanism by declaring his indorsement of a choice set of La Folletteisms, with a very strong sulphurous scent of populism. The effect was to bitterly intensify the dislike and dissatisfaction of the stalwart wing of the party and to call forth the disapproval of the more conservative supporters of La Follette, ex-Gov. Hoard, Senator Stout, and others.

"The friends of Senator Spooner, many of whom are prominent supporters of La Follette, are now earnestly at work in every part of the State to secure the nomination of Republican candidates for the Legislature who are unconditionally for the re-election of the Senator. And, as at least 75 per cent. of the Republicans of the State are enthusiastic in their admiration of Spooner and devotion to him, there could be no possible doubt of the result if it were not for the fact that La Follette is exhausting every resource of his political machine to compass the election of a Legislature composed of his creatures. This machine is as extensive, complete, and shameless as that of Tammany itself. It is reinforced and officered by a horde of State employes, such as was never before known in the State. It was through their systematic and untiring work during the past six months that the Governor's majority in the convention was largely secured. So far, however, the indications are all for Spooner, and I have no doubt that he will have a large majority in the coming Legislature, by which his successor is to be elected.

"But even then there remains a bitter fight between the Populistic element in the party and the representatives of true Republican principles. The result at the coming election is uncertain, despite the fact that the State gave President McKinley over 100,000 plurality in 1900, carrying the whole State ticket with him. The Democrats are alive to the situation and will nominate a ticket that will receive the support of many Republicans who prefer anything else to La Folletteism.

"But whatever the outcome this Fall, the fight will go on until Wisconsin is cured of the disease of Populism, which has had its run in other Republican States."

CHAIRMAN DUNN AT CITY HALL.

Talked of Things Political with the Mayor, but Will Not Say What Was Discussed.

Chairman George W. Dunn, of the Republican State Committee, yesterday paid a visit to Mayor Low at the City Hall. It was said to be the first incident of the kind in this city. Mayor Low would not discuss what occurred at the interview.

"We talked about many matters," said the Colonel at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "but I don't care to talk about them."

"Anything political considered?"

"Yes, in a general way," he answered.

"We did say something relative to conditions in the city and State. But the main reason for my call was to pay my respects to the Mayor of this great city."

"Was your visit a result of the conference at Oyster Bay yesterday?"

"I have nothing to say on that point."

"Anything said about the police?"

"Yes, a little, but it would not be fair to the Mayor for me to tell just what we talked about. I expect to see Mr. Low again shortly."

NEW YORK STATE NOT PLEDGED

Senator Platt Declares No Promise Was Given to President Roosevelt for 1904.

Senator Platt yesterday denied the published statement that while at Oyster Bay on Wednesday any pledge had been made to President Roosevelt that in 1904 New York would send a united delegation to the National Republican Convention pledged to his nomination.

"Not a single word," said the Senator with considerable emphasis, "passed between the President, Chairman Dunn, and myself on the subject of the National Convention of 1904 or the State delegation to be sent there in that year. Reports that the President demanded or that we pledged the State delegation to his candidacy in 1904 are sheer lies. The matter was not mentioned."

Col. Dunn made a similar statement last night.

EX-CHIEF DEVERY KEEPS BUSY.

Talks About the Ideal Governor, Hires a Theatre, and Organizes Young Men.

Ex-Chief Devery, despite his strenuous day on Wednesday, was a busy man yesterday. Early in the day he expressed his views on the qualifications necessary in the Governor of a great State, but he denied last night that he had indorsed the candidacy of Bird S. Coler or any other man.

"You see," said he, "a young man asked my opinion of the proper kind of a man for Governor. I told him he should be a man of broad views, versed in the varied conditions of the State, able at a glance to see what was good and what was bad offered in the way of legislation, and, above all, a master of finance. Then the young man remarked that Mr. Coler filled the bill. I agreed with him that Mr. Coler possesses ability, but I'm not indorsing candidates for Governor."

During the afternoon Mr. Devery tried to secure the Grand Opera House for a vaudeville show, but, owing to repairs being made there, could not obtain it. He therefore ordered the hiring of the American Theatre, at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, where a performance, free to residents of the Ninth District, will be given some night next week.

During the evening the ex-Chief visited the headquarters of the St. Columbus Society, on Twenty-fifth Street, near Ninth Avenue, where he was greeted with a display of pyrotechnics, while a band played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

At the Devery headquarters, on Eighth Avenue, the W. S. Devery Young Men's Democratic Club was organized. Only first voters are eligible, and more than two hundred were enrolled. James S. Clark presided, with John Mulhall as Secretary. George W. Gibbons made a speech. A permanent organization will be effected next Wednesday.

Up stairs in the club rooms about twenty women were assembled, all of them seeking aid. They were questioned by lieutenants of Mr. Devery, and their claims for assistance will be investigated.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CALL.

Meeting in This City on Aug. 16 to Name Time and Place for State Convention.

Col. George A. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued yesterday a call for a meeting of that body in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 A. M. Saturday, Aug. 16, to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

It is possible that a successor to Judge John F. Parkhurst, committeeman from the Steuben district, may be chosen. There are several candidates, with ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung said to be in the lead.

Col. William L. Barbour Nominated.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 31.—Col. William L. Darbour of Bergen County was named by acclamation as candidate by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District, held here this afternoon. Col. Barbour's name was presented by First Assistant Postmaster General William Johnson of Hackensack. The Sixth District comprises Passaic, Bergen, and Sussex Counties.

Vermont's High License Ticket.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 31.—Bearing 1,200 signatures, nomination papers for Percival W. Clement of Rutland for Governor and F. W. Agan of Ludlow for Lieutenant Governor were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the High License Local Option Party. A full ticket was filed, the balance besides Clement and Agan being the regular Republican nominees.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Annual August Furniture Sale Starts Monday, August 4.

It will be the most aggressive retailing of furniture New York has ever known. The sale has meant months of careful, painstaking search and buying in spot cash transactions from every principal furniture manufacturing district of the United States.

In this sale you can buy reliable furniture guaranteed in every way

At the Usual Wholesale Cost.

Remember, we will not resort to the catch-penny scheme of offering a few specials to tempt you into buying, but throughout the entire department you will find the same money-saving price ratio that exists on the items we will tell you of in Sunday's papers. Watch them.

Charming Wrappers 67c.
Delightfully cool and comfortable; made of excellent quality percale in stripes or figures on light grounds; single or double capes over shoulders; effectively trimmed with good embroidery and fancy braid; bishop sleeves; skirt finished at bottom with deep, full flounce; sizes 34 to 46; worth $1. No mail or C. O. D. orders filled.

"Manhattan" Shirts $1.13.
Regular $1.50 and $2 Manhattan Negligees, some plaited, others plain, some with detached cuffs, others with attached cuffs.

Sheeting 11c yd.
9-4 size, strong and serviceable remnants only, usually sold for 21c per yard.

Umbrellas $1.95.
Union taffeta silk, tape edge, splendid assortment of handles, such as ivory, pearl, sterling and many others. Some of the handles alone are worth $2.

Men's Shoes $2.19.
"Ideal" kid, box calf and dongola kid, lace, hand welted and stitched soles, all new styles; worth $4 and $5.

Shirt Waist Suits $1.95.
In pretty, new lawn, percale and madras, smart designs and colorings, such as tan, oxford, ox-blood and the desirable blue and white and black and white combinations; they fit and hang beautifully, waist made full, with tuckings, open back or front, stock collar with dainty white turn-over of lawn or Valenciennes lace, skirt with deep flounce, stitched with band of braid to match; sizes 32 to 46.

Dress Suit Case $4.95.
"The Hercules," of heavy sole leather, finely stitched, large size, 24 inches long, new style English handle, leather lined.

Comfortables 77c.
About 350 in the lot—fresh, new goods, pretty, neat designs, nice light weight.

White Bed Spreads.
Over 15,000 purchased at a price that cannot be duplicated.
Regular $1.25 grade for 85c.
Regular 85c. grade for 65c.
Regular 60c. grade for 48c.

Women's Oxfords $1.15.
Fine kid Oxfords, with kid and patent tips, made on good style lasts, worth $1.75 and $2.

At BYCK BROS Clearing Sale.

The former prices named on this item are exactly what the great bulk of the season's stock has been sold for. They are the actual prices, representing the real present value of the merchandise. Not one of these suits is out of date in style or undesirable in any way.

Your Choice Friday and Saturday.

Homespuns, Wool Crashes, Zephers, Flannels. All the new effects, overplaids, stripes, invisible plaids and pin checks. Sold until the beginning of this sale at $12.50, $10.00 and $8.50.

COAT AND TROUSERS FOR 6.25

SPECIAL OFFERING IN FURNISHINGS, HATS AND SHOES.

DOWNTOWN S. W. Corner Fulton & Nassau Sts. BYCK BROS UPTOWN East 125th St. 154 to 164, near Third Ave.

UPTOWN STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30 O'CLOCK.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE A Powder

For Tired, Hot Aching Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Shoe and Department Stores, 25 cts. Trial Package mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Don't accept any substitute.

Modern Furniture Selling Is At Its Very Best Here.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

As is also the Graphic Realization of the Most Unusual Value-Giving.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NOTHING more vividly or more satisfactorily illustrates the amazing advances in furniture construction and progressive retailing than the

Remarkable August Furniture Sale the Siegel Cooper Store Begins This Morning

It typifies with a vim and dash quite unique methods that are both evolutionary and revolutionary. We think of the laborious efforts of our forefathers with a smile. The mind unconsciously reverts to the primitive shops and limited facilities of vanished generations.

But it leaps as quickly to the ways of to-day to which the brains of galaxies of geniuses have given such inspiring impetus. The plodder of yore is distanced by the nimble-witted artisan of the present who has at his command the fruition of years of ceaseless, well-directed endeavor in the matter of invention and perfection of system. And thus as we bring this

Tremendous 12th Semi-Annual Sale

to your attention it is with a profound conviction that you will find in it a keen and prompt conception of your needs, no matter how remote or pressing the requirement may be.

If you want your purchases sent at once we'll do so with alacrity. If you wish us to withhold them until such time as you say deliver, we'll do so with equal cheerfulness.

As this announcement will appear in papers reaching millions of people, it naturally follows that the event will acquire an enormous degree of interest and helpfulness.

As to the facts in the case we repeat what we said yesterday afternoon:

Facts That Are Impressive:

FACT 1—Nearly 100,000 feet of floor space is covered by this beautiful exposition of furniture. We can equip everything from a millionaire's palace to the home of the humblest wage-earner.

FACT 2—For several weeks enormous quantities of furniture have been arriving from the foremost manufacturers of the United States. We warrant every atom of it. Nothing but what is of the best and worthiest.

FACT 3—The varieties are astonishingly great. Practically every species of wood is represented.

FACT 4—The Price Reductions are genuine. We never tolerate any other policy here.

Excellent, very excellent things to be able to say at a time when furniture sales are springing up everywhere as if by magic.

From one end of the country to the other the public is assailed with high-flown phrases, each dealer, no matter how small, telling in a torrent of adjectives how he purchased carload after carload of furniture, how his qualities are better and his prices lower than everybody else's. Price is usually the inducement they hold forth with oiliest pursuasiveness. But don't forget that price without honesty of quality counts as for nothing.

We tell you the unbiased truth. We present facts just as they are, and whatever claims we make about our furniture sales can be easily substantiated.

Therefore, in presenting this Twelfth Semi-Annual Furniture Sale to your attention, we feel confident that it will evoke your heartiest praise, and bring to us the largest volume of business the store has ever known.

You Save More Than You Ever Did Before in August.

Some Features of This Sale.

Many Fine Styles.

Practically the whole range of furniture making is covered. For instance, you will find in great diversity furniture in these styles:

LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, COLONIALS, PYROETCHED, RATTAN, CANE, LOUIS XV., MODERN ANTIQUES, MISSION, REED, PRAIRIE GRASS, BENT WOOD.

Many Popular Woods.

Among the very desirable woods embraced by this Sale may be mentioned:

SOLID MAHOGANY, OAK, ASH, WEATHERED OAK, BIRCH, MAPLE, WALNUT, CEDAR.

Over 1,000 Patterns.

Picture it to yourself! More than one thousand different patterns. These include furniture for

LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS, PORCHES, SITTING ROOMS, COZY CORNERS, SMOKING ROOMS, CLUBS, VESSELS, PARLORS, HALLS, BEDROOMS, KITCHENS, DENS, HOTELS, CAFES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Beautiful Parlor Suites.

Exquisite Styles at Prices that Will Attract Your Immediate Attention.

PARLOR SUITE, 5 pieces, exquisitely designed, massive frames, mahogany finished, artistically carved backs, piano polished, high arm, spring edge, French legs, upholstered with best tempered steel springs and covered in new designs of high-grade satin damask, verona, illuminated plush and silk embossed velour. Regular price, $75.00. Special Price, **59.00**

5-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, elegant design, mahogany finish, frames prettily carved, made with best steel-tempered springs and covered with new and handsome designs of satin damask. Regular price, $48.00. Special Price, **37.00**

Rare Mattress Values.

Made in our own Factory from the Very Best Materials.

MIXED HAIR MATTRESS, excellent quality, made in one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, at the following special prices:

4 ft. 6 in., 40 lbs., $10.00, for **7.50**
4 ft., 35 lbs., $8.75 for **6.65**
3 ft. 6 in., 30 lbs., $7.50 for **5.70**
3 ft., 25 lbs., $6.25 for **4.75**

MATTRESSES, made of Siegel Cooper Co. special grade black hair, made in one or two parts, covered in San Rafael or Pearl River ticking, at the following special prices:

4 ft. 6 in., 40 lbs., $15.00, for **10.00**
4 ft., 35 lbs., $12.95, for **8.75**
3 ft. 6 in., 30 lbs., $11.10, for **7.50**
3 ft., 25 lbs., $9.25, for **6.25**

MATTRESSES, pure South American gray or black hair, excellent quality, made in one or two parts, covered in Amazon striped, San Rafael and fancy ticking, at the following special prices:

4 ft. 6 in., 40 lbs., $20.00, for **14.50**
4 ft., 35 lbs., $17.50, for **12.35**
3 ft. 6 in., 30 lbs., $15.50, for **10.60**
3 ft., 25 lbs., $12.50, for **8.85**

MATTRESSES, high grade, black drawings of horse hair, made in one or two parts and covered in A. C. A., gold medal, and sateen ticking, at the following special prices:

40 lbs., 4 ft. 6 in., regular price $30.00, for **20.00**
35 lbs., 4 ft., regular price $26.25, for **17.50**
30 lbs., 3 ft. 6 in., regular price, $22.50, for **15.00**
25 lbs., 3 ft., regular price $18.75, for **12.50**

HANDSOME BOX SEAT DINING CHAIR, made of selected oak, cane seat, polish finish, French legs, braced with heavy spindles, high back, elegant design and construction, regular price, $2.25; special price, **1.65**

ARM CHAIR to match the above dining chair, regular price, $4.50; special price, **3.00**

HANDSOME DRESSER; golden oak, polish finish, 42 inches wide, 20 in. deep, 3 large drawers, top drawer has swell front, cast brass trimmings, prettily shaped double top, carved standard, with 24x30 in. oval French bevel plate mirror; regular price, $17.00; special price, **12.50**

DRESSER OF GOLDEN OAK; 40 inches wide; 3 large drawers, cast brass drop handles, double top, carved standard with French bevel plate mirror, 18x24 inches; regular price, $10.50; special price, **7.50**

HANDSOME EXTENSION TABLE, golden oak, polish finish, 44x44 inch round top, massive pedestal base, can be extended to 6 feet, regular price $17.50, special price, **12.50**

EXTENSION TABLE; quarter sawed golden oak, polish finish, 44-inch top, 5 massive rope legs, can be extended to 6 feet, regular price $14.50, special price, **9.75**

EXTENSION TABLE, golden oak finish, top 40 inches long, 5 massive turned legs, can be extended to 5 feet, regular price $7.50, special price, **5.90**

BEAUTIFUL BRASS BEDSTEAD; new and unique in design, 1½-inch pillars, high head, heavy brass scrolls, massive husks, extension foot; can be had in 4 ft. 6 in. size only. Regular price $70.00; special price, **55.00**

MASSIVE BRASS BEDSTEAD; exquisite design, 1½-inch continuous pillars, heavy filling, massive husks on pillars, extension foot end; can be had in 4ft. 6 in. size only. Regular price $52.00; special price, **38.00**

EXTRA LARGE COUCH; beautifully designed; golden oak frame, massive legs, 28 inches wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long, 5 rows square tufts, made with extra heavy steel springs; filling consists of tow with hair top, covered in high grade, plain and figured velours and corduroys. Regular price, $17.00; special price, **13.50**

BEDSTEAD; BEAUTIFUL WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEAD; 1½-inch posts, extra heavy filling, shell chills, shaped brass top rails, heavy brass spindles and French vases, extension foot; can be had in all sizes. Regular price, $16.00; special price, **11.75**

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEAD; massive bent posts, handsome scroll design, heavy filling, brass rosettes and tips, exquisite design, extension foot; can be had in all sizes. Regular price, $10.00; special price, **7.50**

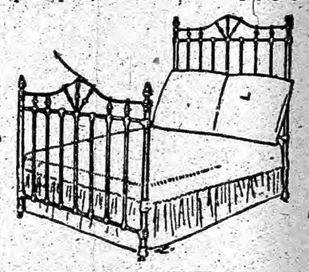

MALLEABLE IRON WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD; 1-inch posts, heavy filling bow extension foot, 5 brass spindles in head and foot, brass top rails and balls; can be had in sizes of 3 ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. Regular price, $8.75; special price, **5.75**

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD; has brass balls; 1-inch post, heavy filling, stands nearly 5 ft. high, extension foot; can be had in all sizes. Regular price, $4.50; special price, **2.75**

CHIFFONIER, golden oak, 33 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 5 large deep drawers, cast brass trimmings, shaped top, carved standard, with oval French bevel plate mirror, 12x20 inches. Regular price, $9.50; special price, **6.95**

CHIFFONIER, golden oak finish, 4 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 5 large deep drawers, well made and finished. Regular price, $4.75 special price, **2.95**

One hundred only. To protect ourselves against dealers we will sell only one to a customer.

BEDROOM OR PARLOR TABLES, 24-inch round top, golden oak or mahogany finish, highly polished, heavy turned legs, braced with shelf. Regular price $2.00; special price, **1.40**

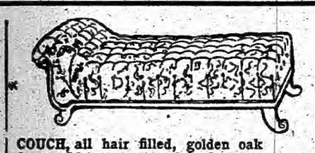

COUCH, all hair filled, golden oak frame, 26 inches wide, 6 ft. 2 inches long, made with good steel springs, covered with extra quality figured velour. Regular price, $11.00; special price, **8.50**

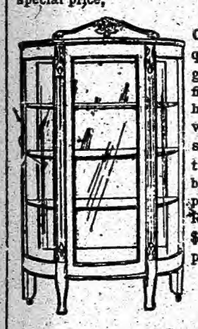

CHINA CLOSET, quarter sawed golden oak, polish finish, 65 inches high, 28 inches wide, excellent design and construction, double thick bent end glasses, prettily carved top. Regular price, $17.50; special price, **13.75**

SIDEBOARD, new, exquisite design, quarter sawed golden oak, piano polished, stands 6 ft. and 8 inches high, 4 ft. 6 inches wide, 2 shaped top drawers, one lined for silverware, 1 large linen drawer and wine closets; massive claw feet, cast brass trimmings, beautifully carved standard with French bevel plate mirror, 18x36 inches; regular price, $46.00; special price, **34.00**

HANDSOME SIDEBOARD; golden oak, polish finish, 4 feet wide, 2 shaped top drawers, one lined for silverware, one large linen drawer and wine closets; cast brass trimmings, double top, prettily carved standard with 18x30 inch bevel plate mirror. Regular price, $27.00; special price, **21.50**

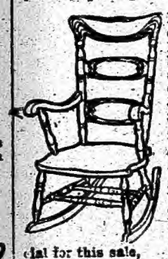

ROCKER; golden oak or mahogany finish, high back, saddle seat, broad arms, handsomely embossed, comfortable and durable; regular price, $2.75; special price, **1.75**

GOLDEN OAK WASHSTAND, large size, gloss finish, massive top, large drawer and cupboard, splasher back. Regular price, $5.00; special for this sale, **3.75**

Men's Clothing.

Sack Suits. All of our very finest Suits have been gathered into one large comprehensive assortment and marked at **13.50**
Not a Single Suit in the Lot that will not compare favorably with

Fine Custom Tailoring.

2-Button Sack. SUPERFINE ENGLISH SERGES, made up in the way that FIFTY DOLLAR CUSTOM SUITS are made. The Coat is quarter lined with pure silk; seams are flat stitched. The sleeve lining is of "Pongee Silk." **13.50**

HAIRLINE STRIPES, OXFORDS, BLACK FABRICS, FINE WORSTEDS and Soft-finish VELOURS, full and half lined. We can only give this limited description of the great variety to select from. But—quantities are small.

These garments show custom tailoring in every detail, including HAND-FINISHED Buttonholes, Shoulders, Fronts, Collars and Lapels.

Prince Alberts.

The most remarkable offering, because no garment is so much "all the year round" as the PRINCE ALBERT COAT AND VEST. Majority are silk lined, **13.50**

Full Dress and Tuxedos are also included. The very choicest fabrics, COATS AND WAISTCOATS.

Men's Top Coats.

In another month you will REALLY need a Top Coat. The finest quality Imported and Domestic Coverts, Whipcords and Vicunas. All lengths and shapes. Produced by skilled journeymen tailors. Majority silk lined, **13.50**

Washable Waistcoats, in white and colors, very much in vogue this Summer,
In Two Lots *at 1.00 and 2.00*

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Boys' Clothing.

All the small assortments in the various sections, comprising 3-Piece and 2-Piece Sailor and Norfolk Suits, also Top Coats, will be on sale to-day at

1.80.

Boys' Washable Suits.

Comprising a reassortment of over 100 choice lots, that are selling at high prices elsewhere even now. Cause for this price is: sizes, 3 to 8 years only. **38c.**

Wines and Liquors.

RED FOX ALE; brewery bottling, the only American Ale which can be said to be "just as good" as the imported, per doz., **1.25**

GINGER ALE AND LEMON SODA; quart bottles, per doz., **90**

CLARET; oldest superior Cabernet; the finest Wine produced in California; choice old vintage; per gal., $1.25; per case, **4.25**

ST. JULIEN; good, sound California Wine; per gallon, 75c.; per case, **2.50**

PONTET CANET, vintage 1887; imported in glass, per case, 24 pints, **6.10**

HOCK; excellent, light, medium dry Wine, per gal., 65c.; per case, **2.50**

FRIAR SAUTERNES; will stand comparison with the imported, per case, **3.50**

(Fourth Floor.)

High Grade Cigars.

AT PROFIT-STRIPPED PRICES.

Qualities that will satisfy the hard-to-please smoker can be bought here to-day at less than cost price. We are closing out several lots at less than factory cost and a positive saving reverts instantly to you.

50 High-Grade Cigars for $2.95.

300 boxes in this assortment which includes values up to $4.25 per box. Assorted brands, Key West and New York makes. Clear Havanas, also Sumatra wrapper, long Havana filler. All desirable shapes, as Panetelas, Puritanos, Coronas, etc. Less than regular factory prices; choice box of 50, **2.95**

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

Wishes from Arcadia

Summer vacation-time is notorious for bringing together affinities and adding to the world's home-makers; but, in the vicinage of New York, it is ever so much more.

Many a Summer hotel piazza is a hot-bed of revolution against the tyranny of boarding life. Many a battle has been fought and won this Summer for the freedom of a home. The reaction from human hiving in great cities reaches maximum effort for suburban home making. Travel grows easier, the cost of furnishing a home is not necessarily great; and the betterment for human happiness is almost infinite.

Hundreds of others, who cling preferably to city life, are planning a move to their own apartments from the room or two that they called home for want of a better.

The wishes and the plotting and planning are not the least of the Summer pleasures for ambitious wives with the home-making spirit.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

Helps to Realization

"Ways and means" is an important subject with a new government or a new housekeeping venture. Not all who long for home freedom have the means to provide it. Many have sufficient, who fear that it may not prove enough. Thrift is often necessary, always commendable. Foresight, properly directed, may be most potential of all in bringing full realization to half-hearted hopes.

The discovering and utilizing of favorable conditions is not only pleasurable to the thrifty home-builder, but it adds vastly to the possibilities of a limited appropriation.

Rowing in still water is easier than pulling up stream; but riding with a strong current that is going your way will bring you quickly to the desired destination.

A strong, sweeping current invites home furnishers in August; and provides a full third of the means for furnishing the home. **It is—**

The AUGUST TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE At Wanamaker's

This masterful, almost historic, movement, begins action for 1902 this morning, August First. It presents the best furniture that America produces. It offers not one piece that is questionable in its character; not one piece that is not of proven goodness. Wanamaker methods for August price-making demand no quality descent for price-lowering. This would not be Wanamaker's—it would not be a Wanamaker Sale if such weakness were tolerated. In all these vast August stocks there is not a piece which we are not proud to show—not a piece that some prospective home-seeker may not well be proud to own.

There is artistic and worthy furniture for homes of modest means, and there is the most elegant furniture, in classic styles, for homes that demand the richest furnishings—

And the Regular Prices Would Average a Half More

True, there are staple lines where the reduction is only ten per cent. (a good discount that, where you pick the newest, choicest furniture from the best maker in America), but most of the August Furniture is marked at a quarter, a third, and plenty of all sorts at a full half below the fair regular prices.

All the August Furniture comes from proven manufacturers whose goods we sell regularly in our stocks; and all the furniture was made up for selling at full regular prices to the best retail trade. Nowhere in all our stocks is there a slighting of workmanship; nowhere is there a single piece of furniture made for "bargain" selling. All the reductions in prices told by the figures below are absolute markings from regular Wanamaker values—*you have the Wanamaker guarantee for that.* We would abandon August sales forever rather than sell you furniture—no matter how low its price—that did not do honor to the Wanamaker name, whether bought in August or October.

Our reputation for selling only high-class furniture is jealously guarded every day of the year, and safeguards you in every economy secured in this store. The furniture is right; the savings are secure; and home-makers may add one-half to the value of their furniture purchases by buying during this great August movement.

Furniture may be selected now, and delivered later in the season, as desired.

Here are a few facts in detail:

Parlor Suites

August Price	Usual Price		
$22.50	$45	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
25	35	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
37.50	75	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
40	60	3 pieces,	Mahogany
43	65	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
50	100	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
52	80	3 pieces.	Mahogany
54	73	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
55	75	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
57.50	115	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
58	80	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
60	85	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
62	95	3 pieces.	Mahogany
63	95	3 pieces,	Mahogany
65	85	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
67.50	135	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
70	100	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
75	150	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
80	160	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
85	120	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
90	125	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
92.50	185	5 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
95	190	3 pieces.	Imitation mahogany
115	175	3 pieces.	Mahogany

Fancy Parlor Chairs

August Price	Usual Price	
$7.50	$15	Imitation mahogany
9	18	Imitation mahogany
10	20	Imitation mahogany
12.50	25	Imitation mahogany
13.50	27	Imitation mahogany
15	30	Imitation mahogany
18	36	Imitation mahogany
20	40	Imitation mahogany
21	32	Mahogany
22.50	45	Mahogany
32	47	Mahogany
38	60	Mahogany

Odd Pieces Parlor Furniture

August Price	Usual Price	
$2.75	$4	Corner Chair
12.50	25	Fancy Chair
16	32	Imitation Divan
16.50	33	Imitation Divan
17	27	Mahogany Rocker
17.50	35	Imitation Divan
18.50	28	Mahogany Divan
20	40	Tabourette
20	30	Divan
22	33	Divan
32.50	65	Imitation Divan
35	70	Imitation Divan
38	48	Turkish Chair
45	55	Turkish Chair
130	185	English Sofa and Pillows

Gilt Parlor Furniture

August Price	Usual Price	
$6.50	$10	Fancy Chair
7.50	12	Fancy Chair
10	15	Fancy Chair
11	18	Fancy Chair
12	19	Fancy Chair
27.50	42	Fancy Chair
28	43	Fancy Chair
31	46	Fancy Chair
35	55	Divan
110	175	Divan
125	190	Three-piece Suite
150	195	Four-piece Suite
175	265	Three-piece Suite
220	335	Three-piece Suite

Sideboards

August Price	Usual Price	
$23	$30	Golden oak
24	40	Weathered oak
35	55	Golden oak
38	48	Golden oak
38	50	Weathered oak
40	65	Golden oak
45	55	Golden oak
47	78	Mahogany
48	60	Golden oak
50	65	Golden oak
55	70	Golden oak
58	95	Mahogany
60	90	Flemish oak
62	80	Golden oak
63	100	Cathedral oak
65	100	Mahogany
70	115	Weathered oak
73	120	Weathered oak
85	125	Mahogany
78	125	Weathered oak
80	135	Flemish oak
85	135	Antwerp oak
88	150	Weathered oak
90	125	Golden oak
95	150	Golden oak
100	160	Weathered oak
115	180	Weathered oak
120	200	Golden oak
180	290	Golden oak

Extension Tables

August Price	Usual Price	
$20	$30	Golden oak
22	36	Weathered oak
26	40	Golden oak
27	45	Golden oak
30	45	Golden oak
32	52	Mahogany
35	55	Golden oak

Extension Tables

August Price	Usual Price	
$42	$65	Golden oak
45	70	Golden oak
48	75	Golden oak
55	75	Mahogany
65	100	Mahogany
105	170	Golden oak

China Closets

August Price	Usual Price	
$15	$20	Golden oak
16	20	Golden oak
20	25	Golden oak
21	35	Weathered oak
22	28	Golden oak
30	50	Mahogany
32	42	Golden oak
42	65	Golden oak
78	120	Mahogany
85	125	Mahogany
90	145	Mahogany

Bureaus

August Price	Usual Price	
$12	$16	Natural Birch
12.50	18	White enamel
15	22	Mahogany
18	24	Golden oak
18.50	25	Mahogany
30	40	Mahogany
27	45	Mahogany
30	50	Mahogany
35	45	Golden oak
35	58	Mahogany
40	65	Mahogany
38	65	Mahogany
55	80	Mahogany
60	95	Mahogany

Chiffonniers

August Price	Usual Price	
$12	$15	Golden oak
15	20	Golden oak
18.50	25	Mahogany
20	30	Imitation Mahogany
22	30	Golden oak
30	50	Maple
40	55	Mahogany
42	60	Mahogany
43	70	Mahogany
54	72	Mahogany
55	80	Mahogany
60	90	Mahogany
70	90	Mahogany
78	112	Mahogany

Fourth floor.

Mattresses, Springs and Pillows

At $6, from $8—Black mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 45 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.
At $9, from $12—Black mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.
At $12, from $16—Extra mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; your choice of fancy stripe or plain blue-and-white ticking.
At $8.50, from $11.25—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, 1 part; blue-and-white ticking.
At $7, from $8.50—Upholstered hair-top Box Springs, for wood or metal beds; full size; fancy stripe or blue-and-white ticking.
At $8, from $10—Rabbet-edge hair-top Box Springs, for metal beds; full size; fancy stripe or blue-and-white ticking.
At $5, from $7—Lace-web Spiral Springs, for wooden beds; all sizes.
At $4, from $5—Maple frame woven-wire Springs, with adjustable ends; all sizes.
At $4, from $4.50—Steel woven-wire Springs; all sizes.
At $1.50, from $1.80—Prime geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in., 3 lbs.
At $2.25, from $2.70—Extra selected geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.50, from $3—Prime geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.
At $3.75, from $4.50—Extra selected geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

August Clean-Up of CARPETS, Rugs, Linoleums and Mattings

A valuable adjunct to the Furniture Sale, because it offers broad additional economy to furnishers, on the very best grades of Carpets, in quite a wide variety of patterns. Odd lots, as we count them, to be sure; but Carpets of highest excellence, and perhaps quite as pleasing, certainly as good, as you could buy at the regular prices a month or so later.

Any carpets that you select at this sale will be held and laid whenever you desire, on or before October 1st.

Wilton Velvets at 95c a yard, worth $1.40.
Regular Velvets at 75c a yard, worth $1.
Body Brussels at $1 a yard, worth $1.40.
Tapestries (best grade) at 55c a yard, worth 75c.
Tapestries (second grade) at 45c yard, worth 65c.
Extra Super Ingrains, all wool, at 50c a yard, worth 65c.
Axminsters, 75c to $1, worth $1 to $1.50.
Straw Mattings—Over one hundred rolls, reduced from $15 to $10 a roll of forty yards; ninety-five pounds to the roll. Other grades at almost as great reductions.
Third floor.

Remnants are still in evidence in Velvets, Body Brussels, Axminsters, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Linoleums and Mattings, showing a reduction of from 33 to 50 per cent. from regular prices; in some instances where the remnants are short, even greater reductions.
Rugs—excellent value, all of first quality.
All-wool Art Squares. 2½x3 yds. to 4x5 yds., at one-third off regular prices.
Smyrna Rugs, in broken lines of sizes, but best quality, at one-third less than our regular prices.
Beam Rugs—excellent for bath and sleeping rooms.
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft., $2.50 from $5.
2 x 6 ft., at $3, from $6.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A GERMAN DIPLOMATIC VICTORY IN THE LEVANT

France Being Ousted from Protectorate Over Catholics.

The Result of the Rioting Between Orthodox Monks and Franciscan Friars at Jerusalem.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Vaterland, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, describes the conflict between Orthodox monks and Franciscan friars at Jerusalem, and incidentally shows that Germany is ousting France from the latter's traditional protectorate over the Catholics in the Ottoman dominions.

Thirty-one Greeks, including twelve monks, were condemned by the Turkish court at Jerusalem to imprisonment for assaulting Franciscan friars. It is alleged that the assault was incited by the Superior of the Orthodox monastery of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The conviction, says the Vaterland, is a victory for the Catholic cause, as hitherto it had been found impossible to punish Orthodox monks. The French Government abandoned the prosecution at the request of the Russians, and the Franciscans appealed for aid to Germany and Italy.

Justice was secured by the vigorous intervention of Germany, and the Germans, both Protestant and Catholic, are delighted, while the prestige of Germany has been enhanced and that of France has suffered.

ROSEBERY ADDRESSES IMPERIALIST LIBERALS.

At a Dinner of the Liberal League He Says the North Leeds Election Dealt a Great Blow to the Government.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Lord Rosebery presided at a largely attended dinner of the Liberal League last evening, at which the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Bart. Sir Henry H. Fowler, Richard B. Haldane, and other prominent Liberals were present.

Lord Rosebery in the course of a lengthy speech dilated upon the recent by-election at North Leeds, which resulted in the return of Roland Barran, Liberal. Mr. Barran sat at Lord Rosebery's right. The speaker characterized the North Leeds verdict as having greater significance than any single election since Mr. Gladstone was first returned from Midlothian, and as almost a vital blow to the prestige of the Government.

Yet, Lord Rosebery warned his hearers, fifty such elections as that in North Leeds might not turn out the party now in power. It showed, however, that the nation was beginning to look dispassionately at the Government's record in domestic legislation and to judge with cooler temper than it could during the South African war. The Liberal Party had suffered a long period of sterility; it had been going through the valley of the shadow of death from want of concentration, and it had been allowing itself to become dissociated from the imperial aspirations of the nation.

The party had suffered, continued the speaker, by its unfortunate attitude in regard to the Irish question, and until imperialist Liberal principles prevailed within it there would be necessity for the continued existence of the Liberal League, which, Lord Rosebery said, did not threaten internal disunion, but formed a rallying point for those sharing the principles of its promoters.

Announcement is made that Earl Beauchamp has joined the Liberal League. This formal defection from the Conservative ranks, coming at a moment when excitement is rife over the Liberal victory in North Leeds, occasions considerable interest in political circles. It is regarded as noteworthy that Lord Beauchamp, at the request of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, accepted the Governorship of New South Wales in January, 1899. He resigned that office in March, 1900.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

He Will Probably Assume His Duties About Jan. 1—Prince Chen's Visit to America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Minister Wu Ting-Fang received a cablegram to-day from the Chinese Foreign Office instructing him to continue as China's representative in this country temporarily, not indefinitely, as stated in press dispatches from Peking. It was the original intention to have Liang-Cheng replace him as Minister immediately upon Liang's arrival here from London, but this plan has been altered.

Liang and Prince Chen will remain in this country for about ten days, and then sail for China from Vancouver. Liang will proceed with the Prince to Peking, and will, it is expected, return to the United States about Jan. 1 to assume the duties of Minister.

Minister Wu is of the opinion that his stay here for a longer period than was first announced is in order that he may complete certain important work in which he is now engaged with the State Department with reference to the manner of payment of the international indemnity and other matters.

Mr. Wu is arranging for a visit by Prince Chen to the President at Oyster Bay. He will be received merely as a distinguished foreigner, and not in any official capacity.

BRITAIN AND THE BAY ISLES.

Official Statement that Great Britain Has Exercised No Control Over the Group Since 1859.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is officially stated that the British Government has exercised no control over the Bay Islands since 1850, when they were ceded to Honduras.

Hence any appeal by the inhabitants of those islands to the Captain of the British warship Psyche must have been met with a refusal, accompanied by the foregoing explanation.

The steamer Condor, which arrived at New Orleans on July 29 reported that when the Psyche called at Ruatan, one of the Bay islands, a proclamation was read to the inhabitants of the island declaring that, under a treaty made between Great Britain and the United States in 1850, and a treaty with Honduras in 1860, the British Government could no longer regard the islands as a British possession.

KAISER PARDONS A DUELIST.

Lieut. Hildebrand, Who Was Sentenced for Killing Lieut. Blaskowitz, to be Freed.

BERLIN, July 31.—Emperor William has pardoned Lieut. Hildebrand, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for killing Lieut. Blaskowitz in a duel last November. The affair attracted international attention, because Blaskowitz was shot and killed on the morning of the day set for his wedding.

The duel, which took place at Insterburg, East Prussia, followed an episode in which Lieut. Blaskowitz, while intoxicated after his bachelor dinner, struck Lieut. Hildebrand. A regimental court of honor decided that a duel was unavoidable. An investigation developed the fact that Lieut. Blaskowitz awoke the day after the dinner without any recollection of the altercation, and went to visit his fiancée, whence he was recalled to fight the duel.

Lieut. Hildebrand has served only seven months of his sentence. Military men explain the pardon by saying that Hildebrand acted simply as the laws of honor required, that he had to fight and kill his opponent if he could.

There was considerable criticism of the sentence of two years' imprisonment imposed on Lieut. Hildebrand on the ground that it was inadequate. Comment was caused also by the fact that the trial was held behind closed doors, and that newspaper correspondents were forbidden to report anything concerning the trouble which brought about the duel.

SECRETARY ROOT IN FRANCE.

He Is Welcomed at Havre by Gen. Pistor on Behalf of the Minister of War.

HAVRE, July 31.—Gen. Pistor of the French Army boarded the steamship La Savoie on her arrival here this afternoon and officially greeted Elihu Root, the United States Secrtary of War, on behalf of the French Government. Gen. Pistor said to Mr. Root:

"The Minister of War has done me the honor to delegate me to come in the name of the Government of this Republic to salute your Excellency on your landing on French soil and to bid you welcome. Our ardent desire is that your stay in France may be in all respects agreeable. I am happy at the circumstance which gives me the privilege to salute the army of the American Republic in the person of its Chief, the Minister of War."

Secretary Root thanked Gen. Pistor. He proceeded at once to Paris.

Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, and Gen. Leonard Wood arrived on La Savoie with Mr. Root.

PARIS, July 31.—The members of the United States Embassy here and a number of other Americans welcomed Gen. Porter and Secretary Root upon their arrival here at 11.30 o'clock to-night.

M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent Capt. Paul Vignal, who was formerly Military Attaché to the French Embassy at Washington, to greet the Americans. When the party left the station Capt. Vignal placed himself at Mr. Root's disposition during the latter's stay in Paris.

Mr. Root intends to proceed for Carisbad to-morrow to rejoin his family. He will pass to-night at the house of Gen. Porter.

AMERICANS REFUSED GERMAN DECORATIONS.

Many Persons to Whom They Were Offered Asked for Small Souvenirs Instead.

BERLIN, July 31.—An official of the Foreign Office states that the reason for the rather short list of decorations in connection with Prince Henry's visit to the United States is that many persons on whom Emperor William desired to confer orders declined, requesting that only a photograph or some small souvenir from Prince Henry be given.

A Boston newspaper telegraphed to the Court Marshal to-day inquiring why Boston was left out of the decorations. The Foreign Office calls attention to the fact that Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard University received the Red Eagle of the Third Class. This decoration, however, was not announced in the American list because Prof. Münsterberg is a German subject. A number of Prince Henry's photographs were sent to Bostonians.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—No question will be raised to prevent the acceptance by the officers of the army and navy of the momentos bestowed by Prince Henry in appreciation of courtesies received by him in the course of his American tour.

The souvenirs which the Prince gave are not looked upon as gifts bestowed by a foreign ruler within the inhibition of the Constitution, but merely as tokens of personal esteem and appreciation.

MAY YOHE IN ENGLAND.

She Says She Never Authorized Strong to Pawn Anything of Hers—Would, Perhaps, Forgive Him.

PLYMOUTH, July 31.—May Yohe arrived here to-day on board the Fuerst Bismarck and proceeded to London. She declared that she had never authorized Putnam Bradlee Strong to pawn anything of hers, and said he had never paid her any of the money obtained on the pawned jewels.

Miss Yohe said it was only at the last moment that she decided to disembark in England. She looked to be in excellent health, and greeted a number of reporters who met her at the steamship dock very cordially. When an interview with Strong, in which he denied that he had pawned her diamonds, was shown to her, she said:

"That is all a batch of lies. For the $400,000 worth of goods which Strong pawned, his brother-in-law, A. R. Shattuck, put up $22,000, out of which I paid $5,000 to Emanuel Friend, my attorney, and $8,110 to pawnbrokers. Strong's story that he paid me back anything is another lie.

"I do not know until I get my mail whether I will go to France or not. I know Strong is there, but I do not want to have anything to do with him. I have suffered all his outrageous treatment to save his mother and my own. I am anxious to get to Genoa, where I have tickets for a tiara, diamond heart, and other things he pawned. I have no means whatever. I may land in Kamchatka before I get through."

When a statement of Lord Francis Hope's bankruptcy case, mentioning that Lord Francis's counsel disputed a note for £9,127 given to Miss Yohe, was referred to, she said:

"That's right, the money is due me, and I'll fight for it till I get it."

Miss Yohe was on the passenger list as Mrs. Batchellor.

LONDON, July 31.—May Yohe's proceedings since her arrival at Plymouth are an illustration of woman's indecision. The appearance of one of her friends in Plymouth Harbor caused her to change her mind and detain the ship until she was the last passenger on the tender. Upon reaching Plymouth she decided to go to Southampton, and there take a boat for Cherbourg, the destination of the steamer she had just left. Then, as the train for Southampton was starting, she again changed her mind, and decided to come to London.

On her way here from Plymouth Miss Yohe exhibited an entirely different attitude of mind from that shown when she disembarked. She said:

"You know the old Nancy Sikes story; the woman comes to court black and blue, and then declares she will never prosecute her persecuter. I would forgive Bradlee to-morrow if he would say he was sorry."

When told that Strong had said he obtained money from the sale of his library, Miss Yohe laughed and remarked: "Well, he brought all his library to my house in an old steamer trunk; it must have been valuable. No wonder he made a good officer; he does know how to manoeuvre."

Miss Yohe is at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, to-night. She said she hoped to see her old counsel, Sir George Lewis, and then take the first train from Paris to Genoa.

Anarchists Arrested in Rome.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says a number of Anarchists were arrested there yesterday and to-day. The prisoners are said to have been in correspondence with comrades in Paterson, N. J.

French Warships May Go to Haiti.

PARIS, July 31.—The Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, cabled orders to-day to Admiral Gourdon commanding the French squadron now at Martinique to protect French subjects in Haiti.

A SPEECH BY KITCHENER

Sword of Honor from Cape Town Presented to Him.

ASKS CONFIDENCE IN MILNER

Says There Are the Makings of a New America in South Africa—Address by Milner in Johannesburg.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Amid tremendous enthusiasm, a sword of honor, the gift of Cape Town, was presented to Lord Kitchener last evening. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Lord Mayor of London, made the presentation at a South African dinner, which was attended by many notable persons.

When the enthusiasm had sufficiently subsided for Lord Kitchener to make himself heard, he modestly returned thanks for the gift and expressed the confident hope that in South Africa, at any rate, the sword would not again be drawn from its scabbard.

Lord Kitchener eulogized Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, and made a striking appeal, based upon his intimate and personal friendship with and knowledge of the South African administrator, that the latter receive the confidence and sympathy of the British nation.

Referring to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the new territory, Lord Kitchener said:

"You may assure yourselves that you have nothing less than the makings of a new America in the Southern Hemisphere."

Lord Kitchener said the question as to who would supply the energy, brains, and money required to carry out this great development was one more for his hearers than for himself, but when, as in South Africa, patriotism was joined to self interest, he was not afraid that they would fail to sow the seed and reap the harvest for which he hoped those who had recently been in South Africa had prepared.

JOHANNESBURG, July 31.—Lord Milner presided at an important Church of England meeting held here to-day.

Dealing with the question of organization, Lord Milner said that the British nation was liable to attach too little importance to this matter at the present moment, of general rejoicing and triumph, when the country's power, as a nation, throughout the world stood, or appeared to stand, higher than ever before. Lord Milner said he felt that unless in the future the empire showed more perfect organization than had been seen in the past, it would tumble down.

The speaker deprecated the spirit of intolerance adopted by the Church of England toward other Christian Churches.

KIPLING TO MOVE AGAIN.

Excursionists Bother Him at Rottingdean, and He Buys a House Near Tunbridge Wells.

LONDON, July 31.—Rudyard Kipling, who has been much annoyed by the visits of Brighton excursionists to his house at Rottingdean, has purchased a new country place near Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. Kipling's troubles at Rottingdean included a feud with the villagers, caused by the pro-Boer sentiments of his aunt, Lady Burne-Jones, the widow of Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

On June 2 Mr. Kipling dispersed a mob which threatened the house of his aunt, Lady Burne-Jones, at Rottingdean, because she had displayed a black banner inscribed: "You have killed, you have conquered."

To show his disapproval of the attack on his aunt's house Mr. Kipling shut up a drill hall which he had given to the public.

"LAZY OXFORD" CRITICISED.

Writer in an English Review Compares the University Unfavorably with American Institutions.

LONDON, July 31.—"Lazy Oxford" is the title of an article in the new Liberal Review, which attracts considerable attention.

The writer, J. K. Fotheringham, draws a scathing comparison between the "backwardness and lotus-eating tendencies of the ancient foundation" and the "vigor and efficiency" of American universities, which, he says, most seriously threaten Oxford.

"Cornell alone," says Mr. Fotheringham, "is about as rich as four of the richest Oxford colleges put together, and Harvard is nearly twice as rich as Cornell. These and others are only the first of many equally well-endowed universities which the future inevitably will witness in the United States, and it is equally certain that these great institutions will use their wealth to secure the best possible teaching talent available. Both Harvard and Cornell already have been able to purchase distinguished scholars at Oxford."

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

HANOVER, July 31.—The chess masters engaged in the international tournament here began the ninth round this morning, being paired as follows:

Napier vs. Janowski, Atkins vs. Pillsbury, Gunsberg vs. Tschigorin, Wolf vs. Gottschall, Marshall vs. Cohn, Olland vs. Levin, Mieses vs. Mason, Popiel vs. Swiderski, and Suechting vs. Bardeleben.

Three of the games were concluded when the adjournment was taken. Of these one went to the credit of Pillsbury, who succeeded in disposing of Atkins, the English amateur champion, in good style. Gunsberg, playing in his best form, vanquished Tschigorin, and Mieses accounted for Mason.

All the remaining games were decided in the afternoon, Janowski outplayed Napier and increased his lead by one point. Gottschall disposed of Wolf, Marshall downed Cohn, Levin outplayed Olland, Swiderski won from Popiel, and Suechting and Bardeleben drew.

The record up to date is as follows:

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Atkins	5	4	Mieses	5½	3½
Bardeleben	4	4	Napier	3½	6½
Cohn	4	5	Olland	6½	3½
Gottschall	3½	5½	Pillsbury	5½	2½
Gunsberg	3½	6½	Popiel	3	6
Janowski	7½	1½	Suechting	3	5
Levin	4½	4½	Swiderski	4	5
Marshall	6½	2½	Tschigorin	3½	5½
Mason	2	7	Wolf	5	4

WOMAN WORKER IN WANT.

Miss Virginia Penny, Who Spent a Fortune for Her Sex, in a Helpless Condition.

Miss Virginia Penny, who has spent almost a lifetime in seeking occupations for women in the United States, so that they might be independent, is in an almost helpless condition in two small rooms in the rear of a tenement house at 134 West Sixty-first Street.

About eleven months ago Miss Penny, who is seventy-three years old, fell while leaving her rooms and injured her knee. About the same time Miss Penny also had trouble with her back.

Miss Penny's work for women is well known. She spent a fortune, which she inherited, in helping women to obtain employment. In past years she printed several books, from which she realized but little. She is now in very straitened circumstances.

ROCK ISLAND CHARTER TERMS ANNOUNCED

Five Men to Have Absolute Control of the System.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR'S OFFER

Powers of Directors of the First Class, Including Right to Buy and Sell Stock for Company's Account.

The official announcement of the financial reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, which was made yesterday, reveals a scheme to enable five men, constituting a majority of the Board of Directors of a company, to retain control absolute of a large railroad system for years to come, with a capital of about one-third the amount now required, and at the same time to enable these same men to turn a profit of at least $50,000,000.

All this is made possible by the terms of a charter, which, stated in general language, gives these five men the right to do nearly anything they want to with the property, including the right to deal in the shares of the company for account of the company. The terms of exchange offered to the stockholders of the present Rock Island Railroad Company disguise only in part the terms as contained in the charter of the Rock Island Company, which is to be the parent organization, controlling all the property owned by the present company.

The plan outlined in the charter of the new controlling company and in the offer to the stockholders of the present company is as follows:

There are to be two new companies. One of these is to be an operating company and the other is to be a stockholding company. The former is to be known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (of Iowa) and the latter as the Rock Island Company. The operating company may be eliminated from consideration, because its only function is that of a mediary. It will take over the stock of the present Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and will pay therefor with its bonds and stock of the Rock Island Company. Its own stock will be deposited in the safe of the Rock Island Company in exchange for the stock of that company.

Under its charter the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, which was incorporated in Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday, is authorized to conduct a general railroad and telegraph business in Iowa and other States for a period of fifty years. Its capital stock is $125,000,000, and it is authorized to issue $75,000,000 of 4 per cent. gold bonds, due in 2002, or fifty years after the expiration of the company's charter, as at present granted.

THE PARENT COMPANY.

The other and all-important company is to be known as the Rock Island Company. It will have no bonded indebtedness, but will have a capital of $150,000,000. The stock will be issued against the stock of the operating company. The securities, which will therefor be issued to make the place of the stock of the present company, are about as follows:

New Securities.	Par Value.	Present Stock. Par Value.	Present Stock. Market Price, At 185.
4 per c. gold bonds, C., R. I. & P. Ry.	$75,000,000	$75,000,000	$138,750,000
R. I. Co. stock	150,000,000	.....	.....
Total	$225,000,000	$75,000,000	$138,750,000

To retain control of the company at present would take at least 400,000 shares of a market value of about $70,000,000. Assuming that these holdings would be one-half outright and the other half on a 50 per cent. margin, it would take an investment of about $52,000,000 to keep control of the property as at present constituted. Under the new arrangement it will be possible for those now holding control to retain it at a par valuation of the stock of the new Rock Island Company of $27,000,000, and also to secure, in addition, $40,000,000 par value in 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and $40,000,000 par value in common stock of the Rock Island Company, a total of $80,000,000 par value of new securities, marketable at not less than 60 per cent. or about $50,000,000.

The control of the new Rock Island Company, which will give those who hold it more power than is now inherent in the control of the Rock Island Railway, is secured to those in this way holding a majority of the present stock.

A majority of the Board of Directors of nine members is elected by the preferred shareholders, although the amount of this stock is only a little over one-third of the total capitalization. The two-thirds of common stock can vote for only four Directors. There can be no increase in the amount of preferred stock without the consent of two-thirds of each class of stock. As the preferred stockholders cannot surrender any privileges without the consent of at least two-thirds of their own class of stock, it is apparent that the present controlling interest need only keep control of a little more than one-half the preferred stock of the new Rock Island Company.

In order to be quite sure of the power of the five Directors (to be elected by the preferred stock) to control the destinies of the company, it is provided that a majority of these Directors who are to be known as Directors of the first class, must concur in almost every function of the Board which may be considered in any way vital. So, for instance, it is provided that until the number is increased there are to be nine Directors, divided into five classes, the first class containing a majority of the whole number. The first class will comprise five and each of the other classes one. In case of an increase classes other than the first are to have as nearly an equal number as possible. The term of each class is to be five years, except that upon the organization of the company the first class shall serve until the fifth annual election after organization, the second until the fourth annual election, and so on. At each election successors to the expiring class will be elected for five years.

In case of any vacancy in the first class of directors through death, resignation, or disqualification, or other cause, the remaining directors, by vote of a majority of their number, which shall include also a majority of the remaining directors of the first class, may elect a successor to hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the director whose place shall be vacant.

Again, it is stipulated that the bylaws may prescribe that the quorum may consist of less than a majority of the whole number of directors, but must be a majority of the five directors of the first class.

It is also provided that the board may decide if, when and to what extent any or some books may be opened to the inspection of stockholders.

POWERS IN STOCK MARKET.

Another provision gives the directors power to fix and determine the amount of the working capital of the company, and in its discretion to use and apply the working capital in purchasing or acquiring the shares of the capital stock of the company to such extent and in such manner and upon such terms as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient; but shares of such capital stock so purchased and acquired may be resold, unless such shares shall have been retired for the purpose of decreasing the capital stock of the company as authorized by law.

This practically enables the controlling interests to sell their preferred shares at any time and then buy them back on account of the company and vote them in such a manner as to perpetuate their control of the property. It also makes it possible for them, on account of the company, to manipulate the market quotations of the securities.

Who the five men are who belong to the first class is not indicated, but they may be guessed at. The constitution of the Finance Committee may throw some light on this question. It consists of the following: W. H. Moore, Chairman; Marshall Field, W. B. Leeds, D. G. Reid, J. H. Moore, and P. L. Hine.

The officers are: President, W. B. Leeds; Secretary and Treasurer, D. G. Reid; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, George T. Boggs.

The terms of exchange of new securities for the present stock provide that for each $100 par value of the old stock the holder is to receive $100 in 4 per cent. gold bonds of 2002 of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, $70 in preferred stock of the Rock Island Company of New Jersey, and $100 in the common stock of the Rock Island Company of New Jersey.

The 4 per cent. gold bonds of 2002 are limited to the aggregate face amount of $75,000,000, are to be secured under a trust agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York by the deposit and pledge of all shares of the capital stock of the present Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, which may be acquired under this offer of purchase or otherwise, and can be issued only to a face amount equal to the par value of the stock pledged under the trust agreement.

The bonds are to mature Nov. 1, 2002, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1902, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, both principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York, free of tax. The bonds are coupon bonds for $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal, and registered bonds in the denomination of $5,000, or multiples thereof. The coupon bonds and registered bonds are interchangeable.

The preferred stock of the Rock Island Company is entitled to non-cumulative yearly dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the year 1903, and for each and every year thereafter, until and including the year 1909; at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the year 1910 and for each and every year thereafter until and including the year 1919; and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum thereafter. The preferred stock is also preferred as to capital.

The circular to stockholders of the old company contains a recommendation of the Board of Directors, made at a meeting in Chicago yesterday, to accept the proposition, as well as a statement that the majority of these stockholders has already accepted the offer.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 31.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway filed articles of incorporation with Secretary of State Martin this morning. The capitalization is fixed at $125,000,000. The fee accompanying the articles was $125,015, the largest ever paid in the State. The incorporators are William T. Rankin of Chicago, Benjamin S. Cable of Chicago, George S. McCaughn of Chicago, and John I. Dille and Frank Davy of Des Moines.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—The articles of incorporation of the Rock Island Company, capital $150,000,000, which were filed in the office of the Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday, were recorded to-day with the Secretary of State. A filing fee of $30,000 was required to have the incorporation made a matter of State records.

NEW PHASE DEVELOPS IN COLORADO FUEL CONTEST.

Osgood Interests Endeavoring to Have Listed $3,000,000 Bonds Convertible Into Stock—A Gates Protest.

The fight between the Osgood and the Gates factions for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company became quite spectacular yesterday, when a severe decline in the price of that company's securities was followed by an application to the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange for an immediate listing, with a waiver of the thirty days clause, of $3,000,000 additional convertible 5 per cent. bonds.

The plan of the Osgood party, it is understood, is to convert these bonds into stock if they can get the bonds listed at once, on the theory that all such stock would have to be dated as of yesterday, July 31, when the books closed for the annual meeting, on Aug. 20. This would enable them to vote this new stock and to keep control of the property.

The application was vigorously opposed by John J. Harris and Charles G. Gates of Harris, Gates & Co., George W. Darr and a member of the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Miller, counsel for the Gates party.

W. H. Granberry, Chairman of the Committee on Stock Listing, said:

"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's trust deed provides for the issuance of a total amount of $15,000,000 of bonds, $10,000,000 of which is listed on the Exchange. Application to-day has been made for listing $3,000,000 additional bonds. The trust agreement provides specifically the terms under which bonds in excess of the $10,000,000 originally listed may be issued. Upon proper certification from the trustees (the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank) that an additional amount of bonds has been certified and issued and upon a statement from the corporation that such increased issue has been sold and distributed it is probable that the Committee on Stock Listing will recommend listing of such an increased amount of bonds."

When asked whether permission to list had been given he said that when the bonds were listed proper notification would be made.

The drop in the stock was due mainly to the closing of the books yesterday, as one of the contesting parties, having had registered in their name for voting purposes all the stock they could get, let go some of their holdings, which resulted in breaking the stock 8 points. It dropped to 92½, but recovered to 94 and closed with a net loss of 6¾ points on transactions of 25,500 shares. The convertible 5s also declined, closing at 103¾, on heavy transactions.

Chattanooga Southern Not Sold to L. and N.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 31.—President Henry L. Lamb of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad arrived in this city today and denied emphatically the reports that the Louisville and Nashville had bought the Chattanooga Southern. He declared there had been no negotiations to that end.

SETTLEMENT OF SUITS IN RICHARDSON ESTATE.

Contest Over the Ownership and Dividends of the Stock of Several Bridgeport Companies Is Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31.—Litigation over the estate of Joseph Richardson of "Spite House" fame is in process of final settlement in the Superior Court in this city to-day. By consent of all parties, withdrawals of the suits of Samuel Tweedy of Danbury, administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, against Rose Harriet Richardson, as executrix of George Richardson's estate, and individually, and Dellarifa G. Richardson, also of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, against Della G. Richardson, Morris Seymour, and Samuel Tweedy, administrators, and of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company against Samuel Tweedy, administrator, have been filed, by order of the Superior Court.

The National Bank, as custodian of accrued dividends of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, is ordered to pay the dividends, which amount to $1,152, to the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and the company is in turn authorized and empowered to pay all the funds so received to Dellarifa G. Richardson, and is released from all liability.

In all the cases in this State the "entry" done has been made in the records, while the final settlement has not been made in New York, according to Taylor & Seymour, who are counsel. The terms are all arranged, and the cases have been withdrawn from the court records.

After the litigation was begun in New York City there was a contest over the ownership of the stock of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company and of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company. The children who had possession of it and Emily Emmett, a niece, claimed that Mr. Richardson had conveyed the stock to them before his death. The Bridgeport Hydraulic Company issued certificates to Emily Emmett for 2,081 shares, to Della G. Richardson for 37 shares, and to George Richardson for 44 shares.

An injunction was brought to restrain the payment of dividends to the holders in the interest of the widow and administrator. By this settlement the injunction has been withdrawn. Until a few months ago the same bank held funds amounting to almost $100,000, received from Hydraulic Company dividends, but by arrangement of the parties they received the right to invest them in the issue of stock of the same company so that there was no money remaining to be paid under the settlement. The stock will be apportioned among the three claimants.

NEW CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Collector Stranahan Alters Method of Dealing with Importation Cases.

Collector Stranahan, through the Law Division of the Custom House, has made some new rules about the filing of indemnity bonds for importations.

Heretofore if a bill of lading properly indorsed was not presented at the time of the arrival of an importation such an importation could be released only on the personal liability of the Collector, and it had been the custom for some time to indemnify him in such cases, which frequently arise, by the filing of a bond or the deposit of a certified check. The new rules are as follows:

From and after Aug. 1, when importers are unable to produce properly indorsed bill of lading for merchandise consigned to order, certified check only will be accepted for the value of the importation.

When merchandise is consigned direct, certified check or a bond of indemnity with a surety company as surety will be accepted.

A PROTEST FROM HOBOKEN.

New Jersey Reparian Commission and Proposed Pier Line Extension.

President Palmer Campbell of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company sent a letter to the New Jersey Riparian Commission yesterday protesting against the application made to the Harbor Line Board by the New York Dock Department to extend the pier line out 200 feet on the New York side of the North River from Gansevoort Street to Thirteenth Street.

Mr. Palmer said that in his opinion it would be well to divide the additional 200 feet asked between New York and New Jersey in case the petition of the New York Dock Department was favorably considered. The commission indorsed Mr. Campbell's suggestion and decided to forward a copy of the latter and its indorsement of it to the Harbor Line Board.

MRS. BERGEN WITHDRAWS SUIT.

Wife of Millionaire Glass Manufacturer Discontinues Action for Divorce.

Justice John Proctor Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order for the discontinuance of the suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Lillian L. Bergen against her husband, James D. Bergen, President of the James D. Bergen Company, dealers in glassware at 38 Murray Street. The order was made at the request of counsel for both sides. Herman L. Roth was counsel for Mrs. Bergen and Hoffman & Wahle for Mr. Bergen.

Attached to Mr. Wahle's application for the discontinuance of the action and Mr. Roth's consent thereto is an affidavit by Charles G. F. Wahle in which he gives the text of the following letter which Mr. Bergen received from his wife subsequent to the proceedings before Justice Hall.

I write to say that perhaps the proceedings I began against you for divorce are not warranted in view of subsequent developments. The whole thing is off so far as I am concerned. I have already instructed my attorney to discontinue the action. I am sincerely sorry that the matter has been given so much publicity, disagreeable to us both, or caused pain to any one whom I may have unjustly accused.

Neither of the lawyers in the case would discuss the discontinuance of the action.

Jury Finds "Sam" Killed McDonald.

The Coroner's jury, which held an inquest to-day into the death of James McDonald, who died in the New York Hospital on July 8, after being found dying with a wound near the eye, in front of the Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death by being struck by a man known as "Sam." This man "Sam" has already been indicted, but the police have been unable to find him.

Cotton Board to Close for Coronation.

The members of the Cotton Exchange decided yesterday by a vote of 75 to 7 to close the Exchange on Aug. 9, the date fixed for the coronation of King Edward, when the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

6TH AVE., 21ST AND 22D STS.

In our Clothing Department the July Clearance Sale is at its height and distributing wonderful values in

Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing!

Included in this sweeping clearance are all Spring and Summer weights in Men's and Boys' Apparel. Cost, value, profits—every consideration—is lost sight of in our intense and determined desire to SELL. We never carry goods over from season to season. Therefore these marvellous markdowns:—

Men's and Youths' Fine $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50 Summer Suits Marked Down to.... **$6.00** Per Suit.

This lot includes Serges, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Clay Worsteds (Sacks and Cutaways) and Homespuns—If you can find your size you will be a lucky man—Lots are broken but sizes are almost complete.

Extraordinary Reductions in **Men's Fine Suits!**

$20.00 and $25.00 Suits marked down to.... **15.00**

$16.50 and $18.00 Suits marked down to.... **12.00**

$13.50 and $15.00 Suits marked down to.... **10.00**

Men's and Youths' $10.00 Outing Flannel Coats and Trousers are Marked Down to **$5.00**

At this price we hope to clear out the entire lot by Saturday noon. We clipped the price in halves because we wanted to give a bargain worth giving while about it. You can search Manhattan with a microscope and find no values that can compare with this offering.

Be Sure and Attend Our July Clearance Sale of **Boys' Clothing!**

This sale gives a good opportunity to supply Suits for vacation and school purposes. At these prices it pays to buy for future use. Here are some of the bargains:—

BOYS' SUMMER-WEIGHT CLOTH SUITS!

2.00 FOR CHOICE — BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS — in cheviots and cassimeres—light and dark mixtures—trousers with double seats and knees—ages 7 to 15 years—strong, stylish and serviceable—this lot is peculiarly attractive. Reduced from $3.00 and $3.50.

2.75 FOR CHOICE — BOYS' FINEST SPRING SUITS — this lot comprises cheviots, crashes and homespuns, in double-breasted 2-piece styles—in light and dark mixtures—also plain blue serges and cheviots—ages 7 to 16 years.

BOYS' NORFOLK JACKET SUITS—4 to 9 years. BOYS' SAILOR SUITS—Ages 3 to 9 years. Reduced from $4, $5 and $6.

Boys' Washable Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits!

75 Cents for Choice — BOYS' WHITE DUCK WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS! Beautifully braided—sizes 3 to 10 years. BOYS' WASHABLE RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS! Galatea—very popular; sizes 2½ to 6 years. BOYS' GALATEA WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS—Fancy light and dark colors—sizes 3 to 11 yrs. Former prices $1.50 to $1.75.

BOYS' WASHABLE KNEE PANTS—Newest materials, extra good values, sizes 3 to 12 years..... **29c**

BOYS' WHITE DUCK WASHABLE KNEE PANTS—Worth from 50c. to $1.50; ages 3 to 6 years.. **35c**

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS IN

The Best Groceries at the Very Lowest Prices!

Another outpouring of splendid specials finds expression in type. Every item is a leader. Mail orders solicited. Orders of $5.00 and over are prepaid to any railroad station in New York and surrounding States. It pays to shop here!

Prices that must attract. Every item guaranteed superior quality or money refunded.

Matchless Laundry Specialty Prices.

STARCH, Duryea's or Kingsford's; put up in 6-pound wooden boxes at the factory; 6-pound boxes..... **50c**

COLGATE'S NATURAL SOAP, absolutely pure; 12 pound cakes in a box; per box..... **70c**

AMMONIA, double strength, full pints, 8c; full quarts..... **15c**

IVORY SOAP, the bath size, regular 5c. cake; 10 cakes..... **39c**

BALL BLUE, Ultramarine; best blue, ¼-lb. box, 5c; ½, 8c; 1 lb. box **15c**

Cottolene and Lard. Note the Special Low Prices:

PURE LARD: Armour's (Simon Pure) known to be the best pure leaf lard. Open kettle rendered:

3 lb. can **43c** 5 lb. can **65c** 10 lb. can **1.25** 20 lb. can **2.45**

COTTOLENE, Fairbank's. The new white odorless kind:

2 lb. can **23c** 4 lb. can **45c** 10 lb. can **89c**

Milk—(Carnation Brand)—This milk is the very best. No other brand better, no matter what you pay; very few as good; instead of 12c., our regular price, to induce those who have not yet tried this superior milk—

Per full weight can, **9c** Per dozen, **1.00** Per case of 4 dozen, **4.00**

FLOUR, Pillsbury, Hecker or Langola, 1-8 sack..... **55c**

Granulated Breakfast HOMINY, the best, 5 lbs..... **13c**

CORNMEAL, high grade, 2-lb. packages..... **5c**

Baked Beans—W. K. Lewis' old-f

IOWA TARIFF PLANK NOT WORRYING LEADERS

At Same Time, Republicans Think It Was a Mistake.

Nothing to be Gained by It, and Much Might Be Lost If Bryan Were Eliminated—The Washington View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31. — Republicans who talk frankly about the tariff and trust planks of the Iowa platform generally say they can see no occasion for excitement about those declarations. They note nothing comforting to the Democrats in what the Iowa Republicans said. They point out that there is no abandonment of the doctrine of protection in the declarations of the Des Moines convention; no indication whatever of fear that it may be necessary to turn the country over to the Democrats in order to secure such revision of the Dingley tariff rates as may be necessary to defend the people against overtaxation and the tyranny of the trusts. Without wavering in the slightest degree in their devotion to the protection principle, and without the slightest abatement in their attachment for the Republican Party, the Hawkeye Republicans, according to the interpretation of their Washington brethren, have simply put on record their judgment that the time has come for those who made the tariff to think about overhauling it.

There is no denial in Washington that this judgment is well founded, and, as a rule, it accords with the expressed views of the Republican leaders in Congress. The same sort of declaration was made several times during the last session of Congress by Republican Representatives. A notable instance was the speech of Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, delivered in the House on his return from the Ohio Republican Convention.

There are some who severely criticise the Des Moines convention for making what they call an acknowledgment of the Democratic contention with reference to the relation of the tariff to the trusts. One Iowa Republican who placed himself in this class of critics said there was no sense in the action taken at Des Moines.

"Those people out there," said this Iowa gentleman, "knew there was no tariff reform in sight, knew it was not to be expected there would be any revision of the tariff schedules by the Congress that is to be elected this Fall, knew they would not want any revision if there was the slightest chance that any Iowa industry would come out of it shorn to any extent of its protection. Why did they have to say things that it will be necessary to apologize for all over the country? They've gone out into their own State starting fires that some of us will have to put out. Why didn't they leave that sort of thing for the Democrats to do? They've helped the Democrats considerably, I fear. When 1904 comes and the tariff is the issue, as it is almost sure to be, it will be realized by the Iowa Republican tariff reformers that by their course this year they have made the task of holding their State in the Republican column a good deal more difficult than it ought to be."

"Are you really much distressed by what your people have done?" the Iowan was asked.

"Well, no," he answered after reflecting a moment. "It isn't so distressing as it would be if the Republicans were confronting something that actually deserved to be regarded as opposition. In the present state of the Democratic Party, it is not likely to get much advantage out of a tactical blunder like that made yesterday at Des Moines.

This remark is a pretty fair summing up of Republican opinion in Washington touching the Congressional campaign, and also touching the question of tariff reform. "We don't have to do it yet," is a remark often heard when Republicans discuss the proposition that there soon must be a revision of the tariff. It is freely admitted that the time has come to think about tariff revision, but it is a rare thing to find a Republican who acknowledges that the time has come to make the revision. "We'll not revise until we are forced to make the revision," is the almost universal conclusion to which Republican tariff discussion tends.

There is another conclusion which also has obtained considerable vogue in Washington. It is that the longer Mr. Bryan continues a potent person in the Democratic Party the remoter the likelihood of changes in the tariff schedules. The Washington Republican view is that Mr. Bryan is a most effective political scarecrow, and that so long as he keeps in the field there will be small danger of a political overturning in the country, and, with no such danger in sight, it is held that it would be folly to get into a snarl over the tariff.

BRYAN ON IOWA PLATFORM.

Glad the Republicans of That State Declared for Tariff Reform.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—For the third time within a week, William J. Bryan was to-day a visitor in New Haven. He is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philo S. Bennett at the Ansantawas Club, Savin Rock. He will leave to-morrow for New York, going later to Maryland to address a Chautauqua Assembly at Mountain Park on Saturday. In an interview, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am glad to see that the Republicans of Iowa admitted yesterday the necessity for tariff reform. While it will strengthen the Republican Party in that State for the coming campaign, it will ultimately weaken it, for the Republicans cannot permit any reform in the tariff without endangering their whole system."

FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, July 31.—Judge George H. Durand of Flint, who filled a vacancy on the Supreme bench of this State in 1892, and who is classed as a gold Democrat, was nominated for the Governorship by the Democrats of Michigan to-day. Judge Durand did not attend the convention nor authorize any one to state that he would accept the nomination if it should be accorded to him. The free-silver element made a vigorous fight to defeat him. Judge Durand, it was stated, was on a fishing expedition in the northern part of the State, and could not be reached by wire. But in spite of the absence of any definite assurance of his acceptance his nomination was made unanimous after the fourth ballot.

The platform adopted at this morning's session of the convention is devoted almost entirely to State issues, the only mention of National issues being an indorsement of the election of United Senators directly by the people.

The resolutions declare that the destruction of boss rule is the supreme issue. The adoption of the system known as the initiative and referendum is demanded.

Another plank favors municipal ownership of public utilities, subject to the referendum.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

So much of special orders of July 25 as directs Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to join his regiment is revoked.

Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Artillery Corps, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department.

The following named officers are detailed to fill vacancies in the Inspector General's Department: Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Major Herbert E. Tutherly, Eleventh Cavalry.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will then proceed to Fort Clark for duty, to relieve Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Bratton, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty.

Contract Surgeon Verdo B. Gregory will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for assignment to duty in Alaska.

Contract Surgeon George L. Cable will proceed to Casa Blanca for duty.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, from the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the One Hundred and Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. Leigh Sypher from the unassigned list to the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Francis H. Lomax will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Charleston, for duty.

Lieuts. Hollyday and Sypher will join the respective companies to which transferred.

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon General, will report in person on Aug. 16 to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Col. Robert M. O'Reilly.

Contract Surgeon Preston S. Kellogg will proceed to Fort Robinson for duty.

First Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, recently appointed, is assigned to the Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, Artillery Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Milwaukee and report to the recruiting officer for duty as assistant.

First Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith is relieved from recruiting duty at Kansas City, to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will then proceed to Macon, Ga., and report in person to the recruiting officer at that place for duty, to relieve First Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, Fifteenth Infantry.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Banks for the examination of such persons as may be properly ordered before it, to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplains in the United States Army. Detail: Col. John L. Tiernon, Major Robert H. Patterson, Capt. George L. Anderson, First Lieut. Walter Cox, First Lieut. George W. Mathews, Capt. Arthur W. Chase, Recorder.

Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will then proceed to Manila for duty as Inspector General.

Navy.

Commander T. H. Stevens is ordered to the Puget Sound Yard for such duties as commandant may assign.

Lieut. Commander H. Morrell is ordered to the Naval War College for instruction.

Lieut. I. K. Seymour will be detached from the Yankton, Aug. 15, and report to Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for such duties as he may assign.

Lieut. L. McNamee will be detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Aug. 15, and will report to commandant for duty on board the Yankton.

Lieut. W. L. Littlefield will report to the commandant of the Navy Yard at League Island for duty on board the Minneapolis.

Lieut. E. Simpson is ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Arkansas and as executive officer on board when completed.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Arrivals—Puritan at New London, July 31.

Essex at Portland, July 31.

Dolphin at Salem, July 30.

Sailed—Monterey, July 30, from Shiakwan for Shanghai.

Lancaster, July 31, from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville.

Alexander, July 31, from Hampton Roads for Pichilinque.

Panther, July 31, from Provincetown for Philadelphia.

Mohican, July 23, from Honolulu for Port Townsend.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Frankel Clothing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Frankel, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; S. Kann, domestics; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith, L. & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. bridge, cloths and dress goods, 508 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Wells, J. R., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Logan, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; J. J. O'Connell, laces, ribbons, and umbrellas; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Trow- bridge, cloths and dress goods, 56 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; E. B. Harvey, dress goods and silks; W. R. Owen, general buyer; 487 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs, 438 Broadway; Holland House, Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Oddie, housefurnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kennedy-McCleod-McArthur Company, St. Paul Minn.; J. T. Kennedy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; W. F. Lipman, notions, jewelry, books, and millinery; R. C. Baker, ribbons and laces; 45 Leonard Street.

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; C. P. Turner, silks; 395 Broadway.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. V. Lewis, cloaks and suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

MacDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. Cragin, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, and corsets; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Walter Lippincott, Philadelphia; G. G. Pabst, Milwaukee; Rogers K. Wetmore, Newport; Capt. S. M. Felton, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Donnel Hughes, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Capt. R. S. Hanna, United States Army; Capt. F. V. King, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—Ex-State Treasurer I. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland.

VICTORIA—Terrence V. Powderly, Washington; John M. Burke, Chattanooga.

HOFFMAN—Fred McBee, Knoxville.

GILSEY—John H. Harper, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—Gov. William H. Hunt, Porto Rico; J. D. McKee, Pittsburg; Dr. F. C. Cook, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; George C. Starr, London.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Charles Temple, Walton, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. George H. Thomas, Minneapolis; George W. Peck, Boston.

NAVARRE—Capt. A. G. Cummins, United States Army.

ASTOR—Col. James F. Grimes, Hillsborough, N. H.

THE WEATHER.

Local Forecast—Partly cloudy and warmer; light to fresh south winds.

There will be showers to-day in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake Region, and the rain area will extend into the South Atlantic States by to-morrow. Showers will probably continue in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The temperature will rise in the interior valleys to-day and it will be warmer to-day and to-morrow in the eastern districts.

Along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts the winds will be mostly light and variable; on the Great Lakes fresh south to southwest winds will prevail.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	77	73
6 A. M.	77	72
9 A. M.	70	73
12 M.	76	79
3 P. M.	80	77
6 P. M.	78	75
9 P. M.	75	73
12 P. M.	73	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1901	75¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

The thermometer recorded 73 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 73 degrees also at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 12 o'clock midnight. The humidity registered 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 31.—The damage done by the fire which broke out at Baldwinsville after midnight last night amounted to $15,000, and was not under control until 5 o'clock this morning. The Upson & Nettleton Building was destroyed, and the Howard Opera House block adjoining was damaged to the extent of $500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5:10 A. M.—85 East Fifty-sixth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $5,000.

5:35 A. M.—421 West Street; Charles McDonough; damage, $3,000.

6:25 A. M.—409 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Frank Rocco; damage, $200.

10:55 A. M.—147 Orchard Street; Philip Drucken; damage, $100.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:55	Sun sets...7:17	Moon rises...2:31

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:11	Gov. Isl'd...5:33	H. Gate...7:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:35	Gov. Isl'd...6:02	H. Gate...7:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	*10:30 A. M.	
Bohemian, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cuamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Compass, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	*10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c	*12:30 P. M.	
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	.....	.....
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	*9:30 A. M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan and Campeche	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Toronto, Hull	3:30 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	.....	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	12:00 M.	
	*10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Advance, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Hampton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Indrawadi, Singapore, Manilla, and Hongkong	.....	.....
Nebraskan, San Francisco and Honolulu	.....	.....
Southwark, Southampton	.....	7:30 A. M.
Tennyson, Pernambuco and Rio	.....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M., connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $19 and up to Aug. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. $9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $9 and up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 24; Shanghai, July 7; Yokohama, July 15, and Honolulu July 24, reached San Francisco per steamship Coptic and were dispatched east July 31 at 10 A. M., and are due here on Monday, Aug. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 1.

Colorado, Hull, July 19.
Condor, Montevideo, July 12.
Dominic, Para, July 20.
Esperanza, Havana, July 29.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 29.
Nauplia, Stettin, July 15.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico, July 26.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Comanche, Jacksonville, July 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 26.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, July 27.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 26.

SUNDAY, AUG. 3.

El Cid, New Orleans, July 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 26.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 24.
Santiago, Tampico, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Furnessia, Glasgow, July 25.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 25.
Nicolai II., Cronstadt, July 19.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, July 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 25.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Aller, Gibraltar, July 27.
Allianca, Colon, July 29.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 31.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 26.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 29.
Macduff, Gibraltar, July 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 30.
Sardinian, Glasgow, July 26.

Arrived.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambush, Santos July 9, Barbados 22d, and St. Thomas 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Pinner's Point, (Br.,) Jones, Leith July 10 and Dundee 12th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Frankland, Bristol July 15 and Swansea 17th, with mdse. and one passenger to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah July 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Tangier, (Br.,) Harland, Mazzarelli July 8 and Oran 12th, with asphaltum to the Sicilian Asphalt Company; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Oliver, Vera Cruz July 24 and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Cardenas July 23, and Matanzas 24th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS El Alba, Quick, New Orleans, five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Forth, Hull July 9 and Boston 29th, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Johnson, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool July 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Vinckners, Paramaribo July 7, Demerara 9th, Trinidad 11th, Carupano 12th, Cumana and Guanta 13th, Laguayra 14th, Porto Cabello 15th, Curacao 17th, Jacmel 19th, Aux Cayes and Aquin 21st, and Port au Prince 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp July 19, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Southeast of Fire Island at 6:24 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 31, 9:30 P. M., calm; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Tremont, for San Francisco.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, &c.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Dorlsbrook, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS J. M. Guffey, for Galveston.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Camperdown, (Br.,) for Cardenas.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Hygonia, for Norfolk.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
Steam yacht Hiawatha.
Steam yacht Kanawha.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 31.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, arr. at Southampton today, passing Hurst Castle at 7:30 P. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 5:10 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Prins Mauritz, (Dutch,) Capt. Nieman, from New York, via West Indies and Paramaribo for Havre and Amsterdam, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Progress, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New York, via Sabang, arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, for New York, via Boulogne sur Mer, sld. from Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Topaze, for New York, sld. from Gibraltar July 23.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 8:58 A. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyer, from New York, via Plymouth, for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 8 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 10 A. M. today.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS La Savole, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, for New York, sld. from Santos yesterday.

SS Elizabeth, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Barbados July 29.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Capt. Ridley, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, for New York; sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Capt. Polke, for New York, sld. from Stettin July 27.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York for Curacoa, arr. at San Juan, P. R., to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, for New York, sld. from Genoa July 28.

Miscellaneous.

KOBE, Japan, July 31.—The steamship City of Peking, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was reported disabled with a broken propeller shaft in the Kuru Shima Straits, was towed into this port to-day. The vessel sailed from Hongkong on the 22d, and is bound to San Francisco by way of Yokohama and Honolulu.

LONDON, July 31.—The Danish steamship Eusinia, Capt. Neergaard, bound from Savannah, whence she sailed July 13 to Bremen and Hamburg, signalled while passing Lizard Head this afternoon, that her cargo was afire and that she would put in at Plymouth for assistance.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!

One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE BOX FRONT.

REDEEMED AT { 217 7TH AVE. NEAR 23RD ST. } NEW YORK.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
9 P. M. Last wk. Primrose & Dockstader's MINSTRELS Sat. Mat. 4 P.M.
TO-NIGHT! ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB NIGHT.
Com'cing next Mon., FLORODORA. Great cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday only. 2:15.
A. H. Chamberlyn's New Extravaganza,
THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN. 4TH BIG WEEK. ADM. 50c
JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese Comic Opera MIKADO
JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

SANTOS-DUMONT AIR SHIP
Number 6—the ship that sailed around the Eiffel Tower, on exhibition day and evening, previous to M. Santos' flight. Demonstrations hourly. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN. Fare, 50c. Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted. Contento's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. AUDRAN'S "MASCOT."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS Summer Ngts.' Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. 10th week. COLUMBUS AV. & 66TH ST.

PROCTOR'S 125th St. 23d St. OPEN FIFTH AVENUE. BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15. The Wild Rose
4th Month Lederer's gaiety

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. Wed. & Sat. Creators and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, to-day, two games, one admission, beginning at 2 o'clock. St. Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50 cents.

The Turf.

Last 2 Days of Brighton Races
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
6 High-Class Contests, beginning at 2:30.
No more racing around New York until August 30th.
REACHED BY ALL CONEY ISLAND ROUTES.

AL FOSTER DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

A CHARMING SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY TRIP..... $1.50
A Rare Combination of Travel. Take fast Str. Richard Peck for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 2:00 P. M. (stops Sats. foot East 21st St., 2:15;) return by express train due N. Y. 9 o'clock. Ask for Half-Holiday Tickets. Cut this out.

SPEND SUNDAY at FIRE ISLAND.
$5 will pay all your expenses from Saturday evening until Monday morning at the NEW Fire Island Hotel on the Great South Bay of Long Island. Fine surf bathing and Great Fishing. Music twice a day. Apply to T. WILKINSON, Hotel Cadillac, Broadway and 43d St., New York.

Excursions.

ONLY $1.50 TO Mauch Chunk
GLEN ONOKO
THE SWITCHBACK
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, AUGUST 3d
VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
Fare for Children 75 Cents.
Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8.30 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton Street), 8.15 a. m. Returning, leave Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p. m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cents additional. Ticket offices at Ferry Stations and 355 and 1281 Broadway.
Fare from Brooklyn 15 cents additional.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH:
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M. 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight. Excursion Fare, 40c.
Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11 A. M. 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH:
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M. 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.
LONG BEACH:
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M. (1:00 Saturdays only) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M. Returning, last train leaves Long Beach 10:42 P. M.

SPEND SUNDAY AT BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
"ISLE OF THE SEA."
The Most Delightful Trip Out of New York.
Take the Elegant Sound Steamer "SHINNECOCK."
From Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall Street, on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Block Island 7:00 A. M. Sunday. Leave 3:00 P. M., arrive at New York 7:00 A. M. Monday, or go via the
—NEW SATURDAY ROUTE—
The Long Island Railroad to Montauk, and Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
On Saturdays—Train leaves 34th St., E. R., 1:20; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00;

For the Odor of Perspiration
Use
SPIRO POWDER
A pure antiseptic that has no equal for feet or armpits. No odor of its own. Try a free sample. At your druggist's or sent by mail. Full size box, price 25 cents.
SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

...SHAVE YOURSELF...
IT IS PLEASURE WITH THE
STAR Safety Razor
THE ORIGINAL AND BEST RAZOR IN THE WORLD
Shaves Clean and Never Pulls.
Every Razor fully warranted to Shave any Beard.
ONCE TRIED—ALWAYS USED. REFUSE IMITATION.
The Star is a little higher in price, but well worth the difference. For sale at leading Cutlery Depts. all over the world.
KAMPFE BROS., Mfrs.,
8-12 Reade St., New York.

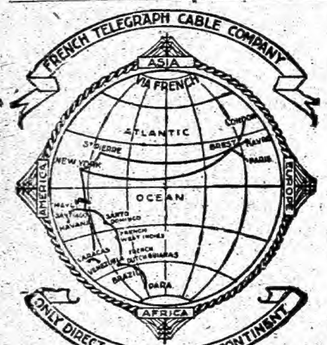

Sporting Goods.

SEASONABLE GOODS at the time you want them most ought to be interesting at manufacturer's cost. All goods mentioned here are such. If not, you can return them any time within one week and get your money.

Bathing Suits.

Reg. 65c. Sleeveless Shirt, all stripes, two days only..... 35c
Reg. $1.00 2-piece Suits, pin stripes on bottom and sleeves, two days only..... 63c
Reg. $2.25 all worsted 2-piece Suits, fancy trim, two days only..... $1.59
Reg. $2.50 all worsted 2-piece Suits, heavy weight, fancy trim, two days only..... $1.65
Reg. $2.75 all worsted 2-piece Suits, extra heavy and trimmed, two days only..... $1.80
Reg. 25c. Swimming trunks, two days only..... 16c
Reg. 50c. Swimming trunks, extra heavy, two days only..... 26c

Baseball Bargains.

No. 23-R Victor Field Glove, reg. 50c. kind, 2 days only..... 29c
$1.00 No. 14-B Victor Field Glove, two days only..... 59c
$1.00 No. 4-S Victor Mitt, 2 days only 55c
$2.95 No. 10 Victor Mitt, two days only..... $1.73
75c. Louisville Slugger Bats, two days only..... 42c
$1.00 Louisville Slugger Bats, taped handles, two days only. 59c

Bicycle Suits.

$4.48 Plain Plaid Bicycle Suits, all wool, 2 days only $2.35
$5.98 Navy Blue and West Point Gray Braided Bicycle Suits, two days only..... $3.39
$6.50 All Wool Plaid Bicycle Suits, two days only..... $3.69
$1.48 and $1.69 Bicycle Pants, two days only..... 84c
60c. All Wool Bicycle Hose, navy blue and black, fancy tops, two days only..... 39c
$1.00 Ingersoll Oil Lamp, two days only..... 59c
50c. Brass Tube Foot Pump, two days only..... 21c

Hammocks.

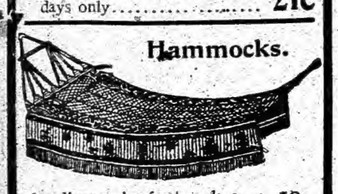

60c. Hammocks, for two days.... 39c
$1.00 Hammocks, for two days.. 69c
$1.25 Hammocks, for two days.. 79c
$1.48 Hammocks, for two days.. 89c
$2.00 Hammocks, for two days... 1.19
$2.35 Hammocks, for two days... 1.39
Mail orders filled promptly. Send for fall catalogue on Football.

SPORTING GOODS.
Ingersoll
FOUR STORES:
67 Cortlandt. and 1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
111 Nassau. 25 W. 42d St., N. Y.,

Rambler AUTOMOBILES $800
GREAT VALUE.
HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON,
64 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St

EYE DISEASE IN SCHOOLS

Health Commissioner Says 12 Per Cent. of Children Are Affected.

Oculists in Making Examinations Said to Have Gone from Child to Child Without Disinfecting Their Hands.

Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle said yesterday of the suggestion that the report on the prevalence of ophthalmia in the public schools, read at the monthly meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday, was exaggerated:

"There is no exaggeration if the reports of the sixteen oculists who examined the children are correct, and I believe they are."

Dr. Lederle, in discussing the conditions found in 86 of the 186 schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, said that out of about 55,500 children 6,670, or 12 per cent., were found to have eye disease. The percentage was not the same in each school, but varied from 22.2 per cent. in School No. 40, at 310 East Twentieth Street, to 3.2 per cent. in School No. 117, at 170 East Seventy-seventh Street. Of the sufferers 2,328 had the severest type of trachoma, necessitating an almost immediate operation. Suffering from a milder type of trachoma were 3,240 children, and 1,099 had acute purulent conjunctivitis.

Dr. Lederle added that the subject of eye disease in public schools was not new, but by resolution of the Board of Health on June 11 last the afflictions found in the thirty-six schools were classed as contagious diseases. The reports of the oculists show that ophthalmia prevails more among boys than girls.

Dr. Lederle made public this letter on receiving it:

Mr. R. C. W. Wadsworth:

Dear Sir: Your letter inclosing letter from City Superintendent of Schools regarding the manner of examining eyes of children in public schools received. It is true that the oculists went from child to child without washing or disinfecting their hands, for the reason that there were no facilities for such disinfection nor even towels in any school furnished by the Board of Education. The examiner was always cautious to evert the lid by traction on the cheek rather than on the lid. These chronic cases have very little discharge excepting after the night's rest, and it was a rarity to find pus on the outside of the lid, but on the inside. This danger of infection of the well children certainly exists, and in future examinations it will be possible for the Health Board to insist on proper washing facilities being furnished. The hurried character of the examinations (ten days) gave no time for preparation, and in my opinion the eversion of the lids by the men knowing the possibility of infection was done in such a manner as to reduce the possibility of contagion to a minimum.

C. COLE BRADLEY.

July 30, 1902.

"Superintendent Maxwell," said Dr. Lederle, "was correct in his statement that the oculists examined one child after another without disinfecting their hands. I make this letter public so that there may be no quibbling on the subject. While danger of contagion is not increased if the examiner exposes the lower eyelid to touching the cheek, I do not see why any precaution should be neglected, and in future examinations disinfection will be practiced."

CAPT. GODDARD GIVES HIS SIXTH ANNUAL EXCURSION.

Fifteen Thousand Women and Children, Under the Auspices of the Civic Club, on an Outing Up the Hudson.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard was probably the most popular man in the Twenty-first Ward yesterday, for it was the occasion of his sixth annual excursion to the women and children of his district, given under the auspices of the Civic Club. The whole Starin fleet of ten barges was needed to accommodate the crowd, besides two steamers, the Silver Stream and the John Lenox.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at the East Thirty-first Street dock, where the barges were awaiting them, and by 10 o'clock the last boat had started for the picnic ground, at Forest View Grove, on the Hudson.

The flotilla was made up of four divisions, and each division was loaded to its full carrying capacity. Last year there were but eight barges, which carried in all 15,000 persons. The same number of tickets were issued this year, but the extra barges were provided to give more room for moving about.

Everybody was supposed to carry her own lunch, but Capt. Goddard had also made provision in case a few should happen to forget. For these, there were 2,500 gallons of clam chowder, 1,000 gallons of sterilized milk, 500 gallons of soft drinks, 300 gallons of ice cream, 10 barrels of crackers, 3,000 loaves of bread, five barrels of cake, and 2,500 pounds of roast and corned beef. Doctors and nurses were also aboard, but their aid was not called for.

It had been planned to land at the grove, but the steamers and tug boats made such slow progress against the tide that but one division—that towed by the John Lenox—reached the destination. The others steamed up to various points along the river, and then turned back.

On the way home, at the foot of West Ninety-ninth Street, the tugboat Mercy Bee, which, with the William E. Furgeson, was towing four barges, broke her air-pump and had to lay to. The Furgeson signaled for aid, and the tug William K. Vanderbilt came and took the injured tug to the foot of West Ninety-second Street. The Furgeson was compelled to tow all four barges to the landing on the east side alone.

Capt. Goddard was very radiant last night. As the people were landing cheers were frequently given for him. Speaking of the excursion, he said:

"A country without a history is the happiest country. So an excursion without a history is the happiest excursion. And ours has no history. There was not a single accident of any kind aboard, and everybody seems to have had a good time. This was an excursion for the women and children in every sense. I never saw more babes in arms than I have seen to-day. Almost every woman had one. This excursion had no political significance. It is simply one of the ways the Civic Club takes to show the people of the district that it is interested in their welfare.

"During the past years we have improved the sanitary condition of the district, caused parks to be opened, stamped out 'policy' to a great degree, had streets improved, and given various kinds of assistance to the people. All this we will continue to do in the future."

PHILADELPHIA MEAT PRICES.

A Further Advance of Two Cents Announced for Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—When the retail prices for choice cuts of beef, veal, &c., were advanced a few cents on the pound a few months ago, the impression was given out by the local butchers that before Aug. 1 prices would return to their normal condition. Such is not the case, however, for next week the consumer will be obliged to pay a still higher price if he intends having meat for the table, which will prove an additional hardship to those whose wages do not warrant their indulgence in this necessary article for themselves and their families.

A year ago to-day the choicest cuts of prime beef could be bought for from 22 to 25 cents a pound. To-day the retail butchers in prominent markets and first-class meat shops are demanding 40 cents. Speaking of the present high price of meat, William B. Margerum, an extensive dealer, to-day said: "I am and have been asking 30 cents a pound for sirloin and porterhouse steaks for many weeks past, but next week I will be obliged to increase the price perhaps 2 cents, owing to the scarcity of prime cattle and the high price of corn."

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Defeated New York—Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago Failed to Score.

New York's baseball players were beaten by the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds yesterday because they were unable to hit the ball. St. Louis won by a score of 8 to 2. The Western men batted in good season and bunched their hits to advantage. Both teams played fine games in the field, but the better work was done by McGraw's men. They made three double plays, all of which were brilliantly executed. Roscoe Miller was in the box for New York and Bresnahan behind the plate. The O'Neill's were in the points for the visitors and the contest was a good one.

One run was tallied by St. Louis in the first inning by Smoot. Smith scored for his side in the fifth inning, starting off with a hit to short field. He advanced a base on Dunn's sacrifice and got across the plate on Bresnahan's hit to left. St. Louis scored again in the sixth. In the first half of the eighth, the third and last run was tallied for St. Louis so that the home players were two runs behind. Bowerman batted in Miller's place, but failed to reach first. Jones's hit was good for two bases, Donovan caught McGraw's fly, and then McGann sent the ball to right field, scoring Jones. A moment later McGann was caught trying to steal to second, retiring the side.

McGinnity relieved Miller in the ninth inning, but neither side got a man as far as first base. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Nichols, lb.	1	1	13	0	0	Jones, lf.	1	1	1	2	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	McGraw, ss.	0	0	0	7	0
Barclay, c.	0	2	0	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	2	12	2	0
Donovan, rf.	0	2	1	1	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	3	2	0
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Kruger, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	Smith, 2b.	1	1	4	1	1
H'man, 3b.	0	0	4	4	0	Dunn, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
J. O'Neill, c.	0	0	3	3	0	Bresnahan, c.	0	1	4	3	0
M. O'Neill, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Miller, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Bowerman.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	9	27	17	1	McGin'ty, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	2	6	27	18	1

*Batted for Miller in eighth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off O'Neill, 1. Struck out—By O'Neill, 1; by Miller, 1; by McGinnity, 1. Two-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Nichols, (2,) Smoot, Dunn, and McGann. Double plays—Brodie and McGann; Bresnahan, McGraw, and Smith; Brodie, McGraw, Lauder, and Bresnahan. Hit by pitched ball—By O'Neill, 1. Hits—Off Miller, 9 in eight innings. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

PITTSBURG, 3; BROOKLYN, 0.

Pittsburg's champion baseball team defeated the Brooklyn nine at Washington Park yesterday. For seven innings not a run was made, but in the eighth the visitors scored three runs off Evans and won the game. Chesbro, who is Pittsburg's leading pitcher, was at his best and Hanlon's men only succeeded in getting two-hits off his delivery and were completely shut out in consequence. The visitors had two men on bases in the sixth inning, but were prevented from scoring through the splendid work of Dolan, who threw the ball from deep centre and caught O'Connor at the plate. The teams will finish the series this afternoon, and the Cincinnati team will begin another at Washington Park to-morrow. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	1	3	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beaumont, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Wagner, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	3	8	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	6	4	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	McCr'ry, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Conroy, ss.	1	0	1	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Flood, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0
Chesbro, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Evans, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	12	27	9	1	Total.	0	2	27	15	0

*Batted for Evans in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Leach, Bransfield, (2;) Ritchey. Double play—Dahlen, Flood, and McCreery. First base on balls—Off Evans, 2; off Chesbro, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Evans, 1. Struck out—By Evans, 4; by Chesbro, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CINCINNATI, 1; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The local baseball team suffered a shut-out at the hands of Cincinnnati to-day. White and Poole were in superb form and the visitors barely managed to squeeze in a run in the eighth inning on a single and a triple. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	1

Batteries—Poole and Bergen; White and Dooin.

BOSTON, 6; CHICAGO, 0.

BOSTON, July 31.—Chicago's baseball team failed to score against the local players to-day. The latter had an an easy victory. Base-hits by Cooley, Tenney and Carney and a two base hit by Demont gave Boston three runs in the first inning and Cooley's single and a triple by Demont added two more to the second. They got another run in the fourth and that ended the scoring. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6	9	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	4

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Demont 2 and Cooley. Three-base hit—Demont. Double play—Tinker, Lowe, and Chance. Based on balls—Off Pittenger, 3; off Rhoades, 3. Struck out—By Pittenger, 2; by Rhoades, 5. Passed ball—Kling. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Brown.

Batteries—Pittenger and Moran; Rhoades and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	61	20	.760	Cincinnati	37	4	.457
Brooklyn	49	40	.551	St. Louis	38	46	.453
Boston	42	37	.532	Philadelphia	35	50	.412
Chicago	44	41	.518	New York	27	55	.329

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—A home run by Gettman with two men on bases in the eighth inning won to-day's game for Buffalo. Four errors by Buffalo in the first three innings gave Jersey City a lead of six runs, and it was an uphill fight for the local men. Catcher Shaw sprained a tendon while sliding for a base early in the game. He will be laid up for some time. Score:

BUFFALO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gettman, cf.	2	2	0	0	0	Oakes, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Brain, 3b.	1	3	0	3	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Grims'w, rf.	0	1	3	1	0	Halligan, cf.	1	3	1	0	0
Law, 1b.	1	1	13	2	1	Carr, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Athert'n, 2b.	0	1	0	5	0	Griffin, 2b.	1	2	0	1	0
Lynch, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Shoch, rf.	2	0	2	0	0
Nattress, ss.	1	1	1	1	1	Mack, ss.	1	0	2	3	1
Shaw, c.	0	0	2	0	1	Butler, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Bevier, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Fertsch, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Hooker, p.	1	0	1	3	2						
Total.	7	11	*26	15	5	Total.	6	9	24	8	1

*Oakes out in first; hit by batted ball.

Buffalo	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	—7
Jersey City	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Buffalo, 5. First base on balls—Off Hooker, 1; off Fertsch, 2. Struck out—By Hooker, 2; by Fertsch, 2. Home run—Gettman. Three-base hit—Brain. Two-base hits—Nattress, Bevier, Atherton, Gettman. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Jersey City, 7. Stolen bases—Lynch, Butler. Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Jersey City, 8. Double play—Grimshaw to Law. Hit by pitcher—By Fertsch, 1; by Hooker, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Eagan.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R	H	E
Rochester	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	—6	10	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	3

Batteries—Becker and Phelps; Appiegate and Thackera.

AT TORONTO.

									R	H	E
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	4	1
Worcester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	1

Batteries—Gardner and Toft; Merritt and Steelman.

AT MONTREAL.

									R	H	E
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	—7	16	3
Montreal	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	—8	11	3

Batteries—Souders and Raub; Conway and Lamar.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 0.
At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Washington, 1.
At St. Louis—Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 4. (Game called at end of tenth inning on account of darkness.)

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Utica, 1, (first game;) Syracuse, 4; Utica, 1, (second game.)
At Albany—Schenectady, 5; Albany, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 3; Ilion, 0.
At Troy—Johnstown, 8; Troy, 7.

FILLIES IN A FAST RACE

Eugenia Buroh Took the Produce at Six Furlongs in 1:12 3-5.

TWO WINS FOR McCARREN

Bluff and Mackay Dwyer Captured Brighton Beach Purses for State Senator from Brooklyn.

The best and fastest race of the afternoon at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and one of the best races of the season, was that by the two-year-old fillies engaged in the Produce Stakes, the fourth event on the card. In this seven horses went to the post with State Senator P. H. McCarren's Gold Money, recently purchased from Hardy Durham for a reported price of $10,000, the favorite at odds on, while J. R. & F. P. Keene's Duster, always was a well-backed second choice. Of the others in the race the best backed was Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, who was returned the winner after a pretty contest through the stretch, with Gold Money, who never was able to get up to the winner, though she compelled Eugenia Burch to finish ridden out for the stakes, and to run the six furlongs' distance in 1:12 3-5, or only a fraction of a second behind the track and world's record.

The Produce Stakes nominally had a value of $15,000, but that sum was divided to provide for two races and the further splitting of the prize between the second and third horses cut the winner's share down to $5,250. The start was made with the long chance outsider Courtmaid away first, she going on in the lead attended to the middle of the back stretch by Eugenia Burch, who on the far turn went up to first place, and from that point to the winning post held command. Gold Money was away well, and in the early part of the race galloped close up on the leaders, Burns who rode her, waiting until the last turn was reached before he made his effort after Eugenia Burch. When Gold Money moved forward, however, Eugenia Burch moved further away in front and the two fillies drawing clear of the others of the field had the finish between them, Eugenia Burch, ridden out through the last furlong, holding her advantage in front to the last and winning a splendid race by a length, while Gold Money was second, five lengths away from Courtmaid, third. Duster never was a factor in the contest.

Though the defeat of Gold Money was a great disappointment to her owner, Senator McCarren received consolation in the results of the succeeding races, both of which went to horses racing in his colors, Bluff winning the mile and a sixteenth selling, and Mackay Dwyer, the luckiest gift horse of the season, taking the last race in a canter. Bluff was second choice to Par Excellence, and, ridden by Bullman, was up in the first division all the way. In the run through the stretch Par Excellent challenged him and brought Bluff to a drive, but the McCarren horse stood it well and in a fighting finish was first by a neck. The backers of Bluff had an uneasy five minutes after the race, however, for H. Michaels, who rode Prince Richard, made a claim that Bullman on Bluff had fouled him by crossing before him in the run around the last turn and the Stewards debated long before they finally agreed to place the horses as they finished.

A further sensation was furnished by the fact that W. McLemore, owner of the horse Dr. Clark, which ran in this race, claimed Par Excellence, who was entered to sell for $1,500. In the last race Mackay Dwyer had the purse safe after the first quarter of a mile and won by four lengths pulled to a canter. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Buckley & Bailey's Red Path, ch. g., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 125 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by three lengths. R. A. Bridgette's Meistersinger, b. c., 3, 110, (Landry,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, 116, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:13 1-5. John Barleycorn, Sadducee, Candling, Femesole, Isis, and Goldilla also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by owners.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting; weights ten pounds below the scale, with penalties; five and a half furlongs. James R. Keene's Glencrack, ch. c., by Ornament-Joppa, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and even, won cleverly by three parts of a length. August Belmont's Forward, ch. g., 109, (Bullman,) 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from J. Grant Lyman's Monte Carlo, ch. c., 122, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Mount Kisco, Bright Girl, Joe Cobb, Adele Harding, Michaelmas, and Kentucky Cardinal also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Winner trained by James Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs. L. Waterbury's Swiftmas, br. h., aged, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 121 pounds, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths. E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 3, 99, (L. Jackson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from G. Forbes's Maiden, b. g., 4, 110, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:12. Clonmel, Cornwall, Khilai, Princess H., Jim Tully, and Bonus also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by G. B. Morris.

FOURTH RACE.—The second part of the Produce Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, b. f. by Ben Strome-The Number, 114 pounds (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out by a length; P. H. McCarren's Gold Money, ch. f., by Goldcrest-Money Spinner, 109, (T. Burns), 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by five lengths from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Courtmaid, ch. f., by Prince Royal-Sallie McAllister, 104 (Wonderly), 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:12 3-5. Louise Ellston, Love Knot, Duster, and Mamie Worth also ran. Value to the winner, $5,250. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one-mile and a sixteenth. P. H. McCarren's Bluff, b. h., 5 years, by St. Blaise-Satisfaction, 116 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; the Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, br. f., 3, 99, (Redfern,) 30 to 1 and 1 to 5, second, by three lengths from P. J. Miles's Cogswell, blk. g., 4, 99, (L. Jackson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Locket, Prince Richard, Pennyweight, Dr. Clark, Merrymaker, and Rossignol also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by F. Brown.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs. P. H. McCarren's Mackay Dwyer, br. c., by Golden Garter or Bassetlaw-Madrid, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by five lengths; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Ringdove, ch. c., 107, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by a half length from F. M. Taylor's Bismarck, b. c., 101, (L. Jackson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Blue Delft, Kilmarie, Squid, Embarrassment, Burgundy, Dark Planet, Dolly Hayman, and Frank Karrick also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by F. Brown.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Numeral, 111 pounds; Leonid, Morokanta, and Petra, II., 106 each; Satire, 104; Dr. Clark and Zoroaster, 103 each; Lucent, 101; Marothen, 99; Justice, Heroics, and Double Dummy, 96 each; Stevedore, 95; Grail, 92; Swamplands, 88, and Miss Fisher, 86. Apprentice allowance claimed for Swamplands, Miss Fisher, and Leonid.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies; three years old; special weights; five furlongs. Parisina, Singing Nymph, Fontenix, Ohio Girl, Octoroon, Invernia, Tact, Miss Troublesome, Ace of Spades, Marie Tryon, and Lady Iona, 115 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; five furlongs. Red Knight, 109 pounds; Jerry and Knocknagow, 107 each; John A. Scott, 106; Mexicana, 103; Plamboyant, Dark Planet, W. R. Condon, Warte Nicht, and Amorous, 102 each; Cloche d'Or, Alice Eon, and Isle of Wight, 99 each; Right and True, Mennenfield, and Frank Karrick, 97 each; Orioff and Rubescent, 94 each. Also eligible to start—Niaxus, 99. Apprentice allowance claimed for Right and True, Mennenfield, and Frank Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Tom Kenny, 117 pounds; Ethics and Himself, 114; Arden, 106; Cuspidor and Numeral, 104 each; Adelaide Prince, 95; Surmise and Sadie S., 93 each, and Outsider, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights ten pounds below the scale; with penalties; five furlongs. Rosetint, 114 pounds; Colonsay, Dark Planet, and Captain Billy Lee, 112 each, and Erorts and Interval, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $600; to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner other than in a selling race; weights fifteen pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. Fonsolee, Lucent, and Hinsdale, 111 pounds each; Loose and Dr. Clark, 106 each; Nicosia, 103; Anak, Justice, and Alack, 101 each, and C. Rosenfeld and Chiron, 98 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Swiftmas, 123 pounds; The Amason, 118; Rappenecker, 113; Belle of Lexington, 112; Military, Clonmell, and Schoolmaster, 108 each; Cheat 'Em, 106; Songster, 106; Oclawaha, 101; Choate, 99; Lady Radnor, 94, and Ace of Spades, 89.

SPECIALS FOR SMALL CRAFT.

Big Entry Lists in One-Design Classes for Manhasset Bay Y. C. Regatta To-day.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will begin its two days of Midsummer racing this afternoon. To-day will be given over entirely to special races for boats in the one-design classes that are so numerous this year. This will be the first time that these small boats have been brought together in a day of racing set apart exclusively for them. The entries are large and there will be some lively contests. Interesting comparisons may be drawn in regard to the different classes.

The start will be at 2 o'clock, from a line off the Manhasset Club house at Port Washington, L. I. Three courses will be sailed, 11 miles, 9½ miles, and 4 miles. The finish line will be off Plum Beach.

The entries for to-day are as follows:

American Yacht Club, 21-Foot Class.—Howdy, S. Wainwright; Cricket, Howard Willetts; Jolly Tar, S. Howland; Rascal, S. C. Hopkins, and Hobo, T. L. Park.

Larchmont Yacht Club, 21-Foot Class.—Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer; Celia, W. S. Gould; Houri, J. H. Esser, and Dorothy, H. Spence.

Ardsley Club, 18-Foot Class.—Mary Baker I., H. M. Inman; Mary Baker II., Charles Smithers; Mary Baker III., Frederick M. Hoyt, and Ping-pong, W. H. Browning.

New Rochelle Yacht Club, 18-Foot Class.—Caper, P. L. Howard; Knave, R. N. Bavier; Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr., and Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, 18-Foot Class.—Lambkin, S. W. Roach; Firefly, Guy Standing; Mist, P. W. Alker; Arizona, G. A. Corry; Foggy Dew, H. Lansing Quick; Pup, Thomas W. Ratsey, and Viper II., H. A. Jackson, Jr.

Pelham Country Club Larks.—Gloria, G. B. Mott; Echo, T. A. Weatherly; Halo, W. M. Phillips; Skidoo, M. S. G. Davies; Streak, E. P. Cunningham; Tom Boy, T. Halpins; Flirt, D. Carll; Chop Suey, P. L. Downing; Yellow Jacket, G. B. Robinson, Jr.; Go To, J. G. Smith; Distant Marque, T. K. Sturges, and Snark, E. F. Leo.

Huguenot Yacht Club, Sailing Dories.—Hatch II., L. C. Ketchum; Prize, H. H. Van Rensselaer, and Marguerite, W. F. Johnston.

On Saturday the annual regatta will be sailed. The races will be started in the bay off the clubhouse, and will be finished off Plum Beach. Four courses will be sailed: one of 19 miles for the 43-foot, 36-foot, and 30-foot sloop classes; one of 11 miles for the 25-foot sloop class, raceabouts and American and Larchmount 21-footers; one for the 18-foot sloops, and the small one-design classes, and one of 4 miles for the Naval Reserve cutters and dories.

The entry list is the largest that any yacht club has had this season.

PLANS FOR NEWPORT REGATTA.

Details for Next Week's Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Beverly Y. C. Races.

Details regarding the races to be sailed at Newport next week between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and the Beverly Yacht Clubs, were announced yesterday by Johnston de Forest, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka Club. The races will be the first in a series of inter-club contests that will be held annually for three years. The contending boats are taken from the twenty-one foot restricted class of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts and the Seawanhaka raceabout class.

The boats that have been selected to sail for the Seawanhaka Club are J. R. Maxwell, Jr.'s, Indian; T. Bache B

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 1, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN.

It is a more than ordinarily agreeable duty to congratulate Mayor Low upon the very discreet and amiable manner in which he has discharged his official duty and safeguarded the public interest in the matter of the "hold-up" of the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal and transmural tunnel by the Board of Aldermen. The situation was one in which a mistake of policy might very well have developed unalterable opposition to the most important project of local improvement now in hand, and delayed for at least a year, and perhaps for very much longer, its undertaking. As it is, the Mayor seems to be in a fair way of adjusting all differences and securing for the city the benefits in view without friction and without sacrificing any public interest.

As a member of the Rapid Transit Commission the Mayor was fully committed to the plan submitted to the Board of Aldermen for ratification. He believed it to be the best plan possible in view of the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad was compelled to look at the matter from a business point of view, and its management would have had no justification for so great an investment under a temporary franchise, or one which should leave them subject in its enjoyment to the caprice or avarice of subsequent Boards of Aldermen. Most men would have lost their tempers in such circumstances and characterized the action of the Borough President and Board of Aldermen in language more emphatic than complimentary. To have done so would have been a mistake, and perhaps have involved some injustice to the gentlemen objecting. Their grounds of objection may have seemed insufficient to the Mayor, as they did to the great body of intelligent citizens, but to have said so would have done no good and might have done great harm. What the Mayor did was exactly the right thing in the circumstances. He said, in effect, that in rejecting the franchise contract drawn between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Rapid Transit Commission, the Borough President and the Aldermen were acting within their rights and in accordance with their duties. Their objections did not seem to him altogether well-taken, but as it was to be assumed that the public good was the object sought by both sides to the controversy, and as the Aldermen had come out in a manly and straightforward way in stating their objections, discussion was in order, to the end that the differences might be reconciled and a plan formulated which would suit all in interest and relieve the Aldermen of any suspicion of having acted contrary to their convictions of public duty. So he brought President CANTOR, the Aldermen of the boroughs affected, and representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad together, and had a full and friendly exchange of views, with the happiest results. The representatives of the railroad company made it appear that they were reasonable men, not seeking any improper advantage and willing to make any reasonable concessions. President CANTOR showed the same spirit, and none of those who stood with him in their opposition to the original contract displayed undue tenacity in insisting upon conditions shown to be unreasonable. The net result was an agreement to submit to a conference committee of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners and the Board of Aldermen a modification of the franchise contract which shall include all the concessions made by the railroad, with such further modifications as the discussion may warrant. Mr. CANTOR is satisfied and believes he has discharged an important public duty to his enduring official credit; the Pennsylvania Railroad is satisfied, having made no concessions which it did not recognize as proper and desirable; the Rapid Transit Commission is satisfied, and the Mayor has the best possible reason for satisfaction, since he has established a reputation for diplomacy which will be useful to him throughout his official career.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

We learn by the latest num[illegible]he Saturday Review of London [illegible] early part of 1895 the Unite[illegible] of America had a narrow escape [illegible]e thing like annihilation. In a [illegible]n the whole appreciative and [illegible]to Lord SALISBURY, The Review remarks: "In the Venezuelan affair he averted a quarrel with the United States by patience, amounting in the opinion of some, of whom are we, to meekness. Who shall say, at this hour, whether it would not have been well for us to crush the Americans for half a century, as we could easily have done?"

Who, indeed? Note that we are not asked to pass on the probability that Great Britain could have crushed us for half a century. That, we are assured on the authority of our esteemed contemporary, would have been easy. It is only a question whether it would not have "been well" for the crushers to do it. Perhaps we ought to be thankful that The Review is willing to admit that there is doubt on that point. If our fragile terra cotta nationality has been floating down the stream of time side by side with this monstrous iron empire, it is a matter for thankfulness that we have not been bumped into bits because it was not deemed worth while.

Apparently Lord SALISBURY, if he was possessed of the same confidence as The Review, decided that it would not be "well" to choose century-long enmity on this side of the ocean instead of the practical alliance and effective friendliness which he actually secured. Recent events would seem to justify that decision. America to-day is, with Japan, the guarantor of British policy and British interests in the Orient against the open jealousy and opposition of both Germany and Russia. Without the sympathy and support of the United States those of Japan would have been unattainable or of far less value. The present attitude of this country is an enormous asset for Great Britain, and it has been made so by the wise and humane course of Lord SALISBURY, who understood its priceless worth. Granting that it would have been easy for Great Britain, in 1895, to crush or seriously to cripple this Nation, who but a stupid, perverse, and irresponsible cynic—which for the moment The Saturday Review really is—would venture to suggest that it would have been "well" to do it.

But there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Lord SALISBURY ever for an hour harbored such a silly illusion. To "crush" the United States for half a century would involve the infliction of a defeat far more complete than that which France suffered at the hands of Germany. Germany, on the land, was more powerful then than Great Britain is now; France was much less powerful then for defensive warfare than the United States now are. France is across an imaginary frontier from Germany; America is three thousand miles from Great Britain. Germany in 1870 presented no vulnerable points away from its own territory; Great Britain has rich colonial possessions at our door. The population of America is two and a half times that of France, and her area is nearly twenty times as large. It is but thirty-one years since France was beaten. Is she crushed? Was she crushed, or anything like it, not for half a century, but for twenty years, or ten? Since the time that The Saturday Review thinks that it would have been easy for Great Britain to crush the United States for half a century the former country has had some experience in offensive war at long range. Comparing the magnitude of the task, the strain on her resources, the time taken, does The Review really believe that its silly boast has a particle of foundation?

And yet The Saturday Review is written for educated Englishmen. This particular bit of vaporing is only a specimen of its habitual taunting of the United States. Clearly Lord SALISBURY'S wise and noble course must have been pursued amid some difficulties unimagined by Americans.

THE EAST SIDE RIOTS.

The incidents attending the funeral of Rabbi JOSEPH on Wednesday will be recalled with shame by every self-respecting citizen of New York. For their part in the affair the police are greatly to blame, and it is no injustice to those in charge of the police arrangements to say that they have shown their unfitness to be intrusted with the kind of responsibility which the handling of a peaceable crowd involves. The trouble began with the entirely unnecessary order of Sergt. MCSWEENEY to "clear" Henry Street. That the street was temporarily obstructed by a great crowd gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to a venerated teacher is no doubt true. But it was an orderly crowd, saddened by the sense of personal bereavement and desirous of nothing but to be for a few moments as near as possible to the home of the dead rabbi. To keep the crowd moving as well as could be done was doubtless the duty of the police; to charge it with clubs, knocking down inoffensive men and trampling helpless women and children under foot, was wholly unnecessary and wholly brutal.

The police of New York might very well have learned from experience that crowds are not scattered or pushed back by charging upon those in front, who, pressed forward by a solid mass behind, cannot retreat if they want to. This is a truth so obvious that it seems to have wholly escaped the attention of the New York policeman. To have "cleared" the street at all in the circumstances was unnecessary and dangerous; to have attempted to clear it by a rush of thirty policemen with bludgeons against the inoffensive unfortunates who happened to be in the front rank was a crime. It converted one of the most touching and pathetic incidents in our municipal history into a wholly unnecessary tragedy. If the crowd could not be scattered in any other way, than that chosen, it would have been much better to have left it alone. It was doing no harm, and the temporary surrender of the streets to a public funeral pageant is not so unprecedented in New York that the police need have lost their heads over it.

These poor Hebrews have certain rights in their own quarter which even a MCSWEENEY should respect, at least so long as he wears the municipal uniform. Some allowance must be made for local density of population, which renders it impossible for the crowded tenements of the east side to empty themselves into the streets, where every citizen has an inalienable right to go, without filling them solidly from house front to house front. Events of unusual local interest must of necessity congest these thoroughfares, not with extraneous mobs, but with people who belong there. The popular tribute to the dead rabbi meant something more than a street pageant to every one of the crowd which sought to gather near his house. This purpose might have been respected without public injury. It was a matter of a few hours at most, and no one having any right to object would for a moment have objected to giving these devout Jews an opportunity for a public expression of their reverence for one who had in life been very dear to them. The decision of the Mayor to sift this incident to the bottom will give general satisfaction.

Of the attempt to break up the procession following the hearse by bombarding it with missiles and throwing water on it from the upper windows of a manufacturing establishment more might be said if these things were not the unauthorized and gratuitously brutal act of hoodlum apprentices, for whose conduct their employer has expressed his regret in a frank and manly fashion. Here again the police seem to have been energetic in the wrong direction, finding more satisfaction in clubbing the mourners who resented the outrage to which they had been subjected than in arresting those who committed it. For this, however, more allowance may be made. One breach of the peace does not justify another, and to repress an incipient riot, whatever the provocation for it, was police duty. Not thus, however, are good citizens made.

POLISH IRRITANTS.

Exceedingly sensitive are the nerves of Prussian officials just now, as they find more and more school children refusing to say their prayers in German, more and more grown folks notifying the authorities that their presence must not be expected at the ceremonies to welcome the Kaiser. Even in Berlin they are irritated by the number of Polish-speaking people who have come to the capital to settle, and not only dare to converse aloud in Polish, but upset the dignity of the post, railway, police, and other bureaucratlets by bombarding them with a weird German larded with dialect words from the Russian frontier. Until a hint shall come from "all-highest place," of course the miseries must be borne; these people cannot be hanged or drowned or shipped away. A strange fashion imported from abroad which gibbers about something called "constitutional monarchy" gives to the vermin a right to exist, and even, when they are rich enough, to vote for members of the Prussian Parliament. Meantime they are forming societies and clubs right here in Berlin under the nose of the Kaiser!

Down east along the Weichsel they are getting fresher and fresher, actually taking a leaf out of the Kaiser's portfolio and playing "the art racket" on the populace. At Marienwerder the police discovered just lately that a painting by a well-known Polish artist has been reproduced in colors and thousands of copies sold before they awoke to the fact that it meant the heinous crime of lèse Borussia. Christ sits at the foot of the cross and comforts a woman who kneels weeping beside Him. Nothing could be more innocent. But look closer! What are these names on the book?—STANISLAUS, JACEK, KASIMIR are not saints—and what, what are these banners below and round the cross, with the dates 1794, 1830, 1848, and 1863? The full wickedness of the picture is realized in the eagle on the castle to the left, the heraldic eagle of Poland, and behind it a full moon in the clouds, with these cryptic letters on its face: 3 MAJ. M.

No wonder the small official finds his weissbier and rollmops unpalatable of a morning and deems it hard to keep his furor Teutonicus from actualities when he hears Polish spoken.

Then the Polish painter ADALBERT KOSSAK has had the impudence to give his imperial patron warning on the ground that a patriotic Pole cannot afford to accept the hospitality of a Kaiser who openly insults his nation. For cool effrontery does not that take the bird off the bush? But there is worse. Here comes a hectograph letter in the usual form to the proper official in Prague, being a hue and cry after an escaped criminal named Wilhelm Kaiser, son of Friedrich Kaiser, giving his exact description and the nature of his misdeeds. That guileless official translates the Polish original—the language should have made him suspicious!—into German and Bohemian, and publishes it in the Prague papers! Two days passed before the unhappy man perceived that he had been forwarding and abetting a cruel joke on his sacred majesty the German Emperor, the friend and ally of his illustrious sovereign. Since then his friends watch him lest he do himself an injury.

Despite all Polish irritants the Kaiser will go to East Prussia to the manoeuvres and swagger all over the place in his own picturesque and gratitude-deserving way. He likes a row—a little one; and he is an adept in making the discomfort of one party assist him in getting concessions from another. If the water's not too roiled he is ready to fish in it. Meantime he has the power—and the other side can only make faces and stick out their tongues, sometimes, thank the Lord, to humorous effect.

THE TROUBLE AT SHENANDOAH.

The deplorable culmination of the disorder in the anthracite districts in the murderous riot at Shenandoah need not surprise any one. It is the natural, and indeed inevitable, result of the policy of the operators in encouraging the belief among the strikers that they so completely control the situation that they may do what they like with impunity. When desperate men find themselves confronted by an invertebrate syndicate, open to the suspicion of lacking the courage to do openly what they are willing it shall be believed they are trying to do secretly, the worst passions of those who have been taught to consider themselves oppressed are aroused and the restraints which would be imposed by a respect for moral courage are not felt.

In the acute stage which it has reached through the inability of the strike leaders to control the horde of ignorant and undisciplined "Slavs" and "Huns," whom they have misled by false promises and deceived with the wholly insincere demand for an eight-hour day, the trouble cannot last very long. It need never have been begun. If there was any good reason to suppose that the operators want to resume mining the date of such resumption could be fixed with confidence. The well-founded doubt which exists on this point is confusing and renders all predictions unsafe.

Had the operators taken the situation in hand six weeks ago and made an honest and determined effort to open their mines the deplorable incidents of the Shenandoah riot would have been avoided. If the statute relative to the employment of qualified and licensed miners stood in the way of filling the places of those holding certificates it would have been a simple matter for the courts to have held to the performance of their duties the officers whose functions are purely administrative and who would not have taken the risk of disregarding mandamuses by performing such duties in the interest of the United Mine Workers. The alien miners, who scarcely speak our language, have believed all along, and believe now, that they have the operators wholly under control, and the longer they are allowed to cherish this notion the more likely will they be to hold them in contempt and the law in defiance.

The situation now existing in the anthracite mining districts is without precedent. We see a great industry on which millions of consumers and many other great industries are dependent effectually tied up by a union known to be in very imperfect control of its more intelligent members and trembling on the verge of dissolution. The employers refuse to make terms with their former employés, which is their privilege, but they equally refuse to employ others, which is not their privilege. With large numbers of their experienced men eager for re-employment, and thousands of others ready to return when any advantage can result from expressing a readiness to do so, not a pound of coal is being raised, and the little surplus stock in the market is dwindling to the famine point. Not thus would FRANKLIN B. GOWAN in his time have discharged the responsibilities devolving upon his successor. Not thus would any man entitled to rate as even a corporal of industry manage the interests of the mine owners in such a crisis. Let us look the facts squarely in the face and call things by their right names.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If anybody still has attention to bestow upon the Mrs. PIPER episode, which looms so large in the history and annals of the Society for Psychical Research, he will find much to interest him in a collection of essays on the subject just published by The Medico-Legal Journal. To be sure, the pamphlet is pretty hard reading on account of its editor's peculiar ideas as to the use of punctuation marks and his quaint views as to the proper construction of sentences, but these little difficulties can be overcome by anybody willing to take the trouble, and his reward will be an opportunity to study an unusually complete revelation of the mental processes characteristic of the people who "investigate" the noxious morass inhabited by "mediums." Practically every type of these "investigators" is represented by one or several articles. The range extends from the vulgar exploiter of a "tooth-brush and broken teacup" philosophy up to the hard-headed and clear-thinking man whose only mistake is the use of a pile-driver for the killing of black beetles. In one essay, a judge whom experience if nothing else ought to have made wise gives a really pathetic display of his inability to weigh evidence presented to him off the bench; in another, a lawyer who not so many years ago was deservedly eminent in his profession coolly asserts the immeasurably superiority of an adventuress with a long criminal record to one of the few "mediums" whose personal honesty has never been questioned; in a third, a well-known clergyman living at the centre of Western civilization tells with perfect gravity a long series of yarns that would have proved him abnormally credulous in the Middle Ages; in a fourth, a doctor of medicine ingenuously discloses an amount of—well, call it self-appreciation, that is intensely amusing. And so it goes for 170 pages. One learns mighty little about Mrs. PIPER from the pamphlet, but a vast amount about those who have tried to prove or disprove her power to communicate with the dead. Also, that "phenomena" takes a singular verb, a fact which shows how much some of the "investigators" know about the terminology of psychology.

—In what seems to be a personally prepared and deliberately published statement of the position of the mine operators, Mr. THOMAS P. FOWLER, President of the Ontario and Western Railway, makes this proclamation: "Mr. BAER and the rest of us are endeavoring to do our duty under very trying conditions, and those who do not like our methods can continue to bay the moon until Christmas, for we certainly shall not betray our trusts to please JOHN MITCHELL and his associates." That sentence, among several other things, lacks suavity, and we shall be much surprised if somebody doesn't cut off its beginning up to the word "those," and its ending as far back as the word "trusts," and utilize the remainder—still an accurate quotation—so as seriously to decrease such popularity as Mr. FOWLER and others who are in the coal mining and carrying business still have left. So shortened, the sentence would have a sound very terrible indeed to the ears of all would-be coal consumers, big and little, a large majority of whom have a marked distaste for what Mr. FOWLER calls "our methods," and if they must buy something until Christmas, are very likely, sooner or later, to buy something else than the moon—baying the moon being an unprofitable amusement at best. And the question at issue, so far as the public is concerned, does not relate to the pleasing or displeasing of "JOHN MITCHELL and his associates." The sympathies of the general public in this controversy have been confined almost exclusively to—itself. Each of the active parties to the great contest has been viewed by it with much the same feelings that Mercutio had for both the great houses whose unwilling and irrelevant victim he was, and the desire has been, not for this or that end of the quarrel, but for an end, any end, and the quicker the better. Mr. FOWLER'S apparent indifference to criticism of the policy of the mine operators is injudicious, and it may be in a way unsafe. Really, he ought to edit his proclamations before he gives them out.

—Had Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, when interviewed on the eve of his eightieth birthday, chosen to look backward instead of forward, and to claim credit for work done instead of planning for further achievement, he might well have talked with special pride of the part he had in giving New York its small parks. The glory of this benefaction has been much divided, shares of it going to some who did and to some who did not have clear claims to them, but Mr. HEWITT certainly should receive as much as, if not more than, anybody else of public gratitude for these far from least of our few great municipal blessings. It was while he was Mayor that the advocates of small parks first took courage, and in his several messages—to mention only part of his aid—he gave them earnest and effectual advocacy. Thus was general attention fixed on the subject, and an interest aroused that at last overcame ignorance and indifference and led to the substitution of the breathing place for the slum in many a place where such a change was desperately needed. Mr. HEWITT'S recognized deserts are so numerous that it is unnecessary to dwell upon any one of them, but his right to be called the Father of the Small Parks cannot be ignored and should not be forgotten. These oases of restfulness and beauty are still far too rare among our crowding shops and tenements, but some we have and more we are to have in the future of our hopes, yes, of our confident expectations. No investment of public funds nobler or even more immediately and directly profitable can be made than in the laying out of these little parks.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your studied review of the letter of the Hon. Carl Schurz and his fellow committeemen to the President, you show "scant courtesy" to the honesty of that committee, which represents not only the best thought of the American people, but those who have been foremost in upholding those principles that have preserved us as a Nation.

When you seek any of the greatest names of our statesmen of the last half century you can name but few who are living who are not what you often contemptuously call anti-imperialists. Many of them are among your readers, whom you deliberately insult when you ask, "What must be the conclusion reached by a man fairly candid and of decent honesty of mind who reads this letter?" This, too, after giving the committee the lie, by saying, "These men have not one scintilla of evidence not already passed upon by the public," in the face of the fact that they assure the President that "we hold ourselves ready to direct your attention to concrete cases."

Whatever THE TIMES may think of anti-imperialism, I submit that it is not only in bad taste, but that it is unbecoming and no part of the function of a great journal to insult even any part of its readers, who believe in and adhere to the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

THEODORE MCGARRAH.

New York, July 28, 1902.

POLITICS AND THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed the following news item in your paper this morning:

"Senator Platt and Col. G. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, are to be the guests of the President over night. Their coming is for an extended conference in regard to the political outlook in New York State."

Is the President a mere partisan, seeking merely the interest of his party?

When a man is chosen to be President, it is supposed that he then ceases to be a partisan, and has nothing but the interest of the whole people and country at heart. Indeed, if he is a good, honest President he will find that the duties of his position require his entire and undivided attention. He cannot at the same time serve God and Mammon. The making of stump speeches and the holding of conferences with political bosses are things which the President of these United States should let severely and entirely alone. Whether he be in Washington or Oyster Bay, he should be true to his position and to the oath he has taken.

If it is necessary for him to have recreation, let him take it, and go duck shooting, but let him be sure to attend to his proper business, and the people will run the political machinery.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, July 28, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Cheerful Prospect.

Fields with cotton fleecing white—
Joy by day, and dreams by night;
Put some rozzum on dat bow—
Dance ontell you shake de flo'!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Ice Cream Vagaries.

Sometimes your ice cream's in a cup,
Sometimes it's on a plate,
Some clerks will put it in a glass,
Some others on the slate.
Buffalo Express.

Too Much for Him.

"Yes, poor fellow, he had to give her up."

"Why?"

"She made her father promise to give her an automobile as a wedding present, and poor George, with his income of $20,000 a year, knew he wouldn't be able to pay half the damages."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Looking Ahead.

"The Rev. Dr. Knott was just grand, wasn't he?" exclaimed the Chicago bridegroom. "Didn't you like the way he read our wedding service?"

"Indeed I did," replied the bride. "I'm determined to have him on every future occasion of this sort."—Philadelphia Press.

ALONE.

Ella Bentley in New Orleans Times Democrat.

Above the world, supreme, apart, alone,
The evening star move proudly on its way
Across a West where lesser stars have shone,
Like God's white seal upon a finished day;
And through the heart of dusk its steadfast gleam
Points like a silver arrow wrought of light,
Until at last, still one and still supreme,
It meets the dark forgetfulness of night.

Ah, I would be a lesser star, I think,
Amidst the great white legion of the sky,
Than gleam alone that single shining link
Between the gloaming and the night, on high.
For, after all, Fate marks a common goal,
And though but One is poised to shine afar,
I pity much the proud and lonely soul
Whom God has made into an evening star!

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S BIRTHDAY.

His Eightieth Anniversary Brought Him Many Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—Abram S. Hewitt celebrated here to-day his eightieth birthday. The occasion was marked by numerous callers at Reverie Cove, Mr. Hewitt's Summer home, and by a flood of telegrams of congratulation from prominent men in all walks of life. Mr. Hewitt passed the day very quietly. He drove out in the early afternoon and later received several of his old friends. The venerable philanthropist and public servant passed this milestone of his career in excellent health and spirits.

Mr. Hewitt in an interview expressed himself as very happy to have received so many notices of esteem and well wishes. Seth Low, Mayor of New York, was among those who wired their congratulations. Some of those who called upon Mr. Hewitt were Morris K. Jesup, Judge William R. Lawrence, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, William E. Dodge, Charles T. Howe, W. Butler Duncan, and Gen. Thomas.

Mayor Low, immediately upon arriving at the City Hall yesterday morning, ordered the flags of the city and State to be flung from the staffs on the City Hall in honor of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. Yesterday was the eightieth birthday of the ex-Mayor, and Mayor Low decided to honor him by having the flags flown. Mr. Hewitt is spending the Summer at Bar Harbor at his Summer home, Reverie Cove.

Mayor Low, as soon the flags had been flown, sent the following telegram to Mr. Hewitt:

"I send my own and the city's warm congratulations on your eightieth birthday. The flags of the City Hall are flying in grateful recognition of your services to the city and your fellow-men."

TRIBUTES TO MR. HEWITT.

Abram S. Hewitt's Birthday.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Abram S. Hewitt, celebrating his eightieth birthday to-day in his summer home at Bar Harbor, is made the subject of loving tribute by several of the notable men who have been associated with him in some part of his varied career. There will be no dissent among those who know from the message sent from Scotland by Andrew Carnegie. He calls Mr. Hewitt "America's foremost private citizen; the grand old man of the United States; honest, pure, exceeding wise, public spirited and patriotic." Perhaps the most notable thing about Mr. Hewitt is the extent to which he preserves undimmed the courage and optimism of youth as to the future of his country. He says frankly that his "views are at variance with those of the two parties now contending in New York," but he does not for that reason imagine, as some younger reformers do, that his country or his party is going to the demnition bowwows. On the contrary he says: "Of the future of the nation, I see only ultimate good. The country is running in the right and safe trend." Mr. Hewitt follows this with a long discussion of the relations of capital and labor. He holds that commercial and industrial peace will be established, after the present period of transition, without resort to new principles, but by the courageous application to legislation of those long established here.

The detailed discussion by which Mr. Hewitt supports his conclusions shows that his mental vigor is not abated by age, neither is that sturdy self reliance which has led him, through his whole active career, to proclaim his principles and to act upon them without regard to personal consequences. Had he been less upright and downright in the support of what he believed the right, Abram S. Hewitt might have achieved higher official position than he has won. Greater honor or more hearty respect, both from friends and opponents, it would be hard for any man to win. Although he talks about his retirement Mr. Hewitt still has upon his hands duties and obligations which would be considered burdensome by many a younger man. One is that labor of love, the management of Cooper Union, a work which has brought scarcely less honor upon Mr. Hewitt and upon the descendants of Peter Cooper than upon the founder of the great school. His life is a lesson in the opportunities of America, and it is an example of the wide honor in which the man who stands for his convictions at every point of his life is ultimately held. The benedictions of his countrymen follow Mr. Hewitt down the sunset slope, even as his life has been a stimulus and an inspiration even at those times when he was least understood.

Mr. Hewitt's Ideas.

(From the Mail and Express.)

Few men have had a better opportunity to accumulate wisdom with years than Abram S. Hewitt. Gifted by nature, well trained, well placed, benevolent, upright and universally trusted, he has had about every sort of profitable public and business experience that any man could have. He is just celebrating, with faculties undimmed, his eightieth birthday; and instead of looking forward to spending in retirement and ease the remainder of his days, which it is to be hoped may be many, Mr. Hewitt proposes to devote them to administering the important and exacting affairs of four great public institutions and charities.

From the vantage point of his years and experience, Mr. Hewitt has been surveying his country and his countrymen with comprehensive view; and it is a comfort, particularly at a time when we are being told by so many self-licensed philosophers that our country and its political and social institutions are going to the dogs, to be assured by so wise a man that all is well and more than well. Here is a man who cannot be fooled, and whose sympathies are wholly with the people. And he is able to assure us that "labor is receiving a steadily increasing share of a steadily increasing product, and that capital is receiving a steadily diminishing share of an increasing product, still insuring for it an adequate remuneration;" that "the industrial world is steadily moving in the right direction for the welfare of mankind;" that neither any revolution nor any new principles of government need be evoked "in order that capital and labor shall be associated in peace and harmony;" that the time is approaching when capitalists and laborers will more and more be joint owners, and that the Government will not, and should not, invade the domain of industry.

This judgment is reassuring, especially as it comes from so well-trusted a man as Mr. Hewitt. There can be no reasonable question of its correctness.

A Public Benefactor.

(From the Evening Post.)

THE TIMES was happily inspired when it undertook to mark Mr. Hewitt's eightieth birthday, which falls on July 31, by a special commemoration of his career and public services. The personal tributes which it has gathered from far and near constitute a sort of anticipatory monument to a man who has long enjoyed in a remarkable degree the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens. In his long life Mr. Hewitt has illustrated, as it has fallen to the lot of few to do, the truth that the republic is opportunity; and he has nobly interpreted that opportunity to mean not merely an avenue to wealth and fame, but to wise public benevolences and ungrudging service of city and nation. Extraordinarily well fitted in his mind and character both to counsel and to execute, to show the way and to lead in it, Mr. Hewitt is one of that type of public benefactors to whom the general regard goes out spontaneously; and the Evening Post would feel that it was wronging itself if it did not add its congratulations and good wishes to the flood of them which will come to him to-day from his troops of friends.

Visiting English Clergymen Here.

Two English clergymen who are visiting the United States, will occupy the pulpit of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Boston Road and Vyse Avenue, on next Sunday morning and evening. The Rev. R. Howarth, pastor of the Baptist Church of Heaton, Bradford, England, will preach in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. D. Wittin Jenkins, pastor of Salvendine-Nook Baptist Church, Haddensfield, England. Both are visiting the Rev. M. H. Fogson of 2,069 Vyse Avenue.

PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY

Attended to Much Official Business, and Discussed Porto Rico.

Governor and District Attorney of the Island Entertained at Luncheon—Miss Roosevelt Shopping.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 31.—President Roosevelt to-day spent his usual busy morning getting rid of a mass of official business. Among his callers just before luncheon was William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico, and District Attorney Harlan, of that island, son of Justice John Marshall Harlan, of Kentucky. They were among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.

Among the others were Postmaster General Payne, of the Republican National Committee; George R. Sheldon, of New York; Stanton Newell, Minister to The Hague and Adolph S. Ochs. Previous to the luncheon Gov. Hunt, of Porto Rico, showed the President the auditor's papers, showing the fiscal state of the island to be in very good shape.

The general affairs of the island were discussed in detail, and the President and the Governor conferred as to the working of the government in the island as perhaps pointing a way to the proper administration of the Philippines. The plan of the Porto Rican Legislature seemed to Gov. Hunt toyoffer a good model for the Civil Government of the Philippines. There is a possibility, it was said, that the lower branch of the Assembly in Porto Rico may be imitated in the United States Asiatic possessions.

Gov. Hunt expressed his conviction that the trade of the island would bear careful cultivation by American manufacturers and business men, the result of which would be advantageous to the people both of the United States and its island possession.

Gov. Hunt when seen at the station after his visit to the President declined to discuss their conversation further than to say that the President was gratified at the report that he brought of Porto Rico.

Mr. Harlan, who was present during the talk between the President and Gov. Hunt, said the latter had reported that the convict labor on the island had proved a help to the people.

Postmaster General Payne and George R. Sheldon said that their visits had been purely of a personal nature.

Miss Alice Roosevelt did not go to Newport yesterday, as reported, but spent the day shopping in New York. Miss Roosevelt starts for her Newport visit to-morrow.

It is the understanding here that as soon as Gov. Taft arrives in the Philippines the new scheme of civil government under the authority of the Lodge bill will be instituted.

Seven of the men of the Mayflower, the President's official yacht, deserted to-day. None of them belonged to the gun crew that are to compete for the President's prize. The greater part of the men on the Mayflower are, according to one of the petty officers, new recruits.

"They enlist," said the sailor, "thinking life at sea a dream. They wake up to hard work. They don't like it. They escape when they get the chance."

The President was urged to-day to appoint Harry West to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The office brings a salary of $5,000 a year, and is for two years. Mr. West is a personal friend of the President. John Ross, who occupied the office for several terms, died recently.

TREASURY OUTLOOK IS GOOD.

Estimated that Surplus for Fiscal Year Will Reach $25,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The opinion at the Treasury Department is that the balance sheet for July, which shows a deficit of about $7,500,000, affords very unreliable data from which to estimate the standing of the Treasury at the beginning of the year.

Secretary Shaw said this afternoon that the deficit was in no way discouraging, but, on the other hand, he was very much pleased with the outlook. In July a year ago the receipts and expenditures just about offset each other, as the expenditures in the first month of the fiscal year are always heavy. The apparently large deficit for this month would have been decidedly smaller had there not been extraordinary payments during the month. For instance, the Treasury paid to States $3,000,000 in claims arising out of the fitting out of troops for the civil war. There will be no more expenditures of this kind until after the adjournment of the next session of Congress.

The receipts from the different sources this month have been as follows: Customs, $24,436,743; internal revenue, $21,618,124; miscellaneous, $3,256,823. In July of last year the receipts from customs were $21,263,963. Consequently the month of July of this year shows an increase of over $3,000,000 in customs over the same month a year ago. In July of last year the receipts from internal revenue were $28,338,190, showing a falling off for July of this year of $6,720,036. This is a little in excess of the expectations of Congress when it reduced the war revenue, the opinion of Congress being that the reduction would amount to about $75,000,000 for the year. From an internal revenue standpoint, the outlook for the month would not be extremely good, but the fine showing made by the customs receipts offsets in the greatest degree any poor showing in internal revenues.

Should the receipts for the balance of the year make as good a showing, comparatively, as July, the surplus for the fiscal year ought to amount to about $25,000,000.

MR. CLAYTON EXPLAINS.

Mexican Ambassador Admits Ownership of Mining Shares, but Says He Acted for Relative.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Clayton has telegraphed the State Department that a misunderstanding appears to exist, as indicated by the press publications, touching the exact nature of his connection with the El Carmen Mining Company, which was referred to in the Senate debates last session. The Ambassador states that he does own 100 shares of mining stock in this company, and that it is registered in his name. He accounts for the possession of it by pointing to his statement made to the department last March, and asks that this be given publicity now.

According to that statement, Mr. Clayton became trustee for an aged lady, a relative believed to be a cousin, and an American citizen. She had inherited a considerable amount of El Carmen mining stock, and having no one to look after her interests in Mexico, she induced Mr. Clayton to represent her. But he could not become a Director of the company, which it was necessary for him to do to look after her property, unless he owned a block of stock, and this he acquired to the extent of 100 shares, the value of which is small.

At the same time he notified his relative that by consenting to act for her as a Director in the company, he placed himself in a position where he could not serve her in a diplomatic capacity, should the company become involved in that way. These facts were set out to the department last March, and the statement was accepted as satisfactory.

The New Submarine Boats.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Navy Department has extended the time for the completion of the seven submarine boats authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of 1899 from two to seven months. This is the second extension of time granted. Five of the boats are building at Elizabethport, N. J., by the Nixon Company, and two at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. The completion of the former was delayed by alterations made desirable by experiments which followed the authorization of the boats and those at the Union Iron Works were delayed by the big strikes at San Francisco.

MANY NEW YORKERS AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Dancing and Polo Chief Amusements of Visitors.

Jerry Quinn Describes the Ladies' Gowns—Why the Negro Waiters Always Say, "Yes, Sir."

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 31.—It seems nearer to New York than Hoboken when one looks the Saratoga crowds over. At the dances in the United States and Grand Union Hotels last night there were so many familiar faces that one might fancy the Waldorf close by. At the States are the families of Isidor Wormser, Jr., Simon Bernheimer, John W. Gates, George Gould, H. L. Herbert, A. J. Grenet, and Walter P. Bliss, all of New York. Other New Yorkers are W. C. P. Rhoades, Albert Sanders, J. Overton Paine, Hancock Griffin, C. L. Hallgarten, the Misses Day, Thomas Byrnes, C. A. Hickey, W. F. Mott, Walter Satterlee, George Alexander, Mrs. A. Alexander, G. P. Messery, Mrs. Colgate, Mrs. Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Sayce, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Steckler, Dr. G. R. Livermore, Thomas M. Marson, and Mr. and Mrs. John Mehlhof. Also at the States are Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Stephen B. Elkins and wife and children, and President Taylor of Vassar College.

At the Grand Union I saw Seward Carey of Buffalo, L. R. Cheney of Hartford, Mrs. Peter E. Studebaker of South Bend, and of New Yorkers, A. H. Hummel, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, James Shevlin, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Mandlebaum, G. C. Brooks, Miss Laura Brooks, Russel Armstrong, C. D. Heath, Adolph and M. M. Frick, Mary E. McCabe, Nicholas Biddle, F. X. Ludeke, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Backer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Walcott Hall, Mr. and Mrs. James Goscaine, Mrs. M. Piahto, Miss I. Jacobs, Mrs. C. Lovell, Miss Marie Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Adams, D. F. McMahon, C. F. Hein, B. F. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. E. Austin Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rapkin, Miss J. C. Manley, Mrs. E. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brown, R. L. Montagne, Jr.; H. C. Schoonmaker, Miss C. S. Fischer, Miss Etta Bellby, Rev. T. E. Gilmartin, Rev. R. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bauman, John A. Gleeson, Mrs. R. A. Latly, Mrs. W. Rothschild, E. F. Nevers, Martin W. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. William Seeman, Miss Julia Seeman, Daniel W. Seeman, W. W. Durant, O. O. Van Dervoort, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Monheimer and Jerome Monheimer. There will be 500 more here by next Monday, the day of the opening of the races.

This list of recent arrivals will give the reader an idea of how mixed and yet how typical a New York crowd is being entertained here. One knows the New Yorker by his trimness and the cast-iron uniformity of his dress, from the stiff straw hat, and the precise cut of his hair down to his creaseless shoes. The few Southern men betray themselves by their soft hats and Prince Albert coats, as well as by their loose and longish hair and pendulous mustachios. The Westerner always looks and acts like a business man, and an eager one at that. As the years go by he does not fill out in physique, and he does not reduce his speed or moderate his nervousness. Sporting men are beginning to be a feature of the crowds, and these we can unmistakably identify because they favor sack coats at all times, have a fondness for grayish-mixed woolens, wear their hats either down on their eyes or back on their collars, possess soft, limpish hands, and, try as hard as they will, cannot feel dressed without pinning a small jewel on their scarfs or shirts or slipping one upon the next to the last finger of their left hands. As for the ladies, I wonder whether any man can classify them geographically. I cannot. To me they all seem to come from Harper's Bazar, The Ladies' Home Journal, and out of the picture advertisements in the monthly magazines.

JERRY DESCRIBES LADIES.

Having promised to tell something about the fair queen of the Springs, and feeling appalled by my own temerity, I applied to Jerry Quinn, the shrewdest of the newsboys on the main street, and drew from him a description of the ladies as he sees them in the hotels, the carriages, and the streets.

"De real high muckers ain't come yet," said Jerry. "Dose what's here now is on'y de mob dat runs ahead of de percession. But you kin tell how de real swells is goin' to look by sizin' up what's here. Dey are real interestin' dis year. Dey pile on all deir duds from de waist down, and above de waist dey don't wear no more dan can be made of a silk handkercher and a fish-net. Dey're all dellikaty up above where deir arms join on to deir bodies, but dey cover deir dellikatiness wid different kinds of mosquito netting and dat kind of stuff. Deir top parts is merely affidavit stuff what you kin swear to and yet you know it ain't nothin' at all. Below deir arms to deir waists dey is just poured into de clothes which fits 'em like glue fits a fly paper. Den from deir waists down dey stack on de duds till dey look like de top of a demijohn stickin' out of a bunch of wickerwork. Say, gee! you take one of dem outside dresses what dey wear and give it to a dentist and he could lose it tryin' to fill a tooth wid it—it's so gauzy. Bill Devery's principles is dead thick and heavy alongside of one of dem gowns. Say, I know a stevedore on de White Star dock dat could pack all de dresses in de United States Hotel into one trunk if he was allowed to use his muscle."

BEST PEOPLE YET TO COME.

I am certain that young Jerry is right in saying that the best people are yet to come, (or else are keeping out of the crush.) I arrive at this conviction in a peculiar way. It is this: At dinner in one of the great hotels and at the dances in both of them last night only one pair of shoes worn by a lady matched the dress above them. That paragon of taste was a tiny miss gowned all in deep red and her shoes and stockings were the same color as her dress. The other matrons and girls came dressed in grays, white, green, heliotrope, blue, and many more than the hues of the rainbow, yet, as Sir John Suckling wrote, "Beneath each petticoat black shoes, like little negro mice, stole in and out." The dancing led to other incongruous revelations, proving that however much thought had been bestowed upon those gay costumes still more thought was needed. After all, that Parisian widow was right who, in the fresh first pangs of grief over her husband's death, bethought herself to order the soles of all her shoes blackened so that, as she walked to her carriage, the public might judge how deep down and widespread was her misery. What would so nice a soul have felt upon seeing not only black shoes but even black hosiery worn with white silk? Yet a fearless man, who was at both dances last night and did not hesitate to observe affairs with close scrutiny, assures me that black hosiery was the rule.

But now to dinner. The largest dining room is a noble saloon, carpeted down the middle, set with ever so many small tables, and distinguished by meals provided on the American plan. It is here that those who love good eating and those who complain of Saratoga prices feel that they are being well served. The choice of dishes on each night's card must sum up fifty different preparations, between the soup and the coffee. If, as it is said of one of the trunk line railroads, that it loses more than $40,000 a year upon its dining car service, and gladly credits the cost to advertising, so here, in Saratoga, the outlay upon the meals should serve as an offset to many minor demerits if many there be. Quite in the old-fashioned way, precisely as was the case when the rich planters of the South led the fashionables here, all of us eat together of the same dishes and almost en famille. Col. Poindexter no longer lounges in the office or parlor, and talks with whoever happens along, but, in his place, we have the Whitneys, Gates's, Belmonts, and Goulds to file into the dining hall and confide to their waiters how hot it has been, and how they wonder who is the white-haired lady three tables off.

INFORMAL DRESS AT DINNER.

I watched my neighbors as they walked in to dinner. Not above a dozen men were in evening dress and not half as many ladies wore décolleté gowns. The very few who were thus habited were young ladies, without exception. It seemed to me that the ugliest, the oldest, and the stoutest women were the ones who wore the showiest gowns, and, as is always the case, the big women, who should choose dark colors, were nearly all in white. There was only one shirt waist in the dining hall. The dresses were all made as complete suits, were fashioned of silks of the lightest weight or in other stuffs as thin, or else were splendid creations of costly lace. White and very light greys and blues preponderated. A few women came in their hats, as if they were entering a railroad station, but it was invariably noticeable that their hats were extremely showy and costly, and matched their gowns. Never when among wealthy women have I seen so small a display of jewels. A jeweled pin here, a modest necklace of pearls there, a few obtrusive rings elsewhere were all that I noticed. But, alas! all wore black shoes or black slippers!

The "black belt" appears to shift its geographical position each summer and Saratoga becomes the centre of it. Negroes have always been the favorite servants here and the great dining halls of the largest hotels are thick with darkies at dinner time. They file up and down the middle of the room beneath a brilliant line of electroliers like dead planets in the Milky Way. They are the best colored waiters I have ever seen. They grin whenever they move, go about as softly as so many kittens and speak even more quietly than they move. They remain theatrical, of course, I do no believe that any actor can express more with gesticulations than some of these head waiters and assistant head waiters do in beckoning to the guests, in signaling to the waiters and even in handing out a glass of water. But they are also coaxing, smiling, deferential and eager and they cultivate a degree and kind of servility that is artistic and admirable if it is not noble.

"My waiter says nothing but 'yes, Sir,' no matter what I say to him," I remarked to a head waiter.

"'Deed, that's what he should say," he replied. "All these waiters say nothin' but 'Yessir'; they're trained to say nothin' else. The guestses is here to have 'yessir' said to 'em. 'No, Sir' don't sound very well to a man that's come for to get whatever he wants, and has the money to pay for it. Whatever a gues' wants, the walter must say, 'Yes, Sir,' and even if a gues' says it's hot weather when the birds is freezin' in the nests, it's a walter's business to ply 'Yes, Sir.' That's what the guestses is here for, and that's what the walters must give 'em."

LITTLE WINE DRUNK.

If you see a bottle of claret on a table, if you see a man drinking Scotch and water, if you hear the pop of a champagne cork, you may be almost certain that he or she who indulges in this refreshment is a new comer. It has long been said, and it is certainly true, that the air here is so stimulating as to make much drinking of spirits unnecessary and distasteful. And in the milder matter of cigars the man who orders "the strongest you've got" when first comes will presently be seen studying the cigar case and selecting weeds such as a Scotchman once described to me as "verra gentle."

After dinner we go out upon the porches of the interior court to hear the music while we smoke, and the young ladies strut before us like dear, delightful, variegated pigeons while the matrons sit at ease, fans in hand and think about their youth, their dinner, and their waist measures. Or some of us wend out to the street porch to watch the ladies from the boarding houses, passing bare-headed in an endless procession, to see the people coming back from dinner on the lake, and to read the Wall Street editions of the New York evening papers. Presently some of us go off to "gamble on the green," as the irreverent would say. But nearly all the ladies and ever so many men go to the dances to see the light feet of Terpsichore whirl scores of happy couples through rhythmic patterns on the even floors, to feel the surging of their blood as the infectious music stirs it, to look on at the bright eyes and parted lips and rosy cheeks of the happy girls, calling back oh, so many happy memories of other days, of other lands, and of loves that are sobering—or else are dead.

But one must not be carried away from one's work. What of the dancing this year at this shrine of fashion? What is its peculiarity and distinguishing trait? I will write it down. There were twelve dances at each of two hotels, or twenty-four in all, and fifteen were the two-step. The waltz has sunk into second place and got but eight innings in the game. At the Grand Union the waltz was nothing but the two-step and the waltz. At the States there was one departure; the fifth dance was a polka.

The Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler has given his reminiscences of Saratoga to The Saratogian. He has visited the springs fifty-seven times in as many different years, and here he preached his first sermon. He has seen the building of every church and hotel in the village. In 1848 board was $2 a day at one house and $12 a week at the next in popularity. Each evening began with a service of worship, and then the dancing began. Prayers ceased when the railroad came. He has never known a case of malaria here and he believes that spending his Summers here has helped to add many years to his life.

The Rockaway polo team beat Capt. George Gould's Lakewood team to-day by 12 to 9½, and thus won the junior championship. The match for Friday was to have been Lakewoods against Saratoga, but George Gould wants La Montagne in his team, and that player is promised to the Saratoga team. The ground is still too soft for the best polo playing.

Some experts are here from New Orleans to set up the twenty floats to be used in the Proteus parade on the night of Sept. 4.

JULIAN RALPH.

CLUBHOUSE KEEPERS ARRAIGNED.

Proprietors of Long Branch Resorts to be Tried on Sept. 8.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 31.—Eight men were arraigned here to-day before Justice Fort on a charge of maintaining disorderly houses at Long Branch. They were William Hallewell, James Johnson, and Espen Ashley, said to have been connected with the Pennsylvania club; Samuel Emery, David C. Johnson, and Ernest Witte of the New Casino, William P. James, the reputed manager of the New York Club, and R. Graham Woodward, who is said to be interested in the Hollywood Club.

All pleaded not guilty. Phil Daly, Jr., who was arrested at the time of the raid of the Pennsylvania Club, did not appear, his counsel explaining that he was ill.

The indictments against the accused, including Daly, charge them with keeping disorderly houses, although it had been supposed that in some cases a charge of violating the gambling laws would be made in view of Justice Fort's charge to the Grand Jury. Prosecutor Foster asked for a struck jury to try the defendants. The trials were set for Sept. 8.

Loving Cup Presented to G. E. Tarbell.

During the month of July the Equitable Life Assurance Society has given a free course of instruction in life insurance to some 130 college graduates of 1902. The students were selected by the Presidents of the various colleges, and twenty-four colleges were represented by two or more students. Yesterday the class ended, and the students presented to Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the company, who has had charge of the class, a silver loving cup and a set of resolutions.

Funeral of Hosea B. Perkins.

The funeral services for Hosea B. Perkins took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Kingsbridge Road, and were attended by relatives and many friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. George S. Payson, pastor of the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church at Inwood, officiated, assisted by Dr. George A. Payson, of Rahway, who was a son-in-law of the dead man. In deference to Mr. Perkins's last wishes the services were simple and the interment at Woodlawn Cemetery private.

ALDERMEN RESENT SOME INSINUATIONS

Subject of Tunnel Franchise Conference Caused Trouble.

Mr. Stewart Brought a Storm About His Head—Railroad Committeemen Angry—Mr. Woodbury Gets an Appropriation.

The members of the Board of Aldermen voted yesterday to take a Summer vacation, and therefore the next meeting is to be held on Sept. 4. In the closing half hour of the meeting yesterday an appropriation under consideration was for $10,000 for repairs to the stteam boilers of the steam dumps which were discarded by Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department, but which are being used now at a great saving to the city by the present administration.

Several Tammany members wanted to defeat the appropriation. Commissioner Woodbury appealed to the members in the interest of the public welfare to pass the appropriation. He butttonholed a Tammany member and said, quietly:

"Now, don't act against the interest of the city. Vote for this. We need the money. It's a good thing for the people."

On the final roll call one vote was needed. Commissioner Woodbury grabbed Alderman Foley by the lapels of his coat, and actually dragged him from the anteroom to the Chamber while the Tammany members laughed.

"How about the man you were going to appoint?" Foley asked.

"That's all right—if I can. Vote for this; I need your vote."

Alderman Foley then had himself recorded in the affirmative. Commissioner Woodbury was profuse in his thanks to the Tammany Alderman.

"You have saved the day," the Commissioner said. "I thank you, for you have done a good deed."

"How about appointng my man?" Foley asked again.

"Now, you are a good fellow. You have done a favor for me, and I will do one for you if I can," the Commissioner replied.

"Say," the Alderman said to a reporter, "I admire that fellow. He is a hustler. How can you say no to a man who works like that chap. He's a winner. Now, he got me to vote for that thing and promised me to appoint a man—if he can. He never seems to get to the 'can' point. He's a corker and can give some of the Tammany fellows points."

Mayor Low's letter, recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, was read. President Cantor made a motion to appoint a Committee of Five to confer with the committee of the Rapid Transit Commission and report back to the Board.

Alderman Stewart suggested that the Committee of Five should not contain the name of any member of the Railroad Committee or of any member of the Board of Aldermen who has been actively engaged in the tunnel matter. He said that men who were "untrammeled" in any way were better qualified.

The alderman's apparent insinuation against the members of the Railroad Committee raised a storm of protest from the members of that committee and their friends.

Alderman Wafer declared that whatever concessions had been gained from the railroad had been gained by the members of the Railroad Committee. He said that the actions of the Railroad Committee had been indorsed by the public and the board. He moved an amendment that the Committee of Five be composed of members of the Railroad Committee. Other Aldermen protested against the insinuations in Alderman Stewart's remarks until Alderman Stewart arose and declared that he did not wish to be understood as having made any comment against the members of the Railroad Committee.

President Cantor suggested that the proposed Committee of Five be selected by the President of the board; they to confer with the Rapid Transit Commission and the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, report back to the board, which, if it saw fit, may refer the matter to the Railroad Committee.

President Cantor's original motion was carried, Alderman Wafer withdrawing his amendment. President Fornes said he would announce soon the names of the new committeemen.

Park Commissioners Willcox and Young appeared before the board and urged the passage of the appropriation of $400,000 for park improvements. Of that amount $285,000 is needed in Manhattan and The Brooklyn Commissioner wants $100,000 for new buildings and improvements in his borough. The remainder of the appropriation is for improvements elsewhere. The vote was unanimous for the passage of the resolution. The resolution calling for the appropriation of $25,000 for repairs to the City Hall was passed unanimously.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were not many fashionable people in town yesterday. There are, however, always a few birds of passage, and here and there were familiar faces. The event of the evening was at Sherry's, where Archibald G. Thacher gave his bachelor dinner. Newport, Bar Harbor, and other resorts will claim many persons during the next two weeks, which are generally about the dullest of the year socially in town, and which represent the full of the season at the watering places.

Mrs. Charles Coudert and Miss Coudert were among those booked to sail yesterday on the Gascogne. They will be absent the remainder of the Summer. Miss Clarisse Coudert, Mrs. Coudert's youngest daughter, is with her aunt, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, at Oyster Bay. Her marriage to Condé Nast, as announced before, is to be on Sept. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who are due here to-day or to-morrow, will go at once to their camp in the Adirondacks, where they will remain for the rest of the Summer.

The engagement has been announced of Wilhelmina Johnson of this city and Montross on the Hudson and George Parmly Day, the son of Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 420 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Reginald Ward and the Misses Ingraham are at New Bethlehem, in the White Mountains, where they have been since the first week in June. Mrs. Ward's health, while not robust, has been much better. The wedding of Miss Anne Ingraham and Hugh Jewitt of Maryland is to be in October, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Victor Newcomb has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ward.

The cottage which Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have taken at Bar Harbor adjoins that of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dimock. Mr. and Mrs. Gould arrived in their yacht on Tuesday. W. C. Whitney, who arrived at Bar Harbor on Saturday, left on Tuesday, but will probably return for the horse show.

The Pot and Kettle Club of Bar Harbor is to be thrown open for general entertainment. Mrs. Antonio Stewart has invitations out for a small dance there on Aug. 14, and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and Mrs. William Lawrence Green are to give a dinner and dance on Aug. 23. Mrs. Dimock will give a large dinner and dance at Kebo, also Mrs. Cassatt and Mrs. Hinkle, while Mrs. James H. Gerard and Mrs. H. M. Sears will entertain at the Malvern.

Mrs. Roland Redmond gave a luncheon on Thursday at the Malvern for her niece, Miss Livingston. Among the guests were Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Hoffman, Miss Phipps, Miss Hone, and Miss Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss have opened their cottage at Grindstone, Me. Robert Bliss will be with them in August.

Miss Frances Coster Jones, who is at Bar Harbor, sang at a musicale given by Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop at Sunnyside. Myron Whitney sang also, and Hans Wetzler played. Mrs. Frederic Pearson, who is in Bar Harbor for the Summer, was one of Mrs. Winthrop's guests.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Aleandre are expected at Bar Harbor early in August. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman at Keewaydin.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley and Miss Postley are at Aix-les-Bains for the month of August. Nielson Winthrop and his sons are at Majolica.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting have arrived at Lucerne, where they will remain for the month of August at the Hotel National. Mr. Walter G. Oakman and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoadley are at the same place.

At Hombourg, where the season is in full swing, are Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt and William R. Travers of this city. Mrs. Frank Kernochan and Miss Clementina Furniss have arrived there also. Mrs. William D. Elkins of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache were registered at Ritter's Park Hotel on July 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne are spending the Summer at Trouville. They will not return to this country before the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and Miss Marie Louise Gibson of Tuxedo are spending the month of August at the Malvern Hotel, Bar Harbor.

For Archibald Gourlay Thacher's bachelor dinner at Sherry's last evening covers were laid for fifteen. The guests included Julien Townsend Davies, John H. Iselin, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Henry G. Gray, George Oxenbridge Thacher, John Clinton Gray, Jr., Frederic Martin Davies, Julian Palmer Welsh, T. B. Gannett, R. L. Scaife, E. H. Warren, Albert Stickney, Jr., Lombard Williams, and Hamilton Thacher. After the dinner Mr. Thacher sent the centre piece that ornamented the table—a large oval mass of red roses and half opened buds—to Miss Davies at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee have left their country place, Waytes Court, for a stay at Richfield Springs and Newport during August.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The final match in the ladies' doubles lawn tennis tournament attracted a large number of the Summer residents to the Casino this morning, the crowds in attendance resembling very much the gatherings which are seen about the courts on the days of the National tournaments. There was much interest in the match, and many small bets were made. The favorites were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., and Miss Ruth Twombly, but the other pair, Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Edna Barger, had made many friends by their strong playing during the week, and were enthusiastically supported by those who expected them to win.

The games were closely contested, but Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Barger succeeded in winning out in three straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4. They thus take the handsome silver cups which were provided from the sweepstakes.

The interest in lawn tennis has reached such a height that no sooner is one tournament ended than another is arranged for. To-day announcement was made that a mixed double contest would be played next week, beginning on Monday. The entries for this tournament close Saturday night, and already fourteen pairs are entered and more are expected.

The pleasant weather—it was really the first pleasant day for several weeks—made Bailey's Beach more of an attraction than usual, and during the noon hour there were many bathers and many spectators.

During the afternoon the polo games attracted a considerable number, and Bellevue Avenue presented a lively scene at the driving hour. In the early evening nearly a dozen dinners kept the society people busy, and, to end the day, or rather the night, there was the dance at the Casino.

Dinners were given this afternoon by Mrs. E. C. Knight at the Morrell cottage on Ochre Point, by Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Freidham, by Mrs. James B. Haggin at the Lispenard Stewart cottage, and by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Cross Ways.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a large dinner entertainment for some thirty guests at Ocean View this evening.

A dinner was given by Miss Susan Travers at her cottage on Red Cross Avenue, seasonable herbaceous flowers from Hodgson's gardens being used for decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French entertained at dinner at Chastellux villa, an open air concert being provided on the broad terrace adjoining the dining room. The decorations were in soft tints of pink and green.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller gave her first entertainment in the form of a dinner in her new villa on Ocean Avenue, and dinners were also given by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Haven arrived this afternoon on a special car from Lenox and are at their villa, on Narragansett Avenue, for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney left to-day on W. C. Whitney's private car Wanderer for Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. O'Neill of Pittsburg arrived to-night at the New Cliffs Hotel and will remain until after the Thacher-Davies wedding.

Mr. James A. Renwick is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick at their cottage on Leroy Avenue.

Colonel John Jacob Astor returned from New York this evening. Mrs. Astor is expected within a day or two and will make a visit to her mother, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, before occupying Lyndenhurst, which has been rented by Colonel Astor for the summer.

Three large functions—those to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse—are dependent upon the condition of Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who is ill at Saratoga.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the English artist whose painting, "The Vampire," was recently reported to have been sold to W. C. Whitney, will arrive at the Berkeley to-morrow.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., gave a luncheon to-day at the Golf Club. Miss Leary did not begin her Thursday afternoon receptions to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who had sub-rented the Parker cottage, which was originally rented for the Summer to Arthur T. Kemp, will not be able to come to Newport on account of illness, and the cottage will remain closed.

The Summer residents at Jamestown are arranging for a number of entertainments during August. On Tuesday, Aug. 5, there will be a gymkhana exhibition and sale for the benefit of St. Matthew's Church, and on Aug. 15 and 16 a county fair will be held for the benefit of the Jamestown Golf and Country Club on the club grounds. The attractions arranged for the latter will consist of a vaudeville performance and a circus, a fish pond, Aunt Sally, and other games for the children, tableaus on the lawn for the first evening, and a costume ball at the Gardner House on the second evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a dinner this evening at the Pinard cottage and afterward took their guests to the Casino dance. Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster will give a lawn party at her villa on Harrison Avenue Saturday afternoon.

The polo games on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club this afternoon attracted the largest number of spectators of the Summer, and the interest in the sport is steadily increasing. Among the spectators were Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who made their first appearance together since their return from their wedding trip, Mr. Martin having been confined to the house by a severe cold. The game was the best seen here this year. Craig Biddel and Ogden Mills joined the players to-day, participating in one or two games. Nine games were played in four periods of fifteen minutes each, the composition of the teams changing frequently.

One game lasted fourteen minutes, with only one rest, when J. T. Talmadge, Jr.'s, pony fell and rolled over his rider, but without doing any injury. Of the 9 goals, the Whites secured 5 and the Blues 4. A match game has been arranged for Saturday afternoon between members of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Clubs.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Judd—Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 31.—A wedding in the forest was the novelty for the campers of the Upper Saranac Lake region at noon to-day. Dr. Charles Hollister Judd and Miss Gertrude Bucknell, both of Philadelphia, were married at Chapel Island, a picturesque islet near the northern end of the lake, by the Rev. William C. Richardson, pastor of St. James's Church, Philadelphia. The affair was informal, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Howard Bucknell, but in spite of this it was the most brilliant event of the kind that has taken place here in the forest among the Saranacs.

Wild nature contributed the decorations at the chapel and the house. There were water lilies in profusion among boughs of pine and balsam, while the pretty vista of lakes, mountains, and forests furnished the setting. The ceremony took place at noon, the members of the wedding party and the guests making their way to the island in launches and steamers, of which nearly all in this locality were pressed into service for the occasion. The members of the Wawbeek Orchestra, under the direction of Albert Wycherly of New York, played Schubert's serenade, Wagner's March from Tannhaeuser and Mendelssohn march.

The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Emma Louise Pendleton of Upland, Penn., and the best man was Charles William West of Philadelphia. The bride was given away at the altar by her brother, Howard Bucknell. She wore a gown of hand-embroidered India mull, with a French neck a picture hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, and carried a shower bouquet of roses. The maid of honor was attired in white muslin, trimmed with valenciennes lace, and wore a white lace hat trimmed with pink roses and pink velvet. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Immediately after the ceremony there was a reception, followed by a wedding breakfast at Pine Point Lodge. The newly wedded couple left to-night on a wedding trip, which will include a tour around the world. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. E. W. Bucknell and the late William Bucknell, the founder of Bucknell University. With Madeline Goddard, she was at Camp Meade for some months, where she was engaged in work for the Red Cross Society. The bridegroom is a son of the late Lieut. Commander Judd of the United States Navy and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a post-graduate course, and where he is now an assistant in the physiological department.

IN THE SHOPS.

They are two inches long, perhaps a little more than that, of silver, plain or more or less decorated, about half an inch in diameter in the centre at the thickest part, and from there tapering down to the two ends. They might be needle cases or the outside of some new kind of pencil, from anything that the outside tells of their contents; but they are neither. By unscrewing, one-half of the case may be removed, and reveals inside a large corkscrew; this is pulled up and turned at right angles with the half of the handle to which it is fastened; the other half of the case is screwed back in place again, and there is a corkscrew, and one discovers for the first time that the silver case looks like a corkscrew handle and nothing else.

Deep shoulder collars of embroidery and lace have deep cuffs to match. The collar will have a deep frill around it and there is a corresponding frill on the edges of the deep cuffs.

Such pretty little shirt waist suits as there are of silk! One of these is made of black and white striped silk. There is a wide stripe of white and a comparatively narrow stripe of black. The suit is made simply, with a graduated flounce around the lower edge, and a plain little waist. The most fanciful part of the garment is the front of the bodice. Here there are two box plaits of white on either side of the front, with a little space between, bridged by small black silk frogs. A suit like this will cost $19 and a fraction. White linen suits more elaborately made in very good style are reduced to $20. One of the coolest looking suits is of pale green silk simply made.

With the black and white suits attractive hats in black and white are to be found. With one gown there is a hat of all white with a solid black edge, the trimming white, with a little black in the feathers. With another black and white suit there is a hat with an edge of black and white block plaid which is very pretty.

Pretty and smart hats are to be found in all black, and selling at reasonable prices. They are of a black rough straw, trimmed with black liberty silk and black feathers, wings, or quills, and cost $3.75.

A handsome and cool-looking gown of silk is in a plain gray, trimmed with black lace. The lace is in a pattern of morning glories cut out and inset around the skirt at the lower edge with long points at intervals, running up nearly to the top. The bodice is simple, gathered a little full into the band at the waist. The black lace is inset into it, giving a jacket outline with the morning glories in bands several inches wide. Only the tops of the sleeves are of the silk; the lower part, from well above the elbow, is of white mousseline with the black lace inset, and more of it is used for trimming the cap-like top.

A nice little parasol in black and white has the upper part of black chiffon over black, and the edge of the parasol for some depth is covered with a mass of tiny ruffles of black with edges of white. There is a ruffle on the edge of the black chiffon over white.

Here is a pretty white Summer hat: It is one of the big scoops, the back doubled over the top, the front filled in with white roses and green foliage.

Another white hat has for its only trimming smaller white roses with petals tipped with red.

A pretty little bonnet is of shirred black tulle, trimmed with two clusters of violets.

Another bonnet is of white tulle, ruffles of it forming the crown; a few folds of chiffon crossing it and in the front a big aigrette of white.

Very attractive are those belt buckles formed of two small ovals, each set with a big amethyst. With these goes a long square-cornered buckle for the back of the belt, set with small amethysts. This is one of the things containing artificial stones which are pretty and in good taste, and, being imported goods, are expensive.

Here is a pretty pink lawn waist: It is made with clusters of small tucks carried the full length of the waist and of the sleeves, and with three-inch bands of trimming in a Grecian design. Cream lace forms the Grecian pattern, and this is intersected with folds of cream batiste set in diagonally and joined with fagoting. There is a band of this down the front, others across the tops of the shoulders from neck to sleeve and the stock and cuffs are formed of similar bands.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

Charles Dillingham, manager for Maxine Elliott, has received information from her in London that Clyde Fitch has sufficiently recovered to be able to work, having already completed two acts of the new play, "Mrs. Farrington's Party."

M. Santos-Dumont's airship No. 6 is on exhibition at the Aerodrome at Brighton Beach. This is the ship in which the inventor sailed around the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The Third Avenue Theatre will open the season to-morrow night with the English melodrama "Gypsy Jack." Willis Granger will play the title rôle. It is said that in order to become more familiar with his part Mr. Granger recently spent two weeks with a band of Gypsies on Long Island.

Duss, the band leader, gave his sixty bandmen an excursion to Long Branch yesterday.

Mme. Hading to Play in America.

PARIS, July 31.—James K. Hackett has negotiated with Jane Hading and her company for a French season of twenty weeks in the United States under the Independent Booking Agency. Mme. Hading and her company will open in New York next November, and visit the principal cities of the country. The contract between Mr. Hackett and Mme. Hading will, it is expected, be signed next Monday.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. LYMAN, one of the leading men of New Hampshire, and known throughout the country as a writer upon agricultural subjects, died yesterday at Exeter, N. H., aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Lyman was injured some time ago in a fall from his carriage and never fully recovered. A widow and two children survive him.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

RADIGAN—SPENCE.—June 12, 1902, by Rev. Elmer A. Dent, pastor 61st St. Methodist Episcopal Church, William H. Radigan to Annie Mande, daughter of Colonel David Spence of Brantford, Ontario.

DIED.

HAGAR.—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, July 30, Clement D., son of the late William and Mary K. Hagar, aged 57 years.
Funeral services at Greenwood Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M. Friends invited.

JACQUES.—In Brooklyn, July 30, 1902, Anne Eliza Jacques, widow of John Jacques and daughter of the late Townsend Parish.
Funeral services will be held at Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1902, at 11 A. M.

McCALL.—At Norwood Park, N. J., on July 31st, Charlotte Louise, aged 9 months, only child of Ballard and Louise McCall.
Interment at Woodlawn. Funeral private.

McKEON.—At the Roosevelt Hospital suddenly, July 31, 1902, Annie McKeon, faithful and devoted servant and friend in the family of Henry N. Tifft.
Notice of funeral hereafter. English papers please copy.

MOTT.—Entered into rest, Caroline Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Owen Mott, on Wednesday, July 30th, 1902.
Funeral servies at her late residence, 67 East 77th St., on Friday, Aug. 1, at 2:30.

RHODES.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Victor S. Allen, at Stamford, Conn., Robert Rhodes of New York, aged 57 years.
Funeral service on the arrival of the 3:32 P. M. train from New York, returning at 6:08, on Friday, Aug. 1. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.
Boston and Providence papers please copy.

SCOFIELD.—On July 28, 1902, Jeannette Harmon, beloved wife of Jesse Scofield.
Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J. on Friday, at 3:15 P. M. Interment private.
Buffalo and Ashtabula papers please copy.

WHITE.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Wednesday, July 30, Abby A. White, widow of the late William H. White and daughter of the late Thomas and Hannah Harrison, in the eighty-third year of her age.
Funeral services at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, Friday, Aug. 1, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City at 11 A. M. Return train leaves at 4.21 P. M.

WOOD.—July 30, Eliza Nutting, wife of Edwin R. Wood.
Interment at Adams, Mass.
Massachusetts papers please copy.

YOUNG.—Curtis Clay Young, son of James Hyde Young and grandson of the late Henry L. Young, at Port Daniel, Province of Quebec, Canada, on July 30.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 31.

Manhattan.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ANTONIO, Spera, 22 Stanton St.	1	30
ASCHEMOOR, F. H., 247 E. 52d St.	37	31
BRDY, Bridget, 20 Rector St.	33	30
BLUMAN, Lewis, 153 Stanton St.	1	30
BLOKLAND, Walter, Hoboken, N. J.	44	29
BUTTERMILLER, John

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks stronger.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 31	579,478
To date this year	103,889,164
Corresponding date last year	192,167,921

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 31	$2,203,000
To date this year	$559,188,600
Corresponding date last year	$687,652,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	⅝	George A. Fuller pf	⅝
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Kan. City South	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Butterick	4	Mexican Central	½
Can. Pac. subs	⅞	Nat. Lead pf	½
Chi. G. Cait	1	Nat. Steel pf	½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	2	Nat. of Mexico pf	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	New Cent. Coal	9
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Norf. & West	⅛
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅛	Pacific Mail	⅜
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rubber Goods	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Sloss-Sheffield	2½
Denver & Rio G.	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Det., South. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Det. United Ry.	1¼	Wabash	⅛
Erie 2d pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅜
Evans. & T. H.	2½	Wis. Central pf.	⅜
Ev. & T. H. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	pf.	1¼
Anaconda	⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅜
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Col. Fuel	6¾	People's Gas	⅝
Con. Gas	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Corn Products	⅞	Pressed Steel Car pf.	⅜
Des Moines	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Hocking Valley	⅞	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Steel	⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1½

Bond Declined.

St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's security market they who believe in the healthfulness of conditions had much the best of it. Some short accounts of size were covered. But the effective influences of the day represented the confidence of investors and traders who prefer to trust prosperity's abounding evidences rather than the sorry pessimism whose habit is to submit to a licking two or three times a week.

What is of notable importance is the announcement—made by official procurement—by the Wall Street news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. that Standard Oil interests (recently lagging and even aggressively bearish) have finally joined the bull side.

Two news statements late in the day have consequence. One significantly favorable was contained in the official promulgation of the plan for the development of the Fuller Construction Company into a greater finance and industrial corporation. In the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning appears the presentation of the policy, plans, and absorption terms of the new enterprise. To investors directly interested specific interest attaches to the details so scheduled; but the matter is broader far than that; in it are exhibited factors that have significance much beyond any undertaking, however ambitious, in New York real estate or metropolitan construction.

Therein is the working out or acceptance of that financial theory which is in every branch of trade working wholesome revolution—recognition of the fact that in combination and in concentration is profit. What aforetime was denounced crudely as monopoly, dangerous and destructive, is now civilized into a business policy that assures to capital—as to other interests—the harvesting of maximum net results. In iron and steel, as in the piping and marketing of oil, the making of sugar, and, finally, in the unified whole of transportation, this developed policy sets examples for every industry of size and consequence. And its adaptation to the handling of real estate and the construction of great buildings is but the natural step forward, made in this instance by men whose record is pre-eminent for progressiveness closely allied with prudence.

At the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday official announcement was made of the plan for readjusting the capitalization of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The plan's details are given in amplitude elsewhere in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES. In some essential particulars what is proposed differs from what Wall Street forecasts have represented. It is the fashion to hurl epithets at "the Rock Island plan"—a fashion started and maintained far in advance of aught tangible known of it. That such criticism is unfair, that such criticism provides its own defeat, doesn't disturb the oracles of it, of course; but in the present instance neither adulatory approval nor abusive sneers will count for much—so ready at hand are the true tests of the legitimacy of the corporation's undertaking.

In this Rock Island plan are new features. But their newness alone does not necessarily make them vicious. The property's control passes to a "holding" corporation, a finance corporation. That is hardly novel. The Manhattan Elevated corporation of this town stands for precedent. Preferred stockholders are to be vested, under limitations, with control. That does not approach the power that careful finance in recent years has been bestowing upon "voting Trustees." And so through a long list of much-shouted criticism by folks who have foreordained the plan to failure.

Whether it ought to fail depends upon just these considerations: Is it fair, is it safe, is it practicable? And the answers to these questions may be readily enough found in even a superficial study of the financial records of the Rock Island Company itself. Ten minutes with Poor's Manual is better than a cycle of effervescent "criticism" that doesn't criticise intelligently.

It is unfortunate that those financiers who are responsible for the development of this "plan" have not deemed it worth their while to make a clear and explicit exhibit of what the Rock Island comparative record is. The trouble would not have been great. Why should it have been avoided?

INEFFECTIVE RAIDING.

An energetic effort was made to mark down the price of Illinois Central at the opening of yesterday's market, one broker selling 10,000 shares "at the market" as soon as business started. Yet at the end of the day, with nearly 30,000 shares traded in, the stock was only fractionally below the price at which it closed on the day before.

THE STANDARD OIL WAY.

Chicago and Alton rose one point yesterday, 10,000 shares being traded in, and Chicago Terminal preferred went up over a point, with 6,000 shares quoted. In both instances brokers who generally represent Standard Oil interests were the buyers, taking the stock as offered, and apparently trying continually to induce reactions.

TO-MORROW'S BANK STATEMENT.

Already the wise men of Wall Street's bear army are shouting over anticipated profits they will make because to-morrow's bank statement will be "very bad." They were just as sure a week ago.

What any worrier over local money market conditions ignores is that important bankers—they who should better than anybody else know the facts—are unfaltering in their confidence that loan market conditions will stay equable, that funds will be plenty, and rates reasonable for a long time to come.

COLORADO FUEL.

Colorado Fuel cut sensational capers yesterday, dropping almost 10 points with not a satisfactory explanation available anywhere. The stock market speculators, who are mutually proclaiming that they are fighting one another, distributing a variety of bulletins, calling one another names and eulogizing themselves. President Osgood's friends asserted that Mr. Gates was raiding the market in order to affect the credit of the company and so scare Osgood's followers; and Mr. Gates's proclaimed theory was that the Osgood contingent was being obliged to sacrifice its stock, while Mr. Gates bought all it offered. This sort of performance has been going on ever since the stock sold a dozen points above par, and there are still some people in Wall Street who believe that the hippodrome contest is really competition for control of a property which has had to stop paying unearned dividends.

United States Steel Corporation stock, paying regular 4 per cent. dividends, can be bought under $40 per share. Colorado Fuel, paying nothing, is a Wall Street sensation because it drops from par down close to 90. Some quotations for iron and steel stocks are made in curious fashion.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The stock of the People's Gas Company of Chicago declined a fraction on the news that Judge Grosscup at Chicago had rendered a decision unfavorable to the company in the litigation growing out of the Chicago "strike" ordinance abliging the company to charge 75 cents per thousand for its product. But trading in the stock was on an insignificant basis, 5,000 shares representing the total business of the day. The decision (which is to be appealed) was not unexpected by the gas company, whose attorneys long ago advised that the lower courts would probably side with the levying Aldermen. The company yesterday declared its regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Current earnings are semi-officially reported to approximate 7½ per cent.

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Some signs develop of approach to readiness upon the part of Mexican Central interests to permit advance in that company's securities. Official efforts seem to have been exerted for some time past to prevent anything like the buoyancy which investigators of the property's condition believe natural. Certain important details in the rounding out of the policy for the company's future have been influential in inducing the official attitude. Threatening obstacles have been removed and a number of advantageous negotiations have been completed. Cable dispatches received yesterday from London indicate that interests there hitherto unfavorably indisposed have now committed themselves enthusiastically to the support of the Mexican Central readjustment plan.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

All the New York financial and commercial exchanges are likely to follow the lead of the Cotton Exchange in making Great Britain's Coronation Day a holiday.

FOLLOWERS OF MR. GATES.

Wall Street brokerage houses with out-of-town connections report that in all the provincial cities where there are local Stock Exchanges, new public interest is developing in speculation. Especially is this true in Philadelphia and Boston. Wall Street information from Chicago is to the effect that whatever may have been the success—the profit or the loss—of John W. Gates and his associates in the July corn corner, there have been unhappy sequels for that part of the public which ran hilariously after the big manipulators and loaded up with corn at 90 or higher.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

Reports from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co., in important crop sections, show continued favorable progress for corn and prospects of a banner yield. Winter wheat grades low, but the yield is good, and in Nebraska Spring wheat is being cut, with conditions favorable. Damage by floods in Texas to cotton is insignificant, and a large yield is practically assured in the Southwest. In the Atlantic Coast States and in some parts of Georgia and Alabama rain is needed, but the crop is making favorable progress. Hay harvest is still greatly retarded by wet weather. Oats still promise a large yield. From Central New York reports are numerous of blight and rot of early potatoes, but still a good yield. Tobacco in the Lynchburg section is free from insects and weeds, though little progress is made on account of the drought; in New York State an average yield is anticipated. Apples are doing poorly, and hops in New York State are making very unsatisfactory progress.

STEEL TRUST LITIGATION.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—Robert McCarter, counsel for the plaintiffs in the case of J. Aspinwall Hodge and others against the United States Steel Corporation, asked Vice Chancellor Emery to-day to compel counsel for the corporation to file the additional pleadings, for the filing of which he had asked time.

At a hearing on July 23 R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the defendant company, said he understood that counsel for the other side would like to amend their bill, and he consequently would have to ask for time to amend his answer. Mr. McCarter said to-day that he was tired of waiting, as two extensions had been granted. The Vice Chancellor said he would sign an order limiting the time to Aug. 6.

STEEL FOUNDRIES ORGANIZED.

The official announcement of the American Steel Foundriees Company's organization, which was effected yesterday, is remarkable chiefly for the fact that the auditors of the company are a regular firm of expert accountants. Wall Street took this as the first step to a more public conduct of affairs of the large corporations.

The following are the Directors:

Joseph E. Schwab,	Lewis Nixon,
Eben B. Thomas,	Daniel Eagan,
William C. Brown,	George B. Leighton,
J. M. Schoonmaker,	E. F. Goltra,
Alfred Clifford,	Clarence H. Howard,
S. R. Callaway,	W. D. Sargent,
William K. Bixby,	Arthur J. Eddy,
Max Pam,	Howard K. Wood,
Leslie D. Ward,	Kenneth K. McLaren,
Edward Sheanson,	Donald H. Mann.
Charles Miller,	

OFFICERS.

President—Joseph E. Schwab.
First Vice President—Daniel Eagan.
Second Vice President—Clarence H. Howard.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. E. Patterson.
General Counsel—Max Pam.
General Auditors—Jones, Caesar & Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph E. Schwab, Chairman.	George B. Leighton,
Daniel Eagan,	Eben B. Thomas,
E. F. Goltra,	Clarence H. Howard,
	Max Pam.

It is expected that the securities of the company will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange within a short time, when a complete statement of the assets and earnings of the company will be made public.

NEW YORK COMMISSION CONCERN.

The New York Commission Company has been organized under the laws of New York to conduct a general commission business in commercial securities. Its capital is $750,000, which may be increased.

The officers and Directors are:

President—J. Jesse Courtney.
Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas F. Patterson.
General Counsel—John C. Ten Eyck.

DIRECTORS.

W. D. Baldwin,	Charles H. Hutchins,
W. F. Balkam,	D. P. Kingsley,
J. Jesse Courtney,	Thomas F. Patterson,
R. L. Edwards,	Israel Steinhart,
Charles H. Fancher,	Charles A. Sterling,
G. W. Fairchild,	Elbridge G. Snow,
J. Temple Gwathmey,	John C. Ten Eyck.
F. A. Horsey,	

The company is authorized to transact the following business: The discounting of accounts receivable, the fiscal agency of mills, merchants, corporations, &c., the loaning on merchandise on owners' premises, or in public warehouses or elsewhere, the auditing of accounts and certificates of same, and to assist textile and other manufacturers to dispense with the services of middlemen, commission merchants, &c.

The President of the company, J. Jesse Courtney, has been for many years General Manager in the United States of the Imperial Insurance Company of London.

Temporary offices of the company are in the American Security Building, 100 Broadway.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Rate of discount of the Bank of England unchanged at 3 per cent. Proportion of bank's reserve to liability as shown by weekly statement, 49.93 per cent., as compared with 51.50 per cent. last week, and 46.26 per cent. this week of last year.

Weekly statement of Bank of France showing increase of 210,175,000 francs in notes in circulation, and increase of 185,475,000 francs in bills discounted.

Denial of the reports that important changes are impending in Chicago and Alton management.

Report that arrangements have been made by the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association to compete to better advantage with the National Biscuit Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $250,980,037; balances, $9,166,015; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $644,423.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for short bills and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅜; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Stock Exchange was quiet yesterday, says The Times, in its City article to-day. A dull tendency in consols and South Africans was produced by moderate liquidation. Home rails were generally firmer.

American rails showed considerable strength, notably Atchison and the coal roads. There was a fair demand for both local and Continental accounts in the morning, and although there were arbitrage sales in the afternoon, most closing prices were higher.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—Money was in active request to-day and discounts were steady.

The Stock Exchange settlement was comfortably arranged. The failure of Herbert Knemeyer was announced. A holiday atmosphere prevailed and business was meagre. Operators were cautious. Gilt-edged securities were easier and Consols were sold to provide funds for Lombard Street. Home rails were fairly cheerful on good traffic reports and Americans were firmer and above parity on New York support. Norfolk and Western was the one feature, and Erie was strong. The close was steady.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 1-16; consols for account, 95⅛; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 94⅜; Atchison pf, 104¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 111¼; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55½; Chicago Great Western, 34½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver and Rio Grande pf, 96; Erie, 39½; Erie 1st pf, 70½; Erie 2d pf, 55; Illinois Central, 170½; Louisville and Nashville, 147⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas pf, 64½; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 66¼; Norfolk and Western pf, 96½; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 81½; Reading, 34⅝; Reading 1st pf, 44½; Reading 2d pf, 37½; Southern Railway, 40¾; Southern Railway pf, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 70⅜; Union Pacific, 110⅝; Union Pacific pf, 95; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel pf, 92; Wabash, 31; Wabash pf, 47; Spanish fours, 80½; Rand mines, 11⅝; De Beers deferred, 23⅛.

Bar silver steady, 24 7-16d. per ounce.

Money 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

The sum of £4,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.90; Madrid, 37.10; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.07.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 31.—Prices suffered a fresh setback on the Bourse at the opening to-day, although contangoes were not difficult and money was plentiful. Operators, however, were afraid that the settlement would not be easy, and therefore they realized. Later there was a general improvement, which was maintained to the close. Foreigns were quiet, with Turks in demand during the last hour. Metropolitans and Russian industrials were firm, but Thomson-Houston shares were heavy. Rio Tinto were easier at the start, but rallied toward the close owing to the hardening in the price of copper. Kafirs weakened on realizations, but closed with a better tone.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 100 francs 45 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks. Spanish 4's 80.85.

BERLIN, July 31.—Sentiment on the Boerse to-day was easier. Efforts which have been made to induce outside pits to join the Coal Syndicate were, it was stated, unsuccessful. Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices.

Exchange on London 20 marks 48½ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, for settlement, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills 1½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £772,000; circulation increased, £417,000; bullion decreased, £354,834; other securities increased, £2,999,000; other deposits increased, £3,053,000; public deposits decreased, £820,000; notes reserve decreased, £762,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 47.93 per cent. Last week it was 51.50 per cent.

The rate of discount is unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 210,175,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 9,625,000 francs; gold in hand increased 2,400,000 francs; bills discounted increased 185,475,000 francs; silver in hand increased 325,000 francs.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—There is an abundance of call money offering, but the demand is light, while, on the other hand, the time money is ruling quite firm. Sterling exchange remains quiet and firm. Clearing House rate, 3½; New York funds, par; call loans, 3½ to 5; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $18,201,035; balances, $1,438,935. The stock market was quiet but firm. Even the copper stocks dragged. Swift Packing showed a further inclination to soften, dropping two points, to 163, but later rallied to 168, and closed at 167¼. United States Oil and Coal sold off to 17, and United Fruit, for twenty shares, was down to 113, notwithstanding President Preston's cable announcement that he had closed a favorable agreement for supplying the English fruit demands. Dominion Steel weakened to 64½ and 66½, but subsequently made a partial recovery, and Pere Marquette was up to 82 on excellent buying. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Atchison	92¾	92	92
54	Atchison pf	102¾	101½	102⅝
37	Boston & Albany	262	261½	261½
1	Bos. Con. & M., Class A	200	200	200
128	Boston Elevated	164½	164	164
5	Boston & Maine	199	199	199
3	Conn. River	288	288	288
10	Fitchburg pf.	144½	144½	144½
50	Mass. Elec.	41	40⅝	40⅝
130	Mass. Elec. pf.	98	98	98
125	Mexican Central	30¾	30½	30½
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	236	236	236
1,065	Pere Marquette	82	80	82
148	Pere Marquette pf.	90½	88	90½
260	Union Pacific	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
12	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

268	American Tel. & Tel.	164½	164	164½
1,077	Amer. Tel. & Tel. rights.	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
10	Cumberland	125	125	125
37	N. E., ex div.	142½	142½	142½

MISCELLANEOUS.

427	American Ag. Chem.	31½	30	30⅝
35	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89½	89	89
574	Am. Geu. Service	8	7	7
54	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	27	27	27
777	Am. Sugar	132	131¼	131¼
54	Am. Sugar pf.	120	119¾	119¾
50	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
16	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
2,010	Dom. Coal & Steel	66¾	64½	66
14	General Electric	185	184½	185
2	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	89½	89½	89½
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
98	Planters' Compress	38	38	38
60	Planters' Compress pf.	85	85	85
2	Pullman	248½	248½	248½
30	Reece Button Hole	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
50	Seattle Electric pf.	108	108	108
916	Swift Packing & Prov.	168	163	167¼
1,380	United Fruit	114	112¾	113½
16	United Shoe Machine	54	54	54
100	U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼
398	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	39¾
63	U. S. Steel pf.	90	89¾	90

MINING.

510	Amalgamated	67¾	67	67
10	Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Bingham	35½	35½	35½
100	Bonanza	65c	65c	65c
150	Centennial	19	19	19
400	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
325	Copper Range Consol	59½	59	59½
240	Daly West	53	52½	53
5	Franklin	11	11	11
510	Isle Royale	14½	13¾	13¾
75	Michigan	12¼	12¼	12¼
310	Mohawk	46	45¼	46
175	Montreal & Bos	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	National	1½	1½	1½
50	New Idria	8¾	8⅝	8¾
100	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
10	Old Dominion	19	19	19
230	Osceola	60½	59½	60
20	Quincy	132	132	132
50	Rhode Island	3	3	3
10	Santa Fé	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Shannon	13	12¾	12¾
10	Tamarack	182	182	182
760	United Copper	35	34⅜	34⅞
383	U. S.	21½	21⅜	21¼
460	U. S. Oil	17¼	17	17¼
5	Utah	21¾	21¾	21¾
25	Victoria	6¼	6	6¼
50	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Wolverine	60	60	60
250	Wyandotte	1⅝	1½	1⅝

British Columbia—6 bid, 9 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—Street railway shares were strong in the local market to-day and were the features in activity. Union Traction and Rapid Transit were in demand from the opening until the close and both reached the highest ever touched—46⅜ and 13¼ respectively. Electric Company of America was strong on a report that the dividend would be increased to 6 per cent., and Philadelphia Company, United Gas Improvement and Cambria Steel and Consolidated Lake Superior all participated in the improvement. Electric Storage Battery, which receded 1¼ on small transactions, was the only exception to the betterment. In the money market call loans are quoted at 4 per cent. and time money and commercial paper at from 4½ per cent. upward, many transactions being around 4¾. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		July 31. Bid.	Asked.	July 30. Bid.	Asked.
	American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
	American Can	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾
	American Chicle	106	107⅞	106	107⅞
	American Chicle pf.	92	95½	92	93½
	American Elevated	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
	Am. Malting 6s	96	96½	96	96½
	Am. Malting Mfg.	..	55	..	55
	American Typefounders	43	..	43	..
	Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
	Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
	Am. Writing Paper pf.	17½	18½	18	18¾
	Borden's Cond. Milk	102½	..	102½	..
	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109½	110½	109½	110½
	British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
	California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
	Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
	Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
	Central Foundry	2½	2½	2	2⅝
	Central Foundry pf.	12½	13	12½	13
	Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
	Champion Match	53	55	53	55
	Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
	Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
	Consolidated Refrig.	5	5¼	5	5¼
	Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
	Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
	Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16½	19	16½	19
	Con. Storage Battery	19	19½	19	19½
	Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
	Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
	Distilling new 5s. w. i.	76½	80	77	80
	Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
	Electric Boat pf.	..	50	..	50
	Electric Lead Reduction	2¾	3	2⅝	3
	Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
	Electric Vehicle	6½	7	6½	7¼
	Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
	Empire Con. Quicksilver	●1⅞	●2	●1⅞	●2
	Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
	Empire Steel pf.	40½	52	49½	52
	German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
	Guggenheim Exploration	150	165	150	165
	Hall Signal	122	122	122	122
	Hackensack Meadows	9	15	7½	10
	Havana Commercial	19	20	10	20
	Havana Commercial pf.	59½	61	59½	61
	Havana Tobacco, w. i.	47	48½	47	48½
	Havana Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
	Houston Oil pf.	..	76	..	76
	Illinois Trans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
	International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
	International Salt	11¼	12½	11½	12½
	Lanston Monotype	12	12¼	12	12¾
	Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8¼
	Mexican Securities	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾
	Mines Securities	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
	National Bread	..	21¾	..	21¾
	National Bread pf.	..	92¾	..	92¾
	National Enameling pf.	86	87	87	88
	National Sugar pf.	103	103	..	..
	New England Trans.	⅞	1	⅞	1
	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	43	46	46	..
	N. Y. E. L. L. & P. pf.	83	84	76	84
	N. Y. Trans.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
	N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	9	15	4½	8
	Otis Elevator pf.	102½	104½	102½	104½
	Pac. Pack. & Nav.	2¾	3	2¾	3
	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	31	33	28	31
	Peerla, Dec. & Evans.	1	1¼	1	1¼
	Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
	Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
	Rapid Tr. Op., 30% pd.	120	125	120	125
	Rapid Tr. Op., full paid.	119	122	119	122
	Retsof	27½	45	27½	45
	Retsof bonds ex div.	75	80	75	80
	St. Louis Transit	30¾	31½	30¾	31¼
	Seminole Mining	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
	Simmson-Crawford	27	30	27	30
	Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
	South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
	Standard Coupler	29½	32	29½	32
	Standard Coupler pf.	130	140	130	140
	Standard Milling	8½	10	8½	10
	Standard Milling pf.	32½	34½	32½	34½
	Standard Milling 5s	81	82½	81	82½
	Tefft-Weller pf.	..	100	..	100
	Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
	Trenton Potteries	20	26	22	25
	Tren. Potteries tr. ctfs.	100	115	..	114½
	Union Copper	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
	Union Typewriter	108	108	..	..
	Union Typewriter 1st pf.	127	130	127	130
	U. S. Realty & Con. w. i.	30	50	30	50
	U.S. Real. & Con. pf., w. i.	75	100	70	100
	United Copper	34⅜	35	34½	35
	U. S. Cotton Duck	15½	18	15½	16
	U. S. Ship. 5s 75 % paid.	96¾	97½	98	..
	Universal Tobacco	4½	9	4½	9
	Universal Tobacco pf.	..	34	..	34
	Virginia I. C. & C.	11½	12½	11½	12½
	Virginia I. C. & C. 5s	61	62½	60	61
	Vulcan Detinning	..	35	..	35
	Vulcan Detinning pf.	..	82½	..	82½
	White Knob Copper	19	20	10	20½

Street Railways.

	Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
	Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
	Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	107½	109½	107½	106½
	Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	112½	115
	Broadway Surface 2d	101	102½	101	102½
	Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102½	104	102½	104
	Brooklyn City R. R.	248	247	248	247
	Bkr. R. Tr. new 4s, w. i.	87	87¾	87	87¾
	Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
	Con. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100½	101½	100½	101½
	Columbus Railway pf.	50	54	50	54
	Columbus Railway pf.	105½	107	105½	107
	Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71¾	70	71¾
	Con. Traction 5s	110½	111	110½	111
	Detroit United Ry 4½s	97¾	98½	98	98¾
	Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
	42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	111½	113¼	111½
	42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d	99	101	99	101
	Grand Rapids St. Ry.	46	50	46	50
	Grand Rapids St. Ry. p

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 31, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66¾	66⅞	6,000	*Amal. Copper Co	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	— ½
7⅞	8	1,300	Am. Bicycle Co	7¼	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	1,000	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	19½	20	19½	19¾	+ ¾
82	321	100	Am. Car & Found. Co	32	32	32	32	
91¼	91¾	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
56¾	57¾	400	*Am. Grass Twine	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
10½	10¾	100	*American Ice Co	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
93½	94	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	+ ¼
46¼	46¾	1,300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	46¾	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
131¾	131½	4,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	131½	132	131⅜	131⅝	+ ⅜
119	120	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ½
87	92	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	88	89	88	89	
105	107½	100	*Ana. Cop. Mining Co	103	103	103	103	— 1
91⅜	91¾	23,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	93	93	91½	91⅝	— ½
101⅞	102	3,250	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102½	102½	102	102	— ¼
109½	109⅝	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	109½	109⅝	108⅞	109¼	+1
68	68¼	700	Brook. Rapid Transit	68⅞	68⅞	68	68	— ¼
47¼		100	*Butterick Co	49	49	49	49	+4
136¼	136½	3,900	Canadian Pacific	137	137¼	136½	136½	— ⅜
132½	133	400	*Can. Pac. sub. 2d in pd	133	133⅜	133	133	— ⅞
53¾	54	21,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅝	54⅜	53¼	54	— ¼
42½	42¾	10,900	Chicago & Alton	41¾	43¾	41¾	42¾	+1
76	76½	2,100	Chicago & Alton pf	76½	77¼	76¼	76¼	..
210¼	220	1,300	Chi. & Eastern Ill	219	220	218⅝	219½	..
31½	31⅝	11,611	Chi. Great Western	31⅝	32	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
48½	49	1,000	Chi. Great West. pf. B	49¼	49¾	49	49	..
92¾	92¾	100	Chi. Great West. deb	92½	92½	92¾	92½	— ⅞
186	186¼	15,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	187¾	188¼	186	186⅜	— ⅞
193¼	194	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	194	194	193½	193¾	— 1¼
242	245	600	Chicago & Northwest	242½	243¾	242	242	+2
193½	194	4,141	Chi., R. I. & Pac	193	194¼	191	193¾	+2½
..	..	1,620	Chi., R. I. & P. rights	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	..
165	169	200	Chi., St. P. Min. & Om	165	165	165	165	..
22	22¼	3,600	Chi. Terminal Trans	22	22⅞	22	22	+ ½
40	40¼	6,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39½	40⅝	39½	40¼	+1⅛
15¼	15⅝	800	Chi. Union Traction	15⅛	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
105	106½	100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1
93	93½	26,435	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97	97	92½	94	—6¾
32⅝	32¾	400	Colorado Southern	33	33	32¾	32¾	..
48¼	48½	200	Colorado South. 2d pf	48¼	48¾	48⅛	48½	+ ½
17	17½	100	Col. & Hock. Coal & I	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
223	224	300	Consolidated Gas	223½	223⅞	223	223	— ⅜
27⅞	28	450	Corn Products	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
81⅞	82	610	Corn Products pf	82	82	81¾	81⅞	— ⅛
178	179	100	Delaware & Hudson	179	179	179	179	+1
44⅛	44¾	900	Denver & Rio Grande	44⅜	44¾	44	44¾	+ ½
93	93¼	720	Den. & Rio Grande pf	93½	93¾	93	93⅜	+ ¼
51	52½	100	Des Moines & Fort D	51	51	51	51	—1¼
21	21¼	600	Detroit Southern	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
40	40¼	300	Detroit Southern pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
86¾	87	3,748	Detroit United Ry	85¾	87	85¾	86⅞	+1¼
4¾	4⅞	1,000	*Distilling of America	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	..
35½	36¼	705	*Distilling of Am. pf	35¾	35¾	35	35⅜	— ¼
38½	38⅝	10,600	Erie	38⅛	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅜
70⅜	70¾	3,400	Erie 1st pf	70¼	70½	70	70¼	+ ⅛
53	53½	300	Erie 2d pf	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅞	3,100	Evans. & Terre Haute	64	65	61	62	+2⅞
88	91	100	Evans. & T. H. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+2
48	50	700	*Fort W. & Den. City	48	48	48	48	— ¼
183½	184	32	General Electric	183	183	183	183	..
61½	62	7,100	George A. Fuller	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	..
107½	107¾	1,580	George A. Fuller pf	107¼	108	107¼	107⅞	+ ⅝
94½	95	500	Hocking Valley	95¼	95¾	95	95	— ⅛
91¼	92	300	Hocking Valley pf	91¾	92	91½	92	..
168¾	168¾	28,000	Illinois Central	170	170	167¾	168⅜	— ⅝
19½	20⅜	400	International Paper	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅞	+1
47¼	47¾	100	Iowa Central	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
86⅞	87½	12,400	Kan. G., Ft. S. & M. pf	86⅜	87⅜	86	87	+1
36⅛	36⅜	5,100	Kansas City Southern	36	36¾	36	36½	+ ¾
60½	60⅝	3,400	Kan. City South. pf	59¾	61	59	60½	+ ½
144	144⅜	2,600	Louisville & Nashville	144½	144⅝	144	144	..
133½	133⅝	2,200	Manhattan Elevated	134½	134⅝	133½	133½	— ¼
131½	132	1,400	*Met. Sec., 1st inst. pd	132	132⅛	131¾	132⅛	— ⅛
90	90¾	500	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	90	90	90	90	..
30⅜	30⅝	10,800	Mexican Central	29¾	30⅞	29⅜	30½	+ ½
112¾	113	100	Minn. & St. Louis	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
62¾	63	700	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	63¼	63¼	62½	63	— ¼
128	128⅝	500	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	128¼	128½	128	128	—1½
31	31⅛	2,300	Missouri, Kan. & Tex	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
62¼	63	3,700	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf	62¾	63¾	62½	62½	— ⅜
118½	118¾	44,290	Missouri Pacific	119⅛	119½	117⅞	118½	— ¾
102	106	1,600	Nash., Chat. & St. L	101	101	100	100	—3¾
47⅞	48	545	*Nat. Biscuit Co	47¾	48	47¾	47⅞	..
103¼	106¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
21¼	22¼	200	*National Lead Co	21¼	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
89	90	100	*National Lead Co. pf	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	1,700	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	19	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
30	30½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	+1
40	45	800	New Central Coal	42	42	42	42	+2
186	190	4,000	*New York Air Brake	187	190	187	188	+3
163¼	164	4,686	New York Central	164¾	165¼	163¼	163¼	— ¼
54⅜	55¼	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	55⅜	55⅞	54⅝	55⅛	+ ¼
33⅝	34	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	34¼	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
64⅝	64¾	28,200	Norfolk & Western	64½	65¼	64¼	64¾	+ ⅛
8¾	9	200	Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
39½	40½	100	Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	+ ½
159	159¼	12,800	Pennsylvania Railroad	159½	159¾	159	159	— ⅛
102	102¼	3,200	People's Gas, Chicago	102	102⅝	101¾	102⅛	— ⅛
47	48	500	Pressed Steel Car	47⅜	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
85½	86	125	Pressed Steel Car pf	85	85	85	85	— ½
30¾	31	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	30¾	30¾	31	31	+ ¼
86½	88	175	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	87	87	87	87	..
67¼	67⅜	10,900	Reading	67¼	67¾	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
87	87¼	1,140	Reading 1st pf	87	87¾	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	4,700	Reading 2d pf	73⅜	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	4,200	*Republic Iron & Steel	18¾	19⅜	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
76	76½	4,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75½	77	75	76	+1
21¾	22	2,400	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	21½	22	21½	22	+1
73¼	73¾	100	St. J. & Grand I. 1st pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
81⅝	81¾	15,000	St. L. & San Francisco	84	85½	81½	81⅝	— ⅝
88	90	600	St. L. & San F. 1st pf	90	90	88	88	—2
78⅝	79	4,250	St. L. & San F. 2d pf	79½	79⅞	78¼	78¼	..
35½	35¾	600	St. Louis Southwestern	36	36	35¼	35¾	— ¼
68	68¼	400	St. Louis Southwest. pf	69¼	69¼	69	69	..
38	39	600	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	37¾	39	37¾	39	+2¼
82	83	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. C. pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	11,500	Southern Pacific	69¼	69¼	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅜
39⅜	39½	68,800	Southern Railway	39¾	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ⅜
97¼	97¾	1,100	Southern Railway pf	98⅞	97¾	96½	97¼	..
7	7¼	100	Stand. Rope & Twine	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
68¾	68¾	4,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	68¾	69	67¾	68¾	— ⅜
45	45¼	1,600	Texas Pacific	45½	45¾	45	45	— ⅜
38	38⅞	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ½
124½	124¾	110	Twin City Rapid Tran	125	125	125	125	..
108	108¾	17,100	Union Pacific	108⅞	108⅞	108	108	— ⅛
93⅝	93¾	1,900	Union Pacific pf	93½	93½	93	93½	..
121	122	200	United States Express	120	120	120	120	— 1
13	13¼	6,700	*United States Leather	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
85½	85⅝	1,250	*U. S. Leather pf	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85½	+ ⅛
11½	12	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
46	46¾	300	*U. S. Cast I. P. pf	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
39½	39⅝	11,850	United States Steel	39¾	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
89½	89⅝	2,250	United States Steel pf	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89⅜	..
68¾	68¾	1,525	Va. Carolina Chem	68⅜	68⅞	68	68¼	+ ¼
30¼	30⅝	2,400	Wabash	30¼	30¾	31	30⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	46¾	5,000	Wabash pf	46	46⅝	45¾	46½	+ ⅜
87⅜	87¾	4,400	West. Union Telegraph	87	87⅞	87	87⅜	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,400	Wisconsin Central	27¾	28⅜	27⅝	28	+ ⅝
50½	50¾	3,550	Wisconsin Central pf	50	51½	50	50¼	+ ⅝

Total.....529,475 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,220	Amalg. Copper	67⅝	67¾	66⅞	66⅞
40	Consol. Ice	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Am. Smelting	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
9,560	Am. Sugar	131⅜	132	131⅜	131⅝
15,330	At., T. & S. F.	92½	92¾	91½	91¾
10	At., T. & S.F. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
410	Balt. & Ohio	108⅝	109	108	108
130	Can. Pacific	137¼	137¾	136⅝	136⅝
2,590	Ches. & Ohio	53⅜	54¾	53⅜	53⅝
360	Chi. & Alton	42⅜	43½	42¾	42¾
1,480	Chi. Gt. West.	31⅝	32	31⅜	31⅝
13,640	Chi., M. & St. P.	187⅞	187⅞	185¼	185¼
10	Chi. Term. Tr.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
10	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf	40¼	40¼	40½	40¼
2,110	Col. Fuel & I.	97	97	92¾	93
130	Colorado South.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
100	Denver & R. G.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
3,480	Erie	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
40	Erie 1st pf	70	70¼	70	70¼
330	Illinois Central	169	169½	168½	168½
30	Kansas City So.	36½	36½	36½	36½
180	Louis. & Nash.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
830	Manhattan	134⅞	134⅞	133⅞	133⅝
1,820	Mexican Central	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30½
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	31½	31½	31½	31½
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	63½	63½	62¾	62¾
12,640	Missouri Pacific	119⅛	119½	118	118
40	N. R. R. of Mex.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
240	N. Y. Central	164⅝	164⅝	163½	163½
470	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½
1,200	Pennsylvania	159⅜	160⅜	159¼	159⅛
2,300	People's Gas	101⅞	102¾	101¾	102
20	Pacific Mail	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39¾
4,330	Reading	67⅛	67⅜	67	67¼
100	Reading 2d pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
150	Republic Steel	18⅝	19¼	18½	19¼
30	Repub. Steel pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
70	St. L. & S. F.	83¾	83¾	81¾	81¾
60	St. L. & S.F. 2d pf.	79	79	78¾	78¾
5,170	South. Pacific	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾
12,990	Southern Ry.	39¾	39¾	39	39⅛
50	Southern Ry. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
310	Tenn. Coal & I.	68¼	68½	68	68
600	Texas & Pacific.	45¼	45¾	44¾	44¾
2,830	U. S. Leather.	13	13⅜	12¾	13⅛
10	U. S. Leather pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½
2,970	U. S. Steel.	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39½
150	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
210	Wabash	30¼	31	30¼	30½
930	Wabash pf.	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
200	Wisconsin Cent.	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛
20	Wis. Cent. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½

105,010

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Un. Pac. conv.	108½	108½	108½	108½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	$534,400	$493,041	$41,359
Op. expenses	357,700	328,781	28,919
Net earnings	176,700	164,260	12,440
Taxes	23,000	19,557	3,443
Balance	153,700	144,703	8,997
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	5,560,823	4,734,649	735,074
Op. expenses	4,044,257	3,507,870	536,387
Net earnings	1,536,066	1,286,779	249,287
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN, lessee, for the quarter ended June—			
Gross earnings	1,563,729	2,040,683	*476,954
Op. expenses	1,087,845	1,097,172	*9,327
Net earnings	475,884	943,511	*467,627
Charges	615,892	618,459	*2,567
Deficit	139,078	*325,052	465,050
Net for year	1,268,939	3,007,383	261,576
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RY. for June—			
Gross earnings	110,817	98,000	12,817
Op. expenses	71,026	65,690	5,336
Net earnings	39,791	32,310	7,481
Taxes	6,980	7,255	*275
Balance	32,811	26,055	7,756
In. on fund. debt	11,667	8,750	2,917
Surplus	21,144	16,305	4,839
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,349,789	1,399,954	*50,165
Op. expenses	851,031	811,653	39,378
Net earnings	498,758	588,301	*89,543
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTOM & NEW YORK R. R. for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	226,769	295,980	*59,211
Op. expenses	212,747	133,176	79,571
Net earnings	26,022	161,804	*135,882
Charges	46,405	44,905	1,500
Deficit	20,383	116,899	137,382
Net for year	170,389	290,708	*111,409
Profit and loss surplus	507,621	.....	.....

*Decrease. †Surplus.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$203,567,112
Gold	97,861,405
Silver	26,913,275
United States notes	9,060,497
Treasury notes of 1890	111,444
National bank notes	12,624,301
Total receipts this day	2,408,658
Total receipts this month	49,305,691
Total receipts this year	49,305,691
Total expenditures this day	1,029,000
Total expenditures this month	56,804,000
Total expenditures this year	56,804,000
Deposits in National banks	127,401,842

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS; DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$356,985,089
Silver dollars	456,217,000
Silver dollars of 1890	203,765
Silver bullion of 1890	28,559,235
Total	$841,965,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$56,641,645
Gold certificates	41,219,760
Silver coin and bullion	18,281,269
Silver certificates	6,852,006
United States notes	9,060,497
Other assets	25,518,795
Total in Treasury	$159,353,974
Deposits in National banks	127,401,842
Total	$286,755,817
Current liabilities	83,188,705
Available cash balance	$203,567,112
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	$745,453
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	746,371
Customs	1,262,453
Miscellaneous	396,833
Expenditures	1,029,000

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the following corporations:

Stahl & Jaeger, New York, (lithographing, printing, and the manufacture of paper goods;) capital $100,000. Directors—Charles Stahl and Henry Stahl, New York; G. L. Jaeger, Maywood, N. J.

Avis Cordage Company, New York; capital $100,000. Directors—H. A. Hatch, Thomas Allen and J. L. Sneckner, New York.

American Fire Extinguisher Company, New York; capital $100,000. Directors—L. A. Richter, J. C. Blanch, and E. R. Huckel, New York.

Troy Steam Laundry Company, Buffalo; capital $100,000. Directors—W. J. Thompson, F. E. Sickels, and A. H. Cole, Buffalo.

Eckerson Bedding Company, Half Moon, Saratoga County; capital $30,000. Directors:—Homer Eckerson, George E. Guy, and W. L. Howland, Mechanicsville.

James A. Spargo Wire Company, Rome, Oneida County; capital $30,000. Directors—James A. Spargo, John Baynes, and John T. Wiggins, Rome.

Lutz Laboratory Company, New York; capital $5,000. Directors—H. E. Lutz, Walter Cox, and Frederick Howell, New York.

Nassau Security Company, New York; capital $1,000. Directors:—Jacob Brodie, Dora Brodie, and Sadie Feinberg, New York.

H. W. McCandless & Co., New York, (electrical lamps;) capital $10,000. Directors—H. W. McCandless and J. E. McCandless, Orion, Ill.

Diaphragm Storage Battery Company, New York; capital $10,000. Directors—J. H. Robertson, Ernest Edwards, and George Wexler, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 31.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Russell United Copper Company of Philadelphia; to engage in mining. Capital $1,000,000.

The Elm City Oil and Gas Company of New Haven, Conn.; to sink, bore, and drill wells for gas and oils and develop the same. Capital $1,000,000.

Blanche Fire Alarm Company of New York; to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in thermostats and thermostatic devices, secured by letters patent issued in the United States of America to Joseph C. Blanche. Capital $50,000.

Thrashermen's Protective Association of New York; to issue, buy, guarantee, and sell securities, buy, hold, and sell real estate. Capital $100,000.

The Burke-Bollmeyer Manufacturing Company of Wauseon, Ohio; to manufacture windmills. Capital stock $100,000.

Rockdale Railroad Company; to construct, build, and maintain railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, steamboat wharves, railroads, &c., outside of the State of Delaware. Capital $25,000.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall St., N. Y.
232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK. 18 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, BALTIMORE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND TO THE HOLDERS OF SUCH COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES OF CAPITAL STOCK:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company, under an agreement bearing date the 18th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with the committee representing the holders of securities of the Asphalt Company of America, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the National Asphalt Company and of the Asphalt Company of America, and have lodged originals of said plan with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this committee, will be mailed to each holder of said certificates of said National Company and to the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of the Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company already deposited under said agreement will be deemed to have assented to said plan unless written notice of dissent therefrom is filed with either of the depositaries prior to the 19th day of August, 1902, and holders of said Collateral Gold Certificates and certificates of stock who have not deposited them may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said gold certificates and stock with either of the above-named depositaries on or before September 15th, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
RICHARD H. RUSHTON,
ARTHUR W. SEWALL,
Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, of Counsel.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

New York, July 31, 1902.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

Referring to the offer submitted in the circular of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company, dated May 20, 1902, and the notice of July 1st, 1902, extending such offer to and including July 31, 1902, notice is hereby given that holders of 72 per cent. of the Preferred and 32½ per cent. of the Common Stock of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company have now accepted the offer and deposited their shares pursuant to the terms thereof.

The time for depositing stock is further extended to and including **AUGUST 31, 1902;** but only on condition that stockholders so depositing their stock shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the purchase price therefor in cash, but only in bonds. The option to take cash in lieu of 60 per cent. of the par amount of the bonds to be received by such depositing stockholder having expired by limitation, is **NOT EXTENDED.**

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company,
Southern Railway Company,
by **J. P. MORGAN & CO.,**
Depositaries.

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE COMPANY
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

DATED JAN'Y 1, 1899. DUE JAN'Y 1, 1929.

A large majority of these bonds having been deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company, as Depository under the Bondholders' agreement, dated June 28, 1902, the time for the deposit of bonds has been extended until August 5, 1902, after which no deposits will be received except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Signed. WILLIAM BLODGET,
CHESTER COREY,
FREDERICK A. FARRAR,
ALLEN B. FORBES,
ISAAC SPRAGUE.

C. F. CUSHMAN, Sec'y,
52 Devonshire Street.
Boston, July 21, 1902.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus.....$1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down-town Office, 71 William Street.
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred'k Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P. Theodore C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer. Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.

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Special to The New York Times.

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1902.

To the Holders of Stock of
**The Chicago,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Maritime Building Near New Custom House Changes Hands.

Amsterdam Avenue Apartment Houses Sold—Active Dealing in Small Properties — Auction Results.

The Maritime Building, a twelve-story structure running through from Bridge to Pearl streets, opposite the new Custom House site, and facing on its westerly side the private street known as Custom House Place, has been sold by the Maritime Building Company to the Chesebrough Building Company. The consideration in the deal is not made public. The Maritime Building Company was organized by William H. Chesebrough, president of the Century Realty Company. The structure was completed last spring and its annual rental roll is said to amount to $100,000. The Chesebrough Building Company now owns the Chesebrough Building, the Battery Park Building and the Maritime Building.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has sold, through Peter Axelrad, for about $375,000, the two seven-story apartment houses at the southeast corner of Amsterdam avenue and Seventy-ninth street, on plot 100 by 102.2.

Slawsen & Hobbs have sold for a client a five-story brick and stone flat, 134 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

Peyser Bookstaver has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager the two four-story dwellings at the northeast corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street. The buyer, Max Kessler, will erect on the plot two six-story elevator apartment houses.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold 538 West Twenty-ninth street, front and rear tenements on lot 25.6 by 98.9.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Jennie Stewart, to Leonard Weill, the five-story tenement, 80 Thompson street, 25 by 90.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold for a client to Isidor Abrahams, the five-story flat, 44 Amsterdam avenue, 25 by 100.

A. Satzman has sold for Golding & Hillman to Simon Brothers, for $42,500, the seven-story brick tenement, 154 Monroe street, 25 by 100.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Minnie and Hilda Busick and Mrs. Caroline A. Bonar the five-story brownstone-front flat, 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, 27 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Daniel Farrell the five-story flat with stores, 2,772 Seventh avenue, 25 by 65 by 75.

Henry Russell, as broker, has sold the three-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Park avenue and One Hundred and First street, on lot 16.6 by 75; also, the five-story flat, 315 East Sixty-ninth street, 17 by 100.5.

Burrill Brothers report the following sales of Brooklyn property: For James E. Burns, at $12,500, the four-story double flat, 103 Seventh avenue, near Third street; also for Frank C. Prunchnow, at $15,000, the four-story double flat with stores, 178 Seventh avenue, near First street.

The country seat of Frank L. Perley, the theatrical manager, at Lynnfield Centre, Mass., has been sold to Frank E. Baldwin & Co., of Boston. J. G. Truesdell Moore and William Goodnow were the brokers in the transaction.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

49 Beaver Street, north side, 150.4 feet west of William Street, 15.10 by 99, together with 47 Beaver Street, adjoining, 16 by 98.11, leasehold, four-story brick building, with one-story extension; partition sale, to Frederick B. Jennings.

By Peter J. Meyer & Co. $75,000

Fifteenth Street, south side, 238.4 feet east of Second Avenue, Wakefield, 33.4 by 114.5, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. T. Corsa 2,800

213 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. R. Weil and another, executors 13,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

1,146 and 1,148 Union Avenue, east side, 76.5 feet south of Home Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, 1,146 to Joseph Libertz, 7,025
No. 1,148, to Daniel E. Seybel. 6,900

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 31 and 33 West Nineteenth Street, and 28 and 30 West Twentieth Street, for a six-story loft building, 45.6 by 184; William C. Dewey of Springfield, Mass., owner; H. Ivy Seward of 5 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story tenement, 37 by 88.11; Louis Cohen of 14 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

East Houston and Elizabeth Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story tenement, 20.9 by 64.9; Poistein Brothers of 315 East Fifty-seventh Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Pond Place, west side, 93 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 51.6; Oscar A. Boering of 2,544 Union Avenue, owner; Rand Wolggang of 737 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, northeast corner, to a two-story frame store and office, 27 by 65; Peter Doelger of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 17 West Ninth Street, to a four-story dwelling, 26 by 60; Julian L. Davies, premises, owner; Parish & Schroeder of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

Tenth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner, to a one-story hospital, 8 by 15; College of Physicians and Surgeons, owner; W. Wheeler Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fulton Street, east side, 230 feet north of Becker Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20.2 by 25.2; Katherine Mack, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 110 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 40; Frank Tristom, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $125.

Creston Avenue, east side, 306 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 16.2 by 38.2; Theodore Sattler, premises, owner; W. D. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 31.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 5th St, 100x 160; Francis H. Loss, executor, to Eloise C. L. Woodruff $5,400

BOSTON AV, 70, e s, 26.10x10x5.0x25x 96; Alfred Beekmann to Becky Rubin, all liens 1

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 221.7 ft s of Pelham Av, 24.6x100; Irving S. Balcom to John W. Davis and another, (mtg $1,250) 3,800

CLAY AV, 1,041, w s, 25.1x100; Ernest Wenigman to Julia Neugroschl, (mtg $7,500) 11,600

COLUMBUS AV, 728, w s, 25.2x100; Morris Weisbart to Josephine English, (mtg $28,000) 100

COLUMBUS AV, 728, w s, 25.2x100; Josephine English to Patrick J. McSherry, (mtg $25,000) 100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, s e corner of 175th St, 37.5x—x36x101.8; Stephen G. Thomas to Joseph F. Poland, (mtg $6,000) 100

HUGHES AV, s e s, 481.8 ft n e of Tremont Av, 19.4x100 to Belmont Av x irregular; Horace P. Averill to Elizabeth A. Heaney, (mtg $1,600) 1

INTERVALE AV, 1,048.6 ft n e of 167th St, 23x120.6x26.4x121.3; Ernest Gerhard to Samuel Robert, (mtg $1,500) 1

LEROY ST, 44, s s, 18.9x30, Earl G. Pier to Mina Zenker, (mtg $5,000) 1

MADISON ST, 241, n s, 25x100; John P. Ward to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $16,000) 1

MONROE ST, 156, s s, 24.11x99.4x25x89.4; Isidor Saberski to Joseph Glick, (mtg $20,000) 39,250

SOUTH ST, n s, 63.6 ft w of Gouverneur Slip, 21.2x70; Gouverneur Slip, w s, 25 ft s of Front St, 45x63.6x44.11x63.6; also Front St, s s, 63.6 ft w of Gouverneur Slip, 21.2x70; Benjamin F. Crane and another, executors and trustees, to Jacob Fleischhauer, (mtg $15,000) 7,856

SOUTH ST, n s, 63.6 ft w of Gouverneur Slip, 21.2x70; Gouverneur Slip, w s, 25 ft s of Front St, 45x63.6x44.11x63.6; also Front St, s s, 63.6 ft w of Gouverneur Slip, 21.2x70; Phebe A. Nichols and another to Jacob Fleischhauer, two-thirds part, (mtg $16,000) 15,733

WEST END AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 68th St, 25x100; John C. Klett to John Schreyer, (mtg $13,000) 1

WILLIS AV, n e corner of 142d St, 25x100; Maurice Ahl to Isaac Levy, (mtg $25,000) ..... Exchange

187 AV, 1,195.7, s s, 25x90; Regina Deutsch to Clara Bailin, (mtg $9,000) ..... Gift

3D ST, —, 50 ft from 6th Av, Lot 781, map of Wakefield; Sarah A. Briggs and another, executors, to Pauline Gartner, quitclaim 1

5TH AV, 149 and 151, n e corner of 21st St, runs e 195.3 ft to Broadway x n 44.1x w 32x w 68.2x n 28.7x w 80.11 to 5th Av x s 62.4; George C. Holt, referee, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, all title, (R S $25) 25,000

5TH AV, 149 and 151, n e corner of 21st St, runs e 195.3 ft to Broadway x n 44.1x w 32x w 68.2x n 28.7x w 80.11 to 5th Av x s 62.4; United States Mortgage and Trust Company to Ralph A. Sturgis, all title, ... 11,350

57TH ST, s s, 273.11 ft e of Greene Lane or Av, 25x103; Samuel Green to Ottilie Sonnenschein, (mtg $3,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,420, w s, 25.6x100; Jacob G. Fischer to Emma Frey, (mtg $15,000) .. 100

11TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.2x50.11; Joseph Bauer to Elizabeth O. Finney, (mtg $12,500) 1

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x108, Unionport; Richard L. Kempe to Marie Strohmenger, (mtg $2,250.) B. & S 1

18TH ST, n s, present line at n s of 5th St, 42 ft e of Anthony Av, runs e 35.3x s e 5.9 to n s 18ist St x w 41 gore; Sarah B. Loss, widow, and another, to Eloise C. L. Woodruff, B. & S., Ca. G.. 1

24TH ST, 453 West, 20.10x98.9; Catherine Fletcher to Edward H. Lyon, (mtg $5,000) 1

25TH ST, 157 East, 25x98.9; Gertrude O'Brien, individually and as executrix, to Keron Flynn 13,500

25TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Ignacio M. De V. Aguero to Louise Van Buren, rerecorded, (mtg $20,000) 31,000

25TH ST, 408 West, 25x98.5; Louise Van Buren to Charles J. Rose, (mtg $20,000). -1

38TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Charles D. O'Connell to Harris Mandelbaum and another 12,800

44TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; John H. Taylor to Nathan Baumann 1

46TH ST, 62 West, 20x100.5; Anna Lacord to J. Clarence Sharp, (mtg $25,500) 1

46TH ST, 106 East, 20x100.4; Harry F. Smith, by guardian, to Daniel F. Mahony, 1-10 part 2,500

46TH ST, 106 East, 20x100.4; Jennie B. Skinner and another, devisees, to Daniel F. Mahony, all title 3,675

46TH ST, 106 East, 20x100.4; Nellie T. Massey and others, devisees, to Daniel F. Mahony, all title 18,375

46TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; James Mulholland to Ellen Murray, (mtg $24,500) 100

51ST ST, 250 East, 20x100.5; Jonas Weil and another to Mathilda Kassewitz, (mtg $8,000) 12,500

52D ST, 413 and 415 East, 41.8x85.1x42.3 x 92.8; Lewis A. London to Rosa Stern and another, (mtg $18,000) 1

52D ST, n s, 305.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Kate P. Elliott and another to Louis H. Landy, (R S $8.25) 1

77TH ST, 115 West, 20x105.2x20x104.9; Stuart F. Randolph and another, executors, to Kasson C. Gibson 30,250

84TH ST, 240 East, 20x102.2; Mary E. Trumm to Ellen Ryan, (mtg $25,000) 1

92D ST, s s, 123.2 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; John H. Poggenburg to Elizabeth Ward, (mtg $20,500) 100

92D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John P. Schuchman, referee, to Susan M. Tuthill 19,750

95TH ST, 113 East, 16x100.8; Francis J. Schnurr to Jacob Schlamp, (mtg $11,000) 1

104TH ST, 210 East, 16.8x100.11; Selma Dorf to Louis C. Hast, (mtg $5,000) 8,500

104TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; Mina Marx and another to Louis C. Hast, (mtg $5,500) 1

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; August C. Wartenberg to Jacob Schensul, (mtg $20,000) 100

114TH ST, 55 East, 25x100.11; Lizzie Olivella to Susannah Bauer and another, (mtg $15,000) 17,250

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Lucille Dreyfous to Ephraim Adler, (mtg $11,300) 1

121ST ST, 320 East, 25x100.11; Annie Tuchman to H. J. Woodard, (mtg $22,000) 100

122D ST, 257 West, 27x100.11; Minnie Busick and another to Theodore F. Schumann, (mtg $18,000) 100

124TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Esther J. Hardy to Louis Zinke and another, (mtg $13,000) 1

134TH ST, 104 and 106 East, 41.4x100; Annie Byrnes to William L. Byrnes, (mtg $6,000) 1

135TH ST, 106 East, 37.6x100; Annie Byrnes to William L. Byrnes 1

142D ST, 671 East, 25x100; Isaac Levy to Maurice Ahl, (mtg $10,000) ..... Exchange

146TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Leggett Av, 25x 100; William J. O'Brien, Sheriff, to Charles O'Sullivan, all title 275

146TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Leggett Av, 25x 100; William J. O'Brien, Sheriff, to Charles O'Sullivan, all title 200

147TH ST, n s, 82 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Laura E. Eisert to Alfred M. Wood, ½ part, (mtg $9,000) 3,000

148TH ST, n s, 109.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 27.6x140.4x28x152.3; Henry Hachemeister and another to Philipine Rothermel, all liens, B. & S. ..... Omitted

149TH ST, 680 East; Albert Rothermel to Gottlob Brenzinger, (mtg $15,000) 1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Melrose Av, 20x 100; John J. O'Brien to Horace G. Folin and another, (mtg $22,000) 1

157TH ST, proposed, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Peter Graber to Max Ernst and another, (mtg $10,000) 2

181ST ST, w s, Lot 33, map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford; Washington L. Folin and another, executors, to John J. O'Brien 14,500

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 204; Alexander Erklin to Jacob Glaser, 3 years $384

MACDOUGAL, ST, 54; Antonio P. Pinto to Jacob Rosato, 1 10-12 years 780

RUTGERS ST, 56; Lewis Goldberg to Mark A. Schwartz, 2 years 420

8TH AV, 2,536, n e corner of 135th St; Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer to Dillon J. McDermott, 10 years 3,150

8TH AV, 2,510; Sabina Brueck to Michael McGrath, 5 5-12 years 1,500

35TH ST, 517 to 527 West; Ludin Realty Company to R. H. Macy & Co., 10 years. 10,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest, is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHL, Maurice, to Isaac Levy; 142d St, 671 East, due Sept. 16, 1906 ..... $4,000

BALDWIN, Nathan, to the Italian Savings Bank; 44th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 14,000

BELL, Agnes E., to Walter F. Kingsland; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

BELL, Agnes E., to Emanuel Heilner and others; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, prior mtg $30,000, demand, 6 per cent 15,767

BIONDI, Earlchette, and another to Mathias Haffen; 149th St, s s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years 5,500

BLOCK, Chas., to David Stevenson Brewing Co.; Norfolk St., 32, saloon lease, demand, 6, per cent 1,000

BLUESTEIN, Jacob, and another to Caroline E. Deshon; 118th St, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 37,000

BOEHME, Ema M. E., to A. C. Quackenbush; Ave A, n w cor 1st St., 75x200, t c e Berrian Av, due July 1, 1907 1,000

BRENZINGER, Gottlob, to Albert Rothermel; 149th St, 680 East, due July 15, 1904, 6 per cent, coupons 2,500

BROWN, Henry, to Susan E. Sammis; 153th St, s s, 375 ft e of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

FLYNN, Keran, to Mary L. Campion; 25th St, n s, 84 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

FREANEY, James G., to Title Guar. & Trust Co.; 10th Av., 387, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

FRITSCH, Mary J., and others, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 16th St, 107 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 22,000

GAYNOR, Francis J. et al., to Lawyers' Title Ins. Co., N. Y.; 6th Av., w s, 24.8 ft. s. of 38th St., due July 30, 1906, 4 per cent 20,000

GIBSON, Kasson C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.; 77th St., No. 115 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,000

GLICK, Joseph, to Isidur Saberski; Monroe St, 156, prior mtg $29,000, installments, $250 semi-annually, 6 per cent 6,750

HASSARD, Sarah, to Henry Neubeck; Cauldwell Av, w s, 150 ft s of 150th St, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

HERRMAN, Cecilia, to McVickar Realty Company; 126th St, 62 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

HINES, Harry A. C., to Rose T. Lewisohn; 12th St, n e s, 350 ft n w of 3d Av, leasehold, 1 year, 4 per cent 1,000

JOHNSTON, Edward L., and another to Kate H. Gwillim; Waverlo Place, w s, 161 ft s of 176th St, 2 years 1,000

KASSEWITZ, Mathilda, to Jonas Weil and another; 51st St, 250 East, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 5,000

KATZMAN, John, to Meinfield S. Hort and another, trustees; Avenue C, 64 and 66, 5 years, 4½ per cent 48,000

KATZMAN, John, to F. D. Weekes; Avenue C, 64 and 66, prior mtg $48,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

LAVELLE, William T., to Rebecca K. Porter; Freeman St, n s, 149.7 ft w of Chisholm St, prior mtg $3,067, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 4,000

LEITH, John H., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 46th St, n s, 412.6 ft e of 9th Av or Broadway, prior mtg $136,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, sold 136,000

LEITH, John H., to the Irving Savings Institution; 46th St, n s, 412.6 ft e of Broadway, (7th Av.) 3 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

MAHONY, Daniel F., to Title Ins. Co., N. Y.; 46th St., 106 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 38th St, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000

MOORE, James B. and another, executors, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 28th St, 507 to 511 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 15,000

MUND, Adolph B., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, 1,184 and 1,186, two mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent each 4,000

MUND, Adolph B., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, 1,188, 5 years, 4 per cent 4,000

NELSON, Cornelia P., to Franklin Savings Bank; 90th St, s s, 230 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

NEUGROSCHL, Julia, to Ernest Wenigmann; Clay Av, w s, 29.11 ft n of 165th St, due Sept. 1, 1906 2,300

O'BRIEN, John J., to R. K. Brown, Trustee; 181st St., part plots 31, 36, 37, 38, map south part farm Rebecca Bassford, 3 years 7,500

PEFFERS, Abbie M., to Bowery Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 108 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,500

PULARD, Joseph F. to Stephen G. Thomas; Crotona Park, n e cor 175th St., due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 500

POPP, Charles E., to Thomas S. Ormiston, trustee; 93d St, 129 East, 1 year 2,800

ROSE, Charles J., to Caroline B. Le Row; 25th St, 408 West, 1 year, 4 per cent., prior mtg $3,000 ..... $2,000

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, to Alexander Finelite; Eldridge St, w s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, demand, 6 per cent 650

SCHENSUL, Jacob, to August C. Waetterling and another; 130th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 7 years 3,500

SCHWARTZ, Emanuel H., and wife, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 78th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 6 years, 4 per cent 12,000

SEYPEL, Daniel E., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 32d St, n s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4 per cent 100,000

SHARP, J. Clarence, to Anna Lacord; 46th St, 62 West, due March 20, 1903 14,500

SHIELDS, John, to the City Mortgage Company; 116th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 58,000

SILBERMAN, Morris, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 95th St, 125 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 9,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Mortgage Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 99th St, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 10,000

SONNENSCHEIN, Ottilie, to William Bedell; 5th St, n s, 273.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, Westchester, 3 years 2,000

SONNENSCHEIN, Ottilie, to Rebecca Crawford; 5th St, n s, 173.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av; also 5th St, n s, 273.4 ft e of Green Lane or Av, Westchester, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edwin E. Van Wart and another, executors and trustees $10,906

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to trustees of Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church 17,318

BACKER, Jacob, and wife to Jennie Kraus 1

BRADY, Annie E., to Mount Morris Bank. CONSTANT, S. Victor, administrator, to Alice S. Constant 1

EBERT, Louis V., to Holls, Wagner & Burghard 1

EPSTEIN, Alfred, to Theodore Prince 1

FRENCH, Frank B., to Twelfth Ward Bank 21,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 2 assignments 19,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Nannie S. Vanderpoel, 2 assignments 40,500

McARDLE, Ann, to William K. Thorn 15,247

ROHE, Julius, to Hulbert Peck 5,041

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard 1

SIEGEL, Julius E., to Theodore Prince ... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James B. Gillie 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank 15,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 3 assignments 26,600

WARNER, Catharine, (formerly Schmid.) to Henry F. Sewell 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,714; Charles Staiger against estate of Peter A. H. Jackson and others, owners; James C. Hankinson, contractor $1,500

STANTON ST, 28 to 32, and 212½ Chrystie St; P. Skov & Co. against David Perlman, owner and contractor 221

8TH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 49.11x 100; Everitt Benthuysen against John Purcell, owner and contractor 150

75TH ST, 317 and 319 East; Everitt Benthuysen against Patrick O'Brien and others, owners; T. J. McLaughlin, contractor 100

107TH ST, 310 West; Wilhelmina E. Kruger against Eliza O'Meara, owner and contractor 204

113TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Everitt Benthuysen against Theresa Avitable, owner and contractor 108

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Everitt Benthuysen against Philip and Max Tuchmann, owners and contractors 177

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

FREEMAN ST, n s, 150 ft w of Chisholm St, 50x67x50x107; Rebecca K. Porter with William T. Lavelle 4,000

116TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; City Mortgage Company with John Shields 58,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBIA ST, 90 and 92; John A. Daly or Schnur & Schuper to the Boukar Contracting Company 164

Satisfied Mechanic's Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Mary F. Burgdorff against Marie True, Nov. 9, 1901, canceled $3,000

LENOX AV AND 133TH ST, s e corner; Max Raeden against Henry Nicholsberg and others, June 12, 1902, canceled 44

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft n of Merriam St, 125x100; Samuel Batton against the Union Reformed Church and others, July 21, 1902 800

1ST AV, 1,073 to 1,079, and 346 East 59th St; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against G. & E. Doctor and others, July 29, 1902 760

2D AV AND 83D ST, n w corner, 25x 100; Mark Harris against Emanuel Strauss, July 3, 1902 80

7TH AV AND 143D ST, n e corner, 100x 100; Muistay & Mather against Hall Brothers and others, March 28, 1902, canceled 200

56TH ST, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 50x122.3x50x116.2; Robert Rossman against William Gunn and others, April 5, 1902 1,400

121ST ST, 320 East; Samuel D. Tombark against Annie Tuchmann and others, Dec. 24, 1901 120

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 251 and 253; City of New York against John G. Syms and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

7TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, 22.1x59.5x irregular; Mary M. Lanier, executrix, against Charles A. Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

10TH ST, 384 East; Louis Kotzen against Herman Fenichel, (specific performance;) attorney, W. B. Marx.

120TH ST, 206 East; City of New York against Louis L. Lehmyer, (violation of building law;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

162D ST, n s, 458 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Albert J. Wise against Florence E. Durlacher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ENTERPRISE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Enterprise Gas Stove Manufacturing Company of 9-13 Desbrosses Street show liabilities of $52,096, nominal assets of $32,519, and actual assets of $16,427.

Out of Town.

HENRY K. SALISBURY.—Henry K. Salisbury, proprietor of the Erie Knitting Mills at Amsterdam, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His debts are $23,613 with nominal assets of $21,206.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ENGELBERG & ZWEIGEL.—On the motion of Joel Krone, attorney for the petitioning creditors, William Gordham Upson yesterday was appointed temporary receiver for Engelberg & Zweigel, men's furnishing goods, of 810 Tenth Avenue, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 30. The receiver's bond was fixed at $1,000.

LOUIS FALK.—Louis Falk, cloak merchant, of 105 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, formerly of 105 Greene Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,131 and assets of $2,597. The principal creditors are Jacob Falk, $550, and Charles J. Lightstone, $465. The assets consist principally of debts due on open accounts, $1,647, and machinery and fixtures, $275.

CHARLES G. HOSE ELECTRIC COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Charles G. Hose Electric Comany, electric repairs, of 480 Pearl Street, by Alfred F. Moore of Philadelphia, $1,006; the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., $270, and the Shedd Electric and Manufacturing Company of this city, $45. The Charles G. Hose Electric Company commenced business in December, 1901 with a capital of $1,000.

EDWARD L. RAULETT.—Edward L. Raulett, cotton broker in the Produce Exchange Building, and formerly a member of the firm of E. L. Raulett & Co., cordage, of New Orleans, La., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $65,952 and no assets. The largest creditors are Tatham & Brother, New York, $15,457; Union National Bank of New Orleans, $15,500, and the State National Bank of New Orleans, $16,000. The firm of E. L. Raulett & Co. assigned in 1883.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

A discharge in bankruptcy was granted yesterday in the United States District Court to Adolph H. Chamberlyn, theatrical manager, residing at the Rutland apartment house and having an office at 1,445 Broadway. His liabilities were $134,340 and his assets $80,150, of which $79,950 were debts due on open accounts.

Judgment for $36,876 Against Bell.

Judgment for $36,876 was yesterday entered against Harry G. Bell in favor of the Riverside Bank. Bell was formerly teller of the Riverside Bank, and between March 12 and March 22, 1902, he misappropriated and applied to his own uses funds of the bank. He was convicted, and is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDRIES, Charles—L. Gruber $28
BRODERICK, M. J.—J. W. Gruenberg ... 103
BUNHO, George—F. Spoth 81
BELL, Harry J.—Riverside Bank 36,816
BENJAMIN, Aaron—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company 229
CASLIN, Stephman—J. Heaney, by guardian 43
COLUMBIA PUBLISHING COMPANY—V. C. King 1,550
DEVOLD, A. H.—A. Devold 170
DINKELSPIEL, Louis—Gorham Manufacturing Company 205
ELSWORTH, Capt. W. L.—C. O'Neill and others 108
EASTMAN & CO.—W. T. H. King 5,384
FLYNN, Daniel—E. W. Ashley 25
FINLEY, A.—New York Edison Company. 46
FRIEDBERG, Estelle—The Pullman Company 25
FRANK, Dora—W. P. Howell 155
FRANKEL, Samuel—H. B. Claflin Company 122
GRIFFIN, Anthony J., and John L. Lindsay—T. E. McVickar and others 144
GRAEFFE, Jesse M.—W. C. Dewey and others 33
HAVENSTEIN, William—Dr. Dodtriam and sons 252
HOLLY, John J.—T. V. Smalley 3,979
HASKINS, Harry C.—M. R. Haskins 319
GRIFFEN, Anna S.—W. De F. Manice, costs 127
JACOBS, Joseph—C. Ernst 95
KEVE, Adolph—G. Marder 222
KOENINGBERGER, Theresa—The Muhlanberg Coal Company 87
LEVY, Bernard—J. S. Sills & Sons 85
LEVY, Bernard—W. A. Leggett and others 27
LEVY, Bernard—Mohawk Condensed Milk Company 130
LEVY, Barnett—J. Levy 4,224
LEVY, Bernard—R. G. Thomas and others 46
MACKAY, John and another—New York Slate Works 83
MURRAY, P. J., and Louis Munsinger—H. Snyder and others 1,271
MOORE, John F.—S. W. Levey 25
MULLER, E.—F. A. Snow 316
MILLER, John F.—L. Anderson 124
McELVEE, Alex—E. M. De Blois 428
McELWEL, Alex—E. M. De Blois 123
PERKINS, George F.—H. Taylor 268
REUSSEUR, Alfred L. F.—Garvin Machine Company 193
REINECKE, Frederick—J. A. Bernhols and others 726
SALTZMAN, Bernard and Abraham—H. Seltzer 298
SCHUMANN, Gustav—L. Schrag 230
SHEA, John L., Commissioner; Charles H. Knox, Alexander T. Mason, W. N. Dykman, Commissioners; Percy H. Bell, Thomas Conway, Joseph J. Moore, Michael Dermody, Joseph A. Reilly, George C. Lang, Thomas J. O'Connell, Samuel J. Bergen, John Murphy, and Charles Stein—T. H. Melledy, costs 100
DEEKAMP, Henry—J. S. Sills and others 46
SELFRIDGE, John, James, and William—C. Dempsey 40
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. O'Neill. 769
THOMAS, Leonard—J. White 124
WOLFE, Louis—A. Nelson 519
WEINBAUM, Henry, Max Koodish, and Harris Applebaum—N. Getelson 102
WINICK, Adolph—E. Sheffler 96
ZOSULY, Louis, and Mallie—L. Aber 112

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .65¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .64
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.10
Cotton, middling ..... .08 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .05 9-16
Sugar, granulated 4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .40
Beef, family 14.25
Beef hams 22.50
Tallow, prime ..... .06¾
Pork, mess 19.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .10¾
Lard, prime 11.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 24.00
Butter, Western creamery ..... .20½

CHICAGO, July 31.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@74c; No. 3, 67@72c; No. 2 red, 77½@77½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 66½c; No. 2 oats, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 36@40c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54c; fair to choice malting barley, 63@68c.; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@16.80; lard, per 100 lb, $10.60@10.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.25@10.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9½@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11¼@11⅝c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—Yesterday was uneventful in the cotton market, despite the fact that prices were generally lower, and that it gave the bull contingent a last chance to bulge the July option. Trading was comparatively quiet throughout the session, and the general trend of operations was in the direction of closing up the more straggling accounts in preparation for whatever next Monday's bureau condition statement might have in store. The market opened quiet and steady, ruled barely steady at 2 points higher, the light improvement being due to sc

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ||Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 413, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 724 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For intermediate points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
‡11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
‡3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M., (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:08 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:38 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., (11:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A.M., ‡1:00, ‡3:40 P.M.

CLINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, ‡11:30 A. M., ‡1:30, 2:45, 3:30, 5:35, ‡6:45, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—‡‡4:25, ‡7:00, ‡8:00, *9:00, ‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡‡3:40, 5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only.) ||‡1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St.; Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¤Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City,	South Ferry, Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*42:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
*Pittsburg Limited	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	....12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.,	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*1:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited",	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal; and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. Except Sunday. Sunday change ¤12.25, ¤7.15, ¤5.25, ¤6.45, ¤5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 280, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡3:40, 5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only.) ||‡1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:30, 12:40 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 4:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

From New York, 34th Street, East River on Week Days, for

Shelter Island, Greenport, 8:30, (1:20 Sat'ys,) (2:50 Shelter Island Special, Fridays only, stops at Riverhead,) 3:50 and 4:50 P. M.

The Hamptons, Amagansett and Sag Harbor, 8:25 A. M., (1:20 Montauk Special, Sat'ys only, Eastport and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Limited, Fridays, Quogue and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Express, Westhamptons and stations east,) and 4:40 P. M.

Moriches, 8:25 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20 P. M.

Patchogue, Islip, Sayville and Bayshore, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:40, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.

Babylon, 8:25, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys.) 1:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Massapequa and Amityville, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50 P. M.

Wading River, 8:55 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys.) 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Smithtown, Kings Park, Northport, Cold Spring, Huntington, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 2:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Oyster Bay and Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Wednesday & Saturday,) 2:00, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, 9:50, 10:50, 11:40, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:20, (1:30 Far Rockaway only,) 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Garden City and Hempstead, 9:20, 10:00 A. M., 12:20, (12:50 Garden City only; Wednesday and Saturday,) (1:20 Sat'ys,) 2:00, 3:20, (3:50 Garden City only,) 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50 P. M.

Annex Boat leaves New York, Pier 12, E. R., week days: (12:30, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Sat'ys,) 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, (5:35 and 6:05 except Sat'ys.) Running time 25 minutes.

For Schedule of Additional Trains to above points and trains to all other points, see time table at Ticket Offices, 120, 261, and 1353 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., Astor House, 43 West 125th St., New Chambers St. station and 34th St. station, E. R., N. Y., and at principal hotels.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡8:15 A.M. Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A.M. Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A.M. Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A.M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon. To Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P.M. Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P.M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:16 P. M.
3:25 P.M. Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P.M. Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Sunday tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7

Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.

Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. On Mondays extra trip, 8 A. M., for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings except Southold. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. steamer does not stop at Southold.

On Saturdays one of the steamers of the Montauk Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DIAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) W. 129th St., on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAY ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra Boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronz.Cmz.Aug.26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n.Au.16, 10 AM|Kaiser....Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin.Aug. 19, 10 AM|Kaiserin.Sept.16, 10 A.M

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Luise....Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM|Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'ss.Aug.21, 10 AM|Luise....Sept. 11, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM|Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM|Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria.Aug.14, 10 AM|Columbia.Aug.28, 10 AM
F. Ernst Gs.Aug.21, 10 AM|Victoria.Sept.11, 10AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Waldersee.Aug. 5, 7 AM|Moltke...Aug. 19, 10 AM
Penns'vania.Aug.12, Nn.|Patricia.Aug.26, 10:30AM

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

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Tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $8.00 one way, $13.00 round trip, and upwards.

'PHONE, 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*S'thw'k.Aug.5, 7:30 AM|St. Paul.Aug. 13, 10 AM
Phila....Aug. 6, 10 AM|St. Louis.Aug. 20, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon|Vaderland.Aug. 16, noon
Friesland...Aug. 9, noon|Kroonland.Aug. 23, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Astoria....Aug. 2, noon|Anchoria...Aug. 16, noon
Furnessia...Aug. 9, noon|Columbia...Aug. 23, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM|Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 AM|Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon
Campania, Aug. 16, noon|Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic....Aug. 6, Noon|Cymric....Aug. 22, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon|Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon
Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon|Majestic...Sept. 3, noon

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Emp. of Jap....Aug. 18|Emp. of India...Oct. 6
R. M. Athenian..Sept. 1|R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20
Emp. of China..Sept. 8|Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

Miowera.....Aug. 22|Aorangi.....Sept. 19

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MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, b

MAYOR LOW STARTS RIOT INVESTIGATION

Calls Disturbance of Rabbi's Funeral Discreditable to City.

INSPECTOR CROSS REPORTS

Methods of Dispersing the Crowds Upheld—Several Versions of Riot's Origin—Prisoners Held for Examination.

The intense excitement that pervaded the lower East Side Wednesday, as a result of the rioting between employes of R. Hoe & Co. and the mourners in the funeral cortege of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, and the methods of the 200 police reserves under Inspector Adam Cross, in dispersing the crowd from in front of the printing press factory, resulted yesterday in many meetings throughout the district to demand redress for wrongs inflicted, as well as due punishment for the offenders.

Mayor Low early took official notice of the riots and said that it was a discredit to the city. He acquainted Commissioner Partridge with his views on the matter and in a letter asked that a full report of what had happened be furnished him by the Police Department. The Mayor's letter follows:

I desire you to make a careful report to me of the disturbance yesterday of the funeral procession of Rabbi Joseph. Such an incident is discreditable to our city and I want to be fully informed as to the origin of it, so as to be able, if possible, to fix the blame where it is responsible for it are properly dealt with.

Inspector Cross, who was in charge of the police, during the disturbances, submitted a detailed report to Commissioner Partridge late in the afternoon. Appended to it were detailed reports made by his subordinates of what they knew of the disturbance.

When showing to the newspaper men Inspector Cross's report on the riot, made to him, Commissioner Partridge said:

"I have made a report to the Mayor in answer to his request, but as a matter of courtesy I prefer it be made public by him."

The Commissioner, when asked if he had formed any opinion as to who was responsible for the outbreak, and if he thought that the police had acted unnecessarily brutal in dispersing the crowd from the vicinity of the Hoe factory, replied that the case was unusual. Police preparations, he said, had been made for what was believed would amount to an ordinary east side demonstration.

"Do you think that the police did the right thing in clubbing those people as they did?" the Commissioner was asked.

"What do they carry clubs for?" was the reply, and then Mr. Partridge quickly added: "That is something I cannot answer. I have not as yet received any complaints, although I am making an investigation for my own information based on what I have seen in the newspapers. I have my opinion of course—I'd be an ass if I didn't—but I shall have to get more facts and information before I can express that opinion for publication."

INSPECTOR CROSS'S REPORT.

Inspector Cross, after enumerating in detail his orders for police from eleven precincts and describing conditions upon his arrival at the scene of the rioting, continues:

"Upon the arrival of Roundsman Jackson at the factory of Hoe & Co. he ordered the employes to stop playing the hose on the people. This they did, while the officers were there, but they resumed playing the hose when the officers had gone into the crowd to quell the disturbance. About [illegible] panes of glass were broken, valued at [illegible].

* * *

"In conclusion, I would state that after I arrived at the scene, namely, about 1:30 P. M., there was, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no clubbing or case of violence except the depredations committed by the police on the large crowd that were congregated in and about the streets adjacent to the scene of the disturbance. There are several versions as to the origin of this trouble. A number of Hoe & Co.'s employes informed me that they observed a number of those following the procession engaged in an altercation directly in front of Hoe & Co.'s building at Grand Street; that a large number of Hoe & Co.'s employes were at the building and jeering and laughing at these people and throwing of nails and missles at the crowd in the streets; that a number of those in the crowd rushed into Hoe & Co.'s office, where they were met by the office attendant and employes of Hoe & Co., and were ejected from their place; that a second time they made an attempt to enter Hoe & Co.'s place, and they were again ejected. Immediately thereafter persons in the crowd began to throw stones and pieces of brick through the windows inside the place. I am informed that several women were the principals in the destruction of Hoe & Co.'s property.

"Representatives of Hoe & Co. directed that the hose be attached and that the water be turned on. Six pipes were used on the crowds in the street, four from Grand Street and two from Sheriff Street. Another version of the trouble is that a lot of rowdies, evidently pickpockets, started a fake fight in front of the place, and that in order to cause excitement they began throwing stones through the windows of Hoe & Co.'s building, to aid them in picking the pockets of those in the crowd.

"A very peculiar feature is this, that at the time the procession was passing there were no stones or brick or anything else in the street that could be used for breaking the windows of Hoe & Co. As a matter of fact, there were sixty-four missiles found in R. Hoe & Co.'s building after the crowds had been dispersed—eighteen pieces of broken brick, twenty-nine pieces of broken stone, eight iron bands, and four iron bolts; one twelve-pound whitelead keg, one hammer, and three bolts—showing conclusively, to my mind, that those who broke the windows and destroyed the property of Hoe & Co. came there prepared to do what they did do, showing at the same time that the attack on Hoe & Co. was premeditated.

"From time to time complaints have been made by Jewish people living in the vicinity of this neighborhood, that assaults have been committed by boys employed by Hoe & Co., during the noon hour. In several instances, boys employed by Hoe & Co. have been arrested for assaulting Jewish persons passing Hoe & Co.'s building, and for other disorderly acts while in the street. These matters have frequently been reported to Mr. Hoe, Sr., and, as I have been informed, in a number of instances these arrests have resulted in the discharge of employes from Hoe & Co. In conversation with Mr. Hoe last evening he told me that he had not been as strict with his employes in that respect as he should have been, and he told me that in the future he would be very strict with his employes and positively stop further acts of this kind by his employes."

At the session of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Devlin, who represents the district in which the riot occurred, at the meeting of the board offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The unfortunate occurrence which resulted in a scene of violence at the corner of Grand and Sheriff Streets on Wednesday, July 30, 1902, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Rev. Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph has aroused indignation among thousands of our citizens; and

Whereas, Such riotous and turbulent disturbances should be avoided in future; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Police be, and is hereby requested, to make a strenuous and thorough investigation of the affair, so that the instigators of the riotous proceeding may be discovered, and, if found guilty, summarily dealt with."

District Attorney Jerome characterized the action of Hoe & Co.'s employes as an outrage.

"The investigation, however," said Mr. Jerome, "is a matter for the police to attend to. I do not see how I can take any official cognizance of it. The police should have known from the crowds that commenced to gather in the morning that a big force of policemen would be needed, and it seems to me that if all precautions had been taken there would have been no trouble."

RIOT CASES IN COURT.

The District Attorney, however, took a hand in the affair when the prisoners arrested Wednesday were brought up for hearing in the Essex Market Court. The courtroom was crowded, many of those present bearing marks of the rough deal they had received on the day previous at the hands of the police and the employes of the printing press factory.

There were numerous complainants represented by Lawyers Alexander Rosenthal, Isidor Cohn, and Leonard A. Snitkin. Congressman Goldfogle, Assemblyman Adler, and Michael Rosenbloom were also in court to render assistance if necessary. The District Attorney's office was represented by Assistant District Attorney Charles H. Studin.

The first case was that of Henry Stockhusen, a Hoe employe, who was charged with turning the hose on Policeman Maher of the Eldridge Street Station. He admitted playing the hose, but explained that he did so under orders, and had directed it against those who were attacking the building. George Stillgenbauer, another Hoe employe, was called as a witness and admitted, when cross-examined by Mr. Studin, that he had assisted Stockhusen in handling the hose. Stockhusen had been charged with disorderly conduct, but at the request of Mr. Studin the charge was changed to one of assault. Stillgenbauer was held on the same charge. Magistrate Mayo fixed bail in each case at $500 and set the examination for next Tuesday. An effort was made to have the examination put off until later, but Congressman Goldfogle objected, saying that it was the aim to have the examinations postponed until after the wave of indignation had subsided.

City Marshal Levine during the hearings picked out George Church, a Hoe employe, whom he charged with throwing water on him. Church was held on a charge of assault and under $500 bail for examination Tuesday, as was also Emil Adams, another Hoe employe, whom Joseph Kaplan of 49 Chrystie Street charged with throwing water on him. Joseph Moss of Howe & Hummel appeared for the Hoe employes.

Manager Morgan of R. Hoe & Co. furnished bail for all four of the prisoners and they were released.

INSPECTOR CROSS DENOUNCED.

Vigilance League Formed—Jewish Mass Meeting Hears from Goldfogle and Lauterbach.

Three hundred professional men of the lower east side held a meeting in the Educational Alliance Building, on East Broadway and Jefferson Street, yesterday afternoon to take action regarding Wednesday's riot in front of R. Hoe & Co.'s factory, on Grand Street, and to perfect measures to prevent any similar occurrence in the future. As a result of the meeting a permanent organization, to be known as the East Side Vigilance League, was perfected, and committees were appointed to thoroughly investigate and bring to the attention of Mayor Low and Commissioner Partridge all the facts in regard to the rioting of Wednesday.

The call for the meeting had been sent out Wednesday night, and no one was admitted to the hall who did not have an invitation. Outside a great crowd was gathered. Dr. Louis Halpern of 250 East Broadway was elected chairman of the meeting and afterward President of the League.

Several speeches were made upon the subject of the previous day's riot, all the speakers denouncing in no uncertain terms the action of the Hoe Company and its employes for the part they played in the trouble, but the actions of the police called forth the most vigorous denunciation.

Many of those present were eye witnesses of the rioting. They arraigned Inspector Cross, saying that when he arrived on the scene he rushed into the crowd shouting to his men to "kill 'em," "club the life out of them," and using other expressions of no doubtful meaning. As a result of the Inspector's alleged brutal orders to his men it was decided to ask the Mayor and Commissioner Partridge to relieve him of all duty in reference to the investigation into the causes of the riot and the subsequent behavior of the men under his command.

After discussing a number of plans of procedure against the police, it was at length decided to appoint three committees. The first committee appointed was one to collect all the evidence possible against police guilty of abusing their powers; the second, a law committee to put the matter secured in shape for presentation to the authorities, and the third a press committee.

The officers of the league elected besides Dr. Halpern are A. H. Sarasohn Secretary and Dr. Joseph Balsky Treasurer. Each member paid $1 into the Treasury for immediate expenses, and promised to give amounts varying from $5 to $100 should they be necessary.

Arrangements have been made for a monster mass-meeting to be held in Cooper Union this evening. The speakers announced are L. E. Miller, Joseph Barondess, Meyer Lowson and Abraham Cahan.

A meeting held in Seminole Hall, 414 Grand Street, by citizens of the lower east side last night, drew an enormous crowd. The hall can only accommodate about 500 persons, but long before the time advertised for the meeting to take place the place was jammed to suffocation, and Grand Street for blocks congested with a surging crowd, anxious to do the impossible and gain admittance to the little hall. Finally it was decided to hold another meeting in the store adjoining the hall, and no sooner had this announcement been made than in swarmed those nearest the entrance, and in less than five minutes it was just as crowded as was the hall.

There was an extra detail of police on hand to preserve order, but they experienced no trouble, the crowd being orderly and obeying without a murmur when told by the officers at the doors that there was no more room inside and that they would have to remain out in the open. It had been advertised that Congressman Goldfogle and Abraham Gruber would be present, but they did not come.

Congressman Goldfogle sent a letter, in which he said:

"It is to be deplored that any set of men should have permitted themselves to so disgracefully offend against order and decency as to commit the vile and dastardly acts that led to the unfortunate disorder. One could hardly suppose that in this enlightened age, in the metropolis of the Union, there should be a feeling of race hatred and race prejudice harbored against any people. Yet the disgraceful affair of yesterday demonstrates that there are still to be found those whose bigotry is so bitter as to lead them to make assaults on their fellow-men because they differ in creed.

"There ought to be on the part of the police authorities as well as on the part of the other officials charged with the administration of the criminal laws a close and rigid examination into the facts, to the end that the perpetrators of the dastardly crimes may be brought to justice and that punishment be speedily and swiftly meted out to them."

From Edward Lauterbach this message was received:

"Have just returned to town; received your letter too late to enable me to attend meeting. I sympathize heartily with your protest against the conduct of Mr. Hoe and the men in his employ."

City Marshal Albert Levune presided at the meeting, and the Rev. Morris Epstein at the meeting in the adjoining building. At both meetings there were several speakers and resolutions were adopted denouncing the conduct of the police.

As a result of the meeting a committee of lawyers was appointed, which will be in session daily at Seminole Hall for the purpose of receiving complaints and evidence growing out of the riot, and to render free legal assistance to such as may be in need of it as a result of the happenings of last Wednesday. A resolution was also adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to find out which tenements on the east side are owned by the Hoe people, and to call upon the Jewish tenants to move out.

The Rev. Joseph Seff, Vice President of the Federation of American Zionists, contrasted the New York police and the police of St. Petersburg, and the comparison was all in favor of the latter. "Even in Russia, on which the whole world looks with loathing," said he, "nothing like this could have happened. There is some fairness and sense of righteousness there, anyhow. This is a blot on the fair name of the United States. I don't care for the toughs working in the Hoe factory, but I cannot tolerate a tough and a loafer in the seat of Justice."

THE METROPOLIS SHAMED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Must New York count a disorganized and incapable police force among the garnered "fruits of Reform"? The disgraceful occurrences of yesterday indicate an affirmative answer. For several days the newspapers have kept the public informed that the streets of the east side were thronged with a restless, unorganized body of citizens making a demonstration, mob-like to be sure, but solemn, feeling, respectful, and to be respected, of their grief over the loss of a teacher, a preacher and a saint of their people. The least possible official appreciation of the demands of such an occasion called for vigilant police attention as well to protect these people as to control them. The metropolis is shamed by the failure of the constituted authorities to do their plain duty in this matter.

The neighborhood of the Hoe factory has an admitted and confessed record as a danger point of hoodlumism and Jew baiting. The local police officials knew it as a headquarters of the "Whisker pullers." Good police service would have provided protection there for the funeral procession and the escorting populace. This community is outraged by the failure to meet this obvious requirement.

The much maligned Devery would have done better than this. His record shows no such blindness and weakness. He had many faults, and he seems to now be engaged in a fantastic effort to have himself forgotten as a policeman, with whatever there was of virtue and strength in his service. He certainly was the head of the department, and with all his faults he got some results for law and order and for the protection and security of the people. We have to remember, further, that this is not the only instance where the "Reform" police administration has "fallen down" ridiculously. Curiously enough, the Hebrew women's strike riots in Williamsburg are perhaps the most conspicuous other examples of lamentable incapacity.

BROADWAY.

New York, July 31, 1902.

PROTEST AGAINST VIOLENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say just a few words in condemnation of the damnable outrage that has just been perpetrated by the police of this city on the defenseless Hebrews of the lower east side. I don't know how you may view it, but it seems to me that it is high time that such proceedings be stopped, and stopped at once.

It is high time that ignorant and bigoted officers of the law be restrained from their practice of violence. I am not directly interested, but as a citizen of our city I protest, and I hope others will try their utmost to bring about a better state of affairs.

BERNARD S. DEUTSCH.

New York, July 30, 1902.

INDIGNATION EXPRESSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Wednesday, while a funeral procession was passing R. Hoe & Co.'s place of business, the mourners were attacked by hoodlums employed by the above firm. I could not believe what I saw. Not even in the most barbaric or cursed country would such a disgraceful scene be permitted; not only that, but the most depraved and cold-blooded would have more feeling and more sympathy during such an ordeal. Words cannot describe such a shameful action.

Instead of our missionaries preaching and trying to convert savages and cannibals in foreign countries, let them wend their way to R. Hoe & Co., when their employes have their lunch hour, and preach the Gospel as well as enlightenment to them; for they have my pity and sympathy.

This incident refreshens in my memory the following anecdote that I heard some time ago about "Typical Cruelty." The British rough is probably actuated less by a spirit of cruelty and injustice than by the misguided sense of humor. Suffering, human and animal, has for him a comic side, and he takes his pleasure in kicking a woman or torturing a cat. An incident at a fire, as reported by a street loafer, aptly illustrates the feeling which seems to animate this class. "On the roof," said he to a friend, "was an old man among flames. 'Jump, you stoopid,' I cried, and jump he did and broke his blessed neck. I never laughed so much in all my life." The jest is a brutal one, but unfortunately it indicates the frame of mind of the scoundrels who perpetrate these outrages.

In conclusion, I desire to say that, if Agassiz or Darwin were alive to-day, they would have found the missing link between monkey and man, for the ruffians, looking through the windows and throwing pieces of iron, paper wads, wood, &c., on the people below, reminded me of a jungle in South America or Africa where a lot of monkeys perched high up on trees threw cocoanuts on their captors below.

J. BLANKFORT.

New York, July 31, 1902.

MRS. DULLES' NECKLACE SEIZED

Proceedings for the Forfiture of the Jewelry Which Was Not Declared Will Be Begun.

Collector Stranahan yesterday, under orders from Washington, seized the twelve-thousand-dollar pearl necklace belonging to Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia, which she had neglected to mention in her declaration of dutiable effects on her arrival on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and which was taken from her by Special Agent Theobald on the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company a few days ago.

Theobald, who had learned while abroad of the purchase of the necklace, had crossed on the steamer with Mrs. Dulles. He noticed that she did not declare the necklace, and after she had met her husband on the dock he stepped up to her and demanded the necklace.

It was around Mrs. Dulles's neck, under her dress, and she had to go aboard the steamer to take it off. She said that she had delayed declaring the necklace because she wanted to consult with her husband as to whether to value it at its purchase price of $12,800 or to ask for an appraisement.

Collector Stranahan found some conflict of authority as to wether intention to conceal the goods could be proved, as Mrs. Dulles had not started to leave the pier, and he referred the case to the department in Washington.

The necklace contains 242 white pearls, carefully graduated as to size, and is fastened with a diamond clasp. It is valued at $12,000 and 40 per cent. duty should have been paid on it. Proceedings for the forfeiture of the necklace will be begun through the United States District Attorney's office.

MEN IN THE CAR WENT HOME.

Irate Passengers, After Sitting for an Hour, Yielded to Sleepiness—May Bring Suit.

The nine passengers of the Third Avenue surface car, which, instead of being taken to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, as it was labeled, was shunted into the stable at Sixty-fifth Street, after remaining in the car from a few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning until 2:30, refusing to accept transfers and change to another car, finally allowed their indignation to be overcome by sleepiness and went home.

They left vowing vengeance, however, and it is thought that suit will be brought against the street railway company. An Inspector stated yesterday that the defense of the company would be that the car was out of order, and was stabled for that reason.

The number of the car was 2,390. It is said that the conductor refused to give the irate passengers his name or number. Among the nine men were Frederick Watt, 1,598 Third Avenue; F. J. Cawley, 432 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Frederick Bold, 1,598 Third Avenue; L. Warfum, 165 East Ninetieth Street, and Otto F. Canis, 1,803 Third Avenue.

NEW CHILDREN'S COURT STAFF.

Deputy Clerk and Stenographer Appointed—Others Will Be To-day.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions held a meeting yesterday and appointed Ernest K. Coulter, a newspaper man, to be Deputy Clerk of the new Children's Court, at a salary of $2,000 a year.

The Justices also appointed Edmund H. Cole, formerly clerk in a Magistrate's court, to be stenographer for the Children's Court.

The Justices will hold another meeting today, at which the remainder of the staff of the new court will be appointed. It was announced that the court would open in the Charities Building, Third Avenue and East Eleventh Street, on or about Aug. 15. Ex-Magistrate William H. Olmsted will be the presiding Justice, having been appointed some weeks ago by Mayor Low.

CAPT. PRICE HAS RETIRED

Veteran Police Officer Will Return to Private Life.

After Interview with Col. Partridge Yesterday He Announced His Intention—Sketch of His Career.

Police Captain James K. Price, who was recently sent to command the Twelfth Precinct, whose headquarters are in Eldridge Street, went to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, had a short talk with Col. Partridge, and then announced that his application to be retired as a Captain on half pay ($1,375 per annum) had been granted. Of his retirement he said:

"I am over fifty-five years, and am not able to do the work to which I have just been assigned, and so have decided to take a rest and give a younger man a chnce. I have really been in retirement for two years. I have been twenty-eight years in the department, have tried to do right all the time, have got to a stage where I have but a few more years to live, and I want to pass the rest of my days quietly with my family. I shall not engage in business, but enjoy myself quietly on my pension, which is about all I have to depend on."

Capt. Price retires with a clean record and a reputation for square dealing and blunt speech. He was a boiler maker when a young man, and saw hard and interesting service in Arizona, the Apache country, and Alaska, as he expressesit, "just a plain everyday soldier," a member of the Second United States Artillery. He served under Gens. Thomas, Halleck, Jeff. C. Davis, (the Union General,) Barre, and Tidball, and was one of the pioneers who raised the United States flag in Alaska after its purchase from Russia. During his military career Capt. Price learned to speak Russian and Siwash fluently.

He became a policeman Dec. 4, 1874, and his advancements were: To Roundsman, January, 1877; Sergeant, September, 1887, and Captain, December, 1892. In his police career Capt. Price was ward detective under ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams. His home is at 1,652 Monroe Avenue, Borough of the Bronx.

Sergt. Stephen McDermott has been assigned as acting Captain of the Eldridge Street Station, and took command at 6 o'clock last night. The presence at Police Headquarters of Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Station, just after Capt. Price's resignation, gave rise to a rumor that Capt. O'Reilly would ultimately be selected to succeed Capt. Price in the Eldridge Street Station.

THE PRICE-O'BRIEN CASE.

District Attorney's Office Said to be Investigating the ex-Captain's Charges.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford and Lawyer Clarence J. Shearn were yesterday in the Tremont Police Station, investigating, it is said, the case in which Capt. James K. Price, prior to his transfer to the Eldridge Street Station and his request for retirement, had made charges of insubordination against Policeman James J. O'Brien.

O'Brien had refused to sign a special book in which was the statement that the policemen so signing had not detected any violation of the excise law on their posts. The trial of O'Brien came up on July 9 before Deputy Commissioner Thurston, and the charges were dismissed. Deputy Commissioner Thurston took advantage of the occasion to reprimand Capt. Price in connection with the matter.

POLICE FINED FOR A DEAD CAT.

Had Failed to Report the Body, So Lost Some of Their Salary.

An inoffensive cat, which, having departed its nine lives, sank to her last rest in front of 31 West Eighty-fifth Street, caused eight policemen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to appear before Deputy Commissioner Thurston at the police trials yesterday morning, charged with failing to report the occurrence.

James F. Chandler, a lawyer of 78 West Eighty-fifth Street, had complained to Commissioner Lederle of the Health Board that the cat had lain in front of No. 51 from the evening of July 16 until July 18. Commissioner Lederle made an investigation, and the complaint against the policemen was the result.

The patrolmen in fault were John Tooney, John Kennedy, Michael Slattery, Michael Connor, John Beidinger, Thomas Culhae, John E. Kelshar, and Alfred A. La Rue, and Commissioner Partridge announced that for their lack of respect for the dead six of the patrolmen were fined a half day's pay and the other two a day's pay.

DEATH FROM A MOSQUITO BITE.

Crusade Against Insect in the Bronx as Result of Fatal Termination of a Case of Erysipelas.

According to a report made yesterday to the Board of Health, the death on Wednesday night of Alfred Croneberger, the fourteen-months-old son of George Croneberger, a butcher, of 142 Willis Avenue, was due to a mosquito bite.

The child was taken ill three or four days ago with whooping cough. On Monday morning it was bitten on the calf of the left leg by a mosquito. The leg rapidly became swollen and discolored. Erysipelas developed, and in spite of the care of Dr. W. T. Klein of 182 Willis avenue the child died on Wednesday night.

Yesterday Dr. Klein filed with the Board of Health authorities in the Bronx a death certificate in which it was set forth that "death was caused by erysipelas due to the bite of a mosquito." The Board of Health officials at first refused to accept the certificate, but Dr. Riegelman, the Deputy Coroner, after investigation, said he had no doubt the mosquito bite brought on the erysipelas.

Incidental to this case came the news yesterday that the Bronx Health Department has inaugurated a crusade against mosquitos and that the first steps toward ridding some of the pest-ridden localities will be taken the first of next week. Crude petroleum will be used to spray the stagnant water and the surface of the ground. Dr. Hurd of the Health Department says he thinks one application of the petroleum will be sufficient.

THE HAYMARKET CLOSED.

Sixth Avenue Resort Shuts Its Doors Until September—Corey Prosecution Falls Through.

For almost the first time in its history the Haymarket at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street did not open its doors last night. Manager Edward P. Corey made the following explanation:

"I am closing the place so that I can take a vacation. Things don't go right when I'm away, so I have decided to give all my employes a little holiday and to have the place renovated. We will reopen on Sept. 10."

District Attorney Jerome had announced during the day that he intended to get evidence and prosecute Corey on a charge of violating the excise laws.

The prosecution of Corey and of William B. T. Thompson, the alleged proprietor and manager respectively of the Haymarket, fell through yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court, owing to the inability of Assistant District Attorney Krotel to convince Magistrate Brann that Corey is the proprietor. The fact that eight women, taken in the raid on the place on Monday night, were fined in court the next morning was not admitted as evidence.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—Henry B. Baker before his marriage in January, 1900, to Dora Johnston, made an ante-nuptial agreement to bequeath to her, in case she survived him, $20,000 in lieu of dower, and if he failed to make such provision in his will then such sum was to be a charge against his estate. The agreement further provided that the future Mrs. Baker was to be barred from all rights as a widow. Baker died in July, 1901, without making a will. Surrogate Benton of Monroe County, where the deceased lived, has allowed Mrs. Baker the amount her husband agreed to will her, and decides that it is a charge against his estate. The Surrogate also holds that the sum is not subject to a transfer tax. He says in part: "The agreement is not a grant conveying a present interest in property. Nor is it testamentary in its character. A suit will lie upon its breach for damages. It is a debt within the meaning of the usual clause in a will directing the payment of debts, and the executor may pay it as such. It is not made in contemplation of death, but of marriage. That in this particular case one of the parties to the contract becomes entitled to its consideration upon the death of the other, and so enters into the possession or enjoyment thereof, at or after such death, is but an incident of, and not of the essence of the contract. The time of payment of the consideration is fixed at death, but it would be equally valid if fixed at some other period or time, and in either case the consideration is none the less a debt payable from the estate of the deceased."

* * *

QUESTION OF TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—When the will of Virginia Wilde was executed, the day before her death, she was so weak and suffered so from throat trouble that she could hardly say "yes" or "no." Articulation was so difficult that at times she merely nodded her head in answer to questions. Mrs. Wilde also had to have her hand guided in signing the will. The instrument was not prepared at her request, but was drafted in accordance with a memorandum, which, if it had been properly executed, would have constituted a will. This memorandum left the testatrix's entire estate, which was small, to her daughter and excluded her son. The latter had lived away from his mother for many years. They were, however, on excellent terms, and she evidently regarded him with affection, as was shown by letters which had passed between them. Mrs. Wilde had to a certain extent been dependent on her daughter, and it was not unnatural, so Surrogate Church of Kings County decides in dismissing a contest over the will, that she should give her entire estate to her daughter, with whom she had been in close relations for years. The Surrogate says that as the will was in accordance with Mrs. Wilde's previously expressed wishes and was in effect but a formal execution of that which she had informally done he is led to believe that she possessed sufficient testamentary capacity.

Half through a boy's vacation often means all through his suit.

Double-breasted jacket and knee trouser suits of stout mixtures.

$4—were higher.

Sizes 9 to 15 years.

If but half through his suit—separate knee trousers.

$1.25.

Sizes 3 to 16 years.

MEN.

Men's trousers of good cotton duck cost $2.

Here are linen trousers, all linen, at the same price—brown, striped with white.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1269 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

For sale at all druggists 25 CENTS. CELON PERFUME CO., Englewood, N. J.

Rough-On-Skeeters

Beware of all "just-as-good."

Not a cure for bites, but an Absolute Protection from Mosquitoes.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case

380-382 BROADWAY COR. WHITE ST.

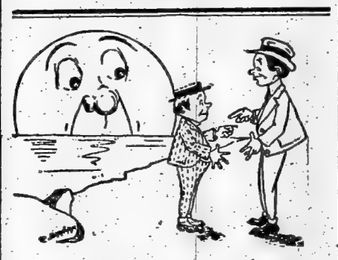

Say—! That special suit sale still continues—Many choice Summer suits can be obtained to-day and to-morrow morning.

$12.00.

Other special prices in all departments. Furnishings, Shoes and Hats. Close at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

A Rush Downward!

The New Prices On:

Negligee Shirts, $1.45, old price was $2 & $2.50.

And $1.50 Negligee Shirts now $1

50-cent Lace Mesh Half Hose at 25 cts.

$1.50 All Silk Suspenders are 50 cts.

Stores close Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Financial.

THE NEW BARREL OF THE NATIONAL BARREL and PACKAGE CO.

has taken the packing and shipping world by storm. Why not? It is STRONGER, LIGHTER, NEATER, CHEAPER and more economical of space than any other barrel ever made.

Here are some figures well worth studying. They present less than what are known to be actual profits, but the company intends to understate every proposition. This is the estimated cost of such plants as will be scattered over the country—the first in Jersey City:—

Cost average size factory	$25,000	Daily output worth	$1,500
Working capital	100,000	Entire daily expenses	1,200
Total investment	$125,000	Daily net profit	$300

Working more than 300 days in a year would mean an annual net of upward of $90,000, or

75 PER CENT. PROFIT.

It is believed that at least five such factories will be started the first year, and there is no reason why fifty of them should not ultimately be in operation, returning ANNUAL DIVIDENDS OF $4,500,000.

The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey. Capital stock, $5,000,000. No bonds, no preferred stock, no debt. Par value of shares, $1.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY STOCK WILL BE

SOLD AT 25 CENTS A SHARE.

This is an additional source of great profit to early investors, as the price of the stock is to be advanced to 40 cents as soon as the present allotment is exhausted. MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO S. H. SMART, Treasurer.

CALL AND SEE, AND ASK AND HEAR.

OFFICE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY of Aug. 3d NEXT SUNDAY

Will not only be a great newspaper, but aside from its pre-eminence in this respect will present a variety of Special Features that will be particularly interesting for Sunday Reading.

Among the number of articles that will be of more than usual interest are:

ON EVE OF REVOLUTION.
Extraordinary scenes in Haiti. Generals who exchange fusillades of musketry, and an Admiral who ran away with the navy. Politics of the Black Republic.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.
Another budget of capital anecdotes about prominent people that will provide laughs for the club, the piazza, and the dinner table.

DEVERY.
A close study of the character of the aspirant for political honors by Chandos Fulton. Comparisons between Croker and Devery, and a philosophical view of the struggle now going on in the Ninth Assembly District.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND,
Of "Chimmie Fadden" fame, continues "A Summer in New York." The Western girl has some new experiences, and there is just a hint of a love affair to come.

IS VENICE DOOMED?
Fear that the entire city of 117 islands is about to disappear. Nature of its foundations and causes which lead engineers to predict its destruction.

DESERTED VILLAGE IN MANHATTAN.
Four blocks without an inhabitant. One-hundred-thousand-dollar houses offered rent free to anybody who will live in them. Landlords losing $200,000 per month in rents.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
In another installment of "The Genial Idiot," the collapse of the Campanile furnishes text for some characteristic remarks about Venice. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble.

KATE MASTERSON.
A bit of fiction of an unusual sort, "The Mystery of the Pyramid." It is not a ghost story, but the element of surprise is not wanting.

TO ABANDON "ARMED NATION" PRINCIPLE.
The Hon. George B. McClellan writes of the effect of the Roland law on France. How it weakens her power to strike at England or Germany.

J. C. BAYLES
Has some things to say about "Leading an Orchestra," and Fred J. Willock illustrates the gymnastic gyrations of the men who lead.

OLD BOOKSHOP DISCOVERIES.
Private correspondence of Gen. Sherman on war matters recently picked up on Third Avenue, together with twenty-seven letters of Richard Cobden, with numerous other literary treasures, all sold for a song.

ADOLPH KLAUBER
Presents some of the amusing facts connected with preparatory theatrical work in "Rehearsing the Play."

CARTOONS.
Current events treated in a light and pleasing way.

Next Sunday's edition of The New York Times is commended to those desiring a first-class Sunday newspaper.

Place your order for the Sunday Times with the newsdealer to-day—this will insure getting a copy.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in THE CITY RECORD of August 1 to 14, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. CROMWELL AVENUE OPENING, from Irwood Avenue to Macombs Dam Road or Highwood Avenue. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park. Confirmed June 13, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 30, 1902.

Proposals.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 11 A. M., August 28th, 1902, for constructing a 2½-story brick and steel building for boxing and packing shop, and a one-story connecting passageway to cartridge factory; also a one-story brick building for power plant. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Ord. Dept., Commanding.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902, for furnishing and erecting and maintaining for a period of three (3) years six thousand, (6,000,) more or less, dark blue enameled metal street signs with clear cut, conspicuous white letters in two sizes, as per specifications and the requirements of the Borough President.

For furnishing, erecting, and maintaining (without lighting,) for a period of three (3) years, on existing lamp-posts, fire-alarm posts, electric light poles, and on other posts and poles that may be erected, twelve hundred, (1,200,) more or less, street sign boxes of two different patterns, one for electric light and the other for gas light, as per specifications and requirements of the Borough President.

Also two thousand, (2,000,) more or less, street sign boxes with a reflector attachment, as per specifications and the requirements of the Borough President, said sign boxes to have a reflector, deflector, and radiator attachment, similar to the sign manufactured by the Electric Reflector Company, "or equal thereto."

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the President of the Borough, Room No. 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see City Record.
The City of New York, July 26, 1902.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING CEMENT SIDEwalks in the District of Columbia. Office of the Commissioners, D. C. Washington, July 23, 1902.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 8, 1902, for laying Cement Sidewalks in the District of Columbia. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer Commissioner, D. C. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, JOHN BIDDLE, Commissioners, D. C.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh south winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,403. NEW YORK. SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

MITCHELL SPEAKS TO THE MINERS

Tells Crowd of 7,000 Strike Will Be Successful.

Received with Great Enthusiasm at Scranton—Many of His Audience Overcome by Heat—Plan of Relief.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 1.—The first of the series of strikers' mass meetings planned to take place at the various strike centres was held to-day in the Roundwoods. There were 7,000 strikers present from all parts of the city and the adjoining towns, one contingent having marched four miles to the meeting, headed by a band, and carrying flags and banners. National President John Mitchell, District President T. D. Nicholls, District Vice-President Adam Ryscavage, District Secretary John T. Dempsey, Organizer Mortini Memolo, and Sub-District President Theophilus Phillips delivered addresses. Vice-President Ryscavage spoke in Polish and Organizer Memolo in Italian.

The crowd enthusiastically cheered all the speakers, and fairly went wild over Mitchell. When he was introduced to speak some one shouted "Hats off!" and although the sun's rays beamed down so intensely that many were carried from the crowd exhausted every man in the vast assemblage bared his head and remained uncovered until Mr. Mitchell's speech was concluded. Then the crowd surged about the platform and shook his hands until he himself was almost exhausted. Mr. Mitchell's speech was brief and dealt only with the live issues of the fight. He said in part:

"It has been said by some who are not your friends that the miners of the Scranton region are getting tired of the strike and are about to return to work. I come to find out if this is so. I want to know if you are going to return to work, dishonoring your organization and dishonoring yourselves." (Cries of "Never, never!" "No!" "Don't you believe it!" and the like.)

"If the strike is lost, may God Almighty help the men, women, and children who depend for their subsistence on the mining of anthracite coal. If the strike is lost you will pay the cost of the strike.

"I want to say that the anthracite miners went on strike themselves. They themselves voted for the strike. It was not the officers of the United Mine Workers who called the strike. It will never end until you vote it ended.

"From the offices of the coal Presidents in New York comes the declaration that the strike will be settled only in their own way of settling it. I would call your attention to similar declarations made in the 1900 strike. The Coal Trust may be powerful and strong, but the American people whose hearts throb in sympathy with the miners' cause are stronger than the Coal Trust. The American people, like a jury, have passed upon this conflict. They heard of the miners' requests for betterment of conditions and the operators' refusal. They heard of the miners' proposition to arbitrate and the operators' further refusal. Ninety per cent. of the people have agreed that the miners are right and the operators wrong.

"I understand there is some dissatisfaction and misunderstanding about the distribution of the relief fund. The operators have sent men among you to urge you to be dissatisfied. Through the newspapers they have told you that you were dissatisfied. We have sent a circular to all the locals which will explain in detail the plans for distributing relief, and I trust when you hear it read there will be an end to dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. While we haven't got millions, we have enough to see to it that no miner will starve during the continuance of the strike. [Loud cheers].

"I want to appeal to men with means to refrain from applying for relief. Let the fund be used by those who are in absolute need of help. Be patient with your committees. Put your shoulder to the wheel and do your share of the work. Don't depend altogether on your officers to win your fight. If we are to win we must all help.

"The one among you who violates the law is the worst enemy you have. No one is more pleased than the operators in New York to hear of disorder in the coal regions. I want our men to exercise their rights that inure to them under the laws, but I want that no man shall transgress the laws.

"The strike will be won. [Loud and long cheers.] I have no more doubt about it than I have that I am standing here addressing you.

"The operators are trying to make it appear that the strike is beginning to break up. There is a saying that those who come from afar can lie with impunity. At Shamokin the operators tell the strikers that the men at Wilkesbarre are returning to work. At Wilkesbarre they tell them the men at Shamokin are returning, and at other places they tell them the men at Scranton are weakening. I fail to see any signs of weakening here. [Laughter and applause.]

"This is possibly the only time I will talk to you. I want you to listen to me. I want to impress on you the importance of winning this strike. If you win, as you surely will win, there will be no more strikes; there will be a basis of adjustment arrived at which will prevent strikes.

"If you lose the strike, the operators will make you pay for their strike losses by reducing your wages. And, if you lose the strike, you lose your organization. I trust and hope and constantly pray you will stand as you did in 1900." (Cheers and cries of "We will!")

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S REPLY.

He Makes Answer to the Communication from the Citizens' Alliance.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 1.—President Mitchell, in the course of his reply to the Citizens' Alliance, which communication he made public this afternoon, says:

"Permit me to say that I do not recognize your right to make demands upon me to specifically declare myself opposed to any special classes of lawlessness. As a citizen of the United States, and the chief executive of the miners' organization, I have declared on innumerable occasions and in language not susceptible of misconstruction that I am opposed to lawlessness of every character; and I do not propose to alter my views to conform to the tenets of the Citizens' Alliance, namely, wink at capital crimes while inveighing against minor offenses.

"I have never in my life sought to condone an unlawful act. I have thrown the full weight of my personality and influence on the side of law and order; and I can say without egotism that the Miners' Union and its officers have done more for the conservation of peace than all the citizens' alliances that have been or could be formed by men like yourselves, whose sympathy with the poor and oppressed is like unto the friendship Brutus entertained for Caesar.

"I do not assume to say that there have not been some transgressions of law by members of the Miners' Union, but I do say, and defy you to successfully contradict the statement, that there has been much less lawlessness on the part of the miners—and that which has occurred has been less serious—in proportion to their number than on the part of deputies and coal and iron police, who are charged with authority and are specifically commissioned to preserve the law, and against whom you have made no protest, and your association taken no action whatsoever. And, further, the records in the police courts will demonstrate that a smaller number of miners have been convicted of crime in the anthracite mining towns during the progress of the strike than for a like period preceding it.

"Again, I have no hesitancy in saying that there never was a great upheaval, either industrial, political, or social, in which there was as little real lawlessness as has existed in the anthracite region since the strike was inaugurated. As I said in my speech at Nanticoke—to which you took exception—the miners are as law-abiding, as patriotic, as liberty-loving as any other class of citizens in our country, and I shall not permit you to malign them or defame the residents of this community either by direct charge or insinuation without registering an emphatic protest."

MITCHELL INJUNCTION DISCUSSED BY OPERATORS.

Mr. Orcutt of Chesapeake and Ohio Company Tells Why Restraining Order Was Sought.

There was a belief yesterday among the coal operators that the Federal injunction granted by Judge Keller to the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company, restraining President Mitchell and other officers of the United Mine Workers from interfering with the operation of its soft coal mines in West Virginia would have some effect in ending the strike of the anthracite miners. Calvin B. Orcutt of the company, who procured the injunction, returned from West Virginia, and was seen at his office, 1 Broadway, yesterday. He made the following statement:

"The miners who wanted to work were being intimidated by the strikers making all sorts of threats, thus rendering it impracticable to operate the mines. I recognize the right of any man or number of men to quit work, but when a secret society of miners declares that, unless we do as it requires and employ the men it directs us to employ and also prevents men from returning to work who want to work, it becomes necessary to secure an injunction. This secret society is not incorporated, and has no assets. We can not proceed against it for damages incurred. When the strikers intimidate the men who want to work, threaten to maim and kill them and otherwise put a stop to lawful trade, it becomes necessary for us to take means to protect them and ourselves. No matter how long it takes to fight the matter out, we will not consent to turn the management of the mines over to the leaders of this secret society."

Regarding the d...nds of the West Virginia strikers, he said he believed that, though recognition of the union was demanded, the strike was also in sympathy with the anthracite miners. The injunction on this account might lead to the ending of all the strikes.

President Fleming, of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Exchange, which takes in the independent operators, said yesterday evening that he believed from 35 to 45 per cent. of the anthracite miners were willing to return to work. Early this month mining would be resumed in a small way, and more men would go to work as soon as they were assured that they would be protected not only from violence on the streets, but also from insult, intimidation and violence at their homes and at the mines.

INQUEST IS BEGUN ON RIOT VICTIM.

Testimony Taken Tended to Fix Responsibility on Mob—Difficulty in Finding Witnesses.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 1.—This was an uneventful day in Shenandoah and surrounding country. Absolute quiet continues to prevail everywhere and the general feeling of uneasiness which has prevailed is rapidly disappearing. The troops spent the day in perfecting their camp arrangements and comparatively few of them were in town. None are permitted out of camp after dark.

Much sympathy was expressed to-day by the citizens generally over the death last night of Joseph Beddal as a result of injuries received in the riot of Wednesday night. He was well known in the business community. His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, and he will be buried with Masonic honors. The Rev. W. H. Stewart of the William Penn M. E. Church, said to-day that Beddal on his deathbed denied that he was carrying ammunition to his brother Thomas, the Deputy Sheriff, who was besieged in the railroad station, where the trouble occurred. It had been reported by some unknown person that he had several boxes of pistol cartridges in his pocket which he was trying to deliver to his brother and that as a result of this the crowd attacked him. The injured man said he did not go there to protect his brother, but that his only thought was for his brother's safety.

The inquest on the death of Beddal was begun to-day, and after four witnesses had been examined the further taking of testimony was postponed until next Thursday. According to the testimony of Dr. J. C. Biddle of the Miners' Hospital Beddal received a terrible beating at the hands of the mob. The direct cause of death was a fracture of the skull four and a half inches long and one inch wide. Besides this the unfortunate man sustained other serious fractures and contusions. It was testified at the inquest that he did not use a revolver.

Two witnesses told the story of riot. It was brought out that Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddal, who was escorting the three workmen from the colliery, did not use

Continued on Page 2.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

To Grand Rapids Direct.
Through car by the New York Central and Michigan Central leaves New York daily at 4:00 P. M. for Detroit and Grand Rapids.—Adv.

THREE DAYS' BATTLE FOUGHT IN COLOMBIA

Government Forces, at Last Reports, Gaining Victory.

Rebel Losses Over Two Hundred—Ask an Armistice to Bury Their Dead—Peace Commissioners Return.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 1.—The Peace Commissioners who left here July 29 on the British steamer Cana to visit Gen. Herrera of the revolutionary forces, near Agua Dulce, returned to Panama at noon to-day. They were unable to fulfill their mission because a very severe engagement between Herrera's forces and the Government troops has been in progress since Tuesday, July 29, when the revolutionary forces began to attack Agua Dulce.

At 5 o'clock Thursday morning the best battalions of the revolutionary forces attacked the Government intrenchments with fierce courage. The slaughter of the revolutionists is said to have been excessive and barbarous. That same afternoon the white flag was raised in their camp, and they asked for an armistice, during which they could bury their dead. This was granted. The losses of the rebels up to Wednesday, July 30, were reported at over 200, while the Government forces had had eight men killed and eleven wounded.

At the expiration of the time of armistice the engagement recommenced with the same fierceness. Nine Government battalions which had not taken part in the fight were still being held in reserve last night.

Gen. Moreno, one of the Peace Commissioners, who returned to-day, says the intrenchments at Agua Dulce are masterpieces of military art.

Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, has received a letter from the Government General, Morales Berti, saying he is very enthusiastic as to the outcome and that he hopes to win a battle which will decide the fate of the Isthmus. Gen. Salazar, in his turn, is doing everything in his power to help Gen. Berti. At 3 o'clock this afternoon he dispatched further supplies of provisions and ammunition for Berti's army at Agua Dulce.

ROYAL AUDIENCE FOR THE BOER GENERALS.

They Are to Visit King Edward—Premier Seddon Objects to the Ovations to the Burgher Leaders.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily Mail says it understands that Lord Kitchener will come to London to meet the Boer Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, (who sailed from Cape Town for England on Wednesday,) and that immediately after their arrival here King Edward will grant them an audience. Lord Kitchener will be present at this audience and probably Lord Roberts, (Commander-in-Chief of the forces.)

In Liverpool last evening a banquet was given to the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, the Prime Minister of New Zealand. In the course of a speech Mr. Seddon strongly deprecated the ovations which are being given to Boer Generals, and said he feared that the way the late enemies of the country were being made gods of would greatly shock the colonies.

Mr. Seddon's remarks on this subject were received with signs of dissent by his hearers.

PROF. VIRCHOW IS AGAIN IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

He Has Had Another Fall—His Death Said to be Only a Question of a Short Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—From a high medical source in close touch with Prof. Virchow I learn that the famous scientist has had another fall.

The death of Prof. Virchow is said to be only a question of a short time.

Prof. Rudolph Virchow, whose eightieth birthday was celebrated last October, both in this country and in Germany, was hurt last Jan. 15 by a fall as he was leaving a street car in Berlin. The injury was not of a serious nature in itself, but the great age of the eminent scientist made it dangerous.

In the latter part of January Prof. Virchow was very ill, as a result of the fall, but his recovery followed.

ENGLISH TRAIN'S QUICK RUN.

One Hundred and Thirteen Miles Between Birmingham and London Covered in 115 Minutes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Times says that last night all previous records in traveling between Birmingham and London were broken by a train on the London and Northwestern Railway.

The train, consisting of five large bogie carriages, did the distance, 113 miles, in 115 minutes, five minutes within the schedule time. This was in spite of three slight checks caused by the heavy holiday traffic.

RETALIATION ON OATS DEAL.

Firm That Secured Injunction in Chicago Courts Now Said to be Boycotted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—As a result of the injunction they secured against the July oats deal on the Board of Trade, Waite, Thorburn & Co. have become the victims of retaliatory action in the nature of a boycott in the various pits. Objection to trading with the firm was first expressed on Thursday, but to-day it became general.

There was a story in circulation that no less a personage than President Warren had indicted a letter to the firm stating that traders for Hulburd, Warren & Co. had been instructed not to accept the Waite, Thorburn Company's name on trades, and suggesting that no attempt be made to make such trades.

This, coming from the President of the board, was considered decidedly significant, but Mr. Warren refused to discuss the subject, claiming it was a private business matter, in which the public was not interested.

The 20-Hour Train
via Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago is unsurpassed in equipment and schedule. Leaves New York every day in the year.—Adv.

Sunday at Lake Hopatcong.
Special excursion to Lake Hopatcong, via New Jersey Central; train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.; tickets, $1.00.—Adv.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER VISITS HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Quite Unknown in the Home Where He Was Born—The Door Quickly Thrown Open When He Announces His Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, has been making a visit to the place of his birth and scenes of his childhood near Moravia. When he alighted from the train he made his way unattended to a livery stable and hired a rig. Fred Duryea, the clerk at the office, drove him to the desired locality. Mr. Rockefeller did not make himself known at the time, nor until Duryea asked whom he was driving. They drove up the east side of the lake, following the lake road, on which the old Rockefeller homestead stands.

It was here that Mr. Rockefeller was born and spent the first ten years of his life. When they reached the house the Standard Oil man got out and knocked at the door. He was unknown to the occupants, but when he told them his errand everything was thrown open to him. He remarked that there were a good many changes in the place and locality since it was his boyhood home.

After visiting the house Mr. Rockefeller drove out to Moravia to see his cousin, Watson L. Vanduyn and his family. After dinner the party sat on the front porch of the pretty village residence and recounted experiences of the early youth of the millionaire. Mr. and Mrs. Vanduyn and the latter's sister, Mrs. Rose, were in the group. The old schoolhouse which they attended has since been torn down.

TO EAT A DUCK A DAY.

Newark Man, with Family's Aid, Will Try to Abate What Neighbors Consider a Nuisance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Emil Guder, who resides with his family at 81 Madison Avenue, this city, is under contract, assister by his wife and children, to eat a duck each day for the next ninety days. This he will do in order to dispose of his flock of ninety, which has been declared by the local Health Board to be a nuisance.

Guder was before the board last night in answer to a complaint from one of his neighbors.

"Are you doing anything to get rid of these ducks?" asked Commissioner Furman.

"Am I? Well, I guess I am," replied Guder. "I have been eating ducks at the rate of five or six each week ever since they were big enough to kill. I don't want a lot of ducks around, but these got ahead of me."

"Couldn't you and your family manage to eat two each day?" asked Dr. Becker.

"I couldn't," said Guder. "I absolutely couldn't. I would rather kill them all at once than attempt to eat two each day."

"Well, one each day, then?" suggested Dr. Becker. "That will give you ninety days to dispose of them."

"I will do that," said Guder. "I will dispose of them all in three months."

And with that agreement he left.

REV. MR. ATKINSON DROWNED.

New York Clergyman Loses His Life While Boating Near Plymouth, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 1.—The Rev. Edward A. Atkinson of New York City, formerly rector of the Church of the Ascension, Boston, was drowned in Boot Pond this afternoon. He had gone out rowing, and evidently lost his hat, for a cottager on shore saw him reaching for it, and then fall into the water. A boat was quickly sent out, but not in time to save the clergyman, and while search was kept up well into the evening, the body was not recovered.

Mr. Atkinson came here intending to visit his friend Allen G. Rice of Boston, at the Burgess cottage, for a day. His visit was induced by his continued interest in the Ascension parish, wherein it is the custom to have the choir boys at the cottage for a Summer outing, the expense attached to the event being defrayed by the interest of a fund in charge of Mr. Rice. Mr. Atkinson was thirty-two years of age and unmarried. A brother is in business in Reading.

Mr. Atkinson's brother is Frederick Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines.

The Rev. Edward A. Atkinson was rector of the Church of the Epiphany in this city. He came here from Boston last November. He was thirty-five years of age and unmarried.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN OFFICE.

The New Head of Princeton Takes Up the Duties Dropped by Dr. Patton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Prof. Woodrow Wilson entered officially to-day upon his duties as President of Princeton University. He declined this evening to outline the policy of his administration, saying that it will be discussed in his inaugural address, which he is preparing. The date of inauguration day is Oct. 25, the Saturday following Commemoration Day, Oct. 22.

President Wilson will leave here to-morrow for Clifton, Mass., where he will spend a few days with relatives and friends, after which he will go to North East Harbor for a few days. Later he will go to the White Mountains, and return to Princeton about the first of September.

President Patton moved out of "Prospect" to-day into his new house, "Springdale," on Mercer Street, near the Theological Seminary. He will remain in Princeton during the rest of the Summer. He is engaged on his religious and ethical work.

A CHILD HEROINE.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Ten-year-old Flora Williams of Aristotle, hearing screams from the cow pasture, arrived just in time to see her baby sister tossed in the air by a vicious bull.

Without a moment's hesitation the girl grasped a stick, and, springing into the inclosure, rushed at the bull, which was making ready to toss the baby again. At the sight of the new-comer the bull diverted his attention from the baby, and with lowered head charged the girl, who calmly invited his coming. As the maddened animal dashed up, the child poised her stick, and when the bull was three feet away she poked it directly into one of his eyes. The pain caused the animal to desist from further attacks, and, hastily catching her little sister in her arms, Flora ran from the field, little the worse for her encounter.

The baby, while badly bruised, will probably recover.

The "Colorado Special" to Denver
from Chicago is only one night en route, leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

GOV. CUMMINS CALLS HALT ON ROCK ISLAND

Will Investigate Road's Proposed Reorganization Plan.

IOWA EXECUTIVE'S VIEWS

He Believes the Contemplated Increase of $50,000,000 in Company's Capital Stock Is Contrary to Iowa Law.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Gov. Cummins has started an investigation to determine the power of the authorities of this State to stop the reorganization of the Rock Island Railroad Company. He believes that the inflation of $50,000,000 in stock contemplated by the company's plan is to enable it to issue more bonds, a direct provision for which when enacted in law by the Legislature here last Winter was vetoed by Gov. Cummins. The Governor has not yet conferred with the Attorney General on the subject, but will do so as soon as the Attorney General returns to the city. Gov. Cummins stated to-day that the first question he is inquiring into is as to whether the inflation of capital stock which is contemplated by the reorganization is consistent with the Iowa law. In the second place, he desires to know just how far it is lawful for a New Jersey corporation to own and control the property of a railway owned and operated in Iowa. He has not reached a conclusion on either of these questions and declares that he means to give them a thorough investigation before he decides what his duty toward the new company may be in the premises.

"It may be," said the Governor, "that the Iowa laws contemplate as much latitude as this company has used, but I doubt it very much. It is my opinion, if I have read the dispatches aright, that there has been an inflation of capital stock here which is not contemplated by the laws of this State. It is true that there is no limit placed upon the capitalization of such a company, but there is a limit upon the indebtedness of such corporations, and there must be something shown to the credit of the stockholders of such a company which will represent the difference in increased capitalization.

"It is my understanding that under the Rock Island plans of readjustment each holder of 100 shares of common stock is to receive a ten-thousand-dollar bond, secured by a collateral trust mortgage upon the present Rock Island stock. In addition to this, they receive in the Rock Island Company of New Jersey seventy shares of a preferred stock and 100 shares of common stock, the preferred stock being preferred to the extent of 4 per cent from the earnings of each year for a period of seven years, when it becomes preferred for 5 per cent. for an additional period of seven years, after which it is preferred, I believe, to the extent of 6 per cent per annum. This is as I read the plans in the newspapers.

"Now the capitalization of the old Rock Island Company was but $75,000,000, while the new company located in Iowa declares a capital of $125,000,000.

"There must be something, to my mind, to show, more than is indicated in the above plan, that the increased capitalization is not an excessive inflation, or that the stock which has been issued is not watered. Under the Hubbard bill, which I vetoed last Winter, it would have been possible for this new company to organize without any difficulty, as all limitations to the indebtedness of such corporations were practically removed by that act in its original form. Under the present law there are limitations in this regard.

"I am not prepared to state that the Iowa law has any penalties which could be inflicted for violation of such statutes, but I am not willing to sit by and allow a proposition of such seriousness to be carried out without inquiring into the methods employed and their conformity to the State laws. I am convinced that such a centralization of capital and power is dangerous, to say the least, and cannot be encouraged without threatening business interests. Such a centralization of capital means that there may follow an explosion, which, when it comes, is likely not only to affect one, but many interests.

"This is the reason, therefore, why I have felt it my duty to inquire into this present case in Iowa."

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific to-day announced the following promotions: W. J. Leahy, present Assistant General Passenger Agent, to have charge of outside agencies east of the Missouri River; James F. Powers, to be District Passenger Agent of Indiana, and A. Jackson to the District Passenger agent of Canada.

Regarding the despatch from Des Moines that Gov. Cummins may take action against the Rock Island Company to prevent the proposed increase in capitalization, an official of that road said yesterday:

"I do not believe that there is any point at which our incorporation in the State of Iowa can be attacked. The incorporation papers were drawn up with due regard for the laws of that State and we believe that they will hold in law."

IMMUNE COTTONSEED.

Experiments by the Department of Agriculture to Prevent "Wilt."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—A special to The Transcript from Valdosta, Ga., where the United States Department of Agriculture has been making experiments to see if "wilt" or "black heart" could not be prevented in cotton, says that the result is that seed have been obtained that are totally immune to these diseases.

The process has been on the line of "breeding," the seed being carried up to the highest quality of healthfulness by careful cultivation. Prof. Orton says that the experiments show that the only hope of the farmers in getting rid of the disease, where it has once gotten a foothold, is by the use of immune seed. The disease is said to be of fungus origin and remains in the soil, to make its appearance after seven years, the land having been planted with other crops in the meantime.

Prof. Orton regards "black heart" as the deadliest enemy of cotton, and one with which farmers cannot afford to trifle. If allowed to go unchecked he thinks it will, in a few years, ravish the sea island cotton fields, as it has the upland fields in some sections of Alabama and other cotton-growing States.

Prof. Orton also had an experiment in planting Egyptian cotton, which was tried in this section this year, but the result leads to the conclusion that the Egyptian staple is not adapted to the soil and climate of this section. There appears to be too much moisture, producing a large, woody plant, with little fruit upon it. The tests that have been made in Texas and along the Mexican border are said to have been much more satisfactory.

$47.50 to California
and return from St. Louis, August 2d to 10th, via Missouri Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande. Through Pullman service; meals a la carte. Office, 336 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

If you have no appetite and can't sleep take JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. No substitute is "just as good."—Adv.

RUMOR THAT VANDERBILTS WANT ELEVATED ROAD.

Report Has It that New York Central Is Negotiating—Mr. Gould Silent.

Strong rumors were current in Wall Street yesterday that the Vanderbilts are conducting negotiations to lease or buy the Manhattan Elevated, and as these reports were coincident with the fact that Manhattan stock jumped up 3 points, it is believed by many that the deal will go through. There have been almost weekly similar reports for a year, and friends of the Vanderbilts think that for some time negotiations have been under way looking to the acquisition of Manhattan by the New York Central.

Reports were made with special positiveness just after the tunnel accident and in various ways have been circulated in Wall Street on the theory that the New York Central is anxious to relieve the Grand Central Depot of suburban traffic. Yesterday's story was to the effect that Mr. Vanderbilt had offered to guarantee 6 per cent. dividends on Manhattan stock if the property were leased to the New York Central, and Mr. Gould was credited with saying that he would not consider anything less than a 7 per cent. basis.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—"I don't care to discuss the matter at this time," remarked George J. Gould this evening, when asked about the published reports that the New York Central was about to acquire the Manhattan Elevated Road.

He said that he had read the reports in to-day's newspapers, but would say nothing further. He will return to New York on Sunday.

NEW RAILROAD RATE FOR PACKERS' PRODUCTS.

Chicago and Great Western Makes a Tariff Which Is Agitating Other Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Western roads are greatly agitated over the receipt of information that the Chicago and Great Western has filed a tariff with the Inter-State Commerce Commission dated Aug. 1, to become effective Aug. 8, reducing the rate on packing-house products from Kansas City to Chicago to 18½ cents, and on dressed beef to 20 cents. Present rates on both articles are 23½ cents.

The reduction was made on the ground that the packers claim the present rates are prohibitive. The reduced rates have not yet been met by any of the other roads, but of course they will be compelled to meet the competition if the Great Western cannot be prevailed upon to withdraw the new tariff. There is little prospect that this will be done, it being understood that the Great Western has made a contract with packers for long time on the new basis.

Prior to last July the rate on packing house products from Kansas City to Chicago was 18½ cents a hundred pounds. It was then raised to 23½ cents to avoid the necessity of reducing the live stock rate from 35½ cents a hundred pounds to 18½ cents, the Inter-State Commerce Commission having ruled that the rate on live stock must not be higher than the rate on packing house products or dressed beef. The adoption of the new rate will compel the roads, if they mean to comply with the commission's ruling, to reduce the live stock rate to 18½ cents. This will mean an enormous loss of revenue to the Kansas City-Chicago roads, as those articles constitute a large part of their business between the two cities.

REUNION OF THE PULLMANS.

First Since the Death of George M. Pullman Will Be Held Soon at the Old Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—There will be a general reunion of the Pullman family at Castle Rest in the near future. For the first time since the death of George M. Pullman the splendid country house in the St. Lawrence will be opened for all the family.

Castle Rest was the special pride of Mr. Pullman, and during his lifetime all who were of kin to the family had standing invitations to visit within its gates. Mrs. Pullman, however, was never fond of the place and spends her Summers at Elberon when she is not abroad.

The reunion now planned, however, includes only the immediate members of the family—the widow and her mother, Mrs. Sanger; the Lowdens, the Carolans, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanger Pullman and their one little child.

EVANSTON ELECTRIC DEAL.

Illuminating Company Bought by Samuel Insull—He Owns the Lighting Plants in Many Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Samuel Insull has purchased the Evanston Electric Illuminating Company. This concern has been owned for a number of years by the Westinghouse Electric Company. It supplies Evanston with electric light.

With this purchase Mr. Insull becomes the owner of all the electric lighting plants in the important cities along the lake shore from the city limits to the Wisconsin State line, a distance of between fifteen and twenty miles.

Mr. Insull is President of the Chicago Edison Company, but that corporation has no interest in the lake shore electric plants which he has purchased. Eventually, it is presumed, these various concerns will be under one organization.

NEW YORKER AT THE BAR.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The examination of Joseph R. Walker of New York, twice adjourned, was continued again to-day and to-night behind closed doors. A further adjournment was taken.

Walker, who is contractor for the construction of the Oneonta, Cooperstown and Richfield Springs Railroad, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny and accused of appropriating $1,300 belonging to Tony Conte, an Italian supply man. A dozen Italian workmen gave testimony to-day through an interpreter.

GOV. ODELL'S SON HURT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug 1.—Bryant, the son of Gov. Odell, while fishing yesterday, slipped and sprained his right leg, and he is again using the crutches that were laid aside a few weeks ago, after recovering from the fracture of the limb. The injury is not serious.

Chicago in 20 Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special offers rapid service to the West combined with every comfort in travel.—Adv.

The Red Letter Day of your vacation will be the day you spend on the Hudson River Day Line. New landing, W. 129th St.—Adv.

In warm weather the best aperient is CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT. It acts gently but effectively. USE ONLY the genuine.—Adv.

POLICE SHAKEN UP BY COL. PARTRIDGE

Inspectors Cross, McLaughlin and Grant Transferred.

Twenty-four Detective Sergeants Sent on Patrol—Sergt. Gallagher Appointed Captain—Reduction of $56,400 in Salaries.

The reorganization and recasting of the detective bureau at Police Headquarters was effected yesterday when Commissioner Partridge sent twenty-four Detective Sergeants, including three who had the right to the grade of roundsman, to do patrol duty as roundsmen or patrolmen in precincts. Seventy Detective Sergeants were reduced to patrolmen and from $2,000 to $1,400 a year, and transferred to precincts, but were assigned to duty in the detective bureau as detective officers. Sixty Detective Sergeants, the majority of whom were in the bureau on April 1, 1901, were retained as such, without prejudice to their claim to be full Sergeants, but with no recognition of such claim. The changes in reality deprive 94 men who were Detective Sergeants of $600 a year, an annual economy of $56,400, which, added to $33,000 economized two weeks ago by the reduction of 56 Detective Sergeants, gives Col. Partridge $89,400 for the pay of new policemen. That sum could pay the salaries of about 112 recruits for a year.

Col. Partridge's day's work did not end with the detective bureau. To fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Capt. James K. Price he promoted Sergt. Bernard J. Gallagher of the Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, command, to a Captaincy, and sent him to the Twelfth, or Eldridge Street, Precinct. He shifted Inspectors Cross, W. W. McLaughlin, and Donald, or "Adonis" Grant, Cross going to the command of the Bronx Inspection District from the Second Inspection District, which takes in the quarter in which the riot occurred on the occasion of Rabbi Joseph's funeral on Wednesday; McLaughlin from the Bronx to the Seventh Inspection District in Brooklyn, and Grant from the Seventh to the Second.

Hardly incidental to these changes were the "mutual" transfers of Capt. William Knipe of the Grant Street, Brooklyn, squad to the West Eighth Street, Coney Island, command, and Capt. Dennis Driscoll from Eighth Street to Grant Street.

Col. Partridge abolished the Manhattan Headquarters Squad and the branch detective office of Queens, and called on the Civil Service Commissioners for a list from which he will appoint fifty patrolmen.

The following is the roster of the men retained at the detective bureau, Manhattan, as Detective Sergeants at $2,000 per annum each:

Adams, Thomas F.	Manion, Joseph.
Armstrong, Edward J.	Monahan, Thomas.
Barrett, William H.	Mulry, Thomas W.
Barry, John.	McGinniss, John D.
Browne, William.	McConville, Bernard.
Boyle, John J.	McCauley, John J.
Cain, John J.	McCafferty, James.
Carey, Arthur A.	McNaught, Robert.
Charlton, Robert.	Nugent, Andrew.
Clark, William J.	O'Brien, John J.
Collins, John J.	Peabody, William F.
Collins, Michael W.	Petrosino, Joseph.
Crystal, Thomas J.	Pfaehler, Emil.
Cuff, John T.	Price, Frank S.
Downing, James E.	Price, Samuel E.
Doran, George A.	Reap, Michael J.
Dunn, John J.	Reidy, Michael J.
Fogarty, John J.	Rheaume, Alphonse.
Finley, Peter J.	Sheridan, William P.
Foye, Harry P.	Stringer, Edward F.
Funston, William H.	Stilpe, Charles.
Gargan, Patrick F.	Saver, Anthony M.
Gildea, Patrick H.	Savage, William.
Holland, John H.	Summers, Michael.
Hughes, Edward P.	Trainor, James W.
Kear, Michael L.	Taylor, John.
Kern, James F.	Vallely, James F.
Kennell, William.	Webb, Robert J.
Kelly, John F.	Weller, Philip.
Krauch, John L.	Murphy, Jeremiah J.

The Detective Sergeants reduced to patrolmen at $1,400 per annum each and transferred to precincts, but assigned to duty at the Detective Bureau as detective officers are:

Allen, J. H.	Lang, Henry.
Arfken, G. L.	Livingston, James.
Beagan, O. H.	Linder, J. F.
Braun, August.	Leeson, George T.
Brennan, T. F.	Logan, George.
Butler, T. A.	McCarthy, J. J.
Barrett, J. C.	McCarthy, John J.
Becker, John.	McDonald, M.
Berkley, E.	Murphy, T. H.
Brady, T. A.	Munday, T. J.
Collins, John.	Mooney, John.
Cronin, J. J.	Meehan, C. J.
Cooney, M.	Milmore, J. M.
Cox, J. T.	Milburn, George J.
Doherty, S.	Moody, William.
Delaney, W. F.	Mulcare, William.
Duggan, W. W.	Oppenheim, A.
Daly, W. E.	O'Connor, Joseph.
Davis, S. B.	O'Donohue, Joseph.
Deevy, W. J.	O'Connell, T. J.
Dunn, W. H.	O'Rourke, F.
Flay, C. A.	O'Donough, Michael.
Fogarty, W. J.	Powell, Alonso, Jr.
Firnelsen, H. G.	Rein, M. J.
Faurot, J. A.	Reith, J. T.
Farley, C. F.	Rosenberg, Israel.
Frazee, E. C.	Ryan, T. A.
Galvin, M.	Rynders, W. H.
Gallagher, E. J.	Stransky, C.
Grabe, Charles.	Smith, George.
Granville, W. S.	Tinker, J. F.
Hennessy, John.	Wakefield, G. R.
Herlihy, J. J.	Wooldridge, J. D.
Illich, N.	Wines, A. J.
Kinsley, W. H.	Manning, C. F.

Detective Sergeants reduced to Roundsmen and patrolmen and sent to duty in precincts are:

AS ROUNDSMEN.

Precinct.	Precinct.
20th—Leonard, John.	13th—Ryan, T. A.
1st—Langan, J. G.	

AS PATROLMEN.

Precinct.	Precinct.
6th—Walsh, J. A.	1st—Langar, John L.
14th—Finn, R. A.	25th—Maxon, Warren.
8th—Bradley, John J.	32d—Meehan, Joseph F.

'Democrat' last Fall and voted Reform. Well, the axe was so notched by to-day's work that the Colonel had to stop and send it to be ground. I'm glad I didn't get my 'pull' together to be made a detective sergeant. Wonder if Col. Murphy's doing any thinking these days?"

Some of those retained as detective officers appeared to be relieved of much anxiety and said that after all the Detective Bureau was not so bad at $1,400 a year with a chance to win in the courts, and much better than having to spend $100 for uniforms and bedding and going on patrol. Most of the reduced men turned in their "yellow" shields and got "white" ones.

The shifts yesterday included the transfer of a number of patrolmen to Brooklyn to strengthen the commands there and the reduction of the following-named detective sergeants:

BROOKLYN.

Delaney, Andrew J.	Lindsay, James W.
Driscoll, Daniel H.	McCauley, Martin.
Gommeringer, Joseph.	O'Connor, Daniel F.
Kleps, Adam.	Thompson, Joseph A.
Long, John M.	

QUEENS.

Chandler, Jr., Alex.	Murphy, Michael J.
Graham, Herbert.	McMullen, John.
Kinney, Thomas A.	Reidy, Peter J.
Kiernan, Andrew J.	Sullivan, Cornelius J.

The Detective Sergeants transferred from the abolished branch detective officers in Queens to Inspector Clayton's office were Robert Kortright, Thomas Clougher, Jerry J. O'Connell, and J. A. Butler. The last-named is to be assigned to duty in the office of the District Attorney of Queens County.

Capt. Gallagher, the successor of Capt. Price in the "red light" district, is forty-three years old, and an independent Democrat. He has been a policeman since October, 1884. He became a roundsman in May, 1890, and he secured his Sergeantcy two years later. He has at various times been Acting Captain of the Gates Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and Flushing Avenue squads.

Keenan Justified in Using His Club.

Deputy Police Commissioner Thurston announced yesterday that the charges against Policeman John J. Keenan of the Church Street station had been dismissed. Several Syrians had alleged that Keenan had clubbed and otherwise maltreated them on the night of March 25 last in a tenement at 71 Washington Street, in which a fight had started. Keenan said that he had to use his club to save himself. The Deputy Commissioner said that he had come to the conclusion that Keenan had abundant reason for using his club in quelling the disturbance.

Policeman Miller Acquitted.

Policeman Anthony J. Miller, who accidentally shot his six-year-old boy, Robert, on July 17, while cleaning his revolver at his home at 357 East Sixty-eighth street, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Magistrate Cornell. The boy is now recovering. Magistrate Cornell warmly congratulated Miller on the fortunate outcome of the accident.

WOMAN'S FIGHT AGAINST CATTLEMEN.

Mrs. Irving Hires Armed Men to Protect Her Herd of Angora Goats.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Nancy B. Irving, owner of the Angora goats killed by cattlemen in Pinon Mesa, will give battle to the cattlemen who are destroying her property. She has collected a large force of armed men at her camp on the mesa. She had received information that the cattlemen would make another raid on her goats and completely destroy the herds. Accordingly she is prepared for the conflict, as the men who will assist her are dead shots.

The establishment of the Angora goat ranches was the idea of Mrs. Irving, who is backed by Montgomery Ward of Chicago. He is backing the enterprise with a view to establishing a mohair factory here. The cattlemen who wish to rid the locality of the goats are among the wealthiest in that section. Many of them are employed on the ranches owned by the Thachers of Pueblo, who have large interests in that territory.

The Seiber Company, whose interests conflict with those of Mrs. Irving, is backed by the Thachers, and it is money against money in this fight. It is not believed that the Tachers know anything about the present unlawful means of ridding the country of goats, and certainly they do not sanction any such measures as have been employed.

The herder says that most of the animals were killed with clubs. The backs of the goats were broken, and many of them lived for quite a while in great agony. In the case of young goats, the men would crush their skulls and leave them crying piteously. Many of them did not die, but are lame and suffering.

PALISADES DEATH MYSTERY.

Veteran Fern Picker Found Dead in His Cabin Near Place of Skeleton Find.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The mystery surrounding the finding of a skeleton at the foot of the Englewood Cliffs was deepened yesterday when Louis Faure, a veteran fern picker, was found dead in his cabin in the Palisades woods.

Coroner Robertson of Tenafly, who had the skeleton disinterred found a card in the clothes bearing the name "Louis Faure, 42 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York." The dead man attended the West End dispensary in Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-six Street, and a dispensary card was found in his pocket. Coroner Robertson and Prosecutor Koester have decided to hold an inquest at Fort Lee on Monday.

"French Louis," one of the fern pickers living in the vicinity, says he cannot understand how the man met his death. The fact of the two men living so near each other, following the same vocation and having the same name, is puzzling the local authorities. It is expected that arrests will be made before the inquest, and murder is suspected.

CHICAGO LIGHTNING DAMAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Since the first of June over 500 buildings in this city have been struck by lightning. Of these over 400 were struck in July. This is believed to break all records. The electrical storm which began July 7 struck sixty-eight buildings, twenty-eight on the evening of the 7th, and forty after midnight. This, however, was far surpassed by the storm of July 17, when 127 strokes were reported.

That these figures do not begin to measure the number of times lightning struck in Chicago during July is shown by the fact that they are taken from the record of adjusted insurance losses reported to the fire insurance patrol.

For weeks the insurance adjusters have been complaining of the number and size of the lightning losses they were being called on to pay. Up to yesterday 418 lightning losses had been reported, with an aggregate loss to the companies of $31,782. There was one specially heavy loss of $12,000 in the storm of July 7, when the old warehouse of the American Malting Company, at Fifty-first Place and Leavitt Street, was struck. No other loss ran above $1,000. Omitting the $12,000 damage, the average loss was $56.

SHUBERT'S CHICAGO THEATRE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—It now appears that the real lessees of the Dearborn Theatre, regarding which the greatest secrecy has been maintained, are Shubert Brothers of New York, backed by Nixon & Zimmerman. The lease gives the lessees [illegible] here in which they will be able [illegible] their productions, something [illegible]y have been unable to do in the [illegible]

[illegible]said the Shuberts ascertained [illegible] the Dearborn Theatre Company [illegible]to offer for an extension of their [illegible]ase, which expires Sept. 1, 1903, [illegible] bid between $1,000 and $1,500 [illegible]What they actually paid is not [illegible]l," is said the Dearborn Com[illegible]Even an opportunity by the own[illegible] building to increase its bid, but [illegible]to do so.

POLICE DENOUNCED BY JEWS IN MASS MEETING

Crowds Fill Cooper Union and Near-by Streets.

Abraham Cahn, Joseph Barondess, and Meyer London Condemn Public Authorities for Rioting at Rabbi Joseph's Funeral.

Impassioned speeches by Jewish orators of the east side and excited applause from a throng of Jewish listeners were heard last night at the mass meeting held in Cooper Union to protest against the conduct of the policemen and factory employes who participated in Wednesday's rioting during the funeral procession that followed the hearse of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph. The meeting, for which about 3,000 men and women had crowded the hall, besides several more thousands who were unable to obtain an entrance, followed a day of activity on the part of the Jewish committees, who filed their formal appeal for redress with the city officials during the afternoon.

The night's indignation meeting was acknowledged to have had its origin with the Social Democrats, but most of the speakers refrained from launching a political discussion and announced that they were there simply to express themselves as Jews who felt an outrage had been perpetrated against them. The audience, as the first speaker stated, was composed of Jews almost exclusively. Only one of the speakers, Joseph Barondass, made a deliberate appeal for Socialism, but he, too, like the rest, devoted his attention chiefly to the non-political aspect of the subject in hand.

Each of the talkers attacked the reform city administration, the police, and the factory men. Some advised violence if redress and protection could be obtained in no other way. Others said violence would never be necessary. The names of Magistrates Mott and Cornell were hissed. Every mention of Inspector Cross provoked hisses and groans, and those who mentioned it assumed, although Commissioner Partridge had announced to the contrary, that the transfer of the Inspector had been directly due to the riot. District Attorney Jerome came in for his share of abuse and for some praise.

AUDIENCE JEERS POLICE.

When Dr. Paul S. Kaplan arose to call the meeting to order every seat was filled and the aisles had been packed, so that the large force of police was compelled to refuse admission to any of the crowd gathered on the outside. Thirty officers in uniform, scattered through the aisles, stood in the audience, the recipients of jeers from all around. At the doors as many more stood guard, and several times between 9 and 11 o'clock too insistent outsiders had to be shoved away from the doors when they demanded permission to force themselves into the already suffocating hall.

Dr. Kaplan said that the purpose of the meeting was "to protest as Jews and American citizens against the insults of the Hoe factory employes and the metropolitan police at Grand and Sheriff Streets during the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph."

"We pay our taxes," he continued. "We do our duty. Our young men have fought for our country and we have as much right to live in peace as any other citizens."

Louis Miller, introduced as Chairman of the meeting, began:

"I am glad of the fact that Inspector Cross [hisses] is no longer among us, but is in the Bronx, [more hisses and applause,] I hope we can keep order. I never admired Partridge, but I have changed my opinion to-day. The Bronx has got used to wild beasts at large of late, so, perhaps, the people up there will stand the rule of Cross better than we could."

After lamenting that the recent funeral had not been that of the Inspector instead of the Chief Rabbi, the Chairman said he had come to Cooper Union to help in a protest against ruffians, uniformed and ununiformed, and to deny the right of these ruffians to trample on men's most sacred rights.

"There is no politics in this," he said. "All we want is to maintain our rights as free Americans. That we are free is told in our Declaration of Independence. [Great applause.] We came here to-night to serve on all bigots and toughs the notice that, if the fathers of our country did not shed enough blood, we Jews are ready to shed ours for this principle."

"You're right, we'll protect ourselves," shouted the audience, cheering uproariously. Then Abraham Cahn spoke.

"Cross knows well," he said, "that there was no preconcerted plan to attack the Hoe factory, that the mourners of the funeral procession did not come there with missiles in their pockets, intending to break the windows. If he had committed no other crime than the making of such a statement as this, it would have been reason enough to send him away—not only to the Bronx, but to St. Petersburg, and the Russians would have no need for such a ruffian, but would send him on to Siberia.

"Cross was angry because the Jews of the east side would not allow Allen Street to remain a Klondike for the police. Look at the helpless city administration! They knew Cross was responsible for this wicked Allen Street, but they were unable to transfer him until they found an excuse in the rioting of Wednesday, when the police disgraced themselves. Now they have sent him to the Bronx for a few weeks.

POLITICS THE TROUBLE.

"All of us have respect for Mr. Low personally, but we doubt the Republican Party behind him. Politics is in it—that has been the trouble."

The speaker recalled the mass meeting held in Chickering Hall in 1882 to express sympathy for the Jews in Russia. At that gathering many of the great men of America had spoken, and an invitation to the Jews of Russia had been sent out. They had been asked to come to America, and they had come.

"We came to America," continued the speaker. "What have we found? Listen! In the case of a funeral in Russia, the most miserable beggar will take off his hat, whether the dead be a rabbi or a Christian clergyman. In the last week we have seen here vandalism more miserable than was ever perpetrated in lands where there was an anti-Semitic feeling. It is impossible to imagine a Russian hoodlum acting in the same way, even in the midst of the bitterest riot against the Jews.

"And the poor Jew of the east side, with his long dragging beard and his nose full of snuff has more intellectuality to the square inch than all these men who assailed him the other day.

"The police force was reared by Tammany Hall and is controlled by the reformers. The one party is as responsible as the other. No Jew should vote for either—but I don't propose to let myself talk politics. The Jews of the east side have founded a community of which all America ought to be proud. I know that all true Americans who have visited that section of New York are proud of it. Of course I am not talking of the fashionable dudes of slumming parties."

The Chairman read a letter from the local organization of Hebrew Veterans of the Spanish-American war. Sympathy with the protest and indignation against the police were expressed.

After sending around baskets for a collection to defray the expenses of the meeting the Chairman introduced Meyer London, who started out by saying:

"Our District Attorney has been looking for John Doe; he has found R. Hoe."

An attack on the police, the local Government and the Hoe factory hands was followed by a story which the speaker declared to be entirely accurate. He said that the cowardice of the police was shown when Li Hung Chang visited this country.

"At that time," he was explained, "the financiers of New York expected to make money out of the rich Chinee. They wanted to impress him. He had been used to having men carry him about the streets in China, and so these rich men of New York provided that he should be borne by four policemen, brave policeman. And the officers did not have the courage to refuse. They bore the Chinaman."

Speaking of District Attorney Jerome Mr. London said:

"We know he is honest, but look at the position he is in. He has crooks to his left and thieves to his right, and he has to be looking out for the front all the time. He has hired county detectives to watch the police, and now he's hiring more detectives to watch the county detectives. If he does not go insane, I'll begin to think he is not honest himself."

Reverting to the police under Inspector Cross, he said:

"If this thing of last Wednesday is repeated, if we cannot be protected by the duly constituted lawful authority, we Russian Jews want to tell the policemen that we shall protect ourselves in the future." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Barondess talked next. His opening greeting to the audience was this:

"Ladies, gentlemen, and policemen!"

The crowd, which had been jeering the officers scattered through the hall, renewed their efforts, while the policemen, looking indignant, stared straight in front of them. The speaker said he did not believe an anti-Semitic feeling was impossible in this country, as one of the previous speakers had suggested, but he thought such a feeling existed right here in New York.

"It is not the Americans who are to blame for it," he said, "but the police, the spy system. That was what started it in Russia."

POLICE HERE AND IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Barondess, explaining that he knew the New York policeman well, said he had been tortured on the third degree plan once, "that they might learn something of which their victim knew nothing." He had learned, he added, to know the difference between a Russian and a New York policeman.

The Russian would discover the criminal when a crime had been committed. The New York officer would know of the crime and its perpetrator three days in advance of the actual commission. The Russian would never insult a funeral mourner, whatever his race. The New Yorker would try to beat him to death.

Messrs. Low, Jerome, Partridge, and other city officials were condemned by the speaker, who followed his attacks on them with a story:

"Some policemen were assigned to keep the crowds in order at a meeting I once organized. They were there, and after it was over they said they wanted money. I would not give it to them, but some of my companions gave them $3, upon which they said they must get at least $10.

"I went to Devery, then Chief of Police, to protest. He said to me: 'No use fighting; no use fighting! Don't fight Tammany. You can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar.'"

"It is time for the east side, which swung the last election, to win an election," continued Mr. Barondess. "Why can we swing and yet not win?"

A political argument for Social Democracy followed.

"You can't win, and yet you can put in a District Attorney who drinks whisky, smokes cigarettes, sleeps most of the time, and talks a lot of nonsense."

The speaker said there would never be any need of dynamite or violence in New York, but he advised that the Vigilance Committees be made to cover every election district, to watch "the silk-stockinged reformer as well as the police."

A resolution, framed by Mr. Cahn, was adopted unanimously. It read as follows:

Resolved, That the conduct of the police in making common cause with the vandals who assailed unoffending mourners of Rabbi Joseph is illustrative of the existence of an evil which calls for a more effective remedy than the transference of a police officer to another section of the city.

Resolved, That the Hoe & Co. episode is only a manifestation of a system underlying which appears to be the theory that the police, like kings, can do no wrong.

A long list of other speakers, some of whom talked in Hebrew, kept the audience until 11 o'clock.

INVESTIGATING THE RIOTING.

Inspector Brooks Placed in Charge—Hoe Employe Puts Initial Blame on Factory Workers.

Abraham D. Levy, a lawyer who lives in East Broadway, headed the committee which waited on Commissioner Partridge yesterday morning to bring charges against officers who had clubbed the mourners in the funeral procession of Rabbi Joseph Wednesday afternoon. On the committee were six members, and accompanying them to headquarters were Harris Rosenbium, who claimed to have been beaten over the head by Roundsman Jackson of the Delancey Street Station, and Herman Serls, an employe of R. Hoe & Co., who bore out the Jews' statements that the cause of the riot had been solely the fault of the factory employes, who threw iron, wood, rags and water on the funeral mourners.

Serls, himself a Jew, told how he had been on the fourth floor of the Hoe factory when the funeral procession approached. He was employed, he said, as worker on a screw machine. Before the hearse bearing the coffin of the Chief Rabbi came in sight he saw and heard his fellow workmen jeering. Later he saw them throw water and missiles down into the surging crowds of mourners. At last, he saw the hose turned on the streets, while the police were raging among the crowd.

HOE EMPLOYE'S STORY.

The story Serls told of the origin of the riot was the first to come from one who was in a position to know the exact facts.

"I don't know the name of the man who began it," he said, "but I can identify him. Before any water or iron was thrown out of the windows, this man soaked an old rag in oil and hurled it on the heads of the mourners. Then screws and other missiles and buckets of water were thrown. There is no doubt that the men in the factory started the trouble."

An affidavit was submitted by the workman in support of his statements. He said he feared he would lose his situation and might be attacked by the other men in the factory, but the members of the committee assured him of protection and said they would get him another job if he was discharged.

The committee was especially bitter in its denunciation of Inspector Cross, whom City Marshal Levine characterized as "not fit to be a butcher, much less to command 200 policemen." Other officers against whom complaint was made were Roundsman Jackson, Patrolman Merrill of the Delancey Street Station, and Sergt. McSweeney, the latter having been the Madison Street officer who had charge of keeping order in Henry Street, near the dead Chief Rabbi's home, before the procession started.

"This man McSweeney," said Mr. Levine, "was the one who told his men to use their sticks in clearing the street. He had no regard for the grief of the thousands who came there to do honor to their leader's memory."

Sergt. McSweeney, Capt. Thompson, and other officers of the Madison Street Station, when seen after the committee had left headquarters, make the claim that McSweeney did not order the use of clubs, but that he cried "No clubs!" repeatedly, while the thirty men under him were trying to control the multitude of mourners. It was recalled by the Captain that he had been obliged to send nearly 100 additional officers to McSweeney's aid, the original 30 having been "lost" in the crush.

Rosenbium, the injured man who went with the committee to headquarters, wore a bandage around his head. He said he was clubbed by Jackson, then fled across the street, and was clubbed again, the officer having followed him. After that he was thrown into a patrol wagon and taken to the station. While he was in the wagon, he said, the officer knocked his head against the side of the vehicle and choked him so that deep red marks were left on his neck. As the man told his story his face looked as though he had been the loser in a prizefight. When the committee had finished talking Commissioner Partridge said:

"Gentlemen, nobody wants to go into this subject more carefully than I do, and I shall order an honest and most thorough investigation of the charges. I am very busy to-day, and I hope you will pardon me if I refer you to Inspector Brooks. Knowing the ground well he will make a better investigation than I could make."

The Inspector was then called in and took the committee off to his office in another part of the building. They consulted for a while, and later in the day, after a long enough adjournment for the summoning of some informal witnesses, there was another conference. The Inspector said the conferences were private, and that nothing official about the investigation could be made public as yet.

INSPECTOR BROOKS TALKS.

"We talked to several witnesses, but the questioning was not formal enough to make it public," he added. "The only officers against whom regular charges were brought are Jackson and Merrill. Inspector Cross's name was mentioned, but no evidence was presented to show that he was even in command when any clubbing was done.

"All police officials against whom these complainants produce evidence will have charges preferred against them by me," concluded Inspector Brooks. "And it will make no difference how high is the rank of the accused."

The transfer of Inspector Cross to the Borough of the Bronx, in the meantime, caused no little joy among those who were accusing him, although the Commissioner, in announcing the transfer, had been positive in saying:

"The east side rioting had nothing to do with the Inspector's transfer. I decided to shift him five days ago."

The Inspector, when asked what he had to say relative to the charges made against him by the Jews, replied:

"I hope there'll be a thorough examination into my conduct. I have nothing to fear, and I am able to prove that everything I did was done honestly and without unnecessary violence. No clubbing was done in front of the Hoe factory after I got there, and the men told me they had not seen any previous to that time. I suppose they are complaining against me simply because I was in command. If there were isolated instances of clubbing, however, I was in no way responsible for them."

P. Epstein, another member of the protesting committee, who had substantiated Rosenblum's allegations about Jackson, said after he left Headquarters:

"Cross, Jackson, and McSweeney are not the only ones we are going to make charges against. There were many officers who did clubbing. For years I have known that the police had no use for the Jews of the east side, but their dislike never was evidenced as brutally as in this riot."

"They could have stopped the trouble at once and with little or no violence," said Mr. Levine, "unless they had been on the watch for an excuse to harm the Jews. It is the police against whom we are chiefly angered. The actions of the Hoe men were only what might have been expected from so many toughs, but it was the duty of the police to punish those toughs instead of aiding them."

A number of Jewish real estate men and lawyers living in Harlem arranged for a meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the office of Robinson & Co., 1,351 Fifth Avenue, to organize standing committees for protesting against the action of the police. Harry M. Pereiman, one of the real estate dealers who planned the meeting, said yesterday:

"We have already raised a fund of $7,000, and shall have no trouble in raising $30,000 more. At our meeting on Sunday we shall fix a time for a general gathering at some large hall in Harlem. The funds we collect will go toward employing counsel, who will present our views to the Mayor and do everything possible to bring to justice those responsible for the outrages perpetrated by the police and the Hoe factory men during the funeral procession. We shall spare no expense, and the lawyers we employ will be the best that money can hire."

Mayor Low received early in the morning the answer of Commissioner Partridge to his request for an investigation. Col. Partridge had inclosed Inspector Cross's report, which was published yesterday. Mr. Low said he had had no time to read the report as yet, but that he would do so later. Col. Partridge's report was as follows:

In reply to your request for a report on the disturbance yesterday of the funeral procession of Rabbi Joseph, I have the honor to say that it appears that on July 29, one Israel Levy, of 79 Canal Street, made application here, in the usual form, for a permit for the purpose of a funeral parade, indicating the route, and saying that there would be about 20,000 persons. The applicant made a verbal request for ten men and a Roundsman as an escort, which was granted; this in addition to the reserve in the station-house at the time. The parade was to begin at 10 A. M.

At about 10:15 A. M. the Inspector in whose district the funeral took place received information that there was an inadequate police force at the funeral at 286 Henry Street. He immediately ordered ten additional patrolmen there, and again at 10:40 ordered the reserves from the First, Fifth, Eighth, and Twelfth Precincts, and at 10:50 ordered four men each from the Second, Third, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Precincts, and a Sergeant from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Precincts, and a Roundsman from the Second and Eleventh Precincts, making in all 102 patrolmen, 6 Roundsmen, and 2 Sergeants, in addition to the original detail.

At 1:05 o'clock the Inspector was notified that there was trouble at the corner of Grand and Sheriff Streets. This was the beginning of the rioting. Of this the Inspector has made a very full report, a copy of which I send you. It was made at some hazard, of course, and, while the facts are correctly stated, the form might have been improved, had more time been allowed. The matter of investigation is being continued and new evidence is being gained hourly, which will be submitted. Yours very truly,

JOHN N. PARTRIDGE.

P. S.—Capt. William Thompson of the Seventh Precinct was in command of the police force until the arrival of Inspector Cross.

MISSILES AT THE HOE FACTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very peculiar feature is this, that at the time the procession was passing there were no stones or bricks, or anything else in the street that could be used for breaking the windows of Hoe & Co. As a matter of fact, there were sixty-four missiles found in R. Hoe & Co.'s building after the crowds had been dispersed—eighteen pieces of broken brick, twenty-nine pieces of broken stone, eight iron bands, and four iron bolts; one twelve-pound whitelead keg, one hammer, and three bolts—showing conclusively, to my mind, those who broke the windows and destroyed the property of Hoe & Co. came there prepared to do what they did do, showing at the same time that the attack on Hoe & Co. was premeditated.

The above is a clipping from Inspector Cross's report. How he can draw the conclusion he does is one on me. The very fact that there were no missiles in the vicinity previous to the demonstration proves that any such missiles found afterward must first have been thrown from the Hoe building. Iron bands, iron bolts, and hammers are sometimes used in the construction of presses. Furthermore, people who follow a lost friend do not carry twelve-pound white lead kegs. C. DOTTY.

New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

THE POLICE DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the recent riot in front of R. Hoe & Co.'s building on Grand Street much has been said and written about "police brutality," &c. Every right-thinking person will condemn the persons who were the cause of the disturbance, and none will condemn them more than the firm of R. Hoe & Co., that does not tolerate any wrong-doing among its employes. In regard to the police, let us recall the facts. They received a hurried summons to suppress a riot; they confronted an excited mob of nearly 100,000 people; they did not know, and were not expected to know, the origin of the trouble; their duty was to maintain law and order by dispersing the mob. In driving the people back they were hooted and howled at, struck with bricks and stones, and attacked by infuriated women like so many tigers let loose. Under such circumstances can we blame the police for using some physical exertion to protect their own lives and the lives of others, and also public property?

I do not pose as a defender of the police. Commissioner Partridge, Inspector Cross, and the Captains on the lower east side know I would be the first to complain of any wrong on their part, but when it comes to handling a hot-headed, excited, and reckless mob there is no body of men anywhere that can surpass them for tact, success, and little injury to life or limb. There were many in this mob who had no knowledge of the cause of the trouble and no sympathy with the mourners in parade, men who delight in excitement and destruction of property. Of such people no harm would be done if they did come in contact with something harder than their own heads.

I regret that this unfortunate riot occurred in connection with the funeral of Rabbi Joseph. I recall a meeting with him in his own home, and I was impressed with his great knowledge and wisdom. The general Christian public and the members of the police force would not stand for any interference with such a sad and solemn tribute to the memory of a good man.

Let us look at the entire matter in a spirit of fairness to those who were wronged, and to the police who did their duty in the face of terrible and trying opposition. Had it not been for the efforts of the police the result would have been much more serious than it was.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

SCARCITY OF SALMON.

Washington Cannery Men Believe the Fish Have Taken a New Course.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 1.—The run of sockeye salmon, which commenced a month ago, has been so light that the canneries men have reached the conclusion that this year's pack will not exceed half of last year's. The fact that many of the traps are absolutely empty is taken by veteran cannery men to mean that the salmon have taken an entirely new course.

The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company brought 80,000 sockeyes to its Fair Haven cannery last night. This is the largest catch of the year.

APARTMENTS
APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES APARTMENTS
AT "THE TYRRETS,"
S. E. Corner Riverside Drive, At 86th St.
Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and Three Bathrooms. Rentals $2 000 to $3,800.
AT "THE TOWERS,"
N. W. Cor. Central Park West, At 90th St.
Suites of 9 and 10 Rooms, and Two Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.
APARTMENTS

MITCHELL SPEAKS TO THE MINERS

Continued from Page 1.

his pistol until after he had been assailed several times by a shower of rock and bricks. His first shot was fired into the air, and his second into the ground. There were more than a hundred men in the crowd and many of them carried clubs.

Coroner Gillars is having some difficulty finding witnesses who will admit they know the persons who inflicted the injuries on Beddal. District Attorney McLoughlin is assisting the Coroner in an advisory capacity. It is understood that a private investigation by the coal company is in progress in addition to the county's inquiry.

Brig. Gen. Gobin said to-night that while everything is quiet, there is a feeling of unrest among the great army of idle men. The General will not talk about the length of the stay of the troops, but it is believed at brigade headquarters that the soldiers will stay in the field for some time, or probably to the end of the strike. Targets will be put in to-morrow against the culm banks, and it is the hope of Gen. Gobin to qualify as marksmen at least two of the regiments of men now in camp. He says he intends to make the most of the opportunity to increase the efficiency of the men.

The mine workers' officials are still at work obtaining signatures to the petition to be sent to the Governor requesting him to withdraw the troops. It is not exactly known how successful they have been, as they have been keeping the matter a secret. Gen. Gobin, apparently, takes no stock in the petition. He says it will help the Sheriff in finding deputies, because all those who sign such a paper should be the first to offer themselves as Deputy Sheriffs in case trouble arises after the troops are withdrawn.

The strike leaders continue to express themselves as confident that the presence of the troops will have no effect on the strikers, and that they will continue to remain out until victory comes to them.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 1.—Governor Stone's general order, placing troops on duty at Shenandoah, was made public to-day by Adjutant-General Stewart. Orders were also issued to-day by Major-General Miller, formally placing Gen. Gobin in command of the troops in the field.

The Governor's advices from the strike region are that everything is quiet and that there are no signs of further trouble. The Governor's order follows:

Unlawful assemblages of persons have congregated in some sections of the Commonwealth, and by acts of violence and disregard of law have taken human life and placed life and property in jeopardy. The civil authorities are unable to preserve the public peace, protect life and property, and secure to citizens of the Commonwealth their rights and privileges under the Constitution and the laws. Lawlessness, disorder, and conduct tending to disturb the public peace and the safety of life and property will be suppressed, and to that end such portions of the National Guard as may be necessary to enforce the laws will be placed on duty to assist the civil authorities in restoring and maintaining peace and order.

The Sheriff of Schuylkill County having advised the Governor of his inability to preserve order and protect life and property, and the Governor being satisfied, upon investigation, that tumult, riot, and mob violence do exist, the Major General commanding the division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will place on duty such portions of the division as in his judgment may be necessary to properly assist the Sheriff of Schuylkill County in restoring and maintaining peace and order.

The Major General commanding the division will report fully to these headquarters.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander in Chief.
THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

SOFT COAL PRICES.

Supply Proving Ample There Has Been a Big Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

IRWIN, Penn., Aug. 1.—Small coal operators here to-day reported a big slump in the demand for soft coal to eastern points. Right after the strike it was declared that figures as high as $2.20 per gross ton were freely given for lump coal, and $1.50 for slack. At these prices large quantities of coal were rushed East, and the concerns found that the supply was ample and prices took a gradual tumble.

Lump coal is $1 off from the price paid within the past few weeks, and slack is down to 75 cents, and at some points only 60 cents is paid. Operators attribute this to the fact that a big supply for future use has been piled up and to the outlook that the end of the anthracite strike is in sight.

CHICAGO ELECTRICIANS STRIKE.

1,000 May Be Involved Unless Contractors Agree to Employ Union Men Exclusively.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A strike that may involve 1,000 men was started to-day among the electrical workers on all the large buildings now under construction in this city. It was decided at a meeting of the Electrical Workers Union, No. 132, to strike unless union men are employed exclusively.

The Chicago Edison Company, which has a great many of the contracts, is said to be the greatest offender. A committee of ten business agents was sent out this morning with full power to call the union men out on every job where non-union electricians were found working. The first men called out were eighteen expert electricians working on the installation of the electrical plant at the Butler Building, Lake and Canal Streets.

JUDGE ENJOINS STRIKERS.

Ex-Employes of Empire Bridge Company Must Not Molest Men Taking Their Places.

The striking employes of the Empire Bridge Company of Greenpoint, L. I., were yesterday afternoon temporarily enjoined by Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, from interfering with the men now taking the strikers' places, and from using violence or threats against the company. The strike was ordered recently by the local union of the United Metal Workers because of the discharge of two men who are officers in the union.

The company claimed that the strikers had been picketing the streets about its shops, and beating and threatening men who had taken their places. A number of affidavits by employes who had refused to strike were presented, deposing that they had been threatened. One said that several of the strikers had threatened if he did not quit work they would "crucify him on the sidewalk." Another deposed that the strikers had threatened to "blow off his head."

Ex-Judge James F. Quigley, for the strikers, denied that the company or its employes were being interfered with. On the contrary, he said, strikers had been assaulted by non-union men, and in one instance a striker had been shot in the leg by a non-union employe of the company. Mr. Quigley held that the authority of the court should not be successfully invoked too readily on behalf of employers.

"They have a very great respect for the courts now," added Mr. Quigley. "If it wasn't for the courts and the respect the men have for the courts we would have a revolution."

"There is a demagogic cry sometimes," said Justice Dickey in giving his decision, "that the courts are for the rich only. It is my experience that the poor man gets the better end of it every time."

People had the right to leave their work if they saw fit, the court added, but others also had the right to take their places. He then granted the injunction asked for pending the trial of the issues.

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

Fifteen Hundred Go Out in Chicago Because Demands Were Refused.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Boilermakers and shipbuilders and their helpers, to the number of 1,500, employed in contract and job shops in this city, struck to-day because the Master Boilermakers' Association refused to concede demands made upon them. The principal demand is an increase in the wage scale of the boilermakers from 30 cents an hour to 35 cents for inside work, and 50 cents for outside work. Helpers and heaters also ask for increases. Other demands are: Recognition of the union; nine-hour day inside and eight-hour day outside; double time for holiday work and time and one-half for overtime.

The Master Boilermakers' Association has offered to concede an advance of 7 per cent., but its officers say it is impossible to grant all the demands of the union.

It is feared the strike will tie up all work in the branches affected. Before noon to-day it was reported by union officials that hundreds of boilermakers are leaving Chicago to seek work in adjacent cities. Practically all work at boiler shops has ceased and hardly any repairing work is in operation. Employers predict that the strike will kill the boilermaking business in this city. Already, they declare, other cities can secure workmen at much cheaper wages than are now paid here, and as a consequence work is being diverted in their favor.

STRIKERS TO GET HEARING.

Habeas Corpus Issued for Leaders Sentenced by Judge Jackson.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Aug. 1.—Judge Goff, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus ordering that Thomas Haggerty and other strike leaders sentenced to jail for violating Judge Jackson's injunction be brought into court next Tuesday for a hearing.

TO TAX LEASEHOLD INTERESTS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—When representatives of the traction companies appeared before the Board of Review this noon to protest against alleged excessive valuations upon which taxes had been based they found the chances far more in favor of a substantial increase than a cut.

Whether the corporations enjoying rights and privileges in the streets of Chicago hold a leasehold interest in the public domain as a part of their franchise is the question in a nutshell. A demand was made this morning that corporations such as the street railway, telephone, electric light and gas companies which have been granted rights and privileges by contract or by ordinance be taxed on their leasehold interests as separate and apart from their franchises.

The courts have held that this property is realty and is separate and apart from the franchises, which are assessed by the State Board of Equalization. The demand states that these rights are all tangible and worth millions of dollars. It reads in conclusion:

"The statutes of the State of Illinois make it the duty of the Board of Review to assess all property subject to assessment which has been assessed by the Board of Assessors. There are twenty-three of these companies not known, and a fair valuation of these rights of these companies would be $200,000,000."

MINNEAPOLIS CHIEF OUT.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—Municipal affairs in Minneapolis are in inextricable tangle. Mayor A. A. Ames cannot resign, and Fred Powers, Vice President of the City Council, and Acting Mayor, has complicated affairs by refusing to re-establish at the head of the Police Department Capt. Hill, who had things in hand in the absence of Fred Ames, Chief of Police. Mr. Powers has appointed Capt. Henry Getchell.

It was thought yesterday when the Mayor indicated his willingness to resign that peace was near and the sense of relief was intense, but to-night the City Attorney ruled that when the Mayor resigns his successor must be chosen by special election. The City Council would never consent to a special election at a cost of $25,000 or more. The Mayor is too erratic to be depended upon to stay quietly away and let the President of the Council be Mayor de facto. Powers's failure to carry out the programme mapped out by the Mayor with regard to the successor of his brother as police Chief is sure to incense the Mayor and bring him back from West Baden, Ind., to take things in hand again. Only physical infirmity is likely to prevent his doing so. Meantime the police do not know what to expect and the department is demoralized.

When the cases of the Ames brothers come to trial it is expected that Fred Ames, in retaliation for the Mayor's asking him to resign, will make disclosures even more sensational than any yet made in connection with the municipal scandal. Capt. Fitchette, under sentence for trafficking in positions on the police force, has resigned.

LAST DAY OF
Brighton Races
GREATEST DAY'S RACING IN THE HISTORY OF THE TURF
TO-DAY $10,000 Brighton Derby — All the Great 3-year-olds Eligible. Last Day
TO-DAY $10,000 Brighton Junior — The 2-year old Race of the Year. Last Day
TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RACES OF THE YEAR
AND FOUR OTHER CONTESTS
NO MORE RACING HEREABOUTS FOR SOME TIME.
RACING BEGINS AT 2:30 P. M. TAKE ANY CONEY ISLAND ROUTE.

Economical Illumination.
The arc light service of this Company supplies the cheapest known artificial illumination, and the light is of highest quality—a perfect substitute for sunlight.
After September first the maximum price for incandescent and arc lighting will be reduced from twenty cents to fifteen cents a kilowatt hour. Large discounts are made when the daily average use

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS

Labor Question May Delay Railway Construction.

People at Johannesburg Fear an Immediate War Tax Which, They Say, Will Cripple the Mining Industry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Financial Board of Railway Control, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, has decided to push forward certain railway surveys in the two new colonies. Three lines, connecting important points, have been selected in each colony. Between the scheme and the construction of the roads, however, looms the labor question.

Employment is being offered to the exburghers, but the result is uncertain. To one man at Harrismith, who said he was starving, the work of digging trenches at 1s. 3d. a yard was offered. He expressed his gratitude, and then went to hire natives to do the work.

The correspondent says that public anxiety in regard to the immediate imposition of a war tax has not been allayed by the published telegraphic summary of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons last Tuesday. Johannesburg thinks that the war debt should be a charge on the future prosperity of South Africa, not on its immediate development, and that if the Government permits an immediate heavy war tax it may be anticipated that the mining industry will be crippled and the development of the country retarded.

By The Associated Press.

PRETORIA, Aug. 1.—Excellent progress is being made in resettling the Boer farms. Already 9,000 families have been reinstalled on their lands, although the work of replacing the farmers has been accompanied by many difficulties, especially in securing and feeding horses and cattle.

Much complaint has been caused by the military authorities selling at auction live stock which was bought up by speculators who are reselling at large profits at the expense of needy farmers.

The dispersal of army horses has been accompanied by an epidemic of glanders, which is now raging in Cape Colony.

MARTIAL LAW IMPROVES KAFIRS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The annual Cape Colony Blue Book, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, states that there has been a remarkable decrease of all crimes among the natives during the period of martial law. The Chief Inspector says that martial law has improved the moral tone of the natives. The latter generally have given less trouble during the war than at any previous period.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

HANOVER, Aug. 1.—The tenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was begun this morning, round three of the Berger system being drawn for the pairing. The men accordingly met in the following order:

Mason vs. Popiel, Levin vs. Mieses, Cohn vs. Olland, Gottschall vs. Marshall, Tschigorin vs. Wolf, Pillsbury vs. Gunsberg, Janowski vs. Atkins, Bardeleben vs. Napier, and Swiderski vs. Suechting.

From the start play was cautiously conducted on all the boards, and when an adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock only two games had been finished. Levin and Mieses drew, and Pillsbury and Gunsberg also divided honors.

The following additional results were recorded in the afternoon:

Mason and Popiel drew, Cohn beat Olland, Gottschall defeated Marshall, Tschigorin went down before Wolf, Janowski and Atkins adjourned their game a second time, still in an even position; Bardeleben lost to Napier, and Swiderski downed Suechting.

The record up to date is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Atkins	5	4	Mieses	6	4
Bardeleben	4	5	Napier	4½	5½
Cohn	5	5	Olland	5½	3½
Gottschall	4½	5½	Pillsbury	6	3
Gunsberg	4	6	Popiel	3½	6½
Janowski	7½	1½	Suechting	3	6
Levin	5	5	Swiderski	5	5
Marshall	6½	3½	Tschigorin	3½	6½
Mason	2½	7½	Wolf	6	4

MISS YOHE AND STRONG LIKELY TO BE RECONCILED.

Meeting Between Them Expected Soon —Strong Has Written to the Woman Asking Forgiveness.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—May Yohe drove to the Savoy Hotel early this morning and registered as Lady Francis Hope. She spent the day at the hotel dejectedly reading and rereading a batch of letters which she had just received from Putnam Bradlee Strong, and in which, while urging forgiveness and beseeching news of Miss Yohe's future movements, he carefully disguised his own whereabouts. On the inside flap of one envelope Strong wrote: "Send word by him (bearer) if you forgive me."

On reading this Miss Yohe exclaimed:

"There have been all sorts of friends here to-day, offering me all sorts of inducements to leave here, but I care only for Bradlee. Where is he? Why don't they bring him to me? Why does he write me if he doesn't love me? I would forgive him in a minute if he would only say that he is sorry."

Miss Yohe grew quite hysterical. Strong's letters declared that he was within a day's ride of Paris. Miss Yohe had all her trunks packed in readiness to go to Paris, but an intimation she received that Strong was not there finally decided her to remain in London.

Prior to leaving London Strong told his friends that he intended to go to the United States and never to see Miss Yohe again. It is now evident that he has changed his plans, and that a reconciliatory meeting between him and Miss Yohe is only a matter of a few days. Such a meeting would probably have taken place already if Strong were not doubtful as to Miss Yohe's attitude in the matter of criminal proceedings against him.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS LAW.

President Loubet Signs Decrees Closing 400 Establishments.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day at Rambouillet, where President Loubet is staying.

Premier Combes explained that 6,000 religious establishments had not applied for authorization as required by the Law of Associations. Half of the number acted in good faith, as they belonged to the category of charitable institutions which were exempted from the operations of the law. All save 400 of the remaining half had obeyed M. Combes's circular and closed voluntarily. The others had decided to wait for the decrees of closure.

These decrees were submitted to President Loubet to-day, and he signed them.

Bishop of Nicaragua Dead.

MANAGUA, Aug. 1.—The Right Rev. F. Ulloa y Larios, Bishop of Nicaragua, is dead. He was eighty-four years old and had been bishop for twenty-six years.

Lord Pauncefote Left £63,700.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The will of Lord Pauncefote has been proved. The value of the estate is placed at £63,700.

HOLBEIN UNABLE TO SWIM FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.

But He Covered Much More than the Distance from Coast to Coast, and Was Not Exhausted.

DOVER, Aug. 1.—Holbein, who started at 6 o'clock last night from Cape Gris-Nez, France, to swim to Dover, was obliged, after a plucky effort, and when in sight of his goal, to abandon the attempt, owing to unfavorable conditions. He was subsequently landed here.

Holbein was in the water thirteen hours, and was beaten by the strong tide. He was still swimming well when urged to desist, as, at the rate of headway he was then making, it would have taken him thirty-six hours to complete the journey.

Although Holbein failed in his attempt to cross the Channel, he covered much more than the distance from coast to coast. At 5:30 o'clock this morning he had covered thirty miles, although then he was only eight miles off the French coast. It had been expected that Holbein would reach Varne buoy, six and a half miles off Dover, on the Western tide, but as he failed, a consultation was held on board the tug accompanying him, and he was advised to quit.

Holbein was bitterly disappointed. He climbed on board the tug without assistance, and to every one's surprise he was fresh and strong. His temperature was normal. He took nourishment frequently throughout the night from a rowboat and maintained a steady stroke. He was guided by powerful gas lamps placed on a small boat. The tide threatened to carry him to the open sea when the attempt was abandoned.

CHAMBERLAIN ON IMPERIALISM.

Address at a Banquet in London—He Hopes for Good Results from the Premiers' Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, made a stirring empire speech last evening, when he and Lord Kitchener were guests at a banquet given by the Grocers' Company.

After paying tributes to Lord Milner (High Commissioner in South Africa) and Lord Kitchener, Mr. Chamberlain dilated upon the new conception of imperial destiny. Thanks to the South African war, he said, ideas of kinship and mutual obligation had been substituted for mere pride of possession or huckstering calculation about profit and loss. He foresaw in the reorganization of the newly acquired South African territories something that would make the mighty empire more than a mere geographical expression. "We hope," said the speaker, "to make it a living entity, in which each part shall contribute to the success and security of the whole."

Referring to the conference of Colonial Premiers, the Secretary said the end actuating all parties to this conference could only be reached through imperial defense and imperial trade. He did not suppose that this ideal would be attained all at once, but he believed that the conference would lead to a considerable advance, and, if this were so, he would be content for the present.

Mr. Chamberlain then paid a glowing tribute to the colonies, although, he said, he thought that opinion on imperial subjects was now broader at home than in the colonies themselves.

ALLEGED THREAT TO KILL.

Settlement of a Squabble in a West Fourteenth Street Office—Charge Withdrew in Court.

A squabble in the office of the Snap Hook and Eye Company, at 2 West Fourteenth Street, on Thursday last was settled in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Frederick W. Jobelmann, who said he was the President of the company, had asked for a warrant for a man who had threatened to "blow his brains out," as he said, and had been referred to the Mercer Street Police Station.

He told the Sergeant at the desk that on Thursday William Ellis and Arthur Ward had entered his office, and that while one held him the other placed a revolver to his head and informed him that if he did not retract a statement which it was alleged he made it would be "all up" with him. By a delicate management of the situation, Jobelman explained, he had managed to get out of a window, and, by crawling along a coping, had been able to get into a window of an adjoining house and thence to the street.

Detectives Hall and Milmore arrested Ellis and Ward in the New Amsterdam Hotel. Each man described himself as a broker. In court it was revealed that Ellis and Joebelmann were associated in business, and that Ellis and Ward were friends. Joebelmann told Magistrate Cornell that he wished to withdraw his complain. He received permission, and the three men, with their lawyers, left the court.

SWISS ENVOYS TRANSFERRED.

J. B. Ploda, Minister at Washington, to be Minister at Rome.

BERNE, Aug. 1.—Dr. Carlin, Swiss Minister to Italy, has been appointed Minister to Great Britain, replacing Dr. Bourcart. The latter was to be appointed to Washington to relieve J. B. Ploda, Swiss Minister to the United States, who goes to Italy, but Dr. Bourcart has declined the Washington post.

The changes are due to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The announcement of Minister Ploda's transfer from the United States to Italy is well received here.

It is considered an excellent selection and will go far toward rstoring good feeling between the two countries.

GERMAN DUELIST'S PARDON.

Action of Emperor William is Severely Criticised.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The pardon of Lieut. Hildebrand by the Emperor is universally disapproved outside of military circles. Even the aristocratic Grenz Bote says that the attempt at discrimination between the duel and the duelist is a mistake, adding:

"The stability of the monarchy is shaken by the pardon, which is incomprehensible to the people's sense of justice, and which contradicts former Ministerial declarations. The thoughtful, serious spirit of our people fails to understand these frequent changes of ideas and decisions. Moreover, the Christian conscience of the people is disquieted. Concerning duels, the public's attitude is entirely in line with Christianity and its ethical verities, and the people's feelings should be spared even where they are not sympathized with."

The popular idea of the significance of the pardon is that the Government's anti-dueling order was merely issued to stop the moral pressure being brought against army duels.

The St. Mary's at Havre.

HAVRE, Aug. 1.—The New York Schoolship St. Mary's, which left New London June 19 on a cruise, has arrived here.

To Sail on the Lucania.

Major John McClintock, aide to Gen. J. P. Lewis, commanding the Department of the East, in succession to Gen. MacArthur, sails this afternoon on the Cunarder Lucania to join Generals Corbin, Wood and Young in Berlin, where they will witness the German military manoeuvres. William Hartfield, of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., is another passenger on the Lucania.

Hudson Park Reopened.

After having been closed for two months for repairs, Hudson Park, at Hudson, Clarkson, and Leroy Streets, was reopened last night. The park has been entirely renovated and made to conform with the original plans of the pleasure ground. Over $20,000 have been spent in the improvements.

BALDWIN-ZIEGLER EXPEDITION FAILS

The America, with E. B. Baldwin, Back at Norway.

Mr. Baldwin Has Established Big Food Depots, and Intends to Make a Dash for the Pole Next Year.

HONNINGSVAAG, Norway, Aug. 1.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the arctic explorer, arrived here to-day. He reported all his men in good health, and said: "We have been baffled, but not beaten."

Mr. Baldwin added:

"The year's work has been successful in that enormous depots of condensed food have been established, by means of sledges, one in Rudolf Land, within sight of the Italian expedition headquarters, another in latitude 81 degrees 33 minutes, and a third at Kane Lodge, Greely Island. These depots, together with houses and stores left at Camp Ziegler, will afford the means for a large polar dash in 1903.

"All channels through Franz Josef Land remained blocked with ice during the Autumn of 1901, and prevented the establishment of depots by steamer last year. The breaking up of ice early in June compelled the use of reserve supplies, hence the departure from Camp Ziegler on July 1 in order not to imperil the expedition. I dispatched fifteen balloons with 300 messages, and in June I obtained the first moving picture of arctic life. I also discovered Nansen's hut, recovering original documents and securing paintings of the hut. Marine collections for the National Museum, including new charts, &c., were obtained. In the field work 30 men, 13 ponies, 60 sledges, and 170 dogs were employed from Jan. 21 to May 21, and this severe work resulted in the destruction of sledges and the depletion of the food for ponies and dogs, thus rendering our return imperative.

"I shall remain at Tromsö a week for repairs to the America's rudder and propeller frame, which were broken by the ice on the return voyage. The main anchor was lost in a gale in October."

Mr. Baldwin sailed from Vardö, Norway, on July 30, 1901. An auxiliary expedition started from Vardö July 7, last under command of William S. Champ, to join him.

JAPANESE ON MARCUS ISLAND.

They Have Built Roads There—Guano Deposits of Little Importance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Public opinion, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, is evidently convinced that the United States is to be trusted to act with strict justice in regard to the Marcus Island question.

Particulars are published which show that the island is intersected by three roads, all of Japanese construction, communicating with a hamlet where there is a Japanese colony. The latter owns two schooners, which ply regularly to the Bonin Islands, carrying feathers and stuffed birds for transhipment on the steamships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line.

It is stated that the so-called guano deposits are illusory, the island being mostly covered with vegetation, and being subject to heavy rains, which wash away the guano. Last year the Japanese colony exported 500 yen (about $250) worth of guano.

KING EDWARD LOOKS YOUNGER.

Belgian King Was Surprised at His Appearance—He is Now Allowed to Walk as Much as He Likes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that King Leopold was surprised and pleased at King Edward's appearance when they met at Cowes.

The Belgian King remarked that King Edward had grown ten years younger.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—King Edward daily increases his walking exercise, upon which his physicians no longer place any restraint.

There is now no doubt that the King will be strong enough to undergo the coronation ceremony on Aug. 9, but in order to guard against contingencies a special movable chair is being prepared for his Majesty's use should it be found necessary.

The King may remain on board the royal yacht at Cowes until the latest possible moment next Friday, Aug. 8, but there is a strong probability that he may come to London on Thursday.

His Majesty is in excellent spirits, and greatly enjoyed his seven-hour cruise to Brighton and back to-day. He read the newspapers and walked about the deck of the yacht while Queen Alexandra took photographic snapshots of the yachting scenes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1.—The King passed an excellent night. He sat late on the deck of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert last evening, enjoying a minstrel performance given by the yacht's crew.

The Prince and Princess of Wales started for London this morning.

The royal yacht cruised to the eastward this afternoon.

The King of the Belgians arrived in Cowes Roads from Ostend on the morning of July 19, and left Cowes for Belgium the same afternoon.

His Majesty paid a visit to King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Previous to the visit the Prince of Wales, Prince Charles of Denmark, Commodore the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, (commander of the Victoria and Albert,) and others visited King Leopold on board the royal Belgium yacht Alberta.

DR. GARNAULT'S EXPERIMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes Dr. Garnault as saying that his self-inoculation with tuberculosis virus seems likely to lead to infection of the ganglions of the armpit, if not of the whole organism. Dr. Garnault is certain that Prof. Koch's doctrine is false, and intends to continue the demonstration till every scientist is convinced.

THE PLAGUE AT ODESSA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Times's correspondent at Odessa reports two more cases of the plague, making seven to date, and one death. The most rigorous sanitary precautions are being taken in order to prevent the spread of the disease. A fine of 500 rubles ($250) or three months' imprisonment is imposed for a breach of the regulations.

CHINESE TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Will Follow Abolition of the Likin—Russian Paper Fears Another Anti-Foreign Outbreak.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The abolition of the likin taxes, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, is sure to be followed by a great development of the Chinese market for European goods, traders penetrating into the most distant corners of the empire.

A leading Russian journal, however, is not sure that this is a matter for congratulation. It says the abolition of the likin will not remove the causes which led to the terrible events of 1900, and to remove those causes and bridge the gulf between the Chinese and the higher civilization is the first thing that ought to be done.

Great Britain, the paper goes on to say, had no thought but of commercial advantages for herself, which she has obtained, but the host of foreigners who will now invade China may call forth fresh demonstrations of hatred. Europe has not taught China to change her ways, and is still governed in her relations with China by cold considerations of profit and loss. The Chinese character is still a riddle, but Europe does not find time to worry about its solution, and may pay for this mistake in torrents of blood.

GALLIFFET ACCUSES DREYFUS.

Says He Acknowledged His Guilt by Signing the "Petition for Pardon."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Marquis de Galliffet, in a letter, declares that by signing the petition for pardon Dreyfus acknowledged himself guilty.

The correspondent says he hopes that Gen. de Galliffet's forthcoming memoirs will not abound in such serious inaccuracies. Dreyfus signed no petition for pardon, but withdrew his appeal from the judgment. If he had not done that the pardon could not have been granted.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Ex-Capt. Dreyfus a few days ago wrote a letter which was published in The Radical, replying to a statement made by the Marquis de Galliffet, ex-Minister of War, to Joseph Reinach, to the effect that Dreyfus was in the pay of Russia. Dreyfus described this statement as an abominable lie. To-day the Journal des Débats prints a letter from the Marquis de Galliffet saying:

"Capt. Dreyfus is aiming to revive his affair, but I decline to follow him. He admitted his guilt when he signed the petition for pardon."

MONON PURCHASE DEAL.

Syndicate Completes its Work and Profits Realized to be Distributed.

Regarding the accquisition of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville system by the Southern and Louisville and Nashville Railroads jointly, which was announced some months ago, the following letter was yesterday sent out by J. P. Morgan & Co. to members of the purchase syndicate:

Referring to your participation in this syndicate, we beg to inform you that the option to take cash in lieu of 60 per cent. of the par amount of the bonds to be received by depositors of Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway stocks expired yesterday. We have sold all the bonds received by the syndicate and have thus provided the cash required for payments to depositors, so that it will not be necessary to make any call upon the syndicate subscribers.

As soon as the accounts are made up the profits realized will be distributed.

The amount of bonds sold was $5,800,000 par value, and the price realized was 96 and interest.

TROUBLED LINE COMPLETED.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 1.—The first train will be run over the new railroad between Tariffville, Conn., and Springfield to-morrow. The building of this branch, which has cost the owners of the Central New England over $800,000, was strenuously opposed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, whose agents bought a small farm in North Granby and successfully blocked the construction of the road as first planned. The Central New England, or Poughkeepsie Bridge route, has just completed a loop around the "railroad farm," popularly so-called.

John W. Brook of Philadelphia, President of the Central New England, with other officers of the company and a few invited guests, will make the initial trip over the new line to-morrow. The branch connects with the Boston and Albany road at Springfield, and when formally opened the middle of this month will furnish a new outlet for coal into New England, coming direct from the mines by the way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

New Rock Island Line to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 1.—Engineer James Roberts, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was in Morris yesterday employing men to work on a survey to be made from this point to St. Louis by way of Bloomington. The survey is to start on Monday, and when completed, local railroad employes assert, work will commence at once on building the new branch line which is to give Chicago a more direct route over the Rock Island system to the Missouri metropolis.

New Bridge Over Newark Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Plans have been adopted by the officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the construction of a new steel bridge over Newark Bay. The structure will be more than a mile in length and will cost upward of $1,000,000. The draws over the channel will be provided with a clearance of 100 feet each side of the central pedestal. Work will be begun as soon as the plans are approved by General Manager Bentley and other officers of the Central.

Peter Power Again Absent.

Peter Power again failed to appear yesterday in the Northern Pacific merger case proceedings before Special Master Richard A. Mable in the Federal Court Building. By mutual consent an adjournment was taken until Monday at 11 o'clock. George Alfred Lamb, counsel for Power, pleading a professional engagement. Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the Northern Pacific Company, reluctantly consented to the adjournment.

Special Train to Saratoga.

The New York Central will have a special train to Saratoga to-morrow, leaving Grand Central Station at 1:25 P. M. and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station at 1:35 P. M. All seats in ten parlor cars have been taken, but ample accommodations in coaches will be provided for those desiring to reach Saratoga to-morrow.

PIRATES ATTACK A CLAMDIGGER.

Two unidentified river pirates boarded the barge Mary Jane, in Gravesend Bay, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and attacked the owner of the craft, Andrew Spruit, a clamdigger. Spruit had hidden $150 in the boat, and believes that the men knew of it.

A fierce fight took place between the assailants and Spruit, and the latter was nearly beaten into insensibility. He finally succeeded, however, in driving his assailants into their rowboat.

Last night Detectives Raleigh, Murphy, and Rorke made a thorough investigation of the West Meadow section, which is between Ulmer Park and Coney Island, in a hunt for suspicious persons. Many desperate characters live in this neighborhood, which during the last twenty years has been the scene of at least six murders that have gone unpunished. So far the police have secured no clue.

PHILIPPINE FRIARS TO GO

It Is Said that the Vatican Means to Withdraw Them.

They May All Have Left the Islands Before the Time Comes for the Resumption of Negotiations.

ROME, Aug. 1.—According to statements obtained from reliable sources, it is the intention of the Vatican that the friars of the Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan, and Recolleto orders now in Manila, who number about 450 men, shall leave there in small numbers at different times, so that when the moment comes to resume negotiations between Gov. Taft and the Apostolic Delegation, all the friars will have left the archipelago in such a way that the friar question will have settled itself without the necessity of further discussion.

The plan is interpreted as a late but significant recognition by the Vatican that Secretary of War Root's first propositions through Gov. Taft were the most liberal that could be devised for the settlement of the question.

The great influence of the religious orders in Rome must be reckoned with, however, should they think it to their interests to resist these measures. From present indications this would seem not to be so, as the General of the Augustinians will soon leave here for the United States to choose American Augustinians to replace the Spanish members of that order now at Manila.

The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, reproduces an interview with Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., concerning the Taft negotiations. It says that those negotiations were happily ended, and adds:

"The gift of the Pope to the President is proof that all was concluded according to the desires of the Vatican."

THE WORLD'S WEATHER AND THE PLANETS.

Astronomer Brooks Says There Is No Connection Between Them.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—As to whether the peculiar weather conditions of the present Summer are due in whole or in part to the seismic disturbances so universally manifested of late and to the volcanic eruptions of the present year is a question which is absorbing the attention of scientists. It has been said that the unusual weather, cloudbursts, cyclones, terrific thunder storms and other atmospheric disturbances were due to planetary changes, but Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, in this city, and one of the world's best known astronomers, asserts that there can be no positive connection between the movements of the planets and the weather of this globe. Dr. Brooks said to-day:

"I do not believe in the theory that the planets influence our atmosphere, nor do I believe that the commonly accepted idea about the effect of the moon on our weather conditions should be seriously considered. I know that my assertion that the moon can have no effect on our weather will be scouted in some quarters, but I am firmly convinced that such is the case. There have been no marked changes in the planetary system of late such as would lead an astronomer to believe that the planets are responsible for the present weather conditions."

Asked whether he thought it possible that the recent seismic disturbances or earthquakes and the volcanic eruptions had anything to do with the weather, Dr. Brooks replied that he was not prepared to submit an opinion for publication. Dr. Brooks recalled the eruption of Krakatua in 1883, when thousands of people were killed. Following that eruption there was wide remark on the coloring of the western sky at sunset. All that Summer the sunsets were a blood red and scientists everywhere were trying to explain the phenomena.

"It was held in some quarters," said Dr. Brooks, "that the red sunsets were caused by the dust from the volcano, but I never accepted that statement as true. The fact that before the eruption an artist had sketched and painted the peculiar sunset suns seems to have exploded the theory. However, I have kept careful watch for the same phenomena since the eruption of Mont Pelée and I shall continue to do so for the reason that I may have been mistaken. As yet I have failed to observe any marked change in the color of the western sky."

EARTH STILL QUAKING; LOS ALAMOS DESERTED.

Special Train Takes People from Stricken Town—Earlier Reports Said to Have Been Exaggerated.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 1.—During the forenoon to-day four severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Los Alamos Valley, and several buildings not already destroyed were cracked badly. One immense structure belonging to Juan Careaga, a short distance from Los Alamos, was turned partly around on its foundations.

Everybody who could left Los Alamos to-day, many departing on a special train sent from San Luis Obispo. Late advices state that the earth continues to tremble at intervals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—A representative of The Associated Press who was sent from here to Los Alamos wires that the stories sent from there about the recent earthquakes have been greatly exaggerated. He reports that, while there have been numerous earthquakes since last Sunday, the people have been needlessly alarmed. The total damage to property in Los Alamos will not exceed $4,000, he says. No one has been injured during the entire series of disturbances.

STRANGE FREAK OF A STORM.

Great Fissure Discovered in the Ground at Troy, Ill.—Its Origin a Mystery.

TROY, Ill., Aug. 1.—During a severe electrical storm here yesterday afternoon a cross-shaped fissure was formed in the ground near the school building, one arm of which is forty feet long and about six inches wide and the other twenty feet long and six inches wide. Where the arms of the cross converge there is a hole two feet in diameter and a line 150 feet long weighted with lead did not touch bottom.

The theory is advanced that a bolt of lightning entered the ground, yet those in the vicinity assert that no unusual bolt of lightning was noticed during the storm.

MAMMOTH TOBACCO FACTORY.

The Imperial Company Purchases Site at Richmond, Va., for New Plant.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—It has been definitely announced that the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland is to enlarge its operations here. It will immediately begin the construction of a mammoth plant in this city, having recently completed the purchase of a site upon which the factory will be built.

It is understood that the concern intends to further extend its proposed plant by acquiring other property adjoining that just purchased.

SECRETARY SHAW TO SPEAK.

Accepts Invitation to Open the Campaign in Vermont.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will open the Gubernatorial campaign in Vermont. He made this promise to-day to Representative Foster of Vermont, who came here especially to invite him to deliver a speech at Manchester next Tuesday evening in the interest of Gen. McCullough, the regular Republican candidate for Governor.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Store Closes at 1 o'Clock To-day.

A Sensation

FOR THIS MORNING IN THE BOYS' CLOTHING AND HAT STORE.

Boys' Suits.

1,000 WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS, comprising a collection of odd lots.

Further argument unnecessary.

THIS MORNING 25c

(Main Floor, Rear.)

BOYS' EXTRA SHORT TROUSERS, woolen and washable fabrics, all in one large assortment; 25c

(Main Floor, Rear.)

BOYS' STRAW AND WASHABLE HATS. Boys' and Children's Straw Sailors, Washable Tams, Caps of all descriptions, 25c

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Men's Summer Suits.

SERGES, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, SUITS WITH VESTS, SUITS WITHOUT VESTS, 5.00

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Men's Straw Hats Reduced.

OFFERS FOR THIS MORNING.

The last of the PSEUDO PANAMAS. Just 800 of them. Also ROUGH AND FINE BRAIDS. SENNETS, ALL NEW YACHT SHAPES. Sizes, 7⅛, 7¼, 7⅜ only. THIS MORNING 25c EACH.

(On sale in Main Aisle of Men's Clothing Store.)

WOMAN'S BODY IN ERIE BASIN.

Husband's Suspicions that His Wife Was Robbed and Thrown from a Brooklyn Pier.

The body of Mrs. Hannah Barrett, fifty-three years of age, of 146 Conover Street, was found floating in the Erie Basin yesterday. John Barrett, the husband, expressed the suspicion that his wife had been attacked by thieves, who, after robbing her, had thrown her into the water. He said that about twenty-five dollars was missing when the body was found.

The police and the keeper of the Morgue said that no mark of violence was found on the woman's body. The belief of the police is that Mrs. Barrett fell accidentally from a pier near her home.

Barrett said last night that his wife on Thursday afternoon visited a cousin in Williamsburg and started for home at 9:30 o'clock that night. An hour later several neighbors saw her leave a crosstown car at Richards and William Streets and walk toward her home. Another neighbor saw her in Conover Street half a block from her home, a few minutes later. That was the last seen of her as far as Barrett could learn.

BOY STOPS EXPRESS TRAIN.

Little George Mack Climbs Up Ninth Avenue Elevated Pillar to Get His "Cat."

Little George Mack is the hero of the small boys who play near his home at 81 Tenth Avenue. It all came about because George, a slip of a boy with a mop of yellow hair and blue overalls, yesterday afternoon stopped an express train on the Ninth Avenue elevated road and escaped without being arrested. It is true that George had a very bad ten minutes with a policeman and a ticket chopper from the Fourteenth Street station of the road, but in telling the story to his companions last evening George was not inclined to dwell on that part of his experience.

George and some of his playmates were having a game of "cat" in front of 92 Ninth Avenue when one of the boys knocked the "cat" up on the elevated structure. It was a new one George had made from the handle of a broom and he did not want to lose it. The boy climbed up on one of the pillars and crawled out on the track. He got the "cat."

The engineer of an express train filled with persons returning from work noticed the boy on the track and at once applied the brakes. He also blew his whistle, and the unusual noise not only alarmed the people on the train, but brought persons to the windows all along the line at that point.

George managed to get through the ties and climbed back to the street. The train came to a stop within five feet from where he had been a moment before.

The police have no record of what George's parents said when he got home.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

Commission Merchant Sued by Woman for $15,000 Damages.

Roderick W. Richardson, who is in business at the Produce Exchange, a Harvard graduate, and a son of a wealthy Chicago business man, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court, in an action brought by Nellie M. Shakespeare, a widow, of West Sixty-third Street, to recover $15,000 for an assault. Richardson gave $1,000 bail and was promptly released from custody.

The plaintiff in her complaint alleges that on July 1 last Richardson entered her premises and without provocation assaulted her brutally.

At the Sixty-third Street house a servant last evening said that Mrs. Shakespeare had gone to Long Branch.

MR. BRYAN RETURNS TO TOWN.

Enjoyed a Cruise on Mr. Nixon's Houseboat—Declined to Discuss Politics.

William J. Bryan came to New York yesterday from New Haven and went to the Victoria Hotel. Congressman William Sulzer had a short conference with Mr. Bryan. Senator Towne of Minnesota, Justice Seabury of the City Court, and Philo S. Bennet were callers in the afternoon. Mr. Bryan declined to discuss politics for publication.

He will deliver speeches in the next three weeks in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Kansas for the Chautauqua Society.

Mr. Bryan said that he had a very enjoyable time with Lewis Nixon on the houseboat Loudon during the cruise on the Long Island Sound.

BRYAN IGNORED IN NEW JERSEY

No Interest Manifested in His Presence at Burlington.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—New Jersey's Democracy ignored William Jennings Bryan when he visited the State to-day. He dined to-night in the home of James H. Birch of Burlington. Mayor Charles Y. Flanders, the Republican Executive of Burlington was the other guest.

It was the third visit of Mr. Bryan to Burlington. On former occasions thousands came from the nearby towns to see him. Not even the loungers about the railway station took an interest in his presence to-day. Trenton, a Democratic city, with a Mayor of that political faith, failed to send a corporal's guard to greet Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan left for Maryland to-night.

BRYAN HURT CAUSE IN CONNECTICUT.

So Says M. S. Shapman of Hartford, Who Scents Republican Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—M. S. Shapman of Hartford, a well-known Nutmeg State politician, is not an admirer of Mr. Bryan. Speaking last night of political conditions in Connecticut, Mr. Shapman said:

"The recent presence of Mr. Bryan in Connecticut was of no benefit to the Democrats in our section. It was the Bryan theory of finance that put the Democracy of Connecticut in a hopeless minority, and as long as he appears to guide the destiny of his party it will stay in a minority so far as our State is concerned. So far as I am able to judge the Republicans will carry Connecticut easily next Fall.

"In Hartford and one or two other cities the Municipal Government is anti-Republican. A new political party, calling itself the 'Economic League,' put up tickets that were successful in several towns. This organization has a political creed that includes Government ownership of public utilities, and favors an eight-hour working day. Whether it will prove a factor in our State politics remains to be seen."

BRYAN REBUFF IN MICHIGAN.

Nomination of Durand for Governor Said to be a Victory for Supporters of David B. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—The nomination of George H. Durand for Governor of Michigan is claimed as a victory for the friends of David B. Hill in this State, and it is predicted that two years from now the Hill men will have control of things. The old supporters of Bryan hardly conceal their disappointment at the result, especially as the convention was one in which there was an unusual freedom on the part of delegates to vote as sentiment dictated.

While Justin R. Whiting, a Bryan man, remains Chairman of the State Central Committee, it is predicted that in the event of Durand's election the Hill branch of the party will get the offices and the organization.

Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock

Thin Clothes for Men
At Urgent Prices

There's lots of solace for sizzling August days to be derived, at a slight expense, from these clean-up offerings of Cool Clothes for Men.

Whether you're just starting away on your vacation, or expect to worry through August in the city, you can purchase more comfort for a few dollars today than usually comes at the price.

These items tell the story:

Double-breasted Skeleton Coats, of blue or black serge; regularly $3 to $5, now **$2.**

Brown Linen Outing Trousers—a hundred pairs of them; regularly $2.50, now **$1.50.**

Serge Trousers, cream color; neat pin-stripes, very stylish; regularly $5, now **$3.50.**

Odd Vests, in dark colors; regularly $2 and $3, now **50c.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shirts at 60c

About a thousand brand-new Negligee Shirts such as have sold in other stores at $1 to $1.50 each; in about twenty choice patterns of madras and percale; some with plaited, others with plain bosoms. Attached or separate cuffs. All sizes, 14 to 17. Now at **60c each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Wash Suits, 75c

Seventy-five cents is a ridiculously small price to ask for Boys' Sailor Suits of any description; and particularly so when they are as stylish and well-made as these suits of chambray, galatea, fancy pique and linen. The only thing that keeps these self-same suits from going at $1.25 to $2.50—their regular price—is the fact that sizes in the various lots have become broken.

But you can fit any boy between 3 and 12 years in the combined group. And think of the saving—cool, handsome Washable Suits at

Seventy-five Cents Each!

Washable Trousers, too; of linen, pique and duck; sizes 3 to 16 years; formerly 50c; now **35c a pair.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shoes for Service

Some shoes — particularly those at low prices—are made to look well for a while, but principally to *sell.*

Wanamaker Shoes, at these same low prices, are made to *wear*—else we wouldn't sell them at any price. Perhaps it's because they have a dollar's worth more quality, or so, than the other people's, that they wear so long, and look so well while they're doing it.

The Basement Shoe Store is full of concrete proof of our statements today. Here's a key to part of the situation:

Men's Tan Shoes at $1.90
Russia calf lace high-grade welted shoes, made to sell for $3 and more.

Men's Outing Shoes at $1
For seashore or country; rubber soles, no heels; white canvas; welted soles.

Men's Satin Calf Shoes at $1
Sturdy lace shoes, with full round toes, tipped; solid leather all through; worth a half more.

Women's Shoes at $1.50
Mostly $3 and $3.50 qualities; mainly in narrow sizes.

Women's Oxfords at $1
Black kid, some tan; fine quality and style; average value a half more.

Outing Shoes at 35c
Canvas Oxfords; rubber soles sewed on; will wear well; black, white, brown; all sizes for men, women, boys and girls.

Basement.

An Influx of Handkerchiefs

Two splendid lots of All-linen Handkerchiefs—one for men, the other for women, have just come, and are eagerly demanding that the tidings of their arrival be published—which they fully deserve. You'll be as eager to get them when you read this news and see the Handkerchiefs themselves:

Men's Handkerchiefs, $1 a Dozen
Pure linen, of good size; hemstitched, with half-inch hems, 50c half-dozen; 10c each.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 85c. a Dozen
Plain hemstitched, pure linen Handkerchiefs, with ⅛-in. hems. The linen in these handkerchiefs is of the same fineness as that in our imported 20-cent grade; but in these the hemstitching is done here. Hence the difference of $1.55 a doz. in the price.

Broadway.

The Paramount Trade Event of The Month in New York, Is

The August Furniture Sale
at Wanamaker's

It is not strange that this should be so. *Doing things* when most stores are "doless" produces the sharp comparison. Just when most stores settle down to midsummer dullness, interspersed with bargain offerings of odds-and-ends of all sorts of merchandise, the Wanamaker Store bends its enormous energies to one of the greatest achievements of the year—a tremendous operation in the most important of all merchandise needed by home-makers or refurnishers.

The August Sale is not a mere group of temptations to "bargain hunters;" it is a broad appeal to the wholesome instinct of thrift. Our furniture floor presents goods of the high character displayed all year round. The August buyer secures the same worthy and artistic furniture that is bought by those whose convenience impels them to wait until later in the season.

Of course it is well that all who have homes to furnish this Fall do not wish to buy these August offerings, for they wouldn't go one-tenth of the way round. The amount of thoroughly high-class furniture that we can secure under-price, is limited. And this Wanamaker Trade Sale has nothing to do with the "cheap" furniture that is turned out in such vast quantities to make "bargain sales."

You may buy in this August Sale with absolute security that the Furniture is worthy—good in construction, new in design—and that the economy is not only large, but safe. Then the variety to choose from is broader and completer than usual; and includes furniture for the entire house—parlor, library, sitting-room, dining-room, bedrooms, dens and halls.

If you have a new home to furnish, and have eight hundred dollars to buy furniture with, you can secure exactly what twelve hundred dollars would buy in October! Or if you have eight dollars with which to buy some article, you may secure one worth twelve—perhaps sixteen dollars—for the eight dollars.

No need to tell a good housekeeper more than that. She knows how much better a home she will have if her furniture is a full half better than she had hoped for. Our word for it will satisfy all who know Wanamaker's, that this is exactly what this Sale will do for August buyers.

Of course not all the August Furniture is worth a half more than its August price; but so very much of it is worth *double* its August price that almost any large purchase will average a full half of betterness, and yet allow of very choice selection.

Then if you are not ready for the furniture now, you may still select it at August prices, and have it delivered later on, when you are ready for it.

Here are some of the stirring price-facts:

Golden oak Sideboards, usual price $25. August price $16.50.

Golden oak Sideboards, usual price $38. August price $19.

Golden oak 8ft. Extension Tables, usual price $15. August price $9.

Golden oak 6ft. Extension Tables, usual price $20. August price $13.

Golden oak Dining Chairs, usual price $3.50. August price $2.25.

Golden oak Dining Chairs, usual price $4.50. August price $3.

Golden oak China Closets, usual price $20. August price $15.

Golden oak China Closets, usual price $32. August price, $22.

Golden oak Bureaus, usual price $16. August price $10.50.

Golden oak Bureaus, usual price $20. August price $15.

Golden oak Chiffonniers, usual price $6. August price $4.

Golden oak Chiffonniers, usual price $10.50. August price $7.

Full-size Iron Bedsteads, usual price $8.50. August price $5.50.

Full-size Iron Bedsteads, usual price $9. August price $6.

Full-size Brass Bedsteads, usual price $28. August price $20.

Full-size Brass Bedsteads, usual price $45. August price $30.

Splendid Upholstered Couches, usual price $25. August price $15.

Golden oak, Wood-seat Rockers, usual price $4.50. August price $3.

Three-piece Parlor Suites, usual price $28. August price $20.

Five-piece Parlor Suites, usual price $73. August price $54.

Fourth floor.

Golf Sets $5

A golf outfit, so inexpensive that it will do to learn with—so good, that the golfer who is no longer a tyro will gladly use it.

The complete outfit consists of a spliced brassie cleek, midiron, lofting mashie and putter—the iron clubs all drop-forged—in a heavy brown canvas caddie-bag, with half a dozen Craigpark golf balls. And the price is insignificant—

Five Dollars a Set!

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

A New Summer Candy, 20c

It belongs to the "Jumble" family that you know and like so well, but shows decidedly delicious individual traits, foremost among which is the core—marshmallow. The covering is vanilla or chocolate pulled candy—like a caramel. Really an ideal combination. Dressed in a hot-weather suit of waxed paper.

20 Cents a Pound

Call 'em "Marshmallow Marvels"—to give them a name.

Basement.

White Batiste
8c a Yard

Practical women can find dozens of appropriate uses for White Batiste of such sheer, good quality as this. We have sold a great deal of it, up to the present time, as an excellent value at 10 cents a yard. Today five thousand yards of it go on our counters, for sale at the very low price of

Eight Cents a Yard

Broadway.

Bamboo Porch Screens

If the sun beats too fiercely on a corner of your piazza, or the wind is too searching at times—you'll have found it out by now. And the discovery comes still in time to have the matter remedied in a simple way—Porch Screens.

Still some sizes of these well-made, durable Japanese Bamboo Screens. Some of the prices have been reduced to:

Painted green—4 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $1.
6 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $1.50.
8 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $2.
10 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $2, from $2.50.

Outside splits, dyed green and varnished—
8 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $1.50, from $2.

Natural color—
10 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, at $1.

These will be cut down to any smaller size at a slight additional charge.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Washable Skirts
Far Below Value

Nearly a thousand Washable Skirts for Women are included in this gathering. The variety of styles is very satisfactory; the skirts are all handsomely made and finished; and prices are far beneath the original markings.

It's a pity to let the offering slip away; if you have any possible use for another Summer skirt or so.

These new price-groupings:

At $1, from $1.50—
Skirts of polka-dotted duck and white pique; seven-gored flare, with deep hem; others with flounce trimmed with bands of white.

At $1.25, from $3.75—
Skirts of cotton cheviot, blue and gray linen and duck; flounced skirts, trimmed with cording of white.

At $2.75, from $5—
Skirts of linen in a number of styles; some with rows of embroidery; others with plaited or plain flounce.

At $7.50, from $9 to $15—
Skirts of linen and pique, trimmed with embroidery and fancy stitching.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Fine Dresses Reduced

This is a collection of about fifty handsome Summer Dresses, no two of which are alike, for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years.

They are of organdy, linen, pique, foulard, duck, and ginghams, in the prettiest of styles. You'll be delighted with them, particularly at these prices—

$7.50, $10, $12, and $15

Originally worth $12 to $30.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shirt Waists At Short Prices

White Lawn Waists—the very kind women most favor this Summer. Fresh and in pretty styles, at a saving of fifty cents to a dollar in their values:

At $1, worth $1.50—
Front of hemstitched plaits; open at side; elbow sleeves.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—
Six styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery; long or short sleeves.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wash Cottons
5 Cents a Yard

Half-a-dozen desirable sorts of Summer Cotton Goods go to make up this tableful of wash fabrics at five cents a yard. All have borne decidedly higher prices during the season—all are now on the same low price-level—a dress-pattern for *fifty cents!*

These are the fabrics—all this season's goods, in pretty patterns and colorings:

12½c Dimities
12½c Sheer Figured Mull
10c Batistes.
10c Ginghams.
10c Percales.
8c Dimities.

Choose among them now—and the variety is large—at **Five Cents a Yard!**

Fourth avenue.

Lisle Thread Gloves For Women

Ample supplies of these Lisle Thread Gloves—the best there are for women to wear in Summer, are here today at especially reasonable prices. Three attractive groups:

At 15c—Lace Lisle Gloves in black and white.

At 25c—Suede Lisle Gloves, two-clasp, in black and white.

At 50c, reduced from 75c—Lace Lisle Gloves in mode, gray, white and black.

Tenth street.

Hand-Bag Conveniences

Lots of things, that fit easily in a hand-bag, are so convenient for traveling that you wonder you've ever gotten along without them.

Such are these Travelers' Articles in leather, of which we show an excellent and attractive collection. Handy for yourself, if you're going away—sure to be welcomed as a gift by some other intending traveler.

Then a hint of Wrist and Chatelaine Bags—those substitutes for a woman's pocket:

FOR THE HAND-BAG—
Travelers' Toilet Cases in black grain, seal, alligator and walrus leathers, containing combs, brushes, razors and other toilet articles in various assortments, at $2.50 to $24.
Safety Bottle-Cases, holding 2 to 6 bottles, $2 to $8.75.
Leather-covered Flasks, 50c to $8.
Drinking Cups, in large variety, at 50c to $2.25.

METAL CHATELAINE AND WRIST-BAGS—
Heavily plated Bags of closely-woven mesh, large size, $3.
Wrist-Bags, in oxidized and bright silver finish, $1.25 to $2.
Handkerchief Bags, in bright and oxidized metal, closely-woven mesh, at $1.50 to $2.25.
Metal Coin Purses; with hook and chain attached; some styles with extra long chain, at 50c.
Safety Bag Hooks, in gilt and French gray finish, at 25c.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Torpid Liver

When your complexion is sallow, and you are troubled with Constipation, Malaria, Sick Headache and other Liver Complaints, take

***Horsford's* Acid Phosphate**

It stimulates healthy liver activity, increases the flow of bile, improves appetite, promotes digestion, enriches the blood, and improves the whole system.

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

THE CIGARETTE THAT SATISFIES

CORK TIPS OR PLAIN **15c**

SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers.

IRON-OX

"Iron-Ox Tablets seem to "attain an immediate popu- "larity. I have sold easily, "in the few months I have "had them, at least double as "many boxes as I ever did of "any other Patent Medicine "in the same length of time. "Nearly every box sold seems "to be the means of selling "another."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

A Superior Blood Remedy
An Invaluable Tonic
50 Tablets 25c

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 2 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
4 P. M. Primrose & Dockstader's MINSTRELS
9 P. M. To-day, 4 P. M. Com'cing next Mon., FLORODORA. Great cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | MAT. TO-DAY. THE DEFENDER.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN. WEEK. 4TH BIG ADM. 50c
JAPAN BY NIGHT | JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Japanese Comic Opera MIKADO | Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN. Fare, 50c. Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. AUDRAN'S "MASCOT."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
MG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. To-day, 2:15. The Wild Rose
4th Month Lederer's gaiety

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. TO-DAY. Creatore and Band of 60.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium. B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. POPULAR NIGHT.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS Summer Ngts.' Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. 10th week. COLUMBUS AV. & 66TH ST.

3D AVE. THEA. | Grand Opening | TO-NIGHT. GYPSY JACK.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds; to-day, 3:30 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800
HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 157 W. 58th St.

HIMSELF WON ON A FOUL

Disqualification of Ethics Placed W. C. Daly's Colt First.

RULING LOST DWYER PLUNGE

Favorites Were First in Four Other Races of Brighton Beach's Card of Seven Events.

Rules made one result at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday that backers failed to reconcile with justice, but the rules ruled and the best horse in the mile and a quarter handicap, in consequence, was set back among the beaten division after having proved his ability by finishing first in a big gallop by three lengths. This was C. F. Dwyer's stout colt Ethics, who as favorite for the race in question, came from far back in the crowd and won galloping after Arden and Himself had alternated in the lead to the head of the stretch, with Numeral close upon them. Until the last turn was made Ethics looked beaten, as T. Burns, who rode him, was whipping the Dwyer colt on the bend out of the back stretch, and rode hard to get to the front on the short straight of the Brighton course. Once in front, however, Ethics only galloped to finish first by three lengths in the fast time of 2:05.

When Ethics made his move for the race, however, he was so far behind that in the rush forward he had to crowd aside a lot of tired and already beaten horses, and though he was good enough to win even with this disadvantage, the complaint made by the rider of Tom Kenny, who was third, and substantiated by other riders in the race, caused the Stewards to set back the Dwyer colt and give the race to the Daly horse, Himself, who, after making a great part of the running, finished second, a head before Tom Kenny, third. The ruling lost for the Dwyers a plunge bet on Ethics, but at the same time saved the ring from one of the most disastrous results of the meeting.

Of the remainder of the seven races of the afternoon's programme, four were won by the post favorites, one of which, Rosetint, was at such odds that not even the plungers could bet on her. The surprise of the afternoon came in the result of the second race, for which Jere Dunn's filly Ivernia, daughter of the sister to Kingston, won by a head after a close finish between half a dozen horses, while the odds-on favorite, Octoroon, was among the contenders at the end, but failed to get into the money. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. W. S. Smith's Stevedore, ch. g., three years, by Golden Garter-Julia L., 95 pounds, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out by a head. Alex. Shields's Zorcaster, b. g., aged, 103, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by five lengths from H. R. Schaffer's Satire, b. h., 4, 104, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:45 1-5. Petra, Morokanta, Swamplands, Heroics, Grail, Miss Fisher, Double Dummy, and Marothen also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, three years old; special weights; five furlongs. Jere Dunn's Ivernia, ch. f., by St. Leonards-Quunston, 115 pounds, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out by a head. J. Stanley's Fontenix, b. f., 115, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck from L. Flynn's Marie Tryon, b. f., 115, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:01 1-5. Ohio Girl, Singing Nymph, Tact, Parisina, Ace of Spades, Miss Troublesome, Octoroon, and Lady Iona also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; five furlongs. J. L. Holland's W. R. Condon, b. c., by Troubadour-Felipa, 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths. J. A. Bennett's Right and True, br. c., 97, (McFadden,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from P. F. Randolph's Red Knight, ch. c., 109, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Orloff, Mexicanna, Alics Eon, Flanboyant, Isle of Wight, Knockna gow, Niaxus, Rubescent, and Frank Karrick also ran. Value to the winner $790. Winner trained by J. Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, finished first by three lengths easily, but was disqualified for a foul. W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, 114, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (coupled in betting with Cuspidor as Daly entry,) was second by a head and was placed first, with The Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. h., 4, 117, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, and Perry Belmont's Numeral, ch. c., 3, 104, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:05. Arden, Surmise, Sadie S., Adelaide Prince, and Cuspidor also ran. Value to the winner $1,000.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights 10 pounds below the scale, with penalties; five furlongs. J. Boden's Rosetint, ch. f., by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 8 and out, won in a canter by three lengths; O. L. Richards's Dark Planet, blk. c., 112, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length and a half from A. J. Joyner's Erora, ch. f., 109, (Wonderly,) a 12 to 1 and 6 tohrdlumfwy 1:00. Colonsay, Interval, and Captain Billie Lee also ran. Value to the winner, $660.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600, weights 15 pounds below the scale, to be ridden by apprentice riders who have never ridden a winner; one mile and a sixteenth. August Belmont's Anak, ch. c., 5 years, by Hastings-Arnica, 101 pounds, (Hyland,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won easily by a length; M. Shea's Justice, ch. c., 3, 101, (Barbee,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a neck from P. J. Miles's Loone, ch. g., 4, 108, (Barbier,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Alack, Chiron, C. Rosenfeld, Forseloe, Nineath, and Hinsdale also ran. Value to the winner, $760.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs. The Lotos Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5 years, by Onondaga-Annette, 112 pounds, (Odom,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. m., 5, 118, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a length from E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 5, 101, (L. Jackson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Military, Rappenecker, Lady Radnor, and Cheat 'Em also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by E. Heffner.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights five pounds below the scale, with allowances; five furlongs. Monte Carlo and Gold Van, 117 pounds each; Roxboro and Rosetint, 114 each; Barkeinsare, Damon, Sovereign, and Mount Kisco, 105 each, and Virginia Sail and Antarctic, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Doctor Clark, 108 pounds; Lucent, 106; Khital, 104; Great American and Alsike, 103 each; Justice, Merryman, and Georgia Gardner, 101 each; Rossignol, 98; Pleasant Sail, 96; Gold Braid and Atheola, 92 each, and The Guines, 88. Apprentice allowance claimed for Pleasant Sail and The Guines.

THIRD RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Artvis and Dalesman, 125 pounds each; Whitechapel, 122; Blue Ribbon and Tantalus Cup, 107 each, and Woodlake and Hurstbourne, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a quarter. Major Daingerfield, 126 pounds; Old England, 123, and Homestead and Hyphen, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Sadducee, 134 pounds; The Amazon, 130; Belle of Lexington, 128; Rappenecker, 127; Morokanta and St. Finnan, 119 each; Meistersinger, 118; Choate and Cheat 'Em, 116 each; Caller, 115; Songster, 111; Demurrer, 110; Pleasant Sail, 109, and Avon, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Marothen, Fire Escape, Carrier Pigeon, Lord Badge, Hop Brook, Dr. Karber, The Mower, Outsider, Furlough II., The Beggar, and Lord Sterling, 107 pounds each; Amente, Silver Trinket, Anita Grace, Anna Darling, Princess H., and The Cuckoo, 105 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched, Judge Du Relle, 110, and O. H. Penny, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Embarrassment, 109 pounds; Knocknagow, 107; Bright Girl, Mount Hope, and Baron Knight, 106 each; Amorous, Bernard, Bismarck, Burgundy, Squid, and Barkelmore, 102 each; Australia, 99, and Mennenfield, 97.

Croker's Horse Ypsilanti Won.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Richard Croker's Ypsilanti won the Chesterfield Cup, (handicap, of 400 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and a quarter,) at Goodwood to-day. Osboch, ridden by "Danny" Maher, was second, and Sonatura came in third. Six horses ran.

R. S. Sievier's famous bay filly Sceptre won the Nassau Stakes, (of 30 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds, distance one mile and a half,) The Simoom filly, Maher up, finished second. Six horses ran.

Vanderbilt Horse Won French Race.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—W. K. Vanderbilt of New York had three horses running at the Maisons Laffitte races to-day. Exposition won the Prix Villejust, Quosego was third in the Poule des Poulains, and Gourdon was unplaced in the race for the Prix Caillon. Exposition afterward was sold for 6,000f., ($1,200.)

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and St. Louis Teams Divide Honors at Polo Grounds—Tie Game in Brooklyn.

Two baseball games were played on the Polo Grounds yesterday between the St. Louis and New York teams and each side won one. This gave the upper hand to the visitors, as of the five games played during the series the visitors have won three.

Poor base running was responsible for the defeat of the New York men in the first game of the double header, and their four errors helped the St. Louis players quite a good deal. McGinnity was hit safely nine times, but he struck out nine men, while New York got eight hits off Currie and only four men struck out. The home players took impossible chances in base running at times when better judgment in coaching would have probably won the game.

In the second contest the New Yorks were again outbatted, but they were better on the bases, and scored their four runs in the first four innings. Mathewson was hit eleven times, but he kept them so well scattered that St. Louis only got two runs. All of the players showed the effects of their exertions in the earlier game, and at times the work on both sides was on the listless order.

Smith injured his hand during the seventh inning and Dunn took his place at second base, Bresnahan playing the right field position. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nichols, lb.	1	1	1	11	1	0		Jones, lf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0		McGraw, ss.	0	0	5	3	0		
Barclay, lf.	1	2	2	0	0			McGann, 1b.	0	2	6	0	0		
Donovan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0			Brodie, cf.	1	1	1	1	1		
Farrell, 2b.	0	2	1	3	1			Lauder, 3b.	1	2	1	0	1		
Kruger, ss.	0	0	2	4	0			Smith, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1		
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0			Dunn, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Ryan, c.	0	1	7	1	0			Bresn'h'n, c.	0	1	9	1	0		
Currie, p.	0	0	0	0	0			M'Ginnity, p.	0	1	0	1	1		
Total	4	9	27	16	2			Total	3	8	27	9	4		

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Currie, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 9; by Currie, 4. Three-base hit—McGann. Two-base hits—Smith, Smoot, Brodie. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Stolen bases—Nichols, Barclay, Farrell, Donovan, Brodie. Wild pitch—Currie. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nichols, lb.	1	2	13	0	1			Jones, lf.	0	1	3	1	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	2	1	0	0			McGraw, ss.	1	0	1	0	1		
Barclay, lf.	0	2	2	0	0			McGann, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0		
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0			Brodie, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0			Lauder, 3b.	1	0	3	1	0		
Kruger, ss.	0	0	0	3	0			Smith, 2b.	1	0	5	3	0		
Hart'an, 3b.	0	1	3	0	1			Bresna'n, c.	0	1	0	0	0		
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	1	0			Dunn, rf.	0	1	3	2	0		
Pearson, p.	1	2	0	2	0			Bower'an, c.	0	1	2	3	0		
*Brashear	0	0	0	0	0			Mathe'on, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	2	11	24	16	2			Total	4	5	27	19	1		

*Batted for Pearson in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
New York	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Pearson, 3. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Pearson, 1. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Dunn, Nichols, (2,) Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Dunn, 2. Stolen bases—McGann, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Pearson, 2. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN AND PITTSBURG TIE.

The final game of the series between the Brooklyn and Pittsburg baseball clubs was played yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, but after ten innings had been contested the game was called with the teams tied, each having scored six runs. Brooklyn's representatives played without an error, and in the sixth inning, when they got three runs, they were given an opportunity to score two of them by a bad throw to the plate by Bransfield, which was immediately followed by a passed ball. Donovan and Leever were equally effective in the pitcher's box, but Donovan made two wild pitches, one of which was responsible for a run in the ninth inning. Kitson batted for Donovan in the latter half of this inning, and got in with the run which tied the score.

Hughes pitched for Brooklyn in the tenth inning, but neither side scored, and as the light was bad the umpires, Pitchers Tannehill and Newton, called the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	2	2	1	0			Sheck'd, lf.	0	2	2	1	0		
Beaum't, cf.	1	3	3	0	0			Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	1	0		
Leach, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0			Nolan, cf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Wagner, rf.	1	1	2	0	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	2	0	3	0		
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	2	8	0	2			Farrell, c.	2	3	6	1	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	6	4	2			McC'rry, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0		
Conroy, ss.	0	1	2	2	0			Irwin, 3b.	1	1	0	5	0		
Smith, c.	0	1	5	6	0			Flood, 2b.	1	1	0	7	3	0	
Leever, p.	1	0	0	1	0			Donovan, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
								*Kitson	0	1	1	0	0		
Total	6	13	30	17	4			Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	6	12	30	12	0		

*Batted for Donovan in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Dahlen, Kitson. Stolen bases—Wagner, (3,) Bransfield, Smith, Dolan, Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Irwin. First base on balls—By Donovan, 4; by Hughes, 1; by Leever, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Leever, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Hughes, 1; by Leever, 3. Passed ball—Smith. Wild pitches—Donovan, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Tannehill and Newton.

TWO GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Cincinnati and Philadelphia baseball teams played two games to-day and each team won a game. The locals won the second in the last inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2	8	0

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Duggleby and Jacklitsch.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4	7	1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	11	0

Batteries—Fraser and Dooin; Theilman and Maloney.

CHICAGO, 6; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Chicago batted Eason out of the box in the third inning of today's baseball game, scoring five runs. After that Boston tried a local player named Curran, in the box, who did fairly well, keeping the visitors down to six additional hits. Williams was a puzzle to Boston, score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	8	2
Chicago	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6	11	1

Batteries—Curran, Eason, and Moran; Williams and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	61	20	.760	Cincinnati	38	45	.458
Brooklyn	49	40	.551	St. Louis	39	47	.453
Boston	42	38	.525	Philadelphia	36	51	.414
Chicago	45	41	.523	New York	28	56	.333

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston, (2 games.)

Eastern League Games.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The Buffalo team Pitcher Amole lost his form. Before he "Doc" Amole lost his form. Before he recovered Jersey City had reversed the order and was leading by a safe margin. Amole gave six passes besides hitting four batters. Gray finished the game. The features were the errors made by both teams at critical stages. Score:

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
G'tman, cf.	1	0	2	0	1			Oakes, lf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Brain, 3b.	1	1	0	5	1			Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	0	3		
Gri'w, rf.	1	1	1	1	0			Ballig'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Law, 1b.	0	1	5	9	0			Carr, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0		
Ath'ton, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0			Griffin, 2b.	2	0	2	3	0		
Milligan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0			Shoch, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Lynch, lf.	2b.	1	1	2	0			Mack, ss.	1	2	2	0	2		
Natt'r's, ss.	1	2	6	5	1			Butler, c.	2	1	5	0	1		
Bevier, c.	0	2	4	1	1			McCann, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Amole p.	1	1	1	2	0										
Gray, p.	0	1	0	0	0										
Totals.	6	10	27	10	4			Totals.	11	8	27	9	6		

Buffalo	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	—11

Innings pitched—By Amole, 7 1-3; by Gray, 1 2-3. Hits off each pitcher—Off Amole, 5; off Gray, 3. Earned runs—Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 1. First base on balls—By Amole, 6; by McCann, 3. Struck out—By Amole, 1; by Gray, 1; by McCann, 3. Two-base hits—Carr, 2; Nattress, 2; Amole, Hallgan. Sacrifice hit—Griffin. Bases on errors—Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 6. Stolen bases—Bevier, 2; Nattress, Brain, Grimshaw, Shindle. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Jersey City, 8. Double plays—Brain, Nattress to Law; Lynch, Brain to Bevier. Hit by pitcher—By Amole, 4. Passed ball—Bevier. Umpire—Mr. Fagan. Time—2:20.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 3 1 0 0 5 1 0—10	10	2
Newark	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	10	5

Batteries—McAleese and Phelps; Moriarity and Jope.

AT TORONTA.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	10	4
Worcester	0 2 0 0 2 2 1 0 1—8	13	1

Batteries—Lee and Toft; Pappaleau and Steelman.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 13; Washington, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 6.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 5.

Beckley to Play with Brooklyn.

Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn baseball team said yesterday that he expects "Jake" Beckley, the veteran first baseman of the Cincinnati team, to play his position in the Brooklyn Club's uniform against his old clubmates in the opening game of the series this afternoon at Washington Park. Hanlon says that Beckley is the player the Cincinnati Club offered in exchange for Joe Kelly, who is now Captain of the Cincinnati team, and he expects John T. Brush to deliver the first baseman to the Brooklyn Club as soon as he reaches the grounds. Should the deal go through, the advent of Beckley will mean the shifting of McCreery to some other position, probably to second base. Manager Hanlon would not say what his plans were, but it is certain that McCreery will be on the team in some position in case Beckley plays for Brooklyn.

NATIONAL ROWING ENTRIES.

Ten Eyck Is Not Entered in the Championship Race—Large List of Eights.

An entry list brimful of top-class amateur talent gives promise that the greatest rowing regatta in many years will be held at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America. This is the thirtieth annual regatta, and it looks as if it will eclipse all former events. The committee has received forty-seven entries of crews and individuals comprising the best oarsmen of America and Canada.

The Canadians are entered in most of the events and will make it interesting for United States oarsmen and lend an international flavor to the contests.

In the intermediate single scull event there are nine entries. In the association senior single sculls are entered four of the best second-class scullers in the country. In the championship senior single sculls will be three of the fastest scullers now rowing. Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck will be greatly missed from this event, and some surprise is occasioned by his absence, as it was confidently expected he would row on his home water at least. The senior double sculls will bring Canada, Boston, and New York together, the New York Athletic Club and the Bohemian Boat Club representing New York City.

The intermediate pair-oared sheil resolves itself into a race between three New York City crews—Lone Star, Harlem, and Nonpareil.

The intermediate eight has eight entries, composed of Eastern crews, New York City having three to represent the city in the Atalanta, New York Athletic Club, and Staten Island. In the senior eight race will be found the entries of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, just home from Henley, and opposed to them will be the champion Vesper crew, which won the Paris race open to the world, and also the fast crews representing the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, Penn., and the Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge, Mass.

Entries for Hoboken Rowing Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Hoboken Rowing Association will be held to-day over the Guttenberg course on the Jersey side of the Hudson River, opposite Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, and finishing at Shady Side, N. J.

There are eight events on the programme—four closed and four open. The association events are junior single and junior double gigs and senior single gig and the junior four barge. The open events comprise intermediate single gig, intermediate double gig, intermediate four-oared barge, and senior four-oared barge.

Entries follow for the closed events:

Junior Single Gig.—Meets of the Rosedales, Badenhausen of the Calencias, Atkin of the Atlantics.

Junior Double Gig.—Actives and Atlantics.

Senior Single—Heyne of the Atlantics, Beuchlein of the Rosedales, and Fussel of the Actives.

Junior Four.—Barge will have crews from the Valencia, Active, and Atlantic Clubs.

Intermediate Single Gig.—A. Stecht, Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, and G. W. Carr, Nassau Boat Club of New York City.

Intermediate Double Gig.—Shumacher and Clark, Waverly Boat Club, New York City, and Bindewald and Unduetech, Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, N. J.

Intermediate Four.—Barge will have crews from the Active, Valencia, and Atlantic Clubs of Hoboken, N. J.

Senior Four Barge.—Rosedales of Hoboken, N. J.; Valencias, from Hoboken, N. J., and the Harlem Rowing Club of New York City.

HARNESS RACE SCANDAL.

Grand Circuit Judges Suspend Pacer and Driver for One Year.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The judges at the Grand Circuit races to-day unearthed a job in the $5,000 stake for 2:20 pacers, and by prompt action saved innocent speculators who had backed the field a large sum of money. Severe punishment was meted out to the guilty party, Driver Tom Stuard, and the horse Elderone being suspended for one year. The 2:20 pace was the feature of a good card. There were six starters, but Greenline and Elderone were conceded to have the race between them. Greenline won the first heat with ease in 2:09¼, slow time over the track, which was lightning fast. The second heat was won by Elderone, who paced a mile in 2:05¼, cutting his record by four seconds. The original betting had been Greenline $100 and the field $30. Elderone's showing in the second heat produced the desired effect on the odds, which now switched to $30 on Greenline and $30 on the field. The third heat went to Greenline in 2:10¼, Stuard making no effort with Elderone. When the horses came out for the fourth heat, the judges ordered Stuard out of the sulky and put Valentine, a local trainer and driver, up behind Elderone. Elderone took the fourth heat in 2:06¼, outpacing Greenline in the stretch. In the fifth heat Elderone went to a break in the first turn and could not be set to pacing again. He finished behind the flag with a broken hopple, which investigation showed had been cut nearly through before the heat started. The judges declared all bets off, placed Elderone fourth instead of distanced in the last heat, suspended Stuard and the horse Elderone for one year, and fined Hudson $100 for not trying to win the last heat with Tertimen. Valentine was awarded $200 for driving Elderones, the amount to be taken from the horse's share of the purse. Elderone is the pacer who finished second to Direct Hal in the Chamber of Commerce at Detroit and again at Cleveland. He had great speed to-day, and should have beaten Greenline.

Fortune Posted for Trotting Race.

The trotting race between Lord Derby, 2:06½, and Boralma, 2:07, appears likely to be consummated. The forfeits of $20,000 a side were posted yesterday in due form. The race is scheduled to be held this afternoon on the Charter Oak track, at Hartford.

Boralma, owned by Thomas W. Lawson, is reported as being in excellent condition. The big gelding is faster than ever before, and according to the time of trainer Tom Marsh's watch Boralma went the mile in 2:06¼ last week. The performances of Lord Derby indicate that the famous trotter is also fit to race for the big stake of $40,000.

Women's Golf Match at Bay Shore.

In the qualifying round yesterday for the women's cup tournament of the Bay Shore Golf Club the best scores were made by Miss Grace Ellis, the club champion, and Miss Lulu Hyde, who was paired with her. The others who qualified were Mrs. M. Phinney, Mrs. Edith Evers, Miss E. Denison, Miss Lillian Hyde, Mrs. P. O.

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Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. Morse preaches 11; subject, "Christ in Gethsemane." Rev. Mr. Dorr at 8. Public cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The assistant pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.—The prayer meeting will continue Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning Topic: "The True Duty Doers."
Evening Topic, "Unbelief."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Dr. W. S. SWANSON of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject, "The Perils of an Irreligious Civilization." Evening subject, "Night and Nothing; Morning and Jesus."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY PIERTSON CORBIN, D.D., Minister.
Rev. WM. T. ELSING, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays: low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and 10th Street,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
The Rev. R. O. Quennell officiating.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
234 West 57th Street.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer, 8 P. M.
Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Cockcroft.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. —Holy communion at 11 o'clock, sermon by the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.— Services 11 and 8. Rev. John Z. Moore, assistant.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door," Rev. Robert Ragnell, Pastor.
10:30—Sermon by Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, followed by the communion. 7:45—Sermon by Rev. Howard V. Ross. Open all Summer. Seats free. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.— Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER. Preaching 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow. No evening service. Subject: "Christ and the Burden of the World." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS IN CHARGE:
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, AUGUST 3D.
REV. GEORGE S. WEBSTER, D. D.,
Pastor of the Church of the Covenant,
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street,
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
Preaches next Sunday morning and afternoon.
Morning Topic: "Christ Greater Than Abraham."
Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On August 10th,
REV. WILLIAM ROSS of England will preach.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 72d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—This church will unite in Summer union services with the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, Dr. Wallace MacMullen, pastor. Only morning service.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV. 12TH ST. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A.M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening, at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. Roswell H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow morning at 11 A. M.; Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
Rev. Ernest F. Hall will preach
at 11 A. M.,
and Rev. A. C. McMillan, D. D., at 8 P. M.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.— Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St., Rev. Dr. Sabine, Pastor; Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, Assistant.— Sunday services all Summer, 11, 8.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the Institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

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TENT SERVICES UP TOWN.

The Evangelistic Committee's tent services, notwithstanding the frequent showers and tempests, have moved on with accelerating interest. On Sunday afternoon and evening last the largest crowds gathered in the tent at West One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The committee is planning a campaign of one week for business men. Prominent citizens have been invited to address the assemblies.

The speakers for the week, beginning today, are: Sunday—Dr. George F. Pentecost and Dr. William T. Elsing of the De Witt Memorial Church. Monday—Dr. Arthur C. McMillan, Superintendent of Sunday School Work in the Presbytery of New York. The Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Frank H. Foster, D. D., of San Francisco will be the speakers for the rest of the week. On Thursday night Mrs. Claude Severance will be the soloist. Dr. Francis E. Marsten will take charge of the services for the week.

New Edifice for St. Aloysius.

St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, the members of which are worshiping in a hall, will begin soon the erection of a new brick and stone edifice at a cost of $100,000. Six lots have been purchased on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, west of Seventh Avenue. One of the dwelling houses there is to be altered for use as a rectory.

The Rev. Mr. Cadwell Called to Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Rev. N. W. Cadwell, who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for the past twenty years, has been called to the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church of Denver, Col. The call has not been accepted yet.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Old Chelsea Methodist Church May Move Up Town.

An Offer Received for Its Down-Town Property — Plan for Independent Action Under Consideration.

The sale of the property and the removal of the old Chelsea Methodist Church from West Thirtieth Street near Eighth Avenue have become probabilities again. The sale of the church property was advocated last Spring, and it was the intention then to purchase a new site and erect a church somewhere near Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Several of the residents of that section were interested in the plan and strong support was promised by Calvary Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the largest church of the denomination in New York.

Some of the Chelsea congregation feared that the old church would be forgotten in the new organization and others said that the new church would be little more than a branch of Calvary, so the project was abandoned for the time. The plan under discussion now, it is said, differs from the former one only in that the Chelsea people will act somewhat more independently. The pastor, the Rev. Philip Germond, will go with the church to its new field, if the change be made.

The church property is valued by the congregation at $100,000. It is said that the church has received an offer of $80,000 for the property, but is not considering it seriously.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 10.

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SUBJECT.—Nadab and Abihu. Lev., x., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Let us watch and be sober. I. Thess., v., 6.

When the children of Israel realized how grievously they had sinned in the matter of the golden calf and saw Moses's tent removed far off from the camp, and heard that God would not go with them lest He consume them in the way, "they mourned and no man did put on him his ornaments," (Ex., xxxiii., 1-4) Like the awakened sinner, they were filled with dismay, "having no hope, and without God in the world," (Eph., ii., 12.)

But when Moses revealed to them God's plan of the tabernacle—like the same awakened sinner when he finds that Jesus Christ is his Redeemer—they were filled with gladness, and could not do enough to testify their joy and gratitude. So they not only "brought a willing offering unto the Lord for all manner of work which the Lord had commanded to be made," (Ex., xxv., 21-29,) but they brought it in such abundance that Moses was obliged to proclaim "throughout the camp, Let neither man nor woman make any more work for the offering of the sanctuary," (Ex., xxxvi., 6.) Before, God was "a God far off." But now He was "a God at hand," (Jer., xxiii., 23,) and they rejoiced because of the revelation that there was a place in which He could be found, a way by which he could be approached, and a ground on which they could hope for His acceptance.

While the tabernacle itself thus set forth the riches in God's grace in Christ, such is the fullness of that grace that all of its perfections could not possibly be set forth by any one type. Therefore in connection with the setting up of the tabernacle we have a very full and detailed account of its furniture, its offerings, its feasts, and its priests, each one revealing some gracious phase of redemption. Thus:

The tabernacle speaks of Christ in His person as "God with us."

The furniture speaks of Christ as the medium of access to the Father.

The offerings speak of Christ as the ground of acceptance with the Father.

The feasts speak of Christ as the joy and hope of glory of the believer.

The priesthood speaks of Christ's children called "to offer up spiritual sacrifices."

Thus every condition of the sinner, and every need of the believer, was provided for, and God not only forgave, but He filled the penitent with peace; guilty man and the holy God were brought into the most blessed and intimate fellowship. Among the children of Israel, however, this relationship was not enjoyed by the people at large in their individual capacity, but only as they were represented by the priests. They alone were permitted to enter into the tabernacle. If any one who was not a priest entered there, he was to "be put to death." (Numbers, xviii., 1-7, 22.)

THE ORDER OF PRIESTS.

Such an order of priests as was then instituted had never been known before in any nation. They were not a class, as in other nations, possessing high civil as well as religious privileges and duties. Neither were they set apart as the special instructors of the people in religious truth. Their presence indeed witnessed for God, but—whatever they did in later days—in their early history we find no explicit direction that they were even to read "The Law" to the people, until just as they were about to enter Canaan forty years after their institution, and then it was only enjoined to be done "at the end of every seven years." (Deuteronomy, xxxi., 10-13.)

When the children of Israel came out of Egypt the first born son of every family was chosen by God to represent all the others as in fellowship with Himself. But when they committed the great sin of the golden calf then, because the tribe of Levi alone out of all the host promptly and emphatically declared themselves to be "on the Lord's side," they were used to execute His wrath upon the rebellious. (Ex., xxxii., 26-29.) Probably because of this and because Moses and Aaron were of the tribe of Levi this tribe was chosen to this high position of fellowship instead of the first born, (Numb., iii., 12-13.) But it was neither the greater nor the best of all the tribes, (Gen., lxix., 5-7.) Yet God chose them, (I. Cor., i., 22-27.) But He chose them simply as representatives.

Like the conditions and appointments of the tabernacle itself, their presence and functions in it emphasized the declaration that sin had separated all the people far from God, for the whole order of priests at this time consisted of but five persons—Aaron and his four sons. They alone of all the people could enter into God's service, and of them only one, the High Priest, could ever enter into God's presence, and that only once a year, and then not as a personal privilege, but on behalf of the others as their substitute and for their benefit.

They were not therefore in any sense whatever representative of what we term "the Christian ministry," and it is a great mistake to even consider them as such—it dims if it does not destroy the spiritual meaning of their position. For Aaron by himself was the significant and perfect type of Christ, who, "being come an High Priest of good things to come by a greater and more perfect tabernacle entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." (Heb., ix., 11-12.) The priests were his sons. They must therefore represent all those who are born of Christ. Now therefore all believers are made "a royal priesthood." (I. Pet., ii., 9.) Every one can "come boldly unto the throne of grace," (Heb., iv. 16.)

The setting apart of Aaron and his four sons to be priests was a very impressive ceremony. Full directions concerning it were given to Moses when he was on the Mount, and are recorded in the twenty-ninth chapter of Exodus. Nearly a year later, when the tabernacle was finished, these directions were carried out as recorded in the eighth and ninth chapters of Leviticus. Then "the Lord spake unto Moses saying, Take Aaron and his sons with him, and the garments—and the anointing oil—and a bullock for the sin offering and two rams, and a basket of unleavened bread; and gather thou all the congregation together unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation." (viii., 1-4.)

Then Moses, as the representative of God, first consecrated Aaron to his office of High Priest. Having washed him, he clothed him with the appointed robes, put the Ephod and the breastplate upon him, and "the mitre upon his head; also upon the mitre, even upon his forefront, did he put the golden plate—the holy crown." Then, having "anointed the tabernacle and all that was therein, and sanctified them," Moses "poured the anointing oil upon Aaron's head and anointed him to sanctify him." (viii., 10-12.) Thus he was set apart for his high office.

This was the first step in the proceedings. But it will be noticed that there was no shedding of blood in connection with it. For being by himself the type of the Lord Jesus Christ—our great High Priest—he needed no anointment, but only to be clothed with the symbols of righteousness, and wisdom, and power, and grace, and to be anointed for his position.

THE BURNED OFFERINGS.

But in the next step of the proceedings he appears as the representative of the people, and we see in the ceremony that followed, how the oneness of our Lord with the believer, was set forth. For then Aaron's sons being washed and clothed, a "bullock for the sin offering," a "ram for the burnt offering," and another ram—"the ram of consecration"—was brought before them at the door of the tabernacle. (Exodus, xxix., 10-11.) Then Aaron and his four sons all together, laid each one both of his hands upon the head of each animal in turn, probably with the confession of sin as in the case of the scapegoat, (Leviticus, xvi., 21.) Thus each animal took the place of each man to be accepted for him to make atonement for him. (Leviticus, i., 4.)

After this solemn transfer of sin, each animal in turn was slain, and its body afterward burned. But in connection with this, Moses took the blood of "the ram of consecration," and put it upon the tip of the right ear—upon the thumb of the right hand—and upon the great toe of the right foot—of Aaron and of each of his sons, for every faculty of their being was to be consecrated to the Lord. When they had then been sprinkled with both "the anointing oil and the blood which was upon the altar," and had identified themselves with their offerings by feasting on the portions assigned them, they entered into the Tabernacle and did not go out again, day or night, for seven days, or until the days of their consecration were fulfilled, (viii., 33-36.)

Then "on the eighth day," (ix., 1,) Aaron—and his song—and the people as represented by their "elders"—united in offering up sin offerings, burnt offerings, peace offerings, and a meat offering to the Lord. When all this had been done "Moses and Aaron went into the Tabernacle of the Congregation, and came out and blessed the people—and the glory of the Lord appeared unto all the people. And there came fire out from before the Lord, and consumed upon the altar the burnt offerings and the fat—which when all the people saw, they shouted and fell on their faces," (ix., 23-24.) Thus the offerings which had been laid upon the altar were consumed by fire which came from heaven, and God accepted them and those who offered them. Then their consecration was completed, and Aaron with Nadab, Abihu, Eliezar, and Ithamar his sons, entered upon the duties and privileges of their priesthood.

Nadab and Abihu were probably the first born sons of Aaron. They were evidently prominent as men of character and position before they were chosen for the priesthood. For when Moses first went up into the mount to receive "The Law" they also were chosen by God Himself to accompany him in preference to Eliezar and Ithamar, (Ex. xxiv., 1-10.)

Now they had been solemnly set apart as the priests of God. As such, their services began at the Altar of Sacrifice and ended at "The Altar of Incense." There was a very close and significant relation between these two altars. It was the relation which exists between the highest privilege of the believer—prayer—and the atonement, for "the virtue of Christ's atonement is given a supernatural quality and a superhuman character to prayer," (Rev. John Bolton.)

To burn incense was the culmination of all the services and privileges to which the priest was admitted. As the High Priest did on the great "Day of Atonement," and other occasions, so probably the priest did every morning and evening. Being washed, he took "a censer full of burning coals of fire from off the Altar before the Lord—and his hands full of sweet incense beaten small," (xvi., 12)—and entering into "the Holy Place," he came to "The Altar of Incense." There he scattered the "sweet incense" upon "the fire from off the Altar"—the fire which came down from heaven—and its fragrance not only filled "The Holy Place," but passing under and around the "Vail" filled "the Most Holy Place," and came up before God as a "sweet smelling savor." (

So immediately after their consecration Nadab and Abihu, with Eliezar and Ithamar, entered upon the duties of their priesthood. In the eyes of men there was no difference between them. All were clothed with the same garments. The same sacrifices had been offered for them all. They had all been washed in the same Laver. All carried the same censers in their hands. All offered the same incense. But when its fragrance came up before God, He saw that that which Nadab and Abihu offered had been kindled by "a strange fire." Evidently they all knew of the fire which He had commanded them to use, but these two men had dared to come into His presence with fire "which He had not commanded." (v. 1 R. V.)

As in the case of Abel and Cain, (Gen. iv., 4-5,) so now "the Lord had respect" unto Eliezar and Ithamar and their offering, but to Nadab and Abihu and their offering "He had no respect." That which kindled it—which set it aglow—was not acceptable to Him. "Presumptuous, self-willed," (2 Pet. ii., 10,) they had not come before Him "with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth," (1 Cor., v., 8.) This made it a "vain oblation," (Isa. i., 13.) Coming thus with a fire which He could not receive, a fire came out from Him which they could not receive—a fire which "devoured them," (V. 2.)

WHY THEY WERE PUNISHED.

Thus they were visited with the Divine judgment, not because of the quality of their incense, or because of any insufficiency in its quantity, or because of any fault in their conduct, but because of the spirit which animated them, because of the fire which kindled their offering. That fire had not been taken from the altar of sacrifice, and therefore in it there was no recognition of their need of cleansing from sin. Applied to the believer, it condemns every service which is not based on the atonement of Jesus Christ, "for whatsoever is not of faith is sin" (Rom., xiv., 23.)

Nadab and Abihu are dead, but their spirit still lives. There have been men and women in every age, and they are even now very numerous among us, who have stood high among their fellows, who are liberal in their gifts to benevolent, educational, and commercial enterprises; who are active in the temperance cause and every other good work for the welfare of men, who are apparently as full of zeal for righteousness as was Jehu (II. Kings., x., 16), and yet they are not inspired by any gratitude for their redemption, or conscious of the need for themselves and others of cleansing blood, and an imputed righteousness. They are doing God's service indeed, but they are doing it with a "strange fire," fire which He commanded them not.

But what is still more to be lamented is that there is much of so-called "Christian activity" which is done simply from a natural sympathy with misfortune, because of an amiable charity, from the force of circumstances and education, because of earnest appeals from the pulpit and the press, or from a love for the praise of men, but not from any deep sense of the sinfulness of sin, or of the riches of grace in Jesus Christ, or truly for the glory of God. Even the best of God's children constantly lament that they come so often before Him with a "strange fire," and all need to pray continually

Come Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
With all Thy quickening powers;
Come shed abroad a Saviour's love,
And that shall kindle ours.

Note.—Immediately after this judgment upon Nadab and Abihu it is recorded that "The Lord spake unto Aaron, saying, Do not drink wine, nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the Tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die," (Vv. 8, 9.) Because of this injunction some have inferred that when Nadab and Abihu committed their offense they were probably under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and so, to their minds, the incident becomes a solemn warning against intemperance. But when we consider that for seven days previous they had not been out of the Tabernacle day or night it is not at all likely that this inference is correct. More probably this injunction was simply an imposing upon Aaron and his sons for all time, the obligations which rested upon the Nazarite for a specified time, (Numb., vi., 1-8,) the obligation concerning defilement by a dead body, and by sensual gratification. Applied to the Christian believer it is a solemn admonition that he is at all times "to keep himself unspotted from the world." (James, i., 27.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What effect did the setting up of the Tabernacle have upon the people, and what important truths were declared by it, and its appointments?

Through whom did the children of Israel hold fellowship with God, and what is said of them?

Why were they taken from the tribe of Levi, and whom do they now represent?

What marked the consecration of Aaron as the High Priest, and what was its significance?

What was done when the priests were consecrated, and what took place when the ceremony was completed?

What is said of Nadab and Abihu, and what were their duties as priests?

How did Nadab and Abihu compare with Eliezar and Ithamar in the sight of men, and what marked their difference in God's sight?

What is the lesson to us, and what explanation is given in the footnote?

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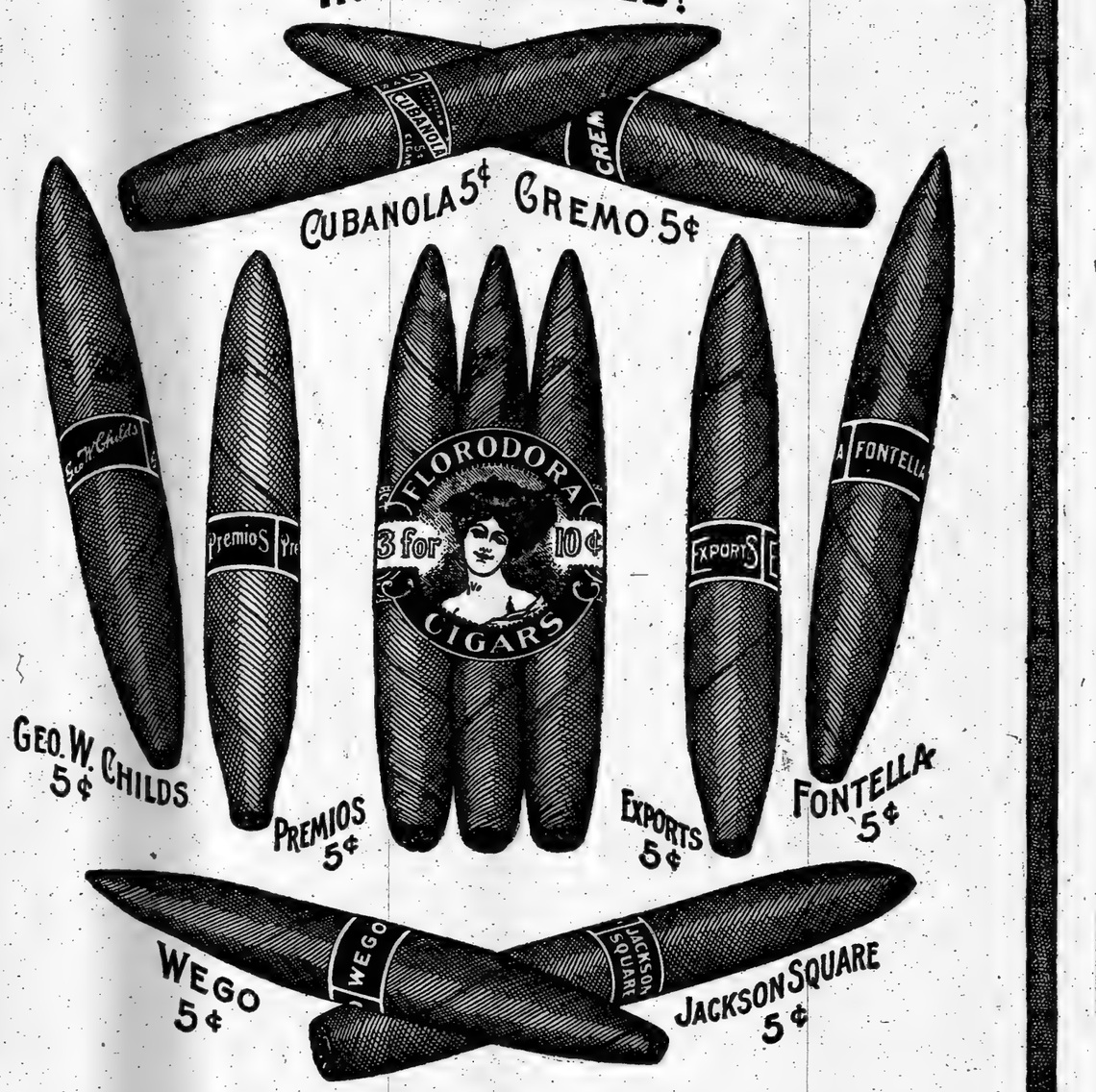

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$142,500.00 will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which $3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

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To the.....(1)	person estimating the closest	$5,000.00 in cash
To the.....2	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($2,500.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....5	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($1,000.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....10	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($500.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....20	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($250.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....25	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($100.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the.....50	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($50.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the....100	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($25.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the..3,000	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($10.00 each)	20,000.00 "
To the .3,000	persons whose estimates are next closest.....($5.00 each)	15,000.00 "
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35,213 persons		$142,500.00

Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.

(One "Florodora" band counting as two bands from the 5 cent cigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates—the number of Cigars now bearing $3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below:

In December, 1900,	467,092,208	Cigars.	In March, 1902,	516,899,027	Cigars.
" December, 1901,	479,312,170	"	" April, 1902,	516,835,168	"
" January, 1902,	496,983,717	"	" May, 1902,	523,035,907	"
" February, 1902,	445,496,483	"			

In case of a tie in estimates, the amount offered will be divided equally among those entitled to it. Distribution of the awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903 as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December.

Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate.

All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the FLORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Florodora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Horse Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T." "Master Workman," "Piper Heidsieck," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Pianet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application.

Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about October 1st, 1902, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.

CHICAGO ELEVATED PLAN.

An Assessment of $10 a Share Probably Soon to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—It is understood that eventually an assessment will be proposed for Lake Street Elevated stock, the amount being roughly placed at $10 per share. By this it is not meant to assert that a definite plan has been formulated. It is probable that a committee, thoroughly representative of the interests in the property, will be appointed, and it will rest with this committee to investigate the needs of the road and offer a plan. It is believed by the management, however, that the benefits of an assessment will appeal favorably to the stockholders when the entire plan shall be fully outlined. About Sept. 1 formulation of the details will be taken in hand. Considerable inquiry into the views of leading stockholders will be had.

Briefly, an assessment of $10 would bring in $1,000,000 to be applied to the floating debt. It would not wipe out the latter, but would reduce it to such an amount that the company would be able to carry the balance and float a 4 per cent. bond issue in exchange for the present outstanding 5 per cent. bonds.

TO CLOSE A STARCH FACTORY.

Corn Products Company Abandons Plant in Nebraska City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 1.—The big Argo Starch Factory in this city is to be closed permanently by order of its owner, the Corn Products Company, which owns all the starch factories of the country and controls the output.

Orders were received yesterday discharging the Superintendent and all workmen except those engaged in packing the manufactured product on hand, and instructions were given to ship this as fast as packed.

It is said that the work will be done hereafter at the Chicago factories of the Corn Products Company. The Argo Factory was used for several years to fight the trust, and was operated by Mark Morton, son of J. Sterling Morton. It was one of the largest factories of its kind in the country.

LARGEST TREE FOUND.

Special to The New York Times.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 1.—What undoubtedly is the largest known tree in the world has recently discovered two miles and a half miles from the Sanger Lumber Company's mill, at Converse Basin, in the Sierras, in this county. The discovery was made by a party of hunters, but little credence was given to the report, as every one thought the description of this colossus of the forest was exaggerated, but it has since been visited by people who have verified the finders' statement.

The monster was measured six feet from the ground, and it took a line 154 feet and 8 inches long to encircle it, making it over 51 feet in diameter. The tree is a few rods from the company's boundary line and is on the Government reserve. It will therefore be of interest to sightseers and will escape the woodman's axe.

Deaf-Mute Educator's Suicide.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 1.—Charles Kerney, a deaf mute, who had a national reputation as an educator of the deaf and dumb, shot and killed himself here to-day. Ill health is given as the cause.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM PORTER'S SONS COMPANY.—William Porter's Sons Company, manufacturer of and dealer in lamps, lanterns and surgical instruments, at 271 Pearl street, has made an assignment to Frank J. Russell, secretary and treasurer of the corporation. The President is William H. Porter, son of William Porter, by whom the business was established in 1843. The business was incorporated in December, 1898, with a capital of $100,000. On April 14, 1902, they claimed to have assets of $19,099, and liabilities of $10,757. They have met with severe losses during the past year.

DANIEL KUHN & SON.—Daniel Kuhn and George D. Kuhn, comprising the firm of Daniel Kuhn & Son, butchers and packers at 323 East Twenty-fifth street, have made an assignment without preferences to Emil W. Klampert. It is said that the liabilities are about $15,000. They will endeavor to effect a compromise with their creditors, and with that end in view have called a meeting of the creditors at the office of their attorneys, Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, 302 Broadway, on Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock. The present firm succeeded Meyer & Kuhn in November, 1899. At that time they claimed to have assets of $30,000 and practically no liabilities.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

S. LEBOWITZ.—Schedules of S. Lebowitz & Co., formerly manufacturers of ladies' cloaks and suits at 97 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $4,910 and assets of $2,015. The latter consist of stock in trade, $1,400; machinery and tools, $400; open accounts, $150; and cash, $64.

HENRY FEHN.—Henry Fehn, of 165 Lenox Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $18,431, and no assets. Principal creditors are George N. Reinhardt & Co., for feed, $11,000, and Sophia C. Wetherbee, liability on lease of premises 2011 Seventh Avenue, $2,900.

THOMAS COE.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Thomas Coe, proprietor of a dry goods and general store at Cold Springs, Putnam County, N. Y., by C. W. Matthews & Co., $311; Edward W. Caddick, $140, and Horace W. Durgin, $15, all of Newburg, N. Y.

GEORGE S. MOORE & CO.—On the motion of Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, Alfred O. Omman was yesterday appointed temporary receiver for George S. Moore & Co., tailors, of 419 Eighth Avenue, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 29.

HENRY J. MCGUCKIN.—Henry J. McGuckin, manager of a plumbing business and proprietor of a hotel, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $80,208 and no assets. The largest creditors are Jeremiah A. Mahoney, $16,000; Emma M. Gedney, $22,000; J. L. Mott, $3,412, and Julia J. G. McShane, $10,000. Mr. McGuckin lives at 70 Lenox Avenue, and is the manager of the Hotel Balmoral, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to which his wife at one time held title, but which has since passed into other hands. He also conducted a plumbing business for his sister, C. McGuckin, at 162 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, but was unsuccessful in this. His liabilities were contracted between 1889 and 1901.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

Bradstreet's report of failures for the week ending July 31 shows 168 as against 178 for the preceding week, and 160, 170, 156, and 189 for the corresponding weeks in 1901, 1900, 1899, and 1898. Of these 52 were in the United States, 30 in New England, 26 in the Southern, and 42 in the Western States, with the others divided among the Northwestern and Pacific States and the Territories. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

London Stock Brokers Fail.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Henry Roose & Co., stock brokers, failed to-day. Their business was small, and the liabilities are inconsiderable.

Judgments.

ANDERSON, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	$117
ARCHIBALD, William—David Shuldmer Glass Company	178
BUDDIN, Augusta—E. C. Randrup	34
BRAUWER, Ancher G. P.—F. S. Grob	61
BECKER, Louisa E.—J. Jones	106
BOLEN & BYRNE MANUFACTURING Company—A. P. Bigelow	40
BIRKETT, Amelia J.—H. Raub	4,785
CARY, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	144
COGGANS, Celia—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	116
CONGER, John B.—W. M. Eisner	109
CLIFFORD, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	143
DANNAN, H.—D. Abeloo	15
DEXTER, Olive M.—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	81
DANISH, Anna M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	117
DEGENSTEIN, Bertha—Metropolitan St. Railway Company	114
DUNCAN, Isidora—L. Helene	259
EAGLETON, Thomas—T. J. Tynan	832
FISHER, Sebastian and Margaret—J. Frey	419
FEIL, Charles J.—W. Feil	1,625
FINESTONE, Jacob—J. A. McCafferty and others	48
FRANCIS, J. J.—A. O. Hupfel	128
GILL, John P., administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	121
GILROY, Reesey—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	107
GRANER, Joseph—L. Englander	144
GREGORY, W. J.—J. Haft	105
GUTH, David—R. Weissbourn	781
HODGSKIN, Adolf—D. B. Ivison	34
HENKEL, W. M.—E. A. Whitehouse and others	242
JONES, John D.—J. M. Thomas, agent	109
KNOBLOCH, August—H. Both	101
KRIESBERG, William—J. A. McCafferty and others	73
KLIBANSKY, Jacob—S. E. Vernon and others	136
KOCH, Frederick — Metropolitan Street Railway Company	131
KELLY, Bernard J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	125
KELLY, Elizabeth — Thomas Conville Brewing Company	86
KINSELLA, William J.—Thatcher Furnace Company	153
LANDSMAN, Morris—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	116
LEVINE, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	107
LEVY, Joe, administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	121
LANGENSTEIN, Conrad, Jr., by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	84
MCKENNA, Maria, administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	70
MAITLAND, Thomas A.—C. Bonynge	232
MAITLAND, Thomas A.—J. M. Varnum	700
MOORE, Thomas J.—A. Abraham and others	29
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—J. H. Iden	1,818
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—A. Iden	2,046
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—A. B. Mund, individually and as administrator	5,736
MCDERMOTT, J. F.—J. W. Boyle	1,145
MCCLOSKEY, Mary K.—A. Firth	223
MCCLELLAND, Elizabeth A.—J. Jeroloman	69
PULLIS, Pierre P.—F. D. Edsall	98
PERLMAN, Samuel—M. Brown	70
POLEROAZKY, Mary — Metropolitan Street Railway Company	116
PALMER, Albert M. or Arthur M. Palmer —L. Von Raven	1,580
RUMPF, William—H. Stone	104
R. LOUIS STEINER MANUFACTURING Company—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company	106
SEIFERT, Philip, and Hyman Steinberg —A. Kuper and others	82
STEWART, Robert A., and Henry G. K. Heath, individually and as executors—A. J. Jorgensen	1,371
SHERMAN, L. P.—C. H. Hackett	34
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. E. Griffith, costs	116
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. E. Griffith, costs	472
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Duempleman	188
TRUE, Clarence—A. P. Hartman	96
WOLFF, Benjamin and Isaac—A. Leavitt	327
WATERBURY, Nelson J.—Buchanan & Co	598
WEISS, Frederick—D. Abeloo	85

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—W. W. Finley, Washington; Howard Morris, Milwaukee; R. J. Wynne, Assistant United States Postmaster General.

GILSEY.—William T. Russell, Baltimore; George W. Covington, Maryland.

GRAND.—Col. G. H. Burton, United States Army; Major W. W. Gray, United States Army; Col. E. D. Price, United States Army; Major E. Swift, United States Army; Capt. H. H. Reeve, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Homer Loring, Boston; T. A. Mitchell, Toronto; Dr. Hollister Judd, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL.—Major W. M. Black, United States Army.

VICTORIA.—R. E. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; W. J. Bryan and Miss Ruth Baird Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

HOFFMAN.—Lycurgus Winchester, Baltimore; D. H. Hunt, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE.—L. A. Coolidge, Washington.

EMPIRE.—S. Suyuki, Tokio, Japan; Mrs. Richard Stephenson, Oakland, Cal.; Lucius Mansfield, Chattanooga.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.: Mrs. M. Ryan, gloves and ribbons; Miss K. Ryan, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Harris-Emery-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and linings; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; B. Younker, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Kecly Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. O. Donnelly, cloaks; 486 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; R. E. Fissell, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. L. Dimar, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, silks and trimmings, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 60 Lispenard Street.

Nathanson, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Forbes, linens; G. F. Shepherd, dry goods; J. P. Tucker, furnishing goods; A. Hockaday, hosiery and gloves, 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Feldman, Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Powell, millinery, 55 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cahoen Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; F. Cahoen, nctions; Hotel Marlborough.

Newman, D. & C., Sandersville, Ga.; I. W. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Kraus, P. H. & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. C. Kraus, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgecock, laces, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

MacDougall & Southwick, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Cox, millinery, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Upon the recommendation of the board of officers appointed July 16, approved by the War College Board, the following assignments at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, are announced:

Assistant Commandant—Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers.

Department of Tactics—Instructor: Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, Assistant Instructors: Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Lyman M. Welch, Sixth Infantry, and First Lieut. Robert J. Maxey, Sixth Infantry.

Department of Engineering—Instructor: Capt. H. Reed, Corps of Engineers. Assistant Instructors: First Lieut. George M. Hoffman, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. William F. Nesbitt, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, and Second Lieut. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers.

Department of Law—Instructor: Major Henry M. Andrews, Artillery Corps. Assistant Instructors: Capt. Omar Bundy, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, Sixth Infantry, and First Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps.

Department of Hygiene—Instructor: The Senior Surgeon on duty at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright on business pertaining to the test of gun carriages.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Quartermaster, twill proceed to Portland, Me., on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General.

Major Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, upon the completion of his present duties will report to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Arrivals: New York at Cavite Aug. 1.

Alliance at Lisbon Aug. 1.

Brooklyn at Menemsha Bight July 31.

Sailed: Holland Nina July 31 from New York for Philadelphia.

Lebanon July 31 from Lambert Point for Menemsha Bight.

Puritan July 31 from New London for New Bedford.

Hist Aug. 1 from Newport for New Bedford.

Caesar Aug. 1 from Boston for Norfolk.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; fresh south winds, becoming variable.

The indications are that local rains will continue in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley to-day, and probably along the immediate Atlantic Coast during Sunday. In the central valleys the temperature will rise, and the temperature will continue high in the Middle West and Southwestern States. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh, and mostly from the South. On the Gulf Coast fresh south winds will prevail.

In the lake region variable winds will shift to fresh south.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have light to fresh south winds, and probably showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	70	70	74
6 A. M.	68	70	74
9 A. M.	72	72	77
12 M.	75	75	86
3 P. M.	79	80	84
6 P. M.	78	78	78
9 P. M.	72	75	74
12 P. M.	69	72	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....77½
Weather Bureau.....74
Corresponding date 1901.....72½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.72

The thermometer recorded 70 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 76 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity registered 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 79 degrees at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

6:50 A. M.—130 Chambers Street; Acker, Merrall & Condit; damage, $500.

11:25 A. M.—398 East Houston Street; occupant unknown; damage, $5.

3:40 P. M.—51 Bedford Street; Abraham Shapiro; damage, $100.

3:40 P. M.—823 East Thirty-third Street; Michael Heiman; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—226 West Sixty-first Street; William Brooks; damage, $20.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:56	Sun sets...7:16	Moon rises...3:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:09	Gov. Isl'd...6:38	H. Gate....8:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:28	Gov. Isl'd...6:56	H. Gate....8:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cosmo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	4:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan and Campeche	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	12:00 M.	.....
Trave, Naples	.....	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Para	1:30 P. M.	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Indrawadi, Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong	.....	.....
Nebraskan, San Francisco and Honolulu	.....	.....
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Southwark, Southampton	.....	7:30 A. M.
Tennyson, Pernambuco and Rio	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Galveston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within en minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; on Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. Transiting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 19 and up to Aug. 19, inclusive; or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 19 and up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 3; Shanghai, July 7; Yokohama, July 15, and Honolulu July 24, reached San Francisco per steamship Coptic and were dispatched east July 31 at 10 A. M., and are due here on Monday, Aug. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 2.

Colorado, Hull, July 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 30.
Condor, Montevideo, July 12.
Esperanza, Havana, July 29.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 26.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, July 27.
Nauplia, Stettin, July 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 28.

SUNDAY, AUG. 3.

Alamo, Brunswick, July 31.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 26.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 24.
Santiago, Tampico, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Furnessia, Glasgow, July 25.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 25.
Nicolai II., Cronstadt, July 19.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, July 24.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Aug. 1.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 25.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Aller, Gibraltar, July 27.
Allianca, Colon, July 29.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, July 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 31.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 26.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 29.
Macduff, Gibraltar, July 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 30.
Sardinian, Glasgow, July 26.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Georgian, Liverpool, July 25.
Neustria, Malaga, July 23.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 24.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, July 28.
Sardegna, Naples, July 23.

Arrived.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville July 29 and Charleston 30th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Oneida, Hale, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pathfinder, Parse, Arecibo July 18, Guano 19th, Jabes 22d, Arroyo 23d, Vicques 25th, and San Juan 28th, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Dominic, (Br.,) Westray, Mansos July 15, Para 20th, and Barbados 25th, with mdse. and one passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Ole Bull, (Nor.,) Mathisen, Tilt Cove July 25, with coper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Saint Nicholas, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp July 19, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:53 P. M.

SS Indrawadi, (Br.,) Condy, Philadelphia July 30, with cargo in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Will finish loading for China and Japan.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS (supposed) Atlas, Fenlon, Sabine Pass July 25, to Standard Oil Company, towing barge S. O. Co. No. 81.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 1, 9:30 P. M., east, southeast, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Hugoma, for Sagua la Grande, not as before reported.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.

SS Caracas, for Liverpool.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) for Jeremie, &c.

SS Adler, (Br.,) for Port Maria.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 12:05 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at noon to-day and proceeded.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Palermo for New York, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Camoens, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Galicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Rhuls, for New York, sld. from West Hartlepool yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, for New York, sld. from Liverpool at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vander Zee, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York, arr. at Naples July 29.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyer, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Pope, for New York, sld. from Para July 30.

SS Robinia, (Br.,) Capt. Lash, from Messina and Palermo for New York, arr. at St. Michaels to-day for coal.

SS Sellasia, (Br.,) Capt. Purdy, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro July 30.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from Leith for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:20 A. M. Aug. 2.

Excursions.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION. SUNDAY, AUG. 3RD.

L. I. R. R. AND N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE ST'R MAINE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M.; Franklin Ave., 8:21; East New York, 8:30, and Jamaica, 8:50. Leave at Newport at 3:00 P. M.; leave at 5:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, in which case tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed. MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON STEAMER.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On SUNDAYS, the fine Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café; popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St. 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tkts, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; steamer leaves 22d St. E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

A CHARMING SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY TRIP..... $1.50
A Rare Combination of Travel. Take fast Str. Richard Peck for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 2:00 P. M. (stops Sats. foot East 21st St., 2:15;) return by express train due N. Y. 9 o'clock. Ask for Half-Holiday Tickets. Cut this out.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, 26th, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:50, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:40, 11:00 A. M. 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight. Excursion Fare, 40c.

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only: 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M. 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M. (1:00 Saturdays only) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M. Returning, last train leaves Long Beach 10:42 P. M.

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Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

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$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.

Ocean Going Steamers

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The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

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80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
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SATURDAYS 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A.M., 3:10 P.M.
SATURDAYS 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P.M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P.M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A.M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:20, 9:50, 10:40 A.M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 9:50, 10:20 and 11:10 A.M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30 and 4:45 P.M.

Excursion to L

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
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THE IOWA SIGNAL.

So far as it goes, the declaration of the Republican Convention of Iowa is a sign that public opinion in the Republican party is awakening to the error and mischief of our present exorbitant tariff.

Naturally the orthodox organs of the party are treating it as of no importance, the mere repetition of the empty promise to revise the tariff under conditions that do not and are not likely to exist. We regret to see that the more immediate associates of the President and their friends are adopting a like attitude toward the general question. The Secretary of the Treasury, and with him the Speaker of the House, is represented as thinking that nothing should be done to the tariff until the authors and sponsors of it are ready to take up the whole business—which will be on the arrival of the Greek Kalends. We are still more sorry to say that we have seen no signs that the President himself has much interest in or any very clear idea of the tariff issue. Apparently it is not one that attracts his peculiar taste in reform. It is, nevertheless, intimately connected with the question of the abuses of the trusts as to which he is intensely interested.

Indeed, it is precisely this connection that gives the action of the Republican Convention of Iowa its immediate and most important significance. Had the convention confined itself to a simple declaration that some of the tariff rates were too high it would still have had some force, coming from the State in which the conservative influence of Mr. ALLISON has always been so powerful. But when they specified the rates that ought to be reduced as those that gave "aid to monopolies", they struck a chord that may have a very wide-reaching response. That declaration will appeal to all those in the Republican Party who are afraid of the trusts, or who resent their influence, or who have suffered from them, or think that they have suffered. It will appeal to those who are intelligent enough to see that the trusts have many good elements in them, and that the work they are doing must be done, and yet that there is needed a real regulation of them, and especially that they should not be aided by legislation in acquiring power that they can and do abuse. The Iowa declaration will appeal still more strongly to that very large body of men who have a vague distrust and abhorrence of the trusts, without understanding clearly what it is in them that is dangerous. To this class the Iowa declaration comes as a revelation of something that can be done, a definite method of dealing with the matter. It affords an outlet for very real and sincere indignation over a subject that is not clear and against an evil that is not comprehended. It is like a lightning rod to discharge the force of discontent that has been so long accumulating.

We should suppose that Mr. ROOSEVELT would see this and see how closely it is related to the agitation of the question of trusts in which he is himself so earnestly engaged. It is true that the Iowa declaration seems to put a weapon in the hands of the opposition. It is a confession that the evil the opposition has so vigorously denounced exists. It is an indorsement of the very policy the opposition has undertaken to carry out and for which it invites popular approval. It is a promise to do what the opposition says ought to be done, and would like the power to do. In that sense, and to that extent, it may be said truly that it is giving aid and comfort to the party enemy. But there is a way to prevent the weapon being used by the enemy. It is for the party in power to use it themselves. The evil does exist, and would exist just as much if it were never so stoutly denied or obstinately ignored. The policy of the opposition is in fact the right and necessary policy and the one that the people are apt finally to approve. The means of preventing the Democrats from getting the job of applying it is for the Republicans to apply it. If Mr. ROOSEVELT could see this, if he could act on it, if he would place himself in the lead in the sound, practical, wise, and prudent movement against the trusts indicated in the Iowa platform, he could be sure that the Democrats would derive no advantage from the movement. It is true that that would demand a great deal of courage and firmness and independence, but these are not the qualities he is reputed to lack. Such a course would be of immense service to the best interests of the country, and it would secure beyond all question his rank as the leader of his party, the leader, too, of the statesmanship of the time.

THE REALTY MERGER.

An American multi-millionaire whose great annual income is derived from properties whose value he himself could only guess at with a margin of error of twenty millions or so, was recently advised by a friend to "incorporate himself" in order that his estate might be more conveniently managed during his lifetime and be put in a form capable of ready division among his heirs at his demise. Twenty-five years ago, even ten years ago, the idea might have seemed fantastic. To-day it excites no surprise; it is commended, rather, as a business-like plan, well adapted to attain a desired end. The managers of large enterprises in these modern days prefer an incorporation to a partnership. When a private fortune exceeds a hundred million dollars it is quite conceivable that share capital may be the most convenient form in which the title to it can be put.

The great sixty-six-million-dollar merger of realty companies in this city is a business device for incorporating real estate, enabling its owners to take securities instead of title deeds. The utility and convenience of the device are manifest, since it not only very much facilitates real estate transactions of all kinds, but makes possible of achievement many desirable purposes not to be accomplished by individual capital.

The objects of this merger are numerous as well as useful. The owner of a house and lot in New York City worth $50,000 can easily find a buyer for his property. He has only to accept the best offer out of the many made. If he owns lots worth $2,000,000 upon which it would manifestly be profitable to erect a building costing $3,000,000, he will discover that the number of individuals able to buy and build is so small that he may be quite unable to effect a sale. Such fields of investment are practically restricted to aggregations of incorporated capital. This merging of many realty companies in one with a capital of $66,000,000 has an obvious bearing upon the improvement of city real estate held in large parcels which it is inadvisable to cut up into smaller lots. Economical construction and skillful management are assured by such a concentration of capital. Saving in the cost of building material and by the employment of the best modern methods must reduce outlay below the lowest figure attainable by even the most experienced private real estate investor, and expert management of rented property would not only further reduce cost, but would tend to increase income by making buildings attractive to tenants.

The average return upon real estate investments in New York City is, we suppose, the basis of the financial calculations of the new corporation. It will issue stock or other securities upon which dividends at a fixed rate are guaranteed. The dividend rate, of course, is determined by the profits of the company in its general operations throughout the country, for it is to engage in business in other cities as well as in New York. It would seem probable that it may be able to pay dividends somewhat above the average earnings of real estate to the individual investor.

The owner of real estate, therefore, who sold his property to the new corporation might invest the purchase money in its bonds or certificates of stock, receiving in dividends or interest a sum exceeding his former income from rent. Moreover, his property would be in a form easily negotiable as to the whole or any part. The advantage of such a security when occasions arise for the distribution of an estate among heirs is apparent. For ownership the shares would be by many considered preferable to title deeds, since the costs of management would be escaped. For sale and distribution they would be decidedly more convenient, and their use as security for borrowed capital would involve no such costly formality as the giving of a mortgage.

These are evidently some of the business considerations which have led to this real estate incorporation. The natural advantages of the plan are so obvious, the economy, simplicity, and convenience which it promises to introduce in real estate transactions so plain to the understanding, that it would seem that only wise management would be required for its complete justification. It is one more testimony to the tendencies of this age of consolidation.

OH! SO SORRY.

The extent to which the strike leaders in the anthracite region "deplore" the recent unfortunate incident at Shenandoah is calculated to move the most indifferent to pity. That any one for whom the United Mine Workers is in any sense responsible should have so far forgotten himself as to commit a breach of the peace is deeply painful to President MITCHELL and his executive staff. They are quite sure the trouble was precipitated by the Deputies, who lacked self-restraint. If they had let the strikers' pickets manhandle the men on their way to work to their satisfaction there would have been no shooting. Probably there would have been no murder done. The pickets did not want to kill the "scabs"; it would have served their purpose quite as well, and even better, permanently to incapacitate them from further work. As living cripples they would have been instructive object lessons to non-union miners and laborers; dead, they are likely to set in motion inconvenient inquiries on the part of a meddlesome Coroner, or whoever fills the function of the Coroner under the Pennsylvania law. It may be assumed, therefore, that killing was no part of the original plan of those who brought the riot about; and "a great deal of allowance must be made for poor men contending for their rights," especially when annoyed by the interference of armed Deputies, who should know enough to refrain from meddling in matters of union discipline.

As to the troops: bless you, they are not at all needed—so long as they are on the ground. Not only is the district now perfectly quiet and orderly, but the only reason to apprehend further self-forgetfulness on the part of the strikers is found in the irritation which cannot but result from the unnecessary invasion of their peaceful valleys by the myrmidons of the State, whose only business is to help rivet on their necks the collar of their hopeless servitude. At least five gentlemen, all officers of the union, are able to assure Gov. STONE "officially" that the presence of troops is unnecessary and that the order sending them should be revoked. What more is needed? They are happy to state that the stories which have gained currency concerning the Shenandoah incident are, as Mark Twain said of the report of his death, "greatly exaggerated."

This is the usual comedy feature of every labor tragedy. It is not amusing; it is simply nauseating. No doubt the strike leaders at Wilkesbarre are sorry for the riot, now that it is over. That MITCHELL was "greatly depressed" by the news is likely enough. It meant State protection, and that meant an end to the measures which have established and maintained a reign of terror throughout the coal region. We do not recall any order forbidding recourse to such measures, or any protest from strike headquarters against boycotting, intimidation, or the thousand unlawful acts which have led up to rioting and bloodshed. Indeed, we do recall a great deal of official encouragement of such acts. Only when the line is so far overstepped that State or Federal troops are needed for the support of the civil authorities, and the disturbers of the peace have to behave themselves, do the leaders make haste to "deplore" lawlessness and violence. A little anticipatory deprecation of wrong and outrage would command more respect.

INTERBOROUGH TRANSIT.

The "weekly talk" of Mayor Low on the subject of the multiplication of facilities for intercommunication between the boroughs should and probably will receive cordial and careful study. No one in that position since Mayor HEWITT has found the time or possessed the capacity to analyze the great problems of city development with intelligent reference to the future, and to be something more than an opportunist in dealing with the means of relieving present congestions or meeting momentary needs. This part of Mayor Low's work is likely to be more appreciated five or ten years hence than it can be at the moment, but its present value is incalculable in starting in the right direction and with reference to the ultimate needs of the city, movements which, covering considerable periods, must necessarily fail to attain the results of greatest public advantage if not undertaken as parts of a comprehensive plan the end of which is seen from the beginning.

It is unnecessary to review in detail the Mayor's discussion of the practical problems of interborough transit. It is technically correct and deals with the questions to which it refers in a very broad, luminous, and statesmanlike manner. The reader will also notice that it avoids a challenge to controversy, and appeals to the reason of the citizen with sound argument rather than to the selfish interests of those identified with local borough interests. Mayor Low sees, as every one must who studies the question, that if New York is ever to become a great and homogeneous city it will be made so by the obliteration of borough boundaries, and the bringing of every part into easy communication with every other part. To this end the bridges and tunnels must be made thoroughfares and not mere shuttles. To use his own words, "a railroad thoroughfare not only ought to arrive; it ought to lead somewhere." His suggestions to this end are wise and well considered, and are perfectly consistent not only with one another, but with the public interest.

Perhaps the only respect in which the Mayor's views are open to criticism is in regard to the terminal improvements of the New York Central Railroad. This corporation may at last have awakened to a realization of its duties and interests, but for twenty years or more it has not done the best it could, and the confidence to be felt in its promises and protestations does not rest upon a foundation of experience. But even in this instance he is probably right. More is likely to be accomplished by amiable methods than by those which in this instance the facts would seem to warrant. He can properly leave it to the newspapers to feel with spear points for soft spots in the hide of this corporate pachyderm.

The Mayor's plan of water-front improvement is admirable. All who read his communication thoughtfully will agree with him that "this is the time for the City of New York to readjust its transit facilities in a large spirit."

A CASE IN POINT.

There has been much complaint in these later days in regard to the tendency of combinations of capital to diminish the opportunities for individual ability and character to secure the rewards of which they are deserving. Current literature is filled with this complaint expressed in various forms, and our own department of letters from readers has contained many examples of it. To those who think that it is well-founded we venture to suggest the consideration of the case of Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU, a prominent—it may fairly be said the chief—party to the organization of the extensive corporation for dealing in realty discussed in another column.

Here is a man still young, possessing the educational advantages only which this progressive community offers to those who care to avail themselves of them—he is a graduate of the College of the City of New York—enjoying no special favors of fortune or connection, who has attained to a position of large influence and great possibilities for the future solely by his ability and character. His capital at the start was the confidence he could command by these two endowments, and his success has been strictly in proportion to these. It is true that, under the searching test of experience, it has been found that this capital was ample, and its investment has yielded large returns. But in the result there has been nothing of "luck," still less of "pull," nothing adventitious. The process has been logical and intelligible, and there is no reason why it cannot be repeated by any one able to devote to it the same qualities.

The fact is that, so far from the higher development of business organization crushing out individual initiative, it depends directly on such initiative. So far from its dispensing with personal ability and character, it needs them, cannot start or continue without them, offers constantly new and varied opportunities for them, and rewards them with singular fairness and certainty. Mr. MORGENTHAU is a modest man, and we feel that we ought to apologize to him for this reference to his noteworthy career, but it is at the moment so clearly in evidence, and it is so apposite and so instructive, that we could not forbear reference to it.

The testimony taken yesterday in the matter of the rioting on the east side shows clearly enough that the complaint at first made, that it was the result of religious and race prejudice, was hasty and without real foundation. It was the result of a mischievous and lawless spirit on the part of a lot of young hoodlums, who would have played the same cruel game against any class foreign to their own associations and sufficiently helpless to make the process safe. Negroes, for instance, or Chinamen, would have fared no better at their hands. Even Irishmen would have been their victims could they have felt sure that Irishmen would not amply defend themselves. But with the rioters, and, we are ashamed to say, with some of the police, the relative helplessness of the peculiar crowd seems to have given added zest to the proceedings. In the case of both classes, and particularly in that of the police, justice and expediency require that the sternest punishment possible shall be inflicted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Was there not a trace, just the slightest trace, of a tendency, just the slightest tendency, toward a substitution of the debatable for the admitted in the letter from a protesting anti-imperialist which we published yesterday? Our correspondent, in that letter, convicted us of discourtesy and several other even graver offenses by the very simple method of asserting that the elderly gentlemen who recently issued a manifesto from Lake George represented "the best thought of the American people" and those who "have been foremost in upholding the principles that have preserved us as a Nation"; also, that all but a few among the survivors of the last half century's greatest statesmen are what we—and everybody else, incidentally—call anti-imperialists. Now, it is not the present intention to deny the possibility of demonstrating the accuracy of these statements; we are only going to hint in all gentleness that their accuracy has not yet been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who are interested in the discussion of National policies, and that therefore the anti-imperialist who uses them as the basis of his arguments—or even of his denunciations—begs the whole question at issue. We are as ready as our correspondent to proclaim that he who antagonizes and treats with disrespect the part of the country's population which monopolizes all of its wisdom and virtue is a fellow citizen vicious or vacuous, but when he, in behalf of himself and a little group of friends, strikes an attitude, beats his breast, and roars, more or less loudly, "We are that part; you have criticised Us; therefore you are both vicious and vacuous," then—why, then, we just laugh. For the conclusion doesn't follow—really, it doesn't. It is simply dragged up, struggling and spluttering, to a place where it doesn't belong. People cannot reason together when one side insists that the beginning of the debate shall be, "We are utterly right and you are utterly wrong," and would limit all uncertainty to the degree of punishment deserved by the other side.

—Mayor Low's latest "talk" called attention to the fact that "it has been the custom for American cities"—he might as well have said for all cities—"in the matter of railroad franchises to wait until somebody wanted to do something, and then the city has been content to say yes or no." That the Mayor has long disapproved of this method of getting facilities for urban transportation, as, he added, was the case, simply shows that he was a little readier than the majority of people to decide that street railways are a matter of general public concern, much as is the preservation of the peace by means of a police force or the housing of a Municipal Government in a City Hall. Nobody has had any doubts on the latter points since human life in organized communities began to take its present shape, but street cars are comparatively new things, and the time since we all somehow or other got along without them is so short that even now the wisdom, and still less the necessity, for treating them as distinctly public utilities, and not as objects on which private enterprise and inclination alone can legitimately be exercised, has yet to be admitted by a majority perhaps of considerable size. This majority is decreasing, and, to judge from present tendencies, which may or may not persist, the time may come when the failure of a city to own its street railways, perhaps to operate them, will be a recognized folly as rare as is now neglect to own and operate its water works. We are a conservative lot over here, however, and seem to prefer to let gay and reckless nations like Great Britain and Germany try the experiments in municipal and State ownership. New York has not yet ceased to be astonished at its own temerity in building the subway, or to view with some alarm the prospect of coming, two or three generations from now, into actual possession of that large piece of property.

—We know no reason for any particular excitement over the acceptance by certain American citizens from a European monarch of some carefully assorted—and graded—"decorations." For those who like that sort of thing it is just the sort of thing they like, and to like it or not like it is a matter of taste and not of morals. Furthermore, in estimating the value of a gift, the courteous recipient makes much account of the giver's way of looking at the world and its animate and inanimate contents—of his habits, customs, standards, and manners. Thus does it often happen that we can accept with pleasure from one person what we would indignantly reject if offered by another and can find worth in an object intrinsically worthless and to ourselves more or less offensive. It is the intention that counts in the making of gifts—when real need does not enter into consideration. And of course the Kaiser's intentions were excellent. Still, one cannot but wonder at the equanimity with which Americans of the kind whose modesty—when they have it—does not take the form of humility, and whose last inclination is to let another man fix their status in society, or even in a society, have accepted, this one a third, that a fourth, class "order." To begin at the bottom of anything and work up is all right, but allotment of station and of merit is quite different. And the surprising part of the case is its revelation that the Kaiser either doesn't know much about our manner of thinking or does not care to heed it. Surely he did not, before conferring these "honors," ask the advice of Prince HENRY, who seemed to be a rather tactful person, and who had a fairly good opportunity to familiarize himself with our little idiosyncrasies. But there! it's the smallest of matters, any way one looks at it, and though we may be gently glad that some of our notabilities refused to be a third-class eagle or dragon, or whatever bird or beast it might have been, there is no need to be even gently angry because others saw no harm in accepting.

—Now it is Mr. AUSTIN DOBSON, of all men in the world, whom Mr. LABOUCHERE has found it necessary to attack with characteristic ferocity. Mr. DOBSON, it seems, has just been made happy by the granting to him, by some appreciative friend in power, of a comfortable pension, and Mr. LABOUCHERE declares that "the more the job is looked into the grosser does it become." That is only the beginning. "Why a civil servant," adds the irascible editor of Truth, "who has long been in receipt of a salary of £800 a year, and who has recently retired on an annual pension of £533 6s. 8d., should, because he happens to be a fluent versifier, receive a grant out of the Civil List at all is a thing that certainly requires considerable explanation. But that he should out of so small an available sum as £1,200 have been awarded no less than £250 a year is nothing short of a scandal! Even if he had been in needy circumstances I should have protested against rewarding so largely a bard of so decidedly minor a character. We poor taxpayers, however, were already paying him more than £10 a week, and I, for one, strongly demur to this sum being increased at the expense of men of really marked eminence who have fallen on evil times and to whom grants of even as much as £100 a year are very seldom made by the First Lord of the Treasury. It is not too much to say that in order that this highly favored writer of vers de société may retire on what is virtually full pay, the principles governing the granting of Civil List pensions have been cynically defied." That, for us who are not contributing to Mr. DOBSON'S pension, is even more funny than it is terrible. The British Government might, perhaps, have done better with any spare cash it had for the encouragement of poets, but then again it might have done worse. Mr. DOBSON is certainly all right as far as he goes, and he possesses the very high merit of never having tried to go further than he could be all right. Who was Mr. LABOUCHERE'S candidate for the pension, anyway?

NUGGETS.

The Prizefighter.

That mighty idol of our youth,
How piteously it quakes!
For when he talks he speaks untruth,
And when he fights he fakes.
—Washington Star.

The Drawback.

"What is the greatest objection you have to gambling?" we asked the reformer.

"Why er—losing!" he stammered.—Baltimore Herald.

Asked and Answered.

Female Lawyer—How old are you?
Female Witness—You know as well as I do that I'm just a week younger than you are, but if necessary—
Female Lawyer (hastily)—Never mind; it isn't necessary.—Chicago News.

Better Still.

"The man who can drive with one hand is the man for me," announced the girl in gray, gayly.

"You're easily satisfied," returned the girl in blue. "For my part I prefer the man who asks me to drive."—Chicago Post.

Then Came the Uprising.

In time the demands of the infant industries became so pressing that the people murmured.

But they suffered without undue rebellion until the Ice Trust pushed a bill through Congress making it a felony for any person to own, rent, lease, hire, harbor, or maintain a refrigerator that would melt less than 100 pounds of ice per day.

Then the pillars of the Republic shivered to their foundations and a choice assortment of history was made in a hurry.—Baltimore American.

TO A TROUT.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

Thou solitary tenant of my creel,
Thou only victim of my feathered hook,
Though "skunked," I scarce could more disgusted feel
Wert thou still swimming in thy native brook.
For thee alone I've walked ten weary miles,
And, what is worse, must walk them back again.
For thee alone I've crawled through stinging brush
And clambered over harsh barb wire stiles,
Slept troubled slumber in the ice-cold rain,
And soaked myself in grasses all too lush.
And what art thou, thou slim and speckled mite?
Scarce large enough to save thee from the act
That makes it crime for five-inch trout to bite,
A worthy "speckled beauty," for a fact!
Where, tell me where, were all thy sluggard kind,
That I could not inveigle them to rise?
In all the Summer season they will find
No more persistent fisherman than I,
No bait more tempting than my high-priced flies,
Yet thou alone art here. Dost thou know why?
And now my tired footsteps must I turn
Along that hilly road that homeward trends,
And, spent and footsore, bear with unconcern
The jibes and jeers of all my loving friends,
For once they cast their scornful eyes on thee,
Thou smallest of thy kindergarten school,
They'll take a keen delight to point me out,
For all the mocking, scoffing world to see
As that weak-minded, idiotic fool,
Who fished two days, and only caught one trout.

GEN. SMITH HEARS OF HIS RETIREMENT

On Transport Bridge Watching for Land When News Came.

The General Overcome by the Report of President's Action, but Refuses to Discuss It—He Will Report to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Standing on the bridge of the transport Thomas, eagerly waiting with the ship's Captain for a glimpse of his native shore, Gen. Jacob H. Smith, tried by court-martial for having ordered the Island of Samar transformed into a howling wilderness, was doomed this morning to first learn that the President had retired him from active duty. The pilot boat which met the Thomas just outside the heads at 2 o'clock this morning brought to Gen. Smith the first news of the President's action. In the failing light of a binnacle lamp the veteran read the message that apprised him of his fate. An hour later the dawn came, and with it the sight of land, but Gen. Smith had retired to his cabin, where with his wife and chief aide, Lieut. J. H. Shields of the Twelfth Infantry, he discussed the outcome of the long ordeal through which he had passed.

When the Thomas reached the quarantine station in the harbor six hours later Major Duval of the transport service boarded the ship with his secretary and met both Gen. Smith and Lieut. Shields at the door of the General's cabin. A sealed document from the War Department was handed Gen. Smith. It contained the official notification of President Roosevelt's action, and upon reading it Gen. Smith retired, overcome with emotion. He was not seen again until the United States Custom House tender, the Hartley, was ready to take the General and his party ashore. He denied himself to all interviewers, who were met by Lieut. Shields. Together with his wife and aide, Gen. Smith proceeded to the Occidental Hotel, repairing thence to Army Headquarters in the Phelan Building, where he remained during the morning.

"General Smith has absolutely nothing to say for publication," said Lieut. Shields. "He is not at liberty to talk, and furthermore has nothing to say. He has been hopeful that the President would not take action against him, and of course feels keenly the force of the blow he has received. The General admitted to the court martial trying him that he had issued orders which, in effect, expressed his desire that the enemy, if obdurate and unconquerable, be not spared—in fact that the country be laid waste and no prisoners be taken. The literal construction of these orders and their exact interpretation made up the bulwark of evidence against the General at the court-martial. There is no doubt that Gen. Smith did not mean all he said. He certainly did not expect the action which the President has taken."

Gen. Smith, who is wearing civilian attire, appeared exceedingly nervous and worn. His sixty-two years are plainly read in his every action and his intimate friends fear he is breaking down under the severe strain to which he has been subjected in recent months. It is not yet known when Gen. Smith will proceed East. His sealed orders require him to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington and it is likely he will lose no time in starting for the national capital.

The transport Thomas brings portions of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Infantry regiments and Tenth Cavalry.

CUBA IN A BAD WAY, SAYS MAJOR BARBER.

Returned Officer Describes Conditions as Deplorable and Declares Annexation Only Hope.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major George M. Barber, until recently Sanitary Commissioner of Santiago, Cuba, has just arrived in Washington. Concerning conditions in Cuba the Major says:

"The four years I spent down there gave me an insight into the character and temperament of the Cubans. No body who knows them as I do can believe that they are fit for self government. They are emotional and sentimental, but have little ability in practical things. At present they are intent on office holding, because they saw how the Spaniards grew rich in official position. Every man in Cuba wants a public office, and each officer thinks he is a statesman.

The country is really in a bad way. The times are hard, terribly hard, and I see no reason to think they will improve. The only hope lies in annexation. Every business man, every owner of property is praying for the time to come when Cuba shall, in some way, come under the control of the United States. Until this comes about there will be a state of unrest, of stagnation in business, and of distinct retrogression. Even now the new Cuban Government is proving its inefficiency by contrast with the good administration of the Americans.

The cities of Santiago and Havana, which our people made clean and wholesome are again falling back into the old unsanitary conditions that prevailed under Spanish rule. The people are once more throwing slops into the streets, and ere long the foul smells that were banished by the Americans will pollute the atmosphere of the towns. It is pitiable to think that the splendid educational system that we inaugurated for them will not be kept up, but I fear it is doomed along with other public necessities. With a threatened deficit of several millions, there will be no way of maintaining the schools, and the old era of ignorance will return. There is only one way that can lead Cuba to prosperity and peace, and that road is annexation."

Statement of Cuba's Finances.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Garcia Montes, Secretary of Finance, to-day gave out the financial statement for the month of July. This shows that during the month the customs receipts of the island amounted to $1,208,648; postal receipts, $30,316; money orders, $53,000; internal revenue, $72,865; sundries, $17,375; repayments, $170,431; total, $1,552,635. The balance from the month of June amounted to $745,371. Payments for the month of July amounted to $1,236,850, and the balance is $1,061,156. The average monthly expenditure during the last year Cuba was under American control amounted to $1,534,404.

ARMOR PLATE DISCOVERY.

Lieut. Davis of Ordnance Bureau Has Produced a New Kind.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The navy people hope to offset the recent development in high explosives and armor-piercing projectiles by the army through a considerable improvement in the resisting power of the armor plating of a battleship. Lieut. Cleland Davis, attached to the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has produced an armor plate which recently was tested at the proving grounds at Bethlehem, and the results encouraged the naval officials here to believe that the armor plate has again overtaken the gun in the never-ending struggle for supremacy.

This plate is obtained by a novel process, carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by an intensely powerful current of electricity, the result being a face as hard as glass, and of any thickness desired, supported by a tough back which, it is claimed, cannot be cracked. The depth of the hardening is regulated by the length of time the current plays upon the plate. It is claimed that an average plate can be completely treated electrically in five hours. Moreover, the plate is claimed to be a third lighter for the same resisting power, which means a great saving to constructors.

THE PRESIDENT'S OUTING

Boating on the Bay and a Picnic in the Woods.

Greater Reciprocity to be Favored in the Addresses During the New England Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—President Roosevelt enjoyed more of a holiday to-day than at any time since he came here for his vacation. He was up early, ready and eager for pleasure, and breakfast was served before the usual hour at Sagamore House. Official business was cleared up well yesterday.

Soon after breakfast the President and his family started for a day's outing on the waters of Oyster Bay, to swim, fish, and enjoy a picnic in the woods. It was a jolly occasion, without a mishap to any one in the party. Ample provisions were placed ashore under the guard of one of the servants, so that the President might be sure of a meal.

Mr. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the children were landed at the wharf in time for dinner. The President paid for his day's outing by working hard over the official mail that accumulated during his absence.

It was said semi-officially to-night that President Roosevelt would, on his new England trip, deal in a characteristic way with the tariff. He has not yet outlined his talks, but the understanding is that his views are very positive as to the necessity of tariff revision on the lines of greater reciprocity, and that he is a strenuous believer in the revision of the tariff in harmony with President McKinley's memorable speech at Buffalo.

A close friend of President Roosevelt said to-night that, though the latter hoped for an election by the people to his great office, he was not afraid to antagonize those of his party who hold that the present protective tariff must remain the perpetual policy of the Republic.

Desertions from the Mayflower have not been so many as reported. Lieut. Commander Gleaves said this afternoon that there had been only five deserters, and six of them were from the engine room. Two of the deserters got away from the vessel at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Lieutenant Commander said that there had been no complaint by the men against the food. He agreed with the petty officer quoted yesterday that many of the men enlisted without any idea of the life they were to live when in the service. Work on the engines of the Mayflower has been particularly difficult, and that caused the desertions.

Another officer said that the absence of the canteen, the selling of chewing gum, chocolate drops, plug tobacco, and note paper made a "Sunday school of the ship," and that the sailorman who likes a drink occasionally was only too eager to desert at the thought of a glass of beer.

The Mayflower is to have gun practice on Tuesday. She carries twelve rapid-fire guns. Each gunner will have two shots at a target 1,500 yards away. The man who makes the best record as to accuracy and rapidity in shooting will win the President's prize of $25 in gold. Not a gunner has deserted or tried to desert. The gunners are spending their time at sighting and, in the forecastle, building on their skill. The President will observe their skill, and there is a rumor among the men that he may pardon the man who was rescued when he realized that he could not swim to the Seawanhaka Club's landing from the Mayflower.

The men know that the President has no tolerance for deserters, but they believe that when he reads their petition for clemency he will see that the prisoner was sorely tempted. The man is serving the ordinary sentence of a sailor proved guilty of desertion, but he is not shackled heavily, and is not living on bread and water. He is treated fairly, and he has no complaint to make against anybody except himself. He is repentant.

The President will leave on Tuesday on the Sylph, which is not very fast, but, according to her crew, could make circles about the Mayflower, on the trip for target practice in Gardiner's Bay.

Miss Alice Roosevelt left this morning for Newport. First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne was in town for a brief time to-day.

PRESIDENT'S CHICAGO VISIT.

It Is Officially Announced that Mr. Roosevelt Will Reach the City the Morning of Oct. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Positive and official announcement of the date of President Roosevelt's coming visit to Chicago was made to-day by the committee in charge of the plans for his entertainment.

The President will arrive in the city at 8:30 A. M. on Oct. 3, and will leave it at midnight.

On behalf of Chicago President Roosevelt will be entertained by a commitete representing the Industrial Art League, the Chicago and Northwestern Universities, the Alliance Française, the Civic Federation, the Civil Service Commission, the Art Institute, the Municipal Art League, the Chicago, Standard, Hamilton, Lakeside, Marquette, Iroquois, Germania, Calumet, and Lincoln Clubs, the Chicago press, and the foreign Consuls.

JOINT WAR MANOEUVRES.

Decision of Navy to Use Smokeless Powder Will Render Them Less Spectacular.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The joint war manoeuvres off the eastern end of Long Island will be robbed of their spectacular features, so far as the Navy is concerned, by the decision which has been reached to use sub-calibre tubes in the large guns. These tubes are only an inch in diameter. It also has been decided to use smokeless powder. The firing of smokeless powder creates practically no report and, of course, is not appreciable to the sight.

Some question has arisen as to the ability of the umpires ashore to determine the points of the war game if they are unable to see the smoke from the guns or to hear the sound of their explosion. The army, on the other hand, will employ the old fashioned black powder from the fortifications and there will be plenty of din and smoke when they go into action.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION.

Admiral Taylor Leaves Washington to Select a Site for It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Admiral Taylor, Acting Secretary of the Navy, will leave Washington to-morrow night with Civil Engineer Rousseau of the Navy, to make a tour of inspection of the great lakes for the purpose of selecting a site for a naval training station, as provided for in the last Naval Appropriation act.

Upon the completion of this service, Admiral Taylor will go to Newport to attend some meetings of the War College, and probably will not return to Washington until about Sept. 1. Commander W. S. Cowles, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will be acting head of the bureau during the absence of Admiral Taylor.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, who has been away on his vacation for the past month, is expected back to-morrow and will be Acting Secretary until the return of Secretary Moody early in September.

Mr. Carnegie's Indiana Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 1.—Figures given out yesterday show that the gifts of Andrew Carnegie to Indiana cities to build libraries aggregate $710,000, and with the sums offered places that did not accept the total runs to three-fourths of a million. The bequests run from $10,000 to $75,000.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day:
New Jersey—Cedar Beach, J. H. Graul.
New York—Boston, S. J. Sheffield.
Pennsylvania—Leisenring, Nellie Carroll.

FIREPROOF WOOD TESTS IN BOSTON

Experiments with Processes Only Partially Determinative.

No Trial Proved Positively the Non-Combustibility of Treated Woods—New York Building Experts Witness the Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Ira H. Woolson of Columbia University; Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent; Rudolph P. Miller, Chief Engineer; J. S. Jordan, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings of the City of New York; F. C. Schmitz, Charles H. Parsons, and J. H. Cook of New York, and J. B. Peters of Astoria, N. Y., were among a party of building experts who to-day witnessed interesting and instructive experiments to determine the incombustibility of so-called fireproofed woods.

The tests were held this forenoon in a laboratory of the Wallace Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The experiments were made under the direction of the Insurance Engineering Experiment Station, of which Edward Atkinson is Director, and were conducted by Prof. Charles L. Norton of the Institute and several assistants. That all were greatly interested may be judged from the fact that for three hours they remained crowded around a table upon which were several hot fires, in a stuffy laboratory in the basement.

Prof. Norton began the demonstration by comparing over a Bunsen burner, giving a heat of approximately 3,500 degrees Fahrenheit, samples of different woods treated to fireproofing processes and untreated. The best of the samples of fireproofed wood lost all trace of flame in from one to ten seconds after being removed from the flame, while the untreated wood continued to blaze and afterward to glow for some minutes.

The next set of experiments was to determine the comparative length of time required to burn two sticks of fireproofed and unfireproofed wood. In general the treated wood lasted about a minute longer than the untreated. When subjected to heat in a furnace the fireproofed wood was reduced after a time to charcoal.

As these experiments were all made with small pieces of wood Prof. Norton next showed the effect of fire on larger samples. Two square boxes without ends, one 28 inches in length and the other about 24, one of whitewood and one of pine, treated with different processes, were placed over fires and allowed to stand for five minutes. At the end of that time the fire underneath was removed. The box of pine was charred in the inside, but the fire went out soon after the source was removed. The box of whitewood continued to glow, and in time the lower part was burned away and a hole was burned in the side.

In an electric muffle, where heat of about 1,000 degrees Centigrade (1,800 degrees Fahrenheit) was supplied on all sides, no sample of fireproofed wood resisted the flame. Some burned more quickly and with more flame than others, but all were reduced to charcoal. When dropped upon a red-hot plate of iron, however, the fireproofed woods only charred at the point of contact, while the untreated woods blazed, thus showing the value of the fireproofing processes as a deterrent of flame.

The final experiments consisted of erecting cob houses—one of fireproofed sticks and the other of untreated woods. In both all kinds of woods and all processes were mingled. Fire was applied to each for five minutes. At the end of that time only the first five of the eight tiers of the fireproofed wood had been attacked by the flame, and these were not burning readily. The upper tiers were untouched. The house of untreated wood broke into flame quickly, and when the fire was removed from underneath at the end of five minutes the whole pile was in a blaze. The fire in the untreated wood burned for a little less than five minutes before it fell, while the pile of fireproofed wood stood in place for ten minutes. After falling the untreated wood burned for considerably longer than the fireproofed. Samples of wood treated to a fireproof paint withstood the flame fully as well as the woods treated to a fireproofing solution which soaked through the entire stick.

Prof. Norton stated that from previous experiments he had determined that the fireproofed woods were much harder upon tools than plain woods, both because they are harder and because the chemicals that are used cause tools to rust very quickly.

After the experiments an informal discussion of results took place at the Hotel Brunswick.

USING THE PRIMITIVE CRADLE.

Farms Near Geneva, N. Y., So Sodden that Modern Agricultural Implements Are Rendered Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Summer of 1902 will go down to history as the most disastrous to the farming community of this section since the year 1855. In that year rain fell during nineteen days of July and caused great destruction and damage to crops. There were twenty-four rainy days in July, with no prospect of any permanent change toward better weather.

In 1855, which was before the modern reaper and binder had been invented, all grain was cradled, and by employment of that primitive method the loss to the farmers was considerably reduced. Now the soil is so thoroughly saturated with water that the heavy machines are rendered practically useless, and many farmers have gone back to the cradle to save, if possible, some portion of their rapidly-deteriorating crops. It is a common sight to see farmers in rubber boots wading through the sodden soil, cutting their wet and often growing crop of wheat with an old-fashioned cradle. The dealers here cannot supply the demand for these old implements, for the cradle a score of years ago was stowed away with the spinning wheel and candle sticks. Not only have the old cradles been brought into use, but new ones have been ordered. The dealers here kept nothing of the kind, and have with difficulty found them among the jobbers of the State.

Reports from all sections indicate that wheat not housed, uncut and shacked is growing, and one farmer near here, whose farm is regarded as ideal land for wheat, said that the berries had sprouted a half inch. It is believed that the wheat crop in the county will be the poorest in many years. The hay crop was heavy, but most of it is ruined. Many of the best meadows are choked with a dense growth of noxious weeds, so that the crop of hay is hardly worth cutting.

Not more than 5 per cent. of the hay crop has been secured, and much of that has not been properly cured. Some of the balance of the crop has been cut, and after being turned for days and the water shaken out of it by the hopeful farmer now lies rotting and black in the fields. Field corn will be far below the average. Four weeks of dry hot weather are necessary to mature this crop. Planting and cultivating were delayed by the rains, and in some instances farmers have resown with buckwheat.

SOCIETY WOMEN TILTERS.

A Novel Riding Tournament Held in Baltimore County, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—The novel spectacle of a riding tournament, in which all the participants were young ladies of Maryland's best society, took place to-day in Baltimore County. The usual procedure was reversed, the chief marshal and assistants, heralds, judges, and time keepers were women, while the eleven contestants were all well-known society women.

Their riding was spirited and daring, many of them being able to take the rings with manly skill. After the tournament had ended each of the victorious feminine tilters crowned her favorite male friend. One thousand spectators were present.

BRONX IMPROVEMENT DECISION

Court Holds Board of Estimate May Rescind Van Wyck Administration Resolutions.

That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has the right to revise or alter resolutions passed by the Board of Public Improvements of Mayor Van Wyck's administration was decided by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday, when he denied seven applications to enjoin the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from rescinding resolutions which would compel the City of New York to pay for the improvement and opening of several streets in the Bronx, instead of levying the assessments on the owners of the property directly benefited.

Seven preliminary injunctions were obtained by the seven plaintiffs in the actions, and Justice Giegerich was asked to continue them until the suits had been tried and determined. The actions were those of Joseph Richards, John O. Baker, who had two suits; William A. C. Dougherty, the Home for Incurables, Robert H. M. Ferguson, and others, and Catherine M. Andrews against Mayor Low and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. They were all the same in principle, but related to different streets.

"The central and decisive question presented in each of these cases," says Justice Giegerich, "is whether the Board of Estimate and Apportionment can revise the determination rule by the Board of Public Improvements respecting the apportionments above mentioned. The question is an important one and involves large sums. In each of the seven cases a resolution was adopted by the Board of Public Improvements, during the last few days of its existence, and either on the 24th, the 26th, or the 30th of December, 1901, amending and repealing corresponding and previous resolutions thereby the whole of the cost and expense of the several proceedings involved was assessed upon the property deemed to be benefited, so that all, or a portion varying from 40 per cent. to 75 per cent. of such cost and expense, was cast upon the city, and the neighboring property entirely, or to the extent indicated, correspondingly relieved of the burden.

"My conclusion is that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," Justice Giegerich says, "has power to act once for all on any questions of the kind here presented, whether such question came down to it from the proceedings instituted prior to Jan. 1, 1902, or arises in the proceedings instituted after that date."

Mayor Low refused to discuss the decision or the effect it will have on improvements in the Bronx.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is the season of the year when the men's hatters are besieged by women. For women like the regular men's hats which are soft one fine and good style for traveling. They cost rather less perhaps than a trimmed hat of a similar style at the milliner's and wear quite as well. Then a veil is draped around it, and the woman has a hat that is comfortable, serviceable, and probably becoming.

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If one has no prejudices against buying jewelry at the department stores, odds and ends of things which are most attractive can be found there at moderate prices. One can, for instance, get a set of six small baroque pearl lace pins for $2.25, or one pin a little better in quality will cost $1.

⁂

White buckskin shoes are rather attractive in the Priscilla style, with the broad togue and big buckle of which we are beginning to weary since they have been done to death by wear in the street and all places appropriate and inappropriate.

⁂

Hat pins come in the Italian mosaic.

⁂

Those initial shoe buckles—they can be worn for belt buckles if one likes—come in the gun metal with the oval of the metal and the initial cut out and set into the oval of silver or like the body of the buckle.

⁂

Those initial four-in-hand scarfs can be worn by either men or women. They are really rather attractive in pongee, with black tips, and on this black at the ends a not very large initial embroidered in white. In all-black there is the scarf with large initials in white upon the end, and there are college scarfs of black with the insignia of the college upon the ends in the appropriate colors. The three colleges, Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, are represented. The pongee scarfs are 50 cents, and the others 25 cents each.

⁂

Rush seats are seen in chamber sets of modern mahogany furniture and wooden tops, and under shelves are to be found in wicker tables.

⁂

Bright red draperies in heavy cotton materials which hang in graceful folds have patterns in white printed upon them, bowknots and the like. They are cheerful for use in Summer homes.

⁂

There are innumerable fancy work outfits for the little girl for Summer use, but nothing is more likely to please her and keep her attention than a little standard workbasket of wicker, with a covered basket in the top and a smaller open one beneath.

⁂

All sorts of pretty designs are to be found for the bead bags which are so popular. The work will not be wasted if the grandchildren of the present generation should be as pleased to receive them as heirlooms as the people of to-day were to come into possession of their grandmothers' bead bags.

⁂

It is the most expensive flannel on record, $6, $10, and $15 a yard, according to perfume, for it is perfumed flannel and is intended to take the plce of the sachet. Its value for this purpose is that it can be used in small pieces, tacked into different parts of garments, tucked away in gloves, hats, or shoes, and used to perfume bureau drawers, closets, and hat boxes. It is kept closely shut in a box when not in use, for it loses its perfume if exposed to the air and it is too expensive to waste.

⁂

Rather pretty is a pongee gown which is piped with white-dotted dark blue silk. Innumerable varieties of these gowns are to be seen this year, some piped with handkerchief reds. They are pretty for the time, but will mark the date of a gown another year.

⁂

A pretty little negligée of white India silk is trimmed with bands of cream lace inset, the bands in the form of connected medallions, the centre of the medallions with plain black chiffon set in.

⁂

Elastic or adjustable bookcases have other advantages than the convenience of the purchaser in buying them a shelf at a time or moving them filled with books in the same way. They can be made to fit into spaces in a manner which adds much to the appearance of a house. For instance, in a hall or room having a flight of stairs the adjustable bookcases can be used to advantage under the stairs. For this purpose they can be arranged in steps, a set of two shelves can be placed under the stairs where they are lowest, another set with three shelves next, and then four, and there is an awkward space filled, and with no more cost than if conventional sizes were required. The adjustable bookcases can also be built up attractively under windows, enough shelves being used to reach to the sills, and on either side or between windows the shelves may be carried up as high as desired.

⁂

Among those seen in town yesterday were Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Waterbury, Miss Babcock, and Miss Evelyn Parsons.

You can brighten the lives of the aged and infirm with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It cannot make them young again, but it will preserve their faculties, and perhaps give them a new lease of life.—Adv.

DEATH OF MRS. STODDARD

Her Venerable Poet Husband Talks of His Loss.

A TRIBUTE BY MR. STEDMAN

In a Few Months the Couple Styled "The Most Picturesque in America" Would Have Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard, the distinguished poet and novelist, and wife of the venerable poet Richard Henry Stoddard, died after a lingering illness at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. For weeks her life had hung by a mere thread, but she managed with her wonderful vitality to stave off the dread moment, from day to day, to the wonderment and joy of her faithful attendants and friends.

Mrs. Stoddard was seventy-nine years old, having been born in Mattapoisett, on Buzzard's Bay, Mass., the 6th of May, 1823. She was the child of well to do parents, her father having been in his day a well-known shipbuilder of Mattapoisett. She was married to Mr. Stoddard in 1852, and had she lived until the sixth of next December, she would have celebrated her golden wedding. The date of the funeral had not been selected last evening, the only fact concerning that last function known at that time being that she would be laid at rest at Sag Harbor, alongside the body of her son Lorimer, the actor and playwright, who died in August of last year.

Of Mrs. Stoddard, a great deal has been written in years past, but since her practical retirement from active literary work some years ago, she has not figured so extensively in the public eye, although a book of poems published a few years ago by the Scribners brought her again into favorable public notice. It was only a short time ago that it became known that the aged poet was stricken probably for the last time. Though the news that emanated from the old home at 329 East Fifteenth Street, where for more than thirty years she had lived so happily with her distinguished husband, was of the worst, her numerous friends who each day called or wrote to learn of her condition did not lose hope, trusting to the last that the vitality that had pulled her safetly through a short time ago, when she lay for weeks at the point of death with pneumonia, would again prove triumphant. At that time her life was despaired of many times, but to the delight of her friends, she apparently regained her old-time strength, and was able to take up again the burden that she had borne so many years, with such untiring fortitude and devotion, of caring for her aged and invalided husband. Of this devotion many stories have been written, and the reading public as a result knows much of the couple, that Edmund Clarence Stedman has styled "the most picturesque in America."

MR. STEDMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Of Mrs. Stoddard Mr. Stedman, who enjoys the distinction of being the most esteemed and trusted friend of the aged couple, said a few days ago:

"In her youth and at the time she became interested in Mr. Stoddard and his work Mrs. Stoddard was not a writer. It was not until after her marriage that she started to write for herself.

"She first began to write prose with great power and imagination, but without the facility which only comes from a literary practice in youth. In spite of this she triumphed over all obstacles and became a favorite contributor to Harper's and other periodicals. Her writings then consisted largely of short stories, notable for their individuality and dramatic quality. Her most important works, the three novels, 'The Morgesons,' 'Two Men,' and 'Temple Castle,' which were written during and shortly after the Civil War, followed each other in quick succession and were published under every possible disadvantage.

"These books, to use an old expression, were of the kind that found a fit audience, if few. They made many readers who valued them above most other American novels. With or without intention, Mrs. Stoddard was one of the first and truest of our realistic novelists. She drew her New England men and women exactly as she had known them, and discerned all the human nature and various emotions underlying their seemingly conventional lives. Her poetry, of which a collection was made some years ago, while limited in extent, is equally original and vital with her prose.

"Mrs. Stoddard was a woman of very strong character and very marked originality, one of the kind that you only find in our colonial regions, and in every way a daughter of the sea and air of the New England coast. No one ever met her who failed to be impressed with her delicate yet strong personality. Her life was reserved, but notable in its way, and she exercised a wonderful influence upon those who often met her.

"There never has been a couple more in unison with each other than Richard and Elizabeth Stoddard. With their son Lorimer, who was also a child of genius, they clung together for many years in their old home in New York, forming a group that was to many the most interesting to be found. To observe anything like counterparts in their lives, one must go back to the old world, to the traditions of Charles and Mary Lamb, the Brontës, the Howitts, the Shelleys, and the Brownings.

"Mrs. Stoddard will not be forgotten, nor will her books, lately published for a third time, remain unread."

Last evening Richard Henry Stoddard, sat in his study on the second floor of the old home, that he has said is so "full of memories" and talked of the woman, he had loved so well and long.

"Mrs. Stoddard," he said, "was not what might be termed a young woman. Like myself, she was getting old and knew that she did not have many years left. Maybe it won't be long before I too am gone, and I can't say that I will be very sorry. She will be laid away at Sag Harbor beside Lorimer, in a little plot that we have there, that is roomy enough for three.

"I don't think she has ever been the same since Lorimer's death. At least that is the way it looked to me. She was a wonderful woman, and it will be a long time before her like will be seen again. She did not have any sympathy with women reform movements and women's clubs, believing that woman's proper sphere was in her own household. However, she was liberal and progressive in her views. Like myself she belonged to no church, but believed in doing good for its own sake.

"From the beginning she knew all my friends, and to know me was to know her. It has been said that Cassandra, the leading character in her novel, 'The Morgesons,' was a portrait of Mrs. Stoddard's early life. That is a mistake. While all her characters are correct to the life of New England, they were all the products of her own imagination, and referred to no particular person's life. Her poetry, though not easy flowing, was nevertheless very remarkable, and contains things that I could not have written to save my life.

"We had three boys, but they are all gone. A little fellow died in 1859 at Bayard Taylor's home, on East Thirteenth Street. He was too young when he passed away to have a name. Wilson, named for his uncle and grandfather, died in 1861, and was buried at Mattapoisett, the girlhood home of his mother. The last to pass away was Lorimer, who rests at Sag Harbor. His death was the great sorrow of Mrs. Stoddard's life, and was the beginning, as I have said, of her failure in health. He was a remarkable boy. Only I am left. I have not much to attend to. I want to make my friends some presents, and expect to leave my autographs, pictures and old books to the Authors' Club. It won't take much time to attend to that."

HER LITERARY FRIENDSHIPS.

In her lifetime Mrs. Stoddard, with her husband, enjoyed the friendship of many of America's most distinguished literary men and women, as well as others famous in the various walks of life.

Among them were Edwin Booth, Gen. McClellan, Bayard Taylor, William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, Eugene Field, and a host of others. Field was one of the most considerate and Mrs. Stoddard often referred to him in her conversations. He never visited New York without making a visit to the old Fifteenth Street home, and from Chicago, or wherever he chanced to be, many were the letters he wrote Mrs. Stoddard. These missives were always in his best vein, and he often took time to appropriately illuminate them to the great joy of Mrs. Stoddard. Of this friendship Mr. Stoddard spoke feelingly last night.

Last Monday Mrs. Stoddard was thought to be dying and Mr. Stoddard was called down stairs to take his last leave of her. The aged poet was composing a poem on death at the time. When he was led into the sick room Mrs. Stoddard, after he had kissed her, raised herself up with an effort and turning to an old family servant said: "Alice, after I am gone take good care of Dick, and, for Heaven's sake, go out and buy him a couple of new shirts."

These were her last words.

On the tenth of last April, Mrs. Stoddard, just eleven days before she was taken seriously ill, composed her last poem. It was only a single verse, and was written on the corner of a big sheet of paper, in a remarkably clear hand for one of her age. The verse reads:

Life is not hurried, nor delayed.
The wheels of time run on and will,
Never since the world was made
Have they yet turned back or one stood still.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society at the end of the week is busy with arrivals and departures—with arrivals from Europe and the departures for Newport, Bar Harbor, and other resorts. The beginning of race week at Saratoga will take many of the set who have been patronizing Sheepshead, and even Brighton, this Summer. The start will be made in the beginning of next week for the New York Yacht Club cruise, and many are going on to New London, where they will board the various vessels of the fleet. As already stated, the sail will be to Marblehead. The races will be held off Newport on Aug. 6, and the cruise will be the signal for entertaining all along the Sound and Atlantic seaboard to the destination.

⁂

The Philadelphia, which was due late yesterday, will arrive to-day. There is a large passenger list, and on it quite a number of well-known people. The conditions for returning to this country from Europe, if letters are true evidences, are more difficult than ever this year, and many are coming home on the smaller ships or are waiting until the rush is over. A few are sailing for Europe to-morrow. On the Statendam are booked W. S. Livingston, Miss C. M. Leland, and C. L. Burroughs. On the Zeeland are Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Dr. Gustav A. von Lennep, Mrs. von Lennep, L. Kemp Duval, W. W. Rossiter, and Mr. and Mrs. David P. Leas. On the Minnehahs are Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Livingston Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, James Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Kearney, George H. Taylor, and Mrs. A. B. Tillinghast. On the Astoria are Mrs. William Haldane and William L. Hamilton.

⁂

Mrs. Frederick Bronson, who sails to-day on the Zeeland, has made a long visit to this country. She arrived shortly after the wedding of her daughter, who married the Ambassador to Persia, Mr. Cassatt, in London. Recently she has been at Newport visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt. She did not occupy her Madison Avenue residence, which has been let again this season, and the Bronson homestead near Katonah has not been opened. Mrs. Bronson expects to meet her daughter, Mrs. Cassatt, who is coming from Persia to Paris this Autumn.

⁂

A wedding of interest at Cambridge, Mass., on July 29 was that of William Merriam Crane, son of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Crane of 16 East Thirty-seventh Street, to Miss Eleanor Winslow, daughter of the late John D. Runkle of Cambridge. Mr. Crane is a member of several clubs. His mother was a Miss Merriam.

⁂

Mrs. J. Frederick Tams and her daughter, Miss Cruger, who is to be a débutante of this coming Winter, have closed their cottage at Tuxedo and have gone to Newport for the month of August.

⁂

Among those who sailed on the Majestic, not already noted in this column, were Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, J. L. Cadwalader, Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Moulton, Nicholas Monsarrat and Miss Monsarrat and C. R. Monsarrat, Sir Kenneth Douglas, Charles W. Kohlsaat, F. L. Tuckerman, and Craig Wadsworth, whose departure has previously been mentioned.

⁂

John Clinton Gray has been the guest of George C. Barrett at the Swan cottage, at Jefferson, in the White Mountains. Miss Cathcart and Mrs. Austin Flint and Miss Flint are at the Waumbek.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre and their three children are at Saratoga, occupying one of the cottages of the United States Hotel.

⁂

Mrs. John E. Parsons entertained the sewing classes of Lenox, Lee, Lenoxdale, and New Lenox in Sedgwick Hall yesterday afternoon. An entertainment was given and refreshments were served. There were abut three hundred children present.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, who are at Lenox with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, will sail for Europe about the middle of the month, and will go directly to Paris, where they are to meet Mrs. Field and Miss Field, who sailed several weeks ago.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have gone from Lenox to Southampton, and are stopping at the Meadow Club. Mrs. Sidney Harris is at Lenox, visiting Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis.

⁂

Mrs. T. Wyman Porter gave a large dinner last evening at Southampton. At Mrs. James F. Ruggles's dinner at the Meadow Club the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, J. Bowers Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bette, and Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr.

⁂

The contest for the silver cup offered as a prize by Col. Robert M. Thompson for members of the Golf Club will be held on Saturday, Aug. 30.

⁂

The new subscribers to the Meadow Club include Mrs. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. H. H. Boyesen, Miss Charlotte Pell, James L. Barclay, and G. L. Boissevain.

⁂

The second race of the Lark Association was won by Miss Milhau, with C. S. Brown, Jr., second, and Arthur B. Claflin third.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—There were many notable arrivals to-day, and an unusually large number of dinners among the Summer residents. The most prominent arrival was Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, who is a guest at the R. M. Cushing cottage, the Ledger; of Miss Helen Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting. Miss Roosevelt did not come to Newport by the usual route, the landing of the Wickford boat on Commercial Wharf, but on Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Mirage, which met her at Wickford and brought her to the New York Yacht Club wharf shortly before the regular steamer reached her pier. A large number was at the steamboat landing to get a glimpse of Miss Roosevelt, and were disappointed when she did not come off the boat with the passengers. She was met by Miss Cutting and driven to the Ledges, where dinner was served to twelve guests, mostly young ladies in the smartest set. A large number of invitations were found waiting for Miss Roosevelt, and she will have plenty to keep her busy if she attends all the social functions to which she has received or will receive cards.

Among the other arrivals were Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel at their Ochre Point villa. Miss Paul will receive much attention during her stay in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse are guests of Miss C. Ogden Jones; Miss Rook of the Misses Twombly; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller of Mrs. Rockefeller's parents; Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman at Oaklawn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Another important social function has been definitely fixed. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt announced to-day their selection of Monday, Aug. 25, for their lawn entertainment, the exact nature of which has not been positively given out. It is expected to be an amateur theatrical performance with vaudeville accompaniments and probably will be a large affair.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind's ball on Wednesday, Aug. 13, two nights before the Pembroke Jones ball, will be a dinner dance somewhat on the style of last Summer's affair at the Elms, which was one of the most elaborate balls of the season.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson's dinner next Thursday night will be at the Casino Grill Rooms. Their will be sixty guests.

given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, at the Havemeyer villa, Friedheim. The dinner was served on the broad piazza, which was extensively decorated with palms and flowering plants. The decorations of one table was of yellow flowers, one of pink and one of white in silver hanging baskets, and each table with its candelabra and service in colors to match. There were bunches of gardenias for each lady and boutonnieres of the same flowers for the men. Palms were placed in the various rooms of the lower floor of the house. Berger's Hungarian Band furnished music.

This afternoon Mrs. R. L. Fowler gave a luncheon at the Stitt cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson also entertained at luncheon.

This evening Mrs. W. Denison Hatch gave a dinner for twelve at the Gilbert cottage, the decorations being pink hollyhocks, and the Misses Dike gave a dinner for fourteen at the Hone cottage, on Catherine Street, the decorations being pink and green.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. J. Fred Patterson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., and Mrs. G. A. Huhn.

M. E. Sands is a guest of Samuel E. Huntington.

H. C. Norman, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, is here for the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan at the Davis Chalet.

Miss Emmons of Falmouth, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. George W. Wales, at her cottage on Ysenega Avenue.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster will give a lawn party at the Pen Craig cottage tomorrow afternoon.

Henry Brevoort Renwick, Emilio de Ojeda, the Spanish Minister at Washington; Edward Randolph, W. Blumenthal, W. G. Brokaw of the British Embassy, and Charles Carroll are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason entertained the children and matrons of St. Mary's Orphanage at her residence yesterday.

G. L. Crawford and family of Philadelphia have arrived at the Tunstall Smith cottage at Jamestown for the remainder of the season.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—The inrush of August visitors has begun with snap. The number of arrivals to-day from New York and the westward was the largest of the season.

The first of the middle season gayeties led off with a large dinner at the Malvern given by Peter Marié. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mrs. Gerard, Miss Edwards, Mrs. James F. Sullivan, Miss Taylor, M. Meyer, and Sumner Gerard.

Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne entertained at dinner Miss Edwards, Miss Greene, Miss Phipps, Mr. Douglass, A. C. Patterson, and Percy Pyne 2d.

Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. Hutchinson, Henry Goodrich, Myron W. Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park.

Miss Park and Miss Elsie Park of New York came to-day and opened the Tripp cottage, which they will occupy for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. James Tolfree and Miss Tolfree of New York came to-day to the Belmont.

A party composed of Dr. Robert Amery, Dr. Thorndyke, A. C. Patterson, and J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., left to-day on the Creedmore for a hunting trip.

N. L. Mason of New York is the guest of William Murphy at the Bungalow.

Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert Cotton came today to the Malvern.

Wilson S. Bissell, former Postmaster General, came yesterday to join Mrs. Bissell. Last evening a dinner was given for him, at which the guests were Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Sturgis, H. M. Smith, and Dr. and Mrs. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson of Tuxedo arrived to-day at the Malvern.

WADSWORTH-HAY WEDDING.

It Will Take Place Sept. 30 at Newbury, N. H.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Announcement was made to-day in this city that Miss Alice Hay will be wedded to James W. Wadsworth, Jr., son of Representative Wadsworth of New York, Sept. 30, at The Fells, Newbury, N. H., the country home of Secretary and Mrs. Hay.

Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth will go to Geneseo, N. Y., to spend the rest of the Autumn at the country estate of the Wadsworth family.

Engagement of Miss Thrall.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Jemima Thrall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Clark Thrall, to F. De Klyn Huyler, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Huyler. Mr. Thrall is associated in business with George Crocker. He was connected formerly with the Northern Pacific Railroad in St. Paul. Mr. Huyler is secretary and treasurer of the Huyler Corporation.

Miss Helen T. Storms Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Helen Tenbroeck Storms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Storms of Nyack-on-the-Hudson, to Mr. Joseph I. Cornell, also of Nyack. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Commodore Voorhis of the Atlantic Yacht Club. She is at present at Shohola Falls, Pike County, Penn. The wedding will probably take place in the Fall.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Oscar H. Brickner, of this city, to Miss Minna S. Dias, of Baltimore, daughter of Clarence L. Dias, of that city.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday by which Charles Frohman contracts to supply to the Henry B. Harris Company all the dramatic material for the new Hudson Theatre during the next five years.

The Hudson Theatre is now in the course of construction on West Forty-fourth Street just off Longacre Square and will probably be finished by early Spring. It is not yet known with what play the house will be opened, but Mr. Harris will remain the manager of the theatre.

⁂

Richard Copley of the Wolfsohn Music Bureau yesterday received from Ellison Van Hoose, the concert singer, the announcement of his marriage in London on July 23 to Mrs. M. E. Robinson of New York.

Mr. Van Hoose left here on July 4 for London and while on shipboard met Mrs. Robinson. Mr. Van Hoose will sing at the Queen's Hall promenade concert in September and then return home.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Richter.

Henry Richter of No. 52 East Eightieth street, died yesterday at his Summer home at Riverdale. Mr. Richter was for a long time prominently identified with Hebrew charities in this city and had given liberally to the hospitals and benevolent institutions, regardless of creed. He was the founder, and until his death, President of the Orthodox Synogogue, Adas Israel, at 350 East Fifty-seventh Street. He was about eighty years old at the time of his death. For the past forty-five years he had been engaged in the neckwear business, his firm, H. Richter & Sons, being widely known.

JULY GAINS

In July, 1902, The New York Times printed 368,208 agate lines of advertising.
" 1901, " " 307,007 "
GAIN ..... 61,201 "

The New York Times made greater gains in advertising in the month of July than any other New York morning newspaper, as will appear by the following table:

	Agate lines gain
THE NEW YORK TIMES .	61,201
Second Morning Newspaper . .	47,825
Third " " . .	44,964
Fourth " " . .	32,148
Fifth " " . .	24,201
Sixth " " . .	16,990
Seventh " " . .	7,385

In seven months of 1902 The New York Times has gained 279,818 agate lines of advertising, an average gain of four and a half columns per day,

A Growth Surpassing That of Any Other New York Morning Newspaper

A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

Col. A. C. Ferris.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Col. A. C. Ferris of Hackensack, who was the first man to introduce petroleum as an illuminant, died at Sunset Park, in the Catskills, yesterday, aged eighty-four years. Col. Ferris was born in New York. He obtained a National reputation through his connection with the introduction of petroleum for lighting.

Major J. M. T. Young.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Aug. 1.—Major J. M. T. Young, United States Marine Corps, (retired,) died suddenly of heart failure at his home here to-day. He was sixty-two years old.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK JACOBS, for many years in the fancy grocery trade in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 362 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born seventy-six years ago in Germany. Five children survive him.

GEORGE B. RANSOM, for many years a Justice of the Peace of Smithtown, L. I., died on Thursday night at his home there, at the age of seventy-four years. He was for a long time active in the political life of the township. A widow survives him.

MRS. CORNELIA MITCHELL is dead at her home in Plainfield, N. J., at the age of 86 years. She was the widow of Capt. James Mitchell, who was a pioneer of the shipping trade in New York. She had resided in Plainfield for the past twenty-five years.

JOHN F. HERMAN, 68 years old, died at his home in Newark, N. J., yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. Mr. Herman had for many years conducted a hat block manufacturing business in Newark. A wife and six children survive him. The funeral will be held on Tuesday.

Funeral of Mrs. Caroline Mott.

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Mott, wife of City Magistrate John O. Mott, were held yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 67 East Seventy-seventh Street, being conducted by Dr. Charles L. Thompson. The casket was banked in flowers, a large floral piece, "Gates Ajar," sent by the Board of City Magistrates, being conspicuous. Magistrate Mott has himself been so ill that he has been unable to attend to his judicial duties.

For Miss Virginia Penny.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a check from J. H. Foster of $10, and from Miss M. H. Gerrard of $3, for Miss Virginia Penny, the worker in women's interests, whose illness has been reported. Miss Gerrard also sent $2 for Mrs. Mary Conway.

MARRIED.

CRANE—RUNKLE.—At Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. Charles F. Dole, William Merriam Crane of New York to Eleanor Winslow, daughter of the late John D. Runkle of Cambridge.

SCHAPIRO—GREENBERG.—In this city, July 25, Benjamin A. M. Schapiro to Clara Greenberg.

DIED.

CLARK.—On his yacht Cherokee, on July 7, 1902, William Clark of 346 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, in his 62d year.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral services on Tuesday, August 5, at 2 o'clock, at the North Reformed Church, Newark, N. J.

COOPER.—Thursday night, July 31, Charles D. Cooper, aged 42 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 2,168 7th Av., this (Saturday) evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn private.

DECAMP.—On July 31, Eleanor Hamilton, wife of Rev. Allen F. Decamp.

Services and interment at Morristown, N. J., on arrival of noon train from New York, Aug. 2.

McCREERY.—July 30, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Anna, wife of Henry Forbes McCreery, daughter of the late Andrew Carrigan.

McKEON.—At Roosevelt Hospital, suddenly, July 31, 1902, Annie McKeon, faithful and devoted servant and friend in the family of Henry N. Tifft, for many years.

Services at 4 Amsterdam Av., near 59th St., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

English papers please copy.

STODDARD.—At her late residence, 329 East 15th St, Aug. 1, Elizabeth Barstow, wife of Richard Henry Stoddard, in her eightieth year.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 1.

Manhattan.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ABBOTT, Peter, 726 Washington St..	1	31
ARLOTHA, Angelo, 163 Elizabeth

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 1	353,487
To date this year	104,242,651
Corresponding date last year	102,531,402

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 1	$1,668,000
To date this year	$560,856,600
Corresponding date last year	$688,961,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle	¾	Met. St. Ry	½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Express	1	N. Y. Dock	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	N. Y. Dock pf	3½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Ontario Mining	½
Anaconda	3	People's Gas	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rep. I. & S.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Rep. I. & S. pf.	½
Dist. of Col.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
General Electric	½	Union Bag pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Man. El.	2½	Wells-Fargo	1
Met. Sec.	⅞	West. Union Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¼
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. of Mex. pf.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	North American	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¾	Pullman	7¾
Col. Fuel	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Den. & R. G.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del. South. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	½
George A. Fuller	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. 2d inc. 1¾ | Stand. R. & T. 1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. 2 | P. R. R. of M. 1st 4s. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange extended yesterday barely beyond 350,000 shares. In only two or three stocks was there activity of consequence, and notable features of the day were few. The entire business done in Rock Island—much the most discussed stock of the list—amounted to only about 5,000 shares, the price declining about 4 points, with only partial recovery.

Trading was begun on the curb in the securities of the new corporation, with the usual manipulative exhibit of making the fresh arrivals show a substantial promotion above the equivalent in old securities. The first bids recorded were 45 for the new common and 82 for the preferred and 91 for the bonds, but later somewhat higher figures were quoted, representing about 200, against 191, the closing Stock Exchange price for old Rock Island stock. Quite apart from what may be the public opinion as to the legitimacy or advisability of the finance methods that have been resorted to, it is amply apparent that the financial interests controlling the Rock Island property intend to give their new stock a decent market activity.

Much the most interesting feature of yesterday's business appeared in the development of buoyancy in the traction stocks. Manhattan Elevated rose 3 points and Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced 2, both maintaining all but a fraction of their gain. Oddly enough, Wall Street was treated to no sensational rumors to account for the improvement. What in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit quarter has for some time been evident, however, is that insiders are continual absorbers of the stock. It can be said, upon official authority, that one group of insiders have doubled their holdings within the last thirty days.

Colorado Fuel and Iron fell further with the distribution of new tales of the terrific contest which the two stock jobbery factions are affecting to be carrying on against one another. These tactics permit them to get rid of a substantial portion of the stock with which they became waterlogged in the free and easy manipulative campaign they carried on from 5 to 20 points above par.

To-day's bank statement, much speculated upon as usual, will, according to banking authorities, disclose no new feature calculated to excite anybody either upon one side of the stock market or the other. Bear speculators have none the less been free sellers of the stocks on the confident theory that the Clearing House showing will this week "begin to be bad." They have had it so "begin" ever since New Year's.

ANOTHER CORN CORNER?

Private dispatches from Chicago quote friends of John W. Gates there as expectant of still another effort to send the price of corn up above $1 a bushel. At Mr. Gates's office here the report is declared untrue.

SMELTING TRUST PROPOSAL.

A curious report in circulation represents that the Smelting Trust is to be expanded into a direct auxiliary of the Copper Trust.

GEORGIA BOND RUMORS.

Georgia Central income bonds were weakened yesterday by the circulation of a report representing that the interest rate upon the first incomes had been reduced from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. This interest is not due until next October.

POSSIBLE ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Still another series of anti-corporation lawsuits starts up. This time the Governor of Iowa is to lead the litigation. He does not like the new Rock Island deal and proposes to have the courts interfere. But the officers of the Rock Island Company here refused yesterday to regard the prospect as discomfiting—so they said.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Midsummer dullness is reflected by the trade reports to the commercial agencies of the state of trade. Bradstreet's will say to-day:

Trade is quiet, while attention is concentrated on crop and industrial developments. Generally lower prices for farm products point to the former being largely favorable, though the passing of the July period of manipulation is a weakening influence. As for some time past, the future surpasses the present in the matter of trade features. Though weather conditions of late have been more favorable, effects of earlier backward weather have not been effaced or repaired. Retailers' stocks, while reduced by timely bargain sales in some instances, have not been profitably handled. As for the Fall and Winter outlook, however, the best is predicted. Crop conditions are not noticeably impaired, though excess of moisture is still a subject of complaint in some portions of the cotton and grain belt, and drought troubles other parts of the South. In industrial affairs the outlook is certainly satisfactory. The iron and steel situation is still largely a strong one, but isolated examples of weakness are in sight. The coal strike is conceded to be in its last stages, though the final ending may be long drawn out. The railway situation is one of the best in years, and the outlook as to tonnage is a flattering one, marred only by the prospect of car shortages later on reducing or curtailing industrial operations. Fiscal year earnings returns are exceptionally good, and it is probable that taken as a whole the railway earnings for the half-year will exceed 1901 despite reduced anthracite coal carriers' earnings. Clearings comparisons are more favorable than earlier in the year, and July totals show gains on last year. Failures are down to a midsummer minimum. Dry goods trade reports are quiet. Some improvement is noted at Eastern markets, but the fall jobbing trade proves to be later than usual in arriving. Some weakness in sheetings and other cottons is noted in wholesale circles. Spring styles in woolens opened this week are, as predicted, shown at advances on last season. Wool, though quiet, is steady, and higher grades are held several cents per pound higher than last year. New business in shoes at Boston is confined largely to sample lots. Shipments, after a temporary spurt, are again shrinking. Leather is in better demand, Eastern shoe manufacturers being reported taking freely in the West, but tanners complain of high cost of hides, while shoe manufacturers decry high cost of leather and low cost of their finished product.

On the same subject Dun's report will say:

Manufacturing plants are well occupied as a rule, iron and steel leading, followed by textiles and footwear. Fuel scarcity is still causing delay, although coke ovens are surpassing all previous figures of output, and bituminous mines are vigorously operated. Efforts to resume anthracite mining precipitated violence and bloodshed, and after three months of idleness business is prostrated throughout the hard coal region. At most points, however, retail trade is active, and jobbers continue for heavy Fall sales, while Spring lines are opened with good results. In textile manufacturing the feature was the opening of men's wear worsted fabrics for next Spring with a general advance of 2½ to 10 cents. Other woolens reported the better tone more or less, but new lines of all wool goods are offered at last season's prices. A fairly brisk demand is reported, yet some buyers evidently expect that the new list will not be maintained, as they are slow to place orders. Strength and activity in the raw material is a supporting factor, however. Cotton goods tend in favor of purchasers, owing to the prospect of a large cotton crop, and the tendency of goods to accumulate because of the light export movement. Shoe shops are active on spring samples, and buyers are numerous in the Boston market. Factories at the East are well occupied, although the high cost of materials is against profits. No change has occurred for some time in the finished product, but there has been a very striking advance in leather, which this week has again followed the upward movement of hides, stimulated by heavy purchases, a single sale of 100,000 sides of hemlock sole being reported. Hides have made further sensational advances, Colorado steers reaching new high record prices.

Of the iron and steel business Bradstreet's will say:

New business in pig iron for 1903 is still of good volume, but not so active as earlier. Current offerings are also delayed or insufficient, though helped out by freer importations of foreign iron. The production of the fiscal year ended June 30 was in excess of 17,000,000 tons, the output in the first half of 1902 exceeding all records. If its reduction in stocks and the increased imports are considered a consumption of 500,000 tons in excess of this is shown to have occurred, and the estimated out-turn of 18,000,000 tons for the calendar year is seen to be practically provided. Fully one-half of the steel-rail output for 1903 is already booked, and structural mills are also heavily sold ahead. Tinplate mills are, however, not busy, sheets are quiet, and wire is dull. Hardware is active, especially for building. The 1901 record of building will be surpassed this year. Lumber is stronger and higher at the West and is recovering from Summer dullness at the East. Receipts and shipments are far ahead of last year at all points.

On the same subject Dun's report will say:

With business in sight for at least a year, the leading departments of the iron and steel industry may properly be considered prosperous. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in producing capacity, consumptive demand has grown still faster, and the recent official report of a new high record of pig iron production at 8,808,574 tons for the first half of 1902 is accompanied by the statement that unsold stocks at the end of that period were only 29,861 tons, compared with 372,560 tons a year previously. The first month of the second half of 1902 has brought no diminution in inquiry, but some decrease in output owing to scarcity of fuel. Imports are very large in order to keep the steel mills provided with material, and offerings of foreign billets have checked the upward tendency of prices. Of engines, machinery, and heavy hardware there is a serious shortage, orders for delivery in 1902 being out of the question. Steel rail and structural material contracts have been booked far ahead, producers discoursing the erection of competitive plants by holding quotations at a conservative position. There is no evidence of reckless inflation or speculative buying such as culminated so disastrously two years ago, and the bright outlook has a much more permanent appearance in consequence.

Stock Exchange Listing.

The Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has listed $600,000 additional capital stock of the Corn Exchange Bank, making the total to date $2,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will buy the old right of way of the Dakota & Wyoming along Rapid Creek, with a view of building a line that would give it an entrance into Rapid City.

Purchases by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company of 23,000 acres of coal land in Cambria and Indiana counties for $900,000, concentrating the last independent lands in the region.

Denial by President Lamb, of the Chattanooga Southern Railway that the Louisville & Nashville has bought the Chattanooga Southern.

Unparalleled congestion of freight on the West Penn Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; there being about fifty miles of loaded cars sidetracked along that line.

Report that the Cromwell Line of steamships has been placed under the management of the Southern Pacific Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4⅝@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $246,168,712; balances, $9,567,149; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $604,194.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88@$4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was more abundant yesterday, but there was a firm demand, and one-third of the amount owing to the Bank of England was renewed.

The Stock Exchange had a holiday appearance, and there was little fresh business, but the tone was fairly steady.

American rails were irregular and business was limited. Prices were strong in the morning, but soon declined on local sales, operators desiring to make their books even. There was a slight recovery after the Wall Street prices were received. Canadian Pacifics closed slightly lower.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Money was easier to-day, and the demand slackened. Funds were not plentiful, although more than £4,000,000 in interest and dividend payments was released. Discounts were weaker.

Comparative stupor dominated all sections of the stock market, and little improvement is likely before the Coronation. Many members of the Exchange are taking a holiday meanwhile. Consols opened dull, but later there was a recovery. Americans were mostly a fraction lower to correspond with New York equivalents, but became somewhat firmer and were quiet at the close. Rio Tintos reflected firmness in the Paris market. Kafirs were a shade firmer.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95½; Consols for account, 95⅝; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 93⅜; Atchison, preferred, 104⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 139⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55½; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 39⅜; Erie 1st preferred, 70⅜; Erie 2d preferred, 53¼; Illinois Central, 170; Louisville and Nashville, 147½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 64½; New York Central, 167½; Norfolk and Western, 66⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96½; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 81⅛; Reading, 34½; Reading 1st preferred, 44½; Reading 2d preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 40⅜; Southern Railway, preferred, 99⅜; Southern Pacific, 70½; Union Pacific, 110¼; Union Pacific preferred, 95¼; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States preferred, 91⅞; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47¼; Spanish Fours, 80½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; De Beers, deferred, 17¼. Bar silver, steady, 24 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for Short Bills is 2½@2 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.27.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Trading was quiet at the opening of the Bourse to-day. Turks were well supported on the reiterated rumor that the Sultan had signed an Iradé approving the scheme for their conversion. Later rentes and French rails were affected by realizations, and they closed generally irregular. Metropolitans hardened, and Thomson-Houstons and Russian industrials were steady. Rio Tintos started strong, but sagged at the close. De Beers were in good demand.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.80.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Prices on the Boerse were fairly firm to-day on encouraging advices from Vienna and Paris. Mines rallied on bear covering, but later were easier on less satisfactory reports published by The Ironmonger.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—There is no change to note in the money market. Clearing House rate, 3½; New York funds, par and 5 cents' discount; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4½ to 5. Clearing House exchanges, $18,604,078; balances, $1,422,632. The stock market was featureless to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	Atchison	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
11	Atchison pf	102½	101⅝	102⅛
30	Boston & Albany	261½	261½	261½
70	Boston Elevated	164	164	164
25	Boston & N. Y.	160	160	160
4	Fitchburg pf	143¼	143¼	143¼
100	K. C., F. S. & M. pf	87¼	87¼	87¼
217	Mass. Elec.	41	40½	40⅝
6	Mass. Elec. pf	98	98	98
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	226	226	226
210	Pere Marquette	82	80	80
160	Union Pacific (ex rights)	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛
3,602	Union Pacific rights	50c.	43¾c.	43¾c.
5	West End	95	95	95
4	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

81	Am. Tel. & Tel.	164½	164	164
2,534	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15	14⅞	15
40	Cumberland	125	125	125
50	Western	30	30	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

750	Am. Ag. Chem.	30	29¼	29½
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89	89	89
770	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
250	Am. Pneu. Service pf	29	28	28
230	Am. Sugar	131¾	131¼	131½
1	Am. Sugar pf	119½	119½	119½
17	Am. Woolen pf	78	77⅝	78
2,850	Dom. Iron & Steel	66	63½	64½
50	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	89	89	89
7	Planters' Nurseries pf	84½	84½	84½
803	Swift Pack. & Prov	168¾	167½	168
102	United Fruit	113½	113	113
102	Un. Shoe Machine	54	53¾	54
10	U. S. Steel	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
95	U. S. Steel pf	90	89¾	90

MINING.

115	Adventure	23	23	23
50	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
100	Am. Gold Dredging	2¾	2¾	2¾
175	Amalgamated	67⅜	66¾	66⅞
50	Anaconda	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
115	Arcadian	5	4½	4½
255	Bingham	34½	34	34
100	British Columbia	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
13	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555
50	Centennial	19	19	19
427	Cochiti	1	90c.	90c.
500	Cons. Mercur	1 3-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
956	Copper Range Consol	59⅞	58¾	58½
100	Daly West	53	53	53
140	Dom. Coal	136½	136½	136½
105	Franklin	11½	10⅝	10⅝
200	Guanajuato	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,495	Isle Royale	18	12½	12⅝
316	Mohawk	47	45½	45½
1,200	Montreal & Boston	2½	2¼	2¼
50	Old Dominion	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,190	Osceola	60	57¾	57½
30	Parrot	28½	28½	28½
300	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½
200	Shannon	12½	12½	12½
90	Superior & Boston	180	180	180
30	Tecumseh	3	3	3
200	Trinity	12¼	12¼	12¼
700	United Copper	35	34½	34⅞
1,035	United States	21¼	20⅝	21
795	United States Oil	11¼	11	11
200	Victoria	6¼	6 1-16	6 1-16
10	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼
152	Wolverine	60	59	60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.19	.17
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.00	.90
Challenge Con	.22	.20
Chollar	.10	.10
Confidence	.72	.72
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.09
Gould & Curry	.03	.02
Hale & Norcross	.33	.32
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.11	.10
Kentucky Con	.09	1.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	
Mexican	.52	.51
Occidental Con	.10	.11
Ophir	1.25	1.20
Overman	.24	.23
Potosi	.20	.18
Savage	.02	.02
Sag Belcher	.05	.04
Sierra Nevada	.48	.20
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.08
Union Con	.23	.22
Utah Con	.02	.03
Yellow Jacket	.15	.14
Silver bars	.52⅝	.53⅝
Mexican dollars	43¾@44⅛	43¾@44⅛
Drafts, sight	7½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 1.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6⅞	6	6¼
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Con	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Anaconda	10	15	10	15
Battle Mountain	9	11	9	11
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
C. C. Cons	6¾	7⅛	6	6½
Coriolanus	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
C., C. & M	2	2¼	2	2¼
Columbine Victor	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Dante	1⅝	2	1⅝	2¼
Dr. Hackpot	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Elkton	34	34½	34	34⅜
El Paso	52½	52½	52½	52⅜
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5½	4½	5½
Findlay	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
Gold Dollar Cons	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Golden Cycle	50	60	50	60
Golden Fleece	12	18	12	18
Gold Bond	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3	7	3	7
Gold Exploration	3½	4	3½	3¾
Isabella	25½	25½	25	25⅜
Jackpot	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
Keystone	2	2½	2	2½
Last Dollar	70	75	70	75
Lexington	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4⅝
Little Puck	3⅝	3¾	3½	4
Little Bessie	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
Mollie Gibson	8½	9¾	8	9⅛
Mary Cashen	1¾	3	2	3
Moon Anchor	5	10	5	10½
New Haven	2½	3	2⅜	3
Pharmacist	2⅜	3	2⅜	2½
Pinnacle	5	6	5½	6
Pointer	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Portland	175	185	175	185
Rose Maud	1½	2	1⅜	2
Rose Nicol	2	4	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Vindicator	90	95	90	95
Work	4½	5	4½	5

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 1.—The Philadelphia market was dull to-day, and the inactivity told upon prices, fully two-thirds of the local issues closing with fractional losses. The Tractions were an exception, both Union Traction and Philadelphia Rapid Traction reaching new high records. A number of stop orders were uncovered in Electric Storage. There was a loss of a point in that issue. Consolidated Lake Superior made an advance of ¼ but failed to hold it, and Cambria Steel and United Gas Improvement both closed slightly lower. This market is still selling Reading to New York, and it is said that some large orders are waiting for a slight recession. The local money market is firm, but without noteworthy feature. Call loans are quoted at 4 per cent. and time loans and commercial paper from 4½ upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	American Railways	47	47	47
948	Cambria Steel	26½	26⅛	26½
1,760	Con. Lake Superior	26½	26	26⅜
444	Con. Lake Superior pf	75¾	75½	75¾
50	Diamond State Steel pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
26	Elec. of America	9	7⅞	8⅞
900	Electric Storage	90⅛	88½	88½
17	Fairmount Park Trans	22	22	22
50	Hunt. & B. D. Top	28	28	28
10	Lehigh Valley	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
15	Mine Hill	64½	64½	64½
100	National Asphalt	⅞	⅞	⅞
892	Pennsylvania Salt	70¾	70½	70½
4	Pennsylvania Steel	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
10	Pennsylvania Steel pf	97¾	97¾	97¾
187	Philadelphia Co	49¼	49⅛	49⅛
20	Philadelphia Co. pf	50	50	50
700	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5 9-16	5⅝
100	Phila. & Erie	57	57	57
4	Philadelphia Nat. Bank	308	308	308
10,402	Philadelphia R. Transit	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛
67	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99¼	99½
20	Railway Co. General	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,140	Reading Trust ctfs	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
4	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝
2,100	Southern Ry	30⅝	30½	30½
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	2 18-16	2⅝	2⅝
496	United Gas Improv	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
2	U. G. I. rcts., $125 pd.	83	83	83
100	U. S. Steel	30½	30½	30½
5,065	Union Traction	46¾	46¼	46⅝
91	Union T. of Phila. pf	52	52	52
240	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6½	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—New York Exchange was 10c. premium to-day. Time and call loans were 4@5 per cent. Swift & Company's stock advanced 1½ points during the first hour on the local Stock Exchange, but fell back again. The advance was believed to be due to the statement that Armour & Co. had completed the deal by which it is to take over the Hammond Packing Company. Can common, oats common and Title and Trust showed some activity, but the local market was inclined to be sluggish. Box preferred ranged from 57½ to 58½, while the common opened at 7½ and reached 8¼.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
400	American Can pf	53⅜	52⅞	53⅜
34	American Strawboard	38	37⅝	37⅝
195	American Strawboard rcts	38	37	38
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	103	103	103
10	Chicago Title & Trust	128	127	127
10	Chicago Union Traction	15¼	15¼	15¼
12	Diamond Match	137	136½	137
200	Lake Street L	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
253	National Biscuit	47½	47½	47½
165	National Biscuit pf	106½	106	106½
25	Quaker Oats Co	74	74	74
332	Quaker Oats pf	91½	91	91⅜
300	United Box Board	9	8	8
200	United Box Board pf	58½	57½	58¼
736	Swift & Co	170	168	168
110	West Chicago	97	96½	97

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Complete transactions for to-day amounting to 2,606 shares of stock and $92,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,085	Seaboard Ry. com	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Seaboard Ry. pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Atl. Coast Line com	160¼	160¼	160¼
10	Northern Central	125	125	125
5	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
30	Cotton Duck (tr. rcts)	9½	9½	9½
100	U. S. Brewing	17	17	17
700	United Rys. & El. com	16½	16⅜	16⅜
401	Union	69¼	68	69¼
75	Ala. Con. Coal & I. Co	25½	25½	25½

BONDS.

$10,000	Seaboard Ry. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
4,000	Seaboard & Roanoke 6s	112	112	112
3,000	United Ry. & El. inc.	70¼	70¼	70¼
7,000	United Ry. & El. 4s	87½	87½	87½
1,000	City & Sub. (Wash. 6s	102	102	102
27,000	Anacostia & P. Ry. 5s	103½	102	103½
19,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83	82¾	82¾
7,000	Cotton Duck inc	47¾	47½	47¾
1,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾
5,000	Ga., So. & Fla. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
10,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, ctfs.	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,000	Cha., Cal. & Aug. 1sts	120	120	120

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—Complete transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
370	U. S. Steel	39½	39½	39½
70	U. S. Steel pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2,230	Pittsburg Coal	27	26¾	27
60	Pittsburg Coal pf	90	90	90
50	National Fire Proof	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
495	National Fire Proof pf	39⅞	39¼	39¾
265	Pittsburg Brew	28½	28	28½
75	Pittsburg Brew pf	47½	47¼	47½
110	Mon. River Coal	12½	12¼	12½
115	Mon. River Coal pf	39½	39½	39½
40	Crucible Steel	21¼	21¼	21¼
87	Crucible Steel pf	86	85½	85⅝
125	Philadelphia Co	49¼	49¼	49¼
120	Philadelphia Co. pf	50	49⅞	50
20	West. Elec. 2d	107	106	*106
141	West. Air Brake	186	185	186
136	U. S. Glass	37	36¾	37
455	Amer. Window Glass	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
10	Federal National Bank	138	138	138
5	American Trust	128	128	128
12	People's Nat. Bank	390	390	390
73	Commonwealth Trust	233	233	233
100	Consolidated Ice	14½	14½	14½
$1,000	Brewing bonds	112½	..	..
$1,000	Mon. River Coal bonds	116⅞	..	..

*Ex dividend.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY for June:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$788,330	$732,671	$55,659
Oper. expenses	576,209	546,627	29,582
Net earnings	212,121	186,044	26,077
Interest	134,219	119,307	14,912
Balance	77,902	66,737	11,165
Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Gross earnings	4,652,202	4,263,668	388,534
Oper. expenses	3,564,802	3,305,001	259,801
Net earnings	1,087,400	958,667	128,733
Charges	362,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 1, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
200	210	70	Adams Express	205	205	205	205	...
66⅜	67	4,300	*Amgl. Copper Co.	66½	67¼	66¼	66⅜	...
29½	30½	600	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	29½	29⅝	29½	29½	−1½
7⅛	7¼	3,400	Am. Bicycle Co.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	...
19½	20½	800	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	19½	20½	19½	20½	+¾
32	32½	300	Am. Car & F. Co.	32	32¼	32	32¼	+¼
57	58	200	*Am. Grass Twine	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	+1⅛
234	235	800	American Express	234½	235	234½	235	+1
104¼	105¾	210	*Am. Ice Co.	105¼	106¼	104¾	105¾	...
31¾	32	400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	...
93	94	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93¼	−¼
48⅜	48½	16,100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46⅞	48½	46⅞	48⅜	+1⅝
97	98	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅜	+⅛
131⅜	131¾	2,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	131½	131¾	131⅜	131⅞	+⅛
105	106	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	106	106	106	106	+3
91⅛	91¾	14,320	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	92	91¼	91½	−⅛
101¾	102	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101¾	102	101⅜	102	...
109	109¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	−¼
69¼	69⅝	14,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅝	70	68½	69½	+1½
136	136⅛	2,200	Canadian Pacific	136⅛	136⅝	136	136	−½
54⅞	54⅝	12,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅛	54¾	54	54⅜	+⅞
42⅛	42⅜	3,100	Chicago & Alton	42¾	43	41⅞	42⅜	−⅛
76¼	76½	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	+⅛
219	220	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	219	221	219	219	−½
31½	31⅝	1,900	Chicago Great West.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	−⅛
48⅝	49¼	210	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49¼	49¼	49	49	...
186½	186⅝	10,925	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	185¾	187⅛	185⅝	186⅝	+½
193½	194½	540	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194	195½	194	195½	+2
190	191	5,450	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	191½	191¾	190	191	+1
166	169	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	166	166	166	166	...
22	22¼	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	22	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
15¼	15⅝	200	Chicago Union Trac.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	−⅛
91	91¼	23,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	93	93	89½	91⅛	−2⅝
32¼	33	400	Colorado & Southern	32½	33	32¼	33	+¼
47⅜	48	500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	48	48	47¾	48	−½
17	18	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
223½	224	300	Consolidated Gas	223½	223½	223½	223½	+½
121	121½	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	−1
27⅝	27½	200	Corn Products	27½	27½	27½	27½	−⅝
81⅞	82	19	Corn Products pf.	82	82	82	82	...
178¾	179	100	Delaware & Hudson	179	179	179	179	...
43½	44½	200	Denver & R. G.	44	44¼	44	44¼	−½
93	93¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	93½	93¼	93¼	93½	...
20½	21¼	400	Detroit Southern	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
39½	40½	200	Detroit Southern pf.	40	40	40	40	−⅛
85	88½	1,450	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	86½	86½	−⅝
43⅝	47⅜	135	*Dist. of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
4⅝	4⅞	445	*Dist. of Am. ctfs.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
36½	38¾	685	*Dist. of Am. pf.	35¼	36½	35¼	36½	+¾
36¼	36¾	550	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	34⅞	36½	34⅞	36½	−¼
17⅜	17⅝	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
38	38⅜	3,000	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38¼	−¼
68⅜	68⅝	1,150	Erie 1st pf., ex div.	68⅜	68⅞	68½	68⅝	−¼
52½	53	200	Erie 2d pf.	53	53	53	53	−¼
61¼	61½	1,200	Evans. & T. H.	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	−¾
90½	91	174	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90½	...
183½	185	100	General Electric	184	184	184	184	+½
61	61¾	2,100	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	61⅞	61⅞	61	61½	+⅝
107⅜	107½	2,760	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	108	108⅝	107½	107½	−⅝
190½	192	100	Great Northern pf.	191	191	191	191	−½
94	95	100	Hocking Valley	94	95	94	95	...
91¼	92	200	Hocking Valley pf.	93½	91½	91½	91½	−⅛
164⅜	165	8,013	Illinois Central, ex d.	165½	166	164½	165	−⅝
19½	20	400	International Paper	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	−⅛
47¼	47⅜	100	Iowa Central	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	−⅛
84½	84⅝	300	Iowa Central pf.	84½	84⅝	84	84⅜	+⅛
86⅝	87	6,475	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	87½	88	86⅝	86⅝	−⅝
36	36½	900	Kansas City South.	36	36½	36	36½	...
60	60½	450	Kansas City South. pf.	60	60⅝	59⅞	60½	...
143⅜	144	1,200	Louisville & Nashville	144½	144⅝	144	144	...
136⅜	136⅝	39,200	Manhattan Elevated	133½	136⅝	133½	136¼	+2⅜
149⅜	150½	2,100	*Met. Street Railway	149	150⅝	149	149⅜	+½
132½	132⅝	3,000	*Met. Se. S. r., 1st in.pd.	132	132⅝	131	132⅜	+⅝
30⅝	30½	2,700	Mexican Central	30⅝	30⅞	30⅜	30½	...
112¼	112⅝	100	Minn. & St. Louis	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	−⅛
62½	62⅝	3,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	63	63	63	63	...
127½	128	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127¼	127½	127	127½	−½
30¾	31	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31	31⅛	30⅞	30⅝	−⅛
62⅝	62¾	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	−¼
118⅜	118⅝	13,700	Missouri Pacific	118	118⅝	118	118⅜	+⅛
47½	47⅝	410	*National Biscuit Co.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	...
21½	22½	200	*National Lead Co.	22	22	21½	21¾	+⅛
18⅝	19	500	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	−¼
38½	39½	200	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	38¾	−¾
188½	189½	200	*New York Air Brake	187⅝	188	187⅝	188	...
164½	164⅝	4,700	New York Central	163¾	164⅝	163⅜	164½	+⅝
54	55½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	55¼	55¼	55	55	−⅛
25	27	200	New York Dock.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+2
39	40	100	New York Dock. pf.	39	40	39	40	+3½
33¾	34	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
64⅞	65⅛	16,800	Norfolk & Western.	64⅝	65⅜	64⅝	64⅞	+⅛
124	124½	300	North American	124½	124½	124	124	−1½
8⅝	9	100	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	+⅛
159½	159⅝	9,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	159½	159⅝	158⅞	159¼	+¼
102⅝	102⅞	1,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	102⅝	102⅞	102	102⅝	+⅜
47	48	100	Pressed Steel Car.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+⅜
84¾	85¼	600	Pressed Steel Car. pf.	87⅝	87⅝	85¼	85½	−2
240	248	100	Pullman Co., ex div.	240	240	240	240	−7¾
30⅜	31	500	*Ry. Steel Spring	30⅝	30⅞	30½	30½	−½
67¼	67½	3,500	Reading	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67⅜	+¼
86⅞	87	500	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	−⅛
73⅝	73⅞	4,600	Reading 2d pf.	73⅝	73⅞	73½	73½	+¼
19⅝	19¾	2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19⅝	19¾	18½	19¼	+⅝
76⅞	76⅝	2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	−⅛
21¼	21⅝	1,000	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
73½	74	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	+½
80⅝	80⅞	1,300	St. L. & San Fran.	81½	81½	80¼	80¼	−1⅜
78½	79	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	−⅛
35⅜	36	1,600	St. Louis Southw.	35⅜	35⅝	35	35¼	−⅛
67⅜	69	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	−½
38½	40	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	38½	38½	38½	38½	−½
68⅜	68⅞	7,200	Southern Pacific	69	69⅛	68¾	68¾	+⅛
39⅝	39⅞	8,500	Southern Railway	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	−⅛
97	97¼	100	Southern Railway pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	−⅛
7	7½	200	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
68	68½	200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	−½
45	45½	500	Texas & Pacific	44⅞	45¼	44¾	45	...
37⅜	38	100	Tol. St. L. & West. pf.	38	38	38	38	−¼
14½	14⅝	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅝
79½	81	155	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+½
107⅞	108	5,630	Union Pacific ex rts.	108	108⅜	108	108	−⅜
92¼	92⅝	2,080	Union Pac. pf., ex rts.	93	93	92¼	92¼	−½
...	...	24,780	Union Pacific rights.	½	½	½	½	...
...	...	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	...
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	−¼
13	13⅜	830	*U. S. Leather.	13	13	13	13	−⅛
85¼	85⅝	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	...
39⅛	39⅝	6,750	U. S. Steel.	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+⅜
89⅞	89⅞	1,665	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅜	89⅞	89⅜	89⅝	...
68½	69	1,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	68½	68¾	68¼	68¾	+⅛
30⅝	31	1,100	Wabash	30⅝	31	30¼	30⅞	+⅛
46⅞	47	2,800	Wabash pf.	46	47	45¾	47	+¾
215	220	180	Wells-Fargo Express.	215	215	215	215	+1
87½	87⅝	3,440	Western Union Tel.	87¼	88	87¼	88	+⅝
38	37	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37	37	36¾	36⅝	−⅛
27½	28	300	Wisconsin Central	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	−¼
50½	50⅝	1,900	Wisconsin Central pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	−⅛
Sales.		552,487	*Unlisted.					

THE TIMES'S BANK REPORTS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has published in pamphlet form the reports of the National Banks in New York and Brooklyn at the close of business July 10, 1902; the reports of the State banks at the close of business June 30, 1902, and the reports of the trust companies at the close of business June 30, 1902, also the statements of banks in forty other cities, which have been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. At the last call the statements of thirty-nine of the forty-four National banks in New York City were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The book of bank reports includes a telephone directory of National and State banks and trust companies and a list of the officers of the New York Clearing House Association. Copies of the book may be obtained without charge at the publication office of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INDIAN CAVE FOUND.

It Is Located at Stanwich, Conn., and Extends 900 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—A larger Indian cave than the one recently found in Harwington, this State, has been discovered in the woods on the farm of B. A. Anderson at Stanwich. It extends over 900 feet, with an opening on either end. On the property adjoining, now owned by William Stewart Tod of New York, is a large lot called to this day by the old residents the "wigwam" lot.

Mr. Anderson has found in the cave arrow heads, pieces of pottery and part of a crude necklace or bracelet made out of different colored pieces of flint. Mr. Anderson made one investigation, but did not venture again into the opening as he is afraid of poisonous reptiles within its inky darkness.

ANTS WAGE VICIOUS BATTLE.

Innumerable Thousands in an Interesting, Disastrous Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—In the rear of a yard in Maple Avenue here to-day was waged a remarkable and, while it lasted, a terrific battle between armies of ants. One army of countless thousands of red ants fought against a smaller, though equally plucky army of black tree ants.

The red ants had their home in the ground. Their black foes lived in a decayed tree trunk. Just what the cause of contention was could not be ascertained. Whether it was a kidnapping case of the larvae or a raid on the supplies of one or the other, the red ants stormed the leafy fortress of the black ones, overpowered them by sheer force of numbers, bit them to death and carried the dead insect carcasses into their hole in the ground.

While the battle was being waged, two steady streams of red ants filed between the ant hole and the tree. The battle might have raged indefinitely had not a human mediator stopped the fray.

Torpedo Boat Grampus Launched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The new torpedo boat Grampus, one of the two tiny fighting craft ordered from the Union Iron Works by the United States Navy, was successfully launched here last night. The Grampus will ride but 18 inches out of the water.

SALE OF SUNKEN WHALEBACK.

Closing Chapter in Tragedy of the Upper Lakes.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 1.—The whaleback steamer Thomas Wilson, lying on the bottom of Lake Superior, near the entrance to Duluth Harbor, will be sold Aug. 15. The transfer of this wrecked vessel to new owners will be the closing chapter to one of the greatest marine tragedies known on the upper lakes. Hope of recovering the bodies of nine men who went down with the Wilson in collision with the steamer George J. Hadley nearly two months ago, has been abandoned. No attempts will be made by the owners, the Pittsburg Steamship Company, to either raise the large steel vessel or recover her cargo of iron ore.

The boat when afloat was valued at $200,000, and the cargo which went down with her was worth $10,000. Even if the ore should not be recovered, it is said the engines and boilers, which can be easily lifted, are worth from $18,000 to $20,000.

JUSTICE FURSMAN RESIGNS.

Will Become Consulting Attorney for a New York Legal Firm.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The resignation of the Hon. Edgar L. Fursman of Troy as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District was received at the office of the Secretary of State to-day. It is dated Aug. 1, and takes effect immediately.

Justice Fursman's term would not have expired until Dec. 31, 1904. He resigns, it is stated, to accept the position of consulting attorney to a legal firm in New York City.

For the past year Justice Fursman has served as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Third Department. Gov. Odell has power to fill the vacancy, but a successor must be elected at the November election.

GLASS WORKERS' AGREEMENT.

Result of the Wage Conference Announced by President Voitle.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—President Charles Voitle of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union returned to-day from Atlantic City and officially announced that at the wage conferences held during the past two weeks satisfactory settlements were made in the caster, shade, and mold making departments, but the pressed ware and paste mold conferrees disagreed.

One of the principal features of the disagreement was the refusal of the manufacturers to grant the demand of the workers for the abolition of Sunday night work. In the shades department the Eastern makers were granted a ten-per-cent. advance, making a ten-per-cent. differential between the East and West. In the caster branch there was a general increase of 8 per cent. Pending the ratification of the agreements the workers are authorized to resume work next Sunday night.

Autos Excluded from Omaha Parks.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—The Park Commissioners have decided that hereafter automobiles shall be excluded from the parks and boulevards of Omaha. The fact that children are endangered in the parks is one reason assigned, but the principal one is the number of accidents caused by runaway horses.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.66
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.65
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.08 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅞
Pork, mess	19.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.10⅜
Lard, prime	11.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71¼@72c; No. 3, 68@73c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 57½c; No. 2 yellow, 59@61c; No. 2 oats, 31@40c; No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 39@52½c; No. 2 rye, 55@57½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.49; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $5.35; mess pork, per bbl, $16.60@$16.65; lard, per 100 lb, $10.65@$10.67½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.20@$10.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9⅛@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11¼@11⅜c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—Unimportant changes occurred in cotton, and trade was mainly of a professional settlement nature. The market opened quiet and firm, with prices 1 to 4 points higher on light general buying, then turned quite strong, and advanced rapidly on a scare of shorts, based largely upon the bullish condition figures of The Journal of Commerce. The figures of the latter were taken to foreshodow an equally bullish statement by the bureau next Monday, as the correspondents of the one are to a large extent the correspondents of the other. Again, it became rumored about that the leading bear operator of Wall Street was covering his shorts, and accumulating long interest on the theory that the trade, as a rule "were all on one side of the boat." Speculation was fairly active during this spurt in prices, and whereas early English cables were not attractive from either standpoint, that market hardened, and sent buying orders here. The whole character of the market changed over to the bear side within the first hour on official reports of clearing weather over the entire Western belt, and continued showers to heavy rain over the central and Eastern belt. A sharp reaction of 8 to 9 points occurred, with liquidation and bear selling quite active. But still later in the day bull prejudices came to the front again, and prices slowly worked back to the highest figure of the day, with covering once more a feature. The "in-sight" figures of Superintendent King were not a factor, nor was the decrease in the world's visible supply for the week regarded with special significance. The close was quiet, with prices 2 to 5 points higher, as compared with Thursday's last figures; total sales were about 100,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8 15-16c for middling upland and 9 3-16c for middling Gulf; sales, 858 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, 1-16c lower, at 8 9-16c; Savannah easy, unchanged, at 8¾c; Wilmington unchanged at 8¾c; Norfolk unchanged at 9 1-16c; Baltimore unchanged at 9¼c; Galveston unchanged at 8¾c; Augusta, ⅛c lower, at 8⅝c; St. Louis, 1-16c lower, at 8 13-16c.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	18,314
Overland to mills and Canada	4,597
Southern mill takings (estimated)	20,000

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT FOR THE 335 DAYS ENDED AUG. 1, 1902:

Overland to mills and Canada	1,061,320
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,673,000
Brought into sight during 335 days, to date	10,289,560

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.17	8.19	8.10	8.17@....
September	7.76	7.84	7.76	7.80@7.81
October	7.69	7.73	7.66	7.69@7.70
November	7.61	7.63	7.58	7.61@7.62
December	7.60	7.63	7.57	7.61@7.62
January	7.62	7.64	7.58	7.62@7.63
February	....	....	....	7.62@7.64
March	7.62	7.64	7.60	7.61@7.62

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Spot cotton, small inquiry; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000; receipts, 1,000; American, 1,000; mid-upland, 4¾d. Futures opened quiet, 1@2-64d. decline on near and partial 1-04d. decline on distant options. Closed quiet, net 1½@2½ points lower. August, 4.36 buyers; August-September, 4.31½ buyers; September-October, 4.21 buyers; October-November, 4.15 sellers; November-December, 4.12 sellers; December-January, 4.10 buyers; January-February and February-March, 4.10 sellers; March-April, 4.10 value. Manchester yarns neglected. Cloths easier.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Higher prices were noted in all grains, reflecting more confidence among traders now that the July deals are over, and also disclosing the presence of a fair short interest. Wheat opened steady and for a time hesitated, on the one hand were weaker cables, a lessened export inquiry, and liberal interior receipts; on the other unsettled weather conditions through the Northwest, suggesting showers where wheat is being harvested, and very small Argentine shipments. The bulls eventually won out, as room traders, handicapped by shorts, were unable to force the market. From steadiness the market soon developed a firm undertone, and at the close was ¼c net higher. Export trade included only 47 loads, which was perhaps a fair total, considering the advance and reports that Danubian wheat was being offered cheaper than American. Late English cables showed ⅝@¾c net decline, and foreign houses traded modestly on both sides of the market. The weather through Western States continued showery, with two low areas in the Spring wheat region to further complicate the situation. Interior receipts were less than 200,000 bushels ahead of last year, and it was assumed that when farmers had concluded their shipments of early thrashed wheat the amount would fall off. Argentine shipments amounted to 32,000 bushels, against 56,000 bushels last week. From Jan. 1 to date 17,980 000 bushels, compared with 26,672,000 bushels last year. The export trade included 3 loads, N. E. G. Spring and 3 loads No. 1 Northern here, with 41 loads outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76¼c, elevator, and 77⅞c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¼c, both prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 77⅝c, Aug. 5 to 10; No. 2 red, New York, 77⅝c, Aug. 25 to 31, and No. 2 hard, New York, 78½c, Aug. 25 to 31.

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅝c; September, 69⅝c; December, 67⅛c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 73⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅝c. Oats—September, 33⅞c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65¼c; September, 65¾@65½c; December, 68¼c; May, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 68@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 59½c; September, 49⅝@49¾c; December, 37⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, nominal; September, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, 59c, old.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78½@79c; No. 2 Northern, 76½@76¾c; September, 70c. Rye—No. 1 new, 56c; old, 59c. Barley—No. 2, 65@66c; sample, 50@63c. Corn—September, 55½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Wheat—September, 67½@67¾c; December, 69¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; no grade, $26@$27, on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; no grade, $26@$27, on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.65. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.45@$3.55, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.31. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $19.50@$20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18@$18.50; Spring bran, bulk, $19.50; Spring bran, middling, $22@$26; coarse Winter bran, $22@$24; city bran, $20.50@$21; linseed oilcake, $27; corn oilcake, $24; hominy chop, $25; oilmeal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74⅝	74 13-16	74 5-16	74⅝
December	74 5-16	74⅞	74 5-16	74⅝
May	76 3-16	76 11-16	76¼	76½
Corn—				
September	60⅝	61¼	60¼	61¼
December	48⅜	48⅝	48½	48½
May	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$10.97

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	69⅝	70⅝	69⅜	70
December	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69
May	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½
Corn—				
September	55¼	56½	55¼	56⅜
December	43	43½	42½	43
May	41½	41½	40½	40⅞
Oats—				
September	31⅝	32¼	31½	32¼
December	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼
May	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞
Lard—				
September	$10.70	$10.77	$10.67	$10.77
January	8.70	8.75	8.60	8.72
Ribs—				
September	10.25	10.27	10.22	10.27
January	8.07	8.17	8.07	8.17
Pork—				
September	16.70	16.70	16.52	16.70
January	15.65	15.75	15.62	15.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19.50; family, $20.50; short clear, $19@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $13.50; family, $16@$16.50; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10¼c; 180-lb, 10¼c; 160-lb, 10¾c; 140-lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12¾c; 10-lb, 12c; 12-lb, 11¾c; 14-lb, 11½c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9¼c; pickled hams, 12@12½c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6¾@6¾c. LARD—$11@$11.05; city lard, $10.40@$10.55; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.15; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 8¼@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard, stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 46@46½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.35; oil bbls, $4.50. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.57½; N, $1.62½; F, $1.65; H, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.40; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.10, and W W, $4.25.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1.—Turpentine, 43¾c; receipts, 1,359 casks; sales, 279 casks. Resin—Receipts, 4,286 bbls; sales, 3,317 bbls; exports, 1,624 bbls; A, B, C, $1.10; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.60; I, $1.95; K, $2.45; M, $2.95; N, $3.20; W G, $3.40; W W, $3.55.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 1.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves steady; no prime or choice here; steers, $4@$7.15; oxen and stags, $4.75@$6.15; bulls, $3.15@$4.50; cows, $2.30@$4.75; dressed beef in fair demand at 8@12½c per lb. Calves steady; veals, $5@$7.87½; culls, $4@$4.50; buttermilks nominal; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb. Sheep lower; lambs steady; sheep, $2.25@$4.25; tops, $4.50; culls, $2; lambs, $4.75@$5.40; choice, $5.65; dressed mutton lower at 5¼@8c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 8@11½c. Hogs weak; nominal quotations, $7.60@$8; country-dressed unchanged.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II., Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term, Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SU

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 308 Fifth Avenue Sold — Beaver Street Parcel Changes Hands — Other Dealings by Brokers.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of the four-story dwelling 308 Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, for the Sterling Realty Company. The price is very close to $220,000. Jacques Krakauer, proprietor of the "Grande Maison de Blanc," the French linen house, is the buyer and will occupy the building after extensive alterations and improvements have been made.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the five-story building 37 Beaver Street, north side, about 70 feet east of Broad Street, on lot 21 by 103.11 by 18.3 by 103.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Henry Irwin to David Klauber, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 42 West Eighty-eighth Street, 21 by 60 by 98.9.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Elizabeth F. Washburn, for $40,000, the one-story brick business building 65 and 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Max Marx has sold to Ferdinand Kurzman the plot at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 95 by 100, and has purchased the six-story elevator apartment house 243 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 40 by 100. Mr. Marx has also bought from James T. Blandford of Ossining, N. Y., the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, a plot 100 by 35.

It is reported that George G. De Witt has sold the four-story dwelling 70 East Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Samuel C. Baum has sold the five-story flat 315 East Sixty-ninth Street, 17 by 100.5.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother and A. H. Baker & Co. have sold for the estate of M. Fay, the southwest corner of Lewis and Rivington Streets, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 80.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the estate of L. J. Schilt the five-story tenement 117 Clinton Street, 25 by 100; also, from Henry M. Ward the dwelling 332 East Thirteenth Street, 12.6 by 95.5.

Charles Martin has sold to Stephen Webster to A. Kohne, the five-story brick flat 418 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Philip Jeselson has sold for T. F. Schumann to M. Aaron the three-story stone-front dwelling 408 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 19 by 100.5.

Lambert Suydam has bought for improvement two lots on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

Robert F. Spalding, who will erect a twelve-story apartment hotel on the north side of Forty-third Street, 320.10 feet west of Sixth Avenue, on plot 103.8 by 100.5, has secured a building loan of $625,000 on the property from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

George B. Dowling has sold for Caroline E. H. Fountain the Leverage villa at West Neck Park, Shelter Island, to Charles J. Schurtz, who gives in part payment a farm of 200 acres near Port Jervis, N. Y.

Theodore Rogers Brill and S. T. Wall have sold for A. Bachrach 127 West Sixtieth Street the five-story brown-stone flat on plot 25 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Louise B. Goodwin to a client for occupancy 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, the three-story brownstone and brick dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2.

There were no sales at auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 1,858 and 1,860 Seventh Avenue, for a six-story tenement, 50 by 86.9; Eva Jacobson of 402 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $75,000.

Spuyten Duyvil and Northern Parkway, for a one-story shed, 30 by 20; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, owner; V.-W. Smith, Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $2,000.

Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a one-story shed, 21 by 297; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; G. H. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Eighteth Street, northwest corner of Prospect Avenue, for one-story frame stable and wagon shed, 26 by 30; Edward Steinback of One Hundred and Eighteth Street and Third Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Madison Avenue, to a four-story bachelor apartment house, 22 by 53.5; H. H. Tyson of 47 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Gay & Nash of 24 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 22 East Forty-first Street, to a four-story dwelling, 18.10 by 90.4; Maude Adams, premises, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 131 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story dwelling, 20.9 by 100; J. M. Wainwright of Rye, N. Y., owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 30 and 31 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story private school, 36 by 54; J. A. Browning of 1 West Seventy-second Street, lessee; Howells & Stokes of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 222 feet west of Elton Avenue, to six two-story frame dwellings, each 16 by 65; Lawrence V. Conover of 682 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Garrison Davis, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,458, e s, 25x100; Bernhard Madnzer to Helene Jones, (mtg $19,000..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,458, e s, 25x100; Helene Jones, widow, to Ignatz Weiss, (mtg $19,000)..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.7 ft n of 107th St, 25x100; Augustus F. Holly to August Brakmann, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

BROOME ST, 221, s s, 25x75; Valentine Kromm to Morris Weinstein and another..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 136th St, 50x115; Lewis A. Salcov to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $14,250)..... 1

CHERRY ST, 413, n s, 20x97.6; Emanuel Glauber to Meyer Deutsch, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

CROTONA AV, n w corner 176th St, 75x100; Alfred D. Lind, referee, to Charlotte Hasstorf..... 500

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, 125 ft e of West St, 100x85.3x100x83.6; Inez L. Rice and another, to George A. Lewis, 1-12 part, (mtg $27,000)..... 3,350

LOT 407, Block M, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Elizabeth Peterson, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

LOT 18, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree plot; Milton S. Guiterman to United Real Estate and Trust Company..... 900

LIBERTY ST, 109, n s; Katharine P. Babcock and others to George N. Robinson..... 1

LOTS 251 and 252, map of Undercliff Terrace; James P. Haight to Frances E. Haight..... Gift

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 65.5 ft s of 103d St, 35.5x95; Joseph M. Philbrick to Nellie Dougherty, (mtg $31,250)..... 1

MONROE ST, 144, s s, 23.6x100; Harris Seal to Hyman Rosen and another, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 107.2 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; Mary E. Cunningham to E. J. Nugent, all title..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 132.2 ft s of 180th St, 25x100x24x100; E. J. Nugent to Mary E. Cunningham..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, Lot 82, map of East Tremont, 66x150; N. H. Prager to Lena Keck, (mtg $10,800)..... 1,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 755, s w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Theodora Dahlen and another to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, n e corner 127th St, 40.2x78; Esther A. Wheaton to John Robertson and another, (mtg $48,000)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 25x98; Moritz Kandler to Vincent Shary, (mtg $13,000)..... Omitted

VAN BUREN ST, s s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 75x100; E. B. Levy to Eugene Salvatore and wife..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at w s of Kelly St, 68x78.9x irregular; Bernard Stark to Jennie E. Teichman, (mtg $15,800)..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; Mary Sutter to Mark Aaron, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 111 ft n of 107th St, 25x113; William L. Findley, referee, to Nancy Krakower..... 23,200

1ST AV, s s, Lot 104, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Charles H. Baechler to Angelo M. Di Nisola, all liens..... 1

2D AV, 1,927, w s, 25x100; Louis Lese and another to Lena Seiferd and another, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

2D ST, 32 and 34 East, 41x75.1x41x79.1; Josephine Polstein to Moses M. Valentine and another, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 74 ft s of dividing line between Lots 33 and 41, map of Morrisania, 25x100; Elizabeth Waterman to Conrad Friedrich, quitclaim..... 1

3D AV, n e corner of 86th St, 75x125x irregular; New York Life Insurance Company to Jacob Lauchheimer..... 100

4TH AV, s e corner of 65th St, 80x20; Charles Schmidt, Jr., to John M. Carrere, (mtg $27,500)..... 100

5TH AV, 1,393, e s, 17.8x100; George C. Engel to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 69.6 ft w of 1st Av, 30.6x48.6; Isidore Colle to David Lustgarten, (mtg $14,250)..... 1

7TH ST, 120, East, 25.1x90.10; Isaac Schwartz to Charles C. Schaefer, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

7TH AV, 272, w s, 21x100; Caroline Frank, widow, to Morris Abrahams..... 100

9TH ST, 30, West, 25.4x93.11; Rosalie Schoenberg, individually and as executrix, to Ascher Casterman, quitclaim..... 1

10TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; August Hassey, executor, to William H. Gentzlinger, (mtg $15,000)..... 28,500

10TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; August Hassey to William H. Gentzlinger, (mtg $18,000,) quitclaim..... 28,500

11TH ST, 416 and 418 East, 50x½ block; John J. Hardecker and others to Frank Genovese and another..... 1

11TH ST, 416 and 418 East, 50x½ block; Elizabeth Hardecker, individually and as executrix, to Frank Genovese and another..... 32,000

11TH ST, s s, 457.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x117; Henry M. Howell to Emma F. Howell, 1-5 part, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

12TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 19.0x103.3x22.3x103.3; Bank for Savings, City of New York, to David Peltyn..... 1

17TH ST, 410 East, 25x92; Margaretha Finbeinder and another to Pauline Nussbaum, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

17TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of 3d Av, 22x92; Hannah M. Perry to Joseph Usoskin, (mtg $14,000)..... 17,500

17TH ST, 626, East, 25x92; Frederick Harde to Philip Boyer, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

20TH ST, 448 West, 16.8x91.11; Philip Boyer to Eva Boyer, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Frances C. Pfaff to E. C. Potter, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 163.6 ft e of 5th Av, 18.6x98.9; John J. Scannell to E. C. Potter..... 1

27TH ST, 139, West, 18x98.9; Maria L. Cheesman and another, executors, to E. C. Potter, all liens..... 43,500

29TH ST, 345 West, 22x98.9; John H. Edelmeyer to Finley M. Foster, (mtg $17,750) 1

29TH ST, s s, 298.3 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Walter Stevenson to F. M. Foster..... 100

29TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Finley M. Foster to Wilmarth A. Robinson, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

30TH ST, 442 West, 25x98.9; Adelle Metzgar to Celia Cennon, (mtg $25,000,)..... 1

40TH ST, 337 West, 20x98.9; John Wick to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

41ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 2x98.9; Edgar Whitlock and another, executors, to Michael H. Fitzgibbon, all liens..... 800

41ST ST, 552 West, 27x98.9; Laura A. Darragh to Michael H. Fitzgibbon, quitclaim..... 1

41ST ST, 552 West, 27x98.9; Michael H. Fitzgibbon to Clayton E. Hackett, Ca G..... 1

41ST ST, 532 West, 27x98.9; Clayton E. Hackett to New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100.5; R. Somers Hayes to Sarah E. Hard, trustee..... 190

58TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Sarah E. Smith to P. H. Dugro, (mtg $55,000)..... 1

68TH ST, n s, 295 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Jacob H. Rothschild, trustee, to George G. Benjamin..... 30,250

78TH ST, 317 East, 25x102.2; Isaac Heifer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

78TH ST, 317 East, 25x102.2; Anna N. Lawrence and others to Owen T. Martin, all title, (mtg $4,000)..... 7,165

78TH ST, 317 East, 25x102.2; J. B. F. Lawrence and others to Owen T. Martin, (mtg $4,000,) all title..... 2,250

78TH ST, 317 East, 25x102.2; Owen T. Martin to Isaac Helfer..... 1

79TH ST, s s, 136.ft e of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; 79th St, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x162.2; Nathan Wolff to Albert Peiser..... 1

80TH ST, 69 East, 20.6x102.2; Isaac Dreyfus to William Evans and another, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

83D ST, s s, 118 ft w of 8th Av, 15x102.2; Augusta Slater to Clara C. Reusch, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

83D ST, s s, 251 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Maria Nagelidnger and another to Kaufmann Reusch, (mtg $10,000)..... 17,800

84TH ST, s s, 119.11 ft e of 1st Av, 19.11x102.2; Rosa Moses to Josephine Worster. 12,500

84TH ST, 160 West, 27.6x102.2; William D. Manning to Camilla Sutherland..... 1

85TH ST, 126 to 130 East, 41.10x102.2; Martha McIntosh to Florence W. Clark, all liens..... 1

86TH ST, 425 East, 25x100.8; Henry B. Wesselman to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 21,000

88TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Mina Zenker to Ollie Scheuer, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; Kate Kelton to Sadie Pletrowski and another, all title, (mtg $14,000). 100

95TH ST, 176 East, 18.9x100.8; Frank Hendrick to Louis Lese..... 10,350

96TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; Le Grand K. Pettit to Christopher G. Metcalfe, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

103D ST, s s, 118 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x76x20.1x77.2; Elizabeth C. Meagher to George Gerlach, (mtg $14,850)..... 100

106TH ST, 109 West, 25x100; F. H. Plagge and others, to Sophie Halm, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Henry Ledger and another..... 10,500

116TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 40x100.11; Theresa Goldsmith and another to Max Marx, (mtg $81,000)..... 1

117TH ST, 113 West, 16.10x100.11; Lizzie W. Davidson to Henry Dale, (mtg $17,-690)..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 175.6 ft w of 5th Av, 43.6x100.11; Rachel Axelrod to Saul Filner, (mtg $37,000)..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 241 ft e of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Jacob Bluestein and another to Myer Cohen, (mtg $37,000)..... 100

118TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.11; Fanny Krakower to Bertha Sigesmond, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

120TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Helen F. Redding to Rebecca Gilbert, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

122D ST, s s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Helene Jones, widow, to Bernhard Mainzer, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Arthur C. Butts, referee, to William S. Kane..... 23,150

123D ST, 268 West, 25x100.8; Mary McKeagney to Adolph Scheibel..... 1

133D ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 60x99.11; Simon Hunter to William C. Hyde, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Florence F. Bar to Sophia Docter, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

137TH ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Ottilie Sonnenschein to Sophia Docter, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Samuel Blumenthal to Sophia Docter, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, to Barbara Boehm, B. & 20,000

140TH ST, s s, 153.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Theodore F. Schumann to Millie Aaron, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

156TH ST, 1,107 East, 25x100; Margaret Bowe to Amelia Harris, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

159TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 25x98; James J. Glover to Cecelia McCarthy, (mtg $10,000)..... 16,500

165TH ST, 686 and 688 East, 50x116; P. J. McCook to Henry Necarsulmer, (mtg $16,000, &c)..... 3,200

203D ST, n s, 276 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 25x100; Harriet L. Sonneborn to Agnes Peebles, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CHERRY ST, s w corner of Gouverneur St, 69.6x65.3x71.2x68; 20 years..... $3,600

MONROE ST, 130; Sophia Schomberg to Wolf Horowitz, 5 years..... 468

MARKET SLIP, 84 to 90, e s; Lillie Goldshear to Max Kaufman, 5 9-12 years 5,150

WALES AV, 568, s e corner of 150th St, 27x56; John Wilkes to Frank Gentzel, 3 years..... $600

STANTON ST, 302; Caroline Duempelmann to Samuel Palitz and another, 3 9-12 years..... 510

17TH ST, 126 East; Josef Seiner to Joseph Schiffer, 9 10-12 years..... $2,000 2,500

11TH ST, 517 East; Marcus L. Osk to Barnett Fish, 5 years..... $2,050 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAMS, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 272, 5 years 4 per cent..... $15,000

BENJAMIN, George G., to Gustav Bernheim; 68th St, 57 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

BLISS, Eliphalet W., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 23d St, n s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 100,000

BOEHM, Barbara, to Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian; 138th St, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,500

BOYER, Philip, to Amelia C. Berthel; 17th St, 626 East, 2 years..... 1,500

BOYER, Philip, to Frederick Harde, 17th St, 626 East; prior mortgage, $8,000, due May 1, 1903..... 500

BROWNELL, Silas L., to New York Savings Bank; 124th St, s s, 262 ft e of Madison Av, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 6,000

CENNON, Celia, to Addie Metzger; 36th St, 342 West, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

CLARK, Florence W., to Rodney C. Abell; 85th St, 126 to 130 East, prior mtg $10,-000, 1 year, 5½ per cent., gold..... 15,000

CLARK, Florence W., to the Morton Trust Company as trustee; 85th St, 130 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold..... 5,000

CLARK, Florence W., to Harriet Suydam; 85th St, 128 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold..... 5,000

CLARKE, Edward, and another to Harry L. Earle; 34th St, 256 West, prior mortgage, $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Belmont Av, w s, being Lots 173 to 177, map of S. Cambreiling and others, at Fordham, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

DEUTSCH, Meyer, to Emanuel Glauber; Cherry St, 412; prior mortgage, $25,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,675

DI NISCIA, Angelo M., and another to Jane A. Demarest, executor; Lot 104, map of Jerome, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,300

EVANS, William, and another to Isaac Dreyfus; 80th St, 69, n s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg —, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FOSTER, Finley M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 29th St, 346 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

FRIESS, Elizabeth, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 71st St, n s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 5,000

FRIESS, Elizabeth, to August Pekio; 71st St, n s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,350

GENOVESE, Frank and another, to Elizabeth Hardecker; executors; 11th St, 416 and 418; due July 1, 1909, 4½ per cent.. 29,000

GENTZLINGER, William H., to August Hassey, 10th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GERDES, Bernhard, & Heinrich Kramer; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50.3 ft n of 94th St, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

GUMBLETON, Henry A., to Atlantic Dock Company; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 134th St, prior mtg $15,000, due Oct. 29, 1902, 6 per cent..... 39,000

GUSSAROFF, Elias, to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 6th St, 617 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

HACKETT, Clayton E., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 41st St, 552 West, 3 years..... 8,000

HARRIS, Amelia, to Margaret Bowe; 1,107 East 156th St, prior mtg $4,000, due Dec. 10, 1905..... 2,000

HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 317 East 78th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HESS, Cecelie, (formerly Stein,) to the Bowery Savings Bank; 27th St, 137 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

KANE, William S., to Deborah A. Honeywell; 123d St, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. and another..... 20,000

KENN, Robert, to Mary H. Bruce and another, executors; 183d St, n s, 125 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years..... 2,500

KOUF, Ignatz, to Edward Brandon, executor and trustee; Avenue D, 19, s w corner of 3d St, 3 years..... 10,000

KRAKOWER, Nancy, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 107th St, 2 years..... 17,000

KUHNER, Christian, to Hugo Jaburg and another; Courtlandt Av, 556, 25x100, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LAUCHHEIMER, Jacob, to New York Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 86th St, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent., gold..... 150,000

LEIPZIGER, Henry, and another to Title Insurance Company of New York; 118th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,500

LENNIGER, Paul, to Harlem Savings Bank; Stebbins Av, n w s, 108.3 ft s w of Home St, 1 year..... 2,800

LESE, Louis, to Morris Kuttner; 95th St, 176, s s, 263.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.8; 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,250

LIPMAN, Max, and another, to Samuel Lewis; Delancey St, n e corner Clinton St, 25x100; prior mortgage $33,000, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 10,000

LIPMAN, Max, and another, to Maria M. Baltz, widow; Delancey St, n e corner Cannon St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 33,000

LUNN, Harriet S., to Anna B. Dyer; 126th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MACKINTOSH, Eliza, and another, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 13th St, n s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,500

McCARTHY, Cecilia, to the Dollar Savings Bank; 159th St, s s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year, gold..... 50

McMILLAN, Elizabeth, to Sabrina A. Donolds; 40th St, 137 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

NUSSBAUM, Pauline, to Margaretha Finkbeiner; 419 East 17th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

PEISER, Albert, to Nathan Wolff and another; 79th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtgs $36,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

PEISER, Albert, to Jeannette Schwartz; 70th St, s s, 182 and 184 East, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 18,000

PELTYN, David, to The Bank for Savings; 12th St, s s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 10.9x103.3x22.3x103.3, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

PIETROWSKI, Sadie, and others to Katie Keller; 91st St, s e s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

POTTER, E. Clifford, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3 to 7 East 27th St, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year..... 75,000

REISMAN, Elias, to Georgiana C. Stone; Broome St, n s, 50 ft w of Lewis St, 25x75, 5 years 4½ per cent..... 17,000

REISMAN, Elias, to Alfred Jaritzki; Broome St, n s, 50 ft w of Lewis St, 25x75, prior mortgage, $17,000, 3 years. 6,000

REUSCH, Clara C., to Title Insurance Company; 83d St, s s, 118 ft w of Central Park West, 15x102.2, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

ROBINSON, George N., to Katherine B. Babcock and another; 100 Liberty St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 70,000

SALVATORE, Eugene, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; 1st Av, between 98th and 99th Sts, e s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 2,600

SATENSTEIN, or Sattenstein, Reuben, to Samuel Rosenthal; Ludlow St, 49, prior mtg $15,666, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SATENSTEIN, Reuben, to Charles H. Phelps, Trustee; Ludlow St, 49; 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,666

SATENSTEIN, Reuben, to Samuel Rosenthal; East Broadway, e s, 136.6 ft s of Market St, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SCHEIBEL, Adolph, to Mary McKeagney; 123d St, 268 West, 4 years..... 17,000

SCHOENBERG, Rosalie, widow, and others to Adolf Prince; 34th St, 264 West, interest and time due, —; secures bail bond..... 3,500

SEIFERD, Lena, and another to Louis Leese and another; 2d Av, 1,727, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years..... 2,000

SHARY, Vincent, to Moritz Kandler; St. Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 25x98, 3 years..... 3,500

SIEGESMOND, Bertha, to Fanny Krakower; 118th St, 58 West, prior mtgs, —, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SOUTY, Federico, to S. Louise Stevenson and another; Southern Boulevard, e s, 124.4 ft s of Lyon St; 50x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN. 3,000

SPALDING, Robert H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 43d St, n s, 320.10 ft w of 6th Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 625,000

SPALDING, Robert H., to Meyer Hellman; 43d St, 127 to 135 West, prior mtg $625,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

SPALDING, Robert H., to Myer Hellman; 43d St, 127 to 135 West, prior mtg $625,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 70,250

SPERBER, Joseph, to Hugo Cohn; Pitt St, 15; installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SUTHERLAND, Camilla, to William Mullaney; 84th St, 160 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

SUTHERLAND, Camilla, to William Mullaney; 84th St, 160 West, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

TILLMANNS, George, to Dollar Savings Bank; Macdougal St, w s, 74 ft n of Bleecker St, 3 years..... 15,000

TOMKINS, Kittie N., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 87th St, n s, 343 ft w of West End Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

USOSKIN, Joseph, to the American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 210 East, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

USOSKIN, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 210 East 17th St, 1 year..... 13,000

VALENTINE, Moses M., and another to Joseph Polstein; 2d St, 32 and 34 East, prior mtg $45,000, 6 months, 6 per cent. 14,000

VERNAGLIA, Antonio, to Harlem Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,928 ft s of 125th St, 25x75.5x25x76.6, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 8,000

VOELKER, Louis, to Franklin Savings Bank; 422 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 20,000

WEBER, Otto, to William J. Havanagh; 3d Av, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 725

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and another to William R. Walker and others, trustees; Broome St, 291, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 20,000

WORSTER, Josephine, to John Guthy, as executor; property omitted, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna L. Plummer..... $9,510

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna L. Plummer and another, trustees. 10,063

BLUESTEIN, Jacob, and another to Abraham Ruth..... Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

CLOCKE, Emory, to Elizabeth Wright... 2,727

FEUERTEILER, Apolla, to Annie Marterstieg..... Nom.

GRAY, Joseph H., to Seth R. Johnson... 6,118

HAFFEN, Henry, to the Washington Bank..... 1,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Harriet A. Clark..... 17,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Anna M. Pohle..... 16,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Charlotte Hasstorf..... 4,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, trustee to Edward L. Morse..... 10,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, trustee to Lelia L. Morse..... 13,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Cornelia M. Rummel..... 10,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, substituted trustee, to Edward L. Morse... 16,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, substituted trustee, to Edward L. Morse... 13,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, substituted trustee, to Lelia L. Morse, 2 assignments..... 40,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, substituted trustee, to Edward L. Morse... 5,220

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Edward L. Morse..... 30,000

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Morton Trust Company..... 150,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Robert H. Coleman, trustee. 34,039

O'CONNOR, Frances C., to Jeremiah J. Campion..... 7,093

RYAN, Mary F., to Mary McKenna... 4,275

SINCLAIR, J. Clarence, executor, and others to Theresa Goldsmith..... 23,000

SMITH, L. Bayard, individually and as trustee, to George A. Zabriskie, trustee, 6 assignments..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Institution for the Blind..... 42,000

WEEKES, Henry De F., executor, to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee..... 13,000

WEEKES, Henry De F., executor, to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, entire front, between 90th and 91st St, 200x100; Jacob Ractot against John V. Sigpell, owner; R. L. Philip, contractor.... $500

LEWIS ST, 151 to 157; Max Lensky against Abraham Kassel, owner; Louis Chulsky, contractor..... 811

75TH ST, n s, 319 and 321 East; John Morrison & Co. against Gussie Brudin, owner; Thomas McLauchlin, contractor. 300

107TH ST, 218 to 222 West; John Dahlmeyer against Ivy Court Realty Company, Flanagan Brothers, contractors.. 53

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 75x40; Atlantic Dock Company, with Henry A. Dumbleton..... 3,900

43D ST, n s, 320.10 ft w of 8th Av, 103.8x100.5; Metropolitan Insurance Company, with Robert H. Spalding..... 625,000

against Lochinvair Realty Company, July 10, 1902, by bond..... $1,765

INWOOD AV, w s, 376.2 ft n of 169th St, 27.—; Henken & Kiel against Peter Russell and others, Oct. 21, 1901..... 116

HENRY ST, 171 to 175; Abraham Glickman against Philip Horowitz and others, April 21, 1902..... 55

7TH AV, w s, entire front between 125th and 126th Sts; Williams G. Leeson against Hudson Realty Company, July 10, 1902, by bond..... 1,247

11TH ST, 20 West; Cosmopolitan Range Company against George H. Benjamin and others, July 9, 1902..... 102

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Clarissa A. Schnibbe against Alice B. Colcord, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Henmann.

WILLIS AV, 206; James Wilson against Catherine Whitney, individually and as executrix, (action to enforce contract;) attorney, S. Williamson.

8TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x85.11, and 330 East 9th St., rear of, &c., Annie Stone and others; trustees, against James W. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Thayer.

27TH ST, 427 and 429 West, and 207 West 33d St; Charles G. Hewlson against James Rothschild, (notice of attachment;) attorney, A. G. N. Vermilye.

37TH ST, n s, 417.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x98.9; Augusta West against Cornelia W. Jones, (action to determine claim, &c.;) attorney, W. E. Kiselbaugh, Jr.

76TH ST, 419 East; David Y. Swainsom, trustee, against Joseph Rabinowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

137TH ST, 725 East; L. Horton against Sandford S. Gowdy and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

140TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 24.9x 90; Martinez B. Story against Raphael Avallone, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Dutcher.

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Joseph Cowan & Co.,

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

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North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15. Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M. —†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
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8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45. Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only to Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

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9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W. 275 Columbus Av., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "Call 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York †9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(5) For Hudson River points & Albany
*8:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (Off 38th St.) 9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (8:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A.M., 81:00, †3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, 18:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖[9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only.) ‖[1:00, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 15:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M. *1:00, 2:00, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. §Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited".	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges $12.25. $12.15. $5.25. $6.45. $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. L.V. N.Y.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*8.30 AM
Black Diamond Express	*11.55 AM	*12.40 PM
Manch. Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Exp.	*6.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 253, 1,238 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 343 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:58 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:58 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices, Continental, 401, 1,196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 22d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

From East 34th Street Station.

Shelter Island, Greenport, 8:30 A. M., (1:20 Sat'ys,) (2:50 Shelter Island Special, Fridays only, stops at Riverhead, 3:50 and 4:50 P. M.

The Hamptons, Amagansett and Sag Harbor, 8:25 A. M., (1:20 Montauk Special, Sat'ys only, Eastport and stations east, excepting Sag Harbor,) (3:20 The Hamptons Limited, Friders, Quogue and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Express, Westhampton and stations east,) and 4:40 P. M.

Moriches, 8:25 A.M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20 P.M.

Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, and Bayshore, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, (4:40 excepting Sayville,) 5:20, 6:20 P. M.

Babylon, 8:25, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys.) 1:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Massapequa and Amityville, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 8:50 P. M.

Wading River, 8:55 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Smithtown, Kings Park, Northport, Cold Spring, Huntington, 8:55, 11:00 A. M. (1:30 Sat'ys,) 2:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Wednesday & Saturday,) 2:00, 3:20, 4:20, (4:50, 5:20, 6:30 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, 9:50, 10:50, 11:10, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:20, (1:50 Far Rockaway only,) 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Garden City and Hempstead, 9:20, 10:00 A. M. 12:20, (12:50 Garden City only; Wednesday and Saturday,) (1:20 Sat'ys,) 2:00, 3:20, (3:50 Garden City only,) 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 8:50 P. M.

Annex Boat leaves New York, Pier 18, E. R. week days: (12:30, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Sat'ys,) 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, (5:35 and 6:05 except Sat'ys.) Running time 25 minutes.

For Schedule of Additional Trains to above points and trains to all other points, see time table at Ticket Offices, 120, 261, and 1,353 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., Astor House, 43 W. 125th St., New Chambers St. station and 34th St. station, E. R., N. Y., and at principal hotels.

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Tours and Tickets Everywhere

TICKETS To all summer resorts sold by rail or steamer; sleeping car berths and staterooms on steamers reserved. Our "Travelers' Condensed Guide" contains 200 specimen trips; others can be arranged and estimates will be furnished on application.

TOURS Under personal escort (every traveling expense included), visiting Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, Lakes George and Champlain, White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Maritime Provinces, etc., etc., leave New York at frequent intervals. Time occupied, from one to three weeks. Other tours to Yellowstone Park and Colorado, California and Yosemite Valley, Around-the-World.

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25 Union Square, New York.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

‡3:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Daily Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Low Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Low Pier 19 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 (Sat's 2) P. M. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

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Special Excursions to Portland

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.

" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:25 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. On Mondays at 5:30 P. M. & A. M., for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings except Southold. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. steamer does not stop at Southold.

On Saturdays one of the steamers of the Montauk Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

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Cut rates to all New England points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	STATENDAM	Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	RYNDAM	Aug. 16, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria....Aug. 2, noon | Anchoria....Aug. 16, noon
Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon | Columbia...Aug. 23, noon

First saloon, $60 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM | Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon
Campania, Aug. 16, noon | Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM

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20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic....Aug. 6, Noon | Cymric....Aug. 22, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon | Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon
Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon | Majestic...Sept. 3, noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
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A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

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HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia, Aug. 14, Sept. 4, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful.", Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWLING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 229 Broadway, New York City. mh22-law6mS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 32, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzoll'n.Au.16,10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin.Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin.Sept.16, 10 A.M
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton. Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Luise.....Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen....Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'sa.Aug.21,11 AM | Luise.....Sept. 11, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM

GELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria.Aug.14,10 AM | Columbia.Aug. 28, 10 AM
F. Ebsn'ck.Aug.21,10 AM | A. Victoria.Sept.11, 10AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Waldersee, Aug. 5, 7 AM | Moltke, Aug. 19, 10 A.M
Pennsyl'a, Aug.12, Noon | Patricia.Aug.26,10:30AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*St'hw'k.Aug.5, 7:30 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
Phila

TO WAR ON THE MOSQUITO

Life to be Made a Burden to Him by the Health Department.

The Anopheles of the Bronx Will Have Special Attention, but Stagnant Pools Everywhere Will Be Investigated.

Spurred by the death of the child, Alfred Croneberger, who died of erysipelas after being bitten by a mosquito, the Board of Health is marshaling its forces for a warfare against that insect. A specialty is to be made of the Bronx mosquito, because it is there that its operations have been most noted. There are crusades pending elsewhere, however, including Central Park.

Headed by Sanitary Engineer George A. Soper and Bacteriologists William F. Klein and William N. Buckley, who have made the life and habits of the mosquito a special study, the favorite haunts of the pest are to be sought out and life to be made a burden to both the malaria-breeding anopheles and the less dangerous culex.

The wholesale extermination of the mosquito has become a regular study in the Summer curriculum of the Board of Health. This year Dr. Lederle will have a splendid opportunity for pursuing the war, because about twenty trained inspectors, who have for weeks been active in the Tenement House Department, were again turned over to him yesterday, and will assist him in his anti-mosquito crusade.

There will be three methods employed. Either objectionable pools will be filled up or the water will be drained from them, or oil will be poured on them. The board has already ordered twenty-five barrels of petroleum for this purpose. The petroleum will be sprinkled sparingly upon the surface of the stagnant pools from the edges. Sprinkling cans purposely fashioned for the purpose, and which the Health Department already has, are to be used for doing this.

It is Dr. Lederle's opinion that a pool in which the little "wrigglers" which develop into the mosquitos exist, is a public nuisance. Circulars explaining the duty of citizens in this regard are now being printed, and are to be distributed throughout the various boroughs. The Inspectors will also be called together soon to listen to a lecture upon the subject of the mosquito.

In the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens the field of operation has already been laid out, and the inspectors have received some instruction upon their duties. At several points on Long Island, notably at Cedarhurst and Flushing, the work of mosquito extermination has already been begun by private enterprise. Commissioner Lederle said yesterday:

"We are getting ready for the crusade. The work is interesting from a scientific standpoint. The bacteriologists who will aid us are men who have made the mosquito and malaria breeding pools a study, notably Dr. Soper, who did good work for Galveston after its flood. Others, too, who will assist are specialists upon the subject.

Dr. William A. Payne, assistant bacteriologist of the Department of Health, who has just completed his investigation of the breeding places of mosquitos in Flushing Queens Borough, said:

"I have investigated the effect of the tide gates at the College Point Causeway. The gates are arranged so that they open to allow the water to run off from the College Point meadows, but close when the tide begins to run in. As a result the meadows are prevented from flooding except at extraordinarily high tides, and much land that would otherwise be useless is made to return crops. This is such an important question that I shall not make any recommendation concerning it until I give the subject further study. It appears to me, however, that if the gates were removed and the meadows allowed to flood at every tide it would put an end to the breeding of mosquitos there."

Superintendent William F. Potter of the Long Island Railroad has announced that the company has appropriated enough money to arrange for the drainage of all the stagnant pools in Flushing, L. I., and vicinity.

SUICIDE'S QUEER MESSAGE.

Jordan Wrote, "He Who Dies for His Family's Sake Is a Great Hero" —Well Known in Baltimore.

George Waldo Jordan, who was owner of the New York Steam Carpet Cleaning Company, committed suicide in a room of the Herald Square Hotel by drinking carbolic acid late Thursday night, after leaving this note:

He who dies for his country is a hero; but he who dies for his family's sake is a great hero.

So far as can be ascertained, Jordan had been perfectly happy in his domestic life, and no reason has been assigned for his act. He had lived at 238 West Twenty-first Street, but had registered at the hotel Thursday night signing himself from Baltimore. A chambermaid entered the room yesterday morning and found the man's body on the bed partly dressed. The face was burned by the acid, and near the dead man's right arm was a loaded revolver which had not been used. Policeman Egan of the Tenderloin station was summoned.

The act had evidently been deliberate. On a sheet of paper was written, "Notify S. M. Hook & Son, undertakers, of 710 Eighth Avenue, also Ancient Lodge, No. 724, F. and A. M." A request had also been left to notify his wife, at 1,695 Milton Avenue, Baltimore, and also his mother, Mrs. W. H. Jordan, 119 West Eighty-third Street, New York.

After examining the body, Coroner Jackson issued a permit for its removal. The elder Mr. Hook said that he had known the man but slightly, and did not understand why he had been selected by him. At the West Eighty-third Street house all information was refused.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Quite a romantic story was told of the courtship and marriage of George W. Jordan, who committed suicide in New York. His father-in-law, Michael Kelley, who keeps a restaurant in this city, spoke quite freely of the affair. Three years ago, while visiting here, Jordan became acquainted with Miss Nellie Kelley. After a brief courtship they were married. Jordan was then only twenty-three years old. The couple went to New York, and after living there a short time returned and took up their home in this city.

He still attended to his business in New York and visited his wife every three weeks and remained several days. He was here about three weeks ago and seemed in excellent spirits. Mrs. Jordan accompanied by her sister left this city a week ago to go to Rockaway Beach, where she stopped at the Hotel Ainsworth.

When Mr. Kelley was notified of Jordan's suicide he immediately telegraphed his daughter. She then stated that she had left and had gone to New York. Mr. Kelley stated that Jordan and his wife lived happily, but that he had heard of disagreements with his mother, who did not sanction his marriage. Jordan was well provided financially and had one insurance policy on his life for $25,000 in favor of his wife and another for $50,000 payable to his mother.

GEN. PALMER WINS HIS SUIT.

Action Brought by Goat Lymph Sanitarium to Recover $200 Dismissed.

Justice Roesch of the Seventh District Court has handed down a decision favorable to ex-Secretary of State of New York John Palmer, in the suit brought against Gen. Palmer by Goat Lymph Sanitarium for $200, which it was claimed he owed for a month's treatment.

In the last great battle of the civil war at Five Forks, Va., a cavalryman's horse fell on Gen. Palmer, crushing his spine, which was treated by a delicate surgical operation, the injured portions being kept together by a silver wire. Since the war Gen. Palmer has been under frequent treatment.

"A soldier friend," Gen. Palmer said yesterday, "told me that he had been greatly benefited by the goat lymph treatment. I made a contract with Dr. Wilson of the institution to give me the treatment for $200 a month. During the treatment Dr. Wilson severed his connection with the place, and I thereupon paid the $200 to him, as my contract was with him and not the institution."

FIRST OFFENDERS FREED.

Judge Newburger Suspended Sentences for a Penniless Jew and a Young Man from Baltimore.

Judge Newburger in the Criminal Court yesterday suspended sentences in the cases of two young men, both of whom had pleaded guilty to having stolen money. As they stood before him awaiting judgment they presented contrasting appearances. Isidor Albert, twenty years of age, who had come to New York from Jerusalem a short time ago to try to earn a living, was penniless and seedy, and he could speak very little English. He fell into bad company and was arrested on a charge of burglary. Calvin K. Whittington, the other prisoner, the son of the general ticket agent and Auditor in Baltimore of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, and a college graduate, was well dressed. Two years ago he was employed as bookkeeper and cashier by J. C. White & Co., 29 Broadway. His pace was rapid and he acknowledged that he forged a check for $524.38.

The Hebrew Charity Organization became interested in Albert, wrote to Jerusalem, and, learning that his parents are very poor, interceded for him with Judge Newburger, promising that if sentence be suspended it would send the young man back to Jerusalem.

In the case of Whittington many appeals for clemency were offered, including one from the White Company, and a Congressman and an ex-Congressman appeared in court in his behalf. After sentence had been suspended the young man's father tried to voice his thanks. Judge Newburger stopped him and said:

"My action was taken without regard to social station, but simply on the facts as they appeared to me. Your son has received the same treatment as others arraigned before me. They were first offenders, and I may have saved them from a life of crime. If I save only one out of the hundred, I am satisfied and well repaid."

MAYOR SUSTAINS STURGIS.

Upholds Fire Commissioner's Revocation of the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company's Permit.

After considering the matter for several months, the Mayor has decided to sustain Fire Commissioner Sturgis in revoking the permit of the Manhattan Fire-Alarm Company. This case came before the Mayor some months ago, and caused considerable discussion, there being several hearings held by the Mayor, who made the following statement yesterday:

"After a careful study of the case, I have notified the Manhattan Fire-Alarm Company that I sustain the Fire Commissioner in his action in revoking their permit, on the general ground that such a relation between a private company and the city is contrary to public policy.

"In view of the fact that this decision affects injuriously a considerable investment made upon the faith of the city's permit, although that permit was revocable by its terms; and, in view of the further fact that the device controlled by this company is valued by many as an additional protection of their premises against fire, I have suggested that the city might be willing to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the company's plant, with a view to the city's giving this protection itself. The company has notified me that it will confer with me on the basis of my suggestion.

"Before any action is taken, the matter will require careful consideration, and, eventually, legislation, in order to make my suggestion practicable. If after consideration, this plan appears to the city to be wise, it can then be carried out. In the meantime, the whole subject will be carefully investigated."

COUNTERFEIT PLANT SEIZED.

There Were Molds for Making Spurious Coin and a Burglars' Outfit.

What is suspected by the Federal authorities to have been a headquarters for counterfeiting apparatus was raided yesterday afternoon, in Brooklyn, by Secret Service men, at 326 Hudson Avenue. Three men found in the place were arrested.

Secret Service Agent Flynn had been watching the place for about a month. Yesterday, with a number of his men, he went there, and mounting to the third floor, occupied by Joseph Rosarni, forced open a door and found Rosarni and two other Italians in the rooms. There was a scuffle, in which one of the Italians drew a revolver, but was disarmed before he could use it. The rooms were then searched. Under a bed fifty sets of molds for making spurious coins were found. There was also a set of burglars' tools, consisting of jimmies, files, glass cutters, and other instruments.

The two men arrested with Rosarni described themselves as John Anscenzo and Giovanni Vensilini. The prisoners were sent to Raymond Street Jail, and will be arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Morle.

A NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Southern Pacific to Control Two New York-Galveston-New Orleans Lines.

The establishment by the Morgan Steamship Line of a New York-Galveston service, beginning with the sailing of the El Norte for Galveston to-day, will not mean the abandonment of New Orleans as a through port, for it was announced yesterday that the Southern Pacific had placed the Cromwell Line, of which it has had control, under its immediate management.

The Morgan Line hitherto has maintained a weekly service between this port and New Orleans. Beginning to-day, the Southern Pacific will maintain with the Cromwell Line steamers Comus, Proteus, and Louisiana, and the Morgan Line steamers El Siglo, El Paso, and El Dorado, which it has retained on the New Orleans route, a regular semi-weekly service between this port and New Orleans. The eight other steamers of the Morgan Line fleet will be used in the new tri-weekly New York-Galveston service.

The local officers of the Cromwell Line have been done away with, and its affairs which hitherto have been managed separately, will now be, with the Morgan Line, under direct control of the Galveston Pacific.

To Transmit Messages to Ships at Sea.

The Marconi Company of America has announced that it ha sestablished direct connections all over the United States with its shore stations, and is prepared to receive messages for transmission to all vessels equipped with its instruments. It is expected to thus make it possible for all the great steamships plying between Europe and America to keep in touch with the world as well as with each other. Every Postal Telegraph office is an office for the Marconi business.

New York and College Point Ferry.

The New York and College Point Ferry Company announced yesterday that it would begin service to-morrow morning between College Point and New York at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street connecting with Brooklyn. For the present the ferry will be used for foot passengers only, and later arrangements will be made for transporting vehicles.

Eastern Trust Company Branch.

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Trust Company have decided to open a branch in the vicinity of Herald Square, and have rented offices on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, which they will occupy as soon as alterations are completed. The Directors feel confident that this section of the city, in view of recent building operations, promises to become a centre of business activity in the near future. It is the first trust company to open offices in this neighborhood.

S. K. Nestor Recovering.

S. K. Nestor, the millionaire brewer of Geneva, N. Y., who has been ill at the Hotel Manhattan, was reported last night as so far improved as to permit his walking about during the evening. It was said that he will probably leave for his home to-day.

NEW STREET SIGNS SOON

Bids for Supplying Manhattan Will Be Opened Next Wednesday.

President Cantor Says Work Will Be Begun by the Middle of the Current Month.

Borough President Cantor believes that by the middle of the current month practical work will have been begun in the placing of street signs on Manhattan Island and that so far as the appropriation of $40,000 will permit the undertaking will be terminated for this year by Nov. 15.

The bids will be opened on Wednesday, and it is expected the contracts will be awarded not later than Friday, and within five days of that time the contractors must begin operations.

The contractors will be required to give a maintenance bond, guaranteeing they will keep the new signs in good order for three years.

It is estimated that 1,200 box signs to be attached to electric light poles and lamp posts will be ordered, and the cost of illuminating these must be defrayed from the appropriation.

It is the intention also to use some reflector signs, not many at present, because the idea is somewhat of an experiment. These reflector signs have deflector and radiating attachments which are said to be very satisfactory. The box and reflector signs will be utilized in the residential portions of the borough. About 6,000 blue enamel signs with white letters will also be placed in position.

President Cantor estimates that $125,000 is needed to properly supply the borough with street signs, and an appropriation of not less than $75,000 will be asked for next year.

The blue enamel signs which it is proposed to use in this borough have been tried in Kings and Queens Counties.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter rode out on Jamaica Avenue from East New York yesterday, and not 2 per cent. of these signs were legible. Many of them were mere streaks of rust, while few contained any of the original lettering. A resident of the district, who was on the car with the reporter, volunteered the information that the bad condition of the signs was due to the accurate aim of the street Arabs, who pelted them with stones, chipping off the enamel.

STREET SIGNS AND LAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the facts published about the proposed enameled street signs, would it not be wise to halt before concluding contracts, as now advertised by the city authorities? It is a fact well known that the rate of expansion of the metallic plate and its covering of enamel, in fact a glass, is very dissimilar, and cannot be adjusted to stand the extremes of heat and cold in the same ratio, thus causing cracks and chipping. A glass sign is much safer and fully as efficient.

How is it that such cumbersome and unsightly boxes have been adopted for putting signs on our electric lampposts? These signs must of necessity be expensive, and, moreover, must be lighted from the inside by incandescent electric lamps, which will be an endless source of trouble, as these lamps will be constantly going out, and attendants will more than likely fail to have them renewed, as that will have to be done at the expense of the contractor. These incandescent lamps produce a small luminous centre only, giving a bright light at one point and leaving the balance of the sign comparatively in the darkness.

Our system of lighting our streets is about as bad as it can be. The light coming from the electric lamp is dispersed in a number of directions where it is not wanted, and consequently is lost. This light, instead of being disseminated, can be concentrated in parallel rays by means of suitable globes and thrown to the surface of the street, where needed, instead of illuminating the sky.

In a word, before we embark into expenditure for the much-needed signs, would it not be worth while to have this matter studied by others besides the art association, which, as usual, is very apt to sacrifice utility and economy to their exaggerated notions of what constitutes so-called art? A little knowledge of optics and the physical properties of the materials to be used would not be out of place in considering this matter of street signs in connection with street lamps.

We have been for quite a long while without proper street signs. Would it not be wise to be without them a little longer and have the matter studied a little more thoroughly? I am sure the authorities have nothing in view but to have the best, and we certainly will not get it by the proposed signs. LIGHT.

New York, July 31, 1902.

ENAMELED STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticism of the enameled street signs, because of their destructibility, is justified. By the way, why does not this economical city administration utilize the existing street lamps, especially in the suburbs, and place the street names inside of them? They could be printed on glass and preserved from exposure, as they would be on the inside of the lamp, and be absolutely indestructible and everlasting.

I saw in THE TIMES not long since a suggestion of a sign running across the top of the lamp, indicating the name of the street, with a sign at right angles indicating the name of the intersecting street. That is practical and inexpensive. One of these signs in front of the Waldorf-Astoria, at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, has attracted many favorable comments. W. F. C.

New York, July 31, 1902.

HORGAN & SLATTERY SUE.

Commissions Claimed for Drawing Plans—$1,000,000 Mentioned for Two Suits to Come.

Horgan & Slattery, architects, have instituted seven suits against the city, based on claims for small commissions for drawing plans for public improvements, which were not allowed. Other suits are to be instituted, and it was said that the claims may amount to $900,000 or $1,000,000 for drawing plans for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and for alterations to the County Court House.

Corporation Counsel Rives said that he knew nothing about the justice of the seven suits that were begun yesterday. The largest amount sued for at present is $5,000 for a laundry at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island that was authorized on June 25, 1898. Mr. Rives said he could not understand why the suit for that amount had not been brought years ago.

Regarding the two suits, which it is said will amount to nearly a million dollars, Mr. Rives said he expected them at any time. He said that they will be contested by the city. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck is counsel for Horgan & Slattery.

Hudson County (N. J.) Elections Board.

The Hudson County Board of Elections has organized at Jersey City preparatory to the Fall campaign. These officers were elected: President—Augustus A. Rich; Secretary—Thomas M. Coughlin; Clerk—Frank T. Lockwood. The next meeting will be held on Sept. 1, when election officers will be selected for each polling precinct in the county.

Says Fire Did Not Disturb Theatre.

Mehille Hammett, business manager of the Herald Square Theatre, says that the reports of the fire which occurred opposite the theatre on Monday night were exaggerated. The flames, he said, were extinguished before the fire apparatus arrived on the scene, and no one in the audience or on the stage knew that there was any trouble in the street until the close of the second act.

When Croup comes suddenly, a life may be lost before you can go for the doctor. Give Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures. Adv.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Members Selected in Accordance with the Resolution of the Aldermen—Merchants' Association's Views.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen announced yesterday the Conference Committee of the city legislative body to discuss with the committee of the Rapid Transit Commission the franchise for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel and terminal in Manhattan. The members of the committee are President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, Alderman Walkley of Brooklyn, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, Alderman Longfellow of the Bronx, and Alderman James of Queens. None of the Aldermen on the Conferenee Committee is a members of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen. President Fornes said yesterday:

"I expect that the Conference Committee I have named will confer with the Railroad Committee of the Aldermen. In making up the Conference Committee I did not consult the Mayor or any one else. I simply used my own judgment."

President Fornes announced that the first general conference on the tunnel franchise is to be held in the office of the Rapid Transit Commissioners on Aug. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday resolutions concerning the tunnel franchise were adopted, the sentiment of the board being that the commercial future of the city demands the construction of such a tunnel, and that the great benefit to be derived makes it incumbent upon the city officials to find speedily some satisfactory solution of the problem.

OVERTIME IN THE SUBWAY.

The Mayor Informed that Laborers in One Section Worked More Than Eight Hours.

Mayor Low sent to President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission a letter yesterday notifying him that he had received word that laborers on one section of the rapid transit tunnel have been compelled to work more than the stipulated time each day. The Mayor asked for immediate investigation of the matter.

Henry White informed the Mayor that a large number of the laborers in the employ of Contractor William Bradley, on the section of the subway from Sixtieth to One Hundred and Fourth Street, had been required to work from ten to twelve a day. The contract for the construction provides for a workday of eight hours, except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

In his letter the Mayor said that "it is intolerable that men should be employed under a contract with the city, at such work, amid such surroundings," for more than eight hours a day.

COW DRAGS BOY OVER DITCHES.

Animal Jumps a Fence and the Lad Is Picked Up Unconscious.

Lying in the German Hospital at the point of death as a result of a frightful experience, Charles Schwitzler, eight years, was yesterday dragged for over a half mile along the rough roads, through fences and ditches by a rope fastened to a cow. The boy was sent to take care of a Jersey cow in the field in Maspeth. He took the long rope which the cow had about its horns and tied it around his waist. The animal became frightened and started to run away. Before Charles could untie the rope which encircled his waist he was thrown to the ground.

The cow jumped over a fence, and the boy was caught between the rails. His arm was broken. He was jerked from the fence and was being dragged toward the pond near by when some laborers heard his screams and ran to his rescue. He was unconscious when picked up. He was carried to a house near by and an ambulance summoned. He received several broken ribs and internal injuries.

Refuses Lederholger's Resignation.

John Lederholger, Chief Clerk of the Registry Division at Ellis Island, tendered his resignation in writing to Commissioner Williams yesterday. The Commissioner refused to accept it. The inference is that it is Mr. Williams's intention to prefer charges against Mr. Lederholger, who was given a vacation of two weeks to end on July 14, pending an investigation into his official conduct. On the day that this expired his vacation was extended to Aug. 4.

LEGAL NOTES.

GUILTY KNOWLEDGE IN RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—An indictment charged Charles A. Doty, a harnessmaker, and buyer and seller of hides at Salamanca, N. Y., with having knowingly bought from Louis Torge, Jr., a Texas hide, which had been stolen by Torge and three other boys, whose ages ranged between thirteen and fourteen years, from the United States Company's tannery. The evidence showed that the boys went to Doty's shop and asked him if he wanted to buy any hides. He told them he would purchase all they could bring, at six cents per pound. The boys then went and stole the hide. The hide was readily distinguishable from a hide taken from a cow in the vicinity of Salamanca. One of the boys told Doty that the hide had been removed from a cow by his father. The real value of the hide was eleven cents per pound. It was also shown that a few days before the same boys had stolen another hide and sold it to the defendant. When Doty paid the boys they asked him to give them change so they could divide the money between them. Doty's conviction of the crime of receiving stolen goods has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. "Under these circumstances," said Justice Williams, in giving the opinion of the court, "it was clearly a question for the jury whether the defendant received the hide, really believing the boys came honestly by it, and had a right to make the sale, or whether he understood and believed it to have been stolen. The jury was justified in drawing the conclusion that the defendant knew the hide was stolen property when he received it. The evidence of the former transaction between the boys and the defendant as to the hide stolen from the tannery of the Fisher Tannery Company and sold to the defendant, and what was said by him at that time as to buying all they could bring him, was competent as bearing upon the guilty knowledge of the defendant in receiving the hide in question. It tended to show that the defendant placed no reliance upon the statement made by one of the boys that his father took the hide from a cow and that they were selling it for the father, and to show guilty knowledge on his part."

CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACTS.—Samuel H. Easton, on June 5, 1897, agreed in writing to pay Edwin G. Thompson $300 in the following manner: "To raise raspberry tips or plants and deliver to said Thompson at the wholesale price of such plants an amount to the value of $300 in the year first above written, (1897) if he can; but if he cannot from any cause raise them in that year sufficient to amount to that sum, then he shall have the privilege of time in the subseque it year or years to do so." The plants were to be delivered on Easton's premises, and Thompson on his part agreed to take plants to the value of $300. It was also guaranteed that the plants would be delivered in good marketable condition. A judgment for Thompson in a suit brought by him against Easton has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The plants were not tendered to Thompson until March, 1898. He claimed, however, that inasmuch as some of the plants were raised in 1897, but not tendered, Easton was in default on the contract and was liable for the whole $300. The Appellate Court decides, by Justice Davy, that the proper construction of the contract was that Mr. Easton was to deliver in the year 1897, but that if on account of causes over which he had no control, the plants were not of sufficient growth to be marketable in the fall of 1897, he could deliver them in the spring of 1898, provided they were then marketable, and that Thompson would be obliged to accept such delivery. The court also decides that Thompson's refusal to accept a tender of the plants in the spring of 1898 upon the sole ground that they should have been delivered in 1897 operated as a waiver to all other objections to the tender.

Time's up at 12 noon.
Time before noon for everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Collar-comfort is so well worth having, that our name in the collar is well worth finding; you're sure of the first if you find the second. We mention two new ones: Cluett brand "Aldine" 25c; Arrow brand "Ashbourne" 15c

Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Best dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

THE STROLLERS SHOE

Pedestrians Attention!!

When you walk, walk comfortably. "Uneasy is the man who wears ill-fitting shoes." Strollers FIT; they never yet have "ruffled" a man's temper. For wear and tear no other shoes compare with the

STROLLERS

Shoes and Oxfords,

$3.50 Per Pair.

Sold Exclusively by

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 209 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

WELCH'S

The quality of fruit, the care and knowledge used in the transfer of the juice from the luscious cluster to the bottle, make Welch's Grape Juice different from any other. Test it for yourself—note the beautiful red color of Welch's—taste the delicious grape flavor—try it when tired and exhausted, and know of its refreshing and invigorating qualities.

You can buy Welch's from almost any druggist and fancy grocer in quart and pint bottles. Serve ice cold, one-third water may be added and it will still be better than other kinds.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTisement in THE CITY RECORD of August 1 to 14, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Sedgewick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. CROMWELL AVENUE OPENING, from Inwood Avenue to Macombs Dam Road or Highwood Avenue. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Brook Avenue to Croton Park. Confirmed June 13, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 30, 1902.

THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902, for furnishing and erecting and maintaining for a period of three (3) years six thousand, (6,000,) more or less, dark blue enameled metal street signs with clear cut, conspicuous white letters in two sizes, as per specifications and the requirements of the Borough President.

For furnishing, erecting, and maintaining (without lighting,) for a period of three (3) years, on existing lamp-posts, fire-alarm posts, electric light poles, and on other posts and poles that may be erected, twelve hundred, (1,200,) more or less, street sign boxes of two different patterns, one for electric light and the other for gas light, as per specifications and requirements of the Borough President.

Also two thousand, (2,000,) more or less, street sign boxes with a reflector attachment, as per specifications and the requirements of the Borough President, said sign boxes to have a reflector, deflector, and radiator attachment, similar to the sign manufactured by the Electric Reflector Company, "or equal thereto."

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the President of the Borough, Room No. 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

For full particulars see City Record.
The City of New York, July 26, 1902.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Ninety-second Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Fifth Street, from Central Park West to Broadway.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 31, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July, August and September.

Saturday is Clerks' Holiday here.

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. They are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers. Try a pair and be convinced.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.
BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.
Fast Color Eyelets used.

1899, Total Sales { $1,103,820.00
First Six Months, { $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales { $2,340,000.00
First Six Months. { $2,340,000.00

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES: 229 Broadway. 48 Cortlandt Street. 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St. 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St. 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St. 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th. 201 West 125th Street. 974 Third Avenue. 845 Eighth Avenue. 95 Nassau Street. BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway. 421 Fulton Street. 494 Fifth Avenue. JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue. NEWARK 785 Broad Street.

...Just What You Want...

OUTING SUITS.

1,500 of them; all kinds and sizes; just dropped 25 per cent. off former prices.

WHY?

Because We Don't Want Them.

We have always had a name and fame for saving you at least 25 per cent. To get rid of all our Outing Suits an extra 25 per cent. for you; all told, 50 per cent. lower than any house in town.

Former Price.	Sale Price.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
$5.00 Suits, less 25%	$3.75	$12.00 Suits, less 25%	$9.00
7.50 " " "	5.63	12.50 " " "	9.38
8.00 " " "	6.00	13.00 " " "	9.75
9.00 " " "	6.75		

Sale Saturday Morning, 8 o'Clock. Open 'Till 11 P. M.
No Waiting. 20 Extra Salesmen to Serve You.

Moe Levy & Co.
OUR ONLY STORE.
119, 121, 123, 125 Walker St., Near Centre.
Out of the High-Priced District.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite
7-20-4 10c. Cigar.
N.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement, retaining as foundation, the road way of Ninety-third Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; Eightieth Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fifth Street, from Columbus to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Seventh Street, from Central Park West to Manhattan Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from Lenox to Seventh Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, from Fifth to Seventh Avenue; Fifty-fifth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Fifty-sixth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Sixty-fourth Street, from Second to Third Avenue; Forty-seventh Street, from First to Third Avenue; Lexington Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street; Madison Avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-fourth Street; One Hundred and Second Street, from First to Second Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, from Madison to Park Avenue; Hubert Street, from Collister to Hudson; Sixty-fourth Street, from Collister to Hudson, and Collister Street, from Hubert to Beach Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating, grading, setting curbstones and flagging sidewalks on Tenth Avenue, from Academy Street to Broadway; One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from Morningside Park West to Amsterdam Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, August 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

AUG 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Leo XIII. Page.
A Review of H. T. Henry's Translation of His Collected Poems, Charades, and Inscriptions. By THOMAS SARGENT PERRY. 513
Wisdom of Negroes.
Booker T. Washington's Pointed Talks to the Tuskegee Pupils. 514
Books Westward Ho!
England's Plaint that America Takes Her Bibliographic Treasures. 515
Francis Bret Harte.
Recollections of the Famous Author by Charles Warren Stoddard. 516
Recollections.
W. F. G. Shanks's Memories on Random Subjects 517
Easy Lessons in Fiction.
Recipe No. 3.—Mr. Ford Tells How to Write a B'gosh Novel. 518
Poets New and Old.
The Latest Volumes of Verse Reviewed by Joel Benton 519
Our Cable Letter.
Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D. 521
Mr. Balfour.
His Versatility as Statesman and Thinker. 525
European Literature.
What Distinctive Books Europe Has Produced During the last Twelve Months. 527
London Literary Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN. 528
Other Books Reviewed.
"Amphibians and Reptiles" 514
"The Home Aquarium" 514
"John William Walshe" 516
"The Call to Arms" 518
"With the Naval Brigade in Natal" 518
"The History of the World" 518
"Through Science to Faith" 519
"Jezebel" 519
"The Lewis and Clarke Expedition" 523
"The White World" 523
"The Smithsonian Institution" 523
"The Jefferson Bible" 525
"The Care of the Teeth" 517
"A Dissertation Upon Second Fiddles" 515
"Prompt Aid to the Injured" 524
Helping the Editor 520
The Mere Reader 520
Publishers on Reviewing 520
A Lost Manuscript 520
Topics of the Week 513
Western Library Meeting 515
The First American Shakespeare 517
The Original Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase 521
When We Were Twenty-one 521
From Readers 522
Queries 522
Books Received 523
Books and Men 524
Notes and News 526

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IT does not require many jogs of the memory to remember that M. Hugues Le Roux told several of his American audiences, when lecturing here last Spring, that he was the author of "La Belle Nivernaise," heretofore ascribed to Alphonse Daudet. It has been supposed that the question of M. Le Roux's veracity lay between him and the dead. This is a mistake. G. K. Chesterton sends to The Critic from Paris the translation of a statement made in writing by the dead man's son, M. Léon Daudet. It is all that could be desired and is here inserted without comment:

> In the first place, M. Hugues Le Roux was never my father's secretary. For thirty years his only secretary was M. Jules Ebner, who died last year. It is quite true that my father, in order to oblige M. Huges Le Roux, dictated to him a copy of "La Belle Nivernaise," of which the plan, the characters, and the scenes had long been in Alphonse Daudet's head. It is possible that M. Hugues Le Roux may have modified some phrases in the manuscript dictated to him by my father, but that was the limit of what cannot in any way be called a collaboration. This claim once brought down upon M. Hugues Le Roux a stern rebuke from my father. The former then admitted that there was no truth in the assertion, and, in the presence of witnesses, offered as an excuse an intemperance of language. I trust, in the interest of M. Hugues Le Roux himself, that his language has again been misreported.

The publishers of "The Unspeakable Scot," by T. W. H. Crosland, announce that they have in active preparation "The Egregious English." It is also darkly hinted that other nations with suggestive racial characteristics are to be exploited in a similar manner. To keep the thing going will not be hard, for it is always easy to wax eloquent over the faults of a people, just as it is over those of an individual, where it is undesirable to be just. It may be presumed that the titles of future volumes will read something like these: "The Impolite Germans," "The Lazy Italian," "The Naughty French," "The Shiftless Spaniard," "The Grasping American," &c. In certain parts of his book Mr. Crosland has observed a caution which indicates that perhaps, after all, he is sorry for writing what he does. Then he goes at it again, until the next glimpse of his conscience is caught. This is a misfortune, which other writers in the series should take care to avoid. These books should be thoroughly reckless or nothing.

The most pitiable thing in literature is the effusion of a humorist who has written himself out. The rehash of old jokes flavored with an unnatural dignity, the parade of the commonplace, under the guise of the extraordinary, and, more than all, the naïve unconsciousness of deterioration—all this is melancholy. It is evidently true that even the best and most delightful humorists are capable of producing just so much original fun. When that is over a rational sense of self-preservation should cause them to be silent. But they are not. Probably they never will be. They must still keep on giving old plots a change of scene and old scenes a change of plot, and, like the fading society belle, they can never be made to realize that their natural charms are passing, and that nobody is deceived by their artificial "make up."

Most Russian writers who become known to readers of English are introduced by way of Paris. The reason is simple. Paris contains many well-read Russian refugees, who are always on the watch for Russian books to translate. It is thus that a young Russian writer, Leonidas Andreeff, will probably make his appearance in England and America, for his first book of short stories, dedicated to his friend Gorky, is now being translated into French. As to his dramatis personæ, he appears to have taken a middle course between the aristocrats of Tolstoi and the peasants of Gorky. His people are the Russian priests, small merchants, clerks, and minor officials, in short, representatives of Russia's most latent, but formidable, force of energy. His style, according to a French critic, resembles that of Edgar Allan Poe more than any other.

The fact that Prof. George Saintsbury has deemed it necessary to extend his already voluminous work on a "History of Criticism" from two to three volumes, does not necessarily signify that he will by any means overwrite his theme. Even judging by his first volume, his completed work will be far from exhaustive. Still, it will be suggestive enough to convince most persons that criticism as a separate department in literature—the only one, in fact, finding its beginning and end in letters—is a pretty big subject. At any rate, Prof. Saintsbury has the subject comparatively to himself, for, so far as is known, only two other attempts have been made to give a history of criticism, and beyond their narrow limitations, and a course on the subject at Harvard University, the critic has hitherto been forced to undertake original research if he would know the history and theory of his profession.

A curiously personal library might be formed if one were to examine the published interviews of popular authors, and gather in the books which each writer has stamped with the hall mark of "my best." Even admitting the presence of a non-literary reminiscence which makes one book dearer to its maker than another, a library thus formed would either be a travesty on public taste or a startling rebuke to the author's sense of criticism, for the dearly cherished child is rarely the most popular one. Few authors, in fact, have the talent of self-criticism sufficiently developed to be of use to them or to any one else. It may be presumed that until their dying day Anthony Hope will despise the public for not making much of "The Intrusions of Peggy," while Sir A. Conan Doyle will be filled with the same sentiment on account of "A Duet." But is it absolutely certain that, in these and similar cases, the opinion of the author is entirely without justification?

LEO XIII.

A Review of H. T. Henry's Translation of His Collected Poems, Charades and Inscriptions.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

THOMAS SERGEANT PERRY.

NOT all the Popes figure as men of letters. Their writings generally consist of State papers bemoaning the condition of the times. These are read, more or less, by the faithful, but they scarcely count as literature. The present occupant of the Holy See is, however, a poet and a scholar. It would be hard to find a more agreeable volume of its kind than that which Prof. Henry has recently translated and annotated, giving us at the same time the original text. The Holy Father, Leo XIII., is a most accomplished master of Latin verse; he wields a most skillful pen with a tactful avoidance of that pedantry which is the frequent companion of modern Neo-Latin writers, and with a graceful facility that is most attractive and most rare.

In these degenerate days the writing of readable Latin verse is by no means a common accomplishment. The product generally smells of mold and is apt to leave the impression of being painfully wrought by hand by a retired schoolmaster. Walter Savage Landor is almost the last of the Neo-Latins whose verse has a personal quality. The difficult art has become a futile accomplishment with an air of remoteness, like cutting out silhouettes. All those who have attempted it have had an appearance of writing as if some hostile person were looking over their shoulders. When these bards assume the toga they become aware of the unaccustomed bareness of their legs. Daylight does not suit their scholarly joys, redolent of the midnight oil.

Even in literature there is scarcely anything more artificial than Neo-Latin verse. When its modern vogue began at the Renaissance, amid the general effort to escape from the anarchy of the Middle Ages and when it was supposed that all literature should find its choicest expression in the imitation of the ancient classics, grammar, and a foreign grammar, was more highly esteemed than poetic fervor. If one went further back one would find that even the Latin poets toiled to be Greek. How considerable is the bulk of Neo-Latin verse is perhaps not generally known. Modern poets have been heard to lament that their productions are not read. Let them console themselves that they share oblivion with a vast multitude of writers of Latin verse who laboriously imitated Martial and Horace and read the work of their contemporaries more to spy out a false quantity than to thrill with a higher rapture. What they accomplished was to lay the foundations of modern poetry and they laid them deep. Recently a prize has been offered in Germany for the best essay on the dependence of modern verse upon this buried substratum, and when this is published it will be interesting reading. There will be many volumes of verse for this essayist to read. Countless Germans, Poles, people of every civilised race, sang or croaked in Latin. Of them all the Italians found that tongue most nearly a natural one; they employed it with a fluency and ease generally denied the others. A volume of Latin verse is then, as it were, a survival of a vanished form. That is natural; one would not look to the Vatican for modern novelties. Still a form may be old and yet interesting. The writer of Latin verse finds a keen pleasure in delicate workmanship, in the tender selection of an adjective, in the neat arrangement of the words. It is the art of a lapidary.

It is no wonder that Latin verse, full as it is of ancient charm, should survive in Rome. This book shows that the habit still thrives. What one notices first of all is the great ease with which the material is handled. The verse is not a foreign language ingeniously controlled, but apparently a natural form of expression. What could be simpler and neater than the lines, In Petrum Penna?

> "Fortunate senex, dulcis dum vita maneret,
> Te candore animi, te pietate fide,
> Aequabat nemo; laetis in rebus, in arctis
> Delicium populi tu, bone pastor, eras."

It is a trifle perhaps, but it is a graceful trifle, and an attractive thing about the book is its simplicity; trifles are published alongside of serious compositions. One sees the man, the brother, the friend, as well as the Pope.

The poems are arranged chronologically, beginning with one written in 1822. It is not easy to recall an

*POEMS, LEO XIII. Poems, Charades, Inscriptions, Including the Revised Compositions of His Early Life in Chronological Order. With English translations and notes by H. T. Henry. [illegible]

other author whose work extends over eighty years. With reverence, be it said: His Holiness has established a record. It is not merely this stretch of time that is remarkable, but rather the unfailing vivacity that the author shows. Certainly the poem to the Opening Century is a marvelous production for a man of ninety, but it has a value apart from that in its beauty, dignity, and earnestness. The reserve enforced by writing in Latin which in literature inclines to repression, to moderation, adds to the dignity of the poem. Latin as we know it is a sculptural language, laboriously hewn; its vividness is that of compression. It is fuller of implication than of expression. A good Latinist is calm, and the Pope is undeniably calm, though he may acquire his calmness from other sources.

One of the sources is a delightful sense of humor which manifests itself continually. Thus, in the epistle, ad Fabricium Rufum, he describes his own humble fare with truly epicurean gusto. The poem is a gem. As the editor truly says, it "hums with echoes of the epistles and satires of Horace," but, as the editor knows though he does not say it, it does much more than that, it stands out as a most amusing combination of learning and chastened—gluttony is not the word; there is none in English to express an intelligent enjoyment of one's victuals. Possibly the fact is rare—philosophy of eating.

These varying merits, and they are by no means all, must show the charm of the book. It possesses other qualities no less delightful. It abounds with manifestations of an attractive character, sympathetic, tender, humorous, and—what one does not always expect of a Pope—tolerant.

The editor has done his work well. The translations are commendable; few translations are as good as the originals, and these are not an exception. They are, however, good. The notes are excellent.

T. S. PERRY.

A Nature Study.*

Wide is the scope of the little volume with the title, "Harold's Discussion," which is one of the nature-study readers. The purpose of the writers, John W. Troeger and Edna Beatrice Troeger, is to give young people an opportunity to study elementary science. Many chapters in the book are devoted to life as it existed in the geological ages of the past. The sun, moon, planets, stars, and nebulae have their appropriate places. The unity, the variations of plant and animal life are presented. Very clearly worked up is the carboniferous age. The slow formation of the coal beds is dwelt upon. Geologists compute, "from the decay going on in the forests at the present time, that it would take 100 years to form a layer one-eighth of an inch thick." There are some coal beds which, according to this calculation, have taken a million of years to form. Innumerable are the topics presented, and as far as man can explain the phenomena of nature many of the apparent facts are discussed. The volume is fully illustrated. We quote from the conclusion as follows: "Looking backward we can see that all the animal creation was a prophecy of man; and, considering man's inspirations and endowments, we cannot but feel that he himself is the prophecy of a higher life."

How to Keep an Aquarium.*

As to the question of maintenance, there can be no doubt that an aquarium is less troublesome than a bird-cage with its inmate. Once properly installed, the fish in an aquarium seem to take care of themselves. The one great principle of the aquarium, as Mr. Eugene Smith explains it, is "a balance of life, plant and animal, amid natural surroundings." The use of an aquarium consists not alone in the pleasure it gives, but it awakens in the child a love of nature, "particularly among those living in large cities, whose opportunities for out-of-door observations are necessarily very much limited." In the care of an aquarium attention must be in a measure directed not alone to the fish but to the plants, for the one gives to the other the necessary elements productive of life.

The author gives the fullest directions as to the construction of the aquarium. The glass globe is too often a torture chamber for the unfortunate fish inclosed. From its spherical form it concentrates the sun rays and there are rising temperatures, quite at variance with the usual surroundings of fish. How many fish to the gallon of water Mr. Eugene Smith specifies. About three fish, and not too large ones, to the gallon is about the proportion. The varieties of fish and the kinds of plants to be put in the aquarium are carefully presented. Then, too, the interior decorations, as of rock work, are explained. The author tells about an aquarium of his own, the fish in fine condition as are the plants, "the water of which has not been entirely drawn off in nine years, and will not be, until removal from the premises shall necessitate it." As giving information of a most practical character, the "Home Aquarium" will be found of much usefulness.

*NATURE-STUDY READERS. V. Harold's Discussions. By John W. Troeger and Edna Beatrice Troeger. 16mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 260. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE HOME AQUARIUM AND HOW TO CARE FOR IT. A Guide to Its Fishes, Other Animals, and Plants. By Eugene Smith, 8vo. Cloth, Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 213. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.20.

WISDOM FOR NEGROES

Booker T. Washington's Pointed Talks to the Tuskegee Pupils.*

IT was a New England man who said "Give me the luxuries of life, and I can dispense with the necessities," and the paradox has been one of the chief texts in the scripture of Northern cultivation for a generation. The lesson that Booker T. Washington is preaching to his negro pupils at Tuskegee is the primitive original of this. The Puritan soul in its struggle after rectitude, order, and power fell short in the spiritual amenities of life, the graces of leisure and repose. The negro soul basks in an eternal dolce far niente. In the Sunday evening talks of which the present volume is composed, Mr. Washington exhorts his race to follow the ways of rectitude, order, and power. His words have the homely directness, picturesqueness, and ardor of negro eloquence, heightened by an understanding of extraordinary solidity and elevation, and by a generous sense of humor. No weakness in the African character is spared, no difficulty in the path of progress is ignored, and yet the sermons breathe an unquenchable confidence in the future. Though directed primarily to the negro race, the volume appeals by its force of elemental humanity to all who are interested in the building up or in preserving a strong national character.

As was to be expected, Mr. Washington constantly insists on the idea for which Tuskegee stands—that the only possible avenue of development for the race lies through agriculture and the handicrafts.

We must recognise the fact in the first place that our condition as a race is, in a large measure, different from the condition of the white race by which we are surrounded; that our capacity is very different from that of the people of the white race. I know we like to say the opposite. It sounds well in rhetoric, does well in compositions, and makes a splendid essay for us to make the opposite assertion. * * * But when we come down to the hard facts we must acknowledge that our condition and capacity are not equal to those of the majority of the white people with whom we come in daily contact. * * *

I believe that we are at our best in country life—in agricultural life—and too often at our worst in city life. * * * With cheap lands, a beautiful climate, and a rich soil, we can lay the foundation of a great and powerful race. The question that confronts us is whether we will take advantage of this opportunity.

The first step in racial development is service.

The word "service" * * * has in too many cases carried with it a meaning which indicates degradation. * * * In one way or another every individual who amounts to anything is a servant. The man or woman who is not a servant is one who accomplishes nothing. * * * Perhaps it may be suggested that my argument has reference only to our serving white people. * * * The individual who serves a black man poorly will serve a white man poorly.

The need of modesty and tractability is often insisted on.

The average individual thinks he knows a great deal more than he does know. The individual who really knows more than he thinks he knows is very rare indeed. When a student gets to the point where he knows more than he thinks he knows, that student is about ready to leave school. * * * Sometimes orders will be given which you think are wrong and unjust. Perhaps orders will be given you sometimes that really are unjust. * * * It is better for you to obey even such an order as that than it is for any individual to get into the habit of disobeying and not respecting those in authority. * * * One of the highest and surest signs of civilization is that a people have learned to obey the commands of those who are placed over them.

While recognizing the extent and the attractiveness of the future open to the negro, Mr. Washington realizes that it can only be attained by putting life, dignity, and intelligence into the ideal of service.

During the last thirty years we as a race have let some golden opportunities slip from us. * * * I remember that the first time I went North—and it was not so many years ago—it was not an uncommon thing to see the barber shop in the hands of colored men. I know colored men who in that way could have become comfortably rich. You cannot find to-day in the City of New York or Boston a first-class barber shop in the hands of colored men. That opportunity is gone, and something is the matter that it is so. Coming nearer home, go to Montgomery, Memphis, New Orleans, and you will find that the barber shops are gradually slipping away from the hands of the colored man, and that they are going back into dark streets and opening little holes. These opportunities have slipped away from us largely because we have not learned to dignify labor. The colored man puts a dirty little chair and a pair of razors into a dirtier looking hole, while the white man opens his shop on one of the principal streets, or in connection with some fashionable hotel, fits it up luxuriously with carpets, handsome mirrors, and other attractive furniture, and calls the place a "Tonsorial Parlor." The proprietor sits at the desk and takes the cash. He has transformed what we call a drudgery into a paying business.

Similarly the ancient craft of the whitewasher has been transformed by the white man into the business of the house decorator. "Now that job has gone, perhaps to come no more; for now that these men have elevated this work do you suppose any one is going to allow some old man with a pole and a bucket to come into the house?" The negro cook is giving way to the chef, and the negro bootblack to the Italian who has a "Shoe-blacking Emporium." "If education means anything at all, it means putting brains into the common affairs of life and making something of them."

Mr. Washington speaks plainly as to how brains may be put into labor.

I wonder how many housekeepers can go into their homes on the darkest night there is and put their hands on the box of matches without difficulty? That is one way to test a good housekeeper. If she cannot do this then there is a waste of time. * * * In the house where there is system you do not find the broom left standing on the wrong end. I hope all of you know which the right end of the broom is in this respect. * * * You wonder sometimes how the people in New England can afford to have so much time for reading books and newspapers and still have sufficient money to send as much as they do here to this Institute to be used in our education. These people find time to keep themselves thus intelligent and to keep themselves in touch with all that takes place in the world because everything is so well systematized about their homes. * * * One man may ask himself the question, "How little can I do to-day and still get through the day?" Another man will have constantly before him the question, "How much can I put into this hour of this day?" * * * Put your whole souls into whatever you attempt to do. That is honesty.

The reason for insisting that all opportunities shall be improved will sound strangely to men of transcendental morals, but it has the ring of world-old wisdom in it.

The possession of money, the having of a bank account, even if small, gives us a certain amount of self-respect. An individual who has a bank account walks through a street so much more erect. * * * A man cannot have moral character unless he has something to wear and something to eat three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. He cannot have any religion either. You will find at the bottom of much crime the fact that the criminals have not had the common necessities of life.

Perhaps nothing in the book is more remarkable than the insistence on simplicity as the essence of all character.

When I speak of humbleness and simplicity I do not mean that it is necessary to lose sight of what the world calls manhood and womanhood, that it is necessary to be cringeing and unmanly, but you will find, in the long run, that the people who have the greatest influence in the world are the humble and the simple ones. * * * Show me a man who is himself wealthy and who is gentle and polite to the ignorant about him and to the poor people about him, and I will show you every time a true gentleman. * * * When a person is simple he is on the strong side. * * * The thing aimed at by all great souls has been to bring men and races back to the simplicity and purity of childhood—back to reality.

These are no copybook sentiments as Mr. Washington conceives them, but the working hypothesis of progress. In emphasising a point as to the dignity of labor, he may countenance a "Shoe-blacking Emporium" or a "Tonsorial Parlor," but he knows the weakness of high-sounding names.

Many a little institution that opens its doors and calls itself a college or a university, is beginning to confer degrees and to make Doctors of Divinity of people who are unworthy of degrees. And sometimes, should these persons fail to get an institution to confer a degree on them, they confer it on themselves! One pastor will meet another and say, "Good morning, Doctor," and the other, wishing to be as polite as his friend, will say, "How are you, Doctor?" and so it goes on until both begin to believe that they really are doctors. Now this practice is not only ridiculous, but it is very hurtful to us as a race.

Then there is that other tender matter of dress.

I do not like to see a young man who is poor, and whose tuition is being paid by some one, and who has no books, sometimes has no socks, sometimes has no decent shoes, wearing a white, stiff, shining collar which has to be sent away to be laundered. I do not like to ask people to give money for such a young man as that. * * * I am not trying to discourage you about wearing nice collars. I like to see every collar shine. I like to see every collar as bright as possible. I like to see you wear good, attractive collars. I do not, however, want you to get the idea that collars make the man.

Most eloquent of all are the passages that speak of the courage and the hope that come from simplicity.

You sometimes get discouraged about the laws that some of the States are inclined to pass, that some of them are passing; but there is no State, there is no municipality, there is no power on earth that can neutralize the influence of a high, pure, simple life. Every individual who learns to live such a life will find an opportunity to make his influence felt. * * * An individual or a race that is strong enough, is wise enough, to disregard makeshifts, customs, prejudices, alluring temptations, deceptions, imitations—to throw off the mask of unreality and plant itself deep down in the clay, or on the solid granite of nature, is the individual or the race that will crawl up, struggle up, yes, even burst up; and, in the effort of doing so will gain a strength that will command for it respect and recognition.

There is something in this book of addresses that reminds one of Poor Richard; but, while it has all of Franklin's shrewdness and earnestness, and more than his morality, it lacks his literary craft, his dexterity of phrase. The true analogue of Booker Washington is in our own time. The two men who sat at that much discussed dinner at the White House differed widely in many externals, but they were hewn out of the same rough granite.

*CHARACTER BUILDING. Being Addresses Delivered on Sunday Evenings to the Students of Tuskegee Institute. By Booker T. Washington. Pp. 291. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1902. $1.50 net.

Amphibians and Reptiles.*

Mr. James Newton Baskett, the author of several books on natural history, and Mr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles at the New York Zoological Park, have done remarkably well in collaboration when writing "The Story of the Amphibians and the Reptiles." The scientific side of these topics is shown, and as a curator the actual, living conditions of some of nature's most curious creations are pleasantly described. There is a tendency to mix up "amphibian" and "amphibious." The latter means any creature "capable of staying for indefinite periods either in water or air—such as may have two abiding places. But an amphibian is a creature having, usually and normally, as it grows, two forms of life." Of the three orders of amphibians there are the tailed forms, the tailless, and the legless ones. In the long past there were many variations of form. Of all amphibians, our frog is the most familiar.

In the chapter on the limbs, toes, claws, webs, fins, and tongues in amphibians their peculiarities are fully described. Mr. Baskett touches lightly on what he believes to be an absurdity, the living presence of amphibians in rocks. You split a milestone in two and out hops a toad. "Scientists are not much inclined to believe that such things have happened." Still it is a yarn very hard to demolish. Of the "music" of the frog much has been written, but the pleasure derivable from it may be questioned. Dr. Jordan writes that the swamp tree toad's call is like "the scraping of a coarse-toothed comb." May we be permitted to question the stories of travelers in tropical regions who declare they heard "a musical harmony in frog concerts?" Some enthusiasts go so far as to insist that one bird will sing second to another. Grant that much, and we may expect a bird octet. As to the reproductive acts of some of the frogs and toads, the conditions seem nothing short of marvelous. The modern naturalist is inclined to hark back to primeval times, and then he wonders what were God's creatures in the remote past.

The snakes, the tortoises, that strange family of the crocodiles and alligators, all find a fitting place in the volume. Has the alligator a special odor? Any one with a nose who has followed alligators in Florida is conscious of their peculiar musky smell. Many of those strange, weird forms belonging to the reptile in geology are to be found in this treatise. Take, for instance, what has been left us of the Hesperonis regalis, and here mixed up are traces of lizard, bird, and fish. At the conclusion Mr. Ditmars gives his experiences as a collector. He tells us that we should have no prejudices against reptiles. Some years ago a story was published in England of the affection of a python for its master, and the account was accepted with a certain amount of doubt. Mr. Ditmars describes his intimacy with a python. Selima, that was the python's name, had been for some years in the show business when purchased for exhibition in the New York Zoological Park. This python was on the best terms with the keepers. "She would not eat unless her food was given her by hand." She was the representative of reptilian docility. Then Mr. Ditmars was seriously injured and did not see Selima for several months. When he visited the python's cage she was dead. It looked as if she had starved herself to death. There had been no familiar hand to pet her. The curator writes:

Although he realises that the assertion is a bold one, the writer contends that this snake, which had been accustomed to being noticed and handled, missed the many attentions previously received, and also missed the practice of feeding it by hand, and under these changed conditions worried and lost appetite, and its long fasting led to its death.

This volume, belonging to the series called "Appleton's Home Reading Books," is admirably suited for self-instruction, and is exactly fitted for the school library. Without being overscientific, it shows what little we may have learned of nature's methods in her province of selection, and we get an insight into what might be (dare we write it?) the tentative forms at the very beginning of animal life.

*THE STORY OF THE AMPHIBIANS AND THE REPTILES. By James Newton Baskett and Raymond L. Ditmars. Cloth, Illustrated. Pp. 217. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Good Stories of Wild Life.*

In making a specialty of books written for young people by such writers as Fred A. Ober, Albert Bigelow Paine, Carolyn Wells, and Ellen Velvin, the Henry Altemus Company is doing a double work, giving the youngsters a right pleasant way of passing time, and at the same time teaching them many things unawares, as one may say. The last volume in an excellent series is "Rataplan, a Rogue Elephant, and Other Stories." It contains sixteen chapters, each of which tells the story of an animal that did things and had remarkable experiences. All the stories are told in a way to make a youngster's eyes open, and to hold the attention of older people as well. The book is quite out of the ordinary in its interest, and thoroughly trustworthy in its portrayal of wild life.

A New Harte Bibliography.

The Book Lover prints in its last number a bibliography of the writings of the late Francis Bret Harte. It is more of a title list than a bibliography, but will be of use to admirers of Harte.

The list is headed by the pamphlet called "Fourteenth Anniversary of the Society of California Pioneers," San Francisco, 1864, which contains a poem by Harte. This was unknown to Mr. Foley when he prepared his "American Authors," 1895. A number of copies of the pamphlet have come upon the market since then, and it has depreciated in value. The second item in the list, "Outcroppings: Being Selections of California Verse," San Francisco and New York, 1866, is much scarcer and more valuable. Harte says in "My First Book" that he did not contribute a line to "Outcroppings," outside of the title page, but the two pages of preface are without doubt by him. He acknowledges having edited the book, and when he referred to it in "My First Book" had probably forgotten that the volume contained a preface. The book, by the way, was printed in New York.

*.*C. Hanford Henderson, whose recently published "Education and the Larger Life," has received much favorable criticism, has a summer camp for boys at Chesham, N. H.

*RATAPLAN, A ROGUE ELEPHANT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ellen Velvin, F. Z. S., author of "Tales Told at the Zoo," "Jock's Visit," &c. With illustrations by Gustave Verbeek. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. Pp. xiii.-328. $1.25 net.

AUG

BOOKS WESTWARD HO.

England's Plaint that America Takes Her Bibliographic Treasures.

ENGLISH connoisseurs have at last awakened to a fact which has long been obvious—the large proportion of bibliographical treasures purchased directly by or on behalf of American collectors. Mr. Morgan's recent purchase of a magnificent collection of manuscripts and early printed books was a sad blow to British pride. Lenox, Griswold, and a host of other native collectors captured numerous prizes in the old days, and England did not protest; Kalbfleisch, Ives, Lefferts, and Mrs. Pope at a later period aggressively followed in their footsteps, and only two or three transatlantic critics were aggrieved; but Mr. Morgan's late purchases—first, of the Toovey collection, then of the "Psalter" of 1459, and now of the splendid library, partly formed by Morris—have thoroughly aroused the Rip Van Winkles of the British press.

Throughout Great Britain there is now a widespread feeling of concern—one might almost say of jealousy, so bitter are the printed comments. Such a statement as the following may be passed unnoticed: "It is a thousand pities if these treasures are allowed to cross the Atlantic"; but not so the significant declaration of The London Times of July 5, (apropos of Mr. Morgan's last coup.) In an article headed "The Exportation of Rare Books to America," it says that "it is little short of a public calamity for this collection to pass out of the country," and sadly continues: "Can nothing be done to stem the continuous and wholesale exodus of early printed and other books and illuminated manuscripts to the United States? The drainage has been going on for over half a century, and within recent years it has reached huge proportions."

This is sad, indeed. One might almost infer that we have simply the money and no taste or discrimination whatever; that our collectors are in reality the vulgar creatures long held up to scorn in a thousand English novels and plays and in the pages of Punch. Unfortunately for arguments of this kind, Mr. Morgan, unlike most English book collectors of to-day, is also a student. If he has the money with which to buy at £5,250 "Psalter" of 1459 he has also the proper appreciation. The purchase of this book—the only procurable copy of the finest example of ornamental typography which the world has yet seen—may be a loss to England; but England, we must remember, is the country that allowed Quaritch, who paid £4,950 for it at the Thorold sale in 1884, to keep it unsold in his shop for eighteen years. The day has apparently long since gone by when the Peers of England were also book lovers. A dozen instances might be cited; we will content ourselves with one—the case of Earl Jersey, who sold in 1885 the noble library collected by Bryan Fairfax and purchased by Child, the banker, who married into the Jersey family toward the end of the eighteenth century. Lord Jersey was credited in the modern Domesday Book with a rent-roll of some £35,000,. but he evidently could not live on this, and so sold his books. Still, we should not regret the fact, for this country now possesses two of the best books in that library—Caxton's "King Arthur" and the "Confessio" (the finest copies known.) England might give much to secure that "King Arthur" again, for although it has two or three "Psalters," the only other copy of Malory's book (in the Spencer-Rylands library) is an imperfect one, having ten leaves in manuscript. Where was English pride in 1885, when the bibliophiles of the mother country allowed Mrs. Pope of Brooklyn to carry away that treasure?

The bibliographical invasion of England practically began in the first years of the nineteenth century, when Col. Thomas Aspinwall, then our Consul in London, commenced to form the fine collection of Americana which was later the foundation of the library of S. L. M. Barlow. He soon had for companions in this field such men as Brown, Lenox, Murphy, Menzies, Rice, and Brinley, notably Brown and Lenox. The noble Brown library, to be given to the public, has added within late years many important books in departments other than that of Americana. Mr. Lenox, however, systematically collected along many lines, though his interest in American books was ever great. The splendid early printed books collected by him before 1870 include a host of rarities, among them being the fine Wilks copy of the Gutenberg Bible, for which he outbid Sir Thomas Phillipps in 1847—an early instance of American interference in the English book market.

The present richness of the Lenox collection is well illustrated by the present writer's list of 300 books added since 1870 to the New York Public Library, Lenox and Astor branches, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 26, 1899. That list included four important block books, four notable Caxtons, (one the "Polychronicon," being the second best copy known, finer than any in England;) Verard's "Josephus," 1492, on vellum, (the only other copy being in the Bibliotheque Nationale;) the "Durandus" of 1459, (the Sunderland copy, on vellum;) the Bible of 1462, (the Sunderland copy, on vellum;) two Columbus letters, (one being Harrisse's first Latin edition, the other being No. 3 in Harrisse's list;) the "Cosmographiae Introductio," of 1507, (a unique copy of the first issue of the book in which the name America first appeared,) and Columbus's letter in Spanish, in folio, (a unique copy of the earliest edition of the famous epistle.) Most of these came from Quaritch, who had had them for some time, the English bibliophiles, so noted for their pride, not caring to purchase. The "Polychronicon," which Quaritch called "the best of the perfect copies," (he was unaware that the Charimont copy had been perfected by Griswold and was then the finest known, having over 200 uncut leaves,) was purchased by him at the Perkins sale, in 1873, and remained on his hands until 1884. The unique Columbus letter in Spanish, discovered in Spain in 1880, was a white elephant to Quaritch for nearly two years. To a student of the history of the New World that book is the most precious of printed documents; but the Trustees of the British Museum did not share this opinion and Alfred H. Huth was similarly indifferent. English pride, now so much in evidence, was apparently sleeping when that book crossed the Atlantic.

Long, indeed, would be a list of the literary treasures that have slipped through the hands of English collectors within the last fifty years. What a list that would be even if one confined one's self to selections from the five splendid American collections that practically never reached the auction room—those of Almon W. Griswold, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Theodore Irwin, Mrs. Pope, and Marshall C. Lefferts. England's missing treasures in the department of manuscripts include many items of almost matchless beauty. The finest of these is unquestionably the "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII., the most precious volume sold at auction for at least a century. This is one of those imperial codices written in letters of gold on purple vellum of which no other example can be found outside the old national libraries, being seldom seen even in those collections. Sold in 1884 with other manuscripts to the Prussian Government by the eleventh Duke of Hamilton, the "Golden Gospels" remained abroad until 1889, when a number of the manuscripts, including this, were sent back to England for resale. In 1884 there had been a cry of indignation in England caused by anger at the loss of this codex, but when it returned and was purchased by Quaritch no English bibliophile seemed desirous of securing it, and in 1890 the manuscript was sold to Theodore Irwin, the banker-collector of Oswego for £2,500. In 1900 the Irwin collection was purchased en bloc by Mr. Morgan. One may safely wager that this monumental volume of extraordinary value and singular beauty will never recross the ocean. Literary treasures that come to this country rarely, very rarely, go out again.

Half a century ago America had but a moderate supply of the great monuments of early printing and the great treasures of early literature. She now has more, and she wants more. If England is becoming impoverished in this respect, it is because she seems to have a dim self-consciousness of apathy toward things that should evoke enthusiastic interest.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Not a Dissertation.*

It would be a hard reader who would be severe with Mr. Vincent O'Sullivan while reading his "Dissertations upon Second Fiddles," but an inhuman one who would not feel a strong inclination at times to lose his temper, as if at a willful child. To begin with, the book is not a dissertation, but a series of light and discursive narratives of fancy, conceived in a half Stevensonian vein, and told in a half Addisonian manner, and it has no more to do with second fiddles than any book that does not specifically deal with first. This is all very characteristic of Mr. O'Sullivan's attitude toward his reader. He says this, almost in so many words, for Mr. O'Sullivan talks out of the page with an airy burlesque of Thackeray's manner:

You know that what I write is nonsense, and I am sad to say that I know it even better than you do. And yet won't you please consider for an hour or so—and perhaps also consider to the extent of five shillings—that my nonsense is rather gracious nonsense? Come, now, and admit that I am well-mannered, well read, and agile with ideas and phrases! Don't you think there is something particularly agreeable about gab just as gab, and don't you think I have the gift of it?

So Mr. O'Sullivan pokes amiable fun at his reader and at himself through 270 spaciously printed pages, and then bids a mocking good-bye.

In all countries there are very young men highly read in the literature of the world, highly versed in the life of the world, who have an infinite deal of nothing to say, and an infinite variety and sprightliness in saying it. In America such young men find scant encouragement, but in England there is a well-recognised school, or—to be more precise—a half-recognised shoal of them. The big fish in the shoal receive hearing and, indeed, well-deserved respect. The art of saying nothing well is cultivated as a most useful adjunct to the widely practiced art of doing nothing well. But Mr. W. S. Gilbert, for example, with all the effervescence of his nonsense, launches telling shafts of satire at society; and Mr. Oscar Wilde, in spite of his cloying levity, had an apparently inexhaustible fund of sheer intellectual gayety. Mr. O'Sullivan has all the levity of these men; but his satire and his gayety somehow come tardily off—the touch of infantility spoils them. He is at his best when he girds at what he considers abuses. For example:

That portion of the globe which is still for convenience called Christendom is, become in truth, Pagan; the heroic virtues which were commonly deemed most important in the great era of Paganism, are the virtues now most valued by the polite nations. To these virtues Christianity tried to give a second place, but never at any time did it have entire success, and to-day America and most of the European countries have reverted to the Pagan ideal. We shall find the present folk cannot be more vexed and troubled, than to meet with such peevish madness in one of their fellows, that he needs must prate of meekness and forgiveness.

At first sight this sort of thing may sound as if it were worth saying; but is it as fresh as it seems? Penda, King of Mercia, explained that he fought his Christian neighbors not because they were Christians, but because they professed the King of Peace, and yet battled and slew with as good will as any Pagan. And from the times of this sincere old heathen to the times of the Rev. George M. Sheldon, all reasoning human beings have realized the irreconcilable, the tragic, difference between the doctrines of the church and the universal practice of mankind. Yet many men are guilty of speaking so sad a truth. Is it possible that Mr. O'Sullivan revels in that innocent but not very exciting sport of killing dead lions? We are charitably inclined to the alternative belief that in the world of letters he is rather an enfant terrible.

*A DISSERTATION UPON SECOND FIDDLES. By Vincent O'Sullivan. 12mo. pp. London: Grant Richards. 1902. 6s.

Western Library Meeting.

A meeting of librarians, trustees, and other friends of the library movement of the West and Middle West will be held at the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1902. The first session will be held on Thursday morning, Aug. 28, at 9:30 o'clock. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, Chief of Public Documents Division, New York Public Library, will lead the discussion on the vexed question of "Public Documents." In the afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be a short business session of the Wisconsin Library Association. The Historical Library Building will be opened Thursday evening.

On Friday morning Mr. Frank N. Doubleday of Doubleday, Page & Co. will speak on "The Relation of the Publisher to the Public as It Is Largely Affected by Librarians." Talks on "The Bookseller and the Librarian" will also be given. Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid of Milwaukee, Wis., will present "The Book Review: Its Worth and Worthlessness." On Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock the trustees' section will meet. "The Relation of the City Government to Boards of Library Trustees," and its complementary subject, will be discussed. "The Local, Untrained Applicant vs. Trained Service" is another topic for consideration. "Principles of Book Selection by Book Committees" and other problems with which trustees have to deal, such as "The Establishment of Branches, Stations, and the Extension of Library Privileges to Rural Communities," will be presented by those having had experience in dealing with such matters. On Friday evening at 6 o'clock there will be a lake excursion, with picnic supper.

Saturday morning, Aug. 30, will be devoted to the subject of "Library Architecture." Many architects will be in attendance and an exhibit of library plans will be made. Patton & Miller, Chicago, will lead the discussion from the architects' point of view. George B. Ferry of Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee, Wis., the architects of the State Historical Library Building, will speak on the "Library Beautiful." On Monday morning, Sept. 1, the officers of the various State Library Commissions will meet to discuss their problems and outline work for the coming year. Further information will be furnished by Miss L. E. Stearns, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

**Thomas Martindale's "Sport Indeed," contains much information with regard to the habits and pursuit of game of various kinds. The book is full of the author's experiences, and embraces more than two-score hunting seasons. Some of the subjects are "Killing the Caribou," "My First Bull Moose," "Brant Shooting," "Quail Shooting in North Carolina," and "Trout Tickling." In all there are thirty-four chapters in the book, and they are said to be far from tedious, though they contain much valuable information.

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FRANCIS BRET HARTE

Recollections of the Famous Author by Charles Warren Stoddard.*

SHE came out of the kitchen in starched gingham that shed about her a faint aroma of buckwheat cakes. She showed me the rooms that she had to let; one between the formal parlor and the informal dining room, with its single window framed in roses, red and white, and one at the top of the stairs under the sloping roof, and not bigger than a big box; it had a skylight that lifted like a lid, and there the air and the light and the dust sifted in. It was a cozy nook and well enough lighted, but all that the eye could feast on was the fleckless, fathomless blue of the stark California sky—and one must needs have lain on one's back to do that comfortably. I thought of Chatterton, and aspiring song, and hope deferred, and pinching poverty, and other picturesque but depressing things, and I said: "I'll take the room below, with the window under the rose drift and the blue-figured wall paper."

Then we turned from the skylighted locker and descended into an atmosphere permeated with the mingled odors of kitchen and parlor.

When I came in that evening and met the landlady at dinner she said half reproachfully: "I thought perhaps you'd like that room upstairs because it used to be Frank Harte's."

It must have been in the year 1854 that Francis Bret Harte, at the age of fifteen, went to California with his widowed mother. It was now nine years later, and he had achieved a local reputation as poet and prose writer. He was doubtless turning his couplets when he was an occupant of the sky parlor, tucked under the eaves of this old-fashioned house that stood in the southern part of Oakland, Cal., not far from the water front facing the Alameda marshes.

In 1860 my father rented a broad, low-roofed bungalow in another part of Oakland, and, as a family, we rejoiced there for a season. A modest colonnade surrounded this Summer home, and it stood beneath a noble tree, the largest live oak in all Oakland. On two sides of the garden was a whitewashed fence made of laths laid close together in a small diamond pattern. As young Harte's fame began to spread and the interest in his personal history became general we learned that at one time he had lived in that bungalow and that the fence was the work of his hands. Had relic hunters been forewarned in season it would have vanished betimes.

Those were the halcyon days before California had become a health resort and been "railroaded" to the depths of the commonplace. Oakland was a kind of wildwood or wilderness; there was but a single street in it worthy of the name—a broad, sandy trail that parted the grove in the middle; and even in this trail one had to turn out for a tree now and again, or for a deliberate cow with her dolorous bell, or for a recumbent goat. Beyond Oakland the comparatively naked and unexplored lands spread far and wide into the foothills; and then the adventurous were out of sight of hall and hovel, their feet sheathed in Mexican stirrups, musical but murderous spurs of gigantic circumference at their heels and their shoulders overshadowed by broad-brimmed sombreros. Usually it was the solitary horseman who went thither, scenting the still, hot air of spicy cañons, toiling over the brazen hills from camp to camp, and finding them as active as if it were flood-tide on market day. Then, and later, at San Rafael, the bulls fought bravely on its saint's day, and the click of the castanet was heard in the land.

San Francisco was unique; all the color lines were down; gilded vice, seated upon her tinsel throne, was visible from the pavement, and in some cases infamy might truly have been called splendid; the drone of the hurdy-gurdy, the gay fandango, the Celestial players of fantan, were heard and seen on every side; and all these Bret Harte, in the dew of his youth, saw, searched into, and assimilated. Like the Argonaut, the forty-niner, he became a part of the land itself, and a very living part of the life of the land. It is fortunate for us who knew California of old, and love to revive memories of the past, that he came when he came, saw what he saw, and conquered, as he unquestionably did conquer, and held fast the very spirit, if not the letter, of that golden age. The spirit is the poetry, the letter is the prose of it all. Only a poet can paint the picturesque. California was picturesque once upon a time; the life there and then was delightful, audacious, perhaps at times devilish; there was not much repose in camp or town, but there was enough and to spare in the wide verandas of the sun-baked haciendas and in the attenuated vistas of the mission cloisters.

It was a lucky fate that drove Bret Harte afield when he was all eyes, when his wits were wideawake, and he had a healthy, youthful thirst for adventure. Fate made of him for a time a country schoolmaster, and some of the finely finished studies he has given us are the direct results of that experience; it lured him to learn the printer's trade; he sat in the seat of the scornful—a village editor; he was an express messenger in the mountains when the office was the target of every lawless rifle in the territory; he was glutted with adventurous experiences; he bore a charmed life. Probably his youth was his salvation, for he ran a thousand risks, yet seemed only to gain in health and spirits, and all the while he was unconsciously accumulating the most precious material that could fall to the lot of a writer—the lights and shadows, the color, the details of a life unique, as brief as it was brilliant, and one never to be lived again under the sun or stars.

Because he saw all there was of poetry and romance in that singular life, and has reproduced it poetically and romantically, he has been accused of exaggeration by some of those who knew the life he pictures. But they did not know it as he knew it; they did not see the same side of it—the more interesting, the pictorial side. Theirs was quite another point of view; very much that was peculiar to it—that which in many cases made it singular and law unto itself—was partly or wholly lost to them; its most attractive elements were unnoted by them. Mr. Harte refers in one of his prefaces to an unknown early master who somewhat naïvely depicted the miner's life in a series of paintings. I will remember them, although it is an age since they disappeared from the public eye. This artless artist knew that life; he saw its pathetic humor, its humorous pathos, its tragic fun, its comic tragedy, but his earnest and, no doubt, honest endeavors to reproduce these features were not wholly successful. Nor has any artist or any writer of whom I have knowledge succeeded as Bret Harte has succeeded in revivifying them. If he portrayed only their pictorial or poetical or romantic features, all the better; the commonplace we have always with us, and it was no more tolerable then than it is now.

The vicissitudes of Bret Harte were destined to become his stock in trade, and when he returned to San Francisco, and somehow drifted into the composing room of the then famous paper, The Golden Era, he naturally began to contribute to its columns. The Golden Era was the cradle and the grave of many a high hope; there was nothing to be compared with it that side of the Mississippi, and, though it could point with pride—it never failed to do so—to a somewhat notable list of contributors, it had always the fine air of the amateur, and was most complacently patronizing. The very pattern of paternal patronage was amiable Joe Lawrence, its editor. He was an inveterate pipe smoker, a pillar of cloud as he sat in his editorial chair, first floor front, on the south side of Clay Street, below Montgomery, and an air of literary mystery enveloped him. He spoke as an oracle, and I remember his calling my attention to a certain anonymous contribution, just received, and nodding his head prophetically, for he already had his eye on its fledgling author, a young compositor on the floor above. It was Bret Harte's first appearance in The Golden Era, and doubtless Lawrence encouraged him as he encouraged me when, out of the mist about him, he handed me—secretly and with a glance of caution for his business partner, the marble-hearted, who sat at his ledger not far away—he handed me a folded paper on which he had written this startling legend: "Write some prose for The Golden Era, and I will give you a dollar a column." I had not yet outgrown a bad habit of versemaking, had never been paid a farthing for anything I had published, and the brightening prospect dazzled and confounded me.

Before Bret Harte ceased to write for The Golden Era he had gained sufficient self-confidence to sign his contributions "B." or "Bret." "M'liss" was first printed in those columns, and Joe Lawrence was filled with Olympian laughter when he exhibited a handsome specially designed woodcut heading which he had ordered for the charming tale.

On May 28, 1864, the first number of The Californian was issued by Charles Henry Webb, its editor and proprietor. This was the famous weekly in which appeared "Neighborhoods I Have Moved From," by a Hypochondriac. It was followed by "The Ballad of the Emeu." Each is Bret Harte's and both are unsigned. The condensed novels, which he began in The Golden Era, were continued in The Californian. To that highly interesting periodical he contributed many poems, grave and gay, sketches, essays, editorials, and book reviews—some of the latter were clever bits of verse. Occasionally one finds the name "Francis Bret Harte," or perhaps "Bret," or only "H.," attached to a piece of prose or verse; many of his contributions are unsigned, and much of the admirable work he did then is now of no avail on account of its purely local and ephemeral character.

Mr. Rounseville Wildman of The Overland Monthly, New Series, has written: "When Anton Roman made up his mind to establish a monthly magazine in connection with his publishing and bookselling business, he did so with the advice of Noah Brooks, Charles Warren Stoddard, B. B. Redding, W. C. Bartlett, and others, for most of whom he had already published books. When the question of a suitable editor arose, Stoddard recommended Bret Harte, then an almost unknown writer on The Golden Era, at that time a popular weekly. Bret Harte accepted with some misgivings as to financial matters, but was reassured when Roman showed him pledges of support by advertising patronage up to $900 a month, which he had secured in advance."

In the August number of that magazine appeared "The Luck of Roaring Camp." If Mr. Harte had been in doubt as to his vocation before, that doubt was now dispelled forever. Never was a more emphatic or unquestionable literary success. That success began in the composing room, when a female compositor revolted at the unaccustomed combination of mental force, virility, and originality. No doubt it was all very sudden and unexpected; it shook the editorial and compositorial rooms, the business office, and a limited number of worthy people who had seen "The Luck" in manuscript, as they had never been shaken save by the notorious Californian earthquake. The climax was precipitated when the justly indignant editor, whose motives, literary judgment, and good taste had been impeached, declared that "The Luck of Roaring Camp" should appear in the very next number of The Overland Monthly or he would resign his office. Wisdom finally prevailed; the article appeared; The Overland's success was assured, and its editor famous.

That Bret Harte worked for his success there is no doubt. I knew him best when he was editor of The Overland Monthly, I saw much of him then. Fortunately for me, he took an interest in me at a time when I was most in need of advice, and to his criticism and his encouragement I feel that I owe all that is best in my literary efforts. He was not afraid to speak his mind, and I know well enough what occasion I gave him; yet he did not judge me more severely than he judged himself. His humor and his fancy were not frightened away even when he was in his severest critical mood. Once, when I had sent him some verses for approval, he wrote:

"'The Albatross' is better, but not best—which is what I wanted. And then, you know, Coleridge has prior claim on the bird. But I'll use him unless you send me something else; you can, an' you like, take this as a threat."

"In 'Jason's Quest' you have made a mistake of subject. It is by no means suited to your best thought, and you are quite as much at sea in your mythology as Jason was. You can do, have done, and must do better. Don't waste your strength in experiments. Give me another 'South Sea Bubble,'" a prose tropical picture with the Cannibal—who is dead—left out."

Fastidious to a degree, he could not overlook a lack of finish in the manuscript offered him. He had a special taste in the choice of titles, and I have known him to alter the name of an article two or three times in order that the table of contents might read handsomely and harmoniously. One day I found him pacing the floor of his office, knitting his brows and staring at vacancy. I wondered why. He was watching and waiting for a word, the right word, the one word to fit into a line of recently written prose. I suggested one—it would not answer; it must be a word of two syllables, or the natural rhythm of the sentence would suffer. Thus he perfected his prose. Once when he had taken me to task for a bit of careless work, then under his critical eye, and complained of a false number, I thought to turn away his wrath by a soft answer, I told him that I had just met a man who had wept over a certain passage in one of his sketches. "Well," said Harte, "I wept when I wrote it!"

Toward the close of the first year of The Overland Monthly, when I was in the Hawaiian Islands, I received a letter from Bret Harte, in which he said:

The Overland marches steadily along to meet its fate, which will be decided in July, but how I know not. Decency requires that you should be present in prose or poetry at these solemn moments, so send along your manuscript. You do not want my advice; I should give you none that I would take myself. But you have my love already; and whether you stay with the bananas or return to beans, or whatever you do, short of arson or Chinese highway robbery, which are inartistic and ungentlemanly, I am, etc.

P. S.—Speaking of arson, I had forgotten Nero. Accompanied by a fiddle or a lyre, it might be made poetical.

Bret Harte was not yet thirty when "The Luck" captured and comforted the hungry heart of Roaring Camp, and that camp the heart of the world. Yet his success never once agitated him. He did not value "The Heathen Chinee," and seemed to deplore the emotional interest it excited. I believe he sought consolation in the knowledge that rash enthusiasm is necessarily ephemeral. His reputation was founded upon a basis of solid worth; even the sensational success of "The Heathen Chinee" could not endanger it. Its establishment was sudden, one might almost say instantaneous. For parallels I recall at this moment "Waverley" and "The Pickwick Papers."

His greatest successes were always where the scene is laid on California soil, and the characters Californians of the pioneer and early native types. Inasmuch as Mr. Harte's greatest achievements were in the portrayal of these types and Mr. Rudyard Kipling's are in the comparatively untried fields of modern East India's social or unsocial life and adventure, it is not improbable that but for the bending of youthful and observant eyes on British India and on the lively or deserted camps where the victims of the California gold fever survived or perished, these admirable artists would have not become in a certain sense monopolists. Great is literary monopoly! It breeds a thousand imitators, and each one has a following after its kind. Is the world not richer for these?

Because Harte had penetration such as few possess, and exceptional fancy, imagination, and literary art he has been thought untrue to nature; those whom he has pictured would have no difficulty in recognizing themselves, and no doubt are this have congratulated him on their close resemblance—if there is that communion of souls promised us in the hereafter. It has been said, too, that he repeated himself. He did, so does Spring and so does Summer—each is but another Spring, another Summer; but they are never twice alike, nor would we have them other than they are.

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

Note.—This article will form a chapter in Mr. Stoddard's forthcoming volume, entitled "Garnered Memories."

John William Walshe.*

If, as has been claimed, the memoir of John William Walshe, lately edited with a long introduction by Montgomery Carmichael, is in reality a work of fiction, the story of the hidden life of an entirely imaginary character, the volume will still remain one of the most satisfactory bits of portraiture of an intimate character published within recent years.

Mr. Philip Walshe is said to have been born near Lucca, and educated at Stonyhurst and Feldkirch, and to have remained a year at the English College at Rome, from which place he returned to Assisi and devoted himself to assisting his father in his researches. He only outlived his father for a single year. During this short period he worked hard in arranging his father's papers and in the preparation of this present memoir to be issued before the publication of a complete edition of his works. Mr. Carmichael claims to have published this memoir exactly as it came into his hands, keenly regretting the briefness of the sketch and that Mr. Philip Walker had seen fit to cancel many of its best pages as being of too intimate a character for publication.

He has told us so much of the earlier, so little of the later, life of Mr. Walshe. * * * I think that my friend has realised with unconscious art that the judicious and benevolent with whom alone he is concerned will easily be able to fill up the blanks which he has left. Truth to tell, the memoir is little better than a charcoal sketch, the mere groundwork of an elaborate picture, still awaiting color and all the benefits of the artist's final conception. But when we have stepped back to the right point of view—and surely that is everything—this outline sketch seems to me to have many of the merits of a completed picture.

The memoir opens with an account of the birth of John William Walshe, at Hole, near Manchester. He was the son of John Walshe, a well-to-do merchant, "in gray shirtings and such like piece goods," and of his wife, Maria Bodley, one of the Bodleys of Bodley Hall, in Salop. The description of these two characters is admirably done. The former was hard and resolute, very impatient of contradiction, self-contained, and self-sufficient, and keenly intent upon business and business gains. Mrs. Walshe is said to have been a "gentle, timorous woman, (or, rather, creature,) irresolute in all but household affairs, and gushingly sentimental on principle. * * * Simple enough in character, she had no affectations save an occasional fainting fit."

But it is primarily for its portraiture of the child, John William Walshe, destined for the counting house from his birth and entirely unfitted for a mercantile life, that the book is chiefly remarkable. Young Walshe's childhood was one of acute suffering. The father and son were so totally unlike that Walshe seems almost to have hated the boy. On the other hand, his mother loved and spoiled him, but without understanding him, and interfered between the two, with the result that domestic scenes, tears, and fainting fits were of frequent occurrence.

The boy's character, original in every way, is finely set forth. Early in life he showed a rare intelligence, a vivid imagination, a fine sensitiveness, and many of the characteristics of his later life. His true education was largely gained through the books he devoured at all times and on all occasions. When about ten years of age he chanced upon Law's "Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," which worked a complete revolution in its character, and was in reality his call to a "supersensual life." The writings of Jeremy Taylor, and especially his "Holy Living," strengthened the child—mystic for about six months until by accident his love for books, and especially for the classics and for religious works, was discovered and he was packed off hastily to school.

His school days ended abruptly, although the masters urged his brilliant qualities and that he be sent to college, but in 1852 he entered his father's business, enduring this life, unpleasant as it was made for him in every way, for two or three years. At the end of this time he "ran away from home and business for much the same reason that a swallow migrates—because he could not help himself." During his short business life Philip Walshe had saved about £12, most of which was spent upon his fare to Leghorn and upon clothes and a valise, so that when he left the steamer he had but 12s. in the world.

Fortunately for him, his after career was happily influenced by a chance meeting with Lord Frederick Markham, just after his arrival in a strange country—without money and entirely lacking either friends or influence. The boy's sojourn under Lord Markham's roof, the influences exerted upon him by the family and their surroundings, his growing interest in heraldry and spiritual matters, his conversion to Catholicism and his striking spiritual growth, his marriage, the career of his sons, and his own later life must be followed in the book itself. This volume possesses an unusual fascination of both subject and treatment and will deeply interest those to whom it appeals. The book, in fact, is one to win its way, slowly it may be, but, once known, one sure to be long remembered.

*THE LIFE OF JOHN WILLIAM WALSHE, F. S. A. Edited with an introduction by Montgomery Carmichael, author of "In Tuscany," &c. Frohtispiece. Pp. xviii.-295. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1902. $2 net.

AUG

RECOLLECTIONS.

W. F. G. Shanks's Memories on Random Subjects.

IN the issue of July 5 I find an interesting communication from Cunningham Moffet; another from "Didymus," and an editorial article on "The Demand for New Writers." They have no connection whatever, yet each suggests to me recollections so nearly kindred that I venture to group them in submitting this.

Mr. Moffet touches upon the comparative remuneration of magazine writers of to-day and those of twenty-five or thirty years ago. There never was established, as far as I know, any uniform rate. I have not contributed much to magazines since 1873, and cannot speak from actual knowledge of present-day rates; but ordinarily contributions not specially ordered or coming from noted writers were paid for by all magazines from 1865 to 1873 at the rate of about one cent a word. In Harper's we used to pay $10 a page, which contained about 1,000 words, and illustrations, drawn on boxwood by artists and engraved by wood engravers in the employ of the publishers, were counted as words. Porte Crayon, who skimmed beaten Southern fields; J. Ross Browne, who explored the new territories of the West, (still called in his day "The Great American Desert,") and E. G. Squier, who delved among the ruins of old South American cities, were artists, and were paid extra for their drawings, but I do not think there was any fixed rate for either drawings or letter press. Browne's drawings were of the crudest—I have some of the originals—and had to be developed on the wood by such artists as Charles Parsons, Charles G. Bush, Theodore R. Davis, and many others who were salaried employes of the house in the art department. Thomas C. Evans ("Baron" Evans, as we used to call him,) made a special trip across South America and wrote and illustrated his adventures, but on private terms made with Mr. Fletcher Harper; he survives to tell you what they were. I remember handing his brother, who acted for him, the writer being an invalid at the time, $500 in gold certificates, prior to the "Baron's" departure, as a first installment. I left the Harper establishment for The Daily Times before he returned. It would be mighty interesting reading to-day if you could send a stammering stenographer and print, verbatim, the "Baron" and Charles H. Webb, ("John Paul,") on their financial experiences with the Harpers, for while both are hesitating in speech they are by no means at a loss for bright ideas and genuine wit.

The editorial I have alluded to quotes Mr. Henry M. Alden, now editor of Harper's Magazine, as desirous of securing new contributors. The same question came up in another though only slightly different shape as early as 1867. The point then was how to get the first choice at the writings of the best-known contributors to magazines. I do not know what suggestions with this end in view were made by Mr. Alden or his associate, Dr. Alfred H. Guernsey, but I made one which was adopted. I have still the original order signed by Harper & Brothers in the bold handwriting of Mr. Fletcher Harper, directing that this suggestion be carried out, and, as I might have anticipated if I had thought, devolving the clerical labor on me. The suggestion was to pay for all manuscripts on acceptance, (not publication, as had been the practice,) and to return all contributions promptly on rejection, with or without explanation. It worked admirably as long as I remained in the employment of the company. I believe the system was adopted by other magazine publishers, and I think, that is, I hope, it prevails to this day.

Mr. Moffet alludes to "the history of the signed article" as interesting, and hopes it may some day be written. He says that articles in Harper's Magazine were signed only after the beginning of the twentieth volume. To be more exact, no names of authors of papers printed prior to June, 1859, were published in the table of contents, which appeared with a title page for each volume, but there were several reasons for that, the only one of present interest being that the magazine was started (in 1850) somewhat as an eclectic, the contributions being largely reprints from English magazines or weekly papers, credit not being given in every instance. The number of original contributions so increased in the first ten years that the magazine could be amply supplied with better material than could be appropriated and at insignificant cost. It would amaze a writer, and possibly hurt his vanity, if he should possess data for calculating the relative cost of the paper, press work, composition, binding, engraving, art, labor, and literary labor which go to make up a successful monthly, or for that matter, a weekly, and for that matter still, a daily paper. The cost of contributions per page per circulation of Harper's Magazine in my day, (1865-8,) including the salaries of the editorial staff, from George William Curtis down to the office boy, was less than one cent per page of 1,000 words. I forgot what it was exactly, but I remember that it was represented by a fraction of less than one cent per page, when the rate was about $10 per optical page. I made this calculation, and one day handed it to Mr. Fletcher Harper, who had come to the editorial room with the latest installment of British weeklies and magazines just received by mail. He looked at the calculation, disregarded his massive dissidence, and said: "Very likely." Then, probably in the mail he had deposited on my desk, he added: "See if there is anything here worth reproducing," alluding to a system in use then for "transferring" to wood. I suggested that if original matter was so cheap as my figures showed, why not stop using English matter and illustrations. He shrugged his shoulders again, and said, grimly, but not without a smile: "Oh! we have the name of pirates; we might as well have the game!" This was shortly after the unhappy break with Charles Dickens, and possibly the only one of the firm who was ever stern, felt a little bitterly toward the great novelist of the day.

It may aid any one disposed to write "the history of signed articles" to know that a military order by Gen. Joseph Hooker, when in command of the Army of the Potomac, had much to do with the signing of the newspaper correspondence of the Northern papers during the last three years of the war. A young and rather indiscreet correspondent had written and his paper had published what the irascible "Fighting Joe" denounced as a "libel on the army." He had the anonymous correspondent hunted up; drum-headed him, and placarding him "libeler of the army," drummed him out of camp to the tune of "The Rogue's March." Hooker then issued orders that all army correspondents must sign their full names to their letters. The order at first applied only to the correspondents with the Army of the Potomac. The editor of the paper thought to give the young man a chance, and sent him to me to serve with me in the Army of the Cumberland, but when Gen. Hooker went West to the relief of that army at Chattanooga the young man disappeared and I never saw him again.

Your correspondent "Didymus" attributes the authorship of two comical sermons "For he played on a harp of a thousand strings" and "Where the Honrareth and the whangdoodle mourneth for her young" to a young artist of Cincinnati named Brannen. I think he is right except as to the spelling of the name. It should be (in full) William P. Brannan. I knew him well as an artist and poet, as a frequent visitor to Louisville, Ky., where I resided before the war, and where I, in company with George Fuller, the artist; William H. Beard, who became famous later on as an animal painter; Thomas Buchanan Read, William Wallace Harney, a local poet of some renown; Will S. Hays, a song writer of that day and later, had often heard Brannan recite both sermons. They are about the meanest things he ever perpetrated, but about the only things that survive him. They became immensely popular when he was finally prevailed upon by Thomas Buchanan Read to print them. Brannan used to explain (and excuse) them by saying that they were written in burlesque of a habit, which raged for some time among the more illiterate clergymen of that day, of repeating their text after each subdivision of their discourse, as if repetition added emphasis. In November, 1865, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the elder, handed me a letter from Brannan asking aid to get home to Cincinnati, pleading illness, and asked me if I had ever heard of him in the West. I answered that I knew him well. "Send for him," said Mr. Bennett, "and see that he is cared for." Brannan came to the old Herald office; Mr. Raymond, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway, supplied him with a sleeping bunk (there were no palace sleepers then) and free transportation to Cincinnati. He died there a few days later.

Singularly enough, I suggested only a week ago through a friend to George Fuller, who now resides at Ozone, L. I., that he write his recollections of Beard, Read, Brannan, Prentice, Harney, Rhoda Hite, Amelia Welby, Hays, and other art and literary bohemians of the West whom he knew well before the war. They formed a peculiar class by themselves, and well illustrated the status of literature and art in that region just prior to the opening of the civil war. W. F. G. SHANKS.

The First American Shakespeare

The Washington Post gives an interesting account of a copy of the rare first American edition of Shakespeare, Philadelphia, 1795-96, which has just been presented to the Library of Congress by Dr. Swan M. Burnett, a book-collector of Washington. This work, which was published in eight volumes by Bioren & Madan, (not "Madden," as the Post prints the name,) has long been celebrated as the earliest American printing of Shakespeare's plays and poems. A perfect copy should contain "a striking likeness from the collection of His Grace the Duke of Chandos," (according to the title-page.) This portrait, which is lacking in most copies, was engraved by R. Field, and is valuable as being the first portrait of Shakespeare engraved in America.

The preface to this edition was written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson. The fate of his copy is unknown. The remainder of the edition has almost entirely disappeared. The Post over-emphasizes the rarity of the work, however, calling it "the rarest of all editions of Shakespeare's works." Mr. Anderson, in describing the McKee copy, said that "no more than twelve copies are at present known to collectors, and four of these are imperfect," and this statement undoubtedly comes closest to the real facts in the matter. The McKee copy was imperfect, lacking the eighth volume and most of the title pages, but it included the very rare portrait. The copy in the Boston Public Library is apparently perfect. The Lenox (New York) copy is also perfect, and the Library of Congress copy is, of course, unknown. A copy which is said to be perfect was sold in Philadelphia in December, 1891, for $50. The latter is probably the copy that was later sold in Philadelphia (in October, 1898) for $96.

The Post goes entirely too far when it says that this Shakespeare is, "next to the Eliot Bible, the most difficult to obtain of all early works published on the American Continent." Almost any of the issues of the first Massachusetts press is infinitely rarer, some of Eliot's books, for example, existing in unique copies, and when one approaches the subject of the first books printed in Philadelphia and New York by William Bradford, one becomes aware of the real meaning of the word "rarity." This Shakespeare, too, was not "the first of the classics brought forth on this side of the Atlantic," as a glance at Mr. Hildeburn's "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784," will show. Andrew Steuart reprinted long before 1795 a number of popular English works, and Robert Bell, who issued Milton's "Paradise Lost," in 1777, published a host of other "classics." This edition of "Paradise Lost," which boasts a portrait by Norman, is much rarer, we firmly believe, than the Shakespeare, uncommon as the latter unquestionably is.

In 1795, when this first American Shakespeare appeared—one hundred and seventy-two years after the first folio—we do not suppose that this country possessed a copy of the precious volume of 1623. And yet the first folio was not then an expensive book, the Duke of Roxburghe paying £25 14s. in 1790 for a copy, and the example belonging to the Right Hon. Denis Daly selling for £30 14s. in Dublin in May, 1792. One could have bought a copy for £5 in 1777, when Maurice Morgann, in his "Essay on the Dramatic Character of Falstaff," made the following glowing predictions: "When the hand of time shall have brushed off his present editors and commentators, the Appalachian Mountains, the banks of the Ohio, and the plains of Sciota shall resound with the accents of Shakespeare."

The Preservation of the Teeth.*

Dare we say the tooth is the man? The author of "The Care of the Teeth" advances nothing of so positive a character, yet, after all, a man's or a woman's ability to chew has much to do with health, happiness, and looks. Dr. Samuel A. Hopkins presents some interesting details relating to the teeth of the people of old, and former dental treatment. The tooth was plugged with gold in very early times, and artificial teeth were used. Perhaps tooth-aches, like boils, have always found their special victims.

What the author wants to explain is that if precautions are taken with the teeth, the mother caring for them when they first appear in the mouth of the child, the adult will enjoy all the advantages of such treatment. He inveighs, and rightly, about the troubles which arise when a child is permitted to suck its thumb for an extended period. There are "hideous deformities" which arise from the habit. In the volume there is a picture of a child showing the effects of thumb-sucking, and our authority adds that "under the general term of thumb-sucking may be included the evil habit of sucking a rubber nipple or any other object, and also the habit of thrusting almost the entire fist into the mouth." Because there are sham teeth to be bought, is that any reason why we should neglect our real ones? We are careless and indifferent to the precautions necessary to preserve our teeth. You may perhaps come across some so artificially provided for who will say that they can talk just as well with false teeth or eat as well with them as if they possessed their natural teeth. Dr. Hopkins denies this. Are we to accept the thesis that modern civilization is a tooth destroyer? When primitive man bit into a megasaurus he found a tough mouthful, but such was the quality of his teeth that mastication was not difficult. The jaw found its proper exercise then and the teeth were splendidly developed. The oldest skulls show solid teeth and the length of time they were used, because they are squarely worn down. The Eskimo women tan hides and supple them by chewing them, and their teeth are none the worse for that rough work. Dr. Hopkins's book is fraught with good advice as to the care of the teeth, and will be found of special service to mothers.

He Knew Shakespeare.

You may believe it if you want to, that "Sir Walter of Kent" was simply copied, word for word, from the original manuscript, written several centuries ago; and if you don't credit it that makes no possible difference. In reading the 348 pages you can make up your mind as to the "Editor's Explanation." The romance begins in 1582. Sir Walter sees the world of London. He has a nice talk with Will Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson has something to say, but there is nothing about an interview with Bacon. Then, on his journeyings, the hero of the story goes to Spain, and is lucky enough to sup with a certain Cervantes, and the question is asked, "Was Sancho Panza likely to get the island he was looking for?" Then Lope de Vega turns up. Anyhow, Cervantes was so poor and hungry looking that Sir Walter made him a cash loan, which was very kind of the Englishman.

*THE GAME OF THIS TENNIS. By Samuel A. Hopkins, M. D., D. P. H. Gold. Illustrated. Pp. 348. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

*THE WARNING OF AMERON. A Tragedy. By Edwin Arnold. Pp. 120. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Men of This State.*

After two years the third volume of "New York State's Prominent and Progressive Men" has made its appearance. It contains brief biographies and engraved portraits of those gentlemen, who from the title of the work may appropriately be included within its pages, but who, for some reason or other did not appear in the first two volumes. There are more than three hundred of them, and among them are Frederick William Adee, John Vinton Dahlgren, Thomas Gedney Patten, Delevan Scoville, and William Raymond Weeks.

Mr. Mitchell Harrison worked for two years, gathering up material and arranging it, before the first two volumes were brought out. There are about five hundred names in these volumes, which are arranged according to the alphabet—from A to Z, each volume being distinct. The short, yet interesting biographies are each preceded by a steel plate engraving of the subject, and there are about 300 pages of text. The new volume is uniform in arrangement, typography and binding with Vols. I. and II., and there are about 300 names in it.

The book is printed by Theodore L. De Vinne & Co., who issued the former volumes. The text is upon heavy hand-made paper, with deckle edges. The covers are a dark green half leather with the coat of arms of both the City and State of New York imprinted in gold on the backs.

*NEW YORK STATE'S PROMINENT AND PROGRESSIVE MEN. An Encyclopedia of Contemporaneous Biography. Compiled by Mitchell C. Harrison. Vol. III. New York: The Tribune.

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THE DEVINNEY SOCIETY,

EASY LESSONS IN FICTION.

Recipe No. 3—Mr. Ford Tells How to Write a B'gosh Novel.

I DO not think I am unduly envious of my fellow-creatures, and in moments of spiritual exaltation I have actually rejoiced at the good fortune of my friends—not intimate friends, of course, or very great good fortune—but I frankly admit that the sight of a fellow-writer's name on the title page of a successful novel of the "B'gosh" school of literature is more than flesh and blood can stand. They are so very easily written—these tales of bucolic life—and they bring so much glory and profit to the author and win for him such high esteem among magazine editors and publishers that it actually gives me the blues to think that I cannot write one myself.

But, although I cannot write a "B'gosh" novel, I am perfectly competent to tell how it should be written, and the literary beginner who will follow my instructions—always writing only on one side of the page and inclosing an abundance of return stamps—will soon find himself the master of one of the most profitable branches of the great American literary industry.

In the preparation of a novel of the "B'gosh" school there are a few rules which must be obeyed at all cost, as they are absolutely essential to success, and of these rules none is more important than that which relates to the spelling. In a genuine, unadulterated "B'gosh" novel every word of the slightest importance must be spelled wrong, while those which defy misspelling, like "to" and "from" can be changed to "t" and "fr'm." In violation of the professional oath which forbids me to reveal the secrets of my craft, I would suggest to the young "B'gosh" novelist the advisability of introducing the word "exactly" in the very first page of his manuscript, so that it will be certain to catch the eye of the publisher's reader. The proper spelling for this purpose is "eggszac'ly," and the more frequently it is repeated in the book the better.

The central figure of the "B'gosh" novel must be a yokel with some homely title like "Uncle Ben" or "Grandpa Juggins," or "Pop Whitley"—one given over to windy conversation about nothing in particular and the utterance of the sort of platitudes that make up what the critics will call his "quaint, homely philosophy." Let me remark to the young beginner that no quaint, homely philosophy is worth a cent unless it is spelled wrong. Biblical texts should fall plentifully from the lips of the quaint and homely one. In fact, as the uncle or grandpa or whoever he may be has nothing to do except talk and be charitable, the greater the variety in his philosophy and benefactions the stronger will be his hold on his readers.

Although the central figure of this story is of necessity of rustic birth and breeding, it will be found necessary to give him the advantage of occasional intercourse with persons of urban habits of life. This may be done either by bringing the "city folks" to his country home as visiting relatives or Summer boarders, or else by transporting old "Pop" himself bodily to the city and permitting him to taste the joys of fashionable life. Of course, under these conditions he will not fail to drink out of his finger bowl in accordance with the ancient and honored custom that began before the "Widow Bedott" papers. There are plenty of other capers that he may cut during his stay in the metropolis, and many of them will be found both novel and amusing, but I have always maintained that the finger bowl trick is essential. Moreover, the habitual reader of American fiction looks for it, and would be disappointed—not that he ever has the chance—if he were to fail to find it in the pages of a "B'gosh" novel.

It is also essential to have "Pop" perform many deeds of benevolence during his stay in the city. His heart must be touched by the sufferings of the poor, and he must invite a number of them to come and spend the remainder of their lives with him on the old farm and get plenty of good fresh cream, eggs, and vegetables, and other dainties that the regular boarders never get a taste of the Summer through.

Bearing these essentials well in mind, we may now venture on a little expedition into "B'gosh" land, where we will cull a few choice passages from a novel of bucolic life to be called

OLD UNCLE B'GOSH;
or,
The Quiet Annals of a Noble Life.

"Wa'l, Jerusha," said Uncle B'gosh as he laid aside the village paper and sat up straight in his old cane bottomed rocking chair, "they ju'aln't nuthin' fur me t' dew 'cept t' g'daown t' York n' see'f I kin git haiff a dozzin o' them city folks t' come up here an' board, same ez they does over t' Hiram Grigsby's."

"Eggzac'ly the idee, Joshua," said his wife as she put her sewing aside and removed the great silver bowed spectacles from her nose. "We kin take care on 'em, tew, an' ye know we don't calk'late to lose nuthin' onto 'em. Whar be them Elkin folks a-livin' thet wuz raound here a spell ago? Ye might git them t' come up."

"Dunno whar they be," rejoined Uncle B'gosh cheerfully, "but I kin find out quicker'n scat when I git daown to York. They've got what they call an inf'rmation buroo in the deepo, an the feller there'll likely know about 'em."

The wood fire on the hearth was burning low now, but underneath the great bank of gray ashes piled high where the back log had been, there was a bed of smoldering coals that only needed half a dozen dry sticks and a vigorous stirring of the poker to burst into bright, curling, dancing, consuming flames.

"Fires is mighty curis things," said the old farmer as he threw some dry wood and cornecobs on the hot coals and watched the flames as they leaped up in eager greeting. "Naow this here fire is suthin' like human natur," he continued slowly.

At this point the young literary beginner should mix equal portions of "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Back Log Studies" in a jar holding four hundred words, misspell it into "B'gosh" dialect and add to the story.

The next chapter shows Uncle B'gosh in the city, and is of a deadly humorous nature. In order to bring himself into a proper vein of thought for the writing of this chapter the young literary man should refresh his mind with portions of "The Widow Bedott" and "Betsy Bobbett," and try to remember what his grandfather told him about "Solon Shingle." This will enable him to write something like the following, and if I could write it myself I would be a rich man:

It was 5 o'clock when Uncle B'gosh ascended the marble steps of the Elkins mansion on Fifth Avenue and inquired of the liveried flunkey who opened the door if "the gals wuz t' hum."

"The young ladies, sir, is b'out, I believe," replied the servant; "but if you'd like to leave a card—"

"Hain't got one on 'em with me," rejoined the old man. "I told Jerusha I'd buy a deck f'r her so she c'd play solitaire a spell when the evenin's got long. I kin wait f'r the gals, though. I s'pose they hain't got through the milkin', be they?"

"Milkin', sir?" gasped the amazed lackey. "I'ardly fahncy that our young ladies do any such thing as that, sir. But 'ere they come now, sir."

And sure enough the Elkins carriage was drawing up at the curb, and in another moment Ruth and Gwendoline were rapidly ascending the brown stone steps. It was not until they reached the vestibule that they recognized their caller, and in less than a minute Uncle B'gosh found himself dragged across the hall and into the great, splendidly furnished drawing-room by the two eager, laughing girls, who could scarcely control their delight at the sight of his shrewd, kindly face and scrubby, ginger-colored whiskers.

"Oh, mamma will be so glad," cried Gwendoline; "you must come to dinner of course, Uncle B'gosh. There won't be any one here except ourselves."

"And Lord Raglan," interposed Ruth.

"Ah, yes, of course," said Gwendoline, "but Lord Raglan scarcely counts. He's more like one of the family."

"Suttinly, I'll come. I 'spose you mean termorrow, don't ye?" said the old man, innocently.

"No, no, we mean to-night. Be here at 8 o'clock."

"Why, that's long arter tea time daown our way," said the farmer.

"Well, it's tea time here now," said Gwendoline, as the servant appeared with the silver tray. "Let me give you a cup before you go."

It was indeed only a family dinner at the Elkinses that night, but to Uncle B'gosh it seemed the most wonderful banquet ever spread for mortal man. The old man was at first awed by the oppressive splendor and the presence of Lord Raglan, but the kindly good nature of the young ladies soon put him at his ease and loosened his tongue. The young peer, who at first had gazed with wonder at this guest, who dined out in a linen duster and flourished a huge bandanna handkerchief, was soon greatly taken with his shrewd speech and quaint homely philosophy.

(Now for the quaint and homely philosophy which is simply one part copybook maxims spelled wrong, to one of funny dinner table specialties.) A liberal use of this philosophy will bring to its author deathless fame and great wealth. The following are good examples of it:

"S'long as ye don't chuck nawthin' away ye hain't likely ter want fer much of anythin'," said the kindly old gentleman as he dipped his fork in the mock turtle soup.

"This here settin' raound in taverns an' sich makes a mean man outen a lazy boy," remarked Uncle B'gosh as he squeezed the lemon into his finger bowl and put his lips to the rim.

"I've noticed thet a man thet's continu'ly movin' raound from one place to t'other hain't eggszactly the sort o' critter thet's likely ter git rich," said the kindly old soul, as he wiped his fingers on the table cloth.

All of which wisdom may be resolved into its original copybook form of "Waste not, want not," "Idleness is the root of all evil," and "A rolling stone gathers no moss." In estimating the profits of a novel of this peculiar literary school, we must not neglect to take into account those accruing from the bi-products, as they form an important part of the whole. The bi-products of the novel under consideration include the following sources of revenue, in addition to the serial, book, and dramatic rights:

Old Uncle B'gosh Almanac, with weather predictions in dialect.

The Quaint Sayings of Old Uncle B'gosh, reprinted for daily use in morocco, richly gilt.

Old Uncle B'gosh's Aphorisms, in handsome calendar form.

Old Uncle B'gosh's Philosophy, on illuminated cardboard, suitably framed for hanging.

Uncle B'gosh's Quaint and Homely Cards, a moral and diverting fireside game for young and old.

Old Uncle B'gosh's Maxims, on small picture cards for kindergarten use.

The privilege of stamping Uncle B'gosh's honey mug on pocket handkerchiefs, table napkins, chewing gum, and menu cards.

JAMES L. FORD.

More About the Boer War.*

One of the most amazing spectacles in the publishing trade is the flood of books on South Africa that has been pouring from English presses for over three years. It began in a small way in the Spring of 1899, and rose rapidly when the war against the republics began. There were times since when several hundred different books per week on South Africa were making their appearance. People might well ask, Who buy these books? While nobody studying the war as a whole at long distance would need "The Call to Arms," the student of volunteer movements might find it useful. It is a practical history of the Imperial Yeomanry movement. These separate British armies in South Africa having been beaten in a single week, Buller was retired, and Lord Roberts sent out as Commander in Chief. The clerks and counter-jumpers of London and the small farmers and agricultural laborers of the country were coaxed to the front. Mr. Seton-Karr took a leading part in organizing the yeomanry, and he says that at the early stages he was aided by rich men who furnished him with money for the purpose, notably William Waldorf Astor.

The book which Mr. Seton-Karr has now produced consists of old newspaper clippings showing the work as it progressed from day to day, letters from the front, pictures borrowed here and there, and correspondence with the War Office authorities. Chapters of dry statistics or of wholly unexciting accounts of "battles" between three Englishmen on the one side and ten Boers on the other, are followed by a historical account of the development of the modern rifle, and an imaginary conversation between an Englishman, a Canadian, and a yeomanry officer. The total lack of proportion and of any pretense at literary excellence which characterise so many of the amateur efforts in books about the Boer war are not so conspicuous in this work as in many others. But it is not without faults. Imperial Yeomen, however, especially when their names are mentioned in its pages, may wish to keep the book for their descendants as the record of an interesting experience.

One of the remarkable features of the South African war was that Great Britain, which is primarily a naval and not a military power, was, while possessing the strongest naval and perhaps the weakest military establishment in existence, practically precluded from making any use of the former. The British navy figured to only an insignificant degree in the struggle, and that during its early years. Lieut. Burne has put together a sort of diary describing his experiences with the naval contingent. He was in charge of one of the twelve-pounder rapid-fire guns sent up to the front from the Terrible at Durban. In addition to describing the operations of this weapon he had a chance to see the work of the 4.7 guns sent up from the same ship on hastily constructed carriages made by the ship's carpenters.

The interest which this book will have for Americans lies in its illustration of the use of naval guns ashore. It contains some valuable information concerning this novel experiment. The naval guns, especially the 4.7s, did effective work in the advance for the relief of Ladysmith, but were handicapped from start to finish by lack of proper mounting, and they were outclassed in every respect by guns of similar calibre of the Creusot make in the hands of the Boers. The naval training likewise placed the men at a disadvantage. Lieut. Burne tells (Page 42) how he "saw some Boers on the skyline" and opened fire on them with his little twelve-pounder. He was considerably surprised to find he had done no damage to the hill, for the reason, as he afterward found out, that it was eight miles away! It took him and his men some time to learn the difference between visibility on land and sea.

The author expresses nothing but admiration for Buller, in whose fiasco at Colenso he took part. His military criticisms and obgervations are amateurish and worthless, but his notes on the mechanical necessities of naval guns taken on shore are valuable and interesting. It would appear from his experiences that no gun larger than a 4.7 can be taken from a ship for land service with any prospect of being useful, and that it would be well for all navies to equip themselves with mountings for guns of smaller calibre than 4.7, so that they could be converted at short notice to render effective aid to an army. The author bears testimony to the superiority of the Boer artillery in range and mobility. The book is illustrated with half-tones and a map.

*THE CALL TO ARMS, 1900-1901; or, A Review of the Imperial Yeomanry Movement and Some Subjects Connected Therewith. By Henry Seton-Karr, M. P. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-329. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. Price, $2.

*WITH THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN NATAL, 1899-1900. Journal of active service kept during the relief of Ladysmith and subsequent operations in Northern Natal and the Transvaal under Gen. Sir. Redvers Buller. By Lieut. Burne, R. N. 8vo. Pp. ix.-186. London: Edward Arnold. 1902. Price, $2.50.

Samaritan Work in the Boer War.

Col. Gildea, in his "For King and Country," gives a "record of funds and philanthropic work in connection with the South African war, 1899-1902." The Colonel's figures are both astonishing and interesting in their collective form. The war cost Great Britain over $3,000,000 more than the colossal sums debited against the nation in its Parliamentary budget. And the extent of the charity of the British people may be judged from the following figures, representing the amounts subscribed for various ends:

Widows and orphans, wives and families	£2,930,538	19	8
Sick and wounded, hospitals, &c.	750,000	0	0
Disabled officers and men, convalescent homes, &c.	278,544	18	9
Extra comforts, &c.	219,385	11	10
Various funds, equipment	381,050	2	10
India, British Dominions beyond the seas	224,803	19	3
Refugees, &c.	306,298	2	1
Miscellaneous	31,382	2	0
Grand total	£5,126,904	16	8

Yet this sum is exclusive of amounts expended on various objects of which no particulars, says Col. Gildea, can be given, but which, with Strathcona's Horse, cannot be less than another £3,000,000. Besides, the compiler admits that his record is not entirely complete because certain information which would have made it so has not been supplied. Among other omissions no mention is made of the Scottish Soldiers' Gift Fund, organized in London, which sent out pipes and tobacco to about 25,000 men. Of the many other funds there were twenty-six for which were subscribed amounts over £20,000, the largest being the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, with over a million pounds. Col. Gildea says that Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," brought no less than "a total of over £250,000" on behalf of sufferers by the war.

History of the World, Vol. IV.*

The second volume of Dr. H. F. Helmolt's "History of the World," in order of publication, is Vol. IV. It deals with the physical geography of the shores of the Mediterranean, their ethnology, their racial, social, and national history, and their varied civilization. To this, as to the first volume of the work, have been contributed a series of articles by those among the most proficient scholars in Germany. Among others are:

"The Ancient Nations of the Black Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean," by Dr. Karl Georg Brandis; "The Rise of Christianity and Its Spread in the East," by Prof. Wilhelm Walther; "North Africa," by Dr. Heinrich Schurtz; "Greece," by Prof. Rudolf von Scala, &c.

Again it seems worth while to emphasize the particular way in which Dr. Helmolt and his distinguished colleagues write history. No other field shows their method to better advantage than do the shores of the Mediterranean, not from the point of view of mythology and pantheism, but from that of geographical conditions which made possible the various peoples which existed and are existing there. If the shores of the "Oceano" of the ancients was not the cradle of the races they were at least the cradle of modern civilization. It was the nature of the land, its climatic conditions, its accessibility to older civilizations which are far more important for the student to understand than the stories of the ancient gods with which popular histories on this quarter of the globe are usually introduced. These shores formed essentially the threshold from the Orient to the Occident, and even "when the first rays of Olio's torch began to illuminate the Mediterranean countries peoples were already to be found differing in external appearance, mode of life, and social customs; the race character was clearly stamped on the separate groups."

It must not be imagined that these German savants are alone satisfied with reading the geographical riddle of the Mediterranean races. They are equally careful and resourceful in showing the part that Central Europe has played in diverting the course of Mediterranean civilization from its natural destiny. What is learned about the North African states is particularly important. Although Egypt now seems destined to play a great rôle in the politics of the Levant, not so with Morocco, not so with Algeria, or, in fact, with any other North African state. What have the French done in Algeria?

It is, on the whole, an immaterial question to ask whether the conquest of Algeria by the French is or is not a blessing for the inhabitants. There was no need of a lamentable French bureaucracy, the stupid and brutal sets of the soldiers and officers, the countless orders and counter-orders, to make European culture hateful and insupportable to a population which sees the goal of existence in the idle satisfaction of their wants. The severing boundary-wall of religion seems besides this to be of invincible strength.

In the meantime, as France tightens her hold on Algeria, Italy and France on Tripoli, and while the powers are elbowing each other to secure a pied à terre on the inhospitable shores of Morocco, "Islam, in its rigid North African form, will remain the most dangerous and almost invincible foe of European civilization."

It will thus be seen that Dr. Helmolt's work is not only a history but a prophecy, which is made doubly important through the fact that the questions discussed may at any moment assume a world-wide significance. The fourth volume is as rich in illustrations as was the first—photographic views, reproductions of ethnological and archaeological remains, by camera, pencil, pen, and the brush. The maps are numerous. As a work of vast information, of wide present and future value, Dr. Helmolt's "History of the World" emphasizes its own solitary greatness by being absolutely indispensable to one who would know Clio's latest readings of men's terrestrial record.

A History of the Opera.*

Six years ago R. A. Streatfield published the first edition of his "The Opera," and now a second appears from the press of the Lippincott Company. The opportunities for revision have not been neglected, and the new edition of the useful book is better than the old one. The author has brought it up to date, and has covered the ground up to the immediate present. One can read here now even of so late a work as Mr. Paderewski's "Manru." It may be well to recall to the general reader the fact that this book answers all the needs of the operagoer in the way of information as to the periods to which works belong, their general character, their histories, and their stories. It is written in a simple and popular style, and it contains no attempts at elaborate critical review. In short, it is a thoroughly sensible handbook for those who desire to know the main facts about the representative works of the lyric stage.

*THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. A Survey of Man's Record. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt, with an Introductory Essay by the Right Hon. James Bryce. In 8 vols. Vol. IV. "The Mediterranean Countries." With colored plates and maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Sold only by subscription.

*THE OPERA. By R. A. Streatfield. With an Introduction by J. A. Fuller-Maitland. New edition, revised and enlarged. Small 8vo. Pp. 349. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

AUG

POETS NEW AND OLD

The Latest Volumes of Verse Reviewed by Joel Benton.*

WHETHER Dr. Johnson and Sidney Smith spoke from invincible prejudice, or discerned some typical traits of Scotch character that justified in part their hatred of Scotchmen, it is not necessary, perhaps, to put in too curious question. A people so pungent and so particularly set off as a type as those who live beyond the Tweed will be sure always to incur both admiration and dislike. What most people must admit, though, is the soulful, pathetic ecstacy of their music and poetry. Fitz-Green Halleck told the present writer once that the music of Scotland touched the heart with a tenderness that was matchless and supreme.

We see this trait in Scotch poetry also. Has not "Annie Laurie," one stanza of which is indubitably Scotch, to say nothing of the best lyrics of Burns, and so much that is Scotch besides, gone round the world? Miss Findlay's just issued volume, to be sure, treats only the Scotch woman singers—but the typical quality of their work does not differ from that of all Scotch poets. Of the little less than a dozen here treated, however, each seems to be made famous by one lyric, Lady Grisell Hume, it may be said, won fame "by dint of one peerless line"; "Were na my heart licht, I would dee." Jean Adams has her fame, though its authorship has been in contest, as the reputed author of "There's nae luck aboot the hoose." Other women writers in Scotland have given us "The Flowers of the Forest," "Ye Shall Walk in Silk Attire," "Over the Muir Amang the Heather," "My Mither Bids Me Bind My Hair," "My Ain Fireside," "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch," and "O Where, Tell Me, Where Does My Highland Laddie Dwell?"

The authors of all these songs and other Scotch songstresses are lovingly sketched and sampled in this volume, as well as pictured in part. An etching before the titlepage, in which her young son is included, gives the print and place of honor to Lady Nairne, the author of "The Land of the Leal," which has often been attributed to Burns.

In poetry, as in architecture, there are many varying styles, both of spirit and form. The kind exemplified by "The Pine Tree Ballads" is wholly devoid of classicism and polished distinction, but it touches, nevertheless, a note in human nature that finds always a wide response. These poems are not exactly what would be termed "folk songs," but they express with a plain, common-sense felicity the characteristics and life of the rural folks in Maine, and achieve their success in a way that could scarcely be bettered by a loftier art. Mr. Holman F. Day, their author, must have lived long among his human topics to be able to report them with a realism so vivid and marked, suggesting at its best the verity of Flemish pictures. In "Feedin' the Stock," the old farmer says:

Down to our house we wear patches, but it
  ain't nobody's biz,
Jest as long as them 'ere critters git the
  best of hay there is.
When the cobwebs on the rafters drip with
  Winter's early dusk,
And the rows of critters' noses, damp with
  breath as sweet as musk,
Toss and tease me from the tie-up—ain't a
  job that suits me more
Than the feedin' of the cattle—that's the
  reg'lar wind-up chore.

In Elias Rich's prayer we have a not unfamiliar touch of nature in the lines that follow:

And his prayer was ever the same old plea,
  repeated for two-score years:
"O Lord Most High, please hear my cry
  from this vale of sin and tears.
I hain't no 'count and I hain't done much
  that's worthy in Thy sight,
But I've done the best that I could, dear
  Lord, accordin' to my light.
I've done as much for my feller man as
  really, Lord, I could,
Consid'rin' my pay is a dollar a day, and
  I've earn't it choppin' wood."

"The Settin' Hen," "Our Liars Here in Maine," and a dozen more of those lyrics prompt quotation, if space would allow. In a few the vigor and dash of Kipling are not unpleasantly apparent.

With Mr. Loveman's verses a style far removed from the one just considered is presented. They are noted for sharp precision, a diligent search for the exact adjective and phrase, and for impressive brevity. They are in fact, for the most part, shaped cameo-like, showing a wise economy in words. The author's attitude in respect to poetry may be seen in this lyric addressed to his rhymed work:

Dear little verse, the careless eye
And heedless heart will pass thee by,
And never needst thou hope to be
To others as thou art to me.

For lo, I know thy bliss and woe,
Thy shallows, depths, and boundless heights,
How thou wast wrought, patient and slow,
Through crucibles of sleepless nights.

Perhaps these lines also may be worth quoting:

I am no politician,
  I do not understand,
But could I be Ambassador,
  I'd go to Nature land;
Be friendly with the forests,
  And any ragged tree,
Or lonely rock, could tell its woes
  With confidence to me.

Make treaties with the sunsets,
  The flowers, birds, and bees,
With raging, frantic oceans,
  And smiling, happy seas;
No rare acute diplomacy
  Is necessary here,
One only needs to love them much,
  And hold them very dear.

We have in "Queen Moo's Talisman" a poetized story of Maya incident and superstition, to which the author and her husband have given years of study. The particular tale here presented deals with royal characters, and introduces not only the talisman referred to in its title, which is a stone having magic powers, but also the doctrine of reincarnation, in which the Maya people devoutly believed. The author, who has been a diligent co-worker with her husband, the Central American Archæologist, presents in a well written and condensed introduction their joint belief in a unity of origin and tradition between the Mayas and the Hindus and Egyptians. Numerous similarities, that testify to this conclusion are cited, which are certainly interesting, and are set forth with considerable skill and with persuasive effect. The publisher has made the book on plate paper of solid weight, so that the illustrations are well brought out, and, in addition to the reproduction, with music, of the words of several Maya songs, has prefaced it with a portrait of the author.

Mr. Blanden's little volume of verse simply titled, comes in modest garb, and with lack of pretension. It strikes no commanding chords and appeals merely to the love of slight things, and fancies that can be entwined in filaments of cobweb. Its original motto, given below, is fairly descriptive of its style and purport:

Petals and glasses and down of the thistle,
And wasted weeds from the hills of song,
Blown hither (with many a merry whistle)
By the winds—to the winds they belong.

JOEL BENTON.

Through Science to Faith.*

While in a general way the attitude of Dr. Smyth toward science is that of the new theology in its average implication, not many of his theological contemporaries sound a note so brave and confident. Not only has he put far behind him the antagonism with which theology met the Darwinian science and the Spencerian philosophy; the compromising spirit of the period succeeding that antagonism is equally foreign to his disposition. He hails an age of reconstruction, a positive era, a productive age, requiring at the theologian's hands neither obstruction nor compromise, but joyful recognition of the facts of science as so many doors that open on the realities of the religious life.

Heretofore nothing has marked the theologians' retreat from their original position more obviously than their attempts to fix an impassable gulf between the organic and the inorganic world, between the unconscious and the conscious, between man and the lower animals. When Huxley brought them confirmation in his Romanes lecture they did not fear that mighty Danaan bringing gifts, but hailed him with a joyous tumult of acclaim. But Huxley's idiosyncrasy counts for nothing with Dr. Smyth against "the tremendous scientific presumption that all nature, including life, animal sentiency and man's intelligence, is one realm, one process, one book." But there is no materialism here. Nothing is evolved which is not first involved. The way of evolution is from spirit to spirit. To trace this way is the purpose of these lectures, which were prepared for the Lowell Institute and delivered during the Winter months of 1900-1901.

After a general chapter, "Evolution as Revelation," which follows an introductory one on "The New Point of View," we enter on the first stage of our progress in a chapter on "Direction in Nature." Something of this is found to characterise the inorganic world, but the illustrations multiply and become more significant as soon as we have passed from that to the organic realm, the evidence being present in its most elementary forms. A principle of division of labor, of helpful mutuality, is discovered as continuous from the cells of a polyp up to the many associated organs in the body of a man. And very appropriately we have at the close of this chapter that charming story of the astronomer Kepler, who, sitting down to his salad, said: "It seems, then, that if pewter dishes, leaves of lettuce, grains of salt, drops of vinegar and oil, and slices of eggs had been floating about in the air from eternity it might at last happen by chance that there would come a salad." "Yes," said his wife, "but not so nice and well dressed as this of mine is." Of course the inference is that without guiding intelligence we should not have had so nice and well-dressed a world as this of ours.

The proof is carried further in a chapter on "Direction in the History of Living Cells." Before this Dr. Smyth has shown himself at home in the mystery of cellular life, which has for him a very great attraction. He calls attention to that remarkable provision which exists for the equal division of paternal and maternal elements in the cell and to the specific development corresponding to the number of chromosomes and determining whether the adult growth shall be grass or worm or deer or bird or human being. Equally interesting and suggestive is the timing together and mutual adaptation of the parts and processes of the embryo and the subordination of individual cells to the use of the whole organism. But there is not only direction in nature; there is intelligent direction, and for the elucidation of this fact we have another chapter.

More interesting, if not more satisfactory, is the chapter on "The Significance of the Beautiful." The usefulness of beauty in protective coloring, and as a factor in sexual selection, is exhibited in an agreeable manner, and so, too, is that wonderful circumstance—the interdependence of plant and insect life. But even beauty is apparently useful. Dr. Smyth contends that it is more than that. Moreover, kissing does not always go by favor. It is the ugly cleistogamous flowers that have the advantage in the struggle for existence over their fairer neighbors. But we do not fully appreciate the significance of beauty in nature until we understand that it exists above all its uses for its own sake, that it is an end in nature. Emerson's familiar couplet would express a higher truth if for "eyes" he had written "minds."

If minds were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.

The argument is strengthened as we go on to "The Coming of the Individual" and to the culmination of the individual in personality. We skate on thinner ice when we are invited to pass from the worth of personality to its persistency beyond the article of death, but the argument, if not convincing is impressive. The popular fallacy, to which all evolution is progressive, is corrected in an exoursus on "Retrogression and the Fall of Man," where the concession to a traditional phraseology has no justification in the subject matter. The other and brighter side of the shield is shown in a chapter on the restorative energy of evolution, and in conclusion we have "The Principle of Completion" and "The Prophetic Value of Unfinished Nature," chapters in which Dr. Smyth's moorings to the facts of science are shrouded to a remarkable tenuity, while, nevertheless, these chapters have a solemn beauty that engages us as completely as any of the preceding matter.

Another Biblical Novel.*

Are the novelists intent upon reviving the study of the Bible, comparatively neglected in the reaction against Puritanism, and for almost a generation banished from the public schools in many cities? Here is the third Scriptural novel published within a few weeks, and the second in which the incidents and personages are taken from the Old Testament, and of all queens, of all women, its heroine is Jezebel. The author, Miss Emily Lafayette McLaws, puts the greater part of her story into the mouth of Zuor, an Egyptian dwarf, Court recorder in Israel, and devotedly loyal to both Ahab and the Sedonian Princess, whom he espoused to the misfortune of his kingdom. Being of the liberal Egyptian mind, and accustomed to the pleasant spectacle of all manner of gods possessing the land in amity, he makes no distinction between Jehovah and Baal, Astarte and other divinities imparted by the Queen, but judges them dispassionately, inclining to one or to the other according to the apparent prosperity of their votaries.

The date begins with Ahab's first encounter with Jezebel, an episode of the Diana-Actæon species, and ends with the alliance between Israel and Judah, leaving the Queen happy and honored and little moved by the Tishbite's terrible prophecy of her fate. Like Queen Eleanor in "Via Crucis," she is seen while her character is in formation, and she herself is as unlike the miserable dowager slain at Jehu's command, as Eleanor of France and Aquitaine is unlike the murderous woman and detected sinner of the ballads and of Shakespeare. The strife between the orthodox Israelites and those who bow the knee to Baal; the hysterical ferocity of a Hebrew mob, the same in Samaria as in Vienna, Berlin or American cities to-day; the lavish luxury of the palace and of the temples, the imaginary love story of Amon, Governor of Samaria, and the romance of Dido, who appears as Jezebel's niece, are among the minor topics of the story.

It will undoubtedly be read by many to whom the broken and disjointed Scriptural narrative is entirely unknown: will it lead these to search for other romances, other striking personages?

Standard Historical Novels.

In response to the fast increasing demand for historical literature of all kinds, Henry Holt & Co. announce a scheme which they have long had under consideration, of a uniform series of reprints of standard historical novels. They expect the coöperation of an English house famous for its success with several series of books selected and made with extraordinary taste and discretion. The standard historical novels will naturally include the old stand-bys, such as Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," Kingsley's "Hypatia," Bulwer's "Harold," Scott's "Ivanhoe," George Eliot's "Romola," Scott's "Quentin Durward," Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," Mrs. Charles's "Schoenberg-Cotta Family," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," Cooper's "Spy," Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," and if encouragement is received, probably, with some of the following: "Ebers's "Egyptian Princess" and "Uarda," Flaubert's "Salammbo," Lockhart's "Valerius," Newman's "Callista," Fouqué's "Thiodolf the Icelander," Scheffer's "Ekkehard," Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake" and "Westward Ho," Scott's "Talisman," Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," Bulwer's "Rienzi," De Vigny's "Cinq Mars," Thackeray's "Virginians," and Victor Hugo's "'93." So far as practicable, the series will present a somewhat systematic general view of history. Special attention will be paid to securing only those works which are trustworthy, interesting, and of high literary quality. Enough editorial matter will be given to afford a notion of the author, and of the historical relations of the work.

*THE SPINDLE-SIDE OF SCOTTISH SONG. By Jessie P. Findlay. Pp. 200. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1902. $1.50 net.

PINE TREE BALLADS. Rhymed Stories of Unplaned Human Natur' Up in Maine. By Holman F. Day. Pp. 208. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1902.

A BOOK OF VERSES. By Robert Loveman. Pp. 111. 1900.

QUEEN MOO'S TALISMAN. The Fall of the Maya Empire. By Alice Dixon Le Plongeon. Pp. 160. New York: Peter Bedder. 1902. $1.50.

*A DRIFT OF SONG. By Charles G. Blanden. Pp. 68. Evanston, Ill.: William R. Lord. 1902. 50 cents.

*THROUGH SCIENCE TO FAITH. By Newman Smyth. Pp. vii-362. Index. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*JEZEBEL. By Lafayette McLaws. 8vo. Pp. 400. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1902.—16 PAGES.

HELPING THE EDITOR.

This world is as full of human kindness as a cocoanut is full of milk. Let a man but say that he does not know a certain fact and people rise up out of the earth and fall out of the trees ready to tell him all about it. And they all pity him so. That is what touches him. He feels that every one is sorry for him, and when he comes to realize exactly what it all means he desires to go out behind the barn—if he is near a barn—and weep for himself. It is possible that there are some men who go through this vale of tears and expensive living without obtaining the helpful pity of their fellow-men. If such there be, go mark them well. They do not edit for a living. No editor escapes the pitying succor of his associates in existence. He is such a foolish fellow as to publish all his mistakes, even those which typesetters and proofreaders make for him, and the result is that his mail is littered with epistles of advice and instruction.

Being but a worm, he sometimes turns. Lord Bulwer's worm not only turned, but also stung. Not being acquainted with any worms that sting, and wishing to make no mistake in his simulation of the manners of crawling creatures, the editor in the particular instance now in mind contented himself simply with turning. He turned the leaves of a collection of poems published by Lothrop in 1881, and copied therefrom a few stanzas of Oscar Wilde's "Ave Imperatrix." These he embodied in a letter to himself inquiring if his readers could tell who wrote the poem and what was its name. There was nothing whatever in that letter to indicate that the editor did not know the poem and the name of its author, but the pitying reader leaped vigorously to the conclusion that that was what was the matter. The following week the editor's mail contained a dozen letters (can it be that no others knew the poem?) in which the editor was patronizingly taken by the neck and led gently into a corner, where he was stood up and told that he ought to be ashamed of himself not to know Oscar Wilde's "Ave Imperatrix."

These kind and sympathetic readers are entitled to public thanks. They will probably know how to forgive a poor, ignorant editor for playing a little harmless midsummer joke on them. They will doubtless remember that some little time ago we promised The Springfield Union to stop being serious and to comport ourselves with becoming frivolity. Now we have done it, and hereafter we are going to be as serious as a London Saturday Reviewer and a good deal more interesting. We shall leave the commission of humor to Mr. Ford, John Paul, and other professional comaitters. The mailbag will continue to go to the Post Office and the letters will continue to come to the editor, but there will be no more cakes and ale unless some kind friend has ginger too "hot i' the mouth." In that case perhaps the cake will have aniseseed in it and the ale will be spiced.

THE MERE READER.

Mr. Chamberlain's remark about Lord Acton's library bids fair to become a classic among booklovers. Nothing could throw into a more striking contrast the way of the scholar with books and the way of the politician. "There's not a work of reference in it!" said the Colonial Secretary, in disgust. One sees the monocle of the inquiring mind ranging the shelves in vain for ready facts to confute the Opposition. Yet the best part of this joke is that it works both ways.

Whatever the politician's peculiarities of scholarship, he is a man who accomplishes something from day to day. In a very real sense of the word his energies are creative; and, like all creative geniuses, from Shakespeare to Edison, he levies royally on the labors of his predecessors and contemporaries. With a slight stretch of the imagination one can imagine the London young theatrical manager of sixteenth century London ranging the shelves with the same sense of disappointment at finding that there was not a new plot in it to be made over for his theatre on the Bankside.

With all his scholarship, Lord Acton produced next to nothing. Throughout his life he read, and read, and read, until his mind became a marvel of copious richness and his memorandum slips a storehouse of memorabilia. But the world of letters is scarcely the richer. If he had had the spirit that fashions new knowledge delving in the mines of the past or creates new forms of truth and beauty to delight the present and the future, is it not likely that he would have been obliged to avail himself of the labors of those who went before him? Gladstone's reading, though less than Lord Acton's, was still stupendous; and Gladstone, in an often-advertised sentence, judged the possession of an encyclopedia to be the mark of the real scholar. Is it not possible that even while Mr. Chamberlain was naïvely revealing his own ways among books he was criticising a real defect in Lord Acton's?

PUBLISHERS ON REVIEWING

Elsewhere we print some account of an investigation which The Critic, or the individual investigator, Mr. Goodwin, has had the happy thought of being moved to make into the relations between the publishers and the reviewers, or between literature and "literary journalism." The form and manner of the questions are pretty evidently not, in all cases, calculated to elicit the most illuminating results. There, for instance, is the question whether publishers should send their books to reviewers, or wait till the reviewers ask for them. That strikes us as highly inept. Because, after the publisher's own reader, the book reviewer is the first judge of a book, the first "taster," as Carlyle called him. For a publisher to wait till this man asked him for a copy of his book would imply that the reviewer waited for the public verdict to tell him about a book, instead of helping to make public opinion on it, which is distinctly his function. As a matter of fact, any reviewer, or any publisher's reader, who knows his business, can commonly tell, by flirting over the leaves of a new book by an unknown author, whether it will pay him or not to go further. And he will get this assurance for himself far more swiftly and more surely than he could get it from the testimony of anybody else.

What we are particularly pleased with, in the general survey of the opinions of particular publishers, is their agreement that book reviewing, in the American press in general, in the American press that counts, is honestly done. Without doubt, very much of it is hastily done. It has to be. The publishers must recognize that fact. In order to have it thoroughly done, it would be necessary for a literary journal to employ a staff of readers equal to the combined staffs of readers of all the publishing houses whose outputs are submitted to it for judgment. Not quite that, to be sure, since the task of the publishers' readers is largely to prevent the works they do not estimate highly from reaching the public or seeing the light at all. But the reviewer, or the editor who "gives out" the books for the reviewers, must necessarily do his work under pressure and very rapidly and very imperfectly. "Conscientiousness" is not necessarily involved. Of course it is annoying for a publisher to find a book in the estimation of which he has spent time and money misconceived by a reviewer who had too much to do to take it rightly. But he ought to bear in mind that his own readers have also to read in haste. And the many tales of books declined by one publisher after another, only to struggle finally into print and attain notable successes, are at least as numerous and exemplary as the like tales of books which the reviewers have disparaged, and which have nevertheless become either immediate popular successes or permanent additions to literature. The moral is that while nobody concerned in either the publication or the noticing of current books is infallible, everybody concerned in either industry is apt to do as good work as the conditions of his employment will allow. And at all events our readers will admit that the discussion of current book reviewing from the publishers' point of view is extremely interesting reading.

Swinburne and Others on Dickens.

The talk of a Dickens revival is all very well for those who have not read him since their youth, but there is a growing belief that "revival" is a bad word to use with a popularity which, year in and year out, has augmented rather than lessened. Recently three well-known writers have expressed themselves in regard to this author, W. D. Howells, in Harper's; Hall Caine, in Household Words, and the poet Swinburne, in The Quarterly Review. Mr. Howells's view, ever cautious, never flippant, is perhaps best represented by the following passage:

> In a measure which could hardly be stated without the effect of wild extravagance he characterized the sentiment of his time, and people resented doubt of the sentiment which he largely created as well as characterised in them, as if it had been invasion of their dearest rights. But Dickens could never have had his tremendous hold (which we are instructed from time to time he never really lost) upon the English-reading world of his day if he had been merely a great literary mannerist, a prodigious convention as to how life was to be looked at in fiction, a sentimentalist of reach as wide as the whole surface of human nature. He was something far greater and better than anything of either kind. In the first place, he had a wonderfully dramatic talent, not of the finest or truest sort, but of the strongest. He did make things live upon that vast and thickly-peopled stage of his, and he religiously respected the illusion of their incentive among all the actors.

Mr. Caine writes in response to the question "What is the secret of the success of Dickens?" He says:

> I have only one answer, and it is a very simple and obvious one. The secret of Dickens is love. Love of humanity in all its classes, and in all its aspects, but most of all, in its suffering, under oppression, under the dark wing of fate, and the great mysteries of God.
>
> It is difficult to realise the contribution that Dickens has made to the spiritual life of the world. The man who took Daniel Peggotty into the palace, little Nell into the mining camp, and tiny Tim into the home of the self-centred old bachelor, whose sympathies circled round the safe that contained his securities, the man who brought Sydney Carton to the bleared eyes of the hopeless drunkard, and Dora to the broken heart of the bereaved husband, was a great reformer and a great teacher.

Mr. Swinburne's opinions of Dickens are entirely orthodox; still, it is always pleasant to read one's own ideas expressed in a superior way. The same cannot be said, however, of the poet's opinions of Dickens's critics and editors, who in spite of Mr. Swinburne have evidently tried to do their best. Mr. Swinburne calls Dickens "the greatest Englishman of his generation," and puts him only one place behind his idol Hugo, "the one greater and far greater genius then working in the world." He asserts "David Copperfield" to be the novelist's masterpiece, with "Martin Chuzzlewit" and "Great Expectations" pressing close behind.

In his dislikes Mr. Swinburne is not less pervid. "The chattering dunceries and the impudent malignity of so consummate and pseudosophical a quack as George Henry Lewes" is the first to catch it, and he goes out of his way to have a hit at "the bisexual George Eliot." He talks of Dickens's fame as deserving "the applause and the thanksgiving of all men worthy to acclaim it, and the contempt of such a Triton among the minnows as Matthew Arnold." The editor of the Gadshill edition is told that "his offence becomes an outrage, and his impertinence becomes impudence" when "the rubbish of his intrusive condescension or adulation is shot down before the doorstep of Dickens," and so on.

Here are his judgments on "David Copperfield" and "A Tale of Two Cities," which while adding little to the criticism of Dickens, will give keen satisfaction to those who are fond of barbed wire English.

> "David Copperfield," from the first chapter to the last, is unmistakable by any eye above the level and beyond the insight of a beetle's as one of the masterpieces to which time can only add a new charm and an unimaginable value. The narrative is as coherent and harmonious as that of "Tom Jones," and to say this is to try it by the very highest and apparently the most unattainable standard. But I must venture to reaffirm my conviction that even the glorious masterpiece of Fielding's radiant and beneficent genius, if in some points superior, is by no means superior in all. Tom is a far completer and more living type of gallant boyhood and generous young manhood than David, but even the lustre of Partridge is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber. Blifil is a more poisonously plausible villain than Uriah; Sophia Western remains unequaled except by her sister heroine Amelia as a perfectly credible and adorable type of young English womanhood, naturally "like one of Shakespeare's women," socially as fine and true a lady as Congreve's Miliamant or Angelica. But even so large-minded and liberal a genius as Fielding's could never have conceived any figure like Miss Trotwood's, any group like that of the Peggottys. As easily could it have imagined and realized the magnificent setting of the story, with its homely foreground of street or wayside and its background of tragic sea.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> In "A Tale of Two Cities" Dickens, for the second and last time, did history the honor to enroll it in the service of fiction. This faultless work of tragic and creative art has nothing of the rich and various exuberance which makes of "Barnaby Rudge" so marvelous an example of youthful genius in all the glowing growth of its bright and fiery April, but it has the classic and poetic symmetry of perfect execution and of perfect design. One or two of the figures in the story which immediately preceded it are unusually liable to the usually fatuous objection which dullness has not yet grown decently ashamed of bringing against the characters of Dickens—to the charge of exaggeration and unreality in the posture or the mechanism of puppets and of daubs, which found its final and supremely offensive expression in the chattering dunecry and the impudent malignity of so consummate and pseudosophical a quack as George Henry Lewis. Not even such a past master in the noble science of defamation could plausibly have dared to cite in support of his insolent and idiotic impeachment either the leading or the supplementary characters in "A Tale of Two Cities." The pathetic and heroic figure of Sydney Carton seems rather to have cast into the shade of comparative neglect the no less living and admirable figures among and over which it stands and towers in our memory. Miss Pross and Mr. Lorry, Mme. Defarge and her husband are equally and indisputably to be recognized by the sign of eternal life.

A Lost Manuscript on Chess.

Some one in England, writing to Notes and Queries, is desirous of obtaining a clue to a manuscript written by the Rev. Lewis Rou, and dated "New York, ye 13th of Decemb., 1734." The manuscript has a dedicatory epistle which reads as follows:

> "To his Excellency, William Crosby, Esq., Captain General and Commander in Chief, in and over the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, and the Territories thereon depending, in America, Vice Admiral of the same and Colonel in his Majesty's Army."

The reason why the Rev. Lewis Rou wrote this manuscript is fairly curious. In The Craftsman of 1733, the contributors to which were Bolingbroke, Pulteney, Amherst, Swift, Arbuthnot, Pope, Gay, and Chesterfield, there appeared a paper entitled "A Short Essay on the Game of Chess." The article had much to do with chess, but read between the lines its strong political bias is discoverable. It was in fact a Tory pamphlet in a thin disguise. The animus of the short essay awakened at once those opposed to Toryism, and there was a reply.

If the story can be credited, it is stated that in 1734 The Craftsman and the rejoinder attracted the attention of the Governor of New York, "who showed it to a resident of that colony noted for his ability at chess"—and this expert was the Rev. Lewis Rou. Rou seems to have taken the essay in an exact sense, and so wrote the brochure with the title, "Critical Remarks Upon the Letter to The Craftsman at the Game of Chess Occasioned by His Paper of the 15th of Sept., 1733, and dated from Slaughter's Coffee-House, Sept. 21." Rou showed "the several mistakes, errors, or blunders committed." The manuscript never was printed. The original, however, existed at New York, "as late as 1858," when it was in the possession of Dr. George Henry Moore, at that time Librarian of the New York Historical Society, and afterward of the Lenox Library.

Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of the Rou manuscript. After Dr. Moore's death his private collection was sold at auction and scattered. The anxious inquirer is hopeful that the Rou manuscript may be found among the papers of some of the Crosby family. But the descendants of the Governor are very much scattered to-day, as they are to be found not in the United States alone but in England and Ireland. This manuscript has certainly a bibliographical importance, because as "W. F." writes, it is to be regarded "as the earliest composition on chess [perhaps even the first mention of the game] emanating from the Western continent, preceding Dr. Franklin's 'Morals of Chess,' by more than half a century." THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS would be very happy if it could give its aid in the finding of this Rou manuscript.

We Live and Learn.

We advise the people who run the literary end of THE NEW YORK TIMES to purchase an English dictionary and occasionally consult it. In a review of Capt. Siborne's book on the Waterloo campaign, we find the following sentence: "The list of Dutch-Belgian malingerers includes a number of names—Col. Chesney, Siborne, Allison, Lord Derby, and even the novelist Thackeray." Now the reviewer evidently thought that "malingerer" is only a by-form of "maligner." We present to him our compliments and beg him to look it up.—The Bookman.

The reviewer did not think so then, but he will hereafter.

As to Communications.

If "D. M." will send his real name and his address to this office, his communications will receive notice; otherwise no further attention will be paid to them.

***The following note from Mr. Gladstone to Miss Cobden apropos of John Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden," is of particular interest just now when Mr. Morley is putting the finishing touches to his "Life of Gladstone": "The 'Life' came yesterday, and this morning I have read part of the second volume. Let me at once thank you for your kind gift, and congratulate you on the execution of the work, admirable, so far as I have seen. My estimate of your father's noble qualities and splendid services hardly admits of being raised above the point at which it has long stood. If anything had been lacking, such a work as Mr. Morley's would certainly have supplied the deficiency."

AUG

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Harper & Brothers are to bring out here immediately a book entitled "Lady Beatrix and the Forbidden Man: A Girl's Diary." It is a satire on contemporaneous British society. Some of the material has already appeared in Vanity Fair.

***

There is much talk among agents and publishers' readers of the unusual literary excellence of an unpublished novel called "The Amateur Magnates," by a writer calling himself Frank Saville. In all probability D. Appleton & Co. will bring out the book in New York.

The fact of the great competition existing in the London book trade is emphasized by the Appletons purchasing a yet unwritten novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, whose "Place and Power" is already announced for publication in New York next year. It is believed that in her prospective work she will be aided by her husband, A. L. Felkin.

***

Dr. Sven Hedin is busy in Stockholm on the story of his wanderings and discoveries in Thibet. Arrangements have already been made for the publication of the book on the Continent, and English and American rights are in the hands of Morris Colles, the literary agent.

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Dent's "Temple Fielding," edited by Prof. George Saintsbury, will appear in the Autumn in twelve volumes, the Macmillan Company bringing out the American edition.

***

Sir Leslie Stephen's "More Studies of a Biographer" will be published in the Autumn. G. P. Putnam's Sons have the American rights. The subjects will include Browning, Ruskin, Froude, Stevenson, Emerson, Trollope, and Shakespeare.

***

Louis Botha, with the help of Gens. De Wet and De La Rey, will write the history of the Boer War from the Boer point of view.

***

The "unique" copy of Charles Lamb's "King and Queen of Hearts," which was sold at an enormous price at Sotheby's last March, has been followed by the auction of two others in the same edition, the last of which was knocked down this week for £5.

***

The literary topic of the hour is Andrew Carnegie's bestowal of Lord Acton's library on John Morley and what Morley will do with it. It seems that Mr. Carnegie purchased the library some years ago and gave Lord Acton the use of it while he lived. In the same way, the great French encyclopedist, Diderot, whose biographer Morley is, was rescued from pecuniary difficulties by Catherine II. of Russia in 1773. She purchased his library and made him librarian of it.

E. A. D.

The Original Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Recent discussion of Commissioner Hermann's book on "The Louisiana Purchase," and his alteration of the official historical map of the United States in conformity to his theory, seem to ignore the most salient fact in the premises. The sum of Mr. Hermann's contention is that the present States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington were not embraced territorially in the Louisiana Purchase, and he seems to consider that he has made a historical discovery.

As a matter of fact he has done nothing but adopt a contention made by the British diplomatists in the Northwest boundary dispute, and which gave rise to "Fifty-four, forty or fight" among the stalwart Democrats of Andrew Jackson's time. This British contention was based upon a shadowy claim set up by Spain during the negotiations for the Florida Purchase, 1818-19.

The Spaniards tried to claim that the secret treaty of 1800 by which the territory ceded under the treaty of 1763 was restored to France, contemplated the Rocky Mountains as the western boundary; leaving, therefore, all territory west of the mountains and south of the Russian Possessions (Alaska) still in the hands of Spain. In other words, the Spaniards claimed that when the secret treaty of 1800 was signed it left the whole Pacific Coast, from Cape Horn to the fifty-fifth parallel of north latitude, in their possession.

This claim was not admitted, but as part of the Florida treaty of 1819 Spain renounced all claim to the Pacific Coast north of the present boundary of California. This, however, was merely pro forma and not essential.

That President Jefferson considered this territory part of the Louisiana Purchase is clearly shown by his instructions to Capt. Meriwether Lewis. The fact that even Mr. Jefferson's ideas of the political geography involved may have been somewhat nebulous as compared with modern knowledge has no bearing. At the worst he knew as much about it as any one then, and he considered that the purchase covered all territory that had been claimed by the French, exclusive of Canada, upon the signing of the treaty of 1763.

"The General Gazetteer of the United States," published in 1838 and adopted by Congress as standard, says, under the head of "Oregon Territory":

"To this region the United States acquired title by the Louisiana treaty, by discovery, and by interior exploration. It is, however, contested by Great Britain, who claims, not that the title is in her, but that the region is unappropriated," &c.

It is worth while to remark here that the United States has never set up the "right of discovery" as a title to new territory. The American theory in that respect is that the so-called "right of discovery" is purely a monarchical institution—a perquisite of Kings. And even though Capt. Gray, in his good whaleship, the Columbia, discovered the river which bears her name, in 1791, yet our Government could not, under its constitutional policy, have made that fact alone the basis of sovereignty. We have never recognized but two modes of acquiring territory—conquest and purchase—except in the case of Texas and Hawaii, voluntarily annexed.

Now the present area of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington was not conquered, and not voluntarily annexed. It must, therefore, have been purchased. It was not specifically included in the Florida Purchase, though in the instrument ratifying that transaction Spain made a pro forma renunciation. The real practical fact is that this area was included and intended to be included in the Louisiana Purchase.

Later diplomatic contentions based upon improved geographical knowledge cannot alter a prior fact. Mr. Hermann's work may be interesting, but it is quite supererogatory, and, therefore, possesses no historical value. It is an effort of mere purism which, however gratifying to the dilettanti, can have no bearing upon real history or actual destiny.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 28, 1902.

Publishers on Reviewing.

In the August Critic George Sands Goodwin presents the results of an inquiry among publishers as to the value of criticism. These questions were submitted:

1. Do you think it would be an advantage or disadvantage to discontinue the custom of reviewing books and have them submitted to the public without the intermediary opinions of critics—as most other manufactured commodities are? In other words, would you rather have your publications reviewed or not?

2. Do you observe anywhere a lack of conscientiousness in the reviewing of your books? If so, what remedy have you to suggest?

3. Are the reviews of your books by English critics fairer than those written by American reviewers?

4. Do you think the custom of sending prepared notices with editorial copies of books intended for review a good one?

5. Which do you think is better: that the publisher should be free to send all of his publications, or those he may choose, to the reviewer for criticism, or that the reviewer should himself select the publications he may desire to examine?

6. A recent writer declared that most reviews written nowadays are prepared with a strict eye to the obtaining of advertisements from the publishers. Have you found this to be a fact, and does it appear that the character of the reviews you receive is affected either way by your decision to advertise or not?

The answers are too long for publication in full, but parts may be quoted. W. W. Ellsworth of the Century Co., wrote:

We prefer to have our publications reviewed. We do not issue any books that we do not believe in, and we feel that public opinion is very considerably helped by critics, especially in publications devoted entirely to book reviews, such as The Bookman, The Critic, and the SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

We observe no lack of conscientiousness in the reviewing of our books by papers whose reviews are worth while. Of course, papers of a lower grade are not apt to give the attention to books that a strict conscientiousness would lead them to give. They frequently use the prepared notice sent by the publishers.

If the reviewer should himself select only the publications he might desire to examine, he would be apt to miss many books that he would find worth his attention. If, however, he made his own selection, he would of course limit his reviews to the important books, and his columns might be the more interesting on this account; nevertheless, he would not be apt to ask for a new book by a new author, and he might miss some of the greatest successes.

We do not think that "most reviews written nowadays" are "prepared with an eye to the obtaining of advertisements." We are sure that the reviews of the best class of publications, and the only class in which reviews do the publishers much good, are not prepared for such a purpose. Nevertheless, during the past two or three years, a great number of papers in all parts of the country have started book departments, and it is not unlikely that the publishers of these papers have had in mind the possibility of book advertising to help pay the expenses of such departments and to bring in a fair return. We have never, however, known of a case where the character of reviews of our books was affected by our advertising or not advertising in a paper. Certainly if we knew of such a case we would put the paper on the blacklist and it would have neither books nor advertising.

Dodd, Mead & Co. said:

We certainly do find a lack of conscientiousness in the reviewing of books. As the public seems to be satisfied with what they get, however, (in many instances where the reviewing is most execrable,) we suppose the only remedy is to educate the public.

There is, of course, in a few mediocre journals always a tendency to over-praise a book if the publisher of the paper thinks he can get advertising by it; but in the long run this over-praise always nullifies itself, and eventually it even drives some advertisers out of the paper.

As a broad proposition, we should say that the book reviews in The Nation are the most scholarly; that those in The New York Sun are the most interesting, and those in THE NEW YORK TIMES are probably the most (commercially) valuable, though we believe a review in The Bookman to be a very desirable asset for a book. We are rather gloomy about the whole matter of book reviews, and are afraid we shall have to wait for the public to grow a little more discreet, and a little more cultivated; but we also believe that if we give them time, the public in America are going to demand a much higher standard of book reviewing.

McClure, Phillips & Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Harper & Brothers, Henry Holt & Co., Little, Brown & Co., and Doubleday, Page & Co., wrote in a vein similar to that of the Century's representative.

"When We Were Twenty-one."

The success of the play, "When We Were Twenty-one," has caused many inquiries as to the poem of Thackeray's from which the name was taken. Only recently the editor of a Notes and Queries column in a Sunday newspaper informed a correspondent that he could not find the poem in his edition of Thackeray, and he did not believe the English novelist had ever written verses so entitled.

The truth is that the poem from which Mr. H. V. Esmond took the title of his play can be found in any complete edition of Thackeray's works. It is entitled "The Garret," and is given as one of four imitations of Béranger, both in French and English. It reads, in part, as follows:

THE GARRET.

With pensive eyes the little room I view,
Where in my youth I weathered it so long,
With a wild mistress, a stanch friend or two,
And a light heart still breaking into song;
Making a mock of life and all its cares,
Rich in the glory of my rising sun,
Lightly I vaulted up four pairs of stairs,
In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

Yes, 'tis a garret, let him know't who will.
There was my bed—full hard it was and small,
My table there—and I decipher still,
Half a lame couplet, charcoaled on the wall.
Ye joys that Time hath swept with him away,
Come to mine eyes, ye dreams of love and fun,
For you I pawned my watch how many a day,
In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

One jolly evening when my friends and I,
Made happy music with our songs and cheers,
A shout of triumph mounted up thus high
And distant cannon opened on our ears:
We rise—we join in the triumphant strain—
Napoleon conquers—Austerlitz is won—
Tyrants shall never tread us down again,
In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

Let us begone—the place is sad and strange,
How far, far off these happy times appear,
All that I have to live I'd gladly change
For one such month as I have wasted here—
To draw long dreams of beauty, love, and power;
From founts of hope that never will return,
And drink all life's quintessence in an hour,
Give me the days when I was twenty-one.

Lamb's Books Sell High.

On July 16 Puttick & Simpson sold in London a miscellaneous collection, which included a number of books possessing peculiar interest, by reason of their association with Charles Lamb, and the Northamptonshire poet, John Clare. On the death of Clare, the late John Taylor of Northampton, a noted local antiquarian, visited Mrs. Clare, (the poet's widow,) and purchased from her all Clare's books, bookcase, and other relics, and removed them to his own residence, where he had already collected many souvenirs of the poet.

Later Mr. Taylor, wishing the books to be secured in perpetuity for the town of Northampton, offered to sell them to the town museum. A sufficient sum of money was raised by subscription, and the purchase was made. The present library committee, caring little for Clare's fame and less for the personal associations of the books, lately sent the most important items to the auction room—a regrettable piece of vandalism and a breach of trust.

The best of the Clare books was a copy of Lamb's "Elia," 1823, a very fine, clean copy, in the original boards of the first edition, and bearing this inscription: "Mr. John Clare, with Elia's regards." This sold for £88 to B. F. Stevens, and is probably by this time in New York City. English critics will undoubtedly mourn in consequence. Bertram Dobell, the London book-dealer and discoverer of literary curiosities, secured another of Lamb's works, which was also presented to Clare.

This was a book of less importance, however—a copy of the "Works" in 1818, the two volumes being in the original boards, with the inscription: "For Mr. Clare, with C. Lamb's kindest remembrances." This interesting item sold for £69.

Among the other Clare books were three of Keats—the three precious volumes of 1817, 1818, and 1820. They were not especially desirable copies, however, being in half calf and cut down. They fetched, respectively: £25, £14, and £13.5s. The autograph of Clare was in each volume.

Record Price for Prince Dorus.

The sale of July 16 at Puttick & Simpson's, which included some books from Clare's library, sold by an unfeeling library committee, also contained several highly important works belonging to other properties. One of the latter was a fine uncut copy in the original boards of Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," which sold for £29, and is now in this city. Another was that excessively rare Lamb item—"Prince Dorus; or, Flattery Put Out of Countenance," 1811—which was secured for the record price of £62 by an American agent. It was in the original covers—whether of blue paper or of yellow is not known to the present writer. The plates were probably uncolored. The book was first issued by Mrs. Godwin at 3s. 6d., with colored plates, and at 1s. 6d. "plain." The issue with blue paper wrappers would be, I suppose, the earliest, has a cut of Prince Dorus and the old fairy on the front cover. The issue with yellow wrappers has this cut on the back cover. Copies with colored plates are of extreme rarity.

"Prince Dorus" has long been one of the most uncommon of Lamb's juvenile books, and is even now one of the hardest to get. In April, 1888, Dodd, Mead & Co. had a copy, with colored plates, rebound in levant morocco by Bedford, ("the only colored copy known,") and asked $300 for it.

Later in the same year they asked $225 for a plain copy. The Foote copy, apparently in yellow covers, and with uncolored plates, sold for $240 in 1895 to the late Dean Sage. The Daly copy, inadequately described, brought $210 in March, 1900. Andrew W. Tuer's copy, in blue wrappers and with colored plates, sold for £42 in July, 1900, and was secured by a New York collector. (The latter is the copy used by Mr. Tuer in making his reprint of 1891.) In April, 1901, Albert J. Morgan's copy, in levant morocco by Bedford, plates colored, was sold privately by Mr. Richmond. The desirable McKee copy, in blue wrappers, plates in plain condition, could not be found in time to be sold at the latest sale of the library. This was a pity for some of the buyers present were in such an excited frame of mind that the book would have unquestionably sold high.

The authenticity of the book, which appeared anonymously, is fixed by an entry dated May 15, 1811, in the diary of Elia's friend, Henry Crabb Robinson:

"A very pleasant call on Charles and Mary Lamb. Read his version of the story of "Prince Dorus, the Long-Nosed King."

"Robinson Crusoe" at Record Price.

On July 14-16 Messrs. Sotheby held an important sale of books. The best item was a copy of "Robinson Crusoe," first edition of the first volume, second edition of the second, which sold to Pickering & Chatto for the record price of £245. This copy was from the estate of the late Capt. Arthur Prime of Walberton Park, Sussex. The fine Hibbert copy, with the spurious third volume, 1720, sold for £206 to Quaritch last April. The fine Foote copy, for which Mr. Sturges gave $309 seven years ago, seems very much like a bargain, compared with the Prime and Hibbert copies.

Other prices of interest were:

Ben Jonson's "Every Man Out of His Humour," 1600, first edition, £122. Bought by Pickering & Chatto.

Lamb's "Elia," 1823, first edition, boards, uncut, £20 10s. Bought by Frank T. Sabin.

***S. R. Crockett, author of "The Dark o' the Moon," has been traveling on the Continent for the past two or three months in search of rest and recreation and fresh literary material. He is expected to return to London this month. "The Dark o' the Moon" seems to rival the success of Mr. Crockett's former book, "The Raiders." The author places very romantic situations among wild scenery somewhat after the manner of Scott.

"The Shakespearean Cyclopedia and New Glossary," by John Phin, author of "Shakespearean Notes and New Readings," &c., is announced by the Industrial Publication Company as nearly ready for publication. Dr. Edward Dowden has written the introduction, dealing with "The Language of Shakespeare Considered as an Encyclopedia of Contemporary Knowledge." The cyclopedia gives the meaning of all the old and unusual words found in Shakespeare's works and of the ordinary words used in unusual senses and in unusual forms of construction; explanations of idiomatic phrases and of mythological, biographical, and antiquarian references; notes on folklore, local traditions, legends, allusions, proverbs, old English customs, &c. It is intended as a supplement to all the ordinary editions of Shakespeare's works.

A LIVE BOOK IN DEAD TIMES.

This is the "dead" time in the book-selling world—but the vitality of some books is proof against any seasonal dullness. A single order of 2,500 copies for "The Leopard's Spots" just received shows that a novel which really takes hold of the public mind and heart is wanted as badly in midsummer as ever. A new printing just ready makes the 46th thousand. ($1.50.)

AMERICAN FISHES.

Easier to understand from the season point of view is the success of Jordan and Evermann's "American Food and Game Fishes"—a sumptuous volume, marvellously illustrated, which is a real delight and storehouse of information for the angler and nature student. ($4.00 net.)

"BELSHAZZAR."

The critics agree that Mr. Wm. Stearns Davis has fairly outdone himself in this tremendous novel of the Fall of Babylon. A magnificent and gorgeously barbaric story. ($1.50.)

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FROM READERS.

The Library Habit.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

After reading with interest the letter of T. H. Ewing on "The Dangers of Promiscuous Book Borrowing," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 19, I am moved to express some ideas on the same subject from a somewhat different point of view. Aside from the dangers mentioned by Mr. Ewing, does it pay any real reader who goes to books for information or for culture or for the love of literature to subsist on borrowed books? Of course, people who read merely for temporary amusement ought to be considered, if they are considered at all, quite in another way. Any sort of a book obtained from any source will do to devote to the noble occupation of killing time, but the man who expects to have any beneficial residuum left from his reading ought to hold himself severely aloof from the circulating library habit.

Of the dangers of that habit I am myself an awful example. I am a subscriber to a library which sends me by express four books every month. The cost to me is about eighteen cents a volume for the forty-eight books which are sent to me in a year. But my record for several years shows that I read only about forty books a year, so that if I keep up with my circulating library I shall be able to read no other books. But this library, while its catalogue contains a fair selection of current books, is of course run in the interest of the majority, and does not include many of the new books I most want. Besides, I do not like to order the better class of books through the library, for what can one do with substantial books of biography, history, or theology at the rate of four a month, to be raced through and sent back in a canvas telescope? One can't even decently chew them on that plan, let alone swallow and digest them. I cannot conscientiously order books like Scudder's "Lowell," Kidd's "Western Civilization," or Brownell's "Prose Masters" from a circulating library. Books of that sort one wants to mark and quote and refer to, and read backward and forward, and keep on the table for a year or two at least. The idea of four a month is almost ludicrous. I have to leave books of this kind till I can afford to buy them and find time to read them. But here is this circulating library always neck and neck with my reading capacity. I am like a person who has contracted to begin his dinner every day for a year with three dishes of soup. What else is he going to be able to contain? This, Mr. Editor, is my present unhappy situation, but I am looking forward with fortitude to the approaching end of my contract, when I shall bid a joyful farewell to "Bookskimmers' Libraries," take my money and buy a few good books—I am convinced forty a year is twice too many—and settle down to the solid satisfaction of the real reading of real books.

C. F. PORTER.

Lodi, N. Y., July 22, 1902.

"Searching for Truth."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Being in a position where such matters come under my daily observation, I have noticed that while authors are almost invariably bent upon writing, at some time in their careers, a book with a "purpose," they are seldom anxious to read one by a contemporary. An exception to this rule may be found in the author of "Searching for Truth," published by Peter Eckler. This work sufficiently demonstrates the advantage of familiarizing the mind with the thoughts of others. Originality and strength are not, as some writers choose to believe, lost in the process. The anonymous writer of this book in every instance credits in his volume all authors and thinkers to whom he is indebted for help in reaching his own conclusions. His own conclusions are distinctly individual, but at the same time he is very modest about forcing them upon others, saying at the beginning of his book:

With no intent to destroy what may be worthy, or to unnecessarily offend, this volume is dedicated to the aggressively progressive of this world, in the hope that it may prove useful as ammunition for their combat with defiant conventionality and obstinate conservatism.

And he has given the world a volume in which every truth and fact of life has been faced in its shorn and stern reality, finally adducing a philosophy which does not rob this reality of its nobility and even poetry, and with originality both of thought and expression. Let the authors who have feared a sacrifice of their own concept and style by too much reading peruse the pages of this book and learn.

GENEVIEVE L. FARNELL.

New York, July 22, 1902.

Femininity of the English Language.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wept when I read the letter signed "N. Seaver, Pittsfield, Mass.," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 19. This correspondent tells us he has had it in mind for a long time to request THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS to denounce the use of the word "electrocute," "invented by some callow or careless reporter." This is a callow and careless remark on the part of "N. Seaver," who would apparently deny to others the rights he claims for himself. He uses the word "electrocute," which he made himself, because no callow or careless reporter could coin such a word. The proofreaders, however, are on to him, and he can't get it into print. Same when he writes the word "crass"; they make it "cross."

Here, then, is a human being living at Pittsfield, Mass., whose intentions seem to be honorable enough. He labors and brings forth a word, and of course it is a good word because it is his. But the proofreaders who read his stuff will have none of it, because "electrocute" or "electrocute" is already a part of the language and will never be superseded by an atrocity such as "electrocide."

The whole brood of purists fill me with weariness. Often and often have I wished that every mother's son of them might be "put to death by 'electrocide,'" but I doubt whether the punishment would fit the crime. The English language is essentially feminine in its principles, and he is a wise man who will dare assert to the contrary with regard to it. Like the eternal feminine, the man who thinks he knows it best knows it least.

GEORGE MOFFAT.

New York, July 21, 1902.

Gilbert Parker's Own Estimate of Rosalie Evanturel.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you kindly permit me to say a word anent Mr. Charles F. Adams's criticism of "The Right of Way"? Discussion hot and heavy has been waged in regard to Mr. Parker's position as to the relations of Charley Steele and Rosalie Evanturel, and various appeals were made to the author for an explanation. Nine out of ten of the persons whom I have heard speak of the book have seen nothing but absolute purity in its pages and have discovered none of the "pruriency" which others think is to be found in it.

Mr. Parker does not propose to explain, and in a letter which I received from him, dated London, Feb. 28, 1902, he says:

The interpretation of the characters and incidents in my book must be the office of the reader. * * * In real life we do not always know the whole truth. I do not think that a book should be any truer than life itself. In any case I do not think that any one need challenge the character of Rosalie Evanturel or that of Charley Steele.

Upon another occasion Mr. Parker has stated that he is

* * * not responsible for what other people may read into the book. * * * [And, of Rosalie:] This I do say, that no man or woman should find from me any justification for criticism of this pure woman.

M. L. B. W.

Portland, Me., July 25, 1902.

The Harp of a Thousand Strings.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I well remember the appearance of the famous Hardshell Baptist sermon upon the pseudo-Scriptural text, "For he played upon a harp of a thousand strings, spirits of just men made perfect." The author had in his mind the lines of a former well-known hymn:

Strange that a harp of a thousand strings
Should keep in tune so long.

The companion sermon had also an assumed Biblical passage, "He shall gnaw a file, and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth and the whangdoodle mourneth for its first-born." My copies of both these poems are lost.

Kingston, N. Y., July 27, 1902. B. M. B.

Documents Bearing on the American Revolution.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just read in last Saturday's REVIEW OF BOOKS the communication of "Historicus" anent the publication of "Documents Bearing on the American Revolution." He gives a very wise and timely hint. The matter is so important that it ought to have wide attention. Surely, no better service in this matter, could be rendered than the placing of such documents within the reach of the people at large. A splendid thing it would be could the rising generation have a more accurate knowledge of the men and the motives which actuated them in that heroic old time. I am the more impressed with this from the fact that I have just finished reading the letters of a stanch old loyalist, James Murray, who, although I might conclude to be on the wrong side, was there quite naturally, honestly, and sincerely, and from no unworthy motives. These letters, while of a more private and personal nature than might be the documents alluded to, are yet an interesting revelation of the period preceding the Revolution, and what those engaged on either side were willing to do and dare for what they believed. By all the influence which your esteemed journal can bring to bear on public opinion to accomplish the work of publishing at the National expense the documents alluded to, I trust you will use it.

J. B. GREEN.

New York, July 25, 1902.

Who Is the Author?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Can you and will you unveil a mystery—and satisfy the natural curiosity of a number of interested readers of the Supplement? Your reply will be read with interest, I am sure, by a large portion of the reading public, in Europe as well as this country.

Who is the author of the novels entitled "Eve Victorieuse" and "Noblesse Americaine," and which do you attribute to one Pierre de Coulevain? Your contemporary, The Critic, in its March number asserted that the author was a Mlle. Favre; another American literary publication has stated they were written by Mlle. Allard, and still another says a Mlle. Figer was or is the author. All these various attributions have greatly surprised the many friends and acquaintances in Paris, New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere of Mme. Joseph Durkee, who claimed the authorship of the works before and since their appearance, and who has also asserted that she was "crowned" by the French Academy for the "Noblesse Americaine." Mrs. Durkee was Miss Alida Le Bourgeois of Louisiana, a very wealthy woman, whose husband, a member of the New York family of Durkees, was lost on La Bourgogne. She is herself connected with an old creole family of Louisiana, is a remarkably clever woman, and owns a handsome house in Paris. Her knowledge both of American and Parisian social life would make her well fitted to discuss the problems which fill "Noblesse Americaine." She has said to her friends that her nom de plume is Pierre de Coulevain, and they are inclined to believe that you have been misled as well as The Critic and other journals, and that an injustice has been done Mme. Durkee.

DIOGENES.

New York, July 28, 1902.

Hamilton and George Washington.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I saw in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 5 a communication signed by Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton, in which she incorporates a bit of doggerel which she says has been sung for generations by the schoolboys of America. Will you kindly allow me to supply the words for a companion song for the use of succeeding generations of our young fellows:

Oh, Gertrude Atherton, what have you done?
You've killed our great George Washington!
And did not use a sword or gun,
But crushed him 'neath a literati-ton!

Appropriate music for song on application.

CHARLES F. PIDGIN.

Boston, July 24, 1902.

Documents Bearing on the American Revolution.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The suggestion of "Historicus" in your issue of the 19th inst., that the documents bearing on the American Revolution and the early history of the Republic be published by the Government, should be cordially approved and the agitation for it promoted.

"Historicus" remarks that at present they are only accessible to specialists, who can afford to go to Washington to examine them. The Government has published the "Official Records of the Civil War" in an absolutely unbiased manner, and if the Revolutionary documents are published in the same manner it would prevent "specialists" like Jared Sparks from such outrageous perversions as his willful omissions in Washington's letters.

FREDERICK M. COLSTON.

Baltimore, Md., July 21, 1902.

Queries.

"G. G.," San Diego, Cal.: "Kindly give me more particulars concerning William W. Lord than is given in Stedman's 'Poets of America.' Neither Stone nor Foley mentions him. I have his 'Christ in Hades.'"

William Wilberforce Lord, an Episcopal clergyman of Vicksburg, Miss., and later of Cooperstown, N. Y., is the author of "Poems," 1845; "Christ in Hades," 1851, and "André: a Tragedy," 1856. See Stedman's "American Anthology," 1900, pages 242-45 and 807.

"H. S. D.," Gaithersburg, Md.: "I would like to obtain a list of all the published historical novels."

Such a list will be found in Jonathan Nield's recently issued "Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales." (Putnam, $1.75.)

"NOVEL READER," San Cliff, L.: "I have an early novel by the late William Black, 'Love or Marriage,' 1868. Is not this his first work? I never heard of an earlier one."

Black's first book was a story called "James Merle," 1864. "Love or Marriage" was his second novel.

"H.," Produce Exchange, New York City: "Is this quotation from Kipling correct?

'Elephants a pilin' teak
In the sludgy, squdgy creek.'

I want to know exactly, even to a comma more or less."

These lines, from the third stanza of Kipling's "Mandalay," are correctly printed thus:

"Elephints a-pilin' teak
In the sludgy, squdgy creek."

"RENOVATOR," Omaha, Neb.: "Please say through your columns, if it is permissible, for other than the author to republish a novel, say fifty years old, which is out of print and forgotten. Can such a novel be cut to pieces, rewritten, reillustrated, and brought out under a different name without breaking the statute or moral law?"

One can do whatever one chooses with an uncopyrighted or forgotten book. It is not a question of law, however, but one of ethics.

H. P. PICARD, 667 Orwell Avenue, Providence, R. I.: "Can I obtain Irwin Russell's verses in negro dialect? I was told they were printed in a magazine a few years ago."

The verses of this writer, (1853-79,) who was one of the earliest Southern writers to introduce the negro character to metrical literature, were collected after his untimely death. Write to the Century Company, New York City, who publish his "Poems" at $1.

Mrs. F. STEEL, Westfield, N. J.: "Kindly inform me as to the value of a book which I own, entitled 'Charlotte Temple,' published in 1809, by Mathew Carey in Philadelphia.

This edition of Mrs. Rowson's famous tale of sentiment is too late to be of much value. The first American edition of this book was printed by Carey in 1794, under the title of "Charlotte: a Tale of Truth." The latter is scarce and valuable.

"P.," 637 Western Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "I was no little surprised to read in your issue of the 12th of July a reference to the death of the wife of Augustus Hare, author of 'Walks in Home,' &c. I had always supposed he never married."

The reference was to Maria Leycester, widow of Augustus W. Hare (the second brother of Mr. Hare's father.) Mr. Hare was adopted by this lady, whose death occurred in 1870. The author of "Walks in Rome" has never married.

"R.," 40 Wall Street, New York City: "If 'Mrs. M.' of Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will communicate with John L. Ranagan, 40 Wall Street, New York, she will learn of a purchaser for The Congressional Record."

"CANDEE," 5 West Ninety-first Street, New York City: "Is there not a book called 'Songs for Little People'?"

Norman Gale's "Songs for Little People" (the Macmillian Company, $2.)

W. S. SULLIVAN, New York City: "Under 'Appeals to Readers' of July 12, F. P. S., 204 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, asked for names and publishers of cheap books containing bit-bits of information on household and family affairs and general emergencies, including first aid in cases of accident and disease. I would say that a book, called 'Accidents, Emergencies, and Illnesses,' prepared by the medical department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is sent without charge to those who write for it."

"J. S.," Box 182, Corona, L. I., N. Y.: "I am anxious to obtain a copy of the autobiography of Robert Owen, the English philanthropist and reformer."

See "Life, Times, and Labors of Robert Owen," by Lloyd Jones, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"J. E. H.," West Shokan in the Catskills, N. Y.: "Kindly name some books on the life of George Sand, wherein I can learn something of her character."

"Life of 'George Sand,'" by Bertha Thomas, (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1, "Famous Women Series"); another "Life," by Prof. E. M. Caro, (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 75 cents; "Great French Writers Series.") The "Letters of Madame Dudevant" were published in three volumes at 36s. by Ward & Downey of London in 1885, but this work is not in print in the United States. The present firm of Downey & Co., 12 York Street, Covent Garden, London, W. C., might possibly be able to supply a copy.

L. M. COLLET, Hollister Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.: "In 'Appeals' of July 12 was an inquiry made by A. E. Bayley, Northampton Ranch, Ia. L., for the name of the author of 'The Christian's Good-night,' the first line of which is:

'Sleep on, beloved, sleep, and take thy rest.'

This hymn is included in a collection or hymns, 'The Christian Choir,' published by Morgan & Scott, London. It is there attributed to Miss Sarah Doudney."

"GRACE M.," Arverne, L. I., N.Y.: "What is the origin of the phrase 'A plain, unvarnished tale'? Who said: 'A man may learn from his Bible to be a more thorough gentleman than if he had been brought up in all the drawing rooms in London'?"

For the first see Shakespeare's "Othello," Act, I., Scene 3:

I will a round unvarnished tale deliver
Of my whole course of love.

The second quotation is from Kingsley's "Water Babies," Chapter III.

"M. P.," 125 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York City: "In a recent article on Bret Harte by Mrs. Sherwood a story about a bear written by him for children was mentioned. Will you kindly state name of story and in which collection of Bret Harte's works it may be found."

This story is "Baby Sylvester." It can be found in Harte's "Tales of the Argonauts." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"L. A.," 19 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City: "What was John Fiske's real name? Have Mr. Lempton's newspaper verses ever been collected?"

Mr. Fiske's name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, but in 1855 he took the name of a greatgrandfather, John Fiske. W. J. Lampton's verses were collected two years ago under the title of "Yawps and Other Things," (H. Altemus, 507 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, $1.)

"E. J. W.":—"William M. Hardinge's translations from the Greek Anthology first appeared in an article in The Nineteenth Century of November, 1878. In this over sixty of the poems in the Anthology are translated, the article being headed, 'Chrysanthema Gathered from the Greek Anthology.' It is, of course, not now easy to obtain a copy of the magazine, but some of the best—though not all the best—of Mr. Hardinge's translations are to be found in 'Selections from the Greek Anthology,' in the Canterbury Poets series, published by Walter Scott, Limited, London. This volume is edited by Graham R. Tomson, and also contains translations by Andrew Lang, Dr. Richard Garnett, Alma Strettell, and others."

"J. M. M.," Livingston Manor, N. Y.: "In 1880 Hurst & Blackett of London published a novel called 'Mary Bertrand,' which is said to have been the work of George Meredith, in Warner's 'Library of the World's Best Literature.' It is not, however, included in any definitive edition of Meredith's novels, and Charles Scribner's Sons, who publish the latest edition appearing in this country, say that it was written by a Frances Meredith, not by the author of 'Diana of the Crossways' and other celebrated novels. Can you tell me which is correct, and if the book was George Meredith's work, why is it not included in the authorized editions of his novels?"

This novel, which appeared in 1862, not in 1880, was not written by George Meredith. It is credited to him in Sharp's "Dictionary of English Authors," 1897, (the most useful work of the kind in existence,) but the author corrected his mistake in the second edition, 1898.

W. J. MACKAY, Springfield Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.: "If 'Helen,' Stillwater, Minn., will communicate with me respecting her copy of Schoolcraft's 'History of the Indian Tribes,' she will very possibly find a customer for the work."

ARTHUR S. BIGGS, 42 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York City: "Can you tell me what well-known British poet, I think of the Victorian era, wrote 'Felice'? The poem ends:

'But, love, no more with you for me,
Not though I live, not though I die;
Good-night—good-bye.'

The story the poem tells is that of a man who is dismissing his mistress of years to marry another woman. I am very anxious to get hold of this poem, and appeal to you after vain search. I do not think the poem is particularly well known."

This poem is Swinburne's "Felise," and can be found in almost every collection of his poems. It is one of his longest productions, and first appeared in the first series of "Poems and Ballads," 1866. The lines given are misquoted from the last stanza:

"'Live, and let live, as I will do,
Love, and let love, and so will I;
But, sweet, for me no more with you:
Not while I live, not though I die,
Good night, good-bye."

"W. B.," 231 Stanton Street, New York City: "Please publish a short list of books dealing with the period of the Spanish Inquisition."

Read Henry Charles Lea's "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages." (Harper & Brothers, three volumes, $9.) All other works on the subject are of minor interest compared with this.

Appeals to Readers.

JAMES O'NEIL, 500 Seventh Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "Can any of the many readers of THE TIMES give the name of the author of the following-named book: 'Aesop, Junior, in America, being a series of Fables written especially for the People of the United States of North America.' New York: Printed for the Author by Mahlon Day, and sold by him at his Bookstore, No. 374 Pearl Street. 1834.' I have tried for more than ten years without success to learn the name of the author of this little book. Any information on the subject will be greatly appreciated."

THEODORA MEAD, M. D., Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.: "I wish to obtain Mrs. Platt's 'An Irish Garland,' Katherine Tynan's 'Poets in Exile,' and the works of William M. Hardinge, (referred to in the article, 'A Neglected Poet,' in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.)"

THOMAS E. CRAIG, Metropolis, Ill.: "I am anxious to find a book called 'Zilpah,' by (I believe) M. J. Calder, and will appreciate any information concerning a serial published in the St. Louis Republican about 1874-75. The latter was descriptive of creole life before the war. The title is rather hazy to me now, but I think it was 'My Creoles.' I do not know the author's name, but the descriptions of Southern negro life, with its voodooism and other superstitions, was so vivid that I would like to get the complete story if published in book form. An inquiry to the present publishers of The Republican elicited no response."

"CON" SULLIVAN, Hartford, Conn.: "Who wrote a poem called 'Nora of Cahercelven?' It appeared in a magazine about 1867. The first and last stanzas are as follows:

"'O Nora, dear Nora, you're going to leave me,
To venture your fortunes, you tempt the rough main;
But think, O Mavourneen, how sadly 'twill grieve me,
To feel we may never behold thee again.

"'On the wild hills of Kerry the mother lies sleeping,
While the lads and the lasses still dance on the green;
'Neath the wild Western prairie poor Nora is sleeping,
Far, far from the village of Cahercelven.'"

AUG

1902

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. With Special Reference to the Growth of Political Parties. By J. P. Gordy. In four volumes. Vol. II. 12mo. Pp. 681. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

NEW YORK STATE'S PROMINENT AND PROGRESSIVE MEN. An Encyclopaedia of Contemporaneous Biography. Compiled by Mitchell C. Harrison. Vol. III. Folio. Pp. 386. Published by The New York Tribune.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. For Students and General Readers. By John W. Moncrief. 8vo. Pp. 456. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Its Celebration in New York and Other American Places. 1737-1845. How the Anniversary Was Observed by Representative Irish Organizations and the Toasts Proposed. By John D. Crimmins. 8vo. Pp. 501. New York City: Published by the author.

EGYPT IN THE NEOLITHIC AND ARCHAIC PERIODS. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-222. New York: Henry Frowde.

New Editions.

THE OPERA. A Sketch of the Development of Opera, with Full Descriptions of all Works in the Modern Repertory. By R. A. Streatfield. With an Introduction by J. A. Fuller-Maitland. New edition. 8vo. Pp. xx.-350. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.

THE POEMS OF EDWARD ROWLAND SILL. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-327. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

THE NOVELS, SHORT STORIES, AND SKETCHES OF F. HOPKINSON SMITH. Ten volumes in set. A White Umbrella in Mexico and Other Lands; Colonel Carter, and Other Tales of the South. 12mo. Pp. about lx.-270. Vols. II. and III. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $15 per set. Sold by subscription.

THE TEMPLE BIBLE. The Gospel According to St. Luke. Edited by M. R. Vincent. The Book of Daniel and the Minor Prophets, Edited by E. Sinker. 24mo. Pp. about 242 per volume. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

NOVELS OF WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. Windsor Edition. Volumes XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV. Rookwood, (two volumes.) Jack Sheppard, (two volumes.) Flitch of Bacon, (one volume.) 12mo. Pp. about 275 per volume. Philadelphia: The J. F. Lippincott Company.

Poetry and General Literature.

A BOOK OF VERSES. By Robert Loveman. 12mo. Pp. 95. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

A DRIFT OF SONG. By Charles G. Blanden. 18mo. Pp. 60. Evanston: William S. Lord. 50 cents net.

ODDS AND ENDS OF PROSE AND VERSE. By Oliver Davie. Small 12mo. Pp. 128. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the author.

THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON. By Robert Machray. 8vo. Pp. xii.-300. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50 net.

A WORLD'S SHRINE. By Virginia W. Johnson. 12mo. Pp. vi.-287. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20 net.

SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE. By Hubert Hall. 8vo. Pp. vii.-215. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

Fiction.

THE STARBUCKS. A New Novel. By Opie Read. 12mo. Pp. 322. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

SIR WALTER OF KENT. A Truthful History of Three Centuries Ago. Printed with the Consent of Sir Walter's Few Living Descendants. Edited by Julius A. Lewis. 12mo. Pp. 343. New York: Bonbell, Silver & Co. $1.50.

BEHIND THE MASK. By Edith Hall. 16mo. Pp. 94. New York: The Abbey Press.

JEZEBEL. A Romance in the Days When Ahab Was King of Israel. By Lafayette McLaws. 12mo. Pp. 485. Illustrated. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

UNFETTERED. A Novel. By Sutton E. Griggs. 8vo. Pp. 276. Nashville, Tenn.: The Orion Publishing Company.

BREACHLEY, BLACK SHEEP. By Louis Becke. 12mo. Pp. vi.-306. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE GOLF LUNATIC. And His Cycling Wife. By Mrs. Edward Kennard. 12mo. Pp. viii.-341. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

PEERLESS KATHLEEN. By Charlotte May Kingsley. 12mo. Pp. 285. New York: Norman L. Munro. 50 cents.

MICHAEL CARMICHAEL. A Story of Love and Mystery. By Miles Sandys. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 317. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.25.

STRONGER THAN LOVE. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo. Pp. 364. New York: Brentano's.

A DISSERTATION UPON SECOND FIDDLES. By Vincent O'Sullivan. 12mo. Pp. 270. London: Grant Richards.

Educational.

GRAMMAR OF ATTIC AND IONIC GREEK. By Frank Cole Babbitt. 12mo. Pp. 448. New York: The American Book Company. $1.50.

PLATO'S EUTHYPHRO. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by William Arthur Heidel. 12mo. Pp. 115. New York: The American Book Company. $1.

HAND BOOK OF BEST READINGS. Selected and edited by S. H. Clark. 8vo. Pp. xxvii.-561. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

NATURE STUDY READERS' SERIES. Vol. 6. Harold's Discussions. By John W. Troeger and Edna Beatrice Troeger. 12mo. Pp. xii.-208. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

SCHOOL ALGEBRA. By M. A. Bailey. 12mo. Pp. 287. New York: The American Book Company. 90 cents.

STUDIES IN THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS. By Edward Hutton. 12mo. Pp. 166. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

THE TAYLOR SCHOOL READERS. By Frances Lillian Taylor. 12mo. Pp. 160. New York: The Werner School Book Company.

THE CONCISE STANDARD DICTIONARY. Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. By James C. Fernald. 4¾ by 6¾ inches. Pp. 480. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. 90 cents.

Juvenile.

THE LITTLE CITIZEN. By M. B. Waller. Illustrated by H. G. Burgess. 12mo. Pp. 324. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

THE BALE MARKED CIRCLE X. A Blockade Running Adventure. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 370. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.20 net.

LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN. The Story Book, Fairy Tales, Animal Stories. Guides for the Study of History, Literature, Travel. Books to be Owned. 12mo. Pp. 80. Published by the author, Emma Gilbourne.

ONWARD AND UPWARD. A Book for Boys and Girls. By Hugh H. Quitter. (Oxon.) 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

THE ERRAND BOY OF ANDREW JACKSON. A War Story of 1814. By W. O. Stoddard. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 327. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1 net.

Miscellaneous.

THE GORDIAN KNOT: or, The Problem Which Baffles Infidelity. By Arthur T. Pierson. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

CONCRETE IDENTITIES. By William P. Stewart. Collected and edited by G. Loring Pierce. 16mo. Pp. vii.-190. New York: The Surry Book Company.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition.*

The letter of Thomas Jefferson addressed to Paul Allen of Philadelphia forms the exact introduction to that famous work, the "History of the expedition, under the command of Capts. Lewis and Clark, to the source of the Missouri, across the Rocky Mountains, down the Columbia River, to the Pacific in 1804-6." Jefferson's name is closely associated with this great exploration, and you may read the planning of it, the precautions to be taken as written by him in April, 1803, and addressed to "Merrywether Lewis, Esquire, Captain of the first regiment of infantry of the United States of America." Some nine years before (1792) Jefferson had proposed to the American Philosophical Society "that we should set on foot a subscription to engage some competent person to explore that region * * * by ascending the Missouri, crossing the Stony Mountains, and descending the nearest river to the Pacific." It happened that Capt. Lewis was then stationed on recruiting service at Charlottesville, and at once he solicited Jefferson for a place in the proposed exploring party.

Jefferson, when the successful return of the party was announced, was highly elated, for he wrote, "Never did a similar event excite more joy through the United States. The humblest of its citizens had taken a lively interest in the issue of this journey, and looked forward with impatience for the information it would furnish." It seems that precisely as happens in our own time, there had been manufactured "lugubrious rumors" emanating from "uncertain authorities," and the safety of the party had been questioned. Thomas Jefferson's description of the end of Lewis's life is most touching, he having committed suicide some years after his return, and death came to one "whom posterity will declare not to have lived in vain." The distinguished services of Capt. William Clark are not to be overlooked. His ability and good judgment were conspicuous. He became Governor of Missouri Territory, and at the time of his death (1838) was Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Perhaps no work has been more fully discussed than the Lewis and Clark journals. References to the expedition happen every day. Parallels between conditions 100 years ago and the present are being constantly drawn. Take a sample description like this: "On the left side of the river the low ground is narrow and open; the rapid which we have just passed is the last of all the descents of the Columbia. At this place the first tidewater commences." The noble Columbia was only discovered in 1792. It was Lewis and Clark who were the true explorers.

There is no page in these volumes without its particular interest. Here are the Indians of the time, with descriptions of their manners and customs, and there is ample material for the ethnologist and anthropologist. With Lewis and Clark as the text and Catlin as the artist you cannot but help obtaining information found nowhere else relative to our aborigines.

The present edition is a very good one—compact in form and excellent in a typographical way. Its small size makes it particularly easy to handle, and so there should be room made for it on all book shelves.

Adventures in the Far North.*

It was but a week ago when a vessel left New York carrying stores to Peary. There are many expeditions fitting out for exploration in the arctic and antarctic regions. The interest in the far north or far south never ceases. Where will you find a more wonderful display of courage than in these men, commanders and crews, and men of science, too, who fight against the unknown and bear unflinchingly terrible privations? In this handsome volume, so well illustrated, there are to be read many of the episodes belonging to what may be designated as "polar literature," and furnished by those who have taken a prominent position in polar expeditions.

"It is the universal testimony of all who have been near the pole that the great glittering waste of ice and snow possesses a peculiar and indescribable fascination."

There are not less than twenty-two special articles found in "The White World." Not alone are there vivid descriptions of the region of perpetual snow, as told by the leaders of expeditions, but the ethnologist and the naturalist have contributed. Mr. Rudolf Kersting has used the best judgment in collecting and arranging this major work. It is well to have brought before the reader of to-day the work carried out by Kane, as described by Amos Bonsall, who, as a surveyor, writes of this experience of half a century ago. "Farthest North with Greely," by Major David L. Brainard, United States Army, is a thrilling story of adventure, now is Admiral Schley's "An Arctic Rescue" to be overlooked. Those words of Greely's, when the rescue party came, express the finest example of pluck and devotion. When Colwell of the relief party crawled into a miserable tent he took Greely's hand, and Greely's sufferings, with those of his devoted men, had almost deprived them of speech.

"Greely, is this you?"

"Yes," came the reply in wavering, broken accents; "yes—seven of us left—here we are, dying like men. Did what I came to do—beat the best record."

Commander Schley has a perfect right to ask the "cui bono" question. There are possibly some millions of people to-day, and by no means stupid ones, who say: "Suppose you do find the north pole, despite its tendency to wabble, and what is the good of it?" Who would not feel precisely as does the Admiral when at the conclusion of his pathetic story he writes:

Our mission was finished, the task that had been intrusted to us was completed. We had met with success, but with what a loss among those connected with the original Greely expedition! Nineteen had perished, and but six remained to be brought home. Once more I say: Is the game of arctic exploration worth the candle?

"The White World" is remarkable for its fine typography and excellent illustrations.

Como and the Lake.*

The most prosaic of tourists may not look at Como without accepting the delight of it, and it is not difficult to understand then the enthusiasm of the author of "A World's Shrine." Virginia W. Johnson calls Lake Como "the siren," and the country around it "a second Eden." It is enchantment to be afloat on Como, and to drift idly "in a boat beneath garden hedges of bay and cyprus, redolent of the terraces of jasmine, magnolia, orange, and citron beyond." Closely associated in the time of the Romans was Como and Pliny the elder, and the younger Pliny. The latter "is ever the host who welcomes the visitor to the shores of Como." The author dwells long on the two remarkable men, and tells of their lineage and their achievements. What an impertinence it was on the part of some Frenchman to write "that ninny of a Pliny the younger also studied a Greek oration while Vesuvius engulfed five towns." Como has been the scene of many a tragedy in the past, and her history is given. Then, again, Alessandro Volta was born at Como in 1745, and that is distinction enough for the little town; besides, it has been the abode of many remarkable persons. "A World's Shrine" tells you all about Liszt's stay there. At the conclusion the four seasons on the lake are poetically described. The book is of a singularly pleasing character, and shows all the signs of a true love for one of the most beautiful spots on earth.

The Smithsonian Institution.*

The Smithsonian Institution has no need to hide its light, and has taken pains to preserve and publish every detail of its history for the benefit of the historians and institution makers of the future. Its annual reports would seem to do this practically well, but in addition special works have been written—notably a general "History" by the late G. Brown Goode. To this has now been added a storehouse of documentary material, in an octavo volume of over 1,000 pages, compiled by William J. Rhees, who for many years has been Chief Clerk and Archivist of the Institution. The first part consists of a statement of all the legal documents, correspondence, and accounts connected with the inheritance of James Smithson's remarkable bequest to the United States. The total proceeds, which came to this country in English sovereigns in 1838, was $508,318.46, to which was added in 1865 about $35,000 in a residuary legacy. The greater part of the volume is a summary in detail of all the legislation and every bit of debate in Congress relating to the Institution from that time to 1887. It is also, incidentally, a history of the foundation of the Library of Congress, inasmuch as a very strong effort was made to turn the Smithson money into that channel—make it a foundation for the much-desired and long-discussed "National Library," instead of an endowment of research. The volume is invaluable, as a time saver, to all interested in the subjects it covers, and it is also instructive to the general reader as a picture of the way a representative body of Americans has regarded a question purely of science and education, and furnishes a body of unimpeachable evidence that something besides the practical advantage of the moment has always been able to interest us, and has always been able to command support when sincerely done. The book is so beautifully printed as we have learned to expect books to be that come from the Government Printing Office, at Washington.

With Jackson.*

Dan Martin, a Tennessee lad, full of patriotism, leaves his father, a veteran, and joins Gen. Jackson. The boy is accompanied by Black Sam, and in the party is the Indian Ki-o-wok. Many are the adventures before Dan reaches New Orleans. In Nashville he makes Gen. Jackson's acquaintance. The author introduces the young reader to many of the notable soldiers of 1814. John Lafitte, the famous pirate or buccaneer of the time, figures in the story. Finally Dan takes part in the battle of New Orleans, is wounded, but recovers. Dan is represented as carrying a rifle very much longer than himself, but he knows how to shoot. The story is a good one.

*ABSTRACT IDENTITIES. By William P. Stewart. Edited by G. Loring Pierce. 16mo. Pp. vii.-190. New York: The Surry Book Company.

*HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTS. LEWIS AND CLARK, TO THE SOURCES OF THE MISSOURI, ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, DOWN THE COLUMBIA RIVER TO THE PACIFIC IN 1804-6. A reprint of the edition of 1814, to which all the members of the expedition contributed. With maps and portraits. In three volumes. Vol I., pp. 416; Vol II., pp. 416; Vol. III., pp. 382. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

*THE WHITE WORLD. Life and Adventure Within the Arctic Circle Portrayed by Famous Living Explorers. Collected and arranged for the Arctic Club by Rudolf Kersting. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 320. Profusely illustrated. New York: Lovell, Gurdner & Co.

*A WORLD'S SHRINE. By Virginia W. Johnson. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 287. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20.

*THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Origin and History. By William Jones Rhees. Pp. 1,000. Government Printing Office. 1901.

*THE ERRAND BOY OF GEN. JACKSON. A War Story of 1814. By W. O. Stoddard. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 327. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1 net.

TAYLOR ON GOLF

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Two Important Books on Music.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation for early Fall publication Alfredo Untersteiner's "History of Music," translated by Miss S. C. Very, and "Antonio Stradivari; His Life and Work," prepared by W. E. Hill & Sons of London. The former is a history of music from the earliest times to 1901, including discussions of such men as Richard Strauss and the latest representatives of the neo-romantic school in Germany. No name of importance has been omitted, and the information is said to be trustworthy. The chapter on the history of the art of singing is unique, and the development of the science of music, the history of our scales, and the development of the orchestra are treated briefly and clearly. The work on Stradivari contains many new and hitherto unknown facts, also many illustrations, including chromo-lithographic reproductions of various Stradivari instruments. Among the topics treated are "The Ancestry of Antonio Stradivari," "His Violins," "Violas," "Violoncellos," "Aims in Relation to Tone," "Material," "Varnish," Construction," "Labels," "Number of Instruments Made by Him," "Prices Paid for His Instruments and the Growth of their Reputation," and his supposed portrait is given.

"The Truth About an Author."

For several weeks The Academy of London has been publishing "The Truth About an Author," a series of articles by an anonymous writer, although, as Mr. Alden wrote recently, his identity to many is apparent. In the current number of The Academy he contributes the fourteenth paper, in which he gives an account of his career as chief reader to a publisher. "It cuts me to the heart," he writes, "to compare English with American publishers to the disadvantage, however slight, of the former; but the exigencies of a truthful narrative demand from me this sacrifice of personal feeling to the god in 'the sleeping-car emblematic of British enterprise.'" Once the representative of a great American firm came to England "on a mission to cultivate personal relations with authors of repute and profitableness." Among other "documents" of a similar nature, he got an introduction to this writer, who was not then an author of "repute and profitableness," but who "was decidedly in the movement and a useful sort of person to know." This ambassador and he became friends; the former liked the author's work, which was a sure avenue to the latter's esteem, and the latter liked the American's genial shrewdness. Shortly afterward an unsigned article appeared, which dealt "in a broad survey alleged to be masterly" with the evolution of the literary market during the last thirty years. The American publisher read the article, and decided in his own mind that his friend was the writer, so he wrote him an enthusiastic letter of appreciation. Of course he was not deceived. A few days after this an English publisher told the American he could not find a satisfactory "reader." The American informed the publisher that his friend was just the man; but the Englishman had never heard of him, ("I do not blame him, I merely record,") but "he was so moved by the American's oration that he invited me to lunch at his club." After luncheon the publisher had a "talk" with the author about "authors, publishers, and cash, and the interplay of these three. I talked * * * for a very long while, enjoying it. The experience was a new one for me. The publisher did not agree with all that I said, but * * * with a good deal of it, and at the close of the somewhat exhausting assize, in which between us we had judged the value of every literary reputation in England, he offered me the post of principal reader to his firm, and I accepted it."

Aspects of Slavery in the Fifties.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his "Memories of a Hundred Years," now running serially in The Outlook, tells the following story in the current number, which illustrates the different ways of looking at the political and commercial aspects of slavery in 1850.

Mr. Henshaw was Secretary of the Navy in one of the Southern Cabinets. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts; one of the men who 'kept that party conveniently small,' so that all its leaders had Federal offices. * * * It was long before the war that he was in Norfolk, Va., consulting with some of the leaders there as to the opening up of communications westward from their magnificent harbor. As he rode with one of his Virginian friends one day, the Southerner said, 'You abolitionists say' this or that. Henshaw disclaimed the word. * * * The Virginian laughed. 'I know you make your distinctions. But we call you all abolitionists.' * * * 'You are quite wrong,' he said. 'We are as fond of our ways as you are of yours. We manufacture cotton and wool and shoes and frea. We send our ships into every ocean. And if, to maintain slave labor, you choose to let your magnificent contracts go to waste, to let your coal lie unburned, and your iron unsmelted, to send your timber to us for our purposes, and never build a ship in these waters, some of us, I assure you, are very much obliged to you.' * * * The Virginian said in reply, 'Well! Mr. Henshaw, pray do not think that we are all damned fools.'"

The Encyclopaedia Britannica Again.

The new volumes now appearing of "The Encyclopaedia Britannica" do not constitute the tenth edition, as certain newspapers have announced, although, with the ninth edition, which was complete with twenty-five volumes, they amount to the same thing. They are, in fact, supplementary to the ninth edition. The first volume of the ninth edition was published in 1875, the last one coming out in 1889, and since then there have been no additional volumes up to the present time. The new volumes number eleven, a feature of them being the index to the complete work, covering under one alphabetization the ninth edition and the new books. It will contain more than 600,000 entries, and will not only be "exceedingly minute in its analysis, displaying the latest development of the time-saving art of precise indexing," but will also be the most complete index to the general sum of human knowledge. It is interesting to learn from the general preface to the first three volumes of the Encyclopaedia the statistical facts in the evolution of this work from its three-volume Edinburgh embryo of 1768 to its present dimensions. In 1771 these original three volumes contained 2,670 pages and 160 copper plates. From this small beginning the Britannica has increased in size as well as in importance, until the present edition, when completed by the new volumes, will include more than 28,000 pages and more than 12,000 plates, maps, and other illustrations. The evolution during the 134 intervening years was gradual. The second edition, containing 8,505 pages, was completed in 1784; the third, 14,579 pages in 1,797; the fourth, 16,033 pages, in 1810; the fifth, 16,017 pages, in 1817; the supplement to the fifth edition, 4,963 pages, in 1820; the sixth edition, 16,017 pages, in 1823; the seventh, 17,011 pages, in 1842; the eighth, 17,957 pages, in 1861. The first volume of the ninth edition came out in 1875, and the last, making a total of 21,572 pages, in 1889.

Mr. Carnegie on Bookbinding.

Apropos of Andrew Carnegie's interest in books in general and his gift of Lord Acton's great collection to John Morley in particular, it is worth noting some of Mr. Carnegie's ideas in regard to "the book and its binding." He is said to have stated recently in London that it is "a reflection upon the author to spend money upon binding." Mr. Carnegie is right in his view that "the book's the thing," but there is another view that a worthy book, like a precious picture, deserves a worthy setting.

Actor-managers have often contended that the counsel of perfection in the theatre is that a beautiful play shall be staged, costumed, and acted in the most beautiful and complete manner, and the same can be maintained of books. In a sense, fine writing demands fine printing and fine binding. The art of the bookbinder has made great strides in England recently, owing to the Englishman's respect for art and his detestation of fad. Booksellers in London declare that a beautiful cover plays no small part in the selling of a book. Even very cheap books have tasteful bindings, and they are much in demand. It must rather be a compliment, than a reflection upon the author to have his book nicely bound. It was an axiom of the Morris school that the commonest thing of daily life may be made beautiful. But the trouble is that where American bookbinders are disputing over what will be popular, shams are pressed upon the public under the guise of art.

That Magellan Map.

W. M. Voynich, a Polish expert in old books, for some time resident in London, has again surprised collectors. Mr. Voynich, who until recently has been known simply as "the husband of the lady who wrote 'The Gadfly,'" now has a reputation of his own as a book discoverer. His latest find, which was briefly described in a cable dispatch, is a manuscript map of the world attached to a small octavo Italian book of the sixteenth century. The drawing shows the two polar hemispheres of a radius of 179 minutes. According to E. G. Ravenstein, the well-known English cartographer, who has examined the manuscript, the outlines of the Mediterranean—called Mare Nostrum—of the Pontus Euxinus, the Caspian, the Mare Arabicum, and Sinus Persicus are taken from Ptolemy, but the nomenclature of the map, although in Latin, is for the most part modern. The author was in all probability a Spaniard, for he refers to the King of Ethiopia as "Preste Jvan." The dynasty of the Safti, described in a legend as reigning in Persia, dates from 1502; the nomenclature along the coast of Africa and in the Persian Gulf is derived from Portuguese charts such as have been published in the Strassburg edition of Ptolemy, (1513,) and, more important still, the empty space between the two hemispheres is occupied by a rough sketch of Magellan Strait, with the following legend: "Vitoria Haec est sola navis quae ad hisp. * * * pvenit mense Septembri anno natali Xhr vi die 1522," &c. A flag is distinctly, and the outline of a ship faintly, visible. This legend is to all appearences coeval with and by the same hand as the map itself, from which there can be no doubt that the latter was drawn after the arrival of the Vitoria, one of the five ships of the Magellan expedition, at St. Lucar on Sept. 6, 1522. Mr. Ravenstein is inclined to believe that these polar hemispheres were drawn in Spain immediately after the return of the Vitoria, and if so they are the earliest known example of the employment of the equidistant polar projection, until now believed to have been employed for the first time by Mercator, who has hitherto been regarded as the father of modern geography, in an inset of his famous chart of 1569, thus giving Mr. Voynich's find a priority of forty-seven years. The presumption is that the map was drawn to illustrate a work on Magellan's expedition, which was never printed.

The First Book from D. Appleton's.

The coming removal of D. Appleton & Co. from their present quarters, at Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, may revive a slight interest in the first book to bear the imprint of D. Appleton. This volume was published in 1831, and there were two editions issued. Probably there are not more than half a dozen copies of "Crumbs," as it was called, extant.

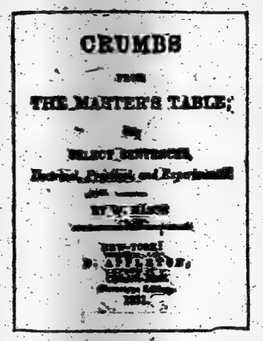

Some years ago, when a copy of the book was wanted, an advertisement was printed with the inducement that the biggest book published by the firm would be given for it. A volume twenty times the size of "Crumbs" is said to have been given to an old lady in Maryland in exchange for her copy of the book. "Gospel Seeds" was published next, and it was the same size as its predecessor. In 1841 "Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence" was brought out by Daniel Appleton. It appeared at the time of the cholera in Asia, and had a large sale, because it was thought to be a treatise on that disease.

Mainly Personal.

As has already been reported by cable, the family of the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has requested Sir Alfred Lyall to write a biography of that great diplomatist, but the work may not be expected until the middle of next year, for the reason that Sir Alfred will not begin putting together his material until late this Autumn, when he resigns the seat he has occupied on the India Council since 1888. Sir Alfred Lyall was an intimate friend of Lord Dufferin, and both held appointments in India in the late eighties, the deceased being Governor General, while his biographer was Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces. Sir Alfred is the author of "British Dominion in India" and of an admirable life of Warren Hastings. An additional tie between the two men was that they were both educated at Eton.

***While Will N. Harben was writing his "Abner Daniel" last Winter he often met Frank R. Stockton at the Authors' Club. Mr. Harben asked Stockton to be allowed to send him his "Abner Daniel" when it was published, and Mr. Stockton replied that he would be pleased to see it. Just then another novelist sauntered across the room and said: "Frank, D—— has just sent me a copy of his last book and wants me to review it. I suppose you are often bored with similar requests?" It was an awkward moment for Stockton and Harben, but the former was equal to the emergency, and said carelessly: "Well, it is rather hard to write reviews of books for friends when one is busy writing novels, but I do certainly like to read books written by men I know." The conversation took a turn, and Mr. Harben walked away, thinking the matter had passed out of the mind of the genial humorist, but a few minutes later Stockton came to him and said: "I don't want you to forget to send me that book. I am greatly interested in it." But Mr. Stockton never lived to receive the promised first copy, for he died while Mr. Harben was reading the proofs of the novel.

***Miss Glasgow, author of "The Battleground," is now in the Adirondacks spending most of her time playing golf. Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish her book of poems about Aug. 27. The volume will be beautifully printed by De Vinne and will include poems of a miscellaneous sort that have appeared in The Atlantic Monthly and other publications, as well as unpublished verse. In October the same firm will bring out an illustrated edition of the author's "Voice of the People."

***Peter Newell, the well-known artist, has recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, but is busily engaged at present on work for the holidays. Mr. Newell does not work from models, his figures not being drawn on conventional lines. He made an exception, though, in the case of his pictures for "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," for which his daughter Josephine posed, not really as a model, but as a suggestion for Alice.

***Mrs. Louise Agassiz, so long the President of Radcliffe College, has accepted the dedication of Miss Reed's forthcoming book for girls, "Brenda's Cousin at Radcliffe," published by Little, Brown & Co. This will be the first story to deal with life at this Cambridge college.

***A party of authors is at present traveling through Switzerland under the literary "chaperonage" of Mr. S. S. McClure. Among those of the party who are well known in the book world are Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the historian and magazine writer; Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam, whose stories of children, collected and published under the title of "The Madness of Philip," have aroused widespread attention and amusement; Miss Edith Wyatt, author of "Everyone His Own Way"; George Douglas (Browne), the young author of "The House with the Green Shutters," and Robert Barr, author of "Tekla," "In the Midst of Alarms," "A Prince of Good Fellows," and other novels. They will spend several weeks together climbing mountains and tramping. But they are, it is said, ill-assorted in respect to pedestrian ability. While Miss Tarbell and Miss Daskam are athletic and good walkers, Miss Wyatt is prone to mental rather than physical exertion. Mr. Browne is a well known pedestrian, and Robert Barr is said to be the most reposeful man, physically, in England.

***Dr. L. O. Howard was asked a short time ago by a Japanese gentleman to be allowed to translate his book on "Mosquitoes" into Japanese. The Japanese have been experimenting for some time in mosquito destruction, and a citizen having read Dr. Howard's book declared it just the thing that was needed, and sent word to his fellow-countryman, who is in this country on a semi-official errand.

***Mrs. Maude Edgerton King's "Bread and Wine," a Swiss story, reminds one very much of the peasant idyls of George Sand, says a contributor to the current number of The Atlantic Monthly. He finds Mrs. King's style sympathetic and restrained and seems pleased that an Englishwoman can produce so delicate an example of the genre which the Latins are wont to consider their own.

***Shelley's complete poetical works are now included in the Cambridge edition of famous American and British poets, containing the adequate editing and good bookmaking which have characterized Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series. Shelley is serving, it is said, to inspire the younger American singers with ideas of social freedom and poetic beauty.

***Dr. George A. Gordon, minister of the historic Boston congregation, the New Old South Church, will have published in February, by The Riverside Press, "The New Epoch for Faith," the chapters of which were originally delivered as a course of lectures in the Lowell Institute of Boston.

Prompt Aid to the Injured.*

All sensible people who believe "that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" deprecate that class of books which has for title something like this, "Every One His Own Doctor." When such a volume falls into the hands of the ignorant the harm it does is to cause blunders as to the diagnosis of diseases, or to overdose with the wrong medicines, and above all it inclines toward the production of hypochondriacs. A work, however, of sterling merit is Dr. Alvah H. Doty's "A Manual of Instruction in the Principles of Prompt Aid to the Injured." In the preparation of this book, the fourth edition, there have been many changes from former texts, so as to conform with recent knowledge. The chapter on "Disinfection" has been entirely rewritten, so as to be abreast of the latest investigations. What, too, is of great value are the hospital corps drill regulations now used by the United States Army. As a health officer and late Major and Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Dr. Doty is familiar with all the subjects he treats, and the object of the manual is "to instruct those who are desirous of knowing what course to pursue in emergencies, in order that the sick or injured may be temporarily relieved."

Writing of disinfection, the author says that no substance, solid or liquid, ought to be used "unless its composition is fully known." By this time we know what are the consequences of want of care in regard to corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid. The subjects treated are many, and there are chapters on contusions, wounds, hemorrhages, fractures, burns, scalds, fainting, concussion of the brain, drowning, poisons, convulsions, and the methods of transporting the wounded. The manual is fully illustrated, and the index is a complete one. There are many accidents happening at home in the house; then relief such as Dr. Doty advises may be administered, but after you have done that much send at once for the physician. That is invariably the very next thing to be done. This manual should find a place in every household.

*A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF PROMPT AID TO THE INJURED. Including a Chapter on Hygiene and the Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps, United States Army. Designed for Military and Civil Use. By Alvah H. Doty, M. D. Fourth edition. Revised and enlarged. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 302. Fully illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

AUG

1902-1902

MR. BALFOUR.

His Versatility as Statesman and Thinker.

TO AN AMERICAN, with notions of the requisites of success in political life necessarily largely formed from what he sees about him, the career and character of the present Premier of Great Britain are a most interesting and may easily be a somewhat puzzling study. That Mr. Balfour had before Lord Salisbury's retirement attained real success, according to the exacting British standard, cannot be doubted. He is but little over fifty, and he has worked his way up through a variety of difficult offices—the Local Government Board, the Secretaryship for Scotland, the extraordinarily vexatious Secretaryship for Ireland—to the Treasury Bench and the leadership of the House, which he has held for ten years past, when his party has been in power. True, he is the nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, and that independent old statesman has never let any idle suspicion of family favoritism stand in the way of securing his own comfort by surrounding himself with relatives whom he could trust. But the conditions of advancement in the Parliament of Great Britain, the severe and constant competition open to every man who can get a seat in the House, do not permit the favor of the mightiest to take the place of real strength and a great deal of it. Mr. Balfour, from the time when he was one of the meteoric group formed around Randolph Churchill, though not led by him, has shown strength of a kind that Parliament respects and rewards. Nor has his achievement been confined to the debates of the House. Indeed, the function of the House as the hatchery of rulers does not consist with substantial success in politics solely through success in debate. It was not until Mr. Balfour had demonstrated his possession of the qualities needed in administration, of energy, cool judgment, the grasp of intricate conditions and the tact to deal with these, especially as Secretary for Ireland, that the House conceded to him the authority that a leader must secure.

What is puzzling in this career is that its success has been attained by a man who is known, and well and widely known, as a student and writer, whose most important studies and writing have dealt with matters not at all akin to politics even of the highest type. The sharp, skilled debater, the energetic and tactful administrator, the sagacious and resourceful leader of the House, has given much time to the study and discussion of metaphysics, and has won in that field not certainly the first position, but a position of real distinction. Now, as has been said by a recent critic of Mr. Balfour:

> The politician must live heartily among phenomena; metaphysics takes a man too far away from them; he cannot get back; it becomes an engrossment, tends to seclusion, and is not a diversion but a constant obsession.

Granting that the fact of Mr. Balfour's actual standing and achievement in the world of English politics contradicts this judgment, it still remains true that the judgment is reasonable, in accordance with previous experience, and that the metaphysician and the politician dwell in his person in surprising unity. The surprise at their combination is not lessened when we note that the peculiar view to which the metaphysician has come is apparently of a nature to discourage the politician utterly and to rob him of all confidence in the very weapon on which he must chiefly rely in the long contest of parliamentary life. That view, to sum it up briefly, is that reasoning is of very little real use, and that the utility we attribute to it—especially in the guidance of complex affairs, involving the motives and the action of large bodies of men—is largely imaginary, deceptive, and misleading. Probably there is no assembly on earth in which reasoning is assigned so large a part or receives such expressions of profound respect as in the House of Commons. The tone of all the debates, even the most unimportant and, on the other hand, the most fervent and exciting, shows this. Of rhetoric there is very little. Of oratorical appeal either to passion or to party prejudice there is very little. Whatever the motives of the speakers, their air is that of men who are reasoning. There is sarcasm, there is banter, there is something of the tu quoque of personal dispute, but the form is severely argumentative. It is more like the form which courts require than that which juries invite. And Mr. Balfour is particularly careful and consistent in his fidelity to this form. No one more than he has the air of reasoning, no one is more flatteringly candid, more persuasively considerate, more apparently anxious to find some common ground on which he and his opponents can go over the matter in hand together and reach some fair conclusion.

Yet he goes from the House, and in the quiet of his study he estimates the part played by reason in the guidance of our conduct to be in every sense of the word insignificant, and he publishes this estimate with that tranquil indifference to the effect of his action on the opinions of his fellow-men which is the characteristic of his parliamentary life. He has just brought out an eighth edition of his work on "The Foundations of Belief." In it he rather emphasizes the view originally taken of the actual function of reason. He describes acutely and impressively "the complex processes, physiological and psychical, out of which are manufactured the convictions necessary to the conduct of life." He finds that the contribution made by reason to the results of their co-operation is "slight." Indeed, the entire "portion of our affairs," the management of which is intrusted to us by nature, is "trifling." Of this trifling portion, the part in which reason gives us aid is only "that which we do not happen to have already surrendered to the control of habit," and the aid is "perhaps not so much as we suppose." But in order that it may be effective, "it is beneficently decreed that, pending the evolution of some better device, reason should appear to the reasoner the most admirable and important contrivance in the whole mechanism." On the surface this has the air of pure cynicism. Pronounced in the House, it would be excused only to a witty and well-liked member. Imagine the effect of it, couched in due form, from the lips of Mr. Balfour, in a debate, say, on the proposed changes in the ruler:

> The Government submit their propositions as, on the whole, reasonable. They would be glad of the co-operation of the intelligence and experience of the honorable gentlemen opposite to remove anything from them which may seem unreasonable. At the same time, they beg to point out that the utmost that all of us can do in the manufacture of conviction necessary to the conduct of business here or elsewhere in life is trifling, and that toward what we can do the contribution of what we call reason is small, and, small as it appears, it is perhaps not so much as we suppose. Nevertheless, it has been beneficently decreed that to us who assume the really farcical rôle of reasoners, reason shall seem an admirable and important contrivance. Pending the evolution of some better device, the Government are obliged to intrust the fate of their propositions to the exercise on your part and on their own of this singularly puerile faculty. They only can hope that we shall all retain our delusions as to the real value of the comedy we are playing sufficiently to prevent us from dropping entirely the business for which we are so ludicrously ill-adapted.

Of course Mr. Balfour does not and can not talk in this vein in the House of Commons. That he indulges in a vein substantially like this in his essays is not to be denied. Probably there are but few of the gentlemen with whom he engages in the daily task of discussion and persuasion in which he has won such brilliant success who have read his essays. There are not very many of them who would have the patience to read them at all, and the number who would understand them and in the least agree with their conclusions is certainly insignificant. But it remains true that the conclusions are his; that they are sincerely held; that they are patiently and laboriously worked out; that they are most subtly and ingeniously sustained. On the face of them they are inconsistent with the temper of the politician and the statesman. They may very reasonably be suspected of sapping his energy, diverting his mind from the peculiar and engrossing public duties with which he is charged, and unfitting him for the struggles inseparable from public life. As a matter of fact, there is no evidence that they do anything of the sort. We cannot say how much more of a leader Mr. Balfour might have been if his mind had been no more acute and the field of his favorite intellectual occupation no more remote than those of Mr. Gladstone, for instance, or of Lord Rosebery. We can be pretty sure that his literary baggage would have been more important than that of the former and more serious than that of the latter, but we cannot know whether he would have been as powerful as Gladstone or as ineffective as Rosebery so far has been in British politics. What we can say is that his career shows no signs of the defects which his metaphysical cast of mind would excuse us for expecting.

One explanation suggests itself. We confuse Mr. Balfour's estimate of what reason can do with his estimate of what use we ought to make of it within its actual field. Compared with the usual notion of what reason can do, his notion seems narrow, discouraging, cynical. Compared with the use ordinarily made of it his use of reason is earnest, sustained and effective. There is a certain analogy between his case and that of Mr. Huxley. To most of us it seems almost impossible that profound moral earnestness should exist without any assurance of a future life or of divine rule. Yet the aggressive agnosticism of Huxley, we know, did not prevent in him a moral energy and sensitiveness, a sustained and alert service of the highest aims such as is rarely attained by the most devout believers. Because Mr. Balfour regards as illusory the expectations most men have from the use of reason, he is not the less persistent and careful in seeking the results that to him seem practicable. Indeed, his care and persistence are the greater. He bears himself as if he felt that he trod on firmer ground than his fellows, and was not to be rebuffed by the disappointments to which they are exposed, or disheartened by the failure of the extravagant hopes they cherish. He advances the more steadily and securely for the knowledge he thinks he has as to the limits of his progress. He distrusts the courage fed on what to him are dreams. His own needs no such stimulating but feverish nutriment. The task that he can perform with the equipment nature has bestowed he will exhaust that equipment in performing.

Some dozen years ago, on the eve of his becoming the leader of the House for the first time, he delivered the Lord Rector's address at the University of Glasgow. When it was published he called it, with characteristic reserve, "A Fragment on Progress." Its purpose was to expose as to the general belief in indefinite and continual progress the fallacy that he detects in the general belief in the unlimited efficacy of reason. He was criticised for the possible effect upon his audience of young men in shifting their enthusiasm and clarifying their youthful enterprise. He defended himself in words that apply to his whole career and express briefly and clearly his attitude as a man of action toward the theoretic views he holds:

> I do not believe that these opinions are likely, either in reason or in fact, to weaken the springs of human effort. The best efforts of mankind have never been founded upon the belief in an assured progress toward a terrestrial millennium; if for no other reason because the belief itself is quite modern. Patriotism and public zeal have not in the past, and do not now, require any such ailment. True, we do not know, as our fathers before us have not known, the hidden laws by which in any State the private virtues of its citizens, their love of knowledge, the energy and disinterestedness of their civic life, their reverence for the past, their caution, their capacity for safely working free institutions, may be maintained and fostered. But we do know that no State where these qualities have flourished has ever perished from internal decay; and we also know that it is within our power, each of us in his own sphere, to practice them ourselves, and to encourage them in others. As men of action, we want no more than this. Of this no speculation can deprive us.
>
> "Love of knowledge, energy, and disinterestedness in civic life"—these are the qualities Mr. Balfour thinks will suffice for the man of action, and of these no speculation can deprive him. It cannot be denied that Mr. Balfour possesses them in a rare degree and exercises them with rare efficacy. The study he suggests to Americans is, as has been noted, interesting and a little puzzling. It is practically unique in England. It is wholly without parallel in this country. Were it otherwise, our political life would not be so dreary a field of investigation as at present it unquestionably is.

The Jefferson Bible.*

Without entering into any religious discussion relative to what is known as The Jefferson Bible, what Jefferson did was to give no Godlike attributes to Christ. In 1803 Jefferson cut from the Evangelists such passages as he believed would best present the ethical teachings of Jesus, "and arranged them, in the pages of a blank book in a certain order of time or subject." The writer of the preface says: "This is the volume called The Jefferson Bible, which is now owned by the Government, and the publication of which has been recently ordered by Congress." It may be remembered that quite recently there was a protest entered against its publication by the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Philadelphia. The reasons advanced were that Jefferson stripped Jesus of his deity, and made him simply a moralist.

It is well to quote what Thomas Jefferson wrote about himself:

> Say nothing of my religion. It is known to my God and myself alone. Its evidence before the world is to be sought in my life; if it has been honest and dutiful to society, the religion which has regulated it cannot be a bad one.

And that expression recalls somewhat the one Disraeli used. In 1803 Jefferson wrote to Dr. Rush that he "was averse to the communication of my religious tenets to the public, because it would countenance the presumption of those who have endeavored to draw them before that tribunal, and to induce public opinion to erect itself into that inquisition over the rights of conscience which the laws have so justly proscribed." Then follows the remarkable sentence, which should be impressed on the minds of readers:

> It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience for himself to resist invasions of it in the case of others, or their case may, by change of circumstances, become his own. It behooves him, too, in his own case, to give no example of concession, betraying the right of independent opinion by answering questions of faith, which the laws have left between God and himself.

As to the constant charges made against Jefferson during his lifetime and unfortunately continued to-day, referring to this book of excerpts he wrote:

> They are the result of a life of inquiry and reflection, and very different from that anti-Christian system imputed to me by those who know nothing of my opinions. To the corruptions of Christianity I am indeed opposed, but not to the genuine precepts of Jesus Himself.

The conclusion of the Jefferson Bible is:

> Now in the place where He was crucified there was a garden, and in a garden a new sepulchre, wherein man never yet laid.
>
> There laid they Jesus; and rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre and departed.

There is no more. Jefferson lived a century before Renan, and the absolute rejection of the miraculous was the Frenchman's main point, as it was Jefferson's.

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*THE LIFE AND MORALS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH. Extracted Textually from the Gospels. Together with a Comparison of His Doctrines with Those of Others. By Thomas Jefferson. Cloth, 16mo, 46 pages. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

Santos-Dumont in the *August McClure's.*

In his first paper on "How I Became an Aeronaut," in McClure's for this month, M. Santos-Dumont tells a story of his childhood. "It seemed to me from my earliest childhood a necessity of nature to become an aeronaut. I remember how my comrades used to tease me at our game of 'pigeon flies.' All the children gather round a table, and the leader calls out, 'Pigeon flies, hen flies, crow flies, bee flies,' and so on, and at each call we were supposed to raise our fingers. Sometimes, however, he would call out 'Dog flies, fox flies,' or some other like impossibility to catch us. If any one should raise a finger, he was made to pay a forfeit. Now, my playmates never failed to wink and smile mockingly at me when one of them called, 'Man flies,' for at the word I would always lift my finger very high as a sign of absolute conviction, and I refused with energy to pay the forfeit. The more they laughed at me the happier I was."

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A few copies of this singular literary puzzle may still be obtained by sending one dollar to the undersigned. The chapters dealing with the boy life of Hawthorne contain information not to be found elsewhere, and the curiously romantic story of the negro Symmes, who was his playmate, is authentic. Doubt as to the genuineness of the "Diary" has led the editor of the work to direct the publishers (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) to destroy the plates, and only a limited number of copies remains unsold.
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NOTES AND NEWS.

A NEW novel by the author of "Stringtown on the Pike," "Warwick," &c., is announced for early publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is called "Red-Head," and in it John Uri Lloyd has drawn the picture of a Kentucky feud. Red-Head, it may be remembered, was a character from Mr. Lloyd's "Stringtown on the Pike," but this story, while it touches upon the characters in that book, is practically new. It has been illustrated as a Christmas book by Reginald Birch, every page being decorated in color, and there are numerous full page illustrations.

***

"James VI. and the Gowrie Conspiracy," which, according to our London cable correspondent, has been added by Andrew Lang to his already long list of books of historical research, will be published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co. The Gowrie Conspiracy took place in 1600, and its sequel is the affair of Logan of Restalrig in 1606-8. Mr. Lang has studied contemporary manuscripts hitherto unpublished, and he believes that one point is at any rate demonstrated—the innocence of James VI. Among the illustrations of the book are fac simile reproductions of the disputed letters of the plot.

***

"The Autobiography of a 'Newspaper Girl'," by Elizabeth L. Banks, author of "Campaigns of Curiosity," will come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Fall. Miss Banks's experience in newspaper work is said to be varied and interesting. She was educated in the Wisconsin Female College, and began her business career in St. Paul, Minn. Then she went to Peru as private secretary to the American Minister, and on her return here became society editor of the Baltimore Herald. She went to London in 1892, and she describes her experiences there very graphically. After four years she came back to the United States, and was connected with various papers for a few years, but finally settled in London. The frontispiece of her autobiography is a portrait of her black French poodle, Judge, together with his mistress.

***

"Marion Manning," by Mrs. Edith Eustis, a daughter of Levi P. Morton, has gone through several editions since its publication recently by Harper & Brothers.

***

"Peerless Kathleen," by Charlotte May Kingsley, is being published by Norman L. Munro. The heroine is a daughter of a broken-down actor who hopes to retrieve his fallen fortunes by placing Kathleen on the stage. She knows she has no particular dramatic talents and that her father wishes her only to display her physical charms in low-class shows in order to continue his career of dissipation with the money she may thus earn, and she rebels against this scheme.

***

Outing for this month appears to be a very "human" number. "Tippecanoeing," an interesting story of an inland canoe cruise, and "The Small Boat and Its Sailing" deal with some phases of life on the water. "Of the Real Sea," a sketch by Norman Duncan, deals with the grim and terrible or sometimes beautiful sea. Fishing is dealt with by Edwyn Sandys and Barton W. Evermann of the United States Fish Commission. Arthur Ruhl tells of the hopes, and fears and thrills of the multitudes that attend the races.

***

"Fame for a Woman; or, Splendid Mourning," by Cranstown Metcalfe, a story of literary and political life in London, will be published in this country early next month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The title is explained by Mme. de Staël's aphorism: "Fame is for women only a splendid mourning for happiness." Mr. Metcalfe writes in a satirical vein, from a considerable knowledge of the book world and its prominent characters. The frontispiece is by Adolf Thiede.

***

"Confessions of a Wife," by "Mary Adams," will be published by The Century Company in September. The story has been running serially in The Century Magazine, and it is stated that several London publishers have asked to bring it out in England. The illustrations in the book will be by Granville Smith.

***

"The Homely Virtues," by Ian Maclaren, author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "Young Barbarians," &c., is announced for publication in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a series of articles upon such topics as "Straightness," "Thoroughness," "Thrift," &c., in which Dr. Watson has treated practical subjects in a very pointed and practical way.

***

The current issue of Mind contains among its articles a paper on "Jesuitical Occultism," by Dr. J. R. Phelps; an essay on "The Conception of Unity," by the well-known metaphysical lecturer, Eugene Del Mar; and an interesting article on "The Art of Enjoying," by L. C. Ashworth. The ninth paper in Abby Morton Diaz's series on "Hindrances to World-Betterment" is entitled "Having Eyes, They See Not." Julia Iverson Patton's "Some New Thought Teachings" is instructive.

***

A special feature of Wilshire's Magazine for this month is a personal letter to Mr. Wilshire from Sir Charles W. Dilke, one of Great Britain's greatest statesmen, in which he gives his views on the American commercial invasion of England and the question of governmental ownership of railways and other public utilities. The leading article is the reproduction of the editor's preface to the American edition of the Fabian Essays published eleven years ago.

***

"Lavender and Old Lace," by Myrtle Reed, author of "Love Letters of a Musician," &c., will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in September. Miss Reed's new story is that of a quaint corner of New England where more than one romance lies hidden underneath the prim garb of a rustic village.

***

"The American Idea as Expounded by American Statesmen," compiled by Joseph B. Gilder, with a long introduction by Andrew Carnegie, is announced for immediate publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book is made up of typical American documents, such as The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation, The Constitution, Washington's Inaugural Addresses, The Monroe Doctrine, several of Lincoln's Speeches, Lowell's Essay on "Democracy," President Roosevelt's "National Duties," McKinley's "Last Speech," Secretary Hay's "Our Recent Diplomacy," &c.

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The Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston announces that the thirty-second thousand of "Dorothy South," George Cary Eggleston's Virginia romance, is on the press. Their recently published American story, "The Spenders," by Harry Leon Wilson, one time editor of Puck, is now in its fifteenth thousand. Prominent among that firm's forthcoming books are Clara Morris's "Stage Confidences," which will appear this month, and the novel of New York social life, "The Millionaires," by Julian Ralph, the well-known newspaper correspondent, which will soon be brought out.

***

"A Brief of Necroscopy and Its Medico-Legal Relations," by Dr. Gustav Schmitt, is a pocket manual prepared to meet the special needs of physicians, lawyers, and expert witnesses. It supplies in brief form, and yet with essential details, all practical facts connected with the study, diagnosis, technique, and the medico-legal aspect of a post-mortem examination. The book bears the imprint of Funk & Wagnalls Company.

***

Volume II. of Prof. George Saintsbury's "History of Criticism" will be published in the early Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The original plan of the work has been changed since the first volume appeared, and it now will now be completed in three volumes. The first volume presents an account of the higher rhetoric and poetry, the theory and practice of literary criticism and taste, during ancient and mediæval times; while the second volume deals with the matter from the Renaissance to the death of eighteenth century classicism. The third volume will be on modern criticism.

***

Browning's "In a Balcony," with an introduction by Laura McAdoo Triggs, is to be published shortly by The Blue Sky Press, Chicago, Ill. The book has rubricated pages, and the printing is done on white Van Gelder handmade paper, the sheets being dampened before printed. The designs for title pages, headings, &c., are by W. A. Dwiggins and F. W. Goudy. The book is the first reprint ever issued, and the edition is limited to 400 copies on paper and fifteen copies on Imperial Japan vellum.

***

"A Speckled Bird," the new novel by Augusta Evans Wilson, of which 75,000 copies have been sold in advance of publication, is on the press for another edition of 25,000. The book will be issued simultaneously in England and Canada, Aug. 12, by The Dillingham Company.

***

The Outlook for this month is a special illustrated educational number, and it is the fifteenth year that the August number has been characterized. Among the contributors this month are President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, President Hyde of Bowdoin, President Harris of Amherst, Dean Jordan of Smith College, Prof. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago, Prof. J. R. Wheeler of Columbia, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

***

Earnest Harold Baynes, a young New England naturalist, is conducting in The Woman's Home Companion the monthly series of "Little Journeys to the Woods and Fields." He "trains" his readers to keep their eyes open, and this is a very important thing not only in studying nature, but in other things.

***

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation a new revised edition of their portrait catalogue. Portraits of the newer authors have been added and the catalogue contains over 1,000 titles, and is said to be altogether a very notable and valuable list.

***

D'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini," is one of the features in the current Theatre. The article is written by Henry Tyrrell, and he gives his own version of passages from the tragedy, no English translation of which has yet appeared. H. P. Mawson tells "The Truth About Going on the Stage." Mary Shaw is the subject this month of "Chats With Players." The pictures include a portrait of Lulu Glaser as "Dolly Varden," scenes of the new play, "Hearts Aflame," also pictures of Eleonora Duse as Francesca, and portraits of many other stage favorites.

***

The limited edition of Edward R. Sill's poetry which was published about a fortnight ago by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. has now been entirely subscribed for.

***

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library gives the following list as the most popular books for the week ended July 22: Sir A. Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles," Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey," Alger's "Ragged Dick," Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women," Clemens's "Huckleberry Finn," Jacob A. Riis's "The Making of an American," Spencer's "Facts and Comments," Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Buried Temple."

***

"The Tragedy of Paotingfu," by Isaac C. Ketler, is announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company. The story, while containing biographies of the eleven missionaries who gave up their lives in China in 1900, gives also an account of the last six months these men and women stood on the outposts of civilization, and a record of the events leading up to June 30 and July 1, 1900.

***

The midsummer number of The Caledonian contains an article by the editor, D. MacDougall, B. D., on Barre, "The Granite City, Vermont;" "Recollections of Hugh Miller," by a Contemporary, and Agnes Deans Cameron's contribution on "Kipling and the Children."

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Philadelphia Library has quite recently received a souvenir of Revolutionary days possessing a somewhat more than usual literary interest. It is a poem in four stanzas, entitled "A German Air," and was written in January, 1777, by Major André and sent to Miss Rebecca Redman of this city, afterward Mrs. Laurence of London. It is written in the fine, almost feminine, hand of the unfortunate young officer who was so popular here during Lord Howe's occupation of the city, and reads:

Return enraptured Hours
When Delia's heart was mine,
When She, with Wreaths of Flowers,
My temples would entwine.

When jealousy nor care
Corroded in my Breast,
But visions, light as air,
Presided o'er my rest.

Now Nightly round my Bed
No airy visions play,
No flowrets crown my head
Each vernal Holy day,

For far from these sad Plains
My lovely Delia flies,
And racked with jealous Pains
Her wretched lover dies.

The time of the War of Independence in this locality is also recalled in a "Guide Book to Historic Germantown," written by Charles F. Jenkins and published by the Site and Relic Society of the suburb of which it tells. As a piece of bookmaking the little volume is highly to be commended, its type, paper and binding, as well as its illustrations, being worthy of imitation. The twenty-four full-page plates used to illustrate the chapters descriptive of the old Colonial mansions are from pen-and-ink drawings and are exceptionally good specimens of work.

"The Settlement of German town," privately published some years ago by Judge Samuel Pennypacker, the Republican nominee for Governor, has advanced in price from $5 to $55, the latter figure being offered by a local collector without finding any copy of the book for sale.

The J. B. Lippincott Company will issue an edition of the Elia essays which have been illustrated by A. Garth Jones, the London artist, whose work has been of late attracting considerable attention there and a novel by Lynn Roby Meekins entitled "Adam Rush."

A good story is now being told here in connection with Miss Edwards's novel, "The Tu-tse's Tower," to be published shortly by Henry T. Coates & Co. A friend of the novelist had asked for the title of her book, and had been told only on the condition that she should not ask for an explanation of it, nor how to spell it. "The Tu-tse's Tower," she said reflectively. "I am going up to the publishers at once and lodge a protest because you have left out the Wopsies."

In addition to some half-dozen volumes on religious subjects and several children's books, the Autumn list of George W. Jacobs & Co. includes two volumes to be added to that firm's wit and humor series, one having to do with the wit of France and Frenchmen and the other with the bon mots of American statesmen. Mr. Jacobs tells your correspondent that one of the most successful volumes issued from his presses for some time is the collection of essays by Rev. Arthur B. Conger under the title of "Conferences on Natural Religion." Several of the chapters of this book are closely based upon lectures which were delivered at the Church of the Transfiguration in New York. Dr. Conger has endeavored to uphold the main postulates of the Christian faith, fearlessly but broad-mindedly taking up the questions of agnosticism, science, original sin, and the nature of inspiration.

Another noteworthy volume with a religious theme is "The Roots of Christian Teaching as Found in the Old Testament," which has been written by Prof. George A. Barton of Bryn Mawr College, and published by the John C. Winston Company of this city. The author says that he wrote the book to answer as well as he might the doubts of modern Christians who have come to feel that the Old Testament is to be regarded as a volume of history rather than of devotion, and to show them that the roots of Christian teaching penetrate the old Semitic soil.

John Luther Long has left the city for the Summer, going to his bungalow at Spray Beach, on the North Jersey coast, where he will rest and write until late in October. Mrs. James Parley Cox, formerly of the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post, has accepted a position on The Ladies' Home Journal and will hereafter reside in Philadelphia.

Arthur Peterson has resigned from the United States Navy and will hereafter devote his time to literary work. He has already published several volumes of verse, probably the best known of which are "The Sons of New Sweden" and "Penrhyn's Pilgrimage." It may be added that Mr. Peterson's father was for many years editor of the old Saturday Evening Post in the days before it had been taken over by the Curtis Publishing Company, and was the author of a considerable quantity of occasional verse, as well as of one novel of Revolutionary times.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, JULY 31.—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., have planned still another series called "The Boys and Girls' Bookshelf," containing some thirty illustrated duodecimos written by well-known authors, among whom are Stevenson, Mrs. Spofford, Miss A. G. Plympton, "Susan Coolidge," Jean Ingelow, Miss Alcott, and Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith. To the "Children's Friend Series" they have added Mrs. Ewing's Snap Dragons" and "A Very Ill-Tempered Family," Miss Alcott's "Pansies and Lilies" and "The Doll's Journey," and Miss Gould's "Little Women Play" and "Little Men Play."

Miss Harriet L. Comstock, whose "Tower or Throne" is on this firm's Autumn list, appears in the announcements of Messrs. Lee & Shepard as the author of "A Boy of a Thousand Years Ago." "Tower or Throne" is a romance of Elizabeth's girlhood, in the days when her romances did not concern the peace of Europe.

The "anti-rent" troubles, treated by Cooper in "The Redskins" with his accustomed contempt for demagogues, and last Spring by Mr. Frederick Isham in "The Strollers," are the subject of Miss Ruth Hall's "The Downrenter's Son," announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for Autumn publication. Miss Hall's novel will appear in October. In September more serious matter is promised. First, the delayed volume in the Riverside Biography Series, "George Rogers Clark," by Prof. Frederick J. Turner, who has had access to unpublished papers enabling him to describe Clark's early life and the influences leading to his expedition into the Illinois country and to his later career as an adventurer.

Mrs. Botta's "Handbook of Universal Literature" will reappear in a new edition revised and corrected by Mr. Henry W. Boynton. The chapters on modern literature have been rewritten in many passages in order to make necessary additions and to reduce the record to proper proportions. The book will be larger than the revised editions of 1880 and 1896, but its price will be unchanged.

Mr. William W. Bates, the author of "American Marine," will follow it with "American Navigation," a historical review of the subject, with a study of the origin, growth, and decline of American shipping, and the author's views as to the proper policy to be observed for the revival of American trade. As he disapproves of all bounties and other artificial stimulants, his arguments are original.

A new sixteen-volume duodecimo edition of Bret Harte's stories is announced, but the number will probably extend to eighteen. The five-volume edition, printed in England and containing his poems and plays, "Gabriel Conroy" and all his early work, has been followed by a regiment of little books, none of which can be omitted without genuine loss, for Mr. Harte never ceased to find new views of his own characters, and anticipated Sir Conan Doyle in burying them first and afterward completing the account of their adventures.

Another new edition will be a handy volume "Breakfast Table Essays" of Dr. Holmes, the four books being printed in pocket size, with clear type and flexible covers, and decorated titles. The 1902 Cambridge Edition, sure to be interesting to the greatest number of readers, is "English and Scottish Ballads," containing all the more important ballads in Prof. Child's great edition, edited by his daughter, Miss Helen Child, and introduced by his pupil and successor, Prof. George J. Kittridge.

Mr. Edwin A. Robinson, whose "Children of the Night" was favorably received in England, although issued in the most quiet manner imaginable, will follow it this Autumn with "Captain Craig: A Book of Poems." The book is of a character not common at the present moment, the Kipling-Newbolt moment, but still not entirely introspective. The verses are not of the class needing excuse by a biography of the author, as they indicate uncommon knowledge.

In the way of personal gossip, it is to be recorded that Mr. Archer Butler Hulbert, author of "The Queen of Quelparte," is journeying about Europe with Mrs. Hulbert upon a bicycle, after the fashion of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell. Also, the coming chapters of the Baroness von Hutton's story, "Our Lady of the Beeches," will take the reader to Bar Harbor, with which the author is well acquainted, having visited it since her marriage.

Teachers will find new books to interest them among Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Autumn announcements; a dramatized "Hiawatha," by Miss Florence Holbrook of Chicago, and "A Book of Nature Myths," by the same author, with illustrations by E. Boyd Smith; "The Students' History of English Literature," by Prof. William Edward Simonds; "Masterpieces of Greek Literature," in translations by the Brownings, Rossetti, Bryant, Moore, and other poets, and Jowett and Palmer, and "Masterpieces of Latin Literature," are too good to be left to the children, and Mr. Bliss Perry's "Study of Prose Fiction," originally a series of lectures delivered at Princeton, although prepared as a schoolbook, will be found interesting, because it is a universal history of fiction—of English fiction in particular.

The September Atlantic will contain a story by Mr. Aldrich, "The White Feather," one of those in his coming volume; "Memories of a Hospital Matron," by Miss Emily V. Mason; "Going Into the Woods," by Mr. Eben Greenough Scott, and three sketches by Mrs. Louise L. Sibley, entitled "On an Offshore Light." There will be three papers of direct value to teachers, Mr. Herbert W. Horwill's "A National Standard in Higher Education;" "The Training of Black Men," by Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who will consider the pursuance of a work begun in this country by schoolteachers, and "What the Public Libraries Are Doing for Children," by Mr. Hiller C. Wellman. Dr. Talcott Williams will discourse on "The New Navy of the United States," and some interesting correspondence between Thoreau and Father Hecker will appear for the first time. Readers of Mr. Sedgwick's "Beacon Biography of Father Hecker" will remember that during his stay in Concord he lodged at the house of Thoreau's mother. He went thence to Holy Cross College to learn something of Catholic religious life and to receive such slight religious instruction as he needed before baptism, and after his baptism he suggested to Thoreau that they should make a pilgrimage to Rome, crossing Europe on foot and begging their way. Bishop McCloskey approved, but Thoreau's fluctuating mood had changed, and the pilgrimage was never undertaken. Had that journey been made, surely its chronicle would have been as varied as that of the journey of Gerald Eliasson and Denys of Burgundy if adventures be to the adventurous.

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***The Macmillan Company contradicts the statements recently made in regard to Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." There has been much curiosity to know what induced Mr. Major to change his publishers after the Bowen-Merrill Company had done so much for his "When Knighthood Was in Flower." It was said that the Macmillan Company guaranteed a royalty on 100,000 copies, and it was added that in regard to the size of the royalty, that people put it all the way "from 12½ to 25 per cent., but Mr. Major's friends say he was guaranteed $5,000." The Macmillans say not one of these statements is correct.

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"The Story of Athens," by Howard Crosby Butler, lecturer on architecture at Princeton University, will be brought out in the Autumn by The Century Company. It is intended to be a sketch of the life and art of Athens from its earliest beginnings, the endeavor being to present a view of the ancients themselves. The volume will be illustrated with photographs and with drawings by the author.

AUG

EUROPEAN LITERATURE

What Distinctive Books Europe Has Produced During the Last Twelve Months.

IT IS a well-known fact that it is impossible to gauge correctly the status of any European literature solely by the books which appear in English translations. So many elements—commercial, moral, artistic—enter into a book's availability in translated form that it is futile to draw conclusions concerning what is not translated by a perusal of what is. For several years The Athenaeum of London has consecrated its first number to appear in July to a series of articles, each devoted to a discussion of the books that have appeared in the preceding twelve months from the pens of Continental authors of certain States, and each written by a gentleman eminent in the profession of letters in his own country. In this way the readers of The Athenaeum are made acquainted with books some of which are destined to be read and discussed soon after through translations; they are also informed of literary tendencies which, before one is aware of it, may exert their influence upon English literature, and consequently upon American readers if not upon American authors.

The various expositions in the current number of The Athenaeum would make, if printed in book form, a very respectable volume of nearly 25,000 words. It is neither desirable nor possible to print these essays in extenso here, but in the following résumés, an attempt has been made to indicate what is interesting and important. The subjects and their authors are: "Germany," Ernst Heilborn; "Russia," Valerii Brisuov; "France," Jules Pravieux; "Italy," Guido Biagi; "Spain," Rafael Altamira; "Belgium," Paul Fredericq; "Denmark," Alfr. Ipsen; "Holland," H. S. M. van Wickevoort Crommelin; "Greece," Spyr. P. Lambros; "Hungary," Leopold Katscher; "Poland," Adam Belcikowski; "Bohemia," V. Tille.

GERMANY.

Herr Heilborn, in speaking of German literature produced during the last twelve months, says that the work offered by the better-known authors has "proved of comparatively small consequence either for their own artistic development or for literature in general." Most of the German writers still crowd to the theatre, but the few good productions of the year are romances. There is no standing still in art. "All merely technical excellence," declares Herr Heilborn, "is spoiled by poverty of thought, and lack of genuine matter reacts upon formal skill and ends by destroying it altogether." He points out that Sudermann's new play, "Es Lebe das Leben," shows how greatly abilities even of a high order are crippled by the want of constant spiritual development.

Writers fashion their subjects in "cold blood according to the rules of art," straining after effect and craving for sensation. Georg Engel, in his play, "Ueber den Wassern," obtains a purely superficial excitement by making a flood burst in upon a fishing village and swamp it. Another instance is Max Halbe's play, "Haus Rosenhagen," but this has a more genuine ring. The theme is desire for the acquisition of land—a desire which has been inherited for generations by a family of wealthy proprietors.

Herr Heilborn shows that in the quest for effective situations other writers, too, have followed the tendency of the time. For example, he mentions Franz Adamus, who, in his "Familie Wawroch," would have given a picture of contemporary social life, but "has stuck fast in the crude and violent sensationalism of the penny dreadful, and becomes grotesque rather than tragic." But Max Dreyer has taken the tendency less seriously in his one-act plays, "Ecclesia Triumphans," "Puss," and "Volksaufklärung."

The year's lyric production is said to be small and mainly insignificant. Mention is made of Carl Busse's new volume of verse, "which has a true poem here and there," while Rudolf Presber in his collection "Aus dem Lande der Liebe," has many fresh and sprightly bits of verse. In the poems of the Baroness Josephine von Knorr there breathes "a spirit of sweet and womanly refinement, though from the artistic point of view they are of very unequal merit."

The steady inner development of the novel has apparently to be sacrificed to the dramatic effects aimed at by the German author-playwright. The Swiss-German writer, J. C. Heer, relates the history of "Felix Notvest," demagogue and antiquary in one, who procures for his country a law protecting its manufactures and a museum of antiquities. Two collections of short stories are given as characteristic examples of what has been accomplished in that department of literature—Paul Heyse's "Nixnon und andere Erzählungen" and Ilse Frapan's "Schreie." Heyse treats of precisely the same theme in his "Tantalus" as does Kipling in his "Light that Failed."

Herr Heilborn, in conclusion, estimates the three best books of the year, "the books which have in very truth given our recent literature its individual stamp." They are Riccarda Huch's sketches of life, "Aus der Triumphgasse," Emil Strauss's novel "Freund Hein," and "Jörn Uhl," by Gustav Frenssen, a Protestant clergyman of a country village in Holstein.

RUSSIA.

M. Brisuov says that in Russian society and Russian literature there has been observed for some time a mystic and religious movement, and during the last year it has expressed itself with special force. A new society has been formed in St. Petersburg for religious and philosophical meetings, which are attended mostly by authors, the most active among them being D. Merejkowski, author of "The Death of the Gods," &c. His influence is shown by the new collection of stories by Zenaida Gippius, in close connection with the religious and philosophic assemblies is N. Minski, who has just published "Philosophic Dialogues" in the World of Art.

The last novel of P. Boborykin is devoted to the artistic representation and criticism of the new religious movement, and is entitled "The Confessors." Maxim Gorky has published the fifth volume of his works, and in this have appeared the conclusion of the novel "The Trio" and his drama "The Bourgeois," which was played at St. Petersburg with great success. In the current year the tales of the late Gorbunov have also been collected. He was very popular as a raconteur.

FRANCE.

In his sketch M. Pravieux condemns the term "literary anarchy," which is used by some writers in describing the conditions of literature to-day in France. There is something better to do, he adds, than to depreciate and reject all that is not fashioned after one model, and that is to receive with equal eagerness no matter from whom and wherefrom they come, those works which offer an original interpretation of beauty. He points out that perhaps at no other time has the drama in France produced a larger number of interesting works than during the past few years, and none of the plays is in a class by itself, except M. Paul Hervieu's "L'Enigme," which is in two acts, "but the work of a master."

In verse, two poets who were the promoters of symbolism have added to their output—M. Jean Moréas, who published his "Stances" and M. Emile Verhaeren his "Petites Légendes." While the former's art is inspired by Graeco-Latin traditions, and is well balanced and harmoniously proportioned, M. Pravieux says that the verses of M. Verhaeren are ready-witted, wild, and rugged, the outcome of an impetuous and semi-barbaric temperament.

Fiction has been most prolific. Paul Bourget is the author of many novels, among them "Le Disciple," "Crime d'Amour," "Cosmopolis," and his latest work, "Monique," is said to be his "most pathetic." In it he shows himself again the careful and conscientious artist, but in "L'Etape," he displays more vigorous qualities. M. Paul Adam in his latest book, "L'Enfant d'Austerlitz," discloses also a power of subtle and penetrating analysis, although his relationship to Bourget is distant. Nevertheless, it is not so powerful as M. Adam's present success, "La Force," in which he shows promise of great things that have not yet come. M. Pravieux applies the same remark to Edouard Estaunié, whose "L'Empreinte" and "Le Ferment" are very interesting, and proclaim a deeply observant writer.

Works on the Bonapartist era include "Napoleon et la Paix," by Arthur Lévy. Napoleon's youth was written by M. Chuquet. The genesis of his intellect was depicted in two volumes by M. Masson and M. Biaggi, and "La Genèse de Napoléon" by M. Marcaggi. The eighteenth century in Russia is given by M. Waliszewski in his "La Dernière des Romanow, Elizabeth I."

There are many historical works. In fact, writes M. Pravieux, "There seems to be a veritable passion for reconstructing the past; public and private records are searched with indefatigable sagacity." Thus, in the last twelve months have appeared Arvède Barine's "La Jeunesse de la Grande Mademoiselle," M. Stryienski's "Marie Joseph de Saxe et la Cour de Louis XV." and M. Pierre Calmettes's "Choiseul et Voltaire, d'après des Lettres Inédites." M. Alfred Fouillée has contributed to philosophy "La Réforme de l'Enseignement par la Philosophie," which is the question in France to-day.

ITALY.

Signor Biagi says: "We are witnessing a fatal decadence in various branches of literature, and the public is getting rapidly disgusted by a sense of satiety and nausea. Lectures or conferences, for instance, have become a veritable nuisance, a public calamity. No one any longer desires to listen to them, whether he be invited or paid something to lend his ears and patience." Formerly, when people went to hear a lecture they enjoyed a literary treat; now the lecture is "the sport of the brazen-faced and the novice in search of applause. This is why in Italy to-day conferences have become like the bicycle. People of good taste go on horseback or in motor-cars." Poetry has deserted the theatre, continues Signor Biagi, and with it goes moral elevation. From time to time an attempt is made to bring to life ideals that seemed to have disappeared forever, and the public little by little allows itself to be won over to the new language to which it is unaccustomed, and finally comprehends the value and worth of the true art that is disclosed.

Speaking of d'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini," Signor Biagi says that the author "wished to prove that a work of art as regards the public, the subject, and poetry itself, should be represented with the aid of whatever may serve to make its value best understood. What is done elsewhere when the plays of Shakespeare are acted, what is done in France by grandiose dramatic representation, might at least be attempted for an Italian drama. And the poet, with the taste of an artist and the patience of a scholar, determined to search out and study every minute detail of costume, furniture, and scenery, in order to supply correspondingly faithful pictures of the troublous life which he evoked by the breath of his poetry."

Among the novels of this year were published "Silvano e altre Novelle," by Orazio Grandi, a Tuscan writer; "Lettere d'Amore", by Mathilde Serao; "Come si Ama," by Federico de Roberto, containing essays on Mlle. de Lespinasse, Rousseau, Goethe, Napoleon, Lassalle, Balzac, and Bismarck. Among the best romances drawn from life are said to be "Servetta," by Regina di Luanto; "Il Capitavoro," by Giustino L. Ferri, and "Quando il Sogno è Finito," by Giuseppe de Rossi.

SPAIN.

"The period covered by the last twelve months has been marked by a visible decline, in comparison with preceding years, in the number of literary and historical works produced, more especially of the latter. Perhaps the political and social questions which deeply occupy our educated classes and distract their attention may be the cause of this, and possibly the death or exhaustion of many of our veteran and most eminent writers, whose places have not yet been filled in all respects by the younger generation." Señor Altamira devotes his sketch of the progress of literature in Spain. He finds that in the field of history only two important works have been brought out. One forms Volumes IV. and V. of the series of "Cortes de los Antiguos Reinos de Aragon y Valencia y Principado de Cataluña," and comprehend the acts of the Catalan Cortes for the years 1377 to 1410, a period of great legislation and parliamentary history of that region. The second volume is the twentieth in the collection of "Actas de las Cortes de Castilla," formed of documents of the years 1602-1004.

To the group of works in course of publication belong the twelfth volume of the "Guerra de la Independencia," by Señor Gomez Arteche; the third of the "Historia Genealogica y Heráldica de la Monarquia Española," by Señor Bethencourt; the fourth of the "Historia de la S. A. M. Iglesia de Santiago de Compostela," by Señor Lopes Ferreiro; and the seventh of the "Armada Española," (1759-88,) of Señor Fernández Duro. Military history has been enriched by the publication of the first volume of an "Historia Marítima Militar de España," by Señor Navarrete; also by an "Icono-biografia del Generalato Español," by Señor Carrasco. The two volumes of "Recuerdos de un Diplomático," brought out by Señor Conte, are interesting. Two biographies have been brought out on Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, for which a prize was offered by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and awarded to Señor Pons, and Señor Lara's work gained a proxime accessit.

BELGIUM.

A new literature devoted to the Congo and other foreign countries has arisen in Belgium. In this class is a volume by Commandant de Gerlache, "Quinze Mois dans l'Antarctique"; also one on China, "Un Reportage Belge en Chine," by M. Victor Collin and M. C. Tytgat. "Croquis Siamois" is by M. C. Buls, formerly Burgomaster of Brussels.

In the course of his article M. Fredericq says that in the field of literature, "pure and simple, the Belgian triumvirate which has migrated to Paris retains its supremacy; I mean Maeterlinck, Lemonnier, and Rodenbach. The last of the three has been taken before his time, but he is still alive for us in his drama 'Le Mirage,' which abounds in his special quality of refined archness. Camille Lemonnier is a contrast to him in his violence. Brought up at the assizes at Bruges and accused of pornographic tendencies, he has revenged himself by his novel 'Les Deux Consciences,' in which he confronts a realistic writer with a pious magistrate of Bruges."

The Belgian poets who write French are beginning to make their way in France. Among the latest volumes of verse are "Le Coffret d'Ebène," by Valère Gille; "La Chanson d'Eve," by Charles van Lerberghe; "Les Formes Tumultueuses," by Emile Verhaeren, and "Clartés," by Albert Mockel.

M. Fredericq calls attention to M. Pirenne's "Histoire de Belgique," which won the prize of 5,000f. offered every five years, and which is already in a second edition. The second volume of it has just been published, but it appeared previously in a German translation.

DENMARK.

Mr. Ipsen says that Denmark has "a number of young impressionists, such as Johannes V. Jensen, who has written a great historic trilogy of the time of the Danish king Christian II. (1513-23,) in which there is not an ounce of history or study, only a picturesque display of human life in the natural strength and color. In general it may be said of these authors that they are opponents of civilization, because it seems to them useless to counterbalance the great miseries of human life. Consequently, they become spectators and painters, who 'feel their life in every limb,' and consider speculation a useless luxury. A similar resignation regarding speculation and human thought may show itself in a conversion to Roman Catholicism. There is, however, only one instance of the sort among our poets—that of Johannes Jörgensen, of whom I have spoken in former years. He has written this year books on Italy, treating it not as the cradle of art and the home of beauty, but as the home of the Church. In the first part of his book, 'Romerske Massaiker,' (Roman Mosaics,) he has supplied valuable contributions to a conception of what the Roman Church is to-day to its adherents."

LESSER LITERATURES.

Herr van Wickevoort Crommelin states that the book which must puzzle the critics of Holland most this year is, undoubtedly, Jan Apol's "Phaeton en de Dwaas" (Phaëthon and the Fool.) "It is no more than a common tale of youthful experiences and feelings, but told in a sort of poetic ecstasy. A healthy endeavor to put away all undue elaboration and to strive only for a pure expression of thoughts and feelings worth uttering is characteristic of the works of Cyriel Buysse ("Van Arme Menschen,") Van Hulzen ("Zwervers,") Brandt van Doorne ("Verweghe en zijn Vrouw,") G. van Eckeren ("Donkere Machten,") and of Louis Couperus, whose pen produced three solid works this year.

Fiction in Hungary has been at a very low ebb during the past year. Ferencz Herczeg, who usually writes of Lieutenants and charming women, has made a decided change in his "Heathens," a romance with a historical background. The only other novel which Herr Katscher thinks worth noticing is Dezsö Malonyay's "The Tarred Bear-Hunting," the scene of which is laid in Transylvania.

M. Belcikowski considers "The Affaire Dolenga," by J. Weyssenhoff, as the greatest success of the year. Another novel mentioned is by K. Prierwa-Tetmajer, "Miss Mary," which is hardly a successful compound of idealism and realism. A. Kreshkowiecki has written two historical romances, "Fame" and "Fiat Lux."

Schoolboys on Greek History.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A third installment of schoolboy "howlers," for the literal truth of which I can vouch, may have a popular as well as a pedagogical interest. They are in the domain of Greek and Roman history. Greek religion would appear to mystify the polish mind. One writes: "The Greeks thought a great deal of their religion, and they didn't think much of their lives beyond there graves. They wanted amusement and physical exercise. Every town had a temple to Mercury, the god of thieves, and to Venus, the goddess of love. Every year they had games in honor of Mercury, and they had games in honor of Venus every four years."

Another boy writes: "The Greeks were very superstitious. They had a god for everything. They had a god for love, a god for war, a god for thieves, and a god for everything else. They had a god for the sea, and they had a god for the land. They had a god for the day, and they had a god for the night. They had a god for the sun, and they had a god for the moon. They had a god for the stars, and they had a god for the planets. They had a god for the comets, and they had a god for the meteors. They had a god for the earth, and they had a god for the heavens. They had a god for the clouds, and they had a god for the rain. They had a god for the snow, and they had a god for the hail. They had a god for the thunder, and they had a god for the lightning. They had a god for the wind, and they had a god for the storm. They had a god for the fire, and they had a god for the water. They had a god for the air, and they had a god for the earth

AUG 1902

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 24.—Writing novels evidently tends to prolong a woman's life. With the exception of the Brontës, nearly nearly every English female novelist who has died within the last century has passed her seventieth Summer. Women always pass their Summers, no one seems to know precisely why. No one ever speaks of a man having passed his seventieth Summer. Women evidently have a monopoly of Summer. Mrs. Alexander, whose real name was Mrs. Alexander Hector, died suddenly the other day at the age of seventy-seven. She had written a large number of novels, some of which had a marked success. "The Wooing o' It" was, in its day, one of the most widely read novels of its sort, and one of her latest books, "Brown, V. C.," written when she was past seventy, was fairly popular. There was nothing remarkable in Mrs. Alexander's novels. She was what might have been called a safe family novelist. Her books were well constructed, and were considered to be interesting by a large class of people. They, however, decidedly lacked originality. Not that Mrs. Alexander ever consciously copied any one; but, nevertheless, she wrote books that did not differ in any important respect from hundreds of other novels. She is entitled to the credit of never having invented a new religion, and she did not make her books the vehicle of any absurd propaganda. Her place in literature will not be high, but she was certainly respectable in all her work, and decidedly more worthy of popularity than are some contemporary women writers whose books sell by the fifty thousands.

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Whatever may be thought of Miss Marie Corelli's novels, she is certainly a keen-witted woman of business. She makes a practice of publishing her books precisely at the season when publishers consider that it is not worth while to publish anything. August is the very deadest of dead publishing seasons, and yet Miss Corelli's new book is to be published next month. The reason is that she sees that any book published by her in August will virtually have the whole month to itself. This is something that the average publisher would never think of, and the fact that Miss Corelli not only thinks of it, but puts it into practice, shows that she understands her business far better than a publisher. The orders for her new novel are so large that the first edition will be not less than 120,000, and without doubt many other editions will follow.

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Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare is well known by his Italian guidebooks, in the preparation of which he has lavished great industry and many pots of paste. He is now exhibiting a collection of water colors painted by himself, and some of them are by no means bad. Reading Mr. Hare's guidebooks, one might easily fancy that he was a water-color painter instead of a writer; but when one sees his water colors they give the impression that he is a writer of guidebooks rather than an artist. Still, in view of the absurd libels on the Italian Government which fill Mr. Hare's guidebooks, it is perhaps to be regretted that he has not confined himself exclusively to the production of innocuous water colors. In that case—unless, of course, he had painted the King of Italy in the act of robbing the Church, or Garibaldi as a professional lunatic—he would have done no harm, though many respectable maiden ladies, who mistake his guidebooks for literature combined with accurate information, would have sustained a loss.

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We are to have a new monthly review devoted chiefly to the advocacy of radicalism in politics. It does not look as if there was any great demand for a new review of any kind, and the present must strike most people as a particularly unfortunate time for launching a radical review. Still, the men who are in charge of the new project ought to know their business, and it is possible that a thoroughly good review would succeed, in spite of the number of good reviews already on the market. By the by, the name "review" seems hardly applicable to most of the monthly reviews. They are simply monthly magazines without pictures and with a larger proportion of serious articles than are found in the ordinary monthly magazine. One of them indeed does offer its readers a few pictures, and nearly every one except The Nineteenth Century and The Contemporary furnishes a serial story. However, there are evidently people who would prefer to take in a magazine calling itself a review than they would to take in an illustrated monthly magazine, and there is no reason in the world why their taste should not be gratified.

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The Idler is, I am told, soon to pass into new hands. It has had a rather checkered career since it passed out of the control of Mr. Jerome. Still it has a fairly large number of subscribers, and with new blood—and capital—it could easily be made once more one of our leading monthlies.

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Mr. Bernard Capes has a grievance with which the public will sympathize. A book published by him as a serial many years ago, of which he does not own the copyright, is soon to be published here as a "new novel by Mr. Capes." The author has of course no redress, and those who have not seen his disclaimer of all responsibility in the matter, and who after buying the book find that it is one which they have read long ago, will doubtless accuse him of dishonesty. The incident is a fresh warning to writers not to part with their copyrights. If a book is worthless the copyright should be retained, lest the author after some future success should see a book of which he is ashamed advertised as his latest production. On the other hand, if the book is a good one, of course the copyright is valuable and should be retained, no matter what offer may be made for it. But authors will probably never learn wisdom in dealing with business matters. They, as a rule, could not be more ignorant of business than they are, even if they were publishers instead of authors.

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Among the recipients of the vast sum of £1,200 which was expended by the Government during last year in pensions to deserving authors and their widows was a small sum given to the widow of the late Capt. Mayne Reid. How completely he has been forgotten by the present generation! Now and then a boy reads one of his books, but there are few boys who appear to have heard his name. Henty and others have succeeded to his place in juvenile affections, though there is no perceptible reason for the change. Reid wrote what was really a capital story of adventure, judged from a boy's point of view, and for several years he had an immense clientele. He fell upon misfortune when he went to America and started a magazine, in which all his available capital was swamped. He learned too late that the boy does not care for serials when he can buy full-grown books. Reid never fully recovered his popularity after his American failure, which was another odd thing. There was probably some luck in his great success and a great deal of luck in his subsequent eclipse. Some enterprising publisher would do well to bring out new editions of Reid's books and give them the advertising without which at the present day no book becomes known. They were wholly innocuous books that could not possibly hurt the morals of any boy, though they may occasionally have sent some boy on the war-path after Indians. Like that infinitely greater man, Charles Reade, ill luck followed Mayne Reid into the grave. After all, it is the public who is the chief loser when a dead writer is forgotten. There are actually people who have never read "The Cloister and the Hearth," and have no idea how utterly they have wasted their lives.

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Mr. Andrew Lang, in a recent magazine article on book collecting, has suggested to collectors that they should search for the juvenilia of authors who have as yet not come into the fame which would make their early and worthless writings of great money value. There is not an unknown, or a comparatively unknown author who will not receive this counsel as the height of wisdom. If a man's books do not sell, what a blessing it would be for him if some collector would buy his earliest idiocies at a fancy price. I beg to inform collectors that I have in my scrapbooks and elsewhere a wealth—in point of quantity—of early and late writings, which in case I should ever become famous would bring enormous sums at book auctions. They can now be had by collectors of good moral character, who will bring certificates from local clergymen, at very reasonable rates. The opportunity thus offered to collectors to buy for a pound a book which they may be able to sell ten years hence for a hundred, is one seldom offered to the public. Of course I cannot guarantee my future fame, and if it is not achieved by me, as it ought to be, my early writings will continue to be worthless. But this is the risk which the collector must take, and it adds the zest of gambling to his business. I sincerely thank Mr. Lang for his admirable suggestion, and in proof of my gratitude will sell him my early literature at a lower rate per pound or ton, than I will sell to any other man.

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The latest historical novel which one can wade through during this hot weather is Mr. Harry Lindsay's "Judah Pyrecroft, the Puritan." It is made strictly according to the standard pattern which historical novelists have lately adopted. The advantage of this pattern is that the parts are all interchangeable, so that in case a man reads to the three hundredth page of one standard historical novel and then loses the book, he can read what is equivalent to the missing pages in any other standardized novel. Mr. Lindsay is evidently one of those curious persons who believe that all the virtues were monopolized by the Puritans, and all the vices by their opponents. Possibly this may be true, and in a measure it would account for the Puritans being such intolerable bores. But it hardly seems probable when the portraits of Puritan and cavalier are presented in the mirror of the historical novel. According to Mr. Lindsay, the Puritans not only had all the virtues, but all the aesthetic tastes of the period in which they lived. It was their opponents of the Church of England who desecrated churches and not the Puritans. Perhaps Mr. Lindsay also thinks that it was the Church of England people who preached long sermons through their noses. "Judah Pyrecroft" is not altogether a bad book, but had the author called it "Judah Pyecrust" the correspondence between the name and the tough and bilious character of the hero would have been complete.

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Among the new books which are soon to appear is Mr. Anstey's "Bayard of Bengal." It originally appeared as a serial in Punch, and professes to be the autobiography of a Bengal babu during a visit to England. It will probably be published in September, and though it may not be fully appreciated in countries where the babu is unknown, it will certainly be appreciated here. We are also to have early in the Autumn Mr. H. G. Wells's latest "stretcher," "The Lady of the Sea," which is the history of the adventures of a mermaid who paid a visit to the cold land of England. Mr. Arthur Morrison will also offer us a new book, "The Hole in the Wall," which will be a story of the London slums, a region which Mr. Morrison has already so successfully exploited in his "Tales of Mean Streets," and his later and better story, the name of which at this moment escapes me, though it ought to be familiar to every one who can appreciate good work. There are also to be published soon the posthumous novel of Sir Walter Besant, a new novel entitled "The River," by Eden Phillpotts, and Mr. Morley Roberts's "Immortal Youth," of which latter book, knowing a little about it, I have very great hopes. At any rate it is a book which will be worth looking for, even if it disappoints the readers, as I don't believe it will.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. Pearson Justifies His Attitude in "The Carpenter Prophet."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have not hitherto printed one word in reply to any of the numerous critiques upon "The Carpenter Prophet," but I am tempted to correct two minor errors in your own very fair and able review, and at the same time say wherein I agree with or dissent from the general tenor of opinion in regard to the book.

As to the errors in your own article. You say, "In one respect the book is criminally bad. It did not perhaps, require an index, but to the twenty-nine chapters there is not even a table of contents." In reply, I assure you that in all copies of the book that I have seen the table of contents is in the usual place, between the title page and the preface, and must have been overlooked in your reviewer's haste. I may add that at considerable pains I prepared an elaborate index, but the ideal must often yield to the practical, and, with a sigh, I omitted it and much else at the request of the publishers.

The other mistake in your article is in supposing that I have been a Professor of Theology, and in consequence subjecting me to a somewhat unfair comparison with Drs. Briggs, Gilbert, and McGiffert. My father was a Methodist preacher, and I early felt a "call" to follow in his footsteps. I was ordained twenty-six years ago, and preached for about half a year, but soon began to feel that much that I was expected to say I could not say with a good conscience, and that much that I felt constrained to say would not be acceptable to a Methodist congregation or to the Church authorities. Accordingly, I resigned my charge, preferring, like John Milton, "a blameless silence to the sacred liberty of speaking bought with servitude and false swearing."

Following my next aptitude and passion, I became a Professor of English Literature, without, however, abandoning my interest in theological questions. For one with my heredity and training the work of theological reconstruction was slow and painful. I read Strauss and Renan, Clodd and Freeman Clarke, and then turned again to Farrar and Geikie and Stalker, and so kept on balancing heterodox and orthodox opinions.

All the time, however, the strong though subtle influence of the great poets and great prose writers was affecting me far more than the authority or the reasoning of the professional theologians. It grew at last perfectly clear in my own mind that the whole Bible is a human literature, differing from the masterpieces of English genius only as the writings of an Asiatic people might be expected to differ from the writings of Europeans and Americans, and as the writings of an earlier might be supposed to differ from those of a later age.

It was, therefore, no surprise to me whatever, when I read in the Encyclopaedia Britannica in reference to the Gospel of John: "A work of this character, notwithstanding the presence of historical elements, seems rather to deserve to be called a poem or a drama than a biography." It had gradually become evident to me that all the Gospels are dramatized history, almost as much so as the mediaeval miracle plays, or "Paradise Lost," or "Pilgrim's Progress," or Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth," or Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

It seemed to me, moreover, as I say in my preface, that "all the superhuman powers attributed to Jesus * * * are untrue, and, if they are untrue, it follows as a matter of course that they are hurtful." Your review comments on this utterance as follows: "A good many will have their doubts about the 'matter of course.'" Now, I have no more doubt of the value of the faculty of imagination to a man than of the value of wings to a bird. Aristotle long ago said that "fiction is truer than history." It is, indeed, a mere commonplace of literary criticism that generalized truth has great advantages over strict historic accuracy. A play of Shakespeare or a novel of Scott will give you the spirit of an epoch far better than the tiresomely minute history of the learned and laborious Dr. Stumpfer.

Nothing is further from my thought than the undervaluation of fiction as a means of instruction and inspiration. A great novel recognized as a novel, a great drama known to be a drama, are, like other great works of art, of inestimable worth. But, in my judgment, any one who mistakes fiction for history is the loser by his error, and any one who deliberately originates or perpetuates the belief that fiction is history is guilty of a "pious fraud," an act in which the fraud is far more apparent than the piety. Such men deserve the apostle's just condemnation of those who do evil that good may come. Good never does come out of doing evil. Good produces good, and evil produces evil. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

I desire that my work may stand or fall when judged by the proposition that truth is the essential and only basis, not merely of science, but of art, of morality, and of religion. With those who think that religion rests upon ignorance and that the way to make and keep men religious is to hide from them the demonstrations of science and to conceal the distinction between poetic truth and historic fact, I have no common ground whatever. I utterly abhor and detest their position, for it seems to me of all forms of infidelity the deepest and saddest. True religious faith is the belief that the more fully and accurately we know truth of every kind the more reason we shall have to admire the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of God.

The "unco guid" and the rigidly orthodox sometimes support their view of the exclusive inspiration of the Bible by asking what other productions are at all comparable. I should like to select a volume of such extracts from English literature, and among the first to be chosen would be Lord Bacon's magnificent essay upon "Truth," in which he rightly describes it as "the sovereign good of human nature."

Jesus said, "The truth shall make you free." The desire to know and the willingness to obey the truth are to me the supreme test of character, and from that point of view my book was written. It is my sincere belief that the root evil from which we are suffering to-day is the powerlessness of the pulpit to rebuke materialism, with its natural train of greed, dishonesty, and political and social corruption, and to present with their proper force and beauty the great spiritual ideals of Jesus. The orthodox pulpit to-day has no clear, definite, emphatic message, and its inefficiency is due to a lack of knowledge or a lack of frankness in distinguishing between fiction and history, between the "letter that killeth and the spirit that giveth life." "The Word of God is made of none effect by their traditions."

Religion is the basis and mainspring of morality, and my book was written with the purpose of helping to free religion from the theological corpse, the "body of death," which it is wearily dragging about and which makes it stink in the nostrils of so large a part of every community.

As to my critical apparatus, I offer no protest against your description of it as "crude and simple," but I am not ready to admit that it is as capricious as your statement that "he accepts whatever takes his fancy" would imply. Your illustration of my arbitrary acceptance of any legend that pleases me is that, while rejecting the angel's announcement to Mary and the immaculate conception, I yet consider her the author of the Magnificat, although it appears to be a paraphrase of the song of Hannah, the wife of Elkanah and mother of Samuel.

Perhaps I may have been unconsciously biased by the beauty of the story, and I am willing to admit that Mary's authorship cannot be indisputably proved, but now that my attention has been called to the question by your challenge, I still assert that there is no intrinsic improbability whatever in supposing that Mary had poetic taste, that she was familiar with Hannah's song, and that she modeled one of her own upon it. My whole argument is that Jesus was a man, and that, like other men, He got all His characteristics from His heredity and training. Jesus was a poet of the highest order, and to suppose that there was poetic faculty in His mother is in accord with all that we know of biography. Galton's book on heredity shows, what, indeed, any one can see for himself, that genius is a family, and not a purely personal, matter. In the case of great geniuses the quality is, of course, less conspicuous in the parents, but it must be there, or it cannot be transmitted. The parents of Burns, Ruskin, Tennyson, Lowell, Emerson, and, in fact, of every poet whose ancestry is well known illustrate this law. They all showed poetic taste and sensibility. The cradle songs of Mrs. Burns, the ballads of Mrs. Lowell, the passion for all good literature of Mrs. Ruskin, were, so to speak, the root from which "the bright consummate flower" of their sons' genius sprung.

My method of treating the Gospels, though simple, is not arbitrary. I retained everything I thought credible and added nothing that did not seem to me to be certainly implied in the accepted narrative. We do not require to see a man eat before we believe that his life is sustained by food. When we see an effect we are justified in assuming the only adequate cause.

Other critics have complained that there was little formal logic or statement of authorities and sources in "The Carpenter Prophet." From some of these critics, however, these complaints seem to me to come with a bad grace. They remind me of the words of Jesus: "Whereunto shall I liken this generation. It is like unto children sitting in the markets and calling unto their fellows and saying, We have piped unto you and ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you and ye have not lamented."

For nearly a hundred years books of minute and exhaustive criticism of the Gospels have been appearing, and it seems to me to be pretty nearly the height of impudence for any one to defend "orthodoxy" by pleading for more logic, more authorities, and more sources. "If they hear not Moses and the prophets neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." If Ewald and Baur and Strauss and Harnack and Pfleiderer and Kuenen and all the rest of the foreign scholars and the multitude of English and American critics who have imitated their methods and strengthened their conclusions, if these men have not made the orthodox views of inspiration, of miracles, and of the life and person of Jesus untenable, what amount of textual criticism, of comparison of passages, of citation of authorities, will ever do so?

I at least considered that that sort of heavy pioneer work had been abundantly and most admirably done. I have made no audacious attempt to rival trained theologians and lifelong specialists in their own fields. My humble purpose was simply to build upon their solid foundations. Just as the labors of Niebuhr and Arnold, of Merivale, Mommsen, and Ihne, changed men's views of early Roman history and showed that the stories of Romulus and the wolf and much else that was formerly thought to be fact, are only poetic fables, so I take it that by far the most important practical result of Biblical criticism has been to establish the existence of a legendary element in the Pentateuch and the Gospels and the unqualified humanity of Jesus Christ.

Believing that these conclusions had been scientifically established and that they were the best, and, indeed, the only, possible basis for the renewed and vital application of religion to modern life, I have simply tried to popularize them. I considered that the wants of professional students of theology had been met, and I wrote for busy people who cannot, and for young people who will not, read the abstruse and technical arguments, the dry and ponderous volumes, of the theologians. I therefore tried to make my book as readable as possible, to "lay aside every weight," and to keep out of sight all offensive machinery.

I cordially agree with the following sentence in your article: "Nothing in connection with his book is more interesting than the illustration it affords of those processes whereby the Gospels arrived at their present form." That hits the truth exactly. Mine is a didactic book in a historic framework. The writer of the so-called Gospel of John plainly indicates a similar didactic method and purpose in saying "these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God." The first Gospels were all so written.

But points of view change, or, as Paul expresses it, "knowledge shall vanish away." The world of angels and devils and miracles, like the world of fairies and witches and magic, has gone forever, and the real facts of the life of Jesus are obscured to many by their connection with an outgrown mythology and a veil of poetic legend. The Gospel needed to be rewritten in terms of twentieth century thought. I have simply tried to make the life of Jesus seem a real and a beautiful life to people who can see no reality or beauty in the demi-god of orthodoxy, and it is to me a supreme satisfaction that not a few of my critics and readers have said that I have succeeded in so doing.

WILLIAM PEARSON.

Evanston, Ill., July 28, 1902.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,403. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1902.—32 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRESIDENT SHOOTS AGAINST BOER OFFICERS

Contest with Commandants Snyman and Reitz.

"Teddy, Jr." Ties for Second Place—Editors, Statesmen, and Clergymen See Mr. Roosevelt—Ex-Appraiser Wakeman a Visitor.

Special to The New York Times.

JYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—It was hit and miss on Sagamore Hill this morning, with far more bull's-eyes than wild shots at the rifle targets. The President, Boer Commandants Snyman and Reitz (recently British prisoners in Bermuda,) and "Teddy, Jr.," were practicing at the butts. The President had the highest score and his son tied with Commandant Snyman. Commandant Reitz was last. They began their contest early in the day and continued shooting until the time of the noonday meal.

When the President returned with his guests to Sagamore House he was in the happiest frame of mind. He met on the lawn Senator Millard and Mr. Webster, a lawyer of Nebraska. The fact that Senator Millard had been a strenuous opponent of the President's purpose to deal justly with Cuba did not diminish the heartiness of his greeting.

The Senator and his friend did not stay for luncheon. Senator Millard told the President that Mr. Webster, though he had been defeated for a Senate seat by Gov. Dietrich, was worthy of consideration, and he hoped the President would find a place for him commensurate with his worth. He did not say exactly what place Mr. Webster would prefer.

Senator Millard said later that he had come to talk with the President in regard to the schedule for his Western trip and to advise with him about the places where he should stop in Nebraska. He said that the outlook for the election of Republican Congressmen in the Middle West, and so far as he had heard, of the Far West, were most promising.

At luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained Wilbur F. Wakeman, ex-Appraiser of the Port of New York; Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Silas McBee, editor of The Churchman; Silas Nagle of St. Louis, George W. Hinman, editor of The Chicago Inter-Ocean; Edward Kent of New York, W. H. Coles, a Spokane editor, and Winthrop Chanler of Newport.

Mr. Wakeman said that he had been urged by the President to call, notwithstanding the fact that he had been removed from office by Mr. Roosevelt not a great while ago. He explained that their talk had been in regard to the work of the American Protective Tariff League.

He had exhibited to the President a large number of the circulars of the league, which on examination showed that there was no reference to protection in them; they were based rather on the general prosperity of the country. He had reported to the President that the correspondence of the league showed excellent prospects for the election of a strongly Republican Congress next Fall and that there were likely to be some surprises in the Democratic strongholds in the Far West.

Mr. Hinman is a member of the Hopkins faction in the Senatorial fight in Illinois. He told the President that Mr. Hopkins was sure to be elected to the Senate in the Fall, and that the action of the Springfield Convention insured a solid Roosevelt delegation to the Republican Convention in 1904.

Mr. Nagle is one of the "new style Republicans" of Missouri. He explained the Missouri situation and said that it was unlikely the Missouri Republican Convention would say anything definite on the tariff issue because the party was only recently strong in Missouri and included in its number many former Democrats who were tender on the tariff question.

Among the callers on the President also were Henry W. Gennerich and C. F. Holm, President and Vice President respectively of the United National Bank of New York City.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived in Oyster Bay to-day to be the guest of Colgate Hoyt at his home on Centre Island. It is presumed that he will pay his respects to the President to-morrow.

PRESIDENT IN CONNECTICUT.

Will Visit That State About Aug. 22—Plans for His Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—President Roosevelt has signified his intention of visiting the State on Aug. 22, and arrangements are being made to give him a proper reception. He will be in Meriden about noon of the date selected, and after a short stop there will go to Hartford and remain over night.

Arrangements will be made for a reception at the Coliseum, the largest hall in Hartford, and he will probably make a speech. On the morning of Aug. 23 he will go to Providence by way of Willimantic.

JUMPED OVERBOARD AT SEA.

Passengers on the Fontabelle Say Colored Sailor Was Left to Drown—An Officer's Explanation.

The Quebec Line steamship Fontabelle, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies, reports that on the voyage up one of the crew, a sailor named Benson, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The Fontabelle left St. Croix on July 26 and on Thursday night Benson, who was a negro and was employed in the steerage, was sleeping on deck forward, along with a number of the steerage passengers, who were sleeping outside on account of the intense heat. Benson was seen to get up suddenly, and before any one could stop him he had climbed on the rail and jumped overboard.

Some of the steerage passengers claimed last night that the ship had not been stopped and no effort had been made to recover the man. First Officer Stephen Bent, when asked to explain how this had happened, said that the officers were not notified that a man had gone overboard until fully twenty minutes after the occurrence. "The night was very dark," said the First Officer, "and it would have been impossible after that time had elapsed to find any trace of him. The ship was stopped, but no boat was sent out."

Benson's home was in St. Martin's and he shipped on the Fontabelle on that vessel's last trip out of New York. He is supposed to have been crazed by the heat.

On account of the unusual demand for passage, a number of wealthy West Indians who came up on the Fontabelle, were compelled to take second cabin accommodations. On their arrival here they were classed as steerage passengers by the immigrant authorities, and they will be detained at Ellis Island. Their protests against the detention were many and voluble, but availed them nothing.

May Suggest Olney for the Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The Post will say tomorrow that when the Democratic State Convention meets in September it will in some way indicate its choice of Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Cleveland, as Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904. What the nature of the demonstration will be is not yet definitely decided upon, but it is expected to take the form of a resolution.

NOVELIST AVERTS TRAGEDY.

Attempted Murder at Home of Feeble Minded in 'Frisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Frank Norris, the novelist, prevented murder at a meeting of the Trustees of the State Home for Feeble-Minded to-day. The board had just ousted Dr. W. M. Lawler, the Superintendent of the home. During the course of a speech Col. John T. Harrington, one of the members of the board, severely criticised Lawler's administration of the affairs of the home. His words aroused the anger of Theodore Lawler, the powerful son of the doctor, and, advancing on Harrington, who is a small man, young Lawler said: "I shal hold you personally to account for your words."

"I am ready to meet the whole family singly or in a bunch now or at any time," flashed back Harrington, who is a Kentuckian. Lawler replied to Harrington's speech, and in conclusion denounced Harrington as a liar. The Kentucky blood of Harrington was up, and quick as a flash he drew his gun. His face white with rage, he sprang toward Lawler with murder in his heart.

Norris, who is a friend of young Lawler, had been sitting across the room, but, foreseeing trouble, had worked his way toward Harrington, and just as Lawler raised his pistol the young author caught him by the arm and forced him to lower the weapon. Others came to the aid of Norris, and Harrington was held until Lawler could be taken from the room. Harrington and Lawler were not more than four feet apart, and only the prompt action of Norris averted the tragedy.

For so young a man Frank Norris has gained a high reputation as a writer of character stories of California life. He was born in Chicago only thirty-two years ago, and was educated at the San Francisco High School, the University of California, and at Harvard. He studied art in Paris in 1887. In 1900 he was married in New York to Jeanette Black.

Mr. Norris has gained laurels as a newspaper writer, his most noted work being his accomplishments as war correspondent in South Africa during the Uitlander insurrection for The San Francisco Chronicle. He was also war correspondent for McClure's Magazine in Cuba, and editor of The San Francisco Wave. His most notable books are "McTague," "The Octopus," and "Blix."

A WOMAN STOWAWAY.

Smuggled Abroad in Male Attire and Kept Under Cover Twenty-five Days.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—The Lord Line steamship Lord Erne has arrived at this port from Barry, Wales, by way of Canary Islands, having on board a woman stowaway whose presence was not discovered by the Captain until his ship had been twenty-five days at sea.

The woman is the wife of Alfred Ratzlaff, the ship's cook, who managed to get her on board in male attire and to secrete her in his room. After leaving Las Palmas, when the ship was on the high seas bound for Baltimore Ratzlaff went to the Captain and confessed the trick he had played. The astonished Captain had the woman brought on deck, and for the balance of the voyage she assisted in the ship's culinary work.

Shot the Chute and Hurt Her Spine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Miss Sadie Buckelew of this city is suffering from a severe spinal injury sustained while shooting the chute at Rockaway Beach yesterday. When the chute boat struck the water she sprang from her seat in a fright and fell back violently on the base of her spine.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

President Shoots against Boers	1
Sergeant Discharged	1
Man Killed in a Riot	1
Preparing to Open Mines	1
Successful Tests of New Fuse	2
Big Works in the Bronx	2
Court Blames Policeman	2
After Hoe Employes	3
Capt. Schmittberger Home	3
Cable News of London	4
Cable News of Paris and Berlin	5
Editorial	6
Society News	7
Letters to the Editor	8
Mr. Schurman's Speech	9
Theatrical News	10
Shaw Not a Candidate	11
Sports	12, 13, 14, 15
Death List of a Week	16
Real Estate News	17
Defends Fireproof Wood	20
The Looker-On	21
Picked Up in Old Bookstores	21
Devery—A Study	22
On the Eve of Revolution	22
Bad Meats Now Used	23
Is Venice Doomed?	23
Abandon Armed Nation Theory	24
In a Puppet Theatre	24
New American Ambassadors	25
Staten Island Problems	26
News of Summer Resorts	26, 27, 28
Financial News	29-32

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

The Man in the Street	1 & 2
The Mystery of the Pyramid—Kate Masterson	3
The Genial Idiot—John Kendrick Bangs	4
Stories of the Race Track	5
Altruism in Wall Street	5
Rehearsing the Play	6
Leading an Orchestra	7
A Summer in New York—Edward W. Townsend	8
Jottings from the Clubs	9
To the Soft Crab (poem)—R. K. Munkittrick	9
Gowns Worn in Town	10
Women Here and There	11
A Kitchen Romance	11
Parson Shelby's Baptisin'	12
Ezra Spriggins's Summer Boarder	12
A Waterloo for Two	13
Chess Sharks	14
When Walls Have Ears	15

Cartoons.

National Politics—E. W. Kemble	1
"The Campaign of Song"—Dan McCarthy	2
"Through a Woman's Eyes"—"Chols"	9
"Apparently a Godd Plank to Take"—Barrit	14
"Jilted"—C. R. MacAuley	16

980 Miles in 20 Hours.

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

SERGEANT DISCHARGED FROM 71ST REGIMENT

Charged with Acting Against Order and Discipline.

Others Who Assisted at a Meeting in Opposition to Ruling of Capt. Chatfield May Be Dropped.

Because he undertook to conduct a company meeting in defiance, as alleged, of his superior officer, and because he is also alleged in so doing to have acted against good order and military discipline, Sergt. P. B. McCahill of Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment, who served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, has been dishonorably discharged.

There is considerable discord in the company over the matter, although the majority of the members support the Captain.

The trouble between the Sergeant and his superior officers originated at a recent meeting of the company when an attempt was made to remit the amounts owed by members for dues. Capt. J. E. Chatfield, who presided, declared that any motion to remit the dues owed by members was out of order, and that the by-laws admitted of no such action.

Sergt. McCahill undertook to argue against the Captain's ruling, and in doing so urged the members not to be afraid of their officers, but to express themselves as they thought fit. He was called to order, it is said, and told to sit down, but he continued to speak in the same strain.

Capt. Chatfield declared the meeting adjourned, but this did not dampen the ardor of McCahill, who called his supporters together and held another meeting without the officers, declaring, it is stated, that their presence was not necessary and that the assemblage was better without them. McCahill presided at this meeting.

As soon as the occurrence reached the ears of Col. Bates that officer investigated the matter and decided that Sergt. McCahill was unfit to remain longer in the Seventy-first Regiment, and ordered his dishonorable discharge.

It is said that no effort was made to bring McCahill before a court-martial, as the Colonel desired to drop the Sergeant from the regiment without delay, and also because, on account of his war record, it was not thought wise to subject him to the possibility of a more severe punishment.

Several supporters of McCahill have declared that they will seek transfers to another regiment, but others who sided with him are said to have expressed regret, explaining that they did not realize that they were acting contrary to good order and military discipline.

It is understood that several more men will be dishonorably discharged. The trouble is due, it is said, to several so-called "garrison lawyers," who misconstrued the rules of civil meetings, and advised the members wrongly.

Sergt. McCahill, it is said, will contest his dishonorable discharge in the civil courts. When seen yesterday he said that he did not intend to act disrespectfully to his superiors, and had not done so.

Col. Bates said that he had given McCahill a dishonorable discharge, and that he had done so for the good of the regiment. He refused to say other details.

Another officer of the regiment said: "McCahill got just what he deserved. He had been in the regiment long enough to know that a 'non-com.' should set an example in behavior and the performance of duty. Several other delinquent members, seeing the error of their ways, are now craving forgiveness. The men have been misled, but this refers only to a few, as the majority are good, duty-doing men."

Quartermaster Sergt. Dillon, who advised members of the company not to pay dues, saw his mistake and made amends by paying the amount he owed.

BALDWIN WILL BE HERE SOON.

Mr. Ziegler Will Await Arrival of Explorer Before Discussing the Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—William Ziegler, who is at present occupying his handsome villa at Great Island, near this city, when asked if he were satisfied with the result of the Baldwin expedition, declined to make any statement until Mr. Baldwin reached this country. "You may say that Mr. Baldwin will be here very soon," he said, "and that he will tell all there is to be told."

Mr. Ziegler intimated that he had other and later information from Baldwin than that conveyed in the press dispatches, but declined to have anything to say until the explorer arrived.

In reply to a question, he said that he would not be able to state whether another expedition would be fitted out until he could see Mr. Baldwin. He said that the information conveyed in the press dispatches was on the whole correct.

ANOTHER OATS INJUNCTION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Another injunction has been secured by Waite, Thorburn & Co. in the Board of Trade oats deal. Judge Chetlain has issued the injunction restraining the Bank of Montreal from paying to Pratt & Buckley $1,200, held as margins on oats bought of Waite, Thorburn & Co. by Pratt & Buckley. The restraining order also enjoins William Warren, President of the Board of Trade, from indorsing over to Pratt & Buckley certain margin certificates for the amount of margins deposited by Waite, Thorburn & Co. There was a mild scare at the pits over the prospect of Armour having September wheat bought to an extent which may become dangerous to the "bears" who have sold the wheat short.

In corn fresh bull operations began in a way that gave the "bears" a severe shock. The September price was advanced in one hour from 56½ to 58 cents. It is known that Armour has a big line of corn bought for next month. It was Kauffman of St. Louis, who led the covering on the scare today. On top of this the trade feared some bull operations by Patten, Bartlett, and other successful leaders.

W. F. DRAPER BUYS A MANSION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—William F. Draper to-day purchased the McLean mansion, on the northeast corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, for $127,500. In addition to this he purchased the contents of the building for $22,500, making a total amount of $150,000 for the premises.

The deed to the property is signed by the American Security and Trust Company, as trustees, appointed by the court; John R. McLean, Mary McLean Ludlow, and Mildred McLean Dewey, all children of Mary L. McLean. The property has a frontage of 43 feet 9 inches on K Street, and 100 feet on Connecticut Avenue.

$47.50 to California

and return from St. Louis, August 2d to 10th, via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande. Through Pullman Service. Dining Car. Meals a la carte. Office, 335 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

JOHN W. GATES' COLORADO SUIT

Peculiar Methods of Attorneys to Get Mandamus Case in Certain Court in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—Attorneys Wolcott and Vail, representing the interests of John W. Gates, to-day dismissed their mandamus suit by which they sought permission to inspect the books of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which was commenced in Judge Mullins's court yesterday. This was done because they secured last night another writ of mandamus from Judge Malone exactly similar to the first, except that Arthur G. Stinger is the plaintiff instead of Dr. D. H. Dougan.

It is charged at the Court House that this action was taken to get the hearing before Judge Malone instead of any other Judge, but it has failed of its purpose, as the case must go to Judge Johnson under the rules of the court. "Jockeying" is the term openly applied at the Court House to the methods used by the plaintiffs to get the case thrown in Judge Malone's house at 10 o'clock at night.

It is claimed that the plaintiff supposed that as the writ was issued by Judge Malone and ordered to be returned to his chambers it would go there. The case did not go there, because under the rotation of the docketing it fell to Judge Mullen's, who refused to honor a request from Judge Malone to have the case transferred to his division.

WETTEST JULY IN 76 YEARS.

Rainfall of 8.89 Inches Recorded at Utica, N. Y.—Farmers and Summer Resort Proprietors Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Oneida County had the wettest July in the seventy-six years that a record of rainfalls in this city has been kept. During the past thirty-one days 8.89 inches of rain have fallen, an average of nearly three-tenths of an inch each day. The records were kept by the Consolidated Water Company, which has records of rainfalls each month since 1826.

In July, 1861, a rainfall of 8.22 inches was recorded, in 1828 it was 7.28 inches, and in 1851 7.96 inches. The average rainfall for the past seventy-five years is about 4.65 inches. In the vicinity of the Water Company's reservoir a rainfall of 9.15 inches occurred in July.

Adirondack Summer resort hotel keepers and the farmers have suffered because of the excessive rains. Business at the Summer resorts has been very light as compared with former years. A mixed train on the Raquette Lake Railroad has been taken off because of the light Summer business. Farmers have been unable to secure good crops of hay, and the output of canning factories will be very light because of the rotting of vegetable vines. In many sections it has been found necessary to plant corn several times.

NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE PROJECT.

London Sunday Observer Outlines an Elaborate Scheme.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Sunday Observer, one of the most serious and erudite English journals, gives great prominence this morning to a long editorial article advocating the extension of Post Office savings banks into an imperial banking concern, embracing the entire empire, somewhat upon the lines of the American National banks, with this extraordinary corollary, namely, the establishment of branches of the new concern in America, with an Anglo-American naval alliance as an adjunct.

Under this scheme, minutely outlined, notes would be issued by the imperial concern to the American banks, and, with this international banking alliance as a basis, American war vessels would be leased or lent to protect British colonies or British vessels employed in America in defense of the vested interests of the imperial and American banks.

This, The Observer believes, might materially concentrate all vague expressions of Anglo-American friendship.

COURT ATTACKS WITNESSES.

They Had Testified Against Saloon Keeper, but Admitted Buying Liquor on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The jury in the case of James Curran, charged with illegally selling liquor on Sunday, reported late last night that it was unable to agree and was discharged. The jury stood six to six.

The case was notable particularly for the charge of the Judge, Woodbridge Strong. The only witnesses had been William Huckle and Miss Jean Geddes, for the State, and the defendant in his own behalf. The defense sought to discredit the opposing witnesses, and Judge Strong charged the jury that Huckle and Miss Geddes were actually participants in the crime they charged had been committed by Curran, because they admitted buying liquor and tasting it on the Sunday in question.

The Judge was careful to impress upon the jurors that this participation on the part of Huckle and Miss Geddes did not by any means excuse Curran if he sold on Sunday, but held that the admissions made by the witnesses betrayed a low stage of morality and impeached their credibility.

Prosecutor John S. Voorhees conducted the case for the State. Curran was defended by Robert Adrain, who preceded Mr. Voorhees as Prosecutor, and J. Kearny Rice, who preceded Judge Strong on the bench.

EXPLOSION ON THE HOLLAND.

Said There Will Be Board Appointed to Determine Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The submarine boat Holland is lying at the machine shop dock at League Island Navy Yard, undergoing repairs. She is closely guarded by sentries, and it is impossible to get permission to go near her.

The Holland came into the yard last night in tow of the Government tug Nina, which brought it from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the queer craft was sent to be repaired after the explosion on board of her several weeks ago while off Lewes, Del. Owing to the rush of work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard nothing could be done to the Holland, and she was sent on to the League Island Yard for a general overhauling. It is believed that the engines and air storage tanks in the craft will be changed.

It is regarded as significant that a crew of picked men was selected to bring the boat here, at an advance of $5 a day in their usual pay.

It is said that the Navy Department will soon appoint a board of inquiry to report upon the recent explosion aboard the Holland, Lieut. Caldwell's report not having made the cause clear. Many opponents of the submarine boat believe the board will recommend her abandonment.

In sunshine or shadow, the romantic Hudson ranks as the river beautiful. The Day Line Steamers offer a service that is complete in every detail. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

MAN KILLED IN UPPER EAST SIDE RIOT

Labor Troubles Lead to the Shooting of a Workman.

The Superintendent of Work on a Gas Tank Arrested for Firing Pistol When Chased by Strikers.

As a result of a labor riot near the tanks which are being built for the Consolidated Gas Company at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and East River, Patrick Angeline of 49 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, one of the striking ironworkers was shot and killed yesterday.

The wound was inflicted by Martin McLane of 500 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who says he used his revolver in self-defense. McLane is superintendent of iron construction for Bartley & Haywood of Baltimore, who have the contract to build the tanks. He has had a great deal of trouble with the strikers, who persisted in hanging around the works and annoying the men on duty.

There has been one shooting affair before but no serious consequences resulted. Yesterday, after McLane had paid off the men, he started home. On the way he was hooted by a crowd of strikers at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue. The men had worked themselves into such a passion that they surrounded their former boss and threatened him openly.

One man drew a knife and another a revolver, and started to advance toward McLane, who snatched out his own pistol and discharged it twice. The first bullet went wild, but the second struck Angeline, who sank to the ground, cursing the Superintendent and calling upon his companions to avenge him.

McLane started on a run toward his home, with the mob at his heels. He succeeded in reaching the house, and, dashing up the stairs, barricaded himself in his room. Some one telephoned to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, and Capt. Moynihan sent Detectives Hughes and Lalor with twenty reserves and a patrol wagon to the scene.

They found thirty or forty of the rioters in front of the house struggling to enter. The policemen fought their way through and went to the hunted man's door. McLane demanded protection, and by keeping him close in their midst the officers got him into the wagon and to the station, where he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Meanwhile an ambulance had been summoned to convey Angeline, who was unconscious, to the Harlem Hospital, where he expired last night.

It was more than an hour after the wounded man had been taken away before Capt. Moynihan succeeded in clearing the streets in the vicinity.

It is feared there will be more trouble to-morrow at the works, and a large force of police will be on hand to prevent violence.

W. B. COGSWELL MARRIED.

Syracuse Millionaire Manufacturer and Miss Cora Browning of This City Were Wed April 30.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The following announcement was sent to a Syracuse newspaper to-day:

"Married, William Brown Cogswell and Miss Cora Browning, on April 30, in New York City."

The bearer of the announcement was J. E. Fox, private secretary to Mr. Cogswell, who said that he knew nothing of the details of the wedding beyond the notice, which had been sent him by his employer, who is now in Europe, for publication.

The news of Mr. Cogswell's marriage was as a surprise to his business friends here. None had heard of it or of his matrimonial intentions prior to his sailing for Europe. He is said to have known Miss Browning for a number of years. Mr. Cogswell with his bride sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck on May 1, the day following his wedding. Since then they have traveled through France and Belgium on a quiet honeymoon.

William B. Cogswell is Managing Director of the Solvay Process Company of this city and is a millionaire. He secured his wealth through his inventions now used by this company. He was one of the "Captains of Industry" at the historic dinner given to Prince Henry. Mr. Cogswell is upward of sixty years of age. He has been married once before, his first wife dying a number of years ago.

When seen to-night his only daughter, Mrs. Herbert Button of this city, professed entire ignorance of the details of her father's marriage and of the identity of the bride. Herbert Button, his son-in-law, when pressed for particulars, said: "Let Mr. Cogswell make his own explanations when he returns from Europe." Mr. Cogswell will sail from Southampton for New York on the Fuerst Bismarck on Aug. 7.

O. F. Tracy, who is in charge of the Solvay Process Company's affairs in the absence of Mr. Cogswell, said that he had heard nothing of the marriage until to-day, and had never heard of Miss Browning.

PUBLISHER FALLS INTO SUBWAY

W. J. Bell's Backbone Broken—Planks on Which He Was Standing Said to Have Tipped.

William J. Bell, a publisher, living at 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by falling into the subway excavation on Centre Street, opposite the Staats-Zeitung Building. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his backbone was fractured.

The excavation at the point mentioned is on the west side of the street, and runs out all the way to the car tracks. According to a witness, Mr. Bell was noticed about 6 o'clock standing inside the fence which runs along the edge of the hole. He was standing with one foot on the planking of the bridge which crosses at that point, and the other on the street. He appeared to be looking down into the excavation as though he had lost something. Suddenly the plank on which his foot rested tipped, and he was hurled into the subway, a distance of 25 feet, and landed on his back on a pile of timber.

The injured man was taken into the Registrar's office and an ambulance summoned.

NORTHERNERS BUY RICE LANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 2.—G. H. T. Shaw of Dixon, Ill., representing an Illinois syndicate, practically closed a deal today for a large tract of marsh land on Bayou Barataria, on the Louisiana coast, which will be converted into rice farms. The syndicate will construct a system of levees to keep out the salt water from the Gulf and Barataria Bay and build extensive irrigating works. A colony of farmers will be brought down from Illinois to till the land.

A big deal is also pending and will be closed in a short time whereby a tract of 110,000 acres of marsh land in St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes will pass into the hands of a syndicate of capitalists who have their headquarters at Laporte, Texas. This land will also be turned into rice farms.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS ABATTOIR DESTROYED.

Railroad Engineer Who Discovered the Fire Saved 800 Hogs—Loss Over $100,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The hog abattoir of the Central Stock Yards Company of Jersey City, situated on the Kearny meadows, was entirely destroyed by fire late this afternoon. The building contained a large amount of valuable machinery, thirty-six cattle cars, and 600 hogs.

The fire started in the engine room from some unknown cause. All the employes were absent, attending their annual picnic. The flames were discovered by an engineer in the railroad yards near the abattoir, who ran his engine into the building and pulled out the cars containing the hogs. The entire plant was soon in flames, and in less than an hour the walls collapsed.

The abattoir was located on the Newark Turnpike. The Jersey City-Newark trolley line runs on this road. All the wires were destroyed, and traffic was suspended on the line. Many telephone and telegraph wires strung alongside the trolley wires were also burned. The damage is not known, but it is believed to be between $100,000 and $200,000.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

The Aggregate of Estimated Losses Reaches $65,190,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 2.—The estimated general cost, losses, and expenses of the strike at the end of the week to-day is as follows:

Loss to operators in price of coal (normal)	$20,500,000
Loss to strikers in wages	13,500,000
Loss to workers made idle by the strike	3,600,000
Loss to business men in coal regions	9,500,000
Loss to business men outside of region	5,500,00
Cost of maintaining coal and iron police	700,000
Cost of maintaining non-union men	275,000
Damage to mines and machinery	2,500,000
Loss by lace mill strike, caused by coal strike	100,000
Cost to State of placing troops in field for three days	15,000
Total	$65,190,000

MAY REDUCE GRAIN RATES.

Presidents of Washington Roads May Take Voluntary Action at a Meeting Monday—Their Motive.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 2.—Not less than 4,000 farmers will hear Presidents Hill and Mellen discuss grain rates at Davenport and Colfax Monday and Tuesday. Grain raisers are already arriving at Davenport by scores. To-morrow and Monday morning they will be carried there by special trains. John Paul will stop harvesters in his 20,000-acre fields to attend.

To-day representative farmers are in session in Davenport, preparing questions to be propounded to the railroad Presidents. At the conclusion of the public meeting a committee comprising one farmer from each precinct in the Big Bend wheat district will hold a private conference with Mr. Hill and Mr. Mellen. It is expected that at this smaller meeting they will answer with a voluntary reduction in rates which was supposedly agreed upon before they left St. Paul.

The farmers want a reduction from $4.25 to $3.50 per ton, also concessions on fruits and other products. They claim that if the railroads would provide for shipping grain in bulk as in the Dakotas, an expense of about 5 cents per bushel for sacks could be saved.

President Mohler of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company is hurriedly returning from the Atlantic Coast to attend Tuesday's meeting, which is in his territory. Whatever reduction is made at Davenport will be reannounced at Colfax to cover shipments from the Palouse and Walla Walla districts.

In making voluntary reductions railway Presidents are largely defeating the anti-railroad campaign now in progress throughout the State with the object of electing a Legislature which will carry out Gov. McBride's ideas of creating a State Railroad Commission, and requiring lower grain rates by statute. Already a sentiment in favor of railroads is being created throughout the State as a result of the railway President's visit.

QUESTION OF COTTON FREIGHTS

New England Manufacturers and Brokers at War with the Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The cotton brokers have been joined by the cotton manufacturers of New England in the impending war with the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads over the discontinuance of the through freight tariffs on all-rail cotton from Southern points to New England mills. The treasurer of one of the largest mills said yesterday:

"The mill interests have called a meeting to take united action on the matter, and will probably lay their grievance before the Interstate Commerce Commission. We do not believe the roads have any right to deprive us of the transportation facilities that we have so long patronized. That 'per diem' excuse, namely, that roads cannot accept the agreement of the car association and pay twenty cents per day, as other roads do, because the cotton traffic blockades the cars at the mills, is poorly borne out by the facts.

"I myself believe that the withdrawal of the through freight rate was planned to send all cotton by water. The roads probably think that the long haul from the local ports to the mills, most of which are inland, will pay better than their former share of the through freight rate when the cotton came all rail."

CAPT. HOBSON IN A WRECK.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the Merrimac hero, boarded a Dayton, Springfield and Urbana traction car here this afternoon, in company with fifty others. He was en route to the Urbana Chautauqua, where he spoke later in the day.

Some of the young women jocularly remarked to the Captain, "You will get in a wreck before you reach Urbana," which is ten miles distant. The prediction came true. The conductor was running the car while the motorman was eating his dinner. When the Big Four Railroad crossing was reached the conductor applied the brakes, but they did not work.

The car shot off the derail at that point at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Fortunately it did not upset. The fifty occupants of the car were badly shaken up and some slightly cut and bruised. Hobson escaped uninjured.

BROKER HURT AT THE BRIDGE.

While waiting at the Brooklyn bridge station for a car during the rush hours yesterday afternoon, Henry W. Demars, a broker, living at 380 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and had his right foot badly crushed. He barely missed rolling under the wheels of a De Kalb Avenue car as it came around the curve into the station.

Mr. Demars, who is seventy-one years old, was knocked over by Thomas B. Lannon of 152 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, as the latter was boarding a car from the wrong side. Dr. Rea of the Hudson Street Hospital attended Mr. Demars, who went home in a cab. He refused to make any complaint against Lannon.

PREPARING TO OPEN ANTHRACITE MINES

Arrangements Made to Resume To-morrow at Several Collieries.

PROTECTION BY TROOPS

Mine Leaders Scoff at Reports that Mines Will Be Reopened, and Claim They Are Circulated to Break Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 2.—As the result of the presence of troops in the mine region it is reported that the anthracite operators are preparing to open their mines and resume work in all except the Hazleton district. The workers at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western collieries, near this city, are to be continued at a couple of mines, and a number of the strikers are expected to join them, the company reporting a couple of hundred applications for work since the Shenandoah riot and call for troops.

The Delaware and Hudson Company is equally active in the Scranton district, while about Shenandoah several collieries will probably be opened by next Wednesday. The first attempt will be made Monday morning, but the authorities do not desire the name of the colliery to be known till their arrangements are complete. The troops are near enough to protect the workers in case of violence, and the men will probably be kept within the stockade, so there shall be no interference on their way to and from work.

The Warnke washery at Duryea and the Sterling at Plymouth will be started Monday, and Sheriff Jacobs will be called upon to furnish deputies. The operators are a unit in reporting that they are now receiving more applications for work than ever, and that they are confident that the mines can be started within a short time.

The mine workers' officials take no stock in the reports of an early resumption, and assert that these rumors are placed in circulation by company officials for the purpose of influencing the mine workers and breaking the strike.

The leaders of the striking miners promise to spring a surprise in a few days. They claim that after an investigation they find that miners' certificates are being issued contrary to law, and that the recipients of the certificates, many of whom, it is alleged, never saw the inside of a coal mine, are being pressed into the service of the coal companies. In this way, it is claimed, the companies are increasing the number of their employes. The new men, while they may not be able to mine coal, can load it. The bosses can do the mining. Between the two it will be possible for some of the mines to resume work on a small scale. The strikers claim that the certificates are not being issued by mine examining boards, but by some person or persons who have access to the official papers. Criminal prosecutions are promised.

The controversy between President Mitchell and the Citizens' Alliance is growing in bitterness. The Alliance made reply to-day to the letter published yesterday by Mr. Mitchell. Stripped of some of its personalities, the letter reads:

"Mr. Mitchell: You decline to say in behalf of the Union and yourself that you condemn boycotting, rioting, and violence perpetrated to prevent men from working. Indeed, you leave the distinct and unpleasant impression that you do not condemn those things.

"If you were sincere in your frequent protestations against lawlessness you would not refuse, as you do, to proclaim, as we requested, your positive, pointed, and specific condemnation of that worst type of lawlessness which undertakes to prevent men from freely working for whom they please and upon such terms as they please; nor would you pour vials of your wrath upon an organization which we admit has no such foolish aim as to suppress "the lawlessness of all who are guilty of its commission," but does aim to suppress that same worst type of lawlessness which thrives upon the fear of its victims to protest, and of civil authority to protect, against its perpetration.

"You are credited with having said that you 'deprecate lawlessness committed by any one, and particularly by men on strike,' which, stripped of its hypocrisy, simply means that you object to lawbreaking because it hurts the strikers, and not because it hurts society.

"So far as the alliance is concerned, it announces that the controversy is now closed."

Grand Chief P. H. Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has sent a letter to one of the local officers of the order, in which he says that practical assistance will be afforded to the strikers at the opportune moment. He does not favor sympathy strikes, but admits that the executive officers of the various brotherhoods have agreed upon a plan the nature of which has not been disclosed.

It is said this is the first time in the history of the strike that an executive officer of the railroad brotherhoods has defined the position of the railway employes of the country.

The following official statement has been issued from strike headquarters:

The anthracite region finds strikers firm and unyielding.

West Virginia men are still firm. Judges Jackson and Keller have enjoined the strikers from doing anything save swimming, flying, and sleeping.

No signs of settlement in Michigan.

West Pennsylvania strike still on with the strikers firm and confident.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 2.—Shenandoah's eventful week closed to-night without the slightest indication of disorder. The town and surrounding country continue to remain peaceful, and no trouble is looked for hereabout so long

with the inhabitants of the town, as it is the General's desire that if any disturbance occurs the troops shall not be the cause of it.

Last night unknown men threw stones and rocks at the sentries of the Eighth Regiment. Two of them were struck, but were not injured. A detail of troops made a search for the men, but they escaped in the darkness. A sharp watch is being kept for a similar occurrence, and if the offenders are caught it is the commander's intention to deal severely with them.

President Fahy and National Board Member Miles Dougherty returned to Shamokin this afternoon. Mr. Fahy, following out instructions from President Mitchell, is making every effort to have the striking mine workers maintain peace. In this connection, he said to-day that all persons in or out of the organization who in any way violate the law are enemies of the union, and that the organization will do all in its power to place such persons in jail.

Local Union No. 1,509, with a membership of more than 600, held a special meeting to-day, and by a unanimous vote decided not to return to work until the strike is officially declared off.

Gen. Gobin said to-day he would send the Governor's troops of cavalry off on long marches, beginning Monday. This information reached the troopers in camp, and it was freely predicted by them that they will be sent in the direction of Hazleton. Gen. Corbin will not say where he will send them.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—Gov. Stone made the following reply to-day to the request of the officials of District No. 9 of the United Mine Workers, asking for the recall of the troops at Shenandoah:

Harrisburg, Aug. 2, 1902.

Miles Dougherty et al.:

Yours of the 31st ult. requesting the recall of the troops was duly received. Upon full consideration of the letter I am of the opinion that it would not be wise nor safe to withdraw the troops at present. W. A. STONE.

The Governor left this afternoon for Atlantic City to spend Sunday. He said he believed there would be no further trouble in the strike region. He will return to Harrisburg on Monday.

NO ENGINES TO MOVE COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—While the demand for coal is unusually heavy, prices high, and railroad cars are available, there is a shortage of motive power which has crippled the industry in the Pittsburg district.

The eight mines on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been idle all week. There are plenty empty and loaded cars on the division, but the shortage of locomotives has tied them up for the present. The same condition of affairs exists on other lines.

Freight traffic has been heavy during the past few months, and the engines were taxed to their fullest capacity. As a result a large number have been taken out of the service and sent to their shops.

THE MENETS AND CLARE HELD.

Blackham, the Fourth Long Island City Prisoner, Who Is Said to Have Made a Confession, Also Arraigned.

Ernest and Annie Menet, who were arrested at 270 Buckley Street, Long Island City, were arraigned this morning on the charge of receiving stolen goods. They were held in $1,000 bail each for examination next Wednesday. Charles Blackham, who was arrested with them, and who is said by the police to be a well-known "crook," was formally charged with burglary, and his examination was set for the same day.

Harry Clare, who has been suspected of knowing something about the murder of Detective John Sheridan, was also arraigned for burglary, and will have a hearing Wednesday. Mary E. Powers of Woodside and Helen Repelye of Elmhurst were in court, and identified a number of articles found in the Menet house as having been stolen from their homes.

Attached to the complaint against Clare and the Menets was a statement by Blackham. It is said he made a full confession implicating two men who have not been arrested as having been members of the gang that had been plundering houses in Queens Borough.

Chinese Coronation Envoy Coming Here

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ambassador Porter has cabled the State Department that Prince Chen, the Chinese Envoy to the coronation of King Edward, with his suite, sailed to-day from Cherbourg on the St. Paul for New York. The Chinese Prince will be met by Minister Wu, who will escort him to Oyster Bay, where he will be dined by President Roosevelt. A special car furnished by the State Department will bring him to Washington, where he will be entertained by the Chinese Legation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Denver at the earliest practicable date, upon the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, Fourteenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry; Major George E. Bushnell, surgeon; Capt. Philip G. Wales, assistant surgeon; Capt. David C. Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, recorder.

Major Gen. C. B. Walker, Eighteenth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Funston, President of the army retiring board convened at Denver, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

The board of officers appointed Jan. 24, 1901, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers of the Ordnance Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion, is dissolved.

The board of officers appointed March 18, 1902, to meet at Fort Keogh, Montana, for the examination of officers for promotion, is dissolved.

Capt. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, will assume command of the Third Battalion of Engineers and of the Engineers' Department, during the absence on leave of Major William M. Black, Corps of Engineers.

Transfers.—Capt. Albert C. Dalton from the Twenty-second Infantry to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company H; Capt. Lorain T. Richardson from the Twenty-sixth Infantry to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company B; First Lieut. William R. Standford, Thirtieth Infantry, to the Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Howard W. Beal, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Columbus for duty.

Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General, upon the completion of his present duties will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for duty as Inspector General, Department of the East.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, is transferred to the Seventh Infantry, Company L, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty at that post pending the opening of the General Service and Staff College.

Second Lieuts. Leighton Powell and David A. Snyder, Sixth Infantry, having arrived at San Francisco, will proceed to join their regiment at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, Second Cavalry, will report in person to the Lieutenant General commanding the army for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, on official business pertaining to repairs to the armament.

The following change in stations of troops is ordered: The Sixty-second Company, Coast Artillery, from Fort Mason to Fort Worden.

Assignments to regiments of First Lieutenants recently promoted: Kent Browning, First Infantry, Company I; Stephen O. Fuqua, Twenty-third Infantry, Company D; Vincent M. Elmere, Jr., Fifth Infantry; A. F. W. MacManus, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Benjamin R. Wade, Thirtieth Infantry, Company C; George E. Goodrich, Thirtieth Infantry, Company F; Charles W. Barbor, Second Infantry; Edward S. Hartshorn, Fourteenth Infantry, Company F; Clark R. Elliott, Fifteenth Infantry, Company E; William P. Scrry, Nineteenth Infantry, Company M; Ralph B. Lister, First Infantry, Company K; Harry E. Comstock, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; William R. Standford, Thirtieth Infantry.

Navy.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise is detached from the naval examining and retiring board and ordered to Pensacola to take charge of preparation for war and naval defense, District of the Gulf, in addition to other duties.

Lieut. W. E. Safford's resignation is accepted, to take effect Aug. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Holland and the Nina arrived at League Island Aug. 2.

The Kentucky and the New Orleans arrived at Delny Aug. 2.

The Puritan arrived at New Bedford Aug. 1.

The Lancaster arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 2.

The Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Olympia arrived at New London Aug. 1.

The Indiana arrived at Portland, Me., Aug. 1.

The Monterey arrived at Shanghai Aug. 1.

The Abarenda sailed from St. Thomas for San Juan Aug. 1.

The Iowa sailed from Montevideo for Santos Aug. 2.

The Solace sailed from Chee-Foo for Taku Aug. 2.

The Alert sailed from San Diego for San Pedro Aug. 1.

The Marietta sailed from Port of Spain for Orinoco River Aug. 2.

The Supply was placed in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Fort Wright a Saluting Station.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the post of Fort H. G. Wright, New York, is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war.

MINERS' TRIAL CONCLUDED

Judge Keller to Give Decision in Contempt Cases Aug 12.

In Lengthy Address Foreshadows What That Will Be—Accused Men Free on Own Recognizance.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., Aug. 2.—The trial of John Richards and others, members of the United Mine Workers, charged with contempt of court, came to a close to-day, and Judge Keller fixed Aug. 12 as the date for the argument. All the defendants were released on their own recognizance until that time.

Before adjourning court Judge Keller called the numerous defendants before him and delivered a lecture on proper behavior, while injunctions are pending, which forecast his judgment in the matter.

Richards, the principal defendant, and resident of District No. 17, was on the stand to-day, and established the connection between the strikers and the National organization, a point which the prosecution has endeavored to bring out so as to prevent confederation. In his address to the defendants Judge Keller said in part:

"A great deal has been said here about the efforts of certain people to learn the extent of these injunctions and what they mean and about the inability on the part of some of them to gather any meaning with regard to them beyond the fact that they were not to trespass upon Mr. Collins's property.

"Now, the trespass notices had that effect. Any man has the right at any time to post trespass notices upon his property and to require all persons to seek permission before they go upon it. He does not need the aid of the court for that purpose. He is master of his own domain, and may post it with trespass notices at any time, and it becomes the duty of every man having knowledge of those trespass notices to take note of them.

"Different conditions make a difference in the rights of all of us. There are times and reasons; there are places and occasions under which and at which we may do things that under different circumstances at other places and under other conditions we may not do. A small assemblage of persons seeking peacefully and peaceably to gain a lawful and righteous end, may do things which a large body of men, with ostensibly the same purpose, have no right to do, for the reason that that body of men may overawe, and in many instances do overawe, people who have rights that must be respected.

"If I step up to one of you men and in a pleasant and respectful way say, 'I wish you would give me your money and your watch.' It is not likely to terrorize you at all. If I have 500 men at my back and I say in the same tone, 'I would like to have your money and watch,' the effect upon your mind is very different. It is very different, although I may use words of conciliation; I may not utter a single threat against you, still the fact of my having the men at my back makes a different impression on your mind.

"Now, under ordinary circumstances, the question of the number of men assembled together for what to them is a lawful purpose, has little to do with the rights of other people, but under conditions like these, which have been shown to exist at the present time, people are more or less disturbed. They know that there is a difference of opinion between certain men who are laborers and have a perfect right in their opinion, and is perfect right to organize to the fullest extent, to gain what they consider are their rights, and certain other people who do not think as they do. When those conditions exist, we cannot disguise the fact that the parties who think differently necessarily draw more or less into parties.

"As to facts alleged to exist when this bill was sworn out, the court knows nothing. The bill was sworn to—it presented such a state of affairs as, in the belief of the court at the time, authorized and required it to issue its injunction. That injunction was not designed to restrain any lawful right of any united mine worker under the circumstances that then existed; it was designed simply to protect the rights of the persons who desired peacefully to labor. The question, and the hard question for you men to solve, and for the court to solve, is as to what precisely you may do at any given time without violating the rights of those men who desire peacefully to labor."

Pittsburg Steamfitters Get Higher Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The officers and Wage Committee of the Pittsburg journeymen steam fitters and helpers have closed a new wage scale to become effective on Sept. 1, providing for a wage advance of 50 cents a day for the journeymen and 25 cents for the helpers. The new agreement fixes the wages of the steam fitters at $4 for the eight-hour day and for helpers $2.

MRS. FLAGLER'S NEPHEWS GET $1,333.33 ANNUALLY.

Estate of the Insane, Divorced Wife of H. M. Flagler to Pay That Amount to the Taylor Boys.

On the report of Job E. Hedges, the referee, the three children of Edward W. and Mary Emma Taylor, who were for some time inmates of the New York Foundling Asylum, will each receive $1,333.33 annually from the estate of Ida A. Flagler, the former wife of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Flagler is incurably insane, and her husband secured a divorce on that ground. She possesses a large property in her own right, and under a statutory provision the courts can dispose of her surplus income and estate in the same manner as it is believed would have been done by her had she been in full possession of her mental faculties. It is known that for years Mrs. Flagler sought to find the foundlings and others of her relatives.

Mrs. Flagler was Ida A. Shourds of Canandaigua, and her annual income is about $120,000. Mr. Flagler does not claim any right or interest in the estate and the referee decides that he has none.

Mrs. Flagler's sister Mary Emma died on Feb. 28, 1864, and a few days later her husband, Edward W. Taylor, placed their three children, William, Richard, and George, in the New York Foundling Asylum. Ten years later they were apprenticed to farmers in Illinois. Their father died in New Haven March 24, 1880. Their relationship to Mrs. Flagler was discovered through the interest taken in heraldry by their aunt, Mae Taylor, the wife of William W. Taylor, a harness maker.

Proceedings to secure a share in Mrs. Flagler's estate were instituted by relatives when she was pronounced insane, and resulted in an annual allowance of $4,000 each to Charles F. Shourds, Stephen E. Shourds, and Mrs. Mattie A. Johnson. When the three children of Edward W. and Mary Emma Taylor were located similar proceedings were begun in their interest, with the result that each of them will receive one-third of $4,000 a year. They are said to have been in very needy circumstances. In the event of Mrs. Flagler's death her estate will be divided so that each of three of the heirs will get one-quarter, the fourth going in equal parts to the three Taylors.

C. O'D. ISELIN DECLINES OFFICE.

New Rochelle's Mayor Wanted Him to be Sewer Commissioner.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mayor Clark of this place to-day offered the office of Sewer Commissioner to Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, who refused the offer, saying his time would not permit of his acting in that capacity.

Mr. Iselin caused the indictment of a number of city officials for alleged mismanagement of the town's finances. At his own expense he hired experts to make a thorough examination of the accounts, and many alleged irregularities were discovered.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS OF NEW DETONATING FUSE

Shells Penetrate Toughest Twelve-Inch Krupp Armor.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, Praises New Invention.

The war manoeuvres which are scheduled to begin during the latter part of this month and the gun tests which have been going on for the past fortnight under the direction of Gen. Wallace Randolph and a board of ordnance experts, direct attention to a recent series of experiments with high explosives and detonating fuses carried on by the Ordnance Corps. These experiments, which have been going on for eight months, have resulted in the adoption of a new fuse, which renders practicable to a degree of perfection the use of Maximite and another powerful high explosive invented by Capt. B. W. Dunn, United States Army, stationed at the Frankford Arsenal.

The new detonating fuse is also the invention of Capt. Dunn, who was assisted in his work by Capt. W. S. Pierce. This fuse has been so developed that it will cause explosion at the right instant, and severe tests have demonstrated that it successfully withstands without exploding the shock of the discharge from the gun and the impact of the armor plate against which it has been aimed. In the opinion of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, and other ordnance experts the invention is the most important recent development in the modern art of war.

Heretofore it has been impossible to obtain a fuse that would explode the shell at the proper time. This defect, even with armor-piercing shells filled with the most powerful explosives, is serious enough to nullify their destructive effects. By the use of the new time fuse the explosion of the shell can be so delayed that it may occur while the shell is passing through the vessel's armor, or after it has passed through, which, when the shell is loaded with Maximite, or the new explosive, "D," as Capt. Dunn's invention is designated, results in the most terribly destructive effects.

By far the most important development of the tests was the demonstration of the fact that Maximite and explosive "D" shells fitted with Capt. Dunn's delayed time fuse could successfully penetrate with accurate explosion when fired from a 12-inch army gun a 12-inch thickness of face-hardened Krupp armor, which is the thickest armor used on the most powerful modern battleship.

The navies of the world, therefore, in order to withstand the new ordnance, will be obliged to find a tougher armor than the Krupp article, which has hitherto been considered impenetrable.

The success of the army in producing powerful explosives and a successful time fuse has spurred the navy to experiment for armor improvements.

Although the results of the tests have not yet been made public, the news comes from the Bethlehem Steel Company that a young naval officer has been successful in discovering a process by which armor plate can be made lighter and with better protective qualities than the Krupp or Harveyized varieties.

The composition of explosive "D" and Maximite, while understood to consist chiefly of a variety of picrate, is kept secret, as is also the composition and construction of Capt. Dunn's detonating fuse. Their adoption by the Government puts the United States, in that respect, a long step in advance of other nations.

MILLIONAIRE'S MAD FAD.

American in Japan Makes Boys Trained in Military Tactics Fight Monkeys Dressed as Chinese.

It was not until yesterday that a portion of a paper read recently by Dr. Martin W. Barr, chief physician of the Pennsylvania School for Feeble Minded Children, before the Summer School of Philanthropy, in which he referred to a remarkable case of degeneracy, was made public. The case, Dr. Barr said, was that of an American multi-millionaire who was at present living in far Eastern countries, and who was leading a life of such excess as to be almost incredible. Dr. Barr was very careful that not the slightest hint of the man's identity should leak out, and all efforts to ascertain whom he meant have proved futile.

Dr. Barr said it had been estimated that the fortune of the man in question was in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, but that no attempt had been made to have him declared an incompetent. The family of the man, he said, referred to his course as his "nervousness" whenever it was broached to them by any one.

"He was a physician, rich, handsome, cultured, and of aesthetic tastes," Dr. Barr said in his paper, "a graduate of one of the most prominent medical colleges in America, and a man who had made a pronounced hit as a specialist."

Dr. Barr explained that the man's fortune had enabled him to secure every medical appliance known to science, and that for some years he had enjoyed a phenomenal success. His excesses, however, could not be endured at home, and he had drifted from capital to capital in Europe, finally establishing himself in Japan.

Among some of the peculiarities of the man, Dr. Barr said, was that of having his body tattooed.

"He is astounding even Japan," said Dr. Barr. "His latest fad is that of hiring a lot of Japanese boys, practically buying them from their parents outright, and then after having them trained in military tactics, urging them to fighting monkeys dressed as Chinese soldiers for the purpose of representing the war of China and Japan."

WOMAN ALIGHTED TOO SOON.

Crowd Did Not Know It and Made Motorman Wait for Policeman.

Because a woman carrying a baby had been thrown to the ground while alighting from an Eighth Avenue car, at Seventy-sixth Street, last evening, an angry crowd held up the car and refused to allow the motorman to proceed before the arrival of the police. The woman, Mrs. Camille Romano of 234 West Forty-seventh Street, was on the car with her husband, Joseph, and a fifteen months' old baby.

The woman, with the baby in her arms, stepped off the car before it had quite come to a stop. Both were thrown to the street. The crowd which gathered was angry and it was thought that motorman had started the car before the woman alighted.

The car was held until the arrival of Policeman Shunway. Neither the mother nor child was injured severely, and after the woman refused to make a complaint the policeman allowed the car to proceed. Mother and child were attended at Roosevelt Hospital and went home.

This Stowaway Had to Pay His Passage

On the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived here yesterday, a stowaway was discovered in the forecastle when the steamship was one day out from Southampton. He was a Russian sailor and gave his name as David Nord. As he had money his passage was deducted. Then he had $18 left. He was sent to Ellis Island, but was released, having convinced the immigration authorities that he was able to take care of himself in America.

Lederhilger Not Allowed to Resign.

Chief Clerk John Lederhilger of the Registry Department of the Bureau of Immigration, to whom was given a ten days' vacation pending an investigation into his official record, and who had his vacation extended to Aug. 9, on account of unexpected developments, sent in his resignation to Commissioner Williams on Friday. The Commissioner formally notified him yesterday that the resignation would not be accepted.

J. A. BAILEY TALKS OF CIRCUS TRIUMPH.

Veteran Showman Returns After an Absence of Five Years.

James A. Bailey, the head of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, arrived yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia, after an absence of five years in Europe. Mr. Bailey comes as the advance agent of his own circus, which will arrive here in November, and will go into Winter quarters at Bridgeport.

Speaking of the career of the organization abroad, Mr. Bailey said that its long foreign tour had been most successful.

"Ours is," he said, "the first circus to have made use of the railroad as a means of transportation in Great Britain and on the Continent, and our big specially constructed cars were a source of wonder to all who saw them.

"In fact, everywhere we went, and especially on the Continent, the people were as much amazed by our methods as they were at the show.

"What impressed them most was the speed with which we moved from place to place. Even army officers were on hand to watch the manner in which we handled our great mass of material.

"Great curiosity was shown by the crowds to see our army of workmen eat, either on account of the way in which the great number was served, or the excellence of the food, which was somewhat better than that to which they themselves were accustomed."

Mr. Bailey did not deny the possibility of a circus combine including his own show and those of Buffalo Bill and the Sells Brothers.

The veteran circus manager says that, with the exception of an occasional trip to Europe, he will now spend his time in this country.

SECOND BATTERY PLANS.

Will Take Possession of New Armory Sept. 1—Capt. Wilson Says Organization Is in Better Shape than Ever Before.

The Second Battery expects to take possession of its new armory on Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, the 1st of next month. The State authorities have received invoice from the War Department for the issue of a four-gun battery, with the latest improved harness and other equipments. This, with the issue of new uniforms, &c., will put the battery, Capt. Wilson says, in better shape than ever before. Capt. Wilson has made formal application to the Armory Board, for the location of a permanent armory on Franklin and Boston Avenues, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, comprising 300 by 200 feet on Franklin Avenue, with 152 by 60 feet, running through Boston Avenue. The riding ring will cover the entire 300 by 200 feet, and the administration building can be replete with every up-to-date improvement for both military and social gatherings. The location of the property is very handy, being on the line of trolley cars of the Third and Boston Avenue lines, and with a station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railway at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

COTTON BROKER'S ARREST.

Says He Is W. Bourke Cockran's Friend —Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Pierce Kent, a cotton broker, of 356 East Fifty-seventh Street, who says he is a friend of Bourke Cockran, was put in the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion last night. Kent's brother, John, of 100 West Eighty-second Street and his brother-in-law, Andrew J. Shanley, of 356 East Fifty-seventh Street, said that Kent had been acting strangely for several weeks. He got out of the house yesterday without their knowledge, but they managed to find him after a hunt through the city. They got him back to Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, where he refused to go any further, and started to fight.

He threw his brother off every time they caught hold of him and sent them spinning against railings and into the crowd as they tried to lead him away. Then Policeman Parry of the East Fifty-first Street Station came up and Kent was put under arrest. At the station he said he was a friend of Bourke Cockran. He also mentioned other men of prominence whose friendship he claimed.

BRONX QUARTET CLUB.

Incorporated in Albany for Vocal and Instrumental Musical Culture.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The Bronx Quartet Club was incorporated to-day "for the culture and instruction of its members in music, both vocal and instrumental, and to afford its members social, intellectual, and musical entertainment." Operations are to be carried on in the Borough of the Bronx. The five Directors of the club are Albert von den Driesch, Otto Eckenroth, Paul Schreiner, Henry F. Schorr, and Rudolph Just.

Other incorporators are: Franz Pape, Richard Sharstel, Anton Pape, Herman Wennemer, Herman J. Diecks, and Frank Wennemer.

POISONED BY BLACKBERRIES.

Child Ate of Fruit Which Had Been Soaked in Alcohol.

Sarah Hockmann, the three-year-old daughter of Harris Hockmann, a tailor living at 385 Marion Street, Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital last night of alcoholic poisoning.

A few days ago the mother of the child soaked blackberries and huckleberries in alcohol, at the suggestion of neighbors, to be used for medical purposes, and yesterday morning the girl ate freely of the berries given to her by her mother. A few minutes after the conclusion of the meal the child became unconscious.

When Mrs. Hockmann found that she was unable to revive her, she called in one of her daughters, and an ambulance call was sent in.

Dr. Flanley of St. Mary's Hospital responded, and hurried with the child to the institution, where everything was done to save the little girl's life, but she succumbed several hours later without regaining consciousness.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; Fresh southwest winds.

The indications are that unsettled weather, with local rains, will continue to-day in the Atlantic Coast districts and the east lake region, and that fair weather, with somewhat lower temperatures, will prevail in the Middle West and Northwest. The temperature will continue high in the Atlantic Coast States and will fall in the lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh from the southwest; light to fresh south winds will prevail on the Gulf Coast; on the Great Lakes fresh west to northwest winds will prevail.

Steamships departing for European ports to-day will have light to fresh south winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.	
	1901.	1902.	1902.	
3 A. M.	66	69	74	
6 A. M.	64	69	75	
9 A. M.	69	73	79	
12 M.	76	79	84	
3 P. M.	80	80	86	
6 P. M.	79	80	81	
9 P. M.	73	76	78	
12 P. M.	69	76	77	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	76½
Corresponding date 1901	97
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 77 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BIG WORKS IN THE BRONX

Bids to be Opened for Improvements to Cost $3,000,000.

Several Large Contracts May Be Let To-morrow—Specifications for Work on Grand Boulevard.

Borough President Louis F. Haffen of the Bronx will at short intervals during the next two weeks open bids for public improvements aggregating a total of over $3,000,000. These works will give employment to thousands of laborers, who must be citizens, and who will be paid according to the prevailing rate of union wages. Included in these big contracts is the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, for which the sum of $1,052,000 has been appropriated. There is keen competition for the latter contract, and many well-known contracting firms are among the competitors.

The opening of bids begins to-morrow morning. The first item on the schedule is the $215,000 allowed for the asphalting of the roadway of Washington Avenue from Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to Pelham Avenue, a distance of over three miles. This is one of the biggest asphalting contracts which has been given out for some time.

To complete this work it will require 60,000 square yards of asphalt pavement, 12,000 cubic yards of concrete, and 31,000 linear feet of curbstone. The contract calls for its completion in 150 working days. In conjunction with this work the contract for the repaving with asphalt of intersecting streets from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to Tremont Avenue will also be let. This will cost $15,000 more, and will require an additional 4,000 square yards of asphalt. The combined contracts will require an expenditure of over $230,000 and over 70,000 square yards of asphalt.

Bids will also be opened to-morrow for the $100,000 set apart for repaving with asphalt Park Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to Tremont Avenue. The asphalt pavement will be placed on the present block pavement. It will require to complete this contract 30,000 square yards of asphalt, 30,000 square yards of stone pavement, and 14,000 linear feet of bluestone curbing. The contractor will be given 125 working days in which to do the work.

The bids for the $1,000,000 contract for regulating and grading the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, will be opened on Aug. 18. John B. McDonald, John C. Rodgers, the F. C. Smith Constructing Company, Norton & Dalton, Michael J. Leahy, John C. Sheehan's firm, and a number of other big contractors will be competitors for the contract, it being the biggest municipal contract given out for some months.

The Grand Boulevard and Concourse will extend from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway, a distance of nearly five miles. The contract calls for the taking up of all existing curb and flagging stones where not in proper position according to the established lines and grades, excavating the roadways and sidewalks where the same are now above the established grade, or where the rock is higher than the sub-grade shown on the plan; filling in the sidewalks, roadways, paths, and grass plots where the same are below grade at present, or become so by the removal of rock or other material; building retaining walls as shown on the plan, or as may be directed by the engineer; building all catch-basins, drains, inlets, gutters, and culverts shown on the plan or required in order to perfect the grading; furnishing and laying or relaying a line of curbstone along each sidewalk; furnishing and laying or relaying a double course of flagging along each sidewalk; laying crosswalks where required; grading approaches to intersecting streets and avenues; building guard-rails where required; laying macadam and other pavement; constructing bicycle paths, and constructing an arch and approaches at East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Morris Avenue, and doing the work incidental thereto.

The contract for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse calls for its completion in 1,000 working days. The successful bidder must then place on deposit with the Controller a $250,000 bond for the faithful discharge of the terms and conditions of the contract.

President Haffen said yesterday that he would tolerate no delay in the completion of the work.

In addition to the big contracts already mentioned, bids for some thirty others are about to be advertised by President Haffen.

New street signs for the borough, a public bath, and a new Court House are among the other improvements contemplated for the Bronx.

THE BLAAMANDEN ASHORE.

Norwegian Steamer Ran on Rocks Near Canso During a Fog—All Safe Aboard.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 2.—The Norwegian steamer Blaamanden, Capt. Amundsen, from Hamburg for New York, with cargo and passengers, is ashore at White Point Ledge, off Canso, about 120 miles west of Halifax. With a continuance of the present fine weather little fear is felt for the vessel.

The Blaamanden struck this morning during a dense fog, and the impact of jagged rocks against the bow broke in a hole, causing the forward compartments to fill.

A private message has been received by Pickford & Black, steamship agents, from Canso, stating that the coastal steamer City of Ghent had just come from the Blaamanden. Her Captain reports that Capt. Amundsen said he felt no danger for the steamer, and the crew would remain aboard. Her position is given as near the submerged wreck of the British steamer Tiber, which struck White Point ledge in January and foundered with all on board.

The New York agents of the Blaamanden have instructed the Halifax Graving Dock Company to send assistance, and the wrecking steamer Aid, with divers and pumps and other apparatus, will leave to-night and try to float the steamer and bring her here for repairs.

HEADLESS BODY FOUND.

It Was That of a Man and Was on the Beach at Southampton, L. I., Near Piece of Wreckage.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—The headless body of a man was found on the beach near the life-saving station last night. A portion of a wrecked vessel was discovered on the beach near the body.

Coroner Nugent was notified and held an inquest. The body had been in the water about two months.

Wreckage often comes ashore along the beach near the life-saving station. Nothing was found to establish any connection between the man's body and the piece of wreck found near by. A portion of a log-book was with the wreckage, and in it were the letters D-V-I-W-I. No other writing was decipherable.

BUYS BRIDGE TO RAISE LOAN.

John C. Coombs Will Build Omaha Northern on Borrowed Capital.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 2.—John C. Coombs of Boston has purchased for cash the entire assets of the Credits Commutation Company, including the combination bridge across the Missouri River here.

These assets will be hypothecated by Mr. Coombs as security for a loan, which will be used for the building and equipping of the Omaha Northern Railroad.

Arrangements to this end have been completed, and construction of the road will be begun at an early day. The survey for the Omaha Northern Railroad is complete. All the right of way either has been contracted for or paid for, and the terminal arrangements have been made in Omaha and Sioux City. The Union terminals will be used in both cities. The road will be ninety-three miles long.

MONTANA RAILROADS HIT.

Assessed Valuation of Lines in the State Increased from $15,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 2.—The State Board of Equalization yesterday raised the assessed valuation of most of the railroads doing business in Montana 300 per cent. This was done in the face of determined opposition, especially from representatives of the Burlington, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern.

The board's action is the culmination of an agitation throughout the State which resulted in the sending in of petitions from various counties, asking that roadbed valuations be increased. Assessors of many counties met here, in conjunction with the sitting of the Board of Equalization, and presented strong reasons, including comparative figures from other States, as to why assessments should be increased. Railroad representatives replied by calling attention to the fact that only 44 per cent. of the live-stock interests of Montana are taxed. The main lines of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Oregon Short Line are now assessed at $16,000 a mile, while some of the numerous branch lines are increased to as high a figure. The Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific, owned by the Amalgamated Copper Company, and running from Butte to Anaconda, is the highest, being $16,400 a mile.

The total increase of the roads combined is from $15,000,000 to $40,000,000. It is understood that Gov. Toole, (Dem.,) Auditor Calderhead, (Populist,) and Treasurer Barrett (Dem.) voted for the raise, while Secretary of State Hays (Dem.) favored a 10 per cent. increase, and Attorney General Donovan (Labor) favored only 5 per cent.

SEABOARD LINE INDEPENDENT.

President Williams Says It Will Not Enter Combination, Although Asked to Do So.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, made a flying visit to Baltimore this morning, returning in the afternoon to New York. While here he spent most of his time in conference with Vice President J. William Middendorf. Being asked what part the Seaboard is taking in the pending railway combinations reported in the South, President Williams said:

"The Seaboard is now and will continue absolutely independent. We have never entertained a proposition to enter any combination, although we have been approached from one or the other of the various schemes of this sort. Our attention is entirely absorbed in developing the opportunities of the Seaboard system."

President Williams said he had just awarded contracts for 20,000 tons of steel rails, in addition to the 10,000 tons which are now being delivered. He also said that bids are being asked for about $10,000,000 of equipments for the line to Birmingham. Engines, coal cars, box cars, and other rolling stock are included in this lot.

GREAT WESTERN CUTTING RATES

Reductions Cause Sensation in the West—Why They Were Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—The reduction of the rates on packing house products and dressed beef from Kansas City to Chicago and the East by the Chicago Great Western has caused greater excitement in Western railroad circles here than anything that has happened for some time.

In order to continue paying dividends on the heavily watered stock the big railroads find it necessary to keep the rates on all the important articles of freight up to the highest notch, and it was more for this reason than anything else that so many of the independent smaller systems have been absorbed by the big concerns.

The Chicago Great Western is one of the few independent lines between Chicago and the Missouri River and Chicago and St. Paul, and it has to make concessions to manufacturers and shippers to secure their patronage. Since the roads have been enjoined from cutting rates the Great Western has found it a hard task to hold its share of the business from the Missouri River to the East.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOT IN DEAL.

President Stuyvesant Fish Says Road Is Out of Rock Island Merger.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, accompanied by his two sons and two other officials of that road, arrived in the city this afternoon on his way to Colorado, on a pleasure trip.

"You may say that the Illinois Central is not in any way connected or affiliated with the deal of the Rock Island and the San Francisco," he said. "For that matter, we are not in the amalgamation business, and have no connection whatever with this or any such transaction. We are not seeking a combination with any other railroad and not forming any sort of securities company. You may make that just as broad as you please, for it is a fact that the Illinois Central is absolutely divorced from this 'Frisco deal, and all other deals of that kind. We are devoting ourselves assiduously to the management of our own little road."

President Fish said he would make a general inspection of Illinois Central properties while in the West.

DENVER, NORTHWESTERN AND PACIFIC.

H. A. Summer, recently in charge of the construction of 500 miles of road near El Paso for the Rock Island Railway Company, has been appointed chief engineer of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway, of which David H. Moffat is President and which is to connect with Senator Clarke's road out of Salt Lake City.

Of the progress of the road Mr. Moffat says: "Our financial arrangements have been perfected and the work incidental to the building of our line is now rapidly progressing. It will be completed within two years to Salt Lake City. We hope to let the contract for the large tunnel through the main range of the Continental Divide in September. This is one of the most important pieces of work on the division, and will require possibly two years to complete. During this time the trains will cross the range by 'switch back' tracks."

GEO. GOULD BUYS UNION RAILWAY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The sale of 55 per cent. of the stock of the Union Railway Company of this city to George Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific, was announced to-day. The amount of money involved in the transaction was $148,000.

By this purchase of stock the Union Railway Company will be controlled by Mr. Gould, and the policy of the proposed belt line of the Union Railway Company will be shaped under his direction.

Strike on Camden Inter-State Road.

IRONTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—An order has been issued for a strike of all the employes of the Camden Inter

TO SEEK WARRANTS FOR HOE EMPLOYES

Mass of Evidence Being Collected by Vigilance League.

Damage Suits Contemplated—Witness Serls, Found in Hiding, Says He Fears for His Life.

Herman Serls, the Hoe Company employe who on Friday gave evidence against his fellow-workers in the printing press factory, failed to put in an appearance at Essex Market Court yesterday morning to substantiate his charges of the previous day. His non-appearance caused a great deal of speculation, and a committee, headed by Lawyer Benjamin F. Spellman of the Vigilance League, was authorized to go in search of him. He was finally located hiding in a friend's house. He then explained why it was he had not gone to the court as he had promised to.

He said that his life had been threatened, and that he was afraid to go out for fear those who had made the threats would carry them out. He had, he said, spent Friday night at Coney Island. He was served with a subpoena to appear at the Essex Market Court Tuesday, when warrants, it is understood, will be taken out for the arrest of several of R. Hoe & Co.'s employes for the part they played in the riot of Wednesday.

In order that there may be no doubt of Serls's appearance, the committee decided to board him in the interval at some safe place. That he might be more fully protected, it was decided to call on Capt. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station and ask the assistance of the police. Serls said that he had appealed to the Captain for protection, but that the Captain had told him he was a big, husky fellow, and ought to be able to take care of himself.

Serls was very nervous when he appeared at the station, and seemed to be afraid that he was in danger of being killed or seriously hurt. Capt. Albertson was out when the committee called, but Dr. Halpern, the resident of the Vigilance League, said later in the afternoon that the Captain had promised to protect the young man. Should Capt. Albertson fail to do so, however, Dr. Halpern said, permission would be sought to allow Serls to carry a weapon for self-protection.

Capt. Albertson himself declared, when interviewed, that in his opinion there was no danger for any one in the district. "If Serls or any one else needs a bodyguard to protect him, he can have it," he added.

Dr. Halpern said that the Vigilance League committee was going right ahead collecting evidence against the Hoe employes and the police, and that they expected by to-morrow to have a mass of well-substantiated evidence ready for presentation to Inspector Brooks, who, on behalf of the Police Department, is making the investigation into the causes that led to the riot and the subsequent action of the police. Dr. Halpern said that Inspector Brooks seemed to be going about his work in a thorough and businesslike way, and that the committee had no criticism to make concerning him.

The committee, Dr. Halpern added, was in daily receipt of letters from people all over the city, expressing sympathy with the work being done, and promising assistance if necessary. One letter came from Frank Moss, who among other things said:

> Though not a Jew, I will esteem it an honor to stand with you in defense of humanity, brotherhood, and American citizenship. * * * I have often said that the Hebrews do not need the club, but they get a double portion of it. * * * Few Christians know the east side better than I.

Dr. Halpern was asked if any of the victims of the riot would bring suit against the Hoe Company for damages as a result of injuries received.

"They certainly will," he replied, "if it is shown that the Hoe people are liable."

Dr. Fishberg, a member of the committee, mentioned that he had been incorrectly reported as saying that the police were probably justified in the way they had dispersed the crowd during the rioting in front of Hoe's factory. "I certainly said nothing of the kind," the doctor declared, "and I would be greatly obliged if you would put me right with my people, many of whom read the article."

One of the injured in the riot who, it is understood, will sue Hoe & Co. for damages, is Rudolph Gartenburg, a pall bearer at Rabbi Joseph's funeral. Gartenburg was discharged from Gouverneur Hospital yesterday.

"I was in front of a window," said Gartenburg, "when a brick struck me in the side. Somebody pointed out a man who was laughing at another window as the person who had hit me, and I went into the office to protest about the matter, but received only the worst possible treatment and was kicked back to the street."

At 314 Grand Street, the headquarters of the East Side Hebrew Association, it was said that thirty additional complaints against the Hoe employes and the police had been received during the day, and that as they were all well substantiated they would be presented to Inspector Brooks tomorrow for consideration.

At all services held in the synagogues on the east side yesterday the riot of Wednesday was referred to by the rabbis, and the police and factorymen were vigorously denounced.

JEWS URGE CALMNESS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night under the auspices of the Zionist Society of this city at the Synagogue Mishkind Israel, on Chrystie, near Canal Street, to take action respecting the riot at Grand and Sheriff Streets on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph.

Gustavus A. Rogers presided, and in a long speech he deplored the incident, and pointed out that the Jews were not seeking revenge, but were satisfied to await the results of a thorough and impartial investigation. He regretted Capt. Thompson's retirement, and thought he was practically blameless, and that the responsibility in the main rested with policemen attached to the Delancey Street Station.

Remarks along the same lines were made by the Rev. Dr. H. Masliansky, known as the Jewish Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Joseph Seff, and others.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle sent a letter saying that ill-health prevented his attendance, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting and the hope that the guilty would be discovered and punished.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal, in explaining in a letter his inability to be present, said, among other things:

> In this enlightened age there can be no excuse in this city or country for arbitrary interference with or discrimination against any class of people because of race or creed, and most conspicuously so is this of the Jew, who has become recognized by all decent citizens as a law-abiding, peaceable, and industrious member of the community. Asking no preference or discrimination at the hands of the Government, the Jew demands protection of his rights and equal recognition with his fellow-citizen, and in this respect he is or ought to be sustained and supported by the law, the authorities, and the good citizenship of the land, and when this spirit is departed from through the introduction of ancient prejudices or bigotry by either private citizen or public official it becomes proper for good citizens to combine as you have done to have appropriate punishment meted out as a deterrent to future similar transgression.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of calm and dispassionate action; declaring that the persons assembled were ready to abide by the results of a full and impartial investigation, and deploring the retirement of any one in official life as a sequel to the trouble.

NEW CHIEF RABBI.

Dr. Philip Klein Likely to Succeed Rabbi Joseph, It Is Said.

At the meeting held last night, under the auspices of the Zionist Society, at the Synagogue Mishkind Israel, it developed that the probable successor of Chief Rabbi Joseph will be Dr. Philip Klein, who is at the head of a Hungarian synagogue.

He has been in this city about twelve years, and officiated at Rabbi Joseph's obsequies. His many good qualities were referred to at the meeting, and it was predicted that when the thirty days elapse he will be chosen Chief Rabbi practically without opposition.

Meetings of the rabbis are being held daily at the headquarters of the United Hebrew Community, 215 East Broadway.

OTHER COMMENTS ON THE RIOT.

From communications received from other readers the following extracts are made:

MYRON ALBION KESNER.—Permit me to express my feelings of indignation against the treatment the east side orthdox Jews received from the police on Wednesday afternoon while in the act of pursuing their religious ceremonies at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph. Shall the perpetrators of this fifteenth century repetition go uncondemned and unpunished?

AMELIA GOLDBERG.—The riots which occurred on July 30 convince us more thoroughly of the necessity of obtaining a country wherein the Jews may enjoy freedom in the true sense of the word. It behooves the prominent and influential Jews to take matters in hand and bring justice to the poor, downtrodden Jews. If one were to say that a Jew has little freedom in this centre of the western world he would be considered either narrow-minded or insane. Yet this statement is only too true. The Hebrew enjoys little freedom, judging from the troubles which occur daily.

HARVEY COHEN.—When a Chinese funeral passes through our streets, coupled with all the peculiar customs and eccentricities of their religion, they are allowed to pass peacefully and with perfect safeguard of no fear of molestation. See the difference when it is a Hebrew funeral in memory of a national figure and attended by over 35,000 people.

M. C. G.—Two notable funerals have taken place under the so-called Reform Administration. A short time ago a great priest was laid at rest. The funeral procession passed without a hitch, for the police arrangements were admirable. Half a thousand bluecoats kept order among an estimated crowd of thirty thousand people, who thronged the church and adjacent streets. That was on Fifth Avenue. Another great warrior of the church was taken to his last resting place on Wednesday of this week. This beloved priest was only a rabbi, and what a difference. Half a hundred clubbers were sent into the most densely populated district to protect fifty thousand mourners. * * * That Commissioner Partridge and his deputies are gentlemen and officers is not enough. We want no discrimination. The Jewish people on the east side, taxpayers and law abiding citizens, have a right to demand the same protection and consideration as the people on Fifth Avenue.

BERT SAUL.—The occurrences at the funeral of the rabbi were more identified with bigoted Russia than this city, where justice and liberty of creeds and rights are supposed to be a factor in our welfare. The methods of the police, combined with the persecution of the Jews, drove them rightly into a frenzy of rage. Let us hope that Mayor Low and Commissioner Partridge will take official action so as to ferret out the cause of this outrage.

ANDOVER.—The shocking events at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph call not so much for punishment of the guilty as for steps to prevent such disorders. The guilty ones were those who disturbed the procession, and it would be hard to find out just who did the mischief. The window-smashing Jews were just as guilty, and equally silly, since they injured a flue that had done them no wrong. Who could have foreseen any such performance as molesting a funeral procession? And that is just where our heedless city was at fault. We have ignored the history of large towns and have forgotten that acts of violence, so absurd as well as wicked that ordinary men would never dream of them, are perfectly natural to one class of the community. London has had plenty of such senseless performances. The acts of the Jews during the recent Boston and New York "kosher" riots show that they have a similar class of roughs. The remedy is simple and costly. Where a great assemblage of Jews, Chinese, Italians, negroes, or any other gregarious race is found, break it up by parks, wide streets, playgrounds, and the like. Then do all possible to give the young people a chance to be decent. Finally, police and public must be educated up to humanity and tolerance. Strange races, odd attire, curious customs, ought to receive from us interest and courtesy.

JULIUS H. REITER.—Now that I have survived the pains occasioned by a severe clubbing from a policeman I am desirous of saying a few words about the riot at the funeral of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph. Instead of coming upon the ground with orders to quiet peacefully the excited and lamenting people, he rushed forward and ordered clubs to be drawn and the Jews dispersed, using these words: "Kill those sheenies! Club them right and left! Get them out of the way!" He could have suppressed the riot without clubbing and almost killing by merely stopping the Hoe people from interfering with the funeral cortege.

FIAT JUSTICIA.—I conversed with a policeman and was much surprised to hear him express an intelligent and new view of the recent onslaught upon the unoffending Jews, and also upon the violent attacks to which the police have been subjected by an outraged public opinion. "It all comes," said he, "from the newspapers not telling us often enough about the frequent brutal attacks made on the Jews who live around the Hoe Company's works on Grand Street. Of course, if the foreign Jew who has had his beard pulled by the hoodlum apprentices is too weak, or too wise, or too self-respecting and law-abiding to fight such a crowd, he has to grin and bear it. As to the police, I must say that I did not know, as I have just been told, that if two Jews who are deadly enemies meet at the funeral of another Jew, no one who was not aware of the fact could find it out from them. Now, I have been accustomed to look upon a 'wake' in a different light; so how could the police be blamed for interfering in such a hot fight as was on between Hoe's men and the procession? When the reserves answered to the riot call they came upon the field of battle and simply did their duty. They promptly arrested those they could lay their hands on. Of course, Hoe's men were safe, as they all quickly got inside the building and did their fighting from the top stories, and, besides, we had no warrant to arrest them there, although they were seen throwing missiles at the procession. Now, there's the history of the whole thing in a nutshell."

READERS' VIEWS OF THE RIOT.

So many letters about the east side riot have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES that it is found impossible to print all of them. In most cases the writers have expressed practically identical views of the trouble, and moreover some of the letters have been written in language not wholly temperate. Several communications are given herewith:

FACTORY EMPLOYES AND THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Robert Hoe, in defending the action of his employes in front of the Hoe factory yesterday afternoon at the time of the funeral procession, volunteers the statement that his employes were not to blame, and that only a piece of cotton waste was thrown from the factory windows, which, he claims, caused the riot. I would like to ask Mr. Robert Hoe whether he really means what he says, and whether he expects the public, the unbiased, unprejudiced public, to believe his version of the story how said riot was caused. Does he expect that fair-minded people will give credence to his statement that a piece of cotton waste, a harmless, soft, small piece of cotton that cannot maim, injure, or harm anybody, will cause the Hebrews on such a solemn, mournful occasion to start and participate in a fierce riot? Can it be believed that the Hebrews, following in the wake of a most solemn funeral procession, with bent heads, lamenting the loss of their great religious leader, will all of a sudden lose their self-respect and the respect for the reverent dead and be converted into a furious, howling, and disorderly mob? No, Mr. Hoe, no person in the world, unless he be bigoted and prejudiced, will ever believe it. It would have been more creditable to your reputation as a sensible business man if you had refused to make any statement at all than the one you did make, as above stated.

The trouble arose, not from a piece of soft cotton, but from the manly, brave deeds of your highly civilized employes, who, in their anxiety to express to the mournful thousands below their sorrow for and sympathy with the dead, have taken the liberty of throwing from the windows a quantity of bouquets, so to speak, in the shape of complimentary names, reminding the processionists that they were Jews, &c., and in the shape of various missiles, which, after leaving their hands, were changed into pigs of iron, supply of which has been, I presume, ready on hand, their object, of course, being to make an everlasting impression upon the heads, minds, and memories of the processionists so that they should never, never forget their sympathy and kindness.

It was really too bad that the sympathetic employes were so high up on the factory floors that it was impossible to express to them personally the thanks they deserved for their sympathy, manhood, and chivalry, and as there seemed to be no other way of expressing their gratitude, the Hebrews satisfied themselves by simply picking up the pigs of iron showered upon them from above and sending them back again through the windows in a lively manner and in a friendly spirit so as not to subject themselves to the charge often made that Jews don't appreciate certain kindness and friendship of their neighbors.

The breaking of glasses is an old-established custom among the Jews on occasions of joy, delight, and happiness, as at wedding ceremonies, &c.; and in what more fitting way could the Jews have celebrated this most glorious occasion of founding an everlasting friendship between them and Hoe's friends, or employes, than by breaking a number of panes of glass in Hoe's factory? I am sure Mr. Hoe will not mind it very much.

So great was the enthusiasm of Hoe's workmen for the processionists that, noticing the lack of sprinkling upon them of "holy water," they gratuitously supplied them with a stream of the flowing liquid from some of the hose in use at the factory, and the supply thereof was so lavish that the street looked as if a big rainstorm had just ended. However, this celebration was not to last long, for an intruder, a party that had no business there, came down upon the scene and interfered with the fun. That uninvited intruder was no other than the police. But really there was very little for the police to do, for when it came only the smoke of the so-called battle was visible, but in order that their laurels should not be diminished, and not to suffer the fate of a certain late Admiral in the United States Navy, who arrived upon the scene of a naval battle after everything was attended to by another officer, the police determined to make a glorious record for themselves, and, oh, Lord, how they succeeded!

Somehow the average policeman's club seems to have a particular fondness for a Jewish head, but I am uncertain as to the cause of this fondness. Some say there is magnetism in a Jewish head, so that when the club comes in close proximity with that head it must by force of nature come in contact with it, but my theory is that the police, seeing their revenues from outside sources daily cut off, have entered into a secret bargain with the east side physicians and surgeons to supply them occasionally with plenty of work, and it seems that the police is fulfilling it's part of the contract to perfection.

ISRAEL ELLIS.

New York, July 31, 1902.

HOE EMPLOYES BLAMED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would any one think that a law-abiding and peaceful people, as the Hebrews are, would carry with them missiles, or any weapons on a mournful occasion? I think not. Yet Inspector Cross said that the disturbance was premeditated by the mourners.

It was not necessary for the Hebrews to provoke the barbarian instincts of the hoodlums who attacked them. I am a graduate of Public School No. 34, which is situated almost in the midst of the premises of R. Hoe & Co. If an unoffending aged and bent Hebrew by chance passed the factory those words would rush upon him. The pupils of the above-named school could not see such outrages committed, and, the police not preventing, would often go to the rescue of the unfortunate. In this way riots on a small scale would take place day after day. The schoolboys would be reprimanded by their Principal and teachers, who in their endeavors to quell the small riots were often themselves roughly handled. These apprentices (as you may call them) would on purpose begin with unoffending Hebrews in order to be able to give the mere schoolboys a thrashing, which they were able to do. This alone is an example of their cowardice.

ABRAHAM HARRIS.

New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Fatal Wreck on Albany and Hudson Electric Road.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Marjorie Hoysradt, aged twenty, niece of the late Gen. Jacob W. Hoysradt of this city and Edward Doyle, five years old, also of this city, were killed and some twenty-five others injured this evening in a rear-end collision at Rossman's, on the Albany and Hudson Electric Railway, a one-track third-rail line.

Thousands of people had taken advantage of the pleasant weather for a few days' outing at Electric Park, twenty miles north of Hudson. A church excursion from Philmont was also at the park, and an open air theatrical performance in the afternoon and evening, which drew large crowds, and caused the cars to run with great speed and with limited headway.

After one car had passed Rossman's Station at 6 o'clock, bound toward Hudson, the "shoe," which obtains power from the third rail, got out of order, causing the car to stop. Whether there was time to send back a warning is not certain, but a moment later another car filled with Philmont and Hudson people came on at full speed and crashed into the car ahead.

Each car will seat sixty people and many were standing. There was no time for any one in either car to jump. Every effort was made by those who escaped injury to aid the others in the wreck. Telephone messages were sent to Hudson for doctors to go to the scene, and they responded promptly, a special car taking them out.

HER CURIOSITY HIS UNDOING.

Wife Doubted Husband's Story, He Took Her to Police Station to Prove It, and Was Arrested.

Michael Vedder, thirty years old, of Sixty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, drove a lame horse with sores on his legs and back to the city to sell yesterday, but at First Avenue and Forty-first Street abandoned him and went home. A policeman saw the horse, reported the matter, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being notified, the horse was shot.

When Vedder reached home his wife would not believe he had abandoned the horse, and she accompanied him back to New York to make him prove it. Inquiry showed the horse had been shot, and husband and wife went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station to find out about it.

"Yes," said Sergt. Powers, "the horse was shot when it was found abandoned."

"That's all I want to know," said the woman. "He said he abandoned it, but I thought he sold it."

"Were you the man who abandoned the horse?" asked Powers of Vedder.

"Yes, I left him there, but she wouldn't believe me."

"You're a prisoner," said a policeman, putting his hand on Vedder's shoulder.

Husband and wife were astonished, and Mrs. Vedder was going to cry, but thought better of it. A charge of cruelty to animals was made out and Vedder was locked up.

A STRENUOUS PRISONER.

Three policemen, a patrol wagon, and the driver were required to take James McKevitt of 731 Ninth Avenue to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night. The arrest was made on the complaint of the agent at the elevated station at Fifty-ninth Street, who alleged McKevitt had become so boisterous on a train that it was decided to eject him.

After great difficulty and much excitement, the man was put off on the station platform. He waited until the train started and grabbed the gate, and it was necessary to open the gate and take the unwelcome passenger on again to save him from being thrown to the street.

The agent at that station telegraphed to the station at Fifty-ninth Street, and when the train arrived there Policeman McCormick was awaiting him. The man was taken from the train and fought the officer all the way to the street. At Sixtieth Street he wedged himself between a pile of stone and an advertising sign and refused to move. McCormick tugged and pulled, but it only amused a large crowd which gathered and did not dislodge the prisoner.

Two more policemen were summoned, and in the meantime McKevitt won the sympathy of the crowd by telling them that he was a police "victim."

When the two officers arrived a united attempt was made to move the man. It was not a success. Individual attempts had the same result. Finally the patrol wagon was summoned and, with the aid of the driver, they succeeded in dislodging McKevitt, who was locked up, charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct.

An East Orange Bank to Liquidate.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—The managers of the Essex County Savings Bank, East Orange, have decided that the best interests of the institution require that it shall go into liquidation, and this fact was made known in a circular sent out last night to the depositors. Accompanying the notice was a circular from the Essex County Trust Company, which succeeded to the business of the East Orange National Bank on July 1, stating that it is ready to assume all the liabilities of the savings bank.

The Essex County Savings Bank was opened for business on Aug. 2, 1897. Aaron Adams, who is President of the Essex County Trust Company, has been the only President the savings bank has had. The last report of the bank (Dec 31, 1901) showed liabilities of $527,402 and assets of $541,764.60, leaving a surplus of $17,362.60.

CAPT. SCHMITTBERGER HAS RETURNED HOME

Had a Fine Time, but Failed to See Prince Henry.

Comments on the European Police, and Says They Do Not Compare Favorably with the New York Force.

Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, who has been spending his month's vacation abroad, returned yesterday on the Cunarder Etruria. His face was tanned a Porto Rican brown, but it grew yet darker after a detective on the pier told him what political enemies had told Mayor Low about him during his absence in Europe.

"Its all a pack of lies," said the Captain, when he had been told that Dr. Joseph P. Byrne, the Greater New York Democracy leader of the Fifteenth, and John B. Doris, leader of the Twenty-seventh Districts, had asked Mayor Low to remove him to some precinct where he would not be so close to Senator George W. Plunkitt, the Tammany leader in the Fifteenth District.

"Everybody knows how I feel toward Tammany," continued Capt. Schmittberger, "and everybody knows how Tammany has treated me. This man Doris, who says that impartial primaries can't be held in the Fifteenth while I am stationed in the district, was arrested by me once in a raid on a Broadway poolroom. Dr. Byrne I don't know at all.

"I will go down to-morrow to see Mayor Low or Commissioner Partridge about this thing. I am not in politics, but am simply doing police duty in my precinct. I haven't done anything but close up gambling joints and suppress disorderly houses, and if that's a crime, why I'm down and out. I will be at my desk in the West Forty-seventh Street Station Monday morning fit and ready for trouble.

"What did I do on my trip? Well, now you're talking," said the Captain, brightening up. "Had the finest kind of a time, and, although I didn't see the Kaiser or Prince Henry, who were away on a cruise, I was officially received at Berlin, and saw everything worth seeing, including the imperial palace. My wife was taken into the apartments of the Empress, which is a privilege accorded to few."

The Captain does not think much of the foreign police. "In Berlin," he said, "they're all asleep. They look nice in their uniforms and spiked helmets and swords, but they're dead ones. A first-class crook, the kind we find over here, could walk all through Berlin with a jimmy and kit and grab off whatever he wanted to before one of those fancy fellows would see him.

"The London 'bobbies' are pretty good, but all those wonderful stories about how they stop disturbances by holding up a finger are nonsense. What the Londoners do our boys can do better.

"The best policemen I saw on the other side were in Cologne. They are all petty army officers, and are well trained and well educated. Any one of them would be lost over here, though, for Cologne is a little village beside New York.

"What were the worst policemen I saw? Now, that's a tough question. The Belgians, however, had no medals on them for efficiency.

"But, say, the greatest town of all is London. Two New York newspaper men got hold of me there and volunteered to show me around. We took a cab at 11 o'clock at night and rode around till 3 o'clock in the morning." Here the Captain looked around to see if Mrs. Schmittberger was out of hearing. "If we had goings on here like I saw that night in London every Police Captain in the city would be hung. On the Strand—well, I guess that's enough of that.

"The boys wanted to take me to see Scotland Yard, but I left that out. They can't teach a New York policeman anything there."

The Captain looked surprised when he was told that he was not among those decorated by the Kaiser. "I wouldn't accept a decoration, anyway; it's un-American. I see, though, that Mayor Low has just received a signed photograph of Prince Henry. I had one of those some time ago."

TRANSFERRED INSPECTORS IN THEIR NEW DISTRICTS.

Capt. Gallagher, in the Eldridge Street Precinct, Says Liquor Law Will Be Liberally Enforced.

Police Commissioner Partridge said yesterday that no charges had been preferred by any one against Inspector Cross or any member of the department on account of the riots on the occasion of the funeral of Rabbi Joseph. East side Jews visited him on Friday and cited grievances which are in course of investigation, but they entered no complaint against any one of the rank and file of the police force.

Col. Partridge would not discuss the status of Inspector Cross in the Bronx, the Sixth Inspection District, of which Inspector McLaughlin was chief, over Inspector John H. Grant, who is ailing, but said that Cross would look over this and the Fifth District while Inspector Kane is on vacation. The Commissioner said in regard to a rumor that some of the degraded Detective Sergeants were rebellious because they had paid money to be advanced, but that he had no knowledge that such was the case from any complaint made to him.

Inspector Donald Grant, who succeeds Inspector Cross in the Second District, was very busy in his new quarters at the Central Office yesterday. He declined to discuss the change in his duties. "Not a word to say," was his answer to a question. "I'm here to do police duty. I've done it before and never shirked it, and can do it again. It's a little easier than Brooklyn for me, as I live in Harlem."

Capt. Gallagher took hold of the Eldridge Street command in snappy fashion. At the 6 P. M. roll call on Friday he looked over the platoons as they went out and came in and toured his bailiwick, first with two wardmen and then alone. At yesterday's 8 A. M. roll call he delivered to the men on the floor an allocution, saying in part:

"I want you to understand that any dirty spots in this precinct have got to be cleaned up in a hurry. I am going to close up every crooked joint I get onto. And I want you men to realize right here that I am not going to stand for any foolishness or monkey business as long as I am here. I am going to run a straight precinct, and I expect your help. If a man doesn't do his duty and back me up in proper fashion I'll do my best to make it hard for him. Of course, I am not on to everything in this precinct yet, but I am trying to get acquainted. I know a good deal already. In the meantime, if any man knows anything that he thinks I ought to know I'll thank him if he will tell me of it. All I ask is your honest co-operation in running a clean precinct."

In talking of his plans, Capt. Gallagher said that he would try to do his duty, but would first look around and see what needed immediate attention. His idea of duty was to uphold law and order and protect life and property. In regard to the enforcement of the excise law, he said:

"I shall not go after some liquor men at the expense of others. The excise law will be liberally enforced. That is all I care to say about that."

Capt. Gallagher added that from what he had seen of the condition of the street much of his attention would have to be devoted to street and sidewalk obstructions. He said that no politician had been to visit him and he did not expect any, as once he had a "run in" with one of the local dignitaries. He would not name him.

CONEY ISLAND'S NEW CAPTAIN.

Knipe Says He Will Clean Up the "People's Playground."

Capt. William Knipe, who, in the police shake-up, was transferred to Coney Island and installed in Capt. Driscoll's precinct, immediately started a vigorous cleaning up of the worst part of the island, and according to his statements will continue a crusade until all the small side street saloons and catchpenny sideshows and dance halls are closed up for good on Sunday.

"Coney Island is the people's playground in Summer," he said, "and affords the only recreation which thousands have. All the same, the saloons and amusements which would not be permitted in Brooklyn or Manhattan cannot go here, and I intend to see that they don't."

The Captain was stationed at the island during the Winter six years ago, and understands the situation perfectly.

Last night the patrol wagon was busy and a number of arrests were made of disorderly persons, suspicious characters, and vagrants.

CAPT. THOMPSON RETIRES.

Commissioner Partridge Says Wednesday's Riot Was Not a Factor in the Veteran Policeman's Withdrawal.

William Thompson, Captain of the Seventh Precinct, or Madison Street command, was yesterday, at his own request, retired by Commissioner Partridge on a pension of $1,375 per annum.

Capt. Thompson was in charge of the police arrangements for the funeral of Rabbi Joseph last Wednesday. Col. Partridge said that the riots of that day were not a factor in his retirement and that no charges on this account had been preferred against him.

All that Capt. Thompson himself would say of his retirement was:

"I have been long enough in police business—thirty-six years—and want a rest. About my career? Uneventful. I may say I have no history except as to duty that came my way and which I performed."

Thompson is sixty-two years old and son-in-law of ex-Coroner Fitzpatrick and was an out-and-out Croker adherent. He became a policeman in April, 1866, Roundsman seven months later, Sergeant in January, 1872, and Captain Sept. 28, 1888. He has never been "in trouble" and has been in many commands, including the City Hall.

Sergt. John McSweeny was made Acting Captain of the Seventh, but Col. Partridge will fill the vacancy to-morrow. If he follows the custom he has observed the Captaincy will fall to Sergt. John W. Cottrell, who is in command of the police squad at the Jefferson Market Police Court and is now at the head of the eligible list of Sergeants.

CAPT. GALLAGHER'S FIRST RAID.

Takes Five Prisoners in an Alleged Disorderly House While Inspecting His New Precinct.

Police Captain Bernard Gallagher, just made a Captain and put in charge of the Eldridge Street Station, finished his first twenty-four hours in the precinct by a raid at midnight last night on an alleged disorderly house at 64 Forsyth Street. He arrested four men and a woman.

NEW ROCHELLE HOTEL PROPRIETOR SWINDLED.

Mr. Waldorf Accepts Bogus $700 Check for $1,200 Cutter Pelican.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Frederick Waldorf, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, at this place, reported to the police here this afternoon that he had been swindled out of his cutter, the Pelican, by a man who pretended he wished to buy it. He said that on last Sunday a man came to his hotel and said he had been informed that he wished to sell his boat, and that he was there prepared to take it. With him were three sailors.

The boat was moored in Echo Bay, and Mr. Waldorf and the stranger, who said he was J. H. Langdon of New York, went to where the craft was moored. The man said he wished first to take a trial trip in the boat, and if it suited him he would buy it. Mr. Waldorf demurred at first, saying that he wished to remove the furnishings and provisions which he had stored on the boat. Mr. Langdon said he needn't worry and with that handed him a check for $700 on a New York bank. Mr. Waldorf at first declined to take the check, claiming he would close the deal on Monday, but after the man had told him it was all right he finally consented.

The stranger and his sailors then boarded the boat and started off. That was the last he saw of the men and his boat.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Waldorf, Mr. Waldorf did not forward the check to the bank until Thursday. The following day it came back marked "N. G." Then Mr. Waldorf began to think he was swindled, and accordingly notified the police. Efforts to find the men and boat have failed, and now Mr. Waldorf says he is out the entire amount of the cutter, for which he paid $1,200. The boat was thirty-four feet long. He said he offered it to the man for $700.

LETTER LOST WITH $25,000.

Money Is in Negotiable Notes, and Boston Postal Authorities Are Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Boston postal authorities are much disturbed over the loss of a letter containing $25,000 worth of notes which was mailed in this city for Lowell. The notes appear to have been indorsed by H. B. Claflin & Co. and Blake Brothers of this city and New York.

The package was mailed by a messenger employed by Blake Brothers, and was addressed to a bank at Lowell. The messenger placed an ordinary special delivery stamp on the envelope and the letter should have been delivered in the afternoon. It had not been delivered to-day.

Blake Brothers learned of the fact and instituted an inquiry. Investigation by the postal authorities at Lowell showed that the letter had never reached the Post Office in that city, as it would have been recorded if received for special delivery. Chief Inspector Evans thinks it has been mislaid. The notes are easily negotiable.

MAY GET 10-YEAR-OLD LETTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—"If in the next few days you get a letter bearing a postmark ten years old do not blame the Post Office Department," said Superintendent Cahill of the Inquiry Division to-day as he sorted out a large bundle of letters which plainly showed the marks of age.

The letters, more than a hundred in number, have just been received from the Sherman House, to which they were delivered at various times in 1892. They had been overlooked by the former management.

EXCITING 100-MILE AUTO RUN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—One automobile destroyed by fire, one chauffeur painfully burned, and one arrested for driving his vehicle through Highland Park at a rate of speed too high to please the residents were incidents of the 100-mile endurance contest of the Chicago Automobile Club to-day.

Twenty-eight automobiles entered the contest, and twenty-seven completed the course, nearly all reaching the goal within the time limit of seven hours and fifteen minutes for the round trip. None of the machines made the round trip without a stop, although all of them ran against time on nearly every "lap" of the route.

It was while coming out of North Chicago on the return trip that the gasoline automobile driven by I. S. Newcomer, with F. J. Peterson as observer, exploded. The vehicle caught fire as the two occupants leaped to the ground. The machine was given up for lost almost immediately. The ill-fated automobile was in a narrow stretch of road, and while burning it was impossible for other vehicles to pass it.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $30 with which to aid a woman with four children, whose husband is seriously ill and unable to do anything for the family support. The woman is making an earnest struggle to keep her children together. The bureau desires to acknowledge the following contributions in response to its recent appeals: "W. G. L. B.," $10; Mrs. E. B., $5; "F. A. G.," $5; Washington Avenue, $5; "M. B. H.," $2; "Every Little Helps," $1; "In Nomine Christi," $2; "T. H. E.," $1; "Cash," $1, and "H. C. D.," $1.

POOLROOM MEN ACT AGAINST RACE TRACK MEN

Bookmakers Sued for Recovery of Lost Bets.

Peter De Lacy Understood to be Back of Actions Which It Is Said Will Be Followed by Others.

The first move in a carefully planned campaign against the racing associations of the State was made on Friday at the Brighton Bech race track. William Mansell has brought actions to recover money lost to bookmakers on the Brighton Beach track. The amount at stake is $400.

The necessary papers were served upon the following bookmakers: Hugh Quinn, William H. Crouchen, James Ducas, L. Gilbert, C. M. Nelson, Max Blumenthal, T. B. Alexander, H. Parr, George Boles, and F. R. Eckert. Two bookmakers who will appear in actions of the same sort were not at the track and escaped service. Papers were also served upon the Brighton Beach Racing Association. The cases will be tried in the First District Court this week.

It is understood that Peter De Lacy is the instigator of the actions, and that these actions are only the forerunners of others that will be started for much larger sums. Mr. De Lacy says that gambling on race tracks is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, and that he has determined to find out whether the courts will uphold the law or the law breakers.

The State law provides no punishment for bookmakers, but it does allow a man who has lost money to them to proceed against them in the courts and recover if he can by civil suit. Henry Stedeker of the National Trust Association says these present proceedings against the bookmakers are in regular form and an answer must be made.

The thing is, however, he says, an old game, and, as he thinks, "a put-up job" on the part of the poolroom people, who naturally desire to keep the betting as much as possible to themselves. He does not think, therefore, that the cases against the bookmakers will hold.

MYSTERY OF MANY EXPRESS ROBBERIES SOLVED.

Springfield, Mass., detectives wired Capt. Titus of the New York Detective Bureau on Friday night that they had arrested Herman Libby, thirty-three years old, a machinist of that city, as a suspicious person. They claimed they found him trying to dispose of $500 worth of bent and broken silver forks, knives, and other ware.

He said he got the stuff from his cousin, Fred Littlefield, of 354 Mott Avenue, New York, an employe in the Forty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue office of the Adams Express Company, and Littlefield was arrested. The police think they have the solution of many robberies of valuable packages in transit from the Madison Avenue office.

Detective Farley, who announced the arrests and details at Headquarters last night, said many complaints have been made to the express company of packages missed from that office. These complaints were turned over to the Detective Bureau. Detectives were put to work on the matter.

Manager Andrews of the Forty-eighth Street office of the express company was notified of Libby's arrest, and with an employe who handles all the goods there and a detective they all went to Springfield. Farley says the employe identified the goods as having been taken from the company's branch office. Libby said he was willing to come to New York, and all soon arrived here. Littlefield was seen and asked if he would help find the thieves. He was perfectly willing, and they got him to Police Headquarters, where Libby confronted him.

Littlefield was astonished, but denied all knowledge of the matter. Libby told him he had received the goods from him and Farley says Littlefield then confessed and said he had other valuables in a trunk at his home. He was put under arrest and went up to his home with detectives to get the goods.

Jewelry and silverware worth $10,000 were stolen from this office last Summer, and four men were arrested, but discharged for lack of evidence.

Detectives Farley and O'Donohue went up to Littlefield's flat, 354 Mott Avenue, and searched the place, but found no such trunk as was described. They learned that the man had a trunk next door, and went there. They found in the house 356 Mott Avenue a heavy trunk. This was taken to Police Headquarters and will be opened this morning. The police allege that it contains $5,000 worth of silverware and jewelry.

CAR AND CAB CRASH.

A street car while crossing Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street last night at a high rate of speed struck a cab, with the result that two persons were injured and several so shaken up that they had to be attended by ambulance surgeons. The cab driver was thrown fifteen feet and struck his head against an elevated pillar. He was taken to Bellevue in a dying condition.

The motorman attempted to apply the brake when he saw the cab, but it was too late, and the vehicles came together with a crash. Immediately there was great excitement in the car. The driver of the cab had evidently seen that he could not get over before the car, for he had turned his cab about as though he would run north before the car. The forward part of the car struck the wheel of the cab, overturning and wrecking it. The driver, a man about thirty-eight years, whose name the police do not know, was thrown for a distance of fifteen feet.

Policeman Easton was standing near the corner when the collision took place, and after running to the scene he turned in a call for two ambulances from Bellevue. Thomas Preston of 210 Second Avenue, who was in the cab, was thrown out and rendered unconscious. A crowd surrounded him. An ambulance surgeon after a time restored him to consciousness. Then he said he had been robbed of $150 and a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar gold watch. A fine diamond scarfpin was half way out of his scarf. He did not know who stole the money and watch. He was removed to the hospital. A woman's hat and a pair of woman's shoes were found in the cab.

Policeman Easton told the motorman and conductor that they were under arrest. They said they were Christopher Holzen of 1,122 Third Avenue, the motorman, and Abraham Weisbann, 144 East Eighty-fourth Street, the conductor. While the policeman was looking after the injured he

EXTENDED LONDON SEASON STILL HAS AN ASPECT OF GAYETY

Americans Still in Force—Coronation Provokes No Eager Anticipation—Goodwood Races Far Less Interesting Than Usual—Royal Academy a Disappointment Pecuniarily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The extended season still wears an aspect of gayety, and as the weather, though cool and cloudy, has been reasonably dry this week in London, out of doors has been lively and cheerful.

Americans are still here in force, and may stay over the coronation, which is now regarded as assured.

Town houses which are generally closed in mid-July are still open, even if the owners are temporarily absent, and a number of dinners and small dances are announced for next week.

Fashionable people will not all leave town directly after the coronation, many remaining over democratically to see the illuminations. Dinner parties that night will be morning-dress affairs, as no carriages will be allowed in the illuminated streets, and the rich must walk shoulder to shoulder with the poor.

There is no excitement and no sign of any eager anticipation concerning the coronation, public interest in which has inevitably dwindled, but there will be great crowds, which London can always muster at the shortest notice.

Goodwood was far less interesting than usual this year from both a sporting and a social point of view, but there were fair numbers of fashionable people present at the races each day, although few Americans. Goodwood is never in the itinerary of the ordinary tourist, while it was not gay enough to attract the wealthier visitors.

It is revealed that the season of the Royal Academy, which closes on Monday, has been greatly disappointing pecuniarily, although from an artistic point of view it has been the best for a long while. The complaint is mildly made that American millionaires are not buying modern pictures, and the fact seems to be that they and other rich men are buying less and less from the current art shows and are investing only in pictures which have stood some test of time.

Social Functions at the Hotels and Elsewhere

Gen. Wheeler to Have Lord Roberts as Guest of Honor—Mrs. Craigie's Supper Party—Great Lawn Party to Visiting Notables at Warwick—New Arrivals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The fashionable hotels are still full, and nearly fifty Americans arrived at Claridge's alone by the midweek steamers, although many of these only staid in London a day or two, and were then off to Scotland or on English trips, or to the Continent.

The cheerful, oak-paneled dining room at Claridge's, however, is still crowded every evening, and a large number of Americans will remain over till mid-August. Lunching there to-day were Gen. James Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Miss C. L. Morgan, A. G. Yates, George Crocker, Sherman Day, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturges.

Others registered are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Major Charles Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. and Miss J. S. Sutphen, Mrs. J. E. Pope, Mrs. E. Nicoll and Miss Nicoll, W. P. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Paton, Everett, Colby, Dr. W. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. J. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Graham, C. D. Eaton, and W. A. Polk.

Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt have given up their rooms at Claridge's and gone to Draycott House, Chippenham, for the Summer.

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THE CARLTON AS LIVELY AS EVER.

The Carlton Hotel is as lively as ever, the dining room and palm room being crowded last night. At one table were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Clement Griscom and their son, Lloyd Griscom, and his wife; P. A. B. Widener, and W. S. Elkins. Others in the room were Capt. Doty and Mrs. Doty, Charles B. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wilson. Prominent Philadelphians at the Carlton are Henry C. Forrest, Dr. J. A. Woodward, and Miss Woodward.

Recent arrivals from New York are Mrs. C. B. Leeds, Ernest Rudolph Gunther, Edward D. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mott, Jr.

President Newman of the New York Central and Mrs. Newman had intended making a short stay in London, and will do very little traveling.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bertron sailed for New York to-day on the St. Paul.

Allison Armour has left the Carlton to join his yacht Utowa at Cowes.

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THE NEW CLUB.

Meetings and luncheon parties are held frequently at the Carlton in regard to the formation of the new Pilgrim Club, but those Americans not concerned directly in its formation seem to be inclined to deliberate before joining it.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who has been on the Continent, will return to the Carlton soon, and will give a dinner party next week at which Lord Roberts will be the guest of honor.

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AT THE BERKELEY HOTEL.

Quite a number of Americans stay exclusively at the Berkeley Hotel, which used to be the favorite London abiding place of the Vanderbilts. The American list now is not large, however, including only Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Dr. E. M. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cummdock, and F. Townsend Martin.

Americans who have been at the Hyde Park Hotel have nearly all departed, and there have been no arrivals of note this week.

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AT THE SAVOY.

At the Savoy the new-comers are Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Stearn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley, and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Loeb.

There have been a number of large luncheon parties at the Savoy this week, including those of Mrs. Yerkes and Lady Newborough.

Mrs. Craigie gave a notable supper party after the performance of her play "The Bishop's Move," the other night, at which the guests included, besides the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Gen. Ian Hamilton, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, and the American Ambassador and Mrs. Choate.

Ambassador Choate continues to busy himself with social duties, and is still much in town. Next week he will unveil a memorial tablet at Freemason's Hall.

Some Americans conspicuous among entertainers a month ago have already gone.

Count Reginald Ward and his sister, Miss Ward, are still at Fulwell Park. Miss Ward starts soon for Aix-les-Bains.

Miss Van Wart, who has been quite ill with neurosis, has gone to Zurich.

The splendid drawing room in the Mackay mansion, which has been the scene of so much social gayety this Summer, is now transformed into a chapelle ardente.

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MR. CARNEGIE AT SKIBO.

Andrew Carnegie will remain at Skibo Castle until the middle of October, and before returning to America will open the new library he has endowed at Greenock and deliver his rectorial address to the students of St. Andrews University.

Prof. A. S. Bickmore's lectures in the great South Kensington Natural History Museum this week have been largely attended and highly praised.

Warwick Castle, the beauty of which is known to every American tourist, will be the scene next week of a great luncheon garden party to the Indian Princes and Colonial Premiers, at which some distinguished Americans will also be guests.

LORD KELVIN'S ASSURANCE.

Says Anglo-American Telegraph Company Need Not Fear Wireless Competition.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company yesterday, the Chairman, Francis A. Bevan, said nothing had occurred so far as he knew to alter the opinion of the Directors that, although wireless telegraphy would carry a certain class of telegrams, such as those between ships or between ships and the shore, there was no reason apparent why it would compete in the class of telegrams sent by cable companies. During a conversation the other day with Lord Kelvin, the latter said to Mr. Bevan:

"I have given careful consideration to this subject, and I do not believe the shareholders of your company need be alarmed at the prospect of wireless telegraphy."

GERMAN-AMERICAN CABLE.

Germany evidently does not fear Marconi. The German Atlantic Telegraph Company in Cologne is issuing 4 per cent. debentures to the amount of 20,000,000 marks to provide for the cost of laying a second cable between Germany and the United States, the present cable having already proved inadequate for the increasing traffic. A new agreement has, at the same time, been concluded between the company and the Imperial Postal Administration, whereby the company's privilege is extended until 1945, and the following stipulations are made:

"Provided that by 1904 the second cable is ready, as far as the Azores, the Imperial Exchequer will pay the company for the year 1904 a fixed compensation of 750,000 marks, and provided that the whole cable is ready in January, 1905, the company will receive from the Exchequer a yearly subsidy of 1,710,000 marks until 1944."

EXTRAORDINARY BEGGAR DIES.

A well-known beggar has just died in Spasskaya, Russia, who is said to have reached the extraordinary age of 140 years. The son of a beggar, he adopted his father's profession in his childhood and a beggar he remained all his life. Family name he had none and his explanation was that when he was born only aristocrats had family names. He wandered wherever he pleased, forging the necessary passports.

He married five times and deserted his wives, one after the other, his temperament being such that he found it impossible to remain long faithful to his marriage vows. During late years he was asked how he managed to live so many years, and his invariable reply was: "I never needed food nor drink, and I never allowed anything to worry me."

Archduchess Elisabeth's Betrothal.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt is authority for the statement that Archduchess Elisabeth, youngest sister of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, will shortly be betrothed to Prince Peter Alkantara, grandson of the late Dom Pedro of Brazil.

Jiminez Succeeds Iglesias.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 2.—Ricardo Jiminez has been elected Vice President of Costa Rica, ex-President Rafael Iglesias, after having been bitterly attacked by the press, having resigned the Vice Presidency.

CORONATION PLANS AGAIN ABSORB LONDON.

Public Interest Rekindled by Good Reports of King's Condition.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—New preparations for the coronation of King Edward, which event is to take place Aug. 9, are proceeding rather mechanically. The erection of the familiar street barriers, the cleansing and decorating of the stands, and the rehanging of decorations attract slight attention.

The outward prepartions are an old story, but public interest in the actual proceedings is rekindled by official assurance that the King is going on finely and that his Majesty is ready to bear the fatigue of being crowned a week from to-day. The publication of the official programme of the procession shows no special changes from the original arrangement, but the ceremonies in Westminster Abbey have been curtailed by the omission of the Litany and sermon and by the recital of the recognition once instead of four times. A new series of rehearsals have begun at the Abbey, with dignified movements and recitals, and these are far more impressive than anything connected with the street spectacle.

The City Council of Westminster, in compliance with the King's wishes, have voted that no further expenditure be incurred in replacing the street decorations. The club houses, which line a considerable portion of the route, and most of the other buildings are being redecorated; the Canadian Arch is being redressed with fresh specimens of Canada's agricultural products, and the Indian contingent is erecting an arch on Parliament Street. The illuminations on coronation night will be largely as originally planned. The vicinity of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House will be a blaze of electric lights, and the Strand, Trafalgar Square, Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's Square, and Piccadilly will be gorgeous with illuminations, many of which will be displayed on "Kitchener Night," Aug. 6.

J. P. MORGAN NOT TO RETIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Associated Press is authorized to give most emphatic contradiction to the report that J. Pierpont Morgan intends to retire from active business life on his return from Europe to the United States.

Fatal Wreck in India.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.—A mixed railway train was derailed near Merut yesterday. Sixteen natives were killed and thirty natives and Europeans were injured.

HAVE POOR OPERATORS.

British Post Office Telegraph Service Confesses Inefficiency.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The confessed inefficiency of the Post Office telepragh service is revealed in a circular of instruction to the effect that a considerable percentage of the 3,000 operators employed in the Central Office at London are inexperienced and inefficient, and directing operators at outside offices to adapt their rate of working to the capacity of the receivers in the Central Office.

Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, endeavored to explain the matter in the House of Commons on the theory that there must always be many recruits employed, but older telegraphists deny this, and point out that years of instruction were required formerly, while now only three months' preparation is exacted before actual service is begun. The inefficiency, it is claimed, is due wholly to new economies undertaken in the department, since plenty of efficient employes are available. It is considered extraordinary that in the entire telegraph service no typewriters are used except for a few in the foreign departments.

JOHN CHURCHILL'S BUST.

Duke of Marlborough Pays Tribute to His Famous Ancestor.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—There was an interesting ceremony at Windsor Castle to-day, where the Duke of Marlborough had forwarded a banner to be placed over the bust of his famous ancestor, John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough.

This ceremony is necessary each year, and by carrying it out the head of the Churchill family retains possession of Blenheim Palace, which was granted by Parliament to the great military leader.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST BULLER.

Used Army Medical Wagons for Ammunition Vans in Boer War.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Surgeon Gen. Hamilton before a meeting of the British Medical Association at Manchester yesterday definitely charged that Gen. Sir Redvers H. Buller during the Boer war of 1881 "used army medical wagons with the red cross thereon for taking ammunition to the front, and armed the bearer companies, using them as escorts."

The Surgeon General declared his authority for the statement was the principal medical officer, to whom the orders were issued, and he added that the British could not complain at the Boers doing what Gen. Buller had done twenty years previously.

LONDON THEATRES AND PLAYS AND PROVINCIAL MUSIC

Mrs. Craigie's Sentimental Comedy—New Actor-Manager Scheme—"The Merry Wives" to be Shelved—The Sotherns May Visit Sicily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.—There is little theatrical news to interest Americans in London nowadays. Mrs. Craigie's sentimental comedy, "The Bishop's Move," which, after a tentative performance for charity's sake early in the season, has been put on for a run at the Garrick Theatre, is best described as a pretty play for back drawing-room amateur performances, and is scarcely likely to prove profitable. Arthur Bourchier and his wife, Violet Vanbrugh, respectively as a tender-hearted Bishop of the Abbé Constantin and Rabbi David type and an intriguing Duchess of the sort long familiar in comedy, do good work, and are admirably assisted by Jessie Bateman and King Hedley; but a long run is impossible.

The public is curious to know what theatre Sir Henry Irving will secure for his promised production of Sardou's "Dante" next Spring, as it seems settled that the Lyceum is to disappear.

Frank Mills and Holbrook Blinn talk of going into management jointly here, and are to act in a new play which they believe will make money. They are now negotiating for a theatre for the Autumn season.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" will last through most of the coming week at Her Majesty's, and will then be shelved.

Beerbohm Tree and Hall Caine arm in arm is an attractive sight in the streets nowadays, and the rehearsals of "The Eternal City" go on briskly, although the date of the first performance has been postponed until late in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Sothern, accompanied by Justin Huntly McCarthy, have left the Marlborough Hotel for the Continent, and talk of a trip to Sicily, the scene of Sothern's new play, which McCarthy is writing with Robert of Sicily as the hero. Both Sothern and Martin Harvey have an eye on a new dramatization of Sir Gilbert Parker's "When Valmond Came to Pontiac."

Richard Mansfield is here, but the town knows him not. He is resting quietly at his villa, Bramcote, at Weybridge, in Surrey, and spends most of his time on the river.

Virginia Earle is at the Savoy Hotel.

There is not much interest in the approaching term of opera in English at reasonable prices in Covent Garden, Aug. 25 through September. The company includes Blanche Maschesi, Fanny Moody, Alice Esty and her husband, Alec Marsh; Zélie de Lussan, Philip Brozel, who is now singing at Baireuth; John Coats, Joseph O'Mara, and Payne Clark, with a chorus of ninety-two and a sufficient orchestra and band, with all the Covent Garden pictorial equipment. The repertory ranges from Wagner to Julius Benfice.

In the forthcoming Autumn musical festivals, English cities have more than the usual number of novelties announced. At Worcester they are to have Hugh Blair's cantata "Song of Deborah" and Walford Davie's cantata "The Temple"; at Sheffield, Henry Coward's "Goreth and Linet" and Coleridge Taylor's "Meg Blane."

Horatio Parker's "St. Christopher" will be conducted by the composer at the Bristol Festival.

Lawrence Housman, the author of a nativity play called "Bethlehem," recently performed, will be here in the Autumn.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has made several previous efforts in the line of play writing, none of which has been especially successful.

In this city the most recent opportunity of judging her work as a dramtist was on the occasion of a matinee of Empire Theatre students of acting one afternoon last Winter. "The Wisdom of the Wise," a three-act play that had been produced in London with indifferent success, was played by the students.

Its chief merit was in its pointed, witty dialogue, the superabundance of which, however, proved a defect. The plot was conventional and the dénouement notably weak, the last of the three acts being the least satisfying of all.

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Frank Mills has played with various companies in this country for a number of years. He was known as a capable actor in parts of no particular importance. Later he was engaged by Daniel Frohman and played in several of the Lyceum Theatre productions with marked success.

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According to most of the announcements hitherto made, E. H. Sothern was to devote his efforts during the coming season to an elaborate production of "Hamlet." His success in the Shakespearean role was such that those who saw in it an excellent performance, with much more of promise, have received that news with satisfaction.

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Mr. McCarthy's "If I Were King" provided Mr. Sothern with a vehicle which was a popular success and the announcement that he is to write another play for the actor will probably interest a large circle of playgoers. It seems unlikely, however, if previous plans are followed, that the play will be seen this season.

SHOWS REAP HARVEST.

Young American Singer for Whom Great Future Is Predicted.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Nearly all the London theatres are closed, but the few remaining open are reaping a rich harvest. The vacation will be short, as September will see all in full blast again.

Early prospects for the season of 1902-1903 are full of promise. The "Eternal City" will be produced by Beerbohm Tree on Sept. 29. Tree has selected the part of Bonelli and Brandon Thomas will appear as the Pope.

The first fortnight of September will see the opening of the season in actual earnest with the production of "The Story of the Gadsbys" at the Duke of York's and "If I Were King" at the St. James's.

Henry Arthur Jones's newest play is scheduled for Wyndham's, with Lena Ashwell in the principal part. This part afterward will be played in New York by Margaret Anglin.

The fate of the Lyceum having been settled, it is probable that Sir Henry Irving will commit his interests in England to Charles Frohman. This has not been definitely settled as yet, but Sir Henry's next appearance in London will be either at the Duke of York's or the Shaftesbury, for both of which Mr. Frohman contracts.

On board the steamship Pennsylvania now nearing New York, is a young American girl for whom musical experts here predict great things as a singer. She is Margaret Ayer, daughter of Mrs. Herbert Ayer, formerly of Chicago. She has been educated in France and Germany, and this season her unique rendering of eighteenth century chansonettes has been the feature of several smart musical functions in Paris. She refused an offer to make her début next season at the Opéra Comique, Paris, and returns to America to enter on her musical career in her own country. Mme. Patti and Frau Cosima Wagner heard her sing, and predict a great future for her.

The Main Object.

Briggs—Was the place you spent your vacation in satisfactory?

Griggs—The best yet. I never was quite so glad to get home.—Detroit Free Press.

KING EDWARD GIVES AUDIENCE ON HIS YACHT.

His Majesty Has Decided to Return to London Wednesday.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—The beautiful weather that prevailed on the Solent to-day brought out scores of yachts to Cowes preliminary to the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, which takes place next week.

During the day King Edward was on deck on the Albert and Victoria, where the yacht club officials visited his Majesty and displayed before him the special prizes of plate for the regatta, offered by Emperor William and others. His Majesty was greatly pleased.

King Edward held an investiture on the royal yacht to-day and conferred distinctions upon a number of recipients of coronation honors.

His Majesty now proposes to return to London next Wednesday.

King Edward personally conferred the decoration of K. C. M. G. (Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George) upon Michael Henry Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, who was subsequently granted an audience by his Majesty and kissed his hand on his appointment to the Washington Embassy.

MAY YOHE GOES TO PARIS.

Had Assurances She Would Receive Word of Strong's Whereabouts.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Miss May Yohe started for Paris at 9 o'clock to-night on telegraphic assurances that she would receive word there of Putnam Bradlee Strong's whereabouts.

Miss Yohe, on returning to her hotel this afternoon, tripped as she left her carriage and fell, badly injuring her knee. She was carried into the hotel and a physician was called.

This morning Miss Yohe called in the police to ask them to help her find Putnam Bradlee Strong, but Scotland Yard declined to have anything to do with the matter, as she had preferred no charge against Strong.

STEYN IN ENGLAND.

Ex-President of Orange Free State Quite Ill on Arrival.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State arrived at Southampton to-day with his family on the steamship Carisbrook Castle. He was met by Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Des Bruyn, the former Boer delegates. He will go to The Hague, which ex-President Kruger will meet him Monday.

Mr. Steyn was too ill to bear the journey to London, although a special saloon carriage had been attached to the regular boat-train for him. His physician would not allow him to be interviewed by the press, but Mr. Steyn sent word that he wished to express his thanks for the courtesies extended to him by the British authorities since the surrender, and for the care given him during the voyage.

The former President was removed on a stretcher to the Dutch steamer Batavier III., which was moored close to the Carisbrook Castle. He will be landed at the Hook of Holland and conveyed in an ambulance to the cottage reserved for him near The Hague.

MR. KIPLING ON SHOOTING.

Tells a County Kent Gathering that It Should Be Taught Like the A B Cs.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Rudyard Kipling made a characteristic speech at the opening of a miniature rifle range at Sydenham, County of Kent, to-day. He said, in the course of his remarks:

"Recent experience has taught us that we must not allow a whole population to grow up in ignorance of shooting. Rifle shooting should be taught the same as are the A B Cs. Such a course would not produce barbarians. Everything must be subordinated to shooting quickly."

Mr. Kipling prophesied that rifle ranges would soon exist throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that those now being opened merely indicated the beginning of a very large movement, the end of which no man could foresee and the force of which no man could limit. He concluded by expressing the hope that the "next time nations saw fit to love England with that love of the past thirty months Englishmen might not be found totally ignorant of those accomplishments which, if they do not secure affection, secure respect."

LIBERALS STILL APART.

Despite Their Victory in Leeds Election, Unity Seems Far Off.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Calmer estimates of the significance of the unprecedented Liberal victory in this week's Parliamentary election in Leeds indicate little real basis for the renewed hopes that the Liberals are gaining control of the Government. The Government has been soundly lectured and solemnly warned this week not only by its opponents, but also by some of its stanch journalistic supporters, but the Opposition's enthusiastic prophecies about the early getting together of all branches of the Opposition were pretty effectually squelched by Lord Rosebery's dispassionate reiteration that he has no intention of abandoning the imperialistic platform, and the equally stubborn contention of the Radicals that they will not relinquish home rule as a standard party issue. In politely deploring Lord Rosebery's utterances, the chief Liberal organ disappointedly remarks:

"We do not think Lord Rosebery quite realizes the passionate desire for unity that exists among Liberals throughout the country, nor the passionate desire to arrive at it with or without leaders."

The paper scolds the Liberal leaders for their folly in splitting hairs at a time when the Government is floundering in the labyrinth of the patched up Education bill and is "revealed to the country to be without aim or policy."

Droughts in Australia.

The Australian papers report that a continuation of droughts during the last eight years has almost mortally wounded the sheep and cattle industry, and unless a new plan of irrigation be applied with success to pasture lands the Commonwealth is likely to lose prestige in her most valuable industrial assets. The number of sheep during the last decade has dwindled to the extent of one-third, viz., from over 120,000,000 to under 80,000,000. The losses of cattle are quite as great in proportion. There are many stations in Queensland where the number of cattle pastured has fallen from 30,000 head or more to less than 1,000. Droughts have been felt before, but the present is said to be the widest-spread ever known. Not to mention West Australia, which at the best is always in a state of semi-drought, the whole of the country from the western boundary of South Australia right across the northern portion of Victoria, together with most of New South Wales and Queensland, is in a pitiable condition. Over scores of thousands of square miles the lambing must be a failure, and enormous further losses of grown sheep are now certain. Owing to these continuous droughts the present clip of wool is the worst on record, but the next will be much worse.

A Sacrifice to Gain Time.

"Why have you put that fender on your automobile?"

"I hated to do it, but one loses so much time cutting 'em out of the machinery, you know."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE EDUCATION BILL AND SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT

Fall of the Ministry Predicted on Account of High-handed Methods—Liberals Excited by Growing Hope and May Unite on the Liberal-Imperialist Programme—Treason Still Lurking in Cape Colony?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 2.—The triumph of the Liberal Party at the North Leeds election might easily be overrated, but it has undoubtedly given fresh hope to the Opposition, and it was surely due to the influence, first, of Nonconformist feeling about the Education bill, and, secondly, to the continued agitation about the corn tax.

Of these contributing causes, the Nonconformist agitation is decidedly the most important, and it must be borne in mind that the Liberal leaders, although many of them are opposing the Government's Education bill for party reasons, are generally as good churchmen as their Tory opponents, and the dissenting party would be hardly likely to get satisfaction from them if there should be a general election next Fall and the Liberals should win, which are both unlikely.

The Chronicle, indeed, which in these days is exceedingly moderate in tone and most polite to Mr. Chamberlain's newly developed South African policy, goes so far as to predict the possible downfall of the Government on this bill, largely because of the tyrannical way it is forced, step by step, through committee by the employment of closure; but the best-informed men believe that if the Ministry should be forced to appeal to the country in the Autumn it would be returned, although with a much-reduced majority. It would be better for it to have a smaller majority, and better, probably, for the country, too.

⁂

THE CHESTERFIELD PROGRAMME.

There is no doubt, however, that the Liberals are excited by growing hope, and the Chesterfield programme, which has long been in the shadow, is being dragged to light and studied. The dinner of the Liberal League on Thursday was the brightest recent festivity of that long-divided party, and the idea that all sections can be brought together under the standard of Liberal-Imperialism, which rejects home rule for Ireland, is being aired freely.

Meanwhile the forcing of the Education bill through the committee stage continues to make the closing days of this sitting of Parliament exciting and to cause much heated language, while, in the long vacation, there will be a great deal of speechmaking of an incendiary character throughout the country, which may or may not cause a blaze.

⁂

TORY CRITICISM.

Some of the wisest criticism of the Ministry's high-handed manner in paying its debt to the Church party comes from the Government benches. It is certainly a religious question now, if it was not originally designed to be one, and to treat any religious question in this high-handed way is a doubtful policy. The Nonconformist idea is that a large proportion of so-called churchmen have no religious principle at all, and all sectarian discussion merely bores them, while large numbers of avowed churchmen in pubic life, without attempting to reply to that charge, insist that the Nonconformists are making a great fuss about nothing and that the equalization of school taxation and simplification of management will not hurt them, anyway.

⁂

NONCONFORMIST TEMPER AROUSED.

This may be true, but certainly the Nonconformist temper is aroused, as one can see in the Dissenting press, and the members of Opposition sects are declaring that the Church is rapidly losing its prestige in England and becoming only one of a number of sects of equal importance, and the very one, too, in which there is the least fervor and the most unbelief. They point with pride to the Wesleyan success in raising £1,000,000 by small public subscriptions in one year, and ask if the Established Church, which cannot support the schools it built and endowed and is now forcing the other sects to help, could do as well.

The danger is that if this frame of mind continues, although the Ministry may successfully force through its bill in October, the Nonconformists may thereafter refuse to pay their school taxes until forced to do so, and thus sow the seeds of a great trouble. This course is already strongly urged by The British Weekly.

⁂

CHAMBERLAIN AGAIN AT WORK.

Mr. Chamberlain, with forehead disfigured by a strong blue line and very pale, although his voice is as strong as ever and his oratory as effective, has made the speech of the week, not Lord Rosebery. Not only England, but the United States and the Continent, applaud his policy. Nobody doubts its moderation and humanity or denies his grasp of complicated details. But the news from South Africa is not reassuring. It seems that the repatriated burghers are unlikely to be willing to work hard, while the natives, who have been doing the mine working, are now on a holiday. The problems of labor and transportation are enormous, and the prospect of making the mines soon pay their share of the cost of the war is not bright. Moreover, there is a large proportion of royalists who fear that treason is still lurking in Cape Colony.

E. A. DITHMAR.

TRINIDAD'S CONDITION.

Delegation Going to London to Ask for Relief.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A striking contrast to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's optimistic West Indian speech on Thursday is furnished by advices from Trinidad to the effect that a deputation is starting from there for London to make a strong presentation to the Colonial Office on the island's financial condition.

The party includes influential members of the Legislative Council and the President of the island's Chamber of Commerce, who are charged to point out the inadequacy of the £41,000 ($205,000) refund of the immigration tax which it is proposed to allot to the island.

The loss on the sugar crop just gathered is estimated at £150,000, ($750,000,) while the planters must continue to lose at the same rate for an indefinite period or be obliged to throw 50,000 laborers on the hands of the Government. The deputation was requested to remind Colonial Secretary Chamberlain that if Trinidad were taken under the American flag, like Porto Rico, the sugar estates could be run at a profit.

Doubtful Status of Dr. Leyds's House.

According to Brussels advices the close of the war involves a curious point of international law arising out of an alleged transaction by Dr. Leyds. The building, situated in the Avenue Louise, which was originally purchased by Dr. Leyds at a cost of 350,000f. for the purpose of a "Legation," was subsequently abandoned for smaller premises in the Rue de Livourne. It appears that Dr. Leyds, as soon as the Boer cause was definitely compromised, made various unsuccessful endeavors to dispose of the larger building, but purchasers held back, fearing legal difficulties. At last a leading Brussels notary effected a sale for 125,000f., or a little more than one-third of the original purchase price. As the building has since been divided into two parts, each let for a rental of 9,000f., the purchaser made an excellent bargain. How the proceeds were disposed of remains to be learned, but it is argued by certain jurists that the building reverted to the British Crown from the date of Lord Roberts's annexation, and the question, therefore, arises how far the transaction is legal.

Accident to French Submarine.

A serious accident took place the other day on a French submarine boat maneuvring off Cherbourg, the details of which have not been made public. The vessel is the Siiure and when at the maximum depth several of the crew were seized with suffocation and were in so grave a condition that the boat had to return with speed to the naval port. An investigation is being anxiously held into the cause of this unpleasant affair, which in French naval circles is said to have somewhat shaken the faith which had been reposed in these craft. This is the first accident of the kind that has occurred to a French boat.

Why Kipling Left Rottingdean.

One of Mr. Kipling's main torments of late years has been the "trippers" from Brighton who have come to see "the house where the man who wrote 'The Recessional' lives." He would meet them on his walks along the village street, and they (not recognizing him) would ask him the way to his own house. Then would he wax epigrammatic! They would drag chairs up the village green and stand on them and try to see over his garden wall. They would lasso branches of his overhanging trees "just to get a twig to take home" as a souvenir. They would lie in wait in the shadow of the churchyard wall to "snapshot" him as he passed. And now the tragic fear is that wherever he goes they will follow. Glover and trippers are—cause and inevitable effect.—Pall Mall Gazette.

COLOMBIAN REBELS WERE DARINGLY VALIANT.

Battle at Agua Dulce Bloodiest in History of Country.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 2.—Since yesterday the battle at Agua Dulce has been the sole topic of conversation here. Both Liberals and Conservatives anxiously await the result of the engagement, which will go into history as one of the bloodiest ever fought in Colombia. Gen. Morales Berti is among the most brave and experienced Generals of the Conservatives. He has from 3,000 to 3,500 fine soldiers, and his forces are strongly intrenched.

Gen. Herrera is undoubtedly the best military leader the revolutionists have. Personally Gen. Herrera is said to be courageous and a great organizer. It is believed he has not over 4,000 men, but the terrific charges upon the intrenchments about Agua Dulce made by his troops prove that they are daringly valiant.

The result of the battle at Agua Dulce cannot be predicted, but all agree that if Gen. Herrera wins the scene will be repeated here, for Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, who made his mark in the defense of Panama in July, 1900, has 2,000 men strongly intrenched, and says he will fight as long as his ammunition and soldiers last. A Government victory at Agua Dulce would, it is generally believed, mean the end of the revolution.

HANOVER CHESS TOURNEY.

American Expert Marshall Distinguishes Himself in the Play.

HANOVER, Aug. 2.—Play in the International Chess Masters' Tournament being conducted under the auspices of the German Chess Association was resumed this morning, this being the eleventh regular round of the contest. The pairing was arranged according to the tenth schedule of the Berger system and this brought the men together in the following order:

Marshall vs. Gunsberg, Olland vs. Atkins, Mieses vs. Napier, Popiel vs. Bardeleben, Swiderski vs. Janowski, Mason vs. Pillsbury, Levin vs. Tschigorin, Cohn vs. Gottschall, and Suechting vs. Wolf.

The first game decided was on board No. 1, the American expert, Marshall, inflicting a severe defeat to the Anglo-Hungarian player Gunsberg. Shortly afterward Suechting resigned his game with the Viennese crack, Wolf. The leader, the Parisian expert Janowski, furnished a surprise by allowing the Leipsic master, Swiderski, to remain on even terms with him throughout the morning sitting, a draw being recorded shortly before play was given over. All the other games were left in pretty even positions. Most of the interest centered on the sixth board, where Pillsbury was pitted against Mason. The latter put up a stubborn fight against the American, who seemed to be unable to make any headway in the game.

In the afternoon sitting Olland went down before Atkins, Mieses and Napier dividing honors, Popiel was beaten by Bardeleben, Mason was outclassed by Pillsbury in the end game, Cohn and Gottschall drew, and Levin and Tschigorin adjourned their games a second time, again in an even position.

The record up to date is as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Atkins	6	4	Mieses	6½	4½
Bardeleben	5	5	Napier	5	6
Cohn	5½	5½	Olland	6½	4½
Gottschall	5	6	Pillsbury	7	3
Gunsberg	4	7	Popiel	3½	7½
Janowski	8	2	Suechting	3	7
Levin	5	5	Swiderski	5½	5½
Marshall	7½	3½	Tschigorin	3½	6½
Mason	2½	8½	Wolf	1	8

AMERICANS IN PARIS AND CONTINENTAL WATERING PLACES

Prominent Persons Traveling for Health and Pleasure —Gen. Wheeler, Elihu Root and Gen. Porter in Paris —Sailing for Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his wife are still at the Elysée Palace Hotel, but they have not formed any fixed plans as to what they intend to do. They have been looking at pictures and all else of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern and their son and daughter have arrived here from England, after a coaching trip through the Lake Districts, and they will spend the Summer at St. Moritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore and Mr. Perkins have arrived from Houlgate by automobile.

James D. Phelan, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, is stopping at the Ritz Hotel.

At the Elysée Palace Hotel, Bradley Martin has arrived from London and Mrs. Parkhurst from Cleveland.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, accompanied by Gen. Porter, arrived on Thursday.

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AT AIX-LES-BAINS.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sherry are at the Splendide Hotel in Aix-les-Bains, where are also Mrs. A. M. Linsley, E. M. Clarke, Charles Sampson and Miss Sampson, Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn.

E. C. Jones of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Little arrived Monday on Mr. Jones's sixteen horse power Panhard automobile at the Hôtel de l'Europe, in Aix-les-Bains. After a week's trip through France, starting from Paris, and after remaining some time at Aix, they will make a tour through Switzerland and Germany.

Mr. Harrison of San Francisco, with a party of friends, stopped at Aix a couple of days this week on the way by automobile from Paris to Monte Carlo and Italy.

Gov. Brown, Frank Brown, Jr., and Miss Brown have left the Ritz Hotel for Aix-les-Bains.

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DEPARTURES FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned to the Ritz Hotel from Ostend, en route home.

Senator Flinn and Philip Flinn have left Ritz's for Cherbourg, sailing for the United States on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard of New York and Miss Louise Garrard of Indianapolis, who have been here for a few weeks, have sailed for home.

W. E. G. Gaillard, First Vice President of the McVickar Realty Trust Company, left this week to stay a few days in London, and to-day sailed for the United States on the Campania.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Untermyer of New York, who for some time past have been familiar figures among the diners at Ritz's, have sailed on the Campania, after an extended trip through France, Austria, and Sweden.

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MRS. ARTHUR PAGET TO TAKE CARLSBAD WATERS.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, is expected here soon en route for Carlsbad, where she will take the cure.

Charles L. Hyde and Mr. Hutchinson have left Paris on their sixty horse power Mercedes automobile for London, leaving Mrs. Hyde at Homburg, where she is staying for the cure.

GEN. DRAPER SAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Gen. Draper, formerly Ambasador to Italy, sailed yesterday for the United States accompanied by Mrs. Draper and their little daughter, Margaret.

They left New York last January on the Auguste Victoria for a Mediterranean trip, including Egypt, Palestine, and Constantinople, arriving in Rome March 20. There they remained six weeks, being continually entertained by their old friends, official and otherwise.

Then they spent a month here, and later another month in Carlsbad. They have had a most interesting trip, but are none the less glad to get back to the blessed United States.

NO SHOT FIRED AT LOUBET.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—La Presse this afternoon published a report that a shot had been fired at President Loubet at Rambouillet yesterday afternoon. Inquiry was made regarding the statement, and it was learned that the report was entirely without foundation. The Cabinet has been in session at Rambouillet.

Over 100 Killed at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 2.—The total number of lives lost by the explosion at the Mount Kimbla Colliery, Wollongong, on Thursday, was 120.

For Uniform Maritime Regulations.

NANTES, France, Aug. 2.—The International Life-Saving Congress, which finished its sitting here to-day, recommends the establishment of an international maritime bureau to formulate uniform maritime regulations for all countries.

PRINCESS HAS A DAUGHTER.

And Opponents of the Marriage of Prince Rospigliosi Rejoice It Was Not a Son.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The Princess Rospigliosi, who was Miss Marie Reid of Washington, D. C., gave birth to-day to a daughter. Both mother and child are doing well. There is considerable rejoicing among those who have been opposed to the Prince's marriage at the fact that the child is not a boy.

The Princess Rospigliosi was married to the Prince after a divorce from Frederic Parkhurst of Bangor, Me., The Roman Catholic Church did not recognize this divorce, and refused to give permission to a sister to nurse the Princess at her confinement, holding that the marriage to the Prince was non-existent.

HAVANA LIGHT PLANT.

Court Considers Spanish-American Light Company's Appeal.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The Spanish-American Light and Power Company has appealed to the Supreme Court, asking that body to declare null the resolution of the Council of Secretaries to the effect that the Secretary of Public Works is the proper one to decide in the matter of a concession to Señor Castaneda for the construction of an electric plant.

The President of the Supreme Court has decided that, though the Constitution of Cuba gives the Supreme Court power to decide questions of constitutionality, it also speaks of a law regulating the organization of and powers of courts and the method of their exercising their functions, which law has not yet been made; and that, therefore, it cannot enter into a matter such as the one brought before it until the law shall have been made.

RENEWED DISORDER IN CHINA.

Massacree of Christians Reported in the Province of Sze-Chuen.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Canton, China, says that renewed disorders have occurred in Sze-Chuen Province, with daily engagements between the Government troops and the rebels.

Massacres of native Christians are reported in the province.

The Revolution in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Minister Bowen, at Caracas, dated to-day, as follows: "The united revolutionary army is now supposed to be about 100 miles away. The President has not announced whether he will make or await attack. Probably nothing decisive will take place for a week."

MAY REOPEN SCHOOLS WITH LAY STAFFS.

Premier Combes's Reply to Inquiry of Nationalist Deputies.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Several Nationalist Deputies representing Paris waited on the Premier, M. Combes, to-day to ascertain the Government's further attitude toward the religious schools. M. Combes informed them that application for authorization by the closed schools could not suspend the action of the Associations law, and that such schools would not be allowed to reopen until the Council of State had rendered decisions regarding these applications. They might, however, reopen with lay staffs, and he was considering means to expedite the consideration of applications by the Council of State. The Premier said there were 12,000 such applications waiting attention.

The Socialists have arranged an anti-Clerical demonstration for the Place Maubert, in the Latin Quarter, to-morrow, and the Clericals also announce a meeting to protest against M. Combes's circular, to be held in a hall in the Rue Danton, in the same quarter. A collision is feared, and the police intend to take extensive preventive measures.

The peasantry in Western Brittany continue to guard the schools presided over by nuns, and express a determination to prevent the closing of them.

MR. ROOT GOES TO CARLSBAD.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—United States Secretary of War Elihu Root, who, in company with Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, and Gen. Wood, arrived here Thursday night, left this evening for Carlsbad, Austria. The members of the United States Embassy and Major Vignal, formerly Military Attaché to the French Embassy in Washington, were present at the railway station to witness Mr. Root's departure.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN HAITI.

Government Troops Put Gen. Salnave and Revolutionary Forces to Rout.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 2.—A body of the troops of Gen. Nord, the Minister of War of the Provisional Government, commanded by Gen. Piquion, has driven the army of Gen. Salnave, who supports M. Firmin for the Presidency, to a point five leagues from Cape Haitien. A number of the soldiers were killed or wounded.

Troops from the district of Fort Liberte are marching against the force from the Department of Artibonite, at St. Michel. These two bodies are about equal in strength.

RUSSIA AND THE TRUSTS.

Preparing for Retaliatory Action If Response of Powers Is Unfavorable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—It is semi-officially announced that the Russian Minister of Finance expects a reply in the negative from the powers to the note regarding international action against trusts. When such replies are received the Russian Government will once more affirm that any increase in duties on Russian sugar will be regarded as an infringement of existing treaties, and if such increase is enforced the Russian Government will consider itself free to disregard its treaty stipulations.

The Ministry of Finance does not purpose taking measures against the powers collectively, but special circumstances in each case will be considered, with a view to the adoption of the measure most advantageous to Russia. It is known, however, that Russia already intends to raise the duties on wine and several classes of goods imported by trusts, chiefly by way of the western land frontier.

SMALLPOX IN BARBADOS.

Seventeen Cases Reported, and Quarantine Declared by Other Islands.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, Aug. 2.—Smallpox having broken out in Barbados, all the other British West Indian islands have imposed a quarantine against that colony. There have been seventeen cases on the island, all discovered within a few days.

The sufferers have been strictly isolated. Owing to the island's proximity to St. Vincent, the inhabitants here fear the disease will reach Kingstown.

All Skippers.

"There is only one objection to the life we lead," said one small insect as he sat on top of the cheese.

"And what is that?" inquired another.

"All the members of our crew are skippers."—Ohio State Journal.

SIGNS OF IRISH PROSPERITY

Better Times Follow a Decrease in Population.

Condition of Farmers Has Greatly Improved Under Fair Rent Laws—Invasion of Danes and Swedes.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, June 20.—I still continue to find testimony in favor of the suggestion that as the population of Ireland has declined the country has increased in material prosperity. The demand for labor in the South has diminished in proportion to the increased employment of agricultural and buttermaking machinery.

Farmers who twenty years ago were struggling with the implements of husbandry to be seen elsewhere only in museums of antiquity are now equipped with the most improved machinery. Hence the outlay for labor has been greatly reduced. Under the Gladstone and Salisbury laws for the fixing of fair rents in the interest of tenants on landed estates, big slices of the landlords' incomes have been cut off in all the Irish provinces. This work has been going on for years.

As an indication of the pace maintained by the Land Commissioners it may be mentioned that for the year ended March 31, 1902, they had fixed the first term rents in the cases of 2,242 farmers, making an average reduction of 14 per cent. There were in the same period second term rents fixed to the number of 7,852, with an average reduction of 21 per cent.

This clipping of the landlords' incomes has brought matters to such a pass that they no longer show strong opposition to the proposal for a peasant proprietary. Indeed, it is believed that they are prepared to welcome a general measure of voluntary purchase on behalf of the tenants if the scheme can be carried out liberally enough to insure that they shall have something left after payment of their debts. The sword has been so long hanging over the landlords that they are sadly worn by anxiety.

NEW PROPRIETORS.

In the present imperfect state of the purchase laws, the mill for grinding out peasant proprietors goes too slowly. But that it goes is shown by the fact that 7,786 were made during the year ended March 31, 1902. The average number of years' purchase on the rent was 17.9.

Since the limited purchase laws have been in force the new peasant proprietors have established a good record for punctuality in the payment of installments of the amounts agreed upon. The money is found by the issue of Government guaranteed land stock, and this stock, at 2½ per cent., is now held in such favor by investors that it is at a premium in the market.

In the meantime the condition of the farmers has been greatly improved by the fair rent laws. In the old days they were afraid to appear at market in seasonable clothes, however small the cost, lest the land agents should make note of it and increase their rents. Farmers were driven to the use of methods for buttermaking that rendered it impossible to secure satisfactory results. Now the farmer of 50 acres is almost as favorably situated as the farmer of 200 acres. He is in a position to either co-operate with his neighbors in a creamery outfit or sell his milk to the independent creamery and condensed milk companies having skimming stations at convenient points in every county.

TEACHING IMPROVED METHODS.

The new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, under the intelligent and sympathetic guidance of the Vice President; Horace Plunkett, has in a comparatively short space of time done a great deal to give permanency to improved methods. Inspectors fully qualified to teach are constantly in touch with the creamery owners and the farmers, with the result that Irish butter has steadily increased in favor among the housekeepers of England and Scotland.

It will be easy to appreciate the importance of the change if I mention that five years ago during a visit to Ireland I learned that even in the local markets Danish butter was competing successfully with the Irish product. In the altered conditions employment is given to many Danish experts, and many Danes and Swedes of moderate capital have leased Irish creameries and are successfully operating them on their own account.

This modern invasion of the Danes is very interesting, considering that their countrymen held possession of much of Ireland by force from the ninth to the eleventh centuries, living upon the industry of the people and carrying away to Denmark whatever was of sufficient intrinsic value to go to the share of the Kings.

RICH PASTURES.

The pastures of the south of Ireland are specially adapted to cattle feeding for dairy purposes. They continue tender and sweet long after the English and American pastures have lost much of their milk-producing qualities owing to lack of rain. Moore's song, "Erin the tear and the smile" accurately describes the state of the weather in Ireland during May and June. It has rained more or less nearly every day in Ulster as well as Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. The "tear" of the poet is the shower that often falls in intervals of an hour or more, and the "smile" is the balmy sunshine that immediately follows, bringing parasols into use instead of umbrellas. It is seldom necessary, especially in the south of Ireland, to employ artificial means for intensifying the emerald green of the grassy lawns and courtyards. The "tear" and the "smile" do the work without the help of watering cart and hose.

The enhanced value of Irish butter through its steady uniformity in quality and fragrance has encouraged the farmers to go more extensively into cattle raising. At the close of 1901 there were 4,672,035 cattle in Ireland, an increase of 63,485 over the previous year, and of 207,181 over the number in 1896. There has been a decrease in the number of hogs since 1900, but compafing the figures of 1901 with those of 1891 there is an increase of 105,574.

THE IRISH BACON.

Bacon manufacture is one of the most important industries in the provinces of Munster and Leinster. Ice is employed in the curing processes. The manufacturers have succeeded in producing an article as tender in the lean as the choicest beefsteak. With the addition of eggs it is very much used in England for the second course at breakfast. At one time it was feared that the Irish mild-cured bacon would be forced to second place in the market by Danish bacon, but thus far it has held its ground in the first rank.

In the provinces of Ireland other than those of Munster and Leinster hogs are allowed to become too large, and the pork is so heavily salted that the lean is almost indigestible. Breeding standards are maintained with great care in the south of Ireland by the Bacon Curers' Association. Farmers are urged, and find it profitable, to keep up the supply of hogs suitable for mild-cured bacon. The Bacon Curers' Association has expended about $70,000 within a few years in improving the breeds. There were 1,219,046 hogs in Ireland last year. More than half this number were turned into bacon by the manufacturers of Munster alone.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There are many evidences of development in the Irish minor industries. Among them is an increase of 2,747 in the number of donkeys in 1901 over that of the previous year. The donkey is the handy beast of burden relied on to transport the poor man's produce to market, and his peat fuel from the bogs. There were 244,994 donkeys in Ireland last year. Goats are also intimately associated with the minor industrial development and, like the donkeys, are the humble friends of the poor. They are identified with the scenery everywhere, and find their living without expense to the owners. There were 312,386 goats in Ireland in 1901, an increase of 6,308 over the previous year.

Poultry keeping is the most extensive and most profitable of the minor industries, and it has steadily increased during the ten years from 1891. In 1891 the number stood at 15,335,749, while in 1901 there were 18,807,766, an increase of 3,472,017. Chickens had a representation of 12,679,913, turkeys 1,124,795, geese 1,962,161 and ducks 3,040,897. With few exceptions all the larger Irish villages have weekly markets, and in these poultry and eggs are the chief features. The buying is nearly all done for English dealers, and it is this perpetual pouring in of English money, for all kinds of food, that makes the fertile parts of Ireland, in a measure, more prosperous than in the sister country.

The Irish farmer now sells nearly everything that he raises, and buys the very much cheaper products of the larger and more distant food-producing countries. Some that I have talked to have said that they like the green pork from the United States better than the Irish pork for the reason that it imparts a finer flavor to cabbage, and, being fatter, takes less of it to feed a family. Pork and cabbage, boiled in the same pot, make a favorite dish with farmers. They seldom buy beef. The well-to-do are able to vary the menu by drawing on their poultry yards.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Since the advent of creameries the farmers' wives have had a much easier time. They have been relieved from the drudgery attending the care of milk for buttermaking, and are able to do more for the education of their daughters. The well-to-do farmers of the South send their daughters to be educated at convent boarding schools. Their younger sons are prepared for professions or for the British civil service.

Ireland keeps up its old-time reputation as the "land of saints" by continuing to be the nursery of the Catholic priesthood for all English-speaking countries. It takes a large number of young men to fill the demands of the Church alone. Next comes the medical profession. Nearly every family that amounts to anything, whether in town or country, has one or more of its members among the doctors. I have found one family of seven sons, all of whom were in medicine. The youngest was deformed, but it made no difference in the eyes of the father, who, curiously enough, was himself a wool merchant. It is not uncommon to find two doctors in one family. After qualification many are absorbed in the British Army and Navy, and those who are not wanted at home for gaps caused by superannuation and death have the rest of the British Empire open to them, and are generally successful in finding good places to settle.

Irish boys have been so fortunate in the open competitive examinations for the British civil service that they have long since secured very much more than their share of appointments. The Irish, too, are well represented in the higher posts of the army and navy, and in the British Diplomatic Corps.

HOW LABORERS BENEFIT.

The condition of the laborers has been so much improved in the fertile parts of Ireland that they will soon have nothing to complain of. Under the various acts of Parliament thousands of neat cottages have been built for their use. Attached to each there is half an acre of good land, and for this and the cottage the occupant has to pay a rent of from 20 cents to 24 cents per week. Under the latest amendments to the Laborers' acts the land going with each cottage is increased to one acre. There are good facilities for keeping poultry, and I have been assured by many of the wives and daughters of the laborers that from the produce of the land and the poultry they could live if the other sources of income failed. But as a matter of fact the other sources are productive. In the busy season the extensive farmers have to pay high wages for help, and during the rest of the year the laborers are employed in the service of the County Councils, keeping the public roads in repair.

In some of the districts where poverty is apparent to the stranger I found that the people are not so poor as they seem to be. The land indeed is no poorer than in many parts of New England where some of the most eminent men in the United States have been raised. For a long time the people were compelled to struggle for support on very small holdings, and with families in size altogether out of proportion. The Congested Districts Board has done much to relieve the situation in the congested areas. But in the impoverished districts generally a movement has been initiated for the uplifting of the people, which promises to do more than all the other agencies combined. Between 1895 and 1901 there were established in Ireland 103 agricultural banks, or co-operative credit associations. They have been formed upon the lines of the Co-operative Credit Associations of Germany and Italy, which have succeeded so well in helping the peasants of those countries to become self-supporting.

MAKING THE LOANS.

Unlimited liability is the basis of organization. Members are of the same class. Loans are only made to those who intend to use the borrowed money for a productive purpose. A responsible committee of each association, without pay, considers the applications for loans, and this work has been so faithfully performed that there has only been a loss of about $20 in the employment of $80,000 of capital. The loans made are usually very small. Eight of the borrowers from one of the County Mayo banks received only $97 between them. In from seven to ten months they made out of this a clear profit of nearly $200.

Although the borrowers hold from eight to thirty acres of land each, they have been so handicapped from lack of capital that they have been unable to purchase farm implements other than those of the most primitive character. In the entire district of Burren, County Mayo, there was not one plow in 1901.

The inhabitants of the impoverished districts of the west of Ireland have long been in the habit of going to work in England during a portion of every year, to the utter neglect of their own farms. The expenses of each year having been paid, nothing remained. Unthrifty habits were acquired, and until the Co-operative Credit Associations were established the condition seemed one of utter hopelessness. The Congested Districts Board has loaned capital at 3½ per cent. to the associations within the congested area. Each association has received from $250 to $1,000 in this way. Loans are now being made to the outside associations by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Friends of this humble credit movement believe that they can see great promise in its thorough development. It will certainly do much to improve the moral tone of the people and to drive out the usurers.

There were in all Ireland 19,732 migratory laborers in 1901. Of these 3,882 were holders of land to the extent of from 1 to 40 acres each. In the harvest season 14,534 worked for the farmers in England. The Scotch farmers were helped by 3,960, and the farmers in the prosperous parts of Ireland by 1,238. Donegal, in Ulster, and Mayo, in Connaught, had at the time mentioned more than half the impoverished landholders and laborers.

GEORGE HENRY BASSETT.

GERMAN TARIFF DEBATES

Reichstag Busy Discussing the Proposed New Bill.

Duties in the United States Made to Afford Argument for Both Protectionists and Free Traders.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Reichstag tariff experts are finding an inexhaustible mine of arguments with which to support any proposition, whether protective or of a free trade character, in the American tariff and the enormous literature that has grown up around it.

Steel rails were considered by the Tariff Committee yesterday, and among piles of debating material before the members were reports of the American Senate and House on the tariff. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, had a volume of the United States census before him, and Herr Bernstein, the Socialist leader, was armed with the testimony taken before the American Trust Committee, from which he quoted Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, to the effect that the tariff was the mother of all trusts.

Every speaker favoring the ten marks per ton duty on rails, as provided by the bill, alluded to the United States Steel Corporation, averring that the domestic German market would be taken by that trust whenever sales in the United States languished. Herr Bernstein, who is the most careful reasoner among the Socialists, predicted the breakdown of the Steel Trust from overcapitalization and overconfidence of its managers.

He had before him a copy of President Charles M. Schwab's recent declaration to the New Jersey courts on the company's financial position. He said J. Pierpont Morgan was boldly operating on the great principle underlying future production, namely, the correlation of all elements on a colossal scale under one management. Whether the Steel Trust was permanent or not the principle on which it was founded would endure as a guide to the production of the future. If the Trust came to a point where it had to sell steel at any price, it would so disorganize international markets that 10 marks a ton would not protect German makers; nothing short of a prohibition would do that. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner remarked that there was much truth in that statement.

The committee, partly on account of its peculiar make-up, progresses slowly with the bill, and each of the nine parties has a fixed number of representatives on the committee, and can send any member the party pleases to committee meetings. The sum of 2,000 marks is allowed each member. Hence, in order to give as many members of the Reichstag as possible a slice of the funds, the representation is constantly changing.

Only one or two representatives of each party are in continuous attendance, and every newcomer makes a long speech. Nevertheless the committee expects to finish the first reading of the bill by the 15th inst. and adjourn in a month. Everything indicates that the Government is not confident of passing a symmetrical bill, and therefore would rather let the measure fail and negotiate commercial treaties with the United States, Austria, Russia, &c., on the basis of the present tariff.

ITALY'S PROPOSAL TO REDUCE ARMAMENTS.

King Victor to Visit Emperor William as He Did the Czar.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The object of the King of Italy's visit to the German Emperor at the end of this month is to propose a reduction in continental armaments. This was the purpose of his visit to the Czar, from whom he received every encouragement. He will come to the Emperor with Russia's full support.

Frank Vanderlip, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and now Vice President of the National City Bank, New York, who arrived here yesterday from Italy, says that the great Italian bankers believe something will come of Victor Emmanuel's project. The young King has taken the step on his own initiative, and it is not the Italian Government's but the monarch's personal act.

The Italian King is said to realize that keeping up a huge army is a more crushing burden for Italy than for other countries under the continental system, and he is inspired by a desire to serve his own country as well as all Europe in undertaking this mission. In limited circles in Italy, privy to the King's design, nothing but hope for its success was expressed.

PHILOSOPHER'S SMALL BRAIN.

Skull of Gottfried Leibnitz, Found in a Church, Measured by a German Scientist.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Prof. Waldeyer at the last sitting of the Prussian Academy of Sciences submitted measurements of the skull of the philosopher Leibnitz, which was discovered recently in repairing a church in Hanover.

The cranial cavity measures 1,422 cubic centimetres, indicating a brain weighing 1,257 grammes, which is unusually small. The contour of the skull shows that Leibnitz was of Slavic origin.

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz was born in Leipsic in 1646. He died in 1716. He studied law, and in 1678 was made a counselor and member of the Supreme Court by the Duke of Brunswick-Lueneburg, but his fame was made by his writings on philosophical subjects. He was the author of a number of books and pamphlets bearing out his philosophical ideas.

FOR A GOVERNMENT TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN RUSSIA.

Russian and Belgian Capitalists Preparing to Thwart the American Trust's Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—News from St. Petersburg is that M. de Witte, Minister of Finance, is considering the establishment of a Government tobacco monopoly similar to the French one. Arrangements are pending between Belgian and Russian capitalists to secure the funds necessary to acquire private concerns. It is estimated that 263,000,000f. will be necessary. The action is believed to be owing to the intention of the American Tobacco Trust to begin operations in Russia.

Spain's Dowager Queen Traveling.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Maria Christina, the Dowager Queen of Spain, who is on her way from Madrid to Vienna, will spend to-morrow in Munich, visiting the court there.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE ENGLISH-CHINESE TREATY

Prof. Hirth Says England Should Make the Terms—The Abolishment of Likin Duties Advocated—Why This Will Be Hard to Do.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Prof. Friedrich Hirth of Munich, who in October will go to Columbia University, sends your correspondent his views on the English-Chinese treaty.

He says that, as England has nine-tenths of the Chinese trade, therefore it is best capable to stipulate for a commercial treaty which will consider in full measure the interests of all the European nations.

He adds that the most important point of any agreement should be the abolishment of the likin, or provincial transit, duty, which produced intolerable arbitrariness and uncertainty for all trade, for as long as the likin duties for the whole of China did exist foreign merchants could not control their China intermediaries.

Prof. Hirth proposes as a substitute for likin duties an increase of customs duties the surplus of which would amply cover the abolition of the likin duties. Increased customs duties could easily be changed into a means of revenue by which China could pay its debts. The greatest difficulty would be to take care of the persons, numbering thousands, who are employed by the likin management, a much-feared official proletariat. They would have to be recompensed by pensions out of the surplus of the customs duties.

The removal of the internal customs duties, or likin duties, in China would amount to a revolution in the management of Chinese finances, if it could be accomplished without serious disturbances. The various parts of the huge empire are very loosely connected, and the Governor of each State has his own soldiers and officials who must live on the taxes and on duties levied on goods in transit.

It is easy to advise the removal of local taxes on trade and commerce, but the question first to be answered is, Where is the power to come from to abolish them and keep them abolished? Pensioning one horde of likin tax-gatherers would only open the way to another. Prof. Hirth only repeats what others have said before him concerning the bad effect of these duties on trade between inner China and the outside world. Reform in this direction has been urged for many years by Sir Robert Hart, the head of Imperial customs, but with little hope of its accomplishment.

There is nothing to show that the Chinese greatly desire that trade with foreign countries should be made easy. Traders and men of business are not regarded in China with the respect that Englishmen and Americans show for them. As all the officials are of the literary class, they are sure to exert their influence against any public policy which seems to favor merchants and diminish their own perquisites and power.

In order that the likin duties should be removed, the central power at Peking would have to be as great as if a famous conqueror were on the throne who was able to find and keep in place a host of honest officials. The only thing likely to bring about free trade through the inner parts of China is the establishment of railways, river steamboat lines, and telegraphs.

POULTNEY BIGELOW IN MUNICH.

A Work on His History of Germany Since the War for Independence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Poultney Bigelow since July has been in Munich, where he has rented a house in the Kaulbach Strasse.

He is at work on a history of Germany after the war for independence, using the material of the Court and State libraries of Bavaria. He expects to remain in Munich a year.

AMERICAN ARRIVALS IN MUNICH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Alfred Hertz, the new director of Grau's opera, who arrived in Munich to attend the Wagner performances at the Prinz-Regenten Theater, has just come from Bafreuth.

Other arrivals in Munich are Cleveland Abbe of Washington, Prof. Henry T. Peck of New York, and Dr. J. T. Hampton, with his family, of Philadelphia, who expects to study the hospitals.

Albert Reiss of New York will sing David in the "Meistersinger" at the Prinz-Regenten Theater, in Munich.

MUSICIANS IN FOREIGN UNIFORMS EXCLUDED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The General German Musical Union has taken steps to exclude musical bands appearing in Berlin in the military uniforms of other nations on the ground of unfair competition.

This is aimed against Max Gabriel, whose band is playing in the Ausstellungspark in American uniforms. The announcements of the band appear on the billboards on posters of American flags.

Gabriel at one time was leader of Koster & Bial's in New York.

Henry Wolfsohn has engaged Raoul Pugno, Mrs. Lunn, Anton Van Rooy, Mary Muenchhoff, and Elsa Ruegger, a Belgian 'cellist.

Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler will appear in Europe next season.

To Benefit American Church in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Joseph Joachim, the well-known violinist, is going to give a concert for the benefit of the American Church, now in course of construction in Nollendorf Platz, in November.

GERMANY'S TRADE.

Figures Which Show the Empire's Commercial Relations with Rest of Europe.

The German Imperial Statistical Department has recently published reports upon the trade of the German Empire with Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, and Servia during 1901: Imports from Italy amounted in 1901 to 182,000,000 marks ($45,500,000) with precious metals, and 177,000,000 marks without precious metals, and exports to Italy with and without precious metals were 127,000,000 marks and 123,000,000 marks, respectively.

The imports decreased by 2 and 1.7 per cent. with and without precious metals, respectively; the exports, with precious metals, decreased 0.1 per cent. and without precious metals increased 0.2 per cent. The principal imports from Italy were silk, eggs, fruit, sulphur, marble, and asphalt; the principal exports, machines and ironware.

Imports from Switzerland attained in 1901 a value of 150,000,000 marks with and 148,000,000 marks without precious metals. The imports decreased by 9.6 and 8.9 per cent. and the exports by 9.5 and 9.4 per cent. The chief articles of import were raw silk, watches, cotton goods, and cheese, and of exports, combustibles, ironware, clothes, and woolen cloth.

The value of imports from Belgium was 186,000,000 marks and the value of exports 246,000,000 marks. The decrease of 15.4 per cent. in imports and 6.8 per cent. in exports is partly accounted for by an improvement in the statistical tables which formerly included figures relating to goods not actually forming part of the trade between Belgium and Germany. The imports included wool, horses, coal and zinc, and the exports machines and ironware.

Trade with Roumania increased in consequence of a better harvest, the imports and exports by 33.1 per cent. and 33.9 per cent., respectively, (without precious metals by 38.1 per cent. and 36.2 per cent.) The chief import was grain and the chief exports were cotton and woolen goods and gold coin. The imports amounted to 47,000,000 marks and the exports to 34,000,000 marks.

The imports from Servia, 7,500,000 marks, decreased by 20 per cent., the exports, 7,200,000 marks, by 18 per cent. Dried plums formed the principal import, though the amount imported was much less than in 1900, and firearms the principal export.

HOW GERMANS ARE TRAINED IN COMMERCE.

Methods Whereby Imperial Industrial System Has Been Built Up.

A recent report of the Zwickau Chamber of Commerce (Germany) has brought out some interesting facts concerning the state and progress of commercial education in Germany. The Chamber recently asked for data on the subject from the 145 Chambers throughout the whole German Empire.

Of the total number of these bodies, 112 are actively engaged in promoting commercial education. The inactivity of the remainder is due, for the most part, to the fact that they have only recently been established, or that commercial education in their districts is maintained by other bodies known as merchant unions or by municipal Governments. The statistics for 1901 show that 22 Chambers of Commerce gave $15,652 in cash to 44 commercial schools, which work entirely under their own management.

Six Chambers paid one-third of the deficits in 12 commercial schools with independent management; the amounts are not stated. Forty-eight Chambers of Commerce voted the sum of $13,030 to 102 commercial schools, which were more or less controlled by these Chambers.

Eight Chambers of Commerce paid part of the deficits of 18 commercial schools, which were partially under their management. Twenty-four Chambers of Commerce gave small sums to 31 commercial schools for the purpose of buying prizes, books, &c.

Four Chambers devoted $1,697 to independent lectures on commerce and industry. Further, it appears that 12 Chambers of Commerce give prizes in the shape of books, money, stipends, &c.; in 24 the members take part in the examinations; in 6 districts the Secretary of the Chamber makes tours of inspection among the schools; 63 Chambers have members on the school Board of Directors; 8 have arranged lectures for clerks and others holding minor positions in business houses; 3 have arranged for teachers' conferences; 1 has appointed a commission to examine all important school subjects, and another has established an industrial exhibition.

The United States Consular Agent at Eibenstock is informed by German merchants and manufacturers that they are only beginning to take an interest in the matter of education. He states, in a report he has just sent to Washington, that 3 Chambers of Commerce are at present busy with reorganizing and extending the commercial schools in their districts; 13 are agitating in favor of such schools; 6 have declared their willingness to give pecuniary assistance to the schools in their districts, if certain conditions are complied with; 6 are contemplating assuming the management of the schools in their districts, and several wish to appoint Directors at the Chamber's expense to introduce lectures, establish libraries, and grant prizes.

AMBULANCE CARS FOR GERMAN RAILROADS.

Seventy-seven Stations to be Thus Equipped—Cars Will Be Regular Movable Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—To insure immediate aid to persons injured in train wrecks the State railway administration has decided to maintain ambulance cars at seventy-seven of the principal stations throughout the country.

The cars will contain a full hospital equipment, including operating tables and beds, calculated particularly to render everything necessary in the direction of first relief.

Each car is to be in charge of a medical officer, while all railway employes will be required to be trained in the performance of first-aid duties.

The cars will be so located that none will be more than an hour and a half away from a hospital, thus rendering quick transportation for victims who require serious attention.

Within the past year there has been an unusual number of railway fatalities in Germany due to the inaccessibility of medical facilities.

German Steamship Lines Agree.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The rate war between the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line on their Mexican and Cuban lines has been settled by the Hamburg-American getting a monopoly of the Mexican business and the North German Lloyd of that of Cuba.

To Tour Europe in Opera.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Theo Dorre, a native of Louisville, who has been singing in Continental opera many years, has engaged a company to make a tour of leading European cities, and intends to produce in Germany some operas little known here.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1.420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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AN OCTOGENARIAN OPTIMIST.

"We judge of a man's wisdom by his hope," said EMERSON, most characteristically. In that case, said MATTHEW ARNOLD, how supremely wise was EMERSON himself. In that case, we may say, how wise is ABRAM S. HEWITT. An aged optimist is about the most encouraging and inspiring example that can be shown to men of a younger generation. When a man has reached fourscore his own emotions are apt to verify the words of Scripture: "Yet is his strength then but labor and sorrow." But, in the reflections upon his eightieth birthday with which Mr. HEWITT favored the readers of THE TIMES, the reflective among them must have been most of all struck by the complete absence of anything like the discouraged and querulous tone which the old are so apt to take in talking to the young. To be an optimist at eighty is surely to have made a great success of one's own life. It is also to furnish hope and happiness to those who are coming after.

The manifestation of this optimistic temper is thus far more valuable than any of the specific suggestions which accompany it can possibly be. That an honored and now aged American should not be a "praiser of past time," a lamenter over the good old days of his youth, that he should still be looking forward and not backward, looking out upon and for the future of his country and his kind—such a spectacle, presented by a man so eminent as Mr. HEWITT, we may fairly call a National possession. Of his keen interest in current problems, social and political, the statement to which we refer bears abundant evidence. Of the remedies he proposes for what must be admitted to be evils in the actual industrial and social situation we do not now mean or need to speak. To a considerable extent they are the same which have been urged in these columns. The insistence upon publicity as the true preventive of the abuses of corporate management, for example, and as the surest means to a better understanding between labor and capital, between employers and employed, all this, we think, must commend itself to any fair-minded student of the subject. But our present point is not the adequacy of the solutions which Mr. HEWITT may have to offer for any one of the pending problems, but the fact that he never allows himself to doubt that there is a solution and that it will be found and applied. The besetting temptation and tendency of old age is to abandon such problems as insoluble, to sigh for the impossible return of earlier and simpler conditions. Most old men in Mr. HEWITT's place would be tempted to deplore the possibility of those huge accumulations of capital which are at the base of so many of the questions with which we have to deal. Mr. HEWITT, on the contrary, not only is not discouraged by the new conditions. He glories in them, as he foresees the facilities they can be made to furnish toward advancing man's conquest over nature and toward promoting the safety, honor, and welfare of this Republic. Confidence and faith permeate the whole address, and there are many specific and notable expressions of this spirit. "I have confidence in the future of our public progress." "The principle of association developed in great industrial corporations is altogether beneficial, and should have the hearty sympathy of the public, and especially of the labor organizations." "The general tendency of the age is in the right direction, and it cannot be arrested by a few temporary violations of sound statesmanship." Such expressions, from such a source, should hearten up thousands of Americans, and should shame such comparatively youthful professional pessimists as Mr. W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. HEWITT in his old age may very well apply to himself the immortal words of MILTON in his blindness:

> Yet I argue not
> Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate one jot
> Of heart or hope, but still bear up, and steer
> Right onward.

And it seems to us that his hopefulness is not only individual, but rational. In the same address of MATTHEW ARNOLD's to which we have referred he finds but one other historical figure to put beside that of EMERSON for what EMERSON himself called his "persistent optimism," and that other was the figure of another American, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. "FRANKLIN's confidence is such," says ARNOLD, "that he runs over with felicity." And the American people are like that. We all believe in the United States of America. If, then, we may judge a nation's wisdom, like a man's, "by its hope," the American must be the wisest nation in the world.

THE FUTURE OF TENEMENT BUILDING.

There is one phase of the progress of organization in the business of real estate that may prove of great importance to the permanent interests of the city. If the principles adopted and applied by the united corporations included in the realty merger should be applied to the problem of providing good tenements at low rents the most serious evil of modern city life could probably largely be reduced, if not wholly done away with.

The way has been pointed out by the City and Suburban Homes Company already. This admirable organization has shown conclusively that sufficient capital, large operations, and adequate areas of land can secure excellent tenements at a low rent which nevertheless yield a fair profit on the investment. If the way thus opened up is followed with the far larger capital and wider-reaching organization of the realty companies, there is reason for confidence that such tenements may be the rule, and not, as now, the shining exception. The same rule applies to tenement houses, their construction and management, that applies to any other business. It can be done on a large scale with better results than on a small scale.

The insuperable obstacle to thoroughly good tenements in the past has been the small areas on which they have been built, with the large percentage of cost to the accommodation obtained. Lots of 20 feet width and less than 100 feet in depth are simply unmanageable for decent tenements. Even double lots, though more than twice as available as single lots, are difficult to deal with in any effective fashion. But when a building company can command an entire city block, say, 800 by 200, the opportunities for providing the essentials of health and comfort at a low cost are many times greater.

These essentials, broadly speaking, are light, ventilation, cleanliness. On an entire block light can readily be secured from the outside on the surrounding streets and from a court inside as spacious as the street itself, and the same is true of air. This can be done without sacrificing rentable space. Cleanliness can be obtained by ample supply of water, by central arrangements for laundry work, for baths, and for storage. Heat for cooking, as well as for comfort, can be supplied from a common plant at a cost per unit of requirement much below that of the present arrangement, or any arrangement possible in small houses. Nor this alone. Elevators can be supplied, not merely without extravagant cost, but with economy. The interior court, besides assuring light and air, can be made a garden, in which the invincible taste for beauty so often manifested in the pathetic window plants can be gratified and fostered.

There is nothing Utopian in this prospect. It is no philanthropic dream. It is the sober calculation of experienced, careful, and shrewd men of business, whose first object is to make a profitable use of their capital. What Mr. WHITE has done in Brooklyn from an enlightened desire to contribute to the solution of a serious social problem, and what Dr. GOULD's excellent corporation has done on a larger scale with like motive, may be done, and is extremely likely to be done, on a very large scale and with substantial results. It is not an extravagant prediction that before the close of the first decade of the new century a large number of the families occupying tenements on Manhattan Island will be able for rent no higher than they now pay to secure dwellings as comfortable, healthy, convenient, and cleanly as the average single house of ten years ago, and even more so. And if this does come about, it will be by the operation of the principle of combination of large capital and active brains which some of our politicians try to think is wholly bad and destructive.

THE MAFIA.

No American needs to be told what a curse the Mafia has been to Sicily. Even here it has been able, not only to organize and commit crimes, but to commit them with impunity, baffling justice by means of its machinations, and putting peaceable citizens in terror and almost in despair. Witness the memorable and terrible counter-Mafia in New Orleans, where men reputed not only good but leading citizens openly shot down assassins who had managed to escape formal justice by the intimidating power of their associates in crime. But how weak and unexemplary is such an invocation of lawlessness against lawlessness compared with that administration of justice according to law, by which an Italian jury has just done itself and its country honor at Bologna.

It is characteristic that a change of venue should have been needed in this case. A trial in Italy had to be had for misdeeds committed in Sicily because in Sicily there would have been no chance of bringing the offenders to justice. Even in Italy, we may be sure, the same influences must have been brought to bear on witnesses and jurors that were effectually brought to bear in Louisiana. We are told, and we can well believe, that some witnesses were visibly afraid to tell the truth, fearing the power of the conspiracy of criminals. And it appears that in the most flagrant case, that of PALLIZOLO, an ex-member of the Italian Legislature, five jurors had been intimidated and voted for an acquittal when a conviction was the only possible result of an application of the law to the facts. All the more honor to that majority of the jury, albeit a bare majority, who stood out for justice at the risk of their own lives. The effect of their courageous action is that it is not the innocent but the guilty, not the victims but the perpetrators of crime, who are now in terror in Sicily. So much it has not been possible to say before.

Much as we know of the power of the Mafia in this country, we can form but a slight conception of the baleful influence it exerts in its native land. Our vague notion of it as a secret society of criminals extending over all Sicily has no foundation in fact. It is, in truth, a number of local organizations springing up spontaneously of men who hold themselves above the law, and undertake to right their own wrongs and collect their own real or imagined debts against society without recourse to the courts. These organizations arise separately and spontaneously because "Sicily is not of to-day," but is in fact a community in a mediaeval condition surviving into the twentieth century. In the sixteenth, such things as now happen in Sicily alone were happening every day upon the mainland of the Italian peninsula. It is the survivors and moral contemporaries of the BORGIAS who are defying justice and triumphing over civilization in Sicily. The best account of the Mafia in the English language is doubtless that given in Mr. WILLIAM AGNEW PATON's interesting volume on "Picturesque Sicily." Whoever reads that will be convinced that the only real remedy for the Mafia is the modernization and civilization of the society in which such developments are possible. But in the meanwhile Italy is much to be congratulated upon the courage which an Italian jury has shown in arresting one development of it. Bologna distinctly gains in the comparison with New Orleans. And the terror which this conviction will strike into the Sicilian leaders of lawlessness will far outreach and long outlast the immediate occasion of such a triumph of justice.

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The sympathies of the tender hearted will go out to the gentlemen connected with the technical staff of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who are led by the enthusiasm born of the conviction that something is about to be done into talking more freely for the public information than the traditions of the Forty-second Street headquarters would warrant. There is reason to fear that President NEWMAN will feel it incumbent upon him, as the executive and representative of the board, to abandon all plans which have been discussed and solemnly advise the public that the statements already given out are unauthorized and premature.

Until such official declaration is made, however, it will continue to look as if the corporation had finally made up its mind to correct the intolerable conditions of its New York terminal. The magnitude of its plans is startling, and but for the frank way in which they were discussed by Mayor Low in his talk on interborough transit popular incredulity would probably deprive them of all interest. The work in contemplation will involve an expenditure of twenty millions of dollars. The tunnel is to be operated by electricity and the number of trains passing through it will be greatly reduced. The real terminal, from which the great mass of the passengers will transfer to and from the elevated, surface, and underground lines of local and interborough travel, will be somewhere in the Bronx. It is to be the greatest railroad terminal in the world, built in three tiers, so that elevated, surface, and underground tunnel roads may enter it to receive and deliver passengers. This, it is believed, will cut down by 80 per cent. the number of trains now run through the tunnel. The yard accommodations south of the tunnel are to be increased. In a word, the management proposes to deal with the problem of its terminal on broad lines and to do what a progressive corporation of first importance should have done without urging. The heavy damages awarded by the courts in the cases of the victims of the tunnel disaster of last January seem to have had a very stimulating effect upon the Directors.

The trains run through the tunnel will all be electrically propelled. The through trains will be drawn by electric locomotives and the local trains by motors actuated by a current taken from a third rail. All of this was "impossible" a few months ago. We are also in position to congratulate the management upon the discovery that to change locomotives on through trains at the point where steam must be substituted for electricity will not occupy seven minutes, but can be done in less than one minute, and without necessitating any change in the running schedules. Last Summer, when THE NEW YORK TIMES committed itself to the statement that exactly this was possible, the officers of the road made sarcastic references to amateur engineering opinions and insisted that seven minutes was the least time in which the motive power of a train could be changed. These gentlemen have more reason to fear the deadly parallel column than any criticism which can come from outside.

To see the New York Central Railroad abandon its attitude of immeasurable superiority to every public obligation and do that which its own best interests demand from a corporation which, as Mayor Low has said, is the key of the situation as regards the connection between Manhattan Island and the north, will give every public-spirited citizen sincere pleasure. New York will be glad to be proud of its great highway to the North, East, and West. Such pride was impossible so long as it remained dependent upon terminal facilities which have been obsolete and inadequate for twenty years, which have entailed intolerable discomfort to many thousands daily, and inflicted great public injury in depressing values in districts reached in no other way than by the asphyxiating hole-in-the-ground which it has maintained without even an effort to ameliorate its horrors by artificial ventilation.

THE LAST WORD NOT SAID.

Glad to agree with an eloquent contemporary, THE NEW YORK TIMES observes with pleasure in the columns of The Evening Post these words regarding the collection of ancient sculptures, paintings, and mediaeval art works of Don MARCELLO MASSARANTI-ORDELAFFI bought by Mr. HENRY WALTERS of Baltimore: "The last word has not been said upon this extraordinary purchase." We feared that, so far as The Evening Post was concerned, the last word had been said when that sheet, for no apparent reason, threw doubt and discredit on the existence of any such collection. Its warm words of encomium on a few of the pictures seen by the appraisers were so welcome that we could not refrain from reprinting them; for we naturally supposed that The Evening Post had experienced a change of heart, was about to make a clean breast of it and acknowledge that it did not know much, not very much, of the art treasures in private hands in that extraordinary city, Rome.

But there is a something, a shade, a mere suggestion, in the paragraph printed on Thursday which leads us to believe that The Evening Post still cherishes a hope that there is something wrong somewhere, that its diet of leek can be staved off, at least for a time. It advises its readers to "suspend judgment." Brr! That sounds like a culprit who hopes that his lawyers will yet cheat the gallows of him. Alas, there's no such hope! The Massaranti collection does exist and will, if Mr. WALTERS is kind to the venerable and charming Don MARCELLO, continue to exist under that name. Who knows? Perhaps a portrait of that handsome, urbane, and most successful of collectors will grace the collection when it is duly installed in Baltimore!

But we can offer our esteemed if not always infallible contemporary certain public documents printed in Rome last February which may save it the cost of cabling. The Official Gazette for that month has on the first page the decree signed by the King of Italy and countersigned by the proper official, permitting Don MARCELLO MASSARANTI-ORDELAFFI to export his collection, mentioning also the works of art—a picture by PORDENONE, a likeness of RAPHAEL by himself, and two or three more—which Don MARCELLO has presented to the public museums, also the fact that he had given 40,000 lire to the fund. Surely The Evening Post knows enough of Italy to be aware that such gifts are accepted only when they have been viewed and found worthy by experts and officials? Well, the document is there to attest not only the existence of the collector and his collection, but the fact that last February the Government accepted gratefully certain pictures it contained.

Understandable enough is the ignorance of The Evening Post concerning matters of the fine arts in so remote a capital, but not the spleen it showed when THE TIMES, learning on what appeared to be good Baltimore authority, that Mr. WALTERS had not bought the collection owing to a difference with the owner as to price, urged its purchase for New York. Patriotism, and especially local patriotism, may be a cloak for crime; but that an expression of a hope that a collection recognized by the King of Italy, by the Ministry of Fine Arts, by Mr. HENRY WALTERS, and by several experts not entirely unknown through their writings on art, as a gallery worthy of mention, one which would greatly benefit New York if it were placed here—that the expression of such a hope should rouse those angry passions we have observed of late in the peaceful columns of our contemporary is a problem in psychology to which, we confess, we have not yet the key.

ENGLAND'S NEXT WAR.

The conclusion of the Boer war frees England's hands for a struggle not less momentous, and of which a hint was given in our announcement regarding the freights hence to South Africa. All England, and, indeed, all the world has looked to peace for a commercial boom in South Africa, whose gold was to enrich manufacturers everywhere, and especially in England. Peace is here, and with it a tax on the mines of 10 per cent. instead of 5 per cent. There are alleviations, of course, but Kafirs do not boom. And while England is thinking of increasing its exports to its own colony the goods are going from here. That is, all the goods are going which five lines of steamships can accommodate, many being left upon the piers although the companies are sending extra boats. England is mistress of the seas, yet the freight from New York is 10s. per ton, which is 21s. less than the rate from England. The difference in price does not correspond to the difference in distance.

The conditions are exceptional, of course. There is a freight war here, which will come to an end whenever the combatants think well of uniting against their common prey, the shippers. But when the rate is raised it is scarcely probable that it will go back to the old rate from here, or the present rate from England. Whether the fall in rates be long or short there is no argument for a subsidy from Congress to promote the carriage of American freight, but there is a trumpet call to England in the Prince of WALES's words: "Wake up." The case is urgent, for this is but one of many similar instances in which British trade languishes because of prejudice by extortionate ship freights. Sir ALFRED HICKMAN, testifying before a Parliamentary Committee, enumerated many flagrant instances. We quote from The London Times's report:

> He gave specific instances where British shipowners had not given as favorable terms to British exporters as foreign rivals obtained. Thus, for cotton cloths to China, the English rate was 50s. to 60s., and the American rate 27s. 6d. For hardware the rate from New York to Sydney was 15s.; from Liverpool 40s. From Amsterdam to Java via Liverpool, including transshipment, the rate was 20s., while from Liverpool to Java in the same vessels the rate was 30s. Iron.—New York to Australia, 3s. to 10s.; Liverpool to Australia, 15s. to 25s. Hardware.—New York to Sydney was 15s.; London to New Zealand, 22s. 6d. Wire, nails, &c.—Hamburg to Australia, 7s. 6d.; New York to Australia, 5s. to 10s.; Liverpool to Australia, 17s. 6d. Hardware.—New York to Algoa Bay, 25s.; London to Algoa Bay, 32s. 6d. A large London shipping company subsidized by the Government brought iron from Antwerp to the Far East by way of London and charged 10s. a ton less for it than they did for a similar cargo direct from London.

Measured in freight money, New York is nearer every commercial centre than maps show, or many merchants suspect. The explanation is simpler than the remedy. The international rates are competitive, and the traffic is taken for what it will pay. The British rate is controlled by rings, and the traffic is charged what it will bear without strangulation. The shipowners need not be blamed excessively, but the result to England is the same—her commerce is bleeding away. That is why the announcement of Mr. MORGAN's steamship combination was regarded as a declaration of commercial war. It was nothing of the sort, although it may easily be made such by England's opposing it with a subsidy, and inviting retaliation in kind.

It is not for us to suggest to England how she shall meet her crisis. Perhaps no harm will be done if we echo back English counsels "check your trusts," with "smash your shipping rings." It is by way of information to Americans rather than of advice to England that we remark the advice to Englishmen by English authorities. The Chairman of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association bitterly laments the burdens of English legislation. Foreign ships trade in British ports exempt from loadline and other laws which suffice to convert profit into loss. The passenger traffic is based on the conditions of fifty years ago, when a crack ship was one recently shown in the Thames as on old convict ship. Steamships in the emigrant trade have to carry provisions for thirty-seven days, including limejuice, because that was good practice when the law was passed. Ports are neglected, even London itself, and harbors are not deepened. Not even lighthouses are provided, except by a special tax, which burdens shipping by the cost of the lights, and by an irritating profit above the cost of the lights. And yet shipowners are afraid to ask for legislation for fear of what Parliament may perpetrate. England urgently needs to wake up, and declare another war against her own old fogies.

THE PROPER WORK OF THE CHURCHES.

A recent article in these columns on "Novelties in Church Entertainments" called out a very interesting but somewhat one-sided discussion. Those heard from were chiefly such as deemed it their duty solemnly to protest against any departure from the conventional worship and the most direct kind of ad hominum preaching. There are a great many who feel this way, although it may be doubted if they are in all respects quite consistent. A great majority of them, while resenting as a desecration of a building consecrated to religious purposes and an insult to the holy office of worship any kind of entertainment or any discussion from the pulpit of subjects of secular interest, are very willing to have their churches made architecturally beautiful, their pews comfortably upholstered, their pastors attractively eloquent, the organs good, and the playing and singing the best which the congregational finances can sustain. Few of these things are necessary; none of them are enjoined in the texts most frequently quoted as defining the duty of pastors and of congregations. They have but one of two objects—either the indulgence of a luxurious taste in matters of sensuous pleasure and bodily comfort, or the expression of a desire to attract those who would be repelled by bare walls, uncomfortable pews, hymns rendered a capella, and such preaching as suited the simpler and severer taste of the early Christians. No doubt this is venturing on extremely thin controversial ice. We do not wish to be submerged in a flood of either explanation or protest; the purpose in view is served by merely calling attention to the facts, as showing that there is a steady drift away from the primitive simplicity of worship, and that the most startling departures from that to which we are accustomed differ from the usual in degree rather than in kind.

It would seem to the layman who does not pretend to infallibility of judgment in such matters that there is a good deal to be said in favor of a church making itself as much as possible the centre of the social life and useful activities of a community, and attracting as many as possible of those who cannot be harmed and are likely to be benefited by the wholesome associations of such an environment. The Salvation Army attaches no superstitious significance to drum or tambourine; its street marches are not worship, and its travesty of a military organization and military trappings mean very little in a religious sense; but the Salvation Army is doing a great and useful work and employs every means of attracting those it seeks to reach and in one or another way does reach. On a somewhat higher plane, because they address themselves to a higher average of intelligence, a great many churches of all denominations are trying to interest those who are not religiously inclined and bring them within the reach of religious influences. The methods are various; perhaps the best way to judge them is by the results accomplished. It has not been shown that any harm is done to the devout by efforts to reach the worldly; still more difficult would it be to establish the contention that those who regard the church as a social club and help sustain it for that reason are not benefited by what they get there in the way of example and precept. What will make a church most useful and most popular is a local problem, which each congregation must solve for itself. The latest and in some respects most interesting experiment in this direction is proposed by the pastor and Trustees of a church at Trogg's Neck in the shape of a co-operative store supplying general family groceries. Why not? If the local conditions are such that a co-operative grocery is needed, why should not the church organization furnish the nucleus for it? In the most honored of devotional formula the first petition, immediately succeeding the invocation, has reference to our daily bread. We must have it, and there is no impiety in thrift. If the congregation can save a retail profit by co-operative purchase and distribution it will have the more substance from which to contribute liberally to the furtherance of beneficent charities and the general church propaganda. Really, the line at which the secular activities of a church should cease is as "movable" as some of its feasts. Certain it is that it is steadily advancing.

A HOME TEST OF MILK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the apparently uncontrollable disposition of some dealers in milk to increase their profits by the addition to it of water, the following home test may interest some of your readers, because it is very easily made and more reliable as to results than at first sight may appear:

Fill an ordinary tumbler with slanting sides—that is, wider on top than at the bottom—and of near to half a pint capacity, with the milk to be tested; cover with clean paper and set it aside in a quiet place, closet or other, where it will not be disturbed or stirred for three to four days, until it has become thick. Three distinct layers are now formed and very clearly visible. The top layer is the cream and all of it. The second layer is the congealed mass of the milk, slightly tart, and with the former easily prepared to a (in hot weather) very cooling and agreeable dish. The third very distinct, transparent layer is the water. Of this real good milk will frequently only give one or two teaspoonfuls, and a tablespoonful is the limit. Any more than a tablespoonful, as repetition of the test with milk direct from a cow will corroborate, is water added to the milk after it left the cow. Dr. A.

THE PRESS AND THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Calling to mind the many remarks concerning the friars in the Philippines which a reader of newspapers must have noticed since the capture of Manila, it is hardly fair for the editor of any newspaper who has been allowing unfriendly and partly false statements to appear in his publication on the subject of the friars to ask those who are willing to say a good word for these misjudged religious to discontinue writing in their defense. The headlines, statements and comments of the press at various times in this matter have been very objectionable even to "fair-minded Catholics." Which of these statements was first made, and by whom: "The friars must go," "The friars shall remain."?

Shortly after the fall of Manila the entire press teemed with remarks about the friars which were offensive, insulting, and very untrue. The remarks of their enemies were so often in the newspapers that one would think that they had no friends. It seems now that they have many friends and able defenders, even among the most intelligent of the natives of the Philippines. Surely a class of men who have labored successfully to raise up a barbarous people must have friends innumerable among those they have regenerated. To any candid mind such a body of religious men must possess many and great virtues, and, such being the case, is it honest in unfriendly writers to attempt to steal away their good name? Their cause is in good hands now, no doubt, and in the meantime, since you command their friends to cease firing, I would respectfully ask that their enemies be requested to "call off their dogs." M.

New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

DRESS REFORM IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Navy, during the past twenty years, has advanced wonderfully. It has replaced a fleet of ancient wooden ships with a fleet of the finest modern fighting machines of their size in the world, and in gunnery and seamanship has shown itself second to none. In personnel and equipment it has kept abreast of the times, and in some cases led the way. There is, in my opinion, but one thing about the service that seems to have been overlooked, or has received no attention at all—that is the uniforming of the enlisted man.

The present uniform of the United States man-o'-war's-man is the most nonsensical and useless thing imaginable. There is certainly nothing handsome about it, and on most figures it fits like a bag on a pole. It was originally designed to suit the seaman's requirements and conditions, but since then the conditions have changed greatly—but his style of dress has remained the same. Fifty years ago or more there were reasons for it, but there is none whatever to-day. One reason for it then was that before the general adoption of steam, sailing vessels made long voyages to unfrequented and often uncivilized parts of the world, frequently remaining away from home two or three years at a time, which necessitated the carrying of a large amount of stores. They also, in proportion to their size, carried larger crews than the present-day ships, all of which had a tendency to crowd them up and required economy of space, so that Jack often had to resort to ingenious plans to stow his gear.

One of them was, when getting his clothing made, to have as much material as possible put into them, so that he generally had about twice as much material in his pantaloons and blouses as was actually necessary. This plan obviated the necessity of carrying extra belts of pieces of cloth, which were far more liable to be stolen than his made and marked clothing, and whenever his suit required repairing, he would just slit the seam, cut off the necessary amount for a patch, and then sew it up again. It would be a trifle small, but still in good condition, so the loose pantaloons and blouse of the present are survivals.

The large square collar is also a relic of bygone days. The ancient mariner, as pictured in old prints, wore his hair in a short thick plat, or pigtail, which he kept well greased. This collar acted as a bib, or shield, and kept the grease on his hair from spoiling the rest of his clothing. This bib was generally made of leather or canvas. After the pigtail fashion went out of style, they still retained the collar and turned it to an ornamental use by adding three stripes to it, to commemorate England's three great naval victories—Trafalgar, Copenhagen, and the Nile. The American people then, as now, always ready to "ape" the English, also adopted it, but with a different significance, they adding two stars to the three stripes, thereby typifying the National flag, the stars and stripes, so that for all practical purposes that part of the uniform has passed its usefulness.

The hat was adopted on account of its conformability. When worn ashore with the grommet in, it is supposed to be natty, and when aboard ship without the grommet can be stowed in a small space.

The black silk neckerchief was first worn as an emblem of mourning at the death of Nelson, and has since been retained by the English Navy and adopted by us.

The knife and lanyard can very well be dispensed with, as a seaman aboard a modern warship has very little use for a knife.

From the foregoing facts may be seen that the uniform of the present time is a relic of the past, and as a suitable uniform is decidedly out of date and should be dispensed with and one better suited to present requirements should be substituted.

The Navy Department, in this respect, is decidedly slower than their brothers-in-arms, the army. The army has kept pace with changing conditions and requirements, with such results that the American soldier of to-day is the best-dressed soldier in the world. Our infantryman, when fully equipped, has the appearance of business from head to foot—nothing superfluous or unnecessary about him—so I think it is about time that the Navy Department realized this and released poor Jack from his grandfather's clothes and dressed him like a man.

THOMAS M. WALKER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1902.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE JUDICIARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Paragraphs appeared in the public press, soon after the death of Judge Andrews, that a non-partisan judiciary ticket would be agreed upon which could receive the support of those who wished to have the judiciary of the district taken out of politics. These expectations, however, are, apparently, to be disappointed.

There were three vacancies on the Supreme Court bench to be filled by appointment by the Governor with the assumption that these appointees would be nominated for election in November. The course of the Governor in regard to the appointments is comprehensible only on the theory that he is determined to supplement his efforts to control the judiciary by making personal or partisan appointments to fill these three vacancies.

His efforts to bring about legislation at Albany last Winter so as to enable him to control the assignments of Judges to this district are still green in our memory. Of two of the appointments which he has made one was apparently due to purely personal considerations and the other was of a Republican recommended by his organization. Now we find a published report, as regards the third appointment, to the effect that the Governor intends to appoint another organization Republican and thus extend the personal and partisan influence which public opinion prevented him from obtaining by legislation.

Under what theory can the Governor expect these Judges to be supported by independent voters and Democrats who are opposed to Tammany Hall? And in what theory in the world can he expect these appointees to be elected next Autumn without the support of such Dmocrats and independent voters? His action shows both bad politics and bad judgment. INDEPENDENT VOTER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXISTENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In specifying privileges upon which the trusts are said to depend for their power to destroy competition, why should not attention be directed to that without which there could be no gigantic combinations of capital, the privilege of corporate existence? It is at once a quiver into which are gathered all the arrows of privilege and a bow from which they are propelled with deadly and far-reaching effect.

There is no just warrant for the creation of the artificial and troublesome things known as corporations. Enterprises necessary to the peaceful enjoyment of natural rights, but exceeding the ability of such co-operative combinations as natural persons can maintain without the aid of the State, constitute legitimate functions of government, and they should be carried on by the body corporate of the whole people in the interest of the public.

When we talk of the abuse of corporate power, we should remember that the grant of it is itself an abuse of civil power, and that there can be no right way of doing wrong. JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, July 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Worth Sifting.

With coal at almost any old price a ton how would you like to be the ashman?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nothing Remarkable.

She—Dear little Fido! See him wag his tail!"

Archie—Why—er—what else could he do with it, Miss Birdie?—Chicago Tribune.

A Paradox.

Belle—What a lovely bulldog!

Nan—I think he's horrid looking.

Belle—Oh, but bulldogs aren't lovely unless they're horrid looking.—Detroit Free Press.

A Back-Yard Talk.

"And how is the world treating you?" asked the brindle pup of the spavined flea.

"Oh," said the flea, "I get a bite now and then; but how is it with you?"

"I manage to scratch along."—Baltimore News.

Love in the Museum.

"Will nothing move you?" pleaded the ardent wild man, who was as adept at lovemaking as he was at eating raw beef.

The fat lady glanced at her corpulent self and smiled. "Yes," she chuckled, "a derrick."—Chicago News.

IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF TARIFF.

When old Time is aeons older, and our bones have turned to dust;
When the sun is growing colder, with its fuel in a Trust;
When our children's children's children know the things we do not know,
Being bulbous as to forehead and diminutive below;
When humanity's divided into billionaires and bums,
And the Golden Age of tariff to the Grand Old Party comes,
Yet, no doubt, the yell "Protection!" will the cooling planet thrill,
For the billionaires—God bless them!—all will need protection still.

And it's tariff, tariff, tariff!
Take your medicine, you lout;
Pay the price a Trust dictated;
It is "in," and you are "out."

For the Golden Age is coming, and our children will be there,
When a million toiling workmen shall support a billionaire.

When the infants known as "Combines" all are feeling fairly well,
And they roar like distant thunder when they give their baby yell;
When their nursemaid, Uncle Sammy, gives them protection pap,
Must reverse the usual process—have them take him on their lap;
When a Sugar Trust is monarch, and a Steel Trust is a king;
When the proletaire are cattle, and a magnate is the thing,
Then "Protection" doubtless will be still the shibboleth that thrills—
But for fuller information see the Grand Old Party bills.

For it's tariff, tariff, tariff!
Watch the blooming infants grow.
Pay the bills and still look smiling;
Build a billionaire or so.

For the Golden Age is coming, by the Grand Old Party sung,
When the Trusts will own the barrel and their mouths be at the bung.

When we're all so well "protected" that a host of us are tramps;
When the Trusts have boundless riches, and the rest of us have cramps;
When the earthly record's ended by the horn that Gabriel blew,
And the nabob and the hobo march together for review,
Then some Grand Old Party statesman, shorn of flesh and tariff loots,
Will remark: "It says 'Protection'; that's the word the bugle toots."
For his soul will feel conviction, by no cankering doubt alloyed,
That a Heaven without a tariff would be strictly null and void.

For it's tariff, tariff, tariff!
The Potent One is just,
So He'll not construct a Heaven
Without a Hymn-book Trust.

For the Golden Age is coming o'er the dim eternal hills
When we all will be protected—save the man that pays the bills.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

BRYAN TALKS ABOUT NATIONAL PROBLEMS

He Emphasizes the Necessity of Moral Excellence.

Two Hours' Speech to Chatauquans at Mountain Lake, Md.—Reiterates that He Won't Run for Presidency Again.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md., Aug. 2.—In the presence of an audience of 4,000 persons assembled in the amphitheatre of the Mountain Lake Park Chautauquan Association William Jennings Bryan this afternoon discussed the "Problems of Government." Mr. Bryan prefaced his address, which was of two hours' duration, with a denial that he will again seek to become the National standard bearer of the Democratic Party, his denial being contained in the following phrases:

"I hope you will give me credit with possessing a higher ambition than that to be satisfied with the office of President of the United States. I am too democratic to covet an ambition that only a few in one generation can share. I prefer the honor of being a private citizen, an honor greater than that of a King."

Throughout his discussion of the momentous problems now engaging the attention of the two great political parties Mr. Bryan occasionally tapped a vein of quiet humor. "You will recall," he said, "that the Republicans have had two telling chances at me, and on this occasion I would seek one at them. In dealing with the theme of 'Problems of Government' I shall endeavor to inject enough religion to suit a Republican and enough politics to curry favor with a Democrat."

Mr. Bryan stated that primarily it was his purpose to deal with the moral phase of the subject. He declared that the partisan discussion of the tariff; free silver, the trusts, and imperialism had been dragged down by campaign orators into the mire of dollars and cents. In civilization, which Mr. Bryan defined as the harmonious development of the human race, morally, mentally, and physically, he cited an essential to the continued progress of the Nation. He regarded the cultivation of the moral element as a paramount issue, and declared that history supported his contention that moral decay had preceded the ruin of every nation that had fallen.

"A nation," said Mr. Bryan, "is strong only in proportion to its moral excellence." He declared that the present Administration had developed a tendency to amend God's holy ordinances, "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not covet," &c., by adding an apologetic clause: "Save when done on a very large scale."

Reference was made to the Philippine question and the conduct of the American soldiery in suppressing the insurrection. He denounced "imperialism" at great length, then reverting to the currency question, proclaimed himself as devout an apostle of free silver as ever. He further denounced what he termed the plutocracy of wealth, the tariff, and injunctions, and said that the only possibility of suppressing anarchy rested in the education of the people to love their Government.

Mr. Bryan stated with marked emphasis that if he had the power every article manufactured by trusts would be placed upon "the free list," although he sincerely doubted if this strenuous and tragical measure would wholly frustrate the trusts.

FOR STATE ENGINEER.

Ex-Mayor Sherman of Utica Urged to Accept Democratic Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Ex-Mayor Richard W. Sherman, the President of the Troy Public Works Company, is being urged to accept the Democratic nomination for State Engineer and Surveyor, and it is believed that if the State Convention sees fit to honor him Mr. Sherman will accept the nomination. The Hon. S. A. Beardsley of this city, the Utica Democratic leader, has, it is reported, told Mr. Sherman that Senator Hill and his friends would like to have him go upon the State ticket. Mr. Sherman has told his friends that geographical location will have much to do with shaping the State ticket, but if the State leaders and the convention desire him to take the nomination he will do so.

Mr. Sherman has been a contractor and engineer all his life, except the two years which he devoted as Mayor of Utica. He was elected in 1899 by about 100 majority. Mr. Sherman is a brother of Congressman James S. Sherman, who has long represented the Oneida-Herkimer District in Congress. Mr. Sherman is now superintending a number of large engineering jobs in different parts of the State. He is a member of one of Utica's oldest families.

DIVINITY STUDENT A CONSUL.

President Roosevelt Sends William F. Doty of Princeton to the Society Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 2.—An undergraduate of the Princeton Theological Seminary has been appointed a United States Consul. William F. Doty of Princeton, a member of the seminary's senior class, received the appointment from President Roosevelt on Thursday. He will go to the Society Islands, and has been ordered to sail on Aug. 31 from San Francisco for Tahiti, the Consular port of the islands. He left to-day for the Pacific Coast.

Acting under Mr. Roosevelt's instructions, Mr. Doty went to Washington on Monday and took the Consular examination. He is about thirty years old. Having been prepared for college at Lawrenceville, where in his senior year he was student President and editor of the school magazine, he entered Princeton and was graduated in 1896. In the university he was known as a debater and a thorough student. On account of ill health he discontinued his studies and was for three years a United States Educational Agent in Alaska and Hawaii. Last year he came back to the seminary.

He was one of the most influential members of the Friars' Club, a prominent undergraduate organization of the Theological Institution. During the present Summer he had been supplying the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and in connection with his Consulship he will preach to the natives in the English-American Chapel of Tahiti. His appointment was secured through the influence of Senators Dryden and Kean and Gov. Murphy.

EAST SIDE CIVIC CLUB.

New Social Organization Opened to Provide Entertainment for East Side Residents.

The new clubrooms of the East Side Civic Club, at 254 Grand Street, were opened on Friday. The club was organized about six months ago with the object of bettering the social, economic, and political condition of the lower east side. Partisan politics, however, was rigidly excluded.

Social life will be afforded the members of the club through the reading room, library, café and billiard room, which will be maintained at the clubhouse. The club is for men of the east side only, without respect to race, creed, vocation, or political adherence.

Missing Planet "Eros" Found.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—Eros, the elusive planet, discovered in 1898, not long enough to be located astronomically, was rediscovered at daybreak to-day by Prof. G. J. Ling of Chamberlin Observatory. The asteroid was found on the basis of an ephemeris recently computed by Miss Mary Traylor, mathematician of the university. The find was too near the hour of dawn for an accurate observation. The observer at Harvard was notified, and observations will be continued to-night.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

It has not been the gayest of weeks anywhere. It would seem as if seasons of extreme brilliancy and deadly dullness succeed one another regularly, as do the layers in that old-fashioned dainty, a chocolate cake. Newport had a very exciting week preceding the one which has just passed; last week was quiet, and the approaching seven days are again to be filled with entertaining. Once more will be heard the chimes of marriage bells, and on Saturday Miss Ethel Davies, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Archibald Gourlay Thacher will be married at All Saints', the picturesque little church at which so many notable matrimonial events have taken place. The dinner to be given on Thursday by Mrs. Frederick Neilson for her daughter and, as is understood, also in honor of Reginald Vanderbilt, will be the occasion of an announcement. At least Newport has set its heart on this occurring. Newport is the centre of society intercsts and, like Rome, all roads lead to it. Judging from the number of men who departed by train on Friday and Saturday for that place, there will be no lack of masculines during the coming week. It was impossible to get a chair in any of the cars on the trains in the morning and afternoon of yesterday and the day before.

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Saratoga is on the eve of the racing season. The polo matches began last week. Although the crowds will be as great, there will not be as much entertaining this Summer as was contemplated. The death of John W. Mackay and the retirement of his son, Clarence Mackay, are serious setbacks. Mrs. Clarence Mackay will not be at Saratoga this season. She is in deep mourning and will spend most of the Summer at her own home, Harbor Hill, on Long Island. At present she is at Bar Harbor. Mrs. John W. Mackay, as the cable dispatches state, will not come to this country until the Fall, when the funeral services of her husband will take place in this city. The greater part of the entertaining at Saratoga this year will devolve upon William C. Whitney. He is so interested in the racing future of Saratoga and the bringing there of representative people from all parts of the country that doubtless he will give some elaborate affairs before the season is over.

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The possible visit of the Duchess of Marlborough is exciting universal interest. It is true that Newport has been promised this visit every year for some seasons; in the fact ever since the marriage of the Duke and the Duchess in the Fall of 1895. It was during the Summer preceding that the Duchess was last at Newport, and as Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. She and her mother, then Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, occupied the famous Marble House. The Duke of Marlborough arrived in August of that year, and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a large ball in his honor. It was an extremely picturesque season. The ball given at Marble House was a magnificent function, and all Newport was present. The Duke of Marlborough, who did not care much about functions of that kind, made his escape early in the evening. During the time he was a visitor at Mrs. Vanderbilt's he and his fiancée, Miss Consuelo, were wont to drive and walk together each morning and afternoon. He avoided nearly every entertainment he possibly could. Society knew of the engagement, but according to time honored usage, which was again brought into service when Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French were engaged and which seems to be having another term at present. Mrs. Vanderbilt denied that any such engagement existed, insisted was she in this matter that a signed statement of denial was sent out by her at Newport on the same day that the young Duke, exultant in his happiness, was announcing his approaching marriage to everybody he met at the Waldorf.

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It was also during that Summer, or rather in the early part of the Fall, that the famous cotillion was given at Belcourt. Since that time, with the exception of a few dinners and some Sunday musicales, there have been no large entertainments there. It is believed, however, that should the Duchess come a ball will be given in her honor. Marble House is to remain closed. The Duke of Marlborough will not accompany the Duchess. He has not the same fondness for America as his father, who visited here several seasons and who was married in New York to his second wife, then Mrs. Hamersley, first at the City Hall, where Mayor Hewitt performed the civil ceremony, and at a Baptist church over on the west side. Lady Beresford, the Duchess of Marlborough, as she calls herself, is in deep mourning for her child husband, and has not been seen in London society this year. She has one child, a boy, who is very delicate. He is the issue of her last marriage.

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*The visit of the Duchess, if accomplished, will compensate somewhat for the disappointment in the non-arrival of Lady Curzon, who is in India entertaining large house parties at Simla, and in that of Lady Michael Herbert, who, with her husband, Sir Michael Herbert, will not arrive in America before the Fall. The visit of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to Newport will be another great drawing card. The last President who stopped there for any time, and who was the recipient of social attentions, was oddly enough the late Chester A. Arthur, who paid a visit to Newport the Summer following the assassination of President Garfield. President Arthur was entertained at one of the most notable cottages in Newport—the one opposite the Casino, where the bronze owls blink at night. Entertainments were given for him by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens at Marietta Villa, by the Vanderbilts, and others.

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Whether there will be any coronation on Aug. 9 or not, the number of Americans of fashion who will be in London at that time will be small. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have arrived in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, attached to the special commission, are on the Continent for the remainder of the Summer. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Paget are contemplating a trip to various spas, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West are to be at Aix. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey arrived on the same ship with the Whitelaw Reids. Mr. Mackey is much interested in polo and will be present at the games in Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey have given up their town house in London for the season. They have a pretty place in Warwickshire.

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The wedding of Miss Ethel Davies of New York and Archibald Gourlay Thacher, formerly of Boston, on Saturday next will be the most important matrimonial event of the Newport season, as both Mr. Thacher and Miss Davies are members of old and representative families, and she is one of the beauties of New York society. It will also be the largest, and many guests from other resorts and from New York will go on to attend it. The ceremony will take place in All Saints' Chapel and the Rev. Henry M. Stone of Newport and the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, this city, will officiate. Miss Davies, who will be given away by her father, will have her younger sister, Miss Cornelia Sherman Davies, as her first bridesmaid, and the others will be Miss Annie Sherman Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt; Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane; Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, daughter of James W. Paul, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss Edith Crosby Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Prall Thompson, and Miss Marian Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Miss Marjorie Georgane Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and two little nieces of the bride—Alice and Rose Davies, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr.—are to be flower girls.

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Mr. Thacher's best man will be his brother, George Oxenbridge Thacher, and his ushers will be I. Townsend Burden, Jr., John H. Iselin, Henry G. Gray, John Clinton Gray, Jr., Hamilton Thacher, a brother, and Edward Harding. Mr. Thacher's bachelor dinner was given at Sherry's on Thursday evening, and in addition to his ushers and best man he had Julien Townsend Davies, Frederic Martin Davies, Lombard Williams, Julian Palmer Welsh, R. L. Scaife, E. H. Warren, and Albert Stickney, Jr., as his guests. He left on a late train after the dinner was over for Newport, taking with him for Miss Davies the centrepiece of red roses that had formed the chief floral decoration at the dinner.

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The hour of the wedding is 12 o'clock, and the wedding breakfast will be served in a large tent on the lawn at Pinecroft at half-past 12. About 300 invitations have been issued for the breakfast.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Marietta Wells and John D. Allcroft, son of John D. Allcroft, Sr., of Stokesay Court, Shropshire, England. Mrs. Wells is the widow of the late David Dwight Wells, author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant," "His Lordship's Leopard," and other stories. He met Mrs. Wells, then Miss Marietta Ord, daughter of the late Dr. William Ord, one of the Court physicians, while he was Second Secretary of the American Legation in London and at the time when Mr. Bayard was Minister. The marriage took place in 1898, and soon after Mr. Wells's father, David Ames Wells, the well-known writer on economics, died and left him a large fortune. In 1900 Mr. Wells died, and since then his widow has spent her time about equally between England and America. During his lifetime Mr. Wells's fads were conservatories and greenhouses, and cats. The Wells home at Norwich is one of the finest in New England, and it costs some $20,000 a year to keep it up. If Mrs. Wells, after her marriage to Mr. Allcroft, which is scheduled to take place here in September, removes permanently to England, a princely fortune will go with her.

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Henry H. Cook, whose wife died only a few weeks ago at the Lenox, is very ill at Wheatleigh, his country residence. Mr. Cook, who is seventy-five years of age, has not been well for some months and was taken ill very soon after the loss of his wife. Mrs. de Heredia, his daughter, and her husband, Carlos de Heredia, are at Wheatleigh, indeed they have been there through the Summer, as they have made their home with Mr. and Mrs. Cook since their marriage. Wheatleigh is one of the show places of Lenox and many handsome entertainments have been given there. Owing to his age and his long-time delicate condition of health much anxiety is felt as to the outcome of his present illness.

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After all the discussion concerning the postponements of Winter entertainments on account of Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s, illness, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a large entertainment at Beaulieu in August. It will be a surprise. Mrs. Vanderbilt has not given out what it is to be, and society is in a delightful state of suspense. R. T. Wilson, Jr., according to last reports, was very much better and his indisposition was not nearly as serious as at first reported.

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Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane, who are passing the Summer at Lenox, will be the guests of Miss Leary this week at Newport. Miss Evelyn Sloane is to be one of the bridesmaids of Miss Ethel Davies at her wedding to Archibald Gourley Thacher on Aug. 9.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will be the guests this week of William C. Whitney at Saratoga. They have been visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at Newport, but left there on Friday in their special car for the famous old spa, where they will remain during the racing season.

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The serious illness of Mrs. John O'Brien will preclude any entertainments being given for her granddaughter, Miss Livermore, this season. Mrs. O'Brien is the mother of the Baroness de Selliere, and Miss Livermore is the Baroness's daughter by her first marriage.

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Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., are at St. Moritz, Switzerland, for the season. Mrs. Charles E. Sands is with them.

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Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler of Staten Island has been visiting Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, her cousin, at Dublin, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler will go this month to East Hampton to visit Miss Clara Ogden.

New Yorkers at Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cheesebrough, Dr. R. F. Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Fitzgerald, and Miss Edith Fitzgerald are at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—It was a very lively day in society, although there was no large function during the day. The Casino was the attractive point during the morning, where the interest in next week's tournament has stirred up the players' daily practice. At noon there was a large crowd at Bailey's Beach, and during the afternoon the polo games attracted the crowds, and the avenue and the Casino were deserted.

The event of the evening was the dinner given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways, where sixty guests were entertained. The guests were seated at five tables, the decorations being all in white and green, large quantities of white sweet peas, roses, and lilies of the valley being used. The rooms were decorated with American Beauty roses in silver vases. After the dinner the guests were entertained by Malini, the famous musician, who was the rage in Washington last Spring.

A dinner was given at the Ledges by Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt. There were eighteen guests seated at an oblong table, which was decorated with three pieces of American Beauty roses. The cloth was traced with long-stemmed roses, and jessamine was used for the finger bowls. Long-stemmed roses and stalks of hollyhocks were used in profusion about the room.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Francis J. Otis, Mrs. William E. Carter, Gordon McKay, Miss Lyman, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Sidney Webster. Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster gave a reception and lawn party, and Mrs. H. Casimir Derhan and Mrs. James A. Chadwick gave children's parties.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mrs. Thomas McKean, Gordon McKay, and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

The announcement of the date, Sept. 15, for the marriage of Miss Estelle Willoughby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, to Clayton G. Dixon of Philadelphia assures another society wedding for the Newport season beyond the first week in September. It is quite probable that some of the important social functions will be crowded into September, as with those already arranged and others projected August will be altogether too crowded for comfort.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, who is to preach to-morrow at All Saints' Chapel, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont at By-the-Sea.

There are nearly thirty pairs entered for the mixed doubles in lawn tennis, which are to be played next week by the Summer residents of the Casino. Two valuable silver loving cups have been offered for the winners of the tournament. It will be a handicap affair, and Thomas Pettitt will make out the handicaps and have charge of the games. The tournament will last through the week and will hold the attention of the city people.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Moffat of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fairfax, Mrs. J. J. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Hayden, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davis of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Cook of Baltimore, William Wilkins Carr of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Parke of Manchester, N. H., and Charles W. Littlefield, United States Navy, are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Joseph Leiter arrived here to-day on the steam yacht Taurus.

Miss C. Ogden Jones of Ochre Point has selected Mondays in August for her reception, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Lawrence Haughton of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque at the Yardley cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue.

Miss Rita Carson and George C. Carson, Jr., of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Doland.

Edgar S. Willard is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fairlawn.

A. D. Irving, Jr., of New York is a guest of W. Kirkpatrick Brice.

J. Philip Benkard is a guest of Francis J. Otis at Cloverpatch.

Victor Ontivia of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman.

William H. Mayer drove a party on his four-in-hand to Narragansett Pier to-day to attend the horse show there, going across the ferries via Jamestown. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, ex-Mayor Henry Bedlow and Mr. William R. Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn, Jr., have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown for the remainder of the season. Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

Col. Oliver H. Payne arrived here to-day in the steam yacht Aphrodite.

George Brooke, Jr., and Paul Mills of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Carter at their cottage, Quarterfoil, on Narragansett Avenue.

Whitney Warren has taken a party to the Beaver Tail Fishing Club for a day's fishing.

Hennetta D. Stadler of New York has purchased 5,000 square feet of land on Bowland Avenue, Jamestown, and will erect a Summer residence there.

A number of the Summer residents have contributed toward the construction of a racing cutter for the Scandia Club, composed of Scandinavians, including H. B. Duryea, Max Agassiz, E. D. Morgan, John E. Drexel, W. Hude Nelson, Dr. Alexander S. Clark, Hamilton Fish Webster, Theodore M. Davis, and Gibson Fahnestock.

Miss Edwina M. Post is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tuckerman Tower at the Blanding cottage.

Robert Graves of New York is at the Berkeley.

Sir Philip Burne Jones, Lawrence Haughton, Miss Edwina M. Post, A. S. Walker, George F. Baker, Jr., A. G. Sage, S. D. Babcock, Jr., Paul Mills, Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., Miss Rita Carson, George C. Carson, Jr., A. D. Irving, Jr., J. Philip Benkard, George Wheatland, George Brooke, Jr., and Francis A. Shea, registered to-day at the Casino.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Mrs. E. Moore Robinson of this city has as her guest Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York, and will give several entertainments in her honor. Mrs. Robinson was formerly Miss Vera Boorman of New Orleans.

Michael Francis Doyle will spend the month of August and part of September in England and Ireland. He sailed from New York to-day, and while in Ireland will be the guest of Cardinal Logue. In London he will be the guest of Sir A. Conan Doyle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Haywood and Miss Leslie Curtis have left for the Adirondacks, where they will spend a month.

Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, Dr. Albert F. Prentice, Samuel Clews, and Charles Winslow have joined Edward Browning on his yacht Lagonda for a trip along the New England coast.

Miss Meta Craig Biddle and Miss Ethel Weightman are spending two weeks at Northeast Harbor.

A garden party was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Smedley Darlington at her place at West Chester in honor of her grandson, Capt. Smedley Darlington Butler, United States Marines, who distinguished himself at the battle of Tien-Tsin. Over five hundred guests were present from Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, Washington, Baltimore, and League Island Navy Yard.

Miss Ada V. Williams gave a party Wednesday evening at her home in Germantown in honor of her guest, Miss Irene Beasley of Baltimore.

Two Engagements Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine F. Donahue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Donahue of 132 East Seventy-first Street, to William T. Conville, also of this city. The wedding will take place during December in St. Vincent Ferrer Church. Miss Donahue's brother married a daughter of George Ehret, and Mr. Conville's brother, Frank Conville, was married on June 3 in St. Patrick's Cathedral to Miss May Byrnes, a daughter of ex-superintendent Byrnes. Mr. Conville is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Seventh Regiment, Nassau Boat Club, and a number of other organizations.

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The engagement of Miss Augusta Moses, daughter of Otto A. Moses of this city, to Rush Tracy Wray of Charlotte, N. C., is announced.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—The promise of a gay August seems about to be realized. The town is filled with many new arrivals, and the tide of entertaining has set in strongly.

To-day was particularly active. The Kebo Valley Club was the scene of several events, and the putting contests brought out a large crowd of onlookers. There were two contests, a mixed doubles putting match and the regular ladies' tournament. Afterward there was a reception and tea on the clubhouse verandas.

The weekly dinner dance to-night was the largest of the season. Dinner parties were given by Mrs. Charles E. Green, John B. How, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. W. P. Simpson, W. Butler Duncan, H. R. Hatfield, Mrs. Thomas Gerard Condon, and Mrs. James F. Sullivan.

There were several dinners given at home. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman entertained Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Count and Countess Laszlo Villars, Charles Edward Morrell, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer. Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Andrews, Miss Thomas, Miss Conover, Mrs. James Potter, Livingston Beekman, Paul Stewart, Mr. Parrish, Charles Winslow, Samuel Chew, and Sumner Gerard.

Among those who were at the ball at Kebo were Count Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, the Misses Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. De R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Hall McCormick, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, the Hon. Arthur Baikes, Miss Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. William Park, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Pierre Rogestvensky, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Miss Palmer, Miss Gayley, the Misses Patterson, the Misses Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmett.

There were several luncheon parties given to-day. Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. James Gerard, Mrs. Draper, and Mrs. Leiter were among those who entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Parke of New York have arrived for the season at the Trip cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor came to-day to the Malvern. Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks of New York is at Lyman's.

Miss H. F. Newbold of Tuxedo and Mrs. H. C. Tinker are at the Louisburg.

Among the New York arrivals at the St. Saveur to-day were Mr. and Mrs. W. Walter Rutherford, J. Forsyth Meigs, Albert L. Wetmore, and Mrs. George B. Loring.

The regular weekly golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club to-day was won by J. De K. Bowen, Jr. Miss McLane and H. Jaques, Jr., tied for second. Summary:

Names	Gross.	Net.	H'cap.
J. DeK. Bowen, Jr.	106	24	82
Miss McLane	123	20	83
H. Jaques, Jr.	123	20	83
F. I. Amory	88	3	85
A. Armstrong, Jr.	97	12	85
F. J. Alsop	86	0	86
C. M. Amory	106	20	86
Mrs. T. G. Condon	115	24	91
M. S. Burrill	102	15	87
J. D. Bowen	108	16	92
Miss Hoy	120	27	93
Geo. S. Robbins	102	8	94
Miss Hoy	124	27	97
H. Jaques	106	5	101

Percy Pyne, T. G. Condon, J. B. Elwell, and Sumner Gerard did not hand in cards.

The mixed foursome putting contest at Kebo proved a popular event. There was a large gallery of spectators. Mrs. T. G. Condon and C. M. Amory won. Miss Laura Jackson and Mr. Douglass were second. The other entries included Miss K. V. Berry and A. S. Walcott, M. T. Pyne, Jr., and Miss Holling, Miss Seely and Mr. Jackson, R. S. Pyne and Miss Rhoda Smith, Miss Susanne Green and F. I. Meigs, Miss Hunt and Percy Pyne, Miss Theobold and T. G. Condon, Mrs. Marion Hill and Douglass Cochrane, and Miss Alexander and Count Wartenslaben.

Miss Van Pelt of New York won the ladies' putting competition. Miss Ames was second.

DEATH OF ALANSON TRASK

At Age of 95 He Passed Away Yesterday at Saratoga.

Attack of Grip Three Years Ago Had Undermined His Vigorous Constitution—Sketch of His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Alanson Trask, whose Saratoga country place, Ooweekin, on Nelson Avenue, has been his Summer home for many years, died peacefully there at 5 o'clock this morning, after an illness of almost three weeks. He was a widower, his wife, Sarah Marquand Trask, having died several years ago.

Three children survive. They are Spencer Trask, the New York banker, whose extensive country seat, Yaddo, adjoins Ooweekin; Mrs. William A. Holliday of Lakewood, N. J., who is traveling in Europe, and Mrs. Dewitt C. Enos of Brooklyn, who passed her Summers here with her father.

Mr. Trask was a native of Salem, Mass., where he was born in 1808, and had it not been for a serious attack of grip, which he suffered some three or four years ago, and which seemed to undermine his strong constitution, he had every promise of living to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday.

The funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church on Monday morning. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Alanson Trask was a direct descendant of William Trask, one of the commanders of the ship Abigail, which sailed from Weymouth, England, on June 20, 1628. Capt. William Trask and his colleagues formed at Salem, Mass., the nucleus of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was to that settlement what Miles Standish was to Plymouth. For many years the Trasks have been prominent in the development of this country.

Receiving an excellent academic education Alanson Trask embarked in the shoe business with an older brother, and they sent the products of their New England factories mainly to this city, where they enjoyed a large and profitable trade, and as a result Alanson Trask was a rich man early in the sixties. For a long time he lived at 28 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, the present home of George Foster Peabody, the partner of Spencer Trask, Alanson Trask's son. Mr. Trask was for years a member of the Reformed Church on the Heights, and was noted for his benevolence and public spirit. He was one of the pioneers of the Young Men's Christian Association, and gave liberally to that organization.

Mr. Trask was one of the founders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and was long a Director in that body. He retired from business about thirty-five years ago, and, purchasing Ooweening, a beautiful farm near Saratoga Springs, had since made his home there. He addressed himself to agriculture, and amid the fresh air and by direct participation with the labor of his employes prolonged his life to the period which it attained. His son, Spencer Trask, in sympathy with the same spirit, developed Yaddo, a property almost adjoining that of his father.

Alanson Trask long survived the majority of the friends of his youth, but he constantly interested himself in the best activities and formed his friendships among the best minds of successive generations. Despite his advanced age Mr. Trask took a deep interest in affairs generally, and was a great traveler.

As evidence of his interest in business matters even after he had passed the age of ninety it is related that one day he startled his son and daughter-in-law at breakfast by casually remarking that he was due that afternoon in New York at a meeting of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance. When they begged that he would do no such thing he became a little testy at the idea that a man could not run into town from Saratoga, merely because he happened to be over ninety. He meant to go, and go alone. There was a large house party at Yaddo, and he would not hear of his son accompanying him.

On the train down to New York, when he found that his son nevertheless left his house party and was aboard, he gave him to understand that he was not at all needed. The surprise of the Directors when they saw him enter the council chamber as if it were the most natural thing in the world may be imagined.

His farm was carried on according to old-fashioned principles, chiefly to show a balance to the good at the end of the year. He liked nothing better than to contrast his management as a real farmer with the proceedings on the big estate Yaddo, which forms the goal of one of the favorite drives from Saratoga and boasts of a wonderful rose garden decorated with statuary, a chain of charming lakes, and an extensive view over the plain where Saratoga Lake lies.

Early in the forties Alanson Trask married Sarah, the only sister of Frederick and Henry G. Marquand, who died several years ago. To them were born Spencer Trask, the banker, and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of Dr. C. C. Enos of Brooklyn, and the other married the Rev. W. A. Holliday, for some time pastor of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn. A daughter of Mrs. Enos married the Rev. Edwin Knox Mitchell, professor in the Congregational Theological Seminary at Hartford, Conn.

NARRAGANSETT HORSE SHOW.

Held Under Auspices of Point Judith Country Club and Was a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2.—All Narragansett turned out to-day to view the Pier's first equine exhibit, and the event at the green of Wildfield Farm proved an emphatic success. It was the maiden effort of the Point Judith Country Club at a horse show, and not only attracted the society folks of the Pier, but a goodly representation from Newport and Jamestown. Fair skies and a warm August afternoon favored the show, and the grand stand and reserved spaces were thronged with fashionable and smartly gowned women long before the bugle sounded for the opening event.

The Victoria class attracted much attention. Mrs. R. G. Dun of New York exhibited a pair of bays, Duke and Admiral. Prince and Punch, a pair of sorrels, were displayed by Mr. James J. Coogan of New York. King Todd and Wildrose, a pair of browns, were exhibited by Mrs. C. T. Smith of New York and won the first prize, a silver cup. Duke and Admiral, owned by Mrs. R. G. Dun, were awarded the second prize. The third prize went to J. D. Lewis for his handsome pair of grays, Norfolk and Bismarck.

The judges of the show were John E. Cranston of Providence, J. W. Cooke of Philadelphia, William L. Attaeur of New York, W. C. Marrow of Washington, Charles P. Williams of Connecticut, P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, and Henry B. Kane of New York.

Among the polo ponies those of P. F. Collier of New York and P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia received much attention. The riding exhibition of these fleet-winged little horses aroused much enthusiasm. P. S. P. Randolph rode on Bear Hunter amid the plaudits of the society assemblage.

The children's events, which created much interest, and the young drivers made a very picturesque appearance as they drove around the ring. In the jumping class the Misses De Coppet of New York and Miss Ethel Hitchcock gave an admirable exhibition of high jumping on their hunter ponies. Their riding was the occasion of much applause. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conner of Philadelphia, S. P. Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare of Washington, Baron Jacques Merronet De St. Marc of Paris, J. F. de Assis Brazil, Brazilian Minister; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, Miss Caroline Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Samuel Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hale, Mrs. John Mitchell, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Mitchell of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Coppet, the Misses De Coppet, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cuthbertson of Kentucky, Rutherford Trowbridge, Miss E. R. Simnockson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Heaton, Charles Welsh, Edward Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Vrescott, and Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach of New York.

Following the show was an elaborate table d'hôte dinner at the Country Club, at which were covers laid for sixty. After the dinner there was a dance in the Country Club ball room.

Grown-up people experience quite as much benefit as children from Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It eradicates many alarming obstructions besides worms, and health comes as a consequence.—Adv.

WHITELAW REID RETURNS.

Not Optimistic About Coronation Taking Place Saturday.

Whitelaw Reid, who went to England in June as head of the special embassy to the coronation, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia. Mr. Reid arose early in order to have a look at the Staten Island shore, and when the reporters found him he was wearing a light-gray suit and a golf cap.

"I must make my report to the President before I can say anything for publication," Mr. Reid replied when asked to tell of his visit.

"I haven't seen a newspaper for a week," he added, and then proceeded to ask a number of questions on home affairs.

He was particularly anxious to know if any State party had expressed itself as against President Roosevelt's views on the Cuban sugar tariff.

"What about the knee breeches?"

"Well, you know I can't talk about them. Besides," he added, "they were old ones."

Mr. Reed was not optimistic regarding the possibility of the coronation taking place next Saturday.

Mr. Reid was accompanied abroad by Mrs. Reid, his son, Ogden Mills Reid, and Miss Reid. They visited Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle, and were the guests of Lord Rosebery at a dinner in London. On the Wednesday before his departure Mr. Reid gave a din

Letters to The Editor of The Times

NEW YORK STREET NOISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper I am accustomed to turn with interest to the letters from readers, which you are good enough to publish from time to time, and often find much that is instructive as well as interesting and amusing in the varied opinions and complaints therein expressed.

Among the numerous complaints against both animals and things that I have read I am surprised that I have so far failed to find any "kicks" entered against the street vendors, who go around through the residential portions of the city with wagon loads of vegetables, &c., rending the air with unearthly yells, which certainly resemble in sound nothing so little as the proper names of the articles they are endeavoring to sell. Even if the vending of these articles through the streets is a convenience or a necessity, their shouts and cries would be hard to endure, as they seem to think that in volume and wierdness of sound, and not in plainness of speech, lies their selling ability. But I fail to see that they are a necessity, at least, not in anywhere near the same proportion that they are an annoyance, for there are many market places along the avenues and streets where these goods can either be bought by the public or sold by the producers or vendors, if street vending was prohibited, not only quietly, but as advantageously to all concerned. At any rate, if the authorities think it in the best interests of the majority of the people, or for any other reason, to permit this to be done, why cannot the vendors be compelled to conduct their business quietly?

To my mind this is a public nuisance of a rather trying kind, and a growing one, too, as the cries of these people are now getting to be almost continuous during certain times of the day. There are enough nerve-racking noises in this city already that cannot well be avoided, without adding to them by tolerating anything additional that seems quite unnecessary. I, for one, any reasonable citizen of New York or Brooklyn who is unwilling to pay the sum of two cents a day to insure himself from serious bodily injury, to obtain a comfortable seat throughout his journey and be permanently freed from apprehension of accident to the bridge structure? Furthermore, can the "moving platform" be called an experiment when it is considered that it was by this means that the enormous crowds at the Chicago Exposition were successfully handled? When these arguments are thoroughly weighed, it cannot be unreasonable to say that this communication echoes the sentiment of the majority of the inhabitants of New York and Brooklyn when it gives the "moving platform" its most hearty indorsement.

The long suffering patrons of the bridge, the structural exigencies of that edifice and the voice of public opinion in general call upon the bridge administration to construct the "moving platform" or a similar system with the utmost speed in its power. MORSE BURTIS.

New York, July 31, 1902.

PASSENGERS PUT OUT DURING HEAVY RAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's papers we read about the damage done by the storm of yesterday, but there is no mention made of the sufferers through the brutal (I use the word advisedly) action of the Metropolitan officials in not running through cars from Astor place, and then turning out the passengers at the Eighty-sixth Street station when the storm was at its height. Can you imagine a more outrageous act than compelling a crowd of women, many of them with children in their arms, to leave a car and step out into the pouring rain?

The officials in charge declined to even convey us into the station, so we might wait until the storm abated. The car was switched onto the down-town track and started south while we had to rush for near-by posts of safety. I reached the station, where I found at least fifty others waiting until they could safely leave. All of them were wet from the rain.

It seems to me this is a matter in which "the public are concerned." Are they to become wet and sick because the company cannot, or, rather, will not, pay the 20 cents necessary to send a car to Harlem? It seems to me this is overstepping the bounds of abuse and is sufficient to make the worm, otherwise known as the down-trodden public, turn. M. H. E.

New York, July 29, 1902.

CHANFRAU AND MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES was a very readable article on Mitchell's Olympic and the first performance of "A Glance at New York." There are some statements made therein that I may take objection to. In the first place, the sending of a "scare" letter to Mitchell is something that I never heard of before, and in a talk only this week one of the cast on that occasion says he never heard of it before. The fact that "when Chanfrau came on the stage, the audience looked at him with a cold stare," was not because he was "supposed" to be burlesquing one of the firemen, but because the disguise was so great that they did not know him. The first part of the sketch did not "fall flat as a flounder." In these days managers gave their actors only one week's notice of the date, for their benefit. The name of the principal character—Mose—was not given to it until the last rehearsal. Mose Humphrey was a popular Centre Market lad, and was a member of Martha Washington Engine Company. Only a few weeks previous to the production of this sketch Mitchell rebuked Humphrey from the stage for his demonstrativeness.

The price of admission to the pit was one shilling, but the admission to the dress circle was fifty cents, upper boxes twenty-five cents, private boxes $5, orchestra boxes $3.

There are very few old theatregoers of New York who do not remember the old Olympic, for it was undoubtedly the most popular place of amusement ever known in New York. Weber & Fields's theatre comes nearer to it than any place since that time, but even Weber & Fields's place has not the reputation the old Olympic enjoyed. Some of the highest-priced actors—and clever ones, too—were to be seen there. It was situated on the east side of Broadway, 442, between Howard and Grand Streets, and was originally built for Henry Willard and William Rufus Blake. It was opened on Sept. 3, 1837, with "Perfection," "Lady and the Devil," and "Married Life." One of the newspapers of the day said "it was a parlor of elegance and beauty."

The pit was devoted wholly to males; the first and second tiers of boxes, shut off from the lobby by a series of doors, were for ladies and their escorts; the third tier was for the use of courtesans. There was a bar-room on the second tier, where gin fizz and other liquors were dispensed, also oranges, cakes, and confectionery. The lobby was one of the peculiar features of the house. Here could be seen the millionaire, sportsman, Judges, &c.

Of the great favorites I will mention Mary Taylor, known to every one as "Our Mary"; Constantia Clarke, Mary Gannon, George Holland, John Nickinson, Charles Walcot, Sr.; Miss Watson (Mrs. Bailey,) Clara Fisher Maeder, Miss Singleton, Mrs. H. C. Timms (Miss Herton,) Mrs. German Reade, Mrs. Conover, and Matilda Phillips. "Our Mary" was the star feature of the house. Apart from her estimable personal character, and acknowledged womanly influence, which, above all things, is so really desirable for the welfare of the stage with us, her invariable accuracy and faithfulness to the text of her quick-succeeding parts, the perfect taste in costume, the finished, truthful, natural delineations, soon put her in the front rank of the profession. There was in many of her expressions such touching softness in her tones that, as Dryden says:

> Like flakes of feather'd snow,
> They melted as they fell.

There was something about her so arch and cunning that a very saint would hang his head over his left shoulder and take a look of deep delight at her beautiful acting and still more exquisite singing. She appeared to be a bundle of beautiful notes, naïve and points tied up by the hand of nature with the utmost delicacy and taste.

Few, beyond the circle of his immediate friends, know of the funny comedian's (Billy Mitchell's) fate. He could draw tears by the pathos and naturalness of his acting, and counterfeit the exuberance of drollery. It is only known that at the close of a season, affected almost to tears, he bade adieu to his audience, that had crowded the theatre to witness his last presentation of the well-known Crummles. Poor Mitchell! He passed from the world's memory, if not from its presence, like a bubble in the current of some sunlit stream, which sparkles gayly for a while, then bursts and is seen no more. His acting was generally understood and appreciated. He achieved his triumphs by spurning the conventionalities of ordinary actors, and founding for himself a school of naturalness and intellectuality which gave a marked degree of freshness and originality to all his efforts. In comedy, his humor was of a boisterous, exuberant character; and if in serious drama, it was a sombre, saddening picture, merely exaggerated, but affecting from its very naturalness. He breathed his last on May 12, 1856, in this city—and he died in poverty.

A "Glance at New York in 1848" was written by Benjamin A. Baker, late assistant secretary for the Actors' Fund. He was the assistant stage manager of the Olympic at that time. He took the sketch to Mitchell, who condemned it at once. It was laid away until Baker wanted something for his benefit, and having no other novelty he put up this. It was rehearsed for two weeks, with Chanfrau as Mose. Within two days of its production Chanfrau was taken quite sick, and Peter Cunningham rehearsed the part of Mose for two days, and intended playing the part. The eventful evening came and both Chanfrau and Cunningham were at the theatre ready to go on. Notwithstanding he was suffering from brain fever, Chanfrau enacted the character of Mose. The night was a stormy one, and the house light; but for the next night and for thirteen weeks it drew crowds.

The following is a copy of the cast:

MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC.

The doors will open at half-past 6 o'clock and the curtain rise at 7.

BENEFIT OF MR. BAKER,

On which occasion will be presented a new local sketch, written expressly for this theatre, entitled a

GLANCE AT NEW YORK IN 1848.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, 1848.

Mose, a true specimen of one of the B'hoys.. F. S. Chanfrau
Harry Gordon, a Gothamite.....George Arnold
George Parsells, a greenhorn.....George Clark
Jake, a sharper.....William Conover
Mike, a sharper.....Sylvester Bleecker
Major Gates, a literary loafer.....Le Vire
Mrs. Morton, President Ladies' Bowling Saloon.....Mrs. Henry
Mary, her daughter.....Miss Phillips
Jane, a young girl from the country.. Miss Roberts

It was performed for four weeks in five scenes. Mary Taylor was ill at the time, and no character was written for her. Mitchell paid Baker $25 for the sketch and offered him the same amount to rewrite the sketch and introduce a character of "Our Mary," which was accepted.

After the four weeks' run, two more scenes were written, and the following characters were introduced:

Lize Stubbins, one of the gals.....Mary Taylor
Mr. Morton.....Henry
Sam, a young thief.....Mark Pew
Ben, vendor of news.....Willie Seymour
Jenny Bogel.....Miss Barber

Mitchell used to tell how he went on the stage the first night just before the curtain was rung up, and, seeing Chanfrau at the back dressed for his part, was on the point of ordering him off, supposing he was one of the "Centre Market loafers." When the play opened and Chanfrau made his appearance, there was a dead silence in the house, as Chanfrau was not recognized. He stood there in his red shirt, with his fire coat thrown over his arm, the stove-pipe hat—better known then as a "plug"—drawn down over one eye, his trousers tucked into his boots, a stump of a cigar pointing up from his lips to his eyes, the "soap locks" plastered flat on his temples, and his jaw protruding with a half beastly half human expression of contemptuous ferocity. For a moment the audience eyed him in silence; not a hand or foot gave him welcome. Taking the cigar stump from his mouth and turning half way round to spit, he said:

"I ain't a goin' to run with dat merchеen no more!"

Instantly there arose a yell of recognition as had never before been heard in the little house. Pit and galleries joined in the outcry. Mose was compelled to stand shifting his coat from one arm to the other, and bowing and waiting.

Syksey, although not in the original, was in the reconstructed version, and played by James Cunningham. Porgy Joe of Catharine Market, was created by Jack Winans at the Chatham Theatre in "New York As It Is," on March 17, 1848. Chanfrau appeared nightly at both houses—the Olympic and Chatham—as Mose. During a portion of the double run Chanfrau even used Newark, N. J., to his list, and for one week did the each night play this rôle in two New York theatres and in Newark. Chanfrau played Mose at the Chatham fifty-seven nights. Chanfrau used to drive the nine miles with a horse and buggy, and reach Newark in time to close the performance.

"Mysteries and Miseries of New York," by Harry Grattan, was done at the Chatham on Sept. 4, 1848. Chanfrau, who was lessee of the house, appeared as Mose. There were two Lizes—Emily Mestayer and Mrs. McLean. Baker was the author of "Mose in China," another of the Mose series. Frank Chanfrau had been a Bowery boy. He lived near Essex Market with his parents, and daily dropped in at a Broadway house, corner of Grand Street, to get a sixpenny plate of corned beef. One day a fellow with a red shirt and open collar came in and sat down near him. The swagger, the "soap locks," the projected chin, &c., formed a strong typical figure. Calling to one of the waiters, he said: "Look heah! Give me a sixpenny plate ev pork and beans, and don't stop to count dem beans, d'ye heh?" This was Mose Humphreys, one of the fireboys, and a printer employed on Beach's Sun. Chanfrau died in Jersey City, N. J., on Oct. 1, 1884. Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

A REVIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be deplored that in this advanced stage of the strike the miners have resorted to mob and violence. The operators alone are responsible for this turn of affairs. The miners have been remarkably peaceful thus far, when we consider how inflexible the operators have been in their treatment of the situation. In the first place, from a moral standpoint, the first grave error was committed when they bitterly denounced and opposed the union. To the miners no greater insult could they offer than to publicly condemn their union.

For many years past the miners had striven to unite all the forces of the anthracite coal field, so that they might be enabled to present their grievances in a body. In former years petty strikes were heard of at different sections, but without the aid of their fellow-workmen in other districts nothing could be gained. Before the strike of 1900 they had accomplished the difficult task for the first time in the history of the mines. They presented their grievances in an intelligent manner, and after six weeks' struggle the coal operators yielded to their demands and granted them 10 per cent. increase in wages. The operators, by their action, and recognized the union, and agreed to continue the scale of wages for a period of eighteen months.

The miners were thus encouraged, and they sought to renew their agreement, but, when the time came, the operators ignored the union and refused to recognize the organization. The operators had ample warning before the strike was called, and, if they had shown any disposition to avert the strike they could easily have settled their differences by arbitration. The Civic Federation, composed of highly respected citizens, appealed for weeks in vain. They were men high in public affairs who were willing to sacrifice other important duties in order to effect a settlement of the differences, but were in turn snubbed by the operators, who declared defiantly that they wished to be left alone in order that they might destroy their union, and if necessary starve the miners to submission.

It is not to be wondered that the foreign element has become desperate, and has resorted to violence. Surely such a course as these operators have pursued must of necessity breed anarchy and crime, if persisted in much longer. It is high time that these operators have some regard for the public welfare. They have trifled with the public long enough, and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken to put an end to the present demoralising state of affairs. J. LEWIS OWEN.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1902.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much satisfaction your editorial "The Anthracite Situation" in this morning's issue. "It is time this farce came to an end." The "independent newspapers" have it in their power to keep the matter always before the public and compel the authorities to see that the railroads and trusts fulfill their charter privileges or else forfeit their charter rights.

CHARLES A. NORRIS.

New York, July 30, 1902.

JUSTICE KELLER'S RECENT ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES recently contained a news item stating that Judge Keller of West Virginia had issued an injunction against some labor leaders warning them to cease the purchase and distribution of supplies to the striking miners. No doubt this will create a tremendous hubbub, and labor sympathizers will shout about the right to liberty and free speech and all that sort of thing. Now, Sir, this is a Government by the majority, and the intelligent laboring men of the country, who are evidently a minority, must submit to the decisions of Judges who are appointed for life by Presidents who are elected by a majority vote.

This is the most righteous form of Government yet invented, and if these injunctions are not liked, the only thing laboring men can do is to win votes over to their side, or, better still, they themselves should quit voting against their own interests. Until they do this they must obey the mandates of the courts. An outcry against injunctions is foolish and childish, coming from men who have the ballot in their hands. The door to freedom is wide open, but they haven't got the brains to walk in. BOLTON HALL.

New York, July 30, 1902.

THE DECISION OF JUSTICE JACKSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of the anti-labor union press on the peculiar "principles of law" expounded by Judge Jackson in his decision in the Parkersburg contempt cases is characteristic and strikingly consistent with the beliefs and interests for which these papers speak. Regretting the Judge's frankness in plainly revealing his class prejudice and individual bias, by his uncalled-for epithets, yet they rejoice at his conclusions and approve the means the Judge adopts to war upon organized labor. Probably believing that they need the judiciary on their side, the opponents of organized labor realize how impolitic it is to let the other side (the great army of organized workers and their sympathizers) know their real position lest they should throw the power of their numbers into politics and use the same weapon against the employing class. In fact, they also let the cat out of the bag in their apprehension that Congress will take from the Federal judiciary the arbitrary power of injunction in such cases. Such will be the case. The future will bear witness to an awakening of the working class to a consciousness of their political power and the necessity of using it to prevent the destruction of their organizations and the outlawry of their individual and class rights.

To a workingman, mindful of his class interests as are these class newspapers of the employing class interests, there is reason to rejoice in Judge Jackson's strenuous class pleading from the bench, even if our fellows suffer temporarily. The arbitrary and sweeping terms of the original injunction, the prominence of Mother Jones and Secretary W. B. Wilson, together with the now existing life-and-death struggle of the Mine Workers' Union, all give this an emphasis and publicity that will open more eyes, penetrate more brains, and inspire more action of the right sort than any similar decision involving government by injunction.

To be as frank and to follow the same logic that THE TIMES and Judge Jackson has, only from the unions' standpoint, let me state my opinion of the subversive effect of government by injunction, measured by the common sense of fairness of the average man. This is the final test of law and the ultimate regulator of Constitutions. By this test this decision falls and popular rights are unsafe until this abuse of power is curbed in the courts. After reviewing the facts in the case and analyzing the decision, who can wonder at the workingman's loss of respect for this kind of law?

The original injunction, issued June 19, enjoined the men from assembling, marching, or distributing literature in the vicinity of the mines. The Constitution guarantees the right of assembly and freedom of speech. The meeting in violation of Judge Jackson's writ was held at a distance from the mines on ground rented by the Miners' Union. Mother Jones was the only "vampire" who addressed the meeting, and she counseled only peaceful and lawful methods. The only crime charged against the other defendants who have been sentenced to a felon's cell, is that they applauded her remarks. No violence to persons or property occurred. By what chain of reasoning can this be made an offense punishable by imprisonment?

Judge Jackson's defense of his own action is altogether inadequate. He holds that "the writ of injunction is to prevent wrongs and injuries to persons and their property or to reinstate the right of persons to their property when they have been deprived of it." After admitting the legal proposition that men have the right to quit work and also "to combine together for lawful purposes," the Judge has knocked the ground from under his own conclusion. For personal or property right was involved unless the mine owners own the men; no illegal act was committed unless that of "dumb insolence" on the part of the organizers who were present but silent. Yet the Judge admits their purpose to organize the men was lawful. The real motive of this learned Judge's action is revealed in his prejudiced state of mind, which leads him to characterize the organizers as "vampires." It is plain that he is moved by class hatred and passion against "agitators and walking delegates," whom he considers dangerous, beyond the evidence and the law.

But under Constitutional safeguards the law is supposed to be uninfluenced by the caprice or bias of the court. There is no written or unwritten law against "agitators roaming around," against organizing unions and employing men for that purpose, nor against disinterested persons giving up their life to this work, enduring hunger, cold, and privation, as does Mother Jones. In fact, this use of the injunction was "the exercise of an arbitrary power" that utterly undermines the right of free speech and peaceful assembly and the right to organize workingmen. It is the Constitutional and common law right of every citizen to speak freely. No Judge has the arbitrary power to determine independently of an illegal act the unlawfulness of one's words. If the organizer's words after they were uttered could be proved to have led to injuries to personal and property rights, a crime might properly be established by a jury of one's peers, and not otherwise. The Czar of Russia has no more autocratic power than this Judge assumes, and American common sense revolts against this use of the injunction. The Judge makes the law by declaring some act hitherto legal subversive of property rights, and therefore illegal, by his mandate; he anticipates the possible effect of free speech or assemblage or other act into a violation of law, and then passes sentence of punishment upon the violators. This despotic power cannot remain in any man's hands in a free government, and as soon as it is understood the people will demand that this power be taken from Courts of Equity and the right of trial by jury guaranteed.

But the result will be more than the mere restoration of the Constitutional rights of the workers. It reveals the fundamental fact at the bottom of all conception of justice—men's ideas of justice are but the reflections of their economic interests." The declarations of the mine owners, the public opinion reflected by the anti-labor press, the justice administered by Judge Jackson are all in harmony because all are born of the same class interest. The workingman's sense of justice is outraged by this decision, and he begins to see that it is impossible for him, where his interests as a workingman are opposed diametrically to the interests of his employer, to have the same idea of justice. Following out this conclusion, organized labor will come to support their own class newspapers advocating their ideas of justice—that is, that conception of law that harmonizes with their sense of right in cases of conflict with the employing class. Organized labor will also go into politics and elect men familiar with their problems and in sympathy with their views, to make, interpret, and administer the laws.

See the point? We are thickheaded, but strikes, unfavorable judicial decisions and class newspaper editorials are falling about our heads so fast that an impression is being made at last. And also, if the antagonism between capital and labor continues to increase, (and who doubts that it will?) the history-molding force of self-interest and self-preservation must solidify and unite the working class to think and act as a class, and gaining control of the political power, change the whole idea of law and government in harmony with their interests.

Judge Jackson and the anti-labor press may be far more instrumental in bringing this about by their attitude of open antagonism than the more discreet Judges and uncertain and unclassed newspapers. The future alone can tell.

J. P. BOYLE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1902.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the press may, if rightly directed, prove one of the most potent forces for the public welfare, it may likewise have tendencies directed the reverse, with a consequent corruption of the public morals which can but lead to social disintegration. This principle can be well substantiated by a careful perusal of an editorial in an evening newspaper, which, in commenting on the action of Judge Jackson with respect to the coal strike situation, does not hesitate to slander and defame one of our most esteemed American jurists, as well as to bring our courts of justice into ridicule. It characterizes Judge Jackson as "senile and prejudiced," declares that the decision is deserving of contempt, absurd, outrageous, and false, and merely the working of an imbecile mind, enfeebled through age and mental weakness.

Now, when such a false impression is conveyed to many American citizens, instilling into them such erroneous ideas of the operation of the judiciary, it is time that the more reputable press should be aroused to resentment, and that it should pursue with vigor those who would thus wantonly attack the purity of our institutions. It is with this intent that I address myself to that representative of our integrity—THE NEW YORK TIMES—together with its mass of intelligent readers, to refute, and if possible punish such paper or periodical which, without foundation, or basis of argument, would thus range class against class.

Judge Jackson's decision may not be free from criticism, but, as a result thereof, a mandate of the court was issued, which, until reversed on appeal, stands as universal law, which must be obeyed by those to whom it has been made applicable. This universally acknowledged principle of law one newspaper would have the miners disregard, with a resultant open insurrection and resistance of legal authority. And because a Federal Judge has decided according to what he conceives as right, contrary perhaps to what this newspaper would adjudicate were it acting as arbitrator, that Judge immediately becomes the target at which defamatory matter of every discription is hurled.

The right of free speech, and the putting of that speech into written form, is guaranteed by our glorious Constitution; but the limits hereof are far transcended when one of the most reverenced of public functionaries is thus brought into disrepute by scandalous and defamatory contrivances.

ROBERT P. BEYER.

New York, July 28, 1902.

MR. SHEPARD'S NANTASKET SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 26th of July you commend the speech of Mr. Edward M. Shepard delivered recently at the Nantasket meeting of the New England Democratic League and assert that it "will be read with deep satisfaction by sensible Democrats."

Possibly that may be true, but will Mr. Shepard's sentiments as there expressed appeal to Democrats as the honest convictions of one whose wavering in the last few years has been so manifest? I quote from your editorial: "The speech derives a double significance from the fact that it was delivered in the presence of Mr. Bryan himself by a Democrat who was a supporter of Mr. Bryan in the last Presidential canvass. * * * Mr. Shepard has never been a believer in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It cost him no trouble and no waste of words to wave aside that deadly issue."

If Mr. Shepard has never accepted the silver heresy as typical of Democratic doctrine, how could be consistently support Mr. Bryan as a Presidential candidate, knowing him to be an uncompromising advocate of that pernicious policy? If in 1900 he could conscientiously counsel the election of a man whose views upon economic questions differed so conspicuously from his own, why is it not reasonable to believe that, despite his utterances at Nantasket, he may find it expedient in 1904 to sustain a candidate who is opposed to tariff reform?

Conservative Democrats now require something more than mere words to assure them of a purpose to effect the reform that Mr. Shepard suggests. The Democratic platform in 1892 denounced "protection as a fraud and a robbery of the masses for the benefit of the few," and the people confirmed that sentiment; yet, as subsequently stated in one of your able contemporaries, "neither the President nor any other officer of the Administration, nor any Democratic Senator, nor any Democratic Representative, has once proposed to enact a tariff framed for revenue only." We need men "ever precise in promise keeping."

GEORGE O. BEACH.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 28, 1902.

VIEWS OF AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your articles on anti-Imperialists are to my mind confirmatory of the righteousness of the position of such men as George S. Boutwell, Carl Schurz, Senators Hoar and Carmack, Dr. Theodore Cuyler, and others who conscientiously oppose the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. For my own part, I would rather believe President Schurman than Senator Beveridge, Gen. Miles than Gen. Funston, facts than generalities.

Where over a hundred thousand of men, women, and children, most of them helpless, have admittedly been slain by our army; where cruelty has been generally practiced and human rights ignored, no special pleading, such as is the burden of your editorials, will convince truly patriotic citizens that the Administration should be sustained. Subjugation by the sword is un-American—it is "criminal aggression." The punishments inflicted by courts-martial are a mockery of justice, and until the officers and men against whom charges of cruelty have been made, have been brought before a specially constituted tribunal; until the men of high rank who have by their orders made 'howling wildernesses" and winked at torture, have been stripped of their uniforms, the honor of the Nation will not have been vindicated.

It is because I am a Republican that I am grateful for the Lake George conference. THOMAS ELGAR.

New York, July 30, 1902.

POLICY IN THE PHILLIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not too late to set right one misstatement in your paper. In your recent editorial on the paper issued by the anti-imperialists, you repeated the oft-stated assertion that we gave no pledges to the Filipinos, by word of mouth, through our officers in the islands when the natives and our soldiers were getting ready to attack the Spanish land forces at Manila.

I hope I may take the liberty of saying that such pledges were of no necessity or importance in the face of the Teller resolution, which declared our high purpose in making war on Spain was not conquest or gain. When our navy and army went to Manila they carried the pledge contained in the Teller resolution. It was, so to speak, inscribed on our flag.

The Filipinos evidently so understood, and that is why their friendship has turned to enmity. They did not need to ask for pledges, when we had already made the ones contained in the Teller resolution to the whole world. That the natives thought they were tricked is plainly evident, and has been so for a long time.

It seems idle now to talk about how we got into the scrape; but for the sake of truth it seems that we ought to stop repeating the falsehoods of this period of folly when we got ourselves into this mess, and turn our attention to the question of what we will do in the future with these "possessions."

A legacy of this foolishness in the Philippine Islands is the friar question. The Administration is endeavoring to buy the land belonging to the friars. The proposition is preposterous that the taxpayers' money shall be applied to such a scheme. The taxpayer will never get a cent of his money back. And what is to be done with those acres? Sell them? To whom? What a business for our people!

The Philippine folly grows worse and worse. We thought we were getting something for nothing, when we "took" the islands. And our people were taught by the authors of the foolish scheme that the islands were a land of promise, flowing with milk and honey, and fell into the trap set by our absurd "statesmanship."

It is but a few years since we talked of coaling stations, but if any one had then proposed to take this job lot of islands as a gift he would have been clapped into a madhouse.

Let us drop all of the old fables about our having given no pledges, of our alleged unselfish purposes, of how God cast it all on us, and that we are doing it all for the welfare of the natives, and that we could not help ourselves—in other words, stop being hypocrites. We are in, and are trying to get in deeper. This page of our history is dark enough. If we must do wrong, let us do so boldly, and not cloak it with falsehood, and sneaking misrepresentations.

We have talked very loudly in the past about our sympathy with the "oppressed" of the world. We have got a few millions of "oppressed" of our own now, and the problem is up to us to know what to do with them. Let us consider how we are going to realize the profits that have been promised in order to get the Philippines policy floated. We have spent about $300,000,000 so far in this business. Do you see any prospect of any of it, even as much as one cent, coming back? We'll put more in, but it will never come back. Great statesmanship, is it not? E. R. D.

New York, July 30, 1902.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary Goodwin's letter, explaining "the system" of the municipal Civil Service Commission, which you published in your issue of yesterday, is, we think, something very like a public service.

Of course the Court of Appeals makes the law in the last resort, but it seems a little queer for it to say that a law is unconstitutional because it deprives the appointing power of the right to appoint. There has been, we think, a widespread and long prevailing impression that it was exactly the intent of civil service to so limit the heads of departments. Said Pat to Tim, of a new church which he had observed for the first time: "Faith, it do bate the divil." Tim answered: "Sure that was the intention."

But, if it is unconstitutional to limit the appointing power to a list of applicants in the order of their merit, as ascertained by the Examining Board, it seems queer again that the curse of unconstitutionality is taken off the law by giving said appointing power, not a full discretion, but 40 per cent. of it. It would be interesting to know why the court made it two names out of five; why did it not split the difference and say 50 per cent.—every other name? Honors would have been easy then. As it is, civil service still has a shade the best of the contest. But it may be that the mind of the court could not be followed in this case better than the mind of the barber in case of the coalheaver.

Many good men have been deterred from taking these examinations because of the fear that, although they might pass, their standing would not be high enough for their names to be reached before the places were filled, and some of us who took the examinations of Feb. 7 were made glad when we saw the Chief on May 10. Our names were well up; we should be reached. Well, he "reached" us, did the honorable appointing power, and with the same kindly intent and effect that Mr. Jeffries "reached" Mr. Fitzsimmons recently. Mr. Goodwin says that rejected candidates are certified without prejudice to other departments. Will he kindly tell us to what departments we, the blackisted 20 per cent., who took an examination for service in the Tenement House Department, have now been certified? Is it true, Mr. Goodwin, that we are yet alive, and can hope?

But, notwithstanding Mr. Goodwin's very clear letter, we are still guessing. Who supplied the information, or the marks supplemental to the rating of the Examining Board, to the head of department which guided his rejections? Let us surmise a little. Did he get it after a certain letter which he issued under date of April 30, presumably to every man on the eligible list, asking for an interview on May 5? Its particular purpose was not stated, but in answer the recipients of the letter were passed in review before another Examining Board, consisting, as we were informed, of the chief clerk of department, a civil engineer in the department and another. The review lasted three minutes. Can it be that in any case it had more influence than the previous six-hour examination in moving the 40 per cent. powerful thumb up or down?

We would die more peacefully if we were told what ailed us. We at least ought to have a right to information as to the manner and reason of our taking off.

THIRTY-EIGHT.

New York, July 28, 1902.

ENGLISH WORDS IN THE YIDDISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very interesting to read the various opinions expressed in the columns of your paper as to whether Yiddish is a jargon or a language. I am inclined to think that some of your correspondents know very little of Yiddish and of those who speak it.

In the first place, Yiddish may be said to be a modified German, to which there have been added words and idioms belonging to the language of the nationality in which the Yiddish is spoken. To illustrate: An immigrant from Poland, living on the lower east side ten days, (or even less,) will say: "Ich bin gewezen in City Hall, und der Mayor hat mich gegeben a license." This little sentence contains not only English words, or names, but the sentence construction follows the English rather than the German.

In other words, anybody that knows anything about Yiddish will say that the tendency to use English words without translation is ever dominant. That is why the Jewish immigrant from Poland, or from Russia proper, learns to speak English quicker than any other immigrant that lands on these shores. In fact, a Yiddish letter sent to a friend or relative in Russia contains fully 5 to 10 per cent. of English words; the Yiddish papers, sent to all parts of the world, use English in their Yiddish wherever they can. Thus, the papers will speak of "strikes," "boycott," "union," "school," "party," and the readers, wherever they may be, soon learn the meaning of these words.

Now, it may seem strange, but there is no equivalent in Yiddish for most of the words that are taken bodily from the English and converted into Yiddish. No attempt is made to find one, because the immigrant is always anxious to speak as much English as he can possibly command. Wherever he can, he drops the Yiddish or German and uses the English word.

It will be seen, therefore, that Yiddish is progressive. It is constantly changing, always adding new English words to its vocabulary, and dropping the older forms. The result is that the Yiddish newspapers and periodicals are practically teachers of English. This will be borne out by teachers of the evening schools in the Jewish quarter. The scholars, all adult men and women, come to the school with a knowledge of English words and their meaning which is obtained without special effort in the manner I have described.

It must be remembered, too, that the young do not speak Yiddish to any degree. In most families the parents talk half Yiddish and half English, while the children speak English alone. Here, too, is another explanation of how English comes into the Yiddish. The parents learn it unconsciously from the children.

Thirdly, let me mention the fact that Yiddish is not taught the Jewish children. They are taught Hebrew, but never Yiddish. Many children, foreign born, cannot speak a Yiddish sentence correctly, though they understand it. They speak English, and nothing else, unless the opposite party in the conversation understands no English.

Now, as to the main question. The object of the lectures is to educate the people in the subjects of which the lectures treat. They are not intended to instruct in the English language. There are enough schools for that purpose, but in the schools where English is taught there are no lectures. In other words, if a man or woman does not speak or understand English, is that any reason why further education in civics, or sanitation, or history is to be denied that person? These public lectures reach a class of men and women whose early education was either nil or approximately so. They are intended for such people, irrespective of what language they speak. If they can be taught in Yiddish, why not do so? Why sentence them to utter darkness because they happen to have been born in a land of darkness?

The adult who is too old to learn English has as much right to receive the benefits of these lectures as his neighbor who happens to have been born in England or in an English-speaking country, and the Supervisor of Lectures shows the true spirit when he offers lectures in foreign tongues. There should be lectures in Yiddish, in German, in Bohemian, in Italian, and in any other language that an audience of foreigners will understand. It is not the language of the lectures, but their substance, that is of importance, be it delivered in any manner whatsoever.

I should go further and add that if an audience of deaf-mutes could be gotten together, there should be a course of lectures for their special benefit. And in course of time, I am quite sure, these ideas will be put into practice.

Meauwhile let those who speak of this Yiddish question learn a little about it before they speak too harshly. A little sober thought and more knowledge of the subject will convince some of your correspondents of their absurd position in this matter. A. L. W.

New York, July 27, 1902.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 21 called attention to the existence of a colony in Brazil, which, from the number of its Polish settlers, may fairly be called New Poland.

The last number of the Polish Zgoda (Concord) of Chicago publishes a letter to Prof. Thomas Siemiradzki, the editor of that paper, from Mr. Bielecki, the editor of the Gazeta Polska (Polish Gazette) of Curitiba, State of Parana, Brazil, in a matter which will no doubt interest American merchants.

Mr. Bielecki says that the commercial relations in the State of Parana, and, in fact, in all Brazil, have so constituted themselves that all of the nationalities there resident import the wares which they need from their mother countries. Even the French, of whom there are but few in Brazil, import from France. But the Germans import more wares than all the other nationalities taken together, for not only do they supply their own wants, but they have also constituted themselves the "guardians" of the Poles living in Parana. Mr. Bielecki, who made a careful study of Brazil and published the results of his investigations in the Gazeta Polska (Polish Gazette) of Warsaw, calculates from municipal statistics that there are in Parana at least 60,000 Poles. That is more than the Italians (of whom there are 20,000) and more than the Germans (of whom there are 15,000) and the other nationalities taken together.

The Poles, therefore, are the greatest clientele in that part of the country, and of that clientele the Germans have been taking advantage. This has been especially easy for the Germans on account of the protection accorded by the German Government to commerce with Southern Brazil, Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, and the 30 per cent. rebate on the railroads in Germany from the tariff on wares destined for the three Brazilian States which Germans to-day delight in calling Deutschland. (The Germans are at present strongest in the State of Santa Catharina, where the Governor is a German—born in Brazil—and where the Governmental decrees are written only in the German language, while the schools and German pastors and priests receive subsidies from Berlin.)

Now, when the new steamship line between New York and Southern Brazil has been opened the eyes of the Poles, Mr. Bielecki writes, involuntarily turn to the north with such animation as was the oppression of the Germans on account of the arrival of the first American steamer in Rio Grande.

In the name of the Poles in Brazil, therefore, Mr. Bielecki requests Prof. Siemiradzki, the editor of the Zgoda of Chicago, to find some strong American exporting house and to represent to it the advantages of establishing in Curitiba a wholesale house of North American wares. The chief articles needed there, he says, are colored percales for women's dresses, ticks for men's clothes, white and colored linen, materials for bedclothes, &c.; flour, naphtha, iron, steel, and manufactures of these, as axes, chisels, lamps, &c.; letter paper and "printing paper, printing ink," ink, lead pencils, &c. The articles within the quotation marks come from North America to-day already, but, with the exception of flour and naphtha, they do not reach Parana.

Mr. Bielecki says that the cost of establishing such a wholesale house in Curitiba, together with the customs on the wares, ought not to exceed $25,000. When it is taken into consideration that the Germans annually import into Parana wares for 1,012,204 milreis, (4 milreis equal $1,) it would seem that American merchants ought not to be afraid to risk $25,000 to supplant the Germans and get the Polish trade.

The chief of such a house would probably be an American, but the rest of the personnel would have to be Poles, in return for which the Poles would give a knowledge of the conditions and of the language, and numerous Polish stores in Southern Brazil as an immediate clientele. The editor of the Gazeta Polska of Curitiba, Mr. Bielecki, adds that not only would the Americans supplant the Germans in the Polish trade, but they could also count on the other nationalities, as also on the sale of other wares than those mentioned above. He says, in conclusion, that if any particulars are required he will willingly supply them.

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

July 30, 1902.

DR. SCHURMAN PRAISES THE PHILIPPINE BILL

The Island Problem No Longer an Active Issue, He Says.

President Roosevelt and Chaffee Praised —Atrocities Not General Among American Soldiers—The Question of the Friar Lands.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University delivered an address on "The Philippine Problem" before the Chautauqua Assembly to-day.

"The Philippine question," he said, "has passed into a new stage, though the public seem unaware of it and the newspapers have not noticed it. Certain matters of great interest in the past have been definitely eliminated. It is idle now to discuss the wisdom or the unwisdom of our acceptance of Spain's cession of sovereignty over the archipelago. The fact of our sovereignty is indisputably established both by the force of treaty and the force of arms.

"I was one of those who advocated leaving the archipelago in the enfeebled grasp of Spain, but the American people, who made war on Spain for the emancipation of Cuba, would not consent, so President McKinley felt, to leave the Filipinos at the close of the war victims of the same oppression. Sentiment and enthusiasm were reinforced by jingoism, by optimism, and by plenteous ignorance. But what boots it to pursue the matter further? Whether by will or not, the Philippines are ours. The destiny of the Filipinos is in our hands, and great as our responsibility may be to humanity and to Providence, our sovereignty itself is absolutely unimpeachable. So, too, we have no further concern with the government set up by Aguinaldo, nor with Aguinaldo himself. Both are issues of the past.

"Men may dispute whether that Government represented the inhabitants of the Philippines or not. It certainly did not represent the Moros and heathen of the southern islands, and as far as I could make out in 1899, it did not represent the majority of the Christian inhabitants of Luzon and the Viscayas. The Christian Filipinos have undoubtedly been drawn together by three years of fighting against the white man. But that fighting has gone on independently of Aguinaldo's Philippine Republic, the brief existence of which was entirely embraced within the year 1899. And at that period, as I have said, it appeared to be less a national than a local organization.

"Aguinaldo himself has, on the one hand, been branded as a brigand and, on the other, glorified as a George Washington. The time has not yet come to impartially appraise his character. Perhaps it may appear hereafter that he was an able and honest and patriotic champion of National independence, who was not always scrupulous in the choice of means for the attainment of his ends, and who, besides, had his own full share of personal ambition and loss of place and power. Be that as it may, he is now a private citizen. Let us think of him as an influential Filipino who may help us to shape aright the political destinies of his country.

TALK OF SOLDIERS' CRUELTY.

"There is another issue also which now happily belongs to the past. During the Spring and early Summer the newspapers abounded in reports of atrocities committed by American officers and soldiers in the Philippines. History shows that whenever the white race, and especially the Anglo-Saxon branch of it, comes into conflict with a colored race its bearing is apt to be arrogant and contemptuous, and it seldom fails to repay the barbarities practiced by the enemy with ferocious cruelty. This tendency, inherent in the blood, was fostered by the hardships of the Philippine campaign, the intolerable climate, the elusive tactics and the atrocious practice of some of the insurgents.

"The American army as a whole clung to its ancient discipline and maintained its untarnished honor, but here and there an officer or a private succumbed. The natural and proper course for all good citizens under the circumstances was to insist that the guilty be punished, and that the good name of the army and of the Nation vindicated thereby. Unhappily the matter was discussed with the heat and rancor of partisan politics, and for a time it threatened to be an issue, if not the issue, in the next Congressional elections. But President Roosevelt as Commander in Chief of the army, decided that all the facts should be forwarded to him, with no attempt to conceal anything or to spare anybody, and after an exhaustive and judicial investigation he has executed the moral indignation of the Nation by the condign punishment of the principal offender.

"Nor has Gen. Chaffee fallen behind his Commander in Chief in his revision of the findings of the courts-martial in Manila. The total result is that the honor of the Nation is satisfied, the good name of the army vindicated, and the watchfulness of the public rewarded, while the charge of cruelty on the part of American officers against the Filipinos disappears as a political issue. Indeed, as by the President's proclamation of July 4, military government is to be replaced by civil government among all the Christian people of the Philippines, and the army remains merely as an instrument of the civil power, the possibility of any recrudescence of these exceptional irregularities or cruelties is effectually precluded. Not only have officers been punished, but the new governmental conditions render any repetition of the offences practically impossible in all Luzon and the Visayan Islands.

"Let the dead past bury its dead. The Philippine problem is no longer a question of the conduct of the army, or of a few men in the army; it is no longer a question of the character of Aguinaldo; it is no longer a question of the jurisdiction of the Philippine Republic of 1899; it is no longer a question of the validity of American sovereignty over the archipelago or of the wisdom of the policy of assuming it.

"The pacification of the archipelago, the official announcement of the termination of hostilities, the proclamation of amnesty, and the substitution of civil for military control, all bring us in sight of war problems. At the heart of them all I think you will find this question: What is to be the political status of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands? Or, more particularly, what is to be the political status of the 6,500,000 civilized and Christianized Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas?

FORCE NEEDED NO LONGER.

"The prolongation of military operations delayed the enactment of any political measures for the benefit of the Filipinos. But it was obvious at the close of 1901 that force had accomplished its work and that conditions in the islands demanded the best efforts of statesmanship. I ventured in a speech delivered in Boston in the month of January to set forth the views which I had formed in regard to a permanent and definitive policy toward the Christian Filipinos. They embrace (1) pacification, (2) a grant of civil rights, (3) a native legislative assembly, with members elected on a property or educational qualification, (4) a measure of home rule, to be progressively increased according to circumstances, and (5) independence when the Filipinos desired and were reasonably fit for independence.

"Since January the Philippine question has been thoroughly discussed in Congress and by the press. There have been many side issues, but over them all has gradually loomed up the pregnant question, Shall the Filipinos be governed with the consent of the governed? Imperialists answered 'No,' and they controlled the Senate; the anti-imperialists answered 'Yes,' and they controlled the House. Thanks, as I believe, to the liberal, for sighted spirit of President Roosevelt, who in his Arlington speech explicitly contemplated the possibility of ultimate Philippine independence, the House, under the able leadership of Mr. Cooper, prevailed over the Senate, and the bill providing for a legislative assembly for the Filipinos became the law of the land.

"If imperialism means government without the consent of the governed, and anti-imperialism the contrary, then it must be asserted that in the first conflict of those forces over the government of the Philippines, the anti-imperialists have won the day. After 1904, when the new Philippine Legislature comes into existence, no bill can be enacted into law in the Philippines without the consent of the governed, duly given by their representative legislative assembly. Meantime, the act of Congress creating that assembly secures to the Filipinos all the civil rights specified in the bill of rights of our own Constitution, except the right to carry arms (which is at present a prudent reservation) and the right to trial by jury, (which is foreign to the laws and legal traditions and ideas of the Filipinos.)

"I certainly am satisfied with the action of the President and Congress in regard to Philippine affairs. Everything I asked for the Filipinos in my Boston speech of January last, which was severely criticised by imperialists, has been granted to them, with the exception of gradually increasing home rule, culminating in independence when the Filipinos desired and were fit for independence, which by the very terms of the proposition shows itself a matter, not for the present, but for the future.

THE FILIPINO LEGISLATURE.

"I have always attached the greatest importance to the grant of a native legislative assembly. That organization gives the 6,500,000 Christian Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas an instrument for the expression of the sentiments of their nation and for the control of their government. The fact that we have established such a legislature refutes forever the libelous talk of those Christianized and civilized Filipinos being comparable to Sioux or Apache Indians. It recognizes them as a nation, like the Cubans, the Venezuelans, or the Chileans.

"No such legislature has, apart from Japan, ever been granted to any Asiatic people. The imperialists who wanted us to govern the Philippines, as England governs India or as Holland governs Java, see instead the American principle of the consent of the governed embodied in our first organic law for the Philippines. Even if the second chamber of the Philippine legislature was entirely American—and I suppose it will not be—no law can be passed, no appropriation of public money made, without the equal concurrence of that legislative assembly of elected Filipinos.

"I believe that President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Philippine question indicated in his first message to Congress and in his Arlington speech, his punishment of army officers who have been proved guilty toward Filipinos, and his constant support of cruelty toward Filipinos, and his constant support of a liberal and enlightened Philippine policy in general, combined with the passage by Congress of the Philippine civil government bill, will have the effect of eliminating the Philippines as a political issue for at least three or four years. Even those who favor independence cannot raise the question till that native legislative assembly has voiced the sentiments of the Filipinos on the subject and also demonstrated by wise and prudent use of the legislative powers it enjoys that it is fit to receive a larger grant of home rule.

"As a friend and admirer of the Filipinos, many of whom have honored me with their confidence, I beg them, in the interests of the further political development of their nation, not at the outset to make their legislative assembly an organ for fruitless agitation on the subject of independence, but rather with moderation and self-restraint so to exercise the functions delegated to them that the American people will deem them worthy of a still larger grant of power. Of course the Filipinos will have the right to petition Congress, and I believe that the dominant forces both in the archipelago and in America are working for their ultimate independence, if they desire independence; but they can hasten the coming of that day not so much by petition and agitation (which of course are proper enough and may be necessary) as by soberly addressing themselves to the high task of participating on equal terms with Americans in the general government of their archipelago.

"For one, I have always made increasing home rule and eventual independence conditional, first, upon the desires, and, secondly, upon the demonstrated capacities of the Filipinos, and it is my firm belief that the American people will never concede those ineffable blessings in the absence of these reasonable conditions.

"We have planted government with the consent of the governed in Asia. The Philippines are thus not a colony, but an incipient sister commonwealth. The colonizing nations of Europe pooh-pooh our experiment. Heaven grant it may be a case of liberty enlightening the world.

"I repeat that the destiny of the islanders is now in their own hands. Their friends in America can do nothing but support their efforts. The Filipinos may, however, take confidence from the fact that the promise and potency of every political good is contained in that principle of the consent of the governed which has, germinally at least, been extended to them. Meantime, and till after the inauguration of that Philippine Assembly in 1904, the Philippines will disappear as an issue from American politics.

NOT ALL CIVILIZED.

"What I have said of the 6,500,000 Christian and civilized Filipinos of Luzon and the Viscayas does not apply to the remaining population of the archipelago—the 1,500,000 of Mohammedan (Moros) and heathen tribes who inhabit Mindanao, Sulu, Basilan, and Palawan. A strong external sovereignty must be exercised over these barbarous and savage tribes, of whom some four score are known and named. It is these people who may fairly be compared with the North American Indians. And unless we turned them over to some other strong power, we should have to retain our sovereignty over them even if we conferred independence upon the 6,500,000 Christian and civilized Filipinos of Luzon, the Viscayas, and the coasts of Mindanao.

"I may add that the circumstances that we have two such distinct and almost contradictory problems in the Philippines makes statements that are perfectly congruous appear to the uninitiated to be inconsistent and 'wabbling.'

"Our army may have some trouble with the Moros and heathen tribes of the Southern Islands. American prospectors and traders will desire to press into the interior, and the natives, apprehending the loss of their lands, will have recourse to arms in self-protection. Let our military authorities protect them against capitalistic exploitation, and our pressure upon them from the coast inward should be so gentle and so gradual as not to provoke hostility or awaken suspicion.

"Even among the Christian Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas there are still administrative questions of no little difficulty to settle. The gravest is undoubtedly the problem of the friars, but I think its gravity has been somewhat exaggerated. I favor—indeed, I was the first to recommend—the purchase by the Government of their landed estates. And I believe that purchase can now be effected on a satisfactory basis. But if the Vatican is unwilling to withdraw the friars let them remain. Should the Filipinos resist their return to their former parishes that is not a matter of any concern to the civil authorities; with us Church and State are absolutely separate.

"The friars would move about at their own peril, like any other aliens, whether popular or unpopular. Even if the negotiators fail to agree on terms for the purchase and sale of the friars' lands the result would be less hurtful to the Government than to the religious corporations, who would have infinite trouble in collecting their rents from unfriendly tenants.

"But this is an administrative question which may safely be left to the ability and diplomacy of Gov. Taft. I return to my point that practically all fundamental Philippine questions (apart from the supreme question of independence or statehood) have now been settled. The Filipinos wanted religious liberty, personal freedom, freedom of speech and other civil rights, a native legislative assembly, and territorial home rule; and these all have been conceded to them by the Civil Government bill recently signed by President Roosevelt. In the long run, of course, the Filipinos must be given either statehood in the American Union or independence—an independence which may be actual and open like that of Cuba, or actual and veiled like that of Canada.

"But till their native legislative assembly is organized in 1904, and for a few years thereafter, this can scarcely be a practical issue."

PAPAL DELEGATE TO MANILA.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The delay in appointing an Apostolic Delegate to Manila, it is announced, is due to the desire of the Vatican to please the Washington authorities by sending to the Philippines an American prelate, and the Vatican is now awaiting letters from the United States.

The prelate selected, who it is thought likely will accept, is thoroughly adapted to the position. Should the plan fall through the most probable candidate is Mgr. Guidi, now in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

HER PRAYER ANSWERED.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Aug. 2.—The facts about a romantic wedding have just leaked out. The ceremony was performed at the parsonage of the Reformed Church at Bedminster, on Wednesday, July 16, by the rector the Rev. T. Walker Jones, and the principals were Miss Jennie K. McDowell of Burns Mills, fifty-six years old, and George K. Sutphen of East Orange, seventy-two years old.

About a month previous to his marriage Mr. Sutphen went to Burns Mills vicinity to visit some friends, and it was while there he met Miss McDowell, who had lived alone in the homestead since her father, Dr. McDowell, passed away many years ago. She had often prayed for a suitable mate, she says, and now that her prayers have been answered she and her husband are living very happily on her farm.

BRONX RESIDENTS FAVOR UNION STATION PLAN

Mayor's Suggestion Indorsed by Representative Citizens.

The Proposed Location at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue Generally Approved.

The suggestion made by Mayor Low for a union station in the Borough of the Bronx where the steam railroad, the elevated railroads, the trolley lines, and the rapid-transit subways would come together is receiving hearty indorsement from the taxpayers in that borough. Many of the organizations of the section which are active in the interests of the residents are preparing for a crusade to support Mayor Low and show the railroad officials and others that a union station of large proportions should be built somewhere near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue.

The object of the union station would be to provide a separate terminal for the suburban passengers who reside or visit the sections of the city in the Borough of the Bronx and the southern portion of Westchester County. In the Bronx station all the traffic lines can be brought together so as to allow the easy transfer of passengers to trains or cars running to every section of the city.

Mayor Low, in outlining his plan, said:

"Every effort should be made to develop north of the Harlem one or more union stations to serve the needs of the traveling public. It is one of the greatest merits of Mr. Parsons's plan for carrying the railroad of the Brooklyn Bridge underground that it makes near the City Hall a union station for bridge trains, for the subway, and for the elevated roads of the east side. If a similar common centre were developed north of the Harlem I think it will be apparent how greatly the convenience of the traveling public would be subserved; only in the north I should hope that the conditions will make it possible to bring to one or another of these points not only the elevated roads of the east side, but those of the west side as well. I am convinced that if the various railroad companies concerned will co-operate with the city this result can be brought about in the near future.

"The east side subway already being planned for should of course be carried to completion as early as possible; and neither should the Jerome Avenue extension, already approved by the Rapid Transit Commission, be forgotten."

ADVANTAGES OF MAYOR'S PLANS.

The advantages of the location at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue were discussed yesterday by President James L. Wells of the Department of Taxes and Assessments; Joseph S. Wood, and William W. Niles, President of the Central Taxpayers' Alliance Society.

President Wells said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I heartily approve of the plans of Mayor Low and the President of the New York Central Railroad system for bettering the transportation facilities as expressed in the recent talk by the Mayor on railroad facilities in the City of New York—particularly so far as it relates to the Borough of the Bronx. I think also that the plans suggested by Mayor Low will receive the support of all the people in the rapidly growing section north of the Harlem River and the territory contiguous thereto. The location of the proposed union station where the lines of the New York Central, New York and New Haven, the elevated roads and the subway meet will be of great benefit to the people. This location will also be on the line of the proposed Rapid Transit extention on Jerome Avenue.

"There is no better location in the Borough of the Bronx for a grand union station than at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. It is geographically the correct location for a union station of this kind, which should prove to be the most convenient point for the distribution of passengers to the various transit lines and the construction of the station is sure to result in largely increasing the volume of business of the railroad entering this depot. This scheme, if carried out, will solve the rapid transit problem in the Bronx, and it will be a profitable investment not only for the Bronx Borough, but for the people of the city and also the various railroad corporations that will unite in using the distributing depot. It will create a revolution in railroad traffic through the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. It will also build up a great business centre in the Bronx, which will be of great value not only to the residents of the whole northern section of the city, but also to the merchants of the whole city, as it will be a magnet to attract other merchants to open stores.

"If any one will take the pains to examine the records they will find that even with the present limited traveling facilities the Bronx has grown more rapidly during the last ten years than any other part of the City of New York, or any section of any city in the world. During the past ten years, the population has increased nearly 128 per cent., and if the plans of Mayor Low and the railroad officials are carried out it will increase much more during the next ten years than during any preceding ten years in the history of the section.

"Every one who is interested in the welfare of the Borough of the Bronx should sustain Mayor Low and the President of the New York Central Railroad system and the Rapid Transit Commissioners in carrying out this grand scheme for passenger, traffic in the upper portion of our city."

SUPPORT FROM MOUNT VERNON.

Joseph S. Wood, who served for several years as President of the Westchester Bar Association, and who is a resident of Mount Vernon, said:

"Although the city of Mount Vernon is not under the jurisdiction of Mayor Low, the people living there transact business to a very large extent in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and are deeply interested in every question which relates to the transportation of passengers from the Borough of Manhattan to the northern boundary line of the city. The taxpayers of our section, therefore, have closely followed the transportation plans as unfolded by Mayor Low in his last public talk. At the present time all the railroads running into the Grand Central Station carry there both their through passengers and suburban passengers, and even now the neighborhood of Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street is in a congested condition.

"If there were no other reasons for supporting the traffic plan of Mayor Low, we should be heartily in favor of it for the reason that in four or five years the condition of affairs at the Grand Central Station would be dangerous to travelers. The Grand Central Station inside of the next five years will be none too large for the through passenger traffic of the New York Central, New York, New Haven and Hartford, and Harlem Railroad Companies. It is necessary, then, for the convenience of the traveling public and the people who live in the northern section of the city of New York, that some central station shall be established near which the railroads shall all meet.

"An examination of the various transportation routes will show that One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue is the best location. At that point the tracks of the rapid transit subway will be laid, and a short distance from that point are the elevated roads. It must also be borne in mind that the new east side subway line will run by this point, and that here the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the New York Central, and the New York and Harlem Railroads come together. If this point is selected for a grand central distributing station in the Bronx, passengers can go in any direction by the subway lines or elevated lines, or trolley lines from this proposed station through the Borough of The Bronx.

"In my judgment this separation of the suburban from the through traffic, and the proposed station in The Bronx will solve one of the most difficult transportation problems which the city will have to meet.

"Another problem that this plan will also solve is the tenement house problem in the Borough of Manhattan. The people who now crowd the downtown section of Manhattan will be able to have comfortable homes in the Borough of the Bronx or in the lower section of Westchester County, and reach their working places in Manhattan in a comparatively short time.

"The people of Westchester County are well pleased with the plans as outlined by Mayor Low. We are also pleased with the officials of the New York Central Railroad Company for taking up this matter, and for showing that they are alive to the great revolution in suburban passenger transportation which is now taking place. We will act heartily with Mayor Low in trying to put the plan through, for the people of Westchester are certain that both New York City and Mount Vernon will be greatly benefited by the improvement."

William W. Niles, President of the Central Taxpayers' Alliance Society, discussed the Mayor's proposition in his law office, 11 Wall Street, yesterday afternoon.

"We of the Bronx," he said, "have been working for years to induce the New York Central Railroad Company to improve its terminal facilities, reduce its fares and run trains more frequently. Their service nowadays is worse than it was thirty years ago. The time is not as quick, and the conditions in the Park Avenue tunnel have made the trip northward from the heart of the city much worse than it was then.

"The Alliance, of which I am the President, has taken part in the last year's efforts to compel the road to make the needed improvements. We were much pleased with the proposition for a loop at Forty-second Street, and when the company first proposed a substitute plan, naturally we looked on it with suspicion. We had been misled and fooled so often before.

"But I have looked into the matter and find that the new plan is very complete and satisfactory. Mr. Wells, as President of the North Side Board of Trade, in the Bronx, and Mr. Joseph S. Wood, as President of the Mount Vernon Board of Trade, are the two men with whom I have been working for this railroad improvement for the last ten years. We agree in thinking that the new plan is a good one, and I believe the members of the Alliance are practically unanimous in its favor. If the company carries out the project as it has been explained to me it will have the people behind it for almost the first time in its history. All of us who live in The Bronx appreciate the Mayor's efforts to alleviate the situation."

COALING STATIONS WANTED.

United States Seeking Depots in Various Parts of the Globe—Liberia May Grant One.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Capt. Asa Walker, in command of the cruiser San Francisco, has made a report to the Navy Department upon the subject of a coaling station on the west coast of Africa. On account of American possessions on the other side of the globe the Navy Department considers the acquisition of coaling stations in various quarters of the world essential in the event of war with a first-class naval power.

Stations on the west coast of South America, preferably in Peru, on the Japanese coast, and on the west coast of Africa are especially desired. For a long time a station on the coast of Liberia has been projected, and some time ago Capt. Walker was dispatched in the San Francisco to make a personal canvass of the situation.

His report will not be made public, as that might defeat the negotiations, but there is reason to believe that Liberia would be glad to accommodate the United States in the matter of a coaling station. Liberia needs a protector, and this would be a way of winning American good will and placing the United States under obligations to her.

NEW WEST POINT CADETS.

Thirty-five of Fifty Candidates Passed Entrance Examinations—Names of the Successful.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fifty candidates presented themselves this week to be examined relative to their qualifications for admission to the Military Academy as cadets. Thirty-five passed successfully, and were to-day admitted as follows:

F. M. Andrews, Tenn.	Charles Parr, Md.
R. C. Burleson, Texas.	G. H. Paine, Penn.
A. B. Calvo, Costa Rica.	C. Parker, at large.
H. B. Clagett, at large.	J. S. Pratt, at large.
F. A. Cook, Vt.	G. J. Quackenmeyer, Miss.
H. C. Cowl, West Va.	C. K. Rockwell, at large.
G. S. Colvell, Mich.	J. W. Riley, S. C.
E. B. Crosby, Minn.	W. W. Rose, Penn.
L. A. Dalton, N. Y.	M. H. Thompson, at large.
G. W. Desmond, Mo.	H. W. Torney, at large.
C. C. Dickman, at large.	G. E. Turner, at large.
F. B. Downing, Va.	J. M. Wainwright, at large.
W. A. Ganoe, Penn.	R. F. Waring, Neb.
D. G. C. Garrison, Ill.	H. W. Wessells, at large.
J. A. Green, Iowa.	T. L. Wolfe, Ga.
R. E. Hoyle, N. Y.	
J. C. Henderson, R. I.	
P. V. Kieffer, Penn.	
J. M. Lockett, at large.	
Dawson Olmstead, Penn.	

CAPT. GODDARD'S EXCURSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the seventh page of your issue of to-day, Aug. 1, I find a very kindly account of my excursion yesterday. There is, however, just one paragraph which I regret, and which it would give me pleasure if you will correct. The paragraph reads as follows:

Everybody was supposed to carry her own lunch, but Capt. Goddard had also made provision in case a few should happen to forget. For these there were 2,500 gallons of clam chowder, 1,000 gallons of sterilized milk, 500 gallons of soft drinks, 300 gallons of ice cream, 10 barrels of crackers, 3,000 loaves of bread, 5 barrels of cake, and 2,500 pounds of roast and corned beef.

Now, as a matter of fact the only provisions supplied to the excursionists were milk and ice cream, and there was also plenty of ice to make ice water. The milk I take along because it is a necessity. The children could not go on an excursion of the kind unless milk were provided. The individual mother, or head of the family, could not take milk on the excursion and keep it in good condition throughout the day. It is therefore under the head of a necessity that I supply the milk and keep it iced and fresh all day.

As to the ice cream, that is given out as a courtesy. It is difficult to say briefly just what I mean. I think you will get my idea when I say that I selected ice cream to give just because it is not a necessity, and for that reason just exactly accomplished the desired purpose. Just as a lady might offer a cup of tea to a visitor, I offered the ice cream to my guests. I would not under any circumstances dream of giving away roast beef and clam chowder and such things, as I do not approve of that idea.

The excursion is given in the name of the Civic Club, and it is a non-partisan organization, and in fact I believe the majority of the members of it are Democrats, but anyhow that cuts no figure; it is a civic and social organization and absolutely nonpartisan, and the object of the excursion is to help along the civic objects of the Civic Club by making them known to the people of the district; it also serves to create a friendly feeling of good will on the part of the residents of the district toward the club, and thus facilitates the work of the club.

I shall regard it as a great favor if you could see your way to make the correction that I request. NORTON GODDARD.

New York, Aug. 1, 1902.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:57	Sun sets	7:15
Moon sets	.. ..		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:02	Gov. Isl'd	7:27
H. Gate	9:23		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:26	Gov. Isl'd	7:47
H. Gate	9:43		

Outgoing Steamships.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Para	1:30 P. M.	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Indrawadi, Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong	.....	.....
Nebraskan, San Francisco and Honolulu	.....	.....
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	.....	7:30 A. M.
Tennyson, Pernambuco and Rio	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Galveston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morgul, Newcastle	.....	.....
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 19 and up to Aug. 20, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 20, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 10 and up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 3; Shanghai, July 7; Yokohama, July 15, and Honolulu July 24, reached San Francisco per steamship Coptic and were dispatched east July 31 at 10 A. M., and are due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 3.

Alamo, Brunswick, July 31.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 30.
Condor, Montevideo, July 12.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 26.
Naples, Stettin, July 15.
Santiago, Tampico, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Furnessia, Glasgow, July 25.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 26.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Aug. 1.
Nicolai II., Cronstadt, July 19.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, July 24.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Aug. 1.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 25.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Aller, Gibraltar, July 27.
Alliance, Colon, July 29.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, July 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 31.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 26.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 29.
Macduff, Gibraltar, July 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 30.
Sardinian, Glasgow, July 26.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Georgian, Liverpool, July 25.
Neustria, Malaga, July 25.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 24.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, July 28.
Sardegna, Naples, July 23.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Algeria, Naples, July 23.
El Valle, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 30.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 24.

Arrived.

SS Monteagle, (Br.,) Chapman, Montreal July 27, in ballast to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne July 24, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 2, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; cloudy.

SS Mobjack, Barney, Norfolk, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Ecas, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool July 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 P. M.

SS Topaze, (Br.,) Davison, Banes July 27, with mdse. to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Scott, Guadeloupe July 10, Demerara 22d, Barbados 24th, Dominica 25th, Guadeloupe, Antigua, and St. Kitts 26th, and St. Croix 27th, with mdse. and passengers, to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

United States training ship Lancaster, Colvoressen, Hampton Roads, will anchor off Tompkinsville.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton July 26 and Cherbourg 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:04 A. M.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz July 24, Progreso 26th, and Havana 29th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Cox, Hull July 19, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah July 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Christiania, &c.

SS Milos, (Ger.,) for Philadelphia.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

SS Anglo African, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

SS Mexico, for Havana.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.

SS Comus, for New Orleans.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.

SS City of Macon, for Boston.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) for Cadiz, &c.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco and Santos.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston.

SS Bermuda, (Br.,) for Bermuda.

SS Maracaibo for Porto Rico, &c.

SS Coamo, for Porto Rico.

SS El Norte, for Galveston.

Spoken.

Ship County of Linlithgow, (Br.,) Capt. Streak, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken July 15 in latitude 15 south, longitude 36 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 8:15 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:26 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to

Beginning Rehearsals for the Season at the Theatres

Actors Returning to Prepare for the Next Year's Work —"Florodora" Opening a Two Week's Run at Manhattan Beach—The Vaudeville and Concert Programmes.

Though the theatrical season proper does not begin for some weeks yet, signs of its awakening are evident. Rehearsals for local and road companies are beginning, and two theatres, the Third Avenue and the Academy of Music, are opening for the year.

Meanwhile regular Summer bills continue to amuse, with a new company at Manhattan Beach and Creatore's Band at the Paradise Roof Garden.

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"Florodora" is to have a two weeks' run at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, beginning to-morrow night. A change has been made in the sextette in favor of a red haired girl. The Titian beauty is Marie Allen.

The cast is made up largely from the members of the original production. Edna Wallace Hopper is to play Lady Holrood, Cyril Scott will be seen as Capt. Donegal, Helen Redmond will play the part of Dolores, and Lillie Collins will be seen as the maid. W. P. Carleton is to play Abercoed, Tom Kiernan will play Tweedle Punch, W. T. Carleton will be seen as Gilfain, and Nace Bonville, who has played the part without an interruption since the play was first produced in this country, will be seen as Leandro. There will be the usual Saturday matinées.

The Academy of Music opens its season Thursday evening with the latest New England drama—"Quincy Adams Sawyer." This will be its first production in the city. It is a dramatization of the book of the same name by Justin Adams. The scenes are laid in a Massachusetts village, and all the characters, with the exception of one, the hero, are rural.

***

To-morrow night a little curtain raiser, entitled "The Queen of Ballyhoo Bey," will be presented at the New York Roof Garden. It is a comic opera travesty of unique construction, the music for which was composed by Ben M. Jerome, who made the principal song hit in "The Chaperons." The book and lyrics are by Percy Greenbush. The novelty is in one act. The entire cast is made up of four comedians—Joseph Magers, Fred. Dolma, Fred. R. Runnels, and Rey Alton. The idea of telling a complete and humorous story of so many characters in a comic opera setting with only four men has been one of the successes of musical travesty in London and Paris for the past three years, the doubling and changes necessary to effect this proving one of the sources of amusement.

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Last night the Third Avenue Theatre opened for the season with the English melodrama, "Gypsy Jack," with Willis Granger as the star.

On Saturday night of this week Manager William Keogh will open the New Star Theatre, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, with Hi Henry's Minstrels.

VAUDEVILLE AND ROOFS.

Heading a long bill at Keith's is Eugene O'Rourke, the character comedian, who, with Miss Nellie Elting in his support, will present a one-act comedy entitled "Parlor A," which will be seen in New York for the first time. The Del Bosq Brothers, the team of European acrobats; "Senator" Frank Bell, who appears in his character of Rube Whipple, the town constable, as played by him in "Way Down East"; Conway and McDonald, known for Irish comedy; the La Vines in an eccentric comedy and acrobatic sketch, Little Elsie, the mimic, who is billed as a pocket edition of Cissie Loftus; Baker and Conn, Irish comedians and vocalists; Grant and Grant, the negro couple; Bicknell, the clay modeler, and Gaston and Stone, eccentric comedians, are some of the features on this varied bill.

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The Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium present excellent programmes of classical and popular music.

***

Vaudeville is continued at Cherry Blossom Grove with the introduction of the curtain raiser, "The Queen of Ballyhoo Bey," a one-act operatic travesty. Eva Tanquay, the whirlwind soubrette; McIntyre and Heath, the Georgia Minstrels, and others are featured in the bill.

***

The Floating Roof Garden on the steamer Grand Republic begins its second month to-morrow evening with an entire change of bill. Besides a vaudeville bill, there is dancing on the main deck. The music is furnished by Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band. The performers engaged by Manager J. Jackel include Billy Barlow, eccentric comedian; Annie Morris, coon songs; Pearl and Sadie Probst, singing and fancy dancing, and Ashley and Dean.

***

The afternoon and evening concerts at the Eden Musee are steadily growing in popularity. Changes have been made in the orchestra. Signor Sciarretta is the new tenor, and Signor Alexo the baritone. Each programme consist of nine numbers from the leading operas. From the moment the music begins until the close of the concert the Winter Garden is well filled by lovers of music. In addition to the concerts during the coming week, there will be hourly exhibitions of moving pictures and the always interesting wax groups.

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The Lion Palace Music Hall and Roof Garden continues its vaudeville and concert bill on the upper west side.

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The Proctor attractions for this week include "The First Lesson," at the Twenty-third Street house; Jessie Mae Hall, in her own play, "The Princess of Patchess," at the Fifth Avenue, and Wallace Erskine in "David Garrick," in Harlem.

***

The bill for the week at Terrace Garden is Carl Milloecker's "Beggar Student." A first-rate production is promised, with new scenery, a chorus of forty voices, and an increased orchestra. Miss Ursula March has been engaged for the soubrette role.

***

Creatore and his band at Paradise Roof Garden have finished an extraordinarily successful week. When Mr. Hammerstein announced that the band and its leader would surprise New York he was not exaggerating. The quality of the work done by the members of the organization and the methods of Creatore himself have attracted attention which is almost universal. These methods are original, but at least they are supremely successful, and they satisfy the audiences which crowd the roof garden. The band has been engaged for five weeks, at the end of which time it goes to Pittsburg.

***

Duss begins to-night his eleventh week in New York. The new soloists for the week are Mishel Shaprio, violinist, and Myrtle Randall, soprano. Shaprio is the little east side boy who Manager Johnston claims to be a violin genius.

***

A street in Japan is one of the most enticing parts of "Japan by Night" at the Madison Square Roof Garden. All along this small thoroughfare are many booths in which various commodities are made and sold, where games may be played, and where an automaton will tell your fortune. A blank piece of paper upon which the person seeking his fortune writes his name for the purpose of identification is placed inside of the automaton, and within a few seconds afterward the same piece of paper folded as it was when inserted is withdrawn and the fortune is written upon it in ink. The figure is not large enough to permit the concealment of a small person within the folds of the automaton's gown. The exhibition of jujitsu and the fencers are the main features introduced between the acts and after the performance of "The Mikado."

***

To-morrow will be the second of the "Children's Nights" in Pain's open air amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach, and, in accordance with his custom every year, Mr. Pain has extended an invitation to the children belonging to the Sunday schools in certain districts in Brooklyn convenient to Manhattan to visit the beach and witness the spectacle of "Ancient Rome" and the burning of that city under Nero. On this occasion there will be 200 little ones from the Roman Catholic Church of the Guardian Angel, 250 from the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Solace, 150 from the Jewish Synagogue, and 50 from the African Methodist Episcopal Church—about 900 in all.

***

The bill for Huber's Museum includes the usual line of contortionists, tricksters, comedy sketches, and songs.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Miss Elizabeth Tyree has returned from her Summer rest, following her trip abroad, and will at once participate at the Manhattan Theatre in the rehearsals of "Captain Molly," which will be directed by Max Figman. Miss Tyree, who will play the title part in Mr. Hazelton's comedy of Revolutionary times, is of Scotch descent, and is sentimentally fitted for the character of Molly Pitcher in that her great-grandfather was a soldier in the war for independence. Miss Tyree was first a member of the Lyceum stock company, in which she initially appeard as Phyllis Lee in "The Charity Ball." She is remembered subsequently in support of Mr. E. H. Sothern, Miss Georgia Cayvan, and John Drew. Her only appearance last season was in "The Romanesques" at the Madison Square Theatre.

***

Miss Ethel Barrymore returned yesterday from Europe on the American liner Philadelphia.

"I have been in London and Paris since the end of May," said Miss Barrymore, "and have been very busy in the two capitals, for all my time was employed and there was little, if any, rest. Now, however, I am going in for absolute rest. I start at once for Marion, on Buzzard's Bay, where I shall have four weeks in which to recuperate before beginning my rehearsals. All I know about my coming season, at present, is that I am to play in "Carrots," in which I impersonate a young French boy. This, though, is only a one-act piece. I was to appear in Clyde Fitch's comedy "The Flirt," but I understand that Mr. Fitch would like to have a little more time on this play, and so Mr. Frohman's plan for me, in that respect, has been changed."

***

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest has completed the cast for "Robert Emmet," Brandon Tynan's new Irish play, which he produces on Monday, Aug. 18, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Rehearsals are in active progress under the direction of Francis Fowers. The new scenery and costumes for the play are completed, and there will be no postponement of the production.

***

E. G. Unitt has been commissioned by Manager W. G. Smyth to paint the scenery for "A Rose o' Plymouth Town," the play in which Miss Minnie Dupree will make her début as a full-fledged star the coming season.

***

Ethel Knight Mollison, who was last season leading lady with Richard Mansfield, and who is at present leading lady at Proctor's Theatre, Montreal, has written a curtain raiser, founded on an incident in the life of Peg Woffington, and entitled "Swords and Tea," which will be given by the Proctor stock company at the Fifth Avenue within a few weeks. It will be first acted in Montreal next week.

***

When Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street opens for the regular season on Aug. 25 Frederic Bond will head a specially engaged stock company, which will be permanent during the Winter.

***

Victory Bateman has been engaged as leading lady at the Grand Opera House, Nashville, for next season. She will play her last engagement in the East at Proctor's, Newark, next week, appearing in "Sweethearts," supported by Joseph Totten.

***

Maurice Campbell has decided to change the title of Henrietta Crosman's new play from "The King's Sword" to "The Sword of the King." Rehearsals will begin Aug. 15 under the direction of Eugene Presbrey.

***

September 6 is the date set for the opening performance of "King High Ball" at the New York Theatre. This latest musical extravaganza, or comic opera, is the joint work of Charles Horwitz and Frederick Bowers, and deals with the experiences of a German inventor of Orange, N. J., on the planet Mars, whither he has been conducted by a messenger of the King of that planet, who has discovered a means of communication with this world. William J. Sloan, Marie Dressler and Louis Montague will play the leading parts.

***

Signor Nicocias, well known in Italy as a conductor of operas, has been engaged by Mittenthal Bros. & Kronberg to rehearse the chorus to be engaged here for the Mascagni Italian Grand Opera Company. He is a personal friend of Pietro Mascagni and was connected with an organization in Italy which performed Mascagni's opera under the composer's direction in that country.

***

William Bonelli and Rose Stahl will appear in "An American Gentleman" at the Star Theatre, New York, the week of Aug. 18. They will be the second attraction of the season at the Star.

***

Joe Weber of Weber and Fields has returned from the Thousand Islands to commence the rehearsals for the "Twirly-Whirl."

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

"The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker, by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander, is the veteran of the shows now running on Broadway, and is quite worthy of the popularity it has attained. Eddie Foy, Irene Bentley, and Marie Cahill are the leading comedians. After three weeks more it will be succeeded by the Rogers Brothers.

***

"The Chinese Honeymoon" enters its tenth week at the Casino. It is an English importation, full of breeze and gayety, with great variety in the performances and in the costumes. Prominent among the performers are Annie Yeamans, Katie Barry, Aimie Angeles, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, and Edwin Stevens.

***

"The Defender," at the Herald Square Theatre, is a Nantico musical comedy from Boston. A rather dull first act is atoned for by considerable brisk and amusing horse play later. The chief comedians are Paula Edwardes, Sandol Milliken, Emma Carus, Harry Davenport, and Alexander Clark.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Shannon's Band is heard this afternoon and evening at Manhattan Beach.

***

The usual vaudeville and concert performance is given at Cherry Blossom Grove.

***

Creatore furnishes the musical entertainment at the Paradise Roof Garden.

***

At Terrace Garden the programme includes parts selected from well-known operas.

***

To-night's concert will be the seventy-second given by Duss. The programme includes "The Cricket on the Hearth," by Goldmark; "Russe," by Franke, and Beethoven's "Egmont."

***

The Proctor concerts begin at 2 P. M. and are continuous.

***

A cool house and good music attract many to the Kaltenborn concerts.

AMERICANISTS' CONGRESS

Thirteenth International Meeting to be Held Here in October.

Will Be the First Gathering of the Congress in the United States—Preparing the Natural History Museum.

The officers of the Museum of Natural History are at work preparing for the International Congress of Americanists which will be held in this city toward the close of October. The installation and labeling of objects in the museum require much work, and this is now being done.

The Congress of Americanists has never before met in that part of the New World which is so generally called America, as if Canada, Mexico, Central and South America did not have as good a right to the term. A Commission of Organization, of which Morris K. Jesup was made President, issued a call to Americanists last Fall setting forth that at the twelfth meeting of the Congress at Paris in 1900 New York had been chosen for the thirteenth meet, and announcing that it would be held at the Museum of Natural History, beginning at noon on Monday, Oct. 20, and continuing till Saturday, Oct. 25.

As experts on myths, omens, and objects connected with the averting of ill-luck from ancient and modern peoples, the Americanists will doubtless take proper measures to turn aside the bad luck involved in the number 13, making the Thirteenth Congress one of the most interesting and successful of all.

Believers in the influence exerted upon the old star-gazing philosophers of the past by the constellations of the northern heavens will easily prove that a particular luckiness attaches to the number 13, instead of want of luck. There swings the Great Bear, with its seven brilliant stars, and opposite is Cassiopeia, with her throne of five—that makes twelve—and the Pole Star between them, which makes thirteen. These thirteen stars, which have been famous since man began to sing in a thousand different tongues: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are," or words to that effect, have the singular merit, in comparison with the planets, for instance, of being never lost to sight, but always visible of a clear night in the northern hemisphere. They form a baker's dozen of Trusties, who are always on deck; and though, with the apparent exception of the Pole Star, capable of motion, yet do they decline to dodge about the heavens and pop up and down like the planets and sun and moon.

The Thirteen Club might well place these two constellations and the Pole Star on their seal, as a sign that, far from being a number which brings bad luck, it is a number that stands for order, faithfulness to duty, trustworthiness, and the higher life!

All persons interested in the study of the archaeology, ethnology, and early history of the two Americas may become members of the International Congress of Americanists by signifying their wish to M. H. Savile, the General Secretary of the commission on organization, who holds a position at the Natural History Museum under Prof. Putnam in the Department of Antiquities from Mexico and South America.

For those who wish to speak before the congress or merely have an article or essay printed in the proceedings it is required that the titles and an abstract of what they intend to say or publish be forwarded to the General Secretary before the Congress meets. Half an hour is the limit of an address or lecture. Provision will be made for pictures on the screen.

The subjects to be discussed at the Congress are divided into two sections: (1) "The Native Races of America; Their Origin, Distribution, History, Physical Characteristics, Languages, Inventions, Customs, and Religions," and (2) "The History of the Early Contact Between America and the Old World."

The second section will be the stamping ground for those who bridge the Atlantic with a continent now obliterated from the maps and find the original home of the forefathers of Egyptians as well as Aztecs on the bottom of the sea. It will also be the section for those who are occupied in finding the origin of the American copper-skins and Chinese or Japanese. The latest news of the discovery of the bones of diluvial man in America may also be expected, as well as something about the particulars in which he resembled the earliest inhabitants of Europe and Asia.

The expeditions sent out by the Messrs. Hyde, which have already supplied the museum with large quantities of material concerning prehistoric man in America, will doubtless report, and those also which Mr. Jesup has sent to the northwest coast of America and the northeast coast of Asia.

Altogether there will be no lack of interesting matter to be brought before the Thirteenth Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—A large collection of Aztec antiquities collected by Leopoldo Batres, Curator General of the Mexican Antiquities, is being packed for shipment to New York, where they will be shown at the Congress of Americanists in October. Mr. Batres will attend the Congress and read a paper on the racial connections, habits, and history of ancient cliff dwellers in the Southwest and Mexico.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following programmes of music will be rendered in various public parks at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

CENTRAL PARK MALL.
(Seventh Regiment Band, George L. Humphrey, Bandmaster.)

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Huldigung's" ..... Wagner
Overture, "Rosamund" ..... Schubert
Romanza ..... F. Rietzel
Selection, "Ernani" ..... Verdi
Cornet solo ..... Selected
Mr. Chester W. Smith.
Intermezzo, "Brilliant" ..... Chopin
Andante, Surprise Symphony" ..... Haydn
Fantasia, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Spanish dance, "No. 2" ..... Miszkowski
Hochzeitszug, "The Feramore" ..... Rubinstein
Doxology.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
(Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band, James Pierce, Bandmaster.)

PART I.
March, "Ameer" ..... V. Herbert
Grand selection, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Patrol comique, "Salvation Army Comes" ..... Pierce
Medley overture, "Blaze Away" ..... M. F. Smith
Cornet solo, "Facilita," (air varie) ..... Hartman
By William J. Styles.

PART II.
March vive, "Fire Away" ..... Arr. Maurice Smith
Selection, "Holty Tolty" ..... Arr. Stromberg
Valse de concert, "The Ameer" ..... V. Herbert
Selection, "Nanon" ..... Genee
Gallopade, "Kalmin" ..... Van Boskerck

CLAREMONT PARK.
(Friedgen's Band, George Friedgen, Bandmaster.)

PART I.
Prelude, "National Anthem."
March, "The Steeplechase" ..... Baruther
Overture, "Hunting for Luck" ..... Suppe
Morceau, "Badinage" ..... Herbert
Remembrance of Richard Wagner's "Tannhauser" ..... Hamm
Zylophone solo, "Amoreuse" ..... Berger
Martin Schlig.

PART II.
Overture, "Hungarian Comedy" ..... Keler Bela
Medley selection, "Way Down in Old Indiana" ..... Chattaway
Waltz, "Greetings" ..... Fehrbach
"Charge of the Hussars" ..... Spindler
"Ma Ragtime Queen" ..... Barth
"Home Sweet Home."

BRONX PARK.
(Hager's Military Band, F. W. Hager, Bandmaster.)

PART I.
"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "The Two Eagles" ..... Boehme
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstedt
Selection, "Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
Trombone solo, "My Old Kentucky Home," (fantasia.)
Leo Zimmermann.

PART II.
Grand fantasia, "A Summer's Day in Norway" ..... Willmers
Baritone solo—
(a) "In the Good Old-Fashioned Way" ..... Harris
(b) "The Fifer of the Old Drum Corps" ..... Hubbell
Meyer Cohen.
Serenade ..... Moszkowski
March, "The Idolmers" ..... Corey
Selection, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Introducing "Anvil Chorus," "Il Miserere," &c.
Galop, "Tally-ho" ..... Bernstein
"Old Hundred."

"Stick to the bridge that carries you safe over." For more than sixty-two years Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has done that for thousands of sufferers from Lung and Throat troubles.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, the remainder of their

Women's Summer Wrappers and Kimonas

in Dotted Swiss, White and Colored Lawns, Etc

at 95c, $1.50 and $3.50

Reduced from $2.75, 5.50 and 8.90

And the balance of their high priced

Imported and Domestic Tea Gowns

at great reductions.

Women's Rain Coats

Special Value

in Cheviots and Coverts,
Real value $16.00 and 19.50 at $9.50 and 12.50

August sale of

Women's Underwear

(Second Floor)

Gowns,	59c, 75, $1.25
Chemises,	48c, 75, 98
Drawers,	32c, 59, 95
Corset Covers,	39c, 59, 98
Lawn Kimonas,	65c, 98, $1.35

Women's Shirt Waists

White and Colored,	89c, $1.25, 1.95
China, Pongee & Wash Silks,	$2.98, 3.95

Glove Department

Ladies' Kid and Suede Gloves, with buttons and clasps, broken lines, all at 65c pr.
Value $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

Summer Rugs and Mattings

Japanese Cotton and Jute Rugs; Fibre Mats, East India Dhurries and Moodj Mats greatly reduced.

China and Japan Mattings, this season's importation, per roll of 40 yds., $6.90 and 8.50
Value $12.50 and 14.50

Final Reduction of

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Boys' Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits of imported washable fabrics, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $1.95 to 5.95.	95c, $1.69
Single and Double Breasted Suits, also Cloth Sailor, 3 to 16 yrs., broken lots, Heretofore $5.00 to 6.95.	$2.95
Norfolk Suits, of homespun, cheviots and navy blue serges, 8 to 15 yrs., Heretofore $6.95 to 9.75.	$5.00
Youths' Suits, of all-wool cheviots, serges and cassimeres, 15 to 19 yrs., Heretofore $9.75 to 11.95.	$5.75

Misses' and Children's Suits

Girls' Sailor Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., of navy blue, brown or red English serges. Value $5.50,	$3.75
Misses' Skirts, of Piques and linens, 14 to 18 yrs. Heretofore $2.95 to 4.95	$1.45
Balance of Misses' Tailor-made Cloth Suits, 14 to 18 yrs. Heretofore $12.90 to 23.50,	$7.50, 12.90

West Twenty-third Street

BOTH WANTED THE MONEY.

Aged Parents Quarrel in Court Over Son's Allowance, but Finally Depart Arm in Arm.

Bernard Cooperman, eighty-seven years old, of 83 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, tottered into Superintendent Merwin's office at the Outdoor Poor Department a week ago and said he was starving, while his son, Bernard Cooperman, a jeweler of 126 East Second Street, was living in luxury and had a store at 94 and 96 Chrystie Street.

A day or so afterward the old man's wife, Sarah Cooperman, eighty-five years old, came to the Superintendent with the same story, and the Corporation Counsel was asked to sue the son for the support of his parents. Last week a court order was issued in General Sessions ordering the son to pay his parents $8 a month.

Both the old people appeared before the Superintendent and demanded the whole amount. They glared with hostility at each other and asserted their claims vehemently. They said they lived in the same house, but in different apartments, as they could not get along together.

At first Mrs. Cooperman wanted all the money, because she was a woman. Then she argued that she should have it, or at least $6, because her husband would spend it all. Later she was willing to let her husband have $5.

This did not suit Mr. Cooperman, who protested that he used tobacco and had therefore greater expenses than his wife. Then he was afraid she would spend it all on dress.

The Superintendent gave them $4 each.

When they got out into Twenty-fourth Street old Mr. Cooperman watched his wife tottering along wistfully. Then he went up to her and offered his arm, for she was very feeble. Then they went up Twenty-fourth Street arm in arm.

POLICEMEN'S ZEAL MISCARRIED.

Were Newly on the Force and Thought They Had Found Burglars.

Two recently appointed policemen, Clarke and McCloud, zealous to distinguish themselves in their new profession, saw a man acting, as they thought, suspiciously on Rivington Street Friday night. They traced him to 110, that street, where he entered a hallway and closed the door carefully after him.

Confident now that he was a burglar, the two officers tiptoed after the suspect, down a dark passageway which opened into a yard in the rear of a saloon. Then they found their man was not a burglar, but simply one of a number who were engaged in playing cards. Money was on the table, and beer glasses.

In hurried whispers the two policemen held a consultation and then descended on the men and arrested them. Yesterday morning Clarke and McCloud arraigned their captives and explained to Magistrate Barlow what they had seen. The Magistrate, however, was inclined to laugh at the affair, and apparently did not think any crime had been committed. The captured men explained they were merely playing a friendly game of pinochle and had gone out into the yard because of the warmth of the temperature. They were discharged.

FRANK CROKER RETURNS.

Miss Jenkins, the ex-Leader's Niece, Also a Passenger on the Philadelphia, Says Her Uncle is Not Coming This Fall.

Frank Croker arrived yesterday on the American Liner Philadelphia. He said that his father was in excellent health, but he would not say whether or not Mr. Croker would return for the elections in the Fall.

"My father has not bought a town house in London," was his reply to a question.

Miss Frances E. Jenkins, Richard Croker's niece, and a daughter of Dr. Jenkins, once Health Officer of the Port of New York, was also on the Philadelphia.

"I did a lot of boating with my uncle," said she, "but I was sorry he could not ride. He fell recently and hurt his right leg, but I think it will be well soon."

Miss Jenkins said that she did not think Mr. Croker was coming here in the Fall.

"He seems to be perfectly contented at Wantage," she added, "and does not worry any about politics. At least, if he did, he didn't say anything to me about it, for all the time I was there I didn't hear a word about police or Democrats or Tammany.

"He spends most of his time around his estate, which is not nearly so magnificent as some people have said. The grounds, the dairy, and the stable keep him busy nearly all the time. I think, though, that he would like to get one little look at New York, but I didn't hear him say anything that suggested he would come."

Richard Croker, Jr., arrived from Wantage two weeks ago on the American Liner St. Louis.

Ex-Judge Waite Takes Office.

Ex-Judge Byron S. Waite, the newly appointed member of the United States Board of General Appraisers, who takes the place of Charles H. Ham, resigned, took possession of his office in the General Appraisers' Stores yesterday. Ex-Judge Waite arrived from his home in Michigan and went to Yonkers, where he has taken a house and will live.

Sergt. Mulhollan Dead.

Police Sergeant John B. Mulhollan of the Arsenal Police Station, who was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital on Wednesday overcome by the heat, died in the hospital yesterday afternoon from acute pneumonia.

Sergt. Mulhollan was appointed to the police force in 1879; he was forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and family in Brooklyn.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

During the month of August our customers will find everything they need in the finest Summer Goods

MARKED DOWN TO INDUCE QUICK SALES.

BRILLIANTINE DRESS SKIRTS—Blue, gray and brown; former prices $10.00 to $12.00, at $7.50
SHIRT WAIST SUITS—Chambray and Lawn; former prices $9.00 to $11.50, at . . . . . $3.50 and $5.50
A large lot of LAWN WRAPPERS—All sizes, at . . 98c
BLACK INDIA SILK WAISTS—Tucked and hemstitched, suitable for ladies wearing mourning, reduced from $3.98 to $3.25
SHIRT WAISTS—Colored Madras, Mercerized Chambray and White Lawn, with embroidered fronts, value $1.50, at 98c
LADIES' GLOVES—Silk Elbow Gloves, black and white; value $1.25, at 98c. Two-clasp French Lace Lisle Gloves, double woven tip, black, white and gray; value 75c., at 47c. Fine Lace Lisle double woven tip Gloves, black and white; value 65c., at 39c. Two-clasp Kayser double tip Silk Glove, black, white and colors, at 50c
IN LACE DEPARTMENT—50 Lierre Lace Robes, in white, butter and Arab shade, at $8.25, 9.98, 11.50, 12.98, 17.98

MUCH UNDER THE REGULAR PRICE.

LADIES' LACE NECKWEAR—Clearing sale; every dainty article reduced. 50 dozen Lace and Lawn Ping Pong Collars at . . . . . 15c., 20c. and 24c. each

Every requisite for Men's & Women's Bathing Outfits.

For Women, Misses and Children, black and blue brilliantine, sailor collars, trimmed with white braid; sizes 34 to 44; special $1.98, $2.50, $3.25
Men's Bathing Suits . . . . . $1.75 and $2.50
Also a full assortment of Bathing Caps, Shoes and Bags.

IN THE MEN'S WEAR STORE.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, cuffs attached and detached, that were $1.50, now 98c
IMPORTED HALF HOSE—In plain colors and polka dots, that were 25c., now 17c
IMPORTED BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Shirts, long or short sleeves; Drawers, regular or stout, that were 75c., now 50c

PURCHASING THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEP'T.

We have organized a department of shopping agents for our customers in the country, whose duties will consist of representing customers at the counters of our store. They will take as much interest in filling every item ordered as if the customers were present themselves. This is a very satisfactory way to shop, especially for those who cannot reach the city readily.

All communications and orders are answered and filled by return mail. Address communications in the firm's name.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' and Misses' Blouses,

sizes 6 to 12 years,

98c. and $1.15.

including white and striped Madras in colors.

Shirt Waists

greatly reduced in price,

98c.,

in fancy striped gingham—

Sizes 10 to 16 years.

60-62 West 23d St.

Furniture of Character.

MAHOGANY FOR THE DINING ROOM.

Where the glorious tone of this perfect wood is allied to soundness of design offers a beautiful scheme for this important room. Whether after early Sheraton or Colonial models, our Sideboards, Closets, Tables and Chairs will be found most worthy for purity of thought and fine conception.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

For sale at all druggists
25 CENTS.
CELON PERFUME CO.,
Englewood, N. J.

Rough-On-Skeeters

Beware of all "just-as-good."

Not a cure for bites, but an Absolute Protection from Mosquitoes.

DR. G. D. BARNEY ARRESTED.

Gilbert Evans of The Brooklyn Eagle Says the Doctor Libeled Him in Newspaper Statement.

Dr. George D. Barney of 401 Third Street, Brooklyn, who some time ago was the subject of much public notice in connection with the case of Emma D. King, whom he claimed to have inoculated with tuberculosis germs, for the purpose of proving a consumption theory, was yesterday arrested on a charge of libel. The complainant is Gilbert Evans, assistant managing editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who alleges that Dr. Barney contravened a section of the Penal Code, which prohibits the furnishing of libelous information to a newspaper. According to the allegations of Mr. Evans, Dr. Barney furnished to a reporter for a Manhattan newspaper at the time of his tuberculosis investigations, a statement calculated to bring discredit upon Mr. Evans, and to account for the attitude assumed by the Eagle toward him in connection with his researches.

When arraigned before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Police Court Dr. Barney pleaded not guilty to the charge. A hearing in the case was set for Aug. 14, and bail fixed at $500. Bonds were furnished by Dr. Barney's mother. When seen later, the accused physician declined to make any statement as to the case, saying he preferred to wait until the hearing.

LEGAL NOTES.

A WIDOW'S EXEMPTIONS.—Surrogate Reynolds of Allegany County has decided that if a decedent was not the owner of the articles, not to be deemed as part of his assets, enumerated in Section 2,718 of the Code of Civil Procedure, his widow cannot claim them or their value in money. The code gives the widow or children all spinning wheels, weaving looms, one knitting machine, one sewing machine and stoves, together with the family Bible, family pictures, school books, and other books not exceeding $50 in value. Ten sheep, one cow, two swine, and their necessary food for sixty days are also to be considered as exempt from a decedent's assets. The code also directs that the widow and children be furnished food for sixty days. Beds and bedding and certain enumerated household utensils are to be considered theirs. Surrogate Reynolds does not think it was the intention of the Legislature to give the widow the value in money of any of the articles mentioned in the section. Only under one subdivision—5—is discretion given to the appraisers to set aside "other personal property." Because of this explicit direction in regard to Subdivision 5, the Surrogate holds as he does. He says in part: "Under Subdivision 1 all spinning wheels shall be set aside. If there are none, who is to say how many spinning wheels the widow should be paid for and what their probable value would be, and by what system of proof are we to arrive at the value of the several and various articles enumerated in this section? It would seem that the Legislature in enacting this law could not have been so blind as to the difficulties that would arise in proving the value of these articles. If it had intended that the widow should receive their cash equivalent they would have fixed the amount under each subdivision of this section that the widow would receive if she did not take the articles enumerated."

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NATURE OF DISEASE.—A case has been decided in Michigan in which the jury found "that consumption is the most prevalent disease in Michigan, and causes more deaths than any other disease; that it is a disease dangerous to the public health; that it is contagious from man to man, but that it is not by reason of its contagious nature a disease dangerous to the public health, and that it is not to be classed with such well-known diseases, dangerous to the public health, as smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, cholera, and diphtheria." The proceeding was by the people against a physician to recover a penalty for a violation of a statute requiring every physician to give notice to the health officer whenever he shall know that any person whom he examines or is called to visit is infected "with smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to the public health." A judgment for the defendant, setting aside a verdict against him, has been reversed by the Supreme Court of Michigan. The court decides that the question whether consumption is a disease dangerous to the public health is to be determined only on evidence, and that judicial notice cannot be taken of such fact.

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REFORMATION OF CONTRACTS.—The Fourth Appellate Division has decided that on the trial of an action at law it is error for the trial Justice to refuse to receive evidence of a defense that the contract sued on did not embody all the terms of the agreement between the parties, but that many of the provisions were left out through a mutual mistake. The question before the court arose in an action brought by Stephen Madison against George Benedict to recover the value of a quantity of hay. Section 507 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court decides, permits a defendant to interpose as many defenses or counter-claims as he has, whether legal or equitable. Justice Davy, for the court, said, in part: "The defendant, therefore, was entitled, as a matter of right, to show that the parties came to an understanding, but in reducing it to writing, through mutual mistake, they omitted some provisions agreed upon. The object of such a defense or counter-claim is to change the instrument as written so as to conform to the agreement as made, by inserting the provisions omitted."

Fire Chief Croker on a Vacation.

Fire Chief Croker left yesterday for a vacation at Good Ground, Long Island. Deputy Chief Purroy will be Acting Chief until the Chief returns.

A Contribution Acknowledged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "Anonymous" for Miss Virginia Penny.

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
August 3, 1902

SHAW NOT A CANDIDATE

Secretary of the Treasury Will Not Seek Presidency in 1904.

Thinks Mr. Roosevelt Is Entitled to Another Term—In 1908, However, He Might Not Object.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—When Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa entered the Cabinet as a successor to Lyman J. Gage it was announced that nothing more would be heard of his candidacy for President in 1904. In fact, it was said at the time that by making Mr. Shaw his Secretary of the Treasury the President had removed one obstacle to the realization of his desire to be nominated to succeed himself.

It seems, however, that some of those who talked of a Shaw Presidential boom prior to his entering the Cabinet refuse to admit that through his joining the President's official family they are cut off from urging that he be selected to head the Republican ticket in 1904. At any rate, they persist in advocating his candidacy. In order to quiet these admirers there was made public to-day the following letter, which Mr. Shaw wrote on May 28 to a Missouri editor:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of May 22, and while I desire to thank you for the kind words you have been pleased to say, and for the hopes expressed and the pledges made, I desire to say: Please do not connect my name with 1904. No man has ever given this country a more thoroughly honest and conscientious Administration than it is now receiving at the hands of President Roosevelt. He came to the office in the most unfortunate manner. He did not desire the nomination to the Vice Presidency, but took it at the solicitation of his friends, and now it seems to me there should be no other thought in the mind of any one than his renomination.

I wish you knew the President as well as I do. He is not only a prince among men, but a peer of statesmen.

Again thanking you for the friendship expressed in your letter, I am, yours sincerely,
L. M. SHAW.

It is intimated that Mr. Shaw would not be willing to take the same position with reference to 1908 that he has taken with reference to 1904. In this connection the Star this evening says:

"It is known that the Secretary, at the time of Mr. McKinley's funeral, said to Secretary Wilson at Canton, to Senator Cullom at Chicago, and others, that prior to the death of Mr. McKinley it was proper for any one who so desired to play checkers with Mr. Roosevelt and beat him in the game if he could, but now that he had assumed the duties of the Presidential office, under peculiar circumstances, he thought it was essential that every Republican should do al lhe could to make his Administration a success, and that no man could give him unqualified support who was watching for an opportunity to undermine him. He then told Secretary Wilson to say to President Roosevelt, for him, that so far as Iowa was concerned there would be no wires stretched across his pathway. It is a matter of interesting speculation in Washington to-day whether the Secretary will keep his checker-playing up to date for four years beyond 1904, and then challenge President Roosevelt to the game."

An effort was made to-day to find out whether Mr. Shaw would continue to keep out of Mr. Roosevelt's way after the election of 1904, or would consider that he had a perfect right to go after the nomination in 1908, regardless of what Mr. Roosevelt's desire might be with reference to a renomination. Mr. Shaw declined to discuss 1908. Some of his friends here say, though, that they have no doubt he will be a candidate for the Presidency then.

They scoff at the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt will ask his party to renominate him in case he shall be elected President in 1904. They think that the less that is said connecting President Roosevelt with the 1908 campaign the better it will be for him in 1904.

Secretary Shaw left Washington this afternoon for Manchester, Vt., where he will open the State campaign for the Republicans next Tuesday.

SAYS NEVADA WILL BE STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

Senator Stewart Thinks Elimination of the Silver Question Will Take State from Democratic Column.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Stewart has just returned from a trip through Nevada, and in reply to an inquiry as to the political conditions there said:

"Nevada will be strongly Republican this Fall. The State has always been Republican, except on the silver question. The elimination of that question by the increased output of gold has restored Nevada to the Republican ranks. Besides, there has been a great revival in railroad building, mining, and other industries. The State was never so prosperous as now. The new voters, who will have the balance of power, are generally Republicans.

"The syndicate of newspapers," he continued, "which have labored to make the State Democratic, under the lead of Congressman Newlands, have overdone the job. Their contention that the President was a pupil of Newlands on irrigation, and that Congress did his bidding, has raised the inquiry among the people of Nevada, 'Who is Newlands, of the Sharon estate, and where did he obtain his commanding influence?' What seems conclusive evidence of Republican victory and the defeat of the aspirations of Newlands for election to the Senate is the announcement of Judge Thomas P. Hawley as a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. Newlands. Judge Hawley is the peer of the leading Senators of the United States. He practiced law in Nevada for many years, was three times elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and has been twelve years on the United States District Bench. He is the idol of the people of Nevada, who regard him as one of them. Not only will Nevada have a Republican Senator, but she will have a good Republican in the lower house of Congress."

"LILY WHITES" IN LOUISIANA.

Congressman Broussard Does Not Think They Will Hurt Democratic Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Representative Broussard of Louisiana was in Washington to-day on his way home, after an extended trip through the East. Mr. Broussard had an interesting story to tell of political conditions in Louisiana, which, he says, has come to him through the medium of the newspapers and his correspondence.

"The latest claim regarding the political color of the next Louisiana delegation in Congress," he said, "is that the 'lily white' Republicans will send six Representatives to the House. I presume the only reason they did not claim 'seven' is because they have not found out yet that the apportionment act gives the State one more than the old number.

"The 'lily whites' are a brand new Republican organization. The principal plank in their platform is protection to cane sugar. On this rock they split from the Democratic Party, and the present Administration seems to want to encourage the movement, for, according to all reports, the Federal appointments in the State have all gone to the 'lily whites' since their organization. They, however, have evinced somewhat of a desire to bring in the other two Republican organizations in the State with them by distributing some of this patronage to a few blacks and others.

"With the organization of the new Republican Party in Louisiana the number of such organizations has been increased to three. As to the actual strength of the entire three organizations, I should say that if they could bring all of their votes together into one district they might have a fair chance of electing one Republican to Congress from that State. As they are scattered throughout the State, you can see from this how much chance there is for the fulfillment of their prediction of sending six sugar Republicans to Congress."

TO BE EXAMINED AS ALIENS.

Porto Rican and Filipino Immigrants on Same Footing as Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Commissioner General Sargeant of the Immigration Bureau, with the approval of Secretary Shaw, has issued a circular prohibiting the coming to the United States of residents and natives of Porto Rico and the Philippines, except after passing the same examination as is enforced against other alien immigrants.

The circular is as follows:

"To Collectors of Customs, Immigrant Inspectors, Chinese Inspectors, and other officers charged with the administration of the immigration and Chinese exclusive laws:

"Under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved on April 12, 1900, and July 1, 1902, the people of the island of Porto Rico and of the Philippine Islands have been declared to be citizens of those islands respectively, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States.

"You are therefore advised that the provisions of the laws regulating immigration, including those which prescribe payment of the head tax, apply to the residents and natives of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and, moreover, that the provisions of the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese apply to all of such persons as are of the Chinese race. The citizens and residents of the said islands, therefore, should be admitted to the United States upon the same conditions and subject to the same examinations as are enforced against people from countries over which the United States claims no right of sovereignty whatever."

Post Office Contracts Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Acting Postmaster General Madden to-day awarded to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the contract for printing the adhesive postage stamps and stamp books for the United States for the four years beginning Nov. 1 next. The bureau was the lowest of two bidders, and the price at which it now gets the contract is $261,000 less than the amount of its original proposition. Acting Postmaster General Madden also has awarded to the Hartford Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., the contract for supplying registered package, tag official, and dead-letter envelopes for the Government during the year beginning Oct. 1 next.

RUSE WAS INEFFECTIVE.

Mayor Sullivan of Hartford Not Successful in Attempt to Secure Election of Bridge Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—Mayor Sullivan of Hartford introduced a new method of procedure at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of that city on Monday night. By the death of John H. Hall, President of the Colt Fire Arms Company, a vacancy was made in the Connecticut River Bridge Commission which has charge of the bridge across the Connecticut at Hartford. Under the act creating the commission a certain number of its members are appointed by the Common Council of Hartford. As the city has appropriated nearly $2,000,000 for a new bridge to be built as soon as the consent of Congress can be gained, there is a lot of money to be spent, valuable contracts awarded, and good positions filled by the commission.

The Common Council had agreed upon Frank C. Sumner, an old line Democrat, who has affiliated not at all with the labor element in Hartford, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hall. The Mayor resolved to defeat Mr. Sumner if possible. When the resolution appointing him was submitted to the Aldermen the Mayor declared that it was not in order, and raised the technical objection that the Bridge Commission had not notified the Common Council that a vacancy existed, and that the Aldermen did not "officially" know that Mr. Hall was dead.

Alderman Stone said he knew that Mr. Hall was dead from the fact that he had read his obituary in the newspapers and had also learned that the Presidency of the Colt Company had been filled. Then the Mayor called Acting President Weeks to the chair and, taking the floor, made a speech on his technical point. When the vote was taken on sustaining the Mayor's objection it stood 8 to 8. Acting President Weeks voted in the negative, and the Mayor's point was not sustained. Mr. Sumner was then elected.

The unusual feature of the proceeding was in the Mayor's leaving the chair and taking the floor. The charter provides that the Acting President shall only preside in the absence of the Mayor. It has been suggested that the Mayor was aware that Mr. Weeks would vote for Mr. Sumner and took the course described to kill off the Acting President's vote. As it turned out Mr. Weeks's vote was the strongest in the lot.

UP-STATE POLITICS.

Lively Fight Over State Committeemanship in Thirty-third District.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Deputy Secretary of State J. H. B. Mongin is anxious over the contest in his Congressional district for State Committeeman. Mr. Mongin comes from Seneca County. He has as his opponent ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung. The present State Committeeman from the Thirty-third District, which comprises Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben Counties, is Justice John F. Parkhurst of Steuben. Mr. Parkhurst was appointed to the Supreme Court bench by the Governor on Oct. 1, 1901, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice William Rumsey. The term for which Mr. Parkhurst was appointed will expire with the calendar year. Mr. Parkhurst will receive the Republican nomination for the office he now holds temporarily, and has tendered his resignation as State Committeeman.

Mr. Mongin, with other Seneca County Republicans, believes that Seneca is entitled to the committeemanship, and they are demanding it. Seneca and Steuben control the district, and Mr. Mongin says he is going to win. In support of their claim the Seneca braves point to the fact that Steuben will be recognized by the nomination of Mr. Parkhurst for Justice; that Cayuga is well taken care of in Sereno E. Payne of Auburn as Congressman; by Benjamin F. Wilcox, also of Auburn, as State Senator, and by Justice Adelbert P. Rich of the Supreme Court, also of Auburn, while Chemung has been favored in the past.

The Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District—Chenango, Delaware, and Sullivan Counties—are talking of Jotham P. Allds for the Senatorial nomination. Mr. Allds has for seven years been a member of Assembly from Chenango, and since 1899 has been the majority leader on the floor. Delaware and Chenango have instructed their delegates for Mr. Allds, and it is believed Sullivan will follow suit.

Iowa Legislator a Suicide or Murdered.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2.—Albert Potter of Waverly, a member of the Iowa Legislature, died at Mercy Hospital at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon from the effects of poison. It is not known whether he administered the dose himself or was murdered. He was found in his room in the Kirkwood Hotel this morning and was taken to Mercy Hospital. For years he was at the head of the Red Cross Fraternal Association, a mutual insurance organization, and for some time there has been a dispute over the accounts which Potter had in charge.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT

Approach of the Republican State Convention Increases Activity.

Fight Resulting from Gov. McLean's Withdrawal from the Race—A Line on the Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—With the Republican State Convention, which will be held at Hartford on Sept. 16 and 17, only six weeks ahead, the friends of the candidates for nomination on the State ticket are hustling in a lively manner. The withdrawal of Gov. McLean, who would have headed the ticket without opposition had he been able to accept the nomination, has given opportunity to others, and the short campaign preceding the convention will be interesting.

In regard to the candidates for the nomination already in the field, there has been little change since last week. John H. Perry of Fairfield appears to grow in strength and popularity. With the conservative element of the party he is popular, and his course in the Constitutional Convention made him exceptionally popular in the cities.

A determined campaign is being conducted in favor of Mayor Studley of New Haven. A big committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of that city has been appointed to leave no stone unturned to secure his nomination if possible. In Windham County the friends of William A. King of Willimantic are active, and he will doubtless have a respectable following in the convention. The candidacy of Senator Maxwell of Vernon has been going forward quietly and without any great noise. As Hartford County has no candidate for the Governorship some votes from that county may be given to Mr. Maxwell.

Chairman Gates of the Republican State Central Committee has taken a hand in the contest for Sheriff of New Haven County in the interests of harmony, and as a result of his persuasions Robert O. Eaton of North Haven has withdrawn from the field and Sheriff Dunham will be nominated without opposition. This matter, while of no great consequence to the State at large, is indicative of the policy of the State Committee in regard to the removal of all contentions in the party, whether State or locally. It is not unlikely that Mr. Gates may take a hand in the contest for the Probate Judgeship of the Hartford district. In this Judge Bill of the Hartford Police Court has come forward as a candidate for the office now held by Judge Harrison B. Freeman. The office is one of the best as far as remuneration goes in the State. The fees are variously estimated to be worth from $10,000 to $15,000 per annum. Judge Freeman has given the highest satisfaction in the position and it will be difficult to defeat him for renomination. Judge Bill is a good lawyer and stands well in the district. He is popular with the residents of the country towns in the district, being a member of the Grange.

For the Republican nomination for Congressman at Large George L. Lilley of Waterbury will find opposition in the candidacy of Edward C. Frisbie of Hartford. Mr. Frisbie is a retired merchant and has figured quite extensively in public affairs in Hartford. He at one time ran for Mayor of the city against Miles B. Preston, and was defeated through dissensions in the party. He has a good following in Hartford and Tolland Counties and will doubtless have the backing of the delegates from the First Congressional District in the State Convention.

Mayor Charles H. Thayer of Norwich, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has been in New Haven during the week, and after a consultation with Edward J. Maher, Acting Secretary of the committee, and other New Haven Democrats, has decided to call a meeting of the committee at Cox's Surf Hotel at Savin Rock, a suburb of New Haven, on Tuesday next. The principal business of the meeting will be to decide upon the date for the Democratic State Convention.

Mayor Thayer is actively in the field for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He has had legislative experience, having served in the State Senate and having been twice elected Mayor of Norwich, a city always reckoned in the Republican column. He is popular at home and respected throughout the State. He has a brother who holds a Judgeship on the Superior Court bench. Mayor Thayer is a hard worker, and with the Democratic State Committee at his back, his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination will be a strong one. Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield has given no sign that he is a candidate for the nomination. His disposition is retiring, and unless the nomination should go to him by popular request it is doubtful if he will make a strong push for it. Mayor Homer S. Cummings of Stamford has strong elements of popularity, but he is not pleasing to Alexander Troup, and will meet with opposition from the wing of the party which follows the New Haven editor. All things considered, Mr. Cary is the most available candidate. He is acceptable to the gold Democrats, has made no enemies among the silver men, and as constitutional reform will be made an issue by the Democrats he is the "logical" candidate on that ground if on none other.

Mayor Cummings will be bitterly opposed in his candidacy. He is especially obnoxious to the silver wing, which practically controls the party machinery, and which follows Mr. Troup. The way in which two years ago he "threw down" Mr. Troup for the National Committee has neither been forgotten nor forgiven. The silver men declare that on that occasion he was led by ex-Congressman Piggott and Col. Osborn of New Haven and other hard-money Democrats to go back on Mr. Troup and take the position of Connecticut's representative on the National Committee for himself. Great was the outcry made because of his course on that occasion, and his nomination because of that disaffection is held to be an impossibility.

Mayor Thayer is a shrewd politician, and has a faculty of "getting there" in spite of opposition. His position as Chairman of the State Central Committee gives him considerable strength, and he is considered to be not unfavorably thought of by the Economic League. It is not at all unlikely that in answer to the requirements of that organization he would formulate a reply which would be satisfactory to the labor leaders.

Mr. Cary has also considerable experience in practical politics, he having been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. While he voted for Bryan and advocated his election he has not made himself particularly objectionable to the hard-money wing of his party in the State. Wealth brings conservatism with it, and Mr. Cary is reported to have abundant means. He has been in the van of the constitutional reformers, and in this he has elements of strength. As matters look now Mr. Cary will be the Democratic nominee for Governor.

GRAVE DIGGERS STRIKE.

Chicago Cemetery Closed and Funeral Processions Turned Away.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The grave diggers are the latest of the wage earners of Chicago to go on strike, and as a result Concordia Cemetery is closed and at the entrance to the burial grounds the Superintendent has posted a notice which reads:

"There will be no more burials at the Concordia Cemetery until further notice."

The twenty-five grave diggers employed at the cemetery are on strike for higher wages and have succeeded in preventing other laborers from taking their places. Three funeral processions which arrived at the cemetery gates yesterday were turned back because of the strike. It is stated that similar strikes will be inaugurated at two other cemeteries.

Le Boutillier Brothers

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

Comprising many lots of fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Hemstitched and Embroidered Linens, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—William Liddell's Gold Medal Brand Irish Table Linens are included in this sale. The great superiority and durability of these Linens are due to the fact that they are grass bleached, in the old-fashioned way, by the agency of the rays of the sun instead of by the use of injurious chemicals, which insures the retention of all their natural strength and beauty of appearance.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

SENT BACK TO ASYLUM.

Alfred Tarhune May Be Sane, and Magistrate Furlong Promises to Help Him.

Alfred Tarhune, the young man who escaped from the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, at Islip, L. I., two months ago, and who was recaptured on Friday night, was yesterday sent back to the asylum by Magistrate Furlong in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. Tarhune made a strong plea for his liberty when arraigned, declaring that his detention in the hospital was unjustifiable. Magistrate Furlong promised Tarhune that he would interest himself in his case.

It appears from statements made by Tarhune's wife, who lives at 1,801 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, that eight months ago Tarhune acted in a very irrational manner, and for fear that he would injure himself or some one else she had him sent to the asylum. After escaping from the asylum Tarhune secured employment as a waiter in a hotel at one of the local seaside resorts, later going to Philadelphia. On Friday he appeared at his home in Brooklyn, and his wife had the police take him into custody.

Tarhune talked in a rational manner when arraigned before Magistrate Furlong.

"I was temporarily insane," he said, "but I am perfectly sane now, and I don't think I ought to be kept in an asylum any longer. I wish, your Honor, you would commit me to Raymond Street Jail and give me a chance to prove that I am in full possession of my senses. If you allow them to take me back to the asylum I am lost. I am only a burden to the State there, whereas, if I am given my liberty, I can earn my own living and support my wife and child."

"You certainly talk like a rational man now," said the Magistrate. "Go back quietly with the officers to the asylum. When you get there make out an application in due form for your release. Then if I am satisfied that you are really sane I will do all I can to help you."

Tarhune thanked the Magistrate and went quietly out of court with two keepers from the asylum.

ATHLETIC HORSE'S FEAT.

Leaped Out of an Excavation While Workmen Were Trying to Rescue Him.

Billy, a big gray horse, one of a team that pulls a heavy dray for A. J. Barrett, truckman, of 33 Broadway, astonished a crowd at Park Row and Broadway yesterday by his intelligence and athletic ability.

There is an excavation about four feet deep at that point, incidental to the repairs of the Metropolitan Street Railway tracks. H. W. Nette, driver of Billy, was going north on Park Row, the narrow passageway necessitating his driving on the tracks. Between tracks and excavation the workmen had placed three heavy planks as a safeguard. When the front wheels of the truck touched the planks they were displaced and the wagon lurched over into the excavation. Nette was thrown from his seat, but not hurt.

Billy had his hind quarters drawn down with the wagon. For a moment or two the animal stood almost erect on his hindfeet, his forefeet resting on the pavement. A score of hands hastened to release the harness and measures to rescue him were undertaken. The animal, as soon as he realized that the obstructions, planks and the like, were removed, shook his head, snorted, and leaped out to the pavement, where he stood perfectly still, and was found to be unhurt.

The Metropolitan workmen raised the wagon from the hole, Billy and his mate were hitched up again, and Nette went his way.

MEN QUIT WORK ON SUBWAY.

Contractors' Employes Obey Orders of Discharged Foreman, but Return When Explanations Are Made.

About seventy-five men employed on the Degnon-McLean Company section of the Rapid Transit tunnel at Forty-third Street and Broadway failed to report for work yesterday morning. This action was taken in accordance with orders received from a discharged foreman named Edwards, on Friday afternoon.

Some friction took place between Edwards and Superintendent E. A. Herrick because the latter on Friday appointed Edward Quinlan a foreman to superintend the blasting. Edwards claimed the right to give orders to Quinlan, but the Superintendent held that Quinlan did not come under the jurisdiction of Edwards. Edwards persisted in his view of the case and was discharged late on Friday afternoon for insubordination.

Before he left Edwards told the seventy-five laborers to knock off work. Thinking it was a regular order, they did so, and were not on hand yesterday morning. Matters were explained to them and they all returned to work before yesterday afternoon. Some of the men said that the quitting of work was a strike, but the representatives of the company denied yesterday that any strike had been declared. They further said that Edwards is not a walking delegate and had no authority to order a strike.

FISH IN LOWER BAY BEING DESTROYED

Government to Take Steps to Remedy Conditions There.

Nets Are Set Contrary to Law, and Large Numbers of Fish Allowed to Die and Then Turned Adrift.

Special to The New York Times.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 2.—It is understood that Government dispossess proceedings will soon be commenced to abate conditions that have not only nearly destroyed the fishing in Great South Bay, but affected seriously its social life as well.

Great South Bay is some forty miles long, and was formerly the breeding place and home of nearly all the food fishes and crustaceans of the North Atlantic Coast. At present the only remaining species are weakfish, small sea bass, porgies, and flounders. The blue fish in small numbers advance with the tide beyond the channel entrance, and very few have been caught during this season, although more will come in August.

Sheepshead have entirely disappeared. Even the edible crabs are no more. Large weakfish are no longer known. Spanish mackerel and bonita are found only, if at all, at the channel entrance. Not a blackfish has been taken for some time in its former haunts.

The reason for these conditions is not far to seek. The bay is full of nets—against the law—and occupying every fish runway east to Point of the Woods. East of that point the law is enforced. The fish that run up the bay and escape these nets are lucky indeed. The inactivity of the State officials in enforcing the law is a subject of frequent comment.

The worst conditions, however, and regarding which there is much complaint, exist on the fish pounds, grounds, and houses at the entrance of the channel of Great South Bay. In the immense pounds are constantly imprisoned thousands of fishes awaiting a demand from the market. As these fish have nothing to eat they first become thin, then die. As fast as they die they are cast out to be taken by the tide in winrows, the entire length of the bay, washing back and forth twice daily.

It is no uncommon thing to see masses of as many as 3,000 of these dead fish floating up with the tide. As decay sets in nauseous odors arise, compelling boating parties to scamper out of range and people on shore to long for the familiar smells sweet in comparison of torn up New York. Most of these fish are weakfish, as there is less demand for them in the market.

The attention of the Treasury Department at Washington has been called to the nuisance, and A. F. Jentys, the engineer of the United States Lighthouse Board, of Tompkinsville, S. I., was sent here with a party to survey the property and ascertain if Clark's pounds and houses are encroachers. Mr. Jentys has finished his survey and returned to Staten Island. He will report that Clark is a squatter, and the latter will probably be ordered to vacate within thirty days.

The State is taking an active interest in this proceeding, as the State property is under the dominion of the Health Board and will become useless as a prospective sanitarium if contaminated by dead fish. It is not long since the Government removed 200 squatters on Sandy Hook at the point of the bayonet and burned their huts and belongings.

A number of State officials, among them Attorney General Davies and Assemblyman J. K. Apgar, will be here this month to examine and report on the remaining illegal nets in the bay. The alleged "ring" which is said to maintain the miles of nets and to bribe local officials will also be investigated. It is generally understood that the squatter sovereignty here pays a strong tithe into the party treasury—often into the treasury of both parties.

Other enemies of the bay fish this season are an unusual number of man-eating sharks, porpoises, "Spanish" sharks, and dogfish. The man-eaters are geerally intrenched in the grassy waters, where they live on eels and plaice. So far they have not been tempted abroad much, owing to the plentiful food supply. A hot spell, however, will make the shallows too warm for them and then they will spread out.

DIVORCE FOR ALBERT C. STERN.

Justice Dugro Grants Decree, but Orders Papers to be Sealed.

Justice Dugro, before sailing for Liverpool yesterday, granted a decree of absolute divorce to Albert C. Stern from his wife, Essie Stern. The case was tried before Louis C. Raegener as referee. Mrs. Stern was represented by Charles Haldane of the firm of Levy & Unger, who asked that the papers in the suit be sealed. Justice Dugro granted this request.

The decree gives Mr. Stern the custody of the only child of the marriage, Albert C. Stern, Jr.

The troubles of the Stern family have been before the courts for the past three years. In April, 1900, Albert C. Stern, who is a traveling salesman, after a disagreement with his wife, left her, taking with him their only child, Albert, Jr. Mrs. Stern obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court. After hearing the case the custody of the child was awarded to Mrs. Amelia De Fries, the child's maternal grandmother, pending a decision. The couple were later reconciled, but quarreled again shortly afterward.

The summons and complaint in the divorce action were served last April. The complaint was based on statutory grounds.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Open Daily until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

Our Annual August Sale of Blankets and Housekeeping Goods BEGINS TO-MORROW.

Upon reading quotations it may strike some as strange that we should be willing to sell at such differences from regular values..... There are several reasons—we'll give two:—

FIRST—Our desire for a busy August.

SECOND—Our independence. We can lose money if we please. Not being a stock corporation with dividends to pay on a large capitalization, there is none to whom we must account for the way we sell.

With this short explanation let it remain with customers to judge whether they will find it profitable to buy at these

UNDERVALUE PRICES.

Some of the Blanket Values

FINE WHITE BLANKETS
Strictly All Wool—100 per cent. Wool.
RED, BLUE AND PINK BORDERS.
10-4.....value 4.98.....2.98
11-4.....value 5.98.....3.98
11-4.....value 8.98.....5.98
11-4 Scarlet and Gray.
Same Quality! Same Prices!

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS
Firm, soft, warm and strong. Everything a Family Blanket should be.
10-4.....2.19
11-4.....3.98
11-4 Extra Heavy.....5.98

FINE WHITE BLANKETS
Made of extra grade wool—long, fine, staple—wide white silk bindings—
11-4—damask border.....5.98
11-4—fancy Persian borders.....4.98
Regularly 7.49 and 6.98.

FINE WHITE CALIFORNIAS
Beautiful quality—soft and velvety—marked 12-4—but about half of these are extra large, running nearly to 13-4 in size—regular value $9.98.....5.98

SUPERB SCARLET BLANKETS
Made of fine Australian wool—tasteful narrow scroll borders—
12-4.....value $12.49 8.98
11-4.....value 10.49 6.98
11-4.....value 8.49 4.98

RED PLAID BLANKETS
Everybody may not like them, but they are warm and strong and won't show the soil—just the thing for the boys' beds—Intrinsically they are worth $5.00, but because they're Plaid we'll sell them at.....2.49
Just a hundred pairs—
and no more ever at such a price.

NOTE.
All prices are for pairs
and for immediate delivery.
WE CANNOT STORE BLANKETS.

Housekeeping Muslins
Truth is sometimes hard to believe, but it is an undeniable fact that in this sale
WE UNDERSELL
New York's Largest Wholesalers.

YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS
Case price, whether you buy one or a hundred cases, not less than 7¼ cents——In this Sale.....4¾
For trade reasons we don't give the brand, but you can rely upon it being a good one.
NO MAIL ORDERS.

STRONG SHEETINGS
One of the popular brands.

	Bichd.	Unbld.
FIVE QUARTER—A favorite width for 22 inch pillow cases	10½	9½
SIX QUARTER—just right for single beds	12½	11½
NINE QUARTER—for three-quarter and full size beds	18½	16½

One and two cents per yard less than case prices at wholesale.

500 pieces Fancy Batistes
Sheer, fine, crisp quality—an assortment that any house might be proud to show at beginning of season.
Figures, Dots, Cameo and Dresden designs, Allovers and Polka dots in all sizes and colors; also Linen Novelties in great variety.
At a price that will pay to buy and put away for next season's use.....7¼

Finest Imported Ginghams
The very finest—nothing finer made—good assortment, but only one or two pieces of a style—qualities such as many houses sold at 60 to 75 cents a yard—
Our Clearing price.....19

Best All-Wool Challies
Balance of our season's stock of plain and silk stripes—good assortment of colors—light and dark—Early Season's Prices 50 and 69 cents.....38
Dress Goods—Main Floor.

Ruffled Curtains
Emb'd Stripe Effect—clean and fresh as a snowflake—3 yds. long—should be $1.19 a pair—this week.....79

Lace Curtains
Two to Six Pair lots at clearing prices!

Irish Point and Point de Paris—all over Vines and detached figure effects, also handsome Novelty Borders—with plain centres	were 4.50..	2.98
Irish Point	were 5.98..	3.98
Irish Point	were 6.98..	4.98
Irish Point	were 7.98..	5.98
Irish Point and Point de Paris	were 9.98..	6.98
Irish Point and Point de Paris	were 11.98 to 19.98..	7.98 to 11.98

White Madras Shirtings
Wide and narrow raised cords—extra firm and fine—manufactured specially for Men's Negligee Shirts and suitable for Ladies' and Children's wear—value 15.....6¾
White Goods—Main Floor.

Linens and Towels
No housekeeper will want to miss such values as these, and none can afford to.
100 pieces Heavy Cream Pure Linen Damasks—five patterns—equal quality cannot be elsewhere bought under .69.....47
Another item is the extra width—72 inch.
100 pieces Pure White Satin Double Damasks—large leaf and small flower patterns—
72 inch—a magnificent quality.....69
Since the above were bought we have been offered the exact quality at wholesale at a dollar a yard.
Are they a bargain at .69?
Napkins to match most of the patterns in above Damasks—24 inch—worth 3.20 a dozen.....2.24
All Linen Bleached Napkins—good for family use—13 inch—5 patterns—were 1.00 dozen.....74
Extra heavy and fine—full bleached—extra good designs—usually 1.85 dozen—special.....1.39
Hemstitch Dinner Sets—pure linen—silver bleach—cloth 8-10—Napkins 18 inch—extra wide H. S. hems—great value. 3.98
This price includes a dozen napkins.
Fringed Lunch Cloths—fancy diced pattern—3 stripe border in red, blue or white—(guaranteed fast) 8-10 size—usually 98 cents.....69
8-12 size—usually 1.29.....87
Absorbent Scotch Crash Towels—nearly all linen—hemmed and bordered—18x36.....6¼
Union Linen Huck Towels—hemmed—band or damask borders—37 and 39 inches long—values 18½....9¼
Satin Damask Towels—flower border—knotted fringe—extra large size; also fine Huck Towels—diamond border—hemstitch linen—both styles at.....19
Ten cents less than regular.
Remarkable Turkish Towel Value—full bleached—double twist yarn—45 inches long—value .19.....12½
Hemmed ends—makes every inch of use.
Thick, Spongy Turkish Bath Towels—splendid quality—pure white—60 inches long—value .49—each.....35
Only sold by the pair.

Bargains in All Linen Crash Towelings
that will give a chance to housekeepers to stock up at saving prices—
14 inch—our 5¾ cent quality.....4¾
17 inch—our 9¼ cent quality.....8¼
NO MAIL ORDERS.

Sheets and Pillow Cases
Wamsutta Atlantic
Boston Dwight Anchors
Not a full line of each make, but if you don't find the size you want in one, you'll find it in another, and all are excellent quality.

PILLOW CASES—	Value.	Our Price.
42x36	.13	9¾
45x36	.14	10¾
50x36	.16	11¾
54x36	.17	12¾
SHEETS—	Value.	Our Price.
54x90	.57	.39
63x90	.43	.34
72x90	.49	.39
81x90	.55	.45
90x90	.61	.49

NO MAIL ORDERS.

Beautiful Styles in Ladies' White Waists
The essence of refinement and style—high-class effects that early in season could not be found except at very high prices—we offer 25 varieties of these high-class dressy waists, none worth less to-day than Five Dollars, at....2.49
Waists that were 10.98, at.....4.98

Ladies' Summer Dresses
Prices that mean great values to those who have yet to buy:
Shirt Waist Suits—were 4.98.....1.98
Shirt Waist Suits—were 6.98.....2.98
Shirt Waists Suits—were 7.98.....3.98
Shirt Waist Suits—were 8.98.....4.98
WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES.
Were 13.98.....6.98 Were 18.98.....8.98
Were 16.98.....7.98 Were 20.98.....10.98
SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS.
Were 15.98.....8.98
Were 19.98.....11.98

Silk Bargains
Still Keep Agoing!

Polka Dot Satin Foulards—24 inch Fancy Satin Liberty—pure silk Pongees—fancy colored stripes—Natural Pongees—with self color dots—ALL REDUCED!	Now .39
Pongees, col'd figures, 24 inch—Black China Silks, 23 inch—White Washable Habutais—Tan Foulards—fancy figures, 24 inch—Natural Pongees—colored dots—ALL REDUCED!	Now .29
Fig'd Silk and Satin Foulards—balance of several large lots that sold at 49 to 90 cents—	Now .34
Black Guaranteed Taffetas—a splendid quality that you rarely find at so low a price—	Now .59
Cord and Hemstitch Taffetas—Black and Colors—always desirable, and particularly when the 79 cent quality is	Now .59

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Motor Vehicles for Rural Mail Delivery—Lessons Drawn from Some Recent Accidents—Commissioner Woodbury's Automobile Ash Cart—Automobiles in Japan—Many Home-Made Machines.

One of the most useful applications of the motor vehicle and one which will do more than anything else to remove the prejudice against automobiles which seems to exist strongly in the country districts is its use for the rural mail delivery system now in use in a large part of the country. This system of mail delivery though only established a few years has proved not only popular, but has resulted in a largely increased postal revenue wherever it has been introduced, and the Post Office Department is extending the system as rapidly as possible.

At present the mail carriers, who are paid on an average about $600 a year, supply their own means of transportation, and though many of them employ bicycles the greater number use horses. It would take all of the average carrier's salary for a whole year or more to buy even the cheapest automobile, and so until the postal authorities provide vehicles for the purpose or the price of motor vehicles is largely reduced it seems unlikely that they will come into general use for this purpose.

Out in Indiana, however, an enterprising carrier who has a route out of Hagerstown is making the experiment at his own expense. Having worn out a horse costing $200 on his route during the past Winter and spent a considerable sum for feed and repairs, he has now invested the amount of his entire year's salary, $600, in the purchase of a light automobile, which he is now using in making his deliveries and which enables him to make the trip in two hours and a half, instead of taking the whole day, as formerly. The Postmaster General has authorized the use of the machine and will recommend the general use of automobiles for the rural delivery service if the Indiana experiment proves successful.

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For carrying the mail on longer routes between points where no railway facilities exist, the automobile is of even greater utility and is being employed quite largely. In Porto Rico a regular automobile mail service is in operation between San Juan and Ponce, traversing the entire width of the island. Five wagons are in use, making two trips each way daily, upon a schedule of nine hours for the day's run and ten hours for the night run. The company operating the vehicles filed a bond of $15,000 to guarantee the terms of the contract.

The Government is also introducing motor vehicles for the carriage of the mails in the Philippines, a dozen having been shipped recently by a local manufacturer for the purpose.

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With the transfer of automobiling activity from the city to the country has come a marked increase in the number of accidents reported, as might reasonably be expected. It is comparatively easy to run a motor vehicle upon well paved and easily graded city or suburban streets, but the rough country roads, with their steep grades, ruts, sand, loose stones, and narrow turns, afford a reliability and durability test of the most severe type, not only of the vehicle, but of the operator as well, and a large proportion of the accidents reported may be accounted for in this manner. It is doubtful, however, if the increase is actually as great as the reports would indicate, for the reason that no automobile accident in the country is likely to escape the watchful local chronicler, while in the city many minor mishaps pass unnoticed.

Many of the mishaps reported from the country are of ordinary nature, due to carelessness or inexperience, which teach no special lesson save the need of constant vigilance in the operation of the machine and attention to its mechanism. Some, however, are very instructive to automobilists generally.

Among the latter is the mishap to a Boston automobilist while endeavoring to climb a steep hill in New Hampshire in a steam vehicle with a single acting brake. The load in the wagon was too heavy for the machine and it stopped on the steepest part of the hill. The brake refused to work and the owner was obliged to turn the machine backward against a high bank in order to prevent a disastrous runaway.

He subsequently started to run the machine backward down the hill by gravity alone, shutting off the steam and applying the brake. The brake refused to work and a little steam was turned into the cylinder, the lever being set to send the machine ahead. The wagon continued to go down hill, and the throttle was opened wider to two-thirds or three-quarters of the full pressure of 275 pounds.

As soon as this pressure was turned on the engine reversed automatically sending the machine on a wild dash down the hill. In an attempt to stop its progress it was turned into the bank, where it upset and was considerably damaged.

It appears that the reverse lever was not provided with a notched sector by which it could be locked in place, and the single acting brake was useless when the carriage was traveling backward, making the vehicle exceedingly dangerous on a steep hill.

The most frequent cause of accidents, particularly in the light runabouts, seems to be the lightness of the steering apparatus, which in this type of vehicle is almost uniformly the side-steering lever device. A stone or other obstacle in the road will give the front wheels such a shock as to cause the lever to turn in the operator's hand, thus making a sudden change in the direction of the carriage, which often results seriously.

The recent accident at Weehawken, where an automobile ran off the road leading from the ferry landing up the cliff and was completely smashed, was due to this cause, and a large number of similar accidents have been reported.

An accident resulting in the total loss of a valuable machine by burning is reported from Long Branch, where a car was run into a ditch and upset. The escaping gasoline became ignited either from the striking of a match, according to one report, or from an acetyline headlight, according to another version, with the result that the machine was totally consumed. In either case a source of danger is indicated.

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A frequent cause of automobile accidents which is not perfectly understood even by experts in automobile mechanics, and is a source of much perplexity to the ordinary operator, is the "skidding" of the machine. This term is sometimes applied to the ordinary sidewise slewing of the wheels when taking a turn or on slippery ground, but that is more properly termed side slip, and "skidding" in the more technical sense as applied to motor vehicles means the peculiar action of those vehicles which are propelled by their rear wheels, and which have a differential gear which distributes the motion unevenly between those rear wheels when required, as is the case with most automobiles.

It is primarily due to the slipping of the tires on the road surface, and most frequently occurs when passing over slippery places, but is particularly apt to be produced when the brakes are suddenly applied and when there is no sign of any faulty adhesion of the wheels. The vehicle may either turn sideways or completely around, often running into another vehicle or an obstacle and causing a severe accident. The only remedy is a quick application of the steering gear, and that is not always effective.

The tendency to "skid" is aggravated by a non-locking steering mechanism and an uneven distribution of the load, and it does not occur in the few types of automobiles in which the front wheels and not the rear pair are the drivers. The best precautions are care in driving over suspicious bits of road, the use of a locked steering gear, and of tires which do not easily slip.

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Commissioner Woodbury of the local Street Cleaning Department is planning to substitute motor ash-carts for the horse-drawn vehicles now in use. Three firms of automobile manufacturers are now working on the problem, and the only obstacle not yet surmounted is the cost, which has not yet been lowered to the limit fixed by Commissioner Woodbury.

The plans for the new automobile ash-cart have been adapted from a horse-drawn vehicle of German invention. The body will be of iron, with a small top opening corresponding in size to the new ash-cans which Commissioner Woodbury hopes to introduce at the same time as the new ash-cart. This opening will be covered by a piece of canvas which will be mounted on a spring roller like a window shade, and will operate in much the same manner. The cans will have eyes on the sides which will be grappled by a pair of hooks on a transverse bar on the cart so that the can may be suspended exactly over the opening in the cart and then dumped easily. In this manner no ashes would be spilled, and the canvas cover being rolled over the opening, immediately after the ashes were deposited, would prevent any dispersion by the wind. Only one man will be required to collect the ashes and operate the machine.

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The ordinance restricting the speed of automobiles to six miles an hour, which was recently introduced in the Long Branch, N. J., City Council, will come up for passage next week and a most determined opposition to its passage will be made by the motor vehicle owners of Long Branch and neighboring resorts. A protective association is being organized to include all owners of motor vehicles from Seabright to Point Pleasant, which will not only endeavor to protect its members in their rights on the roads, and to prevent extreme restrictive legislation, but will also take steps to suppress scorching, by co-operating with the local authorities.

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Automobile building as a pastime is growing rapidly, despite the fact that it is an expensive amusement. Few would care or could afford to go into it on the scale that Albert C. Bostwick and B. B. McGregor, prominent members of the Automobile Club of America, have embarked, for these two enthusiasts have built a factory at Mamaroneck, and propose to turn out vehicles on the French model in quantities, but the automobilist with a home-made machine is very much in evidence nowadays not only upon the road, but sometimes in the police courts as well.

An automobile scorcher who was arrested last week for speeding his machine at the rate of thirty miles an hour in Central Park explained in court that his vehicle was one of his own construction, built to go at the moderate rate of twelve miles an hour, and his delight at being assured that he was going at almost three times that rate overshadowed his discomfiture at being held for trial in greater bonds than he could furnish. He stated that he was a die sinker by trade, and had built the machine in his leisure hours.

The technical journals contain in every issue descriptions of new vehicles of amateur design and build, and it is probable that there is hardly a general machine shop in the country where motor vehicles are not being assembled.

At the leading technical schools of the country each student is required before completing his course to build some complete piece of machinery, such as a speed lathe or a small steam engine. The latter machine was formerly the favorite, but the automobile has now taken its place in favor, and the mechanically inclined collegian now puts together a gasolene or steam vehicle.

In consequence of the demand for parts and fittings thus created, a large business in supplying them has developed, and the catalogue of such goods issued by a local dealer is a pamphlet of 72 closely printed pages, embracing every part and fitting of either a gasolene, steam, or electric vehicle.

***

The committee of the Automobile Club of America in charge of the proposed 500-mile reliability run, from this city to Boston, has finally fixed on Thursday, Oct. 9 for the start of the trip. The route will be via Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, arriving in Boston on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 11. Sunday will be spent in Boston, the start on the return trip being made on Monday morning, Oct. 13, over the same route, arriving in New York on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 15. Each vehicle will carry an official observer, who will be provided by the club, and the run will be open to all classes of self-propelled vehicles made either in the United States or abroad.

Apropos of the apparent inability of some automobilists correctly to estimate the speed at which they travel, as is sometimes brought out in police court proceedings, two members of the Automobile Club of France have made a novel wager based upon their respective abilities to estimate the speed at which they travel. Accompanied by an umpire, they will travel in an automobile fitted with a speed indicator from Paris to Cernay and return. At intervals during the trip each of the competitors will be asked to estimate the speed at which the vehicle is traveling, and will be allowed ten seconds in which to reply. His estimate will count if it comes within 10 per cent. of the correct speed.

***

The action of the Long Island Automobile Club in offering prizes "either in plate or cash" for its race meet at the Brighton Beach track on Aug. 23 has given rise to a discussion of the advisability of establishing an amateur and a professional class in automobiling. At present the rules of the American Automobiling Association are silent on this point, and at previous race meets amateur operators, makers, and dealers and their agents and professional chauffeurs have competed on even terms. There has been as yet no demand for the separation of these classes of racers, and the discussion is being carried on chiefly by persons who are not connected with the sport.

As a large proportion of those prominent in automobiling as a sport are directly interested in the manufacture or sale of motor vehicles of one sort or another, it is very unlikely that any attempt to separate them into a class or to characterize them as professionals will be made for some time to come. The hired professional drivers can be easily placed in a professional class, but there would remain a large number of operators who are not paid exclusively for driving, but who are in the employ of various makers or dealers and who drive machines as a matter of business. These would be hard to classify.

In the matter of the acceptance of cash prizes it is pointed out that cash prizes are the rule in horse racing, and as automobiling in its great attendant expense more nearly resembles racing than any other sport it is proper to follow it in the matter of prizes. As the automobilists are entirely independent of other sporting authorities they are free to decide the question as they see fit.

NATIONAL A. C. OPEN GAMES.

New York Athletic Club Team Captured the One-Mile Relay Race in Close Finish.

Keen track and field competitions brought out the best sort of sport yesterday at the open games of the National Athletic Club, held at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I. The New York Athletic Club relay team won a great victory in the one-mile relay race, in which seven teams competed.

By all odds the relay contest provided the feature of the day. It was a handicap event and the runners made great speed from their marks. All were well bunched until the final relay. Then P. J. Walsh cut loose and went to the front by about four yards. The man with the Mercury foot emblem upon his breast was in fine stride, and footed along easily. J. H. Wright of the New West Side Athletic Club was the next runner behind Walsh. He began to cut down the distance, and on the last turn Wright was even with the New York Athletic Club runner. Instead of passing Walsh, as he should have done, Wright tried to force his way by at the post. He fouled Walsh and thereby lost the race by being disqualified by Referee James E. Sullivan. The team of the Star Athletic Club finished a close second.

Arthur Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club sprinted an exhibition fifty-one yards. He covered the distance in 5 3-5 seconds, which is one-fifth of a second better than the record held by W. H. Morgan of the New York Athletic Club.

Edwards, the sprinter of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, showed gamely in the 100 yards handicap. The field was too big for him, and the company was fast, so he was only able to get placed third, with J. Ronane, New West Side Athletic Club, and S. J. Furst, Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, ahead of him.

The point trophy was won by the National Athletic Club, with eighteen points. The New West Side Athletic Club tallied ten, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, six; New York Athletic Club, five, and the Star Athletic Club, four. The summary:

75-Yard Novice.—First Heat—Won by C. H. Seymour, Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing; W. Baldwin, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by A. J. Boston, New West Side Athletic Club; C. H. Anderson, unattached, second. Time—0:00 4-5. Third Heat—Won by A. Rocca, New West Side Athletic Club; C. J. Brown, National Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10. Fourth Heat—Won by E. Distlehorst, Comet Athletic Club; J. Marback, Union Settlement Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10. Fifth Heat—Won by Frank Lurch, Pastime Athletic Club; H. Rothstein, National Athletic Club, second. Time—0:09 3-5. Sixth heat—Won by J. Harting, Union Settlement Athletic Club; John A. Young, New West Side Athletic Club, second. Time—0:09 4-5. Seventh Heat—Won by A. G. Atwout, unattached; tie for second, and men disqualified. Time—0:10. Eighth Heat—Won by J. Marback, Union Settlement Athletic Club; tie for second, and men disqualified for finals. Time—0:09 1-5. Final Heat—Won by E. Distlehorst, Comet Athletic Club; C. H. Seymour, Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing, second. Time—0:09. Semi-final Heat—Won by C. G. Brown, National Athletic Club; A. Bocca, New West Side Athletic Club, second. Time—0:08 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by A. Bocca, New West Side Athletic Club; E. Distlehorst, Comet Athletic Club, second; C. H. Seymour, Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-Yard, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by S. J. Furst, Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, (9 yards;) G. R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (9½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by M. P. Fried, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (6 yards;) D. L. Walters, Star Athletic Club, (8½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Third Heat—Won by D. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (3½ yards;) H. Nolde, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fourth Heat—Won by P. J. Callahan, National Athletic Club, (7½ yards;) M. Block, New West Side Athletic Club, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fifth Heat—Won by E. Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, (scratch;) Charles Scharpo, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (10 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Sixth Heat—Won by E. A. Danforth, Heffley School, (8½ yards;) no second. Time—0:10 1-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Dan Frank, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (8½ yards;) no second. Time—0:10. Eighth Heat—Won by J. Ronane, New West Side Athletic Club, (9½ yards;) no second. Time—0:10. Semi-Final Heat—Won by E. Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, (scratch;) S. J. Furst, Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Semi-Final Heat—Won by J. Ronane, New West Side Athletic Club, (9½ yards;) W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (3½ yards,) second. Time—0:10.

Final Heat—Won by J. Ronane, New West Side Athletic Club, (9½ yards;) S. J. Furst, Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, (9 yards), second; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (3½ yards), third. Time—0:00 4-5.

Half-mile Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by L. Wolff, Pastime Athletic Club; George S. Burnett, Pastime Athletic Club, second; John Tammany, National Athletic Club, third. Time—2:15 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by George P. Stainton, Columbia University; C. W. Anderson, unattached, second; C. B. English, Mercury Athletic Club, third. Time—2:15 2-5.

Third Heat—Won by W. G. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association; William Roulette, Star Athletic Club, second; T. O'Connor, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—2:15.

Final Heat—Won by John Tammany, National Athletic Club; C. B. English, Mercury Athletic Club, second; T. O'Connor, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—2:14 4-5.

300-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Charles Scharpe, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (30 yards); G. R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (36 yards), second. Time—0:32.

Second Heat—Won by George H. Kinscherf, National Athletic Club, (30 yards); M. J. Creegen, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (30 yards), second. Time—0:31 4-5.

Third Heat—Won by P. J. Callahan, National Athletic Club, (26 yards); J. H. Wright, New West Side Athletic Club, (18 yards), second. Time—0:31 4-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by W. Ingram New West Side Athletic Club, (28 yards); R. B. Brown, Star Athletic Club, (27 yards), second. Time—0:31 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by Charles Scharps, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (30 yards;) George H. Kinscherf, National Athletic Club, (30 yards,) second; P. J. Callahan, National Athletic Club, (26 yards,) third. Time—0:31 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Albert Brown, National Athletic Club, (140 yards;) L. J. Wentz, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) second; A. W. Rippingale, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:39 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Joe Fogler, National Athletic Club, (120 yards;) Henry Granston, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) second. Time—2:39.

Final Heat—Won by Albert Brown, National Athletic Club, (140 yards;) Joe Fogler, National Athletic Club, (120 yards,) second; Henry Granston, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:38 2-5.

One-and-One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Todd, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (120 yards;) J. Farrell, Star Athletic Club, (80 yards,) second; F. X. Hussey, Star Athletic Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—9:07 4-5.

Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by New York Athletic Club team, composed of J. Walsh, (12 yards;) G. C. Wood, (16 yards;) H. Sedley, Jr., (22 yards,) and A. A. Jackson, (26 yards;) Star Athletic Club, second, composed of J. E. Fortune, (35 yards;) F. J. Lee, (35 yards;) D. L. Walters, (30 yards,) and S. J. Rottger, (28 yards;) National Athletic Club, third, composed of D. A. Sullivan, (24 yards;) S. Curtis, (20 yards;) J. O. Doyle, (28 yards,) and W. Kaufman, (24 yards.) Time—3:24 2-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by John Ryan, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (6 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 9 inches; John F. Kehnle, Star Athletic Club, second, (9 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 5 inches; Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, third, (3 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 10 inches.

Dan Patch Beat Sire's Pacing Record.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The feature of the closing day of the Grand Circuit trotting was the successful attempt of the undefeated pacing stallion, Dan Patch, to beat the record of his famous sire, Joe Patchen, 2:01¼. Driven by his trainer, Myron McHenry, the handsome brown horse circled the track in 2:00, half a second faster than his sire's record. The quarters were as follows:

First, 0:31; second, 29; third, 30¼; fourth, 0:30¾.

The horse finished pulled up, and there is no question that he could have made the mile in two minutes flat, or even faster, if McHenry had driven him out in the last quarter.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Large Crowd at Polo Grounds Saw Pittsburg Beat New York.

CINCINNATI WON IN BROOKLYN

Chicago Prevented the Philadelphia Team from Scoring—Boston and St. Louis Divide Honors.

Nearly fifteen thousand baseball enthusiasts flocked to the Polo Grounds yesterday and saw the Pittsburg champions outplay the New York team by the score of 7 to 2. From the very outset the home team was overmatched, and in the very first inning their undoing was imminent and their defeat a certainty.

The Pittsburg batters hit Taylor freely and scored three runs in the opening inning with only one man out. Then Manager McGraw took Taylor out of the box and substituted Cronin. Bowerman, who made an error while catching for Taylor, was also relieved, and Bresnahan took his place behind the bat, while Wall played the right-field position, which Bresnahan had filled up to the time the change was made. Doheny for Pittsburg was very effective in the box, as it was not until the eighth inning that the local men could hit him with good results.

Clarke opened with a hit past McGraw and got to second on Beaumont's sacrifice bunt. Leach made a safe hit, scoring the Pittsburg Captain, and got to third himself on Jones's wild throw. Leach scored on Wagner's little hit, but should have been out at the plate were it not for Bowerman's muff of Lauder's throw to head off the runner. Wagner ran to second and got home on Bransfield's fine hit to centre for a base. Ritchie then hit Taylor for two bases, and McGraw decided on the change in the battery. Cronin struck out the next man, Conroy, and the side was retired with two men on bases, when Smith was put out at first by Dunn to McGann.

In the fourth inning three more runs were tallied for Pittsburg, and in the sixth they added one more to their total.

In the latter half of the eighth inning, after Dunn had been disposed of, Wall paved the way for run-getting on the New York side with a safe hit. Ritchey caught Cronin's fly, and Jones sent a good one to left field. Doheny weakened a little at this juncture, and made a wild pitch which advanced Wall and Jones to third and second bases. Doheny's delivery was still erratic, and McGraw went to first on called balls, so that the bases were filled. McGann was the next man up, and those who looked to him for a run-getting hit were not disappointed, as the big first baseman sent the ball to right field, and Wall and Jones crossed the plate. McGann's hit aroused the spectators to the limit of enthusiasm, and when Brodie stepped up to take his turn at the bat more runs were expected, but they did not materialize. Brodie was not equal to the occasion, and he sent the ball toward Bransfield, who quickly threw it to Doheny, covering the bag, and the hopes of the New York contingent died with the centrefielder's out at first. No runs were made by either side in the ninth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	3	4	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	0	4	0	0
Wagner, rf	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	7	4	0	0
Conroy, ss	0	1	1	3	5	0	0
Smith, c	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Doheny, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	15	27	14	1	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, lf	0	0	1	2	3	0	2
McGraw, ss	0	0	1	1	7	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	1	14	1	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Bres'han, rf	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Dunn, 2b	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Wall, rf	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cronin, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	4	6	27	16	4	

Pittsburg	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 3. First base by errors—New York, 0; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Pittsburg, 9. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 0; off Doheny, 4. Struck out—By Cronin, 4; by Doheny, 3. Two-base hits—Clarke, Wagner, Ritchey, and Smith. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont and Doheny. Stolen bases—Jones and Clarke. Double plays—McGraw, McGann, and Lauder; Conroy, Ritchey, and Bransfield; Leach, Ritchey, and Bransfield; Conroy and Ritchey. Hit by pitcher—By Doheny, 2. Wild pitch—Doheny. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

CINCINNATI, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

A series of four baseball games between the Cincinnati and Brooklyn Clubs was begun yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and the home players were defeated by a score of 2 to 1. Manager-Captain Joe Kelly led his men to victory and started the run getting with a safe bunt toward third base. Phillips and Newton were equally good in the box, and both received excellent support in the field. The play on both sides was fast and at times brilliant. Three particularly fine running catches were made by Corcoran, Dahlen, and Keeler. The Brooklyn Captain was wildly cheered for his splendid one-hand catch of Beckley's fly along the right field foul line, which would certainly have been good for three bases were it not for Keeler's catch.

Only three runs were made in the game, and Pittsburg made two of them in the first inning. Kelley beat out his bunt toward third base and ran to that point on Beckley's single to right field. Crawford bunted to McCreery, who failed to touch the runner, and Kelley scored. Seymour sacrificed, and a base on balls to Peitz filled the bases. Corcoran sent a fly out to Dolan in centre field and Beckley got home on the throw in. Steinfeldt's fly to Keeler dismissed his side.

Sharp fielding and good steady pitching prevented any further scoring until the latter half of the seventh inning. McCreery sent a hot one to Steinfeldt which hit the third baseman on the nose when he tried to stop it, and McCreery got safely to first. Irwin got to first on a safe hit past Corcoran and Flood sacrificed, advancing the men on bases. Newton's foul fly was caught by Steinfeldt after a brilliant run, but he could not recover himself in time to prevent McCreery getting home with the last run scored in the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, lf	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Peitz, 2b	0	0	1	3	3	0	0
Corc'an, ss	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Phillips, p	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Total	2	3	27	11	0	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	5	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
Farrell, c	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
McCr'y, 1b	1	1	6	2	0	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	0	1	2	3	0
Flood, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Newton, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Total	1	7	27	10	1		

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Kelley, Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Crawford, Keeler. Double plays—Corcoran and Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Seymour, Flood. First base on balls—Off Newton, 1; off Phillips, 3. Struck out—By Newton, 1; by Phillips, 2. Time of game—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Donovan and Maloney.

CHICAGO, 12; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The home club was shut out to-day by the Chicago baseball team in a game characterized by heavy hitting on the part of the visitors. Philadelphia played poorly in the field and could not hit. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Chicago	1	2	0	3	1	3	2	0	x	12	26	0

Batteries—Duggleby, Ibers, and Doolin; Menefee and Kling.

TWO GAMES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Boston and St. Louis baseball teams broke even to-day in two games, the visitors taking the first through two hits, a pass, and two errors in the fifth inning. In the second game Pittenger was a puzzle to St. Louis. Scores by innings:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	0	0

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge; Yerkes and O'Neil.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	1	0
St. Louis	0	0	1

Batteries—Pittenger and Moran; M. O'Neil and J. O'Neil.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	82	20	.756	Cincinnati	59	45	.464
Brooklyn	49	41	.544	St. Louis	40	48	.455
Chicago	46	41	.529	Philadelphia	36	52	.409
Boston	43	39	.524	New York	24	57	.329

Eastern League Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Buffalo won a closely contested game from the Jersey City baseball team to-day. Buffalo's long hits were made with men on bases, while the visitors' drives counted for nothing. Manager Stallings to-day released Grey. Score:

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Brain, 3b	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Gr'shaw, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
Lynch, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Atherton, 2b	0	0	4	2	1	0	0
Milligan, rf	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Lush, c	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Law, c	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Ferry, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	10	1	0	0

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	2	2	3	2	2	0	0
Halligan, cf	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	0	0
Griffin, 2b	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
Shoch, rf	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Mack, ss	0	0	1	1	7	0	0
McManus, c	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Barnett, p	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	3	10	24	15	0		

Buffalo	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—5
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 2. First base on balls—Off Ferry, 1; off Barnett, 3. Struck out—By Ferry, 4. Three-base hits—Milligan, Barnett, Grimshaw. Two-base hits—Halligan, Brain. Bases on errors—Jersey City, 2. Stolen base—Shindle. Left on bases—Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 7. Double play—Shindle, (unassisted.) Wild pitch—Ferry. Passed ball—Law. Umpire—Mr. Eagan. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT TORONTO.

				R.	H.	E.
Toronto	4	0	3	0	2	0
Worcester	0	0	1	1	0	0

Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—10
Worcester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Batteries—Bruce and Tort; Hastings, Crisham, and Steelman.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Briggs and Brennan; McFall, Crisham, and Steelman.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	1
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Corridon and Kelley; Blewitt and Raub.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	5

Batteries—G. Sullivan and Kelly; Magee and Raub.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	2	7	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries—McFarlan and Phelps; Hemming and Thackera.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	55	29	.655	Jersey City	42	44	.488

That Which Concerns the Oarsmen

Yale and Harvard to Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their First Race—Harlem River Clubs Inconvenienced by the March of Improvements.

Fifty years ago to-day, or on Aug. 3, 1852, the first race was rowed between Harvard and Yale on Lake Winnipesaukee, in New Hampshire. To commemorate this aquatic event, which has meant so much to intercollegiate athletics in the last half century, it is now proposed to hold a reunion and banquet to the survivors of the four crews at the University Club some time during the first part of the month of October. Just what the scope of this reunion and banquet will be the committee having the matter in charge has not yet decided. It may be confined wholly to the survivors of the original crews or it is possible that the members of all the crews of both colleges who have ever taken part in any of the Harvard-Yale rowing contests during the past fifty years may be included in the list of guests. The matter is now under discussion by the committee, which hopes to reach some sort of decision before the 1st of September. Of the nine members of the Harvard (Oneida) crew six are living, two were killed in the civil war, and one died a natural death. Of the old Yale (Shawmut) crew but four survive. The six Harvard men who are living to-day are: Joseph Mansfield Brown, '53, of New York; Thomas J. Curtis, 52, of Tunbridge Wells, England; Charles J. Paine, '53, of Boston; Jonathan Dwight, '52, New York; Charles F. Livermore, '53, Detroit, Mich.; Charles A. Miles, '53, Brattleborough, Vt. The survivors of the Yale (Shawmut) crew are: Richard Waite, '53, Toledo, Ohio; Charles A. White, '54, New Haven; Edward Harland, '53, Norwich, Conn.; Joseph Warren, '53, Boston.

Yale had three crews entered in the race. Besides the Shawmut crew there were the Undine and the Atalanta. The latter boat was manned by Yalemen living in New York. The survivors of these two crews are: George W. Smalley, '53, New York; William M. Hudson, '53, Hartford; William F. V. Bartlett, '53, Lexington, Ky.; Fred Weston, '53, New York; James M. Whiton, '53, New York; George A. Kitredge, '55, Bombay; William C. Whittemore, '55, Washington, and Alfred P. Rockwell, '55, Boston; S. H. Tobey, '53, New York; Sherman W. Knevals, '53, New York. It is the purpose of the committee to at least get together these old-time college oarsmen, and, if possible, all the later-day oars will be included. The committee having the reunion in charge is composed of Maj. Joseph Mansfield Brown of Harvard, '53, and Dr. James F. Whiton of Yale, '53. Maj. Brown was the coxswain and captain of Harvard's winning crew, and also the coxswain of the winning Harvard crew at Springfield, Mass., in the year 1855, when both Yale and Harvard had two crews each on the river. Dr. Whiton was bow oar in Yale's Undine crew that rowed in the first race in New Hampshire. It was he who conceived the idea of bringing the crews of the two universities together, and it was through his efforts that Yale finally sent the challenge to Harvard early in July of 1852. Justice George Shiras, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court, was an old-time Yale oarsman, and he has been requested to preside at the banquet, if possible.

The method of selection and the system of training as applied to a college crew fifty years ago were as crude, comparatively speaking, as everything else at that period of the Nation's development. But one thing they had at that time which has not been improved upon as the years have gone by and that was plenty of brawn and muscle and a willingness to use it to the limit.

Weight was no consideration in the selection of a coxswain. He was chosen not because he was the lightest man in college, but because of his experinece as a practical oarsman and his knowledge of watercraft. Maj. Brown, the coxswain of Harvard's Oneida crew, says he tipped the scales at 150 pounds at the time of the first race between Yale and Harvard. Richard Waite, coxswain of Yale's Shawmut crew, was the heaviest man in college at that time. But he had an excellent pair of lungs, was a good disciplinarian, and exercised complete control over the eight men in his boat.

The boats used then were about 40 feet in length and constructed of lap-streaked cedar. They were built not alone for speed but for durability and hard usage as well. Their exact weight is not known. They had no out-riggers and no sliding seats. The oars varied in length according to the position of the men in the boat who used them. They averaged about 14 feet, were heavy and rather clumsy compared with the finely turned and finished spoon sweeps used to-day. In the 'midship, or waist of the boat, the oars were about 15 feet in length and in the bow and stern about 13 feet.

Prior to 1852 nothing but class races was indulged in by either college. There were no such things as rowing machines, training tables, and professional trainers. Winter and Spring training was considered unnecessary. From four to six weeks was the usual limit of training, and the rounding-out process was nearer the end of the fourth week than the sixth. The coxswain's authority was supreme. He selected and rejected at will.

When Yale's challenge arrived at Harvard the class races were over and many of the oarsmen had left for their homes or the mountains and seashore. Notwithstanding the knowledge that it would be difficult to secure and whip into shape a winning crew before the date set for the race, the challenge was promptly accepted, and work was at once begun to secure a good eight. Coxswain Brown, after many anxious hours, finally picked six members of the junior crew and two of the senior. They were a fine lot of fellows with a lot of beef and muscle, and eager and willing to work. As there was but three weeks ahead in which to get them into shape, a tremendous amount of hard labor was indulged in. The old Harvard boathouse stood on the banks of the Charles River a little below the site of the splendid structure which now adorns the Charles.

Yale had three boats entered for the race, the Shawmut, the Undine, and the four-oared Atalanta. Harvard had only one boat, the Oneida. As a candidate in the big race however, the Atalanta was objected to on the ground that, unlike the other three, she was a regular racing boat. Serious trouble might have arisen from this objection had not her crew very creditably agreed to withdraw and not claim their boat as a candidate for a prize. The Undine was a much heavier craft than any of the others, having been but newly built for use in the rough water of Long Island Sound. The Shawmut was an equal match for the Oneida.

Tuesday, Aug. 3, dawned warm and clear—a perfect Summer day—with a light wind blowing out of the northwest. This was decidedly the Oneida and Shawmut's weather. The heavy Undine would make little showing against the lighter boats unless the wind increased before the afternoon. Great preparations were made to entertain the immense crowd which was expected from Manchester, Concord, and other near towns to view the regatta. Franklin Pierce, then the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was among the spectators, as well as the Governor of the State and his staff.

In the preliminary trial the Atalanta was allowed to compete. The course was from Coe's Landing to a station about a mile and a half across the bay. Probably the finish was near Centre Harbor, but this is not certain, because the accounts are strangely mixed. But that the Oneida won by about two lengths all the writers of the time agreed. The Shawmut finished second, the Undine third, and the Atalanta last. "The race was done in fine style in about 17 minutes, one writer says," and the Cambridge men were loudly applauded by all parties." The prize was a silk flag, given by the gentlemen who had been selected to act as umpires in the big race.

What was even then called "the big race" was held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the crack of the pistol the Oneida took the water first. But the three boats went away well together and for the first hundred yards or so the Oneida only held the slight lead she had gained by her quick start. Then the Undine slowly dropped behind. The Shawmut clung close to the Harvard boat, neither gaining nor losing, and throughout the first mile (excepting the Undine) it was any one's race. After that, however, the Oneida's superior weight and "muscular strength" began to tell perceptibly, and she gradually crept away from her antagonist. Within a quarter of a mile of the finish she led by a good stretch of open water. Then an accident happened to the Oneida which, had it not been for the good management of her crew, might have lost her the race. As it was, it greatly lessened her lead. A water-soaked plank, which had broken loose from the landing at Centre Harbor, floated out into the course, and got over Sidney Willard's blade at No. 3. At the end of the stroke Willard could not lift his blade from the water. The handle of the oar jammed against his chest and the boat brought up sharp, swinging off her course. "Most men in such difficulties," wrote Dr. Whiton in The Outlook, "would have caught a bad crab; but the brawney fellow stiffly held his oar flat in the water till carried clear."

During the time lost by this accident the Yale boat had rapidly gained, but the Oneida's crew, getting together again quickly, finished a good four lengths in the lead and rowing strongly. The Captain of the Oneida gave the time as 14 minutes, but The Boston Herald said "the whole race was accomplished in 10 minutes." The prize was a set of black walnut oars, with silver tips, also a silver plate to be inscribed with a suitable legend. Following are the names of the men who rowed in the boats of that first race. In those days the positions were numbered from stern to bow, as stroke, 2, 3, &c., and in this order they are arranged here. The last column in each of the tabular forms indicates present place of residence or date of death.

HARVARD, (ONEIDA,) EIGHT-OAR.

	Residence or Date of Death.
Joseph M. Brown, coxswain and Captain, '53	New York
Thomas J. Curtis, stroke, '52	Tunbridge Wells, England
Charles H. Hurd, '53	1877
Sidney Willard, '52	1862
Charles J. Paine, '53	Boston
Jonathan Dwight, '52	New York
William C. Cunningham, '55	1867
Charles F. Livermore, mate, '53	Detroit
Charles A. Miles, bow, '53	Brattleboro, Vt.
Substitutes—	
John W. Hutchins, '53	1890
Payson P. Ellis, '55	1863
R. O. Whittemore, '53	1871

YALE, (SHAWMUT,) EIGHT-OAR.

Richard Waite, coxswain and Captain, '53	Toledo, Ohio
James Hamilton, stroke, '53	1862
Charles A. White, '54	New Haven
James B. Goodrich, '53	1869
Edward Harland, '53	Norwich
Joseph Warren, '53	Boston
Joseph French, '53	1880
William C. Brewster, '53	1880
Arthur F. Skelding, bow, '53	1888
Substitutes—	
William T. Baxter, '53	1875
William L. Hinman, '53	1868
Albert E. Kent, '53	1861

Dr. Whiton declared that both the Harvard and Yale captains made records of the order in which their men rowed in the boats, but unfortunately the Yale records were lost. The following lists are arranged according to the remembrance of the members of the crews who are still alive:

YALE, (UNDINE.) EIGHT-OAR.

	Residence or Date of Death.
Julius Catlin, Jr., coxswain and Captain, '53	1895
Edward Walden, stroke, '53	1854
George W. Smalley, mate, '53	New York
William M. Hudson, '53	Hartford
William F. V. Bartlett, '53	Lexington, Ky.
Benjamin K. Phelps, '53	1880
Benjamin F. Bear, '53	1875
Frederick Weston, '53	New York
James M. Whiton, bow, '53	New York
Substitutes—	
S. H. Tobey, '53	New York
Sherman W. Knevals, '53	New York

YALE, (ATALANTA.)

William W. Winthrop, Captain, '51	1899
George A. Kitredge, '55	Bombay
Colvin G. Child, '55	1880
William C. Whittemore, '55	Washington
Nat W. F. Root, mate, '52	1872
Alfred P. Rockwell, '55	Boston
David L. Huntington, '55	1899

The judges were Col. N. B. Baker, Concord; Julius Catlin, Hartford; N. A. M. Dudley, New York; S. H. Quincy, Rumney; A. H. Bellows, Concord.

Amateur rowing in New York City promises to either be greatly crippled, or else a complete revolution of the system of clubs seems necessary. Plans have been discussed lately looking toward an amalgamation of two or more clubs of a complete obliteration of several. The clubs with the most money will survive.

It has been said that the New York oarsman has more to contend with in the way of drawbacks in pursuit of the sport than any other rowers of scientific boats in this country. The home waters, that is, the Harlem and Hudson Rivers, afford poor facilities for the training crews. The Hudson is nearly always rough enough to smash the frail craft, and since the construction of the ship canal connecting the Hudson and Harlem Rivers at Spuyten Duyvil the tide in the latter stream has been so swift that a line on a crew except in an actual race is well nigh unobtainable. Besides this the tugboat captains and their little bit to the discomfort of the man in the shell and put on an extra pound of steam in approaching a single or a crew so that the tug's wash will necessitate the rowboat to stop, and only skillful handling prievents an upset.

Ever since the clubs of the Harlem River have been in existence the city's Dock Department has been after them, so to speak. They have had to move their houses from place to place, and during the periods of peace the clubs have adorned and improved their properties so that when the time came for a moving notice the increased expenses for transferring the houses have cut deeply into the club treasuries. As years have gone the clubs have prospered in a way, and some of the clubs have quite beautiful houses, but constant moving and the fear of the insecurity of their location has tended to deter the march of progress in some cases, so that it would not be surprising if several clubs amalgamated for the purpose of strengthening in unison.

The Bohemian, Crescent, Wyanoke, Metropolitan, Harlem, and Nassau Clubs are all affected by the edict of the Dock Department officials.

The clubs have been unofficially notified to get out from their present berths on the Westchester side of the Harlem River, just above the Central Bridge. It is the intention to bulkhead the river front on a line about in the centre of the boathouses. The members cannot conceive the necessity of any such action, as the spot will not be used for years to come for docking purposes, as there is a quarter-mile stretch of docks on the other side of the bridge which has been idle for ten years.

The plan is to bulkhead the land about fifty feet from the shore and then permit the boathouses to tie up to the dock. This will necessitate a big financial outlay by the clubs, and may in some cases be an impossibility, as all the houses are on piling, their scows not being fit to float. These clubs only moved to their present sites last year, and have foundations of piling costing from four to six hundred dollars, which will be a total loss now.

The clubs further down the river, at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, will also have their troubles in this respect, as the rapid transit contractors want a part of their land. While they will only disturb the Union Boat Club at present, it will only be a question of time when they will all have to depart, it being impossible for them to stay during the bulkheading, excavating, and filling in back of the bulkhead line.

* * *

A novel contest has been inaugurated by the members of the Lone Star Boat Club, which consists of starting at the beginning of every rowing season a weekly race in which the contestants have to row in a different style of boat from the previous week. Capt. Goodkind claims this develops his men in an all-around manner and develops them so that they are at home in any kind of craft. He claims that other clubs teach a man with but a sweeps and sometimes with the sculls, but frequently he is taught but one style, so that when a member attempts any other class of rowing he is at sea, as it were. The contest starts in June and ends in August. Each winner is credited with a point, and at the end of the season prizes are presented to the first, second, and third men. At present the leaders are L. Kauffman, with twenty points; E. Keller, with nineteen points; J. Lilienthal, with seventeen, and S. Cramer, with sixteen points. About twelve others are in the competition, so that about sixteen men are working all season, and it will have in time the effect of getting them imbued with the competitive spirit, and get them to strive for outside honors.

The club is greatly interested in the outcome of the effort of Stern and Myer to capture the intermediate pair-oared event at the National Regatta to be held Friday and Saturday. The club's annual ladies' day is set for Aug. 30, and the events will comprise single sheil, double shell, gig, eight shell, and barge rowing, with tub and swimming races.

* * *

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is to be held at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 8 and 9, and, in extending an invitation to all followers of the aquatic sport to visit the famous course, the Lake Quinsigamond Association assures oarsmen and their friends of a royal welcome, and a series of what promises to be great races. The Worcester oarsmen and their friends are doing their part to make the regatta a success, and it is up to the out-of-towners to come and do their share. As the canvas canoe has come to be a popular craft on New England waters, provision has been made for the entertainment of those who love canoe racing, and the Lake Quinsigamond Association has added to the regular programme of sculling events of the National Association a war canoe race for crews of nine men. For this extra event a shield valued at $50 has been offered as the prize for the club winning the event.

The Lake Quinsigamond Association is made up of representatives from the rowing, canoe, and social clubs that have houses at Lake Quinsigamond, and the privileges of all these clubs—nearly twenty in number—will be at the disposal of the visitors.

The clubs whose members take an active interest in rowing have facilities for storing single, double, four-oared and eight-oared shells, and the oarsmen are promised every care of their boats.

The Lake Quinsigamond Association has the co-operation of the Worcester Board of Trade in securing the transportation of the boats from New York, Boston and other northern cities, and an effort is being made by the Worcester business men, through their Committee on Transportation, to secure more favorable rates from the railroads than ever before. Several conferences have been held alrady with good results, and the committee will make known before long the rates procured for the association.

Lake Quinsigamond has one of the most famous regatta courses in the United States. It has been the meeting place for forty years of crews and scullers, and the most famous men in the aquatic world have trained or raced here. Its prominence antedates the modern appliances in rowing. Before the outrigger, sliding seat, swivel-lock, or modern light craft were thought of, the waters of the course on Lake Quinsigamond were churned by oarsmen in competition. When the college crews raced in four-oared boats, the only absolutely fair meeting place for a trial of conclusions was Lake Quinsigamond. The annual race between Harvard and Yale oarsmen was here, and here, too, Cornell, Columbia, Amherst, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and other colleges sent their crews to decide which was the collegiate champion of the country.

In the halcyon days of professional rowing the cream of the talent went to Quinsigamond to train and race. On this course have met Hanlan, Gaudaur, Teemer, Hamm, McKay, Ten Eyck, Bubear, Ross, Hosmer, the Ward brothers, Joyce, Casey, and hosts of others. James A Ten Eyck early recognized the superior advantages of Lake Quinsigamond, and they led him to make his residence in Worcester. He did all his training over the regular course, and fitted so well that he never started in an open race but he got a part of the purse. Over this course Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck first learned to handle a pair of sculls, and training for every race he entered was done here.

* * *

In the early eighties, when professional rowing was on the high wave of popularity in the United States and England, the greatest gathering of professional oarsmen and scullers ever together came to Lake Quinsigamond and trained and prepared for the invasion of England that resulted in the acquisition of much English money and many world championships. Over this course Edward Hanlan rowed the fastest three miles with a turn that any man has ever done on still water. Here the Worcester Boat Club four trained, and went away to down all who dared to meet them. On this course have been developed the crews and scullers of the Wachusett Boat Club and Worcester High School, and from here Ten Eyck in singles, Ten Eyck and Lewis in doubles, the Wachusett eight and the Worcester High School eight have gone in successful quests of national championships.

The regatta course is a little more than a mile and a half in length. It lies almost in a straight line and between high banks that completely shut it off from disturbing winds. The start is near the Lincoln Street bridge, and the finish is close to the causeway.

The lake itself is about nine miles in length, and for about two miles its banks are lined with handsome club houses, Summer homes and camps.

The race will be rowed in the following order:

FIRST DAY.

2 P. M.—First heat intermediate singles.
3:20 P. M.—Intermediate four-oared shells.
3:40 P. M.—Senior pair-oared shells.
4 P. M.—Second heat intermediate singles.
4:20 P. M.—Intermediate pair-oared shells.
4:40 P. M.—Senior four-oared shells.
5 P. M.—First heat intermediate eight-oared shells.
5:20 P. M.—Second heat intermediate eight-oared shells.

SECOND DAY.

2 P. M.—Final heat intermediate eight-oared shells.
3:20 P. M.—Championship single sculls.
3:40 P. M.—Final heat intermediate singles.
4 P. M.—Intermediate four-oared shells.
4:20 P. M.—Association single sculls.
4:40 P. M.—Intermediate double sculls.
5 P. M.—Senior double sculls.
5:20 P. M.—War canoe race.
5:40 P. M.—Senior eight-oared shells.

Rowing Notes of Interest.

Capt. Usher of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, is Chairman of the House Committee of the Riverside Boat Club, and he promises a progressive policy for the new club's future.

The Waverly Boat Club has added ping-pong to the list of amusements, and expects to start a tournament Aug. 15.

About fifty members of the Hudson Boat Club will go on a fishing excursion on Aug. 24. A steamer has been chartered, and orders given for an elaborate stock of necessaries. Long Branch is the objective point for the excursion.

Capt. Pike, a retired army officer, can be seen rowing daily on the Hudson River in front of Riverside Drive in his specially constructed boat The She. It is a flat-bottom affair, pointed at both ends, and the Captain is able to get quite some speed out of the strange-looking craft, notwithstanding he is over sixty years of age.

Dr. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, is an ardent devotee of the sculls, and it is his custom every afternoon to row on the Hudson from the Waverly Boat Clubhouse.

C. C. Hiscoe is causing no end of trouble at the Hudson Boat Club, as he is trying to convert Oarsmen Wark, McCutcheon, Kuster, and Pine, who make up the club's four gig crew, into yachtsmen and it is a warm battle between Capt. Mangim and C. C. Hiscoe to see whether they will row or compose the crew of the Spray.

Carson Miller has presented the prize known as the Admiral's Medal to the Atalanta Boat Club for the gig race to be competed for at the club's ladies' day regatta on Aug. 23.

Capt. Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Boat Club, who a few years ago was a prominent sculler, has consented to teach his clubmates the art of sculling and swimming. He will be at the clubhouse every Tuesday afternoon for this purpose.

The Bohemian Boat Club is to send its senior double-shell crew to Michigan, Canada, and Worcester because of the good form shown by this crew in the races it has been in so far during the season.

The Harlem Rowing Club's pair, Scofield and Schultz, is rowing in fine form, and the club is sanguine of its success in the National regatta. "Jack" Nagle and "Billy" Cody will start the senior eight in training to-morrow night for the Labor Day regatta on the Harlem River.

The Metropolitan Boat Club will enter its junior eight, which finished second in the Long Island regatta, and an intermediate four composed of J. Chiecarego, Kiely, Reagan, and Hunt, in the Labor Day regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association. F. Hunt will start in the junior singles, and B. Reagan in the intermediate singles.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will enter a junior eight and junior four in the Middle States Regatta. Capt. Breen has outlined a varied programme of training, and keeps the boys moving, though he does not allow them to have too much of any one sport. To-day they will play the Twelfth Regiment baseball team at College Point. The club's barge, which was wrecked in a storm a few weeks ago, is being rebuilt. The club will have a handball and basketball team in the circuit this Fall.

The Crescent Boat Club men are devoting most of their time to pleasure rowing, but will do some racing on Aug. 23 at their Ladies' Day regatta. Their principal pastime is barge rowing to the scenes of basket parties, war dances, barbecues, and baseball matches.

The friendship Boat Club members are devoting their time to social events. Their energetic Captain, Frederick Karker, is away on a vacation, but is reported to sail from Boston on his brother's yacht in a day or two, and on his arrival here he will start a junior four in training.

The Atalanta Boat Club is striving with might and main to land its crews winners in the National regatta. The club has entered an intermediate eight and an intermediate four, composed of McCormick, Varley, Shigatz, and Federlein. The club holds its Ladies' Day regatta on Aug. 23, in which they will start singles, doubles, fours, and eight shells, and a barge carrying ladies. Capt. Nissen will start a barge crew for City Island this morning at 8.

The Union Boat Club, on the Harlem, will move east of the Nonpareil house for temporary quarters. They will start a junior eight and four in the Middle States Regatta.

The quietness which pervades the house of the Dauntless Boat Club has scarcely been broken since the day of the Ladies' Regatta, and frequently the house remains closed until late in the day. Various reasons for the club's inactivity have been advanced, but the officers of the club declare that the organisation is in a flourishing condition financially, and, while the club fleet comprises little else in the racing line but eights, an effort will be made to boat all those who wish to train in these craft for the Labor Day regatta on the Harlem River.

The Waverly Boat Club reports a very prosperous season. The membership is 155, with 15 new applications posted. The Ladies' Day regatta will be held on Sept. 6. The events will consist of shell, gig, barge, tub, and swimming races, followed by a dance, which is to take place on an excursion barge anchored alongside the clubhouse. The members are now enjoying barge trips to Stony Point, Englewood, Cold Spring, Inwood, Yonkers, and Fort Lee. Among the most active members are Dr. Lederle, Dr. Flagg, William Upperman, Charles Schlatter, Harry Cowperthwait, Frank Koch, Seward, Carter, Schumacher, Sturke, and Capt. Fred Gardner. They have the best collection of old-time photographs of oarsmen of any club in existence.

The last report of the Hudson Boat Club showed the organization to be in a very prosperous condition. One hundred and thirty-five members are on the rolls, and the house is fully equipped. It contains pool and billiard tables and a goodly supply of boats. Capt. Mangim will enter a junior four gig crew in the Middle States regatta on Labor Day on the Harlem River. This is a green crew, which did pretty well at the Long Island regatta, but was a trifle short of work. The club has frequent barge parties to Egg Beach, opposite Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson, and Buena Vista, near Fort Lee, N. J. The club regatta will be held Aug. 16, and the events comprise single, double, and four gigs, barge, tub, and swimming races.

Secretary James Miles of the Nonpareil Boat Club says the suggestion of professionalism made by the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers against their man Schumacher, who rowed No. 2 in their junior four gig at the regatta of the Long Island Association is absurd. The intimation was that Schumacher played professional basketball, but Schumacher denies this, and the only thing he can think of on which a charge could be based is that at one time a man was on his team who was protested, but he cannot see how this can affect him. The crew of which Schumacher is a member has paid its way in everything except entrance fees. Hoffman and Keall are expected to win the intermediate pair-oared shell event at the National regatta.

HOBOKEN'S ROWING REGATTA.

Atlantic Boat Club Crews Were First in Four Races—Nassau Entry Won in Singles.

Fast time was made yesterday in the races at the annual regatta of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association. The Atlantic Boat Club's junior four-oared barge crew broke the record for the course by covering the mile in 5 minutes and 17 seconds. The Atlantic crews captured four events of the six races in which they were entered.

The races were contested over the Guttenberg mile course, starting from Guttenberg and finishing at Shady Side, opposite Ninety-sixth Street, New York City.

The Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association is made up of the following clubs: Active, Atlantic, Germania, Rosedale, and Valencia boat clubs. Four events were provided for the association members, and four open events, a total of eight competitions.

The races were started promptly at three o'clock from the lower end of the course, judged from the barge stationed at the finish. The junior single gig association race was won rather easily by G. M. Aitkin, Atlantic Boat Club. The first, second, and third races were won with comparative ease, especially the third for which the contestants strove for the Berckmann medals, this proved an easy victory for August Buchlin of the Rosedale Boat Club. This race was somewhat of an upset, as it was confidently expected that A. Heyne of the Atlantic Boat Club would be an easy winner. The junior four-oared barge association race proved to be very exciting to the half mile when the Atlantics assumed the lead, and won handily by three lengths from the Active Boat Club crew. This same crew won the Intermediate Four Barge affair easily.

Carr rowed a very plucky race in the intermediate single event, and only won on the line by a slight margin. The surprise of the day was the defeat of the Rosedale Boat Club's senior four-oared barge crew by the Valencia Boat Club.

The Rosedale crew has won so many races that it was considered invincible, but the Valencia representatives had trained faithfully for this particular race, and went at it hard from the start. They finished two lengths in the lead. Summary:

Junior Single Fig Association.—Won by Atlantic Boat Club, G. M. Atkin; Valencia Boat Club, H. Badenhausen, second. Time—7:42.

Junior Double Gig, Association.—Won by Atlantic Boat Club, W. Kudlich, bow; E. F. Kudlich, Active Boat Club, stroke.

Senior Single Gig, Association.—Won by Rosedale Boat Club, August Buchlein; Atlantic Boat Club, A. Heyne, second. Time—:02.

Junior Four-Oared Barge Association.—Won by Atlantic Boat Club, W. Weis, bow; E. Muelberger, 2; W. Leifer, 3; H. P. Ahinke, stroke, and Arthur Foest, coxswain; Valencia Boat Club, S. Kahn, bow; H. Luedeke, 2; F. Herrmann, 3; W. Schmalz, stroke; W. L. Harroun, coxswain, second. Time—5:17.

Intermediate Single Gig, Open.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, (S. G. Carr;) Palisade Boat Club, (E. R. Fitch,) second. Time—6:04.

Senior Four-Oared Barge, Open.—Won by Valencia Boat Club, (E. Percy, Jr., bow; W. F. Geempler, 2; G. H. Smith, 3; J. D. Warring's stroke; W. L. Harroun, coxswain;) Rosedale Boat Club, (H. O. Ernst, bow; Augustus Buchlein, 2; L. Reinhardt, 3; G. L. Pointe, stroke; L. Hubre, coxswain,) second. Time—5:23.

Intermediate Double Gig, Open.—Won by Waverly Boat Club, (A. Schoonmaker, bow; J. Carter, stroke;) Atlantic Boat Club, (W. Trenkamp, bow; A. Undeutsch, stroke,) second. Time—6:26.

Intermediate Four-Oared Barge, Open.—Won by Atlantic Boat Club, (W. Kudlich, bow; W. G. Leifer, 2; C. Walter, 3; G. M. Aitkin, stroke; Arthur Foest, coxswain;) Valencia Boat Club, (W. Stehl, bow; A. Kerr, 2; H. A. Walker, 3; C. F. Dieffenbach, stroke; W. B. Jones, coxswain,) second. Time—6:10.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Knickerbocker A. C. Team Won Easily in Championship Match.

The cricket teams of the Knickerbocker A. C. and Livingston F. C., leaders in the race for the championship of New York, had their return game of the Metropolitan League series yesterday at Bayonne. A close contest was expected, but the Knickerbockers won in hollow style after declaring their innings closed with only 6 wickets down by no less than 122 runs, the score being 193 to 71. J. Forbes, F. J. Meckler, and A. V. Clarke were all in rare form with the willow for the winners, while C. H. Clarke took all the bowling honors with a record of 7 wickets for 24 runs.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club, last year's champions, had a great fight against time to stave off defeat at the hands of the Manhattans at Prospect Park, and the good steady play of H. Poyer saved the game. The Manhattan fielders were considerably rattled at a most important part of the game, and committed some errors in the field which had an important bearing on the result. C. A. Worm and H. B. Coyne both batted well for Brooklyn, while the best work for Manhattan was done by W. Adam and E. B. Edwards. The score was 102 to 94.

The Kings County Club had their return game with Nelson Lodge, and as on the occasion of the previous game they scored an easy victory, the margin this time being 101 runs after the Kings County had declared their innings closed with only 7 wickets down. G. W. Barnes played a fine innin of 76 for the winners, and he was well backed up by A. Nugent and A. B. Lewis, but undoubtedly the feature of the game was the batting of F. E. Fisher, who in addition to accomplishing the "hat trick," took 5 wickets in six balls and these at a cost of 8 runs. The totals were Kings County, 177, (declared for 7 wickets;) Nelson Lodge, 76.

The second team of the Manhattan Cricket Club played Team B of Brooklyn at Prospect Park in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association and lost by 16 runs in a well-contested game. W. B. Seale played a most useful innings of 39 for Brooklyn, while E. K. Halback did equally good work for Manhattan with a well-played 36. F. A. Cox bowled in good style and captured six wickets for 27 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 86; Manhattan second, 70.

The West Indians had the second team of Kings County as opponents at Prospect Park, and gained an easy victory over them by 91 runs. J. Farley put on a hard hit 40 before he retired, while J. Helsick backed him up well with 28. The Kings County men made a poor showing at the bat against the bowling of A. Gage, who captured 6 wickets at a low cost. The totals were: Kings County Team B, 30; West Indians, 121.

Cyclist Kramer Won in Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The final in the one-mile circuit cycle championship, four heats of which were run here last night under the auspices of the National Cycle Association, was won by Kramer of East Orange, N. J.; Collett, New Haven, second; Wilson, Pittsburg, third; Schreiber, New York, fourth. Time—2:10 4-5.

The two-mile professional handicap was won by Beauchamp, Australia, 180 yards; Kimble, Louisville, 90 yards, second; Bowler, Chicago, 90 yards, third. Time—4:18 3-5.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

English and American Teams Ready for the Competitions.

YANKEES' CHANCES ARE BRIGHT

Big Boom in Lawn Tennis Has Caused Unprecedented Invasion of Central and Prospect Park Courts.

Promises that were made early in the lawn tennis season have put forth better results than those who made the predictions believed possible. The full, rich fruits of these promises are to be reaped and fulfilled this week in the playing of the international matches on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. Widespread interest has been created by the coming of the English team, which is made up of the famous Doherty brothers and Dr. Joshua Pim. The latter arrives on the Etruria, and the three men are expected to practice this afternoon on the courts where the competitions will be played.

In a measure this international match is the climax of a year of exceptionally brilliant tennis, and the international competitions will unquestionably surround themselves with scenes unsurpassed on any tennis courts. The increase in popularity of tennis is evinced by the large attendance at all of the tournaments played this season, by record-breaking lists of entries and by marked improvement in technique of racket wielders of both sexes and varying degrees of expertness. One of the best evidences of this is the fact that the groundsmen of both the Central Park and Prospect Park courts report that the space allotted is not nearly large enough to meet the requirements and that this state of affairs has not been known for ten years. This revival of interest may be said to have started a year ago, and the effects of the impetus it has gathered will not be lost for many seasons. Votaries of the game comment enthusiastically on existing conditions as well as on the general outlook, and are doing all in their power to help the good work along.

Naturally every attention is focused upon the English-American matches which will be held Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday on the picturesque turf courts at Bay Ridge. Never before has England thought it worth while to send the very flower of her tennis legions. The Dohertys are the former champions of England in doubles, and one of them holds the title in singles. As for Dr. Joshua Pim and his play, he is familiar to Americans who have performed abroad, and is known as a back court player of stellar ability. He is one of the old school English tennis players, and his game is similar to that of A. W. Gore, who played here in 1900, and who, with his fellow Britons, was defeated in the memorable championship series at the Longwood Lawn Tennis Club of Boston. This series was the first of the competition for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup.

ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The American team will be composed of the following list of experts: William A. Larned, the present holder of the national championship in singles; Malcolm D. Whitman, the former singles champion, and at one time champion at Harvard, who defaulted his title to Larned last year, and Richmond Ward and Dwight F. Davis, the national and international doubles champions. To impartial critics the American contingent appears superior to the British. While the Dohertys have a reputation of long standing and have a style of play not altogether easy for American experts to oppose successfully, they are not considered at the present time to be at the apex of their form, and furthermore, the Britons will meet the Yankees at a time when the game in this country shows higher class and development than at any other period of its history.

In the doubles the Dohertys will play against Ward and Davis, who are renowned particularly for endurance and strong finishing ability. These are qualities which the Dohertys do not possess in such a high degree. It is argued by the experts that the doubles contest is almost sure to be a stubborn one, and in consequence of the strong finishing of Ward and Davis the chances of the visitors will be materially diminished. There is also another factor, the hot weather which will serve to distress the Englishmen, who are never at their best during high temperatures, and as their defense is noticeably weaker than their attack, they will be all the more likely to succumb to the vigorous scoring tactics for which the American champions have long been noted.

In the singles the Americans have little fear, with so formidable a group of players as has been mentioned. To the lot of Larned and Whitman will fall the representation in the singles, and the former, who for nine years has been a prominent figure on the tennis courts, is now acknowledged to be at the very zenith of his career. Discussion has been waged fiercely as to whether Larned could have defeated Whitman if the latter had played the winner of the All Comers at Newport last year. No doubt at that time Whitman would have had a splendid chance of winning. It is doubtful now, however, if he can defeat Larned, for it is sure that Whitman has slightly retrograded, while Larned has greatly improved over his form of a year ago. His aggressiveness and brilliancy of execution, as will be remembered, defeated Whitman in two decisive sets in the recent round robin tournament held at the Westchester Country Club. In these sets Larned excelled his predecessor at every point.

A critical analysis of the style of Larned and Whitman indicates their best features. The present champion is a model of good form in all of his plays, and but few players have been able to copy his style. He is a naturally easy, graceful player, to whom every stroke seems to come without effort. He seldom resorts to violent exertion or effort, yet the ball travels fast from his racket, and with unerring precision in the direction that he wills it. He hits the ball with a long, graceful sweep that directs it accurately, and his placing strokes are little short of marvels. Ex-Champion Whitman is an expert of another type. He is the crafty, cautious player of the opposite style from the dashing Larned, and a much safer player to win, for his style is one that wins the greater number of matches, besides the fact that it is cultivated, while that of the champion is born in him. Whitman crouches a good deal in making his strokes, particularly on the back-hand side, and he slices under the ball more than most American players do. He is particularly free in all his strokes, however, and has a more certain command of the ball than even Larned. In the National championships beginning at Newport Aug. 10, the fight for supremacy in the singles promises to be the closest in recent years. Whitman will enter and play his way up through the field to secure, if possible, the opportunity to wrest from Larned the coveted premier title. Thus it will be evident that the international matches will be strongly flavored of what may be expected when the players reach Newport.

ARRANGEMENT OF DETAIL.

The committee of the Crescent Athletic Club have done much to make it possible for all those interested in the competitions to witness the matches. The programme as arranged by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the committee of the Crescent Club is as follows: There will be two singles matches Wednesday, Aug. 6, beginning at 3:30 P. M. The doubles contest will be played Thursday, Aug. 7, beginning at 4:15 P. M., and the remaining two matches in the singles will be played Friday, Aug. 8, beginning at 3:30 P. M. The single matches will be played simultaneously, and not one following the other. In case of bad weather some of the matches will be played on Saturday. Admission to the club grounds at Eighty-fifth Street and the Shore Road, Bay Ridge, will be by invitation only. For the accommodation of tennis lovers who are not members of the Crescent Athletic Club or of organizations affiliated with the National Tennis Association, it has been arranged that these persons may secure tickets by applying to Palmer E. Presbrey, Post Office Box 2,317, Boston, Mass. Stands have been erected about the courts with a seating capacity of 2,500, and with the arrangement of movable chairs, and points of vantage from which standees may view the matches. In all about 5,000 persons can be accommodated. In this way it is evident that all those directly interested

WATCHMAN MAY DIE.

Found Suffering from Concussion of the Brain, and May Have Been Sandbagged.

Thomas Warren, a watchman at Bell's brickyard, the office of which is at 132 Lincoln Avenue, was found unconscious yesterday morning when the men employed about the place started to work. He was lying on the office floor. It was at first thought that he had been stricken with apoplexy, and he was hurried as fast as possible to the Lincoln Hospital. At the hospital an abrasion on the left side of the temple, was discovered, and the conclusion was formed that the man had been struck either by a sandbag or blackjack.

The police of the Alexander Avenue Station were promptly informed of the case. It was hoped that the man might regain consciousness during the day and tell what had befallen him, but late last night he was still in the same stupor in which he was when he reached the institution. The physicians who are attending him say that he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The locality of the brickyard is one which is much frequented by tramps. Several assaults of a similar nature have frequently been called to the attention of the police within the last year. Warren lives at College Point.

JERSEY CITY EXCISE CASES.

Defendants, Including Excise Commissioner O'Brien, Paroled to Await Action of the Grand Jury.

Charles Reers, a Jersey City saloon keeper, who on Tuesday was paroled by Police Justice Hoos on charges preferred by the Law and Order League that he was guilty of selling liquor on Sunday, was given a hearing yesterday. Two witnesses offered by the Law and Order League testified that they had bought and drunk beer in Reers's saloon on Sunday last.

Justice Hoos paroled Reers to await the action of the Grand Jury. The same course was pursued in the cases of Excise Commissioner John O'Brien, Bassford & Glendand Patrick McCarrol, they having agreed to abide by the decision in the Reers case. Mr. O'Brien said that so far as he was concerned the case was simply one of political persecution.

During the hearing several photographers appeared with cameras. When Justice Hoos questioned them as to their interest in the case they said they wished to get snapshots of the Law and Order League witnesses for publication in a paper devoted to the interests of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

Justice Hoos said he did not propose to have the court room used for any such purpose and the photographers were shown to the street by court officers.

LAKEWOOD PLAYED FAST POLO.

Hard Riding and Sure Mallet Work Gain for Them First Match for National Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The first match for the National polo championship was played on the field of the Saratoga Polo Club to-day before an immense crowd. It was won by the Lakewood team, on which were three of the experts who recently returned from England, where they contested with the best players of that country. Their opponents are the team of the Dedham Polo Club of Dedham, Mass. The score was 18¼ to 7½. Dedham was clearly outclassed, but fought every inch of the way, clinging to every forlorn hope, and never giving ground except when absolutely forced to do so.

The game was very fast and at many points exceedingly stirring. Many times the Dedham players failed entirely to hit the ball, and very often, when they did, the strokes lacked speed. Against any other entered team but that of Lakewood, however, victory for them would have been assured. Lakewood played a remarkably fine game, the Waterburys being specially notable for their speed, dash, and clever work generally.

The line-up:

LAKEWOOD.	DEDHAM.
1. F. H. A. Lyle.	1. Allan Forbes.
2. J. E. Cowdin.	2. Elton Clark.
3. J. M. Waterbury.	3. W. H. Goodwin.
Back. L. Waterbury.	Back. Joshua Crane, Jr.

The summary of the game by periods follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	0:30
2.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	3:00
3.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	3:30
4.	Goodwin	Dedham	3:40
5.	Forbes	Dedham	3:50
6.	Lyle	Lakewood	4:10
7.	Forbes	Dedham	15:40
8.	Clark	Dedham	18:40
9.	Lyle	Lakewood	19:40
10.	Lyle	Lakewood	21:10

Dedham penalized ½ for foul allowed against Goodwin.

SECOND PERIOD.

11.	(Pony)	Dedham	4:30
12.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	5:30
13.	Cowdin	Lakewood	8:00
14.	Lyle	Lakewood	11:40
15.	H. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	13:00
16.	Lyle	Lakewood	15:50

One-quarter goal allowed against Lakewood for safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

17.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	2:10
18.	Clark	Bedham	3:10
19.	Cowdin	Lakewood	4:40
20.	Crane	Dedham	6:10
21.	Forbes	Dedham	6:40
22.	Cowdin	Lakewood	10:50
23.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	13:20
24.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Lakewood	16:50

Lakewood penalized ½ goal for foul.

FOURTH PERIOD.

25.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	3:00
26.	Lyle	Lakewood	7:00
27.	L. Waterbury	Lakewood	10:00

The score—Lakewood, 18¼ goals; Dedham, 7½ goals. Referees—George W. Kenrick and Charles Wheeler. Scorers—Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and H. L. Heiber.

LIVELY POLO AT NEWPORT.

Meadow Brooks Lose to Westchester Team by Margin of Handicap—Miss Alice Roosevelt Witnesses Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The polo team of the Westchester Country Club of Newport to-day defeated a team designated as the Meadow Brook by the score of 11 goals to 7. In actual scoring on earned goals each team was even, but the victors won by their handicap allowance.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt played an excellent game for the Westchester team. He scored goals on clever plays in the second and fourth periods. On the Meadow Brook team Reginald C. Vanderbilt played as No. 1. He was in every scrimmage and followed the ball closely. He was unable to hit the ball between the goal posts despite his excellent mallet work and good riding.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was among the spectators, driving out to the field with Mrs. O. B. Jennings. There was a large attendance from among the fashionable Summer colony, and they enjoyed the exciting sport.

The line-up:

MEADOW BROOK.	WESTCHESTER.
1—R. C. Vanderbilt.	1—Arthur S. Burden.
2—Reginald Brooks.	2—I. T. Burden, Jr.
3—T. A. Havemeyer, Jr.	3—A. G. Vanderbilt.
Back—W. E. Carter.	Back—Arthur Iselin.
Total handicap, 4.	Total handicap, 0.

The score: Westchester, by earned goals, 7; by allowed handicap, 4. Total, 11 goals. Meadow Brook, by earned goals, 7; by allowed handicap, 0. Total, 7 goals.

Man Dies on Sidewalk.

An unidentified man was found dying at the corner of Washington and Murray Streets yesterday afternoon. Before medical aid could arrive from the Hudson Street Hospital he expired. A 5-cent piece and a card for treatment at the Hudson Street Hospital were found in his pockets, but there was nothing to show his identity. The body was removed to the station house and later removed to the Morgue.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Aug. 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

4729—Jaes Blumenfield.
4730—Jos. Blumenfeld.
4935—Topkin & Brown.
4836—Meyer Friend.
4078—Johnston & Peck.
4825—Conrad Horstman.
4709—Julius Schoenberg
2852—Peter H. Merkens.
5010—William V. Hillard.
3655—Gross, Millman & Kasser.
4167—Asher Weissman.
5016—Charles Flamm.
4287—Lazarus Spero.
4958—Bernard Levy.
4612—Minnie Smith.
4815—I. & J. A. Perlstein.
4387—Lovell Dry Plate Mfg. Co.
4834—Jean B. Gref.
4887—Richard M. Jordan.
4959—Louis Wolff.
4539—John F. Buell.
4075—James McWalters.
5001—David Tim.
4936—Goetz Mfg. Co.
4976—William Weaver.
4824—Iram D. Crawford
4978—William F. Crockett.
4946—August Grossman.
4947—Jacob Barth.
4770—Charles H. Mott.
4991—Harris Shapiro.
5096—John V. Rapp.
4990—L. & K. Bodaini.
4113—Albert J. Thorne.
5013—Samuel Albert.
4969—Albert Meyerson.
3552—H. W. Steinert.

Cases under objection.

4187—Thomas Auld.
4907—Joseph Solomon.
3981—Francis R. Thurber.
4524—M. & F. A. Ryan.
3885—Alvin E. Crocker.
4942—John A. Sylvester.
4885—Morris Feldstein.
4749—Pat J. Regan.
4610—Alfred E. Kramer.
4866—Smith & McLaughlin.
4487—Ronbeck & Zobel.
4749—Samuel L. Aaspacher.

Adjourned cases.

4877—Joseph W. Stevenson.
4700—George J. Axt.
4880—Ernest F. Kick.
4743—Olansky & Parkin.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Aug. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kennelly vs. Woodbury.
2—Brannan vs. Folks.
3—Weil vs. Gallun.
4—Kies vs. Kies.
5—City of New York vs. Guntz.
6—Cullinan vs. Diss.
7—Kolasky vs. Sametz.
8—Hough vs. Lewis.
9—Hart vs. Mermound.
10—Colgate vs. Craig.
11—Brown vs. Brown.
12—Finnell vs. Finnell.
13—Stein vs. Weaver.
14—Kane vs. Hinkoff.
15—Sayre vs. Brun.
16—McEntee vs. Van Slingerlandt.
17—Dorsch vs. Partridge
18—Fraser vs. Van Slingerlandt.
19—Mayer vs. Rathborne.
20—Langbein vs. Lawlor.
21—Warner vs. Schneider.
22—Cody vs. Mayor, &c.
23—Brady vs. same.
24—Henlon vs. same.
25—Fredericks vs. Tiemeyer.
26—Aressy vs. Barbier.
27—Du Barry vs. Du Barry.
28—Wright vs. Deutsch.
29—Delafou vs. same.
30—Baretz vs. Gordon.
31—Man. Eye & Ear Hospital vs. Hendrickson.
32—Matter of Kaye.
33—Engel vs. N. Y. Evening Post Co.
34—Phelps vs. Pigneron.
35—McEnroe vs. McEnroe.
36—Rosenbault vs. Hall.
37—Luks vs. Spitz.
38—Elliott vs. Elliott.
39—Morris vs. Morris.
40—Johnson vs. Kight.
41—Wood vs. same.
42—McNulty vs. Mitchell.
43—Townsend vs. Bastick.
44—Lewis vs. Harper.
45—Moscoso vs. Lathrop
46—Page vs. Dempsey.
47—In re Olsen.
48—In re Gibson.
49—Grang vs. Ronginsky.
50—Same vs. same.
51—In re Potts.
52—In re 179th St.
53—In re Hurry.
54—McClean vs. McClean.
55—Greenberg vs. Werdhoff.
56—Cong. Dorshe, &c., vs. Aaron.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sarah M. Bloodgood, Margaret A. Bergen, William J. Parker, John W. Watson, Ann Allen, Mary A. Bergen, John Veith, Andrew Butz.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard. Thereafter motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—Conrad Weible.
2—Giovanni Zito.
3—Joseph Jaffe.
4—Frank Leonard.
5—Emma Kilcrese, Jennie King.
6—Rocco Defino, Barto Ragerto.
7—Francesco Gevero.
8—Harry Weston, Newman Schneider. Pleadings.
1—Edward S. Farrow.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Edward Harding vs. Catherine Little et al.—Coggswell Macy.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Samuels vs. Van Erlenbell—A. Welles Stump.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANK GROSBART.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Frank Grosbart, clothing manufacturer, of 208 Wooster Street, by Herman Cohen, who holds an assigned claim of $760 from M. Schiller & Co. Grosbart was formerly a clothing contractor of 442 Watkins Street, Brooklyn. His liabilities are believed to be about $12,000. There are apparently no assets, as his loft is empty of clothing. He has not been seen by his creditors for some days.

GLUCKMAN & MILLER.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Gluckman & Miller, confectioners, of 309-311 Broome Street, by S. Fisher & Co., $324; Crave & Martin Company, $244, and Runkel Brothers, $133.

THE PORTIA SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against the Portia Shoe Manufacturing Company of 341 East Fifty-ninth Street by William Cohn & Co. $1,184; E. E. Spencer & Co., $611, and John H. Folk, $968. On application of one of the petitioning creditors Judge E. B. Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday appointed Sidney Smith receiver, the receiver's bond being fixed at $3,000. Louis Levy was the President of the Portia Shoe Manufacturing Company, and Morris Cohen, Secretary. The business was begun in June, 1897, as the firm of Louis Levy & Co. In October, 1899, it became the Goodyear Shoe Manufacturing Company, and in January, 1901, the Portia Shoe Manufacturing Company. The business was not very prosperous under any of these names. A year ago the company was believed to have assets amounting to $5,000.

WILLIAM W. FORD.—William W. Ford, coal dealer, of 11 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $10,498 and assets of $50. The latter consist of a certificate of membership in the Maritime Exchange. The largest creditors are Patrick C. O'Rourke, $2,100, and William H. Marston & Son, $2,150, for merchandise sold and delivered. Mr. Ford began business on May 1, 1902. He was formerly manager for the Beaver Dam Coal Company, which succeeded to the business of the Ford & Frick Company, limited.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHIBALD, William, and Thomas J.—A. Miller	$211
BEAN, Thomas—New York Telephone Company	93
BANKERS AND MANUFACTURERS' Mercantile Agency—New York Telephone Company	83
COOPER, William H.—New York Telephone Company	37
CALHOUN, Frederick G.—M. H. Fonda	831
EVANS, J. F.—New York Telephone Company	45
EVERSON-HICKOK COMPANY.—New York Telephone Company	25
FITZPATRICK, Bernard—R. Doctor	1,020
FRANKEL, B. W.—The Surbrug Company	231
GAMMIS, William, and John Robertson—E. Woods	207
GAMMIS, William, and John Robertson—T. F. Devine	545
GRANT, Judson H.—New York Telephone Company	145
GOLDSCHMIDT, Herman—New York Telephone Company	162
GENERAL COMMERCIAL AND TRADING Company—New York Telephone Company	80
HARTMANN, George—Sun Printing and Publishing Association	78
HIRSCHBERG, H. M.—New York Telephone Company	29
HERZFELD, Jacob—New York Telephone Company	49
KOSTER, H. F. J. A. Gerson and others	233
KNIGHT, Richard F.—New York Telephone Company	89
LIEMANN, William and Charles F.—E. S. Alpaugh and others	780
LEVOY, Bernard, and Jacob Hertz—The People, &c.	3,000
MYERS, David C.—New York Telephone Company	132
MAYER, Herman—New York Telephone Company	86
MAYER, Max, and Sigfried Rabinowitz—G. Kierski	144
MILLER, Emile B.—O. Schlegal	61
MIRSKY, M. D.—K. Huntington	463
MITNICK, Samuel, and another—The People, &c.	500
NEAFSEY, Thomas M.—New York Telephone Company	34
NOLAN, T. F., Jr.—New York Telephone Company	47
PROSKY, Samuel and Alexander—G. W. Griffith	578
PROSKY, Samuel—G. W. Griffith	1,555
ROSENTHAL, Elias—New York Telephone Company	112
RUSSELL, J. W.—New York Telephone Company	37
STEPHENS, Ada D.—New York Telephone Company	98
SANFORD, Minnie G.—New York Telephone Company	48
SMITH, Alexander J.—New York Telephone Company	63
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF NEW York and another—The Mayor, &c., costs	119
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF NEW York—T. G. Patten and others	105
TAUBER, Samuel—C. F. Kirker and others	184
WILSON, J. Willson—H. C. Green	64
YAGER, Frederick—J. J. Cork and others	71
YARKOWSKY, Stanislaus—J. Kulla	813

Brooklyn Advertisements.

F. D. Matthews. Sons

Great Sewing Machine Offer.

Guaranteed 5 years—made for us by the Domestic Co.. $16.00 — $5.00 down—$1.00 a week or $16.00 cash.

3 SPLENDID BARGAINS IN SHOES & OXFORDS.

Clear the Shoe shelves, that's the cry,
Clear the Shoe shelves, that's the why
Summer Shoes must straightway fly—
For the Fall is drawing nigh.

Women's $3.00 Value Shoes for $1.49.

Handsome, dressy, trim and trusty for vacations, outings or any purpose in or out of door.

Made of soft, fine black vici kid, with sewed soles. Full round and opera toes, with patent leather tips and fine oak soles; perfect fitting, stylish, splendid wearing Shoes at just one-half the regular price. Widths are A, B, C, D and E; not all sizes in every style, but your size in some one of the styles. At $1.29 a pair, worth $2.50 — Women's black Oxfords of vici kid and dongola kid, hand turned, flexible soles, full round and broad toes, with patent leather tips; cool, comfortable Oxfords which will fit and wear well. $2.50 would be considered a fair price for any pair of them; sizes are broken and to close out promptly we have marked them for Monday, a pair $1.29

Women's $2.00 Shoes at $1.00. A Wonder!

500 pairs, a belated shipment of last week. Wonderful value. Made of dongola kid, in button and lace, with sewed extension and light weight soles, full round and open toes, with patent leather tips, stylish Shoes which in spite of the very low price we warrant the wear of every pair of them. Be prompt, the 1,800 pairs advertised last week were sold before the day was over.

These sizes only, widths D, E and EE, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5.

We Are Not Married

to booming any kind of a flam-fangled trunk, but if there is a brand of good Trunk we haven't, our attention hasn't been called to it. We suppose there are other stores selling Trunks, but it does seem as if everybody who wants a Trunk comes to us—and rightly. One entire floor in the new store is given up to a Trunk show room, but it's the low prices that tell. When we show a Trunk that's just as safe as a United States Government bond and then we name the price—all that's left to do is for our painter to put on the initials in a fine Italian hand and that Trunk goes forth into a strenuous world to be strapped and thumped and is the fact to back the argument. 100 big, brass bound, heavy canvas covered, filed, large and strong brass lock, double bottom, one of iron; actual $5.75 Trunk, for $4.59. That is special for Monday. Hundreds of other fine Trunks.

Dress Suit Cases, $2.97.

This is another 50 made to our order (all we can get), and is an actual $5.00 Case. You may or may not believe this statement, but this depend upon, don't come after 3 o'clock expecting to find one. Genuine leather, dark brown, 24 inches long, brass lock and trimmings, steel frame, linen lined, stitched body and cover padded stitched, handle leather, reinforced, corners hand riveted.

$1.75 Chatelaine Bags for 98c.

Real seal, alligator and walrus grain leather Chatelaine Bags, with leather covered or handsome oxidized frames, chamois lined inside and outside pocket.

Handsome all leather walrus seal grain and morocco Chatelaine Bags, with oxidized and covered frames and inside pocket, worth at least 75c., for this sale 48c

Men's ebony military Brushes, in leather cases, per pair 89c

Genuine briarwood Pipes, sterling silver mounted, regular price 98c. and $1.25, Monday 50c

WASH GOODS PRICE SENSATION.

Remarkably Low Prices for Remarkably Charming Goods.

These remarkable prices are due entirely to the fact that we do the largest Wash Goods business on this Island. The mills and big jobbing houses are only too glad to stimulate our efforts, and in this the wave of the Summer Wash Goods Season has contributed toward this

Remarkable Exhibition of Winsome Weaves

by making the cost to us so low that we can place them in your hands at about the cost of manufacture. See the counters filled with values.

109 pieces fast black Crepe Batiste, a fine sheer fabric, actual value 12½c. a yard, for 5c

200 pieces very fine domestic Swiss Ginghams, plain colors and stripes, value 9c. a yard, for, yard 7c

75 pieces domestic silk Ginghams and imported tucked Ginghams, values 39c. and 79c. a yard, for 25c

Another lot of the 10c. and 12½c. quality printed Batistes and Dimities, at, yard 5¾c

400 pieces white and black printed Batiste, in polka spots, stripes and neat figures, also tinted grounds, yard, 9c. and 12½c

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
815 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A Sensational Midsummer Sale at ABRAHAM & STRAUS'!

Tremendous news to-day—the hints below don't tell it all. The whole magnificent force of this great Store is united in one supreme effort. We have had wonderful sales in the past—the Store's fame in value giving spreads far and wide.

But never in the history of store-keeping was there such a storeful of values as to-morrow brings.

Extra salespeople, extra cashiers, extra facilities throughout will be ready to care for the throngs that will crowd the Store. Our service must be pleasant as well as profitable. Out of town deliveries as satisfying as ever. If you are in town, read the news and come. If you are out of town and trains or boats will bring you—come.

More Great Shirt Waist News.

A Great Mid-Summer Sale.

Bad weather. Bad weather. Bad weather. Everybody is saying it now—it is reason for many of the unusual offerings we have. But bad weather or not, no store ever sold so many Shirt Waists as we have been selling in the past weeks. Must be reasons for that sort of thing. Here they are:

The Greatest Variety. *The Most Likable Styles.*

Prices That Touch Low Water Mark of Littleness.

Think of getting a really good percale Waist for 15c! And the Waists that are marked 49c. would be splendid value at a dollar. Colors and white—it won't pay to miss a word of the details that follow:

Colored Waists.

Percale Shirt Waists, in neat stripes and colorings, full front and French back; others with tucked front and back, at 15c

Fine Lawn Waists, white ground with pretty dotted stripes, in pink, blue and black, plaited front, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff, stock collar and tie; actual value $1.00, at 49c

Madras Waists, in solid colors; they include pink, blue, oxblood, green, tan and gray, with a plaited front and back, white lawn hemstitched turnover, value $1.25, at ... 59c

White Lawn Waists.

White lawn Waists, with two insertions of embroidery and four clusters of tucks in front, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff and collar, value 79c., at 49c

Fine white lawn Waists, the entire front of cluster tucking, yoke effect, tucked back, buttoned in back and finished with fine pearl buttons, bishop sleeve, deep tucked cuff, value $1.25, at 69c

White lawn Waists, the entire front of fine tucking and hemstitching, with insertion of fine embroidery down front, plaited back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff and collar, value $1.25, at 79c

White lawn Waists, with yoke effect of fine tucking and hemstitching, with four insertions, of choice embroidery and tucks across front, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff and collar, very special at 98c

Fine white lawn Waists, some with six and others with seven insertions of fine embroidery and tucks in front, tucked back, elbow and long sleeves, value $2.00, at $1.29

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Laces:: Very Fine News.

THE PRETTIEST SORTS, pretty much at half price or less.

If it wasn't a Lace season, we wouldn't think so much of such offerings. But everybody is wearing all the Laces she can crowd on—though everybody hasn't had the chance to get such splendid sorts for so little as this:

Washable Laces and Insertions, worth 5c. to 25c. a yd., at ..... 2c. to 10c

Medallions, regularly 3c. to 25c. each, at ..... 1c. to 10c

Black Chantilly Galloons in various widths, some in sets, ... 3c. to 25c. a yd

Nottingham Galloons, in white, butter and linon shades, ... 3c. to 19c. a yd

Normandy and Point de Paris Laces and Insertions, in sets and odd widths ..... 2c. to 10c. a yd

Imitation Torchon Laces and Insertions, odd widths, at ..... 2c. to 5c. a yd

Plauen and St. Gall Galloons and Insertions, in white, ivory, butter and linon shades, at ..... 10c. to 98c a yd

Nottingham Allovers, in various makes, white, butter and linon shades ..... 25c. to 75c a yd

Plauen and St. Gall Allovers, white, butter and linon shades, ... 75c. to $3.98 a yd

Black Allovers, in various makes, suitable for waists, guimpes, yokes, etc ..... 49c. to $1.98 a yd

French Valenciennes Lace and Insertions, ½ to 2 inches wide, ... 5c. to 98c. a dozen yards

Robes, suitable for street, seaside and mountain wear, value $75.00, at ..... $25.00 each

Batiste Tucking, suitable for waists, collars, guimpes and yokes, value 50c., at ..... 25c. a yard

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

Midsummer Sale of Silver

A Great Mid-Summer Sale.

This famous Silverware Store joins in the notable offerings of the Midsummer sale. Some are fine pieces gathered from the makers who were willing to make a sacrifice at their season's end. Some are sharp reductions on our own stock. All the pieces in the sale are of splendid quality—it is worth while buying ahead to save so much.

Quadruple Plate.

Bread Trays, regularly $1.50, at 95c

Pudding Dishes, regularly $2.95, at $2.25

Crumb Sets, regularly $1.49, at 98c

Crumb Sets, regularly $2.75, at $1.98

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, regularly $7.75, at $5.50

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, regularly $8.95, at $6.75

Sugar Bowls, regularly $1.49, at 98c

Cream Pitchers, regularly $1.49, at 98c

Spoon Holders, regularly $1.49, at 98c

Fern Dishes, regularly $2.98, at $1.98

Fern Dishes, regularly $2.50, at $1.49

Cake Baskets, regularly $2.75, at $1.49

Condensed Milk Jars, regularly $1.45, at 79c

Salt and Pepper Shakers, regularly 25c., at ..... 12c each

Rogers & Hamilton Al Plate.

Tea Spoons, regularly $2.50, at ..... $1.50 per dozen

Dessert Spoons, regularly $3.75, at ..... $2.70 per dozen

Table Spoons, regularly $4.25, at $2.90

Ice Cream Spoons, regularly 25c. at ..... 15c. each

Triple Dinner Knives, regularly $3.25, at ..... $2.40 per dozen

Court, West Building.

A Sale of White Silks.

A Great Mid-Summer Sale.

SUMMERY SILKS — yet with the advantage of permanent usefulness. And a great deal under the best prices for which such Silks have been sold anywhere this season. When wholesalers have surplus stocks they want riddance for in a jiffy, they turn to the store which is the largest distributer of Silks. So these are here:

White Corded Wash Silks at 19c.

We took the whole stock of excellent Japanese white corded Wash Silks from a large importer at an end of the season price. Some are plain cords, some brocaded—all to go at ..... 19c. a yard

White Taffeta Silk at 48c.

About 1,150 yards of a very bright, high luster Taffeta Silk, light weight, strong and durable. There are manifold uses for this soft and pretty fabric and it should go in a jiffy at its remarkably small price of ..... 48c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Cloth Bound Books, 7c.

A Great Mid-Summer Sale.

Three hundred and twenty-five splendid titles—it is the finest chance we ever knew to take a lot of the Books you have always wanted to read away on your vacation, and yet not pay very much for the privilege. Publishers must have house-cleaning as well as other people—that's back of the sale.

This hint of the authors will give some notion how good the bargains are:

Geo. Eliot,	Bulwer,	Kipling,
Mrs. Southworth,	Conan Doyle,	Henty,
A. W. Holmes,	Dickens,	Rosa N. Carey,
Augusta J. Evans,	W. Irving,	Dumas,
C. M. Braeme,	Edna Lyall,	Anthony Hope,
Mary J. Holmes,	W. Clark Russell,	C. Bronte,
R. L. Stevenson,	Sir Walter Scott,	Mrs. Oliphant,
J. F. Cooper,	Stanley Weyman,	O. W. Holmes,
E. Marlitt,	Marie Corelli,	Jules Verne,
Ouida,	Thackeray,	Hawthorne,
Mrs. J. H. Walworth,	H. B. Stowe,	Charles Kingsley,
W. Black,	Blackmore.	

Book Store—Main floor, rear, East Building.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

CLEARING UP OUR WHOLE STOCK—Prices that will scatter these pretty and useful things in a jiffy. First come about four hundred Parasols.

$2.50 to $4.50 Parasols---Now 98c.

That's less than the handles are worth in a great many instances. They are the coaching shades in a great variety of styles and colors. First comers have first choosing, too, remember.

50c. Umbrellas for Children---25c.

Two thousand of them, covered with a good fast black material and with neat little handles.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Women's Summer Gloves.

CLEARANCE—PRICES ARE HALF, a third, or even a quarter of what they were earlier in the season. Not but what there are months yet in which to wear Summer Gloves—but it is time here for the Midsummer clearance.

Two clasp and mousquetaire suede isle Gloves, with lace patterns photographed on the backs; white, slate and mode.

Four button suede lisle, in tans and modes only, and only in the small sizes.

Lace lisle, mainly in the larger sizes; white, black, mode and slate.

All at 19c. a Pair—From 49c. to 75c.

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

China Store Clearance.

A Great Mid-Summer Sale.

HAVILAND PLATES that have been $12.00 a dozen, including Dinner, Soup and Fruit Plates, now at 19c. each. Thin blown Tumblers, with your initial etched on each one, at 3c. each. We have had great news in the China Store before, but it seems as though we never had such bargains as crowd the Store now. A readjustment of stocks in most cases—and a ruthless price cutting to hurry the things that are in the way. Don't miss a word of the details.

China. Decorated china Bread and Butter Plates, value 25c., at ..... 5c. each

200 dozen decorated china Oatmeal Saucers, regularly 10c., now 5c

500 pieces of Haviland decorated china Dinnerware at about half the regular price; Dinner Plates, 15c. each; Breakfast Plates, 12c. each; Soup Plates, 12c. each; Tea Plates, 10c. each; Cups and Saucers, 10c. a pair; Pickle Dishes, 15c. each; Butter Dishes, 25c. each; Preserve Saucers, 5c. each; individual Butter Dishes, 3c. each; Meat Dishes, 39c., 49c., 59c. and 69c. each; Soup Tureens, $1.25 each; Covered Vegetable Dishes, $1.25 each; Uncovered Vegetable Dishes, 29c. each; Gravy Boats ..... 25c. each

Bric a Brac. A large assortment of Vases, Tobacco Jars, Smoking Sets, Ornaments, etc., regularly up to 79c., at 19c

500 Bisque Busts and Figures, value up to $1.50, at 49c

Rudolstadt Plaques, cameo decorations, many worth up to $3.00, at ..... 98c each

Lamps. 500 assorted etched Gas Globes, value 50c., to go at ..... 12c. each

Decorated porcelain Reading Lamps, best Climax burner and globe to match, value up to $1.49, at 79c

Decorated porcelain Lamps, best central draught burner and globe to match, value $2.49, at $1.49

Crockery. American porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; neat floral spray decorations, some pieces have slight manufacturer's imperfections; value $8.00, at ..... $5.18 a set

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, handsome floral decorations, every piece trimmed with gold; set includes soup tureen and 3 platters, value $11.50, special at ..... $9.49 a set

English porcelain Tea Sets, 56 pieces, floral decorations, value $3.98, at ..... $2.79 a set

Domestic Glass. 5,000 dozen thin blown Water Tumblers, any initial to order, value 65c. dozen, at ..... 3c. each

50 barrels of ½ quart tin top Jelly Tumblers, regularly 42c. a dozen, at ..... 25c. a dozen

Imitation cut glass Sugar Sifters, never sold for less than 21c. 12c

Imitation cut glass Water Tumblers, value 69c. a dozen, special, 3c

Imitation cut glass Oil or Vinegar Cruets, the 19c. kind, at 9c. ea

Basement, West Building.

Women's Summer Outerwear

At Much Reduced Prices.

August—this Midsummer Sale—brings chances to save on the smartest of Summer wear that have never been paralleled before. For instance, we bring forward for to-morrow a group of

Wash Suits and Dresses--Nearly Half.

Some are half price. Balance of our own stocks, balance of the stock of the best of our makers. Linens, lawns, organdies, Pongee silks and foulard silks—the most popular styles of the season. We have had them up to date at the "long" prices—and those were the smallest anywhere. To-morrow comes the price drop this way:

$10.00 Suits are $5.00. $16.50 Suits are $8.75.
$12.50 Suits are $6.75. $19.75 Suits are $12.50.
$15.00 Suits are $7.75. $25.00 Suits are $14.75.

There are fine values, too, in these:

$6.00 to $18.50 Summer Skirts, $3.75 to $12.50.

The balance of this season's prettiest styles—piques, linens, Pongee silks, white flannels and white etamines. They are splendidly made as well as stylish.

Washable Duck Skirts at 69c. Made of blue or black Russian duck, polka dotted; gored body, with deep graduated flaring flounce; flounce fastened with tailor stitched band of the material.

Dress Skirts at $6.50. These are made of a specially good mistral etamine and are much under regular pricing. Blue or black—a gored flare skirt, the gores strapped with tailor stitched taffeta silk bands; inverted pleat back.

Rain Coats—Much Under Value.

First word is of some full length Rain Coats of shower proof Oxford melton. They have half fitted back, fly front, notch collar and are well tailored throughout. Just about usual wholesale price at 36.25

Full length Rain Coats of Cravenette rain proof cloth come in light or dark Oxford, tan or brown. They have half-fitting backs, coat sleeves and notch collar; some are lined in sleeves and back. The least such fine Coats ever cost, at $11.75

Second floor, front, Central Building.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

CONTESTS OF THE YACHTS

Small Boats Race in Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Regatta.

INDIAN HARBOR'S THREE RACES

Sloop Enpronzi Won in Handicap Competition—Another Tie in American Yacht Club Event.

In the annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club on Manhasset Bay, Port Washington, L. I., yesterday, Trenor L. Park's 30-foot sloop Mimosa defeated A. H. Alker's Alerion. The course was nineteen miles, and the Mimosa had a little the best of it at the start, going over the line close under the lee of the Regatta Committee's boat and about a length ahead of the Alerion. Half way down to the first mark the Mimosa went into the lead, and kept her position easily to the end. The Marguerite started in the leeward berth, and at the beginning outfooted both her competitors. She finally succeeded in heading the Alerion, finishing 7 minutes 40 seconds ahead of her and 2 minutes 30 seconds behind the Mimosa.

As on Friday, the chief interest of the day centred in the small boats of the one-design classes. All the boats of the New Rochelle class beat the winner of the Manhasset Bay class, the Lambkin, by 8 minutes 59 seconds, 8 minutes 45 seconds, and 1 minute.

There were forty-seven starters, and thirty-nine boats were timed at the finish. The weather was not favorable. In the morning there was almost no wind, and at noontime there was only a light sailing breeze from the southwest. The Regatta Committee did not give the preparatory gun until 12:30, half an hour late. An hour after the start there was a smart squall, accompanied by rain. The wind gradually shifted to the west and the northwest, and the little boats made haste to shorten sail, while several of them scud for home. It was all over in a few moments, however, and then the wind was flat for the rest of the afternoon, swinging back to the southwest.

Four courses were sailed. That of nineteen miles for the 30 and the 36-foot classes was to Plum Beach, Gangway Point, Red Springs Point, Larchmont Breakwater, and home. The raceabouts and 25 and 21-foot classes sailed eleven miles to Plum Beach, Gangway Buoy, Old Hen Buoy, and Red Buoy to the finish. For all the smaller boats the course was nine and a half miles to Plum Beach, Gangway Buoy, Old Hen Buoy, and Middle Ground Buoy to the finish. The course for the Naval Reserve cutters and the dories was four miles to Plum Beach, Gangway Buoy, and home. Only one of the five Naval Reserve cutters that started finished before the Regatta Committee's boat left the finish line.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS, CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 19 miles; start, 12:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Leda, H. L. Maxwell	4:28:24	3:48:24

SLOOPS, CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 19 miles; start, 12:45.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:36:52	4:51:52
Mimosa, T. L. Park	4:26:42	4:41:42
Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	4:29:12	4:44:12

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles; start, 12:50.

Pompilla, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	3:56:52	3:06:52
Hobo, T. L. Park	3:50:34	3:00:34
Rogue, A. B. Alley	3:45:18	2:55:18
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:51:50	3:01:50
Sis, F. T. Bedford	4:01:43	3:11:43

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 9¼ miles; start, 1:00.

Snapper, A. B. Alley	4:15:52	3:15:52

SLOOPS.—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course 9¼ miles. Start, 1:00.

Montauk, J. S. Appleby	3:40:15	2:40:15
Gazabo, N. F. Vielte	4:02:13	3:02:13
Quoc, A. D. Tappan	4:31:32	3:31:32
Pagan, R. W. Jackson	4:11:41	3:11:41

SLOOPS.—CLASS R.

18 feet and under racing length.
Course, 9¼ miles. Start, 1:10.

Eleanor, R. Jacob	4:21:45	3:11:45
Jag, T. Clapham	4:18:08	3:08:08
Cricket, H. C. Pryer	4:15:27	3:05:27

LARCHMONT.—21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:55.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	4:12:10	4:17:10
Hourl, J. H. Esser	4:17:33	4:22:33

NEW ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB—18-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 9¼ miles. Start, 1:05.

Caper, P. L. Howard	4:13:50	3:08:50
Knave, R. N. Bavier	4:05:51	3:00:51
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	4:06:05	3:01:05

MANHASSET BAY YACHT CLUB.—ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9¼ miles. Start, 1:05.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	4:14:50	3:09:50
Arizona, G. A. Corry	4:17:18	3:12:18
Mist, A. H. Alker	4:18:28	3:13:28
Firefly, Guy Standing	4:13:05	3:08:05
Fup, T. W. Ratsey	4:31:06	3:26:06

ARDSLEY CLUB—ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9¼ miles. Start, 1:05.

Mary Baker II., C. Smithers	4:20:35	3:15:35
Mary Baker III., F. M. Hoyt	4:18:28	3:13:28

PELHAM BAY COUNTRY CLUB.—LARK CLASS.

Course, 4 miles. Start, 1:05.

Gloria, G. B. Mott	4:43:14	3:38:14
Echo, F. A. Weatherly	Withdrew.	
Spidao, M. S. G. Davies	Withdrew.	
Yellow Jacket, G. B. Robinson, Jr.	5:16:30	4:11:30
Go To, G. G. Smith	5:03:00	3:58:30
Flirt, D. Carll	4:36:24	3:31:24

HUGUENOT YACHT CLUB—DORIES.

Course, 4 miles. Start, 1:15.

Ketch II., L. C. Ketchum	4:06:55	.....
Prize, H. H. Van Rensselaer	3:55:46	2:40:46
Marguerite, W. F. Johnson	4:04:05	Disq'd
Rudder, Harold Stevenson	Did not finish.	

SPECIAL KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 1:10.

Scoot, J. V. P. Wicks	4:20:45	3:10:45
Plover, H. Place	4:21:06	3:11:06

CATBOATS.—CLASS W.

15 feet and under, racing lengths.
Course, 4 miles. Start, 1:10.

Wif Waf, H. E. Sayre	4:50:34	3:40:34

NAVAL RESERVE CUTTERS.

Course, 4 miles. Start, 3:05.

Second Div., First Bat.	5:10:45	2:05:45

The winners were the Leda, (sailover,) Mimosa, Hobo, Snapper, (sailover,) Montauk, Jag, Adelaide, Knave, Firefly, Mary Baker III., Flirt, Prize, Scoot, Wif Waf, (sailover,) Second Division, Eighteenth Battalion Naval Reserve cutter.

INDIAN HARBOR Y. C. REGATTA.

The Sloop Enpronzi Won in the Handicap Race—Vivienne First of the Launches.

There were three races at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday, a handicap race for yachts enrolled in the club fleet of 36 feet racing measurement and under, which was won handily by the 30-foot sloop Enpronzi, the "scratch" yacht; a race for the Indian Harbor sailboats, in which Charles Somerville's Noggin was first at the finish, and one for launches—something new in racing at Indian Harbor—which was won by the 18-foot launch Vivienne.

Twelve yachts of various dimensions sailed in the handicap race, five sailboats competed in the race for that class and four launches started, and three finished.

The course for the yachts competing in the haidicap race was twice around Little and Great Captain's Islands, a total distance of ten miles. The sailaboats and launches went twice around a triangle, a total distance of six miles. The wind was true from the southwest all day; of moderate strength at the outset, very light when the race was half sailed, and fairly strong at the finish. Summary:

HANDICAP RACE.—COURSE, 10 MILES.

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Eos, E. D. Mead	3:10	5:47:17
Osseo, H. C. Nash	2:40	5:54:34
Neola, J. R. Johnston, Jr.	3:05	5:44:52
Penguin, G. H. Bartlett	3:00	5:58:22
Mallillan, R. B. Thompson	3:10	5:48:30
Mignon, Joseph Fournier	3:20	5:40:06
Louie Bell, J. M. Williams	3:50	5:54:38
Viper, Newcombe & Elson	3:25	5:45:34
Robin Hood, G. E. Garland	3:05	5:48:55
Enpronzi, Alfred Peats	3:30	5:38:58
Bantam, H. H. Page	2:45	Not timed
Crab, T. R. Pell	2:35	Not timed

Four prizes were offered for this race. The first was won by Enpronzi, the "scratch" boat; the second by Mignon, the third by Robin Hood, and the fourth by Neola. Louie Bell, Penguin, and Bantam are catboats. All the others which sailed in the race are sloops.

INDIAN HARBOR SAILBOATS.

Course, 6 miles. Start, 2:55.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Stingy, E. E. Zittel	4:52:00	1:57:00
Cero, Charles Mallory	4:56:17	2:01:17
Queenie, Frank Tilford	4:51:07	1:56:07
Noggin, C. S. Somerville	4:42:47	1:47:47
Betty, Swords & Hyde	5:29:32	2:34:12

The first prize was won by Noggin, and the second by Queenie.

RACE FOR LAUNCHES.

Course, 6 miles.

Name and Owner. R. M.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Vivienne, E. S. Wheeler	5:02:00	6:02:06
Thistle, R. E. Tod	5:20:42	*
Kit, F. B. Jones	5:00:00	6:10:30
Kentucky, L. Crawford	5:04:24	6:06:52

*Did not finish.

The race was won by Vivienne.

REGATTA OF BROOKLYN Y. C.

Open Races for Boats of Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club had an open regatta for boats of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association in the lower bay yesterday afternoon. The wind was fresh from the south and held true to the end of the racing. The courses were the usual triangular ones of the Gravesend Bay Association. The boats in the higher classes sailed to the west bank and return, having a beat out and a reach home. The others went twice around the small triangular course, having a reach on the port tack, a beat, and for the third leg a reach on the staboard tack. They jibed at the home mark and went off on the second round. Twenty-seven boats were started, and twenty-two were timed at the finish line.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS, CLASS M, SPECIAL.

Start, 3:23.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Bonito, Haviland Brothers	7:01:00	3:28:00
Sunol, John Abbey	7:20:45	3:53:45
Kangaroo, C. H. Humphreys	Disabled.	

SLOOPS, CLASS N, SPECIAL.

Start, 3:28.

Caribou, J. E. Nicholson	7:19:40	3:33:40
Indian, Menton Brothers	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Start, 3:39.

Song and Dance, E. F. Luchenbach	5:17:52	1:38:15
Cochaloo, Hendon Chubb	5:09:50	1:30:50
Corona, J. E. Beggs	5:12:15	1:33:15
Streak, Speidel Brothers	5:15:25	1:36:25

SLOOPS.—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Start, 3:42.

Opossum, R. P. Doremus	Did not finish.	
Trouble, W. H. Childs	5:14:00	1:32:00
Wrath, Calvin Tompkins	5:07:57	1:25:57
Bronco, F. C. Moore	5:08:10	1:26:10
Flying Fish, L. M. Dean	5:12:50	1:30:50
Wink, W. A. Barstow	5:15:58	1:33:58
Elsie, C. P. Roseman	5:22:26	1:40:26

SLOOPS.—CLASS R.

Under 18 feet racing length. Start, 3:45.

Pickaninny, L. R. Connell	Did not finish.

MARINE AND FIELD CLASS.

Start, 3:48.

Kelpie, W. K. Brown	5:27:54	1:39:54
Flying Fox, Cone & Buckman	5:26:15	1:38:15
Stinger, A. P. Clapp	5:30:50	1:42:50
Quinque, S. H. Smith	5:24:30	1:36:30
Jig & Jag, W. A. Hutchinson	5:31:30	1:43:30
Vixen, Mahoney & Chandler	5:20:50	1:32:50

CATBOATS.—CLASS V.

18 to 21 feet racing length. Start, 3:54.

Martha M., Richard Moore	5:21:45	1:27:45
Rascal, D. G. Whitlock	5:35:20	1:41:20
Boosie, C. D. Durkee	5:29:50	1:35:53
Jean, F. Nickerson	Did not finish.	

American Y. C. Boats in Close Race.

The boats of the American Yacht Club one-design classes sailed their regular Saturday races yesterday over a triangular course of about five miles on Long Island Sound, off Milton Point, Rye. The wind was southwest and very light, and toward the end of the afternoon there was not much more than a drifting breeze. The start for both classes was at 3:10. The summaries follow:

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Cricket, H. Willetts	4:17:14	1:07:14
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	4:17:26	1:07:26
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	4:17:26	1:07:26
Rowdy, S. Wainwright	4:18:39	1:08:39
Ping-Pong, W. H. Browning	4:19:18	1:09:18
Kid, O. Harriman, Jr.	4:20:19	1:10:19

EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Rattler, J. D. Bowles	4:41:03	1:31:03
Hustler, John R. Downing	4:43:22	1:33:22
Mongoose III., Simeon Ford	4:46:34	1:36:34
Zeleska III., H. A. Sherman	4:49:51	1:39:51

The winners were the Cricket and the Rattler. For the second place in the twenty-one-foot class the Jolly Tar and the Rascal sailed a dead heat, something that these American boats have a way of doing or nearly doing in most of the races that they sail.

Results of Other Harness Races.

FULTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The talent was badly dumped in both events at the last day of the Central New York circuit races to-day. Madeline P., favorite in the 2:23 class trot, was distanced in the third heat, the entire racing being between Noble Wilkes and Eva Burns. Roommate, favorite in the 2:19 trot, was at no time dangerous, Nellie T. winning after seven heats. Fitz, after winning the first two heats, was distanced in the sixth. Summary:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Noble Wilkes, b. h., by Alcone, (Hosington)	2	2	1	1	1
Eva Burns, gr. m., (McCrea)	1	6	2	2	2
Bertha K., br. m., (Moody)	6	1	3	5	3
Lord Rita, blk. h., (Hoppough)	4	3	4	3	4
Cylvia, b. m., (Heckenberger)	5	5	5	4	dr
Madeline P., b. m., (Miller)	3	4	dis.		

Time—2:18¼; 2:24½; 2:18¼; 2:22; 2:21¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Nellie T., b. m., by Star, (Moody)	3	4	3	4	1	1	1
Nellie S., b. m., (Ernest)	2	2	1	1	3	2	2
Roommate, b. g. (Cannon)	4	3	4	3	2	ro.	
Fitz, b. g., (Upton)	1	1	2	2	4	dis.	
Baron H., blk. h., (Leonard)	5	5	5	dis.			

Time—2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:20¾; 2:21¾; 2:22; 2:21¾; 2:20¾.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The Island Park Racing Association's Summer meet closed today. The track was heavy but drying out, and the races were closely contested. The Park Club Stake, which was the feature of the card, proved easy for Albert. The summary:

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Albert, ro. g., by Flower, (A. P. McDonald)	4	2	1	1	1
Tuta K., br. m., (Terrill)	1	1	3	2	2
Russell Hardin, ch. c., (White)	3	3	2	4	3
Monte Joe, gr. g., (Kinney)	2	5	4	3	4
Knox's Gelatine, b. m., (Davis)	6	4	dis		
Miser, b. g., (Dougrey)	5	dis			
Easter, ch. g., (Williams)	7	dis			
Sergeant Burns, gr. g., (Nuckols)	8	dis			
Rex, b. g., (Fraser)	9	dis			

Time—2:18¼; 2:12¼; 2:18¼; 2:11½; 2:14½.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600.

Major Delmar, b. g., by Colonel Delmar, (A. F. McDonald)	5	1	1	1
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	1	6	2	2
Prince Lavalard, gr. s., (Barr)	6	2	3	4
General Jackson, blk. g., (James)	2	5	5	6
Miss Whitney, b. m., (A. McDonald)	3	4	6	3
Authoress, blk. m., (Devlin)	4	3	4	5
Alcy, blk. g., (Lasell)	dis			

Time—2:14; 2:16; 2:12½; 2:11¾.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $700.

Terrill S., ch. g., by Strathmore, (Lasell)	2	1	1	1
Cinch, ch. g., (Barr)	1	3	5	2
Shorty, ch. g., (Bowne)	5	5	4	3
White Rose, ch. m., (Murphy)	4	2	2	4
Berdina, b. m., (Davis)	8	4	3	5
Star Pugh, ch. g., (McKinney)	7	6	6	dis
Dick See, b. s., (Lyman)	3	dis		
Jersey Mack, br. g., (Fraser)	6	dis		
Clotho, br. m., (Norton)	dis			

Time—2:08¼; 2:09¾; 2:11¼; 2:10.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Reed Driving Park Association closed to-day one of the most successful meets ever held in this city. The weather was fine, the track fast, and the crowd large. Only one favorite, Effie Powers, won; Baron Dillon, Jr., and King Willis in the other races were badly beaten. Effie Powers made the fastest mile ever driven on an Erie track in the third heat of the free-for-all paces. Summaries:

2:18 Trot.—Purse $400. West three in five.

Millard Saunders, b. g., by Antes, (Merfield)	7	7	1	1	1
Baron Dillon, Jr., b. s., (Fuller)	3	1	6	4	7
Austin Bob, b. g., (Lewis)	1	6	4	7	5
Annie Trevillian, b. m., (Abrams)	4	3	7	2	2
Maggie V., br. m., (Valentine)	5	2	2	6	4
Superior, b. g., (Collins)	2	4	3	3	7
Pat McGregor, br. s., (Barnes)	6	5	5	5	6
Aunt Rose, g. m., (Stinson)	8	8	dr.		

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

Free-for-All Pace.—Purse $400; three in five.

Effie Powers, b. m., by Bamboo, (Gray)	1	1	1
Carthage Girl, blk. m., (Merfield)	2	4	2
Balmy L., b. m., (Turner)	4	2	3
Nerva Patton, —, (Dempsey)	3	4	4

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:10¾.

2:35 Pace.—Purse $400; three in five.

Bell B., g. m., by Arrow Wilson, (Satour)	1	1	3	1
Agnes Doian, b. m., (Rogers)	3	2	1	4
Viola Allen, b. m., (Tinch)	7	3	2	2
King Willis, b. s., (Samison)	4	8	4	3
S. C. I., br. g., (Hunt)	5	6	6	5
Topany B., b. m., (Webb)	6	8	5	6
Ray Hall, b. g., (Benner)	8	7	7	7
Thelma, b. m., (Burns)	2	4	8	dr

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:22¼; 2:19¾.

LAWSON TROTTER INJURED

Boralma Gashed His Fore Leg in Match with Lord Derby.

WINNER TROTTED A HEAT ALONE

Boston Horse Won First Heat of the Match at Charter Oak Park—$50,000 on the Result.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—An accident to-day marred what was expected would prove to be the greatest trotting event in some respect in turf history. In the third heat of the $50,000 match race between Lord Derby, owned by F. E. Smathers of New York, and Boralma, of which Thomas W. Lawson of Boston is the owner, the latter horse sustained an injury which caused him to be drawn, and the race was given to Lord Derby. The result was a bitter disappointment not only to the owner of the Boston horse, but to the general public, which, to the number of 15,000, congregated at Charter Oak Park. The injury to Boralma is such that he will probably be prevented from racing for some time to come. In scoring the Boston horse gashed the quarter of his nigh fore leg badly, and was unable to start in the fourth heat.

The day was perfect for racing. A light breeze prevailed, but it was not strong enough to interfere with the speed of the horses. The track was in splendid shape, and everything was favorable for record-breaking time. Horsemen from all over the country were on hand to witness the contest. Among the celebrities who occupied boxes were W. C. Whitney and B. F. Tracy, both ex-Secretaries of the United States Navy. Arnold Lawson of Boston, a son of Boralma's owner, was seated in a box with John Roach, the representative of Thomas W. Lawson.

Lord Derby was a hot favorite in the betting. Just before the first heat odds of 2 to 1 were freely offered on him. When Boralma won the first heat the odds were even, and at the close of the second heat, which was won by Lord Derby, they shifted decidedly in favor of the latter.

The judges were C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, R. E. Perrin of Buffalo, and ex-Mayor Harbison of Hartford. Frank B. Walker of New York acted as starter.

The racers came on the track shortly after 3 o'clock, Lord Derby, with Geers behind him, being the first to appear, and was greeted with loud applause. Boralma followed about a minute later, and the cheering which marked his appearance showed that he was the favorite with the crowd. Geers won the toss for position and chose the pole.

After scoring three times, during which Geers showed a disposition to hold back Lord Derby, Starter Walker gave the word to go. The Boston horse outstepped Lord Derby from the start. He took possession of the pole at the first turn and held it all the way. The horses were about a length apart until the home stretch was reached. As they came toward the wire Lord Derby swerved and broke, and Boralma came under the wire four lengths ahead in 2:08. Loud cheering marked the finish of the heat.

As the horses came to the track for the second heat Geers expressed confidence that Lord Derby would win. The horses got off promptly and Boralma led until the distance pole was passed. Then Lord Derby drew up and shot by Boralma. The Boston horse followed gamely and rallied, but the rally was followed by a break, and he crossed the wire two lengths behind Lord Derby. In this heat Boralma showed signs of lameness. Time, 2:09¾.

In the third heat Boralma once more took the lead at the start, but his advantage was short-lived. He broke at the first turn and again at the stretch. As the racers came toward the wire it was plainly evident that something serious had happened to Boralma, for he went to pieces and Geers pulled Lord Derby in order not to distance his unlucky rival, and allowed Boralma to come within a length of him at the wire. Time, 2:18¼.

As soon as the heat was over the announcer called for a veterinary surgeon. Dr. G. H. Lee of Boston responded and found that Boralma had been so badly injured that he could race no more to-day. Consequently, with the consent of the judges, he was withdrawn. In order to fulfil the requirements of the match, Lord Derby trotted the next heat alone and was then awarded the victory. After the last heat had been trotted Lord Derby, accompanied by a runner, rotted an exhibition mile in 2:08.

After the accident Boralma was taken to his quarters and Dr. Lee set to work on the injured animal. He said that the wound was the result of the horse overreaching, and that the gash cut in the leg was four inches in length. He was unable to say if the horse had been permanently injured.

T. D. Marsh, who drove Boralma, said that he was unable to tell just when the accident occurred, but was of the opinion that it occurred at the three-quarter pole. John Roach, Mr. Lawson's representative, said that the injury to Boralma would undoubtedly prevent the race between the Boston horse and The Abbot at Charter Oak Park on Aug. 30. The Lawson contingent was deeply disappointed, and said that Boralma would have won had he not been injured.

In addition to the big match there were three other events on the card. The 2:09 pace brought out only three starters, Joe Pointer won two out of three heats with Sphinx S. second and Diavolo third.

The 2:11 pace was won by Don Derby in straight heats, with Annie Leyburn second, and Onoto third. Both races were featureless, with the exception that Joe Pointer was set back in the second heat for blocking Sphinx S. Don Derby's victory was won in hollow fashion. The 2:14 trot was taken by The King in straight heats. Summary:

Match race, $50,000, winner take all.

Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlan's Almont, Jr., (Geers)	2	1	1	1
Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal-Eralima, by Earl, (Marsh)	1	2	2	dr

Time by quarters.—First Heat—0:32¼, 1:04¼, 1:36¾, 2:08. Second Heat—0:32¾, 1:05, 1:37¼, 2:09¾. Third Heat—0:35, 1:08¼, 1:40¾, 2:18¼. Fourth Heat—3:34. Exhibition mile by Lord Derby, with runner, by quarters—0:32¾, 1:05, 1:36¾, 2:08.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Joe Pointer, b. s., (McClary)	1	2	1
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Spear)	2	1	2
Diavolo, br. g., (O'Neill)	3	3	3

Time—2:08¼; 2:08; 2:09½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200.

Don Derby, ch. s., (J. Kelly)	1	1
Annie Leyburn, blk. m., (Potter)	3	2
E. E. Knott, ch. g., (Sunderlin)	2	3
Onoto, b. m., (Curry)	4	3
Amokin, blk. g., (Spear)	5	4

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

The King, b. g., (Curry)	1	1
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Demarest)	3	2
Texas, gr. m., (Rennick)	2	3
Mrs. Brown, b. m., (James)	4	4
Ida Highwood, b. m., (Spear)	5	6
Limerick, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	5
Cole Direct, blk. m., (Kelly)	7	dr

Time—2:13¾; 2:13.

Little Won Tennis Championship.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—R. D. Little, the Princeton team's player from Orange, N. J., won the championship of the Northwest as a single tennis player at Deep Haven today by defeating R. J. Hunt, the Pacific Coast champion and then securing the challenge match by default from Arthur C. Snow of Chicago. L. H. Waidner of Chicago and R. D. Little wrested the championship of the Northwest in doubles from Harry Belden and Trafford H. Jayne. Summary:

Singles.—Finals—R. D. Little, Orange, N. J. Tri-State and Southern champion, defeated R. J. Hunt, Alameda, Cal., Pacific Coast champion, 6—2, 6—3, 8—4. Little won from Arthur C. Snow of Chicago by default.

Doubles.—Finals—L. H. Waidner, Chicago, and R. D. Little, Orange, N. J., beat Trafford N. Jayne and Harry Belden, both of Minnesota, 6¾, 6—2, 6—3.

King Honors Dead Jockey Watts.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Funeral services in memory of J. Watts, the one-time well-known and successful jockey, were held at Newmarket this afternoon in the presence of a remarkable gathering. The King sent Lord Marcus Beresford specially to represent him, and wreaths were sent by the King, Lord Rosebery, Sir Edgar Vincent, and others. Many notable persons and almost the entire town of Newmarket marched in the funeral procession.

John Watts was known as the "Grand Old Man" of the English turf, although he was only forty-one years old at the time of his death. He rode the Derby winner four times in ten years. In 1891 he rode 114 winners. When he became too stout to ride he became a trainer and served in that capacity for the King.

WALTHOUR'S CYCLE RECORDS.

Southern Rider Wins Twenty-Mile Motor Paced Race at Manhattan Beach, Making New Marks.

Winning a twenty-mile motor paced bicycle race and establishing new records all along the way appeared as nothing to "Bobby" Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., yesterday at the Manhattan Beach track. He rode a great race from the start and was never headed by any of his competitors.

Owing to the severe accident to Elkes in Boston, the race yesterday was confined to Walthour, Freeman, and McFarland. Walthour had the best of it at the start, and he led throughout, eventually winning by two-thirds of a mile. McFarland's pacing machine got out of order in the twelfth mile, and after riding a couple of miles unpaced he gave up the stern chase in disgust and left the track.

Walthour reduced the one-mile track record from 1:29 1-5 to 1:25. The five-mile record dropped from 7:15 2-5 to 7:03 1-5. The old figures for ten miles were reduced from 14:28 2-5 to 14:05 3-5. The winner rode the twenty miles in 28:11 3-5, against the best previous record for the track of 28:52 2-5.

At no time during the contest was the Southerner in any danger of defeat, for he rode easily and with superb power, and his pacing machine moved without a hitch during the entire journey. It was regretted that Elkes and Champion could not meet Walthour yesterday. If they had been in the race world's records might have been changed, for Walthour could have made better time if he had been pushed.

The summary of the twenty-mile motor paced race follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Second.	Time.
1.	Walthour	50 yards	Freeman	1:26
2.	Walthour	150 yards	Freeman	2:40 2-5
3.	Walthour	250 yards	McFarland	4:13 3-5
4.	Walthour	300 yards	McFarland	5:38 2-5
5.	Walthour	½ lap	McFarland	7:03 1-5
6.	Walthour	½ lap	McFarland	8:27 3-5
7.	Walthour	½ lap	McFarland	9:51 3-5
8.	Walthour	½ lap	McFarland	11:15 2-3
9.	Walthour	½ lap	Freeman	12:41 1-5
10.	Walthour	1 lap	Freeman	14:06 3-5
11.	Walthour	1¼ laps	Freeman	15:29 4-5
12.	Walthour	1¼ laps	Freeman	16:53 3-5
13.	Walthour	1½ laps	Freeman	18:16 4-5
14.	Walthour	1½ laps	Freeman	19:40 4-5
15.	Walthour	1½ laps	Freeman	21:04 1-5
16.	Walthour	1¾ laps	Freeman	22:27 2-5
17.	Walthour	1¾ laps	Freeman	23:50
18.	Walthour	1¾ laps	Freeman	25:22 2-5
19.	Walthour	1¾ laps	Freeman	26:48 2-5
20.	Walthour	2 laps	Freeman	28:11 3-5

Walthour won by two-thirds of a mile. Old track record, 28:52 2-5.

In the short distance races the finishes were exciting. H. Steinke was graduated out of the novice class in the one-third-mile contest after a fine spurt up the stretch with H. V. Read and John Daley.

The half-mile open brought out some of the best amateurs in the district. M. L. Hurley, the champion, was so far behind the field that his friends thought he had no chance. Hurley, however, sprinted in fine form, and won on the tape by half a length. Losee was second and Billington third.

The five-mile motor cycle race for amateurs was the first contest of the sort held in this district. J. Wyckoff went to the front in the second mile and held his advantage to the end, winning easily. In the five-mile pursuit race for professionals, Ralph De Palma defeated George P. Kuhlke by 100 yards, after leading most of the way. While Hurley captured the two-mile handicap, he owed the victory more to Glasson than to his own speed. When the back mark men seemed out of it Glasson jumped out and paced the bunch until the leaders were caught. Then Hurley came through, with Losee on his rear wheel, and won easily by a length. Glasson hung on gamely and finished fourth. Glasson deserved better luck. In a professional race he would have been entitled to half the purse, and would probably have received as much, for Hurley without Glasson's pacing could not have won. The summary:

One-Third-Mile Novice.—Won by H. Steinke, New York; H. V. Read, New York, second; John Daley, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:45.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C.; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second; Teddy Billington, New York A. C., third; George Glasson, Newark, fourth. Time—1:27.

Five-Mile Motor Cycle Race, Amateur.—Won by J. Wyckoff, New York; S. W. Anderson, Brooklyn, second; Ernest Ferguson, Altha Motor Cycle Club, third. Time—7:32 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C., (scratch;) W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, (75 yards,) second; George Glasson, Newark, (scratch,) third; Fred Winnington, Kings County Wheelmen, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—4:33 2-5.

Pursuit Race, Five Miles, Professional.—Won by Ralph De Palma, Brooklyn; George P. Kuhlke, second. Time—12:14 4-5.

HOME GOLFERS IN FORM.

The Englewood and Apawamis Teams Win Easy Matches.

Decisive victories won by home teams on two links was a notable feature of yesterday's golfing. The Harbor Hill Golf Club, to the first of these matches, lost to the Englewood Golf Club and, although the home champion, W. S. Baylis, did not play, the visitors lost by 39 to 1. The score was:

ENGLEWOOD.		HARBOR HILL.	
F. M. Wilson	4	W. Scott O'Connor	0
N. B. Cole	3	R. P. Fiske	0
Chester Griswold	4	W. G. McKnight	0
H. M. Brittin	18	H. S. Hollis	0
W. E. F. Moore	4	R. W. Conrow	0
H. V. Keep	11	R. Eggleston	0
G. M. Boynton	0	G. Abbott	1
Total	39	Total	1

At the Apawamis Golf Club links the team of the Innis Arden Golf Club of Sound Beach was taken into camp by the score of 28 to 0. The score follows:

APAWAMIS.		INNES ARDEN.	
M. Ballou	1	D. Edwards	0
R. F. Mathews	9	G. M. Laughlin, Jr.	0
F. A. Moore	4	G

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Anderson
Andrews
Ashton
Averitt

BAILEY
Baldridge
Baldwin
Ball
Bardenheuer
Barrett
Bauer
Beattie
Bell
Bender
Bennett
Black
Blumenthal
Boldt
Borrell
Boyle
Brenck
Brown
Brown
Buck
Byrne
Byrnes
Brouster
Buchanan
Buckley
Bush
Butterfield

CADUGAN
Cahhahan
Calbachio
Calhoun
Calvert
Carew
Carr
Carrington
Carroll
Carswell
Cash
Christie
Cleary
Coakley
Coleman
Coles
Colgan
Collins
Colman
Conger
Conklin
Cooper
Corr
Croneberger
Cronogue
Crosby

DALE
Davie
Davies
Davis
De Camp
Day
Decker
Deeble
Del Negro
Dessauer
Detloff
Devlin
Diamond
Dockendorff
Dominica
Donnell
Donnellin
Donohue
Donovan
Doody
Dow
Dowd
Dowling
Duer
Dugan
Duncan
Duncan

ENGEL
English

FARRELL
Faulkner
Ferris
Finch
Fitzpatrick
Fleming
Foland
Ford
Forst
Fox

GAITINGS
Gallagher
Gannon
Gans
Gilbridge
Godine
Goetting
Gold
Goode
Goode
Graham
Green
Greenway
Griffen
Grisson
Groscup
Guerin
Gutterman

HAGAR
Haller
Hamilton
Harrifan
Hartell

Hartmar
Haver
Hawthorne
Hayar
Hayes
Hearit
Hebbard
Heizman
Henes
Henricks
Heupel
Herman
Herrick
Hildenstern
Hill
Holland
Hooper
Hooper
Hough
Howell
Hubbs
Hunsicker
Hunt
Hurley
Hyman

IRVINE

JACKSON
Jacobs
Jacques
James
Jenkins
Jordan
Josephs
Joslin

KAHN
Kavanagh
Kearns
Kelly
Kidder
Kitillea
Klatz
Klotz
Knapp
Knopf
Kraus
Kruger
Knuppler
Kulmer

LAMARCHE
Lane
Lanzer
Lehman
Leipenstritt
Lennon
Leonard
Lewis
Lidov
Liese
Limedorfer
Linwell
Lockwood
Logan
Lowe
Lyman
Lyon

McALLEN
McCabe
McCaffery
McCahan
McCall
McCarthy
McCreery
McDaniels
McGrisken
McGuire
McIntire
Mallon
McKeon
McLaughlin
McQuail
Mangels
Marra
Mason
Maynard
Mead
Melion
Menair
Mergell
Merritt
Merz
Miles
Mills
Mitchell
Mcnaghan
Moore
Moran
Morgan
Morrison
Morrow
Mott
Mundell
Mulholland
Mullan
Murphy
Murtaugh

NEDDER-
MANN
Nolan
Nott

O'BRIEN
O'Connor
Odell
Offer

O'Neil
Ormsby
Osborne
Oscar
Ostrander

PAAR
Parker
Parsons
Patterson
Pender
Perkins
Petry
Phinney
Pierce
Plunkett
Popper
Potter
Power
Powers
Prin
Prince

QUACKEN-
BUSH
Quinn

RANKIN
Ransom
Reid
Reilly
Reuter
Reynolds
Rhodes
Richter
Rives
Roberts
Roeder
Romer
Rosenbaum
Ross
Rothschild
Ruehs
Rueb
Rustin
Ruth
Ryan

SAFT
Sammis
Samuels
Sanders
Scannell
Schafer
Schaffner
Schmid
Schuyler
Scott
Scullin
Seegar
Seira
Serato
Sexton
Shelton
Shelley
Sherwood
Slingerland
Smith
Sonvers
Spaulding
Spencer
Spillane
Stamper
Starita
Stein
Stevens
Stoddard
Strauss
Stroombohn
Strong
Sullivan
Sullivan
Sully
Szold

TAIT
Tasp
Taylor
Thompson
Todd
Torney
Trask
Trundy
Tubbs
Tubridy
Tucker

URNSTON

VAN CLEFT
Van der Voort
Vehberg
Venners
Victor

WAGNER
Walthers
Warner
Warnock
Weddle
Weeden
Weill
Welnberg
Welsh
Westbrook
Wheeler
White
Whitehead
Wilkerson
Williamson
Wilson
Withhaus
Wood
Wyckoff
Wylie

YARRINGTON
Young

ADAMS.—At Redlands, Cal., July 26, aged 67 years. Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, ex-President of the University of Wisconsin.

ASHTON.—July 26, Sarah J., wife of William J. U. Ashton, of 465 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

ANDREWS.—July 28, at Germantown, Penn., Clara M. B., aged 52, wife of George Andrews of Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—July 29, at Bayside, L. I., Jules, husband of Anna D. Anderson, in the 51st year of his age.

AVERITT.—July 31, at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, Philip W. Averitt, aged 36 years. Born in Winchester, Va.

BALL.—July 30, at San Francisco, Cal., Catherine L. Ball.

BAILEY.—July 31, William T, husband of Mary E. Bailey (nee Hurley), of 71 East One Hundred and First Street.

BALDRIDGE.—July 27, at residence of her niece, Mrs. Henry Mundy, 28 Doughty Avenue, Somerville, N. J., Belle L., wife of John E. Baldridge.

BALDWIN.—At the residence of his son, Stephen C., 127 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, July 28, the Rev. Stephen Livingston Baldwin, in the 68th year of his age.

BARRETT.—July 31, in the Erie Basin, Hannah, aged fifty-three years, wife of John Barrett of 146 Conover Street, Brooklyn.

BEATTIE.—July 31, Gertrude Beattie, of 332 East Thirty-ninth Street.

BROWN.—Aug. 1, at the Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I., Henry Brown of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street and Williamsport, Penn., in the 77th year of his age.

BUCKLEY.—Aug. 2, Frances R., wife of Edward V. Buckley, and daughter of the late St. Clair and Elizabeth Lithgow, at 1,226 Park Avenue.

BELL.—July 31, Henry Bell, aged 82, at East Norwich, father of Isaac W., William, and Laura Bell and of Mrs. Frederick Knapp of New York.

BENDER.—July 27, at the residence of his son-in-law, Adam Schoening, 293 Broadway, Brooklyn, Henry, husband of Katherine Bender, in the 80th year of his age.

BOLDT.—July 30, John H. Boldt, aged 80 years, of 399 New York Avenue, Jersey City.

BOYLE.—July 27, Mary, wife of Edward Boyle, native of Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, at residence, 526 West Thirty-seventh Street.

BUCK.—At Dover, N. J., July 26, Mabel E., in the 22d year of her age, daughter of Peter C. Buck.

BYRNES.—July 27, Jane Byrnes, nee Mulreapy, widow of the late John Byrnes, of 231 East Eighty-fifth Street.

BARDENHEUER.—At College Point, L. I., July 26, Leonhardt J. H. Bardenheuer, aged 68 years.

BAUER.—July 27, at 322 East Forty-ninth Street, Seligman, husband of Yetta Bauer.

BLACK.—At Coney Island, July 27, Catharine Black, known as "Kitty," 55 years of age.

BLUMENTHAL.—July 27, Celia, aged 53 years, widow of Elkan Blumenthal and mother of Henry, and Mrs. B. Kupfer, residence 52 East Seventy-fifth Street.

BORRELLI.—July 26, Marco, aged 24, son of Vincenzo and Vincenza Borrelli, at 32 Russell Place.

BRINCK.—July 26, James W., aged 60 years, son of the late John C. and Rebecca A. Brinck, residence 400 East Twenty-sixth Street.

BYRNE.—July 28, Loretta, aged 23 years, daughter of the late Owen and Jane Byrne.

BENNETT.—July 29, at Washington, N. J., James Bennett, aged 40 years.

BENNETT.—At Kingston, Canada, July 29, Charlotte Coleman, wife of the Rev. William Russell Bennett of Madison, N. J.

BROUSTER.—July 29, Judge James B. Brouster of the St. Louis County Court, at the Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis.

BROWN.—July 28, at Enfield, Mass., Henry E., aged 62 years, husband of Jennie C. Brown. Born in Hatfield, Mass.

BUCHANAN.—July 30, at Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, James Buchanan, aged 83 years. Born in Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

BUSH.—July 29, James A., aged 11 months, son of Mary and James A. Bush, of 429 East 16th Street.

BUTTERFIELD.—July 31, Ida M., wife of E. S. Butterfield, of 35 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J.

CADUGAN.—July 29, Lydia, aged 78 years, wife of John H. Cadugan. Residence 11 West Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.

CARR.—July 31, Hazel Carr, aged 2 years, of 342 West Thirty-sixth street.

CALLAHAN.—July 31, Annie Jenkins, daughter of John and Ellen Callahan, at 153 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

CORR.—Aug. 1, John, son of John F. and Mary Corr, aged 4 months and 12 days, at 73 East End Avenue.

COAKLEY.—July 30, Margaret M., aged 2 years, daughter of Michael Coakley and Cecilia Farrell. Residence, 112 East Thirty-second Street.

CRONEBERGER.—July 31, Alfred, 14 months old, son of George Croneberger, of 142 Willis Avenue.

CHRISTIE.—July 28, at 24 Madison Avenue, Samuel Christie, of Flushing.

COLLINS.—July 28, Henrietta (nee Scott) wife of William F. Collins of 506A Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

CRONOGUE.—July 27, William Cronogue, Jr., son of William and the late Ellen Cronogue, of 352 East Thirteenth Street.

CARRINGTON.—July 28, at 112 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., Edith Bissett, daughter of James M. and the late Adelle E. Carrington.

CAREW.—Aug. 1, William Carew, aged seventy years, of Lincoln Avenue and Winthrop Street, Newark, N. J.

CALVERT.—Aug. 1, Annie Calvert, nee Downey, wife of James Calvert, native of County Derry, Ireland. Residence 1,686 Park Avenue.

CLEARY.—July 31, Rose, daughter of Thomas Cleary and Annie Curtis, age ten months. Residence 16 Clarkson Street, Brooklyn.

CONKLIN.—July 28, William Henry Conklin, aged eighty-one years, of Greenport, L. I.

CALHOUN.—In Peekskill, Aug. 1, Carlista B. Calhoun, mother of A. Ellsworth Garrison and Mrs. C. I. Ford of Peekskill.

COOPER.—Charles D. Cooper, aged forty-two years, 2,168 Seventh Avenue, July 31.

CARROLL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Joseph M., son of James F. and Margaret Carroll, of 208 North Terrace Avenue.

CASH.—July 28, Denis Cash, 60 years old, of 238 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

COLEMAN.—July 27, at 2,355 Eighth Avenue, Catharine, wife of John Coleman.

COLES.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 28, Theodora A. Coles, aged 74 years, of 238 South First Avenue.

COLMAN.—At Greenwich, Conn., July 28, Annie L. Dunham, aged 69 years, wife of Samuel Colman.

CROSBY.—July 27, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. H. S. Warner, 319 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, George Crosby, in his 78th year.

CALBACHIO.—July 30, at 116th Street and First Avenue, Mary Calbachio, aged 47 years, of 329 East 107th Street.

CARSWELL.—July 30, Daniel Carswell, at 552 West 35th Street.

COLGAN.—July 29, Catherine Colgan of 36 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

CONGER.—July 29, Blanche Y., wife of Ellison H. Conger, in the 29th year of her age, 128 Sayer Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

DALE.—July 26, on the Whileaway at Larchmont, N. Y., J. H. Dale, aged 45 years.

DEVLIN.—July 26, John, son of Ann and the late John Devlin, native of parish of Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland, at 434 West 47th St.

DIAMOND.—July 26, Hugh Diamond of Bellville, N. J., born in Kilrea, Ireland.

DONNELL.—At Attmoreland, L. I., Edward Attmore, infant son of Harry E. and Ruth Robinson Donnell. July 26.

DOWD.—Jane, widow of Lawrence, mother of Jennie Down and Nina White, July 26, at 86 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

DEEBLE.—July 28, Harry Deeble, 662 Eighth Avenue.

DEL MEGRO.—July 28, Giuseppe Del Megro, of 67 James Street.

DESSAUER.—July 28, at Rockaway Park, L. I., Julia, (nee Rodh,) widow of William Dessauer.

DOW.—July 28, at Middletown, N. Y., Elliot S., aged 7 years, grandson of Charles H. Dow.

DONNELLIN.—Grace, daughter of John J. Donnellin and Catherine McDonnell, aged 17 years, of 334 West Thirty-fifth Street.

DUNCAN.—July 30, Robert H. Duncan of 297 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, at Meriden, N. H., aged 69.

DUGAN.—July 27, Margaret, wife of the late John Dugan, residence, 411 East Seventy-eighth Street.

DAVIS.—July 28, at Saratoga, Mrs. Caroline Davis, 73 years old, of 1,735 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

DONOHUE.—July 28, Thomas Donohue, aged 38 years, at 792 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

DAVIE.—At Salamanca, N. Y., July 30, John W. Davie, 26 years old, son of Surrogate C. D. Davie.

DAY.—At Littleton, Col., July 27, Mary Leavenworth, wife of Dwight Huntington Day and daughter of William K. and Mary Leavenworth Townsend.

DECKER.—At Colorado Springs, Col., July 30, Ernest Guy, aged 18 years, son of Caton L. and Alice Hoyte Decker, 417 William Street, East Orange, N. J.

DETLOFF.—July 28, at St. John's Hospital, Edward Detloff, aged 5 years, of 220 Old Ridge Road.

DOCKENDORFF.—At the Memorial Hospital, July 29, Prudentia L., widow of Bonduel Dockendorff, in her 82d year.

DOMINICA.—July 30, Anna Dominica, 3 years old, of 135 Forsyth Street.

DOWLING.—Mrs. Patrick H. Dowling, in Toledo, Ohio, July 29, 56 years old.

DUER.—July 30, Margaret Duer, 52 years old, of 159 West Fifty-second Street.

DAVIES.—July 30, at 325 East Twenty-third Street, Sarah, widow of John Davies and mother of Richard Davies and Mary Suffmann.

DONOVAN.—July 31, Patrick J. Donovan, retired member New York Fire Department, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Leonard J. Meeson, 272 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

DE CAMP.—July 31, Eleanor Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Allen F. De Camp, at Morristown, N. J.

DOODY.—July 30, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Riordan, 2,707 Webster Avenue, Fordham, Margaret, widow of David Doody.

DUNCAN.—July 30, at Meriden, N. H., Robert H. Duncan, 69 years old, of 297 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

ENGEL.—July 28, Ezra Engel, 8 years old, of 1351 Columbus Avenue.

ENGLISH.—July 31, at 2,273 Second Avenue, Margaret, relict of Richard English.

FAULKNER.—July 26, Bernard, son of the late James and Margaret Faulkner, native of Newtownforbes, County Langford, Ireland, in the 29th year of his age, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Moore, 262 Franklin Street, Greenpoint.

FARRELL.—July 30, William A., son of John and Julia Farrell (nee Gormley) of 418 East Nineteenth Street.

FOLAND.—July 31, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ida H. Terrell, 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Ann Eliza, widow of Peter Foland.

FERRIS.—Aug. 1, at Haines Falls, N. Y., Andrew Curtis Ferris, in his eighty-fourth year, of Hackensack, N. J.

FINCH.—July 28, Marion W., wife of Joseph Finch, M. D. Residence, Ocean Avenue, Centre Moriches, L. I.

FITZPATRICK.—At New Rochelle, July 30, Sara, wife of Michael Fitzpatrick, aged 55 years, of 29 Mechanic Street.

FLEMING.—At 10 East Sixty-seventh Street, Aug. 2, Sarah Frances, wife of Charles E. Fleming, and daughter of the late Gould and Sarah Thorp.

FORST.—Aug. 1, Charles Forst of 1 Beekman Place, the Bronx, at 68 Alexander Avenue.

FOX.—July 31, Thomas Fox, aged 66 years, at Southold, L. I., father of Edward Marcella and Thomas C. Fox.

FORD.—July 30, at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N, Flatlands, Patrick Ford, aged 70 years; born in Galway, Ireland.

GALLAGHER.—July 28, Susan C., wife of John Galaigher, of 473 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

GALLAGHER.—July 31, at 203 Spencer Street, Miss Lizzie Gallagher, niece of Mrs. M. L. Greene.

GAITINGS.—July 29, at the home of George H. Vogel, 402 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary A., aged 33 years, daughter of Daniel Gaitings.

GOODE.—July 31, Ellen, wife of Michael Goode of 313 East Fifty-seventh Street.

GRAHAM.—July 31, Kittie Graham, at 210 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

GREEN.—July 31, Margaret, widow of John Green, 246 East Fifty-seventh Street.

GRIBBEN.—July 28, at Hastings-on-Hudson, Annie Orr, wife of John Gribben.

GODINE.—July 26, Jesse Smith, aged 31 years, son of Frank and the late Helen Smith Godine, of 424 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

GRISSOM.—July 27, at the home of his son, 1,227 G Street, N. E., Washington, Dr. Eugene Grissom, aged 71 years.

GUITERMAN.—July 28, Louisa W., aged 59 years, wife of Alexander Guiterman, of Gipson Place, Far Rockaway.

GANS.—July 29, at Devil's Creek, Harry Gans, aged 8 years, of Oliver and McWhorter streets, Newark.

GOETTING.—July 28, Anna, wife of George Goetting, of 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

GANNON.—July 30, John J. Gannon of 149 East Forty-seventh Street.

GREENWAY.—July 30, Robinson K. Greenway, 40 years old, of 410 Chauncey Street, in the Bushwick Hospital, Williamsburg.

GROSCUP.—At Wernersville, Penn., July 29, Mary T. of Elizabeth, wife of the late Frederick J. Groscup and daughter of Thomas T. and Emily L. Nelson, deceased.

GILBRIDE.—Joseph, son of Thomas F. Gilbride, contractor, Aug. 1, at Avenue E and East Second Street, Kensington.

GOLD.—Aug. 2, Hyman Gold, 9 years of age, 43 Scammel Street, Manhattan.

GOODE.—July 31, Ellen, wife of Michael Goode, of 318 East Fifty-seventh Street.

GUERIN.—Aug. 1, at Sag Harbor, Basil, infant son of Mortimer Guerin of Brooklyn.

HAYES.—July 28, Mary, daughter of John and Nellie Hayes, 1 year old. Residence 414 West Forty-ninth Street.

HARTELL.—Aug. 1, at 883 Jackson Avenue, James W. Hartell, aged sixty-one years.

HAGAR.—July 30, at Poughkeepsie, Clement D., aged 57 years, son of the late William and Mary K. Hagar.

HAMILTON.—July 31, at 334 East Nineteenth Street, Hugh Hamilton.

HARTMAN.—July 30, at Amityville, Harry, son of Jacob Hartman. Born in Manhattan.

HARRIGAN.—Aug. 1, James Harrigan, husband of Margaret Galvin, native of Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, Ireland, residence, 317 East Eighty-fifth Street.

HARTMAN.—Aug. 1, at 2,781 Eighth Avenue, Mary E., eldest daughter of Mary C. and William J. Hartman.

HUNT.—Aug. 1, Miss Mary Hunt, aged 82, at the residence of her nephew, J. T. McDermott, 175 Ashford Street, Brooklyn.

HAVER.—Aug. 1, Peter W. Haver of 601 De Kalb Avenue.

HOOPER.—Aug. 2, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alice P. Schroeter, Demarest, N. J., Charles Bristol, aged 64 years.

HALLER.—Aug. 2, Conrad Haller, 62 years old, at 103 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn.

HEIZMAN.—July 27, Charles F., aged 28 years, son of Charles Heizman and the late Annie L. Crane.

HENRICKS.—July 31, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 62 years, Charles Henricks, formerly of Stamford, Conn.

HENES.—July 31, in Milwaukee, Wis., Louis Henes, Jr., son of Louis and Augusta Henes, Milwaukee, and brother of Edwin Henes, New York.

HERMAN.—Aug. 1, John Frederick, husband of Louisa K. Herman, (nee Buehler,) aged sixty-eight years, nine months, three days. Residence 48 Van Ness Place, Newark, N. J.

HOUGH.—At Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 30, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Kent Hough of Boston, and Lydia Averell, aged seven months.

HAYAR.—July 30, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Clement D., son of the late William and Mary K. Hayar, aged fifty-seven years.

HOLLAND.—July 30, Michael, husband of Bridget Holland of 25 Mangin Street.

HERRICK.—Aug. 1, De Witt Clinton Herrick, aged sixty-seven years, at the Hotel Manhattan, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOFFMAN.—July 31, Louis Hoffman, seventy-five years old, at the residence of Dr. Henry C. Hibbe, 31 Stuyvesant Street.

HEARTT.—July 29, at 421 West Twenty-third Street, Margaret, in her 68th year, widow of Abraham Heartt.

HOOPER.—July 29, Dr. P. O. Hooper, 69 years old, of Little Rock, Ark.

HOWELL.—July 28, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, William S. Howell, of 42 Lafayette Avenue.

HOWELL.—July 29, at the Howell homestead, at Whippany, N. J., Francis Calvin, son of the late William H. Howell.

HUNSICKER.—July 29, George, aged 21 years, son of Jacob and Lizzie Hunsicker of 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

HYMAN.—Mary, aged 34 years, at 95 East Broadway, wife of Sam Hyman, and daughter of George B. Gibbs and the late Delia (nee Reilly), and sister of James, Joseph and Bessie and the late Patrick, Eliza and George.

HEUPEL.—July 26, at Rockaway Beach, August J. G., of 460 Marion Street, Brooklyn, husband of Marie and father of Emily and Ida Heupel.

HILDENSTEIN.—July 27, Elsie, daughter of Louis and Katherine Hildenstein, of 651 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

HURLEY.—July 26, at 1,314 Second Avenue, James F., son of Patrick and Catherine Hurley.

HUBBS.—July 27, George A., husband of Lizzie Hubbs, aged 28 years, residence, 28 Powers Street.

HAWTHORNE.—At 130 West Eighty-third Street, July 30, Edward Post Hawthorne, 60 years of age.

HEBBARD.—July 30, Mary Stafford, widow of Harry C. Hebbard of 687 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

HILL.—July 30, at Morris Plains, Thomas W. Hill of Paterson, N. J.

IRVINE.—July 29, Isabella, widow of John Irvine of 174 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

JACKSON.—July 28, William P., husband of Mary Agnes Jackson (nee Vorbach). Residence, 112 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn.

JACOBS.—July 30, Frederick, in his 76th year, father of Moses, Charles J. and Sarah Jacobs, Mrs. R. Frank and Mrs. B. Bennett. Residence, 362 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

JACQUES.—July 30, in Brooklyn, Anne Eliza, widow of John Jacques and daughter of the late Townsend Parish of New Dorp, S. I.

JENKINS.—July 31, Mrs. Annie Jenkins, daughter of John and Ellen Callahan; residence, 152 West Ninth Street.

JOSLIN.—July 30, Carrie, wife of Frank C. Joslin, of 286 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

JORDAN.—July 31, George Waldo Jordan, at the Herald Square Hotel; residence, 238 West Twenty-first Street.

JOSEPHS.—July 28, at 263 Henry Street, Chief Rabbi Jacob Josephs, aged 62 years, father of Mrs. S. R. Shultz and Mrs. A. Brody, born in Wilna, Russia.

JAMES.—July 29, at 1,319 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, Jane, wife of Capt. John James.

KAHN.—July 28, Lena Kahn of 86 Catharine Street, at the New York Hospital.

KRAUS.—July 27, Fanny, aged 38 years, wife of Ignatz Kraus, of 124 Clinton Street.

KAVANAGH.—July 27, Ellen Kavanagh, mother of Mrs. Lawrence O'Connor, late of 100 Washington Street, at the residence of her son-in-law, 761 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J.

KELLY.—July 28, at Third Avenue and Tenth Street, Mary E. Kelly, twenty-six years.

KNOPF.—July 31, Florence H. Knopf, aged twenty-one years, at 24 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn.

KRUGER.—July 31, at Lindenhurst, Meta, aged ten years, youngest daughter of Charles Kruger.

KILLILEA.—July 27, Matthew Killilea, at Winnoconne, Wis.

KLOTZ.—At Indianapolis, Ind., July 27, Carl F. Klotz, aged 57 years. Born in Germany.

KNAPP.—July 26, Lewis Palmer, M. D., aged 30 years, son of Obadiah M. and Gertrude A. Knapp of White Plains, N. Y.

KUIPPLER.—July 26, Ruth W., daughter of Adolph and Annie Kuippler, of 188 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

KULMER.—July 27, Philip H. Kulmer, aged 65 years, at Cincinnati.

KIDDER.—July 28, Alexander, aged 31 years, husband of Katie Kidder, of 562 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

KRAUS.—July 28, Mary King, widow of Christian Kraus, in her 67th year. Residence, 241 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

KEARNS.—July 28, Mary, wife of Patrick Kearns, native of County Waterford, Ireland, aged 33 years. Residence, 101 West Ninety-eighth Street.

KLIETZ.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. James W. McCormick, Englewood, N. J., July 30, Valeska Klietz, born at Koenigberg, Prussia, aged 77.

LANE.—July 26, William Lane, Jackson Engine Company No. 11 of Brooklyn.

LEHMAN.—July 27, Isaac H. Lehman, in his 74th year, at St. Joseph, Mo.

LEICHTENTRITT.—July 26, Gerson Leichtentritt, husband of Dora (nee Loewenberg) and father of Mrs. F. Stone and Mrs. S. H. Levi, at the residence of his son-in-law, S. H. Levi, 208 East Eighty-fifth Street.

LOVE.—July 26, Margaret, aged 8 months, daughter of John Love and Mary Keenan of 188 First Avenue.

LYON.—July 27, at Belleville Avenue, Newark, Lewis C., aged 47 years, son of the late Daniel M. Lyon.

LANZER.—July 27, at 951 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Mary C., daughter of Peter and Ida Lanzer.

LENNON.—July 30, at 317 West Twenty-fifth Street, Bridget Lennon, widow of Francis, native of County Longford, Ireland.

LEWIS.—July 31, Andrew Lothrop Lewis, aged 73 years, of 355 East Sixty-second Street.

LINWELL.—Aug. 1, Olga Linwell, aged 5 years, of 527 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

LIMEDORFER.—July 30, at Burlington, Vt., Eugene Limedorfer, in the 39th year of his age.

LYMAN.—July 31, John D. Lyman, aged 79 years, at Exeter, N. H.

LIDDY.—July 28, Selina L. Liddy, at 419 State Street, Brooklyn.

LIESE.—July 29, William, son of Theodore and Alma Liese, of 572 Fifty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn.

LEONARD.—Aug. 2, William Leonard, husband of Rose Casey, and brother of the late Col. Patrick Leonard, native of Monleek, Parish of Guilyallen, Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland. Residence, 447 West Forty-ninth Street.

LOGAN.—Aug. 1, Edward Logan, husband of Elizabeth McGinnis of 281 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

LAMARCHE.—Josie, wife of George S. Lamarche and daughter of James Hoare. Residence, 223 East Sixty-seventh Street. July 29.

LOCKWOOD.—At White Plains, July 28, Dr. Charles E. Lockwood.

MANGELS.—At Beech Street, City Island, July 26, William H., husband of Irene L. Mangels, in his 37th year.

MASTERSON.—July 28, at 2 Warren Place, Brooklyn, Lucy Masterson, aged 73 years.

M'CALL.—July 31, at Norwood Park, N. J., Charlotte Louise, aged 9 months, child of Ballard and Louise McCall.

M'DANIELS.—July 31, at the residence of her daughter, Sarah J. Clark, 87 Hamilton Place, Margaret McDaniels, in the 91st year of her age.

M'DONNALD.—July 31, at the residence of her daughter, 175 Lexington Avenue, Anna Hadley McDonnald of Albany.

McDONNELL.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 1, Bernard K., son of Henry E. McDonnell, aged 24 years and 7 months.

M'GLOIN.—July 30, Bridget McGloin (nee Quinlan), at 362 Ninth avenue.

M'KEON.—July 31, at Roosevelt Hospital, Annie McKeon.

MERZ.—July 31, at 87 Avenue B, George, father of Andrew and Ferdinand Merz.

MITCHELL.—July 31, at Plainfield, N. J., Cornelia, in her 86th year, widow of James Mitchell. Residence 68 Grove Street, North Plainfield, N. J.

McCABE.—At New Rochelle, July 26, Rose McCabe of 91 Union Avenue.

MENAIR.—July 27, Robert J. Menair, aged 57 years, of 513 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

MILES.—Aug. 1, Henrietta Young, wife of John J. Miles, aged 35 years; residence, 1254 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

MILLS.—July 27, at 25 East Sixty-first Street, Mary Ann Mills, aged 80 years, mother of George B. Coleman, Mrs. M. A. O'Reilly, and Julia Mills; born in Cork, Ireland.

MITCHELL.—At Port Washington, L. I., July 27, Charles W. Mitchell, in his 86th year.

MORAN.—July 26, at 67 St. Edwards Street, Brooklyn, Catherine A., daughter of Catherine and the late Patrick Moran.

MUENDEL.—July 26, George Muendel, aged 60 years, of 715 Malone Street, West Hoboken.

MASON.—July 28, Caroline Mason at 118 Fifth Avenue.

MAYNARD.—At Indianapolis, Ind., July 28, Col. James B. Maynard, aged 83. Born in New York.

McFADDEN.—July 27, Thomas, son of Patrick and Minnie McFadden, (nee Sheehan,) of 332 West Eortieth Street.

McGRISKEN.—July 27, John McGrisken, 45 years old, of 1,075 Third Avenue.

McQUAIL.—July 27, at Springfield, L. I., William, Jr., aged 28 years, son of William McQuail.

MEAD.—July 28, at the Cumberland Street Hospital, Mary, wife of Richard Mead of 99 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

MEAD.—July 28, at 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, Marion Yeaden Claw, wife of William L. Mead.

MONAGHAN.—July 27, Catherine, wife of J. E. Monaghan of 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

MOORE.—July 28, Mammie, wife of Patrick Moore, at 217 East Twenty-ninth Street.

MORRISON.—At Fulton, Mo., July 28, the Rev. Robert Morrison, Phi Delta Theta, aged 80 years.

MORROW.—July 28, at Morristown, N. J., Mrs. Mary L. Morrow, aged 90 years.

MURPHY.—At Summit, N. J., July 27, Sarah R., wife of William H. Murphy.

M'ALEER.—July 28, at Freeport, Peter McAleer, 34 years of age, Newton Boulevard, husband of Mary Raynor.

M'CARTHY—July 29, John McCarthy, brother of Thomas McCarthy of 141 Ninth Avenue.

M'GUIRE.—July 29, Raymond, son of William and Lizzie McGuire, in his 6th year. Residence, 2,564 Eighth Avenue.

MERRITT.—July 29, Hiram Merritt, at 88 East Tenth Street, 75 years of age.

M'INTIRE.—At 121 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, Archibald, husband of Lizzie L. McIntire.

MELLON.—July 28, at 3,430 Park Avenue, Joseph Mellon, Jr.

MULHOLLAND.—July 28, at Beach Haven, N. J., Julia, widow of Henry E. Mulholland.

MURTAUGH.—July 28, James Murtaugh, 78 years old, of 220 East Forty-ninth Street.

M'CAFFERY.—July 29, John, husband of Bridget McCaffery, (nee Mullin,) native of Brackley, County Cavan, Ireland. Residence, 60 Gouverneur Street.

McCAHAN.—July 30, at Baltimore, Md., George L. McCahan of the Maryland Institute of Art.

McGUIRE.—July 29, Mamie, daughter of the late Patrick McGuire of Cliff Kern, County Armagh, Ireland. Residence, 318 West Forty-ninth Street.

MOTT.—July 30, at 67 East Seventy-seventh Street, Caroline Elizabeth, aged 62 years, wife of John Owen Mott. Born in Waterford, N. Y.

McCREERY.—At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 30, Anna, wife of Henry Forbes McCreery and daughter of the late Andrew Corrigan.

McDONNELL.—July 31, Grace C., daughter of John and Catherine McDonnell, aged 7 years, 334 West Twenty-fifth Street.

McKEO.—July 31, at 866 Second Avenue, Nora, wife of Christopher McKeo and daughter of the late Ellen and Michael Gorman, Ballinggoule, Charleville, County Limerick, Ireland.

McLAUGHLIN.—July 31, Jane, wife of John McLaughlin and daughter of the late Philip and Ann McMahon, at 232 East Thirty-fifth Street.

MARA.—July 30, James J., son of Patrick and Annie Mara, nee Clinton, in his 15th year, of 307 East Thirty-ninth Street.

MERGELL.—Aug. 1, Doris Mergell, (nee Schwalb,) mother of Mrs. A. Garcia, residence, Fingerboard Road and Grant Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

MORGAN.—At Rockville Centre, L. I., Aug. 1, William Whitner, son of C. M. and Mae E. Morgan, aged 3 years 9 months.

MULLAN.—July 30, John F. A., son of the late Owen and Rose, brother of Rose A. Mullan. Residence, 319 East Sixty-fifth Street.

NEDDERMANN.—July 28, at 294 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Wilhelmina E., wife of Theodore Neddermann.

NOLAN.—Aug. 1, at 114 Ashland Place, Annie, wife of T. J. Nolan and daughter of the late Patrick and Elizabeth Sheils.

O'BRIEN.—July 26, James Joseph, aged 11 years, son of John and Bridget O'Brien of 550 West Fortieth Street.

O'CONNOR.—Maria, wife of the late Peter O'Connor, of 137 Main Street, Astoria, Long Island.

ODELL.—July 26, George W. Odell, aged 71 years, of 120 First Avenue.

OFFER.—July 29, Adolph Offer, of 445 West Fortieth Street.

O'NEIL.—July 26, at the residence of his father, 334 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, John J., husband of Elizabeth O'Neil.

ORMSBY.—July 31, Eliza Ormsby, aged 77 years, residence 90 Paterson Street, Jersey City.

OSTRANDER.—July 31, Robert, aged 1 year 10 months 24 days, youngest son of Sheridan and Harriett Ostrander, at 154 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

OSBORNE.—At Newark, N. J., July 26, Eliza Jane Rathbone, widow of Frederick Allen Osborne, in her 72d year.

OSCAR.—July 29, at the Eastern District Hospital, Samuel Oscar, aged 72 years, of the Brooklyn and Coney Island R. R.

PARR.—July 28, Ada Parr, daughter of John Donohue and Margaret Brown, native of Croome, County Limerick, Ireland.

PARKER.—July 29, at Morristown, N. J., in the 66th year of his age, John Edwin Parker.

PATTERSON.—July 28, at San Francisco, Van R. Patterson, aged 54 years, of the Supreme Court of California, born in New York.

PENDER.—July 27, Officer James Pender, of the Twenty-first Precinct, son of the late Thomas and Rose Pender. Residence, 236 East Thirty-fifth Street.

PERKINS.—July 29, Hoses B. Perkins, in the 84th year of his age. Residence, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway.

POPPER.—July 29, David, husband of Bettie Popper, of 109 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

POTTER.—July 28, at Gravesend Beach, Samuel D. Potter, aged 73.

POWER.—July 27, John, husband of Catherine Power, native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. Residence, 52 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

POWERS.—July 28, at Huntington, L. I., Elizabeth, wife of Henry G. Powers, daughter of William Valentine of Brooklyn.

PLUNKETT.—July 31, Sarah A. Plunkett, at the residence of her brother, John, 2,254 Seventh Avenue.

PENDER.—July 27, at 145 East Fiftieth Street, Peter P., aged 17 years, son of Patrick and the late Mary Pender.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Merger's Great Strength and Scope but Little Anticipated.

Upper Broadway Deal Leads to Interesting Comparisons—Latest Sales by Brokers—Week's Auction List.

Formal announcement relative to the organization of the United States Building and Construction Company added little to the preliminary news regarding the new corporation's general purposes, but was nevertheless of great interest as showing the remarkably strong alliance which has been effected to carry out these plans.

The statement showed not only that there is to be a union of the most prominent realty and construction interests in this city, as had been anticipated, but that relations have been established which will enlist in support of the new enterprise much more capital than even its own extensive resources would indicate. Both the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company and the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, which may be regarded as the new corporation's closest allies, will add largely in the immediate future to their available assets, while the representation of Equitable and Mutual Life interests in the various underwriting syndicates indicates most clearly that those two institutions look with favor upon the new enterprise, and that they recognize in it an attractive field for the future lending of large sums upon mortgage. It is only necessary, moreover, to read the names of James Stillman, James Speyer, Charles Steele, and others to realize the strength of the combination from a more purely financial point of view.

As to the detailed plans of the new realty and construction company and as to what it may do in the direction of popularizing investment in real estate, nobody, except its own officers, is yet in a position even to make a forecast. "We do not expect to do all the business," said Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, "any more than one financial institution can expect to control the field in that branch of activity. On the contrary, when our ideas have been successfully demonstrated, we shall look for imitators—provided they can find the talent."

Market dealings for the last week have shown one or two transactions of more than ordinary interest. Another operation, incidental to the development of Seventh Avenue between the proposed Pennsylvania terminal and Long Acre Square, has had its beginning in the sale of the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street to the Central Realty Company as the site for a twelve-story hotel. The Realty Finance Company, a new corporation in which Perry Belmont, Jefferson M. Levy, W. G. Park, Ernst Thalmann, and George R. Read are interested, also made its first purchase, that of the plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

The latter transaction is but another addition to the list of those effected within the last six months, all of which go to show that the ultimate desirability of that section of Broadway between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets is at last being realized. Said Albert Flake a few days ago: "No man with the money available could have done better than to have bought every one of those Broadway corners offered at the Eno sales in 1899." Figures bear out Mr. Flake's opinion in no uncertain fashion, and show that within the last three years the advance in values in that section has been approximately 100 per cent. The price just paid for the Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street corner by the Realty Finance Company was reported to be a little less than $250,000—for the purposes of calculation, say $225,000, although the exact figure may have been above that. The plot contains about 10,000 square feet, which would make the square foot rate in the neighborhood of $22.50. At the Eno sales the highest figure realized for any parcel in the neighborhood was $14 per square foot, paid by Oppenheimer & Hamershlag for the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street sold for $11 per square foot; the northeast corner of Sixty-second Street for $13 per square foot, while for the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street Flake & Dowling paid only about $12 per square foot.

The constantly increasing demand among certain classes of merchants for quarters along middle Fifth Avenue keeps the values there steadily advancing, and the purchase of No. 398 at a price said to be very close to $220,000 establishes what is probably a new record for an inside parcel in that neighborhood.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John P. Kirwan has leased for the Ludin Realty Company to R. H. Macy & Co. the eight-story brick factory buildings 517 to 527 West Thirty-fifth Street for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $10,000. This property, together with that abutting in the rear, was formerly the Hale plaid factory and has not been used for ten years. The Thirty-sixth Street end of the property will be occupied by the New York Bottling Company.

James B. Pringle has bought from Nancy D. H. King the five-story stable at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on plot 45 by 100.5. The price is reported to have been $118,500.

J. Lauchheimer has bought from the New York Life Insurance Company the five-story building, on plot 78 by 125, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The purchaser has been for some time the tenant of the property.

George W. Wilder and E. Hartwell Wilder have bought through Charles E. Schuyler & Co. the two unfinished five-story American basement dwellings 327 and 329 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, having frontages of 40 and 35 feet, respectively. The houses will be completed by the new owners.

H. D. Baker and Sender Jarmulowsky have bought, for improvement, the northeast corner of Grand and Attorney Streets, a plot 40 by 90.

David E. Robinson and Folsom Brothers have sold for the Baer estate to a client the three-story dwelling 59 West Ninth Street, 22.2 by 93.2.

H. R. Bishop has sold to James H. Gayler the three-story stable 137 East Sixty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Margaret Robb has sold to New Amsterdam Realty Company the three-story flat 250 West Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98.9.

The Municipal Realty Company has sold to a client of Ames & Co. the three-story dwelling 122 West Thirty-first Street, 20 by 123 and irregular.

P. J. Heaney & Co. have sold for Charlotte Pickens two lots on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, also, for S. T. Stern the three-family flat 4,048 Park Avenue.

W. H. Bulwinkle has sold to W. Usher Parsons four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Broadway, upon which the buyer will erect private dwellings.

David Stewart has sold for a Mrs. Birkholz the northeast corner of Hawthorne and Cooper Streets, a three-story dwelling with stable, on plot 100 by 200.

It is reported that J. C. Platt has sold the American basement dwelling 132 West Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Moritz Bauer has bought and resold to Minna Zenker 44 Leroy Street, old tenements on lots 20 by 50.

Nichols & Lummis have sold to J. A. Bensel for the Somerset Land Company the Harris and Birdsall tracts at the junction of the Mendham and Jockey Hollow Roads, Bernardsville, N. J. The property contains about 100 acres of land.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of the old Westminster Hotel property at the northwest corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, scheduled for Wednesday, may attract some attention on account of the growing popularity of that section for apartment house construction. The parcel has frontages of 146 and 175 feet, although its area is no larger than these dimensions should indicate, owing to great irregularity in the rear line. The amount of the claims against the property is something over $412,000.

Aside from this sale, a dozen offerings, all of legal character, make up the week's schedule. Auctioneer Ryan will sell the leasehold 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, 45.10 by 100.5, under foreclosure on Tuesday. For Wednesday there is announced an adjourned sale of the apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and on Thursday at the stand of Philip A. Smyth there will be offered a plot of twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 300 feet west of Broadway.

There were recorded last week 262 mortgages for $5,060,294, of which 80, for $1,522,297, were at 5 per cent.; 105, for $1,200,517, were at more, and 77, for $2,346,480, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 278 mortgages for $7,256,768, of which 93, for $1,877,550, were at 5 per cent.; 94, for $1,126,213, were at more, and 86, for $4,253,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 74.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,293.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, H. Bell, referee, 1,263, 1,265, and 1,267 Park Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $13,015.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 140.3 feet west of the Grand Circle, 45.10 by 100.5, leasehold, two and one story buildings. Due on judgment, $4,307.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Irving Place, northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 146 by 175 and irregular, six-story brick and stone hotel. Due on judgment, $425,270.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William W. Niles, referee, 72 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 213.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1½ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 616 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 263 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 92, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $19,875.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 324 Ninth Avenue, east side, 119.9 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 70, leasehold, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,930.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John H. Regan, referee, 2,082, 2,084, and 2,086 Valentine Avenue, east side, 18.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 56.8 by 88.3 by 56.3 by 95.3, three three-story frame flats; 2,090, 2,092, and 2,094 Valentine Avenue, east side, 94.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 56.8 by 97.7 and irregular, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $6,709; subject to other mortgages for $30,250.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clarence L. Westcott, referee, 2,011 Vyse Street, northwest side, 114.10 feet southwest of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 142.4 by 25 by 142.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 153 and 155 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 210 feet west of Third Avenue, 39.5 by 102.2 by 39.10 by 102.2, eight-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,695; subject to another mortgage for $63,500.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Jeroloman, referee, 110 Eighth Avenue, east side, 77.2 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 25.1 by 30.6, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. Murphy, referee, Prospect Avenue, east side, 26.9 feet south of Spring Street, 26.9 by 93.1 by 26.9 by 96, vacant. Due on judgment, $965.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 353 and 355 West Seventeenth Street, for a five-story clubhouse, $0 by 91.10; Theodore B. Starr, owner; J. H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 220 and 222 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a three-story lodging house, 42.3 by 88.3; Children's Aid Society, owner; Vaux & Emery of 68 Bible House, architects; cost, $40,000.

Second Street, north side, 224 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Mary Koch, premises owner; Thomas Scott, Unionport Road, architect; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 110; Rosalio Courdlio of 3,218 Third Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 27 East Seventy-second Street, to a six-story dwelling, 109 by 104; Louis C. Tiffany, premises, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 2 East Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story dwelling, 30 by 60; Henrietta Seligman, premises, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 172 feet west of Elton Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, 28 by 79.4; William Sherwood of 863 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 380 feet south of Flower Street, to a three-story frame store and tenement, 26 by 59; Otto Mollenhauer, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 380 feet south of Flower Street, to a three-story frame store and tenement, 26 by 59; Otto Mollenhauer, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

United States Realty Company.

It was announced yesterday that the underwriting syndicate of the United States Realty and Construction Company had been completed, and that the management of it had been placed in the hands of Hallgarten & Co. The new company's charter has been completed and its incorporation papers will probably be filed in New Jersey to-morrow or on Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 172d St, 98.11x100; Thomas Alexander to Ferdinand Kurzman, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 50 ft n of Ash St, 63.11x100x58.11x100; John J. O'Brien to Lucy M. Maher, all liens..... $1

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 181st St, 26x100; Bathgate Av, e s, 78.10 ft n of 181st St, 26.4x100; John J. O'Brien to Lucy M. Maher, all liens..... 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, old line, 25 ft n of 181st St, 18.9x100; also Washington Av, e s, 25 ft n of 181st St, 20.5x90.2x20x90.2; John J. O'Brien to Lucy M. Maher, all liens..... 1

BELMONT AV, e s, Lot 4, map of East Tremont, 60.5x176x60x168.5; Belmont Av, s e s, 185.6 ft n e of John St, 35.1x168.5 x35x168.11; Belmont Av, s e s, Lot 6, same map, 70.3x189.5x70x151.8; Edward J. O'Gorman to Thomas F. Costello, (mtg $4,500,) taxes, &c..... 1

CORTLANDT AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x115.2x25x127.7; John J. O'Brien to Lucy M. Maher, all liens..... 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 422 ft s of Donnybrook St; Otto Merkel to Thomas H. Thorn, (mtg $4,800)..... 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 175 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; Edward J. O'Gorman to Mary A. Costello..... 1

EAGLE AV, n e corner of Westchester Railroad St, old line, 300x200 to Terrace Place; Edward D. O'Brien to Hamilton Bank..... 7,500

FORDHAM AV, w s, 50x128.8x50x130.6, Lot 215, map of Central Morrisania; Borough Realty Company to Rachel Cassel, (mtg $7,000)..... 44,500

HOUSTON ST, n s, 60 ft e of Greene St, 20x83; Margaret Demarest and another, devisees, to Edward Kann..... 100

LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of 181st St, 25x95; Simon Fowler to Carrie Heitlinger, (mtg $5,750)..... 22,000

LOT 190, map of Gleason property; August Johnson to Eva C. Johnson, (mtg $300)..... 100

MADISON AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Simeon Ford to Julia E. Ford, all liens..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 50x100; Frederick Beck and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Isidor Friedlander, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, 79.6x125x irregular; Joseph Wolf to the Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue Company, (mtg $300,000)..... 100

MADISON ST, 262, s s, 20x94.5x20x94.4; Fannie Laitin to Harris Laitin, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 438, e s, 25.4x96; Anna D. Stahmann to Frederick C. Asendorf, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 83d St, 76.11x 110.4x irregular; William E. Finn to Bertha Isaacs, (mtg $65,000)..... 1

PARK AV, 4,048, e s, 150 ft n of 162d St, or 174th St, 16x150x16.1x150; Simon T. Stern to Charlotte F. Pickens, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

PARK ST, s w corner of Terrace Place, 100x175x irregular; Edward D. O'Brien to Hamilton Bank..... 7,500

PLOT 94, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Mary G. Dorland to Gregg Horn, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

SAMUEL ST, s w s, Lot 29, map of the village of East Tremont, 62x165x62x164; Samuel St, s s, 174 ft w of Prospect Av, —x165x60x168; William H. Gammon and wife to George H. McGuire, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 60 ft s of Valetine Av, 50x100; John J. O'Brien to Lucy M. Maher..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 25.3 ft s of 183d St, 50.7x110.4x50x102.7; Charlotte F. Pickens to Elizabeth A. Heaney, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100; Solomon H. Schlanger to Peter Sandrovitz, (mtg $25,000)..... 53,400

STANTON ST, 308 n s, 25x75; Peter Sandrovitz to Solomon H. Schlanger, (mtg $13,000)..... 17,000

STANTON ST, 308, n s, 25x75; John McNulty to Peter Sandrowitz..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 47.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 36.6x83x36.6x89.8; Henry Hachemeister and others to Caroline Hachemeister, (mtg $18,000)..... 26,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, n e s, at s e s of Grove St, 100x200; Mary M. Bickford to William H. Wallace, all liens..... 9,000

5TH AV, w s, 66.3 ft s of 89th St, 32.6x 145, with 12 ft right of way; New York Realty Corporation to John F. X. Goetz. 1

7TH ST, n s, 202.9 ft w of Avenue C, 13.7 x97.8; David Jacobowitz to Samuel Stiller, (mtg $6,000)..... 11,500

7TH ST, 244 and 246 East, s s, 45.5x 90.10; Abraham Nevins and another to Leonor Spielberger, (mtg $27,000)..... 32,500

11TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 86th St, 49.4x 100; John Farrell to the Mutual Bank, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; 18th St, s s, 170.6 ft e of Avenue A, 125x92; 64th St, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; 64th St, 170 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Francis W. Dunlop to David D. Jennings and others, $200 per month for life..... 1

36TH ST, 221 West, 18.8x87.10x18.4x88.3; Anna G. Schmitz to William S. Kane... 1

39TH ST, n s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; the American Geographical Society of New York to Jane E. Faltonte, Ca. G..... 75,000

34TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 10th Av, 30.9x 98.9x irregular; John Farrell to the Mutual Bank, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 98.9; John Farrell to Samuel McMillan, (mtg $6,020)..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 98.9; John Farrell to Samuel McMillan, (mtg $6,440)..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 98.9; John Farrell to Samuel McMillan, (mtg $16,240)..... 1

43D ST, 313 East, 25x100.5; Joseph Baum to John Baum and another, ½ part and all title..... 5,000

44TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.4; Anna M. Bindhart to James W. Silleck..... 1

49TH ST, 418 West, 25x100.10; Stephen A. Webster, individually and as executor, to Hezekiah Kohn, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

51ST ST, 128 and 130 East, 40.2x71.10x irregular; Louis Bachrach, (mtg $19,000)..... 1

60TH ST, 247 West, 16.1x100.5; Jacob Lawson to William McGowan..... 100

60TH ST, 127 West, 25x100.5; Mary B. Hughes and another to Louis Bachrach, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 100.5; Frank H. Hulbert to Arthur M. Felson, (mtg $27,000)..... 1

67TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 x100.5; Henry C. Eno to Thomas D. Belfield..... 100

71ST ST, n s, 320 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Adelaide V. Tilt and others, executors, to the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee..... 1

71ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 54.4; Valentine Berninger to John Schmidt, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

73D ST, 132 East, 15x102.2; the Sterling Realty Company to Stowe Phelps, (mtg $12,500)..... 1

78TH ST, 235 East, 13.10x102.2; Herman J. Schiff to Walter Frendenberg..... 1

81ST ST, 118 West, 19x102.2; Robert T. Meaks to Thomas P. Spencer, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

104TH ST, 210 East, 16.8x100.11; Louis C. Hast to Joseph Dorf, (mtg $5,000).. 8,500

104TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100; Louis C. Hast to Joseph Dorf, (mtg $5,500)..... 8,500

127TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 50.6x99.11; Henry D. Sedgwick and others to William Buhler, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Mary E. Deeves to Max Wyner, (mtg $3,500)..... 6,750

144TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; John Farrell to the Mutual Bank, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

155TH ST, 311 West, 21x100.11; John C. Umerfield to Charles W. Smith, (mtg $29,000)..... 100

156TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, 40x 100x irregular; Nellie M. Anderson to William F. Fetzer, (mtg $14,500)..... 100

158TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 29.10 x98.1; 158th St, s s, 320.10 ft w of Elton Av, 20.1x98.1; Frank J. Hahn to Karl G. Kellner, (R S $1, mtg $4,250)..... 1

181ST ST, w s, part of Plot 31, map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, runs n e 254.9x w 203.7x s 250x e 145.1; John J. O'Brien to Lucy M. Maher, all liens..... 1

188D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Webster Av, 50x 100; Thomas F. Costello to Edward J. O'Gorman, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

187TH ST, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 31.10x22.2x31.10x22.8; also 187th St, n s, 43.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 22x72.8; John J. O'Brien to Lucy M. Maher, all liens..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 499, s e corner of West Broadway; William A. Pendleton and another, executors and trustees, to Louis Borstelmann, 10 years, $500 to..... $1,000

CEDAR ST, corner Washington St; Israel C. Russell to Samuel Klatzko, 6 years. 2,400

NORFOLK ST, 153; Anna C. Storner to Michael Tilman, 3 years..... 3,300

PLEASANT AV, 321, n w corner of 117th St; Anna M. Heins and others to Saul M. Nayfack, 1¾ years..... 480

WILLETT ST, 98; Isaac Cohen to Jacob Channowitz, 3 years..... 2,600

3D ST, 318 East; A. L. Kass to Michael Tilman, 5 years..... 5,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ASENDORF, Frederick C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, e s, 50.4 ft n of 118th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... $13,000

BAUM, John, and others to Elizabeth Stockinger; 43d St, 313 East, demand, 4 per cent..... 5,000

BELFIELD, Henry C., to Henry C. Eno; 67th St, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, due Aug. 18, 1903..... 25,000

CASSEL, Rachel, to Borough Realty Company; Lot 215 map of Central Morrisania, Fordham Av, w s, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 14,750

CASSEL, Rachel, to Borough Realty Company; Lot 215 map of Central Morrisania; Fordham Av, w s, prior mortgages $21,750, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 20,250

EUELL, Paul, to Sarah E. Bruce; 117th St, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 21,000

EUELL, Paul, to Isaac Harris; 117th St, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $21,000, 2 years; 6 per cent..... 1,500

EUELL, Paul, to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees; 117th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 21,000

EUELL, Paul, to Samuel Bitterman and another; 117th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FRENDBERG, Walter, to Herman J. Schiff; 78th St, 235 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

FAITONTE, Jane E., to American Geo-

FREUDBERG, Walter, to Charles A. Stein; 78th St, 235 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

graphical Society of New York; 29th St, n s, 252.6 ft w of 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 50,000

FOODY, William, to George Ringler & Co.; 8th Av, 2,481, demand, saloon lease. 3,500

FORTY-NINTH STREET AND MADISON Avenue Company to Joseph Wolf; Madison Av, n e corner of 49th St, due May 14, 1904, 6 per cent..... 60,000

GOETZ, John F. K., to New York Realty Corporation; 5th Av, w s, 66.3 ft s of 89th St, 1 year, 4 par cent..... 250,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Katherine J. McMann; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft s of Penfold Av, 1 year..... 2,500

GORDON, George O., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 30th St, s s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HORN, Greogory, to Daniel N. Freeland; Plot 94, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years..... 1,000

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 38th St, n s, 234 East, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; 58th St, 238 East, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold..... 34,000

JOHNSON, Eva C., to August Johnson; Lot 190, map of the Gleason property, installments, 6 per cent..... 300

KANE, William S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 38th St, n s, 232.4 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

KATZ, Jacob, and others to Benjamin F. Koch; Hudson St, 615½, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Thomas Alexander; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 172d St, due Aug. 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; plot begins at point 99.11 ft s of 158th St, with w line Riverside Drive, at point about 150.8 ft s of 158th St, measured along drive runs 25,163.10x s 145.2 to w of said drive x n 218.11 to beginning, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, s w corner of 158th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 6,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 158th St, n s, 152.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 35,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 140,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 156th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 145,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 157th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Lafayette, n e s, at s s of 158th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 25,000

LESSER, Jane E., to Crane Company; Anthony Av, n w s, 95.6 ft n of Garfield St; Elliott Av, w s, 236.5 ft s of Union St, prior mtg $1,700, due Nov. 22, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,150

LEVY, Beno, to Leon Tuchmann; Division St, 28, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

McGOWAN, William, to Bendet Isaacs and another, executors; 60th St, 247 West, 3 years..... 6,500

MATHEWS, Francis S., to Edwin B. Munday, Hugh C., to Grace C. Marvin; Grove St, w s, 237.10 ft n w of 181st St, due July 24, 1903..... 1,200

MUNDAY, Hugh C., to Edward C. Loumena and another; Lots 10 and 11, map of East Tremont, Grove St, w s, due March 19, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

Cragin; 50th St, 62 East, leasehold, 3 years..... 10,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs,

SPECIAL SELECTION OF DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.

NOVEL.

20 ft. front, three rooms deep, five story American basement, with electric elevator; special inducement to quick buyer.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

ATTRACTIVE

new four story 25 foot dwelling; wide street; near Central Park; (worth $85,000), offered at $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

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Magnificently decorated and fixtured four story 21 foot limestone front dwelling; superbly located, near Riverside; only $40,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

ARTISTIC

five story American basement; very high class and beautifully decorated; near 72d st. "L" and subway station. Bargain at $32,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

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Centre of resident block, between Central Park and Columbus av.; a four story 20 foot modern dwelling, for $36,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

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The most prominent detached corner Mansion on Riverside Drive; large, beautified grounds and private stable; chance of a lifetime.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

CHEAP.

Four story; 23 foot front brown stone; bath extension, bay front and modern; under $40,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Av.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

VALUABLE CORNER LEASEHOLD, having forty-eight years to run, including renewals; in the midst of warehouse district; partly improved with a heavily constructed five-story building; will let leasehold as it stands, or will erect a building to suit tenant.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Successor to WILLIAM M. RYAN, 140 Broadway.

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A CHANCE TO BUILD

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50 ft. FRONT in the SEVENTIES,

NEAR MADISON AVE. WITH 25 FT. EXTRA DEEP DWELLING. Modern plumbing, cabinet trim throughout. WIDE STREET; PRICE MODERATE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE. Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid-out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

PLATTNER, Moritz, and another, to Rose M. Plattner; 36th St, n s, 191.8 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

SANDROWITZ, Peter, to John McNulty; Stanton St, 308, 5 years, 5 per cent.... 13,000

SCHOEPP, Rachel, and others to Harlem Savings Bank; Daly Av, n w s, 75 ft s w of Samuel St, 2 years..... 4,000

SCHMIDT, John, to Valentine Berninger; 71st St, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, prior mortgage $9,000..... 1,000

SILLECK, James W., to Anna M. Bindhard; 44th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, due July 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 16,000

SMITH, Charles W., to John C. Umberfield; 105th St, 311 West; prior mtg $20,000, due Aug. 1, 1904..... 6,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, to Abraham Nevins and another; 7th St, 244 and 246 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,300

STILLER, Samuel, and wife to David Jacobowitz; 7th St, n s, 202.9 ft w of Avenue C, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WYNER, Max, to Mary E. Deeves; 135th St, n s, 141.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years..... 1,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE WITT, George D., and another, trustees, to Cornelia A. Atwill..... $19,000

FORSTER, Charles N., to Lena Miller... 2,500

HERRMANN, Lilian S., to Charles N. Foster..... Nom.

HOYT, Henry R., executor, to Henry Parish..... 1,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 17,000

O'BERRY, Ann, administratrix, to Timothy Daly..... 4,500

REICHHARDT, Anthony, to Emma Pfizenmayer and another..... Nom.

SCHMIDT, August F. W., to A. Gertrude Cutter..... 2,000

TAMASES, Louis, to Mary Tamases, ½ part..... 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Ellenville Savings Bank.... 35,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank..... 10,000

UNITED BUILDING LOAN SOCIETY to United Savings Loan Society..... Nom.

WOLFF, Nathan, and another to Otto Horwitz..... Nom.

WETTERER, William, to Benjamin G. Pasknaz..... 21,360

Mechanics' Liens.

DIVISION ST, 245; Max Goldstein and others against Chevra Ahavath Zedek Bnai Lebedovi, owner; Sam Abelson, contractor..... $66

116TH ST, 543 to 551 East; William Cuff against William G. Tucker Company, owner and contractor..... 759

HARRISON ST, 54 and 56; James R. Weth against estate of W. R. Renwick and others, owners; Frederick Webster, contractor..... 210

105TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Marion Av, 27x100; Andrew Eberhardt against Harriett S. Lunn, owner; A. J. and Albert T. Lunn, contractors..... 48

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1906.

112TH ST, s s, 125.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 51.7x100.11x79.6x104.8; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with John Reilly..... 115,000

FORDHAM AV, w s, Lot 215, part of Bathgate farm, 50x130.6x irregular, Bronx Borough Realty Company, with Rachel Cassel..... 20,250

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, entire front between 90th and 91st Sts; Jacob Racich against John V. Signell; Aug. 1, 1902..... 500

124TH ST, 157 and 159; Roebling Construction Company against Leslie C. Mead and others, July 26, 1902..... 1,038

Lis Pendens.

115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Louis V. Ebert against Arthur G. Muhlker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis,

ST. PIERRE'S POLICEMAN HERO.

Corpse Found in the Ruins May Be the Counterpart of Pompeii's Roman Soldier.

The counterpart of the Roman soldier who died at his post at the gates of Pompeii has now been found in the ruins of St. Pierre. He is a policeman, and now in petrified form he is at Cleveland, Ohio, in the workshop of Prof. August Arnold, a scientist, at 121 Superior Street.

The body was found in St. Pierre after the volcanic eruption, in almost perfect preservation. It was that of a native policeman of St. Pierre who had perished in the disaster. He was walking along the water front at the time.

The left arm, says The Cleveland Leader, is extended as though to ward off the stream of death. The right arm is drawn up, with the fingers pointing upward. The mouth is open, and there is a look of agony on the face.

The body was brought to this country on an English ship, and was given to a friend of Prof. Arnold's in New York. The petrified body is that of a negro over 5 feet in height. In life the man probably weighed 140 pounds.

The form now does not weigh more than fifty pounds, and is in such condition that it can be kept for ages. The left foot is missing; also the little finger of the left hand.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE INVITE YOU.

Visit Whitlock our expense.
Select your lot and build moderate cost, while ten houses are underway.
Free deed in case of death. Permanent improvements. Easy payments.
Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. 40 trains daily. Don't hesitate.
Map and passes at
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Dept. D., 309 Broadway, New York.

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Adirondack Cottage.—10 rooms; fully furnished; delightfully situated on the shore of one of the most beautiful lakes in the wilderness; 5 acres; boats, launch, &c.; in the midst of the best fishing and hunting territory; in restricted preserve surroundings, the best; cost, $13,000; will sell at low price to prompt purchaser. Owner, 138 West 34th St., Manhattan.

SACRIFICE.—38 ACRES AND RESIDENCE OF 14 ROOMS.
Barn, outhouses, fine mineral water spring; finest spot on the Hudson, facing the heart of the Highlands.
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3,050 3d Av.,
156th St.

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Owners send details of your property.
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IN BERKSHIRE HILLS.—A beautiful and attractive home, large house, 16 rooms, electric light, steam heat, stable, icehouse, large pine grounds: everything in first-class order. Address Chestnutwood, P. O. Box 218, Great Barrington, Mass.

FACTORY PROPERTY.
Centrally located in near-by city of 125,000; near railroad and boat landing; over 50,000 square feet; worth $30,000; want offer; would lease. Inquire of H. A. Rounds, 20 East 42d St.

California Ranch, in Monterey County; 1,975 acres; good grain, vine, and stock land; for sale cheap. For particulars apply to Selby, Rodgers & Co., Hayward Building, San Francisco, Cal.

$500 pays for 4-room house, with garden; one block from railroad or trolley; 8 miles from city; $75 down, $6 monthly payments. Call store, 173 East 86th St., near 3d Av.

For Sale.—Several desirable farms in Westchester, Dutchess, and Columbia Counties; 40 to 450 acres; $3,000 to $25,000. Carl Randrup, 87 Nassau St., New York.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

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A Bargain.—23 acres, fronting Flushing and North Shore Ave.; half mile north of Jamaica Town Hall; trolley from Jamaica to Flushing passes the property; price, $20,000, half cash, balance second mortgage or equities. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Rutherford, New Jersey, Corner Property.—Modern dwelling and stable, $12,000; mtg $5,000; want Manhattan one mtg. for equity; commission paid broker. 621—140 Broadway.

Our specialty is exchanging real estate of every description for quick deals; see us or write. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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Nice 7-room house; lot 80x100; corner; good location; must be seen to be appreciated; $3,500. A. H. Williams, 290 Broadway.

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YOUR immediate attention is called to the 15 attractive cottages up to date. Cottages now in course of completion for George W. Vanderbilt, Esq., on the Vanderbilt property at Clifton, Borough of Richmond, ready for occupancy in September, 1902.
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THINK OF IT! Commodious Cottages, with EVERY IMPROVEMENT; hardwood floors, porcelain tubs, electric light and gas, windows and doors wire screened, ample grounds, none less than 50x100 feet, and an unoccupied plot between each of them.
RENTALS, $18 to $42 PER MONTH, or $420 to $500 per annum.
CAN BE RUN EASILY WITH ONE SERVANT.
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It is your fault if you put up with it when you can get most REASONABLE RENT, travel comfortably, read your papers, or view one of the finest panoramas nature affords of New York Bay.
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Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 25 min. after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, *4:00, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only on Rock.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:40, 6:40 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M., for all

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From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

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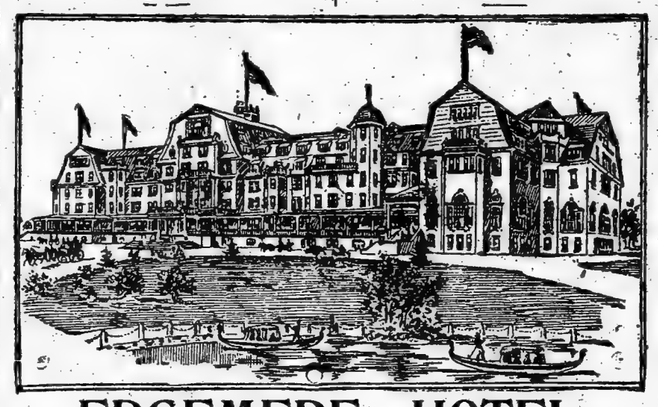

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Newly decorated and refurnished throughout. 50 private baths.
Golf, tennis, croquet, surf and still-water bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing. Excellent drives. Rates, $5.00 per day.
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TICKETS To all summer resorts sold by rail or steamer; sleeping car berths and staterooms on steamers reserved. Our "Travelers" Condensed Guide" contains 200 specimen trips; others can be arranged and estimates will be furnished on application.

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Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK AND YONKERS TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. on Sundays at 9:00 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:15 A. M. Round trip from New York or Yonkers to Summit Mt. Beacon only $1.00. To West Point or Newburgh and return, 75 cts.

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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Ocean Going Steamers
GENERAL SLOCUM
GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 9.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.30, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

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50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
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And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:00, 8:55, 11 A.M., 2:40 P.M.
SATURDAYS 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A.M., 3:10 P.M.
SATURDAYS 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P.M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P.M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A.M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:20, 9:50, 10:40 A.M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 9:50, 10:20 and 11:10 A.M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30 and 4:45 P. M.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On SUNDAYS the fine Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café; popular prices.

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DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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Large Double-Decked Boats Leave East 99th St. **Sundays, Hourly** to 1 P. M., then **Half Hourly. Week Days, Hourly** 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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To SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD.

The elegant Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

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New management; thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; service first-class; table excellent; beautifully laid out grounds on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan; send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

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FARM house; shady lawns; cool rooms; splendid table; transportation free. Mrs. Nelson Funk, Lafayetteville, N. Y.

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Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
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A modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills; every convenience; golf, tennis; moderate rates. L. Richardson.

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RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF.

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.

The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

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HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Always cool. 3½ hours from New York City. Direct railroad access from New York to Kaaterskill. Address,
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Will open June 20th for the season.
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Tannersville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains;) elevation 2,500 feet; 132x132 feet of shady lawns. (Christian House.) C. L. Wiltsie.

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MALAESKA HOUSE, South Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Accommodates 100; large rooms; good table; mountain views; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

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American-Adelphi
The "Location" of
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FIFTEENTH SEASON
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Moderate Rates.
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Degraw's Willow Point Hotel,
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MAPLE FARM, Loyd, Ulster Co. Beautiful walks, &c.; home cooking; farm supplies our table. Box 53.

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Ardsley, N. Y.
Beautifully located; altitude 800 feet; ¾ mile from Putnam Division station; 16 trains daily each way; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with twenty-five miles view of the "Rhine of America"; climate and scenery equal to Adirondacks; accommodates 100; modern improvements; large, airy rooms; southeasterly exposure; 150-foot piazza; stable accommodations; house surrounded by 38 acres of lawn, fruit, and forest trees. Theron C. Wright, Proprietor.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM,

North Conway, N. H.

DELIGHTFULLY situated among the Pines. "Forest Glen" Spring Water, noted for its efficacy in the treatment of Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Gout, Liver Complaint, etc.

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Experienced Physicians in attendance. Appointments First-Class. Particulars upon request.
C. J. BAILEY, Supt.

THE WAUMBEK

AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NOW OPEN.
For plans, booklets, etc., address
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Ass't Manager.
New night train and splendid through service from Grand Central Depot, New York, to Jefferson.

MONADNOCK HOUSE,
White Mountains, Colebrook, N. H.—Delightfully situated in mountainous country; 200 feet elevation; fishing and hunting; fine driving, sublime scenery; all natural attractions; house perfectly appointed; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells; excellent cuisine; fine livery attached; terms $7 to $14 per week. Address for circulars, T. G. Rowan & Co., Props.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN,
WINTER HARBOR, ME.
Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports,
Through Sleeper leaves Grand Central Depot 9 P. M., arriving next day 2:30 P. M.
Booklet. ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.

SEA SHORE HOUSE, OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine.—Delightfully situated on the ocean front; splendid surf bathing; cool sea breezes; appointments perfect; wide verandas; accommodates 300. F. G. STAPLES, Prop.

THE PREBLE HOUSE, PORTLAND, MAINE. Modern in all appointments; centrally located; headquarters for tourists, travelers, and pleasure-seekers.
GRAY-THOMAS CO., Props.

Massachusetts.

HOTEL PILGRIM,
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)
Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.

WOODLAWN INN,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
A small modern, moderate priced hotel in heart of Berkshires; send for booklet.
O. C. MILLER, Prop.

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MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
Lake Dunmore, Vt.
In the Green Mountains. Elevator, electric lights; all out-door sports; excellent cuisine.
FRANK J. QUINN, Propr.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE
On Lake St. Catherine, Wells, Vt.; rates, $10 to $15 a week. Send for illustrated booklet.
IRVING WOOD, Prop., Wells, Vt.

SUMMER BOARD IN BEAUTIFUL DORSET.—Large grounds; old-fashioned house, with piazza; shade trees and bath; modern cuisine; delightful place for rest and comfort. Livery. Barrows House, Dorset, Vt.

"Skinner Farm," beautifully located in the Green Mountains; large grounds, good drives; modern cuisine; all conveniences for comfort; terms reasonable. H. H. Canfield, Manchester, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA.
are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Summer Resorts. | **NEW JERSEY.** | **Long Branch.**

The HOLLYWOOD

West End, Long Branch, N. J.

The reputation of the Hollywood and the policy of its management insure a patronage of the very best class. The Hollywood is the summer home of refined people.

The Hollywood provides every opportunity for quiet home life, with its grateful expanse of well-kept grounds, its veranda nooks, its perfect service. It also offers to its patrons a variety of active amusements scarcely obtainable at any other seashore resort.

The Hollywood Golf Course is the finest on the New Jersey Coast. The lawns and parlors are enlivened through the season by a brilliant series of entertainments. The drives are unsurpassed. Private stabling for the convenience of guests who bring their own horses and a charging station for automobiles are among the hotel adjuncts. Special rates to bachelors.

SPEND AUGUST AT THE Hollywood

The Hollywood is reached in 60 minutes from New York by the Penn. R. R. or the Central R. R. of N. J., or by the Sandy Hook Route.

ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK

NEW JERSEY.
THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT.

Noted as one of America's most famous resorts for health and pleasure. Located within easy access of New York by rail or water. This beautiful city is an Ideal Resort, excelled by none for its magnificently equipped hotels, churches, schools, stores. One of the finest electric plants in the world, the best of sanitary arrangements, unsurpassed roads, and all other advantages of a high-class modern civilization. Splendid facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and croquet enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure depot on the North Atlantic Coast, and free from mosquitos. Here one breathes in at its fullest measure the life-giving ozone which the salt air from old ocean yields in such generous proportions.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OPEN DAILY AT ROOM 59, TIMES BUILDING, AND 129 WEST 125TH ST., 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., WHERE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS AND ALL INFORMATION CAN BE SECURED.

Asbury Park's Leading Hotels

Asbury Park's

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES.
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Rooms en suite, with private baths. COTTAGES TO RENT FOR SEASON, WITH HOTEL SERVICE.
Open June to October. Accommodates 400. Booklets.
W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

The Minot House.
Select service only.
Booklet on request. CAPT. J. MINOT.

OCEAN HOTEL.
LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL.
GEO. L. ATKINS' SONS,
of Hotel Normandie, New York City.

Sunset Hall.
20TH SEASON.
Under same liberal management. Terms and descriptive booklet furnished on application to JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON, Prop.

HOTEL BRISTOL, Complete ocean front. Cor. 4th and Ocean Aves. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Booklets. BANTA & HILYARD.

HOTEL TOURAINE AND ANNEX, Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel; opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; billiards, shuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet. E. V. WALDORF, Prop.

GRAND AV. HOTEL. Open all the year; rooms en suite, with bath; capacity 200. L. SILL.

EDGEMERE INN, 4th Ave., second door from ocean; modern house, spacious verandas, booklet. C. M. VAN WICKLE.

THE GUY MANSION, 206 Second Ave., Ocean view. First-class service. No infants and nurses. J. F. BOWEN.

ST. CHARLES, 3d Av. & Kingsley St. Overlooking ocean. Capacity 200. Excellent service. Orchestra. Booklets. M. J. BOICE, Manager.

HOTEL PARK VIEW. Ocean and Lake View. Remodeled, enlarged, beautified, and refurnished; modern throughout, including elevator; capacity, 300. M. E. BROOMALL.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Leading Hotel; Ocean Front; Popular Prices; capacity, 400. Frank B. Ten Broeck.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Ocean end 2d Av. Splendid table. Trolley pass door, A. L. WILCOX.

THE WILLARD, One block from ocean. 2d Av. Booklet. A. F. NEWKIRK.

Prospect Hotel and Cottage, Lake Av. Only kosher house. Ocean view; lake frontage; excellent accommodation. Booklet. PH. ATKINS. Tel. 161—I, Asbury Park.

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THE CARLTON, 1st Av. & Bergh St. Near ocean. E. R. RICHARDS.

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McKINLEY VILLA, 511 1st Av.; beautiful location; excellent service. MRS. E. M. WILSON.

THE STIRLING, Sunset Av., three doors from beach. All outside rooms. E. W. ALLEN.

TENNY'S FAMILY HOTEL, OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

RAVENSWOOD INN, 5th & Grand Av. C. BRAZER.

Leading Hotels

HOTEL BRUNSWICK. The leading hotel in every respect on the beach; unobstructed view of the ocean; elevator; Casino Orchestra; evening dinners. MORGAN & PARSONS.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPENS JUNE 28.
A WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
HOTEL OF HIGHEST CLASS.
Illustrated Booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

DEVONPORT INN, Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

THE LAFAYETTE. Every modern equipment; capacity 200; evening dinners, orchestra, elevators; illustrated booklet upon application; 14th season. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL MONMOUTH. On the ocean front. Send for booklet. Wm. Applegate, Prop. C. Arthur Applegate, Mgr.

THE BERWIN. Absolutely first-class; elevator to street level. S. BAKER BROOKS.

THE NEW FENNIMORE, 1½ blocks from the ocean; capacity 200; booklets. T. NOBLE.

THE SURF HOUSE, 1st Av. 50 yards to ocean. Capacity, 150. Modern. Booklet. E. A. MARTIN.

THE MADISON, overlooking the ocean; all modern improvements; cuisine excellent; evening dinners. J. K. DODMAN.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Open all the year; newly furnished; all modern improvements; excellent service; terms reasonable. MRS. M. E. SEXTON.

BURRINGTON, 317 7th Av., block from ocean and Deal Lake; beautiful location; all modern improvements; excellent service. Dunleavey & Devitt.

THE BUCKINGHAM. With Orlando Annex. Corner Grand and Summerfield Avs.; remodeled and newly furnished; rates, $8 to $15; send for booklet. MRS. G. M. DEY.

THE WYANDANK, 215 3d Av. Unlimited view of ocean. Large airy rooms; excellent service. Mrs. N. Allendorph.

**THE LEADLEY,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. At Buffalo 11:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:16. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45. Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:35. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 53 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ‖Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 Fy M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York †9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:30 A M.—For Albany, Troy, Saratoga and Montreal.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:46 P M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:30 P M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M.—For Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 81:00, †3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25 †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 81:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, 10:30, †11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, 5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, *8:00, ‖‖9:10, ‖10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only.) ‖‖1:00, 1:20, ‖2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only. †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*5:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

2From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. §Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:58pm.	1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Clevs.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	†8:25am.	†8:30am.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:56pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes‡ ‖13.35, ‖12.45, ‖7.15, ‖5.25, ‖6.45, ‖5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	*‖7.10 AM	*‖7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLUE DIAMOND EXPRESS	‖11.55 AM	‖10.00 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*‖12.40 PM	*‖12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‖3.55 PM	‖4.10 PM
Easton Local	‖3.10 PM	‖5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*‖2.40 PM	*‖3.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1254 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 380 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

"The Busy Man's Train."

THE

"20th Century Limited"

980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN

NEW YORK and CHICAGO
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.

FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

Superb new Pullman equipment.
Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.

Leave New York, 2:45 P. M., Arrive Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.
Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati, 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.

IT SAVES A DAY

We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day between New York and Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati. See our timetable in this paper.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, —20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

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6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 Penna. Limited, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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The Hamptons, Amagansett and Sag Harbor, 8:25 A. M., (1:20 Montauk Special, Sat'ys only, Eastport and stations east, excepting Sag Harbor,) (3:20 The Hamptons Limited, Fridays, Quogue and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Express, Westhampton and stations east,) and 4:40 P. M.

Montauk, 8:25 A.M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20 P.M.

Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, and Bayshore, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, (4:40 excepting Sayville,) 5:20, 6:20 P. M.

Babylon, 8:25, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Massapequa and Amityville, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 5:50 P. M.

Wading River, 8:55 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Smithtown, Kings Park, Northport, Cold Spring, Huntington, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 2:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Wednesday & Saturday,) 2:00, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, 9:50, 10:50, 11:10, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:20, (1:50 Far Rockaway only,) 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Garden City and Hempstead, 9:20, 10:20 A. M., 12:20, (12:50 Garden City only; Wednesday and Saturday,) (1:20 Sat'ys,) 2:00, 3:20, (3:50 Garden City only,) 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50 P. M.

Annex Boat leaves New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days: (12:30, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Sat'ys,) 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, (5:35 and 6:05 except Sat'ys.) Running time 25 minutes.

For Schedule of Additional Trains to above points and trains to all other points, see time tables at Ticket Offices, 120, 261, and 1383 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., Astor House, 45 W. 125th St., New Chambers St. station and 34th St. station, E. R., N. Y., and at principal hotels.

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8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:16 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
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Barbar'sa	Aug. 21, 11 AM	Luise	Sept. 11, noon

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On Saturdays one of the steamers of the Montauk Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

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THE RAMON.
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NEW AND MODERN

DECLINE OF LONDON PORT

Reasons Why the British Metropolis Is Losing Ground.

Antique Methods to Cope with Modern Commerce—An Invasion of American Organizers the Only Hope.

THE scheme for the rejuvenation of the Port of London progresses slowly, although another step in what the English call its "progress" has been taken. As a port, London for many years has been slipping behind, and more vigorous English communities have developed their harbor facilities and grown at its expense, while even foreign ports, it is charged, have been benefited by the backwardness of the London authorities.

In the Summer of 1900, so great had the public outcry become regarding the need of reform in shipping facilities at London, that the English Government constituted a royal commission to examine into the subject thoroughly. That the commission had time enough to do this is evident from the fact that only now has the report of the commission been made. And almost at the same time the statement is unofficially made on behalf of the Government that it "has no intention of acting immediately" on the findings.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of a body of eminent experts chosen by the Government that the Port of London is in immediate danger of losing its place in the commerce of the world. It has been shown by evidence of such weight and variety as has never been gathered together before Parliament on a commercial matter in this generation that the enterprise of English merchants and manufacturers is hampered on every side; that accommodation is inadequate; that some of the present administrative bodies are incapable, apathetic, and antiquated; that a thousand faults have been permitted to continue, and that foreign rivals are taking trade from the English.

The prosperity of London is admitted to be of supreme importance to the empire, and the prosperity of London primarily and mainly rests on its shipping. The very foundations of London's well-being are declared by the Government-chosen expert Commissioners—seniors and leaders in finance, in economics, and in commerce—to be in urgent peril.

In face of all this the Government, says The London Daily Mail, means for the time to do—nothing!

BEHIND THE TIMES.

What is it that makes the problem of London port so urgent? The first reason is that the existing facilities of London port are incapable of meeting modern trade requirements. The dredging is so imperfect that the mouth of the Thames is not maintained at the depth it should be. This makes it difficult of access to large shipping.

The deepening of the channel of the river necessary for the accommodation of modern steamers is not even attempted. Large ships that use the port are continually stuck in the mud, delaying themselves, hindering their passengers, and making a heavy loss on their running expenses and on their freight. Big boats often cannot take their proper cargoes when loading in the Thames, lest the weight should make them stick in the mud.

Apart from inconvenience and loss, there is positive danger to large ships in using the Thames on account of the narrowness and shallowness of its navigable passage. These ships are further hindered in coming up the river by compulsory pilotage. This is very expensive, a small 500-ton boat having to pay as much as £7 10s. and £1 landing money.

The maintenance of the river is split up in many parts, causing great loss and waste. One authority, for instance, attends to the buoying, but quite a different body has to do with the dredging. Part of the foreshore is controlled by one organization, part by another. There are over forty of these varied governing bodies, each with its staff and officials and rules and methods. The loss in needless officials is the least drawback here. The lack of efficiency caused by the absence of one central control is much worse.

"NOAH'S ARK METHODS."

The docks, owned by private corporations, are scattered over a great area, involving much unnecessary outlay in cartage and other expenses to those who use them, their depth is often insufficient, and their facilities for handling and distributing goods are ludicrous.

On this point the Royal Commission had before it a number of representative traders, each speaking for a strong body of his own craft, who gave the voice of commercial London in the most emphatic fashion. Their story was almost monotonous. Great shipowners like Sir Thomas Sutherland spoke of the docks equipment in part as "apparently coeval with Noah's Ark."

On the high rates at the London docks, as compared with rivals, the Commission has not much to say. It declined to go into the question of the amount of charges upon goods, as it was not within the scope of its inquiry, although this is a burning point among traders. As to the relative dearness or cheapness, it said that it was a difficult point on which to make comparisons.

But as regards dispatch in dealing with goods, which in modern commerce is of far more importance than the direct charges, it was proved to the satisfaction of the commission, as it has long been notorious to every man with even an elementary acquaintance with London trade, that the condition of things now existing is disgraceful.

Sir Alfred Jones showed by figures that dispatch is about five times as bad for a large vessel in London as at Liverpool or Avonmouth. Vessels are delayed before they can get to the dock side, and there are long bills for demurrage on craft. Shipowners, wharfingers, and merchants were alike in their testimony here. "The body of testimony as to the delays in the delivery of goods from the docks and the injury suffered in consequence by the trade of London is overwhelming," the Commissioners report.

The Thames Conservancy, the great river authority, has had every chance to improve. It has had before it recommendations of official committees for years. The Board of Trade appointed a commission to inquire into river navigation, which presented various conclusions. The Conservancy pigeon-holed them. Responsible bodies of all kinds have long implored it to act. Its attitude toward them is that of a lazy man roused from a Summer afternoon's slumber, save that in this case the Conservancy refuses even to open its eyes.

A HOPELESS CORPORATION.

The attitude of the Conservancy, both in private and before the commission, has been one of almost farcical indifference. When the officials of this body were asked by the Dock Commission for estimates about the cost of deepening the channel of the river they had none to give. The Conservancy was counseled by a Board of Trade commission to improve the river. A Board of Trade commission recommendation, be it noted, is the weightiest message, next to a royal commission report, they could have.

The Conservancy did not even have surveys or estimates made as to the cost of these recommendations; it did not trouble really to inquire into them; it decided that it was not "morally or legally bound" to apply to Parliament on the matter, and the Thames remained as it was. The Thames Conservancy, from the point of view of river reform, is hopeless.

The dock companies, while managed very differently from the Conservancy, are equally hopeless from the point of view of adequate reform, not because they will not, but because they cannot make necessary changes. Their financial position does not enable them and their financial position cannot be improved without radically altering the existing state of things.

To-day London sees trade once hers rapidly going to rivals. In 1900, a year favorable to London because it was a top year in British trade, London's shipping entered showed an increase of 17 per cent. In the same year Hamburg increased 10 per cent., Rotterdam 10 per cent., Antwerp 51 per cent., Genoa 34 per cent., Trieste 48 per cent.

Trade once gone does not easily come back. London has already lost her place as the world's trade focus, but great and valuable business remains. Year by year trades once London's monopoly are now absorbed by rivals. While this is not wholly the fault of the port accommodation it is largely helped by it.

LOOKING TO AMERICA.

These facts move The London Daily Telegraph to say:

"Are we to wait again until Americans undertake the improvement of our navigation for us, as we have had to wait for Americans to provide our first comprehensive system of metropolitan transit, and to relieve the congestion of our streets? We went on for a decade in a state of chronic impotence, made more rather than less ignominious by its accompaniment of chronic grumbling, losing millions upon millions annually of money in its equivalent of time through the choking of the thoroughfares.

"In the end Mr. Yerkes had to come over and help us, and to do for the race that once thought itself nothing if not practical and independent what we had proved unable to do for ourselves. While the Hamburg and Bremen companies were increasing their tonnage by leaps and bounds, and building up the two greatest fleets of steamers in the world, carrying off the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, and even casting us from our pride of place in the passenger traffic of the Far East, we met the growth of that problem by delays and denials, denials and delays, until Mr. Pierpont Morgan forced the combination that the plain dictate of their interests had been unable to induce our shipping companies, with their petty jealousies and inveterate disunion, to effect.

"Either 'waking up' must bring to us the recovery of our own old powers of initiative decision, and of prompt and drastic action, or the state of feeble and nerveless consciousness in which we desire to do everything, and can succeed in doing nothing, will be a condition more humiliating than the very lethargy of slumber. If we are to wait until some American organizer puts forward, in a perfectly cool and quiet manner, an effective scheme for the improvement of the Thames, at once more ambitious and more businesslike than the schemes over which we spend our doubts and disputes, then it were almost as well to hand over the island on lease to a transatlantic syndicate, and so make an end."

THE "FLAT-IRON" BUILDING.

Spoken of as an Architectural Symbol and Representative of This Great Metropolis.

The provincial papers have already begun to regale their readers with accounts of the "Flat Iron" building in this city, and The Providence Journal now calls it "an architectural symbol" and says:

Nothing illustrates the value of New York real estate better than the Cumberland Building, which has sprung up as if by magic at the southwest corner of Madison Square. Seven months ago a vague mass of timbers surmounted a deep excavation at that point, and the passersby predicted another skyscraping structure.

It is an office building, not quite ready for occupancy, to be sure, but one which stands for a clever adaptation to existing conditions. The lot upon which it is built is flatiron shaped, coming to a sharp point at Twenty-third Street. The problem was to utilize every available inch of the precious soil, and it has been done.

The building, when viewed from the north, looks like an immense ship, bow on. A stretch of the imagination and one can picture it crashing its way through Manhattan. There is something impressively formidable about this battleshiplike building, with 60,000 square feet of "sail stretch." It is 300 feet high, and the "bow" looks in perspective about as wide as a man's wrist.

There are 400 rooms in it, and the floor space is put down at 175,000 feet. It is a business venture pure and simple. The tenants, for the privilege of occupying this amazing structure, will have to pay for the engineering skill which made it possible.

Yet when the laborers were digging the foundations prospective tenants were filing their applications for accommodations. A trust company will occupy the entire first floor and a life insurance company has leased the second.

The supposition rises instinctively that a tornado would blow the building down like a house of cards. But the builders prove that this is wrong by an exploitation of natural laws. The east and west sides are as broad as a city block, but they taper pyramidwise, thus insuring enduring strength.

Standing imperious, if not classic, in its peculiar beauty at the junction of New York's most prominent thoroughfares, Fifth Avenue and Broadway, it is the architectural symbol of the metropolis of a great Nation.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Resurvey of the Historic Boundary Authorized by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society is soon to be enriched by a relic of much interest—an old Mason and Dixon line stone, that was used in marking the State line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The stone has just been recovered from the basement of an establishment in Baltimore, where it has been concealed for the past thirty years, and is at present in the yards of a marble company in that city, whose Secretary, E. G. Wilson, tells the story as follows in The Philadelphia Press:

"Some years ago the Maryland Historical Society secured a stone from the vicinity of New Freedom. A duplicate was made by our concern and was sent to New Freedom.

"The Pennsylvania Historical Society, hearing of the Marylanders retaining possession of one of the markers, made application to Capt. W. C. Hodgkins of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for one of the stones. He acceded to its request, and a duplicate of the marker was being made and was to be sent to Reed, Penn., while the stone at that point was to go to the Pennsylvania.

"In conversation with a number of residents of Washington County, Capt. Hodgkins learned that some thirty years ago a farmer in that county had found that one of the line stones interfered with his plowing, so he took up the stone, but, becoming frightened at his action, shipped it to a leather concern on Lombard Street, in which he was interested, and had it concealed. Here it remained until inquiries upon the part of the Captain resulted in a search of the cellar and the subsequent finding of the stone. Capt. Hodgkins has notified us to ship the stone to the Pennsylvania Society and the duplicate to him, which will be put back in its original position, near Clear Springs."

The Mason and Dixon line runs from the Delaware boundary of Pennsylvania to the corner where Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania join. It is about 200 miles in length, and was run between the years 1762 and 1768 by the two English engineers, Mason and Dixon. When the line was originally laid stone monuments bearing the arms of Maryland and Pennsylvania were placed at intervals of five miles as far as the Blue Ridge Mountains. Beyond this the line was marked simply by heaps of stones. Pennsylvania's share of the expense in running the line originally was about $171,000.

The resurvey of the line has been authorized by the General Assembly, and the act provided for the co-operation of the State of Pennsylvania, which will share half the expense. The resurvey has in view the repair and relocation of such of the old monuments as may be found, and the placing of new monuments where none at present exist.

When sufficiently large portions of the original stone are found they will be reset in a solid cement base.

WHEN MATCHES WERE NOT USED.

Souvenirs of the Days When Smokers Got Their Light from Live Coals.

When smoking first became fashionable in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was customary for those who used the weed to have in his outfit a pair of tobacco tongs. It he were a gallant of the court they were made of silver; if a substantial merchant, of brass, but, if a workingman, of cheap iron ware. They were a necessary implement to the smoker. Matches were unknown, and the only available fire in the daytime was the blazing log upon the hearth. With the poker a small piece of glowing ember was broken off, which with the tongs was applied to the freshly charged pipe. Hundreds of these tongs are to be found in the collections of antiquarians. Most of them are clumsy objects, but a few are so graceful in outline and artistic in workmanship that they seem to be of French and Flemish rather than English origin.

These tongs were revived on a small scale some twenty years ago, when they were employed for holding cigarettes. The cigarette tongs were from two to four inches in length, connected at the upper end by a small spring, which kept the ends together when in a position of rest. When used the smoker opened them and caught the cigarette between the tips close up to the mouth end. The contrivance enabled the user to burn the cigarette down to the last whiff and protected the fingers from the discoloring vapor that produces the brown stain upon the fore and middle fingers. The new tongs shown nowadays are somewhat larger and are intended to hold cigars as well as to reach a coal from the fireplace to a pipe. They are made of iron, steel and gun metal, and many of the latter are said to be manufactured from warships, cannon, and other trophies of the late war with Spain.—Chicago Chronicle.

G. E. HARDING DEFENDS FIRE-PROOFED WOODS

He Praises the Material That Edward Atkinson Could Ignite.

Says He and Other Architects Will Oppose Alderman Bridges's Amendment to Building Code.

George Edward Harding, the architect who drew the plans for the Holland House, the Commercial Cable Building, and many other of the large buildings, called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon with three other architects to ascertain the provisions of the proposed ordinance to amend Section 105 of the Building Code in relation to fire-proof buildings. As the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen closed at noon on Saturday the architects were unable to get much information.

The proposed ordinance, which was introduced by Alderman Bridges, has received much unfavorable comment since its introduction. At a public hearing there was strong opposition, even Fire Chief Croker objecting and saying it would add much to the danger in tall buildings. Mr. Bridges would make it compulsory to have wood covered with metal in all buildings over 150 feet or twelve stories high. The interior of this metal covering, the ordinance allows, may be of the most inflammable material. Fire-proof wood is eliminated by the ordinance.

Mr. Harding, speaking about the ordinance, said:

"In all my experience as an architect in this city I never knew of a more dangerous amendment. I have drawn plans for a number of buildings and hotels, and have always advocated fire-proofed wood as better than another sort of fire-proof material. I have been informed, and am certain the information is correct, that Edward Atkinson of Boston, the Filipino agitator, is back of this proposed amendment, and it was through his efforts that it was introduced.

"No one claims that the so-called fireproofed wood is absolutely fire-proof, nor are iron and stone, but I claim and can prove that some of it is fire resisting. The proposed thin metal covering would melt at a slight fire, and the common wood underneath would immediately be consumed. I propose, with these gentlemen, to get up a petition of prominent architects and builders who I am sure are opposed to such a scheme. I understand that there will be another hearing, and we shall be present in full force to oppose the amendment.

"I think my contention that fireproof wood is better than wood covered with metal is proved by the tests at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last Friday. These tests were conducted by Edward Atkinson. Instead of showing to his satisfaction that fireproof wood was not what was claimed, it showed conclusively that it was. Common wood was consumed in all instances, as it always is, but the fireproof wood was only charred — not consumed.

"Of course, there are instances in every kind of building material where there are inferior articles of little value. There are undoubtedly many kinds of fireproof wood that are inferior, but in my experience the same woods have demonstrated that wood can be rendered absolutely fire-resistent.

"In two sky-scrapers I planned there have been fires in the last year or two. In both cases the fire consumed the furniture and other common wood work and perishable articles in the room in which it started, but got no further, as the fire-proof wood would not burn.

"One fire occurred on a Saturday night and was not discovered until Monday morning, when the room was found to be entirely burned out as far as the office furniture was concerned. On the other hand, in a recent fire in a building which had no fireproofed wood, there was a slight blaze in one room, and it burned out five offices before it could be extinguished. The woodwork of all sorts was consumed, and the damage was heavy. The amount of money saved in the two fires in my building more than made up for the extra charge of installing fireproof wood.

"I certainly cannot agree with Mr. Atkinson of Massachusetts and Manila that there is no good in fireproofed wood. He is entirely mistaken; and the experience of myself and many other architects has shown this."

Mr. Harding was emphatic in praising wood which had been "fireproofed" by the "electrical process." This was a sort of "fireproof" wood that was especially considered by Mr. Atkinson in the recent tests.

COMBUSTIBILITY OF "FIREPROOF WOOD."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Mr. Max Bachert's reply to certain statements that have been made by me regarding the combustibility of fire-proof wood, especially that made by the Electric Fire-Proofing Company, which he submitted to me for tests, with the assertion on the authority of many men of high scientific attainments, two of whose names do not appear in the list given you, that this wood was "absolutely incombustible." He remarks that I had written him several letters, and that he became tired, and requested me not to continue the subject by direct correspondence, which statement has a foundation in fact.

I have been seeking for a method of making wood fire-proof for over twenty years, without success. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to find a method of rendering wood "absolutely incombustible" without impairing the fibre and strength, as it would have a very large use in the slow burning factories and workshops which come under my supervision. In view of the high scientific authority cited on behalf of the electric fire-proofing methods, (with which I do not find that electricity is in any manner applied,) I sent to the Electric Fire-Proofing Company and to five other companies making similar claims for samples of their wood suitable for library shelves, about which I had an inquiry. I received three sets of samples, one from Mr. Bachert, with an accompanying letter.

These were subjected, among other tests, to a continuous heat of one thousand (1,000) degrees Fahrenheit, which is about midway between the normal temperature and the high temperatures often generated in the first five minutes of a fire in a building in which there is a large amount of combustible material. I regretted to find that at this temperature all these samples, including those from the Electric Fire-Proofing Company, were consumed in about five minutes. Upon reporting this fact to Mr. Bachert, he wrote that his foreman must have carelessly sent some of their rejections, and he then forwarded another set of the "absolutely incombustible," thoroughly treated wood. At least I may assume that he took pains not to send rejections, but to send a careful selection. But, alas, these were also destroyed at a heat of one thousand (1,000) degrees Fahrenheit in about five minutes, and were burned up in several other ways. Upon making that report to Mr. Bachert he wrote me that my letters no longer interested him; neither did the "theoretic" experiments of the laboratory interest him, as he had positive evidence of the highest scientific character that his product was "absolutely incombustible." Since then I have only written him one letter, which I carefully sent by registered mail, notifying him that our final test would be made on the 1st day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. But as that letter may not interest him, and he may not care to contribute any more examples of wood that is "absolutely incombustible," we have saved a part of the second parcel, and we have procured other examples from building contractors.

Objection having been taken to the "theoretic" tests of the laboratory, including the test which is prescribed very minutely by the naval authorities, it occurred to me to apply a practical test by an unscientific method. I therefore caused a little less than half a bushel of blocks and sections of nine different kinds of wood treated in three different methods, including that of the Electric Fire-Proofing Company, to be sent to my country house, where I have a large open fireplace with a grate in it. I made a bed of old newspapers, on which I built a cone of fire-proof shavings and fire-proof wood, which I then attempted to ignite by lighting the old newspapers with a match. But the modern newspaper is more inflammable in respect to what is printed on the paper than is the paper itself, and under that difficulty the paper on the grate immediately under the wood refused to ignite freely. I therefore stuffed other bunches of newspaper underneath the grate, and used the bellows to promote a blaze from the newspaper, which passing up through the bars of the grate ignited the pile of "fire-proof" wood which presently showed a flame of from twelve to eighteen inches in height, green and orange, which presently changed to the common yellow flame and subsided, leaving a very hot fire of glowing coal, resembling a coal fire more than it did a wood fire. That burned on for about an hour, gradually going out, and leaving maybe a pint or quart of small pieces of charcoal, which were not entirely reduced to ashes. It is possible that this non-theoretic method of dealing with fire-proof wood may not interest Mr. Bachert any more than our theoretic method did, and that he may not be represented in person or by attorney at our final test. This I should greatly regret, as both he and myself will be gravely disappointed if we cannot find an "absolutely incombustible" example of chemically treated wood among any of the pieces that have been submitted to us by the several companies.

At this final test we shall have quite a collection of fire-proof wood gathered promiscuously by a friend in New York, which will be numbered, a list being kept of the makers. These will be tested without any knowledge on our part of the makers. After the test the key will be opened, and the names will be marked against the numbers. Several materials are now being made for the inside finish of otherwise incombustible buildings will also be subjected to a preliminary test which cannot fail to be interesting. We hope to find at least three substitutes for wood for the inside finish of incombustible buildings, which will meet the requirements of city building acts, and also meet the requirements of those who really desire that the whole material of which thir buildings are constructed shall neither be flammable nor combustible.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, July 28, 1902.

NEW MOTIVE POWER FOR STREET RAILWAYS

It May Revolutionize the Methods of Utilizing Electricity.

Small Magnets Imbedded Between the Rails of the Track Pull a Street Car in Chicago.

Small electric magnets imbedded between the rails of the track were used to pull a street railway car in Chicago one day last week. Unlike those in a trolley car, the magnets did not work directly in turning the wheels. They did not even touch the iron suspended under the car or any part of it. They acted as, what The Chicago Record-Herald calls "controlled teasers."

All this took place with a ten-foot model car, accommodating six persons, on a track 180 feet long in the Leffler Electro Magnetic Railway Company's indoor shop. The car went round and round the track backward and forward, fast or slow, at the will of the operator, who worked with but a single lever. And to stop it no brakes were needed.

A change in the method of street railway propulsion is the possible result. This public test, after many that have been made with apparatus more crude, led the inventor P. W. Leffler, to say:

"We either have the biggest thing going or else nothing at all. And I am convinced that we have the system which will do away with the trolley, overhead or underground."

P. H. Finnegan, the leading Director of the company, said:

"We are going to revolutionize the scheme of using electricity as a motive power for street railways, and possibly steam railways, the world over. Before leaving here Mr. Yerkes saw our plan and offered us $100,000 for 51 per cent. of the stock in our company. We have had a number of other visitors, and they may have been flattering, but they tell us we have the greatest invention known in the matter of street railway power. Mr. Leffler has had his invention pretty well formulated for some years, but has never before called the attention of the public to it.

BASIS OF THE SYSTEM.

The fundamental idea of the new system is "to cut a motor in two." The electro magnets form one-half of the motor, and are placed in the ground in a line half way between the tracks. The other part, the armature, is attached lengthwise to the bottom of the car. It is a long iron bar, cut up into feet, and so attached that the ends ordinarily are within an inch of the top of the magnet boxes.

But the primary difference between the new system and the trolley car motor is that the electro magnets do not cause the armature to turn the wheels. The new car is not propelled by the friction of the wheels with the track, but by the invisible force of magnetism.

A dynamo is required for the new system. Each magnet is connected with the main feed wires, heavily insulated and bringing electricity from the power house. In fact, the electro-magnets are coils of wire magnetized by the electricity running through them. But when the car is not running over them the magnets are not magnetic. In other words, they are not in the circuit except when the car comes over them.

ARRANGEMENT OF MAGNETS.

An arrangement of the magnets according to polarity, first a north, or positive, and then a south, or negative, is the scheme for attracting the car and making it run smoothly. In the car, on the other hand, by the use of a small storage battery, which is the only electrical device above ground, the polarity of the feet of the armature is controlled.

The result is that a positive or north foot of the armature is in a position where it is being drawn forward by a negative magnet in the track and at the same time pushed forward by a positive magnet in the track on account of the repelling force of like poles. In this connection there is a "commutator," which keeps changing the polarity of the feet so that the car does not get "stuck." However, the operator of the car can with one simple movement of his one lever stop it or reverse the movement instead.

The great saving which the inventor claims is in the amount of electricity required. He says seventy-five amperes will suffice for forty cars, while with the present trolley system seventy-five amperes are required for one car.

He says the saving in coal will be more than one-half. It is also claimed that the cars can be run faster than trolley cars because they are always under perfect control. They can never jump the track, because there is a down pull as well as a forward pull in the magnets. It is thought that it will be easy to run the cars at 100 miles an hour with safety.

The Leffler Company has a contract to equip 300 miles of rural street railway between Michigan towns.

12TH REGIMENT LARGEST IN CITY

Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has made application to form two additional companies, making the regiment twelve companies in all. The Twelfth is now the largest regiment in Manhattan, but has the smallest armory and is badly in need of more drill room, and efforts are being made to secure two additional lots, in order that the drill hall can be suitably enlarged. Gen. George Moore Smith, Commander of the First Brigade, has approved Col. Dyer's application, and the papers have been sent to Albany for approval.

A clubhouse for the regiment is also to be erected on Creedmoor range, near the main entrance. It will be most conveniently located and thoroughly equipped for the benefit of shooters.

Company E will hold a Summer night's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park next Wednesday night.

Second Lieut. A. B. Quarrier of Company I has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant. He was senior Second Lieutenant in the regiment.

PROVIDENCE DWARF LOST.

Daniel Bacon of 108 Fulton Street has asked the police to find George Castenguey, forty years old, and three feet five inches in height. The dwarf hails from Providence, R. I., and acording to Mr. Bacon he arrived here on the steamboat Massachusetts early in May.

In describing his little friend Mr. Bacon said that Castenguey's head and body were of normal size, but that there was little of him below the waist. He was further described as having fair complexion, dark brown hair and light brown eyes, and as being "bright and intelligent." Sergt. Grady, who was in charge at Headquarters yesterday afternoon, said that it was the first time in his recollection of many years that the department had been asked to look for a dwarf.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Forests of Newest Furniture.

A Vast August Sale That's Different.
Real Economies Touching Every Need.

To those who are unacquainted with the Loeser Furniture and the advantages of the Loeser indviduality in merchandising, the multiplicity of August Furniture Sales—each one presenting offers that have no equal anywhere—may well cause bewilderment and scepticism. To the majority of the Brooklyn public, however, our annual August sales and the reason for them are so well known that the mere announcement is electrical and brings a never-to-be-forgotten response—doubling up with the store's yearly growth and ever-widening acquaintance. This is particularly evidenced by our unequalled sales of the week just passed. To others we want to emphasize some reasons why we know that more people can be benefited to a larger extent by purchasing here than anywhere else.

ONE REASON—The furniture is not the so-called sales furniture made for quick clearance, but regular goods made by the most reputable manufacturers who are creating for the future and who build knowing that time is the test of quality—furniture that has an individuality about it far removed from the ordinary kinds.

ANOTHER REASON—The price concessions are so extensive that there is not an article you may need in Furniture, from the simplest chair up to the most elaborate parlor suit, that you can't buy now at very much lower prices than during the regular season—in fact, in many cases, half price.

AND ANOTHER REASON—It is the individual that we aim to satisfy and permanently please. Your own particular needs must be satisfied, whether we do a large volume of business or not. If a mistake is made it will be quickly rectified—if the purchase doesn't make you perfectly happy when it reaches your home we will cheerfully take it back.

Choose whatever you may fancy, every piece here has our guarantee—it is Loeser furniture. And every day will add something new, so that it matters not if you come here a dozen times, a change of scene will meet you. For instance, for to-morrow have just arrived

125 Newest Couches at $5.95 to $46.00, Regular $7.50 to $65.00.

A full sample line from one maker—the most unique and newest patterns this year—upholstered and covered with the prettiest materials you ever saw. Every conceivable style of a couch in the lot—head couches, box couches and divans, oak and mahogany frames, and others fringed—leather, tapestry and velour. There's no question but that it is the greatest sale and the best values we have ever offered in couches. Some of the prices are as follows:

Box couch, covered with denim, deeply tufted, fitted with best self-opening device, $18.95, regular price $29.00.

Box couch, covered with denim, self-opener, $14.25, regular price $19.50.

Box couch, covered with figured denim, $7.95, regular $10.50.

Divan, covered with denim, $5.95, regular $7.50.

Tufted leather couch, made in the best possible manner, $46.00, regular $65.00.

Couch, covered with silk velour, $35.00, regular $48.00.

Couch, full tufted seat and head in velour, $26.00, regular $35.00.

Couch, covered in velour, $21.00, regular $30.00.

Couch, covered in velour, $14.50, regular $20.00.

Couch, covered in velour, tufted seat, $10.00, regular $13.50.

Couch, imitation leather, $9.50, regular $12.00.

Couch, covered in tapestry, $9.00, regular $12.00.

Cloth-Bound Books at 7c.

Heretofore 15c. Lowest Price.

The publishers of these 16mo classics have gone into liquidation, which accounts for a purchase that enables us to sell to you at less than the cost of binding; all are cloth bound, well printed and large, clear type. The series contains books which are read by everyone. Partial list of titles as follows:

Change of Air, by Anthony Hope.
Blithedale Romance, by Hawthorne.
Little Loo, by W. Clark Russell.
Man in Black, by Stanley J. Weyman.
Master of Ballantrae, by Stevenson.
Sign of the Four, by A. Conan Doyle.
Tulyloss Scandal, Barrie.
Confessions of an Opium Eater, by De Quincey.
Hero and Hero Worship, by Carlyle.
Rasselas, by Samuel Johnson.
Sartor Resartus, by Carlyle.
Auld Licht Idylls, by Barrie.
Dreams, by Olive Schreiner.
Emerson's Essays, vols. 1 and 2.
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, by Jerome.
Mornings in Florence, by Ruskin.
My Lady Nicotine, by Barrie.
Queen of the Air, by Ruskin.
St. Mark's Rest, by Ruskin.
Three Men in a Boat, by Jerome.
Burns's Poems.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, by Byron.
Through the Looking Glass, by Carroll.
Water Babies, by Kingsley.
And 28 other titles.

At 15c. for 35c. Books.

A lot of standard 12mo books, cloth bound with the above lot, 500 of them by such authors as Balzac, Marlitt, Hall Caine, Dumai, Hugo, Bronte, Moore, Dickens, Hughes, Ohnet, Feuillet, Crockett, Boucicault, Jane Austen, Corelli, Lyall, Doyle, The Duchess, Max Pemberton and Maclaren.

In many cases there are but five of a title, therefore cannot give a list. A rare summer book opportunity.

Silk Waists---Big Reductions.

Clearing-Up Sale of Rare Advantages.

This clearing-up sale includes, besides the best creations made of silk, the newest models of all other materials, both white and colored—the reductions are sweeping; extending prices that really don't pay for the making.

AT $1.93, WERE $2.98 TO $4.98—A splendid lot of silk waists taken from our own stock, all this season's make, corded kai kai, white China silk, colored peau de cygne, peau de soie and taffetas; some are slightly handled; best values ever offered, at $1.98, were $2.98 to $4.98.

AT $2.98, WERE $4.98 TO $7.50—Silk waists of assorted models, satin foulard in handsome stylish polka dot effects, blue, black, also white; pretty peau de soie, peau de cygne and taffetas, all at $2.98, were $4.50 to $7.50; splendid lots at $4.98 and $5.98, were from $6.50 to $10.00.

AT 29c., WERE 59c.—Colored percale and lawn waists in stripes and checks.

AT 49c. AND 98c., WERE 98c. TO $1.98—Fine colored waists in gingham, Madras and figured lawn.

AT 49c., WERE 98c.—Fine white lawn waists, in a number of styles, tucked yoke with insertions, hemstitched effects, long and short sleeves.

AT 98c., WERE $1.59 TO $1.98—White lawn waists in a variety of models, handsome embroidered insertions, a few lace trimmed, long and short sleeves, the best makers represented in this lot, all 98c. to close.

AT $1.98, WERE $2.98 TO $3.50—White lawn waists in dainty, stylish effects, low necks, short sleeves and very handsome long sleeves, prettily embroidered. New fancy pique for mountain and seaside, $3.25, $3.75.

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1902.

CUT CITY'S ARMS BACKWARD

B'under in One of Horgan & Slattery's Buildings Would Cost Thousands of Dollars to Repair.

THE municipal coat of arms that adorns the arch above the main entrance to the new Tombs building, in Centre Street, is, it has lately been found, an original design. The figures that support the shield in the centre of the emblem are reversed.

The Indian, who always stands on the right hand of the shield, has changed place with the young civil engineer with the plumb. The only explanation that those in charge of the building will give of the reversing of the coat of arms is that "it makes very little difference how the figures stand" in the city seal, so long as they occupy "a dignified position" at either side of the eagle and the shield and are surrounded by the "SIGILLUM CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI."

If those in charge of the building of the new prison were peculiarly particular about the exactness of their heraldry, and, after finding out that the seal which had been cut into the headstone above the gates of the Tombs had been fashioned arbitrarily, desired to correct the error, it would be necessary to tear down a large portion of the façade of the structure at an expense to the city of thousands of dollars.

That portion of the façade of the new prison which is decorated with the reversed coat of arms has been completed. The arch above the entrance on Centre Street has been boarded up the greater part of the time, and is still boarded up, notwithstanding the fact that that part of the prison is in use.

Those in charge of the building, however, explain the boarding up of the reversed coat of arms in the statement that until the work on that part of the prison is entirely completed it would not be advisable to expose that fine piece of sculpture.

At the offices of Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects, who are responsible for the design of the new Tombs, all questions as to the arbitrary placing of the figures in the seal were received with suspicion and failed to elicit an explanation.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE DESERT.

Sir Rudolf Slatin Says They Will Develop the Soudan Quicker Than Anything Else.

SIR RUDOLF SLATIN, on his way from Cairo to London recently, passed through Vienna, and was there interviewed on the prospects in the Soudan. What he said is commented on at length by the semi-official Austrian organ, particularly the part of the interview dealing with the introduction of motor cars, and Austrian manufacturers are urged to send agents to Cairo. Sir Rudolf said in part:

"Excepting for occasional trifling internal disturbances, which are in no sense directed against the Government, the Soudan is in a perfectly peaceful condition, with nothing to hinder its agricultural and commercial development. The two most pressing necessities are an extension of the means of communication and a system of irrigation.

"Vast tracts of fertile country and mineral lands are now comparatively valueless because no facilities exist for bringing the products to a market. I believe that the introduction of automobiles would prove highly beneficial. Many parts of the country are already perfectly adapted to such traffic, and where it is necessary roads could be made without great expense.

"Automobiles strongly built, and capable of carrying goods in fairly large quantities, would afford an excellent substitute for railways at a fraction of cost of the latter. Machines with a high rate of speed would not be required—strength and capacity being the chief essentials.

"With regard to irrigation, several engineers are now studying the situation. Apparently there is plenty of water available, hence irrigation works might easily be constructed extensively and successfully. Personally I strongly favor the development of the country on agricultural lines rather than in the direction of mining.

"The soil of the Soudan is exceedingly rich, and capable of producing almost anything. Cotton of an excellent medium grade is now being grown, and there is no reason why the Soudan should not furnish large quantities for the foreign markets. Wheat and barley of the highest quality grow freely, in addition to such products as indigo and rubber."

Bogus Cubans the Latest.

West Indians of All Degrees of Color Now Passing Themselves Off As Sons of the Pearl of the Antilles.

IMPERIALISM is said to be responsible for a very peculiar mania now prevalent among natives of the West Indies, who come to this country—an irresistible desire to pose as Cubans.

To impress the average person with the belief that you are a Cuban is easy enough. All that is needed is a liberal use of the words Señor and Señorita, a Panama hat made in Jersey, a dollar pair of duck trousers, and a coffee-hued complexion, and, presto! the thing is done. If it is possible to add to this a gash over the nose or eye and claim it was done by a machete, the deception is complete.

It may be asked, however, What is the advantage of posing as a Cuban? Previous to the birth of "Cuba Libre" there was no advantage in doing so, and, incidentally, the claim was very seldom made. But the Spanish war changed all this.

The press, the pulpit, and Congress suddenly built up such a general sympathy for long-suffering Cuba that any Cuban coming to this country was sure of a hearty welcome. To be a Cuban meant to have been a patriot, a fighter for liberty, perhaps with large ruined plantations.

Besides, the West Indian with a strain of negro or Indian blood in his veins (and among the lower classes of all Latin America it is almost impossible to find any but mixed breeds of some sort) has an invincible aversion to owning up to that fact. He has probably heard some very tall stories about how the Americans treat men of his race; and therefore prefers to style himself a Cuban, just as in days of yore octoroons and quadroons were wont to pose as creoles, forgetting the fact, as do also most Americans, that the Cuban himself is to a great extent a cross between several races.

The native of the West Indies, mulatto or creole, is no longer a rarity in New York. News in the West Indies does not travel unduly fast, but it nevertheless did not take long for the rumor to reach Barbados that one Joe Walcott, a prize-fighter famous in his line, had won such substantial success here as to be able to open up a liquid refreshment establishment close to Broadway.

Since then a regular exodus of husky Barbados negroes, anxious to emulate Walcott's success, has set in for New York. Hundreds of other West Indians—Porto Ricans, Dominicans, and others—were forcibly attracted to the United States after the Spanish war. In fact, travelers assert that since that event the desire to come to the "States" has become a regular mania in the West Indies.

The West Indian negro and mulatto have a great gift for the acquisition of languages. Most of them are able to speak Spanish, French, English, and Danish. It is on this linguistic facility that they base their claims to be Cubans.

The average New Yorker has often a hazy conception of geography outside of his immediate locality, and is no student of those small but very vital little things by which the trained observer is enabled to pick a man's nationality after five minutes' intercourse. To him Cuba is the West Indies and the West Indies Cuba, and anybody from Cuba is entitled to his sympathy, and he will do for him what he would scorn to do for one of his own race, much less for a "West Indian coon."

It is not, however, the West Indians alone who affect this innocent if reprehensible deception. Many Italians, Mexicans, and South Americans are working the same game, and with success. At the time of the Spanish war a good many Spaniards also posed as Cubans, and were loud in their denunciations of their country, although secretly they prayed for its success. The motive for the deception is the same in every case—self-interest, and as it really harms no one while benefiting a few, it is perhaps pardonable.

But it is pointed out that by the time the Filipinos arrive at a sufficient appreciation of the advantage of being Americans, every South Sea Islander may proclaim himself a Filipino, and that then it will be time to draw the line.

COUNTED UNCLE SAM'S CHANGE

HOW A FEW MILLION DOLLARS WERE RECENTLY ACCOUNTED FOR.

M. N. PAGE of the New York Government Assay Office and F. W. Braddock of the Mint Bureau in Washington during the past month have counted over $26,000,000 in loose change which Uncle Sam has stored in the New Orleans Mint. Every coin passed through the hands of one or the other of these expert tellers, and careful tally was kept.

Among the other coins were 15,000,000 standard silver dollars, $5,000,000 in gold coins and subsidiary coinage, and about $6,000,000 worth of silver bullion. These two men went to New Orleans on June 20, and at once began the task of accounting for every dollar in money represented in the accounts of the Superintendent of the money manufactory. They have just completed the work.

While this checking and counter-checking were done by the two representatives of the Mint Bureau, there was always present a representative of the Superintendent of the Mint, and frequently the head of the department. In checking up, the bullion is taken from one vault by laborers and weighed, each ingot separately. Bullion and coin that has been placed in sealed cages are not touched as long as the seals are unbroken.

Every ounce of metal is weighed and checked on the standard of fineness—that is, 900 parts of silver to 100 parts of alloy. Where the bullion is pure, some fine calculation is involved to get at the standard weight. The law makes an allowance of 1 ounce in every 1,000 ounces for loss, waste, &c. Even the sweepings are gathered up from the floors and reduced.

"The Government," said Mr. Page, in discussing the work, "makes a settlement with all of the mints at the beginning of each fiscal year, so that they can begin the new year with the books clear and checked up. Mr. Braddock and I take charge of the departments one at a time. While we are at work we have the custody of all of the coin or bullion in that department, and all work there ceases for the time being, except our work. This consists of a careful count, by weight, of every scrap of coin or bullion.

"For instance, in counting standard silver dollars we count one sack, weigh it, and then weigh all of the others. Each sack contains 1,000 dollars. In the Assayer's office we have a comparatively small amount of metal. That is weighed and cleared up in a short time.

"Then the work in the melter and refiner's department, where there is only bullion, is cleared up in a short time. When we strike the coiner's department we have the metal from every stage, from bullion to the finished coin. Then the bullion in storage in the vaults is weighed and checked. In the New Orleans Mint we found everything satisfactory."

PICKED UP IN OLD BOOKSTORE

Original Confidential Letters of Gen. Sherman Concerning Gens. Grant and Thomas—Twenty-seven Letters of Richard Cobden—Correspondence of the Dukes of Richmond and Sussex and the Marquis of Anglesea.

SOME weeks ago a busy man, but one who was blessed (or cursed) with the instincts of a collector, was hurrying through lower Third Avenue when he saw, staring him in the face from out the rather dirty window of a small, second-hand bookship, a printed document framed in narrow cherry and protected with glass. His "collector instinct" at once told him that this was worth investigation.

A moment later he entered the shop and was asking for "sermons by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, printed in an inland town ninety years ago." This was, of course, a ruse, and upon being told by the shopkeeper that he had not the desired sermons, the busy man, no longer busy, began looking over the stock.

Many inquiries were made and answers received, but the proprietor, evidently hopeless of making a sale, finally produced a pipe and proceeded to enjoy himself regardless of the sole customer who continued nosing about. The old document in the window proved to be

> A Law
> for Regulating and Declaring
> The
> Duty of Fire-men
> In the City of New-York.
> Printed by William Bradford in
> New-York, 1738.

It was much stained; the glass (it was on both sides, so as to permit reading the folio) was filthy with dust and fly-specks, but a close examination showed it to be an original and not a reprint. The shopkeeper, on being interrogated, declared it to be worth $2.50, and by way of excuse for asking so high a price he volunteered the information that "it was a mighty scarce dockymint and printed by the fust printer in the States."

Needless to say the "dockymint" changed owners at once. Then the price of a batch of old letters the Busy Man had unearthed (literally) from a dark corner was discussed. A low valuation was placed upon these, as they were not "printed," only "writ." And the Busy Man once more became busy and hurried away with his treasures.

That night he sat down to examine his purchases, and among the letters he found autograph notes that breathed of English country life, others that told of Parliamentary struggles and in which the great reformer and free trader, Richard Cobden, urged the leaders of his party on to renewed struggles; formal letters from the then Dukes of Richmond and Sussex. On gilt-edged paper, in an exquisite hand, was written this letter to my Lord Sefton by the Marquis of Anglesea:

Dear Sefton: I had the Honour of presenting to her Majesty the Address you forwarded to me from Liverpool, and have much pleasure in assuring you that it was most graciously received.

I hope Lady Sefton is better.

Pray believe me, truly yours, UXBRIDGE.

May 22, 1839.

There were twenty-seven of the Cobden letters—all addressed to one person, Sir Joshua Walmsley, evidently Cobden's close friend and associate in many enterprises; and the period in which they were written extended over twenty-five years. Great names are mentioned and references made to occurrences with which the world was then busy. Evidently "reformers" in those days, while striving to accomplish great ends, were just as poor business men in the everyday affairs of life as we find them to be now. Witness this extract from a letter written from Glyn Garth, near Bangor, in 1856, to Sir Joshua:

In fact I am ashamed of our position in professing to manage a public company & not making a quorum in 3 months. Do you think there is such another case in all London of a Board of Directors managing the concerns of a company with a capital of a quarter of a million sterling, keeping open office with Secretary, clerk, actuary, &c., & not having a meeting of the Board in a quarter of a year? What an exposé if it were fairly brought out! And we, Reformers, the responsible parties!

R. COBDEN.

A COBDEN LETTER.

A characteristic letter is as follows:

Ho of Com
Thursday Evening (no date)

My dear Walmsley: I have yours of this evening, & rejoice to find you so hopeful & resolute a spirit. If energy industry & tact can win I know you have enough of those essential qualities for an election contest to put your opponents at the bottom of the poll. You must consider that there is far more than your own personal fate in the balance, for if you were defeated it would undoubtedly be taken as a verdict from a free & democratic constituency against the principles which Hume and the rest of us advocate in the house. * * *

We have to-day got through the estimates & everybody now says we shall have the dissolution on the 26th. Nobody seems to want any further delay. The ministerial party are not gaining anything by the further postponement, & therefore I consider the matter settled. Bright and Gibson have returned from Manchester. They report matters more than safe there. In fact it is a very hollow business—the opposition. The old Whigs do not seem to have come out against them (altho' their votes are always as radical as your own) in the way they have done in Leicester against you. Ever yrs tly, R. COBDEN.

Every one of Cobden's letters was entertaining. But the heart of the Busy Man rejoiced when he read carefully through twenty-four letters of Gen. William T. Sherman, which came last in the bundle.

THE SHERMAN LETTERS.

The Sherman letters were written to Col. Moulton, the General's closest friend and adviser, and were filled with accounts of the home affairs of the family. They were written without the slightest reserve, and his comments on various public officials—Secretaries of War, Senators, Generals, and others—were just what might be expected from the old soldier, only "more so."

The house in Washington presented to the General by his admirers proved an elephant on his hands, and he was glad to get rid of it. There seems to be a fatality about presentation houses in Washington. Admiral Dewey has had an experience somewhat different from Gen. Sherman's, but still unpleasant. The letter which excited the Busy Man's greatest admiration was one in which Gen. Sherman's intense loyalty to, and love of, his old commander, Gen. Grant, was exhibited. This devotion was well known, and this is but further proof:

Headquarters Army of the United States.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, 1875.

Dear Moulton: I have now finished Boynton's comments on the [Sherman] memoirs. They are ingeniously contrived, and will doubtless form the basis of future attacks on me. Hardly anybody will read them except such as are looking for material. I do not myself propose to answer Boynton, and I don't want you to—that as others may quote him as authority I have interlined throughout the book my opinion of its various parts, and will have Tourtelotte to copy them into another copy for you to keep, should anything transpire to make it proper. At this moment I will only supply a blank for in Gen. Grant's letter to me at Savannah, dated Jan. 21, 1865, omitted on Page 257 of the memoirs, to which mine treating of Gen. Thomas's slowness was an answer, and forms the basis of all the criticisms on me for admitting that Gen. Thomas was slow. I preferred to take the blow myself to fending it off on Gen. Grant, who knows well that it was he and not me that first used the expression. (I will write this extract on another leaf that you may insert it in your copy of the memoirs.) The effect of Boynton's book will be various on various readers—thus Gen. Ord writes me from San Antonio: "Were I you I would write Boynton a letter of thanks for his book and say you have advised all your friends to buy it. I haven't completed reading your book yet—reading it aloud from time to time en famille, but it improves as it advances."

W. T. SHERMAN.

SHERMAN ON BOYNTON.

The extract to which Gen. Sherman refers is written out in his own hand, and, together with a note signed with his initials, is as follows:

"Sherman's Memoirs,"
Vol. 2, P. 257.

I was induced to do this because I did not believe Thomas could possibly be got off before Spring. His pursuit of Hood indicated a sluggishness that satisfied me he would never do to conduct one of your campaigns. The command of the advance of the pursuit was left to subordinates, whilst Thomas followed far behind. When Hood had crossed the Tennessee, and those in pursuit had reached it, Thomas had not much more than half crossed the State, from which he returned to Nashville to take steamer to Eastport. He is possessed of excellent judgment, great coolness, and honesty, but is not good on a pursuit. He also reported his troops fagged, and that it was necessary to equip up. This report and a determination to give the enemy no rest determined me to use his surplus troops elsewhere.

U. S. GRANT.

I believe Boynton had this letter, but he purposely suppressed it, as also Mr. Lincoln's letters to me at Nashville—recognizing the truth that "they simply acquiesced" and that the division of the troops into two parts, one to act defensively in Tennessee, the other to act offensively toward Richmond; "let those who sat in darkness see a great light." Boynton suppressed everything but garbled extracts to suit his own end.

W. T. S.

The Busy Man was happy in the possession of his treasures, but he cannot help wondering how two such dissimilar sets of correspondence came together and if there are any more such "finds" to be had on Third Avenue. The newly discovered letters and old document are now in the New York Library.

New Jersey's Mosquito War

Enthusiastic Hunters of Larvæ Come In Conflict with the Game Laws—Permission to Examine Birds' Stomachs Refused.

HOWARD P. FROTHINGHAM, President of the Fish and Game Commission of New Jersey, who is now residing at his Summer home at Pompton Lake, in that State, has received many letters dealing with the mosquito question, some of which are decidedly interesting.

Here is one received from Dr. J. Edward Rowe, Health Officer of Summit, N. J.:

"I have been requested by the Town Improvement Association of this city to procure from you a sufficient quantity of top minnows to put in ten ponds to destroy the larvae of mosquitos contained on surface of such ponds. Any information that you can give me relative to the number required for a given area of water surface will be fully appreciated. If there is any charge for these fish, please send me the bill and I will remit at once."

But the most interesting letter received by Mr. Frothingham was one from Prof. John B. Smith of Rutgers College, State Entomologist, as follows:

"Under the law I am expected to study the natural enemies of the mosquitos. To do this will require the killing of some birds that are either popularly credited with destroying mosquitos or are known to feed on the insects. We wish to ascertain the relative rank of the various birds as mosquito killers. There are only a few species involved, and probably it would not be necessary to destroy any large number of specimens to prove our points one way or the other.

"Mr. W. P. Seal of Delair, N. J., formerly a member of the United States Fish Commission, a thoroughly competent, scientific man, has this branch of the work in his charge, and I would like to have for him a permit that will allow him to kill such birds as may be necessary for our investigation.

"As this is a State matter, possibly the ordinary fee and bond can be dispensed with; but if you decide to the contrary, there will be no difficulty in complying with the provisions of the law. I would like you to send me the necessary blanks, if they are necessary, and such other information as may be desirable to secure the prompt issuance of a permit."

The request of Prof. Smith has met with a decided refusal by the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, as also did that of Dr. Rowe in reference to the top minnows.

"While it is true," said President Frothingham, in giving the commission's reasons for refusing the requests, "that the law under which Prof. Smith applied for permission to kill and examine birds in their relation to mosquito destruction reads that 'certificates may be granted by the New Jersey Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to any properly accredited person * * * permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests, or eggs for strictly scientific purposes only,' we have deemed it best in all cases to deny such applications.

"The Agricultural Department at Washington has for many years carried on this search of bird diet, and in my mind and in the opinion of the commission all necessary knowledge on the point desired can be gained from that quarter, thereby avoiding the necessity of slaughtering hundreds of our already too fast disappearing song and insectivorous birds.

"In the matter of the request for top minnows by Dr. Rowe," continued President Frothingham, "the commission considers the scheme impracticable. While there is no doubt that top minnows will eat the larvae of mosquitos, unfortunately the mosquitos do not breed during most of the year, and the fish would have to live on something when there are no mosquitos. The difficulty is that during the few months mosquitos breed there are more of them than the fish can get away with, and if you multiply the number of fish, most of them would starve to death during the months when there are no mosquitos.

"Another popular method of destroying the mosquito larvae—the pouring of kerosene on ponds—is destructive of fish life. In order to prevent the breeding of mosquitos, the pond must be covered with a film of oil, so that the young cannot rise to the surface without being suffocated by the oil. Just as soon as you put oil on the water to accomplish that you also prevent the fish from having access to the air which is necessary for their respiration, for fish cannot live in water which is not aerated with oxygen.

AFTER PORTO RICAN FERNS

PROF. A. W. EVANS of Yale and Percy Wilson of the New York Botanical Garden have gone to Porto Rico to make some further investigations and collections of the flora of the island for the New York Botanical Garden. Special attention will be given to the small area of primitive forest yet remaining on the island.

Dr. Britton, the director in chief of the gardens, has received word of their safe arrival, but with the regrettable loss or non-arrival of the peat moss used in packing living plants to be shipped to New York. This is a keen loss, as it was especially desired to secure some large tree ferns for the collection.

These peculiar plants grow abundantly in the primal tropic forest and are of particular interest as being the kind of plants which contributed so largely to the formation of our coal fields. Their collection is accompanied by many difficulties, as they grow in places difficult of access, and, being deeply rooted and covered with thorns, are not easily obtained.

In continuation of its policy of fostering home agricultural interests the Russian Government has just announced its intention to make a contribution of 1,000,000 rubles (over $500,000) toward getting together a small line of cold storage steamers to run from Libau to England with meat and other produce.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips.

Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

IT IS certainly charitable and probably just, to note a few facts which may tend to modify the theory that only total depravity explains the current conduct of a disagreeably large number of our fellow-citizens of Devery's outing.

In the first place, when Mr. Jerome was canvassing last Fall, he practically promised that, if he were elected, he would see to it that Devery was punished for the crimes with which he charged him. The months have passed and the "Big Chief" has not for an instant had to drop the insolent smile of defiance with which he faced Mr. Jerome during the campaign. Now, this notable discrepancy between promise and performance has not altered the estimate of Devery in the minds of those who understand how difficult it is to change a moral certainty of corruption into a legal certainty. But it has had an effect upon a large mass of our fellow-citizens who assume that if a man were guilty of the frightful crimes with which Devery was charged it would be an easy matter for honest prosecuting officers to "put him in stripes."

In the second place, Devery in a long career in the Police Department was many times formally accused. He was twice indicted; but only once—in a trial before the Police Board—was the accusation formally sustained, and that conviction was reversed by the courts and Devery was reinstated. Devery's escapes do not lessen condemnation of him in some quarters in New York. But go among the masses and you will find that the facts of his escapes have weight.

Why Devery Is Popular.

In the third place, Devery has spent most of his grown-up life in the district of which he aspires to be the Tammany leader. He has always been open-handed in a small way. For years every one in that part of town has known just where to find him, has known that a tale of distress with any sort of plausibility in it would be certain to get a hearing and a response—from 10 cents for a drink to $5 for a load of coal or the rent. Like Paddy Divver before he got so rich and "chesty," to borrow a word from Devery's quaint vocabulary, like Tim Sullivan, like Tom Dunn, like a score of the leaders among the Tammany masses, Devery has been in close and sympathetic touch with his neighbors all the time, whatever he may have been doing in other parts of the city. And Devery is a "good fellow," full of personal magnetism and energy and jest and good nature. Some people might detect signs of sinister qualities, but all are not profound students of faces.

Finally, the ears of New Yorkers have grown so used to hearing the most intemperate assaults upon the public and private character of all men in public or semi-public life. Have not the masses come to have little faith in an attack upon a man because it is a public attack and from a reputable quarter? They believe it if their prejudices lie that way. If not, they wait for the Grand Jury and the courts to act; and if the accused is not legally condemned, they assume that there was something wrong with the attack.

The Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise.

For example, when the Board of Aldermen refused promptly to pass the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, how many watch dogs—some of them good, honest, well-meaning watch dogs, too—lifted up their voices in stentorian warning that the Aldermen were seeking bribes? And when Mr. Cantor, a thoroughly reputable man, joined in protesting against the terms of the franchise, there began to appear insinuations that "Jake" Cantor's record always did look queer in spots. Now all parties have shown a willingness very materially to alter the terms of the grant, and those who cried "Thief!" are, or ought to be, put out of countenance. And public confidence in the judgment and discretion and truthfulness of public watch dogs has received another severe shock.

The Deverys profit, to an extent not sufficiently appreciated by these strenuous false alarms—especially by the before-election charges of the "better element," with no harvest whatsoever in the Sing Sing bars when the election is over and the people have given the chargers the mandate to redeem their promises and "send the rascals up the road."

If Devery were in Sing Sing he would not be in politics.

Some of the Social Barbarities.

The Devery picnic—the most discussed social event since a certain famous fancy dress ball of half a dozen years ago—is engaging the attention of the social critics and they seem to forget that even in the most fashionable society barbarities and lapses of good taste are not merely tolerated, but approved as marks of fashion and refinement.

For example: A rich woman gives a cotillion, provides many thousand dollars' worth of handsome favors. You look about the ballroom—there sits the circle of girls, pretty and ugly and passable, attractive and unattractive. Some are loaded down with favors—you can hardly see their radiant faces for the mass of articles which testifies to their popularity. Others have only a few favors, and those of the poorest. Yet there they must sit, acting as foils for the pretty and lucky girls who are emphasizing their homeliness and bad luck. Their sufferings do not show in their faces—at least not very plainly. But they would not be human if they did not feel the pangs of humiliated and wounded vanity at this most conspicuous advertisement of their inferiority in charm.

Yet the cotillion is regarded as the very highest kind of refined social entertainment. And hostesses will beam upon this sorry scene with never a thought for the sufferings of their slighted and wounded girl guests. In a truly refined society would any one ever give any form of entertainment at which there would be frank discrimination among the guests?

The Hostess at a Dinner.

Again, a woman gives a dinner. You go to her house and find her receiving her guests in a magnificent dress and displaying hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry. She is far and away the most gorgeously, the most expensively dressed person at her dinner. She outshines all her women guests. In a truly, sensitively refined society would a hostess do this? Would she not rather dress simply, even plainly? Her dinner and its service should, of course, be the best she can provide—there she is honoring her guests. But in her own dress, in the one feature of her entertainment where invidious and humiliating comparisons could be instantly made, she would think not of gratifying her own vanity, but of putting her guests at their ease. And so she would save her best jewels and dresses for places other than her own house and eyes other than those of her own guests.

These are two trifles from a long, long list of barbarities which will appear in the highly civilized future's indictment of our vaunted refinement.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

OLDEST AND NEWEST LOCOMOTIVE.

Former Is to be Retired After Eighty Years' Service—Latter Is Pulling Monster Loads on the New York Central.

A STRANGE contrast is offered by the oldest and the newest locomotive in the world. The former, built by Stephenson in 1822, is now, after eighty years continuous service, still working, hauling trucks at Hetton in England. The principal dimensions of this "old timer" are: Diameter of the cylinders, 10¾ in.; piston stroke, 24 in.; diameter of the wheels, 3 ft. The weight of the engine is 15 tons, and it has a haulage capacity of about 120 tons at a speed of 10 miles an hour on a fairly level track. Its general design (excepting the cab) remains as originally constructed, while some parts, notably the steam dome, are actually portions of the engine as constructed in 1822.

After this long and faithful service it is not surprising to learn that the engine is at last becoming unequal to the ever-increasing demands made upon it, and the Directors of the Hetton Colliery, therefore, shortly intend to withdraw the relic from Hetton, and it will in the course of a few weeks find a permanent "resting place" at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where it will be preserved to this and future generations as a worthy example of the earliest period of locomotive engineering. Stephenson's "No. 1 Locomotion," built for the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825, continued working on "the first public railway" until 1850, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Pease and Partners, by whom it was used for colliery purposes until 1857, at which time it was placed on a pedestal for exhibition at Darlington Station, where it is to be seen to-day.

The newest locomotive is the New York Central Company's new tandem compound, No. 2,399, built recently at the Schenectady Locomotive Works. A few days ago it took a train of 108 loaded cars from De Witt to Albany in eleven hours. The 108 cars were loaded with 4,500 tons of freight.

This is the greatest tonnage ever moved by a single locomotive on any railroad in the world. Some idea of the size of the load can be gathered when it is realized that 9,000,000 pounds of freight were moved. The engine was in charge of Philip Eberhardt of Albany. Later the same locomotive drew 100 cars over the division. In the 100 cars there were 4,200 tons.

The hauling capacity of the locomotive is enormous. It drew fifty loaded cars up the Schenectady hill without assistance, an unheard of feat among Central enginemen. The increased power of the monster is gained by the use of steam four times, that is, one compound cylinder placed ahead of the other, hence its name "tandem compound."

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth will be celebrated throughout Hungary Dec. 17. There is still a Kossuth Party in the Hungarian Parliament, and its members have resolved to take part in a celebration to be held in Budapest, and to arrange for similar ones in all the towns of Hungary. They will also make an appeal for the erection of Kossuth Monuments in the provincial towns. A popular edition of Kossuth's speeches will be published, and a Kossuth hymn has been composed by a Parliamentary member of the Kossuth Party, which will be distributed all over the country. The Municipality of Budapest is making preparations for a solemn celebration, including a procession to Kossuth's grave, where the foundation stone of a mausoleum will be laid.

DEVERY—A Study.

The Aspirant for Political Honors in the Ninth District as Seen at Close Range—How He Compares with Croker, Jim Fisk and Others—His Methods and Followers—He Expresses His Opinions to Chandos Fulton, Author of "Collier's History of the Democratic Party."

THE success in public life of men of such dissimilar traits, environment, education, and condition demonstrates the fact that there is no standard or criterion of leadership. Individualization is unnecessary. The examples that could be cited in a range from McKinley and Roosevelt would really be too numerous to be mentioned unless a catalogue were contemplated.

No two more dissimilar characters than Devery and Croker, for instance, could be imagined, and yet both possess to an eminent degree the attributes of leadership of their kind—mind, I say of their kind—the rank and file, let me add, the voting majority of Tammany Hall.

This thought was natural, inevitable to me as I stood in the motley throng of men, women, and children that had been attracted the other night (quite regardless of an impending rainstorm) to the Devery headquarters, on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, by the announcement of the unfolding of a banner, decorated with a colossal head and shoulder portrait of "William S. Devery," with the legend, "Our Choice for Leader." The enthusiasm—quite remarkable—was genuine, because spontaneous and infectious, inspired by his magnetic personality, and remarkable because so liberally emanating from women.

As Richard Mansfield naïvely observes in one of his always interesting interviews, "A claque can lead men into great enthusiasm, but women must be moved to become demonstrative," and in this ovation they dominated. While it is true that women do not vote, (in this State at all events,) that they exercise a great influence in politics history furnishes any number of examples. And one attribute of leadership Devery assuredly possesses—that is, the power to interest the women in his campaign by his free doctors, free ice, and excursions.

"BUYING VOTES."

It is safe to say that there will be a row in many a home in the Ninth Assembly District if the menfolk therein do not vote for the liberal donor. I will agree with the editorial in THE TIMES the other morning that this sort of thing—little short of buying votes—is disgraceful and not to be commended in political campaigns, but, to use a cant phrase, "it goes," and it must be admitted there is no law against such a genteel way of inducing (not to use such a harsh term as purchasing) votes, and is much more proper than the winning and demoralization of the voters by free rum and tobacco.

I argued the question tentatively with an intelligent bystander for the purpose of tapping (as Dickens once said) vox populi on the grave question, which in the mouths of political opponents, might prove quite serious; they would call it debauching the ballot box.

"No, Sir," it would prove a boomerang," hastily retorted my intelligent fellow-citizen, continuing emphatically: "A boomerang, Sir, because the other man would have to do the same thing or get out of the race. Why, Sir, Tweed used to distribute free coal among the poor of his constituency; Tim Sullivan supplies 'em with sacks of potatoes and flour during hard times, and God knows these are hard times to many of the poor of this district!"

"Yes," spoke up a decidedly poor woman, with a babe in her arms, adding: "If we don't get a picnic from Devery this season it'll be none that we'll get at all, at all. And me man will vote for him, for then he'll get work, fur didn't Devery say he will to many of the poor of this district."

To the looker-on in Vienna like myself, or, more properly speaking, the wanderer in quest of straws of facts wherewith to form an opinion, it is evident that Devery's methods are well adapted to his constituency—before the election, at all events. The result at the primaries on the 15th of September ensuing, that will elect or defeat him as leader of the district—the Tammany Hall leader, forsooth—will prove whether he has misjudged his constituency or not. The remarks of the bystanders quoted just now convince me that the ex-Chief of Police and lifelong policeman understands his people, and is not wasting his money; whereof, according to current report, and indeed his own admission, he hath a goodly amount.

Not a eulogy of one of the most unique characters in local political history, nor yet a criticism, but simply one starting with tools taken from his "people," I must admit without admiring or condemning his methods, that Devery stands a very good chance—one that seems to me, after careful observation—of being elected by the Democratic voters of his district to be their leader in Tammany Hall.

RIDICULE AND SATIRE.

Nothing is so convincing in a stump speech as ridicule and satire; and Devery, with skillful art well adapted to the intelligence of his audience by his long experience among them as a policeman, unmercifully in almost every speech he makes ridicules and satirizes Goodwin and Sheehan. In vain they retort he is a barrel of fat; his audiences see that he is, but is "doin' somethin'" that appeals to them, and there is no laugh at his expense. All their barbs fall at his feet and stick into the ground. All his hit the target which is thus silenced.

"If Devery wins in this fight," I observed while sitting on the historic pump, to one of the district Captains who has just computed the vote of his district after a house-to-house canvass, "and takes his place in Tammany Hall he is in a good position to finally become the leader there—"

"Sure! And he will! I betyer any amount," the other replied, continuing: "He'll fight his way to der top, as he is doing here, an' he'll down 'em!"

"Croker was more of a tough when he started in for the leadership of Tammany Hall than Devery is now," chimed in a veteran ward politician, who proceeded to inform me that he had been a Tammany Hall voter since 1854; that he had always been a regular, but he had recently left the Pequod Club and joined the Devery forces because he believed the "big 'un" the better man of the three Democrats in the field for the people of the district; and as for that matter since the old organization itself was now in need of a leader for the metropolitan leadership."

IN RE CROKER.

"I don't want to say anything against Croker, especially as he is now down," exclaimed this man, sincerely and thoughtfully, continuing: "But he has run his course as leader in Tammany, his day is gone, and there is the chance for a new leader. Nixon was all right, but he was too inexperienced.

"The leader of Tammany Hall must come up from the ranks—like Croker himself, like Kelly, like Tweed—like all of them in the past. He must be one of them—with them, from them. He don't need to be a college graduate, a swell fellow, or he's not one of them and can never be their leader. Croker, like Tweed, was all right until he tried to go into State and National politics.

"The leader of Tammany Hall should be contented with the control of the party in the Borough of Manhattan, and he'll weaken himself whenever he seeks to extend his powers, which require a different and higher order of intelligence, training, and experience when he steps into a wider sphere of usefulness and power, and ceases to be a local leader, and Tammany Hall is essentially a local organization, and has been jumped on in every National Convention where it has attempted to run things. Now, Devery is a tough; but he is on the level and remembers his friends, and that's the reason he has so many of them," he added emphatically.

LIKE JIM FISK.

"Devery reminds me very much of my old friend Jim Fisk in his manner and bearing especially, and also somewhat in his physique and ways," observed the well-known former associate of the Erie magnate, George Crouch, who had strolled over to the west side for personal observation like myself on the interesting (shall I say Sand Lots) political situation.

Crouch continued: "Devery, whom I have seen considerable of around the Hoffman House for the past ten years, without knowing, is a combination of Fisk, Tweed, (whom I knew as a journalist,) and Shakespeare's Falstaff—with the qualities, physique and personality of all three of them—considerable of what we call a "stuff" because big and burly, but shrewd, generous, faithful, and magnetic."

His words impressed me, and later, when I had the pleasure of meeting Devery, who alighted from a crosstown car and jocularly greeted the boys assembled in expectation of his coming, I found myself concurring in his evidently carefully formulated opinion of the boisterous, wholesouled, but "no fool", of a big one, toying with his sailor straw hat as he exclaimed, "Just from the beach. Had a bully night's sleep, a wash in the ocean, and feel like a four-year-old. Let's do somethin'," and he led the way into an adjacent barroom, indulging himself in a mineral water. "Got into the habit," he said, apologetically, "when I was a policeman and couldn't risk a load."

"HEREDITARY POLITICS."

THE NEW YORK TIMES that morning had contained an interview with Devery, in which he had spoken about "hereditary politics," and the expression seemed to please him, and he explained that many men inherited their politics from their fathers, which was quite right "s'long as the old un had his nut about him, (which was generally the case with Democrats,) and having thus come by their political affiliations the only way to get a change and keep within the party was to kick and to kick hard while about it, like he was learning 'em to do now against the present leaders, not the organization.

"Appertaining' to and touchin' on that there charges about corruption and buyin' voters, why it's a part of the system of politics, and the man what don't do it gets left. The poor wimmin and children ought to be looked out after, and I don't care if I am defeated, I'll know I've done a lot of good with my wad anyway. What is politics, after all, but lookin' after one's friends—s'long as they are on the level?

"When a man is not on the level he ought to be run in—I mean run out. I thought for the moment I was a police officer again. I read the other day that Jim Keene sed if a beggar axed him for a drink and he thought he needed it he'd give it to him and so'd I. I don't believe in drawing chalk lines in coughing up your wad for charity.

"Whatever I do I always done right. Mayor Van Wyck said I was the best Superintendent New York has ever had, and none ain't done any better since. I'll always try to do me duty, and if elected leader will see that the boys get work, the district all the appropriations that's comin' to it, and the vote comes out, and that'll be why I am elected leader, as I will be, and don't you forget it, but come 'round 'lection night and have one with me."

A COMPARISON.

The "big un" lolled off to a group of his followers awaiting him on the corner. The veteran politician who had introduced me, lighting the cigar which he had received from him, musingly observed as he watched him:

"Croker was not as presentable, was more uncouth and tougher, and had had less experience, when years ago as a leader of the tunnel gang he finally became leader of Tammany Hall."

"The two men are very dissimilar—"

"True, but Croker's development was gradual; but I know he has not the personal magnetism of Devery; I don't think he understands human nature as well as Devery, who with all his bluff and bluster is a strict disciplinarian, accustomed to and successful in handling men."

"You evidently confidently expect him to be elected?"

"Sure!"

"What if he is not?"

"Oh! he can afford the outlay of money. He'll continue the fight just for the fun."

"What if he is elected?"

"He'll make things lively in Tammany Hall, and the old organization needs a good shaking up, and will then recover its power, and Devery—if he should become leader—will be displaced by the right man in the right place, who would now hesitate to come to the front in the prevailing demoralization."

"How would Devery handle the grafters?"

"Leave that to him; there's nothing about grafting that he isn't on to," was the sententious reply of my friend, moving away as Devery beckoned him into the saloon for the purpose of welcoming the accession of a new district Captain from Goodwin's forces.

CONTROLS HIS TONGUE.

The chat with Devery—more than I would be warranted in giving here—and more characteristic than the quotations—enabled me to study him, because I allowed him to do all the talking. Though loquacious, he controls his tongue.

The late Henry Ward Beecher once gravely assured me, a slim Jim of a lad, that I would never amount to anything until years had put a good paunch on me, as the stomach was the boiler of the human system, and an administrative or executive needed a good, large corporation and well filled-out body, and, imprimus, Devery these has.

He is certainly capable of great physical energy and strain. You can see that he has been accustomed to command and understands men. He is better at heart than his bruque blustering would indicate. He certainly has had considerable experience in metropolitan politics.

He is neither knave nor fool, but vain and egotistical, susceptible to flattery unless he detects a "guy," and then look out, for he won't "stand for it." He is better informed than he intimates. A quick intelligence enables him to comprehend clearly and mentally digest. He is ready and willing to learn. He recognizes his own educational deficiencies. Gloves and a silk hat hat will improve his manners, which are coarse, but not bad.

The American Cincinnatus always rises to the dignity of the occasion. Devery certainly possesses a certain power akin to the magnetic of attracting and inspiring confidence. He must be endowed with good qualities of head and heart to "win" the women and children.

It is true he offers them excursions, pennies, and attention or notice; but if they were not interested by him they would not so heartily cheer him. The women claim that he is under the influence of a good wife, and that such is the case his appearance indicates. There is no more interesting or typical character in American politics to-day, and he is not to be laughed at by his opponents.

CHANDOS FULTON.

ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION

The Preliminary Fighting in the Streets of Port-au-Prince—Fusillades of Musketry from Soldiers of Contending Parties—Cabinet Minister Who Attends a Voodoo Church—Admiral Killick Runs Off with the Navy—How He Defied the Authorities.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 24.—Much has been written of the ferocity and even of the cannibalism of the Haitian, and of his savage hostility to foreigners venturing upon his soil. And even so serious an observer as Sir Martin Conway, in his recent book on the islands and the Andes, speaks of his two hours' visit to Jacmel, the only Haitian port at which his vessel touched, as an act of daring accomplished in the face of visible risk.

It would seem that some irreverent jester must have whiled away an idle hour at sea in preparatory bedevilment of Sir Martin's mind, that poor, inoffensive little Jacmel could have glared to him in such transpontine hues. And as for the other and more general tales, their mingling of truth with fiction weaves a veil through which the Black Republic shows strange indeed to those who know her well.

The fact is that those Haitians professionally engaged in robbing and gulling their decenter or stupider brothers—in other words, the officials—really do fear and dislike the presence of foreigners on the soil, because through foreigners, if at all, must come the enlightenment of the masses, on whose preservation in their present dense ignorance golden harvests depend. Yet even to the officials resident foreign bankers have become a prime necessity, while the foreign Ministries and Consulates are the sanctuary upon which they rely in the day of the wrath of envious rivals.

But the great majority of the Haitians entertain no ill-will whatever toward the white stranger who treats them with courtesy. Especially in the country districts they are distinctly an innocent and kindly people, and you might cross the mountains from coast to coast, alone and unarmed, carrying a heavy purse and betraying the fact to each man on the road, safe from molestation in any degree. Or you might undertake the same journey without a sou in your pocket, in the certainty of being made welcome to the best of the shelter and the best of the food in any hut along the route.

THE VOODOO CHURCHES.

The people of the towns, here as elsewhere, are less free from evil. But their real misdealings are reserved for each other, and the foreign white is at once too much feared and too much respected to suffer at their hands. Voodooism exists very generally, both in towns and country, and the voodoo churches in the immediate suburbs of Port-au-Prince, one of which counts at least one Cabinet Minister in its flock, are practically as much in evidence as those of the Catholic or of the Protestant faith. Cannibalism, in connection with voodoo rites, is undoubtedly practiced among the mountain people, and the preparation of insidious and deadly poisons figures very largely in the priestcraft of the papeloi.

The precise circumstances in which human flesh is eaten, as well as the significance of the deed, are, however, exceedingly obscure. But the fact remains that under no conditions has the white venturing into the mountain wilds, where the rites of blood are most observed, anything to fear from the devotees.

It is from the country districts, from the mountains, that the best laborers are drawn. Left to steer his own course, the country negro is a purposeless creature at best, idle or fitful and thriftless in his toil. But under command he drudges without complaint twelve or fourteen hours a day, deaf to the political bees that hum in his town cousins' bonnet.

A fair illustration of this was afforded very recently by the laborers of the railroad now building by a foreign company to connect Port-au-Prince with the great salt lakes. A thousand men, all mountaineers, are employed on the road construction, and their vote, very naturally, became a matter of interest as the elections (which began June 28) drew on. Agents, therefore, came to treat with the men, and the management of the road, supposedly forestalling a necessity, offered the whole force a day off, to go to town and vote. But the men unanimously refused the privilege.

"What is it all to us?" they said. "It is no affair of ours. We prefer to stay by our jobs."

The riots and "battles" bred by these elections, and earlier by the ousting of President Sam, have thus far been mere affairs of gesticulation and noise. A typical engagement fought out in Port-au-Prince proceeded after the following fashion: One day a certain General, inspired by a sudden impulse of his own, marshaled out the troops under his command, stationed them in a certain corner of the town, announced that he held that quarter, and immediately began proving the statement for what it was worth by sweeping every street open to his vision with a storm of lead.

No enemy was in sight, or ever had been, but the noise, nevertheless, was all that could be wished, as each soldier, yelling frantically, fired at will and as fast as he could load his weapon. Hardly had this demonstration begun when throughout the city the guardsmen of the city service, stationed by twos and threes at every corner, opened fire each from his own place, shooting at random and at nothing at all, from pure excitement and love of uproar.

All citizens, meantime, and very sensibly, had taken to cover behind closed doors and windows. Presently the originator of the row, having exhausted his ammunition, relapsed into peace. Then an opposition General, emerging from the safe place that his wisdom had chosen, summoned his army, marched upon the quiescent one, and announced that he came to conquer.

Thereupon, an exchange of compliments—"Mon très illustre, mon très cher Général"—and finally the two heroes walked off together arm in arm, confessing amicably to each other that they really did not know what it was all about, while the two armies, in a joyous and indistinguishable medley, rollicked back through the streets, to the admiration of a wonder-struck populace. One man had been hurt in the hand by the explosion of his gun; another, a peaceful civilian, sitting at dinner in his own house, had been shot in the head, and a third, a soldier, freakishly unfortunate, had stopped a bullet on the field of battle.

"BLOOD WILL FLOW."

Such for the last twenty years have been the battles of Haitian revolutions. Not until after six months of continuous disturbance, as has often been remarked, does the situation become more serious. If disorders endure for so long a period, the death of one man here and of another there begins, by cumulative influence, to breed real malice and thirst for revenge. Then it may be that blood will flow in earnest. But in the earlier stages two opposing "armies" will take to their heels in blue panic at the sight of each other's guns, and the one certain inference from the sound of firing is that no one is permitting himself to be fired at.

The sinister feature of these sham battles is the frequency with which they are accompanied by incendiarism on a relatively large scale. The town mobs, always starving and always ill-used, not seldom take advantage of the confusion that "fighting" engenders to set fire to the shops and storehouses of provision dealers, that they may plunder, eat, and for once be filled.

Such fires sweep through the wooden streets like whirlwinds. And so it happens that almost every town in Haiti, as you see it to-day, is practically the growth of the last fifteen years. Port-au-Prince has few or no buildings of the French period now remaining, and the Jacmel of the present dates from 1893. From a sanitary point of view, however, it cannot be denied that these conflagrations are dispensations of mercy.

One of the most characteristic as well as comic figures now before the Haitian public is Admiral Killick, commanding the navy. And here it becomes necessary, without attempting any detailed account, to give some slight hints of the present political situation.

When, on the 12th of May last, President Sam was expelled from office, a fate that he richly deserved, a Provisional Government, practically self-elected, stepped in to fill his place until another President should be chosen. This Provisional Government ordained that the coming elections should be free, a thing long unheard of even in theory. And the decree, being interpreted, means, in so far as it may be sincere, that each voter shall be allowed to cast his ballot without let or constraint at the polls, whereas time-honored custom has it that the General commanding the troops of any given district shall march his regiments to the voting place of that district, throw their votes for his personal candidate, and keep every adherent of another party out of action, by consequence of which no self-respecting Haitian has pretended to vote for many years past.

How many candidates for the Presidency are now importuning fortune it would be idle to say. But it is enough for the present story to state that the Provisional Government supports one aspirant, while Killick, the Admiral, gives his countenance to another. When the fact first appeared that the desires of the Government and the desires of the Admiral were about to clash on this point, Killick was lying in his flagship, the Crête-à-Pierrot, at Port-au-Prince, awaiting a consignment of $10,000 (Haitian paper) which the Provisional Government was about sending aboard to pay the sailors something of their long arrears of wages.

Now, to pay its soldiers, sailors, or other employes not in a position sufficiently advantageous to enable them quietly to pay themselves, goes sorely against the economical creed of any Haitian Administration. But under these peculiar and somewhat strained circumstances the Provisional Government felt that a little ready money in the hand, especially if presented with some ceremony and with a well-considered speech, might increase the value of the sailor at the polls.

The Admiral entirely sympathized with the theory, but felt, however, that it was capable of varied application, which idea he thoughtfully kept to himself until the messenger bringing the $10,000 had come aboard the flagship. Then, as the boats bearing the committee of the Provisional Government came alongside in due sequence, the Admiral developed his tactics.

Leaning over the rail of his ship, he called out to the thunderstruck officials below that if they drew one oar stroke nearer he would fire into their boats; that he refused to recognize their authority for any purpose; but that whatever they might problematically be ashore, he himself was King afloat; and that he stood ready to prove the same upon their bodies if they dared to challenge his will.

KILLICK'S SPEECH.

The unhappy committee scuttled back to shore as best it could, while on board the Crête-à-Pierrot all hands were piped aft for the ceremony of the day—the ceremony of the Provisional Government's devising, but adapted.

"My children," thundered Killick, with Jovian pomposity, waving a bundle of banknotes over his head, "my children, I, your Admiral, am about to give you money. [Roars of delight from the crew.] When, my children, has a Haitian sailor seen money before? [Deep and echoing growls.]

"The wife of President Sam gave you your bread. You know what quality of bread. ["Gee-geer!" from the crew.] The sister of President Sam gave you your coffee. You know what quality of coffee. ["Ugh!" from the crew.] The mistress of President Sam gave you your meat. You know how much meat I used to have a little piece for you on Sundays. But I—I, your Admiral, am going to give you money. I have here in my hand $5,000. It was all I could get, and you shall have it all. All, my sons, all!"

Then, while the delirium of gratitude still burned, he pulled in his anchor and sailed away, great man that he is. Where he floats to-day, or where to-morrow will find him none knows, but news comes of him now and again as in the waters of Cape Haitien and still working for his candidate after his own efficient fashion. In coast towns, where the chances lie unkindly, he pounces down with a party of sailors and takes possession of the polls, which, if voting be still in progress, he guards "for the freedom of the voter and for the enforcement of the decree of the Provisional Government."

Or if the voting be coming to a finish, and that not the finish desired, there is always the simple expedient of touching a match to the ballot box, taking care at the same time to ignite a few neighboring buildings. For, after all, one must respect the conventions when possible, and it reads better in the telegrams as the burning of a quarter than the destruction of a box of votes. Killick, as a matter of fact, is a pirate, in his mellow, Haitian way, and the more one hears of him the more the spirit rejoices.

KATHERINE PRENCE.

The Heavens in August.

August has two features that distinguish it from the majority of its fellow-months, the one very agreeable to look upon and the other extremely disagreeable to experience. The former are the stars that "shine through heaven on nights between 9 and 11" and are known as the August meteors. It may be well to remember the quotation and between the 9th and 11th of the month keep a lookout for shooting stars. While the Perseids, as they are called, do not give as brilliant a display as the Leonids; as the November shows are termed, they are nevertheless well worth watching for.

There are a vast number of stragglers all around the track of the Perseids, so as a general thing the vigil will not be kept in vain. In fact, it would seem as if repeated exhibitions had resulted in the clusters being broken up to some extent, and that a large proportion of the meteors were now scattered the whole way around the course, with tolerable uniformity. This being granted, it follows that every time we cross the track we are nearly certain to fall in with a few of the stragglers, though we may never enjoy the tremendous spectacle of a plunge through a dense host of meteoroids. Some shooting stars are to be seen every fine night, and special students of this subject are able to make out scores of small showers of no special beauty. Each of these is fully defined by the night of the year on which it occurs, and the position of the point in the heavens from which the meteors radiate.

The dog days form the other and disagreeable side of the picture in the August sitting. They are also called the Canicular days from the word canicula, the old name of the constellation Canis Minor. It was also used to denote Sirius, or the Dog Star, the largest and brightest of all the stars and which is situated in the mouth of the Big Dog. An observer unacquainted with astronomy might not improbably point to the Dog Star as an object whose exceptional lustre showed it to be one of our neighbors. It is really a mighty globe, far transcending in splendor our own sun, but plunged into the surrounding ether to such an appalling distance that its enfeebled rays when they reach the earth give us the impression, not of a mighty sun, but only of a brilliant star.

From the rising then of this Dog Star the ancients reckoned their dog days, which were forty in number, twenty before and an equal number after the star's rising. The rising of this star was ignorantly supposed to be the occasion of extreme heat, and of the diseases incidental to those days.

There is already a noticeable difference in the length of our daylight from what we enjoyed at the time of the sun's furthest north, in the latter part of June, as he is now half way along on his journey toward the equator. He now rises at 4:38, and sets at 7:03, making the day 14 hours and 25 minutes in length, or a decrease of 52 minutes since the Summer solstice. At the close of August we shall have sun up at 5:07, and sun down at 6:22, making the day but 13 hours and 15 minutes in length.

To-day sees the new moon, which gains its first quarter on the 10th, reaches the full on the 19th, and last quartering on the 26th. The moon begins its planetary visits by calling to-day on Mercury with the chances of finding him on the top floor of the apartment. There was already a call on Neptune last Friday, but neither that nor the present one is noticeable for close proximity. This remark can also apply to a second visit to Neptune on the 28th. On the 13th Uranus receives a visit, followed on the 16th by Saturn, and on the 18th by Jupiter. Mars's turn comes on the 30th, the month closing with a visit to Venus. Not one of these events promises much from a spectacular standpoint, the season of the year introducing too much that is blue between the chief actors.

Jupiter easily occupies the centre of the stage in August, as he is in opposition on the 5th and we shall find him a little to the right of the true eastern point of the horizon soon after sunset. As this prince of the sky does not set on the 19th until 3:44 in the morning we are sure of having his glorious face to cheer us up every clear night during the month. From these data we can see that Jupiter is once again an evening star, a boon that has not been granted us since Jan. 15, when he left for the realm where crimson flashes into gold just as Old Sol peeps over the horizon line. Jupiter is now half as large again in appearance as he was when the year came in, and as he will be when the year goes out. His beauty and brilliancy are too appealing to admit of anybody failing to admire him.

Mercury on the 11th once again crosses the dividing line, and becomes an evening star. He continues on his way east until Sept. 24, when he will reach his position of greatest easterly elongation from the sun, and we shall be able to see him in the western portion of the horizon shortly after the sun has set. Mercury, viewed as a world, is a very small body. It is only about one-twenty-fifth the size of the earth. We can see little or nothing of the nature of its surface. We only perceive the planet to be a ball, brightly lighted by the sun, and features upon its surface cannot be discerned as readily as they can be on many of the other planets.

Uranus is approaching the position of quadrature, as the halfway post between conjunction and opposition is called. The planet and our satellite are at their closest for the month on the 13th; the former being almost 4 degrees south of the latter. Uranus is in 17 hours 6 minutes right ascension and has a south declination of 22 degrees 57 minutes. Saturn is in the constellation of the Water Bearer throughout the month, and his serene light is slowly fading as he approaches the sun. He ranks as an evening star the rest of the year, but in no sense can he be considered as a rival of Jupiter. In fact, innocence is not usually associated with this planet in any particular.

Saturn was the last and outermost of the planets with which the ancients were acquainted. Its path lay on the frontiers of the then known solar system, and the magnificence of the planet itself, with its attendant luminaries and its marvelous rings, rendered it worthy indeed of a position so dignified. The five planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn—made up with the sun and moon the seven "planets" of the ancients.

Neptune plays a small part in the planetary tableaus until December, when he will be in opposition with the sun, and we shall have him at his largest for the year. He is at present engaged in looking after the Twins in the constellation Gemini. Mars at present is not as warlike as his name implies, but he can afford to remain in semi-seclusion for some little time longer. No other planet holds out such remarkable points of future research and such great probabilities as does Mars. Venus still remains the thing for early risers as she arises two hours before the sun and affords ample opportunity to be admired. Not until December is almost here does she fall in with the sun, and we shall not see much of her lovely face before the new year is with us.

EIGHTY KICKS PER HOUR

THE RATE AT WHICH PARISIAN POLICEMEN PUNISH THEIR PRISONERS.

NEW YORK is not the only city which suffers from police brutality. A concierge was recently fined by a Paris Magistrate for having interfered with three policemen who were arresting a cabman and treating him rather roughly. One of the witnesses was the correspondent of an American paper, who saw the scene from his window, and was so struck by the brutality of the police that he wired off an account to his journal. The case has suggested the following remarks by Le Temps:

"The cabman, who had committed no offense whatever, found himself in conflict with the police. The concierge, a real Don Quixote, protested in favor of the persecuted cabby. Thereupon the three sergents de ville, with a strategic movement really admirable, turned upon him. One of them seized the man by the right arm, another by the left, and the third helped him on with vigorous kicks from the rear.

"At the police court there were two witnesses.

"One of them was an American reporter, who, having been able to appreciate the value of the blows inflicted by the police, seriously thinks of writing a sketch of the inferiority of Anglo-Saxon boxing. The President of the Court and the representative of the Public Prosecutor handled the American rather roughly. Their theory was that every country has its own customs and habits. In this country it is the custom for policemen to drive their capture to the police station by administering kicks at the rate of eighty per hour; it is a true Parisian habit, that's all; only a man from Chicago could be ignorant of the fact.

"Why? It is such a tradition that Baedeker does not think it worth while to mention it. What are the students in American universities taught? What is the use of our sending literature across the ocean every year? The President of the Court did not wish to humiliate the American witness to too great an extent by reproaching him with not being acquainted with the 'passage à tabac,' which is a national sport, a pastime handed down from the time of the Gauls, and the favorite game of our police force."

The Czar has sent Prince Metchersky, the editor and proprietor of the Grashdanin, to the Southern provinces with the object of investigating the recent disturbances among the peasants, ascertaining the grounds of their complaints, and reporting as to the best means of allaying the discontent. There is a widely spread belief in Berlin that these disturbances have been far more serious than the published accounts would lead one to suppose, and that almost all the Southern provinces are seriously disaffected.

KOSSUTH'S JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

Death in This Country of Francis Varga—Came Here with Hungarian Refugees and Founded Colony in Iowa on Government Land—Only One of the Colonists Now Left.

FARMER, soldier, statesman, is a progression much heralded; but when through the adverse ruling of the god of war the sequence becomes statesman, soldier, farmer, little is written and less said.

In a little home on a farm in Decatur County, Iowa, furnished him by the United States Government, there died recently an old man, a plain farmer, who, had it not been for the loss of a memorable battle in 1849, might have remained one of the first men in Hungary. He was Francis Varga, and stories of his remarkable, heroic life are yet told to the children of patriotic families in Hungary.

When Kossuth, head of the Hungarian Ministry, summoned the people to act as volunteers in the war against Austria and took personal charge of the revolution, Varga was appointed Judge Advocate General, and assigned to a special tribunal created to punish treason. Within less than two months he sentenced to death more than a hundred soldiers and members of the Austrian nobility, and saw to it that his sentences were executed.

He had full power in his jurisdiction, and from his sentences there was no appeal. When the fight went against his country and the Austrian court-martial was established, Varga was one of the first to be placed under arrest.

In a complete story of his life written by himself a short time before his death Varga told of the exciting incidents which immediately followed. He was at Vilagos when the country was subdued, and with several comrades he was marched northward under a strong guard. On the third day he succeeded in escaping and entered on a secret pilgrimage through the country.

The Seamen's Congress, in Barcelona, has been opened. Delegates were sent from all the maritime provinces of Spain. The Congress discusses the conditions upon which a great federation, embracing engineers, stokers, pilots, sailors, &c., could be established.

JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD.

Advices from Geneva are that M. A. M. Probst recently made some successful experiments in the Lake of Geneva with his life-saving apparatus for which he obtained a prize at the Paris exhibition in 1900. Since then he has greatly improved his invention, which resembles a suit of india rubber. It has pockets inside out, and an electric instrument to protect the wearer from sharks. M. Probst was quite at home in the water, and the experiment, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, was regarded as highly successful. The inventor claims that a person clothed in his india rubber costume can remain in the roughest sea for a month without being exhausted.

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The bondholders of the Portuguese debt, meeting in Paris, have passed a resolution approving the agreement as submitted, ratifying the negotiations and the steps taken by the Committee of the Debt and thanking the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance for their co-operation. The Chairman announced that the bondholders would receive 10 per cent. of the amount of two-thirds previously kept back on their coupons.

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American tourists visiting Italy should take care to examine the stamps they purchase there. Since July 1 King Humbert's postage stamps are no longer current, and letters stamped with them are taxed as if not stamped at all.

BAD MEATS NOW USED

One Effect of Increased Prices Is that Butchers Find a Ready Sale for Unlawful Goods—The Chemical Treatment.

WHAT is being done by dealers to provide for the demands of those who want cheap meat now that fine qualities have soared to fancy prices?" was asked of one of the largest dealers in a leading New York market during the past week.

"There are tons of meat now being sold every day in this city," said he, "which is absolutely unfit for human consumption. "The goods are known as 'seconds' in the trade. To the naked eye and the average nose they are not distinguishable from good meat. They have been treated with chemicals, which, while temporarily arresting further decay, disguise any bad effects already produced.

"Such meat as this sometimes turns bad before the purchaser gets it home. It has to be kept in the dealer's ice box until shortly before sale, and if not cooked immediately after purchase, will not be consumable. In any case, it is unfit for consumption.

"Such meat should never be sold, but profits are now too small for the dealers to be able to afford to throw anything away that they can possibly sell. This meat either gets damaged in transit or from careless keeping. In some cases perhaps its condition is due to the health of the animals killed.

"There is an abundant market for such stuff among boarding-house keepers and the proprietors of cheap restaurants. Also among the poorer class of butchers or those who do a transient trade."

"But how can such stuff be sold under the very noses of the Inspectors, and why do not the persons who purchase such goods make complaints?"

"In the first place," was the answer, "there are not sufficient Inspectors to keep track of the bad meat around, and in the second, people can get no satisfaction if they complain without offering proofs of the damage received by them. They must have a bill of the meat (which few think to take at the time of purchasing) in order to prove the identity of the person who sold to them.

"In the next place, they must return the meat promptly and must find an Inspector in order to make their charges. Very often there is no Inspector to be found at the moment. Often the victim has carried the meat several miles before reaching home, and then the shoddy vendor asserts this to be the cause of the trouble, swearing that it was all right when he sold it."

"But the people who really eat the most rotten stuff of all from the markets are really not the class referred to. They are the buyers of canned soups and potted meat or fowls and the frequenters of cheap table d'hote restaurants. These people consume more microbes per diem than could ever be calculated.

"The proprietors of the cheap table d'hotes are notorious in the market as purchasers of bad meat and fowls. They give a number of dishes for a small price and must buy very cheaply. Ripe stuff is what they are always after, and it is so ripe sometimes that it makes those who sell it to them wonder.

"But the restaurateurs are in nowise puzzled. They know exactly what can be done with such material. A putrid sirloin is, with magical ease, transposed into a savory ragout. An old hen with a long-delayed burial permit is stewed and flavored until it becomes such a delicious prairie chicken that no one would ever slander it with the suspicion of having once known a coop.

"Curried dishes are another wonderful resource of these gentlemen. Lamb and veal of all degrees of color and fragrance grow into East Indian dishes of marvelous name and most palatable character. The subject is practically illimitable, for these people, mainly Austrian, French, and Italian, can do wonders in this class of cooking.

"In manipulating old material they are only equaled by the makers of canned soups. If the contents of some of these daintily labeled cans could speak for themselves they would tell strange tales.

"The representative of an establishment which puts up preserved fowls used at one time to visit certain places well known to me, in search of material. The dealers whom he patronized never threw anything away. Chickens of which perhaps only the wings or breasts could possibly be used were cleared up promptly—at a price. There seemed to be no limit to the condition of meat this concern could use.

"It was understood that the material purchased in this condition was handled scientifically by the firm's chemists. First it was cleansed and deodorized. Then cooked at an enormous temperature, and finally flavored in such a way as to make the contents of the can taste absolutely delicious."

The All-British Pacific Cable Near Completion

LAST STRETCH NOW UNDER WAY—MESSAGES EXPECTED TO BE SENT OVER THE ROUTE THREE MONTHS HENCE.

THE all-British Pacific cable, which many people have regarded as a dream of imperialists, is within three months of completion. Beyond doubt Canada and Australia will be able to exchange Christmas greetings over their own private wire, says The Toronto Globe.

James Kent, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph, made the statement that last month he met Mr. Reynolds, General Manager of the Pacific Cable Board, in Victoria, and accompanied him to the Pacific cable station at Bampfield Creek, on the west shore of Vancouver Island, to which point the Canadian Pacific is constructing a telegraph line 100 miles long, so as to give an all-British land connection between the Pacific cable and the transcontinental line of the railway. The cable has been completed and is now in operation between Australia and the Fiji Islands, a distance of 2,500 miles. The balance of the cable left London in the early part of this month on the cable ship Colona, sailing via the Suez Canal, and it is expected the ship will reach Victoria about the end of August. There she will coal and proceed immediately to lay the cable to Fanning, completing the last link in the all-British chain.

The project of constructing a cable across the Pacific from Canada to Australia has been discussed ever since the Canadian telegraph system was extended to the Pacific Coast. At the colonial conference in London in 1887 it was agreed that great commercial and strategical advantages would be secured by the laying of such a cable, and a survey of the route was ordered, but this was not completed until 1899.

As the result of the report of a committee representing the imperial, Canadian, and Australian Governments an agreement was entered into in 1899 by those Governments for the construction of the cable. It was arranged that the cable should be vested in a Board of Commissioners to be appointed under the authority of the imperial Government, and that the Governments concerned should appoint administrators in proportion to their shares in the undertaking, the imperial and Canadian Governments each taking five-eighteenths and the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand one-ninth each.

On July 24, 1899, Sir William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, introduced in the House of Commons a resolution providing for Canada's share in the cost of construction. He explained that the estimate of cost on which the scheme was being undertaken was £1,700,000. It was, he said, expected that the cable would in a very short time become self-sustaining.

It was originally intended that each participating Government should have a representative on the board for each share it took, but as this would require a board of eighteen men it was agreed that there should be eight members, three from Australasia, three from Great Britain, and two from Canada.

SNEERS AT NEW PIER.

FOR many years New York City needed a decent landing place for small boats coming from vessels in the harbor, and propositions were advanced several times for the construction of a landing place of elaborate design, in harmony with some of the other public improvements. Battery Park was selected generally as the place, but none of the dreams has been realized.

The need has been provided for to a limited extent by a breakwater and a float on the west side of Battery Park. It is convenient for the Captains of vessels that anchor in the upper harbor and for the owners and Captains of yachts that drift every Summer afternoon near the park, in readiness for trips up the Sound or the Hudson after business hours. The landing place cost the city something, of course, and for that reason, or through natural perverseness, there are persons who resent the expenditure and are antagonistic to the use of the place by yacht owners.

The city has under construction an extension of the pier for the fireboat stationed at the park, permitting more space at the boat landing. A workman, when questioned about the new work, said, sneeringly:

"This is to make room for the millionaires, so that they can get to their yachts with some of their fine friends."

THOSE LITTLE WHITE HOUSES.

EXPLANATION OF A MYSTERY THAT PUZZLES TRAVELERS ON THE ELEVATED ROADS

PEOPLE who ride on the elevated road—and who does not?—have been peering curiously for some weeks past at queer little square white houses that have made their appearance on stations of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines. These little structures seem to be built of asbestos, and they have round brass portholes somewhat higher than a man's head.

An inquirer learned that the Manhattan Company is introducing what is said to be an important improvement on the circuit-breaking system. The improvement is what is called the automatic circuit breaker, because, if the electric current in the third rail gets too powerful, the new circuit breaker shuts off the power automatically and before there is much chance for danger to property and passengers.

These circuit breakers are situated on different stations. The lever, or breaker, is to be hidden in a very small structure, resembling the guardhouse of a sentinel.

The structure is about from 8 to 10 feet wide and about 15 feet in height, and is both weather and fire proof. It has two doors, and above each there are three brass-mounted circular windows, or transoms. These are the vent holes, and they are in diameter about 6 inches.

The object of the circuit breaker is to minimize danger and injury to property and persons through the sudden loss of control of the treacherous third rail, and to facilitate the easy running of trains on schedule time, by decreasing the third rail's power of causing general chaos on the whole line.

In case of any accident on a given line—a fire, for instance, and the often occurring case of the electrical current becoming too powerful—the automatic circuit breaker, it is claimed, does away with all danger by simply choking off the circuit, thus suspending for the time all electrical animation in the danger zone; that is, between the two circuit breakers in which the accident takes place. But, although the breaker works automatically in shutting off the circuit, it requires the services of an experienced operator to make the current resume.

There will be a series of these breakers on every line, about four to five in number, or one for each sub-station of the general power house on Seventy-fourth Street and the East River. The reason for this is plain. If they only had one circuit breaker at each of the two terminal points of each line, in case of accident the whole service would have to be temporarily suspended, and so the whole day's schedule would be turned out of gear, whereas now only the service in the immediate danger zone would be suspended, while over the rest of the road the trains would go on as if nothing had happened. The circuit breakers are preparatory to the entire substitution of the engineering for the electrical system.

ST. LOUIS'S FAIR TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

NEARLY 16 ACRES WILL BE COVERED BY THIS STRUCTURE, INCLUDING FOUR MILES OF TRACKS.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The Transportation Building, the first structure to be produced by the Department of Architectural Design of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, allows an estimate to be made of the capacity of that department. E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design, is the architect. The structure is to be one of the largest of the big exhibit buildings. It will be 1,300 by 525 feet, and will cover an area of 15.6 acres.

This building will house the transportation exhibits, which will include every possible vehicle for transportation on land, on sea, or in air, from baby carriages to battleships. Four miles of standard gauge railroad track within the building will be supplied on which will be shown the engines and rolling stock that run on rails. In addition to this a floor space of 213,918 square feet will be set aside for vehicles and one of 91,678 square feet for vessels. In the façades of the building the designer has supplied a happy combination of the accepted form of a railroad station, with its great semi-circular archways, and of the ornate exposition building, with its lavish use of sculpture and tower features. The main motif of the building on all four façades is a series of three magnificent semi-circular archways, 64 feet in span and 52 feet high.

On the narrow façades, flanking the archways, are great pylons crowned by a soaring statue tower 150 feet in the air. On the longer fronts massive piers at intervals replace the pylons.

The architect has supplied on the longer front a series of square window openings of majestic proportions which carry out the idea of a depot building and admit ample light without the necessity of resorting to skylights, monitor lights, or clear stories. Access is supplied to the building not only through the twelve great portals mentioned, but through subsidiary entrances close together along the façades.

"The architect's first effort should be to make his building serve the purpose for which it is intended," says Chief Designer Masqueray. "A light interior and the easy circulation of crowds are our prime essentials."

The building has no inner court. It is different in this respect from many of the other big exhibit buildings. In the Transportation Building the architect depends chiefly for his effects on the architectural disposition of masses, but he does not ignore sculpture.

Sixteen groups of statuary, to symbolize transportation in all its stages of progress are provided for. The interior is spanned by five bays of trusses of uniform design which will greatly simplify the construction.

Deserted Village in Heart of New York

Whole Blocks Without a Resident—$100,000 Houses Offered Rent Free—Owners Losing $200,000 a Month in Rent—Peddlers Astonished to Find No Customers on Property of Pennsylvania Railroad.

THERE is a "Deserted Village" in the heart of the Borough of Manhattan. In less than a month the work of razing hundreds of tenements, apartment houses of high degree, places of worship, and stores for the merchandising of every conceivable kind of matter, from old clothes to dainty confections, will be begun, and on the site of the now "Deserted Village" will be built the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A journey through the district bounded by Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street and from Seventh to Ninth Avenue shows the aristocratic and picturesque as well as the slatternly, slovenly side of New York life. Around this section the bustle of city life is during the day to be heard.

Within the "Deserted Village" there is the silence which marks the streets of a city devastated by war or pestilence. In fact, many of the houses look as if a foreign foe had landed in New York and laid waste one of the most populous sections of the city. Doors are barricaded and refuse of one kind and another is piled up in front of many handsome brown-stone houses as if the sackers had done their work well.

HOW IT GOT ITS NAME.

The "Deserted Village" received its name in a peculiar way. Soon after the Pennsylvania Railroad Company acquired a large section of the property four months ago and asked the inhabitants to move out, the agents of the company feared that the houses would be dismantled by thieves. An invitation was extended to the members of the police force to occupy four and five-story brownstone mansions, many of them worth $75,000 to $100,000, rent free. Half a dozen policemen accepted the offer.

"I am going to move into the 'Deserted Village,'" said Policeman Neary not long ago. Soon the name traveled from the police force to the surrounding neighborhood, and now storekeepers and janitors show their knowledge of local history by directing visitors through the section, and they point out places of interest which will soon be pulled down.

The best way to make a tour of the section is to start from the corner of Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. Many of the stores are still occupied, but a look down toward the North River shows two long blocks, measuring more than 500 feet each, with hardly a pedestrian in sight at any time. On Thirty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, there are several one-story shanties and a dozen double tenement houses without any occupant but the caretakers.

From 226 to 234 there are five modern apartment houses six stories in height without a tenant. The rent from these houses if occupied would amount to more than $400 per month per house, or at least $2,000 a month in rentals from this very small part of the section which the Pennsylvania Company has bought.

WHAT IT COSTS.

A local real estate man was asked how much the Pennsylvania Company was losing each month that the stores and houses were vacant. He said:

"It is an easy matter to calculate. Some of the apartments in houses in the section between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, like the Royal and Berkeley, rent for $50 to $60 a month. There are twenty-four apartments in the Berkeley, but most of these are still rented. On Thirty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, there are private houses now all vacant which, if rented, would bring in more than $30,000 a month.

"The same condition exists on Thirty-second Street, with the exception that there are many five and six-story apartment houses, and the rents from that block should amount to more than $40,000 a month. In the four blocks owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad there are houses and stores vacant which, if occupied, would bring a revenue of more than $200,000 a month."

"How long will this continue?" was asked.

"Well, that corporation is very wealthy, but they are a long-headed crowd. In less than a month the work of tearing down will be begun on a large scale, so the people of the district hear. The start will be made at Seventh Avenue. There are some houses in the four blocks which the railroad company has not purchased as yet.

"I suppose the owners are holding out for higher prices for their property. The large apartment house, the Royal, has not been sold, so the agent of the house has stated. I suppose the railroad company will get the property by condemnation later on."

One of the favorite occupations of the people who visit the section is to discuss the financial policy of the Pennsylvania Company. There is one caretaker about seventy years of age—an Irishman of the old type—who for the first time in his life is the sole occupant with his family of a house worth $75,000. He acts as if lord of a manor.

"The people who owned houses here got a big price," said he. "See how shrewd the railroad was. I own a piece of property here, and I build up in the air four or five stories. They buy the land, pay a good price, and they build many stories under ground and many stories in the air. Every piece of property they buy they get a plot up in the air and one under ground."

The two blocks of property west of Eighth Avenue have for years been inhabited by well-to-do people. The houses are four or five-story brownstone, and many of them are still handsomely decorated. In this section the policemen who have accepted the offer of the railroad company have selected their mansions.

CHURCHES TO GO.

Two Presbyterian churches will be wiped out by the improvement. The St. James's Presbyterian Church and the old North Presbyterian Church are in the section. The purchase by the railroad company has resulted in the closing of the Atlantic Casino, one of the resorts on Eighth Avenue which, during times of moral crusades, have received the attention of the police. The West Side Home for Boys of the Children's Aid Society, which occupies a large building on Eighth Avenue, will also be torn down.

According to Capt. Sheehan of the Tenderloin Precinct the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been successful in the effort to prevent the wholesale looting of the vacant houses. A Sergeant of the precinct said yesterday:

"Some of the houses have been entered by thieves. They have stolen sections of water pipe and gas fixtures, but very little damage has been done, considering that there are hundreds of houses into which the thieves can break without fear of detection. They scale back fences or go over the roofs.

"A careful watch has been kept on the district, and when we find any suspicious characters in the neighborhood we run them in. Say, if a man wanted to hide in New York, the 'Deserted Village' would be the place. The front and basement doors of hundreds of the houses are barricaded, so that if we had to make a systematic search of the four blocks for some burglar we wanted it would be a hard job. His pals could smuggle food into him by going over the housetops very easily. The 'Deserted Village' would be like an African jungle if we started to hunt the region."

There are many picturesque bits of color to be seen during a short stay in the section. It is not uncommon to see a colored woman sitting on the front porch of a fifty-thousand-dollar brownstone house, or a couple of colored children peering out of the windows on the ground floor of an apartment house valued at over $200,000, the pickaninnies with their parents being the sole occupants.

One of the jokes of those in the neighborhood is to watch peddlers go bawling their wares through the "Deserted Village." One trip and the itinerant salesman is laughed at and "guyed" so that he does not repeat the journey.

Organ grinders, knife sharpeners, old-clothes men, and many other itinerants are teased by the score each day because of their journeys through the most densely depopulated part of New York.

IS VENICE DOOMED?

Inhabitants Now Fear that Entire Island City May Disappear —Built on a Spongy Foundation of Clay and Peat, the Wonder Is It Has Survived So Long— Wooden Supports of Buildings Rotting—What Experts Say.

VENETIANS, who love their splendid city with an intensity which is almost incomprehensible to outsiders, are asking each other:

"Is it the beginning of the end?"

When the great Campanile of St. Mark, that had stood, the highest monument in Venice, for a thousand years, fell three weeks ago, the manner in which the Venetians expressed their anguish was characteristic. Every shop was shut. All the people flocked to the Piazza to gaze on the ruins of the tower, and many wept bitterly in the streets. But now, when the people have had time to think over and discuss the disaster, sorrow for the Campanile has given place to apprehension for the future.

Is the city doomed? Is the time approaching when the palaces and churches and towers and bridges will disappear and Venice return to its original condition—a group of islands of sand, marsh, and seaweed? That is what the Venetians now are asking themselves, and there is ground for their apprehension.

There is only too good reason to fear that the Queen of the Adriatic, now in her old age almost as beautiful as in the days of her youth and greatness, is little more than a fair shadow. It is believed that various causes have combined to undermine the foundations of the city, and that even the extremest care on the part of the experts who are engaged in examining the monuments and ordering work with a view to preventing their collapse will only result in deferring for a time the evil day when all must disappear.

PROF. WAGNER'S OPINION.

Here is what Prof. Otto Wagner, Professor of the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna and one of the greatest experts in Europe on construction and building, said when his opinion was asked in regard to the fall of the Campanile.

"In my opinion, the whole of Venice is doomed to destruction. The foundation on which the city is built has deteriorated; the piles are becoming rotten and decayed, and can no longer support the immense weight above. The oscillations and sinking, which have been remarked for many years, have had their effect on the buildings, and have necessitated continual repairs and restorations. Thus the Doge's Palace was only a few years ago thoroughly restored, and whenever I have been to Venice during the last thirty years I have seen architects and masons busy at their work."

And then Prof. Wagner went on to speak of a circumstance which all those who have read the accounts of the fall of the Campanile must have remarked—the failure of the Italian experts who were employed to prevent just such a disaster, not only to save the tower, but even to give warning that it was in peril. Prof. Wagner attributed this to the fact that Italian architects, though they stand in the first rank in all that concerns the designing of façades and decoration, do not stand equally high in construction and foundation work. The professor also pointed out that the examination of foundations is a matter of the most extreme difficulty in Venice.

To these facts may perhaps be added the chronically optimistic temperament which the Italians share with other Latin peoples. They have not quite so much of the "mañana" spirit as the Spaniards—an English expert recently reported that many of the famous cathedrals in Spain were absolutely unsafe—but they find it hard to believe in approaching disaster.

Such an eventuality as the disintegration of Venice seems an impossibility to the Venetian just because it would be so frightful a calamity. If any proof were needed of this contention it would be found in the manner in which two commissions of architects treated the warnings made by an old builder that the Campanile was in danger. They went to work and examined the tower carefully, and, so far as is known, conscientiously, but they were absolutely unable to see any indication that the structure was in peril.

I said that various causes have combined to undermine the city's foundations. In the forefront of these must of course be placed the action of time. Those old builders who erected the Ducal Palace and the Basilica of St. Mark and a hundred other glorious and stately and wonderful structures were honest builders.

There was no "scamped" work, at any rate on the foundations; no swindling of the City Fathers. But the finest wood must become rotten in time, and the action of time in this case has been reinforced by other causes.

Modern conditions are believed to have had a great deal to do with endangering the city. Venice does not want to be left behind in the march of progress; indeed, many Venetians dream of a day when the ancient glories of their city will be revived and ships from all over the world discharge precious cargoes there.

And so for a long time extensive dredging operations have been going on in the Grand Canal and in the Giudecca, in order to enable larger ships to visit the port. It is believed that this has caused a slipping of the earth, and that the Campanile, being the heaviest of all the Venetian buildings, was only the first to suffer.

Then, also, there are the effects of the frequent earthquake shocks in Northern Italy and near-by portions of Europe. Prof. Belar, the Director of the Seismographic Observatory at Laibach, says that the recent earthquakes which worked such havoc in the neighborhood of Salonica must have shaken the Campanile for a whole hour.

Doubtless, too, the horrible steam ferryboats which now ply where once only stately gondolas were seen, and which the late John Ruskin fulminated against so vehemently, are not disadvantageous only from an aesthetic point of view. It has often been said that the disturbance they cause in the once quiet waters of the canals is bound to have a bad effect on the clay and piles which support the buildings of Venice.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

But whatever the cause or causes, one thing is certain—that the authorities are compelled from now on to strain every nerve, to watch every detail of every building, if the city is to be saved even for a time. Already the commission of experts has ordered the removal of the 300,000 volumes in the Ducal Library, that library which contains the Grimani Breviary, the most beautiful illuminated manuscript in existence.

Already it has been ordered that the piles of merchandise in the Procuratie Vecchie, built by Pietro Lombardi and Bartolommeo Buono da Bergamo 400 years ago, are to be removed because they threaten to cause the collapse of the building. Already the destruction of the tower of St. Stefano, dating from the early fourteenth century, has been decided upon, as well as the razing of a number of ancient houses which form a danger to the inhabitants.

And, be it remembered, the Venice monuments cannot be rebuilt. Under modern conditions, even were the artists and architects capable of doing the work, which is not the case, the cost of a comparatively unimportant building such as was erected in Italy in the fifteenth or sixteenth century would be so enormous that no Government could afford to order the work.

The Campanile was a plain structure; indeed, architects have said that it was spoiled by its too rough exterior. But an enormous sum is required to rebuild it and the Sansovino Loggetta. Judge, then, the sum that would be required to rebuild St. Marks.

Americans who have not been to Venice do not fully realize the peculiar construction of the city. There is apparently a general idea that the statement that canals take the place of streets there is an exaggerated one. It is thought that there are a few canals, but that elsewhere the city is much like any other.

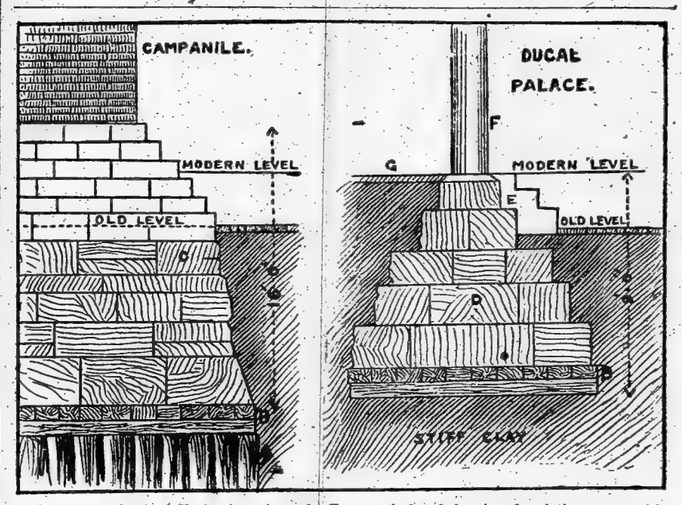

How street level of Venice has changed. Two methods of forming foundations, one with piles, the other with wider footings and no piles, as exemplified in the Campanile and the Ducal Palace. In the former ten-inch piles of white poplar (A) were driven close into the stiff clay, and at B under both buildings were double layers of oak planks. The footings of the Campanile (C) were made of trachyte and other volcanic stones and at D were similar footings under the pillars of the Ducal Palace, surmounted at E by a stylobate of three steps now hidden by the changed level. F is one of the stone pillars of the Palace, and G, the paving of the loggia, is now flush with that outside. Artesian well borings under Venice for 1,500 feet encountered no stone, but a succession of layers of gravel, clay, and peat. There is a small rise and fall of the tide about the foundations.

And so, when a promoter of a new Summer resort finds three or four islands in a group and decides to join them with half a dozen bridges and to import a few gondolas he always advertises to the effect that he is about to build an "American Venice."

The truth is, of course, that Venice is unique, and will always, as long as she exists, be unique. The city is built on 117 islands, connected by between 350 and 400 bridges. There are streets, all very narrow except in the neighborhood of St. Mark's, but the gondola is the universal means of transportation. When you leave the station you find the salt waves of the Grand Canal lapping against the marble steps and gondolas drawn up against them.

And when Rogers said:

> Like the water-fowl,
> They built their nests among the ocean waves;
> And where the sands were shifting, as the wind
> Blew from the north or south—where that they came
> Had to make sure the ground they stood upon,
> Rose, like an exhalation from the deep,
> A vast metropolis—

he told nothing more than the literal truth. Old Venice is built on piles, as the result of labor by its early inhabitants, which seems to us incredible.

L. W. CRIPPEN.

To Abandon "Armed Nation" Theory.

Hon. George B. McClellan Says Such Would Be Effect of France's Adoption of the Rolland Law—What a One-Year Term of Military Service Means—Creating Professional Soldiers and Mercenaries—Weakening Her Power to Strike at Germany and England.

THE French Chambers have adjourned with hardly any of M. Combes's rather ambitious programme carried out. The first two articles of the much-discussed "loi Rolland" passed the Senate on the first reading of the bill after a very acrimonious debate, but the remainder of the project was not even considered.

That a mere proposition for the reduction of the term of military service from three years to two should have so violently stirred France as to require the united efforts of the entire Ministry to steer it through the Senate seems extraordinary to those who are ignorant of surrounding conditions. M. Combes has even thought it wise to postpone the fulfillment of his pledge, made on taking office, until the next session, in October.

While the "loi Rolland" may gain friends during the recess, it stands an equal chance of increasing the number of its very militant and violent enemies. So much so that the fall of the Premier is by no means improbable should he force his pet project on the reassembling of the Chambers.

The "loi Rolland," named for its nominal author, proposes, in brief, to reduce the term of military service with the colors from three years to two, while at the same time abolishing all exemptions and dispensations now existing in favor of breadwinners, elder sons of widows, and persons of a certain education. The bill has had as its chief defenders not only its author, but also Gen. André, the Minister of War, and M. de Freycinet, one of the few civilian War Ministers France has ever had, and at present President of the Senate Commission on the Army.

Its chief opponent in the Senate was Gen. Billot. But the fight against it was organized and led from without the Chambers by Gen. Marquis de Galliffet, who is known to his countrymen not only as a brave man and gallant soldier, but more recently as the War Minister who carried France successfully through the Dreyfus affair.

A BITTER FIGHT.

The fight has been waged with intense bitterness, culminating in an open letter from Gen. de Galliffet to M. de Freycinet, published July 1, 1902. In this letter the General charges the Senator with having broken a promise "to place all his influence at the service of the true interests of the army," made to the late Duc d'Aumale in return for the latter's support of M. de Freycinet's candidacy for the French Academy.

The chief interest for us in the problem which M. Combes is called upon to solve lies in its bearing upon the theory of so-called "universal" conscription, or "the armed nation" principle. As a matter of fact, there is no absolutely "universal" conscription.

The theory that all able-bodied men pass through the ranks of continental armies is not correct. The number of young men reaching military age each year is invariably far in excess of the requirements of an army organized on the basis of a three-year enlistment.

Germany, with a population of 57,000,000 and an army of 621,000 officers and men, or 495,000 men exclusive of officers, "non-coms," and one-year volunteers, requires an annual quota of about 220,000. Yet the average number presenting themselves is 540,000, of whom an average of 127,099 are exempt, leaving 413,000 eligible for service. In other words, 193,000, or nearly one-half, annually fail of conscription.

THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

In Russia 980,000 annually present themselves for service, of whom 860,000 are passed as "fit for the service." Yet only between 250,000 and 290,000 of these are taken. Austria-Hungary takes only 170,000 men annually out of 470,000 passed as fit for service, while Italy takes between 95,000 and 105,000 out of 205,000 passed.

In the case of France, conditions are somewhat different, for to maintain her huge army of 539,000 enlisted men, with her comparatively small and constantly falling population, the entire annual quota of men passed as fit for service is conscripted, with the insignificant exception of 65,000 exempt.

The theory of "the armed nation" was originated by Prussia as the result of the limit of 40,000 men placed upon her army by Napoleon. The object of the theory is of course to train as many men as possible with the least expenditure of time and money.

Prussia, the most practical of nations, wastes no sentiment when time and money can be saved. If it can turn a conscript into a soldier in a year, it does so, and wastes no further effort upon him. Accordingly it has permitted young men who have graduated from the Gymnasia to volunteer for one year on the payment of the cost of their equipment.

At the end of the year's service the volunteer must pass the examinations prescribed for officers of the Landwehr, or serve a full enlistment of two or three years, as the case may be. The theory is that a man who has passed the required examinations must necessarily develop into a soldier sooner than one of less intelligence.

"If this is class distinction, what of it?" they say. "Money and time have been saved, and that is the main thing." For the same reason, in 1893, the term of service with the colors was shortened to two years for the infantry and to one year for troops of the train. It requires less time to make men proficient in the infantry and the train than in the artillery or cavalry.

In Russia, where the legal term of service is five years with the colors, the law is only enforced in Turkestan and part of Siberia, nearly all of each contingent being furloughed at the end of four years. Graduates of primary schools are furloughed at the end of four years as a matter of right, graduates of secondary schools at the end of three years, and graduates of high schools at the end of two years.

IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The annual contingent of 170,000 recruits for the Austria-Hungarian Army is divided into three classes. The first, of 103,000 men, serves three years with the colors; the second, of 24,000 men, serves two years with the Landwehr, while the third class forms with the exempt a reserve used to keep the ranks full, and serves ordinarily only eight weeks a year. In Italy the term of service is nominally three years, but actually this is only enforced in the cavalry, all other troops serving two years only with the colors.

The agitation for a reduction of the term of service in the French Army has been going on for several years. In a letter to the Journal des Débats, dated June 19, 1902, Gen. de Galliffet says that two years ago when the proposition was first brought before the French Parliament not only he, but the then Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, were strongly opposed to it.

It is certain, however, that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Socialist and extreme radical colleagues favored it. The present administration, which is even more radical than its predecessor, has bowed to the wishes of its Socialist members, and is now as favorable to the project as M. Waldeck-Rousseau was unfavorable.

IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

M. Jaurés, who has returned to the Chamber, chastened by political adversity, but none the less extreme, has taken a leading part in support of the bill. His argument is that of a majority of the project's friends: "No exemptions. All Frenchmen to be treated alike. The peer and the peasant, the millionaire and the pauper to be on an exact equality."

Ultimately, M. Jaurés hopes, the term of service will be reduced to one year, when the army will have become what French Socialists are fond of calling a "National Militia." Gen. André and M. Rolland take a more sensible view of the case, and present a more plausible argument.

They fall back upon the German theory of utility and efficiency. Under present conditions, says M. Rolland, nearly one-third of the available effective is absent from various causes, while Gen. André maintains that fully 58 per cent. of the infantry and part of the artillery only serve ten months with the colors.

PRACTICAL OPERATION.

If all exemptions are done away with on a two-year basis, it is claimed that the French army would number 489,000 men as against 539,000 at present. But these 489,000 would serve the full two years, and not ten months, as it is claimed so many do now. It is proposed to make good the loss of 50,000 caused by the projected scheme by voluntary re-enlistments.

M. de Freycinet, realizing the bad impression made by the arguments of his Socialist allies, tried to gloss them over in a characteristically French way. In a speech which was much applauded he ridiculed the suggestion that the term of service would ever be reduced to one year.

"It is impossible," he exclaimed, somewhat naïvely, "for so short a term would involve so many re-enlistments that a class of professional soldiers would be created, the army would become 'mercenary,' and where then would be our principle of an armed nation?"

The opponents of the bill insist that it means the ultimate destruction of the army. A two-year enlistment will result in untrained artillery and cavalry, and moreover, they claim, there is no reason why existing conditions should not continue under the proposed scheme, and the infantry perform even less than ten months' service as at present. But their chief argument is based upon the indiscreet utterances of M. Jaurés and his friends that the two-year enlistment is to be but a step toward a one-year term, the army becoming in part an undrilled, disorganized National Guard, and in part a "mercenary force."

CAUSES OF ALARM.

It is this danger to the efficiency of the army that has so profoundly troubled many patriotic Frenchmen. They are maddened by the thought that the army in which exist possibilities of revenge on Germany and superiority over England should be destroyed to meet the wishes of those whom they regard as ignorant Socialists. Gen. de Galliffet has summed up the case for his side in characterizing the bill as a crime of "lèse patrie."

Whether the Combes Ministry is successful or not in enacting the "loi Rolland," whatever Frenchmen may say to the contrary, it is quite evident to outsiders that in France at least the whole principle of compulsory military service is passing through the crisis of its history. The popular agitation, from whatever source it may have originated, that has culminated in the "loi Rolland," seems to indicate that the people of France are restive under the collar of the "blood tax."

If the Combes Ministry falls the principle of "universal" conscription will have received a popular vindication that must tend to establish it as one of the permanent institutions of the republic. If, however, the project is enacted into law, a class of professional private soldiers will of necessity be at once created to fill the 50,000 vacancies caused by the shortening of the term of service, and if the term is still further shortened the professional element will dominate the army.

From whatever point the "loi Rolland" is viewed it seems quite certain that its enactment means that France will have abandoned the principle of her much-vaunted "armed-nation" theory, and, reversing herself utterly, will have incorporated in her institutions the hitherto despised "mercenary" system, for which she has never wearied of criticising the United States and Great Britain.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

IN A PUPPET THEATRE

How Marionettes Might Help Young New York Playwrights in Their Work.

DURING the interlude, while the phonograph placed before the curtain was coughing and whining after its nasal wont as it ground out an air from "Carmen," I was surprised by a visit from Astolfo.

He had espied me in the orchestra chairs as he stood behind the scene and managed the strings of the marionettes. The night was hot and the theatre close, so that he was in his working clothes, which consisted of one cotton shirt, one pair of trousers, and slippers.

"Scusé, signoré," he whispered in my ear as he let himself into the chair by my side. "I am glad of a little air; it is very hot behind the scenes. The fonografo gives me a little rest."

With one bare arm magnificently tattooed he swept the perspiration from his brow and smiled pleasantly as he accepted with the other hand the proffer of a big bottle reached across the centre aisle by a frequenter of the place and took a long pull from it without the intervention of anything so feeble as a glass.

The idea that he should find the body of the little Teatro della Burattinata Italiana cool made me open my eyes. All about were Italian laborers puffing at cigars and taking a pull now and then at bottles full of some cooling drink which went off with a tremendous pop and quickly exhausted its liveliness.

It was stifling in the little barrack, if the truth must be told, but in all circles the pursuit of pleasure is accompanied by mortification of the flesh, whether one pays $5 to be uncomfortable and listen to poor plays and worse actors, or 10 cents, as in the present case, and see the curious game of the burattini, the historic, nay, one may fairly guess the prehistoric, play of marionettes.

SIGNOR ASTOLFO.

From the dingy walls of the auditorium, plastered with advertisements in Italian of patent medicines and cosmetics, I glanced at the big bare arms of Signor Astolfo, which I had noted during the preceding act. They are very much in the scene when they reach down and fish up the right leg of Orlando Furioso or raise in supplication the arms of Angelica la bella.

"I've been thinking as I sat here," was my remark to Signor Astolfo, while the bray of the phonograph sank to a splutter and mercifully died away for a space, "that we ought to have a puppet show in New York, to be given in English and arranged with all the comforts, where not only children, but grown persons might enjoy it—"

"Sicuro, signoré, sicuro!"

"Where young playwrights could try their composition before an audience of dramatic critics, managers of theatres, and lovers of the drama—"

"Comé? You are not in earest?"

"And the finest decorative artists might practice their arts of scenic decoration and costuming on a small scale in order to learn just what can be done for the stage of the opera and theatre."

"Ché, ché!" exclaimed Astolfo, and I saw by the shadow on his low, square brow that he was wondering where in this scheme he, Astolfo, came in.

"You, my dear Signor Astolfo," I hastened to say, "would naturally be the Belasco of the Teatro Americano del Fantocci. You would move the wires, while the playwright and his assistants behind the scenes would speak the lines or sing the songs. I tell you it would not only be the saving of the grown-up American theatre, but itself would be a successo splendidissimo, it would be a wild, an enormous hit!

"Observe," said I, offering in the excitement of the argument one of my best cigars to Astolfo, who took it doubtfully, yes, a little doubtfully, I noticed, perhaps because he was not used to that brand, perhaps because he feared that I was not quite right in the upper story and might have explosive cigars about me, "observe that at present the theatres are full of wretched plays because there is no place where they can be cheaply and sufficiently tried—"

Astolfo sprang up, pointed to the stage, whence his assistants were removing the phonograph, told me in dumb show that he had to attend to his duties as choragus, gave me a graceful bow, stuck the cigar in his mouth, and, nodding right and left to his cronies, leaped lightly on to the stage by the aid of the upright piano which serves for orchestra, and disappeared in the flies. Soon the curtain rose.

It was the third day of a performance which lasted a week, in case the neighborhood furnished enough men and boys to make it worth while. A clanking in the flies that somehow sent a delightful chill down one's back told the coming of some hero all in armor clad, and, sure enough, in pranced the King of Trebizonde in complete armor, save for his head, which bore a crown. The rustle of skirts from the other side meant the Princess of Trebizonde, who on arriving near her father, threw one of her legs backward and inclined herself before him, then lightly and airily "teetered" into position beside him and turned her moonlike face full on the audience. Her tirewoman, a noble Hungarian, followed; then came clashing again, and the Villain swooped in, making obeisance to the King and fixing on the Princess—or was this mere imagination on my part?—a look of impudence which never moved the brow of that fair creature one whit. Hardly had he clashed into line when the hero, taller than the rest, clad cap-a-pie in golden armor, wearing a huge helment surmounted by a lion, swung noisily on the scene. The head of the Princess turns toward the new-comer, her hands rise convulsively to her breast, and while the Villain faces round so as to see the havoc that the Hero is making on the Princess, whom in secret he madly loves, the latter turns to her Hungarian lady in waiting as if to inform her that now, now at last, she has seen the man.

But hold; the dialogue has already informed us that the Princess is sealed and signed to the eldest son of the King of Constantinople, and is to set out soon to meet her betrothed. The Villain, we can well guess, intends to accompany her, for he is the trusted Right Hand of Trebisonde, and we can imagine from his truculent movement (to tell the truth, his face does not express either truculence or love or any other emotion) that he has resolved the Princess shall never be the Bride of Byzantium. But we are equally sure that before he gains his hellish ends he must reckon with the Knight of Fortune, as the new-comer announces is his only name, calling as witness to that Dreadful Lie his trusty squire, another gorgeous thing in armor, whose chief object in this cross-section of the play is to make love to the Hungarian lady in waiting and learn through her the all too patent fact that the Princess loves the Hero to distraction.

When the scene is filled with these six puppets, about half the size of life and firmly held by iron braces which emerge from behind their heads, and all the clashing of armor is still; each face looks straightforward, and only the tones of La Belle Helène are heard pianissimo from the prestidigitator on the piano; the scene is curiously, almost unaccountably, effective. Is it the absolute rigidity of figures, limbs, and faces? Is it that they have what it takes the actor so long to learn, the virtue of entire motionlessness? Or do we still feel the echoes of that awe with which our ancestors used to regard graven images, the awe that millions of living men to-day feel for their idols, which causes them to cling to them although they know that they are made of common materials, of wood or stone or plaster or pottery?

I look round at these big, coarse men and feel that they are under some antique spell. They may go home and dislike to acknowledge that they have been spending an evening at the fantoccio theatre, gazing at silly burattini, childish marionettes. But they are moved; they like it, and they will come again because they are, being Italians, very natural, and being for the most part unlettered peasants, have not yet learned to be ashamed of enjoying themselves frankly, like children, with simple things.

"Aha," say I to myself, "another reason for having a puppet theatre in New York, where people are so disgustingly unnatural, afraid of their own shadows, whining to themselves the query whether somebody is not saying they are unconventional, boxing themselves up in hideous ennui for fear they are not doing the correct thing approved by a set of Philistines and flats. The puppet theatre will be a test-stone. Those who fail to enjoy it are not of the elect; they shall be cast forth into the uttermost parts of Philistia, where there is nothing but eating and drinking and correct raiment, and that booby mind the French call mauvaise honte!"

But the scene has changed; we have the halls of the Emperors of Constantinople and a sample of their luxury in another scenario, where nude and presumably marble ladies of unearthly, not to say squalid, ugliness are pictured upholding the curtains of a painted couch. The Emperor is in despair because his eldest son is on the bed of sickness, and mournful indeed are the tones of Astolfo as he quavers forth in a falsetto the words of the sick Prince who cannot go forth to meet his bride, the Princess of Trebizonde. But here comes his brother—ah, we knew it—he's no other than the Knight of Fortune who fell in love with the Princess of Trebizonde at her father's Court under an assumed name, sly dog that he was! and now is implored by his father and brother to go to meet her! The meeting is in a landscape part Sahara, part Martinique, and her train of soldiers are simply lovely. But it is necessary, before the lovers are secure, that the Villain, lying in wait for the Princess near a walled town, should come to his just deserts.

The combat is simply terrific. Whang, whang, whang go the big swords on the big shields, clatter, clatter, the helmets when they get a knock; at last the combatants retire to the sides of the stage and fly together through the air, meeting in a terrible shock which sends them both to earth.

Their action is exactly that of birds, and the movements of the friends who enter to take them away are also birdlike, for they throw up their heels, swoop down on the prostrate form, tackle it with their hands, and bound up again, when the group flies off the stage in a far from realistic way, considering that they are all supposed to be mortals.

But that is just the point. Though mortals, they are given movements only ascribed to the immortals. Like the gods of the epics of India, they do not change countenance, do not perspire, and cast no shadow. On them the wreaths of flowers never fade, and when they move, they do not leave footprints or bend the grass beneath their feet. Though wingless, they have the prerogatives of birds in scaling mountains and crossing seas. They are in fact the descendants of the "gods in the machines" of the ancient theatre, and they still have some of the privileges of the supernatural adhering to them. That is why, notwithstanding their apparent unnaturalness of conduct, they are still dear to the unsophisticated, and in their funny awkwardness can send a thrill through grown men who are able to give themselves up to the scene and will accept the tremendous conventions the puppet show demands.

"Astolfo," said I, when he had duly slain the Villain, caused the elder brother to croak, discovered to the Princess that the man she loves is really the Prince Imperial of Constantinople, whatever that may have meant, and caused the Emperor to suggest in a tone which admitted of no dispute—as if either party were likely to object!—that his second son must marry the Princess; when he had collected all his puppets, including the dead, and caused them to bow prettily to the company; when the curtain was down with a thump; "Astolfo, I remember what a thrill I had in Venice once when I saw a company of puppets being embarked from a palazzo on the Grand Canal in a gondola, each lying in a neat little casket, as if being borne to their graves. Until to-night I've never understood though I've always felt the charm of puppets. I've seen the very remarkable ones used by the Javanese and observed that the human actors on the Javanese stage copy exactly the queer gait and wrist movements of their puppets. So in China the actors appear to retain a good deal of the movement of puppets, and they give as you do a continuous play during days and weeks. Do you know, Astolfo, when you get off that tremolo of yours in the speeches of the lady whose husband has been decapitated you reminded me of the voices of Chinese actors?"

"Vero?" cried Astolfo, much flattered by the comparison. Astolfo has never seen the Chinese theatre.

And I believe that a good puppet show in Manhattan will teach our actors many things, such as the power of immobility in face and figure at the proper moment, the forceful gesture of an arm that swings free from the shoulder, the impressiveness of movements at a grand crisis which are out of the common, movements such as I have seen Alessandro Salvini make—

"O!" said Astolfo, reverently.

"And stony, impenetrable looks, as if her face had petrified, such as Eleonora Duse can produce—"

"Ah!" cried Astolfo, with enthusiasm.

"And I am certain that it will be a school for the theatre, managers, actors, and playwrights, better than any yet devised."

I turned just before leaving the theatre and saw Astolfo sitting where I left him. His arm was raised to his face in the very same gesture he imparts to his puppets when they are reflecting or are grieved, sometimes when they are supposed to be puzzled. What Astolfo meant I did not wait to hear.

CHARLES DE KAY.

New Popular Summer Fads

An Army of Amateur Naturalists Now Wandering Over Mountain and Seashore—Result of Recent Works on Natural History—The Newest Things in Paraphernalia for Collecting Seaweed, Butterflies, and Plants.

THE Summer study of natural history has recently become a popular form of recreation in the mountains and at the seashore, and thousands of those who leave the city for a change of air and scenery carry with them complete equipments for the study of one or more of the natural sciences. Members of scientific clubs which meet in the city in Winter scatter to all parts of the country, and spend days and weeks in diligently collecting specimens for exhibition in the Fall.

Others who do not belong to any club or society which lays claims to scientific ambition take with them books and the necessary equipments for carrying on in a quiet way the study of birds, flowers, rocks, fishes, or animals. This new class of amateur scientists represents a small army, and their existence is good testimony that the books on popular natural history which have been published so freely in recent years are bearing fruit.

Science is rendered far more attractive by personal contact with the creatures and objects described in the books, and the object lessons furnished by the inhabitants of the woods and water furnish an incentive to keep up the work. As a result of this movement, a more intimate knowledge of nature in her different Summer moods is gained by the average person than was ever before dreamed of, and the conversation at Summer hotels and cottages often turns to a semi-scientific discussion of some obscure flower, bird, or fish instead of to the general gossip of the day. Fully half the people at the Summer resorts have some hobby of this sort, and they stimulate the interest of others, so that their ranks are often recruited from the indifferent and ignorant.

Dealers in the paraphernalia necessary for successful study of natural history have catered to this growing fad by putting on the market convenient articles to carry away to the country. All of the different branches of natural history are represented, and one can secure a complete outfit for any one.

The lover of fishes, for instance, whose enthusiasm has been stirred up by frequent visits to the Battery Park Aquarium, can secure small portable globes, covered with a stout mesh of twine, which can be easily carried to the brook or pond. There comes with this a small handnet for catching the denizens of the water. A collapsible canvas bag for holding the day's catch is also provided, and one can carry through the woods small fish, frogs, lizards, and newts to fill the aquarium when they reach home.

There are small guidebooks provided for the fisherman, describing the common aquatic plants which will thrive in the aquarium and pointing out the most likely places to find them. By following the directions of the book it is possible for the amateur to go into the swamps and make excellent collections of plants and creatures for the aquarium. In the course of the Summer one can make a collection of considerable value. This science does not pall on one after the first season, but, on the contrary, grows in interest as the deeper mysteries of fish life are probed. In the second season the amateur is very apt to ignore the common fish of brook and pond and hunt for the rare plants and animals for his aquarium. In this way he steadily progresses from the simple to the complex.

SEARCHING THE SEASHORE.

There are both fresh-water and salt-water aquariums, and a collection of each is full of interest and value. Those at the seashore find the bays and ocean teeming with strange aquatic plants and fishes which, when transplanted to the aquarium, furnish study for many quiet days.

The field of algae is almost limitless. Along our seacoasts innumerable seaweeds flourish which when collected in aquariums are more brilliant in form and coloring than any bouquet of cultivated or wild flowers. Heretofore many collectors of algae have pressed and dried these seaweed, but they form even a more attractive sight when planted in aquariums.

As a branch of botany, seaweed collecting is even more interesting and popular than picking specimens of our ordinary field and wood plants. This is partly because it is a newer science, and because so few people have ever seen the algae when dried and pressed.

For this study dealers furnish prepared paper or stiff cardboard of convenient size in books. The seaweeds are gathered and placed in shallow dishes of water. Then the prepared cardboard is slipped under them and the algae spread out over the paper while in the water. As the cardboard is brought up gradually to the surface of the water the seaweed clings to it. When finally taken up in this way and dried the natural glue of the seaweed will make it stick permanently to the cardboard.

The effect is so brilliant at times that it is difficult to convince some that they are the natural products of the water. They resemble for all the world most delicate hand-painted pictures.

In recent years a process has been discovered of placing the natural algae on plates, and after they have become attached to the bottom the surface is covered with paint or varnish. This is then burned in by a new process, and one has a fish set decorated with actual seaweed. The seaweed, like plants of fields and woods, represents a great family, and it is possible for one to carry on the study for years without exhausting the subject. Along our nearby coasts there are several dozen species of the most brilliant algae which are suitable for mounting or for aquarium growth.

BUTTERFLY CRANKS.

Entomology, not for economical purposes, but for pleasurable diversions, has become a popular branch of natural history for Summer study, and the specimens which can be collected in the course of a Summer's travel are almost inconceivable. The butterfly family alone furnishes one with about all the material needed for several Summers' work.

The collecting and mounting of butterflies now attract thousands of young amateurs, and school children in particular find this diversion in Summer peculiarly interesting. In their Winter studies at school they get their first theoretical taste for butterfly collecting, and in the Summer they gather their specimens for exhibition and study in the Fall. The field study and work under their own directions prove of the greatest value.

The paraphernalia for the amateur entomologist is rather modest, and can be made at home, but dealers find demand enough for them to warrant carrying a good stock. The butterfly and bug nets are made on jointed rods and with very fine mesh. Most of these are protected around the rims now with specially fine linen mesh, so that when the hunter plunges it down in the bushes or briers the net will not be torn. Boxes for holding the day's catch are many and variously arranged.

The most popular at present are those with a double glass bottom. The catch can be placed in these without opening the top to let the other captives escape. At the same time, the full contents of the catch can be examined under the glass bottom to see if there is anything valuable caught. Butterfly books hold two or three dozen of these beautiful creatures in such a way that their delicate wings are not injured. The bottle of chloroform to kill the butterflies comes neatly packed in the kit. Altogether, the outfit is convenient and very serviceable.

A collection of bugs and beetles made in one Summer will frequently take a good part of the Winter to arrange and classify. No amateur pretends to name all those he can catch in a day's wandering through the woods and fields, but in the Fall of the year there is ample time to study the insects in the societies of amateurs which have been organized in great numbers in recent years. Indeed, there has developed such a passion for Summer scientific studies of natural history that a number of professors have all their spare time employed in the Winter months in lecturing before the amateur societies and in classifying the specimens collected by the members in their Summer vacations.

A NEW FAD.

The equipment for Summer study of birds and ornithology consists chiefly of a good pair of field glasses and a good camera. This branch of natural history has lately assumed considerable popularity among all classes of Summer tourists. In the mountains and woods or down by the seashore there are birds innumerable to study and photograph. The student who cannot get close enough to snap a picture of the bird can at least lie quietly in the bushes and study its coloring and ways. This may seem like idle and lazy methods of study, but when pursued conscientiously it soon familiarizes one with many of our common and rare birds.

The ambition of the bird lover is to photograph a few good specimens. To bring back to the city a few good pictures of birds in their natural haunts is a feat worth talking about. By means of photo-telescopic lenses some experts have been able to obtain remarkable successes in this direction. But the average amateur has not yet been able to adopt this method with much success, and he must trust to his ability to get close enough to the birds to take pictures of them.

Photographing birds' nests and eggs has lately become a part of this branch of natural history that has proved interesting. A nest that is not perched too high up in the trees can be easily photographed, and if it has eggs or young birds in it the effect is most satisfactory. Sometimes it is possible to photograph the mother bird near the nest. At such times it is possible to get nearer the wildest parent birds than at any other period, for anxiety concerning the young will induce the old birds to run great risks.

A collection of photographs of birds' nests with the eggs in them, and later with the young birds hatched out, accompanying a collection of the old nests themselves after they have served their purpose in life, makes a most valuable acquisition to the specimens of any society of natural history. It is rare that such a collection can be obtained, but by finding the nests early in the season and visiting them often enough it is possible to accomplish it.

OTHER AMATEURS.

The botanist and geologist are abroad in the land in great numbers just now, and each year they strive to visit new fields for their hunting. Some of the amateur collections of botany are of great value, and they would bring a good round sum if offered for sale in the market. Both of these studies can be pursued in almost any country place, for the land is full of interesting plants and rocks. There are more than a score of societies in New York which make weekly excursions to the country and return the same day, but when Summer comes the members scatter in all directions and return in the Fall laden with specimens. The Winter work is then carried on in studying and analyzing the plants thus obtained.

In recent years the study of shells at the seashore has opened up a new branch of natural history for the amateur that promises plenty of amusement. Our coast is strewn with interesting shells, and in a Summer's sojourn hundreds of different kinds can be picked up. A study of them naturally includes investigations into the lives of shell fish, for it is impossible to collect shells without inquiring into the nature of the fish which at one time inhabited them. Shells form almost as pretty collections as flowers or seaweeds, and when arranged in cabinets they are extremely attractive.

There are numerous other branches of natural history that are becoming fads among those who go to the country each Summer and find time hanging heavily upon their hands at times. One lady has made a study of snakes, lizards, and turtles until she is recognized as an expert. Another finds worms and caterpillars delightful friends, and she never passes an old log or stone without trying to turn it over to see what is under it. The studies are almost as limitless as the inhabitants of the fields and woods, and their popularity to-day must prove of great benefit to all.

BEY REVIVES OLD CUSTOM.

The new Bey of Tunis, reviving an old custom, will repair twice a week to the Palais at Tunis, which is the seat of government. Complying with the custom, which debars him from occupying his predecessor's residence, he will remain at Carthage, while the late Bey's palace will be assigned to his cousin and heir, Prince Naceur. As the new Bey understands French, the office of interpreter will be abolished.

INVENTOR OF THE POSTCARD DIES

Dr. Emanuel Hermann, Who Suggested the Idea in 1869, Expires at Vienna—How the Custom Spread from Austria.

DR. EMANUEL HERMANN, Chancellor of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce and the inventor of the postcard, died a few days ago at Vienna at the age of sixty-three. The first idea of the postcard was suggested by him in an article in the Neue Freie Presse in 1869. In October of that year the experiment was tried by Austria so successfully that it became evident that the universal acceptance of the postcard was only a matter of time.

The official argument against it was always the same—it would give the would-be libeler an excellent opportunity of disseminating his libels in a singularly dangerous fashion. This contention had no public acceptance, for the public desired the postcard; but it was so successfully urged that nearly a year elapsed before any country followed Austria's lead. Then the North German Confederated States, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Luxemburg, did so, and Great Britain followed suit in October of the same year, 1870.

Somewhat amusing are the means by which the use of the postcard has been forced upon reluctant Governments, that of British India, for instance. Europeans in India, accustomed to the convenience of the postcard at home, clamored for a similar convenience in the East, but the Indian Post Office met their petitions, time after time, with one and the same answer. If postcards were issued no one would use them; the obvious retort, "Then why do so many people ask for them?" had no weight on the obdurate Post Office, and so matters went on till 1877, when a certain military officer determined to prove that the Indian public would avail itself of the use of postcards were they able to do so.

And so he issued a card bearing on the correspondence side his name and rank—"Frederick Brine, Lieutenant Colonel Royal Engineers," and on these cards he conducted so much of his own correspondence as could be conducted on a card, and induced his friends to do the same, of course, affixing to the cards stamps to defray the current rate of postage for an ordinary letter. Numbers of these card-letters passed through the mail, and, annoyed at the object lesson taught to it, the Indian Post Office directed Col. Brine to discontinue issuing them.

The Colonel replied that if he and his friends chose to write their letters on pieces of cardboard, instead of sheets of paper, they would continue to do so, and that the Post Office could not compel the inclosing of a letter in an envelope! The legal advisers of the Post Office held he was right; and the Indian Government had to admit that, as numbers of persons found it convenient to conduct their correspondence on cards—though by so doing they saved nothing in postage—still greater numbers would use postal cards which would pass through the post at half the ordinary letter rate. And so the gallant Colonel won his victory.

That the battle should have been necessary seems remarkable. Yet just such another was fought between the public and the authorities in Tasmania as late as 1880. The inland postage rate in Tasmania for a letter was then two pence, and the outcry for a penny postcard was loud; it was put forward and passed in the House of Assembly, but condemned by the Legislative Council for the regular stock reason.

Then the proprietor of one of the Hobart town newspapers issued, as Col. Brine had done, a card inscribed, "Walch's Tasmanian Postcard. All persons who approve of the introduction of a penny postal card for delivery in any part of the colony are solicited to encourage the movement by the use of this card."

The card had, of course, to bear the two-penny stamp as ordinary letters. Walch's card was quickly in general use, and in 1882 the Tasmanian Post Office issued an official postcard which passed through the post for one penny.

Millions of postcards are used in the United States every year, and a large number are sent from this country to Europe.

New American Ambassadors

Vacancies at Berlin and St. Petersburg Which Must Soon Be Considered—Altered National Conditions Which Demand a New Type of Representative—The Kind of Men Suitable for Such Work.

A PROBLEM of great importance, involving the diplomatic representation of the United States in certain European capitals, will soon confront the authorities of this Government. The impending resignations of the chiefs of the American missions to Berlin and St. Petersburg will raise some questions in regard to the choice of their successors which have never been raised before, and the new appointees must be chosen on broader grounds and from a different standpoint than have hitherto, at least in some cases, obtained in such selections.

The problem is of importance because the conditions to be met by the American Ambassadors of the near future are changed from those that have existed in the past, and are still changing. It is one of some delicacy, because the United States has taken a new and startlingly prominent place in the family of nations, and upon the character and influence of its representatives abroad will depend in a large measure its ability to hold that place, and to insure that the world as a whole may profit from its occupation thereof.

The international questions that are imminent between Washington and the capitals named are not the same in each case, although they may in part at least fall into the same general class.

The pending questions in the case of Germany are entirely of a commercial nature. It may fairly be conceded that Germany has no dreams of territorial acquisition affecting the interests of the United States. The present generation of German imperial officials has thoroughly learned the lessons taught by the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and by the colonial experiments in Africa, and its ambition in such directions is quite satisfied.

WANT NEW MARKETS.

But German manufacturers are clamoring for new markets as well as beseeching the Government for aid in holding, against the competition of other countries, those already acquired. The cry is of such a nature as to command without fail the interest of a paternal Government and its effects to afford relief, and governmental energy in this direction must necessarily at this time be expended against the inroads made upon its own trade routes by the aggressive competition of the traders of the United States.

The German Foreign Office is to-day surprised, chagrined, and nettled at the delays imposed by the Senate of the United States in the further negotiation of those treaties of trade and commerce which Germany is so anxious to complete—in her own interest, of course—and respectful attention to the consideration thereof cannot be much longer delayed by the Government of the United States.

If the interests of the United States are to be properly guarded in respect to these treaties, commercial knowledge and experience of the quality possessed by Mr. Kasson, for instance, are indispensable. The trade of the Philippines, amounting to $60,000,000 per annum, is now under the control of the United States. It has been largely built up by Germany, and the interests of German traders in those islands are many and varied.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Shall the United States conserve those interests, or, in deference to the interests of its own traders, shall it restrict the German trade and stimulate competition therewith? American interests represented within the confines of the German Empire itself have already suffered at the hands of unjust officials and the opportunities for unjustified action, induced by mere national dislike and jealousy, are likely to become more numerous in the future. Further restrictions aimed at American beef and other food stuffs are already on the programme to be presented in the next Reichstag.

The next American Ambassador to Berlin will not be able to discuss these questions at sessions of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, nor hear them elucidated by learned professors of the university. He must meet them in conference with the wily Directors of the Imperial Foreign Office, fortified, as they are, with that vast fund of information collected by the Government commercial agents from all over the world and by the aggressive and scientific methods for the advancement of trade pursued by Dr. Vossberg-Reckow from the office of the League for the Promotion of Commercial Treaties.

As to Russia, the conditions are somewhat different, but quite as important and as worthy of attention. Questions of world politics are likely to arise between Washington and St. Petersburg.

It is the inflexible purpose of Russia to eventually control the Continental shore line of Asia, at least as far south as the chops of the Formosa Channel. Great Britain and Japan have given Russia a check for the time being as regards Korea, but the purpose is still existent, and even the present generation may see Shanghai a Russian port.

THE PHILIPPINES.

With the United States the owner of a group of islands of great strategic importance in relation to the Asiatic coast, Russia must decide between affiliating with this country as an ally or the possibility of having to meet it as a foe. The decision in this case will depend largely upon the conditions which determine the commercial relations of the two countries and the extent of such relations. The nature of those relations form now, and will constitute for some time to come, the basis of many and intricate questions between the two Governments.

The fundamental question is not, however, one of rivalry in the markets of the world, but rather that of the terms on which Russia may be freely opened to American manufacturers, involving necessarily the advantages to Russia that the United States can offer in return. As in the case of Germany, therefore, the diplomatic relations of Russia and the United States are to be concerned with matters of commerce and facilities for trade.

In some respects the situation in Russia is more difficult than that involved in the relations of the United States with Germany. With a consistent and well-developed dislike of the Anglo-Saxon and all his works, Witte, who has in the last analysis to be reckoned with on every conceivable subject affecting the interests of Russia, is especially afflicted at this time with an animus against the United States on account of its attitude toward Russian sugar, bounty fed.

His general policy toward all foreign enterprises is to admit them to the transaction of their affairs in Russia to such an extent as he feels may be beneficial to the needs for the time being of Russian citizens, and no further. If any foreign interest doing Russian business becomes sufficiently profitable to its owners to involve a sacrifice to them if excluded from Russia, it is the policy of the great Minister of Finance to force such interests to become Russianized, that is, to do business as Russian houses with all that there is therein implied in the way of Russian citizenship and taxation on Russian enterprises.

RUSSIA'S NEEDS.

All importations of farm machinery and other articles so much needed by Russia must be handled by Russian houses. It needs no argument to show that this condition is an anachronism and militates against the interests of Russia as well as those of the foreigner who has something to sell. It is a condition that cannot continue forever, but as long as it does last it affects the American desiring to trade in Russia more than the citizen of any other nationality.

A great increase of importations into Russia of various kinds of machinery and goods must soon take place, if the ambitions of the Government in regard to the development of Siberia through to the Pacific are to be carried out. This trade is worth fighting for on behalf of the United States, but it must be fought for in a strenuous manner if it is to be won. The traditional friendliness of Russia for the United States is an actuality in many official circles in St. Petersburg, but it alone cannot be relied upon to obtain those trade concessions which, if granted, will open to American manufacturers a field for exploitation of an extent which passes comprehension.

What is the conclusion? If the United State proposes to continue and to progress in its policy of commercial supremacy, it must hereafter be represented in the principal capitals of Europe by men who not only recognize the value of such commercial supremacy, but are in sympathy with and earnestly desire its progress, and know how, by previous training and experience as men of affairs, to facilitate and stimulate American trade.

THE CLASS OF MEN.

It is no reflection upon the Ambassadors of the United States at Berlin and St. Petersburg to say that their successors must be men of a different stamp and adapted for the prosecution of lines of policy different from those that have heretofore been considered as important. Gentlemen of culture, scholarship, and refinement, they have worthily represented the United States in a graceful and dignified manner, and in their own persons and as American citizens have won the respect and cordial good feeling of the peoples to whom they are accredited. But the day of diplomatic appointments as compliments to scholars or for political services has gone by, if the real interests of the United States are to be properly served.

It is no answer to say that commercial policies must be negotiated by mere business men accredited only as commercial agents; that diplomatic representatives are on a higher plane. This opinion is the rock on which the United States has struck more than once and which has frequently proved a stumbling block to England.

The latter country makes up for lack of interest in commercial affairs on the part of British diplomatic officers by a Consular service trained for the promotion and conservation of trade. But even England, as said above, has at times suffered because "commerce" is not "diplomacy."

The instance of Mr. Hitchcock, now Secretary of the Interior of the United States Government and formerly Ambassador at St. Petersburg, may well be quoted as showing how the properly qualified and interested personality, even though clothed in the robes of the highest diplomatic rank, can advance trade relations. It is probably safe to say that at least half, and likely more, of American trade with Russia to-day is due to Mr. Hitchcock, and it is upon men of his stamp and character as American diplomatic officials, that the commercial progress and supremacy of the United States must in the future depend.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELER.

New Bronx Fire Equipments.

FIRE COMMISSIONER STURGIS is earning the good-will and gratitude of the people in the Bronx by the disposition he has shown to yield to their demands for a reinforcement of the fire-fighting forces there. It is not so long ago that it was a byword among the Bronx people that the firemen of the district were doing well if they reached the scene of a fire "in time to save the foundations of the house from being burned up." And this was not the fault of the firemen, but was due primarily to the scarcity of apparatus, and the great distances the engines had to be hauled, together with the bad condition of the roads, which, during the Winter and early Spring, were almost impassable.

With the remarkable growth of the borough, which comprises all that portion of New York City above the Harlem River, the demand for more and better fire-fighting facilities became insistent, and the authorities were aroused to the fact that a large and populous section of the city was inefficiently protected.

For years the residents of the borough had been clamoring for better protection, but it was not until recently that their demands have been placed in such shape that the Fire Commissioner was compelled to take notice of them. A campaign was inaugurated by the various property-owners' associations in the borough for the purpose of securing additional fire engines and hook and ladder trucks, new engine houses, in place of old and unsuitable buildings now in use, and a fireboat on the Harlem River. Another improvement which was suggested to Fire Commissioner Scannell when he was in office, and was handed over to his successor, the present Commissioner Sturgis, was that the Bronx should be constituted a separate fire division, and placed in charge of a Deputy Chief, as is the case of the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. This suggestion would naturally obviate the necessity for the Chief of the Department to come from the headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street to the outlying sections of the borough in the case of emergency.

The first addition to the fire-fighting force of the borough, and a very important one it was, consisted of the organization of Engine Company No. 71, which was accomplished about two years ago. It was situated temporarily in an old wagon factory, on Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, in the heart of a district which had long been without adequate fire protection. This company has done excellent service. It is now permanently situated in new and commodious quarters at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a well-constructed light brick structure two stories in height, with a frontage of 50 feet on the avenue and running 100 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. An engine of the latest improved type and hose cart are housed in this structure, and there is plenty of room for a hook and ladder truck, which it is contemplated to place here in the near future, the building having been specially planned for this contingency.

The next addition to the force was made when about a year ago Engine Company No. 73 was organized and located in a building erected for the purpose at the corner of Prospect Avenue and East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. This is in a section of the borough which is fast building up, and where owing to the erection of many apartment houses the population is increasing with rapid strides.

The west side of the borough then came in for attention. In this section, along Jerome, Sedgwick, and Ogden Avenues and the cross streets, many handsome private residences have been erected during the past three years, and they were absolutely without protection from fire. The demands of this section were recognized, and Engine Company No. 75 was organized, and with a new engine of the most approved pattern was last month placed in a handsome new house on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. These additions to the fire force in the Bronx have caused much rejoicing among the residents.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis about a month ago promulgated an order establishing the Fourth Division of the Fire Department, comprising within its limits all the territory north of the Harlem River, which comprises the Borough of the Bronx. Deputy Chief Cashman has been placed in charge.

The improvements which are contemplated are the erection of a new engine house on White Plains Avenue, near Juliana Street, William's Bridge, and one at the northwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. Plans for these structures have already been prepared, and bids will soon be called for for the erection of these new houses. Plans have also been completed for the erection of a new house for Engine Company No. 41, in One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, near Courtlandt Avenue.

This company, which covers an important district, is now located in an old and incommodious house on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. The estimated cost of this house is $35,000. The building, which will be constructed of brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings, will be three stories high. It will accommodate five horses, an engine and hose wagon on the first floor; the quarters for officers and men will be on the second floor, and the third floor will be fitted up as a sitting room for the members of the company. The building will contain all the latest improvements.

The department now has a site in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, west of Cypress Avenue, on which an engine house will be built as soon as the necessary funds are available. Condemnation proceedings are also in progress for the acquirement of a plot of ground for an engine house in Bedford Park, near Briggs Avenue, but it will be some time before these will be concluded.

In relation to the placing of a fireboat in the Harlem River for the protection of the shipping and the many factories along the river front, the Fire Commissioner says that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the revised budget for 1902 made an appropriation of $150,000 for the construction of two new fireboats, and the plans are being drawn for these floating engines, one of which is to be stationed in the Harlem River near the Third Avenue Bridge.

Perhaps the most important improvement is the contemplated establishment of a new central station of the fire alarm telegraph system at the quarters of Engine Company No. 46, at 715 and 717 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. This new departure is deemed necessary by reason of the most extensive building operations in the borough and the consequent increased area calling for protection from the ravages of fire.

Under the existing arrangement the central office in the Borough of Manhattan cares for the wires and signals of the Borough of the Bronx as well. In the establishment of the new central office it is purposed to restrict the care of the wires and signals of each borough to its own central office, a change of system which will minimize the risk of extensive damage to the plant. It is proposed to make the Harlem River the dividing line for the circuits, thereby insuring to the territory above the river freedom from the effects of interruption to the working of the submarine cables which now cross that stream, or the breaking, as the result of severe storms, of the lines below the Harlem.

Within the past month a station of the Fire Insurance Patrol has been established for the first time in the Borough of the Bronx. It is located on Courtlandt Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and has a full equipment of wagons, horses, tarpaulins, and fire extinguishers, the same as the down-town stations. The members of the salvage corps respond to all alarms in the lower section of the borough.

THE NEW HARBOR DEFENSE MONITOR ARKANSAS

To Have Her Government Speed Trial Next Wednesday—Type of a Formidable Light Draught Craft Carrying Heavy Batteries—Of Little Use in a Seaway, but Intended to Defend the Smaller American Ports.

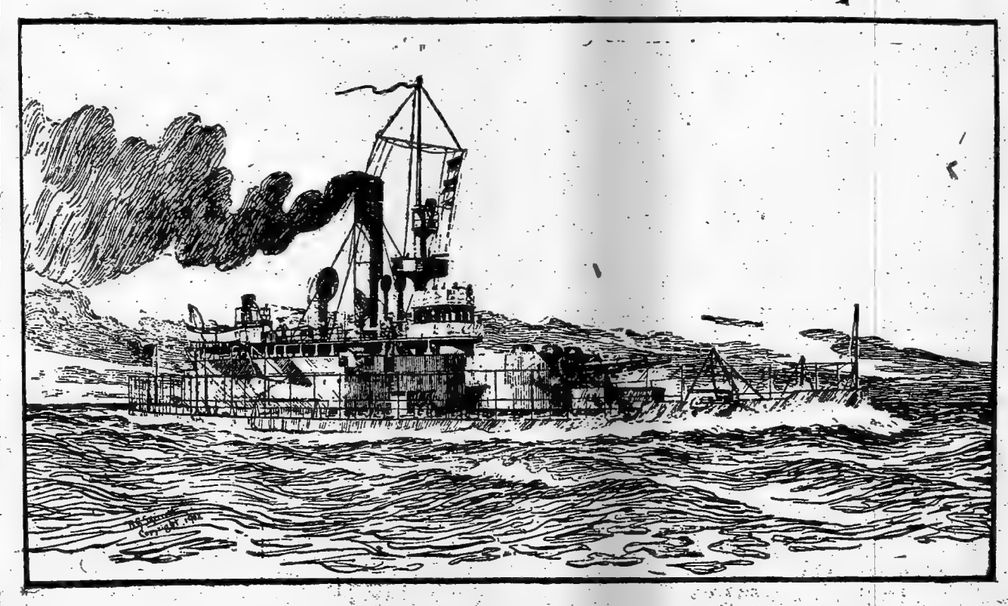

WIND and weather within reasonable limitations permitting, the newly finished harbor defense monitor Arkansas will have her Governmental speed trial in the Chesapeake next Wednesday. She is scheduled to make 12 knots.

At the mention of a monitor one's memory naturally harks back to the days of those vessels of the civil war. Then they represented all that was formidable in naval warfare, and by their conception completely revolutionized naval architecture for the heavy fighting line. They served their purpose admirably, their good work, however, being done in practically smooth water.

In the early seventies the then Secretary of the Navy, failing to secure the appropriations for new craft for which he asked, determined to make a popular appeal. Accordingly he dispatched the Miantonomoh to Europe, where she was viewed as a wonder, and sent the Monadnock around the Horn to San Francisco. As sea boats the ships proved themselves all that could be asked, the Monadnock riding out without mishap a fifty-hour gale off Point Conception that would in all probability have sent anything but a monitor to the bottom. The great green seas swept over her from stem to stern, actually hiding the mast-head light from the watch on the bridge, and yet within she was as dry as a corked bottle.

The "rebuilt" survivals of those two monitors are on the navy list to-day, and were directly responsible for the others of the same class built later.

Of the success of the monitor class during the war with Spain the records do not show the class to have been adapted to the work cut out for them. They were called upon to follow speedy cruisers, their speed being modest and their coal supplies limited in the extreme. It was impossible to make them reasonably comfortable between decks, especially in windy weather with a bit of a sea on.

The watches in their off hours were obliged to sleep in the open upon the superstructure deck, and it was only by the exercise of the most unremittent care on the part of the officers that the men were kept from a wholesale epidemic of tropical fever. These facts were not known at the time the Arkansas and her three sister ships were authorized, the provision for their building being passed as early as May, 1898, some days before the first bloodshed at Cardenas.

HER DIMENSIONS.

The Arkansas, officially termed a harbor-defense monitor, is 252 feet long on the waterline, has a beam of 50 feet, and upon a displacement of 3,235 tons will draw only 12½ feet of water. She is fitted with a powerful ram—the weapon that history shows it is possible to use but in few instances not fraught with as much peril to the ramming ship as to the enemy. But if she can fairly launch her weight at full speed at a foeman, nothing would carry more certain doom.

Lying low upon the water, with all of her exposed hull stoutly covered with armor ranging from five to eleven inches thick, with her two big guns well housed in a turret of hardened steel eleven inches thick, and with the bases of her smokestack and ventilators guarded by folds of the same tough metal, she offers but a limited target to an enemy's fire. The housing amidships, of no military importance, could be riddled from end to end and turned into a tangled bunch of plates and angles, but so long as the turret remained intact the ship would be practically as formidable as ever.

The main battery consists of two twelve-inch guns of the older type—not such as have been designed for the latest battleships—in the forward turret, four four-inch rapid-fire rifles, mounted on the corners of the superstructure, and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns, the object of which is to repel torpedo craft. Accordingly they are mounted on the superstructure and up in the fighting top. The vessel carries no torpedo outfit.

For supplementing the batteries about river mouths and guarding the approaches to bays, especially in the shallow waters of the Southern coast, the Arkansas and her class would certainly prove valuable and formidable craft in time of conflict, for the twelve-inch gun has an unpleasantly long reach, and in a shallow-draughted vessel of this type could be placed at points where least expected.

As a gun platform, however, in a seaway the type is a distinct failure, notwithstanding it is as buoyant as a duck. A good gun platform is a vessel that "trenches" so far toward instability that she rolls slowly in recovery, thus giving the gunner time to aim and fire. The natural buoyancy of the monitor, because of her low freeboard and limited top hamper, causes her to recover with remarkable quickness, thus making accurate gun fire in a seaway a matter of chance; so it is plain that they will serve their purpose best in smooth water, and not in concert with our sea-keeping fleets.

INSIDE THE SHIP.

Purpose considered, the Arkansas and her sister ships are a good deal speedier than needful. The two triple-expansion engines, actuating twin screws, will be able to send the ships along at a twelve-knot clip. To do this, they each carry four water-tube boilers working at the high pressure of 250 pounds. Aside from the tax upon the men in the firerooms—a peg worse, in some respects, than that upon the sorely tried men in the engine rooms—a great deal of heat will be radiated throughout the whole of the inner body of the craft.

Batten down those hatches through which so much of the fresh air must come in harbor and down which would pour so much spray in a moderate sea, and you have what has been picturesquely described as "tinned air." In hot weather, life on board such a craft would be anything but a joy. If a refrigerating plant ever has an excuse on a warship—and there are plenty of reasons for them—it will be amply justified in the case of these monitors. Great blowers and numerous electric fans will do their best to keep fresh the otherwise comfortable living spaces for the complement of 130-odd persons.

Working along the American coast, the coal supply of 200 tons will give the Arkansas a considerable radius of action, while modest draught will enable the class to safeguard many of the minor seaboard cities and towns not protected by permanent batteries.

The Arkansas and her sister ships were really inspired by the needs of the growing naval militia, and were intended, in their inception, as drill ships for civilian sailors, thus leaving the cruising ships to their legitimate duties. The batteries of these monitors cover the general ordnance instruction of all classes of service guns, and would fit a man for ready duty on all but a torpedo boat; while in the other fields of a sailorman's education they would cover the arts of navigation, seamanship, and tactical evolutions, and the very important duties of the firemen and engineers—the true life-givers of every modern man-of-war.

The Arkansas was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Her keel was laid on the 14th of November, 1899; she was launched a year and four days later, and will be ready for commissioning now in a few months. When turned over to the Navy Department her contractors will have earned $960,000, and the Government, while not acquiring a thing of beauty, will have got a useful instrument of defense.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

Advices from Tours, France, give an account of the death of the gigantic elephant Fritz, which belonged to Barnum's show, which recently visited that place. The circus, which had given a two days' performance in Tours, was making its final parade through the streets. When the Place Nicolas-Pruneau was reached, Fritz, with a mighty effort freed himself from his chains, rose on his hind legs, trumpeting loudly, and causing a panic among the crowd. Fortunately two keepers managed to entangle his feet with ropes, but this only increased the animal's fury, and he struggled violently, snapping two large trees. After some exciting moments he was brought to the ground and securely bound. The authorities were notified of the occurrence, and a picket of infantry was sent to stop all traffic on the Place. The circus proprietors eventually decided that Fritz should be killed. Cables, pulleys, and windlasses were brought, and the huge brute was strangled. The body has been offered to the Tours Museum.

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The emigration and immigration of the United Kingdom for the last fiscal year are thus summarized from the report of the British Board of Trade: Outward to countries out of Europe, 302,575; to Europe, 613,384; a total of 916,418. Inward from countries out of Europe, 165,018; from Europe, 702,555; a total of 867,573. The balance outward was 46,845, as against 43,381 in 1900, and 21,925 in 1899. There are the usual detailed statements of the facts of alien immigration and statistical tables.

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The large addition to the German Socialist vote, as shown by the by-election in Baireuth when the National Liberal candidate, Herr Hagen, was elected by a plurality of only 883, is attributed by the Vorwärts to the new Tariff bill. The election at Baireuth, like other recent elections, shows the startling growth of Socialist views throughout the country.

SARATOGA'S SOBER SIDE

The People Who Drink the Waters—How the Place Compares with Celebrated Cures of the Old World.

BY JULIAN RALPH.

Author of "An American with Lord Roberts," etc.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The polomen may scramble, the giddy dance may claim its votaries, Dame Fashion may dictate the wearing of five changes of clothing a day, the marble on the roulette wheel may sing its alluring note, flying hoops may speed in record contests and the automobilious few may "chug-chug" their machines at bullet speed, yet there is a large class in Saratoga to-day to whom all these are forms of vanity singing their attractions to ears that are deaf. These are the ailing, the aged, the weary and the mothers of tender babes.

Every day, as I see the infirm and the aged crawl out upon the garden porches of my hotel I wonder what are their thoughts about the gayety around them, what pleasure do they extract from it, why do they come here at all?

"You have developed a new calling," said a New York doctor to a Saratoga practitioner. "You are a specialist in perpetuating old age." So true is it that this is distinctively a resort for the very aged who prolong their already great duration of life by breathing this wholesome and stimulating air. "And," said the specialist in senility, "they get as much, perhaps, from the contagion of youth and high spirits and the quiet pleasure of looking on at the amusements and dissipations of the rich and fashionable as from the tonic air itself. They take no other part in this gay life except to look on, and so they get none of the fatigue and only the exhilaration."

THE BOARDING HOUSES.

Many live in the numberless boarding houses down the bowery village streets, where humanity swarms almost as it does on our own east side, and where, if you note the crowds on the piazzas, you fancy the boarders must be packed in at night like sailors in a forecastle or coolies in Mott Street. Out of these houses hundreds emerge in neat but cheap attire, to invade the great hotels and sit among the belles and beaux while the bands play, going home to their barracks to chatter about Mr. Gould or Mr. Gates or the Whitneys as if these were their closest friends.

In no other country with which I am familiar would those who cannot pay the cost attempt to "play the game," intruding upon the preserves of others and stealing such of their pleasures as do not come accompanied by a bill. But here, in hotels which shelter thousands, it is next to impossible to weed out the intruders except at especially high grade concerts, at the hotel dances, the morning dancing classes, and such other affairs as call for tickets. And even then the outsiders clamor at the hotel desks for presents of these bits of pasteboard.

This morning as I sat on a bench under the elms in Congress Hall Park, while hundreds were drinking the water, I saw the orchestra perched upon a low but abrupt hillside, up whose grassy slope the tree branches beckoned the way to the summit. It seemed as if I were back in Carlsbad and as though on the crest of the slope above the band I would come upon the Sans Souci restaurant and find those who had been earlier at the springs now taking their morning rolls and coffee and reading the Berliner Tageblatt, the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, the Independance Belge, or the Paris edition of The Herald.

A COMPARISON.

As I mean to compare our leading "cure resort" with those of the Old World, I will begin by saying that only this one spot in Saratoga—and perhaps the business street of shops—links one place with the others in point of alikeness. And yet Saratoga is still a great water-cure rendezvous, and the gayety of which we tell in the newspapers is but as so much foliage on the edge of the sluggish stream of invalid life, but so much confetti sprinkled upon the highway trod by the feet of ten who take the waters to every one who plays the races or spends his night in flirting, dining, gaming and frivolity.

In this respect Saratoga strongly suggests Homburg, which also has its very gay and rapid side, as Aix-les-Bains has in a far lesser degree. Not at all so is Carlsbad or Marienbad or any other Austrian "bad" (or bath). These are eminently sober places, to which men and women repair in all sobriety and seriousness to mend their health. Said a famous American bon vivant in Carlsbad last Summer.

"I find that if I put in four weeks here religiously dieting, drinking the required amounts of the right waters, retiring early, and keeping quiet, and then if I go into the mountains to brace up after the cure, I can return home to America and drink like a fish, sit up whole nights over poker, play Wall Street up to my limit, and steam it like mad for forty-four weeks without breaking down. If it were not for Carlsbad, I would be dead in two years."

Not a very exemplary programme that, you will say, yet many follow it at all the cure resorts, Saratoga included. The far greater number take the waters, and the rest do so either for prudence's sake or because of temporary disability.

Here in Saratoga one misses the doctors first of all. There are doctors here and some are specialists in the study of the diseases which bring people to the Springs but a very great fault here is that the people take the waters in a haphazard, go-as-you-please manner, choosing that whose taste is least disagreeable, or actually drinking from half a dozen springs every day. This is precisely as if a sick man should go into a drug store and help himself to any drug he came across or any whose taste he liked or as if he should begin at the door and take a little out of each bottle on the nearest shelf.

THE SPECIALISTS.

In the older resorts you find a printed list of all the "cure specialists" in the main hallway of your hotel, and you discover in turn that many of these are famous chaps, professors in great universities, prescribers to royalty, diagnosticians of exceeding great skill and renown. They prescribe not only what especial waters shall be taken in each case, but graduate the doses, beginning with a glassful of one sort, perhaps, and ending a month later with nine glasses of one sort and one or two of another each morning, with a third sort in the afternoon and a bedtime draught equally rigidly specified. They prescribe an inflexible diet and you quickly discover that all the restaurants, even those of the most fashionable hotels, serve the simple and particular foods which are most frequently prescribed by the specialists.

The patient in Europe rises at 6 o'clock, or earlier, and in the serious cure resorts gives up his whole morning to his doctoring, that is to say, he joins the long line at his spring at 6:30 o'clock and crawls slowly round and round to the music of a band, so that to drink six glasses requires an hour and a half. Then he walks into the woods for his coffee, eggs and roll, reads his newspaper till 9 or 10, gives up an hour to his bath and another hour to undressing and going to bed. Then dinner, and his day's doctoring is practically over.

Here in Saratoga the beautiful park of the Congress Spring is an exception, for most of the waters are drunk in barnlike, undecorated buildings or in commonplace shops beside the main street. It is everywhere charged for at "five cents for all you want to drink," but in Europe, wherever I have been, the water is always freely dispensed in the templelike spring houses and visitors pay a small kur-taxe (cure tax) to support the orchestra and the up-keep of the spring houses. Everybody buys his or her mug at from five cents to five dollars each, and this you carry by means of a narrow strap over your shoulder or wrap it up in paper and carry it as if you were taking home a length of bologna sausage for your breakfast.

In Carlsbad you feel like the old woman who rode a white horse, for you "shall have music wherever you go;" music while you drink, music while you eat, music while you walk and music as you go to bed. The theatre opens at 6:30 o'clock and most patients are in bed by half-past 9 o'clock. It is a solemn business to be "cured" in Austria, but in Saratoga most of us try to combine pleasure with the cure, drinking the waters, but not allowing them to interfere with our pate de foie gras, our bucking of "the tiger," our flirtations or our dancing.

In Austria the idea seems to be that music soothes the bilious as well as the savage soul, but in France there is a merrier round of diversions than either Carlsbad or Saratoga dream of. At Aix-les-Bains, for instance, where our Congress Spring Park is, they have an immense park maintained by the licensed gambling corporation. In this park, which is as beautiful as any in the world, are two buildings, the Casino and the Villa des Fleurs. In both you may dine and you may play the "little horses" or baccarat.

The French law does not consider "the little horses" to be a gambling game, and as for baccarat, that is your own private affair. At the Villa des Fleurs you may also see one of the several stage performances given every night. There is a theatre next to the Casino, and this is, as I remember, the only place to which admission is charged. The next to best talent of Paris performs in this playhouse. Free as the air are all the other shows—the grand ballets, the vaudeville performances, the fireworks—and the gambling, unless you lose. Every boarder at a reputable hotel is entitled to a ticket to all this parkful of varied pleasures for the mere asking.

LIKE AIX-LES-BAINS.

Saratoga is somewhat like Aix-les-Bains. It has its park, it has its lake a few miles away, it has its high-class shops and its neighboring seats of the wealthy. Then, again, you cannot get board in every house in either Saratoga or Aix-les-Bains, but there is said to be no roof in Carlsbad under which a stranger cannot pay his way. Driving, riding, fine equipages, and the new-fangled automobiles are features of the French and the American resort, and whereas Saratoga has its reminiscent side by reason of its part in the Revolution, so Aix can boast its Roman origin and display its Roman arch.

But, unless we can say so of Marienbad, no European resort has the exceeding natural beauty of Saratoga. Aix and Carlsbad are built in hill surrounded basins, and are very hot, while the surroundings of Aix are shabby. Carlsbad is an all out-door place where every meal is eaten in the open air and every breakfast is taken in the woods—which are most beautifully kept—but it has no such drives, no lake, no picturesque farming region around it. Instead, it is in the heart of a hard-working district of glass and porcelain makers, and they are more interesting and informing than they are picturesque. Neither place has such hotels as Saratoga, nor have I seen anything approaching them in size and semi-rural attractiveness anywhere in the world.

FOUND NOWHERE ELSE.

Hotels whose inner parks form a square with boundaries a quarter of a mile around them are not to be found in any land except the land of large ideas and bold accomplishments. In the old resorts the hotels are of the regulation sort, and serve their meals à la carte in many cases. And when we come to consider the cost of visiting the various watering places of the world, Saratoga is not by any means the dearest. (I fancy that the little Cape Town and Kimberley Summer places in South Africa bear off the palm in that respect.)

One may board in Saratoga for $5 a week and the cost of his laundrying, or he may spend the savings of a year in one week, but he can live well and upon the best status for $10 a day, and that is about what he will find the same comforts will cost him in Carlsbad and Aix-les-Bains.

In fact, it may be of interest as the experience of one who has earth's dull round from corner to corner and back again, more than once, to learn that I long ago hit upon the peculiar sum of $11 a day as an amount sufficient to travel with comfort and dignity, and to rest at the best places in good style. What an ocean fare cats up beyond that sum is "averaged down," as the commercial travelers say, by lower rates on land, and if you journey so far as the antipodes, the cost of first-class travel will be met by the cheapness of Asiatic living, for there I have lived like a lord with a retinue of nine Chinese servants and an artist companion for a little under $3 a day, while traveling through several provinces in a houseboat.

JULIAN RALPH.

A note from St. Petersburg conveys the information that the construction by the State of a railway from St. Petersburg to Petrozavodsk, on Lake Onega, will be commenced in 1903. Petrozavodsk is 208 miles northeast of St. Petersburg.

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The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes an article dealing with a possible transmarine war of invasion against Great Britain. The writer cites an article by Capt. Count Reventlow, who asserts that articles in German papers deprecating the efficiency of the English fleet bring grist to the mill of the English Navy League, which uses such articles for the purpose of agitating against Germany and also of agitating for still further efficiency in the navy. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, after remarking that mere numerical strength on sea or land is not so decisive a factor as "good material, good personnel, and a good leadership," cites a recent article in the Marine Rundschau, in which the command of the sea is laid down as an "a priori" condition of the successful invasion of England. The Norddeutsche concludes that the British fleet is, without doubt, still the most powerful in the world.

STATEN ISLAND URBAN PROBLEMS

Future Development of Richmond Borough—Obstacles to the Island's Growth—The Need for Better Transportation Facilities.

THE URBAN problem presented by Staten Island is the most interesting field for speculative predictions which the specialists in real estate possibilities can now discuss. Here is a very large fraction of the entire extent of Greater New York, and it is a fraction likely to possess more admirable advantages in natural beauty for homes, and serviceable locations for mercantile business than any equal extent of territory in the remaining boroughs.

There is, to begin with, its high rolling hill country, which under a judiciously artistic treatment might become covered with beautiful houses whose position and commanding views of the commerce of a great harbor would surpass all that now, by a mistaken emphasis of admiration, attracts influential builders of homes along the Riverside Drive, the streets and avenues west of Central Park West, above Fifty-ninth Street, at Washington Heights, or in the growing and really attractive sites on either side of the Harlem River. Along the water fronts of Staten Island, on the shores of the Kill von Kull, and the bayside of the island, are miles of most useful water front with deep water near at hand, and, as has been so frequently pointed out, proximity to the large shipping and railroading facilities of the Eastern seaboard.

The detrimental obstacles that seem to have veiled from the eyes of the real estate speculator and industrious builders and householders, who follow close at hand upon his "first appearance" in an undeveloped field, are local and circumstantial. The former appear to be easily formulated as the "Mosquito," and a reputation, not easily killed, that the island is unhealthy, and the latter an inadequate system of traffic transportation, and the as yet quite undeveloped system of interior communication.

THE MOSQUITO.

The mosquito is indeed a venomous reality. He is unmistakably unnecessary, and it would be for any thinking man impossible to subscribe to a religion that held he had his uses in this world.

But the mosquito is only an incident. He was quite as plentiful on Manhattan Island as he is now on Staten Island before occupation had expelled him from the former, and he will be made interestingly scarce on the latter when wholesale municipal conditions prevail. He has sensibly disappeared to-day in the more populous sections, and his extermination can be made a matter of moral certainty. He is a veritable terror. It cannot be denied that the crescendo of his music as he draws nearer and nearer to one's face and hands and ankles puts to flight the most flattering visions of local land improvement. We admit the mosquito is on Staten Island, but we affirm that his presence is simply conditional. His maddening pertinacity should have no deterrent influence upon intelligent occupation. He is to-day a greatly diminished pest. He can be made only a disturbing memory.

Staten Island is not unhealthy. It is a healthy place where the ordinary accompaniments of close inhabitation have been secured, as sewers and a water supply, and the lands have been drained and dried. It is the most transparent nonsense to maintain this indefensible accent upon the unhealthfulness of Staten Island. There is malaria on the island, of course. New York Island has malaria, and the neighborhood of Central Park was once notoriously unhealthy in this respect; and those suburban paradises in New Jersey so absurdly vaunted are not wholly exempt from it.

MALARIA CONDITIONAL.

But malaria, like the mosquito, is conditional. It must vanish or become so increasingly diminished that it will no longer serve the purpose of a club to keep people from coming to the island, or beating into insensibility those who have a good word to say for it. It is quite certain that on the north shore of Staten Island, at any rate, there has been a statistical decrease of this omnipresent malady.

The circumstantial obstacles to the island's growth, alluded to above, are the "inadequate system of traffic transportation and the as yet quite undeveloped system of interior communication."

In this there is some exaggeration. Interior communication has been begun and new fields of occupancy have been opened; and our much-maligned ferry service, which has been a cheap subject of ridicule to the uninformed and the malicious, has kept up a very excellent schedule of trips to and from the island almost unbrokenly safe and constant for many years. It is slow. That soft impeachment is admitted. To protest against it would be to class ourselves with the silly people who revel in mendacious stories about all of our ferryboats being "rotten tubs," that only "the grace of God and the force of habit" keep together.

We must have faster boats and more trips, and work under conditions reasonably free from the danger of accidents. That is recognized and will be accomplished. And when it is accomplished I wonder whether the miserable man of Harlem, who hangs up to a car strap or has his abdomen punched by the posterior of a struggling applicant for admission to the platform of an elevated railroad car, will be so self-assured that the forlornly flat and uninteresting place has preponderant advantages for sane living over a place nearer to his place of business, intrinsically beautiful, and reached by a method of communication healthy, comfortable, and inviting.

"WRETCHED INFATUATION."

The wretched infatuation of some people for what they call "a city life" surpasses the endurance, patience, or comprehension of sound and untrammeled minds. To enjoy this "city life," to live in a whirl of meretricious street excitement and perennial fire alarms, they crowd themselves into stuffy flats and gaze with unmitigated serenity out of two front windows upon a tiresome street and an opposite wall of similar stupidity and rectilinear dullness.

Certainly all city life is not of this sort. But a great deal is, and these suffering people could find in Staten Island, as they absolutely can find nowhere else as well, a refuge and a home of surpassing charm and sweetness when the new conditions which the foremost men of Staten Island are now striving to secure have been established.

How many people, besides, put themselves quite outside, too, of the great advantages of proximity to the intellectual and artistic life of New York by living quite far away in Westchester County or in the really attractive villages of New Jersey. Staten Island will be far nearer to New York when its new life is ushered in than are these exclusive little hamlets. These places are reached by railroads, and what method of transportation can be less inviting? Inevitably dusty and dirty and noisy to begin with, it deprives its patrons of all means of social pleasure, unless indeed the poker or whist car is to be regarded as the most successful form of traveling society; it makes reading a dangerous indulgence, while in the extreme seasons the car becomes a furnace of artificial heat for which there is no relief or an oven of irrespirable air, made more exasperating by a hot seat of almost perspiring plush. Take the comfortable boat in contrast, with its opportunities for movement and its abundant conveniences for ventilation and the chance of going outside upon spacious and invigorating decks! It is folly to dwell longer upon such a supreme contradiction of states.

FROM THE BATTERY.

But Staten Island enjoys access to New York at the one point to which, it may be said, all the other parts of New York are contiguous; that is, while not next to it, they are "in touch" with it. From the Battery, itself an attractive point of deposit, the elevated railroad lines reach both sides of the city and its extremest points, while a current of trolleys flows steadily in and out to every section of the great city. Of what other entrance to New York can this be said?

The objective point of this paper is to discuss the "undeveloped system of interior communication" which is yet the immediately great obstacle to the sudden transplantation to Staten Island of a large urban population. It is the question whose best solution holds the urban prospects of Staten Island completely.

The transportation during the next ten years of 500,000 people to Staten Island, or even half that number, means the depopulation of large sections of Brooklyn, the Bronx, perhaps, and even Manhattan Island. Such a transportation can only be rapidly initiated by forcing ahead, far beyond immediate earning capacity, the whole system of island transit upon lines of modern efficacy and comfort. It must be undertaken by an organized body of capital commanding resources of the best experience.

Three trunk lines of transit with an auxiliary system of feeders seems imperatively needed. The island, in a loose and general way, consists of a nucleus of serpentine hills with a border area of lower, sometimes rolling, somtimes flat, country. The hill nucleus is displaced somewhat to the north, and a wide shelf of the low country land stretches to the south reaching the ocean and Raritan Bay, and to the west, and water of the Arthur's Kill. At present a steam railroad crosses the island over the southern shelf to Tottenville, and the east and north shores are traversed by trolley lines, while the hills are practically penetrated by a trolley line crossing the Clove Valley and following the Richmond Turnpike with two subordinate stringers running over the Castleton Hills and up to Silver Lake. The Rapid Transit Railroad of Staten Island is a steam road, skirting the eastern and northern shores, and carries the border population in these localities, doing business in New York to the ferries at St. George,

FOR A FREIGHTWAY.

The hill country, wide sections of the lower land, and perhaps the whole southern shelf from the Fox Hills to Tottenville are inviting, and much of it unsurpassingly attractive for residence. It seems to the writer feasible to abandon the Rapid Transit Railroad on both shores, making that a freight way to the docks, warehouses, and points of transatlantic shipping, that will become established on the north and east shores, and substitute for passenger service a heavy electric railroad with short headways, long cars, or even trains, upon an underground wire.

This might involve a slight regrading of the shore line, a far heavier equipment, and some straightening of the roadbed. There is indeed an alternative suggestion: Raise the present rapid transit service into an elevated railroad system, with the present tracks reserved for freight, and carry people to the upper decks of the ferryboats.

From such an encircling trunk line which might be carried straight around from Howland's Hook on the west to Fort Wadsworth on the east, and again beyond by the way of the new Speedway to New Dorp, there should diverge a general north and south gridiron of trolley lines passing through the hill country, and bringing into requisition for dwelling sites the variously undulating and attractive country that embraces the Ocean Terrace, Grimes Hill, (upper and lower,) Todt Hill, the Dongan Hills, the Castleton Heights, Scotland Highlands, Hart Park, the Valley of the Clove, large sections along Washington and South Avenues, to the west, the region along the Richmond Pike, and the outlying settlements even of Springville, Bull's Head, Travisville, and Chelsea.

Incidentally some drastic draining might be necessary, and the chain of Clove Valley lakes surrender their, at present, doubtfully useful existence; a wide open surface drain emptying these successive basins in one stream to the north in the Kill von Kull.

This whole system thus organized would be far in advance of present requirements. It could only be considered upon the basis of prospective receipts that would fall of realization for five or more years to come. But it might be so established, under the auspices of a strong and financially commanding corporation, that while it to-day would represent an almost barren investment, the accelerated tide of home-seekers might become so considerably increased that its eventualities would insure a certain profit. It certainly would be wisdom to have such a system unified, and that its control should be identical with the trunk lines around the shores, and that generally a single commutation charge to New York should be made.

WINTER STORMS.

At the very outset the grave difficulty of Winter storms paralyzing and stopping this expanded network of travel must be considered. The accidents of nature are not always successfully overcome in New York itself. For almost one week last Winter a heavy snowstorm put our shore trolleys "out of business." This under the new régime should be impossible. The heavier equipment and a more strenuous management might make a blockade of traffic almost impossible, with the provision of a stone pavement throughout the entire water front (north and east) of the island. The inland trolleys would for a long time suffer from storms.

The house population of the island is being driven to the central portions of the island. With the abandonment of the shore, this latter really very habitable region could become a site for apartment houses, flats, &c., furnishing for reasonable rents much more pleasing and healthful homes than similar quarters in New York or Brooklyn. Staten Island, of course, like any other part of this great city, will offer contrasts in the character of its population, and contrasts in its centres of settlement, but settlement must come, land must be used, and its capital resources appreciated and bought.

Finally, after the hill country to the north and east is thus brought within the definition of a municipality and assumes a vigorous urban consistency, the long stretches of beautiful country over the southern extension of the island from the Latourette estate, overlooking Richmond to Tottenville, must be similarly treated. The present steam road converted into a heavy electric railroad would form one trunk line, and a second, separating from the main line at New Dorp, would pass to Richmond, over Green Ridge to Rossville and Kreicherville, also finally to Tottenville, and between these east and west arteries a cross construction of trolleys might open up all the intermediate country. These trolleys might continue to the very margin of the island along Raritan Bay and be made the feeders of the main lines.

SUGGESTIVE ONLY.

This widely and broadly drawn scheme of urban reorganization and progress on Staten Island is obviously suggestive only. It might excite ludicrous surmises as to the sanity of the writer. Its feasibility, if it is feasible, would give a disagreeable shock of alarm to those who find so much rural charm in Staten Island to-day. But yet, viewed as a business proposition, Staten Island must succumb to some such sort of urban transformation. If it can be made into a clean, beautiful semi-suburban, and yet integral, part of New York, the uneasy sense of oppression, from which its owners now suffer, will be replaced by elation. And, for the comfort of those who dread any suggestion of solid blocks of brick and sandstone, marble and granite, it can be safely predicted that the transformation will only take place through a pleasant transition stage of pretty homes, with well-kept front gardens, interspersed with larger and more splendid mansions which, in the more remote parts of the island, may resume for it some of that expression which it once had, and which imparted to wide tracts of its interior country the aspect of an English manor. L. P. GRATACAP.

West New Brighton, July 24, 1902.

Block Island

Dance and Yacht Races Among the Week's Doings.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 2.—The weather during July was continuously bad, but August has opened with more favorable promises, and as the number of visitors at Block Island is still large, there is every reason to expect that this month will be a most successful one.

Social festivities, which began early in the week, have been numerous and diverse, the most attractive being the dance and reception given to the members of the Rhode Island Yacht Club at the Hygeia Hotel.

In the races held for yachts of the Rhode Island and Sachem Head Clubs the Bacchante won the event for large-class sloops, beating the Rufina by a narrow margin. No. 7, which had stood out to sea in the hope of catching a breeze, was some distance behind. The Katherina won in her class, easily defeating her only competitor, the Companion. Other winners were the Kebo, which captured first place in the class for yawls under 40 feet, and the Glide, which obtained the prize for sloops under 21 feet.

Recent arrivals at the hotels are as follows:

The Hygeia:

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Knott, M. H. Kid, J. G. Greenlees, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Parker, New York; Frank McCalf, W. J. Burt, John W. Braid, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Whiting and Miss Whiting, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Terry, Riverhead, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Price, Greenport, L. I.

Highland House:

N. P. Porter, Jr., A. B. Campbell, Samuel Hunter, New York; Mrs. J. H. Powers and daughter, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Frank English and son, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Child, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Collins, Detroit.

The Manisses:

J. Jefferson Wilson, Charles Cranshaw, Mrs. Van Dusen, F. A. Burnham, J. Godfrey, W. R. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Eskins, L. C. Hayes, C. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. David Leatt, H. C. Martin, W. W. Martin, Mrs. L. A. Jones, Arthur Jacobs, Miss B. Sands, Miss L. Jacobs, Mrs. C. Jacobs, Miss Hammer, Miss Heal, Miss Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Humphrey, G. Emmerick, Henry Kreuter, Miss Kreuter, Miss Z. White, B. Hunter, P. A. Greene, F. W. H. Guello, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Francis, W. A. Tannest, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hansen, Mrs. M. A. May, Miss M. May, New York; George W. Casper, Mrs. E. J. Smith and children, Mrs. A. M. Tremey, E. S. Powell, Jr., Brooklyn; R. F. Fay, Kansas City, Mo.; R. H. Chapin, H. S. Gilbert, Charles D. Smith, Miss Boudoin, Mrs. George L. Wood, C. F. Searey, C. Zanitars, C. Taylor, C. A. Maynard, Nelson L. Elmer, W. Leland Ramey, Springfield, Mass., and Charles G. Haskins, Chicago.

Ocean View Hotel:

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Leet, Thermes Garrett and niece, E. A. Platt, Mrs. J. E. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chamberlain, F. A. Lewis, Mrs. Eastburn Benjamin, the Misses Benjamin, S. L. Morrison, C. Starace, J. Kelyan, Miss Tissi Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle, Miss D. H. Downes, E. Thoryman, Mrs. St. John, Frank St. John, E. J. Bergen, E. D. Bushnell, W. D. Harrow, George E. Armstrong, Jr., Charles L. Burnham, Miss Eppen, Miss Hilda Eppen, Miss Louise Eppen, C. H. Rhodes, Elmer E. Garnsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crossman, Miss Crossman, Miss Bache, F. A. Budlong, Fred Javer, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maas, C. F. Rigoulos, W. E. Mauraughto, A. Kiesele, C. S. Ryan, W. J. Robinson, D. N. Lajasgro, Peter E. Blessing, Mrs. and Mrs. L. W. Rettington, Jesse N. Lazasgr, T. F. Paddell, William T. Cloke, James MacNaughton, Miss Gannyck, Miss Queenley, J. A. Staming, Arthur C. Wadbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lublin, W. B. Jones, L. B. Zacharris, W. Zacharris, Alexander W. Bruce, and E. W. Pretchet, New York, and W. Goldstein and family, George Jay Taylor, Charles T. Sleyds, Miss Lily Rockwell, and R. B. Hart of Brooklyn.

Woonsocket House:

D. N. Carrington, R. O. Burn, John B. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wright, John W. Welldon, New York; P. C. Buck, R. F. Fram, Dover, N. J.; Dr. R. H. Hammill, F. Walter Laurence, Summit, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Green, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Carroll, Buffalo; Miss Clara Meyer, Cleveland; E. M. Russell, Simon Russell, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bausch, Springfield, Mass.; M. O. Ross, G. H. Ross, Mrs. G. G. Rimington, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. A. P. Lane, Miss E. P. Thomas, New Haven, Conn.

Narragansett Pier.

Horse Show and Other Functions at Rhode Island Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2.—With a mixture of fog and sunshine the week has been a varied one from a weather standpoint at Narragansett, but as usual sunshine vanquished the mist, and the latter part of the week was delightfully fine.

Interest in the horse show which was celebrated to-day on the green of the Point Judith Country Club, has absorbed society for the most part during the past week. This was Narragansett's maiden effort at an equine exhibit, and for an initial show it may be announced that it was a conspicuous success. Not only did the Pier turn out en masse, but there was a goodly attendance from Newport and Jamestown, and even Watch Hill and Providence were represented.

Every available space on the grounds set aside for those who wished to view the show was taken long before the day of the exhibit, and twice the spaces could have been sold had the management made a careful reckoning of the demand for them. As it was, there was an array of automobiles, stylish traps, and equipages on each side of the reserved spaces, which were occupied by the cottagers of the Pier.

In the tandem class, Master Jay Coogan, Jr., the Culbertsons, and Henry Brevoort Kane were friendly rivals for honors. Over one hundred entries were handed in just before the opening of the show, a handsome showing for the initial exhibit at Narragansett. It is now quite likely that the horse show will be a regular feature of the Pier season hereafter.

Mrs. Joseph Leidy, wife of Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, gave an elaborate luncheon at the Point Judith Country Club on Wednesday. Her guests were Mrs. William E. Carter of Newport, Miss Berwind, Mrs. Alfred Norris, Mrs. Benjamin Tilghman, Mrs. Robert Drayton, Mrs. John Poor, Mrs. J. F. de Assis Brasil, Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, Mrs. P. S. P. Randolph, Mrs. Samuel Welsh, Mrs. William Dick, Miss Maud Lenning, Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles, and Mrs. H. Brevoort Kane.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. W. H. H. Austin of New York gave a charming seven-handed euchre party at the Gladstone. Her guests were Mrs. Robert Talbot, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mrs. Thomas Powell, Mrs. Frederick Frothingham, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, and Mrs. P. C. Baker. Following the cards refreshments were served in a private supper room of the hotel.

M. Santos-Dumont was a visitor to the Pier this week, and while here was dined by the Clam Bake Club in the Grecian Gardens.

Baron Jacques Merrenot de St. Marc gave a luncheon on the Gladstone lawn on Wednesday.

Capt. Isaac Emerson of Baltimore arrived here on Wednesday on his handsome steam yacht Margaret, on which he has just returned from a cruise around the world. On board the Margaret was a jolly yachting party, the guests of Capt. Emerson. The Margaret will sail in these waters for several weeks.

Arrivals at the Gladstone—Miss Elizabeth S. Mitchell, Washington; John W. Tomlinson, Mrs. John W. Tomlinson, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. E. G. Dupont, H. R. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Parker, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gorton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strong, Chicago; Henry Dunnell, Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. White, Augusta, Ga.

At the Imperial.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Depew, F. C. Dibbs, William T. Westcott, H. J. Hayne, E. P. Smith, Emery S. Lyon, Percival Kuhne, New York; Mrs. Wallach, Miss Wallach, Washington; H. A. Blossom, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Keith, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Lynchburg, Va.; F. G. Riggs, Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Comac, Philadelphia.

At the Mathewson.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Manx, Miss A. B. Favy, Mrs. F. W. Brooks, Franklin Brooks, Ernest Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Elrich, Master Samuel Elrich, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stuart, T. Goodwin, George Keisler, New York; Richard Sears, Boston; Oscar E. Railin, Paris, France; E. O. Schuyler, Bergen Point, N. J., and Clement Williams, Philadelphia.

At the Massasoit.—Charles Irving Peabody, Danvers, Mass.; Milton C. Hardy, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blackner, Covington, Ky.; James J. Callison, Taunton, Mass.; John Smith, Providence, and Vicomte and Vicomtesse Henri de Sibours, New York.

Lenox Personals

Many Cottagers Leave for the Fashionable Seaside Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 2.—With the coming of August many of the cottagers have gone to the seashore and mountains, where they will remain until they return to Lenox for the usual Autumnal festivities late in September.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field are the guests of Mrs. Field's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, at Elm Court. They will sail for Europe about the middle of August, and will go directly to Paris, where they will meet Mrs. William H. Field and Miss Field, who are now there.

Frederick Gebhard is now at Lenox with Mrs. Arthur Kemp. Mrs. Kemp and he, accompanied by Jules Neilson, went fishing on Mahkeenac Lake one day this week, where Mrs. Kemp caught a black bass which weighed over six pounds.

The closing lecture in the course given by Prof. Wisner of Paris was given at Elm Court Monday, at 11 A. M. There was a large attendance of the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom have their daughter, Mrs. Sidney Haight, with them for the Summer.

Alexander Griswold is on a yachting cruise along the north shore.

Samuel Russell, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., is spending a few weeks in Lenox.

Among others in Lenox this week are Judge Eugene Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Wetherbee, and Gen. and Mrs. F. S. Winston of New York.

The golf links have been so much damaged by the heavy rains that the play is not as interesting as usual, a number of the holes being practically useless. As soon as possible the links will be put in good order, and if more favorable weather follows they should soon be in good condition again. The annual tournament will be held the first week in September. The date set is much earlier than usual, the change being made in order that the college boys may be able to play.

Dr. William Wilberforce Baldwin of Rome is the guest of Mr. Cortlandt Bishop at Interlaken.

Newport Cottagers Announce Dates For Many Big Social Functions

Both Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Astor Will Give Balls at the End of the Month, and Other Large Dances and Dinner Parties Have Already Been Arranged by Well Known People.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The first of August finds Newport keyed up to concert pitch ready for the gayeties of the month, and there promises to be no lack of social festivities, not only for the month, but for the first two weeks in September. Already dates have been selected for several notable entertainments, two in the second week of this month, balls by Mrs. Berwind and Mrs. Jones; two in the third week, a small dinner dance by Mrs. J. Clinch Smith on Aug. 20, and Mrs. Fish's ball on Aug. 22, and one in the last week, Mrs. Astor's first ball in several years, on Aug. 29.

There are still others promised, housewarming parties by Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and entertainments of some sort by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and possibly by Mrs. William P. Thompson, who gave last year a charming dance at the Golf Club. All of these may not materialize, but if only a few are added to those already announced, there will be enough gayety and dancing for the late August nights.

It is quite possible that some of the balls may be forced over into September, and it is reported that Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has decided that her entertainment in honor of her daughter's engagement shall not be given until after the horse show in September. In the earlier days of August the entertainments will take the form of larger and more elaborate dinners and musicales, and in fact it looks as if there would be one continual round from the beginning of the month to the end.

With the much-talked-of wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs and the short-lived sensation of Miss Sara Van Alen's sudden marriage out of the way, new topics of conversation were found this week in the relations of Miss Kathleen Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt, the prospective visit and entertainment of Miss Alice Roosevelt, and the report that later in August the Duchess of Marlborough would make her long-deferred visit to Newport. There will be nothing new in the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Neilson to the youngest son of the Vanderbilt family. There is little, or rather no, doubt of their relations to each other. They are together everywhere, riding in the country without a chaperon, dining together, and at the Casino dances having apparently no thought for anybody but themselves. There is a feeling that the engagement is a certainty, with only the formal announcement and receiving of congratulations to come. Mrs. Neilson talks of the relations between the young people in a way that leaves no doubt of what she thinks, but yet she does not formally announce an engagement, and quite evidently is waiting for Mrs. Vanderbilt to say the word.

Miss Roosevelt arrived on Friday evening and was driven at once to the Cushing villa at the Spouting Rocks, where she will be the guest of Miss Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting. There was a dinner at the Cutting home that evening and for the rest of her stay there will be no lack of entertainments to which she will be invited, although few functions distinctively in her honor have been announced.

It has been reported for several years that the Duchess of Marlborough was coming to Newport during the season, but the report in each instance has proved to have had little foundation. This Summer, however, it is said that she is surely coming, not later than Aug. 20, and she will undoubtedly receive a very cordial welcome, for it will be her first visit to Newport since her marriage.

The weekly dances at the Casino are becoming almost as popular as formerly, each succeeding week this Summer showing a larger attendance and a more general participation in the dances. At the dance on Thursday night the gowns worn by the women were particularly noticeable. One of the handsomest women present was Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who is a guest of Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, and who wore on this occasion a strikingly handsome gown of pink chiffon trimmed with lace applique. Miss Wheeler, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, made another notable figure in a simple white satin gown with a string of artificial poppies from her left shoulder to her waist and half down her skirt, and an additional touch given by red ribbon in her hair. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was in black tulle over white satin, with medallions of black lace and pale blue chiffon trimmings. Mrs. William E. Carter wore white mousseline de soie with black chiffon trimmings. Mrs. E. Moore Robinson was in pale blue panne crêpe, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., wore painted organdie over pale green satin, and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith white satin with chiffon trimmings. The younger set was well represented, Miss Cynthia Roche, in a simple and becoming dress of white Duchesse lace with pale blue ribbons, Miss Kathleen Neilson in a white net spangled in silver and chiffon trimmings, Miss Gwendolin Burden in white spangled net over white satin, with chiffon trimmings, Miss Cloise Hatch in black net embroidered in steel with chiffon trimmings, Miss Ethel Davies in black chiffon with white lace applique, Miss Natalie Schenck in pale gray brocaded satin, Miss Laura Swan in pink silk with ruffles of pink chiffon, Miss Natica Rives in white striped satin with trimming of pink chiffon, Miss Gladys Brooks in white net spangled in silver with pale blue ribbon bow-knots and tiny pink silk rosebuds, and Miss Grosvenor in white accordion-plaited chiffon with trimmings of cluny lace.

The Diplomatic Corps was quite in evidence, being represented by Baron Oppenheim, the German Ambassador; Baron von Ritter zu Grunstein, secretary of the Germany Embassy, and the Swedish and Norwegian secretaries.

The tennis craze is still on at the Casino, and this week's play developed into a tournament in which only women participated in pairs, but next week there will be another contest in which both men and women in mixed doubles will participate. These tournaments attract not only those who are interested in tennis as a sport, but also serve to furnish a morning diversion for everybody in society, large numbers watching the games and making the Casino grounds the scene of many lively gatherings.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Davies on Saturday next will furnish another opportunity for a social function. Miss Davies has selected a distinguished list of bridesmaids, and the ceremony at All Saints' Chapel will undoubtedly be well worth attending, although the little chapel affords but little room for the guests. It has, however, been the scene of many society weddings, notably those of Miss Charlotte Hunnewell to Victor Sorchan, and more recently and more notably that of Miss Julia Grant to Prince Cantacuzene.

Great Number of Dinner Parties Given by Bar Harbor Residents

August Starts with Many Entertainments, and the Fashionable Season Is Now in Full Swing—Cottages Which Have Been Occupied Recently—Latest Additions to the Society Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—Society is one mad dinner-giving company. There have been few dances as yet; a few musicales and a scattering of receptions. It has all been—dinner entertainments. The ball at the Malvern and the dance at Kebo were the only varied occasions of the week.

The arrival of middle season visitors has been notably large. The hotels announce an unusually large rush and it has become rather a general thing for people to take cottages for the season and occupy them only during August. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock came this week and opened the Canary Cottage. Next to the Dimocks the Dutch Cottage was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who came down Tuesday in their yacht. William C. Whitney came Saturday to join his daughter at Evilstone. He left again on Tuesday, but expects to return to the Horse Show.

The announcement of dates for August indicates that the Pot and Kettle Club will be the scene of a large number of affairs. In other years the Pot and Kettle has been rather restricted to "stag" parties, but the Governors have wisely concluded that general entertainment would make the club more popular. Mrs. Antonio Stewart will give a dance there on Aug. 14, and on Aug. 23 Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and Mrs. William Lawrence Green will give a dinner and dance. Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edgar Scott and Capt. Bush all will entertain there. Mrs. Dimock is to have a large affair at Kebo, as is Mrs. Cassatt and Mrs. Hinkle. The Malvern came in for its share. Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. H. M. Sears, Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. Gould are to give large affairs there.

Among the expected arrivals in early August are Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre of New York and Lenox, who will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman at Keewaydin.

Miss Margaret Thouran is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor.

Mrs. J. W. Gerard gave a delightful luncheon on Tuesday. The guests were Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. H. C. Chapman, Mrs. Fred Pierson, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Rogers Bridgman, Mrs. George Moran, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, A. W. Sears, W. J. Schieffelin, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Thorndike, Mrs. Leiter, Countess Laugier-Villars, Miss Farrier, Miss Whitwell, and Miss Leiter.

Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart is arranging for an elaborate entertainment on Aug. 24, which will be one of the biggest affairs of the season.

Sir Edgar Smiley of London, England, arrived at the Porcupine on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. McDowell McCook, President and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. How.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri gave a dinner Tuesday night at their cottage. The guests were Mrs. Fabbri, Sr., Marchese Guadagin, Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Macy, and Miss Knowlton.

Mrs. Wilson Bissell entertained at luncheon on Wednesday. The guests were Miss Cary, Miss Love, Mrs. A. Bleecker Banke, Mrs. Linzee, Mrs. Brooke, Miss Torrey, Mrs. Weld, Miss Minot, and Mrs. Sturgis.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot entertained a party of twenty-six at luncheon at the Malvern on Wednesday. Among the guests were Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. George Morgan, Mrs. C. Abercrombie, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Seely, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Gerard, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Amory, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Fremont-Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick gave a luncheon on Wednesday at Mizzentop for Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Porter of Pittsburg.

The dinner dance at Kebo showed the tenor of the August season. It was quite crowded, and the dinner parties were very gay. Those who entertained were Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. J. F. Sullivan, Mrs. Green, W. Butler Duncan, John Hone. Mrs. Sullivan's guests were Baron Frankenstein, Miss Thomas, Miss Taylor, Miss Gurnee, Miss N. Taylor, Mr. Sears, Mr. Pulitzer, Henry Goodrick, and Mr. Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears gave a dinner previous to the Kebo dance at the Malvern. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. James Potter, Miss Edwards, Miss Andrews, Sumner Gerard, Mr. Peabody, and Philip Stewart.

Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop of New York gave the first musicale of the season on Thursday evening at Sunnyside. Myron Whitney, Hans Wetzler, and Miss Fannie Coster Jones were the artists. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Honorina Vail, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Major McCauley, Charles How, J. B. Henderson, Casimir Moore, and Mr. Cochran.

Mrs. Susan Green entertained at dinner on Wednesday. The guests were Mrs. Charles E. Green, Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Edith Hollins, Miss Hester Hone, Miss Rhoda Emlen Smith, Edwin Denby, Grant Douglas, Russell Auchincloss, Mr. Potter, and Count von Wartensleben.

Mrs. Roland Redmond of New York gave a luncheon on Thursday at the Malvern in honor of her niece, Miss Livingston. The guests were Mrs. N. Carey Lee, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Hoffman, Miss Edwards, Miss Phipps, and Miss Hone.

"Bridge" has taken more hold this Summer than ever before. The large tournament given at the Newport on Friday was attended by all of the enthusiasts here. Among the players were Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Fox, Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Miss Draper, Miss Seely, Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, Mrs. W. L. Green, Mrs. S. M. Wright, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Bend, and Mrs. Winthrop.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay came this week and Mr. Mackay is expected later in the month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton of New York are the guests of J. P. Bass. Mrs. Pendleton is more widely known as Lillian Blauvelt. She is resting preliminary to her concert tour abroad in September.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of New York have arrived for the season, and are staying with Mr. Duncan's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick entertained at dinner on Friday night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Count Cassini, Count Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, Miss McCormick, J. B. Henderson, and John Inglis.

The yachting fever grows apace, and the weekly contests are being fought out with determination. Edgar Scott's string of victories was broken on Saturday by H. M. Sears with his Crowninshield boat, the Bogey. The Herreshoff boat, the Tiger, was second.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri entertained at dinner on Friday night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Fabbri, Sr., the Marchese Guadagin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Charles How, and Miss Beatrice Bend.

Mrs. George Robbins of New York arrived this week and opened the Robbins cottage on Highbrook Road. Arden Robbins, who has been ill with typhoid fever, came with her.

The Pynes arrived Sunday

Season at Its Height at the New Jersey Seaside Resorts

Bookings for August at the Principal Points Show That Many Who Have Been to the Mountains Will Spend the End of Their Vacations by the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 2.—On Monday quite a number of Long Branch visitors will leave this resort, many of them going to Saratoga for the racing season at that watering place. It is not likely, however, that there will be any very visible reduction in the number of hotel guests, as August always brings to Long Branch many of those who have spent the early part of the Summer in the mountains, but who desire a week or two at the seashore before returning to the city. The hotel bookings indicate that this class of visitors will be more numerous than ever before during the present month.

Among those who have left or will leave for Saratoga are many who were connected in one way or another with the clubs which were raided recently. Four or five of the houses are closed altogether. The John Daly Clubhouse closed last week and the Pennsylvania Club and the New York Club closed their restaurants after last Sunday's business. The club connected with the West End Casino is also closed, but the caterer in charge of the restaurant will continue his business for the purpose of supplying the cottagers and wealthy visitors during the remainder of the season.

A library was established at Elberon last year with the double aim of providing literature for the Summer visitors, and reading for the Winter residents. In Summer it has its home at the corner of North Lincoln and Norwood Avenues, and in Winter the books are sent to the Oakhurst public schools. It is maintained by the subscriptions of Summer visitors, and this year it has been used by them quite extensively.

A children's ball was given on Thursday night at the Brighton Hotel on the occasion of the birthday of Marjorie Bain of New York. About fifty little folks made up the party. In addition to the dancing, games were indulged in and a supper was served.

About sixty guests of the Ocean House participated in a progressive euchre on Wednesday night in the parlor of the hotel. The prizes were contributed by visitors at the house.

A well-played baseball game took place on Wednesday afternoon between the cottage boys known as the Independents and the Hollywood team. The result was in favor of the Independents by a score of 8 to 7.

Thursday was Masonic day at Pleasure Bay, and the annual clambake given under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey was held at that place. Prominent Masons from all parts of New Jersey were present.

A song recital for the benefit of Christ Church was given this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Hazard, at Shrewsbury, by Mme. Leonard of New York, assisted by Rudolph Malchow, violinist. H. K. Allstrom and Miss Malchow acted as accompanists.

Prof. E. Boyd Smack entertained a number of New Yorkers with a musical at his Garfield Avenue home last night.

Hugh Reilly, Jr., and family have rented and are now occupying for the remainder of the Summer season Cottage No. 1 on Hollywood Avenue, at Norwood Park.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wise of New York are here for the season. They are guests at the Harries cottage on Union Avenue.

Mrs. H. Malbrum of New York, who is spending the Summer at the Pavilion Hotel, lost a diamond solitaire ring, a turquoise ring, and a gold chain with pearls a few days ago. Search was made for the lost jewelry throughout the hotel, but it was not found. The gems were advertised, and a reward offered for their return. A couple of days after the advertisement had appeared the jewelry was noticed in the lace work across the shoulder of Mrs. Malbrum's waist. The person who discovered them was paid the reward.

Nelson Morris of Chicago, Ill., who has been the guest of V. Henry Rothschild for the past three weeks, returned to his home during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Siegel Siegman, who have been spending the Summer at Elberon, left yesterday for their camp in Childwold Park, Adirondack Mountains.

Mrs. Charles Abbott entertained a party of little folks at her Cedar Avenue residence on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sheerer of New York, who are Summer residents at Norwood Park, recently gave a clambake at Pleasure Bay to about twenty-five of their friends.

Season at Seabright

Doings of the Steam Yachts Attracting Much Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 2.—The recent races from New York to Atlantic Highlands between the steamboat Monmouth and the yachts Vamoose and Arrow have caused quite a revival of interest in the doings of the yachts owned by cottagers along the coast. Whenever the weather is favorable a number of impromptu races take place, for the owners also appear to take more interest in their respective boats than has been the case for some time.

While the time of the Vamoose in its race with the Monmouth was five minutes faster than that of the Arrow, it is said that the [illegible] of the latter yacht are quite willing to enter a race with the Vamoose without allowance.

[illegible] of the other yachts which are to be [illegible] Atlantic Highlands and on the [illegible]ury River are the steam yacht [illegible] owned by Samuel and Orlando [illegible] and Edwin M. Post; the sloop [illegible] Ventura, sloop yacht Sayonara, [illegible]cht Wachusett, steam yacht Linta, [illegible]emone, schooner yacht Clarissa, [illegible]ish-built steam yacht Speedy II., [illegible]n yacht Vindetta, and the Vorant [illegible].

[illegible] Victor left here on Tuesday for [illegible], whence he sailed by the Kronprinz Wilhelm for Berlin. He will remain abroad for two months and visit his brother, Carl Victor, who has been studying in Germany since he was graduated from Yale.

Georgia Lodge at this place has been rented this season by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mullins of Wooster, Ohio. Misses Amy and Dorothy Mullins are also spending the Summer here.

C. P. H. Gilbert entertained a company of friends on Tuesday by taking them for a sail down the Shrewsbury River.

Mrs. J. J. McCook recently invited a party of friends to join her in a sail on the river. The yacht Elite was engaged for the occasion, and all who were present spent a delightful afternoon on the water.

Mrs. T. B. Kent of Monmouth Beach entertained a number of friends at a card party one evening during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Regan, J. B. Regan, Jr., and Miss Edith Regan of New York are recent arrivals at the Octagon Hotel.

Mrs. T. A. Holland and Miss Blanche Holland of New York are spending the Summer at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Gordon of New York have arrived here again for the Summer.

United States Senator John M. Thurston and Mrs. Thurston are the guests of Mrs. C. M. C. Davis at this place.

David B. Hill, who is summering at Normandie-by-the-Sea, has left for a short time, but expects to return to that place later in the season.

A song recital was given on Wednesday morning at the residence of Mrs. John Jay Knox, on the Rumson Road, by Mrs. Nathaniel Scammon-Jones. Recitals are quite numerous during the Summer months at Seabright, the Rumson, and Monmouth Beach, and are always well patronized by the cottagers from those places.

Atlantic City.

Large Influx of Visitors During the Past Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 2.—The Embarkation Day reunion of the Knights of Columbus, a gathering commemorative of the departure of the discoverer on his voyage across the Atlantic, opened here to-day with several thousand delegates from New York, Northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities in attendance. A ball and reception were held this evening on the Steel Pier and a business meeting at the Hotel Rudolf, where the headquarters are established.

The Knights will attend a pontifical high mass to-morrow morning and listen to a sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, Washington. On Monday evening the annual banquet at the Rudolf will bring the reunion to a close. James A. Burns of Orange, N. J., will preside and addresses will be made by William M. Byrne, United States Attorney General of Delaware; ex-District Attorney Philbin of New York, Thomas H. Cummings of Boston, Bishop O'Connell, ex-President of the American College at Rome, and others.

Visitors have been coming in to town with a rush this week, and the fact that the departures have been very small in comparison with the influx is taken as an indication that the Summer vacation period has at last arrived. The population of the resort is now placed at 150,000, and while the necessity of using cots in hallways, customary in August, has not yet arrived, there are those who say that a season of at least average prosperity is assured.

An evidence of the cosmopolitanism of the bathing beach was afforded here on Sunday, when Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, his friend D. H. Parry of Chicago, and United States Senator Cullom, all garbed in the plebeian blue costume the bathing masters lease for twenty-five cents, went into the surf together and enjoyed themselves with the freedom of boys out for a holiday. Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service was an unostentatious member of the party, who kept close to the head of the Treasury Department during the whole time he spent in the city.

United States Attorney General Knox will spend the greater part of the Summer here. He still makes visits almost daily to the golf links, and Senator Cullom, conversing with friends at Marlborough House, where both are stopping, remarked jovially that while the Attorney General is holing his ball on the links he is devising plans to put the trusts in the same position when President Roosevelt takes up his fight against them in earnest.

The recent visit of a Government engineer who made soundings of the inlet has given rise to reports that the Government intends to make Atlantic City a port of entry, and at the same time afford a harbor of refuge here for coastwise craft. The present channel is so shallow that only light-draught vessels can enter, and even then only on high water. Atlantic City has long entertained the opinion that its inlet would be a popular yachting rendezvous if deepened sufficiently to afford safe anchorage, hence the pleasure given by the latest report and the official's visit.

It is reported that a Philadelphia contractor has been asked for an estimate for an absolutely fireproof hotel to be erected on the beach front.

United States Senator McLaurin of South Carolina is at the Jackson with his family.

The following New Yorkers have arrived during the week: J. E. Stauffer, Edward Gormley, John Donnely, and Mrs. A. Goldstein, at the Kenilworth Inn.

E. S. Bibas and Samuel Bibas, at the Loraine, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, at the Mount Vernon.

S. D. Crawford, Miss Maude Sigel, and W. Spitz, at the Lawrence, and Joseph Ferry, at the Malatesta.

W. T. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Miss Harsig, A. C. Hagerty, T. Leopold, J. Barrett, E. N. Tidball, J. E. Cotes, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Ketcham, at the Rudolf.

C. H. Earle and W. B. Maull, at the Rittenhouse.

P. Ford and Mrs. L. Ford, at the Aldine, and Mr. and Mrs. George Hull and John MacGowan, at the Archdale.

T. H. Keller and family, at Avon Inn; E. R. Dampman and Charles Schmatterback, at the Borton, and F. K. Ney, H. Fairchild, and G. Kilpatrick, at the Dennis.

Mrs. S. Anderson, Miss K. Williams, Miss Viola Russell, C. Smith, and Edward Anderson, at the Clarion.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Gibson, R. C. Penfield, P. L. Ryan and C. Ruby, at the Raleigh, and Alex. Goldburg, H. Hall, E. Whitfield, N. E. McManus, D. L. Stern, Mrs. L. Cone, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bradley, at the Royal Palace.

Charles Nice, at the Southern; Mr. and Mrs. T. Adams, and Mrs. J. Rochford, at the Westminster, and A. Haney, at the Sterling.

T. H. Hodgman, J. E. Dilton, and D. W. Shayer, at the Strand, and F. Ruhter, at the Agnew.

Mrs. R. Lilchrist, at the Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merrill, and Mrs. H. Lyons, at the Seaside, and F. S. Gardner and J. Duane, at the Windsor.

W. Shayer, at the Strand, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, at Bleak House.

E. N. Lamborn and H. Slate, at Haddon Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheaton, at the Garden, Mr. and Mrs. B. Saltzman and W. Allen at the Northern Liberty.

At Asbury Park.

Doings of the Week Here and at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 2.—The dawn of the popular outing month of the year finds both Asbury Park and Ocean Grove comfortably filled with pleasure seekers, but the hotel keepers unite in saying that the visitors are far less numerous than at this time last Summer. The falling off is due to the unsettled weather which has prevailed for the past month. It rained nearly every day during July, and when it was clear the temperature was not high enough to cause a stampede to the shore, consequently the July crowd was far from being up to the average. The arrivals to-day, however, were numerous, and larger crowds are expected during this month.

The Summer social season is now at flood tide. The event of the week was the production in the Beach Auditorium of the Japanese operetta, "Kiku," written and staged by Mrs. C. H. Rivers, Jr., a guest at the Ocean Hotel. The performance was given for the benefit of the Municipal Hospital by prominent cottagers and hotel guests. The principal character was assumed by Miss Helen Talford of New York, a twelve-year-old girl who is spending the Summer at Hathaway Inn.

To-night the usual weekly hops were given at the Ocean, Brunswick, Coleman, Lafayette, Sunset Hall, Monmouth, Columbia, and Fenimore.

The Baby Parade Commission has announced the rules to govern the fête, which is scheduled for the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 19. The age limit is fifteen years. A contestant may enter any class desired, provided the class selected is designated on the entry blank. There will be two Judges to each event. The announcement of awards will not be made until the evening of the children's festival, which occurs on the following day.

The annual marine carnival on Wesley Lake will be held on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 13. The committee arranging this pretty water spectacle will spend $1,000 for fireworks and colored fires and will also distribute ten prizes among those who excel in decorations and illumination. Four prizes will be given also for the best decorated cottages and lawns adjacent to the lake.

"Founder" Bradley's challenge to the world to produce a better sand modeler than James J. Taylor has been accepted by Victor Holm of New York, and the contest will take place on the beach on Saturday evening, Aug. 9. The winner will receive a purse of $250, offered by Mr. Bradley. Taylor has been employed by the "Founder" for the past ten years, and in that time his work has been admired by thousands. He molds his figures out of the moist sand, and the only tool he uses is a piece of wood.

A musicale-reception was given by the Festival Chorus at Ocean Grove this evening. The building was decorated with flags, flowers, and plants. The seats in the centre of the building had all been removed and the great space covered with rugs and a liberal supply of rocking chairs and tables, upon which rested electric lamps. New aisles were also created by the removal of additional chairs. The members of the Festival Chorus, over 300 in number, acted as the Reception Committee, and before 8:30 o'clock there were thousands of people on the floor, all engaged in animated conversation. During the entire evening the orchestra of fifty pieces, under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan, furnished the music.

Children's Day will be observed to-morrow in Ocean Grove. The entire day will be in charge of Musical Director Morgan. At the morning service at least 1,000 children will be seated in the centre portion of the auditorium, and at the close of the service each child will be given a souvenir medal, in which is imbedded a new 1902 penny. The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, will preach a twenty-minute sermon to the children, and there will be special selections by the festival chorus, together with responsive readings. The service in the evening will be entirely musical. The Children's Festival Chorus of 1,000 voices will be seated in the choir loft, and will sing several selections, including "Nazareth," "The Palms," "O Holy Night," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and "The Lost Chord." The Festival Chorus will be seated in the rear gallery, and 100 young women dressed in Grecian robes will participate in the final part of the programme, descriptive of "The Coming of the King."

Dr. William Goodsell, a New York physician, is at the New Philadelphia, Ocean Grove.

Prof. Charles S. Forbes of Columbia College is spending his vacation at the Atlantic House, Ocean Grove.

Dr. E. N. McGoldrick of New York is spending the vacation season at Sunset Hall.

Ex-Gov. L. V. Stephens of Jefferson City, Mo., is with Mrs. Stephens at the Hotel Brunswick.

Dr. L. Lang of New York is located at the Colonnade.

Dr. Robert Muellenbach of New York has quarters at the Hotel Majestic, Ocean Grove.

Dr. E. D. Search of Brooklyn is spending his annual vacation in the Park.

Mrs. Kenneth Hay of New York, a niece of Secretary of State John Hay, is a guest at the Langdon, Ocean Grove.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Eckman of New York, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson of the same city, who is pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, are visitors to Ocean Grove.

David Mayer of New York brought his wife and children to the Hotel Lafayette this week.

The Rev. Joseph P. Donohue of St. Stephen's Church, New York, was at Sunset Hall this week.

W. C. Baldwin is a New York broker making his home at the Hollywood.

Dr. N. S. Stewart of New York is stopping for a month at the Ocean Spray.

Mrs. J. G. Fitzpatrick of New York has rooms for herself and family at the St. Laurent.

Albert Hood is a well-known New Yorker stopping at the Hotel Monmouth with Mrs. Hood and their daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Lynch of New York are domiciled for a long stay at the Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin of Newark are at the Hotel Lafayette for the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn of New York, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, is spending his vacation at the Bristol.

Dr. Henry Bischoff of New York is making a protracted visit to the Franklin.

Kent Mogi, a visitor from Japan, is spending the Summer at the Benford.

The Rev. H. J. Beln of Newark is at Sunset Hall with clerical friends.

F. C. McDonald of New York is an August arrival at Passaic.

E. M. Mulford of New York, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, spent several days in the Park this week.

An important commercial decision has just been made by the Indian Government. It has ordered the application of the metric system of marking to both silk and woolen yarns in India, provided that the manufacturers follow the metric system in full, qualifying the marks with the words, "Continental count," or "metric system of count," and give the country of origin of the yarns, and provided also that yarns marked in accordance with the British system are admitted freely as hitherto.

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A provisional committee of action against dueling has drawn up a code of rules for an anti-dueling society, which is to be formed in Austria in the coming Autumn under the name of the Anti-Dueling League.

Society Doings on Long Island

Entertainments Given by Members of Cottage Colonies.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—By far the most interesting event of the week was the sailing race on Agawam Lake, arranged by Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, which is to be decided this afternoon. Mrs. Nicoll offers a silver cup to the winner, which will be presented by Judge Henry E. Howland. It is a handicap race. The course begins from a starting point across a line from the dock nearest Mrs. Nicoll's to a stake boat off shore nearest Mr. Betts's, thence in an easterly direction to a stake boat off Mr. Wyckoff's shore; from this point northerly to a stake boat in the upper end of the lake, and the boats will go three times around and come back to the starting point. Only two persons besides the sailing master will be allowed on each boat.

There are twenty entries for the race. The judges are B. Aymor Sands, Judge Horace Russell, and Judge Howland. Mr. A. Hartupie McKee is time keeper.

In addition, Mrs. Nicoll has arranged a ping-pong tournament for prizes. Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston is assisting her.

One hundred and sixty invitations have been issued, and among those who will be present are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boardman, Miss Boardman, Miss Le Roy, Mrs. Arthur Amory, Mrs. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Miss Sard, Miss Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Kissell, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Dr. and Mrs. George Dixon, Markoe Robertson, Stewart Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hoadling, Miss Hoadling, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Lathrop Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter Betts, Harry Godfrey, Harry Robbins, J. Bowers Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain, the Misses Edgar, Stephen Peabody, Jr., Miss Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam, Miss Josephine Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Chaflin, Tiffany Richardson, Mr. Murdoch, Miss Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Sard, Mr. and Mrs. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coe, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Ingen.

Mrs. Henry E. Coe gave a large tea on Wednesday at her cottage, the Apple Trees, for her sister, Mrs. Pierre Mali.

Mrs. Mali has taken the Harney cottage on the Dunes for the season.

The annual tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club will be held next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The entries up to yesterday were C. T. Richardson, J. Whitney Baker of Princeton, Greenville Kane, Tuxedo; Bryce Brice, Tuxedo; A. B. Claffin, W. J. Travis, Garden City; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol; F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol; N. A. Murdock, B. H. Robertson, Newbold Edgar, W. A. Putnam, David Chauncey, Frederick A. Phillips, Dr. John M. Beyers, Dyker; L. C. Murdock, W. C. Carnegie, and E. M. Byers, Pittsburg.

In addition to the club prizes A. B. Boardman has offered a consolation prize for the fourth eight, and another prize is offered by W. A. Putnam for the best score for eighteen holes made during the tournament.

The Thompson Cup will be played for on Aug. 30.

Dr. and Mrs. P. F. Chambers gave a luncheon of eighteen covers at the Golf Club to-day.

A handsome silver loving cup has been presented to Dr. T. Gaillord Thomas by about forty of the cottagers in appreciation of his services as President of the Village Improvement Association, a position he held for more than twenty years. Dr. Thomas resigned about a month ago.

The cup is inscribed: "Dr. T. Gaillord Thomas, from many friends in token of their esteem and appreciation of his long service to the community as President of the Southampton Improvement Association."

J. F. Pierson of New York has taken Mr. Alfred Schermerhorn's cottage Wigwam, on the lake, for the rest of the season.

B. F. Rafferty of Pittsburg has leased from Mrs. Arthur Peabody the Gables at South End.

Mrs. Philip J. Sands has taken Sandhurst, formerly occupied by Stevens Ulman, who has gone to Newport.

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor gave an elaborate dinner on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Putnam and the Misses Putnam have returned after a week's stay at Seabright.

The engagement of Miss Julia Clarke, daughter of G. C. Clarke, is announced.

Mrs. Charles E. Miller has arranged a series of amusing contests for the Junior Athletic meet on Monday.

Horseback riding claims among its followers Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, whose mount is a spirited bay; Mrs. R. R. Quay, Mrs. Julien N. Robbins, Mrs. Putnam, Miss Josephine Russell, Mrs. C. Miller, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Hiss, Miss Donlay, Miss Boardman, Miss Eleanor May, the Misses Julia and Edith Clark, and Miss Wyckoff.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May and Miss May have returned from the Collier-Van Alen wedding at Newport.

Miss Isabel May was one of the bridesmaids to Lily Oelrichs when the latter was married to Peter Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson have given up their cottage Whitecaps in Meadow Lane, and gone to Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks.

Herbert C. Pell has taken D. H. Burnett's cottage for the months of August and September.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wales expect to spend the month of August with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wales.

Baseball seems to be coming into its own again. Leon Rene Milhau has organized a team composed of college men with records. An exhibition game has been arranged for the near future. Among the members of the nine are: The Rev. Arthur Kinsoling, University of Maryland; C. P. Townsley, Jr., Washburn College; Stockwell Ames, Princeton; William Weiss and William Weiss, Jr., University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Wales of the University of Pennsylvania, and Rockwell Kent.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Southampton Fresh Air Home was held at Mrs. T. Wyman Porter's on Monday. The reports of the success of the work were so gratifying that it was unanimously voted to increase the number of children to be received. Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, who has just returned from Europe, was unanimously elected President of the Home.

The annual club tournament for the tennis championship of the Meadow Club and Buggies Cup began last Friday, but there had been several set backs. In the semi-finals are L. F. H. Betts, T. Markoe Robinson, W. Rossiter Betts and Guy Phelps Dodge.

In the ping-pong game of last Saturday evening the final contest was between Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge. It was most exciting, but the ton of coal was won by Mr. and Mrs. Betts.

The booby prize, a tempting basket of varied vegetables, cleverly decorated with two hearts in marigolds and given by Mrs. Wyckoff, was won by Judge and Mrs. Howland.

On Monday the ladies' fair for the benefit of the Catholic Church will open. A number of cottagers interested in the church have given generous donations of money and fancy articles. A beautiful Shetland pony and cart have been donated by Charles B. Fitz.

Mrs. Charles Barney, who is now in Europe, will return on Sept. 1, and occupy the Breese cottage.

Miss Clarence Pell gives a dinner at the Meadow Club this evening.

Among the arrivals at the Meadow Club are Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Williams and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parrish, from Newport, and Mrs. H. N. Munn and family.

Great preparations are being made at the Meadow Club for the invitation tennis tournament on Aug. 11. Dr. Pim and E. Doherty, the English players, now at Longwood and next week at the Crescent Athletic Club, are expected to be present.

East Hampton

Amateur Theatricals and Other Diversions of the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—The entertainment given last evening at the Maidstone Club for the benefit of that institution attracted a large and fashionable audience. Tableau vivants, Spanish, Russian, and Hungarian dances, and a performance of "A Box of Monkeys" made up a programme which was evidently satisfactory, judging by the applause with which the various members were greeted.

The first part of the programme consisted of tableaus showing Peter Newell's Children, the "children" being members of the younger set among the Summer residents.

The tableaus were posed by Percy Moran, the couplets being read by Miss Ruth Beaford Moran. In "Timid Hortense" the parts were taken by Miss Potter and Morris Tilden. In "Fourth of July Noises" Miss Helen Van Dusen and Frank Markoe appeared.

Then followed a Russian dance by Miss Isabella Erhardt, which was gracefully accomplished.

Tableau fourth, "The Gardener's Naughty Son," was given by Miss Jennet Blackwell and Theron Strong. In the fifth, "A New Year Anecdote," Miss Grace Quackenbush and William M. Carson, Jr., appeared.

The sixth number was a Spanish dance by Miss Gladys Robinson.

The seventh tableau, "A Borrowed Voice," was given by M. Tilden, Jr., and the eighth, "A Suggestive Distinction," was posed for by Miss Claire Van Lennep and Stephen P. Nash. The ninth, "Wild Flowers," was shown by Miss Betty Carson and Thomas Manson, Jr., and the tenth, "Her Dairy," by Miss Lynch.

The cast of characters in "A Box of Monkeys," the farce which constituted the second part of the programme, was as follows:

Edward Ralston.....Theron G. Strong
Chauncey Ogiethorpe.....Morris Tilden
Mrs. Ondego Jhonsa.....Miss Mary Weston
Sierra Bengaline.....Miss Isabelle Erhardt
Lady Guenevere Shandpoore.....Miss Alice B. Blackwell

The short play was acted in a capable manner, and the members of the company were called before the curtain at the close.

New subscribers to the Maidstone Club are Miss Eliza Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. William Strome, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kent, Mrs. E. M. Housel, Miss Housel, Miss Whittier, Hoyt Sherman, R. E. Wigham, J. R. Greenwood, and Miss Marie Torrilhon.

One of the most attractive spots in East Hampton is the studio of Thomas Moran, the painter of Western scenery. Mr. Moran has several unfinished pictures in process. One of rich coloring is of Acoma, a purely Indian village on the top of an isolated rock 350 feet high. Another is a pure color sketch of the Terres Mauvais in Wyoming. The third is Shoshone Falls in Idaho, the painting of which is regarded by many artists as one of the best Mr. Moran has ever done. A most interesting relic, well protected in the garden of the studio, is the gondola owned by the Robert Brownings and bought by Mr. Moran in Venice. The boathook is made of old coins, and the same quaint carved chairs and other furnishings used by the Brownings is in the artist's possession.

While bridge is the absorbing play at Southampton, the Hearts Club holds the leading card at East Hampton. The club meets every Tuesday, its members being Mrs. Van Lennep, Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. Percy Moran, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. M. Clyde, Mrs. W. Vaughan, and Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. Van Lennep gave a small dinner at the inn on Monday. These informal dinners have proved quite the most popular mode of entertaining one's friends during the month of July, but elaborate cards made out for August will change all of that.

Wednesday was Ladies' Day at the Maidstone Club, and the perfect afternoon brought out every member, accompanied by numerous friends. The ladies in charge of the tea and dance were Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Woodhouse, and Mrs. Carson. The young ladies selected to pour tea on Wednesday were Miss Isabel Nash, Miss Ethel Robinson, and Miss Polly Pents.

Among the young dancers were Miss Olga Roosevelt, Miss Beatrice Ives, the Misses Rosina Otis Hobart, Elinor Hobart, and Isabel Hinton Hobart, Miss Marion Bull, Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, and Miss Sarah Sherman.

Outside, on the green, the tennis courts were animated with players. Every one who can is putting in good practice for the coming tournament next week.

The ladies putting match every Wednesday is another pleasant feature. The prize offered is a box of Haskell balls. In the club house is a case of handsome trophies for winners in the coming tennis and golf tournaments.

Among the tennis players will be Messrs. Tilden, Seymour Johnson, Samuel Beardsley, Theron Strong, Vaughn, and Manson.

The women players will be Miss Gladys Robinson, Miss Lagarus, Miss Blackwell, Miss Weston, the Misses Hill, Miss Lynch, and Miss Ingram.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett Townsend is always the centre of a charming coterie. Her Tuesday afternoons generally attract Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. Van Lennep, Mrs. Charles De Kay, and Mrs. Lorenzo Woodhouse. Last Tuesday Mrs. Townsend was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Van Lennep, Miss McFarlane, and Mrs. De Kay.

The town is crowded with seekers for accommodations until late in September. The latest arrivals at the Osborne House are Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hinton, Miss Tripler, Miss Robert Ford and daughter, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mrs. Honsel and the Misses Honsel, Mrs. Kent and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer, Mr. Richardson and the Misses Richardson, Lawrence Ellyman, Reginald Wigham, Mr. Greenwood, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Max Schmidt, Mrs. E. B. Underhill, Dr. J. W. Fayden, Chicago; Charles B. Green, New London; E. L. Rosan, Boston.

Doings at the Thousand Islands and Lakes Champlain and George

A Luncheon at the Island Yacht Club's Casino Given by Mrs. J. Hood Wright Attended by Many New Yorkers—News of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fishing and yachting parties, shore dinners, and an occasional shore breakfast, and observation rides on the numerous boats are the occupations of the tourists and holiday seekers, who have arrived in greater numbers than ever during the past week.

Perhaps the most prominent social event of the week was the luncheon party at the Thousand Island Yacht Club's Casino on Wednesday given by Mrs. J. Hood Wright of New York to twenty-two friends. A ten-course luncheon was served on small tables which were placed upon the veranda fronting the river in the heart of the beautiful island region. The guests at the luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello of New York, Commodore and Mrs. Louis Luckenbach of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Miss Robinson of Paris, France; Mrs. John Markle, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hays, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hays, Mrs. Charles E. Peck, Mrs. Hubert Van Wagenen, Mrs. W. B. Runk, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Isaacs of New York, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bakewell, and Mrs. R. B. Mellin of Pittsburg, Miss Davis of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Smith of New York.

The ocean-going steam yacht Wadena, flying the burgee of the New York Yacht Club, spent a couple of days in this vicinity, with her owner, J. H. Wade, of New York and his family aboard the past week. Mr. Wade's party was made up of his wife and mother, Mrs. A. R. Wade; Mrs. E. M. Garrettson, Miss Helen Wade, Miss Katherine Fairlee, Samuel Williams and Garrettson Wade. A couple of days were spent in fishing and sailing among the islands, after which the yacht proceeded on her way up the lakes to Cleveland, going thence to Lake Superior. The party will return to New York about the middle of September.

General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New York Central, with Mrs. Daniels and daughter, arrived here yesterday. The party was taken to Kingston by Howard S. Folger on his fastnaphtha launch Viator, to spend a week as the guests of Mr. M. Henry Folger, President of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company.

Arrangements are being completed for a shooting match to be held under the auspices of the Thousand Island Yacht Club at Gilbert T. Rafferty's grounds on Wellesley Island on Aug. 23 for a silver cup which has been presented by S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg.

A water carnival will be held on the river during the third week in August, extending from Clayton to Alexandria Bay. It is proposed to make this affair an annual event, and to have it upon the plan of the Flower Festival at Saratoga or the Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

The Rev. James M. Pullman is the guest of his niece, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, at the famous Pullman Summer home, Castle Rest, near Alexandria Bay. Mr. Pullman is one of the old members of the Thousand Island Summer colony.

Miss Maude Verner of Philadelphia, the miniature painter, is the guest of Mrs. Fred Frazer of Syracuse at the Frazer cottage on Round Island.

Baron R. Branca of Florence, Italy, who is traveling with D. A. Loring of New York, is at the Frontenac.

Rear Admiral James Entwistle, United States Navy, is sojourning at the Frontenac for a few weeks.

The first german of the season in this region was held at the Frontenac on Tuesday evening under the leadership of Adolf Magnus of Chicago. The affair was well arranged, and proved to be a success. The New York women who danced were Miss Clover Boldt, Miss Florence Eager, Miss Ethel Heveron, Miss Mabel Forsythe, Miss Christine Hayward, and Miss Florence Koch.

A large crowd of enthusiastic supporters of two Summer resort baseball teams saw the Frontenac team defeat the Thousand Island Park boys on the Frontenac grounds on Wednesday afternoon. A number of college players participated in the game.

Mrs. William H. Crawford of New York won this week's handicap golf tournament on the Frontenac links, the second and third prizes going to Dr. H. G. Sexsmith of Bayonne and Dr. A. G. Swift of New York.

William H. Hays's sailing skiff Dub, sailed by himself, won a match race with H. W. Morrill's racer over the Frontenac course this week.

Among the recent arrivals at this resort were Mrs. John Markle, Miss Deane, Mrs. L. D. Schwab, Miss Therese G. Schwab, Miss McLaughlin, and Mrs. I. Jane Seelenburg of New York, Miss Harkness, Miss Violet Harkness, and Mrs. William Harkness of Brooklyn, Miss Friend and Miss Rebekah Friend, Miss Friend of Pittsburg, Miss Dorothy Annan, James F. Brown, Miss Susan F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Holmes, Mrs. Charles E. Peck, A. Bernhard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Birrell, Miss Searles, C. E. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Quick, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Colwell, Norman J. Rees, and Peter Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCoy, Mrs. C. S. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mrs. J. Traver, Mrs. E. D. Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reamer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Higgins, Mrs. M. A. Higgins, Miss Reamer and David Reamer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gilsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. King, Miss Grace King and E. R. King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Levy, and John C. Forsythe, Jr., of New York.

The Rev. H. Allen Tupper, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church in Brooklyn, joined his daughter, Miss Katherine Bryce Tupper, at the Columbian at Thousand Island Park this week. New Yorkers recently registered at the Columbian were Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Muns, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kilpatrick of Manhattan, and W. G. Wears, Charles P. Sanford, and the Misses T. Ursula and Alice M. Jayne of Brooklyn.

William H. Riker, his daughter, Miss Lillian A. Riker, and his son, William B. Riker, are registered at the Murray Hill Hotel on Murray Isle.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Folger of Brooklyn were among the week's arrivals at the Crossman.

From Lake Champlain

Arrangements for President Roosevelt's Visit to Montpelier.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Secretary George B. Cortelyou has advised Col. C. S. Forbes, Secretary of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, that President Roosevelt will attend the annual meeting of

Adirondack Resorts Continue to Attract Many New Yorkers

Camp Owners and Hotel Guests Find Many Pleasant Methods of Passing the Summer Months, One of the Latest Entertainments Taking the Form of an Amateur Circus.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Many New York women who are at Paul Smith's Hotel spending the Summer in one or other of the camps on the St. Regis chain of lakes are turning their attention to charitable work in the interest of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Saranac Lake. A fair to be held in the ballroom of Paul Smith's Hotel from 3 to 6 P. M. on Friday, August 22, is being arranged under the direction of Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mrs. A. J. Millbank, Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. E. G. Stoddard, Mrs. M. B. Barber, Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, Mrs. P. C. Maffitt, Mrs. S. M. Stevenson, Miss Polhemus, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. E. D. Griswold, Mrs. Howard Beam, Mrs. W. S. Johnson, Mrs. C. C. Glover and Miss Nash.

One of the recent social functions of the St. Regis Lakes was the pink tea given by Mrs. Stevenson, assisted by Mrs. Green and Miss Bassett, on Saturday afternoon.

There has been a slight change in the programme of the races of the St. Regis Yacht Club, and the new arrangement is as follows: Jib and mainsail idem class boats will race Wednesday and Friday mornings at 10:30 o'clock, and the races for all classes of catboats will be held on Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock.

F. H. Kane and W. L. Green, playing against Capt. T. P. Kane of the Marine Corps of the U. S. N. and Mr. Holbrook, in a foursome, won a match at golf by the score of one up. The prizes for the event were offered by Mr. Planet. A tournament in which mixed foursomes will engage is to be held on the course at Osgood Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower of New York are entertaining H. H. Babcock and Frank E. Babcock of Watertown, Miss Schell of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff and Miss Woodruff of Cape Vincent at their camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Holcomb of Brooklyn, and George S. Brewster of New York have been visiting at the Flower camp.

The Misses Phillips and J. Frank Phillips of Brooklyn have arrived at the Phillips camp for the Summer.

Miss L. P. Davenport of Stratford, Conn., is a guest at the camp of W. W. McAlpin on Spitfire Lake.

Miss Swan and Miss Katharine Brown of Baltimore have a cottage at Paul Smith's for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Hoffman of New York are occupying their camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin W. de Aguero and Mrs. Hayden, H. Butts and Miss Josephine Tryon of New York have come to Paul Smith's Hotel for an extended visit.

Among the late arrivals at Paul Smith's Hotel are the following New Yorkers: W. Voickens, P. J. Phelan, Mrs. S. B. Crittenden, Miss Crittenden, Miss A. G. Crittenden, Mrs. William A. McVickar, Miss Anna McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie and two children, Miss Kohler, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. R. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. B. Courtney and the Misses McGough, Mrs. George Wilson and Miss M. Van Vleck, Mrs. J. C. De La Vergne and daughters, Mary T. De La Vergne, Katharine De La Vergne, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Louderback and Miss Abba J. Louderback, Capt. Theodore P. Kane of the Marine Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kane. Among other prominent arrivals are the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Griswold, Brooklyn; Mrs. I. S. Smith, C. C. Smith, W. I. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Russell and son, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison Brewester, Jr., Mrs. John Tucker, Jr., Miss Bessie Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Landis, Philadelphia; Charles A. Brooks, Dr. Frederick Perry Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Baker and son, Greenwich, Conn.; John S. Garvan, Mrs. H. I. Beam and maid, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. E. G. Stoddard and Carlos F. Stoddard, H. H. Benedict, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Anderson and daughters, Washington; Mrs. E. D. Christian, Miss Helen Dumont Christian, Miss Dorothy Christian and E. P. Christian, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dix, Mrs. Louis R. Keyser, Miss Luella Rankin, Baltimore; Mrs. F. A. Newell, Miss E. Newell, Daytona, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Diehl, Miss Grace C. Diehl, Mrs. Chandler Diehl, Chicago; Vivian S. Hart, Montreal.

John D. Rockefeller, who arrived at Paul Smith's Hotel this week en route to the McCormick camp of the Upper St. Regis Lake, where Mr. Rockefeller's daughters, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick and Mrs. Sartelle Prentiss of Chicago, are passing the Summer, has entered enthusiastically into the games on the golf course at Osgood Pond.

At Saranac Lake

Guests Interested in Proposed Railroad Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A railroad development in which the visitors to the Adirondacks take much interest is that of the Chateaugay Railroad, the present narrow gauge of which will be changed, it is said, to a standard gauge, the work to be begun this Fall. The connections are now made with the Delaware & Hudson Railway at Plattsburg, and the terminus is at Lake Placid.

Mrs. K. E. Morgan and Miss Morgan, accompanied by the Misses Elsworth of New York, are again visitors at the Ampersand, where they will remain throughout the Summer.

Miss Edith Hadley of New York is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Leigh Hadley, at the Ampersand.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winfield Armour of Morristown, N. J., have apartments at the Ampersand for the Summer.

Mrs. W. S. Husselton, the Misses Husselton and N. R. Husselton are housed in Hemlock cottage for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Taylor of Pasadena, Cal., and Miss Estelle F. Taylor of New York have arrived at the Ampersand for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Duryea and Master Duryea of New York have come to the Ampersand for the Summer, and Mrs. M. F. Couch and Miss Helen B. Johnston have as their guest at the Ampersand Miss Oberly of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simons, Jr., of New York have rented a cottage at the Ampersand for the season, and Samuel P. Calef and Benjamin S. Blake are among the late arrivals.

John C. Minor, Jr., of Saratoga, is visiting Mrs. Charles Leigh Hadley and the Misses Hadley at the Ampersand.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Grossmann, Miss Mildred Booth Grossmann, and C. B. Grossman, who have apartments at the Ampersand for the Summer, have been joined by Alfred S. Grossmann. Mrs. I. R. Grossmann is the daughter of Edwin Booth.

Some large fish have been caught in the last week by visitors at the Ampersand. Miss Harriet Goff, accompanied by her brother, Darius Goff, Jr., caught seven pickerel averaging seven pounds each, and F. H. Richardson landed a ten-pound pickerel successfully.

Among the late arrivals at the Ampersand are the following: Ferdinand Kuhn, Miss Theresa Kuhn, Hailee S. Newhouse, John R. Larendon, Miss Leila Larendon, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fisher, Edward N. Loomis, F. L. Allen, M. L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Burns, Charles Steckler, Mrs. C. E. Stickney, Rufus Stickney, M. F. Wyman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Simpson, Philadelphia; George N. Morgan, H. D. Bidwell, Mrs. M. H. Rhodes, H. L. Schultz, A. L. Schultz, Mary B. Schultz, Virginia C. Schultz, Thomas H. Schultz, A. D. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Scaife, and Miss Scaife, Pittsburg.

Among the recent arrivals at the Algonquin are A. Moebus, Charles A. Moebus, Mrs. J. Vaughn, Miss Daisy Vaughn, B. Swan, Miss Swan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Engel, Mrs. A. MacFarland Meyers, Miss Kratzenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Renner, and George S. Roberts of New York.

A. R. Thomassen and son, William F. Mott, and Walter Satterlee of New York are at Riverside Inn.

Among the recent arrivals at the Del Monte are Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson, Miss Fannie Potosky, Mrs. F. Whipple, Mrs. W. Allen, Mrs. F. A. Walz, P. Brennan, New York; Mrs. S. F. Robinson, M. Rosenstein, David Rosenstein, Brooklyn; W. W. Woodmutt, Philadelphia; E. W. Parker, Schenectady; Mrs. W. I. Parmelee and son, Cleveland.

Lake Placid Notes

Hotels in This Section of Adirondacks All Crowded.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Several thousand visitors now crowd the hotels and camps at Lake Placid. In many respects the season is remarkable. The visitors began coming early and have remained throughout, regardless of some uncomfortable weather conditions. Some of the hotels were filled early in the season and are now unable to provide accommodations for prospective visitors.

Golf, baseball, tennis, and mountain climbing are the out-of-door sports which engage the attention of the majority of the visitors. Within doors there are dances, card parties, and occasional concerts or entertainments, in which the visitors at the hotels and the members of the orchestras or perhaps roving minstrels and magicians participate.

Members of teams representing the Stevens House and the Lake Placid Club met in an interesting series of sports, beginning with tennis matches and terminating with a baseball game. In the tennis games B. M. Phillips of New York and R. Munz, the tennis champion of Texas, met H. L. Scoville and Mr. McCarroll of the Lake Placid Club. In the doubles three sets were played, each resulting in favor of Messrs. Phillips and Munz. In the singles Munz defeated Scoville by the score of 6 to 0, and Phillips defeated McCarroll by the score of 6 to 0.

Two baseball teams composed of visitors at the respective resorts representing the Lake Placid Club and the Stevens House met on the Stevens House diamond, and the home players won by the score of 16 to 2. The winning battery was composed of Messrs. McKenzie and Artaud. At a return game Wednesday, however, the Lake Placid Club players won by the score of 15 to 0.

Some of the athletic visitors at the Stevens House have also won another victory, this time on the golf course, in competition with members of the Whiteface Club, who are visiting Whiteface Inn. The Stevens House players were Messrs. McConville, Curtis, Naylor, Stevens, Keep, Phillips, Blair, and Miller, and the Whiteface Club was represented by Messrs. B. Heald, Simpson, Adriance, Dr. Holmes, Malcolm, E. C. Heald, S. V. Farrelly, and George De Forest. The Stevens House players won by the score of 34 to 2.

Mr. and Mrs. D. French of Hoboken, N. J., have joined the members of the family of Mr. Pickenbach at the Stevens House.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gifford and Miss Jessie R. Gifford of New York have come to the Stevens House for the Summer.

Mrs. J. R. Ogden of New York has been at the Stevens House for some time, and Mr. Ogden has come here for the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. B. Graham of New York are also here.

Mrs. N. C. Kneeland of Waukwotosa, Wis., Mrs. E. K. Gregory of Milwaukee, and Miss C. H. Hinsdale of Jackson, Miss., will remain at the Stevens House throughout the month of August.

The following are also at the Stevens House: Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Newman, Mrs. William F. Proctor and Miss Grant, S. H. Ordway, James F. McNaboe, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Meyer, Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Frederick Terry Brooks and Charles A. Brooks, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. Hugh S. Rogers, Miss M. Cecilia Heaney and A. J. Heaney, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. Koenig and Miss E. Grant, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibson and the Misses Gibson, Albany; John Pierre Deveraux, Philadelphia; J. Hood, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Hamlin, Mrs. Katherine Sharp and Miss Mary Sharp, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dennis, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. James I. Good, Reading, Penn.; I. Tucker Burr, third, Boston; De Kyle D. Smith, City of Mexico; Miss Leeds, Michigan City, Ind., and Dr. and Mrs. Leeds, Chazy, N. Y.

At the Lake Placid Club the german has been postponed until Aug. 8.

A tennis tournament at the Lake Placid Club this week had the following entries: F. Nicoll, H. F. Graham, S. N. Carr, H. P. Homans, H. L. Scoville, J. S. Newberry, D. P. Eells, H. S. Canby, G. W. Butts, Gardner Abbott, M. Olyphant, and J. Dwight Orne.

Miss Pauline Wilson of Albany won the ladies' handicap golf match at the Lake Placid Club. Miss Neergaard of Brooklyn, who started from scratch, did not play in her usual form, and finished third.

Lewis Conklin, who won second honors in the intercollegiate golf match recently, is a late arrival at the Lake Placid Club, and will enter the golf tournaments.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Dulles, Jr., Rhea, Miss Dorothy Dulles, Miss Edith Dulles, Miss Rhea Dulles, and Miss Flint of Englewood, N. J., are at the Lake Placid Club for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Olyphant and Miss Ruth Olyphant of Englewood also have rooms at the Lake Placid Club.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Baldwin, Miss E. J. Baldwin, and Frederick Baldwin of New Brighton are at the Lake Placid Club.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chittenden, Miss Mary Chittenden, Abram B. Chittenden, Herbert S. Chittenden, and Henry W. Chittenden, Jr., of Burlington, Iowa, have come to reside at the Lake Placid Club for the Summer.

Prominent among the other late arrivals at the Lake Placid Club are the following: Major Abbott and Miss C. G. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. A. St. J. Newberry, Miss Winifred Newberry, Miss Mary Newberry, and John S. Newberry, Mrs. E. C. Homans, Miss Lois Homans, and H. P. Homans, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tennille, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ash Dix, Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick Dix, East Orange, N. J.; Ralph Oakey and Ray Oakey, Dobbs Ferry; Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Neergaard and Miss Neergaard, Brooklyn.

Miss R. E. Aitken of New York has been successful in the ping-pong tournament at the Ruisseaumont, defeating Miss Helen Pardee, whom she met in the finals.

Several visitors to the Ruisseaumont began a tennis tournament on Wednesday, in which the programme embraces women's singles, men's singles, women's doubles, and men's doubles. Among the women entered are Miss Edna Josephine Rich of New York and Miss C. F. Cohen of Philadelphia. Some of the better-known tennis players among the men are H. C. Dangler, D. C. Dangler, W. L. Foulke, H. Pardee, E. P. Larned, A. W. Putnam, W. C. Kumbholz, William L. Visscher, and R. A. Elmer. Mr. Larned, who is a brother of the tennis champion, and Mr. Putnam, a well-known New York athlete, will play together in the doubles, and it is expected that this couple will be the winners.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Page of New York are at their cottage, Woodside, near the Ruisseaumont.

C. Montague of Nicaragua is making a tour of the Adirondacks, and is stopping at the Ruisseaumont this week.

G. W. Channing and G. S. Channing of Brooklyn have a cottage at the Ruisseaumont for the Summer. Frederick J. Murphy, also of Brooklyn, is one of the late arrivals.

Mrs. Henry C. Dowley and Francis Dwight Dowley of New York have a tent at the Ruisseaumont for the season. Among other New Yorkers at the Ruisseaumont are the following: William H. A. Fischer, James C. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Steckler, and Alfred Steckler, Jr.

Dr. William J. Sheehan, Dr. William F. Verdi, and Miss Hall of New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Meacham, Mrs. W. I. Trowbridge, and Miss Miria Trowbridge of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Grant McCargo, Pittsburg; E. P. Larned, Summit, N. J., and Miss Elizabeth Larned of Amityville, L. I.; Miss Myrtle Luckman of London, England, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cavanagh, Miss M. Cavanagh, and Frederick Cavanagh of Newark, N. J., are at the Ruisseaumont for long visits.

Among the late visitors at the Grand View are the following, who will remain for some weeks: A. D. Pulaski, David D. Pulaski, Mr. and Mrs. I. Turck, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cohu, Lamotte S. Cohu, H. Waller Cohu, William McC. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Arnow, and Mrs. N. Collins and daughter of New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Imhoff and Harry B. Imhoff, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Halstead, Mount Kisco; Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Britten, Miss Mary I. Heall, and J. J. Jackson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Wood Nash, Kaufman, Texas; Mrs. E. P. O'Hara and family, Mrs. L. Brown, and Oneida O'Hara, St. Louis; William D. Grey, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Draper, and Mrs. Elden, Northampton.

Miss Marion Payne Quay and Miss Katharine Quay of Pittsburg have arrived here and are with their father, Senator Matthew S. Quay, at his camp, near Whiteface Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Downing and two children and Horace M. Coombs of Philadelphia and Miss Helen Dixon and Miss Katharine Caranhan of Pittsburg have taken the camp Midwood, near Whiteface Inn, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farrelly and their family, including T. S. Farrelly, S. V. Farrelly, and J. T. S. Farrelly of New York and Miss Elizabeth Farrelly of Morristown, N. J., are at Whiteface Inn for the season.

Camp Overbrook, near Whiteface Inn, is the home this Summer of Mr. and Mrs. Noah C. Rogers and the members of their family and Mrs. S. F. Hanford, Miss Hanford, and Parmlee Hanford of New York.

Arrivals at Whiteface Inn include the following: Gustav Haller, Lester M. Mackey, Edward Stephens, E. W. Holbrook and Miss Grace Holbrook, Miss M. H. Smith, Miss M. A. Sheffield, W. H. Foster, Miss Kent, the Misses Farrell, C. C. Burke, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Luria, New York; Capt. John Trecarter, Miss Mary B. Trecarter, Miss Mary H. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Stockwell and Miss Bertha Stockwell, Mrs. W. H. Fuller and Miss Elsie Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Planter and Miss Planter, Mrs. W. H. Phillips and Miss Adele Phillips, Chester J. Menthrop, Brooklyn; Mrs. F. J. Ducharme, Detroit; Mrs. L. P. McDuffie, Miss Alice McDuffie, and Miss Florence McDuffie, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. Hamilton Rowan, Hugh Rowan, Miss Farmer, Fort Hamilton; Mrs. F. A. Assmann and her family, East Orange, N. J.

Saranac Inn Sports

Close Golf Matches Played Over Indian Carry Course.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Golf enthusiasm on the Upper Saranac Lake culminated last Saturday in a match between the players of Saranac Inn and Rustic Lodge, on the Indian Carry course, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Bremer and Bangs were defeated by Messrs. Peck, Krebs and Cookman of the Rustic Lodge team. The score was close, the Saranac Inn players losing by only one down. The Indian Carry course has been made a merry playground during the last few days by some youngsters from New York who were sent into the mountains to get a breath of fresh air.

Frank J. Firth, Henry Firth, Miss Nannie R. Firth, and Miss Fannie McIlvaine of Philadelphia are at the Firth cottage, The Birches, for the Summer.

F. E. Barbour, F. A. Harrington, C. F. Smith, C. E. Buchholz, and W. J. Tripp, officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, have been making a tour of the Adirondacks and visited the Upper Saranac Lake this week.

William Delanoy of New York has come to the Inn, where his brother J. A. Delanoy and Mrs J. A. Delanoy are spending the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Holly, Jr., and William Franklyn Peris of New York are among the late arrivals at Saranac Inn. Among others are Judge and Mrs. John M. Hall, New Haven; Mrs. F. C. Carpenter, Herbert B. Carpenter and Miss Carpenter, Malcolm Lloyd, Jr., and Sidney Rambo, Mrs. James Chester, Jr., J. Hamilton Chester and Eugene M. Chester of Philadelphia, and Miss M. L. Carry and Miss M. G. Carry of Baltimore.

Among the New Yorkers at Rustic Lodge are Mr. and Mrs. James L. Bennet and son, H. B. Krebs, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bartlett, and Mr. and Mrs. Simonin.

Throughout the week there has been much activity at the Wawbeek, where many of the guests at the Judd-Bucknell wedding were stopping. Some of the New Yorkers at the Wawbeek are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fullerton, Miss Hannah Broster, Mrs. Anna G. Reilley, Robert C. Watson, Jr., Miss Evelyn K. Parsons, Harry B. Hollins, Jr., P. C. H. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingstone, Miss Lilias Livingstone, James R. Strong, Miss E. L. Hatch, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Munn, James Buel Munn, Miss Florence Blanchard, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William V. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott, Mrs. Charles Thompson, James Stokes, William Langdon, Matthew Hare, Mrs. John G. Agar, Miss Smith, Miss C. T. Burkham, Miss M. S. Burkam, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Miss Annie Eastman, Thomas Eastman, Miss Lucy Eastman, and Master Norman Eastman.

Reports from the Catskills And Other Inland Resorts

An Exceptionally Prosperous Season for the Hotels in the Mountains—New Yorkers Who Are Spending Their Vacations at Favorite Resting Places in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The month of August usually brings a large crowd to this section of the Catskills, and the various hotels are sometimes unable to accommodate those who come without having made previous arrangements with the proprietors. This is the case now at the Catskill Mountain House, every room there having been engaged from now until the end of the season.

Late arrivals here include Leo W. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ties, W. H. Hasbrouck, Mrs. A. Goodkind, A. F. Gramme, Lewis Mendelsohn, S. Wyman, T. F. Humphrey, Mrs. P. Hebner, Charles W. Saacke, I. Liberman, Leopold Weil, Robert B. Hirsch, Miss M. A. Elias, and Max Levy of New York.

The Hotel Kaaterskill has among its guests Miss L. Mandelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oppenheimer, Miss Isabel M. Smith, Mrs. M. H. Pulaski, the Misses Pulaski, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Courtney, Dr. F. M. Johnson, Henry Morris, Herman Herst, Jr., Jacob Schattmann, Sol Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stern and family, Miss Lillie Warschauer, Morris S. Barnet, W. H. Sykes, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Wertheimer of New York.

Among the New Yorkers at the Grant House are Mrs. R. P. Fitzgerald, William Burgess Cornell, Mrs. Jennie McEwen, the Misses McEwen, Charles Russel, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Haines, Miss Fay Thompson, G. A. Thompson, R. F. Hill, Miss Marion Godfrey, George P. Hill, Dr. Junius M. Stevens, and F. G. Sproul.

Summit Hill arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. George Dobson, Miss Grace Lynesburgh, Mrs. Lynesburg, Brooklyn; J. Marchall, Mr. and Mrs. Lyll and daughter, Mrs. John Beck, Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Byrne, and John Seward, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schoensberger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Drew, Mrs. P. Happersberger and family, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Morgan, John Burgemann, John Henry, George Meehan, Mrs. Robert Hawkins, Mrs. W. Wilson, Miss Mae Smiley, and Mrs. Fred Bohne and family are at the Saulsbury House.

Glenwood hotel arrivals include Charles A. Shelor, Clarence Jenkins, Miss Blanche Hazelip, Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Robert Kelley, Jr., Mrs. C. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Vivot, T. Seymour, S. S. Cohn, Arnold Olsen, and Miss Florence McDonald of New York.

Cairo hotels report the following among guests who have registered during the past week:

The Columbian—Arthur E. Mayer, Mr. F. C. Brennan, Mrs. E. C. Freund, Miss May Louise Freund, Miss Margaret R. Hennessy, Miss Margaret Sullivan, Miss May Schade, Mrs. Martha B. Herbert, Miss May E. Herbert, and Le Roy B. Herbert, New York; F. H. Wells, Mrs. R. Wells, Miss Mary E. Hamilton, Daniel J. Farrell, Miss Pauline Hebner, Mr. and Mrs. James Cusack, Brooklyn.

The Dellwood—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Lamps and family, Miss Elsa M. Johnson, Miss Mary Kennedy, Miss Dorothy Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McDowell, Mrs. W. Hyde and son, Mrs. C. Foss, R. J. Downey, H. J. Peters, and Mr. and Mrs. Emil J. Winzer of New York.

Round Top View—Mr. and Mrs. M. Cavenaugh and children, Daniel Towers, William Raftney, Mrs. Hannah Beckel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Billington of New York.

Jennings Hotel—H. D. Markee, W. D. Robertson, H. C. McGlashani J. M. Gangloff, J. J. Evans, Mrs. J. Mulally, Miss Mary Mulally, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Thurman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Allen and family, Warren Denman, Miss L. J. Landers, L. Cerral.

The Rockwood—Miss Grace E. Purdy, Miss Alice Fleming, Fred T. Ealand, Miss Kathryn C. Purdy, Dr. J. Broome, Miss Marion Conroy, Miss L. Conroy, Miss N. Riordan, John Bradley, William J. Mahoney, J. E. Mahoney, R. F. McNamara, Jr., and Miss Burroughs of New York.

Evergreen Grove House—William J. Farrel, Miss Jennie Macconnell, Miss Irene Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Umbach, John F. Kampe, Joseph M. Garvey, John E. Dobbins, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank of New York.

The Sunset Park Inn—Miss Pauline B. Wilson, C. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herzog, Mrs. John B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Traub, A. F. Gramm, H. G. Laugerenter, Lewis M. Norwood, Miss Norwood, Miss Kate Norwood.

Mrs. Eva Fowler Willing is at her cottage at Twilight Park.

Among the recent arrivals at the Haines Falls House are:

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Dowling and family, E. E. Price, Mrs. Edward Thomall, Mrs. F. C. Harris and son, Andrew Craig, A. McGay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lamb, and J. P. Pfanner of New York.

The weekly hops at the Antlers have commenced, and from now until Oct. 1 the season at the hotel will be at its height.

Among the week's arrivals are:

Louis J. Reis, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mott, W. B. Mott, J. M. Garvey, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schurz Petrasch, Hyman Marks, Joseph Frankfort, M. Jacobs, Mrs. A. Brock, the Misses Brock, Mrs. S. Harrison, and W. P. Goldin of New York.

Loxhurst arrivals include:

E. F. Prentner, Charles Urban, George A. Christ, Mrs. L. L. Lyon, R. W. Roberts, Mrs. P. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dillenbeck, Jr., M. O. Richmond, Jr., and C. G. M. Stewart of New York.

Santa Cruz Lodge guests are:

Miss A. H. Hall and E. Creighton, New York; Thomas E. M. Hudson, Mrs. T. P. Everett, Charles L. Rickerson; Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Tucker, and Albert Everett, Brooklyn.

Recent arrivals at the Laurel House include Roy C. Garser, I. H. Rothschild, J. M. Crain, Mrs. G. Pursall, the Misses Estella and Sara Michel, A. L. Wheeler, Mrs. L. R. May, James Sullivan, Miss Mary Jenks, Mrs. F. Krombholz and son, and Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Clark.

Tannersville is one of the largest resorts in the Catskills and is the station for Elka Park and Platte Clove, and also for Onteora Park. The Hotel Martin at this place is the headquarters of the following New Yorkers:

Mrs. S. Rinaldo, Mrs. M. Levy, George V. Waite, Miss H. Rinaldo, Mrs. H. Haas, Mrs. A. Frank, Miss Lulu Hurtz, J. H. Smith, Mrs. I. Boehm, G. E. Marcus, M. Widmondt, James Whiteman, Walter Fountain, H. H. Kaufmann, J. F. Cronin, Bernard Mayer, and George V. Waite.

The Grand Central Hotel at Tannersville has among its guests Miss Minnie Munzer, the Misses Kony, Miss Minnie Prallman, Miss Lippman, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Greenwald, S. Peck, A. Goodfriend, the Misses Ellwesky, Miss Myra Kronacker, and Miss Bertha Goldstein.

A hop was given at this house on Tuesday evening, which was enjoyed by about 100 visitors, including guests of the neighboring hotels.

The American House register shows the following among the names of recent arrivals:

Miss Emily Sanford, J. W. Otis, A. M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Miller, Mrs. Max Miller, R. G. Common, F. S. Schenck, James H. Shakleton, and Mrs. Max Munger.

The Campbell House, which is enjoying an exceptionally good season, is entertaining the following New Yorkers:

Mrs. E. Rapheal, Miss Rapheal, Mrs. Jules Block, Miss Laila Block, Mrs. S. Goodman, Mrs. H. Cohen, Miss S. Burgher, Miss F. Stern, Miss Reta Stern, the Misses Altsheler, M. Sender, Clarence Cohen, Miss D. Lippman, and Mrs. S. Wagner.

The pretty little village of Hunter has welcomed a number of city people during the past week. Recent hotel arrivals are as follows:

At the Grand View:

Max Kufeld, Henry Kelle, Jacob Hoffman, Leon Hirsch, Miss B. Prensky, Philip Prensky, S. Lewkowitz, Louis L. Kahn, Miss Sophie Schnitzer, Mrs. J. Schnitzer, Mrs. P. Levine, Miss Anna Roth, Miss Sara Bonart, Mrs. M. Bonart, and Isidor Siegal.

At the Hotel St. Charles:

Mrs. B. Berger, Miss Rae Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Cohn, Mrs. J. Loeb and child, Edward Isner, Miss Rose Isner, Randolph Jacobs, Mrs. P. Lutz, Miss L. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Beekman, Arthur Sinsheimer, Mrs. C. M. Landsberg, and Miss Freda Landsberg of New York.

Recent arrivals at the Kaatsburg include Miss Caroline M. Martin, Mrs. M. J. Ward, Cornelius Haney, Miss H. Wright, Miss Collignon, Miss Helen C. Whythe, Mrs. M. Wolfe, G. Fernandez, M. H. Cleary, and M. Larkin of New York.

John F. Enright is spending his eighteenth season at Pine Hill.

From Cooperstown

Doings at the Resort on the Borders of Otsego Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—August is here, and hotel and boarding house proprietors are hoping for fairer skies and warmer weather than July offered. The past few days of pleasant weather have been appreciated and have resulted in bringing many Summer visitors from the city. September and October are ideal months at Otsego Lake, and the hotel people are making many bookings for the early Autumn.

The following are the New York arrivals at the hotels for the week:

Fenimore—Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell and three children, Frederick C. Boynton, Miss Boynton, Mrs. Pierre Pearsall Lahins, E. J. Touhill, E. Scharz, C. G. Rotton, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Knapp, J. B. Ortman, Jonah H. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. Drisler, Manhattan; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hawks, Mrs. L. H. McKeon, Mrs. M. L. Price, Brooklyn.

Park Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Rowe and Miss Rowe, A. P. Natnamus, A. N. Slossen, Robert Oppenheim, Miss Agnes C. MacGudoy, and H. M. Doyle.

Five Mile Point House—A. P. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. John McLaughlin, and Burt McLaughlin.

Otsego Hall—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Lee, Manhattan; Tenny Saunders, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark is entertaining at Fernleigh her niece, Miss Mary Chaffee of New York.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Philip A. H. Brown gave a largely attended reception at Holt Averill Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. Averill Carter of New York, who are spending the Summer here.

Lakelands will be closed for the season in a few days. John M. Bowers and family will spend August in the White Mountains. Mr. Bowers is up from New York to remain until the family's departure.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss, Miss Alice Bliss, Charles Nelson Bliss, and Dr. Franklin Bliss of Brooklyn are among Summer sojourners on the shores of Otsego Lake.

Mrs. Z. F. Zabriskie of New York gave a tea Tuesday afternoon in honor of the Misses Shreve, who are soon to leave for Sherbrooke, Canada. A large number of invitations were sent out.

Among recent arrivals in town, not at the hotels, are Frank A. Rexford, Miss Gertrude A. Pratt, Brooklyn; Mrs. Albert Gross and children, Binghamton; Mrs. J. Prentiss Browning and her mother, Mrs. Olcott, New York; A. H. Rogers and family, Gloversville; J. G. Doubleday, Johnstown.

Andrew Dutcher of Brooklyn is spending a few weeks in town. Mr. Dutcher, who is an octogenarian, is one of the oldest practicing attorneys in Greater New York.

At Richfield Springs

Outdoor and Indoor Amusements Which Occupy Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—These are busy days at the golf grounds, where tournaments and individual matches are supplemented by teas and distributions of the prizes won.

The music given at the Earlington is of an unusually high order for a Summer resort, a number of well-known vocalists from New York and other cities having been engaged for the concerts. "The Friend of Time" and "The Daisy Chain" are among the song cycles which are planned for the near future. The orchestra included several members of the Boston Symphony organization. "In a Persian Garden" was given at the regular hotel concert of this week, the soloists engaged being Mrs. Eva Gardner Coleman, soprano; Miss Mulford Hunt, contralto; John Young, tenor, and M. R. Wood basso.

The following are among the recent arrivals at the hotels:

Hotel Earlington—Mr. and Mrs. John Wilde, R. L. Crawford, Dr. Clayton Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Swarts, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McCabe, James F. Dorrance, C. N. Gregory, L. W. Kernan, James S. Talcott, Mrs. Frank Hunt, Mrs. Eva Gardner Coleman, H. B. Colburn, and John Young, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Megard, Brooklyn; Mrs. Hammond, Boston; J. E. Sulberger, Philadelphia; I. Michael and family, Buffalo.

St. James—Louis A. Koelisch, F. B. Hall and family, the Rev. Dr. George Myer, M. Martinez, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Love, the Misses Switzer, Mrs. E. Cogswell, and Miss Cogswell of New York, Miss Hortzman of Brooklyn, and Dr. and Mrs Lee and family, Philadelphia.

Berkeley-Wauntha—Miss Florence Fairfax, Miss Virginia Kerby, Mr. and Mrs. Frischmuth, F. E. Blackwell, and Dr. Nelson B. Harvey.

Taller—Charles W. Wongert, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Martin, Hall McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Drake Smith, Mrs. Ogden and child, Mrs. Semple, Mr. and Mrs. O. Kane, Mrs. E. Holder, Mrs. L. M. Aldrich and sons, the Misses Watson, and Mrs. Besson and daughter.

The Kendallwood.—Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Piester and daughter, Mrs. R. A. Fribourg, Mrs. J. W. Westerfield, Mrs. G. J. Baker, George B. Dunman, Mrs. D. M. Ryan, Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Flyn

Part Four
Pages 29-32

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It has not been the typical midsummer dullness week. Incidents have been plenty, some of them consequential. The professional speculator has had activity and on some occasions excitement. This professional speculator is bearish—hopeless almost wholly. Mourning that all things are out of joint, he sells the market short with solemn strut, and advises all who will listen that what other folks call prosperity is sham, that good times not only do not exist, but never did and never will—that the chief end of man is [illegible] what Mr. Jay Gould used to call "doleful and droopy and damfoolish."

And one of the week's incidents has been the pessimistic prophets' dismal failure to guess right. The week's market changes are recorded in a list of advances.

Gold has been taken for export, and more is likely to be added to the outgo. It was gold exportation that used to worry Wall Street.

Superabundant rains have hurt some acres of corn in the West. Only last year bad weather destroyed the whole crop.

Two conspicuous groups of frontier speculators are in proclaimed collision over the control of Colorado Fuel—and it was a war between great financial interests that produced a panic some fifteen months ago.

And so on and on and on in cheerless recitative proceeds the woeful tale. But the sane man who is disturbed is nowhere discovered.

If gold is shipped abroad we ship it as we do wheat or iron or sewing machines—because Europe needs to be supplied and we are merchants making a profit out of her custom. If some crop news be legitimately bad its badness can be multiplied and remultiplied and multiplied over again, with still a bumper harvest smiling prosperity across the continent. And if in a stock-jobbery fight Mr. John Gates and Mr. John Osgood seem to be bent on mutual havoc, who really cares for aught of it except to be hopeful that the list of casualties will not be less than two?

Current bear "arguments" are horrors only at very long range. Fairly close scrutiny reveals how ludicrously tawdry a Wall Street scarecrow can be.

Especially delectable is the morsel that the wiseacres fondle in comparisons of this year 1902 with 1880 and the conditions that prefaced a panic. There you have the kindergarten on a spree. Just alike: 1880 and 1902. Another record broken—outdone the croaking chorus from the Frogs of Aristophanes. To "compare" 1880 with 1902 would not half use a paragraph; to contrast them would overrun the page. Take but a glimpse—the barest suggestion it is—of one official exhibit made this very week: a summary by the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Iowa showing what in railway progress has developed there—in one single mid-Western State—during the two decades. To elaborate this showing—this extinguishing answer to the 1880-1902 outcry—would be only to spoil eloquence. Here is the sane man's guide:

	Mileage Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1878	4,157	$20,714,496	$8,148,548
1879	4,596	21,346,709	8,436,289
1880	4,977	24,837,545	10,854,892
1881	5,426	28,452,182	11,663,778
1882	6,337	32,023,966	11,511,573
1883	7,015	34,433,355	11,605,904
1884	7,249	35?35,272	12,484,356
1885	7,418	36,125,577	13,030,006
1886	7,565	36,093,107	13,161,551
1887	7,998	37,529,731	13,376,740
1888	8,346	37,295,587	10,998,422
1889	8,346	37,138,400	11,852,000
1890	8,413	41,318,134	14,021,850
1891	8,413	43,102,399	14,463,107
1892	8,407	*37,405,473	*12,328,645
1893	8,402	45,003,681	12,381,086
1894	8,490	40,898,680	12,079,149
1895	8,486	35,835,910	11,109,838
1896	8,495	41,841,293	13,105,640
1897	8,479	38,269,503	12,982,789
1898	8,484	45,944,596	16,135,564
1899	8,515	48,466,158	16,986,357
1900	9,171	52,074,572	16,985,147
1901	9,304	54,764,636	17,314,665

*Three C., B. & Q. lines not reporting.

	Number of Employes.	Yearly Compensation.	Number of Cars in Service.
1878	13,518	.....	29,057
1879	15,341	.....	31,584
1880	18,985	.....	54,451
1881	21,974	.....	67,570
1882	17,273	$8,329,810	85,206
1883	27,112	13,164,288	98,106
1884	20,737	13,970,337	103,337
1885	25,666	13,628,068	102,835
1886	25,761	13,677,781	106,178
1887	29,088	15,146,235	91,067
1888	20,704	16,235,348	113,978
1889	24,643	14,212,590	120,757
1890	24,351	16,218,184	127,464
1891	27,589	16,264,938	130,103
1892	30,192	17,870,916	140,731
1893	31,127	16,389,374	142,730
1894	29,308	16,378,741	127,171
1895	24,107	14,168,803	158,721
1896	28,163	16,052,797	182,529
1897	26,500	15,157,519	171,906
1898	30,009	17,290,215	176,035
1899	32,385	18,406,384	190,730
1900	37,696	21,363,320	200,814
1901	37,836	22,253,823	211,883

The railways of Iowa are but a fraction of Iowa's business consequence; their growth, their increased traffic, their long lengthened labor rolls, their vast expansion of expenditure, are but incidents in the State's vast strides forward in prosperity.

And Iowa is only one State—relatively a small one. But the record suffices, doesn't it?

Of matters discussed during the week more attention has been given to the plan for readjusting Rock Island's capitalization than to any other one subject. A bad impression has been made. Generally, and almost uniformly, the current opinion is that what has been arranged is in the interest of stock jobbery. As Wall Street views it, the controllers of the Rock Island property, having bought their stock in the open market recklessly, bidding it up upon themselves, are now attempting in crude ways to recoup themselves, to withdraw their entire money investment, while still maintaining control of the corporation. This is pretty much along the lines exploited by Henry S. Ives in his Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton deal and in some other more recent undertakings not more acceptable to conservative people. In the Curb Market there is displayed disposition to go cavalierly forward with the making of quotations for the proposed new securities on a basis which will not only tempt other holders of old Rock Island stock to accept the new plan, getting profit out of it, but which at the same time may induce outsiders into the purchase of these new issues on the theory that their market price is so low as to make it practicable and probable that remanipulative movements may effectively lift quotations and so provide for their market profits. The whole scheme begins and ends with stock market quotations.

This Rock Island adjustment proceeds under peculiar circumstances. They who are responsible for it, who direct it, constitute in Wall Street a party to themselves. They include financiers chiefly conspicuous for the reason that they have within a few years piled up vast fortunes from the capitalization of industrial combinations they have promoted. In some quarters they are regarded as desperate speculators. They do things on a big scale. They assume great risks—are courageous or reckless as the different point of view may choose characterization. They are not spread over the whole stock market, however, as are some of their plunging Western confreres. They are concentrated in Rock Island. They began to buy the stock when it was around 120 a share, and the higher the stock went, the more aggressive was their buying, all the larger the block they bid for. Observers do not believe that the average price of Rock Island stock, as officially computed in the acounts of its new owners, can stand at less than 170. They practically cleared the whole market of floating stock. Nobody but themselves had any to offer. Their own resources and accommodations from one banking connection here and other banking relationships at Pittsburg and Chicago have been sufficient to finance the gigantic speculation without embarrassment. But, as of course every sensible observer has understood, the amount involved was practically capital deadened, dividend returns upon the Rock Island investment falling far short of the tremendous interest outgo involved in carrying charges. Wherefore, the new Rock Island capitalization plan. Directly it has to do with the fortunes of this one small group of capitalists—chiefly so in as far at least as immediate money risks are concerned. Its sponsors ignore New York bankers. They proclaim with some ostentation that they are working for the Rock Island stockholders—for themselves—and don't propose to waste funds in banking commissions. This position may be variously businesslike or dangerous, safe or foolishly antagonistic—just as accidents may or may not happen. With money markets staying easy, the plan of course can proceed satisfactorily independent of such helps as the facilities of New York bankers can (for remuneration) provide. With funds tightening, with collateral under close scrutiny, with the loan-market disposition ugly rather than generous, such a plan as this of the Rock Island, promoted with such jaunty independence, might, and in all likelihood would, make very close acquaintance with financial breakers. Fortunate especially for the Rock Island promoters just now is the fact that practically every banking interest in New York has burdens of its own to care for. They all need tranquillity.

Of graver possibility is the stand that Western States may take. The Rock Island plan to be successful must be executed promptly. Delay imposes danger.

Rock Island Results

A Statistical Review of the Property's Recent Records as Officially Presented.

A feature which stands out with much prominence in the Rock Island report for the year ending March 31 last is the marked increase which the company had to meet in the cost of conducting transportation. This has been the point where railroad management has applied the test of changed methods, and where much success has been met with, not only in reducing the outlays in this direction relatively, but absolutely, the changes alluded to being reinforced by the advantage obtained from increased equipment and other facilities. Individual roads furnish many noteworthy instances of the ability of railroad officials to handle growing traffic at a comparatively reduced cost, although it is perhaps true that the limit has been practically reached to where economies could be pushed, and later returns than those available in many cases may bring out the feature mentioned as standing conspicuously in the record of Rock Island for the late year. It is noteworthy, however, that concurrently with a general average rise in the proportion of expenses devoted to maintenance, taking the railroads of the country as a whole, there has been a lowering of the proportion allotted to actual traffic handling, or cost of conducting transportation. Thus for 1895 maintenance took 35.58 per cent. of all expenses of operation and transportation 59.46 per cent. By 1899 the former got up to 38.45 per cent., an increase of 2.87 per cent., and the latter down to 57.03 per cent., a decrease of 2.43 per cent. The year 1900 showed further changes on similar lines, maintenance securing 40.72 per cent. of the total and conducting transportation 55.18 per cent., an additional increase in the one case of 2.27 per cent. and a further decrease in the other of 1.85 per cent. This is as far as the general result can be compared at present, but the tendency, it will be seen, was marked in the directions stated during the period referred to, and it may be said was more pronounced in the most recent than in any other year.

Rock Island's experience in the late year was in marked contrast to any such development as this, but then it must be borne in mind that there are indications that the course of expenses may have been generally on these lines, the revelation of which fact, if it be a fact, can only come with additions to knowledge on the subject to be furnished by the reports of other important roads and by the reports covering the country's whole system of railways. In the specific case of Rock Island, however, the returns are sufficiently bold in character to merit, and in fact, to court, inquiry. The subject is of great interest, anyway, and will be found so as the inquiry proceeds, particularly as it will be carried behind the immediate comparisons introduced, when it will be found to call for modified criticism, should it appear that criticism is merited on the face of the measure of results used as to the shorter period only. To take traffic conditions first, these changes appear, 1902 against 1901:

	1901.	1902.
Passengers carried	7,406,909	8,228,579
Passenger miles	295,952,782	372,313,683
Tons carried	7,706,535	8,245,978
Ton miles	1,789,092,549	1,839,127,297

	Increase. Amount.	P. C.
Passengers carried	821,670	11.9
Passenger miles	76,360,901	25.8
Tons carried	539,443	7.0
Ton miles	50,034,648	2.8

Here is a decided expansion in passenger travel indicated in a gain of 76,360,901, or 25.80 per cent., in passenger miles, increased distance traveled accounting for the difference between those figures and 8,228,579, or 11.90 per cent., increase in the number of passengers actually using the road. But passengers furnish only 40 per cent. of the company's business, hence freight is of correspondingly greater importance, where the tons carried one mile gained only 50,034,648, or the equivalent of 2.77 per cent., there having been in the case of freight a decrease in the length of haul, tons carried having increased 539,443, or 7 per cent. If the units of passenger and freight mileage be taken together, a rough idea may be gained of the volume by which traffic altogether was enlarged, the figuring showing a gain equal to rather more than 6 per cent. But with this additional burden on the transportation department, the cost of running that department is seen to have gone up from $8,055,311 to $9,161,479, showing that the larger outlay involved was $1,106,168, equal to an increase of 13.73 per cent. Meantime, maintenance is seen to have been carried on at practically the cost incurred a year back, together results showing a marked deviation from the trend of railroad expenditures previously noted. The items reported are these.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Maintenance of way	$4,597,294	$4,646,172	$48,878
Maintenance of equipment	2,961,190	2,908,782	*72,452
Conducting transportation	8,055,311	9,161,479	1,106,168

*Decrease.

To no inconsiderable extent the cost of fuel for locomotives and train supplies enters into the cost of conducting transportation, but the labor to be paid for is necessarily an important element, and labor is seen to have had its share in the larger distribution of these particular expenses. It is, of course, impossible in the absence of such elaborate detail as no railroad company would be justified in publishing to follow the course of the labor items close enough to determine just how far additions to wages was responsible for the changes above referred to. But here Rock Island comes part of the way to the rescue, and shows that labor, all told, in the late fiscal year cost $9,569,142, as compared with $8,426,173 for 1901, and that the average amount paid per month was $797,428, against $702,181. Both these items show considerable increase, but their indications are not conclusive. Accompanying the statement, the further fact is made known that the number of employes averaged per month 14,630 for 1902, while for 1901 the number was only 12,752. Here we get a larger percentage of increase for the number of employes than for the amount paid in wages and salaries, nearly 15 per cent., as compared with 13½ per cent., the fact probably being that the increased force was less fully occupied, and that the average wage was higher. If this is not the case, then Rock Island succeeded in accomplishing what will generally be conceded as unlikely, and that is, in getting work done on a declining scale of remuneration, the best accepted information being that wages have fluctuated in the opposite direction. Going over the details of transportation cost, it is to be found that but one solitary total shows a falling off for the late year, dining-car expenses, which dropped from $117,084 to $21,167, the report stating that dining-car earnings were not included in passenger earnings subsequent to March 31, 1901. Otherwise, every outlay was larger, all the changes which took place being included in the subjoined table:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Superintendence	$249,473	$268,948	$19,475
Engine and round-house men	1,436,082	1,581,066	144,931
Fuel for locomotives	1,619,777	1,986,446	366,669
Water supply for locomotives	104,887	122,000	17,113
Oil, tallow and waste for locomotives	35,608	41,554	5,946
Other supplies for locomotives	24,486	31,751	7,265
Passenger train service	332,126	360,394	28,268
Freight train service	736,067	799,629	63,562
Passenger train supplies and expenses	171,554	196,508	24,954
Freight train supplies and expenses	102,810	136,632	33,822
Dining car expenses	117,084	27,167	*89,917
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen	531,226	573,823	42,597
Telegraph expenses	268,893	288,971	20,078
Station service	857,491	923,752	66,261
Station supplies	116,530	131,930	25,400
Passenger car mileage, balance	33,532	42,251	9,719
Freight car mileage, balance	249,582	274,682	25,100
Loss and damage of goods and baggage	61,127	121,302	60,175
Cattle killed and damage to property	44,080	90,302	46,222
Injuries to persons	162,318	236,714	74,396
Advertising	127,093	132,115	5,022
Outside agencies	380,567	418,337	37,970
Rents of buildings and other property	98,213	134,734	36,521
Stationery and printing	97,327	107,163	9,836
Other expenses	97,278	133,011	35,733
Total	$8,055,311	$9,161,479	$1,106,168

*Decrease.

Reference to the above by separate titles is hardly called for. It may be said that on general lines it follows the record presented for three previous years, the period in which results have been tabulated by the company on the basis now shown, which now brings up the further question of what has been Rock Island's experience over this longer period. This may be introduced to add still greater interest to the demonstration, turning aside for a moment only to call attention to one point in the foregoing statement which stands out quite conspicuously, namely, the heavy increase in the liability met on account of loss and damage to persons and property, altogether footing up in the late year for $448,318, or nearly 5 per cent. of the total of those outlays brought under the heading of conducting transportation.

As to the feature under discussion, and its importance as revealed in the Rock Island Company's history of the past few years, these statistics are at hand, changes in traffic conditions in the present case being shown in combination with those relating to operations.

	1899.	1902.
Passengers carried	5,678,621	8,228,579
Passenger miles	240,826,469	372,313,683
Tons carried	7,025,604	8,245,978
Ton miles	1,452,386,498	1,839,127,297
Total maintenance	$5,289,585	$7,554,904
Cond. transportation	6,732,489	9,161,479

	Increase. Amount.	P. C.
Passengers carried	2,549,958	45
Passenger miles	131,487,214	54
Tons carried	1,220,374	17
Ton miles	386,740,799	26
Total maintenance	$2,265,319	43
Cond. transportation	2,428,990	36

The large increase in the cost of conducting transportation is again noticeable, carrying comparison over the years 1899 to 1902, the amount rising in the equivalent of 36 per cent., and running in excess of nine million dollars against less than six and three-quarter millions. But here is seen maintenance with the substantial gain of 43 per cent., in proof of the liberality which was shown toward the property in the years preceding the late one. In business done the more imposing feature is still the large expansion in passenger travel, 54 per cent., while freight traffic comes out with a gain of 17 per cent. Combined, as in the course already adopted, to get an approximate idea of the growth in all transactions, there is shown rather better than an average increase of 30 per cent., or a figure which, after all, remains only slightly lower than that applied to the increase in outlays necessary to the carrying on of operations as far as concerns taking actual care of the movement of passengers and freight.

It is therefore quite apparent that, while things did not move in the late year in such a way as to indicate the possibility of continuing the business at as moderate a cost for handling as obtained in the previous year, and while maintenance charges had the appearance of being pressed down, viewed from a broader standpoint, and looking back further than 1901 for comparisons, results lead to quite favorable conclusions. There has been some increase in miles operated, but even so, maintenance of way per mile, although showing no increase in 1902, figures out at an average of $1,100, or $317 more than for 1899, maintenance of equipment showing up for $744 per mile, an increase of $181 per mile.

ST. PAUL AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS

A Comparison, and, Likewise, An Analytical Indication That St. Paul Dividends Are High Enough for the Present.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has for some time been pointed out as an example of what conservative management will do in developing a railroad property, and in view of the recent developments in Northwestern territory it is of interest to review the company's operations for the past ten years, during which period, especially in the last five or six years, changes have taken place in the handling of traffic, (brought about principally by declining rates,) necessitating large expenditures for reducing grades, straightening alignment, and for new rolling stock of much greater capacity in order to haul traffic as cheaply as possible.

The preferred stock, long considered a high-class investment, sells around 195, at which price it returns 3.59 per cent., and is held by many institutions and investors, having paid 7 per cent. continuous dividends since 1878, with the exception of 1888 and 1889, when 6 per cent. and 4½ per cent., respectively, were paid. The common stock, as one of the favorite speculative issues on the New York Stock Exchange, is a recognized market leader. The total sales of St. Paul common for the first six months of the present year aggregated over seven and one-half times the total amount of stock outstanding, prices ranging between 160½ and 176½—a record for the time second to none.

***

During the ten years under review the dividends paid on the common stock have averaged 4.2 per cent., and for each year have been as follows: In 1892, 2 per cent.; in 1893-4, 4 per cent.; in 1895, 2 per cent.; in 1896, 4 per cent.; in 1897 to 1900, inclusive, 5 per cent., and in 1901, 6 per cent. These dividends have been paid out of the income for each year ended June 30.

The amount of earnings over dividends paid which the company has been able to show in the past few years has been very large, and the surplus has been augmented from year to year until on June 30, 1901, it amounted to the large sum of $17,626,229.24; besides, liberal expenditures for improvements and additions have been charged to earnings.

***

It has lately been claimed by the friends of St. Paul that it was the intention to place the company in a position where it would be able to fully compete with the recent consolidation of railroads in the Northwestern territory, and if necessary do a little building in the direction of the Pacific Ocean on its own account in order to protect itself. From the condition of the company's treasury on June 30, 1901, and considering the earning capacity of the system, both present and past, it would seem that the road is certainly in a position to carry out any such plans that might be deemed necessary, being fully able to provide for the annual charge on a large additional outlay of capital and still maintain present dividends. It is extremely doubtful, however, that Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul would undertake such a radical procedure, or that the other roads interested would countenance such a move without at least having exhausted every possible means for an amicable adjustment of the differences.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company is located in practically the same territory as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and reaches many of the same cities, and it therefore affords a very good comparison for Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and has been used as such in a number of instances in these statements. The Chicago and Northwestern is dominated by the Vanderbilt interests and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul mainly by Standard Oil interests.

Both companies operate in practically the same territory, and their traffic must naturally be affected to a certain extent by the same conditions. The Chicago and Northwestern, however, extends further west when the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad is taken into account, but this road is operated separately, and is not included in any of the following statements. Comparative mileage shows as follows:

	St. Paul.	North-western.
Illinois	847.27	895.97
Wisconsin	1,704.47	1,640.65
Iowa	1,783.02	1,451.30
Minnesota	1,120.09	604.48
North Dakota	118.21	14.28
South Dakota	1,224.05	750.93
Missouri	140.27	....
Michigan	158.94	521.19
Total miles main track owned	6,506.32	5,576.80
Main track used under contract	150.26	....
Total miles main track operated	6,746.58	5,576.80
Second track owned	275.51	714.06
Sidings and other tracks	1,737.80	1,975.43
Total miles of track operated	8,759.89	8,266.29
Average main track operated during the year	8,512.38	5,507.16

Of the 6,506.32 miles of road owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 25.64 miles are owned jointly with other companies.

The capitalization of both companies at the closing of their 1901 fiscal year was as follows:

Outstanding—	St. Paul.	North-western.
Funded debt	$126,941,500	$145,284,000
Preferred stock	44,658,400	22,396,120
Common stock	55,821,800	39,114,677
Total capitalization	$227,421,700	$206,773,797
Per Mile of Road—	Miles.	Miles.
Funded debt	$19,244	$26,047
Preferred stock	6,770	4,016
Common stock	8,463	7,014
Total per mile of road owned	$34,477	$37,077

***

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's capitalization is less per mile of road than Chicago and Northwestern's, but in Chicago and Northwestern's total is included $9,800,000 bonds issued against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha common and preferred stock owned, and also $15,201,500 bonds issued against Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley bonds and stock owned, making a total of $25,001,500 bonds outstanding, or at the rate of $4,483 per mile. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's fiscal year ends June 30 and Chicago and Northwestern's ends May 31.

The earnings for each year since 1891 have been as follows:

	St. Paul. Average Miles Operated.	St. Paul. Gross Earnings.	North Western. Average Miles Operated.	North Western. Gross Earnings.
1901	6,512	$42,369,013	5,586	$43,068,557
1900	6,347	41,964,392	5,218	42,950,805
1899	6,154	38,310,632	5,077	38,016,313
1898	6,154	34,189,663	5,074	36,050,561
1897	6,152	30,486,767	5,031	30,977,223
1896	6,153	32,631,823	5,031	33,468,761
1895	6,159	27,335,363	5,031	28,108,374
1894	6,147	31,327,950	4,841	31,986,182
1893	5,728	33,975,054	4,273	32,709,747
1892	5,721	32,283,506	4,273	31,422,272
1891	5,710	27,504,224	4,254	27,783,074

	St. Paul. Per Mile of Road.	North Western. Per Mile of Road.
1901	$6,505	$7,825
1900	6,508	9,230
1899	6,225	7,488
1898	5,555	7,109
1897	4,955	6,157
1896	5,311	6,056
1895	4,438	5,587
1894	5,096	6,606
1893	5,936	7,654
1892	5,642	7,353
1891	4,816	6,532

While Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's earnings for the year 1901 were the largest on record up to that time, they were only $569 greater per mile of road operated than for the year 1893. In 1894 there was a considerable shortage in the crops throughout Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's territory, and general business conditions were in a deplorable state, as every one knows, which is reflected in the decrease in earnings for the years 1894 and 1895. Since 1895 the gross earnings per mile of road have shown increases each year, except in 1897 and 1901. Chicago and Northwestern's earnings per mile of road have always been greater than Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's, for the year 1901 being 20 per cent. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's gross earnings per mile of road for the ten years have increased 35 per cent., while Chicago and Northwestern's have only increased 19.7 per cent.

	—ST. PAUL— Net Earn.	Per Mile.	—NORTHWESTERN. Net Earn.	Per Mile.
1901	$14,301,509	$2,209	$15,868,558	$2,881
1900	13,463,855	2,121	15,956,791	3,057
1899	14,347,796	2,351	13,187,599	2,597
1898	12,988,097	2,110	12,304,075	2,426
1897	11,909,228	1,935	11,038,422	2,194
1896	13,005,020	2,113	12,039,780	2,393
1895	10,291,616	1,670	9,596,645	1,907
1894	11,213,813	1,824	11,078,252	2,288
1893	11,486,046	2,007	10,416,593	2,437
1892	11,468,503	2,004	11,085,833	2,594
1891	9,137,724	1,600	9,502,668	2,233

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While in net earnings Chicago and Northwestern is again ahead of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in the average per mile of road, examination of operating expenses shows that Chicago and Northwestern has always had to spend more of its gross earnings for the direct cost of operating the property than Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The following comparison per mile of road shows the amount spent by each company for maintenance and all other expenses:

ST. PAUL.

	—Maintenance Per Mile.— Way & Structure.	Equipment.	*Other.	All Other.	Total Expenses.
1901	$999	$464	$353	$2,489	$4,296
1900	1,182	480	476	2,339	4,477
1899	810	524	312	2,239	3,894
1898	753	440	183	2,069	3,445
1897	704	400	32	1,884	3,020
1896	678	475	55	1,954	3,160
1895	900	338	..	1,830	2,768
1894	727	488	..	2,107	3,272
1893	874	639	..	2,416	3,929
1892	740	679	..	2,219	3,638

*Other expenses are for the amounts charged to renewal and improvement account. In 1901 $171 was spent for new equipment; also $232 in 1900, which amounts are included under this account.

NORTHWESTERN.

	—Maintenance Per Mile.— Way and Structure.	Equipment.	Other.	Total Expenses.
1901	$1,006	$700	$3,238	$4,944
1900	1,071	834	3,268	5,173
1899	832	669	2,900	4,401
1898	975	837	2,871	4,683
1897	823	603	2,537	3,963
1896	798	816	2,649	4,263
1895	652	480	2,548	3,680
1894	984	547	2,907	4,318
1893	1,054	794	3,369	5,217
1892	918	740	3,103	4,759

It will be seen that Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's regular maintenance of way and structure expenses have been quite some smaller than Chicago and Northwestern's, but Chicago and Northwestern has always operated considerably more second track than Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, so in order to make the comparison more accurate it is necessary to take this fact into consideration. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's reports only back as far as 1896 allow ready comparison of second track, but for the past five years the average spent on main and second track has been a little less on Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul than on Chicago and Northwestern. Taking into consideration amounts charged to renewal and improvement account, the result is somewhat in favor of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Chicago and Northwestern's maintenance of equipment expenses have averaged much more than Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's, and although Chicago and Northwestern has always possessed more equipment than Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, this certainly does not account for the larger amount spent by the Chicago and Northwestern. The equipment of each road on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, and also that of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, for the year ending June 30, 1891, in order to show the increase in the ten years, was as follows:

	1901.	—St. Paul.— Per Mile.	1891.	Per Mile.
Locomotives	897	.13	801	.14
Passenger equipment	860	.13	678	.11
Freight and work cars	38,327	5.88	25,317	4.43

	1901.	—Northwestern.— Per Mile.	1891.	Per Mile.
Locomotives	1,060	.19		
Passenger equipment	934	.17		
Freight and work cars	41,801	7.59		

The St. Paul account registered as "Cost of road and equipment," for the year ended June 30, 1901, shows an increase of $34,664,104.78 over the year ended June 30, 1891. The reports for the years 1892 and 1893 do not give the exact amounts which were charged to "cost of road and equipment." In these two years this account increased $5,598,505.76, and the amounts given under "equipment and improvement expenditures" only amount to $4,518,956, making a difference of $1,079,549.76 between the latter amount and the increase for the two years. The items which make up the increase for the ten years are as follows:

Improvements and betterments	$10,636,129.26
New equipment	6,260,637.02
Stock of other companies	992.00
Discount	1,113,320.00
Other items	97,268.71
Difference in 1892 and 1893 reports	1,079,549.76
Milwaukee & Superior Railway	341,174.83
Des Moines, North & West. R.	2,466,595.71
Prairie du Chien & McGregor R. R.	90,000.00
Milwaukee & Northern Railroad	13,284,710.75
Total	$35,369,778.04
Deductions	705,673.26
Increase	$34,664,104.78

The amount spent for improvement and betterments and new equipment, as above, is $16,896,166.28, besides $8,921,561 has been charged to operating expenses for new equipment and "renewal and improvement fund," making a total of $25,817,727.28. Regular maintenance expenses have also been charged with considerable amounts for new passing tracks, ballast on lines not previously ballasted, new rails, new stations, and other items which represent betterments to the property of a more or less permanent character.

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A comparison of the capitalization for the two years—1891 and 1901—shows the following changes in the past ten years:

Bonds canceled	$7,871,000
Bonds exchanged for preferred stock	22,459,500
Bonds exchanged for common stock	1,122,000
Decrease in bonds	$31,452,500
Bonds issued for old bonds canceled	$9,493,000
Bonds issued for improvements	9,390,000
Bonds issued for Des Moines, Northern and Western	2,467,000
Milwaukee and Northern's bonds	7,247,000
Increase in bonds	28,597,000
Net decrease in bonded debt	$2,855,500
Preferred stock exchanged for bonds	22,459,500
Common stock exchanged for bonds	1,122,000
Common stock issued for improvements	8,073,200
Total	$32,254,700
Common stock written off	661
Net increase in stocks	$32,254,039

Most of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's funded obligations bear 5, 6, and 7 per cent. interest, and only two small issues become due before 1910—$5,100,500 bonds in 1900—the bonds due before 1909 having the provision for exchange into preferred stock. In 1910 some $22,097,000 bonds become due, the refunding of which will be quite a saving in the annual interest charges. The remaining bonds are due up to and including 1926, not including, of course, the general mortgage bonds which bear 3½ and 4 per cent. interest and extend to 1989. The only change in the funded debt since June 30, 1901, according to the latest available information, has been in the number of bonds exchanged for preferred stock. In January, 1902, $2,362,100 common stock was issued, making the amount outstanding at present $58,183,900.

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The following table will give some idea of the amount earned on the preferred and common stocks during this period. The surplus for the ten years over charges of every description and dividends amounted to $12,155,377.71. The preferred and common stocks are entitled to share pro rata in any distribution of earnings after 7 per cent. has been paid on the preferred stock and 7 per cent. on the common stock. In Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's reports income account is so arranged that the dividends paid in the month of October are deducted from the surplus reported at the closing of the previous year, and then the balance is added to the income for the year, after the dividends payable in April have been deducted from it, and the remaining amount is the surplus. To show what amounts have been earned on the stocks each year it is necessary to rearrange this account, and in the following table the dividends paid are the amounts which have actually been paid out of each year's earnings:

	—Dividends Paid.— Preferred.	Common.	Surplus Carried Forward.
1901	$2,998,180	$3,089,112	$2,065,804
1900	2,686,610	2,857,105	1,931,725
1899	2,411,125	2,341,405	2,822,557
1898	2,200,908	2,301,230	1,426,396
1897	1,971,928	2,301,543	1,310,053
1896	1,572,178	1,841,660	1,687,122
1895	1,825,208	920,545	61,863
1894	1,816,425	1,839,699	*370,815
1893	1,800,463	1,838,308	849,559
1892	1,648,423	919,154	1,556,095

*Deficit.

	Rate of Dividend Paid. Prefd.	Com.	Per Cent. Earned. Prefd.	Com.
1901	7	6	8.5	8.5
1900	7	5	9.2	9.2
1899	7	5	10.2	10.2
1898	7	5	7.6	7.6
1897	7	5	7.0	5.0
1896	7	4	7.4	7.4
1895	7	2	7.0	2.1
1894	7	4	7.0	2.7
1893	7	4	7.0	5.8
1892	7	2	7.0	5.3

A few words of explanation are necessary showing how the foregoing percentages have been derived. From each year's surplus has been deducted the difference in the rate of dividend paid on the common stock and 7 per cent., figured on the amount of common stock outstanding at the close of the year. The amount remaining has been divided by the total amount of preferred and common stock outstanding at the close of the year, and the result has been added to 7 per cent., which gives the percentage actually earned. In the years the common stock has not shown 7 per cent. earned, each year's surplus has been divided by the common stock outstanding at the close of the year

panies—the Broadway Trust Company, the Van Norden Trust Company, the Trust Company of the Republic, and the McVickar Realty Company—began business during the period covered by the table, and the name of the American Deposit and Loan Company was changed to the Equitable Trust Company. The Trust Company of New York, which reported on Jan. 1, was absorbed by the North American Trust Company. The table follows:

	Book Value, Jan. 1, 1902.	Book Value, June 30, 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Bid Price, Jan. 1, 1902.	Bid Price, June 30, 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
NEW YORK COMPANIES.								
Am. Dep. & Loan	148	150	2	..	350	..	..	..
Atlantic Trust	168	172	4	..	280	290	10	..
Bowling Green Tr.	215	201	..	*14	195	210	15	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	270	302	32	..	525	540	15	..
Central Trust	1335	1380	45	..	1850	1935	85	..
City Trust	248	254	6	..	375	390	15	..
Colonial Trust	221	230	9	..	370	380	10	..
Continental Trust	360	395	35	..	650	850	200	..
Farmers' Loan & Tr.	760	781	21	..	1450	1480	30	..
Fifth Avenue Trust	200	220	11	..	1050	650	*400	..
Guaranty Trust	337	355	18	..	700	710	10	..
Knickerbocker Trust	270	288	18	..	725	750	25	..
Manhattan Trust	273	311	38	..	485	520	35	..
Mercantile Trust	305	306	1	..	1000	1125	125	..
Merchants' Trust	352	374	22	..	350	420	70	..
Metropolitan Trust	303	315	12	..	1185	1075	..	*105
Morton Trust	328	368	40	..	1185	1075	..	*105
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	499	513	14	..	1300	1235	..	*65
New York Security & Trust	403	457	54	..	1150	1375	225	..
North Am. Trust	269	294	1	..	265	270	5	..
Real Estate Trust	213	218	5	..	350	420	70	..
Standard Trust	150	171	12	..	400	390	..	*10
Title Guarantee & Trust	242	251	9	..	520	590	70	..
Trust Co. of Am.	216	221	5	..	270	260	..	*10
Trust Co. of N. Y.	102	‖	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Trust	790	815	25	..	1395	1395	..	..
U. S. Mort. & Tr.	253	267	14	..	430	490	60	..
United States Trust	684	704	20	..	1700	1755	55	..
Washington Trust	245	270	5	..	425	400	..	*25
Broadway Trust	..	150	..	..	..	175	..	..
Van Norden Trust	†	202	..	..	..	245	..	..
Trust Co. of the Republic	†	162	..	..	..	220	..	..
McVickar Realty Corporation	†	101	..	..	..	260	..	..
Holland Trust	104	107	3	50	20	..	..	*30
BROOKLYN COMPANIES.								
Brooklyn Trust	282	284	2	..	425	430	5	..
Flatbush Trust	163	165	2	..	170	170	..	..
Franklin Trust	233	237	4	..	305	325	20	..
Hamilton Trust	268	274	6	..	310	310	..	..
Kings Co. Trust	324	333	9	..	410	425	15	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	238	235	2	..	270	300	30	..
Manufacturers' Tr.	278	290	12	..	320	330	10	..
Nassau Trust	183	188	5	..	210	212	2	..
People's Trust	256	240	..	*7	350	380	30	..
Williamsburg Trust	167	171	4	..	205	215	10	..

*Decrease. †New Company. ‡Name changed to Equitable Trust Company. §Absorbed by North American Trust Company.

A GERMAN STUDY OF US.

The German Consul General's office in this city has sent to the German Government a report on the foreign trade, and the industrial and market situation of this country. The Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading financial daily of Germany, publishes this report in part with a few comments of its own. The consular report takes a very hopeful view of the situation in this country, and especially of the prospects of the iron and steel industry, which it declares to be to a large extent the base of the financial prosperity of this country.

The article as published in the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The consular report points out the increase of imports and the decrease of exports in 1901 and the consequent change in the balance of trade. This change in the balance of trade demonstrates ad absurdum the theory that only with a reverse condition economic prosperity can exist, for in spite of the decreasing exports and the increasing imports the financial life of the United States was never before so healthy and capable of development. The fact that the tremendous struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific, the murder of President McKinley, with the consequent change in the Chief Magistracy, and the practical failure of the corn crop, to which should be added a number of other disturbances, passed over without any lasting effect on the financial and industrial activity, is rightly regarded as proof of a sound and healthy condition.

"The strongest point in this state of affairs is even now to be found in the condition of the iron and steel industries, and the next few years will undoubtedly strengthen these industries. The failure of one crop or another alone is no longer, as in former years, sufficient to upset things, though a contemporaneous failure of several crops would no doubt be seriously felt.

"The decrease in exports is attributed only in a small part to the sharper competition of foreign countries, and in the main to the increased power of consumption of the home market. According to the statistics of the Treasury Department, cited by the report, the imports increased from $829,150,000 to $880,420,000, which imports were distributed as follows:

	1901.	Per Cent.
Food stuffs and live stock	$219,934,796	24.98
Raw materials	304,931,545	34.53
Industrial products in various states of completion	87,185,552	9.90
Complete industrial products	138,757,933	15.76
Luxuries	150,511,729	14.83
	1900.	Per Cent.
Food stuffs and live stock	$219,338,443	26.45
Raw materials	280,380,796	33.81
Industrial products in various states of completion	84,803,857	10.23
Complete industrial products	132,465,418	15.98
Luxuries	112,161,200	13.52

Exports of native products decreased from $1,453,010,000 to $1,438,080,000, which was distributed as follows:

	1901.	Per Cent.
Agriculture	$940,246,488	65.38
Industries	395,144,030	27.48
Mines	40,416,597	2.81
Lumber	50,491,255	3.51
Fisheries	7,426,684	0.52
Sundry	4,358,936	0.30
	1900.	Per Cent.
Agriculture	$904,655,411	62.26
Industries	441,406,342	30.38
Mines	39,222,902	2.70
Lumber	54,481,146	3.75
Fisheries	8,074,684	0.56
Sundry	5,169,027	0.35

"The report points out that among these figures the increase in the imports of raw materials for manufacturing purposes is the most notable, the increase being about $23,650,000. Of the raw materials which American industries are in need of the chemical industries absorb about $40,000,000 worth. Other important raw materials and the amounts in which they are used are: Copper, $25,000,000; tin, $19,000,000; cotton, $8,700,000; wool, $14,000,000; silk, $40,200,000; fibres, $25,100,000; furs and skins, $35,500,000; crude rubber, $29,300,000; lumber, $17,600,000, and sugar, $76,000,000. But while the increased demand of American industries for raw materials is full of meaning, the still greater percentage of increase in the imports of articles of luxury is a sure sign of the increasing prosperity. The greater demand for goods of the best quality should be noted as a fact which is commented on on all sides, and which is noticeable especially in the clothing industries. The imports of jewelry alone rose from $15,900,000 to $27,400,000, of which $13,600,000 were unset diamonds.

"For the decrease in exports the report gives another cause, besides those already mentioned, namely, the reduced European and East Indian demand due mainly to hard times. The decrease in exports, however, is considered but a temporary matter by the report. In judging the immediate future of the American export trade, it should also be noted that the recent formation of many large industrial combinations necessitates the avoidance of any domestic or export sales without profit in order to secure the continued payment of dividends."

The report also refers to the continued reduction in the cost of production in this country, which, it says, must be imitated by European manufacturers if they want to keep up their competition. As a cause for this reduction the report gives the formation of trusts, the consequent thorough organization, and the greater capability of the American workman.

OHIO RAILWAY RECORDS

AN EXCELLENT STATE EXAMPLE.

The story of railroad progress in the State of Ohio may differ at no important points from the story of railroad progress in any of a number of other States prominent not alone for their agricultural but for their other industrial interests.

But it happens in the case of Ohio, as it does not happen in all other cases, that such records are kept, and kept officially, as make it possible to trace the course of railroad events and to get enlightenment from fairly comparable data. There are good and comprehensive exhibits published annually by not a few Boards of Railroad Commissioners—conspicuously, for example, those of some of the more important Eastern States, and also of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina—but not many that are as rich in detail or as complete on the whole as the report of the Commission of Railroads and Telegraphs to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1901, to give the document its full title. On the high road to the Western metropolis, Chicago, railroad connection betwen that point and the Eastern metropolis takes place largely by way of Ohio, which is provided with 9,000 miles of main line, and has no less than 5,000 miles of additional tracks, sidings, and so forth. The roads, whose mileage in the State approximates or exceeds, say, 200 miles, are the Baltimore and Ohio, Panhandle, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Big Four, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, Hocking Valley, Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Ohio Southern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Wheeling and Lake Erie.

By reference to reports for previous years, so as to get a better idea of developments than could be gained by a mere study of changes comparing 1901 with 1900—and, by the way, so as to see what recent prosperity has meant to the roads of the section named—it is first to be noted that whatever may ultimately be brought out as to traffic and earnings over the past five years has resulted from stationary mileage. That is, of course, as to main track. Business expansion, however, has led to the construction of considerable additions to second track and to the building of quite a large mileage of yards, sidings, and spurs to facilitate the handling of what is shown to have been a marked growth in tonnage and in traffic generally. This is the mileage record referred to, bringing out the facts stated at a glance.

MILES OPERATED.

	Main Line.	Second Track.	Yards, Siding, &c.	Total Miles.
1897	8,980	817	3,343	13,140
1898	9,001	852	3,464	13,317
1899	9,021	867	3,449	13,387
1900	8,950	929	3,662	13,541
1901	8,976	1,045	3,882	13,903

Now as to earnings. It may be imagined quite easily, from the location of the State, that Ohio railroads have been able to feel the pulse of railroad operation generally and to give a tolerably fair reflection of the state of the transportation industry. It has a large traffic originating within its own borders, but a very heavy through movement cannot fail to be shown in its records. To begin with, then, Ohio roads earned gross in 1897 barely $61,000,000. For 1901 the total was $89,700,000, no break having occurred in the gains which took place year by year, and which aggregate for the four years about $28,700,000, or more than 47 per cent. The importance of bearing in mind the fact that mileage did not help this result is plainly manifest. Naturally, expenses of operating increased, but of the addition to total traffic revenues stated profits therefrom increased more than $12,000,000—from $16,300,000 to $28,500,000, the equivalent of almost 75 per cent.

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1897	$60,936,601	$44,629,034	$16,301,567
1898	68,764,939	49,062,218	19,702,721
1899	72,369,849	51,378,866	20,990,983
1900	88,049,118	59,299,139	28,749,979
1901	89,699,278	61,241,914	28,457,364

In this brief exhibit, to diverge for a moment from the main subject, it is not difficult to discern the strongly marked tendency toward increasing property values. The railroads enjoyed the prosperity which prevailed, and the prosperity came upon property which did not have to reach abroad for it, and thin it out, so to speak. The 9,000 miles of 1897 were still the 9,000 miles of 1901, but the net earnings of that mileage were $1.75 or thereabout in the late year for every single dollar earned four years previously. Further, it may be shown that values have not increased relatively, but absolutely, for of the operating income put into operating expenses by far the greater percentage has taken the shape of outlays on maintenance, hence much of the large proportionate gain in profit is due to the small proportionate increase in expenditures for handling traffic, or in other words, in those expenditures which are without effect on road or rolling stock. Thus it may be noted that for maintenance of way the expansion has been $4,100,000, or 52 per cent., and for maintenance of equipment $5,500,000, or more than 70 per cent., while for conducting transportation the expansion has been $6,000,000, or only 22 per cent. The items are as follows:

	Maintenance of Way.	Maintenance of Equipment.	Conducting Transportation.
1897	$7,915,144	$7,817,654	$27,071,670
1898	9,342,540	8,464,017	29,516,076
1899	9,316,240	9,243,648	31,005,012
1900	11,658,803	12,878,338	38,205,585
1901	12,043,749	13,338,402	33,030,320

Such a growth of earnings of course could only come from a vastly increased freight and passenger movement, unless, indeed, rates had taken an upheard of flight to account for it. This, it is needless to say, they have not done, ton miles being seen nearly doubled between 1897 and 1901, with totals of 6,417,000,000 and 12,450,000,000, respectively.

	Tons Carried.	Ton Miles.
1897	76,677,956	6,417,447,781
1898	91,478,031	9,209,240,202
1899	104,537,103	10,380,838,987
1900	116,665,793	12,476,119,374
1901	117,628,852	12,450,261,339

The movement of passengers has progressed on similar lines, but, unlike freight, shows a sharp gain for 1901 over 1900, instead of an almost stationary, or, in fact, a somewhat smaller total. This feature, it may be remarked, is quite in keeping with the general tendency of passenger business, whose recent development has attracted attention from the market and continuous increases shown in the reports of many individual roads. For the State the showing of 859,000,000 passenger miles for 1901 compares with only 451,000,000 passenger miles for 1897, as indicated in these comparisons:

	Passengers Carried.	Passenger Miles.
1897	15,386,090	450,639,294
1898	21,867,098	688,759,861
1899	22,028,152	726,837,639
1900	25,561,822	829,444,950
1901	26,510,292	858,815,080

But while the actual movement of freight in 1901 fell slightly below that for 1900, earnings of the freight department did not fail to rise in the aggregate, gaining $2,440,000, to add to $1,200,000 increase in passenger earnings, both grouped results making record averages per mile of road. For freight there is the showing of $5,971 for the late year, fully $2,000 per mile more than for 1897, and for passengers $1,886 per mile, the gain in the four years being $478 per mile.

	Freight Earnings. Amount.	Per Mile.	Pass'r Earnings. Amount.	Per Mile.
1897	$43,124,402	$3,907	$16,606,203	$1,408
1898	50,256,992	4,532	17,003,125	1,336
1899	52,591,936	4,650	18,450,093	1,467
1900	64,448,783	5,777	20,202,660	1,697
1901	66,880,548	5,971	21,388,245	1,886

No useful purpose would be served by going through the details of the various items which constitute the income account. Capitalization has been subject to some increase both as to bonds and stock, but the main thing to be determined is the extent to which owners of railroad property have benefited from the larger activities those properties have been called upon to perform. Whatever increase in fixed charges has arisen, it may be at once concluded, has been met before stock dividends have received consideration. The latter, however, have been accorded consideration, from which the obvious conclusion is that the value of the railroads as an investment enterprise has enhanced. It is possible to show the dividend disbursements for the entire mileage operated by all roads, whether wholly or only in part situated in the State, and these, together with the dividends for the Ohio mileage alone, are given in the subjoined table:

DIVIDENDS.

	Entire Line.	Ohio.	*P. C.
1897	$10,001,508	$4,470,674	1.20
1898	10,259,946	4,642,625	1.19
1899	11,157,185	5,553,964	1.94
1900	13,444,806	6,367,746	2.07
1901	15,270,107	7,329,652	2.32

*Percentage of dividends to entire capital stock.

In Ohio, as in every State, and hence throughout the country at large, there is considerable share capital still unproductive. It will be observed, however, that while the stock of the roads alluded to received an average of only 1.20 per cent. in dividends for 1897, it received as much as 2.32 per cent. for 1901. Stock representing Ohio mileage only would seem to have fared somewhat better than the aggregate. The report fails to set this forth in detail, but it is a simple calculation to make, that indicating that for the full mileage the dividend increase was equal to 52 per cent., while for the State mileage the increase was 90 per cent. Still, this may not be conclusive evidence in proof of the statement made, for it is possible, although not probable, that greater increase in share capital has taken place within the borders of the State than on the system as a whole. All the same, the showing is not only interesting, not only one to be regarded as gratifying by all those interested in the roads referred to, but one which adds considerably to the store of information on a very important subject, one which will add strength to the argument which holds that appreciation in values, as measured by Stock Exchange records, has the substantial backing of appreciation in merit.

MILTON J. PLATT.

Erie's Profit in Coal

What Increased Anthracite Prices Mean for the New Owner of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

One can hardly approach the question of the anthracite coal industry without being astonished at its extent and potential value. The mines have annually turned out an increasing amount of fuel of a remarkably fine quality. The first shipment was from the Lehigh region. Two years later, in 1822, coal began to be shipped from the Schuylkill region, and from 1828 on the shipments from there were annually larger than from the Lehigh region. The first shipment of coal from the Wyoming region did not take place until 1829, but the increase was very rapid, so that since 1850 the output has been year for year greater than from the Lehigh, since 1869 annually greater than from the Schuylkill region.

It is in the Wyoming region that one gets the large tonnage, and with a total of about 60,000,000 tons for the entire anthracite field it is interesting to note the progress of one of the latest forces in the fight for tonnage supremacy.

One is apt to hear of Erie and the way it is coming to the front since its acquisition of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's property. That was a lift, and put the concern up to about 12 per cent. of the anthracite tonnage, and it will do more with the handling of the Delaware and Hudson tonnage by its agents. The fuel traffic of the Erie shows:

Details.	1901.	1900.
Miles operated	2,158	2,109
Gross	$39,102,302	$38,293,031
Expenses and taxes	28,406,974	28,448,805
Net	$10,695,328	$9,844,226
Other income	1,496,077	420,107
Total net	$12,191,405	$10,264,534
Interest and bonds, &c.	9,368,240	8,601,104
Surplus	$2,823,166	$1,663,430
Average freight train load, tons	400.22	392.32
Average freight rate per ton per mile	.587c.	.559c.

Fuel carried	Tons, 1899.	Tons, 1900.	Calendar Year 1901.
Anthracite coal	6,031,718	6,687,801	6,802,101
Bituminous coal	4,010,305	4,432,464	4,406,751
Coke	1,321,617	1,581,521	1,622,720
Total tons	11,363,640	12,701,236	12,924,572

Everything is being done to keep the cheaper transportation of coal to tide.

Grades and curves can be modified by correct alignment, humoring conditions as circumstances require, and this has been well done on the Erie. Ballasting, too, is in good shape, and a lot of third and fourth track work has been done. Before long the several sections can be connected together, and there will be four tracks from Jersey City to Port Jervis, the division of the heaviest traffic. Practically all east-bound coal now comes out into the main line at Lackawaxen, using the Pennsylvania Coal Company's line, instead of at Susquehanna, thus putting it at once eighty-two miles nearer New York. This is making a big saving on coal freight and also expediting shipments.

Miles of heavier rails are being put down in the vicinity of Paterson, and in every way it can be seen that the Erie is doing a big business and is preparing to do more. From Lackawaxen to Port Jervis the grade is all one way, down hill, in favor of the load, following, as the road does, the Delaware River. At Port Jervis the road has to commence to cross the divide between the Delaware and the Hudson. The railroad winds up the side of the Shawangunk Mountain, and a pusher is needed on heavy trains half way to Middletown, but from there on to Jersey City, something over seventy-five miles, it is down hill or level nearly every foot of the way.

It is nearly time to have the annual report for the past fiscal year, and therefore the preceding one is of interest, with the knowledge that the latest ought to be better.

FIVE FISCAL YEARS.

	1901.	1900.
Miles operated	2,158	2,109
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Considerable double tracking has been done on the Salamanca and Cleveland sections of the Erie Railroad. It is calculated to spend at least $1,500,000 at Buffalo alone, and possibly $3,000,000 along the Mahoning Division. In the stretch between Buffalo and Jamestown to Chicago there are many primitive curves and grades that cause delays and heavy expense in the movement of large freight trains. These are to be moved, and within the next two years the Erie expects to move heavy freight trains with the same facility, and at the same low cost, that characterises the movement of trains on the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

At Hammond, Ind., a suburb of Chicago, on the Erie Road, there has been erected a plant which has been attracting not a little attention among men interested in the large regulation of this important branch of railway traffic. It is making history in the manner of demonstrating progress in the handling of coal. The plant is owned by the Erie Railroad Company, and has two distinct purposes—the storage and transfer of anthracite coal. This, with the facilities at Buffalo, has stood the company in good stead during the suspension of mining; it has had coal when it was needed.

One of the big things of the year is the sale of Delaware and Hudson coal at all points on or reached via the Erie Railroad by the Erie sales agents, Messrs. Williams & Peters. As the Erie Railroad has been the principal outlet, both east and west, for Delaware and Hudson coal, this means practically that all coal not destined for points on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Road, from Wilkesbarre to Rouse's Point, or reached via Albany and the Boston and Maine, will be sold by the Erie people, and that their annual tonnage will be increased by upward of 3,000,000 tons of coal of the best quality and having a splendid reputation of some seventy years' standing. This acquisition of tonnage places Williams & Peters's business at something like 9,000,000 tons per annum, an amount exceeded only by the Reading, of all the companies, and on a par with the Lehigh Valley. From a financial standpoint the move may be regarded as second only to the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

To show the coal properties actually owned or controlled, one may name the anthracite companies—the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Coal Company. The bituminous companies are the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company and the Blossburg Coal Company. All of the companies are under the general management, so far as operations are concerned, of Capt. W. A. May of Scranton.

With higher rates ruling for many months after the strike is settled means much to the Erie. Any one can figure up what a balance this would mean.

Granting bituminous makes inroads in anthracite markets, will not the hard coal companies have all the trade they can attend to? Above 60,000,000 tons per annum shipments will increase very slowly. There is every reason to suppose that that amount of trade can be obtained in all seasons, despite the increase in the soft coal output. Anthracite may become more distinctly a domestic fuel, but that has been the outlook for years past.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

BANK STOCK RECORDS.

The month just closed has been rather dull so far as the sale of New York bank and trust company stocks at public auction is concerned. The following table shows that the total number of bank shares sold was 1,089, while the sales of trust company stocks amounted to but 598 shares. The prices were about the same as at the previous sales in June, there being no marked changes. The table, which gives the number of shares sold, the price, date of sale, and total number of shares, follows:

BANKS.	July 2. Shares.	July 2. Price.	July 9. Shares.	July 9. Price.	July 16. Shares.	July 16. Price.	July 23. Shares.	July 23. Price.	July 30. Shares.	July 30. Price.	Total Shs.
American Exchange National	..	..	5	274½	48	275	28	273½	..	..	81
Bank of America	..	..	45	555	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Chatham National	..	..	100	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Corn Exchange	..	..	200	440½	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
First National	..	..	..	..	5	820	..	..	..	..	5
Gallatin National	25	433½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Importers & Traders' National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	690	13
Merchants' National	..	..	..	..	7	134½	..	..	..	..	7
Mechanics' National	59	206	165	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Market & Fulton National	..	..	45	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
National City	..	..	..	..	16	335	..	..	..	..	..
National Bank of Commerce	..	..	..	..	253	325½	9	327	100	325½	374
National Citizens'	..	..	25	300¾	..	..	25	344½	..	..	25
West Side	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	595	..	..	25
Northern National	10	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
TRUST COMPANIES.											
Atlantic Trust	..	..	..	..	5	200	..	..	..	..	5
Bowling Green Trust	100	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	212½	200
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	650	..	..	20
Central Trust	..	..	2	1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Farmers' Loan & Trust	80	1495½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	1525¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	1513¾	9	1551	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Guardian Trust	..	..	..	..	5	220	..	..	..	..	5
Kings County Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	430½	..	..	50
Long Island Trust	2	320¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Morton Trust	..	..	10	1095	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
New York Life Insurance & Trust	..	..	1	1240	..	..	8	1259½	30	1200¼	39
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	..	..	..	4	656	..	..	..	..	4
Trust Company of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	292	3
Union Trust	10	1400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
United States Trust	5	1750½	2	1776½	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Williamsburg Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	227	..	..	14
Van Norden Trust	20	238½	10	230¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Brooklyn Trust Company	100	440¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105

ALMOST A BILLION IN CITY'S SAVINGS BANKS

Gain in Resources of Greater New York Institutions of $231,000,000 Since July 1, 1901—Bowery Savings Bank Continues to Be the Largest in the World—Other Figures of a Year's Growth.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The savings banks of Greater New York on July 1, 1902, had resources which, in the aggregate, crowded the billion-dollar mark. In round numbers the sum of $824,000,000.

Of this vast sum the savings banks of New York County have total resources of $629,000,000; those of Kings, $185,000,000; of Queens, $7,200,000, and of Richmond, $2,600,000, while New York's most enterprising neighbor, Westchester, has $20,000,000.

On July 1, 1901, the New York County banks had aggregate resources of $592,000,000, which grew to $806,000,000 by Jan. 1, 1902. The Kings County banks had on July 1, 1901, $177,500,000, and on Jan. 1, 1902, $180,000,000. Queens County on July 1, 1901, had $6,300,000, and on Jan. 1, 1902, $6,800,000 while Richmond grew from $2,300,000 a year ago to $2,400,000 in January. The Westchester banks had $18,600,000 on July 1, 1901, and $19,400,000 on Jan. 1, 1902.

The Bowery Savings Bank of New York continues to be the largest savings bank in the world, with its $91,700,000 resources. This bank naturally shows the greatest gain in resources for the year ended July 1, 1902, the sum being $4,659,000. The German Savings of New York shows the next greatest increase, $1,917,000. The others whose gains in resources were over a million dollars are: Irving, $1,656,000; Seamen's, $1,853,000; Bank for Savings, $1,754,000; Dry Dock, $1,341,000; East River, $1,000,000; Emigrant Industrial, $1,611,000; Greenwich, $1,490,000; Union Dime, $1,145,000. Only one of the twenty-seven savings banks in New York County shows decreased resources when compared with a year ago; this one fell off $288,000.

All of the banks of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties have increased resources, the Williamsburg leading with $807,000 to its credit. Other Kings County banks making big gains are: Brooklyn, $729,000; Dime of Brooklyn, $743,000; German, $322,000.

The amounts deposited in the Greater New York banks during the first six months of this year, as shown by the reports filed with the State Bank Superintendent, are in the aggregate $105,000,000. Against this sum is that of withdrawals by depositors, which makes the sum total of $87,000,000, leaving the net gain for six months in deposits of $18,000,000. All of the banks of New York City excepting one, in which the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by $443,000, show greater deposits than withdrawals for the past six months. The Bowery leads in this, with an excess of $3,280,000. The others making excellent showings in this respect are: In New York County—The German, $1,001,000; Irving, $1,357,000; Seamen's, $1,190,000; Union Dime, $834,000; Greenwich, $708,000; Franklin, $775,000; Emigrant Industrial $785,000. Kings County—Dime of Brooklyn, $273,000; German, $398,000; Williamsburg, $285,000; Bushwick, $228,000, and Brooklyn, $220,000.

The deposits of the six months just passed with relation to resources make the best showing in the Italian, (which were over half as large as the resources,) in the Union Dime, the Franklin, the Emigrant Industrial, the Broadway, the Dry Dock, and the Irving in New York; in the Dime of Brooklyn, the South Brooklyn, the Greater New York, and the Kings County.

The largest average deposits in New York County are in the East River, the figure being $851.35. Across the bridge the Kings County Bank takes the honor, with $687.48; in Westchester the Tarrytown Bank, with $494.53; in Queens the Jamaica Bank, with $448.08, and in Richmond the Staten Island, with $273.04.

Below are figures of the savings banks of Greater New York and Westchester County taken from the statements made to the State Bank Department on July 1, 1902:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Name of Company.	Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	Surplus. Market Value.	Surplus. Par Value.	Number of Open Accounts.	Six Months. Amount Deposited.	Six Months. Amount Withdrawn.	Six Months. Interest Credited and Paid.	Six Months. Current Expenses.	Average of Each Account.
American	$1,767,429	$1,718,318	$44,611	$22,824	5,666	$462,829	$346,168	$25,704	$6,003	$303.26
Bank for Savings	75,594,462	68,642,610	6,951,850	4,822,736	148,986	6,149,023	5,042,131	1,105,220	54,073	460.73
Bowery	91,709,034	81,727,235	9,981,699	6,079,773	139,229	10,400,243	7,120,815	1,322,981	57,443	577.49
Broadway	3,150,365	2,980,435	561,930	469,190	8,901	1,117,479	936,002	137,326	12,367	386.52
Citizens'	16,163,856	14,359,040	1,804,815	1,113,343	30,743	2,550,690	2,340,516	225,880	30,463	467.06
Dollar	1,780,280	1,758,857	21,252	10,623	13,043	711,768	471,894	23,892	4,498	134.69
Dry Dock	29,889,093	27,322,251	2,566,842	1,685,777	62,294	4,600,362	3,685,540	427,560	35,538	424.96
East River	21,757,110	19,157,138	2,599,972	2,274,982	22,502	2,795,718	2,048,908	19,918	851.35	851.35
Emigrant Industrial	74,712,477	66,442,066	10,270,411	5,871,411	94,906	8,580,687	7,775,977	1,040,986	57,559	670.51
Empire City	1,899,649	1,869,534	30,494	25,952	11,271	714,270	556,421	25,517	2,289	165.85
Excelsior	4,646,149	4,442,358	203,791	57,246	12,391	1,401,367	1,012,902	66,345	11,226	358.51
Franklin	13,210,579	12,337,842	865,737	550,840	36,024	2,512,063	1,737,634	188,740	21,597	342.49
German	59,43 6,692	54,298,090	5,138,602	3,856,019	114,571	7,607,781	6,516,344	862,134	56,773	473.92
Greenwich	48,52 0,088	44,792,132	4,728,956	3,318,771	81,068	4,640,704	4,141,198	704,276	43,838	840.00
Harlem	11,742,932	10,926,653	816,279	476,259	37,649	2,456,648	1,868,211	181,477	15,422	290.22
Institution for Savings Merchants' Clerks	9,908,212	8,810,350	1,097,862	836,579	13,746	1,860,988	1,184,199	143,096	13,311	640.93
Irving	17,355,406	16,394,028	961,378	448,211	21,949	3,067,073	1,710,487	297,408	21,196	733.90
Italian	600,677	597,342	3,334	1,961	3,300	396,727	293,173	8,293	3,149	181.87
Manhattan	12,524,442	11,489,073	1,027,368	566,056	21,543	1,987,059	1,783,938	182,324	27,767	521.47
Metropolitan	12,703,919	12,069,983	633,937	338,961	16,478	1,692,281	2,135,305	195,512	16,606	720.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

The American Market Still the Only Lively Branch.

Some London Buyings in Coal and Grain—Disposition to Speculate in Less Prominent Americans—The Drop in Consols—South Africans Have a Sickly Aspect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.—This week has seen a rather anxious settlement, but it was finished with only a few small failures, despite all apprehensions.

The American market has still been the only lively branch, but even that has had decidedly dull moments, though it was picking up briskly as the week ended.

Coal stocks and Grangers have been active, with some appreciable local buying, more Continental, and much New York. While the continued buoyancy of these securities has not put much money into English pockets it has helped to allays those fears of Wall Street conditions based on pessimistic rumors.

The disposition to speculate in less prominent American rails noted last week has continued. The rather authoritative announcement of the Canadian Pacific's great ocean transportation plan had no effect in the city, except to cause the disquieting rumor that the Canadian Pacific's coming dividend would be less than expected.

The fall in consols was the significant feature of the week, and many sales are reported on the Continent by people tired of waiting for a rise and determined to secure what profit they could.

Home rails have been little better than they were, but there, as in other branches, nothing much is doing.

South Africans have a decidedly sickly aspect, which is partly due to the unsatisfactory conditions of the colonial settlement, the scarcity of mine labor being the first problem encountered since peace was declared. This has, however, only affected the market so strongly because of the multitude of weak purchasers needing immediate results.

It is reported that the scarcity of native labor is due largely to a determination of the workmen to take a holiday on the money they have earned since the mines began to be opened a year ago last May. These will all return soon.

There are indications of large holdings of Kafirs by non-professionals, who bought at the lowest prices three years ago and have been unable satisfactorily to unload since.

The little revival of speculation in West Africans indicates that some operators believe that nothing is coming from South Africans for some months.

The money market's indebtedness to the Bank has increased this week, Lombard Street being involved again, though not heavily.

With a week of two bank holidays coming, and the long vacation in sight, no early reawakening is expected, but these are the very times when the wisest operators keep their eyes open widest.

E. A. D.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug 2.—The opening to-day on the Bourse was irregular and rather heavy, especially for French rails, and later for Kafirs. Rentes were firmer on cash purchases, and Turks were in demand. The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 45 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, $1.02½.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Sentiment on the Boerse at the opening to-day was firm, with iron and bank shares higher. Subsequently, however, the iron shares weakened and caused general inactivity. Austrians were strong on Vienna advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 2....	3,269,492
Same week last year.....	2,302,718
To date this year.....	104,375,748
Corresponding date last year..	192,691,389

Bonds for the week.....	$14,186,500
Same week last year.....	$5,966,500
To date this year.....	$562,207,100
Corresponding date last year.	$689,206,720

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Aug. 3,'01.	Aug. 2,'02.	Increase.
Railroad and industrial	2,302,718	3,269,492	966,774
Mining	1,550	200	*1,350
Banks	28	.....	*28

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Aug. 3,'01.	Aug. 2,'02.	Increase.
Railroad and industrial	$5,043,500	$14,166,500	$8,223,000
Government	52,000	20,000	*12,000
State	1,000	.....	*1,000

*Decrease.

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½@4¾ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Eckford C. De Kay's New Post.

Eckford C. De Kay, who was lately with E. C. Jones & Co., has taken charge of Hallowell & Henry's unlisted securities department.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Matthews-Blair Amusement Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. S. Matthews, Samuel Blair, and Joseph A. Davis of New York City.

Dey Brothers & Co. of Syracuse, to conduct a department store; capital, $700,000. Directors—Robert Dey, Donald Dey, and James Dey of Syracuse.

Imperial Extract Company of Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. W. Knox, H. A. Deverux, and H. A. Constantine of Niagara Falls.

Pennel & Hart Company of New York City, to do a contracting business; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. H. Hurst, T. F. McAvoy, and J. V. McAvoy of New York City.

S. R. Deyo Company of Kingston, to deal in fruits and their products; capital, $75,000. Directors—M. W. Baldwin of Fort Ewen, and D. A. Auchnoody and C. H. Schoonmaker of Kingston.

The Subway and Westchester Construction Company of Mamaroneck; capital, $400,000. Directors—G. T. Forster and J. W. Edwards of Jersey City, and T. M. Johnson of New York City.

Thermo Motor Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edmund Fish, H. I. Brightman, and T. L. Chrystie of New York City.

Turco-American Tobacco Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. K. Farson of New York City, and Lazare Misrachi and Henri Misrachi of Salonica, Turkey.

The Wright Construction Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. A. Wright, Albert Werner, and H. W. Blumenberg of New York City.

STOCK MARKET SATURDAY

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 2.....	134,900
To date this year.....	104,377,551
Corresponding date last year.....	192,691,389

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 2.....	$1,330,500
To date this year.....	$562,187,100
Corresponding date last year....	$689,206,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

* * *

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi., St. P., M. & O.... 1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf..... 1⅝
Evans. & T. H..... ½	Rep. Iron & Steel.... ½
General Electric.... 1½	St. L. S. W..... ½
Nat. Lead pf..... 1	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.. ½
N. Y., C. & St. L... 1	

Stocks Declined.

At., T. & S. F. pf.. ½	Missouri Pacific..... ½
Balt. & Ohio..... ½	Pressed Steel Car. pf. ½
Ches. & Ohio..... ⅝	St. L. & S. F..... 1¼
Chi., M. & St. P... 2	Texas Pacific..... ½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.. ⅝	Twin City R. T.... 1½
Col. Fuel..... ⅝	Union Pacific..... ½
Con. Gas..... 1	Union Pacific pf..... ½
Kan. City So..... ½	Wabash pf..... ½
Mexican Central.. ½	West. Union Tel..... ⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. ½	

* * *

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....2½	Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.2½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. conv. deb. 4s 1	Ore. S. L. 1st 6s...1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Less than 150,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Only a few important traders appeared on the Stock Exchange. Changes in quotations were in few cases significant. St. Louis and San Francisco common fell a couple of points on profit taking, and some of the Vanderbilt Junior securities were advanced by short covering, there being, however, no change in the official Vanderbilt statement that the New York Central readjustment organization plan is for the present postponed. Some of the higher-priced stocks, like General Electric and Consolidated Gas, fluctuated a point on unimportant transactions. Rock Island stood still, only 2,500 shares being traded in during the entire Stock Exchange session.

The movement which showed such aggressiveness in the local Traction stocks on Friday was not much exhibited yesterday, though Manhattan maintained the price of the day before and was more largely traded in than any other stock. That some development of consequence may be impending is admitted by insiders at both the Gould and Vanderbilt offices, but that does not necessarily indicate that anything like a change in the control or relationship of the Manhattan Company will take place right away. A conference between Manhattan attorneys and attorneys of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company provokes some Wall Street comment.

The Clearing House weekly showing disclosed a decrease of a million and three-quarters in surplus reserve, and the expansion of loans a million and a quarter beyond the gain in deposits gave wiseacres of the curb opportunities to announce that there was a "bad" bank statement.

A movement which in important banking circles was regarded as significant of important impending events showed in sudden activity in the income bonds of the Central Railroad of Georgia. On the day before yesterday those bonds were knocked down on representations that interest upon the first incomes was going to be cut in half. The second incomes were forcer down to 36. In yesterday's market they opened at 38, and sold up close to 41. A report commanding some attention represents that negotiations are impending for the taking over of the Central Railroad of Georgia by the Rock Island Company.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.

The semi-annual report of the Republic Iron and Steel Company for the six months ending June 30, 1902, was published yesterday:

The profit and loss account shows:

Profits after deducting expenses, except improvements, renewals, and repairs.....	$1,840,526.61
Less amount charged during the six months to operating for improvements, renewals, and repairs.....	524,818.60
Net balance.....	$1,315,708.01
Deduct dividends, April and July, 1902.....	712,491.50
Surplus.....	$603,216.51
Surplus Dec. 31, 1901.....	1,331,172.64
Total surplus.....	$1,934,389.15

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, plants, buildings, machinery, and other permanent investments.....	$41,411,333.44
New construction—	
May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	$1,218,203.44
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	1,164,175.26
July 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1901.....	1,236,231.49
Jan. 1, 1902, to June 30, 1902.....	766,952.46
	4,385,562.65
Stocks in sundry companies at cost..	162,200.00
New gas pipe lines and gas leases and coal paid royalties on ore and coal in excess of the amounts charged to operating.....	322,424.47
Inventories of raw and finished materials.....	3,046,649.61
Accounts and bills receivable.....	3,350,215.98
Cash on hand.....	1,125,186.05
Total.....	$53,812,571.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock issued—		
Preferred.....	$20,852,000	
Less in Treasury.....	495,100	
		$20,356,900
Common.....	$27,352,000	
Less in Treasury.....	161,000	
		$27,191,000
		$47,547,900.00
Accounts and bills payable.....		3,636,322.97
Preference dividend No. 12 (paid July 1, 1902).....		356,245.75
Deferred installments on purchase of coal lands, payable in four annual amounts of $37,000 each....		148,000.00
Reserve for taxes and insurance....		120,380.14
Reserve for possible loss in collection of outstanding accounts and bills receivable, and to cover unknown contingencies.....		69,333.79
Profit and loss account—		
Net profit during the last six months.....	$1,315,708.01	
Deduct two quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on preferred stock.....	712,491.50	
Surplus created during the last six months in excess of dividends on preferred stock....	$603,216.51	
Add surplus on the books on Dec. 31, 1901	1,331,172.64	
		1,934,389.15
Total.....		$53,812,571.80

Alexis W. Thompson, the President of the company, says in his report that the company is mining all the coal it needs, and that its new furnaces are in fine running order. The total amount spent for new construction since 1899 is given at $4,385,562.65.

Of the general business of the company the report says:

The orders now on our books, as well as the general condition of the business, the decreased cost of production and increased tonnage to be derived from new construction, justify the expectation that our earnings during the next year will be sufficient to pay the preference dividend and the cost of the new improvements in process of construction, and also add substantially to the available resources of the company.

Attached to the report is a map showing the location of the company's properties.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company held on Friday it was unanimously resolved to recommend to the stockholders that the capital stock of the company be increased from $2,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $4,000,000, consisting of 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and that such additional stock should be issued at par and allotted to the present stockholders pro rata. This will entitle each stockholder to subscribe for 60 per cent. of his present holdings.

In case the stockholders vote to increase the capital stock, it is proposed that the Board of Trustees shall declare from surplus earnings an extra cash dividend of 60 per cent. of the par value of the existing capital stock, payable at the same time the subscriptions to the new stock are payable, and by proper direction of any stockholder to be made applicable to the payment of his new stock.

The stockholders' meeting is called for Sept. 16.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales of land by the Northern Pacific Railway for the year to June 30, 1,495,934 acres, being 50 per cent. greater than the previous record.

National Steel Tube Company dismantling its plant at Warren, Ohio.

Plan adopted by the Jersey Central for the construction of a new steel bridge over Newark Bay which is expected to cost $1,000,000.

Report that the Rock Island will immediately begin a survey for a line from Morris, Ill., to St. Louis by way of Bloomington.

The Corn Products Company to shut down and dismantle the Argo starch factory at Nebraska City, which is one of the largest in the country and which was bought up, being an active competitor.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Except in the traction stocks and Electric Storage battery there was little activity in the Philadelphia market to-day. Union Traction and Rapid Transit were still in demand, and both rose above the new high record made yesterday. Fairmount Traction, which has long been neglected, advanced a point. Electric Storage rose 1½ on the first sale, and finally achieved a full two points gain. Nearly all other issues were inactive. The market closed very firm, and slight advances were scored nearly all over the list. The money market was unchanged. Call loans are quoted at 4 per cent., and time money and Commercial Paper at from 4½ per cent. upwards. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15..	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
750..	Cambria Steel	26¾	26¼	26¼
200..	Con. Lake Superior	26½	26½	26½
200..	Con. Lake Superior pf	75¾	75¾	75¾
200..	Danville Bessemer	⅞	⅞	⅞
50..	Diamond State Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22..	Electric Co. of America	9	9	9
200..	Electric Storage	90½	90	90½
356..	Fairmount Park Trans.	23	22¾	23
50..	Hunt. & Broad Top	28	28	28
5..	Lehigh Navigation	75	75	75
50..	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
100..	National Asphalt pf	1	1	1
68..	Pennsylvania	79½	79½	79½
820..	Philadelphia Company	40¼	40	40
25..	Philadelphia Nat. Bank	310	310	310
7,693..	Phila. Rapid Trans	13⅞	13½	13¾
515..	Reading Trust ctfs	33 11-16	33⅜	33 11-16
3..	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs	43¼	43¼	43¼
1,200..	Southern Railway	30¾	30½	30¾
1,850..	Union Traction	47	46¾	47
107..	United Gas Imp	109	108¾	108¾
10..	United States Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
35..	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6 9-16	6¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.18	.19
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.98	1.00
Challenge Con.	.20	.22
Choller	.20	.10
Confidence	.74	.72
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	.03
Hale & Norcross	.32	.33
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.11	.11
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.02
Mexican	.51	.52
Occidental Con.	.10	.10
Ophir	1.20	1.25
Overman	.23	.24
Potosi	.18	.20
Savage	.03	.02
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.20	.48
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.22	.23
Utah Con.	.03	.02
Yellow Jacket	.14	.15
Silver bars	52¾	52¾
Mexican dollars	44¼@44½	44¼@44½
Drafts, sight	.05	.07½
Telegraph	.07½	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 2.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5½	6½	6	6½
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Con.	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	2
Anaconda	10	15	10	15
Battle Mountain	9	11	9	11
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N.	5½	8	5½	6¼
C. C. Cons.	5½	6¾	5½	6¼
Cortolanus	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
C. C. & M.	2	2½	2	2½
Columbine Victor	4½	5½	4½	5½
Dante	1¾	2	1¾	2
Doctor Jackpot	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
Elkton	35¾	36	34	34½
El Paso	55½	60	52¼	52½
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5½	4½	5½
Findlay	7½	8¼	6½	6¾
Gold Dollar Cons.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Golden Cycle	50	60	50	60
Golden Fleece	12½	16	12	16
Gold Bond	2½	2¾	2½	2½
Gold Sovereign	2¼	2½	2¼	3
Gould	3	7	3	7
Gold Basin	3	4	3¼	4
Isabella	25¾	25¾	25½	¢ 25½
Jackpot	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Keyston	2	2½	2	2½
Last Dollar	70	75	70	76
Lexington	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Little Fuch	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
Little Bessie	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
Mollie Gibson	8	9½	8½	9¾
Mary Cashen	2¼	2¾	1½	3
Moon Anchor	6	10¼	6	10
New Haven	2½	3	2¾	3
Pharmacist	2¾	3	2½	3
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	5½
Pointer	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Portland	175	190	175	185
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2	4	2	4
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3¼	2¼	2¾
Vindicator	91	95	90	95
Work	4¾	5	4½	5

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—New York Exchange was 10c premium to-day. Time and call loans 4@5 per cent. United Box Board common advanced a point on the local Stock Exchange to-day, while preferred showed a gain of 1 and a fraction during the day, closing 2 points above the final price of yesterday. Box Board common sold at the close at 10, which is 1½ above last night's close. Preferred closed at 60½. Can remained firm at yesterday's high price, and Swift declined 1½ points below yesterday's figures. Strawboard receipts showed considerable strength and advanced to 40 after opening nearly a point above yesterday's close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2..	Am. Can pf	53½	53½	53½
250..	Am. Shipbuilding com	47¼	47	47
255..	Am. Strawboard rects	40	38¾	40
50..	Chicago Pneu. Tool	103	103	103
10..	Chicago Title Trust	128	128	128
15..	Diamond Match	136½	136½	136½
10..	Lake St. L.	10	10	10
15..	Northwestern L com	37	37	37
50..	Quaker Oats pf	91½	91½	91½
235..	Swift & Co	103¼	103	103
100..	United Box Board com	10	9	10
94..	United Box Board pf	60½	59¾	60½
10..	Street's W. S. C. Line	30	30	30

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 2,000 Comstock at .06, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 1,000 Elkton at 36 and 37, 400 Isabella at 25, 1,400 Ophir at 1.85, 100 Portland at 1.75, and 100 Small Hopes at 40.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The money market remains without quotable change. Clearing House rate, 3½; New York funds, 5 cents discount; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $22,876,122; balances, $2,386,192. The stock market to-day was dull, marked only by a drive at Dominion Steel. The closing was irregular and unsettled. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3..	Atchison pf	102	102	102
62..	Boston & Albany	261¾	261½	261½
70..	Fitchburg pf	143¼	143¼	143¼
63..	Mass. Elec.	41	40½	40½
16..	Mass. Elec. pf	98	98	98
10..	Union Pacific	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2,078..	Union Pacific rights	46⅞	43⅝	43⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,172..	Am. Ag. Chem	30	29½	29¾
185..	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	90	90
50..	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	29	29	29
250..	Am. Sugar	132	131⅝	131¾
4..	Am. Sugar pf	119½	119½	119½
10..	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78
2,090..	Dom. Iron & Steel	9¼	6¼	6¼
120..	General Electric	185	184½	184¼
19..	Planters' Compress	35	35	35
200..	Reece Button Hole	9	9	9
100..	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
473..	Swift Pack. & Prov	168	164	164
305..	United Fruit	114	113	113¾
2..	Union Shoe Mach	54	54	54
5..	Union Shoe Mach. pf	31½	31½	31½
10..	U. S. Leather	13¼	13	13
35..	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	40
29..	U. S. Steel pf	90	90	90

MINING.

155..	Adventure	23	22¾	23¾
350..	Am. Zinc	14	14	14
133..	Amalgamated	67	66½	67
55..	Atlantic	28	28	28
120..	Bingham	34	33¾	34
18..	Calumet & Hecla	545	540	545
559..	Centennial	19	17¾	19
600..	Cochitt	90	90	90
310..	Cons. Mercur	2¾	2 1-16	2 1-16
1,040..	Copper Range Con	58¾	57¾	58
100..	Dominion Coal	137	137	137
3..	Dominion Coal pf	115	115	115
20..	Guanajuata	3¾	3¾	3¾
235..	Isle Royale	12½	12½	12¾
980..	Mass.	17¼	17½	17¾
135..	Michigan	12	12	12
895..	Mohawk	45½	43	45
1,200..	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2½	2¾
335..	Osceola	58	57	57½
5..	Quincy	130	130	130
5..	Tamarack	179	179	179
310..	U. S.	20½	20¼	20¼
30..	Utah	21	21	21
200..	Winona	4¾	4¼	4¾
58..	Wolverine	58	56	56

British Columbia, 7½ bid, 7⅝ asked.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—There were sales of 28 shares of Manufacturing stocks at the auctions in Boston this week, against 204 last week, and 227 the week before. Following are the quotations:

	Sales.	Previous Quotations.
1..	Amory	159
1..	Amoskeag	1,912½
....	Androscoggin	110
....	Appleton	115¼
....	Arlington Mills	110¾
....	Atlantic	80
5..	Bates	161½
....	Belvidere Woolen	
....	Mfg. Lowell	702½
....	Bigelow Carpet	102
....	Boott	607½
....	Boston New	100
....	Boston Belting	233¼
....	Boston Duck	1,175
50..	Cabot	69
....	Chicopee	49¾
8..	Cocheco	277
....	Columbian	1,022½
105..	Continental	37½
....	Dwight	1,021¾
....	Edwards	175
....	Everett	105
....	Franklin	100¾
62..	Great Falls	160
....	Grinnell	182¼
....	Hamilton Cotton	745
....	Hamilton Woolen	50
....	Hill	45¾
....	Hillsborough Mills Woolen	25
....	Jackson	925
....	Lancaster	301
....	Lawrence	123
....	Lockwood	93½
....	Lowell	613¾
....	Low Bleachery, New	101¾
....	Low Mach. Shop	810
....	Lyman Mills	99½
5..	Manchester Mills	85¼
....	Massachusetts	98
....	Mass. Cot. of Ga.	107¾
....	Merrimack	100½
....	Middlesex	87½
....	Monadnock	850
....	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61½
....	Nashua Mfg. Co	561
....	New Market Mfg. Co	135
....	Otis	1,852½
....	Pacific	2,150
....	Pepperell	258¾
....	Pitty Cot. Co	100
....	Russell Mills, Plymouth	30
....	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co	100
....	Stafford	107½
....	Stark	960
....	Thorndike	1,062½
5..	Tremont & Suf'k	105
5..	Waltham Bleach & Dye Works	100
....	Wampsutta	119
....	Washington	129
....	York	860

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 2.—The stock market is quiet and unchanged, few sales being reported during the week. Following is the list:

	Par Value.	Bid.	Asked.
American Linen Co	100	..	96
Arkwright Mfg. Co	100	90	..
Barnard Mfg. Co	100	..	104
Border City Mfg. Co	100	..	117½
Barnaby Mfg. Co	100	..	101
Chace Mills	100	101	102½
Flint Mills	100	103	106
Granite Mills	100	132½	135
Hargraves Mills	100	..	195
King Philip Mills	100	..	130
Laurel Lake Mills	100	121	122½
Merchants' Mfg. Co	100	..	85
Mechanics' Mills	100	..	88
Narragansett Mills	100	..	105
Osborn Mills	100	92	95
Pocasset Mfg. Co	100	117	120
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	100	..	130
Sagamore Mfg. Co	100	100	103
Seaconnet Mills	100	..	95
Shove Mills	100	..	85
Stafford Mills	100	..	94
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	100	140	145
Wampanoag Mills	100	..	83½
Weetamoe Mills	100	57	58

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Complete transactions for to-day, amounting to 730 shares of stock and $76,400 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150..	Cotton Duck (Trust receipts)	9½	9	9
200..	Nashville Ry. com	5¾	5¾	5¾
25..	International	137	137	137
230..	Colonial	70	69¼	70
50..	Ala. Cons. Coal & Iron	24	24	24
50..	Ala. Cons. Coal & I. pf	85	85	85
25..	Howard Bank	12	12	12

BONDS.

$3,000..	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104¼	104¼	104½
25,000..	Seaboard Railway 4s	87	86¾	86¾
5,000..	Georgia So. & Fla. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
2,000..	Charleston Con. & Elec. Railway 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000..	Anac. & Pot. Ry. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
700..	Cotton Duck 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000..	Char. & West Car. 5s	116	116	116
25,000..	Nashville Ry. 5s certfs.	73½	72½	73¼
2,000..	City 3½s, 1928	109½	109½	109½
2,000..	Consolidated Gas 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
400..	Va. Mid. 3d	120	120	120

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
157..	U. S. Steel	40¼	39¾	40¼
20..	West Elec. 2d	106¾	105¾	106¾
150..	Philadelphia Co	49½	49½	49½
160..	Crucible Steel	21¼	21¼	21½
180..	Crucible Steel pf	86	85¾	85¾
685..	Pittsburg Coal	27½	27	27½
30..	Pittsburg Coal pf	90½	90	90½
160..	Pittsburg Brewing	28½	28½	28½
205..	Pittsburg Brew. pf	47½	47	47
150..	Mon. River Coal	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
50..	Mon. River Coal pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
100..	National Fire Proof	39½	39½	39½
28..	Commonwealth Trust	233	233	230
35..	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
775..	Amer. Window Glass	42¾	42	42½
5..	Federal National Bank	139	139	139
5..	Luster Mining	14	14	14
$2,000..	Mon. Riv. Coal Bds.	116¾	..	..

MERGER RUMOR REVIVED.

Riker-North Jersey Trolley Deal Said to Have Been Put Through.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—There were rumors current in financial circles to-day that the Riker-North Jersey trolley merger had been put through, but nobody could be found who would confirm it. It was also rumored again that John W. Gates was the chief of the syndicate which Charles W. Riker represents, but this could not be confirmed.

There was no activity in North Jersey stock on the street, and this fact rather discredited the rumors.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was again marked by declines, a few of two or more points, but the major number fractional. The Monon bonds of the Louisville and Nashville were traded in for the first time. Rock Island securities were the feature of the market. United States Realty and Construction common lost four points in the exchange of 400 shares, but the companies forming the above company were strong. New York Realty selling 187 and Alliance Realty at 132.

* * *

CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway, were traded in for the first time. Some seventy of the bonds changed hands at 96½@96⅝ and closed strong.

* * *

ROCK ISLAND securities was the most active stock traded in, and drew considerable attention. The common opened at 46½ and sold up to 48¼ on purchases of some 4,000 shares and then fell to 48, a net gain of two points. The preferred on trades of some 400 shares lost two points and closed around the low figures. The bonds opened around 90, the price of the last sale on Friday, and rose steadily to 91⅛—over 200 of the bonds being traded in—gaining 1⅛ points.

* * *

TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC was

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday Aug. 2. 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Last Dividend Period.	Last Dividend Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,126	American Can	41,283,300	..	..	.....	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	-- ⅛
900	American Can pf	41,283,300	..	..	.....	53½	53¾	52⅝	53	-- ¾
35	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 10, 1902	106	106½	106	106½	+1½
3,350	American Hide & Leather	11,500,000	..	..	.....	8	9	8	8¾	+1¼
600	American Hide & Leather pf	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41½	42	41½	42	+ ½
50	American Light & Traction	4,381,900	..	..	.....	37¼	37½	37¼	37⅛	-1
5	American Light & Traction pf	7,746,000	1½	Q	May 15, 1902	95	95	95	95	+1
600	American Tobacco ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	335	335	296	296	-39
600	American Union Electric	5,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	-- ⅛
1,400	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	-- ⅛
950	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	..	..	.....	18	18½	17½	17½	-2
8,650	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2	1¾	1¾	-- ⅛
10	Borden's Condensed Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 1902	110	110	110	110	...
5,400	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	9	9	7⅞	7⅞	-- ⅛
400	Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	..	..	.....	1/16	5-16	1/16	5-16	+1-16
550	Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	½	*⅝	½	½	-- ⅛
300	Camden & Trenton R. R.	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4⅞	4½	4	4	-- ½
900	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾	2	2¼	-- ½
45	Central Foundry pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	12½	12¼	12½	-- ⅛
470	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
300	Consolidated Storage Battery	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10	10	10	...
100	Distilling of America, new, when iss.	44,346,973	..	..	.....	30	30	30	30	-- ¼
1,500	Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	22	30	22	30	+10
350	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*3⅛	*2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-- ⅛
800	Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	6⅝	7	6½	7	-- ¼
700	Electric Vehicle pf	8,125,000	2	..	April, 1900	14⅜	13	14½	15	...
600	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
150	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
3,450	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	28	28	27½	27½	-- ¼
70	Hall Signal	1,385,200	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	117	120	117	120	...
25	Havana Commercial pf	6,000,000	1½	..	April, 1900	59	59	59	59	-- 2½
400	Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
100	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	+1
10	International Power pf	900,000	8½	..	May, 1902	140	140	140	140	...
14,300	Manhattan Transit	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	-- ⅝
30,900	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000	..	..	.....	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
225	National Enameling	15,441,800	1	Q	July 1, 1902	*29¾	*30	*29½	29¾	-- ⅛
1,700	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅛
500	New England Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
120	New England Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	⅞	*1¼	⅞	⅞	...
2,425	New Orleans Railways, when issued	‡30,000,000	..	..	.....	17¼	18	16	16⅞	-1⅛
493	New Orleans Railways pf., when iss.	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	56¾	56¾	56⅛	56¾	+ ¼
2,160	New York Realty	3,000,000	5	..	July 1, 1902	180½	187	179½	187	+6½
1,310	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	-¾
22,411	Northern Securities	‡400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 1902	107¼	107⅜	106	106½	-- ½
4,000	New England Con. Ice	.....	..	..	.....	33	33¾	30¾	30½	-2¾
900	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	36½	36¾	35	35½	-1½
64	Pacific & Atlantic Tel	.....	..	..	.....	76	76	76	76	...
500	Pacific Packing & Nav	.....	..	..	.....	5	5	5	5	...
200	Pacific Packing & Nav. pf	.....	..	..	.....	29½	30	29½	30	...
200	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
30	Plantos Compressed	.....	..	..	.....	40	40	40	40	...
40	Plantos Compressed pf	.....	..	..	.....	85	85	85	85	...
10	Rapid Transit Operating, 30 p. c. pd.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	126	126	126	126	+1
191	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 1902	105	105	105	105	-- ¼
4,600	Rock Island, when issued	‡96,000,000	..	..	.....	46	48½	46	48	...
470	Rock Island pf., when issued	‡54,000,000	..	..	.....	85	85	83	83	...
25	Safety Car Heating	4,840,000	2	Q	July 1, 1902	163	163	163	163	+10
7,700	Santa Fé Gold & Copper ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½	2	2	...
2,366	San Francisco common, when issued	120,000,000	..	..	.....	23⅝	24	23	23⅝	...
3,814	San Francisco pf., when issued	120,000,000	..	..	.....	64	64⅝	63½	63½	+ ⅛
1,175	Seaboard Air Line	20,400,000	..	..	.....	28¼	28½	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
2,000	Seaboard Air Line pf	19,400,000	..	..	.....	48¼	48⅝	47⅝	48	...
337	Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 1902	693	693	688	688	-6
3,800	Storage Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	-- ⅛
60	Southern & Atlanta Tel	.....	..	..	.....	101	101	101	101	...
3,400	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	..	..	.....	17½	18	16¾	16¾	-- ⅝
2,200	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	..	..	.....	33	34½	33	34½	+2
400	Union Copper ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
70	Union Ferry	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	45½	46	45½	46	+1½
10	Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	119	119	119	119	+17
50	Union Typewriter 2d pf	4,000,000	4	S	April, 1902	129⅝	129⅝	129¾	129⅝	+ ⅛
800	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
200	United Gas & El. of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	-- ⅛
200	United Gas & El. of N. J. pf	600,000	..	..	.....	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	+1 ½
30,371	Union Pacific rights	.....	..	..	.....	⅞	1	½	½	-- ⅛
3,475	U. S. Shipbuilding, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	26	26	25	25	-1
4,100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf., when issued	.....	..	..	.....	68	68¼	67⅞	68	...
200	United States Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15¼	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+1⅞
600	U. S. Realty & Con., when issued	‡33,000,000	..	..	.....	40	40	36	36	...
400	U. S. Realty & Con. pf., when issued	‡33,000,000	..	..	.....	85	85	85	85	...
1,850	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	8,970,000	..	..	.....	11½	12¼	11½	12	...
600	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 1902	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	+1⅜
300	Washington Railway & Electric	6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	17¼	17	17⅜	+1⅛
12	Washington Railway & Electric pf	8,500,000	..	..	.....	49½	50¼	49½	50¼	+2¾
400	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	10½	19	19	-1
190,555	*Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized.									

Bonds.

$2,000	American Malting 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June 2, 1902	95½	95½	95½	95½	-1½
70,000	†American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 1902	73½	74⅜	73	74⅜	+1⅜
15,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	5,900,000	2½	S	April, 1902	84	84	83¾	84	-- ⅛
10,000	†Cape Breton 5s	.....	..	..	.....	40	45	40	45	...
10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	+1
70,000	†Chicago, Indiana & Louis. 4s	.....	..	..	.....	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅜	...
5,000	†Denver Gas & Electric 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	-2
5,000	Detroit United Ry. 4½s	9,120,000	1	Q	July 1, 1902	98½	98½	98½	98¾	+ ½
20,000	Distilling new 5s, when issued	‡16,000,000	..	..	.....	78¼	78½	75	75	-3
5,000	Hudson County Gas 5s	9,150,000	2½	S	May, 1902	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
2,000	International Silver 6s	3,840,000	3	S	June 2, 1902	100	100	100	100	-1
21,000	†Metropolitan Street Ry. 4s	11,000,000	..	..	.....	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	...
43,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s, when issued	‡40,000,000	..	..	.....	88¾	88¾	88	88¾	-- ⅛
606,000	Oregon Short Line 4s	‡31,000,000	..	..	.....	97⅛	97⅛	93⅝	93⅝	-4¼
245,000	Rock Island 4s	.....	..	..	.....	90½	91⅛	89¾	91⅛	...
237,000	San Francisco subs	20,000,000	..	..	.....	101	102	101	101¼	-¼
13,000	San Francisco 4s	‡20,000,000	..	..	.....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
5,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	28,292,000	1¼	Q	April 10, 1902	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	-- ⅛
20,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, 75 p. c. pd	9,000,000	..	..	.....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
83,000	United States Steel new 5s, when iss.	‡250,000,000	..	..	.....	97⅜	98	97½	98	+ ⅛
85,000	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	8,393,000	2½	S	Sept., 1901	58	63	58	63	+ ...
$1,577,500	Washington Railway & Electric 4s	8,392,350	..	..	.....	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82⅝	+ ⅝

†Sell flat. ‡Amount authorized.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine pf	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 8	July 22	Aug. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., semi-annual	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 12
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Sept. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Louisville & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 11	July 21	Aug. 11
New York & Harlem	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 22	Aug. 8	Aug. 22
Père Marquette (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 18
Capital Traction (extra)	$4	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Ry	2	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Metropolitan W. S. El., (Chi.,) pf	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 16	Aug. 30
Twin City Rapid Transit (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
West Chicago Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of the Manhattan Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper	½	Aug. 25	July 24	Aug. 11
American Chicle common	1	Aug. 11	Aug. 5	Aug. 12
American Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 15
Calumet & Hecla, Mining	$5	Aug. 25	Holders of record	July 30
Cambria Steel Co	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Casein Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 11	July 31	Aug. 11
Central Fireworks com	1	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 11
Central Fireworks pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 11
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 20	July 31	Aug. 21
Electric Company of America	25c	Aug. 18	Aug. 7	Aug. 10
Estate of Bradish Johnson (quarter)	1	Aug. 7	Holders of record	July 28
Estate of Bradish Johnson (extra)	⅓	Aug. 7	Holders of record	July 28
International Fire Engine pf., (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I	5	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
New England Tel. & Tel	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf	2½	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf	1	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1
People's Gas (Chicago) (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 27	Aug. 6	Aug. 27
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 20
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 20
Pullman Company (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining Co	$3	Aug. 15	July 24	Aug. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
United States Cotton Duck pf	3	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	.....
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
U. S. Steel Corporation pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 18	Aug. 30
Warwick Mills Co. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Westing. El. & M. assnt. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Institute	.....	.....	Aug. 7	Quarterly
Ann Arbor R. R.	July 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 18	Annual
Aspinwall Fruit Co	.....	.....	Aug. 11	Annual
Bankers' National Bank (Chicago)	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Special
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co	July 31	.....	Aug. 20	Annual
Detroit Southern R. R. Co	.....	.....	Aug. 27	Special
Guardian Trust Company	.....	.....	Aug. 14	Special
Illinois Central Railroad	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Special
Liebig Malt Extract Co	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Annual
Muhlenberg Coal Co	.....	.....	Aug. 11	Annual
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co	July 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Annual
Pennsylvania Steel Co	.....	.....	Aug. 12	Special
People's Guar. & Indemnity Co	.....	.....	Aug. 15	Special
Stowe & Eddy Co	.....	.....	Aug. 7	Annual
Susquehanna Iron & Steel Co	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Annual
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	Annual

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4⅝@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4⅝@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $285,341,150; balances, $12,302,357; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $666,145.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm and dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

Depository for City Funds.

The Banking Commission of the City of New York, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and City Chamberlain, at its meeting on Friday designated the Eastern Trust Company as one of the depositories for the city's funds.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108	Hock. V. pf.	91½	92
2s, c., 1930	107¼	108	Homestake	80	90
3s, r., 1918	106½	106½	Ill. C. L.	105	109
3s, c., 1918	106½	106½	Int. Sil. pf.	60	65
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	106½	Int. Silver	13½	15
4s, r., 1907	108¼	109	Int. St. P.	53	55
4s, c., 1907	108¼	109	L. S. F. pf.	90½	...
4s, r., 1925	132	133	Lou. C. pf.	84	85
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133½	Joliet & Chi.	185	...
5s, c., 1904	104	105	Kan. & M.	41⅞	42½
3s, c., 1904	104	105	K. & D. M.	34	35
D. C. 3-65s	122	..	K. & D. M. pf.	68	72
Adams Exp.	200	210	Lacl. Gas.	..	89
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Lacl. G. pf.	..	110
Amal. Cop.	145	..	L. E. & W.	64	66
Am. Ag. C.	29½	31	L. E. & W. pf.	..	...
Am. C. pf.	89	90½	pf.	125	130
A. C. & F.	32	32½	Lake Shore.	325	350
A. C. & F. pf.	..	91	Long Island.	86	88
Am. Cod.	190	200	Man. Beach.	14½	17
Am. C. Oil.	51¼	52½	Md. C. pf.	79	80
A. C. O. pf.	95	98	M. W. S. El.	..	...
Am. D. Tel.	35	38	Chi.	37	40
Am. Ice Co.	10½	10¾	M. W. S. El. pf.	89	94
Am. L. Co.	23	24	Mich. Cent.	..	175
A. L. Co. pf.	52	56	Mil. El. R. & L.	121	...
Am. M. Co.	5¾	6	L. pf.	121	...
A. M. Co. pf.	23	24	M. & St. L.	112½	112¾
Am. Snuff.	121	130	M. & St. L. pf.	125	128
Am. Sn. pf.	97	98	N. C. & St. L.	102	106
Am. Sug. R. pf.	119	120	Nat. Biscuit.	47¼	47¾
A. T. & C.	87	92	Nat. Bis. pf.	106	106½
A. T. pf.	163	164	Nat. Lead.	21¼	22
A. T. P. pf.	145	150	N. R. R. of Mexico	18¾	19
Am. W. Co.	13	15	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38¼	40
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80	N. Cent. C.	40	45
An. Cop. M.	103½	107½	N. Y. & M. B. pf.	95	...
Ann Arbor.	38	40	N. Y. A. B.	186½	188¼
Ann A. pf.	69¼	71	N. Y. & N. H.	232	231½
B. A. L. pf.	108	...	N. Y. C. St. L.	90¼	91¼
B. Un. Gas.	235	241	N. Y. & N. pf.	..	...
B., R. & P.	113⅞	125¾	N. Y. C. St. L. pf.	90¼	91¼
B., R. & P. pf.	..	140	N. Y. Dock.	20	21½
B., C. R. & N.	..	180	St. J. & G. I.	22	23
B., C. R. & N. pf.	..	238	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	75	73½
Canada So.	90½	91½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	90¼	91½
Can. P. subs.	132	133	Beach.	14	...
C., C., C. & St. L.	40	...	N. W. pf.	94	97
C. R. R. of N. J.	185	189	North. Cent.	245	...
C. & A. pf.	76¼	77¾	Ont. Mining.	8¾	9
C., B. & Q.	190	203	Pac. Coast.	70	75
C. & E. Ill.	219¾	220¼	1st pf.	101	105
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	146	2d pf.	74	80
C. G. W. pf.	87⅝	89½	Pacific Mail.	39½	40
C., G. W. & P.	92¾	92⅝	Peo. & E.	40	41
C., I. & L.	74	76½	P., C., C. & St. L.	98	98¼
C., I. & L. pf.	84	88	P., Ft. W. & C.	191½	193½
C. & N. W.	238	240	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	...
C. St. P., M. & O.	200	210	Pullman Co.	240	248
C. St. P. pf.	50	51	Quicksil'r pf.	9¼	10½
C., C. C. & St. L.	117½	121	R. R. S. pf.	87	88
C., L. & W.	75	80	R. R. Sec. Ill. C. ctfs.	94¼	94⅛
C., L. & W. pf.	95	98	Rens. & Sar.	210	...
Cleve. & P.	191½	..	R. W. & O.	139	...
C. F. & I.	126	131	Rub. Goods.	20	21½
Col. South.	32½	33	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	75	73½
C. S. 1st pf.	77	77½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	33	34
C. & H. C. & I.	17	18	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87½	90
Com. Cable.	155	..	S.-S. S. & I.	38½	40
Consol. Coal.	81	85	S. S. & I. pf.	..	...
Cont. Tr. pf.	121½	122	Corn Prod. pf.	27¾	...
Corn Prod. pf.	81½	82	T. P. L. Tr.	38	40
Del. & Hud.	178½	180	Third Av.	130	132
D., L. & W.	278½	285	T., P. & W.	16	25
D. & S. W.	45	50	U. S. & P.	14	14½
D. & S. W. pf.	55	62	U. S. & P. pf.	80	81
D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	50½	52	U. S. Exp.	118	122
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	..	160	U. S. R. & Ref.	35	38
Det. South.	20½	21¼	U. S. R. pf.	61	...
Det. So. pf.	40	40½	U. S. Rub.	15	16⅜
Dia. Match.	136	137½	U. S. Rub. pf.	56	58
Dist. of Am.	4⅝	5	W.-F. Exp.	215	220
D. of A. ctfs.	4⅝	5	Westinghouse 1st pf.	211	230
D. of A. pf.	86¼	87	Westinghouse asst.	205	212
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90½	91	W. & L. E.	23	23½
Gen. Chem.	64	66	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	61¼	62½
Gen. Ch. pf.	100	101	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	36	37
G. A. Fuller.	60¼	61½			
G. A. F. pf.	106½	107			
Gt. Nor. pf.	191	192			

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA LINE.

TORONTO, Aug. 2—Canada is to have a steamship service between one of its ports and South Africa. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association received the first intimation of the new line at its head office in Toronto to-day, the following cable being received by Mr. Youngs from Sir William Mullock, Postmaster General for Canada, who is now in London:

"Arranging for service this moment from Canadian ports for South Africa. Wire at what time you can fill first ships."

This action has evidently been brought about by the action of the Board of Trade Conference, which was held in the city two weeks ago.

ABSORBS BANKRUPT COMPANY.

National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford Will Take Risks of Merchants' of Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—The National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford has taken over the entire business of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., which will go into liquidation under new ownership. The entire risks of the Merchants' have been reinsured by the National, the deal having been made by President Nichols of the Hartford Company and Sumner Ballard of New York, representing the New Jersey Company.

The Merchants' had a good line of risks in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania. It lost over $50,000 by the Paterson fire and $15,000 in the Waterbury fire. On Jan. 1 last its surplus was $155,000, which since that time had decreased to $52,000, showing a net loss of $103,000. The officers and Directors of the company then accepted a proposition from Joseph M. Byrne of the banking firm of Byrne & McConn of New York, for the purchase of the company's stock, and the transfer of the business to the National followed.

The acquisition of the Merchants' business by the National is in line with the policy of the big Hartford fire insurance companies, which for several years past have been absorbing the business of smaller and less successful companies.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.08 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¾
Pork, mess	19.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¾
Lard, prime	11.05
I

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1902.

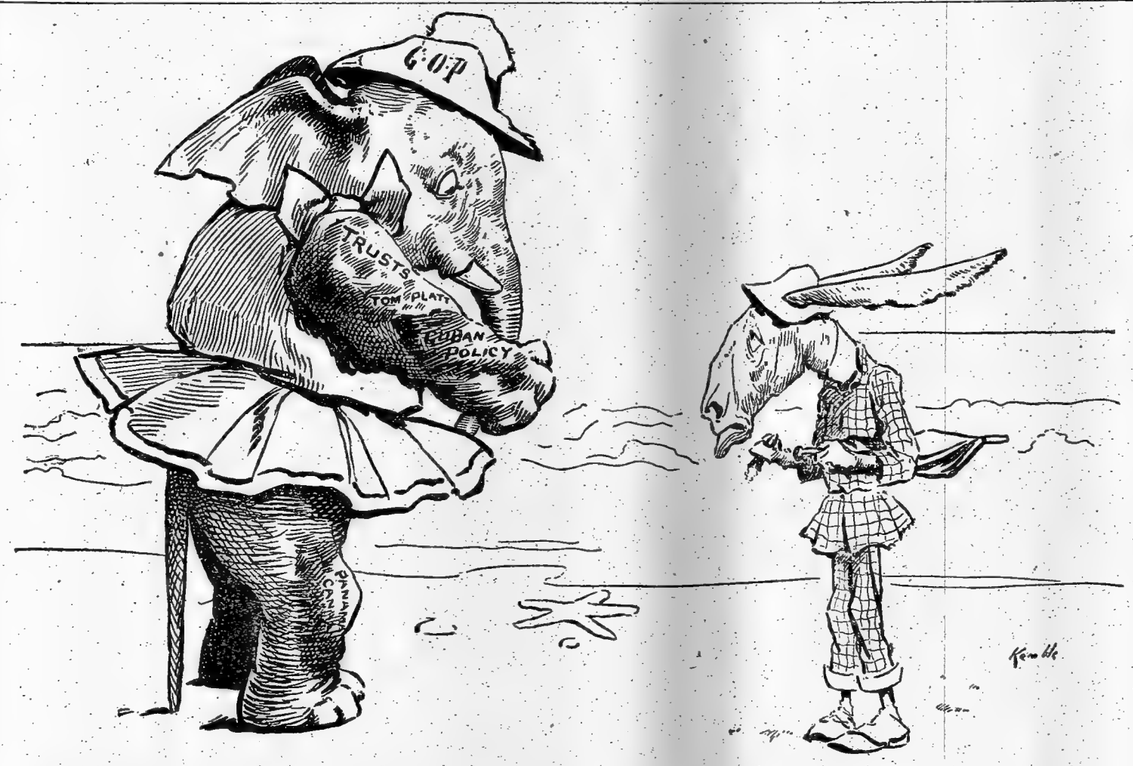

THE ELEPHANT—What, don't you bathe?
THE ASS—Well, not just at present. You see I'm pretty clean—haven't had a chance to get real dirty.
THE ELEPHANT—Well, I need a good washing. Had a pretty dusty season and would like to get rid of some of these dirt spots.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Copyright, 1902, by THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE morning several weeks after the coal strike began, Russell Sage and J. Pierpont Morgan were riding down to business on an elevated train. The conversation naturally turned to the coal strike, chances of the output, prices coal would bring, &c.

Mr. Sage was telling of their good luck in procuring a lot at a moderate cost per ton. Mr. Morgan bantered him about the quality, claiming he did not get the real article at the price he mentioned.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Sage, "that coal is all right; the real article. I know it, for each piece is stamped 'Lehigh.'"

"That's a good one," answered the arbiter of finance; "but I'm a thinking, Uncle Russell," as he slapped the sage of Lawrence Beach good naturedly on the shoulder, "I'm a thinking that the next lot you or any one else will get, instead of being stamped 'Lehigh,' the chances are that each piece will be stamped 'D— high.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE late Bret Harte told a tale of a young lady who arrived late one night on a visit to a friend. She awoke in the darkness to find a white figure at the foot of the bed. While she watched, the counterpane was suddenly whisked off, and the apparition vanished. After an anxious, not to say chilly, night, the visitor went down with little appetite for breakfast. At the table she was introduced to a gentleman, a very old friend of the family, who had, she learned, also been sleeping in the house. He complained of the cold.

"I hope you will excuse me," he said to the hostess; "but I found it so cold during the night that, knowing the room next to mine was unoccupied, I took the liberty of going in and carrying off some of the bedclothes to supplement my own."

The room, as is obvious, was not unoccupied; but he never learned the mistake.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DR. TEMPLE, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who will crown King Edward VII., is a man of great humor. When he was Bishop of Exeter a lady met him and exclaimed:

"Oh, Bishop! Was it not providential my aunt missed the train this morning or she might have been killed in the railroad accident?"

The Bishop replied: "I can't say, Madam, as I have never seen your aunt."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, the present "watchdog of the Treasury," by no means confines his frugality to public affairs, but employs it in his own. A story about him which may be the work of the well-known Ben Trovato is going about Washington.

The story is that Uncle Joe's daughter remonstrated with him about the shabbiness of his overcoat, and that he agreed to please her by buying a new one, with the strict proviso that he would not pay more than $15. The young lady visited the tailor's by herself, but was unable to please herself at a lower price than $50. She accordingly arranged with the salesman that he was to "quote" the parental price to the parent, and that she would privately make up the residuary $35. On her next visit with the wearer that was to be the programme was faithfully carried out, and "Uncle Joe" disappeared in the direction of the Capitol. When he reappeared at dinner it was without the garment.

"Why, papa, what have you done with your overcoat?"

"Well, they were admiring it in the House, and a man offered me $25 for it, and as I knew I could get another for $15 I let him have it."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT the recent meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York the different classes, following the good old custom, told their pet stories. One that found instant favor was related of the late George Hardy, head of the English Department. He was addicted to the very pardonable habit of indulging in cigars and prime tobacco. Now, as in college anathemas betide the man who burns the weed, these "stolen sweets" had to be carefully guarded.

One morning between lecture hours it chanced that the genial Prof. Herbermann dropped in, and while he was waxing discursive in his own inimitable way, he slyly spied a package of the genuine article just sticking out from underneath some layers of marking sheets. With a quick sweep of the arm he shoved them aside and in pseudo astonishment exclaimed:

"Quid est hoc?"

"Hoc est 'quid,'" was the matter-of-fact reply.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

BISHOP DAVID SESSUMS of New Orleans tells a quaint story—the experience of a Southern clergyman.

The clergyman, a Mr. Bobbett, had returned to a little town where he had been a minister many years before. To his amazement he found, as sexton of his old church, the same ante-bellum darky who had filled that post during his incumbency.

"Well, Uncle Pete, are you still alive?" the minister asked.

"Jes' so-so, Mars' Bobbett. I'm powful' troubled with the rheumatiz, but thank the Lo'd I can still hold my haid up and my limbs aint gone back on me yit. But, Mars Bobbett, how is yo? I don' think you looking as peart as you used to do."

Bobbett shook his head. He was suffering from the aftermath of a severe attack of nervous exhaustion, which found proof of its presence in racking headaches.

"I suffer a good deal with my head, Uncle Pete," he answered. "Sometimes it feels like it would set me crazy." Old Pete nodded his head in sympathy.

"That's jes' so, Mars' Bobbett," he answered, "I always have said that illness takes a man in his weakes' spot. 'Deed, Mars' Bobbett, it's a fac'."

The Rev. Mr. Bobbett always refers to his head as his "weakes' part."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AS AN instance of President Hadley's aptness in meeting every situation or replying to every pertinent or impertinent question, the following story is told.

At a reception given for him by an old friend some 500 miles from New Haven, one individual with a better memory than tact asked him what he thought of the recent baseball game. As Yale had met with a disastrous defeat, the subject might be called unpleasant. Without hesitation President Hadley said:

"There was a boy living in a village whose uncle died. The next day a man driving along the road was surprised to find the boy working in a field. Thinking this did not show proper respect to the dead uncle, he called the lad to him and said: 'Johnny, didn't you know your uncle was dead?'

"Johnny slowly approached and drawled out:

"'Yes, I know it—I have cried.'"

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ONE of Mark Twain's best jokes was played on his daughters, and at Elmira it still stands, as much of a joke as when it was first perpetrated. Early in his literary career Mr. Clemens

AUG 1902

made his home at Elmira, and it was in that city that his daughters were born.

No father was ever more proud of similar events, and Mr. Clemens decided that they should be commemorated in a lasting and substantial way. So he erected handsome stone watering troughs, costing several hundred dollars each, in the vicinity of his pretty Summer home, Quarry Farm, and named each after a daughter, the name and date of birth being artistically cut in the front of the troughs in letters six inches high.

When the Misses Clemens were little tots they did not mind the publicity, but now that they have grown up and reached a marriageable age it is causing them some embarrassment. But their father laughs and tells them that is one of the penalties of being daughters of a humorist.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PAT GARRETT, Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, friend of President Roosevelt, slayer of "Billy the Kid," and terror of all the bad men in the Southwest, was in New York recently to attend a meeting of the Government Board of Customs Appraisers. Garrett is 6 feet 4 in his stockings, long and lean, and his dress is that of the typical Westerner.

It was his first visit to the metropolis, and when he got off the ferry at Cortlandt Street he went up to a policeman and asked the way to his hotel. The guardian of the city's peace looked at the lanky Texan a moment. "Three blocks ahead and up on a Broadway car," he said. "But, my friend, let me advise you to hold on tight to that grip there. There's lots of fellows in this town looking for marks like you."

And the policeman couldn't understand why Garrett laughed.

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WHILE the pedagogical ability and more serious characteristics of City Superintendent William H. Maxwell of New York City are well known, only those who have come into intimate contact with the "Chief" are aware that he possesses a gift of repartee which makes him a dangerous antagonist. A member of the Board of Education during Mayor Van Wyck's term discovered this for himself one day and, of course, to his sorrow. Dr. Maxwell had appeared before a committee with the request that his secretary be sent to Washington to study the system of keeping census records with a view to local imitation.

"But Dr. Maxwell," interrupted the member, "do you think that Mr. Blank is a competent person for this mission?"

"I know of no one more competent," replied the City Superintendent.

"Well, whom do you know?" asked the Commissioner, with a sneer.

"Only School Commissioners, Mr. Commissioner," was the calm reply.

Mr. Blank went to Washington.

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JOHN B. STANCHFIELD told this story at the Hoffman House the other night:

"The most remarkable dog I know," he said, "belongs to a neighbor of mine. Some time ago the dog was taught to go to a butcher's shop for a certain cut of beef that my neighbor liked. The butcher was instructed to send seventy cents' worth each time, and so the dog was given a dollar bill, which he took in his mouth and started away on his errand. Invariably the butcher would give the dog the meat and thirty cents in change and the dog would jog back home contentedly.

"One day the butcher thought he would fool the dog, and so he gave him twenty cents instead of the correct amount. As the dog took the money in his mouth he seemed somewhat mystified. He went off, but it was not ten minutes before he returned, followed by a policeman."

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HENRY CLEWS, perfectly bald, was traveling on a Western railroad. Sitting directly behind him was a coarse looking man with a rough shock of hair the color of brick dust.

Tapping Mr. Clews on the shoulder the fellow remarked:

"Guess you wasn't around when they gave out the hair."

"Oh, yes," was the answer, "but I was a trifle late and there was nothing left but that stuff you wear, so I told them I'd rather have none."

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MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, the general counsel of the Standard Oil Company in Pennsylvania, tells an experience of his practice in Tioga County, that State.

His client brought an action for trespass growing out of the allegation that the defendant had cut over his line in a timber tract. If the line were established as claimed by the plaintiff there could be no question as to the amount of damages.

The case was primarily referred to three arbitrators. They brought in an award in favor of Mr. Elliott's client, but for a ridiculously small amount. Of course the case was appealed. Some time after, Mr. Elliott met one of the arbitrators and asked him how they ever arrived at the decision. The answer was:

"Well, Mort, I'll tell you. We was all satisfied that you had a good case, but we couldn't gibe on the amount, so we done what I often seen them to on juries; each put down what we thought you ought to have, then we added it up, and divided by twelve."

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DEAN WRIGHT of Yale's Academic Department, before whom offending students stand trial, tells the following story as containing the highest development of the evasive answer. The pointer of the sun-dial that adorns the campus had been stolen as a trophy, and the Dean was questioning a student believed to have had a share in its removal.

"Mr. ——," said the Dean, "who stole the pointer from the sun-dial?"

"Procrastination is the thief of time, Sir," was the immediate and non-committal reply.

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EUGENE VAN RENSSELAER THAYER is engaged to Miss Gladys Brooks. Mr. Thayer wrote from Newport to Brooks Brothers asking the firm to send him a lawn tennis suit. The firm, instead of sending the suit, wrote to Mr. Thayer's father asking if the young man was "all right." Mr. Thayer replied that he was and that further information, perhaps, could be secured from Mr. Brooks of the firm of Brooks Brothers, whose prospective son-in-law young Mr. Thayer is.

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DR. GALLAUDET, head demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, was once holding an oral examination in anatomy. In one of the rooms immediately adjoining that of the main dissecting room he had a dissected body lying on a table, with the relations between arteries, nerves, and muscles pretty well twisted out of the normal. It was required of each student to adjust the parts to their normal relations and name them thus seen.

One student, when called upon for examination, approached the cadaver, and after handling it for a few moments, remained motionless and staring at it with an expression of forlorn hope upon his face. Dr. Gallaudet, after waiting in vain for the student to begin his recitation, impatiently exclaimed:

"Well, Doctor, what do you see?"

"I see my 'finish,' Sir," replied the student, heaving a deep sigh.

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PROF. GEORGE T. LADD of the Philosophical Department of Yale had to postpone the meeting of his class one day for an hour.

He ordered that the following placard be tacked to the door making the announcement:

"Prof. Ladd will meet his class at 10 o'clock."

A wag among the early comers erased the first letter of the word "class," and left the announcement for the others to read.

Prof. Ladd came half an hour sooner than he thought, however, and being confronted with the joke that had been played upon him, calmly erased the "l" from the same word, and, adding two letters more, went into the room, closing the door after him.

When the students came to class that day they read:

"Prof. Ladd will meet his asses at 10 o'clock."

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JOHN W. MACKAY was fond of relating this story:

Shortly after St. Patrick's Cathedral was completed, a faithful devotee on his way to mass met a lukewarm Orangeman and persuaded him to enter the cathedral to admire its beauties and listen to the wonderful music. In the crowded attendance they obtained seats two or three rows apart. The visitor was so overwhelmed with the splendor of the interior that he turned and in quite an audible tone said:

"Say, Mickey, that bates the divil."

"Yes," replied Mickey, "that's the intintion."

THE CAMPAIGN OF SONG.

W. S. D.—I want you, my Tiger, and I want you mighty badly;
I want you for my own, for I loves you mighty madly.
R. C.—For New York I'm sailing soon,
To make Devery change his tune.

THE MYSTERY of the PYRAMID

By KATE MASTERSON

WHEN a wealthy relative of Prof. Abelard Burrell died and left him an inheritance including the Pyramid apartment house in New York he was a comparatively happy man. The Pyramid was only a part of a very generous legacy, but as the rest of it was in stocks and bonds, the house was by far the most interesting portion of his inheritance.

The professor was just then deep in the study of Chinese, the only language in the list with which he was not familiar. Languages were his hobby, his one delight, and he spent all his days and many of his nights poring over volumes that would be absolutely unintelligible to the erudite. He was an authority on the subject, and historians and writers, universities at home and abroad, sent to him for information which would solve the vexed questions which occasionally came up in regard to translations, the answers to which problems could be found in no cyclopedias.

He had, of course, vague ideas of what he would have classified as tenement living. But he was in no way cognizant of the popularity of the modern apartment house mode of life. He lived in a fine old house in Washington Square, where the few flathouses that had arisen were looked upon as impertinences by the old families living in the square.

When he saw his lawyer regarding the Pyramid, which he then considered a white elephant with which he was unable to cope, he told the attorney that he would leave the apartment house entirely in his care.

"All Greek to you, I suppose?" said the lawyer, jocularly.

The professor looked with somewhat offended surprise over the tops of his gold-rimmed glasses. "Greek," he remarked, slowly, "I understand perfectly."

"Oh, to be sure; to be sure," sputtered the lawyer hastily, realizing his blunder; "I shall continue the same agents, then, and render you a monthly accounting of the rents."

"Rents?" questioned the professor. "It is occupied, then?"

"Occupied? Well, I should say so!" said the lawyer. "You have a valuable piece of property there, Prof. Burrell! Sixteen stories—four apartments on each floor!"

"Great Heavens!" ejaculated the professor, raising his hands in horror.

"All paying rent monthly, you understand, on monthly leases. Seventy-five for the smaller flats; a hundred for the big ones! Restaurant on the ground floor! Why, the advertisements read like a dream of Paradise! See here."

He took a newspaper clipping from his pocketbook and handed it to the professor. It was headed in great black letters:

"THE PYRAMID.

Look at these magnificent apartments, the finest in the city. Every known convenience and improvement. Elevators, mail chutes—electric fans—iced air—automobile storage. Madison Square, New York.

"Bless my soul!" said the professor. "What are chutes?"

"The newest thing," explained the lawyer; "you can send your letters from your desk to the Post Office. It's a great age we live in!"

"Wonderful," admitted the professor, although he had been known to express misgivings in some of his public utterances. He bowed the lawyer out and went back to his beloved folios.

It was only a very few days after this that he received in his morning mail a violet-scented letter on crested paper, with a heavy wax seal. He opened it curiously, and read, in graceful, angular handwriting:

Professor Abelard Burrell, Washington Square North:

My Dear Sir: Having learned that you have recently become the owner of the Pyramid, of which house I am a tenant, I write to ask that you will be good enough to call in some afternoon at your earliest convenience, as I wish to see you in regard to a matter that is causing me the most intense suffering. Very faithfully yours,

HORTENSE FOLLETTE.

The Pyramid.

The professor read this through with wonderment several times. It appealed to him strangely. Its mysterious tracerles, for he was unfamiliar with the fashionable feminine hand, seemed to him interesting as an Egyptian inscription. Then, the wording of the letter was odd. "A matter that is causing me the most intense suffering!" He was actually interested for the moment, to the exclusion of his studies.

The Pyramid looked to the professor like an overgrown pagoda when he approached it with trepidation as one entering a strange country. He could not understand the fire escapes. They looked like an overornate Japanese effect to him. His comparisons always reached to some other country and another tongue. He entered the Gothic doorway and inquired of the much-buttoned boy as to the location of Mme. Follette's apartment.

She was on the seventh floor, and he was carried up in the elevator. A neat little maid answered the bell and ushered him into a hallway dim with draperies and fragrant with something which the professor classed as incense. An aeolian harp clanged with gentle music as the door closed behind him, and he groped his way through a bead portière in some confusion. The professor was used to old-fashioned furnishing and was not up to the flat idea of decorative art.

A small Japanese poodle came over the berugged floor suspiciously and sniffed at the professor's legs, as though trying to decide if he would do. The maid took the card, and a piano that had been rippling somewhere behind a curtain ceased, and there was a feminine flutter and a little gasp. In another moment the professor was bowing gravely before a young woman, gorgeously robed in a gown of lace and silk and many ribbons. Her reddish-bronze hair was caught in a knot at the back of her neck, and her fingers were all a-glitter with rings.

"Pardon my costume, I beg of you?" she said, in a rich, rather overcultivated voice; "I was just practicing. I practice every day for three hours! I have to, you see, in order to keep my voice in condition."

She smiled most bewitchingly, showing white, gold-flecked teeth. The professor was trying to decide which Oriental type she favored most. At times she seemed more Persian than Turkish.

"The matter of which you wrote me?" he began, politely, seating himself after she had disposed herself in the cushions of a divan beside which a narghill stood on a low tabouret.

She shuddered and clasped her hands tragically over her bosom. "Ah," she cried, "how horrible, how cruel, life is sometimes!"

"I was greatly distressed," went on the professor. "I should like to know if there is anything that I can do—to alleviate the conditions—er—er—"

He floundered hopelessly. English was his worst language. Great tears welled from the eyes of Mme. Follette.

"It is too horrible," she cried, "and I—I cannot stand it! No—no! It will kill me! I go to the theatre and I endeavor to go through my parts—but impossible! Before me I see—ever—the poor dog!"

"The dog!" exclaimed the professor, looking at the poodle, who had seconded himself beside her on the divan.

"N—n—n—nn—no! Not my dear Armande! N—no! It is another!" She shivered and patted the poodle's head.

"Another dog?" queried the professor.

"Ah, yes! A poor dog that lives below! In your house! Do you understand? They are torturing it! It is dying by inches! It is almost dead now! I cannot bear to think of it!"

"Dreadful! Monstrous!" cried the professor.

"Each day," she went on, excitedly, "they take the dog out in the courtyard far below, and a fiend—a boy—a wretch—a devil—he beats and stamps upon it!"

She clasped her hands over her eyes as though to shut out the memory of the vision. "Come!" she said, commandingly; "I will show it to you! It is about the time!"

She rose and beckoned the professor through the dim hall into the dining room. She led him to the window and pointed far below to the paved courtyard.

"There," she almost sobbed, "it takes place! I have watched this going on now for seven days—at least seven days! It has been a torture! Ah—I have the artist soul—I cannot breathe—I cannot sing and see this awful thing! I send my maid Marie below to learn why it is they do such horrors! But the door is locked—locked—do you understand?—and from behind it come sounds—ah, it is so sad!"

"Each day!" exclaimed the professor. "Does the dog cry out or bark?"

"N—n—n—o!" she moaned, piteously; "it is so nearly dead that it just gasps, and if it cries I cannot hear it. But I can see—I can see—yes—with the opera glasses, very plainly!"

"It seems almost incredible!" said the professor. "A boy does this, you say?"

"A boy—a monster—yes!"

"At what time does it occur?"

"At all times—sometimes in the morning—but usually before the dinner hour—in the dusk—like this! Hark! They will bring it out soon, perhaps while you are here!"

She raised the casement and beckoned to the professor. "Hush—" she said; "look out—far down! I will get you the glasses! Do you hear nothing? Do you see nothing?"

Through the dark courtyard far below the professor saw with horror a boy dragging a dog. Mme. Follette gasped and clutched his arm with tense fingers.

"Now!" she whispered, hoarsely; "you will see for yourself! Horrible monster! Marie! Marie! He is about to beat the dog!"

Another window went up, and Marie leaned out, muttering French imprecations. The boy began to kick the dog about. Then he caught it and threw it against the fence!"

"It is dead! It is dead," sobbed Mme. Follette, burying her face in her hands.

"It is quite still," said the professor, in a horrified voice—"Oh!"

The boy deliberately jumped upon the dog several times. He acted like a young fiend. Again he kicked the poor thing and again he jumped upon it.

"This is hideous!" exclaimed the professor; "it must be stopped! I shall go down at once and stop it!"

"And you will find a locked door!" exclaimed Madame—"just as I have found! Give me my cloak, Marie!"

They hurried out into the hall "Hush!" she said. "Come by the stairs, so they will not know of our approach! The elevator takes too long!"

Down the winding iron stairway they crept, until it seemed as though the end would never be reached. Through a darkened cellarway they passed, and a face looked out at them in astonishment. "Ha!" hissed Mme. Follette, pointing her finger at the face, "the janitor! And he never know what it is he say! Oh, no! By no means whatever!"

Mme. Follette's language had become hysterically broken. The janitor came out of the darkness and confronted them.

"There's a boy in the courtyard—" began the professor.

"Well—what of it?" said the janitor, rudely, unaware that he was addressing the owner of the Pyramid.

"You know, then, that he is there?" demanded the professor.

"Of course I do! Say, what's the matter with you, anyway?"

"Ha! Of course—of course he knows!" ejaculated Mme. Follette, while sounds of heavy thumping against the wall, together with strange yells, sounded from the courtyard without.

"Why do you allow anything so horrible?" asked the professor, endeavoring to be calm.

"Say—it isn't my boy! He's the son of one of the tenants. I can't say anything if he wants to stand on his head!"

"Have you no heart?" wailed Mme. Follette.

"It is infamous!" exclaimed the professor; "I'll go out there and thrash him!"

"No, you don't!" said the janitor, interposing his form; "no fights here, if I know it!"

"Let us at least save the poor dog!" cried Madame, piteously.

"He must not torture that poor beast any longer. Let me pass!"

The professor rushed at the janitor. They clinched and rolled over on the cellar floor. Mme. Follette screamed. Just then a whistle sounded, and a boy in a sweater and knickerbockers rolled into the cellar, holding something black and limp under his arm. His face lit up when he saw the fight.

"Hey! Give it to him!" he shouted, wildly; "jab him! Tear his heart out! Seven—eleven—fourteen—thirty—Whoop! Swat him!"

"'Tis he! The Fiend!" shrieked Mme. Follette, rushing for the boy, who was dancing around and grinning with delight; "and the dog—the dog! Where is he?"

The boy's grin widened. He looked around him amusedly, as though beginning to comprehend the situation. "Here's the dog!" he said.

He threw it out from under his arm, and it fell on the cellar floor with a thud. It was a black calico dog stuffed with cotton—an unusually large specimen of its kind. It was badly battered.

"It is dead!" groaned Mme. Follette, just as a number of the tenants, with two policemen, crowded into the cellar. The professor and the janitor picked themselves up and glared at the boy.

"That's where you get fooled," said the boy.

"Well—what—why—are you insane? Why do you act in this manner?" demanded the professor, sternly unconscious that his collar had loosened from its moorings and his silk hat was crushed into an undignified pulp athwart his brow.

"I don't know if it's any business of yours if I am!" exclaimed the boy, picking up his stuffed dog and preparing to depart. "I'd like to know what you come around here making trouble for! If it'll do you any good to know, I don't mind telling you! I'm on the scrub team at a prep, and I'm practicin' for the strenuous life! That's all, Whiskers!"

Wanted to Go Back.

AN ABSENT-MINDED elderly man entered the station at Rockville Centre, L. I., the other day. Nervously fingering a dollar bill, he approached the window and asked:

"What's the fare to Rockville Centre?"

The agent looked at him a minute, and then said, in a loud voice:

"This is Rockville Centre."

The old man with the far-away look in his eyes pushed the dollar bill under the grating and said, calmly:

"Give me a return ticket."

Merely Misplaced.

"Captain," said the cabin boy, "is a thing lost when you know where it is?"

"No, you fool," answered the Captain, who, being a wise man, abhorred frivolous questions.

"Well, Sir, your silver tea pot is at the bottom of the sea."

Exit cabin boy.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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IT'S an awful pity about that Campanile at Venice," said the Poet, as the guests assembled at breakfast. "It was a beautiful thing. I wrote a sonnet to it once."

"That isn't why it fell down, is it?" asked the Idiot.

"I hope not," smiled the Poet, good naturedly. "My verse wasn't heavy enough for that."

"Well, on the last straw theory, you know, it might have had something to do with it," said the Idiot. "That poor old Bell Tower has suffered a lot from the poets in its span—poets who rhyme 'tower' with 'hour,' and 'Campanile' with 'smile,' and 'Venice' with 'between us.' I knew a poet once who wrote something like:

O wondrous shaft! O lofty Campanile!
Rising on high from yonder moss-clad spile:
The index of the noble aspirations
Of the Venetians—"

"Oh, come off!" cried Mr. Brief. "You never knew a poet who did that sort of thing in your life."

"Well, maybe he wasn't a poet," returned the Idiot. "But he thought he was, and the way he battered that poor shaft so as to get it to fit into his measures makes me wonder that it didn't fall down long ago. What a fine picture of retribution it would have made if it had waited until there was a Convention of Poets sitting in the Plaza San Marco and then tumbled over on them, eh? Jove! What a lost opportunity! I'm almost sorry it fell."

"Almost sorry?" repeated the Anglomaniac. "Do you mean to tell me that you aren't wholly sorry for that calamity? Is there any cause for rejoicing that one of the treasured monuments of antiquity has fallen into a jumbled mass of ruin?"

"It's dreadful to think of," sighed Mr. Whitechoker. "I've always wanted to see it, and now I never shall. Ah, me!"

"There isn't any satisfying you, Mr. Anglomaniac," said the Idiot. "I told you I was almost sorry, and off you go into an indirect diatribe against me because, as you allege, I rejoice at misfortune. I don't at all. One can be almost sorry without being glad necessarily, can't he?"

"But is there any bright side to the disaster? That's what I'd like to know," said the Anglomaniac.

"Yes, there is," replied the Idiot.

The Tiled Floor of the Cathedral Made You Sick.

"Both as a warning and as a star of hope it has its bright side. Knowing that these things can fall may enable us to prevent other monuments from falling, and inspire us with hope that others yet are not to be permitted permanently to disfigure the scene. I know of a number of high things in this world that I had begun to fear were as stable as Gibraltar that I'd like to see follow the example set by the Tower. You ought to see my board bill for last week. If so fine and dignified a structure as the Campanile can come down, I don't see why my board bill shouldn't collapse somewhere near the fifty per cent. point and relieve me of the odium of keeping Mrs. Pedagog waiting until judgment day for a settlement."

"I'm afraid Mrs. Pedagog's structures are of iron construction," said Mr. Brief.

"I try to keep up with the times," said the Landlady, amiably.

"You are a leader, madame," said the Idiot, graciously. "And paying your bills is a luxury which affords me the keenest delight. I hope I shall never be without one. But really, about this Campanile business, don't you think that as a warning it's going to be a good thing?"

"A very severe warning, though," said Mr. Whitechoker.

"Most thorough lessons are learned through adversity. Ad Astra per Astor House," observed the Idiot, "is a wise old saw. I maintain that if by falling to earth the Campanile makes enough noise to wake those Venetians up to their duty, great as the sacrifice is, it's a good thing it happened. I visited Venice once, and the general impression I got in a two weeks' cruise aboard of her was that she needed a new crew. Her public officials were Dodgers instead of Doges, if I may be permitted to make what seems like a pun, but which realy isn't. It was nearly ten years ago, and even then she needed a new keel; my quarters had a bad list to starboard; the lee scuppers of the Piazza San Marco were in woeful need of repair, and just walking across the tiled floor of the cathedral made you seasick, the waves were so high."

"Disgusting materialism!" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"The Doge's Palace was leaky as the dickens, the armor plate of the fruit market was full of blowholes, and as for Desdemona's Palace—well, I wouldn't go a mile off shore in any such old tub as that for a thousand dollars," the Idiot continued, ignoring the apoplectic surging of the Anglomaniac's cheeks. "No, Sir! The recent handling of that good old craft hasn't been what it ought to be, and they needed just this lesson to wake 'em up to the fact."

"I wonder you staid there at all if you found it so unsafe," sneered the Bibliomaniac.

"Oh, we all enjoy having an element of danger interjected into our experience," said the Idiot. "Besides, I was tolerably safe. We had rooms on the top floor of our hotel, so that if the city had foundered, we'd have been up out of the wet, and we insisted on having life preservers under the bed and liferafts on the roof. But it is really the truth that the ordinary precautions of safety were never taken. They hadn't a fog-horn in the place, and just because there wasn't any motion and they were anchored at the same old stand they'd always had, they felt as secure as a bond in a safe-deposit vault with a lost combination."

"Fog-horn!" ejaculated the Anglomaniac, contemptuously.

"Yes, fog-horn," reiterated the Idiot. "Where would your Venice be if she and the Oceanic, or some big P. and O. steamer should collide some night? You'd find your Doges piping all hands on deck halfway up to their necks in water and the sea strewn with hotel balconies, Salviati champagne glasses, naves, apses, palace roofs, and other wreckage too antiquated to mention. Why, one good bump from a Staten Island ferryboat would leave a picture of woe and desolation behind it at Venice that would make a Turner sunset look like something real. They know it, too. That's why they arrested those American naval officers last Winter. One of 'em began to sing 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night' at Florian's, and they clapped them all in jail because they were afraid the vibrations would bring the whole city down about their ears—only don't tell anybody I told you. Secretary Long told me the facts in confidence, and I shouldn't like to have them get out through me."

"I don't think there is any doubt that there has been carelessness in the premises," said Mrs. Pedagog.

"There isn't," said the Idiot. "And now that this venerated bell tower has been a victim of it, they won't have a spile left to stand on if they don't watch out. The destruction of the Campanile should result in a thorough investigation of the condition of the rest of the city. She should be hauled into dry dock and have her bottom thoroughly calked, her garboard strakes should be renewed from keel to capstan, and if at the next general election a Populist candidate for Doge can't be elected on the platform of 'Millions for Bilges but not one cent for Chaos,' then Venice should change her name."

"To what? New New York?" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"No—to Dennis," said the Idiot.

"I take notice," observed the Anglomaniac, "that we do not hear of a whole block of Venetian residences sliding down into a subway, such as happened in this very town."

"No—and you won't, either," said the Idiot. "They don't build subways in Venice; but you will hear some day of the whole shooting match being blown out to sea and stranded on the coast of Africa."

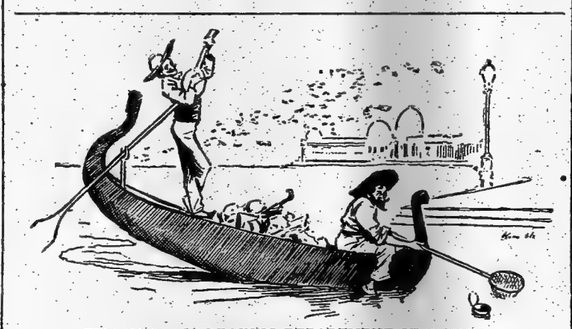

THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT OF VENICE.

"Nevertheless, I wish I might visit that city of the sea," said Mr. Whitechoker. "Its venerable piles—"

"That's one of the troubles, Mr. Whitechoker," explained the Idiot. "Its piles are too venerable. Most of 'em are water-logged."

"I mean its churches," explained the clergyman.

"Oh, yes—there are piles of churches," said the Idiot, "but you want to hurry if you wish to see them. At the present rate of progress it won't be ten years before you'll have to dive to find their weather vanes."

"Then the canals—what a beautiful thing it must be to float upon the soft, calm surface of those lucent canals," put in Mrs. Pedagog, who is sometimes of a romantic turn.

"Ah, Mrs. Pedagog," sighed the Idiot, "that is an iridescent dream. I thought that once, but those lucent waters are not as lucent as they ought to be. If there is anything worse than the work of the Street Cleaning Department of New York under Tammany it is that of Venice."

"Street cleaning?" demanded the Bibliomaniac. "How on earth could they sweep a Venetian canal?"

"They can't," said the Idiot. "But they might filter it. I don't believe they've filtered the Grand Canal since the days of Shylock. Have they, Mr. Anglomaniac?"

"Oh, he's impossible!" said the Anglomaniac, rising abruptly from the table; "I can't stand this any longer. I'm going out."

"Wait a minute," said the Idiot, "and I'll go with you. I have a sort of notion that if the Campanile can fall, maybe the Statue of Liberty will tumble over, too. I'd like to see that. Shall we go down to Bedlow's Island and help it along?"

"I would with pleasure if I thought you'd be under it," said the Anglomaniac.

"After you," said the Idiot, politely, as he folded up his napkin. "Mrs. Pedagog," he added, turning to the landlady, "I hope you didn't mind my remarks about your bill. I didn't mean to be offensive."

A Doge.

"That's all right, Mr. Idiot," rejoined Mrs. Pedagog, with a smile, "I know you pretty well."

"It's twice too good for me," said the Idiot, meekly, "and I sometimes feel, you know, that I don't deserve all I get."

STORIES OF THE RACE TRACK

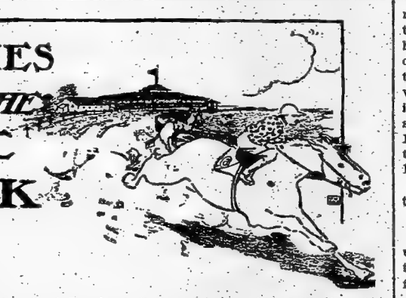

THE old racegoer stood in a Park Row café running the ticker tape through his fingers as the results of the races at Brighton were coming in. "Nosed out again," he said sadly to himself as he shook his head dolefully. "Somehow, I can't seem to root 'em across. When I play 'em straight they get the place, and if I play 'em for the place they finish third."

"More hard luck stories?" inquired a sympathetic bystander, helping himself to the free lunch.

"Nope," said the woeful one. "Not to speak of, this time. I did have hard luck once, though."

"And when was that?" inquired the sympathizer.

"Last Spring when they were running at Gravesend," replied the tape inspector, reminiscently. "I couldn't go to the track that day, but I sent down $3 by a friend of mine on a four-horse play. I'd figured it out in the dope the night before, and I couldn't see how Andronicus, Janice, Margraviate, and Dactyl could be beat. So I told my friend to send my winnings right along.

"I dropped in here about the time the first race was called, and, sure enough, Andronicus came in a winner at 2 to 1. That put me $6 to the good. The second race I skipped, but Janice came home on the bit in the third, as I figured she would, and the tape said '3 to 1.' That meant that I got $27 for my $9. By that time I was getting quite chesty, and I rubbered at the tape with confidence when the third race began to come in. Sure enough, Margraviate copped the dough at 2½ to 1, and I saw myself $90 to the good.

"Well, went on the speaker, with a sigh, "I went out and took a walk around the block before the fifth race. When I came back I hardly dared to look at the tape. When I did I almost fainted, for Dactyl had won at 40 to 1. As soon as I could get my breath I figured it up that I was $3,640 richer than I had been that morning. Then I went out and bought bubble water in every café in Park Row. I knew the barkeep in Andy's, and I had to tell him about my windfall, of course. He looked pitifully at me. 'Why,' said he, 'didn't youse hear about that Dactyl race?'

"'Hear what?' said I. 'I heard I was near $4,000 to the good.'

"'Four thousand nothin',' said he. 'They disqualified the filly.' And dod rot me if they hadn't. My thousands faded away, and I haven't bought champagne since."

"Well," said the sympathizing friend, "have some now." And they did.

* * *

Of course, the hard luck stories are more numerous than tales of good fortune at the races, but occasionally the god of chance favors the speculator in some extraordinary fashion. There is a New York broker who is congratulating himself these days on what seemed at first a crushing bit of ill-luck. One day recently a friend of his who knew what was "doing" at Brighton assured him that in the second race the next day there was a horse that simply could not lose unless it dropped dead. He had seen the trainer and the owner, and they were going to bet a ton of money on their candidate—a mare called Lady Holyrood. The broker is a bit of a sport and occasionally takes a chance on the races when he hears of "something good," and he made up his mind not to miss this particular good thing. He was kept rather later than he expected at the office, and to make sure of getting to the track in time for the second race he hired an automobile to take him there, as the last race train over the bridge had departed and he did not want to take chances on a trolley car.

The driver of the motor car ran as rapidly as he dared over the bridge, and had scarcely reached the Brooklyn side when the machine broke down. The broker fumed and swore and the driver perspired and puttered about the machinery, but without avail. He could not straighten out the tangle in the interior of the motor. The broker saw thousands getting away from him every minute. He had $500 in his pocket to bet on Lady Holyrood for himself, and $400 for a friend to be wagered on the same thoroughbred, and here it was well toward 2:39 already. There was no other automobile in sight, and in desperation the broker took to a trolley car, in the vain hope of reaching the track in time. They were off as, too late to bet, he rushed, perspiring and fuming, through the clubhouse gate, and from the clubhouse veranda strained his eyes to pick out the winner as the field flashed down the homestretch. When the numbers went up he mopped his moist brow, fell into a chair, ordered a highball, and smiled for the first time in an hour. Lady Holyrood was not in the first three. Lady Radnor won the race at 15 to 1.

"The automobile is a great institution," murmured the broker to himself.

* * *

A funny little humpbacked negro sidled up to the railbird as he was watching the selling platers warm up before the fifth race at Brighton the other day.

"Dere's dat hawse Mercer," he said, confidentially, as a big bay galloped by, tugging at the bit, "he's gwine ter win, suah."

"Think so?" said the railbird, smiling. "Then why don't you bet on him?"

"I ain't got only 90 cents," said the deformed mite, "an' dey won't take it on de dead line. Won't take nuffin' less'n a dollah." The railbird dug into his pocket and produced a dime.

"Here you are," he said, smilingly. "Now you've got your dollar. What are you going to do with it if you win?" The boy rolled up his eyes until nothing but the whites appeared.

"Dat hawse Orloff he's gwine t' win de las' race, too," he answered, confidently. "Ef dis hawse Mercer don't win I'se gwine t' bet it all on Orloff. I knows de boy w'at rub him down, an' he say he gwin t' win, sbuah." And the negro scampered away to bet his dollar on Mercer at 6 to 1.

Mercer won his race, and so did Orloff, the latter at 40 to 1. The railbird was telling a friend about it as the crowd pushed its way out of the gates to the trains. "There's that boy now," he cried, and pointed to the little humpback, who was coming from the ring with his battered hat full of bills and a countenance that was simply seraphic.

"I tole you dat hawse Orloff done gwine ter win," he shouted, as he caught sight of his benefactor."

"Wouldn't it jar you?" was the railbird's comment. "There's $280 from that dime I gave him, and I lost two hundred on the day."

* * *

The business of furnishing tips on the races has this season reached an unprecedented development. There has been a merry war going on between them all this season. One tipster was in the habit of printing a half-page "ad" each day in a paper devoted entirely to sporting and theatrical topics. Recently they raised the rates on him, and he withdrew his "ad." Then the paper started a tipster's firm of its own, under an assumed name, and printed its own advertisement. To get even for this, the disgruntled tipster has been buying the tips of his rival, having copies made of them, and giving them away at the track entrance, thereby seeking to prevent racegoers from buying what they could get for nothing.

This step required heroic measures of some sort on the part of the newspaper's tipster. At length he hit on the plan of sending out a "fake wire" with false selections, assuring his readers that the only way they could be sure of getting the correct selections was to buy only those that bore a copyrighted signature. This plan worked well, on the whole, but it came near resulting disastrously one day last week. One of the false selections sent out in the "fake" list was a horse named Heroics, which the newspaper's expert figured had not the ghost of a chance to win. Heroics was at 300 to 1 and the race was at a mile and a sixteenth. The expert's face was a study as he saw Heroics go out in the lead and head the procession for three-quarters of a mile. For a few moments it looked as if the "fake" selection was going to win and the genuine one be beaten. Fortunately for the expert's peace of mind Heroics died away in the last furlong and was badly beaten.

ALTRUISM IN WALL STREET

WALL STREET is full of altruists. The altruists have always been there. Altruists are people afflicted with a disease that has some relation to kleptomania. It is just like kleptomania except that it is the exact reverse of it, the patient desiring not to take things away from others, but rather to give things to others. The disease, of course, is called altruism.

The symptom of it that is first noticed is a tendency to take a man apart as soon as one meets him and whisper secrets in his ear. The man that does that may be safely looked upon as an altruist, though the disease may be in only the first stage.

A man goes into a broker's office on Broad Street to look at the tape. Pretty soon it is dollars to doughnuts that an altruist will come to him. The two are standing at the ticker watching the market.

"Pretty strong this morning," says the innocent victim.

"Fair," says the altruist, "and say—if you want something good—look out for St. Paul; it will cross 200 some of these days!"

"Guff!" says the Innocent.

"Well, I just wanted to tell you," says the Altruist, "because I know it to be the case. There are people buying it right along because they want it."

"I am very much obliged," says the Innocent, and straightway proceeds to put in an order for 100 shares of St. Paul. Like as not the Altruist will sell them to him. He thinks if the man wants St. Paul it is his bounden duty as an Altruist to sell it to him. That is the way of the Altruist.

The feverish desire to impart some knowledge to some one is the first pronounced phase of the malady. There are men who do nothing else in the Street except this one thing, making a fair living out of the tips the Innocents give them when it happens that the Altruist guesses right. To such as these it is matter of great pride that they have been able to assist their fellow-men to the winning of certain moneys, and they are never tired of telling people how they singled out Mop as a winner one day, thereby bringing to a certain gentleman much store of golden wealth; or how they "tipped off" the rise of 20 points in Canadian Pacific to the tremendous emolument of certain other gentlemen. The pride they take in the good offices they have performed is quite touching, and often sympathetic people have been induced by it to follow the advice of the Altruist.

When the Altruist guesses wrong and the Innocent loses very much money there is no one more sorry than the Altruist. He was trying so hard to make the Innocent rich at once—and now he has only one thing to recommend. That is that the Innocent buy Rock Island. If he does he will be sure to make good his loss and a great deal more. The intense suffering of the Altruist over the losses of the Innocent are said to have no relation to the fact that the Innocent is not at all likely to give him anything for his trouble if the tip goes wrong and is not immediately retrieved. It is said to be just the pure goodness of his nature that prompts him to do everything in his power to put the Innocent "next" to a real good thing.

There are other symptoms that must be taken to indicate that the man displaying them is afflicted with this disease. For instance, there is the official of a railroad company who is anxious that his callers shall know just what has happened on the road within the last week. This tendency is most noticeable when the weather has been excellent, traffic receipts higher than ever before, conditions superlatively economical, and in fact when prosperity has beamed upon the road and its affairs. The Altruist thinks that the visitor should know these things because they certainly will make him happy, and it is the aim of all Altruists to make other men happy. "Happy is that man," says Plato—or somebody else—"who has no unnecessary riches." The Altruist recognizes this great truth and does his best to relieve the dear public of the burden that certainly will tend to prevent their perfect happiness.

Twenty times a day one meets the Altruist. Let a man go stand in the shadow of the Broad Exchange at 10:30 any weekday morning, and it is dollars to doughnuts that he will meet half a dozen Altruists in half an hour. A man he has seen a few times will come up to him, smiling and happy.

"Want to make some money?" he will ask.

"Sure I do."

"Well, say, buy Manhattan below 10. It's sure as banknotes. You will make 5 points in three days."

About five minutes later a broker standing right in front of the victim offers Manhattan at 8. He keeps on offering it. Presently the victim of the Altruist buys some. He pays down some good elegant cash and takes away the Manhattan. About a week later he sells it again at 5. Of course it would be unkind to say that the arrival of the broker had anything to do with the words of the Altruist, or that the prophecy of the Altruist had anything to do with the offer of the broker, but stranger things than that have happened in Wall Street. At any rate, the desire of the Altruist to put his friends in stocks is very touching—it touches the tenderest spot in the anatomy of a man.

The last stages of the disease are reached when a man gets a desire to form a company or float a corporation. At such times every one is invited to get in the band wagon, close his eyes, and trust to the guiding instinct of the Altruist, and is assured that the sweetest thing in the world to the heart of the Altruist aforesaid will be to land his whole cargo of passengers in a land of plenty where they may be forever happy and supplied with shekels numerous and sufficient for all things. Such a one is absolutely incurable and the safest thing to do is to leave him in splendid isolation and go down to Brighton Beach or some place and play the races.

REHEARSING THE PLAY

FIRST catch your 'possum — then cook it"; the adage of the old negro is applicable to the theatre, and it is on the hunt for the possible 'possum that the wily manager now takes his regular trips abroad after he has thoroughly covered the field on this side of the water. And if the promises of two or three of the men who are making the theatrical history of the present are to be believed, there has been no scarcity of 'possums, and the big pot of theatredom will soon be boiling. Indeed, it has already begun to do so after a fashion. Whether the aroma is to be one of sweetness who shall say? In no few cases—of plays already done abroad—it will depend entirely upon the American way of cooking and serving.

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The season of rehearsals is at hand. Not a few companies are already engaged in the preliminaries of preparations, and from now on the stage manager will be the conspicuous figure on the theatrical horizon. How few persons, outside of the actual workers of the playhouse, realize his importance, his autocratic position. He can be the worst of tyrants or the best of friends. His power is tremendous in the little circle of his effort, and he is at once the best liked and the worst hated of men. Yet his is, after all, the drudgery of the profession. Where the author leaves off he begins—and from that time on he is between two fires, as it were. With the exception of the few men who represent what may be called the aristocracy of dramatic authorship—and one can count them on the fingers of the hand—the playwrights, so called, are deficient in practical knowledge. And when a man like "Joe" Humphries, the general stage manager for Charles Frohman, steps in, he has a lot of explaining to do before the author will consent to changes that practical knowledge show to be absolutely necessary.

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Nor is the stage manager able to make these suggestions without much preliminary thought. His work begins as soon as the manager decides to make a production. After the author has turned over the manuscript to him his brain must reflect every situation and every character in the piece. He must decide how they ought to move, when, and where.

Sometimes the author has worked out all these details, but when the actual rehearsing begins a modification or complete change of them is pretty sure to follow.

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A New York theatre on the morning of a rehearsal presents an interesting scene. The stage is dimly lighted with a single bunch light, set well down toward the foot border. At a table in the centre the stage manager tries to weave an embroidery of dramatic action from the various strands at hand. At the back of the stage a studious actress paces to and fro, mumbling the words of a part she is trying her best to memorize. Near the door a group of actors are regaling one another with the latest bits of gossip. The character old man is trying hard to get a laugh for an alleged funny story. The leading man is recounting a tale of "love's labor lost," while he poses in a ray of sunlight that filters through a crevice in the door. Several others are running over a scene to be "called next."

"For goodness sake, Miss Blank," growls the stage manager, "can't you read? The business says 'enter through door.' You came through the window."

There is not a vestige of scenery set, so Miss Blank's protest that she is not to blame is not entirely lost on the "man behind the production."

"Well," he says, "remember to come on about two feet right of centre. The door'll be there. The centre is a bay window."

So Miss Blank goes back and makes her entrance as indicated.

A moment later she is engaged in a mimic fight with the "heavy man." The two sway from side to side, take several turns about, and pause just as the irate stage manager rises in his wrath:

"What do you think you're doing," he roars, "dancing a minuet? You're mortal enemies in that scene. Not lovers on a moonlight excursion."

"Oh! It'll be all right at night." The heavy man's voice is conciliatory. But the phrase is like a red flag to a bull.

"All right at night". Every stage manager knows it—and each and every one of them loathes the phrase. In consequence, this particular stage manager delivers himself of a few well-chosen, if emphatic, utterances, to the effect that "it'll be all right now if it takes all day," and the action is rehearsed until he is satisfied with it.

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That the actors are altogether unimportant in the preparatory stage of dramatic production must not be inferred. Their suggestions at times are valuable, and many a bad scene has been saved by a bit of business suggested by the players themselves. This is especially true in farce-comedy, where the quick wit and humor of the actor may make up for an otherwise bald and uninteresting manuscipt. The selection of the cast is in itself one of the most important factors in success. A short leading man or a fat ingénue may be the ruin of the dramatist, and it is surprising often upon what little things success or failure rests.

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Actors' methods of studying the lines of a part vary. Some memorize quickly. After a few rehearsals with the book in hand they know the lines, and no further effort in that direction is necessary. Others burn much midnight oil in acquiring the author's words. Some never learn them. Others pace up and down the stage repeating the words monotonously, and a few go through every action of the play while studying. Each gesture and movement suggests a line.

After a few rehearsals the stage manager notifies the actors that they must be "rough perfect" by the next time. The actors respond by knowing about one line out of five. They walk around, holding the books behind them, like bad boys at school.

When the stage manager's back is turned they take a peep. In this manner they get through the ordeal. Sometimes the stage manager discovers the deception. He is wrothy, but the actors take the matter good-naturedly. When the actor is playing at the same time that a new part is to be learned, rehearsed, and costumed, he has little time to spare.

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Learning a part is harder for a woman than for a man. The actress returns from the theatre about midnight. She sits up late, studying the lines, and in the morning she goes to rehearsal. In the early stages of preparation of a play the rehearsals last from about 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 or 5 in the afternoon. The remainder of the day is devoted to the costumer.

When the hours of rehearsal have been reduced, the afternoons are spent fitting on dresses and in the selection of bonnets and the various articles of an actress's attire. These matters occupy the afternoon usually, and allow time only for a hasty dinner before the actress must hurry off to the theatre.

Added to the physical strain is the mental one. The actress is "in a state," as she expresses it, just prior to a production. The rôle is disappointing; the dresses do not fit; "the bonnet is a fright and the stage manager is insolent."

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The dramatic profession is one that requires the utmost punctuality. A stage wait of a minute is disastrous to a performance, and players generally realize that fact. Actual carelessness is seldom the cause of stage waits. Sometimes it is brought about by an engrossing book, a funny story, or an interesting conversation which for the time being takes the player away from his work and causes him to miss his cue. If he is standing in the wings the sound of familiar lines suddenly strikes upon his ear like a knell, and he tries to cover the mistake as quickly as possible. If the actor happens to be in his dressing room, possibly two or three flights up stairs, when the break comes, there is a hurrying and scurrying until he is found and brought to the stage, and he sometimes appears on the scene pale beneath his make-up.

***

An actor on one occasion surprised his audience by apparently making his entrance from the clouds. His dressing room was above the stage. Hearing the cue and knowing that an attempt to reach the stairways would be useless, he dropped from the flies and arrived on time.

Frederick Bond, on one occasion, while playing Brismouche in "A Scrap of Paper" left the stage and forgot that he had to make another entrance during the act. He began to change his clothes for the second act, and suddenly heard his cue spoken on the stage. He quickly caught up a dressing robe, and made in that guise his entrance into a fashionable drawing room.

***

Shopping has the same attraction for actresses that it has for other women. The propensity sometimes gets them into trouble. Eleanor Moretti was playing an engagement in Boston. In the excitement of shopping she forgot her stage duties, until the face of a large clock loomed before her, its hands pointing to 7:45. No cabs were at hand, so the actress rushed through snow and slush in a race with time.

As she was obliged to be on the stage almost at the beginning of the play, and as her part was important, the position was an unfortunate one. As the actress scurried past the front door of the theatre the manager and a friend were standing in the lobby chatting.

"Why, there goes Miss Moretti," said the friend.

"Impossible," answered the manager, glancing at his watch. "She's on the stage by this time."

A wager quickly followed, and as the two men went into the theatre the actress was seen making an entrance on the scene.

An attentive maid had been in waiting at the stage door with a long cloak used in the act. As the actress rushed in breathless and excited this was thrown about her, and she managed to enter and take up her cue just in time.

***

An actress who lives in New York while playing in Brooklyn took some medicine for a headache. She remembered nothing more until she found herself wandering on Staten Island. She finally arrived in Brooklyn, but her part had been given to an understudy.

***

An actor who left his wig with a Cincinnati hairdresser forgot to call for it until nearly time for the performance. The hairdresser had closed his shop and gone to his home in the suburbs. The actor climbed through a transom, rescued his "scalp," but upon emerging found himself in the hands of a policeman; who charged him with housebreaking. He finally explained matters satisfactorily, was given his liberty, and arrived at the theatre on time.

***

One of the persons whom E. H. Sothern never fails to visit nowadays on his periodical trips abroad is Anthony Hope. And this recalls the story of the actor's first visit to that author.

Sothern reached Hope's apartment while the author was engaged in revising some proofs that had just come from a publisher. The actor walked into the room unannounced. The author did not look up.

"I'm Sothern," the actor remarked, after a pause.

"Um. I'm Hope." Still the author did not look up. And that ended the first interview, Mr. Sothern withdrawing quickly and silently.

***

Aimee Angeles, whose imitations have been one of the features of "A Chinese Honeymoon," rose to the dignity of a leading part in the absence of Miss Adele Ritchie last Monday night. She is another of "those sprites" who went on the stage in childhood and danced her way into favor. At five years of age she made her début in "Fantasma," a pantomime spectacle which, under the management of the Hanlons, had much vogue in this country. From that engagement little Miss Aimee went to school for ten years, and then blossomed as a very young and extremely vivacious soubrette in the company of her uncle, John T. Kelly, in a farce-comedy in which he was starring, called "U and I." Then she went with Hoyt & McKee, first in "A Milk White Flag," and later in "A Stranger in New York." Her next engagement was with Weber & Fields, and there she remained until her present engagement at the Casino.

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"One of the most amusing experiences in my career," said the one-time actor who has discarded Thespis to embark in commerce, "occurred during my first season on the stage. I was supporting Helen Blythe—then a star—in a version of Dumas's 'Catherine Howard; or, the Tomb, the Throne, and the Scaffold.' That name, by the way, ought to have been enough to hoodoo any show, don't you think?

"Well, I was little more than a boy, but was cast for the heavy part of Henry VIII. In one scene Catherine had been having a clandestine meeting with one of her admirers, and upon the approach of the King allows her lover to escape through a side door into an anteroom; then she is supposed to lock the door securely. The King, in a passion of anger, demands the whereabouts of his rival, and finally decides that he is hidden in the antechamber, and approaches it.

"'Ah,' he gasps, 'the door securely locked, eh?'

"But the forgetful stage manager had neglected to bolt the door, and as I shook the knob, at the word 'locked' the door swung wide open, disclosing my hated rival calmly smoking his pipe—against the rules of the house, but nevertheless potent for comedy effect with the audience. Of course, the tragic scene was spoiled, and even Miss Blythe's forceful acting could not save it after that."

***

Edwin Stevens is gaining new laurels as a hypnotist.

The story is told by one of the chorus girls. She had been suffering, it seems, with a violent toothache.

"Come with me to a dentist's," said Stevens, "and I promise you that it won't hurt in the least." The girl obeyed and afterward declared that she did not even know that the offending molar had been withdrawn.

"Why, I thought I had been called up to assume the leading rôle," she said, "and was just taking my seventh curtain call when Mr. Stevens called out: 'All out, next car for the Casino in five minutes.'"

***

This has been a Summer of slight recreation for Miss Harriet Ford. She has remained immured in her country home up at Seymour, Conn., toiling like a day laborer at the different plays upon which she is engaged, from morn till night, seeing no one, and denying herself all relaxation, until tired nature refuses longer to stand the strain, and then she seeks relief in her flower garden, and then—back to work again. Miss Ford has much work on hand, including a new play for James O'Neill and two plays for other New York managers. New York has scarcely seen her face this Summer.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

AUG

LEADING AN ORCHESTRA

THE amateur music lover who has acquired a taste for the orchestral interpretation of symphonies and classical compositions has probably often wondered, as I have and do now, whether professional musicians who are rated as artists and soloists, and whose whole time is devoted to performing in public on instruments they have thoroughly mastered, will ever attain the standard of average proficiency which will enable them to co-operate without dependence upon a leader who makes every excursion into the realm of harmony a "personally conducted tour." During the past few months I have given all my leisure to attendance upon orchestra and band concerts to enable myself to answer to my own satisfaction the question which every one similarly situated must have asked himself many times: Is the gentleman who stands between the orchestra and the audience in a coat with a well-defined tendency to ride up in the collar, and who goes through a system of calisthenics consisting of waving arms, bodily contortions, signs, signals, and grimaces, essential to musical interpretation, and must we accept the fact that without this amusing but distracting intrusion good music is impossible?

IN TRAINING.

He has certain obviously useful if essentially temporary functions—for example, deciding when the applause warrants an encore, acknowledging the approval of the audience evoked by the collective performance, and ceremoniously leading in the lady soloist by the hand, albeit when she has done her "turn" he lets her find her way off the stage unassisted.

Evidently some one has to act as master of ceremonies, if for no other reason than to determine the length of the waits, keep the musicians in order, and generally "boss the job." But it is difficult for the average music lover to understand or believe that most of the traditions and conventions of the instrumental concert survive for better reason than that it gratifies the vanity of leaders to be as much in evidence as possible. I am prepared to venture the opinion that seven-eighths, and possibly nine-tenths, of the work which the leader does with his baton is "monkey business" pure and simple, and that if he should "get one" in the solar plexus which would send him to the seclusion of one of the dressing rooms under or behind the stage, those left behind to continue the entertainment would be as well off as if he had remained, and the audience much better off.

PILLY-WILL, PIZ-WIZ. (ANDANTE PASTORALE.)

Having been a patron of instrumental concerts all my life, and wasted many shekels in this form of dissipation, I am prepared to vote the leader as much of a nuisance as might be a playful chimpanzee in the same position. I know as well as I can expect to from having been told so by concert masters and orchestra leaders probably five hundred times, that success in musical interpretation depends upon the leader, and that his comprehension of the composer's meaning, communicated to the players by whatever means he deems intelligible, brings order out of what would otherwise be chaos. If this be true, it is because in musical rendition there has always been too little composer and too much interpreter. I do not wonder that a first violin, for example, who began to play in New York under Thomas at Central Park Garden when the present generation of concertgoers were boys, and has been a member of every orchestra of consequence since that time, helping to make the reputations of half a hundred leaders of one sort or another, although he is letter perfect, so to speak, in every composition which forms a part of the most complete musical library, long ago ceased to have views of his own as to how any given composition should be interpreted. To be more exact, he long since ceased to care how it is interpreted. It is all the same to him whether he gives it allegro, andante, or in rag time. Each successive leader he works under thinks he knows better than any which has preceded him how the thought should be interpreted, and our first violin shrugs his shoulders and remarks:

"It to me very little difference makes how I my score shall read. I play it backward if the leader say so."

As the result of this conflicting teaching it may very well be that he comes to his work in a purely perfunctory spirit, not caring if what he helps to do in the musical way sounds like a dirge or a jig, so long as he gets his money at the end of the week and holds his job until the leader goes broke, or a new planet takes its place in the musical firmament and becomes the leading attraction. As we look over each successive new orchestra or band we recognize one after another of the players as old friends who for ten to twenty-five years have been the dependences of those who have advertised themselves as musical phenomena, from Julian to Duss, and without whom nothing important in the musical line could have been accomplished. Among them we find a sprinkling of young men fresh from the Continental conservatories, who take the place of the old fellows who have died or gone to Cincinnati. They are all first-class players in their respective lines, and could play most of the standard compositions with their eyes shut. They know perfectly well how these should be rendered; what they perhaps do not know is how the man at the music stand wants them rendered.

My observation leads me to believe that the best skill with the baton is that which conceals the fact that the orchestra is playing in its own way and not in the way the leader prefers, and that most of the discreet and successful leader's motions are really sympathetic in the sense of holding back the stroke until it shall coincide with the note it relates to, just as the successful accompanist, instead of pounding along as his score reads, takes his tempo from the singer and lets her set the pace. But this is beside the fact.

Assuming that visible leadership is necessary in orchestral and band work, the extent to which its obvious mechanics detracts from the pleasure of listening to music depends in some degree upon the leader, though less than is commonly supposed. If he is an animated jumping jack, full of nervous twitches, eccentric motions, and original mannerisms—or still worse, if his mannerisms are imitated from some master whose genius excuses almost anything, as the thoughts of Erasmus excused and, indeed, rendered the listener unconscious of what was probably the worst delivery of which history gives us a record—he is frankly intolerable after he has ceased to be amusing. As the rule, we do not go to orchestral concerts to laugh at the antics of a man who has evidently prepared himself for his work in leadership by taking a course of lessons from Kehoe's manual of Indian club practice. Any one who has been through that course will recognize a majority of the figures. If graceful, discreet with his baton, moderate with his left hand, and having good control of his facial muscles, he is less obviously an eccentric human metronome. Not to detract from the pleasure of such of his audience as care more for music than for calisthenics, he must be quite free from sinuous and undulatory contortions and able to restrain any tendency to sympathetic body motions. If he cannot, he may expect to remind the audience of the answer given by the German father to his little boy at the menagerie, when asked what the kangaroo was good for: "Well, my son, the Australians must have something to laugh at." But even with the best of the leaders it is impossible to resist the conclusion that it would be much more agreeable to hear music without seeing the leader at work after the manner of the farmer's boy driving the calves out of a cornfield. It was said of a leader who attracted much attention a few years ago that his part of the performance would be complete if he would provide himself with a pile of bricks to throw at his players to signal their entrances.

WILD AND WOOLLY. (ALLEGRO MAESTOSO.)

Lately a favorite vaudeville act of the change artists has been to imitate the well-known orchestra leaders. These imitations are immensely funny, not by reason of caricature, but because the familiar peculiarities of each are caught and accurately reproduced. These antics are just as funny in the original as in the imitation, but the essential difference is that when we get the original we are supposed to be listening to music and not deriving amusement from watching a man claw the air and simulate the beating of a carpet when he has no carpet to beat. All the mechanics of the tempo we have use for under these conditions is furnished by the coincidence of the fiddlers' elbows, and the utterly incomprehensible but beautifully synchronous elongations of the trombones.

The pipe organ is undoubtedly the grandest of musical instruments in that it combines the elements of the full orchestra in itself, and is under the control of a single player. But custom has wisely put the organist where the audience cannot see him. When this precaution is neglected by an architect who does not know the reason for things, we unconsciously give a great deal more attention to the player than to the music. It is extremely interesting in itself to see him working with both hands and both feet, rolling around on his bench like a water-logged derelict in the trough of the sea, snatching at what look like bellpulls and doing all sorts of difficult things which make one wonder what the possibilities of organ playing would be if the organist had as many hands as the Hindu Siva, four legs to work the pedals, and a prehensile tail to manipulate the stops. It is only when we cannot see him that we have time to hear the music. For the same reason it is difficult to comprehend orchestral music when the leader, acting like a farmhand chased by a swarm of hornets, effects a crescendo by a visible uplifting of the orchestra in accelerated gymnastics, produces a diminuendo by forcible suppression through the agency of his left hand, and is generally too much in evidence. We can better appreciate the crescendo and diminuendo if we do not see just how they are produced. The wild waving of arms, gesticulations, lunges, nods, and winks at the several groups of the orchestra are extremely interesting to one with a taste for studying the sequence of cause and effect, but they are not music, and they bear to music only the relation which the acrobatics of the organist bear to the voluntary, or, for that matter, the relation which the work of the blower at the bellows bears to the real work of the organist. Both bellows pumping and keyboard gymnastics are doubtless necessary, but it is not at all necessary, nor in any sense desirable, that they shall be performed in front of the congregation and in full view. I think the same of orchestral leadership. The impression it leaves upon the mind is that the orchestra needing such guidance is, at best, imperfectly trained, and has not attained the standard of collective skill which would warrant dispensing in concert work with the methods of the rehearsal.

BEATING AN IMAGINARY CARPET. (ARIOSO ENERGICO.)

Assuming, however, that it is impossible, in view of the more or less haphazard composition of orchestras and their shifting personnel, to dispense with the guiding hand of a leader who will hold the crowd together, guard against individual vagaries of interpretation, and see to it that all symphonies and overtures shall not suggest Handel's fugue, "All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turn-ed every one to his own way"—why not put the leader out of sight, where he can take his coat off and attend strictly to business, without thinking of the audience at all?

I am something of an inventor myself, and for a sufficient inducement would undertake to perfect in thirty days an apparatus which would give the concert master perfect control of an orchestra or band and not have the method by which it was accomplished appear to the audience. With electricity as an actuating force, transmissible anywhere by wires run under the floor, I would connect the keys of a central keyboard with a movable finger on the music rack of each player. The details are immaterial, beyond the fact that the several "voices" of the orchestra are thrown into and out of connection by stops operated with one hand, while the pulsations of a central key give the tempo to those for whom it is immediately useful. The moving finger which "beats time" will be so placed within the field of the player's vision that he can see it without looking at it, which is advantageous for many reasons, especially when he is dealing with relatively unfamiliar music and has to watch his score closely. This would be supplemented by a device for revolving the electric light over each music stand so as to bring any desired section of its particolored globe underneath. By this means the color of the light thrown upon the music may be varied. The object of this is to give the leader control of whatever contributes to expression. The color characteristics of music have often been noted, and compositions have been designated as pink, rose, crimson, scarlet, blue, indigo, violet, green, and so on. If what may be called the luminous photosphere of an orchestra can be made to vary in color and tone, two senses would be appealed to simultaneously, and not only the musician but the music lover would quickly recognize the relation between color and musical expression. To have a glow of red coincide with a great swell or crescendo, and a pale blue perform the same function for a tender diminuendo, would be eminently fitting, inspiring the players and appealing to the listeners. All this would have the incidental advantage of relieving the player of the necessity of watching the leader and his score at one and the same time. How difficult this is for one with normal eyes has been borne in upon every amateur who has had chorus practice under an irascible leader, and while following his score with the intentness necessary to enable him to keep his place, has honestly tried to obey the frantically shouted injunction of the instructor: "Look at me! Look at me! Take my tempo!"

J. C. BAYLES.

SUPPRESSIO VERI

Turning the Tables.

Napoleon was entering Paris in triumph.

"Lucky this isn't Paris, Kentucky," he chuckled; "they would have nothing but Bourbon there."

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Shylock demanded his pound of flesh. Whereupon Portia, with a happy inspiration, tendered the equivalent in beef. It was joyfully accepted—for the Venetian Meat Trust had got in its work.

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Cincinnatus hurriedly left Rome for the farm.

"Now that John W. Gates is due to corner grain, farming is a bigger graft than leading Rome to victory," he replied to all entreaties to stay.

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Alfred brooded over the fire. The cakes burned.

"I feared lest they might be like mother used to make," he explained to the irate housewife.

J. L. FOLLIT.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to her Sister

BY

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

AUTHOR OF THE "CHIMMIE FADDEN" STORIES.

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FAN, dear: honest to pop, I simply can't see how New Yorkers survive.

Or how they die, for that matter; for I do not know when they find time for that, either. Aunt Sue starts the fashion of "summering" in New York because, as she says, she's so worked in Winter she must rest in Summer; and as there's no rest in the country, or at the resorts, "a poor sinner must stay in town, where there's nothing doing but the rest cure."

That throws a searchlight on Auntie's idea of rest. Why, goodness gracious! we are so busy doing things I've all but neglected my prayers. And one needs prayers in New York, too.

Uncle Frank says that Aunt Sue's summering fad will grow to a fact when the natives find out that New York is the best Summer resort on earth. "Just as it is the best everything else," he says.

If that is so, it takes a cultivated taste to like it. As for much of the town I'd as soon live in one of papa's rolling mills. Many of the streets we cross are only wooden bridges over hideous caverns, filled with deafening machines, where everybody gets blown up by blasts all the time, and at other times horses fall in and are derricked out. These caverns are for underground railroads, so that flat dwellers may hike from their happy Harlem homes to their offices, and back again the same day. That's what Uncle Frank says; but I guess the caves are for people to live in; because there isn't room for them to live on top of the earth. But there should be, come to think of it, for when our carriage isn't dodging one of those blow-up holes in the ground we are dodging iron beams and things falling from some new hundred-story hotel. I tell you, even New York has its ups and downs!

Cousin Will asked me one day if I didn't want to be a personally conducted party to see the centre of the universe. Auntie said I might go if Will promised to be a properly conducted party; so he took me to a place called Long Acre Square. It is a part of Broadway that looks as if it had been struck by a volcano, an earthquake, a landslide, and a blizzard all at once. We climbed a pile of rocks so high that the automobile that tried to run over us had to give it up, and then Cousin Will, smiling and bowing sweetly on all sides, began, like a Cook'ie guide, "Here you see what, in the span of a few brief moons,"—two hundred people instantly surrounded him—"is destined to be to the known world and Canada what the Place de la Concorde, Paris, now is to Europe—its centre!"

A newsboy shrieked "Go it, Boss!" the growing crowd cheered, and Cousin Will bowed.

"Take me away from here this instant, or I'll die," I whispered; but the wretch pretended not to hear me, and went on: "Aye! the centre of gayety, of art, literature, drama; of Occidental civilization in all its cheerful moods. In the near future, here we shall find transportation unequaled, views unsurpassed, climate glorious, society various, fresh eggs and milk in abundance, theatres, hotels, policy shops, cab stands, wrextras! in red and yellow, fresh every hour. Could fond heart wish more?"

The crowd, which now blockaded the cars, yelled, "Wow!" and "Good boy!" and "Hi, hi!" I'd become so desperate I didn't care any more. Anyway, I knew no one there would recognize us, and one may as well get what fun one can out of it, when caught in one of Cousin Will's practical jokes. That imbecile went on: "Here stately caravansaries, to house an army; temples of Thespis, to seat a cityful; repositories of painters' inspirations, of sculptors' dreams, will wall the cliff like sides of the broadening lane we love as Broadway. Here the culture of Colorado will meet the aestheticism of Arizona, and, while exchanging compliments in wet goods will proceed to—"

"Move on, there!"

This was from a policeman, elbowing toward us, menacingly. The crowd was with Cousin Will, and began shouldering the officer and telling him to "back up." A workman, waving a red flag, suddenly appeared, and the crowd, the policeman, Will, and I scampered away.

"Was the man with the red flag an Anarchist?" I panted, when we'd run half a block. At that moment a shock nearly threw me off my feet.

"No," said Will, "he was flagging that subway blast you just felt."

I started to tell you how busy I am, but I always write letters on the bias, so, dear, do not scold. I digressed to that experience by way of showing you what a mining camp of a place New York is just now; and what a tease Cousin Will is. But he got his come-upins, as you'll see.

Mrs. Carrington's supper to "summering natives" was too delightful for anything; but I must tell you something else, first—as usual.

You know how at home we plan and plan and plan, and work and work and work, if we are going to have the White Society at our house or the Young Folks' Sociable. Even with more hired girls than any one else has in Ironville you and I slave on the problems of silver, china, linen, chairs, tables, cake, lemonade, ice cream, and such for weeks. Here? Lordy, it's a white horse of a different color! Aunt Sue and I were riding down the avenue the morning of the day of Mrs. Carrington's supper, when she beckoned to us to stop at a big restaurant sort of place she was going into. We stopped, and Mrs. Carrington said to Auntie, "Come on, Sue, till I order some grub. Then take me down town in your wagon. Our stable's closed, and I'm hanged if I'll be bunkoed by hackmen."

Did you ever hear such language? Mrs. Carrington isn't the only well-bred woman I've heard talk that way. They just seem to try to see how tough they can be, and it's not a bit pretty.

Well, we went into the caterers with her, and she said to the manager: "Do me proper this evening for about forty." "Yes, Madam," said he. We started to go, but Mrs. Carrington turned to the manager and said: "Flowers and music, too, please." "Yes, Madam," he said. "Include everything, I haven't a fork or a servant in the shack," she said. "Yes, Madam," said he.

The result of that thirty-second order was the most scrumptious supper you ever dreamed of; rooms all divinely decorated with flowers, a stunning orchestra, and an army of servants who looked as if they had grown up on the premises. I supposed the Carringtons must be the richest folks in New York, but Aunt Sue says papa could buy 'em and give 'em to a library, and not commit an extravagance. Oh, won't we just order things when we get papa in good training! Aunt Sue says that women come to a "realizing sense" of what money is good for much quicker than men do.

Now, Fan, I'm going to tell you something that sounds like something some one else ought to tell. Cross my heart, there were seven men at the Carringtons who "got into line," as Will says, to "buck the centre for a share of papa's bank account, with little Allie chipped in as a sweetener."

Of course, they were all very nice and well-bred, and properly behaved, and only made the faintest indication of intentions; but when I saw the game I, as usual, just blushed my head off and wanted to go home. I guess I'm getting tough; anyway, I do not go home!

Between you and me and the blast furnace, Fan, what bothers me is why Mrs. Carrington arranged for me to meet so many men if she's campaigning for Geney—as Aunt Sue says she is—and why Aunt Sue lets me meet so many men if she's campaigning for Cousin Will—as the world says she is.

That sounds horribly bold, now that it is written down; but it is the truth, and I think I should tell you, so that you'll know what you're coming in for when you get here. But you may not learn as many truths as I do. You really are more knowing than I am, you know you are; but as you look demure, and I look worldly, I suppose Aunt Sue will treat you as ingenué and reserve her confidences for me. Oh, dear!

What was I talking about? Oh, the bunch of boys trotted up in nice form for Aunt Sue to present them, and each made his first little attack in what, I suppose, he thought a very artful manner. But they might as well have spoken Choctaw; for their talk was of people and things I knew nothing about. I never could tell whether they mentioned a woman or a yacht, a game or a place, a man or a horse, a golf score or the time of day.

Honest, Fan, I was getting flabbergasted when I happened to see Geney Carrington—who never says anything, bless 'ums!—and I shook the crowd and went over to a kind of flirtation corner with him. He's so restful! The loveliest thing about Geney is that he doesn't give you the fidgets making you think he's embarrassed when he's silent. You just know he's silent because he hasn't anything to say. If more men were like Geney there wouldn't be so much talk, anyway. We sat and looked at each other in a comfortable, placid way several minutes, then Geney said:

"Golf?"

"No," said I.

"Great," said Geney. "Ride?"

"Yes," said I.

"Great," said Geney. "To-morrow. Park."

"Aunt Sue?" said I.

"Her groom," said Geney.

So he marched over to Auntie and arranged that her groom was to jog along behind us through the Park the next day.

I'd been dying for a ride, but no one had asked me. Not even Cousin Will. He was awfully poutty about it. Said he supposed I didn't ride, because I didn't play tennis or golf. I told him that I could ride any horse that ever looked through a bridle, and he said how the deuce was he to know that.

"By asking," I said. "That is the way Mr. Eugene Carrington found out."

"Geney isn't such a fool as he looks, my son," said Uncle Frank. That made Will so cross he left the room. I wonder what's the matter with him? ALICE.

P. S. Goodness gracious alive, Fan! Who do you think is in New York? I know you'll die of surprise—Robby Prentice! I supposed of course he was in Paris, and he that I was in Ironville, so we just gasped like two goldfish when we chanced to meet. He has called, and is to give us a studio tea. He's handsomer than ever, and has a beard. All the men here are smooth-faced—like girls! A.

The Gastronomic New Year.

THE methodical man was in trouble again.

"I have been wondering," he said, "just when the gastronomic year begins. I have a collection of about a thousand cooking receipts which I am arranging in a scrapbook. In order to preserve system in the work, I must find out to a certainty when the year begins, but I don't see how I am ever going to come to a decision, since nobody that I have questioned seems to know any more about it than I do.

"Most people say, when the subject is first mentioned to them, 'Why, the first of the calendar year, of course.' But this is a very obvious mistake. The 1st of January belongs to holiday times, and the menus of that and the few succeedings days are clearly holiday dishes that are brought over from the old year.

"Another person, whose mind evidently runs to pumpkin pies and turkey, suggests the 1st of November as the gastronomic New Year, but as one kind of pie and one fowl do not make a meal, I am bound to negative this suggestion. Still another set of persons, with a different brand of appetite, insist that the 1st of September, the season when the oyster comes into his own, is the only logical beginning of the year. The game season is advocated by many, and the period of green corn is not without its faithful rooters.

"Personally, I lean toward the springtime, say about the 1st of April, and I am glad to note that a goodly number of my advisers are pleased to agree with me. For the really rich there is, properly speaking, no gastronomic New Year, but for us folks of moderate means there comes a time when many of the good things for which we have a hankering are new on the market, and as a preponderance of these delicacies reach us about that time, I am strongly inclined to start out with the 1st of April. Then fruits and the early vegetables abundantly bless us, and if their arrival does not bring joy enough to create a New Year, gastronomic or otherwise, I'd like to know what does.

"Still, I may be reckoning from a wrong standpoint, and if other people fond of good eating have new theories as to the gastronomic calendar, I wish they would submit the same, and I will give them careful consideration before getting down to real work on my scrapbook."

WITH Cupid I had often played
Since I was but a boy,
I found the cunning little god
A fascinating toy.

He never tried to play me false
And on this fact I reckoned,
So always followed eagerly
Whenever Cupid beckoned.

One day he laid his bow aside,
And with a sudden dart,
He picked a tiny pistol up,
And shot me through the heart.

But when I called him to account,
By indignation goaded,
The wicked little monster said
He didn't know 'twas loaded.

JOTTINGS From the CLUBS

THERE is no place, except London, where the social line is drawn so rigidly as to a man's being or not being a club member as in the little village of Southampton, on Long Island. There are three clubs in the place—the Meadow Club, the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and the Southampton Club. The entire social life of the place centres in these three organizations. The Meadow Club has weekly dinners and dances for the members and their families, and the Southampton Club was established in the village by men who preferred to have their club life secluded and without the presence of the fair sex. Entertaining is constant at all three, and there is always something to interest at one or the other of them. There has been a prejudice against motors at Southampton, and the rules of the Golf Club now forbid automobiles coming on their grounds beyond the sheds at the foot of the hill. A limited route by which to enter and leave is provided. At the Golf Club society assembles for tea, as it is a delightful drive from the village out to the hills. The Meadow Club also has its golf championship matches, one of which, for the Ruggles Cup, is going on this week. At the Meadow one may subscribe for the season. To any family which intends having social recognition at Southampton this is absolutely necessary. There was discrimination some two years ago against the admission of a man and his wife from New York, and this alone wrecked their season at the watering place. The objection was founded on personal reasons. This, however, is so seldom done that the matter excited much comment at the time and afforded material for gossip for the entire Summer.

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Walter Denegre, who has been made the President of the new Automobile Club of the Beverly Shore, in Massachusetts, comes from an old and aristocratic New Orleans family. He is a lawyer by profession and he has done some brilliant work. He was one of the young men in New Orleans who by determined effort managed to have the Louisiana State Lottery abolished, and who had, in that political struggle, to deal somewhat severely with the Mafia and the Italian Anarchists. At that time the North had not had its Paterson experience, and people here did not appreciate the dangers which threatened the South from this lawless class. When Mr. Denegre's name became prominent in the crusade a New York newspaper was anxious to get a picture of him. The only one available in New York at the time was one which he had taken for a fancy dress ball, in which he went in the costume of a Mexican cowboy, and in the belt around his waist there were ranged nearly a dozen wicked-looking pistols and knives. A friend seeing this picture in proof, rescued it just in time. The impression would have been made by its publication that Mr. Denegre, who is one of the most genial of men, was a bloodthirsty villain of the deepest dye. Mr. Denegre is a member of the University, Calumet, and other clubs of this city and of the Boston in New Orleans. He married Mrs. Armour of Chicago.

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There has been some confusion in London owing to the presence in the entertaining world there of two Reginald Wards. One of these is the brother of the Earl of Dudley and belongs to the Marlborough and other very smart London clubs. The other is Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward, late of New York, who is a member of the Union in this city. Londoners absolutely ignore the middle letter in a man's name, and the English "Reggie" Ward is Reginald W. Ward. However letters became mixed, invitations went to one or the other, and society was in a quandary. Reginald Henshaw Ward has solved the difficulty recently by assuming the title of Count granted him by the Pope, and is thus distinguished from his English namesake.

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The Union Club Building on Fifth Avenue is now so near completion as to suggest the 1st of October, as about the date for the flitting from the old club at Twenty-first Street. The architect, Mr. John Du Fais, is a clubman, being a member of the Union, University, Calumet, and many other organizations. At one time he was also a member of the Manhattan. He knows club needs thoroughly, and the new building has won the hearty encomiums of the members who have been allowed in to go through it. There has been a suggestion made that the Union celebrate the occasion of the housewarming by a reception. This was done when the Manhattan took possession of the Stewart mansion and when the University and Metropolitan were opened. If a club as conservative as the Union should hold a festivity of that kind, the question is whether it would follow the example of the others just mentioned and admit women for that one occasion within its portals.

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One of the odd clubs of the South is on wheels. It is a drawing room car which runs on the route of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico from New Orleans to Biloxi. All along the coast of the State of Mississippi there are watering places such as Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, and others, where are the Summer homes of the wealthy New Orleans men. This club is for their benefit, and it is under the direction of a steward of one of the most fashionable clubs in the Crescent City. It is very exclusive, and is kept up in Winter, when there are many Northern visitors and when the shooting at some of the very near resorts to New Orleans is excellent.

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McDougall Hawkes, whose gastronomic efforts on behalf of the Dock Department have caused such a stir, is a thorough clubman. He has always been very prompt as to his luncheon, and some years ago, when he belonged to a certain Fifth Avenue club, men set their watches by his arrival and departure. His luncheons were always very dainty, and the head waiter was generally in a flurry about them, as he knew everything had to be "just so." Since the publication of the ménu on the Dock Department tug Manhattan numerous of his club friends have been arranging parties to go and take luncheon with him. He is now a member of some eight clubs, including the Metropolitan, Union, Republican, and Union League.

TO THE SOFT CRAB.

Oh, jewel of the Summer sea, oh, crab,
  Down fairy slopes we rapturously coast
  When we observe you stretched upon the toast
Like a proud puma on a marble slab.
Then fate we by the seat and collar grab
  And kick it till it quite gives up the ghost,
  While, to begild with joy our innermost
Recesses, we the fork into you jab.
Soon, full of you, we know a rosy sphere,
  And dance fandangos far the earth above
  On clouds of gold as bright as Phoebus' cab,
And wonder why the sea-born goddess dear
  Should from the wave have risen with a dove
  And not with you, and not with you, oh crab!

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Magna Charta.

King John of England was having another fight with the Barons. "Anyhow," he argued, "the King can do no wrong!"

"No," snickered the Court jester, "he can't do much write, either."

The wrathful monarch ordered the fool beheaded for this remark, and then signed the Magna Charta to disprove it.

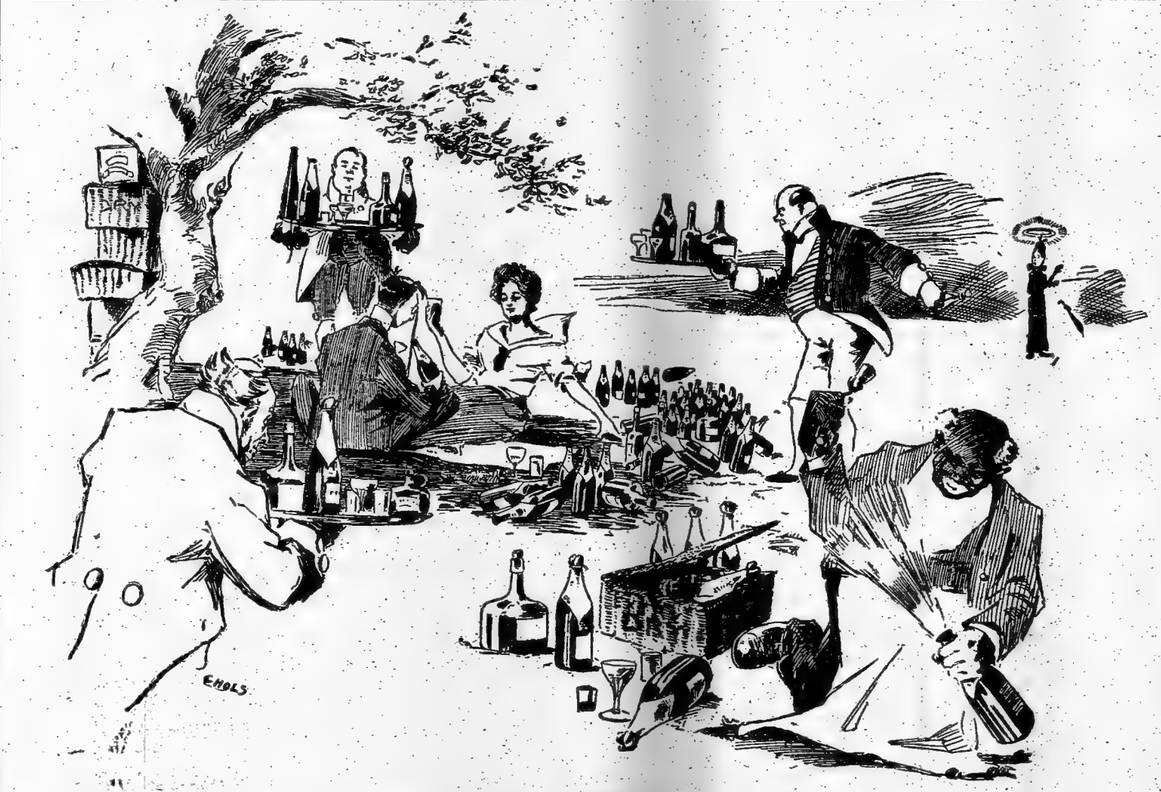

THROUGH A WOMAN'S EYES.

Miss Floretta Vining, "proprietor of a syndicate of South Shore (Mass.) newspapers," bewails the "increase in the habits of drinking and swearing among women." "Recently at a house party," she writes, "a young society woman in Boston, whom everybody knows, brought a quart bottle of whisky, and she and one gentleman drank it. I saw two young women, not yet eighteen, come into a hotel café and order whisky cocktails, and, before finishing luncheon, they had finished two bottles of beer each."

GOWNS WORN IN TOWN

VALENTINE

IN SUMMER as well as in Winter New York is one of the best places to study the frocks of the modish world. When Mrs. George Gould runs into town to stay for a day or two she dines or lunches at a fashionable restaurant in a new and stunning frock. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, on her way back from Saratoga to Newport, spent several days here. She dines at a modish resort and her gown is one of her latest. Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury arrived from Europe, and she also adds to the variety, and so it goes.

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Summer gowns should be simple, for simplicity in itself adds to the effect of coolness. Miss Polly Whittier, who has been seen in town many days, knows how to dress in hot weather. Her slender figure and erect, graceful carriage are admirably set off by the clinging gowns and long, unbroken lines of her simple muslins.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay will not for some time delight the lovers of the picturesque with her wonderful frocks and immense picture hats, which a woman of her commanding height and extreme slenderness alone could wear with good effect. Large hats in black with draperies of black are, however, extremely beautiful, and Miss Eleanor Jay's mourning chapeaux are quite as attractive on her as the piquant creations she formerly wore.

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Miss Polly Whittier, in a frock of palest yellow organdie striped with blue, looked delightfully cool on one of the hottest, muggiest days. The skirt of the frock was cut scant, and had no fullness at the bottom excepting that afforded by goring. It had a wide hem. The bodice was a blousing affair, without trimming or insertion of any kind, and the bishop sleeves were gathered into straight little waistbands. Every four inches a vertical waving strip of pale blue broke the yellow background. Inside of these strips were others composed of twisted palm leaves, also in pale blue. The hat was small and of ecru straw, trimmed with white ribbon and a hint of black.

***

Mrs. George Jay Gould lunched at Delmonico's on her way to Saratoga. She was in coral red and white. The gown was a light coral with quarter-inch polka dots of white scattered two or three inches apart over the red background. The bodice bloused and had a yoke and stock of creamy white lace; the rest of it was concealed under a coat of coral red cloth with insertions of filet lace and strappings of coral silk. The skirt was long and trailing, quite full at the bottom, owing to invisible plaits, stitched from the waist line to a little above the knees, being released at that point and thus making the lower portion unusually full. It was finished by a deep hem. The coat was on the Monte Carlo order, ending perhaps six inches below the waist line and hanging straight. The side seams over the hips were slashed up for six inches and insertions of white filet lace had red silk cords, ending in tassels, laced through them. There were two collars, cut square over the shoulders, the upper an inch smaller than the other, and the combination giving a yoke effect. They had strappings of red silk around the edges, and so did the low, standing collar of the cloth. The moderately large, square-finished sleeves widened at the wrists and had bands of filet lace around them, running up the slashed centres of the upper outsides of the sleeves the cord and tassel effect again appeared. In front there were bands of filet lace and red silk on each side. All around the coat ran two quarter-inch straps of red silk a little over an inch apart. The hat topping the costume was of lighter coral red straw, rather oval than round in shape, and with a moderately wide brim. It slanted a little over the face, which it shaded. The under side of the brim was covered with ruchings of shirred chiffon of a soft pink, and on the brim, partially concealing the crown, were graduated roses of pale pink chiffon, smaller in the back than in the front.

The gown at the left is of white Swiss spotted with black and the appliques are black lace. It is princesse in cut and its only fullness is in the lower portion of the bodice front. The large hat of pale yellow straw is trimmed with black and white ostrich plumes.
The gown at the right is of pale green linen trimmed with black embroidery. The embroidery outlines the tucked hip yoke and is used to head the flounce. The toque is of white straw bound with black velvet and the white wings are caught by a bow of black velvet.

***

Mrs. Hamilton, lunching with her cousin, Mrs. Gould, was in blue throughout, from the top of the veil that draped her small round blue hat to the feet. The costume was an Eton coat and skirt of dark, dull blue mohair, the skirt having an especially graceful sweep, trailing in back and touching all around. A deep hem was the only finish to the applied circular flounce whose joining was almost invisible, being simply overlapped and stitched flat. The skirt was cut to fit closely and smoothly around hips and waist. The Eton coat had two curving seams in the back, one each side of the middle piece, the centre forming the larger part of the back and projecting a little below the side pieces. The fronts were curved, and, while shaped to the figure, hung out from it free and full, the edges of the coat being merely stitched all around, the neck as well as the bottom. The sleeves were plain, widening at the bottom over the sleeves of the underblouse. The underblouse was of dark blue silk, matching exactly the shade of the mohair. It was plain and full, and down the centre was a loose box plait with a half dozen large, dull bronze buttons ornamenting it. The hat worn was a small sailor shape of dul rough blue straw, trimmed with a little blue silk and draped with a plain blue chiffon veil. A plain blue silk parasol with a natural wood handle was carried. The costume was a most charming illustration of the possibilities of color matching and was distinctive and striking. The pointed, turned-over embroidered collar of heavy white linen embroidered in white was the only bit that lightened the blue.

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Miss Edith Lounsbery, passing through the city recently, was in a brown linen—an open-meshed linen, but rather fine than coarse. The skirt touched all round, and the applied circular flounce, perhaps a foot deep in front by eighteen inches in the back, was joined to it by an inch-wide band of black embroidery. The bodice had side plaits or tucks an inch wide running vertically, two each side of the centre, and also strips of the fine embroidery in black running vertically on each side. The sleeves of the bishop type had two narrow box plaits stitched in from the shoulders to a little above the elbows, where they were loosened and formed puffs, being gathered into embroidery-trimmed cuffs. The stock was of linen, embroidered. Her hat was round and draped with a black chiffon veil.

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The Countess Festetics, (Miss Haggin,) who was with Miss Lounsbery, was in light blue linen, with a sweeping skirt having a deep applied flounce. There were simulated box plaits in the skirt, a little distance apart and some three inches wide. The bodice, which fitted closely but easily, also showed the simulated box plaits. These plaits were formed by tucks turned away from each other and stitched in. The sleeves were of elbow length and close. The simple hat that topped the gown was round and flat and mostly white.

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Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, dining recently in a fashionable restaurant, was in a simple but effective frock of white Swiss, the raised dots being black. The bodice fitted smoothly, blousing a little in the middle of the front only. Across both the back and the front and with a corresponding trimming on the sleeves—so that the trimming seemed to go straight across both bodice and arms, when the latter hung at the wearer's sides—was a band of black lace in double points. These points were very long and slender, not over an inch wide in the centre and tapering to sharp points. From the upper points to the tips of the lower the band was fully ten inches wide, and the points touched each other in the centre only. The sleeves, which were close fitting, ended at the elbow with an edge of black lace. The skirt was fitted smoothly, without a fold, over silvery white taffeta, and closed invisibly in the back. There was no applied flounce, nor any trimming save a band of the double-pointed lace a foot wide around the bottom, the lower points coming within seven or eight inches of the edge of the skirt. The hat worn was large and of dull yellow straw. It bent over the face and in the back, and a large, long, but not very wide or full, ostrich plume started from the front, and, running around the left side, drooped fully four inches below the brim's edge in the back. This plume was striped alternately black and white, the stripes being half an inch broad, excepting at the tip. The extreme tip was white for, say, two inches, then came a solid space of black for three inches, and, finally, the alternating stripes. It was striking and effective.

This coat is of fine white broadcloth trimmed with insertions of white lace and is lined throughout with white chiffon. The back hangs almost straight, with one seam down the centre. The lace insertions that curve bolero fashion in front run straight across the back but do not meet.

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Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and her young daughters dined at Sherry's the other evening. All were in black. The frocks of the young girls had deep sailor collars covered with white lace and white lace vests. Mrs. Barclay's gown was as pretty as it was simple. It was a fine voile, and the full and slightly trailing skirt was decorated by two inserted bands of black lace, ending in points on each edge, over white. The bodice, which was shaped to the figure by a few gathers, had an insertion of the lace running around it; also an unlined yoke. The close sleeves each had a band of the lace midway between shoulder and elbow. At the elbows there were lace frills and also cufflike sleeves of lace that extended to the hands. The hat worn was small and black; the round crown was perhaps three inches high, and the brim, which broadened at the back, was turned on both sides and pressed against the crown. In the back the crown was not over an inch or so wide. Small black flowers were used at the front and massed at the back. An Empire scarf of white silk crêpe also accompanied the frock.

MARIE L. WELDON.

AUG

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

WHAT becomes of all the golf clothes seen in the shops—the red jackets, green and red scarfs, and scarfs and shirt waists embroidered with clubs and balls?

It is not the real golf girl who buys them. She is a damsel without frills, wears the smartest of short, well-tailored skirts, and nattiest of shirt waists, with a tailor hat of felt or straw to match, but the genuine article does not have a fictitious club or ball about her. She leaves the make-believe to the feminine counterpart of the man who walks the city streets wearing a sailor cap.

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Her name is Margaret, but all her friends call her Daisy. It is a pet name she has been known by since she was a child. There is a pretty, bright, charming freshness about her which the flower suggests. But notwithstanding the appropriateness of the nickname the girl, who has recently attained the dignity of an engagement ring, has discarded it once and for all and no one is a friend of hers who does not call her Margaret. It is all on account of the new name she is to take. She will eventually be Mrs. Field.

"And it is a very nice name, too," says the girl, "but I do not intend to be a 'daisy field.'"

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"Such a time as I have had getting things into running order," says the woman who has just returned from the "other side." "I have been gone three months and Tom has been taking charge of the house. There were all the old servants—the only thing needed was a housekeeper, the house would nearly run itself, but as Tom volunteered I let him take charge. Was there ever a college boy who did not think he was equal to anything; at least such a small thing as running a house? He was to look out for the finances and see that the house was well provisioned. There would not be much danger that they would not have enough to eat. You can trust three men left alone to live well if they do nothing else. Tom said he could run the house and set a better table than I did for less money. There would be practically no difference in the family, I would not count, and he would have his father and brother as usual. He was triumphant when I came back, and I had to admit that he had done better than I could. That was the first night when he gave me an account of his expenditures in round numbers. But the next morning things looked different. I buy in large quantities and have a good supply of everything on hand. But such an impoverished larder I never saw when I began taking account of stock.

"'I have just been buying a little of this and a little of that to hold over until you came home, ma'am,' said Katie, the cook. 'I didn't like to trouble Mr. Tom about things.' When I have made a few purchases and added the amount to Tom's expense account the balance he has on hand will not be as large as it is now.

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"But the strangest thing about the household was the fact that when I came back not one of the men had enough underclothes to wear. Shirts, socks, and handkerchiefs were missing in the different wardrobes. As I had been particular to see that they were extra well provided with everything before I left, to be sure that there was plenty in case of emergency, I couldn't understand until I had investigated. Then I discovered what was the matter. Jack had all the handkerchiefs of the family, his father all the shirts, and when I went into Tom's room and opened one of his bureau drawers it looked as if he had gone into the hosiery business. He was in possession of all the stockings of the family. And as it happened all of his own were underneath and those of his father's and Tom's on top, and he had been wearing those and no others, for he confided to me confidentially that night that the last socks I bought him must have been the wrong sizes, for he had been most uncomfortable trying to wear them, they were so small. His father and Tom are both of them smaller men than he. I have straightened matters now and he will have socks to fit him, and the others need not go barefooted, as they have come near doing recently."

***

"And they call this the age of feminine independence?" said the self-supporting young woman. "But don't let any one believe it! Women never were intended to be independent and there will never be a time when they will be, unless this world is made over on another basis. Oh, yes, I used to believe it all, but I don't now. Try your independence this Summer vacation season and see how it will work. Of course women can travel around alone with tolerable comfort, but they have to use the greatest amount of discretion to keep the world at large of the opinion that they are what they are and what they wish to appear. That is while traveling. But stay at some place for two or three weeks where there are nice people whom one would be glad to know, and see what happens. If she does not arrive armed with introductions there are nine chances out of ten that not one of the nice people will more than speak to her of the happy independence—that is, if she is a half-way decent looking sort of a woman. If she is so old or ugly that no man would possibly think of her twice, though bearing the outward and visible signs of being a gentlewoman, she may be recognized. Otherwise every one will stand aloof."

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This is the season of the year when every other house is decorated with a big sign which the inquisitive are anxious to read at first. It is only a notice to burglars that the houses are protected from visitors of their kind in the absence of the owners. Lightning-like dashes indicate the electrical means of protection.

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On one of the side streets of the city one house which has not the cold inhospitable boarded-up look of its neighbors is further distinguished by having a big bright red awning over the front door. The mistress of the house is spending the Summer in the city and likes the bright color of the awning, and then, it is becoming. Any one standing under it is given a rosy tint. "I may grow pale and thin with economy and heat in the city," says the woman, "but under the shadow of my own vine and fig tree (vide red awning) I shall look plump and rosy."

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Aunt Theresa has been visiting her relatives-at-law. It may be remarked incidentally that Aunt Theresa's relatives-in-law are not over and above fond of her. They have always felt that since her marriage to Uncle Ephraim she has ruled him with a rod of iron, showing great partiality to her side of the family to the exclusion of his, which was not as agreeable as it might have been. However, Aunt Theresa is an old lady now and is always treated with great consideration whenever she takes it into her head to make a round of visits. It was due entirely to her own peripatetic habits that she came to grief one day not long ago in the matter of meals. After a round of visits she had reached a nephew's in time for dinner. It was a very good dinner—at least so the family thought—planked shad, cooked to a turn, and all the accompaniments which go to make up a good dinner. But when the shad appeared Aunt Theresa's face looked a yard long. She likes good living.

"Why, Aunt Theresa," cried Nephew John's wife, "aren't you fond of shad?"

"Well," answered Aunt Theresa, her voice shaken by the woe depicted in her face, "I ain't set on havin' it all the time. This mornin' I had breakfast at Nephew Ephraim's and they had shad. It was the first I'd had this season and it tasted pretty good. Then I had luncheon at Cousin Thomas's, and I wasn't very hungry and I didn't care to eat very much anyway, for they had shad, and now, when I'm near starved, to have shad again it looks as if somebody thought I was fastin'," and a real tear came into Aunt Theresa's eye while the family was overcome with emotions that could not have been ascribed to grief.

***

There is a wealthy young woman living up town who has the misfortune to be blind. When traveling as a young girl she contracted Roman fever in Italy and lost her sight. She is the only living member of her immediate family now, and occupies a handsome house in the residence part of the city. She has a companion who seldom leaves her, but the ability she shows for conducting her own affairs in spite of her misfortune is wonderful. Her remaining senses are marvelously acute, and to people who are not well acquainted with her her cognizance of everything going on around her seems almost uncanny. On one occasion recently, when her companion was away at dinner time, the butler, either by intent or carelessness, failed to place flowers on the dining table according to his custom. If he expected to evade the duty he was mistaken. The mistress of the house had hardly entered the dining room when she discovered the omission. "James," she said, "you have forgotten the flowers to-night."

A KITCHEN ROMANCE

PLUG—the name had usurped and smothered any other which might have been more rightfully his in the forgotten days—was filling the wood-box, slouching over it and dropping down the sticks one by one. He was in no hurry, for that was not his way; and, moreover, he was just now afraid to face the kitchen jeers, which some way he felt were blunted and rendered ineffectual by striking his back.

But when the last stick had been dropped into the box, and he had stood gazing at it for fully three minutes, there seemed nothing for him but to recross the wide kitchen to the asylum of the outside door, which now seemed a long way off. This he did with burning, downcast face and a more diffident shuffle than usual.

"Say, Plug, not that way," called Ben, the horse boy; "she's over yon by the sink. Wheer's your eyes, boy? She's been blushin' ever sence ye comed in."

Plug's head dropped a little lower and his shuffle became a little faster. Why couldn't they leave the girl's name out of the talk, he thought, clinching his fists in impotent wrath. It was indecent of them to drag her name into such foolishness.

"Aw, come now, Plug," drawled Carrots, the gardener's boy, "don't wabble 'roun' so. It makes folks' eyes tired. Jest let your legs have their own way for oncet an' see if they don't sidle roun' to wheer Bet's a-washin' dishes. Then you an' she can sot down on the woodbox an' be social like the rest of us. 'Tain't Christian for a six-foot man to live 'tween the door and woodbox like you does, 'specially when a gal's cryin' her eyes out 'cause he won't even look her way."

There was a sudden crash at the sink, and a girl with round, red face and square figure swung toward the room with flashing eyes. In one hand was the remnant of the plate just broken, in the other a dripping dish cloth.

"If you don't shet that big mouth o' your'n, Carrots, I'll cram this dish cloth into it," she cried hotly. "Plug an' me never spoke one word to each other, an' you all know it. Not that it's sayin' a word agin Plug, though. He's a better man nor you be any day, Carrots; so there!"

Plug had stopped with one foot shuffling the air, his hand on the door latch. Now he set the foot down softly and slipped outside, his heart beating wildly. He a better man than Carrots, who had alternately jeered at and patronized and ordered him about! Why, he had never felt that he was equal to anybody, much less better. But the second dish girl, Bet, had said it, and what Bet said was more to the purpose than the opinion of the master himself. What if he had never spoken to her? He had loved her from the very first day—the very first hour—of entering upon his duties as wood bringer and kitchen chore boy. Had she not looked at him and smiled? That smile had been titillating his heart and keeping his face flushed and his eyes upon the ground ever since. He had been in that delightful state for one whole month, and it might have continued on forever but for his recklessness in lifting his gaze toward the sink this very morning. It had been his first open glance in that direction; but the whole kitchen had seen it and now the whole kitchen was jeering him.

Well, he didn't care, for had she not said he was a better man than Carrots—Carrots the bold, the jeering, the masterful? He had not intended to carry in any more wood to-night, had not even intended to go in after his supper. It would be easier to go hungry than to face the kitchen jeering. That had been his thought as his hand touched the door latch. Now everything was changed. He would take in another armful and look straight across at the sink; and not only that, he would make a face at Carrots.

"Haw, haw, haw!" laughed Carrots as the door closed, "ain't it funny? Plug in love! Jest think! Plug—the wood boy—in love, an' with one o' my own gals, too; the best one. Haw, haw! an' I ain't jealous a bit. It's the doggondest fool thing I ever did heer. But say, Bet," straightening suddenly as a new idea seemed to strike him, "let's put up a game on the loony. He never goes anywheer 'cause he's so bashful, an' that apple-parin' frolic comes off to-morrer night. S'pose we bait Plug to think you'll go 'long o' him, an' when he gits rigged up you an' me'll walk off an' leave him standin' with his mouth open. Haw, haw, haw! won't he feel cheap an' shuffle off to his roost in the barn. Hey, Bet?"

"Ho, ho, ho!" "Haw, haw, haw!" roared Ben the horse boy and the rest of the kitchen. "Good 'nough! Hey, Bet?"

But before Bet could answer the door opened and Plug shuffled in with another armful of wood, and to the amazement of the kitchen his gaze rose squarely and swept them with an odd challenging glance of triumph, finally circling round to the second dish girl at the sink, where it softened. But only for a moment; then it came back to Carrots, and the peculiar, grotesque face twisted itself into the most horrible contortion of which it was capable.

Carrots's mouth had been open for another jeering remark, but the words froze before they issued. He stared, gasped, and then threw his head back in a roar of laughter that shook the room.

"Plug made a face at me," he choked. "Haw, haw, haw! Bein' in love's made Plug a man. Mebbe he'd fight now, mebbe he'd even go to a doin' with his gal. Haw, haw! Say, Plug, now's yer chance. They's a frolic to-morrer night, an' Bet's jest achin' for ye to ast her."

Plug cast a wavering, longing glance toward the sink.

"I'd—I'd mightily well like to go," he stammered; "I've never been to a doin'—an' to go with Bet," he drew a long, ecstatic breath at the thought. "If Bet could feel to—to—will ye, Bet?" desperately.

The girl hesitated but an instant. Then something—perhaps it was the entreaty in Plug's eyes, perhaps the sneer on Carrots's face—made her step forward quickly and hold out her hand.

"Yes, Plug, I'll go with ye," she said steadily, "an' glad to. You're a better man any day than Carrots."

The sneer on Carrots's face gave way to amazed consternation.

"Why, ye're goin' with me, Bet, ain't ye?" he expostulated. "I s'posed—"

But his words were lost in the rattling of the dishes. Bet was back at the sink, her dish cloth again in energetic motion.

GIRAFFE—What are you standing here laughing at? Don't you know the water is rising and we may all be drowned?
ELEPHANT—Let er raise, we are selling air to those fellows down below here for a dollar a trunkful.

PARSON SHELBY'S BAPTIZIN'

IT was the first meeting of the "Moonshine Club," following the "miracle of grace," as old Parson Shelby called it, that occurred at Shiners' Bend on Owl Creek the Sabbath previous. But one member of the club had been present on that memorable occasion; which fact accounted for the manner in which the others crowded about him now, in big-eyed, open-mouthed expectation.

"Wuz you sho' nuff dar, when dat merikle happen'd an' de peoples all fled ter grace, Skip?" asked old "Uncle" Ike Short, in a doubtful tone.

"Wuz I dar? I'd like tu know whar else I wuz when de chillen ob sin tuck to de wattah in de pres'nce ob de preacher ob de faith. Cose I wuz dar, an' I wuz baptize, too, dat's what I wuz," replied Scipio, in a tone of indignant superiority.

"Den do tell us erbout hit, Skip," said Sam Oldham, in a beseeching tone.

"Set down, den, an' doan stare at me like a passel ob fools, an' I'll tell yo' how hit happen'd," replied Scipio.

At this his fellow-members drew up chairs and ranged themselves about him at a respectful distance.

"Take dat fedder off yo' shoulder, Brer Snort; hit looks lack as if yo' mought ben disobsarvin' de ten cumandments."

"Dat happen'd de oder night," said "Uncle Ike," brushing his shoulder vigorously, while a sheepish look overspread his ebony countenance.

"An' ye' sin will fin' yo' out some day," admonished Scipio, leaning back in his chair, with eyes half closed, preparatory to relating the story of the "merikle" to his impatient hearers.

"Yo' see, hit wuz dis way," he began, by way of preface.

"De place whar de creek is de shallerest, an' has de best, easy slidin' bank, afore hit gits deep, is down dere at de lowah end ob Mistah Clay's gardin; an' he lowed, w'en dey axed him, dat dey mought hab de baptizen down dar."

"Dat wuz mity clevah ob Mistah Clay, an' de culled folks dey all say 'Thank yo', Sah,' an' den dey begins tu file down dat way. Hit wuz er big crowd, an' sum ob 'em sot on de lowah en' ob de gardin fence.

"D'rectly Sam Fieldin, dat yaller coon, what stays at de barbah shop, he cum a struttin' erlong wid a little fisty dawg er trottin' at his heels. Nobody paid no 'tention to Sam, nor dat dawg at fust, and Parson Shelby he wades rite out inter der creek, an' he begin tu sing. Den mos' all jine in an' we made de jining woods an' fields ring wid our hallelujahs.

"Ob cose dat made us feel lack de good Lawd wuz nigh, an' sum ob de sistahs dey 'gins tu shout; an' Parson Shelby he warns 'em all ob der sins; an' den he prayed de gud Lawd to hab marcy on 'em an' us all.

"Hit wuz pow'ful 'fect'n, an' t'ree or foah waded out tu de parson tu be baptized. Den we all sung dat hallelujah wus dan eber.

"An' now, dat yo' kin de bettah onderstan' de situashun, I'll say dat dar wus t'ree or foah bee-gums full er bees in de lowah en' ob Mistah Clay's gardin, an' hit wuz so pow'ful hot down dar dat aftahnoon dat dem bees wus er hangen out ob dem gums in big fis'fuls to de boad below on which de gum sot—hit bein' erbout a ha'f er foot up from de groun'.

"Well, Sahs, ob cose nobody keered fer dat fisty dawg ob Sam Fieldin's, an' hit jest run erbout whar hit pleas'. De meetin' wuz er gittin' pow'fuller an' pow'fuller instrin', an' de parson he had jest called on all sinnahs to repent an' be baptised, when de fust t'ing we knowed dar wuz de awfullest yelpin' an' tearin' erbout in de gardin, an' eberybody turn roun' to see what de racket wuz. Jest den, dat little fisty dawg ob Sam's shot out ob de gardin fru er crack, wid er string ob de maddest bees yo' eber see, right at his tail!

"Yo' neber seed nuthin, like dat! He had run inter a chunk er 'em hangin' bees, an' when he struck 'em dey jest let all holts go an' kivered him, while dem what wuz er flyin' or in de hives tuck aftah him.

"Dat dawg made fer his mastah! Sam he wuz down near de shoah, close tu whar de parson wuz; an' de head ob dat comet ob red-hot bees went strate at 'im. An' den, when de dawg got down among de folks, why dem fool bees jes' lit on anybody an' got in der work De ladies couldn't stan' hit, an' dey jest all tuk to de wattah in er bunch! Yo' neber seed de like! Den de men all tuk to de wattah, too, an' dat honery little dawg—hit beat de worl'.

"An' now brers, cums de merikle. De parson he had on dat ole "bee-gum" hat er his'n, wid de big hole in de crown, an' he stood like ernuther John de Baptist, er shoutin' an' er beseechin' de people to flee from de wrath behin' 'em; an' I say, brers, dem people dey flee, an' I flee, too. So would yo' if yo' had bin thar!

"Well, Sahs, in er pow'ful short time dey wuz all in de creek an' under de wattah, too, 'ceptin' der noses, an' dey fanned de bees off ob dem wid one han' till de fust ting we knowed, de merikle hit happen'd.

"When all de folks 'ceptin' de parson had soused down under de wattah, dem fool bees made fer him in er bunch. Den dat good man ob de Lawd's service, he sho' his wisdum, shoah! Fer, as 'em bees gathered on dat ole 'bee-gum' hat er his'n, an' piled in fru de hole on to de top ob his d'voted hed, dat wise man ob de good Lawd's he jes' settle hisself down easy like into de wattah; an' fore de good Lawd! dat ole 'bee-gum' hat, wid all 'em bees in hit, jes' floated off down dat creek as easy, Sahs, as er duck swim!

"Den all de people ris up out'n de wattah an' praised de Lawd; an' de wisdom ob his sarvint. An' den we gathered erbout dat good an' wise man, an' he baptis' eberry one ob us, shoah, Sahs, eberry soul dar."

And then a deep hush settled on the members of the Moonshine Club—a silence that was broken by no sound but one—a single word:

"A-m-e-n!"—in sepulchral tones from "Uncle Ike's" corner.

How the Lawyer Paid.

HIGHFLYER, the lawyer, was always hard up. He lived much beyond his income. It was a case of living a sealskin life on a muskrat salary. To keep things going he used his clients' money and borrowed wherever he could.

He had a loan of $200 from Sandy Leslie, which had been running for several years without even the interest being paid. He promised over and over again to pay on a certain date, but always had an excuse. The time slipped by without any preparation for payment, and, on the day of reckoning, the lawyer was unprepared with money.

Sandy came in to see him in an ugly mood, determined no longer to be put off by promises, and accused Highflyer of the intention of evading payment.

The lawyer sprang up indignantly.

"The very idea!" he shouted. "I had not the slightest intention of defrauding you. Why didn't you say you wanted the money? Had I known you wished it I could have given it to you any time, and I will give it to you this very moment, and show you under what misapprehension you are laboring."

Sitting down, the lawyer drew up a note for the amount of the principal and the accrued interest, and, signing it, handed it to Sandy with the challenge: "There it is. Now, what more do you want?"

Sandy was dazed, and departed gazing absent-mindedly at the piece of paper. As the door closed the lawyer sank back into a chair with a sigh of relief.

"I thank Heaven that's paid!" he exclaimed.

He Filled the Bill.

"WHY," he asked, when they had seated themselves alone at one end of the porch, "do you suppose is it that educated women do not marry?"

"But educated women do marry," she replied. "I know of three or four educated women who have been married within the past month or two."

"Oh, yes, of course, some of them marry. But why do many of them remain single?"

"Perhaps it is because the educated woman's horizon is broader than that of the uneducated; because she demands more."

"Then it is not because she looks upon marriage itself as a bad thing?"

"Oh, dear, no!"

"And you have declined proposals because you have demanded much?"

She tied and untied her dainty handkerchief and looked down and blushed and faintly answered:

"Yes. One of them was five feet and three inches and the other couldn't have weighed more than ninety pounds."

Being six feet tall in his socks, he then spoke out and got her.

EZRA SPRIGGINS'S SUMMER BOARDER

TAIN'T no place to brag on; an' what them painter chaps calls a vistay is sumwhat knocked into a cocked hat by the stump fence, an' the co'ncrib, an' thet bar'l o' leech lye in the corner—thet is, lookin' at the vistay frum the stoop. Still, there is allus sumthin' to distarb the eye when a pussun squints at natur'.

"For instance, them' scooped-out-in-front summery gals; them poked-out-behind summery galivanteresses wuth hose thet are loud 'nuf to call the cows frum the pastur'; them low-cut, cosseteless shiners thet palp'tate like grain dancin' in the hopper o' the grist mill. Yes, thur's allus sumthin' to distarb a man when he's peekin' 'bout fur a shy at natur'—an' sees sumthin' to sorter shunt his vision off on the peek-a-boo side track. But we'll jest show the pore, weak college student who sez he's willin' to take up with a back chamber if he can on'y have a front pew at the festal board. Oh! he'll git a front pew, an' we'll soak him fifteen per week, eh, Hannay?"

"We will do our best, Ezra. We will take him to our buzzum, an' feed him till he busts—if he'll take the back chamber an' fork over his leetle fifteen per week. When's he comin'?"

"In the mornin'. I'm goin' to town arter him bright an' airly. Want anythin' from town?"

"Guess we'd better git two or three pound o' cut-loaf sugar an' sum o' thet nine-cent coffee an' a half dozen o' lemons an' a few bananas. Them city folks expect sumthin' a leetle extra; an', oh, yes! don't furgit a cocanut—"

"Dummit! Them nuts comes high, pesky high! Have to buy 'em by the piece. Don't mean filberts or pecans or—or sum last Christmas mixed nuts thet can be got cheap, do you, Hannay?"

"I mean a cocanut. It'll be on the shelf, like as if I wuz thinkin' 'bout makin' a cocanut cake all the time. His mouth will water arter a cocanut cake—which he'll never git."

"You suttinly wuz born fur a seat in the Senate, Hannay; you air the greatest promiser 'tween here an' Spikeville. He'll cn'y hanker arter what he'll never git. Thet back chamber will jest please him. It'll do up fur the vistay he'll miss when he sits in the gloamin' on the stoop, reuminatin' an' fakin' a shy at natur' an' plunkin' skeeters, eh? Feed him, Hannay. Feed him full to muzzle. I'll soak him fifteen per week, sure as my name's Ezra Spriggins, dern me!"

The Summer boarder who came back from town with Ezra Spriggins was a very companionable young man, with a pale face and thin legs. Study had wellnigh cut him down to the bone and made a physical wreck of a once fine specimen of manhood—so he said as he fell to at dinner time and scooped four eggs, three slices of salt pork swimming in fat, half a dried-apple pie, most of the cheese, quarter loaf of bread, two helpings of butter, and four cups of nine-cent coffee. Then he sighed and said he would go up to that sweet, quiet little chamber overlooking the hillside and work on that poem of his. The publishers were simply hounding the life out of him for fear the poem would not be ready for the Autumn issue of the great magazine of thought and mental culture. After he went up the old bent stairway to his back chamber, Ezra leaned over the table and said softly to his beaming wife:

"Hannay, we've corked a prize."

"Ezra, thet pore creetur' is a pullet."

"An' sich a fine ap'tite."

"Which I'll 'pease—yes, I'll 'pease thet ap'tite; jest you leave me 'lone fur thet. Goodness! Did he find fault when you tole him it wuz fifteen per week?"

"On'y looked at me as if he wuz tired. He shuck his rattlers 'bout in his pocket an' said easily, arter I axed him if it wuz too steep: 'Financial affairs of the sort I never trifle with.' Feed him, Hannay! Feed him good an' stiff! Keep him a-goin' at the festal board, an' maybe we can keep him goin' fur four months. Thet means nigh on to, or a little over, countin' an odd week, two hundred an' forty dollars. Gosh! I'll lift thet end o' the cow stable up whar it blongs. I'll git a new breedin' shoat—"

"An' what'll I git, Ezra?"

"Thet bumbazine gown an' black hat wuth a flower garden all over it—dum me!"

And they kept the studious young man going—so far as the festal board was concerned. He was a good feeder, a fine talker, a nice, pleasant young man, easy to get along with. Not a murmur ever came from his lips about the broken vista, as viewed from the front stoop in the gloaming. The chorus of frogs never disturbed him—if they did, he never mentioned it. It was never too hot, it never rained too much, the air was always satisfactory to him, he never found fault with the butter, the eggs, the piecrust, or anything that was placed before him. He loafed under the trees or walked in the woodland—but was always on hand at meal times. Once, only once, he mentioned financial affairs to Spriggins:

"Papa is in Europe, and will have to drop a line to his banker where to forward my check for five thousand. Papa is so kind! He will be so pleased with his boy's poem in the Autumn issue."

Just before four months lapsed—one soft moonlight night a form crawled from a rear window of the Spriggins's house. Lightly gliding over the shed beneath, the form leaped to the handy hillside and disappeared among the shadows.

The boarder didn't come down to the festal board. Ezra Spriggins called—he called again. No response. Then he went up stairs. Then he came down. Then he and Hannah said something. That's all.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

When the Boys Fled.

LITTLE boys can be reasoned with, if one only knows the way to do it.

The other evening on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street two young ladies were taking an evening stroll, when, without warning, a herd of small boys, about eight in number, averaging from ten to twelve years of age, surrounded them, and with diabolical jeers refused to let them pass.

"You're our prisoners," shouted one.

"An' we ain't never goin' ter let you pass," announced another.

They held hands firmly, and in spite of the efforts of both young ladies resisted the feminine strength.

But not feminine tactics. "All right," said one of the girls, "we'll stay with you as prisoners—but you know the rule of this game if you play it right—and, of course, we wouldn't play it any other way—is to make us each kiss the boy we think is the prettiest. Now I think I like—"

But there was a scuffle, a yell of terror, and the young ladies were left standing alone and free—with the vanishing backs of eight small boys tearing madly down the street.

AUG

A WATERLOO FOR TWO

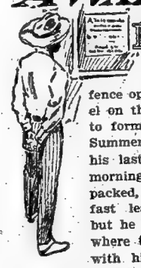

BOBBIE DOLBEER swung a neat pair of legs from the fence opposite Battell Chapel on the campus and tried to form some plan for the Summer. He had "killed" his last examination that morning, his things were packed, his classmates were fast leaving New Haven, but he had not yet decided where to go or what to do with himself. His parents were abroad and he had been left to his own devices.

Bobbie pushed his broad Panama over his eyes, slipped down off the fence, and with his hands in his flannel trousers' pockets walked over to Old South Middle, where he stopped to inspect the bulletin board in front of the "Co-op." A notice just posted, which attracted his attention, read as follows:

> A Yale Man Who Desires an Exciting and Profitable Summer Cannot Do Better than to Consult the Gentleman in Room 22, —— Bldg.

"Sounds good," commented Bobbie; "let's see what it is."

Ten minutes later an alert, business-like little man in Room 22 in a down-town office building was looking Bobbie over with manifest signs of approval.

"Splendid figure," he muttered. "Dance?"

"I beg pardon?" asked Bobbie, astonished.

"Do you dance?"

"Well, some."

"Sing?"

"I was taken with the Glee Club Christmas."

"Play golf or tennis?"

"I won a cup at tennis my freshman year."

"Row a boat?"

Proudly came the answer: "That's how I won my Y."

"Play ping-pong?"

Hotly: "No, Sir!"

"You'll do."

"What's the job?" asked Bobbie, sure that he didn't want it.

The little man sat down and nursed his knee. "Oh, it's a lark for you. I want you to go down to a Summer hotel and amuse the ladies."

"I beg pardon?"

The little man began pacing the room. "I'm agent for a place down on the coast. We have golf links, tennis courts, a sunny beach, a salubrious climate, and a river to row in. Lots of women come down to the place, but they don't stay long. We have a few men, but they're never the proper sort, and the women go away. We have no luck about men. Now, we want the man, and if he won't come of his own accord, we propose to hire him. I think from your appearance that you'll do, and I propose to hire you to come down to our place and be the man. We want you as an advertisement. We want you to bring business to the house. You will be allowed every privilege of the guest who pays, and no one but myself and the manager will know you are employed by the company. Outwardly you are a guest; between us you are an employe. A salary will be paid you, a suite of rooms will be given you, and if you are in need of clothes they will be furnished."

An ecstatic smile crept into Bobbie's face and a light into his eyes as the magnificence of the lark made its appeal to him."

"Then I'm to be a kind of a fusser for pay, am I?"

"Exactly. There is only one condition: You must be careful to distribute your attentions, and not concentrate them on a particular person. That would be bad for the house."

"Of course," assented Bobbie. "It ought to be easy money for me."

"It certainly ought. Well, what do you say?"

"I'll take the job."

* * * * * * *

On the books of the Twin Island Hotel Bobbie Dolbeer of Yale was Robert Marston of New York, a guest with three of the smartest rooms in the hotel; and only the manager knew the difference. He was given every privilege. It would not be enough to say that he was a success; no, he was a sensation. Even more than golf, boating, bathing, and the salubrious climate did Bobbie attract guests to the hotel.

This year the women did not tire of the place.

They remained.

Bobbie kept them there.

That was what he was paid for.

Twin Island society had a boom. Mammas brought their daughters, aunts their nieces. A few men came, too, but they didn't amount to much. Soon all the rooms were filled.

Bobbie was busy. He had to earn his money, and he enjoyed it.

To his credit be it said that for six weeks Bobbie Dolbeer kept his head and was impartially nice to every one. His general amiability won him many victories; to the unattractive it gave hope, to the seductive it was maddening. The wise youth eluded every particular entanglement; he refused to go off with one to the neglect of the rest. Apparently he was enamored of them all as all were enamored of him.

Did the young lady with the expensive suite of rooms show a disposition to tire of Twin Island society? Bobbie rowed with her in the harbor for an hour or two when the moon was out, and she remained. Did the elderly lady with the two pretty daughters on the third floor front complain that the food aggravated her dyspepsia? Bobbie gave the daughters a few extra dances that night on the veranda and sat with them separately in the garden; and mamma was persuaded to stay.

It was money for the house, and for Bobbie.

Over in the corner of the dining room, opposite the door, was a small table occupied by a plump old lady and her remarkably beautiful niece. The old lady was Mrs. Dobbins, the niece was Martha Allyn. Occasionally a man ventured to take his seat at this table. At such times two persons were displeased; one was Mrs. Dobbins, the other was Bobbie Dolbeer.

The impression has been given that Bobbie had them all under his belt. This is not quite accurate. Martha Allyn alone eluded him. Bobbie was nettled at her conduct, for she seemed not at all impressed by his merits. Actually she appeared to prefer other men to him. Bobbie decided she must be punished.

One afternoon he took an hour to himself on the river. A sudden turn in the stream brought him opposite a thicket of laurel, and there, half concealed by the bushes, a pale-blue petticoat was moving about. What could Martha Allyn be doing? Bobbie cautiously peered through.

The moment after he bent to the oars. When he looked up, Martha Allyn was seated Turkish fashion on the bank, with her skirts carefully disposed about her.

"How d'ye do?" asked Bobbie, politely.

Martha Allyn bowed. The boat grated on the pebbly shore.

"Have a row?" suggested Bobbie.

"No; thanks."

"Why not?"

"I'm occupied."

"What with?"

"Myself."

"Nonsense! Get in!"

"I can't."

"Why not?"

"I won't."

"Why not?"

"Because I don't like you."

"That's frank."

"It's true."

Bobbie drew the oars into the boat, stepped out on the sand, and seated himself on the prow. She looked worried. He was glad to see that.

"You'll soil your skirts."

"How?"

"There in the grass."

"It doesn't matter."

He began to roll a cigarette. "Permit me to remark that pale blue takes grass stains easily. Better get up."

"Permit me to say that there is something to which you are not nearly so susceptible."

"What is that?"

"A hint."

Bobbie struck a match. "A hint?"

"Be off!"

"Presently."

"Right now!"

He gravely lifted his hat and took the oars.

"By the way," he said, looking back, "haven't you dropped something?"

Startled, she turned around. A pair of black silk hose fluttered from the laurel thicket!

On the veranda that night she eluded him; next morning she failed to appear; at dinner she would not look at him.

For days Bobbie followed her about to the neglect of his duties and the growing disgust of the other guests.

One afternoon he met her on the beach at her sketching.

"You are rash," she said.

"How so?"

"You are forgetting your regular employment."

After that Bobbie wanted to throw up his place as entertainer and become a paying guest, but the manager would not consent. Then he let business go hang and followed after Martha Allyn. He danced with her on the veranda, he rowed with her on the river, and in the afternoon she sketched on the beach while he was permitted to hold the umbrella. Martha Allyn proved to be a tyrant. So long as he devoted himself utterly to her it was well, but the slightest neglect of her entailed bitter punishment.

It is never safe to neglect business. The guests began to leave, and the manager warned Bobbie; Bobbie laughed at him. The manager threatened; Bobbie ignored him, hoping he might be discharged. Then came the catastrophe.

One evening when he appeared on the veranda with Martha Allyn he became aware immediately that the house had received a piece of extraordinary news concerning himself. His appearance caused a sensation. Dancing stopped; groups of ladies gathered and began talking excitedly. Angry heads nodded in his direction and the murmur of voices swelled with the general indignation.

Bobbie Dolbeer retired precipitately, and Martha Allyn immediately followed him. She, too, seemed nervous and distressed, and went immediately to her room.

So the secret was out, and Bobbie must flee. One thing only remained to be done; Martha Allyn must learn from his lips, before she found out of her own accord, that she had been receiving the attentions of a paid entertainer.

She was not down for breakfast, but he met her in the park after luncheon.

"I wanted to see you," he began, abruptly. "I have something to say to you."

She looked at him steadily. "And I have something to say to you."

Bobbie flushed. So he was too late with the confession. Some one had told her already.

They walked down to the beach and sat among the rocks; she was the first to speak.

"I wanted to tell you that my name is not Martha Allyn, but Martha Mohr, and Mrs. Dobbins is not my aunt, but my employer."

Bobbie, crushed by the weight on his own conscience, had at first no sense of what she was saying. He started to speak, but she stopped him:

"Don't interrupt. I did it on a wager. I said I could earn my expenses this Summer and have a better time than any of my classmates. So I hired out to Mrs. Dobbins. I read to her nights, sleep in her room, and look under the beds, because she's afraid of burglars. She pays my expenses and lets me do as I please. I thought nobody knew, but they must have found out."

Bobbie took off his Panama and feebly wiped his brow. "That makes it easier for me," he sighed. "I'm not a guest of this hotel—I'm an investment; I'm paid for. Robert Dolbeer is my name, not Marston. I came down here, after college closed, under contract to be nice to the ladies and bring business to the house. I did first rate at it, too; it was a great lark—till you came along. You spoiled everything. Since then I've been no good, and now they've found out who I am. I'll have to leave to-day, and I want to say I'm sorry I've offended you."

In the silence that ensued they both looked out to sea.

"What college?" she asked.

"Yale."

"I'm from Vassar."

Copy Rights.

"LUNCH at Sherry's! How on earth can you afford it?" exclaimed the girl in the tailored grass linen. "You must have struck a boom."

"It looks extravagant, I know, but it is really economy," her bookish friend answered. "Once a week I invite some woman friend to lunch with me at a swell restaurant, because I don't like to go alone; in fact, I can't attain my object without some one to ward off curiosity, so to speak. I dress with elaborate simplicity, as you see, especially in the matter of gloves and shoes and hats; the rest doesn't matter much. My simple toilet including these smart colonials and this plain straw and chiffon hat cost me $32, but it can be worn all Summer with a change of shirtwaists, and still look smart and inconspicuous. Then there are the lunches. I seldom go over $6 for two and always get at least $20 worth of copy."

"Copy?" echoed the tailored girl.

"Exactly. I tell my friends what I want, and that relieves them of every sense of obligation, and makes things pleasant for both of us. They do the talking while I listen and look at all the other 'lunchers.' So many society women lunch about at fashionable places nowadays—it's a fad, you know, and they supply all the small talk I need for a smart story. I hardly ever fail to get a twenty-five-dollar story at every luncheon, which leaves me $10 in at least, besides the fun of it. Of course I never take notes—that wouldn't do at such places. It all sticks in my memory."

"With a memory like a sieve," said the other woman, "I don't understand how that's possible."

"Oh, I remember every word substantially. My memory is really excellent."

"How about leaving things around in cars, forgetting your engagements, and so on?"

"Oh, those things! I mean in the matter of my work!"

"I saw you taking luncheon with Ted the other day at noon, didn't I?"

"Yes. Sometimes Ted goes with me, but I always insist on paying my own way at such times, too, because it is strictly a matter of business. Ted pays for himself, of course. I have lunched at every swell place in the city and know a lot about really smart people who don't know themselves that they are smart. Look out for a stunning novelette in the Fall!"

"Bright idea, really," the tailored girl admitted, rather grudgingly, "but it seems fraudulent in a way, don't you know; like spying on people."

"Not at all. If they don't want to be seen and heard they must keep away from such places. I consider all that I see and hear in public places my special property, to use exactly as I please, and any one else would do the same, I'm sure. I don't have to elbow my way into balls and receptions and be snubbed and turned down for my persistence. I don't have to spend anything for ball dresses, either. I simply look and listen and remember, and there you are!"

"Talk about 'copy rights!'" said the other girl, with an envious sigh.

Chess Sharks

THE cafés of Second Avenue, between Houston and Tenth Streets, are much patronized by chess players. Except during the time Bohemia sleeps, (for even Bohemia has to sleep for some few hours between 3 A. M. and noon,) one may always be sure to find there an able foeman, even though one may be a very master of the noble game.

These cafés are particularly frequented by a class of experts who are ready to play all comers for small stakes, anywhere from 5 cents to a dollar. Ten cents is the usual amount played for, however. For such modest bets they will play game after game, hour after hour, so long as they win and can find any one to play with. They are extremely averse to giving odds.

Occasionally, at rare intervals, they may run afoul of some one who can beat them. One or two games suffice to convince them that they have met a master, and they are then apt to have business elsewhere which requires their immediate attention. Hence the term, "chess shark."

But the term really does them an injustice, as the following story of an actual occurrence shows.

A novice had just been the victim of a brilliant and impressive checkmate. Seeing that he was far outclassed, he demanded odds for succeeding games, which the "shark" declined to give.

"Vat for you vant otts?" he asked.

"Because I have no chance with you at evens. I can't make it interesting for you."

"Oh, I vas interested enough."

"But I can't play with you—I have no chance to win against you without some handicap."

"So? Den you vant to learn der game like a master, ain't it?"

"Well, of course I would like to, if I can."

"Vell, den, blay mit goot blayers, und blay efen. Ton'd dake otts. You nefer learn der game blaying at otts. I teach chess for 10 cents a game, und I call it a bet. Dot's der vay I learned der game in Berlin. I am fifty years old, und all I know is chess. Uff I gif der dime to some business vat I gif to chess alretty I vould pe a rich man.

"I sit here und blay. I ton'd blay mit you for fun. I blay mit you for 10 cents. Ven I blay for fun I blay mit some von vet make me blay. It vas not fun to blay mit duffers, so I blay mit dem for 10 cents, und I teach dem to blay. I beat dem, und I show dem deir mistakes, und if dey have prains dey unnerstand, und ton'd do it some more.

"Chess is chess, und chess must be blayed efen. Uff you vant to learn chess, nefer dake otts, dough you may gif otts to vorse duffers as yourself if you vant to. I ton'd gif otts to any von, und I ton't dake otts from anybotty—not even from Lasker, who, by der vay, I used to blay mit und beat ven he vas—vat you call it, a kit.

"Now, do you van't to blay chess mit me for 10 cents, or not?"

The novice had listened attentively to this lecture, and when he heard the name of Lasker mentioned as one of his opponent's pupils he decided that the instruction was cheap at the price, and began without a word to set up the pieces for another game.

One might think the young man was what is commonly called "easy." An onlooker seemed to think so, and showed it in his face. The expert, addressing him, remarked:

"You can't tell most always—he might be champion yet, who knows?"

"But are there not books upon chess which will give to an aspiring chess player all the information you can give him?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, dere are whole lipraries of pooks on chess, und some duffers haf studied dem all. Dese pooks gif all der goot mofes vat efer vas made. You know vat I do ven I blay mit a pook chess-blayer?"

"No."

"Vell, I blay a few mofes all right, und ven he makes der right replies all der dime, I make der rottenest mofe I can dink off. He nefer see it before, und he ton'd know vat to do. Den I peat him like a baby. Der pooks are all right, but a man must blay der game mit real blayers before he can be a real blayer himself."

Much has been written of chess as a method of mental training that will not stand close examination. Still, chess, if not taken too seriously, is doubtless a good mental exercise. It may increase mental power as gymnastics increase physical power. It doubtless does to a considerable extent develop the power of abstract thought. The reason these intellectual giants are never heard of outside the chess world, however, is that they have never exercised their powers outside of chess. As the expert above quoted remarked:

"Uff I gif der dime to some business vat I gif to chess I would be a rich man alretty."

One of the best players in the Greater New York is a ticket chopper on the elevated railroad. He has an international reputation.

Chess is a great exposer of character. Many a brilliant opening has gone all to pieces in the middle game because the player had made one mistake and could not pull himself together for an up-hill fight, and many an apparently lost game has been won because the player simply could not see when he was beaten, but played on to the end.

There are few men with no touch of egotism about them. Chess is apt to cure it or to develop it to an unbearable degree. There is developed in the winning of a hard-fought game a peculiar and not-to-be-described sense of superiority which grows with repetition. The losing of such a game, or rather a series of them, has a contrary effect. He who has played his best, and seen his wisest plans turned aside or broken through by his opponent, has felt himself in the grasp of a giant whose strength was greater than his own. The experience is painful but salutary.

The literature of chess is old, and better adapted to the intelligence of the Middle Ages than that of the twentieth century—it is childish. Two knights playing in the midst of battle, without board or pieces, calling out their moves whenever they got within earshot of each other; an old man dying of despair because his little granddaughter had learned to beat him; a ghostly visitor who announces "mate" in twenty-two moves; a Florentine expert who journeyed to Spain to meet a great champion, only to be beaten by an intelligent monkey the Spaniard had trained to while away the idle hours. These and other like stories have come down from antiquity, and the only modern stories to take their places are romantic yarns woven about the chess-playing "automatons" in various parts of the world.

But, indeed, though chess gossip is plentiful, there can no more be such a thing as "chess literature" than there can be a checker, whist, poker, or race-track literature, and attempts to establish one must be as childish as other attempts at the impossible.

Of the fascination of chess the half has never been told. Evidences of it can be seen a-plenty in these cafés—the abstracted attempt to bite off a piece of the rook or bishop, thinking it a piece of nutcake; the impatient "Sh-h-h" when some uninitiated onlooker presumes to express his opinion of a move; the feverish concern of one player and the disdainful unconcern of him who thinks the game already won—these any one may see.

But let the devotee of chess who dreams of chessboards and checks and checkmates at night beware. It is time for him to drop chess and take to rowing, or swimming, or lovemaking, or—business.

On the Elevated.

THEY were a grizzled couple, and they got on the south-bound elevated train at Forty-second Street laden with shawlstraps, bags, and bundles. His eyes were kindly under the bushy brows; and she, his wife, had lips like an unripe persimmon, puckered fantastically, and curving downward toward cheeks that hung like the chops of a nut-gathering squirrel. They took seats near the car door, obviously so as to be ready to jump off any instant, and with an apprehensive glance into each other's eyes fell to watching the stations they passed. She smiled nervously at her husband as the conductor called, "Humphty Humph Street Nex'," and the old gentleman shook his head.

"I don't know what it was," he murmured.

The train sped along. Passengers got on and off, yet few noticed the humble, homely old couple by the door. In haste and preoccupation none felt the breath of countrylike simplicity which hung and clung about the aged pair.

"Nex' H-leeka!" cried the conductor.

The old lady arose. The conductor was peering into the second-story windows along the route, where girls sat making artificial flowers.

"Young man," said she, "will you say that again? I'm afraid of bein' took by, an' I declare I can't make nothin' of what you call 'em."

The conductor looked pugnacious. "What?" he asked.

"What station did you say 'twas? We didn't ketch it, husband and me."

"What station do you want?" inquired the conductor. The old lady's eye twinkled with something like mischief, and the persimmon seemed really to ripen a trifle.

"Why," she explained, "we're goin' to Europe, maybe, or perhaps we're intendin' to visit China, and we want to be let off at Cortlandt Street." Then, deferentially: "We don't want to make you no trouble, but we're strangers, young man, and you don't speak very plain."

The conductor comprehended and grinned. "Sit down. We ain't there yet. This is Bleecker. H-leeka!" he bawled, opening the door.

"Did you find out?" queried the old gentleman, as his wife sat down. She shook her head.

"We ain't there yet, he says. I'm goin' to speak to him again," she observed, "when he comes in."

But the conductor was wary, and between stations he stood in the car ahead. At the foot of cross-town streets the old people could now see water and ferry houses and steamers. The old gentleman looked more and more like a babboon, and an angry one at that.

"Next time they stop, we'll get off and walk," he growled, "I never did like these elevators. 'Tain't natural to go ridin' through the air."

"H-ark H-place!" shouted the conductor, as they swung around a giddy curve into the dim station.

"Should say it was a dark place," piped the old lady, glowering out. Biding her husband with sudden resolution to await her return, she dashed upon the platform.

"See here, young man," she cried, seizing the conductor by the sleeve; "you come here, right now. I've got a son as old as you, and if he'd spoke to me the way you did I'd a-boxed his ears."

The employe grumbled something about the shortness of life, but the old lady went on, unheeding: "We don't all know as much as you do, young feller, but we're willin' to learn; so, without no more nonsense, nor no more of your hog-Latin and foreign languages, where is Cortlandt Street?"

"H-ortlan' H-tree!" the young man yelled. "This is your station, Ma'am," he went on. "I was watching out for you. You mustn't worry so." Then, as the train stopped, he took up the heaviest shawlstrap, placing it off the platform. "Go right down that street," he said, pointing toward the river. "It's only a step. Wish you a pleasant journey. And take my advice and don't worry. Good-bye! Nex' H-recta!" he shouted as the train moved on.

"What did he call me? Such a hectorer?" bristled the old lady, defiantly, standing in indignant helplessness.

"Sounded like it to me," the old man replied. "Never mind, Mirandy. Let's ask a policeman where to go. It ain't much further, I know."

Pianos and Rusticity.

"THE biggest part of our business at this time of the year is shipping pianos out into the country to hotels and boarding houses whose regular paraphernalia are minus a musical instrument," said a clerk in a piano house.

"Our consignments have been unusually heavy the last month, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, which has made some Summer folks pretty slow about getting away. Somehow, the piano doesn't seem to mind the chilly weather which has such a deterrent effect upon its tormentors, and we have already scattered hundreds of instruments all over the country within a radius of 200 miles.

"The majority of pianos we send into the country belong to the class ranging from medium to tolerable. Now and then we have a call for a really first-class instrument, but only the high-priced hotels are sticklers as to the quality of tone and make, and they are able and willing to pay well for the article provided them. As a general thing the pianos furnished to boarding houses are merely drummed on by people who haven't the first idea of real music, and a cheaper instrument answers the purpose as well as one of a finer make.

"The chief reason for the increased demand for pianos at Summer houses is the alarming spread of the piano-playing habit. I use the word 'alarming' advisedly, for it certainly does strike a sensitive person in the nature of an alarm to see scores of young people who will never be able to do more than pound out half a dozen tunes passably well, devoting hours to the torture of their neighbors and relations. Most of the young folks thus musically inclined will leave the city for all or a part of the Summer. Many of them will be assembled under one roof. All will want to display their musical accomplishments.

"'I am going to have six pianos in my house this Summer,' said a woman yesterday.

"'Madam,' said I, 'I shall send you a consignment of sympathy along with your pianos.'

"'Thank you,' said she, 'I suppose I shall need it. It certainly will be rather hard on the nerves; but I shall stay in the kitchen most of the time.'

"I intimated that personally I should prefer being further away than the kitchen, but in spite of my sympathy I keep right on renting pianos. It is a good thing for us, this Summer renting, and we can't afford to criticise too harshly."

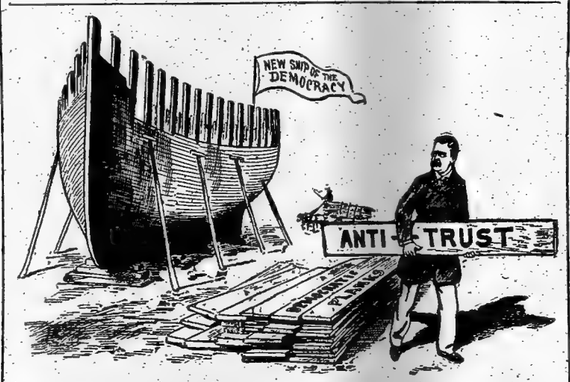

APPARENTLY A GOOD PLANK TO TAKE.

An Expansionist.

GOING home one afternoon last week a tired maiden boarded a trolley car, to find all the seats taken. A very stout gentleman beckoned to her, so she went confidently forward, though he gave no sign of rising. But he began to pull himself together, drawing in knees and shoulders and shrinking perceptibly, so there appeared a space beside him.

"That's the way I do it," he said complacently to the other passengers; "I save a seat that way for some girl every night."

Not Modest.

First Yacht—Nancy's not at all modest, you know.

Second Yacht—How's that?

First Yacht—She was seen hugging the Jersey Coast as she passed in.

WHEN WALLS HAVE EARS

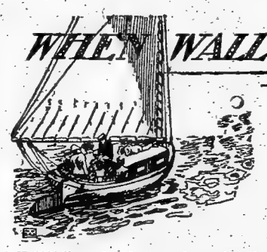

IT WAS a placid veranda scene that Belle disturbed. When she joined us Bobby was dozing in the overworked and sagging hammock, Nan was reading, tilted lazily back in the big armchair, and I was thinking deeply.

"It seems to me," remarked Belle, standing in the doorway and sweeping with her glance the ocean in front and the bay at one side and the peaks and valleys of our range of dunes, "that it is really selfish of us to be enjoying all this by ourselves. I think it would be jolly to have some of our friends down here—to have a little house party."

"So do I," exclaimed Nan, tossing aside her magazine in her enthusiasm for this suggestion.

"So do I," muttered Bobby from the hammock, without opening his eyes or changing his somewhat vacant expression. It is very doubtful whether Bobby had even a vague idea of the subject of our conversation, but Nan's voice had reached him through the fabric of his dream. Even in his sleep he knew that her words and wisdom were good enough for him.

"You people are certainly trouble hunters," I began, but my tones of protest were weak. I knew from experience that when Belle, the Queen of our domestic establishment, and Nan, her Prime Minister, and Bobby, the latter's faithful henchman, were agreed on a project I might as well bow low and follow. Besides, both Nan and Bobby would have to share the responsibilities of the entertainment, since we are pursuing pleasure down here among the dunes on the co-operative plan. Therefore I admitted that it might be delightful to have some of our friends around us here in our watery retreat, and then and there, with Bobby's head rather nearer Nan's than was necessary, we made out a list of the members of our house party.

During this process the girls discovered that they had so many friends whom it would hardly do to leave out that I had visions of sleeping on the veranda, or under the house, where the wind has scooped out a hugh cavity in the sand, or, at best, up under the sloping roof, where the window is so low that the light of heaven is forced to crawl in and one must lie on the floor to view the scenery. On this account I acted as a kind of watchdog to the list.

"Of course, we must have Harry Bentham and Bessie Clinton," replied Belle, impatiently, to one of my rumbling notes of question. "Why, he'll probably propose to her down here."

This seemed to settle the matter, in Belle's mind, at least, and we dispatched the invitations.

"It was last Saturday afternoon that our friends came. I met them at the 5 o'clock train from New York. Like a small avalanche they poured down the steps of the car and descended upon me. Being in excellent humor and oblivious to the general public, they infused a certain breeziness into the scene about the station, while I, the shepherd of this flock, was seeing that they were all safely deposited in the stage. On the dock, also, we held the centre of the boards. Capt. Whittaker, whose catboat was to convey us across the bay, saw us coming and hastened into the café for a couple more fingers, so as to be able to meet the ladies with proper aplomb. At last, after I had the meat and the ice and the other necessaries safely stowed away, and the fruit and the girls and the other luxuries properly distributed, we cast off and went forth upon the dancing wavelets of the bay.

I pointed out an irregular line of gray rising against the sky in the hazy distance to the south as our particular chain of dunes.

"Why, the houses seem to have a sort of heroic look away off there facing the sea. The ocean is just on the other side of them, isn't it, George? And see the lighthouse, and this long green shore behind us! Oh, this is glorious, glorious!" Lucille spoke in lingering cadences, breathing deeply and half closing her eyes in ecstasy.

"Drinking it all in, are you, Lucille?" exclaimed Van Buren. "Well, the Captain hopes you will leave enough to float the ship, don't you, Captain?"

The latter merely winked, and Lucille paid no attention. After a moment she burst forth:

"Oh, I see it! There, there!"

"What, what? Where, where?" chanted the rest of us in chorus.

"Why, the ocean. Don't you see the white breakers dashing themselves upon the shore."

We all strained our eyes in the direction Lucille pointed out.

"Lucille," I said, solemnly, "far be it from me to drive the breath of poetry from out a yearning soul, but in the interest of truth I must tell you that that is not the ocean, but just a few white things Nora has put out to dry, fluttering on the line."

After a while we began to sing, and the Captain, whose conversation had been chiefly confined to winking a weather-beaten eye, but who was really feeling his oats, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say his rye, suddenly burst forth with an old sea-dog tune, and thus, with the gloom of night settling around us, we zigzaged along on many tacks, and at last bumped gently into the wharf that comes out into the bay to offer a safe conduct to the shore.

Bobby was there, with a broad smile and in a fresh flannel suit, and Belle and Nan were on the front steps. They bubbled and kissed when the girls came up, and heaven only knows whether Belle, in her enthusiasm, wouldn't have absent mindedly treated Harry Bentham, to whom she was as good as engaged before she found her ideal in me, in the same manner if I hadn't happened to have my eyes fixed sternly upon them.

But this was nearly a week ago. Harry does not stand as well with Belle as he did then. She has told me privately that she thinks he has behaved heartlessly. I don't agree with her, but I will let the circumstances speak for themselves.

We all knew that before they came down here Harry was very fond of Bessie Clinton, who is a pretty little thing with a pink and white complexion, alluring lips, and deep blue eyes that can be very eloquent. Harry, who is dark and somewhat impetuous in disposition, admires this style of girl, and, as Belle suggested, he probably came down with a proposal conned over, and Bessie probably suspected that there might be a declaration coming her way in a day or two.

Whether she thought to pour a little oil of jealousy on the flame in Harry's heart, and thus make it burn the brighter, I cannot undertake to say. Since my little affair with the ring and the clergyman, to say nothing of the girl, I have ceased to speak with authority upon these matters. But, at any rate, coming down in the train Bessie began to say things with her eyes to Chisholm, who is tall and good-looking, but serious minded. Chisholm hadn't known her very well before, and discovered that she was an unusually sympathetic little girl. He launched forth on long tales of his travels and hunting adventures, to which Bessie listened with rapt attention, her eloquent eyes intent upon his. I understand that this went on during most of the trip down. I noticed it myself on the way across the bay. The next day Bessie asked Chisholm to take her down to the life-saving station, which meant a tramp along the beach two miles each way, and they had several long "sittings" on the side veranda.

Harry went about with sad eyes and head drooping like a tiger lily for forty-eight hours, and then of a sudden he seemed to slip from under his burden of care. After our evening meal, on the day when Harry became himself again, he remarked in an off-hand manner to each of four or five of us, not including Chisholm:

"Come up to my room in half an hour, old man; we are going to have a little game."

We went, and we heard, as we were filling our pipes with Harry's tobacco, a murmur and a buzz, a crackling, rapid fire of words from Belle's and Nan's room across the hall. This is explained by the fact that our house is a shell cottage, with no plastering, and walls that are such excellent sounding boards that they force upon one's ears even the whisperings in surrounding rooms. The girls were in the habit of gathering every evening in the room of their hostesses for the purpose of going over and summing up the day's excitements. This is what they were doing when we began to deal the cards.

"Let's see if we can't stop their chatter," Harry exclaimed, as if the idea had just struck him. "Yes, as you were saying, John," he went on, raising his voice slightly, "you can't pick out any one type of girl as the distinctively American type. There is Elizabeth Clark, for example; she is the stately, self-possessed, athletic type. There is Belle; I think you will agree with me, George, that she is more the Southern type, hospitable, solicitious, domestic, and conscientious. There's Lucille, who worships beauty and has her ideals, and don't care who knows it. There is Nan, who is so well endowed with that saving grace, a sense of humor. They are all distinctive types, and I should be sorry to think they weren't all American types."

The murmur in the other room had ceased completely; in that quarter absolute silence reigned. We knew that our auditors were all ears, and so with zest we took up the argument, using the listening young ladies across the hall as examples and touching lightly upon their merits and defects.

"But," exclaimed Harry, finally, raising his voice even a little higher than before, "the type of girl you can't call American, because she can be found everywhere, even in Iceland and among the Zulus, although in Africa she is a good deal of a brunette instead of a blonde, is the coquette. I've known coquettes. The only way to treat this feminine type is to meet her on her own ground—if she's pretty enough—and try to put as much or more soul in your glance than she puts in hers. Make her think you are in love with her. That's the way I always do. If I should ever contemplate matrimony, except to gaze at it from a distance, I wouldn't want any coquette on my little landscape, not unless she was a penitent and thoroughly reformed coquette."

Belle told me afterward that during the course of Harry's remarks Bessie had hard work to keep back the tears. She treats him with studied politeness now, and it looks to me as if the chasm would never be bridged. But Belle is an expert builder of bridges of this kind, and you never can tell.

J. HERBERT WELCH.

Getting Her Check Cashed.

"I HAVE only to recall my first experience with a bank in New York to realize how green I was when I came here, five years ago," said the now successful business woman. "In my own town, which is Little Rock, Ark., the city bank was as familiar to me as any of the shops, and the family of the bank President was numbered among my intimate friends. I felt that I belonged in the class with bank Presidents, and that fact must account for my presumption, for presumption it certainly was, and I fairly tingle now when I think of what I did.

"To begin with, one day soon after I came to New York, I noticed a down town bank that particularly resembled our own bank at home. The architecture was the same in style, and its general appearance was substantial and familiar, and I felt at once drawn toward it. I made note of that bank, and silently made up my mind that when I drew my modest sum from the home bank I should deposit it there. I won't mention names, for the story is bad enough as it is. I believe the bank in question is regarded as a millionaires' bank, but that is also true, doubtless, of other banks.

"I was boarding at a quiet place in one of the cross streets not far up town. No one knew me, but as long as I had money in my pocket that fact gave me no great inconvenience. One day I awoke to a realizing sense that I had only a check and no cash on hand. Then I remembered the bank down town in the vicinity of the City Hall—the bank which looked just exactly like my own home bank—and to that bank I directed my footsteps. The check was from the Trust Company in the Arkansas capital, and was for fifty dollars. With a courteous smile I presented it to the paying teller in the bank in question. He appeared to be amused and directed me to the next window. I followed his directions, and the man at the next window also appeared to be amused and motioned me to go to the next window. I was passed on down the line in this way until I came to the last one, and of him I inquired for the President of the bank. He grinned and pointing to a door, said the President was in there. The door was ajar, and so I pushed it gently open and walked in. A very benign white haired man sat at a desk in the room. I showed him the check and stated the case, quite ingenuously bearing upon the point that I was all alone in New York, and at a boarding house, and really embarrassed that I had no money with which to pay my week's board.

"'We will put your check in for collection, madam,' he said very kindly, 'and you can have the money in four or five days.'

"'Oh, but—' I said, 'that will not do at all. I haven't a cent of money. What shall I do in the meantime?'

"'Have you no one who can identify you?' he asked.

"'Oh, yes,' I said, a happy thought coming to me, 'there is Mr. F., who is Vice President of a bank in one of the Oranges. He could identify me. Can you not call him up on the telephone? He knows me well.'

For the first time the bank President smiled.

"'He could hardly identify you over the telephone,' he said.

"'Dear me,' I said. 'What in the world shall I do? I hope you do not think that I am not an honest woman? Why, in Little Rock every one knows me. I have been a depositor in our city bank always, ever since the bank was opened—ever since I was born.'

"Again the President smiled, but it was a very kind smile. Amused as he evidently was, he believed me. Now that I look back upon the incident, I think it must have been my bonnet. Anyway, whatever it was, he opened a drawer of his desk and took out a ten dollar bill.'

"'If this will be any help to you in the emergency,' he said, 'you will be quite welcome to it, and I will put the check in for collection, and in a few days you may have it.'

"So I accepted the bill, thanked him for his kindness in assisting me out of the financial dilemma, made my adieus, and sailed out entirely oblivious of the fact that it was not usual for the President of a New York bank to do exactly as he had done—and serenely conscious that one has only to be a good business woman in order to get on in New York."

JILTED!

From the Studio.

IT was an Eighty-sixth Street cross-town car, and the girl boarded it weighed down with bundles. Unmistakably she was an artist, for she carried a paint box and a stretcher, and under her arm was tucked a campstool.

It didn't take a Sherlock Holmes to discover that she had been at work all day, and from the tired, overheated look of her face one would think she had been working hard, too. People began to cast furtive glances at her and to speculate upon where she had been painting, and one or two immaculate gentlemen craned their necks politely to see what was on the canvas.

But the girl saw only the continued staring, and suddenly a sickening sense of fear came to her. What if she had gotten a dab of paint on her somewhere. Fancy what a sight she must be with a streak of green running zigzag down the length of her nose, or indigo blue disporting itself on her forehead. The thought alone made her flush rosy red.

A motherly looking old lady sat beside her. Ordinarily she was undoubtedly a pleasant-faced dame, but just when the girl caught her eye she glared furiously at that young offender. The girl felt her face growing redder and redder. Undoubtedly it was paint!

She could stand the suspense no longer, and took out her handkerchief preparatory to rubbing off the offending blotch. Putting the corner resolutely to her mouth to moisten it, she leaned over to the old lady beside her:

"Pardon me," she said, "but is there any paint on my face?"

The old lady drew herself up in stately fury. "Yes," she said cuttly.

"Where?" came the tentative query.

"All over it, you little hussy," answered the enraged dame.

Professional Pride.

AT a recent reunion of a college fraternity one of the speakers told the following story:

Four young men, members of the same class in Princeton, met recently at a college event. They had all chosen different vocations, and it so happened that one of them had become a lawyer, the second a minister, the third a physician, and the fourth an electrical engineer. The novelty of their professional life had not yet worn off, and they were all full of enthusiasm for their work. A discussion of the standing and antiquity of their professions was in full swing, when the lawyer finally remarked:

"You may say what you please—the law is the most ancient, for were not Adam and Eve ejected from Paradise?"

"Tut, tut," answered the physician, "surgery is much more ancient. I refer to the surgical operation by which Adam lost a rib!"

"Go way back," laughed the engineer. "Electrical science antedates them all, for the first act of creation was to make light."

"Pardon me," interposed the minister, "if I disagree with you. Theology existed even before that, because before there was light there was chaos and darkness."

Saving the Pennies.

SHE was a nice little girl who had just joined one of the down-town clubs, the dues of which were 1 cent, payable weekly. One day she came to the club with tears in her eyes. The directress, a kindly young lady vastly interested in sociological problems, kindly patted the child's head.

"What's the matter, Maggie?" she asked.

Maggie gulped, and then looked up with doglike faith. "My ma says she ain't a-goin' to lemme come here any more. We can't afford to pay a penny a week."

"Doesn't your father work?" asked the directress, kindly. "Why, I thought he was getting a good salary and had joined the union."

"Yes'm," sobbed Maggie, "he was. But he don't work now—he strikes."

How He Told Her.

Mr. De Style—I paid only $3 for my Panama to-day.

Mrs. De Style—That's reasonable.

Mr. De Style—You bet. And the hatter told me he's going to block and press it for only $17 more.

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AUG 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

AUG 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 2, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Aug. 2. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 2, 3,269,492.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 2, '02.
199	147	210	Apr. 14.	199	Jan. 4.	200	210	..												
139	69½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	$153,887,000	May 26, '02.	½	Q	68⅜	68⅝	65¾	66⅜	112⅜	111,555
35	21	32¼	July 29.	21	Mar. 11.	29½	31	- ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,716,000									3,962
91	80	91	July 29.	82¼	Jan. 2.	89	90¼	+ 2½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Apr. 1, '02.	3	SA	88	91	88	90	89	800
8¼	1½	8¼	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	7⅛	7½	+ 1¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500				6¼	7⅜	6¼	7¼	4	8,200
35	10	20½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	19¾	20⅜	+ 1⅜	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,100				19½	20⅝	19⅜	20⅜	20	4,400
35	19	33⅝	June 17.	28¼	Apr. 11.	32	32½	- ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	32½	32⅝	31⅜	32½	20½	2,750
89½	67	92⅜	July 8.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91	92	- ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91¾	91⅞	91	91½	84	750
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	51¼	52½	- 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51½	34	400
210	170	244¾	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	234	235	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	$4	SA	234	235	234	235	..	700
45	39⅝	59¾	June 12.	39½	Jan. 9.	57	58	+ ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	58	58½	57	57⅞	..	1,035
41⅜	25⅞	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	10½	10⅝	- ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	31⅜	1,100
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	35	35⅞	- ⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	12,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	35	36¼	35	35⅞	69¼	600
35⅞	22½	36⅝	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	31½	32	- ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				32½	32⅝	31¾	31⅞	25	1,850
91¼	83⅜	100½	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93	94	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93	93¾	93	93½	85	800
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43¼	Apr. 22.	48¼	48½	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				45½	48¾	46	48¾	32⅜	21,700
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	86	Apr. 29.	97	98	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97½	97¾	97	98	100	1,610
49⅞	26	126⅜	June 20.	40½	Jan. 22.	..	121	- ⅞	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700				121	121	121	121	..	100
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	97	98	- 1½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	99	99	98	98	86	422
153	103½	133½	Mar. 31.	116¾	Jan. 6.	131½	131⅝	- 2½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	134½	134½	130¾	131⅜	138¼	55,600
130	111	120¼	May 7.	115	Jan. 6.	119	120	- ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119½	119½	119¼	119⅜	128	100
100	95	93	Apr. 22.	84	Mar. 10.	87	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '02.	1½	Q	88	89	88	89	..	100
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95½	July 14.	105¾	107½	+ 4	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	107	108	103	106	177	4,000
96	50	77⅛	May 15.	62¾	Feb. 4.	69¼	71	+ 2	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				68	68	68	68	..	100
91	42½	84⅛	July 26.	74½	Jan. 27.	91¼	91⅜	- 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	93⅝	94	91	91⅜	72⅞	218,970
108	70	103⅞	July 26.	95½	Jan. 27.	101⅞	102¼	- 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	103½	103½	101⅜	101½	94⅜	33,225
114½	81⅜	112⅛	July 21.	101	Jan. 14.	108⅜	109	- 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	110¼	110¼	108	108⅜	96¼	60,810
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	96¼	96⅝	- ¾	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	92½	810
88⅞	55⅞	72⅜	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	69	69¼	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				69½	70⅝	67⅞	69¼	75⅜	101,250
14¾	8¾	14⅞	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	..	..	- ¾	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg rights.						1½	1⅝	1½	1½	..	100
..	..	50⅝	June 13.	41	June 13.	45½	..	+ 4	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000				45	49	45	49	..	200
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	83⅛	Jan. 6.	90¼	91¼	- ¼	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91	91	91	91	68	100
117½	87	141⅝	May 26.	112¼	Jan. 28.	135½	135⅝	- 2⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	138½	138⅜	135	135⅛	108	93,310
..	..	134½	July 25.	122	May 6.	132	133	- 1⅜	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 2d in. pd.						133¼	133½	131⅞	133	..	2,600
196⅜	145⅜	198	Jan. 6.	180½	July 7.	185	189	+ 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,414,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	187	197	187	187	160	100
52⅝	29	37⅜	July 18.	45	Feb. 20.	53⅜	54	- ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,342,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	54⅜	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜	43½	86,000
50½	27	45⅞	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	42⅜	42½	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				42	43⅜	40⅝	42½	37⅜	28,070
82¼	72⅛	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	76½	77¼	- ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	77	77¼	76	76½	76	4,700
140	91	220⅜	July 30.	134¾	Jan. 6.	211⅝	220¼	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	216	220⅜	213¼	216	122	7,300
156	120½	153	July 1.	137	Jan. 10.	141	148	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	146	148¼	146	148¼	..	2,000
27	16	32¼	May 7.	22⅞	Jan. 23.	31½	31⅝	- ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,394,100				31⅜	32	30⅝	31½	22½	45,711
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 22.	87⅝	89½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	88	88⅞	88	88¼	81	700
56	41	50⅝	May 7.	43½	Jan. 15.	48⅜	49	- ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100				49	49⅝	48½	49	48⅜	5,010
94⅛	90	93½	June 10.	90¼	May 5.	92¾	93	- ⅜	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	93¼	93¾	93⅜	92¾	92½	900
52⅞	23	80	May 7.	49¾	Jan. 14.	74	76½	- ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 29, '02.	1	..	76	76	76	76	34⅝	100
77⅜	58⅜	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	84	88	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	70½	200
188	134	193⅜	July 25.	160¾	Jan. 27.	188¼	188¾	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	187½	188¼	183⅞	186⅜	153½	120,977
200	175	190½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	193	194	- 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	195	195½	193½	193½	183¼	4,060
215	168⅜	271	Apr. 29.	204⅛	Jan. 14.	228	240	- 2⅞	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	4	SA	244⅞	244⅞	240	242	185⅜	1,200
175¼	116⅞	200¼	July 26.	152	Jan. 15.	190½	190⅝	- 7⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	64,705,800	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	198	198⅜	189½	190⅜	137	28,535
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. rights.						- 2							13	13	10½	11¼	..	22,387
201	180	170½	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	167	170	+ 5	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '02.	5	A	165	167	165	167	..	500
31	10½	23½	Apr. 21.	15¼	Feb. 21.	22	22½	+ ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000				22½	22½	21½	22½	18⅜	5,900
57½	28⅜	42	Apr. 21.	30¼	Feb. 20.	39½	40	+ ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				38½	40¾	38½	39½	33½	8,200
20⅜	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	15¾	15⅝	..	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000				15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅛	..	2,500
101	72½	108	July 18.	95⅞	Jan. 14.	105	106½	- ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	107¼	107¼	105¼	106¾	90⅛	710
42½	27⅜	84½	May 22.	35	Feb. 10.	75	80	- 1¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000				76⅜	76¾	76¾	76¾	..	100
136½	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	90¼	90⅜	- 6¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	97	102¾	80¼	90⅛	93½	116,385
18	6⅝	33⅝	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	32¾	33	- ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000				33¼	33¼	32	33	13¼	3,700
60	40	78½	July 25.	59¼	Jan. 15.	77	77⅜	- ⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	78½	78½	77½	77¼	51	900
28⅜	16½	40⅜	July 18.	23	Jan. 14.	47½	48	- 1⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				49½	49½	47⅜	47⅜	22¼	3,450
25½	12½	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14¼	Jan. 17.	17	18	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,480				17	17½	17	17½	20	..
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	222½	224	- 2¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,801,800	June 16, '02.	2	Q	225	226⅜	223½	223½	223¾	3,500
124	93¼	129½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121	121½	- 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	121¼	121¾	121½	121½	116	400
..	..	38⅞	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	27½	27¾	- 2½	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425				29	29	27⅜	27½	..	5,410
..	..	90	Mch. 25.	81¾	July 31.	81½	82	- 2½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,085,530	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	84¼	84¼	81¾	81½	..	5,634
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	178½	180	- 1	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	180	180	178	179	160⅜	2,700
258	188¼	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	278½	285	- 1¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	284	285	284	285	229½	200
53½	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	43¾	44¾	- ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	36,000,000				45	45	43⅜	44¼	41	2,800
103¾	90	95½	July 28.	88¾	May 19.	92¾	93	- 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,146,800	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	95	95	92½	92	91¼	8,140
69	60	64	Feb. 24.	49	Feb. 20.	55	62	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1¼	Q	62½	62½	62½	62½	63	100
45	18	53⅞	July 11.	38¼	Jan. 31.	50¼	52	- 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100				52½	52½	51	51	..	1,300
92	72½	90	July 18.	65	May 8.	80	87¼	..	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	SA	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	74	200
17	14½	22⅜	May 2.	13	Feb. 3.	20¼	21¼	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000				21¼	21¼	20⅜	21¼	..	2,000
40⅞	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	40	40½	+ ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000				41	41	40	40	..	1,800
82	75	87	July 31.	75	June 2.	..	..	+ 2⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	84	87	83⅜	86½	..	10,942
152½	127½	139⅞	Jan. 2.	130	July 15.	136	137½	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	..	136	137½	136	137½	145	50
10½	6⅞	10	Feb. 3.	4½	July 14.	4⅝	5	- ⅛	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,485,397				4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	8	1,305
..	..	5¼	July 23.	4⅜	Aug. 1.	4⅝	5	- ⅛	Distilling Co. of America ctfs.						4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..	520
34½	23¼	42⅜	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	36½	37	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,428,593				36	36½	35	36½	28	1,690
..	..	37	July 23.	34½	Aug. 1.	36⅝	37	+ ⅜	Distilling Co. of America pf. ctfs.						36⅞	37	36⅝	36⅞	..	1,195
12½	4½	18⅜	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	..	..	- ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	10¾	500
22½	13⅜	35⅜	Apr. 9.	16⅝	Jan. 14.	..	..	- ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				30½	30½	30	30	18¼	600
45½	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	25⅜	May 19.	38	38½	+ ⅛	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				38	38⅜	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	48,400
75	50⅝	75⅝	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	68⅜	68¾	+ ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	69½	70¼	69½	69⅝	65	12,747
62⅜	39¼	63¾	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	52⅜	53¼	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				52¾	54	52½	53	50⅝	2,820
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	60	61¼	+ 3½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	56	65	54½	61¼	55	11,000
95	81	104⅝	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	90¼	91	+ ¼	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	88	90½	88	90½	..	679
36	17	52½	May 9.	30	Jan. 2.	..	..	- ¼	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	48	48	48	48	..	700
280¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	181¾	July 28.	184	185½	- 2¼	**General Electric Co.**	100	41,944,800	July 15, '02.	2	Q	186	186	181¾	183¼	254	949
..	..	64	July 24.	40	May 17.	60¼	61½	- ⅝	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co.	100	10,000,000				62¼	62¼	60	61¾	..	18,700
..	..	108⅜	Aug. 1.	92	May 20.	106¼	107	+ 1½	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	106	108⅜	103½	107½	..	12,200
208	167½	195	July 23.	181½	Mar. 5.	191	193	+ 1	Great Northern pf.	100	123,852,900	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	191½	191½	190⅜	192	175½	700
75½	40½	96	July. 30.	66	Jan. 15.	94	94¼	+ 2½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,000	July 19, '02.	1½	..	93⅜	96	93	95	53¼	10,720
88½	69¾	93	June 2.	81⅛	Jan. 14.	91½	92	- 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	92	92	91½	91½	74	700
154⅝	124	170⅜	July 30.	137	Jan. 14.	164⅞	165	- 1⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	170	170⅝	164½	165	143⅜	88,813
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	19⅜	20	- ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '02.	1	..	20	20	19½	19½	20½	2,000
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅜	June 24.	73	73⅝	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	75¼	350
100½	54½	109	Apr. 29.	53	June 4.	..	..	- 2	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	58	63	58	63	91½	100
11	5¼	19¼	Apr. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	13¼	15½	- 1½	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	8	200
49	24½	57½	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	53	55	+ ⅞	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53½	54	53¼	53⅞	38	1,000
43⅜	21	51½	Mar. 10.	37¼	Jan. 15.	47¼	48	- 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,822,900				48½	48¼	47	47⅜	36	1,400
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	84	85	- 1⅜	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	85½	86	84	84⅞	73	1,300
41	21	43	May 29.	33⅜	Jan. 25.	41⅞	42¾	- ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000									
91¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	80⅝	Jan. 2.	86¼	86⅞	+ 1	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	23,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	..	86¼	88	84¼	86⅝	..	32,675
25	13½	36⅜	July 24.	19	Jan. 15.	36	36½	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500				36	36⅜	36	36	..	12,780
49	35	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	60¼	60½	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				59½	61	59	60¼	40	5,900
18½	5⅞	40⅝	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	34	35	- ⅜	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000				33½	35⅝	35	35	..	500
76½	39⅝	71¼	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 16.	64	66	- 1	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				65¼	65¼	65	65	54	500
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	78⅝	Jan. 15.	86	88	- 3	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	87⅝	87½	86	86	78	900
111⅝	76	146	May 7.	102⅜	Jan. 27.	143½	144	- ⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	145	145⅝	143⅜	144	101½	28,710
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	14½	17	- ½	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000				15	15	15	15	14	100
145	83	140⅜	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	136	136¼	+ 1½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	134⅝	137	133	136¼	117⅜	95,380
177	150	134½	July 23.	108¼	May 19.	132	132½	+ 3½	Met. Sec. Co., 1st in. paid.						129	133	128¾	132½	..	23,550
93	79½	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 19.	160	160	- ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	150	150¼	149	149⅝	101	5,900
30	12⅜	91⅝	Mar. 22.	89	Mar. 3.	89	94	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '02.	1	SA	90	90	90	90	91¼	500
111¼	67⅞	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 2.	112½	112⅝	- ¼	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100				29⅝	30⅜	29⅜	29⅝	22⅞	21,800
36⅜	15	64⅞	July 28.	36¾	Jan. 2.	62¾	63¾	+ 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	112½	113	112½	112⅝	106⅜	900
94¾	49	130½	July 25.	90	Jan. 14.	127	128	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				62¼	63¼	62¼	62¾	24½	22,700
35½	15	31⅜	July 28.	24	Mar. 5.	30½	30⅝	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				126⅞	130¼	126½	127¾	72½	6,825
68½	37	64	July 23.	51	Jan. 2.	62½	63	- ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300				31½	31⅝	30⅞	31	25½	17,900
124½	69	119½	July 31.	96⅝	Mar. 11.	118⅛	118¾	- ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				63¼	63¾	61¾	62½	32	11,730
									Missouri Pacific.	100	76,000,000	Jan. 20, '02.	2½	..	117⅝	119½	116⅝	118½	97	257,100
80	75¾	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	102	106	- 3⅝	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	101	101	100	100	..	1,600
66	57	53½	Mar. 20.	45⅝	Jan. 14.	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,235,000	July 15, '02.	1	Q	47¾	48	47¼	47⅝	42	1,325
103⅝	92	109½	Apr. 4.	104½	Jan. 3.	106	106½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	106½	106¾	106	106¼	103	300
25½	15	23½	May 23.	15¾	Jan. 13.	21¼	22	- ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	21¼	22	21¼	21½	19½	1,400
93¾	74⅜	91	May 23.	78½	Jan. 16.	87	90	+ 2	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	88¼	90	88¼	90	90	300
..	..	20⅜	Mar. 10.	14½	Jan. 15.	18⅜	19	- ¼	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	22,586,000				19	19¼	18¾	18⅞	..	2,900
..	..	45⅝	Mar. 18.	38½	July 1.	38½	40	- ¼	National Railroad of M

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 2, 1902—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 2. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out'standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Close'g Price a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 2, '02.
103¾	89	104	Mar. 25.	100½	Jan. 6.	101	105		Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	102	102	102	102	100	
49¾	30¾	48¾	Mar. 10.	37¾	May 17.	39½	40	— ½	Pacific Mail.	100	29,000,000	Dec. 1, '93.	1½		40½	41	39¾	40	41	1,115
142½	125½	145¾	July 22.	141	Jan. 14.	139½	139¾	— 2½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	200,572,850	May 31, '02.	1½	QJ	140¾	140¾	139	139¾	140	110,600
124½	95¾	107	July 28.	98¾	Jan. 9.	105¾	107	— 2¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	33,932,700	May 24, '02.	1½	Q	105	105	101¾	105¾	114	26,210
29	14½	47½	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	40	41	— 2	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				40	40	40	40		100
88	32¾	68	Jan. 14.	71	Feb. 15.	....	....	+7	Peri Marquette.	100	34,165,500				77	78	77	78	74½	200
93	72	93¼	July 30.	80	May 17.	....	....	+11	Pere Marquette pf.	100	12,812,200	Feb. 15, '02.	2		91¼	91¼	91	91	....	300
113	97	108	July 26.	104	Jan. 7.	98	98½	+ 1¼	Phila., Cin., Cin. & St. Louis.	50	8,347,000	Feb. 15, '02.	1½	SA	98½	98½	98½	98½	....	4,300
43	30	50¾	May 26.	39	Jan. 14.	47¾	48¾	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 26, '02.	1	Q	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	4,200
73	72½	88	Apr. 28.	82¾	Feb. 4.	83	84	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1¾	Q	87¾	87¾	85	85	88	3,215
258	195½	250	Apr. 23.	215	Jan. 13.	240	248	— 7½	Pullman Co.	100	24,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	Q	240	240	240	240	205	109
...	...	4¾	Mar. 8.	3¼	May 24.	3	4	...	Quicksilver.	100	5,706,700				3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	....	60
...	...	96¾	May 15.	93¾	June 27.	94¼	94½	— ¼	Railway Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	94½	94½	94¼	94½	....	90
...	...	34½	Apr. 23.	24	Apr. 16.	30¾	31	— ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000				31	31	30¾	30¾	....	3,610
...	...	88½	July 24.	80	Apr. 1.	87	88	— ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 30, '02.	1¾	....	87	88	87	87	....	175
58	34¼	68¾	July 17.	62¾	Mar. 10.	67¼	67½	+ ¾	Reading.	50	69,900,000				66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	41¾	67,420
95	65	87¼	July 17.	79¾	Mar. 10.	87	87¾		Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	86¾	87¾	86¾	87¾	76½	7,940
64½	38	74½	Apr. 22.	60	Jan. 14.	73½	73¾	+ ⅛	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				72¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	62¾	28,266
36	11¾	29	Apr. 22.	17¾	Jan. 2.	19¾	20	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,151,000				19	20	19¾	20	20	16,450
82	55¼	77	July 31.	57	Jan. 16.	76¾	77	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,302,300	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	75¾	77	75¾	77	74	8,230
38¾	18	25¾	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 28.	20	21½	+ ⅛	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,941,700	July 15, '02.	1	Q	20	22¾	20	21¼	23¾	11,550
80	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	....	....	— ¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	5,051,400	June 16, '02.	1½	Q	69¾	70	68	68	76½	600
73¾	55	77	June 17.	62	Feb. 4.	73	73¾	— ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	1½	SA	74	74	72¾	74	65¾	1,400
28	17	35¾	Mar. 12.	27	Jan. 6.	33	34	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				33½	33½	33½	33½	25	200
86¾	21¼	85¼	July 31.	53¾	Jan. 2.	78¾	79	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,498,700				79¾	80¼	77¾	79¾	35¾	84,583
93	75	90	July 30.	85½	July 19.	87½	90		St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	89	90	89	89	77	2,325
76¼	53¾	89¾	July 30.	70¾	May 5.	76	78¾	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	18,009,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	89	89¾	76¾	78	63	26,750
39¼	16	37½	July 24.	24¾	Mar. 5.	35¼	35¾	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				37½	37¾	35	36	30	14,530
71	41½	71⅝	July 23.	55¼	Mar. 5.	67¾	68¼	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				70¾	70¾	68¼	68¾	60	3,020
41¾	19¾	39	July 31.	29½	June 28.	33¾	40	+ 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	1,500,000				35	39	35	36	33	1,500
96	65¾	94½	Mar. 7.	80¾	May 19.	82¾	83	— ¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	4,700,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	83	83	83	83	....	100
63¾	29	70¾	July 26.	55	Jan. 15.	63½	63¾	— 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,882,100				70½	70½	66¾	65½	54½	115,800
35¾	18	40¾	Apr. 15.	31¾	Jan. 27.	32¾	33¾	— ½	Southern Railway.	100	119,500,000				35¾	35¾	32¾	33¼	23¾	134,275
94¾	67¼	89¾	Apr. 15.	82	Jan. 14.	87½	87¾	— ¼	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	87¾	87¾	86	86	84	4,200
8¾	3¾	8¾	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	7	7¾	+ 1½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼	6¼	1,720
76¾	49¾	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	67¾	68	— ¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		68½	69¼	67¾	67¾	62	34,530
53¾	23¼	46¼	July 17.	37¾	Jan. 15.	44¾	45	— 1½	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,080				45¾	46	44¼	44¾	40	22,468
25¾	10¾	23¼	Feb. 11.	18¾	Jan. 21.	21¾	22	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,965,000				22	22	21¼	22	20¾	700
39¾	28	43¾	Feb. 11.	36	Jan. 15.	38	38¾	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				39	39	37¾	38	33¼	1,200
166¾	65¾	125	July 26.	107	Jan. 20.	....	....	— 1½	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	15,000,000	May 15, '02.	1¾	SA	125	125	123¾	123¾	94¾	1,720
19¾	12	18¾	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	14	14½	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				14½	14½	14¼	14½	15¾	100
75¾	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	80	81	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80½	80	80¾	....	326
...	...	¼	Aug. 1	¼	Aug. 1	....	....	...	Union Pacific rights.	....	....				¼	¼	¼	¼	....	27,479
133	76	110⅝	July 26.	95¾	Feb. 28.	107¼	107⅝	— 1⅛	Union Pacific.	100	104,065,100	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	110¾	110¾	107¾	107¾	97	143,780
96¾	81⅝	94½	July 25.	89¾	Mar. 3.	92	92½	— 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	93½	93¾	92	92	88¼	10,379
...	...	13¾	May 6.	10¼	May 12.	11¼	12¼	— ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,108,300				12¼	12¼	11¼	12	....	1,300
...	...	47	May 1.	43	May 19.	46	47	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	12,108,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	47	47	46¼	46¾	...	1,100
100	54	126¾	Apr. 17.	97	Jan. 2.	118	122		United States Express.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	87	210
16¾	7¾	14¾	Apr. 8.	11¾	Feb. 20.	12¾	13	— ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300				13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	13½	10,720
89¾	69½	86½	Apr. 2.	79¾	Jan. 21.	85¼	85¾	+ ½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	....	85	85¾	84½	85¼	80½	3,675
24	12¾	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	15	16¾	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,038,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	....	15	17	15	16¾	18	716
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¾	Jan. 14.	56	58	+ 2½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	....	56	57¾	56	57¾	55¼	716
65	24	46¾	Jan. 7.	36¾	June 19.	39¾	39¾	— ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,405,300	June 30, '02.	1	Q	40	40¼	39¾	39¾	43¼	49,630
101¼	60	97¾	Jan. 7.	87¼	June 19.	89¾	89¾	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90	90¼	89¼	89¾	92¾	35,445
...	...	44¾	May 8.	33	July 2.	35	36	...	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co.	100	9,518,800	July 1, '02.	1	Q	38	38	38	38	....	100
72	51	76¾	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	68½	68¾	— ¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	68¾	69½	68	68¾	59¾	5,525
28	11¼	31½	June 24.	21¾	Jan. 14.	30¼	30¾	+ ¼	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				30¾	31	29¾	30¾	21¼	10,950
46½	23¾	47¾	June 23.	41½	Jan. 13.	46½	46¾		Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				46¾	47	45¾	46¾	30¼	15,200
199	135	215	Apr. 22.	194½	Jan. 25.	213	230	+ ½	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	4	SA	215	215	215	215	210	300
100¾	81	94¾	Apr. 19.	84¾	July 10.	87¾	88¼	+ 1¼	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	86¾	88	85	87½	91¼	40,745
180	145	230½	Apr. 9.	169½	Jan. 15.	205	212	+ ½	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	214	214	210¾	210¾	....	300
22	11⅜	24¼	July 18.	17	Jan. 27.	23	23½	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				24	24	23	23	18¾	1,000
80¾	45	69	Apr. 28.	49¼	Jan. 27.	61½	62½	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,989,000				61½	62¾	61½	62½	....	400
38	24	38½	Apr. 30.	28	Jan. 17.	36	37	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,988,500				37½	38	36¾	36¾	31	1,200
26	14½	29¼	May 7.	19¼	Jan. 30.	27¾	28	— ¼	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,768,886				28	28¾	27¼	27¾	21¼	7,400
49¾	38½	51⅝	July 23.	39½	Jan. 24.	50¾	50¾	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,300				50¾	51½	49¼	50½	42	10,100

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 2, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$254,000.00	$3,102.00	$13,100	$21,300.00	.....	$148,250.00
Colonial	100,000	1,873,600.00	55,800.00	161,100	132,200.00	$160,000.00	2,200,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,768,000.00	114,600.00	108,600	253,000.00	3,000.00	2,901,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	979,444.00	10,337.00	30,963	.....	.....	549,423.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,981,000.00	152,200.00	57,200	397,000.00	.....	2,413,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,542,986.87	9,777.16	79,011	157,121.06	28,277.00	1,710,216.26
Hamilton	200,000	1,866,200.00	92,300.00	98,100	119,400.00	5,000.00	1,956,700.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,375,600.00	8,500.00	53,800	127,700.00	300.00	1,092,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,331,900.00	151,700.00	75,700	351,000.00	53,000.00	2,386,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,678,127.41	40,973.90	122,126	139,845.55	.....	1,672,733.97
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,520,654.00	28,712.00	126,181	311,097.00	96,095.00	1,810,305.00
Plaza	100,000	2,920,000.00	151,800.00	211,000	86,800.00	.....	3,053,000.00
Riverside	100,000	950,107.00	18,300.00	77,072	73,031.35	.....	775,466.49
State	100,000	4,926,000.00	332,000.00	166,000	114,000.00	252,000.00	5,493,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,432,000.00	37,000.00	154,000	180,000.00	.....	1,848,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,146,400.00	44,400.00	112,000	75,600.00	43,800.00	1,327,800.00
United National	1,000,000	2,107,900.00	252,237.00	45,300	42,200.00	.....	1,196,800.00
Varick	100,000	704,000.00	3,900.00	53,400	97,100.00	400.00	696,200.00
Washington	100,000	717,065.00	11,788.00	41,830	70,609.00	9,668.00	690,297.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	422,380.00	7,793.00	9,270	30,543.00	.....	275,088.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,499,500.00	50,100.00	123,700	133,700.00	7,800.00	1,528,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,446,407.00	11,113.00	91,743	110,576.00	136,486.09	1,560,907.00
Broadway	100,000	1,856,102.00	15,305.83	160,294	201,494.15	.....	1,736,585.51
Brooklyn	300,000	1,495,700.00	85,400.00	45,500	110,500.00	66,300.00	1,518,700.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	356,000.00	5,901.00	42,300	43,100.00	10,000.00	412,900.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	743,200.00	60,000.00	24,600	63,000.00	20,700.00	692,800.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,909,100.00	325,500.00	102,200	378,200.00	.....	3,315,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,770,700.00	209,800.00	176,300	297,100.00	20,000.00	4,750,100.00
Merchants'	100,000	785,100.00	3,972.00	62,708	87,520.00	.....	857,908.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,862,000.00	176,000.00	300,000	523,000.00	28,000.00	4,235,000.00
National City	300,000	2,935,000.00	134,000.00	231,000	400,000.00	70,000.00	3,191,000.00
North Side	100,000	934,189.00	11,612.00	47,191	64,109.51	177,326.02	1,095,770.59
People's	100,000	1,243,100.00	44,700.00	80,100	54,200.00	46,000.00	1,393,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	541,175.00	8,940.00	42,766	67,501.00	34,399.00	487,500.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,037,200.00	90,100.00	11,900	168,350.00	50,000.00	954,200.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	530,088.00	7,475.00	23,308	103,350.00	1,663.00	358,815.00
Union	200,000	1,252,000.00	42,100.00	84,300	107,400.00	169,900.00	1,341,000.00
Wallabout	100,000	778,100.00	25,400.00	29,000	38,700.00	38,000.00	758,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	586,700.00	18,500.00	19,000	89,300.00	7,500.00	640,500.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	704,138.74	42,880.00	10,000	160,107.02	.....	727,861.79
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,764,300.00	216,800.00	315,350	1,145,000.00	378,400.00	5,703,950.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,282,471.00	74,184.00	66,450	250,907.00	97,797.00	2,020,978.00
Second National	250,000	1,244,200.00	75,800.00	12,000	261,700.00	63,100.00	1,211,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,211,318.27	42,297.87	68,340	277,390.15	16,861.09	1,236,520.31
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,380,900.00	119,100.00	22,300	129,600.00	21,300.00	2,122,300.00
Second National	125,000	1,008,652.00	31,550.00	40,255	76,300.00	22,600.00	1,045,340.00
100 072 700	114 537 100	Totals					919 671,600

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 2, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,294,000	$2,870,000	$1,700,000	$17,905,000	$995,000
2,000,000	2,386,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	24,478,000	7,226,000	2,905,000	30,318,000	.....
2,000,000	1,213,800	Merchants' National	14,202,500	2,544,900	1,600,500	16,491,000	.....
2,000,000	2,470,500	Mechanics' National	13,836,000	3,030,000	1,390,000	13,876,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America	21,414,300	3,406,300	3,911,700	24,357,600	.....
1,000,000	265,100	Phenix National	5,927,000	1,359,000	329,000	6,246,000	49,000
25,000,000	15,156,100	National City	131,239,900	28,098,900	8,581,500	121,935,200	4,872,000
300,000	7,212,400	Chemical National	24,636,100	4,835,400	2,292,000	24,534,800	.....
600,000	283,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,129,900	794,700	652,000	5,527,900	219,100
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	8,906,500	906,100	938,800	6,851,600	988,600
300,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,860,300	448,800	81,400	2,174,700	47,800
400,000	151,600	Mechanics' & Traders'	3,535,000	491,000	284,000	3,685,000	.....
200,000	154,500	Greenwich	1,157,000	267,000	177,000	1,062,300	.....
600,000	509,800	Leather Manuf. National	4,881,900	1,495,200	527,600	5,374,000	487,500
1,750,000	120,400	Seventh National	3,425,200	30,000	365,000	3,429,000	335,700
5,000,000	3,488,100	Am. Exchange National	28,322,000	4,292,000	2,140,000	22,881,000	4,351,000
10,000,000	7,200,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	72,044,000	9,422,400	6,636,200	62,794,200	8,000,300
1,000,000	1,874,800	National Broadway	7,049,400	1,135,600	570,100	6,295,000	848,900
1,000,000	1,386,300	Mercantile National	14,239,700	2,128,000	1,760,000	15,313,200	989,500
422,700	540,000	Pacific	3,269,700	405,900	404,900	3,825,600	.....
450,000	1,010,500	Chatham National	2,228,500	493,000	284,000	2,626,000	49,600
200,000	361,300	People's	1,972,300	203,300	620,600	2,589,100	.....
2,000,000	1,958,500	National Bank of N. A.	16,486,500	2,510,400	1,331,800	15,818,100	817,000
3,000,000	5,753,100	Hanover National	40,159,400	8,279,200	6,440,900	54,626,800	1,968,000
1,000,000	978,300	Irving National	5,784,000	839,600	522,400	4,965,000	244,300
1,550,000	901,200	National Citizens'	5,944,800	926,700	886,100	6,646,400	644,900
500,000	295,900	Nassau	2,751,000	479,300	277,300	2,700,000	.....
900,000	1,017,100	Market & Ful. National	6,310,100	1,124,700	699,900	6,647,800	50,000
1,000,000	206,700	National Shoe & Leather	3,906,200	906,500	222,700	4,429,900	48,000
1,400,000	1,838,300	Corn Exchange	25,519,000	4,973,000	2,273,000	28,622,000	.....
300,000	420,300	Oriental	1,705,000	260,400	520,400	1,733,000	.....
1,500,000	6,233,000	Imp. & Trad. National	23,771,000	3,905,000	1,200,000	21,223,000	42,900
2,000,000	9,302,500	National Park	52,586,400	14,516,500	4,706,700	67,064,100	49,500
250,000	145,000	East River National	1,234,300	156,600	184,000	1,336,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,069,700	Fourth National	21,622,000	3,194,000	2,786,000	23,631,000	50,000
1,000,000	357,300	Central National	11,019,200	2,162,000	1,033,000	13,531,000	580,000
300,000	1,174,400	Second National	6,728,000	1,525,900	1,186,000	10,612,000	254,000
10,000,000	12,274,500	First National	76,654,400	16,535,700	2,069,700	71,324,500	2,700,700
500,000	367,300	N. Y. National Exch.	5,349,400	952,100	398,900	5,356,900	457,100
250,000	772,300	Bowery	2,711,000	300,000	224,000	3,001,000	.....
200,000	611,100	N. Y. County National	3,969,300	699,400	344,700	4,082,200	50,000
750,000	432,200	German-American	3,615,500	614,200	252,700	3,537,500	.....
1,000,000	3,181,000	Chase National	41,120,100	10,471,400	2,392,600	49,768,500	50,000
100,000	1,403,300	Fifth Avenue	9,363,300	2,418,500	197,900	10,352,900	.....
200,000	821,400	German Exchange	2,613,700	220,000	422,300	3,050,800	.....
200,000	850,100	Germania	2,941,000	414,200	673,800	4,698,300	.....
300,000	1,169,000	Lincoln National	11,020,800	1,715,400	2,576,600	12,635,300	246,800
1,000,000	2,213,100	Garfield National	7,519,000	1,564,200	377,000	7,457,700	45,000
200,000	390,400	Fifth National	2,341,900	462,700	138,100	2,457,700	195,000
1,000,000	1,233,700	Bank of the Metropolis	8,368,300	1,558,800	602,100	8,730,000	.....
200,000	472,100	West Side	2,934,000	491,000	304,000	3,190,000	.....
500,000	1,128,400	Seaboard National	12,760,000	2,117,600	1,770,000	15,027,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,049,400	Western National	40,332,600	9,528,300	2,778,300	47,474,800	50,000
300,000	533,000	First National, B'klyn	4,009,000	685,000	975,000	4,716,000	75,000
500,000	872,200	Liberty National	7,700,200	1,430,000	422,000	7,281,000	438,000
1,000,000	443,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,145,400	587,000	461,900	4,038,500	.....
500,000	554,100	New Amst'rdam National	7,414,000	1,485,200	581,800	8,342,000	100,000
350,000	491,400	Astor National	4,176,000	865,000	211,000	4,159,000	350,000
500,000	443,400	National Bank of U. S.	4,308,700	743,400	91,200	3,919,800	350,000
$89,400,000	$98,864,400	Total, National banks					
10,072,700	15,372,700	Total, State banks					
100 072 700	114 537 100	Totals					919 671,600

	1902.	1901.	P.C.
New York	$1,191,875,370	$980,320,639	+21.5
Boston	94,852,722	111,315,281	-15.0
Philadelphia	83,976,801	71,085,026	+18.1
Baltimore	17,617,724	16,649,386	+ 5.8
Chicago	127,130,042	114,201,336	+11.3
St. Louis	35,496,559	35,770,053	— 0.8
New Orleans	8,623,052	6,467,041	+33.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,550,367,479	$1,336,408,774	+16.7
Other cities, 5 days	243,841,217	225,911,217	+ 7.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,803,208,696	$1,562,319,991	+15.4
All cities, 1 day	395,017,691	314,749,055	+25.5
Total, all cities, for week	$2,198,226,387	$1,877,069,046	+17.1

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 2, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 4.

Boston Elevated Company.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
Capital Traction Company.—Books close for extra dividend.
National Carbon Company.—Books close for quarterly dividend on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company.—Books close for quarterly dividend on common.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

American Chicle Company.—Books close for dividend on common.
Bankers' National Bank, Boston.—Special meeting.
Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company.—Books close for quarterly dividend on preferred.
Liebig Malt Extract Company.—Annual meeting.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company.—Books close for dividend.
National Enameling and Stamping Company.—Annual meeting.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company.—Annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company.—Books close for quarterly dividend on common.
West Chicago Street Railway Company.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Thursday, Aug. 7.

American Institute.—Quarterly meeting.
Electric Company of America.—Books close for dividend.

Friday, Aug. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 12:30 P. M.—To-day is a holiday on the London Stock Exchange. Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 129.50; Madrid, 37.00; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.27. Bar silver quiet, 24½d per ounce. Discount rates—Short bills, 2

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 2, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 2, $14,186,500

	Week Ended Aug. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105½	105½	105	105	4
American Bicycle 5s	65	68	65	68	97
American Cotton Oil 4½s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	99	100	99	100	28
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	90	90	90	90	1
Ann Arbor 4s	99½	100	99¼	99¾	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	104½	103⅝	103⅞	84
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96¼	97	96⅝	97	11
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	95	94	95	177
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	100⅛	100½	100¼	100¼	50
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103½	103⅝	103	103	61
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	98½	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	75
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¾	90¾	90½	90½	53
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & M. 1st 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	14
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st	105	105	105	105	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	117⅝	117⅝	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st	104⅞	104⅞	103⅝	104½	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104⅜	105	104¾	105	19
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109⅛	109½	109	109	18
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	84½	85	80½	82½	184
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	38½	40⅜	36	40	362
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	26½	26½	20½	26½	58
Central Branch Railway 4s	95	95⅝	95	95⅝	15
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	102⅞	102⅞	100¾	100⅞	22
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	36
Chicago & Alton 3s	86	88	85¼	85¾	13
Chicago & Alton 3½s	83½	83	83	83	5
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	95	95	95	95	1
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96	95¾	96	134
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois con. 6s	139½	139½	133½	133½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122⅝	123½	122⅝	122⅝	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	117⅜	117⅝	117¼	117¼	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s	108⅝	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg.	128	128	128	128	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89½	89½	88¼	89¼	41
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	105¾	106	105⅝	106	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	104⅜	106½	101¼	101¼	1,767
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	96⅞	96⅞	94⅞	94⅞	44
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	68	68	65¼	65¼	681
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102½	102	102½	80
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	110	110	109¾	109¾	7
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	90¾	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	6
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	65	65	64	64	34
Detroit Southern 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	38
Distilling of America coll. trust 5s	95½	96	95	95	104
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 1st 5s	121¾	122	121¼	122	13
Erie general 4s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½	41
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99⅝	99⅞	99¼	99½	19
Erie 1st consol. 4s, registered	98½	98½	98½	98¼	5
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93⅝	93	93	93	49
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	39
Green Bay debenture, B	21	21⅝	21	21	61
Hocking Valley 4½s	108⅞	109	108⅝	108⅛	9
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	2
International Paper 6s	109⅞	109⅞	109¾	109¾	18
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	91¾	91⅝	90⅝	91¼	198
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	40
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Long Island general 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Long Island unified 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	29
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102¼	102	102	16
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	20
Manhattan Ry. con. 4s	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅞	32
Met. Street. gen. 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121½	40
Mexican Central 4½s	98½	98½	97	97	187
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	35
Mexican Central 1st income	33	33¾	32¾	33¼	396
Mexican Central 2d income	22¼	23½	22¼	23½	300
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95	20
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 4s	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100½	100½	100	100¼	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87	87	84	84½	50½
Mo., K. & T., St. Louis Div. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	2
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	21
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	43
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 1st 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½	23
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	7
N. C. & St. L., M. C. M., M. W. & A. 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st con. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
National R. R. of Mex. 1st con. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	5
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96	96	94¾	94½	55
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107	107	107	3
New York Dock 4s	98	98	98	98	25
N. Y. Gas & El L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97⅜	98	96	96	25
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	10
N. Y., Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	110	110	107½	107½	5
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94¾	94⅜	93¾	94½	124
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	59
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	10
Northern Pacific 3s	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	60
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	44
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103	103	103	103	35
Oregon Short Line con. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111	112	111	112	9
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	108	108	107	107⅛	814
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	73	72½	73	41
Reading general 4s	98	98¼	97⅝	98	91
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96¾	96¾	96½	96¾	9
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	93¾	94	93¾	94	29
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117¼	117	117¼	40
St. Louis & I. M. gen. 5s, stamped gtd	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	93	98	93	93	45
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	90	90	90	90	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	26
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87⅝	90	87½	88¾	2525
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	89¾	89	89¼	89	15
St. Paul, M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	105¾	105½	105¾	105¼	1
St. P., M. & M. 1st 6s, reduced to 4½s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90¾	90	90¼	90	28
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	89¾	89¾	89¼	89½	47
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	90	90	90	90	40
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	11
Southern Pacific 6s	124¾	125	124¾	124¾	124½
Southern Pac of Cal. com. 6s, stamped	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	36½
Southern Railway 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	4
Southern Railway, M. & O. coll. 4s	90	90	90	90	4
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	14¼	16	14	16	201
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119⅝	120	119¾	120	40
Third Avenue (New York) 5s	99¾	99¾	99	99¾	78
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	68	68	68	68	4
Toledo, St. L. & West. prior lien 3½s	68	68	68	68	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102⅝	104½	104¼	104⅝	97½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	113¾	114¾	113	113⅝	3,161
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 8s	87	87	86¾	86¾	61
Wabash 1st 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119	119	16
Wabash 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	30
Wabash debenture, Series B	70¾	73¾	70¾	70¾	271
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	3
Wabash, Det. & C. 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	4
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st	110	110	110	110	26
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	2
Sales 1902					$14,186,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 2, 1902.

United States 2s, coupon	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	10
United States 3s, coupon	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	10
Total sales					$20,000
Grand total					$14,186,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	109¼	Apr. 7	109¾	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109¾	Mar. 7	107¾	July 28	107¾	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅞	Feb. 7	108¾	July 24	108¾	July 24
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	109¾	July 26	109¾	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	130½	Feb. 5	132¾	July 23	132¾	July 25
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	130¾	Apr. 2	133¾	Apr. 2	133¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¼	Mar. 11	105¾	Apr. 23	105¾	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	106⅛	Feb. 1	106⅛	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	108½	July 17	107¾	July 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109½	Apr. 23	108½	Feb. 5	102½	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	107¾	June 18	107¾	June 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 23	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102¼	Mar. 20
Alabama, currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	106¼	Jan. 29	106	May 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104¾	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					135½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	95⅝	July 24
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co.	10¼	Jan. 30	8	Feb. 14	8	July 17
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	99⅝	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	July 3

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94⅜	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	July 2

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Am. Bicycle	1½	New Cent. Coal	5
Am. Bicycle pf.	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	10
Am. Smelting	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¾
Anaconda Copper	4	N. Y. Dock	1¾
Butterick Co.	4	N. Y. Dock pf.	3½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Nor. & West.	2⅝
Chi. & Alton	1¼	Pere Marquette	7
Chi. & E. Ill.	3	Pere Marq. pf.	11
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Rep. Steel	2
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	5	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Det. United Ry.	2⅝	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	3¼	Sloss-Sheffield	2
G. A. Fuller pf.	1½	Stand. R. & T.	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Hocking Valley	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2
Manhattan	1¼	West. Union	1¼
Met. Securities	3¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½		
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Int. Power	2
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Int. Silver	1½
Am. Sugar	2¼	Iowa Central	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Iowa Cent. pf.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	Lake Erie & W.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Long Island	3
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	3½
Canadian Pacific	2⅜	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Can. Pac. subs.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	North American	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	1⅜
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	Penn. R. R.	1⅞
Chi., R. I. & P. pf.	2	People's Gas	2⅛
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	Peoria & Eastern	2
Col. Fuel & I.	6¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅜	Pullman Co.	7⅝
Consol. Gas	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	1
Corn Products	2¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Corn Prod. pf.	2¼	Southern Pacific	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Railway	1¼
Del., L. & W.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅜	Twin City	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Union Pacific	1¼
General Electric	2¼	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Illinois Central	1⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	3	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1¼
Am. Spirits 6s	1	N. Y. Dock 1st 4s	1⅞
At., T. & S. F. Adj. 4s	1¼	Pac. R. R. of Mo. 1st 4s	1
At., T. & S. F. Adj. 4s, stamped	1	St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	1⅞
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1⅜	South. Pac. 4½s	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
North. Ohio 1st 5s	1¼	U. S. Reduction 6s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1	W. & L. E. 1st 4s con.	1⅝
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1	Green Bay deb. B	1
Col. F. & I. conv.	1	Int. & G. N. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. land 3½s	1	St. P., M. & M. 4s	1½
		Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅛

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,513,875	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,296,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	13,661,400	27,256,650	24,125,075
Jan. 25	25,322,450	30,709,450	25,277,975
Feb. 1	26,025,350	24,833,225	20,871,275
Feb. 8	17,686,525	20,355,825	27,578,325
Feb. 15	13,500,950	12,823,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,050	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,775,825	14,851,100	13,041,550
March 8	3,966,425	10,717,275	5,576,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,400	3,686,425
March 22	3,471,350	10,272,425	5,517,300
March 29	6,985,575	7,878,550	9,256,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,700	7,838,200	10,380,275
April 19	6,578,050	14,522,100	14,184,200
April 26	9,467,000	14,750,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,480,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	2,467,800	8,127,675	10,322,725
May 17	8,348,525	13,250,925	16,526,225
May 24	14,201,450	21,288,975	18,812,225
May 31	11,288,600	21,326,875	21,342,775
June 7	11,366,575	18,342,925	18,974,350
June 14	13,268,350	6,788,125	17,682,750
June 21	13,150,200	6,611,300	15,266,850
June 28	12,979,350	8,484,200	16,350,375
July 5	10,091,725	9,911,225	14,374,550
July 12	12,226,900	13,800,275	16,040,125
July 19	15,769,225	22,668,275	20,681,950
July 26	15,105,650	23,136,975	27,836,975
Aug. 2	13,795,125	22,165,350	28,144,275

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Aug. 9	$22,165,350	$28,144,275	$8,110,900
Aug. 16	23,136,975	27,836,975	11,366,575
Aug. 23	22,668,275	23,557,125	15,268,350
Aug. 30	23,557,125	23,268,225	15,975,225
Sept. 6	21,326,875	22,975,225	9,135,350
Sept. 13	21,288,975	22,975,225	9,135,350
Sept. 20	9,911,225	22,975,225	9,135,350
Sept. 27	7,178,625	22,975,225	9,135,350
Oct. 4	13,268,350	18,682,125	3,743,750
Oct. 11	13,268,350	18,682,125	3,743,750
Oct. 18	15,405,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 25	14,713,175	6,031,525	3,038,525
Nov. 1	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 8	8,383,925	4,900,050	*2,786,950
Nov. 15	10,103,825	7,969,775	*312,025
Nov. 22	14,480,925	12,278,275	6,625,200
Nov. 29	13,414,575	10,885,675	8,536,700
Dec. 6	6,907,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 13	5,455,625	6,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 20	5,785,325	9,497,000	10,384,075
Dec. 27	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$13,738,125	1896	$17,728,600
1901	22,165,350	1895	40,917,175
1900	29,144,575	1894	69,053,700
1899	8,110,600	1893	*1,401,300
1898	41,904,475	1892	24,221,275
1897	45,720,150	1891	19,481,350

*Below legal requirement.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 2	$1,477,217,128	$80,775,548
July 26	1,516,568,901	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,673,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,393,098,402	60,126,603
July 5	1,375,982,478	90,401,513
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,290,098,907	59,493,186
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,260,825
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,804	61,354,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,510,067,528	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,964,900,011	68,819,008
April 19	1,730,118,750	69,287,580
April 12	1,545,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,901,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,122,982,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,477,307	64,912,499
March 15	1,345,204,303	63,899,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,125
March 1	1,450,914,933	69,507,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,856,874	61,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,125,191	59,711,825
Feb. 8	1,454,044,015	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,039,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,583
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,635,638,012	72,357,141
Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,927,324
Dec. 14	1,662,949,735	55,705,793
Dec. 7	1,540,398,851	55,627,373
*Nov. 30	1,332,643,838	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,359	66,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,606,813
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,907	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,837,106
Oct. 26	1,259,080,324	67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,022	66,346,135
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,277,911
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	53,898,116
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	987,339,681	60,305,405
Aug. 31	1,125,833,498	53,713,614
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,980,648
Aug. 17	1,028,905,983	54,814,856
Aug. 10	1,149,906,358	74,816,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,610	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,530,071	67,222,538

*Five days.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, July 28 to Aug. 2.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	$400
Maracaibo	Curacao	1,000
Caracas	Curacao	1,210
American Silver Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	44
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,197
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Greytown	850
Alene	Puerto Colombia	3,819
Alene	Carthagena	4,400
Advance	Colon	6,561
Alliance	Amapala	2,184
Altai	Puerto Colombia	13,733
Silver Bullion—		
Alliance	Amapala	87
Altai	Puerto Colombia	109
Total		$36,394

Exports, New York, July 28 to Aug. 2.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
July 29	Madiana	Demerara, S.C. (Mdse.)	$425
July 26	K. F. Wilhelm	Cherbourg, G. B.	1,788,140
July 26	K. F. Wilhelm	Bremen, G. B.	1,488,394
July 26	Majestic	London, S. B.	314,370
July 30	Cherokee	Shanghai, (U. S.)	302
July 30	Cherokee	Yokohama, (U. S.)	1,800
July 30	La Gascogne	Havre, G. B.	1,163,200
July 31	Saratoga	Nassau, (U. S.)	5,000
July 31	Jamaica	Kingston, (Cy.)	1,178
July 31	Jamaica	Kingston, (U. S.)	300
Aug. 1	Paloma	Progreso, (U. S.)	5,000
Aug. 1	Lucania	London, S. B.	100,375
Total			$3,084,851

The Last for Last Week's Steamers.

July 26	Umbria	London, S. B.	$240,000
Total			$3,084,851

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 2, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	99¾ Aug 1	89¾	100
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105¾	Mar 31	105 Apr 24	103¾ Aug 1	104	104½
Do registered	Q O	105¾	Mar 25	102¾ Jun 26	102¾ June 26		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 30	92 Jan 22	97 July 30	96½	..
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan 8	93¼ Mar 24	94¾ Apr 15		..
Do stamped		96¾	Jan 8	91¾ Jun 6	95 Aug 1	94	..
Do debenture 4s, Series L, 1914	F A	95¾	Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	90¾	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	..	..	..	108½ Dr 20,01	114	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¼	Jun 25	94¾ Jan 3	95¾ July 29	95¼	95¾
Do do registered	J J	97	Apr 28	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28		
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	104¾	Jan 28	102 May 20	103 Aug 2	102¾	103
Do do registered	A O	103¾	Feb 5	102 Jan 6	102¾ Feb 19		..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	112¾	Jul 22	104 Jan 14	109¾ Aug 2	105½	110
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	95¾	Apr 25	90¾ Aug 1	90¾ Aug 1	90¾	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. sys. g. 4s, 1941	M N	101	Feb 18	97¾ May 21	98¾ Aug 2	98¾	95¾
Do g. W. Div. 1st g. 5%s, 1925	J J	91½	Jun 9	90 Jul 14	90¾ Aug 1	90	90½
Do do registered	J J	90¾	Jul 16	90¾ Jul 16	90¾ July 16	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	105¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	J J	114¾	Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	112 No 14,01	100	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	110¾	Feb 20	117 Jun 25	117 June 23	114	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	130¾	Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	125½	Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	125¾ July 15	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913		..	..	..	100 No 18,99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103	Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	..	..
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾	May 20	103½ Jun 5	104¾ Aug 2	104	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾	May 25	123¾ Jun 30	127¾ Jun 23	123¾	125
C. R. I. & P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	124¾	Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	..	..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118	Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¾	Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	105 July 31	104½	105
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	110 July 17	108¾	110½
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	100 Au 3, 01	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95	May 3	91¼ Jan 7	93 June 3	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	109¾	Apr 15	106¾ Jan 28	109 July 24	106¾	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122	May 27	119½ Mar 10	122 May 27	120¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113½	Apr 12	106½ Jan 3	109 Aug 1	100	100½
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	..	..	105¾ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	80¼	Apr 12	76 Jan 2	85 Aug 2	82	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	44½	Apr 12	32¾ Mar 14	40 Aug 2	38	39
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	31	Apr 12	18½ Jan 8	28¾ Aug 2	24	..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	103¾	Feb 8	97¾ Jan 31	99 May 12	91½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1949	J J	..	..	..	95 De 27,99	106¾	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	102 Je 27,99	108¾	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112¾	Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	106¾	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	103¼	Jan 7	101¼ May 24	101¾ May 24	101¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	141	Apr 18	132 Jan 3	136¾ July 23	136¾	137
Do do registered	Q J	138¾	Apr 12	131 Jan 2	136¾ July 22	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	115	Jun 25	113¾ Jan 21	115 June 25	112¾	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar 27	103 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	102¾	..
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	116	Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102 Mar 28	102¾	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114¾ June 25	114	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	123¾	Apr 30	118¾ May 14	121 July 22	120	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	..	..	..	120¾ De 31,01	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	110½ Fe 10,98	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	110¾	Feb 27	106¾ Jan 3	108¾ Aug 2	108	108¾
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	103 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	116	Jun 17	109¾ May 15	116 June 17	114¼	116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105¾	Apr 2	104 Jan 4	105¾ June 20	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100	Jun 26	98 Jan 18	100¾ July 21	97¼	98
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	101¼ Ap 20,99	..	..
Chi. & Alton's. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	104¾	Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	102¾	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1940	A O	88	Jan 11	83 Apr 18	85¾ July 30	82	85¾
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	86	Jun 11	83 Jul 3	83 Aug 1	82¾	83½
Do registered	J J	83¾	Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	109¾	Jun 9	102¾ Jul 1	103 July 3	103¼	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	..	..	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	103¼	Jan 17	100¾ Feb 24	102¾ July 30	100¾	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	102¾	Mar 31	99¾ Aug 1	99¾ Aug 1	..	100
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	116¾	Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Apr 18	114¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	106	Feb 1	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	104¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111¾	Feb 20	109 July 30	110 July 30	109	109¾
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	109¼ Au 1, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100	Mar 20	96¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	110	Feb 20	107½ May 2	109 Aug 2	..	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122	Jan 24	118¾ May 19	119 July 9	118¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114	May 19	111 Jun 13	111 July 8	111¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J D	139½	May 23	136½ Apr 1	136½ July 17	139½	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	126¾	Apr 12	122¾ Jan 21	122¾ July 31		124
Do do registered	M N	124¾	Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125	May 6	125 May 6	125 May 6	125	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	132¾	Jun 4	126 Jan 10	131 July 31	130¾	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	117	Jun 24	113 Jan 14	117 June 24	116	117½
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	115	May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Do con. 7s, 1903	J J	126	Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	188¾ July 14	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115	Mar 28	112 Jan 20	112¾ July 2	112¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117	Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	114¾ July 11	..	..
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	100½ Fe 10,98	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120½	Mar 31	120½ Mar 31	120½ Mar 31	117¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	124¾	Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	121	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Mar 31	114¾ Jan 14	119 July 8	114¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾	Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	117¾ July 29	117¾	118½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾	May 16	112¾ Jan 7	113¾ July 7	113¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	127½ July 18, 90	..	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	124	Apr 2	122½ Feb 28	122½ June 9	120¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	119¾	Apr 12	108¾ Jan 21	110¾ Apr 16	107¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 5s, 1908	J J	182¾	Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119	Mar 19	118¾ May 16	118¾ May 26	116¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	109¾	Feb 1	108¾ Jul 16	108¾ July 16	108¾	100½
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117¾	Apr 1	114 Jan 7	114¾ July 11	114¾	116½
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	115	Mar 3	113¾ Jan 7	115 Mar 4	113¾	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121½	Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	117¾ July 24	118¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	117¾	Mar 19	115 Jan 7	115 July 22	115	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	123¾	May 14	120¾ Feb 20	123¾ May 14	120¾	121½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142	Jun 27	135¾ Jul 15	135¾ July 15	134¾	..
Do gold 7s, 1902		101¾	May 28	101¼ Jun 3	101¾ July 11	101¾	..
Do do registered	J D	104	Apr 2	101¼ Jun 3	101¾ June 14	101¾	..
Do ext. 3s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	107¾	May 8	107 Jun 23	107 June 23	..	..
Do do registered	F A	..	..	..	107 Mar 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	106¾	Jun 24	106¼ Jun 24	106¼ June 24	..	106¾
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	105 No 19,98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	118	Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115½ July 22	115½	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	150	Apr 10	109¾ Jan 2	109 June 4	100	110
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	107¾ My 24,01	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	109½	Feb 27	107¼ May 8	108¾ July 28	107	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	108 Oc 3, 01	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	117¾	Mar 22	114 May 10	113½ June 24	..	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	114 Oc 23,01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	124	Apr 21	121¾ Jan 8	122½ June 13	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	122 My 28,01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	..	..	..	113 Ja 23,01	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	106½	Mar 7	100¾ Mar 7	105½ Mar 7	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	..	..	..	110¼ Au 30,01	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	M N	110½	Apr 2	110¾ Jun 10	110½ June 10	110¼	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	135¾	May 17	134¾ May 17	134¾ July 19	133¾	134½
Do ext. and imp. 5s, 1929	F A	128¾	Jan 8	125¾ Mar 17	126½ June 19	125	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	142¾	Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	138¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J D	138¾	Jan 10	139½ Jan 3	139¾ Jan 10	137¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	..	..	..	107¾ Fe 21,01	103¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	..	..	..	107¾ May 2	107¾	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	110¾	May 2	110¼ May 2	110¾ May 2	107¾	..
Do registered	J D	..	..	..	112 Apr 29,01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	126¾	Mar 11	122¾ Jan 6	125½ July 19	..	..
Do do registered	J J	113¾	Apr 18	103¼ Jan 6	110¾ July 31	101¾	110¾
Do do registered	J J	112	Mar 25	109 Jan 25	112 Apr 9	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905	M N	100¾	Jul 2	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ July 2	99¾	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	M N	99¾	Jun 30	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ Jun 30	98¾	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915	M N	99¾	Jul 2	99¾ Jul 2	99¾ July 10	98¾	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	M N	99¾	Jun 28	99¼ Jul 26	99¾ Jun 28	98¾	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	98¼	May 20	98 Apr 28	98¼ May 20	97¾	..
Dc 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	91¼	Jul 8	91¼ Jul 8	91¼ July 8	91¼	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	97 De 31,00	96¾	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	110½	Jan 10	109¾ Apr 2	110½ Apr 4	..	111
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	..	..	..	107 Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J J	142	Apr 30	138¾ Jun 5	138¾ July 10	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	141¾	Mar 21	138¾ Jul 8	138¾ July 8	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	146	Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	137¾	138
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J D	130¾	Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	128¾ June 28	128½	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	90¾	Apr 17	86 Feb 6	89½ Aug 1	88¼	89¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119	May 21	117¾ Jun 24	117¾ July 10	117¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	M N	108	Apr 28	109 Apr 28	108 Apr 28	107	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114¼	May 14	105 Jan 13	114¼ May 14	105	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	..	..	..	111¼ De 9, 01	100¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937		..	..	..	103 Ap 16,01	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115¾	Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	115	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾	Apr 17	102 Jun 3	102½ July 24	102	102½
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J J	133¾	Jan 7	125¾ Jan 7	125¾ Jan 7	125¾	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾	Jun 27	101½ Mar 3	102 July 24	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	101¾	Apr 7	102¾ May 29	104 June 16	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	100 Ap 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	..	..	..	100 Je 14, 01	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	83 No 22, 99	98	..
C., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	100 Mar 29,02	94	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106	Jan 29	105 Jan 20	105¾ Apr 5	102	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¾	Apr 23	113¾ Jul 31	113¾ July 31	113¾	..
C., C., C. & I. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1934	J J	138¾	Jan 23	135¾ Jan 7	135¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	M N	138	May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	..	..	..	104½ No 19,01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	102	Mar 3	98¾ Jan 6	100 July 19	100¼	101
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82¾	Feb 21	72 May 16	73 Aug 2	73	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	116¾	May 27	114¾ Apr 22	116¾ May 27	115	..
Clev. & Mar. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	128	Jun 4	125 Jan 6	128 June 6	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87	Feb 27	82 Jan 2	88¾ July 31	83	84
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	97	Jul 2	91 Jan 2	94¾ Aug 2	94½	95
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	120¼	Jan 28	117¾ May 1	117½ May 1	117¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	155	Apr 1	153 Jun 24	153 June 24	135	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141	Apr 23	137 Jun 18	137 June 18	137	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	140 Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137	May 19	133¾ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	131¾	..
Do registered		..	..	..	135¾ Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	116¾	May 2	116¾ Mar 31	117 June 25	114½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	105¾	Mar 5	102 Jun 28	102 June 28	..	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117	Mar 12	114¾ May 7	114¾ May 28	114¾	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	144	May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	..	..
Do registered	M S	..	..	..	146 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾	Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾	112¾
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	122 Je 6, 99	..	..
Do 6s, 1906	A O	109	Jun 12	108¾ Apr 2	109 June 12	109¼	..
Do do registered	A O	113¾	Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	151½	Apr 2	147¾ Jun 3	147¾ June 3	147¼	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered	M N	147¾	Jun 18	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	147¾	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104½	Apr 28	101 Jan 6	102¾ Aug 2	102¾	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	112	..	110 Jul 8	110 July 8	107¾	108½
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113¾	Apr 17	100 Jul 14	100¾ Aug 1	..	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	91	Jul 7	90½ Jan 28	90¾ July 31	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	..	..	..	111 Fe 28,01	104	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102	Jul 22	101 Jan 10	102 July 22	101	102
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995	J D	..	..	65¼ May 15	92¼ Jan 24	94½	95¾
Det., M. & M. 1d. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct.	91	Jul 12	80 Jan 3	94 July 30	92¾	93
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D	87¾	Apr 25	84¼ Feb 6	86¾ Aug 1	..	90¾
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	95¾	Feb 28	92¾ Mar 26	94 July 12	93	94
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116	Mar 1	112¾ Apr 16	115 July 23	113¾	115
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115	May 20	111 Jan 20	115 June 20	111¾	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	115	Feb 28	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	114	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118	May 14	115¾ Jan 13	115 May 22	115	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	122	Jan 25	118¾ May 20	119¼ June 6	119	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	116¾	Apr 30	115 Mar 14	116¾ July 30	116	116¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾	Jan 13	120 May 26	120 May 26	119¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	109¾	Jan 16	108¾ Jan 13	109¾ Jan 16	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	137¾	Jun 25	138 Mar 10	140¾ July 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	130	Feb 25	130 May 21	130 July 9	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	102	Jun 12	98¼ Feb 4	99¾ Aug 1	99¾	99¾
Do registered	J J	98¾	Jul 29	98¾ Jul 29	98¾ July 29	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90	Jan 2	86¾ Jul 14	86¾ Aug 1	86¾	87
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	98	Apr 28	93 Aug 1	93 Aug 1	93	..
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133	Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	125¾	Apr 25	123¼ May 1	123¾ July 7	123¾	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106	Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	103¾ Apr 1	104¼	106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	127¼	Jun 23	123½ May 20	127¼ June 23	107	..
N. J. L. & B. W. 1st g. 5s, 1st reg.	J D	118¾	Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	115	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	..	..	..	106 Oc 27,98	116¾	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	M N	116	Mar 8	115¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 22	114	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118	Mar 5	115¾ Jan 13	117 May 29	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	103	Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	100¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	J D	110¾	Jan 13	107¾ Aug 1	107¾ Aug 1	107¾	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	116¾	May 3	116 Jan 24	116¾ May 3	117¼	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾	May 20	112½ Jan 17	114¾ June 24	113¾	114¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	..	..	96 No 10,97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. g. 5s, 1921	J J	126¾	Jun 6	121¼ Jul 20	127¼ July 29	121¾	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	112	Mar 18	106¾ Jul 16	109¾ July 31	..	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	112	Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110	..
Do Sul. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	110 Sep., 01	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	110	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J	..	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	104¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	106¾	Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	106¾ Feb 26	106¾	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J J	116¾	May 28	106 Jan 30	112¾ July 31	112	113
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J	92¾	Apr 4	87½ Jul 9	87½ July 10	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1912	A O	106¼	Jan 25	102 May 8	103 May 22	103	..
Gs. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	..	..	..	106 De 12,98	112	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	111¼	Mar 20	103½ Jan 27	111¼ Mar 20	111	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.		90	May 22	70 Jan 11	89¾ May 23	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.		35	Apr 9	3¾ Jan 3	21 July 29	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J	112	May 21	107¾ Jan 7	108¾ Aug 2	108¾	..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	106	Mar 19	105¾ Apr 28	105¾ Apr 28	106	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	116	Feb 15

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 J J*	106½ Apr 8	106½ Jul 11	106¾ July 11	107 ..
Do do registered J J*	100 Jan 27	108½ Apr 2	108½ Apr 2	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	104 Jan 28	102½ Apr 12	103¾ July 11	103¾ ..
Do do registered M S*	103¾ Jan 3	102½ Apr 1	102½ Apr 17	103 ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1889-1905 *J D	101¾ Apr 29	101¼ Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	100¾ ..
Do do registered *J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	101 ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1955 *M N	101¾ Apr 3	100¾ Jun 10	100¾ June 10	100¾ 101½
Do do registered *M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100½ No 21,01 101½
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98 Jan 7	94¾ Aug 2	94¾ Aug 2	.. ..
Do do registered *F A	96¾ Jan 16	93 Jan 9	93 July 22	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¼ Jan 23	93¾ Apr 1	94¾ July 31	94¾ 95
Do do registered *F A	96 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Oc 10,01	106 ..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Je 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. Ri. C. 1st s. f. g. tr. d. 4s, S.A. 1940 J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 24,97 .. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 6, 00 .. ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992 Sep.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ De 6, 01 .. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 14,01 .. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105½ No 15,01 .. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	114 July 31	113¾ 114¾
Do registered *J J	115½ Jun 11	112¾ Jan 20	114¾ July 25	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	107¾ May 28	104½ Jun 24	104½ July 24	104½ ..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	107¾ Mar 13	104½ May 15	104¾ May 20	104¼ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	109½ Feb 17	107¾ Jul 21	107¾ July 24	.. ..
Do do registered *J D	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	106½ ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	127¾ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127¾ Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	144½ Ap 12,01	138 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	118¾ De 4, 01	.. ..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	132½ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	126¾ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	125¾ ..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	110 De 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered *J J	.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121½ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121½ May 1	122¾ ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	127½ Mar 12	122½ Jul 14	122½ July 14	122¼ 123
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	105 Jan. 07	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	114¼ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J D*	.. ..	.. ..	110½ No 25,01	107 ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108 Jan 6	105¼ May 29	107 July 29	107 ..
Do registered A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105 Se 26,01	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 J D	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 18,01	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	225 Jun 26	201½ Jan 26	225 June 26	225 ..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 July 19	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	132½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	125¼ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	105¼ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	107¾ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102½ ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 M S	105¼ Jan 4	103 Mar 3	104 July 31	103¾ 104¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *N	116½ Mar 7	116½ Mar 7	118¾ Mar 25	.. 117
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	135½ Mar 10	133 Jul 16	133 July 16	133 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	135 Jul 1	132 Feb 18	136 July 1	128¾ ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 A O*	155¼ May 28	134¾ Jul 24	134¾ July 24	134¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	102¾ Mar 21	101¾ Jul 25	101¾ Aug 1	101¼ 101¾
Do registered A O*	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	.. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941 J D*	94¾ Jul 26	92 Jun 6	94¼ Aug 2	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jy 1, 01	106¾ ..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989 M N*	104¾ Apr 21	101½ Jan 10	102¾ July 17	.. ..
N. P. Ry pr. lr. y & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997 Q J	106¾ Mar 31	104 Jul 3	104¾ Aug 2	104¼ 104½
Do registered Q J	105¾ Feb 27	103¾ Apr 12	104¾ July 12	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	75¼ Jan 31	73 May 5	74¾ Aug 1	74½ 75
Do do registered Q F	75 Jan 3	72 Jan 3	77 Apr 11	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102¾ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	104 ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col. 1921 J J*	97¼ Jun 30	95 Jul 1	96 Aug 2	95¾ 96
Do do registered	98¾ Jan 10	94½ Mar 13	95 July 30	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	123¾ May 1	123¾ May 1	123¾ May 1	.. ..
Do registered certificates Q F	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jy 28, 99	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	111¾ Feb 28	110¼ Apr 4	111½ June 3	111¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	98¼ 101
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	114½ Feb 19	114½ Feb 19	114½ Feb 19	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119½ May 29	115 Jan 13	116 July 1	116¼ 118
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Je 3, 01	112 114
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	109½ July 9	110 112
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114¼ Mar 12	109½ Jun 26	112 July 30	.. ..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917 *A O	102¼ May 13	102½ May 14	102¾ May 14	102¼ ..
Do g. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	102 Apr 14	101½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	99¼ ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	113¼ May 26	111½ Jul 3	111¾ July 17	111¾ ..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112¾ May 26	110¾ Jul 8	110¾ July 8	110 ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	110 No 11,98	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B., 1941 *F A	99 Jan 3	97½ Mar 7	98¼ July 7	.. ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916 M N*	98 May 28	97½ May 12	98 May 28	.. ..
St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	123 July 2	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22,00	.. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Nov 7, 00	100¾ ..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940 A O*	116½ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 17	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	115½ Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ July 1	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	116¼ Fe 14,01	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 4, 01	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Séries E, 1949 F A*	97½ May 26	97 Jun 13	97¾ June 13	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132 Jun 13	130 Jan 10	132 June 13	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½ May 2	130 Jan 24	131½ May 2	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	.. ..	.. ..	130 Ap 1, 01	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	110¼ Mar 8	110½ Mar 8	110¾ Mar 8	.. ..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	108 Jul 25	103¾ May 19	107½ Aug 2	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	108 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J J*	111½ Mar 19	111¼ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	110¾ ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 May 1, 00	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	122 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31,00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—				
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	125 June 28	125 126
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112 May 24	112½ 114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939 *A O	117 Jan 27	113½ May 19	113½ July 7	114 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26,98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Oc 11,01	122 ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928 A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	114 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jy 14, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102½ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	102½ June 19	101 ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	100½ ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	117½ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101 Jun 19	97¼ Jan 14	98 Aug 2	97¾ 98
Do registered J J	.. ..	.. ..	92 Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951 *A O	96 Mar 14	95¼ Apr 1	96½ July 31	96¼ 96¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	101¾ Jun 27	100 Jan. 2	100¾ July 31	100 103½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949 *A O	95¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	94 July 31	93½ 95¼
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918 A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	115¼ Apr 4	112¾ Mar 28	114 May 13	.. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82½ Apr 30	80¾ Jul 3	80½ July 3	82 ..
Do guaranteed J J*	94¾ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	94¾ June 28	92¾ 93¼
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 18,01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	99½ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	96 July 21	96 97
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	111½ Jan 7	107 May 14	107½ July 9	107 109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	107 May 14	107 109
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134 Feb 28	130½ Jul 10	130¾ July 10	130 132
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	118 Jan 28	114½ Jul 10	114½ July 10	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	100 Jan 16	96 Jan 6	99 July 28	98¼ 100¾
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	99 ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	98¼ Feb 3	96¾ Jan 2	97¼ July 23	.. ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928 *M N	125½ Jun 16	125¼ Jun 16	125¾ June 16	125¾ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936 A O*	94¾ Mar 31	90¼ Jul 1	91¼ Aug 2	91 91¼
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	100½ Apr 15	98¾ Jun 2	99¾ Aug 1	96¾ 98¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	90 Jul 31	77 Jan 3	80¾ Aug 2	88 90
Do do trust certificates	81¾ May 29	80¾ May 12	81¾ June 3	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 *J D	90 Jul 18	88 Jul 22	80 July 31	.. ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	115¾ June 25	113½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½ Apr 30	137¾ Jan 11	141 Apr 30	.. ..
Do do registered J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115½ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Do do do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116¼ Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	118¼ Apr 7	115¾ Jun 24	115¾ June 24	115¼ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	109 Apr 23	106 Jan 6	106¼ July 31	.. ..
Do do registered *J D	.. ..	.. ..	106 My 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	106¾ June 3	107 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	141¼ Apr 24	140¾ Mar 7	141¾ Apr 24	136¾ 140
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	125 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 26	124½ June 12	.. 124
Do registered J J*	125½ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	111 Au 15,01	.. ..
Do registered *J D	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ De 11,01	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	122 De 31,01	124½ ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,99	114¾ ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	95¼ No 30,01	95 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	112¾ ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 22,01	98¾ ..
Ala Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	95 Jul 10	88¾ Jan 8	95 July 10	96¼ ..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	87¼ Apr 10	84 Apr 10	86½ Aug 2	85¾ 86½
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	105½ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	104¾ Aug 2	103¾ 104¼
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 15,97	112 ..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911 *M N	98¾ Mar 3	96¾ Mar 3	96¾ Mar 3	97 ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 4, 01	101 ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 *J J	101¾ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	100¾ Aug 1	99½ 100¼
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	95¾ May 1	92 Jun 6	93¾ Aug 2	93¾ 94
Southern Pacific Company—				
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	95 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 24	96 Nov. 1, 1915 Q F	102 ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ja 28,01	.. ..
Do do registered J D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104 ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	104 Jan 8	100¾ Aug 1	100¾ Aug 1	100¾ 101
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	97¼ Je 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J D	89¼ Jul 18	87 Jan 2	89 July 24	86¼ 88¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	113 Jun 27	109¾ Mar 7	113 June 27	110 ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 *J D	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	104 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931 *M N	110¾ Apr 28	108¼ Feb 21	110¾ Apr 28	109¾ ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 M N*	112 Apr 28	108 May 14	108 May 14	108 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 *M N	108 Feb 24	105 Feb 5	108 Feb 24	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	112¾ Jun 4	110 Jul 3	111 July 21	110¼ 111
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 *A O	114½ Mar 20	110¾ May 16	113¾ June 26	110¾ ..
Do reg. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1922 *A O	95¼ Jun 19	93¾ Jan 6	96 July 11	95 95¼

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930 *M N	127½ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127½ Feb 27	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	123½ Jan 10	123 Jan 13	123½ Feb 3	121½ ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137 Jan 6	133½ May 28	134½ July 28	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 6, 97	106 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ja 4, 01	117½ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 7, 01	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92 Feb 14	87½ Jan 16	89 July 31	88½ 89
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909 J J	113 Feb 27	112¾ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110 ..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½ Jun 23	114 Mar 21	114½ June 23	111¾ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	108¼ Jun 27	105¼ Apr 23	105¾ June 6	105¾ ..
Do do Series B	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 22,01	106 ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119½ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119¾ June 13	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1906-37 M N	111 Feb 24	106½ May 2	109¾ Aug 2	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¾ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¾ Apr 23	112 114
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	114½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	114¾ Feb 14	112 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ Jy 20, 01	104½ ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124 Jun 20	119½ Jan 16	121¾ Aug 1	121¾ ..
Do registered J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	99¾ Feb 27	97 Jan 6	99 July 28	99 ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½s, 1996 J J	115 Mar 12	112½ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101½ Apr 28	99½ Mar 20	100¾ July 25	99¾ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Mr 25,01	116¾ ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¼ Jun 13	94 Jan. 4	95¾ July 15	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 Ja 12, 01	120 ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120½ Apr 17	117 Jan 17	119¾ June 18	116¾ 117½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	122 Aug 2	121½ ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117¾ Jun 3	113¾ May 6	117¾ June 3	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	129 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	128 June 17	125½ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126¾ Jun 17	125 Jan 30	126¾ June 17	123½ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122½ May 3	110 Jul 7	121 July 24	.. 122
Do equip. & l. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Jy 20, 00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	113¾ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¾ May 1	111½ ..
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 M N	100 Jan 9	100 Jan 9	111¾ July 3	111½ 113¾
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	116 May 13	115 Jan 13	116 July 18	.. ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1986 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	125 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	125 Feb 8	120¾ ..
Do serial, Series D M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 13,99	112¾ 116
Do serial, Series E M S	.. ..	.. ..	114 Se 10, 01	115 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	96 Apr 22	96 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¼ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121 May 2	120 Feb 28	120¾ June 20	117½ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jy 25, 00	122 ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1930 A O*	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	113½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	116¼ Jun 17	110¾ Jan 24	116¾ June 17	115 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	115½ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	.. ..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	104 Fe 15,01	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	120 July 29	119 120
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	100 Mar 11	99¾ July 17	97½ 99½
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½ Jan 15	112½ Jul 2	112½ July 2	112½ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ No 22,01	110½ ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1930 *J D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	106 May 23	106 108½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 *A O	98¾ Feb 14	94½ Jun 9	98¾ July 8	95 ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93½ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	92 July 25	91 92
T., St. J. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	92¼ Jun 10	88½ Jul 25	89 July 29	.. ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 A O*	87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	83 Aug 2	.. ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 J D	99¼ May 5	97 Jun 6	98½ July 1	97½ 98½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *J D	113 May 13	110¼ Jun 2	111½ July 14	112¼ ..
Un. Pac. 1st & id. grt. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	106½ Jun 30	104¼ Jul 1	104¾ Aug 1	104½ 104¾
Do registered J J*	106½ Jun 21	104½ Mar 3	104¾ July 7	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911 *M N	110¾ Apr 21	105¼ Jan 14	108¾ Aug 2	108¼ 108¾
Do do registered	106 Apr 14	100 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 *J D	104½ May 5	102 Jan 3	103 July 31	.. 103½
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *F A	129½ Jan 2	120 Feb 3	126 Aug 2	.. ..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 J J*	119¼ Apr 18	116¼ Jul 24	116¾ Aug 1	116 117
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946 Sep.	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Oc 15,01	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Au 3, 01	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1926 J J*	114¾ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	.. ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939 *M N	121 Apr 30	118¼ Jan 13	119 Aug 2	119 119¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939 *F A	114¾ Jan 28	110 Aug 1	110 Aug 1	110 112
Do deb., Series A, M030 J J*	103 Jun 18	100 Feb 5	100 July 11	103 ..
Do do B, 1939 J J*	78¼ Apr 10	68½ Jan 8	76¾ Aug 2	.. ..
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. l. g. s. f. 5s, 1921 *M S	105¾ Apr 29	105 Mar 26	106¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941 J J*	111½ May 12	109 Jul 12	109½ July 29	.. ..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939 *J J	97 May 12	95 Jan 11	97 May 12	93¼ ..
Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941 A O*	89 May 16	86¼ Apr 1	88½ July 29	88½ ..
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 2, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Ac'd.
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920....*M N	110¼ Apr 11	105⅝ Jul 21	106 July 22	.. 196
Do stmk. fund deb. g. 5s, 1928....J J*	95 Mar 21	89 Jan 29	94 Apr 28	.. 95
Stand. Rope & T. 1st f. g. 6s, 1946....F A*	74 Apr 22	65 Feb 8	69¾ July 24	64 87
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug., 1946.....	19 Apr 29	9¾ Jan 27	16 Aug 2	16¼ 18¾
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *M N	110½ Apr 2	112 May 1	112¾ July 12	112¾ 114
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 4s, 1951. J J*	85¾ Feb 27	85 Feb 5	89¾ Aug 2	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. gen. 1st con. 6s, 1992....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	124 Sa 125 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dew. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909. J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Feb 26	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943....*F A	109¾ May 7	103 Mar 13	108 July 31	103¾ ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911. F A*	111½ Apr 26	107 Jan 27	101¼ Aug 1	100 102
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919....*M N	115 Apr 2	113 Apr 11	Apr 11	.. ..
Grand River C. & I. 1st 6s, 1919.....A O	115 Jan 28	108 Jan 30	115 June 23	.. ..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 May 22	97 101
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926..... J D	.. ....	.. ....	88 May 4	97 ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. (s. f. g. 5s, 1951. J J*	105¾ Feb 27	105¾ Feb 27	105¾ Feb 27	104 ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1926....J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. A O	111¼ Apr 8	109 Jan 16	110 June 12	100 ..
De Bdrs. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917....*J J	113 Jan 23	109 Jan 9	113 June 25	113¾ ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 3, 00	.. ..
De Barda. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1952....*F A	104 Apr 8	101¼ Feb 6	103½ July 14	100 ..
W. L. E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g. 5s, 1919. J J	.. ....	.. ....	82 Ja 18, 00	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929..... J J*	100¼ Mar 17	95¾ Feb 4	100 Mar 26	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. Q J	100½ Apr 8	100¼ Apr 8	100¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered..... Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918. *M N	114½ Apr 28	114¼ Apr 28	114¼ Apr 28	115 ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938. *J J	113¾ Feb 27	110¾ Jul 7	111½ July 22	110 111¾
Do reg. and r. e. 4½s, 1950.....*M N	109¾ Apr 30	105¼ Jul 28	106¾ Aug 1	.. 106½
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.....M N	113¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 8	111 June 17	111 113
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904..... J J*	104 May 9	104 May 9	104 Jan 30	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$919,671,600	$878,500,900	$803,697,900
Deposits	957,145,500	955,912,200	894,482,500
Circulation	32,184,100	30,572,900	28,645,700
Specie	172,443,900	180,543,700	176,586,400
Legal tenders	79,580,600	80,597,700	76,179,100
Total res.	$253,024,500	$261,143,400	$252,765,500
Res. required.	239,286,675	238,978,050	223,620,625
Sur. res'd.	$13,738,125	$22,165,350	$29,144,875
Ratio res. to deposit	26.4%	27.3%	28.3%

In the current week in 1901, cash holdings increased $2,208,200; loans increased $10,853,500; surplus reserve decreased $963,225.

In 1900 cash holdings increased $4,871,000; loans increased $3,247,800; surplus reserve increased $3,454,075.

In 1899 cash holdings decreased $4,459,300; loans decreased $8,334,560; surplus reserve decreased $1,244,475.

U.S. Realty & Construction Co.
(Deliverable when issued.)
Cent. Realty Bond & Trust Co.
New York Realty
Alliance Realty
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt. 57 BROADWAY.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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Stern & Sternbach,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
40 Exchange Place.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.
Telephone No. 1,786 Broad.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 4830 CORTLANDT.

NOTICE.
The Old National Bank of Whitehall, located at Whitehall, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
Dated Whitehall, N. Y., July 1st, 1902.
M. J. BROWN, Cashier.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Aug. 2.	Asked. Aug. 2.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902 Highest.		Range in 1902 Lowest.		Last Sale
225	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$8,500,000	July, 1902 3½	240	June 19	230	June 19	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	..	....	..	....	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	70 July 15, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	..	....	..	....	180 Dec. 12, 1901
95	98	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,000	June 2, 1902 5	99¾	Apr. 23	96	Feb. 3	97¾ July 18, 1902
35	38	Am. District Tel.	3,945,000	May 15, 1893 1	42¾	May 2	32½	Jan. 14	38 July 1, 1902
23	24	American Linseed	16,750,000	....	28	Apr. 30	15	Jan. 14	25 July 24, 1902
52	56	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900 1¾	58	Mar. 14	43	Jan. 25	55 July 24, 1902
5¾	8	American Malting	14,500,000	....	7½	May 26	5	Jan. 20	6 July 24, 1902
23	24	American Malting pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899 1¾	26½	May 26	21	Jan. 20	22½ July 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,963,300	....	..	....	..	....	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
183	184	American Telephone & Tel.	82,715,300	July 15, 1902 2¼	186	Apr. 4	160¾	Jan. 13	*165 July 23, 1902
145	150	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1902 2	151½	Mar. 31	140	Jan. 9	143 July 3, 1902
13	15	Am. Woolen	29,501,600	....	17¾	Jan. 7	12¾	May 1	13½ June 19, 1902
75	80	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1902 1¾	79	Jan. 10	73	Apr. 23	*74½ July 22, 1902
38	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	48¾	May 16	32	Feb. 4	40 June 5, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 8, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,685,000	July, 1902 1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,428,000	July, 1902 2	109½	Jan. 17	108¼	Jan. 17	108¾ Jan. 17, 1902
235	241	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	242	Apr. 25	210	Jan. 24	238 July 25, 1902
113⅞	125¾	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902 2	125	July 25	110	Apr. 4	125 July 25, 1902
140	..	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902 3	144	Feb. 19	139	Apr. 2	141¾ June 2, 1902
190	..	Bur., Cedar Rapids & North.	5,017,300	July 1, 1902 3	198	July 12	139	Feb. 13	198 July 12, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	39¾ Oct. 15, 1898
190	203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1902 1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	*194¾ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	....	..	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,326,600	July 1, 1902 2¾	274½	Apr. 29	230	Jan. 18	270 July 7, 1902
200	210	C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1902 3½	210	Apr. 15	193	Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	102¾ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	120 June 4, 1898
50	51	Chicago Union Tract. pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1½	60	Apr. 28	44¾	Mar. 15	51 July 24, 1902
117¾	121	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 30, 1902 1¾	123¾	Feb. 6	115	Jan. 21	122 July 25, 1902
95	98	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1½	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	90 June 5, 1902
191½	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902 1¾	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
126	131	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1	140	Mar. 26	133	Mar. 25	135 July 25, 1902
156	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 2, 1902 1¾	166	Jan. 23	152	Apr. 15	156 Apr. 25, 1902
81	85	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80 Apr. 24, 1902
121	121½	Continental Tobacco pf.	48,846,500	July 2, 1902 1¾	128½	June 3	115	Jan. 2	122¾ July 26, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
45	50	Denver & Southw.	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	50	July 3	40	Apr. 19	49 July 19, 1902
..	160	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1, 1902 7	150	June 7	143	June 30	144 July 2, 1902
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	3,108,100	....	..	....	..	....	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	....	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9, 1902
64	66	General Chemical	7,410,300	June 2, 1902 1	67½	May 10	63½	July 21	65 July 24, 1902
100	101	General Chemical pf.	9,416,000	July 1, 1902 1½	101½	May 23	98½	June 20	100¾ July 7, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*106¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 4	84½	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	July 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	102	Jan. 4	102 Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1902 1¼	..	....	..	....	*102¾ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	....	..	....	*105 May 20, 1899
85	90	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June 26, 1902 50c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
105	108	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902 2	*105	July 17	*102	July 17	105 July 17, 1902
60	65	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	July 1, 1902 1	65	May 17	45	Jan. 14	59¾ July 19, 1902
90½	..	International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	May 1, 1902 1½	94	Mar. 21	87½	Jan. 13	91½ July 22, 1902
68	72	Keokuk & Des. M. pf.	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1900 1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	70 May 16, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	....	..	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	....	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	....	..	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	17½	Mar. 11	15	Feb. 10	17½ Mar. 11, 1902
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	89	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902 2	91	Feb. 6	88¼	Jan. 30	89 Apr. 19, 1902
..	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 16, 1902 2¾	110	Jan. 27	102¾	Mar. 5	102½ May 5, 1902
125	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902 2	126	Feb. 6	125	Jan. 15	125 May 27, 1902
325	350	Lake Shore	49,465,300	July 29, 1902 3½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
79	80	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1902 2½	78	May 18	72	Apr. 18	77¾ July 14, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	June 30, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	185½ Nov. 12, 1901
37	40	Metropolitan W. S. El., Chi.	7,496,700	....	43	Jan. 6	38	Feb. 1	39 July 23, 1902
..	175	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902 ..	102	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	*165 July 21, 1902
121	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1¼	..	....	..	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
125	128	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902 2½	127¾	Apr. 28	118¼	Jan. 22	127¾ July 28, 1902
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	196¾	Mar. 20	196¾ Mar. 20, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	....	..	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1½	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	68 Feb. 13, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	....	..	....	..	....	430 Apr. 5, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1902 5	..	....	..	....	*295 Oct. 8, 1901
232	237½	New York, N. H. & Hart.	53,707,100	July 1, 1902 2	255	Apr. 28	200½	Jan. 30	234 July 24, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	89¾ Nov 14, 1899
94	97	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 21, 1902 2	98	July 23	90	Feb. 21	97¾ July 23, 1902
245	..	Northern Central	17,462,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	July 23	235	June 16	250 July 23, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	3,000,000	June 2, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,322,200	July 2, 1898 1	..	....	..	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
74	80	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1	82½	Mar. 8	78	July 18	78¾ July 25, 1902
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	3,000,000	June 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,052,550	Apr. 21, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	117 May 16, 1899
130	135	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,640,200	July 15, 1902 2	138	May 14	113	Mar. 25	136 June 23, 1902
191½	193½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	July 8, 1902 1¾	*194¾	May 29	*192¾	Apr. 15	*194¾ May 29, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
9½	10¼	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11¾	Mar. 10	9½	June 5	10 June 18, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	..	....	..	....	215 Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1902 1¼	*141	Jan. 15	*138	Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,000	July 15, 1902 1	125	Apr. 23	74	July 27	78 July 22, 1902
22	23	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,000,000	....	24	Mar. 10	12	Jan. 14	23 July 21, 1902
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron.	1,615,900	Mar. 3, 1902 2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs.	....	....	58¾	Mar. 12	52¾	June 30	52¾ June 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	290 Mar. 15, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	100 Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,334,500	July 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
38	40	Texas Pacific land trust	3,645,300	....	44¼	Feb. 18	35	Jan. 15	40¾ July 17, 1902
130	132	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1¼	134	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8	132 July 22, 1902
16	25	Tol., Peoria & West	4,076,900	....	26	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	159½	Feb. 18	157	May 16	157 May 16, 1902
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1902 ½	..	....	..	....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1902 2½	*256	Jan. 6	*260	Jan. 6	*260 Jan. 6, 1902
61	..	United States Red. & Ref. pf.	5,018,900	July 1, 1902 1½	68	Mar. 6	61¾	July 21	61¾ July 21, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	185 Oct. 30, 1897
..	..	Virginia Car. Chem. pf.	12,000,000	July 15, 1902 2	134¾	May 15	120¾	Jan. 17	130 July 24, 1902
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	120 Aug. 6, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 ¾	..	....	..	....	*98 Mar. 15, 1900
211	220	Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	July 1, 1902 ¾	224	Apr. 9	180	Jan. 3	218 July 30, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. †Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Northern Central, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—An nual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	270	276
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	300	400
Breadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	120	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	350	375
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 02	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$5,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	324	330
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1899	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	342	347
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	435	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 02	810	850
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	125	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	330	365
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	660
Hide & Leath. Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	635	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	450	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	320	340
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	258	270
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	230	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	600	650
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	165
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	Q	Jan. 2, 02	630	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	180
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	Apr. 1, 02	150	..
State	150,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	600	620
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	285	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	206	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1010	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	840	870
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	650	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	630	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	750	..
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	195	208
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawyers' Title In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	235	240
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	430	435
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	520	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,02	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 01	1200	1250
N.Y.Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1335	1410
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30,02	225	270
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 02	375	390
Real Estate	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	400	410
Title Guar.& Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	June 30,02	625	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	290	295
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	265	270
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 10, 02	1390	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	500	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1750	1780
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	398	415
Williamsburg	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	223	230
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	100	110

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	74	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	103	105
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	45	47
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97	98
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	37½	38¼
Do preferred	7,334,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	93½	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1⅞
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	96	98
Brklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	83½	85
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	5,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	106½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,608,825	4		Mar 15, 02	99	100½
Do preferred	3,085,800	3	S	June 14,02	105	108
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	90
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1¼	S	Sep., 1900	18	21
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	70
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101½	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107¼	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	63½	64¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	99
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30½
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37	37¾
Do preferred	800,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	87¾	88
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July 20, 02	..	101
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	85	95
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	130	135
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*57	58½
American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	12⅞
American Can pf.	44,000,000	..	..	.....	53	53½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10,02	106	107½
Do preferred	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	92	93½
Amer. Elevated	3,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅝
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	9
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41¾	42½
Amer. Malt. 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	96	96½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,880,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¾	4½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	..	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 02	43	..
Am. Window Glass	15,000,000	1¼	Q	July 15, 02	58	60¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	93½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5½
Do preferred	12,560,000	..	..	.....	17½	18¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	74¾	75
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,560,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf., ex div.	7,000,000	1¼	Q	June 16,02	107½	109
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*8¾	8½
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	96½	96¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	*3½
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Camden & Trent. Hys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	113	115
Central Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2½
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	60	65
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	22	24½
Do 1st 5s, 1932	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1902	65	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	8	10
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	25	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	16	19
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	22	..
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	28	30
Electric Boat	4,377,900	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	..	60
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	6	..	1900	6¾	7¼
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	14½	15
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	49½	52
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27¼	27½
Hack.Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	15
Hall Signal	1,555,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	113	125
Havana Com'cial	10,600,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	50¼	61
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¼	3
Do 1st pref'd	500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	1	S	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1¼
Int. Power pf.	600,000	*6½	Q	May 20, 02	..	145
Internat. Salt ctfs.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Lamston M'type	3,587,240	..	..	.....	12	12¼
Lorillard pf.	2,006,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Manhat. Trans. when issued	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6¾
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	180	183
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	100⅝	101
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Mines Secur. ($5)	5,500,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7¼
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2⅞
Nat. Bread	2,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	92½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,058,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	29¼	30
Do preferred	7,358,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 02	86	87
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	103	..
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	6,375,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	173	178
N.Y.& L. Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	42	46
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	76	84
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	968,000	2	S	Mar., 1902	114	..
N. Y. Realty	5,000,000	5	..	July 1, 02	180	190
N.Y.Tran., $20 pd.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*10½	11¾
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Nor. Securities	£400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 02	102¼	102¾
Ore. S. L. 4s, w. i.	$21,000,000	..	..	.....	93¾	95¾

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	35	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	102	104
Pcs., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	*36	37
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Retail Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	27¾	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	104½	106¼
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,800	2	Q	July 1, 02	160	165
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	27¼	28
Do preferred	10,085,100	..	..	.....	47¼	48
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30,02	250	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	88	91
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	29¼	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8¼	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32½	34½
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	..	..	.....	81	82½
Standard Oil	$7,500,000	10	Q	June 16,02	687	690
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Swift & Co.	30,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	142	145
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17	17½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	22	26
Do pf., tr. ctfs.	1,250,000	2	Q	June 10,02	100	110
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	110	..
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	130
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	130
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	34½	35
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15¼
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	73	76
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	98¼
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1906	63	63½
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 02	..	35
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	..	82½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*183	183
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	18¾	20
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	122	126
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	680	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	97	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	570	585
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	318
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	135	138
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	310	320
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	176	183
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	225	233
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	*125	130
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	55	65
Uni'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1906	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	..	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	248	252
Do 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1024	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¾	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	.....	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102¼	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111¾	113¾
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114½	116¼
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116¼	118½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	122	124
Cen.P., M. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	206	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100½	101½
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	185	193
Columbus Riv.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	50	54
Coney Island & B. 1st 5s, 1903	1,998,000	14

AUG

1902

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh west winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,404. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CITY IN DARKNESS DURING NOONDAY STORM

Lights in Street Cars, Ferryboats, Hotels, and Homes.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PANIC

Roraima Survivor, Watching Black Cloud Spread, Exclaimed "C'est Pelee Encore"—Marlborough Hotel Struck.

Those New Yorkers who did not happen to awake until midday yesterday rolled over again for another nap, for the darkness at that hour was that of midnight. Those, however, who were up and doing saw the most remarkable midsummer thunderstorm that has visited the city in many years, with an accompaniment of spectacular features which, according to a knot of old sailors who were gathered on one of the South Street docks, watching the lightning tear apart the black clouds, are usually seen only in tropical seas.

Just before noon an anormous black cloud came up out of the southwest, and a few moments later the darkness of night was upon the city. The atmosphere was oppressive, and not a breath of air was stirring. Persons who were scattered around the parks rushed to cover, and waiting, wondered what was going to happen.

At the Ship News Office down at the Battery Raphael Pons, a Roraima survivor who came up from Guadeloupe on Saturday on the Fontabelle, was describing the scene in the roadstead of St. Pierre on the day of the great eruption. "C'est Pelée encore," he said, pointing to where a thick black mist hung suspended over Governors Island.

The strange darkness spread terror throughout the city. Patients in the hospitals were the first to feel it, and at Bellevue the physicians and attendants had to go about the wards to reassure the frightened and excited. The effect, too, on the animals in the Central Park menagerie and the Bronk Zoological Park was remarkable. A great crowd of people had gathered in the menagerie houses, where the animals cowered in the darkness. Every thunderclap was answered by a roar from the lions and tigers, which caused a double terror to the women and children gathered there for shelter.

For a half-hour or more the surface and elevated cars, the hotels and private houses were lighted up as at midnight. Church services were interrupted while the lights were turned on. The big Pennsylvania Annex boat passed around the Battery scarcely visible but for her lights, which were strung up night fashion. Lights twinkled from the other ferryboats as they crept cautiously from their slips, and the lamps on the slips and at the ends of the piers were shining brightly.

SOFT-COAL SMOKE BLAMED.

At the Weather Bureau Forecaster Emery explained that the extraordinary darkness was due to the presence of smoke combined with the atmospheric condition.

"The humidity at 8 o'clock," he said, "was 93 per cent., or very near saturation. There was no wind at all, and heavy black clouds, for which the soft coal smoke was partly responsible, hung low, which accounted for the darkness. The general atmospheric conditions were favorable for a thunderstorm.

"The storm was local. From 8 P. M. last night until 8 A. M. to-day the only place that reported a thunderstorm was Pittsburg. To-day's storm possibly was heavier to the north than over the city. It is probably four or five years since a thunderstorm like to-day's has visited us."

Notwithstanding its suddenness and violence, yesterday's thunderstorm will be remembered more for its spectacular features than for its destructive effects. A number of flagpoles were shattered and considerable commotion was caused along the Coney Island beaches, but the total damage was comparatively slight.

From the upper windows of a downtown office building the clouds appeared to have come down until they touched the high roofs. They began to gather at about 11:30 o'clock. The light gray ones came first, racing after each other, bumping together and bouncing off again, but finally seeming to link themselves together. Then came the dark gray, and after them the pitch black rain carriers. These last seemed finally to drive all the others away and take their places, until the sky presented a solid front of threatening masses that looked like magnified columns of the sort of smoke the tall chimneys have emitted since the coal strike began.

Until a few minutes before noon the clouds could be distinguished from each other by thin gray lines. There was a suggestion that the sun might be somewhere behind, trying to assert its right to shine down upon the earth. But soon even the gray lines had vanished. One cloud was no longer separated from all the rest. They had become a united, continuous barrier. Far off toward the west and south, where the sky meets the Jersey hills and the green stretches of Staten Island, there was a ring of half light that reflected on the outer edge of the pall and turned the black into gray.

A cannonade of thunder reverberated close overhead from a quarter to twelve o'clock until twenty minutes after the hour. One minute there would be a series of short, crackling reports, like the firing of many muskets; a second later, as though coming as a climax to the milder introduction, a terrific boom would seem to make the earth shake and the tall buildings quiver. Jagged streaks of lightning, flashing in rapid succession after each crash, furnished the only light, save that which came from windows or passing cars. A heavy rain, gradually increasing from scattering showers, came pouring down, adding to the discomfort of the thousands who were already having enough trouble to pursue their stumbling ways in the darkness.

MARLBOROUGH LIGHTS PUT OUT.

Guests at the Marlborough Hotel were thrown into a panic during the height of the storm by a lightning bolt that struck

Continued on Page 3.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

ACOLYTE AT ALTAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Two in the Congregation Also Hit and Women Faint—Priest Stops the Mass.

The lightning began to flash shortly after 11 o'clock, just after Father Joseph Brophy had begun to celebrate high mass in the Church of Our Lady of Solace, in West Seventeenth Street, at Coney Island. One of the acolytes, Willie Denney, was inside the chancel rail, when he was struck by a bolt of lightning and hurled to the floor.

An Italian named Henry Canini and Mrs. Elizabeth Latour were struck at the same instant and fell over unconscious. It began to grow dark, and instantly all was panic. A number of women fainted and others grew hysterical.

Father Brophy stopped the mass and, turning around to the congregation, succeeded in quieting their fears. Ambulance Surgeon Barlow attended to young Denny and Mrs. Latour.

BOMB EXPLODES IN CROWD.

Several Injured in Accident at Patron Saint Celebration.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Several persons were seriously injured to-night at an Italian celebration by the premature discharge of a bomb during a fireworks display on North Third Street. Five thousand Italians from different parts of Westchester County, New York City, and New Jersey celebrated the feast of the patron saint Madonna Vedel Arco.

After the parade the Italians filled the street in front of the grand stand, in which sat a number of prominent citizens, including Mayor Fiske and members of the Board of Aldermen. An elaborate display of fireworks was set off, the last exhibit being the explosion of a bomb. The bomb was set in an iron mortar and ignited. Suddenly there was a loud explosion, and the iron mortar was blown to pieces. The flying scraps of iron scattered in all directions, causing a panic among the hundreds in the vicinity. They commenced to crowd to the sidewalk, many being trampled under foot. The police, after restoring quiet, found a large number injured.

George Reider, eight years old, of 64 North Fourth Avenue, had his leg nearly cut off by being struck by a piece of the iron, and he was seriously injured about the body.

Henry Berger, ten years old, of 15 Pearl Street, had both of his legs broken.

Miss Louise De Egmontte had her shoulder dislocated and her body bruised.

The injured were taken to the hospital. The physicians in charge said that Reider and Berger were so seriously injured that it will be necessary to amputate their legs.

Dr. E. S. Newell was slightly injured but after being attended to by a physician went to his home. When the bomb exploded the excitement was so great that it was feared by the police that a great many more were injured than accounted for.

STANDARD OIL IN THE INDIAN NATION.

Company Is Leasing Lands of the Cherokees, but May Be Ousted.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 3.—The Standard Oil Company is leasing all the oil land they can get hold of in the Cherokee Indian Nation and as a result they have brought a fight upon themselves. This fight is being waged by the Cherokee tribal council and will perhaps result in the ousting of the oil company from the nation.

None of the Cherokees have as yet secured deeds to their allotments, and have no legal right to lease their lands to any one outside the tribe.

The latest lease made by the oil company was from A. J. Blackwell, whose 30,000 acres of land near Chelsea have just been leased to the Standard Oil Company for the purpose of taking therefrom coal and oil. This action was called to the attention of the tribal government, and they will call an extra session at once.

Chief Buffington of the Cherokees says that he will call the attention of the Interior Department to the methods used by the oil people in getting Indian leases. He claims they are proceeding fraudulently.

NEW YORK MAN RESCUED.

J. Romaine Saved by Three Men from Drowning in Surf at Ocean City.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Aug. 3.—A heroic rescue from drowning took place here this afternoon. The rescuers were John B. Meyers, a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia; William Bell and brother of the Philadelphia Traction Company, and Lee Carey of Baltimore. J. Romaine, a New Yorker, was swimming and had gone out a considerable distance beyond the bar, beyond which it is not considered safe to go. He was so far out that a good many people were watching him curiously, though he is such a good swimmer that no fears were felt for him.

Suddenly Romaine threw up his arms, shouted for help, and disappeared. A moment later he was on the surface again, and, with a tremendous effort, turned over on his back, thus managing to keep afloat. The two Philadelphians, who were in their bathing suits, were standing on the piazza of the Raynes House. Hearing Romaine's cries they ran down the beach and dashed into the water past the startled bathers, who had hardly had time to realize what was happening.

Romaine was visibly becoming exhausted, though he still managed to keep afloat on his back. He gave way just as they reached him and sank. Meyers, who was in the lead, caught him and dragged him to the surface. Romaine grabbed Meyers convulsively around the body, but Meyers fought himself loose, and Bell kept the drowning man afloat.

The three rescuers were unable to bring the exhausted man in, and all they could do was to tread water and keep him afloat. In the meantime Carey, who was fully dressed, had been standing on the shore. Taking in the situation he ran into the bathing house, removed his clothes, hurried into a bathing suit, and dashed into the water with a life preserver in his hand. He is a good swimmer, and soon reached Romaine and threw it around him. In this manner he and the other two were enabled to bring Romaine ashore.

AGAINST SUNDAY WEDDINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Coachmen's Union to-day decided that they will not drive for any more Sunday weddings or christenings. On account of Trenton being made up largely of workmen who are busy the year round, the custom has been growing for couples to get married on Sunday and hold christenings on the first day of the week.

The Coachmen's Union says that a man who will not lay off a day when he is married cannot have any coach on Sunday when he elects to marry on that day. The pastors are supporting the coachmen, as they supported them in their successful fight against Sunday funerals last Spring.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal, "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

RIOTERS ATTACK SOLDIERS

Three Assaults with Stones on Troops at Shenandoah.

Eighth Regiment Is Supplied with Ball Cartridges and Ordered to Shoot if Any Further Trouble Occurs.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 3.—The entire Eighth Regiment was called to arms during last night as a result of three attacks made by a band of men in ambush, who threw stones at the troops now in camp on the plateau outside the town.

These attacks are becoming so frequent that Brig. Gen. Gobin has decided to adopt stern measures, and to-night a double guard supplied with ball cartridges surrounds the camp and the sentries have been instructed that if stone throwing is repeated they must shoot to kill and investigate afterward.

One of the attacking party, a Lithuanian named William Stoponitz, is under arrest and is confined in the guard tent, and the Provost Marshal is on the trail of others. It is not known how many were in the crowd, but the officers of the Eighth believe the number to have been more than a dozen.

The first attack, according to Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, was made at 10:45 o'clock last night. Private Payne of Company I, on sentry duty, saw a party of men on the Mahanoy City road, which separates the camp of the Eighth Regiment from the Twelfth. He commanded the men to halt, and called the Corporal of the Guard, but before the latter could respond a shower of stones and rocks was thrown at the sentry.

One rock struck him on the chest, knocking him down and causing his gun to fall from his hands. He immediately jumped up and fired several shots in the air. As he did so the men ran down the road. The outpost which had been stationed some distance from the camp heard the shots, and one of the pickets captured Stoponitz as he came down the road. The others escaped.

The shooting aroused the entire camp and the Eighth Regiment was put under arms, Companies B, E, and K being immediately thrown out in skirmish lines. They beat the underbrush and laurel, which is five or six feet high all around the camp, but could find no one.

The regiment was then called to quarters, and fifteen minutes later another shower of stones was thrown at the stable guard, which is situated south of the Eighth Regiment. The guard turned out and three men were seen running along the road in the opposite direction from where the outpost was stationed. The strangers were not pursued.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning the third and last attack was made, and it was of such a nature that the bugler, under orders from Col. Hoffman, sounded the whole regiment to arms. This time the stable guard was again the object of the mysterious assault. Stones in volleys were thrown at the guard and at the sentries near by. On account of the laurel, underbrush, and the darkness the soldiers could not see the offenders. However, the sentries fired about a dozen shots into the bushes, though no one was hit. Some of the bullets whistled over the tents of the sleeping soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment across the road.

The noise of the firing and the bugle call to arms stirred up the Twelfth Regiment, and the Governor's troop of Cavalry, which is situated close to the Eighth Regiment. Col. Clement of the Twelfth sent out detachments to investigate the trouble, as did also Capt. Ott, in command of the cavalry. The Eighth Regiment, Col. Hoffman said, was under arms and ready for action in three minutes. Another thorough investigation was made with no result, and then the command, after standing in formation for thirty minutes, was called to quarters and not again disturbed.

Col. Hoffman made a full report to Brig. Gen. Gobin, who came to camp during the day to make a full investigation. He put Stoponitz through a searching examination. The prisoner said there were only four men in the body. He gave the name of one of them as Michael Lavotiz, and said he did not know who the others were. While under examination he made several contradictory statements.

Gen. Gobin says he will turn Stoponitz over to the civil authorities to-morrow. He will be placed in Pottsville jail. He said he had issued orders that stringent measures be taken with all such offenders.

"I have ordered several rounds of ball cartridges to be issued to each sentry," he said, "and that the officers of the guard be instructed to have them used. The guard at the camp will also be increased."

Col. Hoffman said he did not know whether the stone throwing was done to annoy the troops or to see what the regiment would or could do.

"Last night's occurrence demonstrates that we can be ready for any emergency in three minutes," he said, "and hereafter we will stand no nonsense and will give a bullet for each stone."

The Colonel said there is an ugly feeling among many persons against the troops. Reports are being made to him daily of soldiers being elbowed and otherwise annoyed on the streets. It was the intention of Col. Hoffman to give a parade in the town proper as a compliment to the Brigadier General, but owing to last night's affair it was decided that it would be better to have the parade take place within the camp.

The soldiers spent a quiet day. There was a large Sunday crowd out. The regimental Chaplain held services in the morning, and in the afternoon each command gave a dress parade. To-morrow the cavalry will be sent out on short marches. Gen. Gobin to-day gave out the following statement:

"The published reports to the effect that members of the National Guard refused to work in laying water pipe to the camp and that certain soldiers had suggested that they were union men and therefore could not assist in the work are absolutely untrue and without any foundation."

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, held here, reports were received from every local board in the district to the effect that not a member of the union has returned to work since the strike, and furthermore that they have no intention of doing so unless ordered back to the mines by their officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Ledger, in its coal article to-morrow will say:

"The anthracite coal trade shows no substantial change in the movement or delivery of coal, but there is a growing impression that the strike will soon terminate and coal mining be resumed. The country is getting very bare of anthracite, and while the warm weather diminishes consumption yet it is necessary at some time for work to be resumed to prepare for Fall and Winter. The change to bituminous coal, if it goes on at the recent rate, will close much of the market for anthracite coal, a very serious prospect for the producers and the miners to contemplate."

SAYS MEN WILL BE BETRAYED.

Shenandoah Priest Hints at a Secret Organization in the Miners' Union.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 3.—The fact that local priests gave warning that there would be an attack on the soldiers here has done much to impress the people of this place that there is a secret Nihilistic organization within the Mine workers' union, which deliberately foments trouble.

In his sermon to-day Father O'Reilly of the Church of the Annunciation said:

"I tell you men that you are paying over money that will come back to you stained with the blood of your fellow-men. You are engaged in a vicious, lawless undertaking, and the woe of years will come down upon you for the crimes committed in the name and aid of your organization. I tell you there is a wolf among you. You will be betrayed, and your families will suffer for the acts of the men who are bent upon violence to our people."

Father O'Reilly, standing in the same pulpit thirty-two years ago, told the "Mollie Maguires" in his congregation: "There's a wolf among you; he will betray you, and your families will suffer for the acts of the men who are bent upon violence to our people."

Kerrigan, a leader of the 'Mollies,' betrayed his fellows, and fifteen of them were hanged.

Father O'Reilly also said: "You should have the manhood to go back to work and defy this organization known as the United Mine Workers. It is a blood-stained organization, and it will be blood-stained until it ceases to exist. It was formed to promote crime and protect criminals. Every one was happy and contented here until Mitchell and Paby came and organized unions. These men are not workingmen; they are not respectable, and I wouldn't give 2 cents for the opinion of either of them."

SAYS STRIKE IS UNCHANGED.

President Mitchell Thinks No Attempt Will Be Made to Reopen Collieries.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 3.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, made another visit to Scranton to-day. Before going he said that there was no change in the strike situation. He did not think that an attempt would be made to resume work at any of the collieries during the coming week.

From what he could learn, he said, the Oxford Mine in the Lackawanna region was being operated by new men. None of the old employes had returned, and at a meeting they pledged themselves not to return. Mr. Mitchell said the same conditions prevailed throughout the entire region.

It was reported to-day that work will be resumed at the Woodward colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and that a number of old firemen would report for work. State Secretary J. F. Mullahy of the Stationary Firemen's Association did not think that any of the firemen would go back.

The Public Alliance and the Workingmen's Alliance, two organizations said to be opposed to the Citizens' Alliance, have been organized here. They will send a petition, signed by thousands of citizens, to the coal operators, asking them to arbitrate, and if they refuse Gov. Stone will be requested to take some action to compel the coal companies to come to terms with their employes.

The second installment of the relief fund has been received here, and will be distributed to-morrow.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COAL.

Shipments from Small Collieries Expected to Keep the Price Below $10 a Ton.

More anthracite is expected in this city this week from various sources, which it is expected will keep the retail price away from the high-water mark of $10 a ton for some days. It may come from small collieries which until recently disposed of their products to nearby towns.

In some of the large steam plants the supply of anthracite is very low, it was said yesterday. The New York Steam Company has a little more than a week's supply. It uses from 300 to 500 tons daily. Its coal department is experimenting with a mixture of soft coal and anthracite, and is preparing for the time when it may have to use soft coal alone.

Until now the Manhattan Railway Company has been able to secure enough hard coal for its locomotives. Most of the anthracite used in the locomotives has come from small dealers outside of New York, who have sold the coal they stored for next Winter.

STRIKE TIES UP CAR LINES.

Employes of Camden (Ohio) Inter-State Road Mob Non-Union Motormen.

IRONTON, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The strike of the employes of the Camden Inter-State Electric Railway almost completely tied up the lines from Guyandotte, W. Va., to Hanging Rock, Ohio, and intermediate points to-day. All the non-union men were driven from the cars in this city by violence, crowds gathering at street intersections and hurling fruit, eggs, and other missiles at the motormen and conductors.

Cars were held up all over the city until noon, when traffic was suspended. The non-union men were afraid to run through the crowds at Catlettsburg and Ashland, Ky., and other points on the Kentucky and West Virginia side of the Ohio River.

The Ironton strikers ran cabs and secured more passengers than the street cars, women who chose that mode of conveyance in preference to street cars being cheered by the crowds. The crowds of union sympathizers had full sway without molestation from the authorities, not a policeman appearing at any of the points of disturbance.

The local militia will leave for camp at Newark to-morrow. Seth Vinson of Huntington, W. Va., general attorney of the Camden Company, arrived here this evening and held an informal conference with the strike leaders. He said the company was willing to recognize the union, but there were no assurances to-night of speedy settlement.

PLANS HOME FOR INVENTORS.

Vermont Man Will Try to Establish a Place for Those Needing Help.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Thomas Alva Edison, John D. Rockefeller, George Westinghouse, and a number of other inventors, or men interested in inventions, will be invited in a short time to interest themselves in helping to establish the first home in America for indigent inventors—men who have been overcome by the weight of years and by poverty at the same time.

The home will be established on Canal Street, West Medford, unless present plans fail. A large dwelling, known to history as the "Old Mansion House," has been practically transferred to a company headed by J. Dana Bickford, a well-known inventor of Vermont and New Hampshire.

Mr. Bickford says that the work of establishing the home will be pushed ahead with all possible speed. He says that approximately $20,000 in realty has been turned over to his company already, and that copies of a circular letter to America's captains of industry will be sent throughout the country.

This letter will outline the plan and contain a request for cash endowments.

"We shall have," Mr. Bickford said, "in connection with this home a workshop, or laboratory, where the inmates may spend their time developing their ideas. If it should happen that something of value is devised, the company in charge of the home would immediately put it upon the market, and the profits would go in part to the company, but largely to the home."

Colorado and Return
by the "Colorado Special" leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices, 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

No other pleasure route can offer so many and varied attractions as the Hudson River Day Line. Music. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON CATHOLIC ZEAL

Strongly Deprecates Agitation Regarding the Philippines.

Says In No Other Country Is There a Government So Fair-Minded and Impartial as in America.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—Archbishop Ireland, preaching this morning in the Cathedral, made an appeal to Roman Catholics against criticism of the United States Government's attitude toward the Church in the Philippines, and denied that the agitation which had arisen in various parts of the country had the sanction of the Church authorities.

"The Apostle Paul," said the Archbishop, "gives this counsel, 'not to be more wise than it behooveth to be wise, but to be wise unto sobrfety, and according as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith.' In the mind of the apostle things most excellent, if made use of in undue measure and without proper regard to circumstances of time and place, change into things perilous and hurtful. And this is undoubtedly what is happening in the case of the fiery zeal in defense of Catholic interests, which seems to be coveting an explosion at the present time among certain classes of American Catholics."

Archbishop Ireland, continuing, said, in part:

"The moment has come to say to Catholics: Be wise, be zealous, unto sobriety and according as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith. And such is the counsel I take the liberty to give to my hearers.

"Who are they who complain and protest and call upon Catholics to be up and doing? Are they those who might claim to represent the Church in its general or even local interests? Has the Sovereign Pontiff spoken? Certainly he has not complained; rather, has he been heard from in very different times. Have the ecclesiastical authorities in the dependencies invoked our aid? In no instance have they so acted; where they have been heard from, as in the case of Porto Rico and of Cuba, it was to tell us in plainest words that they had no grievance, although from irresponsible sources it had been, on several previous occasions, dinned into our ears that the Church was robbed and persecuted in both those islands.

"Whatever complains have been heard come from individual Catholics or from societies of Catholics; in neither case is there warrant to represent others than the men themselves, or the societies themselves who do speak.

"Societies of Catholics are organized for purposes of their own, usually with the intent to secure special aid or comfort to such as are members thereof. Restricted to those purposes, they are within their sphere and are entitled to respect. To venture beyond those purposes and assume general direction of the Church is quite another thing.

"It must be remembered that there are hundreds of thousands of good and influential Catholics ,aymen, members of the mutual benevolent society, who have commissioned no society to speak for them. It must be remembered, also, that soldiers of the Church, as soldiers of an army of whatsoever kind, whether singly or whether in companies or regiments, must await the action of the commanders, before they undertake to act for the whole organization.

"Nor is public agitation necessary in America to redress grievances, if grievances do exist. Happily, Americans and are prepared to stand by what I here say. There is always redress from grievances, so far as circumstances may allow, if it is sought through quiet and reasonable methods from the high representatives of the Government. Let justice be done to America—in no other country is there a Government so fair minded, so impartial, so willing to treat all classes of citizens with absolute justice, as that with which we are blessed in America.

"The Catholic body will never prosper in America unless it be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the country and with a deep love for its care. To live in touch with the country is the lesson which Pope Leo is ceaselessly teaching Catholics in every country; it is the lesson which I am confident he would wish Catholics in America to take to heart, and to practice, even were there in so doing some sacrifice to be made.

"As to matters in the Philippine Islands, we cannot discuss them. They are for the time being put beyond our reach since they are the subject of negotiations between the Government of America and the sovereign Pontiff. The logic of the situation in presence of strange complications for Church and state arising from a change of sovereignty in the Philippines pointed to a mutual conference between the head of the Church and a representative of the State as the proper and dignified way to a final and peaceful solution. Leo XIII. saw this; Theodore Roosevelt saw this.

"Leo took the initiative, proposed the conference, and asked Government to express frankly and thoroughly his views. The President and his advisers accepted the proposition. What more could have been done by the Administration to prove its good-will and sense of justice? If the Administration had refused to send a representative to Rome, verily what clamorings there would have been, and now, when it has sent a representative to Rome and agrees to the further proposal of the Vatican to transfer negotiations to Manila, clamorings are still raised.

"Well, some people are born to clamor, and privilege to clamor must be allowed to them. Be it so, but we shall insist that they clamor in their own name and not in the name of the Church in America."

SENSATIONAL RUMORS ABOUT E. B. BALDWIN'S EXPEDITION.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Morgen Bladet from Tromsö says that Capt. Johannsson of the America, which arrived at Honningsvaag, Norway, on Aug. 1, with Evelyn B. Baldwin, the arctic explorer, on board, has asked to be examined before a maritime court concerning incidents which occurred on board the America in the course of the voyage of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition.

To this dispatch the Morgen Bladet adds that there are sensational reports in circulation, one being to the effect that Capt. Johannsson was deprived of his command while the voyage was in progress.

Another dispatch received here from Tromsoe says that the pilot of the America has demanded an inquiry into several mysterious deaths among those on board the vessel which occurred during the voyage.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the head of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, left Christiania, Norway, on July 6 of last year, for Tromsoe, from which port he sailed on July 16 in the America. From Tromsoe he went to Honningsvaag to pick up the Frithjof, and then proceeded to Vardoe, from where the real start was made.

Mr. Baldwin, when he sailed, was enthusiastic concerning the probable success of his expedition, and was equipped for any emergency that might arise, everything that could possibly be thought of for the protection and sustenance of man and beast having been provided in quantities large enough to last two or three times as long as it was expected that the expedition would be gone.

In September, under date of Aug. 5, a message via Hammerfest was received from Mr. Baldwin, in which he said that the America was in latitude 78 longitude 38, seeking a passage through the ice. All were well on board.

Last Friday Mr. Bsldwin arrived at Honningsvaag on the America. He reported that all his men were well and said nothing about any deaths having occurred during the time he was away.

Why Not See Niagara Falls?
You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

Eldest Brother Warned Them and Then Tried to Save Them—Brought Up Body of One.

Three brothers, Joseph, Charles, and John Carter of 63 South Washington Square, went swimming in the Harlem River at Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street yesterday afternoon. The current carried Thomas and Joseph out too far and they were drowned. John swam out to save them, but only caught hold of Thomas. He swam with him 150 yards to shore, to have him pronounced dead by a physician. Thomas was eighteen years of age, Joseph was twenty-three; John is thirty-two.

The brothers journeyed together to the Harlem River yesterday, and, as the tide was strong when they began to swim, John warned the younger men to be wary, but they ventured out. John heard them call to each other to make for shore again, and saw that they were in trouble, making no headway in getting in.

He started out toward them and then saw that they were being carried down the stream. He shouted to them to keep up, hoping that he would be heard by persons who might be able to go to the rescue. There were no persons in boats near there, however, and nobody could be seen on shore, as the young men had gone in bathing in a secluded spot.

When Thomas sank John went under and brought up his body.

"Hold on. We'll get ashore," he cried, and with Thomas's body on his back started to return to the shore.

On the shore were two men who had run up. An ambulance was sent for, and the men tried in vain to resuscitate Thomas. The body of Joseph was not recovered.

BOYS DROWNED AT PITTSBURG.

One Was Struggling in the Water and Two Others Tried to Save Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—Three boys were drowned this afternoon in the Allegheny River here. They were William J. Carroll, aged fourteen, son of Thomas B. Carroll of 306 Thirty-eighth Street; Amiel Kologewski, aged twelve, and one whose identity is unknown, aged about thirteen.

All were able to swim, and were playing in the water on a gravel bank headed up by dredges which dig for sand. One of the lads was seen by a party of older boys some distance awey struggling in deep water, and another was seen to wade in after him, and the two clutched each other and went down. The third boy waded in and caught the two as they arose, and was apparently dragging them to safety when all three went down and were seen no more.

The swimmers began diving, and brought up young Carroll and later Kologewski, but it was two hours before the body was identified. The body of the third boy was not recovered, and there are no marks on his clothing left on the shore to identify him.

VEGETARIANS WORRY A CHEF.

La Bretagne's Steward Has a Time of It with "La Societe des Legumineux."

According to the steward of the French liner La Bretagne, in yesterday from Havre, the trip was the most trying one he ever experienced. It was not on account of the weather, either, for the sky was clear and the sea calm all the way across. The trouble was in the first cabin, where some thirty or more novelty-seeking passengers got together and formed a vegetarian club, or, as they termed it themselves, "La Société des Legumineux."

Roast beef, the serving of which is the pride of the chef, was passed by, and even Philadelphia chicken was scorned. The chef was seen yesterday muttering to himself and counting "quntorze, quinze, seize" on his fingers. "What am I doing?" he said. "I'm counting up the varieties of beans and pea soup I made up for those people." The "legumineux" made amends, however, for on Saturday night they gave a concert at which they sang a song and drank a toast in honor of the worried chef.

Plunger Riley Grannan and Jockey Coyle were passengers on La Bretagne. "Betting is slow in France," said Grannan, "and no big wagers are being laid. Have I been successful? Well, I caught enough to eat and drink."

The Immigration Bureau had been notified to look out for three Anarchists who were said to be aboard La Bretagne. Inspectors Macatre, Brosenhan, Behlart, and O'Connor boarded the ship at Quarantine, but were not able to find even an Anarchistic tendency.

Eight Franciscan nuns, the last of the expelled religious orders to leave France, came over on La Bretagne on their way to Canada. The other members of their order, they said, were scattered through Austria, Spain, and Germany.

KILLED IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Crushed Between Car and Wall—Lived for Three Hours.

Paul McQuinn, the nine-year-old son of Michael McQuinn of the firm of C. A. Shayne & Co. of West Forty-second Street, met death yesterday by falling into the elevator shaft of the Chelsea apartment house, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue, where he lived.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the boy entered the elevator, which was operated by a colored lad, James Butts, twelve years old, to go from the first floor to his father's apartment on the third. There was some friendly roughing in the elevator on the way up, and when the third floor was reached Butts shoved McQuinn out and started back without closing the shaft door. A second later there was a crash on top of the elevator, and Paul's body slid down between the wall and the car. How he happened to fall is unknown.

The boy was still conscious when the elevator was finally stopped, and his cries aroused the house. The father and janitor came on the scene first. They tried to extricate the body from above, but it was so tightly wedged in that they were unable to do so. Finally the grating of the elevator shaft was forced out, and the body recovered. The boy was by this time unconscious, and Drs. Toby, Forman, Scott, and Bulson were called to attend him. Their services were unavailing, however, and the boy died about 7:30 o'clock.

WATCHED BIG BUILDING FALL.

Crowd of 3,000 Saw an Unusual Spectacle at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—More than 3,000 people watched a tall building crumble and fall in this afternoon on Sixth Street near the Allegheny Bridge. Henry Phipps had excavations made for a large office building on the property adjoining.

About 4 o'clock it was noticed that the building occupied by Peter S. Huckestein's saloon and many business offices was careening toward the excavation. The police were notified, and soon all the occupants of the structure were out.

Gradually the building leaned over, and at 6 o'clock a crash resulted and the brick pile fell into the excavation made for the skyscraper, the dust completely covering the spectators for squares about.

A NEW HOME FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Newspaper to Move Up Town Early in 1904.

It Is to Have a Modern Steel-Construction Building on the Triangle at Broadway, Seventh Avenue and West 42d Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has acquired the triangle bounded by Broadway, West Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and will at once begin the erection thereon of a large modern steel-construction building, primarily for its own use. The contract for construction has been awarded the George A. Fuller Company. Mr. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz is the architect. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy early in 1904.

In the nearly fifty-one years of its existence THE NEW YORK TIMES has thus far occupied four different buildings on three sites. The first of these, in 1851, was at 113 Nassau Street. The second was at the northeast corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets. The third was the one whereon the newspaper is now published. Two buildings in succession have been erected on the present site, the first in 1857 and the second in 1888.

The block on which the new building is to stand is triangular in form. The plot itself is a trapezoid, the dimensions being 143 feet on Broadway, 58.4 feet on West Forty-second Street, 136.6 feet on Seventh Avenue, and 20 feet on the north facing Long Acre Square. This property has been acquired by purchase from the Subway Realty Company by Adolph S. Ochs, who will transfer it to THE NEW YORK TIMES Building Company, the entire stock of which is to be owned by THE NEW YORK TIMES Company. The greater portion of the plot is owned in fee. The southerly part, on which the Pabst Hotel stands, is a leasehold from the Dolan estate and is for a period of ninety-nine years.

To many of the older New Yorkers the notion of a newspaper moving so far up town will seem singular. For years, the popular idea has been that location near the City Hall Park, where so many newspapers had their birth, and where so many are now grouped, was an essential. This was true in the years gone by, and is still true in great measure. The next eighteen months, however, promise to make a revolution in many respects, owing to the new transit facilities which the underground railway will provide.

It is expected that trains will be running in the subway by or before the beginning of 1904. Not very long thereafter connection will be had by underground road with the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel terminus. Another road under ground will run through Forty-second Street and the East River, connecting with the Long Island Railroad. These factors will make the location of the new TIMES Building a centre of distribution—in all likelihood the best centre of distribution—from Manhattan Island to all portions of the city as well as to all parts of the country. A station of the rapid transit railway will be in the basement of THE TIMES Building.

The distribution referred to will relate not only to the carriage of newspapers and the mails, but also to the passenger transportation of the metropolis and of the country. Passengers from down town and up town on Manhattan Island, from Bronx and Brooklyn Boroughs, and even from Queens and Richmond, will find the location convenient and easily accessible. The same is true regarding the travelers on the roads which land their passengers at the Grand Central Station, only a few blocks distant, and connected by underground railway with the site in question.

None are more fully aware of the central position of the location than the real estate men, including such large owners as the Astors. Their appreciation has been shown in a marked degree by the development which they have undertaken since the building of the subway was begun. Many times within the memory of those now living has the map of Manhattan Island been subjected to sweeping revision. Old centres of business have been abandoned and new ones created, but in all the history of these real estate transitions it would be difficult to point to a movement more comprehensive than that which has overspread the Long Acre Square district since rapid transit became an assured fact.

Prior to the undertaking of that great work the immediate neighborhood of Broadway and Forty-second Street was not altogether without prominence, being the boundary, an outpost as it were, of the great region of activity to the south and east of it. As the result of this circumstance, perhaps half a dozen hotels and theatres were in existence, but with the exception of these, the territory shown in the accompanying map was covered by the same unbroken succession of three and four story houses that had stood there for a generation. But within two years all these conditions have been transformed, and to-day there is revealed an area which is assured of becoming one of the most important centres of activity in the entire city, and which is already thickly dotted with completed and projected structures representing the investment of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

The Rapid Transit route as originally laid out was all sufficient to foreshadow the beginning of a new era for this section, but the developments of the last few weeks—the projected building of a subsidiary line across the city beneath Forty-second Street and of a connecting link on Broadway, between Union Square and Forty-second Street—will cause Broadway and Forty-second Street to become one of the most important points in the entire system, whence one may go north, east, south, or west, and Long Acre Square will be not an outpost, but a centre.

Hotel owners recognized at once that at such a point there would be created a new region of life and activity, not only attractive on account of its immediate possibilities, but also giving promise of great stability and of long enduring popularity. Two mammoth structures were immediately planned for sites owned by those largest holders of New York realty and the closest observers of its opportunities—the Astors. The Hotel Knickerbocker, to be built at a cost of $2,500,000,

Broadway and Forty-second Street, gives some idea of how Col. John Jacob Astor regards the future of that section, while hardly less convincing is the new $1,000,000 structure rising on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, a block front of ground owned by William Waldorf Astor and valued at not less than $1,500,000.

Theatrical managers were equally alive to the situation. "Here the people will come," they said, "and will continue to come, and with these transit facilities there is small chance for the town to move away and leave us on the outskirts." The result so far has been the buying of sites and the filing of plans for six new playhouses between Forty-second and Forty-seventh Streets, calling for the investment of nearly $3,000,000. On Forty-second Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, Klaw & Erlanger will erect two new places of amusement. Daniel Frohman's new Lyceum Theatre will be on the north side of Forty-fifth Street, just east of Broadway, and on the south side of the street, almost directly opposite, will be the new theatre of the H. B. Harris Company. For the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street Sire Brothers have filed plans of a projected playhouse, while just south of Forty-seventh Street will be the entrance to the new home of Kirke La Shelle's productions.

With its accessibility assured, Long Acre Square at once became the Mecca of apartment hotel builders. The upper west side and Fifth Avenue district were in large measure abandoned, and real estate brokers were kept busy gathering up the old houses in Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Streets in blocks of three and four, to supply the demand for sixty, eighty, and one hundred foot frontages among these builders. No less than twenty structures of the apartment hotel type, involving in each instance an outlay of from $200,000 to $1,000,000, have already been put up or are in course of construction in the streets tributary to Long Acre Square, and if one might include several operations for which plans have not yet been filed, the total number would be considerably larger.

Another factor of great influence in determining the ultimate pre-eminence of Forty-second Street has been its rapid growth as an up-town financial district. Not long ago only one bank, the Lincoln, was established there; to-day there are seven institutions of similar character, including two trust companies. These include, besides the Lincoln, the Columbia Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the American Savings Bank, the United National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, and the New York Realty and Trust Company. In selecting a site for the new Post Office, moreover, proximity to Forty-second Street is likely to be the chief item of consideration, and to regard the west side of the city with greater favor would be but the natural result of the establishment of the Pennsylvania terminal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and the development of the North River water front between Tenth and Twenty-third Streets, for the exclusive accommodation of the transatlantic lines.

The natural consequence of the development of a section along so many different lines at once has been a speculative activity almost without parallel in the city's real estate history. If a man had appeared in West Forty-sixth or Forty-seventh Streets, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, five years ago and offered to buy twenty-foot houses for $25,000 each he would have been deluged with that commodity.

To-day, builders are paying $2,000 and $2,100 per front foot for plots on the north side of Forty-seventh Street, or at the rate of $40,000 to $42,000 for a twenty-foot lot. On the north side of Forty-third Street, about midway between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, an apartment hotel site sold recently at the rate of $3,000 per front foot. On the square itself, advances in value have been of even more meteoric character. No. 1,555 Broadway, bought by the late William M. Ryan for $42,000 in 1895, was sold by his estate a few weeks ago for $123,000. The northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, the best bid for which at auction not many years ago was $200,000, was bought recently by Thomas B. Hidden for about $500,000.

Remarkable as has been the development of Long Acre, it has been achieved in the face of one very adverse factor—namely, that a very considerable portion of the property fronting directly upon the square is held in very strong hands and has been practically out of the market. The northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street as well as all of the property on the west side of the square from Forty-third Street north to the middle of the block between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets is held by the Astors. The northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, the Hotel Cadillac, and some adjoining property belong to the Goelets. Take away these properties and several others owned by individuals and estates, perhaps not so well known, but equally averse to selling, particularly on a rising market, and not much of Long Acre Square proper remains. This condition simply means that speculation in a number of very desirable sites has been rendered impossible, and not that the ultimate improvement of these properties will be unduly delayed, for it has been repeatedly shown that the city's largest landed proprietors, if at times conservative, are always ready to keep their building operations well abreast of actual demand.

These facts and figures give but an inadequate idea of the proportions of the Long Acre Square movement, which may rightly be regarded as yet in its infancy. The real estate speculation, which is but preliminary to actual development, has been of hitherto unheard-of proportions, and there is every reason to suppose that substantial and lasting improvement of the district will be carried forward upon the same prodigious scale.

In the following table are grouped the more notable of the improvements begun as a consequence of the building of the rapid transit road, which are also displayed on the accompanying map:

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LONG ACRE SQUARE DISTRICT.

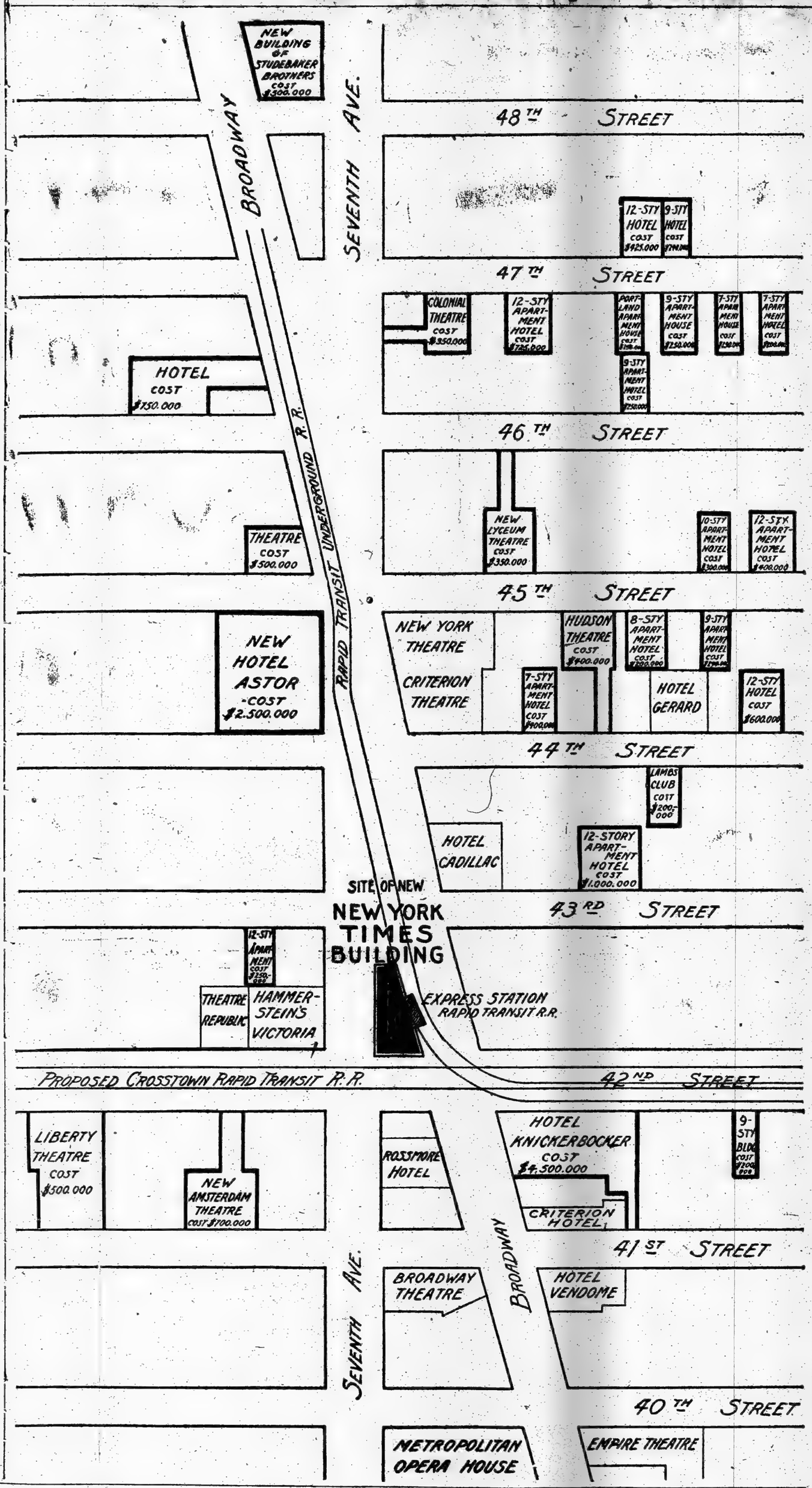

Location.	Class of Improvement.	Owner.	Valuation Ground & Building.
Broadway, Southeast Corner of 42d St	Eighteen-Story Hotel	International Realty and Construction Company	$4,500,000
Broadway, West Side, 44th to 45th St	Twelve-Story Hotel	William Waldorf Astor	2,500,000
Broadway, Northwest Cor. of 45th St	Theatre	Sire Brothers	500,000
Broadway, Nos. 1,555 and 1,557, Extending to 46th St	Hotel	Shanley Brothers	750,000
Broadway, No. 1,564, Extending to 47th St	Theatre	Kirke La Shelle	350,000
Broadway, 7th Av. and 48th St	Factory and Warerooms	Studebaker Brothers Company	500,000
Forty-second & 41st Sts., 150 ft. W. of 7th Av.	Theatre	Klaw & Erlanger	700,000
Forty-second & 41st Sts., 400 ft. W. of 7th Av.	Theatre	Klaw & Erlanger	500,000
Forty-second St., s. s., 186.6 ft. E. of B'way	Nine-Story Building	Cornelius J. Ryan	200,000
Forty-third St., No. 206 West	Twelve-Story Apartment House	Bates Realty Company	250,000
Forty-third St., Nos. 127 to 135 West	Twelve-Story Apartment Hotel	Robert F. Spalding	1,000,000
Forty-fourth St., Nos. 128 and 130 West	Eight-Story Clubhouse	Lambs' Club	200,000
Forty-fourth St., n. s., 205 ft. E of B'way	Seven-Story Apartment Hotel	Roberts & Smith	400,000
Forty-fourth & 45th Sts., 200 ft. E of B'way	Theatre	George G. Heye	400,000
Forty-fourth St., Nos. 109 to 115 West	Twelve-Story Hotel	J. McCormack	600,000
Forty-fifth & 46th Sts., 200 ft. E. of B'way	Theatre	Daniel Frohman	350,000
Forty-fifth St., Nos. 130 and 132 West	Eight-Story Apartment Hotel	Eleanor L. Hoffman	200,000
Forty-fifth St., Nos. 116 and 118 West	Nine-Story Apartment Hotel	Rosa Brown	240,000
Forty-fifth St., Nos. 141 to 147 West	Ten-Story Apartment Hotel	Realty Company of New York	300,000
Forty-fifth St., Nos. 109 to 113 West	Twelve-Story Apartment Hotel	Central Realty Company	400,000
Forty-sixth St., No. 129 West	Nine-Story Apartment Hotel	J. H. Leith	250,000
Forty-seventh St., Nos. 150 & 152 West	Twelve-Story Apartment Hotel	George L. Felt	725,000
Forty-seventh St., Nos. 132 & 134 West	Nine-Story Apartment Hotel	H. H. Benedict	250,000
Forty-seventh St., Nos. 124 & 126 West	Nine-Story Apartment Hotel	H. Andersen	250,000
Forty-seventh St., No. 112 West	Seven-Story Apartment House	H. J. Lefler	150,000
Forty-seventh St., Nos. 106 & 108 West	Seven-Story Apartment House	M. S. Mannes	200,000
Forty-seventh St., Nos. 133 to 137 West	Twelve-Story Hotel	William H. Livingston	425,000
Forty-seventh St., Nos. 129 & 131 West	Nine-Story Apartment Hotel	Ezra R. Champion	240,000
Total			$17,330,000

WANTS WAR DEBT INTEREST.

New Jersey to Press Claim for $4,111,836.12 Against the Federal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The great activity during last week of the forces of State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs was explained to-day, when the news was given out that early this week, Tuesday likely, State Treasurer Briggs will file a claim on the United States Treasury for $4,111,836.12. This claim is for interest paid by New Jersey on its war debt.

Bonds were issued by the State for the equipping of the soldiers in the civil war and for other expenditures incident thereto to the extent of $3,600,000. Before these bonds were paid off the State had expended upward of $4,000,000 interest on them. The State, of course, has been repaid the principal long since by the Federal Government, and under a recent act of Congress it is now proposed to make an effort to recover the interest.

The attention of Attorney General McCarter was called to the fact that the statute existed by H. M. Foote of Washington, who has been engaged to press the claim. It is pointed out that Pennsylvania had already received the full amount of interest on its civil war debt, and the Attorney General promptly communicated with State Treasurer Briggs to get the bonds in shape for presentation to the Court of Claims.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

Assistant Attorney De Witt Going to Cuba to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—United States Assistant Attorney De Witt of the Department of Justice gave out at Phillipsburg to-day that he will go to Cuba Sept. 1 to investigate the war claims growing out of the treaty made by the United States with Spain.

In an interview, he says under the Paris Treaty Spain appears to have been released from any liability of damage resulting from the war to American citizens, in consequence of which claims have been filed against the United States Government aggregating about $70,000,000. Individual and corporate claims range from insignificant sums up to those between four and five million dollars.

"My business," he continued, "will be to make an investigation of such of these claims as may be assigned to me. The jurisdiction of these claims is put in the hands of the Spanish Treaty Claim Commission, of which former Senator Chandler is the President."

Sergt. Cottrell May Succeed Thompson.

It was said yesterday that Sergt. John W. Cottrell, in charge of the Jefferson Market Court squad, would be appointed to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. William H. Thompson on Saturday. Sergt. Cottrell is thirty-seven years of age and was appointed to the force in 1888.

PLATT'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Mr. McKelway Thinks Kings County Will Go Democratic.

The Senator Says Timothy L. Woodruff Will Be Consulted as to the Lieutenant Governorship Upon His Return from Abroad.

President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, Collector Stranahan, Assistant Corporation Counsel John Hutchinson, and St. Clair McKelway were among those who attended Senator Platt's Sunday-school on the plazza of the Oriental at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

"Devery is a very original duss," remarked the Senator, when told some of the incidents of the campaign progressing in the Ninth Assembly District.

"That's so," remarked one of the party, "and do you know, Senator, he says if people from outside the district don't stop interfering with him, he will invade the Fifth Avenue Hotel and edge you off a seat in the Amen Corner?"

"Well," replied Senator Platt, smiling, "if he visits the Amen Corner he will have a chance to experience religoin."

"Anything new about the Lieutenant Governorship?" was asked.

"Tim's coming back this week," was the reply, "and he will tell you all about it."

"Will he be consulted?"

"Certainly," the Senator answered, "why shouldn't he be?"

The talk then drifted to Kings County politics, and Mr. McKelway expressed the opinion that Brooklyn would give from 12,000 to 14,000 Democratic majority, "because instinct would bring the Democrats together this year."

"What instinct?" inquired Senator Platt.

Mr. McKelway did not answer promptly, and a reporter suggested that, as neither party had much to give, instinct was not a very material factor. Another remarked that he did not believe Kings would give to exceed a plurality of more than 5,000 for the Democratic ticket.

"Much depends," rejoined Mr. McKelway, "upon what ex-Senator Coffey can accomplish."

"Sheriff Dike was here this afternoon," said a member of the party, "and he asserted that Kings County would iron out all right."

"Will he do the ironing?" Senator Platt inquired.

"I don't know as to that," one of the party replied, "but if there is to be an ironing there should be a washing before it, and there is the Dady-Guden matter to wash out."

Asked whether he thought the Guden incident would affect the vote, Mr. McKelway said he thought that it would, but he did not know but that what cutting might come from Guden's friends would be offset by gains from a class pleased with the action of Gov. Odell in ridding Kings County of Guden.

Senator Platt smiled when told there was a report in circulation that one of the objects of State Chairman Dunn's visit to the Mayor's office was to invite Mr. Low to serve as temporary or permanent Chairman of the next Republican State Convention.

"Had not heard of it," answered the Senator, "and I was inclined to believe Mayor Low too modest a man to aspire to serve in such a position."

"Will there be any material opposition to the nomination of Judge Werner of Rochester for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals?" Mr. Platt was asked.

"Not that I am aware of," was the reply. "I believe Judge Werner will be named."

President Morris expressed the opinion that Gov. Odell would not for the present appoint a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the late Judge George P. Andrews. Mr. Morris asserted he was not a candidate, and intimated that his business arrangements would make an acceptance impossible even if the position was offered him. He believes there will be fusion on local candidates next Fall, and he is quite sanguine of success.

President Morris, who has been on a long sojourn in Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, and Arizona, is in splendid health and ready for the fray. He will shortly call a special meeting of the Executive Committee to complete arrangements for the primaries.

Tammany Triumvirs to Meet.

A meeting of the Tammany Triumvirs has been called for to-morrow, although the announcement had been made that they would not meet this month. Leader Charles F. Murphy is out of the city, and is not expected to return this week.

THREE YEARS WITHOUT BRYAN!

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—There is an immense disgust with Mr. Bryan on the part of Washington Democrats who note how his political talks are neutralizing the efforts the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee is making to secure a Democratic majority in the next House.

"If we could get rid of him," a well-known Washingtonian said to-day, "we would have a show of winning, for our Congressional Committee is doing a lot of intelligent and effective work. It seems, though, as if every bit of gain the committee makes is offset by the damage that comes through Bryan's speeches. I went to Chairman Griggs the other day and said: 'Look here, Jim, they say Bryan is going to join Nixon on his yacht. Best thing you can do is to hustle over to New York and tell Nixon to run away with the Nebraska statesman. Tell him to take him on a three years' cruise somewhere, and to avoid all ports where they have telegraph or telephone apparatus or know how to use the Marconi system. Just think of it, Jim! Three years without Bryan! What wouldn't that be worth to the Democracy?'"

A REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK.

Pamphlet Issued by the Party's Congressional Committee for the Coming Fall Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Republican text book for the campaign of 1902 has been issued by the Republican Congressional Committee. The book, which is in pamphlet form, containing 380 pages, makes liberal quotations from the speeches of both McKinley and Roosevelt and also extracts from their messages to Congress in support of Republican doctrines. It also reviews the record of the Republican party from its beginning to the present time.

Under the heading "Protection and Prosperity" eighty-one pages are devoted to advocacy of protection. Twenty pages are devoted to the trusts, and in opening the discussion the book thus describes the attitude of the two parties:

"The attitude of the two great parties on the trust question is clearly defined. That of the Democratic Party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the Republican Party to such restriction as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control, but not the destruction by legislation or injury by fictitious agitation of legitimate enterprise, through great manufacturing systems by which production is cheapened, prices of manufactures reduced and permanency of employment assured."

Following this is the following:

"The Republican Administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt have made a good record in their efforts to execute the anti-trust law. There has been no shirking of duty because of the powerful financial influence behind the trusts. There has been no hesitation for fear the law would not prove effective. These two Republican Presidents have recognized no man or corporation as above the law." The assertion also is made that "free-trade England is the home of trusts."

Ninety-five pages of the publication are devoted to the Philippines and the Republican insular policy, which includes the early stages of the acquisition, the conduct of the army, declarations from prominent people that the Filipinos are not ready for independence, and a large portion of Admiral Dewey's testimony before the Senate Philippine Committee, in which he gave his opinion of Aguinaldo. President Roosevelt's Decoraton Day address so far as it refers to the conduct of soldiers in the Philippines, is quoted entire. There also is some discussion of trade with the insular possessions.

More than twenty page are given to the discussion of the gold standard and an outline of the Republican Party's record on financial questions. A chapter is given to diplomacy in the Orient, and a declaration is made that "McKinley's policy saved China from dismemberment." The declaration by the late Amos J. Cummings, "When I refuse to vote to protect the lives of American soldiers, I hope I shall be paralyzed," heads a chapter, which declares that the "Democrats oppose army appropriations."

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NO ENTHUSIASM OVER OLNEY.

Washington Politicians Do Not Regard Him as a Presidential Possibility—Justice Parker Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The intimations from a Boston dispatch that the Democrats of the Bay State purpose to launch an Olney Presidential boom at their coming State Convention excites small interest here. Washington politicians are not inclined to rate Mr. Olney as a Presidential possibility; at least, he is not a prime favorite with the Democrats who chance to be here just now.

The demand seems to be for a "new" man, whose political activities and affiliations have not been of a sort to worry either faction of the Democratic Party. Nobody seems to question Mr. Olney's ability, nor to take any exception to his character as a man, but there are a good many Democrats to whom he would be objectionable as a candidate for office.

The feeling in the section where the Democratic Party's strength lies just at present is that it would be better to take some other man than Mr. Olney to head the Presidential ticket in 1904. The South does not want Bryan, nor any imitation of him, for the next Presidential candidate. In spite of some foolish declarations in certain of the Democratic conventions held recently in the South, the people of that section are extremely desirous that the next Democratic National Convention shall forget the follies of Chicago and Kansas City.

They want the convention to make a platform that shall appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the American people, and nominate a candidate to whose Democracy no man will object who believes in the fundamental principles of the Democratic faith and desires to vote the Democratic ticket. At the same time, it is felt that it would be exceedingly unwise to nominate any man, no matter how sound he might be, against whom the objection might be made that he had been offensively antagonistic to his party in recent years.

The South is looking to the North to furnish the candidate, and apparently is not disposed to carry dictation to an extreme, but it is inclined to insist that the North must furnish one on whom all Democrats can unite with cheerfulness.

Justice Parker of New York undoubtedly would suit the Southern Democrats perfectly. Some of the strongest papers of the South advocate his selection, and commend him in highest terms. They speak of him as a clean man, a man of lofty character and great accomplishments, and one sure to command strong support at the polls. They regard it as of great importance, too, that he is a New Yorker; they look upon him as the man who can win the votes of the Empire State for the Democracy if anybody can.

TWO PENNY TUBE UNDER THE EAST RIVER.

Construction of the Tunnel, Planned on London Model, to be Begun Promptly, Says Mr. Esler.

Frederick B. Esler, who is the President of the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, said yesterday that the plan of the tube tunnel from New York to Brooklyn, in imitation of the twopenny tunnel of London, and which was first spoken of in 1890, was about to be begun. J. H. Hoadley of the International Power Company and G. B. Drummond of the Manhattan Transit and British Traction Company are now on their way from London to New York on the Cunard liner Campania, with a view, as Mr. Esler claims, of beginning promptly with the physical work of construction.

Mr. Esler has just returned from England, where he has been since June last in the interest of the project. His explanation of the development of the scheme and its present status was as follows:

"We have never given up the project, from the hour it was started. We have the franchise permission from the Railroad Commission to proceed with the work, and, in fact, are in a position to go ahead with the work without any legal barrier.

"The stories printed that the project was opposed by James P. Keating, then Commissioner of Highways, is all bosh. He did make some objection to which we raised no protest, because we had no reason to. It is the duty of the Commissioner of Highways to protest where he sees fit to the tearing up of the cobbles on the highways. We at first thought of breaking ground for the work of starting the tunnel somewhere near Ann Street. We afterward decided to begin the work elsewhere, and when Mr. Keating filed his protest we had already begun with the work elsewhere, and therefore had no reason to oppose his protest.

"The plan of building the tunnel is being underwritten by a syndicate, of which Lord Kintgore is the Chairman. The other members of this syndicate are Earl Grey, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and Washington Hume. The men who propose to build the tunnel are G. B. Drummond, and J. H. Hoadley. They are now on their way here as you read this morning.

"Our franchise gives us permission to build a tunnel from Park Row to the dock line of Brooklyn. Efforts were made to get the franchise ratified by the Municipal Assembly, to which Brooklyn objected. Nevertheless, as the city has been extended, including Brooklyn, our franchise was also extended.

"The tunnel will have a double track, and will be entirely fire-proof. James Stewart of the Westinghouse Electric Company has been spoken of for carrying the work through to completion, but he is not yet fully decided upon.

"There will be three entrances and three exits, so far as we know now, on each side of the river. We will connect with no road whatever, but will merely transport passengers under the river. So far as we know now, the fare is to be 3 cents, but that may be altered. The fact that the recently-arranged-for tunnel will cross under the river at pretty nearly the same spot at which we hope to cross will make no difference to us.

"We cannot yet tell what the exact cost of the road will be. About $8,000,000 is ready for use. It is to be finished by July 16, 1904. We are now buying property at both sides of the river for entrances and exits. The tunnel will be almost precisely like the two-penny road of England. It will be ventilated, of course, but there is scarcely any need of this, because the suction of the cars through the tubes creates ventilation in plenty. The deepest point of the tunnel will be 85 feet under the water level."

CITY IN DARKNESS DURING NOONDAY STORM

Continued from Page 1.

the massive iron ball on the top of the hotel flagpole and played strange pranks in the floors below. The bolt struck after the pall of darkness had descended upon the city and the lights in the hotel had been turned on. The lights instantly went out.

The guests on the top floor say they saw uncanny flashes of green and blue fire at the moment that the unexpected darkness came, and ran into the halls, many of them in the belief that the hotel was on fire. The women screamed, and several half fainted with fear. All had felt the shock and several were partly overcome by the force of it. On the other floors the effects were not so marked, and no one felt the shock, though many were badly frightened when the lights went out, and ran into the halls, where their fear was increased by the screams and confusion above.

Clerk William J. Crawford, who was on duty at the time, retained his presence of mind, and taking the porters and bellboys with him, hastened to the frightened guests, assured them that the hotel was not on fire, and quieted their fears.

On the roof of the hotel, real damage had been done. The ball on the top of the flagpole had been a massive affair, a foot and a half in diameter, before the lightning struck it. The bolt, however, shattered it into fragments, and descending the twenty-five-foot pole, splintered it.

Near by the pole is a carpenter's shed, in which Walter Suter, the hotel carpenter, was working at the moment the bolt struck. Suter received a rather severe shock, which left him for a time partially paralyzed. He was taken downstairs, and was attended by the house physician, but did not fully recover for several hours.

After the storm more than 100 sparrows were found scattered about the lawn in front of Bellevue Hospital. It is supposed that they were killed by the force of the rain.

Thousands of residents from the lower east side who journey to the Borough of the Bronx regularly every Sunday for the purpose of spending the day in one of the many parks were thrown into a state of panic by the storm and the complete darkness. Many had wandered deep into the woods of Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, far from any shelter, when the storm overtook them. The darkness, coupled with blinding flashes of lightning and crashes of thunder that seemed to shake the earth, struck terror, and men, women, and children, drenched to the skin by the driving rain, ran helplessly about calling for aid and searching for shelter.

ZOO ANIMALS IN TERROR.

So appalling was the sudden darkness which settled over the Bronx about 11:45 o'clock that it affected the animals in the Bronx Zoological Park to a marked degree. The huge polar and grizzly bears, who pace the front of their cages with untiring precision for hours at a time in most kinds of weather, growled menacingly at the first approach of the storm, but when the darkness began to settle they sniffed the air nervously, and, with low growls, slunk back to their dens one by one until neither hide nor hair could be seen of them. In the monkey house it was very evident that something was wrong, as the inmates showed the greatest uneasiness. Sikey, the orang-outang, captured her playful infant, Dohong, after a lively chase about the cage, and clasping him to her breast, hid herself in a corner until the storm had passed.

When the storm broke there were several thousand persons in the park, many of them women, carrying infants in their arms, with several other children tugging at their skirts. They made a wild rush for the shelter pavilion, the restaurants and other buildings on the grounds, but they were inadequate to properly shelter the crowd, which kept constantly increasing, until many were unable to gain entrance. Those who had sought Mount Pelham Bay and Claremont Parks to enjoy their Sunday outing fared much worse than did the crowd at the Zoo, as they found little or no shelter whatever.

The elevated road trains, on which all the lights were lit, were crowded to suffocation at the time the storm was at its height, and passengers on arriving at their destination refused to leave the platforms. Each succeeding train left a few more, until the platforms were so crowded that no more passengers could alight from the cars.

This was the case at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Fordham, and the station at the end of the line, in Bedford Park, where traffic was considerably delayed. West Farms Square, which is the transfer point for the various trolley lines in the Bronx, presented a curious appearance during the progress of the storm. Every store and hallway was crowded with people, while each car brought fifty or seventy-five more individuals to add to the disgusted crowd of excursionists already on the spot. Alighting from the car they would make a wild dash for shelter. When the storm abated and the sun broke through the clouds shortly after 1 o'clock the majority of the crowd started homeward, drenched to the skin and looking as though they had taken an unexpected bath in the muddy waters of the Bronx River.

ORPHAN ASYLUM STRUCK.

The flagpole which stands in front of the orphan asylum at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue was struck and split from top to bottom. Splinters six feet long flew around in all directions. This flagpole was supposed to have been the tallest in the city.

A bolt of lightning struck a tall flagstaff which stood in the little park in West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues. One of the peculiar features of the bolt was that it shot down the staff spirally, leaving a track resembling the thread of a screw.

So badly split was the big timber, that the police stationed men in the park, which on the map is known as Colonial Park, until it can be taken down. Those who examined the staff say that it is liable to fall at any moment, particularly if a heavy wind should arise.

At the Western Union office, at 195 Broadway, it was said last night that communication with Jamaica and Babylon, L. I., and straight across to Bridgeport, Conn., and New Rochelle, had been temporarily interrupted during the storm, but otherwise the service was not impaired.

Thunderstorms were reported last evening from Atlantic City, Cape May, Scranton, Penn.; Oswego, N. Y., and Northfield, Vt., with an average duration of two hours.

HAVOC AT CONEY ISLAND.

Boats Capsized—Four Men Picked Up —Lightning Sets Fire to Manhattan Board Walk.

The 100,000 or more regulars and occasionals who visited Coney Island had a variety of excitement during the thunderstorm. When the storm broke over Coney Island everybody who had not on a bathing suit scurried indoors, and those in the water who did not scramble out voluntarily were chased out by the life guards. All was confusion along the beach, and an unusually high tide, aided by the storm, played merry havoc. Temporary photograph galleries, where one can have his or her features transferred to a tintype for 10 cents, were washed out to sea. The same fate befell the fruit stands, and one son of Italy who had just laid in his day's stock of peanuts, ran up and down the beach wringing his hands as he watched his stand and roaster disappear in the direction of Norton's Point.

Life Savers Fuller and Girardot at the height of the storm saw a twenty-foot naphtha launch tossing about on the waves a few yards off shore. They went out after it and brought it to shore, but as there were no signs of its having been recently occupied it is supposed that it had broken loose from the anchorage in Gravesend Bay.

The steamer J. S. Warden, which brought a big crowd of excursionists from Newark, picked up four men who were clinging to their eighteen-foot catboat, which had capsized off the old iron pier. They were taken back to Newark.

Manhattan Beach folk came in for their share of the excitement when a bolt of lightning struck the wire fence surrounding the board walk. The planking caught fire, and the flames and lightning and foam dashing up over the walk made a strange spectacle, while everything else was in darkness. The fire was soon put out, but the excitement lasted for some time. At the Manhattan Beach Hotel it was said that the greatest damage had been incurred by women who reported much spoiled fine raiment.

A bolt of lightning struck the house of the Arverne Engine and Hose Company, at Emerson Avenue and the Boulevard, Arverne. The building caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished, and the damage was only about $100.

As the storm was not accompanied by a high wind, the shipping in the harbor suffered little or no damage. A few of the sailing vessels on the East River had their hatches open in order to allow the holds to cool off, but the darkness that preceded the rain gave the sailors plenty of time to make everything snug.

Those who had an experience that they will not forget for some time to come were the excursionists. The passengers on the Coney Island, Rockaway, and Long Branch boats were all drenched to the skin. Many who had intended to spend the day at the Summer resorts returned on the same boat and hurried off for dry clothes.

The steamboat Sirius of the Coney Island Line left her pier at the Battery at 11 o'clock. She had about 2,000 persons on board, who crowded the decks and cabins to overflowing. When the rain came there was a wild scramble for the saloon, but as it was already nearly full more than half the passengers had to take the drenching.

William K. Allen of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad was a passenger on the Sirius and described the scene on board when the storm made its appearance.

"We could see the dark clouds hovering over the city," he said, "but it was not dark out where we were. With the large number of passengers that we had on board one would think that a thunderstorm would cause a panic, but I am glad to say such was not the case. Of course, there was a scramble for shelter, but the men behaved very well and allowed the women and children the use of the cabins. I was forced to stand out on the deck, while a small river washed around my feet. I had taken the sail intending to spend the day at Coney Island, never having been there, but when the rain ceased I was so wet that I came back on the steamer."

STORM DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN.

Streets and Cellars Flooded—Sewer Main Burst—Navy Yard's Wireless Message.

Although it inspired something like awe among the timid of the borough as it gathered darkly and threateningly, and raged furiously for a time after breaking, the storm of yesterday caused comparatively little damage in Brooklyn. Lightning struck in many places throughout the borough, and the terrific downpour of rain made rivers of the streets in a number of districts and flooded numerous cellars. Small pleasure craft in the waters about Brooklyn were capsized, and their occupants thrown into the water, but up to last night no loss of life as a result of the storm had been reported at local Police Headquarters.

While the skies had been brooding all the morning, the threatening aspect of things overhead did not deter many enthusiastic Sunday pleasure seekers from running down to the Brooklyn beaches. Many of these people were caught in the storm, while en route to Coney Island and other shore resorts, and had a wet and miserable time of it in the crowded trolley cars. Those who had already reached the beaches were obliged to flee to such shelter as they could find when the storm broke, and the vicious play of the elements at the seaside made these folks regret that they had been so ready to leave home.

The flooding of the streets and washing out of the tracks on several of the trolley lines delayed traffic, and many of the electric cars were also stalled by their fuses blowing out as a result of lightning striking the trolley wires. Williamsburg's so-called "Flooded District," in the vicinity of Graham Avenue, suffered from the downpour of rain, some of the streets there running a foot or more deep with water and many cellars being flooded. In the Navy Yard district, in Red Hook, Brownsville, and the suburbs cellars were also flooded, but no very serious damage was reported.

The lightning played havoc with flagpoles in all parts of Brooklyn. The flagpole on top of the armory of Troop C, in North Portland Avenue, was hit by a bolt and shattered.

The authorities at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been preparing for some time for experiments in wireless telegraphy. For the transmission and reception of messages a tall pole has been erected near the Sands Street entrance to the yard. Yesterday the first wireless message was received by way of this pole. It came from the skies in the shape of a lightning bolt, which splintered the tall staff at the top.

"Well, well," remarked one of the yard officers, "this seems to be a new wrinkle in wireless telegraphy. We weren't looking for messages from the clouds."

About a score of trees in various parts of the borough were blown down by the wind, several of them falling across car tracks and blocking traffic for a time. At Eighth Avenue and Sixtieth Street a sewer main burst, causing the pavement to cave in and leaving a big hole in the street. A large hole was also formed in the street at Knickerbocker Avenue and Harmon Street as a result of the caving in of the pavement.

CYCLONE DOES DAMAGE IN ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Funnel-Shaped Cloud Moved Over the City, Leaving a Wake of Wrecked Buildings and Uprooted Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A cyclone of great force settled upon the city of St. Catharines, Ontario, and vicinity early this afternoon, doing considerable damage both in the city and on the outskirts. No lives were lost, but there were several narrow escapes.

Soon after noon dark clouds came up in the northwest sky. The thunder pealed and there was every evidence of the approach of a severe storm. Shortly after this a funnel-shaped cloud became well defined in the sky, and as it approached the city it was observed that it was preceded by dust, or ashes, very much like a snowstorm effect. This cloud kept well up in the sky until it had crossed the old Welland Canal, when it was observed suddenly to settle upon the earth, and the work of destruction began.

It picked up and destroyed a frame building occupied by a former female slave named Mrs. Deveaux, and it also gave her son a sail of about 200 feet through the air. The path of the cyclone across the city was from northwest to southeast, and it traveled at a wonderfully fast speed. Chimneys were torn from dwellings, shade trees were overthrown, empty freight cars were handled like chips and derailed, and one end of the new brick barn of the St. Catherines and Toronto Railway was torn away.

The Bell Telephone Company had a trunk line of forty or fifty wires running through Division Street, and all the poles and wires were laid low, so that it will be weeks before they are again in normal condition. The number of electric light wires torn down will make it unsafe to turn on the current to-night, and the city will be in darkness.

The Sunday schools were almost destitute of teachers and children, owing to the sight-seeing parties after the passage of the cyclone.

DROWNED OFF STATEN ISLAND.

In Staten Island two buildings were struck by lightning and set on fire. A two-story frame barn on Columbia Street, West Brighton, owned by John Lorich, was damaged to the extent of $100, and a two-story frame barn, owned by David T. Farm at New Dorp, was damaged to the extent of $300.

Jasper Clett, the eight-year-old son of the Captain of the lighter Canta of New York, was out rowing in a boat off Mariners' Harbor, S. I., when the storm broke. The boat was capsized and the boy drowned. His body was recovered later by John Ryan, a boatman.

ALONG THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The storm along the North Jersey coast, while not causing much damage, was nevertheless the most severe in a long while. St. Peter's Church at Galilee, where the cottagers of Monmouth and Seabright worship, was struck by a bolt of lightning, ripping off a number of shingles. Considerable excitement prevailed inside. A number of women fainted, and it was several minutes before quietness was restored. No one, however, was hurt to any extent.

At Little Silver the grocery store of George M. Quackenbush was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. A team of horses belonging to the West End Ice Company was killed at Elberon, while the tracks of the Atlantic Coast Trolley Road were inundated on Long Branch Avenue, and passengers had to be transferred by stages. The telephone company again suffered loss, being severely crippled the remainder of the day.

STREET CAVES IN DURING THE STORM

One Man Is Precipitated Into the Great Hole.

Narrow Escape for Women and Boys—145th Street Tenants Flee in Terror —Two Residences Damaged.

Residents on West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street between Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues were thrown into a panic during the height of the storm yesterday noon by the caving in of the north side of the street for a distance of seventy-five feet, carrying with it one entire stoop and doorway, iron fences, lamp posts, sidewalks, and curbs.

Cracks appeared in several of the houses, and for a few minutes it was feared that they would be undermined by the rush of water that filled and overflowed the hole. Tenants fled in terror from the private houses and flats, carrying with them what few valuables they could snatch up.

One man in attempting to save a slot machine fell headlong into the hole from which he scrambled with difficulty, minus the machine, while two boys who were fleeing from the storm had a narrow escape from falling into the hole with the sidewalk. It is believed that the trouble was caused by the breaking of a water main several days ago, and that this gradually undermined the street, which is on a steep grade.

Yesterday's storm was particularly heavy in this section of the city, and this, coupled with the undermining process of the broken sewer, had washed all the filling away, causing the sidewalk and street to fall with a crash that was heard several blocks off, leaving a hole seventy-five feet long, thirty feet wide, and six to seven feet deep in spots. On the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street between Bradhurst and Edgecombe Avenues, on property owned by the city, which is to be the entrance to Colonial Park, to extend from One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, is a row of three-story and basement brick private houses. They are let to the tenants from month to month, as it is not known how soon they will be needed for the park. Adjoining these houses on the northwest corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street is a four-story flat house, the store of which is occupied by Herbert Blackford for the sale of ice cream and confectionery. This is all filled ground, and the sewer, as it comes down the hill toward Eighth Avenue, runs directly beneath the curbstone.

During a heavy storm several weeks ago there was a serious cave-in on Bradhurst Avenue just south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, where it was found that the filling had been washed away by the rain for the distance of twenty square feet. This and the recent heavy rainstorms have disturbed the ground on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street at Bradhurst Avenue just at the point where the grade is steepest, and it is believed that the sewer burst four days ago, when the sidewalk caved in directly in front of Blackford's store. The hole was filled in, and nothing more was thought of the matter.

Yesterday morning at 11:45, as the rain was falling in torrents and rushing down One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street hill like a miniature cataract, Blackford was standing in the doorway of his store watching the storm. To the left of him on the sidewalk was a penny in the slot machine that for months had dispensed chewing gum to the children of the neighborhood.

Suddenly Blackford saw the sidewalk in front of him sag and his slot machine began to totter. He made a wild grab for it, and as he clutched it the ground opened and he and the machine dropped into a hole several feet deep filled with muddy water. With a cry of alarm he regained his doorstep just as the sidewalk in front of the adjoining residence of Thomas Hayden, 323 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, gaped open, and the brownstone stoop that led to the parlor floor fell with a crash, as though shattered by a cannon ball.

Mrs. Hayden, who had been alarmed by the first crash, had started with her children and her mother, Mrs. O'Brien, to flee from the house, fearing it was about to fall. Mrs. O'Brien was just about to step out on the stoop as it fell. She turned and with the rest of the family fled through the yard and out into the park. Following immediately upon the fall of this stoop the area wall of the residence of J. Maxwell, which adjoins the Hayden residence, began to sink, and small cracks appeared in the fronts of both houses. By this time the hole that opened in the street, extending half the block between Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, had filled with water. Tenants had just begun to leave the flats over Blackford's store when the sidewalk in front of Seeth's saloon, on the northeast corner, sank without warning a distance of three feet.

Standing in the doorway, seeking shelter from the rain, at the time were Robert Miller of 339 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and John Ryan of 315 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Both fled in panic. Directly across the street on the southeast corner is a vacant lot fully twenty feet deep, and as the water flooded the hole in the street it was drained off into this lot, flooding all the yards and cellars on the south side of the street as far east as Eighth Avenue. In the meantime some person ran to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station and told the Sergeant on duty that the houses on West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street were being washed away by the storm. The reserves were hustled out in quick order, and word was sent to the Departments of Sewers and Water Supply. Much excitement prevailed in the street, but an investigation showed that the worst was over, and that the water was flowing out of the hole instead of undermining.

It was found that the gas and water mains were broken as well as the sewer. On the arrival of the repair gangs the Croton water was turned off and the sewer and gas mains were plugged temporarily. When the storm subsided the cave-in was found to extend from the middle of the block between Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues to Seeth's saloon, taking in about a third of the street and sidewalk.

Around this the police erected a barricade of barrels, boxes, and boards, and several men were placed on duty to warn pedestrians and drivers, as it was feared that the entire street was little more than a shell and that a further collapse of the surface might occur at any moment. A careful examination will be necessary to tell just how much the Hayden and Maxwell residences are damaged, and whether they are safe for occupancy. Mrs. O'Brien considers that she had a very narrow escape from falling with the stoop. Several citizens had a similar experience on the sidewalk.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO INVADE.

It Will Enter the United States in Minnesota, Probably via Winnipeg.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—The first definite announcement that the Canadian Pacific will enter American territory has been made by David McNicol of Montreal, Vice President and General Manager of the system. His statements were to a St. Paul railroad official.

The important fact indicated by Mr. McNicol, the official said to-day, is that the Canadian Pacific definitely plans to secure its own line into St. Paul or a line so closely in its control as to amount to the same thing. Of course it already has the most intimate relations with the Soo, but for various reasons it is now thought better policy to secure a line from Winnipeg or some central point in Manitoba, directly into the twin cities.

The Canadian Pacific management expect great things from the new wheat territory of Western Canada. It is believed that the system should obtain its own route into both head of lakes and south.

Chicago Packers Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Chicago packers who were enjoined May 30 by the United States Circuit Court from conspiring to fix arbitrarily the prices of meat will file their reply to-morrow. From sources deeply interested in the controversy it is learned the reply will be in the form of a demurrer to the issuance of an injunction on the ground that it is no violation of the inter-State commerce law for the packers to ship goods and price lists to their own agents in other States.

COVERED CAT WITH CRABS

Panic in Women's Cabin of Ferryboat Followed Man's Prank.

Animal Frantic with Pain Made Wild Effort to Escape and Caused Passengers to Faint—Tormentor Arrested.

A man who had been crabbing yesterday came over on the 2 o'clock trip of the ferryboat Texas of the Broadway (Brooklyn) Twenty-third Street ferry line. He put a crab on each ear of a cat, one on each foot, three on the cat's tail, and stuck some more on the cat's sides. Then he let the animal go in the womens' cabin. One of the wildest scenes ever witnessed on a ferryboat took place. There was a panic in midstream. Women fainted as the cat and crabs frantically crawled over them, and the shrieking was terrific. The excitement lasted until the boat landed, when it was resumed again by half a hundred women excitedly pointing out a man who gave the name of George Ceiss, twenty-nine years old, of 20 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, who is said to have put the crabs on the animal. He was arrested.

Louis Kraft of 208 East Twenty-first Street and his wife owned the cat. He was a large striped animal, with a fine head, and one that Kraft called a "prize cat." He had refused $100 for the cat, he said, and was taking him as a present to his sister in the Bronx. They held him in their laps by turns, partly covering him up.

Ceiss was with two or three friends who had been crabbing with him. They had a net, some poles, and a big basket, in which the day's catch was being carried home. Though it was a crowded boat, and the women's cabin was filled with women and children and some men out for the holiday, Ceiss and his friends, with the basket, sat down in the women's cabin, near Kraft and his wife.

Soon the men spied the cat. Ceiss began to talk to Kraft about the animal. He admired him, and Kraft talked about the cat's good looks, and readily handed him over to Ceiss, who got the cat off his guard by scratching the animal's head, and he opened the basket with the other hand.

In a jiffy Ceiss had a crab out, and the instant he held it close to one ear of the cat, the crab grabbed it with the claw in a bulldog grip. The cat howled, and everybody became curious. In another instant Ceiss had picked up another crab and held it to the cat's other ear, and the crab nipped it and held on.

There was another howl from the cat.

It took Ceiss only a few seconds to haul out crab after crab, and let each one nip the cat, first each leg, then three on the tail, and then two or three more on the cat's sides.

"Now, go it!" shouted Ceiss, as he threw the cat down on the floor of the cabin, to the dismay of the crowd.

No cat in the world ever went it like that cat. With a bound he tried to free himself from the agonizing nips of the crabs by leaping across the cabin at a window he thought was open. He struck it and fell on a woman's head. She shrieked and fainted from excitement. The cat howled in a madness of pain, and its wails were like those of a convulsive child. It kept on leaping at the sides of the cabin, making long jumps across the cabin's length, against the sides, and on the seats, and in the first few minutes was on some woman's lap or head quite as often as on the floor or seats.

The cabin was in a panic. There were shrieks of women and children and yells of men. Another woman fainted and fell on the floor. Some women tried to rush out with children, holding them by the hand or skirt, and some stood on the seats, believing in their excitement that this was the best thing to do. Some ran up and down the cabin, bumping into one another, and some sat still and uttered shriek after shriek. The basket was open and other crabs came out to investigate. They crawled here and there, a few being stepped on. All the worse was the running into the cabin of people from outside to see what was doing.

All the while the cat was making wild leaps of a distance and height only possible to a cat made wild by a dozen crabs hanging to him. The way the crabs stuck to the cat's ears and legs and tail was astonishing. None was shaken off, even in the wild turmoil and the innumerable leaps the cat made.

When the ferryboat was nearing its Manhattan slip the cat escaped from the cabin with the crabs still clinging to him. He was chased by men who sought to relieve him, but the cat did not know that, and kept out of their way till a man cornered him and seized him by the neck. A crab did the same thing for the man, only getting a finger, and the man dropped the cat with a curse and smashed the crab against the side of the boat.

A man who knew how cornered the cat again and put his foot on him. When the crabs were loosened the cat was weak from the fright and pain, and he bled a good deal.

When the ferrybof reached its slip and the gates were opened, Ceiss and his friends tried to escape hurriedly. But women rushed off the boat and up to Policeman Braun of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Scores of women pointed Ceiss out and denounced him, and Braun put him under arrest on a charge of cruelty to animals and disorderly conduct. Ceiss and the cat and crabs were taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was notified and they took charge of cat and crabs.

TAILORS' STRIKE COMPLICATION.

Work to be Resumed by 15,000, but 20,000 Will Quit Again.

A new complication has arisen in the strikes of the east side tailors and it is to be discussed at a mass meeting to-morrow evening in Cooper Union. Some of the officers of the American Federation of Labor are expected to address the audience. Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers; Joseph Barondess, and Abraham Cahan will speak.

William Chuck, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Trade Council, which has charge of the strike, said yesterday that 15,000 garment workers who have gained their demands will return to work to-day, while 20,000 who had settled will strike again. This new difficulty, he said, was owing to the fact that 40 manufacturers made settlements with the 20,000 garment workers which the contractors or middlemen repudiated.

It was said that the middlemen wondered where they would come in if the settlement went into effect, as it meant an increase of wages for the tailors. The contractors say they would have to pay the higher wages and that they will not do so unless they get a guarantee of more money for themselves from the manufacturers.

HARLEM OARSMEN BUSY.

Crews Entered for National Regatta Indulge in Hard Practice.

As on the previous Sunday the Harlem River oarsmen were inconvenienced yesterday by the inclemency of the weather, for the heavy rainstorm which broke over the city came just at a time when the Sunday practice of the crews is usually at its height. Full advantage, however, was taken of the fair afternoon, and the river presented its usual animated appearance.

Only a few days remain in which the crews entered for the National regatta at Worcester will be able to round out their form, and every local entry consequently was busy during the day rowing their stretches over the course or changing rigging in preparation for the big event on Lake Quinsigamund on Friday and Saturday.

Most of the local crews will leave here for Worcester on Thursday by boat to Providence, and quite a number of the "gallery" contingent have signified their intention of "taking in" the regatta. This year's National has quite a New York flavor, in fact one race, that for intermediate pair-oared shells, is made up entirely of New York crews. These crews put in a hard day's work yesterday, and so did the Atalanta intermediate eight and the intermediate four.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fancy Parlor Furniture.

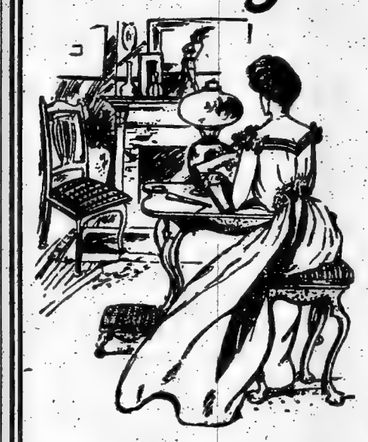

Exquisite Specimens of Decorative Art Priced in a Manner Altogether Startling.

PARLOR CABINETS, CURIO TABLES, MUSIC CABINETS, NEST TABLES, CURIO CABINETS, PARLOR TABLES, PEDESTALS, TEA TABLES.

These are in Vernis-Martin, Rookwood or gold leaf painted.

A manufacturer's sample line; high grade furniture. Beautiful in every attribute of elegance and royally fitted for the most sumptuous drawing rooms.

One of a kind only. Duplicates are not to be had under any circumstances. This insures a rich and dignified exclusiveness not otherwise obtainable.

It Is Quite Correct to Say That Such Values Were Never Before Priced in This Fashion.

Details convince you emphatically what grand bargains these are.
No August Sale of Furniture ever began so enthusiastically as this one did.

PARLOR TABLES.

Mahogany Rookwood, regular price, $7.25; special at	5.25
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $8.00; special at	5.75
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $9.75; special at	6.75
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $10.50, special at	7.50
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $13.75; special at	9.75
Mahogany Rookwood, regular price, $15.25; special at	10.75

PEDESTALS.

Vernis-Martin; regular price, $16.75; special at	12.00
Mahogany Rookwood; regular price, $16.75; special at	12.00
Mahogany Rookwood; regular price $20.00; special at	14.25
Mahogany Rookwood; regular price $44.00; special at	31.00
Gold Leaf, painted panels; regular price $104.00; special at	73.25

CURIO AND PARLOR CABINETS.

Mahogany Rookwood, regular price, $39.25; special price,	27.75
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $40.00; special price,	28.25
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $44.00; special price,	31.00
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $48.00; special price,	33.75
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $56.00; special price,	39.50
Mahogany Rookwood, regular price, $60.00; special price,	42.50
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $64.00; special price,	45.00
Gold Leaf, regular price, $64.00; special price,	45.00
Vernis-Martin, regular price, $68.00; special price,	48.00
Gold Leaf, regular price, $72.00; special price,	51.00

MUSIC CABINETS.

Vernis-Martin; regular price $16.75; special at	12.00
Mahogany Rookwood; regular price $16.75; special at	12.00
Mahogany Rookwood; regular price $21.75; special at	15.25
Vernis-Martin; regular price $24.00; special at	17.00
Vernis-Martin; regular price $28.00; special at	19.75
Vernis-Martin; regular price $31.25; special at	22.00

CURIO TABLES.

Mahogany Rookwood; regular price $26.50; special at	18.50
Mahogany Rookwood; regular price $44.00; special at	31.00
Gold Leaf; regular price $50.00; special at	39.50

NEST TABLES.

VERNIS-MARTIN; regular price $25.00; special at	17.50
VERNIS-MARTIN; regular price $26.50; special at	18.50
VERNIS-MARTIN; regular price $29.75; special at	21.00

TEA TABLES.

MAHOGANY ROOKWOOD; regular price $12.00; special at	8.50
VERNIS-MARTIN; regular price $13.25; our price,	9.25
MAHOGANY ROOKWOOD; regular price $18.50; special,	13.00
VERNIS-MARTIN; regular price $21.50; special at	15.25
MAHOGANY ROOKWOOD; regular price $26.50; special,	18.50
VERNIS-MARTIN; regular price $32.00; special at	22.50

(Third Floor.)

Women's Summer Dresses

Now Marked at Prices That Are Mere Vestiges of Those Which Ruled Earlier.

SHIRT WAIST DRESSES; fine mercerized chambray, in blue, ox-blood, Oxford, rose, green, etc.; also a lot of DIMITY DRESSES, wonderful values, 3.95

MERCERIZED SHIRT WAIST SUITS, blue, pink, green, tan, rose, etc.; very clever and serviceable; made with deep bias folds and tucks on the waist, with contrasting fold on skirt, embroidered turn-over collar, 5.00

BATISTE AND DOTTED SWISS DRESSES; with wide lace trimming applied in a novel manner; extremely clever style; regular price, $10.00, 5.90

SATIN FOULARD DRESSES, large assortment of very newest styles; values up to $18.00, 7.50

Also Special To-day,
150 SUMMER DRESSES REDUCED TO Former Prices $19.50 to $29.75. 12.75

This season's newest and best styles in dainty organies, dimities, lawns, mulls, dotted Swiss, linens, crash, etc. All sizes.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists Reduced.

White and Black Lawn Creations at Matchlessly Reduced Prices.

Best chance you ever had. The savings average ⅓ to ½, and in some cases more.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS; fine quality, with black dot and piping. Also BLACK LAWN WAISTS, with white dot and piping; $1.25 and $1.50 values, 69c

WHITE LAWN WAISTS; with black dot, handsome dainty sheer styles. BLACK LAWN WAISTS, in extra fine quality; regular price $1.25 for 85c

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, a very worthy lot; values up to $2.75 for 1.25

SHEER WHITE LAWN WAISTS; exceptionally fine styles, $2.50 to $4.00 qualities, for 1.85

EXTREMELY FINE WAISTS; daintiest fabrics, most delicately trimmed in all the latest conceptions. regular prices were $5.00 to $7.50, for 2.85

(Second Floor, Front.)

Trunk Specials.

SPECIAL NEW MAKE; the best ever offered at the price. Made of three-ply veneer basswood, covered with extra heavy canvas, oil-painted, bound with rawhide or hardened fibre, brassed malleable iron trimmings, linen lined, two trays, very light, guaranteed for 5 years. Sizes 34, 36 and 38 in., at the remarkable price of 15.00

BASSWOOD TRUNKS; canvas covered, bound with hard fibre, hardwood cleats, brassed malleable iron clamps, corners, ends and side bolts, sheet iron bottoms, linen lined, two trays; one in set-up style, with hat box and packing compartment.

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80

(Second Floor, Rear, take Escalator.)

Refrigerators.

Newest and Most Improved Styles at Deep Price Reductions.

MODEL REFRIGERATORS; 1902 patterns, at prices that will amaze you. These Refrigerators are made of the finest hardwood; are charcoal filled, and have removable side walls and pipes. Prices vary in this fashion:

No. 458 Apartment Style, 25 in. width, 19 in. depth, 50 in. high, 10.75

No. 460 Apartment Style, 28½ in. width, 20½ in. depth, 54 in. high, 14.75

No. 461 Apartment Style, 28½ in. width, 20 in. depth, 62 in. high, 15.50

No. 462 Apartment Style, 31½ in. width, 21 in. depth, 58 in. high, 16.00

(Basement.)

6,000 Women's Wrappers,

Priced One-Half or Less,

At 45c At 75c At 1.00

The foremost event of the Summer season.

A prominent manufacturer overproduced. Hot weather was late in arriving, and we profit by the conditions, which, though a loss to the maker, afford you the most extraordinary of good opportunities. The Wrappers arrived just in time to be announced for to-day. They are made of fine lawns and dimities. Not a garment is skimped in any particular. Each is cut full and is exceptionally well made, having bound armholes and good body lining.

The pattern range comprises Wrappers in black and white stripes, polka dots and blue, black and pink figures. Complete details follow:

WRAPPERS; fine lawns, good light and medium patterns; full skirt, with deep ruffle and very neat waist effects; 98c. values, for 45c

WRAPPERS; dimity and lawn; handsome clear washable patterns, light and dark effects; the skirt cut full, with deep ruffle; waist trimmed with fine embroidery; $1.50 values, 75c

WRAPPERS; lawn and dimity a very superior quality; in handsome patterns; trimming on waist and sleeves of fine embroidery and skirts cut extra full, with wide flounce; $1.95 value, 1.00

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

He Who Buys and Saves, Buys Twice

FURNITURE for New York's Millions

The Kinds That Are Made for Best Retail Trade
At Prices That Meet the Most Moderate Means

This great *August Trade Sale of Furniture* is an important occasion in the domestic economy of the households and prospective households of Greater New York, and for several hundred miles around. Even twenty dollars' worth of distance in car-fares is a small matter of expense in order to come to Wanamaker's to invest a hundred dollars or more in new furniture. Not only will the average gain be fifty dollars more of furniture value than even our regular low prices give; but you will be able to select from the broadest and completest stock of furniture that can be found anywhere.

And if it pays people to come several hundred miles to buy now, how great are its advantages to housekeepers here at home, whether the purchase in prospect is a new Chair, a new Sideboard, or a complete houseful of furniture?

An outsider cannot realize what labor, skill, and mastery of trade conditions are necessary to produce a movement such as this, else these vast stocks of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of furniture would be claimed in a day or two.

For months our experts must watch the markets and keep in touch with manufacturers; and, as opportunity occurs, claim concessions on fine goods for this great occasion of yours and ours. For we do not gather here the goods that seek sale on the open market. Such goods must seek an outlet elsewhere.

The Wanamaker Sale presents furniture of a totally different character. Manufacturers with whom we do vast buying all year round, agree that we deserve large concessions on whatever regular lines of goods they may have, in order to transpose the month of Midsummer dullness into the great furniture-buying time of the year.

The Furniture Is All of High Character.
The Styles Are Latest and Most Popular.
The Variety is Nowhere Greater.
Every Sort of Furniture is Included.
More Fine Goods Than Ever are Under-Price.
The Low-Priced Goods are Better Than Ever.
The Savings are Large and Positive.
You May Buy Now and Deliveries Will Be Made Later On as You Desire.

If you have furnishing plans for the coming Fall—if you have the instinct of thrift—if you care to secure a half more of value in furniture than you dare ordinarily hope for in the most reasonable store—if you care to select from one of the best collections of furniture ever gathered anywhere, you will visit *Wanamaker's today*, certainly this week, whether you have one block, one mile or a hundred miles or more to come.

The details tell as much as they can, and that is little enough. The larger or value-prices compared below, are actual selling prices of these goods as they would need to be sold in our stocks except for this August Sale. Many are actual reductions from our own stocks. You save every dollar—every cent of which the figures tell.

The Lace Robes
Are Sharply Reduced

Every season we start entirely fresh with our stock of Lace Robes. Merely a matter of sentiment—a robe imported in the Spring is far from being out-of-date by Autumn—for styles in laces don't change so rapidly.

We're preparing for our new arrivals, so fifty Lace Robes—the last we imported, are today

Reduced One-third to One-half

below their previous prices.

In the collection are robes of Lace Applique, Chantilly with lace ruffles, Escurial, Real Russian Lace, Muslin Applique, Filet, Irish Applique and other rich designs.

The patterns are complete, for waist, sleeves and skirt, and are all ready to be made up.

We pay heavily for the privilege of getting rid of these handsome robes; you profit to a like extent:

Now $10 to $40
Formerly $16.75 to $85 Main aisle.

Silk Waists

You may revel in cotton shirt-waists all you like, but there are times during the Summer, when they have to be discarded in favor of Silk Waists.

Do you need a new Silk Waist by this time—tired of your old ones, or looking forward to the fall days when you can wear it continually?

You'll be glad of this word of pretty, new styles—taffeta, peau de soie, black China silk—at moderate prices:

SILK WAISTS—

At $5—Of black peau de soie or moire; full front; open at side; finished with stitched straps from shoulder to bust; trimmed with small buttons; French back; unlined.

At $5—Of taffeta, black-and-white checked; full front, open at side; trimmed with black lace; French back.

At $7.50—Of peau de soie; full front, plaited from neck to bust; trimmed with white-and-black dotted satin.

At $7.50—Of peau de soie; full front, plaited from neck to waist; front and back; stitched straps.

BLACK CHINA SILK WAISTS—

At $5—Trimmed with lace insertion and plaits, or plain hemstitched plaits; four styles.

At $6—Of pongee silk; full front and French back; stock collar and bow. Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Wash Dresses

At Seventy-five Cents (you have paid $1 to $2 for Wash Dresses of the same quality) Sailor and Guimpe styles, in percale and gingham, for girls of 6 to 10 years.

At Two Dollars (they've been priced $3.50 to $5 here) charmingly pretty dresses of lawn, gingham and dimities, in 6 to 10-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Parlor Suites

Imitation 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $75, August price $37.50
Imitation 5-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $65, August price $43
Inlaid 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $100, August price $50
Imitation 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $110, August price $55
Imitation 5-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $100, August price $65
Imitation 5-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $135, August price $67.50
Imitation 5-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $110, August price $75
Mahogany 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $175, August price $87.50
Mahogany 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $190, August price $95
Mahogany 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $145, August price $100
Gold 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $185, August price $150
Gold 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $260, August price $175
Gold 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $425, August price $212.50
Gold 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $385, August price $250

Bedroom Suites

Maple 2-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $52, August price $38
Mahogany 2-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $58, August price $43
Oak 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $70, August price $52.50
Oak 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $75, August price $55
Mahogany 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $80, August price $60
Oak 2-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $125, August price $85
Mahogany 2-pc. Bedroom Suite—usual price $132, August price $100
Birch 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $205, August price $150
Mahogany 3-pc. Bedroom Suite—usual price $255, August price $165
Mahogany 3-pc. Bedroom Suite—usual price $258, August price $195
Birch 4-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $336, August price $200
Mahogany 4-pc. Bedroom Suite—usual price $590, August price $440

Bureaus

Golden ash Bureau—usual price $9, August price $6
Birch Bureau—usual price $16, August price $12
Maple Bureau—usual price $26, August price $20
Maple Bureau—usual price $33, August price $25
Birch Bureau—usual price $35, August price $27
Oak Bureau—usual price $48, August price $30
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $50, August price $30
Maple Bureau—usual price $45, August price $35
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $65, August price $40
Birch Bureau—usual price $55, August price $44
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $75, August price $47
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $80, August price $52
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $90, August price $57
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $95, August price $60
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $85, August price $65
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $150, August price $112.50
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $205, August price $160

Chiffonniers

Weathered oak Chiffonnier—usual price $18, August price $13.50
Golden oak Chiffonnier—usual price $20, August price $15.00
Maple Chiffonnier—usual price $25, August price $17.50
Golden oak Chiffonnier—usual price $28, August price $20
Golden oak Chiffonnier—usual price $30, August price $22
Maple Chiffonnier—usual price $25, August price $20
Maple Chiffonnier—usual price $50, August price $30
Birch Chiffonnier—usual price $42.50, August price $30
Birch Chiffonnier—usual price $48, August price $32
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $50, August price $32
Birch Chiffonnier—usual price $46, August price $35
Golden oak Chiffonnier—usual price $60, August price $40
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $70, August price $43
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $70, August price $55
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $90, August price $60
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $100, August price $70
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $165, August price $110
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $130, August price $100

Couches

Tapestry Couch—usual price $20, August price $13.50
Embossed velour Couch—usual price $25, August price $15
Figured velour Couch—usual price $25, August price $17.50
Plain green velour Couch—usual price $40, August price $25
Damask-covered Box Couch—usual price $35, August, price $25
Tapestry Couch—usual price $48, August price $30
Leather Couch—usual price $50, August price $33
Fourth floor.

Sideboards

Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $25, August price, $16.50
Oak Sideboard—usual price $40, August price $25
Oak Sideboard—usual price $50, August price $38
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $65, August price $45
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $78, August price $47
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $80, August price $55
Flemish Sideboard—usual price $90, August price $60
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $100, August price $63
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $110, August price $70
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $115, August price $70
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $110, August price $75
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $125, August price $78
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $120, August price $80
Antwerp oak Sideboard—usual price $135, August price $85
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $150, August price $88
Flemish Sideboard—usual price $160, August price $95
Oak Sideboard—usual price $160, August price $100
Oak Sideboard—usual price $180, August price $115
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $175, August price $125
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $205, August price $160
Oak Sideboard—usual price $290, August price $180

Buffets

Weathered oak Buffet—usual price $18.50, August price $14
Mahogany Buffet—usual price $28, August price $18
Mahogany Buffet—usual price $30, August price $20
Mahogany Buffet—usual price $32, August price $22
Oak Buffet—usual price $60, August price $45
Oak Buffet—usual price $70, August price $50
Oak Buffet—usual price $120, August price $73

China Closets

Weathered oak China Closet—usual price $20, August price $15
Oak China Closet—usual price $45, August price $30
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $50, August price $33
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $85, August price $60
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $80, August price $65
Oak China Closet—usual price $85, August price $70
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $95, August price $75
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $125, August price $85
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $145, August price $90
Oak China Closet—usual price $135, August price $100
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $195, August price $130

Extension Tables

Oak Extension Table, 6 ft.—usual price $20, August price $15
Oak Extension Table, 8 ft.—usual price $30, August price $20
Weathered Oak Table, 10 ft.—usual price $36, August price $22
Oak Extension Table, 8 ft.—usual price $35, August price $25
Oak Extension Table, 10 ft.—usual price $45, August price $30
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $54, August price $35
Oak Extension Table, 10 ft.—usual price $70, August price $45
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $80, August price $50
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $85, August price $67.50
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $115, August price $90

Easy Chairs

Tapestry Easy Chair—usual price $25, August price $19
Tapestry Easy Chair—usual price $30, August price $20
Leather Easy Chair—usual price $36, August price $25
Leather Easy Rocker—usual price $40, August price $28
Corduroy Easy Rocker—usual price $50, August price $35
Leather Turkish Chair—usual price $58, August price $37.50
Leather Turkish Chair—usual price $56, August price $40
Leather Turkish Chair—usual price $68, August price $43
Leather Turkish Rocker—usual price $65, August price $45

Bookcases

Imitation mahogany Bookcase—usual price $9, August price $6.75
Oak Bookcase—usual price $12, August price $9
Oak Bookcase—usual price $15, August price $10.50
Oak Bookcase—usual price $25, August price $18
Imitation mahogany Bookcase—usual price $30, August price $22
Oak Bookcase—usual price $35, August price $27.50
Mahogany Bookcase—usual price $48, August price $33
Mahogany Bookcase—usual price $50, August price $35
Weathered oak Bookcase—usual price $50, August price $35
Mahogany Bookcase—usual price $100, August price $80
Mahogany inlaid Bookcase—usual price $140, August price $95
Mahogany inlaid Bookcase—usual price $165, August price $110

August Carpet Sale

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Mattings, all in the high grades from our regular stocks; in quite wide variety, and mostly in ample quantities. It is our semi-annual clean-up; but you may secure floor-coverings of real excellence at very positive savings in price.

Any carpets that you select at this sale will be held and laid whenever you desire, on or before October 1st.

Wilton Velvets at 95c a yard, worth $1.40.
Regular Velvets at 75c a yard, worth $1.
Body Brussels at $1 yard, worth $1.40.
Tapestries (best grade) at 55c a yard, worth 75c.
Tapestries (second grade) at 45c yard, worth 65c.
Extra Super Ingrains, all wool, at 50c. a yard, worth 65c.
Axminsters, 75c to $1, worth $1 to $1.50.
Straw Mattings—Reduced from $15 to $10 a roll of forty yards; ninety-five pounds to the roll. Other grades at almost as great reductions.
Remnants are still in evidence in Velvets, Body Brussels, Axminsters, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Linoleums and Mattings, showing a reduction of from 33 to 50 per cent. from regular prices; in some instances where the remnants are very short, even greater reductions.
Rugs—excellent value, all of first quality—
All-wool Art Squares. 2½x3 yds. to 4x5 yds., at one-third off regular prices.
Smyrna Rugs, in broken lines of sizes, but best quality, at one-third less than our regular prices.
Beam Rugs—excellent for bath and sleeping rooms.
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft., $2.50 from $5.
2 x 6 ft., at $3, from $6.
Mooni Mats—one-third below prices already reduced.
18x36 in., at 45c, from 67c. 20x40 in., at 60c, from 90c.
Third floor.

Sharp Savings on Summer Silks

Polka-dot and other Printed Foulards—prime favorites among Summer Silks. More of them ready today at savings in price that are doubly welcome for Silks of such popularity and seasonableness. Details:

85c Polka-Dot Foulards at 55c

Three thousand yards of them, the last we shall get this season; 24 in. wide; fine quality Foulard; mostly navy blue and black grounds; a few in brown and rose. These all with white dots, also white grounds with black dots; in a splendid variety of sizes, from tiny pin-head dots to larger cluster effects.

75c to $1 Printed Foulards at 35c

A good variety of patterns and colors; in several good qualities, most of which have been a dollar a yard. Odd lots are rounded up in this newly-priced group; all 24 in. wide.
Rotunda.

Boys' Suits Reduced

Odd lots of Boys' Clothing go flying nowadays before our house-cleaning broom.

Here are some of the fugitives:

Double-breasted Sailor Norfolk Jacket Suits, in cheviots and serges, at $3, instead of $5 to $8.50. Sizes 3 to 10 years.
Three-piece Suits, serges and cheviots, sizes 8 to 11, and 14 to 16 years, worth $5 to $10, at $3 a suit.
All-wool Knee Trousers of fancy mixed cheviots, worth $1, at 65c a pair. Second Floor, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MORE RIOTING IN FRANCE

Socialists Break Windows of Friars' Schools in Paris.

Crowds Prevent Closing of Schools at Vienne and Elsewhere — Troops Held in Readiness in Brest.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A Socialist demonstration in support of the Government on the schools question was held in the Place Maubert, in the Latin Quarter, to-day.

A procession of 3,000 persons formed in front of the Hotel de Ville. A majority of the paraders wore Socialist emblems, little red flowers, in their buttonholes. They marched, singing Socialist songs and shouting "Down with the priests!" to the Place Maubert, where red wreaths and a bouquet of roses were laid at the foot of the statue of Etienne Dolet. An imposing force of police and municipal guards preserved order; they split the crowd into small sections and prevented collisions with the Clericals, who were attending a meeting of protest in a hall in the neighborhood.

After the Socialist meeting, however, a demonstration was made against the schools of the Friars in the Rue Furstemberg. The windows of the buildings were shattered with stones. The police arrested an Anarchist named Libertad.

At an anti-Clerical meeting in a hall in the Latin Quarter this evening, M. Tourgnol, Radical Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, declared that on the resumption of the sitting of the Chamber he would propose the suppression of all congregations and the denunciation of the Concordat, and that he hoped all Republicans would support him. M. Tourgnol was cheered by his audience.

At Vienne, near St. Etienne, a crowd of 4,000 persons opposed the Police Commissary, who wished to close the nuns' school. It hooted and stoned the Commissary and his escort of gendarmes until they retired. The effort to close the school was unsuccessful.

There were slight disorders to-day at Bordeaux, where the Clericals, who wished to hold the schools, came into conflict with counter demonstrators. The police were obliged to disperse the crowd.

The Mayor of a township near Roanne, Loire, rang the tocsin and incited a crowd armed with pitchforks and cudgels against the Police Commissary, who was unable to expel the sisters. For this action the Mayor was suspended by the Prefect.

Part of the garrison at Brest is being held in readiness to assist the Police Commissaries to close the schools in Finistère, where feeling is still running very high. The father of a lay schoolmistress at Kerlouan, Finistère, has received letters threatening himself and his daughter with death.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—Even here the majority of people are somewhat at a loss to explain the sudden outburst of anger on the part of a portion of the populace caused by the closing of a number of convents and church schools and the expulsion from their homes of the sisters and monks inhabiting them. The fact is that the details of political progress are often missed and seldom very clearly understood by the bystander in the street. Were it not for this special phase of public stupidity it would be difficult to understand the astonishment and the violent protests called forth by what is after all a simple application of the law.

On the eve of the elections I pointed out that the associations law, introduced by M. Waldeck-Rousseau and voted by the last Chamber, was the most searching anti-Clerical and anti-Christian measure carried through since the French Revolution, and that if the country indorsed the policy of which this law is the consummation the death blow would have been given to the waning power of Catholicism in France. As was also foreshadowed at the time, the country did express its approval of this law by returning to Parliament a majority of Deputies favorable to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and though the latter decided to retire from public life, the application of the new law in all its rigor became the natural heritage of M. Combes, who succeeded him as Prime Minister.

It is the misfortune rather than the fault of M. Combes that the fact of his having formerly been a priest makes many people think that to his personal zeal as a convert to materialism the forcible closing of the sectarian schools is now due. As a matter of fact, had M. Waldeck-Rousseau remained at the head of the Government he would have been forced to act precisely as M. Combes has done, otherwise the associations law, which was the most salient performance of his Ministry and the issue upon which the elections were mainly fought out, would have been a farce and a dead letter. All that can be reproached against M. Combes is that he has interpreted somewhat harshly Clause 13 of the associations law, which enacts that "no congregation can found any establishment except by virtue of a decree granted by the Council of State." With the object of evading this injunction certain congregations, even duly authorized ones, have since the promulgation of the law founded schools the nominal proprietors of which were laymen, to whom the clergy were supposed to "hire out their services."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in reply to an informal question from a Clerical Deputy, Abbé Gayraud, is said to have expressed the opinion that such an arrangement might pass muster, but this is not the view adopted by M. Combes, who has ordered the closing of the establishments which are being run on these lines, to the number of about 150. There was some press outcry when this decision was made known, but this is not the measure which has caused the rioting and arrests in the streets, the sensational stopping of Mme. Loubet on the sidewalk by a band of petitioners, the fury of the priesthood, and the threatened thunders of the papacy. All the fuss of the past eight days is purely and simply due to the refusal or the failure of about 2,500 ecclesiastical establishments to comply with the law, for which all France is responsible, and which has received the consent and approval of the vast majority of the electorate.

It stands to reason therefore that the agitation is puerile, illogical and ill-timed and cannot possibly be attended by any material success. Undoubtedly many of the sisterhoods in France have carried on a most noble, disinterested, and civilizing work; they have earned the admiration and sympathy of all who have come in contact with them and the gratitude of those they have tended and saved, and it is sad to witness the forcible breaking up of these quiet homes of mercy and self-sacrifice, but the sisters are certainly to blame for not putting themselves en règle with the law, and are fair victims of bad and selfish advice from clerical intriguers than of M. Combes and his Government.

Then, on the other hand, there are institutions governed by sisters which are by no means worthy of unstinted admiration. I have personal knowledge of more than one which are mere sweating shops, conducted on principles of tyranny, cruelty, and avarice which would have made the immortal Mr. Squeers envious. And the occult influence which these shameless establishments possess is what is most striking about them. I remember joining some years ago with a bright young Police Secretary in an impartial investigation into the conditions of one of these sisters' orphanages, situated in the heart of the city, and the scandals we unearthed were shocking in the extreme. But nothing could be done. The Police Secretary was hastily transferred to another sphere of usefulness and warned that excessive curiosity might ruin his career. And, to my amazement, I found that no newspaper in Paris would undertake the responsibility of publishing our discoveries. But later on that admirable prelate Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, discovering a similar institution in his diocese, did not hesitate to place an interdiction upon it, although the sisters who ran it were influential enough to force him to go to Rome to explain his action personally to the Pope, and he has been the object of constant clerical persecution ever since.

Of course, these are not the sort of sisters who "get wrong" with the Government, and no doubt they have been among the first to submit to the new law and demand an authorization, but it is none the less an advantage to society that all these conventual bodies, good, bad, or indifferent, should be under the control of some form of public authority. Then the tendency to scandalous mismanagement, if it exists, can more easily be checked.

R. S.

WANTS SHANGHAI EVACUATED.

Appeal by the Nanking Viceroy—Belief that Only Germany's Consent Is Doubtful.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the Nanking Viceroy has addressed a strongly worded request to the Consuls of the four powers maintaining garrisons at Shanghai that they obtain the early withdrawal of the troops.

The Chinese state that the Consuls of Great Britain, France, and Japan, while referring the matter to the Ministers in Peking, expressed concurrence with the Viceroy's letter and the opinion that their Governments were ready to consent to a simultaneous evacuation.

The German Consul General is absent. His locum tenens transmitted the request to the German Minister. The Chinese hope that an unequivocal declaration by Great Britain, France, and Japan of their readiness to evacuate Shanghai will induce Germany to abandon her point d'appui policy.

TURKISH DEBT UNIFICATION.

Sultan Signs an Irade Approving M. Rouvier's Plan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that the Sultan has signed an iradé approving M. Rouvier's project for the unification of the Turkish debt.

The correspondent says that the iradé was due to the Sultan's desire to propitiate the French Ambassador, who was privately informed of the signature of the iradé as soon as he arrived, the Sultan being apprehensive that the nonpayment of the installment of the Lorando claim due on July 14 might provoke action on the part of the French Embassy.

WANT BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND.

Speakers at League Convention Suggest Action Against Shopkeepers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—At the Monaghan convention of the United Irish League, says a telegram from Dublin to The Times, Mr. McVeigh, M. P., said that the shopkeepers should be made to support the league.

David Sheehy, Secretary of the Irish National Federation, suggested that no Nationalist be seen darkening the doors of any shopkeeper who supplied a "grabber."

Three cheers for Tipperary, "where they used to pop landlords," were called for. These were given.

FOR A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Italian Proposal to the Russian Volunteer Fleet Committee.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is reported, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, that an Italian company is negotiating with the committee of the Russian volunteer fleet with a view to opening a new line between the Black Sea and North America, via Italy. The plan is that volunteer fleet vessels shall convey passengers and cargo and make a bid for the large emigrant traffic between Naples and New York.

It is believed that the volunteer fleet committee is anxious to accept the Italian offer.

STATUE OF PASTEUR UNVEILED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A statue of Pasteur, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, was unveiled yesterday at his birthplace, Dôle, Jura. Triumphal arches were erected, and on most of the houses there were garlands of flowers inscribed "To the Benefactor of Mankind." The Minister of Commerce, M. Trouillot, and the Academician Thureau-Dangin delivered fervid orations on Pasteur's discoveries and his noble character.

MAY YOHE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—May Yohe reached Paris this morning, but up to to-night she had not seen Putnam Bradlee Strong or learned where he is.

When Miss Yohe reached the railroad station here she was in a painful condition and unable to walk or stand as a result of having sprained her knee on the eve of her departure from London. The accident caused Miss Yohe considerable suffering, and her nerves were completely unstrung. She had to be carried to a carriage at the station and to her room upon her arrival at the hotel where she is stopping. She was in such a state of nervous prostration that a doctor, who was summoned, ordered complete repose, and would not allow her to see any one during the day. The doctor called upon her three times to-day, and ordered her to rest for at least a week, to permit the recovery of her injured knee.

Miss Yohe became calmer this evening and insisted upon taking a short drive in the Boise de Boulogne. She was evidently greatly disappointed at not having heard from Strong, and said:

"I came here straightaway upon receiving a message in London from Mr. Strong, through a friend, that unless I came to meet him in Paris he would do away with himself in forty-eight hours; but I have not seen or heard anything of him yet, nor do I know where he is. He said he would telegraph me to the hotel here, but I have received nothing. I do not want anybody to think I am running after Mr. Strong, because I am not; but I feel that if he comes to me and acts like a man I can forgive him and forget his cruel treatment. That is why I came here. I sacrificed everything to my love for him, and feel it bitterly hard to be treated in this way."

Miss Yohe then opened a gold locket which she wore at her throat and showed two photographs of Strong.

As soon as Miss Yohe is well enough to travel again she is going to Genoa to redeem the jewels pawned there. When asked if she intended to reappear on the stage, Miss Yohe replied emphatically: "I do not; I received an offer while in London from an American impresario to appear in Paris, but I declined it."

Miss Yohe said she and her mother had enough money to live on comfortably.

Marriage of Curator Beebe.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 3.—Word has been received here that on Wednesday next Charles W. Beebe, a former resident and now a Curator of the New York Zoological Garden, in the Bronx, is to be married. His bride will be Miss Mary Blair Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crenshaw Rice of Cole's Ferry, Va., and granddaughter of ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor. The ceremony is to be performed in the old-fashioned garden of the bride's father's country house by the Rev. William Miller of Bryn Mawr, Penn. Following the wedding a trip will be made to Nova Scotia.

INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE IN SOUTH AFRICA PLANNED.

London Times's Johannesburg Correspondent Says If It Is Pushed Seriously the Government Will Have to Intervene.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The scarcity of native labor, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, has caused some mining houses to contemplate the introduction of Chinese.

The correspondent says that, from a mere moneymaking point of view, there is much to be said in favor of the employment of hard-working Chinese, but in every other aspect the scheme is pernicious in the extreme, and if the attempt is seriously pushed the Government will have to intervene in the interests of the community at large.

South Africa, declares the correspondent, is to be a white man's country, and every effort must be made to promote British immigration, which would transform the whole political aspect of South Africa and secure its permanent prosperity as a British colony.

The Government has taken up a scheme, started by private enterprise, for promoting the immigration of women to South Africa. Arrangements have been made for the dispatch of the first party, comprising fifty domestic servants and six dressmakers. The Government provides £5 of the cost of each woman's passage and free railway transportation in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. The current wage of domestic servants in South Africa is £5 a month.

MINISTER DE WITTE'S NOTE.

Russian Financial Agent Says It Was Not a Move to Inaugurate a Coalition Against American Trade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—M. Routkowsky, the financial agent of the Russian Government at Washington, has, by direction of his home authorities, made the following official statement regarding the recent note of the Russian Minister of Finance relating to the Brussels Sugar Convention:

"In view of the erroneous interpretation by many organs of the American press of the object and meaning of the recent note of the Russian Minister of Finance, sent to various Governments whose representatives have signed the Brussels convention on suppression of bounties on sugar, M. Routkowsky, financial agent of the Russian Government in the United States, has been instructed to communicate to the American press that in case of the negative answer of powers to the above-mentioned note and the establishment of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, the imperial Russian Government shall consider the establishment of such a duty as an infraction of its commercial treaties with powers so doing, and therefore free from obligations imposed by them and at liberty not to comply with their stipulations, whenever it will be to the advantage of Russia."

Many of the American newspapers, M. Routkowsky explained, have interpreted the note referred to as a move on the part of the Russian Government to inaugurate a European coalition against American trade.

Such an understanding, he declares, is entirely incorrect, and does the Russian Government an injustice. The note was sent by Russia to the Governments participating in the Brussels Sugar Conference. It was also sent to the American Government merely as an act of courtesy, the United States not having been a party to that conference. In retaliation for the countervailing duty against Russian sugar imposed by the United States Russia now imposes her maximum tariff rates.

The object of the statement issued to-day, M. Routkowsky says, is to show that Russia is not engaged in any effort to wage a campaign against American trade, but to make plain to the parties to the Brussels conference that the imposition of countervailing duties against Russian sugar will be met as it was in the case of the United States.

The question of the legality of the countervailing duty on Russian sugar is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times reports a conversation he had with Count Matsukata, the Japanese statesman and financial reformer, on various public questions.

Count Matsukata considers that the proposal of M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, for a congress to devise means to stop the trust system, is impracticable.

MAY REDUCE ARMAMENTS.

An Agreement Between European States Is Possible.

ROME, Aug. 3.—With regard to the statement that one of the principal questions discussed by King Victor Emmanuel and the Czar upon the occasion of the former's visit to St. Petersburg, was the reduction of armaments, it is learned that King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Emperor William at Berlin, in the latter part of this month, is intended to continue the same work in the direction of reaching an international understanding in the matter, the King having been encouraged in his determination in this matter by the Czar, who is ready to reassume the leadership of the movement he initiated with The Hague Conference.

According to information received from an authoritative source, the sovereigns referred to argue that the time of European wars is almost over, as their interests are so great in other continents that it is not worth while to fight for a strip of land here and there in Europe. Consequently the large armaments which are now intended for European conflicts might be reduced or transformed for the defense of Colonial interests, the gain being devoted to the improvement of commerce and industry, and for a collective fight against the common danger—American competition.

THE BIG BATTLE IN COLOMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—"Battle still being fought desperately."

These were the words contained in a dispatch received at the Colombian legation to-night from Gen. Salazar, the Governor of the Department of Panama.

The dispatch was in answer to a message asking for information regarding the contest which has been in progress at Agua Dulce since Tuesday, when the Colombian revolutionists began to attack that place. The officials here are anxiously awaiting additional news of the battle. The understanding here is that the Government's force of about 7,000 men is engaged with a large portion of the revolutionists, who have in the Department of Panama about 4,000 men in all.

Agua Dulce, though only seventy-five miles from Panama, is in an inaccessible part of the country for ready communication. It requires eight days to make the overland journey, while the water communication is very irregular and is carried on mainly by small boats.

Texas Oil Failure Causes Increased Coal Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—Owing to the failure of Beaumont oil gushers to flow there has been a sudden demand for soft coal from the Gulf Coast and Lower Mississippi Valley, where arrangements had been made by planters and manufacturers to use oil for fuel. The Texas oil producers have arranged to put in pumping machinery to obtain the oil, but in the meantime the storage tanks erected at Southern points have been drained. The Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company has been inundated with orders for coal during the past week as a result of the oil shortage.

A GREAT CHURCH IN VENICE IN DANGER

One of the Windows of SS. Giovanni and Paolo Falls In.

Experts Say the Building Is in Peril of Collapse — It Contains the Tombs of Many Doges.

VENICE, Aug. 3.—A great window in the Dominican Church of St. John and St. Paul fell in to-day, after having been shaken by a clap of thunder.

The church itself, which ranks next in importance to St. Mark's, has been declared by experts to be in danger of collapse. It contains fine monuments of the most famous Doges, who lie buried there.

It is a curious circumstance that the last great artistic disaster, previous to the fall of the Campanile, from which Venice suffered occurred in the Church of SS. Giovanni and Paolo, (St. John and St. Paul.) It was in the Chapel of the Rosary of that church that Titian's immense painting of Peter Martyr was burned in the year 1867. This picture, regarded by many critics as absolutely the finest of all the great Venetian's works, was over the altar of the chapel. The fire ruined the chapel, but was confined to that section of the building. A splendid picture by Giovanni Bellini was destroyed as well as the Titian.

The Church of SS. Giovanni and Paolo is in the northeast of Venice, almost due north of the Church of St. Mark. The foundation of the church was laid by Dominicans about 1234 A. D., under the immediate protection of the Doge Giacomo Tiepolo. It is said that a miraculous vision appeared to the Doge, in which he saw the location of the church, and a voice cried to him, "This is the place that I have chosen for my preachers."

It was not until the year 1430 that the church was consecrated, and the long period occupied in its building explains the varieties of style in its construction. In shape it is a Latin cross, with three aisles in the nave. The building is 290 feet long, 125 feet broad at the transepts, and 108 feet high in the centre and choir. The central door is a magnificent example of fourteenth century Gothic.

Every year, on Oct. 7, the Doges went to the Church of SS. Giovanni and Paolo in state to attend a service in honor of the victory of Venice over the Turks in the Dardanelles. When a Doge died his body was taken to the church for the lying in state, and the funeral service was held there. The church has often been called the "Westminster Abbey of Venice."

Among the Doges whose tombs are in the Church of SS. Giovanni and Paolo are Pietro Mocenigo, Silvestro and Bertuccio Valier, Michele Morosini, Leonardo Loredan, Andrea Vendramin, Giovanni Dolfin, Antonio Venier, Michele Steno, Tommaso Mocenigo, Nicolo Marcello, Alvise Mocenigo, and Giovanni Bembo.

The church contains excellent paintings by Carpaccio and Lorenzo Lotto, but the sculptures are far more interesting than the pictures. The immense tombs of Silvestro and Bertuccio Valier are particularly interesting and elaborate, while the tomb of Andrea Vendramin is said to have been the most costly of all the monuments to the Doges.

DANGER IN ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In its issue of this morning The Daily Mail says that one of the great porticos of St. Paul's Cathedral threatens to collapse unless thorough repairs are undertaken.

OBJECT TO PESTHOUSE BILL.

Pleasantville Supervisors Do Not Like Board of Health Smallpox Charge.

Owing to the fact that no pesthouse had ever been erected in the Bronx, a bill for $1,800 has been presented by the Board of Health to the Supervisors of Pleasantville, which has caused all kinds of trouble and discussion. Pleasantville is a resort for perspiring Harlemites in the Summer time, and as the cases which caused the bill occurred in the Spring, those who compose the floating population and claim residence there object strenuously to lessening their pocketbooks on their account.

It seems that when the smallpox scare was in full blast in New York last Spring a person who lay ill in Pleasantville with suspicious symptoms was reported to the Board of Health, and a physician hastily summoned reported the case as a definite instance of smallpox. The physician charged $100 for his examination. The Board of Health, finding the person in question in Pleasantville, naturally looked toward that suburb to settle the bill. The physician from New York, after his examination, advised removal to the pesthouse.

"But we have no pest house," answered the citizens who were considering the question.

"Build one, then," said the doctor.

Accordingly a temporary structure was established at the outskirts of the town and a short time later five more cases were carried there. It is said that this same physician advised his own retention at a fee of $10 a day to care for the additional patients and succeeded in inducing the citizens of Pleasantville to acquiesce.

So great was the scare at the time that a large number of farmers were stationed for blocks around the new hospital with yellow flags. Only one of the six cases proved fatal, and since that time there have been no more cases in the vicinity, and the hastily built hospital is now given over to vagrants and wayfarers.

Under these circumstances the citizens of Pleasantville do not see why they should be assessed for $1,800. The bill, itemized, represents a charge of $500 for physician's services, of $1,000 for erecting the pesthouse, and of $300 for the "use of a coach for transferring patients."

MORE OIL IN KENTUCKY.

Record Strike of Six Wells in One Week Near Barbourville.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—One more oil well came in yesterday evening and another was partly drilled in, making six strikes this week, which breaks the record.

The Ellen Jones No. 2 of the Atlantic and Pacific Company came in at a depth of 388 feet. The sand was penetrated eighteen feet, and a fine showing of oil was obtained. The oil was rapidly bailed, but could not be exhausted. This well is about two miles northeast of the Si Jones well, and is the second fine producer struck on that lease. Contractor South drilled this well, and will begin another as soon as possible.

So immense was the gas pressure at the Payne Well No. 2 of the Barbourville and Cumberland Valley Oil and Gas Company that the boiler had to be moved to prevent the gas catching fire. President Norville of the Bankers' Trust Company of Chicago made his second visit to this field this week to look over the situation with regard to marketing the oil output in this county.

With him was H. C. Grenher of St. Louis, an oil expert, who came to examine the grades of oil and also to look over the field and attempt a solution of the present difficulty confronting the Knox County operators. Mr. Grenner took samples of oil back with him to St. Louis.

The practical oil man realizes that the situation in this field is peculiar. There are thousands of barrels of oil tanked for which there is no outlet or market. Many new wells are coming in, but the situation in regard to a pipe line does not seem to brighten.

GEN. SMITH SAYS HE WAS NOT SEVERE.

Retired Officer Declares, However, that Civilized Methods of Warfare Were Unavailing in Samar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who returned last Friday from Manila, will spend several days in this city and then go to his home in Portsmouth, Ohio. Speaking on the subject for the first time since his arrival, Gen. Smith said to-day of his forced retirement from the army:

"It was an unwelcome surprise to me. I naturally supposed that I would receive a reprimand as a result of the verdict of the court-martial, but nothing more. I have always tried to do my duty in a conscientious manner and conduct myself as a soldier. I am still in the Government's service and not at liberty to discuss recent personal occurrences. I could be as readily court-martialed now as if I were not on the retired list.

"I am feeling first rate, never better in my life; in fact, I was with the Twelfth and Seventeenth before I was promoted. I spent most of the time I was in the islands in and around Samar. I always tried to do what seemed best for the service in both districts.

"The natives of Luzon seem considerably more civilized than those of the other islands. Some of those in Samar are nothing but savages, and, of course, cannot be treated like civilized people. They all would resort to most barbarous methods of warfare at times.

"Instances of the torture and slaughter of American soldiers are very numerous. Any one of my commands knows that we were not unduly severe with the natives. I have always tried to conduct my campaigns according to military regulations.

"There is no use asking me to talk about other things. It would not be military. It would be of no use. I am a soldier and take what is coming to me. It is not for me to say whether I deserve it or not. I have done what I thought was right and am ready to settle down in quiet."

GRAND DUKE AS HAMLET.

Constantine Obliged a Collector of Photographs by Sending His Full Length Portrait.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Alexander S. Graham of this city has a hobby for collecting and framing a portrait of every actor in costume who has appeared in the rôle of Hamlet. Recently he learned that the elder Salvini intended to go to Russia, as the Czar desired to give a performance of "Hamlet," and had asked the retired actor to come and conduct the rehearsals of the cast, which was to be composed of members of the Court.

Mr. Graham wrote to the Czar, asking for a photograph of Hamlet and a programme of the play. Recently he received a letter from the private secretary of the Grand Duke Constantine, Chamberlain of the Palace, saying that the Czar had given Mr. Graham's letter to the Grand Duke, as he (the Grand Duke) took the part of Hamlet, and that the Grand Duke took great pleasure in forwarding the photograph and the programme.

A few days later Mr. Graham received a letter from the Custom House officials informing him that a package was awaiting him, in charge of which was $2.50. The photograph is a magnificent full-length portrait, and is on a heavy cream-colored mount. The programme has been decorated with gold. Mr. Graham says that one must have assurance if he wishes to be a collector.

PAPER FROM OAT HULLS.

Important Test Made by Richmond (Ind.) Strawboard Company.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 3.—An important test in the manufacture of strawboard and paper has just been concluded at the Gas City plant of the Western Strawboard Company. The process, which will mean much in the future manufacture of strawboard, is the converting of oat hulls into paper. This is something that has long been considered by the manufacturers of paper, but the man who has been conducting the tests is the first to hit upon a successful process.

Oat hulls are very similar in organic composition to the straw used in the manufacture of paper, but some slight difference in the two has made the use of the hulls hitherto impossible. The new process overcomes the difficulty and by it paper and board can be made equal in quality to that made from straw and old paper.

MOSQUITOS IN SALT MARSHES.

New Jersey's State Entomologist Has a Scheme to Abolish Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 3.—When Prof. John B. Smith, State Entomologist of New Jersey, began his war against the mosquitos of New Jersey he issued a bulletin giving some practical suggestions for the control of mosquitos, and he especially stated that the recommendations offered did not apply to the salt marsh or seashore mosquito. Since then he has visited Lawrence, L. I., where five miles of cheap ditches have destroyed all breeding places over a large marsh area.

To get rid of seashore mosquitos, he now says, all pools of water which are filled only at extra tides must be done away with, and all depressions in which pools lasting a week or more form during the Summer months must be abolished. He has found such pools so crowded with the larvæ of mosquitos that an estimate of 100 larvæ or wrigglers in an area of one inch square would not be equal to the fact. This means that a pool 10 by 15 feet square would produce 1,000,000 mosquitos at one hatching.

CHILD STUNG BY A BEE.

Little One at Versailles, Ky., Loses Use of Her Legs.

Special to The New York Times.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Aug. 3.—The three-year-old daughter of Mrs. William Poteet of Harrodsburg, who is here on a visit, has lost the use of her legs as the result of a bee sting.

The child was stung by a bumble bee upon the end of her finger while at play in the yard a week ago, and after the pain had subsided, it was found that the little one could not walk, and had apparently no control over her legs. Previously she had been walking since she was a year old, and has always been a very active child.

The local physicians are very much puzzled by the case. There is said to be no similar case known in medical history.

"CORPSE" GREETED MOURNERS.

Elisabeth Friends Bore Flowers for Brooklyn Policeman's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Upon receipt of a telegram from one A. P. Printz from Jamaica, L. I., stating that Policeman Albert Snedeker, an ex-resident of Elizabeth, N. J., was dead, his friends here prepared two elaborate floral pieces and journeyed to Jamaica to the funeral.

They arrived at the "house of mourning" half an hour previous to the time set for the funeral, as stated in their telegram, and they were very much surprised when Snedeker met them in the doorway as he was about to leave for the police station to go on duty.

TOOK POISON, CALLED FOR HELP.

The residents near the West Twentieth Street Police Station House were startled soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing the voice of a woman who cried: "Help me, I've taken poison!" Policeman Opperman saw the young woman at a rear window of the house at 224 West Twentieth Street and he ran into the house. In the rear room he found the young woman on the floor, with her lips and mouth burned from carbolic acid which she had drunk from a bottle. She was sent to the New York Hospital, where she died.

She was Mary Bruns, a laundress. Mrs. Bruns said that her daughter had had a quarrel with her sweetheart, George Holland of 600 West Forty-eighth Street.

The young woman left two letters, one of which was addressed "Dear George." The other letter was directed to her mother, and in it the girl said that she felt that George had left her for good and that she could not live without him.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE 59TH ST 60TH ST

The Annual August Furniture Sale Starts This Morning.

Wrapper Values.

Three important specials in well made and perfect wrappers are quoted for to-day. They are the rarest sort of values. Now for details:

$1.69—Mother Hubbard style; with white lawn tucked yoke; standing collar; bishop sleeves; trimmed with embroidery.

$2.98—Of white lawn; Watteau plaited back; full front; ruffle of embroidery over shoulders; ribbon streamers at waist.

$4.69—Of white lawn; Watteau back; full tucked yoke with two ruffles of embroidery; streamers at waist; full skirt with ruffle at bottom.

2d floor, 59th Street Section

Hosiery Savings.

Savings which mean much to the economy seeker. Here is a lot of very good hosiery, marked at the lowest prices possible.

5c—Men's fine cotton Half Hose; in colors and black; all sizes.

12½c—Women's black Cotton Stockings; very good quality, with silk embroidered insteps in pretty patterns; all sizes.

15c—Men's imported lisle thread and cotton Half Hose; some are fancy striped, others have embroidered insteps; the quantity is rather small, and these goods have been selling for 25c. and 35c. all along.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Men's Collars.

A splendid assortment for choice; collars which we have been selling at 30c. per half dozen, and were extraordinary value at that price—all styles; all sizes; clearance price,

20c. ½ Doz.

Main floor, 60th St. Section.

Exceptional Sale of **Dress Suit Cases.**

Here are three worthy items in leather dress suit cases which will appeal most strongly to the prospective purchaser. Good, reliable dress suit cases marked at most temptingly low prices.

$1.95—"The Traveler," leather covered, steel frame; stitched all around; heavy stitched handle; canvas lining; good value at $3.50.

$3.95—"The Tourist," made of genuine sole leather; stitched all around; steel frame, lapped corners, heavy stitched handle, fine brass lock; lined with heavy canvas lining.

$4.95—"The Hercules," heavy sole leather, finely stitched; good large size, 24 inches long; new style English handle; leather lined; value $7.50.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Negligee Shirts.

We have gone through our stock of men's negligee shirts, and marked prices at less than actual cost in order to make speedy clearances. These specials for to-day:

35c—reduced from 50c. and 75c.—of excellent materials in refined stripes and figures; detached cuffs; all sizes.

$1.13—$1.50 and $2 grades—Famous "Manhattan" Negligees—of best percale and madras cloth; made with plain or plaited bosoms, in nice stripes and figures, as well as plain white; all sizes.

Main floor, 60th St. Section.

Fine Books, 25c.

This special book offer is well worth your consideration. These are published at $1, $1.25 and $1.50, are copyright books, and neatly bound in cloth and gold and printed from clear, good type. Here are the titles:

A Gentleman Juror, by Chas. Marsh.
Memoirs of an Artist, by Charles F. Gounod.
A Maid of the Frontier, by H. S. Canfield.
The Evolution of Dodd's Sister, by Charlotte W. Eastman.
The Judge, by Ella W. Peattie.
The Fifth of November, by Chas. Bentley and C. Kimball Scribner.
Drawing and Designing, by Chas. G. Leland.
An American Nobleman, by William Armstrong.
My Brother, by Vincent Brown.
Shifting Sands, by Fred R. Burton.
Bonnie Mackirby, by Laura Dayton Fessenden.
At the Blue Bell Inn, by J. S. Fletcher.
Woman and the Shadow, by Arabella Kenealy.
The Golden North, by C. R. Tuttle.
Phoebe Tilson, by Mrs. Frank Pope Humphrey.
Whose Soul Have I Now? by Mary Clay Knapp.
Under the Ban, by Teresa H. Strickland.
Marsa, by Jules Claretie.
History of the World.
An Englishwoman's Love Letters.
Simplicity, by A. T. S. Price.
Pure Saxon English, by Elias Molee.
Whoso Findeth a Wife, by Wm. Le Queux.
A Daughter of the Earth, by B. M. Davy.
Romance of Graylock Manor, by Louise F. P. Hamilton.
The Africanders, by LeRoy Hooker.
The Marbeau Cousins, by Harry Stillwell Edwards.
The Secret of Success.
The King of the Mountains, by Edmond About.
Mariposilla, by Mrs. Chas. S. Daggett.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Light Underwear.

Half prices prevail on every article in the underwear store. We mean to make quick clearances—thus, the price cutting.

Men's Underwear—Excellent grades of balbriggan shirts and drawers; all sizes; 25c. values, at, each, 15c

Men's Underwear—50c. grades of balbriggan shirts and drawers, at, each, 25c

Women's Vests—Trimmed with pretty lace at neck and arms; all sizes, as well as extra large; 15c. grades; special at 8c

Women's Vests—25c. lisle thread vests; all sizes; extras as well; special at, each, 12c

Children's Underwear—Several hundred pairs of white gauze shirts and pants; in sizes 16, 18, 20; special, each, 6c

Boys' Underwear—Balbriggan shirts and drawers; sizes 26 to 34; special, each, 15c

Main Floor.

The Grocery Store.

A cool, clean, delightful place in which to do your marketing. You'll get quality and economy in every item purchased, and prompt service from a corps of intelligent, courteous salesmen who know the vast stocks from A to Z. These specials for to-day:

Flour, finest XXXX patent, none better; not more than one bag to a customer; no mail orders filled; 24½ lb. bag, 45c

Kippered Herring or Herring in Tomato, best imported from Scotland, per can, 14c

Columbia River Salmon, best ½ lb. cans, 9c

French Sardines, extra fancy, our 15c. cans, 12c

Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb., 14c

Java, Mocha and Maracaibo, our regular price 25c., bean or ground, per lb., 20c

Gosman's Ginger Ale, less than wholesale, per doz., 59c

Wines and Liquors.

Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow; this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price; full quarts, 55c

Schenley Rye Whiskey, this grade sold elsewhere at $1.25; full quarts, great special, 79c

University Rye, our finest; regular price, $1.50; full quarts, $1.25

Scotch Whiskey, extra fine, in full quart Doulton jugs, 98c

California Port or Sherry, extra fine, full quarts, 49c

Manhattan or Whiskey Cocktails, big bottles, 49c. and 75c

Clarets, Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, *St. Emilion or St. Estephe*, doz. qts., $4.75; *Medoc*, doz. qts., $5.50; *St. Julien*, doz. qts., $6.00

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. FLORODORA Mat. Sat. With an Immense Cast & Chorus. 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"A really charming picture."—Tribune.
5th BIG WEEK. Japanese Comic Opera JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO. Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. SAT. THE DEFENDER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. & Irving Pl. THURSDAY EVENING.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
The greatest rural drama ever written.
Prices 25, 50, 75c., $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15.

Amusements.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN, Fare 50c. Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. "THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

MR. BRYAN'S VISITS.

Every journey Mr. BRYAN makes to the East, every speech he delivers here, every political demonstration gotten up or attempted in his honor, causes a loss of votes to the Democratic Party and diminishes the probability of Democratic victories at the polls.

All this is true notwithstanding the coldness and indifference with which Mr. BRYAN is treated in the East and in New England. Very few Democrats of standing and importance have paid any attention to him during his recent visit. In Connecticut and New Jersey his coming awakened no interest and he was left very much to himself. But he was on a political tour, he made speeches, and he was treated as a political leader by little groups of local Democratic politicians who still believe in him.

The old Democratic States of the North will never again be Democratic until BRYAN has been completely effaced. Not so many years ago Connecticut, New York, and Indiana were safe Democratic States. Now they are not even doubtful States. They stand in the Republican column, and will continue to stand there until Bryanism is quite dead. In those three States tens of thousands of Democrats have during the last six years voted for the candidates of the Republican Party, not because they accept the Republican principles, but because they fear and abhor the principles of BRYAN. So long as BRYAN makes pretensions to Democratic leadership, so long as there is the least danger that his control of the party may be renewed and continued, he will be the paramount issue. An end must be made of him before Democratic regeneration can begin.

It is a waste of time, money, and effort to conduct Democratic campaigns, to prepare and distribute Democratic campaign literature, and to send forth Democratic speakers while W. J. BRYAN roams about the country demanding and receiving consideration as a Democratic leader. There is urgent necessity for the revision of the Dingley tariff, to purge it of its iniquities and remove the burdens which weigh upon the American manufacturer and the American consumer. The Republicans will not revise the tariff. Their pledges are worthless, they are bound hand and foot to the protected interests. But tariff reform must wait until BRYAN and Bryanism have been swept from the political field.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.

Two interesting and important books have just appeared in England dealing with a problem of great and immediate interest to Englishmen, of the astonishing progress of the United States in lines of manufacture which Great Britain seemed at one time to have practically pre-empted, and the invasion of Great Britain and her markets by American products. One of these is "American Industrial Conditions and Competition," a compilation of the reports of the Commissioners appointed by the British Iron Trade Association, edited by Mr. J. S. JEANS. The other, appearing almost simultaneously, is "The American Invasion," by Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, M. P. The weary English reader, who of late has had the facts of American development and competition kept before him until he carries them photographed upon his brain tissue, will find these books disquieting.

Mr. JEANS's book recites familiar facts in a grimly statistical way which divests them of any capacity for imparting comfort to the British reader. It shows that between 1890 and 1899 the output of American iron ore increased from 14½ to 21¼ millions of tons, that of pig iron from less than 8½ to over 13¾ millions of tons, and that of steel from less than 4 to over 10⅝ millions of tons. Coincidently with this expansion mechanical appliances were so improved that the average production per man of those employed in iron making increased from 275 tons in 1890 to 354 tons in 1899. The only department of iron manufacture in which England retains supremacy is in iron ship building, but even from this the amount of satisfaction to be derived is relatively small, since Mr. JEANS adds that the New York Ship Building Company's yard "is in all respects the most modern and most remarkable in the world"—a statement which Mr. NIXON has supplemented by the announcement that "notice is served on Europe that even in ship building we propose to go to the front."

As to the tendency of such a development to elbow England out of the way and deny her producers access to the world's markets, including those of Great Britain, both Mr. JEANS and Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNESS appear to be in substantial agreement. As to the means of delaying or possibly averting this calamity, we find them less in accord. Sir CHRISTOPHER demands an arbitrary readjustment of mining rents and royalties, and a lowering of railway tariffs. Mr. JEANS does not attach so much importance to rents and royalties, but does believe that transportation must be cheapened. There would not seem to be much room for difference of opinion on this point, when it is remembered that it costs nearly twice as much per unit of weight to bring ore from Bilbao to Cardiff as from Lake Superior to Pittsburg; and that the American average per ton rate for the transportation of mineral is not more than one-third of that paid on English roads. From Lake Erie ports to Pittsburg, 156 miles, the rail rate is, in English money, 1s. 9d. per ton, while from tide water to Middlesborough, a less distance, it is 10s. to 12s. This seems incredible, but Mr. JEANS does not use figures carelessly.

The apparently reckless way in which the American ironmaster scraps his obsolete machinery when he finds something to replace it that does the work better or more cheaply, seems to the British ironmaster very wasteful, notwithstanding the indisputable statistical evidence that it has put this country at the front and won it the world's markets. One result is found in the fact that 76 per cent. more of the labor employed in British works is skilled and paid the wages of skill than in American works. Here the skill demanded is that of the mechanical engineer who devises and builds the machine which unskilled labor can operate. The labor discussion cannot be followed with profit. Equally profitless would be the taking quite seriously prophecies which were contradicted before the books had left the press. For example, Mr. JEANS says:

> All that is certain is that the capacity of output is already greatly in excess of the probable demand of the United States in every branch of the trade as measured by the past records of consumption. To take only three cases, it would seem that the capacity for producing pig iron is 50 per cent. in excess of the output in 1901, immense and unprecedented as that year's make was; that the capacity for manufacturing roll products is 140 per cent. in excess of the output of 1900; that the capacity for producing steel ingots is 58 per cent. in excess of the actual output of 1901, although that year's output was 3,286,706 tons, or fully 30 per cent. in excess of the output of any previous year.

What are the facts? In 1902, during what should be the beginnings of the midsummer dullness, we are experiencing a pig iron famine, rails are sold ahead to the middle of 1903, steel ingots are being imported in considerable quantities to supplement the domestic deficiency, builders are sending abroad for structural shapes which cannot be had at home as fast as they are wanted, and the demand for everything produced in the iron and steel lines seems to be from six to nine months ahead of production. The fact is the recent industrial history of this country confuses statistics and silences prophecy. We do not know what to expect, unless it is the unexpected.

AN OMISSION.

"The Republican Text Book for the Campaign of 1902" is issued to-day. It is intended for the use of Republican speakers in their efforts to induce the voters to return a majority of Republicans to the next Congress, and also for the use of the less-informed Republican newspaper writers. It is "published by the authority of the Republican Congressional Committee," whose Chairman is the Hon. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK of Wisconsin, who earned considerable fame at the opening of the last session by the advocacy of a bill to repeal or greatly reduce the duties on the commodities made or dealt in by the Steel Trust, which he has since forfeited by recantation. The motto of this interesting publication is a sentence from one of the speeches of the late President MCKINLEY, beginning, "You do not have to guess what the Republican Party will do."

But any one relying on this book for information would be confined to guessing what the Republican Party has done or intends to do in giving decent trade relations to Cuba, in accordance with the recommendations and earnest appeals of the official leader of the party, President ROOSEVELT. There is not a word in the book regarding the proceedings of Congress on this subject, which took up more of the time and attention of that body than anything else except the Philippine Government bill. There is nothing to show that there was a bill passed by the House of Representatives to promote the purposes of the President, or of how that bill was treated in the Senate, or of the special message of the President, or of the influence of the Sugar Trust in opposition to the President. Of nearly 400 pages in the text book, only ten are devoted to Cuba in all—about the same space as is given to an article from that judicial-minded publication The American Economist on the benefits of protection—and this space is mainly used for a historical review of matters that have nothing to do with the campaign of this Fall.

Of course, if it were within the power of the Congressional Committee to provide a text book for all those who think about the issues of the campaign, and one which should furnish all the information the thinkers could get, it would be prudent to avoid any mention of the disgraceful record of the Republican Party in regard to the treatment of Cuba. But this power the committee happily does not possess. Since, then, it cannot stave off questions as to that record, it might have been more sensible to deal with it and with the prospect of improvement next year. It would have been a tough task, but it would have been better than the ostrich trick which the committee has tried to play.

CHOLERA AT MANILA.

A cholera mortality at Manila of forty to fifty per day causes the authorities charged with the administration of the Philippines very serious anxiety. From the latest monthly report at hand of the Board of Health of the Philippine Islands and the City of Manila, that bearing date of April 15, we learn that Asiatic cholera made its appearance March 20, when two natives were found suffering from it at one of the hospitals. The measures at once taken were as good as the circumstances permitted, and in the matter of protecting the American and European residents they seem to have been fairly effective. The natives and Chinese, however, do not readily co-operate with measures of public sanitation, and up to April 15 there had been 215 deaths in Manila from true Asiatic cholera out of 275 cases reported, which would indicate that the chances of recovery in one attacked are very small. Of those who had died fifty were native Filipinos, seventeen Chinese, five Americans, and three white Europeans.

The measures taken by the Board of Health for the suppression of cholera seem to be well considered. A quarantine was established, which was probably as good as it could be made without native co-operation. The local water supply was cut off by the official closing of wells, and distilled water was distributed for drinking purposes. Especial attention was given to river craft, which concealed many cases. The results are less satisfactory than might have been hoped, but in view of the alarming character of the epidemic in Chinese and Manchurian ports it may very well be assumed that any negligence on the part of the sanitary administration would have been expressed in a greatly increased mortality. Fortunately, cholera is the only grave cause for anxiety in the health problems of the Philippines. The bubonic plague has been practically stamped out, only three cases having made their appearance since December. The examination of rats in the laboratory of the board indicates that the infection has practically disappeared from among them, which warrants the hope that it has disappeared from the city. Leprosy will probably not be eradicated for a long time, if ever. The census started last Fall for the collection of information on this subject shows that 3,063 cases are known to exist in the archipelago. Rhinderpest and surra seem to have disappeared from the islands and smallpox is under good control.

A WISE ECONOMY.

Mr. ALANSON TRASK, who died on Saturday at his home, in Saratoga, was notable, among other creditable peculiarities, for the preference he showed for saving time and energy for the higher purposes of life rather than for the accumulation of property beyond the amount he considered adequate to these purposes.

He first retired from an active and successful business at the age of fifty—he was born in 1807—and though the troubles attending the civil war in 1860 compelled him to resume work again for a few years, he was in his vigorous prime when he finally retired. From that time, some thirty-five years ago, he devoted himself to a quiet home life, to the farming of which he was fond, and to a number of purely philanthropic and beneficent interests, of which the promotion of the singularly efficient work of the Young Men's Christian Association was perhaps the most extensive. The underlying principle of modern commercial and industrial organization, that true economy lies not in the saving effected but in the use made of expenditure, was in Mr. TRASK'S career applied in a striking manner to the moral forces of life. It is a fair inference that the long continuance of a helpful, healthful, and tranquil existence was due to this rare and intelligent policy.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

The rapid growth of its business compels THE TIMES to seek new quarters. More space is required for its business offices, for its editorial rooms, and for its mechanical departments. Many sites have been examined and considered, mostly down town, where no suitable lot or building was to be obtained. A variety of objections and embarrassments, most serious in the business of publishing a newspaper, presented themselves to view whenever any up-town site was considered. Through a conjunction of events, both timely and fortunate, these obstacles at length disappeared, and THE TIMES has purchased as the site of its new building the triangular lot at the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street, with Forty-third as its northerly and Seventh Avenue as its westerly boundary. Upon this lot, an entire block in itself, a steel construction building of the first class will be erected by THE NEW YORK TIMES Building Company, a corporation formed for the purpose, the entire capital stock of which will be owned and held by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The building, the architect's plans for which are now being prepared by Mr. CYRUS L. W. EIDLITZ, will be worthy of the site, affording ample accommodations for all departments of the newspaper with many floors available for office and business uses. The contract for the construction of the building has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, whose pre-eminence in this kind of work is attested by many notable structures in this and other cities.

Two years ago THE TIMES would have refused to consider removal to an uptown office. The problem of distribution is one to which a newspaper must give serious attention. To-day the neighborhood of Newspaper Row is the only quarter of the city in which a newspaper plant, considered as a manufacturing establishment, can be operated without grave inconvenience and loss of time. That limitation is to be removed and that condition wholly changed by the completion of the underground rapid transit railway. The trains of that railway will run through the basement of THE TIMES's new building. Turning on a curve from Forty-second Street up Broadway the tunnel traverses the lot acquired by THE TIMES, entering its building line obliquely about the middle of the Broadway front and passing out at the Forty-third Street end. It will thus be seen that the subway is to occupy a part of the basement story of THE TIMES Building. Furthermore, an express station of the subway road, on the basement level, will give access to trains without leaving the building; and a tunnel beneath Broadway will furnish communication with the easterly side of that thoroughfare. It will be possible for THE TIMES, therefore, at the early morning hour when newspapers are printed, to put the printed copies of the paper aboard cars standing within a few feet of the presses for delivery to all parts of the city and all railroad stations.

The site chosen for the new building of THE TIMES is, indeed, the most convenient and centrally situated for the purposes of a newspaper that could be found within the limits of New York City. The swift service of the rapid transit subway, running through its basement, will enable it to deliver papers at the City Hall underground station, hard by its present site, in about the time that would be required for a newspaper delivery wagon to travel three city blocks. Over this line also newspapers can be delivered to the extreme northern limit of this city. A crosstown subway through the whole length of Forty-second Street is in contemplation which would afford further facilities for distribution. Nine blocks south of THE TIMES Building, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, will be the great underground station of the Pennsylvania Road. The Long Island Railroad system will be accessible through the Thirty-fourth Street tunnel. Three blocks to the eastward is the Grand Central Station, to which papers may be quickly sent for shipment over the New York Central, the Harlem, and the New York and New Haven Railroad. The facilities at this point for newspaper distribution within the city and over all the railroads leading out of it are unsurpassed.

The intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street is speedily to become, it is evident, one of the most important centres of the city. The map which is published in another part of THE TIMES this morning shows at a glance the wonderful transformation which the construction of the subway has wrought in this quarter of the city. There has been extraordinary activity of late in real estate operations in this vicinity. Not long ago it was a "dead" quarter of the town; it is at once to be transformed into a centre of life and movement. Immense hotels and apartment houses, new theatres, clubs, and business structures are projected or under way to a value exceeding $17,000,000 within five blocks of the site just purchased for THE TIMES's building. By night and by day this will be one of the busiest parts of New York City.

Of the triangular lots formed by the intersection of Broadway with the streets and avenues but few are now open to purchase. They have been eagerly acquired by those who are able to perceive their value and advantages. It has often been suggested that the city should acquire these lots in order that, as small parks, they might be devoted to public use and enjoyment. It is the purpose of THE TIMES to devote the lot at Forty-second Street to public uses by publishing thereon a good newspaper.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As custom has made it in order for any and all to inform the world, after a fight is over, just how and why it happened, we beg leave to use the privilege. For all the current theories and criticisms of the JEFFRIES-FITZSIMMONS fight seem to us to be wrong and to miss the subtle meaning of the Cornishman's defeat. True it may be that "BOB" might have done better in the "sixth" by "side-stepping" and "upper-cutting," instead of merely "smothering" his antagonist and substituting defense for a probable knock-out blow. But the other side checks this suggestion by saying that if "JIM" hadn't spared the Australian in the break-away of the "seventh" the fight would have been ended a round sooner. The fact is that the two pugilists were trained and coached to the same practical efficiency, and that, although the standard of pugilism has improved since the days of SULLIVAN and MITCHELL, the few first-class men of the same year are so evenly matched in strength and skill that victory is caused, not by a certain use of "the right" instead of "the left," but by subtle and often objective influences. In "FITZ'S" case it was the gentle love of woman—perhaps a trite inspiration, but rare in pugilism—"the old woman," otherwise known as ... FITZSIMMONS, has been the inspiration and the guide, as "FITZ" has fondly said in interviews given after his fights, that brought him to the glorious position of champion, that held him on his pinnacle before the public eye, and that has, at the last, through the ever-marvelous intuition of woman, failed to support because it was so clearly presaged to her that "the time had come." When "FITZ" wrested the title of the greatest living puncher from "Gentleman Jim" CORBETT he was made so "groggy" in the first rounds that it was admitted by his critics that "he looked worried," and he said afterward that he thought he was "a goner." But the thought-waves from his wife brought him to a realization of the situation and he looked around to where "she" sat in the audience to be rewarded by a vision of stolid pride, before which he said he could not lose. Then, in sylph-like tones, came the feminine advice, "Hook him in the slats, Bob," and CORBETT was felled to the floor with a strength greater than that native to the right arm. It has always been so, and the classic Greek, so evenly paired with the Trojan, could only win out when he had gained the moral support of some goddess or other. Of course it would seem ridiculous for a modern prizefighter to call upon Minerva on entering the ring, for nowadays Minerva would probably long before have accepted some 4-1 money against him that would prejudice her as to the outcome. But to call upon one's wife is a delicate recognition of the powers that are—a perfectly proper recognition of the moving force of love through the moral and spiritual influences of beauty, purity, and gentleness. So it was that "FITZ" attained greatness by thrusting it away from others, and so, at last, it was that he fell at the hands of a mere boilermaker. "What round was it I lost in? The eighth! That's the round that the old woman told NATURE or I was going to lose in. Ain't that funny?"

SECRETARY SHAW'S LATEST RULING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES I noticed with much satisfaction the new ruling of Secretary Shaw's that it is not necessary for a returning American from foreign countries to have duty free $100 worth allowed him by law, consisting of wearing apparel only.

I consider his ruling nothing but good, hard common sense, and am surprised that such a ruling had not been made long before this. The section of the tariff law covering the above, concludes by using the word "articles," which I thought meant anything up to the allowed amount, viz.: $100, but on coming back home about two years ago found to my sorrow my mistake. The case was this: A party of three (lady and two gentlemen) arrived home from a short vacation and the lady, like all of her kind, had seen some curious little oddities that she would like to bring home with her, but she concluded they would not be worth enough to pay duty on them. I told her that was all right, as the law gave each one permission to bring in $100 of "articles" free of duty.

On arriving at the dock we made our declarations accordingly, but apparently the examining officer did not believe us, as he turned everything out on the dock, hied himself for the Appraiser, who came, and valued all dutiable "articles" we had outside of wearing apparel at $5, for which we paid $3 duty. I called the Appraiser's attention to the wording of the section, and for my pains thought he was going to jump down my throat, but then maybe he felt mad at being called for such a trivial matter.

The total amount brought back by the three of us, including wearing apparel, did not exceed $100. But I cannot but express my approval at the stand our Secretary has taken in this matter, as it will save lots of working people like ourselves a whole lot of worry who have no intention of smuggling, even if they had the money, but who want to bring home a few souvenirs not exceeding probably $5 or $10 in value.

COMMON SENSE.

New York, July 30, 1902.

STUDENTS IN LAW OFFICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the popular thing for parents to send their sons who are inclined to law to spend a year or two years in the offices of a lawyer. Whether this is a good move or not depends largely on the student himself. Some young men prefer to enter immediately after their college course or their completed years of High School work a law college and there spend the two or three years, as the case may be, learning the theories and the principles of the study. Of late years, however, the students seem to think it better to put themselves under a good lawyer, to learn the way in which things are done, to get hold on the practical side, to become accustomed to the legal manner, the professional ways, and the attentive ways of the man.

To the father who places his boy or boys in a law office it is imperative that a good lawyer be selected. No lawyer should be selected in whose office the boy would be constantly confined or have no time to read the law. If the boy desires to take up that study after careful thought, and to begin his course by entering a law office, the first step should be to select a law office that has a good name. Look up, by all means, the record of the man under whom your boy will be. The student will, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, absorb the manners of that man. If he is careless and untidy, the student will be the same way. If he is smart, if his legal documents are prepared with care, and his methods not lax, then the student will be the same.

I remember when I was much younger that a friend once told me (he was a lawyer) that he had a certain way of framing briefs, and in fact all his papers were drawn up in language in a great measure his own. Under him he had a young man who entered to study, and study he did. While under my friend he was employed to draft his papers and to draw up his documents, and so became used to the phraseology. Well, after four years the man was a lawyer himself, and his former employer was greatly surprised after a number of years to find records filed and worded in almost his identical words, and was hardly able to believe that the cases were not his own.

This merely goes to show how the student will become familiar with the forms. This friend is now one of New York's best and richest lawyers and this former student's name is known the width of the land for his legal stability and his many charitable benefactions. They often meet, and while I do not know that they have ever opposed one another in their cases, still I do know that the younger one realizes that he owes a good portion of his success to the other, for it was while studying under him that he acquired his studious methods.

Of course, as a general thing the student that enters an office is studious, for the mere fact that he does it is proof. He knows he will not have as much time to himself as he would have if he were attending the law school, and plenty of boys prefer this office study to the latter. It used to be that the poor boy only resorted to it, but now the students in law offices come for the most part from our best families, and without an exception they are studious and polite. But these qualities will be lost if the boy enters with a lawyer who is indifferent and who will not take interest in him.

The lawyer should take the greatest interest in the student with him, and let him feel that is appreciated. He should take the young man into his confidence and try in every way to make of him the best kind of a lawyer. The student should watch his chance to advance the power and reputation of the man under whom he is studying, and never, not even for an instant, should he be inattentive to the instructions of his employer, who he should feel was the best lawyer in the city and was well able to advise him and to direct him on the most proper course.

A student under a competent lawyer who is interested in him, one who applies himself constantly and diligently to his books, and who obeys the instructions and follows the advice of his friend, (for they should make themselves friends for the interest of both,) has no reason for not being a splendid, upright, honest lawyer himself.

E. E. H.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1902.

Curios of Any Land Made in Germany.

BERLIN, July 21.—Visitors to distant lands often bring away curios and knick-knacks as mementos of their tours and as presents to friends at home. Interesting light is thrown upon the origin of such articles by a circular that is being distributed among German manufacturers. The circular, among other things, recommends those that make for the Egyptian market to produce "something out of the common—something beautiful and new." Articles that "draw" visitors in Egypt, it says, are such as image some native custom or object in general use—paperweights shaped like the Sphinx, inkstands in the form of the Pyramids, are instances of the kind of thing needed. Manufacturers are told to give their goods an Egyptian touch, keeping well in view the modes of faith and superstition prevailing in Egypt. In Algiers trinkets cast in imitation of arms are said to be popular, and prices should not run higher than from 1s. to 3s. each curio. Cairo is specially instanced as lacking cheap, taking fancy goods and trinkets. Our own Birmingham manufacturers might profit from these hints.—Paris Messenger.

ART NOTES.

The German Soldiers' Monument in Philadelphia is to be made by Albert Moritz Wolff of Berlin, Prussia. He has modeled an infantryman with the Prussian helmet on head, who grasps a flag in his right hand and holds his musket in the left. It will be cast by the Gladenbeck Bronze Company, and the Emperor has contributed 1,000 pounds of metal to the casting. This statue is part of a big monument erected by the Central Committee of the veterans and soldiers of the German Army in the United States. It will stand on a large circular edifice designed by the Berlin architect Schaudt.

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In an article in the current North American Review on the German Emperor's influence Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, an American of German descent, who has lived in Germany, speaks in high terms of many of the Kaiser's activities, but says that he has done great harm by muzzling the press, and has this remark on literature and the arts in the Fatherland: "On German literary and art life the personal influence of the Kaiser has also been noxious in the highest degree. He has waged with more or less success a savage war upon that highly interesting movement variously known as Secessionistic or Realistic, and of which in literature Hauptmann and Sudermann have been the main standard bearers and in art Böcklin, Liebermann, Klinger, Thoma, Stuck, and others. With all his might he has fought this movement, the most promising Germany has known for a century, and despite its extreme and unwise partisans one powerfully molding German thought and ideals. In place of it the Kaiser has, so far as lay in his power, substituted tame mediocrity, as strikingly exemplified by his own marble 'ancestral gallery' in the Siegesallee in Berlin and by the bombastic historical dramas of Joseph Lauff, the latter owing their very existence to the Kaiser's inspiration."

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Mr. Hal Hurst has finished in London a large oil painting of the "first Court" held by the present King and Queen. The foreground is full of young and handsome women making their first appearance at Court. In the distance are the King and Queen, on so small a scale that they are easily overlooked.

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An unknown example of the Spanish-Sicilian painter Ribera has been found in a shop at Geneva. It is a large "Flight Into Egypt," and is said to be one of Ribera's best works.

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Among old pictures too large for private houses, yet one that no museum asks to buy, is a scene from "The Tempest," by Romney. The ownership is in litigation, a person who lent money on it having sued the original owner for his money or a declaration of a part right in the picture. The defense of the owner was that a third party, having the picture in his hands to sell, had borrowed the money, and that he, the owner, had been tryig to dispose of it, but it was too large. A very elephant of a painting!

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The conclusion of peace in South Africa has not changed the purpose of the French sculptor Carlès to issue his Krüger medal. One side of the design shows a very life-like profile of the old man, with the words "Le Président Krueger. Utrecht. Juin, 1902," in the margin. The other side shows the Transvaal Republic as a woman who sweeps aside a cloud which has taken on the outlines of Great Britain. Over her head is the word "Libre." The Boer Committees intend to present the medal to Paul Krüger as a testimonial of their admiration.

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The invention of the French painter Raffaelli, whereby he claims to unite the useful qualities of oil paint with the convenience of the colored crayon, is interesting the Paris artists. Apparently the oil paint is mixed with a siccative which dries it soon after it is affected by the air. By having the paint in rods like pastels or crayons the artist escapes the trouble of wiping his palette and can work to advantage in the open air where quick sketches are to be made. Raffaelli's practice with the crayon and the methods he uses in making his pictures gave him special advantages. Painters who work in a very different way are not likely to use his invention except for sketches, for paints in sticks will not take the place of oils on the palette as they require them.

NUGGETS.

A Difference.

"Put not your trust in riches," said the clerical looking man in the rusty coat.

"I don't," replied the prosperous looking individual, "I put my riches in trusts."—Retail Grocers' Advocate.

Reciprocity.

Suburbanite—Well, you have told my fortune. How much?

Gypsy—Only 50 cents.

Suburbanite—Here it is. Now I'll tell your fortune for nothing. If any of my chickens are missing to-morrow morning I'll have your entire gang run in.—Chicago Tribune.

Same Old Story.

"Wonder why the grizzly bear isn't exhibiting himself to-day?" said the African lion, gently.

"He's laid up. The tortoise bit him," replied the lioness.

"Well, that's what he gets for fooling with a shell game."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Rapt.

"He was delighted with the service at your church last Sunday. He told me that at certain portions of it he felt actually transported; absolutely oblivious to his surroundings."

"Yes, I noticed his obliviousness when the plate was being passed."—Philadelphia Press.

Two Mistakes.

"Instead of being a millionaire," confided the young man at the seaside hotel to the beautiful heiress, "I believe it is only honest, now that we are engaged, for me to tell you that I am the floorwalker at Catchem & Skinnem's Dry Goods Emporium in New York."

"I thought there was something familiar about you," answered the beautiful heiress. "I am in the ribbon department there."—Baltimore American.

JUST A SOLDIER.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

"Medal of honor. To John C. Wetherby, private, Company L, Fourth United States Infantry. For most distinguished gallantry in action near Imus, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Nov. 20, 1899, in carrying important orders on the battlefield, where he was desperately wounded, and, being unable to walk or erect, crawled far enough to deliver his orders. Died Nov. 29, 1899."—Bulletin from War Department.

Just a soldier lying dead—with a medal on his breast;
Just a boy who kept his courage to the ending of his quest,
And the bugle song is mellow in the melody of sleep,
And the muffled drum is thrumming in a cadence slow and deep,
For it's honor for the soldier, and it's laurels for his head,
And it's praises for his daring—when the soldier's lying dead.

Just a soldier lying dead—and the carpings have an end;
When he fell upon the altar every critic was his friend.
With the folded flag about him, and the medal gleaming there,
Then the praise is quick in coming, and the soldier has his share.
For it's honor for the soldier when he dies beside his gun,
And it's medals for his coffin—when the soldier's work is done.

Just a soldier lying dead—with his trappings at his side;
And we come to look upon him, slow of step and heavy-eyed;
Come to clasp the badge of honor on his faded service coat;
Come to hear the bugle calling in its saddest, softest note;
And it's honor for the soldier, with a medal brightly new,
And it's eulogy and plaudit, when he's done what he can do.

Just a soldier lying dead—honor rushes to him then;
Come the men with brush and chisel; come the pencil and the pen.
Yet the comrades of the soldier hold the country in their debt—
While they live, the praise and medal is so easy to forget.
Where the flag of glory ripples in the whispers of the breeze,
Where the crashing of the battle sends the echo o'er the seas,
We will find the living reasons for a nation's hope and pride,
Just as we have found a medal for the soldier who has died.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

The Experience of a Playwright from the West.

Conflicting Announcements Concerning Rejane—Professional Woman's League's Exhibition—Warfield Out.

"Apropos of the opening of the new season and the continued production of plays mostly foreign," a manager said yesterday, "a peculiar state of affairs exists just now. Managers are eager to have something new, but are simply afraid to experiment, to try anything that doesn't bear the stamp of previous success. In every office there is a play reader who doesn't read, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary. Consequently, the unknown playwright must content himself with the adage of the absence of the royal road and patiently wait year in and year out.

"Illustrative of this point is this incident, which occurred last week: A young man of some talent as a short-story writer came out of the West recently with a play on which he had worked about four years. Whether the play was good or bad makes little difference. In writing it he had had a certain well-known actor in mind, and accordingly he sent it to that actor's manager and reader. He sent it because he failed to get an interview. The day following the manuscript was returned with a note that said: 'I do not remember any previous conversation with you about your play, so I return it unopened.'

"The note angered the young man, so he addressed himself directly to the actor, telling in a polite letter of the reception by the reader. The actor replied that, although he was engaged by contract to play certain parts for the next two years, he would like to see the manuscript. It was sent to him. A few days later the playwright received it with a reply that the actor had read it 'with much interest and pleasure,' and it was 'evidently the work of an expert dramatist.' The playwright is of the opinion that his play was not read, and that the actor indulged in a little bit of sarcasm in using the phrase, 'expert dramatist.'"

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If Marcus Mayer stands by his announcement on Saturday, on his return from abroad, regarding his contract with Mme. Réjane, he may have a quarrel with Liebler & Co. George Tyler, of Liebler & Co., said yesterday that he had a contract with Mme. Réjane for the season of 1903-4 and that he knew positively that she had not made any contract with another manager. Réjane is now in Montevideo. She will appear this season in "Zaza," "Sapho," and "La Robe Rouge" in the principal cities of South America.

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The Professional Woman's League is sending out letters asking the assistance of women in supplying works of art of every description for the exhibition in Madison Square Garden in October. Abastenia St. Ledger Eberle, whose studio is at 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, is working on a model of the statue of Feminine Progress to occupy the centre of the Garden. The statue is to be cast on a colossal scale, the figure being about 45 feet in height.

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Rose Stuart, formerly of the Murray Hill stock company, and Walter Green are supporting Valerie Bergere in her sketch "Billy's First Love," which is to be seen at Keith's next week. The sketch is the work of Miss Grace Griswold.

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David Warfield was on Broadway yesterday for the first time since he underwent an operation for appendicitis about six weeks ago. He says he would never have believed so many persons were interested in his death had not his physician told him that he had to engage a boy to answer Warfield inquiries exclusively.

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Mrs. Fiske returns from her vacation in the Adirondacks on Aug. 15 to see the final rehearsals of "Captain Molly," and also to commence her rehearsals in "Mary of Magdala" the latter part of the month.

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In the Aerodrome at Brighton Beach, M. Alberto Santos-Dumont's Airship No. 6 is on exhibition for a limited period. The ship is that in which the Brazilian aerialist demonstrated that he had succeeded in constructing a controllable airship by sailing around the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and returning to the spot from which he started, thereby winning the Deutsch Prize of 100,000f. It is announced that Santos-Dumont, in a week or two, will make ascensions in the ship, which is exhibited with the balloon inflated, ready for an aerial trip.

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The annual catalogue of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts just issued is larger and handsomer than ever before. Besides the usual statistics, it contains a history of the Academy by Eugene W. Presbrey, extracts from the writings of several conspicuous persons connected with the stage, and an essay on acting by the late M. Regnier.

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Ezra Kendall has completed his work in vaudeville, and is now at his home near New York, where he will interest himself with preparations for his appearance in the new play now being written for him by Herbert Hall Winslow, and in which he is to be starred the coming season by Liebler & Co.

BOY'S IDEA OF MONEY.

Response to a Clergyman's Inquiry as to the Best Thing in All the World.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 3.—Children's Day was observed to-day in the Auditorium, and at the morning and evening services, arranged and conducted by Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan, the congregation numbered 10,000, the largest of the Summer. The Auditorium had been decorated with flags and bunting, and on the platform were potted plants and wild flowers. At the morning service 2,000 children, including 100 youths in Rough Rider uniforms, occupied seats in the centre of the building. Morgan's choir of 200 voices occupied the choir loft, and his orchestra of 50 musicians had seats on the platform.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, delivered an address. "The Best Thing in All This World" was his theme. He asked the children, "What is the best thing?"

"Money," a boy replied.

The audience laughed, and the score of clergymen on the platform were obliged to join in the merriment. At the close of the service each child received a souvenir heart with a bright new penny imbedded in its centre.

At the evening service 1,000 children of the chorus were seated in the choir loft and the adult members of the chorus occupied seats in the rear gallery, and during the service they sang antiphonally. The last part of the programme was entitled "The Coming of the King," and was presented by 100 maidens dressed in Greek robes. The soloists were Miss Anna Reinert of Brooklyn, Miss Edith Morgan of Ocean Grove, and Miss Charlotte Bradford of New York City. The recitations were by Miss Margaret Asay and Miss Ethel Morgan of Ocean Grove and Miss Helen Diefendorf of New York City.

Bleecker Van Wagenen's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 3.—Bleecker Van Wagenen of Montrose Avenue, South Orange, a member of the firm of Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, is ill with typhoid fever in his Summer residence at the Thousand Islands. He is President of the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities, and owing to his illness the appointment of a new General Secretary of the bureau has been delayed. Secretary A. W. McDougall resigned to accept a similar position in the Newark bureau.

SARATOGA GAY AT LAST

New Arrivals Banish the Early Dullness of a Quiet Season.

Revelry, Which Has Been Conspicuously Absent, May Now Set In—The Negro Doorkeeper and the Rope Skippers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Without any intent to disparage the recent Saratoga letters to THE TIMES, I must say that the great resort has been up to this date dull to a deadly degree, and stagnant as all dead things are. This may be now confessed because it is going to be different hereafter. It has been so difficult to make the case appear variegated and lively that your correspondent has feared that in his desperation he might take to drink; even the waters of the springs have tempted him. As Judge Steckler truly remarked last night: "It is true that nobody dies in Saratoga, but apparently a great many people come here dead."

Your correspondent reached the springs with a warning that this was to be the gayest season ever seen at this place. Being of a receptive nature and trustful disposition, he believed it. Upon reaching Saratoga the promise was reiterated by every one on all sides. The hotel proprietors smiled as they had not often been seen to do before, and rubbed their hands and said: "You'll see a lively time here. Everything is taken for August; everybody will be here." The hackmen in the streets talked as if any man who did not seize an immediate chance to ride out to the lake or the polo grounds would regret it all his life, so certain was every set of wheels to be pre-empted in another day or two by the multi-millionaires.

The proprietor of a new spring, who wanted $200,000 for his property last year, began asking half a million for it last week on the strength of the coming conflagration of money and Mont Pelée explosion of gay and whirling dissipation. Even Jerry Quinn, the New York newsboy, said: "Money's going to be so loose here dat de waiters will brush it off your clothes, and won't bother to pick it off de floor."

Thus warned, your correspondent went shopping for any odd bottle of ink that might be offered at a price within his means, laid in a lot of white paper at the price Tammany would charge the city for it, leased a pen and penholder at the same desk from which he agreed to pay the cost of his share of one of the great hotels, and began to look around for the vaunted gayety. He commenced cautiously lest he be caught unexpectedly in the mad whirl, and receive some bodily or mental damage. It was evening, and in one hotel a band discovered by the aborigines was playing the simple and plaintive tunes that our mother used to make when we were being coaxed to sleep.

A SEARCH FOR GAYETY.

Rows of extra-aged people, relieved by many extra-stout ones of comparative youthfulness, were dozing comfortably in their chairs. They were disturbed by the sudden appearance of your correspondent, and opened their eyes long enough to frown, then closed them and fell asleep again. This was not the case at any one hotel in particular, but at nearly all of them; at nearly all except the one that has the triple expansion side-show orchestra, which keeps the building quivering, and exerts sufficient aerial wave-power to turn a glass of milk into butter while a waiter is carrying it from the serving room to a guest's table.

Your correspondent went to bed at last forced to admit that he had not found the advertised gayety. But, lest he should be beaten by a rival newspaper, and fearing that his powers as a sleuth reporter were failing from overexertion, he wrote and sent off next morning a veracious report of all the promises of gayety which he had heard on all sides from those whose business kept them awaks and moving about. On the next day he thought he tracked the mad whirl of frivolity and the fatiguing dash of Fashion out past the town across the fields, and out upon the polo ground, but it was not recognizable when he found it.

The fact was that an estimable private family from Lakewood was there engaged in trying to prevent three young gentlemen and an elderly one from knocking a ball between two posts, while the fierce fury of revelry and the reckless profligacy of modern millionairedom was being exploited by possibly 100 ladies and gentlemen who concealed their mad purpose beneath the most sober faces and under the most decorous behavior. There was no bonfire of banknotes there, and there was no more chance to spend a penny than there is to cut ice on the Red Sea. The correspondent and several hundreds of others of "the hoi polloi" were the fevered masters of wealth on this occasion, for they bought lemonade at 5 cents a thimbleful of a tousled man, who looked as if he had slept in a wet haystack, and who perceived no humor in the remark when one of us said: "You've brought that pailful of plain water twice. When are you coming around with the lemons and sugar?"

Again, fearful that he had missed the favored haunts of revelry and dissipation your correspondent retired, slept the night, arose, and was about to send off more of the promises of "such a season as Saratoga seldom saw," when—he bethought himself of something! He felt inspired! He rushed back to his hotel, caught the elevator, asked to be awakened when it reached the third floor, and then rushed to his room, and looked under the bed.

A DISAPPOINTING OUTCOME.

Perhaps the gayety and abandon, the profligacy and the splendor were there. It was the only place in which he had not looked for it. But, no, alas! the space beneath the bed was as nearly bare as a busy chambermaid, with fourteen rooms to look after, could manage to keep it.

Sadly the correspondent returned to the telegraph office, and wrote not about the gayety, oh, no! there are limits to the strain that even a correspondent's conscience will endure. He wrote about women's dresses and waiters' habits and the ancient human habit of eating dinner, getting brilliancy into his report by dwelling upon the electric lights that depended from the ceiling of the "banqueting hall." After that he went out, and sat with the aged and the stout and dozed. Two offensively vigorous ladies, who appear to live on the wing, disturbed him by telling each other what hotels in the South have good beds, where you can get good meals out West, and why they never, never will go to Atlantic City again. (The reason being that "it's a horrid crush.") Otherwise, the calm and repose of a large part of Saratoga and of a fraction of its gay season were unbroken, and the correspondent slept while the band played its little repertoire of soothing pieces.

At 11 o'clock he made a final round of the hotels supposed to be in the vortex of the swirling splendor of a gay season, and came upon a very remarkable evidence of life—a premonition perhaps of what is to come after to-morrow, when the races begin, and the smart set and the plungers are all on the stage. The remarkable thing that he saw was this: Two young ladies, with eyes afire with fun and mischief, with faces flushed by excitement, and with lips parted in mirth, had taken a long lace shawl and twisted it into a rope.

A STICKLER FOR DECORUM.

With one girl holding each end they stood in the great door of an enormous parlor set with empty chairs like a graveyard with seats instead of tombstones. They swung this rope of lace around and around, and dared a young man to "skip the rope." He was overcome with surprise, and asked: "Who ever heard of such a thing?" They replied: "Oh, come on; try it. Nobody will mind. You can't wake the dead, you know."

So he ran at the doorway and leaped in the air, and the rope passed over his head and under his feet. He was just about to repeat his performance when there entered the parlor an aged negro doortender. He said not a word. He did not move. He simply looked at the maidens, the rope, and the man. The three violators of the sacred calm of the Saratoga season were transfixed. Not one moved a muscle. It was due to the way the colored man looked. He stared as if he was losing his senses, and could feel them slipping away as a frog in a cruel boy's hands must feel his skin leaving him. The girls came together and unwound the shawl; the young man looked sheepish. All three crept away. The colored door-tender sighed and sat down.

That was on Thursday night. On Friday night the definite promise of a change in Saratoga's condition came in with the first train from New York. It brought John A. McCall and family, W. C. Whitney and H. P. Whitney, Henry S. Black, Eugene Griffin, W. F. Sheehan and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sire, W. S. Fanshawe, a Russian Prince and Princess, Edward Einstein, H. E. Cowdin, John Wanamaker and daughter—it brought hundreds of whom these few are fitly representative; rich people, fashionable folk, gay coteries, just the kind we had been missing and just the kind needed to ignite the banknotes and set a-spinning the wheel of gayety and splendor.

Then came a later train and more of the same sort of people, bent on being royally and rapidly entertained, swagger people of Boston being conspicuous in this second invoice, and the same kind from Montreal, from Philadelphia, from Chicago, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and all over, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are on their way here.

Your correspondent went out upon the garden porch of the hotel, and scarcely recognized his old surroundings. The Goulds were not the same quiet family, but were all smiles and gladness; the Elkinses were newly charged with good spirits; Mr. Whitney walked from group to group shedding hopefulness everywhere, for no man has done so much to make the coming one a gay and memorable season as this prince with the purse of Fortunatus and the sagacity born of wide experience. Mr. McCall and his family party shed a radiant spirit of good cheer around them.

Good stories began to circulate with laughter in their train, and the somewhat aged and the torpid victims of avoirdupois were lost sight of in the happy throng. Your correspondent at last began to feel that he had been too impatient, but the promise of a gay season was to come true after all.

THREE TRAINS OF ARRIVALS.

This evening three special trains came in from New York, a train of race horses and two trains of belated visitors, mainly camp followers, and the pettiest kind of betting men. It seemed as if the village shuddered and looked to its windows and doors when they arrived.

Many had borrowed to get here, and did not know how they were going to pay their way or by what means they would ever get back to New York. There was not one waistcoat to one hundred of these men, most of whom were young. A few with white hair and furrowed faces hobbled along with them.

At last the great resort is filled to overflowing, and all is ready for the beginning of that gayety and dash which we have so sadly lacked.

Brayton Ives, Moses Taylor and wife, A. J. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Mack, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Augustus Van Wyck, Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, M. S. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fuller, Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Seeley, and Frank W. Hatch are arrivals announced on the hotel lists.

JULIAN RALPH.

DR. JAMES WALSH DISMISSED.

Charges of Insubordination and Discourtesy Against Senior House Physician in Fordham Hospital.

Dr. James Walsh, the senior house physician of the Fordham Hospital, was dismissed from the hospital yesterday by Dr. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue Hospital, for insubordination and discourtesy. The exact charges have not been made public yet, but it is understood that Dr. Walsh refused to take orders from the medical board, and that he was discourteous to Miss Carry Gray, the supervising nurse.

Dr. Walsh was appointed to the position one year ago, since which time charges have been made against him twice. Two months ago, in the operating room, he was ordered by Dr. John Quigley to remove the sponge from the ether cone over the patient's face. Dr. Walsh refused to obey, it was said, and Dr. Quigley ordered him from the room and preferred charges. Dr. Walsh was suspended for two weeks.

A short time afterward the charge was that he had beaten brutally a patient in the ambulance while on the way to the hospital. The charge was not substantiated and was dropped.

Dr. Walsh is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is an athlete and noted as a boxer.

MAN LEFT DEAD IN THE STREET.

The body of Thomas Price, forty years old, a carpenter, who boarded at 329 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, was found early yesterday morning in the gutter, in front of 34 South Ninth Street, by Policeman Donnelly of the Clymer Street Police Station. Donnelly sent a call to the Eastern District Hospital, and Surgeon Hosberth, who examined the body, expressed an opinion that the man had been dead for several hours.

The general belief is that he was mangled by a trolley car and left to lie in the street, as the Franklin Avenue Line runs through South Ninth Street, where the body was found, while, on the other hand, his friends believe that he was a victim of foul play. Price boarded with Patrick McCabe. The police learned from McCabe that Price left the house at 9 o'clock Saturday night to go to a neighboring saloon, and did not return.

Dr. Charles Wuest, Coroner Williams's physician, made an autopsy upon the body, and found that death had resulted from shock and hemorrhage. The neck was fractured, collarbone broke, the first four fractured, collarbone broken, the first four broken, right arm fractured, as well as the fingers on the left hand.

Dr. Wuest stated that the man's injuries could have resulted from being struck by a trolley car or being run over by a truck. The body was removed to the Morgue. The police scout any murder theory.

PASSENGER JUMPED OVERBOARD.

Capt. Hoppe of the Munson Line steamer Curityba, which arrived at Quarantine last night from Nuevitas and Matanzas, reports that on Friday morning at 7:45 o'clock Dwight Mitchell, one of the vessel's fifty-five cabin passengers, who was suffering from melancholia, jumped overboard. A boat was quickly lowered and the young man rescued.

Mitchell is the son of the Rev. John C. Mitchell of Lebanon, N. H.

Trial of the Steam Yacht Aztec.

The new steel screw steam yacht Aztec, which has been building at the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., for Albert C. Burrago of this city, was put through a series of trials off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, and returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with a broom attached to her foremast truck. The Aztec is a schooner-rigged vessel 247 feet in length, 28 feet in breadth, and draws 13 feet of water. She is fitted with triple-expansion engines and lighted by electricity.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY

Greeted Again by Salesgirls After Church Service.

Mason Mitchell, Consul to Zanzibar, Had Difficulty in Keeping Appointment—Whitelaw Reid's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—President Roosevelt was greeted this morning by the patter of the rain on the shingles of Sagamore House. It was a temptation to sleep late, but he was up in very reasonable time in the expectation of a Sabbath day at home with his family. The President and his family went to Christ's Episcopal Church, where, after service, they were greeted as usual by a couple of wagon loads of girls who have a colony on the co-operative plan during the Summer months at Mill Neck.

Under their system the girls, who are employed in the big dry goods stores of New York, pay very little for their board and enjoy a jolly vacation. One of their diversions is to drive to the church to see the President of the United States leave with his family. The girls wave their handkerchiefs, and the President takes off his hat to them.

His greeting is hearty and jolly and the girls from the communistic colony have shown their appreciation by confining themselves to waving their handkerchiefs. There has been nothing disrespectful and no noise.

The President will have Whitelaw Reid as his guest to-morrow.

Mason Mitchell, a close friend of the President, was the only caller at Sagamore House to-day. He had an appointment for 9 P. M. He arrived on the 7:46 train, and after a diligent search could find no better rig to take him out to Sagamore Hill than a superannuated nag owned by two negroes.

When they reached the foot of the hill the horse refused to walk, and Mr. Mitchell was obliged to make the ascent on foot, which did not bother him, as he is an ex-Rough Rider. On the way up he was intercepted by one of the President's guardians, but after some parleying he made known his errand and also that he was an hour late.

After the call, Mr. Mitchell came back to find the horse resting at the foot of the hill. After long and, as Mr. Mitchell said, violent persuasion, the horse consented to return to the village.

Mr. Mitchell, who was appointed Consul to Zanzibar recently, would not discuss the purpose of his visit to the President, but he said that he had a very pleasant evening, notwithstanding the fact that he was an hour late.

MISSING WILL FOUND.

Papers Belonging to the Late Thomas F. Lane Had Been Left in Safe Deposit Vault.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 3.—The last will of Thomas F. Lane, the American representative of Vickers Sons & Maxim, who died in Washington, D. C., nearly two years ago, has been found in a safe deposit vault in Washington. His widow, who was a daughter of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, died recently. Besides the will there was a document, dated Oct. 13, 1900, transferring all his interest in 1,300 shares of the stock of Vickers Sons & Maxim, Limited, of Sheffield and London to his mother, Mrs. Bridget Lane; his brothers, John J. and Alfred J. Lane, and his sister, Minnie E. Lane, 500 of the shares being held by the Riggs National Bank as security for a loan of $2,000, 700 being held by the Vickers as security for advances on commissions, and 100 being held by Mr. Lane. He transferred also to the same persons commissions due from the company aggregating $12,000. The will gave one-half his estate, exclusive of the stock transferred, to Lucille Blackburn Lane, his widow, and the other half to his mother.

Mr. Lane was active in Democratic politics in New Jersey and took a prominent part in anti-race track legislation in this State. He was chief clerk in one of the divisions of the Treasury Department, but he lost the position after he took the stump in Kentucky in one of Senator Blackburn's campaigns. At one time he was the editor and proprietor of The Summit Record.

FATHER DUNPHY INJURED.

Thrown by Sudden Start of Trolley Car—Had Celebrated Early Morning Mass for Printers.

The Rev. Father Richard Dunphy, who has been visiting at the rectory of St. Andrew's Church, at City Hall Place and Duane Street, was severely injured last night by falling from a moving Eighth Avenue street car at the Thirtieth Street crossing. Father Dunphy was in the act of alighting, when the car suddenly started ahead, causing him to lose his balance and fall to the ground.

He was badly cut about the right eye and otherwise severely bruised. A Roosevelt Hospital ambulance on the way to Bellevue with a patient happened to be passing and Father Dunphy was placed in it and taken to Bellevue, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was sent to the rectory.

Yesterday morning Father Dunphy celebrated the 2:30 A. M. mass that is said every Sunday morning for printers in St. Andrew's. He is an old man, and during the service took occasion to remark how honored he felt in being called on to celebrate mass at such an early hour. Father Evers, the rector of St. Andrew's, is now in Rome to report on the success of the mass, as a result of which, it is said, similar masses, will be hereafter said in all the large cities of the world, for printers and other late workers.

WRECK ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Three Coaches Partially Telescoped and Set on Fire—Trainmen's Remarkable Escape.

A bad wreck occurred on the New Jersey Central Railroad at the foot of East Thirty-second Street, Bayonne, at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning. An engine in charge of Engineer Frederick Jacobus of Newark and Fireman George Opdyke of Whitson Street, Jersey City, started from Communipaw with fourteen cars to take the Twentieth Century Club to Highland Beach. The engine was reversed when the train reached Thirty-second street, when going at twenty-five miles an hour. The tender suddenly left the rails and three coaches were partly telescoped.

The wrecked coaches were set on fire by the locomotive, and the Fire Department was summoned. Engineer Jacobus escaped unhurt, but Fireman Opdyke was injured. He went to the Bayonne Hospital and later to his home. The conductor and others of the crew had a remarkable escape, every other seat in the car being demolished except the two they occupied. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

EXPRESS ROBBERY INVESTIGATION

Adams Company Employe and Alleged Accomplice Remanded.

Frederick G. Littlefield of 354 Mott Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, a clerk in the employ of the Adams Express Company, who was arrested on Saturday night charged with the theft of silverware from the company, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court before Magistrate Cornell. He was remanded back to Police Headquarters, at the request of the Central Office detectives investigating the case. Herman Libby of Springfield, Mass., arrested in connection with the same case, was also arraigned and remanded.

Detective Farley said that a trunk had been found in the house at 356 Mott Avenue, next door to Littlefield's home, in which is silverware said to be worth about $5,000. He said that Littlefield has made a confession. At Police Headquarters last night it was said that the trunk would be opened to-day by Capt. Titus in the presence of Superintendent Andrews.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is no longer need of waiting for the expressman to come and strap the trunk at the last minute. There are nice new trunk straps which are warranted to enable every woman to be her own trunk strapper. It is an "everlasting cinch," this trunk strap. It is the trunk strap inventor who uses these words, and he does not mean them for slang. There is a lever arrangement by which the strap can be brought together and fastened without effort, and it is much tighter than when buckled in the old way. The straps come in jute webbing and in leather, and cost 50 cents, 75 cents, $1 and $1.25.

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Here is a chance to insure your life. Every one who has poison of any kind in the house should invest, and it is a sure economy. They are poison bottles, and cost fifteen and twenty-five cents apiece. They are dark blue in color, to inform the eye in daylight, and there is a sure way of knowing them in the dark. The cork will not come out. Attached to it inside the bottle is a little glass arrangement held by means of a cord, or something of that nature, and it cannot get through the small mouth of the bottle. In the higher priced bottles there are rough glass stoppers. In the others there are the regular corks, but secured in the same way.

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Now is the time to buy Summer furniture. Everything that is of a distinctively Summer nature is reduced. Enameled bedroom suites are reduced nearly one-third, and these are always pretty. Indeed it is doubtful if there is anything prettier for a bedroom which should of all rooms in the house be simply furnished and free from dust and microbes.

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Quaint little settles in enameled frames and upholstered in pretty light stuffs of different kinds come in white and delicate colors, and have the frames hand-painted. They are now reduced about one-half, and can be found for $10 and $12.

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Every one knows the old hickory furniture, always strong and attractive for the right places. It is never expensive, but some of the pieces in it are much reduced. One odd small piece is a stool, about the height of a chair, made all of a size up and down, the sides formed of small hickory limbs, with the bark on, of course; while the seat is covered with coarse splints braided. It is reduced one half now, and costs $1.25.

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Of course, it is late for flower boxes, and so these, too, are reduced. A big round one, about as large as a tub, on a high standard, the whole thing rustic and covered with bark, will cost $4. That is just half price. Another, a little smaller, will cost between $2 and $3, and both are excellent.

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All sorts and kinds of shirtwaist boxes or window seats, or whatever one chooses to call them, are made of the new grass fibre. Different color combinations are produced by the twine—what does one call it?—that the grass is woven together with. This is in red sometimes, and the frame of the box is the same color; or there is red and black, with still other effects.

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Attractive chairs—and these are not among the Summer's reduced furniture—are those of a dark mahogany, which have the centre piece of the back of a light natural red colored wood without varnish, and this inlaid in some of the delightful designs in which work of this kind is now to be seen.

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Here is a pretty little tray which has upon it a design done in burned work, probably, though it has only a delicate sepia effect and does not suggest pyrography. The tray, or the bottom of it, is of wood, a very white wood, with two little "bunnies" upon it, done in this brown, and a plant or two beside them in the same coloring. There is a wicker edge to the tray, it is perhaps a foot and a half long by something less broad, and is well worth the price, 25 cents.

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Quite the prettiest hat that has been seen this year, in an outing, garden, or seaside hat, is none the less attractive because it is not a dress-up hat. It is untrimmed, looks like the plain straw hats that the country boy wears and buys for 10 cents in the village stores. It is much better material than that—a flat braided straw, which is strong and flexible. It costs 25 cents untrimmed, and $1.75 trimmed. Trimmed, it has the back of the rim turned up almost like a scoop, and the front turned down until it looks like a sunbonnet. Across the front is a lot of yellow, a sort of burned yellow, very soft as to shade, put on in what may be called continuous rosettes. That will give a better idea of the trimming than anything else. There are long ends of the silk, the full width, which are brought around to tie under the chin. It is delightfully picturesque and altogether pleasing. No one would think it was any relation to the other hats of the same kind which are left in their natural shape and trimmed with a narrow band of ribbon.

PREACHERS FROM ABROAD.

The Rev. W. S. Swanson of Glasgow and the Rev. R. Howarth of Heaton Appeared in New York Pulpits.

A Scotch clergyman and an English clergyman preached in this city yesterday. In the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, the Rev. William S. Swanson of Glasgow, Scotland, preached, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay, who is rusticating in Maine, and he will continue in charge for the next three weeks.

He said that godless civilization can fill men with trust in armies and navies and wealth, and make them say, "Is not this, great Babylon I have built?" and that religion is the true safeguard against what is dangerous in civilization.

"The ordinances of religion," he said "make men believe in the supremacy of the unseen and spiritual. Permanent good is reassured only by character and true success by advancing the purposes of God. The more America and Britain are dominated by character, the greater will be their prosperity. It was religion, although mediæval and antiquated, that gave the Boers their strength in resisting the fight of Britain."

The Rev. R. Howarth, pastor of the Baptist Church of Heaton, Yorkshire, England, preached in the morning in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Boston Road and Vyse Avenue. He said that civilization and Christianity are just stepping out of the cradle, and that the world, so to speak, is practically as yet in its infancy. There was a time, he said, when many thought that the pestilence and famine, and other evils which came to nations were sent because of God's wrath or displeasure, but it is now an exploded and antiquated theory.

Catholic Benevolent Legion Rally.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—A "legion rally" of the local branches of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, at which the Supreme officers were present, was held at Institute Hall this afternoon. The guests were Supreme President Richard B. Tippett of Baltimore, Supreme Secretary John D. Carroll, and Supreme Medical Examiner Dr. George R. Kuhn of Brooklyn, with Bishop McDonnell, Spiritual Adviser, also of Brooklyn. At the close of the rally the guests were entertained at dinner by Supreme Treasurer James A. Rowe.

South Orange Church Call.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Rev. Robert Hastings Nichols of Unadilla, N. Y., has been tendered the pastorate of Trinity Presbyterian Church, South Orange, to succeed the Rev. Asa Wynkoop, who resigned a year ago to go abroad for his health.

Child Killed—Five Women Fainted.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Rose Soohi, aged about seven years, of Rankin, Penn., was playing with companions about the West Braddock Bridge this afternoon. She dodged from behind a girder directly under an electric traction car and was crushed to death. The motorman stopped his car with the rear wheels on the little body. To add to the confusion five young women seated on the front platform taking an outing fainted and lay in one heap on the floor of the car about the motorman's feet.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The social event of the day was the tea and reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin at the Cadwalader cottage this afternoon. The reception was given to afford an opportunity to display the presents given to the bride on her recent wedding, and invitations were general, and practically everybody in society was present.

Mrs. Martin was assisted in serving tea by Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., who were matrons of honor at the wedding. The table from which the tea was served had a large centrepiece of white sweet peas, and the rooms where the presents were displayed were decorated with four large vases of American Beauty roses, one in each corner.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, and Miss Van Alen, at their cottages; by Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at the Pinard cottage, in honor of Dallas D. Pratt, who is here on the schooner yacht Sea Fox, and by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farm.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. W. Starr Miller at her new villa; by Mrs. Ogden Mills, and by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, the latter dinner being followed by a musicale.

There was a large number of Summer residents at the concert at the Casino this evening, and the grillrooms were well filled with diners. The largest dinners were given by Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who entertained twenty-four guests; by Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., who had fifteen guests, and by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, who had twelve guests. Others giving dinners at the Casino were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Norman De R. Whitehouse, Thomas Wallace, and Mrs. William B. Coster.

Miss Alice Roosevelt attended the morning service, and partook of the holy communion at Old Trinity, where a large number of the Summer residents are regular attendants. She accompanied Miss Cutting to church and spent the remainder of the day in a quiet manner with her hostess.

President Roosevelt will be in Newport for a portion of the day on Monday, Aug. 25, arriving at 12 o'clock and leaving at 6 o'clock. He comes to Newport to participate in the christening of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chandler, for whom he has consented to stand as godfather. During the remainder of the day he is expected to make a public address, attend the Casino, and be taken for a drive.

James L. Putnam of Boston is a guest of Mrs. A. Ladenburg at Willow Bank.

John J. Borie is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean at their cottage.

EXPRESS COMPANY'S BUSINESS ATTACKED.

Knights of Labor Begin a Fight Against the Metropolitan—Forfeiture of Franchises Demanded.

A demand has been made on Controller Grout by District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, for the forfeiture of the franchises of all surface railroads in the city of New York over which the cars of the Metropolitan Express Company are operated. The allegations are that the express service is operated under a franchise for passenger service only, and is consequently illegal, and that the city does not get revenue that is due to it.

Master Workman Jonas F. Durlacher of the District Assembly, who has charge of the matter, has received a letter from the Controller's office in reply to a request for information regarding the question raised. Deputy Controller Stevenson explains that the Metropolitan Express Company was organized Dec. 2, 1900, under the provisions of the business corporations law of the State of New York, with a capital of $500,000, and that it has entered into an agreement with the Metropolitan, now the Interurban, Street Railway Company by which the railroad company agreed to carry in its cars and over its lines the goods of the American and other express companies. The relations of the express company to the railroad company, it is said, are the same as those of any other passenger.

"It has not received a franchise to operate express cars, nor is one necessary, according to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Rives in an opinion rendered.

The Deputy Controller said that the city does not derive any revenue from the operation of the express service on the tracks of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, although a demand has been made by the Bureau of the Collection of the City Revenue for the payment of car license fees, which, up to the present time, he said had not been complied with.

Mr. Durlacher, in a reply to the Deputy Controller, maintains that the express service is operated under a franchise or specific grant for passenger service only, and that it is the duty of the Corporation Counsel to bring suit for the forfeiture of the grants. In discussing the matter yesterday, Mr. Durlacher said that the District Assembly intends to make a determined fight in the Metropolitan Express Company case, and that it expects to win.

The franchises of the King's Bridge Railway Company and the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, leased by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, are referred to in the demand.

PAINTERS' UNIONS' WAR.

Effort Toward Peace to be Made by an Arbitration Committee—Aid for Striking Miners.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to make a supreme effort to end the condition of affairs brought about by the war of two unions of painters, which has tied up many buildings for months, among them the Wadleigh High School.

Delegate Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6, a Commissioner of the Board of Education, brought the matter before the central body yesterday. He declared that the unions, by persisting in the war, were sapping the foundations of the trades unions. He proposed that the Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters, the two fighting unions, should, with the Building Trades Council, be asked to appoint a joint arbitration committee to end the trouble. He suggested that Sheriff O'Brien, ex-President of the Central Federated Union, be asked to convey this request to the two fighting unions and the Building Trades Council.

"At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Painters' Society," he continued, "I was told that two or three hundred of its members were on strike and that the places of a number of them who are on strike have been filled by members of the Brotherhood of Painters. The Brotherhood men, on the other hand, claim that they are only retaliating on the Amalgamated Painters for filling the places of Brotherhood men some time ago. Matters look bad shape now, and there are gloomy times for organized labor if the fight cannot be stopped."

Mr. Donnelly's proposition was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

A letter was read from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers in reply to an invitation to a picnic of the central labor bodies in Newark, N. J., on Aug. 25. It said that he would attend if the situation in the coal fields at that time would admit of it.

The Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union sent a letter stating that it had called a meeting for to-night at 278 Water Street to devise ways and means of aiding the striking anthracite miners. John J. Pallas, delegate of the Pattern Makers' Union, reported that his union had given $250 to the striking miners. About half a dozen other organizations made reports of contributions.

Delegate Wolff of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 moved that a committee be appointed to arrange for a mass meeting in Cooper Union to denounce Judge Kellar of West Virginia and others who issued injunctions against the striking miners. The matter was referred to the committee of Ten appointed to devise ways of aiding the strikers.

A committee of three girls, who said they had been locked out of a cigar factory for rebelling against alleged abusive language on the part of a tormentor, were allowed the privilege of the floor. It was decided to write to the proprietor of the factory, asking that the girls be reinstated and the abuses complained of remedied.

Frank McArdle of the Foundry Helpers' Union of New York and vicinity reported that his union was never so prosperous as now. There was, he said, an unprecedented demand for men at good wages.

DEATH OF T. R. HOSTETTER.

Millionaire of Pittsburg Contracted a Cold on His Yacht During Trip to Larchmont.

Theodore R. Hostetter, one of the three Directors of the Hostetter Company, and one of the wealthiest men of Pittsburg, died of pneumonia yesterday morning at 8 East Sixty-fifth Street, where he had apartments. He was the grandson of the first manufacturer of the Hostetter bitters, and a son of David Hostetter, an oil and gas magnate of Pittsburg. He was born thirty-two years ago in Pittsburg. He was graduated from the University of Heidelberg in 1892. Mrs. Hostetter was formerly Alline Tew of Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Hostetter was a member of the Larchmont, New York Yacht, Lambs, Staten Island Polo, Pittsburg, and Duquesne Clubs. He spent considerable of his time on his yacht Seneca cruising. While on one of his trips he contracted the malady which proved fatal. On Wednesday last he had been at Larchmont visiting the family of his brother, Herbert Hostetter, and when he returned to New York he complained of a cold. On Saturday evening he was removed from the Waldorf-Astoria to the house in Sixty-fifth Street. That evening he sat up late with friends, seemingly very well, but shortly after midnight he complained of difficulty in breathing, and by 2 o'clock had died. The body was sent to Pittsburg last night.

Mr. Hostetter owned several country homes. Raccoon Farm, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, has been considered an ideal retreat. It has polo grounds and golf links. His family spent the Summer months in a house at Narragansett Pier.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Widow of New York Banker Dies at Her Newport Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Mary Augusta O'Brien, widow of John O'Brien, a former well-known banker of New York, died at her Summer residence, Inchiquin, on Bellevue Avenue, early this morning, after an illness of several days. Mrs. O'Brien was the mother of Baroness Sellière and grandmother of John R. Livermore, who married Miss Brooks; P. W. Livermore, and Miss Livermore, who was to have had her formal début this Summer, and for whom a large coming-out party had been partially arranged.

Mrs. O'Brien had been for many years a Summer resident at Newport, her husband having died here about six years ago. Her death will cause a number of families among the Summer residents to go into mourning. A brief funeral service will be held at Inchiquin to-morrow morning, and the remains will be taken to Dover, N. H., for interment.

DEATH LIST OF THE DAY.

L. Eugene Jones.

Lynds Eugene Jones died at his residence, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been for a number of years the senior member of the Board of Examiners of the Civil Service Commission of New York. In this important position he had earned the respect and confidence of all acquainted with his work, which was of a peculiarly delicate and important nature. His alert intelligence, sound judgment, and entire fairness, his untiring industry and constant fidelity made his service of the highest value in the establishment and application of the merit system, in which he was a sincere believer.

Mr. Jones was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. In his early life he was connected with The Mail and Express, and afterward with The Publishers' Weekly and The Art Amateur, and with several prominent publishing houses. He was the American editor of "Men and Women of the Times" and the author of a school history of the United States. His private life he was singularly simple and loyal, and his death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

John Francis Duncombe.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 3.—John Francis Duncombe, a pioneer settler of Fort Dodge, and prominent in legal and political circles throughout the State, is dead at his home here, aged seventy-one years. The cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy, following a general breaking down of his system. Mr. Duncombe had been a resident of Fort Dodge for forty years. For years he was attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was prominent as a leader of the Iowa Democracy, and served as State Senator and Representative. Twice he was Chairman of the Iowa delegation to National Democratic Conventions.

"Lige" Disbrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 3.—"Lige" Disbrow, who died here yesterday, was eighty-four years of age, and the father of fifteen children. He was married three times, his wives being sisters. His last marriage was when he was sixty-seven years of age. He was a lifesaver in 1854 when the New Era was wrecked off the coast of Deal. Four hundred immigrants perished in the storm.

Mrs. Margaret Uzzell.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Margaret Uzzell is dead at the age of seventy-five years. She was born in Kentucky and came to Colorado in 1877. Mrs. Uzzell for eighteen years had been associated with her sons in conducting the People's Tabernacle in this city, of which the Rev. T. A. Uzzell is now pastor. She was one of the most noted charity workers in the West.

Alfred H. Wise.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 3.—Alfred H. Wise, aged seventy-one years, and since 1848 a resident of this city, and for many years President of the Second National Bank, died suddenly at his home here to-day. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. John M. Schofield, and was widely known in the West.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT ELTERICH of 716 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, this city, died yesterday at Pearl River, Rockland County. He was born in the City of New York fifty-eight years ago, and for twenty years had been Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Thirtieth Assembly District, Tammany Hall. He leaves a widow and three children, all grown.

JOHN P. MORAN, Postmaster of White Plains, died there yesterday aged forty-four years. He was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley on March 10, 1898, and was reappointed by President Roosevelt last March. He was prominent in county politics, and had held a great many offices. He was a member of the Republican County Committee. He is survived by a widow, but no children.

COUNTERFEIT COINS IN BRONX.

Secret Service Men Watching a Gang of Italians—One Clue Lost.

The residents and storekeepers of Harlem and the lower Bronx have complained to the police that they are receiving a great quantity of counterfeit half dollars and quarter dollars. The money is of perfectly good appearance, and it is only after it has been used for some time that its valueless properties can be discovered. Then the silver wears off, revealing a fine quality of copper.

The secret service officers have taken up the case, and are watching a gang of Italians in the neighborhood. Last Friday one of them was seen to enter a store and buy a package of cigarettes, for which he offered one of the counterfeit pieces. A secret service man followed

JEWS IN HARLEM CONFER

Plans Made for Mass Meeting to be Held Wednesday.

Vigilance League Ready for Inquiry—Outline of the Case Prepared by Its Committee.

A hundred of Harlem's most prominent Jewish citizens met yesterday afternoon at 1,351 Fifth Avenue and completed arrangements for a monster mass meeting to be held Wednesday evening at the Harlem Lyceum, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue, to protest against the attack made upon the mourners at Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph's funeral by the police and the employes of Hoe & Co. They were particularly bitter against the police, whose conduct they declared was brutal in the extreme and entirely unwarranted.

Representatives and committees from fourteen uptown synagogues attended the meeting, which was called to order by the Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler of Temple Sharri Zedek of West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. In the course of his remarks Dr. Zinsler said that the outrage of Wednesday last was such as would not even be tolerated in Russia and, occurring as it did in the metropolis of the New World, would forever remain a blot on its record. He called upon those present in the name of humanity to demand their rights as good citizens of the United States, and to seek the punishment of the offenders to the full penalty of the law. The funeral of Archbishop Corrigan, which was conducted without an incident, was mentioned in comparison with the riot which occurred at Rabbi Joseph's funeral.

After numerous addresses were made, all of which were very bitter, the following committees were appointed to take charge of Wednesday evening's meeting, which will be addressed by prominent Jewish citizens from all parts of the city: The Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, Chairman; Harry M. Goldberg, Secretary; Simon Epstein, Treasurer; Harry W. Perlman, Chairman, of Committee of Arrangements; I. M. Finkelstein, Isidore Osorls, H. Wolf, Max Cohen, and M. T. Margolius, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Morris Robinson, Morris Berger, H. B. Goldman, and Samuel Davis.

A large sum of money was raised at the meeting to pay the expenses of the meeting and the establishment of a fund to agitate the matter.

Dr. Maurice Fishberg of 207 East Broadway, one of the leading members of the Investigating Committee appointed by the East Side Vigilance League to collect and put in presentable form the evidence against the police and employes of R. Hoe & Co. for the part they played in the recent riot at the intersection of Grand Street and East Broadway, on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, said yesterday that the committee had succeeded in preparing a strong case against the parties concerned.

"We have found out," said Dr. Fishberg, "that only one of the foremen employed by R. Hoe & Co. attempted to make the men under him desist when the attack was made on the mourners in Rabbi Joseph's funeral procession. The other foremen did not in any way restrain the men under them, but, on the other hand, seemed to consider the whole affair a good joke, and enjoyed it, so to speak, accordingly.

"As for all those bricks and rocks which the police say were found in and around the Hoe factory, we have established the fact that the only missiles of that nature found inside of Hoe's factory were five small stones, three of them being found in the office and the other two on the third floor. What was found in the building after the riot were numerous bolts, screws, and pieces of iron and steel used in the manufacture of printing presses. That, in our opinion, shows that the missiles used by the Jews were the ones that first had been thrown at them from the windows of the factory by the employes of Hoe & Co.

"During the last two days fifteen of the employes of R. Hoe & Co. have come forward and offered to testify in regard to the riot, and it is from those men that we have secured a great deal of our most valuable evidence.

"The men say, among other things, that the missiles thrown into the factory before the bolts and other pieces of iron came back were apples, peaches, and other kinds of fruit. This shows the kind of ammunition the Jews carried with them. When all these fruit first came in the men say the foremen and other employes had a good laugh and remarked to each other about the kind of weapons the Jews used. One of the men who has come forward is a clerk in the main office. We do not intend to use all these witnesses to-morrow, and will probably be accompanied by only two of them when we appear before the authorities who are conducting the investigation in behalf of the city."

One of the policemen who will have charges preferred against him, according to Dr. Fishberg, is Henry Doupe of the Dance-y Street station, who will be charged with having clubbed Julius Weber, splitting open his head and otherwise seriously injuring him. Another policeman who is to be the object of a complaint, it is said, is at present out of the city, and nothing will be done in his case until he returns.

NEGROES EXPRESS SYMPATHY.

Colored Protective League Passes Resolutions on Jewish Riots.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the American Colored Protective League at 152 West Fifty-third Street resolutions of sympathy with the Jews who suffered indignities and abuse during the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph were passed. The resolutions also expressed the hope that the Hebrews would be more successful in their efforts to obtain justice than the colored people had been in their efforts to obtain redress for the wrongs they suffered during the race riots on the west side two years ago.

Over 200 were present at the meeting, at which the Rev. William H. Walker presided. Among those who spoke in favor of the resolutions were Prof. Wright, Principal of Atlanta College, at Atlanta, Ga., and Capt. Blount, who has lately returned from the Philippines. A copy of the resolutions is to be sent to the President of the newly organized Hebrew Protective Association.

SAID HE WAS HER UNCLE.

Michael Eagan was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Bessie Seeley, who has apartments in the third story at 309 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, having charged that he stole a gold watch belonging to her husband on July 18 last. Eagan described himself as a laborer, fifty-eight years of age, and said that he lives at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue.

Mrs. Seeley said that the prisoner came to her apartments and told a plausible story about being her uncle and said that he had just arrived from England. She left him in the house while she went to a store. On her return, she said, she met him in the hallway and he told her that he would be back in a few minutes. He failed to return, and Mrs. Seeley discovered later that her husband's gold watch had disappeared.

Mrs. Seeley saw the prisoner in Eighth Avenue on Saturday night and had him arrested. Eagan denied ever having seen the woman before, but Magistrate Zeller held him for trial.

A New York Business Book.

"New York: the Metropolis" is the title of a volume descriptive of the American metropolis just published by George W. Engelhardt under the supervision of the Merchants' Association of New York. The work treats of New York's commerce and trade, and its motive is the promotion of New York's business interests by adequate descriptive text and illustrations of artistic merit and beauty. It is an example of fine bookmaking. It depicts the distinctive aspects of the metropolis, its picturesque views, characteristic scenes, and notable architecture; its parks, monuments, statues, shipping, harbor, public buildings, theatres, hotels, pleasure resorts, and contains many portraits and views illustrative of the city's business activities.

DEAD IN CENTRAL PARK

Man's Body in the Bushes, Shot Over the Heart.

Though No Pistol Was Found, the Police Believe It to be a Case of Suicide.

As one of the Central Park attaches, familiarly known as "Tommy," was engaged yesterday morning in the task of collecting the bits of paper which visitors throw on the grass and paths, he went after some paper which was blown back of some bushes not far from the entrance to the Park at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. As he stooped to pick up the paper "Tommy" saw a man lying alongside a bush apparently asleep.

He shook the man to wake him up, but found that he was dead. He promptly summoned Policeman MacDonald, who was on duty at the Sixth Avenue entrance, and the latter summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Winchester found that the man had died from a pistol wound over the heart. The man was lying on his face with one hand under his body and the other hand extended. There was no indication of a struggle nor was any pistol on or near the man's person.

One of the man's jackets was turned inside out, and this with the absence of the pistol gave rise to a rumor that the man was murdered. The body was removed to the Arsenal, and the clothing searched, but ony one cent and a pair of spectacles were found.

Detective Sergeant Carey, who was investigating the case, reported last night that the man had undoubtedly committed suicide. He explained the fact that the pockets of the clothing were turned inside out and the revolver missing by giving it as his opinion that the body had been robbed after death. The body was later taken to the Morgue.

The man was about forty-five years old, and weighed 130 pounds. He has brown hair, mustache, and eyes, and wore a shabby sack gray coat, brown vest, black trousers, derby hat, and tie, and lace shoes.

SUICIDE ON A WARSHIP.

Young Kentuckian Failed to Pass a Yeoman's Examination and Became Downcast.

Despondent over his failure to pass an examination for advancement to the rank of yeoman in the navy, Given E. Brocar, a young Kentuckian, a landsman on the cruiser Montgomery, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, committed suicide yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid on the deck of the warship.

Brocar was nineteen years old and was a son of F. L. Brocar of Louisville, Ky. He enlisted in the navy a short time ago at the Brooklyn yard and was assigned to the receiving ship Columbia there. Recently young Brocar, who was a bright and able fellow, with an ambition to work his way up in the service, entered an examination for promotion as yeoman. In all but one particular the young Kentuckian passed an excellent examination. The one point on which he failed was that of eyesight, which in his case was pronounced poor by the examiners.

Several days ago Brocar learned that he had failed to pass the examination, and when he was transferred from the receiving ship to the cruiser Montgomery he was in a very despondent mood. He had a few hours' shore leave before reporting on the Montgomery, and it is believed that he then bought the carbolic acid with which he later killed himself.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a Sergeant of Marines on the Montgomery saw Brocar standing on the main deck of the cruiser swaying from side to side. As the Sergeant ran toward him Brocar suddenly threw up his hands and fell to the deck insensible. As the Sergeant picked him up he saw a bottle that had contained carbolic acid on the deck beside him. Brocar was taken below, where the Surgeons tried in vain to revive him. He died in a short time. News of his death was sent to his father in Louisville and yesterday afternoon word was received from Mr. Brocar to have his son's body embalmed and sent home.

RIVAL'S HORSES POISONED.

Three men were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with systematically poisoning the horses of rival truckmen on the east side. The men arrested were William Simon of 189 Henry Street, Morris Shatkin of 128 Broome Street, and Harris Wolf of 143 Division Street.

They are charged with having poisoned the horses of Meyer Bitzick, a rival poultry dealer and truckman, of 366 South Street, and the horses of Frank Herman of 73 Rutgers Street. Each of the defendants was required to furnish $500 bail, and the cases were set for hearing in the Essex Market Court on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

After hearing the story of Attorney Joseph J. Harris, for the plaintiffs, Magistrate Barlow said the case came within the sphere of the District Attorney's office, and ordered that that official be notified.

Found Dress Suit Cases on Broadway.

Policeman Murry of the West Thirtieth Street Station found two dress-suit cases in front of the William E. Dodge Monument, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-fifth Street, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Not knowing what they might contain, he carried them to the station, where they were found to be filled with men's new clothing. No means of identifying the owner were found on them. A cabman who was about the square at the time said that he saw a negro leave the cases there before daylight.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Conrad, O. J., Indianapolis, Ind.; cloaks, suits, and waists; 531 Broadway.
Bee Hive, (J. E. Bernheimer & Co.,) Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odor; cloaks, suits, and waists; A. M. Musser, ladies' and children's hosiery and knit underwear; I. C. Rams, notions, ribbons, laces, and gloves, 65 Fourth Avenue.
Denecke & Yetter, Iowa City, Iowa; C. Yetter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; W. S. Newton, notions, 260 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, prints and domestics, 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Saks Brothers, Washington, D. C.; S. Saks, furnishing goods; S. Ginsberg, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Day Carpet and Furniture Company, Peoria, Ill.; H. F. Day, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Loeb, H. & J., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Loeb, woolens; Hotel Albert.
Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Becker, cloaks, suits, and waists, 337 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Loth Jeans Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Loth, piecegoods; Joseph Loth, piecegoods; Hoffman House.
Ettlinger, M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Ettlinger, clothing; Hoffman House.
Heimann, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Heyman, millinery; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons and laces; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Stern, Lauer, Shole & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Stern, woolens; Hoffman House.
Welsh & Welsman Company, Danville, Ky.; G. E. Welsman, dry goods and carpets; Hoffman House.
Strauss, B. J. & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, dry goods; A. Samish, notions; Miss E. Bourk, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Friend Brothers' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Friend, clothing; J. Friedberg, clothing; Hoffman House.
Williams, Echols, Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks, laces, notions, fancy goods, waists, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Robinson, M., Notion Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Walton, cloths, dress goods, and silks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. R. Robinson, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Valiaries, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Joseph, cloaks; E. W. Strauss, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Regensberger Brothers, Dennison, Texas; E. Regensberger, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Buddeke Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Buddeke, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, toilet goods, drugs, and jewelry; A. Feurdon, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.
Ware & Solomon, Helena, Ark.; J. N. Ware, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss A. Reardon, infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Mandel, dry goods; J. Wefer, carpets; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Lieber Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics, dress goods, silks and linens; 65 Fourth Avenue; Criterion Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. C. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stein Block Company, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Scarborough & Hicks, Austin Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions, furnishing goods, 79 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bamberg, T. A., & Son, Seguin, Texas; H. E. Blumberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Kelly, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss K. Leahy, laces and embroideries; Miss Meyers, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.
Molby, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Weil, sporting goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Trounstine Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Trounstine, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Kuh Nathan & Fisher Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Buxbaum, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Adler, clothing; M. Adler, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Kaufman Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Kaufman clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics and linens, 458 Broadway; Hotel Gerard; D. G. Braham, notions and fancy goods and jewelry; Hotel Cadillac.
Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Lederer, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.
Abt, L., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; L. Abt, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullogh, laces, ribbons, trimmings; J. Stevenson, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Lambeth, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Bissen & Langer, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O. Langer, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Strouss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Hoag, domestics and linens; 568 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; W. Jamieson, dress and white goods, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Sternberg, H., St. Paul, Minn.; notions; Hotel Navarre.
Marks, Moses & Son, Charleston, S. C.; M. M. Marks, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. J. Friedman, silks and dress goods; 7 Mercer Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Seattle, Wash.; W. D. McCarthy, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Abeles, F. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Abeles, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; N. Israel clothing; A. A. Hirsch, hats; Herald Square Hotel.
Bloom, John & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Bloom, woolens; 53 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Stern, H., Jr., & Brothers Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. G. Stern, notions and furnishing goods; 15 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, shoes and rubbers; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Gerard.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Solomon, trunks and bags; A. S. Thompson, sporting goods; J. Oberdorfer, ribbons, laces, and notions; R. A. Cavanagh, china and glassware; M. Richter, glassware; Miss A. Wiener, drugs and toilet articlet; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; E. W. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowy, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.
Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 196 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Espenham Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, domestics, silks, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, suits, and waists; 80 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.
Szold, J., & Son, Peoria, Ill.; J. Szold, notions and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Mobley & Carey Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Menke, furnishing goods; B. Armstrong, dry goods; Holland House.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Sheridan, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Holland House.
Hale, J. M., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. S. Hale, dry goods; 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, domestics; 115 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge A. P. Humphrey, Louisville.

HOLLAND—P. V. van Vloten, Amsterdam, Holland, and J. W. Powers, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. F. W. Lewis, United States Army.

GILSEY—J. H. Phelps, Baltimore, and F. D. Stewart, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—José Peon y Contrars, Merido, Mexico, and A. C. Bent, Boston.

SAVOY—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan and George Morgan, East Northfield, Mass., and Albert Mayer, Cherbourg.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. M. Wetherell, County Meath, Ireland, and Lieut. A. MacArthur, Jr., United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—H. S. Townsend, Boston, and A. G. Garrett, Newport News.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:25 A. M.—408 West Thirty-sixth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage $10.

6:20 P. M.—161 East Thirty-eighth Street; Wilfred Ridge; damage, $1,000.

7 P. M.—123 Orchard Street; Louis Cooperman; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—145 Delancey Street; Louis Routhly; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 3.—The Centennial Flour Mills, with a daily capacity of 700 barrels of flour and 200 barrels of cereal foods, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh west winds.

During to-day local rains will be followed by fair weather in the Atlantic Coast States and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and local rains will occur in the States of the Middle and Lower Missouri Valley and also in the Middle Rocky Mountain districts; moderate temperature will prevail over the northern half of the country, and the temperature will continue high in the Southern and Southwestern States.

Along the Atlantic Coast light to fresh west winds will prevail, on the Gulf coast the winds will be fresh from the south, and on the Great Lakes variable winds will shift to fresh easterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and probably showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES, 1902.
3 A. M.	70	73	76
6 A. M.	71	72	79
9 A. M.	74	74	82
12 M.	81	73	77
3 P. M.	85	77	83
6 P. M.	83	73	78
9 P. M.	80	73	75
12 P. M.	76	73	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....73¼
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date 1901.....78
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....73

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 8 A.M. and at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 67 degrees at 12:30 P. M. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:58	Sun sets...7:14	Moon sets...7:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:12	Gov. Isl'd...8:18	H. Gate...10:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:10	Gov. Isl'd...8:37	H. Gate...10:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 4.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Advance, Colon..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Para ..... 1:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg ..... 7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk..... 3:00 P. M.
Indrawadi, Singapore, Manilla, and Hongkong. ....
Nebraskan, San Francisco and Honolulu..... .....
Prinz Wilkm II., Hall. 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton. ..... 7:30 A. M.
Tennyson, Pernambuco and Rio ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull..... .....

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Alamo, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
10:00 A. M.
Comanche, Galveston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Mogul, Newcastle..... .....
Oscar II., Copenhagen..... 11:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Cienfuegos, Santiago.... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen. ..... 10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk..... 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool ....
Hyanthes, Algoa Bay..... .....
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol ....
Rio Grande, Brunswick..... 3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:20 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 19 and up to Aug. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 111, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 111, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 112, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. ‡registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 115, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 19 and up to Aug. 116, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 118, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 3; Shanghai, July 7; Yokohama, July 15, and Honolulu July 24, reached San Francisco per steamship Coptic and were dispatched east July 31 at 10 A. M., and are due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 4.

Condor, Montevideo, July 12.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 26.
Naupila, Stettin, July 15.
Nicolai II, Cronstadt, July 19.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, July 24.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Aug. 1.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 25.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Aller, Gibraltar, July 27.
Allianca, Colon, July 29.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 3.
Coleridge, Fernandinco, July 31.
El Sigio, New Orleans, July 31.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 26.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 29.
Macduff, Gibraltar, July 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 30.
Sardinian, Glasgow, July 26.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Georgian, Liverpool, July 25.
Neustria, Malaga, July 23.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 24.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, July 28.
Sardegna, Naples, July 23.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Algeria, Naples, July 23.
El Valle, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 30.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 24.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, July 31.
British Prince, Antwerp, July 27.
Pallanza, Hamburg, July 25.

Arrived.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Hoppe, Cardenas, &c., with mdse. to W. D. Munson. South of Scotland Lightship at 9:10 P. M.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) Tholen, Rotterdam July 21 and Shields 23d, in ballast to Philip Isprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.
SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville July 30 and Charleston 31st, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow July 24 and Moville 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.
SS Aragon, Blake, Georgetown, S. C., July 31, with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.
SS Lethington, (Br.,) Miller, Norfolk Aug. 2, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Will load for Australia.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) Sluiter, Dantzic via Shields July 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. South of Fire Island at 7:35 P. M.
SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Hoppe, Caibarien July 21, Gibara 24th, Nuevitas 28th, and Matanzas 30th, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.
SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. South of the Highlands at 11:45 P. M.
SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) Heno, Philadelphia Aug. 1, with cargo in transit to Vernon H. Brown.
SS Polartsjernen, (Dan.,) Branth, Talfal June 5 and Charleston July 2, with nitrate of soda to Roche, Dowall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.
SS Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico July 25 and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:47 A. M.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Poncelot, Havre July 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.
SS Georgetown, Thorsen, Georgetown July 31, with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.
SS Alamo, Staples, Galveston July 25 and Brunswick 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Clan Colquhoun, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay via St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Horrox, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Maceio, &c.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso and Campeachy.

Notice to Mariners.

ST. JOSEPH POINT LIGHT STATION—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901, Page 190, No. 1,004; List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 65.)—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Aug. 25, 1902, the following-described lights will be established in the structures recently erected on the Gulf coast of Florida, at the northerly end of St. Joseph Bay, about 3¼ miles northerly from St. Joseph Point, and will mark a range line for crossing the outer bar at the entrance to St. Joseph Bay.

Front Light: A fixed white lens-lanterns light, 45 feet above the water, on a black, square, pyramidal structure, covered with horizontal slats, on the beach of the mainland, and 660 feet (1-10 mile) SW. by W. ¼ W. in front of the rear light. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 184 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 29° 55' (06") ; longitude, West, 85° 22' (43").

Rear Light: A fixed white lens-lantern light, 62½ feet above the water, on the gallery of the black lantern surmounting a white, square, one-story dwelling, with pyramidal, slated roof, and green blinds, on white, brick piers. The lens-lantern light will be exhibited temporarily, and after due notice will be replaced by a light of the third order, which will serve the purpose of a coast light, as well as the rear light of the range. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, North, 29° 55' (10") ; longitude, West, 85° 22' (36"). Cape San Blas Lighthouse, S. 7-16 E., 15¼ miles; St. Joseph Point, S. by W., 3¼ miles.

Vessels intending to enter St. Joseph Bay should get the lights in range and stand in on the range line so within about one mile of the front light, then change course to about SE. by S. up the bay.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water.

Marine Intelligence.

HAVRE, Aug. 3.—The fire on board the British steamer Anscima de Larrinaga, at this port from Galveston, before reported, has been subdued. One hundred bales of cotton were damaged by fire and 300 bales by water. The loose grain in the bottom of the hold is soaked by the water which had been played on the fire. The upper bridge of the vessel was destroyed. The fire is attributed to a short-circuited electric wire.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonker, from New York for Boulogne-sur-Mer and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 9:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York via Moville, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithaiser, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, arr. at Queenstown at 9:

MANY ATHLETES COMPETE

Large Fields in Red Men Games at Celtic Park.

WEST SIDE JUMPER PROTESTED

Charges Were Made Against W. H. Quinn for Competing in Skating Races with Professionals.

Over 200 athletes competed in the inaugural track and field games of the Chattahoochee Tribe No. 95 of the Improved Order of Red Men, which were held at Celtic Park, L. I., yesterday. The track and infield were in very bad condition owing to a heavy rainstorm which deluged the grounds early in the afternoon. The runners had to take the outside of the track in the sprints and long races, and, consequently, the time made in each event was slow, but was considered very fair because of the conditions.

In the one mile and a half run John Joyce and A. J. Walsh were the backmarkers starting from the forty-yard mark, and the latter quit in the final lap, but Joyce kept on and got second place eight yards behind the winner, John J. Foy, Star Athletic Club, who led all the way with an allowance of 120 yards.

The finish of the half-mile handicap run was very close, Hoffer only beating Hober by a few inches at the tape. There were over thirty contestants in the 600-yard scratch race for novices, but only six survived, Katz winning by two yards from Joyce, who in turn finished three yards ahead of Maher. John Ronane of the New West Side Athletic Club won both the 100 and 300 yard handicap runs. Ronane won the 100 yard handicap at the National Athletic Club's games on Saturday. A protest, on the grounds of professionalism, was made by the Star Athletic Club against Ronane's clubmate W. H. Quinn, who got second place in the broad jump handicap. Quinn is said to have competed against professionals in ice skating contests, and the matter has been referred to the proper committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. Following is the summary:

100-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by C. E. Scharps, K. A. C., (10 yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Arthur Ritter, Iroquois A. C., (9½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Third Heat—Won by John Berger, St. George A. C., (10 yards.) Time—0:10 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. A. Graham, G. N. Y. I. A., (9½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by John Ronane, N. W. S. A. C., (8 yards.) Time—0:10. Sixth Heat—Won by George R. Goerwitz, New York A. C., (9½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Arthur Kent, P. A. C., (4 yards.) Time—0:10 1-5. Eighth Heat—Won by R. Platz, Star A. C., (6 yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Semi-Final Heats.—First Heat—Won by John Ronane, N. W. S. A. C., (9½ yards;) Arthur Ritter, Iroquois A. C., (9½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Arthur Kent, P. A. C., (4 yards,) J. A. Graham, G. N. Y. I. A. C., (9½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Final Heat—Won by John Ronane, N. W. S. A. C., (9½ yards;) second; Arthur Ritter, Iroquois A. C., (9½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Henry Hoffer, New West Side A. C., (46 yards;) John G. Hoben, Star A. C., (48 yards,) second; G. F. C. Wood, New York A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:03 3-5.

One-Mile Run; No Scratch.—Won by W. P. Katz, Hollywood Inn A. A.; M. Joyce, University Settlement A. C., second; John F. Maher, St. Bartholomew A. C., third. Time—1:26.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Henry Christoffers, St. George A. C., (30 yards;) Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (22 yards,) second; G. Mechel, University Settlement A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:32. Second Heat—Won by R. Platz, Star A. C., (30 yards;) W. Ingraham, New West Side A. C., (28 yards,) second; H. C. Hieronimus, C. Y. M. C. A., (28 yards,) third. Time—0:32. Third Heat—Won by George R. Goerwitz, Greater New York A. A., (22 yards;) John Ronane, New West Side A. C., (22 yards,) second; A. Jackson, New York A. C., (24 yards,) third. Time—0:31 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by John Ronane, N. W. S. A. C., (22 yards; Henry Christoffer, St. George A. C., (30 yards,) second; R. Platz, Star A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—0:31.

One and One-half Mile Run.—Handicap—Won by John J. Foy, Star A. C., (120 yards;) John Joyce, Pastime A. C., (40 yards,) second; P. J. Todd, U. S. A. C., (130 yards,) third. Time—7:19 5-5.

Putting 12-pound Shot.—Handicap—Won by J. E. Hoffman, Star A. C., (12 feet,) with an actual put of 28 feet 11½ inches; John Ryan, St. Barnabas A. C., (9 feet,) actual put, 29 feet 7 inches, second; John J. Dover, Xavier A. A., (10 feet,) actual put, 37 feet 5 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Handicap—Won by Fred Englehart, Mohawk A. C., Bronx, (24 inches,) actual distance, 20 feet 9 inches; W. H. Quinn, N. W. S. A. C., (30 inches,) actual distance, 19 feet 8 inches, second; N. Harnett, Pastime A. A., (10 inches,) actual distance, 19 feet 9½ inches, third; Michael P. Harris, Pastime A. C., (24 inches,) actual distance, 19 feet 2½ inches, fourth.

SARATOGA'S RACING SEASON.

Fine New Track Will Be Opened for Its First Summer Meeting To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 3.—The first race meeting over the splendid new race track built and controlled by a syndicate of New York millionaires, with William C. Whitney, August Belmont, and F. R. Hitchcock at the head of the association, will be opened to-morrow under conditions that appear to guarantee a brilliant success for the new venture socially as well as financially. Never before in the history of racing at Saratoga were there so many wealthy and well-known people here in readiness for the beginning of the Summer term of racing. The cottages and hotels are full of visitors who but infrequently have been here before, but who now are prepared to spend the Summer here.

From the horsemen's point of view the prospects are extraordinarily bright, for there are now quartered at the Saratoga race track and on the adjoining training grounds of Horse Haven nearly double the greatest number of horses ever at this place before. Every great racing stable of the East is represented, and most of the prominent establishments of the West also have strings of horses in attendance. For the first day of racing to-morrow large fields will run in the six races making up the programme, while it is indicative of the liberality of the new management that three rich stakes will be decided on the first day, the chief event being the $10,000 Saratoga Handicap at one mile and three-sixteenths, a companion event to the great spring handicaps of the metropolitan tracks, and a race which from the entries announced to start for the contest to-morrow, will compare favorably with the best of the earlier great events. A second race of importance is the $5,000 Flash Stakes for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, with the best of the colts and fillies that have raced in the East named to start. The racing here will continue without intermission for four weeks, during which time there will be no racing around New York City.

Opening Programme at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; seven furlongs. Sweet Tooth, The Musketeer, and Monograph, 119 pounds each; Unmasked, Sam Nicholas, and Gold Cure, 116 each; Maid Genne, 114; Hermis, Chantry, South Trimble, Remorse, Tribes Hill, and The Rival, 110 each; Loquacious, 107, and Minerva and Tenagra, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Ballston Cup, steeplechase, for hunters four years old and upward; special weights, with penalties and allowances; over the full course, about two and a half miles. Self-Protection, 166 pounds; Somerset and Borough, 162 each; Gypsie, 142, and Rockstorm, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes; for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Mizzen, 129 pounds; Charles Elwood, River Pirate, Monte Carlo, and Artemidor, 122 each; Old Fort, Muzio, Tantalus Cup, and Glendale, 115 each; Sergeant, Sparkle, Esher, and Judith Campbell, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Blues, 124 pounds; Advance Guard, 120; Articulate, 119; Herbert, 118; Ten Candles, 115; Nones, 110; Chuctanunda, 108; Pentecost, 106; Roxane, 103; Watercure, 100; Carbuncle, 98; Francesco, 97; Elkes, 95, and Lord Pepper, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Dr. Saylor, 112 pounds; Joe Cobb, 110; J. A. Scott and Kickshaw, 107 each; Mackey Dwyer, Sheriff Bell, and Glorious, 104 each; Crypstine, 103; Dark Planet, Russell Garth, and Cavalier, 102 each; Louis Collier, 101; Nevermore and Jardarm, 97 each; Eva Russell, 96, and Wannakee, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Kilogram, 115 pounds; Bluff and Clonet, 111 each; Plohn, 110; Philippine, Mercer, and Fonsoluca, 108 each; Frank McKee, 107; Clonmell, Flying Buttress, Brandysmash, and Bondicaper, 106 each; Lee King, 105; Elinus, 104; Vincennes, 103; Drummond, Five Nations, and King's Favorite, 101 each; Arok, 98; Lady Sterling, 97; Guesswork, 96, and Fast, 91.

RIVAL CENTURY CYCLE RUNS.

Four Hundred Cyclists Compete in Opposing Runs Over Long Island Roads.

About 400 cyclists took part in the opposition century runs held over the Long Island roads yesterday by the two bodies which claim the control of organized century road riding, and despite the heavy rain of the early afternoon, which made the roads very muddy and heavy on the return trip, there were no accidents reported, and almost the entire number of starters completed the run.

Widely conflicting claims were made regarding the exact proportion of the whole number in each run, but it was admitted that the newer organization, the Century Road Club Association, had about twice as many riders as the original organization, the Century Road Club of America.

The run of the Century Road Club Association was from the Bedford Rest to Rockaway Beach and return, and there were six divisions. The first division, starting at 5:40 A. M., had as its officers: Chief pacemaker, D. M. Adee, and pacemakers, T. M. Jones and L. F. Wreede. The other divisions were in the hands of the following: Six o'clock division, chief pacemaker John T. Wall, pacemakers C. E. Burch and S. Mehrbach; 6:20 o'clock division, chief pacemaker E. Webster Fleet, pacemakers J. H. Haynes and R. A. Zilm; 6:40 o'clock division, chief pacemaker John Curtis, pacemakers W. H. Latham and L. J. Cohn; 7 o'clock division, chief pacemaker Thomas J. Moore, pacemakers M. Satler and J. H. Miller; fast division, starting at 8 o'clock, chief pacemaker D. H. Lodge, assistant pacemakers A. Fairlamb and A. Davis. C. P. Stairmach was Captain of the run, and Dr. A. C. Griffin, George B. Spitz, J. F. Fay, and Paul Thomas were its couriers. The race from Valley Stream to the finish, fifteen miles, between the members of the fast division, was won by Albert Anderson, of this city, who was also the winner of the New Year's Eve race from the Bedford Rest to Valley Stream.

The run of the Century Road Club of America from the Bedford Rest to Hicksville and return was in three divisions under the charge of Wilson Higinson as Captain of the run. The chief pacemaker of the first division was W. G. Meister, and he was assisted by Charles Gantert, Charles Shoenart, and Charles Schuler. G. C. Badeau, assisted by J. M. S. Millette and A. A. Allard, paced the second division, and F. H. Veit, assisted by L. T. Singer, Charles Mock, Arthur Parry, and Fred Mommer, paced the third or fast division.

The last division made a race home from Hicksville, for which six prizes were offered. The winner of the first prize was Charles Mock, who covered the 36 miles in 1:55, five minutes ahead of F. Gebhard, who was second. Arthur Parry was third, only a few seconds behind Gebhard; Wilson Higinson was fourth, Joseph Kopski was fifth, and Charles Lundberg was sixth.

Another contest between the two rival organizations will occur on Aug. 16 and 17, when each will hold a double century over practically the same course to Amityville and return.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Threatening Weather Causes Poor Sport at Weekly Race Meet.

On account of the stormy weather many of the riders who were entered in the cycle races at the Vailsburg track, Newark, N. J., yesterday, did not appear, and though the track dried rapidly after the storm passed, and the races were held, they were not up to the usual form. The attendance also was much smaller than on previous Sundays.

The best race of the day was the one-mile professional event, which was won by Floyd McFarland from W. A. Rutz by half a wheel length. Marcus Hurley, the amateur champion, was beaten in the half-mile open race, and did not start in the twenty-mile event. The summary follows:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Henry Schumaker, Newark, N. J.; John T. Kenny, New York City, second; George Stobbie, New York City, third. Time, 37 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Michael Coffey, Newark, N. J., (30 yards;) W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., (scratch,) second; J. Zanes, Newark, N. J., (25 yards,) third. Time —0:59 4-5.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; W. A. Rutz, New Haven, Conn., second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., third; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Ore., fourth. Time, 1:57 1-5.

Twenty-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.; M. T. Dove, New York City, second; James Zanes, Newark, N. J., third; "Teddy" Billington, Newark, N. J., fourth; Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn, N. Y., fifth. Time—48:10 2-5. Lap prize won by Joseph Rockowitz, New York City.

One-Mile Motorcycle Exhibition by H. M. Murphy. Time—1:31 2-5.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati National League Team Beaten at Hoboken—Chicago Beat Newark.

An exhibition game of baseball between the Hoboken team and the Cincinnati National League players was played on St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday, and the home nine won by a score of 6 to 5. This is the second time during the present season that the Cincinnatis have been defeated by the Jerseymen. Deegan, the Hoboken pitcher, held the visitors down for five innings without a run, but in the sixth and ninth innings they totaled five.

Manager-Captain Joe Kelly of the Cincinnatis did not take part in the game, and his position in left field was played by Thielman and Ewing. Ewing pitched the first two innings for Cincinnati, but was hit for 3 runs, and then Kelley substituted Thielman. This change proved effective for five innings, as up to the end of the seventh the Hoboken players only made one hit off him. In the eighth Thielman hit a player with the ball and gave another player a base on called balls. Then two hits for two bases each brought in 3 runs, and these won the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Hoboken .....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 .—6	9	4	
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3—5	9	2	

Batteries—Deegan and Lamar; Ewing, Thielman, and Maloney. Umpire—Mr. Merrity.

NEW YORK, 3; WEST SIDE, 2.

The New York National League baseball team played an exhibition game yesterday with the West Side Athletic Club team at the latter's grouns in Bayonne, N. J. Bresnahan caught for both sides, the local catcher failing to put in an appearance. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	6	1	
West Side A. C.0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2	6	2	

Batteries—Miller and Bresnahan; Evans and Bresnahan.

CHICAGO, 4; NEWARK, 2.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Chicago National League baseball team defeated Newark in a well-played game this afternoon. Chicago secured the game in the second inning on two singles, a two-base hit, and a triple. Fox, Newark's pitcher, did well after the third inning, holding the big leaguers down without a hit. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	5	1	
Chicago .....0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	7	1	

Batteries—Fox and Jope; Rhodes and Kling.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	62	20	.756	Cincinnati	39	45	.464
Brooklyn	49	41	.544	St. Louis	40	48	.455
Chicago	46	41	.529	Philadelphia	36	52	.409
Boston	43	39	.524	New York	28	57	.329

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Troy, 6; Schenectady, 1.
At Syracuse—Ilion, 2; Syracuse, 0.
At Utica—Binghamton, 5; Utica, 0. Binghamton, 5; Utica, 2 (second game.)

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
At Columbus—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 11; Boston, 9.

Eastern League Game.

At Montreal—Montreal, 10; Providence, 2.

ENGLISHMEN AT TENNIS

Doherty Brothers and Dr. Pim Practice at Crescent A. C.

HOME PLAYER BEAT BRITON

Ex-Champion of England Shows the Effects of Absence from the Courts —The Week's Programme.

Hard and fast practice was indulged in yesterday by the English lawn tennis players on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Eighty-fifth Street and the Shore Road, Bay Ridge. The Doherty brothers, in the company of Capt. W. H. Collins, arrived from Boston early in the morning. Dr. Joshua Pim, the other member of the challenging team, who arrived in this country on Saturday, was glad to see them, and the trio of experts at once began their work on the courts in preparation for the matches by which they hope to win the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup, the trophy that is now the blue ribbon of the lawn tennis world.

It was evident from the start that the former champion of All-England, Dr. Pim, was rusty on his strokes. On his arrival Saturday afternoon he played a match with the Crescent's expert, Otto Affeld, in which the latter had little difficulty in winning. Dr. Pim told Capt. Collins that he needed a lot of practice, and R. F. Doherty began playing with him early in the afternoon. Then the present champion of England, H. L. Doherty, gave the old-time player a trying out for two speedy sets. After this the brothers alternated at singles against Dr. Pim, who appeared to be greedy for hard play.

While no regular score was kept of the contests, it was evident that Dr. Pim was being considerably beaten. His returns lacked length and force, and many of them landed in the net. On service he was also erratic, and made many double faults. As for the Dohertys, they were only practicing their strokes and giving Dr. Pim an opportunity to use his. Each of the famous brothers displayed considerable skill, especially from the base line of the court. Their passing strokes were little short of marvelous.

The Dohertys have both been careful to learn and observe the American foot-fault rule, and serve with the foot well behind the line. Dr. Pim frequently made the mistake of letting his foot get over the line in advance of the service or stood on the line while serving. His attention was called to this by Capt. Collins, and he tried to accustom himself to the method he must use when competing in the international matches on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Capt. Collins, who is managing the English team, said that the men were well pleased with the result of their practice at Longwood last week and their victory of the Eastern doubles championship, which gives them the privilege to meet the Western champions at Newport on Aug. 19, and possibly to play for the National title. "The Wrenn brothers are great players," he remarked, "but I think the Dohertys beat them at their own brilliant lobbing game. The turf in this country is not so closely cropped as in England, but it does not affect the game any. You cannot cut the grass very short here because of your hot and blistering Summer sun, which on close turf would leave nothing but hard dirt in a short while.

"There is such a slight difference in the ball that it is hardly worth consideration. I tested an English and American ball while in Boston. The latter is softer and has a little more bound to it. However, the English ball appears to require less force in hitting a good return. I think, too, this is probably because the English makers charge their product with more gas, and this makes the balls take somewhat more spring from the racket. I think we shall lift the cup. No, I do not think Larned's defeat amounts to anything. As you say in America, 'He is a streaky player.' When he is on his game he is a very difficult man to beat."

The Englishmen will put in a lot of time at practice on the Crescent courts, which they like very well. Their only approach at complaint is that the wind sweeps the courts so strongly that it carries the ball out of its course. The Americans, Larned, Whitman, Davis, and Ward, are expected at the clubhouse to-day with Dr. James Dwight, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and Palmer E. Presbrey, the Secretary. With the Americans will be Wright and "Bob" Wrenn, and George L. Wrenn, jr., to give them an abundance of preliminary work. The selection of the men and drawing for the opening singles on Wednesday will be made to-morrow night.

YACHTS AT NEW LONDON.

Lively Scenes at Rendezvous for Annual Cruise of New York Yacht Club.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 3.—Dozens of crack steam yachts, the flying squadron of the New York Yacht Club, are at anchor in the lower harbor here to-night, and to-morrow the main body of the fleet, including the fastest of the sailing yachts, will join them in preparation for the annual cruise to the eastward of the oldest yacht club in the country. For the first time in ten years the New York Yacht Club fleet will double Cape Cod, so that the cruise, starting here, will end at Marblehead, in Massachusetts Bay. The veerage around the cape will be made leisurely. After the rendezvous here to-morrow five days will be allowed for the trip, including a layover on Wednesday at Newport for the annual races for the Astor Cup.

During the assembling of the fleet here to-morrow there will be a meeting of the Captains on board Commodore Ledyard's flagship, Corona, at which time the itinerary of the cruise will be given out by the Regatta Committee. The fleet on Tuesday will then sail to Newport, and after the cup races on Wednesday will proceed to Vineyard Haven. An early start will be made on Friday for the run around the cape, the smaller boats going through Pollock Rip Slue, while the larger boats will keep outside of Great Round Shoal Lightship. The end of this run will be at Provincetown, and will be the longest of the week. On Saturday the fleet will make the last run to Marblehead.

After a lay-over on Sunday, nearly all the yachts will participate in the open regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club on Monday, and the fleet will disband on Tuesday.

The Regatta Committee this year will make the run from port to port on the big tug Navigator, and at the close of their official duties each day will make Col. R. M. Thompson's new yacht, Lady Torfrida, their flagship. It is expected that quite a number of the yacht club members will watch the racing from the Regatta Committee's tug, on which the press representatives will also be accommodated.

Polo Athletic Association Games.

The regular Sunday games held by the new Polo Athletic Association for its members were run off yesterday morning at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. These games have proved to be an attractive Summer feature among the members and the events are always well filled. Summary:

60-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. Roberts, (scratch;) F. Nolan, (2 feet,) second; E. Elliott, (1 foot,) third. Time, 0:07.

220-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. Roberts, (scratch;) J. Burdick, (12 feet,) second; F. Nolan, (9 feet,) third. Time, 0:23 1-5.

440-Yard Handicap.—Won by E. Sweeney, (scratch;) E. Elliott, (12 yards,) second; W. Caldwell, (11 yards,) third. Time, 0:58.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by E. Sweeney, (scratch;) E. Tiernan, (18 yards,) second; E. Harrington, (60 yards,) third. Time, 1:26.

Running High Jump.—Won by E. Sweeney, (5 feet;) C. Roberts, (4 feet 11 inches,) second; E. Elliott, (4 feet 9 inches,) third.

Jockey Coyle Back from France.

John Coyle, the jockey, and Riley Grannan, the race track plunger, arrived yesterday on the steamship La Bretagne from Paris. Coyle said that the American jockeys in France were having a great success. "Johnny Reiff, Milton Henry, and Thorpe are making money hand over fist," he said, "and if things keep up the way they are going they will all become as rich as Tod Sloan. Thorp, especially, is riding in fine form, and he will probably be at the head of the list when the season ends. Coyle rode for Baron Leone, but when his contract expired, decided to return to America. Grannan declined to talk about his betting abroad, but said there was very little high gambling done on the French turf.

Handball Games in Jersey City.

Several well played games of handball were decided at Egan's court, Jersey City, yesterday. The principal match of the day was that between R. Scanlan and P. Tuite —best two out of three games—which was won by the former after a spirited and interesting session. Scores:

William O'Keefe and J. McDonald	21	21	20
P. Eckhoff	16	14	21
C. Flad and F. Black	21	21	21
F. Landshof and E. McKenna	13	9	17
C. Golden and F. Crosby	21	21	15
J. Hosey and H. Ash	16	18	21
M. Egan	21	21	21
T. McCabe and A. Whelan	13	10	16
J. Egan and T. McCabe	21	17	21
A. Whelan and A. Redmond	15	21	19
R. Scanlan	21	21	14
P. Tuite	5	17	21
J. O'Grady and J. Ryan	21	11	21
T. Sullivan and M. Boyle	12	21	18
P. Egan and J. Doyle	21	18	21
G. Nees and F. Landshof	13	21	16

Excursions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH — ALL WATER ROUTE — 50c.
Ocean Going Steamers
GENERAL SLOCUM
GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.25 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.30, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 m., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH:
Leave 34th st., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5.30, 6.40, 7.40, 9.20, 11.00 A. M., 12.10, half hourly 1.10 to 3.40, 4.40, 5.10, 5.40, 6.00, 6.40, 7.10, 7.40, 8.10, 8.40, 9.30, 10.50 P. M. Excursion Fare, 40c.
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th st. time.
Leave Whitehall st., N. Y., via 39th st., So. B'klyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days 7.00, 8.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 2.20, 3.40, 4.20, 5.00, 5.40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH:
Leave 34th st., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5.40, 6.40, 8.30, 9.20, 10.30, 10.50 A. M., 12.50, 1.50, 2.50, 4.20, 5.20, 6.30, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20 and 10.50 P. M. Add'l trains Saturdays 1.20, 2.20, 3.20 and 9.50 P. M.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:00, 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY (nr. So. Ferry), 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.

AL-FOSTER — DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular 11:30 A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St. E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Surrogate Notices.

HARRINGTON, BRIDGET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANN McGINLEY, James Doran, William McKenna, William A. Doran, Hannah Delany, Bridget Cullen, Margaret Doran," the name "Doran" being fictitious, the real name being unknown and cannot be ascertained,) the heirs and next of kin of Bridget Harrington, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Edward T. McGinley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of BRIDGET HARRINGTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] WITNESS, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au2-law6wS

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my5law6mM

PENDERGAST, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK PENDERGAST, sometimes known as Peter Pendergast, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of C. L. Lyon, No. 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on or before the 11th day of August, 1902, next.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1902. CATHERINE E. PENDERGAST and WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Administrators. C. L. LYON, Attorney for Administrators, 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. f3-law6mM

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER and KENNY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-law6mM

Legal Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that The Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "FREE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS."
Dated New York, N. Y., June 26th, 1902.
THE FREE HOME FOR DESTITUTE YOUNG GIRLS, By MARY B. N. BOOTH,
Je30-law6wM&aug11 First Directress.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler — AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800 — HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

Excursions.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison
GLEN ISLAND
Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:20, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including admission to all attractions.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, the Lakes, Nova Scotia, &c.
August 10, Sept. 6.....8 days.....$58.50
August 9, 23.....12 days.....100.00
August 9.....13 days.....100.00
August 16.....10 days.....75.00

BERMUDA.
Ten-Day Trips to this delightful Ocean Resort leave Aug. 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27. $44.00 includes every thing.
Many other tours during the season. Send for Illustrated Programme.
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO ALL SUMMER RESORTS AT LOWEST FARES. ESTIMATES FREE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DAILY EXCURSION TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon
Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly appointed steamer HOWER HANDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return 75 cts.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Aug 26, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern.Aug.16, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin.Sept.16, 10 A.M
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherburg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Pier, Hoboken, N. J.
Luise...Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM | Friedrich...Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'ss.Aug.21, 11 AM | Luise.....Sept. 11, noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Close observers of the security market situation will be much disappointed if the present week does not witness substantial development in activity. There is an extended short interest, created upon the theory that something very bad was going to happen last week as sequel to Rock Island capital readjustment plans—Wall Street bankers being counted upon by bear speculators to undertake disciplinary measures. But only the bears seemed to have known anything about such a thing. The bankers hadn't the slightest knowledge of it.

Meanwhile almost every day brings disclosure of some new progressive development helpful to the railway situation and business affairs generally. Especially notable in this line was last week's discovery that by absorbing the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Line the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company advances to a system of new and far-reaching importance—with terminal facilities at both Chicago and St. Louis.

An examination of the map shows the importance of the San Francisco controlling its own rails to the great lakes. Its competitors for the rapidly growing traffic of the entire Southwest are the Rock Island, the Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, all of which have their rails directly from the Southwest to Chicago, with the exception of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which operates under a traffic alliance with the Burlington system by way of Hannibal, Mo., and under these conditions it has become necessary, in order to protect its own interests, that the Frisco extend its line to Chicago. The importance of this move is emphasized by the recent action of the Rock Island in extending its line from St. Louis to Kansas City, and the further probability, which seems to be on well-founded rumors, that it will extend its line direct from Chicago to St. Louis. The construction of less than 100 miles of track from St. Louis to some point in the vicinity of Shelbyville, Ill., through a comparatively easy country for building, will give the San Francisco a line as well equipped between St. Louis and Chicago as any of the present existing lines, with a mileage not exceeding 295, as against 285 miles by the Chicago and Alton and Wabash and of 295 miles by the Illinois Central between these two points.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois is not only advantageous to the San Francisco in handling its large volume of traffic to and from the Southwest, but the properties are valuable to each other on business to be handled through Cairo, Ill., thence through Memphis and over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad (now part of the Frisco) to Birmingham and the Southeast, thus establishing a line from the lakes to the Atlantic ports through Birmingham and connecting lines, or, by the acquisition or construction of about 350 miles additional, the Frisco would have its own rails through from Chicago to the Port of Savannah.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois owns valuable terminals in Chicago, in addition to which it owns a one-fifth interest in the Western Indiana Railroad and the Chicago Belt Railroad, which gives it facilities equal to any in Chicago, a city where it is now impossible for new roads entering to secure terminals.

The property consists of 730 miles main line in excellent condition, and might be called as near a completed property as any railroad can be, and the future expense of the line will be reduced to a minimum, as it is double tracked with eighty-pound steel between Chicago and Danville, a distance of 124 miles; the line well supplied with side and industrial tracks, having 320 miles, or about 45 per cent. of its total main line mileage, and its machine shops fitted with modern equipment. It is well prepared to take care of future business along its entire line, in the way of ample station facilities, &c., and owning 120 acres for terminal and storage purposes seventeen miles out of Chicago, which will for all time take care of its growing business. The line is a low-grade line, enabling the company to handle a large tonnage with its power, the bridges modern steel structures, and the company's rolling stock above the average, both the motive power and car situation being excellent, owning more than one locomotive to each five miles of road and fifteen freight cars to the mile, and is equally as well provided for in other equipment of every character necessary to handle the business.

The traffic is continually improving, and the line is now handling at the rate of about 5,000,000 tons of coal this year. The trainload last year was 487 tons, and this year will run between 500 and 600 tons, which of itself speaks for the grade, track, power, and equipment, and which is further emphasized by a comparison of the ton miles per mile of road handled by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois with that of other lines operating in the same territory, and it seems to be only a question of how cheap the business can be handled to show the amount of money that can be made from this heavy traffic.

In another way this will materially strengthen both properties, as it will, in addition to the present earnings of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, give to that company the business of the San Francisco system through both the St. Louis and Memphis gateways, and will place upon the rails of the Frisco system Chicago, the largest city in the West; Kansas City, on the Missouri River, the largest distributing and commercial centra of that section; St. Louis and Memphis, on the Mississippi River, and through Birmingham, Ala., bring them within a few hundred miles of both the Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Another strong point in this combination is the fact that the San Francisco Road is now extended through Texas for 200 miles southwest of Fort Worth, with 500 miles of new line under construction in the Territories and Oklahoma, all through rich and rapidly developing traffic-producing country, and is one of the largest live-stock carrying lines from the West and Southwest to the St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City markets, this particular business being very heavy to Chicago, which will be part of the contributed business to the newly acquired property.

Development undertakings like this of the acquirement of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois are indications of the stalwart enterprise back of current American railway prosperity.

GEORGIA CENTRAL'S VALUE.

If the Rock Island system is to obtain control of the Central Railroad of Georgia, the importance of the Rock Island Company will be augmented much beyond what Wall Street has been calculating. An Atlantic seaboard terminus can in many profitable ways put Rock Island far in advance of Western competitors.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—With the exception of the shares of a few domestic railroads the Boerse was pronouncedly weak along the line last week. Railroads were strong upon good crop prospects and rumors of the forthcoming nationalization of the roads, but even Government securities, which had been active for the past few weeks, were quite lifeless. All industrial securities were sluggish, and declines were universal. This department was under the influence of the report of the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg. It was also influenced by the reduction of the dividend of the Bochum Cast Steel Company to 7 per cent., as against 13 1-3 per cent. last year, and further reports of the coal trade, which represented conditions to be unsatisfactory. Iron and coal shares declined during the week, but not to the extent of the week previous, and Friday and yesterday brought a partial recovery in prices. Shares of other electrical companies fell in sympathy with those of the Schuckert Company, the latter losing 9½ points.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting upon the report of the Schuckert Company, says it shows the evil effects of the system which prevailed with electrical manufacturing companies during the boom of unduly pushing the organization of traction and lighting plants in order to make work for themselves, and also taking shares in such plants.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The August holidays, an apathetic public, and the increased demand for money, all tended to make last week on the Stock Exchange a dull one. Once more South Africans closed below the prices at the beginning of the week, consols, home rails, and most other stocks following suit. West Africans attracted more attention than usual, and, with Americans, formed the brightest features of a listless and failing market.

The shipments of gold from New York and the release of several million pounds in dividends are now tending to make money easier, which is hailed as favorable to the long-awaited rally. Continental holders are still continuing to realize, however, all along the line, and the process of weeding out weak accounts scarcely seems yet to be concluded. It is an open secret that the last settlement would have witnessed more failures but for the fact that operators secured assistance.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 3.—The cloth market last week was dull and irregular, although many miscellaneous lots were arranged for to clear the decks before the holidays. There was a slight improvement in inquiry, but it was exceedingly difficult to negotiate business. The demand from India was rather better, and some orders were entered where low prices were accepted. There were occasional transactions with China, but offers at low rates are waiting acceptance. South America purchased small miscellaneous lots, chiefly of printing cloths.

In yarns the turnover was small and easier in sympathy with cotton.

ESSEX COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Essex County Trust Company, which on July 1 succeeded to the business of the East Orange National Bank, has taken over the business of the Essex County Savings Bank, which has occupied quarters in the National Bank's building. The savings bank will go into voluntary liquidation.

The trust company directorate includes ten of the managers of the savings bank, as well as James W. Alexander, President, and James W. Hyde and William H. McIntyre, Vice Presidents of the Equitable Life; Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank, as well as several representatives of the Prudential Insurance Company and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. The resources of the savings bank on Jan. 1 last were $544,764.60, and there was a surplus of $17,362.60. There were 2,005 open accounts.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 227,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 343,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,580,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 86.80.

CHANGES IN STATE TAXES.

Republican Committee Issues Table Comparing This Year with the Last Under Democratic Control.

Secretary R. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee has given out a statement, made up from figures in the State Controller's office, showing the amount of tax to be paid by each county in the State and a comparison of the amount paid by each county in 1893, which was the last year of Democratic control of the executive and legislative departments. In 1893 the tax rate was 2.58 mills. In 1902 it is 13-100 of a mill, and would have been nothing but for the Constitutional provision which requires that the interest on canal bonds be met by direct taxation.

The amount of reduction this year, as compared with the former year, for the State is $0,670,123.06. The counties included in Greater New York show a total saving of $5,665,388.65, not including any part of Westchester County. New York County saves $4,331,835.73, Kings County $1,148,424.33, Richmond County $29,593.70, Queens County $155,494.89. Westchester County, which in 1893 paid $259,044.85, this year pays $19,915.35, a decrease of $239,129.50.

The amounts given as the levy for the different counties this year are based upon the last equalized valuations. The showing for all the counties is as follows:

STATE TAX.

County.	Am't Paid 1893. Rate 2 58-100 Mills.	Am't Paid 1902. Rate 13-100 Mills.	Amount Saved.
Albany	$236,428.12	$12,300.40	$224,127.72
Allegany	36,612.66	2,003.50	34,609.16
Broome	76,921.22	4,416.68	72,504.54
Cattaraugus	53,156.79	3,036.30	50,120.49
Cayuga	71,064.33	4,295.31	72,769.02
Chautauqua	71,736.42	4,079.33	67,657.09
Chemung	54,396.33	3,384.18	51,032.15
Chenango	39,647.62	2,148.43	37,499.19
Clinton	17,929.47	1,241.91	16,687.56
Columbia	99,085.67	2,934.56	96,051.09
Cortland	25,817.63	1,620.44	24,197.19
Delaware	37,223.85	1,848.08	35,375.77
Dutchess	113,971.03	6,073.02	107,898.01
Erie	585,935.85	39,717.81	546,238.05
Essex	27,504.25	1,271.63	26,232.62
Franklin	22,088.75	1,389.95	20,698.80
Fulton	29,119.67	1,816.34	27,303.33
Genesee	55,554.34	3,011.81	52,542.53
Greene	33,226.89	1,726.86	31,497.83
Hamilton	3,817.35	394.61	2,932.74
Herkimer	52,814.57	2,796.42	50,018.15
Jefferson	70,427.42	4,216.88	66,210.54
Kings	1,242,795.46	94,371.13	1,148,424.33
Lewis	20,390.59	1,205.22	19,155.28
Livingston	64,447.54	3,480.75	60,966.79
Madison	49,974.80	2,705.82	47,268.98
Monroe	338,688.69	17,785.22	320,883.47
Montgomery	64,845.40	3,414.97	61,430.43
Nassau	.....	3,438.10	.....
New York	4,708,060.01	376,244.28	4,331,835.73
Niagara	80,616.76	5,124.27	75,492.49
Oneida	134,767.06	7,934.38	126,832.68
Onondaga	191,699.84	14,202.23	177,497.61
Ontario	75,010.42	3,724.30	71,286.12
Orange	114,423.88	5,654.72	108,769.17
Orleans	38,338.79	1,990.35	36,348.44
Oswego	60,859.20	3,514.94	57,344.26
Otsego	53,803.38	2,839.03	50,964.35
Putnam	17,824.71	980.95	16,843.76
Queens	168,256.56	12,761.67	155,494.89
Rensselaer	161,053.47	8,635.66	152,317.81
Richmond	36,310.03	5,716.33	29,593.70
Rockland	34,189.58	1,980.63	32,208.95
St. Lawrence	71,410.56	4,321.00	67,089.56
Saratoga	60,422.60	3,408.53	57,014.07
Schenectady	36,244.81	2,510.85	33,724.96
Schoharie	26,676.57	1,455.93	25,220.64
Schuyler	17,066.83	875.46	16,191.37
Seneca	37,908.97	1,933.38	35,975.59
Steuben	68,378.76	4,126.02	64,252.74
Suffolk	52,834.24	5,690.58	47,154.66
Sullivan	13,637.47	740.90	12,892.17
Tioga	30,748.73	1,710.06	29,038.67
Tompkins	82,936.64	2,175.14	30,761.50
Ulster	66,378.30	3,585.24	62,793.06
Warren	17,976.22	1,012.93	16,963.30
Washington	48,229.33	2,418.38	45,810.95
Wayne	62,101.16	3,307.17	58,793.99
Westchester	259,044.85	19,915.35	239,129.50
Wyoming	39,781.91	1,965.50	37,816.41
Yates	29,208.90	1,401.78	27,808.21
Total	$10,418,192.08	$748,069.02	$9,670,123.06

New Trial in Snow Bird Mine Case.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 3.—A special from Helena says the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of the Anaconda Copper Company against F. A. Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, in which the plaintiff sought to recover title to the Snow Bird Mine, in Butte. The Supreme Court sustained the contention of the Anaconda Company and ordered a new trial.

Lightning Starts Fires in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—The worst electrical storm this vicinity has ever experienced began about 8:30 o'clock last night and continued until 12:30. At one time the Fire Department was at work on four fires, and not less than a dozen places in the city were struck. The fire losses are small, except in the case of the Omaha Milling Company, whose loss from fire and water will aggregate about $25,000.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson's Body Not Found.

At the morning services yesterday at the Church of the Epiphany, at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the acting pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, made formal announcement of the death of the pastor, the Rev. Edward L. Atkinson, who was drowned on Friday at Plymouth, Mass. It was said at the church that the body had not yet been recovered.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 2d day of August, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$357,488,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$357,488,089
Silver dollars	456,197,000	Silver certificates outstanding	456,197,000
Silver dollars of 1890	256,174	Treasury notes outstanding	28,721,000
Silver bullion of 1890	28,464,826		
Total	$842,406,089	Total	$842,406,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$55,654,424.50	
Gold certificates	44,327,800.00	
Standard silver dollars	15,631,001.00	
Silver certificates	8,441,423.00	
Silver bullion	2,679,497.20	
United States notes	9,144,387.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	132,257.00	
National banknotes	12,683,225.82	
Subsidiary silver coin	11,980,480.55	
Fractional currency	143.58	
Minor coin	814,785.10	
		$161,489,434.75
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,874,033.90	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,589,456.51	
Total	$126,463,490.41	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	238,515.35	
		126,702,005.76
Total		$288,191,440.51
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,613,312.01	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,395,832.77	
Disbursing officers' balances	51,551,347.85	
Post Office Department account	4,892,410.66	
Miscellaneous items	2,365,877.49	
		83,118,880.78
Available cash balance		$205,072,559.73

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$880,924.98	$1,790,126.68	$26,220,869.91
Internal revenue	517,055.26	1,180,911.89	22,799,036.30
Miscellaneous	139,318.70	1,343,074.57	4,599,897.95
Total receipts	$1,537,298.94	$4,314,113.14	$53,619,804.16
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	720,000.00	960,000.00	14,784,584.71
War	110,000.00	410,000.00	18,925,514.57
Navy	100,000.00	130,000.00	7,688,507.40
Indians	190,000.00	300,000.00	1,515,352.83
Pensions	500,000.00	2,800,000.00	14,292,634.20
Interest	.....	.....	4,206,973.80
Total expenditures	$1,620,000.00	$4,600,000.00	$61,413,567.51
Excess of expenditures over receipts	82,701.06	285,886.86	7,793,763.35
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	827,487.01	1,558,049.48	22,822,012.63
Internal revenue	799,201.86	1,588,553.68	29,926,744.27
Receipts from all sources last year	1,934,906.32	3,511,588.91	55,831,928.91
Expenditures last year	1,785,000.00	3,830,000.00	56,137,590.88
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	152,750.00	227,750.00	1,759,420.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	46,100.00	130,220.00	1,804,230.00
Notes received for current redemption	453,878.00	995,627.00	16,613,556.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,340,930.00	$5,175,608.00	$64,516,538.00
This fiscal year	435,292.00	96,268.00	531,560.00
This month	92,970.00	20,268.00	83,238.00
This day	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,340,930.00	5,175,608.00	64,516,538.00
This fiscal year	435,292.00	96,268.00	531,560.00
This month	92,970.00	20,268.00	83,238.00
This day	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall St., N. Y.
232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

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in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Dividends.

192D DIVIDEND.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 31, 1902.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, August 11th, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1902.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 11th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after August 22, 1902, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 8, 1902.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. August 8, 1902, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 22, 1902.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28th, 1902.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office on Wednesday, August 20th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, August 4th, 1902. The transfer books will not be closed. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS COMPANY.
Semi-annual Dividend No. 9 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 5 of 1% on Common Stock have been declared, payable August 9.
Transfer Books close Aug. 2 12 M. Checks will be mailed. GEO. T. EGBERT, Treas.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal., San Francisco, July 28, 1902.—Dividend No. 106 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, on August 21. Books close August 7. T. W. PEW, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held on the 19th day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of said Company, at Number 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase its capital stock from One Million Dollars, consisting of Ten Thousand Shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, to Two Million Dollars, to consist of Twenty Thousand Shares of the par vlue of One Hundred Dollars each.
New York, July 31st, 1902.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

The People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named company is called for August 15th at 12 o'clock noon, 1902, at the office of the company, 271 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of acting upon an agreement of merger entered into between the Directors of the above-named company and The Long Island Title Guarantee Company.
JOSEPH LIEBERTZ, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, on Tuesday afternoon, August 5th, 1902, at three o'clock, for the election of Directors and for such other and further business as may be properly brought before said meeting.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1902.
EMIL BAR, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at 19 West 44th Street. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN THE ARMY.

Secretaries Return from the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska.

Four army Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association have just reported at the international headquarters in New York. W. A. Reid comes from Alaska, where, with his dog team, he kept up association work among the line of forts throughout the Winter, having his headquarters at Fort Gibbon. Mr. Reid will return again with supplies of periodicals, papers, &c., for the men, who will be frozen in for eight months. A second Secretary is M. G. Bailey, who had his headquarters at Camp Wallace, Manila, from which place he traveled all over the islands by pony, bullock cart, and boat. The Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries in the Philippines have touched over 200 points where soldiers were stationed in the course of a year.

W. E. Durstine has just returned from Porto Rico, where he has been Secretary for three years without a vacation. He comes back to regain his health, as he is suffering from tropical fever. Through the educational work of the association five soldiers recently secured their commissions in the army.

The fourth returned Secretary is A. E. Moody, a nephew of the late Dwight L. Moody, who comes from Cuba, where he has been in charge of the army association for three years. During that time the association extended its efforts to fourteen different points where the troops were stationed.

New Assistant at All Souls' Church.

The Rev. Henry M. Kirkby, rector of Emmanuel Church, Great Neck, L. I., has been called as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, the newly elected rector of All Souls' Church, Manhattan. It is reported that the Rev. Clarence A. Murphy of Montgomery, Ala., has been called to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, lately under the pastoral charge of Dr. McConnell.

Successor to the Rev. Victor C. Smith.

The Rev. A. W. Bostwick, late vicar of Calvary Chapel, has been assigned to the temporary charge of the work of the Chapel of the Messiah, in Ninety-fifth Street, east of Third Avenue, in place of the Rev. Victor C. Smith, who recently died.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Asphalt Company of America
AND
National Asphalt Company

To the holders of certificates of deposit of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, and to the holders of such Collateral Gold Certificates:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a Committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, under an agreement bearing date the 14th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with a committee representing the holders of securities of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the Asphalt Company of America, and of the National Asphalt Company, and have lodged originals of said plan with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA and the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this Committee, will be mailed to each holder of said certificates of said Asphalt Company of America, and to the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, already deposited under said agreement, will be deemed to have assented to said plan, unless written notice of their dissent therefrom, and of their desire to withdraw from said agreement and plan, shall have been filed with either of said depositaries prior to AUGUST 19TH, 1902. Holders of said collateral gold certificates who have not deposited them with either of said depositaries, may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said certificates with either of said depositaries on or before SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.
HENRY W. BIDDLE, Chairman.
RUDULPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
E. B. MORRIS,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
Committee.
J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER, } Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, New York City, of Counsel.
W. S. ELLIS, Secretary.
Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company, under an agreement bearing date the 18th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with the committee representing the holders of securities of the Asphalt Company of America, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the National Asphalt Company and of the Asphalt Company of America, and have lodged originals of said plan with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. Copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries. Holders of said Collateral Gold Certificates and certificates of stock may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said gold certificates and stock with either of the above-named depositaries on or before September 15th, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, August 4th, 1902.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
RICHARD H. RUSHTON,
ARTHUR W. SEWALL,
Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, of Counsel.

$35,000 REPAVING BONDS.
$48,500 SCHOOL BONDS.
$15,000 SCHOOL BONDS.
$10,000 FIRE ENGINE HOUSE BONDS.

Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., August 4, 1902.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902, for the purchase of the following bonds:

$35,000. Repaving bonds, dated September 1, 1902, due September 1, 1932; three and one-half per cent., semi-annual, registered.
$48,500. School bonds, dated September 1, 1902, due September 1, 1932; three and one-half per cent., semi-annual, registered.
$15,000. School bonds, dated June 3, 1902, due June 3, 1932; three and one-half per cent., semi-annual, registered.
$10,000. Fire engine house bonds, dated September 1, 1902, due September 1, 1922; three and one-half per cent., semi-annual, registered.

The above bonds will be in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with each bid for Repaving Bonds or $48,500 School Bonds, a certified check on a National bank for $2,000, and for $1,000 with each bid for $15,000 School Bonds or $10,000 Fire Engine House Bonds, and all payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Proposals must be separate, sealed, and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provision of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 23, 191, 216, 371, 423, 563, 958, 1006, 1048, 1178, 1940, 2089, 2298, 2630, 2688, 2855, 3110, 3114, 3354, 3611, 3731, 3861, 3881, 3899, and will be redeemed by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 7th day of August, 1902, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 16, 1902.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the Springfield City Railway Company of Springfield, Illinois, under the provisions of a mortgage executed by it to the Mercantile Trust Company of the City and State of New York, dated April 30, 1899, will on the first day of September, 1902, redeem and pay to the holders of the bonds of Springfield City Railway Company, being 125 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 125, at the price of $1,050 for each $1,000, together, with any accrued and unpaid interest thereof. All holders of said bonds are hereby notified to this effect and will present same to the Mercantile Trust Company at its office or place of business in the City and State of New York for redemption on September 1, 1902.
SPRINGFIELD CITY RAILWAY CO.
By C. K. MINARY, President.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL AGE
If you are interested in the stock or bond market get issue of August 4, for sale at Downtown news-stands or 11 Broadway.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice of Dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of THOMAS & POST is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect as of August 1, 1902.
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
ORLANDO F. THOMAS,
EDWIN M. POST.

Notice of Copartnership.
We the undersigned have formed a copartnership to be known as THOMAS & THOMAS, to take effect Aug. 1, 1902, to do a general banking business, at the present office of THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.
All the accounts of THOMAS & POST will be liquidated by the above firm.
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
ORLANDO F. THOMAS,
R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1902.

To the Holders of Stock of
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company:

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific RailROAD Company (of Iowa) hereby offers to purchase all outstanding stock of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, certificates for which shall, on or before the **first** day of **September, 1902**, be deposited under the terms of this offer with Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York; and for each share of stock of said Railway Company, of the par value of $100, so deposited, to deliver

$100 in its Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 2002,
$70 in the Preferred Stock of The Rock Island Company (of New Jersey), and
$100 in the Common Stock of The Rock Island Company (of New Jersey).

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific RailROAD Company is a railroad corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, with power to acquire the lines of railroad and the capital stock of the present Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Its authorized securities are

$125,000,000 Stock.
$75,000,000 Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, known as Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 2002.

The Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 2002 are limited to the aggregate face amount of $75,000,000, are to be secured under a trust agreement with Central Trust Company of New York by the deposit and pledge of all shares of the capital stock of the present Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company which may be acquired under this offer of purchase or otherwise, **and can be issued only to a face amount equal to the par value of the stock pledged under the trust agreement.**

The bonds are to mature November 1, 2002, to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from November 1, 1902, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, both principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York, free of tax. The bonds are coupon bonds for $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal, and registered bonds in the denomination of $5,000, or multiples thereof. The coupon bonds and registered bonds are interchangeable.

The Rock Island Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey. It has no mortgage indebtedness. Its authorized capital stock is **$150,000,000** in two classes:

$54,000,000 Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock.
$96,000,000 Common Stock.

The preferred stock is entitled to non-cumulative yearly dividends at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the year 1903 and for each and every year thereafter until and including the year 1909; at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the year 1910 and for each and every year thereafter until and including the year 1916; and at the rate of six per cent. per annum thereafter. The preferred stock is also preferred as to capital. The holders of the preferred stock are entitled to elect a majority of the directors, but such privilege may be surrendered with the consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the preferred stock. The amount of the preferred stock cannot be increased save with the consent of two-thirds of each class of stock.

The Rock Island Company has entered into agreements with Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (of Iowa), under which, in consideration of deliveries of its preferred and common stock for the purposes of the foregoing offer, The Rock Island Company will become the owner, as issued, of the capital stock of the Iowa Company. Accordingly, upon the acceptance of such offer by all stockholders of the present Company, the Iowa Company will have acquired the entire capital stock of the present Company, while the entire capital stock of the Iowa Company will in turn be held by The Rock Island Company, so that through the stocks of The Rock Island Company, to be delivered in pursuance of this offer of purchase, the proportionate inter

FINANCIAL.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Stock, Bonds and Grain,

MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.

BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to **prospective customers.** Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

FRED. H. SMITH,

Stocks and Bonds,
60 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Thirty Years in the Business.

Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds. TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Southern District of New York,
In Bankruptcy—In the matter of

I. & J. Farrell Co., Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell, -

Wednesday, August 6th, 1902,

10:30 A. M., at

685 Second Avenue, Manhattan,

the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of

CANNED GOODS, GROCERIES, FINE FIXTURES, &c.

3 P. M., AT 472 GREENWICH STREET,
SAFES, DESKS, &c.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1902,
10:30 A. M., 2,689 EIGHT AVENUE,
STOCK AND FIXTURES, FINE GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, SOAPS, &c.
2:30 P. M., 1,775 AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF FINE GROCERY STORE, &c., CANNED GOODS, SOAP, &c.,
2 WAGONS, 2 HARNESS.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1902,
10:30 A. M., 205 COLUMBIA STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF FINE GROCERY STORE, CANNED GOODS, &c.

Order of WM. FORD UPSON, Receiver.
RICHARD B. ALDCROFT,
Attorney for Receiver,
346 Broadway, Manhattan.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of ADELAIDE KUHN and NELLIE M. MACKIN, composing the firm of A. KUHN & CO., Bankrupts. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of James F. McNaboe, Trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Bonner, Auctioneer, on the premises at 379 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, August 7th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of said property is as follows:

Ladies' Hats, Millinery Goods, Store Fixtures, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it should bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, July 29th, 1902.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY A. RITCHIE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Ritchie, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 1st day of August, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 20th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 1st, 1902.

NO. 5,067.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS ADLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Marcus Adler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Marcus Adler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., Referee, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 2d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT KESNER, Bankrupt.—No. 5,054.

To the creditors of Albert Kesner of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Albert Kesner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 2d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED G. ROSS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,028.

Notice is hereby given that Fred G. Ross, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 20th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 2d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS APPLE, Bankrupt.—No. 4,074.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Apple, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 20th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 4th, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6mM

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ARZY EBEN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ap7-law6mM.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-law6mM

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 74.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,293.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, H. Ball, referee, 1,263, 1,265, and 1,267 Park Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $18,015.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—$5,500 each will purchase seven two-story and cellar private houses; all improvements; 18 feet front each; 209th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.; cars King's Bridge extension of the Amsterdam Av. line pass the property; always open; terms easy. Thomas L. Reynolds, Lenox Av. and 135th St.

Two very elegant five-story double flats, 6 rooms and bath, fully rented, near 5th Av., only $22,500; 4% mortgage; little cash needed; a decided bargain. H. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

A 5-story 7th Av. store property, $32,000, rent $3,600; 5-story triple flat, $28,000, rent $3,684; 5-story double flat, West 118th St., $21,000. Bargebuhr Strasser, 108 Lenox Av., near 116th.

Lady in straitened circumstances must sell five-story double flat near Lenox Av.; also very elegant triple flat near 5th Av.; no reasonable offer refused. H. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Fine investment, 5th Av., near 116th St.; five-story and store leased for term years to responsible tenant; this property will net 15% on investment. Call, H. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE
In fine business location; 38 apartments, 5 stores; rents moderate; mortgage 4 per cent.
HAGAN & SLEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

Desirable residences, 5th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Seven adjoining double five-story large flats, $32,000 each; mortgage, $20,000; all improvements. Box 11 Times Office.

To Buyers.—We have all kinds of property for sale at reasonable prices to quick buyers. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted. CLAY AV. BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) two blocks to trolley, proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

1-2-3-family houses near L and parks; $3,900-$6,800, according to size and location; easy-term plan; open Sundays. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Four lots for sale on easy terms, near Westchester Av. and 165th St. Macnabb, 813 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

A CHANCE TO BUILD
at moderate cost. Easy payments.
Free deed in case of death. Commutation five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing and fishing. Passes and map of
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Dept. D., 309 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE **EXCLUSIVELY**
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property,
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

$500 pays for 9-room house, with garden; one block from railroad and trolley; 6 miles from city; $75 down, $6 monthly payments. Call store, 173 East 86th St., near 3d Av.

For Sale.—Several desirable farms in Westchester, Dutchess, and Columbia Counties; 40 to 450 acres; $3,000 to $25,000. Carl Randrup, 87 Nassau St., New York.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

$1,400 will buy seven-room house and barn in Corona. Apply Mr. George, corner Moore St. and Corona Av.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John F. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John F. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the cienega, called "Atalanta"; thence south 3¼° E. 2,095 ft. to a post called "Jale"; thence south 86¼° E. 6,295 ft. to a post in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1,327 ft to a post at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to the village of Chimi; thence north 75¾° W. 6,148 ft to the said first post called "Prados," the place of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchises appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedule "A" of the said mortgage, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; hoist building, 28'x50'; office building, 20'x50'; store building, 14'x16'; residence building, 18'x50'; framed lumber for crusher building; 1 ten-stamp California gold mill equipped with chrome steel shoes, dies, tappets, and cams; one 20-horse power engine; one 40-horse power Ames horizontal boiler; one Frue Vanner concentrator; one 12"x6"x12" Hall duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wire rope, pulley, &c.; one 20-horse power upright boiler; one steam mine pump; two iron mine cars; one hand pump; stores of powder, fuse, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forge, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.
ROSENSTEIN & KORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $208.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of the said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises at the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Mompos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may be required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PURCHASERS
At Foreclosure, Partition and Executors' Sales
should remember that they do not get a warranty of title, and unless protected by title insurance have no recourse in case of undiscovered defect.
Insure in the Strongest and Best.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **$6,000,000**
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000
Furnishes money on bond and mortgage, where the security is approved, to enable purchasers of real estate to complete transactions.

WE INVITE YOU.
Visit Whitlock our expense.
Select your lot and build moderate cost, while ten houses are underway.
Lot free in case of death. Permanent improvements. Easy payments.
Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. 40 trains daily. Don't hesitate.
Map and passes at
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Dept. D., 309 Broadway, New York.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH—ERECTED ON CONTRACT FOR AN ARCHITECT, who, meeting with reverses, is unable to pay builder, must sell it. Contract price was $9,250. BARGAIN PRICE IS $8,250, or make an offer. Terms, $750 cash, balance mortgage. NO PRETTIER OR MORE VALUABLE LOCATION CAN BE HAD. ON A CORNER OVERLOOKING OCEAN AV. and the elevated station. Exactly 28 minutes to Manhattan. HANDSOME COLONIAL HOME; never occupied; 10 fine rooms, conservatory, and tiled bath; separate laundry. OAK TRIM, PARQUET FLOORS. LAVISHLY DECORATED. Fine large grounds. Sewer, macadam streets; ALL IMPROVEMENTS. Some money was paid on this property, which enables builder TO GIVE A BARGAIN.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

Extraordinary opportunity to procure elegant home, ten rooms and bath; all improvements; large verandas and lawn; thirty-five minutes from City Hall, New York; price $5,500; payments same as rent. Write for particulars, W. S. Colt, 21 East 14th St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500; $1,000 cash, new modern residence; large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Gentleman's country seat, 900 acres, fine buildings; cost $350,000; sacrifice, close estate, $100,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A Bargain.—23 acres, fronting Flushing and North Shore Avs.; half mile north of Jamaica Town Hall; trolley from Jamaica to Flushing passes the property; price, $20,000; half cash, balance second mortgage or equities. Ignats Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Our specialty is exchanging real estate of every description for quick deals; see us or write, Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners send particulars of your property, sale or exchange.
P. J. HEANEY & CO., 770 Tremont Av.

To Owners.—We have quick buyers for all kinds of property in city. Send particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FOR RENT
A FEW
Very Desirable Floors and Offices
IN THE NEW
AEOLIAN B'LD'G,
34th St. and 5th Ave.
Ready for occupancy in September. Write or apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or 18 West 33d St.

LOFT, WITH PRIVATE OFFICES AND ELEVATOR, EAST 75TH ST., SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS; RENT $25. CAHN, 109 WEST 112TH ST.

STALLS FOR FOUR HORSES AND LARGE AWNING ROOM, EAST 75TH ST. REASONABLE RENT. CAHN, 109 WEST 112TH ST.

BARBER ESTABLISHMENT CORNER NASSAU AND JOHN STS.; TWO ENTRANCES. CHARLES HAUPTNER, 1280 BROADWAY.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 181 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

34th St., 182 West, near Broadway.—Parlor Store, $1,800; also studios and offices, $10 to $50; newly altered. Ames, 122 West 34th St.

36th St., 68 West.—Large parlor floor; also basement; near Herald Square; for dentist or private club.

Surrogate Notices.

HANLEY, HONORA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Bridget McDonough, Margaret McNamara, Catherine Nealon, Ann Holland, Elizabeth Shaughnessey, Patrick Hanley, Joseph Hanley, William Hanley, Mary Hanley, Augustus M. Hanley, Mary Agnes Brownell, Catherine Hanley, Daniel Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Hanley, Honora Gentleman, James Cavanaugh, William Cavanaugh, Bridget Cavanaugh, Michael Hanley, Bridget Hanlan, Robert Hanlan, Thomas F. Hanley, John Hanley, Mary Ann Grace, William Hanley, Margaret Murphy, Nora T. Hanley, Elizabeth Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Sheehan, Mary Sheehan, Thomas Sheehan, Bridget J. Sheehan, Edmund Sheehan, Cathleen Sheehan, James Hanley, John Hanley, Robert Hanley, Michael Hanley, Bridget Mulvey, Catherine Burns, John Hanley, Thomas Hanley, Patrick Hanley, James Hanley, Louise M. Davis, Edwin K. Hanley, Michael Staff, Thomas Staff, Bridget Fitzgerald, Thomas Mawn, Patrick Mawn, Margaret Mawn, Bridget Mawn, Thomas McMahon, Bridget Fran ces Campbell, John McMahon, and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of HONORA HANLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 16th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Augustus M. Hanley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy14-law6wM

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
59d Ave. & 59th St.

Mayers Piano $1 a Week.

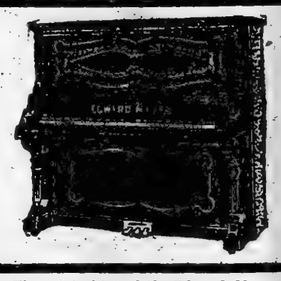

The original lot of the Edward Mayers Parlor Upright Grand Pianos was composed of 200. We have sold a goodly number and you had better secure yours at once. The special sale price is

$155
on terms of
$5 Down @ $1 Wk.

Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

These pianos are built by one of the most reputable piano makers in the country.

Full, rich and resonant in tone, nothing but the best materials used in their construction; guaranteed in every way for five years, cases highly finished in walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels beautifully carved in empire style; with Boston fall board; keys of selected ivory; 7⅓ octaves; automatic practice muffler; very elastic action.

Pianos delivered on first payment of $5 and no interest charged on time taken in making payments. This is not a piano club, and is open to everybody. No long waiting before piano is delivered to you, and the only payment before delivery is $5 and thereafter only $1 per week.

During this sale we will present with every piano a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (discontinued style)	$105
Upright (nearly new)	115
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (concert used)	$200
Upright (celebrated make)	110
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$75
Upright (used 6 months)	145
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	$25, $45, $55, $75

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

POULTRY PLANT FOR SALE.
Profitable, well-established, well-located poultry and pigeon plant for sale. Fully stocked; excellent market; less than fifty miles from New York. Reason for selling death of owner. Must be sold at once to settle estate. For full information apply to Norwalk Poultry Yards, Norwalk, Conn.

Half interest for sale in patent (pending, but favorably reported by Patent Office,) dish washer, specially adapted for apartments and private residences, a great invention that will ultimately find its way in every kitchen as a household necessity; $50,000 could be made in New York alone within year; $5,000 wanted. P 213, Times Office.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS.
Information about business corporations, their costs and advantages in different States, sent; list of corporation books upon application. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Experienced manager desires limited capital to put furnace, now ready, in blast; satisfactory terms. For particulars, address F Box 159 Times Office.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 537—Melrose.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

NO. 2,780 TO 2,786 BROADWAY.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of 107th Street and Broadway; thence running easterly along 107th Street ninety-nine feet one inch; thence northerly at right angles to 107th Street one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly along centre line of block twenty-five feet; thence southerly at right angles to 107th Street twenty-five feet two inches; thence westerly parallel with 107th Street (103.3½) one hundred and three feet three and one-half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; thence southerly along the easterly side of Broadway eighty-one feet one and three-quarter inches to point of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1902.
ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

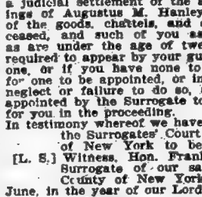

The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $206,000. The amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises for interest, costs, and allowance is $54,836.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $3,906.45.
ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jl21-2aw3wM&Th&a11

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

CLEMENT COURT,
NORTHWEST CORNER 90TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-Story High-Class Apartment House,
Comprising 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises.
Telephone, 2784—79.

THE STUART,
Cor. Broadway and 94th Street.
Two very desirable eight and nine room apartments for rent in the STUART. First-class in every particular. Elevator service all night and individual telephones in all apartments.
Rents $1,250 and $1,350.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER, 60 LIBERTY ST.

THE NORMA APARTMENTS,
71-77 EAST EIGHTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN PARK AND MADISON AVES.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply and all improvements. Newly decorated and improved. Rents $680 to $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

HAVE YOU SEEN APARTMENTS? "BEN HUR," 2845 Broadway. "KENDRICK," 2788 Broadway.
Beautiful High Grade.
RENTS, $900 TO $1,200.
Send for booklet. A. C. ANGELL, Mgr.

Look at these apartments: Six large rooms and bath, with electric light free; swell, convenient neighborhood; $50 to $60. Elevator service. The American, Lenox Av. and 117th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

92d St., 115 East—Choice parlor apartment; 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; private block; Carnegie Hill; well-kept house; only $34.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 609 West 112th St.

Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, furnished and unfurnished, very desirable central location, $25 per month. 282 5th Av.

Five extra large light rooms; bath and hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 329 Lenox Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Nine-room cottage, running water in house, Onteora Park, Catskills, near Tannersville. Inquire of Mr. Bender, in Park, or Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Furnished camps and cottages for rent. G. B. Skinner, Lake Placid.

Instruction.

New York University Law School

Sixty-eighth year opens Oct 1, 1902. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition $100. For circulars address
J. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

ELOCUTION, ORATORY AND DRAMATIC ART
Thoroughly and practically taught at the LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION, 106 West 42d St., Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

The Loyola School,
65 East 83d St., corner Park Av.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCT. 6.
Each class limited to ten pupils.
W. M. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice-Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Will reopen on Monday, September 8th. The curriculum embraces Primary, Grammar, and Preparatory Collegiate course. For further particulars apply at the Academy or send for prospectus.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL
Essex Fells, New Jersey. No new boy over 13 years. A home school where the spirit of family life is preserved. New buildings with every modern appointment. Gymnasium. Large grounds. All sports.
J. R. CAMPBELL, Head Master.

BERKELEY SCHOOL
No. 5 West 75th Street. For new seventh Triennial Catalogue and prospectus for twenty-third year, address
JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

Founded 1863. ALFRED UNIVERSITY. ALFRED, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. Non-sectarian and co-educational. Beautiful grounds, 15 acres, with 7 buildings. Open September 16th, 1902. For catalogue address REV. BOOTHE C. DAVIS, Ph. D., D. D., Pres.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. Dwight method of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 20 East 66th Street.

Removal.—Miss Roberts's school for girls, with kindergarten and classes for boys, has been moved from 148 to 272 Madison Avenue. Address until September 15th Sandwich, Mass

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 105 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

HERE'S AN ITEM OF INTEREST.

Every customer who visits our stores on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday should not fail o take advantage of this offer. Both articles are in constant use, and as to the quality or price nothing need be said.

3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar, A Package Alpha Pudding, } Both for - - - 18c

TWO WASH-DAY SPECIALS.

6 CAKES BABBITT'S BEST SOAP, 5 POUNDS BEST WASHING SODA, BOTH 25 CENTS.

10 CAKES CONEY ISLAND SOAP, 3 PACKAGES "1776" WASHING POWDER, BOTH 25 CENTS.

Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's Best, large bottle	10c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, large bottle	8c
English Mustard, our best, a can	10c
Witch Hazel, ½-pint bottle	10c
Corn Starch, very best, a package	8c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake	5c
Triumph Cocoa, absolutely pure, a can	21c
Gelatine, X. L. C. R. Brand, a package	5c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, a pint bottle	10c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar	10c
Shoe Dressing, Blue Ribbon Brand, finest made, in carton	8c

SMOKED BEEF—BISCUIT.
A Package Smoked Beef, A Package Uneeda Milk Biscuit, BOTH 15 CENTS.

TEA.
Butler's No. 1, all kinds, quality guaranteed, a pound 35c

COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java, bean or ground, a pound 25c

Borax, ½-pound package	8c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes	10c
Prunes, fancy California, averaging 55 to pound, 2 pounds	15c
Olive Oil, best imported, ½-pint bottle, 1fe.; pints	28c
Essie Corn, fancy Maine, a can	8c
Salmon, Red Alaska Hatchery Brand, a tall can	13c
Soap Powder, Clenewell Brand, 1-pound package	4c
Bird Seed, Triumph Brand, a package	5c
Corned or Roast Beef, 1-pound can	13c
Peaches or Pears, Essie Brand, fancy California, a can	19c
Uneeda Milk Biscuit, a package	4c

TEA -- COFFEE -- SUGAR.
½ POUND BEST TEA, 1 POUND BEST MARACAIBO COFFEE, 3½ POUNDS STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, } ALL THREE FOR 50c

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR, 7 POUNDS FOR 15 CENTS.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, a Bottle, 17c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Breakfast Food, Blue Ribbon Brand, a Delicious Summer Food, a package, 10 Cents.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

The main point is this:—if you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes boaring this trade-mark

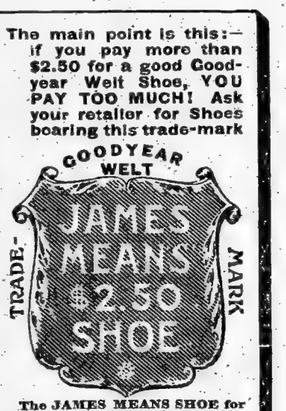

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths B, C, D and E. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

Dept. H.—JAMES MEANS COMPANY, BROCKTON, MASS.

Fashion's footprints tell the story—for good stylish clothes at small cost can only be obtained for about five weeks in the summer.

Thousands of our best dressed men wait for this Remnant Sale. All suitings, regardless of their former cost, sold at, suit to order, $15—formerly $20 to $40; coats and vests, $11—formerly $15 to $30; and trousers, $4—formerly $5 to $10. Take advantage of it, as the sale will soon close.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th Street.

MOSQUITOS Removed Under Positive Guarantee.

"Mosquitocide"

a new chemical in crystallized form, will kill the MOSQUITO in all stages of growth, and absolutely drive away or destroy all fully-developed insects.

These crystals, sown broadcast upon the lawn when dampened by a heavy dew, rain, or the garden hose, at once generate an odorless gas that will be deadly operative against the Mosquito for hundreds of feet beyond the spot treated. The crystals will continue to generate gas from one to four weeks, according to the moisture applied, (either by nature or artificially,) killing instantly the larvae of the mosquito as well as the grown insect.

This compound will not injure vegetable life; it will act the same in salt marshes as on solid land. A five-pound package, sufficient to oxidize an acre of ground thoroughly, together with full directions, will be sent, express prepaid, upon receipt of TWO DOLLARS, with the understanding THAT MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED that it does what we claim.

Kensington Chemical Co., 413 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.

"Hammocks." A Superb Line of Mexican, Algerian and Domestic

LEWIS & CONGER, 130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.

O'Neill's August Sales! | O'Neill's August Sales! | O'Neill's August Sales! | O'Neill's August Sales!

O'Neill's

The Great August Furniture Sale Begins To-Day!

Fifteen Hundred Pieces of Choice Furniture from the foremost manufacturer of this country will be placed on Sale to-day at a regular 25% discount from the Retail prices that prevail elsewhere. This is a strictly bona-fide Sale—an offering at which every article is marked in plain figures, and the discount taken off by the salesman at the time of purchase. Every piece of Furniture offered is strictly high-grade and made to give satisfaction. The assortment is too large and the space here too limited to enumerate in detail the many money-saving opportunities offered to you. Just a brief mention of some of the more important values.

CHIFFONIERS.	TOILET TABLES.	CHEVAL DRESSERS.	DRESSERS.	BEDS.
In Bird's Eye Maple	In Bird's Eye Maple	In Mahogany	In Bird's Eye Maple	In Solid Brass
In Golden Oak	In Golden Oak	In Bird's Eye Maple	In Golden Oak	In White Enamel
In Mahogany	In Mahogany	In Golden Oak	In Mahogany	WASHSTANDS.
In White Enamel				In White Enamel & Golden Oak.

All at 25% Less Than the Regular Prevailing Prices.

Blankets! Blankets!

15th Annual August Sale of Blankets and Bedspreads.

Ten Thousand Pairs of Bright New Woolly Blankets will be placed on sale to-day at prices that will enable you

TO SUPPLY YOUR WINTER NEEDS AT A GREAT SAVING.

Don't wait until cold weather sets in, and pay from twenty to thirty per cent. higher prices than those now prevailing. Buy them now while you have the opportunity. Note these prices:

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS!				EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS!			
10-4 size,	2.98,	3.50,	4.25 to 5.98	10-4 size,	65c,	98c,	1.75 to 2.98
11-4 size,	3.98,	4.98,	5.75 to 9.98	11-4 size,	98c,	1.65,	2.10 to 3.98
12-4 size,	4.75,	5.75,	7.00 to 12.98	12-4 size,	3.98,		4.98 to 6.50
13-4 size,	9.98,		12.98 to 16.50	Equally Attractive Values in Crib Blankets.			

Fifty Cases Bedspreads

At the Lowest Prices ever quoted by a Retail Store.

Crochet Spreads, full size, - - - - - - - 69c, 87c, 98c to 1.48
Marseilles Spreads, extra heavy, - - - - - - 1.75, 2.25 to 3.50

Also exceptional Values in Snowflake Comfortables.

All purchases delivered free to any Railroad Station within 100 miles of New York City.

A GREAT AUGUST SALE OF Framed Pictures!

A large purchase, comprising over 3,500 Pictures, all handsomely framed, and all good subjects, will be placed on Sale, beginning this morning, IN FOUR BIG LOTS AND ALL AT THE SAME PRICE.

LOT NO. 1.—Consists of a thousand Artotypes, with two-inch gilt frames, brass corners, splendid subjects, size 24x28 inches.

LOT NO. 2.—Comprises about one thousand fine Etchings, good subjects, in two-inch gilt frames, with brass corners, size 24x34 inches.

LOT NO. 3.—Consists of over five hundred round pictures, in 4-inch hardwood, brown and black frames, Horses' Heads, Lions, Tigers, Dogs, Deer and "Fencing Girl" Subjects, size 27 inches.

LOT NO. 4.—Consists of over a thousand hunting combinations in plain and colored subjects, 3-inch brown and black solid oak frames, trimmed with horseshoes, bits and whips, 10 different combinations.

Every Picture offered positively worth $1.50.

All on Sale To-day at 95c Each

A Splendid opportunity for proprietors of Hotels and Boarding Houses

See our Mammoth Window Display of Pictures.

Special August Sale of Hammocks!

To-Day, Monday, a choice assortment of fancy woven Hammocks, with Spreaders, Pillows and Valances, from one of the best makers.

Regular Value, $1.48 to $2.00.

Sale Price 90c and 1.48 Each.

A Complete Stock of Lawn Swings, Table Tennis, Croquet Sets, Stoop Seats, Etc., at lowest prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

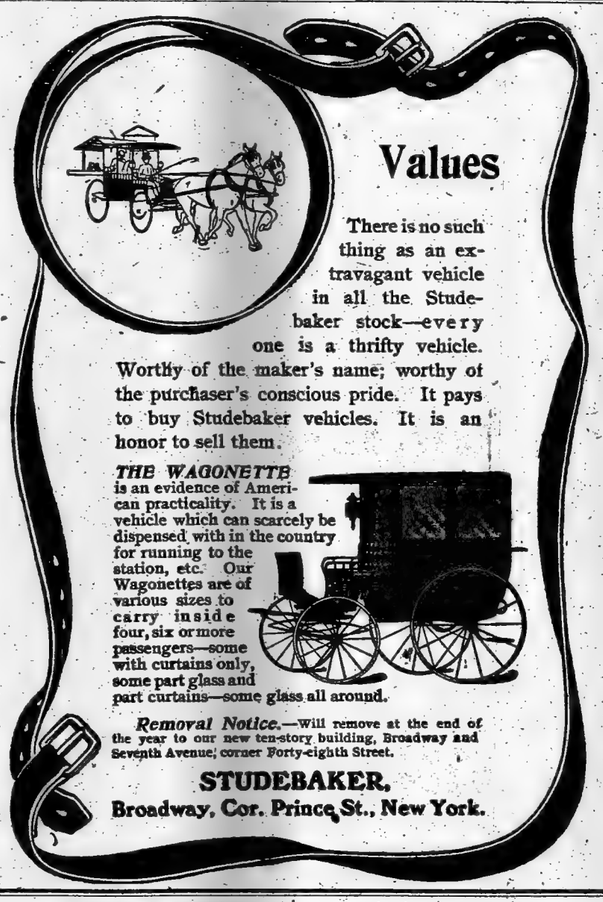

Values

There is no such thing as an extravagant vehicle in all the Studebaker stock—every one is a thrifty vehicle. Worthy of the maker's name; worthy of the purchaser's conscious pride. It pays to buy Studebaker vehicles. It is an honor to sell them.

THE WAGONETTE is an evidence of American practicality. It is a vehicle which can scarcely be dispensed with in the country for running to the station, etc. Our Wagonettes are of various sizes to carry inside four, six or more passengers—some with curtains only, some part glass and part curtains—some glass all around.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue; corner Forty-eighth Street.

STUDEBAKER, Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

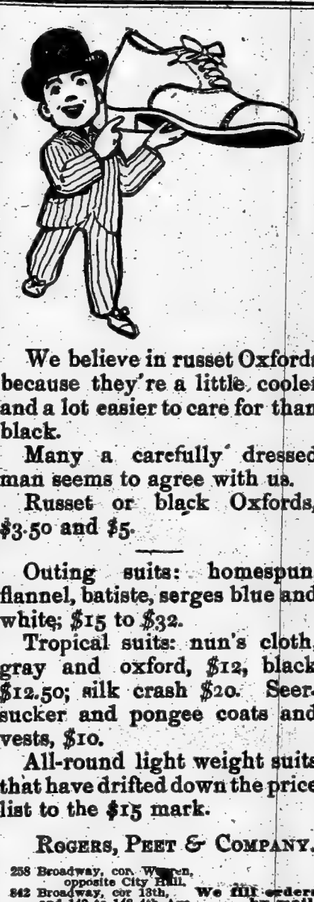

We believe in russet Oxfords because they're a little cooler and a lot easier to care for than black.

Many a carefully dressed man seems to agree with us.

Russet or black Oxfords, $3.50 and $5.

Outing suits: homespun, flannel, batiste, serges blue and white; $15 to $32.

Tropical suits: nun's cloth, gray and oxford, $12, black $12.50; silk crash $20. Seersucker and pongee coats and vests, $10.

All-round light weight suits that have drifted down the price list to the $15 mark.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th.
1360 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS, Furniture and RUGS

Great Clearance Sale.

To make room for our new Fall Stock. Odd patterns and pieces in various grades of CARPETINGS; also

Made-up Rugs (Carpet Sizes), All at Remnant Prices.

Furniture Special!

A sample line of Brass Beds, patterns we will not carry over, to close out, at 40% Reduction.

Full line of BEDDING also greatly reduced.

Before making your purchases at other FURNITURE SALES, inspect our unparalleled Stock, Styles, Quality and Prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE FOR A GRANT OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Take notice that the undersigned will file with the Commissioners of the Land Office, on the 18th day of September, 1902, an application for a grant of lands under water hereinafter described, and by the resolutions of said Commissioners any person deeming himself liable to injury by reason of such grant may file before said date with said Commissioners at the Capitol in Albany, a remonstrance stating why said grant will be an injury to him or his property. The land under water above mentioned is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land under water, lying in the East River in front of and adjacent to the upland hereinafter described, belonging to the undersigned applicant, situate, lying, and being in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, in the City of New York, Counties of Queens and New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, as extended, distant westerly seven hundred and thirty-six (736) feet and nine (9) inches from the northwesterly side of Front Street measured along said centre line as extended; thence running along said centre line, as extended, north sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') west two hundred and one (201) feet and one (1) inch to Pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War, February 18, 1898; thence north twenty-four degrees (24°) fifty-eight minutes (58') twenty seconds (20") east along said pierhead line two hundred and thirty (230) feet two and a half (2½) inches; thence still along said pierhead line north thirty-five degrees (35°) thirty-nine minutes (39') forty seconds (40") east thirty (30) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, thence along the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, south sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') east two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches to pier and bulkhead line established by Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1878 of the State of New York; thence southwesterly along said line, two hundred and sixty-one (261) feet and seven (7) inches to the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning. Containing 1 252-1000 acres.

The soundings taken once in every fifty feet along the whole exterior water line of said proposed grant, beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning in the aforesaid description, and running around said land under water above-described in the course above described, are 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 7 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the westerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 29 feet; 28 feet 9 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the northerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 28 feet 7 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches, 28 feet 5 inches at the easterly corner of said land under water above described.

The uplands of the undersigned applicant, adjacent to the lands applied for, are bounded as follows: Northerly by Flushing Street, and lands of the Yellow Pine Company; easterly by Front Street, and lands of the applicant; southerly by Pidgeon Street, and lands of the applicant; and westerly by the land applied for.

It is the intention of the undersigned to appropriate the lands above described to its beneficial enjoyment by filling it in, and erecting bulkheads and buildings thereon, substantial, permanent structures, docks or other buildings.—Dated, July 21st, 1902.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Applicant.

Post Office Address, No. 109 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FISHER & VOLTZ, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
aug1-law6wM

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation, the road way of Ninety-third Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; Eightieth Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fifth Street, from Columbus to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Seventh Street, from Central Park West to Manhattan Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from Lenox to Seventh Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, from Fifth to Seventh Avenue; Fifty-fifth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Fifty-sixth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Sixty-fourth Street, from Second to Third Avenue; Forty-seventh Street, from First to Third Avenue; Lexington Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street; Madison Avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-fourth Street; One Hundred and Second Street, from First to Second Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, from Madison to Park Avenue; Hubert Street, from Collister to Hudson; Beach Street, from Collister to Hudson, and Collister Street, from Hubert to Beach Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, Aug. 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating, grading, setting curbstones and flagging sidewalks on Tenth Avenue, from Academy Street to Broadway; One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from Morningside Park West to Amsterdam Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, August 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Ninety-second Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Fifth Street, from Central Park West to Broadway.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, July 31, 1902.
For full particulars, see City Record.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in THE CITY RECORD of August 1 to 14, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Sedgewick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. CROMWELL AVENUE OPENING, from Inwood Avenue to Macombs Dam Road or Highwood Avenue. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park. Confirmed June 13, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 30, 1902.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh north winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,405. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REGINALD VANDERBILT TO WED MISS NEILSON

Formal Announcement of Their Engagement Made.

The Young Couple the Recipients of Congratulations at Newport—Sketches of Their Ancestry—Their Romantic Courtship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson, to Reginald Claypool Vanderbilt, the youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, was made by Mrs. Neilson to-day, and immediately the florists were besieged with orders for flowers to be presented with congratulations to the young lady's apartments at the Margaret. The floral gifts which crowded the apartments were several of them very costly, particularly those sent by members of the Vanderbilt family.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson took luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Berger's at noon, and during the afternoon were very much in evidence on Bellevue Avenue, driving in three different vehicles; first, a spider phaeton, then a mail phaeton, which was later exchanged at the Vanderbilt stables for Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile. As they drove up and down the avenue they were the recipients of frequent congratulations.

The announcement of a Vanderbilt engagement is not only a very important social event, but it is one which interests everybody. Mr. Vanderbilt has just completed his majority, and was a student this year at Yale. Miss Neilson made her début at Newport, Summer before last. She is still a very young girl and has barely reached her twentieth year. The courtship of these young people has lasted about a year. Society took the greatest interest in it. Last Winter Mr. Vanderbilt was a daily visitor at the Neilson residence, on Fifth Avenue, below Twenty-third Street.

The engagement has been as frequently rumored and as frequently denied. In fact, there has been some opposition, not on the part of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the mother of Reginald Vanderbilt, alone, or again on that of Mrs. Neilson, but a concerted action by both mothers, for the simple and only reason that they thought their children too young to wed. The stories that Mrs. Vanderbilt objected to Miss Neilson on account of her religion—she being a Roman Catholic—are denied by friends of both families. Mrs. Vanderbilt has always been opposed to her sons marrying very early in life. She was a bit reluctant to sanction the early wedding of Alfred to Miss French. She wanted him to travel around the world and to become settled. But when she found that she could not oppose the young people, she gave a most gracious consent. The Vanderbilts have a predilection for marrying early in life. The sons of William H. Vanderbilt were all benedicts—with the one exception of George—before they had completed their thirtieth year. William K. and Cornelius married when very young.

THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDEGROOM.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who is just twenty-one years old, is the youngest son of the late Cornelius and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was Miss Alice Gwynne, the daughter of a well-known merchant. Miss Gwynne was a mere girl when she became a bride. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a distant connection of the late Ward McAllister and of the famous Butler family of the Carolinas, into which the beautiful actress Fanny Kemble married. The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt died at the age of ten, and the eldest son at the age of twenty, just when he was completing his college course. The second son, Cornelius, married Miss Grace Wilson, and the third son, Alfred, Miss Elsie French. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and the youngest is Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. She is still in the schoolroom. The fortune inherited by Reginald C. Vanderbilt from his father is $2,000,000. In appearance Reginald Vanderbilt resembles the Gwynne family more than the Vanderbilts. He is rather short, quite stout, with a round face, and he has not the prominent nose which is a family characteristic on the side of his father.

So far it is very difficult to decide as to what the young man will do in the future. He is very fond of outdoor sports, is a good polo player, has a fondness for horses, is a capital whip, and has proved himself quite an adept chauffeur. He did not distinguish himself at Yale last year, and missed his examination. But he was very much in love, and made frequent visits to town, and was besides a part of the time in ill health. Those who know him say that there is much good material in him, and that he will settle down and make a very practical business man. He has not expressed as yet any aptitude for following the pursuits of his father or his uncles.

MISS NEILSON'S ANCESTRY.

Miss Neilson is a very beautiful girl. She is tall, with a superb complexion and a wealth of golden brown hair, almost blonde. Like her mother and her sister, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, she has an imposing presence. She has a very sweet disposition and an exquisite voice, and is a girl of a great deal of character and decision. She has been brought up very carefully in the manner of French young women of family, and until her debut she was rarely seen. She is a devout Roman Catholic, and attends the Church of St. Vincent de Paul on West Twenty-third Street. Her mother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, was a great beauty in her day, and still is a very handsome woman. She is extremely original and clever, and famous for her bon mots. She is one of the most generous and charitable of women. She is the patroness of several large institutions, and was the founder, with Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, of the Famous O.-N. Sewing Class, which manufactures, each Lent, garments for the infant orphans.

Mrs. Neilson was Miss Gebhard. As Miss Belle Gebhard she was an heiress as well as a beauty. The original Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Neilson's grandfather, came from Amsterdam, in Holland, to New York in 1809. He acted at first as agent for a Dutch house, but after a while commenced business upon his own account. For many years he lived at the corner of Greenwich and Rector Streets. It was an old fashioned house, with a low stoop. In 1822 the firm was changed to F. Gebhard & Co., Frederick Schuchardt, his nephew, becoming a partner. In 1835 Mr. Gebhard died. The firm then engaged in the silk and fur business, and Frederick Gebhard, second, who succeeded his father, married a daughter of Thomas E. Davies, a very celebrated character in his day. Mrs. Davies was the sister of the Rev. Father Powers, a noted Roman Catholic divine, and it is from her grandmother—this Mrs. Gebhard—that Miss Kathleen inherits her religion.

Thomas E. Davies died a very wealthy man. He was connected with J. L. & S. Josephs, then the agents of the Rothschilds. He purchased a lot of real estate and at one time owned St. Mark's Place and a greater part of Bleecker Street. He also, with Francis B. Cutting, George Griffin, and George Griswold, formed the New Brighton Association, and purchased a large section of Staten Island. He owned at various times great tracts of land in Fifth Avenue and the Thirtieth Streets, and also a number of buildings in Nassau Street. His residence when Mr. Gebhard married his daughter, and when later Mrs. Neilson and her brother, Frederick Gebhard were born, was in Union Square, next to Seventeenth Street. The real estate chronicles of 1853 stated that as real estate owners Astor was No. 1, A. T. Stewart was No. 2, and Thomas Davies No. 3.

His granddaughter, Miss Belle Gebhard, married Frederick Neilson, a member of an old Knickerbocker family. He was descended from William Neilson, one of the best-known of the old New York ship merchants, and was related to nearly all the leading fashionables in New York. He had an independent fortune when he married the heiress, Miss Gebhard. He died about twelve years ago and left three children, Belle, who became the wife of Arthur Kemp; Jules, who has just reached his majority, and Kathleen.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson lives with her brother, Frederick Gebhard, at the Gebhard mansion, 100 Fifth Avenue. It is a large, old-fashioned house. Mr. Gebhard, as is well known, is the club man who has been more or less conspicuous in society for some years. He married Miss Morris of Baltimore. She obtained a divorce last year and married Henry Clews, Jr., in November.

As the heirs of Thomas E. Davies, Mrs. Neilson, Frederick Gebhard, and William H. Gebhard, who lives in Paris, have inherited much real estate. A great part of Mrs. Neilson's share is in the vicinity of her home, near Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. One of the buildings owned by her is at the northwest corner of that street, opposite the old house of the Manhattan Club. Strange to say, this house was at one time occupied by one of the Vanderbilts as a residence.

Miss Kathleen Neilson, therefore, is an heiress as well as a beauty, and she brings into the Vanderbilt family the prestige of a Knickerbocker ancestry. As yet there has been no date set for the wedding.

DYNAMITE TO BREAK JAIL.

Convicts Blow Hole in Tennessee Prison and Escape—One Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4.—Information from the State Prison, four miles northwest of here, says that convicts tonight blew a hole in the prison wall with dynamite, sixteen of them escaping.

Three have been recaptured, and one, Edward Carney, sent up from Davidson County for safe-blowing and highway robbery, was killed.

FELIX LEVY DROWNED.

New York Lawyer Attacked by Heart Trouble While in Bathing.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Felix Levy, a New York Summer boarder at Highland Lake, in the wilds of Sullivan County, went in bathing alone one evening last week, and, although a good swimmer, was drowned in about ten feet of water a short distance from shore. The body was recovered Saturday and shipped to New York Sunday.

The physician who examined the body says that Levy suffered a sudden attack of heart trouble while in the water, and thereby met his death.

Felix Levy was a lawyer, with an office at 115 Broadway. He was about thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and lived at the San Remo apartments.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS OVER A BOY.

One in Which Mrs. John R. McLean Is Riding Painfully Injures Son of Newport Resident.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—This evening while Mrs. John R. McLean of Washington, who is occupying the Bennett villa, was driving in her automobile along Spring Street, two boys ran down an intersecting street just as the automobile approached the corner. One boy crossed the street ahead of the automobile, but the other, Eddie Ball, son of Mrs. Martin H. Ball, was struck and, falling, was run over by the automobile, one wheel passing over his body.

The boy was taken into a physician's office, Mrs. McLean going in the automobile for the boy's mother and taking her to her injured son. It was found that the boy had one rib broken and had received many bruises and cuts about the head and body.

BILL FOR $35,000,000 LOAN PASSES CUBAN HOUSE.

State Department, Acting Under Platt Amendment, Will Investigate Island's Ability to Pay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Minister Squiers, dated Havana, Aug. 4:

"The House has passed bill authorizing loan of thirty-five millions; minimum rate of issue 90 per cent. Maximum interest 5 per cent.; redeemable in forty years."

Under the Platt amendment the United States is bound to take cognizance of every action of the Cuban Government relating to loans. Article II. of that amendment provides:

That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the Island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate.

No computation has been made to ascertain whether or not the loan provided for in the bill which Minister Squiers refers to trespasses upon the provision of the Platt amendment, but it is presumed that the Cuban revenues can pay the interest and provide a sinking fund besides defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government, as provided in the amendment. At the same time it will no doubt be found very difficult to interpret this particular provision, as the question of revenues may fluctuate according to the conditions in the island. It is known that the intention of Article II. was to prevent any extraordinary issue of bonds for the purpose of redeeming the bonds of the so-called republic previous to the Spanish-American war, and the payment of large bounties to those who had taken part in the insurrection against Spain. It was intended as a check upon the Cuban Government in the matter of incurring indebtedness, although it carries no provision indicating what would be the action of the United States should the Cuban Government exceed the indebtedness prohibited by the amendment. Neither is there anything in the amendment indicating what steps the United States would take to determine whether the indebtedness was beyond the proscription, or how it would prevent the incurring of such indebtedness.

Remember all R. R. tickets between New York and Albany are good via Day Line steamers. Music. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

RICHARD B. VAN HORNE HELD AT QUARANTINE

Son of Sir William, Canadian Railroad Builder, Ill.

Story that He Was Poisoned by Discharged Workman in Cuba—Dr. Doty Fears Trouble May Be Yellow Fever.

Friends of Richard Benjamin Van Horne, son of Sir William C. Van Horne, the Canadian millionaire and railroad builder, who went to the dock to greet the young man upon his arrival from Cuba yesterday on the Munson Line steamship Curityba, were alarmed to learn that he had been taken off the ship the night before and was detained in the Quarantine Hospital on Swinburne Island, in the lower bay.

Some of the passengers related a story to the effect that Van Horne had been poisoned while in camp near Matanzas, Cuba. Sir William Van Horne is President of the Cuba Company, which is building a trunk line railroad from one end of Cuba to the other, and the son was acting as chief engineer in the construction.

It is related that some time ago Van Horne discharged one of his employes—a native. The rejected worker vowed vengeance upon his ex-chief, but the young engineer paid little attention to the threats. According to the narrative this same laborer some time afterward furtively gained admittance to the camp as a cook. The man had been in the kitchen service but a few days before young Van Horne was taken ill.

The steamship Curityba sailed from Matanzas on July 30 with fifty-five passengers, Van Horne among them. According to the other passengers, the young man manifested signs of illness during the entire trip. Second Officer Breyman says that Van Horne was confined to his stateroom during the greater portion of the voyage. It was on shipboard that these passengers heard the story of the alleged poisoning, though the full details could not be ascertained.

The vessel arrived off Quarantine, at this port, at 9:30 Sunday evening, and Health Officer Dr. Alvah H. Doty personally boarded the ship. Fifty-four of the passengers were allowed to land, and the ship was allowed to proceed to her dock, but Dr. Doty detained young Van Horne, sending him to Swinburne Island.

"I found Van Horne's pulse very rapid and his temperature very high when he arrived," said Dr. Doty yesterday, "and I thought it best to detain him for observation. It is impossible as yet to say whether the man has yellow fever or not. We are making a culture and we will know in a day or so just what the trouble is.

"I did not ask Van Horne many questions. He said something about having been poisoned, though he mentioned no names and gave no details. He was too ill to be questioned in detail on the subject. And then I have realized that it is characteristic of patients affected with a fever that they will attempt to account for it in some way, sometimes attributing it to the wrong source."

Purser W. S. Fay of the Curityba said that, in his opinion, young Van Horne would be released from quarantine in a few days. He regarded the detention as purely a precautionary measure. He had known of many yellow fever cases, he said, and did not think the symptoms in this case to be those of yellow fever.

Sir William Cornelius Van Horne, father of the stricken young man, is, next to Lord Strathcona, probably one of the most important financiers in Canada. He is an American by birth, but he performed such services to Canada in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway that he was rewarded with the badge of knighthood by Queen Victoria. He has amassed great wealth, and is still Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

After the Spanish war was ended Sir William undertook the formation of a company which should build a railroad from one end of Cuba to the other and generally develop the resources of the island. The Cuba Company which he formed represents very large interests in Wall Street, and the company is enjoying great prosperity in spite of the obstacles it has been required to encounter.

The younger Van Horne is thirty years old. He was beginning life as his father began it—as a civil engineer. He had been placed in charge of this vast constructive work in Cuba, involving the constant employment of about 5,000 laborers and the laying of about 1,000 miles of track. The route of the road extends along what is generally known as the backbone of the island, and there will be branch roads leading here and there, some of the ports to be reached being Baracao, Nipe, Gibara, Santa Cruz del Sur, Santi Spiritus, and Manzanillo.

The young engineer has had to superintend the construction of a railroad upon an entirely unique plan. The United States Government did not feel at liberty to grant a franchise to the Van Horne Company, previous to the establishment of the Cuban Republic, so Sir William's company has built the road in sections, purchasing property wherever the owner refused to allow a right of way. Public highways were not to be utilized until the Cuban Government granted the right. Work proceeded in this way for about two years, so that, when the independent government was established, all that was necessary was to secure the franchise and the road sprang into being.

Work was being pushed forward rapidly, and it was expected that it would be completed before the end of the year. The plan of the Cuba Company is very comprehensive and involves among other things an extensive colonization scheme.

The Van Horne home is in Canada, near Montreal. A telegram was sent by the Health Officer of the port to Sir William Van Horne yesterday, although he was assured that he would be immediately informed in the event of his son's illness assuming a serious phase.

DEVERY MARCHES AGAIN.

Leads 3,000 of His Followers Through the District—Speaks to Young Fellows.

Ex-Chief Devery, at the head of three thousand of his political followers, marched again through the Ninth Assembly District last evening. From Eighth Avenue, at the pump, he went to Ninth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, where he was greeted by the Edward J. Clark Association, an organization that has come out strong for him. Devery spoke briefly to the young men. He said:

"I'm going to help you young fellows and do everything I can for you. I want you to put shoulders to the wheel and keep the old wheel a-spinnin' from now until the 16th of September. You fellows help me, and I'll help you. That's what we're in this game for."

Devery announced that he would attend the dance of The Original Turkey Dancers' Club on Aug. 30, and, dressed in the guise of a turkey, would give an exhibition of fancy dancing.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Orange.—Adv.

HAS BEEN ASLEEP TEN DAYS.

Vain Efforts to Awaken a Philadelphia Man at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Alexander Reiss of 395 Hewitt Street, until recently of Philadelphia, has been asleep for ten days and cannot be awakened.

He was sent to a gold cure sanitarium here, and subsequently taken to the home of relatives, where he now lies unconscious, apparently asleep and in good health, except for his strange affliction. All manner of means have been tried to arouse him without avail. He was formerly a painter in Cramps' shipyards.

STEEL SHIPS FOR THE LAKES.

Many Orders for These Vessels for Next Year Considered Strong Evidence of National Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A special from Duluth has the following:

The speed with which shipowners on the lakes are now ordering new steel vessels for next year is one of the strongest evidences of national prosperity. So far ships ordered from the American Shipbuilding Company are worth about $7,500,000, and more contracts are pending with this company and other concerns.

It is expected that at least $10,000,000 worth of steel steamships will be built on the American side of the Great Lakes for service in 1903. Twenty-four freight ships are now under contract, and every berth at the lake yards is filled up for the entire Winter. No more can be taken to be done before late in the Summer of 1903. These ships will consume about 100,000 tons of steel, and every one of them will be a steamship, as the lake's appetite for tow barges seems to have been appeased.

As for two or three years past, the new construction is by individuals, and the iron ore and steel making companies that have large fleets seem to be drifting out of the idea of owning more vessels. It is not considered probable that, so long as the present management continues in the transportation department of the United States Steel Corporation, the company will build any more freighters, contenting itself with chartering vessels. It now has the largest fleet in America, and the sixth largest in the world, consisting of 112 ships, capable of 10,000,000 tons in eight months time.

PREACHER FAVORS UNIONISM.

Pastor of Wealthy Episcopal Church in Omaha Declares Publicly for Federations of Working Men.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—The Rev. John Williams, pastor of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, one of the leading and wealthiest congregations in the State, last night gave out an open letter in favor of unionism among workmen, which is causing great comment to-day, since Union Pacific shop men striking in this city and many of the highest officials of the road are members of Mr. Williams's church. He says:

"The thoughtless cry of reckless lips is often heard: 'Unionism must go.' And why? The higher and more complex our civilization becomes the more absolutely we must depend on unionism. If unionism must go, every trust and corporation must also go, for they are unions. If unionism must go society will descend into a condition lower than savagery.

"I am far from saying that unionism always means reason and justice. I am quite certain it does not, but the masses of men are not able to pursue their ends with the same coolness and precision as the moneyed men. That man will lost at most his next semi-annual dividend pnhaps. Starhis next semi-annual dividend, perhaps. Starvation never threatens the captains of industry to spur them on to riot and impatience, while the workman looses the very bread he lives on, and it will be well to remember that if the labor union must be ground out of existence by the union of corporate wealth, it will be only a question of time when the merger and the trust must follow, ground to powder by the no less brutal forces of the angry, passionate masses of men, who in the last analysis are the creators of all corporate and private wealth.

"If the union must go it will be wise for the foolish men who indulge in this cry to consider just how much may be called to follow after. The union is too often irrational, selfish, tyrannical, brutal even, but it is infinitely better to treat it fairly, to meet it half way, to reason with it, to appeal to its heart, than it is to try to put it down by main force. Possibly it may be put down, but if so, the putting of it down will usher in the age of the barricades, of secret political associations, of violent revolution."

SENATOR HANNA TALKS TO LABORING MEN.

The Occasion Was the Presentation to Him of a Cane by His Street Railway Employes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The 700 or 800 employes of the Cleveland City Railway Company, of which Senator M. A. Hanna is President, met in a down-town hall tonight and presented Senator Hanna with a valuable cane.

In acknowledging the gift Senator Hanna expressed his sincere thanks to his employes for their gift and incidentally spoke on the relations that he hopes to see soon to exist between capital and labor. In part he said:

"I cannot adequately express my feelings on this occasion. It has been the one ambition of my life to merit the respect, if not the affection, of the men in my employ. I have been with laboring men all my life, and have been their employer for many years, and this night means something to me, for it brings with it the satisfaction of knowing that so large a number of men in my employ have been satisfied with my conduct as an employer.

"Your Chairman has referred to the Civic Federation. I say to you that were it not for my official position and my duties as a public servant I would devote more of my time to the policies on which that organization is founded."

Concerning the anthracite strike Senator Hanna said:

"When the great anthracite strike was threatening, our federation worked hard for weeks to avert it—to bring men and employers together, but failed. After it was on we worked hard to settle it, but failed. However, in that matter it is my personal satisfaction to know that the statement that I made at that time that the men would not go back on their word has been kept, and that a sympathetic strike has been averted. I told the federation that there would be no sympathetic strike among the bituminous miners.

"I believe in manhood. Labor organizations are not things which can be sued for breach of contract. They have no corporate existence. But I would rather have the promise of a laboring man backed only by his sense of honor and his manhood than any agreement which might be enforced by law.

"Manhood and integrity are the same whether they belong to a miner, a street railway man, or a boss. For myself I have no higher ambition than to work for the purpose of bringing capital and labor nearer together and to live out my life in Cleveland, where I have lived for fifty-two years."

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

TORN BY THE POLICE FROM CHILD'S COFFIN

Arrested in Connection with Boy's Death Last January.

Mother, Who Was Ignorant of Janitor's Own Grief, Now Wants Injury to Her Son Punished.

A mother's demand for justice to the man whom she believes to be responsible for the death of her son led to the arrest of Frank Ernest, a janitor of 32 West End Avenue, last evening. Ernest was arrested at his home, where he was found, kneeling beside the coffin of his six-month-old child. There were other mourners gathered in the little basement parlor, and when they were told the mission of the policemen the lamentations were increased.

Ernest, who is thirty-three years old, is arrested as a suspicious person, but back of this, the police say, is a far more serious charge.

He is accused of having caused the death of Herman Kern, a seventeen-year-old boy, who died at his home 221 West Sixty-second Street on Jan. 29.

It was supposed that the boy had died from Bright's disease and a death certificate to that effect was signed by Dr. De Koelbe of 354 West Forty-second Street.

It is now claimed, however, by Mrs. Mary Kern, the mother of the dead boy, that Ernest assaulted her boy on Sept. 29, 1901, at the northeast corner of Sixtieth Street and West End Avenue. She charges that Ernest, who is the janitor of a flat building in which there was a poolroom, struck Herman on the head with an iron bar.

When the janitor was brought before the desk in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station he was examined by Capt. Kear. The man was broken by sorrow over the death of his child, and, with tears in his eyes, begged to be allowed to go home and continue his vigil beside the little pine coffin. He said that the funeral was set for to-day, and that he wanted to be there.

"My God," he wept, "let me go home where the body of my child lies. I want to see her again."

The sight was almost too much for the police, and Capt. Kear hesitated and then told the man with a suspicious break in his own voice that the offense was one which would not allow his release on bail.

At this the man's cries increased. "You cannot hold me for that," he almost shouted, in his grief. "My God, I am absolutely innocent of the death of that young man. He fell while I was trying to eject him from the pool room, which was closed up. He was intoxicated, and as he was going out fell and struck his head against a pool table."

The police say they cannot understand the delay of Mrs. Kern in having the man arrested. They say that Herman Kern was found on the night it is claimed he was assaulted in a semi-conscious condition in a shanty near West End Avenue, and sent by a policeman to Roosevelt Hospital. The boy's mother, they say, alleges that he was subsequently transferred from Roosevelt to Bellevue Hospital. The case in the former institution was diagnosed as paralysis. After treatment in Bellevue Hospital he was sent home. He died there on Jan. 29.

Ernest, grief stricken, is locked up in a cell, and the funeral of his child will be postponed, while his friends to-day make an effort to obtain his release.

Mrs. Kern, when asked why she had delayed in taking action for so long a time, said: "When my boy was first struck and carried to the hospital my chief concern was to try to have him pull through. The worry caused by the trouble gave me no opportunity to think of prosecuting the man who assaulted my boy. Later, when he was taken home, Herman asked to have the man arrested. Shortly before he died he told me the story of how he had been knocked down by a blow on the head. His spine had been crushed, and during the latter part of his illness he was practically dead from the shoulders to the feet.

"After his death, the promise I had made to have the man who struck him prosecuted, kept running through my head, and I determined to bring charges. The people with whom I talked it over told me that I could do nothing without witnesses, so I again gave up.

"About four weeks ago Mrs. Harrison, the mother of John Harrison of Sixtieth Street and West End Avenue, who was with Herman the night he was struck, came to me and told me that her boy had confided to her that he had witnessed the attack. Then I determined to go on with the case, and, in spite of the remonstrances of my neighbors, I took out the warrant.

"I did not know that the man against whom I made the charge had just lost a child."

At the home of the Ernest family, Mrs. Ernest last night was completely prostrated through the death of her child, one of twins, and the arrest of her husband. She could scarcely talk, and only cried in answer to questions.

"Husband is honest. He is a hard-working man, and has been good to the children and to me."

Neighbors of the Ernests say they have known the prisoner for some time and have never heard anything against Ernest. He has the reputation in the neighborhood of being hard-working, sober, and honest.

TO AMBUSH OUTLAW TRACY.

Four Sheriffs, Accompanied by Posses, Endeavoring to Find the Convict in Lincoln County, Wash.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 4.—Four Sheriffs, each accompanied by posses, are endeavoring to-night to ambush convict Tracy in the wild, broken country of Lincoln County, near Harrington. He was tracked Saturday night to the home of John Sterritt, twelve miles from Davenport, where President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad to-day addressed farmers.

Tracy passed Sterritt's house, and after dark doubled back in the direction of Davenport. He was next seen last evening by Mrs. Craben, a farmer's wife, three miles north of Odessa. The outlaw was then traveling north on the road toward Wilbur, carrying two rifles, riding one horse, and leading another.

Officers now in the field comprise Sheriffs Doust of Spokane County, Gardner of Lincoln, Debolt of Douglas, and Cudlhee of King. They are working together and claim to have men guarding every road by which Tracy can escape from the section he is now in. They declare that if he travels either highway or by-path to-night he will be shot. Vigilance was redoubled to-day because if their game escapes to-night he will be able, by another day's journey, to get into timbered country near Sprague.

Old Wurtemberg City's Celebration.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The quaint old Wurtemberg city of Ravensberg has celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of its foundation by a historical procession representing the successive centuries. The King and Queen of Würtemberg attended the ceremonies.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

Brain-fag and results of overwork relieved by Johann Hoff's Extract. Beware of cheap imitations. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGES BY ALBANIAN BRIGANDS.

Ears and Noses of Bulgarians Cut Off—Peasant Killed Because Ransom Was Not All Paid—A Village Attacked.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Politische Correspondenz, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, publishes an account of numerous outrages committed by Albanian bands on Bulgarians.

The leader of one band slit open the cheeks and cut off the ears of a resident of Monastir, and then obliged the victim to proceed to the local Cadi and lay the severed ears before him. Similar mutilation was inflicted by another Albanian upon two prominent persons near Prilep, who were forced to deliver their severed ears and noses to the Kaimakan.

A third Albanian leader held a Bulgarian peasant hostage for £T150. Neighbors collected £T15, which the leader accepted. Then he murdered the prisoner because the whole sum was not paid.

Three communes were blackmailed for £T130, the villagers being threatened with death if the money were not paid in fourteen days.

On the pretext of searching for revolutionists, a band attacked a village in Okhrida Sanjak, killing a schoolboy and wounding five other persons. The wounded included ex-Prof. Haschow, who afterward died, and Prof. Schelnow.

CORONATION REHEARSALS.

Now Taking Place Every Day—King Edward Walked Up and Down Stairs Yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Rehearsals of the coronation ceremony are held daily, with the exception of the musical programme, which has been made a special order for Friday.

A structure is being erected between the Abbey and the Parliament Buildings, through which members of the House of Lords and House of Commons will have private access to the Abbey.

Invitations to the coronation ceremony have been telegraphed, at the King's command, to the Mayors of all cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Visitors to London who will not be able to see the interior of Westminster Abbey before the coronation may do so after that event, it having been officially announced that the edifice will be open from Aug. 12 to Aug. 16. The colonial and native Indian troops will be admitted free on Aug. 12. On other days the entrance fees will range from 6d. to 5s.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.—King Edward to-day, for the first time since his illness, walked up and down a flight of stairs without assistance. He also enjoyed a stroll upon the upper promenade deck of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from which a splendid view of the yacht races was obtainable.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, who has arrived here on her yacht the Thistle, visited King Edward to-day.

Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Sir Frederick Treves took a cruise to-day on board the royal yacht Osborne.

COLOMBIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Report that the Battle at Agua Dulce, Which Began July 29, Ended in a Government Victory.

PANAMA, Aug. 4.—Telegraphic communication with San Carlos was re-established this afternoon, and at 5 P. M. Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, received a telegram from San Carlos saying that some revolutionary officers belonging to the forces under Gen. Herrera had passed that town in flight. They reported the defeat of the revolutionists at Agua Dulce.

This news has not been confirmed, and details and further information are awaited.

The battle at Agua Dulce began on July 29. According to the last previous report the revolutionists had suffered severely.

The Government gunboat Chucuito, which was sent from here with ammunition for Gen. Morales Berti, could not deliver her cargo because, it was said, the port of Agua Dulce had been captured by the revolutionists.

SHIP DRIFTS AIMLESSLY, YELLOW FEVER ABOARD.

Three of the Crew of the British Bark Birnam Wood Die from the Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 4.—After three days of aimless drifting in the fog the British bark Birnam Wood, Capt. Swatridge, from Rio de Janeiro June 19, for St. John, N. B., in ballast, arrived on Sunday night in Little Machias Bay, on the Eastern Maine coast, and came to anchor close to Old Man Ledge, off the Cutler Shore.

She put up signals of distress and a boat from the shore learned that the vessel had yellow fever on board and that three of her crew, including the second mate, had died. Two of the dead were buried in the bay after the boat came to anchor. Capt. Swatridge and the cabin boy are both sick with the fever, but are expected to recover. No other cases have developed.

The first mate, who is in charge of the vessel, sent for the doctor in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Machias, but in the absence of that physician Dr. Shaw, Coroner of Washington County, went down to the vessel and rendered aid. The bark will be held in quarantine, and will be fumigated, after which she will be towed to St. John. The crew tell of a hard passage and great difficulty in reaching the harbor on account of the fog.

The Birnam Wood is a vessel of 1,263 tons and hails from St. John, N. B., where she is owned by William Thomson & Co.

POLICY HOLDERS DISPLEASED.

Those Interested in Kentucky Insurance Company Dislike a Merger.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—The policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky are by no means pleased with the merger of that company into the Illinois Life of Chicago, and they may take some steps to oppose it.

The policy holders say they were not consulted. They aver that the stockholders represent probably only $100,000 while they represent a trust fund of $3,000,000. They claim as the basis of their rights to be heard, assessments of 30 per cent. for two successive years to enable the company to comply with the State insurance laws and remain in business.

$50.00 to California
and return from Chicago August 2nd to 10th, via Chicago and North-Western. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. The electric-lighted "Overland Limited" provides the best of everything.
Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

It Saves a Day.
"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M. arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Advt.

TROOPS WATCH FUNERAL OF A STRIKE VICTIM

Brother of Deputy Sheriff Buried —No Outbreak Occurs.

A Company Placed on Duty at Indian Ridge Colliery—Eighth Regiment's Call to Arms.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 4.—While the situation in this region is calm, the troops encamped here showed more activity to-day than they have on any day since they were ordered to Shenandoah. There was nothing on the surface to indicate anything, yet there was a feeling of uneasiness which caused the commanding officers to increase their vigilance and hold the soldiers in a state of preparation.

The greater part of this vigilance was due to the fact that the funeral of Joseph Beddell, who died as a result of injuries received in Wednesday's riot, took place today. Beddell was a brother of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddell, who was one of the principal figures in the fight, and a nephew of Sheriff S. R. Beddell. These men attended the funeral, and in consequence there were many rumors afloat that they would be attacked. These stories reached Brigade Headquarters, and Gen. Gobin decided to take every precaution possible to prevent any untoward incidents while the funeral was being held, without too great a display of the military force.

A platoon of the Governor's Troop was stationed on one of the town's principal streets, near headquarters, and one battalion of infantry of the Twelfth Regiment was held in readiness in camp to march on short notice. Provost Marshal Farquhar also kept a watchful eye on matters with a detail of men.

The funeral services were held at William Penn, a mile from here. Then the body was escorted by the Shenandoah Lodge of the Masonic Order to Shenandoah, and through the principal streets to the cemetery, which is located on a mountain north of the city.

A great crowd lined the sidewalks, the majority of the people being striking mineworkers. Nothing occurred to disturb the funeral, and after it was over the platoon of cavalry was withdrawn from the town.

Company H of the Twelfth Regiment was placed on duty at Indian Ridge Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, near the foreign quarters. This was done so that a town constable could be assisted in case he was attacked while making arrests of persons who were in last week's riot. The services of the soldiers, however, were not needed.

Rumors of a resumption of work in this territory are still in circulation, but there is nothing to indicate that these reports have any foundation whatever. There are in the Shenandoah district nineteen collieries operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which formerly employed 12,000 men, and six collieries owned by the Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron Company, which employed 3,000 mine workers. Besides these there are several individual collieries.

The Mine Inspector for this district said to-day that where a coal company desires to place a mine in operation it is compelled by law to notify the Mine Inspector of the district in which the mine is located, so that he can make an inspection to see whether it is safe to permit men to enter it. up to this time, he said, he had not received the slightest intimation that the companies are about to resume work.

The Eighth Regiment had another call to arms last night. The pickets in the vicinity of the stable saw a man stealthily approach the horses and he was commanded to stop. He probably did not see the sentry, because the instant he heard the soldier's command the prowler turned and fled down the side of the hill. Three bullets were sent after him, but he escaped.

The sentry on the next post also saw a man running in the darkness, and he, too, fired at the fleeing figure. The sound of the shooting aroused the guard, and the bugle call to arms was immediately sounded. The whole regiment was quickly in line, and Company H was sent out to investigate, but the mysterious persons had disappeared. The men were not again disturbed.

Col. Hoffman is of the opinion that the intruders were about to make an attack on the horses by hamstringing them or otherwise injuring them so as to make the animals useless.

The camp to-day was quiet. Both regiments were put through drill and other camp routine. The commands have been indulging in some test manoeuvres. The Eighth Regiment on test call to arms had one company on the double-quick march in one minute and the whole command in three minutes.

Col. Clement ordered Company H of the Twelfth Regiment to scale a very high culm bank, and the feat was accomplished in thirty seconds. Capt. Call, commander of the Governor's troop of cavalry, took a dash west across the country this morning toward Girardville. The troop returned shortly before noon.

The arrests of several men who took part in the riots of last week were made to-day.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—The Edgerton colliery of the Temple Iron Company, at Simpson, sent out thirty cars of prepared coal to-day. The company refuses

HARD-COAL FAMINE FACES HOUSEHOLDERS

Serious Problem Threatens Unless Strike Ends Soon.

Dealers Declare that the Anthracite Supply Is Nearly Exhausted—Elevated Road Buying Up Fuel in Small Towns.

Wholesale and retail coal dealers who were seen yesterday were unanimous in declaring that unless the coal strike ends soon the coal question will be a serious problem for householders. Nominally the retail schedule price for anthracite at present is $8 a ton, but there is really no fixed price. It was learned that one cargo was bought by a dealer at $8.50 a ton wholesale, alongside.

Prices range from $8 to $10 by retail. This state of affairs was corroborated in a measure by the operators, who said that, though the strike has been in progress three months, there is no break in the strike yet. The small quantities of coal produced at the washeries from the culm heaps are to a large extent used in operating the pumps at the mines. The Cayuga mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is working, but the output is small and the product, it is declared, is nearly all used by other cities than New York.

C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Company at 11 Broadway, which operates soft coal mines in West Virginia and has also an interest in some anthracite mines, said:

"The reports that large quantities of hard coal are held up by the railroad companies are nonsense. The strike has now been in existence for three months, and I know that the companies have not had a month's supply for their own use. Some of them are now burning soft coal on their engines and releasing part of the anthracite.

"The average consumption of anthracite per month throughout the country is 5,000,000 tons, or 60,000,000 tons per year. It must be remembered that there has been no mining of hard coal during the three months of the strike. If the strike were to end to-morrow it would be three months before matters would be back to their normal condition again. There is no hard coal in the market. The storage capacity in this city is very limited, and in spite of the Health Board, the consumption of soft coal is bound to increase here. This building is now burning soft coal, because the hard coal is not procurable except at prohibitive prices."

The selling representative of a firm of coal dealers in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, said that the last shipment of anthracite the firm received from the coal-carrying companies was from the Lehigh Valley Company, on June 12. Since then another shipment was ordered, but was seized in transit by the company.

"There is a nominal retail schedule price," he continued, "but it is not observed. People are liable to pay anything from $8 to $10 a ton, if they need the coal. I know of a cargo that has been sold at $8.50 a ton wholesale alongside."

Chairman Curtis of the Committee of Five appointed by the Retail Coal Dealers' Association to regulate the retail prices, said:

"The schedule price of a month ago of $8 a ton has not been changed. It would not mean much to change it anyway. There can be no fixed price now. It is a go-as-you-please affair. If people want coal they must pay high for it."

Gilbert A. Herbert, coal agent of the Manhattan Railway Company, said that there was anthracite in sight for the company's engines for some time. In explanation of this he said:

"We can get no anthracite in New York, but we are getting it from dealers in towns north, south, east, and west of New York as far as Buffalo, because we must have it anyway. These dealers release the coal, because they get it at prices higher than they would get by keeping it for the Winter. The towns they live in have no soft coal ordinance and their customers have to buy soft coal. They have thus a profit on both the soft coal they substitute for the hard coal and the hard coal they sell to us. There is hard coal in Chicago, but the expense of bringing it here makes it prohibitive.

"The samples of hard coal from Wales that we have ordered was shipped from Swansea on July 30 and should be delivered in three or four days. A small shipment of 150 tons will follow. We are bringing this coal here not with any hope that it will be suitable, but to satisfy ourselves that we are missing no opportunities of getting anthracite."

NEW YORK CENTRAL SUED.

Railroad Company Accused of Violating the Smoke Ordinance in Bronx Borough.

At the request of over 200 property owners in the Bronx, Dr. Hurd, Sanitary Superintendent for the borough, made an investigation of charges that the New York Central Railroad is violating the smoke ordinance in that borough. The result is a civil suit against the New York Central which will come up to-morrow in the Eighth District Municipal Court.

Superintendent Hurd's report stated that the company did not violate the law in Manhattan Borough. It is charged in the complaint that the violations start from the roundhouse at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Mott Avenue and extend to Woodlawn, and also on the Hudson River Division of the road. Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle will conduct the prosecution.

JULY OATS CORNER CASE.

Nineteen More Injunctions Issued as Result of Proceedings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Judge Chetlain to-day issued 19 more injunctions as a result of the legal battle that is being waged over the recent corner in July oats. At the request of Waite, Thorburn & Co., the complainants in the former injunction suits, nineteen bills were issued against the Bank of Montreal, restraining its officers from paying over margins to as many Board of Trade firms to whom the complainants had made short sales of July oats.

These petitions instead of alleging conspiracy to corner July oats state that the margins can be paid only by the illegal use of an authority inequitable and unjust. Ten of the injunctions issued to-day were at the complaint of Pratt & Buckley and other board firms.

The amount of money involved in the Waite and Thorburn cases is about $40,000; in the others about double.

AARON HALLE EXECUTED.

Murderer Went to His Doom in the Electric Chair with a Smile on His Face.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Aaron Halle, convicted of murdering Mary McCarthy in a New York department store on May 17, 1900, and condemned to death, went to the death chair in Sing Sing Prison this morning with a smile on his face and without expressing contrition for his act.

The current was applied at 6:03 o'clock, and sixteen minutes later the man was pronounced dead. Three shocks were given, and the voltage was 1,700. A witness of the execution, Dr. Arthur L. Newman of Paterson, fainted when the third shock was applied.

Principal Keeper Connaughton seemed very puzzled at Halle's attitude. As he expressed it, he had never seen a man go so "eagerly" to his death. Halle went to bed at 10:30 o'clock last night, and slept quietly until 4 o'clock. He ate the whole of a watermelon, which he had asked for before lying down. At 4 o'clock his spiritual adviser, the Rabbi Israel Davidson, entered the cell and remained close at hand until the end.

PACKERS FILE DEMURRERS.

Step Taken in the Government Suit Against the Alleged Beef Trust in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Government suit against the alleged Beef Trust was sent a step forward here to-day by the filing in the United States Circuit Court of demurrers of the defendants, both as individuals and as corporations.

The demurrers set up at length that the complaint on which an injunction is asked is insufficient. It is maintained that the suit is multifarious, and if allowed to stand would tend to congest the business of the court. In specific terms the demurrers assert that "so much of the bill of complaint as asks a discovery" of the several interests of the defendants and their business methods "has not stated such a case as would entitle the complainant to the relief prayed for."

The effect of the filing of the demurrers is technically to admit all the allegations charged in the bill of complaint. The argument advanced in support of the packers' position is that, admitting the truth of the charge, no sufficient ground has been shown for the issuance of the petitioned writ. The instrument was signed by John S. Miller, counsel for all the packers.

If the demurrer is sustained by the court the original complaint may be amended, and if overruled the defendants have the privilege of answering. It is not expected that any further steps will be taken in the case by either side until about Oct. 1, when the Federal Grand Jurors return from their vacations.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Examinations Begun at Police Headquarters—6,172 to be Chosen for 1,543 Districts.

The active work of the Bureau of Elections in the Fall campaign began yesterday in all the boroughs of the city in the local offices of the bureau. In the city on or before Sept. 1—probably by Aug. 20—for the 1,543 election districts are to be examined, passed, and appointed 6,172 Republican and Democratic Inspectors of Election, 3,086 Poll Clerks, and 3,086 Ballot Clerks.

Commissioner John R. Voorhis looked after these matters yesterday at Police Headquarters, where 1,618 candidates for inspectorships for the Democratic Party in Manhattan were examined. The same number of candidates for Republican inspectorships will be examined there to-day. To-morrow will be the turn of 1,618 Democratic and Republican Poll Clerks, and on Friday that of 1,618 ballot clerks of both parties, there being 809 polling places in this borough. Similar work went on and will go on in the other boroughs. In the Bronx are 93 polling places, 528 in Brooklyn, 73 in Queens, and 40 in Richmond.

FOR DESIGNING BIG GUNS.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Arranging for Special Course for Army and Navy Graduates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—The management of the Institute of Technology is arranging to establish a special course for those graduates of Annapolis and West Point who intend to enter the Ordnance Department of the Government. The course will deal solely with the making and designing of large guns for coast defense.

By October the Government will present to the Faculty of the Institute of Technology a rough draft of the course, and it is possible that the course will be ready by February, 1903. This will make the second course at Technology solely for Government students; the other being the one in naval architecture prepared some three years ago.

PRISONER PRAISED AND FREED.

Man Who Knocked Down Girl's Insulter Congratulated in Court.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning congratulated Henry Crow, a blacksmith, of 123 East Houston Street, because Crow had hit Henry King, a clerk, of 865 Sixth Avenue, in the nose.

According to the testimony, a pretty girl about seventeen years old was standing at West Third and Thompson Streets on Sunday night, when she was approached by King. Just what was said or done is not known, but the girl screamed. Several men responded to the girl's cries for help, Crow being one of the first. He said he only waited to find that the girl had been insulted, and then he landed a left hook on King's jaw. King went down, and was unconscious for about ten minutes. Both King and Crow were arrested.

The Magistrate fined King $5 and discharged Crow.

HOBOKEN MAN'S DEATH.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—A young man, twenty-three years of age, named Mansfield, first name not given, was burned to death at Point Richmond, Santa Fé terminal, this morning. His people, it is said, reside in Hoboken, N. J.

A report reached Hoboken last night that a young man named Mansfield had been burned to death in San Francisco. He was said to be a son of a wealthy manufacturer of Hoboken. Five years ago Henry Mansfield left Hoboken for the West. His father was at one time a wealthy manufacturer in Hoboken, being associated with ex-Mayor Lawrence Fagan in the iron business. Seven or eight years ago the elder Mansfield lost most of his fortune, and has since lived in North Hudson.

EX-OFFICIAL IS INDICTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Harry A. Barrows, ex-disbursing clerk of the United States Census Bureau, on three charges. The first charge alleges embezzlement and the larceny of $7,500. The second describes the alleged offense as a violation of Section 5,488 of the Revised Statutes, and says Barrows stated that the money had been lost in gambling at cards and in betting on horses races, and that he had "applied the residue in payment of his personal purse."

The third charge specifies the alleged offense as a violation of the act of Feb. 3, 1879, amendatory of a United States statute. Barrows confessed to the discrepancy.

Threatens to Starve Himself.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Thomas Murphy, an aged and well-known resident of this city, whose home is on North Fifth Avenue, threatens to starve himself unless the courts straighten out his estate. Murphy is ninety-five years old. He was formerly a well-known merchant. He had wealthy friends, and was and still is wealthy, but a Sheriff's jury has decided he is no longer capable of managing his affairs, and a trust company has been named as the trustee.

Porto Rico's Governor at Cazenovia.

Special to The New York Times.

CAZENIVIA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Cazenovia's Summer colony has been enlarged by the arrival of William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico; his wife, and private secretary, Robert W. Bliss, and Mrs. Bliss. Mrs. Hunt has already spent several weeks in Cazenovia this season. She left Cazenovia but a few day ago to meet her husband in New York. Gov. Hunt will spend a month here, and hopes to become thoroughly rested before returning to his duties in Porto Rico.

Man and Woman Shocked by Lightning.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—During a heavy thunderstorm here yesterday a bolt of lightning struck the roof of George C. Studer's residence in Arlington Avenue, and shooting down a chimney jumped into the dining hall, where Mrs. Studer was knocked unconscious. Edward Brokaw was felled by a shock while turning on an electric switch in the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT

Whitelaw Reid Tells of His Mission to Court of King Edward.

Archbishop Ryan Discusses Various Questions—Mr. Roosevelt Wields the Axe with Forest Commissioner Pinchot.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—President Roosevelt and his family enjoyed a happy day of it. They were up early and went on a long, hard horseback ride. They came back in good time to receive Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who were to be their guests at luncheon, and arrived on Commodore Gerry's yacht, the Electra. Other guests at the luncheon were Archbishop Ryan and Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture.

Whitelaw Reid gave in detail to the President the story of his trip abroad and the cordiality of the reception to him as the American representative by the officials of Great Britain.

Archbishop Ryan told Mr. Roosevelt that the excitement in the Catholic Church in regard to the Philippines would die out rapidly, just as soon as it was realized that the United States Government was, as it is, dealing fairly with his church in the substitution of American priests for those of the old orders that grew to be hated by the people under the Spanish régime.

Commissioner Pinchot talked with the President about the mission to the Philippines for which he has been selected. He is to investigate and study the forests of the islands. After the departure of the other guests, Mr. Pinchot and the President indulged in a bit of practical forestry themselves. They went to the woods of Sagamore Hills, cutting away underbrush and dead timber. The two had a lively hour of exercise, and the Commissioner taught the President some lessons in woodcraft, although the President showed to him that he was the better man with the axe. Mr. Pinchot was delighted with the more than eighty acres of forest land belonging to the President, and was frequent in his expression of admiration of the magnificent trees in Sagamore Hill, which make the road to the house shady at noonday and black as a cavern at night.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid were taken in a launch to the Electra shortly before 5 o'clock.

Archbishop Ryan left for New York on the 4:14 train. At the station he said that he had thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality of the President. When questioned he said there had been opportunity, if there had been the desire, for a discussion in regard to the strike in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, which is in the diocese of the Archbishop. He did not deny that he talked with the President concerning the question of the American Indians. Archbishop Ryan was appointed one of the Indian Commission by the President to succeed the late Bishop Whipple.

PRESIDENT'S VERMONT TRIP.

He Will Arrive at Windsor from Newport, N. H., Aug. 30—To Visit Secretary Shaw.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 4.—A time and place schedule for President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his visit to the State of Vermont has been provisionally planned.

He will arrive at Windsor from Corbin's Park, Newport, N. H., Aug. 30 at 11:30 A. M. A short stop will be made at Windsor, from which place the Presidential party will proceed by way of White River Junction to Montpelier. On arrival there at 4:20 o'clock President Roosevelt is to be the guest of the Vermont Society of the Sons of American Revolution.

The exit from the capital city will be made at 6:20 P. M., and the President will be at Burlington at 7:40 P. M. He will go to Thompson Point, where he will spend Sunday with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, returning to Burlington on Monday forenoon, and leaving Burlington at 10 A. M. for Proctor.

He will leave Proctor at 12:20 P. M. for Rutland, reaching there at 12:45; Bellows Falls at 2:30 P. M., and Brattleborough at 3:35, from which place he will proceed south to Northfield, Mass.

GIFT OF EISENLOHR LIBRARY.

Cornell to Secure the Egyptological and Assyriological Collection Through Generosity of Brooklyn Man.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Through the generosity of A. Abraham of Brooklyn Cornell University has been enabled to purchase the Egyptological and Assyriological library of the late Prof. August Eisenlohr of Heidelberg University. By Mr. Abraham's gift the university has acquired the most important Egyptological collection which has come into the market since the death of Lepsius, nearly twenty years ago.

The Eisenlohr library contains over a thousand volumes, comprising all the important publications relating to Egyptology down to 1901; several ancient manuscripts, many costly fac similies of papyrus manuscripts, several hundred photograph "squeezes" and sets of periodicals, &c. The books are now being received at the university library.

Abraham Abraham is a member of the firm of Abraham & Straus, retail dry goods merchants of Brooklyn. He was born in New York in 1843 and was early associated with his father in the wholesale dry goods trade.

Mr. Abraham is connected with many prominent commercial, social, and charitable organizations. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the Long Island Bank and of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and a member of the Lawrence, Union League, and Oxford Clubs. He is President of the Temple Israel and Vice President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn.

At present Mr. Abraham is at his Summer home at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands.

DOCK FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Government Will Have Huge One Built in America and Towed to Its Destination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department will soon call for bids for a huge floating dock to accommodate a 16,000-ton battleship, to be built in the United States and floated over to the Philippines.

The amount available is $1,250,000, and Admiral Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has about completed the specifications under which the huge structure will be built. Whether it will be towed across the Pacific or across the Atlantic, through the Suez Canal, will depend upon the place of its construction.

Verdict of Suicide in Rounds Case.

The inquest into the death of Frederick B. Rounds, at one time an official of the Metropolitan Street Railway, who was found dead in his home, at 255 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, on July 24, was held last evening, and the verdict was suicide by shooting. Mrs. Betts, in whose boarding house he lived, was the principal witness.

Gilsey House Bellboy Arrested.

On suspicion of having robbed the rooms of guests at the Gilsey House, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, George Nicolai, twenty-four years old, a bellboy in the hotel, was last evening locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. The prisoner lives at 261 West Forty-third Street.

Alderman Bridges Improving.

The condition of Alderman James Bridges, who has been ill at his home, 285 Front Street, Brooklyn, with pneumonia, was reported as favorable late last night. Dr. Davidson, who is attending the Alderman, said that his patient's temperature had fallen, and that he was resting easily. He hopes for a speedy recovery.

LARGEST CEREAL HARVEST

Northwestern States in Midst of Greatest Ever Known.

This the Case in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota Under Adverse Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4.—The Northwestern States are now in the midst of the greatest harvest ever known. Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota have produced more wheat, oats, barley, and flax than crop experts have credited to this territory, and this has been accomplished under adverse conditions unparalleled since the settlement of the country.

Heavy rains and snow in March, followed by rain and destructive hail and wind storms almost daily up to Aug. 1, with an unusually low temperature during this period, upset all calculations of the farmers. Seeding was delayed for weeks, and a large area that was intended for wheat was seeded to other grains, while thousands of acres of land have lain fallow for the reason that it was impossible to work in the fields.

The greatest loss of grain has been from high winds and hail, which "lodged" it, and while the loss of perhaps a couple of million bushels of grain in the three States will fall heavily upon individual farmers, it will scarcely be noticeable in the aggregate yield of the three States. The hot winds which usually prevail in July did not come and grain has not suffered from this cause. Grasshoppers, rust, and the Hessian fly have been in evidence, but have done little damage, and the farmer finds himself ready to harvest a good average crop.

It is not a "bumper" crop that the Northwest has raised. It is not a large yield per acre. It is a good average on a greatly increased acreage, except wheat, that has made the Northwestern States produce the largest crop in their history. Had the conditions been favorable throughout the season, with the present acreage the figures would be enormous.

Some of the best known crop computers in the country, men who are familiar with conditions that go a long way toward determining what a crop is worth, have been through the fields for more than a month, and during the past week have been following the thrashers in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, and "Soo" Railroads have had the best authorities inspecting the crops and reporting on the prospects and conditions, while the big elevator lines have also had their experts in the fields. These reports have been submitted and compiled.

A conservative estimate of the wheat yield of the three States does not bring the aggregate much above the figures of a year ago. Had the conditions been right for planting last Spring it is not too much to say that the combined yield would have been in the neighborhood of 235,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the fact that farmers are turning their attention to diversified farming and decreasing, to a considerable extent, their wheat acreage. The estimate of this grain, which is considered admittedly conservative, follows:

Minnesota	85,000,000
North Dakota	55,000,000
South Dakota	38,000,000
Total	178,000,000

Good authorities put the yield in Minnesota as high as 95,000,000, North Dakota as low as 45,000,000, and South Dakota at 46,000,000, but these figures are believed far from correct, and are not in keeping with the acreage planted and the loss sustained since planting. In making the foregoing estimate the yield is given at thirteen and one-half bushels, though many authorities do not concede so much, for the reason that much of the wheat will not be of heavy weight or fully filled out in the berry.

Oats is the best grain crop, and has been carefully estimated, and, while many reporters place the yield below these figures, it may be safely calculated that the States have yielded thus:

Minnesota	60,000,000
North Dakota	20,000,000
South Dakota	20,000,000
Total	100,000,000

This is about 10,000,000 bushels greater than in 1898, when the largest crop ever raised was harvested.

Flax is the big crop, and will make up for the shortage of wheat. While this grain will not all mature, it is estimated that the yield will be 100 per cent. greater than a year ago. This is the result of conditions. The early rains, which prevented wheat planting, made it necessary to plant a late crop, and farmers turned their attention to flax. Again, hundreds of thousands of acres of new land were brought under cultivation by the vast number of farmers that settled in the Dakotas last year, and this was planted to flax as the only crop that will yield a profit on sod. The estimate follows:

Minnesota	10,000,000
North Dakota	25,000,000
South Dakota	9,000,000
Total	44,000,000

In value the flax crop of these three States will not be far behind wheat this Fall.

Corn, which is full of promise for a good crop in Minnesota and South Dakota, if the weather continues favorable, will yield more than ever before. There will probably be between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels raised, divided as follows;

South Dakota	40,000,000
Minnesota	25,000,000
North Dakota	2,000,000
Total	67,000,000

Some of the corn has suffered through low temperature and hail, but of late the crop has forged ahead wonderfully, and if frost holds off till Sept. 10 it will practically all be gathered, it is asserted.

Of the four grains enumerated above the realization in cash, upon a conservative valuation, will be:

178,000,000 bushels of wheat at 50c.	$89,000,000
44,000,000 bushels of flax at $1.25..	55,000,000
100,000,000 bushels of oats at 25c.....	25,000,000
67,000,000 bushels of corn at 35c.....	20,450,000
10,000,000 bushels of barley at 30c...	3,000,000
Total	$192,450,000

It is quite likely that this entire product will bring to the farmer 10 per cent. more money than the prices at which these estimates are made. The quotations are below the market price for any of the grains during the past year, and there appears to be no good reason why they should during the next year reach so low a figure.

In addition to the above products of the farm other grains, hay, potatoes, vegetables, live stock, and fruit must be taken into consideration, as well as the dairying interests, which it is declared can safely be set down at $100,000,000, bringing the grand total that will be realized this year by the farmers of these three States up to about $800,000,000.

RUNAWAY ON BROADWAY.

Laborer Injured and Policeman Bruised —Delivery Wagon Horse Was Frightened by Automobile.

Frightened by an automobile, a horse, attached to a delivery wagon, bolted on Broadway, at Thirty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, and after running wildly for two blocks, crashed into the awning in front of the store of Rogers, Peet & Co., completely stripping it from the building. Half way in the runaway Policeman McCabe of the Broadway Squad caught the animal's reins and was dragged the rest of the distance.

The street was crowded at the time, there was a general scramble to get out of the way, and collision with several other vehicles was narrowly escaped. When the animal dashed into the awning the clerks of the store ran out and made attempts to secure the horse. This was not accomplished until the animal had knocked a heavy board from a fence in front of an excavation next door, which fell upon Hamilton W. Black, 779 East Thirty-ninth Street, one of the laborers, slightly injuring him. The policeman received severe bruises.

SPEAKER HENDERSON SATISFIED WITH OUTLOOK.

He Declines to Talk About Stand of Iowa Republicans on Tariff Revision.

Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa, Speaker of the House of Representatives is at the Waldorf-Astoria. When seen last night and asked his views on public questions and chiefly his opinion of the action of the Republican Convention of his State in declaring for tariff revision, he said:

"Whatever I have to say on that subject will be said by me on the stump. I have made it a practice not to be interviewed. I want the people to judge me by the work done in Congress and not by what I may say in conversation. I don't talk to the reporters in Washington for publication, and I can't do in New York what I will not do in Washington. I will say that I am satisfied with the outlook."

Speaker Henderson will be joined by his wife and daughter to-day. They have been in Ogdensburg. The daughter has just returned from a two years' sojourn in Europe and is not in good health. The Speaker and his wife hope to find some spot in this section where their daughter will recuperate.

SENATOR BYRNE DISCUSSES THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

Says Catholics Have Nothing to Fear from the Government's Policy in the Islands.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—In a speech delivered at the banquet of the Knights of Columbus to-ady Senator William Michael Byrne spoke of the action of the Knights of Columbus in protesting against the misrepresentation of Catholic interests in certain unnamed recent publications and commented generally on the present situation in the Philippines from a religious standpoint.

"With Catholic teachers outnumbering the Protestants three to one," said he: "with the young Filipino already grounded in the practices of the Catholic faith, with an adequate allowance of time to Catholic priests to give these school children in the school rooms instruction in the doctrines of the Catholic religion, it betrays a somewhat conscious weakness of our cause if we frantically accuse the Government of systematic proselytism."

Speaking of the friars he said: "The condition of affairs in the Philippines demands that the friars no longer be extensive landlords. The boundless acres ought to be divided into small homestead lots for the benefit of the Filipino people, who would thus receive that impulse to industry and frugality arising from individual ownership of property. This is identical in principle with the Irish land problem.

"While no one entertains a doubt that ample and just compensation will be paid by the American Government for every item of property now owned by the friars and needed for the public good of the Catholic Filipinos, a grave question has arisen as to the return of the Spanish friars to the parishes from which they were driven by the relentless cruelty of Aguinaldo and his followers. Secretary Root declared that the desire of the Government is for the 'voluntary withdrawal' of the friars, arranged not by the Government, but by the religious superiors of the friars themselves. Is there anything like expulsion or interference with personal liberty in that programme?

"It is because I know that the American Government is actuated by no such intention that I am able as a Catholic American to support the Government on this grave question."

MICHAEL C. HINES ATTACKED.

Second District Republican Leaders Hold Indignation Meeting.

Nineteen of the twenty election district captains of the Second Assembly District held an indignation meeting at the Downtown Republican Club, 13 Chambers Street, last night to denounce Michael C. Hines and his efforts to lead the district.

Bernard J. Lynch, captain of the Eighth Election District, declared that Hines had been run out of every election district he had tried to organize.

J. McCain, Captain of the First Election District, explained why Hines was opposed to Quigg:

"Four months ago," said he, "Hines wrote to Quigg and asked him to attend a meeting of the Odell Club. Quigg instead of consenting sent word that he would not aid, comfort, or recognize any irregular organization." That's what made Hines sore."

The meeting broke up with expressions of loyalty to Shea and condemnation of Hines.

"HOSPITAL ANNIE" EXPOSED.

Had Two Quarts of Change and a Large Roll of Bills.

Owing to the fact that in "Hospital Annie" a flagrant impostor was discovered yesterday, the good sisters of St. Vincent's Hospital have decided to give no more morning meals to that character. The woman is old and stooped, her face seamed with many wrinkles, and her clothes noticeable for tatters.

Yet when Ambulance Driver Edward Gleason stumbled over and kicked open a bundle which the old woman was carrying when she called to beg her breakfast he opened up fully two quarts of small change. The woman's appearance had always denoted absolute destitution. When confronted with her concealed wealth she was unabashed, and brought from her bosom a roll of bills which Gleason, in rather enthusiastic simile, declares was as large as the face of an alarm clock. So hereafter "Hospital Annie" buys her own breakfast.

A FERTILIZER MERGER.

Bowker Fertilizer and American Agricultural Chemical Companies Combine.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bowker Fertilizer Company to-day the proposed merger of the company with the American Agricultural Chemical Company was ratified.

The confession of former Treasurer Coe was read to the stockholders, together with memoranda showing how $120,000 in notes had been misapplied by Mr. Coe, and counsel for the company announced that an assignment of the company after the discovery of the Coe defalcation was averted by the sale to the larger company.

A financial statement presented to the stockholders to-day showed total assets of $1,487,710; notes and accounts payable, $1,403,858; net active capital, $437,852; real estate, building and machinery at book value, less a $10,000 mortgage, $514,863. Total net assets, $952,715; capital stock, $1,000,000.

Under the trade with the American Agricultural Chemical Company the purchasing concern will issue 4,000 of its preferred shares for the real estate and merchandise, guaranteed by the Bowker to be at least $400,000, and also stock at par, for such additional value as three appraisers shall find the valuation to be, based on that of a going concern. The preferred stock draws dividends from July 1, 1902.

The Bowker Company will collect its own receivables and pay its debts and distribute the cash balance to its shareholders, and possibly some of the shares received.

New Yorker and Another Killed.

Andrew G. Partzig, sixty-five years of age, formerly the keeper of a resort in Winfield, Queens Borough, and Albert Trior, a lawyer of Manhattan, living in Newtown, were killed yesterday afternoon at the Maurice Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad, in Newtown. They were driving behind a fast horse in a light road wagon, and it is claimed no warning was given of the approach of a fast eastbound train. The locomotive hit the wagon just at the seat, killing the horse. Mr. Partzig was instantly killed, and Mr. Trior was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where he died.

THE MAYOR VISITS SCHOOL ROOF GARDENS

Enthusiastic Reception by Pupils of the East Side.

All Anxious to Shake Hands with Him—He Liked the Experience—Crowds Greeted Him in the Streets.

Mayor Low and School Superintendent William H. Maxwell visited last evening the new roof gardens of the east side schools, and the Mayor was greeted with great enthusiasm. The roof playgrounds at two of the schools and at one school in Brooklyn have bands of music. When the Mayor appeared on the roof of the school building at Ludlow and Hester streets the boys and girls around the band stand tried to shake his hands. The Mayor did his best to satisfy the young enthusiasts. Mr. Maxwell stood by and smiled for a while.

The boys joined hands and danced in a circle about the Mayor, who declared that the whole thing was fine—good for the children and good for him. It was with difficulty that a way was cleared for Mr. Low's exit. The children blocked the way and clung to his hands to the last. In the street other children gave him another ovation, and when the party went to the school at East Broadway and Gouverneur Street the Executive of Greater New York was surrounded again by excited boys and girls who wanted to get hold of a real Mayor's finger.

Just before the Mayor's party arrived one of the big boys was insubordinate when told to go, and he struck H. J. Boos, the Director. The officer on duty took the boy in charge, and Mr. Boos went with him to the Madison Street Police Station. On the way the boy struck at Mr. Boos again, and then bolted. The officer recaptured the runaway after a chase of several blocks. At the police station he gave his name as David Freed of 186 Henry Street.

While the Mayor was ascending the stairs a stream of boys and girls was coming up. They poked up inquiring faces and asked the Mayor's companions: "Is he really the Mayor?" Many seemed to be skeptical, but all who could shook hands. In the street a crowd followed the party and cheered. When Mr. Low boarded a westward-bound horse car he received a parting cheer.

Besides the roof gardens at the schools visited last evening, there is a roof garden under way at Public School No. 122, Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Maxwell said that he would presently open and provide with bands the roof playgrounds at No. 1, 8 Henry Street; No. 20, Rivington and Forsyth; No. 177, 66 Market Street, Manhattan, and No. 53, Starr and Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.'S, OFFER.

Wants a Lake and Three Rights of Way in Roslyn for Which He Offers $50,000.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 4.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has offered the town of North Hempstead $50,000 for the right, title, and interest in Success Lake. Lawyer Fred Ingraham of 102 Broadway, New York, made the offer in behalf of Mr. Vanderbilt.

The offer to purchase not only includes the lake, but also three rights of way, owned by the town, which interfere with the absolute control of the lake and its shore front. Mr. Vanderbilt has succeeded in gaining control of all the real estate bordering on the lake excepting the three rights of way referred to. The town can do nothing without legislative action.

The Town Trustees, as custodians of all common lands in the town, are powerless, as under the statute creating the board, and specifying its powers, they have no powers to sell outright any of the common lands of the town or its lands under water. It is probable that the Legislature will be asked to pass an act allowing the town to accept the offer.

TIN PLATE WORKERS AGAINST REDUCTION.

Another Conference Arranged Which Probably Will Be Held in New York in Two Weeks.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—The proposition made by the American Tin Plate Company to its employes, that they accept a reduction in wages of 25 per cent. has been rejected. The vote, which has been in progress for several weeks, was tabulated to-day with the above result. Another conference between the company and Amalgamated Association officials has been arranged for and will probably be held in New York within the next two weeks. The proposition was thoroughly understood by the workers, it having been explained that in order to secure the foreign trade, amounting to about 1,500,000 boxes, the general wage reduction would not be more than 3½ per cent. and that the production would be increased fully 16½ per cent., which would increase the earnings of the workers about 12½ per cent. It is explained that while the majority of the men would work at a slight reduction in order to secure more employment, most of them are Welshmen and they are friendly to their fellow-workers across the ocean. If the proposition had been accepted the tin plate workers in Wales would be deprived of employment. This fact influenced many to vote against accepting the offer.

The American Tin Plate Company will now be unable to secure this increased business, and as stocks are large it is forced to close a number of its plants. The largest in the world, the Shenango works at New Castle, has been shut down indefinitely and several in Indiana have closed. The tin works at New Kensington are also idle. All the non-union plants of the company are in full operation.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE KINGDOM.

Two Hundred Delegates Attend Convention at Morristown, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 4.—Members of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom are in session here to-day, and the convention will continue until Friday night. Two hundred delegates from the various churches met in the Baptist Church to-night and exchanged greetings. All the rest of the services will be held under a tent erected on historic Fort Nonsense.

The brotherhood is interdenominational and has on its programme members of nearly all the great religious bodies. Among the speakers are C. R. Woodruff of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Municipal League; Frederick H. Wines of Washington, Walter S. Logan, President of the New York State Bar Association; Prof. Theodore F. Sewald, and the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield.

CHURCH OFFICERS RESIGN.

Trouble Continues in the Bethany Presbyterian Congregation, Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—On account of differences with the pastor, John Kern, Treasurer; Charles Lingerman, Financial Secretary, and Melvin H. Smith, Superintendent of the Sunday school of Bethany Presbyterian Church of this city, have tendered their resignations.

The trouble dates back to March 11 last, when the pastor, the Rev. Everett O. McFarland, preached a sermon on "Duty," which was objected to by Joseph M. Hauber, who arose in his seat and said that the people were not there for discussion. The pastor retorted and later apologized to Mr. Hauber.

Although the resignations have been in the hands of the Trustees since Friday last, no reference was made to them by the pastor on Sunday.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

ST. LOUIS WOMAN'S EXCITING ADVENTURE

Mrs. L. D. Cabanne, Robbed of Her Diamonds, Recovers Them from the Woman Thief.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Mrs. L. D. Cabanne, the wife of Dute Cabanne, the young sportsman and clubman, had an exciting experience last evening, and as a detective jocularly remarked, "played the part of a social highwaywoman," after an exciting chase in her own automobile of a young woman, who had taken two of her diamond rings—family heirlooms—from a washstand in the ladies' room of Henry's café at Euclid and Maryland Avenues.

Mr. and Mrs. Cabanne were dining at the café, and Mrs. Cabanne went into the ladies' room to rearrange her hair. When she came out she left two costly diamonds on the wash stand and did not think of them for some minutes. When she looked for them they were gone. Mrs. Cabanne remembered that a young girl had gone into the room immediately after she came out, and that on coming out again the girl had complained to the young men and the girl companion with whom she had been drinking wine that she did not feel well, and hastily departed.

Mrs. Cabanne's suspicions were aroused, and she asked her husband to join her in their automobile and give chase to the party which had left a few minutes before in a carriage. They started in pursuit, but were compelled to return to the café disappointed.

A detective was notified of the loss, and he began a thorough search for the suspected party. After three hours he returned with the young woman, who admitted that she had the diamonds on her person. Mrs. Cabanne thrust her hand down the frightened girl's dress and drew forth the lost diamonds. The girl was released. She gave her name as "Bert" Hunt. Bert Hunt is a sister of Mrs. Jack O'Connor, the ball player's wife.

FATHER CARROLL LOSES LEG.

Operation Deemed Necessary to Save Brooklyn Priest's Life.

*Special to The

KAISER SAILS FOR RUSSIA

Leaves Kiel for Reval, Where He Will Meet the Czar.

The Two Monarchs May Discuss a New Russian-German Commercial Treaty.

KIEL, Aug. 4.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, sailed this morning for Reval, Russia, where his Majesty is to visit the Czar on the occasion of the Russian naval manoeuvres.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of Emperor William on his visit to Russia.

The Kaiser will be met by the Czar in the roadstead of Reval, and together they will witness the manoeuvres of the Russian squadron off the Island of Carlo.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—A new commercial treaty between Russia and Germany is regarded as still a long way off, but the Tageblatt thinks that this is one of the subjects to be discussed by the Russian and German Emperors. Some Government journals express regret that there is still a strong anti-German feeling in Russian political and social circles.

The King of Italy's proposal of a decrease of European armaments is a subject on which the Czar and the Kaiser undoubtedly will converse. Emperor William will almost certainly give the suggestion no encouragement. His opinion, well known to diplomats, is that disarmament is a dream of the future, and a fantastic idea when considered in connection with the existing Continental situation.

"Germany cannot consent to impair her finest instrument for offense and the defense of her existence," he is quoted as saying, "because other nations are unable to equal it. We can stand the expense, and besides I consider that the army returns to the nation all that it costs, in discipline of character and wholesome training of the boy."

Opinion here does not regard the meeting of the Emperors as of large importance, though it cannot be called a mere visit of kinsmen, for the reason that the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, and Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompany their respective sovereigns.

Prince Henry has joined Emperor William on the trip to Russia. This seems to have been a late thought, as nothing was known publicly about the Prince's intention to go to Reval until the official announcement to-day. Prince Henry went on board the Hohenzollern last night.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR'S ALLEGED PROPHECY OF WAR IN 1907.

Berlin Tageblatt Says It Indicates the Wrongheadedness of a Jingo and Ignorance of European Affairs.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The statement attributed to Rear Admiral Taylor of the United States Navy in regard to a probable conflict between Germany and the United States in 1907 was printed conspicuously here.

The Tageblatt says it requires all the wrongheadedness of a Jingo, combined with complete ignorance of European affairs, to imagine that Germany intends to annex the Netherlands.

Any German Admiral as indiscreet as Admiral Taylor, the Tageblatt continues, would be relieved of his duties immediately.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Admiral Taylor denies the story wired from Washington to the effect that he believes the United States and Germany may go to war in 1907. When asked if he had set a date for a conflict between the two countries he said:

"Such assertions as have been credited to me are without foundation, other than that I have said that our sea coast defenses should be well protected against attack by any European power. All naval officers are of this opinion. It would be ridiculous for me to predict a war with any nation. Our navy should be strengthened in readiness for any possible war."

In a recent dispatch from Washington Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was credited with having given expression to the ideas referred to in the foregoing message from Berlin.

In this Washington dispatch Admiral Taylor was described as thoroughly alive to the steady set of a current which is carrying the United States and Germany along converging lines in many parts of the globe, and bringing the two nations into closer rivalry everywhere. Admiral Taylor, it was said, warned the leaders of the United States Army and Navy that preparation must begin at once and be vigorously prosecuted from this time forth for a grave crisis in German-American relations in the Spring of 1907.

The time of this crisis was fixed as coincident with the time when Germany will possess the most efficient sea power she now contemplates, when the Panama Canal will be occupying much attention in this country, when the Cuban Republic may have about reached the end of its tether, when Jamaica and other West Indian islands will be prostrate in bankruptcy, and when the Netherlands—according to Admiral Taylor's alleged prediction will have been absorbed by Germany, leaving the Dutch islands of the Caribbean Sea as bones of contention to force a supreme test of the Monroe Doctrine.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

It Is Believed in Rome that Premier Combes Means to Denounce the Concordat.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The Vatican regards the situation in France arising from the closing of unauthorized Congregationist schools as most grave, as it is now believed to be the intention of M. Combes, the French Premier, to denounce the Concordat.

It is reported that Cardinal Rampolla (Papal Secretary of State) is still in favor of temporizing with France, fearing that a hostile attitude on the part of the Vatican toward that country would lead to graver complications.

Some of the Cardinals, however, advocate an entire rupture with France, so as to anticipate that republic and prevent the passage there of further anti-clerical laws.

FRENCH HONOR FOR J. H. HYDE.

Rosette of Officer of Public Instruction Given Him—He Will Pay for French Students' Education Here.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—James H. Hyde of New York has been decorated with the rosette of Officer of Public Instruction, as a recognition of his Franco-American educational efforts.

It is announced that Mr. Hyde will bear the expense to enable two French students to go yearly to Columbia University, which institution will send two of its students to study at the Sorbonne, Paris. The scheme will be extended to Chicago and elsewhere.

Mr. Hyde is Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and is a member of the following clubs: Harvard, Metropolitan, Law, Grolier, Suburban, Coaching, Country, Riding and Driving, Atlantic Yacht, Racquet, Lambs', National Arts, Press, Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, Boston Athletic, Tavern of Boston, Brookline, and Automobile of Paris.

J. DON CAMERON INJURED.

Severely Hurt in a Carriage Accident in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—While ex-United States Senator J. Don Cameron and Mrs. Cameron were driving this afternoon from Fort William, Invernesshire, Scotland, to Inverlochy Castle, Lochaber, which Mr. Cameron has leased for the Summer, the horses shied, and the carriage collided with a cart.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cameron were thrown out, and Mr. Cameron was severely injured in the groin.

With the exception of shock Mrs. Cameron was not hurt.

BRITISH REMOUNT SCANDALS.

Debate in the Commons — Secretary Brodrick Says the Government Will Punish Those Guilty.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The remount scandals were re-aired in the House of Commons yesterday in the course of a discussion on the army estimates item of transportation and remounts.

Sir Charles Dilke (Liberal) suggested the publication of the evidence bearing on the remount scandals obtained from the United States and Argentina.

Col. John P. Nolan (Nationalist) condemned the loose system of contracts under which such dreadful scandals were possible. Several other members of the House deprecated the method of purchasing horses through middlemen.

The Right Hon. W. St. John Broderick, the War Secretary, in replying, said the members overlooked the difficulties in the way of providing 150,000 horses in an emergency. The Government intended to probe the charges, but he believed some remount officers had been harshly judged. He did not believe that Lord Kitchener would join in the universal cry against the Remount Department.

John Dillon (Nationalist) said that Mr. Broderick's vague speech only strengthened his suspicions, and he pointed out that the Government had not denied the charge that Major Studdert had profited largely through buying horses in Ireland under a false name.

Mr. Broderick denied that he had no disposition to push the Studdert and other investigations, and said the Government would go to the fullest extreme to convict those guilty of conspiracy and fraud.

The vote on the item of transportation and remounts was agreed to.

JAPANESE-SIAMESE ALLIANCE.

Negotiations for an Agreement Said to be in Progress—Siam Throwing Off European Influence.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Reports from a French source, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, have reached the Politische Correspondenz to the effect that the efforts of Siam to emancipate herself from European influence are growing daily. European officers leaving posts in the Siamese Navy are not succeeded by other Europeans.

Japanese influence is said to be steadily extending, and many persons assert that negotiations are in progress for an alliance between Siam and Japan.

Since the conclusion of the British-Japanese alliance French colonial circles have feared that Siam's foreign affairs would be guided by the two allied powers. The Japanese are now supplying arms and munitions of war to Siam.

BOER LEADERS' MEETING.

Circumstances Said to Support View that Overthrow of British Rule in South Africa Is Aimed At.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at The Hague says that it is becoming increasingly difficult to combat the generally accepted Dutch theory that the Boer leaders are campaigning with a view to the ultimate subversion of British rule in South Africa.

The Boer General Lucas Meyer, who has just reached Holland from London, instead of going to Germany, has stopped at The Hague and is going to visit Mr. Kruger, while several other prominent Boer leaders are assembling at The Hague. Nobody there, continues the correspondent, believes their story that their mission is to collect funds for Boer widows.

THE CHESS MASTERS' CONTEST.

HANOVER, Aug. 4.—The twelfth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played to-day according to the eleventh round of the Berger system, which brought the players together in the following order:

Tschigorin vs. Cohn, Pillsbury vs. Levin, Janowski vs. Mason, Bardeleben vs. Swiderski, Napier vs. Popiel, Atkins vs. Mieses, Gunsberg vs. Olland, Wolf vs. Marshall, and Gottschall vs. Suechting.

When an adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock four games had been concluded. Pillsbury had beaten Levin, Napier had disposed of Popiel, Marshall had gone down before Wolf, and Atkins and Mieses had drawn their game. All the other games were adjourned in pretty even positions.

In the afternoon Mason created a sensation by beating the leader, Janowski, who thus lost his first game, while Mason secured his first win. Gunsberg upset the calculations of Olland, Gottschall made short work of Suechting, and Tschigorin accounted for Cohn. The game between Bardeleben and Swiderski was adjourned a second time, again in an even position.

The record up to date is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Atkins	6½	4½	Mieses	7	5
Bardeleben	5	5	Napier	6	6
Cohn	5½	6½	Olland	5½	5½
Gottschall	6	6	Pillsbury	8	3
Gunsberg	5	7	Popiel	3½	8½
Janowski	8	3	Suechting	3	8
Levin	5	6	Swiderski	5½	5½
Marshall	7½	4½	Tschigorin	4½	6½
Mason	3½	8½	Wolf	8	4

As a result of to-day's play Pillsbury and Janowski are on even terms for first place.

SULTAN'S HEIR IN PRISON?

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that Prince Mohamed Reshad, heir apparent to the throne of Turkey, and Prince Djimal, the next in succession to the throne, have been arrested and imprisoned in Tcheragan Palace, accused of assisting the Young Turk Party.

Prince Mohamed Reshad is the Sultan's younger brother, and was born at Constantinople in 1844. The Sultan's elder brother, who reigned for a few weeks under the name of Murad V., was deposed in favor of the present Turkish ruler in 1876, and has remained in prison ever since. The excuse is made that he is insane, but it has often been declared that he is as sane as, if not saner, than Abdul Hamid.

Some months ago two jewelers of Constantinople were seized and thrown into prison, and all their property was confiscated, because, so the Sultan's spies asserted, they were guilty of inculcating the principles of the Young Turkish Party in the mind of the heir to the throne. Newspaper correspondents in Constantinople said there was absolutely no evidence against the two men.

EARTHQUAKES IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Aug. 4.—Violent earthquake shocks were felt at midnight last night and at 7 o'clock this morning at Leiria, capital of the province of the same name.

Member of Spreckels Family Fails.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Peter Spreckels, a kinsman of the San Francisco Spreckels family, is the principal owner of the private banking house of Eduard Rocksch, which closed its doors on Friday with assets nominally of 10,000,000 marks ($2,380,000) and liabilities of 3,000,000 marks. Spreckels, before and after the failure, cabled to his American relatives for help. It appears that the American Spreckels family keep a considerable deposit at Dresden, which Peter Spreckels now asks to have used for the benefit of his creditors.

Marconi System on Italian Warships.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The Government has ordered that Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus be placed on all Italian warships.

FRENCH CLERICALS' CAMPAIGN.

Speech by the Minister of Marine—Police Make Breaches in Walls of Nuns' Schools.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, in a speech on Sunday ridiculed the so-called "mothers' demonstration" against the closing of the nuns' schools, and added:

"Whenever Clericalism has openly shown its face France has thrilled and the old Gaul has risen, to emerge victorious. We shall continue the struggle, and even should the tocsin sound in every church the genius of France will ever hover above our heads."

By The Associated Press.

CHAMBERY, France, Aug. 4.—Crowds made demonstrations in two neighboring townships to-day against Commissaries of Police who were closing schools conducted by nuns. The tocsin was rung, and the sisters, who refused to open their doors to the Commissaries, were cheered by the people. The police were eventually obliged to make breaches in the walls of the buildings, whereupon the sisters, amid the cheers of their sympathizers, departed by the front doors.

THE RURAL STRIKES IN SPAIN.

A Serious Situation in the Southern Provinces.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times prints mail advices from San Sebastian relating to the agricultural strikes in Southern Spain. The correspondent says that the present situation cannot be indefinitely prolonged. Not only are the employers on the verge of bankruptcy and the laborers on the verge of starvation, but the introduction of semi-Anarchical Socialism is a new element which will bring matters to a crisis.

In the Northern provinces, says the correspondent, things are better, but in Andalusia and Estremadura the land has passed from the dead hands of the old religious associations to the worse than dead hands of absentee and impoverished landlords.

FRANCE'S MANY ROYAL VISITORS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—France is having numbers of royal visitors, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. There is a constant succession of Grand Dukes. The King of Greece is now at Aix. The King of Portugal is about to arrive in France, and the Kings of Spain and Italy may be seen in Paris before long.

THE HAITIAN CIVIL WAR.

Government Troops Will, It Is Expected, Attack Gonaives—No Further Trouble at Cape Haitien Feared.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 4.—Gen. Jumeau, the Firminist commander, has started for Gonaives, in order to defend that city, which will probably be attacked by the Government troops under Gen. Nord.

The forces sent to subject the town of Petit Goave have revolted in favor of Firmin.

M. Jeremie, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government, has resigned because he disapproved of Firmin's acts during his candidature for the Presidency. Firmin seems to be very much compromised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias has sent to the Navy Department the following cablegram, dated Cape Haitien, Aug. 4:

"After interviewing authorities, aspect of affairs appears more satisfactory. Nationales are well armed. Rebels have been driven from critical positions. Little enthusiasm. No further danger of serious disturbances."

Commander McCrea requested permission to go to San Juan, Porto Rico, for coal. This was granted.

COLOMBIAN GUNBOAT MISSING.

Fears for the Safety of the Boyaca—United States Gunboat Ranger Going to Search for Her.

PANAMA, Aug. 4.—The Government gunboat Boyaca, which is missing, left here last Tuesday with reinforcements for Gen. Morales Bertl, who is located near the port of Agua Dulce. She was attacked by the revolutionary fleet and obliged to retreat. Since that time nothing has been heard of the Boyaca, but, as she is faster than the revolutionary gunboat Padilla, she is believed to have escaped.

The Boyaca's rudder was recently found to be in very bad order, and the repairs made to it were conducted rapidly and not too thoroughly. Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, is of opinion that some accident has happened to the gunboat which has left her helpless at sea or stranded on the coast or on some island.

United State Consul General Gudger and Capt. Potter of the United States cruiser Ranger have sent cablegrams to Washington asking permission, for the sake of humanity, for the Ranger to search for the Boyaca. There are over 300 men on board the gunboat, and Gen. Salazar hopes that the Ranger will be permitted to go to their rescue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Capt. Potter of the Ranger has sent the following dispatch to the Navy Department from Panama:

"Governor of Panama requests Ranger to search for Boyaca. Supposed broken down and in distress. Many lives in danger. Consul indorses."

The department has authorized the Ranger to proceed on this mission.

COLOMBIA AND NICARAGUA.

Negotiations with a View to an Entente Begun in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Negotiations have been opened in Washington for the establishment of an entente cordiale between the Governments of Colombia and Nicaragua. Ministers Concha of Colombia and Corea of Nicaragua are carrying on the negotiations.

The move grows out of the suspicion with which the two countries have viewed each other of late. Colombia has asserted that Nicaragua is responsible for much of the trouble on the Isthmus of Panama, and that revolutionary expeditions have formed on Nicaraguan soil. There have been strong intimations that Colombia would adopt counter steps by an invasion of Nicaragua.

Now, however, there are good prospects that the negotiations opened here will lead to mutual explanations and apologies, and to an agreement by which each State will respect the laws of neutrality.

Historic Frankfort Building in Peril.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The historic building in Frankfort in which the old German Emperors were crowned is beginning to crumble. The authorities have ordered that braces be placed in position immediately in order to save it.

Lord Charles Beresford Coming Here.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., will visit the United States in the Autumn to study the American Navy and to inquire into the working of the Morgan shipping combination.

WOMAN STARVED TO DEATH

Unfortunate Who Lived with Pets in a Village Cottage.

Her Starving Dogs Howled at Night and Neighbors Had to Break Into Her Rooms—Her Career, as Told to a Helper.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 4.—Ada Sweetser was found dying this morning by neighbors in a miserable room of a small cottage on a narrow lane, a short distance off the Bayville Road. She was a character in the village, where it was known that she received regularly small sums of money sent by her relatives. Neighbors had begged her to use her allowance for support in a sanitarium as she indulged freely in stimulants.

The woman had a passion for pets, and the windows of her house were grated so that they might not escape. Her dogs howled last night and therefore her neighbors broke into the house this morning. The woman was on a mattress, as there was no bed. A table was the only piece of furniture. The neighbors said that when she came among them three years ago it took two vans to carry her household goods. Four dogs were so feeble through long starving that they could not stand up. Other animals had died of starvation.

Dr. Richard Seaman of Locust Valley said that the woman was dying. She died soon after the neighbors entered her house. A message was sent to Mrs. Ordiville of 124 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, who is supposed to be the woman's sister.

The woman had been driven from several places on Long Island because of her attention to dogs and animals. She was driven from Huntington, East Deer Park, and Carmack, besides other towns. She came here from Long Swamp. Some neighbors gathered together one night just after she had received money. She hired a carriage and two vans to carry her household goods and pets, and came to this place. The residents of Long Swamp burned her house afterward. After she had been here a few days village boys began to molest her and she barred her windows.

Among the effects of the woman were many letters, mentioning inclosures of money and a pile of invitations to weddings. Most of the letters were from Mrs. A. C. Saportas of Pocantico Hills. They contained many expressions of love and confidence that the woman would conquer her desire for drink. One that was found was that of the dying woman. It was:

I am very hungry—To go out Sunday and yesterday for our dinner, or something to eat, as there was not one morsel in the house. I never saw such work in all my life. I am dying by inches. Leading such a life, I cannot subsist.

Mrs. O'Byrne, who had known the woman for many years and had worked for her in the various places, says her age was sixty-two years, and that on more than one occasion she had heard her tell the story of her life. When she was nine years old, according to Mrs. O'Byrne, Ada Sweetser found liquor in her father's room and acquired a craving. When twenty years of age she was a concert singer. Mrs. O'Byrne says that there was a love affair, and that afterward the woman lost all control of herself.

ASSESSMENT RAISED $850,000.

Tax Board's Action In Case of North Jersey Street Railway Company a Surprise.

Considerable surprise was caused in financial and political circles in Jersey City yesterday by the announcement that the Tax Board had increased the assessment of the realty and personal property of the North Jersey Street Railway Company from $488,000, the amount originally named, to $1,338,000. It was also announced that the board proposed to increase the assessments of property owned by various other corporations.

When the original assessments were made the board was composed of Robert Hoos and Charles H. Dayton, Democrats, and Thomas J. Degnan, Republican. Mayor Mark M. Fagan, who is a Republican, asked the board to increase the assessments wherever it was possible to do so without working injustice. When the board completed its work Mayor Fagan was dissatisfied with the result, but Messrs. Hoos and Dayton, whose votes controlled the board, refused to make certain changes he suggested. Commissioner Dayton died in June, and Mayor Fagan appointed James Lindsay to the vacancy. He and Commissioner Degnan now control the board, which is in political accord with Mayor Fagan. The first result of the change is found in the increased assessment of the North Jersey Street Railway.

The action of the Tax Commissioners is not final, however, as the county Tax Board must approve it.

WOUNDED NUN IN COURT.

Sister Angela of the New York Foundling Asylum, who was shot in the arm on July 17 by Henry Joseph King of 327 Lexington Avenue, formerly an inmate of the institution, was able to appear in the Yorkville Court yesterday in connection with the case. She was accompanied to court by Sister Anthony, who witnessed the shooting, and B. L. Peck, a representative of the New York Foundling Asylum.

At the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney Krotel the examination of King was adjourned by Magistrate Pool until Aug. 11, but meanwhile the prisoner is to be detained in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital for five days to have his sanity tested. Detective Lawrence, who arrested King, having for this purpose made an affidavit charging the prisoner with insanity.

Sister Syrilla, who was shot in the breast, is said to be slowly recovering, although the bullet has not been extracted.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

An attempt to wreck a train on the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad, a steam line running between East New York and Canarsie, was made on Sunday night.

A four-car train, well filled with passengers, was on its way to Canarsie, when Superintendent William Warner of the road, who was riding in the engine cab with the engineer, saw an obstruction on the track ahead on Vesta Avenue, near New Lots Road. The train was brought to a standstill within a few feet of the obstruction.

Mr. Warner and the engineer ran ahead and found that four heavy ties had been placed across the rails. The train crew, with a number of men passengers, searched about in the bushes near by, but found no trace of the persons who had placed the ties on the track.

Enthusiasm for King Alfonso.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—King Alfonso's journey to Oviedo yesterday was a continual triumph. The town was decorated in honor of the King's visit, and the crowds which gathered around the Town Hall enthusiastically cheered the young monarch, who appeared on a balcony and acknowledged the ovation.

Secretary Root at Carlsbad.

CARLSBAD, Aug. 4.—Eli Root, United States Secretary of War, arrived here today. He intends to make a considerable stay in Carlsbad.

Mr. Root left Paris last Saturday for Carlsbad, where his family is staying.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson's Body Recovered.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 4.—The body of the Rev. Edward L. Atkinson, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York City, who was drowned in Bott Pond Friday last, was recovered this afternoon by a diver. Funeral services will be held from Mr. George Atkinson's home in Reading to-morrow afternoon.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

These Are Very Lively Days.

There Is No Lack of Activity at The Big Store.

August days, but not August dullness.

There's a spirit and dash about The Big Store's business that is always enthusing.

Crowds come daily to the greatest store in the world.

Important Sales progress with animation.

The Furniture Sale, with its splendid economies and magnificent varieties of the best furniture obtainable is an event which is naturally meeting with signal success. In the other Homefurnishing sections, such as Carpets, Rugs, Chinaware and Glassware, the August tide of buying for Fall and Winter needs has set in with striking and characteristic vigor.

But there are plenty of other Sales of great consequence. In the various excellent Departments featuring summer apparel fine bargains abound most generously. Although days of heated weather are still ahead of us, we are industriously planning for Fall and Winter.

A number of our buyers are now in Europe for this purpose.

3 Carpet Offers

Intended Specially for To-Day.

Not last year's patterns—but the patterns that will be most sought next Fall and Winter.
And think of these prices!

WOOL VELVET CARPETS.
Endless variety of new choice designs, quality very high pile, nothing more durable to be had for wear; border to match; also hall and stair patterns; to-day, per yard, 75

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
Very best quality, made by the foremost manufacturers; newest designs and colorings; border to match; also hall and stair patterns; per yard, 60

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
Very heavy quality all-wool surface; assortment of designs and colorings to please all; border, hall and stair to match, 49
(Third Floor, Front.)

Choice New Rugs

At Special Price Inducements.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, very best quality, broad variety of the very latest designs and colorings; many copies of fine Oriental Carpets.

9x12,	8.3x10.6,	6x9,
35.00	30.00	20.00

SMYRNA RUGS, very best and heaviest made.

9x12,	7.6x10.6,	6x9,	4x7,	3x6,	30x60 in.
22.50	17.50	11.00	5.00	3.25	2.25

(Third Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors.

"PRINCE," AMERICA'S FINEST CHAMPAGNE. Regularly fermented in bottle after the French process. Per case 24 pts., $12.50; case 12 qts.,	11.50
HENNESSEY'S IMPORTED COGNAC, case 12 qts., $12.00; per bottle,	1.10
MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY, 7 years old, case 12 qts., $9.50; bottle,	90
OLD TOM GIN, REGAL BRAND, per case 12 qts., $8.50; per bottle,	85
CHATEAU LAROSE or CHATEAU LEOVILLE, vintage 1897, imported in glass from Berton Freres, Bordeaux. Per case 24 pints,	6.10
NIERSTEINER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim A. R. Case 12 qts.,	5.00
MEDOC, fine quality California Claret, per case, 12 quarts,	2.85
CABINET RIESLING, very choice white Wine, per case, 12 quarts,	3.00
MONOGRAM RYE WHISKEY, per case, $9.50; bottle, 87c.; per gal.,	3.00
RYE WHISKEY—Old Cabinet, per case, $8.85; bottle, 80c.; per gal.,	2.85
RYE WHISKEY—Mount Vernon, per case, $8.25; bottle, 75c.; per gal.,	2.50

(Fourth Floor.)

Big Sale of Wrappers Continues To-day.

Women came in swarms yesterday. Every one said it was the most important and best sale of Wrappers she ever attended. Values are extraordinary.

But great as the rush was there will be plenty for to-day. You can't sell 6,000 Wrappers in an eye's twinkling. We offer for to-day the following lot, which, by the way, is fresh from the factory:

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS—Very fine dimity, dainty polka dot effects; skirts are cut extra full, with deep ruffle. Waist and sleeves have pretty border trimming; these are exceedingly neat house gowns. Regular $1.39 quality, for 65c

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Unusual Cigar Values.

50 KEY WEST CLEAR HAVANA CONCHAS ESPECIALES, Cuban made, worth 3.75, for	2.50
50 LA SIMPATICA CLEAR HAVANA CONCHAS ESPECIALES, 10c. quality, for	2.00
50 CREMO PERFECTOS or LA INSIGNIA SUPERIORES, for	1.50
50 GENUINE PORTO RICAN BREVAS, 2.00 value,	1.00
50 LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS, elsewhere 1.25, for	85

Mail orders filled. (Main Floor, Rear.)

Stationery Department.

George B. Hurd's famous original Culter Mills Writing Paper. Worth several times as much as we ask during this sale. Clearance! That is why. Made of Irish linen and cut octavo size.

24 SHEETS FOR 5c — 24 ENVELOPES TO MATCH, 5c

It's a chance you shouldn't miss.

(Second Floor, Rear; Take Escalator.)

Women's Shoes and Oxfords.

The belated lot from Chicago that went on sale yesterday, crowded our Shoe Store all day with eager buyers; all anxious to take advantage of this fresh renewal of the greatest shoe values ever offered. On sale to-day at the same marvelous reduction. Quality fit for a queen; $3.00 values. 1.00 PAIR.

(Shoe Dept., Main Floor. Special Tables on 2d Floor.)

Men's Negligee Shirts.

Sale continues. Fine stylish Negligees, made for the most critical trade. Imported Madrases, percales, dimities and French lawns. Beautiful styles and colorings. All sizes, all sleeve lengths. Reduced from $1.45 and $2.25 to. 1.00

(Main Floor, 18th St.)

Women's Waists.

Intended to be Sold for $1.25.

Just 1,000. On special tables in the Waist Store on the 2d floor to-day.

Daintiness personified and delightfully inexpensive. Fine quality sheer lawn, yoke of fine lace tucking; elbow sleeves with full flare, edged with lace. A very chic, stylish Waist. Special 59c

Glassware & China.

AMERICAN CUT GLASS.
Beautiful Patterns, Hand Polished.
8-INCH BOWLS, deep, rich cutting, 4.00
NAPPIES OR BONBON DISHES, with or without handles, 1.25
SUGARS AND CREAMS, large size chrysanthemum pattern, 5.50
SALTS AND PEPPERS, deep, rich, cut glass with heavy sterling tops; each at 18

TABLE GLASSWARE.
WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin blown glass, handsomely engraved, new design; per dozen, 45
WATER TUMBLERS, crystal glass, fluted bottoms; regularly sold at 35c. per dozen; special at 23
JELLY TUMBLERS tight-fitting in tops, best quality of crystal glass; special, per dozen, 23

DINNER WARE.
DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, decorated in natural colors, every piece gold traced, 7.25
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces finest quality porcelain, handsomely decorated in natural colors, gold-traced 9.50
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, French Limoges, very handsomely decorated, 16.50

(Basement.)

Wall Papers.

NEW STYLES; EXTRA LOW PRICES.

We make this a splendid time for buying Wall Papers.

With stocks of new Fall styles and with prices at such a low ebb, you can readily see the importance of making an immediate calculation of your Wall Paper needs.

TAPESTRY, BURLAP and DENIM EFFECTS; FLORAL PAPERS, in both large and small designs; STRIPED PAPERS and NOVELTIES; every one new and stylish; our price in season would be 35c. to 50c. per roll; special price, 17½

PARLOR PAPERS; beautiful, soft tinted silk and satin finished Papers; also embossed and plain gilt effects; every conceivable style and color. Regular value 25c. to 35c. per roll; special price, 12½

CHAMBER PAPERS; many very pretty and effective styles; dainty stripes, florals, etc., just received; a fair price would be 15c. per roll, but for this sale the price is 7

Other Papers upward from 2½

We make a specialty of paper hanging, tinting and decorating.

(Third Floor, Front.)

Garden Hose.

This is the time of the year when Garden Hose is in use more than ever; rather than carry the following lots over until next season we have reduced the prices like this:

1-2 INCH HOSE, 3-ply guaranteed hose with couplings:
25-ft. lengths, 1.50 | 50-ft. lengths, 3.00
Extra 3-ply "STANDARD" HOSE; guaranteed good quality:
25-ft. lengths, 2.25 | 50-ft. lengths, 4.40
Extra "STANDARD" 5-PLY HOSE; guaranteed:
25-ft. lengths, 2.50 | 50-ft. lengths, 4.75
"ETNA" 5-PLY GUARANTEED HOSE; will stand high-water pressure:
25-ft. lengths, 2.75 | 50-ft. lengths, 5.50
"YALE" HOSE; guaranteed will stand any amount of high-water pressure:
25-ft. lengths, 3.00 | 50-ft. lengths, 6.00
We also have a special lot of WIRE-BOUND HOSE, in 25 and 50-ft. lengths, $5.00 values; special, 3.00
50-ft. lengths, value $9.00; special, 6.00

(Basement.)

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 o'clock. — The Wanamaker Store

The Event That Rounds An Epoch

Commerce is the handmaid of Art and Education. Not merely a business incident is recorded in the announcement that the New York business of the *Mason and Hamlin Company* has been taken over and from this date will be a part of the Piano and Organ business of John Wanamaker.

For a half century the name of Mason has shed lustre upon the musical life of our country. In the fullness of time the Mason and Hamlin Organs came to be the most artistic, therefore the best known, most popular and successful home and chapel Organs in this country.

This success has awaited the final forward and upward step that should add the crowning distinction to the honored name by the production of pianos that would express the highest principles of beauty in sound.

One of the most select, perhaps most lonely, spots in the world of Art in Commerce is the first rank of piano-making. Wanamaker's gives hospitality to more honored piano names than are grouped in any other store.

Just here we must state our belief that cold, hard, severe business alone will never make a commercial success of things in which pure art is fundamental. Every careful observer knows this—many wrecked makers of and dealers in pianos are strewn upon the coasts of musical trade.

Therefore, in this last great addition to our responsibilities we assume the combined task of commercial success based upon artistic management.

For five serious and vital years we have been interested in the piano business. Care and conscience have marked every step. No line of pianos has been taken up by us only to be exploited, spoiled and spurned and then replaced by some other line to be in turn similarly condemned. In our leadership to bring piano-selling within the sphere of modern ideas only dignified names have appeared. The best were needed for the demonstration of trade law applied to musical art. With the best of several distinct classes of pianos and organs the success has been won; and thus organs that are historic and pianos that are to be equally historic—the Mason and Hamlin products—are a part of Wanamaker's.

But while they are ours they are not here. Our Piano Store is not large enough nor good enough for the great business already created. Plans for changes and new construction have been halted by conditions beyond our control. We chafe impatiently at enforced delays and our much-loved pianos are the chief sufferers.

Therefore we shall, until further notice, keep the Mason & Hamlin business at No. 135 Fifth avenue, corner of Twentieth street. The invitation is equally urgent to all interested in music for both Tenth street and Broadway and Twentieth street and Fifth avenue. The welcome will be equal to the invitation.

John Wanamaker

Public Enthusiasm Has Endorsed the Values In

This August Furniture Sale

The enthusiasm on our floors has been continuous since last Friday morning.

The public came, saw and purchased more largely than ever before. Each year gives our public a clearer insight into the merits and benefits of this great August Trade Movement. But realization of the tremendous accomplishment economy-ward adds year after year to the number of those who are anxious to share in the savings procured by the maximum effort of the strongest buying organization in the trade.

The economy is great and positive, largely because of the unusually high excellence of the goods in the sale. The Furniture is handsome and artistic. The fine construction is apparent the moment you clap your eyes on the pieces. Then the price-tags tell a gratifying story of decisive price-concessions pleasing to men and women who are ambitious to fix up their homes in substantial and handsome manner at a moderate outlay.

There are some particularly attractive groups told of today—Fancy Chairs and Rockers sharply reduced; and some superb *Mission Furniture*, most of it at exactly half-price. These are groups that must be seen immediately, for they will be taken away quickly, of course. Here are briefest hints of details:

Fancy Chairs

Our showing of odd chairs is the greatest we have ever gathered for an August Sale. Several of the leading manufacturers turned over to us hundreds of pieces, many of which are just half price; and among these will be found chairs suitable for every room in the house.

Mahogany wood-seat Chair—usual price $10, August price $6.50.
Mahogany damask-seat Chair—usual price $11, August price $7.
Imitation mahogany velour-seat Chair—usual price $17, August price $8.50.
Imitation mahogany damask-covered Chair—usual price $18, August price $9.
Mahogany rush-seat Chair—usual price $15, August price $11.50.
Mahogany wood-seat Chair—usual price $18.50, August price $12.
Imitation mahogany Arm Chair—usual price $25, August price $12.50.
Mahogany rush-seat Chair—usual price $19, August price $15.
High-back Chair, velour seat and back—usual price $36, August price $18.
High-back Arm Chair, tapestry seat—usual price $38, August price $19.
Art Nouveau Chair, damask cover—usual price $40, August price $20.
Mahogany Arm Chair, red velour cover—usual price $32, August price $22.
Mahogany Colonial Chair, green velour—usual price $32, August price $25.
Mahogany Arm Chair, green velour—usual price $35, August price $28.

Fancy Rockers

Hundreds of pieces from the leading makers. Every piece is of the newest and best design and we never before made so good an offering of these goods.

Imitation mahogany Rocker, wood-seat—usual price $4, August price $3.
Golden oak Rocker, wood-seat—usual price $5.50, August price $4.50.
Golden oak Rocker, wood-seat—usual price $6, August price $4.50.
Imitation mahogany Rocker, wood-seat—usual price $10.50, August price $7.
Imitation mahogany Rocker, rush seat—usual price $12, August price $8.
Mahogany Rocker, damask seat—usual price $12, August price $9.
Imitation mahogany Rocker, wood-seat—usual price $20, August price $10.
Art Nouveau Rocker, inlaid—usual price $42, August price $21.
Carved mahogany Rocker, velour cover—usual price $35, August price $25.
Old Colonial mahogany Rocker, hair cloth—usual price $40, August price $25.

Brass Cribs

Crib, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.—usual price $30, August price $22.
Crib, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.—usual price $45, August price $35.
Crib, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.—usual price $50, August price $40.
Crib, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.—usual price $52, August price $42.
Crib, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.—usual price $55, August price $45.

Fourth floor.

"Mission" Furniture

Solid, substantial and artistic; this class of furniture is now very popular. Usually made of oak or cedar, finished with a dull weathered effect on a brown or a green tone. A leading maker closed out his entire line to us. We offer the goods at half price. Additional lots from other leading makers, but not all of these at half price.

Weathered oak Stool, rush seat—usual price $5, August price $3.25.
Weathered oak, rush seat Chair—usual price $7.50, August price $4.75.
Large Rocker, burlap cushion—usual price $10, August price $5.
Rocker, burlap cushion—usual price $12, August price $6.
Rocker, seat of narrow strips of leather—usual price $10, August price $6.50.
Morris Chair, cushions—usual price $17, August price $8.50.
Large Morris Chair, denim cushions—usual price $18, August price $9.
Large Rocker, leather cushions—usual price $18, August price $9.
High-back Settee, wood seat—usual price $20, August price $10.
Arm Chair, Spanish leather seat—usual price $18, August price $13.50.
Large Morris Chairs, leather cushions—usual price $30, August price $15.
Large Rocker, leather cushions—usual price $27, August price $13.50.

Brass Bedsteads

Bedstead, 3 ft., bow foot—usual price $25, August price $18.50.
Bedstead, 3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in., straight foot—usual price $35, August price $25.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., straight foot—usual price $35, August price $29.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., straight foot—usual price $40, August price $30.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., bow foot—usual price $50, August price $35.
Bedstead, 3 ft. 6 in., bow foot—usual price $60, August price $45.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., bow foot—usual price $70, August price $45.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., bow foot—usual price $85, August price $65.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., straight foot—usual price $120, August price $75.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., straight foot—usual price $150, August price $75.

Colored Enameled Iron Bedsteads

Bedstead, 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in., gold bronze—usual price $12, August price $8.
Bedstead, 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in., pale green, white and gold—usual price $16, August price $12.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., bronze and gold—usual price $16. August price $12.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., canary, white and gold—usual price $22, August price $15.
Bedstead, 3 ft. size, pale green and white—usual price $22, August price $15.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., cream and white—usual price $25, August price $16.50.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., ivory and brass—usual price $28, August price $18.50.
Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., pale green and white—usual price $26, August price $18.

The following particularly attractive groups of

August Furniture in the Basement Under-Price Store

A splendid assortment of Fancy Tables for parlors and bedrooms; Rockers of many kinds; Women's Desks in several styles, and Fancy Chairs. Goods are of pronounced value and of latest styles.

Fancy Tables

Imitation mahogany Tables—usual price $4, August price $2.50.
Bird's-eye maple Tables—usual price $3.50, August price $2.75.
Imitation mahogany Tables—usual price $5, August price $3.
Imitation mahogany Tables—usual price $5.50, August price $3.50.
Golden oak Tables—usual price $6.50, August price $4.50.
Weathered oak Tables—usual price $8, August price $5.
Imitation mahogany Tables—usual price $10, August price $6.
Imitation mahogany Tables—usual price $12, August price $7.

Fancy Rockers

Golden oak Rockers; all quartered oak; high back; high arms; saddle-shaped wood seat; banister and spindle back; the best rocker we ever sold for the money—usual price $4.50, August price $3.
Imitation mahogany Rockers, wood seat—usual price $5.50, August price $3.50.
Golden oak Rockers, rush seat—usual price $7.50, August price $4.50.
Weathered oak Rockers, rush seat—usual price $7, August price $5.
Weathered cedar Rockers, burlap seat—usual price $10, August price $5.

Fancy Rockers

Mahogany Rockers, wood seat—usual price $10, August price $6.50.
Mahogany Rockers, inlaid back—usual price $18, August price $8.50.

Women's Desks

Quarterd golden oak Desk—usual price $8, August price $6.
Imitation mahogany Desk—usual price $10, August price $7.
Quartered golden oak Desk—usual price $10, August price $7.
Imitation mahogany Desk—usual price $12, August price $9.
Quartered golden oak Desk—usual price $12, August price $9.
Quartered golden oak Desk—usual price $15, August price $10.

Fancy Chairs

Weathered cedar Chair, burlap cushions—usual price $10, August price $5.
Golden oak Chair, rush seat—usual price $8.50, August price $5.50.
Imitation mahogany inlaid Chair—usual price $8.50, August price $5.50.
Weathered cedar Chair, leather seat—usual price $17, August price $8.50.
Weathered cedar Chair, leather cushions—usual price $18, August price $9.

Sale of Suits And Dress Skirts

This is the final clean-up of Women's Suits and Skirts, presenting the most remarkable group of offerings made this season, or likely to be made, here or anywhere. Original costs have been ignored, and the garments are marked at prices they should bring in a jiffy this morning.

Suits at $7—formerly $12 to $22—Of cheviot and serge, in various styles; some lined throughout with silk; others with jackets silk-lined, and skirts lined with percaline.

Suits at $20—formerly $46 to $75—Of broadcloth and canvas cloth; with blouse or Eton jackets trimmed with braid or taffeta; lined throughout with silk.

Dress Skirts

At $4.50—Skirts of melton cloth in red, black, tan and blue; stitched with white; some trimmed with straps of same material. Value $8.

At $6.75—Skirts of canvas weaves, in gray and brown; graduated flounce; skirt trimmed with straps of same material; others plaited. Value $10.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's $30 to $45 Suits to Order, $25

Is it too late for you to get a Summer Suit made to your order, when you can save $5 to $15 by so doing? Hardly—the rest of the Summer, early Autumn, next season—plenty of chances to get your investment out of it.

The reason we ask, is because we've reduced all our stylish, Summer fancy cheviots—$30 to $45 kinds—to

$25 a Suit

—That means Sack Suits with the best kind of Wanamaker cut and tailoring. Hadn't you better grasp the opportunity?

Striped Worsted Trousers, too—stylish designs that were $6.50 to $7.50, are now $5 a pair, to order.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Washable Suits For Boys

A boy needn't be so careful of his Summer rough-and-tumble clothes when his parents only have seventy-five cents at stake. And the Summer-time's no time to "be careful." While this exceptional offering lasts, you can lay by two or three handsome, well-tailored little Washable Suits for boys of 3 to 12 years for the ordinary price of a single suit at the season's beginning. True—lots are broken—but the size-range is there. Sailor Suits of galatea, percale or chambray,

At 75c, formerly $1.25 to $2.50

Also Washable Knee-Trousers of crash, duck, pique or linen; 3 to 16-year sizes, worth 50c to $1, at 35c.

Boys' Military Blouses, of chambray or percale; sizes 3 to 7 years; worth 75c and 85c, at 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Umbrella News

Best part of this news is about a group of Umbrellas for women that we secured sharply under-price, because the manufacturer used his sample handles on the umbrellas. Thus the variety is very great, and all the handles are new, handsome and perfect. All have 26-inch silk covers, and steel rods, tassels and silk cases. Regular values range from $4 to $10. Today they are in three groups

At $2.90, $3.90 and $5

Then here are two groups for men:

28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, at $2; worth $2.75.

28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood silver-trimmed handles, at $2.90; worth $3.75.

Broadway.

Humbling the Cotton Aristocrats

They're proud and haughty when they first come to us from abroad—these charming cotton fabrics. And well they may be—there's only a dress pattern or two of a given color, and designs are distinctive.

But those that are left must come down in the world. Behold them today in reduced circumstances—or rather at reduced prices:

At 75c, from $1.65 and $1.75—
Embroidered Muslins; tan grounds with polka-dots in red, black, blue, pink and green; with lace insertion; also white embroidered dots and figures with hemstitched insertion.

At 75c, from $1.25—
Plain-colored Mercerized Mull, with lace insertion and fine plaits.

At 50c, from $1.25—
Mercerized Mull in lavender, black, royal blue, light blue and pink, with white borders embroidered with black.

At 50c, from 75c—
Mercerized Cotton Grenadines, made in Scotland; sheer fabric, with neat raised stripes, in Persian colors and Dresden figures in light blue, gray, pink, lavender and black on white grounds.

At 30c, from 45c—
Mercerized Cotton Grenadines, with openwork stripes; have the appearance of an all-silk grenadine. In black, tan, pink, all with white.

At 25c, from 35c and 40c—
Fine Cotton Grenadines in dainty colorings—light blue, pink and green, also black, on white grounds.

Tenth street.

8c Batistes 3½c yard

Then here's a modest relative of these beautiful Cotton Goods—Printed Batiste—that is, however, linked with them by adversity. Regular eight-cent goods, in a good assortment of neat figures and stripes in colors on white grounds, at

3½ cents a yard!

—about the cost of unprinted muslin!

Fourth avenue and Basement.

Girls' Frocks At Falling Prices

They're the kind that would have been most acceptable yesterday—will undoubtedly be so on, more than a few days before August is over: Dainty little Wash Dresses, prettily made and trimmed; for girls between 6 and 12 years of age. Prices suffer from a midsummer depression—as following details show:

At $3.50, formerly $5 to $7.50—
Guimpe and high-neck Dresses, in a variety of pretty wash materials.

At $5, formerly $7.50 to $12—
Dresses of linen, chambray and lawn; in white and colors. All handsomely made, and trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Tourist's Trunk Strap

No need hereafter to rely on the porter or baggage-man to strap the trunk you aren't strong enough to tackle yourself. A simple, handy little device attached to

The Tourist's Trunk Strap

makes it easy for anybody to strap a trunk securely. The new buckle tightens the strap automatically, and then locks itself—requiring a key to open it.

Prices for Trunk-Straps, with buckle, tested to hold 1,000 lbs. securely, are 50c to $1.25.

Basement.

Nightgowns Mostly Half-Price

Almost a dozen different and attractive styles of Nightgowns are included in this offering, all reduced in most radical fashion; most of them by exactly one-half. It's a chance for women who like dainty—even luxurious—garments to satisfy their desires at small cost.

Descriptions:

At $1.75, from $2.25—Of nainsook; low neck, short sleeves; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon.

At $2, from $2.75—Of nainsook; V neck, with deep rolling collar of fine plaits; short sleeves; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Of nainsook, 3 styles; square or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes, Point de Paris or torchon lace and ribbon; all short sleeves.

At $2.50, from $5—Of nainsook, 3 styles; high or low necks; trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon; all short sleeves.

At $3.25, from $6.50—Of nainsook, 2 styles; square or V neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon; short sleeves.

At $4, from $8—Of nainsook; Chemise Nightgowns with trimmed skirt; low neck and short sleeves; yoke effect of lace insertion, front and back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

'FRISCO ROAD AFTER THE GEORGIA CENTRAL

Negotiations Said to be Nearing Successful Completion.

Southern Railway's Interests Protected —Through Line from Southwest to Seaboard with Steamship Connections Planned.

Negotiations are pending and are understood to be rapidly nearing successful completion by which the St. Louis and San Francisco will come into the control of the Central of Georgia Railway. These negotiations have been under way for some time, but they have been carefully guarded, and it was not until yesterday that information about them leaked out.

If these negotiations reach a successful conclusion—and representatives of the main interests in the two properties seemed confident yesterday that they would—another great railroad system will have been molded out of various smaller properties, a system which among its Western competitors will be unique in that it alone will have an outlet of its own to the Atlantic seaboard, at the same time tapping all the rich grain fields of the West and Southwest.

Even the hastiest glance at the map demonstrates the logic of such a combination. The Central of Georgia and the Frisco connect at Birmingham, Ala., and not a mile of road will have to be built to enable through trains of freight or passengers to run from Kansas City, Oklahoma, and other points in the Southwest to Savannah, from where a new fleet of ocean steamers will carry them to the markets of Europe. The benefit from this combination would be equally important to both systems, so it was pointed out yesterday.

The increase of freight traffic over the Central of Georgia, especially in such commodities as cotton and iron products from Aalbama and Texas, corn, rice, and wheat from Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and other States; packing-house products from Kansas City and Chicago, and the increased traffic in general merchandise, will, it is expected, add materially to the Georgia road's earnings.

On the other hand, an outlet to the seaboard was considered practically vital for the best interests of the Frisco system, and it is intimated that if these negotiations had not been successful, an arrangement would have been made with the Brunswick and Birmingham, a projected road from Brunswick on the coast of Georgia, 375 miles to Birmingham.

The position of the Central of Georgia Railway is considered rather peculiar. It is generally believed that the road is controlled by the Southern Railway, but this is not the case. The $5,000,000 of common stock of the company is in the hands of a voting trust, the members of which are friendly to the Southern Railway. This company is, however, barred from acquiring the Georgia Central because of certain State laws prohibiting the consolidation of competing or parallel lines. This restriction does not apply to the Frisco system, as this system is in no way a competitor of the Georgia Central. While, then the Southern cannot hope to control the Central of Georgia, yet it is generally understood that no one else could secure control without the consent of J. P. Morgan & Co., who control the Southern. In this connection it is interesting to note that President Yonkum of the St. Louis and San Francisco has been a frequent visitor at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he was closeted for some time yesterday with members of that firm, after having taken luncheon with President Spencer of the Southern Railway. In fact, it is understood that the Southern Railway's interests will be fully protected in the deal.

The total mileage of the Central of Georgia is about 1,000 miles. It reaches Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga; Columbus, Albany, Montgomery, Augusta, Macon, and other important towns in Georgia and Alabama. It also controls two steamship lines with a fleet of a dozen steel boats. Its funded indebtedness is $48,586,000, of which $24,000,000 are first preferred, $7,000,000 second preferred, and $4,000,000 third preferred 5 per cent. noncumulative income bonds. On the first preferred income bonds interest has been paid as follows: 1½ per cent. in 1896, 2¼ per cent. in 1897, 2 per cent. in 1898, 2 per cent. in 1899, 3½ per cent. in 1900, and 5 per cent. in 1901. From 1892 to 1896 the company was in process or reorganization.

The St. Louis and San Francisco only recently acquired an entrance into Chicago by purchasing the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

THE ALLEGED 'FRISCO DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad, who is on a tour of inspection over the lines of his road, in an interview made the following statement regarding the reports that the Illinois Central is interested in the alleged Frisco deal.

"The Illinois Central is not in any way connected with any Rock Island or San Francisco deal. For that matter we are not in the amalgamation business, and have no connection whatever with any such transaction. We are not seeking a combination with any other railroad and not forming any sort of securities company."

There have been no developments in the reported deal between the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the whole matter is still surrounded with a good deal of mystery. It is now believed that if such a deal has been made it is in the interest of J. Pierpont Morgan and his Southern Railway Company.

GREAT NORTHERN WILL SHORTEN COAST HAUL.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 4.—"I am getting to be an old man. I have not many years to live. If I accomplish all I have set out to do things must move with celerity."

Such was the statement of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, who, in company with Charles S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific; A. L. Mohler, President of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and a number of minor officials, arrived at Davenport, near here, this morning to confer with the farmers of the "Big Bend" country in regard to the railway rates and shipping conditions. Delegates are present from Spokane, Stevens, Whitman, and Adams Counties, representing a region that it is estimated may harvest 20,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. To-morrow a similar conference is to be held at Colfax.

The feature of the conference was the announcement of President Mellen that, after consultation with President Hill, the Northern Pacific has ordered the building of a railway from the terminus of the Central Washington at Coulee City to Adrian on the Great Northern, about twenty-five miles south. This will cut off 150 miles of the haul to the coast. The estimated cost of this railway is $3,500,000, which, President Mellen declares, is a gift to the people of Big Bend, as the road goes through a barren country. It is thought the new line may be completed by November, 1903. In his speech President Mellen said:

"The whole rate fabric is like a cardhouse. We can do nothing here without doing something at other points. We are all bound to gain something by the spirit in which you called this conference. You came to us not by intermediaries—politicians who work you and who try to work us—but you work with us as allies, and you thus freeze out th middleman."

In his speech to the farmers President Hill vigorously attacked legislation on railway rates, saying:

"As well attempt to set a broken limb by statutes as to adjust rates. You can legislate until the barn doors rot off. The best thing to do is to act as you have here, with the officials. We will try to act in such a way that you will realize that we are doing something fair and in good faith.

"What you want is the highest price from any store. You want a new market. You must make more people use your stuff. Statesmen will tell us how to do this, but they get a consideration for doing so. I cannot find in public acts one intelligent thing that you have done to get new markets. I don't know any place where you have not been left to shift for yourselves as farmers. You have crops that keep you busy four months in the year. You want to do something the rest of the time besides whittling or holding down a nail keg. What you should do is to raise stock, roots, forage. There is nothing better than raising stock."

While no definite decision as to rates was expected to-day, the farmers hope to secure a rate of 10 cents per bushel for wheat shipped from all Big Bend points to the coast. The present rate is 11¼ to 11½ cents. The conference may also take up the proposition of shipping Washington grain via Minneapolis in case Pacific Coast buyers should attempt to form a combine.

LONG ISLAND BLOCK SYSTEM.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Aug. 4.—An automatic block system is now in operation between Rockaway Junction and Valley Stream on the Long Island Railroad. Signal poles each with two semaphore arms above the other have been placed half a mile apart. The upper one is called the home block, the lower the distant block. These arms are operated by the passing of trains over the rails.

When a train passes one of these signal poles both arms assume a horizontal position, which indicates danger to any following train. As the train passes the next pole the home block drops to a vertical position, and when the succeeding pole is passed the distant block drops down.

If a switch be open or rail broken the arms in both directions will indicate danger.

LONG ISLAND'S STATEMENT.

Increase in Year's Gross and Net Earnings and Expenses Shown.

The Long Island Railroad yesterday published its statement of gross and net earnings and operating expenses for the year ended June 30 last.

The statement shows:

Gross earnings, increase	$684,849
Expenses, increase	380,419
Net earnings, increase	$284,430

To Construct the Lafollette Road.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4.—President John B. Newton of the Knoxville, Lafollette and Jellico Railroad, who has just returned from New York, states his mission East did not affect the plan to construct the Lafollette Road and that it will be consummated. It is officially announced that bids presented for building the road from Knoxville to Lafollette, forty-four miles, are rejected because they are too high. New bids will be received.

Mayor Johnson Wins His Fight.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—The Circuit Court to-day dissolved the injunction recently issued by Judge Caldwell, restraining the City Council from granting public service franchises, and especially those giving the low fare street railway company the right to use the streets. Mayor Johnson fought the injunction suit, and as a result of his victory to-day the low fare lines will probably be constructed as soon as possible.

Russell Sage Doubts Elevated Report.

Regarding the report that the Vanderbilts would take over the Manhattan Railway, Russell Sage said yesterday: "No offer has been made by Mr. Vanderbilt to my knowledge, and I am sure Mr. Gould would have certainly informed me if such an offer had been made."

REPORT ON SAVINGS BANKS.

The 127 Doing Business in This State Had July 1 Aggregate Resources of $1,167,683,337.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The 127 savings banks doing business in thirty-one counties of New York State had on July 1, 1902, aggregate resources of $1,167,683,337, which was an increase for the year of $62,606,573, and for six months of $36,178,713.

One savings bank went out of business during the year, and in several localities trust companies have been paying interest on small deposits, which had a little effect on deposits.

The increase in the amount of deposits for the year over those of the previous year is $14,523,109, but the withdrawals were greater than those during the year ended July 1, 1901, by $16,503,185. For the past year, however, the aggregate of the deposits exceeded the aggregate of the amounts withdrawn by $31,165,538.

The following are the aggregate sums:

	—July 1— 1902.	1901.	Jan. 1, 1902.
Total resources	$1,167,683,337	$1,105,076,764	$1,131,564,624
Due depositors	1,051,689,186	987,621,809	1,014,305,858
Surplus, market value	115,540,560	116,975,246	116,734,992
Surplus, par val.	69,737,601	65,723,648	62,468,034
Number open accts	2,229,661	2,129,790	2,174,511
Amount deposited for year	$290,840,380	$276,317,181	$286,155,826
Amount withdrawn for year	259,674,822	243,171,637	252,549,176
Interest credited and paid for year	34,189,611	32,606,747	33,620,994
Expenses other than sal.	*1,425,284	*1,356,523	*1,419,564

*For six months.

Below is given the totals of the principal sums by counties:

County.	Total Resources.	Amount Due Depositors.
Albany	$83,433,914	$58,278,456
Broome	3,879,200	3,660,002
Cayuga	7,050,531	6,434,113
Chemung	200,569	198,407
Columbia	3,673,187	3,317,406
Cortland	2,337,519	2,224,414
Dutchess	16,069,964	14,746,865
Erie	61,774,295	55,723,987
Greene	2,343,576	2,113,348
Jefferson	6,196,460	5,794,207
Kings	186,419,150	163,554,996
Madison	1,577,315	1,429,999
Monroe	43,298,472	38,889,050
Montgomery	2,376,760	2,256,187
Nassau	839,630	785,625
New York	630,011,372	567,677,890
Niagara	3,048,837	2,816,554
Oneida	15,162,169	13,239,628
Onondaga	32,737,190	30,196,557
Orange	14,021,318	12,501,531
Oswego	5,180,053	4,784,336
Putnam	431,625	390,232
Queens	7,294,838	6,655,337
Rensselaer	10,866,947	9,515,478
Richmond	2,615,059	2,406,348
Schenectady	3,793,719	3,603,638
Seneca	400,061	371,651
Suffolk	8,658,752	7,743,407
Tompkins	2,307,019	2,041,995
Ulster	10,113,157	9,349,317
Westchester	20,479,680	18,985,111
Total	$1,167,683,337	$1,051,689,186

County.	Surplus Market Value.	Interest Credited and Paid During Year.
Albany	$5,067,304	$1,919,185
Broome	210,108	98,357
Cayuga	646,418	203,362
Chemung	2,162	5,492
Columbia	355,780	105,431
Cortland	113,105	67,632
Dutchess	1,315,301	518,340
Erie	6,050,308	1,756,927
Greene	230,228	67,308
Jefferson	402,253	184,365
Kings	21,801,465	5,171,151
Madison	138,182	44,219
Monroe	4,270,462	1,353,772
Montgomery	120,452	65,790
Nassau	54,006	27,004
New York	62,308,059	18,517,996
Niagara	232,283	80,287
Oneida	1,917,238	416,858
Onondaga	2,586,252	985,146
Orange	1,519,786	439,682
Oswego	395,332	154,255
Putnam	41,393	12,474
Queens	636,481	210,622
Rensselaer	1,273,394	304,780
Richmond	208,711	71,779
Schenectady	190,082	99,231
Seneca	28,399	10,064
Suffolk	915,344	280,546
Tompkins	265,024	56,644
Ulster	761,868	299,346
Westchester	1,494,374	652,564
Total	$115,540,560	$34,189,611

	Amount Deposited.	Amount Withdrawn.
Albany	$13,720,716	$14,642,746
Broome	1,876,224	1,685,646
Cayuga	2,779,597	2,581,460
Chemung	143,928	124,291
Columbia	928,070	811,844
Cortland	965,142	811,138
Dutchess	2,776,562	3,018,713
Erie	20,890,203	16,770,634
Greene	603,598	500,753
Jefferson	2,307,587	1,853,204
Kings	44,274,341	41,512,775
Madison	499,179	446,578
Monroe	10,503,030	11,467,432
Montgomery	1,040,405	838,805
Nassau	239,829	150,452
New York	147,242,389	127,117,971
Niagara	1,578,922	1,656,783
Oneida	3,691,624	2,966,682
Onondaga	10,198,765	9,711,684
Orange	2,520,023	2,375,450
Oswego	2,129,910	1,972,712
Putnam	83,908	82,510
Queens	2,001,120	2,180,817
Rensselaer	2,429,712	2,159,188
Richmond	1,183,139	961,110
Schenectady	2,124,501	1,864,365
Seneca	188,004	166,944
Suffolk	1,730,597	1,403,938
Tompkins	965,256	844,875
Ulster	2,300,229	1,998,256
Westchester	5,051,790	4,966,081
Total	$290,840,380	$259,674,822

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Loeb, Herman, Cincinnati, Ohio; men's clothing; Hotel Albert.

Model Dry Goods Company, Alexandria, Ind.; L. E. Rogers, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Engelhard, M., Bucyrus, Ohio; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnes, C. M., Oswego, N. Y.; F. W. Barnes, hats and furs; Hotel Normandie.

Kirschbaum, R., & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.; I. Kronowit, waist manufacturing; Hotel Albert.

Du Bois, Kolb & Co., Paducah, Ky.; L. S. Du Bois, wholesale drugs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; Milton E. Herz, notions and ladies' wear; Hotel Grenoble.

Brown, Charles, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Brown, manufacturer of clothing; Imperial Hotel.

Alexander & Cohn, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob Alexander, woolens; Imperial Hotel.

Smythe, A. H., Columbus, Ohio; books.

Stoneman, Mrs. W. G., Columbus, Ohio; millinery.

Sachs & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; George S. Applegate, men's furnishing goods; 135 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Sonneborn, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Newman, E., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Gusky, J. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. J. Gusky, clothing; Holland House.

Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Company, Quincy, Ill.; O. G. Mohrenstecher, millinery, ribbons, laces, jewelry, cloaks, and notions; 415 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Bailey & Bailey, Winona, Minn.; C. E. Bailey, cloaks and waists; Hotel Earlington.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Goldsmith, M., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Goldsmith, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Malmheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; G. W. Turner, furniture and upholstery goods; 459 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss A. Whitman, laces; Victoria Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Rosenfield, Kropff & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Wolf, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Goldsmith, house furnishing goods and notions; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stohl, Urban & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. Stohl, overalls; Hotel Imperial.

Stair, J., York, Penn.; dry goods; Holland House.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; T. S. Gibbs, millinery, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. Shute, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Koch, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stein & Goldstein, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Goldstein, the Fair; Marlborough Hotel.

Weiss, S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Samuel Weiss, millinery.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; William G. Jamieson, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Friedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; M. B. Friedman, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Miller, Weizenhoff & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Miller, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Greenfield, S., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Greenfield, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Judnich, J. H., & Co., Calumet, Mich.; J. Kramer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Frank, S. B., & Co., Helena, Ark.; S. B. Frank, jewelry; Hotel Rossmore.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; Miss Sullivan, fancy goods; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions and jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Loth Jeens Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Loth, clothing manufacturer; Hoffman House.

Maddern, Jorrell & Gee, Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory; B. H. Gee, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Graham, A. E., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; W. R. Graham, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, dry goods; Josie Gardner, dry goods; Bertha Schack, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Carruthers, W. P., Oberlin, Ohio; jewelry; Astor House.

Ramp, John B., Cleveland, Ohio; jewelry; Astor House.

Seligman, L., Louisville, Ky.; Charles D. Fray, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Seligman, L., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wittenstein, Iscar, Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; 1,867 Monroe Avenue, Tremont.

Blumenfeld, Martin, St. Louis, Mo.; clothing.

Hysinger & Rosenthal, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Hysinger, general merchandise; Gerard House.

Reed & Jordan, Portsmouth, Ohio; Edward T. Reed, dry goods and notions.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Morris Green, dress goods; Rebecca Cohen, trimmings.

Muironey Manufacturing Company, Fort Dodge, Iowa; gentlemen's furnishing goods; J. R. Muironey; H. S. Vincent, gentlemen's furnishing goods.

Moher & Moher, Fort Dorge, Iawo; W. F. Moher, druggists' sundries.

Laufersweiler, Fort Dodge, Iowa; John Laufersweiler, furniture and undertaking.

Combs, T. L., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; E. J. Sullivan, jewelry; Astor House.

Star Dry Goods Company, Muscatine, Iowa; Henry Wasserman, gentlemen's furnishing goods.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mississippi Store, Chickasaha, Indian Territory; Miss Kate Frazier, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sonnefeld Store, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Julia M. Gillespie, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Keenan & John Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Keenan, furniture and draperies; Fred J. Reif, furniture and draperies; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ringwalt, J. S., Mt. Vernon, Ohio; S. M. Reynolds, dry goods.

Liebenthal, Bloch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Liebenthal, clothing; S. S. Block, clothing; Hoffman House.

Smith Dry Goods Company, Texarkana, Ark.; E. F. Burk, drugs; Herald Square Hotel.

Hays & Levy, Louisville, Ky.; Adolph Hays, dry goods; D. I. Hays, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Salinger, B., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Salinger, dry goods.

Johnson, Rose & Co., Clay Centre, Kan.; A. B. Rose, dry goods.

Cayott, W. L., & Co., West Phalia, Kan.; W. L. Cayott, dry goods.

Haas, Schwartz & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; Felix Haas, manufacturer of clothing; Hotel Albert.

Elliot, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; B. L. Davis, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Nussbaum & Bach, Bucyrus, Ohio; I. Nussbaum, clothing; 222 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Shock, W. G., & Son, Warrensburg, Mo.; Theodore S. Shock, general merchandise; The Raleigh.

Holiday Brothers, Tulsa, Indian Territory; L. O. Holiday, general merchandise; The Raleigh.

Lahr, Bacon & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Anna Becker, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Reed Brothers & Lennon, Milwaukee, Wis.; Byrd Hunter, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Lewis Wyler, clothing, &c.; A. Wyler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Quaid, L. A., Mount Vernon, Ohio; B. Quaid, clothing.

Mabley & Carew Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederick J. Menk, men's furnishings; Holland House.

Reps & Jungk, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; August Reps, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reps Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; William Reps, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Herrmann, Mrs. L., Muncie, Ind.; millinery.

Hecht, Mrs. R., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery.

Graham, Crawford & Co., Bonham, Texas; W. P. Crawford, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Rist, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ettlinger, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Ettlinger, clothing; Max Ettlinger, clothing; Hoffman House.

Greenfield, S., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Lee Buckstein, clothing.

Bonesho-Shaidnagle Company, The, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. N. Bonesho, silks; Hotel Manhattan.

Hannifin, P. R., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. Cumming, dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Mendel, H., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Donohaw, dry goods; F. J. Devlin, dry goods; L. Lion, dry goods; Hotel Endicott.

William Walton Nephews, Freeport, Ill.; John Huss, cloaks; Edwin Hall, cloaks.

National Underwear Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert Douglas, manufactured underwear.

Fouche & Young, Rittman, Ohio; Mrs. J. C. Young, general store; 359 Grove Street, Brooklyn.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; George E. Pasmore, dry goods; 106 Grand Street.

McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Seattle, Washington; W. D. McCarthy, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hillsborough Dry Goods Company, Hillsborough, Texas; P. H. Pennington, dry goods; 47 East Ninth Street.

Townsend, J. H. Rockwell, Texas; general store.

Harned & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; W. T. Forbes, cloaks; H. A. Smith, cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Downes, The, Company, Magnolia, Ohio; B. A. Downes, dress goods.

Lowenstein Brothers, Canton, Ohio; S. Lowenstein, clothing; Normandie.

Bing, I. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sidney Bing, clothing; Laurence L. Bing, clothing; Arverne Hotel, Arverne, L. I.

O'Neill, The M. Company, Akron, Ohio; M. O'Neill, dry goods; W. O'Neill, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street.

Shadbolt, Noble, Detroit, Mich.; A. G. Shadbolt, men's furnishings.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; W. S. Newton, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. B. Rosenthal, wholesale millinery.

Jones Dry Goods Company, The, Oshkosh, Wis.; Andrew M. Jacobson, dry goods.

Bonewitz, D. R., Sons, Van Wert, Ohio; L. B. Bonewitz, dry goods; V. J. Bonewitz, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lyford, V. G., Falls City, Neb.; dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Starrett Brothers, Sheldon, Ohio; E. B. Starrett, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kellogg, Drake & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; E. R. Drake, dry goods, carpets, and millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Swank & Walker, Tuloun, Ill.; G. S. Walker, general merchandise; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Johnson Dry Goods Company, The, Norfolk, Neb.; W. H. Johnston, dry goods, carpets, and shoes; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Schlesinger, M., Chicago, Ill.; B. Grossman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Vineburg Patent Pocket Pants Company, Detroit, Mich.; L. Vineburg, manufacturer of pants; Union Square Hotel.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Ellis, department store; Hotel Albert.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. N. Johnston, cloaks, suits, furs, and waists; George F. Whitwell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ely, Walker, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. E. Buckner, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Barker, Postun & Co., Weatherford, Texas; G. C. Postun, dry goods; 256 Church Street.

Lieber Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Ballard, W. H., Muncie, Ind.; hardware; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Kahn Tailoring Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Stein, clothing; 159 Greene Street.

Jackson, George W., Leamington, Ontario, Canada; wallpaper, molding, and pictures; 160 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Parisian Waist Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Goldstein, silk waists; Hotel Albert.

Valentine, R. G., & Co., Jackson, Mich.; R. G. Valentine, muslin underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones-Munker Company, The, Steubenville, Ohio; A. Lewingood, dry goods.

Zenner, D., Company, Athens, Ohio; H. Zenner, dry goods.

Klein, Sol, Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Goldberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Firchheimer, B., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Sitzman, gentlemen's furnishings.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Julius Cohn, clothing; Manhattan Hotel.

Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dora M. Cowender, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Phil Van Ballen & Co., Huntington, Ind.; Phil Van Ballen, department store; 121 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Rollman & Sons Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss S. Hyman, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Sears & Roebuck Company, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Jones, underwear and hosiery.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, The, Nashville, Tenn.; S. Willard, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Friends, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Friend, shoes; Herald Square Hotel.

R. F. Rosenheim Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Hoover, millinery; Tannery Building, Elizabeth, N. J.; Adelaide Berne, millinery; 445 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greenstein & Brother, M. F., Louisville, Ky.; S. J. Greenstein, department store; 161 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Moll, C., Cleveland, Ohio; Jennie Gerson, dry goods; 480 Broadway.

Blyth & Fargo Company, The, Evanston, Wyoming; Thomas Blyth, general merchandise; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schley, W. A., Gatesville, Texas; dry goods.

Kahn Tailoring Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Kahn, tailoring; 128 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Parisian Waist Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. White, silk waists; 1,809 Lexington Avenue.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Brown, carpets; Mrs. L. M. Clark, dress goods; Miss Moreland, cloaks; Miss Connor, waists; Miss Cox, wrappers; Miss Dodd, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Colby Davis, dress goods; E. T. Loyd, underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Solinsky, H., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; H. Solinsky, clothing; D. Solinsky, clothing; Hotel Gerard.

Powers' Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. B. Gilbert, domestics and linens and cloths; D. C. Murray, notions, trimmings, and leather goods; L. H. Wells, drugs and toilet goods and books; E. Langen, jewelry; R. Knox, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerard.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, linens and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Jennings, muslin underwear; J. Stollberg, jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. Avril, notions and photo supplies; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. F. Nachbaur, domestics, linens, dress goods, and silks; 335 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stern, woolens; 760 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, cloaks and suits; C. W. Smith, dry goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Zoller, Minear & Reiter, Greensburg, Ind.; S. P. Minear, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Still, corsets; Miss L. Roeder, ladies' and infants' wear; D. B. Cavanagh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohn, Harris, Cleveland, Ohio; D. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Friedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Friedman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; A. J. Neuhausel, dress goods, silks, and lining; M. J. Gildorf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; H. H. Levy, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hays, J. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Hays, shirts; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Brofman, J., Danville, Va., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. N. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; A. I. Strauss, furnishing goods; A. C. Levi, silks and black goods; B. J. Levy, dry goods; R. A. Graffield, dry goods; 508 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Foster, C., & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; C. Foster, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Arthur, domestics, linens, dress goods, and silks; J. G. Walker, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods; H. G. Huss, notions, laces, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; 415 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Samuels, I. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, overalls; Herald Square Hotel.

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Adler Brothers & Co.; L. Adler, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Seelig, S., & Co., Helena, Ark.; S. Seelig, clothing and house furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Conrad, O. J., Indianapolis, Ind.; cloaks, suits, and waists; 531 West Broadway.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. B. Falter, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Jonap, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, G. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.; G. Y. Smith, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Collins, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Ellis, rugs; Hotel Albert.

Lehman, A., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Zodiag, H., Shrevesport, La.; dry goods and notions; 583 Broadway.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. J. Scott, silks; J. E. Climans, muslin under

SARATOGA RACES BEGUN

New York Turf Patrons Out in Force for New Track's Opening.

FRANCESCO'S BIG HANDICAP

C. F. Dwyer's Colt Cleverly Won the $10,000 Event, with the Favorite, Blues, Unplaced.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—With a splendid and fast race for the great event of the day, the $10,000 Saratoga Handicap, an attendance even in excess of the expectations of the management and delightful weather for the sport, racing was inaugurated on the new Saratoga course today. The meeting, all in all, had an opening that made glorious promise of things to come, and though the big handicap resulted in something of a disappointment to the betting crowd, the other results were fairly satisfactory to the public generally. The Tammany favorite, Frank Farrell's Blues, by his defeat for the handicap brought woe to a strong proportion of the New York representation, but the victory fell to another New York stable, that of Charles F. and Michael F. Dwyer, with the fast three-year old Francesco, who won three lengths before Herbert. Articulate, the only Western horse in the race, saved something of the reputation he brought to Saratoga by finishing third, but far away behind the second horse.

There were eleven runners for the big event, Blues carrying the top weight and ridden by J. Martin, always being the favorite at a price averaging around 5 to 2, with the Dwyer entry, Francesco, and Ethics the next choice at 3 to 1, while Roxane and Nones, coupled as the Ryan entry, held the place of third choice. Articulate and Advance Guard were at 7 to 1 each, Reina and Herbert at 12 to 1 each, and Carbuncle at 20 to 1, and Lord Pepper at 40 to 1 were the outsiders. The race, over a course of a mile and a sixteenth, was the fourth event on the programme.

There was but a short delay at the post, the barrier rising to an even break for all, with Articulate and Lord Pepper the first two away and Advance Guard and Herbert the last to leave the post. Lord Pepper at once took command and led past the stand, while Blues, third at the start, went on after the leader, and beginning the first turn was head and head with him. On the turn Blues moved on into first place, while Francisco went up alongside Lord Pepper, and before they entered the backstretch took second place, just behind Blues. In the run through the backstretch Blues drew steadily away from the field pursuing him and galloped so easily in the lead that more than a half mile from the winning post he seemed to have the stakes won, and a tumult of exulting shouts from the backers of the Tammany stable filled the air.

The horses then were strung out in processional order, with Blues three lengths in the lead and Francesco a like distance before Roxane, Articulate, and Lord Pepper, who followed in the order named. Just as the partisans of Blues had settled it in their minds that the horse could not lose, Francesco made a move forward and began to close the gap by which the favorite led, while Blues at the same time seemed to tire. For just an instant it looked as if Blues would respond to the call that Martin then made upon him, but in the next second he quit trying, and dropped to the rear so fast that the field swallowed him in the next sixteenth of a mile, Francesco then taking first place, and with his big advantage over the horses that then were closest to him having the stakes secure. For the remainder of the distance the result was not in doubt, Francesco winning rather easily by three lengths from Herbert, who closed strong in the run through the stretch and raced through the others of the field in impressive style, finishing second four lengths in front of Articulate, third. The time of the race was 1:50, which is a fraction of a second faster than the record for the old Saratoga course, and time that marked a good performance considering that the course is new and had only dried out after a rain.

August Belmont's great colt Mizzen was scratched from the race for the $5,000 Flash Stakes, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the Western filly Judith Campbell, from the stable of J. W. Schorr, started favorite in the field of eleven that ran. Judith Campbell justified the confidence placed in her, for after breaking fourth to the lead away from the post of Tantalus Cup, she raced into the lead in the first half-furlong and, holding command to the end, won handily by a length from Charles Elwood, who beat Sergeant a head for second money. For the Ballston Cup Steeplechase five well-schooled jumpers went through the field, and J. E. Widener's Borough, the actual post favorite, won by a head after fighting with Self Protection, ridden by his owner, the gentleman rider, Mr. Page. The first colt Hermis won the opening race in a smart finish by a length from Monograph, while Wannakee and Vincennes, both at long prices, captured the other races. The club house was well filled throughout the afternoon and the boxes and reserved seats in the grand stand held so many New Yorkers that except for the surroundings one might have imagined that the racing was at Sheepshead Bay. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for all ages, special weights, with allowances; seven furlongs. H. M. Zeigler's Hermis, ch. c., 3 years, 114 pounds. (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; R. Bauer's Monograph, ch. c., 119, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Mack Truesy Brothers' Gonne, b. f., 4, 114, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Unmasked, Minerva, Tenagra, Gold Cure, South Trimble, Remorse, Tribes Hill, Tenacity, Sweet Heart, Lake Port, Royal also ran. San Nicholas left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—The Ballston Steeplechase Cup, for hunters, four years old and upward; two and a half miles. J. E. Widener's Borough, ch. g., 5 years, 164 pounds, (Barry,) 2 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Mr. Page's Self-Protection, b. g., aged, 166, (Mr. Page,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Rockstorm, b. h., 132, (G. Green,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—5:24. Gypsie also ran. Somerset fell.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Judge W. Scherr's Judith Campbell, br. f., 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; J. E. Haggin's Charles Ellwood, b. c., 122, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; F. R. Hitchcock's Sergeant, b. c., 112, (Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Africander, Tantalus Cup, Muzio, Glendale, Sparkle Esher, River Pirate, Gimcrack, and Short Hose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $10,000 guaranteed value; one mile and three-sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., 3 years, by St. Maxim-Frances L., 97 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, (coupled in the betting with Ethics as Dwyer's entry,) won handily by a length and a half; W. C. Rollin's Herbert, br. h., 5, by Albert-Bonnie Olga, 118, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by four lengths from G. A. Davis's Articulate, b. c., 4, by St. Andrew-Utter, 119, (Lyne,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:39. Advance Guard, Blues, Ethics, Carbuncle, Roxane, Nones, Lord Pepper, and Reina also ran and finished as named. Value to the winner, $7,000. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. J. A. Drake's Wannakee, ch. f., 94 pounds, (Henderson,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, won; O. L. Richard's Dark Planet, blk. c., 102, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; the Columbia Stable's Glorlosa, br. f., 104, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Louise Collier, Doctor Saylor, Kickshaw, Christine A., Mackay Dwyer, Sheriff Bill, Nevermore, Anna Daly, and Orloff also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling allowances; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. J. Brennock's Winnie Mack, br. m., 3 years, 103 pounds, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; P. H. McCarren's Bluff, b. c., 3, 111, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; W. H. May & Son's Drummond, b. c., 3, 103, (E. Hong,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Fonsoluca, King's Favorite, Five Nations, Philippine, Kilogram, Ennis, Lee King, Frank McKee, Arak, Handicapper, and Guesswork also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; weight seven pounds below the scale, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Cinquecalli, High Chancellor, Wax Candle, Old Fort, Decoration, Guy Park, and Cincinnatus, 115 pounds each; Scoffer, Boutonniere, Grantsdale, and Rassador, 105 each; Hilarity, Gay Friar, Empress of India, Dazzling, and Forward, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile. Zoroaster, 110 pounds; Hans Wagner, 105; Conundrum, 102; Mosketo, 101; Locket, 94, and Musidora, 89.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, to be ridden by apprentice riders who have never ridden a winner; weight ten pounds below the scale; five and a half furlongs. Faircroft, Showman, Mr. Dingle, Ornature, Flying Jib, Leader, Michaelmas, and Yardarm, 112 pounds each; Parisienne, Molly Brunt, Medal, and Dainty, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama Stakes, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Gunfire and Hatasoo, 124 pounds each; Femesole, 121; Mary Worth, Barouche, Par Excellence, Plum Tart, Josepha, Bessie McCarthy, and Lux Casta, 116 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $2,500; six furlongs. Bellario, 113 pounds; Belvino, 112; The Musketeer, 111; Delagoa, 109; Belle of Lexington, 108; Glorita, 106; Anecdote, 105; Sadducee, 102; Roue, 99, and Clonmell and Flying Buttress, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Ten Candles, 116 pounds; Sombrero, and Morningside, 110 each; Highlander, 109; Himself, 108; Caughnawaga, 107; Colonel Brice, 105; Lanceman, 100; Cuspidor, 97; Numeral and Janice, 95, and Daffo-Down-Dilly, 90.

AMATEUR ROWING POLITICS.

Contests Being Waged for Places on the Executive Committee of National Association.

Politics promise to play no mean part in the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Worcester, Mass., on Friday and Saturday. Four delegates will have to be elected to the board, or Executive Committee, as it is called, which body governs amateur rowing in this country. James P. Fox of Boston, Walter Stimpson of North Cambridge, Claude R. Zappone of Washington, and Charles Catlin of Chicago are the present incumbents.

The meeting which will either re-elect these men or their successors will take place on Friday evening at the Bay State House, Worcester. James Fox is the only one of the four who is not opposed, the other three being contested for one reason or another. As a consequence, some lively electioneering has been going on, mostly by mail, during the last few months, and it is safe to say, if past incidents can be taken as a criterion, that the men who are supposed to govern the sport will pay more attention to their election contests than the struggles on the water.

Members of the Executive Committee are elected for a term of three years by the clubs comprising the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and while there is no perpetuity law in regard to incumbency of an office, some hold their places on the board for term after term, but when, as sometimes happens, a certain section becomes dissatisfied with its representative on the board, the struggle for the place is usually very spirited and has resulted in some bitter controversies.

The Executive Committee is composed of twelve members elected from the various rowing associations which are made up of the clubs in the different rowing centres of the United States and the men chosen to represent a particular section, while they in a measure nominate themselves, they are not necessarily the universal choice of the clubs which they represent, hence the occasional fight for election at the National regatta meeting which occurs annually.

There is at least one case on record where a member was elected to the Executive Committee who was not even indorsed by the club of which he was a member, but by skillful electioneering he received a majority of votes of the clubs of the United States and he gained a place on the board.

The plan has often been discussed, particularly by representative oarsmen, of changing the system of election and have every member of the Executive Committee elected by the clubs he actually represents. This would confine the bitterness, if any, to a locality instead of spreading the bad feeling and knowing private differences at the annual regatta, where all the rowing interests of the country are represented. Then, too, it would tend to stimulate rowing in some sections where the sport is now absolutely dead. This plan would also obviate the custom of having men to legislate for a sport who know little or nothing of the practical part of it, and there would be no chance for the claim made during the disorder which prevailed some four years ago over the Hedley matter, when one member of a local regatta committee stated that there were men on the Executive Committee who had never sat in a scientific boat.

In the present political struggle, which will end on Friday night at Worcester, Walter Stimpson is opposed by William S. Youngman of the Boston Athletic Association, Claude R. Zappone finds Lee Williamson of the Ariel Rowing Club of Baltimore arguing against him, and Charles Catlin is opposed by John J. Schaab of the Western Rowing Club of St. Louis.

Various matters will come up for discussion at this annual meeting which will affect rowing in this country to quite some considerable extent if the executive committee decides in accordance with the wishes of several questions. It is expected that the status of college oarsmen will be thoroughly defined, and it is also possible because of the unpleasantness in the Union Boat Club over Titus, the club's champion sculler, and the methods he employed in procuring funds for his unsuccessful attempt to win the Diamond Sculls, that some action will be taken as to how far a club may go in advancing funds to its rowing men while they are training for boat races.

According to Julius D. Mahr, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association, this body has no jurisdiction in the dispute between the Nassau Boat Club of this city and the Long Island Regatta Association regarding the protested junior four-oared gig race, which was won by the Nassau crew on July 12, and afterward protested by the Nonpareil Boat Club, whose crew came in second, because Fraser of the Nassau boat had represented another organization within the ninety days proscribed by the regatta rules. The Long Island Association entertained the protest, and ordered the Nonpareils and Nassaus minus Fraser, to row over again for the prizes, thus themselves transgressing the regatta rule, which states that the organization under whose auspices the regatta is given may in event of a protest award the prizes as it sees fit, or have the race rowed over. In this instance as there were six other crews in the race besides the two involved in the dispute, it seems manifestly unfair to them to be left out of the argument altogether. In the meantime the Nassaus refuse to row the Nonparells in a two-crew race, and the Long Island Association still holds the medals.

New Orleans Oarsmen In This City.

The Southern sculler, F. Demourelli, accompanied by A. Wolfe, both members of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New Orleans, arrived in this city yesterday, and repaired to the Dauntless Rowing Club on the Harlem River, where Mr. Demourelli donned abbreviated togs and started out for a row, while Mr. Wolfe contented himself with a swim from the club's float. They are both on their way to the National Regatta, to be held at Worcester Friday and Saturday. It was Demourelli's intention to come North for the Harlem Regatta on May 30, especially to meet C. S. Titus, but the news was received in New Orleans, La., that Titus would not start, so the trip was postponed. After that the New Orleans oarsman was sick and unable to train for the National races, but will come to New York on May 30, 1903, in order to meet Titus.

Baltusrol Golf Club Affairs.

Competitions will be barred at the Baltusrol Golf Club this month, but there will be the usual informal play. Louis Keller, the Secretary, has gone on a vacation, to be gone until sometime during September, when the Baltusrol folks will run off a long list of events that will include the three-cornered team match for the Griscom cup between the women's leagues of this city, Boston, and Philadelphia. Lionel H. Graham of the Green Committee gave out yesterday the following tabulated list of the club competitions during the first half of the season:

May Handicap.—Class A—P. J. J. De Raismes; Class B—J. Beall; Bogy Competition—Roy De Raismes, June Handicap.—Class A—L. P. Bayard, Jr.; Class B—T. De W. Moore; Bogy Competition—Hugh K. Toler, President's Cup—L. P. Bayard, Jr. Unger Cup—A. G. Ely. Independence Day Handicap.—Class A—R. W. Candler; Class B—C. B. Beckwith. July Handicap.—Class A—L. H. Graham; Class B—G. C. Palmer; Bogy Competition—James A. Tyng and Roy De Raismes.

Since Isaac S. Mackie, the Fox Hills Golf Club professional, has taken charge of the greens the course is fast showing characteristics which will insure one of the finest golf propositions in the metropolitan district.

Postponed Yacht Races Sailed.

The special races of the Morrisania Yacht Club for those classes that did not finish within the time limit at the annual Spring regatta June 27 were sailed yesterday. The courses were from off the clubhouse, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, East River. The larger boats were started at 11:25 and the special knockabout class at 2:15. The contest in the latter class was very exciting, all the yachts coming home close to each other. The summary follows:

SLOOPS, CLASS A.

Boat.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Florence	3:21:35	3:56:35
Bertha K.	3:30:56	4:05:55

SLOOPS, CLASS B.

Connie	3:30:30	4:05:30
Low	3:37:35	4:12:35

KNOCKABOUTS.

Surprise	4:32:10	2:17:10
Edna	4:32:30	2:17:30
Bride	4:34:30	2:19:30

The winners were the Florence, Connie, and Surprise.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE EVENTS.

Annual Horse Show and Pony Races Scheduled.

The prize list for the annual Horse Show at Southampton, L. I., Aug. 22 and 23, is out. There are twenty-three entries, divided into contests for carriage horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies, roadsters, and jumpers. For champion honors the carriage horses have two events and the saddle horses and ponies in harness one each. Exhibits are confined to residents of Suffolk County, N. Y., during this season, and must be owned and shown by amateurs. Entries close Thursday, Aug. 14, with W. S. Blitz, Assistant Secretary, Irving House, Southampton, L. I.

The show is held under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association, of which the following are Directors: Charles Coster, George C. Clark, George A. Dixon, Henry W. McVickar, Henry P. Robbins, George R. Schleffelin, and T. Gaillard Thomas.

The preparations for the pony races on Aug. 16 are progressing, and in a few days all will be in readiness for the event. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association on its new race track, Moses's Lane. There are six races, down for decision, and exciting sport is promised. In each event amateurs are to ride. The entries close Tuesday, Aug. 12, with H. W. McVickar, Secretary, Southampton, L. I.

BRIGHTON'S HARNESS MEETING.

Classes Fill Well for the Grand Circuit Races Next Week.

Entries for the Grand Circuit meeting at Brighton Beach next week have closed, and all the classes have filled well.

In the ten-thousand-dollar Bonner Memorial for 2:12 trotters there are thirteen named—Alcy, Alfred Star, Alice Carr, Belle Kaiser, Dan D., Improvidence, Leola, Lady Thisbe, Miss Whitney, Major Delmar, Ruth M., Rythmic, and Silver Sign. These include several unbeaten cracks of the earlier meetings.

In the Brighton Purse for 2:10 pacers the entries include Cinch, Casonda, Dandy Chimes, Don Derby, Daphne Dallas, Dick See, Dandy C., Locanda, Nathan Straus, Joe Pointer, Roamer, Star Pugh, Terrill S., Terrace Queen, Twinkle, You Bet, and Onoto. All of these cracks have beaten 2:10, several of them this season.

A special purse of $3,000 has been offered for a race between Dan Patch, Prince Alert, and Anaconda, two in three heats, to be paced on Aug. 16. The match for $10,000 between The Abbot and Lord Derby is the star attraction of the week, and will be trotted Aug. 14. Both horses are in great form, and Geers, who will drive The Abbot, thinks it will take several heats below 2:05 to defeat Lord Derby after his showing last Saturday in the forty-thousand-dollar match at Hartford.

There will be twenty-one regular contests in all during the six days, commencing on Monday next, with the Bonner Memorial Purse as the feature.

The prize list of $66,500 is the largest ever given in one week. There will also be contests for amateurs to wagon on three afternoons. C. K. G. Billings will ship his entire stable from Cleveland to take part in these.

Morristown's Horse Show.

The Field Club of Morristown, N. J., announces Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11 as the dates for its annual horse show. Heretofore the show has begun on Thursday, continuing until the following Saturday, but this year four days will be devoted to the event. The prize list is being prepared and will soon be ready for distribution.

KING EDWARD AT COWES.

Bright Prospects for the Annual Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.—Regatta week opened with every prospect for a record meeting and only fine weather is needed to insure the complete success of the Royal Yacht Squadron's racing. The presence of the King has caused an added interest to be taken in the event. There was much speculation as to the performance of the German Emperor's Meteor III., which was to hoist her racing flag for the first time in British waters.

The race for yachts of over seventy-nine feet proved a disappointment, the Meteor and George Waetjen's Navahoe both being scratched. The Syvarita, owned by Myles B. Kennedy of Glasgow, sailed over the course alone.

The King was on the deck of the Victoria and Albert all morning watching the yachts start.

There are many big steam yachts in the Roads, including Eugene Higgins's Varuna.

YACHT RACES OFF NEWPORT.

Knockabouts and Thirty-Footers Contest in Series Events.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—The first of the series of the races between the twenty-one-foot knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club of Oyster Bay and the Beverly Yacht Club of Massachusetts was sail this afternoon, and the Beverly boat Quakeress won. The race was from the compass buoy in Coddingtons Cove to Dyers Island and return, twice over, a distance of fifteen miles. There was only half a whole sail breeze when the little boats started, but the wind freshened well toward the close, giving the Beverly boats the advantage. The Sylvia of Beverly had the race well in hand up to the last leg, and would have won had she not carried away her bowsprit as she lay down to the windward work. The Quakeress won by 2½ minutes over the Jolly Rover of the Seawanhaka, and beat the Terrapin of Beverly 4¼ minutes. The Whistlewing and Indian were fourth and fifth, respectively, and the Sylvia last. The boats will race to-morrow and Wednesday over different courses.

The thirty-footers had a lively race this afternoon over the Dyers Island course in the bay in a good breeze, which freshened as the afternoon advanced. This race was a sweepstakes, and the Breeze won. Summary:

START, 3:25.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Breeze, Roelker	6:18:46	2:53:46
Carolina, Jones	6:20:07	2:55:07
Barbara, Rutherford	6:20:58	3:04:58
Veda, Stow	6:34:04	3:09:04
Esperanza, Havemeyer	Did not finish.	

World's Cycle Record by German.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Robl of Munich beat the world's six-hour cycle record at Friedenau yesterday. He averaged thirty-seven miles an hour. Dickentmann of Amsterdam and Huret of Paris were among those defeated.

Robl on June 23 won the race for the cycling championship of the world, of a distance of 100 kilometres, (62.137 miles.) His time was 1 hour 28 minutes and 18 seconds. The race was contested in Berlin.

Yacht Seeress Changes Hands.

The Seawanhaka Cup trial challenge yacht, the Seeress, designed by C. D. Mower, and owned by M. Mower and Albert B. Hunt, has been sold to a syndicate of yachtsmen of the White Bear Lake Club, St. Paul, Minn. The price that was paid is not made public, but it is understood to be much below the original cost of the boat. Having failed to be selected to go to Montreal to represent the Bridgeport Yacht Club in the races for the Seawanhaka Cup this week there was really nothing left for the Seeress to do in Eastern waters. On the Western lakes there are several boats of her general type, and her new owners expect to be able to get a great deal of good racing out of her. Another of the Seawanhaka trial cup boats, the Crusader, was built for White Bear Lake Club members, and at the competitive races at Bridgeport last month was considered to be the closest rival of the Seeress. The two will now have many brushes in the inland waters. The Seeress is a remarkably strong and fast yacht of her kind, and there are many besides her owners who still regard her as the best all-round boat that appeared in the trial races.

TENNIS DATES CHANGED.

Doubles Match in Which English Team Will Play to Take Place on Friday.

After some deliberation yesterday afternoon the International Lawn Tennis Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association decided to rearrange the programme of the English-American competitions. The new schedule as given out places the singles matches on Wednesday and Thursday with the doubles match on Friday.

It is rumored that this new arrangement of the matches pleases both the Englishmen and the Americans, although it is said to have been made at the suggestion of the latter. The Britons believe that their men will hold to better form by playing continuously in the singles and not breaking up for the doubles match between the two days of single events. As for the Americans the work of William A. Larned is sorely disappointing, and it is said that he will be in better form by keeping at the play for two unbroken days. Then Dwight F. Davis is reported as not being in the best of trim, and an extra day of practice is badly needed by him.

All the players of both teams were at the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge early in the day for practice. The Englishment took the courts in the morning and H. L. Doherty, the champion of all England, played some very fast tennis against Dr. Joshua Pim, the ex-champion. Then R. F. Doherty went in the court as Dr. Pim's opponent, and the pair kept the ball going at a lively rate until noon. Dr. Pim showed great improvement over the work of the previous day. His backhand strokes were particularly good, and he was as nimble as a squirrel in covering the court and getting the hard returns that the Dohertys sent to him. As for the Doherty brothers their strokes were superb, and they appeared to be in condition to go on the courts at once, and play for the International Challenge Cup and the tennis honors of the world.

William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman, the present and the former holders of the National title in the singles, went on the courts in the afternoon. Larned was good on his back hand and on his place shots, but he was away off in taking the ball on low bounds from the ground and on all of his forehand strokes. The trio of English experts sat watching the play in company with Capt. Collins, the manager of the team. They appeared to think that Larned was the weak end of the American team, and that he would be beaten in both of his competitions. To Whitman they concede victory in both of his matches. It is figured out by them that they will have a tight squeeze with Ward and Davis, but that by steadiness they can capture the cup.

The Lawn Tennis Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, composed of William F. Powers, Chairman; J. Clyde Oswald, William H. Hoiden, C. Kenyon, Jr., and F. St. John Richards, has had another stand erected at the end of the field so as to accommodate the crowd that has applied for invitation tickets. The turf is being kept in the best possible condition, and in the estimation of Capt. Collins, the manager of the English team, it is prime and has not a blemish. This evening the drawings will be made for the matches and the places of the men in the singles and the doubles on the challenging team of Britishers will be announced. No change has been made in the playing time of the matches. The singles will begin each day at 3:30 P. M., and the doubles match at 4:15 P. M.

HANDICAP TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Col. John Jacob Astor Loses His First Match in Casino Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Play was started to-day in the annual handicap lawn tennis tournament for loving cups offered by Mrs. Dennison Hatch on the Casino courts. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Robinson are paired in the doubles. They were defeated in their first match by C. F. Hamlin and Miss Burden, who had the advantage of a long handicap. The handicapping was done by the veteran professional champion, Tom Pettit.

There are a number of very strong pairs in the tournament, including Mr. Wright and Miss Roche, who alone are placed in the first class in the handicapping; H. R. Taylor and Miss Barger, H. N. Potter and Miss Wetmore, T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands, Edward Gray and Miss Busk, L. C. Ledyard, Jr., and Miss Livingston, and C. S. Lee and Miss Hatch; Mr. Wright and Miss Roche are strong favorites, but are likely to lose on the heavy handicaps which they give the other pairs. Twenty-six pairs have entered, necessitating ten matches in the preliminary round. All of these were decided by play or default, and in addition three matches in the first round. The summary:

Handicap Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—T. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. Wallach beat M. Roche and Miss Cruger, 6—4, 6—4; Mr. Wright and Miss Roche beat Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tower, by default; H. R. Taylor and Miss Barger beat Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, 9—7, 6—2; H. R. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands beat G. B. Deforest and Mrs. C. W. Dolan, 6—4, 6—3; H. N. Potter and Miss Wetmore beat W. Hoffman and Miss Rives, 6—2, 7—5; Mr. and Mrs. J. Larocque beat J. P. Tailmadge, Jr., and Miss K. Brice, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands beat L. Wilmerding and Miss Cruger, 6—3, 6—2; Austin Sands and Miss Little beat G. V. R. Thayer, Jr., and Miss Brooks, by default; L. C. Ledyard, Jr., and Miss Livingston beat Victor Sorchan and Miss Potter, 6—4, 7—5; E. Gray and Miss Busk beat T. Ridgeway and Miss Paul, 6—2, 6—4.

First Round—C. J. Hamlin and Miss G. Burden beat Col. J. J. Astor and Mrs. Robinson, 6—4, 6—0; C. S. Lee and Miss Hatch beat I. T. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. Wallach, 6—3, 6—4; Mr. Hoyt and Miss Anita Sands beat A. Z. Gray and Miss Twombly, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

CONNECTICUT STATE TENNIS.

Expert New Yorkers Entered for Title and Cup in Big Tournament.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 4.—With the largest entry list that it has ever known, the law tennis championship for the Connecticut State title was begun to-day on the courts of the Eldridge Gymnasium under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

There has been some adverse criticism of this meeting because of the earlier decision of the committee that the old champion, J. P. Paret, must play through the tournament to keep the cup. It is understood that he will default his title and the trophy. In consequence much interest centred in the play for the prize, which is known as the Bridgeman Cup, and which becomes the property of the player winning it three times. William Gillett of the New York Athletic Club and William Perry of Williamstown, Mass., both of whom have won the cup twice, are among those entered in the tournament. The playing to-day was witnessed by a large gallery. Summary:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—Oscar Ives of Williamstown, Mass., beat Fred Camp of Norfolk, 6—4, 6—2; S. C. Stark of Bristol beat H. Buckley of New York, 6—0, 8—6; W. E. Blagden of Williamstown beat S. P. Heyer of New York, 6—love, 6—2; Robert LeRoy, New York, beat F. G. Taylor, New York, by default; M. Sargent, New Haven, beat C. M. Relyea, New York Athletic Club, 6—4, 6—4; S. C. Barham, Hartford, beat W. A. Green, Litchfield, 8—6, 6—1, 7—5; Z. Sargent, New Haven, beat W. T. Johnson, Staten Island, 6—3, 6—3; C. A. Blythe, Staten Island, beat W. M. Whitney, Hartford, by default; W. K. Gillett, Felham Manor, N. Y., beat H. G. Holcombe, Hartford, 6—3, 6—3; G. S. Groesbeck, Springfield, beat H. Green, New York, by default; F. W. Cole, Hartford, beat R. Proctor, Williamstown, 7—5, 6—1; F. R. Smith, Torrington, beat R. Dorman, New York, 6—0, 6—1; Lewis Perry, Williamstown, beat B. Mallory, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

First Round—S. C. Barnham beat G. S. Groesbeck, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

Storm Destroys Farm Buildings.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 4.—In a severe storm here early this morning all of the buildings on the farm of H. C. Lippincott of Smithville were destroyed. Fire started by lightning causing a damage of about $9,000. Many animals were burned.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequaled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

ATLANTIC CITY WINS SUIT.

Injunction Against the Erection of Wooden Pilings and Extension of Pier by Auditorium Pier Co.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Vice Chancellor Grey to-day issued an injunction against the new Auditorium Pier Company, restraining the erection of wooden piling and the extension of the pier. One of the restrictions relative to the construction of piers on the ocean side of the board walk was that they should be entirely of steel.

The suit was instituted by the municipality of Atlantic City, with the two-fold object of securing an injunction restraining the erection of wooden piling which has been begun by the defendants and compelling the removal of the present auditorium and pier buildings. The question of the removal of the present edifices on the pier will not be determined until the final hearing, and the relief sought by the city in this particular is of a mandatory character.

The issues in the case hinged upon the various restrictive deeds, concessions, and agreements entered into for the purpose of preserving the ocean front at Atlantic City in perpetuity as a public park or place of recreation, and in such manner as not to interfere with the free view of the ocean and the sweep of the breezes for the entire length of the board walk.

W. A. EDDY'S EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. Wilson of Newton, N. J., to Co-operate with the Kite Expert.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—William A. Eddy has arrived here from Bayonne, N. J., with many gigantic kites and an extensive aerial apparatus with which new electrical experiments are to be conducted here for two weeks at the Collegiate Institute, with the co-operation of Prof. Philip Wilson of that institution.

Mr. Eddy is arranging to send aloft a horizontal wire triangle more than 100 feet in diameter, sustained at each corner by a separate kite, with the object of increasing the length of the electric spark drawn from the clouds by means of the kite wire to an iron rod driven into the ground. An attempt will be made to increase the lighting power drawn from the clouds and upper air, the development of an electric light without a dynamo or battery being an important object.

New measurements are also to be made by Mr. Eddy and Prof. Wilson, from a base line and two angles of the great height reached by the white thunderheads on a hot day. Mr. Eddy believes that the highest pinnacles of those clouds reach an altitude of over nine miles, and that the masses consist of snow and ice even on the hottest day.

Mr. Eddy has invented an aerial crossbow with which aeroplanes of new form can be shot into the air in a horizontal position.

Missing Priest Left Money Behind.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 4.—A man who had the appearance of a priest, and who registered at the Park House here as Andrew Egan, has disappeared after occupying a room one night. He left in his room $700, a number of papers, and a sealed unaddressed envelope. He was about forty years old. It was noticed that he smoked many strong cigars while at the hotel.

Coroner Wells Killed by Lightning.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—William M. Wells of Burlington, N. J., Coroner of Burlington County, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while fishing in Absecon Bay this afternoon. His wife and daughter were with him in the launch Bluebird, and both of them were severely shocked.

PLAYED POLO INTO NIGHT.

Meadow Brook Team Defeated Saratoga in Handicap Event for Ballston Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Night fell on the field of the Saratoga Polo Club this evening before the Saratoga team and the Meadow Brooks completed their game in the handicap series for the Ballston Cup, the Meadow Brook players finally winning by the score of 14 to 11. The contest was not begun until 5 o'clock, when the field had dried somewhat and was in comparatively good condition.

Though some commendable individual work was done by members of both teams, yet there was a lack of really effective team work. The Saratoga men had not even practiced together before the game, while both teams had to go on the field with new men. The Saratogas were outclassed, and they conceded this before the competition began. R. L. Stevens was accidentally struck on the forehead by a mallet swung by August Belmont and received a painful laceration which staggered him for a few seconds, though his injury was not regarded as serious. H. S. Page was unhorsed once and H. P. Whitney three times. They escaped injury and speedily remounted. W. W. Keith was referee and J. J. McNamara timekeeper. The line-up and summary:

SARATOGA.	Handicap.	MEADOW BROOK.	Handicap.
1—August Belmont	3	1—H. S. Page	3
2—Seward Cary	3	2—A. Alexander	4
3—C. C. Rumsey	4	3—Harry P. Whitney	7
Back—E. L. Smith	3	Back—R. L. Stevens	3
Total	13	Total	17

Goals. FIRST PERIOD. Time.

1—Belmont, Saratoga 4:

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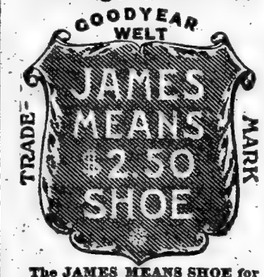

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 and 6. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

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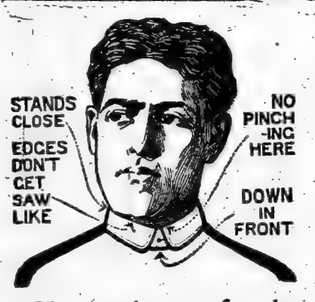

Hot weather comfort depends more upon one's collar than most men are aware of. The shape illustrated above combines both style and ease. Ask for Cluett "Aldine' 25c or Arrow "Ashbourne" 15c.

They fit Cluett or Monarch Shirts; or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Drank Whisky 78 Years.

(From the N. Y. World, July 31st.)

"Ralph Bullock will be 104 years old August 11. He is remarkably well preserved. He is six feet tall, is as straight as an arrow and weighs 175 pounds. His eyesight is good and he worked up to about a year ago.

"Bullock does not believe that liquor or tobacco shortens a man's life, and says both have been a benefit to him. * * *"

What He Thinks of Kirk's Old Crow Rye.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1902.

H. B. Kirk & Co.

Gentlemen: I have used whisky moderately for seventy-eight years and think none is so good as H. B. Kirk's OLD CROW RYE.

On account of its absolute PURITY, I never feel any unpleasant effects from it. Yours truly,

(Signed) RALPH BULLOCK.

Welch's

This name on a bottle of Grape Juice is a guarantee of its purity and excellence. In drinking Welch's Grape Juice you can be sure of what you are drinking, for it is absolutely pure—just the simple, unfermented juice of choicest Concord grapes.

Buy a quart or pint bottle of your dealer and when hot and tired try a glassful with chipped ice; it will prove itself to be a most delicious and beneficial tonic. It will not upset the stomach as do many beverages—it sets the stomach right.

AT DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
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IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS
Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Cabinet
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41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.

Monthly price list mailed on application.

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Did YOU KNOW IT?
Diehdonne Parisian Aromatic Insecticide, Dig instant. Deodorant, Fumigator, will kill al Moths, Croton Bugs, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Bed Bugs. Non-poisonous. 50 cts. per box. Disinfect your house before you come home. Agency, 111 Broadway, Room 97.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 50c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 20 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

Bicycles.
Motor tricycles and quadricycles; some new at sacrifice prices; also just purchased lot of Stebbins Bicycle Co.'s stock of bicycles, which we will sell for one-third original prices. Jandorf, 23 Barclay St.

Sporting Goods.
Rambler AUTOMOBILES $800
GREAT VALUE. HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 127 W. 83d St.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten by Pittsburg at Polo Grounds.

BROOKLYN BEAT CINCINNATI

Chicago Won from Philadelphia in a Twelve-Inning Game—St. Louis Blanked Boston.

Like the first, the second baseball game of the series now being played between the New York and Pittsburg teams on the Polo Grounds was won by the "Champions" yesterday, the score being 9 to 7 against the local players. Manager McGraw changed the batting order of his team, placing Browne, the right fielder whom he signed some time ago, on top of the list.

The Pittsburg players were timely and effective with their hits, and every misplay on the part of their opponents was costly. McGinnity hit three men with the ball, and on two occasions runs followed. Pittsburg's run-getting began in the first inning, when they made two; in the third another was tallied, and in the following inning three more were scored. Again in the eighth two more runs were added to Pittsburg's total, and in the final inning Wagner was hit with a pitched ball. He stole second and got to third on Bresnahan's wild throw. Bransfield sent a long fly to Brodie in centre field and Wagner got home.

Jones went out on a fly to centre in the beginning of the latter half of the ninth inning and Lauder got to first on a safe bunt. Smith, who is suffering from an injured finger, made a safe hit for a base, but Wall, who batted for McGinnity, struck out. With two men out and two on bases the new batting order was in line. Browne bunted safely, filling the bases, and McGraw's single scored Lauder. Bresnahan sent the ball in toward second base, but Conroy fumbled it and Smith and Browne romped home. McGraw stole third very neatly, and brought in another run on McGann's baseHit. Brodie was the ninth man to bat in this inning, but the rally ended with his fly being caught by Beaumont in centre field. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	4	1	0	0	Browne, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	McGraw, ss.	2	2	1	2	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	4	5	0	Bresna'n, c.	0	0	2	1	1
Wagner, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	2	3	9	2	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Ritchey, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0	Jones, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Conroy, ss.	2	0	0	7	1	Lauder, 3b.	1	3	3	4	0
O'Connor, c.	0	2	4	0	0	Smith, 2b.	1	1	3	2	1
Phillippe, p.	0	0	0	1	0	McGin'ity, p.	0	1	2	1	0
						*Wall.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	9	9	27	14	2	Total.	7	11	27	12	2

*Batted for McGinnity in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	—9
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	—7

Earned runs—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 1. First base by errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburg, 6. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Phillippe, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Phillippe, 4. Three-base hits—McGann and Clarke. Two-base hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—McGann, Lauder, Clarke, McGraw 2, and Wagner. Hit by pitcher—By McGinnity, 3. Balk—Phillippe. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BROOKLYN, 3; CINCINNATI, 1.

At Washington Park yesterday the Brooklyn baseball team won the second game of the series from Cincinnati's players by a score of 3 to 1. From the first inning, when each side scored a run, the game was fast and well played, no runs being scored until the latter half of the seventh, when Keeler's men made two tallies, and these were what won the game.

In the first inning, after Kelley and Beckley had been dismissed on catches in centre and right field respectively, Crawford hit safely to centre, and reached third on Seymour's drive to right field. Peitz sent a grounder toward Flood, but the latter made a wild throw to McCreery, and Crawford scored. For Brooklyn Sheckard opened with a short hit to third base, and was easily disposed of at first base. Keeler hit to centre for a base, and Dolan retired on his foul fly, which Bergen caught. Dahlen then sent a long drive to deep centre, scoring Capt. Keeler, and the batter reached third easily. He tried to score on the throw in, but Corcoran relayed the ball to Bergen in time to nip Dahlen at the plate.

In the seventh Dahlen led off with a two-base hit, and reached third on Poole's fumble of Farrell's sacrifice bunt. McCreery also hit safely to centre, scoring Dahlen. Irwin sacrificed, and Farrell got home. This ended the run getting. Umpire "Tom" Lynch, who returned to the National League last week after a long absence, was on hand and officiated during the game. His reappearance on the diamond was a source of gratification to many of those present, and there was little or no comment on any of his decisions by either the players or spectators.

The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Seymour, cf.	0	2	3	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	5	3	0
Peitz, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1	Farrell, c.	1	1	3	2	0
Corcor'n, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	McCr'y, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Poole, p.	0	1	0	1	1	Flood, 2b.	0	3	2	5	1
Bergen, c.	0	1	6	3	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	1	8	24	12	2	Total.	3	9	27	12	1

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Stolen base—Keeler. Double plays—Flood and McCreery; Peitz and Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Farrell, Irwin. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 8; off Poole, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Poole, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

CHICAGO, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—White weakened in the twelfth inning of to-day's baseball game, and Chicago made six hits, including a double and a home run, scoring five runs. Up to that time the game had been a pitchers' battle. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	—7	16	0
Phila.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	9	2

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; White and Donlin.

ST. LOUIS, 1; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—St. Louis beat the Boston baseball team in a seven-inning game to-day, scoring a solitary run in the sixth inning. Brilliant fielding by Carney, who threw Brashear out at the plate, saved Boston from a worse defeat. Currie had the Boston batters at his mercy. Rain stopped the game at the end of the seventh inning. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	1

Batteries—Eason and Moran; Currie and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	63	20	.759	St. Louis	41	48	.461
Brooklyn	50	41	.540	Cincinnati	39	46	.459
Chicago	47	41	.534	Philadelphia	36	53	.404
Boston	43	40	.518	New York	28	58	.326

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

Eastern League Game.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4.—After two men were out in the eighth inning of to-day's baseball game, and the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of Jersey City, the Rochester team fell on Pfanmiller's delivery and scored four men. In this inning alone the winning team made six hits and four runs. Horton's pitching was also a feature of the game. Score:

ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hayden, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	Oakes, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Phelps, c.	1	2	4	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Francis, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0	Halligan, cf.	0	1	6	0	0
Blake, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Carr, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1
McKean, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Griffin, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Henry, 2b.	0	1	1	3	2	Shoch, rf.	0	1	2	1	1
Ziemer, ss.	0	0	1	2	1	Mack, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
M'A'ese, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Butler, c.	1	1	0	0	1
Horton, p.	0	2	1	4	0	Pf'miller, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						†Woods	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	11	26	14	5	Totals	3	6	24	14	4

*Shoch out, hit by batted ball. †Batted for Pfanmiller in ninth.

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	x	—4
Jersey City	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—Henry. Sacrifice hits—Phelps, Blake, Griffin, Pfanmiller. Double plays—Mack to Carr; Shoch to Carr; Horton to McKean. Base on balls—Off Horton, 2. First base on errors—Rochester, 2; Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Horton, 3. Left on bases—Rochester, 6; Jersey City, 7. Wild pitch—Horton. Time—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. McNamara and Rinn.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	5	1
Worcester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	11	3

Batteries—Souders and Raub; Falkenberg and Steelman.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	6	2
Toronto	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	.	—7	13	1

Batteries—Sullivan and Kelly; Lee and Toft.

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.	—3	7	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	3

Batteries—Gardner and Taft; Corridon and Kelly.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	7	6
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—4	6	2

Batteries—Hooker and Law; Hesterfer and Thackara.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Boston, 6; Detroit, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 0.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Ilion—Binghamton, 5; Ilion, 3, (twelve innings.)

Another Victory for Blind Trotter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The fourth week of the Grand Circuit opened at the Fort Erie track to-day with clear skies and a fast track. Three races were decided, each in straight heats.

In the 2:30 trot Rythmic, the blind trotter, was favorite, $50 against the field, $20 and when it came to racing it was all Rythmic. Both Directum Spier and Johnny tried to beat the favorite, but did not have the speed. In winning Rythmic reduced his record from 2:11½ to 2:09¾.

BRONX ASPHALT BIDS OPENED.

Borough President Haffen to Award Contracts — Barber Company the Lowest.

Borough President Louis F. Haffen opened bids yesterday morning for the asphalting of the roadway of Washington Avenue from Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to Pelham Avenue, a distance of over three miles. To complete this work it will require 66,000 square yards of asphalt pavement, 12,000 cubic yards of concrete, and 31,000 lineal feet of curbstone. The contract calls for the completion of the work in 150 working days, and $75,000 security is demanded. There were only four bids for this work, as follows:

Continental Asphalt Paving Company	$151,152.50
Barber Asphalt Company	138,043.00
Century Construction Company	150,948.50
Asphalt Construction Company	200,021.00

Bids were also received and opened for the repaving with asphalt intersecting streets of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for the $100,000 set apart for the repaving of Park Avenue with asphalt from East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to Tremont Avenue or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for repaving with asphalt First Avenue from Westchester Avenue to Horton Street, for constructing receiving basins at northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and for furnishing and delivering forage on or before Dec. 31.

The contracts will be awarded by President Haffen at his office in the Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to-morrow morning. Bids for other improvements in the Borough of the Bronx aggregating a total of over $3,000,000 will be opened at intervals during the next two weeks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:23 A. M.—87 and 89 East Houston Street; Greenblat & Spelt; damage, $500.

8:10 A. M.—1,092 Park Avenue; D. Bernstein; damage trifling.

11:05 A. M.—122 West Ninety-third Street; Charles Knox; damage, $250.

11:10 A. M.—241 Centre Street; August Freinkmin; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—493 Eleventh Avenue; Thomas Kernan; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—409 East One Hundred and Third Street; Emil Deutsch; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 4.—In the village of Belleville to-day the Eagle Hotel, the Belleville Deposit Bank, the Post Office, and a storeroom, three dwellings, and three stables were destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; insurance light.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Speaker D. B. Henderson, Washington; H. von Rebeur-Paschwitz, German Embassy, Washington; Prince Nicholas W. Engalitcheff, Imperial Russian Vice Consul at Chicago; J. M. Culp, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Washington; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond; ex-Congressman F. G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—Kenneth Lord, Philadelphia; William Barry Owen, London; Bayard Stockton, Princeton.

IMPERIAL—Col. W. B. Sleeper, Cody, Wyoming.

GRAND—Capt. C. R. Howland, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Col. F. N. Kondolf, Pittsburg; Col. C. F. Simmons, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—W. Harper, Transvaal, South Africa; Dr. J. D. Howe, Toledo; John B. Dahlgren, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Judge J. D. Yeomans, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. Robert Thompson, London; Nathaniel Wilson, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Major V. McNally, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloane, Lenox; Lieut. Col. C. A. Stedman, United States Army; H. A. K. Drury, Puerto Principe, Cuba; Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy.

GRAND UNION—Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

SAVOY—Dr. Sidney A. Schwab, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Unsettled weather, with showers, will continue in the South Atlantic States, and local rains will occur in the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and Lower Ohio Valleys Tuesday.

The temperature will continue high in the Southwestern States. Along the Middle and North Atlantic Coast fresh north to northwest winds will become variable, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southwest winds will prevail, on the Gulf coast the winds will be light to fresh and south, and in the lake region variable winds will shift to fresh east.

Steamers departing for European ports to-day will have light to fresh north winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	74	71	76
6 A. M.	75	69	75
9 A. M.	77	75	80
12 M.	77	84	88
3 P. M.	72	84	86
6 P. M.	74	85	85
9 P. M.	71	79	79
12 P. M.	69	75	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1901	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer recorded 72 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 80 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 85 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 7 A. M. There was 77 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

N. Y. Y. C. CRUISE OPENED

Fast and Famous Craft Gathered at New London Rendezvous.

CHANGES IN FLEET'S PLANS

Arrangements for Special Races for Noted Vessels in the Runs from Point to Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 4.—With more than a hundred fast and famous yachts grouped about the Corona, flagship of the New York Yacht Club, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard to-day received the Captains of eighty-seven yachts and presided at a fleet council which acted on the matter of changing the plans and course for the club cruise and fleet races. The club's cruise for 1902 then was opened formally.

It was decided that in the race from Vineyard Haven to Provincetown the course as at first planned, around and outside the Great Shoal Lightship, should be abandoned, and that all classes should be sent by a shorter course through the Pollock Rip Slue. This reduced the course from ninety-five to seventy-nine miles, a saving in each squadron run except that to Provincetown. It also was agreed that no yacht shall be timed for a finish after 10 P. M. Some owners wanted the time limit to Provincetown to be placed some time the next morning, but the majority were in favor of having no time limit at all in this run, and so it was ruled.

Cornelius Vanderbilt wanted to have clubtopsails in this long run to Provincetown, and to have the seventy-footer fleet allowed to sail without boats on deck, but J. Rogers Maxwell, the owner of the Yankee in the same fleet, opposed taking these risks in an off-shore race, and it was ruled that the boats shall sail in cruising trim. Commodore Ledyard announced that on the morning of each run the official start shall take place one hour after the signal to get under way is given from the flagship.

The Regatta Committee, consisting of S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales, during each race will sail on the Navigator. At other times they will live aboard the steam yacht Lady Tolfrida, a large and roomy vessel with three masts. The Lady Tolfrida is owned by Col. R. M. Thompson.

A new vessel to put in her appearance today was the auxiliary schooner Ariadne, a white craft designed by Clinton H. Crane for H. W. Putnam, Jr. She will be raced with the other auxiliaries, for which races are to be arranged. Mr. Putnam has on board Commodore Henry F. Griswold, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, J. Frederick Tams, William R. Powell, Frederick P. Morehouse, and Elbert H. Putnam. The Ariadne had lots of weather coming to the rendezvous. To-day she was met by a squall when off New Haven at 3 o'clock, and lightning struck the private signal of the yacht, which was hoisted at the main truck. The stick was shattered, while the bunting was torn to rags. A bolt also struck the water quite near the yacht.

H. F. Tippitt has the Weetamoe, his new Gardner sixty-footer, in fine condition for the racing, and the rival Gardner sixty, the Neola, is also on hand, with Mr. and Mrs. George Mallory Pynchon on board, and as their guests the Misses Baldwin. Charles Smithers's seventy-foot schooner Muriel is here to meet Mr. Brewster's Elmina, and the schooner Quissetta of the same class, now owned by Charles Davis. T. O'Conor Sloane and Mrs. Sloane have as guests, on the schooner Gevalia, Dr. Spellissy, Miss J. A. Pulsford, and Charles O'Conor Sloane.

The Colonia, owned by Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, who has just returned from Europe, is with the fleet, with G. A. Cormack, Secretary of the club, on board. E. J. Greacen's cutter Ladana arrived from Larchmont this afternoon, in company with the schooner Clochette, owned by Eugene Bushe of the same club. Howard W. Coats and Stanley Greacen are on the Ladona.

A large yachting contingent is in harbor from Boston and will accompany the invited yachts of the New York Yacht Club. Among these is the new vessel for George A. Weld and the other big schooner Constellation, owned by Francis Skinner. Mrs. and Miss Skinner are on the Constellation. In the forty-three-foot class will be the Mira, owned and sailed by Charles Lane Poor, with A. H. W. Johnson and A. B. Hunt on board. The two Hannans will sail the Effort, owned by F. M. Smith.

The ocean record holder, the schooner Endymion, is here to add to the laurels gained in the Newport-Seagate race of last month. The Eelin, lately imported from England by Mr. Dodge, came in under the ownership of Frederick Rodewald. The old-timers are represented by the schooner Columbia, which raced against the Livonia in 1871, and the Pocohontas, a memorable sloop that was built for cup defense.

The hardest battle of the squadron runs will be in the seventy-foot one-design cutter class, with the Meneola, sailed by "Charlie" Barr; the Yankee, sailed by Mr. Maxwell, and the Rainbow, owned and sailed by Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Virginia, the fourth of this fleet, has been put through a course of repairs under hurry orders from abroad, and she is now ready, but it is said that her owner, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has not yet returned to sail her.

The one-design thirty-footers of Buzzard's Bay will join the New York Yacht Club fleet at Newport and accompany it all the way round to Marblehead. This fleet is manned by able amateurs who are most enthusiastic about the trip, although it is a long one for such small boats as theirs.

At a late hour to-night the members of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club announced that they had arranged a number of special classes, as follows: Schoners, class 1, Thistle, Endymion, Shenandoah, and Hildegarde; special schooner, a class which will include Shamrock, Katrina, Quicksteo, and Seneca, and a special sloop class for the Hester, Reim, Senta, and Queen Mab. The Isolt and Eclipse also will run in a special class, as will Cleona and Mermaid. The Mira and Hebe will also run together, as will the auxiliaries Lady Tolfrida, Mohican, Ariadne, and Idler. Special classes also are arranged for keel schooners between 70 and 100 feet waterline and all under 70 feet, and for sloops and schooners in the motor auxiliary classes.

HJERTBERG WON FOOT RACE.

Beat Peter Hegelman by Quarter of a Mile in Fifteen-Mile Event.

"Ernie" Hjertberg, the trainer of the Columbia University track team, last night beat Peter Hegelman, who, with Patrick Cavanaugh, won the six-day race in the Madison Square Garden last Winter, in a fifteen-mile professional match foot race at the grounds of the New West Side Athletic Club, in West Fifty-fourth Street, by two laps and ten yards of the nine-lap track, or about a quarter of a mile. His time was 1:38:18, which is considered good for the New West Side Club's track. Hegelman did not run his full distance, stopping when Hjertberg finished, and so was not timed.

The two men kept together until the fifth mile, when Hjertberg began to draw away from Hegelman, lapping him in the sixth mile. Hegelman, however, regained it all, and even obtained a lead of half a lap in the tenth mile, only to lose it in the twelfth, when Hjertberg spurted again.

In the thirteenth mile Hjertberg again lapped Hegelman, and from this point to the finish he steadily increased his lead, obtaining a second lap during the last lap of the race, and beating Hegelman in the final sprint by ten yards over this margin.

The time by miles was as follows: First, 5:50; second, 11:03; third, 17:02; fourth, 22:00; fifth, 27:22; sixth, 34:41; seventh, 41:05; eighth, 47:44; ninth, 54:56; tenth, 1:02:12; eleventh, 1:09:33; twelfth, 1:17:18; thirteenth, 1:23:00; fourteenth, 1:31:45; fifteenth, 1:38:18.

About 500 persons witnessed the race, and considerable money changed hands on the result, though Hjertberg was the favorite from the start. It is expected that another match will be arranged for a longer distance, probably twenty miles.

After the race Hjertberg was challenged by "Gus" Guerrero, who competed in the six-day walking race last Winter, to a race at twenty-five miles.

Whew—But It's Hot!

—And no likelihood of a "let-up." The only hope in sight is **Hires**—cool, sparkling, delicious, effervescent **Hires** Rootbeer. It keeps you cool, strengthens the nerves, increases the vitality. You know it—who doesn't? You've enjoyed it—who hasn't? Get

HIRES Rootbeer

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72 Park Place, New York. Phone, 1705 Cortlandt.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:59	Sun sets...7:12	Moon sets...8:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:40	Gov. Isl'd...9:07	H. Gate...11:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:58	Gov. Isl'd...9:25	H. Gate...11:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Para	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Indrawadi, Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong	.....	.....
Nebraskan, San Francisco and Honolulu	.....	.....
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	.....	7:30 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Pernambuco and Rio	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Comanche, Galveston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mogul, Newcastle	.....	.....
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Halifax, Bermuda	6:30 P. M.	.....
Hyanthes, Algoa Bay	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica	9:30

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 5, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE REAL MISCHIEFMAKERS.

The Tribune very properly and very effectively throws on the greedy beet sugar men the larger share of responsibility for the revival of the anti-tariff agitation which is making things so troublesome for the Republican managers.

"Of course," it says, "the out-and-out beet sugar men cared nothing about the tariff. Their purpose was the defeat of any concession to Cuba." But they succeeded in scaring a lot of "influential Republican leaders who would have been glad to see Cuban sugar receive concessions, but who were so timid about touching even remotely the tariff schedules that they encouraged the beet sugar insurgents and blocked all action." The effect on the minds of the voters was unfortunate. "They were forced to wonder if schedules must not be full of abuses and in need of immediate attention when their merits were too tenuous to endure the discussion which might arise as an incident of Cuban reciprocity. The result of it all is a widespread agitation of the tariff."

This is sound as far as it goes. It is undoubtedly true that the concession to Cuba was defeated by the threat of the beet sugar men that if it was persisted in a bill would be forced on Congress making sweeping reductions in the tariff. But the fear aroused by this threat was not unreasonable. The "influential Republican leaders" were quite justified in their timidity. They knew that the tariff could not stand discussion. They knew that the House could not be depended on to resist amendments of a radical character. And they knew that a large part of the people, especially of the Middle West, would back their Congressmen in these amendments. On the other hand, they knew that the contributions of the protected interests to the campaign funds would be greatly endangered by any action that promised tariff reform. They preferred to go to the country on the general merits of the two parties, with as little definitely at issue as possible. There was risk in that course, but they thought that there was more risk in the other.

The real source of the mischief lies further back. It lies with those Republican leaders who, only five years ago, made a bargain counter of the committee room and sold out the tariff schedules of the Dingley tariff to the highest bidders. Had there been statesmen at Washington in those days instead of hucksters, had the Republican leaders been men of sense and courage, who could refuse the exorbitant demands of the favor hunters and make a tariff reasonably adapted to the situation, the agitation now aroused might have been postponed. Later, had these leaders had the intelligence and honesty to adopt the reciprocity policy of President McKINLEY, the same result might have been attained. But they are a narrow, bigoted, backward set and apparently there never will be practical reform until they are turned out.

COAL MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

A correspondent in one of the principal cities of the anthracite basin courteously differs from the opinions expressed in these columns relative to the responsibility of the operators for the continuance of the suspension and thinks that if we understood the situation better we would hold different views. One point in his letter is of such interest as to invite discussion. He says:

Demagogue legislation provides that to blast coal one must have a certificate of service, and, like Wilkins Micawber's bills, nearly every one has them who has chosen to pay the corrupt members of the boards a stipulated sum, leaving few to apply if they dare do so. Nor would they get certificates under any circumstances now, if the boards thought it meant going to work. Courts might mandamus, but if they should, every obstacle would be offered and every technicality raised, so that a court in a year, doing nothing else, could not cause to be certified enough miners to man one mine.

For a reputable citizen of position to make such a statement deliberately suggests one of two conclusions—either he is mistaken, or the administration of public business in Pennsylvania has adjusted itself to a condition of anarchy. The law of June 15, 1897, makes the Boards of Examiners created under it accountable to the Court of Common Pleas, and if it did not, any court of competent jurisdiction may review their action, as they are required to keep full and accurate records of their proceedings and of all questions asked of applicants for registration, together with all answers made by them. The functions of the examining boards are purely ministerial, and if the courts of the Commonwealth lack the power or the disposition to hold them responsible for the manner in which they discharge their duties, the sooner the operators establish this fact by conclusive evidence the sooner will anarchy give place to order and the rights of the citizens of Pennsylvania be safeguarded.

We do not believe that the provisions of the law to which our correspondent refers, and with which we are perfectly familiar, stand between the operators and the resumption of mining when they shall see fit to resume. If they do, the operators owe it to themselves and to the communities with which they are identified to make this so evident that the first act of the next legislative session will be its repeal. There is no reason to suppose that the strike will end until the operators choose to end it. The only possible vindication of their present attitude would be to make an honest effort to resume mining and show themselves unable to do so. This effort they have not made. If, confronted with such conditions as our correspondent describes, they are still patient under the immeasurable wrong it involves to themselves and such of their labor as may properly claim the rights of citizenship, including the right to do work for which they are qualified, their claim to the respect of men of character and courage is forfeit through the display of a wholly un-American submission to deprivation of rights. We think better of the Pennsylvania judiciary than our correspondent and those whose views he reflects appear to do.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

There was a very interesting debate in the House of Lords July 19 on what may almost be called things in general. For it consisted of a carefully prepared and lucidly expounded series of questions by Earl SPENCER, the successor of the Earl of KIMBERLEY as the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, and a series of answers by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Foreign Secretary. The questions embraced one upon Manchuria divided into two, one upon the port of Niu-Chwang, and the other upon the Northern Chinese railways, in which there are large British interests; the evacuation of Tien-Tsin; the payment of the Chinese indemnity; the international situation at Shanghai; the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and the relations between England and Italy in the Mediterranean.

The occasion was one upon which every Peer must have had occasion to deplore the absence of Lord LANSDOWNE's predecessor, for it was upon such occasions that Lord SALISBURY particularly shone. There is no other statesman in England, nor, indeed, in any other country, who is his equal at the task of giving, in a speech, so luminous and illuminating a conspectus of the affairs of the world, in so far as they concern British interests. If his successor cannot rival either his "large discourse," his tone of high statesmanship, his mastery of expression, or the touches of fancy and wit with which he could not help enlivening the dryest of statistical statements, it must be owned that Lord LANSDOWNE produced a comprehensive, businesslike, and interesting account of his stewardship. There is matter for an editorial article in almost every one of the questions and answers. But, on this occasion, we will confine ourselves to what he had to say about the question which most directly concerns us, the position of Russia in Manchuria.

Strictly speaking, all that concerns us directly is the question of the Port of Niu-Chwang. It is our chief port in China, the inlet into the interior for an American trade which has grown so fast as to promise to become of considerable National importance. Although Earl SPENCER observed, with high parliamentary caution, "I believe I am right in saying that we have more trade and commerce with that port than almost any other nation," we believe we are right in assuring his lordship that the United States has more trade and commerce with that port than any other nation. Our trade has already suffered much from the Russian occupation, and it might have suffered more if an American gunboat had not been providentially, or providently, stuck in the mud there for the whole of the long Manchurian Winter. The slight international friction produced by the consequent collisions of American and Russian officers and sailors was much less important than that which might have ensued if the gunboat had not been there.

At all events, it concerns us that the Russian occupation of Niu-Chwang should be terminated at the earliest moment possible. Lord LANSDOWNE's statement gives reasonable ground for hope in that respect. According to the convention between Russia and China, signed last April, Manchuria was to be evacuated by installments, so to speak, and in three periods of six months each. The first was to see the evacuation of the southwest part of the Province of Mukden. It is presumably in this region that the disorders have arisen which have been reported from St. Petersburg to require an indefinite prolongation of Russian occupation. It is of course evident that disorders can be produced, in a district under Russian occupation, at any time at which it is convenient to the Russian Government that they should break out. Niu-Chwang is in the second zone, and should, accordingly, be restored to China by next April. But, according to Lord LANSDOWNE, Russia has intimated that Niu-Chwang will be restored at the same time as Tientsin. Of course, this has nothing at all to do with Russia's convention with China, and seems to be a by-product of the diplomatic game Russia and Germany are playing with each other in the Far East. But, at any rate, it seems that the arrangement proposed by the commander of the four Powers in joint occupation of Tien-tsin has been disallowed by the respective Governments, and another proposed, which Lord LANSDOWNE "has every reason to believe will be accepted by China." In that case he hopes for the evacuation of Tien-tsin within "three or four weeks" from the date of his speech. The realization of his hopes will be welcome to even more American than British merchants.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The slight tendency to criticism—it could not be called opposition—manifested in the South toward the work of the Southern Education Board appears pretty much to have disappeared. What there was of it was due, we think, mainly to misunderstanding, or failure to understand, the purpose and methods of the board. This has been dispelled, as the work has proceeded and the organization has begun to show direct activity. Probably the most effective influence in this direction was provided at the great Summer School of the South, held in Knoxville, Tenn. Some 1,700 teachers and school officers, from every State in the South, were assembled there, and the plans of the Southern Education Board were fully explained and acutely discussed by Southern men. The result was that a "declaration of principles" was unanimously adopted, in perfect harmony with the principles of the board and including the following statement:

> We express our hearty appreciation of the noble work of the Southern and General Education Boards, which by their earnest sympathy and generous means have made possible this great Summer school of the South and in numerous other ways are strengthening the patriotic efforts of the Southern people to improve their educational conditions.

The essential feature of the policy contained in this declaration is thus expressed:

> We must recognize conditions and frankly face them. We therefore declare ourselves in favor of a public school system, State supported and State directed, in which every child may have the open door of opportunity.

What little indication of disapproval there was in the South rose from the interpretation of this clause. The reasoning that was used seems to have been something like this: "The open door of opportunity" is to be "for every child." That means black and white alike, and the next step will be to mixed schools, and so to social equality. Of course, the interpretation is strained. It is the opinion of these Southern teachers that all children should have the opportunity for schooling, but not necessarily for the same schooling and not at all necessarily for schooling in the same classes. The schooling in any case is to be "State supported and State directed," and it is not to be supposed that the State Governments will fail to respect the sentiment of the people in a matter of this sort. The view of the teachers is that all that is dangerous in the colored race is made more dangerous by ignorance, incapacity for work, idleness, superstition, and want of self-respect. This danger may be reduced by schooling which includes training in work and tends to the building up of character. However, if the people of any district do not feel with the teachers, there is no intention and there could be no power to compel them to act against their own sentiment.

An interesting point in the declaration of the Southern teachers was the following, which might with advantage be studied in many a Northern community:

> Teaching should be a profession, and not a stepping-stone to something else. We therefore stand for the highest training of teachers and urge the school authorities of every State to encourage those who wish to make the educating of children a life profession. We call upon the people to banish forever politics and nepotism from the public schools, and to establish a system in which, from the humblest teacher to the office of State Superintendent, merit shall be the touchstone.

THE BRIGAND IN POLITICS.

Mr. WILLIAM S. DEVERY, sometime Chief of Police—which position he filled in his own way and to the consternation of right-minded citizens—and now a politician and aspirant for the responsibilities and advantages of district leadership, is at the moment attracting a great deal of attention. As notoriety is what he seeks and is the agency by which he hopes to attain a following, it is generally assumed that he is showing great political wisdom in keeping himself in evidence. To be dropped from public notice and relegated to the limbo of appropriate oblivion would be the worst misfortune which could befall him. Unfitted for any useful vocation, trusted by no one with anything at risk, and lacking every mental and moral quality which would commend him to public confidence, Mr. DEVERY wants to be as near as may be to the "cow" at milking time, and if possible to hold the pail. Of such is the organized conspiracy of public plunder known in New York as Tammany. Why should not those who remain faithful to this discredited organization want DEVERY for their leader? He is in the completest sense representative of the mercenary vote which has been Tammany's dependence for more than a quarter of a century; their logical leader in any district in which he may happen to live.

All of this goes without saying. What we would call attention to is the recourse of DEVERY to the familiar device of the brigand to make himself friends among the "common people"—the local peasantry—while seeking opportunity to plunder the rich. From Robin Hood to Pallizolo your brigand has thought it good policy to scatter among the poor some portion of his acquisitions on the road from the fat wallets of people of substance, thus gaining great reputation for kindness of heart and charity while perpetrating blood-curdling crimes against those having something worth stealing. Just now he is making himself "solid" with the substratum of voters in his district by ostentatious benefactions concerning which he is careful the people shall be much better advised than they are as to the sources of his seemingly ample means. He can get out a great crowd for a free picnic, can find any number of thirsty men who are ready to drink beer at his expense, and has no trouble in discovering cases of destitution to be relieved under conditions which will secure him the largest amount of free advertising.

The value of support thus cheaply gained and of a following thus easily gathered is likely to be variously estimated. Most brigands have found that it gave them "a run for their money," and assisted in keeping the carbineers and gendarmes from getting too quickly on their track. But rarely, if ever, has it insured one of this profession a successful career. While those benefited may be more or less grateful at the moment, those not benefited are made jealous and discontented, and since no purse is long enough to meet all the claims upon it when the one who holds it is buying popularity, it follows that those who get nothing feel aggrieved and for a very small inducement will betray the hiding places of the band. In New York Boss TWEED was probably the most conspicuous example of the brigand in politics who sought to buy safety by dividing his plunder with the mercenary voters. At one time it was seriously proposed to set up his statue in bronze to perpetuate his blessed memory as a public benefactor. But we all know his end and that of hundreds of others who sought to condone public plunder by largess to the poor. The plan does not work out in practice. The man who gets something for nothing, and then gives something for nothing, usually gets nothing for it in the end. There is reason to believe that those who now hang around DEVERY for "what there is in it" laugh in their sleeves at the big man's ambition, and that while he is amusing himself and the public by talking too much, some one much shrewder, if not more worthy, is preparing to illustrate the truth of the familiar bucolic proverb that "the still pig gets the swill."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A novel plan for utilizing wireless telegraphy in its present stage of development has been devised in Liverpool, and, according to the English shipping papers, it will soon be in practical operation. The scheme is to establish a Post Office and signal station, not in midocean, but 110 miles west of the Lizard, a place where, for British commerce at least, information from the shore is more valuable than it would be further out at sea. The purpose is to moor there a ship equipped with a powerful searchlight and the Marconi apparatus. The water at that point is seventy fathoms deep, and to overcome the tendency of a mooring chain as long as that to pull down the bows of the ship in heavy weather, the chain is to enter through a hawse pipe in the bottom of the hull at the heel of the foremast, so that the weight may be distributed evenly along the whole keel. With her light illuminating the clouds this vessel will be easily "picked up," even at night, from a distance of sixty miles, and, situated right in the fairway of the Channel, it is expected that great advantage will be derived from the distribution of orders sent from shore by owners for vessels passing in or out. For instance, a ship from the south or west, on reaching this station, could be directed to proceed up either the English, Bristol, or St. George's Channel, without delay, thus avoiding pilotage and port dues, to say nothing of waste of time, and, in Winter, danger in making the land and entering and leaving port. As a reporting station to be approached in any state of the weather, for the purpose of transmitting important information, the value of the floating Post Office will be large, while as a salving station, lying as she will at the junction of the three great streams of British and Continental traffic, she should have many opportunities of rendering assistance, especially as her boat, designed primarily to pick up bottles or bags of letters dropped by passing vessels, will be so constructed as to withstand the roughest seas. The terms on which these diverse services will be rendered have not yet been announced, but of course they will all cost money, as the enterprise is a private one, and not governmental, as some may think it should be.

—Sunday's thunderstorm was a good deal like a Chinese soldier, in that, while in appearance it was of appalling ferocity and in ability to make dreadful noises it was hard to equal, yet it did very little real damage, and only those who are frightened before they are hurt suffered from its presence. Yet even this much-threatening and little-doing tempest was able to gather in the usual harvest of flagstaffs, with no small amount of incidental danger to those exposed to the showers of splintered wood. As a matter of fact, this is the only measurable peril from a thunderstorm that now comes to the inhabitants of a city like New York. From the direct attacks of lightning the occupants of the new buildings with steel framework seem to be entirely safe, and even the ordinary structures of the preceding era contain so many metallic conduits of one sort or another that almost always the "thunderbolt" finds convenient paths that do not lead through human bodies. But the innumerable wooden flagstaffs that rise above nearly all of our buildings that are at all pretentious still make a tempting mark for the lightning, and with almost every one of the little storms from half a dozen to a score of them are struck and exploded. In every such case a lot of people are needlessly startled, and once in a while somebody is needlessly hurt. For there is no necessity to make flagstaffs of wood. Steel rods or tubes would serve every purpose, and, their durability being taken into account, the difference in expense would be small—nothing as part of the cost of a big New York building. Thus made and properly connected with the metallic framework of a building or with its plumbing, the flagstaff would serve as a lightning rod, so far as it served any other than its natural purpose, and if it did not do much good, would at least not be an added danger.

—Sympathy for indigent inventors has inspired a kind-hearted New Englander, himself an inventor, but not indigent, to attempt the establishment of a home in which his less fortunate brethren can pass their declining days in comfortable leisure, broken only by such puttering as they may choose to do in the laboratory and workshop with which they are to be provided if the plan goes through—if, that is, Messrs. EDISON, WESTINGHOUSE, and others of that class can be persuaded to take the proper kind and amount of interest in it. That there are inventors not a few, really deserving the name, who would find admission to such a home a welcome alternative to going to the poorhouse is certainly true, but would it not be a wiser form of charity, or rather of philanthropy, to start a variant of the ordinary Legal Aid Society, one designed especially to secure for inventors a fair share of the proceeds of their inventions? Inventors who are also good business men need no aid from anybody, since they can both live well while in their prime and can accumulate a sufficiency or more for old age. But there are other inventors, not less intelligent, who haven't the business instinct, and these, as the history of inventions shows on innumerable pages, have been ruthlessly exploited by men, sometimes capitalists and sometimes not, who had the knack of turning the brains of others into gold for themselves. As for the great army of self-styled inventors whose inventions never work, it is not a home, but a city that would be required for them, and a very interesting, but not very admirable, city it would be. All things considered, it is doubtful if the possessors of well-directed and controlled ingenuity need any homes that they cannot provide for themselves, but an organization that would inform them, clearly and cheaply, of their rights, and aid them in maintaining those rights, would find a field of useful activity.

—Evolutionists of the less cautious sort have occasionally proclaimed that it is only in accounting for the change of dead matter into the simplest of living cells that their theory breaks down, and all of them are, of course, vastly more interested in that "missing link" in their chain than in the one between men and monkeys, upon which popular attention has been disposed to fix itself. A Dr. LEDUC, in a recent communication to the Congress of Physical Science at Ajaccio, made an announcement which is described as apparently lifting "one small corner of the veil covering this mystery." He said that if a clean glass plate be covered with a very thin layer of gelatine and then sprinkled with a few drops of ferrocyanide of potassium, there will "start into life a collection of cells having a regular polyhedric form, and containing each a nucleus, a sac of protoplasm, and a membrane exactly like the cell of a plant or animal." The doctor did not claim that these cells had the power of growth, movement, or reproduction, so his phrase "start into life" hardly seems to be accurate, and his discovery, if discovery it is, seems to be more curious than important. Still, it may be the beginning of something big, and there is supposed, or suspected, to be significance in the fact that the doctor produces his artificial cells by the use of a liquid containing cyanogen, a particularly queer substance which acts like an element, but isn't, and the one that was used, with another something like it, in producing the first "organic" compound ever made artificially. "Assuming," says F. LEGGE, writing on the subject in Academy and Literature, "that these cells are really produced by the saline solution and the gelatine without any extraneous aid, we have, even if they be lifeless, a sort of hint of the process by which the first moneron took life. * * * It may, therefore, be that at some period in the earth's history, of which cyanogen and ammonium form almost the sole record, the elements known to modern chemistry were themselves formed by the union of yet simpler bodies, and that this process was, for some reason, favorable to the development of organic life."

ABRAM S. HEWITT THANKS HIS MANY CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will add to the obligations under which you have placed me by your gracious notice of my eightieth birthday and your appreciative reference to the work which I have tried to do in the course of my career by stating that it will be absolutely impossible for me to make a personal reply to the very numerous telegrams and letters with which I have been overwhelmed in the most unexpected manner, and for which I am very grateful.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.
Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 2, 1902.

AS TO THE "FULL DINNER PAIL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is given out that the leaders of the Republican Party in the ensuing campaign intend to keep prominently before the people "the full dinner pail" and the hard times which they say resulted from the passage of the Wilson tariff bill. There must be silence on the trust question, (because they expect from the trusts the sinews of war.) They will keep still on tariff revision and on reciporcity, and on the great declaration they will say nothing—oh, no!

Still, will they be kind enough to explain why at the very time that we were suffering from the effects of very hard times and an empty dinner pail all the countries of Europe were also suffering from the same complaint? And why, also, when we resumed our former prosperity all those countries, and notably Great Britain, followed our example? If any one doubts this statement let him read the Consular reports on file in the State Department. Let them also explain why it is that periods of depression and periods of prosperity follow each other with so much regularity, as our history will show?

It does seem to me that our Republican friends are trying hard to stuff too much into this little and false issue. I am reminded of a certain matter which occurred in this town which illustrates their posity: A farmer here wanted to sell to a certain mechanic some cider. The mechanic told the farmer that he had a very nice keg that held exactly ten gallons and he desired the farmer to fill and return the same with good cider. In the course of time the farmer brought back the keg filled, but he charged the mechanic for eleven gallons! The mechanic said to the farmer, "I don't mind paying you for that extra gallon of cider, but I wouldn't have had that keg stretched so for a good deal of money." A DEMOCRAT.
Westport, Conn., Aug. 4, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Post-Bellum Fights.

It is only in the controversies that follow a war that the pen is mightier than the sword.—Boston Transcript.

To Make a Dull Boy.

"Keeping a boy continually at the grindstone," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "is no way to sharpen the boy."—Yonkers Statesman.

Work and Wages.

Bridget—Oi can't stay, ma'am, onless ye give me more wages.

Mrs. Hiram Often—What! why, you don't know how to cook or do housework at all.

Bridget—That's jist it, ma'am, an' not knowin' how, sure the wurk is all the harder for me, ma'am.—Philadelphia Press.

A Wealthy Citizen.

"That man Moneybags has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."

"Indeed? How much has he?"

"Well, I don't know exactly, but he's got so much he doesn't have to endow colleges to get his name in the paper."—Baltimore News.

WAITING.

S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Record-Herald.

She's at the door; from far away
I see her standing there; they say
That love grows cold ere long, but there
She waits for me; her face is fair
And smiles across her features play.

She's still as slim as on the day
That we were wed, and not a gray
Strand yet gleams in her wealth of hair—
She's at the door.

How bright the scene is, and how gay
The songs the birds sing as they sway
High on the limbs; how sweet the air,
How good the joys we have to share—
This is the day I drew my pay—
She's at the door.

SENATOR CARMACK ON REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK

Comments on a Quotation from a McKinley Speech.

This Extract Declares the Whole World Knows Republican Party's Purposes —Present Issues Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Chairman of the Literary Committee of the Democratic Congressional Committee, had something to say this afternoon about the Republican campaign text book.

Senator Carmack began by directing attention to the opening paragraph in the book, a quotation from one of Mr. McKinley's speeches:

"You do not have to guess what the Republican Party will do. The whole world knows its purposes. It has embodied them in law and executed them in Administration." Commenting on this paragraph, Mr. Carmack said:

"I think there is a measure of truth in this quotation. The whole country, if not the whole world, is beginning to know the purposes of the Republican Party, though it has not as yet fully embodied them in law and executed them in Administration. There is a pretty safe rule to follow in determining what the Republican Party will do, and that is that it will not do what it professes to intend, and that it will do what it seems most anxious to avoid.

"If the world knows the purposes of the Republican Party it does not gather its knowledge from Republican platforms. It had always professed to be ardently in favor of bimetallism up to the very time it finally enacted the gold standard. The world may have known what the purposes of the Republican Party were, but the Republican Party certainly never intended that the people should know.

"The same is true of its record on reciprocity. If Mr. McKinley were living today he would probably confess that he himself was mistaken as to the purposes of the Republican Party on this question.

"Perhaps the world knows what the Republican Party intends to do on the tariff and trust question. It probably knows that it has no thought of passing Mr. Babcock's tariff bill or Mr. Littlefield's Anti-Trust bill, but I am very sure that the managers of the Republican Party have very strong hope that the people of the United States do not know.

"When Mr. Littlefield's Anti-Trust bill went through the House of Representatives at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, did the world know that it was the purpose of the Republican Party to use that bill simply for campaign purposes, and then let it die without one effort to save it at the next session of Congress? There is certainly very credible doubt in the minds of some very prominent Republicans to-day as to what should be the purpose of the Republican Party in dealing with the tariff at the next session of Congress. There are some who actually believe that it will effect a genuine revision of our tariff schedules. There are others who are equally as confident that these schedules will not be touched.

"Sometimes the Republican Party embodies an alleged purpose in law and does not execute it in Administration. The Sherman anti-trust law, for instance—that law has its periods of activity during campaigns, but always relapses into innocuous desuetude when the campaign is over.

"Does the whole world or do the American people, know what are the purposes of the Republican Party in the Philippine Islands? The party leaders evidently think so, and they therefore consider it unnecessary to make any public statement on the question. It has emphatically declined to say whether it intends to hold the Philippines permanently as a vassal province; whether it intends to incorporate them into the Union, or whether it intends at some time or other to give the people freedom and independence.

"You will find among the party leaders and supporters of the Administration men like Spooner who think a Colonial policy would entail vast burdens and dangers upon the United States; men like Beveridge who think it is our destiny and duty to go forth conquering and to conquer; men like the President, who like this kind of thing because it is warlike; men like Secretary Shaw, who think there is money in the business of seizing territory and killing the inhabitants; other men who think we ought to get out of the Philippines, but don't know how to do it; in fact, all shades and varieties of opinion. You might take a dozen Republican Senators at random and no statement of the purpose of the Republican Party in the Philippines could be written that would command a majority of their votes.

"If the people of the United States are to look into the legislative record of the Republican Party for the future indication of what may be expected of it, where will they look, and what will they find? Nothing consistent in any line."

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

On July 1 There Were 999,446 on the Rolls—The Probable "High Water" Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—On July 1 there were 999,446 pensioners on the rolls. That was the high-water mark in pensions. This number was reached by a gradual growth, and the best-informed men about the Pension Office believe that it will not be exceeded, although the last Congress was unprecedented in its liberality in pension legislation. This is for the reason that the death rate among pensioners is very great, the deaths being estimated for the next year at about 40,000.

The last Congress passed 1,100 special pension bills, and passed two acts which, within twelve months, it is believed, will add 10,000 pensioners to the rolls. One of these acts is to pension the survivors of the Indian wars, and the other is to pension those veterans who served in the Confederate service prior to their entrance in the Union Army.

It is believed by some of the officials at the Pension Office that the liberality of Congress toward pensioners has done much toward lessening the attacks on the Pension Office, which were formerly of such common occurrence.

It is this Congressional action that has increased the net number of pensioners from 991,519 in 1899, to 999,446 at the end of the last fiscal year, although this period was one in which the death rate among aged pensioners was very large. The increase between these two dates was very gradual. From 991,519 in 1899 the number increased to 993,529 in 1900, to 997,785 in 1901, and to the number before mentioned in 1902.

SENATOR McLAURIN'S STAND.

Refused Office Because He Wishes to Continue Battle Against Mr. Tillman, It Is Asserted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Some interesting statements about Senator McLaurin of South Carolina are made public in an interview with his private secretary, John T. McCoy, who is visiting in West Virginia. According to Mr. McCoy, one reason why Senator McLaurin refused the Judgeship of the Court of Claims was because his acceptance would prevent his settling the old score with Mr. Tillman.

"His main ambition," said Mr. McCoy, referring to Mr. McLaurin, "is to down the man of pitchfork fame, and his every effort will be directed to that issue. He could have been Secretary of the Interior had he so wished, but he will not change his politics for the highest position in the gift of the President. He is not that kind of a man."

Mr. McCoy says that when Mr. McLaurin leaves the Senate he will return to his South Carolina plantation and continue the fight against Tillman. "It will be a pretty battle for supremacy," says Mr. McCoy.

COAST DEFENSE CRITICISM.

Misleading Stories Published Reflecting on the War Department—Conditions Are Declared in Reality to be Far from Discreditable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A number of misleading stories about the coast defenses of the United States have obtained publication since preparation for the war game began. From some of these stories the inference readily could be drawn that through inefficiency of the officers of the army charged with supervision of the coast defenses lamentable conditions prevailed all along the coast.

It would appear from these stories that there had been great neglect of guns and other apparatus that constitute the mechanical schemes of defense at important points on the New York and New England coast. It would appear also that the several commands located at these points were not giving proper accounts of themselves.

Speaking in a general way, the burden of all these stories is in the nature of criticism of the army for not being thoroughly prepared to contend with the navy in the coming manoeuvres. It is felt at the War Department that this sort of criticism is undeserved and that those who carefully look into the matter are apt to find that the conditions at the several coast defense stations are far from discreditable to the army.

Neither Gen. Randolph, who is at the head of the Artillery Corus, nor any of his subordinates undertakes to say that the coast defenses have been brought up to such a state of efficiency that they could be relied upon to resist the attacks of foreign fleets. What is claimed is that the Coast Artillery force has been drilled conscientiously and that it is approaching efficiency as rapidly as should be expected. It is a green force to a great extent. A very large percentage of almost every command is made up of soldiers who enlisted within a year.

A good many of the officers, too, are men fresh from civil life, who before they entered the army knew practically nothing about the work that falls to artillery officers. Army officers are quite as critical as needs be when it comes to judging operations in any branch of the service. They admit freely that the Coast Artillery has a lot of work ahead of it before it shall attain to the highest efficiency, but at the same time they say it is doing as well as it should be expected to. They predict that in the approaching "war game," in spite of all that has been written about the Coast Artillery in the way of detraction, it will give a good account of itself.

Practice with the guns seems to be what is needed in the Coast Artillery more than anything else. Army officers hope that one result of the "game" between the army and navy will be a more liberal allowance by Congress for gun practice in the coast defense stations. Practice in firing, it is said, will make both men and guns more efficient. Ten shots per calibre are all that are allowed an artillery company in the course of an entire year.

No argument is necessary to convince a person who has seen one of the new forts along the coast that such an allowance of firings is altogether adequate if it is desirable that the men be familiarized in time of peace with the weapons they will be expected to handle effectively in time of war.

The fact that there has been trouble with some of the disappearing gun carriages surprises nobody who is familiar with the history of these carriages. An artillery Colonel who has given a great deal of attention to the disappearing gun carriage said that it was an unreliable thing that was likely to fail at any critical moment.

"Nobody can foretell when it will balk," said the Colonel. "I don't mind so much its being complicated, for intelligent men can master the complications. What I object to is its liability to act when it is being handled with absolute exactness. It is an unreliable machine, and I think it will have to go. It might be well to use the thing enough to demonstrate what it is good for. If it is only fit for the junk heap, the sooner this is demonstrated the better. If use will demonstrate that the carriage is all right when certain modifications overcome its disposition to balk, the sooner this is brought about the better. It does not seem to me it would be good policy to be caught in war with guns mounted on machines liable to break down any moment."

The intimation that one purpose of the "war game" is to show to Congress that it ought to be more liberal in its appropriations for the coast defenses is not sustained by any known facts. The purpose of the manoeuvres is to teach war tactics. More liberal appropriations may be one of the outcomes.

CROWN PRINCE COMING.

Itinerary of Heir to Siam's Throne Given Out by Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Akharay Varadhara, the Siamese Minister, has informed the State Department that the Crown Prince of Siam will sail from Cherbourg Sept. 24, and also has furnished the itinerary of the distinguished guest while in the United States. The party will consist of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Col. Phya Rajovallobb, Capt. Luang Saraseddhi, second aid; Mom R. Convatra, private secretary, and his Royal Highness Prince Chakrabongse, brother of the Crown Prince, with an aid. It is expected that the party will arrive on the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Sept. 30.

The party probably will spend three days in New York, including a visit to West Point. The party will go to Newport Oct. 4 and be in Boston Oct. 5-6, making a visit to Harvard College, and also an inspection of the factories in the vicinity of Boston.

They will arrive in Washington on the morning of Oct. 7, and on that day and the day following will make the official calls on the President and be at the disposal of the President for any programme he may suggest. They will go to Philadelphia on Oct. 9, remaining six days, making a personal visit to William Potter.

On Oct. 16 the Prince and his party will start on the main tour of the United States in a special train, going to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Yellowstone Park, Butte copper mines, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Cripple Creek gold mines, Santa Fé, the Indian Pueblos of New Mexico, Grand Cañon of Colorado, Los Angeles, Pasadena wineries, San Diego, Coronado Beach, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, San José, Lick Observatory, San Francisco, and the Yosemite. It is probable that the party will sail from San Francisco for the Orient.

Ex-Official Refunds Shortage Amount.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Henry Rechtin, ex-Disbursing Officer of the Department of Justice, to-day deposited with the United States Treasurer a certified check for $7,604.52, the amount of the shortage in his accounts recently discovered by accounting officers of the Treasury. He is still under arrest.

New York Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters: New York—Medina, Frank E. Colburn; Tottenville, Minnie N. Slaight.

Spanish Demonstration at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 4.—There was a great celebration by the Spanish colony here yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the Centro Beneficio Hospital, in the building formerly used as headquarters by the American officers. The ceremonies were conducted by the Archbishop of Santiago. This was the first demonstration on the part of Spaniards here since the Spanish-American war.

MR. WOODRUFF DUE TO-DAY.

Lieutenant Governor's Arrival Awaited by Brooklyn Republicans.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is expected to arrive home from Europe to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and his coming is eagerly looked for by the Republican leaders of Brooklyn, who hope he will be able to straighten out the rather tangled party situation in that borough.

One of Mr. Woodruff's closest political friends said yesterday that the Lieutenant Governor would probably not make known his attitude with respect to a renomination for the second place on the State ticket until he had familiarized himself with the situation and had had a talk with Senator Platt.

SOCIETY'S GREAT DAY AT SARATOGA RACES

The High Price of Admission Made the Sport Exclusive.

Complaints of High Tariff from All Except the Very Richest—W. C. Whitney the Central Figure—Sunday Pageant.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The scene of the steeplechase, the second of the races at the opening of the Saratoga racing season, made a picture which no one who saw it is ever likely to forget or even likely to see excelled for beauty. Whatever racing experts may say of the faults or merits of this great track, no one will deny that it is to-day the most beautiful one in America, and in my opinion is more beautiful than the most famous courses of England and France.

The nature of the country gives the Saratoga track its chief charm—the prevalence of trees in great masses, most effectively left here and there to lighten the attractiveness of the bare but excellently ordered field in which the course is laid, or rather the courses, for there are practically three tracks, the main one of earth, an inner one of turf, and still a third for steeplechases on the local meadow beyond the fenced tracks.

Through one notable break in the view the spectators on the grand stand looked far away to old Saratoga battle ground, to Schuylerville, and the purple hills beyond, and that was the view which will remain longest and most pleasantly in the memories of all who helped to open the season of 1902 to-day.

There had been some guessing at 20,000 as the number of persons who would attend the first races. There were nothing like that number in the grounds, but so immense is the scale upon which the grounds are laid out that I hesitate to say what number I think a fairer estimate of the crowd.

It was a notable rather than a multitudinous assembly. Many thousands were certainly there, but the high price of admission—$2—added to the other costs of the ride to the course, the purchase of programme, and all the rest, served to exclude the village people, and, indeed, all to whom a visit to the races is not of the first importance, either by reason of adherence to the sport or the social prestige of being in evidence among all the fashionables. I do not mean to suggest that the price of admission will be lowered here.

Less than at any other race track in the land is money making a prime consideration with the management. Fashion, dignity, and leadership are more sought here than profit, and an exclusiveness which is not actually disastrous may be held to be more desirable than large profits. Yet from the moment I began to talk with my hack driver, who drove me to the track until the day's sport ended I heard complaints of the admission price, and from every grade of citizen except the very richest.

It was well worth $3 to any one who could spare it merely to see the beautiful grounds, the smart contingent, the notables of society, the turf and business, and the little army of betting men and bookmakers. Grand stand tickets brought the visitors into a gigantic space covered by three buildings, past an enormous betting shed, next the colossal grand stand, and finally the so-called club or restaurant building.

All along the front of the grand stand were private boxes, in which sat the Whitneys, the Goulds, Belmonts, Hitchcocks, Gateses, and, indeed, nearly all the famous visitors whose doings here have been daily chronicled by the press. Among them all Mr. W. C. Whitney was the central figure, made conspicuous both by his generous and unselfish part he has played in creating the new conditions which make this the chief ornament of the most popular of sports.

He was ceaselessly active in going to and from the track and judges' stand and the boxes of his friends, but his manner was that of a man exceedingly busy and keenly interested, while wholly oblivious of the flattering attention with which the crowd regarded all that he did. Others of the pillars of the local association were quite as enthusiastic and active, but he was the cynosure of all eyes.

Richard Dwyer was in charge of the track and grounds. I judged from the manner in which men from half the cities of the Union pointed out their local celebrities that the pick of horse lovers of the land were in the assembly. The toilettes of the ladies were neither more nor less costly and fine than those one had seen them wearing every day at the great hotels. They could have been more beautifully dressed, but they avoided the display one sees at a gala event in town, and dressed and acted rather as if they were at home and among their friends.

If one had said that there were 5,000 men in the betting crowd it would be believed by many who were there and who are unused to calculating the numerical dimensions of great crowds. The betting shed is a covering almost as open to the outer air as if it were a great umbrella. It is about 80 yards square, and it was packed all the afternoon. Elbow to elbow all around the inclosure sat the booking men, every second one holding up a card covered with names and figures to show the odds offered on the horses entered for each race.

There was none of the noise of a stock exchange, which, by the way, is one of the few places where men make a hullabaloo in the transaction of important business. No one ever saw on any commercial exchange so much money as was exhibited both by the bookies and the betting men. They had great rolls of bills or else carried greenbacks wound in and out between the fingers of one hand.

A trumpeter in the judges' stand rang out the signal for the assembling of the horses for each race. A man before a blackboard in the shed wrote down the names of the actual entries. One notable bookmaker quickly exhibited the odds he offered on the horses. Runners copied his figures, and they became the quotations all around the ring, with only minor and trifling variations. The bets were made by literal thousands of men, many being agents of the boxholders and of the ladies in the grand stand.

Time sped slowly, and then suddenly a man who had long before cracked his voice, yelled the magical words "They're off!" Instantly the betting men rushed out upon the grass for vantage points from which to see the race, and the bookmakers grabbed their tall stools, dragged them into the outer air, and mounted them. Sometimes a favorite won, as in the case of Judith Campbell in the third race, and sometimes a favorite, like Blues in the great handicap race, was lost sight of behind the faster ones' heels, but whatever the case, the bookies and the betting men, so abnormally quiet while handling the money, rent the skies with their yelling as they saw the finish of each race.

To me nothing was more interesting or wonderful than to hear and see certain of the skilled reporters standing up in their places in the grand stand and describing aloud with their field glasses pressed to their eyes every change and phase of each race even at what appeared to be a mile's distance. Quite as fast as the horses ran these chroniclers called aloud the record of every movement they made in gaining advantage or losing it.

I who can not distinguish one horse from another at fifty yards, could not credit myself, and even now I will not boldly say that the feat these men performed was always and wholly accurately practiced. However, that may be, I am told that the words of certain of these experts were flashed to almost every city in the land and read as I heard them spoken to crowds of betting men in a thousand poolrooms.

The report of the racing by minds as practiced and accurate without a doubt will be found elsewhere. The only blemish on the day was a slight mishap to a jockey in the steeplechase, who was thrown and carried off the field too far from the crowd for many to see what had happened. My pleasant task is to declare the opening of the Saratoga meeting a great and brilliant success.

The reader might like me to tell whether Henry Clews was a winner or loser, what was the luck of John W. Gates, whether Messrs. Gould, Sanford, H. Payne Whitney, Perry Belmont, and W. F. Sheehan are glad or sorry that they backed certain horses if they did, whether Mr. John A. McCall and Mr. F. R. Hitchcock backed the winners or abstained from betting, and ever so much more of such gossip, not even excluding the doings of the ladies.

All this I know down to fractions of dollars, but will not write it. My only duty is to record the presence of these leaders, to chronicle the brilliant sky, to note that the track was a trifle heavy, yet better than was looked for, and to insist that the smiling crowd was the most brilliant which ever assembled at the races in this ancient capital of pleasure.

Upon leaving the course I saw that the automobile had been turned into an inclosure set apart from too close neighborhood with the carriages. I noticed the attractive shed that had been put up for the exhibition and inspection of the horses before each race. I saw that the work of demolishing the hideous old board fence and substituting a new and handsome open iron railing has gone extensively forward, and then I saw once again the extraordinary display of splendid carriages which has been a distinguishing feature of the millionaire phase of life here this season.

A practically endless line of showy carriages was winding in one direction to the lake and in the other toward the village carrying half the crowd to dine on fish and half to dine on flesh.

There never has been in the history of Saratoga so large a number of private carriages or such splendid ones as are now to be seen on the street and drives. The turnout of Sunday was such as one only expects to see on the Bois du Boulogne, in Hyde Park, or Central Park. The display was so great that, even at two or three miles distance from the heart of the village, the equipages rolled along close to one another in impressive lines, their polished surfaces and the plating of the harness gleaming in the sun, their drivers nearly all in livery, their feminine occupants clad in the most costly and fashionable gowns, surmounted by the huge, umbrageous hats of the fashion of to-day.

Again, it seemed to the onlookers from New York as if they must be in some fashionable environ of the metropolis, for carriage load after carriage load revealed the familiar faces of metropolitan notables. Within the village and on the principal street the hoof beats of the horses filled the air with a regular and rhythmic tattoo, which remained even and unbroken from the close of the luncheon hour until dinner time in the late evening.

After dinner the display took on a new character in which the fashionable promenaders inspected the multitude of smartly dressed people on the hotel porches, while these looked on at the parade in the street as if it were a theatrical spectacle at which they had reserved seats. There was nothing to suggest the sacred day of the week. The druggists, tobacconists, confectioners, restaurateurs, and sellers of spring waters all kept their brilliant shops open, the arc lights flooded the avenue with light, the music of the hotel orchestras rolled out upon the outer air, and the spirit of the multitude was light and merry.

I do not know where else you can exactly match a Saratoga evening promenade on what is called "Broadway." Negro men and women are out in it, some of them expensively and stylishly dressed; raw, newly landed servant maids participate, hungry looking and sometimes evil looking hangers-on of the races, faro dealers, bookmakers, hackmen on a holiday, farmers' wives and daughters, store clerks—all the varied make-up of a watering-place constituency—parade side by side with the queens and princesses of New York society. Plainly dressed cottagers and other boarding house folk whose gowns vie with those of the richest women at the great hotels take their places in the promenade.

Little children, dressed in gay clothes and suggestive of characters in a well-staged comic opera, remain up almost as late as their elders and figure prominently in the tireless show. It is the fashion for the ladies and misses of the rich and leisure class to join the throng bareheaded, and it still remains uncommon to see a décolleté dress or any vulgar display of jewels. In this respect never was better taste shown than is displayed here this season. Yet all of the fullest effect of taste and wealth are quite as well obtained by the material and the fashioning of the sumptuous gowns of silk and of costly lace.

Like a heavy shadow following the leaders of the smart set are many of the queens of what the French call "the half world," and the link between the top and the bottom class is made up of many beautiful and showy women who have woven stories into their lives—stories at which society paragraphers are fond of hinting and stories which sometimes have been exploited in the courts. Add the little Italian flower girls, the noisy newsboys, and the romping children of the village and you have before you all the bits of colored glass which make up this kaleidoscopic route upon Saratoga's Broadway, now that the season at Saratoga has fairly begun.

I said there was small hint of Sunday here when it came along in the order of each week's days. Yet you may see a churchlike scene whenever you will go of a Sunday, or any other night, to the hotel where Victor Herbert's orchestra is playing. The musicians, led by this wizard, who describes with his baton every shading of expression in the music, plays in the middle of an inner porch, and the people sit in manifold rows of chairs on either side of the band.

If the chairs were pews and the people were worshippers, there could not be greater quiet or more decorum—until now and then at the close of a popular piece or of a delicate rendering of a splendid morsel of melody all the auditors fall to clapping their hands. It is as if they had been hypnotized while the music plays, and as though the spell was only broken by the last note of each piece.

JULIAN RALPH.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The New York Yacht Club cruise, which starts from New London to-day, is one of the most notable events of the week and interests all those who are fond of aquatic sports. The racing element of society has gone to Saratoga, where the season has begun with much brilliancy. Newport and adjacent resorts to-day and to-morrow, until the arrival of the yachts in Newport Harbor, are devoid of the masculine element. There will be comparatively few entertainments. At Newport, of course, the long-discussed Vanderbilt-Neilson engagement is a feature, and it is the chief topic of conversation everywhere.

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Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga have been John Wanamaker, who is at the United States Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fuller, the Prince and Princess Engalitcheff, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton (Miss Wanamaker) of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, who have in their party Miss Babcock; M. S. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, and John E. Cowdin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will remain a few days at Ophir Hall. As stated in another column, they were guests of President Roosevelt yesterday at Sagamore Hill. The Electra, which brought them over from the Sound coast, will join the New York Yacht Club cruise to-day.

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Joseph Jenkins Lee is at Newport, where he is visiting Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane. Later he will join William E. Iselin on a short cruise on the Emerald.

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The retirement of Edwin M. Post from the Wall Street firm of Thomas & Post and the entering into partnership of R. Livingston Beekman with E. R. Thomas and Orlando Thomas is a financial episode with a touch of romance about it. Mr. Beekman and Miss Eleanor Thomas, the sister of E. R. Thomas, have just announced their engagement.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are at present at Aix-les-Bains. Other well-known New Yorkers there are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moiler, Edwin Clarence Moller, Miss Moller, and Mrs. Beach Grant.

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Mrs. Augustus Kountze is at the Waumbek, in the White Mountains. Mrs. K. H. Neuhoff is with her.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post have sent out invitations to the wedding of Miss Beatrice De Trobriand Post and Duncan W. Candler. The marriage will take place at Strandholme, the Post country residence, at Bayport, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 27. Miss Post is a daughter of Mrs. Post by her first husband, and Miss Edith Church Post is her half sister. Miss Post's stepfather is also her uncle, having married her mother—Mrs. Post—some time after the decease of his brother. Mr. Candler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Flamen Ball Candler (Miss M. Lillian Welch) of 20 Fifth Avenue, formerly residents of Brooklyn. Mr. Candler is a Columbia graduate, class of '95, a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and of the Sons of the Revolution.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin are at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford are also there. Mrs. N. E. Baylies and Miss Sophie Huguenin are at the Louisburg. Mrs. H. C. Tinker and Edward L. Tinker have also arrived there, and Miss Katharine F. Newbold of Tuxedo is another arrival at the same hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Candler and their daughter, Edith Candler, are at Seal Harbor, Me., having gone there from Tuxedo.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park have purchased a cottage at Bar Harbor, and are now occupying it. Their daughter is with them.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Curran and their son, Mr. Arthur Curran, of 42 East Fifty-seventh Street, are touring the great lakes on their way to Yellowstone Park.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Society was afloat this afternoon. Several sailing parties, the race of the thirty-footers, and Capt. Bush's affair at the Pot and Kettle Club were the principal events of the day.

Count and Countess Langier Villars and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brigham gave a party on board the Mascot. Among the guests were Count Cassini, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, the Misses Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. George Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Charles T. How, and Miss Edwards.

Capt. Thomas J. Bush gave a luncheon and dance at the Pot and Kettle Club for the members of the fortnightly dancing class. The party went up on the yacht Creedmore. Among the guests were Miss Potter, Miss Poor, Miss Taylor, Miss De Castro, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. James Potter, Miss Kelley, Miss Ogden, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Fox, Miss Barney, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., A. C. Patterson, Augustine Derby, Arthur Derby, Heyward Wilson, and Messrs. Ogden, Wright, and Taylor.

Gen. Edward Morrell entertained a large dinner party at Thirlane to-night.

Mr. De Grasse Fox gave a dinner at the Malvern.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock had a ladies' luncheon to-day.

The race of the thirty-footers to-day resulted in a win for Edgar Scott's boat, the Bobtail. H. S. Sears was second, with the Bogey. Foggy weather throughout made the contest an uncertain one.

Peter Marie, who comes each year, gives a large affair for the ladies and disappears, has issued invitations for a ladies' day at the Kebo Valley Club next Tuesday. There will be a putting contest, a tennis tournament, and a ping-pong tournament. Mr. Marie has brought his prizes with him from abroad.

Cottagers continue to arrive. Mrs. J. H. Biddle and Miss Christine Biddle have opened their cottage on the Eagle Lake Road.

A large number of well-known New Yorkers have arrived at the Malvern. They are Mrs. Laura Riddle Green, Miss Green, C. Douglass Green, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Miss Mildred Dennis, Mrs. W. Pollock, and Mr. and Mrs. Moyan Hill.

The first regatta of the Bar Harbor Yacht Club will take place Aug. 14. This organization is a rival to the racing association which comprises the thirty-footers.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Sellers and Alexander I. Webb, Jr., of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson are at Lymans.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Richardson of New York came to-day to the Louisburg.

Miss Furniss of New York entertained at dinner at the Louisburg to-night Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. W. Pollock, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. George Morgan, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Grigon, Miss Knowlton, Charles How, Mr. Wood, Ross Todd, John F. Brown, and Mr. Tukes.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman of New York will give a large coming-out party for their daughter Aug. 6.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—There were many social functions to-day and to-night. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. Armory Codman, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. George A. Huhn, and Mrs. R. L. Fowler gave luncheons.

Miss C. Ogden Jones gave a reception and musicale at her cottage at Ochre Point.

Mrs. George S. Scott gave a card party.

This evening dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. William H. Sands, and Mrs. William D. Hatch.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehr entertained a party of thirty at Arleigh, the floral decorations being in white and green.

Mrs. Hatch entertained a party of fourteen young people, the floral decorations being pink hollyhocks.

Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Sands took their guests to the open air theatre at Freebody Park.

Others having boxes for to-night at Freebody Park were Mrs. J. J. Post, Ogden Mills, Henry A. Barclay, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. H. R. Taylor.

Mrs. George S. Scott announces two dinners for twenty-four guests each, one Saturday, Aug. 16, and the other Thursday, Aug. 24, the former to be for young people.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing will give a dinner for forty guests at their villa on Webster Street, Aug. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will entertain 100 guests at supper on the steam yacht Narada to-morrow evening.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino to-day Perry Belmont, W. Watts Sherman, James Gordon Bennett, and James Stillman were re-elected Governors for a term of four years. The treasurer's statement showed the Casino to be in a very satisfactory condition.

Following the announcement that President Roosevelt was to visit Newport Monday, Aug. 25, and that his visit would be somewhat of a public nature, came a letter to-day stating that he will not be able to visit Newport as originally arranged, but would come here on Sunday, Aug. 24, on a strictly private visit, solely for the purpose of participating in the christening of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler.

Miss Alice Keteltas, Gibson Fahnestock, Daniel B. Fearing, E. D. Morgan, George L. Rives, and F. S. Grand d'Hauteville have contributed $25 each to the Newport Police Relief Fund; Peter D. Martin has given $20, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke $15, and Mrs. W. Ellis $10.

Miss Frances Minturn Hall of New York is the guest of Mrs. Charles Potter at her cottage on Sunnyside Place.

Miss Willing of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. Thomas McKean.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, who are on their way home from Europe, are expected at Dudley Place Wednesday.

The Hungarian violinist Zoldy will play next Saturday evening at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner, and at Mrs. E. Rollins Morse's musicale next Sunday evening.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean at the Bennett Stone villa.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is expected to arrive here to-morrow for the remainder of the season.

It has been arranged to have polo games on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the season. Saturday it is proposed to have four teams play in a tournament, the winners of the first matches to play against each other in a deciding match. A band will furnish music, and tea will be served at the clubhouse Saturday afternoons. Polo is gaining in popularity, and the number of players and spectators is increasing each week.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is not going out in society as much as was expected. She was at the Casino this morning, and during this afternoon, but this evening remained quietly at home with the members of the Cutting family. She will be a guest of Col. John Jacob Astor on board the steam yacht Nourmahal to see the Astor Cup races, and will also be entertained by United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

Gignoux—Matthiessen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Rev. W. W. Page, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Cornwall-on-Hudson, this afternoon married Lieut. Frederic Evelyn Gignoux of the One Hundred and Eighth Seacoast Battery, United States Army, and Miss Frances Sophie, daughter of E. A. Matthiessen of Cornwall Heights. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Matthiessen, sister of the bride; the best man was Cadet David Seaforth Stanley, of West Point Military Academy. The bridegroom and best man appeared in full dress uniform. The bride wore white crepe de chine and the maid of honor white silk net.

Roessler—Hedges.

Special to The New York Times.

WATSESSING, N. J., Aug. 4.—The marriage of Miss Minnie Hedges of Sag Harbor, L. I., to the Rev. George J. Roessler, ex-pastor of the Watsessing Lutheran Church, took place at the home of the bride's sister, in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties and a few guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Marshall MacDuffie of the Prospect Street Baptist Church of East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Fannie Carter, the bride's sister, was matron of honor, and Dr. Emil Roessler, a brother of the bridegroom, the best man. The couple will live in Bloomfield.

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss M. Adelaide Runyon, daughter of Mrs. J. C. Runyon of this city, to Lieut. Gerald Olliff, United States Navy. The nuptial event will take place here in September. Lieut. Olliff is now stationed at Newport, R. I., where he is assigned to duty as an instructor.

RUSSELL SAGE'S BIRTHDAY

Aged Financier Is Now Eighty-six Years Old.

He Tells What He Thinks of Rock Island Stock and Also Explains His Idea as to How to Succeed.

Although it was a very warm day and most Wall Street men were sighing for the country, Russell Sage celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday yesterday by appearing at his office five minutes earlier than usual. It took but a few moments for the office men to extend their congratulations, whereupon Mr. Sage plunged into his daily work, and from then until lunch time it was impossible to see him, except on important business.

At 1 o'clock the aged financier went out to lunch—as usual to the Western Union Building, where a free lunch is served to important members of that corporation. He was back and at work again at 2 o'clock and at 3 o'clock he was photographed in his office. The photographer used flash light powder. Mr. Sage said that it was the first time he had ever seen a picture taken in such a manner.

At 4:30 Mr. Sage took an elevated train for the Thirty-fourth Street Long Island Railroad ferry station, and rode from Long Island City to Lawrence in a day coach. In the very unpretentious office of the octogenarian there is a calendar in book form. On one page is the day of the month in large letters. On the opposite page are blanks for memoranda. There was no writing on that blank page for yesterday. Probably that was the only respect in which the day differed from any other with Mr. Sage.

"It never occurred to me to take a holiday to-day," Mr. Sage remarked to a reporter. "There are too many holidays for young men these days. They ought to stick to business. That is what I have done. And I am now the oldest successful merchant in New York City."

"And you expect to remain so for some time to come, do you not?" was asked.

"Well, I do not say that. I am living very carefully and feel in splendid health, but I feel that it is a good deal to have lived to be the oldest of the successful business men of New York. I started in business for myself when I was eighteen years old, and I have been pegging away ever since. I have never suffered a failure, never gone to protest, never been in financial difficulties. It has been a steady progress."

"What is the secret of your success?"

"Well, I have studied the conditions of this country and I have believed in its prosperity. I have worked hard. That's the main thing. I have attempted to apply my work along intelligent lines. Hard work is not the only thing. It must be done to good purpose. I have been careful about my investments, and they have usually been profitable. When I have bought a stock at a low price and it goes up too high I sell it and take my profit. Take Rock Island stock, for example. I bought some of that stock when it was at 80. Look at it now. Its price is absurdly high. I sold mine at about 165. That was enough profit for me. I thought I would let the other fellow take what other profits were coming."

"What do you think will be the effect of the Rock Island merger on the stock market?"

"It's too early to say as to that yet. Such a tremendous deal is of far-reaching significance, and no one can tell ahead of time just what it will mean. It seems to me, however, that general market conditions are good. I look for a strong market during the coming Fall and Winter. The crops promise well. Railroads seem to be making good earnings, and things in general are prosperous."

Mr. Sage was then asked to state whether young men of to-day, in his opinion, had as good a chance for financial success as did the young men of the time when he started his business.

"Oh, yes, they certainly do. All a young man has to do is to work hard and save money. That sounds like an easy receipt, and it might be subjected to many variations, but that's the main point."

"What, in your opinion, is the object most worth living for in this world?" was another question. Mr. Sage asked to have the question repeated to him. Then he thought for a moment, then replied:

"Every man has a duty to perform. He should strive to do the work that is before him as best he can. The fact that he has done this is to my mind the greatest of satisfactions. That is the purpose toward which I have aimed—the consciousness of duty well performed."

Mr. Sage said that one delightful feature of his birthday had been the reception of a large number of congratulatory letters from friends, both in this country and in Europe. He said that there was a perfect flood of them to both himself and Mrs. Sage—far more than on any previous birthday. He could not understand the outburst, he said.

"Why, it's a queer fact," he remarked, "that many of these letters came from men in the South and West that I have not seen for twenty-five years or more. I tell you, it's a great pleasure to be remembered by a man who has not seen you for that length of time. Many of the messages came from men who had helped financially when I was building railroads."

Mr. Sage said that he had fully recovered from his illness of the Spring, and he laughed when a question was asked concerning his fall not long since.

"That didn't hurt me," he declared. "Besides, it was the conductor of the trolley car's fault. He jerked my arm a little—that was all. He thought I was older than I felt. Really, you know, I still feel young."

And then he dismissed his interviewers, telling them that he must return to his beautiful place at Lawrence.

"I never saw that place look quite so lovely as it did this morning. Perhaps that was in honor of my birthday," he remarked.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION

Judge Woodbridge Strong and His Wife Receive Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Judge and Mrs. Woodbridge Strong of this city celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage this afternoon. They received many congratulations. The Judge is one of the oldest members of the New Jersey bar, having been admitted in November, 1852. He was appointed Law Judge of Middlesex County in 1874, and he served five years. He was appointed again in 1896 and has been on the bench since then. The Judge was a Forty-niner.

Mrs. Strong's father was Jonathan Hartwell, a Massachusetts farmer, Democratic politician, and legislator. Theodore Strong, youngest son of Judge and Mrs. Strong, is serving his second year in the New Jersey State Senate, and he is slated for its Presidency next Winter if the Republicans continue in control.

Funeral of Mrs. John O'Brien.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—A private funeral service was held this afternoon at "Inchiquin" for the late Mrs. John O'Brien, the service being conducted by the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton of New York, a friend of the family. The body will be taken on an early train to-morrow morning to Dover, N. H., Mrs. O'Brien's native place, where the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be read by the Rev. Thatcher Kimball of Boston. A large number of floral tributes from the Summer residents were sent to-day to "Inchiquin" with notes of sympathy for Baroness Seillere and Miss Livermore.

William Clark's Funeral.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Rev. Dr. James I. Vance, the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, a former pastor, will conduct the funeral services to-morrow at the North Reformed Church for William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer. President George W. Tompkins of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee of thirty-six to represent the board at the funeral. Among the members are Gov. Murphy, United States Senator Dryden, Congressman Parker, and ex-Senator James Smith. The interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In acordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, the present "watchdog of the Treasury," by no means confines his frugality to public affairs, but employes it in his own. A story about him which may be the work of the well-known Bentrovato is going about Washington.

The story is that Uncle Joe's daughter remonstrated with him about the shabbiness of his overcoat, and that he agreed to please her by buying a new one, with the strict proviso that he would not pay more than $15. The young lady visited the tailor's by herself, but was unable to please herself at a lower price than $30. She accordingly arranged with the salesman that he was to "quote" the parental price to the parent, and that she would privately make up the residuary $35. On her next visit with the wearer that was to be the programme was faithfully carried out, and "Uncle Joe" disappeared in the direction of the Capitol. When he reappeared at dinner it was without the garment.

"Why, papa, what have you done with your overcoat?"

"Well, they were admiring it in the House, and a man offered me $25 for it, and as I knew I could get another for $15 I let him have it."

SECOND PRIZE.

Bishop David Sessums of New Orleans tells a quaint story—the experience of a Southern clergyman.

The clergyman, a Mr. Bobbett, had returned to a little town where he had been a minister many years before. To his amazement he found, as sexton of his old church, the same ante-bellum darky who had filled that post during his incumbency.

"Well, Uncle Pete, are you still alive?" the minister asked.

"Yes' so-so, Mars' Bobbett. I'm powful' troubled with the rheumatiz, but thank the Lo'd I can still hold my haid up and my limbs aint gone back on me yit. But, Mars' Bobbett, how is yo'? I don't think you looking as peart as you used to do."

Bobbett shook his head. He was suffering from the aftermath of a severe attack of nervous exhaustion, which found proof of its presence in racking headaches.

"I suffer a good deal with my head, Uncle Pete," he answered. "Sometimes it feels like it would set me crazy." Old Pete nodded his head in sympathy.

"That's jes' so, Mars' Bobbett," he answered, "I always have said that illness takes a man in his weakes' spot. Deed, Mars' Bobbett, it's a fac'."

The Rev. Mr. Bobbett always refers to his head as his "weakes' part."

THIRD PRIZE.

One of Mark Twain's best jokes was played on his daughters, and at Elmira. It still stands as much of a joke as when it was first perpetrated. Early in his literary career Mr. Clemens made his home at Elmira, and it was in that city that his daughters were born.

No father was ever more proud of similar events, and Mr. Clemens decided that they should be commemorated in a lasting and substantial way. So he erected handsome stone watering troughs, costing several hundred dollars each, in the vicinity of his pretty Summer home, Quarry Farm, and named each after a daughter, the name and date of birth being artistically cut in the front of the troughs in letters six inches high.

When the Misses Clemens were little tots they did not mind the publicity, but now they have grown up and reached a marriageable age it is causing them some embarrassment. But their father laughs and tells them that is one of the penalties of being daughters of a humorist.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is meeting good fortune at the Casino.

***

The striking tableaus of "The Defender" continue to attract large audiences.

***

"Florodora" began a two weeks' run at Manhattan Beach last night.

***

Soon the sylvan scenes and sweet songs of "The Wild Rose" will be no longer seen and heard at the Knickerbocker.

***

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," a rural drama, will be produced at the Academy of Music on Thursday night.

***

"The Beggar Student" is the opera for the week at Terrace Garden.

***

"Gypsy Jack," an English melodrama, occupies the boards at the Third Avenue Theatre.

Vaudeville and Roof Gardens.

"The Mikado" is continued at the Madison Square Roof, supplemented by Japanese vaudeville between the acts.

***

Creatore, the Italian band leader, is the feature at the Paradise Roof.

***

Eva Tanguay, the whirlwind soubrette; McIntyre and Heath, the Georgia minstreis, and others are seen on the New York Roof.

***

The Floating Roof Garden on the steamer Grand Republic begins its second month with a new vaudeville bill. Conterno's Band furnishes music for the dancing on the main deck.

***

The attractions of the Eden Musée consist of moving pictures, concerts, and wax groups.

***

The bill at Keith's is headed by Eugene O'Rourke, character comedian, who is seen in a one-act comedy, "Parlor A."

***

The Proctor attractions include "The First Lesson" at the Twenty-third Street house; Jessie Mae Hall in "The Princess of Patches" at the Fifth Avenue, and Wallace Erskine in "David Garrick" in Harlem.

***

Duss begins his eleventh week at St. Nicholas Garden with a number of new soloists.

***

The Kaltenborn concerts continue at the Circle Auditorium.

***

Shannon's Band plays afternoons and evenings at Manhattan Beach.

THE REV. W. B. BROWN'S DEATH.

He Expired While Preparing to Attend the Funeral of a Neighbor in East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—When the time arrived yesterday for the Rev. Dr. William Bryant Brown to leave his residence, at 87 Chestnut Street, East Orange, to officiate at the funeral of a neighbor, the clergyman was dead. After luncheon he had retired to his room, and it is believed that he died of heart disease. His grandson, who went to call him to attend the funeral, found the body.

Dr. Brown was born in Thompson, Conn., on June 29, 1816. He attended Monroe Academy and Oberlin College, and became pastor of the Congregational Church of Hartford, Licking County, Ohio. Four years afterward he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Henrietta, N. Y. Later he received a call to Andover, Mass., where he was a Trustee of the Abbot Academy and Superintendent of the public schools. In 1854 he came to Newark as pastor of the First Congregational Church, then the only church of that denomination on the Atlantic Coast from New York City to the Gulf of Mexico.

After he had served nearly twenty-five years as pastor in Newark, during which he aided in forming thirty new churches, Dr. Brown resigned, and was made pastor emeritus. He then became Secretary of the American Congregational Union. He received the degree of A. M. from Oberlin in 1859 and D. D. from Princeton in 1876. One of his works was "An Intertwined Congregational and Presbyterian History in New Jersey and the Middle Provinces." In 1900 he published a book entitled "The Problem of Final Destiny Studied in the Light of Revised Theological Statements." His last literary work was published a few months ago. It was written entirely in his eighty-sixth year. The title is "The Gospel of the Kingdom and the Gospel of the Church." On June 29 last, the anniversary of his eighty-sixth birthday, he preached an anniversary sermon in his old church in Newark. He left one sister, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell; one son, and four grandchildren.

MESDAG, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

Famous Dutch Painter of Seascapes Was Born in 1831—Some of His Best-Known Works.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—Hendrik Willem Mesdag, the painter of sea scenes, is dead.

The work of Hendrik Willem Mesdag has long been recognized in Europe as among the finest, in its representation of the sea in all moods, produced in the latter part of the nineteenth century, but in this country there are at present few of Mesdag's pictures, and it is only recently that the attention of American buyers has been directed to his productions.

Such an authority as Richard Muther describes Mesdag as "one of the first marine painters of the world," and says that "since Courbet few representations of the life of the sea have been rendered with such fidelity and strength of expression." It is a characteristic of Mesdag's pictures that they are painted as though viewed from the sea itself, and not from the land. Unlike most other sea artists, too, the Dutch master preferred the sea when it is troubled—when a storm is threatened and the sky is overcast.

Mesdag was born at Gröningen in 1831. He only decided to become an artist comparatively late in life, but after he had exhibited his first important pictures his success came rapidly. He gained a medal at Paris in 1870, and another in 1878. Among his best-known works may be mentioned "A Fleet of Fishing Boats at Scheveningen"; "Ready to Weigh Anchor, Scheveningen"; "The Scheldt—Morning"; "Sunrise on Dutch Coast"; "Collision"; "Looking for Anchors After Storm—North Sea," and "In Danger."

The artist lived at The Hague, where he had a beautiful studio. His wife is a painter of considerable distinction.

DEATH LIST OF THE DAY.

Amosa Sprague.

WARWICK, R. I., Aug. 4.—Amosa Sprague, senior firm member of the once widely known A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, died this afternoon at his home, in Coneset Heights, aged seventy-four years. His brother William, who survives, was the "War Governor" of R

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 4	338,499
To date this year	104,712,137
Corresponding date last year	193,249,805

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 4	$1,110,500
To date this year	$563,372,100
Corresponding date last year	$691,314,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express	1	North American	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast	2
Am. Locom. pf.	⅝	P. Ft. W. & C.	3¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Bur., C. R. & N.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F.	2
Det. South. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	St. L. S. W.	1⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Kan. City South.	½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Md. Coal pf.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	½	West. Union	1½
Norf. & West.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	½	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Smelting	⅞	Illinois Central	½
Anaconda Copper	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Manhattan	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Met. Sec. Sub. R.	½
Det. United Railway	½	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
G. A. Fuller pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	U. S. R. & R. 6s.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & O. con. 5s.	1	C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s.	1
Pacific Coast 5s.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's security market was exhibited dullness without weakness. This conflicts with theories prevailing in purely speculative circles wherein it has recently been much urged that with any slackening of activity there were bound to come prompt quotation recessions. Yesterday's total business on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to less than 340,000 shares, most ordinarily conspicuous stocks appearing upon the tape insignificantly. But declines were exceptional, only two or three notable recessions taking place in the entire list. Rock Island was at a standstill, though energetic discussion of that company's curious finance operations still proceeds. Upon the other hand, St. Louis and San Francisco on small transactions rose 2 points, the deals impending in that quarter commanding confidence. Public announcement that St. Louis and San Francisco may have intimate relations with the Southern Railway (even assuming the management of the Georgia Central system) is popularly regarded as a move destined to bring large profitable results to both the San Francisco and Georgia Central properties.

The bond market keeps pace with the stock market in the maintenance of improved market values.

One of the most remarkable of all the phenomena has been the progress of our foreign trade, which has grown beyond all previous boundaries, and with it has come the record of a larger balance in favor of the United States than any one would have dreamed of a year or two ago. It may not be generally known, for it takes some calculating to prove the fact, that in the past half dozen years our excess of export values over imports, taking the precious metals in with the merchandise, has gone beyond the excess for three whole decades prior to those six years. After the war, say, beginning with 1867, the first decade showed a condition of things which has not since been reported. The ten years ending with 1876 recorded a net unfavorable balance of $107,963,036. Net gold exports as may be presumed were heavy, and the movement of silver, as it has invariably been, was against this country. But for the next decade there was a balance on our side of $1,438,932,903. The period was one in which gold imports were a feature. Following came a net favorable balance of $1,140,400,350 for the ten years ending 1896, when gold exports were again prominent. Of course this decade will be recognized as the period including our silver legislation and silver troubles, our financial and industrial depression, and a period, in fact, when adverse conditions were largely prevalent.

Now, as to the past six years, we get the striking record of a balance favoring us to the extent of $3,069,865,729, more than $511,000,000 for each year, and certainly one of the features in the history of the country that will long call for study and comment. It may be that the subject has been touched upon quite freely of late, but it is the development on these lines of outward trade which has been so marked while development in internal trade and industry has made such phenomenal progress. Herewith is an interesting summary:

1867-76—	
Net merchandise imports	$651,833,649
Net gold exports	$356,926,620
Net silver exports	186,943,994
	543,870,613
Net unfavorable balance	$107,963,036
Annual average	10,796,303
1877-86—	
Net merchandise exports	$1,509,152,831
Net silver exports	94,861,351
	$1,604,014,182
Net gold imports	165,081,189
Net favorable balance	$1,438,932,993
Annual average	143,893,299
1887-96—	
Net merchandise exports	$600,839,820
Net silver exports	184,699,483
Net gold exports	284,861,047
Net favorable balance	$1,140,400,350
Annual average	114,040,035
1897-1902—	
Net merchandise exports	$3,119,827,456
Net silver exports	152,089,636
	$3,271,917,091
Net gold imports	211,051,363
Net favorable balance	$3,060,865,729
Annual average	511,644,288

At a glance results stand this way, taking only the final figures for each period:

1867-76, net unfavorable balance	$107,963,036
1877-86, net favorable balance	1,438,932,993
1887-96, net favorable balance	1,140,400,350
1897-1902, net favorable balance	3,069,865,729
Total	$5,649,199,072
Deduct	107,963,036
Net favorable balance, 36 years	$5,541,236,036
Annual average	153,923,223

It would appear from the above that for the whole period of thirty-six years the value of our products and precious metals shipped abroad—for gold has gone out in larger quantity than it has come in—has been $5,541,236,036, or $153,923,223 annually, but that considerably more than one-half of this has been amassed the past half dozen years. Whether, and to what extent, this signifies the taking back of our securities from Europe, is an interesting question. The only thing certain about it is that it has come along concurrently with conditions of industrial activity, of financial stability, of high credit, and of large improvement in general in every material aspect of the country's progress.

"Conservatism" has been forced to seek new arguments, pessimism has been put to rout, and the bullishness condemned as being rash and unreasonable is vindicated.

COAL STRIKE FORECAST.

Wall Street has persuaded itself that the end of the anthracite coal strike is very near. In Stock Exchange circles the suggestion that a railway strike may come to the relief of the anthracite strikers gets little attention. It was on the theory that the contest is not to be much longer drawn out that the coal stocks were among those the most active and strong yesterday.

TWO IRON STOCKS.

Tennessee Coal shares were yesterday more active than for some time past, only 15,000 shares being traded in, and an advance of over a point scored. It is not upon official information that the speculators are marking up the price of the stock. Tennessee Coal insiders know how to be as calm and uncommunicative as Colorado Fuel and Iron manipulators are rampant and blatant.

GOULD MANIPULATION.

All the Gould stocks were conspicuous yesterday. Texas Pacific and St. Louis and Southwestern were bid up, while Missouri Pacific was knocked down, the performance representing one programme, "the Gould Securities Company" figures, in current Wall Street gossip.

CONSISTENCY AT BOSTON.

Thomas W. Lawson is out with a new letter bulling Copper Trust stock. He still sticks to his New Year's prediction that Amalgamated will cross 130 by the end of the year.

A VANDERBILT POSTPONEMENT.

The report of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) for the six months ending June 30 shows a decrease in net earnings and a shrinkage of over $30,000 in surplus. The Vanderbilt securities readjustment plan is further postponed.

AMERICAN UNION ELECTRIC.

The consolidation of the Union Railway Power and Electric Company, the Morris Electric Company, Fountain Manufacturing Company, and five other established railway equipment and electrical companies under the name of the American Union Electric Company, with a capital of $7,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is outstanding, will do away to a large extent with the middlemen's profits.

The company, which has an extensive plant at East Orange, is building a large addition to its plant. The business consists in the manufacture of rail bonds, trolley wheels, fare registers, trucks, and sweepers, headlights, car trimmings, and electric devices such as panel boards, switches and switch-boards, junction boxes, &c., and brass castings.

The management of the company is under the direction of Elmer Morris, S. M. Young, E. P. Ewing, and J. Fountain, with the New York headquarters at 15 Cortlandt Street. Being a supply company, it is not in competition with such companies as the General Electric and Westinghouse. It is the first business of its kind consolidated under one management, and is very much in evidence in the trade. The company has a surplus of nearly $400,000, and is running overtime to fill its orders.

MONTHLY COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 81.9 as compared with 84.7 on June 25, 77.2 on July 25, 1901; 76 on Aug. 1, 1900; 84 on Aug. 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 82.8.

Except in Texas and Oklahoma, which report averages of condition on July 25 four points higher than last month; Indian Territory, where there has been an improvement of six points, and Missouri, where there is no appreciable change, a more or less marked deterioration is reported from the entire cotton belt, the decline amounting to 1 point in Virginia, 2 points in Arkansas, 4 in Louisiana, 5 in Mississippi, 6 in Tennessee, 7 in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama, 8 in Georgia, and 12 in Florida.

There is a marked absence of uniformity of condition even in the States making the most unfavorable showing, but a few counties reporting a condition far above the average, and some even reaching the high figure of 100.

The condition in the principal States is reported as follows:

North Carolina, 86.	Louisiana, 81.
South Carolina, 88.	Texas, 77.
Georgia, 83.	Arkansas, 92.
Florida, 84.	Tennessee, 92.
Alabama, 77.	Oklahoma, 94.
Mississippi, 80.	Indian Territory, 95.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $120,402,891; balances, $8,875,031; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $241,772.

Money on call in London, nominally 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Grain receipts at Chicago last week the largest in months.

Prominent steel manufacturers of Pittsburg said to have agreed to pay $2,225,000 for the iron mountain in Iron County, Utah.

According to Helena (Mont.) dispatches the State Board of Equalization has raised the assessed valuation of most of the railroads doing business in Montana 300 per cent.

Announcement from Memphis of the sale of 55 per cent. of the stock of the Union Railway Company of that city to George J. Gould.

Reports from Pittsburg that interests associated with the Federal National Bank of that city have secured control of the Dime Savings and Trust Company of Erie.

Dispatches from New Hartford, Conn., that the Greenwood mills of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company will be shut down on Sept. 1 for an indefinite period.

London cables stating that the total gold output from the Transvaal mines for July was 155,000 ounces, an increase of 120,041 ounces over the same month last year.

According to Ironton (Ohio) dispatches the strike of the employes of the Camden Inter-State Railway Company has been settled amicably.

Houghton (Mich.) dispatches stating that the Osceola Mine has closed down Shaft No. 5, throwing out 215 miners, on account of the low price of copper.

All the liabilities of the Essex County (N. J.) Savings Bank assumed by the Essex County Trust Company, and the former will go into liquidation.

Stagnation of the tin markets reported cause of closing down on Saturday for an indefinite time of the Ehenango (Penn.) tin plant.

Reserve of outside banks, $2,242,500 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,182,350 below in the previous week.

Interests allied with the Sharon Steel Company said to have bought mineral rights in Mercer and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania for about $1,000,000.

Proposed merger of the Bowker Fertilizer Company with the American Agricultural Chemical Company ratified by the stockholders of the first-named company.

IN EUROPEAN CENTRES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm, although business was inactive. Rentes were strong despite rumors that a Paris banking house which had made heavy speculative purchases was unable to meet its liabilities, involving another banking firm operating outside the Bourse. Turks were buoyant, Metropolitans advanced, Russian industrials were strong, and Kafirs were firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish 4s, 81.00.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet in the absence of any stimulus, but the tone generally was firm. Iron shares were weak at the opening, but became firm later. Canadian Pacifics were weaker in sympathy with New York. Transvaal shares showed a hardening tendency.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 36.80; Rome, 1.22; Lisbon, 29.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The money market is still unusually quiet, and rates are changing very little from day to day. There are no signs as yet of any hardening tendency. Sterling exchange continues firm, with posted rates unchanged. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent. New York funds 5c discount. Call loans, 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money, 4½ to 5. Clearing House exchanges, $17,881,147; balances, $1,816,237. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a decrease in the reserve of $590,572. The New York reserve expanded $167,428; loans increased $112,000, and deposits fell off $2,674,000. The stock market was lifeless, but the undertone appeared strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Atchison	92¾	91	92
92	Atchison pf.	102½	102	102
20	Boston & Albany	261½	261½	261½
8	Boston Elevated	164	164	164
2	Boston & Lowell	238	238	238
37	Fitchburg pf.	143½	141	141
110	Mass. Elec.	41	40¾	41
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	98	98	98
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	236	236	236
10	Union Pacific	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
3,954	Union Pacific rts.	50	43¾	45

TELEPHONES.

332	Am. T. & T.	164¼	164	164
1,230	Am. T. & T. rts.	15	14⅝	14⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	Am. Ag. Chem.	30½	29½	29⅞
61	Am. Chem. pf.	90	89½	89½
150	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8	8⅛
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30	30	30
100	Am. Sugar	132	132	132
17	Am. Sugar pf.	119¾	119¼	119½
15	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
1,697	Dom. Iron & Steel	66	65	65
5	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
650	N. E. G. & C.	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Reece Button Hole	9	9	9
328	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
200	United Fruit	113¼	113	113¼
6	United Shoe Machine	53½	53	53
20	United Shoe Machine pf.	31¾	31½	31½
50	U. S. Leather pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
272	U. S. Steel	39¾	39⅜	39⅜
111	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	90

MINING.

300	Adventure	23	22½	22½
1,610	Amalgamated	67¾	66⅝	66⅞
100	Am. Zinc	14	14	14
5	Arcadian	5	5	5
75	Atlantic	27	26	26½
50	Bingham	33½	33½	33½
150	Bonanza	65c	65c	65c
14	Calumet & Hecla	544	540	540
5	Centennial	19	19	19
330	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
385	Copper Range Cons.	58½	57½	57¾
200	Daly-West	54	53½	54
200	Dominion Coal	137½	137½	137½
285	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
275	Isle Royale	12	12	12
15	Mass	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Michigan	12	12	12
305	Mohawk	45	44¾	45
400	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
165	Old Dominion	18½	18	18
160	Osceola	57¾	57	57
35	Parrot	28	28	28
12	Quincy	130	130	130
100	Santa Fé	2	2	2
870	Shannon	12⅛	12	12
85	Tamarack	175	175	175
10	Trinity	12	12	12
150	U. S.	20¾	20½	20⅝
650	U. S. Oil	17	16½	16½
100	Utah	20¼	20¼	20¼
40	Wolverine	58	57¾	57¾

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 4.—Complete transactions in stocks on the Philadelphia market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
27	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
5,477	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26½	26⅝
130	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	53⅝	54
300	Cons. Lake Superior	26¾	26½	26½
200	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76	76	76
586	Diamond State Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
63	Diamond State Steel pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
240	Elec. of America	8 15-16	8⅝	8 15-16
400	Elec. Storage	90½	90	90½
3,003	Fairmount Park Trans.	27	23½	26⅝
21	Hunt. & Broad Top	28	28	28
74	Insurance of N. A.	24	24	24
5	Lehigh Nav.	75	75	75
502	Lehigh Valley	34½	34⅝	34½
30	Norfolk & Western	65	65	65
60	Penna.	79⅞	79¾	79¾
622	Phila. Co.	49½	49	49½
5,050	Phila. Rapid Trans.	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
522	Phila. Elec.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
700	Phila. & Erie	59	58	59
42	Phila. Traction	99⅝	99½	99⅝
40	Railways Co. Gen.	4¾	4½	4½
7,660	Reading tr. ctfs.	34	33 11-16	33⅞
150	Reading 1st pf., $ c.	43¼	43 5-16	43 5-16
1,300	Reading 2d pf., $ c.	36¾	36½	36¾
400	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
520	Southern Ry.	39½	39½	39½
4,974	Union Traction	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛
1,625	U. S. Steel	40⅞	39⅝	40
10	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—New York exchange was 15 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. There was more spirit displayed to-day on the local Stock Exchange than there has been for some time. The interest, however, was confined mainly to the Box Board issues. Box Board opened a point above the closing price for Saturday on the local Exchange, and advanced rapidly to 14 for the common. The high point is 6½ points in advance of the opening price of this stock, when it was introduced on the local Exchange Friday. The common stock has advanced steadily. The unchanged Strawboard receipts advanced with Box Board shares, and, although the closing price of last week was 87½, they opened at an advance of 2¼ points. They rose to 41, where they hung the greater part of the day. Strawboard shares opened at 40½, 3½ points in advance of the closing price of last week, and then climbed to 41½, after which they receded a fraction. The Directors of the Diamond Match Company will meet about Aug. 10 to take action on the quarterly dividend.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	American Can common	12¾	12	12
50	American Can pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾
45	American Shipbuilding pf.	101	101	101
451	American Strawboard	41½	40	40¾
552	Am. Strawboard receipts	41½	40	41
38	Chicago Telephone	160	160	160
5	Chicago City Railway	215	215	215
10	Diamond Match	136½	136½	136½
40	Lake Street Elevated	9¾	9¾	9¾
60	National Biscuit	47¾	47½	47¾
110	National Biscuit pf.	106½	106	106½
5	National Carbon pf.	105	105	105
150	Quaker Oats pf.	91½	91½	91½
20	Swift & Co.	163	163	163
248	United Box Board	14	11	14
380	United Box Board pf.	63	61	62
50	West Chicago	96½	90½	96½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—The market to-day was very dull. Prices closed steady. Complete transactions, amounting to 1,155 shares of stock and $38,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atlantic Coast Line	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
12	Cotton Duck Trust rcts	9	9	9
100	G. B. S. Brew	17	17	17
400	United Rys. & Elec	16	16	16
10	Union	70	70	70
675	Ala. Cons. Coal & I. pf	85	85	85

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Seaboard Ry. 10 yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½
4,000	Steaboard Ry. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	United Rys. & El. Incs.	70¼	70¼	70¼
1,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	City Pass. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,000	Cotton Duck Incs.	47½	47½	47½
2,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, ctfs.	73½	73½	73½
1,000	North Cent. 6s, 1904	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	Con. Gas 6s	112	112	112
3,000	City Ry. & Lt. 5s	99½	99½	99½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Complete transactions in the coal stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,610	Pittsburg Coal	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
50	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
200	Pittsburg Brew	25¾	25¾	25¾
125	Mon. River Coal	12¼	12¼	12¼
180	Mon. River Coal pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
50	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	39½	39½	39½
160	Crucible Steel	21¾	21¼	21¼
250	Crucible Steel pf.	86⅛	86	86¼
50	U. S. Steel	40	39⅞	40
77	Commonwealth Trust	233	232	232
80	West. Elec. 2ds	106⅛	105⅞	106¼
100	Peoples Natural Gas	145	144	145
10	American Trust	128	128	128
110	American Window Glass	62¼	62¼	62½
50	West. Air Brake	185	184½	185
105	Luster Mining	14	14	14
35	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49½	49¾
25	Switch & Signal	90	90	90

$2,000 Brewing bonds, 112¾.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.09	.10
Best & Belcher	.19	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.07	.06
Challenge Con.	.18	.20
Chollar	.09	.10
Confidence	.76	.74
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.02	.03
Hale & Norcross	.30	.32
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.10	.11
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.04
Mexican	.52	.51
Occidental Con.	.10	.10
Ophir	1.20	1.20
Overman	.21	.23
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.02	.03
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.20	.20
Syndicate	.06	.06
Union Con.	.20	.22
Utah Con.	.02	.03
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	52⅝	52¾
Mexican dollars	48¾@44½	48¾@44½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.08
Telegraph	.10	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 4.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5½	6	6¼	6¾
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Con.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞
Anaconda	90	95	90	95
Battle Mountain	9	11	9	11
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. C. & N.	5½	6	5½	6
C. C. Cons.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Coriolanus	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
C., C. & M.	2½	2⅝	2	2¼
Columbine Victor	4½	5	4½	5
Dante	1½	2	1¾	2
Doctor Jackpot	10¼	10⅝	10¼	11
Elkton	36½	36¾	36	36
El Paso	55	55½	55½	60
Fanny Rawlings	4	5⅜	4½	5⅛
Findlay	6	9	7½	8⅞
Gold Dollar Cons.	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝
Golden Cycle	50	60	50	60
Golden Fleece	10	18	12½	18
Gold Bond	2½	2⅝	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2¾	2⅞
Gould	3	7	3	7
Gold Exploration	2½	4	3	4
Isabella	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
Jackpot	11	12	11½	12
Keystone	1	5	2	2½
Last Dollar	60	76	70	75
Lexington	4	4¾	4½	4¾
Little Puck	3	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Little Bessie	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Mollie Gibson	7½	8	8½	9
Mary Cashen	2	3	2¼	2⅝
Moon Anchor	5	12	5	10½
New Haven	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Pharmacist	2½	3	2¾	3
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	6½
Pointer	1½	2	1½	1⅝
Portland	175	190	175	190
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2	4	2	4
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	3	2¼	3¼
Vindicator	95	98	91	95
Work	4¾	6	4⅝	5

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$205,148,372
Gold	100,006,196
Silver	28,999,551
U. S. notes	9,136,178
Treasury notes of 1890	148,830
National bank notes	12,788,989
Total receipts this day	2,205,449
Total receipts this month	6,519,562
Total receipts this year	55,825,253
Total expenditures this day	3,675,000
Total expenditures this month	6,575,000
Total expenditures this year	63,388,567
Deposits in National banks	126,458,366

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$357,788,089
Silver dollars	455,893,000
Silver dollars of 1890	228,174
Silver bullion of 1890	28,464,826
Total	$842,174,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$357,788,089
Silver certificates outstanding	450,893,000
Treasury notes outstanding	28,893,000
Total	$842,174,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$55,882,875
Gold certificates	44,323,320
Silver coin and bullion	18,867,159
Silver certificates	5,132,382
United States notes	9,136,178
Other assets	26,750,363
Total in Treasury	161,862,290
Deposits in National banks	126,458,366
Total	$288,350,656
Current liabilities	83,204,284
Available cash balance	205,146,372

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, in a report just issued, recommends for the improvement of the fire-fighting facilities in the City of Denver, that four new fire companies and an extra engine service, the latter in the business section of the city, be installed forthwith.

Weed & Parker have been appointed St. Paul sole agents of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company to succeed H. B. Constans, who has received the St. Paul agency of the Philadelphia Underwriters, transferred from Eaton and Woodburn.

There is some talk in local fire underwriting circles that the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union should take cognizance of Paterson fire insurance rates, especially the proposed new silk-mill schedules, which have not been put in force because they have not been accepted by the Paterson insurance agents.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Few developments of importance occurred in the outside market yesterday. Interest was shown in only a small number of stocks, and nowhere in the list did the transactions assume proportions that compared favorably with recent totals. Prices were irregular, but declines were more numerous than advances, reactions occurring in several issues which have recently taken places of prominence in outside trading. The new Rock Island issues, among others, were heavy, and all three of them showed more or less substantial declines. Moreover, the trading in these securities was very limited, and in nowise reflected any activity on the part of insiders in establishing a market for the stocks which are to assume the place in the market now held by the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

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DOMINION SECURITIES.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Dominion Securities Company—being the adjourned annual meeting—has been called for Thursday of next week, Aug. 14, for the purpose principally of electing Directors. It is expected that practically a new board will be chosen, which it is expected will include the Chairman of the committee which has been at work examining the affairs of the company and arranging plans for the future management of the company.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was given some attention owing to the statement that it is intended to construct a tunnel under the East River under the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company's franchise, which upon completion is to be leased to and operated by the Manhattan Transit Company.

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TRUST COMPANY stocks did not show much activity. There was a sale of twenty-five shares of Trust of the Republic at 300

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 4, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66⅞	67	2,400	*Amal. Copper Co.	67	67⅝	66¾	67	+ ¼
7⅛	7¼	3,100	*Am. Bicycle Co.	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
18	20½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20¼	20½	20½	20½	— ½
32⅜	32½	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	32¼	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ¼
91	92	110	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
57½	58	800	*Am. Grass Twine.	58	58¼	58	58¼	— ⅜
238	240	150	American Express	236	236	236	236	+1
11	11¼	1,625	*Am. Ice Co.	10½	11¼	10½	11	+ ¼
36¾	37	700	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36	37	36	37	+1½
31¾	32	800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32	32½	32	32	+ ¼
93	94	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	+ ½
5⅝	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
22	23	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
47⅜	47⅞	1,900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅞
97	97¾	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
131⅜	131½	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	131½	132	131½	131½	+ ⅛
105	105½	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ½
91½	91¾	16,975	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	92¾	91⅞	91⅝	+ ¼
		2,050	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	+ ½
108½	108⅞	600	Baltimore & Ohio.	109	109¼	108⅜	69¼	...
69¼	69¾	2,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ¼
11¼	11½	100	Brunswick City.	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅜	200	Buff., Roch. & P. rts.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
190		100	Bur., C. R. & North.	190	190	190	190	+2
135¾	136	1,200	Canadian Pacific	136	136½	136	136	+ ¾
132¾	133¼	100	*Ca. Pac. s., 2d in. pd.	133	133	133	133	...
53⅞	54⅛	5,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	53¾	54	53⅝	54	+ ¼
42⅜	42⅞	1,900	Chicago & Alton	42⅜	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ¼
76	76¾	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¼
31¾	31⅞	1,200	Chi. Gt. West.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ¼
92½	93¼	600	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞	+ ⅛
186⅛	186½	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186¾	187	186	186⅛	— ⅛
193	193½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193	193	193	193	— ½
240	245	100	Chicago & Northw.	242½	242½	242½	242½	+ ½
190½	190½	1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	190⅝	192	190	190⅝	— ⅜
22	22½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	22	22	22	22	— ½
39¼	39½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39⅝	39¾	39½	39½	...
15⅝	16	1,050	Chicago Union Trac.	15½	16	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
106½	107	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
90½	90¾	3,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90	91½	90	90½	...
32¾	33	300	Colorado & Southern.	32⅞	33	32⅞	33	...
77	77⅜	38	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	77¾	78¼	77¾	48½	...
48	48¼	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	48	48⅛	48	48½	+ ⅜
223¼	224	400	Consolidated Gas	223	223½	223	223½	+ ⅜
121¼	123	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121	121¾	121	121¾	— ¼
27½	28	700	Corn Products	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
81½	82	200	Corn Products pf.	82	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
178½	180	1,400	Delaware & Hudson.	179½	181	179½	180	+1
280	286	300	Del., Lack. & West.	279	280	279	280	—5
93	93¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	93¼	93¼	93	93	...
20	21¼	400	Detroit Southern.	21	21	21	21	— ¼
39½	40¾	200	Detroit Southern pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
85	86	750	Detroit United Ry.	86¾	86¾	86	86	— ¼
17⅛	17½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
38½	38⅝	5,900	Erie	38⅜	38¾	38⅜	38½	+ ¼
68⅜	68¾	1,700	Erie 1st pf.	68½	69	68½	68½	+ ¼
53¼	53¾	400	Erie 2d pf.	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ¼
184	186	400	General Electric	185¾	185¾	184¼	184¼	—1
60¼	61	200	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅝
106	107	1,300	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	106½	106½	106	106	—1½
191	192½	300	Great Northern pf.	192	192	192	192	+1
94½	95	300	Hocking Valley	94¼	94½	93½	94½	— ½
164½	165½	2,500	Illinois Central	165	166	164½	164½	— ½
73½	74	50	Internat. Paper pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	...
86¾	86¾	1,200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	86¾	86⅞	86¼	86¼	— ½
36	36½	500	Kansas City South.	36⅜	36½	36	36½	+ ½
59⅛	59⅝	400	Kansas City South. pf.	60	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
64	66	100	Lake Erie & West.	65	65	65	65	...
85½	88	200	Long Island	86	86	86	86	...
143⅝	144½	6,600	Louisville & Nashville.	144	145¼	144	144	— ¼
135¾	136⅛	7,450	Manhattan Elevated.	136¾	136⅞	135⅞	135¾	— ½
80		100	Maryland Coal pf.	80	80	80	80	+2½
149¼	149⅞	700	*Met. Street Railway.	150	150⅝	149½	149½	— ¼
132	132⅛	700	*Met. S. S. r. 1st in. pd.	132	132½	132	132	— ½
90	98¾	48	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	90	90	90	90	...
29⅞	30⅛	1,200	Mexican Central	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
112	112⅝	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	— ¼
127½	128½	225	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127	128	127	128	+ ¼
30⅜	31	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	30¼	31	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
62	62⅜	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62½	62⅝	62⅝	62½	— ⅜
117⅜	117⅝	27,300	Missouri Pacific.	118	118½	116⅞	117⅜	— ⅞
47½	48	50	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	...
106¼	106⅝	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	106½	106¾	106½	106½	+ ¼
21½	21¾	300	*National Lead Co.	21½	22	21½	21½	...
18⅞	19	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
189	189	425	*New York Air Brake.	186	188	186	188	...
163⅜	163⅞	2,500	New York Central	164½	164¼	163⅜	163⅜	— ⅝
56	56½	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
64⅞	65	4,725	Norfolk & Western.	65	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
124	125	100	North American.	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+ ⅛
245		100	Northern Central.	250	250	250	250	...
71	74	500	Pacific Coast.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+2
39½	41	900	Pacific Mail.	40	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
159	159⅝	3,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	159⅜	159½	159	159⅛	— ⅜
102⅞	103⅛	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
39	41	100	Peoria & Eastern.	40	40	40	40	...
96	98¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	98	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
193½	193¾	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	193¼	193¼	193¼	193¼	+3¾
48¼	48⅞	100	Pressed Steel Car.	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	— ⅛
86	86½	900	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85⅞	86	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	450	*Ry. Steel Spring.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
67⅜	67½	43,500	Reading.	67¼	68⅛	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛
87⅛	87¾	400	Reading 1st pf.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅛	87¼	+ ¼
73⅞	73½	4,800	Reading 2d pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	20	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
76	76½	3,065	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77	77⅛	76	76	+ ¼
20½	21½	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
68	69	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	+1
...	...	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	...
...	...	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	— ¼
89½	91	1,400	St. L. & San Fran.	79⅛	90	89½	90½	+2
88	90	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	...
78⅝	79	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78½	+ ½
37½	37⅝	29,500	St. Louis Southw.	36	38	36	37⅜	+1⅜
68¾	69	5,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	67½	70⅜	67½	68½	...
38½	39	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39	40	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
82½	83	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	— ¼
68¼	68⅝	8,200	Southern Pacific	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68¼	— ¼
39¼	39⅝	7,850	Southern Railway.	39⅜	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
97	97¼	520	Southern Railway pf.	97½	97½	97½	97⅜	+ ¼
7½	7⅝	500	Standard R. & T.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
68⅝	69	14,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68	69¾	68	68⅞	+1⅛
45⅞	46	3,300	Texas & Pacific	44⅝	46	44⅝	46	+1½
38	38¾	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
107⅜	107⅝	5,650	Union Pacific	107½	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	— ⅛
...	...	25,785	Union Pacific rts.	½	½	½	½	...
...	...	100	Union Pacific pf.	91⅞	92	91¾	91¾	— ¼
12⅞	13	400	*U. S. Leather.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
85⅞	85½	210	*U. S. Leather pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ¼
56¾	58	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	57	57	57	57	— ⅞
39⅜	40	6,300	U. S. Steel.	39¾	40⅛	39¾	40	+ ⅛
89¾	90	7,050	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	90	89¾	90	+ ⅛
68¾	69	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
30	30½	1,300	Wabash.	30½	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅜
46⅜	47	100	Wabash pf.	46¾	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
88⅜	89½	5,600	Western Union Tel.	87½	89⅛	87½	89	+1½
23	23⅜	300	Wheel. & L. E.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
61½	62	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	— ¼
37	37½	1,400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	1,900	Wisconsin Central.	27½	28¼	27⅛	27⅞	...
50⅛	50½	1,300	Wisconsin Central pf.	50½	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ¼
Sales.		388,439	*Unlisted.					

HORGAN & SLATTERY PROTEST.

Say They Will Hold the Board of Estimate Responsible for Damages for Rejection of Contract.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, and Controller Grout, who is in Europe, and President Cromwell were the only absentees.

Commissioner Partridge asked for an appropriation of $100,000 to provide for a new station house in the Tenderloin on Thirtieth Street, with a prison and stables attached. On Mayor Low's motion the matter was laid over.

Secretary Adee then read a communication from Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects, protesting against the revision and rejection of their contract for alterations and repairs to the County Court House. The architects declared that they would hold the members of the Board of Estimate responsible for damages for the rejection of their contract.

Mayor Low smiled and said:

"This matter should be referred to the Corporation Counsel."

The motion was adopted.

HEIR TO LAND IN IRELAND.

Young Dutchess County Farmer Is Left Fortune by Uncle He Had Never Seen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 4.—Robert Smith, a young farmer, who resides at Davenport's Corners, near Cold Springs, has just received word that he has been left a large amount of farm land in Ireland by the death of an uncle.

The land is located in the North of Ireland, and is more than a mile square. Mr. Smith will sell his small farm in lower Dutchess County, and expects to sail for Europe on Saturday, where in the future he will make his home. He says he never saw his relative, and did not know there was such a person in existence.

When the good news reached the young man he was at first inclined to believe it a hoax. Investigation, however, proved otherwise. He says the land is valuable, and worth a great amount of money.

FEARS STEAMSHIP TRUST.

The New York officials of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line) have received semi-official information that the Government of France, in view of the organization by J. Pierpont Morgan of a combination of trans-Atlantic steamship lines, has decided to use all means at its command to protect French commerce and its merchant marine against any adverse discrimination which may be made by the combination.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies agree with the Government in the stand taken in regard to the combination.

Blast Startles Financial District.

A terrific report at noon yesterday drew a great crowd to the northwest corner of Exchange Place and Broad Street, where A. J. Robinson & Co. are engaged in digging the foundation for the construction of the big Blair office building. It was thought in the financial district that an explosion had occurred, but it was found that the unusual report was caused by the blasting of a rock in a caisson.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Acmulgee River Lumber Company, Irvington, Westchester County; capital, $300,000. Directors—Harcourt Ball, M. J. E. Hoban, L. M. Hughes, New York.

Fishkill and Matteawan Gas Company, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Moses Ely, Thomas Kearney, Frederick Hildebrandt, Jr., New York.

J. & J. G. Wallach, New York, (laundry;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. G. Wallach, Bolla Wallach, R. F. Elias, New York.

E. Rinehart & Son, New York, (painting and paper hanging;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Egbert Rinehart, J. T. Rinehart, Sea Cliff; G. H. Brouwer, Brooklyn.

Seymour Hotel Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. O. Hendrickson, M. D. Doughty, H. J. McDonald, New York.

Central Typecasting Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—C. H. Cochran, D. T. Day, W. H. Lyons, New York.

Columbia Ticket Company, Syracuse; capital, $125,000. Directors—John L. Kerr, Chester M. Elliott, Col. Martin, Syracuse.

W. L. Hopkins Company, New York, (lithographing and printing;) capital, $1,000. Directors—W. L. Hopkins, J. J. Tierney, T. E. Rush, New York.

Holcombe & Co., New York, (antiquities;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Alfred Wolff, W. F. Holcombe, New York; C. H. E. Griffith, Bayonne, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

New England Marine Railway Company of New Haven, to construct steamships, buildings, docks, and railroads; capital, $100,000.

Stone Mining and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, to engage in coal mining; capital, $30,000.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Aug. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Barbey vs. Dilworth.
2—Donnelly vs. Donnelly.
3—Schultze vs. Ogden.
4—German vs. Lindenthal.
5—McQuade vs. Mayor, &c.
6—Ledwith vs. same.
7—Doyle vs. same.
8—Bode vs. same.
9—Crone vs. same.
10—Kuster vs. Grout.
11—In re Farrelly.
12—Mahoney vs. Grout.
13—Whitman vs. Goldenkranz.
14—Kelley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15—Becker vs. same.
16—Long vs. Interurban Railway Co.
17—Colapinto vs. Union Railway Co.
18—Leighton vs. Leighton.
19—Phillips vs. Phillips.
20—Hagmayer vs. Alten.
21—Hall vs. Gilman.
22—Koehler vs. Brady.
23—Reynolds vs. Hardenbrook.
24—Kane vs. Hutkoff.
25—Simon vs. Good.
26—In re Metaphysical Pub. Co.
27—Erste Chelmiker, &c., vs. Sirotta.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Drake.
30—Singer vs. Furber.
31—Baldwin & Gleason Co. vs. Vernon.
32—In re Wright.
33—McIlvaine vs. Steinson.
34—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
35—Hansing vs. Scott.
36—Wendel vs. Snowden
37—N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. Brown.
38—Bigelow vs. Brown.
39—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
40—Frankel vs. Frankel.
41—Catlin vs. Ferris.
42—Forbes vs. Erie R. R. Co.
43—In re Vernon.
44—Droege vs. Baxter.
45—Cosio vs. Cosio.
46—Hall vs. Whitman.
47—In re Bostwick.
48—In re Brown.
49—Schweitzer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
50—Klinder vs. N. Y. Brew. Co.
51—Attinger vs. Kollen
52—Beals vs. Arnold Adv. Agency.
53—Klick vs. Kaferlin.
54—V. Loewers Brew. Co. vs. Lithauer.
55—In re Nelson.
56—Johnson vs. Kight.
57—Wood vs. same.
58—Wendel vs. Stoddard.
59—Israelson vs. Kaufmann.
60—Wilentschik vs. Rothbart.
61—In re Stein.
62—Thourot vs. Holub.
63—Swain vs. Heymann.
64—Cox vs. Darling.
65—In re W. 168d St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Samuel Beers. Ann Allen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Warren W. Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard. Thereafter motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—James Merritt.
2—Antonio Sproviero.
3—Max May, Sam Tolopky.
4—Henry Garlow.
5—Giovanni Brandoli.
6—Antony Sposit.
7—Walter Chapman.
8—Newman Schneider.
9—Conrad Weible.
10—Rocco Defino.
11—Carlo Raperto.
11—Frederick Slackenkoff.
12—Walter J. Castor.
13—Sol Berger.
14—William Lester.
15—Thomas Ryan.
16—Martin Green. Pleadings.
1—Peter Hudson.
2—Charles B. Holmes.
3—Herbert Johnston.
4—Cora Lee.
5—William Mack.
6—Harry Wells.
7—Joseph Kraenkel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Martin T. McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Isidor Hausiger.
2—Henry Anderson.
3—Thomas Bedell.
4—John Williams.
5—John Jones.
6—Isidor Frunz.
7—James Brown.
8—James Kalo.
9—Joseph Smith.
10—Edward Lowenstein.
11—Edward Jackson.
12—Henry Shepherd. To fix a day for trial.
1—John Graham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Ulman-Goldsborough Company vs. Bernard L. Ackerman—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Jacob W. Mack vs. William Seligsberg—Ralph H. Raphael.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Colonial Corporation vs. Vail—Jacob G. Corn. In re Wilson—Reno R. Billington.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

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Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
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REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
10 shs. National Biscuit Co. pd.
21 shs. National Biscuit Co. common.
2 shs. Panama R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1903, Regstd.
$15,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1903, Regstd.
$10,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & New York R. R. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906, Guaranteed Registered Coupon.
$10,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948, Regstd., Coupon.
$10,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948, Regstd., Coupon.
83 shs. Chatham National Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Bay State Seam-Face Granite Co. (hypd.)
5 shs. National City Bank.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. A Bds.
$10,000 Consolidated Water Co. of Utica 1st 5s, 1930.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
15 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Insurance Co. of Newark.
20 shs. Rye National Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
$29,000 Detroit Southern R. R. (Ohio So. Div.) 1st 4s, 1941.
$500 Southern Ry. Co. (Aiken Branch) 1st 4s, 1998.
50 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$15,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1952.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
2 shs. Adirondack League Club.
$1,500 Mtge. of Mary J. Theadweld, on premises n. w. side Arthur Av., near Samuel St., N. Y. City.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
$9,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1905.
50 shs. Rock Plaster Co. of N. Y. & N. J.
12 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
100 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Develp. Co.
125 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
104 shs. Greenwich Bank.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Erie Telephone Co.
100 shs. Fleming Coal & Coke Co.
50 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
168 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Prefd.
40 shs. Merchants' Gas Co. of Newark, N. J.
$10,000 Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1908.

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52 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFERING OF OREGON SHORT LINE FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

120 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1902.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company has created an issue of FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS, to be secured by the pledge and deposit with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, subject to the provisions of a trust indenture, of ten shares of the stock of the Northern Securities Company for every $1,000 face value of bonds issued. These bonds carry interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in February and August, and are also entitled for each year, beginning with the year 1903, as provided in the trust indenture, to an amount equal to any dividends and interest which may be paid in cash during the year upon the deposited collateral in excess of four per cent. upon the amount of the outstanding bonds. All or any of the bonds may be redeemed, at the option of the Short Line Company, at a premium of two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest and dividend payments on any interest day upon at least three months' published notice. In case part of the bonds are redeemed, those to be redeemed are to be chosen by lot. Both the principal and interest will be payable in gold without deduction for taxes. The bonds will be coupon bonds of $1,000 each with the usual provisions for registration and exchange for fully registered bonds. For the terms and provisions of the bonds and of the trust indenture under which they are to be issued reference is made to the copies of those instruments on file at the office of the undersigned in New York.

Pursuant to action of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has acquired the bonds hereby offered, holders of its preferred and common stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1, 1902, are offered the privilege of subscribing at 90 and accrued interest for a face amount of said bonds equal to fifteen per cent of the par amount of their stock.

Arrangements have been completed for the sale, upon the terms of this circular, of so many of $31,000,000 of said bonds as are not subscribed for by the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon this offering.

No subscription for a fraction of a bond will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished upon application at the Company's office in New York, any holder of such an amount of stock that fifteen per cent. of the par value thereof will not be $1,000 or a multiple thereof, may, before subscribing, buy or sell subscription rights upon the open market for such an amount as may be necessary for the purpose.

Subscriptions must be made after August 1st and **before 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902,** at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, where blanks will be furnished upon which subscriptions must be made.

Payments on account of subscriptions must be made at the office of the Company in New York in installments and on dates as follows:

$450 per bond upon subscription;

$453.33 (the accrued interest adjustment being included), on or before September 15, 1902

Any subscriber may pay his subscription in full at time of subscription, in which case he will be allowed a discount on the anticipated payment of $1.66 per bond (which is at the rate of four per cent. per annum), and will be entitled to full-paid subscription certificates.

Failure to pay any subscription installment, when and as payable, will forfeit all rights in respect of the bond subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions upon the forms furnished by the Company accompanied by cheques on New York to the order of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first installment of $450 per bond (or for $901.67 in case the subscription is paid in full) must in all cases be in the hands of F. V. S. Crosby, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, before three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902, when the right to subscribe will terminate. The subscription certificates will be transferable by delivery.

Bonds with coupons attached or interim certificates representing bonds will be deliverable on and after September 15, 1902, upon surrender of subscription certificates at the Company's office, with the payments of all installments receipted thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

COPPER AT THREE AND A HALF CENTS A POUND.

George A. Treadwell Mining Company,
27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. JEROME, ARIZONA.
Capital - - - - $3,000,000.
PAR VAL

SUICIDE OF MRS. PIERSON.

The Widow of Dr. William H. Pierson, the Inventor of Celluloid.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Anna V. L. Pierson committed suicide at noon today by hanging herself in her home, in Forest Avenue. Her body was found in the attic by her son, John V. L. Pierson. She had been ill for several years. She had attempted suicide before by taking poison and by hanging.

Mrs. Pierson was the widow of Dr. William Hugh Pierson, who was the inventor of celluloid. She was well known in Glen Ridge, as was her husband. She was sixty-three years of age.

TROLLEY WIRES CUT.

Long Island Railroad Company's War on Electric Line at West Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The wires of the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company, the tracks of which cross the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at West Hempstead, were cut again this morning.

At about daylight a locomotive, carrying laborers, stopped at the crossing. Ropes were thrown over the wires that had been raised on Saturday and the locomotive pulled down the wires. The poles were broken off about three feet above the ground.

J. E. Ensign, President of the trolley company, says that an injunction will be sought to restrain the Long Island Railroad Company from interfering with the lines.

STABBED HIS BENEFACTOR.

Old Man Enraged Because His Token of Gratitude, a Rosary, Was Refused.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Daniel Durning recently befriended an old man named Peter Daley and the latter called on him at Harrison's leather factory to-day and tendered him a rosary as a token of gratitude.

Durning said that he had one already and he suggested that Daley keep it himself. This offended Daley, who in a fit of rage seized a sharp knife and plunged it into Durning's abdomen. Durning was taken to St. James's Hospital, where it is said his condition is critical. Daley, who is seventy years old, was arrested.

Emperor William's Gifts Come in Free.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spalding to-day issued instructions to the Collector of Customs at New York, directing him to admit free of duty the box of decorations, &c., recently sent to the German Ambassador by Emperor William for delivery to those who took an active part in the entertainment of Prince Henry when he was in the United States.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Fifty-second Street Dwellings Bought by Operators—Other Dealings—No Sales at Auction.

Greene & Taylor have sold for a client 53 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. It is said that the property has been acquired by operators who recently bought the adjoining parcel, No. 65. Both houses will be remodeled on the American basement plan.

C. G. A. Brosler has sold for George Herbener the five-story flat, with store, 408 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100; also for a Mrs. Stenger the five-story double flat 1,510 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 105.

Peter J. McCall has sold to K. Kautsky the three-story limestone-front dwelling 564 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 18.9 by 104.11.

It is reported that the Commercial Realty Company has bought the three-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 18 by 55.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for M. M. Muller the three-story frame dwelling, with plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 231.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue.

Yesterday's advertised foreclosure sale of 1,263 to 1,267 Park Avenue resulted in the withdrawal of the offering, while that affecting two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, was adjourned sine die.

Jacob L. Lissner has sold to a firm of operators 88 Columbia Street, 25 by 120, where they will erect seven-story lofts and stables.

Irving D. Steinhardt has sold for Mrs. Augusta Siebold the five-story brick and stone flat, 33.4 by 88 by 100, 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to a client.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 140.3 feet west of the Grand Circle, 45.10 by 100.5, leasehold, two and one story buildings. Due on judgment, $4,307.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 225 and 227 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick lodging house, 42.3 by 88.3; Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; Vaux & Emery of 68 Bible House, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Park Avenue, north side, 75 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. D. Jones, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,562 Broadway, to a five-story brick office; G. B. Burnett, owner; F. L. Ellingwood of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 4.

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 140th St, 50x100; Elizabeth Rippel to the City of New York 22,500

BAY AV, n s, 25 ft e of North St, 2.6x100; Fletcher P. Scofield to George W. Baxter 1

BOSTON POST ROAD or Westchester Turnpike Road, n s, Lot 4, map of subdivision of property; Ann Havey to John Ruser 180

BROADWAY, e s, 26 ft s of 108th St, 51.9x83.9x50.6x105.4; Virginia A. Bill, widow, to Elizabeth S. Miller, (mtg $100,000) 100

CARMINE ST, 68, s s, 14x59x14.3x60; Augustus H. Vanderpool to Max Rollnick 4,350

CLINTON AV, n s, 150 ft w of 24 St, 50x200 ft to Willard Av; Bridget Cahalen and another to Alice E. Barbour, quitclaim 200

DECATUR AV, s e s, 224.4 ft s w Suburban St, 50x120; John North and another, executors, to William Rosenbaum; correction deed 3,500

JACKSON AV, e s, 280.9 ft n of Home St, 24.11x87.8x24.7x87.8; Edmund Schabel to William C. Koeching, (mtg $7,000) .. 100

LOT 152, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to John A. McDonnell 1

LOTS 129 and 130, map of Van Nest Park; Emil A. W. Assmann to Marie C. Assmann, ½ part, (mtg $1,600) 1

MONROE ST, 244, s s, 24.9x97.8; Marks Gans to Rebecca Lipschitz, mtg $25,000 31,250

MONROE AV, w s, 50 south 175th St, 25x75; George P. Eberle to Adam Eberle, (mtg $2,250) 1

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD, s e corner of Goble Place, runs s 54.6x e 163.9 to Inwood Av x n 25x w 100x n 25 to Goble Place x s 86.4; Robert J. Hamilton and others, heirs, to Ellen T. Linden 1,550

OLIVER ST, 94, e s, 26.3x100; John Courtney to Martin Garone, quitclaim, correction deed 1

PARK AV, 1,384, w s, 25.11x80; Auguste Goodman and another to Annie Aaron, (mtg $15,000) 1

ROAD from West Farms to Westchester, n e corner of Lincoln St, runs n 125x e 100x s 25x w 50x s 100 to road x w 50; Allan G. Macdonnell to Joseph J. Gleason, (mtg $1,000) 1,715

STRONG AV, n s, 78.11 ft east Tinton Av, 2.1x52.11; Annie E. Grady to Robert Machlett 100

STUYVESANT ST, 42, s s, 17.1x75.5x17.2x75.5; Isaac Sakolski to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $7,700) 100

STUYVESANT ST, 42, s s, 17.1x75.5x17.2x75.5; Charles H. Bailey to De Witt Bailey, B & S (R & S $4.10) 1

STUYVESANT ST, 42, s s, 17.1x75.5x17.2x75.5; De Witt Bailey to Isaac Sakolski .. 1

STUYVESANT ST, 42, s s, 17.1x75.5x17.2x75.5; Mary E. Bailey to Isaac Sakolski, quitclaim 1

VILLA AV, 235 to 242, e s, 50x121.6x50x120.5; Maria Guerra to Annie Del Giazo, (mtg $12,280) 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 22, map of Washingtonville, 35.5x156x38.4x144; Catharine A. Agats, individually and as executrix, to William W. Penfield, all title 250

WILLIS AV, s e cor 134th St, 25x75; Ole Olsson to Mary A. Gumbleton (mtg $16,000) 25,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n e corner of Lincoln St, 50x100; Joseph J. Gleason to John Kirschbaum, (mtg $4,000) 2,000

11TH ST, s s, 305 ft w old line White Plains Road, 100x114, Wakefield; Lawrence E. French to Mary O'Connell 1

33D ST, 314 West, 18.9x98.9; Jane C. Long to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, mtg $10,000 25,000

29TH ST, 143 East, 17.8x98.9; Edwin J. Godfrey to William L. Sutphin, mtg $12,000 15,250

40TH ST, 340 West, 16.8x98.9; George Mehrtens and another to Hugo E. Distelhurst, mtg $6,000 100

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; James E. Wood to A. J. Fisher 1

53D ST, s s, 199 ft e of 6th Av, 21.2x100.5; Paul Outerbridge to Pearce Bailey, mtg $33,000 1

56TH ST, 48 West, 22.8x100.5; William W. Hall to Florence L. Reckendorfer 1

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Arthur Hurst and another, executors, (R S $5.70) 14,000

76TH ST, n s, 129 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; Elizabeth S. Miller to Virginia A. Bill, (mtg $33,000) 100

87TH ST, n s, 109.10 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x100.8; Edmund Schabel to George Hinck, mtg $20,000 1

97TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w West End Av, 62.6x110; George A. Viehmann to Edward H. Litchfield and another, as trustees, (mtg $100,000) 1

98TH ST, s s, 350 ft west Columbus Av, 25x100.11; J. Herbert Carpenter to Michael Nafteli, (mtg $50,000) 1

113TH ST, 319 East, 31.3x100.11; Lilly Herb to Louis Martinelli, (mtg $22,000 .. 100

115TH ST, 213 West, 20x100.11; Maurice E. Blumenthal, referee, to Simon R. Guggenheimer and another 23,000

120TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Alicia Fitzgerald to Meier Schulitz 8,443

121ST ST, 237 East, 25x100.11; Edward Levine to Charles Bradley, (mtg $10,000) .. 1

122D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; William S. Kane to Mitchell A. C. Levy, (mtg ——) 1

125TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11; Lena Feuer to Lilly R. Stern, (mtg $11,000) 1

149TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x130 to Terrace Place; John J. Clarke to Michael Fahey, quitclaim 1

149TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x130 to Terrace Place; Michael Fahey to Charles A. Layton 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 198; James A. Campbell to Mengo L. Morgenthau, 20 years 12,000

BROOK AV, s w cor 161st St; Margaret Leahy to Frederick J. Harris and another, 5 years $540, 720

COLUMBUS AV, n e cor 89th St; Louis Vogel and another to Frederick Shulpen, 3 years 1,375

MULBERRY ST, 109; Frank Pennanino to Aniello Noppo, 5 years 3,120

MULBERRY ST, 166; Caterina Cumino to Salvatore Amatore and another, 5 years 3,104

POTTER PL, near Villa Av, 25x82.6; Rachel Goodman to the Central Brewing Company, 5 years 840

RIVINGTON ST, 116, and 130 Essex St; Joseph Bechler to Morris Haubenstock, 3 yrs 180

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Ludwig Holzkamp, 5 years .. 650

7TH AV, e s, Broadway, w s, 42d St, n s; Charles Thorley to Adolph S. Ochs, 10 5-12 years $25,000, 27,500

8TH AV, 2706; Mary Archer, executrix, to Frank Mullan, 3 years 1,400

30TH ST, 321 West, William H. Pinner to Hess Brothers, 2 2-3 years 1,100

42D ST, 643 West; the estate of Leonard E. Appleby to Morris Noah and another, 2 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AKERS, Ernest T., to Thomas McLure; Fletcher Place, w s, 130.9 ft s of Fordham Av, 3 years 1,500

BARRETT, Casman H., to Norma H. Barrett; Park Av, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtg $25,000, due Dec. 16, 1902, 4½ per cent. 8,000

BARKOUR, Alice E., to Lillian F. C. Wallace; Clinton Av, n s, 150 ft w of 2d St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 660

BUEK, Charles, to George R. Smith; 21st St, s s, 80 ft e of carriage way on e s of Gramercy Park; carriage way of Gramercy Park, s s, being of 21st St, prior mtgs $59,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 11,000

CASSELL, Rachel, to Joseph Oshinsky; 3d Av, w s, between 173d and 174th Sts; Lot 216, map of Central Morrisania, prior mtgs $35,000, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

DISTELHURST, Hugo E., to George Mehrtens; 40th St, 340 West, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year 1,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Anna C. Stephens; Hughes Av, e s, 141 ft s of 180th St, four mtgs, $2,500 each, 3 years 10,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Margarethe Roth; Hughes Av, e s, 99.9 ft s of 180th St; Samuel S. Palmer, 20 ft e of Hughes Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Margarethe Roth; Hughes Av, e s, 122.11 ft s of 180th St, 3 years 2,500

HEBERLEIN, Julius, to Dollar Savings Bank; White Plains Road, or 3d St, s w corner of 16th Av, 1 year 8,500

KANN, Edward, to Margaret Demarest and another; Houston St, n s, 60 ft e of Greene St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

KELLER, Theodore, to Henry T. Randall; 7th St, 95 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

KIRSCHBAUM, John, to Joseph J. Gleason; West Farms Road, n e corner of Lincoln St, 3 years 4,000

KOELNICK, Max, to American Mortgage Company; Carmine St, 68, 1 year. 5,000

LAYTON, Charles A., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 140th St, n s, 40 ft w of Trinity Av, installments 2,600

LIPSCHITZ, Rebecca, to Marks Gross; Monroe St, 244, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 2,250

LYNCH, Albertina E., to Henry Lippe; Willis Av, s w corner of 141st St; William St, 162, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 3,000

MACLETT, Robert, to Annie E. Grady; Strong Av, n s, 78.11 ft e of Tinton Av, 2 years 1,500

MARINELLI, Louis, to Lilly Herb; 113th St, 316 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

MARINELLI, Louis, to Giuseppe Tuoti; 113th St, 316 East, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 850

MATHEWS, Francis S., to Frances P. Mathews; 50th St, 62 West, leasehold, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 4 per cent. 3,500

MILLER, Elizabeth S., to Virginia A. Bill; Broadway, e s, 26 ft s of 108th St, 3 years 17,500

POTTER, Eugene C., to John J. Scannell; 27th St, n s, 163.6 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 35,000

ROSENBAUM, William, to Abbie H. Wightman; Decatur Av, e s, 224.4 ft s w of Bailey, 3 years 6,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to De Witt Bailey; Stuyvesant St, 42, 3 years 7,700

SCHROEDER, August T., to Jacob Ruppert; Brook Av, 887, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,400

ULLMANN, Berths, to Alois Lazansky; 81st St, 518 East, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

WADE, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Mott St, e s, Lot 965, Bayard's Farm, due July 31, 1903, 4½ per cent. 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to Max Marx ... Nom.

APPLEBYE-ROBINSON, Edwyna L., to Robert D. Jeffreys, executor, all title .. 4,500

FERNBERG, Augusta, to Henry A. Brann 2,060

JEFFREYS, Robert D., executor, to Robert D. Jeffreys, 2 assignments ..... Nom.

NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMprovement Company to Sarah L. Horn .. 46,000

SENFF, Frederick W., executor and trustee, to Anne H. Lee and another .. 9,000

STILLWELL, Nelson D., to Brevoort Real Estate Company ..... Nom.

STILLWELL, Nelson D., to Brevoort Real Estate Company ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of Albany 205,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of Albany 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Rosalind A. Richmond, 2 assignments 20,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 2 assignments 3,500

WILLIS, Sarah H., to Lewis C. Tufts ... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 7; Mary M. O'Brien against Jennie Monks and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 80 ft s of 144th St, 20x100; John Patterson against Louis Hahn and another, (amended petition to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Martin.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x85.8x irregular; Lucy G. Barnard against Herman May and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

STATION PLACE, e s, 175 ft s of Olin Av, 50x100, and Belmont Av and John St, n e corner, 50x151.8, Bronx; Francis J. Burke against Catharine Magrath and another, (partition;) attorney, J. B. Pannes.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; J. Frederick Kernochan and another against James McKernan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

135TH ST and Brown Place, n e corner, 100x100; Michael D'Amore and another against Walter A. Dick, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, C. W. Rogers.

144TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x91.7 x irregular; Josephine N. Cowperthwaite, guardian, &c., against Louis Getzler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ferris & Hollister.

204TH ST, s s, 810.4 ft e of Marion Av, 50x33.11; Warren B. Sammis against Richard Betz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 359 and 361, and 127 Elizabeth St; The Electrical Construction Company against Italian Mission of the P. E. Church in the City of New York, owner; James A. Perrella and another, contractors 735

PEARL ST, 497 to 505, and 37 to 45 Park St; Cameron & Co. against Harry C. Hallenbeck, owner and contractor.. 417

18TH AV, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, Bronx; Andrew Bickhardt against John Maguire, owner; Frederick Lemaire, contractor 20

22D ST, 113 and 115 East; Moses First against Elias Sternfeld, owner; —— Abramson, contractor 102

116TH ST, 543 to 551 East; E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against John Doe, owner; William G. Tucker Company, lessee and contractor 1,091

116TH ST, 543 to 551 East; F. M. Du Bois & Co. against William G. Tucker & Co. and Ida M. Tucker, lessees and contractors 680

116TH ST, 543 to 551 East; E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against William G. Tucker & Co. and Ida M. Tucker, lessees and contractors 1,091

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST VANDERBILT AV, 4,346; Ignatz Goldberger and another against Essie Katzenstein and another; July 24, 1900. 255

14TH ST, 51 West; Abraham Grushkin against Heyman Greenberg and another; July 28, 1902 300

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD L. ACKERMANN.—Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Algernon S. Norton receiver in supplementary proceedings for Bernard L. Ackermann, a real estate broker, on the application of the Ullman Goldsborough Company, which obtained a judgment against him on Jan. 21, 1896, for $2,960.

HAYMAN & LIPSITCH.—Philip Hayman and Max Lipsitch, who compose the firm of Hayman & Lipsitch, manufacturers of clothing at 36 Walker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Morris Steinbock. This firm on Jan. 8 last succeeded the firm of Hayman & Freedman, who had been for two years in business in Brooklyn, and the assignors moved to New York in February. The Sheriff received a writ of replevin from Sol De Young for $300 for goods sold by Elkan Franklin. The liabilities are reported to be about $10,000.

ARTHUR E. WILSON & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $5,000 against Emanuel H. Miller, Solomon J. Miller, and Solomon B. Miller, partners in the firm of Arthur E. Wilson & Co., stock brokers of 50 Broadway, whose suspension was reported on July 25, in favor of Otto Thalheimer, for balance due on sale of his stocks. They reside in Baltimore, and the attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence. Arthur E. Wilson is a defendant in four suits, but the attachment was not issued against him, as he is a resident of this city.

LOCKWOOD, HURD & Co.—Schedules in the assignment of Lockwood, Hurd & Co., stock brokers at 44 Broadway, were filed yesterday. They show liabilities of $721,952, nominal assets of $980,909, and actual assets of $506,118. Among the assets are loans with banks and bankers, excess value of stocks pledged, actual $237,113; Stock Exchange seat and other cash assets, $86,852; customers' accounts with impaired margins, nominal $475,392, actual $37,792; stocks and bonds on hand, $90,023, and indorsement of a "put" for 500 shares of Hackensack Meadows, nominal $27,500, actual none. The assignee has thus far collected net $75,765. Of the liabilities, $459,883 are due to customers, $101,885 due to Stock Exchange members, and $103,368 are contingent on collateral loans. Among the creditors are the Dominion Securities Company, $108,368; H. T. Carey & Co., $46,950; G. B. Hurd, $90,619; Frank B. Hurd, $8,000; Parkinson & Burr, $27,500; F. Rawelle, $23,823; J. R. Pringle, $22,435; C. C. Brown, $18,168; A. Little, $17,763, and J. B. McKinlay, $13,339.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS FALK.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck temporary receiver of the assets of Louis Falk, manufacturer of clothing at 124 Greene Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 31, on the application of J. Hoffman, a creditor.

GLICKMAN & MILLER.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed William S. Ball temporary receiver of the assets of Glickman & Miller, manufacturers of confectionary at 52 Orchard Street, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed last week on the application of Runkel Brothers, creditors.

FRANK GROSSBART.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall F. Hager temporary receiver of the assets of Frank Grossbart, manufacturer of clothing at 208 Wooster Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 2 on the application of Herman Cohen, a creditor. It was stated that the assets are estimated at $2,000.

JOHN TOUMEY & SON.—John Toumey, doing business as John Toumey & Son, plumbers, at 419 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,687, and nominal assets $13,390, consisting of accounts, $4,600; notes, $500; stock, $225; pictures, $5; tools, $1,200; office furniture, $100; cash in bank, $10, and 270 shares of stock of the C. Graham & Sons Company, $6,750. He has been in business about thirty years.

GUSTAVE NUSSBAUM.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Gustave Nussbaum, manufacturer of waists at 643 Broadway, show liabilities $40,471, and nominal assets $17,453, consisting of cash, $2,424; stock, $2,500; fixtures, $1,500; accounts, $11,029. There are eighty creditors, among them being Samuel B. Hamburger, $8,000; Chemical National Bank, $5,500; W. L. Wellington, $2,400; Coon Brothers of Troy, $1,613, and William Anderson & Co., $2,299.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Suit to Wind Up Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The running of a co-operative country store does not seem to have been a success among the farmers in the vicinity of North Branch, Somerset County, according to a bill filed in the Chancery Court to-day by Joseph Peterson of Bridgewater Township. The bill asks that a receiver be named to take charge of the concern and wind up its affairs.

The North Branch Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Association was started in 1897. It was chartered, and capitalized at $2,000. It was to trade in everything usually handled by a country store, and was also to buy from its customers and sell their products to commission merchants on its own account. Joseph Peterson took thirty shares in the association, the shares having a par value of $5.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to thirty-three bankrupts, among whom were William R. Smith and George McLaughlin, who did business as Worthington, Smith & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery at 7 West Twenty-second Street, whose liabilities were $115,877; J. Cheever Goodwin, the librettist, of 62 West Sixty-sixth Street, liabilities $5,617; John V. B. Rapp, President of the Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works, at Twenty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avehue, liabilities $49,171; James McWalters, builder, of 170 West Ninety-seventh Street, liabilities $27,500, (this is his second time;) W. V. Hilliard of 40 William Street, formerly of Ellenville, N. Y., liabilities $53,512; Iram D. Crawford, hotel manager, formerly of the Westminster Hotel, at Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, liabilities $49,143.

Merrimac Hat Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment for $50,000 against the Merrimac Hat Company of Amesbury, Mass., in favor of George A. Connor, commission dealer in hats, for alleged breach of contract in taking its business away from him and giving it to another firm in this city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, Edward—P. E. Clark	$33
BALLETTO, Agnostino—F. H. Southwick and another	97
COSSENAS, Miltiades—Frank V. Strauss & Co.	936
CATREVAS, Thrasivoujos N. and Milton W.—W. H. Arnold and another	1,854
ELIAS, M. Angelo—E. Gilbert	166
GOTTLIEB, Joseph—H. B. Claflin Company	238
GALLATIN, James A.—M. Kaskel and another	162
HERSHFIELD, Jacob—Frank V. Strauss & Co.	248
KENNELLY, Juliet—G. P. Tolman	65
KNOX, Luella—H. P. Gleason, costs	30
MICHAELS, Joseph—Levy Brothers' Company	119
MENDEL, Louis—J. W. Weed	42
MIERSCH, Oscar—A. G. Huppel	73
MULLIGAN, James A., administrator—J. Balion, costs	98
O'NEILL, Thomas—A. Dolinsky	202
O'LEARY, Martin—M. J. O'Connell	62
RODMAN, John W.—Wuchusett Shirt Company	104
ROBBINS, Kimball W.—H. H. Hungerford	68
SICKELS, Francis—Watkins Brothers Company	139
SADOCK, Morris; Richard Manthrop, Jr., and Henry R. Potter—J. C. Mead	197
SMITH, Robert L.—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	668
TROMM, Mary—W. S. Rose	90
TRAVIS, Judson C.—W. H. Dowe	307
TRAVIS, Judson C.—W. H. Dowe	39
TIERNEY, Michael—D. J. Early	69
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. E. Smith	544
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany—A. Horowitz, by guardian	50
TRUE, Clara—A. Van Buren	62
WEIL, Martha—J. J. Goldstein	52
WEITZMAN, Charlotte and Frank C.—N. H. Hirschberg and another	85

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.64
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	08.15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅜
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10⅜
Lard, prime	11.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3, 72½@73c; No. 2 red, 71¼@71½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 62c; No. 2 oats, 30¾@31c; No. 2 white, 57@58c; No. 3, 40@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.49; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $3.35; mess pork, per barrel, $16.65@17.70; lard, per 100 lb, $10.70@10.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.30@10.40; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, 9¼@9¾c; short clear sides, boxed, 11¼@11¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.35@8.45.

COTTON.—Bears scored signal headway in the market, and at the close had prices pretty well down to the bottom notch of the session. The bull side was poorly supported, and this gave the shorts no mean advantage. The market opened barely steady, with prices 2 points higher to 1 point lower, and then slipped downward point by point under persistent bear pressure and absence of substantial bull support. The room entertained bearish convictions and was made additionally pessimistic by the scarcity of buying orders and the general indifference of the public at large. There were no cables in hand from Liverpool, that market still observing the August Bank Holidays, and the weather reports from the belt in general were fairly encouraging. The private crop advices reflected a very spotted crop, some sections in the same State reporting "very little chance of large yield" and "every promise for record crop." The interest in the bureau was intense, and the impression prevailed quite generally that it would show an average condition of about 80 points. By midday the whole market had eased off some 6@8 points, with the feeling at that time nervous. Then came the condition figures from Washington, 81.9, this being nearly 2 points better than generally anticipated. The bears at once stepped in and forced prices down rapidly and caused less reliant longs to unload. Several options sank to a level of 15 points under the close of Saturday, and for the rest of the session the tone was in favor of the shorts. Nevertheless, official reports of high temperatures in Texas and some misgivings as to just what the weekly crop weather statement from Washington will show caused the conservative traders to take profits and withdraw. Prominent commission houses were large sellers on the break; Wall Street appeared to have swung around to the bull side for a turn, and was a consistent buyer all through the session. The market closed quiet and steady, with prices net 9@14 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales. Shorts anticipate a full response by Liverpool to-day to the decline here yesterday, and look for further declines under crop news. The status of cotton goods and cotton yarns markets is hardly cheering, and dry goods accounts were not reassuring. The Government report stated: "Except in Texas and Oklahoma, which report averages of conditions on July 25 4 points higher than last month; Indian Territory, where there has been an improvement of 6 points, and in Missouri, where there is no appreciable change, a more or less marked deterioration is reported from the entire cotton belt, with the decline amounting to 1 point in Virginia, 2 points in Arkansas, 4 points in Louisiana, 5 points in Mississippi, 6 points in Tennessee, 7 points in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama; 8 points in Georgia, and 12 points in Florida. There is a marked absence of uniformity of conditions even in the States making the most unfavorable showing, not a few counties reporting a condition far above the average and some even reaching the high figure of 100. The conditions in the principal States is reported as follows: Texas, 77; Arkansas, 92; Tennessee, 92; Oklahoma, 94; Indian Territory, 95; Louisiana, 81; Mississippi, 80; Alabama, 77; Florida, 84; Georgia, 83; South Carolina, 88; North Carolina, 86; net average, 81.9."

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8 15-16c for middling upland and 9 3-16c for middling gulf. Sales, 279 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, unchanged at 8¼c; Wilmington, unchanged at 8¾c; Baltimore, unchanged at 9¼c; Augusta, unchanged at 8¾c; St. Louis, unchanged at 8 13-16c; New Orleans, 1-16c lower, at 8½c; Savannah, unchanged at 8¾c; Charleston, no quotation; Norfolk, unchanged at 9 1-16c; Galveston, 1-16c lower, at 8 11-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.75	8.28	8.11	8.15@8.16
September	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.79@7.80
October	7.78	7.78	7.64	7.63@7.69
November	7.74	7.74	7.58	7.59@7.60
December	7.73	7.73	7.66	7.58@7.59
January	7.72	7.73	7.57	7.58@7.59
February				7.58@7.59
March	7.71	7.71	7.59	7.58@7.59

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Weighted down by bearish crop and weather news, fairly large interior receipts, and a considerable volume of unloading orders, wheat sagged lower, closing at ⅜@¾c net decline. Its only period of strength was during forenoon hours, when intimations of a disappointing visible supply increase caused more or less covering and some demand for a turn on the bull side. But after the increase of 382,000 bushels appeared there was no further support, and yielding to other considerations the price broke under 74¼c for September. Even exporters had few orders to buy wheat, and the day's trade on this account was confined to 15 loads, outports, and 2 loads No. 2 red, here. The Western movement consisted of 1,397,000 bushels, compared with 1,463,000 bushels a year ago. Some reports predicted a reduction in these arrivals, and others suggested a continued dull movement for some time to come. Weekly statistics were irregular and had about as little effect as did the foreign business, which was on both sides of the market. While the quantity on passage decreased 1,380,000 bushels, world's shipments increased 1,760,000 bushels for the week. Local wheat stocks decreased 62 bushels, while the contract supply was reduced 16,800 bushels. Holidays were noted at London and Liverpool, but Paris markets closed 20 to 55 points net higher, exerting some influence upon our early market. The weather map disclosed showery conditions in the Northwest, but no rainfall of importance. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76c, elevator, and 77@77¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 80c; No. 2 red, New York, 75½, all prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 77¼c, Aug. 25-31, and No. 2 hard, New York, 78¼c, Aug. 25-31.

DULUTH, Aug. 4.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; September, 69¼c; December, 67¾c; Manitobas, No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c. Oats—September, 31¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 64½c; September, 69¾c; December, 67¼c; No. 2 hard, 66@70¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56c; September, 49¾; December, 37½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 28c; September, 27c; No. 2 white, 58c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 70@79½c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; September, 69⅞c. Rye—No. 1, 59@60c. Barley—No. 2, 65@66c; sample, 50@55c. Corn—September, 56⅛@56⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Wheat—September, 67@67½c; December, 66@66⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 7:40 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:46, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—‡MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 253 Union Sq., W.; 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 10:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*7:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*9:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:40 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry,** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00; (7:35 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., 81:00, 83:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 81:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 6:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25, 87:00, 88:00, 89:00, 810:00, 811:00 A. M., 812:00, *1:00, 81:30, *2:00, 83:00, *4:00, *5:00, 86:00, 87:30, 89:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 87:30, 89:30, 811:30 A. M., 1:00, 83:40, 5:00, 7:00, 89:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 88:00, 89:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only, 1:00, 3:20, 82:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 18:30 (Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, 2*3:50, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‖From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. #Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., South Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg, *12:10nt, *12:15nt, Chicago, Columbus, *12:35pm, *1:00pm, Diner. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, *2:35pm, *3:00pm, Limit. "Pittsburg Limited", *6:35pm, *7:00pm, Buffet. Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt, *12:15nt Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:25am, *10:30am, Diner. Cincinnati, St. Louis, *6:35pm, *7:00pm, Buffet. Norfolk, *12:05am, *12:10pm, Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto., *8:25am, *8:30am, Buffet. Washington, Balto., *10:25am, *10:30am, Diner. Washington, Balto., *11:25am, *11:30am, Diner. Washington, Balto., *12:35pm, *1:00pm, Diner. "Royal Limited", *3:35pm, *3:40pm, Diner. Washington, Balto., *4:35pm, *5:00pm, Diner. Washington, Balto., *6:35pm, *7:00pm, Buffet. Washington, Balto., *12:10nt, *12:15nt, Sleepers.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. #Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 542 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ¶. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes ¶12.35, ¶12.45, ¶7.15, ¶8.35, ¶6.45, ¶5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., ¶.	Lv. N.Y., ¶.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
Black Diamond Express	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*†3.40 PM	*†3.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*†5.40 PM	*†5.40 PM
The Buffalo Train	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 152 6th Av., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The L. V. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:35 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:35 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

12:15 A. M.—Way Train.....3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.—Day Express to Oswego.....8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.—Liberty Express.....9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.—Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only..12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon—Express to Norwich.....12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.—Saturdays to Rockland.. 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.—Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.—Express to Rockland.... 3:45 P. M.
*5:40 P. M.—Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier 36, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Connecting for White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, and Halifax.

Special Excursions to Portland
via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.
Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

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NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 26, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00; (Sat's 2) P. M. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

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Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern.Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kaiser....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Kaiserin.Aug. 19, 10 AM|Kaiserin.Sept. 16, 10 A.M

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Luise....Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen....Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst.Aug. 14, 10 AM|Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'sa.Aug. 21, 11 AM|Luise.....Sept. 11, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM|Lahn.....Sept. 27, PM
Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM|Trave.....Oct. 11, 10 AM

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A. Victoria. Aug. 14, 10 AM|Columbia. Aug. 28, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck. Aug. 21, 10 AM|A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10AM

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Waldersee. Aug. 9, 1 PM|Moltke...Aug. 30, 10 AM
Penns'vania. Aug. 12, Noon|Patricia. Aug. 26, 10:30 AM

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*St. Paul....Aug. 6, 7:30 AM|St. Paul....Aug. 13, 10 AM
Philadelphia....Aug. 9, 8 AM|St. Louis....Aug. 20, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland...Aug. 9, noon|Kroonland..Aug. 23, noon
Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon|Zeeland....Aug. 30, noon

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MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 9 A. M.

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Campania. Aug. 16, noon|Etruria. Sept. 6, 9 AM
Umbria. Aug. 23, 9 AM|Campania. Sept. 13, Noon.

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Germanic. Aug. 13, Noon|Oceanic. Aug. 27, Noon
Teutonic. Aug. 20, Noon|Majestic...Sept. 3, noon

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Action No. 2.—CHARLES E. BIGELOW, plaintiff, against JAMES BROWN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 118th Street, distant eastwardly two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 118th Street, and running thence southwardly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence eastwardly parallel with 118th Street fifty (50) feet; thence northwardly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of 118th Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of 118th Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1902.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 416 West 118th Street:

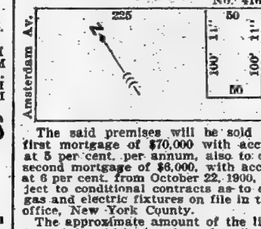

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $70,000 with accrued interest at 5

COMMITTEES ASK FOR RIOT INVESTIGATIONS

Mayor Low Receives a Memorial and a Letter.

United Hebrew Community's Committee Asks for the Truth—Hearing Before Inspector Brooks.

The committee of the United Hebrew Community, representing all the congregations of that faith in the Greater New York, took practical measures yesterday for official investigations of the circumstances that attended the riot at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on Wednesday last. The committee, consisting of Gustavus A. Rogers, Dr. B. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. H. Masliansky, the Rev. Dr. Philip Joches, Congressman H. M. Goldfogle, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Israel Levy, Jacob Cohen, Abram Pearlman, A. Miller, and A. S. Ratkowsky, organized by electing Mr. Rogers Chairman, Mr. Blumenthal Secretary, and Mr. Levy, Treasurer.

Mr. Rogers said, after the meeting:

"We do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not want the entire police force blamed for the acts of about half a dozen members. We want an open, thorough judicial investigation. We would like to have an investigation by Mayor Low or by the Board of Aldermen under his direction. We also want the Grand Jury to investigate and Col. Partridge to put his sleuths to work. We ask no favors; all we seek is equal and exact justice."

The committee went to the City Hall to see Mayor Low, but, as he was attending a meeting of the Board of Estimate, the committee was obliged to leave for him a memorial asking for an impartial investigation of the affair. In the memorial the committee said:

This committee appeals to you as an official and to our brother American citizens in the spirit of Americanism. We ask that no sacrifice be offered up to appease our indignation; we ask that no innocent victim suffer as satisfaction for any claim that we have.

An affair so gigantic in magnitude as this one calls for united and concerted action on the part of the local authorities. There have been charges and counter-charges made, and nothing but the truth can now explain the cause and place the responsibility. With that end in view it is the intention of this committee to ask you that, either through your own office or by message to the Board of Aldermen of this city, you request that an open, public, impartial, and searching investigation be made to the end that the blame may be fixed and the guilty punished.

Similar documents were left by the committee with District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner Partridge, the former meeting the committee at Police Headquarters.

The Committee on Local Needs of the East Side Civic Club sent to the Mayor yesterday a letter that referred to the "long-standing antagonistic attitude of the police toward many thousands" of the residents of the lower east-side, and to the need "of officers firm, yet sympathetic, who understand the people of that locality and the conditions prevailing there." The committee asked the Mayor to broaden the scope of his investigation, so that it may include an examination into the general conduct of the police.

There was a large attendance of Hebrews in the office of Police Inspector Brooks yesterday when he began his investigation. Jacob Silverstein of 333 East Eighth Street had his head swathed in bandages, and he charged that his injuries were caused by a policeman who clubbed him. Isaac Schaeffer of 42 Gouverneur Street alleged that he was a victim of police brutality, and he appeared to be so ill that an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Joseph Lecomte, after examining the man, referred to him as a fakir. The remark aroused the ire of Sol Levine, a brother of the City Marshal, who had an argument with the physician. Levine was threatened with arrest for insulting an ambulance surgeon. Levine took Schaeffer home. Another physician said Schaeffer was suffering from heart trouble, the result of a shock.

Joseph Weber, a chair caner of 164 Delancey Street, testified that two pails of water were thrown on him from an upper window in Hoe's factory. When he tried to escape, he said, he was knocked senseless by a policeman. He said he could identify the officer, and that two men had told him that the policeman's number was 4,404, that of Policeman McGann of the Eldridge Street Station.

Jacob Rubel of 20 Ridge Street testified that he saw policeman No. 4,404 strike Weber deliberately, and he identified Roundsman Jackson of the Delancey Street Station as one of the men who clubbed people in the procession. Samuel Shrednecky of 805 Sixth Avenue also implicated McGann.

Moses Cohen of 175 Clinton Street identified Roundsman Jackson and Policeman Merrill as participators in the clubbing, and additional testimony implicating Jackson was given by others. After the hearing Merrill of the Elizabeth Street Station declared that he had no club, and that he had driven the patrol wagon to the scene of the disturbance, arriving there after 2 o'clock.

Lawyer Spellman asked the Inspector if he did not think enough testimony had been given to hold three policemen for trial. The inspector replied that he had not heard the other side. He added:

"Commissioner Partridge has asked me to make an investigation into this affair, and I am going to hear every witness produced on either side. If you go to Commissioner Partridge and he tells you that I must stop the investigation, then I will stop it."

According to the statement of Abraham H. Sarasohn, one of the lawyers in the proceedings before Inspector Brooks, a witness has made an affidavit to the effect that the attack on the mourners was prearranged. He promised to furnish the names of the ringleaders.

In the afternoon Inspector Brooks had a conference with District Attorney Jerome. The latter said that before presenting the riot matter to the Grand Jury he would have to learn more about it.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, as counsel for Rudolph Gartenburgh of 270 First Avenue, has sued Hoe & Co. for $25,000 for damages. Mr. Hoe said that the firm knew nothing of the alleged assault on Gartenburgh and never heard of the man until he filed his suit for damages. The answer to the complaint will be a general denial of the allegations.

A mass meeting in the interest of the movement in progress is to be held to-morrow night at Harlem Lyceum. Rabbi Zinsler will preside.

RABBI JOSEPH'S SUCCESSOR.

Bernard L. Levinthal to be Head of the Orthodox Jews.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Bernard L. Levinthal, for eleven years Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox Jews of Philadelphia, has been appointed to succeed Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph of New York as the head of the Orthodox Jews in the United States. The position was made vacant by Rabbi Joseph's recent death.

Rabbi Levinthal came to Philadelphia eleven years ago from Kowno, Russia, to take up the position made vacant by the death of his father-in-law, Rabbi Lazer Kleinberg.

It was he who started the Kosher Beef Association to inspect the meat eaten by orthodox Jews, and to see that the animals were killed according to the Mosaic law.

The rabbi has been active in the Zionist Society, founding the branch in this city. He is Vice President of the Federated Zionist Societies of the United States. He was also last week elected Vice President of the American Jewish Orthodox Society of Rabbis of the United States.

Rabbi Levinthal is at present in New York in attendance on a convention of rabbis. It was said yesterday that his mission here had nothing to do with the selection of a chief rabbi.

NEW POLICE CAPTAIN.

Sergt. John W. Cottrell, who has been in command of the police squad at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was yesterday taken by Col. Partridge from the head of the eligible list and promoted to a Captaincy to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Capt. William Thompson of the Madison Street command, the Seventh Precinct. He was transferred to duty there. Capt. Cottrell became a policeman March 24, 1888; Roundsman in February, 1892, and Sergeant two years later. Of his promotion he said that he had attained the ambition of his life, and had no policy except the performance of duty.

To fill the vacancy caused by Cottrell's promotion Sergt. John McNamara was transferred from the Fourteenth Precinct, the Union Market Station, to the command of the Jefferson Market Court squad.

Sergt. De Los Reynolds was transferred to the Westchester command from the Harlem Police Court, and Sergt. Henry W. Burfeind of Westchester was put in charge of the court squad. The demand of Policeman Francis J. Hughes to be certified on the pay roll as a Detective Sergeant was filed.

Commissioner Partridge also made seven transfers yesterday that were incidental to the shifts last week of Inspector Cross, Grant, and McLaughlin, and he will before the week is out have fifty police recruits in the school of instruction.

Favorable comment was made yesterday in many quarters of a frank statement by Capt. Gallagher, the new commander at the Eldridge Street Station, that he found the Twelfth Precinct "clean," thus giving credit to Capts. Walsh and Price, his predecessors, and that he proposed to keep it in that condition.

POLICEMAN REBUKED FOR WOMAN'S ARREST.

Court Says Evidence Presented Would Suffice to Send Him to the Penitentiary.

After delivering a scathing rebuke to Policeman Joseph A. Murray of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who arrested Mrs. Annie Cooper of 246 East Twenty-fifth Street last Saturday morning, charging her with soliciting, Magistrate Pool, in the Yorkville Court, discharged the prisoner yesterday morning. The Magistrate said he would forward the papers containing the evidence in the case to Commissioner Partridge at once, with the request that a rigid investigation of Murray's conduct be made.

When the case was brought up the Magistrate asked the Policeman what he had to say. Murray asked that the case be again postponed as he wished to secure Policeman McMullen of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who, Murray said, was an eye witness of the alleged assault.

"I shall not adjourn this case again," said the Magistrate, "enough evidence has been presented to send you to the penitentiary."

Richard Seery of 231 East Twenty-fifth Street, who was said to have been a witness of Murray's alleged assault on Mrs. Cooper, was put on the stand. He had been subpoenaed to appear in court on Sunday, but did not put in an appearance, thus causing the adjournment of the case. He was arrested on an attachment yesterday. He professed to know nothing of the case. This apparently incensed the Magistrate, who fined him $5 for failing to appear on Sunday.

Mr. Pool then ordered Policeman Murray to stand in front of him.

"The evidence," said the Magistrate, "discloses the fact that this officer belongs to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and that on the morning of Aug. 2, while off duty and in another precinct, at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, he arrested the defendant for having solicited him. He was in citizen's clothes and some other man was with him."

"No," broke in Murray, "the man left me at Twenty-third Street."

"The defendant states," continued Magistrate Pool, "that she did not solicit him. The evidence discloses the fact that Mrs. Cooper is a woman of good character. Her character and standing cannot be destroyed by this officer. It is not for me to say what he was doing out of his own ballwick, prowling around and arresting women. Either he or his friend approached this woman. She resisted their advances. What does he do then? He arrests her, that he may have some justification.

"I have reached the conclusion that this arrest was without warrant of law and evidence of truth. It is coming to a pretty pass when a woman cannot walk the street without being arrested as disorderly, and it has come to a pretty pass when a policeman on his night off prowls around in another precinct. Every word this woman has said has been corroborated. Her very appearance showed her respectability. Why, the evidence this officer gave was shocking to me as well as to my sensibility. This woman was not interfered with by a pickpocket, robber, or burglar, but by a policeman in the service, whose duty it is to protect lives and property, and to see to the security of our citizens."

STOPPED A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Policeman Murray Distinguishes Himself on Third Avenue.

Policeman James A. Murray of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was denounced by City Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning for arresting Mrs. Annie Cooper, stopped a team of runaway horses on Third Avenue at Eighty-fourth Street last night.

The horses, which were attached to a delivery wagon, had been frightened by a passing fire engine, and Murray, who was on his way to the station house, saw them dashing toward a crowd of children who were surrounding an organ on Eighty-fifth Street. Murray grabbed the bridle of the nearest horse and was dragged off his feet but recovered, and turned the team into Third Avenue, where he stopped it. He had cut knee, and his trousers were torn, but he was not otherwise injured. Policeman Scheenick reported the case.

Some witnesses of Murray's action started a petition for him, to be presented to Police Commissioner Partridge, asking clemency in his case.

NINE-YEAR-OLD BOY SUED FOR $50,000.

Woman Who Was Harold Hartshorne's Governess Wants Damages for Alleged Assault.

Nine-year-old Harold Hartshorne is perhaps the youngest defendant in this country who has been sued for $50,000 damages. This is the amount that Marie Bentz, the former governess of the youthful Hartshorne, wants for a beating that he is alleged to have administered to her.

The defendant is the son of James N. Hartshorne, who at present lives at 515 Madison Avenue. On Oct. 25, 1900, Harold, nine years old, knocked his governess down, so the complaint alleges, beat her about the head and back, jumped upon her, and kicked her.

As a result of this beating Miss Bentz says that her spine has been badly injured as well as her head; that she suffers from violent hysteria and nervous disease, and from partial paralysis.

After the bringing of the suit young Hartshorne's father had himself appointed guardian ad litem for the boy for the purpose of the suit. Subsequently he went before a Supreme Court Justice and secured an order permitting him to examine Miss Bentz before trial.

In applying for this order, Mr. Hartshorne alleged that he did not have a sufficient knowledge of the events of the suit to make a proper defense. To enable him to properly defend the action, he asserted that he would have to examine Miss Bentz and get her to tell him how the affair occurred. He said that all he knew was what his son told him, saying that the plaintiff had struck him.

Subsequently, upon the application of Theodore Sutro, Miss Bentz's counsel, Justice Dugro modified the original order for the examination of Miss Bentz, permitting Mr. Hawthorne to examine her only as to matters directly connected with the alleged assault.

CHILD'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Thirteen-year-old Catherine Patton of 493 Eleventh Avenue, the corner of Thirty-ninth Street, rescued her sisters, Mary, two years old, and Hannah, six years old, from their home when it was endangered by fire yesterday.

Mrs. Catherine Patton, the mother of the children, had been doing some work on the top floor of the building, when a match which she had used to set fire to a fumigator set fire to a bed, and, forgetting the three children on the second floor, she fled screaming to the street. A policeman sent in an alarm.

Catherine, when she realized there was a fire in the house, grabbed up little Mary, and, seizing Hannah by the hand, hurried down the smoke-filled hallway to the street. The firemen made short work of the fire, the damage being but $200.

HOARDED ARTICLES OF LUXURY HE STOLE

Express Company's Trusted Employe Was Never Suspected.

Had Simulated a Burglary at Former Employer's House and Hoodwinked the Police—A Trunk Full of Booty.

A story of a double life—that of Frederick G. Littlefield of 354 Mott Avenue, Bronx—was told yesterday in the Detective Bureau in Mulberry Street by Chief Detective Titus before a glittering array of heavy solid silver table ware and other articles of luxury.

"That," said Capt. Titus, "is part of a lot of loot worth about $5,000, and it came into the possession of this bureau in a rather odd way. On Friday last I heard by telephone from Springfield, Mass., that one Herman Libby was under detention there as a suspicious person, he having been an object of police interest because he was endeavoring to dispose of a few articles of silver from that collection over there. Our records showed that just such silver articles were taken six years ago from the residence of the late Robert Parsons at Crescent Surf, York County, Me. Part of the message from Springfield was that Libby said he obtained the silver ware he had from Frederick G. Littlefield, a relative, who was a trusted employe of the Adams Express Company and worked for them at their office at Forty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. We communicated with Superintendent Andrews of the Adams Express Company, and he and Detectives O'Donohue and Farley of this bureau went to Springfield, heard Libby's story, and brought him to New York. Littlefield's arrest followed.

"He made a clean breast of it. He worked for Mr. Parsons at Crescent Surf, and was his trusty handy man because he came of good Springfield stock and had a wide reputation for honesty. He simulated a burglary, stole that silver ware, hoodwinked the local police, stowed away his plunder, and finally took it in a trunk to this city, and when he moved to 354 Mott Avenue stored it with a neighbor next door. The Parsons silver ware was worth about $1,400, and Littlefield planned to increase his ill-gotten hoard after he had secured a position with the Adams Express Company and won the confidence of those who were his superiors.

"Because of the implicit trust reposed in him, Littlefield says he was able to know what packages in his charge contained and to take within the past year practically what he chose without risk of being personally suspected. What was taken was supposed to have been stolen in transit, and the losses were settled by the company. Littlefield sent what he stole to Mott Haven, and at convenient opportunities took them to where he had the trunk stored and added to what it contained.

"Littlefield had up to the time of his arrest no criminal record whatever. He had evidently just made up his mind to realize on his hoard of stolen goods and came to grief through Libby. Littlefield is married and has two children. His wife had no knowledge of the nether side of his life or of what the trunk contained. We have sent the articles in which the Adams Express Company is interested to it, and hold the Parsons property for the executors of the estate."

The property stolen from clients of the express company comprises solid gold and silver table ware and toilet articles, linen, cutlery, jewelry and gems, apparel, and a variety of articles of use or adornment in precious metals and in leather. All the Parsons silver ware was massive and in harmony as to pattern.

MRS. T. A. McINTYRE DIVORCED.

Alimony at the Rate of $7,500 Per Annum Granted to the Banker's ex-Wife.

Mrs. Anna McIntyre, wife of Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Marshall, bankers and brokers, with offices on Broadway, the Waldorf-Astoria, and elsewhere, has obtained an absolute divorce with alimony at the rate of $7,500 per annum. The McIntyres were married in 1879, and have two children, and the father has full privilege of seeing them, and they to visit him.

The decree of divorce was signed by Justice P. H. Dugro on the report of Louis C. Raegener of 141 Broadway, the referee. The papers were ordered sealed. Justice Dugro sailed for Europe on Saturday.

At the office of Messrs. Bryor, Melliss & Harris, 68 William Street, counsel for Mrs. McIntyre, the fact that the decree had been granted was admitted, but all other information was denied. Ormiston & McCormick of 27 William Street, counsel for the defendant, were equally reticent.

Mr. McIntyre is a Director of the Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, the New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Company, the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, Royal insurance Company, and Standard Milling Company. He is also a member of the Downtown Association, Colonial, Camera, New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Law, Lambs, Metropolitan, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

SUES FOR A SEPARATION.

Mrs. L. P. Finnell Says Her Husband Was Cruel, but He Denies It.

Justice Stoekler, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved decision on an application by Mrs. Louise M. G. Finnell for alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of her action against Louis P. Finnell for a separation.

Lawyer Max Altmayer, for Mrs. Finnell, said:

"She had to leave him on July 19, 1901, on account of his cruelty and his threats to kill her, and since July of last lear he has never contributed a solitary cent to the support of his wife and daughter, although he has a good position as a bookkeeper."

Mr. Finnell's counsel denied all Mrs. Finnell's charges. He said his client was a son of the late Dr. Finnell, and was a brother of Dr. Finnell, also well known in his profession. Mr. Finnell had always been kind and gentle to his wife, but went home on the night of July 19 last year and found she had gone away, and not only taken the child, but all the furniture as well.

Dealer's Daughter Protects Her Father.

Morris Greenberg, a second-hand furniture dealer of 77 Norfolk Street, purchased a quantity of second-hand furniture on Saturday from Isidor Silverstein of 214 East Twenty-ninth Street. While he was moving it the son of Samuel Altman, a furniture dealer of Houston Street, appeared on the scene and exhibited what he said was a mortgage on the goods, and claimed they belonged to his father. Then he took them away. Greenberg's daughter, believing her father had been unfairly dealt with, obtained a summons from Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court. When the case was called yesterday Magistrate Pool entertained a complaint of larceny against Samuel Altman. This was done, and the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

Looking for Swede's Negro Murderer.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station are looking for a negro believed to have caused the death of an unidentified Swede, who was found dying in the gutter in front of 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and was sent by the police to the Harlem Hospital. Capt. McCloskey said last night that he had learned from a woman living at 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street that she had seen the man come into the vestibule of No. 220, and there been met by a negro who lived in the house. An argument followed, the Swede seeming to be drunk. Then the negro gave him a push, and he staggered backward down the steps, but did not fall till he reached the curb.

PETER POWER ABSENT ON HIS HONEYMOON

Served with Order to Appear Before Judge Lacombe.

His Physician Testifies as to the Nervous Condition of the Northwest Merger Litigant Before Getting Married.

Peter L. Power, the at present nebulous client of George Alfred Lamb, scored yesterday another evasion of examination before Special Examiner Richard A. Mable by the lawyers who represent the Northern Pacific Company. According to the suit instituted by Lamb, Power seeks to restrain the Northern Pacific Company from retiring preferred stock owned by him. The case was set down for hearing in the United States Circuit Courtroom. Mr. Lamb was on time with his bland, surprised, and childlike smile in good working order. Francis Lynde Stetson, for the Northern Pacific, could not attend. He was represented by his associates, William D. Guthrie and Frank Kellogg, who appeared to be on edge and determined not to submit to any more of Peter Power's dilatory tactics.

But the game of "Button, button, where's the button?" was well on when Mr. Guthrie reminded Mr. Mable that Judge Lacombe had issued an order for Power to explain why he should not submit to examination, and looked around the room as if saying: "He has again failed to materialize."

Mr. Lamb, very serious now, and not a little nervous, replied, while Mr. Guthrie eyed him much after the fashion of the bulldog in a well-known sporting picture scans a simian, with whom he is playing cards:

"The cause of my client's non-appearance is physical inability. Last week I presented a certificate from Dr. Burke to this effect, and he is in court."

Mr. Guthrie was prompt in taking half a loaf by requiring Dr. Burke to testify.

"Mr. Power," said Dr. Burke, "is suffering from neurasthenia, a condition of nervous exhaustion. I consider that the condition he is in could hardly be remedied in less than two months."

"When and where," asked Mr. Guthrie, "did you examine him?"

"At 242 West Forty-fourth Street, the home of Miss Camille C. Deane, some two weeks ago. My examination was at the request of Mr. Lamb, who came to me and told me that his client was under the necessity of going on the stand, and asked me whether, in my opinion, he would be able to stand the strain in his condition. My examination of Mr. Power was made in the back parlor of the house, and Mr. Lamb was present. There was no one else there."

Dr. Burke added that Power's condition was such that in his opinion he would have been unwise to undergo the ordeal of an examination. He advised him to go up the Hudson or to the Adirondacks. He did not know at the time of this examination that Power was to be married in two days.

"Wouldn't you think that the excitement of getting married would have a bad effect on him?"

"No, indeed. I think it should have a good effect. You see, by his marriage he would get a nurse to look after him."

Mr. Lamb characterized further inquiry by Mr. Guthrie and comments by him on Power's matrimonial incident as "almost indelicate." Mr. Guthrie closed his examination with a few questions in regard to the symptoms exhibited by Dr. Burke's patient. Dr. Burke before leaving the stand complained that he had been placed in a peculiar position, and insisted that a physician, chosen by the attorneys of the Northern Pacific Company, investigate Power's condition.

After some badinage by Mr. Guthrie at the expense of Mr. Lamb, and the statement that Power was served again yesterday with a court subpoena at West Harley, this State, an adjournment to enable Power to purge himself of contempt was taken until to-morrow afternoon.

THE AUGUST GRAND JURY.

In charging the August Grand Jury yesterday, Justice Warren W. Foster said:

"The condition of public business, I am pleased to say, is exceedingly fortunate, and, as far as I am aware, there is nothing but routine to engage your attention. Other matters, however, may develop, and I may have occasion to address you again. There are now but 400 indictments pending, and of those only 113 are prison cases. There are 153 cases awaiting your attention. Of those only 20 are confined in prison; the others are on bail. This is an unusually small number, and the condition reflects great credit upon my predecessor in this court, and upon the District Attorney."

Following is a list of the Grand Jury:

Edward Van Volkenburg, merchant, 524 Fifth Avenue, foreman.
Joseph Schweizer, manager, 10 West Seventieth Street.
Wayne Kratzer, publisher, 63 East Eleventh Street.
Ezekiel Williams, retired, 60 West Eighty-second Street.
Charles S. Douglas, cotton goods, 176 West Eighty-seventh Street.
Charles J. Noure, Jr., Secretary, 245 Lexington Avenue.
John Dobbins, coal, 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.
Dederick Beckermann, merchant, 3 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.
Robert B. MacPherson, merchant, 174 West Seventy-ninth Street.
Hugo Lange, merchant, Hotel Rossemore.
Francis Hendricks, metals, 10 East Forty-fourth Street.
William L. Loew, real estate, 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
Michael B. O'Mears, builder, 310 West One Hundred and Seventh Street.
William A. Marlin, real estate, 4 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
R. Fulton Cutting, banker, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street.
George A. Plimpton, publisher, 41 East Thirty-third Street.
Moses Valentine, merchant, 32 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Jacob Frankenthal, underwear, 662 Lexington Avenue.
Berthold Levi, casings, 142 West Seventy-first Street.
Theodore W. Morris, glass, 16 West Sixty-ninth Street.
Fiel Mark, cigars, 2,173 Bathgate Avenue.
T. Monroe Davis, merchant, 16 East Forty-fifth Street.
Julian Nathan, merchant, Manhattan Club.

MERCHANT'S RELEASE URGED.

Friends Plead for Francis Irsch, Imprisoned for Contempt of Court in Failing to Pay Alimony.

A once prosperous business gone, broken in health and spirit, Francis Irsch, merchant and Civil War veteran, wants to be freed from Ludlow Street aJil, where, since July 10, he has been confined under an order o fthe Supreme Court adjudging him in contempt of court for having neglected to pay his wife $3,770.95 arrears of alimony.

In the Supreme Court yesterday uJstice Steckler heard arguments in an application made on behalf of Irsch for his release from custody. Further argument was adjourned until T hursday next.

Prominent doctors, lawyers, and business men have come to the front, and affidavits were presented to uJstice Steckler showing that financial reverses had made it impossible for Irsch to settle the amount of the claim, against him, and further, if he remains in ajil much longer, the consequences may be serious, as he is suffering from a variety of diseases.

The matrimonial differences of the Irschs date back many years. At that time Irsch was a prosperous commission merchant at 3, 5 and 7 Old Slip. In 1886 Mary Irsch, his wife, sued him for a separation, charging him with cruelty. Before that suit could be tried Irsch began an action against his for an absolute divorce. In the meantime an order had been issued by Justice uDgro awarding Mrs. Irsch $15 a week alimony. The divorce proceedings resulted unfavorably for Irsch, the wife getting the verdict. The separation proceedings were never perssed for trial.

Irsch and his wife continued to live apart, and he agreed to continue paying her alimony at the rate of $15 a week. Finally, however, his health began to fail and he went to Europe. For two years he traveled, and after his return did not pay any more alimony. Recently Mrs. Irsch, through her lawyer, Joseph L. Prager of 111 Broadway, began contempt proceedings. Irsch did not attend to the matter, and an order was granted adjudging him in contempt of court and fining him the amount of alimony due to his wife, $3,770.50. By theterms of the order Irsch was to be incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail until the fine was paid.

Gen. Woger Swayne says in an affidavit that the defendant was for a considerable time during the War of the Rebellion in Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., and was one of those who escaped from that place through an underground tunnel dug by themselves, an experience and adventure which, in the judgment of Gen. Swayne, "commends a good soldier who underwent that for his country, and who is now old, infirm and poor, to the merciful consideration of the court."

MR. CRIMMINS BUYS REALTY.

Believed to Have Purchased Several Hundred Lots in Queens for Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co.

John D. Crimmins appears to be the purchaser of several hundred building lots in the Astoria section of Long Island City, according to deeds drawn on Saturday which are to be filed to-day with the County Clerk. It is believed that the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company is the real buyer.

Something like two years ago Mr. Crimmins bought from the Woolsey estate several hundred lots in the same section and adjoining those now made the subject of transfer. A short time after this purchase he transferred the lots to the Light, Heat, and Power Company. Its purchase included Berrian's Island and the adjacent water rights. The more recent purchase includes all that was left of the Woolsey estate, which has been in litigation for several years. The ramifications of the litigation took the estate back to the purchase of the property from Aneke Jans. The Woolsey manor house, which was built about 1656, was destroyed by fire a little more than a year ago.

ALBERT C. LATIMER'S WILL.

His Widow's Lawyer Moves for Its Admission to Probate—No Mention Made of Codicil.

Lawyer Egbert Van Buren, representing Mrs. Sadie Latimer, widow of Albert C. Latimer, who was shot by an intruder in his home on July 2, yesterday appeared before the Surrogate in Brooklyn and moved that the will of Mr. Latimer, which was recently filed, be admitted to probate pending the customary report of the special guardian for the children. This report, he intimated, would be in favor of admitting the will to probate.

The will was marked for a decree by Chief Clerk Pickett, acting in the absence of the Surrogate, and the lawyer was instructed to submit affidavits in regular form.

No mention was made of the so-called codicil which Mr. Latimer is alleged to have written on a doctor's prescription blank while he was on his deathbed in St. Mary's Hospital.

Biggest Flagpole Cut Down.

The flagpole in the triangular park at Hamilton Place, Amsterdam Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the biggest flagstaff in the city, which was struck by lightning on Sunday, was cut down yesterday, as it was too much of a menace. Its fall was observed by more than 1,000 persons. Many carried off splinters as souvenirs.

Sphinx Club's Dinner.

The Sphinx Club will give a dinner in the Manhattan Hotel at Manhattan Beach to-morrow. A boat will leave East Thirty-fourth Street at 2:40 P. M., connecting with a train which will carry a special car for the guests.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROPERTY OWNERS' RIGHTS IN STREETS.—Where land is laid out on a map into lots and streets, purchasers are entitled, the Fourth Appellate Division holds, to have the streets kept open to the full width. After a large plot of land in the city of Buffalo had been divided into lots and streets provided for, Mrs. Catherine Collins came in time to be the owner of one of the lots. The Buffalo Furnace Company, which manufactures pig iron, leased part of the tract and erected machinery and appliances in and across one of the streets which had to be used in getting to Mrs. Collins's lot. At first the furnace company for a time kept a gate to allow Mrs. Collins to come and go, but that proved burdensome, and for a number of years it leased her lot. A judgment, dismissing the complaint in Mrs. Collins's action to compel the Buffalo Furnace Company to remove its obstructions from the so-called streets, has been reversed. While it was stipulated expressly in the deeds that the streets should remain public highways, they were never accepted as such by the public authorities. The conduct of the original grantors in setting apart these contemplated streets and providing for their use as such, was, the Appellate Court decided, as between them and their grantees; and also, among the latter, tantamount to a dedication of the streets. While acceptance was essential to constitute them public streets, yet the easement in the parties in whom it was created and in their grantees and privies, was effectual, and cannot be withdrawn or infringed upon. The court holds further that "if to cause the defendant to remove these obstructions is out of all proportion to the damages which would be sustained by the plaintiff because of the blocking up of her right of way, then it may be that the court in its discretion might award damages in lieu of imposing upon the defendant the large expense which the removal of such obstructions would entail."

TRUSTEE TOO GENEROUS.—Several acts committed by a trustee for infants in Brooklyn have led Surrogate Church of Kings County to order his removal. The trustee is found guilty, among other things, of showing partiality toward one of his wards. The Surrogate finds that he paid this ward more than his share of the income of the premises, while the others got nothing. The trustee also failed to pay taxes for several years, and did not keep accounts. The trustee and his wife, the Surrogate says, had a special fondness for this particular ward. Surrogate Church says in part: "So far as the infants who complain here, this conduct is just as reprehensible as if he had been using this fund for his own benefit; it was his duty to keep each of these accounts separately, and to discharge his duty as trustee by each of the infants, and he had no business to be generous to the infant * * * at the expense of the other infants."

Odd, isn't it, that of clothing protection from heat, the less you have, the more you have.

So don't buy too much, these stuffs are little enough.

Nun's cloth.
Batiste.
White serge.
Homespun.
Flannel.
Silk crash.
Seersucker.
Pongee.

N. B.—Striped brown linen rousers, $2.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

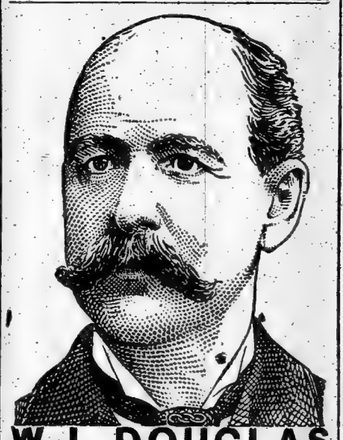

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months | $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months | $2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.
BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.
Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:
229 Broadway.
43 Cortlandt Street.
483 Broadway, cor. Howard.
758-755 Broadway, cor. 8th.
1849 Broadway, cor. 36th.
2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th.
201 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
846 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.
BROOKLYN
708-710 Broadway.
1267 Broadway.
421 Fulton Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY
18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK
785 Broad Street.

W. & J. Sloane

FURNITURE of RARE DESIGN

EARLY in the season we offered a number of special pieces of furniture, which were made specially for us as reproductions of famous originals to be seen in the South Kensington Museum and other noted collections.

During August we shall offer the remaining pieces at

ONE-QUARTER OFF THE ORIGINAL SELLING PRICE

Each piece possesses the distinguished style which characterized the work of the early masters of the craft, and this sale offers an unusual opportunity to secure furniture of classical design and real value at a much reduced price.

Description of a Few of the Pieces.

A mahogany with inlay sideboard after Shearer—a contemporary of Sheraton—which is much admired. This sideboard also has a brass gallery, as most of these early pieces had. It has a very rich finish, though not as dark as many of them.

Hall Cabinet and Hall Chest, made of fumed oak and inlay. These are fine reproductions of Seventeenth Century pieces.

Three pieces, consisting of Side Board, Table and Lounge, in mahogany and inlay. Side Board has a copper gallery in style of early English. A charming set for small breakfast room.

Two Italian Walnut Tables, exact copies of originals now on exhibition at South Kensington Museum. Both are rare old pieces. For Library or Hall.

Broadway & 19th Street

Pure, Palatable, Popular.

Millions are Eating Malta-Vita.

Malta-Vita is the original and only *perfectly cooked, thoroughly malted, flaked and toasted whole wheat food*, and is manufactured under *letters patent*. Insist on getting Malta-Vita, the perfect food, manufactured by the

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.,
Battle Creek, Michigan. Toronto, Canada.

"NEW GEM" SAFETY RAZOR

A Barber Shop always at your Finger Ends

An all-year round necessity and summer luxury. Quickest, cleanest, healthiest, simplest, safest means of shaving imaginable.

Just to convince yourself before buying, accept this invitation to a shave at our expense—at our offices, 34 Reade St., ten steps from Broadway, or better still, come and take one home on a ten days' trial.

Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
Automatic Strop Machine and Strop 2.00

Sells Wherever Cutlery is Sold.

THE GEM CUTLERY CO.
34 Reade St., New York City.

The nearest thing to it, for comfort, are the Summer Flannels, Cheviots and other light weights—a lot of satisfaction at low cost.

These goods in medium and light shades. Have sold from $18.00 to $28.00 earlier in the season—marked 'em down to make them go quiekly and make a busy summer.

$12.00 for Men's Sizes.
$9.75 for Young Men's Sizes.

Don't forget, the hot weather doesn't end with August—two full months and more of it to come.

Other special offerings in all departments.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, then fair; brisk southwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,406. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NO SECOND OPERATION ON THE KING EXPECTED

Rumors Current in London Emphatically Denied.

King Edward Will Return to the Capital To-day — Elaborate Rehearsal of the Coronation Ceremony.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A story current for several days that a second operation for appendicitis will be performed on King Edward after the coronation is denied. According to all authoritative reports, the King is making an excellent recovery, and it is considered unlikely that his physicians would allow him to endure the fatigue of the coronation ceremony if another operation were impending.

The emphatic denials of the sinister rumors about the King's condition are confirmed by all persons who have recently visited his Majesty.

The King will land at Portsmouth and entrain for London at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, and his special train is due to arrive in London at half-past five. His drive to Buckingham Palace will be by an extended route instead of the direct way, in order that the public may have an opportunity to see and congratulate the sovereign.

All preparations have been completed for the return of the King. Victoria station has been brilliantly decorated. It is expected that his Majesty's entry into the capital will be marked by a great street demonstration. On the King's train there will be no invalid chair or other special arrangement, as it is felt that his Majesty is fully equal to the fatigue of the journey.

The King has commanded that Coronation Day and the anniversary of his coronation be observed as a "Collar Day," (a day of ceremony at the Court, when the courtiers wear the collars of their orders.)

On account of the approaching coronation most of the volunteers at present undergoing their annual training at Salisbury will leave their camps on Aug. 8 instead of Aug. 9.

The rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon was the most largely attended and elaborate which has yet been held. The King, the Queen, and other very important personages, who were not present, were represented at the proceedings by substitutes. Col. Brocklehurst, Equerry to her Majesty, impersonated King Edward, and Lady Suffield, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, took the part of the Queen. Even the servants were drilled in their duties connected with the robing arrangements, and the pages carried out, theoretically, their functions of coronet carrying and train bearing.

Although the religious and musical features of the ceremonies were omitted, the instruction and repetitions caused the rehearsal to occupy about the full time planned for Saturday's ceremony.

KING EDWARD AND GAMBETTA.

A Conversation Between the Then Prince of Wales and the French Statesman in 1880.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Marquis de Galliffet, French ex-Minister of War, in the memoirs which he is publishing serially, tells, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, an anecdote about King Edward and Gambetta.

The then Prince of Wales was dining with Gambetta in 1880, and Gen. de Galliffet was present. The Prince asked why there were no nobles in the Government.

Gambetta explained that though they had territorial titles the nobles had neither estates nor influence. They did not wish to be employed. They only sulked.

The Prince then asked why literary and commercial celebrities were not ennobled, as in England.

Gambetta said that this would be impossible for some time to come. He added that the only aristocracy in a republic was one of merit, which needed no titles.

His royal highness rejoined: "You are a real republican, M. Gambetta."

Gambetta replied: "Monseigneur, I think it logical that you should be a royalist."

EXPELLING FRENCH NUNS.

Disorder at Various Places Yesterday Owing to the Enforcement of the Associations Law.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The expulsion of the sisters from their schools was continued in the Provinces to-day. The expulsions were, in most cases, conducted without trouble, but a few instances of disorder have been recorded, mostly from Brittany and Savoy.

At Regny, near Macon, the gendarmes were compelled to break in a school door with axes.

At Ravoire, near Chambéry, Savoie, the police found the school defended by a rampart of stones. Masons were summoned to demolish the wall. The assembled crowd threatened to kill them if they did so, and the masons declined to work.

There was some disorder at St. Alban, also near Chambéry. At this town the sisters left the school on the arrival of the gendarmes, and, preceded by two flags draped with crape and followed by a group of school children shouting "Long live the sisters!" they marched into Chambéry.

Several companies of soldiers who were stationed at Brest have left there to protect the Police Commissaries who are expelling the sisters from the various localities in Finistère, where the peasants are still determined to resist the expulsions.

The Abbé Gayraud, Catholic Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies from Finistère, wearing the tricolor Deputy's sash, addressed a meeting at Ploudaniel today. He urged the sisters to compel the gendarmes to expel them one by one from the schools, but not to use force.

AMBASSADOR WHITE RESIGNS HIS POST.

Resignation to Take Effect Nov. 7—Speculation as to His Successor at Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—United States Ambassador White mailed his resignation to the United States several days ago.

Mr. White's resignation may now be in the hands of President Roosevelt. The date set by the Ambassador for his resignation to go into effect is Nov. 7. He is now at Homburg, where he is taking the waters and where he probably will remain till the end of the month.

There is much gossip here concerning Mr. White's probable successor, and one circumstantial story is that the President intends to transfer Ambassador Tower from St. Petersburg to Berlin and Minister Storer, from Spain to Russia, and to appoint Henry White, Secretary of Embassy at London, Minister to Spain. Mr. Tower, who has been dissatisfied with St. Petersburg, expressed months ago a wish to be transferred to some other post, preferably Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—No information has been received at the State Department indicating that Ambassador White is to resign, but the announcement is not unexpected, as a report was current some time ago that he would retire from public life upon reaching his seventieth birthday.

Several names have been mentioned in connection with the Berlin Embassy should Ambassador White retire, the most prominent being Dr. David J. Hill, now First Assistant Secretary of State, and Bellamy Storer, at present Minister to Spain.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The resignation of Ambassador White has been expected by his friends in this city for many months, particularly since the death of his son, Frederick D. White of Syracuse, in July, 1901.

Dr. White will be seventy years old on Nov. 7, and the reason which is assigned for his withdrawal from the post which he occupies at Berlin is that he wishes to take a respite from active work and devote himself to writing. He has completed a book on his experiences as a diplomat at Berlin and St. Petersburg and is constantly engaged in literary work. He has maintained his home on the campus since he left Cornell University, and it is considered probable that he will return here to live.

Dr. White's daughter, Mrs. Clara Newberry, left here last night for New York, whence she will sail for Germany. Dr. White will meet her at Hamburg.

TO RENAME FAMOUS GARLAND COLLECTION.

Proposed by Museum of Art to Drop Name of Actual Collector and Substitute that of Mr. Morgan.

When the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is opened visitors will find in the south gallery on the second floor the wonderful collection of porcelains gathered from every quarter of the earth by the late James A. Garland, and so long known as the "Garland Collection." When this opening takes place, however, there will be no "Garland Collection" in the Museum. It will be the "Morgan Collection," being so named after J. Pierpont Morgan, who now owns the collection and has loaned it to the Museum.

Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Director of the Museum, has decided that the name Garland shall not appear officially upon any of the famous porcelains. When Mr. Morgan returns from Europe Gen. Di Cesnola will even ask for permission to remove the paper labels from the different objects in the collection bearing Mr. Garland's name.

"Mr. Garland was a very nice man," said Gen. Di Cesnola yesterday, "and I know that at one time he intended to leave the collection to the Museum. But he left it out of his will, and his action came very near causing us to lose the collection."

James A. Garland died on July 27, 1900. He had been for twenty-five years one of the Vice Presidents of the First National Bank. During fifteen of those years he had spent a very large amount of his time in collecting these porcelains. He spent more than half a million dollars on them, and when he died they were easily worth more than $1,000,000, in the opinion of noted art collectors.

Henry J. Duveen, who assisted in making the collection, was given a carte blanche order to get such rare pieces as he desired. Special agents were employed in the Orient, and Mr. Garland and Mr. Duveen made many trips to Europe to secure particularly rare treasures.

Mr. Garland also collected tapestries, paintings, gold snuffboxes, and other costly objects, but the porcelains were his pride. Among the special features of this collection was the "Red Hawthorn Vase."

"I paid more for that vase," Mr. Garland once said to Gen. Di Cesnola, "than you did for your house in Fifty-seventh Street." And the house in Fifty-seventh Street cost $32,000.

Mr. Garland several years ago deposited the collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Gen. Di Cesnola says that Mr. Garland, in his first will, bequeathed the collection to the Museum, but that owing to certain confusion surrounding the making of a second will mention of the collection of porcelains was left out.

"It used to grieve Mr. Garland's heart very much that the general public had so little appreciation of the rare value of his collection. Henry J. Duveen says that Mr. Garland used to say to him very often:

"Duveen, you and I know the value of these pieces, but how few others do! And what a pity it all is!"

The decision to change the name of this collection, known all over the world as the Garland Collection, will, it is thought, excite considerable discussion. It is possible that Mr. Morgan himself may have something to say about it, and that in the event of any general protest being made, the name may be "Morgan-Garland Collection."

The Garland heirs were Mrs. Garland, two sons—Charles Tuller Garland and James A. Garland, Jr., and Mrs. Robert Emmet. Mrs. Emmet now owns the great collection of gold snuffboxes collected by her father. The porcelains were sold early this year to the Duveen brothers, and it was expected that they would be auctioned off in London. J. Pierpont Morgan, however, induced the Duveens to part with the collection with but a small commission upon their purchase price.

New York to Colorado.
Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

UNITED STATES MAY FORBID CUBAN LOAN

Belief that Platt Amendment Provisions Would Be Violated.

State Department Regards the Matter as One of Great Seriousness—Text of Cuban Senate's Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Administration is watching with great interest the progress of legislation in Cuba relating to the proposed $35,000,000 loan. Officials of the Administration are endeavoring to determine whether the issue of such a loan would be in violation of the Platt amendment. The talk in Washington to-day is that very likely the United States Government will have to stop the issue of the loan.

It is anticipated that inquiry will settle it that Cuba's revenues are not sufficiently large to pay the running expenses of the Government, meet interest and charges on the proposed loan, and make the sinking fund provision which the Platt amendment insists upon in case of every Cuban loan. If this actually shall be determined the United States will have to decide upon a way of preventing the loan.

It is assumed that persuasion, administered diplomatically, would be the first means resorted to. Persuasion failing, the next thing in order would be a threat of intervention. After that would come actual intervention, and the opinion has been expressed frequently, and seldom questioned, that if this country ever shall go into Cuba to enforce a provision of the Platt amendment that will mark the end of the Cuban Republic.

The whole matter is looked upon at the State Department as one of great seriousness and extreme delicacy. It is feared that the Cubans will resent any representations this country may feel called upon to make, and that there will be sharp conflict over the proposed loan almost from the outset. The suggestion is made that possibly the Cuban Congress has been educated to the loan idea by certain American financiers who have looked upon the island as an opportunity for investment, but who have hesitated until that opportunity should bear the marks of comparative safety. Cuban bonds would have as their security not merely the integrity of a people living on an island of great natural wealth, but behind this would be almost inevitable annexation by the United States and a consequent assumption of Cuba's public debt.

In connection with this discussion of the proposed Cuban loan there is a good deal said in the way of complaint that the efforts put forth by Gen. Wood and others to improve the sanitary conditions of the island are, through neglect by the new Government, being rendered of no avail. It also is charged that there are indications of a return of the old Spanish corruption, Cubans falling easily into the ways of their predecessors.

The State Department to-day received the following cablegram from Minister Squiers:

Havana, Aug. 4, 1902.

Secretary of State, Washington:

The Senate passed the following bill Saturday night:

Article I. The Executive is authorized to negotiate in the name of the Republic of Cuba a loan of $4,000,000 American gold at a minimum rate of issue of 90 per cent. of the value thereof, payable in a period not exceeding thirty years, and at a maximum rate of interest of 5 per cent.

Article II. The Republic of Cuba will have the right to take up the bonds of this loan at any time when interest becomes due by either paying in cash their nominal value or exchanging for them bonds of the other loan which is authorized by this same law, at the option of the holder of the first bond.

Article VII. The Executive is authorized to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of this loan with the customs receipts of the republic.

Article VIII. To secure the increase of national receipts required by this transaction, the Executive is authorized to proportionally increase the import duties on the articles and merchandise enumerated in the attached statement, which specifies the maximum rates.

Article IX. The date on which the increase authorized shall take effect will be fixed by the Executive.

Article X. The Executive shall likewise negotiate within a period of six months from date another loan of $35,000,000 American gold on the same basis of time limit, rate of issue, and interest as the first loan, from which he shall set aside in bonds a sum sufficient for taking care of the first loan, as provided in Article II., applying the cash to, first, the payment of the indebtedness and obligations legitimately contracted in benefit of the revolution by the corps commander of the liberating army after Feb. 24, 1895, and prior to Sept. 10 of the same year, and for the payment of the indebtedness and obligations which the revolutionary Government itself or through its legitimate representatives may have contracted previously in foreign countries, in compliance with the first transitory provision of the Constitution, and, second, to the payment of the wages of the liberating army of Cuba, likewise in compliance with the transitory provision cited in the foregoing paragraph, after the rolls of said army have been revised and the compensation due each member thereof has been decided. The sum of $23,000,000 is fixed as maximum for this purpose.

Article XI. Before the close of the present Legislature, Congress shall vote the receipts necessary to guarantee the redemption and payment of the interest on this loan in compliance with Paragraph 3 of Article LIX. of the Constitution and Article II. of the appendix thereto.

SQUIERS.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The Secretary of the House of Representatives said to-day that the bill authorizing a loan to aid sugar planters had not even been discussed in the House, much less passed by that body.

The Senate to-day passed the bill, which had already been discussed and approved in part, to empower the Executive to raise a loan of $4,000,000. This bill includes authorization to raise within six months another loan of $35,000,000, to include the first loan.

Some changes in the original draft of the bill regarding securities have been made. At present the Executive is empowered to pledge the customs receipts in general and the receipts due from increased duties on certain articles in particular as security, first for the loan of $4,000,000 and then for the loan of $35,000,000. As a result of this change the clause which provided that Congress should vote special taxes before the end of the present session to secure the second loan of $35,000,000, is rendered unnecessary.

The bill provides that the duties on the following articles be raised:

Coal, 25 per cent.; tallow, 50 per cent.; common soap, 100 per cent.; pine timber, 40 per cent.; chickens, 100 per cent.; canned meat, 50 per cent.; fresh meat and mutton, 50 per cent.; pork, 100 per cent.; salt beef, 50 per cent.; jerked beef, 50 per cent., and 100 per cent. if it be found necessary; bacon, 100 per cent.; hams, 50 per cent.; lard, cheese, condensed milk, and flour, 100 per cent.; butter, 75 per cent.; codfish, 100 per cent.; herrings, 50 per cent.; rice, eggs, peas, onions, potatoes, and olive oil, 100 per cent.; coffee, 50 per cent.; maize, 33 per cent.; shoes, 10 to 17 per cent.; wines, 70 per cent.; liquors, 70 per cent.; cider, 50 per cent.; beer, 50 per cent.; hats, 60 per cent., and preserved food, 100 per cent.

It is estimated that these increases will give a revenue of $320,000 a year.

A bill similar to the Senate bill was presented in the House on Friday and referred to a committee, which has not yet reported it. The bill is like the Senate bill in that it provides for two separate operations for raising money, $5,000,000 at once for agricultural relief, and $30,000,000 later to pay the army. It is claimed that this bill has a majority in the House.

F. G. Pierra, in La Lucha, argues that the Senate bill provides for a loan of $4,000,000, but merely promises to raise the larger loan, no provision for that loan being made.

The reports of a proposed Cuban loan of $35,000,000 did not arouse much interest in Wall Street yesterday. The consensus of opinion was that it would be extremely difficult to float such securities on the terms mentioned, namely, not less than 90 for bonds bearing five per cent. interest.

Specialists in bond investments declared that the public was very unwilling to buy any foreign Government securities except of the very highest class. Even British loans had been placed at a basis as low as 93 per cent., and 90 was therefore a pretty high price. Any syndicate that undertook to underwrite such an issue would want to be sure of a big profit as compensation for its work, which in this case would not be easy.

Yet it was conceded that the most natural place to float such a loan was New York City, and that it would be practically impossible to place it abroad.

CONGRESS MAY CONSIDER ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Representative Newlands Thinks the Matter Will Be Discussed—Senator Morgan's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Representative Newlands of Nevada is inclined to believe that when the Cuban question comes before Congress again there will be serious consideration of a proposition looking to annexation. He thinks that the progress of events in Cuba indicates that nothing short of annexation will solve the Cuban problem. He would like the proposition to take the form of an invitation to Cuba to become a part of the United States. He says a large element in Cuba is in favor of annexation, but fears to advocate it at the present time lest it bring about a revolution. He said:

"An invitation from this country to Cuba to become a part of the United States is absolutely necessary in order to disarm any suspicion on her part that she might become a military dependency such as the Philippines. The best opportunity for this Government to demonstrate the advantages of annexation to the Cubans is in the serious problem of land matters. The land of Cuba is at present in the hands of a few, who rule immense estates as lords of the manor. Such conditions can never exist in a republic without creating extreme discontent, with the possibility of an uprising among the common people.

"I think, as many of these estates are about to go into liquidation, it would be advantageous for this Government to step in and inaugurate a system of peasant proprietorship. Equity in land holdings would be a great benefaction to the Cuban people, for under present conditions the labor on these extensive estates partakes strongly of the character of slavery, and we know that republican institutions are as antagonistic to slavery as they are to absolutism of power. I consider a fair argument in support of the suggestion I have made is to be found in the present land laws of Ireland. Some years ago when the landlords in Ireland were distressed the English Government purchased their estates and parceled them off in small holdings among the tenants, giving them leases on long time at a very low rate of interest. The result has been that Ireland to-day is enjoying more prosperity than she has in many years."

Senator Morgan of Alabama is put down as an advocate of Cuban annexation. He is quoted as saying:

"Cuba is as necessary to the United States as Ireland is to Great Britain. It is unnecessary to refer to the fact that this has been recognized since the days of Thomas Jefferson. Every far-sighted American knows to-day, as every far-sighted American has recognized in the past, that Cuba must eventually become a part of the United States. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Newlands that the time has come when we should take a decisive step toward Cuban annexation."

CROKER SAYS HE IS OUT OF TAMMANY HALL.

Tells Maurice Untermyer He May Not Return to New York for Several Years.

Maurice Untermyer arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, after a two months' vacation. While in England Mr. Untermyer saw Richard Croker, who told him that he was out of Tammany Hall.

"I met Mr. Croker at Epsom Downs during Derby week," said Mr. Untermyer, "and I was with him for two days. During his talks with me he expressed himself positively as out of politics. 'I am through with New York politics,' said he. 'I shall not go back to New York this year, perhaps not for several years, though it is possible that I may go over some time.'

"As a reason for remaining out of political turmoil Mr. Croker remarked one day that he had done enough. 'I have seen all my friends put in good places,' he said, 'and I don't see how they can expect me to do more now. I have no connection whatever with Tammany Hall.'"

PREACHER A DAY LABORER.

A Missouri Clergyman Works on Construction Gang to Get in Touch with the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Rev. Dr. J. B. Toomay, pastor of the Congregational Church of this city, is spending a six weeks' vacation working on the construction gang which is building the new roadbed between Carthage and Asbury for the Carthage and Western Railroad. Dr. Toomay was raised on a farm and is well developed. He is hardening his muscle, whetting his appetite, and toning up his nerve tissue by good, honest work. One day he was put at work mowing weeds from the right of way. To-day he was driving a mule team hauling stone. Dr. Toomay says his object in thus spending his vacation is to mingle with the men and get thoroughly in touch with the laboring classes, with a view to an ethical study therein. He thinks a year's practical reading would not compare with the benefit to be secured in his six weeks' actual close touch.

GEN. LEW WALLACE'S TRIP.

Indiana's Famous Author Will Make a Tour of Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 5.—Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana's famous author, contemplates a trip to Alaska and expects to start about Aug. 10. He will take a Kanakee River guide, and has invited several friends to accompany him as his guests. They propose to buy an outfit at Seattle and penetrate the Alaskan wilds.

It is purely a pleasure trip, and they will be gone about three months.

The Detroit and Chicago Limited
Leaves Grand Central Station 4:00 P. M., arriving Chicago 3:15 next day. 24-hour train via New York Central and Michigan Central.—Adv.

Gail Stones softened, dissolved, and expelled by the imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. BE SURE to get the genuine.—Adv.

BISHOP M'FAUL REPLIES TO ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Criticises His Stand in Regard to Friar Question.

Bishop Messemer Also Makes Protest Before the American Federation of Catholic Societies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Bishop McFaul of the diocese of Trenton, who was the father of the movement to consolidate the Catholic societies of the United States, in an address to the American Federation of Catholic Societies to-night made a vigorous reply to Archbishop Ireland's defense of the manner in which the friar and other Catholic questions were being handled in the Philippines.

Bishop Messemer of Green Bay, Wis., also took up the cause of the Catholic societies against Archbishop Ireland in a sermon at the Holy Name Cathedral.

Bishop McFaul congratulated the Federation and other Catholic bodies that had agitated the question from their standpoint for assuming "so determined and courageous a position during the alarm shown by weak-kneed Catholics and advocates of partisanship."

"It has been said," he continued, "that as the friar question was in the hands of the Vatican Catholics should have allowed it to rest there. This is very true, and there is certainly no evidence of anything but confidence in the wisdom of the Vatican and just pride in the fact that agitation helped to bring the question where it properly belonged and out of the domain of party politics. We are satisfied that if such a course had been pursued all along in Philippine affairs the Government would now have the islands in much better condition.

"The main trouble with some of our people is that they imagine all problems can be solved with a few strokes of the pen or one or two diplomatic flourishes. It is to be hoped that they have profited by the lessons of experience, and will know better for the future.

"However this may be, the Federation proposes to keep up the agitation and invite the assistance of the Catholic press, confident that a strong intelligent public opinion is necessary to point out the way and aid the Administration in the arduous and difficult work demanding attention in our new possessions.

"In response to a protest and a petition addressed to his Excellency the President of the United States, the War Department sent the Federation a letter containing information as to the total number of teachers employed—the number sent from this country and the institutions whence the teachers came. It was denied therein that proselytism was either committed or existed in the schools.

"There are according to the records of the Filipino teachers 967 American teachers. The latter number includes eighteen or nineteen Catholics. In obtaining American teachers only about a half dozen Catholic institutions were asked to propose candidates, whereas over 100 non-Catholic college teachers' agencies, &c., furnished the balance at the request of the authorities. Here discrimination against Catholics is evident.

"The impression has gone abroad that America is furnishing educational facilities to the Filipinos for the first time, and that the people were in a state of dense ignorance. This is another calumny. The Filipinos were not civilized and Christianized as we have conferred blessings upon the Indians of America by rifle bullets, which consigned them to quiet habitations beneath the sod. During centuries the friars dwelt with the tribes of the Filipinos, and it is to them that they are indebted for whatever they possess of education and religion. They are a chaste and pure people, and were unaware of any of the vices of civilization until American soldiers occupied their soil.

"When the news arrived that the Catholic churches in the Philippines were desecrated and looted, officers of high rank in the army attempted to refute the charges, yet the desecration and looting of those sacred edifices are now so certain that claims for damages to ecclesiastical property will be accepted by the Government.

"Reports, too, of the frightful spread of drunkenness and morality after the occupation of Manila by the American Army were vigorously assailed. Is there now any one who has the audacity to question their truth? Since then we have all heard of the 'water cure' and the murderous orders issued by an American General. The perpetration of these outrages was unknown for a time; by were, however, so flagrant that it was impossible to keep them from the knowledge of the public.

"In conclusion, let me draw your attention to the position maintained by the federation during the delicate and important negotiations between the Taft commission and the Vatican, a position which should convince friend and foe alike that it cannot be swerved from its course or from the prosecution of its high purposes by hostile criticism and that it is conscious of the value of silence at critical moments. Let it be clearly understood that the federation shall keep up peaceful agitation until all these problems shall be solved in accordance with justice. It is its aim to protect the interests of Catholics, whether at home or abroad, and in effecting this by Constitutional methods its members do not doubt that they are exemplifying their loyalty to their Church as well as to the flag of the United States."

Bishop Messmer discussed the duty of Catholics from a standpoint entirely different than that from which Archbishop Ireland warned Catholics from embarrassing the Roosevelt Administration in its treatment of the friars in the Philippines.

Although he did not mention the Archbishop of St. Paul by name, the delegates, who half filled the Cathedral, saw at once that Bishop Messmer's utterances were inspired by the warning of Archbishop Ireland to Catholics, and by the criticism made by officers of the societies of the Archbishop's declaration.

"Pope Leo XIII.," said Bishop Messmer in his sermon, "has advised Catholics to interest themselves in Christian citizenship. He has urged them to advance the cause of Catholicity, and he has also told them to be good citizens of their different countries."

TWO GIRLS RESCUE A MAN.

Save Charles Curkaden of Pittsburg from Drowning at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—The rescue of Charles Curkaden, a wealthy resident of Pittsburg, by two young women who are spending the Summer here, is being much talked of to-day. The young women who acted as lifesavers are the Misses Kathine Longe and Blanche Sontheimer of Philadelphia.

Mr. Curkaden, while swimming near the Royal Palace Hotel late yesterday afternoon, got out in the current and was being swept to sea when his cries for help attracted the attention of the young women, who were bathing not far away. Without hesitation they went to his assistance. Mr. Curkaden had gone down a second time before they reached the spot, but when he came again to the surface they seized him and managed to keep his head above water until help arrived.

They were all exhausted when brought ashore and were sent home in carriages.

Broke His Backbone Diving.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 5.—While diving this afternoon John Stopford, a coachman in the employ of J. H. Lynch of New York, who is occupying Reservation Cottage No. 3, near North Long Branch, broke his backbone. Stopford dived from a pole into a foot and a half of water and was taken out in a paralyzed condition and removed to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital for treatment. At the latter institution to-night but little hope is entertained for his recovery. He is paralyzed from his neck down.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the boat. New landing, West 129th Street, 9:15 A. M. —Adv.

THE BAUDOINES SEPARATE.

Mrs. Chatterton Attributes the Trouble to a Too Great Disparity of Age.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Baudoine of Larchmont have agreed to live apart, and are now carrying out the agreement. Mrs. Baudoine is now at the home of her mother, Mrs. Chatterton, in Larchmont, and Mr. Baudoine is at his own home in Harrison.

Neither could be seen to-night, but Mrs. Chatterton, who is the proprietor of the Belvidere Hotel at Larchmont, said her daughter and Mr. Baudoine had agreed to live apart after numerous quarrels. The agreement provided that the wife should receive a weekly allowance, the father to have the custody of their young son, but the mother to be allowed to see him three times a week.

Mr. Baudoine is about forty years of age. He was a widower, with three children, when, two years ago, he married his present wife, who was then about seventeen years of age. Mrs. Chatterton said this evening that it was her opinion that their ages were too far apart to allow them to have mutual tastes, and this led to most of the trouble.

MISS ALICE HAY'S WISH GRANTED BY GOV. JORDAN.

Commission Issued to Minister Who Married Her Parents to Officiate at Her Wedding in New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 5.—Gov. Chester B. Jordan and his Executive Council had an agreeable duty to perform to-day in aiding and abetting the marriage of Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, and William F. Wadsworth, son of Congressman Wadsworth, of New York.

It has been Miss Hay's earnest desire that the clergyman who officiated at the wedding of her father and mother should perform the ceremony at her own wedding. The reverend gentleman in question, Dr. H. C. Hayden, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, is more than willing to oblige his parishioners and their child.

But the law of the State of New Hampshire interfered by providing that a legal marriage could not be performed in New Hampshire by a clergyman from another State who had not obtained a commission from the Executive Department of the State authorizing him to solemnize marriage in New Hampshire.

Mr. Hay presented his request that such a certificate be issued to Dr. Hayden at to-day's meeting of the Governor and council, through his old friend and former college mate at Brown University, Hon. Samuel C. Eastman of this city. The commission was at once made out, and Dr. Hayden, if nothing occurs in the meantime, will officiate at the ceremony of Sept. 30 at the Pells, Secretary Hay's country home, on the shore of Lake Sunapee.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS A BOY.

Lad on Roller Skates Ran Into Tandem —Chauffeur Increased His Speed and Disappeared.

Fred Tallor, a fifteen-year-old colored boy, of 219 West Sixty-first Street, was run over by an unidentified automobile in Central Park last night. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died at midnight.

According to the account given to the police by R. M. Dollivar of 175 West Seventy-eighth Street, the boy was coasting down the asphalted walk at Seventy-seventh Street on roller skates. The incline is steep and crosses the West Drive. The boy came down the walk, and evidently lost control of himself, for he continued out on the walk, though a number of wheelmen and two automobiles were approaching. Coming north were five wheelmen, two on a tandem machine.

The tandem struck the boy and knocked him down. The boy fell and rolled out on the drive in front of an automobile which was also going north. The wheels of the auto passed over the lad's body.

The witness declares that, as soon as the accident happened, the chauffeur put on speed and continued without stopping to see the injuries inflicted by his machine. The wheelmen also continued on their way.

The chauffeur of another automobile picked the boy up and summoned Policeman Ryan of the Central Park police.

BOSTON'S "JACK THE SLUGGER."

Four Women Have Been Knocked in the Head, Always in the Same Manner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A "Jack the Slugger," whose specialty is striking lone women in the back of the head with an iron bar or a hatchet, has caused a wave of terror among the women of Greater Boston.

In the past six weeks four women have been knocked in the head in Cambridge, Brookline, and the Franklin Park district. Each case occurred in a residential district, in the early part of the evening. Every victim was a domestic, the method of assault was always the same, and in no case was there any attempt at robbery. The victims were terribly wounded, and one, Jeannette Marshall, is now dying with a fractured skull.

The police of the several districts have but the most meagre clue to the man's identity. A well-dressed man was seen about the scene before the assault or running away just afterward, but that is all they have to go by. The absence of attempt to rob or violate has convinced them that they have no ordinary criminal on their hands, and leads them to declare the man to be a maniac. It is agreed among them that the man is a degenerate of a "Jack the Ripper" type.

WILL NOT SUCCEED HANNA.

Chairmanship of National Republican Committee Not Offered to Gov. Crane.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—While there is no doubt that Gov. Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts stands very close to the President and very high in his estimation as a manager and a money getter, there is the best of authority for stating that the Chairmanship of the National Committee has not been offered to him and that Senator Hanna has no intention of retiring.

GREAT CARGO OF STEEL ORE.

The Schooner John Smeaton Breaks Great Lakes' Record.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 5.—The schooner John Smeaton of the United States Steel Corporation's fleet to-day broke all great lakes cargo records by loading at two harbors, district of Duluth, 8,440 net tons, or 7,461 gross tons.

She thus breaks her own record of 7,413 tons and the steamboat cargo record of the Edenborn of the same fleet of 7,417 gross tons. Boats are now loading eighteen feet six inches. Ten years ago a cargo of 3,500 tons was considered big for Lake Superior.

The Twenty-Hour Special
Via Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago saves the business men much valuable time. It leaves New York daily.—Adv.

OPERATORS PLAN QUIET OPENING OF COAL MINES

Strike Leaders to be Kept in Ignorance as to the Plans.

Presidents of Fuel-Carrying Railroads Meet in This City and Discuss Future Movements.

A conference lasting three hours took place yesterday afternoon at 143 Liberty Street between the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads, at which the situation in the coal fields was discussed in all its aspects. President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad presided. Among those who attended the conference were President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and representatives of the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

When the conference was over it was stated that while the situation was discussed, no specific action was taken. At the office of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, at Beaver and William Streets, a representative of the company said that many of the miners were ready to return to work, but were afraid to go back.

It was learned that when collieries are opened it will be done in an unostentatious way. The operators do not want to give away their plans to the strike leaders.

Vice President Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is now in the mining region looking up the situation. He will be back in a few days. This week's issue of The Coal Trade Journal will have a review of the situation, in which it will say among other things:

"The managing head of a successful coal mining company suggests that after the anthracite strike is over it might be advisable for the anthracite producers to organize a Board of Superintendents, embracing the chief mining officials of all the large companies and those of the principal individual operators, in all something over thirty members. His idea is to have all grievances which are not satisfactorily settled by the foremen or others in direct charge referred to the board by the higher officials before the managers or Presidents are called upon to pass on the matter, or any decision is made by the Superintendents. If the board after procuring all the needed data should by a two-thirds vote render a decision against a producer's claims, he would be obliged to concede the demands of his men, thus assuring peace for the region and not forming, as local troubles often do, the nucleus for a general strike."

THREE SCRANTON MINES RESUME OPERATIONS.

Two Wounded Strikers Arrested in Shenandoah—Militiamen Chased by Mob—Situation Elsewhere.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 5.—The Dickson Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company in Green Ridge resumed operations to-day with returned strikers. Superintendent Rose says the company has been cutting and loading coal at this mine for two weeks. To-day the coal was hoisted and sent through the breaker. The company will not give out the number of men who are working.

This makes three collieries now in operation in this city. The other two are the Oxford, of the People's Coal Company, and the Cayuga, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Superintendent Tobey of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western said to-day that his company will start up another colliery to-morrow. The strikers are making no very serious effort to prevent men from working at these collieries.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 5.—Probably the most important development in the Shenandoah region to-day was the arrest and commitment to the county jail of two wounded Lithuanians who participated in the riot of last Wednesday. The arrests were attended with considerable show of military force, the men being taken into custody by constables who were surrounded by a platoon of infantrymen.

The prisoners are Antony Klimovitz and Stanistus Zukowski. Each had been shot in the foot during the riot, and was unable to walk. They were located in a boarding house in the heart of the foreign quarters of the town. The Constables feared that trouble would ensue if they attempted to make the arrest themselves, and upon their suggestion Gen. Gobin sent a platoon of Company I of the Twelfth Regiment to protect them. The principal witness was Thomas R. Beddal, a Deputy Sheriff, who was in the riot. He identified the men, and testified to having deliberately shot Klimovitz and Zukowski, wounding them in the feet. The two men were then held in $2,000 bail each, and in default they were taken to the jail at Pottsville.

A workman was shot at Guardville. He is James Caparell, an Italian. He had been engaged at work which had been forbidden by the union, and had been warned several times to quit. This morning on his way home he was met on the road by half a dozen unknown men, who began to beat him. Caparell ran and as he did so one of the men fired at him. Some of the buckshot hit him in the leg. He managed to walk to a physician's office where the shot were extracted from his leg.

Charged with threatening to kill Peter Remus of Buffalo, N. Y., Hartman Breull, a Coal and Iron policeman, of Philadelphia, employed at Packer Colliery No. 4 of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, was arrested to-night on a warrant sworn out by Remus, and was held in $1,000 bail, which was furnished. Remus charges that he was unwilliagly taken to the colliery, and that when he wanted to leave he was threatened by Breull.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 5.—Lest some of the coal companies might attempt to spring a surprise on the strikers and start up some of their mines to-day, pickets were stationed in the vicinity of nearly every colliery, but no attempt was made to resume operations at any of the mines. At Nanticoke four men were arrested charged with inciting a riot. It is alleged they interfered with the deputies in charge of one of the mines of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The defendants were held in $500 bail each for trial at court.

BRASS BANDS MUST NOT INTIMIDATE MINERS.

Injunction Secured by J. G. Beale, Republican Candidate for Congress, Made Permanent.

KITTANNING, Penn., Aug. 5.—Judge W. B. Patton of Armstrong County has continued as permanent the preliminary injunction granted by Judge Wallace of Lawrence County, on petition of J. G. Beale, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, against William Little and others, representing the United Mine Workers of America and the Mon

matter, simply announcing his decision at the opening of court.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Aug. 5.—Judge Goff to-day began the hearing in the habeas corpus case in which striking miners are concerned. Attorneys for the miners raised the point that, as the injunction was issued in behalf of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, and that as the Clarksburg Fuel Company was not made party, there was no violation by the agitators, as it was the fuel company's property which they are accused of trespassing upon.

The prosecution claimed that it was not necessary to make the Clarksburg Fuel Company a party to the suit, as it had given the trust company a mortgage of $2,500,000, and it practically owned the property until it was paid. Immediately upon conclusion of argument Judge Goff adjourned court till to-morrow morning, when he will probably decide this point, which will virtually mean a decision of the whole case.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 5.—A special from Bluefields says the Federal Court met there to-day in Special Term for the trial of a number of strikers who are accused of violating the injunction issued by Judge Keller, in the case of Castnor, Carran, and Bullitt vs. the Caswell Creek Coal and Coke Company et al. There have been a number of arrests, but none of the leaders or officials of the National organization is among them.

ATTACKED BY STRIKERS.

First Act of Violence in Connecticut Velvet Weavers' Strike.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., Aug. 5.—The first act of violence in connection with the strike of the velvet weavers employed at the Cheney Brothers mill took place to-day. Henry Leister, a non-union man, accompanied by a guard, consisting of four members of the firm, was attacked by 150 strikers as he was on his way to work.

He was knocked down by a large stone, and it is reported that he is severely injured. No one else was injured.

STRIKE SETTLED IN COURT.

Agreement Reached Between Officials and Employes of Camden Inter-State Street Railway Company.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Aug. 5.—The Camden Inter-State Street Railway strike, which has been on since Sunday last, was declared off to-day, and all the cars on the Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia divisions are being operated to-night on schedule time by union crews.

The company agreed to recognize the union and restore all men discharged without cause to their former places. The restoration of men discharged for cause is to be left for arbitration, the Governor, one member of the Supreme Court, and another to be selected to be the arbitrators.

The settlement was effected during the trial before Judge Lallance of the police court of two non-union men arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Col. Z. T. Vinson of the Camden Company was present to defend them. While the trial was proceeding Col. Vinson asked the Judge if he would stop the trial for a moment and grant a private conversation between the union's officers and officials of the company who were in the courtroom. The Judge consented, and after a conference lasting an hour the Judge announced that the trial would not proceed further and ordered both prisoners released, stating that both sides had reached a satisfactory agreement.

YACHT AT BATH BEACH MAY BE LOST PELICAN.

Man Arrested Who Had Been Entertaining Parties on Board and Provisioning for a Cruise.

The yacht that disappeared from New Rochelle two Sundays ago seems to have been found at Bath Beach, and the story of the find is hidden in an entry in the records of the Coney Island Police Court.

A man giving his name as John W. Willard was arraigned there yesterday afternoon and held for vagrancy, along with a companion named George W. Brenner.

For several days past—as far back as Thursday at all events—Willard has been about Bath Beach and Gravesend Bay with an odd-looking cutter, some thirty-eight feet over all and 8½ feet draught.

Aboard this cutter Willard has entertained lavishly and taken parties of men and women sailing. He professed to be making arrangements for a cruise to Southern waters, and he wanted companions. He had stowed aboard provisions for this voyage. He seemed a well-bred, pleasant young fellow, and said he was a member of the English Royal Naval Reserves and had served as Ensign in the United States Navy during the Spanish war. The name of his craft was the Lica, on either side of which, as it appeared in brass letters upon the stern of the boat, there were spaces—forward for two letters, after for one—as if the name might once have been the common one of Pelican.

Frederick Waldorf of the Eagle Hotel of New Rochelle on July 27 lent his yacht, answering to the description of the one at Bath Beach, but named Pelican. Mr. Waldorf got for his yacht a seven-hundred-dollar check, which has proved worthless. The giver of the check, who was said to have sailed off for a trial trip, gave his name as J. H. Langdon. The New Rochelle police added that the craft had since been traced as far as Bath Beach.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW LEAGUE ORGANIZED.

Members Will Not Unite with Any Political Organization, but Will Insist Upon Recognition of Rights.

A mass meeting to organize the American Hebrew League was held last night in the Central Palace, 90 to 96 Clinton Street. The meeting was attended by over 1,000 Jewish residents of the east side, who were very enthusiastic and cheered the denunciation of the actions of the police at the funeral of the late Rabbi Joseph, as voiced by the speakers.

Strong resolutions denouncing the police in general and Inspector Cross in particular were passed, amid great applause.

Charles Dushkind, a lawyer, was elected President of the league; Israel E. Adleman, Vice President; Morris Weiss, Secretary, and Louis Levin, Treasurer. Mr. Levin promised financial assistance.

In taking the chair, President Dushkind said that the Hebrew-American League proposed to be the proper remedy for the Jewish people's wrongs.

"The organization," said he, "will look after the civil rights of the Jewish people, and we shall demand proper recognition for our Jews from those who are in power. We shall show that the Jewish vote is as good as the German vote, or the Irish vote, or the Italian vote. We shall be affiliated with no party but the one that will recognize our rights. We have no desire to exclude ourselves from the greatest of all fraternities—American citizens. We shall make no effort to discriminate against men because they are Gentiles in favor of those who belong to our own faith."

In conclusion Lawyer Dushkind appealed to those present to become American citizens.

Addresses were also made in Yiddish by Dr. Mintz, Rabbi Seff, Abraham Shuman, Israel Adleman, Morris Weiss, Louis Levin, and others.

Man Found Shot in Park Identified.

The body of the man found early last Sunday lying under a clump of bushes near the entrance to Central Park, at Fifty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue, with a bullet through his heart and his pockets turned inside out, was last night identified as that of Herman Keller, a German, forty-seven years old, who had lived at 125 Macdougal Street. The identification was made by Mrs. Sophia Keller, his widow, who said he disappeared on July 14, at which time he had a large sum of money with him.

MARQUIS DE RUDINI HERE ILL WITH APPENDICITIS

Taken from Steamship Strapped to a Stretcher.

Carriage Ambulance Waited at Pier in Response to Wireless Message Sent by Dr. Bull, Who Was on Board.

The Marquis de Rudini, a son of the former Premier of Italy, arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse so ill with appendicitis that he had to be carried from the steamship strapped to a stretcher. He was taken in a carriage ambulance to Dr. William T. Bull's private sanitarium at 33 East Thirty-third Street. The ambulance was waiting at the pier when the steamship docked, having been summoned by a wireless message sent from the Kaiser to the Marconi station at Sagaponack, L. I., and telegraphed here.

The Marquis de Rudini is a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and his visit here is primarily in connection with his recent appointment as Special Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition. He intended also to make a short visit to Newport.

Fortunately for the Marquis, who became ill when the vessel was two days out, two of the most eminent surgeons in the country, Dr. William T. Bull of this city and Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo, who was in attendance on President McKinley after he was shot, were passengers on the steamship. The Marquis at once placed himself in the hands of Dr. Bull, while Dr. Park stood ready to assist.

The case was diagnosed as appendicitis, and the Marquis was made as comfortable as possible until his arrival here.

"The case is not necessarily serious," said Dr. Bull yesterday, "and I shall not know whether or not an operation will be advisable until after he has been examined at the sanitarium."

The wireless message which summoned the ambulance was received at Sagaponack when the Kaiser was forty miles past that point. Operator Kroncke on the steamship called Nantucket at 1:30 this morning, and tried unsuccessfully for 2½ hours to get into communication. Then he tried to get Sagaponack, but did not get an answer until he was forty miles past.

REBEL WARSHIPS AT PANAMA.

United States Cruiser Ranger to Remain There—Two Revolutionary Generals Executed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A cablegram received at the State Department from Panama, dated to-day, conveys the information that there are revolutionary war vessels in the bay and that a fierce battle has been fought at Agua Dulce, the result of which is not yet known. The Government, however, claims the victory. The United States cruiser Ranger is in the bay.

Commander Potter of the Ranger, under to-day's date, cables as follows:

"Revolutionary vessel off harbor. It is considered undesirable to leave. Governor adopts other method of search, (for the missing Colombian gunboat.)"

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, has received a telegram from the Minister of War saying that the recent amnesty decree issued by the President, under which all the Constitutional guarantees were granted to those revolutionists who surrendered within a specified time, has resulted in making a few members of the Liberal Party believe in the weakness of the Government.

The revolutionary Generals Antonio Suarez Lacroix and Juan Vidal, and Col. Julian Lecama, who were sentenced to death by a court-martial composed of Government representatives, have been executed by shooting at Barrigona Camp, between Honda and Ambalema.

Lacroix belonged to one of the oldest and richest families of Colombia. He was a born fighter, and during the Cuban revolution he fought for two years with Gen. Gomez. Before he was shot he said:

"Four individuals from Bogota are responsible for the sacrifice of our lives, and perhaps for those of many others."

TO BUY FAMOUS MINES.

Boston Capitalists Form a Syndicate to Acquire Gold and Silver Properties in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—A syndicate of Boston people, represented by Arthur W. Hale, has secured an option on the famous Bolanitos gold and silver mines, in the Guanajuato district of Mexico. Mr. Hale, who has just returned from Mexico, says:

"The Bolanitos mine, in Guanajuato, is one of the largest and richest in the republic, and we have secured an option upon the same. After careful examination we have decided to go ahead with development work to open up the property. We shall unquestionably take up the option and form a company with $5,000,000 capital.

"The Cochiti has a mill which possibly can be used at the Bolanitos property, and Cochiti stockholders may be given the opportunity to subscribe for stock in the new company upon very favorable terms."

SIEGEL & COOPER BUY OUT CHICAGO FIRM.

Schlesinger & Mayer's State Street Store to Give Place to a Twelve-Story Emporium.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The business of Schlesinger & Mayer, the State Street merchants, has been purchased by a new corporation headed by Henry Siegel, of Siegel, Cooper & Co., New York and Chicago. The new company, under the same name, has a capitalization of $3,000,000 in bonds and $3,500,000 in stock.

The old building at Madison and State Streets will be torn down and a twelve-story structure will be erected in its place. The officers of the organization are: Henry Siegel, President; David Mayer, Vice President; Frank E. Vogel, Treasurer; B. F. Schlesinger, Secretary.

The new company now has possession and will begin active work reorganizing within a few days.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH FOR FORTS

De Forest System to Connect Forts Wadsworth and Hancock.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company has been informed by Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody of the Signal Corps, Department of the East, United States Army, that its bid for the installation of wireless stations connecting Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hancock has been accepted.

At the office of the company, 100 Broadway, it was said yesterday that the Government would probably supplant with the De Forest system the present cable service connecting the near-by forts and the headquarters on Governors Island.

Mr. Haffen Still a Tammany Triumvir.

There was no meeting of the Tammany Triumvirs yesterday, as President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx sent word by telephone to Tammany Hall that he had several important business engagements which would prevent his attendance. President Haffen emphatically denied that there was any truth in the rumor that he was about to resign from the Tammany Advisory Committee. Messrs. Murphy and McMahon were at Tammany Hall, and when it was found that President Haffen would not attend the meeting, another session was announced for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock. President Haffen promised to be on hand at that time.

MRS. NELLIE FARRELL'S DEATH.

Husband Does Not Know Why She Took Poison, He Says—Her Career at New Albany, Ind.

Relatives of Mrs. Nellie Farrell, who died in a private ward of the New York Hospital on Monday night from the effects of mercurial poisoning, were expected to arrive in this city yesterday from New Albany, Ind., to take charge of the body. To one of the physicians of the hospital Mrs. Farrell confessed that she had taken a quantity of bichloride of mercury with suicidal intent, but there she stopped.

Mrs. Farrell, who was only nineteen years old, went to the New York Hospital on July 26, accompanied by a young man who, it appears, was her husband. She said that she was troubled with chronic gastritis. She was in great pain, and was immediately provided for in the institution. Two days later she confessed to having taken poison.

Mrs. Farrell resided with her husband in a furnished room at 88 University Place. When seen there yesterday he said he had married her in October last. He did not know that she had taken poison until he had been so informed by the hospital physicians, and he knew of no reason why she should have taken her life. There had been no quarrel, he said.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Nellie Farrell, who committed suicide in New York, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Smith, 1,321 North Second Street, New Albany, Ind., and the widow of Oliver McMackin, a well-known harness horseman.

Her real name was Kitty. Four years ago, when only fifteen years of age, she ran away from her home, had her hair cut at a barber's shop on Spring Street, in New Albany, purchased a suit of boy's clothing, and went below the city a few miles, where she changed her apparel. She hailed a Louisville and Evansville packet which was passing, and paid her passage to the last-mentioned city. Her sex was not suspected until a short time before the boat reached Evansville, when she was taken sick. Several kind-hearted women on the boat cared for her, and on their arrival had her taken to a hospital. Her father was notified, went to Evansville, and after much persuasion induced her to return home with him.

At that time she was an active worker in one of the churches in the city for one so young, and was very popular with her associates.

About two years ago she was married to McMakin. Their married life was not a happy one, and there were numerous quarrels on account of McMakin's habits. In July last year, McMakin, while intoxicated, went to the home of Smith. He threatened to kill his daughter, and assaulted Smith, who seized a shotgun and shot him dead. Smith was arrested, but was acquitted at his preliminary hearing, as he proved he had acted in self-defense.

Mrs. McMakin left her home in New Albany last February for New York City, leaving her baby with her parents. Arriving in New York, she became acquainted with Fred Farrell, who is said to be an opera singer, and assumed the name of Nellie Farrell. Her mother, Mrs. Smith, does not know whether she was married to Farrell or not. Since she arrived in New York her parents have received a number of letters from her. The last one, two weeks ago, recited that she was threatened with typhoid fever. Her parents received two telegrams from Farrell announcing her serious illness, and asking what disposition should be made of her body should she die.

COUNTESS BONDE A SUICIDE.

Her Grandmother, Born of a Noble Family in Sweden, Was Disinherited Because of Marriage.

A young woman who called herself the "Countess H. B. A. Bonde" committed suicide yesterday in a flat she occupied on the third floor of 345 Linden Street, Williamsburg, by inhaling illuminating gas. A farewell note signed "Countess H. B. A. Bonde" was found on a table and was addressed to Mrs. C. A. Harrison, 1,615 Atlantic Avenue. It read:

Please send for my sister and have my body embalmed like papa's. Mrs. C. A. Harrison, 1,615 Atlantic Avenue, my dear, good, kind sister.

The young woman, who was about twenty-five years old, rented the flat last month. She held aloof from all the other tenants.

On Monday the landlord called at the flat for his rent, and was told that he would not get it until a leak in the roof had been repaired. Yesterday a roofer was sent to do the work. He smelled gas about the hallway, and called the attention of the janitor to it. An investigation showed that the odor came from the flat occupied by the young woman. The kitchen door was forced and the young woman was found dead on the bed. She was fully dressed, with a rubber tube connecting with an open gas-burner in her mouth.

The police took charge of the body. From Mrs. Harrison it was learned last night that the dead woman was christened the Countess Helene de Barbara. Her grandmother was a Swedish Countess, but was disinherited because she married a Swedish soldier named Jasper Otto Ahstrom. The latter named his only son Jasper Otto Ahlstrom. He died ten years ago in Orange, N. J., where his widow, the suicide's mother, still lives. At the death of the suicide's father she was unable to reach the house in time before the burial, and this worried her.

About two years ago Mrs. Bonde married a man on his deathbed in a hospital. He died the next day. She would never tell Mrs. Harrison why she had married this man or who he was. Mrs. Harrison said her sister talked continually of death, and last week visited her mother in Orange, and requested that she be buried in a white silk dress she had.

ENGLISHMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Body of James Allen, Guest of the Astor House, Found at Rockaway.

The lifeless body of James Allen of Manchester, England, who had been living at the Astor House in this city since July 15, was found at the foot of Ninth Avenue, near the shore, at Rockaway Beach yesterday morning by Robert Carmen. The face and hands were badly burned as with acid and Dr. Tingley, after an examination, said that death had been caused by carbolic acid.

Papers on the body led to his identification. Allen was an expert accountant and evidently was in good circumstances. No reason why he should have committed suicide is known.

It is expected that his luggage, consisting of two trunks, which were left in his room at the hotel, will be turned over to the British Consul. The body is held at a morgue in Rockaway.

POLICE FEARED SUICIDE.

But Their Investigation Only Revealed a Cruel Joke.

A policeman on duty at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday picked up a letter addressed to Richard Berry of 111 West Eleventh Street. The letter was from the Chicago Consolidated Adjusting Company, and asked Mr. Berry to settle an account for $92.15. On the back of the envelope had been written in lead pencil: "I have killed myself on account of this debt. R. B."

An alarm was sent to the Charles Street Station, requesting the police of that precinct to ascertain at once what had become of the person to whom the letter was addressed.

Mr. Berry, who was found at home eating his supper, admitted that the letter was his, but said that some cruel joker must have written the words on the envelope.

New Superintendent at Noon Meetings.

F. H. Jacobs has been appointed to succeed Charles F. Cutter as Superintendent of the daily noon prayer meetings that are conducted at 113 Fulton Street. Arrangements have been completed by which the co-operation of the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign Committee has been secured in the conduct of the meeting.

VAIN DIAMOND SEARCH

Passenger Weiss Calls Customs Examination "Spite Work."

He Blames the American Consul at Budapest—One Seizure of Jewelry Made on Steamship Pier.

When David Hirschler, a passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, came down the gangplank yesterday afternoon the eagle eye of Special Customs Officer Timothy Donahue noticed that his pockets were bulging out more than those of a well-fitting coat should. A brief examination disclosed the fact that in nearly every pocket was a little box with Mannheim, Germany, stamped on it, and in every box was some article of jewelry, all of which Mr. Hirschler had omitted to declare. The lot included five pearl and diamond scarfpins, two ladies' gold watches, one of which was studded with diamonds; a diamond ring, and a small package of uncut rubies and diamonds. The total value was estimated at about $600 or $700. Mr. Hirschler gave his business address as 821 Market Street, San Francisco. The jewels were seized.

The customs authorities also had advices that Max Weiss, who is the head of the Weiss Jewelry Manufacturing Company, in The Globe-Democrat Building, in St. Louis, and who was a passenger on the Kaiser yesterday, might have diamonds in his baggage.

As none was declared, the effects of the whole Weiss party, which included Mr. Weiss, his mother, his wife, a sister, and a little boy, were subjected to a microscopic examination. Pillow cases were ripped open, gloves and shoes searched, and books examined leaf by leaf. Each of the party was searched, but the exhaustive examination failed to reveal any diamonds other than the big one Mr. Weiss wore on the bosom of his negligée shirt and the several which adorned the person of Mrs. Weiss.

"It is all a piece of spite work," said Mrs. Weiss. "Several months ago I was in Europe and sent back $7,000 or $8,000 worth of diamonds by the American Express Company. The American Consul at Budapest charged me 10 guilden for a certificate to go with the Consular invoice. I objected to the charge and we had a dispute. This, I suppose, is the way he gets square with me."

The Weisses left on the 5 o'clock train for St. Louis.

MORE OATS INJUNCTIONS.

Firm of Waite & Thorburn Suspended by Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Injunctions were secured to-day from Judge Chytraus by Waite, Thorburn & Co., grain commission men, against three other Board of Trade firms to prevent settlements in the July oats deal. President Warren is restrained from indorsing down margins to the firms who bought July oats of the complainants to the extent of $20,000. The Bank of Montreal is also enjoined from paying over the margins.

To date thirty-four injunctions have been issued by Judges Chytraus and Chetlain as the outcome of the charge by this Board of Trade firm that leading bulls were engineering a corner in July oats. The action to-day was precipitated by earlier action on the part of a Board of Trade committee, which ordered settlements made by a number of unfortunate shorts in the July operations. The cases will come up for hearing before Judge Chytraus to-morrow.

The firm of Waite & Thorburn was suspended from the Board of Trade by the vote of the Directors at a meeting this afternoon. Complaint was made by Harris, Gates & Co., that an indebtedness of $36,000 incurred during the recent corner in corn had been unsatisfied. Mr. Thorburn asked the Directors for more time in which to make a defense, but the request was denied. Concerning the action of the board, Mr. Thorburn said:

"The suspension will make no difference in our fight in the courts to prove the illegality of corners. We believe that as a result of our action there will never be another corner attempted on the Chicago Board of Trade."

ARCHBISHOP RYAN ON FRIARS.

He Thinks They Should Not Be Expelled from the Philippines, but Exchanged for Others.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Archbishop Ryan, who returned to-day from his visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, stated that he was misquoted in regard to his attitude on the question of the retention of the friars in the Philippines. He said:

"My position in regard to the friars in the Philippines is not that they should be expelled, which we have no right to do, but they should be left to the Pope and their generals to be exchanged for members of their orders of other nationalities, especially Americans, when this can be effected. I believe that the opposition of some of the Filipinos arises from the fact that some of the friars are Spaniards."

BANK INCREASES CAPITAL.

Bankers' National of Chicago Will Have $1,000,000 Additional Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—Stockholders of the Bankers' National Bank voted to-day to increase the capital by $1,000,000, making the total $2,000,000. The increase will take effect Sept. 1, and the new shares will be offered to stockholders at $150. With the new money to be paid in, the bank's capital and surplus will stand as follows:

Capital stock, $2,000,000; surplus, $700,000.

Undivided profits as of July 16, $128,271.

The bank's deposits at the date of the last call were $13,383,177. The institution was organized in 1892 by Edward S. Lacey, ex-Controller of the Currency.

NAVY YARD ENGINEER'S DEATH.

Shock to Brothers Waiting to Bid Him Good-Bye on Eve of Voyage.

The sudden lurching of a car on the New York and Queens County Railroad as it rounded a curve at Stratton's Hill, in College Point, yesterday afternoon, threw a man who was riding on the front platform under the wheels and he was crushed to death. From papers found in his pockets he was identified as Jeremiah O'Sullivan, an engineer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, forty-five years old and unmarried.

He had intended sailing on the Celtic to-day to spend two weeks in Ireland. His two brothers, Daniel O'Sullivan, a salesman, and John, an artist, met last evening at the home of the former, at 241 East Twenty-first Street, to say good-bye to him. They were awaiting his arrival when a policeman brought the news of his death.

Father and Son Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 5.—Francis Knapp, the proprietor of the Cottage Hotel on Main Street, and his five-year-old son, Frank, were drowned to-day in the Hackensack River. They were returning from a drive to Guttenburg, when the horse shied at a market wagon and ran away. The bridge at Little Ferry is being torn down, and the guard rail has already been removed. When the frightened animal came to the bridge he turned to one side and plunged into the river, carrying the carriage and its occupants with him. The horse was also drowned. To-night Knapp's body was recovered. He was fifty-seven years old, and leaves a daughter.

DEVERY GIVES THE WORDS OF THE SONG HE IS TO SING.

Announces that He Will Take Part in a Contest to Catch a Greasy Pig To-day.

William S. Devery established last evening a "flimsy agency" for the sending out of news of the district fight which he is waging for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth Assembly District. The first sheet sent out gave details of the free vaudeville and opera which are to be given this evening and on Saturday at the American Theatre.

Asked as to the song which he is to sing at the vaudeville show Devery gave out the following as the words, but said he did not know to what tune he would sing them:

Billy Devery he's a peach,
For he's a man we all can reach.
He'll not hide or run away
When you come with a word to say.
You'll always find him at the pump,
Except when he's out on the stump.
He'll make Frank Goodwin awful sick
Without the help of Wantage Dick.
John C. Sheehan will have to go
Where he'll find room—in Buffalo.
Now, both these rivals feel put about
Because they are to be voted out.
So success to Bill, who'll have full say
After the count on Primary Day.

Mr. Devery when questioned as to his strength in the Ninth Assembly District among the enrolled voters refused to be pinned down to figures, but said:

"I hope to have a majority at the primaries."

He also said that leaders from outside of New York City should not interfere in the district contest.

Alderman Thomas Foley was a visitor at the Devery headquarters last evening.

"He just dropped in as a friend," said Mr. Devery in explaining the call of the downtown Tammany leader.

"Say, don't expect to see me to-morrow morning," said the ex-Chief to the newspaper reporters. "I have agreed to go to the Columbia Club at College Point and go in the contest to catch a greasy pig."

"If the pig was labeled 'Leadership of Tammany,' would you go in the contest?" was asked.

"Yes, and the pig wouldn't get between my legs, either."

For the first time Mr. Devery has declared that he was back of James J. Walsh in his fight against ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn for the Tammany leadership of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

"Say, Walsh is a hustler," he said. "He just twists horseshoes for two or three hours and then he goes out and makes political speeches. He is a workingman and a hustler, and I am for him."

BARONDESS ON THE POLICE.

He Tells How He Was Sent from Pillar to Post to Get Permit for Meeting of Women.

Joseph Barondess was the principal speaker last night at the mass meeting of cast side tailors called by the United Garment Workers.

He told of being asked to arrange for a meeting of Jewish women during the recent agitation against the kosher butchers. He said he went to the owner of a hall and stated his mission. "You can't hold the meeting here," the proprietor said. "Why?" Barondess says he replied. "Ask the policeman," was the answer. He asked the policeman, who referred him to the Captain of the precinct.

The Captain referred him to Col. Thurston; Col. Thurston sent him to Commissioner Partridge; the Commissioner sent him to the Mayor. "Our gentlemanly Mayor was very busy," said Barondess, "and so I had to see his secretary. The secretary sent me back to Col. Thurston, who again referred me to the Commissioner, from whom I did not receive any satisfaction. Eventually the meeting was permitted to be held, but they sent 200 bluecoats to keep law and order among a lot of women."

FATAL END TO QUARREL ON AMSTERDAM AVE. CAR.

William H. Thorpe Dies in Hospital from Injuries Inflicted by Unknown Assailant, Who Escaped.

William H. Thorpe, manager of the Road Drivers' Association's Club house, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday afternoon after suffering a few hours from injuries received from an unknown man who attacked him on a north-bound Amsterdam Avenue car as the climax of a heated argument. The assailant jumped from the car and made his escape before the other passengers realized what had happened.

Accompanied by his assailant Thorpe boarded an Amsterdam Avenue car at Manhattan Street and the avenue. The two engaged in an earnest conversation, which developed into a warm argument. So angry did the men become that when One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street was reached the stranger leaped to his feet, and struck Thorpe a vicious blow, which caused him to fall to the bottom of the car.

The car was stopped and Thorpe's condition seemed to be so serious that an ambulance was summoned from the hospital, and the injured man taken there. He was found to be suffering from a fracture of the nasal bone, shock and fracture at the base of the skull.

Detectives Mangin and McGinty of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station are working on the case, but at a late hour yesterday they had not even secured a clue nor gained a description of the assailant. The injured man was able at no time after the assault to give any rational account of the affair.

Thorpe had been in the livery business for many years, and had a wide acquaintance among horsemen. He formerly had a stable in Sullivan Street and later in Twentieth Street near Sixth Avenue.

BORACIC ACID INJURIOUS.

Dr. John Marshall, a University of Pennsylvania Expert, Tested It on His Own System.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Dr. John Marshall, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania and professor of chemistry and toxicology, was the principal witness to-day in a number of prosecutions before Magistrate Stratton of grocery dealers and butchers who are alleged to have sold adulterated food. The prosecutions are being made by the State Dairy and Food Commissioners.

In the case of W. G. Minchin, accused of selling meat containing boracic acid, Dr. Marshall testified that the boracic acid is injurious to the system. When it enters the stomach a large part of the food escapes without assimilation. It also has a deterrent effect on digestion generally, he said.

Asked whether he had any special knowledge of the injurious effects of the acid, the Professor replied that he had tried it on himself and found the effects to be injurious. He also cited high British and German authorities. Minchin was held for court.

In the case of J. J. Wilhelm, butcher, accused of selling meat adulterated with sulphides, Dr. Marshall was again called and testified that sulphides were worse than boracic acid; that they irritated the mucous membrane of the stomach and would in certain quantities produce paralysis of the heart, which meant death.

Wilhelm showed that he sold his meat as he bought it.

Teacher Accused of Embezzlement.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 5.—George Fry, principal of schools of this city and one of the most respected citizens of Camden, was arrested to-night on a charge of having embezzeled $1,880.80 from the Artisans' Building and Loan Association, of which he was the Secretary. Many of the several hundred shareholders are poor people, and many are school teachers, who invested their savings for years past in shares in the association.

Bather Drowned at Coney Island.

William Ceive, aged twenty-nine years and living at 512 Second Avenue, Manhattan, was drowned yesterday at Bushman's Wharf, Coney Island. The man was bathing and was taken with cramps when swimming some distance out from the beach. The life-saving people reached him, but too late. He was identified by means of a savings bank book found in his pocket.

SECRETARY SHAW HEARD IN VERMONT CAMPAIGN.

The Head of the Treasury Deals Principally with the Question of the Tariff.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 5.—The political campaign in Vermont, which has a bolting faction in the Republican Party headed by Percival W. Clement, contesting against Gen. J. G. McCullough, the regular Republican nominee for Governor, was opened here in Gen. McCullough's behalf to-night.

The chief speaker was Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, a native of the State, and he dealt entirely with National questions. Gen. McCullough was presented to the audience.

Secretary Shaw, in the opening, reviewed the record of the Democratic Party, saying in this connection that the leaders of the party always appear to be in search of an issue which will appeal to voters and give them victory, rather than making an effort to formulate a policy under which they may be safely intrusted with the affairs of the Nation.

He said that the tariff issue is always resorted to by the Democratic Party to provide an issue, except in those years immediately following an experiment with tariff for revenue only. In those years, he said, they had been driven to other issues to bridge over the period between the date of their experiments and the forgetfulness of the American people. He doubted if the Democratic Party or any member of it would to-day venture to predict what would be the paramount issue of the Presidential campaign.

Secretary Shaw then referred to the Democratic Party's attitude toward free silver and the greenback issues, and continuing, said now the Democratic Party lays great stress on the trust question.

Secretary Shaw said he was doubtful if any tariff schedule had been devised satisfactorily in every particular to any person. The Republican Party never attempts to defend a tariff schedule, but does defend the protective principle. It is probable, he said, that many items of the present tariff schedule should be modified, but no modification could be made that would not still leave many items in dispute. Wilson's bill, passed in 1894, was so unsatisfactory that President Cleveland refused to sign it.

"The question is not whether there are inaccuracies, inequalities, or imperfections in the present law, but whether it is wise to attempt a revision at this time. It is idle to suppose that any revision would satisfy our opponents, who have no revision policy of their own. No policy of legislation, no foreign policy, no insular policy, no expansion policy, no Philippine policy, is or ever will be devised that will satisfy the opposition."

In concluding, Mr. Shaw said: "Let the Republican Party go forward, doing that which it believes to be wisest for party and people. When this has been done and no concession made to Democratic clamor, the people have never failed to vindicate the Republican Party, the party of progress."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND MEMPHIS LINE.

A Charter Is Issued for Its Construction—St. Louis and San Francisco Railway's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The object of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad in securing control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was revealed to-day by the issuing of a charter for the construction of the Chicago and Memphis Railway.

This road is to run from Gray's Point, opposite Thebes, across the new Mississippi River bridge the Eastern Illinois is building in connection with other roads between the two points to Rennays, Mo., nine miles west, where connection is made with the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad, which is a part of the St. Louis and San Francisco system. In this connecting line the St. Louis and San Francisco will have the shortest line from Chicago to Memphis, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., as well as a general freight line to Kansas City.

A charter has also been filed for a line from Hoxie, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., a distance of 125 miles, which will give the "Frisco" a good line from Chicago to Little Rock.

It is said to be the intention of the "Frisco" people to make a truckage agreement with the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad to use the latter's line from Mode, Ill., to St. Louis.

A report was current to-day that the St. Louis and San Francisco is negotiating for the lease of the Georgia Central, which would give it an outlet from Birmingham, Ala., to Brunswick and Savannah, Ga., on the Atlantic coast.

TRAIN EMPLOYES AS SURGEONS.

The Northwestern Road Will Establish School of Instruction of First Aid to Injured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Train employes of the Northwestern Road are to receive instruction in medicine and surgery, so that they shall be able to set a broken leg and bind up the wounds of the injured.

W. A. Gardner, General Manager of the company, now has the plan under consideration, and together with Dr. Owen, chief surgeon of the company, is arranging the details. The purpose of the project is to make every crew on the Northwestern system competent to give first aid to the wounded and injured in wrecks.

Railway surgeons have estimated that fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the deaths which now occur from injuries received in railway wrecks would not occur provided the injured received skillful and intelligent aid at once. The value of the theory has appealed to the officials of the Northwestern.

Every passenger and freight train will carry a medicine chest well stocked with all the materials which the physicians and surgeons think essential for the purposes. The employes who will receive instruction as to the best manner of using the supplies are engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen.

TO REDUCE GRAIN RATES.

Important Announcement Made at the Colfax Conference.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 5.—At the freight rate conference between the railway presidents and the farmers at Colfax to-day, President Mohler of the Oregon Railway Navigation Company announced that the roads, on or before Aug. 15, would give a ten per cent. reduction on wheat shipments to the Pacific Coast.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific announced that a ten per cent. reduction would be given on wheat shipments to the East. President Hill of the Great Northern said this would cut off one-fourth of the entire profits of the railways. In his speech President Hill said:

"I don't know what you are going to do unless you turn your eyes to the East for new markets. The railroads have made wheat more valuable in Minnesota, and possibly we can help you here. Let the people and the railroads be good neighbors and fair to each other. I would like nothing better than for the people along the road to own the railroads themselves. There is no reason why they should not."

GEORGIA CENTRAL DEAL.

Report that 'Frisco Interests Contemplate Building New Docks at Savannah.

In connection with the negotiations for a deal between the Central of Georgia and the St. Louis and San Francisco, it was reported from Savannah yesterday that new docks to cost $600,000 were to be built in that city. It is understood that it was part of the plan of the St. Louis and San Francisco interests to extend the export trade by way of Savannah, for which purpose new docks were to have been built.

Railroad men yesterday, in discussing the possibility of the Central of Georgia-St. Louis and San Francisco combination, were free to declare that it would be a perfectly logical alliance which would result in great benefit to both systems.

There were several anonymous denials put out yesterday that these negotiations were in progress, but neither President Yoakum, President Spencer, nor J. P. Morgan & Co. would discuss it, except to say that they could neither confirm nor deny it.

Morgan-Cromwell Ship Merger.

The combination of the Morgan and Cromwell steamship lines under ownership of the Southern Pacific Company, which was announced some days ago, has practically been completed. The terms have not yet been made public, but it is known that the two lines will be brought under one management and that all the branch offices of the Cromwell Line will be abolished.

CONCERT SEASON ENGAGEMENTS.

Henry Wolfsohn Returns, Having Contracts with Many Performers.

Henry Wolfsohn, the musical impresario, arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, with contracts with singers and musicians for the coming season. Among the number is Mary Munchhoff, an Omaha girl, who has made a sensation abroad with a remarkably high soprano voice. Others who will be heard here this season are Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto; Anton von Rooy, the basso, now at Baireuth; Helen Henschel, a gifted daughter of Georg Henschel; Raoul Pugno, the French pianist; Maud MacCarthy, the Australian violinist and a protégée of Mme. Melba; Elsa Ruegger, the female 'cellist; Josef Slivinski, the Polish pianist, and Hugo Hermann, who is the only European violinist of note who has not performed in this country.

Lee Shubert, who also was on the Kaiser Wilhelm, brought with him the manuscript of "The Night of the Party," the play with which the new Princess's Theatre will be opened on Oct. 6; a French musical comedy, "L'Evenement de la Toledad," and an English light opera, "An English Daisy," written by Seymour Hicks.

AN ADDITION FOR HARVARD.

The Sum of $200,000 Will Be Expended on Austin Hall Law School Annex.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—Contracts have been signed for a large addition to the Austin Hall Law School at Harvard University, for which the

MR. MORGAN'S OFFER TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Right to Use Vessels of the Combine as Cruisers Discussed.

Secretary to the Admiralty Describes the Offer as "Unsatisfactory Security"—The Anti-Ship Trust Plan.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the course of the consideration of the naval estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, Edmund Robertson, (Liberal,) alluding to the statement that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered the Government the right to utilize the vessels of the ship combination as British cruisers, said he hoped that neither the Admiralty nor the Government would make a conclusive bargain in so serious a matter without affording the House an opportunity to consider it.

H. O. Arnold-Forster, Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply said he was not in a position to make a statement on the subject, except to say that the Admiralty certainly was not relying on any pledge made by any foreigner. The subsidies to which the Admiralty was now committed, however, would be paid.

With respect to the subsidized ships, Mr. Arnold-Forster said they were absolutely under Government control during the subsidy period, and the Admiralty was not in any way dependent upon so unsatisfactory a security as the promised aid of which Mr. Robertson had spoken.

Continuing, the Secretary said he was not in a position to state what might be the ultimate decision of the Government on the larger question of subsidization or in regard to contributions toward the establishment of new lines between the United Kingdom and the colonies.

Replying to an inquiry in the House of Lords yesterday, the Earl of Onslow, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said the Government had no official communication on the subject, but had reason to believe that negotiations were proceeding between the Canadian Govrnment and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The British Government did not know whether these negotiations were likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion, but it regarded favorably any project for the establishment of fast steamship services between the United Kingdom and any of his Majesty's dominions.

Concerning the rivalry of ports in the United Kingdom ambitious to be made terminal ports for such a service, Lord Onslow said the Government would be glad to form a ring to see the matter fought out fairly.

TO GRATIFY INDIAN PRINCES.

Coronation Date May Have Been Put Forward to Oblige Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Times publishes an article on the coming coronation by a special correspondent, who suggests that the reason for the precipitate performance of the ceremony is in order that the Indian Princes may be able to say that they have seen King Edward when they return home.

IRELAND AND THE CORONATION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In answer to an intitation to attend the coronation of King Edward, says a telegram from Dublin to The Times, the Mayor of Kilkenny declined, "while my country is denied the right of constitutional government and some of the bravest of my fellow-countrymen are in prison under the brutal coercion code."

DARE NOT CHECK MACEDONIANS

Why Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Is, as Is Alleged, Secretly Protecting the Committee.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says he has received trustworthy information in regard to the ambiguous relations between the Macedonian Committee and the Bulgarian authorities.

It appears, says the correspondent, that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is secretly protecting the Macedonian Committee because he dare not do anything to discourage national aspirations. The Bulgarian Ministry is somewhat similarly situated.

MINISTER DE WITTE'S THREAT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Opinion in Vienna, says The Times's correspondent in the Austrian capital, is that the Russian threat of reprisals if countervailing duties are placed on Russian sugar is rather an attempt to intimidate than the expression of a serious determination on the part of the Russian Government. It is pointed out that other States can meet reprisals with reprisals. The Austrians, says the correspondent, hope to avoid a conflict by means of the international conference, which, it is thought, most States except Great Britain will join.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Report About the Czar's Disarmament Plan Not Taken Seriously in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Few persons, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, take the latest rumor concerning the Czar and his disarmament project seriously.

The Temps calls the story "holiday politics."

By The Associated Press.

REVAL, Russia, Aug. 5.—The Czar arrived here to-day to await the arrival of the German Emperor, who is coming to witness the Russian naval manoeuvres.

SHAN OUTBREAK IN SIAM.

2,000 Troops Sent to Punish Rebels Who Have Seized a Town.

BANGKOK, Siam, Aug. 5.—A body of troops numbering 2,000 has been sent north to punish the Shans, who recently attacked and seized the Town of Phrae. The town is now in possession of 600 Shans, who are preparing to resist the troops sent against them.

The Shans have killed twenty-five Siamese officials, but have not molested any of the other inhabitants of the town.

Albanian Brigands Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—Turkish troops have attacked a large band of Albanian brigands in the neighborhood of Okhrida. The chief and thirteen of the brigands were killed and others were captured.

REACTIONARY CHINESE ENVOY.

The Minister to Japan Accused of Trying to Thwart the Plan for Educating Chinese There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Chinese Minister to Japan, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, has invoked police protection because of the alleged rudeness of some Chinese students who were unable to secure admission to Japanese military schools without the prescribed guarantee.

The students urged the Minister to become security for them, and when he delayed replying they proceeded in a body to the legation, expressing the opinion that he should resign unless he explained the delay satisfactorily.

The newspapers suspect the Chinese Minister of placing fictitious obstacles in the way of Chinese education in Japan. There are already 600 Chinese students in Japan. Others were going there, and it is much regretted that a project so promising should encounter difficulties.

This is not the first time that the Chinese Minister in Japan has apparently endeavored to place obstacles in the way of the plan by which a large number of Chinese are to be educated in that country.

Soon after the scheme was initiated, the Minister was accused of doing everything in his power to thwart it, and even of going the length of creating a false impression in the minds of the Chinese authorities in order to prevent the success of the proposed system.

OPPOSES ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

United States Commissioner in China Says It Would Prove Disastrous to All Nations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that United States Tariff Commissioner Sharretts recently told the Nanking Viceroy that the United States Government would not enter into the engagements laid down in Sir James L. Mackay's treaty with reference to the abolition of the likin. The correspondent says that the Viceroy's unconciliatory attitude in regard to the inland navigation question is doubtless partly due to this expression of personal opinion.

The Viceroy, in telegraphing to Sheng, the Taotai, used Commissioner Sharrett's statement of opposition to Sir James's proposals.

The Japanese have asked to be allowed to participate in the British negotiations in regard to inland navigation. The Chinese Commissioners have declined the request.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—A banquet was given here this evening to United States Tariff Commissioner Sharretts.

In the course of an address he said the Chinese people were ground to the verge of penury by the taxation necessary to meet the obligations of the central Government, and that individually and unofficially he was opposed to the abolition of the likin and the substitution of a surtax. This plan, he said, would prove disastrous to all nations, and especially to the United States.

A FRENCH YANG-TSE LINE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Times says a French steamship line has been projected, to run from Shanghai to Ning-po and Yang-tse ports, with an annual subsidy from the Indo-Chinese Government. Part of the capital is being offered for subscription to the Chinese.

THE HAN-KOW RAILROAD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Four American engineers, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, have gone to Canton to commence work on the Han-Kow trunk line.

STATEMENT BY E. B. BALDWIN.

He Declares the Reports of Trouble on the America a Cheap Sensation.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 5.—In an interview to-day Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, who arrived at Honningsvaag on Aug. 1 on board the America, said that the alleged trouble between himself and Capt. Johannsson of the America was grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Baldwin characterized the reports of trouble as a cheap sensation, and said there had been no deaths on board the America during her trip.

Reports of a disagreement and even of a hand-to-hand encounter between Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, the leader of the Ziegler-Baldwin polar expedition, and Capt. Johansson, the skipper of the America, the ship used by the expedition, could not be confirmed yesterday. William Ziegler, the financial backer of the expedition, was seen at his home in Stamford; but refused to discuss these reports, which appeared in dispatches.

L. Bertram Smith, Treasurer of the Realty Trust Company, confirmed yesterday the statement that there had been received at the offices of that company a dispatch reading as follows:

Tromsoe, Norway.
Cheer up. Awaiting Frithiof. Beware canards. Fearless.

The dispatch was not signed, but Mr. Smith believes it came from Baldwin. The Frithiof is a supply steamer which accompanied the America. Mr. Ziegler was not at his office, but there was a large oil painting of him on exhibition, showing him with his finger on the point of the map which indicates the position of the north pole.

CECIL RHODES'S WILL PROVED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Times's correspondent at Cape Town says that the will of Cecil Rhodes has been proved there. Letters of administration were granted to L. L. Mitchell, the right being reserved to absent executors to prove later. The delay was due to legal complications because all the executors are not domiciled in Cape Town.

Primate of Canada Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Most Rev. Robert Machray, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, is seriously ill here.

Archbishop Machray is Primate of All Canada, Chancellor of the University of Manitoba, and Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH EUROPE.

LISBON, Aug. 5.—Earthquake shocks were felt to-day throughout Central Portugal and along the coast.

So far no damage has been reported.

ROME, Aug. 5.—There were earthquakes to-day at Genoa and Pisa. The shocks lasted a few seconds, and were accompanied by subterranean rumblings.

No damage was done.

CASTRO LEADING HIS TROOPS

Venezuela's President Conducts Campaign in Person.

He Has Left Caracas and a Big Engagement with the Revolutionists Is Expected.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 5.—President Castro of Venezuela left Caracas on Sunday to conduct the second and what he believes will be the final campaign against the revolutionists. He proceeded to Charayave and Cua, little places about a day and a half from the capital. He had with him 3,100 men, and expected to meet en route 3,500 more from La Victoria and Valencia.

The revolutionists under Gen. Luciano Mendoza are at San Casimero and those under Gen. Matos are at Orituco. Their junction is expected momentarily.

In consequence of the inexplicable delay of the revolutionists in advancing, Castro has had time to organize new armies, and to-day he has nearly as many men as the revolutionists. He expects reinforcements of 3,000 men from the Andes and Trujillo States, commanded by Gen. Baptista. The only advantage the revolutionists have at present comes from the fact that they have in their ranks the better military leaders. The general opinion here is that the result is more than problematical.

Four million cartridges and 10,000 Mauser rifles were received by Castro last Saturday. Half of these munitions was deposited in Caracas and the other half was sent to Maracaibo on a schooner. This distribution of munitions of war is taken to be proof that if Castro's forces are beaten in the expected engagement and if the President can escape he intends to prolong resistance and purposes to transport the headquarters of the Government to San Cristobal, in the extreme Western part of Venezuela, where he was born. This apparent decision of Castro has created a feeling of depression in commercial and financial circles.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 5.—News has reached here from Venezuela that Barcelona, in the State of Bermudez, is at present being surrounded by revolutionists, estimated to number 800 men, under the command of Gen. Piatero. They demand the surrender of Barcelona.

The Government soldiers in the towns number only 200, and it is not believed that they will offer resistance.

ANOTHER HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

Firmin Proclaims Himself President and Forms a Ministry—The Machias to Stay at Cape Haitien.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 5.—The Firminist party has formed a Provisional Government at Gonaives, with M. Firmin President and the following Cabinet:

Minister of War and Marine—Admiral KILLICK.
Minister of Finance—M. BOURAND.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. HENRIQUEZ.
Minister of Public Works—M. ST. LOUIS.
Minister of the Interior—M. CHICOYE.
Minister of Agriculture—M. LAMOUR.

It is believed that this Government will ask foreign States to recognize it as a belligerent.

Troops are being prepared here to aid Gen. Nord in his proposed attack on the Firminists at Gonaives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The State Department to-day received a cablegram from Minister Powell at Port au Prince stating that M. Firmin yesterday set up a new government, named it the Provisional Government of Artibonite and the Northwest, and proclaimed himself President.

The gunboat Machias will not leave Cape Haitien for San Juan, Porto Rico, for some time.

The action of the Navy Department in ordering the Machias to remain at Cape Haitien was based on the following cablegram from Commander McCrea to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Your dispatch has been received. It is the desire of the Minister to delay my departure awaiting some definite settlement. Under the circumstances, I shall remain until further orders, coal permitting."

J. McN. WHISTLER SARCASTIC.

He Writes to a London Paper About the Accounts of His Recent Illness.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—James McNeill Whistler, the artist, has written a witty and characteristic letter to The Morning Post, in which he acknowledges "the tender little glow of health induced by reading, as I sit here in the morning sun, the flattering attention paid me by your gentleman of ready wrath and quick biography."

"I cannot," says Mr. Whistler, "as I look at my improving self with daily satisfaction, really believe it all. Still, it has helped to do me good, and it is with almost sorrow that I must beg you, perhaps, to put back into its pigeon hole for later on this present summary and replace it with something preparatory, which, doubtless, you have also ready."

Then, after saying that his picture "The Little White Girl" was not inspired by Swinburne's poem, which was written in his studio after the picture was painted, and that the writing of this poem was "a rare and graceful tribute from the poet to the painter; a noble recognition of a work by the production of a nobler one," Mr. Whistler continues:

"It is my marvelous privilege, then, to come back, as one would say, while the air is still warm with appreciation, affection and regret, and to learn in how little I had offended.

"The continuing to wear my own hair and eyebrows after distinguished confreres and eminent persons had long ceased this habit has, I gather, clearly given pain. This, I see, is much remarked on; it is even found inconsiderate and unseemly in me, as hinting at affectation."

The artist promises, in coming years, to lose these "outer signs of vexing presumption."

THE NEW GIANT LINER.

Emperor William Will Attend the Launching of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Aug. 12.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Emperor William will attend the launching of the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. at the Vulcan shipyard at Stettin on Aug. 12.

The daughter of Dr. Wiegand, the Director-General of the line, will name the ship, which will be the largest and is designed to be the fastest in the world. Her length is 707 feet, beam 71½ feet, depth 39 feet, and draught 29 feet. The new vessel is to have 29,000 horse power. She will be of 19,500 tons displacement, and will accommodate 1,000 cabin passengers.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

HANOVER, Aug. 5.—The chess players engaged in the International Masters' Tournament met this morning to contest the thirteenth round, which was played according to the fourth pairing of the Berger schedule. The men faced each other as follows:

Atkins vs. Bardeleben, Gunsberg vs. Janowski, Wolf vs. Pillsbury, Marshall vs. Tschigorin, Oliand vs. Gottschall, Mieses vs. Cohn, Popiel vs. Levin, Swiderski vs. Mason, and Suechting vs. Napier.

At the adjournment at 1 o'clock Janowski had again taken the lead by disposing of Gunsberg in fine style, while Mieses had made short work of the Berliner, Cohn. The Russian, Levin, had gone down before the Bohemian, Popiel, while yesterday's conqueror of Janowski, Mason, could do no more than draw with the Leipsicker, Swiderski. Wolf played a fine game against Pillsbury, who, up to the time of adjournment, had not gained much ground.

When play ended for the day Atkins had been successful against Bardeleben, Marshall had suffered defeat at the hands of Tschigorin, Oliand had disposed of Gottschall, and Suechting and Napier had drawn their game. Pillsbury, with a winning advantage, had to adjourn his game with Wolf a second time.

The record up to date is as follows:

	Won.	L.		Won.	L.
Atkins	7½	4½	Mieses	8	5
Bardeleben	5	6	Napier	6½	6½
Cohn	6½	7½	Oliand	6	6½
Gottschall	6	7	Pillsbury	8	3
Gunsberg	5	8	Popiel	4½	8½
Janowski	9	3	Suechting	3½	8½
Levin	5	7	Swiderski	6	6
Marshall	7½	5½	Tschigorin	5½	6½
Mason	4	9	Wolf	8	4

J. Don Cameron Not Badly Hurt.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The first reports of the accident in Scotland to ex-United States Senator and Mrs. J. Don Cameron of Pennsylvania appear to have been greatly exaggerated. Mrs. Cameron telegraphs today that she and her husband were only slightly bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have received numerous messages of sympathy from their English and American friends.

Royal Engagement Broken Off.

MUNICH, Aug. 5.—The betrothal of Archduchess Marie Annonciade of Austria and Duke Siegfried of Bavaria, which was announced from Vienna on June 15, has been broken off by mutual consent.

SHE INHERITS $250,000.

Farmer's Wife, an Heiress of Senator McPherson, Says Money Will Make Up for Bad Crops.

Mrs. Anna W. Low, wife of a farmer of Fowlersville, Livingston County, N. Y., has just been declared the legal heir to the estate left by Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey, valued at about $250,000, in trust for his surviving heirs. Mrs. Low is a niece of the late Senator.

When informed of this disposition of the estate yesterday morning, in the law office of Senator Henry Marshall, at 302 Broadway, Mrs. Low, who was accompanied by her husband, took her acquisition of fortune quietly.

"The season has been very bad for the crops," she said, "there's been so much rain. This will help out."

Senator McPherson, as is well known, left the bulk of his fortune, valued at more than a million, to Yale University. In 1896 he executed a trust deed for $150,000 (now increased by investments to about $250,000) for the benefit of his brothers, sister, daughter, or other surviving heirs.

There were several heirs in direct line to this trust fund before Mrs. Low, but all had died. Senator McPherson had four brothers and a sister. One, James, was killed in the civil war, and the others died before the Senator. The latter's wife also died, as did a son, Gregory. A daughter married Dr. Muir, but dying without issue, her husband, under the New Jersey law, was not entitled to any share in the estate of her father. Efforts to break the will in this connection came to nothing.

The final adjustment of the succession to the estate came about through the application of the Union Trust Company of this city, which held in trust most of the stocks and bonds owned by the Senator, to wind up its trust of the property.

Mr. and Mrs. Low are both under thirty years of age. Their farm in Livingston County has afforded them a comfortable livelihood.

TRACY LEFT A LETTER.

It Asked that Sheriff Cudihee Leave Him Alone or He Would Be "Fixed"—Still Searching.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 5.—The Sheriff's office at Davenport received a message from Preston stating that Harry Tracy spent all day Monday at the home of L. B. Eddy, a rancher on Lake Creek, three and a half miles south of Fellows. The outlaw made his appearance Sunday evening and took possession of the place. He is reported to have been there last night, leaving about 7:30 o'clock.

Pinned to the well on a farm about a mile north of Odessa, where apparently Tracy had watered his horses, the following note was found to-day:

"To whom it may concern: Tell Mr. Cudihee to take a tumble and let me alone, or I will fix him plenty. I will be on my way to Wyoming. If your horses are any good would swap with you. Thanks for a cool drink. HARRY TRACY."

Sheriffs Cudihee and Debolt arrived at Reardan, fifteen miles east of Davenport, at an early hour yesterday, having traveled all night. Later they left for Edwall, and a telephone message from there says they left for the South, presumably for the Crab Creek country.

Sheriff Rouse of Spokane County and a posse are gathering in Sprague, Spokane County, and Sheriff Gardner of Lincoln is still covering the northern end of the county.

BUTCHERS ASSAIL BEEF TRUST.

President of Retail Protective Association Recommends Removal of Tariff from Meat and Food Products.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The National Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association met in convention here to-day. About fifty delegates were present. Most of the session was devoted to the addresses of the officers.

The so-called Beef Trust was vigorously assailed and President William G. Wagner of New York, in his address, recommended that the tariff be taken off of meat and food products.

It is considered likely that there will be a movement started at this meeting to urge the payment of a bounty either by the Federal or State governments looking to the encouragement of the beef-raising interests in the East.

WANTS SON SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for Hyman Schnitzer of 228 East Sixty-first Street, appeared before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday and asked for an order committing Harris Schnitzer, the only son of his client, to an institution.

The father told Justice Greenbaum that his son made a practice of going about among business people and ordering goods in the name of his father, signing the orders or checks "H. Schnitzer." The young man had also threatened both him and his wife, and had driven a servant out of the house. Recently he was sent to Bellevue to be examined as to his mental condition. Drs. Fitch and Wildman found that he was suffering from melancholia.

The boy denied the charges, and said that his father, although a rich man, wanted to get rid of him. He also declared that his mother did not know of the present proceedings.

Justice Greenbaum adjourned the matter until to-morrow, when the boy's mother and the physicians who passed upon his mental condition will be in court.

ORIGINAL SWINDLE CHARGED.

William J. Blackman, twenty-one years old, who said he lived at 27 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of working a rather original swindle on men who were looking for work. It is alleged that he exacted a "bond" of $5 from men to whom he made a pretense of giving positions at $12 per week, and that ended the transaction.

The complainant against Blackman was George H. Ruben, twenty-three years old, of 228 West End Avenue, who charged that not only could he not get his $5 security back, but that he could not get the three days' pay that was due him—the amount being $6.

Blackman's defense was that he was not the head of the company for whom Ruben had worked, but was engaged merely to hire men.

Newsdealers have an extra sale for THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, and frequently cannot accommodate all of the transient demand. We therefore advise ordering in advance—to-day—to insure getting a copy.—Adv.

The Man in the Street

will prove a most entertaining person if introduced into your household. Everybody likes a good story told briefly—with a point that brings a laugh.

Because he does just that The Man In the Street is a favorite wherever he is known. Do you know this feature of the Magazine Supplement of the Sunday New York Times? If not, join those who do, next Sunday, and you'll be glad of it.

THE KAISER'S QUICK PASSAGE.

Gambling with Card Sharps Reported—Reward Offered for Mrs. Spreckels's Necklace—C. W. Morse Returns.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived yesterday after a quick passage of 5 days, 19 hours, and 48 minutes, and her saloon cabins crowded with 735 passengers. There were 647 in the steerage. One steerage passenger, Antonio Madejezyk, died on Sunday and was buried at sea. A fireman named Hans Behrends was taken down with typhoid fever during the trip, and was removed to Quarantine.

One of the passengers was Charles W. Morse, who was met at the pier by ex-Mayor Robert Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, both of whom were at the dock to see him off when he sailed some weeks ago. Mr. Morse will go at once to Bath, Me.

Mrs. C. A. Spreckels, a daughter-in-law of the California sugar king, also arrived on the Kaiser. Mrs. Spreckels, while traveling from Paris, where she lives, to Cherbourg, in order to board the steamship, missed a diamond and pearl necklace valued at $25,000. She said yesterday that she was not sure but that she might have left it at home, but, nevertheless, has offered a reward of $5,000 for its recovery. Mrs. Spreckels is accompanied by her daughter, and is on her way to San Francisco.

Some of the passengers, none of whom would mention names, or allow their own to be mentioned, told of poker for high stakes during the voyage. According to the story $11,000 changed hands one evening, and there was a sum equally as large on the table when the game was stopped by a spectator who accused four men of cheating. They were said to be sharps, who make a practice of fleecing passengers.

On account of the large number of returning tourists, a correspondingly large amount of duties was collected on the piers. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes paid more than $3,100 on articles she had purchased abroad.

Among the passengers were the Duc de Chaulnes, the Hon. Aubrey Herbert of the British Legation at Tokio, Adolf Ieursohn, Baron Morogues, the Count de Ouitremont, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Louis Stern, and Leo Speyer.

New York Man Drowned at Belvidere.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 5.—Harold Dusenberry of New York, whose home address does not seem to be known here, but who was employed by Russell & Erwin of Chambers Street, was drowned in the Delaware River this afternoon. He had been in this vicinity on business, and, with a party of friends, went to Dopke's Island to bathe. He was not able to swim, and was carried out by the current and drowned before aid could be given him. His body was not recovered.

Auto and Runabout in Collision.

An automobile in which were John T. Cutting and his wife of 640 Madison Avenue, collided with a runabout last evening on West Drive, in Central Park, near Ninetieth Street. The occupants of the runabout, Alfred J. Fisher and Miss Cummings, both of 388 Manhattan Avenue, were thrown out, but no one was injured. An axle of the runabout was broken.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—The Rev. Arden Flood, Nashville; John T. Arundel, London.

GRAND—Major McCaw, Surgeon, United States Army; Capt. H. R. Lemly, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—A. Ronald Trist, Havana; W. T. Power, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Richard Earle Locke, Philadelphia; E. B. Aldrich, Providence.

SAVOY—William Lund, San Francisco; the Rev. Emil G. Hinch, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—R. Colebrook, London; P. F. Austis, General Traffic Manager Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—George B. Fraser, Montreal; Walter Raleigh Kerr, Quebec.

MAJESTIC—Chauncey Olcott, London; Viscount Watauabe and Chisuyu Watauabe, Japan; H. Montague Van Vleit, Canada.

CADILLAC—C. J. Bloodworth, Atlanta, Ga.; William J. Cullen, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. C. Tonalla, house furnishing goods; W. H. Ellis, carpets, rugs, and curtains; C. A. Joseph, cloaks, suits, and waists; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Well Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Well, clothing; Hoffman House.

Levi, Jones & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Levi, cloaks; Mrs. S. Craig, millinery; 74 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Goldwater, N., & Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Goldwater, furnishing goods; C. Goldwater, manufacturing department; Victoria Hotel.

Bischoff, E., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Bischoff, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, cloaks, suits, waists, dress goods, and laces; 502 Broadway; Holland House.

Nahm Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; N. B. Nahm, carpets; Hotel Earlington.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, leather goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. Lamsboch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens, notions and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Munzesheimer & Daube, Ardmore, Indian Territory; D. Daube, dry goods; S. Daube, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Moses, M., Louisville, Ky.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Bloss, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; E. Cohen, notions and jewelry; I. Kempner, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Lanpher, Finch & Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.; O. C. Lanpher, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 4 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Scheuer, B., & Brother, Eufaula, Ala.; H. Scheuer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Criterion Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Rose Steiner, merino underwear; Miss M. McGrath, fancy goods; Miss M. Kraemer, fancy goods; Miss K. Leahey, laces; Miss M. Reardon, corsets; Miss Kelly, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, shoes; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Flanagan, ladies' and infants' wear; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Haile Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. A. Flanagan, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; E. Kirscher, notions and jewelry; 58 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Frank & Hagerdorn, Gadsden, Ga.; A. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Adams, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. W. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Innes, Bullene & Buckman, Lawrence, Kan.; G. Innes, general buyer; H. B. Bullene, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. M. Calkins, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. E. Dickinson, cloaks; 464 Broome Street.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Rose, laces and ribbons; Mr. Borden, cloaks and suits; 385 Broadway.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Michelbacher, laces; 396 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Ratcliffe, silks and dress goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Williams, gloves; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Whelan, gloves; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

McClain Brothers & Co., Dawson, Ga.; W. A. McClain, dry goods; R. McClain, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Davis & Dasler, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys; Broadway and 10th Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Runnette, W., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Runnette, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Maxwell-McClure Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, white goods, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Newman Dry Goods Company, Arkansas City, Kan.; A. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Jones, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss H. Flynn, jewelry; Miss M. Ryan, gloves and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.

Exstein, I., & Brother, Sherman, Texas; I. Exstein, notions, 22 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Bartel, A. S., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, laces, notions, and jewelry, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, ladies' underwear and petticoats; Mrs. Pressing, dry goods; E. D. Paine, dry goods; W. P. Clark, dry goods; F. A. Krier, dry goods; G. H. Tolman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves, 490 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Seelig, M., Kansas City, Mo., clothing.

Barnes & Higdon, Alapasas, Texas; A. L. Higdon, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Stevens, H. R., Parsons, Kan.; F. C. Stevens, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Sol Eisenberg, general merchandise; A. Eisenberg, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, R. H., & Co., Jonesborough, Ark.; R. H. Meyer, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Rogers Dry Goods Company, Brownwood, Texas; R. B. Rogers, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Pufeles-Gans Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene R. Gans, cloaks; M. P. Pufeles, cloaks.

Emporium, Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry De Lepin, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kahn, Arnold, Henderson, Ky.; general store; Hotel Belvedere.

Carroll & Cooney, Lima, Ohio; W. M. Cooney, dry goods; John F. Cloran, dry goods; W. T. Hart, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Drenburg Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Phillip, dress skirts; Hotel Albert.

Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, Minn.; George W. Turner, upholstery; W. A. Daniels, upholstery; Victoria Hotel.

Hoffman Supply Co., The, Columbus, Ohio; R. N. Whitford, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Radcliffe, John, Springfield, Mo.; dry goods and millinery Broadway Central Hotel.

Powers Mercantile Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Laura C. King, dry goods; Hotel Nethorland.

Peck Bros., Ionia, Mich.; W. L. Peck, fancy goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Benedict, W. J., Belding, Mich.; drugs, books, &c.; Hotel Bartholdi.

Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; George Hildesheim, dry goods; Moritz Mayer, dry goods.

Silberberg, M., Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; 640 Broadway.

Gem Garment Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Stephenson, shirt waists; Hotel Navarre.

Knapp, W. E. & M. W., Rochester, Minn.; M. W. Knapp, crockery and china; St. Denis Hotel.

Harris-Emry Company, Des Moines, Iowa; M. H. Burns, jewelry, leather goods, &c.; Jane M. Williams, laces, embroideries, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stone, Jacob, Pierce City, Mo.; H. Piccard, general store.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Nellie Jones, dry goods; Hotel Endicott.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Ida Keller, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Chapman, G. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Bacon & Son, Louisville, Ky.; Newton G. Rogers, dry goods; 233 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Kuttner, J., & Co., Rome, Ga.; Ike May, dry goods and clothing; 752 Broadway.

Springer, M. E., Fort Dodge, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Robinson-Straus Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Oscar Rittenberg, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Alburger, Stoes & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Stamats, trimmings; Edith F. Stamats, trimmings; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John Ainstield Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; cloaks and furs; W. H. Guthrie, cloaks and furs; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Walker, Douglas & Co., Denison, Texas; J. A. Douglas, dry goods, clothing, shoes, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

MacDonald, Mrs. James, Canton, Ohio; James MacDonald, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; C. A. Barnes, clothing and cloa

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 o'clock. — The Wanamaker Store

Putting FURNITURE In Your Home

Is Like Putting Money in a Savings Bank

It is a safe and positive way of adding to your worldly possessions; it makes you feel better about your home, and it makes you happier and more comfortable in it. Then the intrinsic value that you secure in this Wanamaker August Sale, gives you superbly-made furniture, much of which costs you less than the actual cost to construct it. So that, on the average, for every ten dollars that you spend for this furniture you add fifteen dollars in value to your home furnishings—a hundred dollars adds a hundred and fifty; a thousand dollars secures five hundred dollars' worth more than at any other time. Little wonder that each year more and more shrewd housekeepers arrange to do their Fall furniture-buying in August. Many careful housekeepers lay aside a little at a time for a whole year, in order to buy certain things they desire. Perhaps the saving has been slow and tedious to get the fifty or a hundred dollars. Now, in a moment, the witchery of this AUGUST SALE *adds to it half as much as you have saved in the whole year!* Your fifty dollars becomes seventy-five—your hundred dollars becomes a hundred and fifty in its power to buy during these magic August days.

And the only magic that exists in this world is the result of brains and skill and work. The strenuous use of all three during the last few months has brought together the splendid Furniture that is shown on our floors today, at such remarkably low prices.

Thousands have already come; *and bought.* You'll not wonder at it when you clap your own eyes on the offerings—if you've a home of your own, in fact, or in prospect, and have a mite of love for it; and enjoy the securing of much for little.

Here are further hints of furniture and the savings:

Parlor Suites

Im. Mahog. 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $75, August price $37.50.
Inlaid 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $100, August price $50.
Im. Mahogany 5-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $100, August price $65.
Im. Mahogany 5-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $110, August price $75.
Mahogany 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $175, August price $87.50.
Mahogany 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $190, August price $95.
Mahogany 3-pc. Parlor Suite—usual price $135, August price $100.
Gold 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $425, August price $212.50.
Gold 3-piece Parlor Suite—usual price $385, August price $250.

Bedroom Suites

Maple two-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $52, August price $38.
Maple 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $70, August price $52.
Mahogany 2-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $58, August price $43.
Mahogany 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $80, August price $60.
Oak 2-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $125, August price $85.
Mahogany 2-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $130, August price $100.
Mahogany 2-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $205, August price $150.
Mahogany 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $255, August price $165.
Mahogany 3-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $258, August price $195.
Birch 4-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $336, August price $200.
Mahogany 4-piece Bedroom Suite—usual price $590, August price $440.

Bureaus

Oak Bureau—usual price $16, August price $10.50.
Birch Bureau—usual price $35, August price $27.
Oak Bureau—usual price $48, August price $30.
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $50, August price $30.
Birch Bureau—usual price $55, August price $44.
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $80, August price $50.
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $95, August price $60.
Mahogany Bureau—usual price $205, August price $160.

Chiffonniers

Weathered oak Chiffonnier—usual price $18, August price $18.50.
Golden oak Chiffonnier—usual price $20, August price $15.
Maple Chiffonnier—usual price $25, August price $17.50.
Maple Chiffonnier—usual price $50, August price $30.
Birch Chiffonnier—usual price $48, August price $32.
Birch Chiffonnier—usual price $46, August price $35.
Golden oak Chiffonnier—usual price $60, August price $40.
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $70, August price $53.
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $90, August price $60.
Mahogany Chiffonnier—usual price $130, August price $100.

Easy Chairs

Tapestry Easy Chair—usual price $30, August price $20.
Leather Easy Chair—usual price $36, August price $25.
Leather Easy Rocker—usual price $40, August price $28.
Corduroy Easy Rocker—usual price $50, August price $35.
Leather Turkish Chair—usual price $58, August price $37.50.
Leather Turkish Chair—usual price $56, August price $40.
Leather Turkish Chair—usual price $63, August price $43.

Sideboards

Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $25, August price $16.50.
Oak Sideboard—usual price $55, August price $35.
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $65, August price $45.
Flemish Sideboard—usual price $90, August price $60.
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $100, August price $63.
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $110, August price $70.
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $115, August price $70.
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $110, August price $75.
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $120, August price $80.
Antwerp oak Sideboard—usual price $135, August price $85.
Weathered oak Sideboard—usual price $150, August price $88.
Flemish Sideboard—usual price $160, August price $95.
Oak Sideboard—usual price $160, August price $100.
Oak Sideboard—usual price $180, August price $115.
Mahogany Sideboard—usual price $205, August price $160.
Oak Sideboard—usual price $290, August price $180.

Buffets

Weathered oak Buffet—usual price $18.50, August price $14.
Mahogany Buffet—usual price $28, August price $18.
Mahogany Buffet—usual price $30, August price $20.
Oak Buffet—usual price $60, August price $45.
Oak Buffet—usual price $70, August price $50.
Weathered oak Buffet—usual price $120, August price $73.

China Closets

Mahogany China Closet—usual price $85, August price $60.
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $125, August price $85.
Mahogany China Closet—usual price $145; August price $90.

Extension Tables

Oak Extension Table, 6 ft.—usual price $20, August price $13.
Oak Extension Table, 8 ft.—usual price $25, August price $18.
Oak Extension Table, 8 ft.—usual price $35, August price $25.
Mahogany Extension Table, 10 ft.—usual price $50, August price $30.
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $54, August price $35.
Oak Extension Table, 10 ft.—usual price $70, August price $45.
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $80, August price $50.
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $85, August price $67.50.
Mahogany Ext. Table, 10 ft.—usual price $115, August price $90.

Bookcases

Imitation mahogany Bookcase—usal price $9, August price $6.75.
Oak Bookcase—usual price $12, August price $9.
Oak Bookcase—usual price $25, August price $18.
Imitation mahogany Bookcase—usual price $30, August price $22.
Oak Bookcase—usual price $35, August price $27.50.
Mahogany Bookcase—usual price $50, August price $35.
Mahogany Bookcase—usual price $100, August price $80.
Mahogany inlaid Bookcase—usual price $140, August price $95.
Mahogany inlaid Bookcase—usual price $165, August price $110.

A Price-Disturbance Among Men's Summer Suits

We've introduced a disturbing element among our Men's Summer Suits in the shape of a new, low price. The scattering which, unless we're mightily mistaken, is bound to ensue, will fit out about a hundred and fifty men with handsome, light suits just in time for their August vacation. And the price won't trench materially on the vacation funds, for it's only

TEN DOLLARS A SUIT

for former $12 to $15 values.

Suits are of blue or black serge or cheviot and light-colored wool crash; single-breasted and half-lined—and just right for dog-days.

There are also a hundred pairs of light Striped Worsted Trousers, just in, at $3.50, for the regular $5 sort.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoe-Sense

People can display more common-sense, or the lack of it, in the sort of shoes they wear, than in almost any other part of their apparel.

For shoes may be not only a bad bargain as to durability, but they can be positively hurtful to the feet. And it merely takes sense to avoid such shoes.

Lots of sensible people come to our Basement Shoe Store. They appreciate shoes that are comfortable, made on sound principles, will wear as well as they look, and yet cost ever so little.

Here are the sorts of Shoes they come for:

WOMEN'S BLACK OXFORDS at $1—
Kidskin; thin and flexible soles; proper shapes and weights; made to sell at one-half more.

WOMEN'S BLACK OXFORDS at $1.20—
Kidskin; kid and patent leather tips; shoes that were made to go in the $2 grades.

MEN'S TAN SHOES at $1.90—
Shoes that are right in weight, shape and color, and good value at $3 or more; lace; full round toes; welted and stitched soles.

MEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES at $1.90—
Black kidskin lace, with welted soles; such shoes as you see every day, with $3 price-tickets.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES—
Tan kid lace and button; spring heel shoes; sizes to 10½ at 90c; larger sizes at $1; worth one-half more.
Rubber-soled canvas Oxfords at 35c; soles are sewed on; white, brown and black, and all sizes for men, women, boys and girls.
Thousands of pairs of seasonable boots here at average savings of a third.

Basement.

Cotton Dress-Patterns At Half Prices

The cleaning-up process among the Cotton Wash Goods produces some very attractive results. Odd patterns, for instance, that contain enough for one or two dress-lengths, are set apart to be thus cut up, and newly priced *at half, or less, of the value of the goods.*

That's the reason for this enticing tableful of Dress Patterns today—at these little prices:

Twelve Yards

Of Batiste, 40c.
Of Lawn, 60c.
Of Dimity, 60c.
Of Swiss Muslin, 75c.
Of Broche Batiste, 75c.
Of sheer Batiste, $1.20.
Of Swiss Muslins, $1.20.
Of Imported Swiss Muslin, $2.40.

Of Linen Lawn, $1.80.
Of Scotch Grenadine, $2.75.
Of Printed Silk Muslin, $8.
Of plain Silk Muslin, $3.

Ten Yards

Of Madras, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.

Eight Yards

Of 44-inch Swiss Muslin, $2.

Fourth avenue.

Then, a special offering of

12½c Printed Lawn at 5c Yard

A sheer, well-woven cloth, printed with polka-dots in blue, black, red and pink, or neat designs—all on white grounds. A tempting fabric, indeed, to buy at *five cents a yard.*

Also these:

10c Zephyr Gingham at 5c.
12½c Dimity at 5c.
12½c Batiste at 5c.
12½c Printed Mull at 5c.

Fourth avenue.

Shirt-Waists And Wrappers

All white, all of lawn, sheer, airy and dainty—hot-weather garments *par excellence.* And all marked at prices of a new and attractive lowness. These groups:

White Shirt-waists

At $1, from $1.50 and $1.75—Four styles; trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched plaits; open front, back or side; long or short sleeves.

At $1.50, from $2.50 and $2.75—Five styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery; open front or back; long or short sleeves.

White Wrappers

At $1, from $1.75—Round yoke of hemstitching, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle; full front; plaited back; ruffle on skirt.

At $1.75, from $2.50 to $3.75—Yoke of allover embroidery; trimmed with ruffle; full front; French back; ruffle on skirt.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Mattresses, Springs and Pillows

At $6, worth $8—Short hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 45 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.

At $9, worth $12—Mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.

At $12, worth $16—Extra mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; blue-and-white or fancy stripe ticking.

At $6.75, worth $8.50—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, one part; blue-and-white ticking.

At $8.50, worth $11.25—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, one part; blue-and-white ticking.

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered hair-top Box Springs, for wood or metal beds; full size.

Fourth floor.

At $8, worth $10—Rabbet-edge Box Springs, for metal beds; full size.

At $4, worth $4.50—Steel woven-wire Springs; all sizes.

At $4, worth $5—Maple frame woven-wire Springs, with adjustable ends; all sizes.

At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in., 3 lbs.

At $2.35, worth $2.70—Extra selected geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in., 3 lbs.

At $2.50, worth $3—Prime geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.

At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.

Trade Sale of Lace Curtains

We have just bought from one of the large importing houses, a lot of Lace Curtains, amounting to about forty thousand dollars at retail values. They are all in recent patterns, of all the popular sorts of Curtains—Irish Point, Cluny, Renaissance, Arabian, Antique, Net, Muslin, and Colored Madras. We secured them at concessions that allow us to offer them to August home-furnishers at such prices, that on an average,

The Curtains Are Worth a Half More

than they are marked today. Some of the choicest sorts are worth a third more, others a half, and many are worth double the prices asked in this sale. Then all are spic-span and perfect, just out of the wrappers as you buy them. The designs are not only new and handsome, but there is wide variety to select from. As a hint of the scope of the sale, here are Muslin Sash Curtains at 50c, worth 75c; Irish Point Curtains at $2.25, worth $3.50; up to exquisite Arabian Curtains, regularly $85, but now at $56 a pair. Here are details of the principal groups:

Irish Point Curtains

About 650 pairs in white and 550 pairs in ecru, in a variety of patterns; in a long list of prices, the following of which are merely suggestive:

In Ecru—$4.75 Curtains at $2.38. $10.50 Curtains at $7.
$6.75 Curtains at $3.38. $12 Curtains at $8.
$9 Curtains at $6. $15 Curtains at $10.
$17.75 Curtains at $11.75.

In White—$4.50 Curtains at $3. $13.50 Curtains at $9.
$6.75 Curtains at $4.50. $16.50 Curtains at $11.
$11.50 Curtains at $7.65. $21 Curtains at $14.
$25 Curtains at $16.75.

Cluny Curtains

About a hundred and seventy-five pairs at these prices:
$3 Curtains at $2. $7.25 Curtains at $4.75.
$4.50 Curtains at $3. $9 Curtains at $6.
$5.25 Curtains at $3.50. $14.25 Curtains at $9.50.

Madras Curtains

About a hundred and fifty pairs:
$5.65 Curtains at $3.75. $6.75 Curtains at $4.50.
$6 Curtains at $4.

Third floor.

Ruffled Net Curtains

About seventy-five pairs at half price:
$6.50 Curtains at $3.25. $8.25 Curtains at $4.15.
$7.25 Curtains at $3.68.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains

About seventy-five pairs, in colors, at 50c and 60c, from $1.35.

Tambour Lace Curtains

About two hundred pairs, at one-third off.
$3.75 Curtains at $2.50. $9 Curtains at $6.
$4.50 Curtains at $3. $12.75 Curtains at $8.50.
$7.50 Curtains at $5. $20 Curtains at $13.38.

Renaissance Curtains

About a hundred pairs at one-third off:
$10.50 Curtains at $7. $20 Curtains at $13.50.
$12.75 Curtains at $8.50. $24 Curtains at $16.
$16.50 Curtains at $11. $36 Curtains at $24.

Arabian Curtains

About a hundred and seventy-five pairs, at one-third off:
$9 Curtains at $6. $45 Curtains at $30.
$12.75 Curtains at $8.50. $67.50 Curtains at $45.
$30 Curtains at $20. $85 Curtains at $56.

Surprising Early Reductions on

Women's Bathing Suits

Seems almost premature, to cut prices on Women's Bathing Suits before there's been much really good bathing weather! But it's all the more welcome to those women who haven't already provided themselves, to be able to buy a handsome suit now—perchance just when they need it most—at such an unexpected saving.

The best and prettiest of the season's styles are included in the following groups. There's not a complete size-range in each style, but there are many different styles in each size, from which to choose:

At $2, worth $3 to $4—
Blue and black Alpaca and Surf Cloth Suits; white braid trimming; white duck collars, or collar and skirt trimmed with striped galatea.

At $4, worth $5 to $6—
Blue and black Brilliantine Suits; scalloped sailor collar with narrow white braid; or high neck and plaited yoke with white braid; gored and plaited skirts.

At $5, worth $6 to $8—
Blue and black Brilliantine Suits; large sailor collar of same material in white or cadet blue; with embroidered anchor on collar and shield; others with polka-dotted collars; gored skirts.

At $7.50, worth $9 to $12—
Blue and black Mohair Suits, in a variety of styles: some have pongee and light blue taffeta collars and ties; others are in hair stripes with large white sailor collar; gored skirts.

At $10 to $13.25, worth $20 to $26.50—
Pongee and Taffeta Suits; very stylish and well made.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Hosiery And Vests Specially Priced

The Wanamaker patterns in Women's Hosiery are largely designed especially for us; and are unusually good values at their full prices. Hence this news of the most attractive of the season's styles, at a *third* to a *half* of original prices, is of extreme moment to women who like to wear pretty hosiery—and what woman doesn't, if she can afford to?

There's an underwear offering, too, that you'll find interesting:

Stockings

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c; were 37½c and 50c pair—950 pairs of fancy Stockings; all of this season's importation; consisting of:
Fast black Cotton, with colored vertical stripes, side clocks or embroidered fronts.
Fast black Lisle Thread, with colored embroidered fronts or vertical stripes.
Lisle Thread, with colored tops and black boots, clocked.
Large variety of patterns; though there's not a complete range of sizes in each.

At 25c a pair, were 50c—Fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, in pretty assorted patterns of openwork ankles.

Vests

At 10c each, 3 for 25c; seconds of 18c quality—White ribbed shaped Cotton Vests, high neck, long sleeves; light weight; neatly trimmed and finished. "Seconds," because of slight defects, that do not affect wearing qualities.

Broadway.

Shirt-Waist Suits for Girls—Reduced

Not many left of these charming and yet practical Shirt-waist Suits for girls of 14 to 16 years. But those that remain bear smartly reduced prices today. It's a hint that wide-awake mothers won't ignore:

At $3.50, worth $5 to $6—
Shirt-waist Suits in Eton and Norfolk jacket styles, of chambray and gingham in neat effects. Some splendid bargains at the price.

At $5, worth $7.50 to $10—
Shirt-waist Suits of lawn and chambray, well made and variously trimmed; in all desirable shades.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Teakwood Stools

Teakwood Stools are necessary adjuncts to the furnishings of artistic homes. These offered today are Chinese hand-carved stools of very excellent character.

There are about fifty pieces in the collection. Regular prices were $7.50 to $50. Now marked at $5 to $35.

Ninth street Aisle.

Women's Gloves

Some fascinating new effects in women's long Silk Gloves have just arrived—gloves for afternoon or evening wear with short-sleeved gowns. In black or white, 12-button length, 75c; 16-button, $1; 20-button, $1.25. Also, in 20-button, all the newest light shades of blue, pink, red, canary, buff and lavender, at $1.25 pair.

Washable Summer Gloves, too, of French Chamois; made to sell at $1, now 50c. One or two large pearl buttons or clasps.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CRUISING YACHTS RACE

First Run of the N. Y. Y. C. Fleet Results in Spirited Sport.

Light Winds Cause Fluky Contests in the Voyage from New London to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The first run of the New York Yacht Club in the annual cruise from New London to Newport today provided pleasing contests for a vast number of boats. The forty-mile trip from Sarah's Ledge to the Brenton Reef Lightship was begun in light airs and was finished in a good sailing breeze. It was a day for the amateurs rather than the professionals, for the best winner of the day, the seventy-foot schooner Muriel, was sailed by her owner, Charles Smithers, beating Demies, the professional of the Elmina, in a way that went far to balance previous defeats.

The Yankee, sailed by J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., got clear away from the celebrated "Charlie" Barr, who was sailing the Mineola. The Weetamoe, sailed by H. F. Lippitt, won among the sixties. Many other amateur successes could be mentioned. There were no casualties, and the only thing that looked like an accident was when some schooners got mixed up by the tide and want of wind at the start. Then the horn of the Quissetta swept over the India's decks, but did no damage. Another close call was when the new large schooner Ariadne seemed unwilling, in the grip of the tide, to answer to the steering of Mr. Tams and drifted so close to the stern of the Navigator that Mr. Kane called for steam ahead on the committee boat, which averted some damage.

In the early morning there was a light easterly air moving across the harbor. On board the flagship Corona Commodore Ledyard gave the signal to get under way at 9 o'clock. The committee steamer Navigator then steamed out with the Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales, on board, and after having the stakeboat placed one-quarter of a mile east of Sarah's Ledge Buoy dropped anchor to wait for the racers and cruisers to come out. It was a great fleet that issued from the bay.

At 10:40 o'clock there was a light air from the southeast, and the preparatory gun was fired. This wind direction promised a beat out to round the race rock, and then a close haul to Point Judith on the course east. At the first starting gun, at 10.45 o'clock, the first division crossed, and was timed as follows: Eclipse, 10:50:25; Humma, 10:50:56; Alcaborda, 10:50:38; Eldolon, 10:50:44; Hebe, 10:50:52; Sancterer, 10:50:13; Yvette, 10:51:51; Effort, 10:51:20, and Cleona, 10:51:30; The Millcete, Isolt, Altair, Tolowana, Ondawa, Gossoon, Mira, and Challenge being timed at 10:52:00.

At the second signal, at 10:55, the Neola crossed first, with the Weetamoe just to leeward of her; then came the yawl Caress, followed by the Eelin. The Yankee crossed on the port tack, followed by the Senta; then came the Mineola, near the east end of the line and on the port tack, followed by the Rainbow on the starboard tack and the Queen Mab. The Yankee then went about to the starboard tack, and Barr had to pay off and go under her stern. The Mineola held on till 10:59, when Barr put her into the starboard tack. When the yachts were seen again outside the Mineola was the last of the three. At the third gun the Muriel started at 11:01:26; Gevalia, 11:01:42; India, 11:02, and Elmina, 11:02. The Amorita, Seneca, Shamrock, Quickstep, Katrina, Ingomar, and Quissetta were timed at the handicap gun 11:02.

The schooners of Class B were sent off at 11:05, the Corona crossing first, followed by George W. Weld's new schooner Chanticleer; the Emerald came next, and then Francis Skinner's Constellation, followed by the Hildegarde, owned by Edward R. Coleman of Philadelphia. After the yachts were started, the Navigator left to follow the fleets. The wind was very light. Off the Race Rock the order of the leading boats seemed in the distance to be Altair, Effort, Muriel, Yankee, Rainbow, Elmina, and Mineola. At 11:30 the Yankee set a larger jibtopsail and lowered her jib. The Rainbow followed suit, and then the Yankee secured her working foresail and set a reaching one. On the Mineola Barr held to the same sails and was dragging out more to windward than the others.

At 3:15 the southeast air freshened and the yachts had a perceptible careen. Here the Yankee took in her jib topsail and set a smaller one, she having the race in hand and requiring to take no chances in carrying sail. For half an hour the wind freshened as Point Judith was approaching and grew more easterly, so that while the leaders which cleared Point Judith were able to lie their course to the finish, the others in the rear were headed off, and some of them were seen in the distance going off shore on the port tack. The Corona was having a long chase after the Muriel, but did not go fast enough to close up the mile of water between the two boats.

The Navigator then steamed ahead to take times at the finish, and dropped anchor off the Brenton Reef Lightship to make the finish line. The Muriel came to her finish like an iceboat, with everything flattened. Her timing was 4:45:35, at 4:48:08. The Corona came dashing in with the Commodore's flag at the main truck. The Yankee then rushed past, followed by the Elmina, with Skipper Demies taking things resignedly. The second of the seventies to finish was the Mineola. The Quissetta came next, and then the Rainbow. Between these leaders and the next bunch there was a wide waste of water, and then arrived the Altair and the Weetamoe. Among those chiefly notable for their fine appearance at the finish was the schooner Constellation.

The race of the big auxiliaries lacked the wind that such vessels generally need, and the Anemone did not finish. As a whole, the day's results were very inconclusive in showing relative merits, as there was little windward work, and in such a light weather reaching race the element of luck was a little too much in evidence. As the Mira came to the finish it was seen that she carried a protest flag, and the owner, Mr. Poor, called out to the committee that he protested the boats of his class which did not go outside the whistling buoy off Point Judith. He was told to put his protest in writing.

The winners were Constellation, Corona, Muriel, and Elmina, and second prize winners, India, Yankee, Queen Mab, Altair, Effort, Sauntere, Hildegarde, Chanticleer, Seneca. In special classes of sloops Queen Mab, Hebe, and Isolt won. In the special for auxiliaries Alcatorada won. The following table shows the results:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

All over 90-foot racing length.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Shenandoah	11:07:00	Did not finish.	
Hildegarde	11:07:00	6:40:18	7:33:18
Constellation	11:07:00	6:02:09	6:08:02

CLASS B.—Not over 95 feet and over 85 feet racing length.

Corona	11:05:53	4:48:08	5:42:15
Emerald	11:07:00	5:55:36	6:48:36
Chanticleer	11:07:00	5:34:33	6:27:33
Iroquois	11:07:00	6:23:36	7:16:36

CLASS D.—Not over 75 feet and over 65 feet racing length.

Muriel	11:01:26	4:35:35	5:44:09
Elmina	11:02:00	5:03:12	6:01:12
Amorita	11:02:00	6:33:20	6:31:20
Seneca	11:02:00	6:12:55	6:13:53
Shamrock	11:02:00	6:46:04	7:44:04
Quickstep	11:02:00	7:07:39	8:05:39
Katrina	11:02:00	6:14:09	6:15:07
Ingomar	11:02:00	6:31:20	7:29:20
Quissetta	11:02:00	6:16:24	6:17:22

CLASS F—Not over 65 feet racing length.

Indra	11:02:00	6:50:11	7:48:11
Agatha	11:02:00	6:54:02	7:54:02
Gevalia	11:01:42	6:33:26	7:51:44

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS—CLASS H.

Not over 80 feet and over 70 feet racing length.

Yankee	10:56:49	4:40:28	5:52:39
Mineola	10:57:00	5:14:12	6:16:12
Rainbow	10:57:00	5:16:53	6:19:53

CLASS I—Not over 70 feet and over 60 feet racing length.

Westamoe	10:55:26	5:23:30	6:28:04
Neola	10:55:36	Did not finish.	
Caress	10:55:39	5:52:52	6:57:16
Eelin	10:56:22	6:10:32	7:23:10
Queen Mab	10:56:54	5:14:51	6:17:57
Senta	10:57:00	6:27:07	7:30:07
Hester	10:57:00	5:42:11	6:45:11

CLASS J—Not over 60 and over 51 feet.

Eclipse	10:50:25	6:58:26	8:08:01
Humma	10:50:56	5:49:59	6:59:03
Millcete	10:52:00	6:53:08	8:00:08
Isolt	10:52:00	6:08:20	7:16:20
Altair	10:52:00	5:23:03	6:31:03

CLASS K—Not over 51 and over 43 feet.

Cleona	10:51:39	7:23:40	8:32:01
Leotawana	10:52:00	7:09:58	8:17:58
Ondawa	10:52:00	6:58:07	8:06:07
Gossoon	10:52:00	7:23:45	8:31:45

CLASS L—Not over 43 and over 36 feet.

Alcatorda	10:50:38	7:18:39	8:28:01
Eldolon	10:50:45	6:42:51	7:52:07
Hebe	10:50:52	6:28:18	7:37:26
Effort	10:51:20	5:29:33	6:38:04
Mira	10:52:00	6:38:26	7:46:26
Challenge	10:52:00	7:03:04	8:11:04
Bonnie Kate	10:52:38	Did not finish.	

CLASS M—Not Over 36 Feet Racing Length.

Saunterer	10:50:13	7:09:18	8:19:05
Yvette	10:51:51	7:37:32	8:45:41

SPECIAL CLASSES.

KEEL SCHOONERS, (CLASS 1.)

Shenandoah	11:07:00	Did not finish.	
Hildegarde	11:07:00	6:40:18	7:33:19

KEEL SCHOONERS, (CLASS 2.)

Chanticleer, (sails in Class 1)	11:07:00	5:34:33	6:27:33

SPECIAL CLASS.—SCHOONERS, (CLASS 3.)

Shamrock	11:02:00	6:46:04	7:44:04
Seneca	11:02:00	6:12:55	7:10:55
Quickstep	11:02:00	7:07:39	8:05:39
Katrina	11:02:00	6:14:09	7:12:09

SPECIAL CLASS—SLOOPS, (CLASS 1.)

Hester	10:57:00	5:42:11	6:45:11
Queen Mab	10:56:54	5:14:51	6:17:57
Senta	10:57:00	6:27:07	7:30:07
Eelin	10:56:22	6:19:32	7:23:10

SPECIAL CLASS—SLOOPS, (CLASS 2.)

Hebe	10:50:52	6:28:18	7:37:26
Mira	10:52:00	6:38:26	7:46:26

SPECIAL CLASS—SLOOPS, (CLASS 3.)

Eclipse	10:50:25	6:58:26	8:08:01
Isolt	10:52:00	6:08:20	7:16:20

SPECIAL CLASS—STEAM AUXILIARIES, SCHOONERS.

Anemone	11:07:00	Did not finish.	
Endymion	11:07:00	6:20:52	7:13:52
Ariadne	11:07:00	6:48:37	7:41:37

SPECIAL CLASS—MOTOR AUXILIARIES, SLOOPS AND YAWLS.

Alcatorda	11:50:38	7:18:39	8:28:01

SACHEM'S HEAD YACHTS RACE.

The third in the series of club races for points of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club called out thirteen boats yesterday. A special course of eight miles was sailed in a light southwest wind and a moderate sea. In the Seawanhaka knockabout class, R. C. Mitchell's Senta now leads with 17 points to her credit, while W. E. Peck's Midge and E. C. and R. B. Seward's Gloria are tied for second place with 15 points each. In the Sachem's Head one design class the Kydart, although not belonging in the class, was permitted by courtesy to sail there and easily distanced her competitors. The two leaders in the knockabout class were separated by only two seconds at the finish and between the next two boats there was only the same difference of time. The summary follows:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 10:13.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Frances, C. G. Lincoln	11:59:18	1:46:18
Kittywynk, J. J. Phelps	11:59:20	1:46:20
Senta, R. C. Mitchell	12:00:28	1:47:23
Midge, W. E. Peck	12:00:25	1:47:25
Gloria, E. C. & R. B. Seward	12:02:06	1:49:06
Arrow, Forbes Hawkes	12:02:50	1:49:59
Thelga, C. R. Clark	12:03:38	1:52:36

SACHEM'S HEAD ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 10:18.

Possum, S. W. Sharp	12:30:03	2:12:03
Chipmunk, J. E. Wayland	12:58:08	2:40:08
Goorilea, J. P. Elton	1:18:00	3:00:00
Kydart, Mr. Elliot	12:23:39	2:05:39

DORIES.

Start, 10:23.

Gretchen, W. H. Denning	11:29:05	1:06:05
Hunky Dory, Thomas Prentice	11:50:25	1:27:25

The winners were: Frances, Kydart, and Gretchen.

YACHTS RACE FOR KING'S CUP.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 5.—Sir James Pender's yacht Brynhild won the race for the King's Cup to-day in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the German Emperor's American-built schooner Meteor III. finished second. The Glory was third.

The second day of the regatta was favored with beautiful weather. The sky was clear, but the wind was rather light. There were twelve starters in the race for the King's Cup, with the Meteor III. on scratch and smaller craft being allowed various times ranging from thirteen minutes and twenty seconds, accorded to the Brynhild, up to an hour and a half to the little yawl Rozel, owned by Lancelot Rolleston. Rupert Guinness's yawl Leander, which won last year's race, was given thirty-one minutes' allowance. The start, at 10 o'clock, was a good one, the contestants crossing the line well bunched. The Brynhild led lightly and the Meteor was in third position.

The Meteor secured the lead at the eastern end of the course and was a long distance ahead when she recrossed the line at 1:40 and started on the westward leg. She needed all her speed, however, to overcome her severe handicap.

King Edward was watched at the start of the yachts with keen interest, and at 1 o'clock the Victoria and Albert steamed slowly in the direction of Ryde to meet the returning racers.

SURPRISE IN FILLY STAKES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—Par Excellence, quoted at 40 to 1, a selling plater of only ordinary class, to-day won the classic Alabama Stakes for three-year-old fillies in a hard drive by a neck from the 30 to 1 shot Lux Casta. The result was one of the greatest upsets of the present racing year. William C. Whitney's Gunfire was an odds-on favorite, but she, together with Hatasoo, was raced into the ground before the head of the stretch was reached, and both were badly beaten at the end, Josepha finishing third. The start of the race at the clubhouse stand caused a lot of crowding, Par Excellence and Femesole coming together, the latter being thrown out of her stride.

The California owned and bred two-year-old Alsono, gave a great exhibition of speed and stamina in the opening dash, making up a gap of twenty lengths and winning by a neck from Boutonniere. The track was fast, Zoroaster running a mile in 1:39 3-5, and establishing a record for the course. The attendance numbered over 4,000. Three favorites won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Burns & Murphy's Alsono, ch. c., 112 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Boutonniere, 103, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Lady Albercraft, 112, (Brennan,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Sconfer, Granzella, High Chancellor, Grey Park, Old Fort, Squanto, Empress of India, Wax Candle, Decoration, and Dazzling also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. A. Shields's Zoroaster, b. g., aged, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won; Conundrum, 102, (Eyre,) 7 to 10 and 3 to 10, second; Mosketo, 101, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:39 3-5. Hans Wagner, Musidora, and Locket also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds, maiden jockeys; five and a half furlongs. J. E. Madden's Yardarm, b. c., 112 pounds, (Snyder,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Parisienne, 109, (Hughes,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Flying Jib, 112, (Ely,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:08. Leader, Michaelman, Medal, Daisy, Farcraft, Onature, Mollie Brant, Mr. Dingle, and Showman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama Stakes, for fillies, three years old; one mile and a sixteenth. The Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, ch. f., 116 pounds, (Redfern,) 40 to 1 and 7 to 1, won; the Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 116, (Wonderly,) 30 to 1 and 7 to 1, second; D. Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., 116, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Gunfire, Bessie McCarthy, Femesole, and Hatasoo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. F. Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 4 years, 111 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2 and out, won; Belvino, 112, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Sadducee, 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Roue, Bellario, Flying Buttress, and Delagoa also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. W. C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 4 years, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Himself, 110, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Caughnawaga, 107, (Wade,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Janice, Highlander, Numeral, and Daffo-Down-Dilly also ran. Lanceman was left at the post.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Eva Russell, 109 pounds; Kickshaw, 105; Harrison, Wheeler B., Dr. Bisco, Cincinnatus, and Amorous, 102 each; Dinkie, 101; Florham Lass, 100; Epidemic, Zadok, Hilarity, and Nigrette, 99 each; Back Number and Orioff, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,300 down to $500, weights ten pounds above the scale; the short steeplechase course, about two miles. Tentore, 156 pounds; Sallust, 152; Draughtsman, 148; Kufa, 145, and Zira, 142.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Eugenia Burch, Judith Campbell, and Duster, 122 pounds each; Astarita, and Amaryilis, 119 each; Athiana, Gold Money, and Wild Thyme, 112 each; Miladi Love, Bounding Beauty, Girdle, and Tioga, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs. Irish Lad, 127 pounds; Barnstormer, Knight of Gold, and Catechise, 110 each; Gray Friar, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile. Kilogram, 116 pounds; Prince Richard, 112; Fliiifgm, 110; Philippine, 108; Rotente, 107; Bouncicous, 105; Paul Creighton, 104; San Andreas and Lee King, 103 each; Lady Sterling and Martin Burk, 102 each; Drummond, 101; Five Nations, Midas, and Hat, 96 each; Swampiands, 94, and Honoluiu, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs. Rockcliffe, Bar Le Duc, Schobarie, and Cassville, 114 pounds each; The Hugger, Garter Buckle, Valley Forge, Albarac, and Three Hot Days, 111 each, and Ohio Girl, Marie Tryon, I. Know, Bisserta, and Ontorcon, 109 each.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Prevented the New York Team from Scoring.

Boston Won from St. Louis by a Single Run—Philadelphias Were Easy for Chicago.

New York's baseball team was shut out by the champions from Pittsburg at the Polo Grounds in the third game of the series yesterday. Mathewson and Tannehill were the opposing pitchers. The big New York player pitched a splendid game, but Tannehill pitched a better one. Each gave only one base on balls. Mathewson struck out eleven men, three in one inning.

Pittsburg's three runs were tallied in the second and sixth innings, and two of them were earned. In the second inning Lauder made a very bad throw of Wagner's hit. The Pittsburg rightfielder ran to third base, and went across the plate with the first run on Mathewson's wild pitch. Bransfield sent the ball to the right field fence for two bases. Ritchey died at first. Conroy hit the ball high over third base, scoring Bransfield. Smith struck out, and Tannehill sent the ball right ahead of him to McGraw at first. Lauder threw Leach out in the beginning of the sixth. Leach protested strenuously against Umpire Emslie's decision, and was ordered to the bench by that official. Wagner hit to centre for two bases. Bransfield was thrown out by Lauder. Ritchey sent the ball over McGraw's head, and Wagner ran to third and home with the last run scored. Leach went to his position at third base in the latter half of this inning, but Umpire Emslie would not permit him to play. Several of the Pittsburg players gathered around the umpire, but he would not listen to them, and finally Burke was sent in and played the position during the remaining innings. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wagner, rf.	2	1	4	1	0	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Conroy, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
H. Smith, c.	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
Total.	3	7	27	8	0	5	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Bre'a'h'n, c.	0	1	12	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	3	2	2	0
G. Smith, 2b.	0	0	2	3	2	3	0
Math'son, p.	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
*Wall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	2	27	12	2	10	0

*Batted for Mathewson in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 6; by Mathewson, 11. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Conroy, Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

CINCINNATI, 5; BROOKLYN, 4.

Cincinnati's baseball team defeated Brooklyn's nine yesterday by a score of 5 to 4. The visitors now have won two of the three games played, and the series with Brooklyn will be completed this afternoon at Washington Park. The game was a close one, as the score indicates, and for a few moments in the latter half of the ninth inning it looked as if the local men might at least tie the score. Kitson got to first on a bunt. In trying to reach the ball Hahn fell and Kitson was safe when the Cincinnati pitcher got up. Sheckard, Keeler, and Dolan were next in the batting order and one run at least was looked for, but Kitson was caught napping off the first bag by Hahn's quick throw to Beckley. Sheckard bunted safely, and again there seemed to be a likelihood of a tally, but Keeler's fly to right centre was caught by Crawford, and a moment later Sheckard was caught trying to steal second, and the side was out.

Brooklyn got a run in the first inning on Keeler's two-base hit to right field, Dolan's ground hit to Beckley, and Dahlen's safe hit to left field. In the next inning with Peitz and Corcoran out, Cincinnati tallied twice. Steinfeldt hit past shortstop for a base, and went to third on Hahn's two-base hit to right field. Bergen hit safely, scoring Steinfeldt and Hahn, and reached second on Kelley's single, but the latter was forced at second by Beckley. Each side made two runs in the fifth, Brooklyn tied the score with a tally in the following inning. On an error by Peitz McCreery got a base and stole second. He went to third on Irwin's sacrifice, and ran home on Flood's hit. Cincinnati secured the winning run in the seventh inning. Kelley made a two-base hit, and Beckley advanced him to third with a neat one to right field. Crawford sent a long fly to Sheckard in left field, and Kelley beat the ball to the plate as it was relayed by Dahlen. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	0	0
C'wford, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Seymour, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Peitz, 2b.	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
McCreery, lb.	1	1	9	1	0	0	0
Hahn, p.	1	1	2	0	5	0	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	3	0	0	0
Total.	5	10	27	13	1	1	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sh'kard, lf.	0	0	3	2	0	0	1
Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	5	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	3	4	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	3	6	0	0	0
McC'r'y, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
Kitson, p.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	12	27	9	3	0	1

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Kelley, Crawford, Hahn, Sheckard, and Keeler. Three-base hit—Kitson. Stolen base—Dolan. Sacrifice hit—Irwin. First base on balls—By Hahn, 1; by Kitson, 2; by Farrell, 3. Passed ball—Bergen, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BOSTON, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Boston baseball team beat St. Louis to-day in a close game. A one-hand stop by Greninger in the first inning was the only brilliant feature. Both pitchers were batted hard at times. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	2	1	0
St. Louis	0	0	0

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge; Pearson and Ryan.

CHICAGO, 11; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Lundgren held the home club down to five scattered hits, and Chicago won the baseball game here to-day with ease. A batted ball bounded badly in the ninth inning, and struck Wolverton in the eye. He was compelled to retire. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Fraser and Jacklitsch.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	64	20	.762	St. Louis	42	46	.467
Brooklyn	50	42	.543	Cincinnati	40	46	.465
Chicago	48	41	.539	Philadelphia	36	54	.400
Boston	43	41	.512	New York	28	59	.322

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—After Rochester had practically won to-day's baseball game with Jersey City, McAleese let down, gave Schock a base on balls, made a fielding error, gave Mack and McCann a hit each, and Shoch and Mack scored. Rochester could do nothing in their half and lost the game. Fertsch was taken out in the fifth inning after being pounded all over the lot. Score:

ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c.	0	2	4	1	0	0	0
Frances, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Blake, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
M'Kean, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0	0	0
Henry, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Zeimer, ss.	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
M'Aleese, p.	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
Thielman, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	4	7	27	11	2	0	0

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Oaks, lf.	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Halligan, cf.	2	2	7	0	0	0	0
Carr, 1b.	0	2	9	3	0	0	0
Wo'ds, 2b&p.	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
Sh'ch, rf&2b.	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mack, ss.	1	1	3	2	0	0	0
Butler, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
McCann, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Griffin, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fertsch, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	8	27	9	0	0	0

Rochester	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—4
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—5

Two-base hits—McAleese, Hayden, Halligan, (2,) Carr. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Shoch. First on errors—Jersey City, 2. First on balls—Off McAleese, 3; off Fertsch, 2. Hit by pitch ball—By McAleese, 1. Struck out—By McAleese, 2; by Fertsch, 2; by Woods, 1. Left on bases—Rochester, 2; Jersey City, 4. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—McNamara and Rinn.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Worcester	0	0	1
Montreal	0	0	0

Batteries—Merritt and Steelman; Blewitt and Stroh.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	0

Batteries—Laroy and Shaw; Moriarty and Thackara.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 8.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 6.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Boston, 2.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 7.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Troy, 5; Schenectady, 2.
At Utica—Syracuse, 3; Utica, 1, (eleven innings.) Syracuse, 6; Utica, 2, (second game.)
At Johnstown—Albany, 2; A. J. & G., 1. Albany, 7; A. J. & G., 2, (second game.)
At Ilion—Binghamton, 4; Ilion, 1; Binghamton, 2; Ilion, 0, (second game.)

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

Collision in Pacing Race at Grand Circuit Meet on the Buffalo Track.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—During races of the Grand Circuit meeting here to-day a collision occurred in the first heat of the 2:24 pace on the first turn, the drivers of King Charles and Grasshopper being unseated. Cooper, who drove Grasshopper, was not hurt, but Maloney, the owner of King Charles, got a black eye and a badly skinned cheek. The judges ruled that as the collision seemed unavoidable all horses would start in the other heats. Maloney got up behind King Charles, and in the third heat made a plucky drive, getting second place and third money in the race. Summary:

2:24 Pace.—Purse, $5,000.

Direct Hal, blk. h., by Direct, dam Bessie Hal, (Geers)	1	1	1
Junius, ch. g., (Saunders)	2	2	3
King Charles, ch. g., (Maloney)	11	9	2
Tertimin, b. g., (Hudson)	3	3	4
Free Advice, ch. h., (Miller)	6	6	5
Beauant, b. h., (Spear)	9	7

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID FRISCHBERG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of David Frischberg, soda water manufacturer of 225 Monroe Street, show liabilities of $12,171 and nominal assets of $12,000 stock, subject to mortgages.

CHARLES KARL.—Charles Karl of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,906 and assets of $1,165, consisting of cash, $268; horse and wagon, $110; accounts, $617, and cash register, &c., $170.

B. GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has confirmed the composition of the B. Goetz Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of gas fixtures at 251 Third Avenue, with its creditors.

HENRY W. PROBST.—Henry W. Probst, importer and manufacturer of pearl buttons and umbrella handles at 396 and 398 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,789 and nominal assets of $324, consisting of stock, $50; fixtures, $100, and accounts, $174, all of which have been assigned. Of the liabilities $1,550 are secured to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. by accounts worth $1,500, and $1,439 are unsecured to ten other creditors. He has been in business several years. Morris J. Hirsch is the attorney.

SAMUEL J. HALL.—Samuel J. Hall, residing at 60 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $120,150 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Chamberlain, Hall & Lyon, importers of silks at 302 Broadway, which made an assignment on Jan. 10, 1888. All the liabilities were on accommodation paper given by the firm to William H. De Forest, who is now dead. George R. Sheldon, as trustee for the creditors of Mr. De Forest, is in the schedules for $50,434, and among the creditors are ten banks, the largest claims being in favor of the National Exchange Bank of Providence, $9,306; Union Bank of New London, $9,197, and the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., $7,410.

CUMMING & STOCKBRIDGE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Robert W. Cumming, Wales B. Stockbridge, and Edward L. Desvernine, who comprise the firm of Cumming & Stockbridge, export and import commission merchants at 11 Broadway, by Stern, Singer & Barr for the following creditors: Isaac Pfeiffer, $386; Bornn & Co., doing business as the American Shoe Manufacturers' Export Company, $70, and the Bronx Carved Molding Company, $448. It was alleged that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on July 28 to Rufus W. Sprague, Jr. Stern, Singer & Barr said that they understood that the firm had about $100,000 worth of boots and shoes in Paris and goods in London and other European cities, and also that $150,000 worth of goods have been lately shipped to foreign countries, which have not reached their destination. Mr. Stockbridge is in Europe now, and Mr. Cumming at Sea Gate. The liabilities are at least $500,000.

JEWELER A BANKRUPT.

Kotlar Declares a Customer Went to Canada with Unpaid-for Diamonds.

Louis Kotlar of 36 East Seventh Street, formerly in the jewelry business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,498 and nominal assets of $8,142.

The assets consist of cash in bank, $12; notes, $318; due from customers on open account, $4,887; due from other persons, $1,367, and due from Nathan Feingold, $1,558 for diamond rings and earrings delivered to him on April 15, which he did not pay for and with which the petitioner alleges he (Feingold) absconded to Canada.

Mr. Kotlar gave up business in May, 1902. Among his creditors is Arthur J. Kahn & Co., $1,200.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALMSTROM, Aaron—F. Exstrom	$240
ARMSTRONG, Clarence—H. Hazard	29
ARNOLD, Aaron—W. Lipschitz	191
ASHBROOK, Edgar—F. S. Betts	99
ANTELL, Edward J.—E. Anderson	270
BAIRD, William P., and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Mafyland—City of New York	11,524
BARZLEY, David J., and Josie T. Kleeblatt—G. F. Hall Company	328
BURR, Aaron—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	70
BRILL, George C.—I. Berg and another	121
BRILL, George C.—Clausen & Price Brewing Company	50
BRILL, George C.—American Exchange Cigar Company	76
BAKER, Cyrus R.—E. W. Runyon	118
COCHERI, Fred C., and De Dion Bouton Motorette Company—E. Grossman	214
CARLING, William, and Leo Bay—C. Rehfield	121
CRONIN, Maria, committee—J. J. Farrell, administrator	4,026
CAWOOD, Ann E.—Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children	310
DE DION BOUTON MOTORETTE COMPANY—Class Journal Company	302
DIVES-PELICAN MINING COMPANY—T. L. Feltner and another, Commissioners, costs	55
DONNOPIO, Tony—A. Vanentine, Jr	70
FOLLETT, Edgar A.—H. K. Dyer, executor	756
FRIEDRICH, Otto K.—V. Ingram, executor	376
FAIRELL, John—Mutual Bank	10,316
FARRELL, John—J. M. Flinlan	315
FRAWLEY, Thomas—F. Frawley	537
FELT, George L.—Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin	1,370
GOULD, Oscar F.—Delaware and Hudson Company	279
HAAS, or Hays, Joseph A.—Charles Roome Parmele Company, costs	156
GOULD, Oscar F., and George B. Smith—Delaware and Hudson Company	197
GASSANT, Ernest—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
GOODMAN, Mary—G. Alborg	156
GRAHAM, Thomas—W. H. Gebhard	170
MEYER, Herman—L. Fredericks	227
MERCUR, Hiram F.—Hercules Power Company	702
McNAMARA, Charles—T. R. McMann	570
PIERSON, Frank H.—L. W. Boyer	132
PAINE, J. Overton and Arthur B.—S. S. Galtskill	122
PRICE, Morris—H. H. Moss	88
RICHARDSON, John H.—G. F. De Creny and another	43
REED, Ferdinand C.—G. S. Butts	30
RYAN, Pierce—City of New York, costs	45
SCHUYLKILL PLUSH AND SILK COMPANY—A. De Ronde and another	671
SANDS, D. Aymar—F. L. Feltner and another, Commissioner, costs	55
SIMONS, Bert—H. A. Gottlieb and another	23
SIRE, Henry B. and Meyer L.—L. Steinhardt and another	3,291
SMITH, Edward Joseph's Sons	232
SMITH, Appleton—E. P. Elting	102
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—K. Finkelstein	141
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Hamilton	204
TOYE, Martha E.—H. Hermann	156
TIPPERMAN, Minnie A.—W. B. Upperman, costs	109
WEAVER, Charles M.—American Cigar Company	135
WOXN, Morris—J. Wolf	443
WAINWRIGHT, Seraphia—F. S. Pinkus	132
WEBB, Henry G.—J. P. Instone and another	174

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. James B. Gowen, Sixteenth Infantry, will report to Major Leven C. Allen, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will proceed to Lee, Mass., on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, in connection with inspection of quality, &c., of headstones being made under contract with the Lee Marble Works.

Capt. James V. Heidt, Tenth Infantry, will join his regiment upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

Major Robert J. C. Irvine, Ninth Infantry, will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to join his proper station.

So much of special orders of July 31 as directs First Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Ninth Infantry, to join his regiment is revoked.

The following-named officers of the Ordnance Department will proceed at the proper time to New London, Conn., and report at 10 o'clock Aug. 29 to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, for assignment to duty pertaining to the maintenance of the supply of ordnance material and proper condition of the armament at the posts of the manoeuvre district:

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler.

Majors Rogers Birnieund and Ira Macnutt.

Capts. Lawrence A. Ruff, William W. Gibson, Charles B. Wheeler, and William S. Peirce.

First Lieuts. Samuel Hof, William H. Tschappat, and Edward P. Ohern.

First Lieut. Lytle Brown is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect not later than Sept. 15, and will then proceed to Washington and report to the Chief of Engineers for duty.

First Lieuts. William Kelly and John R. Slattery are relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect not later than Sept. 15, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to duty with the First Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieut. William L. Guthrie is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major William L. Marshall, to take effect not later than Sept. 30, and will then proceed to Washington Barracks for duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School of Application.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sill for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major William Stanton, Capts. Farrand Sayre and Charles W. Farber, First Lieut. William M. Roberts, Contract Surgeon William T. Kellogg, First Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, Eighth Cavalry, recorder.

First Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, Eighth Cavalry, will report to Major Stanton, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sill, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company F to Company K of that regiment.

Navy.

Pay Inspector T. B. Harris is ordered to the navy yard at League Island for duty as Paymaster of the yard, &c., Aug. 25.

Pay Inspector A. Peterson's department order is modified; he will be detached Aug. 25 on reporting of relief.

Paymaster H. E. Jewett's order to report for duty as Paymaster of the navy yard at League Island is revoked; he will continue his duties as pay officer of the Minneapolis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Arrivals:

Chicago at Cronstadt, Aug. 4.
Dolphin at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 4.
New Orleans and Kentucky at Chefoo, Aug. 5.
Solace at Shanghai, Aug. 5.
Cincinnati at Puerto Cabello, Aug. 5, en route for Curacao.

Sailed:

Hercules, Aug. 4, from Norfolk for Barren Island trial course.
Nashville, Aug. 4, from Syra, Greece, for Khania, Crete.
Thornton, Aug. 5, from New York for New London.
Montgomery, Aug. 5, from New York for Portland, Me.
Albany, Aug. 5, from Stockholm for Cronstadt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 5.—Fire destroyed the boiler house, engine house, two power houses, tipple, half a mile of tramway, and half the boxcars at the Peerless Mine, in Aguilar, owned by the Northern Coal and Coke Company. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The Broadhead Mine, where four miners lost their lives by an explosion on Saturday, is still burning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock (Tuesday night.)

2 A. M.—27 Monroe Street; Joseph Biber; damage, $400.

9:30 A. M.—12 Broome Street; Henry Schwack; damage, $20.

12:15 P. M.—245 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—289 Ninth Avenue; Corbett Chair Company; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—266 Cherry Street; Louis Rossonits; damage, $100.

6:50 P. M.—154 East Fourth Street; Charles Hanhell; damage, $100.

7:30 P. M.—36 Union Square; Mutual Gas Company; damage, $100.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers, followed by fair and cooler; brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts fresh southwest winds will shift to northwest. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh southwest to west winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast fresh south winds will shift to northwest.

On the Great Lakes northwest winds will diminish in force.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.	
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	66	70	72
6 A. M.	66	67	71
9 A. M.	73	73	78
12 M.	79	79	82
3 P. M.	82	80	84
6 P. M.	78	79	80
9 P. M.	73	75	78
12 P. M.	72	74	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1901	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	75

The thermometer recorded 71 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 76 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity registered 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:00	Sun sets...7:11	Moon sets...8:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:27	Gov. Isl'd...9:56	H. Gate...11:52
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:44	Gov. Isl'd...10:11	H. Gate...12:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Galveston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mogul, Newcastle	.....	.....
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 7.		
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 8.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Halifax, Bermuda	6:30 P. M.	.....
Hyanthes, Algoa Bay	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 9.		
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica and Costa Rica	10:30 P. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Curityba, Cuba, via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Grenada, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacoa, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rosetti, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saint Nicholas, Antwerp	.....	.....
Silvia, New Foundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, AUG. 11.		
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 12.		
Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hours of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 9:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, &c., at 12 M. Thursday for Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay, per steamship Hortensius.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 86, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 48, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 419 and up to Aug. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 10, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 111, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 311, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 512, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 515, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 89 and up to Aug. 816, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 818, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Melbourne, July 12; Sydney, July 14; Auckland, July 18, and Honolulu, July 29, reached San Francisco per steamship Sierra, and were dispatched East Aug. 4, due here Saturday, Aug. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 6.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 3.
Condor, Montevideo, July 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 31.
Georgian, Liverpool, July 25.
Macduff, Gibraltar, July 22.
Nauplia, Stettin, July 15.
Neustria, Malaga, July 23.
Nicolai II., Cronstadt, July 19.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 25.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Algeria, Naples, July 23.
El Valle, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 30.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 24.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, July 31.
British Prince, Antwerp, July 27.
Pallanza, Hamburg, July 25.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9.

Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 2.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 2.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 2.

SUNDAY, AUG. 10.

El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
Tripoli, Hamburg, July 27.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, July 31.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 2.

Arrived.

SS Elwick, (Br.,) Smith, Huelva July 16 and Funchal 20th, with mdse. to the Peavis Silver Ore Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

Steam yacht Corsair, Porter, Falmouth July 26, to J. P. Morgan. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS San Marcos, Avery, Galveston July 30 and Key West Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Anchored off Scotland Lighiship at 8:47 P. M.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) White, Glasgow July 26, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Valencia, (Ger.,) Busmann, Kingston, Jam., &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Outside the Bar at at 12:23 A. M. 6th.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg July 26, Boulogne sur Mer 27th, and Plymouth 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 12:25 A. M. 6th.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa July 23, Naples 24th, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

SS Allianca, Saldillings, Colon July 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruns, Kingston, &c., July 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Zindal, Kingston and Port Morant, &c., July 26, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M. 4th.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Hogeman, Bremen July 29 and Southampton and Cherbourg 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) Bjonnes, Cardenas July 31, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro, &c., July 17, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen July 26 and Southampton 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 A. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool July 25, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:51 P. M. 4th.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp July 26, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Montano, Genoa July 21 and Naples 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS El Monte, for Galveston.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Evelyn, for Tampa and Pensacola.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Kinsman, (Br.,) for London.
SS Tennyson, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS St. Oswald, (Br.,) for Santiago.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Juno, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
U. S. cruiser Montgomery, for Portsmouth.

Notice to Mariners.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901, Page 54, No. 200; List of Peacans and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1901, Pages 29 and 30.)

BRISTOL FERRY LIGHT STATION, Massachusetts.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 1, 1902, the intensity of the light at this station was increased by changing from sixth to fifth order, without other change. The station is located on Bristol Ferry Point, northerly side of the entrance to Mount Hope Bay, Narragansett Bay.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, which sailed from New York July 19 and which arrived at Pernambuco Aug. 2 and sailed for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, stranded yesterday morning about sixty miles north of Bahia. Assistance has been sent to her.

The vessel is ashore at Assu Torre. She is not in any immediate danger.

By Cable,

LONDON, Aug. 5.—SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York via Boulogne sur Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New York for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Aug. 2.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. here yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Bellana, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, (from Santos,) sld. from Victoria for New York Aug. 2.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, sld. from Newcastle for New York yesterday.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Aug. 2.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verzles, sld. from Marseilles for New York Aug. 2.

SS Kronborg, (Dan.,) Capt. Eriksen, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Fremantle previous to to-day.

SS Kronprinzz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Elm Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Green, sld. from Teneriffe for New York Aug. 1.

SS Hermine, (Aust.,) sld. from Trieste for New York Aug. 1.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Orum, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Aug. 1.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Aug. 2.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New York for Manaos, arr. at Para Aug. 2.

Excursions.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY

And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST., 8:00, 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY (nr. So. Ferry), 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon
Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return 75 cts.

Auction Sales.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, at Nos. 386-388 Greenwich St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., the following-described property, with the names of the owners or persons for whose account the same is now held; to satisfy our lien thereon for storage and charges:

Merchants' Union, 1 box dry goods; M. Ladler, 1 box dry goods; Allen-Lane Co., 1 case dry goods; M. Goldberg & Son, 1 case notions; Kaufman & Lalle, 1 case notions; J. Lehman, 1 case notions; N. M. Robinson, 1 case; G. Zucker, 2 cases; A. Lemdorf, 1 case; Heller & Son, 1 case; Goldstein & S., 1 case; S. Mayer, 1 case; Wm. Birdale, 1 box clothing; Clarence Johnson, 1 box clothing; S. Flamm, 5 cases straw goods; M. Ferry, 1 case shoes; Becker Bros., 5 cases whiskey; Wm. Beath, ½ bbl. whiskey; S. B. Wittman, 1 case whiskey; Walcott & M., 1-10 keg whiskey; H. W. Peabody, 2 bbls. beer; Edgar Hill Wine Co., 3 cases wine; Flint, Eddy & Co., 4 cases glassware; M. A. Cummings, 3 bbls.; W. R. Grace, 2 bbls. glassware; A. Helsey & Co., 1 bbl. glassware; W. N. Thayer, 1 bbl. glassware; W. B. Fox Bros., 1 case lamp chimneys; S. Roskam, 1 box earthenware; E. La Bell, 1 tce. earthenware; M. Tuschul, 1 keg earthenware; G. Jordan, 1 bbl.; Coggeshall Mfg. Co., 1 case hardware; Vogel & Schmidt, 1 box elec. supplies; Robbins & Meyer, 2 boxes elec. goods; Max Eibenburg, 2 box repairs; Crocker Chair Co., 6 bdls. chairs, 1 rec. chair, 1 case; Jacob Neiger, furniture; Casey Bros., 1 crtd. K. D. tables; Rollinson Fur Ex., 8 crtd. chiff, 1 box glass; Solomon Bennon, 2 cases mantels; A. Heffner, 1 crte. chairs; Merc. Laundry Mchne. Co., 1 crtd. mchne.; Hogan & W., 1 gas mchne.; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 bookcase; A. L. Fowler, 1 box books; A. P. Gardiner Pub. Co., 1 case books; Tuesdale & Harrington, 1 case books; R. Tuck & Son, 1 case books; W. G. Gitelles, 1 case books; Fred Beckel & Co., 1 box paper; Stein Casket Co., 1 crt. box metal; Hart Goldberg Mfg. Co., 1 box wd. frames; J. S. Tyler, 2 crts. picture frames; Boulevard Globe & Lamp Co., 7 boxes glass, 1 crte. frame; Chas. W. Bonton, 3 bbls. dry paint; W. H. Whittaker, 1 hhd. paint; Marsten Paint Solvent Co., 1 case soap; First National Armonie Co., 1 case perfumery; A. Spieler, 1 box extracts; M. Spiegel, 2 boxes cigarettes; Chas. Stoevar, 1 case paper; J. P. Bondy, 1 bdle. leather; Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg. Co., 1 bdle. rubber belting; Mineralized Rubber Co., 1 bdle. rubber hose; L. O. Koven Bros., 1 empty drum; Zucca & Co., 5 drms. codfish; F. Romeo, 1 case macaroni; Rev. W. P. Sabine, 1 case s. fabrics; J. Godfrey, 1 ble. rags; Chas. Harley & Co., 1 ble. rags; Simpson Computing Scale Co., 1 sample trunk; J. W. Peabody bronze door; Falcon Packing Co., 7 cases olives; Fritsch Bros., 1 box steam gels.; Buffalo Globe & W. Mfg. Co., 1 case whips; G. Heyman, 1 bdle. feathers.

ESTATE OF LEOPOLD AMAN.
EMILIE AMAN, JOSEPHINE AMAN, } Executrices.

TO BARR MANUFACTURING CO. AND, ALL others whom it may concern: Take notice that by virtue of a lien held by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne against merchandise of said BARR MANUFACTURING CO., to wit, 63 pieces of cotton piece goods, said Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien, at the office of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, No. 66 White St., New York, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan, on August 14th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE.

SALE OF ACIDULATED FISH SCRAP.
The Fisheries Company of New Jersey will sell at public auction, at their factory at Promised Land, Long Island, New York, on August 13th, 1902, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a quantity of Acidulated Fish Scrap, estimated to be about twenty-five hundred tons, for account of Alfred S. Malcolmson. By order of the Board of Directors.—Dated August 4th, 1902.
THE FISHERIES COMPANY.
By N. B. Church, General Manager.

BY VIRTUE OF FORECLOSURE OF A CHATTEL mortgage I will sell, August 6, 10:45 A. M., at dock of Charles S. Carlock, Edgewater, N. J., (take ferry West 129th Street to Edgewater,) slip 1½ mile to the right,) the steam launch "Fred H.," length 38 feet 2 inches, 7½ foot beam, boiler, engine, dynamo, anchors, life preservers, tools, ropes, fixtures, &c.
By order of MORRIS EINSTEIN, attorney for mortgagee.

EASY FEET

are the result of using **Spiro Powder**. The only antiseptic known that will instantly relieve tired and swollen feet, and absolutely kill the odor of perspiration and armpits. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail.
Full size box, price 25 cents.
SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Not Even Crazy People

would scour their faces with brickbats, but thousands of persons do things infinitely more foolish.

The skin of the face, though delicate, is rhinoceros hide compared with the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Yet these sensitive organs are constantly scoured with drastic medicines, to their incalculable injury.

The Cure for Constipation

is not a violent cathartic, but a mild and tonic laxative—which is another way of saying

IRON-OX TABLETS

MOSQUITOS

Removed Under Positive Guarantee.

"Mosquitocide"

a new chemical in crystallized form, will kill the MOSQUITO in all stages of growth, and absolutely drive away or destroy all fully-developed insects.

These crystals, sown broadcast upon the lawn when dampened by a heavy dew, rain, or the garden hose, at once generate an odorless gas that will be deadly operative against the Mosquito for hundreds of feet beyond the spot treated. The crystals will continue to generate gas from one to four weeks, according to the moisture applied, either by nature or artificially, killing instantly the larvae of the mosquito as well as the grown insect.

This compound will not injure vegetable life; it will act the same in salt marshes as on solid land. A five-pound package; sufficient to oxidize an acre of ground thoroughly, together with full directions, will be sent, express prepaid, upon receipt of TWO DOLLARS, with the understanding THAT MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED that it does what we claim.

Kensington Chemical Co.,
413 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.

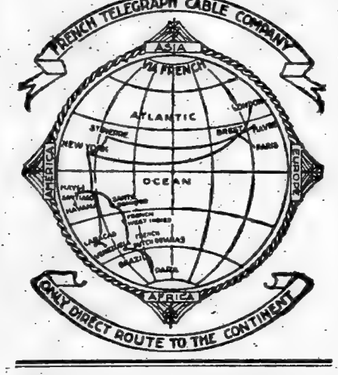

For sale at all druggists 25 CENTS.
CELON PERFUME CO., Englewood, N. J.

Rough-On-Skeeters

Beware of all "just-as-good."

Not a cure for bites, but an Absolute Protection from Mosquitoes.

Water Filters and Coolers
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best Kinds
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

D. I. D.
Did YOU KNOW IT?
Dieudonné Parisian Aromatic Insecticide, Disinfectant, Deodorant, Fumigator, will kill all Moths, Croton Bugs, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Bed Bugs. Non-poisonous. 50 cts. per box. Disinfect your house before you come home. Agency, 111 Broadway, Room 97.

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!
On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. Prescriptions filled; lenses duplicated with accuracy; FIRST QUALITY LENS, 25c.; other goods in proportion.
W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG. CO., 178 BROADWAY.

STRUCK BY A HACKMAN.

Banker and Contractor of New York Have an Adventure at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 5.—Charles White Tripp, a banker and broker of 45 Broadway, New York, asked Sheriff Ritch last night to arrest George Kelly, the hackman who assisted in the Jennison "kidnapping," so-called, on the charge of assault, breach of the peace, and intoxication. Kelly was locked up, and this morning his case was adjourned for a week that the State may secure other witnesses. Mr. Tripp is summering here.

Yesterday he and his wife and a friend named Monks, a New York contractor, engaged a carriage of the Greenwich Cab Company. They objected to the driver, claiming that he had been drinking. Kelly refused to give way to another driver, and also, it is said, refused to let Mrs. Tripp alight and used bad language. The upshot of it was that Mr. Monks was hit in the face and his eye discolored. It is claimed that Kelly and a chum, Edward Golden, who took his part, did the hitting. Golden left town suddenly. Mr. Tripp intends to push the prosecution.

TWO STEAMSHIPS IN COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE

City of Venice Sunk and Three Lives Lost.

The Seguin Ran Smaller Boat Down, Although Her Lights Were Burning and There Was No Fog.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 5.—As a result of a collision on Lake Erie between the City of Venice, ore laden, and the steamer Seguin, a steel lumber vessel, of Rondeau, Canada, last midnight, the former vessel was sunk and three lives were lost, while several persons were more or less seriously injured.

The drowned were:
SIMONDSON, PETER, fireman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FLANIGAN, THOMAS, deckhand, Buffalo.

The injured were:
WEIR, GEORGE, watchman, residence unknown.
SULLIVAN, JOHN, Chicago; contusion of back; will probably die.
McDOUGAL, J. A., Cheboygan, Mich., engineer City of Venice; arm injured and body badly bruised.
HUBECKER, LOUIS, Cheboygan, Mich.; head and back badly bruised.

The cause of the collision is not known. There was no fog whatever, and the night was fairly clear. The lights of the City of Venice were burning brightly. To this some of the crew and all of the passengers of the Seguin testify, saying they could see the lights on the Venice as she was sinking. The second mate of the Seguin, W. A. Lavigne, who was on watch, refuses absolutely to give any information in regard to the way the accident happened. "The less said about it the better," was the only statement he would make.

It was shortly after midnight when the accident happened. The City of Venice, laden with 3,600 tons of ore, was bound to Buffalo, while the Seguin was going north to Perry Sound from Ogdensburg. On board the Seguin all were asleep, save the second mate, W. A. Lavigne, and the watchman, who was with him in the pilot house. The first mate of the Venice, Sullivan, was on watch aboard the boat that went down.

A terrible crash brought both boats almost to a standstill. The Seguin had struck the Venice fairly amidships, and plowed its way half through the boat. The crew and passengers aboard both boats heard a tearing of timbers mingled with calls for help from those already on deck.

All those who were sleeping rushed out on deck, and there was a frightful panic for a time. The Venice, which had been split almost in two, was sinking rapidly. Capt. Broderick of the boat ran on deck in his sleeping robes, and immediately called to the men to man the lifeboat. The members of the crew who had not been hurt rushed to his assistance, and in five minutes they had the boat in the water. Several of the men, fearing that the ship would sink before they had an opportunity to escape, threw themselves overboard. They were later picked up by the lifeboats from the Seguin. The City of Venice went down in very deep water in less than fifteen minutes after the collision occurred. After standing by for an hour the Seguin headed for Cleveland with the survivors, arriving here early to-day.

The City of Venice was a wooden vessel, 301 feet long and 42 feet beam. She was owned by the McGraw Transportation Company of Bay City, Mich., and valued at about $175,000. She was commanded by Capt. Broderick.

The Seguin is an iron vessel 207 feet long and 34 feet beam. She is owned by J. B. Miller of Perry Sound, and commanded by Capt. J. B. Sims. First Mate Sullivan of the Venice, who is lying in a critical condition at the Marine Hospital, rallied slightly this afternoon and made a statement regarding the collision:

"I was on the night watch," he said. "It was something after midnight when I first saw another boat ahead. It was still some distance away, but I blew the whistle to signal the boat. She did not answer. I thought that it was strange, but as she was some distance away I made no attempt to get out of the way. All our lights were burning and there was no fog, so I don't see how they could have helped seeing our vessel. When the boat was considerably closer, I whistled again, but still there was no answer. I was then frightened, and signaled still another time. I saw that we were not seen; at least there was no attention paid to our signals, and the boat was bearing directly down upon us.

"I then attempted to get out of the way and veered the ship diagonally in her course, hoping to escape with a slight rub the collision that I began to realize was inevitable. She was even nearer than I supposed, however, and going at a fast rate. Suddenly the bow loomed up high above us and there was a sickening crash. Then for a moment I scarcely realized what had happened. I was thrown from my feet by the jar, and the pilot house was crushed and piled on top of me. I felt a terrible pain in my back and chest, and then I was swept overboard with the pilot house."

Sullivan was picked up after being in the water a short time. Including the crew and passengers there were about twenty-five persons on the City of Venice.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 5.—At the bottom of Vineyard Sound lies the schooner Senator Grimes of Calais, Me., bound for that port from South Amboy, N. J., with coal, as the result of a collision to-day. After the barge Chemung, in tow of the tug Scranton, had run into the schooner and caused some damage, the barge Musconetong, also in tow of the Scranton, struck the schooner amidships and caused her to sink. The crew of the schooner were saved.

The Senator Grimes was of 124 tons gross and was built in 1866. Her crew included two sailors and a steward, besides the Captain and mate. The steward's wife also was on board.

CASTELLANE TO PAY CLAIM.

Will Give Art Dealer Wertheimer 2,000,000f. Demanded—Annual Installments of 500,000f.

Lawyer Maurice Untermyer, who returned from abroad yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, announced that while in Paris he and his brother, Samuel Untermyer, had succeeded in effecting a settlement of the long-contested suit of Ascher Wertheimer, the London art dealer, against Count Boni and the Countess de Castellane. The Untermyers were counsel for Mr. Wertheimer.

"By the terms of settlement," Mr. Untermyer said, "Mr. Wertheimer's claim, which has been in the courts of two countries for some time, has been settled for the full amount with 4 per cent. interest. The Castellanes have undertaken to pay it at the rate of 500,000f. a year, and it will therefore take four years to settle the full claim of 2,000,000f.

"To secure the payments the American courts are to make an order for the installments from the income of the estate now in the hands of George J. Gould. To provide against loss occasioned by the death of the Countess de Castellane she has furnished Mr. Wertheimer with life insurance policies for 2,000,000f.

"All charges impugning the genuineness of the goods have been retracted by the Castellanes."

NEW YORKER IN ROLE OF BOGUS ARMY OFFICER.

Edgar N. Coffey Adopts a Novel Plan to Get Checks Cashed in Oakland, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—"Lieut." Edgar N. Coffey of New York has been arrested in Oakland, charged with passing a bogus check on the proprietor of a hotel. His arrival at the hotel was preceded by a letter from Portland, Oregon, purporting to be signed by George W. McIver, Captain of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, stating that Coffey was a Second Lieutenant of the company, who had been sent south on official business, requesting that his name and business be kept secret, and asking the hotel people to cash a check for $125 which had been given him.

The letter was written on official paper, and the "Lieutenant" brought with him many apparently genuine credentials. The check was cashed, but suspicions were aroused when a second check was presented by Coffey. An investigation was made, and his arrest followed.

Among his effects were found a great number of army official envelopes, large quantities of army stationery, many army transportation blanks, and a number of blank checks. At first he strongly protested his innocence, but finally admitted that he was not what he claimed to be, but asserted that it was his first offense against the laws. He is a man of fine appearance and good address.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The New York Yacht Club cruise is of most interest just now. The start from New London yesterday and the gathering at Newport to-day will change that latter place from the state of being an Adamless Eden, which it was for twenty-four hours. The Vanderbilt-Neilson engagement is still much discussed there.

⁂

Robert Van Cortlandt and Edward Crowninshield have joined the Saratoga colony. They have taken a cottage for August in the fashionable settlement which will make its home there during this month. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have also leased a cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who arrived yesterday from Europe, will at once go there for the season.

⁂

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is passing the Summer at Aix-les-Bains. She will not return to New York until late in the Autumn.

⁂

The date of the annual horse show at Southampton is Aug. 22. It will be continued two days, and will close on Aug. 23. A dog show will be held at the same time. This horse show week will mark the gayest term of the season at the Long Island watering place.

⁂

The ships outward bound have small booking lists from New York at this time of the year. On the Philadelphia sailing today for Southampton are booked William J. Duane, William I. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ross and F. A. Dugro. On the Graf Waldersee, sailing from Hamburg yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Macy, W. H. Troop, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Taylor, and H. C. Hall.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, who are at Dieppe for the Summer, are being congratulated on the arrival of a young daughter, which event took place ten days ago.

⁂

Owing to the illness of Edward Harding, who was to have been an usher at the Thacher-Davies wedding at Newport on Saturday, Mr. Thacher has selected Eugene Willard to take his place.

⁂

Still another wedding is scheduled for Newport. It is that of Miss Estelle de Laussat Willoughby of Philadelphia, and Clayton G. Dixon. It will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at The Chalet, the Newport cottage of the Willoughbys. Miss Willoughby's mother was Miss Augusta Harrison, and she is related to the Rawle, Geyelin, Walton, and de Laussat families.

⁂

Mrs. George Gould and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Collier, and Miss Ethel Barrymore were among those in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are due at Narragansett Pier next week.

⁂

Mrs. Stephen D. Field has left Stockbridge and gone to California, where she will remain some weeks, visiting her mother there.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud are at Nantucket, where they have taken a cottage. Mrs. Thebaud is yet in mourning for her mother, Mrs. Jules Reynal.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave their first large dinner this evening at Beaulieu, thirty-two guests being present at the dinner and the musicale which followed. The table decorations of American Beauty roses were most handsome.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest entertained twenty persons at dinner at the Train villa. The lotus flowers predominated for floral decoration.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight gave a dinner for fourteen persons at the Morrell cottage, Ochre Point. Delicate shades of flowers were used for decorations in the salon as well as for the dining table.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch gave a dinner at the Gilbert cottage.

Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier entertained at dinner at the Tiffany cottage.

Mrs. William P. Thompson gave a luncheon this afternoon, with many beautiful flowers about in vases of silver and gold, with delicate ferns.

Mrs. C. T. Hoffman, Jr., gave a luncheon at the Pendleton cottage, Ochre Point, and Mrs. Joseph T. Thompson had a reception at Halidon Hall.

Mrs. Clarence Dolan entertained at the Clambake Club to-day with a Rhode Island clambake, a trio of colored musicians furnishing vocal selections for the entertainment of the guests.

Mr. James J. Van Alen will give a dinner at Wakehurst Aug. 16, his first entertainment of the season.

Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood of New York is the guest of Mrs. George B. Widener at Weebush.

Capt. Wirt Robinson, United States Army, and Mrs. Robinson are the guests of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw will give a dinner Thursday night in honor of Miss Ethel Davies.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell are expected to soon visit Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry returned today from New York in the steam yacht Electra.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have gone to Prout's Neck, Me., and later will go to Bar Harbor.

At the ball to be given at the Seaview cottage Aug. 12 for the benefit of the Newport Hospital Signor Guardabassi will sing and a number of other artists will be secured.

George McFadden, Miss Stephens of New York, and Miss Carroll of Baltimore are at the Stevens villa.

Marshal R. Kernochan, Charles E. Sands, Miss Alice M. Little, and Nathan A. Taylor are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. John Carter Brown has given $150, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks $25, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray $10 to the fund for the Old Ladies' Home.

The first large entertainment of the present season on board a yacht was that given this evening on the Narada by Henry Walters. There was a very lively scene at the New York Yacht Club landing as the guests, nearly 100 in number, arrived, and were taken to the yacht which was decorated for the occasion.

The quarterdeck was a blaze of electric light artistically arranged by the ship's electrician in and about the many strands of greens, palms, and green boughs around about the four tables which were spread for the dinner, each table bearing a floral centre piece. The forward deck was converted into a smoking room, with the effect of a conservatory, with dozens of palms and hydrangea plants placed along the sides of the vessel.

In the cabins were vases of American Beauty roses, lilacs, and the choicer seasonable flowers. During the dinner music was heard from beyond a screen of palms arranged just aft of the tables, which also held pretty souvenirs of flowers for the ladies. A Hungarian band was engaged for the occasion.

Miss Alice Roosevelt accompanied Col. John Jacob Astor on an automobile drive across the ferries to Narragansett this afternoon.

TO SELL AUTOMOBILE PLANT.

Decline in Price of the Machine Said to be Reason for America Company's Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day signed an order directing that the plant and property of the Automobile Company of America, situated on Jersey City Heights, be sold by Henry C. Cryder, the receiver, and Charles L. Carrick was appointed Special Master in Chancery to supervise the sale.

Chauncey G. Parker, representing the receiver, made an application for an order authorizing the acceptance of a bid of $100,000 for the entire property, the Vice Chancellor holding that the sale must be public.

The receiver's attorney stated that the depreciation in the selling prices of automobiles had made the outlook for the creditors very disappointing, the price for each machine having dropped 50 per cent.

LINER SAVES SCHOONER

Sailing Vessel Picked Up When Drifting Helplessly.

Had an Exceptionally Large Number of Passengers Aboard—Captain Jumps Overboard When Disaster Comes.

When the Italian Royal Mail Line steamship Sardegna reached port yesterday from Naples she had in tow a little battered, waterlogged, almost dismasted schooner which she had picked up when she was fifteen days out, disabled and short of provisions. On board "The Notice of Providence, R. I.," for so read the name on her stern, were fifty-three men and eleven women, a large number of people for a sixty-three-ton craft. They were all natives of Brava, which is one of the Cape Verde group of islands, and were bound to join the Portuguese colony near Providence, R. I.

On July 21 the schooner had been struck by a squall which carried away several spars and spread her planking, and when sighted by the Sardegna, thirteen days later, she was drifting helplessly. Ten days after the squall struck the Notice her Captain, Antonio Ramos, jumped overboard and was lost. His men think that he was crazed by grief.

The Notice is only seventy-one feet over all, and was built at Gloucester, Mass., thirty-five years ago, and is now owned by Anton Costa of 34 Link Street, Providence, R. I. When the schooner sailed from Brava on June 27 there were so many passengers aboard that there was no room for a cargo, and her hold was split up to provide quarters for the voyagers. Two pigs, some chickens, and a number of goats found room on the crowded vessel.

Yesterday Mate John F. Pina told the story of the voyage. "We sailed from Brava on June 27," he said, "with sixty-five persons aboard, all told. I scarcely know which were crew and which passengers, for everybody took a hand, and sometimes we had twenty-five men working the schooner.

"We had fine weather for nearly a month and were bothered only by the cramped quarters. On July 21 a sudden northwest squall struck us, carrying away the jib and foresail. We had no spare canvas, and as the mainsail alone was not of much use, we drifted along for nine days with the Gulf Stream. On July 30 the rudder was carried away, and though we fixed up a jury rudder, it did not steer well.

"Things were then in rather a bad state. That night, when the Captain was on deck, I heard him blow a boatswain's whistle which he carried, but when I got up the deck he was nowhere to be seen, nor was he seen afterward. I suppose that his troubles seemed to have come so fast that he jumped overboard to end them.

"I could not do much without sails or a rudder, so we drifted along until Sunday, when the Sardegna hove in sight."

Capt. Montagna of the Sardegna sent Chief Officer Gil di Borgia with two seamen and a boat load of provisions to the schooner. Then he took her in tow. On her arrival at Quarantine the tug E. M. Timmons towed her to the Coast Wrecking Company's anchorage, off Stapleton. Later she was towed up to the Italian Line pier, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, in charge of the immigration officials.

As the passengers are classed as immigrants, it is the first time in a number of years that the immigration officials have had to do with a sailing vessel. As the passengers originally were bound for Providence, an investigation will be made to see if it is necessary to land them at Ellis Island. They are bound for Providence, and the Notice is one of a number of vessels formerly engaged in the Gloucester fishing trade that make regular trips to and from the Cape Verde Islands, bringing Portuguese, who engage in the fishing trade along the New England coast.

PROVIDENCE HEARS THE NEWS.

Relatives of Passengers on the Notice Excited by News of the Schooner's Eventful Voyage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—The Portuguese colony here, which has been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the schooner Notice from Brava, was thrown into a great state of excitement to-day when news of the schooner's disastrous passage, with the loss of Capt. Ramos, reached here from New York. The passengers aboard the little craft were bound for this port, where all have friends and relatives engaged on the water front and in the fishing trade.

The Notice was purchased a year ago last March in Boston by Anton Costa and sent around the cape to Providence, where she was fitted with accommodations for carrying passengers. On April 8 she started on her first trip for Brava, with twenty passengers and a general cargo.

On her arrival in Brava she engaged in the carrying trade between that point and the west coast of Africa, but after two trips this line of work was abandoned, and she resumed passenger traffic. Previous to her departure on June 27 from Brava for this country on the voyage which so nearly resulted in her destruction, the Portuguese Government detained her for some time under suspicion that she had on board contraband goods, and it was necessary for her Captain to give a bond of $1,500 before she was allowed to proceed.

Capt. Antonio Ramos was known in this port, from which he had sailed vessels for several years. He was twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

It is understood that arrangements are being made by Agent Antone L. Costa of the Notice to have the craft repaired in New York and the passengers forwarded to their destination.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—The disappearance of the fog and cold east winds has brought forth again the world of society.

To-day was filled with numerous events. The Kebo Valley Club held its first golf tournament of the season. It was a mixed foursome competition, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. Miss Cassatt, former champion, and F. I. Amory beat Mrs. Bowen and J. De K. Bowen, Mrs. Condon and F. G. Also beat Mrs. W. P. Stewart and A. M. Young, Miss McLane and H. Jaques beat Miss Hoy and E. Pierrepont, and Miss Jackson and C. R. Auchincloss beat Miss McCormick and W. G. Davis. The mixed finals to-morrow will produce some fast play, judging from the form exhibited to-day.

Count and Countess Langier Villars entertained at dinner to-day Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, W. Butler Duncan, Count Cassini, Count Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Charles How, Gen. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. W. P. Draper of New York entertained at luncheon to-day.

Myron W. Whitney gave a song recital at the Louisburg this morning, which was attended by a large number of fashionables.

Mrs. H. C. Groome gave a luncheon today for Mrs. Williams of London, who is visiting her. The other guests were Mrs. Coe, Mrs. W. W. Seeley, Mrs. Leeds, and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

Charles H. Cramp of the widely known shipbuilding firm has arrived at the St. Sauveur for the season.

A notable function to-morrow will be the coming-out party to be given at Keewaydin by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman for their daughter, Miss Jessie Gordon Sherman.

J. Pierpont Morgan has written friends here that he will be in Bar Harbor some time early in September.

Vain Efforts to Save Husband.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 5.—François Legroise of New York, chef of the Booth House here, while swimming with his wife was seized with cramp and sank. His wife dived several times in vain efforts to save him, and lost consciousness from exhaustion, when pulled into a boat that went to their rescue. Legroise's body was recovered.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF.
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

We Are Selling More Furniture Than Ever Before in August—and Just Why

SOMEBODY who is a bit superstitious said last week: "Don't begin your August Sale on Friday. It isn't a lucky day." But it was a lucky day. The sale began with a greater volume of business than we ever had before in August. It wasn't the day, or the heat. It was the values. People will buy, no matter what time of the year it is, if they can get big bargains.

It's human nature. They know from experience at this store

That August Furniture Prices Are Really the Year's Very Lowest.

We might possibly except some portions of February. But people who buy now will soon be putting their homes in shape for Fall and Winter.

One reason why we sell so much fine new furniture for a trifle above cost is because it gives us such splendid advertising. Makes people talk. Makes golden publicity. Mrs. Blank tells her friend she got the greatest bargain in—say bedsteads—at the Siegel-Cooper Store she ever saw. That friend is curious to profit likewise. We get her trade. Do you catch the point?

The more you think it over the more you realize that bargain giving is an art. Anybody can sell cheap furniture, but ask yourself where's the best place to go when you want good furniture cheap.

Here are some ready helps that to-day's callers will gladly profit by:

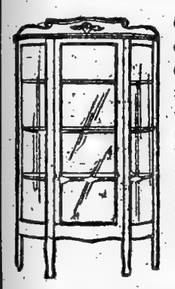

CHINA CLOSETS, quarter-sawed golden oak, polish finish, 65 inches high, 28 inches wide, excellent design and construction, double thick bent end glasses, prettily carved top. Regular price $17.50; special price, **13.75**

HANDSOME SIDEBOARDS, golden oak polish finish, 4 feet wide, two shaped top drawers, one lined for silverware, one large linen drawer and wine closets, cast brass trimmings, double top, prettily carved standard with 18x30 in. bevel plate mirror. Regular price $27.00; special price, **21.50**

SIDEBOARDS, new and exquisite design, quarter-sawed golden oak, piano polished, stands 6 feet 8 inches high, 4 feet 6 inches wide, two shaped top drawers, one lined for silverware; one large linen drawer and wine closets, massive claw feet, cast brass trimmings, beautifully carved standard, with French bevel plate mirror 18x36 inches. Regular price $46.00; special price, **34.00**

MATTRESSES, pure South American gray or black hair, excellent quality, made in one or two parts, covered in Amazon; striped, San Rafael and fancy ticking, at the following special prices:

4 ft. 6 in.,	40 lbs.,	$20.00, for	14.50
4 ft.,	35 lbs.,	$17.50, for	12.35
3 ft. 6 in.,	30 lbs.,	$15.50; for	10.60
3 ft.,	25 lbs.,	$12.50, for	8.85

BOX SEAT DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, quarter-sawed golden oak, polished finish, high banister back, flat leather seat, French legs braced with flat spindles; comfortable and durable. Regular price $3.50; special price, **2.95**

ARM CHAIRS to match above dining-room chairs. Regular price, $6.50; special price, **4.50**

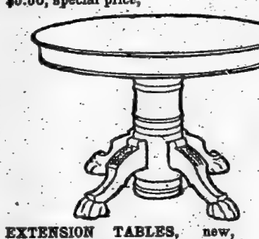

EXTENSION TABLES, new, beautiful design, quarter-sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, round top, massive pedestal base, with exquisitely designed claw feet; can be extended to 6 feet. Regular price $20; special price, **15.75**

HANDSOME EXTENSION TABLES, quarter-sawed golden oak, piano polished finish, 44-inch top, 5 shaped fluted legs, heavy claw feet; can be extended to 6 ft.; excellent construction and design. Regular price $16.50; special price, **12.50**

MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES; excellent quality, made in one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, at the following special prices:

4 ft. 6 in.,	40 lbs.,	$10.00, for	7.50
4 ft.,	35 lbs.,	$8.75, for	6.65
3 ft. 6 in.,	30 lbs.,	$7.50, for	5.70
3 ft.,	25 lbs.,	$6.25, for	4.75

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, 1-inch post, metal corners and top rails, unique design, heavy filling, extension foot; can be had in all sizes; regular price $7.50; special price, **5.50**

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1-inch post, brass top rails and spindles, brass cap and balls, extension foot, in all sizes; regular price $6.50; special price, **4.50**

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, high head, 1¼-inch post; very heavy filling, brass top rails, spindles and mounts, shell chills; in all sizes; regular price $10.00; special price, **7.50**

BEDSTEADS—Beautiful white enamelled iron bedsteads, 1¼-inch posts, extra heavy filling, shell chills, shaped brass top rails, heavy brass spindles and French vases, extension foot; can be had in all sizes; regular price $16.00; special price, **11.75**

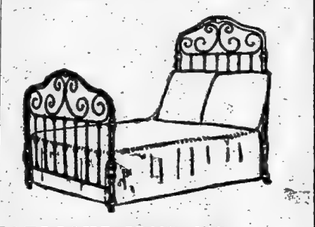

HANDSOME BRASS BEDSTEADS, 1½-inch continuous bent pillars, beautiful brass scrolls, heavy filling, husks on uprights, extension foot; in 4 feet 6 inch size only; regular price $55.00; special price, **39.50**

BRASS BEDSTEADS, 2-inch posts, extra high head, heavy filling, bow extension foot, massive husks on uprights, finest lacquer, extra large mounts and vases; in all sizes. Regular price $32.25; special price, **26.00**

BRASS BEDSTEADS, 1½-inch pillars, extra high head, bow extension foot, heavy husks on uprights, large mounts and vases; can be had in sizes of 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. Regular price, $24.25; special price, **18.75**

Beautiful BRASS BEDSTEADS; new and unique design, 1½-inch pillars, high head, heavy brass scrolls, massive husks, extension foot; made in 4 ft. 6 in. size only. Regular price $70.00; special price, **55.00**

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON CRIBS, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 4 ft. 6 in. long, heavy filling, brass caps and balls, woven wire spring, durable and comfortable. Regular price $5.75; special price, **3.75**

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No. 460, apartment house style, value $17.00, **13.50**
No. 461, apartment house style, value $18.00, **15.50**
No. 462, apartment house style, value $19.00, **16.50**

(Basement.)

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(Basement.)

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To make room for Fall and Winter lines that will soon arrive we have decided to sacrifice certain very attractive lines. For instance: $1.25 Pictures are now 45c., $2.00 Pictures are 75c., 75c. Pictures are 25c., $10.00 Pictures are $3.00, $20.00 Pictures are $5.00, and so on.

INCLUDED ARE:
Etchings, Artotypes, Water Colors, Pastels, Carbons, Photographs, Platinums.

There is a wide variety of handsome frames. Some are veneered.

Some are oak and gold burnished. Others are gilt. Some are chestnut gilded. And there are a good many lacquered frames. Details:

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LOT 3—Handsome Pictures; various kinds that were $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00; reduced to **1.00**

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LOT 5—Pictures that were $7.00, $8.00, $9.00 and $10; reduced to **3.00**

LOT 6—An exceptionally fine lot, consisting of 30x40 Photogravures and Water Colors, in gilt and oak frames, with matched corners; pictures that were $10.00, $11.00, $12.00, $13.00, $14.00, $15.00, $17.00 and $20.00, reduced to **5.00**

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(Third Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE REPUBLICAN DILEMMA.

The active men in the Iowa Convention who secured the unanimous declaration for "such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become desirable through the progress of our industries" and who urged "the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection" "necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities," are being soundly rated by the extreme Eastern protectionists. So is Senator CULLOM of Illinois, who has expressed his hearty approval of the Iowa idea.

The feeling of these beneficiaries of the tariff is natural, their reasoning is logical, but the result is the perfection of Bourbon do-nothingism. According to them it is not wise to tinker with the tariff by pieces, because you cannot tell where the process will stop, and it is rank madness to try to revise the tariff as a whole, because that will produce general disturbance. Inevitably, under this policy the tariff must not be touched at all, which is what they desire.

Again, the tariff must not be disturbed when times are bad, because it will make times worse, and it must not be agitated when times are good, because it will check the boom. We are, according to these worthy teachers, in a peculiarly delicate condition just now. We have had an abnormal lot of prosperity, during which we have reached out freely into foreign markets. This has been due largely to the wars that have interfered with our rivals and created an extravagant demand for our goods. Peace has come and the prospect of further fighting is gloomy. Presently we shall be thrown back on our own markets, and all our terrible rivals, invigorated by despair, will pile in to take away our home trade, and nothing but the barrier of the tariff will save us from destruction. Obviously it will not do to touch the tariff when we are at peace and the rest of the world is the same.

And so it goes. Any time is suitable to increase the tariff. There is none suitable to reduce it or to correct its absurdities and wrongs. Conditions may change. Resources may be developed. New markets may offer themselves. Overproduction may demand outlet, requiring a chance to buy that we may sell. But the tariff must remain sacred, immutable, or to be changed in the direction of increase only. Common sense would suggest that a system so rigid and so unadjustable to the needs of the country should be got rid of as soon as possible. Whatever might be the wrench, the industry of the land would be more free and energetic, more capable of seizing the chances of the time, more ready to take its part in the general interchange of the products of the world, which is the basis of all progress and prosperity. Of this truth the Iowa men and the venerable Senator from Illinois have caught a refreshing and enlightening glimpse. It makes them restless and troublesome, and the Eastern protectionists are having much perturbation of spirit in consequence. But the men of the West have their eyes turned toward the future, and the Republican Party will do ill if it neglects their guidance.

THE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The fight for good government in Pennsylvania was opened on Monday evening by an address from HENRY BUDD, the Chairman of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee in Philadelphia. It was a strong though temperate address, perfectly courteous in its treatment of Judge PENNYPACKER, but merciless in the analysis and exposure of the Judge's statement that Pennsylvania has no ills that are worthy of mention.

One ill unquestionably exists in Pennsylvania which lies at the foundation of all others. It is the corruption of the franchise. Until that can be uprooted there is little hope of decent government in the State. When the present reform candidate for Governor, Mr. PATTISON, was Governor before, he secured from the Legislature an Australian ballot law which was not perfect, but which was a great advance on the loose law then prevailing, which made illegal voting easy. But the corruptionists now act through the Assessors' poll lists, which are regularly and largely stuffed. Mr. BUDD says:

> Besides this, the laws providing for the proper identification of voters and the prevention of illegal voting are in a sad state of inefficiency. It has been asserted by persons fully conversant with such things that the fraudulent vote of the City of Philadelphia alone is from 30,000 to 50,000. I am told that my first statement is very conservative. Names are placed upon the Assessors' list of persons who have no right to vote, of persons who do not exist. In the Seventh Ward the Assessors have upon their lists as voters nearly 1,000 more names than there are by the census male citizens or persons over twenty-one years of age. This is but an example, but it is a striking one. Negroes are brought here from the South and kept over the election. It is for but a very few days. They are paid, and then go home. The padded list allows it.

Here is the point on which effort must be concentrated. The secret ballot is of no use without an honest registration. An honest registration can be had if the honest men of the State are determined to have it. It cannot be had easily. Talking will not get it. It will require improved legislation, but that will not make it certain. There must be a compact and energetic organization of able and determined men to watch vigilantly the entire process of voting and qualifying to vote from the first to the last moment, to detect unlawful acts, and to prosecute them before the courts. If a sufficient number of districts exposed to fraud be selected and well manned, so that illegal voting will be too risky for profit, public opinion will do the rest. The accomplishment of this work is, in reality, the test of the fitness of the people of Pennsylvania for self-government, for, if they can not or will not protect the freedom and fairness and purity of the ballot, nothing that they can do in any other direction will amount to anything.

PRESIDENT TRUESDALE ON THE COAL SITUATION.

President TRUESDALE of the Lackawanna Railroad, controlling the anthracite output of the Scranton district, has made a public statement from which we quote as follows:

> The representatives of this company in charge of the coal mining department are, and have been, doing everything in their power since the strike was declared to protect the company's properties and resume operations, and the statement that the mining companies have been inactive is far from correct. Until quite recently the greatest activity has been necessary on their part to procure and protect the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, &c., or men absolutely necessary to prevent the destruction of the mines. Since this has been accomplished, all efforts have been made looking toward the resumption of operations, and while it would not be good generalship to publicly announce just what has been done, I can say that much progress has been made, and we hope for results in the near future.

There is a good deal more to the same effect. It is a special plea of defense against the perfectly well-founded charge that the Lackawanna Company, in common with other large operators, has deliberately trifled with the public interest and nursed the strike along because it did not suit its purposes to bring it to an issue. With a gentleman of Mr. TRUESDALE'S standing in the business world, to raise a question of veracity is always embarrassing; but in the present instance we are compelled to do so in the interest of abstract truth.

It is not true that since the strike was declared the Lackawanna Company has "done everything in its power" to resume operations. In common with the other companies controlling the business through the ownership of the principal producing collieries and all the outlets, it has done practically nothing looking to the resumption of mining.

It is not true that until recently the greatest activity of which the Lackawanna Company is capable has been necessary to prevent the destruction of the mines and to procure and protect the engineers and firemen needed to keep them from being flooded. This has at no time been a matter of serious difficulty. There were plenty of men ready for this work, and in no instance have the collieries been attacked. In point of fact, the flooding of the mines was never seriously threatened, and we venture to say that there has not been an hour since the strike began when those in charge of the coal-mining operations of the Lackawanna Road were in doubt as to their ability to keep the mines dry.

It is not true that since the ability of the company to hire engineers and firemen was established "all efforts have been made looking to the resumption of operations." No such effort has been made nor contemplated. The company has held its hands and confessed its inability to cope with the situation. Everything which has emanated from its headquarters has been to the effect that it was waiting until the union should abandon the strike and officially declare it off. It has not mined a pound of coal since the strike began, nor has it seriously tried to do so. Its operations have been paralyzed, and it discredits the capacity of the management of its coal department to say that an effort has been made which has so signally and completely failed.

It is not true that "the statement that the mining companies have been inactive is far from correct." It is absolutely correct, and the warrant for it is found in the previous statements of Mr. TRUESDALE and other coal-road Presidents as to their intention to do nothing until the strike was abandoned and the union dissolved. It is also found in the facts of the case which are matters of general knowledge. As to the position of the miners toward the strike, Mr. TRUESDALE says:

> The Miners' Union does not by any means embrace or control all the men who can legally work in the mines. On the contrary, there are a great many of them to-day who are willing and anxious to go to work, and who would do so were it not for the fear that they and their families would sustain bodily injury should they do so. While efforts have been made to convince these men that they would be protected, it takes a good deal of courage on their part to start to work, particularly those with families. It is perfectly evident this is true from the reports in the papers of the last few days of men who are going to or from their work being stoned and brutally treated in many ways.

The miners anxious to return to work have not had an opportunity to do so. Beyond the few needed for general labor connected with maintenance those applying have been told that when needed they would be sent for. By refusing them employment the operators are doing all in their power to strengthen the hands of MITCHELL and his associates in the strike management. As to the difficulties and dangers surrounding those who wish to work, Mr. TRUESDALE says: "This company has not appealed to the Governor of Pennsylvania to furnish protection to any of its employés, as the local authorities, so far as we are concerned, have not refused to give our men protection in cases where they have been called upon to do so." This, at least, is true.

Mr. TRUESDALE'S defense of the utterly indefensible position and policy of the operators is not at all successful. The public is not seeking good excuses or plausible arguments. It calls upon the companies to mine coal. The conviction that they can do it if they really want to will not be shaken until it can be shown that they have honestly tried to do so and failed. When it suits them to make this effort it will be entirely successful.

AUGUST DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS.

The interest and dividend disbursements scheduled for August represent the considerable sum of $61,042,822. For the eight months from January to August inclusive the division of earnings in interest and dividends represents $629,416,214. The largest disbursements for the present year were those of July, $139,462,383. August is an "off" month, in a sense, whereas January, April, July, and October are those in which the regular quarterly dividend and interest payments are commonly made. Comparing the amount scheduled for disbursement this month with that of August, 1901, we find that it shows an increase of more than $3,600,000.

These figures show very clearly the wonderful prosperity of the country. Its principal, and perhaps only, menace is found in the increasing prevalence of labor disturbances in lines affecting the supplies of raw materials for many important industries. Under ordinary conditions this would indicate the beginning of reaction, and give those inclined to base prophecies of the future upon the lessons of past experience warrant for the prediction that we have passed the climax of the great revival and entered upon the period of contraction which might be expected to end in general depression, on the theory that action and reaction are equal. A more plausible explanation of the situation is that organized labor has lost its head, and finding itself confronted with new and formidable forces as the result of consolidation is simply plunging, each important unit of the labor movement hoping by extra efforts to conquer recognition and to avert the disaster which befell the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tinplate Workers and which now threatens the United Mine Workers. There was never a time in the industrial history of the United States when labor was as well paid as now or had as few real grievances to be righted by recourse to strikes.

REBUILDING THE CAMPANILE.

The fall of the bell tower of San Marco has pricked a very hornets' nest of cranks who are making suggestions to the British and American papers that, if listened to, would effectually deprive Venice of her most important Campanile. There is the Italian crank who thinks the honor of Italy would suffer if foreigners contributed to the restoration; there is the American crank who finds the Piazza none too large as it is, and counsels accepting the hint and leaving the site vacant; there is the "crank of proportion" who thinks the Campanile dwarfed the Basilica of San Marco and so is better away; and there is the alarmist crank who thinks that the whole of Venice is shaky and it were labor lost to try to replace one part.

We know now that the tower has been in a dangerous condition since 1892, owing to faults in its first construction. There was nothing mysterious in its collapse, the surprising thing is that it should have stood so long. The last straw was the act of the custodian of the loggetta at its base, who cut into the wall erected 150 years ago to strengthen the bell tower, and then into the original wall. Alarmed by the results, he closed up the long cut he had made on a level with the roof of the loggetta, but the harm was done. The old work had been of such materials that the tower sank into itself, and so, luckily, did not topple over.

Perhaps the most deleterious crank of all is the hyper-aesthetic crank, who wishes no Campanile because it will look new, even if the architect be found who can exactly reproduce the old one in size and proportions. Such is a writer in The London Globe, who would rather see the famous places of the world slowly crumble than support the idea of fresh patches on an antique building or a brand-new part of a monument of the past. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to see that we would have few mohuments more than a couple of centuries old if they had not been patched from time to time with fresh materials.

It is true that the Italians have been great sinners in the restoration of works of art, having shown at times a perfectly Dutch fury for making sculpture and architecture needing repair so slick and new looking that they have ruined for a time, and sometimes for all time, the painting, the statue, or the building they have touched. They have been so often taken to task for this, however, that we may dismiss the fear that the authorities to-day will permit such mistakes to be made hereafter. At Milan the greatest caution has been shown with regard to the "Last Supper," by LEONARDO DA VINCI, instead of turning some one loose on it in the old happy-go-lucky way and destroying it forever, so far as the charm of the original painting by the master is concerned. When they prepare to raise the Campanile again it will be in the hands of competent men.

More beautiful Campaniles than that of San Marco exist in many Italian cities, but it would be a mistake to attempt to improve on the one which has been so often shown in paintings, etchings, and drawings for centuries past. Architecturally it is not in the strictest accord with the basilica to which it belongs. It would never do, however, to take liberties with it when rebuilt, even if Italy boasts an architect who could be trusted to make a new design more exactly in the style of the domed basilica. Much of the stonework of the exterior can be used again for the sake of its weather-worn surface, and the new material can easily be brought into harmony with the old. Modern building methods which would insure its permanence can be used within. The cost of its restoration has been exaggerated. According to an American who writes to The London Times from Venice, the city has voted $100,000 and the Savings Bank $20,000. The American Consul at Venice has cabled the thanks of the Mayor to the National Arts Club for opening a contribution to the fund and several Americans of Italian birth in this city have sent substantial sums in aid of the restoration. We shall probably hear of other American and British contributions, possibly, also, French and German, for no art lovers yield to the latter in their understanding and admiration for Venice and her monuments.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Without a knowledge of all the circumstances—a knowledge only to be obtained by a favored few—it is distinctly unsafe to draw deductions from such an episode as the presentation of a cane to Senator HANNA by the men employed on his street railway in Cleveland. The spontaneity of such gifts is always more or less dubious, and the motives which induce men to contribute to them are varied and complex. As often as not the whole affair is engineered by a few self-seeking people, the others coming into it after it is started, not because of a fervent desire to express admiration or esteem, but because the consequences of refusal would be unpleasant or even dangerous. The presentation of this cane, however, is only one of many demonstrations of a similar sort, all, on the surface, at least, indicating that Senator HANNA has the good will of the men in his service, and this evidence, while proving little in detail, has much significance as a whole, and tends strongly to warrant the belief that the relations between the Senator and the workingmen whose interests he has been able most directly to affect are quite the reverse of hostile. The situation is curious owing to the fact that for many years, and up to a period comparatively recent, all the orators and newspapers of the sort that see a profit in emphasizing the antagonisms between labor and capital, and all the politicians who think a considerable majority of American citizens like to be told that they are "oppressed," not to speak of those who for better reasons have vehemently criticised some of the Senator's methods, have made him their constant and convenient exemplar of the qualities to be denounced and repressed. Strangely little impression seems to have been made by this long-continued obloquy. When Senator HANNA makes campaign speeches he is everywhere particularly well received, and the wage-earners who know him best treat him with the most cordiality. This may mean that the public likes his faults, or that it credits him with having virtues more than counterbalancing them. Certainly the denunciations of which he has been the object have not deprived him of a wide popularity.

—Attention is called by The Electrical World and Engineer to a unique advantage possessed by the manufacturers of electrical appliances and the commercial exploiters of electrical power. They do not have to adapt their products to national tastes or racial idiosyncrasies, as do all others who engage in business dealings beyond the circle of their immediate neighbors. In most commerce it is necessary to adapt the goods to the market, and what sells well in one place often cannot be given away elsewhere. The electrician, however, encounters no such difficulties. His wares are all new, practically nobody has fixed ideas as to how they should be made, and the only demand is for efficiency. As The Electrical World and Engineer puts it: "The same style of lighting plant that does for a New York office building suits very well in a Korean palace. The same kind of trolley car that suits Chicago is good for Bangkok or Bombay. Fan motors need no 'sea change' or otherwise to enable them to do their work as well in Shanghai as in Montreal. The telegraph apparatus used in Manila is just as effective in the city of Mexico; and the telephone system that meets approval in New York will be found in Tokio or Paris, in Melbourne or in London." So it is not at all surprising to this observer that, despite all the manufacturing of American electrical apparatus that is now done abroad, this year's exports from the United States will amount to nine or ten million dollars, and he believes that this amount can be doubled within a few years by persistent and intelligent pushing. He also notes that "the very principle referred to makes easy the immediate introduction into and utilization by the United States of any electrical novelty or new principle discovered abroad; and the rest of the world is just as keen as we are in the pursuit of the numerous new arts waiting in the near future that will bear an electrical name."

—That peculiar boyishness which characterizes the stock broker is illustrated by nothing better than by his eagerness on any or every excuse or no excuse at all to get a holiday. Despite the magnitude of his financial operations and the importance of the interests dependent on, or at least involved in, his industry, he no more thinks of the commissions he loses by an idle day than does the schoolboy of the knowledge of which the acquisition is postponed by each vacation, short or long. Particularly amusing is the decision to close the Stock Exchange on Saturday for the reason that on that day will, or may, take place the coronation of Edward VII.—a ceremony than which one more empty of real significance, even in England, could hardly be imagined, and with no conceivable bearing on purchases and sales of our securities. There be those, doubtless, in the remoter parts of our large country, who will see in this suspension of business another evidence of New York's Anglomania, of the tendency of "the East" to identify itself with the joys and sorrows of Great Britain, and more than one indignant reference to this queerest of days off will probably be made by perspiring backwoods orators in the course of the coming Congressional campaign; but all such talk will be merest nonsense. The brokers, who are accustomed to treat newcomers to their ranks as college sophomores treat freshmen, and who cannot do business without howlings and gesticulations worthy of wild Indians, saw a chance for an extra holiday and jumped for it. Their own surprise that the holiday was granted by the slightly graver officers in control of the Exchange must have been enormous, but their joy was as great, and whether other people smile or frown at their folly troubles these big boys not at all.

—American tourists in Mexico give offense there, it seems, because they devote most of their attention not to the things of which the Mexicans are proud, but to those which they either regard as of no importance or would prefer to have the stranger ignore. As put by modern Mexico, a paper devoted to increasing trade between the United States and the greatest of its sister republics, and to making more cordial the relations between the two peoples, "the traveler for pleasure, looking for new scenes and impressions, is quickly absorbed when in Mexico in the novel and picturesque surroundings that are presented on every hand. Ancient churches, quaint architecture, high coloring, and the picturesque costumes of the lower classes are the high lights in every view. Respectable black-coated men and Parisbonneted women visitors are accustomed to at home every day. Handsome residences and office buildings present little that is novel, as a rule, and so the raptures and the cameras are reserved for the humble peon, the tragic attitude of a beggar, or alleyway of humble cottages." Queer as this grievance is, one can understand it easily enough, and even sympathize in a measure with the resentment which the Mexicans are said to feel when their successful efforts to be practical, prosperous, and up-to-date are passed without notice by the very people whom they most wish to impress with their progressiveness, and when the survivals of the past are hunted out and made the subject of admiring exclamations. It must really be trying to the ambitious Mexicans, who now have other aspirations than that to be picturesque and different from their neighbors. The trouble, however, is one which time alone will remedy—and it will do so all too soon in the estimation of enemies of uniformity and the commonplace. And even in the picturesque there is profit, as is well understood in all the show places of Europe. It is well for Mexico to have factories and street cars and steel-framed buildings, but it is also well to have old churches and ruins, both Spanish and Aztec, and an occasional peasant in a costume not made at wholesale by machinery is by no means a blot on the landscape.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH AT BRIDGEPORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most decidedly disagree with your editorial of this morning, entitled "Mr. Bryan's Visits." If you suppose that you can shut his mouth or stop his travels you are mistaken. You will observe by the signature to this letter that I am a Democrat. I have voted twice for Mr. Bryan, but candor compels me to admit that if he had kept on speaking for two weeks longer in the last campaign I could not have voted for him. There is such a condition as having too much of a good thing, as the cat said when she fell into a pan of milk.

I did hear the late speech of Mr. Bryan in Bridgeport, and I say it was a good one. I wish that every man in this country could have heard it. It was a great speech, and a high moral tone pervaded it. He said very little upon the money question. The great point he made was that it was as necessary for a nation to be honest in its acts as it was for an individual, and he showed most conclusively that the Republican Party had most lamentably failed in its duty to the people and to the people's best interests; that it was not wealth which made a nation great, but righteousness which exalteth a nation; that a nation could not escape punishment for its sins, and he quoted Jefferson, who said: "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just and punishes nations for their sins." This was said relating to the institution of slavery.

One cannot listen to Mr. Bryan without being impressed by his sincerity and honesty. The late speech of Mr. Bryan in Bridgeport was the best that he ever made. In speaking of anarchy he said he wanted this Government made so good that anarchy could not exist here, that the trusts and unequal and unjust taxation were doing more to create Anarchists than all the other causes combined. A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 4, 1902.

A READER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are to be congratulated upon your recent success in obtaining possession of so valuable a plot of ground. As you rightly say, the block you have secured must of necessity become a centre, if not the centre, of the city's future life. Your purpose to devote your land for the good of the public by printing thereon a good newspaper is no idle boast. THE TIMES is an ornament wherever it goes, more particularly, however, in the minds of its readers.

I rejoice to see that you are not only confining your purifying and educating efforts to this city, but are spreading to other large cities as well where, undoubtedly, your good influence will be felt. That, however, which makes me feel happiest is that in your purchase of this up-town property a good clean newspaper has been more forensic and enterprising than the sensational press who claim to have a monopoly of energy and push as well as prophetic visions. Others will follow you, but you will have gained distinction not only in that you were first, but also in that you have secured the best available place.

THEODORE SCHWARZE.

New York, Aug. 5, 1902.

NUGGETS.

He Knew.

Teacher—What is a blotter, Tommy?
Tommy—It's something to hunt while the ink gets dry.—Los Angeles Herald.

His Symptoms.

Mr. Newlywed—How did you know I really loved you?
Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, you acted so—so sort of foolishly.—Philadelphia Record.

Hope.

Hope is the magic balm to mend
Full many an earthly sorrow;
Without it none would dare to lend
To him who needs must borrow.—Washington Star.

Her Idea of It.

"Would you marry a man whose wife had secured a divorce from him for cruelty?"

"I could tell better after I saw the woman."—Chicago Record Herald.

THE SINGERS.

From The Denver News.

Each has his place amid the throngs.
Some to toil in the busy hive,
Some to be driven and some to drive,
And some to sing their songs.

Each one is useful in his sphere,
He who delves in the fruitful earth,
He who adds unto the world's mirth
And its wealth of hope and cheer.

Some at the forge and some in the mine,
Some to toil in the counting room
And some to lighten the hours of gloom
By words of love divine.

Some to minister to disease,
Some to instruct and some to preach,
Some to charm with the gifts of speech
And some with melodies.

Some to shine and some to plod,
Some to walk with the rich and great,
Some to rule in affairs of state,
And some to tell of God.

None more worthy than the rest
Who honestly strive with the gifts they hold,
The gifts within them to unfold,
And give the world their best.

Some to create in the realm of Art,
Some to relieve the suffering,
Some to labor and some to sing
The songs within the heart.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

With Mrs. Roosevelt He Leaves on the Sylph for Gardiner's Bay.

Will Witness the Target Practice of the Mayflower's Crew—Is in Splendid Physical Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—President Roosevelt was up early this morning, and spent the greater part of the day at his desk.

At 4:11 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were taken from the dock of J. West Roosevelt's place in the launch of the Sylph. The Sylph carries no guns that could possibly give a Presidential salute, but the commanding officer of the Sylph, Capt. W. H. Buck, believes in the proprieties, and so he gave the President and his wife when they came alongside a good, old-fashioned, recognized-all-over-the-world salute of three long blasts of the whistle.

The President helped Mrs. Roosevelt from the launch and up the companionway. The sailors and marines stood at attention. After greeting the officers the President bowed to the men, and then went with Mrs. Roosevelt to the awning over the afterdeck. The anchor was weighed and the Sylph pointed her sharp nose for the Sound, bound for Gardiner's Bay, where to-morrow the men behind the guns of the Mayflower are to show the Commander in Chief of the Navy what they can do in the way of shooting.

The targets to be smashed are 14 by 16 feet, and the shooting will be at a distance of 1,500 yards. There are 12 six-inch guns on the Mayflower, and 24 men are to have a chance at winning the President's prize of $25 in gold. Each man is to be allowed two minutes at his gun. The highest rate of each gun is 100 shots per minute. It takes an expert to do twice with any accuracy over 50 shots per minute.

Those who have not seen the President in some time remark on leaving him that he has grown heavier than they thought he would become because of his constant exercise. His collars when he was inaugurated were 16½; to-day he wears a 17¼ collar. Notwithstanding his increase in weight he is, to those who look at him closely, in splendid fettle. If he has a gray hair in his head no one has discovered it. As a man who has been an instructor in athletics and a trainer of prizefighters put it the other day:

"The President is as fit as a fiddle, strong as a bull, full of fire and vigor, and about the healthiest man I ever saw. When he came back from Cuba and was asked about his health he looked on his exhausted troops, and described himself as being 'vulgarly healthy.' I would like to hear him tell how he feels to-day. The vocabulary has not got the word good enough. I'd bet a dollar he'd say, 'Feeling bully.'"

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his cousins, Emlen and George, are camped out to-night by the swamp near Sagamore Hill. It is their intention to be up early in the morning to do some sniping. Yesterday the three boys brought in three snipe, which which they exhibited to the President with considerable pride. He told them that he did not regard them as mighty hunters, since each boy could kill but one snipe. They were deeply disappointed at this, and decided to go on another expedition immediately.

The President promised them that if they did better work with their guns to-day he would go on a trip with them as soon as he returned from his trip to Gardiner's Bay.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Secretary Cortelyou Announces Itinerary of New England Trip.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Secretary to the President, Mr. Cortelyou, has telegraphed to Senator Lodge and Senator Hoar that the President will reach Boston on Saturday, Aug. 23, late in the afternoon and will go at once to Nahant, where he will pass Sunday with Senator Lodge. The next morning the President will go to Newport, making ten-minute stops at Taunton and Fall River. He will return from Newport the same day, reaching Boston about 8 o'clock, where he will be received by the Governor, the Mayor, and the Boston Congressmen. Tuesday morning he will go by way of the Boston and Maine to New Hampshire, making fifteen-minute stops at Lowell, South Lawrence, and Haverhill.

After a week in Maine and New Hampshire he will return to Massachusetts on Monday, Sept. 1, reaching Northfield late that afternoon; he will pass the night at Northfield and will leave at 8:30 A. M. Tuesday, Sept. 2, arriving at Miller's Falls at 8:50; leave at 9 A. M., arrive Fitchburg at 10:40, leave at 11:40. He will arrive at Worcester, where he goes to see Senator Hoar, at 12:40 P. M., and will leave at 9 P. M. He will arrive at Westfield at 6:30 P. M., and leave Westfield at 6:50 P. M. either for Dalton, where it is hoped he may go to pass the night with Gov. Crane, or for New Haven.

Mr. Cortelyou states that it is the President's desire that there shall be no public receptions held anywhere. The President will speak briefly at the various points indicated, but will hold no receptions of any kind.

Gov. Crane, Secretary Moody, and Senator Lodge conferred with such members of the Congressional delegation as could be reached to-day, and it was agreed that the Congressmen in each district should take charge of the President's visit at every place where he stops in the respective districts. The arrangements in Boston for Monday, the 25th, will be in charge of the Governor, the Mayor of the city, and the Congressmen representing the Boston district. At other places the local arrangements, which will be made by the different Congressmen, will be in the hands of the Mayors of cities or the Selectmen of the towns.

FAVOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

New York Business Men and Financiers Have Confidence in Him, Says First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Robert J. Wynne, First Assistant Postmaster General, has returned from New York and was to-day acting Postmaster General. While in New York he was in contact with many leaders in political and financial circles.

When asked to-day in regard to the feeling entertained by leading Republicans in relation to the coming campaign, Mr. Wynne replied that while they are not indulging in predictions there is a general belief that Republican success is assured.

"At the headquarters of the Congressional Campaign Committee," said Mr. Wynne, "active preparations are under way for the campaign. Mr. Babcock's health has greatly improved. In New York State matters Republicans are very confident, and believe that Mr. Odell will be re-elected Governor. The action of Senator Platt in coming out for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt has convinced the Republicans of the State organization that there is no one else in the field so far as New York is concerned."

"How do business men and leading financiers look upon Mr. Roosevelt as a choice for the nomination?" Mr. Wynne was asked.

"Among business men," he replied, "I heard nothing but praise for Mr. Roosevelt. They have absolute confidence in him. His utterances and policies for trust legislation are approved by them."

PRINCE CHEN'S COMING VISIT.

Whether the Nation's Guest Will Be Received at Oyster Bay Is Not Yet Decided.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Minister Wu was at the State Department to-day arranging details for the coming of Prince Chen. It is contemplated that Assistant Secretary of State Peirce shall go to New York the latter part of the week and welcome his Imperial Highness in behalf of this Government and the President.

Whether the Prince will be received by the President at Oyster Bay will depend largely upon the time which is at the disposal of the Imperial party. The original plan gave the Prince only next Sunday in New York, but there is some doubt whether the President can receive him at Oyster Bay on that day.

It is possible that the stay of the Prince and the party at New York may be prolonged beyond Sunday, but this cannot be determined until he arrives, and in the meantime the details of such reception as will be accorded him are in abeyance.

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S VIEWS

He Declares Republicans Were Never More United than Now, While Democrats Are Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Philadelphia contains a report of an interview with David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives. In opening the interview, Gen. Henderson said he had made a very careful review of the situation in the West, and had studied it attentively, to try to discern the drift of the sentiment among the people. He gave his convictions as follows:

"The Republicans were never more united than now. The Republicans believe they will win, and some of the Democrats hope that their own party will be defeated. I believe the people are thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of Republican policies, and there is a widespread feeling among all classes regardless of political parties that their welfare depends upon keeping the Republican Party in power. My own State, Iowa, is decidedly in favor of the thoroughly tried and approved policies of the Republican Party. It is a strong protection State. It is equally determined that anything that possibly can be done to curtail the dangers that lie in great combinations of capital must be vigorously and wisely treated by law.

"The country believes that the Philippine question is settled so far as the title and our duty are concerned, and that it only remains for this country to carry out firmly, kindly, and wisely the policies inaugurated by President McKinley and President Roosevelt toward the Filipinos for their own good.

"The country is overwhelmingly for the policy advocated by the Administration and passed by the House of Representatives in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, and will not be willing to abandon that position until it is consummated by legislative action or treaty.

"On the subject of revision of the tariff, the Republican Party is now, as in the past, prepared to act whenever it can be done wisely and without seriously disturbing business.

"Prosperity is stamped on the face of every part of the country. From 1893 to 1896 it was only a question of bread, how to avoid starvation. Now it is a question of the equitable distribution of the products of labor and capital."

SENATOR VEST'S RETIREMENT.

It Is Understood He Will Not Stand for Re-election—Some Possible Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There have been recent reports to the effect that Senator Vest of Missouri has lost his eyesight. These reports have been denied, and specialists who are treating him say there is not much danger of future impairment of his vision. Although in the past a great reader, he now does not read at all, but his eyes are in condition that he could do so if he so desired.

Senator Vest's son, who is his secretary, tells him the news of the day, and in that way he is saved the trouble of reading the daily papers. He has followed this custom for a long time. Before Congress adjourned he had the Record read to him daily.

It is understood that Mr. Vest will not stand for re-election, his term of office expiring March 3 next. The Legislature to-re-elect his successor will meet next Winter. Ex-Govs. Stone and Francis, Representatives DeArmond and "Champ" Clark are being talked of for the Missouri Senatorship. Mr. Francis is not regarded as a candidate for the place. He does not belong to the Bryan wing of the Missouri Democracy, and Bryan Democrats are regarded as being bitterly opposed to his election. He is now a very busy man, with little time to devote to politics, being Director General of the St. Louis World's Fair, which opens in 1904.

ASKED FOR MANDAMUS AGAINST SECRETARY HAY.

Petitioner Wished to Compel Him to Institute Suit Against Germany, but Writ Was Refused.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Ferdinand Holsendorf to-day petitioned the District Supreme Court for a mandamus against Secretary of State Hay to compel the latter to institute proceedings against the Empire of Germany or the Kingdom of Prussia, or both, to recover $500,000 damages for himself for alleged unjust detention in a German insane asylum. Justice Hagner refused to issue the writ, holding that the matter was political, and a legal right to the writ had not been shown.

Holsendorf is a native of Germany and a naturalized citizen of this country. He alleged that while bearing a passport from the United States Government, on May 11, 1898, he was falsely imprisoned in an insane asylum at Dalldorf, near Berlin, and detained there until July 8, 1899, when he was declared to be of sound mind by the highest court in Germany. He demanded a trial by jury, and asserted that the State Department's refusal to act is based on irrevelant matters twenty years anterior to this petition.

TO PRODUCE PETER POWER.

An Order Served on His Western Counsel in Minneapolis—Wanted to Appear Here.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 5.—An order was served yesterday on W. A. Lancaster and M. H. Boutell of this city, Western counsel for Peter Power, directing them to produce their client before Richard Mabey, the court's special examiner, in New York to-morrow.

The order is issued by Judge Luchren, United States Judge, sitting in chambers in St. Paul, and purports to be "in pursuance of subpoenas already issued."

It is held that service on Power's attorneys is equivalent to service on himself. The action was taken, it is explained, to cure any possible defects in the service of subpoenas on Mr. Power himself.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE AT MANILA.

ROME, Aug. 5.—Italia announces that Mgr. Guidi, at present employed in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has been appointed Apostolic Delegate at Manila.

It was announced from Rome on Aug. 2 that the delay in appointing an Apostolic Delegate at Manila was due to the desire of the Vatican to please the Washington authorities by sending to the Philippines an American prelate, but should this plan fail through the most probable candidate was said to be Mgr. Guidi.

GIFT TO CORNELL.

William H. Sage of Albany to Donate a Stone Pulpit.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—William H. Sage of Albany, son of Henry W. Sage, Cornell's great benefactor, has announced his intention of giving to Cornell a beautiful memorial to his deceased brother, Dean Sage.

The form of the proposed memorial will be a stone pulpit in Sage Chapel, which in itself is a Sage memorial. The building will, at Mr. Sage's expense, be greatly enlarged to make it conform to the original plans of his late father, London artists have been engaged to do the work.

Discovery of New Double Stars.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 5.—Astronomer W. J. Husey announces in a bulletin, which has just been issued by the University of California, the discovery of 100 pairs of double stars never before catalogued. The discovery, with the Mills spectroscope, of six stars whose velocities in the line of sight are variable, is made public by Director W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory.

DAY OF HEAVY BETTING AT THE SARATOGA TRACK

John W. Gates's Ventures the Chief Events of the Day.

Two Fetishes at the Springs City, W. C. Whitney and Richard Canfield—The Latter's Popularity.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—Again the lustrous line of carriages made a formidable and impressive pageant, as all the horses took many of the thousands to the race track. The day was a golden one, with an unflecked sky, and to the music of the Twenty-second Regiment Band the throng flocked to the band stand, the clubhouse, and the betting ring.

It was not a day of great races, but two or three were very exciting, the horses being all bunched together from start to finish. It was distinctively a day of heavy betting, though the crowd was smaller by a large fraction than at the opening yesterday. The happy and active members of the George Gould party were the only distinguished smart folks who were missing. They had gone back to New York, to return at the end of the week. Those who staid away were those who feel the cost of admission, and in all probability they only attend the races two or three times a week instead of daily. There was no diminution of the crowd in the betting shed. Again it suggested a great class in arithmetic, wherein scores of earnest pupils perched upon high stools and hundreds on their feet with notebooks or sheets of paper faced a blackboard on which one man wrote while the rest made notes.

JOHN W. GATES'S BETTING.

It cannot be a breach of decorum to say that John W. Gates and his betting formed the chief event of the day. The topic was uppermost among all who were cognizant of what was going on. He plunged heavily on Conundrum in the second race, for it was a horse owned by his friend J. A. Drake. Mr. Gates ran the odds down from 6 to 5 to 3 to 5, but Zoroaster proved the better horse, and Wall Street pluck salaamed to the cunning of the horsemen.

Again in the fourth race Mr. Gates backed the favorite, which was Mr. Whitney's Gunfire, but Col. Pepper's Par Excellence won. It was whispered that the horse was in fact the property of Mrs. Pepper, a gracious and charming lady who sat unnoticed by most persons on the club house porch, but who steadfastly backed her horse against odds of 40 to 1, and was richely rewarded for her faith and courage.

On the last race the Wall Street magnate had sufficient faith in his convictions to enter the betting shed and back his favorite in the large and dashing way for which he is distinguished, putting thousands here and thousands there all around the ring—and winning not less than $25,000.

This covered his losses and left him several thousands," to the good."

From the ring came ominous mutterings of the vague and mysterious but awful havoc that will be made of the great operators by the "bookies" when they think they have allowed him all the fortune that they can afford. Men more modest might have been satisfied with what they call to certain of Mr. Gates's friends.

But it was not a great racing day, and the best thing about it, to my mind, was the glorious picture made by the rows of well-dressed ladies and gallant men in the grand stand, looking down upon the swarm of busy betting men on the grass, upon the uniformed band, upon the flying horses, and upon the ravishing setting of the scene with its meadows, its groves, and its distant valley, held between purple mountains as in the grasp of a giant hand.

THE "CLUBHOUSE."

After the races the gambling in the evening. As I drove to the Saratoga track I saw once again the villalike "clubhouse" of which ever so many years ago John Morrissey was the master. It is a noble mansion, standing a little too close to the street when one considers how ample are its grounds, for it has a little park beside and behind it, arranged like the garden of a stately suburban home.

A few minutes more and my carriage wheels brought me face to face with a square of open ground the size of an old-fashioned New York block below Fourteenth Street. Stately trees rose there above a campus of grass, but the ground was torn and riddled in places and heaps of debris were being removed by laborers.

"That is the old 'Indian encampment'—or what is left of it," my Jehu told me. Mr. Canfield has bought it and is turning it into a park."

The old Indian encampment!" I thought. "And so it has vanished and a park is to rise from its ashes. That was good of Mr. Canfield, for there never was an eyesore and a moral pesthole it used to be that misnamed campground. For years it was a jumble of fake shows and leprous booths, the aversion of decent folk and the nightly resort of the young Arabs of the streets who, starting badly, went there to be toughened almost out of human likeness. And so the great gambler whose name has become like Abou Ben Adhem's, leading all his clan, had bought and cleaned out this foul bird's nest. A good job," I said aloud; "has Canfield given it to the village?"

"'You bet it's a good job,' said my hackman, adding: 'No, he has not given it up. He is going to beautify it and dedicate it to park purposes, making it free to all. Whether he will present it to us later, of course no one knows.'

There are two fetishes in Saratoga, two popular idols, two names with which to conjure. Mentioned thus, they form a strange conjunction, and yet they must be linked when thus considered, though they have nothing in common and do not touch each other at any point privately or in the life of Saratoga. These two are the Hon. William C. Whitney, the high priest of the most regal of sports, and Richard Canfield of the village clubhouse. The high estimation at which all the villagers and visitors to the springs alike hold Mr. Whitney is almost matched by the enthusiastic regard of the Saratogans for Mr. Canfield.

POPULARITY OF MR. CANFIELD.

"Why is Canfield so very popular?" I asked, as I had inquired several times before, well knowing the nature of the reply that was to come.

"Because he does things right. He don't spend a dollar out of the village. All the food for his restaurant and the cottages where he houses his people is bought of our merchants. All the furniture, cheap or costly, every stitch of his clothing, down to his shoes and his scarfs, he buys in the stores of the village. Why, if he wants anything that ain't sold by our merchants he tells them where and how to get it and how they can make a little money by doing so. He does not take a single cent out of the town and he leaves thousands and thousands of dollars in it every year. He even employs a number of Saratoga men and women about his clubhouse and cottages, where other men would bring up their own crowd from New York.

"As to his clubhouse he allows no resident of the village in there, while, on the other hand, he caters to the most fashionable, the most powerful, and the biggest men from all over country who are his personal friends and who enjoy his polished ways and his wit and learning, and do not hesitate to say so.

"We have had tough people here and low and lawless joints in the past," this native added, "if you know what Saratoga has been through you would understand why we are so enthusiastic over the new management of the race course and the cleaning out of the low dens which had fastened on the village like canker sores."

There is much that is serious, much that is humorous, and something that is pathetic in this summing up of the present and the past of Saratoga, for this intelligent owner of the handsome team he drove truly voiced the sentiments of the people, among whom one often hears the phrase, "Why, the people, the press, and even the pulpit all admire Canfield."

GAMBLING LONG RECOGNIZED.

The practice of gambling has been a recognized diversion here as long as memory or records go in the past. The Southern contingent of wealthy and spendthrift planters gambled high and loud and long. They played in private, but they talked of it in public, and there was no more cant or hypocrisy in their speech than there were compunctions in their views of the three D's, "dining, drinking, and dicing," the natural diversions of a high-toned gentleman of their time and territory.

Thus gambling was at first admitted, then intrenched, and finally it grew to have the upper hand of the villagers, probably because the local government learned the devious ways of low politicians without grasping the principles of true government from the State conventions which almost annually assembled here. The place became infested with gamblers, and many were of the vilest sort, whose "joints" reflected the shamelessness of their owners. In some of these the negroes and whites of the idle class were catered to.

Then—and this was not too long ago to be well remembered—the village was confronted with what seemed to be the necessity to choose between good and bad, between that which is clean and that which is forbidden. Both paths were trod, now one and now the other, but there was infirmity in the steps that followed the straight and narrow path. Politicians were weak, the merchants were covetous of gain by any means, and gambling kept its place. It is a sordid story.

Finally the problem was settled for the time being by a scouring out of the town and the closing of the vile dens, and in this good work no one's influence was stronger than that of Mr. Whitney, who knew that as long as the race course had saddled upon it such low and foul attachments as had been maintained in connection therewith it would be easier to make it a Gutenberg than an Ascot, and the fixed price of his taking an interest in it was that it and all that pertained to it should be of the highest class and most reputable stamp.

He and his associates while taking no interest in the trials of the village, except where they affected them, the racing had more weight and directed more energy in lifting Saratoga out of the moral slough into which it had fallen than any and all the influences that brought about the present rehabilitation of the place.

As the case stands, Saratoga has decided in favor of gambling and the majority of its people must be charged with the responsibility for a belief that it is better for the village prosperity to cater to those who worship the gilded idol of luck than to depend upon the curative waters and the lethargic host of invalids who come here to drink them.

VILLAGERS ARE BARRED.

The present ruling is that there shall be no gambling done upon the main street, or managed by persons who do not keep orderly places frequented by self-respecting persons; that no villagers shall be admitted to these places, so that if there be harm in them the harm shall fall upon the visitors exclusively, and, finally, that there shall be no poolrooms and no resorts for the disorderly camp followers of the races at or near the track.

It may strike the reader as a peculiar form of hospitality which subjects the guests of a community to influences against which the hosts safeguard themselves—but we are not criticising or moralizing in this column. We are doing plain reporting. In another letter we shall describe the interior of a great Temple of Chance. Up to date the noted gentleman who was heralded as coming here to "break the bank" has made gains and losses of a few thousands, and is believed to have lost a trifle in the long run. But of all that more anon, though not with much use of names or intimate details, for I cannot bring myself to think that the diversions of idle and recreating gentlemen practiced indoors for their personal amusement are legitimate subjects for publicity—unless they make themselves the subject of open discussion for any marked and exceptional reason.

A FISH DINNER EXPERIENCE.

As I said in closing my report yesterday, some of the gorgeous vehicles of the wealthy went from the race track to the dinners of flesh in the village, and others took the opposite road to dinners of fish at the lakeside.

Alas for your correspondent, he was one of those who wended his way to the famed restaurants pour les poissons. What befell him is scarcely "fit to print." The lovely looking lake showed no sign of a growth of popularity in the seven years since these eyes last beheld it. One would think it should be covered with villas and beautiful gardens, after the manner of Como, the ravishing. But no, there it lies, a bed of blue hemmed in by green, almost lifeless, nearly abandoned to its beauty and its solitude. I wondered why.

Passing it at the point whence the best view of it is had, I went to a modest farmhouse of a place where I had ordered lake fish and frogs' legs. I saw within a quiet family party headed by John A. McCall and in the next room a merry group around John W. Gates. I knew therefore that if I had made a mistake I was in some company that was excellent as well as some that was accomplished. My place was without upon the porch, and my neighbor was a young lady with a cocktail.

I noticed a strange agitation of the lady's knees. They were working up and down like the pistons of an upright engine. I studied the case, and discovered that this was due to her working her feet violently, one foot against the opposite stocking, if I may make so bold as to say so. Presently she saw a friend, and cried:

"Mamie, let's go back. I'm all eaten up." And the friend made answer:

"I've counted twenty-three distinct bites on one ——. It reminds me of the dinner James and I took at Pleasure Bay in June. There we had to put towels around our ankles and handkerchiefs over our shoulders, and even then we left the dinner half eaten."

As the ladies were retreating the mosquitos began upon your devoted correspondent, starting at a point where he once flaunted a golden tress tied with a blue ribbon, as may be seen in a miniature of the period. They next visited the space above his shoetops. To eat a dinner and at the same time to kill mosquitos on your bald spot, and also on both ankles, is not at all what one expects at $3 a plate, not even with a beautiful lake shining below and inviting one to sit in it up to his neck and have his fish handed out to him on a long spoon.

JULIAN RALPH.

DIAVOLO BADLY HURT.

He Sustains a Terrible Fall in London While "Looping the Loop."

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Diavolo, the American bicyclist, sustained a terrible fall just after turning the loop in his act at the Aquarium to-night.

Diavolo's machine skidded, and he went over the handle bars. He missed the net which had been placed in case of accident, and fell heavily on the floor.

At a late hour to-night Diavolo, who was taken to Westminster Hospital, recovered consciousness, but it will be impossible to ascertain the extent of his injuries for another twenty-four hours.

Diavolo's act was "looping the loop." This is the third time he has fallen while performing this feat in the last ten days.

Baby Show at Women's Exhibition.

The Professional Woman's League announces its intention of devoting a portion of the "Industrial Section" of its forthcoming Woman's Exhibition at Madison Square Garden to a baby show. A prize of $100 will be given for the twins who most closely resemble each other, a prize of $100 for the prettiest baby, a prize of $50 for the prettiest mother, a prize of $75 for the homeliest baby, and a prize of $25 for the homeliest mother. The baby show will include a display of nursery utensils.

Gabrilowitsch's First Appearance.

Daniel Frohman has cabled his representative here that Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, who is to appear under his management in America during the coming season, will start for this country earlier than was intended, and will make his first appearance as the principal soloist Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Worcester (Mass.) Festival.

MR. VAN HORNE HAS TYPHOID.

Son of Sir William Removed to a Sanitarium in This City.

R. B. Van Horne, who on Monday was removed from the steamship Curityba to Swinburne Island, was taken yesterday afternoon to Dr. W. G. Wylie's sanitarium in West Forty-third Street. Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, said yesterday that the case was typhoid fever, and that Mr. Van Horne, while seriously ill, was not delirious. He denied the story that the young man had been poisoned by a discharged cook.

Mr. Van Horne has been the engineer of the Cuban Railway, of which his father, Sir William C. Van Horne, is President.

CHAIRMAN GRIGGS ON CHAIRMAN BABCOCK

Head of Republican Committee Quoted Against Himself.

Chairman of Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Charges Republican Leader with Wabbling on Trust Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—When Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee was asked yesterday what he thought of the recent interview of Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee on the trust question, he said:

"I will let Mr. Babcock answer Mr. Babcock on the great trust issue of this campaign. Study this comparison:

Congressman Babcock in Southwestern Wisconsin, Summer of 1901:	Congressman Babcock on July 29, 1902:
I maintain that it is part of the policy of protection to protect the consumer.	I observe that the Democrats have already dropped their Philippine issue as it was prophesied they would. It was too hot a proposition for them to hold close to their bosoms. Their attack on the army miserably failed. All they have now outside of their old financial heresies for issues are the trusts and the tariff.
We can to-day produce and undersell the world. Shall we continue a tariff on articles that are, in fact, articles of export? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground, and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity SINCE BY ITS AID THEY CAN FIX EXORBITANT PRICES IN THE DOMESTIC MARKET. How can such a policy be defended?	The Republican Party is ready to meet them on the question of trusts and the tariff.
Mr. Babcock in The Washington Post, Sept. 21, 1901:	The tariff is an issue we gladly espouse. With everybody at work, everybody with money and clothes and food, and enough money left over to have some kind of a good time on; with prosperity on every hand, the result of Republican policies, we are not afraid to ask the country to continue the Republican Party in power in order that these policies may be continued in effect.
One of the points which impressed me of the desirability of revising the steel schedule was information I obtained in Scotland of the placing of an order for 20,000 tons of American steel. When you stop to think that 20,000 tons of steel means more than 1,000 carloads it will not do to say that such an order placed abroad by our manufacturers is only their surplus product.	The efforts of the Democrats to make an issue out of the allegation that manufacturers are selling goods cheaper abroad than at home will fall flat. What if it were true that they were doing so? It is a rule of trade that surplus products must not be dumped on to the home markets to demoralize it, but must be sold in an outside market. A jobbing house in this country desiring to close out a surplus stock would not unload it in its own territory, breaking down prices, but would try to sell it in the other fellow's territory. The possibility of thus disposing of surplus product enables the American manufacturer to run his mills all the year round without having to shut down two or three months. His men are kept at work, and wages are circulated through his section just that much more in the year than if he had been compelled when he had supplied his own market to close down his mill. That rule of trade will operate always.
Feb. 4, 1902.	
From now on I am going to push my tariff bill at every possible opportunity. I am going to take advantage of every possible opening. The bill is going to be pressed every time the smallest chance offers, and I am not going to let anything go by.	
If the bill ever gets before the House it will pass by three to one, and it will get before the House.	
I don't care whether he (Payne) takes the duty off lumber or not. That is a threat that has no terrors for me. That won't hurt in Wisconsin. The people who are going to make trouble if the duty is taken off lumber live in Pennsylvania and Maine, especially the hemlock people in Pennsylvania. If Mr. Payne makes that threat good, he will be hurting the East and not the West.	
Nobody out our way is going to be worried by the taking off of that duty. It would have been taken out of the Dingley tariff when that bill was passed if it had been passed by schedules.	

"Thus the Republican chairman reverses himself and replies fully and completely to his interview. His first interview was a declaration of war. His last is the white flag of surrender. Is this the 'scuttle' policy of which we have heard so much? Will the 'friends of the tariff' reform it, except in the interest of the trusts?"

When asked about reported differences of opinion between himself and associates on the committee, Judge Griggs said:

"I hardly think it worth while to deny the reports that there have been any differences of opinion between my associates and myself, or that there is any lack of harmony in the workings of the committee. There has been no clash. Our relations have been entirely cordial and harmonious from the beginning.

"It is the settled policy of this committee to ignore the Philippine question or to push it in the background in this campaign. The question is a vital one and the Democratic policy upon this question ought to command the support of every patriotic citizen, regardless of party. The Philippine policy of the Republican Party is objectionable from every point of view. In the language of Mr. McKinley 'it is criminal aggression.' In the language of Senator Spooner it will entail a vast burden upon the people of the United States. In the language of Admiral Sampson it will greatly increase the danger of a foreign war. It involves militarism, foreign entanglements, the squandering of vast sums of money on worthless possessions, to say nothing of the sacrifice of the fundamental principles of our Constitution. It means nothing in the way of trade, but everything in the way of cost and danger and corruption. The Democratic Party certainly contemplates no backward step in this issue, a la the Republicans on trusts."

AUTOMOBILISTS MAY SEEK LEGAL REDRESS.

Proposal by Long Island Summer Residents to Take Opportunity to Retaliate for Organized Opposition.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—Automobile owners in this section claim that a systematic campaign is being carried on against them, and that every trifling affair is being magnified. They may seek redress in the courts for allegations made concerning recent happenings.

Yesterday afternoon a serious series of accidents occurred at the station, in which Mrs. Jeremiah Reid was rather badly hurt, several men bruised, several horses more or less injured, and a number of fine rigs smashed. In the accounts of this affair sent out the cause was laid to an automobile, which was alleged to have flashed past the spirited horses and caused all the trouble. The automobile owners say there was but one automobile in sight at the time, and that was quietly standing at the station waiting for its owner, and was still standing there after the excitement was all over. No self-propelling machine passed at the time.

The trouble started from the dropping of a whip. The negro coachman of Dr. S. W. Lambert, a New Yorker, who is summering here, admits he started the trouble. His story is that his horse bolted into the group of rigs at the station. All the others concerned agree they saw no automobile.

With these statements the automobile owners think they are in a position to show that they have been greatly wronged.

Man Who Slept Two Weeks Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—Alexander Ries, the painter who went to sleep two weeks ago, when he was suddenly taken ill in Philadelphia, died early to-day at his home, 385 Hewitt Street. That a man should remain in profound slumber for two weeks, during which time he was shipped on a railroad train a distance of thirty miles, and then jolted over half a dozen miles of street pavements has caused general wonder. Dr. C. H. Parker of St. Francis's Hospital expressed the opinion that it was a case of uraemic coma.

Felix H. Levy Not Drowned, as Reported

It was reported yesterday morning that Felix Levy of New York City had been drowned last week at Port Jervis. The impression given out that this was Felix Levy, law partner of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, with offices at 115 Broadway, and living at the San Remo Hotel, was erroneous.

Heartburn and Dyspepsia can generally be cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

THE VIRGINIAN By Mr. OWEN WISTER

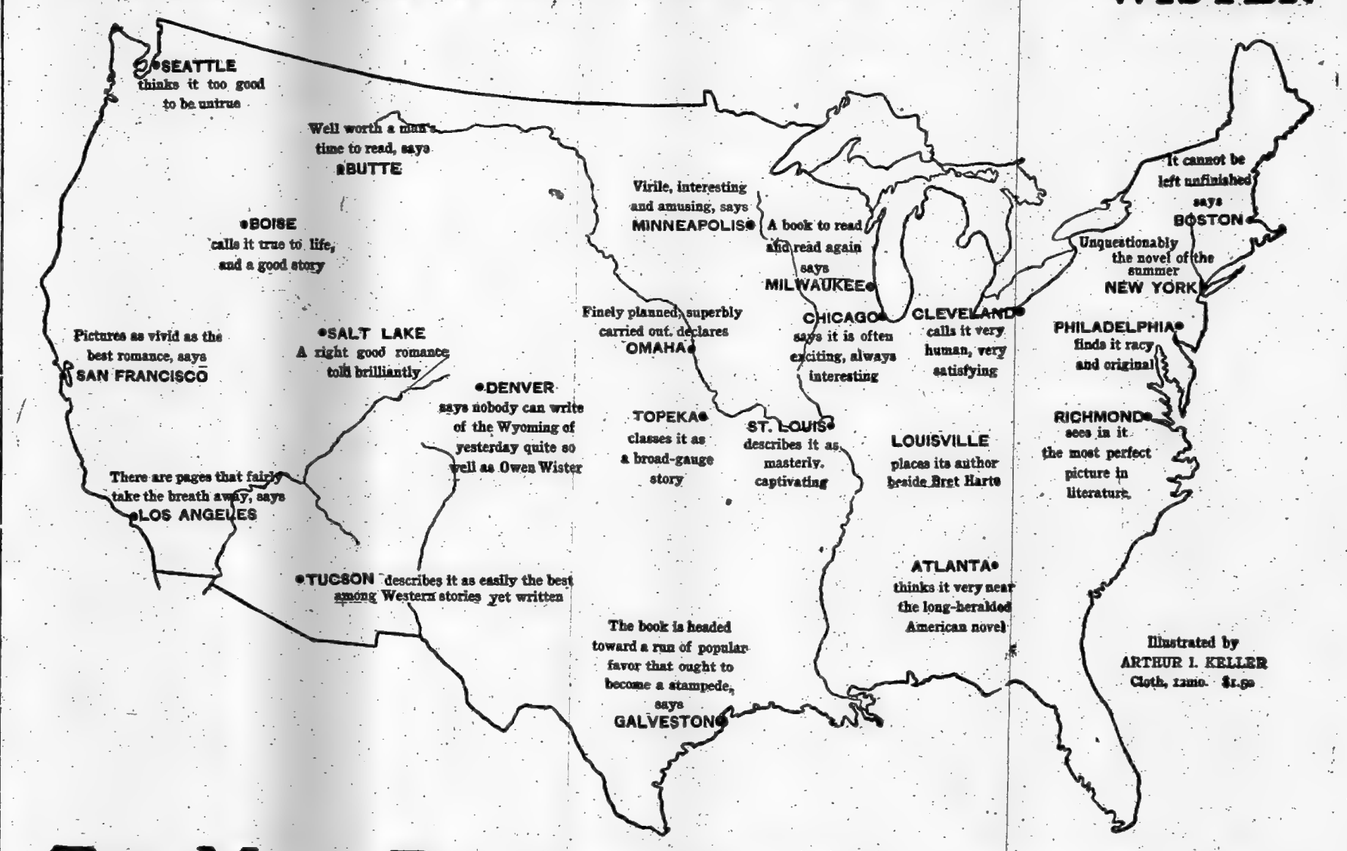

THE MOST POPULAR NOVEL IN THE U. S.
50,000 IN LESS THAN 6 WEEKS
Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM CLARK.

Gov. Murphy and Other Prominent Citizens Who Were Friends of Thread Manufacturer Attend Services at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—The funeral of William Clark, the head of the Clark Thread Company, who died on board of his yacht, the Cherokee, in English waters on July 7, took place from the North Reformed Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The edifice was crowded, many employes of the Clark Thread Company being present. The casket was borne by the sailors of the yacht Cherokee, who were the active pallbearers.

The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. James I. Vance, pastor of the North Reformed Church, who was assisted in the services by the Rev. Donald Sage of New York, the former pastor. Selections were sung by a quartet, and after the benediction the sailors bore the casket slowly to the hearse.

The honorary pallbearers were Robert F. Ballantine, Dr. Archibald Mercer, Dr. Charles J. Kipp, Thomas W. Crooks, Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, and Bloomfield J. Miller of this city; William Wilson of New York and A. S. Pratt of Boston.

Many representative people were present, including Gov. Franklin Murphy, Senator John F. Dryden, George W. Tompkins, President of the Board of Trade, and Congressman R. Wayne Parker.

The body was interred in the family plot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

$500,000 COLLECTION FOR MUSEUM OF ART.

Name of Donor and Nature of the Collection to be Kept Secret Until the Exhibit Is Opened.

It has just leaked out of the quiet halls of the Metropolitan Museum of Art that some time ago the donation was made to the Museum and accepted by the Trustees of a rich art collection, valued at probably more than $500,000. The name of the donor and the nature of the collection are not to be made public until the exhibit is opened.

"There is no particular reason for keeping the matter secret," said Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Director of the Museum, yesterday, "but when the gift was accepted it was agreed that the secret should be kept, and I must keep faith."

The peculiarity about this collection, and the feature which it is expected will excite more than ordinary public interest in it, is the fact that it differs in character from any other collection now in that institution.

"It is not paintings nor porcelains nor tapestries nor statuary," said the Director.

One thing has been settled, and that is that the collection will be mounted in the north gallery of the new east wing of the Museum, in the room corresponding to that in which the Garland collection is now being placed. The collection presented is now in the residence of the donor, who himself is said to be abroad.

Several well-known art dealers were asked yesterday if they knew or had an idea of the nature of this collection. They stated that the matter was a puzzle even to them, judging from what Gen. Di Cesnola had said.

FOXHALL KEENE HOME AGAIN.

Captain of American Polo Team Talks of Games Played in England.

Foxhall P. Keene, the Captain of the American polo team which recently played against the English champions at Hurlingham, England, returned to New York yesterday on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Keene was accompanied by his wife and looked to be in the best of health. He said his arm, which was injured in an accident in the field, was as good as it ever was, and that he had entirely recovered from the effects of his fall several months ago.

"We were beaten by the English because we were inferior players," said Mr. Keene, in talking about the Hurlingham polo matches, "and not because they have better horses. I thought my friends, who have arrived before me, would have framed up a better excuse than the old story of poor horseflesh, but I see it remains with me to tell all I know. Now, the secret of the Englishmen's success is their combination play. There they play in teams, while we played every one for himself. None of us played in his usual home form. I know I did not, and it is all because we did not adopt the combination play.

"It is uncertain whether we shall play again next year. I really do not see the use. It is my private opinion that the cup will remain in England for fifty years, at least. The Englishmen are always prepared to get a beating, however. Before the match had been played in London we were handed a letter by them which contained a challenge to play us next year in case we won."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John F. James.

John F. James, a veteran real estate dealer of Brooklyn and a prominent citizen of that borough, died on Monday night at his country house, in Red Bank, N. J. His death was due to stomach trouble, from which he had long suffered. Mr. James was the head of the firm of John F. James & Sons, which concern is among the largest dealers in city, suburban, and country realty.

John F. James was born sixty-seven years ago in Monmouth County, N. J. He settled in Brooklyn when a young man, and first engaged in the hardware business. Later he entered the grocery trade. When the civil war broke out he went to the front as a member of the Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, with which command and the Seventh New York he served through the rebellion. When mustered out he held the rank of Captain, won by meritorious service in the field. Mr. James continued in the grocery business for a time after the war, and then entered the real estate field. He became associated with the old firm of Wyckoff & Little, and, Mr. Little retiring, the firm became Wyckoff & James, the offices being at the corner of Court and Montague Streets. Several years later Mr. James acquired the entire business, and subsequently his two sons became associated with him, the firm becoming John F. James & Sons, the offices being removed to 193 Montague Street.

Mr. James was regarded as an absolute authority in real estate matters in Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife and two sons, John F. James, Jr., and Clinton R. James. The Brooklyn home of the family is at 45 Eighth Avenue. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at Red Bank.

Dr. W. M. Beardsheer.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 5.—Dr. William M. Beardsheer, President of Iowa State College, at Ames, died early to-day as the result of nervous prostration while attending the meeting of the National Educational Association at Minneapolis a month ago. He was President of the association.

Dr. Beardsheer was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1830, and spent his boyhood on a farm. His education was received at Otterbein University, Ohio, and at Yale University. From 1861 to 1870 he was President of the Western College, at Toledo, Iowa. For the next two years he superintended the city schools of Des Moines, Iowa. In 1894 he became President of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, and in 1897 was appointed Indian Commissioner.

Dr. Jesse B. Losey.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Dr. Jesse Bradford Losey of Conesus Centre, Livingston County, is dead, aged seventy-five years. Born at Dansville, N. Y., Dr. Losey was graduated from the medical college of the University of Vermont, and went to Conesus Centre, where he practiced his profession for more than forty years. During the civil war he served in the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, and rendered efficient services at the battles of the Wilderness and Malvern Hill. He was with Gen. Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and when Gen. Grant was made commander in chief of the Union forces introduced the new commander to his brigade.

The Rev. Samuel F. Pearson.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—The Rev. Samuel F. Pearson, Portland's famous Prohibition Sheriff, is dead of heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL A. GALPIN, President of the New Haven (Conn.) Clock Company, died yesterday in London, according to a report received in New Haven yesterday. The deceased was a Director in several important institutions in New Haven.

Dr. I. RENWICK GLEN, who was connected with the Rumford Chemical Company of Providence, R. I., died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., on Monday night at the age of sixty-two years. He was born in Fishkill, N. Y., and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH WALLACE CREMIN, who died at his home, 169 East Seventy-first Street, of heart disease on Monday, had been connected for half a century with the schools of this city, and had been Principal of Public School No. 27 for over thirty years. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the College of St. Francis Xavier.

JOHN H. GLOVER of the law firm of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, died yesterday at the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. George Miller, at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mr. Glover was a member of the old Glover family of New York, and was born in this city in 1827. He was graduated from Yale University in 1846, and later took a course in law at the Harvard Law School. He married Miss Helen Le Roy, and Mrs. Glover and three children survive. Mr. and Mrs. Glover celebrated their golden wedding last March. In 1862 Mr. Glover was a member of the Connecticut Legislature. At the time of his death he was a member of the vestry of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Vice President of the Church Club, and a member of the Century Club. His home was at 531 Madison Avenue.

Capt. CHARLES G. SUMMERS died at his home, 407 Grove Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born at Oyster Bay, N. Y., in 1835. He raised a company of volunteers for service in the civil war, and at the close of the war was made a Lieutenant in the regular army. During the war he was a Captain of the Seventy-fourth Volunteer Regiment, and at the death of President Lincoln was an officer of the guard placed over the remains of the President. Capt. Summers resigned from the army to take a position in the Pension Office, and was later connected with the Patent Office. Subsequently he was engaged in the brokerage business in this city. During the last years of his life he was in the real estate business in Brooklyn. He leaves a widow. The remains will be interred to-day in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills in the soldier's uniform which Capt. Summers wore during the war, and which he had carefully preserved.

Brooklyn Charity Appeal.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $25 with which to aid a woman with four children under twelve years of age. The husband is seriously ill and unable to do anything for his family at present. The woman is struggling hard to keep the family together, and it is hoped that the man will be able soon to resume the support of the family. The bureau also appeals for $15 with which to aid for a short time a woman with four children whose husband is ill and unable to help. Both of these families are most respectable, and help given to them will be rightly used. Contributions should be sent to the Central Office, 60 Schermerhorn Street.

Auction for Monmouth Hospital.

Owing to the small number present last Saturday evening, due to bad weather, the managers of the auction party for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital decided to put up only a few of the articles, and the auction will be continued to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Norwood Park Casino, with Lew Fields of Weber & Fields as the auctioneer.

Donation to Miss Penny.

The donation of $10 sent by the Central Federated Union to Miss Virginia Penny was delivered to her at her home, 134 West Sixty-second Street. In THE NEW YORK TIMES it was incorrectly stated that Miss Penny's home was in West Sixty-first Street.

Business Notices.

B. & W. MISSOULA. TETONKA. Two New Collars. B. & W.

DIED.

BEEBE.—Sarah Louise, wife of George R. Beebe, Aug. 4.
Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 75 First Place, Brooklyn.

BRUCE-WEBSTER.—Funeral services of the late Marian Kimberley, wife of George Bruce Bruce-Webster, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tufts Sutton, who died at Bangkok, Siam, March 10, will be held at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, entrance on Fifty-seventh Street, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, Aug. 7. Kindly omit flowers.

ERLANGER.—Augusta, beloved wife of N. Erlanger, after a lingering illness, aged 64 years.
Funeral from residence, 30 West 96th St., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902, 9:30 A. M.

GLOVER.—Suddenly, Aug. 4, 1902, John H. Glover, in the 76th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUMMIS.—At Narragansett Pier, on Monday, Aug. 4, after a brief illness, Ruth, oldest child of William and Elizabeth Lummis, in her 13th year.
Funeral services were held in St. Philomena's Church, Narragansett Pier, on Tuesday morning, 5th inst. Interment will be private.

PUNNETT.—At Monterey, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 4, Mary K., widow of James Punnett, and daughter of the late Caspar Meier of New York.
Funeral on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St.

WYETH.—At Caldwell, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 4, John Osborn, son of John D. and Fannie Osborn Wyeth, aged 6 months.
Funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, 182 Roseville Av., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 6th, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 5.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ANGELIN, Patrick, 49 E. 112th St.	45	2
AXELROOT, Sarah, 633 E. 11th St.	26	4
ARCIRO, Nicola, 48 Oak St.	1	5
BERTASSO, Mary, 210 E. 44th St.	37	4
BRYANT, Chany, 22 W. 87th St.	37	2
BRODERICK, Morton, 121 W. 56th St.	55	4
BOYLE, John, 227 W. 68th St.	1	4
BEERE, Avis, 316 W. 142d St.	73	3
BIBERIAN, Catherine, 16 W. 27th St.	18	5
CAIRO, Domenica, 37 Crosby St.	2	5
CUMMINGS, J., Jr., 339 E. 24th St.	1	4
CUMMINGS, Esther, 217 W. 60th St.	1	4
CREMIN, Joseph W., 169 E. 71st St.	80	4
COHEN, —, 199 E. Houston St.	1	4
CAMPBELL, Henry E., 131 W. 116th.	37	3
CARRANO, Anno, 2,057 1st Av.	76	4
DUFFICY, Margaret, 501 W. 28th St.	3	5
DEVLIN, —, 239 E. 42d St.	1	4
ERNEST, Alfred, 32 West End Av.	1	3
FOLEY, Mary, 1,057 Lexington Av.	1	3
FITZPATRICK, Maggie, 54 E. 101st.	29	3
FINKLESTEIN, Jacob, 124 2d St.	1	3
FLINT, Anna B., 98 9th Av.	19	3
FLYNN, Eliza, 42 West End Av.	11	2
FITZGERALD, Mary, 131 Hamilton Pl	61	5
GAFFNEY, Elizabeth, 836 E. 39th St.	1	4
GOLDBERG, Max, 307 2d Av.	1	1
GUERRIERI, Michael, 213 Mott St.	6	4
GALVA, Aris, 5 Caroline St.	1	3
GOLDEN, John, 238 W. 67th St.	54	4
GOLDSTEIN, Nettie, 226 E. 98th St.	33	4
GEOGHEN, Michael, 90 Laight St.	38	4
HAIR, Edward, 130 Avenue B.	32	3
HARKINS, Martha, 162 E. 88th St.	65	4
HOFFMAN, Leonard, 31 Stuyvesant.	75	1
HEINE, Daniel, 202 W. 82d St.	59	4
HOUSCHILD, John H. C., 116 Centre.	41	3
HORN, Adolph, 246 7th St.	59	4
HOWLAND, Justine, 5 W. 45th St.	75	3
JOHNSON, Jacob, 143 Bowery.	52	1
KEENAN, Edward, 1,118 1st Av.	1	4
KUGLAR, Rose, 69 Ludlow St.	1	4
KRUGER, Abraham, 109 Essex St.	45	4
KILKELLY, Edward, 264 7th Av.	1	4
KELLY, Ellen T., 1,743 Avenue A.	1	4
LIPKE, Fischel, 341 E. Houston St.	66	4
LEE, Arthur, 302 W. 148th St.	1	4
LERCH, Annie, 412 E. 74th St.	23	3
LIDDY, Ellan, 1,840 Madison Av.	71	3
MAHER, Patrick, 327 E. 54th St.	29	4
MARX, James W., 147 E. 90th St.	1	3
MARROW, Nicholas, 36 1st Av.	1	4
MACK, Anna, 18 Clark St.	31	3
MALONE, James, 341 E. 113th St.	63	4
MALONEY, Thomas F., 524 E. 83d.	1	4
MILLS, William, 435 W. 41st St.	17	4
McCAULEY, Esther, 645 E. 12th St.	65	4
McCUE, Mary A., 103 W. 102d St.	30	3
McGARVAN, Margaret, 437 W. 52d.	15	4
NEELY, Annie, 421 E. 25th St.	1	4
O'NEILL, May T., 57 Vandam St.	1	4
O'ROWE, Frank, 601 W. 55th St.	35

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 5	310,839
To date this year	105,022,976
Corresponding date last year	193,671,406

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 5	$1,877,000
To date this year	$564,749,100
Corresponding date last year	$692,401,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	9	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Ice	½	Michigan Central	⅞
Am. Ice pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y. Central	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. & W. pf.	½
Canada Southern	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1¾
Del. & Hudson	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
General Electric	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅞
G. A. Fuller Co.	1½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1⅝
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Express	4⅜
Int. Paper	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½		
K. C., Ft. S. M. pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Grass Twine	⅝	Met. Sec. Sub. Rec.	2½
Am. Locom. pf.	⅞	Minn. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Anaconda Copper	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	North American	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	½	Rubber Goods	¾
Int. Power	¾	Twin City pf.	⅝
Kan. City South.	½	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	⅝
Keok. & Des M.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	1¼	Jefferson 1st 5s	2½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1⅛	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	1¼
		St. J. & G. I. 3-4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	3	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Det. & M. g. 4s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Still dull, still strong. Few new features get into the stock market. Raiding tactics accomplish little. Such buying as appears in volume seems chiefly to be for the account of interests who buy to absorb.

Wall Street is filled with intimations of deals impending, many about to be accomplished. Some of these promise results of extraordinary consequence. Day by day there is accumulation of evidence that the policy of concentration is progressing sturdily.

Crop reports reflect conditions eminently satisfactory throughout the country.

Finally the bear "arguments" are narrowing down to dreary recitations about possible unhappy conditions that may develop in the money market. Their gold export scare having fallen flat, they concentrate themselves now on worries over what may happen when the West and the South begin to ask New York for the temporary use of funds wherewith to move the year's bumper crops. We entertain this ghost twice a year regularly. It stalks up and down the Stock Exchange curb in ghastly token of the horrible situation threatening the country that has to harvest and transport hundreds on hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of agricultural commodities. Yet in no one healthful year has there been a single instance of discomfiture in the financial world because of the relatively insignificant advances which crop movements involve. Moreover, there never has been in American history a situation approaching that of the present in the one particular of ability upon the part of the agricultural communities themselves to finance their own operations. The South is no longer impoverished, the West has grown rich. Thrashing machines do not nowadays run by grace of the New York loan market merely.

Money market scarecrows belong to a fashion that can't be revived.

THE GEORGIA CENTRAL DEAL.

Whatever be the development plan of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, and independent of whether the plan aims to acquire control of the Central Railway of Georgia by purchase or lease, or whether it is merely seeking trackage rights through means of a traffic alliance—whatever the detail—the thing consequential in the negotiation for the San Francisco road itself is the acquirement of a straightaway outlet to the seaboard. The importance of such expansion is inestimable. Through such accomplishment the St. Louis and San Francisco can take rank with the great railway systems of the country. An aggressive intelligently conducted property, well equipped, is no longer among second rate lines when with terminal facilities at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis it commands (and the only Western railroad that does so command) direct connection of its own with the Atlantic seaboard.

By no means, however, will advantages run exclusively to the St. Louis and San Francisco in such an undertaking with the Georgia Central, as the banking community understands the project. A fundamental fact in the pending transaction is that no arrangement whatsoever could be made between the two properties without the approbation of the controllers of the Southern Railway Company. Thus harmony can in no way be threatened in the Southern Railway field. The San Francisco proceeds through Alabama and Georgia in no sense as an invader, but meeting a hearty welcome. Actually the profit to the Georgia Central property—even if only a traffic alliance result—will be tremendous—traffic increased, gross revenues expanded, many far-reaching economies made feasible. Instead of reduction in interest payments upon the Georgia Central Company's first income bonds (as a group of bear writers have been industriously predicting) early substantial payments could be earned upon the second incomes, and at no distant date upon the third as well. And the fact that a San Francisco-Georgia Railway deal can take place evidences appreciation by controlling capitalists of the extraordinary benefits which can so inure to the Georgia Central property and its security holders.

And not least of advantages which may be counted upon will be the rapid and substantial development of the seaboard city of Savannah as an international port. Incidentally dispatches announce that there will be new lines of steamers at Savannah and some hundreds of thousands of dollars expended in the provision of new dock facilities.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company provoked much discussion in Wall Street yesterday. A gross increase of nearly $700,000 offset by a net decrease approximating $300,000 was hailed by bear speculators on the Stock Exchange as a text for volumes of pessimism. Short sales of the stock were not attempted, however, on any large scale and the quotation at the end of the day represented no change.

Friends of the company see in the report nothing to be disconsolate over. Into operating expenses there have been charged extraordinary expenses of size and variety. It has been a fiscal year of preparation. "Housecleaning" has been going on throughout the system. In pursuit of this plan there have, indeed, been included in charges paid out of earnings large items which strictly belong to the new year beginning July 1. The property under the direction of H. H. Porter is getting into superior physical condition, and not only does traffic show tremendous gains, but the percentage cost of operation is steadily diminishing.

"Brooklyn Rapid Transit will show dividends earned during the current fiscal year," is a declaration made yesterday by an officer of the company.

EXPRESS STOCKS SCARCE.

More talk is heard of the plan which was so much discussed a year ago proposing consolidation of the four important express companies. Official denials are received now as then. Meanwhile the prices of the express companies' shares have largely advanced. They seem to have almost disappeared from Wall Street, and purchasers have to make substantial increases in their bids. In yesterday's market United States and American Express stocks were quoted, the former jumping about 5 and the latter 9 points on small transactions.

ANTICIPATING GOLD IMPORTS.

An officer of the Sub-Treasury forecasts such a change in the international exchange situation within the next ninety days as will start gold imports on an exceptional scale.

NOT A GOULD MOVE.

The new movement in St. Louis and Southwestern stocks grows out of disappointing endeavors made a year ago to create a market for an overloaded pool. Mr. George Gould is not interested in the manipulation which is now being so much bulletined.

STANDARD OIL BY-PLAY.

An official announcement about to be made will disclose Standard Oil interests largely interested in the Hocking Coal and Iron Company. The property's output is to be much increased.

INSIDERS WHO DO NOT TALK.

A decline in Metropolitan Securities stock was attended yesterday by a variety of rumors. One was that stockholders were to be called upon for another cash installment. Another had it that an interest lately buying on a large scale had changed its programme and was selling out. Officially no information is forthcoming as to any of the company's immediate plans, though that insiders are satisfied with the situation is amply disclosed.

Stock Exchange Closing.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to close the Exchange on Saturday, the day of the coronation of King Edward, as petitioned by a large number of the members of the Exchange.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation in Illinois of the East St. Louis Gas Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

According to Portland, Ore., dispatches shipments of wheat to South Africa since Jan. 1 amount to 2,000,000 bushels.

Foreclosed Wilkesbarre and Western Railroad reorganized as the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad.

Dispatches from St. Paul, Minn., stating that Swift & Co. have secured an option on the Minnesota Soap Company, and will shortly take over the property.

Reports from Pittsburg, Penn., that more than 15,000 cars were shipped in that section Sunday, when the freight movement was the greatest for any one day in the history of the Pittsburg railroads.

Statement from Savannah, Ga., that a $600,000 dry dock is to be built there.

Decline of $1 to $39 in the price of zinc ore at Joplin, Mo.

Freight rates from Shreveport and other Louisiana points to the Pacific Coast, it is said, will be cut in half in an attempt to meet Gulf competition.

Arrival of the steamer Brisgavia at Baltimore from Hamburg with 7,000 tons of merchandise, said to be the largest cargo ever brought into that port.

Settlement of the street car strike at Huntington, W. Va.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $2,000,000 common stock and $2,250,000 preferred stock of the Diamond State Steel Company, $4,078,780 stock of the Electric Company of America, and $11,635,000 consolidated collateral trust 5s of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg.

Knoxville, Tenn., dispatches stating that President Newton of the Knoxville, La Follette and Jellico Railroad, who has just returned from New York, says that his road will surely be built.

Decrease of $1,016,459 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $3,775,600 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4⅝@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $224,972,404; balances, $11,728,690; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $947,061.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 40c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says that on the Stock Exchange yesterday business was only partly renewed. The tendency generally was dull. Home rails were depressed by the bad holiday weather, while there was renewed weakness in South Africans, partly because of sales in Paris, said to be connected with a failure there.

American rails were steady till sales from Wall Street depressed prices toward the close.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Money was in increased demand to-day.

The stock market reopened after the holidays, with a small attendance, and business was scarcely resumed. The tone was fairly steady. High-class securities were dull. Americans started irregular and below parity, but showed a disposition to harden later, with Norfolk and Western the feature. They closed, however, quiet and somewhat easier. Grand Trunk shares hardened on satisfactory traffic reports. Kafirs were depressed.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 94⅞; consols for account, 94⅞; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 93⅞; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 111⅛; Canadian Pacific, 140; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55⅛; Chicago Great Western, 32¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 30¼; Erie first preferred, 70⅝; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 168⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 148; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64; New York Central, 167⅝; Norfolk and Western, 66¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 81½; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 40⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 70⅜; Union Pacific, 110¼; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 47⅜; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 11¼; De Beers deferred, 22⅞.

Bar silver dull, 24¼d per ounce. Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. Bar gold, 77s 9d per ounce.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold amounting to £32,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.60; Madrid, 36.95; Lisbon, 29.00; Rome, 1.12.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Bourse showed an irregular tendency to-day, with business rather quiet. Rentes were firm and Russian industrials recovered well on bear covering. Kafirs relapsed on sales by a small speculator, who was apparently in difficulties. The close generally was weak.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Sentiment was generally quiet on the Boerse to-day, with a firmer tendency toward the close. Speculative purchases of mines, especially Bochumer shares, were made. Canadian Pacifics were stronger on the increase shown in the traffic returns.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—Call money is in plentiful supply and quoted rates are frequently shaded to specially favored customers. Sterling exchange is showing a slightly easier tone, but posted rates are unchanged. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 5, 8, and 10 cents discount; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $19,834,913; balances, $1,058,237. The stock market was featureless. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
171	Atchison	92	91½	91½
10	Atchison pf.	102½	102½	102½
2	Boston & Albany	261½	261½	261½
5	Boston & Maine	199½	199	199
26	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	160	160	160
43	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	128½	128½	128½
5	Maine Central	176½	176½	176½
100	Mexican Central	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
22	North. & Worcester	233	233	233
24	Rut. R. R. pf.	235½	235	235½
20	Union Pac. (ex rights)	107½	107½	107½
5,768	Union Pacific rights	50	40	40
5	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92
1	Vermont & Mass.	175	175	175
57	West End	95½	95½	95½

TELEPHONES.

260	Am. Tel. & Tel.	164½	163⅜	163⅜
4,506	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	1½	1⅜	1⅜
59	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
88	New England	142	142	142

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chem.	29½	29½	29½
105	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	89	89
102	Am. Pneu. Service	9	7⅞	8
200	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28¼	28½	28¼
480	Am. Sugar	132⅜	131½	132⅛
26	Am. Sugar pf.	119⅜	119½	119⅜
105	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
1,385	Dom. Iron & Steel	85½	⅝85	85½
57	Edison	280	280	280
27	General Electric	185	185	185
10	Mergenthaler	186	186	186
5	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	89	89	89
363	N. E. Gas & Coke	4½	4½	4½
37	Plantersʼ Comp.	35	35	35
96	Plantersʼ Comp. pf.	84¾	84	84
5	Savannah Electric	93	93	93
50	Swift Pack. & Prov.	163	163	163
70	United Fruit	113	113	113
20	Un. Shoe Mach.	54	54	54
310	U. S. Steel	40½	40	40
29	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90	90½

MINING.

160	Adventure	23	22½	23
355	Amalgamated	67½	67¼	67¼
50	Anaconda	26¼	26⅛	26¼
25	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
125	Atlantic	25	25	25
5	Bingham	34	34	34
22	Cal. & Hecla	535	535	535
300	Cochiti	90	90	90
200	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
50	Copper Range Consol.	68	67⅞	67½
400	Daly West	54	54	54
400	Dom. Coal	138	137¼	138
75	Franklin	11	11	11
100	Isle Royale	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
690	Mass	17⅞	17¼	17⅝
337	Mohawk	45	44	44
400	Montreal & Boston	2¾	⅝	2¾
50	Old Dominion	8	8	8
120	Osceola	57	57	57
185	Parrot	28	26½	26½
10	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
5	Quincy	130	130	130
95	Rhode Island	3	2½	2½
300	Santa Fé	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
250	Shannon	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝
25	Tamarack	175¼	175	175
120	Trinity	12	12	12
120	United States	20⅝	20½	20½
20	U. S. Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼
775	Utah	21	20⅛	20⅞
150	Victoria	6	6	6
200	Washington	50	50	50
5	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾
140	Wolverine	58	57	58

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The whole local list was in good shape to-day, and some of the issues were very active and strong. Philadelphia and Erie and Union Traction made new high records, the latter being traded in eagerly because of a renewed report that the City of Philadelphia will sell its stock to the Pennsylvania Railroad. According to the report, the deal is to be closed in October. Pennsylvania, however, was weak in the early trading, but rallied in the afternoon to the same final figures as yesterday. Fairmount Park Transportation attracted considerable interest owing to the persistent report that it will be absorbed by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The latter stock dragged. Lehigh Valley declined ⅛. Reading was less active than usual, but advanced ⅛. Philadelphia Electric was active and steady. In the local money market rates are firm at 4 per cent. for call and 4½ and upward for time loans and commercial paper. There being a slight increase in the surplus of local banks, no change of rates is expected in the near future. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Alkali	¼	¼	¼
10	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
225	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¼	47¾
15	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
1,723	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
1,055	Cons. Lake Superior	28½	28¼	28¼
201	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76¼	76	76
25	Diamond State Steel pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
215	Electric of America	9	8 15-16	8 15-16
848	Fairmount Park Trans.	27	25¾	26
200	Indianapolis St. Ry.	89	88	88
125	Lehigh Valley	34½	34¼	34¼
350	Lit Brothers	10¼	10¼	10¼
7	Mine Hill	65	65	65
50	National Asphalt pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Norfolk & Western	66	65	65
223	Pennsylvania	79¾	79½	79½
10	Penn. Steel pf.	97	97	97
227	Phila. Co.	49¼	49¼	49¼
122	Phila. Co. pf.	50	50	50
1,251	Phila. Elec.	5¾	5¼	5⅝
1,600	Phila. & Erie	65	60	65
6,195	Phila. Rapid Transit	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
156	Phila. Traction	99¾	99¼	99¾
2,250	Reading 1st pf.	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
99	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	43⅝	43 5-16	43 5-16
1,125	Reading 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	36¾	36⅝	36¾
390	Southern Ry.	39¾	39½	39¾
2,843	Union Traction	47¼	47¼	47¼
200	United Gas Imp.	108¾	108¾	108¾
750	U. S. Steel	40¾	40	40¼
413	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—New York exchange to-day was 40c premium. Time and call loans ranged from 4 to 5 per cent. Can common was an exceedingly active stock in the local list to-day, and was in demand at 12¾@13, while Can preferred also sold in regular lots at 60@60⅝. National Biscuit common was also active on the Stock Exchange during the early session, being in demand at 47⅝@47¼. Box Board common was a fraction lower than yesterday's close, and the preferred stock was steady around 60@60¼. Chicago Telephone advanced 2½ points, while Swift & Co. went up 3 points, and then reacted to 163. It is reported that Swift & Co. have secured an option on the plant and business of the Minnesota Soap Company, a large and profitable concern at the South St. Paul Stock Yards. When Swift secured control of the yards the soap company, which had been depending upon the offal of the concerns there, was hampered, and the story from St. Paul indicates that the Minnesota Company has made Swift a reasonable offer to sell the plant. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,185	American Can com.	12	11⅝	11⅝
110	American Can pf.	53	52⅝	53
165	American Strawboard	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛
320	Am. Strawboard rcts.	41	40¼	41
70	Am. Shipbuilding com.	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
8	Chicago Telephone Co.	162½	160	162½
207	Chicago Title & Trust	128½	125¾	128½
757	National Biscuit com.	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜
150	National Carbon com.	30½	30½	30½
150	Nat. Carbon pf., ex div.	101	100⅛	100⅛
175	Quaker Oats pf.	91¾	91	91¾
92	Swift & Co.	165	162	163
289	United Box Board	13¾	12¾	13
373	United Box Board pf.	60½	60	60
126	West Chicago ex div.	95¾	95½	95⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Business was dull on the Exchange to-day. Prices held steady. The trading, amounting to 636 shares of stock and $33,200 worth of bonds and $1,100 worth of scrip, was as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
5	Atlantic Coast Line	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝
1	Cotton Duck tr. rcts.	10½	10½	10½
104	G. B. S. Brew.	16½	16	16½
200	Nashville Ry.	6	5⅝	5⅝
10	Maryland Casualty	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
22½	United States F. & G.	146½	146½	146½
70	Union	71½	71½	71½
2	Merchants' Nat. Bank	196	196	196
100	Citizens' Nat. Bank	32½	32½	32½
50	Un. Trans. Co. & I. pf.	85	85	85
7	Baltimore Fire	22½	22½	22½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	86½	86½	86½
6,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	70¼	70¼	70¼
4,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	Charles. Con. El. Ry. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83	83	83
1,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Nashville Ry. 6s, ctfs.	73¼	73¼	73¼
1,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	53¼	53	53¼
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	43½	43½	43½
600	G. B. S. Brew. in., scrip	43	43	43
200	City 3½s, 1927	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Va. Ry. El. & D. 5s	97	97	97

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 5.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Window Glass	62¼	62¼	62¼
5	Am. Window Glass pf.	93½	93½	93½
210	Crucible Steel	21½	21¼	21½
247	Crucible Steel pf.	86½	86½	86½
330	Pittsburg Brewing	28½	28¾	28¾
60	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
450	National Fire Proof	32½	32	32½
50	National Fire Proof pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
115	Mon. River Coal	12¼	12¼	12½
100	Mon. River Coal pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
635	Pittsburg Coal	28	27⅝	28
410	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90½	90⅛	90⅜
150	United States Steel	40	40	40
125	United States Steel pf.	90	90	90
65	Philadelphia Co.	49¼	49	49
85	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	49¾	50
11	Colonial Trust	391	391	391
2	Pittsburg Plate Glass	149	149	149
10	Pennsylvania Trust	245	245	245
50	Commonwealth Trust	245	240	242
5	West. Air Brake	185	185	185
100	Consolidated Ice pf.	39	39	39
10	Citizens' Traction	71½	71½	71½
10	Federal National Bank	142	142	142
10	Birmingham Trac. 5s	116½	116	116
$2,000	River Coal 6s	116½	..	..
2,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	112¾	..	..

ELECTRIC FACTORY COMBINE.

Seven Concerns to be Merged into the American Union Company.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 5.—The business of the seven electrical manufacturing corporations merged into the American Union Electric Company are being consolidated at the plant of the Morris Electric Company, at 230 Grove Street, East Orange. With the exception of the Morris Electric Company all the concerns have carried on their manufacturing business in New York. The general office of the merging corporation will hereafter be at 15 Cortlandt Street, New York.

The independent concerns which have entered into the combination in addition to the Morris Company were: The Union Railway Power and Electric Company, the Fountain Manufacturing Company, the Falcon Manufacturing Company, the Federal Paper Company, the Electric Motor Specialty Company, and the Refrigerator Machine Company.

GLUCOSE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Glucose Refined Sugar Company was held yesterday in Jersey City. The company is capitalized at $40,000,000.

The following Board of Directors was elected: For five years, George W. Powers, B. F. Rhodelmann, G. B. Wagner, A. R. Dacey, and J. C. Griffin; for four years, J. W. Anderson; one year, J. B. Vredenburgh.

No statement was given out other than that the condition of the company was satisfactory.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

A drought prevailing in the previous week from Virginia and the Carolinas westward to Arkansas has been largely broken, the rains being excessively heavy over the western part of the region named. Drought, however, continues in portions of the Lower Ohio Valley, the Carolinas, and Northern Georgia. The central and northern portions of Texas have again received very heavy rains, and the lake region and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States have also suffered to some extent from excessive moisture. The protracted drought in the central and Southern Rocky Mountain districts continues with increased severity, and portions of Kansas, Nebraska, and the North Pacific Coast region are in need of rain. Generally the temperature conditions have been highly favorable.

All kinds of corn has made excellent progress in the principal corn-producing States, and an unusually fine crop is promised. In a small part of the Lower Ohio Valley and in Southeastern Missouri, Central and Western Kansas, Tennessee, and Virginia a part of the crop is, however, suffering from drought.

Some Winter wheat remains to be harvested in extreme northern districts, where harvesting has been delayed by much rain, and considerable damage has been done to crops in stack and shock. Harvesting is in general progress on the Northern Pacific Coast under favorable conditions.

Spring wheat harvest has been somewhat delayed by showers in Minnesota, where harvesting is in progress as far north as the middle portion of the State. In North Dakota high winds and hail have lodged and damaged Spring wheat slightly, and rust is appearing on the late sown. The crop is ripening very rapidly in the Dakotas, somewhat too rapidly in South Dakota, and harvest has begun in extreme Southern North Dakota. In Oregon and Washington Spring wheat has made favorable advancement.

Oat harvest in the northern districts has progressed under more favorable conditions than in the previous week, and is nearing completion, except in the more easterly sections.

The central and eastern portions of the cotton belt have experienced more favorable weather, and a very general improvement in the condition of cotton is indicated, the rainfall of the week having largely relieved the drought. The Carolinas, portions of Georgia, Louisiana, and Missouri, however, continue to suffer from drought, and shedding and rust are more or less extensively reported in the central and eastern districts. In Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas the rainfall has been generally ample, and excessive in the last-named State, where cotton has been beaten down to some extent. Central and Northeastern Texas, in common with Arkansas and the northern portions of Louisiana and Mississippi and Western Tennessee, received during the fore part of the week from 2 to 10 inches of rain. In Texas cotton is making heavy bush, and, as a rule, continues to fruit satisfactorily, but there is considerable complaint of shedding, boll worms, and weevil, especially in the lower portions of the Brazos and Colorado Valleys. The latter part of the week was more favorable, and picking, which is in progress as far north as the Red River Valley, with a continuation of the weather of the latter part of the week, will be general within ten days.

Rains have benefited the tobacco crop in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, and the conditions have been highly favorable for curing in the Carolinas.

The reports respecting apples continue generally unfavorable, except in Kansas, Michigan, New England, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

While a fairly large number of issues figured in yesterday's transactions in the outside market, the totals in individual stocks were for the most part relatively small. At the same time prices showed much irregularity, some advancing sharply, while elsewhere in the list more or less substantial losses were recorded. In some instances, as in the case of Standard Oil, there were actual developments to account for the changes which occurred in quotations, but in a larger number of stocks the movements were without special reason or significance. The Rock Island securities, which it had been expected would immediately assume considerable activity, were extremely dull. Only 100 shares of the preferred stock were dealt in and the total in the bonds was also very small. Traders found it easy to move the quotation back and forth practically without transactions.

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STANDARD OIL was rather weak, owing to the announcement of the dividend for the third quarter, which amounts to only 5 per cent., and is apparently less than had been expected by recent buyers of the stock. Only a little over 50 shares were traded in, the stock declining on these transactions to 673, a drop of 14 points. The 5 per cent. dividend declared yesterday makes a total for the year so far of 35 per cent., as compared with 48 per cent. for the full year in 1901 and 1900. While the dividend just declared is a reduction of 5 per cent. from the last dividend, paid in June, it is to be remembered that the dividend for this quarter has always been smaller than for any other quarter of the year, and there is still a chance, judging by the past dividend records of the company, that the total payment for this year may be considerably increased by the next dividend, which falls due in December.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION and the other stocks belonging to the same group yesterday showed considerable activity. United States Realty common sold up to 35½, while the preferred stock declined from 83½ to 82. Alliance Realty advanced to 135 on the purchase of 700 shares. New York Realty showed practically no change. Influenced probably by the amalgamation

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66¾	66⅞	3,750	*Amal. Copper Co	67	67⅜	66¾	66¾	— ¼
28	29	130	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	29	29	29	29	— ½
7⅝	7½	2,300	Am. Bicycle Co	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
32½	32¾	600	Am. Car & F. Co	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	...
57	57½	700	*Am. Grass Twine	57½	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅝
240	245	838	American Express	230	246	239	245	+9
11	11¼	930	*Am. Ice Co	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11½	+ ½
37	37½	1,400	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37	37½	37	37½	+ ½
31¾	32	325	*Am. Locomo. Co	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
93	93¼	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93¼	— ⅛
5¾	6	400	*Am. Malting Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	5,350	*Am. S. & R. Co	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
132	132¼	800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	132	132¾	132	132	+ ½
87	95	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ...
163	164	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	164	164	164	164	—1
102	103	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—1⅜
92¼	92¼	12,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	92⅛	+ ½
101⅞	102	1,682	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102⅛	102⅛	101¾	101⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	109	3,400	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅝	109¼	108⅞	109	+ ⅛
98	98⅜	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	98⅛	98⅞	98⅛	98⅝	— ⅛
69	69⅝	3,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	69¼	69½	69	69¼	...
1½	1⅝	200	Buff., Roch. & P. rts	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
91⅛	92¼	1,300	Canada Southern	92	92	91½	92	+1
136½	136¾	1,500	Canadian Pacific	136⅝	136¾	136⅝	136¾	+ ⅝
53¾	53⅞	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅛	54⅛	54	54	...
42⅜	42¾	600	Chicago & Alton	42½	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	31½	600	Chi. Great West.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
93⅛	93½	400	Chi. Gt. West., deb	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅜
186½	186⅝	3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186½	187	186½	186⅝	+ ½
190	190⅛	2,462	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	190¼	190¼	190	190⅛	— ⅛
22¼	22½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
39¼	39½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
15	15¾	200	Chicago Union Trac	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
107¼	107½	2,600	C., C., C. & St. L.	106⅞	108	106⅞	107¼	+ ¾
90½	91	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90	91	90	90½	...
32⅜	33¼	300	Colorado & Southern	33	33	33	33	...
77	77¼	125	Col. & Southern 1st pf	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77¼	— ⅜
47½	49	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf	48½	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	1,100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	18½	17½	18½	+1
222½	223¼	100	Consolidated Gas	223½	223½	223½	223½	+ ⅝
121½	122	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ¼
27¼	27⅜	500	Corn Products	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
179½	180	500	Delaware & Hudson	180	180⅞	180	180⅞	+ ⅛
278½	285	300	Del., Lack. & West.	280	280	278½	278⅞	—1½
93⅛	93¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
55	61	100	Denver & Southw. pf	61	61	61	61	...
20	21¼	300	Detroit Southern	21	21	21	21	...
85½	86¾	950	Detroit United Railway	86¼	86¼	85½	86	...
17⅛	18	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	1,600	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38½	...
68½	68⅝	400	Erie 1st pf	68½	68⅝	68½	68½	...
53	53¾	300	Erie 2d pf	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	— ½
48	51¼	400	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	51	51	50¾	51	+1
185¼	185½	700	General Electric	184¾	185¼	184¾	185¼	+1
61⅞	62½	2,000	Geo. A. Fuller Co	61	62	61	62	+1¼
94¾	95½	1,400	Hocking Valley	94¾	96	94¾	95¼	+1
92	92¼	300	Hocking Valley pf	92	92	91⅝	91⅞	— ⅛
164	164½	7,900	Illinois Central	164¼	165	164	164⅝	— ⅝
19¾	20	200	Internat. Paper	20	20	20	20	+ ½
73½	74	400	Internat. Paper pf	74	74	74	74	+ ½
...	...	100	*Internat. Power Co	67	67	67	67	—1
84½	85	100	Iowa Central pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	1,600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	86¼	87¼	86¼	87	+ ¼
36	36¼	400	Kansas City Southern	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ½
33	34⅜	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+1
145	145¼	3,800	Louisville & Nashville	145	145¾	145	145	+1
136½	136⅝	19,410	Manhattan Elevated	136	136⅝	135¾	136½	+ ⅝
149	150	1,100	*Met. St. Ry.	149½	149¾	149	149	— ½
129½	130	17,200	*Met. St. S. r., 1st im.pd	132	132	129½	129½	—2½
29⅞	30	600	Mexican Central	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
173	174½	1,700	Michigan Central	170	174¾	170	174¾	+ ⅛
112¾	112¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
125	127½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ¼
127¾	128½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
31	31¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
62⅝	62⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	62⅜	63¼	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
116¾	117	20,800	Missouri Pacific	116⅜	117¼	116⅜	116⅞	— ⅛
47¼	47¾	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co	47½	47¾	47⅝	47½	— ⅛
21¾	21⅞	300	*National Lead Co	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	...
163¼	163½	25,400	New York Central	163¼	164	163⅛	163¼	+1½
56¼	56½	750	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½	...
90	91	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	92	92	90¾	90¾	...
233	236	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233	233	—1
34	34¼	2,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
64⅞	65	7,100	Norfolk & Western	65½	65¾	64⅞	65	...
123	124	500	North American	123	124½	123	123¾	—1⅛
139½	139⅞	10,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	139¼	139⅞	139	139⅝	+ ½
100½	100¾	1,900	People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ⅝
88	89	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	86	89	86	89	+ ½
30¾	31	1,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	31	31½	31	31½	+ ½
87	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88	88	88	88	+1
67⅜	67¾	2,300	Reading	67½	68	67½	67¾	+ ¼
86¾	87	700	Reading 1st pf	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅜	1,000	Reading 2d pf	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅜	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅜	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77	77	76½	76½	— ½
20	21	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	20⅜	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
73¾	74¼	342	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73⅜	74¼	73⅜	74¼	— ⅛
34	34½	1,300	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	33½	34½	33½	34½	+1¼
82¼	82½	2,900	St. L. & San. Fran.	81	82¾	81	82¼	+1¾
78⅜	79	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78¾	79¼	78¾	79	+ ½
37¾	37⅝	8,000	St. Louis Southw.	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	...
68⅝	69	1,000	St. L. Southw. pf.	69	69¾	69	69	+ ⅛
40	41	1,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39¾	42	39¾	40½	+1⅞
83	84	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	83½	85¼	83½	84½	+1¾
68¾	68⅝	9,500	Southern Pacific	68¾	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	39½	9,200	Southern Railway	39¼	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
97¾	97⅞	1,700	Southern Railway pf	97½	97¾	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
69	69¼	1,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	69¼	69¾	69	69¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	12,200	Texas & Pacific	46	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
38	39	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
...	156½	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	156¼	156¾	156¼	156½	— ⅝
14½	15⅜	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
107¼	107⅜	1,900	Union Pacific	107¼	107⅝	107½	107⅜	+ ⅛
91¾	92	200	Union Pacific pf	91⅞	91⅞	91¾	91¾	...
...	...	40,630	Union Pacific rights	½	½	½	½	...
46	46¼	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46	46	46	46	— ⅜
124	125	1,060	U. S. Express	122	124⅝	122	124¾	+4¾
13	13¼	1,000	*U. S. Leather	13¼	13⅜	13	13	...
15	16¾	50	U. S. Rubber	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
55	58	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½	+ ¼
40	40¼	4,500	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
89⅜	89⅞	2,500	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	90	89⅜	89⅜	— ¼
68¾	69¼	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	69¾	69¾	68¾	68⅞	— ⅛
30½	30¾	100	Wabash	30½	30¾	30½	30½	+ ⅛
46½	47	200	Wabash pf	47	47	47	47	— ¼
218	225	45	Wells-Fargo Express	220	225	220	225	...
89	89¼	1,600	Western Union Tel.	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	...
23½	23⅝	800	Wheel. & L. E.	23	23	23	23	— ¼
37¼	38	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37½	37¼	37½	37½	+ ⅛
28¼	28¾	800	Wisconsin Central	28¼	28¾	28	28	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	1,300	Wisconsin Central pf.	50½	51	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.		310,839	*Unlisted.					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	S. R. & T. Inc.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
4th week July	$211,344	$179,819	$153,447
Month	596,710	557,439	475,686
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,553	7,001
4th week July	1,160,000	956,000	767,000
Month July	3,164,000	2,824,000	2,442,000
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
4th week July	182,900	156,700	118,905
Month of July	635,736	470,158	407,709
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week July	181,074	227,804	163,515
Month	541,789	609,820	520,574
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
4th week July	44,414	42,886	36,468
Month of July	140,206	132,947	118,505
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,686
4th week July	480,500	472,700	306,300
Month	1,488,900	1,453,200	922,500
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	538	510	510
4th week July	62,749	55,973	56,177
Month	204,290	177,177	165,369
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
4th week July	29,159	26,528	22,593
Month	55,373	74,869	66,371
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,190	3,033
4th week July	908,305	785,100	638,354
Month	2,999,465	2,311,390	2,050,209
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	508
4th week July	102,743	96,604	80,703
Month	308,214	297,401	254,296
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,355	2,480	2,222
4th week July	462,619	458,045	326,079
Month	1,371,559	1,295,044	944,959
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,266
4th week July	210,932	199,962	183,890
Month July	676,136	616,661	609,024
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
4th week July	166,882	178,288	154,180
Month July	526,860	567,855	467,835
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,888	1,615	1,514
4th week July	222,831	267,231	220,107
Month July	5,904,176	6,291,225	4,642,990

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
820	Amal. Copper	67¼	67½	66⅞	66⅞
30	Am. Car & F.	32¾	32¾	32½	32⅝
40	Am. Ice	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾
100	Am. Ice pf	36½	36¾	36½	36½
20	Am. Smelting	47¾	47¾	47½	47½
2,360	Am. Sugar	131¾	132¼	131¾	132
100	Anaconda Cop.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4,850	A., T. & S. F.	91¾	92⅜	91¾	92
100	A., T. & S. F. pf	102	102	102	102
210	Balt. & Ohio	109	109¼	109	109⅛
1,480	Brooklyn R. T.	69½	69¾	69	69
10	Can. Pacific	136⅝	136⅝	136⅛	136½
210	Ches. & Ohio	54¼	54½	54	54
70	Chicago Gt. West.	31½	31½	31½	31¼
4,110	C., M. & St. P.	186⅝	187	186¼	186⅝
60	Col. Fuel & I.	90¾	91	90¾	91
10	Col. Southern	33½	33¾	33½	33½
200	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝
100	Illinois Central	164½	165	164	164½
240	Louis. & Nash.	145¼	145½	145	145¼
5,280	Manhattan	136	136¾	135¾	136
30	Met. Street	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¼
20	Mexican Central	30	30⅛	30	30⅛
50	Mo., Kan. & T.	31	31	31	31
10,170	Mo. Pacific	116⅜	117⅜	116⅜	117¼
350	N. Y. Central	165¼	165⅞	165	165½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
350	Norfolk & West.	65¼	65¼	64⅝	65
500	Pennsylvania	139½	139⅝	139¼	139¼
420	People's Gas	103¼	103⅜	103	103¼
4,820	Reading	67⅝	67⅞	67¾	67¾
270	Rep. Steel	19½	20	19¾	19¾
70	St. L. & S. W.	37½	37½	37¾	37½
1,950	Southern Pac	68½	68⅝	68¼	68⅜
2,460	Southern Ry	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
900	Tenn. Coal & I.	69¼	69⅝	69	69¼
1,320	Texas Pacific	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾
1,820	Union Pacific	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅜
635	Union P. rights	1/4	7-16	3/8	½
160	U. S. Leather	13	13¼	13	13
3,170	U. S. Steel	40	40⅜	40	40⅛
120	U. S. Steel pf	90	90	89⅞	89⅞
120	Wabash	30	30½	30	30½
190	Wabash pf	46¾	47	46¾	46¾
20	West. Union	89	89	89	89
20	Wis. Central	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛

52,225

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	S. R. & T. Inc.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24d per ounce, and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at .37, 300 Anaconda Gold at .15, 3,500 Comstock at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 200 Elkton at .40, 400 Golden Fleece at .18, 100 Ophir at 1.30, 500 Potosi at .21, and 2,000 Work at .06, seller .10.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,073,578, against $8,090,037 in the preceding week and $10,840,268 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1 $286,436,341, against $314,247,110 in the corresponding period of last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Citizens' Securities Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—G. H. Cole, M. C. Kimball, W. L. Beale, New York.

Brooklyn Docks, New York, (dry docks;) capital, $100,000. Directors—P. M. Smith, Elizabeth, N. J.; A. R. Lee, Brooklyn; F. H. Lovell, New York.

Herbene Pharmacal Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—A. Von Isakovics, M. U. Von Isakovics, New York; E. L. Holywell, Brooklyn.

Columbia Lock Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. M. Doremus, Emil Hoefler, Jr., William Beebe, Brooklyn.

Manahan Moth Paper Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas Manahan, Thomas Manahan, Jr., New York; H. B. Corri, Brooklyn.

Lawrence & Smith, New York, (footwear;) capital, $37,500. Directors—W. S. Lawrence, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; W. H. Smith, Hackensack, N. J.; J. H. Smith, Buffalo.

Grampton Corporation, New York, (drugs and chemicals;) capital, $3,000. Directors—W. E. Grampton, J. H. Robertson, New York; W. M. Miner, Plainfield.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—The International Towing and Power Company, with a capital of $100,000, of which $1,000 is paid in. The incorporators—Edward T. Magoffin, Millard W. Baldwin, and Harry H. Picking.

The Cardinal Remedy Company, with a capital of $800,000. The incorporators—W. R. Gregory of Markiair, N. J.; E. W. Gallagher of New York, Charles W. Johnson, W. A. Barnes, Denman F. Johnson, Edward J. Davenport, and William E. Hale of Minneapolis. The concern, which will have a paid-up capital of $2,500, will compound and sell medicines.

The Wilcox Novelty Company, capitalized at $6,000. The incorporators—Lewis E. Berger of Englewood, N. J.; Eliot Norton of New York, and Henry Wilcox of Newark.

The K. B. W. Novelty Company of Bloomfield, N. J., was incorporated with a capital of $5,000 by Charles S. Kellogg of New York, George W. Berrien of Glenridge, and Emory C. White of Montclair.

WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,326
4th week July	620,257	545,974	462,217
Month	1,721,530	1,552,339	1,350,103
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for June—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,163,287	1,031,023	1,105,006
Exp. and taxes	732,152	732,740	657,879
Net earnings	433,135	448,283	447,127
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	12,789,704	12,101,197	11,751,595
Exp. and taxes	8,952,214	7,970,634	7,993,226
Net earnings	3,837,490	4,130,563	3,758,396
NEWBURG, DUTCHESS & CONNECTICUT for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	44,164	41,275	2,889
Operating exp.	36,917	34,744	2,173
Net	7,247	6,531	716
Total income	7,382	6,730	652
Fixed charges	5,226	5,181	45
Surplus	2,156	1,549	607
Surplus for year	21,567	.....	.....
PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for June—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	521,293	466,836	536,373
Operating exp.	301,245	341,665	409,360
Net earnings	166,048	125,171	127,013
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	5,073,207	5,137,545	5,290,434
Operating exp.	3,985,515	3,986,675	3,885,652
Net earnings	1,087,692	1,150,870	1,404,782

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74½	74½	73⅞	73⅞
December	74⅛	74 3-16	73⅝	73⅝
May	76	76¼	75 13-16	75¾
Corn—				
September	61⅜	61⅜	60⅝	60¾
December	48½	48½	48	48
May	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼
Lard—				
August			..	$11,10

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70	71½	69	69
December	68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
May	71¼	71⅜	70⅜	70⅝
Corn—				
September	57	57½	55¾	55¾
December	43	43	42¾	42¾
May	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40⅝
Oats—				
September	32½	32 9-16	31¾	31¾
December	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
May	31⅞	31½	31	31¼
Lard—				
September	$10.77½	$10.87½	$10.77½	$10.85
January	8.77½	8.85	8.77½	8.85
Ribs—				
September	10.35	10.52½	10.35	10.47½
January	8.15	8.17½	8.15	8.15
Pork—				
September	16.67½	16.90	16.62½	16.85
January	15.75	15.80	15.70	15.77½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21.25. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $16@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10¼c; 180 lb, 10¼c; 160 lb, 10¾c; 140 lb, 10½c; pigs, 10¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½c; 10 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 11¾c; 14 lb, 11½c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9¼c; pickled hams, 12@12½c. TALLOW—City, 6⅜@6¾c; country, 6¾@6¾c. LARD—$11.10; city lard, $10.40@$10.55; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.90; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 8¼@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12¼c. **NAVAL STORES.**—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Off and machine, barrels, 46@46½c. TAR—Pine, barrels, $2.35; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. RESIN—Common to good, strained, $1.67½@$1.60; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.40; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.10; W W, $4.25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—Turpentine, 43¾c; receipts, 2,031 casks; sales, 44 casks; exports, 1,395 casks. Resin—Receipts, 4,948 barrels; sales, 981 barrels; exports, 7,619 barrels; A, B, and C, $1.10; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.60; I, $1.95; K, $2.45; M, $2.95; N, $3.30; W G, $3.40; W W, $3.55.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Spirits turpentine, 43c; receipts, 67 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 219 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 139 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 81 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady at 8@12¼c per lb for city-dressed native sides. Very little trading in calves; a few veals sold at $6@$7.75 per 100 lb; about a car of Western calves sold at $4.50; city-dressed veals, 9¼@12c per lb. Sheep steady; lambs very dull, ¼@¾c lower; sheep, to butchers, sold at $2.37½@$4.15 per 100 lb; lambs at $4.75@$6.30; culls at $4.50; dressed mutton, 6¼@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@11c. No sales of hogs reported up to a late hour; nominally steady.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77 3-16
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.65⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.64
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 13-16
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06 11-16
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10⅝
Lard, prime	11.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20¾

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 oats, 20½@40c; No. 3 white, 35½@52c; No. 2 rye, 50¾@51c; fair to choice malting barley, 55@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.47; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; mess pork, per barrel, $16.70@$16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.67½@$10.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.35@$10.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¼@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11¼@11⅝c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—Cotton followed a narrow rut pretty much all day, but at no time was uninteresting. The market opened steady with prices unchanged to 4 points lower, this being an indifferent response to weak Liverpool cables and to light foreign selling. The English market was due to come unchanged to 1 point higher, but instead was weak and down 2½ to 3 points. American selling orders and a bearish interpretation of Monday's bureau report were given as the factors which most disturbed the foreign bulls and invited bear pressure. The chief support of the local market was active Wall Street buying of October, December, and January, and the demand from spot cotton houses for August. Trading was active in a spasmodic way during the session, though fluctuations were at no time broad or of special significance. The commission houses quite generally advised constituents to sell the new crop months for a further decline, the idea being that climatic conditions in the belt generally favor a large yield and that receipts of new cotton will soon be very large. Before midday the Wall Street

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Confined to Small Properties—The Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Louis Frankel has sold for Louis Frankenthaler, for $46,500, the seven-story tenement with stores 242 East Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 102.2; also, for Marcus Nathan the three four-story double flats 1,474, 1,476, and 1,478 Brook Avenue, 75 by 100, for $45,000.

Abram Bachrach has bought the two four-story brick tenements 128 and 130 East Fifty-first Street, on plot 42.2 by 93.4 and irregular; also the five-story tenement 127 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.

Martin & Brother are the buyers of the dwellings 63 and 65 West Fifty-second Street, sold recently through Greene & Taylor.

A. Satzman has sold for a Mr. Tischler to a Mr. Amsterdam, for $83,500, the two six-story brick buildings 250 and 252 East Fourth Street, on plot 50 by 97.

J. B. Lodge has sold, through H. M. Ribeth, two lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Park Avenue, 48.5 by 95 and irregular.

Eugene Southack has leased for the O. B. Potter Trust to a client for a term of years part of the building 314 and 316 Broadway, formerly occupied by R. G. Dun & Co.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for the twelve-story hotel to be erected by the Old Colony Company at 17 to 21 West Thirty-second Street, a plot 73.9 by 100. Architect H. B. Mulliken has estimated the cost of the structure at $550,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

315 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 146.6 feet west of the Grand Drive, 45.10 by 100.5, leasehold, two and one story buildings; foreclosure sale, to Alfred Beinhauer $5,325

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Irving Place, northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 146 by 175 and irregular, six-story brick and stone hotel. Due on judgment, $425,270.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William W. Niles, referee, 72 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 213.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1¾ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $266,672.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 816 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 263 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 92, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $19,875.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 324 Ninth Avenue, east side, 118.9 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 70, leasehold, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,930.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-third Street, north side, 90 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story brick warehouse, 85 by 58; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Sheaff & Jaastad, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $6,000.

Jumel Place, east side, 238.7 feet south of Edgecombe Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 38 by 78; Fredecia Radle, owner; H. Fouchaux of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 125 to 127 West Thirty-second Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 73.9 by 88.11; the Old Colony Company of 127 West Forty-second Street, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 7 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $550,000.

No. 151 West Sixty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick stable and office, 25 by 75; E. E. Floyd of 51 Liberty Street, owner; J. Boyd of 274 Columbus Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Ritter Place, east side, 134 feet east of Union Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 45; Jacob Kronenberger of 1,353 Boston Road, owner; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Twelfth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Mary Hitchcock, Unionport, owner; E. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,200.

Alterations.

Tenth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement with store; G. Ehret, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 155 to 159 Franklin Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; A. C. Bochstein of 33 Bible House, owner; F. Bayles of 1 West Eighty-first Street, architect; cost, $22,500.

No. 44 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. & P. Barker of 339 West Seventy-first Street, owners; A. M. Allin of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

West End Avenue, northeast corner, to a brick factory and office; Western Electric Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 145 Convent Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; S. Knopf, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; H. Fouchaux of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 240 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. H. Weatherbee, premises, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x35; Max Marx to Frederick Biehl, (mtg $10,000) 1
CLINTON ST, 146, e s, 26x100x26.4x100; Annie Joseph to Irving J. Joseph and another, (mtg $16,000) 1
CLINTON ST, 117, w s, 25x100x25.1x100; Mary Schilt and another, executors, to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $10,000) 28,000
COLUMBUS AV, 430.4 w s, 25.6x130.7x irregular; Marie True to Addison Brown, (mtg $58,000) ..... Exch.
DELANCEY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lewis St, 25x100; Hieronymus Breunich and another to Joseph Isaac, (mtg $21,000) .. 1
DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 25x100; Max Lipman and another to George A. Fox and another, (mtg $43,000) 53,750
FRANKLIN AV, n s, 200 ft e of Main St, 100x100; Frank Horton to John C. McClure 1
HOUSTON ST, 436 East, 20.8x105.10; Esther Wohlfeld, widow, to Isidor Berger, (mtg $14,000) 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,510 w s, 25x105; Martha Stenger to Elisabeth M. Hegerich and others, (mtg $16,000) 100
LOTS 12 and 13, Parcel 4, map of property of Francis Scofield estate; George A. Scofield and another, executors and trustees, to J. W. Miller 700
THOMPSON ST, 107, w s, 25x100; Robert Friedman to Nathan H. Cohan and others, (mtg $31,500) 100
TREMONT AV, 1,062, s s, 25x100; Marcus Nathan to Lena R. Christman, (mtg $4,500) 100
WALTON AV, w s, present line, 410 s of old Butternut St, runs s 361x w to w s of street x n —; Augustus N. Morris to Thomas A. Maguire and others, quitclaim 357
WALTON AV, n w corner of 157th St, runs n — x w — to old w s of old Butternut St x s — to 157th St x e —; William W. Niles to Sigmund Bishop, Ed. & S.
WEST BROADWAY, w s, 73.3 ft s of Houston St, 48.10x75; Edward M. Voorhees to Maud E. Knapp, 1-3 part, (mtg on whole, $15,000) 1
3D AV, 713 and 715, e s, 37.7x90; Joseph A. Shears to Mary J. Lasala, (mtg $34,000) 100
8TH AV, 2,168, w s, 19x100; Isaac L. Dann to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $14,000) 1
7TH AV w s, 24.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x75; Daniel Farrell to Elizabeth F. Washburn, (mtg $17,000) 1
8TH ST, 106 East, 25.10x97.6; Louis Rosenwarke to Annie Huber, (mtg $16,000) 100
82D ST, n s, 320 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; George Wright to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 100
83D ST, 262 West, 20x90.5x20x90.10; Jenny K. Stafford to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 100
85TH ST, 43 to 49 West, 85.9x98.9; Robert H. Spaulding to Bradford Realty Company, (mtg $300,000) 100
80TH ST, n s, 232.4 ft w of 7th Av, 18.4x87.10x18.4x88.3; William S. Kane to J. M. Levy, (mtg $11,000) 1
80TH ST, n s, 207.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17.8x98.9; Edward Livingston to Edward Livingston, Jr., B. & S. 1
80TH ST, 143 ft w of 3d Av, 17.8x98.9; William L. Sutphin to Edward Livingston, Jr., (mtg $12,000) 1
40TH ST, 336 East, 25x98.9; Jennie Schwab to David Klein, (mtg $15,350) .. 1
44TH ST, n s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, 32.10x100.4; Charles M. Smith to Cedar B. Wilden 1
46TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 40x100.5; George W. Quintard to Abraham Eydenberg 1
60TH ST, 127 West, 25x100.5; Louis Bachrach to Anna Schofield, (mtg $16,000) .. 1
60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 200x100.5; Leon Sobel and another to the Yorkville Realty Company, all liens 1
63D ST, n s, 62 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Thomas Berkeley to Mary E. Brown ....
72D ST, 328 West, 25x102.2; Eugenie P. Durkin and others to A. J. Connick, all title, less 2-12 part judgment 8,333
72D ST, 328 West, 25x102.2; Charles F. Kittredge to A. J. Connick, (mtg $30,000) 1
72D ST, 328 West, 25x102.2; John T. O'Shaughnessy to Charles F. Kittredge, quitclaim 1
72D ST, 328 West, 25x102.2; John H. Koelsch to A. Connick, (mtg $30,000) .. 1
72D ST, 328 West, 25x102.2; A. J. Connick to John H. Koelsch 1
72D ST, 328 West, 25x102.2; M. J. Moore to Charles F. Kittredge, (mtg $30,000) .. 1
75TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Abraham Hershfield to Lambert Suydam 3,000
84TH ST, 151 West, 18x102.2; Addison Brown to William T. Knight, (mtg $13,000) 1
84TH ST, 151 West, 18x102.2; William T. Knight to Marie True, Ch. G. 1
88TH ST, 318 West, 20x100.8; Alvin D. Higgins to J. Henry Rothschild, trustee. 25,500
89TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft w of Madison Av, 51.1x100.8; William T. Lahey to Albert Brod, (mtg $60,000) 100
91ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Charles M. Rosenthal to A. V. Donellan 1
101ST ST, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, 60x103x60x—; Anna A. Phyfe to Maude E. Molloy, (mtg $115,000) 1
107TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 19x75.5; Albert A. Ettlin to Lena Greenberger, (mtg $13,000) 1
120TH ST, 437 East, 18.9x100.10; Cecelia R. Ober to Moritz Jacobsky, (mtg $4,500) 1
125TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth F. Washburn to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $25,000) 1
133D ST, 212 West, 26.11x99.11x27x99.11; the German Savings Bank to Charles J. Paulsen, B. & S., (mtg $21,000) 25,000
133D ST, 211 West, 20x99.11; Frederick Bielhi to Leo M. Lehman 100
149TH ST, 682 East, 27x97x irregular; Albert Rothermel to Christian Kuhner, (mtg $16,000) 1
149TH ST, 684 East, 27x97x irregular; Albert Rothermel, to Christian Kuhner, (mtg $16,000) 1
154TH ST, 419 West, 21x99.11; Max Marx to Grace E. Henrique (mtg $11,000) 1
156TH ST, n s, proposed, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick Ackerman to George L. Brown 1
159TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Elton Av, 25x98; James A. Glover to Magdelen Schuyler, (mtg $10,000) 17,000
161ST ST, n s, 118.11 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Jane Harison to Walter B. Horn, (mtg $11,500,) taxes 100
162D ST, 763 East, 25x100; James A. Glover to Magdelen Schuyler, (mtg $16,000) 23,000
173D ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 35x100; James T. Blandford to Max Marx, (mtg $10,000) 100

Recorded Leases.

CHRYSTIE ST, 122 to 126; Jacob Israelson to Meyer Blumenfeld, 4 years 9½ months 7,077
FORSYTH ST, 79 and 81; Nathan Brody and another to Harry Wolpin and another, 10 years 2,400
LUDLOW ST, 84; Israel Jacobson to Abraham Kleinfeld, 2 years 624
RECTOR ST, 6; Herman Holms to Henry Lackmann and another, 5 8-12 years 4,100
54TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, runs n 102.5 w 100x n 100.5 to s s of 55th St x w 25x s 100.5x w 23x s 100.5 to 54th St x e 150; Richard H. Handley to F. B. Whitney, 21 years 9 months from Aug. 1, 1902 2,450
65TH ST, 224 West; Joseph Rosenweig to Walter R. Senior, 1 year 1,600
79TH ST, 123 West; Frances S. Freeman to Alphonse H. Furst, 4 years 3,000-3,100
106TH ST, 328 East; Morris H. Stern to Louis H. Franchi, 5 years 1,500
125TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av; Hudson Realty Company to August H. Sievers, 10 7-12 years 4,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AST, Charles, to Ann E. Hasbrook; Oakland Place, n s, 169 ft w of Crotona Av, 3 years 3,000
BERGER, Isidor, to Esther Wohlfeld; Houston St, 436, due Nov. 26, 1909, 6 per cent. 6,500
BRAENDER, Philip, to the German Savings Bank; 10th St, 34, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Pl, 1 year, 6 per cent. 80,000
BRAKER, Henry J., to Glenn F. McKinney; 6th Av, w s, 100.5 ft n of 54th St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000
BROD, Albert, to William T. Lahey; 80th St, n s, 113.4 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 30,000
CHRISTMAN, Lina R., to Marcus Nathan; Tremont Av, 1,062, 3 years 1,000
DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Charles M. Rosenthal; 91st St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 24,000
ECKENFELDER, Maria J., to Kate M. Barnes; Marcher Av, w s, 163 ft s of 168th St, due July 1, 1907 2,000
EYDENBERG, Abraham, to George W. Quintard; 46th St, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 60,000
FOX, George A., and another, to Max Lipman and another; Delancey st, n e corner of Cannon St, due July 25, 1905, 4½ per cent. 750
FRANK, Fannie, to Henry Brunc; Valentine av, old, e s, 524.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 5,000
GASS, Lina, to Elizabeth Rippel; Intervale Av, n w s, 208.6 ft n e of 169th St, 5 years 4,200
GIBBONS, John W., to Sarah A. Tompkins; 45th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg $5,000, demand, 6 per cent... 4,500
GIBBONS, John W., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 45th St, s s, 125 ft s e of 11th Av, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 5,000
HAAREN, John W., to James Larin; 47th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500
HEGERICH, Elisabeth M., and others, to George Herbener; Lexington Av, 1,510, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years 6,000
HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; Clinton St, 117, 3 years 20,000
HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Comay; Clinton St, 117, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000
ISAAC, Joseph, to Charles Rensch; Delancey St, 296, prior mtg ——, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,000
JACKSON, Sarah L., to New York Savings Bank; 8th Av, s e corner of 117th St, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 129,000
KELLY, Mary, to Alice Powell; Bathgate Av, e s, 341.3 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 3,000
KNIGHT, William G., to Addison Brown; 84th St, 151, n s, 207 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 6,000
KOELSCH, John H., to the Title Insurance Company; 72d St, 328 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 30,000
LACKMANN, Henry, and another to Meiville H. Bearns; Record St, 6, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 3,000
LEHMAN, Leo M., to The Title Insurance Company; 133d St, n s, 140 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 10,000
LINDENBERGER, John G., to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 3d Av, e s, 106.2 ft s of 108th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent.. 2,000
MANN, Julia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 102d St, 247, n s, 146 ft e of West End Avenue, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000
MOLLOY, Maude E., to Anna A. Phyfe; 101st St, n s, 66 ft w of Broadway, prior mtge $115,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 30,000
PAULSEN, Charles J., to the German Savings Bank; 133d St, 212 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 21,000
POWERS, James B., and another to Sarah F. Tanner; 109th st, s s, 74.11 ft s w of 209th St, 3 years 1,000
POWERS, James B., to Sarah E. Rolston; 10th Av, s e s, at s w s of 209th St, 3 years 2,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 149th St, 682 East, 2 years.. 1,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 149th St, 684 East, 2 years.. 1,000
ROTHSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 4th St, 268, 270, 272, 274, and 276, Perry St, 59, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 47,000
SCHOFIELD, Anna, to Samuel A. Hesselein; 60th St, 127 West, prior mortgage $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
SCHUTT, Annie, to Christian C. Haux and others, Executors and Trustees; Lot 385, map of Section A Vyse estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,000
SCHULITZ, Meier, to George Herdt; 120th St, 409 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000
SIGNELL, John V., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Central Park West, n w corner of 90th St, 2 months, 6 per cent. 75,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; Suffolk St, s w corner of Stanton St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 22,500
SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; 15th St, s s, 259 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 17,500
SOBEL, Leon, and another to Pinkers Nathan; 60th St, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, four mtgs, each $18,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent. gold 72,000
SPEARS, Joseph, to The Twelfth Ward Bank; Lincoln Av, w s, 75 ft s of 136th St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. ..... Notes
STIER, George J., to John D. Hass; Elizabeth St, 298, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000
STILLINGS, William E., executor, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 152d St, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 27,500
THODE, Adolphine C., to the Park Mortgage Company; Elton Av, s w corner of 162d St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000
TSHEPPE, Marie, to Elizabeth Koch; 127th St, 359 West, prior mtg, $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
WILKEN, Edgar B., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 44th St, 149-151 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 110,000
WILLIAMSON, Sidney, to Peter Coxson; 10th Av, n e, being e ¼ of Lot 636, map of Wakefield, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,300
ZODIKOW, Ludwig, to Yorkville Realty Company; Stanton St, 338 and 340, prior mtgs $17,000, demand, 6 per cent. 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIGGO, Amelia C., to H. W. McVickar and others 8,250
BROMILY, Arthur, to Catherine Loweth.. 2,500
HALLOCK, Charles P., to Hannah M. Sloane 3,000
JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to the Jefferson Bank, 2 assignments ..... Nom.
JENNESS, Elizabeth A., to Frances L. Glover 1,434
LEVY, Alfred R., to Lillian E. Bates ..... Nom.
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Adolf Mandel.. 6,289
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., executrix, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith, trustee... Nom.
MANDELL, Adolf, to the State Bank.... Omitted
McVICKAR, Henry W., and others to Catherine V. R. Turnbull 8,250
RIVERSIDE BANK to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 35,000
ROHRSHECK, Josephine, to Frances L. Glover 1,750

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 65; Matthew F. Galligan and another against John Doe, owner; V. H. & S. J. Griffin, contractors $740
FORSYTH ST, 199, and 200 to 217; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Hyman D. Baker, owner and contractor 860
MERCER ST, 117 and 119; John H. Gill against Gerald Carlton, owner and contractor 131
1ST AV, 615; Louis Aronovits against John Houli, owner; Lorenzo Brothers, contractors 5
2D AV, 104 and 106; William Buess against Philip Horowitz and another, owners; John Touney & Son, contractors 190
97TH ST AND BROADWAY, s w corner, 75x100; Thomas A. Kneale and another against John Appleby, owner; Columbus Amusement Company, contractor 8,731
97TH ST AND BROADWAY, n e corner, 144.7x100.11; William Buess against Catharine Wilson, owner and contractor. 200
97TH ST, 229 West; Henry Wildfeuer against John Doe, owner; Edward Freeman, contractor 27
113TH ST, 227 and 229 East; John De Matila against Theresa Avitabile, owner; F. C. Lamonte, agent 155
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 90TH ST, 100x100; Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh with John V. Signell $75,000
STANTON ST, 336 and 340; Yorkville Realty Company with Ludwig Zodikow 20,000
91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Charles M. Rosenthal with Albert M. Donellan 10,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 430; John Wegmann against Marie True and another, July 2, 1902 ..... $1,083
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft s of 52d St, 60.5x90; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Joseph W. Rowan and another, Oct. 14, 1901 200
116TH ST, 543 to 551 East; E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against William G. Tucker Company and another, Aug. 4, 1902 1,091

Lis Pendens.

BAXTER ST, 18, two actions; Theodore Connely against David Finelite and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman.
LUDLOW ST, 185 and 187; Meyer Greenberg and another against Harris Goldberg and another, (foreclosure of bond;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.
PARK TERRACE NORTH, n e s, Lots 60, 61, and 62, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, 75x100; Lawrence Drake against Rose M. Tobin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.
STEBBINS AV, e s, 233.10 ft w of Freeman St, 35.5x125.5x irregular; Frederick W. Farquhar against Catharine Reynolds and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.
34TH ST, 226 West, and 78 Duane St; Henry L. Davisson against Anastasia Davisson and another, (partition;) attorneys, Harmon & Matthewson.
97TH ST, 305 and 307 West; Hyman Sonn and another against Carl Fischer-Hansen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.
126TH ST and 2d Av, s w corner, 105x24.11; Joseph Danello against Simon Herman and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.
142D AND 143D ST, 5th Av, and Lenox Av, whole block excepting s e corner of 142d St and Lenox Av, 85x124.11; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Julia Curtis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.
160TH ST and Elton Av, s w corner, 100x49, leasehold; Georgiana Netteswald and another against Agnes Daly and another, (action to set aside lease;) attorneys, Davis & Williams.
165TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 20x96x irregular; Antonio Branisch against Henry Herrmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Aug. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Aladdin Mfg. Co. vs. Electric & Chem. Co.
2—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. De Haven.
3—Amer. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Mach. Co.
4—United States vs. Neely.
5—Bagley vs. General Fireproof Extinguisher Co.
6—Badische Anilin S. F. vs. Klipstein. Cases noticed.
7—Electric Storage Battery Co. vs. International Power Co.
8—Katzenberg vs. Isenstein.
9—Farrell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
10—Huntington vs. City of New York.
11—Cortelyou vs. Henry.
12—Same vs. Carter's Ink Co.
13—Western Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Whitney Elec. Inst. Co.
14—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Ewald.
15—Graham vs. Fitzpatrick.
16—United States for N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Edison.
17—Katzenberg vs. Isenstein.
18—Moss vs. A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.
19—Nat. Waist Band Co. vs. Monhert.
20—Haarman vs. Lueders.
21—In re Peter Bower.
22—N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
23—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Prelloehr.
24—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
25—Colford vs. Brown.
26—Revans vs. Southern Mo. & Ark. R. R. Co.
27—Wheaton vs. Daily Telegraph Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Aug. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Taylor vs. Board of Health.
2—Bissonette vs. Mayor, &c.
3—Gunser vs. same.
4—City of New York vs. O'Brien.
5—Jetter vs. Ringler.
6—Weil vs. Gallun.
7—Mealy vs. Mealy.
8—Briggs vs. Redfield.
9—Chanvet vs. Ives.
10—Fenn vs. Fenn.
11—David Mayer Brew. Co. vs. Schwenck.
12—Power vs. Franklin Typewriter Co.
13—In re Hughes.
14—Lecam vs. Leblond.
15—U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. vs. Pike.
16—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Monihan.
17—McEnroe vs. McEnroe.
18—Duryea vs. Tupper Lake Mfg. Co.
19—Erskine vs. Erskine.
20—Benson vs. Wendell.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Frankel vs. Met. St. Ry.
23—Gately vs. same.
24—Mahon vs. McCormack.
25—In re Richards.
26—Lucas vs. Lindheimer.
27—Wiberly vs. Wiberly.
28—Standard Trust Co. vs. O'Rourke.
29—In re Ackerman.
30—Rosebault vs. Hall.
31—Goldfarb vs. Musher.
32—Austin vs. McCullough.
33—Smith vs. Dempsey.
34—Same vs. same.
35—Voss vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
36—City of New York vs. Hoffman.
37—In re Colored Home & Hospital.
38—In re Cobleskill Quarry Co.
39—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
40—Gerhart vs. Gerhart.
41—In re W. 259th St.
42—City of New York vs. Busse.
43—Peirce vs. Wolfrath.
44—De Lima vs. Grell.
45—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Edward L. Jenkins, Moses Einstein.
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.
1—Benjamin Wysokl. Louis Laske, William Gelleck.
2—Joseph Fessari, Louis Hollander.
3—Francesco Gevero.
4—Morris Gasnovitz.
5—Patrick Kennedy, Peter Hickey.
6—Georgious Candrione.
7—Emanuel Fuentevilla, Antonio M. Gurzman.
8—David Gillman.
9—Max Luskin.
10—James Eagan.
11—James T. Gordon, the younger, alias James Sinclair.
12—James Winn.
13—Philip Ball.
14—John Markowitz.
15—Christian Ahlkvist.
16—Charles E. Faatz.
17—Arthur B. Moody, alias Blair Moody.
18—Conrad Welble.
19—Thaddeus Washington.
20—Lewis Goldberg.
21—Rocco Defino, Barto Raperto.
22—Harry Garlow.

Pleadings.
1—William Murray.
2—Amedeo Raffaleo.
3—Lena King, Antonio King.
4—James Burt, Archie Thomas, North Evans.
5—Michael Eagan.
6—Gustave Briefer, Henry Briefer.
7—Charles Baum.
8—Peter Walsh.
9—Louis Jackson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.
1—Henry Anderson.
2—John Reilly.
3—Maggie Wilson.
4—Henriette Lynch.
5—Salvatore Ligaumari
6—Joseph Hines, Henry Sims.
7—Carl Ludeke, Samuel Kukulla.
8—John Williams.
9—Isidor Trunz.
10—John Jones.
11—Isidor Hausiger.
12—Beni Lilienthal.
13—Edward Jackson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Israel Schloss, trustee, &c., vs. Isaac Rich—James J. Nealis.
SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—John McClean vs. James J. McClean—James J. E. Maher.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Platt vs. Blum—Simson Wolf, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Lyman—Grenville B. Winthrop, Brower vs. Johnson—Adam Frank, Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Coyle—Chalmers Wood.
SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—In re Jorgensen—Alfred E. Ommen. Isham vs. Nixon—W. W. Niles.
SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Langbein vs. Lawlor—James A. Allen. Matter of Cullinan—Benjamin Oppenheim.

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PROFITS OF FULLY 75 PER CENT. ARE CERTAIN.
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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY STOCK WILL BE
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The property now owned by the Company, and which comprises five mines, is situated in the CAVE CREEK DISTRICT, MARICOPA COUNTY, CENTRAL ARIZONA.
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A ten stamp mill is ready for use. Two shafts have been sunk to a depth of 130 feet and 150 feet respectively, which are connected by two drifts, one at the depth of 65 feet and the other at 130 feet.
Engines of sufficient power to do all the hoisting are in position and mines are otherwise equipped for the most economical operation.
The parties who are connected with this mining enterprise are men of high standing, and having implicit confidence in the richness and great value of the property owned by the Company they court the fullest investigation by prospective investors.
Prospectus and subsc

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 86, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PASS'R TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
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3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—‡LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 1:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTH-WESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

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*9:00 A. M.; †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, *9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York *9:00 P. M.

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RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(4) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
12:45 P M—(6) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:30 P M—(1) Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10, P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

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Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only,) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (31:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A.M., 31:00, 33:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 31:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 31:30, 2:45, 3:30, 3:52, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 37:00, 38:00, 39:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 31:00, 31:30, 32:00, 32:30, 34:00, 35:00, 36:00, 37:30, 39:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—25, 38:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 31:00, 33:40, 5:00, 37:00, 39:25 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—14:00, 25:45, 38:00, 39:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only, 31:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 35:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 32:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 (Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—38:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

*From Liberty St. †Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.

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Chicago Express, Pittsburg *12:10nt, *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus, *12:55pm, *1:00pm, Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleveland, *3:35pm, *3:40pm, Limit.
"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm, *7:00pm, Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt, *12:15m.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:25am, *10:30am, Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, *6:55pm, *7:00pm, Buffet.
Norfolk, ‡12:55pm ‡1:00pm, Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto., †8:25am, †8:30am, Buffet.
Washington, Balto., *10:25am, *10:30am, Diner.
Washington, Balto., *11:25am, *11:30am, Diner.
Washington, Balto., *12:55pm, *1:00pm, Diner.
"Royal Limited" *2:55pm, *3:00pm, Diner.
Washington, Balto., *4:55pm, *5:00pm, Diner.
Washington, Balto., *6:55pm, *7:00pm, Buffet.
Washington, Balto., *12:10nt, *12:15nt, Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices, 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges 12.25.
$12.25, $7.15, $5.25, $6.45, $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Lv. N.Y., R.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM *67.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM *9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM *12.00 M
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM *12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM 4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM 5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM *25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	7.55 PM *8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 943, 1284 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 504 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:55 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A.M. Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
15:40 P. M. Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Connecting for White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, and Halifax.

Special Excursions to Portland
via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5:30 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; †SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.30 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.
Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.
Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M. Sag Harbor and intermediate landings except Southold Tues., Thurs., and Sat., no stop at Southold.
Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 32, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronprins.Aug.26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzoll'n.Au.16,10 AM|Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin.Aug. 19, 10 AM|Kaiserin.Sept.16, 10 A.M
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Luise....Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM|Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'ss.Aug.21,11 AM|Luise.....Sept. 11, noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM|Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM|Trave.....Oct. 11, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria..Aug.14,10 AM|Columbia..Aug.28, 10 AM
F. Elms'ck..Aug.21,10 AM|A. Victoria.Sept.11, 10AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsyl'a..Aug.12, Noon|Patricia.Aug.26,10:30AM
Moltke..Aug. 19, 10 A.M|Bluecher'..Sept. 2, 10 AM
HAMBURG—AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Saturday and Sunday Excursion at Sea.

OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.
NORFOLK, and
VIRGINIA BEACH.

Leave New York Friday afternoon 3:00 P. M.
Arrive at Norfolk following morning.
Leave Norfolk same evening (Saturday).
Arrive New York 3:00 P. M. Sunday afternoon.

Fare, Round Trip, $13.00,
including meals and stateroom accommodations
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila...Aug. 6, 10 AM|St. Louis.Aug. 20, 10 AM
St. Paul.Aug. 13, 10 AM|Phila'd...Aug.27,10 A.M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland...Aug. 9, noon|Kroonland.Aug. 23, noon
Vaderland.Aug. 16, noon|Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon|Columbia..Aug. 23, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 16, noon|Ethiopia..Aug. 30, noon
First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S. M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 15,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	RYNDAM	Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	ROTTERDAM	Aug. 23, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.
A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.
Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria..Aug. 9, 9:30 AM|Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon
Campania..Aug. 16, noon|Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM
Umbria..Aug. 23, 9 AM|Campania, Sept.13, Noon.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic....Aug. 6, Noon|Cymric....Aug. 22, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon|Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon
Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon|Majestic...Sept. 3, noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Spreckels' Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia Aug. 14, Sept. 4, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. P. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Ocean Trip—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. BOWERS, as Trustee, under a certain deed of trust made by Charles Lee Robert on the 11th day of July, 1892, plaintiff, against CHARLES LEE ROBERT, Catherine Beatrice Robert, Dorothy Lee Robert, and Archibald Walker and James Cheape, as surviving Trustees under a certain marriage settlement entered into between Charles Lee Robert and Catherine Beatrice Chrupe, bearing date the 3d day of July, 1895, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 14, 1902. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Charles Lee Robert, Catherine Beatrice Robert, Dorothy Lee Robert, Archibald Walker, and James Cheape:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of July, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Dated New York, July 17th, 1902.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
jy23-1awdwW&s3

Public Notices.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 4th, 1902.

On and after date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Annie Kenney. E. J. KENNEY.
WILLIAM H. RENZ, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Mayers Piano
$1 a Week.

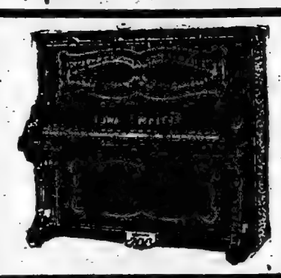

The original lot of the Edward Mayers Parlor Upright Grand Pianos was composed of 200. We have sold a goodly number and you had better secure yours at once. The special sale price is

$155
on terms of

$5 Down & $1 Wk.

Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

These pianos are built by one of the most reputable piano makers in the country.

Full, rich and resonant 4n tone, nothing but the best materials used in their construction; guaranteed in every way for five years, cases highly finished in walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels beautifully carved in empire style; with Boston fall board; keys of selected ivory; 7⅓ octaves; automatic practice muffler; very elastic action.

Pianos delivered on first payment of $5 and no interest charged on time taken in making payments. This is not a piano club, and is open to everybody. No long waiting before piano is delivered to you, and the only payment before delivery is $5 and thereafter only $1 per week.

During this sale we will present with every piano a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

A WEBER PIANO
PROPOSITION.

Realizing the number of MUSICAL PEOPLE who desire an ARTISTIC PIANO of the HIGHEST GRADE and yet can hardly afford to pay the full price of a new instrument, we make this MIDSUMMER PROPOSITION. We have a number of SLIGHTLY USED WEBER UPRIGHTS and GRANDS. We have marked them at

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES

SELECT YOUR INSTRUMENT and then describe to us your OLD PIANO and we will make you AN HONEST ALLOWANCE for it in exchange. We also have in addition to our own pianos

An Excellent STEINWAY UPRIGHT,
A Number of WHEELOCK UPRIGHTS,
A Large sized FISCHER UPRIGHT

and several cheaper Upright Pianos, with a number of Square Pianos of well-known makes.

Call this week or write for particulars.

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY,
108 Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St., New York.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$75 upright piano, first-class condition, warranted —Chickering; great bargain; installments $5; rents $3. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St. Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Billiards.

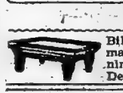

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-gr

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON TUNNEL AGREEMENT

Tentative Contract to be Prepared by Sept. 4.

Pennsylvania's Proposals Will Probably Be Indorsed by Rapid Transit Commission Then and Submitted to Aldermen.

Substantial progress, according to all concerned, was made by the committees representing the Board of Aldermen, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners toward an agreement upon a franchise for the building of a tunnel by the Pennsylvania Railroad under the North River at a conference which was held yesterday in the offices of the Rapid Transit Commission.

It seemed that there would be a hitch when the Aldermen insisted that a "prevailing rate of wages" clause should be inserted in the contract and First Vice President John P. Green of the railroad company stated that his corporation could fulfill no such agreement, and would not propose or agree to do what it could not.

At last it transpired that Borough President Jacob A. Cantor acknowledged himself mistaken as to the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission in the matter. He understood, he said, that, as in the present tunnel work, permits for opening the street would have to be given by the board, whereas Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the Commissioners assured him that such permits would have to be given by the Borough Presidents, as in the case of other sub-surface work not under city contract. Then Mr. Shepard drew up a clause to be inserted in the contract as follows:

All necessary permits for opening streets and other necessary departmental permits shall be granted by the President of the proper borough or other municipal officers, as provided by law.

The Pennsylvania Railroad representatives said that such a provision would apply anyway, whether it was put into the franchise or not, but Mr. Shepard said that it might be better to make it clear that the Rapid Transit Commission claimed no power in the matter.

There was some discussion upon the subject of the time for payment and the matter of a perpetual franchise, but on the subject of perpetual franchise it was practically agreed that there was no other alternative.

"But we must make it clear to the people of this country," said Mr. Cantor, "that the City of New York does not indorse the principle of perpetual franchises. We must let it be known that it was only because of the peculiar conditions surrounding this grant that we agreed to such a franchise."

Mayor Low was not present at the conference, and Controller Grout was represented by his deputy, John R. Stevenson. President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen presided over the conference, the committee from the board consisting of Borough President Cantor and Aldermen Sullivan, Walkley, Longfellow, and James. Rapid Transit Commissioners Orr and Langdon were present, in addition to Edward M. Shepard and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons. Representing the Pennsylvania Railroad were John P. Green, First Vice President; Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President; George V. Massey, Assistant General Solicitor, and J. T. Richards, Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way.

A letter was read from Mayor Low setting forth certain concessions which "he had been made to understand" the Pennsylvania Railroad could not object to granting. These concessions were to give the city the right to use the tunnel for fire and police telephone wires; to allow the Health Department of the city the right to control the sanitary condition of the tunnel; to allow the city authorities to fix after each new valuation of land the compensation to be paid the railroad, and not to hold the city accountable for any damage to property or for any loss of life resulting from the construction either of the tunnel or the Thirty-second Street terminal.

Alderman Walkley made the point that the Pennsylvania Railroad might greatly injure New York City by using the Thirty-second Street terminal as a loading and discharging point for freight, and that Montauk Point might eventually be made a great transatlantic steamship terminal, but Mr. Green ridiculed this idea.

This point was then dropped and the question of labor came up. Mr. Green stated that he understood that under a decision of the New York Court of Appeals it was not possible to enfore a "prevailing rate of wages" clause in granting a franchise. Mr. Cantor said that he wanted the road to agree to such a clause because he felt satisfied that if they agreed to it they would not ask the courts to let them violate it.

Mr. Green stated the general position of the Pennsylvania Railroad with reference to this whole matter. He said, in part:

"As I understand your request, you ask this company to do a thing which I understand your own courts forbid doing. We cannot carry out such a bargain, and it does not seem to me that the City of New York has a right to impose as one of its conditions something that we cannot do. We wish everything distinctly understood beforehand.

"Our position with reference to labor is perfectly well understood. We are very friendly to organized labor. We do not ask a man, however, whether he is a union man or not. We are friendly to unorganized labor, also. We feel that this is the only safe position.

"In doing the proposed work, we shall not do it ourselves. We shall advertise for bids, and the contractors may do the work as they please. If we pretended to do a thing of the kind you desire we would be agreeing to something we cannot do."

Mr. Cantor stated that he thought the railroad should pay as much for its work as the city was doing, and the "prevailing rate" was being paid for all city work. President Fornes said that no matter what the city did for itself, he did not think the city had the right to dictate what corporations should do in the details of their business.

Alderman Sullivan said that in spite of the "prevailing wages" clause in the Rapid Transit contract nearly all the work under the sub-contractors was being done by Italians under the padrone system.

Mr. Shepard suggested the futility of such a clause, therefore; but the Alderman persisted that they must better safeguard labor's interests this time.

Alderman Walkley then stated that he believed the franchise should be perpetual, but that the railroad should make payments for its privileges prior to beginning operation, as specified in the contract. It was pretty generally agreed, however, that there would be no change in this respect.

Adjournment was then taken to Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. Meanwhile there is to be some correspondence, and a tentative contract embodying all the changes agreed upon will be drawn up. It is expected that a new contract will then be completed which will be indorsed by the Rapid Transit Commission on the morning of Sept. 4, and submitted to the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting, on the afternoon of that day.

Released to Attend Child's Funeral.

Frank Ernest, the janitor of 32 West End Avenue, who was taken from the side of his dead child's coffin on Monday night as a suspicious person, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade yesterday in the West Side Court to answer the charge of homicide in connection with the death of Herman Kern, who died Jan. 29 last. The court adjourned the hearing until to-day, whereupon the prisoner's counsel said: "You know that my client has got a dead child at home. Can't he go to its funeral?" The Magistrate looked sympathetic and answered: "Certainly; you all come back to-morrow morning."

Hall Once Run by "McGlory" Sold.

The two-story brick music hall at 313 and 315 West Fifty-ninth street, formerly managed by "Billy" McGrory, better known as McGlory, was sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom. The property is a leasehold, the ground lease having about eighteen years yet to run. Competition for the parcel was the liveliest heard in the auction room in some time, no fewer than ninety-two bids being taken. The purchaser was Alfred Beinhauer, at $5,525.

CHILDREN'S FARM VISITED.

Flag Raised Over Place in De Witt Clinton Park Where the Youngsters Learn Gardening.

A large United States flag was raised yesterday afternoon over the Children's Farm in De Witt Clinton Park, Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. Mrs. Henry Parsons, who has been deeply interested in the work, which has as its object to give city children a chance to handle real plants and flowers, was in charge and Commissioner Willcox said a few words as the flag was raised by little Margaret Fitzgerald of 536 West Fifty-third Street and John Barnett of 521 West Fifty-second Street, two of the young gardeners.

School Commissioners Jacob W. Mack, John Greene, and Nicholas Barrett were present, as well as R. Fulton Cutting and representatives of the Federation of Churches, Woman's Municipal League, and other organizations interested in the improvement of conditions among the poor.

Mrs. Parsons explained personally to her guests the work and its needs, and showed the plot where the children played gardener. She praised the Department of Parks for the help given her.

DEFENDS CO-RESPONDENT.

Brooklyn Man Admits Wife's Charge on One Count in Divorce Proceedings, but Denies Others.

Although admitting charges as concerning one woman mentioned, the defendant in a divorce suit now in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, is fighting the action in defense of the character of another woman named in the case by his wife, the plaintiff. The defendant in the suit is Walter C. Pitman, who is connected with the American Steel and Copper Plate Company of Brooklyn. The plaintiff, Mrs. Carrie C. Pitman, yesterday made application to Justice Dickey through her counsel, for $30 a week alimony and $500 counsel fee.

The Pitmans were married eight years ago, and have a daughter seven years old. Counsel for Mrs. Pitman said that the principal allegation made against the defendant was that in the Spring of this year he went on a business trip through the West, taking with him a woman who was not his wife. The defendant, counsel said, did not deny this allegation, but he did deny another charge made by the wife, in which the name of another woman, living in Brooklyn, was mentioned.

The defendant blames his father-in-law for his troubles with his wife.

Justice Dickey granted the plaintiff $15 a week alimony, pending trial of the action, and $150 counsel fee.

LIEUT. F. W. HINRICHS ENGAGED.

His Bride-to-Be Is Miss Marie W. Honeycot of Washington.

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Lieut. Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Hinrichs, of 367 Henry Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Marie W. Honeycot of Washington, D. C., daughter of the late Capt. Honeycot of the United States Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Hinrichs graduated from West Point in June last. The date for the wedding has not been announced.

THREE HURT IN COLLISION.

One Man Dies from Injuries Received in Trolley Smash.

Three men were injured, one of them fatally, yesterday in a peculiar accident at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Dr. J. H. Becker of 313 West Thirty-second Street, James Hopcroft of 306 West Fifteenth Street, and another man were standing on Eighth Avenue, near the corner of Fifteenth Street, waiting for a north-bound Eighth Avenue car. A wagon owned by the Mutual Steam Laundry had crossed the south-bound track ahead of a car, and had almost crossed the north-bound track when the north-bound car struck its rear wheel, throwing the wagon almost to the curb and knocking Hopcroft and the unknown man down. Dr. Becker escaped. The driver of the wagon, John Murphy, of 352 Tenth Avenue, was thrown from his seat, striking the pavement directly under the wagon.

The unknown man was found to have sustained slight injuries to his head. He disappeared without giving his name. Murphy sustained several injuries to his right arm, which were attended to. He then went home.

Hopcroft sustained a fracture of the skull and was taken to New York Hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock.

The car was crowded with women, many of whom were badly frightened, and one, who said she was Mary Little, but refused her address, fainted. No arrests were made.

TRIED TO PASS FORGED CHECK.

Woman Said She Acted for a Man Who Also Is Arrested.

Jennie Miller, twenty years old, of 384 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged by Detective Sergeant McGinnis with uttering a forged check for $2,200, made out on the Seventh National Bank, and purporting to be signed by Charles L. Lindley, President of the Etna Indemnity Company.

The detective asked the magistrate to remand the woman back to Headquarters until this morning, and this was done.

The woman denied having forged the check. She told Magistrate Flammer that it had been given to her by her husband to cash, and that she had taken it to the bank hoping that he would give her rent money out of the proceeds.

Capt. Titus said later that detectives had questioned the woman and learned that the check had been given to her by Herbert Wittnebel of 168 First Avenue, a former cashier for the Indemnity Company.

Detective Nugent later arrested Wittnebel at his home. He is twenty years old, and according to Capt. Titus, does not deny the forgery. He will be arraigned for examination to-day.

At 384 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, it was learned last night that the woman whose husband's name is Wittnebel lived there with a sister, who also is married. Mrs. Wittnebel's sister said that she knew nothing of her sister's transactions, but was confident that if the latter had been arrested for passing a bad check, she must have been secured by some one to act in all ignorance as a tool.

Peddled Beer from a Catboat.

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City yesterday received information that the liquor license law was being violated by two men who patroled the water front at Communipaw in a catboat, peddling bottled beer. Detectives Bennett and Holtic hired a rowboat and found the men, their boat, and 200 bottles of beer at Cayan Point. The prisoners, who described themselves as Nicholas Negraf of 16 President Street, Brooklyn, and Alphonse Peranno of 8 Sullivan Street, Manhattan, were held for examination.

Lodge Treasurer and $540 Missing.

James B. Dorton, Treasurer of Elysian Lodge, No. 361, International Association of Machinists, Hoboken, disappeared on Wednesday, leaving, as members of the lodge allege, a shortage of $540 in his accounts. The lodge members took no action, being protected by Dorton's bonds, but the bondsmen yesterday preferred charges to Acting Recorder James Laverty, who issued a warrant for Dorton's arrest. His home is at 700 Bloomfield Street.

Insurance Agent's Leap Was Fatal.

Albert Livingstone, the insurance agent, who on May 27 jumped from a fourth story window of his home, 101 West Eighty-ninth Street, died in J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday. Livingstone was forty-five years old and lived with his wife and child.

RABBIS TO BE LICENSED

A National Organization Formed by the Rabbinical Conference.

Question of a Successor to the Late Chief Rabbi Joseph—Office May Not Be Filled for Years.

Probably the most important meeting of orthodox rabbis ever held in the United States came to an end yesterday, when the convention which met in this city on Monday a week ago, the day on which Rabbi Joseph died, adjourned.

As a result of their meetings the rabbis, it has been announced, have decided to perfect a permanent National organization, to be known as the United Orthodox Rabbis. This association will have entire charge of the licensing of rabbis, as well as the control of the rabbinical colleges and schools throughout the country.

Heretofore the orthodox Jews, especially since the beginning of the great influx of Jews into America, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, have been greatly imposed upon by a class of men known as "rabbinical pretenders." These men, who possess a smattering of rabbinical knowledge, would on their arrival pass themselves off as regular rabbis, with the result that a great deal of confusion was created in orthodox communities all over the country. The rabbis who met during the past week decided to formulate a plan by which the so-called pretenders could be held in check, with the result that hereafter all who wish to become rabbis of the orthodox Jews will have to have their certificates passed upon and approved by the United Orthodox Rabbis.

Another object of the meeting was to study the existing Jewish situation throughout the country, and to ascertain if any improvements were necessary, and if they were, how to make them. The situation, while in many cases needing attention, was as a whole, it was said yesterday, found to be satisfactory and progressive.

Concerning the probable election of a successor to Rabbi Joseph it was stated yesterday that nothing with that end in view had been started as yet. The title of Chief Rabbi was created, it was explained, solely in behalf of Rabbi Joseph. In the event of a great popular demand for the appointment of a successor to Chief Rabbi Joseph a number of congregations will have to organize as a central association and elect the Chief Rabbi. At present there is said to be no great demand for the appointment of a Chief Rabbi, and the indications are that it will be many months, if not years, before another Chief Rabbi is elected.

Should it be decided to elect one, it is said to be the consensus of opinion among the leading orthodox Jews of this city that Rabbi Levinthal will be the man. He is highly cultured not only in rabbinical but in secular literature as well, is a man of pleasing personality, and is a powerful speaker. He came to the United States about eleven years ago from Kowno, Russia, and, going to Philadelphia, took charge of the position made vacant by the death of his father-in-law, the late Chief Rabbi Kleinberg.

The fact that he is the rabbi of a number of the most influential orthodox synagogues in Philadelphia has resulted in his being looked up to as the Chief Rabbi of that city, although he does not hold the title officially. Rabbi Levinthal is a rabbi of the eleventh generation, and his wife counts back twenty-one generations in which members of her family were rabbis.

A reception, which was attended by many of the most prominent of the orthodox Jews of New York, was tendered Rabbi Levinthal last evening by K. H. Sarasohn of The Jewish Daily News, at his home on East Broadway, near Jefferson Street.

DR. HERZL SEES THE SULTAN.

Negotiations for Settlement of the Jews in Palestine Resumed.

Dr. Theodore Herzl, the leader of the Zionist movement, who recently gave evidence before the British Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, left Vienna on July 24, accompanied by Mr. David Wolfsohn, Chairman of the Jewish Colonial Trust, Limited, for Constantinople, where they arrived and were received by the authorities of the Sublime Porte on July 27.

This is the second time that Dr. Herzl has been received by the Sultan this year, and the third time since May, 1901, when the Sultan granted Dr. Herzl three protracted interviews on the Zionist question. The outcome of the present interview is not yet known, says J. De Haas, Secretary of the Federation of American Zionists, at 320 Broadway, but it is understood to be a continuance of the negotiations which have been opened between the Zionists and the Sultan for a charter and concessions for the settlement of the Jews in Palestine.

HOE EMPLOYES HELD.

To Stand Trial for Interfering with Funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph—Two Others Discharged.

Emil Adams and George Church, employes of R. Hoe & Co., were held for trial by Magistrate Barlow in the Essex Market Court, yesterday morning, for having maliciously interfered with the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph by throwing water on the mourners. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Lindsay appeared for the Hoe employes, the prosecution being represented by Assistant District Attorneys Studin and Krotel, while appearing for numerous Hebrew complainants were Otto A. Rosenthal, Leonard A. Snitkin, A. A. Sarasohn, and others. Congressman Goldfogle was also in court to give advice if necessary.

Joseph Caplan, a livery stable keeper, testified that he was driving a carriage in the procession when Adams turned a hose on the vehicle, drenching himself and the occupants. Mr. Lindsay endeavored unsuccessfully to make Caplan admit that the water had been turned on after the building was attacked. Bernard Freedman, President of the Hebrew Free Burying Society, corroborated Caplan's testimony.

City Marshal Albert Levine testified that Church was on the ground floor, and that he saw him playing the water upon the people. Two other Hoe employes, George Stiligenbauer and Henry Stockhusen, who were arrested by Policeman Maher of the Delancey Street Station, who charged them with playing water on the crowd, were discharged.

District Attorney Jerome, speaking of the complaints made to him by east side Hebrews in regard to the riot, said yesterday that he doubted if matters would be in shape for presentation to the Grand Jury, if such presentation is made, before next week.

Republicans Denounce Attack on Jews.

The Republican organization of the Fourth Assembly District, at a meeting held last night at 280 East Broadway, adopted a resolution denouncing the recent attack on the mourners following the remains of the late Chief Rabbi Joseph and calling on the city authorities to further investigate the affair in order to place the blame where it properly belongs. The resolutions were signed by William H. Guy, Martin E. Cherry, Maurice Kahn, George W. Kraus, Harry Silverman, and Benjamin Signal.

Killed by Car Opposite Post Office.

William J. Turdridy, 202 Mulberry Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday afternoon as the result of injuries received in being run over by a Third Avenue electric car. Turbridy was the last passenger to alight when the car reached the Post Office, and somehow failed to gain a firm footing. He fell and was jammed between the rear axles.

COL. PARTRIDGE VISITS TENDERLOIN POLICE

Pays Unexpected Call at West Thirtieth Street Station.

Addresses an Outgoing Platoon, Inspects the Building, and Decides that the Precinct Needs New Quarters.

Unannounced and unexpected, Commissioner Partridge last evening paid a visit to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He inspected the building, made a speech to the outgoing platoon at 6 o'clock, and caused a decided flutter among the police of the "Tenderloin." His visit, he stated, was not connected with the running of the precinct, but to see for himself the condition of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and whether a new station house was needed. Before he left he said he thought it was.

Just before 5:30 o'clock when Doorman Drew rings the bell to notify the men going out on duty that it is time to look sharp, the Commissioner walked into the station house. Sergt. Dillon, who was behind the desk, made haste to bid him welcome, and, in response to his inquiry, said that Capt. Sheehan would be "along in a minute."

Commissioner Partridge talked to the Sergeant for a few moments and then said he would make a tour of inspection through the building. The Sergeant offered to send some one with him, but the offer was declined. The Commissioner said he would go and see things for himself.

He wandered about the house from top to bottom, visited the dormitories, inspected the cells, and went down into the basement. After his visit he returned to the assembly room and greeted Capt. Sheehan, who had arrived in the interval. The two men were talking when Roundsman Dauer called out for the platoon to fall in. Then, at the invitation of Capt. Sheehan, Commissioner Partridge took a seat behind the desk.

While the men were being marched out on the floor, the Commissioner sat upright watching them. When they began to execute their drill, he leaned forward and spoke no word until it was over and the men were halted in a double line in front of the desk.

Then, in addressing the men, he said that he was pleased to note their looks and fine bearing.

"I called to see," he said, "what is to be done to give you a new station house, and more comfortable quarters. I see from my inspection that a new station is much needed."

After leaving the station, Commissioner Partridge said: "There is certainly a need for a new station house in the precinct. I am going before the Board of Estimate as soon as possible and get the necessary money. The police have outgrown their present home. The municipality owns the property at No. 135, which is next door and east of the present station house, and the two lots would make a fine site for a new building. There could then be built an annex for the stables and patrol wagon.

"I find the 200 policemen are crowded into a narrow space at present, and the sanitation of the present house is not of the best. The thing that puzzles me is where the men will be quartered while the new station house is being built. That problem, however, will be solved."

In the latter connection, it is said that the Commissioner has in mind the securing of the State Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue for temporary quarters for the police. He said nothing on the subject.

AGE RETIREMENTS CONTINUE.

Col. Partridge Makes It Police Captain's Duty to Visit Precinct at Uncertain Hours.

Transfers and retirements among the police force continue to be made by Commissioner Partridge. Several were announced yesterday, and it was reported about Police Headquarters that by Dec. 1 next there will be very few in active service in the department who are sixty years old. It is said to be the purpose of the Commissioner to replace veterans by younger men.

More than one hundred members of the force, it was said, are likely to be affected by the Commissioner's determination to retire those who have reached the age limit of sixty years. Among those who will, it is said, be affected are Capt. Vredenburgh, lately transferred to Brooklyn; Capt. William Schultz, Capt. Allaire, Capt. Michael Gorman, and Capt. Creeden. Capts. Vredenburgh, Gorman, Allaire, and Creeden are veterans. It is likely, however, that Capts. Vredenburgh and Allaire will apply for retirement shortly. The latter's health, it is said, is very poor.

When Col. Partridge was asked in reference to the report of the contemplated retirements, he replied that by the first of the year there would not be so many men in the department who are sixty years old as there are to-day.

Col. Partridge confirmed the report that Sergt. John McNamara of the Union Market Station had been transferred to the Jefferson Market squad, to replace Sergt. Cottrell, who has been promoted to a Captaincy, and that Roundsman James McDonald had been transferred from Inspector Grant's staff in the Bronx to the Seventh Inspection District.

The following members of the force have applied for retirement on doctor's certificates: Sergt. Henry Woods of the Charles Street Station, who has been in poor health for some time; Doorman Cunningham, and Patrolmen Leonard, Vail, Harper, and Gibson.

The Commissioner amended Paragraph A, Rule 5, of the police rules, which relates to the duty of Police Captains, by inserting the following:

"That the Captain shall frequently visit portions of his precinct at uncertain hours of the day and night."

MR. JEROME RELEASES POLICE.

Replies to Col. Partridge that He Can Dispense with Most Specially Detailed Policemen.

District Attorney Jerome sent a letter to Commissioner Partridge yesterday, in which he said, in reply to the Commissioner, that he could do without all the policemen specially detailed to cases in preparation for trial, except Walsh, who had proved himself valuable in the cases of McCoy, who was shot in a poolroom raid by County Detective McLellan, and Lena Schmidt.

Commissioner Partridge, when asked about the correspondence, said:

"You know that it is my idea to get as many men as possible on patrol. Whenever there are details that can be done away with I will put the men on the sidewalk. That's where the citizens need them, and that's where I intend to place them."

QUEENS POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Jamaica's Offer Arouses Long Island City Protest—Inspector Thompson Blamed.

Residents of Long Island City have expressed their determination to make a strong fight for the retention of the borough Police Headquarters for which Jamaica is bidding. The latter place has offered the old Town Hall for the use of the police free of cost, and as this would mean a saving of about $600 a year to the department, the proposition is receiving favorable consideration. The people of Long Island City, however, have armed a delegation with a multitude of arguments against the proposed change and this body will call this week on Mayor Low, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Police Commissioner, and others who may have a say in the matter.

Many Long Island City residents blame Inspector Walter Thompson for the danger that their town will lose the Police Headquarters. They say that, since his transfer, he has spoken much ill of Long Island City. Wherever the idea had its inception, the Jamaicans took it up enthusiastically.

WIFE TURNS POLICEMAN.

Arrests Her Husband at Home of Wife No. 2 and Locks Him Up on Bigamy Charge.

Marcus Finkelstein, a peddler, twenty-eight years old, of 218 Eldridge Street, was arrested early yesterday morning by one of two women who, according to marriage certificates, are Finkelstein's wives.

The accused is a native of Roumania. One of the marriage certificates held by the police showed that on April 22 last he married Sara Commer of 155 Forsyth Street, the ceremony being performed at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, by Alderman Patrick S. Keely. The second marriage certificate showed that on June 24 he married Fanny Hoefling of 218 Eldridge Street, that ceremony having been performed by Alderman Florence.

His first wife says that on Monday night she found out where he was living and went to the Eldridge Street Station to ask that he be arrested. She was told that he could not be arrested unless she could produce the other marriage certificate as well as her own.

"All right," she answered as she left the Eldridge Street Station House.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning she called at 218 Eldridge Street and thumped at the door of the Hoefling apartment, where Mrs. Finkelstein No. 2 and her husband were living with the bride's parents. When the door was opened she rushed in, made Finkelstein get up and dress, and, holding him firmly by the coat, took him to the Eldridge Street Station house.

"I am a detective now," she remarked to Sergt. McDermott as she led her prisoner to the desk.

Detective Sheehan was sent to 218 Eldridge Street and returned with the second wife and her certificate of marriage. Finkelstein was arraigned in the Essex Market Court and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

DUMP CHARGES IN BROOKLYN.

Accountant's Report Shows What the City Has Been Paying.

On orders of the Controller, Alfred W. Booream, an expert accountant in the office of the Controller, has made an examination of the amounts that have been paid by the city for the purpose of final disposition of street sweeping and ashes in inland dumps in Brooklyn.

Mr. Booream finds that the city has paid from April 1, 1900, until May 1, 1902, the sum of $181,902.53 to pay dumps to an alleged clique of contractors in Brooklyn, who have a practical monopoly of dumps, and that the Department of Street Cleaning has shown a decided preference for these pay dumps instead of using the free dumps.

"This examination," says the report, "would seem to indicate that the furnishing of waste places wherein the city might dump street sweepings and ashes had been a profitable business in the Borough of Brooklyn during the past three years."

PAID FOR DINNER WITH REVOLVER.

Negro Customer Startled Restaurant Cashier, Who Had Him Arrested.

Albert Reilly, colored, forty-two years old, of Guttenberg, visited Jersey City. With two women friends he entered a restaurant and ordered dinner. When the meal was finished Reilly walked up to the cashier and deposited two heavy revolvers on the desk. As he did so the cashier jumped from his chair.

"Don't be frightened, boss," said Reilly. "I'm not going to hold you up. I haven't got any money, so you can take your choice of the revolvers. Either one of them is worth twice the price of the dinners."

The cashier selected one of the two weapons, and Reilly and his friends walked out. Then the cashier called a policeman, who took Reilly into custody. The prisoner was fined $20 for carrying a concealed weapon. He could not pay and was locked up.

MRS. McINTYRE'S DIVORCE.

Banker, in Addition to Alimony, Must Pay for Children's Education.

A number of facts additional to those given out Monday concerning the divorce of Mrs. Anna Knox McIntyre from her husband, James A. McIntyre, the well-known banker and broker, were revealed by the decree which was seen at the office of the County Clerk yesterday.

It is stipulated that Mr. McIntyre shall not marry any other woman during the lifetime of the woman who divorced him, but no such restriction is made upon Mrs. McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre was directed to pay his divorced wife, besides $7,500 each year of her life, $4,500 for two years from July 1, 1902, for the support and education of their two minor children, Malcomb and Donald, and $7,500 a year during the minority of the younger boy.

Awful Mystery Soon Cleared Up.

The Brooklyn police and Coroner's Office had visions yesterday of another awful murder mystery when Mrs. Christine Leyer, who conducts a boarding house at 3 Warren Street, reported to them that she had discovered a lot of human bones in a box left at her house by a former boarder. Detective Claire of the Amity Street Station was sent around to the boarding house to investigate, but left in disgust when he learned that the ex-boarder was a medical student connected with the Long Island College Hospital. The bones were removed to the Morgue.

Woman Lawyer's Successful Defense.

Isaac Epstein, twenty-four years old, of 16 Rutgers Place, and Morris Geffner, twenty-three years old, of 19 Clinton Street, were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday before Magistrate Pool charged with assaulting Max Rusner of Riggs Avenue, Brooklyn. The prisoners were defended by Miss Flora A. Scheftel, who has offices at 302 Broadway. "You have been ably defended," said the Magistrate to the prisoners. "I have intended to hold you for trial, but under the circumstances I shall simply ask you to furnish bonds for $200 for good behavior."

Evansville Electric Light Bonds.

Farson, Leach & Co. of New York and Chicago and Mason, Lewis & Co. of Chicago and Boston, having sold $600,000 of the issue of $950,000 first mortgage five per cent. gold bonds of the Evansville Gas and Electric Light Company of Evansville, Ind., now offer the balance of $350,000 at 101 and interest, subject to prior sale and advance in price. The bonds are a part of a total authorized issue of $1,250,000 secured by first mortgage on the entire property, rights and franchises.

Treadwell Not Drowned.

Chauncey W. Treadwell, of 234 Amity Street, Flushing, who was supposed to have been drowned on Monday off Garrison's bathing pavilion, Whitestone, Queens Borough, and whose clothes were claimed at the Flushing Police Station by relatives, has turned up safe and sound. He said he swam to College Point, borrowed some articles of clothing, and returned home by rail.

The most serious symptoms of Lung and Throat affections can be relieved, and in the great majority of cases the disease can be cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MR. WOODRUFF HOME AGAIN

Lieutenant Governor Says He Won't Be Candidate This Fall.

His Greatest Ambition Is to be United States Senator—Denies Stories from Europe About Him.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from a vacation trip in France and Southern Europe, and announced that he would not be a candidate on the Gubernatorial ticket this Fall. He was not through with politics, he said, but for one campaign he would be a "standard bearer in the ranks."

Congressman Bristow of Brooklyn and Naval Officer Sharkey met the Lieutenant Governor down the bay. They declined to state the object of their trip, except that they wanted to greet Mr. Woodruff.

When the big steamer docked the Lieutenant Governor was kept busy handshaking and talking about his trip and politics.

"Every one of my friends knows that I did not want to accept the third nomination for Lieutenant Governor of New York," said he. "I did not want the third nomination, and I surely don't want the fourth."

"Will you recommend some Brooklyn man for the place on the ticket?" he was asked.

"I certainly will," was the reply; "but I cannot talk about that now."

When asked about the troubles in the Republican ranks in Brooklyn Mr. Woodruff said:

"I have heard the stories that Charles A. Schieren is opposing my renomination, and that there is ill-feeling among the Republicans in Kings County. If there is any feeling against Mr. Dady or any other political leader in Brooklyn, that is no reason why the blame should be placed on my shoulders. I don't think I am unpopular."

"How about the nomination for Governor this Fall," was asked.

"Gov. Odell is the man for that," said Mr. Woodruff, with a smile. "He will be renominated and re-elected, and the Democrats cannot put up anybody who will even have a chance to win."

"Do you know who your successor will be for the Lieutenant Governorship on the Republican ticket?"

"I have not the least idea. If Mr. Platt has chosen Frank Higgins for the nomination, that is nothing to me. I won't discuss it."

Asked as to his future in politics, Mr. Woodruff said:

"After Jan. 1 of next year I will be out of political office, but that does not imply that I shall be out of politics. My greatest ambition now is to be United States Senator from the State of New York. So long as Senator Platt lives I shall not take one step to gratify that ambition."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was accompanied on his return trip by Mrs. Woodruff and John Woodruff, his son. About his trip through Europe, covering four months, Mr. Woodruff was enthusiastic. He said he was in Venice a short time before the fall of the Campanile. Talking of his visit to Rome he said that the Pope was "the most attractive man I ever saw." The day before the ship arrived in port Mr. Woodruff celebrated his forty-fourth birthday.

From Europe have come some cable dispatches which Lieut. Gov. Woodruff wished to have denied. He said:

"In the first place there was absolutely no truth in the story that myself and Mrs. Woodruff were caught in a riotous mob while riding through the streets of Paris, nor is there any more truth in the story sent from Brugères of trouble in which my son was said to have been engaged."

Mr. Woodruff said that he would probably go to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach to-night to see Senator Platt.

As Mr. Woodruff was leaving the steamship pier and had reached the west sidewalk of West Street, a horse attached to a public hack became frightened at a passing freight train and bolted, heading direct for the Lieutenant Governor and the friends who surrounded him. The wheel of the wagon happened to catch in an iron post on the curb. Detectives Moody and Leeson of the Central Office and Detectives Larkin and McCarthy of the Eighty-first Precinct caught the animal and held him. Mr. Woodruff, when he saw the horse heading toward his party, jumped into a private omnibus which was passing, and then he laughed and said:

"That is the most exciting thing that has happened to me since I have been away."

Mr. Woodruff held an informal reception at his home, in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, a number of his friends, including about a dozen of the local Republican leaders, calling to welcome him home. Col. Michael J. Dady was one of the first to arrive, and among the others present were Congressman Bristow, Naval Officer Sharkey, William F. Phillips, ex-Judge Brenner, Chairman of the county Executive Committee; ex-Councilman Adam Leich, ex-Judge Charles S. Devoy, County Clerk Hartzheim, Postmaster Roberts, Alexander Robb, and Louis Beers.

Mr. Woodruff brought back with him from Europe a handsome umbrella for each of the district leaders in Brooklyn.

Platt and Lieutenant Governorship.

Senator Platt said last night at the Oriental Hotel that he had no views to express about Mr. Woodruff's refusal to run again, and that there was not, so far as he knew, any truth in the statement that the man to take Mr. Woodruff's place on the ticket would be a Manhattan man. He added that he had not yet seen Gov. Odell, but expected to see him in a few days. On Monday the Senator would leave, he said for the Adirondacks, and before going he would probably give out a statement.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—A contract between Bartholomew Dunn and Maximilian Morgenthau, by which the former was to remove rocks and earth from a number of lots owned by the latter, provided that the work was to be completed by a specified date, but that if it was finished prior thereto Morgenthau was to pay Dunn $50 for each week-day from the day the work ended to the specified date, and that if the work was not finished until after the specified date, a like penalty was to go to Morgenthau, "said sum being agreed upon as liquidated damages for any such delay." In an action by Dunn against Morgenthau to recover an alleged balance due under the cantract, the Appellate Division, in modifying a judgment for the plaintiff, states the rule in regard to liquidated damages as follows: "Where it is ascertainable from the terms of a contract, construed in the light of the surrounding circumstances under which it was made, that a sum of money was agreed upon by the parties as the measure of damages which would be sustained in the event of its non-performance, and the sum thus agreed upon is not so excessive as to shock the moral sense, courts will hold the parties to their agreement." Justice Patterson, for the court, said in part: "'Liquidated damages' is, in one sense, a mere phrase, but in another it has a very substantial meaning. When damages that may arise but are incapable of legal proof are agreed upon, the parties themselves come into accord as to compensation to be paid for a breach. Of course, if no damage is sustained, the provision of a contract for liquidated damages will be regarded as a penalty. That damage or injury must result from the breach is a necessary factor in the problem. In the case before us it is evident that time was of the essence of the contract. The testimony is very direct to the effect that if the rock had been removed from the defendant's property in accordance with the terms of the contract, that property would have been marketable and might have been sold to the great profit of the defendant. By reason of the neglect or delay of the plaintiff in completing the work of removing the rock the defendant lost his market, at least that is the fair inference from the whole testimony. That time was an important factor is plain, and the plaintiff knew it."

* * *

MARKETABLE TITLE.—Because the description by metes and bounds of a lot of land in this city, conveyed by lot number to John Kennedy in 1848, did not include a triangular strip of land six feet or so by 23 feet by 20 feet in the rear of the lot, Frederick Gerhardt refused to purchase such premises from August Ruff after having entered into a contract of sale. On the submission of the controversy to the Appellate Division, that court has held, by Justice Hatch, that Ruff's title to the premises was marketable. It appeared that when Mr. Kennedy bought the lot it was entirely inclosed, and that during the year of the purchase he erected a two-story building on the rear portion of the lot entirely covering the strip in question. Kennedy and his descendants retained possession of the property up to 1897, when Ruff acquired the title. Since Kennedy took title, his ownership, or that of his descendants or Ruff, to the strip of land has never been questioned. It did not appear that there are now in existence any of the heirs of Kennedy's grantors who could put in a claim of title, and, said Justice Hatch, "a mere possibility that there are heirs or any person in existence who could make claim of title to the land is insufficient upon which to base an infirmity of title in the land sought to be conveyed. If reliance is placed upon such fact it devolves upon the defendant to show it by proof sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt." In conclusion, Justice Hatch said: "Where the period of occupancy has extended over half a century and during that time there has been peaceable enjoyment with no claim adverse to the title asserted against such possession, a case is presented where the contingency of the title ever being attacked is so remote as to be a matter of pure speculation and conjecture."

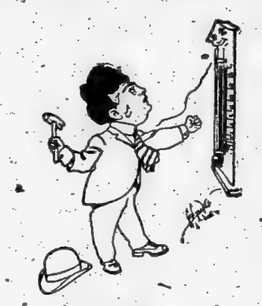

Hot weather hits.

Nunscloth suits; grays $12, black $12.50.

Batiste; single or double-breasted coats with trousers, $18 to $22.

Serge suits; blue or black, $15 to $32, white or striped white—coats $12 to $14, trousers $6 and $7.

Seersucker and pongee; coats and vests, $10.

Brown linen trousers—real linen, $2.

Trousers of crash made by Russian

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; moderate temperature; west winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,407. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark TWO CENTS.

PETER POWER IN CONTEMPT OF COURT

Lawyer Lamb Ordered to Defend His Own Conduct.

Judge Lacombe Directs Counsel for Northwest Merger Litigant to Appear Before Two Federal Judges.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court sustained its dignity last evening by laying his official hand heavily on the elusive Peter Power and his legal adviser, George Alfred Lamb, whom he implicated in the proceedings in contempt of court against his client. He found Power, who was not present, guilty of contempt of court, and committed him for thirty-two days in the custody of United States Marshal Henkle, when he shall have been hunted down, and issued a commitment against him. He directed Lawyer Lamb to appear Aug. 20 before two Judges of the Circuit Court to show cause why he should not be punished for unprofessional conduct in aiding Power in evading or disregarding the processes of the court.

These emphatic rebukes came of a suit brought by Power through Lamb against the Northern Pacific Railway Company to prevent the retiring of its preferred stock, of which Power claimed to be a holder. Francis Lynde Stetson, William D. Guthrie, and Frank Kellogg, lawyers for the defendant company, were untiring in their efforts to get Power before Special Master Richard A. Mabie, but without result. Power was last heard of at West Hurley, this State, on Tuesday, when he disappeared. He had just received a third subpoena to present himself for examination.

The sequel of yesterday's proceedings was in the air when the Circuit Court of Appeals was opened in the morning. Mr. Guthrie appeared with the other lawyers for the Northern Pacific with a set face. His urbanity to Mr. Lamb was studied, rather of the kind that obtains among duelists before crossing swords than between professional men.

Mr. Lamb admitted that he was with Power at West Hurley on Monday, but had no physical control of him and did not know where he had gone.

"Maybe," he suggested, "he's been kidnapped by the Northern Pacific people. Who can tell?" As to the appearance of his client in the range of interrogation by the lawyers of the defendant corporation, he said that Power would not appear until a proper tribunal directed his appearance, except through and by counsel. Asked what he considered a "proper" tribunal, he replied, "The Supreme Court at Washington."

After Judge Lacombe had at 4:35 P. M. called the case of "Application to show cause against Peter Power," Mr. Lamb ceased to indulge in persiflage. Mr. Guthrie recited the facts on which the application was based coldly and dispassionately, and Judge Lacombe evinced intense interest in all that he said and made many inquiries in regard to the record and documents in the case. He was specially indignant about the excuses made for Power's non-appearance, such as matrimony, neurasthenia, nervous irritability of the heart, and so on, and his earnest inquiry, "Mr. Lamb is in court?" brought Power's lawyer to his feet with a salaam and a very humble "Yes, Sir," and a peony blush.

Mr. Guthrie contended that in practice he and his colleagues followed the rules of the court in endeavoring to get Power into the witness chair. He recited Mr. Lamb's stipulations in regard to the appearance of his client and the part he played in the service of the first subpoena, when he advised Power to ignore the papers, but turned back and picked them up and a fee of $5. When Mr. Guthrie told of the service of the secret subpoena, Judge Lacombe asked:

"Anything peculiar about that subpoena?"

Mr. Guthrie said that it was thrust into Power's pocket. He gave extracts from the record to show that Power staid away on Lamb's advice, and quoted a newspaper interview in which Lamb was made to say that Power would appear all right if he (Lamb) wanted him to, but that the lawyers of the Northern Pacific had spoiled his holiday to Europe and he was going to make them work like beavers all Summer and have plenty of fun with them. Mr. Guthrie, in closing, stated that Power was in perfect health at West Hurley on Monday, and asked that an attachment issue for Power and that he be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Lamb contended that Power had not been properly served with a subpoena, and dwelt on the testimony of Dr. Beetle in regard to Power's frail condition. "Light theatricals" were permitted him, but the physician would not answer for the consequences of an examination in the Northern Pacific case. His client, he contended, had shown no contempt for the Court, and had always appeared by counsel.

Judge Lacombe—Would it have involved much mental strain for Mr. Power to have gone to the Master's office in obedience to the subpoenas?

Mr. Lamb—Yes, your Honor; it would have meant three days of close examination.

Judge Lacombe—That is not the question. If he had obeyed the subpoena and was not mentally equal to the strain of questioning, he could have demanded courtesy from the other side and would, no doubt, have received it.

Mr. Lamb suggested that his client should have an "opportunity," but he was cut short by Judge Lacombe with:

"He should be punished for contempt of court, when he fails to answer its summons."

"But when he sends counsel—"

"That is not obedience."

Mr. Lamb complained that full notice to him had not been given by the Special Master of Proceedings. Judge Lacombe then asked:

"Any affidavit of Mr. Power here?"

"No, Sir."

"I thought you were up there with him?"

"I left him yesterday morning."

"Why didn't he come down and purge himself of contempt?"

"I cannot say. He went away."

"Did you tell him go out shooting?"

"Shooting! at this season of the year, your Honor?"

Mr. Lamb renewed his contention about the inability of Power to testify, and Judge Lacombe replied sharply: "Here was the time and place for him to appear on this order to show cause."

Judge Lacombe promptly denied Mr. Lamb's request for five days' delay to prepare answers to affidavits served on him, and then he said:

"It's a serious matter to my client."

"It is, Mr. Lamb, a very serious matter."

"I was not aware that it was necessary for my client to be in court as long as he was represented by counsel."

"He was ordered to be there."

"Had I known that, I would certainly have insisted on it."

Justice Lacombe found that Mr. Guthrie's contentions as to the regularity of the proceedings against Power were well grounded, found him guilty of contempt and gave his order of committal, adding:

"If as is likely, Peter Power's mental condition should improve under the tender care of the United States Marshal, so as to enable him to appear to testify, you, Mr. Guthrie, must be prepared to examine him on forty-eight hours' notice. So much for Peter Power."

Then Judge Lacombe with severity ordered that Mr. Lamb appear before him on the Tuesday after the third Monday of October to show cause why he should not be suspended or admonished for unprofessional conduct in connection with the Power case. Mr. Lamb appeared thunderstruck, but managed to ask for an earlier self-arraignment, and he was directed to appear Aug. 20 before two Judges of the United States Circuit Court.

On leaving the court Mr. Lamb said that he had no comment to make on the action of Judge Lacombe.

BIBLE SCHOLAR'S ROMANCE.

Marries His Next-Door Neighbor and Goes to New York for a Single Day's Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Thomas Flavell, aged seventy-eight, and a well-known Biblical scholar, was married on Monday night to Miss Anna Marie Montayne Hutchinson, aged forty-six, who is a book agent.

A month ago Mr. Flavell went to live at 203 New Street. This was next door to the house owned and occupied by Miss Hutchinson, 205 New Street. Mr. Flavell began to call, and on Monday night the couple walked to the house of the Rev. Linn E. Wheeler, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and were married by him. The same evening the couple went by trolley to Bound Brook, remained there until the next day, and then spent a day's honeymoon in New York, returning here to-day.

Mr. Flavell knows every verse in the Bible and can repeat any one of them offhand. He believes that the end of the world is at hand, and writes repeated warnings in the local papers.

Mr. Flavell has been twice married. His first wife died several years ago. He has one great-grandchild. His grandson, Walter B. Flavell, was married about a month ago and returned from his honeymoon on the day that his grandfather was married.

CHANGES FOR DIPLOMATS.

Successor to Ambassador White, Resigned, May Cause Several Promotions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, Ohio, now Minister to Spain, to be Ambassador to Germany, and Henry L. Wilson of Washington State, now Minister to Chile, to be Minister to Spain. This is believed to be the plan of promotion which President Roosevelt has in mind, in view of the resignation of Andrew D. White, Ambassador at Berlin.

Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador to Russia, would like to be transferred from St. Petersburg to Berlin, and David D. Jayne Hill, now Assistant Secretary of State, would like to be Ambassador to Germany, but Bellamy Storer is a special friend of President Roosevelt, and, it is said, has been slated for the place.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S PLANS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Syracuse relatives of Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Berlin, state that his daughter, Mrs. Clara White Newberry, sails to-morrow from New York for Bremen on the Koenigin Luise, and will join the Ambassador's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick D. White, at Dresden.

The Ambassador will spend the Autumn months with his family at Dresden, and later will go to Nice for the Winter. He will devote the remainder of his life to literary and historical work. It is understood that he will write the history of The Hague Conference, where he was Dean of the American delegation.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ADDS TO HIS ESTATE.

Purchases an Additional Ninety Acres in Westchester County.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Buttermilk Hill, the highest point in Westchester County, has been added to the already vast estate of John D. Rockefeller in and about Pocantico Hills.

The purchase price is not made known, but it was announced to-day that Mr. Rockefeller had purchased the Hudson, Lyon, Sylvester, and Van Tassel farms, aggregating ninety acres and embracing the hill.

SINGER WEDS MINE OWNER.

Member of Pittsburg Opera Company Secretly Married to James Hilton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—The Duquesne Garden Opera Stock Company to-day learned that one of their number, Mona Eames, was secretly married July 27 to James Hilton, a wealthy mine owner of Cripple Creek, Col. The two entered an automobile at the stage door on that date, bid adieu to the members of the company, and went to McKeesport, where they were married.

Miss Eames was formerly with the Maurice Grau Opera Company on the Silver Circuit in the West, singing light operas. Two years ago, while at Colorado Springs, she met Hilton, and for two weeks they were seen together continually. When the company left for San Francisco, Hilton told her he was opening a new mine, which he would name Mona, and if it proved of value he would present it to her if she would marry him. On his earnest solicitation she wrote inviting him to call here. He came July 25. To-day he left for Cripple Creek, and before leaving presented his bride with a deed to the Mona Mine.

B. B. CROWNINSHIELD SUED.

$10,000 Attachment Filed Against Him in an Action for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—An attachment in the sum of $10,000 was filed at the Registry of Deeds in Salem to-day against Bowdoin B. Crowninshield of Brookline in an action for damages brought by Adolphus G. McVey, yachting editor of The Boston Herald.

Mr. Crowninshield is the well-known yacht designer. In a criminal action last week he was fined $20 for assaulting McVey, the cause of the assault being a remark made by McVey concerning Mrs. Crowninshield.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.

Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

BIG LONDON CROWDS CHEER KING EDWARD

His Majesty Seems None the Worse for His Illness.

He Drives from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace in an Open Landau, Bowing and Smiling Continually.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A special correspondent of The Times, in describing King Edward's return to London yesterday, says that no one who saw his Majesty pass from the yacht to the train, or alight from the train in this city, active, smiling, and alert, or pass through the streets with a smile of honest pleasure on his face amid the people's applause, can doubt that he is perfectly able to endure the fatigue of the coronation in Westminster Abbey and the attendant ceremonial.

The correspondent says that the King has never looked in better health since he attained middle age, and to those who saw him yesterday the dark days at the end of June and the beginning of July seemed like an evil dream.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, left Cowes at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for Portsmouth, which was reached shortly after 2 o'clock. The yacht was moored alongside the dockyard jetty. Two Japanese warships fired salutes and were followed by all the commissioned ships in the harbor.

The King was officially received at the landing place by Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Hotham and Gen. Sir Baker Creed Russell. A guard of honor was mounted on the jetty.

The King entered a special train after the exchange of a few words with the officials gathered on the platform. The departure from Portsmouth was made at 3:40 o'clock, and the run to London was made in two hours, no reduction of the schedule time being arranged for, as was done when the King was taken to Portsmouth after the operation. The train was preceded on the run by a pilot engine.

Victoria Station, London, was decorated in honor of his Majesty's home coming. Free access was allowed to the public, except to the platform reserved for the King.

The King arrived at the station at 5:30 o'clock.

Judging by appearances his Majesty not only will be able to go through the coronation ceremonies, but will be perfectly capable of performing all the functions of the service without discomfort. His first public appearance since his operation delighted even those who had the most serious apprehension with regard to his condition. The group of railway officials and a few court functionaries who awaited the train exhibited many signs of uneasiness, which were not lacking among the crowds which jammed the approaches to Victoria Station, where a squad of Life Guards had been placed. A four-horse royal carriage with red-coated outdrivers was drawn up to await the arrival of the train.

The King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, stepped out of the car without assistance and walked across a crimson cloth on the platform some twenty yards to his carriage. The Queen and Princess Victoria entered the vehicle and the King followed, apparently without difficulty. Four royal servants placed rugs about his knees.

The King stood up as straight as if he had never had an illness in his life, took off his hat, and bowed to friends on the platform and to the crowds behind the barriers. He seemed to be in the greatest good humor, and evidently was delighted to get back. The decrease in his weight, caused by the operation, gave him an appearance of greater height. Despite a few drops of rain which fell, he drove with the top of the carriage down. His face was perpetually lighted up with a smile of satisfaction, and he looked anything but an invalid.

The admiring comments of the enthusiastic crowds which lined the route from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace were mingled with expressions of amazement at the appearance of his Majesty riding in an open landau and much of the time bareheaded, he having removed his silk hat. The King kept continually bowing and smiling in response to the cheers of the people. Fortunately there was little rain during the drive to the palace. The long route, via Grosvenor Place and Hyde Park Corner and thence down Constitution Hill, was followed. The King passed through a great sea of waving hats and handkerchiefs. He was apparently not fatigued by the excitement of his reception.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children drove to Buckingham Palace from York House, and, just before their majesties arrived, they appeared on the palace balcony and were loudly cheered by the crowds outside. The demonstration increased as the King approached, and after their Majesties had entered the palace the crowd sang "God Save the King" several times.

The following official statement was made at Buckingham Palace to-night:

"His Majesty has borne the journey excellently and is very well indeed."

It is now seen that the optimism of the King's physicians with regard to the progress of their patient was quite justified, but no further risks will be run. King Edward will, during his stay of one week in the metropolis, refrain from all public engagements, with the exception of the coronation and the reviews of the colonial and Indian troops. These reviews have now been fixed for next Tuesday.

His Majesty is said to have been greatly touched by the unusual warmth of his reception everywhere during his journey from Portsmouth.

The Crown Prince of Denmark and the Prince Regent of Saxe-Coburg arrived here to-day for the coronation, while Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece are expected here to-morrow.

The first complete dress renearsal of the coronation ceremony was held in Westminster Abbey to-day. The participants included the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Earl of Rosebery, and in fact all the chief actors in the ceremony save the Majesties. The King's Company of the Grenadier Guards was posted at the Abbey annex, and the peers and peeresses and the royal pages all assumed their robes in the dressing room in the annex. The gorgeous coronation carpet and tapestries were uncovered, and the procession and the entire ceremony except the annointing were rehearsed. The proceedings lasted an hour and a half.

IRELAND AND THE CORONATION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Nationalist members of the House of Commons intend to travel in a body to Dublin on Friday night.

They will meet at the City Hall of Dublin on Saturday to state the causes of Ireland's non-participation in the coronation celebrations.

Pocono Mountain Special,

via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

WEDDED AT SUNRISE 'MID DEW-KISSED LILIES.

Quaint Wedding Ceremony at a Virginia Home—Groom a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6.—The most picturesque wedding known in Virginia for many years took place at sunrise this morning at The Oaks, a famous country home near Coles Ferry, in Charlotte County. The contracting parties were Miss Mary Blair Rice, one of the most beautiful young women in the State, and C. William Beebe of New York.

The ceremony was performed in the old English garden at The Oaks at sunrise this morning and in the presence of only a few friends and the old-time servants of the plantation. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crenshaw Rice and a granddaughter of Justice and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of New York.

The garden was laid out by Mrs. Pryor's grandmother and is filled with flowering shrubs and blossoms of every description, the graveled walks being bordered with hedges of box and ascension lilies. There Mr. Beebe wooed and won his bride.

According to the arrangements the guests and a few servants gathered in the garden and were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Rice, the three brothers of the bride, Miss Linday Walker of Charlottesville, and Dr. J. William McIlwaine of Baltimore. The bride was gowned in a clinging robe of white crepe de chine, trimmed with bands of satin and ropes of pearls, with her tulle veil worn back from the face and held in place with a coronet of orange blossoms. She entered the garden with the bridegroom. Nodding roses and dew-kissed lilies caught her gown. She passed beneath an arch of myrtle trees in full bloom. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Mr. McIlwaine.

At the conclusion of the ceremony an old-time Virginia breakfast was served. The guests were seated at tables in the garden and on the veranda. The couple left for New York, whence they sail for Nova Scotia.

TRAIN STRUCK BY A WALL OF WATER.

Two Coaches of an Eastern Excursion Swept from Tracks in Colorado—Cloudbursts Do Inestimable Damage.

FLORENCE, Col., Aug. 6.—A Rio Grande special passenger train from the East, bound to California and carrying 300 tourists, was ditched just east of Florence, near Swallows, to-day. The wreck was caused by the train being struck by a wall of water eight feet high, coming down Peck Creek, caused by the heavy rains in the mountains south of here yesterday afternoon.

A brakeman saw the torrent when it was only a short distance from the train. He rushed through the eight coaches and told the passengers on the two rear cars to hurry to the front of the train. Just as the last tourist left the rear coach the water struck the cars and, breaking the couplings, hurled them forty feet from the track.

A sleeping car was thrown against the farmhouse of J. G. Roberts, occupied by himself, his wife, and three children. The car formed a wall and turned the water from the house, thus saving the building from going into the river, and also saving the lives of its occupants. A wrecking train was ordered from Salida and the passengers were cared for.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 6.—A general rain has fallen over Eastern Colorado, doing inestimable benefit to crops and relieving for the time at least the water famine in Denver and other Colorado cities.

So far four cloudbursts have been reported. The first occurred west of Walsenburg, on the Denver and Rio Grande, and swept away the 100-foot railroad bridge at that point. The second was west of La Veta, and swept away the railroad bridge and considerable track. The third occurred at Huerfano station, 22 miles north of Walsenburg. The big iron railroad bridge at that point was wrecked and carried down stream, and a long stretch of track was washed out, causing nine freight cars to be ditched. The fourth came down near Santa Clara, eighteen miles south of Walsenburg. Several houses were washed from their foundations. The water flowed into Deer Creek and turned that stream into a raging torrent, carrying away all bridges across it. At Torcio, forty miles from Trinidad, the Colorado and Wyoming Railroad station was moved from its foundations.

The full amount of property damage cannot be estimated at this time, but it probably will run into six figures. On the other hand, the storm, which broke a long-continued drought, will prove of great benefit to farmers and stock growers.

TRAMPS' LEADER FOUND TO BE A WOMAN.

Headed a Band of Monroe County Marauders, and Sex Was Revealed by Capture.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—"Jimmie" McDougall, the handsome leader of the large and dreaded band of marauders and tramps who have long been the terror of Monroe County farmers, is now safe behind the bars of a jail, and has turned out to be a woman.

When, after several days of failure, Deputy Salyerds finally located the camp of the outlaws on Black Creek, near Chili Station, he found it occupied by but two of the band, "Jimmie," the youthful leader, and W. H. Smith, the lieutenant. "Jimmie" was attired in white cloth shoes several sizes too large, blue overalls, and a red flannel shirt.

The prisoners took their arrest coolly until placed in the cells, when "Jimmie" broke down, and, calling for the matron, disclosed her sex. She said her real name was Theresa McDougall, and that she resided at 209 Lake Avenue, Cleveland. She was formerly an actress and had performed on the stage of the Cleveland Auditorium and Sparke Theatre. Later she was married to Max Denhart, a stage carpenter, with whom she led a tempestuous life, finally running away. She adopted man's attire in order to beat her way from Cleveland to Rochester.

DARING LONE-HANDED ROBBER.

He Tries to Hold Up a Texas Train and Shoots a Brakeman.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 6.—The southbound fast express on the Rock Island Road was boarded at Chickasha this morning by a man who made a determined effort to hold-up the train.

After a struggle with Brakeman Carpenter on the rear platform of the last car, in which Carpenter was shot three times through the hand, the man managed to pull the automatic air valve.

When the train slowed up he dropped off and escaped without securing any booty.

20 Hours to Chicago.

New York and Chicago drawn closer by the splendid service offered by the Pennsylvania Special. It runs every day in the year.—Adv.

Ideal Vacation trips via Day Line steamers. Fine music. Grand scenery. Perfect comfort. See advts. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED STRIKE THREATENED

Vice President Skitt Refuses Engineers' Demand.

Chief Arthur Does Not Expect Difficulty in Adjusting Trouble Arising from New Electric Service.

There was a general talk of striking among the motormen and engineers of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday over the refusal of Vice President Skitt of the company to sign a new agreement submitted on their behalf. No definite programme appeared to be prepared and the strike talk was principally confined to the older men. This was different from strike talk in most cases, because the young men as a rule are the first to agitate for a strike.

When the electric system was introduced on the Second and Third Avenue lines there was a fear that the wages of the engineers who were made motormen would be lowered from $3.50 a day, the union wages of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the wages of the surface road motormen, which range from $2.25 to $2.50 a day.

This fear was set at rest, apparently, by the company announcing that under the new system the wages of the engineers would remain the same and that all the men would find employment at the wages they were receiving before the electric cars were introduced.

Last February representatives of the men had a conference with Vice-President Skitt, at which an agreement was reached to the effect that the old wages would continue, but that under the electric system the engineers would work ten hours a day and have six trips a day instead of from four to four and a half.

Though the Second and Third Avenue cars are equipped with electric motors, there are twenty-six steam trains on the Second Avenue line and twenty on the Third Avenue line, which are used at various hours. All the engineers and motormen on the entire system, however, belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The ten-hour agreement was repudiated by many of the engineers, and a fortnight ago a committee called on Mr. Skitt and demanded that the nine-hour rule under which the old system was operated be restored.

The committee was made up of William J. Jenck, Chief of Division No. 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; J. W. Smith of the Second Avenue Branch; W. C. Hoff, Third Avenue; Andrew MacFarland, Sixth Avenue, and Frank Parrish, Ninth Avenue. Other demands were made, but the principal point at issue was the nine-hour work day.

Mr. Skitt refused the demands, and the same committee called on him on Tuesday afternoon and submitted an agreement which they asked him to sign, containing in place of the nine-hour demand a provision for five trips a day instead of six, as a compromise. Mr. Skitt refused to sign the agreement, saying that the ten-hour rule and six trips a day would be adhered to.

Later the committee sent a dispatch to P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose headquarters are in Cleveland, to the effect that all the demands had been refused by the company, and requesting him to come on to New York. A dispatch was received in reply, stating that A. B. Youngson, Assistant Grand Chief, was on his way to this city, and would investigate the grievances. Afterward the following dispatch was received by the committee:

Have your committee meet Youngson at the Broadway Central Hotel Thursday morning.
INGRAHAM.

Mr. Skitt said yesterday afternoon:

"I told the committee that the company was not prepared to make the change asked for, but the committee said nothing to indicate that a strike was in prospect."

Assistant Manager Grape said that the committee had not called again. He thought as the motormen were the highest paid motormen in the country, they ought not to kick.

Chairman Jenck of the committee was seen and said that the complaint was made because the men on the electric trains were working eleven and twelve hours a day. Chief Arthur will decide as to a strike. His word is law.

"When the trains were all hauled by steam engines," the Chairman said, "the men ran four and a half trips, which took about ten hours for the average. When the motors were introduced, it was agreed that they should run six round trips, it being thought that they could be run in the same time. Time is lost, however, by each car having a bell, which must be rung before the train can start. The result is that the six trips take eleven and sometimes twelve hours to complete. This is what we object to."

Jenck said that the question had been agitated at the semi-monthly meetings for some time back. At one of these meetings the committee was appointed. When the motors were first introduced there was talk of retiring some of the oldest of the engineers. Chief Arthur happened to be here then and brought about a satisfactory arrangement.

A dispatch was received last evening from Cleveland, Ohio, containing the following statement from Chief Arthur, as to the threats of a strike on the Manhattan Elevated:

"I have just returned from Canada and am not fully advised in regard to the situation. However, Assistant Grand Chief Youngson left for New York this afternoon and will be there to-morrow morning. I don't anticipate any trouble in adjusting the grievances of our men on the Manhattan."

The committee of the men held a meeting late last night in the house of Chairman Jenck, 665 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. It was stated that there would be no compromise. The agreement submitted to Mr. Skitt was read and approved. It contains no fewer than twenty-three articles. The principal articles are the demand for the nine-hour work day, $3.50 a day, $3 per day for the first six months for firemen promoted to be motormen; $3.25 for the second six months, and $3.50 at the end of a year.

A general meeting of engineers and firemen was held also late last night in the Horton Building, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

It was learned that Grand Chief Canavan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is coming here from Peoria, Ill.

Toledo Street Railway Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Toledo Railway and Light Company, though its President, A. E. Lang, announced to-day that about $75,000 would be spent in the near future in improving the facilities of the company in this city. The first step will be the construction of car shops and storage sheds on Central Avenue, and the deal was closed to-day whereby thirty acres of land passed from the ownership of J. W. Collins to the Railway and Light Company. President Lang said that the property will be sufficient to handle the growing business of the company for years to come. The building will cost from $40,000 to $50,000. Concentration of the work will assist to decrease expenses. The railway and electric lighting department will receive attention in the new plant.

"The 20th Century Limited."

one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central Lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

If your system is run down or you are overworked take Johann Hoff's Extract. BE SURE to get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

DIVORCE SUIT CAUSES SENSATION IN BOSTON.

Mrs. Maud Jaffray Hunnewell Enters Action Against Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Maud Jaffray Hunnewell, wife of Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Wellesley, who is the son of the late Hollis H. Hunnewell, has entered suit for divorce at East Cambridge against her husband, and also for the custody of their two children, Louisa Bronson Hunnewell, aged ten years, and Maud Jaffray Hunnewell, aged six. Statutory grounds are alleged. The suit came as a great surprise to social circles in this city.

Mrs Hunnewell was Miss Maud Jaffray of New York City, granddaughter of the late E. S. Jaffray. She is a sister of the late Percy Jaffray, who died while he was a student at Harvard, where he was among the prominent members of the football team. Miss Jaffray had herself a reputation as an athlete, her skill in tennis, polo, and other outdoor sports being proverbial in social circles in Boston, Newport, Aiken, and even in London. She is also of remarkable beauty.

Mr. Hunnewell was graduated at Harvard in the class of '90, and is a member of the Somerset, Algonquin, University, the Country Club, Boston Athletic Association, and other prominent clubs. He is noted as a tennis player.

The suit is returnable the first Monday in September.

LANDS OF PHILIPPINE FRIARS ALREADY SOLD.

Vatican Hears that Most of Them Have Been Transferred—Americans Said to Control.

ROME, Aug. 6.—According to information received by the Vatican, almost all the real estate belonging to Spanish friars in the Philippines was sold before the American occupation to syndicates and corporations duly registered and legally recognized, headed by Americans living in New York. It is alleged by the same authority that, although the friars hold some shares in these corporations, they do not own controlling interests.

The Vatican is surprised at this information, in view of Gov. Taft's proposition to buy the lands, which apparently are no longer in the friars' control. It is considered remarkable that Gov. Taft, fresh from the Philippines, was not aware of the situation.

The Vatican has shown much interest in the interview with Archbishop Ireland in St. Paul on July 22, in which the Archbishop said the Pope and other Roman authorities were delighted with Gov. Taft and with the course of the negotiations between him and the Vatican. The Vatican officials agree that Archbishop Ireland clearly and happily set forth the true spirit of the intercourse between the Vatican and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The War Department has known for some time that portions of the friars' lands in the Philippines have been disposed of to companies, and in all the recent negotiations conducted by Secretary Root any contingencies which might arise through these transfers have been taken into account. The facts were fully communicated to the Government here by Gov. Taft. The latter also explained this matter of the alleged transfers to the Senate Committee on the Philippines. In the course of his evidence before the committee Gov. Taft said in answer to the question whether the friars were in actual possession of the lands:

"Generally, in order to avoid hostilities, they have transferred their titles to companies and retained the majority of the stock."

Asked as to these companies, Gov. Taft explained their status as follows:

"I wish to say that one of the companies, or a stockholder of one of the companies, has filed a protest with the Acting Governor, which I have with me, against the condemnation of these lands, because of the interest some individual owners have in them. But I want to add that I do not think that protest has sufficient weight to vary the truth of my statement that the commission has reasonable ground to believe that with the authority which it asks, to wit, to issue bonds, it can at reasonable prices purchase this land."

As to the bona-fide nature of the transfers to certain companies Gov. Taft said that he had cross-examined the heads of religious orders. He added:

"I think after you read the evidence it will become obvious that, while it is true that transfers have been made, they have been colorable in this sense—not fraudulent, I do not say that—but they have been colorable in the sense that the transfer made was for the purpose of giving the public the impression that the friars had parted with their titles, and thus facilitating the collection of rents, while in fact the ownership is still retained. That is my information as to the condition of the titles now, in spite of a protest filed by some stockholders with respect to the ownership of some haciendas."

Having in mind this information, Secretary Root said in his last dispatch of instruction to Gov. Taft at Rome that in case of a successful close of the negotiations, lists must be furnished not only of the lands, but also of titles which had been merged in the stock of corporations, with the total stock of such corporations and the amount of stock held by the religious orders.

Aside from the information given by Gov. Taft, the War Department has been advised from time to time of certain individual transfers made by religious institutions in the Philippines to persons and organizations in this country.

MANY KILLED IN A WRECK.

Work Train Carrying Seventy-eight Laborers in Collision with a Freight in Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 6.—Two engineers and many laborers were killed this afternoon in a collision two miles west of Rhodes, this county, between a fast freight and a work train.

Eight bodies had been recovered up to 3 o'clock. Both engineers were killed and one fireman's leg was cut off. The other fireman was saved by jumping.

Seventy-eight laborers were on the work train which crashed into the freight train while going at full speed around a curve.

SOCIETY WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Grace Fisher, wife of William L. Fisher of Wilmington, to-day committed suicide by shooting herself in the head, after she had locked herself in a closet. What caused her to take her life is unknown.

Mrs. Fisher was a prominent member of the Wyoming New Century Club and an accomplished musician. She was twenty-seven years of age and a daughter of Joseph R. Carson of Brooklyn.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

Time Saved

May mean hundreds of dollars. The Pennsylvania Special runs between New York and Chicago in twenty hours.—Adv.

OUTLAW TRACY A SUICIDE

Famous Bandit Shoots Himself after being Twice Wounded.

RUNNING FIGHT IN A FIELD

Posse of Five Came Up with the Fugitive at a Farmhouse and Shooting Began—Chase of Tracy Had Cost Over $40,000.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 6.—Harry Tracy, the outlaw, who for two months has been chased by armed men and tracked by bloodhounds, and eluded them, is dead. To avoid capture the Oregon outlaw shot himself through the right eye at 8 o'clock last night, blowing off part of his head.

Yesterday afternoon five men who had set out from Creston came up with Tracy at L. B. Eddy's ranch, fourteen miles south of there. Tracy was harnessing horses at the barn and started to flee. A running battle ensued, Tracy firing eight shots and hitting no one. The bandit, however, was himself twice wounded in the leg, one bullet shattering his right leg between the knee and ankle, and another bullet severing an artery. From the latter wound Tracy would have bled to death had he not killed himself.

Weak from his two wounds, the outlaw crawled about seventy-five yards through a wheat field on his hands and knees. Twenty minutes later a low shot rang out, and Tracy, vicious, unrepentant, an outcast, a murderer, and a suicide, was dead—dead by an act as deliberate as the deed by which he had taken the life of Merrill, his fellow-convict, fellow-murderer and pal a few days before.

The body was found at daylight. It was lying face upward, the left hand thrown over the head, and holding a 45-calibre Colt revolver. The thumb was still pressed to the trigger. The right hand was thrown across the lower part of the body, firmly grasping the barrel of the now famous Winchester, as though the inanimate thing were dearer to him than all else in life. Bound tightly around the wounded leg was a leather strap, with which the outlaw had vainly endeavored to stop the flow of blood.

TRACY AT THE EDDY RANCH.

The story of the exploits of the famous bandit at the Eddy ranch are given by a boy who acted as his servant for over a day. It was on Sunday afternoon that the boy—whose name is G. E. Goldfinch, and who is eighteen years old—was riding a horse across the prairie not far from the Eddy farm, when he noticed a strange man camped not far from where he passed. To all appearances the stranger was just having his supper.

Just as the boy was going by, the camper called out, asking him to have something to eat. With the reply that he had finished his supper, Goldfinch did not slacken the pace of his horse, till an imperative command brought him to a sudden stop.

With his usual ceremony the bandit made himself known, and inquired the way to the nearest farm. The boy directed him to the Eddy place. Tracy at this time still had two horses. One he rode; the other, the boy says, was loaded with groceries, meat, sugar, coffee, and bedding.

"You go ahead and tell them I am coming," commanded the outlaw.

Goldfinch readily complied and started ahead to announce the coming of the guest. Tracy, however, kept close on the heels of the lad, evidently not intending to give him a chance to give warning.

On the way to the house Tracy noticed a rope trailing from his pack animal. "That's leaving a bad mark," said the outlaw, and stopped to gather in the trailing coils. He then went on his way to the Eddy ranch.

The night passed without any special happenings, so far as the boy relates. In the morning Tracy first made his toilet. A bath and a shave were included in his morning make-up, the farmer and his men having provided soap, towels, and water. When the men started for their work Tracy discovered they were constructing an overhead rack in the barn for the Fall crop. The outlaw decided to make himself useful, and divesting himself of his Winchester and one of his revolvers, labored with the other men during most of the morning. He kept one revolver, however, in the holster by his side ready for instant use.

SHOWED COLLECTION OF GUNS.

During the day the outlaw wanted his other weapons, which had been left with his bedding and traveling outfit. He sent Goldfinch after the weapons and proudly passed them around to the awe-stricken workmen. They were allowed to handle and inspect them, but they took care not to have the muzzles of the guns pointing toward the outlaw. Tracy, all this time, had a revolver himself, and left no opening for the farmers to get the drop on him.

On Monday evening Tracy told Goldfinch he might go. He was cautioned, however, on pain of death not to tell what had happened until Wednesday. It was this very display of nerve that had heretofore made the outlaw safe that this time caused his ruin. Goldfinch, instead of being sufficiently terrorized to keep peace, soon spread the news and aroused a posse.

This posse consisted of five men. They were C. A. Straub, Deputy Sheriff; Dr. E. C. Lanter, Attorney Maurice Smith, J. J. Morrison, a railroad section foreman, and Frank Lillengren. Working on the information of the Goldfinch youth, the party made all possible haste in getting to the ranch. When within a few hundred yards of the farm they encountered Farmer Eddy mowing in one of his fields. While engaging him in conversation they saw a man issuing from the barn door.

"Is that Tracy?" asked one of the party.

"It surely is," replied Eddy.

The posse separated, Lanter and Smith accompanying Eddy in the direction of the barn, while the others swung around to the other side.

suit, firing as they ran. Coming to a rock, Tracy dodged behind it, and resting his gun on the ledge began a fusillade. Seeing that he was not succeeding, he bolted for a wheat field close by. At the edge he stumbled, falling on his face, and crawled into the grain on his hands and knees.

It was growing dark, and the pursuers, not daring to move in closer, decided to surround the place and wait for daylight. In the meantime reinforcements had arrived, and they went into camp around the field during the night.

It was shortly after this, and when Tracy had disappeared, that the shot which ended the life of the outlaw was heard. No investigation was made, however, until morning, when Tracy's dead body was found lying as already described.

JEALOUSY OVER THE REWARD.

Sheriff Gardner removed the body to Davenport, where great excitement prevailed. For ten minutes the remains were publicly exhibited on the street corners, and then it became necessary to hurriedly guard them and remove the body to a temporary morgue in the police station.

"There are seven of us who should come in for the reward," said Sheriff Gardner this afternoon. "The party of five who went out from Creston are entitled to a large share of money. My son and myself were also in at the killing, and made up the seven who have a just claim on the money."

Speculators are already figuring on securing the body for exhibition, but it is believed that any such offers will not be entertained. A controversy has arisen between Sheriff Gardner and the posse as to which is entitled to the custody of the body. The Creston men are in Davenport well armed, and it is stated that they threaten to resist with force any attempt to remove the body from the undertaker's without their consent.

Jealousy over the reward is the cause of the contention. The reward is $6,500, offered by the Governors of Oregon and Washington. These States—three Oregon counties and eleven Washington counties—which participated in the chase, have spent not less than $40,000 in the endeavor to capture or kill Tracy.

THE OUTLAW'S CAREER.

The death of outlaw Tracy by his own hand ends perhaps the most remarkable man hunt in the annals of crime, and closes a life and death chase which lasted without cessation for fifty-eight days and extended over the greater part of two States.

Since June 9 last Tracy, hunted by Indian trackers, bloodhounds, hundreds of authorized officers of the law, the State troops of Washington, and unnumbered volunteer bands of vigilantes, with a price on his head that amounted to a fortune, traveled over about fifteen hundred miles of wild country, and defied capture to the last.

From the moment of his daring escape from the Oregon State Penitentiary to his last stand in the swamps of Lincoln County, near the eastern border of Washington, yesterday, he killed six officers of the law, slew his fellow fugitive, David Merrill, in a duel fought while men and hounds were on his heels, wounded nearly a dozen other officers of pursuing parties, and terrorized the people of two States.

Living on the country he passed through, Tracy rode down stolen horses without number, robbed farmers of food, clothing, and money needed for his flight; crossed and recrossed rivers, hiding when he could and fighting when too hard pressed. Six times he shot his way through pursuing parties which surrounded him, and struggled on in his desperate race against death for liberty.

The criminal exploits of Frank and Jesse James, the Younger brothers, Murel, and all the home of desperate outlaws of the West pale beside the determined daring and reckless courage of the Oregon convict.

On the morning of June 9 Tracy, then serving a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment for robbery and shooting a Sheriff's officer who had attempted to arrest him, made his successful dash for freedom from the Salem Prison, aided by his fellow-criminal, David Merrill, who was serving a term of thirteen years for complicity in the robbery of which Tracy was convicted.

That there was aid for the two desperate men from the outside is certain, for on the morning of the day of their escape two repeating rifles were left in the jail corridors, where Tracy and Merrill easily could reach them as they marched with the other prisoners from their cells to their day's work.

Tracy believed all along that Merrill, who first was arrested for the robberies they both committed at Portland in February, 1899, had betrayed him to the officers of the law, but nevertheless he consented to plot with Merrill to break prison, and their plans were carefully made.

As they passed the guns left for them each seized a weapon and made a rush for the walls aroung the penitentiary. The guards attempted to stop them, and Tracy, a dead shot, killed Guard F. B. Farrell and wounded Frank Ingraham, a life convict who attempted to aid the guards.

Then, in the face of a heavy fire from other guards, Tracy and Merrill raised a ladder and escaped over the wall, stopping long enough to return the fire directed at them, a third shot from Tracy's rifle killing Guard S. B. T. Jones. Then the escaping desperadoes made a rush for the prison outer gate, where they encountered two other guards, who, covering the prisoners, meaning to keep them as hostages should the other guards not cease firing.

The latter, however, kept up the hail of bullets, and Tracy, who had compelled his captives to walk before him, shot dead B. F. Tiffany, while Merrill fired at the second captive, who, wounded, paid, and pretending to have been hit, escaped. Then both escaped.

Twenty guards from the prison were sent in pursuit, and from that beginning grew the famous chase which closed with so dramatic a setting.

Eluding their pursuers, the two outlaws captured an involuntary host, J. W. Stewart, whom they made exchange clothes with them, and also pressed into service an expressman whose attire they likewise appropriated.

Both Stewart and the expressman were held captive until the next day, when after having spent a comfortable night and been well fed, the fugitives stole two horses from another Salem resident and started for the north.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

On the second day of the pursuit bloodhounds were pressed into service and the chase grew hot. Within a day there was set on the heads of the fugitive pair a price of $8,000. Neither of the bandits was heard of for some days, till, at a place called Gervais they further altered their attire by robbing a man named Roberts of his clothing.

A cordon of several hundred men were thrown around Gervais, but Tracy and his companion easily broke through after an interchange of shots. The fugitives next were heard of six days after the escape, on June 15, when they held up a boatman and compelled him to row them across the Columbia River. The impressed boatman landed the runaway convicts in Washington near Vancouver, formerly the home of Merrill, where they undoubtedly expected to find friends and shelter.

Again bloodhounds were put on the trail, but, as before, the outlaws threw the dogs off the scent by taking to the water of the swamps and doubling back on the trail. It was at this point in the man hunt that another victim fell, this time one of the pursuing party being shot by his own friends in mistake for one of the outlaws.

While the pursuit still was making a dragnet search through the swamps, the fugitives, traveling with incredible swiftness, made their way one hundred miles north to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which connects Portland with Puget Sound.

At this point in the flight Tracy and Merrill were known to have been together, but when Tracy next was heard of he was alone and in the close neighborhood of Olympia. A few days later the dead body of Merrill was found further back on the trail with a bullet wound in his back.

After this discovery, the facts of the killing of Merrill came out in the boasting of Tracy, who said he had killed him as he had suspected Merrill of having betrayed him at Portland. They had agreed, he said, to a duel, the strange conditions of which showed in a striking manner the nature of the outlaw.

According to Tracy the quarrel arose over the fact that Merrill was rated as his equal in newspaper reports of the escape and flight, and as he held Merrill to be the inferior, they had come to words and agreed to fight. They were to walk, back to back, a certain number of paces and then turn and fire, but Tracy, fearing treachery on Merrill's part, stopped short of the agreed number of steps, and, turning, deliberately shot the other in the back.

SEIZED A NAPTHA LAUNCH.

At Olympia Tracy visited a fishing camp in the neighborhood and held up the camp, making five men prisoners and pressing into his service a naphtha launch which lay at anchor there, leaving two of his prisoners tied up on the shore while the others were compelled to man the launch and take him out toward Tacoma. The launch crew gave the alarm as soon he departed, and Tracy within a few hours was trailed to a clump of timber.

The Sheriff of the county, Edward Cudihee, a noted manhunter, was absent, but his chief deputy, "Jack" Williams, took up the pursuit, and with a posse surrounded Tracy's retreat, only to have the outlaw slip through his fingers, after having added one more murder to the list by the killing of Detective Frank Raymond and wounding Williams himself.

When Tracy renewed his flight bloodhounds again were put on his track, but the crafty outlaw had provided himself with red pepper, and this he strewed over the ground as he passed, with the result that the dogs had their noses filled with pepper and were thrown off the scent, until Tracy had time to get to water, where he obliterated his trail effectually.

Cudihee took up the hunt when he learned of the disastrous defeat of his deputies, and promptly with the return of the Sheriff, Gov. McBride of Washington ordered out the Washington National Guard and set 200 soldiers on the chase in addition to the numerous bands of county and State officers who already were hot on the murderer's heels.

AN OPERATION WITH A RAZOR.

The story of the pursuit of the outlaw after this is a long and exciting one, only a few incidents can be given here. Tracy was run to earth on July 10 in a thicket near Covington on Green River, but when the pursuers were sure they had him he burst through the lines, and after two interchanges of shots slipped away, leaving one wounded deputy behind him.

The trail then was lost for two days, and when picked up called for another outing for the bloodhounds and Indian trackeds, but with the same results. Then Tracy was lost for four days, till an old-time criminal seeking a share in the reward informed the Sheriff's officers that Tracy had submitted to a surgical operation performed by one of his companions with a razor, but the nature of the wound that was so treated was not known. There was a long break in the hunt thereafter, and it was but a few days ago that he was heard from moving toward the point in Eastern Washington where he was run down at last.

Tracy's real name, or at least the name of his father, is said to have been Garr. As a boy of twelve years in 1890 he was arrested in Dillon, Mon., where he spent his boyhood for stealing a keg of beer, and his record ever since had been criminal. In 1897 he appeared in Cache County, Utah, in company with a robber named Dave Lant, and the two together committed many thefts, the burglary of a store in Cache County finally causing the arrest of both and their conviction and sentence to the Utah Penitentiary for terms of eight years.

Tracy escaped by taking a revolver away from a guard and marching the guard out of the lines of the prison work before he released him. He next was connected with two notorious bands of young robbers in Colorado. In a fight between officers and the Robbers Roost Gang, headed by George Curry, Tracy and a companion shot and killed a Deputy Sheriff named Valentine Day, but both were wounded and their capture followed.

They were taken to Aspen, Col., and placed in jail, but in a few days overpowered the jailor and regained their freedom. That was in June, 1897, and for the next two years Tracy kept out of jail, though wanted in two States.

His conviction to the Salem Penitentiary was obtained in April, 1899, for robberies committed in Portland in February of the same year. When he began his sentence of twenty years in Salem Prison he was registered as twenty-five years of age. Tracy was a powerful man, though of rather slight build.

ROBBERS HOLD UP A TRAIN.

Blow Up Express Car with Dynamite and Rifle the Safe—One of the Bandits Killed.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 6.—Eight masked men held up the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Limited, northbound, two miles north of Savanna, Ill., about midnight last night. They cut off the Adams Express car, forced the engineer to run up the track, and then blew up the car, securing, it is said, between $3,000 and $5,000 worth of plunder.

The track had been torpedoed by the robbers, and when the torpedoes exploded the engineer brought the train to a stop. One of the robbers boarded the engine and ordered the engineer to run ahead, while the others cut the express car from the train.

One of the highwaymen was killed, being shot above the eye and also in the leg. His body was dumped to the ground by his companions as they fled. The express messenger, Byl, says he did the shooting.

There was no way of telegraphing news of the hold-up, and a flagman walked back and gave the alarm. A special train of citizens and several policemen at once proceeded to the scene, but as the track runs along the Mississippi and the country is well adapted to a successful flight, the robbers easily escaped. The work was evidently that of experts, as they went at it coolly and methodically.

The train attacked is one of the finest in the world, and usually carried considerable money, which must have been known by the highwaymen.

The dead robber was a stranger in this vicinity. He was a middle-aged man and well dressed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—An official account of the robbery has been issued by the general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. After describing the hold-up, the report says: "So far as is known only $2,000 in silver was secured. None of the crew was hurt, and none of the passengers molested. The express end of the rifled car was badly damaged."

Announcement was also made that a purse of $1,000 would be made up by the railway company and the express company and given to Express Messenger Byl for his bravery.

BRYAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says He Is Not Seeking Nomination, but If Called on by Democrats, Could Not Decline.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 6.—A special from Mason City says: "William J. Bryan addressed an audience of over two thousand persons at the Clear Lake Assembly to-day. He was asked if he had been correctly quoted when it was reported that he refused to again be a candidate for President. He replied that only a part of the interview was used.

"He said he was not a candidate, in the light of seeking again to lead the Democratic Party, but if the party should decide he was the proper man to head the ticket he could not honorably say 'No.' He said he believed the money issue is still prominent, but that the Republican administration in the Philippines and the trust problems are sufficient issues to make a campaign upon."

SUMMER HOTEL QUARANTINED.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 6.—The Summer colony at Peaks Island, in Portland Harbor, was excited to-day when it became known that Mrs. H. F. Tarrant of New York, a guest at the Hotel Coronado, was suffering with smallpox, and that a strict quarantine had been placed there.

To-night the quarantine was raised, as the situation is not serious, but vaccination is general. Mrs. H. F. Tarrant had been visiting at Cambridge, Mass., previous to coming here.

TEXTILE WORKERS LOSE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6.—The big strike of the cotton mill operatives at Augusta, Ga., which was looked upon as a test of the strength of the United Textile Workers of America was declared off by the Executive Committee of that body this afternoon. The committee met here and received the announcement that the strike had ended Aug. 1.

It was shown that the mills had secured so much help that it was impossible for the strikers to win. This action ends one of the hardest fought battles known in the textile industry between labor unions and mill owners in the South.

COURT UPHELD BOOK CONTRACT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—The Kansas Supreme Court to-day refused to grant an injunction against the American Book Company to restrain it from carrying out its contract with the State Text Book Commission.

The American Book Company succeeded to the business of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. and other firms, and was incorporated in 1890, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to engage in the business of publishing school and text books. The capital stock is $5,000,000, full paid, and the shares, the par value of which is $100, are dealt in on the curb. The plants are situated at Cincinnati and in this city, and the main office is at 100 Washington Square East.

The officers are: H. T. Ambrose, President; C. F. Batt, Treasurer; G. H. Tucker, Secretary; D. B. Ivison, A. H. Hinkle, A. C. Barnes, C. J. Barnes, W. B. Thalheimer, H. H. Vail, J. A. Greene, and L. M. Dillman.

FOUR COLLERIES FLOODED

Damage to Property of Mine Operators Estimated at $1,500,000.

This Will Delay Resumption of Work Long After Strike Is Settled—Yesterday a Quiet Day at Shenandoah.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 6.—William Stein, the State Mine Inspector for the Shenandoah region, to-day announced that five colleries under his jurisdiction which have an estimated value of $1,500,000, have been rendered useless by reason of having been flooded and have been permanently abandoned by the companies owning thm. Four of them—Bear Run, East Bear Ridge, Kohinoor, and Preston No. 3—belong to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and he places their value at about $800,000 each. The other colliery is the Lawrence, and is owned by the Sheafer estate of Pottsville and also represents about $300,000.

Mr. Stein estimates that out of the thirty-six collieries in his district only fourteen are in a condition for immediate operation if the strike were ended. The others are in such a condition that it would require anywhere from one to four months to clear them of water and make repairs. He said the average time would be about two months.

The abandonment of the five collieries will compel 2,000 mine workers to seek employment in other parts of the region, and they may have trouble in finding it if the thousands of men who have left the region during the strike should return. This condition of affairs, the mine inspector said, is a serious matter not only with the companies, but also with the men. After the strike shall have been ended most of the workmen will have to remain in idleness for another period of time until the collieries are placed in working condition.

In the coal fields south of here, Mr. Stein said the situation is about as bad. But in the Wyoming and Lackawanna region the mines are in much better condition.

The Mine Inspector's statement created considerable interest here, as it confirmed the belief of some of the coal company officials that a full resumption of coal mining will not take place this year, and in consequence the tendency of coal prices will be upward rather than downward.

The situation so far as the peace of the Shenandoah region was concerned remains unchanged to-day. It was probably the quietest day since the soldiers were called out one week ago to-night. Matters around Brigade Headquarters at the Ferguson House have settled down to a routine condition and Brig. Gen. Gobin has completed all the details of supporting the civil authorities in their task of enforcing the law.

Everything was quiet in the camp of the troops, the only matter of interest being a dress parade in town of the Twelfth Regiment in honor of Gen. Gobin. The two companies of infantry are still kept on guard duty in the town, one at the Reading Railway station in a foreign settlement, and the other at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, close to another foreign colony.

Gen. Gobin has ordered the establishment of a signal system from brigade headquarters to the camp, which is nearly a mile distant. The hellograph and flag will be used in the daytime and the torch at night. This will be the first time the signal system has been in operation since the Homestead strike ten years ago.

Gen. Gobin in speaking of the conditions in this region, said to-day that Shenandoah, for a town of its size, is more thickly populated than the worst tenement district in New York. He thought the sanitary condition in the foreign quarters of the place were extremely bad because of the lack of sewerage. In reply to a question he said he had been advised that foreigners in this vicinity were being drilled, but he would not say whether the information he had received was correct.

Paul Pulaski, National Organizer of the United Mine Workers and Vice President of District 9, which looks after the foreign members of the union, came here to-day. He denied all the stories of secret drilling by the Polanders and others. He said there is no secret organization within the miners' union. He admitted that the Polanders who belong to beneficial societies keep up a form of military organization, but he said this was done only to keep alive the memory of their days at home. These organizations, he said, can be found in most cities where there is any considerable number of foreigners. "The foreigners," he concluded, "think too much of the freedom they have in this country to turn guns against its Government."

Mr. Pulaski came here to-day and addressed two large meetings of foreign-speaking strikers in his city. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 men present. The men declared in meeting they would not return to work until after the strike shall have been officially declared off. Mr. Pulaski said the men are in good financial condition and need no relief. He addressed another large meeting of foreigners in Mahoney City this afternoon.

MINE WATCHMAN MURDERED.

Body Found in Roadway in Nanticoke, Penn., Yesterday—Leaders Say Strikers Not Responsible.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 6.—On a lonesome road in Nanticoke the body of Daniel Sweeney, a watchman employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, was found early to-day. Across the top of the head were two wounds, and the skull was crushed at the base. There are numerous other bruises about the body. Alongside the body lay a bloody pick handle.

Sweeney quit work at midnight and was followed by a score of men, who made open threats. The watchman took refuge in a saloon and waited there until he thought the crowd had dispersed, and then left for his home. This was the last seen of him alive. The supposition is that the men who followed him from the mine were lying in wait for him and assaulted him.

At strike headquarters in this city a statement was given out to the effect that an investigation had been made of the killing of Watchman Sweeney, but there was no evidence to show that strikers had committed the crime. It is said the dead watchman, who was at one time foreman of a mine at Nanticoke, had discharged some employes who made threats at the time that they would get even with him.

Michael Yisko, John Smith, and Ignatz Shukie, all foreigners, who were last seen in Sweeny's company, were arrested this evening, charged with being implicated in the murder of Sweeny.

AGAINST THE MINERS.

Habeas Corpus Case at Clarksburg, W. Va., Decided by Judge Goff—Prisoners Must Serve Their Sentences.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 6.—Judge Goff this afternoon in a lengthy opinion decided the habeas corpus case against the miners and agitators, and remanded them to the custody of the Marshal and Sheriff, and they will be removed to Parkersburg to serve the balance of their sentences.

The Judge said the only question was as to the jurisdiction, and that the Guarantee Trust Company of New York was entitled to a standing in court, and it was not absolutely necessary for the fuel company to be made a party to the suit.

The decision is a great disappointment to the miners, and their counsel say that no other action can be taken at present, at least.

Says Conductor Drew a Revolver.

Because he boarded an Eighth Avenue car one block above the transfer sation at Thirteenth Street last night, John P. Strone, a real estate broker of 100 Broadway, charges that the conductor not only demanded his fare, but pulled a revolver on him when he attempted to argue the matter. He caused the conductor's arrest. The conductor gave his name as James Joseph Butler, twenty-one years old, of 531 West Forty-ninth Street.

FELL OFF GANGPLANK, DROWNED IN NORTH RIVER.

Unidentified Excursionist Not Found—Another, He Dragged In, Saved by Policeman Mason.

One man was drowned and a second had a narrow escape from a similar fate last night at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street, on the North River, when 2,000 excursionistz of the Russell D. Williams Association were returning from their outing at College Point, Long Island. The man who was drowned is unidentified. The rescued man is Eugene Garry of 105 West Ninety-eighth Street. He says he owes his life to the quick and heroic work of Roundsman Albert Mason of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

About 10 o'clock the Laura M. Starin, with the excursionists, drew into her dock at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. The gangplank was put out and the party began leaving the boat. When nearly every body was off those in charge of the excursion went about the boat to awaken some few stragglers that had fallen asleep and did not realize they were home.

Among these men was a young fellow about twenty-five years old, smooth shaven and nattily dressed in a blue serge suit, with a sailor straw hat. He started to leave the boat. The distance between the dock and the deck of the Laura M. Starin was about four feet. The man missed his footing as he crossed the gangplank and fell into the water. Behind him was Garry. In the young man's efforts to save himself from falling, Garry was also pulled down into the water.

At once a cry went up from the big crowd of excursionists on the pier. Roundsman Mason, with several other policemen, was on the pier to keep order. Mason snatched off his helmet and coat and in an instant was in the water, trying to rescue the two struggling men. He got hold of Gerry first, who, with the aid of a hawser, was pulled out and up to the dock.

Then Mason dropped back into the water to search for the unidentified man. It was so dark down between the boat and the dock that Mason could not be seen, as he swam about trying to find the man. Every minute Mason would call out to one of the policemen on the dock:

"I'm all right, Jim."

Mason swam all about, but could not find the man. He went in one of the paddle boxes on the boat and up to the paddle wheels, where he took hold of the paddle and held himself up for a time until he searched all about inside the box for the drowning man. But his efforts were of no avail, and he finally had to give it up. Almost exhausted he was hauled back onto the dock, when the crowd of two thousand lined about and gave him a great send off. They cheered him again and again and then gave him a "tiger."

Mason finally broke away from the crowd and started down to the station, but was followed by the enthusiastic, cheering crowd, all marching through the street, sending off fireworks, and every now and then giving a cheer for Mason.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT.

Capital of the Company to be Increased $10,000,000 to Cover Cost of the Brooklyn Extension.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has been called for Aug. 26 to consider an increase in the capital stock of the company from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000. The reason for the proposed increase is that the additional capital is required to meet the cost of the Brooklyn extension of the rapid transit subway.

It is estimated that the extension will cost about $10,000,000, while the bid of the company was for $3,000,000. The call for the special meeting is signed by August Belmont, President, and Frederick Evans, Secretary. The increase of capital will be effected by the issue of 100,000 new shares of the par value of $100 each.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

The official announcement of the terms of the acquisition by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is to be made after a meeting of the Directors of the two companies this afternoon. It is understood that the terms are substantially as reported heretofore, namely, a guarantee of 6 per cent. for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois stock, and an exchange of "Frisco" bonds for the stock at the rate of 2½ of bonds for one share of stock.

Railroad War in Hempstead.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 6.—The fight between the Long Island Railroad and the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company assumed a new phase to-day when the Long Island Railroad Company applied to Justice Dickey for an injunction to prevent the trolley from interfering with the railroad's traffic, right of way, and property at Fulton Street, Hempstead. It was understood that the trolley company would try to secure an injunction to restrain the railroad company from interfering with its wires at West Hempstead, but such an action has been forestalled by the action of the railroad company.

Trolley Road Across Country Roads.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County this morning instructed its solicitor to cooperate with the Roads Committee of the Board in an investigation of the action of the Trenton-New Brunswick Railway Company in building a trolley road across country roads without having secured permission from the Board of Freeholders. The company has built an electric railway from Milltown, near this city, to Trenton, on a private right of way, but crossing a number of township and county roads.

Extra Trains for Races.

The New York Central has established additional train service to Saratoga to continue until Aug. 29, inclusive, or during the racing season. A train for Saratoga, with through parlor car, will leave the Grand Central Station daily, except Sunday, at 8:45 A. M., arriving at Saratoga at 1:40 P. M. The fast service will accommodate those desiring to leave New York in the morning and reach Saratoga in time for the races the same day.

Freight Rates Cut on Dressed Meat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—At a general meeting of Western Traffic officials to-day it was decided that the cut in rates made by the Great Western on packing house products and dressed meats must be met.

Telegrams accordingly were sent by each of the officials notifying the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the new tariffs, which will go into effect Friday.

STATEN ISLAND COMPANIES SOLD.

Reorganization Committee Purchases the Electric Railroad and the Electric Light Properties.

The properties of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company and the New York and Staten Island Electric Company were sold by auction yesterday in the railroad company's office at St. George, Staten Island. The property of the company was bought in for $250,000 and that of the New York and Staten Island Company for $10,000. The purchaser in both cases was William L. Bull, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, formed to control both properties.

The two properties have been in the hands of Receiver John Greenough since March 1. According to the plan of the committee the two companies are to be incorporated on Sept. 1 as the Richmond Light and Railroad Company.

The property of the New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Company, which is connected with the other companies, was to have been sold also, but it was withdrawn.

Miss Case Did Not Attempt Suicide.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Aug. 6.—There was circulated here last night and to-day a story to the effect that Miss Sadie Albertson Case, daughter of Justice Albertson Case, had yesterday attempted suicide by taking laudanum, and that her life had been saved by the prompt summoning of Dr. Joseph M. Hartranft. The truth of the story is denied by Miss Case, her father and the doctor. The doctor was summoned to attend the young woman, who was suffering from hysteria.

SENATOR HANNA ON LABOR AND CAPITAL

Discusses the Question of Strikes Before the Urbana Chautauqua.

Part the Civic Federation Has Played In Settling Disputes—Commends Attitude of the Anthracite Miners.

URBANA, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Senator M. A. Hanna addressed the Urbana Chautauqua to-day on the topic "Labor and Its Relation to Capital." The Senator had first been met at Springfield by a large escort, and was taken by special trolley into the camp grounds near Urbana.

An audience of nearly 3,000 greeted him at the tabernacle. The Senator was introduced by Col. W. R. Warnock, member of Congress from the district. Senator Hanna's address, which was extemporaneous, was largely devoted to an explanation of the origin, aims, and accomplishments of the Civic Federation, of which he is the President. He said, in part:

"We witness an object lesson which tells us that something must be done. My friends, Judge Warnock has told you that in my business life I had been connected with industries employing a large number of men. That is true. From the miner under the ground to the men that work in nearly every vocation in life in our industries, I have had to do.

"Thirty years ago I was a witness of and participated in one of the most serious strikes that ever occurred in Ohio. It was the miners' strike of the Tuscarawas Valley. After it had been settled, after property had been destroyed and blood had been shed, there came a time to think it over, and I made up my mind that there was a better way to settle such disputes than that.

"From that hour until this it has been the thought and theme uppermost in my mind. And as years of experience have passed and I have noticed and studied every feature of the question, every trait of character, every question that moves men, I have been firm in the opinion that it was possible to settle disputes in a different way."

Senator Hanna then spoke of the Civic Federation, its origin and its work. Continuing he said:

"In every instance but one, in a ten months' existence, we have settled every labor difficulty that has come to us. This one instance, where the organization failed, was the anthracite coal strike.

"I admit that the Civic Federation has failed in its efforts there. It is hard to conciliate, it is hard to arbitrate a question when only one side will consider it. But in that connection I want to call your attention to another incident in my efforts in that strike and others.

"When appealing to the employers to consider some things in connection with the situation that I did not think they fully appreciated or understood, I told of the experience of myself and associates recently in connection with the coal mining of West Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. After days and nights of negotiation four years ago we organized what was termed 'The Inter-State Association,' composed of the operatives and operators of the coal mines of these States. We agreed upon a scale of wages, flexible enough to adapt itself to different physical conditions. That scale once agreed upon, all that became necessary was to fix the basis price.

"The contract was made. The operators went into the markets and sold their coal, and the coal miners abided by their contracts and delivered it. The next year it was renewed by a horizontal advance of price; the next year it was renewed, and then last year it was renewed. Peace and harmony, good and successful business operations have succeeded that policy.

"In using that argument with others it was said to me: 'Why, what is your contract worth with a labor organization? If it don't want to keep it it wont, and you cannot make it.' That is true, but when that remark carried with it the insinuation that men of that class had no honor in carrying out a contract I want to say that I deny it, and now I have the proof.

"The prolonged strike in the anthracite country has brought about a condition that is alarming, not only to the peace of society, but to the material interests of our people. There was a meeting to decide the question whether the bituminous men belonging to that organization would go out and strike in sympathy. Those of you who may be familiar with the great railroad and industrial interests of this country can appreciate what that meant. It would stop the wheels of commerce and paralyze every industry that depended upon the fuel from these mines. John Mitchell, the President of the organization, had expressed himself publicly as averse to that expedient. And, knowing what I knew of his influence with his men, I believed that the men who had entered into a solemn compact with the employers, which had been in force for four years, would defend that honor, and they did, by voting unanimously against the strike.

"Now, there is one of the best lessons that has ever been presented to the American people. There is one of the strongest arguments that can be urged in favor of getting further with this policy and encouraging these men and their class by assuring them that they can earn and establish the confidence of their employers and the whole American people by such acts as those."

Senator Hanna to Speak at Chautauqua.

The Chautauqua management has secured as the last speaker during Labor Week Senator M. A. Hanna, who will deliver an address next Saturday afternoon on the subject of "Capital and Labor."

CONFERENCE OF NEGROES.

Christian and Educational Congress of Young Colored People at Atlanta—Bishop Gaines's Encouraging Address.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—Fully 7,000 negroes gathered this afternoon in the agricultural building at Piedmont Park for the opening session of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, which is the most extensive convention of colored people ever held in the United States. Bishop Wesley J. Gaines of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, President of the conference, in his address said in part:

"The race question will adjust itself naturally under proper conditions. Let respectability of intelligence and Christian character clothe a man, despite his race and despite his color, no oppositions and prejudices will prevent his progress to wealth, happiness, and prosperity.

"I believe that the better class of white people in this country are anxious to see the negro become a wise, intelligent and thrifty citizen. Our white friends are not our enemies, and though often the worst elements of our race bring shame upon us, they are wise enough and generous enough not to discount those of us who are honestly trying to make good citizens. In this movement we will have the hearty indorsement of the better class of white people of this country, and the negro who has intelligence and character has nothing to fear from this class who wish him to better his condition. They furnish no barriers to his industrial betterment, but will gladly open to him avenues of employment and useful labor.

"When the negro shall have justified his position by thus fitting himself in character and intelligence for the best citizenship his rights before the law will be more sacredly regarded and all complaints of injustice, now sometimes unfortunately too well founded, will be at an end."

Sheriff's Levy on Countess's Property.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Sheriff Soley to-day levied upon the property at Tea Neck owned by the Countess Castlemenardo. The Sheriff's levy was on several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, including several acres of ground, the mansion, and all it contains that belongs to the Countess. The levy is to secure a bill for $800 for groceries which the Countess appears to have forgotten to pay when she sailed for Europe last Spring. It is stated that word has been received that a check for the amount has been forwarded from Paris.

CHARGES OF FRAUD IN OMAHA LOAN CO. CASE.

Eastern Mortgage Holders May Lose Heavily as Result of Alleged Defalcations.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—Receiver Potter of the defunct Omaha Loan and Trust Company is said by attorneys in the case to be preparing a report containing startling charges of misappropriation of funds belonging to Eastern mortgage holders. An order to bring the books into court was refused by the Circuit Judge, but to-day an order was granted allowing attorneys to make examination of records in which they were interested.

Securities of the Omaha Loan and Trust Company, of which A. U. Wyman, formerly of the United States Treasury was President, are held very largely in New York and New England. It is claimed that mortgages for more than $3,000,000 guaranteed by this bank are held in New England alone.

It is said since the assignment of the company transactions have come to light, which caused the attorneys retained to recover claims to contemplate criminal prosecution against the officers. Attorneys say that proceedings of this kind will be instituted if responsibility can be fixed on any one or two individuals, as the statutes require.

There are said to be numerous instances where people have paid money to the company on mortgages held in the East, and it was not forwarded to the owners. When the receiver makes his report and the case gets into the courts interesting disclosures are promised.

FELL INTO SUBWAY DITCH.

Three Men in Evening Clothes, a Horse, and a Victoria Took a Tumble.

Three men in evening dress were dumped into the rapid transit tunnel excavation last evening in Broadway at Sixty-fourth Street, and in an unlooked for manner escaped from injury, as the result of the twelve-foot fall to the bottom of the tunnel. The men were the occupants of a victoria from a livery stable in West Fifty-sixth Street, driven by John Teens. He closely followed a north bound Broadway car with the right wheels of the victoria skimming along within a few inches of the tunnel excavation.

Near Sixty-fourth Street the left rear wheel of the vehicle struck a small stone in the track, causing the right rear wheel to slip over the edge of the excavation, and victoria, horse, driver, and occupants were sent down to the bottom of the twelve-foot deep ditch. The mud is about eight inches deep and the landing was soft. The men scrambled out, covered with slime, and disappeared, after cautioning their driver not to talk. The horse was gotten out safely, but was badly scratched, as was the victoria.

POLICE ROUT GIRL STRIKERS.

Female Employes at Trenton Moved on Trenton Tobacco Factory, but Were Put to Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—Three hundred girl strikers late to-night moved on the factory of the American Cigar Company, and with stones and sticks tried to wreck the windows of the big six-story plant, to aid their demand for a full hour at noon for dinner.

The girls quit work at noon because their demands were not agreed to. They were told to come back at 12:30 o'clock, when the whistle blew, but they not only did not do so, but they attacked the girls who refused to join their ranks. Reinforced to-night by sympathizers they moved on the factory to wreck it. A hurry call was sent to the Second District Police Station at 11 o'clock and the reserve squad was called out.

The police charged and the girls fled. Sixteen-year-old Sallie Carr is the leader of the strikers. She emphatically stated to-night that no girls would be permitted to work if their demands were not granted.

COURTS STAY LOSS ON OATS.

Forty-five Injunctions Now Pending in Fight by "Shorts" Against Settlements.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Eleven more injunctions developing out of the corner in July oats were issued here to-day. Judge Chytraus granted six in favor of H. C. Avery & Co. and Judge Chetlain issued five on the complaint of J. H. Norton.

The petitions aver, as have former ones, that the plaintiffs sold July oats "short" to the defendants, and that if they are compelled to settle under Board of Trade rules, they will suffer by reason of fictitious settlement prices. The writs run against commission houses, President Warren of the Board of Trade, and the Bank of Montreal, to stop collection of margins.

The first injunction cases that were to be heard before Judge Chytraus were to-day postponed until to-morrow. Forty-five injunction cases have developed out of the corner to date.

PERJURY IN SENATE HEARING.

Corporal Who Testified on Affairs in Philippines Arrested on U. S. Supreme Court Warrant.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 7.—Shortly after midnight a special officer from Washington, D. C., awoke Corporal Richard O'Brien at his home in this town to place him under arrest on the charge of perjury in his testimony before the Senate committee last May regarding affairs in the Philippines. The arrest was made on a bench warrant from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

MUST OPEN ITS BOOKS.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Loses a Point in Suit It Is Defending.

DENVER, Aug. 6.—Judge Johnson to-day sustained the demurrer to the mandamus proceedings brought against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to compel that porporation to allow Arthur I. Singer to inspect its stock books, if it has one, or to keep such a book if it has none.

Attorney Charles W. Waterman, for the plaintiff, filed an amended petition making all the Directors of the company defendants to the suit, and the case went over until to-morrow.

CIGAR COMBINE ORGANIZED.

New Company Formed at Pittsburg with Capital of $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—The United States Cigar Company was organized to-day at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, with a capital stock of $15,000,000. The combined plants manufacture 400,000,000 cigars and stogies annually.

A Delaware charter was secured. One-half of the stock will be 7 per cent. preferred cumulative, the other half common. Five Pittsburg concerns and plants in Cleveland, Newark, Somerset, Lancaster, and Columbus, Ohio, were taken over. It is claimed 90 per cent. of the grade of stock manufactured is controlled by the concern.

ASPHALT SUITS PROMISED.

Rights of Security Holders of American Company Will Be Protected.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Henry Tatnall, one of the receivers of the asphalt combination, to-day replied at length to the letter of counsel for William C. Bullitt, a shareholder of the American Asphalt Company. Mr. Bullitt asked the receivers if they intended to take legal action against the promoters and stockholders of the asphalt company to collect the $24,000,000 of capital stock claimed to be assessable.

Mr. Tatnall, in his reply, makes public the information of the probable speedy retirement of John M. Mack as the other receiver. He declares that the receivers are prepared to bring such suits as

PRESIDENT WATCHES MAYFLOWER'S PRACTICE

Presents Prizes to the Men of the Winning Gun Crew.

Applauds the Men Who Made Hits, and Speaks of the Need of Good Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 6.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived off this point early this morning on board the Sylph. The trip up the Sound had been pleasant. The President left the Sylph early and boarded the Mayflower, the target practice of which he had come to witness. The usual salute was fired as he boarded the vessel. Mrs. Roosevelt remained on board the Sylph, not wishing to be subjected to the shock from the concussion of the guns.

As soon as the President had boarded the Mayflower she started out in the bay for her day's work. The target was an oblong strip of canvas 29 by 16 feet, on a float. The canvas was divided into squares with a bull's-eye. The rules of the competition allowed each of the twelve gun crews on board two minutes from the word to fire to the command to cease firing. The Mayflower carried ten six-pounders and two one-pounders. The latter were manned by the marines.

After the gun practice the President said that he hoped to see the boat rank first in marksmanship. A wonderful standard of excellence was shown by the men behind the guns. The President's prize of $25 in gold was awarded to W. J. O'Donnell of Gun Crew No. 9, who, out of a total of twenty shots, hit the target sixteen times at distances varying from 1,000 to 2,000 yards, scoring four bull's eyes. The President, in his own hearty way, congratulated the man, telling him that he was delighted with his work, proud and pleased to have so fine a marksman in the navy.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

In presenting the prizes, President Roosevelt said:

"I wish to say a word to all the officers and enlisted men of my gratification at the show you have made to-day. I hope this will be but the beginning of a practice which will make the Mayflower stand as the crack gunship of the navy. One or two of the gun crews had hard luck, notably the marines of the port one-pounder, the gun which fired twenty-eight shots. The target drifted, and that makes the record no fair test as regards that crew. I am pleased with the shooting you have made, and I expect next time to see a material improvement. Some of the crews show the need of it.

"Now, just one word to the enlisted men and the sailors, both to the men behind the guns and to those in the engine room, for without the men in the engine room the men at the guns can do nothing. It is a credit to the navy as a whole when the crew of a single ship does well. Every man who does well reflects credit upon the navy; every man who does badly reflects discredit upon it. I know I can count upon all on board this ship, as upon all on board all other ships in the navy. I expect that each man so will do his duty as to reflect credit upon the navy as a whole. I should like, now, to see the winning crew."

When the four men comprising the crew, W. J. O'Donnell, gun pointer; F. Crowley, G. C. Grimm, and A. W. Hildebrand, had stepped forward by order of Lieut. W. W. Phelps, the executive officer, the President addressing them, said:

"I am very much pleased with the work you have done to-day, and I want to say that if you keep up this record it will be difficult to find a better six-pounder crew in the navy. In the training of first-class gun pointers is the solution of the problem of obtaining the highest efficiency of the navy."

The President then shook hands with the members of the successful crew, and as he did so pressed a five dollar bill in the palm of each, giving twenty-dollars to gunner O'Donnell.

O'Donnell accepted the gold in a manly, straightforward way, but with evident nervousness and certain indications that he was under a heavier strain for self possession than when he was shooting the big six-pound gun with full service charge.

The President stood on the bridge of the Mayflower during the greater part of the shooting, watching through powerful field glasses. He was generous in his applause when the projectiles struck the white canvas of the targets, and there was a look of sorrow on his face when an occasional shell went wide and a tower of foam marked the place where it struck the water.

When the first crew missed the target, every one of fourteen shots going wide, the President leaned over the bridge and shouted out to the men:

"Your elevation was excellent, but you shot to the left and did not count. It's the shots that hit that count."

One of the crew supplemented the remarks with a lively volley of oaths at the poor shots of their shipmates. The President seemed to take that as a matter of course, or, perhaps, he could not hear well because of the noise of the firing.

When Gun No. 3 was at work a shot hit the wooden platform supporting the target, and the target was destroyed, but another was rigged up soon, and the firing was resumed. Just before O'Donnell made the record and won the prize, the President, who has a fancy for the sailor, asked for the man, and said to him: "I hope you will do well."

"Aye, aye, Sir," the sailor replied, saluting in much embarrassment.

The President stepped away, and then O'Donnell patted the long muzzle of his pet, looked over the sight and grinned, for he knew what he could do. He twisted his quid, hitched up his trousers, grinned again, and then began to shoot, hitting the target over and over again.

The man who made the most hits won, no matter how many shots he fired. It was pointed out by one of the officers that a torpedo boat was as large as the target; four hits would probably destroy any torpedo boat afloat, and, according to that generous calculation, O'Donnell would have destroyed four of the fastest torpedo boats in the sea before they could have advanced 200 yards toward the ship.

One of the sailors remarked to another that the President need not think he was the whole show.

"Why?" his mate asked.

"When we were out with Mrs. Roosevelt and her party on their picnic Saturday, she up and says to me: 'Have you got your lunch with you?' 'Yes,' says I. She says: 'Are you sure?' and then the President looks around, and he sees I'm lying. Then she opens the lunch and helps us to lots of good stuff. She, sure enough, is the First Lady of the Land."

President Roosevelt at the end of the day had Ship's Writer La Framboisé, a half-breed Indian, brought before him. He had heard that the graduate of Carlisle had threatened to whip a gunner who called to him in Indian fashion. La Framboisé said that it was "all right to warwhoop at him" when the President was not aboard, but not so when the Chief Magistrate could hear. Mr. Roosevelt thereupon told La Framboisé that he was of the purest American descent and had good American spirit.

MORE PRIZES FOR GUNNERS.

Adverting later to his giving prizes to the successful gun crew the President announced that he was in correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy as to offering prizes for special excellence in gun pointing. He believes there is no better way to improve the marksmanship of naval gunners than to excite among them friendly emulation. The President called the petty officers of the ship about him and talked briefly.

"It may rest with you some time," he said to them, "whether honor or shame shall come to our country." He told them of the peculiar interest he felt in the warrant officers of the navy, and assured them that they should have always his cordial support and co-operation in making of the United States Navy the best in the world.

An incident of the day was that of Lewis Poessel, who is serving as pay yeoman on the Mayflower. He enlisted in the navy in 1886, and he has served continuously since. By his integrity he won his way until at the outbreak of the Spanish war he was commissioned as an Assistant Paymaster in the volunteer service. As such he served nine months, and then was discharged. He re-enlisted immediately, but the Controller of the Treasury recently decided that Poessel was not entitled to wear the stripes denoting continuous service and could not be given the additional pay which by law attached to long service. The President regards this as an act practically penalizing Poessel for his ability and excellent service, and he has directed Lieut. Commander Gleaves, commanding the Mayflower, to make a special report to him personally upon the case, with a view to taking action upon it.

The steam yacht Mindora of New York, apparently actuated by too keen curiosity, ran into the line of fire and had to be warned away.

At 5 o'clock the President left the Mayflower for the Sylph, where he joined Mrs Roosevelt. Saluted by the Mayflower and the Chase, the training ship of the Revenue Service, the President sailed for Oyster Bay. He will not land at Sagamore Hill until to-morrow morning.

A LADRONE BAND DEFEATED.

Detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry Engages Members of the Katipunan Society.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—A detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry engaged and defeated a band of Ladrones near Mariveles, Bataan Province, Luzon, on Monday.

The Ladrones had looted a village located on a military reservation, and the troops were dispatched against them at the request of the people and officials of the village. The Ladrones opened on the soldiers from cover; the Americans replied to this fire and quickly dispersed the Filipinos.

From records captured by men of the Thirteenth Infantry it was learned that the Ladrones were members of the Katipunan Society. The framework and organization of this branch of the Katipunan extends through the Provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, and Cavite. The movement, however, is not regarded seriously; it has no leaders of prominence, and the men are without arms. The native constabulary is operating actively to destroy the organization, and the police of Manila have arrested twenty persons suspected of plotting with the Katipunan. Numerous arrests have also been made in adjoining provinces.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Statistics from the Insular Board of Health Show Its Great Prevalence —Crusade Against Flies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department today received a report from the Board of Health of the Philippine Islands and City of Manila dated May 15, 1902. This report was prepared by Major L. M. Maus, Surgeon United States Army, the Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands.

The principal interest in the report is its account of Asiatic cholera, from the date of its first appearance in Manila, March 20, 1902, to the date of the report. This shows that during that time 1,005 cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported in Manila, 800 persons having died and 205 recovered. The cases in respect to nationality, deaths, and mortality, were divided as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Filipinos	882	699
Chinese	103	71
Americans	23	18
English	13	10
Europeans and others	4	2

From the beginning of the epidemic all cases with few exceptions were treated in cholera hospitals organized by the Board of Health. From March 26 until April 18 all cases were sent to the hospital established on the San Lazaro grounds, and those who had some in contact with the disease to the detention camp adjoining, which had previously been constructed for bubonic plague contacts.

Arrangements also were made to establish a hospital in a large building on Calle Herrag, formerly used by the army, and known as the second reserve hospital. A system of rules and regulations was adopted affecting the cooked food shops. Although the enforcement of these rules among a population of 300,000 people was very difficult, a marked decrease in the number of cases was shortly observed.

There is no doubt, the report says, that the ordinary household fly can transfer the cholera spirillum from infected matter to food, as is the case with typhoid fever. The Board of Health has inaugurated a crusade against flies by means of fly poison, and also has begun the destruction of maggots in the esteros.

In spite of the rigid quarantine placed around Manila, a large number of cases of cholera escaped from the city and infected Pueblos in neighboring provinces. It is also stated in this report that no case of bubonic plague has occurred in Manila since March 6, and it is said that the infection has entirely disappeared.

THE PHILIPPINES AT ST. LOUIS.

Islands Will Appropriate $250,000 in Gold for an Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It is stated that the Philippines will be well represented at the St. Louis Exposition. The Civil Commission of the islands expects to appropriate $250,000 in gold for a Philippine exhibit.

The Manila newspaper which contains the announcement says that the exposition "will give the people of the mother country an opportunity to study local needs and at the same time open a wider market for our products."

Filipino's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Information has been received at the War Department that Pedro Capua, a native Filipino, was convicted by a military commission at Tanauan, Batangas, P. I., of complicity in the murder of Second Lieut. Paul D. Stockley, Twenty-first Infantry, in January, 1900, and was sentenced to be hanged. It was alleged that Capua was a member of a party which killed the American officer by fourteen pistol shots. Gen. Chaffee commuted the sentence of Capua to imprisonment at hard labor for thirty years.

Change in North Philippines Command.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The War Department is informed that Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner has been relieved from command of the Department of the North Philippines and placed in command of the Seventh Separate Brigade as the relief of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, who has been ordered to Manila. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell has been placed in temporary command of the Department of North Philippines.

Force to be Kept in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—An index of the military policy of the Administration is afforded by an order recently issued by Gen. Chaffee, by authority of the Secretary of War, directing the shipment to the medical supply depot at San Francisco of all hospital and medical supplies in the Philippines in excess of the requirements of 20,000 men for two years.

Final Tour by Gen. Chaffee.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Gen. Chaffee will leave Manila next Monday on board the army transport Ingalls for his final tour of the Philippine Islands. He purposes to visit the principal stations in the southern islands, including Lake Lanao, in the Moro country of Mindanao.

Special Patrolmen Organize.

A meeting of special patrolmen was held last evening in the Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East Fourth Street, to form an Association of Special Patrolmen of Greater New York. There are over 1,000 employed in the city, and it is intended to organize them into an association on the lines of the Patrolmen's Association of the Police Department. The meeting was called by John Abrahams, the special officer at Huber's Museum, and a committee composed of Harry I. Sinclair, special officer at the Manhattan Lyceum, and Michael Cerigiano, of the Dewey Theatre, to notify the special patrolmen of the intended association, which will include a sick benefit and insurance fund for the widows and children of members. The next meeting has been called for next Thursday at 9:30 A. M. in the Manhattan Lyceum.

Meredith Clymer's Will Filed.

The will of Meredith Clymer was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. He leaves all his property to "his kinsman," William Branford Shubrick Clymer of Boston. In so doing the testator says it is "by reason of the affection I had for him and the many kindly acts he has done me," that he leaves him the property, "to hold and dispose of as he deems proper, subject to certain provisions in an annexed memorandum." Mr. Clymer left as his next of kin his widow, Lillie S. Clymer, now in France, and a number of cousins. The memorandum spoken of as "annexed" was not attached to the paper.

MR. DEVERY'S BUSY DAY

Early Out with Picnic Party, He Returns to Attend Theatre.

Tells How He Chased the Greasy Pig at College Point, and Reiterates that Victory Is Sure.

At first it was said that the ex-Chief would appear at 3 o'clock, but he did not. Then other hours were fixed for his appearance, but it was nearly 11:30 o'clock when he entered the house and was accorded the wildest sort of an ovation. He took a seat in the lower left-hand box, and a magician, who had been entertaining the spectators, retired, the house was darkened, and a series of moving pictures was introduced. Just as the lights were being extinguished a man rushed to the footlights and presented Devery with a large floral horseshoe.

William S. Devery yesterday continued from dawn until midnight his pyrotechnical campaign for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth District. While he and a large number of his male friends attended the chowder party of the Columbia Club, at Witzel's Grove, College Point, several of his lieutenants here managed a vaudeville performance at the American Theatre, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. But Mr. Devery did not appear either as impresario or basso profundo, as promised.

Mr. Devery showed a good deal of judgment in the distribution of tickets. These were red, white, blue, and green, and each ticket was good for a three hours' session.

The moving pictures showed Mr. Devery in the rôle of making a speech at "the pump," and holding a reception at the "Four Corners," where he was shown greeting the men, women, and children of the district.

This over, the lights were turned on, and there were cries of "three cheers for Devery," "our next leader." "A speech."

At the outset Mr. Devery was disposed to pay no attention, but the cries were repeated so often that he finally arose, advanced to the front of the box, raised his right hand to obtain quiet, and then said:

"Now, see here; keep quiet for a moment. Now I've been up since early morning. I suppose I have been with your fathers, brothers, and husbands to-day. I have been on the chowder party of the Columbia Club to Wetzel's Grove. I'm tired. It's getting late and I'm sorry I couldn't have been here before to look after your interests. I am glad all of you come here and witnessed this show. It's a good one."

Then, looking up into the gallery, whence hundreds of catcalls were issuing, Devery shouted:

"Now you kids keep quiet. I trust some of you boys in the gallery will be able some day to do what I have done to-day. [Cheers.] One minute. Now I hope you've all enjoyed yourself, and I call on James Hughes to sing 'Dad's Dinner Pail.'"

Mr. Hughes responded.

One of the features of the performance was a song entitled "Marching with Devery," rendered by a double quartet of alleged striking miners from the anthracite regions, running as follows:

Fall in beneath our banner, boys,
Keep hustling right along.
We have a leader who is brave,
Whose heart is big and strong.
And we've a bunch he'll win.
The fight, and this will be our song
While we are marching with Devery.

CHORUS.

With Bill, with Bill, the Ninth will soon be free.
With Bill, with Bill, we'll have our liberty.
And when 'tis over we will have a royal jubilee,
While we are marching with Devery.

Two Spot, Old Joke, and Sport must go,
We'll throw the whole bunch down,
While we are marching with Devery.

Fight on you brave boys of the Ninth, for victory's in sight.
The old pump is our emblem for justice and for right.
It's in the air that bluff old Bill will triumph in this fight,
And so we are marching with Devery.

"Devery's dashing, fighting boys will never win the poll."
Say the Sheehan-Goodwinites, they're blind as any mole.
But Bill's a gallant fighter, and his boys will win the goal,
While they are marching with Devery.

He will not take his orders from the Squire of Wantage town,
Who left a free republic to bask beneath a crown.

"We had a good time," said Devery when asked about the chowder party. "Did I chase the greasy pig? Certainly. I caught it, too, by the tail, and held it until Johnnie Brannigan of Tenth Avenue caught him.

"What did I do at the party? Why, I was the judge and referee of all the sports, and there was no kick on my decisions.

"But, say, sport, did you see the reception I got? Why, even the boys at the Pequod Club hurrahed.

"Of course, you saw the fireworks. They was grand, wasn't they?

"Why, this is a walk-over. It's a lead-pipe cinch I'll win."

HAVANA POLICEMEN ANNOY AMERICAN MINISTER'S WIFE.

Order Her Carriage Away from the Front of a Hotel—Mayor to Apologize and the Policemen to be Discharged.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Squires, wife of the United States Minister, recently drove from her house in Marianao in a hired carriage with a footman on the box, to call upon the wife of the French Minister at the Hotel Inglaterra. When the carriage stoppeu at the hotel the footman went in to announce the visitor.

In the meanwhile, first one policeman and then two others ordered the driver of the carriage to drive away from the position he occupied in front of the hotel. When the footman, who is also an interpreter, returned, he told the policemen that the occupant of the carriage was the wife of the American Minister.

The policemen shrugged their shoulders at this information, and insisted that the carriage drive away; they also ordered the footman to get down from the box and go inside the carriage. A crowd then gathered, and Mrs. Squiers left the carriage.

The foregoing facts were communicated by Mr. Squiers to Diego Tamayo, Secretary of Governor Mr. Squiers said that, whereas he respected municipal ordinances, he thought the policemen who had interfered with his wife's servants should be punished, especially as, after they had been informed that the carriage was occupied by the wife of a foreign Minister, they had nevertheless insisted upon their original demands being fulfilled.

Señor Tamayo referred the matter to the Municipal Council, which passed a vote of confidence in the Mayor of Havana, and decided that he should apologize and make explanations to Mr. Squiers in the name of the Council.

The Chief of Police has called upon the United States Minister and explained to him that a municipal ordinance forbids two persons to ride upon the box of a hired carriage, and that carriages are not allowed to stand in front of the sidewalk at the Hotel Inglaterra.

The policemen in question have been suspended. They will be discharged for behaving as they did to the wife of a foreign Minister.

Flagman Saw Thorpe's Companion.

Detectives Mangin and McGinty of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who are trying to find the man who assaulted William P. Thorpe on an Amsterdam Avenue car early Tuesday morning, inflicting injuries from which he died later in J. Hood Wright Hospital, have as yet been unable to locate the man. The flagman at Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue, according to the detectives, says he saw a man resembling Thorpe standing on the northwest corner, while another man, the one who is supposed to have assaulted Thorpe, stood on the northeast corner. He describes the man as about 5 feet 10 inches in height, of dark complexion; smooth face, that he weighs about 170 pounds, and that he wore a light check suit. The flagman says that Thorpe boarded the car at the front end and the strange man at the rear end.

Long Island Station Agent Disappears.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 6.—H. H. Gallagher, who took charge of the Long Island Railroad Station here yesterday afternoon, has disappeared. He did not go to his office this morning and passengers were unable to procure tickets. It is said that Gallagher's accounts are all right and that nothing is missing.

ASTOR CUPS FOR YACHTS

Elmina and Ailsa Win in New York Yacht Club Races.

AILSA'S RUNAWAY VICTORY

Sailors Washed Overboard During Contests for the Big Trophies Which Is Feature of Annual Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Nine of the biggest and fastest sailing yachts in the New York Yacht Club fleet raced over the thirty-eight miles of the Vineyard Sound course to-day in a grand sailing breeze that was almost a gale for the Astor Cups given by Col. John Jacob Astor, and in both classes there was an exciting race and a decisive victory.

In the class for schooners and yawls Henry S. Redmond's English-built yawl Ailsa ran away from the single stickers with ease and won the $500 cup with several minutes to spare, while the $1,000 cup for schooners went to F. F. Brewster's seventy-footer Elmina for the second consecutive year.

Much regret was expressed at the non-arrival of the flagship, the schooner Corona, at the starting line, for it was pretty generally thought that to-day was just her weather and that with a fresh breeze all around the course she would have had a splendid chance, spite of her not being in real cruising trim. She won the schooner cup in 1900, after having lost it to the Amorita in the previous year. This time the Amorita was again in evidence to repeat her former victory, but the more recently built schooners Elmina and Muriel proved too much for her.

There was also a disappointment in the withdrawal of the new sixties Weetamoe and Neola. The Weetamoe was brought to the line by her owner, H. F. Lippitt, but in the seaway she lost a man overboard, her mate, and she also carried away her steering gear and had to retire. The mate was quickly rescued. The Neola also came out, but did not cross the line.

Another accident, which almost resulted fatally, was when the steward of the Mineola fell overboard. His name is Martin Simmons, and as he fell his hand clutched a wooden capstan bar, and this really saved his life, as he could not swim, and it kept him at the surface for five or six monutes, while the dinghy was lowered by hand from the deck of the Mineola and rowed to him. This made all the delay in the start of the Mineola, and though she did not take a prize, she was, from a sailing point of view, the most interesting boat of the day, succeeding, as she did, in making the best actual time over the course against the others of the seventy-footer fleet.

AILSA KEPT SHARPS GUESSING.

Perhaps the most interesting race of the day was in the cutter class, because no one knew until the finish what yacht had won, and curiosity was at a high pitch all day, as yachtsmen who were endeavoring to time the boats at the different turns tried to keep tabs on the racers by numerous calculations. What kept most of these in doubt was the fact that the time allowance of the big Ailsa was not known exactly before the race.

The yachts sailed over the so-called Vineyard Sound course, and, barring four and a half miles down the wind from the Vineyard Sound Lightship to the Hen and Chickens Lightship, it was a reaching race throughout, with a small-sized southeast gale over the first part of the course and a good whole-sail southwester on the last part.

It was what yachtsmen call "nasty weather" off Brenton's Reef Lightship when the first of the racers came down out of the harbor. The sky was dull and threatening, rain squalls were scurrying over the water, and a twenty-five-knot breeze was kicking up a tremendous sea, so that the yachts rolled and pitched as they sailed about stretching their canvas.

Most of them decided at once that working sails would be more easily carried, and hoisted them accordingly. The Ailsa, however, held on to her No. 3 club topsail, as did the Yankee, and eventually that did good work.

The committee was prompt in arriving at the start, too prompt, in fact, for the Mineola and the Amorita, for neither was ready when the preparatory signal was fired at 11 o'clock, the Mineola being a mile away swapping topsails.

The big Ailsa was on the spot when the starting gun for the single-masted vessels was fired at 11:05, and was the first boat to cross the line. The Rainbow followed about a minute after, Cornelius Vanderbilt at the wheel, sending her along with her rails well under, and her green underbody visible almost to the keel. In another minute the Yankee, also heeled far down, shot over the line, and then came the Senta, and lastly the Hester. Far over to the other side of the lightship was the Mineola, making slowly for the line, a strange position for Capt. Charlie Barr of Columbia fame. It transpired, however, that those on the Mineola did not hear the gun, and as the committee forgot to hoist the blue peter, the Belmont boat was kept back. The committee rectified its mistake by taking the Mineola's time when she crossed.

At 11:10 the schooners were sent away, the Muriel in the lead, 44 seconds after the gun. The Elmina, rather than risk a luffing match, held back and did not cross until nearly three minutes after her rival, while the Amorita, the last boat of the fleet, was handicapped.

In the meantime the Weetamoe had withdrawn, while the schooner Cassetta was scurrying around hunting for her lost man, being aided in her search by the steam launch Scout. Nothing except his cap could be found, and reluctantly those on board headed back for the harbor.

The wind just before the start was southeast by east, and the committee figured that the first leg to Vineyard Sound lightship, a distance of 16¾ miles, would give the yachts some lively windward work. Just as the yachts went off, the wind hauled to a little east of south, making this leg a close fetch instead of a beat. All the yachts went over on the starboard tack, and with the fierce and frequent squalls it seemed as if they could not lay their course.

Every few minutes the Yankee, staggering along under a small club topsail, would get knocked down by the stiff puffs. The Rainbow, with a working topsail, stood it better, but still the Vanderbilt yacht could not pull away, in fact, the Yankee kept gaining all the way down to the lightship.

Astern, almost hidden in the mist, was the Mineola, vainly trying to make up her lost time, while out ahead could be seen the dim outlines of the Ailsa plunging along, but making better weather than any of the others. About noon the wind began to let up a bit, and at the same time hauled still further into the south, and all the yachts hoisted baby jib topsails. The Rainbow was the last to do so and lost seconds by the delay.

The Mineola passed the Muriel and Elmina, the Senta and Hester, and at 12:30 had crept up to within a mile of the Yankee, but here she seemed to stick, and from that time on could not gain a foot. About two miles from the lightship the Elmina overhauled the Muriel and at 12:30 was the leading schooner.

The Ailsa jibed round the lightship over five minutes ahead of the Rainbow, the second boat, and at once squared away for the Hen and Chickens. The yachts were timed rounding the Vineyard Sound Lightship as follows:

Sloops: Ailsa, 12:45:15; Rainbow, 12:52:55; Yankee, 12:53:25; Mineola, 12:57:52; Hester, 1:01:15; Senta, 1:06:25.

Schooners: Elmina, 1:04:50; Muriel, 1:05:15; Amorita, 1:07:55.

On this run from the start the Yankee and Mineola both gained on the Rainbow and the Ailsa on all three.

All the yachts set spinnakers to port and rolled down the four and a half miles at a lively rate. The Ailsa gained a minute more, but the Mineola dropped back, while the Rainbow and Yankee sailed very evenly. The Muriel succeeded in passing the Elmina and once more assumed the lead in that class.

The yachts were timed rounding the Hen and Chickens Lightship as follows:

Sloops.—Ailsa, 1:15:45; Rainbow, 1:24:10; Yankee, 1:24:35; Mineola, 1:29:40; Hester, 1:37:20; Senta, 1:42:30.

Schooners.—Muriel, 1:39:25; Elmina, 1:39:33; Amorita, 1:41:55.

The Muriel and Elmina were very close as they came for the lightship, each getting in their spinnakers only a hundred yards off. The Muriel just managed to slip in ahead by establishing an overlap.

While the yachts were turning this last mark the wind made another haul, this time getting well into the southwest, softening at the same time to ten knots. As the course was about west to the finish at the lightship, it was another reach on the port tack with sheets well in, and the Ailsa with her big jib topsail set pulled still further away from the other boats. In fact, the Redmond boat sailed so fast that the committee had to ask Col. Astor to push the Nourmahal in order to reach the finish in time.

A fleet of over a dozen big steam yachts, all crowded with gay Newport society, was on hand to see the end of the race. The Ailsa was miles ahead of any of the others, but she needed much of the distance, as she had to allow the seventies over eight minutes. She crossed the line at 2:41:38, and was almost in the harbor when the Rainbow finished fourteen minutes and eighteen seconds astern. Right behind the Rainbow bowled the Yankee, having lost something on this last leg, yet not far enough behind but that she beat the Vanderbilt boat by elapsed time.

About a mile astern was the Mineola, sailing an apparently hopeless race. Just before crossing the line a little red protest flag was brought on deck, but it was never shown. The Regatta Committee by this time had discovered their mistake, and the Mineola, having been given her actual starting time, managed to beat out both the Rainbow and Yankee in elapsed time over the course, and was therefore second boat to the Ailsa. In corrected time the yawl boat beat the Belmont 70-footer 4 minutes and 24 seconds.

In the schooner class the Muriel increased her lead over the Elmina, but it was not enough to win, and although leading at the finish by half a mile, lost the race by 1 minute and 36 seconds.

It was a fine finish of a fine race, and the uncertainty as to the winner made it quite exciting.

To-morrow the cruise of the New York Yacht Club will be resumed, the fleet making a run of thirty-seven miles to Vineyard Haven, with the start at Brenton's Reef Lightship and the finish off West Chop. Summary:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Amorita	11:15:00	3:30:16	4:15:16	4:15:16
Muriel	11:10:44	3:24:42	4:13:58	4:12:20
Elmina	11:13:36	3:26:04	4:12:28	4:10:44

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS.

Ailsa	11:06:02	2:41:38	3:35:35	3:35:35
Rainbow	11:06:32	2:55:56	3:49:04	3:40:23
Yankee	11:07:55	2:58:42	3:48:47	3:40:16
Mineola	11:14:23	3:03:03	3:48:40	3:39:39
Hester	11:09:02	3:28:00	4:18:58	4:02:22
Senta	11:07:57	3:30:54	4:31:57	4:05:35

BARTENDER BACKED NAPOLEON THE SECOND.

His Opponent Grabbed the Stakes and Was Summoned to Court on Larceny Charge.

John Reynolds, a bartender for Thomas H. Fox at 462 Seventh Avenue, lost a bet Saturday afternoon, and feeling angry about it, summoned James Oliver of 273 West Thirty-ninth Street to court yesterday. When Oliver arrived Reynolds entered a charge of larceny against him.

"He took $40 out of the cash register," said Reynolds.

"Well, what have you to say to that?" queried Magistrate Meade.

"I did not take the money out of the cash register," answered Oliver; "I took it from alongside of the register. You see, we made a bet. I didn't want to make the bet, but he did. And he held the stakes, and when he lost he refused to give up. So I grabbed my money as well as his, gave him back his, and put mine in my pocket."

"What kind of a bet?" asked the Magistrate.

"He said that Napoleon II. reigned in France," replied Oliver, who is a plasterer, "and I said he didn't."

"I didn't bet that Napoleon II. reigned in France," protested Reynolds. "I know that he never reigned."

"We were talking about the history of Ireland," continued Oliver earnestly, and he said that if the Irish, instead of rebelling in 1798 under Wolfe Tone, had waited until Napoleon II. became Emperor of France, Ireland would have been free to-day, because Napoleon II., he said, would have helped Ireland drive the British out. Then I said that Ireland would have waited a long time, for Napoleon II. never reigned."

"That's what I have known since I was fourteen years old," said Reynolds with a nod.

"Then he pulls out two ten-dollar bills from the cash register and asks me if I had any money. Of course I didn't back out, and I put down a twenty-dollar bill. He up and grabs the money and says he 'll hold the stakes. As soon as I saw I couldn't get my money back I went out for a history of France and brought it back and showed him the facts. 'That's wrong,' said he; 'that's a bum book.' Then we got into an argument and I ran around the end of the bar and got my money and his too. When I got in front of the bar again I handed him his $20 and he tried to hit me on the head with a night stick."

Numerous witnesses were called, who testified that the money Oliver had taken was lying alongside of the cash register instead of in it. Reynolds said he had witnesses to prove that the money was in the register when taken by Oliver, and the Magistrate adjourned the hearing until Friday and held Oliver in $1,000 bail.

SCHOONER PASSENGERS HELD.

More than Half of Their Names Not on the Manifest—Commissioner Williams Investigating.

More trouble developed yesterday for the passengers on the battered old schooner Notice, picked up in midocean and towed into port on Tuesday by the Italian Line steamship Sardegna. The immigration officials discovered that the names of thirty of the forty-seven passengers were not on the manifest, and that, together with the fact that the authorities were notified that attempts would be made to smuggle immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands, gave rise to suspicions in the minds of the authorities. Commissioner Williams was undecided yesterday as to what was to be done with them, and he convened a special board to investigate the case.

Commissioner Williams said:

"The fact that such a large percentage of them do not appear on the schooner's manifest might warrant the inference that an attempt was to be made to smuggle them ashore at some small port on the Rhode Island coast."

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES' WORK.

Question of Alleged Discrimination Against Their Church in the Philippines Under Discussion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The American Federation of Catholic Societies to-day heard reports of Committees on Credentials and appointed other committees. Delegates are largely taken up with questions of Church and civic relations. The question of alleged discrimination against the Catholic Indian missions is to be discussed, probably, at the same time the convention gives consideration to the question of the Spanish friars in the Philippines. Delegates also have been instructed to seek to formulate a policy for Catholic education. Some of the members of the convention favor working for a pro rata sharing of public school funds, to be used for the parochial schools.

Resolutions that had been sent to President Roosevelt charging discrimination in the selection of school teachers for the Philippines, and the response of Secretary Root to the effect that no such discrimination had been made on account of religious belief, were read.

Dr. Ganns of Washington, D. C., addressed the convention relative to the work of Christianizing the Indians and the necessity of securing a renewal of former appropriations by the Government for school purposes.

Train Kills Girl on a Trestle.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—An excursion train on the Illinois Central Railroad caught five young women on a high trestle at Dawson Springs this afternoon. Two were crushed to death and the others, jumping, were probably fatally injured. The dead are Miss Johnny Smith of Paducah, Ky., and Miss Lucy Stevenson of Hickory Grove, Ky. The injured are Miss Lenna Flint, Paducah, Ky.; Miss Edith Stevenson, Hickory, Ky., and Miss Minnie Nichols, Hawes, Ky. All were young women who were sojourning at the springs.

Boy Missing, Overstudy Blamed.

CHATHAM, N. J., Aug. 6.—Wilberforce Ogden of Chatham left his father's house some time early on Monday morning, while slightly demented as the result of overstudy, and thus far all efforts to find him have failed. He was seen in Afton, about four miles from Chatham, on Monday afternoon, and since then all trace of him has been lost.

PLATT AND WOODRUFF DISCUSS STATE TICKET.

Friends of the Lieutenant Governor Say Gov. Odell Will Name His Running Mate.

Senator Thomas C. Platt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff held a conference yesterday at 49 Broadway to discuss the State political situation and also the question as to whether Mr. Woodruff is to be named on the ticket with Gov. Odell. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said after the conference:

"There is no change in the situation. Senator Platt is going to the Adirondacks next week to visit the camp of his son, and he will also spend some time at my camp. I hope to have Gov. Odell up there for a few days, and then matters will be discussed fully. I am not seeking a renomination for Lieutenant Governor, and don't want it. This year I would rather work in the ranks."

"Have you talked over political matters with your friends in Brooklyn?" was asked.

"Yes, last evening, and this morning I saw and talked with nineteen of the Assembly district leaders in Brooklyn. There are only two leaders with whom I did not talk over matters. There has been much exaggeration about the condition of affairs in Brooklyn. There is no strife in the organization, and we will poll in Brooklyn this Fall the full party vote."

From friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff it was ascertained that Messrs. Atterbury and Waldo, who are out in opposition to the organization, will have to contest at the primaries for leadership supremacy.

The friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday that Gov. Odell would have the naming of his running mate on the ticket, but if it was decided that the second place should go to Brooklyn, then the leaders of Kings County will insist that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff remain in the harness and take a renomination for Lieutenant Governor. Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the State Committee, is to come to New York to-morrow, and there will be several conferences prior to the meeting of the State Committee.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff did not visit Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach last night, as he had intended, but that did not prevent the Senator from giving a musical entertainment in the music room of the Oriental. Lawyer Bell of 340 Broadway, one of Senator Platt's friends, had written a new National anthem called "Our Country the Banner of God and Man," which was sung at the entertainment.

MR. COLER VISITS COL. DUNN.

Ex-Controller Calls Upon the Chairman of the Republican State Committee —Says He Seeks No Nomination.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler was a caller at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. He held a short conference with Col. G. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"Just making a social call," was all Mr. Coler would say when asked concerning his visit to the Republican stronghold.

In talking about Democratic politics Mr. Coler said:

"I am seeking no nomination. My business keeps me going now."

Mr. Coler also said that he knew nothing about what was likely to happen at the Democratic State Convention.

Prominent Republicans, when asked concerning the rumors that Lemuel E. Quigg was to be temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, all said that no mention had been made of Mr. Quigg for the place.

Paterson Bank Teller Gone.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 6.—No trace has been found of James D. Edge, note teller of the First National Bank of this city, who disappeared on Monday last, leaving the bank officials say, a shortage of $2,000 in his accounts. The officials of the institution are surprised by his act, as he had been employed by the bank for thirteen years, and had been held in high esteem. He left behind him in his flight a wife and five-year-old daughter. An examination of the note teller's accounts, the officials say, showed that he had appropriated about $2,000 of the cash account. Edge was Treasurer of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was bonded by a fidelity company.

Contracts for Street Work in Bronx.

Borough President Louis T. Haffen awarded the following contracts yesterday for street improvements in the Bronx: Repairing with asphalt Forest Avenue from Westchester Avenue to Home Street, Barber Asphalt Company, $21,086; repairing with asphalt intersections of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Barber Asphalt Company, $7,777; repairing with asphalt Park Avenue from One Hundred and

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

An Added Distinction

The addition of an honored firm-name to the exclusive list represented in our business is always a source of gratification. Our latest acquisition is

The Mason & Hamlin

trade-mark, that comes to us with the exclusive control of their Pianos and Organs for the cities and neighborhoods of New York and Philadelphia.

Our New York Piano business has already outgrown its ample space. Therefore the Mason & Hamlin Store, No. 135 Fifth avenue, will be continued until further notice as a branch of our Piano business.

John Wanamaker

Fine and Artistic FURNITURE

For Elegantly Appointed Homes

Never was there an August Sale that contained so much Furniture of the very highest character and elegance—never before, in any store anywhere, were the appointments for artistic homes offered in such broad array at such positive concessions on prices already fair.

This present condition comes about by reason of the radical action taken with the aristocratic portions of our finer lines of regular furniture. The August spirit has been more virile and far-reaching than ever before; and so these elegant bedroom suites and other superb pieces, which you have probably admired on our floors during the past few months, and whose value is artistic, and not depending on one season or twenty seasons, have been marked at savings that are most decisive.

Every piece or suite is representative of the highest artistic effort of one or another of the master furniture-makers of America. The woods used are carefully selected specimens, beautifully matched and exquisitely finished. The hand-carving and the trimming are done with the most finished skill known to the craft.

The collection would make an artistic exhibition anywhere; and to find such superb furniture under-price will be as gratifying to fine furnishers as it is extraordinary in the trade.

Here are a few word-pictures suggesting the character of the furniture:

Mahogany Bedroom Suite—Usual price $590, August price $440—Consisting of twin bedsteads, bureau and chiffonnier, after the Empire Period. The bedsteads have low head and foot-boards and are each 3 ft. 10 in. wide. Bureau top is 54x24 inches; the mirror 42x82 inches; it contains two large and two small drawers. The chiffonnier top is 36x21 inches, has five drawers and mirror. The entire suite is richly trimmed with cast brass ornaments of appropriate pattern.

Golden Oak Sideboard—Usual price $290, August price $180—After the Italian Renaissance; the base is 66 inches long, 24 inches deep; has plain polished top and contains three small drawers, three cupboards, one large drawer; doors and drawer-fronts are richly carved; base has claw feet; the top has large oval mirror surrounded by a richly carved moulding; there are two small side shelves supported by carved claw-foot legs surmounted by a lion's head and wings. Above the mirror frames are cupids and extensive scroll-work; full height of sideboard 81 inches.

Mahogany Bedroom Suite—Usual price $685, August price $465—Twin bedsteads, bureau and chiffonnier; the suite is richly decorated with ormolu brass trimmings, and has gracefully moulded edges. The bedsteads are 4 ft. wide, and have low foot-board and medium-high head-board. The bureau is 52 inches long and 23 inches deep, with a mirror 42x30 inches. Chiffonnier has mirror to match, and contains six drawers. This suite is of very fine Louis XV. design and the finish is of the best.

Bedroom Suite—Usual price $1810, August Price $1629—A Louis XV. Suite in Circassian walnut. It is of absolutely correct lines, and the carvings are true to the original. The workmanship is without equal in this country; the markings of the wood are the finest we have ever seen; all trimmings are correct. The suite consists of twin bedsteads, bureau, chiffonnier, toilet table, bedroom table, somnoe and cheval glass. We can supply this suite in white mahogany or red mahogany at slightly lower prices.

Mahogany Sideboard—Usual price $300, August price $225—Of English Colonial design with high base; it is 74 in. wide and 24 in. deep; full height is 5 ft. 10 in. The base has three drawers with rounded fronts; three closets below top or recessed top are supported by richly carved columns; base has four carved claw-feet, one under each column. The top is low with one long shelf supported by columns; the mirror is 66 in. long by 18 in. wide. The entire piece is correct in every detail and is extremely rich and elegant.

Mahogany Bedstead and Dresser — Usual price $370, August price $290—Of old English design; very plain; bedstead is full size with low foot-board and medium high head-board. Dresser is 60 in. long and 27 in. deep; mirror is 48 in. long, 34 in. high; dresser is fitted with large drawers, and the drawer-pulls are glass knobs. The construction is of the best and is finished with a high polish.

Colonial Bedroom Suite—Usual price $255, August price $165—Dresser, large double Bedstead and Chiffonnier. The bedstead is a semi-four poster and foot and head-boards are low; the dresser and chiffonnier have mirror supports matching the bedstead posts; dresser is 50 in. long and 24 in. deep, has an oval mirror 42 in. long and 32 in. high; five drawers. Chiffonnier has six drawers. The posts are richly decorated with leaf carvings; the drawers are fitted with glass knobs.

But the more popular lines are also most fully supplied, and most decisively under-price; while the quality-standard, grade by grade throughout, is of the high character demanded by the Wanamaker guarantee.

Remember that though selections must be made now, deliveries will be made later on, at your convenience.

Fourth floor.

A Safe for The Home

Lots of people take chances by keeping their securities, documents and other valuables at home, instead of in a safe-deposit vault.

The "Meilink Fire and Water-proof Vaults" were designed to protect valuables at home. Their construction renders the contents proof against damage by water and fire, and practically burglar-proof—as they cannot be opened by anything short of explosives except by the owner's key.

They are invaluable for the home or small office; and a very cheap form of insurance on articles that cannot be easily replaced.

We have a number of these Safes, in two sizes, to sell at the following special prices:

Size 14 x 9½ x 8½ in., $7
Size 20 x 13½ x 14½ in., $15

Commercial Stationery Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Dress-Suit Cases

There's a good deal of satisfaction in having a stock of Dress-Suit Cases to choose from, like this. Makes finding the particular kind you want a simple matter. And if you're in a hurry—going away today, for instance—haste, with satisfaction, is an important combination.

Pointers:

Dress-Suit Cases of karatol; steel frame; brass lock and catches will not scratch; 24 in., $2.25.
Dress-Suit Cases of heavy sheepskin; steel frame; linen-lined; brass spring lock and catches; 22 and 24 in., $3.
Russet cowhide Dress-Suit Cases; linen-lined, with shirt flap; steel frame; brass lock with catches or straps; 24 in.; splendid value at $5.
Heavy cowhide Dress-Suit Cases; leather-lined; French sewed edge; sole leather corners; 24 in., $9.50.
Heavy cowhide Dress-Suit Cases, in imitation alligator; linen-lined; steel frame; 24 in., $9.

Basement.

Your Fall LACE CURTAINS

Why Pay a Half More, or Twice as Much, for Them Later?

The August Trade Sale of Furniture is bringing thousands of housekeepers to Wanamaker's these days. This August Sale of Lace Curtains adds another feature of immense economy that doubles the store's interest during these enthusiastic house-furnishing days.

The Lace Curtains are from one of the leading importing houses, and will prove pleasing to housekeepers of most artistic taste. The variety is exceptionally broad, and prices are a third to a half below what you would have to pay for similar grades, if you waited even the few weeks till you were more anxious for them.

These suggestions of prices:

Irish Point Curtains

In Ecru—$14.25 Curtains at $7.15.
$14.50 Curtains at $9.50.
$15 Curtains at $9.
$16 Curtains at $10.50.
In White—$5.65 Curtains at $3.75.
$6 Curtains at $4.
$6.50 Curtains at $4.25.
$7.50 Curtains at $5.
$16.50 Curtains at $11.
$17.75 Curtains at $11.75.
$18 Curtains at $9.
$8.25 Curtains at $4.15.
$9 Curtains at $4.50.
$10.50 Curtains at $7.
$12 Curtains at $8.

Renaissance Curtains

$10.50 Curtains at $7.
$12 Curtains at $6.
13.50 Curtains at $9.
$16.50 Curtains at $11.
$17.25 Curtains at $11 50.
$20.25 Curtains at $10.15.
$24 Curtains at $16.

Madras Curtains

$1.35 Curtains at 70c.
$5.65 Curtains at $3.75.
$6 Curtains at $3.
$6.75 Curtains at $4.50.

Tambour Lace Curtains

$3.50 Curtains at $2.25.
$4.50 Curtains at $3.
$5.65 Curtains at $2.85.
$7.50 Curtains at $3.75.
$9 Curtains at $6.
$12.75 Curtains at $8.50.
$20 Curtains at $13.50.

Arabian Curtains

$9 Curtains at $4.50.
$10.50 Curtains at $7.
$15.75 Curtains at $7.85.
$18.75 Curtains at $12.50.
$20.25 Curtains at $13.
$30 Curtains at $20.
$39 Curtains at $19.50.
$45 Curtains at $30.

Cluny Curtains

$3 Curtains at $1.50.
$3.50 Curtains at $2.25.
$4.25 Curtains at $2.85.
$5.25 Curtains at $2.65.
$7.50 Curtains at $5.
$8.25 Curtains at $5.50.
$9 Curtains at $6.

Third floor.

Norfolk Jacket Suits

For Men—$8.50

This is a group of fifty-two smart and stylish Summer Suits, with Norfolk jackets. They are made of cool wool crashes, in medium colorings, which were most fairly priced before at $12 and $15. Today choose for **$8.50 a suit.**

Then we have a good variety of $6 to $8 Striped Worsted Trousers, at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SUMMER SKIRTS

At About Half Price

Stylish, handsome, serviceable Skirts of the sorts in immediate demand, at half price, almost half price, and some less than half price. It's the final clean-up of Summer stocks; and if you have need of another such skirt the cost will be extremely little if you secure your choice of these:

At 75c—Skirts of white pique, and polka-dot duck; seven-gored flare and flounce, trimmed with bands of white. Value $1.50.
At $1—Skirts of duck, linen and cotton cheviot; graduated flounce, corded with white. Value $3.75.
At $2.75—Skirts of linen, trimmed with embroidery; others with flounce, a few plaited. Value, $5.
At $3.50—Walking skirts of black and tan linen, box-plaited; plaited with yoke; others with flounce and plain gored skirt. Value $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Tailored Suits—$15

That's merely the beginning of the story. The pith of it lies in the former values—$22.50 to $35. You make a saving of the difference.

Stylish, smart Suits they are, too, for girls of 14 and 16 years. Suits, one of which every girl should include in her Summer outfit—for traveling, driving, cool days, and the like. Materials are covert cloth, cheviot and broadcloth, in a variety of good shades, and mostly silk-lined throughout. Tailoring is the best possible—and the suits at their new price are rare bargains.

$15, formerly $22.50 to $35

Second floor, Ninth street.

Hot-Weather Corsets

Corsets should always give style and graceful carriage to the wearer; but in Summer they should do more—be comfortable and cool.

Here are some pre-eminently Summer Corsets, at attractively low prices:

At $2.75—Lillian Corsets of imported batiste and coutil; medium low bust and long hips; some made for slight figures.
At $3.50—Lillian Corsets of coutil; low bust; long over hips; with garters attached.

Second floor, Tenth street.

These in the Basement:

At 38c—Corsets of strong net and fine batiste; medium short hips and bust; sizes 18 to 26; were 50c.
At 75c—Corsets of English netting; with two side steels; others with medium high bust and medium hips; lace-trimmed.
At $1—Sonnette Corsets of fine batiste; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; garter attachments.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE

Men's Socks, 5c Pair
Women's Stockings, 3 prs., 25c

That's astonishing news, even from our Under-Price Store. For the ridiculously low prices, at which these splendid sorts of Hosiery are grouped, don't begin to measure their real value. But small lots make small prices—and these offerings are made up of small lots. But there are all sizes in each group. Details:

Men's Socks, 5c pair, worth 10c and 12½c

900 pairs, elastic, durable, fast black Cotton; black with white printed figures; or unbleached cotton with double soles.

Women's Stockings, 3 pairs for 25c

Former prices were 10c, 12½c and 20c pair.

2000 pairs; seamless and elastic, in these qualities:
Fast black Lisle Thread; allover openwork in assorted pretty designs.
Fast black Cotton, allover openwork.
Plain or ribbed Cotton; colored tops with black boots.
Unbleached Cotton; with double soles.
Tan Cotton, in assorted shades; also fast black cotton.

But that's not all that the Under-Price Store holds of interest to you today. Further items:

Women's Wash Gloves—The most comfortable Gloves for Summer wear. Of lace lisle, in black and white, at 15c.

Women's Garments—Wrappers and Petticoats—a notable bargain in each:

Kimono Wrappers at 50c, worth 85c—
Of lawn; white ground with fancy stripes in blue, pink or lavender, with white border. As attractive as they are serviceable.
Black Petticoats at 75c, worth $1.50—
Of Mercerized percaline; finished with three ruffles with small plaits.

Umbrellas Under-Price—Two interesting offerings of Umbrellas, for men and for women, each at a comfortable saving:

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Women's 26-inch Umbrellas, of strong union taffeta, with new assortment of fancy handles—horn hooks, pearl-and-silver, silver caps, or natural wood, silver-trimmed.
At $1.50, worth $2—Men's 28-inch Umbrellas, same quality, with natural wood handles, silver-trimmed.

Garments For Children—Babies' Dresses, Girls' Guimpes, Children's Muslin Underwear form an attractive cluster of offerings, most economically priced:

Children's Drawers at 25c to 38c, worth 38c to 50c—
Of Masonville muslin; hemstitched umbrella ruffle; also embroidery edge or ruffle; sizes up to 14 years.
Babies' Dresses at 25c to $1, worth 40c to $2.50—
Of gingham, in guimpe, French waist and sailor effects; sizes 1 to 4 years.
Girls' Guimpes at 25c to 75c, worth 40c to $1.50—
Lawn yoke of plain or hemstitched plaits; with or without insertions; broken sizes up to 10 years.
Babies' Dresses at 50c, worth 75c—
Of lawn or nainsook; yoke of hemstitched plaits; insertion or ruffle around yoke; sizes 1 to 3 years.

Three Shoe Offerings

Of More Than Usual Significance

Today our Main Shoe Store presents three groups of our regular lines of Shoes at very decisive reductions in price—a most unusual occurrence and well worth noting when the occasion comes.

Regular lines of Wanamaker Shoes average a dollar's worth of betterness over other shoes, at *regular* prices; and when reductions like the following are to be found, they should be seized upon quickly by all in need of good and stylish shoes.

Men's Oxfords That Were $3 and $3.90; Now $2.40—
Black chrome tanned kidskin, black wax calfskin and fine imported enamel leather; a size out here and there, but every normal foot can be fitted today.

Women's Oxfords That Were $3 a pair; Now $2—
Black chrome kidskin and dull oxide kidskin; turned soles; medium and high heels; high-grade shoes in nearly every size.

Children's Spring-heel Shoes That Were $1.75 to $3; Now $1.30 to $1.90—
Prices depending on size. Tan goatskin lace shoes, tan Russia calf and brown kidskin Oxfords, made with flexible and welted oak leather soles in the way that has made the Wanamaker children's shoes criterions.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Clean-Up of Boys' WASHABLE SUITS

This concerns our entire stock of Washable Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits for Boys. The variety is quite broad. Materials are colored and white pique, galatea, white drill and linen. Broken lots, of course; but the group contains Russian Blouse Suits from 2½ to 6 years, and Sailor Suits from 3 to 12 years. Former prices were $2 to $5; today choose for

75c and $1.25 a suit

We also offer about fifteen dozen Boys' Shirtees, of white and colored percale; some have cuffs to match; sizes for boys of 5 to 12 years; were 35c and 45c each; now **2 for 25c.**

Boys' Military Blouses, of chambray and percale; sizes 3 to 7 years; regularly 75c and 85c; now **50c.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Summer Weariness

When you are exhausted, and haven't ambition or strength to do anything, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It is a tonic and nerve food that will revive and strengthen you in the most gratifying manner. No other Summer Tonic to compare with

***Horsford's* Acid Phosphate**

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

Specials In Men's Shoes and Oxfords.

Our buyer went shoe gunning. He's a "dead shot"—he bagged his game. They were good shoes, worth $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. Prove yourself a good hunter, too—you can get into a pair for

$1.50

THE STROLLERS SHOE

"Sleep walkers" don't need our Strollers Shoes. "Sleepers" don't wear them. Wide-awake twentieth century men buy them regularly. "The Strollers" will help you along. We'd like to prove to you that we know what we're talking about. Shoes and Oxfords **3.50**

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

Welch's

Has well been called "Nature's Finest Food and Drink." Especially at this time of year it does go right to the spot. Try these recipes—

Welch's Grape Juice Lemonade.

To a quart of lemonade, rather sweet, add a tumbler of Welch's Grape Juice. Serve ice cold.

Welch's Grape Punch (Unfermented).

Take the juice of three lemons, the juice of one orange, one pint Welch's Grape Juice, one pint water, one small cup of sugar. Serve ice cold.

Order from your dealer. Be sure the label reads "Welch's."

The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

D. I. D.

Did YOU KNOW IT?

Dieudonné Parisian Aromatic Insecticide; Disinfectant, Deodorant, Fumigator, will kill all Moths, Croton Bugs, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Bed Bugs. Non-poisonous. 50 cts. per box. Disinfect your house before you come home. Agency, 111 Broadway, Room 97.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT. GREAT CORONATION DISPLAY SATURDAY
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. FLORODORA (With an Immense Cast & Chorus.) Mat. Sat.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. SAT. THE DEFENDER.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"A really charming picture."—Tribune.
5th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
Japanese Comic Opera THE MIKADO. Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. & Irving Pl. TO-NIGHT.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
The greatest rural drama ever written.
Prices 25, 50, 75c., $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic. Fri. excepted. Cimetro's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M.; W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. "THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c.
That's all. WAGNER NIGHT.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15. The Wild Rose
14th Week Lederer's gaiety

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes: 11th week. Columbus Ave. and 66th Street.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. Saty's. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creators and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

3D AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. GYPSY JACK. Next Week—The Limited Mail.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800
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Sporting Events.

Baseball, Jersey City, 4 P. M.
To-day and Saturday, Aug. 9—NEWARKS.—Adv.

AMERICANS' TENNIS LEAD

Singles Matches for International Trophy at Bay Ridge.

RAIN CAUSED A POSTPONEMENT

Large Crowd of Spectators on the Crescent A. C. Grounds Saw the English Players Defeated.

England's lawn tennis players failed entirely to live up to the reports of their prowess which has come to this country, and yesterday were apparently outclassed by the American defenders of the Dwight F. Davis international challenge trophy. Both William A. Larned, the present National champion in the singles, and Malcom D. Whitman, the unbeaten National champion, won two straight sets from the Britishers before the rain came down and necessitated the discontinuance of play on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, Eighty-fifth Street and the Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Dr. Joshua Pim acted as the opponent to Whitman, while R. F. Doherty was the adversary of Larned. The strength of Larned was somewhat unexpected, and his showing leads the Americans to believe that there is no chance of the cup crossing the Atlantic this year. The scores of the unfinished competitions were: Whitman vs. Pim, 6—1, 6—1; Larned vs. Doherty, 6—2, 6—3.

There was a vast outpouring of the society contingent that completely occupied every available space about the courts. The immense grand stand on the southern side was filled at least half an hour before the matches, which began at 3:30 in the afternoon. The northern stand was occupied by a portion of President Roosevelt's family and their friends, the younger Roosevelts—Kermit, Theodore, Jr., and Archie—being the most interested spectators of the group. In all, the gallery numbered nearly 4,000, and was given to outbursts of applause such as has never been heard about the tennis courts of this country before. The gay colored costumes of the women outlined the amphitheatre as if it were surrounded by a border of flowers, and presented a most picturesque appearance with the green, velvet-looking courts in the centre.

AMERICANS' FIRST POINTS.

The men came out from the dressing rooms together, Larned and Doherty taking the court nearest the waters of the Narrows, to the westward, while Whitman and Dr. Pim took the easterly field. The service in each match fell to the American, and it was regarded as significant that each won the first point of the competitions. The Larned-Doherty contest was by far the more spectacular of the two, in that the Briton put up a splendid defensive game, which was not equal to the test placed upon it by Larned, who was at his best in the dashing, faultless style which he uses so successfully. The redoubtable Bob Wrenn sat in the umpire's chair, and when he called "Play!" Larned served a straight swift ball which Doherty sent into the net, thus tallying for the American player. Larned evened matters on the next point, however, by making a faulted return, but he swiftly settled down into the game and gave the Englishman all that he could attend to on his side of the court. The keen eye which Larned possessed for the side lines was quickly demonstrated as he began to earn the points by sending the ball down close to the chalk marks in a way which Doherty found it impossible to get and return. It is really in this way that Larned won both sets. He did not depend upon the use of a lobb at any time, and this made the contest much more spectacular than it otherwise would have been, because each man was forced throughout to resort to driving tactics. The great back-hand stroke of Larned was seen to the best advantage, as Doherty had heard that the American was off on this stroke and placed the ball so as to bring out any weakness that his opponent might possess in this respect. Not once were Larned's returns from his back hand inaccurate or weak, and the Englishman was forced to go upon the defensive, which meant a losing game for him. There was little volleying at the net. Doherty tried to gain that position several times, but on each occasion he was passed so cleverly by the American that he clung to his base line and fought out the match from that point. Only four times in the two sets did the point score in games go to deuce. The last game of the second set was the best in this particular, as both men were playing in a heavy downpour of rain which handicapped them considerably. Each was trying for passes, but sent the ball into the net or out of court at the critical moment, with the result that the points went to 9—7 before Larned finally won.

During the first set of this match there was an interesting group about the umpire's chair. In it were Holcombe Ward, Dwight F. Davis, and H. L. Doherty, the latter the present holder of the All-England's champion title. After the first set had been finished they went over to the court on which Whitman and Dr. Pim were waging their struggle, and staid there until the contests were postponed by Richard Stevens, who acted in the official capacity of referee.

The point score of the Larned-Doherty match follows:

FIRST SET.

	Points. Games.
W. A. Larned,	
American...	5 4 4 2 5 2 4 4—30 6
R. F. Doherty,	
English...	3 2 1 4 3 4 2 2—21 2

SECOND SET.

W.A. Larned,	
American...	4 0 4 1 4 6 4 4 0—36 6
R. F. Doherty, English.	2 4 2 4 2 8 1 1 7—31 3

DR. PIM WAS OUTPLAYED.

In the other competition Dr. Pim soon made it evident that his work was to be a sore disappointment to those who had expected much of him. Whitman tried out every stroke of the Englishman in the first four games of the opening set, and gave him a taste of the famous reverse twist which Dr. Pim is not likely to forget in a long while. It was the first time that the Briton had met with this much talked of stroke, and although he said on his arrival in this country that it had no terrors for him, he probably appreciates now that it is invariably good for an ace when played against one who does not thoroughly understand the method of handling this stroke for a return.

Whitman's first ball went wide of the court, and on his second trial at service he drove a swift one which Pim sent into the net in rather weak fashion. Dr. Pim made a splendid return of the American's second service by a superbly executed ground stroke, which sent the ball nearly to the base line of Whitman's court. The Englishman tried to get to the net behind this stroke, but was met with a low lob over his head, the ball just dropping in the court and again Whitman scored. As if to show his opponent how running into the net should be done, Whitman simply played steady returns with his opponent across the net, and then went in behind a long drive, smashing the return in a sensational manner that brought forth round after round of applause from the spectators. Then Dr. Pim took two points on an out and a net by Whitman, but the American gained the first game by scoring the final point by a forehand drive along his adversary's left hand side line.

It was not until the third game that Whitman got his arm in good swing and served his first reverse twist. The ball fell true in the court, and Dr. Pim's racquet met it accurately, but not in a manner that it should have done, the ball falling dead from the racquet. A pained and surprised expression passed over the Englishman's face as he realized that this was the stroke to which the team of two years ago attributed its signal defeat. The two men, as they played about the court, resembled two distinctive and separate types of players, the American being swift and sure in his movements, while the Englishman appeared to plod and work hard for everything he got. As the competition progressed Whitman forced his opponent into difficult positions with the greatest ease, and used that crafty finesse which has always been the feature of his game.

In the execution of every stroke the Yankee displayed his complete mastery of the racquet and ball, so much so that the Englishman appeared greatly outclassed and of a much inferior ranking to the man on the other side of the net. At the completion of the first set the spectators apparently became weary of the one-sidedness of the play, and there was a general exodus to gain new points of vantage from which to witness the contest between Larned and R. F. Doherty. The storm clouds, which had been coming up rapidly, now threatened immediate rain, and Whitman began to play the second set with a rush. He was apparently guilty of gross carelessness, and yet played with such rapidity and accuracy that in none of the games did the point score go to deuce. By cleverly feeling out the Englishman, Whitman soon discovered that the vaunted back-hand stroke of his opponent was very weak. Because of this he incessantly played to that side of the opposing court and earned the points with hardly any effort. The American did not trouble himself to go into the net, but outplayed the Englishman at his own favorite game from the base line. There was only one brilliant spot in this set, and that in the third game. Both men ran in simultaneously to the net, both volleying rapidly. Whitman sending all of his returns at Dr. Pim's feet, the latter picking them up by the best strokes he exhibited at any stage of the contest. The ball crossed the barrier at least ten times, the men being no further than four yards apart. By a quick change Whitman crossed the ball and sent it away to the left of his antagonist, thus gaining the point. At the end of this set Whitman was anxious to go on, although the rain was coming down and made playing difficult work. Dr. Pim was evidently tired and suffering from the running which Whitman had forced him to do in order that he could cover his court with any degree of ability. Capt. W. H. Collins, manager of the English team, talked with Dr. Pim for a moment and it became evident that they wished to stop the match. After some consultation the matter was referred to Richard Stevens, the referee, and on the recommendation that he made the game was discontinued. The point score of the Whitman-Pim match follows:

FIRST SET.

	Points. Games.
M. D. Whitman,	
America...	4 6 4 6 4 4 6—34 6
Dr. J. Pim, Great	
Britain...	2 4 1 8 2 1 4—22 1

SECOND SET.

M. D. Whitman,	
America...	4 4 4 2 4 4 4—26 6
Dr. J. Pim, Great	
Britain...	2 1 2 4 2 2 2—15 1

After waiting a certain length of time, the rain continued to come down without any cessation, so an agreement was entered into by the Americans and the Englishmen that the matches would be continued this morning at 10:30. Immediately after the schedule of games for the day will be played, Dr. Pim meeting Larned and R. F. Doherty engaging Whitman.

DUSTER'S SPINAWAY STAKES.

Keene's Filly First in a Head Finish Before Western Winner Judith Campbell.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Spinaway Stakes, named in honor of one of the greatest fillies the American turf ever produced, was the chief event to-day, and made a splendid finish and a sensational result. With four horses abreast at the finish, the decision went to the Ben Brush filly Duster, from J. R. & F. P. Keene's stable, while the warm favorite, Judith Campbell, a star performer from the West, finished third.

Duster, Astarita, and Judith Campbell passed the post noses apart, in the order named, with Mary Street, which was an added starter, only half a length away. The track was deep in mud, and Judith Campbell, for whom an offer of $20,000 had been refused by her owner, John W. Schorr, earlier in the day, led up to the very last jump. She started at 6 to 5 in the betting, and was heavily backed by the Western horsemen. Gold Money was the second choice. The latter was unable to run a yard in the deep going and was never prominent. Duster started at 15 to 1. The condition of the track caused a lot of scratching, and the fields were much reduced in size in consequence. There were seven events, with only two favorites successful. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Eva Russell, b. f., 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Orloff, 94, (Force,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Cincinnatus, 102, (Rice,) 16 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Kickshaw, Kinksie, Nigrette, Dr. Bissell, Epidemic, Harrison, Hilarity, and Back Number also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; short course; two miles. M. J. Malaney's Sallust, b. g., aged, 152 pounds, (Gallagher,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Kuja, 145, (F. Callahan,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 4, second; Seyne, 145, (Buicraft,) 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—4:22. Draughtsman started and refused to go the course.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway, for two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Duster, b. f., 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Astarita, 121, (N. Turner,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Judith Campbell, 122, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Mary Street, Wild Thyme, Figardon, Athlana, Girdle, Tioga, Miladi Love, Gold Money, Amaryllis, and Bounding Beauty also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. F. R. Hitchcock's Grey Friar, gr. g., 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Catechise, 110, (Redfern,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Glennevis, 110, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:11 4-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Andrew Miller's Honolulu, b. c., 3 years, 88 pounds, (Shea,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Potente, 107, (T. Burns,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Drummond, 101, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Swamplands, Philippine, and Bounteous also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. H. M. Zeigler's Bar Le Duc, b. c., 3 years, 114 pounds, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Octoroon, 109, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Cassville, 114, (Woodley,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:18 4-5. Garter v. Buckle, Biserta, Three Hot Days, Schoharie, The Beggar, Marie Tryon, and I Know also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 5 years, 100 pounds, (J. Martin,) even and 1 to 3, won; Ten Candles, 116, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; The Rival, 100, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:58 1-5. Cunard also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Chuctanunda and Dublin, 126 pounds each; King Pepper and King Hanover, 118 each; Wealth, 114; Glenwater, 107; Belle of Lexington, 104; Sister Jeanie, Janice, and St. Barnaby, 100 each; Miss Hastings, 95, and Tenagra, 84.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Articulate, 125 pounds; Sombrero, 107; Col. Bill, 102; The Rival, 100; Bluff, Numeral, and Leonid, 95 each, and Gold Cure and Cuspidor, 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Catskill Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; seven furlongs. Red Path, 123 pounds; Belvino, 116; Highlander, 112; Moor and Anak, 108 each; Numeral and Flying Buttress, 107 each; Consoluca, 103; Five Nations and Femesole, 102 each, and Pearl Finder, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Sparkle Esher and Lady Albercraft, 119 pounds each; Daisy Green, Christine A., Stampling Ground, Louise Collier, Old Lady, Ada Nay, and Lady Josephine, 111 each; Intervention, Dainty, Lass o' Linden, Erora, Florite, Dazzling, Lady Knighthood, Meddling Mary, Glorioue, Empress of India, and Mollie Brandt, 104 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Kilogram, 113 pounds, Prince Richard, 109; Andy Williams, 108; Military, 106; Satire, 104; Vincennes, 103; Handicapper, 101, and Lapidus and Rossignol, 96 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $2,500; five and a half furlongs. Cinquevalli, 107 pounds; High Chancellor, Waxe Candle, and Sentinel, 102 each; Warte Night, 99; Dark Planet, Dr. Sayior, Decoration, John A. Scott, and Full Back, 97 each; Glorious and Gloriosa, 94 each, and Forward, 89.

Dan Patch After Racing Record.

The New York Trotting Association has arranged to have Dan Patch, the celebrated pacer, who went a mile in 2:00¾ at Columbus last Saturday, go against Star Pointer's record of 1:59¼ at the Brighton Beach meeting on Saturday, Aug. 16.

The association will offer a purse of $5,000 for the event, and this will be a substitute for a purse of $3,000 which it was intended to offer for a race between pacers.

M. E. McHenry, the driver of Dan Patch, preferred to go against the record rather than to engage in a race, and he expressed the belief that Dan Patch will lower Star Pointer's time.

Golf on Innis Arden Links.

At the Innis Arden Golf Club yesterday Miss Clara Thomas won in the final round for the J. Kennedy Tod Cup from Mrs Ralph P. Hinchman by 5 up and 3 to play. The winner, who was the runner-up last year, received a souvenir cup outright, and her name will be inscribed on the Tod trophy, which will remain in annual competition until one person shall have scored two wins.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Beat New York in Five-Inning Contest—Jones Suspended for Assaulting Umpire Emslie.

Pittsburg's champion baseball team won the fourth and last game of the series from the New York players on the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 2 to 0. The visitors tallied two runs in the first inning and two more in the first half of the sixth, but the game was called just then on account of rain, and the score for the first five innings went on record in favor of Pittsburg.

Left Fielder Jones was suspended for the season by the New York Club for his attack on Umpire Emslie during the latter half of the fifth inning. Jones was the first man to the bat in New York's half of this inning, and he had a wordy altercation with the umpire in regard to his calling a strike. Jones sent a fly to centre field, which was caught by Beaumont, and then he turned and grasped the umpire's arm. In another moment he attempted to strike Emslie, and knocked off that official's mask. Just then Manager McGraw got between the men and ordered Jones to the bench. Emslie went further and ordered Jones out of the game and off the field. As the deposed player walked away he was roundly hissed by the spectators.

Clarke began the batting for Pittsburg in the first inning, but was fielded out at first by McGraw to McGann. Beaumont got his base on called balls and got to second on Leach's hit to right. Wagner was looked to for a hit, but he struck out. Bransfield sent a line fly over second base, scoring Beaumont. Ritchey's fly to left field was badly judged by Jones, and Leach crossed the plate with the second run. The local men could do nothing with Chesbro's pitching, and they only made one hit in the five innings. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Browne, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
B'mont, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	McGraw, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Bres'han, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Wagner, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Br'nsf'd, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Jones, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Conroy, ss.	0	0	1	0	0	Dunn, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
						Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	7	15	3	0	Total.	0	1	15	6	1

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 6. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Chesbro, 2. Stolen base—Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour.

Rain Stopped Brooklyn Game.

Only one inning of the final baseball game of the Cincinnati-Brooklyn series had been completed at Washington Park yesterday when the play was interrupted by heavy rain, and, after the usual thirty minutes' wait Umpire Lynch called the game. The visitors began well, as they scored four runs in their half of the inning and retired the Brooklyn side without a tally.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	65	20	.765	Cincinnati	40	46	.465
Brooklyn	60	42	.543	St. Louis	41	49	.456
Chicago	48	41	.539	Philadelphia	38	54	.400
Boston	43	41	.524	New York	28	60	.316

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Rochester took the two baseball games played here to-day with Jersey City, the first by a narrow margin, the second shutting them out. Shoch's error in the first game gave Rochester the winning run. Becker was very steady and his strike outs and Blake's home run were features. In the second game the visitors could do nothing with McFarlan's delivery. Halligan was put off the field for striking Umpire McNamara. Scores:

ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hayden, lf.	2	3	1	0	0	Oaks, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Phelps, c.	0	1	9	4	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Francis, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2	Hall'g'n, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Blake, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	Carr, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0
McKean, 1b.	0	1	1	1	1	Griffin, 2b.	1	3	0	5	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0	Shoch, rf.	0	2	1	0	1
Henry, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0	Mack, ss.	0	2	3	3	0
Ziemer, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Butler, c.	0	0	2	0	0
M'Aleese, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	McCann, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Becker, p.	0	0	1	1	2						
Total.	5	10	27	13	5	Total.	4	10	24	14	1

Rochester	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Jersey City	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Henry, Hayden, Shoch. Home run—Blake. Stolen bases—Hayden, Blake, Butler. Left on bases—Rochester, 7; Jersey City, 9. Sacrifice hits—Phelps, 2; Blake, Shindle, Griffin, Shoch. Bases on balls—Off Becker, 2; off McCann, 2. Struck out—By Becker, 8; by McCann, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By McCann, 1. First on errors—Rochester, 1; Jersey City, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpires Messrs. Rinn and McNamara.

SECOND GAME.

ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hayden, lf.	2	3	1	0	0	Oaks, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Phelps, c.	1	1	4	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Francis, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Halligan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Blake, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Woods, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Carr, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Henry, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1	Griffin, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
Ziemer, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Shoch, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
McAleese, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Mack, ss.	0	1	1	3	1
McFarlan, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Butler, c.	0	1	7	0	0
						Barnett, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Total.	3	7	27	9	2	Total.	0	5	24	11	1

Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—3
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 7. Sacrifice hits—Phelps, Francis, (2.) Stolen bases—Blake. Double play—Dillon, (unassisted.) First on errors—Jersey City, 2. Base on balls—Off McFarlan, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Barnett, 1. Struck out—By McFarlan, 2; by Barnett, 5. Time of game—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rinn and McNamara.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Worcester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	2	4
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	—4	7	0

Batteries—Falkenberg, Pappala, and Steelman; Magee and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	—7	10	4
Newark	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	12	4

Batteries—Amole and Shaw; Hemming and Thackara.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	—5	5	0		
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	2		

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Conn and Farmer.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Baltimore, 2; Detroit, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Washington, 2.
At St. Louis—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Binghamton, 0.
At Ilion—Syracuse, 5; Ilion, 1.

EMPEROR'S METEOR III. WON.

American-Built Schooner First in Match Race at Cowes—Irex Won Emperor's Cup.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 6.—The chief race to-day in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was for the Emperor's Cup, and was won by the Irex on time allowance. She finished fifth. The Cicely finished first and the Navahoe second, but after deducting time allowance the Irex was declared the winner, with the Cetonia second and the Fiona third.

Emperor William's American-built schooner Meteor III. and Myles B. Kennedy's Sybarita started eastward over the Queen's course in a match race. Both yachts carried jackyarders and every stitch of canvas was spread. A rain squall almost entirely hid the contestants from view soon after the start. The Sybarita led at first, but the Meteor won the race.

The Meteor went to the front early and reached through Cowes at 11:30 in grand style, apparently having a winning lead at that time. The Sybarita then was four minutes behind the Meteor. The Sybarita cut down the Meteor's lead on the eastern course to 20 seconds, but the wind increasing, the Emperor's yacht again drew away and won handily, finishing at 1:51:43. The Sybarita finished at 2:04:03.

KING EDWARD'S NEW YACHT.

Watson Designing Big Cutter to Contest with Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—To-Day says King Edward will have a new racing cutter built on the Clyde in time for the racing season of 1903, and that the new yacht probably will be named Britannia, but will be larger than the famous old boat of that name.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Glasgow confirms the report that the King is to have a new yacht, and says that Watson is now designing a big racing cutter for the King. The first use contemplated for the boat is a series of trial races with Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup. This report suggests an explanation of the unexpectedly amicable manner in which Watson and Fife have worked together in designing the new challenger. The King's interest in the America's Cup racing has been proved by his purchase of and fitting out of the Britannia for the trials of the Shamrock I. The building of a new yacht by his Majesty was not unexpected, as at the beginning of Queen Victoria's fatal illness he canceled an order for a similar boat. These trials will give an immense fillip to the interest in racing on this side, but a curious difficulty will be raised should the royal cutter prove better than the challenger produced by Fife for Sir Thomas Lipton.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 105 Retail Branches. OUR NEW STORE, 655 & 657 Kingsbridge Rd, Borough of Bronx.

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NO STORE OR STORES IN AMERICA

Can quote prices approaching ours, quality considered, and as an evidence of this we submit today this list of special bargains for

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar, 3½ Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour, BOTH FOR 23c

We will continue for this sale the great offering of Potatoes that we made last week, to enable those housekeepers who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to lay in a goodly supply at that time to take advantage of this second offering. Remember, the quality is the best to be had and the price is exceptionally low.

FINEST LONG ISLAND POTATOES, A Large Basket, 9 Cents.

Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle	7c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	7c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle	5c
Olive Oil, best imported, a pint bottle	28c
French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Shredded Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, half-pound package	9c
Corn Starch, XLCR Brand, a package	5c
Butler's Square Blue, 3 squares	5c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, a pint bottle	10c
Soup, Anderson's Concentrated, a can	7c

BORAX—AMMONIA.
A bottle Violet Ammonia, highly perfumed, and A package Best Borax, BOTH 10 CENTS.

CEREALS.
A package Cream of Wheat and a package Shredded Wheat Biscuit, BOTH 25 CENTS.

TOILET PAPER.
3 Rolls fine quality Toilet Paper FOR 10 CENTS.

Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, a pint bottle, wrapped	13
Domestic Oil, pint bottle	9c
Black Pepper, a can	7c
Prunes, Fancy Santa Clara, averaging 55 to pound, 2 pounds for	15c
Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure, ½-pound can	21c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruits, a jar	9c
Best Cream Cheese, a pound	13c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes	10c
Queen Olives, large 18-oz. bottle	23c
French Sardines, Clement Brand, with key, a can, 9c., or 3 for	25c

A package of Force..... 12c
A package of Blue Ribbon Bre

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB S. HAFT.—Schedules in the assignment of Jacob S. Haft, dealer in glass at 2,590 Third Avenue, show liabilities $16,647, nominal assets $13,800, and actual assets $2,527.

ARNOLD ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Judge Steckler of the Supreme Court has appointed Clarence McAdam receiver for the Arnold Advertising Agency of 225 Fourth Avenue on the application of Frederick F. Beals, who obtained a judgment against it on June 5 for $1,346.

PEOPLE'S MUTUAL MINING COMPANY.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against the People's Mutual Mining Company of 1,135 Broadway, one for $401 in favor of Edwin Atwell, and the other for $30,149 in favor of Arthur E. Roberts for damages for failure to purchase 20,750 acres of land in the district of Cuicatlan, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, on which he held an option. The company is an Arizona corporation, with a capital stock of $25,000, and Edwin C. Wood, the Treasurer, was served with the summons.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUSTAVE A. GEHM.—Gustave A. Gehm, a bartender at 314 East Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,100 to one creditor and no assets. He formerly kept a saloon.

CHARLES A. BLOHM.—Charles A. Blohm of 105 Hudson Street, formerly in the butter and egg business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,001 and no assets. He went through bankruptcy once before in May, 1900.

MATTHEW C. QUIGLEY.—Matthew C. Quigley, plasterer of 2,027 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,333 and nominal assets $10,633, in notes and judgments, which are of no actual value. The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1902. He began business in 1885.

MARTIN MEZEY.—Martin Mezey of 747 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $32,408 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Mezey & Meyers, manufacturers of clothing at 456 Broadway, who made an assignment in December, 1886. There are forty creditors, among them being Robertson & Kaufman, $2,886; L. Haas & Co., $2,550, and Hinck & Co., $2,431.

HAYMAN & LIPSITCH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Hayman & Lipsitch, manufacturers of clothing at 36 Walker Street, by E. R. Hawkins & Co., creditors for $510. It was alleged that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Aug. 4. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets. It was stated that the liabilities are upward of $15,000 and assets $5,000 in stock and accounts.

HERMAN H. LEVY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Herman H. Levy, manufacturer of wrappers and tea gowns at 65 and 67 East Twelfth Street, show liabilities $45,721 and assets $2,120, consisting of cash in bank $20 and proceeds of the sale of his stock and fixtures by the receiver about $2,100. There are eighty-five creditors, among them being the Jefferson Bank, $12,385, secured by accounts; the State Bank, $1,200, secured by merchandise; Dora Fisher, $9,000, money loaned; A. S. Rosenthal & Co., $2,614; Tuckernuck Manufacturing Company, $2,580; R. Ablowich, $1,531, and H. Mendelson & Co., $1,060.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Marguerita—W. B. Ewing	$519
BERNARD, Francis G.—H. Fuchs	54
BALTES, Fernando, executor—Union Trust Company of New York, costs	147
BROWN, Charles O.—Hampden Corundum Wheel Company	19
BAKER, Albert C.—Fraser Tablet Company	167
BAILEY, William M.—The Challenge Incandescent Manufacturing Company	32
BLOCH, Delaphina—H. M. Susswein	147
CURTIN, Hugh A., and Louis Goldsmith—M. A. Schneider	413
CURRAN, William—B. Griffin and another	96
CARMICK, John—M. Woodruff, administratrix	2,321
DU BOIS CUSHION TIRE COMPANY—City of New York	293
CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Dooley	3,128
CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Edebohls and another, costs	108
FULLER, Valancey V.—H. G. Polhemus	75
FULLER, Valancey V.—H. G. Polhemus	75
FELLOWS, Cornelius—E. F. Hansen	84
GALLATIN, James N.—L. Sherry	417
GALLIGAN, James F.—C. A. Griggs	774
GALLIGAN, James F.—C. A. Griggs	175
GALE, George E.—T. S. Crane	1,060
HARRINGTON, Edwin D.—D. O. Mills	424
HAY, Jacob; Charles, and Nathan—Peter Henderson & Co.	96
JOHNSON, Alfred—M. Applebaum	305
JACOBS, Maurice R.—W. Rapee	129
JACOBS, Chauncey, and Mattie Mayo—People of the State of New York	500
KALBFLEISCH, Edward L., Jr.—S. C. C. Withers	270
KOEHLER, John, and James Webber—Lamont, Corliss & Co.	37
KOODISH, Rosie—E. Kudysh	824
JANSON, Adam H., Clara, William, Blanche, Adam H., Jr., and Mary and Rosanna Smith—J. Hutton	136
LANG, George—P. Beck	109
LINES, Francis M.—City of New York	315
LARKIN, Frank J.—A. Frankenberg	400
LANG, J. William—Lamont, Corliss & Co.	39
LILIENTHAL, Emil W.—A. Hartung	45
LANGLEY, John—Reading Hardware Company	95
MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Loan Company—City of New York	315
McGURL, Thomas J.—A. Hupfel's Sons	159
MARCUS, Nathan W.—City of New York	78
MILLIKEN, David and Mary—New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association	888
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company—M. Dolan and another, costs	132
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company—W. H. McCarthy, costs	147
O'DELL, Stephen C.—J. Brennan and another	79
O'MALLEY, Bridget—A. H. Sonn	127
POWNALL, Wright D.—City of New York	48
PINGS & PRIMER COMPANY—City of New York	87
RYNDERS, William—J. E. March	175
RESER, Edward A.—B. Wechsler	120
SCHAF, John A.—M. D. Kopple	185
SHEPPARD, Mary—Joseph Horne Company	681
SCANNELL, John F.—Builders' League of New York	30
THE PEOPLES' MUTUAL MINING COMPANY—E. Atwell	401
TIMONY, Thomas R.—C. W. Mandler	1,081
THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL MINING Company—A. E. Roberts	30,149
UNIVERSAL LIGHTER COMPANY—H. D. Williams	430
WEIL, Nathaniel H.—J. Boerckel and another	77

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Gundlach Manhattan Optical Company, Rochester; capital, $200,000. Directors—Henry H. Turner and John Zellweger, Rochester; Rudolph J. Schaefer and S. B. Ayres, New York.

New York Registrar and Transfer Company of New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. E. Bishop of New York City, Ethel E. Evans of Brooklyn, and N. F. Mason, Jr., of Bath Beach.

The Mineola, Roslyn and Port Washington Traction Company of Roslyn, Nassau County, (to operate an electric road ten miles long;) capital, $150,000. Directors—Isaac H. Odell, Frederick H. Parker, Jacob Besant, and G. P. Harrington of New York City.

Rogers Brothers of Charmont, Jefferson County, (to deal in seeds, grain, flour, and feed;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. B. Rogers, Della M. Rogers, and George R. Warren of Charmont.

Church Construction Company of New York City, (to act as general contractors;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. J. Weight, Eben Jackson of New York City and H. A. Bingham of Oradell, N. J.

The Life Insurance Independent Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—S. R. Weed and N. H. Weed of New York City and E. F. Weed of Rowayton, Conn.

I. M. Jenkins Incorporated of New York City, (to do tailoring business;) capital, $30,000. Directors—I. M. Jenkins, Sarah Jenkins, and George Motzkus of New York City.

The Albert E. Hall Company of New York City, (to deal in stocks, bonds, and other securities;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles Dushkind, Morriss Weiss, and Mark Mintz of New York City.

The Auburn Extract Company of Auburn; capital, $60,000. Directors—Alice E. Marshall, J. G. Marshall, and P. F. Gillette of Auburn.

New York Medical Supply Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. W. Hardy and M. T. Hardy of Brooklyn and C. D. Randall of New York City.

Inter-State Paving Company of Utica; capital, $500,000. Directors—C. I. Williams and M. W. Van Auken of Utica and John Hann of Brooklyn.

M. Felleman Distillery Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Morris Felleman and Gay Bradt of Brooklyn and Siegmund Silberberg of New York City.

Southern Realty Company of New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—W. E. Mitchell, Carl Henrich, and W. M. Wiley of New York City.

George M. Hill Company of New York City, (to manufacture marking crayons;) capital, $1,000. Directors—W. A. Hopkins of Jersey City, G. M. Hill and N. J. Hill of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 6.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

United States Guaranty and Trust Company of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to do a general trust company business; capital, $1,200,000.

Leigy Company of Philadelphia, to mine for precious metal in Monroe County, California; capital, $150,000.

Chester Warehouse Company of this city, to do a general storehouse business; capital, $100,000.

Gibraltar Coal Company of Pennsylvania, of Ashland, Penn., to mine and produce coal; capital, $100,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Arms Pocketbook and Leather Novelty Company, capital $75,000, with $3,000 paid in. Incorporators—H. N. Smith, George T. Mills, and F. Lee Palmer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, will return to St. Paul and resume his status of leave of absence, he having been ordered to return to his proper station from that place while on leave of absence.

The resignation by First Lieut. William J. Calvert, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 9.

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will then proceed to Fort Hancock for duty.

First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, will proceed to Manteo, N. C., and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the acting chief signal officer of the army.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War the Board of Engineers, or as many of its members as possible, will proceed at the proper time to New London, Conn., and report in person at that place on Aug. 28 to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as members of his staff in connection with the army and navy manoeuvres.

Capt. Edward S. Avis is relieved from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently promoted: Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, to the Coast Artillery; Major William B. Homer, to the Coast Artillery. Major Homer, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Mott and enter upon duty at that post.

Major Barrington K. West, commissary, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival report for orders.

Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, recently appointed, is assigned to the Seventh Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer, Allegheny Arsenal, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to join his regiment.

Navy.

Midshipmen W. L. Pryor, T. D. Reyer, F. D. Hall, L. B. Porterfield, and W. J. Moses are transferred from the Buffalo to the Illinois; Midshipmen J. F. Murdock, A. Staton, and J. A. Campbell, Jr., are transferred from the Buffalo to the Chicago; Midshipman W. Brown, Jr., is transferred from the Buffalo to the Chicago, thence to the San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Arrivals—Nashville, at Khania, Crete, Aug. 5.
Mayflower, at Gardiner's Bay, Aug. 5.
Topeka, at La Guayra, Aug. 6.
Panther, at Provincetown, Aug. 6.
Sailed—Hartford, Aug. 6, from Salem for New London.
Hannibal, Aug. 5, from Wood's Hole for Lambert Point.
Sylph, Aug. 5, from Oyster Bay for Gardiner's Bay.
Nashville, Aug. 6, from Khania, Crete, for Zante, Ionian Islands.
Dolphin, Aug. 6, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston.
Ajax, Aug. 6, from Colombo for Manila.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:40 A. M.—2 Carlisle Street; S. Didy; damage, $10.

4:30 A. M.—181 East Third Street; not ascertained; damage, $500.

5:50 A. M.—Subway in front of 1,503 Broadway; no damage.

8:30 A. M.—38 Bond Street; J. Lesser; damage, $4,000.

11:00 A. M.—18 Warren Street; Philip Bohmer; damage, $2,000.

6:15 P. M.—203 Eldridge Street; Julian Bahin; damage trifling.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. Bernheimer, millinery; 65 Fourth Avenue.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Holland, millinery; 115 Worth Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass., A. E. Bell, cloaks, suits and waists; C. Waldo, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, silks, wash goods, and linings; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, ladies' and infants' wear; J. H. Marle, dry goods; 258 Church Street.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Holland, needlework and art embroideries and corsets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan; Mrs. L. King, knit goods and infants' wear; Hotel Netherland.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Hollett, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Loms, toys; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Lindauer, ribbons; 454 Broome Street.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; P. S. Ryan, gloves; M. S. Myers, silks; 65 Wooster Street; Hoffman House.
Brosnan Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. D. Brosnan, notions, furnishings, and dress goods; Victoria Hotel.
Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; D. J. Stewart, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wegman, John E., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Sichel, leather goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; S. A. Mester, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; N. Oestreicher, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, and boy's clothing, 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Chicago, Ill.; M. S. Cooler, dry goods; P. L. Jones, dry goods; E. J. Little, dry goods; L. McAllister, dry goods; G. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenbaum & Speyers, Kalimazoo, Mich.; A. Speyer, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Levy, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Levy, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
Nugent, E., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Gotely, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss J. Marsh, jewelry and leather goods; Miss Taylor, gloves; Miss B. M. Klump, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.
Goldsmith Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Goldsmith; Hotel Albert.
Stein, Isaac, Chicago, Ill.; 24 Walker Street.
Blumberg Brothers, Seguin, Texas; A. T. Blumberg, general merchandise.
Kotzin's Beehive, Covington, Ky.; Theodore Kotzin, ladies' and gents' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Paris Cloak and Suit Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Adolph Rosenberg, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Union Ladies' Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nathan Arenburg, manufacturing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Craig Brothers, Washington Court House, Ohio; Thomas H. Craig, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Jewel Brothers & Co., Denton, Texas; W. F. Jewel, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Essertier, G. E., & Co., Helena, Ark.; H. D. Essertier, furniture.
Schrafzki, A., Pretoria, Ill.; S. Levison, clothing.
Levy, A., Lake Charles, La.; clothing, 67 East Ninth Street.
Falk, B., Lafayette, La.; I. B. Bendel, general merchandise, 67 East Ninth Street.
Levy Brothers, Lafayette, La.; B. Levy, general merchandise, 67 East Ninth Street.
Schmulen, F., Lafayette, La.; general merchandise, 67 East Ninth Street.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; May E. Ryan, gloves and ribbons; Harriet L. Flynn, department store; Hotel Victoria.
Spool Cotton Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles O'Dell, spool cotton.
Simon Brothers, Alexandria, La.; L. Simon, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.
Harness, R. A., Henderson, Ky.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Davis, Charles R., St. Louis, Mo.; confectioner; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
McCabe, J. H., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods, Hotel Navarre.
Fox, A., & Son, Corsicana, Texas; Alexander Fox, dry goods.
Hamburger, J., Columbus, Texas; dry goods.
Rurstuter, M., St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Marlborough Hotel.
Barron, The E. R., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; G. E. Reynolds
Baer, Ben, Decorah, Iowa; clothing; 687 Broadway; Netherland Hotel.
Hughes, W. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Company, Goshen, Ind.; M. A. Goldberg, shirts.
Laurel Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Stearns, shirts; Hotel Imperial.
Wolff, B., Shreveport, La.; dry goods.
Geltz, Fred., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; William Geltz, haberdasher; Hotel Navarre.
Kirsch Brothers & Co., Shreveport, La.; E. Kirsch, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Lazarus, Joseph, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Lazarus, millinery; 46 East Ninth Street.
Freedman Brothers' Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Edgar Watson, boots.
Mayer & Schmidt, Nacogdoches, Texas; S. Hirsch, dry goods; Vendome Hotel.
Loewenhelm, L., Amsterdam, N. Y.; dry goods.
Goodman, Joseph, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Kyle, ladies' waists; Hotel Albert.
Sherrick, H., Georgtown, Ky.; August Sherrick, shoes.
Degginger & Aarons, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Durkin, shirts; Hotel Albert.
Tulley, F. E., Granite, Ill.; physician; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hannifin, P. R., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; T. F. Hannifin, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Bergner, P. A., Peoria, Ill.; Miss Mary Levy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Prentiss Waist Company, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Lee, silk waists; Hotel Albert.
Bard Brothers, Shreveport, La.; A. W. Bard, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nixon-Baird Company, Cleburne, Texas; S. E. Wier, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mittenthal, P. N., Dallas, Texas, dry goods; 455 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.
Brin, Harry, Forney & Kaufman, Texas, dry goods; 33 Howard Street.
Cole Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; J. C. Cole, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
James & Vigdor, Anderson, Ind.; Michael James, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Humiston & Carleton, Lake View, Mich.; J. A. Carleton, dry goods; 21 Fifth Avenue.
Opoznauer & Lipman, Chicago, Ill.; W. Mettenhanse, waists; Hotel Navarre.
Heskett, J. W., Jefferson City, Mo.; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Simon, Miss, Kansas City, Mo.; Libby Simon, fancy goods; Hotel Netherland.
Wallenstein & Cahn, Wichita, Kan.; Julia Hanover, 25 West Thirty-fifth Street.
Simon, Miss, Kansas City, Mo.; Emma S. Boffar, fancy goods; Astor House.
Garbade, Elfand & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Elfand, notions and carpets, 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; John Kidner, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Brown, J., Tuskaloosa, Ala.; dry goods; 14 East One Hundred and Third Street.
Spot Cash, Muncie, Ind.; L. B. McIlhenny, Bloomfield, N. J., dry goods.
Abeles, F. E., Milwaukee, Wis.; piece goods.
Rosenthal-Sloan Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Tucker, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Newman, Joseph, Monette, Mo.; S. Newman, clothing; Gerard House.
Newman, Joseph, Joplin, Mo.; Albert Newman, clothing; Gerard House.
Ballou, F. M., Boone, Iowa; dry goods.
Wagner, Linda M., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods.
Mecker, John, Cleveland, Ohio; R. M. Wilcox, dry goods.
Eskridge, Neal, Washington, Ind.; John P. Neal, department store; Horace Clore, department store; Hotel Marlborough.
Keller, Charles, & Co., Elk Point, S. D.; John A. Clementson, general merchandise; Astor House.
Crager Brothers, Orange, Texas; H. Crager, dry goods.
Westheimer, S., & Co., Marietta, I. T.; S. Westheimer, general merchandise; Criterion Hotel.
Hecht, M., Beaumont, Texas; dry goods; Hotl Vendome.
Blunton, D., Lake Charles, La.; general merchandise; Hotel Vendome.
Hecht, M., Beaumont, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Marks, C. W., Shoe Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Clarke, boots and shoes, 38 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Howleson, J., Chicago, Ill.; millinery.
Chambers-Manney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss M. Jones, dry goods.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. G. Haas, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Newman, Joseph, Joplin, Mo.; Albert Newman, clothing; Gerard House.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Requa Kidde, dry goods, 116 West Sixty-fourth Street.
Koch, L, Alliance, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Jacobs, M. E., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; M. L. Wolff, fancy goods, millinery, 556 Broadway.
Home, Henry, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kaplan, general merchandise; Astor House.
Newman Dry Goods Company, The, Arkansas City, Kan.; A. A. Newman, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Boyd, James, Denison, Texas; B. B. McReynolds, clothing.
Rice, I. & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Rice, 169 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street
Fletcher, Miss Jeanette, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; 169 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; James Levi, dry goods; Mrs. E. Craig, cloaks; Hotel Victoria.
Rosenberg, Sam, Sons, Kalamazoo, Mich.; G. Rosenbaum, manufacturing; Hotel Navarre.
Golden Rule Dry Goods Company, Albuquerque, New Mexico; J. A. Weinman, general merchandise.
Worthman, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Goodman, Joseph, Company, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Goodman, shirtwaists; Hotel Grenoble.
Herpolscheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; T. H. Brandon, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Rohrs & Bath, Muncie, Ind.; E. H. Bath, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ries, John T., Iowa City, Iowa; books and stationery; C. C. Ries, books and stationery; Astor House.
Morris & O'Donnell, Chicago, Ill.; Hugh O'Donnell, cloaks and suits; Clarendon Hotel.
Hewittson & Weatherby Cloak Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. S. Hewittson, cloaks; Clarendon Hotel.
Johnson, R. D. W., Chicago, Ill.; laces.
Anderson Clothing Company, Litchfield, Minn.; W. H. Anderson, clothing; Hotel Gerard

$142,500.00

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY IN JAN. 1903

TO SMOKERS OF THE

BEST AND LARGEST SELLING BRANDS OF CIGARS IN THE WORLD!

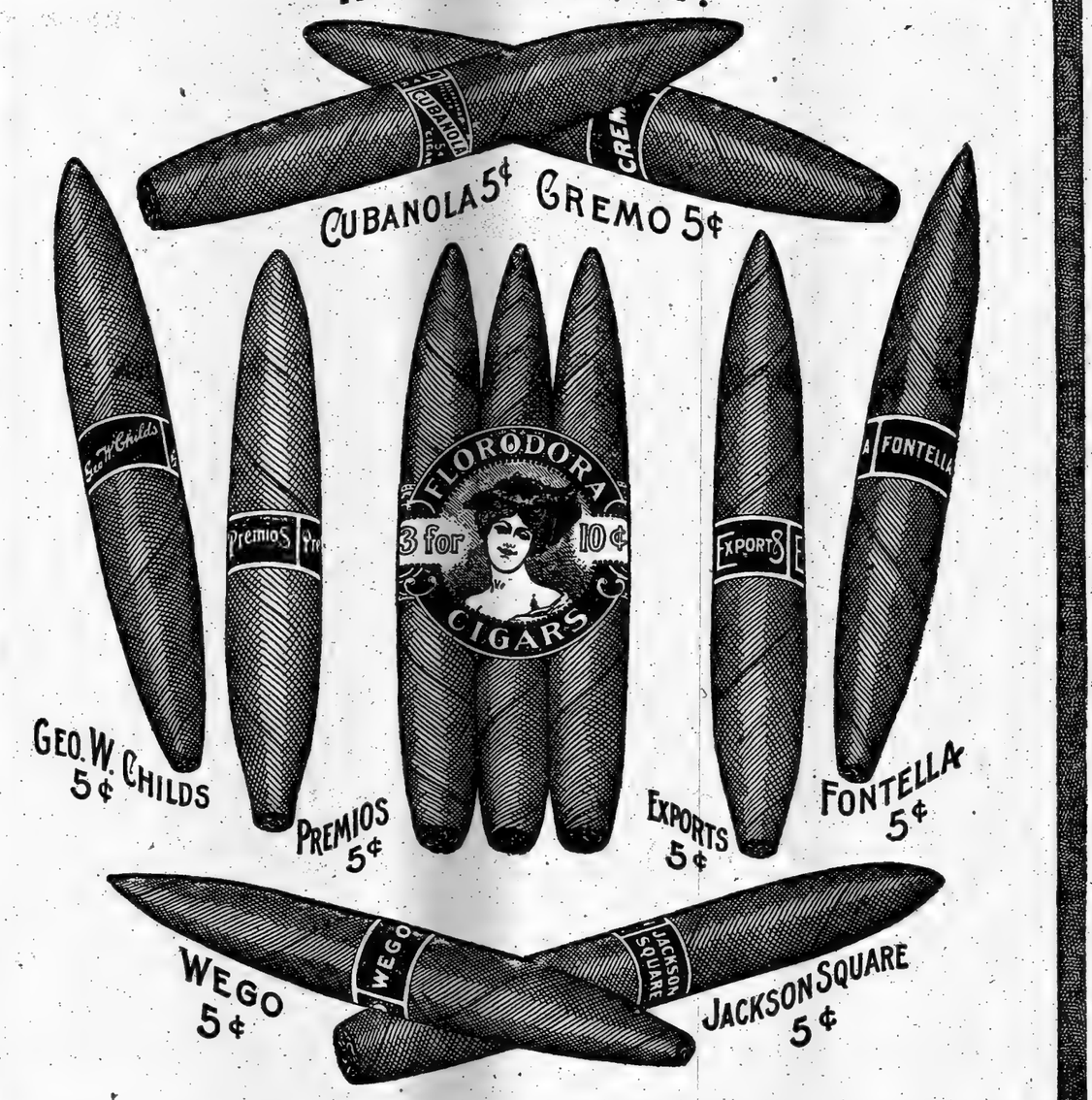

HOW MANY CIGARS will the United States collect Taxes on during the Month of December, 1902?

(Cigars bearing $3.00 per thousand tax.)

$142,500.00 will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which $3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

Distribution will be made as follows:

To the.....(1) person estimating the closest		$5,000.00 in cash
To the.....2 persons whose estimates are next closest	($2,500.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....5 persons whose estimates are next closest	($1,000.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....10 persons whose estimates are next closest	($500.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....20 persons whose esitmates are next closest	($250.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the.....25 persons whose estimates are next closest	($100.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the.....50 persons whose estimates are next closest	($50.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the....100 persons whose estimates are next closest	($25.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the..2,000 persons whose estimates are next closest	($10.00 each)	20,000.00 "
To the .8,000 persons whose estimates are next closest	($5.00 each)	15,000.00 "
To the 30,000 persons whose estimates are next closest we will send to each one box of 50 "Cremo" Cigars (value $2.50 per box)		75,000.00
35,213 persons		$142,500.00

Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.

(One "Florodora" band counting as two bands from the 5 cent cigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates:—the number of Cigars now bearing $3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below:

In December, 1900,	467,092,208 Cigars.	In March, 1902,	516,599,027 Cigars.
" December, 1901,	479,312,170 "	" April, 1902,	516,835,163 "
" January, 1902,	496,983,717 "	" May, 1902,	523,035,907 "
" February, 1902,	445,495,483 "		

In case of a tie in estimates, the amount offered will be divided equally among those entitled to it. Distribution of the awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903 as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December.

Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate.

All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the FLORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Florodora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Horse Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T." "Master Workman," "Piper Heidsieck," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application.

Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about October 1st, 1902, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

The Oriental Hotel,
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

ARVERNE HOTEL
Arverne, Long Island, N. Y.
On the Ocean Front
HALF HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
CAPACITY 400.
Casino with a la Carte Service.
W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Earlington, GOLF LINKS.
27th St., West, near Broadway.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

ON MOUNTAIN TOP.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Always cool. 3½ hours from New York City. Direct railroad access from New York to Kaaterskill. Address,
H. E. HDER,
KAATERSKILL, Greene Co., N. Y.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE.
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Will open June 20th for the season.
N. P. RYDER, Mgr., PINE HILL, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATES.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
Baths and Pavilion now open.
Send for pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL.
Open June 26 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Westchester County.

Hotel, Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Fresh garden vegetables; free stage. Chas. N. Gunn.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
Riding, Driving, Yachting, Golf.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings, fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.
The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

New Hampshire.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NOW OPEN.
For plans, booklets, etc., address
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.
New night train and splendid through service from Grand Central Depot, New York, to Jefferson.

MONADNOCK HOUSE,
White Mountains, Colebrook, N. H.—Delightfully situated in mountainous country, 1,200 feet elevation; fishing and hunting; fine driving, sublime scenery; all natural attractions; house perfectly appointed; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells; excellent cuisine; fine livery attached; terms $7 to $14 per week. Address for circulars, T. G. Rowan & Co., Props.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN,
WINTER HARBOR, ME.
Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.
Through Sleeper leaves Grand Central Depot 9 P. M., arriving next day 2:30 P. M.
Booklet. ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.

Massachusetts.

HOTEL PILGRIM,
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)
Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
Lake Dunmore, Vt.
In the Green Mountains. Elevator, electric lights; all out-door sports; excellent cuisine.
FRANK J. QUINN, Propr.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

DEVONPORT INN,
Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Leading Hotel; Ocean Front; Popular Prices; capacity, 400. Frank B. Ten Broeck.

Bernardsville.

Somerset Inn
AND EIGHT COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 78, Bernardsville.

Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,
Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA.
are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Extraordinary Purchase and Sale.

14,750 Women's Shirt Waists

at Less than Cost to Manufacture.

Absolutely the Most Important Waist Transaction of the Entire Year.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF — SIEGEL COOPER Co. — SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

IT is a Sale which comprises thousands upon thousands of Waists of highest character from one of the foremost manufacturers in the business.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF — SIEGEL COOPER Co. — SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

It is not necessary to weary you with details. The Waists are here in all their crisp beauteousness, and go on sale to-day at prices certain to create a great sensation. Many extra salespeople to wait on you quickly.

Shirt Waists	*Shirt Waists*	*Shirt Waists*	*Shirt Waists*	*Shirt Waists*
At 95c	*At 1.25*	*At 1.45*	*At 1.65*	*At 1.85*
Values up to $1.90.	Values up to $2.75.	Values up to $3.50.	Values up to $4.50.	Values up to $5.75.

The prices are amazingly low. You will admit that in a second when you come here to-day and see these Waists with your own eyes. Brief type descriptions can convey no sense of their fresh loveliness, nor of the greatness and importance of the occasion.

It is just the sort of sale thousands of women hurry to and purchase with delighted eagerness.

Not a Waist in this entire vast assembly has been in the store more than long enough to price and assort for this sale.

The far-seeing woman who wants a new supply of waists to replace those mussed or worn by vacation outings and hot, trying days in town, will find in this a supremely excellent opportunity to buy to better advantage than she ever did before.

The quantity is so enormous that it is wholly impossible to give any specific description of the various fascinating groups other than to say that there are more than 60 different styles, revealing the most fashionable and charming of effects and swagger novelties.

These also include Waists made with elbow sleeves and low necks in various filmy materials and embellished with Imported Swisses, Val. Laces, Hemstitching, Tucking, Insertion and practically every other imaginable form of ornamentation.

Not a detail is lacking. Every Waist is of the best description. It is distinguished for its fulness, beauty and unquestionable excellence of workmanship.

It Is a Sale Which Offers You Waist Values Which May Never Again Be Equalled Anywhere.

Although our Regular Waist Department is the largest in the United States, we have considerably enlarged it to more adequately display this imposing special collection.

NURSE BERGEN LEAVES ESTATE TO EMPLOYERS

Bequeaths Her Property to Caldwell Daughters in Paris.

Relatives of the Maid, Except One Grandniece, Ignored and Intend to Contest the Will.

Margaret A. Bergen, an old Irishwoman who for more than half a century was a maid and nurse in the wealthy and prominent family of the late William Shakespeare Caldwell of New York and Richmond, Va., and who died in Paris recently, bequeathed $14,000 of the $19,000 she had saved to the Baroness von Zedtwitz and the Marquise des Monstiers Morinville, daughters of Mr. Caldwell, who are said to be worth several millions.

The will is to be contested by about twenty-five of her distant relatives, notice to this effect having been filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday by Charles Katen, a nephew, of Stamford, Conn. It is understood that they believed the deceased to be worth many times the amount stated in the petition to probate, and thought she should have left it to them, who are poor, rather than to the rich.

The old nurse was an interesting character. She was for several years a maid to Mrs. Caldwell prior to her death, and nursed the two daughters, Mary Eliza, who became the Baroness, and Mary Gwendolin, who became the Marquise, from childhood. When she became old and the two girls grew to womanhood and went abroad they took Miss Bergen with them. During her declining years they provided a home for her in Paris, and, it is said, frequently gave her large sums of money. This she saved, and, according to the petition for probate, it amounted in all to $19,000 in money and a cemetery lot in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn. She died in Paris March 17 last.

According to the terms of the will, the testatrix's cemetery lot and one-half interest in the residue of the estate are bequeathed to the Baroness von Zedtwitz of Paris. To her grandniece, Margaret Bergen, the testatrix left $5,000. The remaining one-half of the residue of the estate was bequeathed to Mary Gwendolin, the Marquise, also of Paris. No part of the estate is left to any other of the many relatives who now have petitioned to set aside the instrument. It is said that Miss Bergen came to the United States a poor woman, and that she never received from any of her relatives any support of any kind. When a girl she was employed in the Caldwell family, and had been cared for by them during her old age, and for that reason decided to turn back to them the greater portion of the money that had been given her. It is understood that the two women have purchased in Paris and have had sent to Brooklyn a handsome and costly monument to mark the grave of the deceased.

The Caldwells were well known in New York a few years ago. Mary Gwendolin Caldwell gave $300,000 to found the Divinity College of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., which bears her name, the Mary Gwendolin Caldwell Hall of Divinity. Her sister gave $50,000 to found the chapel at the same institution known as the Caldwell Chapel. Until a few years ago the two women had cottages at Newport and came to New York from their home in Paris frequently.

Missionary Conference at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 6.—Missionary workers from ten States took part to-day in the deliberations of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York, the National President, presided. The services to-morrow will be devoted to the cause of the deaconesses.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With races and polo at Saratoga and the New York Yacht Club cruise along the shore, the resorts have much to occupy their guests and residents. Everywhere there are reports of entertaining, luncheons, dinners, and small informal dances. So far there have been no very large affairs given at any of the watering places. In town it is dull, as would be expected in midsummer.

***

Last evening there was the weekly dance at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, and this evening is the date at Newport of Mrs. Frederick Neilson's dinner, at which the recently affianced young couple will be the guests of honor.

***

There were a few well-known people booked on the Celtic yesterday. Among these were Mrs. Janet Ramsay and the Misses Ramsay, Mrs. A. H. Vermilye, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Southack, former Gov. William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ward.

***

Among those who have arrived at Saratoga recently are Mr. and Mrs. C. Randolph Snowden, Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are due there to-day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Collier, who were at the Holland House, left there several days ago and went to 29 Fifth Avenue, the residence of P. F. Collier.

***

Two engagements of interest have been announced in Philadelphia and Baltimore. One is that of Miss Mary Chew Pascault of Baltimore to Thomas Veazey Craycroft of Philadelphia. Miss Pascault is a granddaughter of Col. Thomas Hartley and a daughter of the late Frank R. Pascault. Mr. Craycroft is a son of Benjamin B. Craycroft and grandson of ex-Gov. Thomas Ward Veazey of Maryland, and a cousin of Mrs. Frank Staley of Philadelphia. The other engagement is that of Miss Caroline Drinker Tyson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Tyson, (Miss Dolly Stuart,) to Percy Drayton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Heyward Drayton (Miss Harriet Coleman).

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Julia L. Olin, a daughter of Stephen H. Olin and younger sister of Miss Alice T. Olin, to J. Philip Benkard, son of the late James Benkard, and whose mother was Miss Fanny G. Horton. Miss Olin's mother, who died some years since, was a daughter of Samuel L. M. Barlow. Mr. Benkard is a graduate of Columbia, class of '94, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Badminton, and other clubs.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, (Miss Crocker,) the latter's sister, Miss Jennie Crocker, and her brother, C. Templeton Crocker, with Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Scott and Mrs. Joseph B. Crockett and others, spent some time recently at the tavern of Tamalpais.

***

Mrs. Alfred Kessler, wife of the New York banker, and Sydney J. Smith and Mrs. Smith, who was Miss Fanny Taller, went to Ballston, N. Y., yesterday, where they are the guests of their mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith. They will spend a part of August at Saratoga.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Newport society devoted its time to-day to yachting, many Summer residents attended the Astor Cup races as guests on the yachts which accompanied the racers, and others drove to the Ocean Drive to see the race from the advantageous point of view that place affords. Col. John Jacob Astor, in addition to entertaining the Regatta Committee on the steam yacht Nourmahal, took out a party of other guests, including Miss Alice Roosevelt. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills had a party on the steam yacht Felicia, ex-Commodore Gerry entertained a party of men on the Electra, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney had a party on the steam yacht Susquehanna, and Gibson Fahnestock took out a number of guests on his new schooner Shenandoah.

The interest in the yacht race interfered with the lawn-tennis tournament at the Casino, and no games were played during the morning. After the yachts returned there was a large attendance at the Casino, and the courts were hurriedly sought for, and in a short time all were occupied and play was continued until the regular hour for closing. There were many spectators, among them Miss Alice Roosevelt. Play in the tournament will be resumed to-morrow and will be finished Saturday. There is much interest manifested in the ladies singles, which will start Monday with a large number of entries.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained a party of thirty-six at dinner at Beaulieu this evening.

Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. William T. Carter, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock gave dinners this evening.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Felicia.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt entertained a number of friends at luncheon at Berger's.

Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs gave a luncheon at her cottage at Easton's Point.

A dinner was given at the Casino this evening by C. H. Tenney and company of New York, who entertained sixty-three of the leading wholesale hat dealers of that city.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the ball to be given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Friedheim on Friday evening of next week. A temporary ballroom, 40 by 70 feet, and a dining room of the same size, are being built on the lawn adjoining the house, and these will be so constructed that they can if the weather makes it necessary, be shut in so they will be waterproof. Elaborate floral decorations will be used, and a stage provided for a vaudeville performance for the entertainment of the guests.

Newport society is very much interested in the divorce proceedings which have been instituted in a Massachusetts court by Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., against her husband. Mrs. Hunnewell has been at her cottage on Bellevue Court since early Summer, and Mr. Hunnewell has been here a number of times, but never for a long period.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Meredith Whitehouse have arrived from Manchester-by-the-Sea, and are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice have arrived at the A. M. Coats cottage, Brenton Road, for the remainder of the season.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, who returned from Europe yesterday, arrived to-day at Dudley Place.

Mrs. Gordon Theed of England is a guest of Mrs. J. Clinch Smith at the Moorings.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno of New York have taken one of the Cliff cottages.

The Rev. C. A. Robinson of Albany is the guest of Judge John Clinton Gray.

The Rev. C. A. Richmond, Juan Riano, Sydney L. Smyth, J. B. Van Schaick, Stephen H. Brown, Herbert Lloyd, and William Post are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly returned from New York to-night.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg returned to-night from a visit to Westbury, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Russell and Leroy M. Taylor of New York, the Rev. Claudius M. Rooms of Montclair, N. J., Dr. and Mrs. W. McK. Brokaw of Cleveland, H. M. Underwood and W. W. Underwood of Philadelphia, W. N. Sanborn of Hartford, and Mrs. August Burbourn and Miss Bourbourn of Hoboken, N. J., are at the new Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—Miss Jessie Gordon Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman of New York, was formally introduced to society here to-day at a reception given at Keewaydin, Mr. Sherman's splendid Summer home on Strawberry Hill. Despite the most inclement weather there was a large number of guests. The house was beautifully and elaborately decorated for the occasion. Miss Sherman's talent and beauty have made her one of the particular favorites in the younger set. Among the invited guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Baron and Baroness Henglemuller, Count Cassini, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Baron Frankenstein, Dr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Erhart, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.

The Wednesday night ball at the Malvern brought out the large August crowd that is here. The palm garden was the scene of many dinner parties. Those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Amory, Mrs. George Morgan, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Warren Dennis, and Peter Marié. Present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Gen. and Mrs. Morrell, Robert Adams, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Jennie Pearce, Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. William Fleitmann, Baron Neuflig, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Count Wartenstaben, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, Miss Preston, Miss Poor, Miss Mildred Morris, Charles Winslow, Samuel Chew, Edward Browning, and Baron Frankenstein.

The semi-final round in the mixed foursome golf tournament at Kebo was postponed on account of bad weather.

The first tennis tournament of the season takes place to-morrow at the club course. It will be mixed doubles.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will give their first large affair at Point D'Acadie to-morrow night.

Before the departure of Mme. Blauvelt, the famous singer, a tea and reception was given in her honor by Mrs. Anderson of New York. Among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Gen. and Mrs. John Brook, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and rMs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Minot Weld, Mrs. La Jous, and Mrs. Wilson Bissell. Mme. Blauvelt is to return later and give a concert for charity.

Mrs. Percy Morgan, Miss Helen Morgan, Miss Edith Morgan, Miss Anderson of New York, and Miss Constance Parsons of Lenox came to-day to the Newport.

Mrs. James Tolfree of New York gave a card party to-night.

Miss Furniss of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Luydam.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss of New York have opened their cottage at Grindstone.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, who has been spending the Summer at Newport, will come here next week to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles Carrol Jackson. Mrs. Van Nest will remain through horse show week and will exhibit.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Brady—Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Miss Mattie Muller Cross, daughter of Justice J. Wesley Cross of Asbury Park, was married this afternoon to E. S. Brady of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal Church.

Apfelbaum—Scheuer.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Miss Lena Scheuer, daughter of Mr. Simon Scheuer of Newark, who is occupying his Summer home on Third Avenue, was married to-day to Mr. Murray Apfelbaum of Cincinnati. The ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Jewish Church by the Rev. Joseph Leucht of Newark.

Haviland—Ford.

Foster Lane Haviland of New York City and Miss Mae Belle Ford, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Y. Ford of Newbury, Vt., were married yesterday at the home of the bride at Haverford Place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. C. Prentiss. The couple left for an extended bridal trip.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following programmes of music will be performed at 8 o'clock this evening:

HAMILTON FISH PARK.

(Julius Hochdorf's Military Band—Julius Hochdorf, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

National prelude—Star-Spangled Banner.....Key
Overture—Light Cavalry.....Suppe
Waltz—Dolly Varden.....H. Clarke
Descriptive Comic Fantasia—A Trip to Coney Island.....Tobani

Description—A rush for the boat. Life on the Ocean Wave. Italian band heard on the boat. A little German band—Zwei Drei. Entering West Brighton Hotel and hearing the greatest living cornetist. Storm, thunder and lightning. Seidl's famous orchestra at Brighton Beach. Imitation of railroad—arrival at Manhattan Beach—Gilmore's concert—Anvil Chorus. Signal for Pain's Fireworks. America.

Cornet solo—Selected.
Mr. Maurer.
March.....S. N. Kroll
From the opera "Beth David."

PART II.

Fantasia—Fackeltanz.....Meyerbeer
Medley overture—Loop the Loop.....Smith
Cavatina—Nabucodonosor.....Verdi
Selection—Les Huguenots.....Meyerbeer
Two Step—I Must 'a Been a-Dreamin'.....Chattaway

EAST RIVER PARK.

(Maurice F. Smith's Military Band—Maurice F. Smith, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

Prelude—America.
March—Vigilantia.....Lacalle
Overture—Hungarian Lustspiel.....Kéler Béla
Waltz—An Autumn Bud.....Lesser
The Germans Before Paris—A grand descriptive scene.....Buraid
Cornet solo—Selected.
Mr. Adam Schirra.

PART II.

Grand March from "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
Musical scene in Spain.....Langey
Grand selection—From "The Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
Potpourri of popular melodies.....Smith
Finale—The Steeplechase.....Bereuther
Home, Sweet Home.

MADISON SQUARE PARK.

(G. L. Humphrey's Seventh Regiment Band—George L. Humphrey, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

Star-Spangled Banner.
March—Blue and White.....Brand
Overture—Masaniello.....Auber
Intermezzo—Under the Moon.....Vanderwell
Selection—Circus Girl.....Caryll
Cornet solo—Selected.
Mr. Chester W. Smith.

PART II.

Idyl—The Mill in the Forest.....Ellenberg
Waltz—Thelma.....Kiefert
Fantasia—Reminiscences.....Meyerbeer
Morceau—Southern Reverie.....Bendix
Medley—Cotton Blossoms.....Smith
Home, Sweet Home.

A GIFT TO NORFOLK, CONN.

Frederick M. Shepard of Orange, N. J., Presents to His Native Town Buildings and Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 6.—Frederick M. Shepard of Orange, N. J., formerly President of the Rubber Combine, who has been improving the roads of Norfolk, his native town, at no small cost, last night presented to the Norfolk Water Company an elegant building known as "The Lodge" and many acres of valuable land on the shores of Lake Wangum, the source of the town's water supply. Mr. Shepard's gift makes the Water Company owner of most if not all the land bordering on Lake Wangum. Mr. Shepard, who is a millionaire, is spending the Summer, with his family, at Norfolk.

GOV. KIMBALL NOT ON HAND.

His Case Against Andrew F. Power Is Consequently Adjourned a Day.

Andrew F. Power of 11 Broadway appeared yesterday in the Tombs Police Court on a summons issued by Magistrate Deuel on the application of Gov. Charles Dean Kimball of Rhode Island, who last week complained that he had not obtained from Power what he considered proper explanation of the disposition of $2,000 which he intrusted to him for investment. Magistrate Flammer took cognizance of the case and adjourned the hearing until to-morrow, because of the absence of Gov. Kimball and Louis B. Curtis of Bridgeport, Conn., who wants information from Mr. Power of an investment of $3,000.

Mr. Power is a promoter and was interested in the New England Manufacturers' Association, of which Gov. Kimball was President and one of the founders, and the Exporters' Association of America. He said yesterday that he was prepared to meet any charge growing out of these companies and his transactions with Gov. Kimball and Mr. Curtis or any other person. Leavitt J. Hunt of 120 Broadway is attorney for Gov. Kimball and Mr. Curtis, and Edgar J. Williams is looking after Mr. Power's interests.

FAMINE IN HONEY PREDICTED.

Continued Rains Said to Have Robbed the Bees of Food and Kept Them in Their Hives.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The continued wet weather is causing a shortage in the production of honey, which is likely to result in a famine in that sweet commodity. The rain keeps the bees in their hives, and also deprives them of food by washing the nectar and pollen from the flowers.

As a result, the beekeepers throughout this section report that their bees are in a state of actual starvation, and they have had to resort to artificial food. They even have trouble in doing this, on account of roving swarms of robber bees, who scent the food and take possession of the hives. When they once get in it is very hard to get them out, and many a battle ensues between the rightful occupants and the intruders.

To diminish the danger of starvation the beekeepers have had to kill the drones in the hives. If the bees can work throughout the month of August there may be a chance of a small crop of honey, but it has rained every day this month so far. In some localities the bees depend for their food on plants that bloom early in the Summer, and thus the rainy season has directly and seriously affected them. Either rains or drought is said to have affected the bees in nearly every State, so the danger of a famine is not confined this this section.

JADE COLLECTION FOR MUSEUM

Heber R. Bishop's Treasures to be Given, but an Announcement Is Declared Premature.

The announcement by Gen. di Cesnola, curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, that a valuable collection, the nature of which was not stated, had been presented to the museum, revived the report yesterday that Heber R. Bishop had donated to that institution, of which he is a Director, his collection of jade, valued at over $500,000.

Mr. Bishop is in Europe at present, and his secretary was asked yesterday, at his residence, at 881 Fifth Avenue, with regard to the report. He replied that he was aware that it was Mr. Bishop's intention to present his collection to the museum, but he believed that an announcement at the present time would be premature.

The collection of jade displayed in the ballroom of the Bishop mansion on Fifth Avenue is probably the finest in the world. Jade, as is probably generally known, is a kind of volcanic glass, found chiefly in the interior parts of Asia, and much used by the wealthy classes in China for purposes of ornamentation and personal adornment. The pieces in the Bishop collection are exquisitely mounted, and the carvings, which are Oriental in design, are perfect examples of their special art.

MUSIC FOR DYING BANDMASTER.

Ruling Passion Strong in Death, Samuel Pryor Ordered a Concert.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 6.—Samuel Pryor, a noted bandmaster and father of Arthur Pryor, the trombonist, is dying at his home in this city.

This afternoon when it became evident that death was near Prof. Pryor summoned his band and ordered the leader to conduct a concert of lively airs. The band played underneath the sick man's window.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE OFFERED FOR POST OFFICE

Trustees of Goelet Estate Willing to Part with Site.

Condemnation Proceedings Would Be Necessary, However, as Will Forbids the Sale of the Property.

Another eligible site for the new Post Office was added yesterday to the list of those now under consideration by the authorities, through the offer of the Grand Central Palace property, the block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Depew Place, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. This property is owned by the Goelet estate, and the tender of it to the Government was made in a letter to Acting Postmaster General Winne by George F. De Witt, one of the Trustees for the estate. The value of the parcel as estimated by its present owners is said to be $1,300,000.

The letter says:

"The trustees of the estate have no power under the will to sell the property, but should the Government desire to acquire it at the above-mentioned figure, through condemnation proceedings, the trustees consider that they would not be obliged to oppose."

Washington dispatches say that no less than twelve pieces of property have now been placed at the disposal of the department for the new Post Office site in this city. The majority of these seem to indicate a feeling that the Government looks with favor upon the idea of having the new structure in the Forty-second Street neighborhood.

Prior to the Goelet estate offer the most recent one was that made by the Century Realty Company, covering the old car stables property, on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets—a plot of nearly twenty lots, held at $1,400,000. The small block bounded by Madison and Vanderbilt Avenues, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, has also been suggested as an available site. Madison Square Garden was at one time numbered among the possibilities, although the amount of the appropriation made by Congress, $1,500,000, virtually prohibits any consideration of it, a condition which also applies to several other sites offered. The block front on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, partially covered by the Herald Square Theatre, was also placed before the authorities several months ago.

The Post Office Department officials evidently seek to secure a site bounded by four streets, or, failing in that, one of such size as to give room for the new building and still leave enough ground to be converted into a private street for the accommodation of mail wagons. Proximity to the Grand Central Station has been looked upon as a prime requisite in the new site, although since the matter has been actively under consideration, the Pennsylvania Railroad has announced its tunnel and terminal plans, thus adding a new element to the situation.

TOO SMALL TO KNOW ABOUT.

D. O. Mills Gets Judgment Against Banker E. D. Harrington for $424.

A judgment on a note for $424 against Edwin D. Harrington, a banker of 35 Wall Street, was recorded yesterday in favor of Darius O. Mills. The transactions which resulted in the note are shrouded in mystery.

Mr. Mills seemed to have no knowledge of the note. He said: "The sum involved is such a small one that I would know nothing about it any way. It is one of those little matters that would be attended to without my being consulted."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE CUBAN LOAN.

It is not surprising that the Administration should regard the proposed loan in Cuba as a delicate and serious matter. The possible responsibility of our Government makes it so.

The primary and immediate responsibility of our Government is expressed in the terms of the Platt amendment to the Constitution of Cuba, which reads as follows:

Cuba "shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make a reasonable sinking fund for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after paying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate."

There is a question as to the time at which this provision becomes operative. It is reported from Washington on excellent authority that the opinion prevailing in Government circles is that our Government need not and cannot intervene until an actual default has shown that the revenues of the republic are inadequate. This view, we think, might be modified if it were plain that a default were inevitable. Certainly, if our Government should calmly await an actual failure, its situation in the premises would become exceedingly embarrassing. In the present case the proposed action of Cuba attracts attention for two reasons. One is that the loan is intended for no productive use. It is to be devoted exclusively to the payment of the debt and expenses incurred in the revolution and to the payment of the army engaged in the revolution. These may be regarded as honorable obligations, and within proper limits are so, but it cannot be said that payments for them are economically productive, as, for instance, payments for public improvements would be. They call for a contribution on the part of the Cuban people which will not be returned in any way. The effect on the prosperity of the island is, therefore, obviously and solely to restrict it. The revenues devoted to such purposes will not be an investment, but a final outgo. Financially the island will be weakened.

The second cause for disquietude in connection with the loan is that it will require an immediate and considerable increase in taxation, and this if is proposed shall take the form of higher customs duties. The advances suggested are of from 25 per cent. to 150 per cent. on various articles, all but a few of which are articles of food or clothing. The chief exceptions are wines, liquors, and pine timber. Practically it is intended to raise a half million of dollars on food products. This cannot but have an injurious effect on the welfare of the people. To tax food for unproductive purposes is economically sheer waste. It may, as we have said, be an obligation of honor, and it may be creditable to the Cubans that they are willing to make the sacrifice. But as the amount is only one-third of the annual charge required by the interest on the loan, and a still smaller fraction of the interest and sinking fund required by the Constitution to be met from the ordinary revenues of the island, it is plain that the Cuban Government will be substantially crippled in the matters which it is required to attend to, such as "the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty," and "the sanitation of the cities of the island."

We do not wonder that the Administration should feel sorely disinclined to urge on the Cuban Government these urgent considerations, since the first and inevitable answer of the Cubans would be that our Government had refused such access to our markets for their products as would enable them to raise the needed revenue. We have, indeed, in the words of The Tribune, "driven Cuba to borrow money"; "with monumental folly and meanness we—under the stress of the 'boxers' and sugar rings—denied Cuba the commercial advantages we had promised her and doomed her to a period of business stagnation and prostration." This fact creates a disagreeable and even ugly situation for our Government. But the obligation we have assumed for the financial prudence of the Cuban Government is not lessened by the fact. There is no great haste in the matter, for it is extremely improbable that the Cuban Government can negotiate such a loan as is proposed, even if it were authorized, without objection or intervention from our Government. Neither the return nor the security is specially inviting. Before the business shall take a practical shape it may be possible to secure some decent action by Congress in regard to the rights of Cubans in our markets. But the whole experience ought to arouse the public opinion of the country to the hazardous and shameful results of the reckless greed of the protectionists.

THE INVIOLABLE DINGLEY TARIFF.

The mass of the Republican Party believes that if any schedules of the present tariff are turned by manufacturers to the disadvantage of the American people they should be changed. They believe that Congress should prevent favoritism in the way of freight rates to a few, and, if further legislation is needed, that it should be enacted at once. In short, the Iowa platform is the latest and best considered expression of Republican belief and aspiration.—From The Indianapolis Journal.

It is quite useless to talk of belief and aspiration. The responsible and controlling leaders of the Republican Party stand ready to throttle and subdue tariff reform beliefs and aspirations in whatever quarter they may be exhibited. The leaders look upon any and all attempts to change the Dingley schedules as dangerous. They will unitedly resist them. Whatever State Conventions may do or Republican newspapers say, the Senators who hold in their hands the life or death of tariff bills will pronounce for death every time.

The Iowa Republicans and The Indianapolis Journal seem not to know what they ask. Republican leaders in the Senate know perfectly well. The attempt to pass a bill striking off duties which are availed of by American manufacturers to maintain monopolies and oppress the consumer would result in an ugly scandal. That was demonstrated by the behavior of the beet-sugar men. The Cuban Reciprocity bill provided for only a trifling reduction of the duty that protects them, but they fought like wildcats against it. They would have fought still more savagely and would have exhibited a still more reckless and hostile spirit had they not become convinced quite early in the fight that they were going to succeed.

The protected interests and the Republican leaders are bound together by ties such as those which link men who have conspired for and accomplished a criminal purpose. The alliance has been the cloak of political corruption and immorality. If the Republican Senators should desert and turn against the men who have bought these rich tariff favors, the protected trusts and corporations, or some of them, would quickly turn State's evidence in revenge. Their rage would be boundless and they would not hesitate about the means of its gratification. The exposure of the iniquities of the Dingley tariff and of the iniquitous method by which it was put together would destroy the Republican Party.

Senator PLATT of Connecticut knows this, Senator ALDRICH knows it. All the Republican Senators foresee and dread the calamity to their party which an attempt to revise the tariff would involve. Congressman BABCOCK was full of beliefs and aspirations, but even he has been made to take the back track.

The Iowa Republicans demand the impossible. They talk of removing duties which breed monopoly as if they were mere inadvertences of legislation, to be conscientiously corrected as soon as the evil in them was exposed. But the Dingley tariff was drawn up and enacted with full knowledge and deliberate intent to enable the American manufacturer to fleece the American consumer. It was the result of a corrupt compact which the Republican Party cannot break without being made to feel the fatal resentment of its betrayed accomplices. There will be no revision of the tariff by the Republicans.

"POLITICS" AT THE VATICAN.

The Rome correspondent of The London Chronicle has furnished that journal with a review of the American negotiations at the Vatican which should be even more interesting to American than to English readers. His account gives a plausible explanation of some things that were very much in need of explanation. Why, for example, did not the Vatican "jump," if it may be imagined as indulging in so undignified a mode of progression, at the offer of the United States Government to pay far more for the holdings of the friars in the Philippines than those holdings were worth, on the single condition that the Vatican would exert its influence toward making the path of the United States in the archipelago smooth and not rough? Was it that they thought we were so "easy" in matters of business that they could drive a still better bargain than the unexpectedly handsome one we offered? That has been the conclusion of some shrewd observers, but it is not flattering to the shrewdness of the Vatican. What was quite manifest was that the reason the Vatican gave for not using its influence to induce the unpopular and obstructive friars to leave could not be the real reason. The objection that the Vatican might get into trouble with Spain for a "violation" of the treaty of Paris, to which the Vatican was in no sense a party, was evidently not sincerely urged.

Well, upon these points the correspondent of The London Chronicle sheds some needed illumination. According to him, there were three parties at the Vatican. One was that of the "intriguing intransigeants, whose supporters were unanimous that the American mission was a thing to be thwarted at all costs, because its success meant the red hat for that incarnation of liberal Catholicism, Archbishop IRELAND." Another group insisted that there was an opportunity to force the United States, not merely to recognize the Catholic Church as an institution of the Philippine Islands, subject to the prescriptive claims of which it acquired them, but also to continue and maintain it as the established Church there, the Constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. This seems a crazy view. But one can understand how it comes to be taken at Rome, when one sees dignitaries of the Church who live here, and who are supposed to be American citizens, coming so near to taking it. The third party the correspondent describes as the "opportunists," headed by the Pope himself, who saw in the American mission a great opportunity for extending the influence of the Church, and who were in favor of using the opportunity to the utmost. As the correspondent puts it, rather hyperbolically, "The omnipotent Republic of the New World had exhibited honorable deference toward Rome such as no nominally Roman Catholic Government in Europe would go out of its way to show."

All this makes queer reading for Americans. And yet, taking the Roman point of view, there is nothing incredible in it. What our Government did was a plain piece of business. We found an obstruction to our peaceable and successful Government of the Philippines in the possessions and the persons of the friars. That obstacle could be either removed or fortified by an organization with which we could have nothing officially or internationally to do, but which had great influence in the matter. So we sent an intelligent agent to talk the matter over with the chiefs of this organization. We offered a fancy price for the lands of the friars, just as we had offered Spain twenty millions upon which she neither had nor made any sort of claim, as a lubricant of the negotiations, as a "sweetener," according to the expressive French locution. To suppose that the friars, or the Catholic Church, will get more by not rendering the equivalent in view of which the handsome offer was made, is to make a wild supposition. This was made very clear to the correspondent of The London Chronicle by one of the members of the American mission who pointed out to him how the Church would necessarily suffer by not accepting our offer and rendering the equivalent consideration. The Apostolic Delegate at Manila, pointed out this American, must now go to Gov. TAFT and ask him what he is prepared to give for the land, and Gov. TAFT will name the market price. The Holy See must take these terms, or else bear the heavy expenses of arbitration and the other incidentals, with the absolute certainty of getting at last much less than we originally and spontaneously offered.

This does not look like "good business" on the part of the Vatican. It is not business at all. It is "politics." It does not look like good politics, either. Certainly it is not, as regards the real interests of the Church, but it may suffice for its immediate object of preventing the American element in the American Catholic Church from winning a victory. According to our American informant of the English correspondent, the most resolute opponent of the American propositions was the Cardinal representing the Jesuits. And this in spite of the fact that we have, in entirely legitimate ways, treated the Jesuits in the Philippines with the greatest liberality, as, for example, by continuing them in charge of the famous observatory at Manila on very handsome terms. But, still according to our informant, all this weighs nothing against the chance that another really representative American Catholic may be elevated to the Cardinalate, and the necessity of averting that calamity. It is very queer. What is plain is that the friars, in particular, have reason to pray to be delivered from their friends. They will never get so fair an offer again as that which has been refused at Rome. The persons in charge of the negotiation on the Roman side have failed to appreciate the American character. No wonder. Probably none of them ever read SHAKESPEARE, who has expressed the relevant phase of that character in the words he has put into the mouth of Harry Hotspur:

I do not care. I'll give
Thrice so much land to any well-deserving friend.
But in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.

ARE TRADES UNIONS RESPONSIBLE?

A suit of much interest as tending to establish the principle in law that a trades union is responsible for its acts to those suffering direct injury therefrom is now on trial in the Court of the King's Bench in England. The action was brought by the Glamorgan Coal Company and seventy-three other corporations and individuals engaged in the mining of coal against the executive officers and Trustees of the South Wales Miners' Association, on a claim for damages in £100,000. The complaint alleges that the defendant union, or its agents, had maliciously and wrongfully induced the miners in plaintiffs' employ to commit a breach of their contracts under the sliding scale agreement.

In October, 1901, the federation resolved that there should be four more general holidays for the miners in the South Wales collieries, and a manifesto to that effect, signed by the Executive Committee of the federation, was promulgated. The colliery owners protested, and notified the management of the union that they would take such steps as were necessary to protect their interests. Notwithstanding this protest, "stop" days were declared on Oct. 25, 26, and 31, and on Nov. 6, and on those days no miners worked. It is for the injury thus inflicted upon the operators that the federation is sued for the amount named. The court is also asked to enjoin the defendants from committing similar acts in future and to declare that the funds of the federation are liable for such costs and damages as may be awarded in the present action. The decision will not be reached at once, as the case has been adjourned over the long vacation, but it will mark an epoch in the history of the labor movement in Great Britain.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The return of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic exploring expedition, certainly unsuccessful so far as the accomplishment of any useful results are concerned and possibly with grave scandals to be investigated by the courts, will tend to confirm the already settled opinion of the average citizen that polar exploration is about the least satisfactory employment of men and money which could be found. It remains to be shown that any knowledge of value to the human race is to be gained in the arctic seas, or that if there was it could be applied in any useful way. That adventurers will push as fast and as far into the dread fastnesses of the polar circle as it appears there are inducements to offset the dangers and discomforts of that inhospitable region may be assumed. They may even go somewhat further, as the Eskimos have done. To learn what lies beyond never has been, and probably never will be, worth the lives already wasted in the profitless quest.

The Baldwin Ziegler expedition was the best equipped of any which has essayed the survey of the northern seas. From the meager data at hand it seems to have accomplished least. Just what this disappointing outcome is due to may be explained when the demands of Capt. JOHANNSON of the America and his pilot for judicial investigations of their respective grievances are complied with. As the net result of arctic exploration seems to be personal glory for those able to link their names with important expeditions, it is not to be wondered at that bitter jealousies arise among those vested with various degrees of responsibility and unwilling to be subordinated to the discipline of an organization which necessarily recognizes the scientific objects of the quest as paramount to all other considerations. It represents the least satisfactory employment yet found for the money of those desirous of contributing to the progress of the arts and sciences, and for this reason it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure a backing for those for whom the polar seas have irresistible attractions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a tale of great antiquity, to the effect that when a certain man was asked why he called his dog Watch, he replied that he did so because Watch was the dog's name. The answer may not have been entirely satisfactory to the questioner, but it met his inquiry, fairly and adequately, and is to be commended, not only on that account, but because it will serve to introduce a brief disquisition on the announced purpose of GEN. DI CESNOLA to substitute "Morgan Collection" for "Garland Collection" as the official and formal title for certain porcelains in the Metropolitan Museum. Now, it can be stated as an indubitable truth that the Garland Collection has hitherto been so-called because that was its name—because that is exactly what it is. The precious objects forming it were collected by Mr. GARLAND, and collecting, though it involves purchasing—in modern times, at least, and when there is no war on with China—is so much more than purchasing as to be a very different thing. Therefore we fail to see how GEN. DI CESNOLA, even if he gets the permission he expects to get, is going to effect the change he thinks he has in mind. He can print the words "Morgan Collection" on labels and in catalogues as often as he pleases, but so long as the objects in the Garland Collection remain collected they will be the Garland Collection, and will be so-called, because, as we said before, that is their name—that is what they are. We fully realize that the debt of the museum to him who gave it the porcelains is greater than the one—not small—which it owes to him who collected them, and we have not the slightest desire to prevent cordial and permanent recognition of the greater obligation, but facts remain facts, and, though the Garland Collection may be called, with the circumstances as they are, the Morgan Purchase or the Morgan Gift, it cannot be called the Morgan Collection—cannot be, that is, by those who call things by their names, because they are their names. To which class, we like to believe, most people belong.

—An article entitled "The Negro: Another View," which is published in the current number of The Atlantic, seems to have stirred up a lot of resentful excitement in Covington, Ga., where the author, Prof. ANDREW SLEDD, occupies a prominent position in the Faculty of Emory College. The professor, while holding that the negro is unquestionably inferior to the white man, and blaming the North for its long failure to recognize that fact, with great severity criticised the South for carrying its own conviction of the negro's inequality to the point of treating him, habitually and without regard for his individual character, as not a human being at all, but a mere beast of burden at his best and at his worst, or even his less than best as a dangerous wild animal to be slaughtered without compunction. This "view" the professor supported by argument and illustration, and—his townsmen do not like it. One of them is quoted as characterizing the article as not only false but malicious, another as saying that no true Southerner can send his son to Emory College while a man expressing such opinions is connected with it. Prof. SLEDD, when interviewed on the subject, emphatically reaffirmed the statements in his article. "I in nowise desire social equality," he declared, "but I do believe I state a general fact when I say that the negro is dehumanized and treated lower than a brute in the South. I believe that if the white man can go to the negro's church the negro should go to the white man's church. If the white man can have one thing in any of the public utilities, the negro should have the same. If the negro tips his hat to me or any white man, I or any other person should do the same to him, and I believe that the average white man of the South would sooner kill a negro than a forty-dollar mule." Prof. SLEDD is a Virginian by birth and says he bases his accusations on observations made while residing for longer or shorter periods in six Southern States. He acquired part of his education at Harvard, a fact which may or may not account for his "view" of the negro and the treatment of the negro in the South.

—After enjoying, as he could, his liberty, such as it was, for three days less than two months, the remarkable and therefore interesting HARRY TRACY is dead—by his own hand, it is said by the men who had cornered him at last and were industriously engaged in shooting in his direction. So dramatic and picturesque have been the incidents of his long evasion of justice and its representatives that it is difficult to keep in mind the true character of the man and the number of lives he has ruthlessly taken. To say nothing of two murders committed before his last imprisonment, TRACY killed four men while making his escape, later he assassinated the companion of his flight, and he has since shot dead three pursuers and wounded several others. But if he had the ferocity of a tiger, he had much more than the tiger's courage, and all through his hopeless fight for life he has maintained, or seemed to maintain, a grim facetiousness that ought to increase our horror of him, but somehow doesn't. Just what his emotions were while he roamed for weeks in waste places, with every man's hand against him, and not a few men seeking his blood, will never be known, though perhaps it could be imagined by some great romancer. In all his perils and hardships, possibly enough, he had a sort of self-satisfaction, for he was proving his energy and his ability in ways that had in them an element of the admirable—admirable not only for ruffians of his own type, but for men much better than he was. TRACY could be hated and hunted to death without the slightest compunction, but he could not be despised, and deep down in the hearts of most of us is a feeling of pity for him—a feeling that he had fine qualities that would have been useful to others as well as to himself if circumstances had been different. The responsibility for all his crimes and for his wretched fate can hardly be placed upon himself alone. It may be that his greatest mistake was in being born too late. There have been centuries, and they are not very remote centuries, when fame instead of notoriety would have been within his reach.

—With the purpose, as stated by himself, of "getting thoroughly in touch with the laboring classes," the Rev. Dr. TOOMAY, a Congregational clergyman of Carthage, Mo., has started in to work six weeks as a railway section hand. The experiment is more interesting than original, and it is possible to doubt whether it is either particularly virtuous or particularly wise. Dr. TOOMAY will surely learn several things. He will learn, for instance, how it feels to do hard work of an unaccustomed kind, but that will teach him nothing about the feelings of his companions in toil. He will learn something—not much—about the opinions held by those companions in regard to clergymen who play at being day laborers, but that will shed little light on the economic and industrial problems of the day. The other laborers will talk to him—as to a clergyman, since his scheme has been well advertised, with a view to the magazines, possibly; they will not talk to him as to one of themselves, and the information he will acquire will hardly repay him for the aches in his back and the blisters on his hands. All the circumstances and the probabilities considered, we incline to the belief that Dr. TOOMAY'S experiment, and all others like it, are not to be commended, and we venture to assert that one of our reporters, without using any tool heavier than a pencil, could get more real "labor news" in two days than the doctor will get in six weeks. If he, like all his many predecessors, doesn't have vastly more to say about himself, his emotions, his hopes, and his fears at the end of his experience than about laboring men, their emotions, their hopes and fears, then we shall be vastly surprised.

"PICKED UP IN OLD BOOK STORE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the above caption a writer in THE SUNDAY TIMES reprints some old letters which he believes to be rare and valuable. He states that he secured them in an old book store on lower Third Avenue some weeks ago. The present writer saw and handled all those letters fully five years ago in a lower Third Avenue "old curiosity shop," which for some years past has been located on East Thirty-fourth Street. Many experts (including dealers) saw those letters, and I personally made some efforts to dispose of them, but I could get not even a ten-dollar offer for the lot.

The Cobden packet of letters included originally some very interesting letters from other celebrities, (mostly literary,) but these had been sold before I came across the remainder. They were bought (so I was told by the curio dealer,) from a young Englishman, then resident in Jersey City. One of the Cobden letters had some striking comments on the Illinois Central Railroad. This I bought for fifty cents and sold to Mr. Stuyvesant Fish for several dollars. The Sherman letters included orders on the battlefield, (on flimsy,) but no one seemed to want them. There was also a large number of letters that had passed between Kate Chase Sprague and her legal adviser, Gov. Hoadly, formerly of Ohio. They related to most intimate family and personal matters, and it has always been a mystery to me how these became public property. Certainly, those who should have known thought the collection of no value.

The Bradford item appears to be a real find. ANOTHER BUSY MAN.

New York, Aug. 4, 1902.

Sunday School Lesson Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that a simple good word never yet did harm, especially when that word be one of commendation, I drop you this line to thank you for the Sunday school lesson department of your admirable paper. I watch—or rather look forward to—with pleasure, the SATURDAY TIMES, with its exposition of the lesson from which I learn much not obtainable elsewhere, and I am sure I am but one of many hundreds who do the same.

W. W. HERBERT.

Hillsdale, N. J., Aug. 4, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Anarchy.

"Anarchy," said the cynical codger, "means not the division of wealth with your fellow-man, but his division with you."—Baltimore Herald.

The Popular Length.

Artist—Do you wish me to paint you a full-length portrait?

Mr. Saphedde—Well, I want it as long as your customers usually buy.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Luxuries.

"What does you consider de luxuries of life?" asked Miss Miami Brown.

"A luxury," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "is sumpin' what you has to be lucky befo' you kin git it."—Washington Star.

Same Old Story.

"Arctic Explorer Baldwin is back again."
"What does he say?"
"Only one thing of any importance."
"What's that?"
"No pole."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE GIRL IN GREEN.

Henry Edward Warner in Baltimore News.

We have seen the maid attired
All in red from top to toes—
We have seen her dressed in pink and white
And rivaling the rose—
We have seen the blue and purple,
But the latest thing we've seen
In the way of palpitations
Is the maiden dressed in green!

Hat, waist, skirt, shoes, gloves, and belt, all
Of the purest shamrock hue,
With perhaps a dainty touch here
Of a little greenish blue;
And she musically brushes
All the dying fashions by,
With a verdant little twinkle
In her little greenish eye!

See her reigning on the boardwalk!
See her sailing up the street,
With a lot of fawning greenies
At her dainty green-shod feet!
And exultant nature loudly
Warbles from the spreading tree:
"There she goes—the girl that gushes—
And she's patterned after me!"

Hail the newest thing in crazes!
Crown the latest Color Queen!
We're prepared to pass the laurels
To the Giddy Girl in Green;
Yet in town or in the country,
Or the seashore's sheltered nooks,
Paste this tip where you can see it:
"She's less verdant than she looks!"

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Evening Telegram, New York.

THE TIMES is the first, but is evidently not to be the last, newspaper to follow the pioneer lead of The Herald up town. It announces this morning that it has made all arrangements for the construction of a new building at Forty-second Street and Broadway, to which it will remove as soon as completed.

It explains that it has been deterred from making this move sooner by the fact that "the problem of distribution is one to which a newspaper must give serious attention." That is quite true. It was a problem to which The Herald had to give serious attention ten years ago, but which, as the result proves, it solved with signal success both for itself and The Evening Telegram. As the difficulties then to be overcome have been lessened and are now in a fair way of disappearing in consequence of increased transit facilities, present and prospective—that is, improved means of distribution—other contemporaries must at last see with THE TIMES that an up-town site in this neighborhood is "the most convenient and centrally located for the purposes of a newspaper that could be found within the limits of New York." With the great Pennsylvania Station near Herald Square as a centre of departure for Western, Southern, New Jersey and Long Island mails, and close connection with the Grand Central Station through both the Park Avenue and the projected Broadway subway, as well as with Brooklyn to the south and upper Manhattan to the north, the prospective "facilities at this point for newspaper distribution within the city and over all the railroads leading out of it are unsurpassed."

THE TIMES says:

To many of the older New Yorkers the notion of a newspaper moving so far up-town will seem singular. For years the popular idea has been that location near the City Hall Park, where so many newspapers had their birth and where so many are now grouped, was an essential.

That was true ten years ago, but has since lost its force. When The Herald surprised the public by announcing its removal up-town, not only our contemporaries, but also thoughtful business men shook their heads in ominous doubt. To many the idea was iconoclastic and the move revolutionary. Newspaper Row had always been down town, and there it would always remain. To say nothing of other objections, the question of "distribution" presented to the newspaper mind an unsolvable problem. Yet, as a matter of fact, the idea was no more iconoclastic nor its execution more revolutionary than when A. T. Stewart made his pioneer retail movement up town. In doing that he was simply following his customers and his trade.

Like a mercantile establishment, a newspaper must keep in touch with its "trade," especially a paper which is a popular advertising medium. It must follow the shifting centre of business and shopping activity, metropolitan life, news gathering, and advertising. The Herald moved up town when it foresaw that this upward trend was inevitable. That it has proved so is attested by the marvelous transformation that has been wrought by theatres and hotels, banks and trust companies, business houses and department stores looming up in this part of the city, with property advancing to prices not dreamed of a few years ago and transit companies centring their lines here to meet the growing public demand for increased facilities. That old Newspaper Row must follow suit if it is to keep, or rather, get, in the swim must be obvious. That this fact is now realized by THE TIMES is shown by its announcement this morning, and it can be but a question of time when other contemporaries will follow and the Newspaper Row of the future be found up town.

This is a situation and outlook which must be taken into account by the Commissioners authorized to select a site for the new Post Office. The conditions which have controlled THE TIMES, business men, and transportation companies in coming to this great central locale of New York must also control these Commissioners. In short, it is a public necessity that the new Post Office be in close touch with the Grand Central and the Pennsylvania stations.

The Mail and Express.

It is nine years since The Herald moved up town and established itself on the square which has accepted its name and which has developed into a lively focus of activity on the line of Broadway. Now THE TIMES is to step beyond it and take its stand at Long Acre, just where the rapid transit subway turns into the main current of up-town movement. There are obvious considerations in favor of up town, as well as down town, for the location of a morning newspaper, which has time after the close of business for the preparation of reports on the activities that centre at the lower end of Manhattan, and which needs close morning connection with points of distribution. But the conspicuous isolation of those two journals is not likely to betoken a general movement of the establishment of a newspaper centre away from the financial district. So far as the move of THE TIMES and its prospective possession of a fine new building of its own are indications of its prosperity, not only it but its readers and the community at large are to be congratulated, for it shows that success may be attained by high ability and high character, without pandering to any of the lower tastes or instincts of the people. The success attained by THE TIMES in the last five years * * * affords a lesson not only in newspaper management but in the wisdom of relying generally for support upon a firm adherence to high standards.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The up-town movement in Manhattan has had no so remarkable an exemplification for many years as that now announced by THE NEW YORK TIMES. That very individual paper—it has changed its character several times, yet never lost its exceptional individuality—is going to abandon Newspaper Row and build for itself a new home on a trapezoid site at Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and West Forty-second Street. It will be a large modern steel-construction building, with Cyrus Eidlitz for architect, and will be ready for occupancy early in 1904. The advantages of Newspaper Row are acknowledged, but it is stated by THE TIMES that the new facilities to be afforded by the rapid-transit underground railway will more than offset them; the subway will pass under the basement of THE TIMES Building, and will make of it a centre of distribution far beyond that of the old Row. This is an extraordinary move, but not more so than that of The New York Herald when it moved up to Herald Square. The way of newspaper enterprise in Manhattan is northward.

Troy Times.

The expansiveness of the up-town movement in New York is illustrated by the flitting of the newspapers from the locality which has been the centre of journalism for generations. The Herald was the first to go, but THE TIMES is soon to follow, and it will select a site much further northward. It has acquired the triangle bounded by Broadway, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue, where it will erect a modern steel building. At that spot is to be an underground station of the new rapid transit railroad, while the Grand Central Station is but a few blocks away, and all the thoroughfares mentioned are vast arteries of traffic. Probably no other section of the city has the assurance of greater development, and of this new and larger life of the growing city THE TIMES will be a potential part.

Philadelphia Record.

The alert managers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have taken opportunity by the forelock and have secured an up-town site for a new building so situated that the subcellar opens into the tunnel of the underground railway beneath the city, and thus enables the newspaper to secure the immediate advantage of rapid transit in distribution. This is an achievement on which our esteemed metropolitan contemporary may well plume itself.

"NOT YOU, MISS BARTON," SAID THE RULER OF RUSSIA.

She Meant to Follow Custom and Kiss His Hand—Returns from Europe—Miss Ayer's Debut.

Miss Clara Barton, the President of the American Red Cross Society, who has been attending the conference of the International Red Cross Association at St. Petersburg, returned yesterday on board the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania. The veteran nurse stepped down the gangplank with a sprightliness that belied her seventy-two years of age, and she was surrounded immediately by friends who were eager to greet her.

"While in Russia," Miss Barton said, "I was treated with the greatest kindness, particularly by the Czar. I talked with the Czar and was much impressed by his earnestness, particularly in regard to his endeavors to bring about universal peace."

B. F. Tillinghast, also a delegate to the Red Cross Conference, told how, on the presentation of Miss Barton to the Czar, she, about to follow the usual custom, bent to kiss his hand, but the ruler of the Russias said: "Not you, Miss Barton." He shook her hand.

Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer was another passenger on board the Pennsylvania, and she was accompanied by her daughter, Margaret, who comes here to make her musical debut. Miss Ayer has been studying for several years in France and Germany, and in Paris last year she created a stir in musical circles by her singing of the old French songs. Her voice, which is a mezzo-soprano, has been praised by Mme. Patti and Frau Wagner. She has declined an offer to sing next season at the Opera Comique in Paris, and has refused also an engagement to sing in London, as she says that she prefers to begin her musical career at home.

Edouard Steichen of Chicago, a pioneer in artistic photography, was a passenger also. One of his photographs, "Black Vase," was accepted and placed in the National Gallery at Brussels, and some adverse comment was made on the authorities for admitting a photograph.

CITY OPPOSES COMMISSION.

Corporation Counsel Asks that Report of an Assessment Board Be Rejected by Supreme Court.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dunn, who is in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings, appeared before Justice Steckler, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to oppose a motion for the confirmation of the report of Commissioners of Appraisal and Assessment appointed to value the land taken and the assessments to be made for the opening and improvement of West Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, from Broadway to Riverdale Avenue.

He said that the action of the commission had been of so flagrant a nature that the Corporation Counsel felt it to be his duty to oppose the confirmation of the report and to ask the court to send it back to the Commissioners with instructions as to what they should do in the matter. Despite the advice of the Corporation Counsel's office, the Commissioners had by a device of their own insisted on assessing the property of the city in Van Cortlandt Park at a large sum, because the property owners of the land taken objected to the awards allowed to them and the assessments placed on them.

Mr. Dunn said that the Commissioners took fifty-five sessions to pass upon fifty-five questions of title, their fees for this work amounting to $1,100. All the property owners objected to the assessments placed on them, and the Commission then wanted to have a portion of the assessment put upon the city. They were informed that they should go before the Board of Assessment and Apportionment to do so, and, knowing such a request would not be acceded to, as the property owners should pay for the improvement directly affecting them, they hit on another plan to make the city pay part of the assessments and relieve the objecting property owners. One hundred feet of Van Cortlandt Park were assessed, and the Commissioners held a meeting and revised their report extending the area of assessment to 300 feet of the parade ground, and assessing it at $3,335, of which they directed that half was to go to the reduction of the assessment on Foster & Speir, who owned the two blocks to be opened where there was no existing street, and the other half to reduce the assessment on the remaining property owners, whose premises now front on Rock Street, which is to be widened ten feet.

Justice Steckler took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

CLAIM FOR PIOUS FUND.

Archbishop Riordan Sails for The Hague to Submit Case Against Mexico to International Court.

Archbishop P. J. Riordan of San Francisco sailed yesterday on the White Star Liner Celtic for The Hague, where he will place before the International Court there his claim against Mexico for interest on the California Pious Fund. The amount involved is $900,862.77.

The history of the Pious Fund goes back to 1697, when it was started in order to enable the Jesuit missionaries to carry on their work in what is now New Mexico and California. When the Jesuits were expelled from the Spanish dominions in 1767, the fund was seized by the crown and put in the hands of the Franciscans. Later, when Mexico won her independence, the trust of the Pious Fund was transferred from Spain to the Republic. In 1842 Mexico sold the properties constituting the fund and put the proceeds in the treasury, stipulating, however, to pay to the church authorities 6 per cent. in perpetuity on the capital.

When, by the treaty of Queretaro, Upper California was ceded to the United States, Mexico ceased to pay its share of the interest on the fund, and in 1868 the church authorities made a claim on Mexico for the interest for twenty-one years. Mexico was represented by Caleb Cushing and Don Manuel Azpiroz, but the referee, Sir Edward Thornton, decided against her in full for all sums due to May 30, 1869, which amounted to $904,700, and which Mexico paid.

No further payments were made, however, and now Archbishop Riordan is going to The Hague to make a claim for interest since 1869.

LIKE LONDON'S SUBURBS.

John D. Crimmins's Plan for the Improvement of His Recently Purchased Property in Astoria.

The Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company will have no interest in the fifty-five acres of land which John D. Crimmins bought recently in the Astoria section of Long Island City. Mr. Crimmins explained yesterday that he intended to cut up the land into building lots, and that he desired to create a suburban section on the lines of those near London.

"When I visited London recently," he said, "I was impressed with the suburbs in which the middle classes live, and I am going to try to imitate them. I never believed in flats, and, with the Blackwell's Island bridge, the tunnels which are to be built, and other improvements in transportation, I believe this section will be brought near enough to New York to make my plan feasible.

"I am going to lay out the land as soon as I can get a landscape architect. It will be mainly in squares, on the four sides of which will be built houses with garden plots. The squares will be little parks, with walks, flower beds, grass for play grounds and trees, and the houses on each side of each park will have the right to use it. I am going to plant the trees at once, and I expect to make the venture profitable to me and to those who may become my tenants.

Another Paper's Fiftieth Anniversary.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It was, we believe, the second daily newspaper to secure a permanent foothold in the Granite State. Published in a small, staid, and conservative city, it was only by the sheer strenuous endeavors of its founders and subsequent conductors that it was made to prosper. To-day it is a credit to them and to its city.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF SARATOGA GAMBLING

Crowd at Resort Indicates a Significant Tendency.

Passing of "Pittsburg Phil" as an Exemplary Gambler—Some Facts About the Modern Clubhouse, Its Games and Players.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—There has been too little humor here to befit an American crowd. We have gone to the extreme with our betting and our making of money out of pleasure. It will be too bad if we outdo the English, who take their pleasures sadly, and come to taking ours seriously. One sees how we are tending when there happens along such a figure as that of "Pittsburg Phil." It was only eight years ago that he was considered a wonderful betting man. He plunged like Juggins at the jubilee, but whereas Juggins threw his money away and had none left, Pittsburg Phil threw his away only to make the more.

He is here to-day. You see him standing in the line where all the chaps with tilted hats and diamond scarfpins congregate, a feverish row of young men with hard-strained faces, on Broadway near one of the great hotels. He is pointed out to newcomers who look at him as they would look at W. J. Bryan or the body of a deer in front of a butcher's shop—for what he has been, not for what he is. Why, a quiet little woman won more money yesterday on one horse than Pittsburg Phil bet in the whole day, and in the face of such betting as was done by John W. Gates, J. A. Drake, and several others, who lost or won by the tens of thousands—$25,000 on one race, in one instance—what does a Pittsburg Phil amount to?

National prosperity, the activity of the young heirs of great estates, (who know how to spend what their fathers knew how to make,) the sudden interest of great Wall Street operators in the field of sport, these are factors in the present situation which make "back numbers" of the Pittsburg Phils of old and crowd them out of consideration. But, just as it was serious work to the smaller men of ten years ago to risk $5,000 on a race, now it is still more serious to gamble with the far larger sums of today. Therefore the element of fun is disappearing and the sportingmen are turning Saratoga into as serious a place as the Chicago grain pit.

Still, fun has not altogether lost a place in each day's happenings. Yesterday I overheard this dialogue between two well-clad Irishmen of the mechanic class:

"Hello, Mike! Where were ye t to-day?"

"Oh, don't ask me. Sure, I had the divil's own bad luck. I was to a funeral, 'twas of an old friend; but 'twas a bad day's work for me. I had intinded to bet on that Pepper horse and thin the funeral came up, and 'twas me old friend, you see, and I had to go to it, so I had to lave the races be, and, —— my rotten luck, if the odds agin that Pepper horse wasn't 50 to 1, I'm told, and I meant to bet as high as five dollars; yes, I mane it, I'd have bet $5 on that Pepper horse and I'd have won $250. Oh, 'twas a sorry day for me."

THE CLUBHOUSE.

This episode had not been well digested when 10 o'clock came and the stay-at-homes in the hotels began their nightly sallies out into the village to take their bedtime glasses of the waters of the springs. This habit is so methodical with such a great number, who fill the springhouses and the water shops for an hour after 10 o'clock each night, that one thinks nothing of it as he hears man after man and woman after woman say each night; "Well, I must go and get my two glasses of water and go to bed." But last night the stereotyped words were broken by one lady who sat very close to me. She was white-haired, yet not above forty, with a full and rosy face and sparkling eyes. A gentleman was with her.

"Well," said he, "what spring water shall we drink to-night?"

"For goodness sake!" the lady exclaimed; "is there nothing but water to drink in this town?"

Had the man been as gallant as any TIMES reporter would have proved, he would have taken his fair companion to Mr. Richard Canfield's clubhouse and there have given her a formal introduction to a small cold bottle and a full-grown hot bird. "To the clubhouse?" I hear the fair reader exclaim; "can women go to the clubhouse? Is not that where they gamble? Or was she lost, and is it such who go there?" How many questions women can ask! Reporters also ask questions with some volubility, but it can only be because their mothers were women.

No, the clubhouse is not "where they gamble" in the same sense as the race-course is. And if it comes to that, where they gamble? At the table at which I sat in one of the great hotels my neighbors gamble all through the meal on each other's weight, on whether the waiter will bring two things correctly out of six that have been ordered, on the evening's polo game, on the next day's weather—on everything on earth and in the water under the earth and in the heavens above. But the famous clubhouse it is Mr. Canfield's estimate that only one visitor in ten ever risks any money there. The other nine go to look on. The clubhouse is at the same time the principal and best restaurant in the village. All the hotels serve meals on the American plan—which is a beautiful plan if you like it, or as long as you can stand it, or if you don't mind what you say.

The truly great John Morrissey, pugilist, politician, Congressman, and gambler, planned the clubhouse as it is, and what "John used to say," and what "John used to do" are still the guides to a shrewd and successful dealing with the public in the minds of all the older villagers who knew him. John started the restaurant in the clubhouse and John made ladies feel at home in it; John invited all who cared to look on at the games to come and go as freely as if it were a railway station, and John treated all his patrons and visitors as if they were in their own home when they were in the clubhouse. That is the deepest, truest reason why the clubhouse fastened itself inextricably upon the village and the life of the Summer visitors. And what John made of it remains unchanged to-day.

Mr. Canfield says truly that there is no better barometer of the condition of the country than such a house. He studies the restaurant bills daily, taking 250 checks, summing up the total of what they represent, and dividing this sum by the number of the checks. The result is as follows: 1900, $2.50 per meal; 1901, $2.85; 1902, $3.40. What he means is that the average expenditure of each diner at the club increased 40 per cent. last year over the year 1900, and has increased 100 per cent. this year. Then again, it costs $25 to make one bet—to buy one chip—and yet the betting increases.

NIGHT GAMBLING SCENE.

Last night was not a lively one in the main parlor of the club. There had been too much high-rolling play at the races, and the betting men needed the evening to recuperate. I saw the man who lost the most wandering around with some ladies, drinking the waters and listening to the music. Mr. Gates went to a Directors' meeting in New York. For a moment every one was tired of high play and was resting. But the previous night—that of Monday—was a good one on which to visit the club. The restaurant was crowded, the anterooms were gay with ladies beautifully gowned and peering across the crowded café to the great parlor, where the players thronged before the tables. All was as quiet and orderly as if we were at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on a "paying day."

A few small players, men who had bought $50 worth of chips, were seated at the roulette boards playing that game of pure chance which requires no skill, no brain, nothing but money and dumb luck. The great silent spinning wheels revolved, the little marbles plunged and bounced along the number frames with that whirring note which is music to so many ears, and the players and croupiers put on and took off the stacks of chips whenever the play began, or ceased for the moment. One missed the high-keyed chant of the French croupiers announcing "nothing more goes" where a similar game is the favorite. Here there was no noise—only a word passed in an undertone from player to player or from player to croupier.

The men in the room were of many sorts—city dandies in evening dress, racing men in business suits, portly men of business or of sport in sober black, hatchet-faced, hot-eyed gamblers, a marked chap who looked like a locomotive engineer, who had run straight from his engine cab to the club with no delay except to wash his hands. The parlor is a noble chamber, greatly admired by architects because of its just proportions, and decorated after the manner of the early seventies with black walnut furniture and great mirror frames lined with gold. The entire heart of the great reach of softly carpeted floor is unincumbered, and here stood a hundred men, among them the quiet, stocky, smooth-faced proprietor in a dinner coat, loose skirt, evening waistcoat, black trousers, and stiff straw hat, with no ornament of ring or pin, or even watch chain, visible. He was talking about Chinese ceremonies. He had on his hat, and so did every other man. In that respect it was like a scene in the House of Commons.

SOME FACTS ABOUT FARO.

The faro games attracted the great players and the high play. It was difficult for an ordinary man who earns his living by the sweat of his hands or his brow to comprehend what sums of money were represented by the chips upon these tables. A great Wall Street operator sat in a Napoleonic attitude, with head down on his breast, hands folded on his stomach, and hat tilted over his eyes, at the head of the table with half a dozen idlers behind and beside him—one an employe of the place, on a high stool, watching all that went on. And this Stock Exchange nabob was one of the men who were playing. The stacks of ivory lozenges in front of him represented $1,000 for each pile. The casekeeper, with his little Chinese frame of ivory markers strung upon wires, tallied each card played by the dealer opposite, who dealt in the most leisurly manner, stopping to rake in or pay off the bets and taking, sometimes, seven minutes between deals. There comes a stage in faro when two similar cards cannot or are not likely to be played one after another, and then the strong play begins. This stage had been reached, and all the players were betting heavily, putting $500 here, $1,000 there, $250 elsewhere—and topping a pile of chips with a button now and then, to bet against instead of on a card. The Stock Exchange nabob was on the other side of the casekeeper, and a veteran gambler was on the other side betting hundreds where Wall Street staked thousands.

A long, lean, thin-faced young man, evidently from the West, wearing a lounging suit of blue flannel lightly striped with white, lounged along, sat down by the Napoleonic onlooker, and pulled from a trousers pocket a thick, flat pancake of bank notes. Every note was a one-hundred-dollar bill. He threw out five of these, received two chips, licked them with promptness and dispatch, and then threw upon the green cloth $1,000 more.

"Who?" I asked.

"Johnny —— of Denver, a bookmaker."

"Getting rid of his day's winnings at the races?" I ventured.

"No; he was hard bit at the races today. He always has stacks of money."

What an enviable man! What a delightful reputation and condition! May he come to no grief, and may the last man to whom he tosses a hundred-dollar bill be a stonecutter, who shall grave upon his headstone: "Here lies Johnnie Dash of Denver. He always had stacks of money."

I do not understand faro. I cannot master it "on the salary I get," as Frederic Remington, the artist, would say. I saw so much money paid out and paid in and moved about in little ivory columns of so many colors—all without the faintest idea of how or why it came and went, or why so much of it dawdled idly on the board as in no other game I ever saw, where quick and agile croupiers knew their business—that I came away hopelessly befogged. I paused a moment by a roulette wheel. A mere boy, with the touch of a mother's caresses still on his chubby cheeks, came by my side and, rolling a five-hundred-dollar bill into a pellet, flung it on a number. The croupier knew his calling and gathered it in. The youth crumpled up another yellow rag and tossed it after the first. His aim was true, and it followed its mate, nimbly, into the till. Five times he did this, and then, having made his sacrifice upon the altar of the ruling deity of the village, he lighted a cigarette—with a match, not a banknote—and went beside me into the street.

JULIAN RALPH.

MORE OUTRAGES BY ALBANIANS.

All the Live Stock of a Village Plundered—A Mayor Badly Injured.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Renewed outrages by Albanians on Servian villages are reported by the Pester Lloyd, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times.

In one case all the live stock of a village was plundered. In another the Mayor was severely injured.

It is alleged that the Burgomaster of Prizren has forbidden Mohammedans to deal with Servian trades popple.

The agitator Sarafof declares that the Macedonians can do no further good in Bulgaria. They must confine themselves to Macedonia. They can oblige the powers to interest themselves in the condition of that province by means of disturbances and the destruction of Europeans' property.

CASTRO'S RIFLES NEARLY LOST.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, Aug. 6.—A schooner which was carrying Mauser rifles and ammunition to Maracaibo for President Castro of Venezuela was obliged to put into Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in a nearly sinking condition.

Her mishap is reported to have been due to a plot on board.

A dispatch received from Willemstad on Tuesday said that 4,000,000 cartridges and 10,000 Mauser rifles had been received by Castro last Saturday, and that half of these munitions were shipped to Maracaibo by schooner.

THE REVOLT IN HAITI.

Commander of the Department of the South Joins the Firminists.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 6.—More Government troops have started from here to reinforce the Government forces beaten at Petit Goave by the revolutionists.

Gen. Simon, commander of the Department of the South, residing at Aux Cayes, has declared himself in favor of Firmin.

Viceroy of Sze-Chuen Deposed.

PEKING, Aug. 6.—The protests of the foreign Ministers against the conditions in Sze-Chuen Province have resulted in an edict summarily deposing the Viceroy and several minor officials. Tsen-Chun-Suan, recently appointed Governor of Shan-Si, succeeds to the Viceroyalty of Sze-Chuen.

College Professors Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

HYANNISPORT, Mass., Aug. 6.—At 1 o'clock in the Union Chapel here to-day Miss Winifred Warren, instructor in Latin at Vassar College, and daughter of President Warren of Boston University, was united in marriage to Dr. George A. Wilson, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Syracuse University. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by President Raymond of Wesleyan University. Miss Margaret Hilles Shearman of Wilmington, Del., was maid of honor, and Mr. William Grant Seaman of Salem was best man. The ushers were Mr. Frank C. Dunn and Mr. Knibloe B. Cary of Gardiner, Mr. Joseph C. Rockwell of North Adams, and Mr. Tupper of Newburyport.

Mayor Offers Escort for Prince Chin.

The Chinese Consul General called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to see Mayor Low in relation to the forthcoming visit to the United States of Prince Chin, of the imperial family. Prince Chin arrives in New York on Saturday on the St. Paul. The Mayor offered to provide a police escort for him, which the Consul General gladly accepted.

FORCIBLE CLOSING OF FRENCH NUNS' SCHOOLS

Decrees All Carried Out Except in Three Departments.

Agitation Against Premier Combes's Policy Keenest in Brittany—Marquise de MacMahon and Her Nuns Evicted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The agitation against the carrying out of the decrees against the religious orders is keenest in Brittany, says the Paris correspondent of The Times.

At Quimper four brigades of gendarmes were called out, and the nuns of one school were cheered on leaving it. Those of another school took refuge in the cathedral, followed by sympathizers.

The Abbé Gayraud, a Deputy from Brest, is going through the district deprecating violence, but advocating all possible legal resistance.

At Ploërmel barricaded doors were broken and arrests and fines followed.

At Sully the Marquise de MacMahon, (daughter-in-law of the famous Marshal and daughter of the Duc de Chartres,) who was once betrothed to the Duc d'Orléans, has been expelled by force with her nuns. There have been similar cases elsewhere.

The Moderate Republicans, says the correspondent, are condemning Premier Combes's policy. Deputy Aynard said in a speech at Lyons that Masonic Jacobinism, unless it were checked, would devour France.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The orders issued by Premier Combes for the closing of unauthorized congregationist schools have now been completely carried out throughout France except in the Departments of Finistère, Morbihan, and Côtes du Nord, where a number of schools are still awaiting forcible closure.

The aid of the military was requisitioned for the first time to-day at Quimper, Finistère, where a Police Commissary closed three schools. Disorder was feared, so the soldiers were used as a cordon in the streets adjacent to the school buildings. The crowd present protested vehemently against the employment of the troops, but made no active resistance.

A Police Commissary arrived at Ravoire, near Chambéry, Savoie, to-day, accompanied by masons. Yesterday the police found the school there defended by a rampart of stones. Masons were then summoned to demolish the wall, but the assembled crowd threatened to kill them if they did so, and the masons declined to work. The new workmen demolished the barricade and broke in the door of the school building amid the protests of the clerical on-lookers. After the door had been forced the sisters left the building and proceeded to march to Chambéry. They were preceded by flags draped with crape and followed by a crowd armed with sticks, but no rioting occurred.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS MEET.

Congress for Improving the Condition of the Blind Opened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the International Congress for Improving the Condition of the Blind was opened yesterday, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians and Duke Charles of Bavaria. The skill of the latter as an ophthalmologist is well known. There are many representatives at the Congress from the various European countries and elsewhere.

The delegates will examine the best means of enabling the blind to gain a livelihood and the methods of recreation adopted in various institutes, as well as the causes of blindness in populous centres and the best means of prevention.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Government Severely Criticised in the Commons—A Secret Treaty with Germany?

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In the course of the discussion of the Appropriation bill in the House of Commons yesterday the Government was severely criticised by various members regarding its policy in Europe and China.

It was alleged that Lord Salisbury had quarreled with France and Spain, had alienated Turkey, had driven Italy into the arms of France, and had failed to resist Russia, while persistently courting Germany with obsequious compliances and one-sided secret treaties.

In the course of a general reply Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a reference to the alleged treaty with Germany by saying that if a secret treaty existed it was secret, therefore it followed necessarily that the Government could not publish the terms thereof. He denied the alleged quarrels with European Powers, declaring that the position of Great Britain was in no way insecure, and that her influence was high.

The Government was striving, said Lord Cranborne, to restore a normal state of affairs in China as speedily as possible. He thought the sooner Shanghai was evacuated by the international forces the better, as there was no reason why they should stay. The Government had proposed evacuation to the other Powers, but it was quite impossible for Great Britain to evacuate alone. In that, as in all other respects, Great Britain must have the most favored Nation treatment. The Government had hoped that negotiations for a commercial treaty with China would have been successfully concluded before now. The abolition of the likin was the most important object. It was hoped that a solution would be found for all points of difference.

In moving the Appropriation bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, explained that he thought it desirable to alter one clause of the bill so as to enable the Chancellor to borrow funds when necessary to temporarily finance the Exchequer, pending the gathering in of cheques, by the issue of Treasury bills instead of borrowing on no better security than an "I O U" of the Chancellor, as heretofore customary. Sir Michael added that the Government expected to have to borrow £15,000,000 to meet a deficiency in the next quarter, and unless the suggested better security should be forthcomng th money market might be seriousiy affected.

BRITAIN'S TRADE RIVALS.

Official English Report Says America and Germany Are Gaining in the Contest.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The struggle for trade forms the subject of a report issued yesterday by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, in which exhaustive statistics are given, comparing the population and commerce of Great Britain with those of her principal business competitors, the United States and Germany. The conclusion reached is that America and Germany, owing to their greater increases in population, are traveling upward more rapidly than Great Britain.

"If peace is maintained," says the report, "both the United States and Germany are certain to increase the rate of their upward movement, and their competition with Great Britain in neutral markets and probably even in home markets will become increasingly serious."

The report makes the deduction that, in view of changed conditions, Great Britain can scarcely expect to maintain her past pre-eminence, at any rate without strenuous effort and careful and energetic improvement in business methods.

GEN. MEYER ANGERS KRUGER.

The ex-President Cannot Forgive the General for Dining with Kitchener—Steyn and Kruger Meet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a telegram from The Hague, quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, which states that Gen. Lucas Meyer has not been invited to the Boer conference to be held on Aug. 31 because Mr. Kruger cannot forgive his behavior while in London.

While in this city Gen. Meyer dined several times with Lord Kitchener.

By The Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 6.—Ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal went to Scheveningen to-day to visit ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State. Mr. Kruger was driven direct from the railway station to the house of A. D. W. Wolmarans.

The visit to Mr. Steyn lasted only two minutes. Mr. Steyn's physician forbidding a longer interview. Mr. Kruger shook hands with Mr. Steyn and expressed the sincerest hopes for his speedy recovery. Little more was said. Mr. Kruger remained at the house about a quarter of an hour in conversation with Mrs. Steyn.

Abraham Fischer, the ex-Boer delegate, accompanied Mr. Kruger on his visit.

CITY OF LONDON HONORS ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

Addresses Presented to Them in the Guildhall—Kitchener Praises the Colonial Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Corporation of the City of London celebrated the conclusion of peace in South Africa to-night with a reception in the Guildhall tendered jointly to Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. To both guests were presented addresses commemorating their distinguished war services, and, in the case of Lord Kitchener, paying special tribute to his conduct of the negotiations which led to the surrender of the Boers.

The address to Lord Roberts was inclosed in a golden jeweled casket, elaborately designed. At the request of Lord Kitchener a silver plate service was substituted for the gold casket intended for him.

Lord Roberts in responding to the presentation speech made by Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Lord Mayor of London, paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener as "the General whose guidance brought the war to its successful conclusion."

Lord Kitchener, in his turn, alluded to Lord Roberts as the "ever-victorious Field Marshal." He specially praised the colonial troops who fought in South Africa.

Twenty-five hundred guests were present at the reception. They applauded Lords Roberts and Kitchener, surrounded them, and shook hands with them. Most of the members of the Cabinet were prevented from attending the reception by their Parliamentary duties, but the notable assemblange present included foreign coronation guests, the Colonial Premiers, Generals, and high naval officials.

FARMERS NEEDED IN NATAL.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Aug. 6.—An important report by the Surveyor General and Director of Agriculture estimates that 10,000 white farmers are necessary in order to enable Natal to supply her own agricultural needs, and declares that preference should be given to small farmers willing to work with their own hands.

The report recommends the leasing of Government lands at rentals equal to 3 per cent. of their unimproved value, and also advocates assisted immigration and grants of money to encourage agricultural development along various lines.

SUIT BY WAGNER'S WIDOW.

She Wants to Prevent the Proposed Wagner Festival at Munich Next Year.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Ernst von Possart, intendant of the Munich Court Theatre, has engaged Van Dyck, Van Rooy, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Ternina, and others of the famous Baireuth singers to sing Wagner rôles at the Wagner festival at Munich in the Summer of 1903.

Frau Cosima Wagner, widow of Richard Wagner, has brought suit against Herr von Possart under the Unfair Competition law. She alleges that although she does not intend to produce opera in 1903, Herr von Possart's action and his contracts with the singers mentioned greatly injure the interests of the Wagner heirs.

Frau Wagner's suit has attracted wide attention throughout Germany.

COLOMBIAN REBELS' DEFEAT.

Report of a Government Victory at Agua Dulce Confirmed.

PANAMA, Aug. 6.—A message has been received from Telegraph Inspector Gomez at San Carlos confirming the news of the defeat at Agua Dulce of the revolutionary forces under Gen. Herrera.

Gomez says that two Government soldiers, who were prisoners of the revolutionists, have escaped and report that when they left the enemy the latter had scarcely any ammunition for small arms, and consequently could only fire their cannon. The Liberal Generals Bustamente and Sotomayor are reported to have been killed.

The escaped men said also that most of the revolutionists were being forced to fight by their officers, and that this was causing numerous desertions.

COLON, Aug. 6.—A steamship which has just arrived here brings news that the newly acquired Colombian gunboat Cartagena appeared off the port of Rio Hacha about four days ago and requested the insurgents holding the town to surrender. On their refusal the Cartagena shelled the insurgent garrison of Rio Hacha, doing much damage. She then withdrew.

It is believed that the Cartagena will return shortly to Rio Hacha with an expedition on board sufficiently large to recapture and hold the town.

THE CHESS MASTERS' TOURNEY.

HANOVER, Aug. 6.—By request of the players engaged in the international chess masters' tournament, to-day was set apart for the finishing up of the adjourned games from previous rounds. These comprised contests between Bardeleben and Olland, Pillsbury and Suechting, Atkins and Janowski, Tschigorin and Levin, Swiderski and Bardeleben, and Pillsbury and Wolf.

All these games, with the exception of the Pillsbury-Wolf contest, were disposed of in the morning sitting. Olland, who had a practically won game from Bardeleben, succeeded in winning. But the Pillsbury-Suechting, Janowski-Atkins, Levin-Tschigorin, and Swiderski-Bardeleben games ended in draws.

In the afternoon Pillsburg beat Wolf, as it was expected he would do. This put Pillsbury on even terms with Janowski again.

The record up to date is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Atkins	8	5	Mieses	8	5
Bardeleben	5½	7½	Napier	6½	6½
Cohn	5½	7½	Olland	7½	5½
Gottschall	6	7	Pillsbury	8½	3½
Gunsberg	5	8	Popiel	4½	8½
Janowski	9½	3½	Suechting	4	9
Levin	5½	7½	Swiderski	6½	6½
Marshall	7½	5½	Tschigorin	6	7
Mason	4	8	Wolf	8	5

Yellow Fever Among Ship's Crew.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 6.—Another case of yellow fever developed this morning among the crew of the St. John bark Bernam Wood, which arrived here last evening from Rio de Janeiro. This makes eight cases from the vessel now under care of Dr. Marsh in the Quarantine Hospital at Partridge Island.

Felt an Earthquake at Sea.

HAVRE, Aug. 6.—The British steamer Homer, from Santos, reports that while speaking the German bark Christine, from San Francisco for Queenstown, on July 20, in latitude 39 degrees north, longitude 36 degrees west, a severe earthquake shock was felt. The shock, which caused the ship's compasses to revolve violently, lasted forty seconds. The Christine signaled that she, also, felt the disturbance.

CZAR AND KAISER MEET

Emperor William Arrives on His Yacht at Reval, Russia.

The Two Monarchs Embrace, and Afterward Have a Private Conference—Russian Press Comment.

REVAL, Russia, Aug. 6.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. The shipping in the harbor was brilliantly decorated with bunting and garlands, and a spacious reception hall, lavishly furnished, had been erected on the quay.

The Czar, on the imperial yacht Standart, sailed early to meet the Hohenzollern, and the German Emperor was transhipped to the Standart, which returned to port with the two Emperors on board, followed by the Hohenzollern and the German cruisers Prinz Heinrich and Nymphe. The Standart passed down a line of Russian warships, which fired salutes and manned sides.

The meeting of the Emperor and the Czar on the gangway of the Standart was most cordial. They embraced and retired to a cabin for a private conference.

The Hohenzollern anchored among the Russian warships in the harbor, and Emperor William went on board her again to receive formal visits from the Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Russian Admiral, and the Czar that of a German Admiral, with the Order of the Black Eagle.

At luncheon on board the Standart Emperor William proposed the health of Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, while the Czar drank to the health of Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Count von Eulenberg, Grand Court Marshal of Prussia.

This afternoon their Majesties witnessed the gunnery practice on board the Russian flagship Minine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—While the press and official circles dwell chiefly on the pleasing guarantee of European peace afforded by to-day's friendly meeting of the Czar and Emperor William, there is a strong sentiment discernible in all editorials that protracted peace, or at least the avoidance of serious friction between Russia and Germany, depends largely on a renewal of the commercial treaty of 1894. This consummation of the Emperor's visit is eagerly hoped for and quite confidently expected.

The Novosti and the Novoe Vremya both frankly express the hope that their Majesties will not miss the opportunity to remove a possible cause of future friction, which, in view of the increasing commercial competition of the present day, might easily divert the present friendly intercourse of two great nations into a dangerous channel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the visit of Emperor William to Reval is looked on in the French capital as a perfectly natural act of courtesy.

Nobody, says the correspondent, grudges the Kaiser the satisfaction he may obtain from conversing now and then with the Czar, while piously following the last behest—perhaps only legendary—of his grandfather to do all in his power to keep on good terms with Russia.

UNITED STATES IN ROLE OF PROTECTOR.

May Be Asked to Safeguard British Interests at the Isthmus—Has Already Done So for Sweden and Norway.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—An interesting situation has developed at Panama which may result in a call upon the United States to protect British interests there.

Several days ago the Governor of Panama requested Commander Potter of the United States gunboat Ranger to leave the harbor and go in search of the Colombian warship Boyaca, which was supposed to be in distress either through a breakdown of her machinery or from having fallen in with one of the revolutionary vessels. Permission was granted from here for the Ranger to do so, but yesterday Commander Potter reported that he would not go to sea because of the appearance off the harbor of a revolutionary ship.

To-day he cabled that he had been informed that the Governor of Panama contemplated seizing the British vessel Quito, and there being no British warship at Panama, he asked for instructions as to what course to pursue. The presumption at the Navy Department is that the appearance of the revolutionary war vessel off the harbor alarmed the Government authorities and, having no ship at hand to meet her, they proposed to press the Quito into service, possibly for the purpose of arming her and sending her out to meet the insurgent vessel.

When the property of one nation is threatened in this fashion, in the absence of a warship of that particular country, it is customary for a warship of a friendly nation, when appealed to, to protect the property of the country requesting aid. But it is not proper for a warship of one country to proffer protection unless formally requested to do so. Instructions to this effect were immediately sent to Commander Potter, and if the British Consul at Panama should appeal to the Ranger for assistance to prevent the seizing of the Quito, Commander Potter will be expected to adopt the same method to prevent seizure which he would if the Quito were an American ship.

The Navy Department to-day received the following letter from Commander T. S. McLean of the cruiser Cincinnati, dated La Guayra, July 10, in reply to the department's cabled instructions to him to protect Swedish and Norwegian vessels:

"Referring to the department's cablegram of July 7, instructing me to give protection to Swedish and Norwegian vessels, I report that I called on the Consul General for Sweden and Norway at Caracas and acquainted him with these instructions, and on the same day I sent an officer to the Vice Consul at La Guayra and also to each of the Captains of three Norwegian barks at this port offering them assistance and protection, if needed. The Consul General at Caracas expresses his thanks and appreciation. The Vice Consul and Captains of the barks called on me on board this ship and made grateful acknowledgment of the offers of protection."

VENICE MAY LOSE THE CHURCH OF S. GIOBBE.

Indications that the Building Is in Danger—Preparations to Raze Part of S. Stefano Tower.

VENICE, Aug. 6.—Preparations are being made to demolish the upper part of the tower of the Church of S. Stefano, which is showing signs of collapse.

The houses surrounding the tower are by order of the authorities to be evacuated.

Indications of danger have been noticed at the Church of S. Giobbe.

The Church of St. Giobbe, which is on the south bank of the Canareggio, is not of the first importance from an archaeological or artistic point of view. It contains, however, some good sculptures and valuable paintings.

The church was built in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and is very rich in ornament. It has a number of exquisite works by the Lombardi—bas reliefs, arabesques on the pilasters, and medallions. One altar has a painting by Bordone, and another a supposed work of Giovanni Bellini.

MAY BE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Belief that the Earl of Dudley Will Succeed Lord Cadogan.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—It is considered probable that the Earl of Dudley will succeed Earl Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl of Dudley is one of the richest of British Peers. He owns about 30,000 acres, and his property includes large iron works, collieries, and other mineral wealth.

Lord Dudley is a very young man for such an important post as the Lord Lieutenantship. He was born in 1866, and succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1885. Since 1895 he has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, but he has not been particularly prominent in politics, being better known as a patron of sport.

OLDEST ACTRESS IN AMERICA IS DYING.

Mrs. Eliza Young Cannot Recover from Her Recent Accident at the Actors' Fund Home.

Mrs. Eliza Young, the oldest actress in America, is dying at the Actors' Fund Home, in West New Brighton. About ten days ago she fell from a chair and broke her hip. Since then she has been slowly sinking, and her physician entertains no hope of her recovery. Because of her extreme age, ninety-two years, it was found to be impossible to set the broken bones. Her only son, William H. Young, the tragedian, is at her bedside.

Mrs. Young went to the home not long open.

Mrs. Young is known widely in the theatrical world as an actress who had won a recognized place for herself in her chosen profession. Her stage career in England and America covered a period of nearly seventy years. After playing a quarter of a century in the provinces and in London, she came to the United States about 1850. She had parts in a number of the principal companies, playing with Clara Morris, Edwin Forrest, Lawrence Barrett, and with Edwin Booth as the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet." With Edwin Forrest she was the Nurse in "Virginius" and the Mother in "Jack Cade."

When Mrs. Langtry came to New York in 1882, and opened at Wallack's Theatre, Mrs. Young supported her in "The Unequal Match." When she came again in 1889 and played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mrs. Young was the third witch in her production of "Macbeth." The February of that year was the last time Mrs. Young appeared on the stage.

PROF. J. J. WATSON DEAD.

Noted Violinist, Composer, and Musical Director—His Many Successes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Prof. John Jay Watson, a well-known violinist, composer, and musical director, is dead. He was born in Gloucester on Sept. 23, 1830, and was one of ten children, all of whom were musically inclined, the violin being the favorite instrument of John Jay, who was in after years called the Ole Bull of America.

In 1875, when the musical feature of the New York Centennial celebration seemed about to fail, Watson was called upon to organize and direct it, which he did with complete success. Twice he was the guest of Ole Bull in his mountain home in Norway.

Prof. Watson had many successes in concert performances, management, and teaching. One of the most prominent was that of 105 consecutive nights in Cooper Union. He also was the founder of a conservatory of music, the name by which it was incorporated in New York in 1872 being "The National American University of Music and Other Liberal Arts." As a composer he was the author of many popular works.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Herman Camp Riggs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Herman Camp Riggs, for many years pastor emeritus of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, died to-day of a complication of diseases. Dr. Riggs was born Oct. 2, 1832, in Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y. Dr. Riggs entered the University of the City of New York when but sixteen years of age and was graduated with honors. He matriculated in Union Theological Seminary and as a student did missionary work in the slums of New York and at Five Points in that city. He was one of the original members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1852 received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of New York. In 1857 he was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of New York City, since which time he has held charges in St. Catherines, Canada, and in Potsdam, West Potsdam, and Rochester, N. Y.

The Rev. Hasbrouck Dubois.

The Rev. Hasbrouck Dubois died suddenly yesterday at his residence at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Jerome Avenue, from acute indigestion. He was born at Fishkill, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1833. He was educated in theology in New Brunswick and was graduated from Yale in 1856. His first charge was of the North Reformed Church of Newark, from which he resigned in 1861 as the result of ill health, and traveled abroad for two years. He was pastor at the Mott Haven Reformed Church several years and retired in 1884. He married Miss Kate Schuyler Anderson, a member of the well-known Anderson family of the Bronx, and is survived by her and an adopted son. The funeral services will be held Friday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

HILAND H. HUNT died at his residence at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Hunt was a factor in the building of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad and the first managing Director.

WILLIAM H. B. FUSSELBAUGH, one of the oldest residents of Baltimore, Md., ex-Judge of the Appeal Tax Court, ex-President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and the incumbent of other official positions, died at his home yesterday of old age and general debility, aged seventy-six years. He had been prominently identified with charity work.

Capt. JOHN LONERGAN of Burlington, Vt., for many years United States Deputy Collector of Customs at Montreal, died there yesterday, aged sixty-four. He possessed a medal presented to him by Congress for service at Gettysburg, when, with sixty-seven men of the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, he climbed a hill and captured eighty-three Confederate sharpshooters.

Diavalo's Recovery Expected.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The American bicyclist Diavolo, who fell at the Aquarium last night while performing his "looping the loop" act, passed a good night at Westminster Hospital, where he was taken after the accident. It is expected that he will recover.

France Thanks Relief Masters.

The masters of the J. L. Luckenbach and the Dauntless have been informed that the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of France at Washington expresses, by direction of his Government, its thanks for assistance which these vessels rendered to the sufferers of the recent volcanic eruption in Martinique.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
F. & W. Two New Collars. F. & W.

MARRIED.

HAVILAND—FORD.—At Haverford Place, Newbury, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 6, by the Rev. H. C. Prentiss, Foster Lane Haviland of New York City to Mae Belle Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Y. Ford of Newbury, Vt.

DIED.

BRUCE-WEBSTER.—Funeral services of the late Marian Kimberley, wife of George Bruce Bruce-Webster, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tufts Sutton, who died at Bangkok, Siam, March 10, will be held at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, entrance on Fifty-seventh Street, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, Aug. 7. Kindly omit flowers.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1902, the Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois. Funeral from his late residence, Woody Crest, Jerome Av. and 165th St., Friday, Aug. 8, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Fishkill.

GLOVER.—Aug.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 6	446,411
To date this year	105,460,387
Corresponding date last year	193,086,228

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 6	$1,705,000
To date this year	$568,434,100
Corresponding date last year	$693,580,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	.5	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	1	Kan. City South	½
Am. Express	1	Kan. City So. pf	1½
Am. Malting pf	½	Met. Sec. Sub. R	1¼
Am. Sugar	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Ann Arbor pf	.8	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf	1	Missouri Pacific	1
B. C. R. & N.	.25	Nat. Lead	2
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	Nat. Lead pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	People's Gas	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Rubber Goods	¾
Col. South. 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Texas & Pacific	2⅜
Corn Products	½	Union Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf	¾	U. S. Express	1
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Ev. & T. H. pf	¾	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Hocking Valley	2½	Wells-Fargo Exp	.40
Hock. Val. pf	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Illinois Central	1½	Wis. Central pf	⅝
Iowa Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	⅜	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Anaconda Copper	2⅛	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	⅞
Detroit City Gas	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Int. Pump	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Manhattan	¾	U. S. Red. & Ref.	.4
Man. Beach	¾	U. S. R. & R. pf.	.8

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg	1
Mexican Central 2d inc.	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's market some show of new activity appeared and quotations were strong. The continuing feature of apparent buying for absorption was evident. Where the smaller professional traders of the Stock Exchange did anything it was as a rule on the selling side.

Of news developments during the day none was of much consequence. There was reiteration of good crop news, further records of increased railway earnings, additional reports of business prosperity in every part of the country.

Conspicuously noticeable all the time is the fact that they who are decrying values, preaching rigorously the gospel of preparation for panic times, they who are bears, are almost uniformly recruited from the ranks of people whose business lives have been failures. They who have prospered, whose business judgment has brought them success, are upon the other side, all confident that the country's good times are not only real, but here to stay. In the stock market these divisions of sentiment and force tell upon value naturally enough. And—taking yesterday's Stock Exchange record for example—the test day after day discloses the drifting of stocks into stronger and stronger hands.

That there is a substantial short interest in the market shows clearly in a variety of ways; and what investigation brings out with similar clearness is that the speculators who are short are not the speculators who are strongest. They who try to sandbag prosperity are not among those who have had anything to do with the creation of it.

Call money rates on the Stock Exchange "rose" yesterday to 3 per cent., though the volume of the day's business was around 2½. Money market worry is a wise performance, isn't it?

NEW-WESTERN AMBITION.

New York Central earnings for the month of July reported yesterday showed an increase of over $96,000, being more than $3,000 gain for each day of the month.

Wall Street is interested in reports that Rock Island financiers, including the Moore Brothers, H. C. Frick, and John W. Gates have been the recent large buyers of New York Central, bringing about the advance scored within the past fortnight. It is a Stock Exchange theory that these gentlemen are resentful of the snub administered by William K. Vanderbilt in dismissing their claims for representation on the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and, so the theory proceeds, the Western group now propose to make themselves felt in the very first of the Vanderbilt properties.

GEORGIA CENTRAL OUTLOOK.

One of the features of yesterday's bond market appeared in the exceptional activity of the income bonds of the Georgia Central Railroad, big blocks of the second incomes being taken at substantially advancing quotations.

In an analysis of the financial affairs of the Central Railway of Georgia the New York News Bureau says:

That other roads should seek control of it, if it were free to be sought, is not to be wondered at, because the Central of Georgia Railroad, though not a great system as to mileage, as railroad systems now go, is quite an important property in the territory it develops, and one of the oldest roads in the country. Its establishment dates from 1843, and it for many years paid interest upon a much larger secured capitalization than is now upon the property. In the '80s it became a part of the Richmond and West Point Terminal system, and shared the fate of the latter when it went to pieces and finally into reorganization in the early '90s. For one reason or another it was not included in the reorganization of Richmond Terminal, principally owing to the opposition, if we remember rightly, of the law officers of the State of Georgia. This necessitated a separate reorganization, which took place in 1895, by which the consols and three issues of income bonds, now so active in the bond market, were created. At that time the Southern Railway, as the successor of Richmond Terminal, owned 42,220 shares of the 50,000 shares of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia stock, 2,220 in its own name and 40,000 in that of the Central Trust Company. In the plan of reorganization, as published, no mention was made of stock, and it was understood that the whole of the $5,000,000 issued went to the Southern Railway, which thereby had absolute control.

Naturally in these circumstances the stock has never appeared on the market, but the bonds came after some years of neglect into favor, principally with us. They have, however, always been more active at this time of the year, because about this time the accounts of operation for the fiscal year ending June 30 are made up, and the management announces what it will pay upon the income bonds, although payment is not actually made until Oct. 1. The first incomes, of which there are $4,000,000, have been revenue makers from the start. The operation of the company, as at present organized, began Nov. 1, 1895, and in the eight months that followed there was a surplus of $60,853.36, from which 1½ per cent., or $60,000, was paid upon these bonds; since then they have received for 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, respectively, 2¾, 2, 2, and 3¼ per cent., and last year the full 5 per cent. to which the bonds are entitled in any one year was paid for the first time, and this event naturally brought the junior incomes to the front.

Mileage has increased from year to year by the absorption of small properties, and the system spreads over the States of Georgia and Alabama, having Savannah on the Atlantic, and Birmingham as the extreme eastern and western terminals. The latter point is also reached by the St. Louis and San Francisco, by means of its acquisition of last year, the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham; and, if close relations with the Central of Georgia Railway are made, there would be developed a line of communication through the Southern States from St. Louis, Kansas City and other important points to the Atlantic that would have an important bearing upon the railroad situation there, and unquestionably materially increase the income of the Central road. But, to return to the fortunes of the Central of Georgia Railway as already developed, the percentage of operating expenses, from 66 to about 69 per cent., exclusive of taxes, is an indication that the building-up process has been going on steadily for all the years that have elapsed since the property was reorganized. The territory of the railroad does not make operations unusually difficult or expensive. Had there been merely a desire to force interest in order to boom the securities, there is no doubt whatever that the percentage of operating expenses could have been lowered without damage to the property.

MORE TALK OF MR. HANNA.

All the information that Stock Exchange inquirers can obtain, and they closely canvass the foremost operating interests, points to the early resumption of coal mining in the anthracite regions. One interesting report has it that Mr. Mitchell and some other representatives of the strikers are to be in New York the latter part of this week. Senator Hanna's name is used anew in connection with the situation.

LONDON BEGINS TO BUY.

Southern Railway earnings for July passed the $3,200,000 mark, scoring an increase of over $288,000. London was yesterday a large buyer of Southern Railway common stock.

In Atchison, however, London did most business, taking a large volume of Atchison common at advancing prices, and cable dispatches announced that there were large purchases in the London market. One interesting bit of Wall Street gossip is to the effect that James R. Keene some time ago bought from various London traders calls on 100,000 shares of Atchison common around 85, the option extending till the end of September.

MR. HILL'S FORECAST.

James J. Hill, in advices to New York friends, forecasts increased earnings for every railroad of the West—"the crop outlook being such as will make it practically impossible for the railroads to accommodate the traffic which will press upon them from the 1st of September forward."

A CONTEST QUICKLY WON.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern stock on a single 100 shares advanced yesterday 25 full points, selling at 215. This movement represents one of the most quickly and thoroughly won contests that Wall Street has ever witnessed. The minority stock of the company was to be absorbed without much consideration given to its rights, the stock being quoted around $140 per share, though the disclosed earnings and conditions of the property showed much larger intrinsic value. Whereupon a stockholders' Protective Committee was formed with Mr. Benjamin Griffen as Chairman, retaining as counsel the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter. What the prompt result has been—the committee having been organized barely a month ago—shows in a letter received in Wall Street yesterday, saying:

"The committee takes pleasure in notifying the stockholders represented by them, that the committee has practically completed an arrangement whereby the stockholders will immediately receive in cash $220 per share for their stock. It will be recalled that at the original meeting of the minority stockholders, at which meeting approximately 5,000 shares of stock were represented, the consensus of opinion was in favor of a settlement on a basis of $225 per share. The committee, therefore, feels confident that the proposed settlement will meet with a prompt acceptance by all of the stockholders, the difference between $220 per share and $225 per share not being sufficient to warrant a protracted and expensive litigation. It is expected that the funds required for such payment will be available by Monday, Aug. 10."

This settlement shows that the shareholders have benefited themselves to the extent of at least $80 per share by acting in concert and aggressively. Chairman Griffen is naturally the recipient of congratulations abundant and hearty.

BULLING LEAD TRUST.

The pool in Lead Trust shares has resumed operations, bidding up the common stock 2 points yesterday. There is renewal of the old-time report that the Lead Trust and the Linseed Oil Trust would be consolidated.

MORE EXPRESS STOCK ADVANCES.

United States Express stock rose another point yesterday, as did American Express, while Adams gained 5 points and Wells-Fargo 10—such continuing movements going far to persuade observant Wall Street that there may be something more than idle talk in the reports of a general express company consolidation.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE.

The International Banking Corporation sent out notices yesterday that having perfected arrangements with correspondents in all parts of Europe, and the organization of four branches in the Far East having so far advanced as to put them in a position to perform any service which may be required of them, it is prepared for the transaction of business at the head office.

The London office is equipped and open for business. The branch at San Francisco will be opened on Sept. 2 next. The branches in the Far East are at Manila, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Singapore. For the present and pending further developments, arrangements have been made with leading local houses to represent it at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Penang.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have engaged $500,000 in gold at the Assay Office for export on the French Line steamer today. It is to be consigned to Bremen, in transit. It is a special transaction, and it is understood that the consignee will pay a fairly high premium for the metal.

The report of the engagement of the gold did not affect Wall Street in any way. According to some authorities, heavy exports should have taken place this week, and heavy exports next week are predicted by the same authorities. The high rate for sterling in Paris is declared by others to be a sufficient offset to any profit from such exports. It is understood generally that if more gold is exported it will be on a very small margin of profit.

STANDARD METER COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—An order was signed by Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day modifying a previous order granted by Vice Chancellor Grey, restraining the Standard Meter Company of Trenton from selling the company's plant to Norman McLeod & Co. of Philadelphia, and from carrying on the business of the concern. The order was modified to permit the company to do business during the pendency of the present proceedings, application having been made by the company through its counsel, Robert L. Lawrence of Jersey City.

The counsel represented that the charges of fraud and insolvency contained in the bill of complaint filed by the minority stockholders were not borne out by the affidavits presented. That point was sustained. The counsel also attacked the declaration of the complainants that the Eagle Tool Works of Trenton had offered to buy the Standard's property for a larger sum than that bid by McLeod & Co. The offer of the Eagle Works was intangible, it was said, while the other was bona fide. The restraining order and rule of Vice Chancellor Grey is returnable at Trenton on Sept. 8.

Distilling Company's Readjustment.

The committee that has charge of the readjustment of the capitalization of the Distilling Company of America, Rudulph Ellis, Chairman, announces that the holders of more than two-thirds of the preferred stock of the company have deposited their shares with the Mercantile Trust Company under the plan of conversion, which is now declared operative. Holders of the various classes of the company's securities who have not deposited them may become parties to the plan by depositing them on or before Aug. 15.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Berlin cables a joint stock company has been organized in Hamburg with a capital of 10,000,000 marks to work newly acquired nitrate mines in Chile.

Assessment on railroad property in California raised by the State Board of Equalization in the total sum of $15,691,118.

Movement of grain through the Port of Buffalo for July showed a decrease of nearly 200,000 barrels in flour and over 6,000,000 bushels in wheat, as compared with the same month last year.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company to spend $250,000 on improvements at Norristown, Penn., including a passenger station.

Announcement by officials of the Pittsburg and Bessemer Railroad that the scarcity of engines alone prevented the road from establishing another record in ore shipments to Pittsburg in July.

Eastern capitalists said to be the principal stockholders in the Southwestern Slate Manufacturing Company of Slatington, Ark., incorporated with $10,000,000 capital.

Reports from Chicago that grain rates from the Missouri River to that city and St. Louis will be advanced Aug. 15.

Decrease of 404 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended July 20, but net increase of 87,084 since Dec. 20 last.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4⅝@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $193,458,727; balances, $8,355,473; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $544,078.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@4.85¾; demand, $4.87⅛@4.88; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝, less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 30c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c. discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the Stock Exchange was again quiet yesterday. Many members were still absent. The tone was flat until toward the close, when a recovery in consols because of purchases by bears strengthened the market generally. Home rails were idle and flat. The London and Northwestern dividend was considered disappointing.

American rails were inactive but firm, the feature being the renewed buying of Atchison on New York account. The close was steady, at about the highest points reached in the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Money was in better supply to-day through Government disbursements, and the indebtedness to the Bank of England was largely repaid.

The Stock Exchange was idle, owing to lack of public interest. Kafirs receded on forced sales and apprehensions of liquidations at Paris. The open account disclosed by the difficulties of a Paris firm appears to be small, but little seems necessary to unnerve the market. Consols were depressed early, but improved later, and Home Rails were sympathetically affected. Americans were dull and neglected, but improved on the New York opening and closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 94⅞; Consols for account, (Sept.,) 95⅛; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 95; Atchison preferred, 104¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 111½; Canadian Pacific, 140; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55⅛; Chicago Great Western, 32½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 168½; Louisville and Nashville, 149; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 66⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 81½; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 40⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific 70¾; Union Pacific, 110⅝; Union Pacific preferred 94¼; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 11¼; De Beers deferred, 22⅜; bar silver steady, 24¼d. per ounce; money, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £8,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130; Rome, 1.07; Madrid, 36.95; Lisbon, 29.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The whole list of securities on the Bourse was depressed to-day by a sharp fall in Kafirs, ascribed to compulsory sales. Prices, however, rallied well, but the close of the official list was heavy. Turks were firmer and Industrials easier.

Three per cent. rentes 100f. 67½c. for the account. Exchange on London 25f. 19½c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.85.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Boerse was quiet to-day in the absence of encouraging news and in sympathy with yesterday's declines on the New York Stock Exchange and on the Western Boerses. The tone in the afternoon was dull. Weakness in Mine shares was caused by London advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—New York exchange was quoted at 30c premium to-day. Time and call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent. The apathy which has prevailed in the Wall Street market for several days extended to the Stock Exchange to-day, and the locals were exceedingly dull. There were a few deals, but they were scattering transactions and in odd lots for the most part. National Carbon showed some activity, 300 shares going at prices ranging from 30½ to 31. Box Board was steady around 59⅝@60 for the preferred and 13 for the common, although an odd lot was sold for 12⅝. Swift sold around 164@165, odd lots being sold at the higher price. The action of the Board of Directors of the Union Traction Company in deciding to meet weekly, ordering seventy-five modern cars, and laying plans for improvements of the property, had no perceptible effect on the stock. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can com	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Am. Strawboard	41	41	41
200	Am. Strawboard rcts	41⅛	41	41⅛
250	Am. Shipbuilding com	48	48	48
50	Chicago Title & Trust	128	127	128
16	Chicago City Ry	216	215½	215½
155	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	105	102	102
25	Chicago Telephone Co	182½	182½	182½
100	Lake St. Elevated	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
25	Metropolitan El. com	39	39	39
120	National Biscuit com	47½	47½	47½
50	National Biscuit pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
375	National Carbon	31	30	31
132	National Carbon pf	102	101¾	102
100	Quaker Oats	91¾	91¾	91¾
288	Swift & Co	165½	163	165½
206	Street's W. S. C. Line	30	29⅝	29½
14	Street's W. S. C. Line pf	85	85	85
50	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
280	United Box Board	13¾	12⅝	13¾
237	United Box Board pf	60	59½	60
110	West Chicago	95½	95	95

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Money continues unchanged. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York Funds, 5, 8, and 10 cents discount; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $19,231,924; balances, $1,475,547. Stocks were dull but strong, except that the coppers were neglected and somewhat irregular. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
728	Atchison	93⅞	92	93⅞
62	Atchison pf	102½	102⅜	102½
$30	Atchison scrip	107⅛	107⅝	107⅝
5	Boston & Albany	261½	261½	261½
10	Boston & Maine	199½	199½	199½
5	C., J., R. & Sy	160	160	160
120	Mass. Elec	40½	40⅜	40⅝
6	Mass. Elec. pf	98	98	98
10	N. Y., N. H. & H	234	234	234
758	Union Pacific rts	108⅛	107¾	108⅛
14,223	Union Pacific rts	60c	58c	57½c
15	Union Pacific pf	91½	91½	91½
91	West End	96	96	96
3	West End pf	114	114	114
50	Wis. Cent. pf	51	51	51

TELEPHONES.

1,036	Am. T. & T.	164	163½	163½
470	Am. T. & T. rts	15	14⅝	15
2	New England	142	142	142
20	Western	134½	134½	134½
50	Western pf	102	101½	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem	29	29	29
160	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89	88⅝	88½
10	Am. Pneu. Ser	7½	7½	7½
15	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf	28⅝	28½	28½
3,240	American Sugar	133⅛	132⅝	133¼
20	American Sugar pf	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
10	American Woolen pf	77½	77½	77½
4,080	Dom. I. & S.	98¼	65⅝	68¾
65	N. E. Gas & C.	5	4⅞	4⅞
22	Planters' pf	84⅝	84	84
6	Savannah Elec. pf	93½	93½	93½
5	Seattle Elec. pf	108	108	108
130	Swift P. & P.	165	163	165
390	United Fruit	113	112½	113
100	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	31½	31½	31½
55	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40½	40⅝
29	U. S. Steel pf	90	89⅝	90

MINING.

110	Adventure	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
131	Amalgamated	67	66⅝	67
425	Arcadian	5	4¾	4¾
25	Atlantic	27	26	27
55	Bingham	33½	33	33
14	Cal. & Hecla	535	535	535
75	Centennial	18½	18	18
10	Central Oil	8	8	8
820	Cochiti	90	75	85
300	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
1,130	Copper Range	57⅝	57	57⅝
570	Daly-West	54	53¾	53¾
551	Dom. Coal	141⅞	135½	141⅞
55	Franklin	11¾	11	11
25	Isle Royale	12½	12½	12½
630	Mass	17½	17	17
140	Mohawk	45	44¼	44¼
1,360	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
100	National Lead	23	23	23
10	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾
210	Osceola	57¾	57	57
200	Shannon	11	11	11
50	Tamarack	175	175	175
70	United Copper	55	55	55
705	United States	21	20¾	21
140	United States Oil	16½	16¾	16½
100	Utah	20¾	20¾	20¾
25	Winona	4½	4½	4½
6	Wolverine	58	57½	58

British Columbia, 7 bid; 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The local market to-day was generally dull and most of the securities closed lower than yesterday. There appeared to be a bullish interest in Philadelphia and Erie, and the stock, after opening at 65⅝, advanced to 66, then reacted to 64, from which it quickly recovered to 66⅜, its highest price. The traction stocks were lower. Philadelphia Rapid Transit selling at 13¼, off ⅛, and Union Traction 47⅛, off ⅛. Fairmount Park Transportation opened up ⅜ at 26⅜, and remained steady. Cambria Steel was active and fractionally lower.

In the local money market rates remain unchanged, with a fair amount of business being transacted. Quotations are 4 per cent. for cash, and 4½ per cent. for time and commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
526	American Railways	47⅜	47½	47⅜
10	American Cement	7⅞	7	7
1,050	Cambria Steel	28⅝	26⅜	28¾
1,115	Cons. Lake Superior	26½	25⅞	26
254	Cons. Lake Superior pf	76½	76	76
10	Diamond State Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
350	Diamond State Steel pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
384	Electric of America	9	8¾	8¾
2,118	Fairmount Park Trans	27⅜	26¼	27⅜
182	Insurance of N. A	24	24	24
236	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
300	Lit. Brothers	10½	10½	10½
1	Minehill	65¼	65¼	65½
30	Nat. Asphalt receipts	½	½	½
14	Nat. Asphalt pf., rcts	¾	¾	¾
100	New Haven Iron & Steel	6	6	6
211	Pennsylvania	70¾	70¾	70⅝
10	Penna. Salt Mfg	115	115	115
1,000	Penna. Steel pf	96	96	96
209	Philadelphia Co	40½	40	40
18	Philadelphia Co. pf	50½	49⅝	49⅞
2,105	Phila. Electric	5 11-16	5⅝	5 11-16
1,400	Philadelphia & Erie	66¾	64	66⅝
1,825	Phila. Rapid Transit	13½	13¼	13⅜
100	Philadelphia Traction	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,030	Reading tr. ctfs	33⅞	33⅝	33 11-16
550	Reading 2d pf., tr. ctfs	36⅜	36⅛	36½
140	Rochester & Pitts	66⅞	66½	66½
2,300	Southern Ry	39⅞	39½	39⅞
500	Texas & Pacific	48¼	47⅞	48¼
1,050	Union Traction	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
100	Union Pacific	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
241	United Gas Improvement	108⅞	108¾	108⅝
400	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40½	40⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—The stock market to-day was dull and featureless. Money on call was quoted at 4½ per cent. Sales amounted to 2,766 shares of stock, $91,000 worth of bonds, and $250 worth of scrip.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,555	Seaboard Ry.	28½	27⅞	28½
725	Seaboard Ry. pf	48¼	48	48¼
10	Atlantic Coast Line	190⅝	190⅜	190⅝
66	Con. Gas	70	70	70
5	United States F. & G.	146½	146½	146½
245	Union	71½	71½	71½
25	Citizens' Bank	32½	32½	32½
42	Ala. Con. Coal & Iron	24	24	24
50	Ala. Con. Coal & I. pf.	85	85	85
43	Atlanta & Char	168	168	168

BONDS.

$10,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	86½	86½	86½
35,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	70½	70½	70¾
24,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Newport N. & O. P. 5s	109½	109½	109½
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83¾	83	83½
6,000	Cotton Duck inc	47⅞	47½	47⅞
250	G. B. S. Brew. 1st scrip	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc	43	43	43
1,000	City 3½s, 1930	110½	110½	110½
1,000	City Ky. & Lt. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Rich. & Dan. gold 6s	120	120	120

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—Complete transactions in the local market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,785	Pittsburg Coal	28½	27⅞	28¼
186	Pittsburg Coal pf	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞
50	Crucible Steel	21½	21½	21½
191	Crucible Steel pf	86¼	86¼	86½
40	Mon. River Coal	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
40	Mon. River Coal pf	39⅜	39⅜	39¼
2,900	Amer. Window Glass	62½	62	62
60	Amer. Wind. Glass pf	93½	93½	93½
70	Pittsburg Brew	28½	28½	28½
70	Pittsburg Brew. pf	47½	47½	47½
120	U. S. Steel	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
80	Nat. Fire-Proof	32½	32	32
50	Nat. Fire-Proof pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
96	Manuf'rs Heat & Light	70¾	70¾	70¾
20	State Bank	63	63	63
30	Federal Nat. Bank	141	141	141
10	First Nat. Bank	615	615	615
10	Commonwealth Trust	242	242	242
10	West Elec. 2d	106¼	106¼	106¼
$2,000	Pittsburg Brew. Co	112⅝	...	...

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24½d per ounce and in New York at 52⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¾@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .35, 400 Best and Belcher at .17, 600 Golden Fleece at .18, 1,000 Isabella at .27, 100 Ontario at 8.75, 200 Ophir at 1.30, and 600 Potosi at .19.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was carried on within somewhat narrow limits and there were few developments of a kind to attract special interest. The movement in prices was principally a continuation of the tendencies developed during Tuesday's trading, and there were few or no new features. The decline in Standard Oil on Tuesday was followed by a further falling off yesterday, and the same dullness which characterized the trading in the Rock Island issues continued. Several changes of as much as two points appeared in the list, but for the most part the range of prices was much more restricted. In many of the stocks which figured in the day's transactions the sales amounted to as little as 100 shares.

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STANDARD OIL, which on the announcement of the reduced dividend for the third quarter of the year declined on Tuesday from 687 to 673, sold off yesterday 18 points more, to 655. At the same time trading in the stock showed some increase, the total for the day being slightly in excess of 125 shares, as compared with a little more than 50 shares dealt in on Tuesday. The selling of the stock was still attributed to disappointment at the relatively small amount of this quarter's dividend.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE stock remained very strong, making a further gain of nearly three points. The bonds advanced 4¼ points over the best price of Tuesday. Very little of either the stock or bonds was offered, and the advance was made without much opposition.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION was one of the most active stocks of the day, but the advance which had occurred in the common stock on Tuesday was followed by a substantial decline. It sold from 35½ down to 33½, closing at the latter figure. The preferred stock was less active and it moved within narrower limits. There were few changes in the other stocks of the group. A 10-share lot of Central Realty Bond and Trust Company sold at 860, an advance of 20 points over the best bid of the previous day.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
700	Alliance Realty	13⅜	13	13⅜
10	American Chicle pf	91	91	91
18	Am. Light & Trac. pf	95	95	95
50	Am. Writing Paper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
200	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	British Columbia Cop	7	7	7
100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
210	215	230	Adams Express	210	210	*210	210	+5
66⅞	67	3,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	66⅞	67⅛	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅛
7	7¼	1,900	Am. Bicycle Co.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
32¾	32⅞	600	Am. Car & F. Co.	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
92¾	92¾	1,230	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	92¼	91½	92½	+1
51½	52	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
57½	58	410	*Am. Grass Twine	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	+ ¼
246	249	500	Am. Express	245	248	245	246	+1
10½	11¼	500	*Am. Ice Co.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
36	36½	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	− ½
31¾	32⅛	100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
93¾	93½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93¾	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
6	7	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
22½	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
47¾	48	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48	48	47¾	47¾	− ⅛
97⅝	98	466	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98	98	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
133¼	133½	17,918	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132½	134	132½	133⅜	+1⅝
104	106	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102	102	102	102	−2⅛
70	71¼	100	Ann Arbor pf.	71	71	71	71	+3
93¾	93⅞	66,030	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¼	93⅞	92¼	93⅞	+1⅝
102⅜	102⅞	5,625	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101⅞	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞	+1
109¼	109½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109⅜	108⅝	109⅜	+ ⅜
96⅛	96⅜	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	− ⅛
68½	69	2,050	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅜	69	68⅜	69	− ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Buff., Roch. & P. rts.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
		100	Bur., C. R. & North.	215	215	215	215	+25
91¼	92	200	Canada Southern	92⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	− ⅛
138½	138¾	5,300	Canadian Pacific	136⅜	138⅛	136½	138⅛	+1⅝
53⅜	54	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅜	54	53½	53⅝	− ⅛
42⅞	43	3,335	Chicago & Alton	42½	43⅛	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅜	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
31⅝	31¾	4,100	Chicago Great West.	31½	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
48¾	49¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49¼	49¾	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
186½	186¾	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186½	187	186⅜	186⅝	+ ⅛
193½	194	1,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193¼	193½	193	193½	+ ½
242	245	22	Chicago & Northw.	240	240	240	240	...
190	190½	5,478	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	190	190⅝	190	190	− ⅛
22⅜	22½	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	22½	22½	22	22¼	− ⅛
39⅜	40¼	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ¼
107¼	107½	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	107⅜	107⅝	106⅝	107¼	...
89¼	89½	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90¼	90½	89⅝	89½	− ⅛
33	33¼	400	Colorado & Southern.	33	33	33	33	...
77	77⅜	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	− ⅛
48⅞	49	600	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
193	197	1,610	Col. & H. C. & I.	201	201½	193	193⅞	+1½
224½	225	6,600	Consolidated Gas	223½	225⅜	223½	224⅞	+1⅝
28	29	1,300	Corn Products	27⅞	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ¼
81½	82	100	Corn Products pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	...
180	180¼	500	Delaware & Hudson.	180½	180½	180½	180¼	− ⅜
44¼	44⅝	150	Denver & R. G.	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	...
93¼	93½	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	93	93⅝	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
		200	Detroit City Gas	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝	− ⅛
85½	86½	50	Detroit United Ry.	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	...
136	137½	50	Diamond Match	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	...
38¼	37	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	...
30	31	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	30	30	30	30	...
38½	38⅝	400	Erie	38¼	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
68⅜	68½	900	Erie 1st pf.	68½	68⅝	68	68¼	+ ⅛
61⅜	62⅛	2,100	Evans. & T. H.	61⅜	62½	61¼	62	+ ⅛
91	92	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
49	51¼	300	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	51	51	51	51	...
185½	186	200	General Electric	185½	185½	185½	185½	+ ¼
62	62½	2,900	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	62	62	61⅝	62	...
97¼	98	5,200	Hocking Valley	95⅝	98	95⅝	98	+2½
92¾	93	1,135	Hocking Valley pf.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+1⅛
165	166½	5,600	Illinois Central	164½	165¾	164¾	165¼	+1⅛
20	20¼	200	Internat. Paper	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
53	54	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅜
48	48½	200	Iowa Central	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
85	86	500	Iowa Central pf.	85⅜	85	85⅛	85⅛	+1
86⅝	86¾	2,000	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	87	87	86⅝	86⅝	− ¼
36⅝	36⅞	2,800	Kansas City South.	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
60⅜	61	1,800	Kansas City South. pf.	60	61	60	61	+1⅛
145¼	145⅜	5,500	Louisville & Nashville.	145¼	145⅞	145¼	145⅜	+ ⅜
14	16	100	Manhattan Beach	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
135⅞	135⅛	9,510	Manhattan Elevated.	136	136¾	135¼	135⅞	− ⅛
148½	149	700	*Met. Street Railway.	149	149	148¾	148¾	− ¼
130⅝	130¾	1,900	*Met. Se. S. r., 1st in.pd.	130¼	131	130¼	130⅝	+1¼
29⅞	30	200	Mexican Central	29¾	30	29⅞	30	...
112½	113	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¾	112⅜	112½	112⅜	...
63¼	63⅝	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	62	63¼	63	63¼	+ ⅜
129	129½	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127¼	128½	127½	128½	...
31¼	31⅜	4,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅜
63⅜	63½	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62¾	63⅜	62⅝	63½	+ ⅜
117⅝	117⅝	29,800	Missouri Pacific	116¾	118¼	116⅝	117⅞	+1
47¼	47½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	...
23⅝	23⅞	9,050	*Nat. Lead Co.	23½	23⅞	22	23⅝	−2
90⅜	91	500	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89½	90⅜	89⅛	90⅜	+ ⅝
18½	18⅞	200	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
188	190	100	*New York Air Brake.	188½	188½	188½	188½	+ ½
165⅜	165¼	6,500	New York Central.	165¼	165⅞	165¼	165⅜	+ ⅛
56⅛	56⅞	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56⅞	56⅝	56⅛	56¼	− ⅛
34	34½	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34¼	34¼	34	34	...
65	65¾	2,000	Norfolk & Western.	64⅞	65	64¾	65	...
		100	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	...
78	79	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
150½	150¾	5,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	150⅜	150⅞	149⅝	150¼	+ ⅛
104⅞	104⅞	6,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¾	104⅞	103½	104⅞	+1⅛
47½	47¾	100	Pressed Steel Car, ex d.	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	− ⅜
86	88	600	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86	86	86	− ⅛
30⅜	31	700	*Ry. Steel Spring.	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	89¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	5,300	Reading.	67½	67⅞	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
86⅝	87	900	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	86⅝	87	+ ⅛
73½	73¾	3,400	Reading 2d pf.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅛	73¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
76⅞	76⅞	525	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅛
21½	21¾	1,300	*Rub. Goods Mg. pf.	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
74	74½	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	− ¼
34	34½	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	34	34¼	33¾	34	− ⅛
82	82½	2,300	St. L. & San Fran. 2d.	82¾	82½	81¾	82	− ½
78	78¼	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	79	79	78	78¼	−1
37⅞	38	11,612	St. Louis Southw.	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
69⅛	69⅞	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	69¼	69⅞	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅜
42	43	1,700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	42	42	41⅞	42	+1⅛
68⅜	68⅞	6,300	Southern Pacific	68¾	69	68⅜	68⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	39⅞	23,200	Southern Railway	39½	39⅝	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅜	1,000	Southern Railway pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	...
68⅞	69	2,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68⅝	68⅞	68¾	69	− ¼
48	48⅛	72,700	Texas & Pacific	46	48¾	45⅞	48	+2⅜
39	41	1,200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	40	41	40	40¼	...
14½	14⅞	300	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
108⅝	108⅝	6,100	Union Pacific.	107½	108¾	107½	108	+ ½
		14,330	Union Pacific rts.	½	⅝	½	⅝	− ⅛
113⅞	12	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	− ⅜
125¼	126¼	1,200	United States Express.	123	125⅜	122⅞	123⅝	+1
13⅜	13⅞	1,100	*U. S. Leather pf.	13	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
86	86⅝	1,200	*U. S. Leather pf.	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+ ⅛
		100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	34	34	34	34	−4
		100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	55¼	59½	59½	59½	−3
39⅞	40	9,100	United States Steel.	40¼	40⅞	40	40	+ ⅛
89⅝	89⅞	6,600	United States Steel pf.	89⅜	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	+ ⅛
68⅜	68½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical.	68½	69¼	68½	69¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	600	Wabash.	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
46⅝	47	3,000	Wabash pf.	46⅜	47¼	46⅜	47	...
223	230	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	225	225	225	225	+10
88⅝	88⅞	2,529	Western Union Tel.	89	89	88⅜	88⅝	− ⅛
23¼	23½	100	Wheeling & L. E.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
37	37½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37½	...
28⅞	29	1,845	Wisconsin Central.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
51	51⅜	2,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	50½	51¼	50½	51	+ ⅜
Sales.		441,411	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,530	Amal. Copper	66⅞	67¼	66⅞	67
10	Am. Car & F.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
100	Am. Bicycle	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
10	Am. Ice	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Am. Ice pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
10	Am. Smelting	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
14,900	Am. Sugar	132	133⅝	132	133½
20,200	A., T. & S. F.	92¼	93	92¼	93⅞
220	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102½	102	102	102⅜
220	Balt. & Ohio	109	109	109	109
2,300	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68⅜	69	68¼	68⅜
20	Canada Southern	92	92	92	92
100	Canadian Pacific	136⅞	137½	136⅜	137½
200	Ches. & Ohio	54	54⅜	54	54⅜
300	Chic. Gt. West.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
5,350	C., M. & St. P.	187¾	187¾	186⅞	186⅞
20	Col. Fuel & I.	90¾	90¾	89½	89½
20	Col. Southern	33	33¼	33	33¼
80	Col. & Hock. C.	19	19	19	19
670	Erie	38¼	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
50	Kan. City So.	36¾	36⅞	36½	36¾
130	Louis. & Nash.	145¾	146	145¼	145⅞
4,620	Manhattan	136⅛	136¾	135¼	135½
20	Mexican Central	30	30	30	30
100	Mo., Kan. & T.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½
13,850	Mo. Pacific	117	118¼	117	117⅜
300	Nat. of Mex.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
230	N. Y. Central	165¾	165¾	165¼	165¼
50	N. Y., Ont. & W.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
200	Norf. & West.	65	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
160	Pennsylvania.	150⅜	150⅝	150⅛	150½
2,540	People's Gas.	102⅝	103¾	102⅝	103½
6,110	Reading	67⅞	67¾	67¾	67¾
110	Rep. Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
80	St. L. S. W.	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38
2,020	Southern Pac.	68¾	68⅞	68¾	68¾
5,350	Southern Ry.	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅝
30	Tenn. Coal & I.	69¼	69¾	68⅜	68⅜
16,010	Texas Pacific.	46	48¾	46	48¾
4,700	Union Pacific.	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼
623	Union Pac. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
540	U. S. Leather.	13¼	13½	13⅜	13⅜
950	U. S. Steel.	40¼	40¼	40	40¼
270	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	89⅞	89⅞
20	Wabash.	30¾	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
1,080	Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅜	47	47
20	West. Union.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
540	Wis. Central.	28½	28⅝	28¼	28¼
50	Wis. Cent. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
117,753					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Cen. Ga 2d pf.	41¾	41¾	41½	41¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,476	1,476
4th week July	$384,542	$461,476	$410,220
Month	1,018,803	1,346,706	1,198,634
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
4th week July	133,659	133,751	94,339
Month July	338,018	379,243	315,638
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	422
4th week July	39,519	31,210	.....
Month July	105,837	84,449	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	775
4th week July	113,470	113,630	98,904
Month	310,277	328,205	291,679
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,394	1,355	1,355
4th week July	160,701	131,803	168,893
Month	529,239	426,938	362,846
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
4th week July	1,214,000	1,205,000	957,000
Month	2,965,000	3,063,000	.....
From Jan. 1	19,700,235	19,193,003	16,545,493
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week July	44,000	53,000	54,000
Month	91,000	141,000	.....
From Jan. 1	558,751	747,335	740,991
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
4th week July	243,788	213,057	.....
Month	736,247	625,205	600,550
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Month July	6,036,838	5,940,096	5,391,304
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,551
4th week July	553,353	463,113	380,120
Month	1,628,860	1,291,598	1,183,839
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week July	16,903	14,105	13,974
Month July	53,830	43,989	42,540
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,761	6,729	6,725
4th week July	1,066,180	1,018,394	846,363
Month	3,204,957	2,916,746	2,668,557

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	248	248	248
4th week July	30,580	32,134	30,257
Month	91,932	93,961	102,402

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

4th week July	107,195	80,834	83,386
Month	335,715	288,336	247,658
From Jan. 1	1,991,665	1,734,234	1,558,744

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for June—

Gross	558,864	477,100	407,599
Exp. and taxes	450,798	403,867	331,844
Net	108,066	73,233	75,755
Gross, 12 months	7,750,691	6,920,715	6,084,263
Exp. and taxes	5,800,510	4,901,558	4,206,405
Net, 12 months	1,950,181	1,929,157	1,879,857

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for June—

Gross	221,250	166,918	127,468
Operating exp.	150,561	121,558	103,743
Net	61,606	45,390	23,725
Gross, 6 months	1,119,554	1,020,829	728,393
Operating exp.	827,906	756,782	596,464
Net, 6 months	291,558	264,047	131,929

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June—

Gross earnings	1,762,697	1,628,870	641,942
Op. expenses	1,183,584	1,091,040	389,645
Net earnings	579,063	622,830	252,297
Total net	907,049	669,884	.....
Taxes, rents, &c.	516,032	358,359	.....
Surplus	91,077	281,525	.....
Gross, 12 months	21,020,382	19,324,279	7,883,246
Op. expenses	13,472,471	11,391,477	4,892,527
Net earnings	8,148,411	7,932,802	3,290,719
Total net	8,326,111	8,109,612	.....
Taxes, rents, &c.	5,665,730	4,601,033	.....
Surp., 12 months	2,660,783	3,507,679	.....

STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	36,234	34,818	1,416
Net earnings	9,730	13,580	*3,850
Charges	12,500	12,500	.....
Deficit	2,770	†1,080	3,850

*Decrease. †Surplus.

THE INCREASED CUBAN DUTIES.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—There were several errors in the list of articles upon which the duties are to be raised to provide security for the new loan, as cabled to New York last night.

A revision of the figures shows that the bill passed by the Senate provides that coal is to be taxed 25 cents per 1,000 kilos; the duty on tallow is to be advanced 100 per cent.; that on soap 100 per cent.; starch, 100 per cent.; pine timber is to pay an increase of 40 cents per cubic meter; the duty on bacon is to be increased 50 per cent.; that on lard 80 per cent.; cheese, 70 per cent.; flour, 50 per cent.; codfish, 50 per cent.; eggs, 50 per cent. Preserved meats have been stricken from the list.

The duties on other articles are to be the same as previously stated.

Produce Exchange to be Open Saturday.

At a special meeting yesterday the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange refused the request to have the Exchange closed on Saturday. The Exchange will be the only one open for the Saturday morning session.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mininture Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:01	Sun sets	7:10	Moon sets 9:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:14	Gov. Isl'd	10:43	H. Gate 12:39
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:30	Gov. Isl'd	10:57	H. Gate 12:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Louise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Halifax, Bermuda	6:30 P. M.	.....
Hyanthes, Algoa Bay	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica and Costa Rica	9:30 P. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Aller, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....	
Curityba, Cuba, via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Grenada, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.	
Mesetta, London	.....	9:00 A. M.	
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Nueces, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.	
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Rosetti, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Saint Nicholas, Antwerp	.....	.....	
Silvia, New Foundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	

MONDAY, AUG. 11.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.	

TUESDAY, AUG. 12.

Allianca, Colon	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at §5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, &c., at 12 M. Thursday for Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay, per steamship Hortensius.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §19 and up to Aug. §9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. §9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §11; inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Amos F. Eno Adds to His Holdings at Broadway and 64th Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Henry Hellman has sold for a client to Amos F. Eno 46 West Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 30 by 100. This parcel adjoins a plot of four lots on the Broadway front of the block already owned by Mr. Eno.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Ellen H. De Blois the four-story stone-front dwelling 332 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought the five-story flat 111 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

M. & L. Hess have leased for John Davis to Sohn & Oppenheimer the second and third lofts in the eleven-story fire-proof building at 18 to 22 West Twentieth Street, running through to 23 West Nineteenth Street. The lease is for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $40,000.

Charles E. Duross has leased the four-story dwelling 243 West Fourteenth Street for Sullivan & Cromwell to Francis Doherty for a term of years; also 45 West Twelfth Street for John H. Hudson to A. M. Tatham. Mr. Duross has also sold the five years' lease on the 21st West Twenty-second Street to James E. Conway.

Plans filed yesterday by Architect Henry Ives Cobb for the new twenty-story building to be erected at 36 to 42 Broadway show that the estimated cost of the structure is $2,250,000.

Twenty-five shares of the Alliance Realty Company were sold at 132½.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Irving Place, northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 146 by 175 and irregular, six-story brick and stone hotel; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.....$400,000

By James L. Wells.

72 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 213.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11; three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager.....

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

8,825

616 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Avenue B, 50 by 92; six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. Carpenter.....

18,000

324 Ninth Avenue, east side, 118.9 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 70; leasehold; three-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. S. H. Dunn.....

2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.5 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John H. Regan, referee, 2,082, 2,084, and 2,086 Valentine Avenue, east side, 16.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 56.8 by 88.3 by 56.3 by 95.3, three three-story frame flats; 2,090, 2,092, and 2,094 Valentine Avenue, east side, 94.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 56.8 by 97.7 and irregular, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $6,709; subject to other mortgages for $30,250.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clarence L. Westcott, referee, 2,011 Vyse Street, northwest side, 114.10 feet southwest of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 142.4 by 25 by 142.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 153 and 155 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 210 feet west of Third Avenue, 38.6 by 102.2 by 39.10 by 102.2, eight-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,695; subject to another mortgage for $63,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 36 to 42 Broadway, for twenty-story brick offices with store, 116.3x197.5; the Forty-two Broadway Company, premises, owner; H. J. Cobb of 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,250,000.

Toppine Street, west side, 95 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for five two-story brick dwellings, each 25 by 52; James F. Byrnes of 534 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 47 and 65 West Forty-ninth Street, to two five-story brick dwellings; V. C. Benedict, premises, owner; R. H. Taylor of 52 East Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $15,500.

Nos. 518 and 520 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to two three-story frame dwellings; L. Leo and H. Moran, premises, owners; H. Moran, architect; cost, $100.

No. 821 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; A. Stelger of 270 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 754 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; G. R. Gassel, premises, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 55 Vesey Street, to a four-story brick factory and store; A. Schuchter of 304 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, owner; F. H. Kimball of 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Briggs Street, north side, 450 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 44 and 41; Alexander Thomson, King's Bridge Road, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

White Plains Avenue, south side, 58 feet south of Sixteenth Street, to a three-story frame tenement, 30 by 70; John Heberlein, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a one-story frame stable, 68 by 13; Herman Lusinau of 1,149 Stebbins Avenue, owner; C. A. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 153 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-story frame storage building, 10 by 27; G. B. Buehler of 624 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL SOLD.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Acquires the Property.

The old Westminster Hotel at the northwest corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street was sold under foreclosure yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom, and was bought in by the plaintiffs in the action, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, on a bid of $400,000. The amount due on judgment against the property was something over $425,000, while unpaid taxes and other liens aggregated about $28,000.

The Westminster in recent years has been an apartment house rather than a hotel, although formerly it was largely patronized by foreigners, and especially by the representatives of foreign governments. The defendants in the recent foreclosure proceedings were Eliphalet Nott Anable and others, who had owned the property since 1895.

C. A. Peabody Buys Property.

Charles A. Peabody has bought from Dr. Oliver L. Jones forty-eight acres of land known as the Laurelton property, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and from the Van Schaick estate the adjoining property known as the James R. Wood place, consisting of a house and seventeen acres of ground. These holdings are not far from President Roosevelt's Summer home, while in the immediate vicinity there are also the houses of Louis C. Tiffany, Robert W. Forest, Walter Jennings, and John D. Hewlett. It is understood that Mr. Peabody will undertake the extensive improvement of his newly-acquired property. The purchase was negotiated through Brokers Douglas Robinson and Charles S. Brown & Co.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 6.

ALLEN ST, 105, w s, 24.11x88.7x24.11x 88.3; Abraham Bershon and another to Leib Landau (mtg $25,500).....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, 49.11x106.10, to old line of King's Bridge Road x 50.10x97; Jacob Herb to John Streifler and another, (mtg $22,000).Omit.

BELMONT AV, n s, 107.4 ft e of Union Av, 75x87.6; May B. Morgan to Charles Lindner.....

2,400

BROOK AV, 1,474 and 1,478, e s, 75x 100.8; Rose Nathan to Louis Frankenthaler, (mtg $7,500).....

100

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 61 ft n of junction of Reyer Av, 29.11x73.9x25x90; Tillie Wolfe to Meyer Manassa, ½ part, (mtg $4,500).....

1

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 61 ft n of junction of Ryer Av, 29.11x73.9x25x90; Lena Manassa to Meyer Manassa, ¼ part, (mtg $4,500).....

1

CAMBRELING ST, n w s, 197.5 ft s w of Union St, 175x87.8; Augustus S. Nicholson to May E. Morgan, quitclaim.....

175

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 85th St, 25x100; Frederick Beck to George Potts, (mtg $50,000).....

1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 85th St, 25x100; George Potts to Asa R. Davison; (mtg $70,000).....

1

CLINTON ST, 116, w s, 20x100, Isaac Heifer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $25,000).....

1

CYPRESS AV, s e s, at s w s of 133d St, 100x200; Frank D. Arthur to Simon Uhlfelder and another.....

13,000

GERARD AV, s e corner of 167th St, 35.6 x140.1x134.4; Sigmund Bishop to William W. Astor.....

1

GOERCK ST, 103, w s, 25.10x100; Rebecca Rude and another to Harris Shinfeld:...

1

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 183d St, 141 x106.9x147x106.2; Morita L. Ernst and another to Walter J. Clarke.....

100

MORTON ST, 31, n s, 30x26; Michael Darcy to Robert B. Upham, (mtg $6,200)

PARK AV, 1,604 and 1,606, n w corner of 114th St, 100.11x30; Lizzie Olivella to Michael Scanlon, (mtg $27,000).....

1

PLOT 140 ft e of Riverside Drive and 65 ft n of 108th St, runs n 35.11x e 35x s 35.11x w 40; Jacob D. Butler to Georgine W. Wilder.....

100

PLOT 100 ft e of Riverside Drive and 65 ft n of 108th St, runs n 35.11x e 40x s 35.11x w 40; Jacob D. Butler to George W. Wilder.....

100

RIDGE ST, 35x37, s w corner of Broome St; Conrad Hubert and another to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $25,500).....

100

RIVERSIDE AV, n s, corner of 94th St, 100.11x88.8x100.8x135; George Potts to Frederick Beck, (mtg $300,000).....

Exch.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 100 ft e of 108th St, runs n 65x e 46x363 to 108th St x w 40, with strip 100x50 add on w s, error; H. J. Gallagher to George W. Wilder.....

100

SUFFOLK ST, 120, w s, 25x09.7; Leib Landau to Solomon Hollander, (mtg $11,000)

1

3D ST, 66 West, s s, 25x100; Louis L. Seaman to Cecilia McCarthy.....

1

5TH ST, 651 East, 24.9x97; Emanuel Weiss to William Kraus, (mtg $12,500).

1

7TH AV, n w corner of 36th St, 98.9x80; General Building and Construction Company to Central Realty Company, (mtg $185,000).....

100

9TH AV, 1,118 ft s of Avenue B, 22.9x 93.11; Samuel Greenfeld to Morris Siegelman, (mtg $3,000).....

100

16TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Union Pl, 25x 92; H. P. Smith to the Monalmont Real Estate Company, New York, one-half part .....

1

34TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x131.2x irreg; James Wilson, Jr., to Mary A. Brown, (mtg $19,500).....

1

65TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; Jessie Meyer and another to Max W. Kraus, (mtg $18,000).....

1

65TH ST, 138 West, 20x100.5; A. D. Henry to Jessie Meyer, all liens.....

1

69TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.5; Walter J. Clarke to Simon Epstein and another, (mtg $12,000).....

1

77TH ST, 242 East, 20x102.2; Louis Frankenthaler to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $41,500).....

100

88TH ST, 64 West, 21.6x100.8; Coralie Ullman to Henry Ullman, ¼ part.....

Gift

88TH ST, 64 West, 21.6x100.8; Blanche Ullman to Henry Ullman, ¼ part.....

Gift

103D ST, 4 West, 34.6x100.11; Johnson Av, n w s, Lot 128, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Catherine Larkin, widow, to William P. Donnelly, all liens.....

1,000

108TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 35x65; Hugh J. Gallagher to Charles D. Welder.....

100

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x100.1; Hugh J. Gallagher to City Real Estate Company.....

100

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100.11x irregular; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Hugh J. Gallagher, (mtg $200,000).....

33,750

115TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Christian Wehdebrook and Louis W. Wehdebrook, ½ part, (mtg $18,500).....

12,600

121ST ST, 242, s s, 130.6 ft w of 2d Av; Abraham Cohen to William L. Pickard, (mtg $11,000).....

1

122D ST, 136 West, 17.6x100.11; Florance W. Clark to Minnie R. Griffen, (mtg $15,000).....

1

133D ST, 211 West, 20x99.11; Leo M. Lehman to Max Marx, (mtg $10,000).....

1

139TH ST, s s, 204 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 99.11; William Kirchof to John Matz, (mtg $20,000).....

1

156TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 124.6x 30.4x107.2x24.11, with street; Frederick Swarts to Murtha J. Garry, (mtg $3,000)

1

169TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 98.9x w 16.6x s 98.7 gore; Margaret Reinhardt to George N. Reinhardt.....

1

169TH ST, n s, 95 ft s e of 3d Av, 23.1x 98.9x irregular; Leslie M. Post to George N. Reinhardt, (mtg $3,000).....

1

Recorded Leases.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 508, s w corner of Lincoln Av; Robert W. Deforest and another to George Siegel, 4 years..

3D AV, 1,389; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to James Connolly, 9½ years.....

$720

1,500

30TH ST, 312 East; Giuseppe Tuoti to Antonio Mel, 5 years.....

1,200

112TH ST, 319 East; Domepico Peloso to Filomena Mirabella, 5 years.....

2,450

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 37th St, n s, 263 ft w of 1st Av, due July 8, 1905, 4½ per cent.....

$7,000

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to General Building and Construction Company; 7th Av, n w corner 36th St, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....

9,000

CLARKE, Walter J., to City Real Estate Company; Morris Av, n w corner 183d St, 1 year.....

8,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Frances Aronson; Brook Av, 1,474, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

1,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Frances Aronson; Brook Av, 1,476, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

1,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Albert Mamlock; Brook Av, 1,478, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

1,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to John Schneider; 9th St, s s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years.....

13,000

HART, Henry C., to East River Savings Institution; 3d Av, n w s, 23.7 ft n e of 154th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

20,000

LITZ, Hattie, to Dina Conrad; Victor St, w s, 200.4 ft n of Columbus Av, Van Nest, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

1,500

MATZ, John, to William Kirchhof; 139th St, s e, 204 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

MCCARTHY, Cecilia, to Sarah A. Sands and another, trustees; 3d St, 66 West, 5 years.....

2,000

29,000

MCCARTHY, Cecilia, to Lorenzo Cavinato; 3d St, 66 West, due Aug. 1, 1903.....

10,000

MILBANK, Robert W., to Joseph Kandell and another; Palisade Av, w s, 743 ft n of South Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

4,000

NATHAN, Marcus, of Arthur Hamlock; 3d Av, w s, 100.8 ft s of 173d St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

3,000

POTTS, George, to Frederick Beck; Central Park West, s w corner of 85th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

20,000

POTTS, George, to James P. Mulhern and others, trustees; Riverside Av or Drive, s e corner of 94th St, prior mtg $280,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

ROGERS, Mary L., to Anna M. Campbell, executrix; 120th St, 30 West, 5 years...

12,000

ROGERS, Mary L., to Richard W. Freedman; 120th St, 30 West, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

6,000

SCHALLERING, Frederick, to George Josenhaus; 201st St, s s, 253.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

1,900

SHERFELD, Harris, to Rebecca Rude; Goerck St, 10, prior mtg —, 6 years, 6 per cent.....

5,800

SHERMAN, Walter, to Alfred H. Tompkins; Lexington Av, 92, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

1,500

SIEGEL, George, to George Ringler & Co.; Southern Boulevard, 508, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....

500

SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Samuel Greenfeld; 9th St, s s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

2,500

STARR, Alfred R., to Caroline F. Griffiths; 92d St, s s, 158 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

5,000

STREIFLER, John, and another to Jacob Herb; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 160th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

27,000

CHLFELDER, Simon, and another, to Georgie Brown; Cypress Av, e s, at s w s 133d St, 3 years.....

10,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Ridge St, 35-37, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Title Insurance Company.....

$8,071

BUTLER, Prescott H., guardian, to Lawrence S. Butler.....

20,000

GORDON, Louis, and another to Charles B. Meyers.....

2,000

HOLZDERFER, William, administrator, to William Holzderfer.....

3,050

HOLZDERFER, William, administrator, to Charlotte B. Flammer.....

4,537

JANSEN, Charles, to Morris J. Kramer.....

Nom.

JONES, Joseph H., to William D. Clarke..

500

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....

8,500

NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMprovement Company to Alfred E. Price..

Nom.

PLYER, George P., administrator, to Jacob Wolf.....

Nom.

SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Samuel Greenfeld.....

500

STRYKER, Mary R., and another to Bertha D. Plyer.....

7,500

SWEENY, Frances F., and another, executors, to Dorothea Schiffer.....

6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to North River Savings Bank..

1,500

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the German Savings Bank.....

30,000

WATJEN, Katherine, and another, executors, to William Ash.....

2,500

WOLF, Jacob, to Bernard J. Maas.....

Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQ, 7 and 9; two liens; Charles W. Barnet against Frieda Hart, owner; Harry M. Field, contractor.....

$120

LENOX AV and 138th St, s e corner, 99.11x100; Andrew Schweger against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor .....

400

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

78,

3D ST, 66 West, Sarah A. Sands and another, trustees, with Cecilia McCarthy and Christmas Cavinato .....

29,000

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 202 ft s of 182d St, 21x 100; Ronald K. Brower and another, trustees, against Charles H. Conklin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 25x 123.6x irregular; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against Abram L. Eisner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 110th St, 25.3x 76; Mary R. Callender against Frances K. Lipman and another, executors, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

60TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x 100.5; Bernard J. Maas against George G. Plyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

63D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John J. Fish, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

112TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Ward E. Chamberlin, trustee, against Edwin B. Stanton and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

112TH ST, s s, 368.8 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Agnes Carpenter against Edwin B. Stanton and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

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Free deed in case of death. Permanent improvements. Easy payments.
Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. 40 trains daily. Don't hesitate.
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Closing-Up Auction Sale of Lots, 25x100, at White Plains, Sat., Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., on premises.

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5,100 acres coal-timber land; consists of poplar, red oak, ash, cherry, chestnut, spruce, and hemlock; never been culled; finest tract of unsold in W. Va. Will cut 15,000 feet per acre. For further information, price, terms, &c., address L. C. Junction, 612 F St., Washington, D. C.

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Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE,

84-acre farm, 6-room dwelling, other buildings; good state of cultivation; 8 acres in wood stock and fruit; farm price, $1,500; $900 cash; a bargain. J. R. McDonigal, Dover, Del.

104 acres in Northern New Jersey to close estate; house, barn, grove, lake; elevated ground; pleasant drives; desirable for Summer home, stockraising, or small fruits. Kingh, 273 West 70th St.

$500 pays for 4-room house, with garden; one block from railroad or trolley; 6 miles from city; $75 down, $6 monthly payments. Call store, 173 East 86th St., near 3d Av.

For Sale.—Several desirable farms in Westchester, Dutchess, and Columbia Counties; 40 to 450 acres; $3,000 to $25,000. Carl Randrup, 87 Nassau St., New York.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Now is the time to buy Long Island suburban property; never lower; must go higher; great improvements contemplated. Bargains in fine properties. Owners send description of property. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500, $1,000 cash, new, modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Bargain at Amityville.—Modern house and barns, with acreage, near Great South Bay; private dock; fine lawn; garden; bathing; near depot. F Box 105 Times.

Gentleman's country seat, 900 acres, fine buildings; cost $350,000; sacrifice, close estate, $100,000. Atwater, 471 Broadway.

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FOR RENT
A FEW
Very Desirable Floors and Offices
IN THE NEW
AEOLIAN B'LD'G,
34th St. and 5th Ave.
Ready for occupancy in September. Write or apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or 18 West 33d St.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

34th St., 132 West, near Broadway—Parlor Store, $1,800; also studios and offices, $10 to $50; newly altered. Ames, 122 West 34th St.

36th St., 68 West.—Large parlor floor; also basement; near Herald Square; for dentist or private club.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

To let furnished, 19th Ward, Brooklyn, near Bedford Av., three-story and basement brownstone; perfect order; first-class references. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

(foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

60TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x 100.5; Bernard J. Maas against George G. Plyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

63D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John J. Fish, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

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112TH ST, s s, 368.8 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Agnes Carpenter against Edwin B. Stanton and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—$5,500 each will purchase seven two-story and cellar private houses; all improvements; 18 feet front each; 209th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.; cars King's Bridge extension of the Amsterdam Av. line pass the property; always open; terms easy. Thomas L. Reynolds, Lenox Av. and 135th St.

Bargain.—Tenement house, 121st St., near 4 Av.; rent, $1,800; price, $15,500; rents from $8 to $11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Buyers.—We have all kinds of property for sale at reasonable prices to quick buyers. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Builders.—Plot 33.0x100, upper west side; only $28,500; $5,000 cash. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Attention.—Greatest bargain ever offered, 230 West 123d St., five-story three-family flat. Apply premises.

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Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) two blocks to trolley; proposed; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,800; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

1-2-3-family houses near L and parks; $3,000-$6,500, according to size and location; easy-term plan; open Sundays. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Four lots for sale on easy terms, near Westchester Av. and 165th St. Macnabb, 813 Broadway.

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FLATBUSH—ERECTED ON CONTRACT FOR AN ARCHITECT, who, meeting with reverses, is unable to pay builder, must sell it. Contract price was $9,250. BARGAIN PRICE IS $8,250, or make an offer. Terms $750 cash, balance mortgage. NO PRETTIER OR MORE VALUABLE LOCATION CAN BE HAD. ON A CORNER OVERLOOKING OCEAN AV. and the elevated station. Exactly 28 minutes to Manhattan. HANDSOME COLONIAL HOME; never occupied; 10 fine rooms, conservatory, and tiled bath; separate laundry. OAK TRIM, PARQUET FLOORS. LAVISHLY DECORATED. Fine large grounds. Sewer, macadam streets; ALL IMPROVEMENTS. Some money was paid on this property, which enables builder TO GIVE A BARGAIN.
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For Sale or Exchange—New three-story brownstone, box stoop dwelling; finest neighborhood, one block from Prospect Park; open plumbing. F Box 110 Times.

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Free deed in case of death. Commutation five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing and fishing. Passes and map of
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MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing, and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

$1,400 will buy seven-room house and barn in Corona. Apply Mr. George, corner Moore St. and Corona Av.

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Owners send particulars of your property, sale or exchange.
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Seven-Story High-Class Apartment House,

Comprising 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises.
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Two very desirable eight and nine room apartments for rent in the STUART. First-class in every particular. Elevator service all night and individual telephones in all apartments.
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Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; all improvements. First-class service. Rents from $660 to $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises or of owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive apartments of 5 rooms, $360 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, furnished and unfurnished, very desirable central location, $25 per month. 252 5th Av.

106th St., 211 West.—Very handsome suite of seven rooms; rent, $45. Apply janitor, on premises, John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

Unfurnished elegant apartment to let, near Waldorf-Astoria; all conveniences. Call at 19 East 33d St.

133d St., 16 West.—Eight airy, light, cool rooms and bath; private hall; single flat; $27.

Five extra large light rooms; bath and hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 529 Lenox Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT.
All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; Summer prices. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 5:30, P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M., St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:05. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 434, 1,216 Broadway, 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "90," 38th St. Depot, for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, Nashua and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 11:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:55 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily, except Sunday. †Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:30 P. M.; (4) at 3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only;) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 81:00, 3:40 P. M; VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 81:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 110:00, 111:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 81:30, 12:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 17:30, 19:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:00, 3:40, 5:00, 7:00, 19:25 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 8:00, 10:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading Express, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 15:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square, 366, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*5:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	†12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
" Royal Limited..	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ¢12.25, $12.45, $7.15, $5.25, $6.45, $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.
Buffalo Local	*$7.10 AM	*$7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.20 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00N'M
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*¢12.40 PM	*$12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	$3.35 PM	$4.10 PM
Easton Local	$5.10 PM	$5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*$5.40 PM	*$5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.35 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 83 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS, foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars, New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dinihe Cars.) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M., week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:23, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 6:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 263 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
12:15 A. M..... Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M..... Liberty Express.....	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon.—Express to Norwich..	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland..	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M..... Express to Rockland...	3:45 P. M.
15:40 P. M..... Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Connecting for White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, and Halifax.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 35, N. R. foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

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leave Pier 40, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at TROY for Albany, North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

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Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. Lv. Pier 36, N. R., foot PROVIDENCE. 5 P. M.

Round trip, $3.50. Stateroom $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINES, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00; (Sat's 2) P. M. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M. (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M. Sag Harbor and intermediate landings except Southold Tues., Thurs., and Sat., no stop at Southold.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser..Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz Aug. 26, 10 AM
Koh'nzol'n. Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin. Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 A. M

*From Pier 24, ft. of Bowling St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Luise...Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst. Aug. 14, 10 AM | Frederich...Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'sa. Aug. 21, 11 AM | Luise...Sept. 11, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave.....Oct. 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria. Aug. 14, 10 AM | Columbia. Aug. 28, 10 AM
P. Bism'ck. Aug. 21, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Penns'vania. Aug. 12, Nn. | Patricia, Aug. 26, 10:30 AM
Moltke..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Bluecher..Sept. 2, 10 AM

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES

BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Princessin Victoria Luise
From Hamburg August 22,
to the Baltic and the Northern Capitals.
During Sept., Oct. and Nov.
to Portugal, Spain, principal Mediterranean Points and the Orient.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and itineraries.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.
OF AMERICA

is now prepared to receive through the various offices of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and to transmit messages to and from all vessels equipped with this system via Sagaponack, Long Island. Also to report the arrival, departure and passing of all vessels to shipping agents, boards of trade and individuals. Information in regard to rates may be obtained either at the various offices of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company or at the offices of this Company, 8-10 Bridge Street, New York City.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul Aug. 13, 10 A.M. | Phila'd...Aug. 27, 10 A.M.
St. Louis, Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul..Sept. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland...Aug. 9, noon | Kroonland. Aug. 23, noon
Vaderland. Aug. 16, noon | Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St. Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon | Columbia..Aug. 23, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 16, noon | Ethiopia..Aug. 30, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer POTSDAM Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Twin-Screw Steamer RYNDAM Aug. 16, 10 A.M.
Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM Aug. 23, 10 A.M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N.Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 54, North River.

Etruria. Aug. 9, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon
Campania. Aug. 16, noon | Etruria, Sept. 6, 9:0 AM
Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM | Campania, Sept. 13, Noon.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic. Aug. 13, Noon | Oceanic. Aug. 27, Noon
Teutonic...Aug. 20, Noon | Majestic...Sept. 3, noon
Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon | Celtic.....Sept. 6, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE
To Halifax, N. S.; Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Fine passenger Steamers "Rosalind" and "Sylvia" sail from Pier 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: August 9, 16, 27, September, 2, 12, 19, 30, Oct. 8, 18, 28, etc.

For rates and further information apply to
BOWRING & CO.,
17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Public Notices.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 4th, 1902.

On and after date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Annie Kenney. E. J. KENNEY.

WILLIAM H. RENZ, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY E. LEFFERTS, plaintiff, against EARL S. BENHAM and Anna W. Benham, his wife; James B. Lawrence, as sole surviving member of the firm of Lawrence Brothers; Dora Levy, Edward Baer and "Mary" Baer, his wife, (sued by the name of "Mary," her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff;) Samuel Green, Nathan Lewis and "Jane" Lewis, his wife, (sued by the name of "Jane," her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff;) Arthur Wycoff, Michael Meehan, Frank Meehan, Dennis Hogan, Richard J. Leary, Francis J. Farrell, William H. Booth, Egbert H. Booth, Thomas Barton, John Garvey, William Garvey, New York State Works, Adolph P. Grunfeld, M. Jessie Constant, Vermont Marble Company, Brainard Person, Clifford L. Miller, John McBerney, Sarah J. Truman, Sarah Smith, Benjamin Deering, doing business under the name of Deering & Company; Fannie Harris, Jerome C. Lewis, Amy H. Lewis, Martin M. Lewis, individually and as executor of Nathan Lewis, deceased; George W. Lewis, individually and as executor of Nathan Lewis, deceased; Jacob Lewis, Albert Lewis, Lucille Lewis, Clarence M. Lewis, Alfred L. Lewis, Sidney H. Stuart, Lillian Sydam, Rose Ross, the State Bank, New York County National Bank, Thomas Kealy, Cornelius Kealy, James Nolan, and John Nolan, (the names "James Nolan" and "John Nolan" being fictitious, it being intended to designate thereby the person or persons designated in a memorandum attached to the will of Nathan Lewis, deceased, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court, in the County of New York, on July 2d, 1901, as "Nolan estate," such person or persons being unknown to the plaintiff,) and James Jones and John Jones, (the names "James Jones" and "John Jones" being fictitious, it being intended to designate thereby "the mechanics and other parties" mentioned in said above-mentioned memorandum as being creditors of said Nathan Lewis, deceased, such persons being unknown to the plaintiff,) defendants.—Supplemental summons.—Action No. 1.

To the defendants Fannie Harris, Jerome C. Lewis, Amy H. Lewis, Martin M. Lewis, individually and as executor of Nathan Lewis, deceased; George W. Lewis, individually and as executor of Nathan Lewis, deceased; Jacob Lewis, Albert Lewis, Lucille Lewis, Clarence M. Lewis, Alfred L. Lewis, Sidney H. Stuart, Lillian Sydam, Rose Ross, the State Bank, New York County National Bank, Thomas Kealy, Cornelius Kealy, James Nolan, and John Nolan, (the names "James Nolan" and "John Nolan" being fictitious, it being intended to designate thereby the person or persons designated in a memorandum attached to the will of Nathan Lewis, deceased, recorded in the office of the Surrogates' Court, in the County of New York, on July 2d, 1901, as "Nolan estate," such person or persons being unknown to the plaintiff,) defendants.—Supplemental summons.—Action No. 1.

To the defendants Fannie Harris, Jerome C. Lewis, Amy

MAYOR NAMES CITIZENS TO INVESTIGATE RIOTS

Wishes a Report Other than Official Account.

His Especial Desire Is to Know Whether Those Involved in Funeral Trouble Should Be Proceeded Against.

Mayor Low decided yesterday to have a committee of citizens, appointed by himself, investigate the east-side riots attending the funeral of Rabbi Joseph and recommend what action should be taken in the matter. Mayor Low sent the following letter to the members of the committee:

"The recent disturbance of the funeral procession of the late Rabbi Joseph has mortified every citizen of New York who values the good name of his city. It is a shocking thing that persons engaged in paying the last tribute of respect to their honored dead should fail to command the respectful sympathy of any element of the population. It is a public outrage when this absence of sympathy involves the mourners themselves in a struggle involving physical violence.

"I have called upon the Commissioner of Police to make a thorough investigation of this matter, and to submit to me his report after such inquiry. This will furnish me with the official account. The matter, however, concerns the citizenship of this town as well as the authorities, and I am anxious, therefore, to command also the well-considered opinion of a committee of citizens, known to be in sympathetic relations with the east side.

"I shall be greatly obliged to you if you will conduct such an investigation of this matter in your own way, giving to it as broad a scope as you please, and report to me your conclusions at as early a day as practicable. My desire especially is to ascertain exactly how the disturbance originated, and whether any of those involved in it, and if so, who, should be proceeded against in any way.

"When I have received both of the reports which I have asked for, I shall hope to be in a position to determine what further action, if any, ought to be taken."

The committee named are Edward B. Whitney, Louis Marshall, Thomas M. Mulry, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., and Nathan Bijur.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., is the President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and was Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, which was active in unearthing matters relating to Tammany's administration of the Police Department and the systematic blackmail carried on in New York.

Thomas M. Mulry is a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and is well known in Roman Catholic circles.

Edward B. Whitney was Third Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland. Mr. Whitney is now a practicing attorney in this city.

HARLEM JEWS PROTEST.

Inspector Cross Denounced and Resolutions Against a "Smoldering Anti-Semitism" Adopted.

At the close of a mass meeting held in Harlem Lyceum, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue, last night to denounce the action of the police of the east side last Wednesday in interfering with the funeral ceremonies of Rabbi Joseph, resolutions were adopted in an endeavor to take measures to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence.

Nearly a thousand persons were present, in addition to thirty policemen, who had evidently been detailed to prevent possible trouble. The meeting was called to order by Isidore Osorio, the Chairman, who denounced the conduct of the police on the day named, and introduced the Rev. Dr. Zinski of the Temple Shaari Zadek of West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, who in his speech said in regard to Inspector Cross:

"Nineteen hundred years ago the Romans made one of the greatest Jews who ever lived suffer on the Cross. To-day the Jews are suffering on a worse cross. Commissioner Partridge did right in sending him up the river, but he should have sent him further. If such an occurrence as that of last Wednesday happens again, let every man be a soldier in the cause. Cowards to the rear."

Dr. Zinski was followed by A. H. Fromenson, editor of The Jewish Daily News, who also directed his remarks against Inspector Cross, and said that he believed the official was too "smart" to perform his duty faithfully, and that he alone was responsible for the occurrence of Wednesday. B. Vorhaus, who followed, was more conservative in his expression, and counseled his hearers not to indulge in wholesale vituperation, but to wage an orderly campaign and, after determining just what officials were at fault, to demand that they be punished.

The resolutions, after reciting that a disgraceful spectable, outraging public decency, had been presented to the community in the clubbing of inoffensive citizens by the uniformed police force of the city, resolved that the attack on the funeral procession was the result of a "smoldering anti-Semitism, which, if uncrushed, will lead to anarchy." The resolutions commend the Mayor, Aldermen, and Police Commissioner for the action they have taken and "trust that the investigation will be as thorough and the punishment as swift and effective as those officials intend it to be."

RAIN AND LIGHTNING CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE.

Cars Are Stopped, Cave-in Spreads, a Roof Collapses, and Subway Shoring Is Set on Fire.

A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, played havoc about 5 o'clock yesterday morning with the various street car lines. A rainfall of 1.05 inches in fifty-five minutes, which Weather Bureau officials say is very heavy, caused a derangement of electrical apparatus in several portions of the Metropolitan system, and cars on Eighth Avenue on the upper west side, on Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and on Lexington Avenue, were temporarily out of commission. The early morning passengers who did not lose themselves by the crosstown transfer system descended on the Third Avenue line in such numbers as almost to cause a block on that line.

The rain was responsible also for a spreading of the cave-in which occurred on Sunday at Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and it is now feared that the buildings, 321, 323, 325, and 327 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, will have to be condemned.

Walter C. Stokes, a stockbroker with offices at 66 Broadway, complained to the police at the East Fifty-first Street Station that the basement of his residence at 28 East Fifty-eighth Street, had been flooded during the storm and that the damage would not have occurred had not the gutter been blockaded by a contractor who is excavating in the neighborhood.

The gutters on the roof of the two-story brick building at Depew Place and East Forty-third Street became choked up, and the weight of the rain caused the roof to collapse. The top story of the building was occupied by the Modern Steam Laundry, and the fall of the roof destroyed all the machinery and a large quantity of laundered linen.

Lightning set fire to the heavy shoring in the rapid transit subway at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, and twenty-five square feet of the woodwork were burned, but no cave-in resulted, and the firemen put the flames out after ten minutes' work.

The Harlem Railroad tracks at Fordham were flooded, causing considerable delay to the trains. In many sections of the Bronx the Union trolley cars were brought to a standstill by miniature lakes that covered the tracks to a depth of several feet.

Sunday Charges Against ex-Officials.

Robert McCrum, agent for the Temperance Alliance of Jersey City, yesterday went before Justice Hoos and charged ex-Street and Water Commissioner John F. Madden, ex-Freeholder Michael J. Kenny, ex-Police Commissioner James E. Kelly, F. A. Kohlhund, and Felix G. Lowe, with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrants were granted and the accused men will be arraigned to-day.

SAYS HE WAS FORCED TO ROB AT PISTOL'S POINT.

Strange Story Told by Young Man Who Is Arraigned for Participation in Theft of a Buggy.

When seventeen-year-old Louis Weiman of 292 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court before Magistrate Higginbotham on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of a horse and buggy from the barn of John Rheinhart at Hicksville, L. I., he declared to the magistrate that he had been compelled to become a horse thief at the point of a revolver.

The theft of the horse and buggy occurred on July 2. In connection with the theft of the property a man named Benderson was arrested some time ago, and is now in the Nassau County jail awaiting trial. Benderson was arrested in a stable at 292 Metropolitan Avenue, where Rheinhart's property was recovered.

Weiman disappeared and did not return until late on Monday night, when he was found at his home early yesterday morning and taken into custody. At the Bedford Avenue Police Station Weiman declared that he had been compelled to join in all the horse robberies on Long Island in which Benderson was engaged.

When young Weiman was arraigned in court he reiterated this statement, declaring that Benderson used to press a loaded revolver in his face and compel him to participate in robberies. He was held pending his transfer to the Nassau County authorities.

BATHS IN BAD CONDITION.

Board of Health Hears Reports as to Lack of Cleanliness at Several Places —To Amend Sanitary Code.

In a report submitted yesterday to the Board of Health by Dr. Walter Bensel, who has charge of the Summer corps of Board of Health Inspectors, the condition of the various public baths and some of the private baths is said to be filthy. Dr. Bensel in his report speaks of the baths at the Battery, West Thirty-fifth Street, West Eighty-second Street, East Third Street, and Corlears Street, and the private baths at East Fifth Street.

Another report, including a recommendation, was submitted by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent F. S. Dillingham. It said:

"Investigation of the floating baths situated on the water front of this city shows that many of them are in an unsanitary condition and are located near the mouths of adjacent sewers, which cause the water to become contaminated with the sewage. I would recommend that Section 200 of the Sanitary Code be amended to read that no baths be maintained in the City of New York or along the water front without a permit from the Board of Health."

Dr. Dillingham's recommendation was adopted.

ACCUSED BATH ATTENDANTS.

Supt. Weeks Says They Took Money—Mr. Cantor Says, "No Mercy."

In response to a demand from Borough President Cantor, Superintendent W. W. Weeks of the Department of Public Baths made a report yesterday to the Borough President, regarding the alleged charge of 5 cents made by some of the attendants to some of the bathers.

Mr. Weeks said that the attendants only asked the money from persons whose appearance showed that they were able to pay. He said the practice had been so long established that the attendants regarded it as a legitimate perquisite of their positions. He recommended "justice with mercy," and asked that the attendants be given an opportunity "to redeem the past."

President Cantor replied immediately to the report. He said: "I do not believe that justice should be 'tempered with mercy.' Any city official who exacts tribute from the public for private gain should be punished not only by discharge, but by prosecution."

He ordered Mr. Weeks to make a fair investigation at once, and report on the guilty person as soon as possible.

SENT WIFE WITH FORGED CHECK

When Arraigned Together in Court the Husband Took the Blame.

While holding a babe which was ill, a woman, who described herself as Jennie Mullins, twenty years of age, of 384 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, and declared that she is the wife of Herbert Wittnebel, twenty years of age, of 108 First Avenue, was arraigned beside Wittnebel before Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Court yesterday to answer the charge of having forged a check for $2,200. In the Seventh National Bank on Tuesday she presented for payment the check that purported to be signed by Charles N. Lindley, President of the Aetna Indemnity Company, and she was arrested there. She told the police that Wittnebel had given the check to her and he was arrested later at his home.

In court the woman said that she and Wittnebel had been married on Sept. 2 1901. "I have never lived with him," she said. "The largest amount of money he ever gave me at one time was $4." She said that Wittnebel had told her that he was cashier of the Aetna Indemnity Company and that he had a large amount of money on deposit in the bank. She said that she did not know that this check had been forged. She had asked for money for rent.

"My wife is absolutely innocent of all connection with the case," Wittnebel said. "All the responsibility rests upon my shoulders. I am sorry for the trouble I have occasioned her."

Mr. Lindley said that Wittnebel had been in his employ for fifteen months. An examination of his books, Mr. Lindley said, indicated a shortage of about $600. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

FIREMEN OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

Battalion Chief Binns Among Those Who Needed Assistance.

Battalion Chief Binns and several firemen were overcome by smoke at a fire which started at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the four-story and attic building at 38 Bond Street. The firemen were pulled to the street and were quickly revived.

The fire started in the store of J. Lessler, dealer in tailors' trimmings, in the basement, a portion of which is also used as living quarters by Lessler and his family, consisting of his wife, five children, and a servant.

The thick, black smoke soon filled the hallways and created a panic among the fifty employes in the building. They made a wild rush for the street, and in a few minutes the building had been cleared.

Battalion Chief Binns was soon on hand with Engine Companies Nos. 33 and 13. He led the men into the basement, but after a few minutes half a dozen of the firemen, including the Battalion Chief, had succumbed to the smoke, and had to be pulled out to the street, where hot milk was given them.

The servant, Mary Katchonofsky, who was in the yard in the rear when the fire started, was rescued by being drawn up into the factory of Ornstein & Fainblatt, which backs on to the yard. She became hysterical and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The fire, which is believed to have been started by the dropping of a lighted cigarette, caused a total damage of $3,500.

FILIBUSTER IN COURT.

"Dynamite Johnnie" O'Brien Arraigned in Hoboken for Drunkenness.

"Dynamite" John O'Brien was arrested Tuesday night by Policeman Whitlock at the ferryhouse in Hoboken for drunkenness and arraigned before Acting Recorder Laverty yesterday morning. Whitlock found the man, he says, in a drunken condition at the ferry and took him to Police Headquarters. He acknowledged that he was the "Dynamite Johnnie" who gained notoriety by conducting fillbustering expeditions to Cuba.

When Recorder Laverty asked O'Brien what his occupation was the latter answered: "I navigate the sea."

"Can you navigate the land as well?" asked the Recorder, and O'Brien answered that he thought he could and then he would "cut out Hoboken" in the future. Then he was discharged.

RECTOR AROUSED BY FORECLOSURE SUIT

Business Principles Applied to a Brooklyn Church.

Intimation that the President of the Nassau Trust Company Was Influenced by Religious Bias.

Following the foreclosure proceedings that were instituted by the Nassau Trust Company against the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, comes a lively controversy between the Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, the rector of the church, and Andrew T. Sullivan, President of the Trust Company.

Dr. Babbitt has sent to Mr. Sullivan a letter in which he insists that Mr. Sullivan was influenced by religious bias. In reply, Mr. Sullivan declares that the Church of the Epiphany has defaulted in the payments of its interest on the mortgage for the last five years, and that he personally has prevented foreclosure out of sympathy for Dr. Babbitt, whose earnestness he has admired. Mr. Sullivan declares, also, that on July 15, when Dr. Babbitt promised to try to raise sufficient money to pay up the interest, he assumed responsibility for delaying action until Aug. 1.

Mr. Sullivan said yesterday:

"We have been really more lenient and sympathetic with the church than strict business methods or principles would justify. When no word came from the rector on Aug. 1, we felt that the thing had gone on long enough."

Dr. Babbitt's letter is in part as follows:

I have thought a great deal over the strange and persistent attitude of yours to sue if we did not pay at least $500 by Aug. 1. Last year, when we owed you $1,640 interest, while you began foreclosure, you kept the summons in the lawyer's office, and gave us a chance. Why not for half that sum of interest this year, as your security is just as good? You knew I had raised $7,400 conditional on the payment of the mortgage by next January and that the next few months for clearing the church made our hope. You knew that I had got subscribed even on next November's interest about $300. Why such great hurry now in the dog days!

Shall I give the reason one of my vestrymen stated some weeks since—one I even hinted at once to yourself as one that might influence you? You are an ardent Roman Catholic, and only a few weeks since I ended a series of eight or ten Sunday evening sermons which were published weekly, and which unfortunately though courteous in treatment, so aroused Roman Catholics that Prof. Reiner and a priest "faced" me, as an apt newspaper put it, in my own church one Sunday evening.

The foreclosure proceedings have reawakened the interest of friends of the church organization and the rector, and subscriptions are being offered. George Foster Peabody has offered $5,000. Wilhelmus Mynderse, $1,000, and C. D. Wood, a prominent Congregationalist, $250, conditioned on the debt being raised by Jan. 31, 1903.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR NEW STREET SIGNS.

Very Little Competition for Two of Them, and for the Third No Bids at All Are Submitted.

President Cantor awarded the contract yesterday afternoon for the placing of 6,000 dark blue enameled street signs and 2,000 street sign boxes with reflectors, deflectors, and radiators, to be attached to existing poles.

When the bids were opened it was found that there were no bidders for the 1,200 street sign boxes of two different patterns, one for electric light and the other for gas light, to be erected on existing lamp-posts, fire-alarm, and electric-light poles. President Cantor was surprised because no bid was received for this work.

Two bids were received for the dark blue enameled street signs. The first was that of Wilfred Buckley for the signs at 90 cents, and the other was from the Imperial Enamel Company at 98 cents. President Cantor referred the Buckley bid to Corporation Counsel Rives, as he claimed that it was informal, and later he awarded the contract to the Imperial Enamel Company at 98 cents.

The bidder for Contract No. 3 was the Electric Reflector Company, which bid as follows: Common rectangular signs, $20 each; triangular signs, $18 each; rectangular signs with four-lettered signs, $12.50 each; rectangular signs lighted by Weisbach lights, $17.50 each.

As this bid was the only one, the contract will have to be awarded to this firm.

President Cantor ordered that Contract No. 2 be readvertised both with and without the maintenance clause, and with and without the lighting clause. In speaking of the bids he said:

"The maintenance clause had much to do with the scarcity of bids. The persistent opposition of the Board of Estimate, and especially of Controller Grout, has brought this to pass. The Edison people said they would put up the signs and light them for $10 a year, but Mr. Grout thought this was too expensive. In consequence a monopoly is created as only one firm makes the reflector signs, and they could bid just as they pleased. If I had my way the contracts would have been awarded long ago and the signs would have been in place by this time."

ELEVATOR CABLE PARTS, FOUR MEN ARE INJURED.

One Dies Later in New York Hospital from Wounds Received in Broadway Building Accident.

Four men were seriously injured yesterday afternoon and one died later in the New York Hospital as the result of the fall of an elevator from the fourth story of the building, the front of which is 691 Broadway and the rear 254 Mercer Street.

The injured were David Bernstein, aged twenty-two, living at 59 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, compound fracture of the left leg; Litman Stoerick, aged forty, 116 Suffolk Street, left leg broken; Samuel Bandit, aged twenty-seven, 176 Ludlow Street, compound fracture of the right leg and fracture of the left hip, and Isaac Golden, elevator man, aged twenty-two, 26 Goerck Street, fracture of the left foot and possible internal injuries. Stoerick was the man whose injuries proved to be fatal.

The first three named men were employed as tailors by Stern & Adler, and with a fourth tailor, Samuel Spiro of 537 East Eleventh Street, were going up to the fourth story to their work.

The elevator, operated by Golden, had stopped at the fourth floor, and Spiro had just stepped off when the cable parted and the car, with the other four men, fell and crumpled up at the bottom of the shaft.

Police from the Mercer Street Station, just across the way, took charge of the injured men at once, and they were carried into the station house, where the police, with Percy Ansorge, a clothing manufacturer of Fourth Avenue and Third Street, gave them such aid as was possible. In a few minutes four ambulances arrived, and the men's wounds were dressed and Bernstein and Stoerick taken to the New York Hospital and Bandit and Golden to St. Vincent Hospital.

The police say that the elevator, which was used for freight and passengers, had been inspected the day before the accident, and the cause of the parting of the cable is not known. The building is the property of A. Tower of Poughkeepsie.

Gypsies Have Nearly $10,000.

Four families of gypsies, who arrived Tuesday night from Buenos Ayres on the steamer Coleridge, were taken to Ellis Island yesterday, and their native instincts led them immediately to the roof garden, which they made their camping ground. When their time for examination came they were told that if they could show money sufficient to carry them to their destination they would be permitted to land, whereupon each member of the party went down into his or her clothes for a combined total which the astonished immigration officials figured out to be nearly $10,000.

SEARCHES FOR DAUGHTER LAST SEEN 40 YEARS AGO.

War Veteran Sent from Jersey City to New York and Back Again Several Times.

An old man who said his name was Thomas Andrews was found in the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry house at Jersey City on Tuesday night.

He told Policeman Murphy that he came from the Soldiers' Home at Chattanooga, Tenn., several days ago, and had been looking for his daughter Hilda, who lived somewhere in Manhattan. She was married, he said, but he had forgotten her husband's name. He was not quite sure when he had seen his daughter last, but he thought it was about forty years ago. Murphy told him he had better go back to New York, and put him on a Cortlandt Street ferryboat. Half an hour later he was back in Jersey City again. He said that a policeman had put him on a boat and sent him across the river. Then he was put on a Desbrosses Street boat, and a second time he was returned. Then Murphy shipped him to New York again by the Twenty-third Street line. He returned at midnight and said that a policeman whom he met on the New York side told him his daughter was dead. He was then taken to the Gregory Street Police Station. He said yesterday that he was a veteran of the civil war and had served in the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers. He was placed in charge of Poormaster Edward Hewitt, who will send him back to Chattanooga.

AMBULANCE SURGEON ARGUES WITH HIS FISTS.

Knocks Down Street Paving Foreman Who Refuses to Allow Ambulance with Injured Man to Pass.

The refusal of a foreman of street paving at Flushing and St. Nicholas Avenue, Williamsburg, to prevent an ambulance to pass through a partly completed portion of the street with a seriously injured man yesterday afternoon resulted in Ambulance Surgeon Rorke of St. Catherine's Hospital knocking down the foreman, Thomas Flanagan. The assault was not committed until Flanagan had struck the horse with a plank and refused to permit the ambulance to proceed, despite the protests of the surgeon.

Dr. Rorke was conveying Andrew Leddy of 432 Jefferson Street, a carpenter, who had been seriously injured by a fall, to the hospital. He was ignorant of the fact that Flushing Avenue was being repaired, and finding that driving on one side of the street was possible, gave orders to go ahead.

The ambulance had nearly cleared the portion of the street which was undergoing repairs before Flanagan interfered, and ordered the ambulance driver to turn back. When the surgeon explained that Leddy might be dying, and that haste was necessary, Flanagan's answer was to strike the horse with the plank.

Dr. Rorke lost no more time, but getting to the ground, knocked the foreman down, then jumped in beside his patient and proceeded to the hospital.

REAGAN POLICE HEARING.

Col. Thurston Declares There Are So Many Loopholes that Convictions Are Difficult.

Argument in the case of Patrolman Stephen J. Reagan, once wardman for Capt. Herlihy, accused of bribery, perjury, neglect of duty, and other unpleasant offenses, was concluded at Police Headquarters yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Thurston, who announced that he would give a decision on Monday and that in case the decision was unfavorable to the defendant, the trial would proceed on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Lawyer Wahle, counsel for Reagan, entered an argument to dismiss the charges. Referring to two witnesses against his client, he said:

"Those boys Frenchy and Irish would swear to anything to get the $8 a week allotted them by the District Attorney's office, so they might buy morphine."

Assistant District Attorney Morgan in his argument against the dismissal of the charges cited a number of decisions on neglect of duty and quoted police regulations.

The Commissioner interrupted the prosecuting officer to say that he did not think it was obligatory on Patrolman Reagan to make arrests if he had made reports to his Captain and had not been directed by that official to follow them up.

"There are so many loopholes in the law," said the Commissioner, "that a police officer has very little chance of obtaining a conviction when he does make arrests."

FIRED AT CITY HALL CLOCK.

Its West Face Found to be Riddled with Bullets from High Buildings.

An examination of the City Hall clock made by a draughtsman in the office of President Cantor revealed a peculiar condition of affairs. It was found that the west face of the clock was riddled with bullets of a large calibre. Four bullets were found inside the face of the clock and they had passed through the outer face and were flattened against the works inside. The shots had evidently been fired from offices in one of the tall Broadway buildings opposite City Hall Park.

Janitor Keese of the City Hall said yesterday that some time ago it was found that the clock had been used as a target, and repairs had to be made as a result of shots fired from office buildings.

Struck a Policeman with a Wine Bottle.

Yesterday afternoon, while a gang of laborers were at work laying a layer of gravel on West Seventy-second Street, Louis Peak, thirty-three years old, a driver for William Bolinger, a bottler of 138 West Twenty-sixth Street, attempted to drive over the gravel. When Mounted Policeman Reilley remonstrated with him Peak is said to have caught up a wine bottle from the load behind him and struck the officer full in the face with it, knocking four teeth from the policeman's mouth and almost unseating him. Peak was later arraigned in the West Side Court and held in $1,000 for trial on a charge of assaulting an officer.

Sheridan Case Prisoners Remanded.

Michael Carr and Frank Donnelly, held by the Coroners' jury last Wednesday for the murder of Detective John Sheridan, while he was on duty, were arraigned for examination yesterday morning before Magistrate Smith, and owing to the testimony of an Italian shoemaker, who examined plaster casts of the footprints of the murderers and stated that the original marks must have been made by shoes which he had patched on the bottom for Donnelly, the two men were remanded to the Queens County Jail to await the action of the September Grand Jury.

Lederhilger to Face Charges.

Edward Van Ingen, counsel to Immigration Commissioner Williams, yesterday presented to the Commissioner a complete statement of the result of his investigation into the official conduct of Chief Clerk John Lederhilger. The report was used as the basis of formal charges, which the Commissioner at once preferred against Lederhilger. Charges will be preferred against about ten other employes as soon as they can be formulated.

"Kid" McCoy's Bartender Arrested.

William D. Ryan of 16 West Sixty-fourth Street, a bartender employed in "Kid" McCoy's saloon, at Fortieth Street and Broadway, was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with violation of the excise law. Detectives alleged that a number of customers were served by Ryan after 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Collector Stranahan Sees Mr. Shaw.

Collector Stranahan met the Secretary of the Treasury during the latter's stay in the city yesterday, and discussed department affairs with him. The Secretary did not visit the Custom House or Public Stores.

Thousands in it.
Negligee Shirts.
All colors of the rainbow—and some others.
Plain and plaited bosoms, cuffs attached and detached.
Were $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Thousands of 'em.
85 cents.

Boys' negligees tumble too.
65 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

MR. GATES RETURNS TO TOWN.

Wall Street Jokers Said He Came for Money for the Races—He Is Bullish.

John W. Gates was in town yesterday and he spent several hours of the day in his office. Wall Street jokers had it that he had come to get more money for his operations in the betting ring at Saratoga, which are on a cash basis. He called at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s office, and it is supposed that his visit was in connection with Louisville and Nashville affairs.

Mr. Gates was uncommunicative regarding that subject.

"I'm a bull on the market, though," he added, "and stocks will have to go very much higher than they are now before I'll turn bear."

LEGAL NOTES.

EVIDENCE PROVING A BRUTAL CRIME.—The conviction of William M. De Garmo, Jr., of the horrible crime of striking five-year-old Marie Lennon on the head with an iron poker and kicking and stamping out her life has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The crime was committed at De Garmo's father's camp on the west shore of Conesus Lake, in Livingston County, and the only eyewitness to the tragedy was the girl's brother, Frankie, eight years old. The children had been left in the care of De Garmo by their parents, who live in Rochester. Frankie, during the first part of his examination, answered most of the questions with "I don't remember," but when leading questions were asked with some insistence he said that De Garmo struck his sister after she had disobeyed his command not to get a drink. After Marie became unconscious the defendant gave her some whisky and water and then carried her to her room. The story told by Frankie immediately after his sister's death was that she fell out of a boat on the shore and was injured. That version of the occurrence, he said, De Garmo told him to tell. De Garmo's story was that he found Marie lying unconscious alongside the boat. He gave her a little whisky, and in a minute or two she opened her eyes and asked what was the matter. Later in the afternoon De Garmo went to an adjoining camp and assisted in storing a boat, but said nothing of Marie's accident. He found her dead in bed the next day, and immediately went to Livonia, three and a half miles away for a physician. The Appellate tribunal, in giving its opinion, said, by Justice Spring, that in view of the immature years of the principal witness, and his contradictory statements, it would not feel justified in affirming the conviction if it were not for the fact that other proof strongly tended to fix responsibility for the brutal crime on De Garmo. The latter told a witness, a day or so after Marie's death, that he had given her a good thrashing, and added: "I don't know whether they will be after me or not, but I looked up the law last week, and I see where a man licked his wife and she died, and they only gave him three years, and, by —, I can stand that all right enough." "It does not," said Justice Spring, "seem reasonable, if she had fallen from the boat, that her body would show the numerous external injuries in different parts of the body which the doctor found upon it. Again, if she were lying limp and unconscious when discovered by the defendant with the severe injuries described, she would not be apt to revive and manifest the physical vigor and consciousness portrayed in the defendant's testimony." The technical charge against De Garmo was manslaughter in the first degree. The jury, after retiring, came into court and asked whether they could find a different degree from that charged. The trial Justice said, in reply, that he did not think, under the evidence, that the defendant could be found guilty of a lesser degree of manslaughter. If he struck the blows and they resulted in the death of the girl, De Garmo was guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. This charge, the Appellate Division held, was correct. Either the defendant committed no crime at all, or else he was guilty as charged in the indictment.

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JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN EMPLOYE.—To justify the discharge of an employe before the expiration of the term of the employment, it is sufficient, it is decided in the case of Beckman against Garrett, (64 Northeastern Reporter, 62,) for the employer to show that the employe was guilty of a default in duty whose natural tendency was to injure the business, and actual injury thereto need not be shown. The Court said: "The correct rule as to the obligation of the plaintiff under his contract of employment appears to have been given to the jury in the general terms of the charge. And the instruction that the defendants, in order to justify a rescission of the contract before the expiration of the time, were required to show the unjustifiable absence of the plaintiff from their place of business, seems to be unobjectionable. But it is insisted that the defendants should not have been required to show that such unreasonable absence resulted in actual injury to their business. There being no evidence of such actual injury, the instruction upon that point was equivalent to a direction to return a verdict for the plaintiff. Such direction might have been given with entire propriety if proof of actual injury was, in a correct view of the law, essential to the defense. It is, however, manifest that in giving this instruction the trial Judge failed to discriminate between a cause of discharge and a cause of action. The established rule upon the subject is that the employer may discharge for misconduct whose necessary tendency is to the injury of his business. If the discharge had been for the plaintiff's misconduct while present and attending to his duties, nothing more could have been required of the defendants in that respect than to show misconduct having such tendency. Such was the inevitable tendency of the plaintiff's absence from the place where his duties were to be performed. Nothing should have been required of the defendants below, except to show that the admitted absence of the plaintiff was without reasonable excuse."

Separate Bureau for Fire Alarm System.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis has decided to make a separate bureau out of the fire alarm telegraph system. This system was a separate bureau until 1898, when it was put in charge of the Chief of the Fire Department. It is understood about Fire Headquarters that J. Elliott Smith, who was the incumbent of the position at the time the bureau was abolished, will again be an applicant for the position.

Proposals.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHington, D. C., August 5, 1902.—The opening of bids for Washington Filtration Plant is postponed until further notice. A. M. Miller, Lt. Col., Engrs.

Brill Brothers

Outfitters To Men and Boys.

Have Purchased the Entire Stock of

ALLAN J. SAUNDERS,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
Formerly 1171 Broadway, and 617 6th Ave. NEW YORK CITY.

AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR

of the original cost. We will sell the stock

AT ONE-HALF (½) OFF SAUNDERS' FORMER PRICES.

Sale Begins TODAY at 8 A. M.

At Our Sixth Avenue Store Only, 211 SIXTH AVE., Near 14th Street.

Mr. Saunders has been in business for many years at 1171 Broadway, under the Coleman House. He catered to the best trade, and so carried only the high-class, standard goods. He also maintained a very fine custom shirt department. Circumstances compelled him to sacrifice the business; we will place the stock on sale today at exactly half of Saunders' former prices.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Saunders' Price.	Our Price.	Saunders' Price.	Our Price.
15c. Collars	8c	$1.50 English Cape Gloves	75c
25c. Linen Collars	13c	$1.50 Kassan Cape Gloves	75c
$1.50 Scriven's White Shirts	75c	$1.00 Raven Gloves	50c
$1.00 Scriven's White Shirts	50c	$1.50 Kassan Black and White	75c
$1.50 Saunders' Colored Shirts	75c	$1.50 Kid and Mocha Gloves	75c
$1.00 Saunders' Colored Shirts	50c	$1.00 French Lisle Hose	50c
$4.00 Star Silk Negligee Shirts	$2.00	75c. American Silk Hose	38c
$3.50 Fisk, Clark & Flagg Custom Shirts	$1.75	50c. Lisle Hose	25c
$2.50 Negligee Shirts	$1.25	25c. Cotton Hose	13c
$2.00 Star Negligee Shirts	$1.00	$1.00 Silk Neckwear	50c
$2.00 Negligee Shirts	$1.00	50c. Silk Neckwear	25c
$1.50 Negligee Shirts	75c	25c. Silk Neckwear	13c
$1.00 Negligee Shirts	50c	50c. Stock Ascots	25c
75c. Negligee Shirts	38c	25c. Stock Ascots	13c
$7.00 Silk Underwear	$3.50	$2.50 Leather Belts	$1.25
$5.00 Silk Underwear	$2.50	$2.00 Leather Belts	$1.00
$2.50 American Silkine Underwear	$1.25	$1.50 Leather Belts	75c
$2.00 American Hosiery Co.'s Fine Merino	$1.00	$1.00 Leather Belts	50c
$1.50 American Hosiery Co.'s Balbriggan	75c	50c. Leather Belts	25c
$1.00 French Balbriggan	50c	$1.00 Fisk-Clark Suspenders	50c
50c. Otis Underwear	25c	50c. Genuine Guyot Suspenders	25c
$6.00 Fine Cashmere Pajamas	$3.00	25c. Regal Suspenders	13c
$3.00 Fine Madras Pajamas	$1.50	50c. Handkerchiefs	25c
$2.00 Fine Madras Pajamas	$1.00	35c. Handkerchiefs	18c
$1.50 Fine Madras Pajamas	75c	15c. Handkerchiefs	8c
$3.00 Night Shirts	$1.50	25c. Krementz Collar Buttons	13c
$1.50 Night Shirts	75c	Other Jewelry at one-half off.	
$1.00 Night Shirts	50c	A great many Bathing Suits, Bath Robes, Canes, Umbrellas and other goods—ALL AT ½ OFF.	

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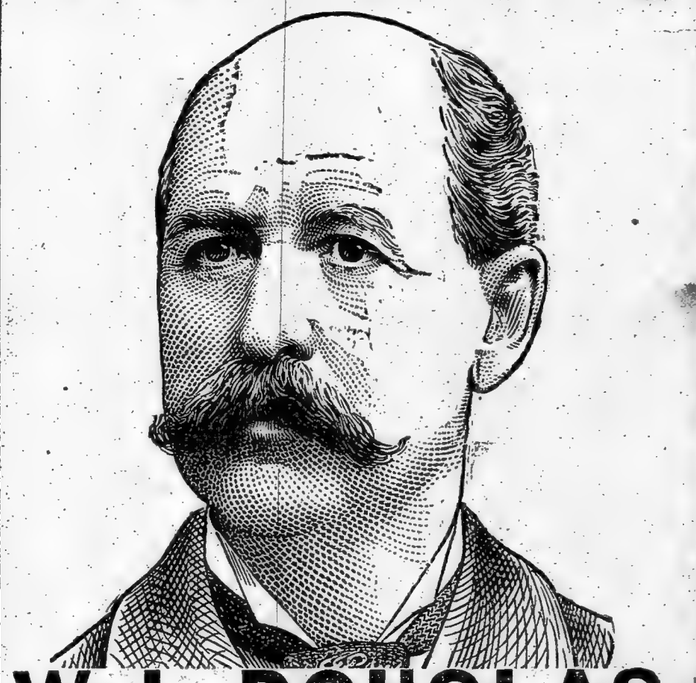

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Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo. BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

1899, Total Sales: $1,103,820.00
First Six Months, 1902, Total Sales: $2,340,000.00
First Six Months.

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We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Local rains; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,408. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ELEVATED STRIKE MAY COME LATER

After Conferences Leaders Admit the Serious Situation.

Messrs. Gould and Skitt Out of Town, but Leader Youngson Says He Is Not Ready to Meet Them Yet.

Though the officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are known to be conservative men and have been successful for many years in averting strikes, yet A. B. Youngson, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, who is now in this city, would not say yesterday afternoon that a strike was unlikely on the Manhattan Elevated Company's lines. Mr. Youngson arrived in this city yesterday morning and registered at the Broadway Central Hotel, where he held two conferences with the local committee of motormen and engineers, which waited on President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company and was twice turned down by that official.

At the close of the second conference Mr. Youngson said that he had heard the grievances of the men and had authority to sanction a strike, in case it was declared. He added that in case two-thirds of the men decided in favor of the strike he would sanction the strike.

Mr. Youngson came to hear the grievances of the men, and if they were well founded, to see the officials of the Manhattan Railway.

GOULD AND SKITT NOT HERE.

Vice President Skitt of the company, who has full power to conduct the negotiations with the men, was out of town yesterday. President George J. Gould of the Manhattan Railway Company, to whom the men decided to appeal, in case the negotiations with Mr. Skitt fell through, was also out of town, and is not expected until next week. In any case, Mr. Youngson was not prepared yesterday to go before any of the officials of the company, as he wishes to be thoroughly informed as to the exact nature of the grievances before he takes any steps on behalf of the engineers.

The arrival of T. M. Pierson, Vice-President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, early in the day from St. Louis, gave rise to the idea that the telegraphers were going to join issue against the company with the engineers and firemen. Mr. Pierson said, however, that he came here to look after local differences between the telegraphers and the company. It was learned later that the trouble was over the discharge of some telegraphers owing to the extension of the telephone service. Mr. Pierson had a talk with Mr. Youngson, but the latter said later that it had no reference to the existing troubles.

The first conference between Mr. Youngson and the local committee took place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and lasted two hours. It was resumed at 2 P. M. and lasted until after 6 o'clock.

Mr. Youngson was very cheerful after the forenoon conference, but his mood was changed at the close of the afternoon conference. At the end of the afternoon conference Mr. Youngson said:

"The Gould roads have been very prosperous, and there is no reason why the employes should not be treated fairly. The Gould interests could not afford a strike at the present. I am here to get an idea of the general situation. I think a ninety-mile day and a nine-hour work day is very fair. I have no reason to believe that the Manhattan Railway Company will not act fairly. I worked on an engine cab for twenty-five years on a Gould system railroad, and I never found the Goulds anything but square. I believe that George Gould, when the grievances of the engineers are brought before him, will do the right thing. I shall have a conference with Mr. Gould as soon as possible. You tell the people that we are not looking for a strike."

MR. YOUNGSON DUBIOUS.

Asked if a strike were likely to occur he said:

"I am here to prevent a strike if possible. The engineers are an intelligent body of men, and will not act precipitately. It does, however, look as if this ten-hour work day was the opening wedge for the introduction of a general ten-hour system."

Regarding the agreement made between the employes of the road and the company last February, he said: "There is no ground for a charge that such an agreement is violated by the seeking of a new agreement. There was no time limit fixed for the February agreement, and nothing to prevent the men, if they found it unsatisfactory, from seeking a new agreement."

According to Mr. Youngson, this agreement was largely brought about through the efforts of Ephraim Dutcher, ex-Chief of the local brotherhood, and Harry Bell, a member of the organization. Both were motor instructors at a salary of $4.50 a day. They could not serve two masters, the company and the brotherhood, he thought, with satisfaction to both.

While the conference was in progress in the forenoon at the Broadway Central Hotel Mr. Youngson went to the office of E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, in the Western Union building. Mr. Youngson is an old friend of Mr. Jeffery, and is on intimate terms with George J. Gould. The pair were closeted together for some time, and when the conference was over Mr. Jeffery said he believed there would be no strike. Mr. Youngson, he thought, was the best man to straighten out any trouble, because, like P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he is a conservative man.

During the afternoon Charles Wilson, Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, arrived in the city and registered at the Broadway Central Hotel. He came to look after the interests of the firemen. Grand Master John J. Hanahan of the firemen was expected, but sent Wilson instead. The conference was resumed as soon as he arrived, and lasted until after 6 P. M. At the close Mr. Youngson said he did not know how long he would be here.

"I might be here for a week and I might be here for a month," he said. "I have not seen any of the officials of the company, and I do not know when I will be ready to.

"I do not know what may happen," he said. "How can I tell whether there will be a strike or not? I have had interviews with the officers of the company before, and have always found them ready to listen to reason."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

"We will have another conference to-morrow, beginning at 9:30 A. M., and after that I may be able to talk."

Vice Grand Chief Wilson of the Locomotive Firemen was less communicative than Mr. Youngson. He has the reputation of being an aggressive labor leader and in favor of aggressive measures. He said:

"All I have to say is that if we strike the reporters will be the first to be asked to walk. I won't say anything more. Mr. Youngson is the press agent. When a strike comes we're not going to give it away beforehand."

There were reports that there was considerable disagreement among the members of the committee during the afternoon session. Mr. Youngson looked worried when it was over.

At the offices of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company it was stated that Vice President Skitt might be away for a day or two, and that Mr. George J. Gould had gone for a brief vacation and will be back early next week. It was believed that he was in Saratoga.

Russell Sage declined to express an opinion on the situation.

"I am not running the road," he said. "Mr. Skitt is the man who is authorized to talk. He knows the exact situation."

Chairman Jenck of the local committee said last night that he did not think there was any immediate danger of a strike.

DEFEAT FOR JOHN W. GATES.

Writ to Compel Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. to Show Its Books Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 7.—John W. Gates was given a knock-out blow this morning in his fight with the Osgood faction of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company by the dismissal of the writ of mandamus applied for by Arthur J. Singer, in the District Court, to compel the company to show its books and list of shareholders.

Judge Johnson held yesterday that the petition for an alternative writ of mandamus did not contain sufficient facts on which to base a complaint. The Directors, he said, should have been made parties to the suit, because it is their duty to compel the Secretary to keep the transfer books, while the petition merely alleged that no such books were kept, and asked that the Secretary be ordered by the court to do so.

The demurrer of the respondents was accordingly sustained on these grounds.

TO OPPOSE MR. HENDERSON.

Iowa Democrats Will Probably Nominate the Son of ex-Gov. Boies in Speaker's District.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 7.—At the meeting of the leading Democrats of this, the Third Congressional District, to-day, it was decided to put E. L. Boies, son of ex-Gov. Boies again in the field against Speaker David B. Henderson, in the coming election.

It is understood that Mr. Boies has stated that he will not refuse the nomination, should it be tendered him, but that he will not make a fight for it. He is regarded by the Democrats as the only man who would stand any show against Mr. Henderson, as he is expected to poll the one-time strength of his father.

The convention takes place at Dubuque early in September, at which time Mr. Boies will probably be nominated by acclamation.

TO START ROOSEVELT BOOM.

Understood that President's Re-election Will Be Urged at Convention of Republican Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—General arrangements for the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs were to have been perfected at a meeting of the committee appointed for that purpose at the office of President Isaac Miller Hamilton to-day, but owing to the illness of one of the members the conference was postponed until the latter part of the week or the first of next week.

Meanwhile all of the members of the committee are agreed on the general plan. St. Louis has been determined upon as the convention city and the date has been fixed for Sept. 30. The convention will last for three days and is expected to be the most important ever held by the associated clubs.

It is pretty generally understood that President Roosevelt's boom for 1904 will be started during the convention. Secretary Root will speak as the official mouthpiece of the Administration and the young element in the Republican Party is enthusiastic for the Rough Rider President.

NEW YORKERS INJURED BY TRESTLE'S COLLAPSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Six men were badly hurt to-day by the collapse of a trestle at the city's new filtration plant in course of construction for the city at Torresdale, a suburb. The injured:

SULLIVAN, JOHN J., aged forty, foreman carpenter of New York.
HIGGINS, JAMES F., aged thirty-three, carpenter, New York.
KIRK, WILLIAM, aged thirty-seven, bridge builder, New York.
FERNAN, JAMES, aged thirty-four, bridge builder, New York.
BRYAN, D. R., aged thirty-five, laborer, Philadelphia.
COYLE, PHILIP, aged twenty-nine, carpenter, Philadelphia.
DANSTON, JAMES, laborer, Philadelphia.

All of the injured men, excepting Danston, were at work on the trestle. Danston was working with about forty other laborers beneath the structure, and it is regarded as miraculous that his companions escaped injury.

The trestle was being built and the accident was caused by a weak support which gave way, resulting in the collapse of the superstructure, which in falling carried the workmen to the ground.

Danston's injuries are comparatively slight, but all of the others were injured internally besides sustaining broken bones.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 85½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 63c; cotton, 8 15-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Begin your outing right. Table d'hote breakfast (75c.) served on Day Line Steamers from 7 to 10 A. M. New landing W. 129th St.

Only Twenty Hours
From New York to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York daily. Superb equipment.—Adv.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE

On Eve of Coronation Thanks His People for Their Sympathy.

Minor Rehearsals of the Coronation Ceremony at Westminster—King's Health Satisfactory.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Everything is in readiness for King Edward's coronation to-morrow. The King's health is as good as could be expected, and his strength continues to increase satisfactorily.

Some regalia for the coronation was removed to-day from Buckingham and St. James's Palaces to Westminster Abbey, where minor rehearsals of the coronation ceremony were held. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught also paid visits of inspection to the Abbey.

The King did not drive out to-day. A large crowd had gathered outside Buckingham Palace in expectation of their Majesty's taking a drive, and the King, who was lunching in one of the front rooms of the building, came to a window in full view of the people, who cheered him enthusiastically. The King bowed his acknowledgments.

It had been expected that his Majesty would visit Westminster Abbey to-day, but he did not do so. He was busily engaged with his secretary, Lord Knollys.

The following message from King Edward to his people was made public to-night:

To My People: On the eve of my coronation, an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important of my life, I am anxious to express to my people at home and in the colonies and in India my heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy they have manifested toward me during a time in my life of such imminent danger. The postponement of the coronation ceremony, owing to my illness, has caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to all who intended to celebrate it. But their disappointment has been borne by them with admirable patience and temper.

The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer up my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as sovereign of this great Empire.

EDWARD, R. AND I.

Buckingham Palace, Aug. 8.

The proclamation is a personal and spontaneous expression of his Majesty's feelings. It was conceived and written by himself in an autograph letter to the Home Secretary, C. T. Ritchie. In addressing the letter to the Home Secretary the King followed the traditions observed by the late Queen Victoria when she addressed personal messages to the nation.

An official bulletin was issued to-day which said:

"King Edward bore the journey to London yesterday without the least fatigue. His Majesty had a good night and is in excellent health. The wound practically is healed."

Another bulletin will be issued on Sunday next. It will be the last and it will be issued only with the object of placing on record how the King bore the coronation ceremony.

WARSHIPS AT ST. JOHN'S.

French Cruiser to Participate in Coronation Celebrations.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 7.—The British cruiser Charybdis, the sloop Alert, and the special service steamer Columbine, together with the French cruiser Isly, arrived here to-day to participate in the approaching coronation celebrations.

Commodore Montferrand of the Isly and Capt. Montgomerie of the Charybdis, with officers of their commands, will attend the functions to be given on shore. The crews of the French and British warships will land and give a joint review and a sham battle.

THREE BATHERS DROWNED.

Unexplained Accident Occurred at Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 7.—A strong undertow claimed the lives of three bathers here to-day. The dead are:

FIRD, GEORGE, aged seventy years, of Ottawa, Can., a former member of the Board of Aldermen of that city.
BASHAM, WALTER, aged fifty-five, of Montreal, chief train despatcher on the Grand Trunk Railroad.
THOMAS, Miss FLORENCE J., aged twenty years, of Montreal.

The three persons were the only bathers in that section of the beach at the time. The belief is that all three were washed from a raft. Miss Thomas was an elocutionist, and was to have been married this Autumn.

THOUSAND ISLANDS DEAL.

New York Central Said to be After Steamboat Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—It is stated here on good foundation to-night that the New York Central Road is about to absorb the Thousand Island and St. Lawrence River Steamboat Companies, owned by the Folgers. These companies own and operate nine passenger steamers on the river, handling all the Central's business for Thousand Islands points. General Manager S. Folger is out of town to-night, and confirmation or denial of the report cannot be obtained.

The fact that General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels and other Central officials have been spending days on the river with Henry Folger, President of the steamboat companies, is regarded as confirmation of the rumor.

Accused School Teachers of Flirting.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 7.—The annual school meeting in the East Islip district resulted in the election of Joseph Kopsky, a Bohemian, to membership in the Board of Education. Trustee E. H. Day was accused of having written a letter to Miss Mattie Briggs and Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, teachers in the school, practically charging them with neglecting their duties to flirt and also with generally acting in a silly manner. Mr. Day said the letter was simply to admonish the young women to be a little more decorous in their behavior, so that their example might be wholesome to their charges. A motion to censure Mr. Day was passed by a vote of 51 to 15.

Well-Known Boston Policeman Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Benjamin P. Eldredge, ex-Superintendent of Police of this city, and President of the National Chief of Police Association, died to-day, after a lingering illness of paralysis. Capt. Eldredge was very highly esteemed personally as well as officially. During his long service on the police force of Boston he was repeatedly conspicuous for effective performance of duty. He was a native of Truro, N. S., and sixty-four years of age.

New York to Colorado.
Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices, 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

WELSH COLONY SUFFERING.

The One in Patagonia Said to be in Deplorable Condition on Account of Floods.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 7.—W. L. Griffith, Canadian Government Agent in Wales, has just returned from a visit to the Welsh Patagonian salt settlement at Saltcoats, N. W. T. When he arrived here he found a letter awaiting him showing a bad state of affairs existing in the Welsh colony in Patagonia.

The Chubert Valley is again flooded. The melting snows in the Andes, together with an unusually heavy rainfall, has created an overflow in the river which has caused the capital of the colony, Rawson, to be flooded, and the towns of Trelew and Gaiman are under water.

The poor people are flying to the hills for shelter and safety. There is a scarcity of the necessities of life, and altogether the condition of the people is deplorable. The disposition of those remaining in the colony will no doubt be to follow their friends to Canada, but it is feared they will be, on account of the floods, in a more or less destitute condition, and will require assistance.

If Canada cannot assist South Africa may get these people.

BANDMASTER DUSS HURT.

Foot Slipped as He Tried to Board a Car and He Was Thrown to the Ground.

Bandmaster J. S. Duss, whose band is appearing at the St. Nicholas Rink, was thrown from a Columbus Avenue street car at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street yesterday and badly hurt.

Mr. Duss said last night he was on his way to the St. James Building when he tried to board a passing street car. His foot slipped and he was thrown from the running board. He was dragged along for a distance of ten feet, and then thrown to the pavement. The left side of his face was cut and bruised, his left eye discolored, and his left hand slightly cut.

He refused to make a complaint against the motorman or conductor of the car, and appeared at his concert last night.

MR. GREATSINGER SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

Railroad Circles Hear He Has Relinquished. Presidency of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

A report was in circulation in railroad circles in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to the effect that Jacob L. Greatsinger had tendered his resignation as President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

No one in a position to speak with regard to the matter could be found at the offices of the company in Brooklyn.

Mr. Greatsinger himself is out of town, visiting his old home, near Elmira, N. Y.

None of the officials of the company who would be likely to know if Mr. Greatsinger had resigned could be found last night in Brooklyn.

Mr. Greatsinger was elected as President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on March 20, 1901, the resignation of ex-President Clinton L. Rossiter being accepted at the same meeting of Directors. A few weeks before, Mr. Greatsinger had been made President of the Minnesota Iron Company, after having served as master mechanic and in other positions on the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, which is owned by that company.

BURNED TO WATER'S EDGE.

Passengers of Ferryboat New Brunswick Taken Ashore—Engineer Scorched—Horses Swam to Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The overturning of a lamp in the engine room of the ferryboat New Brunswick, plying between this city and New York, set fire to the boat about 10 o'clock to-night, and so rapidly did the flames spread that the vessel had to be beached on the meadows, about three miles below the city, and allowed to burn to the water's edge. The boat carried a crew of twenty-three men, and there were sixteen passengers aboard.

Capt. George F. Rogers of Brooklyn gave orders that the lifeboats should be lowered when it became apparent that the flames could not successfully be fought, and the passengers were taken ashore so speedily that there was no excitement.

The engineer of the boat, William Traver of Bath, N. Y., was badly burned about the face and hands.

Two race horses belonging to John B. Hubbard of New Brunswick were pushed overboard, and swam ashore uninjured. The passengers were carried to the city in wagons; the crew rowed up. The New Brunswick, which was the property of the New York, Amboy and New Brunswick Steamboat Company, had been in commission since 1881, and was valued at $60,000. She was partially insured.

SENATOR HANNA HAS NO THOUGHT OF RESIGNING.

Says a Little Pleasantry Has Been Taken Too Seriously—Still Chairman of the Republican Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 7. — Senator Hanna, in his speech at Urbana yesterday, was quoted as saying:

"The only difficulty is that I am afraid the Republicans of Ohio will have to find some other fellow for the Senate, because I don't want to go back there. I think I would rather do this kind of work."

What the Senator said was merely a little pleasantry, and he does not understand how he happened to be taken seriously.

To-day Senator Hanna talked about the much-discussed National Chairmanship and said:

"If the members of the National Republican Committee do not want me for chairman of the committee that is the end of it. Unless they put me out I shall remain chairman, however. I am chairman of the committee because they made me chairman, and so far as I know the members have not changed their minds about me. There is no occasion for the National Committee to meet before December, 1903. There is no change in chairmanship contemplated, so far as I know. I am in as good condition for the work of the committee as ever."

ATLANTIC CITY'S 'TIDAL WAVE.'

Fears of Timid Resorters May Be Serious for the Hotel Proprietors.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Talk about a tidal wave in August seems to be still agitating the great resort, and the local Weather Bureau officer is in receipt of a number of letters from people who are suffering from timidity and those whose monetary interests are threatened.

Timid seashore residents have fears that should they go sailing the tidal wave might catch them. Guests are leaving many hotels, it is said, and the rumor has finally come to be looked at from a serious standpoint, as thousands of dollars may be lost by hotel proprietors because of the groundless fears.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv.

STRIKE RIOTERS ARE HELD

Coroner's Jury Lays Blame for Killing at Shenandoah.

Result of Investigation Over Death of Joseph Beddal Causes Imprisonment of Butcher and Saloon Keeper.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 7.—The Coroner's Jury which has been investigating the death of Joseph Beddal, who received his fatal injuries in the riot here last week, concluded its inquiry to-day and rendered a verdict holding "Joseph Paluwicz, a butcher; Matthew Paulaskas, a one-armed saloon keeper, and many other rioters unknown to the jury, responsible for the killing.

The men named in the verdict are now locked up and other arrests will follow. The two men were taken into custody this afternoon by two constables, who were protected by a platoon of soldiers from Company K of the Twelfth Regiment.

A large number of witnesses were examined, including the three workmen and Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddal, who were first attacked by the mob, the six policemen who were subsequently set upon and some of them shot, and several eye-witnesses of the riot.

Paluwicz was identified by three boys who testified they saw him in the crowd with a club and Paulaskas is alleged by another witness to have injured Joseph Beddal. The policemen testified that as they ran up the street pursued by the mob firing pistols, men standing at nearly every saloon door shot at them as they passed. At one doorway three men stood "blazing away" at them and from an upper window of a building three other men were shooting down on them.

The drinking places referred to are all owned by foreigners.

Policeman Ringheiser testified that when he learned of the disturbance he immediately started to summon his fellow-officers. While doing so he met Percy Walker, a mine worker. He asked Walker to call the Miners' Committee and have it use its influence to disperse the crowd, but Ringheiser said: "He only gave me the laugh."

During the inquest a number of names of persons who it is alleged were in the riot and the location of others whose names are withheld were furnished the Coroner. These names will be given to the proper authorities and arrests made. One other foreigner, Joseph Wenczkonis, who was shot in the face, was arrested to-day on a charge of rioting. Nearly a dozen men are now in custody, charged with complicity in the affair.

The situation in this section of the coal fields remains unchanged, and staff officers at brigade headquarters do not apprehend any trouble in the near future. The troops had a quiet day. Two companies are still on guard duty in the foreign quarter of the town. The Governor's troop of cavalry took a practice march of twenty miles through the Mahanoy Valley, passing through Malkerville, Frickville, Moore, New Boston, Mahanoy City, St. Nicholas, Lanigansville Pass, and Jackson's Patch. The Eighth Regiment and the two companies of the Fourth Regiment gave an evening parade and review at brigade headquarters at 5 o'clock.

Both the English and foreign speaking local unions of the miners held mass meetings to-day, at which district leaders made addresses. The question of relief was one of the principal subjects discussed.

The throwing of stones at the troops was repeated early this morning. This time the attack was not made on the camp, but against the provost guards stationed at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, near one of the foreign colonies in the southern part of the town.

Brig. Gen. Gobin had been requested by the town authorities to send a company of men to that locality because of the disorders that had been occurring there. Company A of the Eighth Regiment, under Capt. Garver, was on duty there all night, and early this morning the Colonel of the regiment said the company was greeted with a shower of stones which came from the top of the high hill overlooking the railroad station.

The Captain immediately implaced a detail of men in the vicinity of the houses from which the stones were thrown. No one was captured, as the offenders had escaped before the soldiers reached the top of the hill.

Last night an intoxicated coal and iron policeman wandered into the camp and became disorderly. He was placed in the guard tent, and this morning was released. A number of strikers heard of the incident and formed a picket line around the camp, waiting for the man to leave the place. They followed him down the Mahanoy City Road, but as there were a number of soldiers in the vicinity, the strikers did not molest him.

The Rev. Charles Edwards, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, ex-State President of the Young Men's Bible Society, said to-day that the young men in his congregation, which is made up principally of mine workers, have informed him that foreigners have determined to cut off an ear of every man who returns to work, so that they will forever be marked as "unfair workmen."

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 7.—To-day about 300 strikers, mostly foreigners, patrolled the streets of Summit Hill, and made an effort to force all workmen to return to their homes. For a time the town was in a riotous state. Non-union men were compelled to flee for safety. Those who were captured were roughly handled. Sheriff Gombert of Carbon County says he is unable to prevent outbreaks, and Gen. Gobin has been advised of the situation.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is now running coal through Breakers Nos. 4 and 12, and is shipping a train of coal a day to the market. On Monday, it is said, the company will commence cutting coal at the No. 12 Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 7.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers said with reference to the decision of Judge Goff in the habeas corpus proceedings against the miners in West Virginia: "The only thing to do now is to make an appeal to President Roosevelt for the pardon of the men now in jail, and this will probably be done at once."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad for the week ending Aug. 2 carried only 920 tons of anthracite coal. This is the smallest tonnage of hard coal the company has moved for many years. For the same week in 1901 the tonnage of anthracite amounted to 98,439 tons.

The shipments of bituminous coal continue to show a steady increase. Last week the company carried 587,035 tons, against 385,747 tons last year.

STOPPED MINER'S FUNERAL.

Deputy U. S. Marshals Prevent Services Being Held in a Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

HINTON, West Va., Aug. 7.—There is much comment this evening on Loup Creek, in the New River coal field, over the action of Deputy United States Marshals preventing the funeral of John Kennead, union miner, who died yesterday, being held in a hall which is sometimes used as a sanctuary and located near a coal plant.

The building is on ground covered by in-

Bird's-Eye View of the Thousand Islands on exhibition at the New York Central ticket office, 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street. The picture is 5 by 11 feet, and made by an eminent German artist.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special, via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

junction, and the mourners had assembled and the corpse was carried into the sanctuary when the deputies appeared and notified the Rev. George W. Underwood that funeral services must not proceed there under pain of arrest. The mourners quietly left the building and followed the corpse, which was conveyed by human hands up a rugged mountain side, and to a little graveyard half a mile away, where the last rites were said.

TO STOP ROYAL DECADENCE.

Said that Pope Will Grant No More Dispensations for Consanguineous Marriages.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to Dalziel's News Agency from Rome says the Pope has notified the reigning houses of Europe that no more dispensations for consanguineous marriages will be granted.

It is the wish of the Pope, says the dispatch, that royal personages contract marriages outside of royal families in order to stop degeneration.

NEW YORK MAN TO BUILD ALASKA ROAD.

J. B. McDonald Secures Contract to Construct 400 Miles in Valdes Copper River District.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 7.—F. C. Helm, President of the Valdes Copper River and Yukon Company, announces that thirty-five miles of Valdes Eagle Railway will be built this year, and that the entire 400 miles will be completed within two and one half years.

The contract for the building of the road has been let to J. B. McDonald of New York, for completion in that time. Rails for the tracks are on the water between Tacoma and Valdes, and will be distributed by Sept. 10. Mr. Helm is a member of the New York brokerage firm of Helm & Abbott. Mr. Abbott is en route home from England, where bonds of road have largely been placed.

Mr. Helm says: "We have had surveyors in the Copper River Valley for the last two years, and now are ready to begin construction. From Valdes the course of the road will follow the lower river and Government trail for a distance of 100 miles. Here the tracks will approach the Copper River.

"In determining upon the building of the railway the fact that the Copper River Valley is composed largely of good agricultural land has been almost as much of the consideration as the mining prospects. The soil of the valley is remarkably productive, and the seasons are of such duration that many products may be grown. In the next few years I expect to see thousands of people settle there. The mineral wealth of Copper River Valley, consisting of both copper and gold, is almost valueless without transportation facilities. These we propose to supply. Our company has secured promising properties along the river, and we intend to develop these along with the railroad enterprises."

FULL-BLOOD INDIAN LEADS PALEFACE BAND.

Sioux Brave from Montana, Nagiyanpe by Name, Elected Director of Municipal Band at Carlisle, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 7.—Nagiyanpe, a full-blooded Sioux Indian from Fort Shaw, Montana, bears the proud distinction of being the first red man in the world called to assume the directorship of a concert band composed entirely of white musicians. Nagiyanpe, who is a youth of twenty-one, has just been elected leader of the Municipal Band at Carlisle, Penn.

Nagiyanpe has assumed the name of Robert Bruce for his intercourse with the pale face. He is modest and unassuming, and enjoys the confidence and admiration of the young men he instructs.

His early musical education was secured in the wilds of Montana, at an agency school. He left when a mere boy to take a place as trombone player in a vaudeville theatre in Salt Lake City, and later at the Opera House in Cheyenne, Wyoming. He went on a tour of the country with the famous Carlisle Indian Band, which was being lead by Dennison Wheelock, a Wisconsin brave. Nagiyanpe has since played his favorite instrument, the trombone, with the Philharmonic Band of Wilmington, Del., and the First Brigade Band of Philadelphia.

Since coming to Carlisle he has been employed in a local shoe factory, until the Municipal Band, an organization of no mean reputation, lost its leader, when the young Indian's talents were recognized, and he was tendered the leadership.

OTHER WESTERN ROADS CUT.

Great Western's Reduction Met by All Chicago-Missouri Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—All the Chicago-Missouri River lines have decided to meet the Great Western's reduced rate on packing house products and dressed beef from Kansas City to Chicago.

A meeting of the executive officers and general traffic officials was held in Chicago to-day to decide what should be done in the matter. A few of the roads were opposed to meeting the new rates, because the action would involve a reduction in the rate on live stock.

A corresponding reduction in the rates on these articles from the Missouri to the Mississippi River will be put in effect—namely, 13½ cents when consigned to points east of the Mississippi River, and 15 cents to the Mississippi River locally.

TO CARRY THEIR OWN RISKS.

National Grain Dealers Organise Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Members of the Grain Dealers' National Association have been complaining of the increase of rates made on grain and elevators, and at a meeting held in Chicago this week arranged to organize the Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Insurance Company and carry their own risks.

The headquarters will be in Indianapolis. C. A. McCotter, special agent of the Millers' National Association of Chicago and a recognized expert on grain insurance, will be Secretary and Treasurer, and he has resigned from the Millers' National, to take effect Aug. 15. It is hoped to have the new company ready for operation in September.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special offers a rapid schedule, and is appreciated by the busy man of affairs.—Adv.

MAYOR FOR RADICAL POLICE REFORM

Advocacy of Liberal Excise Laws Evokes Divergent Comment.

HE OPPOSES THE SPY SYSTEM

Would Reorganize Administrative Methods of the Force.

AID OF A CHIEF OF POLICE NEEDED

Commissioner Should Have Power to Remove Inspectors and Captains—Col. Partridge, Gen. A. D. Andrews, and Mr. Philbin Appointed to Report on Ways and Means.

Mayor Low's fifth weekly "talk" delivered yesterday was issued to inform the public about police affairs during the first six months of his administration.

The last few paragraphs of Mayor Low's statement came as a surprise to the police officials, and it was declared around the Mulbery Street Headquarters that next Sunday and all Sundays following while Mayor Low held to his present opinions would be "wider open" than any since Jan. 1. The paragraphs of the statement which caused the most comment follow:

"What is the duty of the police on Sundays as to the saloons which have not been qualified as hotels? Clearly, the police must see that the doors of such saloons are kept locked; that the screens are raised; that there is no gathering of people in the baarroom, and the like. Beyond this it does not seem to me the duty of the police to go, under ordinary conditions.

"In other words, the police are bound, and will be expected to enforce the specific requirements of the law as to the closing of saloons that are not hotels, the raising of screens, and the like; but they are not bound, and neither will they be expected, ordinarily, in the enforcement of this law, and of others like it, to go beyond what they can accomplish in full uniform. Anything less than this will not be satisfactory; anything more than this would seem to me to be a use of the police most unwise in a cosmopolitan city like New York.

"A clear understanding on the part of the people, and a rigid application of these ideas on the part of the police, ought to secure for the community the quiet Sunday that it is determined to have; and it ought to break up the paying by saloonkeepers of blackmail to the police."

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

The statement as given out by officials of the Mayor's office is as follows:

"The Police Department touches the people at so many points as to make a discussion of it difficult under the conditions that attach to these talks. Especially is this the case at a moment when public opinion is excited in connection with a particular incident such as is now under investigation. Even now, however, it may not be amiss to consider some of the problems with which the Police Commissioner is called upon to deal.

"Let me try to illustrate his first embarrassment. During the last six months the Department of Street Cleaning, in the bureau of final disposition, has saved $28,000, as compared with last year, notwithstanding the fact that it has handled 42,000 loads more than last year. In addition, during the entire month of July, it has not sent a single load of waste to sea. These are notable achievements. They have been made possible, first, by the substitution of Commissioner Woodbury by the Mayor for the former Street Cleaning Commissioner; and, second, by the substitution of Capt. Piper by Commissioner Woodbury for the former Superintendent of Final Disposition.

"The Inspectors and Captains of the police force are to the Police Commissioner what the heads of departments are to the Mayor, and what the Superintendent of Final Disposition is to the Street Cleaning Commissioner. If the Police Commissioner could remove Inspectors and Captains at will, or as easily as officials not in the uniformed force can be removed, results could be expected quickly, which, under existing laws relating to the Police Department, can only be had slowly. But the Police Commissioner cannot do this. All that he can do is to shift his officers around.

WHAT COL. PARTRIDGE HAS DONE.

"It is no small matter that, even under these conditions, the Commissioner of Police has succeeded already in putting an end to the "red light" district, of which so much was heard in the last campaign; in abolishing the horrible "cadet" system, which was a part of it, and in breaking up not a few of the most notorious evil resorts in the city. Some progress has been made in other directions as well.

"In every discussion of the police force it must always be borne in mind that all good citizens want to think well of it and to be proud of it, and that the force itself wants to be well thought of. Things that injure or discredit the force must be spoken of as they deserve, but it would be a grave injustice to the great body of the force to suppose for an instant that it is not itself ashamed of the things that bring just criticism upon it. I am sure that in the long run the city may confidently make its appeal to the consciences of the men who, as policemen, wear the city's uniform.

"I am impressed, however, with the belief that, in one way or another, it must be made easier than it is now for the Police Commissioner to rid the department of an officer whom he knows to be inefficient, or whom he believes to be corrupt. At the present time charges must be proved in a manner that will stand the test of a court of law before the departmenet can be rid of an unsatisfactory officer. Only recently the Commissioner has given almost all of his time for six weeks to the trial of an Acting Captain. Proceedings of this sort do not make for discipline; they make

against it. In the meanwhile the time of the Commissioner is taken up by tedious trials in a way that interferes seriously with his administration of the department.

"I understand that the conditions attaching to police service make some protection of officers from arbitrary removal neccessary in the interests of the force, but I believe that the existing law can be importantly improved in this and in other respects.

"In the first place, the force at the present time is not properly organized. The Police Commissioner is obliged to administer it without a Chief of Police. This is precisely as though the Secretary of War were called upon to administer the army without a commander in chief. The effect is to culminate upon the Commissioner two different sorts of duties that do not belong together.

"In the next place, the Commissioner is obliged to conduct all important trials personally. In a force so large as the police force of the City of New York, numbering approximately 8,000 officers and men, this again is a serious burden to throw upon an executive officer. I think some means should be devised for relieving the Commissioner of such a duty. It may well be that the finding of any tribunal to be created should be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police, but the actual duty of conducting the trial ought not, necessarily, to fall upon the executive head of the department.

"I think, also, that a system can be devised which will command greater support from the courts. A good executive officer is not necessarily capable of conducting a trial so to avoid legal mistakes; he may be wholly at sea as to methods of procedure. The present system makes as great as possible the danger of the miscarriage, both of discipline and of justice, growing out of errors in procedure in conducting police trials. A wise policy would make this danger as small as possible.

PENSION FUND DRAWBACK.

"Again, the officers and men are granted special protection by the courts because of their contribution to the pension fund. I think the City of New York could very well afford, in case of need, to put an end to the property interest in the department enjoyed by the force because they contribute to the pension fund.

"There are doubtless other amendments which experience under the present law would indicate to be desirable. I have, therefore, determined to appoint a commission, consisting of Commissioner Partridge, Mr. Eugene A. Philbin, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews, to look into this subject and make to me such suggestions as to amendments of the law as may seem to them good.

"I have been much interested, also, in the discussion which has been carried on concerning the three-platoon system. It appears to me clear that the objection to that system, as it was formerly organized, are serious and weighty. On the other hand, many of the criticisms urged against the present two-platoon system also seem to me to be very strong. The standard of living in the United States, and especially in the City of New York, has changed so much since the two-platoon system was adopted, thirty years ago, that I am easily able to believe that some change in the system may be necessary in order to meet the present demands of the public conscience. I think that existing conditions favor the adoption by the city, at the present time, of the very best system that can be devised.

"This, again, however, is a matter that requires, for its wise solution, careful study as well as technical knowledge. It may easily be that the most desirable system that can be devised will involve the cooperation of the financial authorities of the city with the Police Department, if it is to be made practicable. I shall, therefore, ask the same gentlemen to look into this matter and to report to me their recommendations in this regard.

"It will not be imagined, I am sure, that I place my reliance solely upon changes in the law, and in the readjustment of the hours of police duty, for improvement in the police conditions of the city. Even under the existing law, with all its defects, the Police Commissioner has large command of the situation, and I expect to see improvement steadily effected. The law, however, is the Commissioner's tool; and better work can be done with a good tool than with a poor one.

"Heated discussion of the excise law has so largely died out for the moment, that it may be possible for me to say a helpful word upon the subject at the present time.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

"It is worth while, perhaps, to call attention, first of all, to the fact that the excise law has been greatly changed since I was Mayor of Brooklyn—twenty years ago—and also since Mr. Roosevelt was President of the Police Commission of the City of New York, under Mayor Strong. The change in the method of issuing a license, effected by the Raines law, calls for no discussion at the present time; although this change was, in my judgment, both far-reaching and salutary. The essential features of the law, however, as it affects the public and the liquor dealer, have also been importantly changed. These changes it is well to make entirely clear, for they bear both upon the public understanding of the law and upon the duty of the police in the administration of the law.

"The former excise law forbade all sales of liquor on Sunday, except in hotels with meals, and for service the word 'hotel' was strictly corstrued. The present law also permits the sale of liquor on Sunday when served in hotels, with meals, provided that it be not served in the barroom. But this law, in addition, makes certain specific requirements as to hotels, and in other respects defines a hotel very much as it has been defined by the common law for centuries. Under the present law, compliance with the letter of this statutory definition is sufficient to constitute a hotel.

"The law next proceeds to forbid the sale of liquor on Sunday in other places than hotels and, in order to prevent the sale at such times in saloons that are not hotels, the law provides that the doors of such saloons shall be kept locked during the prohibited hours; that the screens shall be raised so that the barroom shall be opened to the street; and that persons not members of the family of the saloonkeeper's family shall not be admitted to the barrocm on Sunday; and the like.

"Two results flcw from these provisions of the law. First, that in saloons which have qualified as hotels, liquor can be lawfully sold on Sunday, provided it is served with a meel and in some other place than the barroom. The courts also have held that a sandwich is a meal. On the 20th of June, 1902, there were 12,725 liquor tax certificate of all kinds in force in the City of New York, and of these 2,791 were hotel certificates. When the Raines law went into effect there were about 550 hotels in what is now the City of New York. This means that a large number of places which, to the ordinary sight, appear to be saloons, have now the legal right to sell liquor on Sunday. People unfamiliar with this fact, and not knowing whether a given saloon has a hotel license or not, are very apt to suppose that such places are selling liquor in violation of law, and that the police force, consequently, is at fault. It must not be forgotten, therefore, that approximately one saloon out of every five in the City of New York at the present time has the legal right, to sell liquor on Sunday.

THE DUTY OF THE POLICE.

"This suggests two questions: First, is it not possible, leaving all other aspects of the question out of view, that the existing law, in its own way, makes ample provision for the public demand for the use of liquor on Sunday? Second, what is the duty of the police on Sundays as to the saloons which have not qualified as hotels?

"Clearly the police must see that the doors of such saloons are kept locked; that the screens are raised; that there is no gathering of people in the barroom and the like. Beyond this, it does not seem to me the duty of the police to go under ordinary conditions.

"In other words the police are bound and will be expected to enforce the specific requirements of the law as to the closing of saloons that are not hotels, the raising of screens, and the like; but they are not bound, and neither will they be expected, ordinarily, in the enforcement of this law, and of others like it, to go beyond what they can accomplish in full uniform. Anything less than this will not be satisfactory; anything more than this would seem to me to be a use of the police most unwise in a cosmopolitan city like New York.

"A clear understanding on the part of the people and a rigid application of these ideas on the part of the police ought to secure for the community the quiet Sunday that it is determined to have; and it ought to break up the paying by saloon keepers of blackmail to the police."

COL. PARTRIDGE'S VIEW.

Agrees in a General Way with the Mayor's Statement and Indorses His Ideas.

Commissioner Partridge, when seen last night at his home in Brooklyn with regard to Mayor Low's plan for a reorganization of the Police Department, said that he had not yet been officially informed of the matter, and preferred not to discuss it until he had been so informed.

"However," he added, "I will say now in a general way that I fully agree with what the Mayor has said on the matter and indorse his ideas."

WOULD CONSULT DEVERY.

Mr. Philbin Thinks Opinions of ex-Commissioners, Chiefs, and Captains Should Be Taken.

Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, discussing the Mayor's police reorganization plan yesterday, said:

"The Mayor consulted with me several days ago upon the subject of revising the police laws, and I have agreed to accept an appointment on his commission. I presume Commissioner Partridge will be Chairman of the commission, and Gen. Andrews and myself will be at his call.

"I believe the police question should be thoroughly investigated. It would be a good plan, it seems to me, to get all the views we can from ex-Police Commissioners, Chiefs, and Captains. I think that even Devery should be called upon for his opinions. We should prepare a report which will be of permanent and far-reaching effect. If we can prepare a revision of the laws which will place the Police Department upon a permanent and satisfactory basis, we will have done something well worth doing. I cannot at this time discuss the theories and suggestions which the Mayor makes."

GEN. ANDREWS ACCEPTS.

Gen. AVERY D. ANDREWS—I have notified the Mayor that I would accept the appointment on his commission, but it would be manifestly improper, in view of that fact, for me to enter into any discussion at this time of the Mayor's views.

DEVERY: "JOB TOO BIG FOR 'EM."

Says Mayor Has Had "Staggering of the Brains"—Had No Red Light District to Close.

Parts of the statement issued by Mayor Low were read last evening to ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery. Following are some of his comments:

"Say, that man down at the Mayor's office must have had a staggering of the brains. They can't run the Police Department. The trouble is that it is too big a job for 'em. Now, I don't want to interfere in police matters. Since Jan. 1 I got my information about the cops just the same as you people of the press. I had to read the newspapers. Now, talking about the force—the system—the people in there now are useless. They are depleting the force and ruining it all the time, and if they keep it up much longer the force of New York will be smashed all to pieces. Just say for me that Col. Partridge is too old—he is useless, and the job is too big for the whole crowd. Col. Partridge has his knitting to do, I suppose."

"But Mayor Low says that the 'red light' district has been wiped out," suggested the interviewer.

Mr. Devery bristled up. His face took on a stern look, and he shouted:

"There never was any 'red light' district in New York to close up. Say, they are just useless. They couldn't close anything up."

"What do you think is the trouble in the Police Department?"

"The man to run the Police Department of New York has got to come up from the sidewalk. He has got to pound the pavements and then get to be a sergeant, and then a roundsman, and so up the ladder. They take these militia fellows and put them in charge of a city force. Now, those fellows down there now might be able to line up some tin soldiers on a farm and give them orders to march around with their bright uniforms on. That's a sort of dress-parade business, and they are good for nothing else. They might do all right in the country, but never in a cosmopolitan city, because they don't know the people."

"Mayor Low says that there should be a Chief of Police," was suggested.

"That's it. Just the way. Waking up that they need a Chief of Police. Of course they do. They say that they are proud of the police. The people of New York were proud of the police before the first of January last, but they have lost all that feeling now."

"Mayor Low has decided to appoint a committee to reorganize the department," he was told.

"Now, who is going to do the reorganizing? I suppose they are going to suggest laws to the Legislature. Who's going to do it? Col. Partridge and Col. Andrews and Col. Lillipop and Col. Mud. I suppose that Col. Dust will also get in his fine work. You know the story about the man who had dust on his trousers and rain made it mud. What do they know about police reorganizing! What the police force of New York needs is 5,000 more men, and then I might get a chance on some of the jobs for the people of the Ninth."

There was one section of Mayor Low's talk which Mr. Devery heartily indorsed. The part of the statement declaring that no evidence should be collected against saloons or other like places except by men in uniform, caused him to smile and say:

"I am against the spy system. I am with them on that one thing. They should get evidence out in the open and not have sneaks going around getting evidence against reputable people."

"What do you think of Mayor Low's statement on the police pension fund?" was asked.

"When a man takes his life in his hands, and when he gives the city a tenure on his life and walks around on dangerous work all the time likely to be killed or hurt stopping runaway horses or the like, he should get a pension when he gets old. The pension system in the Police Department is all right."

"Mayor Low states that there should be some change in the present two platoon system."

"Yes, I put the three platoon system in operation, and they stopped it. The block system is the best for the police of New York. A policeman's beat extends half down the block, and, say, just get the records of the department under my administration when the police force was under the three platoon system and now. I'll bet that the record under my three-platoon system is the best. That's a matter of record, and they can't get away from it. If they have got any sense—don't talk about brains—they'll put the three-platoon system back again. If you are going to have a citizen at the head of the Police Department, then he won't know anything about the system in New York.

"They say that Col. Partridge and all the other Colonels ran away from the reporters down at Police Headquarters yesterday when that police statement came out. That's a plain case of running away because they were afraid to stand and answer the questions you fellows would put to them about the police. Just a case of getting scared and running away. Col. Partridge might do all right up in the country somewhere, but never—never in New York.

"You may say that the people of New York don't get what they pay for in the Police Department now. They ought to put more able-bodied young men on the force. That's what they want."

SENATOR PLATT SKEPTICAL.

Considers the Establishment of a State Police the Only Way Out of Present Difficulties.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, when seen at his Summer home at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night, was reserved in his comment on Mayor Low's statement.

"The commission named is a good one," he said, "but I fail to see how [good men as they are] they can do anything to straighten out the chaos that exists under the present method of policing the city. The only chance that I can see for improvement in the system is through the establishment of a State police, on something like the general plan for a State constabulary as provided for in the bill that was before the Legislature two years ago."

Senator Platt declined to comment on the suggestions of Mayor Low as regards the work of the police toward the enforcement of the excise law, and declared that he was not sufficiently familiar with the details of the present police system to be able to criticise either the pension plan or the existing difficulties in the management of the police. He also refused to commit himself on the matter of the power of removal as a means of ridding the police force of unworthy officers, and returned to the plan of a State police system by saying:

"The only way that I can see out of the difficulty is by establishing State supervision over all police affairs. The bill which was presented before the Legislature under the name of the Cohen bill had my approval at the time, and in my mind covered the case fully. I am convinced that as long as the effort is made to frame legislation for special cases the troubles that exist now will remain. A general police law is my idea of the solution of the difficulties, and until a general law is enacted there will be much the same police problem. The Cohen bill would cover the case and existing needs completely."

The bill which Senator Platt referred to was presented to the Legislature in the early part of the session of 1901, and at the time was generally known as the Platt State Constabulary bill. It was drawn by ex-Judge William N. Cohen on lines suggested by Senator Platt and held a prominent position in Albany affairs through the Winter, though in the end it was defeated. This measure provided for the establishment of a State Constabulary which should supersede the existing police organizations of all cities in the State after midnight of June 30, 1901, the old bodies then to be abolished and the new State organization to take power with the same men, who should then be under the control of a Commissioner of State Constabulary, to be appointed for a term of approximately five years for the first term and five years for succeeding terms.

A salary of $6,000 and $1,500 for expenses was provided for the Commissioner, who was to be assisted by a Chief Deputy Commissioner at a salary of $3,500 and $1,500 for expenses, two Deputy Commissioners at $2,000 and $1,000 for expenses each, and a sufficient clerical force, all to be appointed by the State Commissioner of Constabulary.

Other provisions of the proposed law were that there should be four Commissioners of Divisions and four Treasurers of Divisions to govern the policing of the chief cities, which were divided into four classes, with New York in the first class, Albany and Troy in the second, Syracuse and Rochester in the third, and Buffalo in the fourth. The Division Commissioners also were to be appointed by the State Commissioner and to serve during the pleasure of that official, thus putting absolute control of the State police in the hands of the State Commissioner.

These division officials by the terms of the bill were to be persons who had served in the Police Departments existing before in the rank of Sergeant or higher, thus giving the general suggestion that existing police arrangements would not be interfered with beyond the fixing of a central plan of control.

Further provisions of the Platt or Cohen bill were that there should be a Superintendent of State Constabulary for each city of the first four classes, a Deputy Superintendent for each 1,500 members of the force of said city, an Inspector for each 750 members of each police force, Captains not to exceed 1 for each 50 members, and Detective Sergeants in such numbers as might be deemed proper by the Division Superintendent. Minor officials were provided for fully, leaving no detail of the service out of the control of the State Superintendent.

Aside from the provisions of the bill for the larger cities it was provided that there should be appointed by the State Head Constables in the ratio of not less than 1 for each 400, or more than 1 for each 250 of population. Under the terms of the bills existing police bodies were to be continued, but the State Superintendent was to succeed in power all existing Police Board Commissions and like bodies.

It was further provided that after the enactment of this bill no existing salaries were to be increased except by the provisions of the bill, and that all police systems were to be placed under the control of the State Civil Service Board.

APPROVES MAYOR'S EXCISE VIEW

Deputy Thurston Says Man Who Wants Drink on Sunday Can't Be Prevented from Having It.

Deputy Commissioner Thurston, when asked about the Mayor's statement yesterday, said:

"Whatever Col. Partridge says, just write it down as 'me too.' I am too good a soldier to criticise my superiors. Mayor Low is a clear-headed man. Col. Partridge knows more about the specific matters contained in the statement than I do. Those matters would naturally come under his direction as Commissioner.

"My idea, as gathered from the Mayor's talk, may be different from others. Mayor Low says in effect that if a policeman comes along and sees the curtains up and the barroom clear, so that there is no plain violation of the law, it does not offend public decency if in the back room are gathered three or four men taking a quiet drink. If we are going to church with our wives and children on Sunday morning and we see men standing in front of a bar drinking or intoxicated and noisy it is an outrage to public decency which the people will not tolerate.

"This is a cosmopolitan city and the people have certain rights which they feel should be enjoyed. If you forbid a person to take a drink he will get that drink in spite of you. That's just human nature. Just the same as you and I would do. Now, if a man feels that you are not preventing him from having a glass of beer on Sunday he won't crave it so much."

MORRIS TEKULSKY PLEASED.

Just What Was Needed to Let the Liquor Dealers Know Where They Stood, He Says.

"This talk of Mayor Low's," said Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the New York State Liquor Association, yesterday, "is the most straightforward and fearless that I have ever known to come from a public officer. It is the best statement I have ever seen of the relation between the law and the liquor business. If the principles enunciated in this statement are adhered to in the actual administration of the Police Department blackmail will be at an end for all time. There will be nothing to collect blackmail for.

"We have known all the time that Commissioner Partridge had instructed his men not to look through key holes nor down chimneys, but at no time has he spoken to his men with the frankness exhibited in Mayor Low's talk. It is just the sort of thing that was needed to let the liquor dealer know just where he stood and guide the policeman in enforcing the law.

"No matter what the law is, liquor will always be sold in back rooms on Sundays, and because so large a number of people want it to be done. Even if it does break the law, it is but a misdemeanor, and the police have no right to go into private rooms to find misdemeanors. They can go anywhere to detect felonies, but it is their duty to make an arrest for a misdemeanor only when the violation is public and flagrant. This is what all public officers have felt, but none of them except Mayor Low has had the courage to say so in public."

HAS OPENED VICE'S FLOODGATES.

Former Excise Commissioner Harburger's Opinion of Mayor's Attitude on the Excise Question.

Ex-Assemblyman Julius Harburger, Tammany leader in the Tenth Assembly District, who was Excise Commissioner under Mayor Strong, commented last evening as follows on the Mayor's attitude on the liquor question:

"Mayor Low has evidently not given much thought to the Raines liquor tax law, or he would have hesitated before he made use of the language that 'one out of every five saloons in New York has a right to sell liquor on Sunday,' and that the other four should be closed by the police. He also said that the saloons that were operating as Raines law hotels could not be touched as long as they served sandwiches with drinks. He does not for a moment reflect that the impecunious saloon keepers, thousands of whom are honest and respectable, cannot compete with the divekeeper who has a Raines law hotel, and who will now defy the authorities and the law, knowing Mayor Low's views.

"Keep open on Sunday and let revelry, devilry, and immorality swing with full license. The Mayor proposes to throttle the honest poor taxpayer, who pays as much in his small business as does the Fifth Avenue Hotel bar or the Waldorf-Astoria. The Mayor places a premium on crime. He becomes the champion of the looter, marauder, blackmailer, dens of iniquity, where crimes are mostly begotten. The dissolutes, the dives, joints, disreputable places, opium dens, and panel-house keepers will shout reform with a vengeance. The Excise Department in the Greater New York will be overrun with applications for ten-room hotels.

"Never in the history of the Raines law hotel have they received such a boom as that gotten to-day by the reform Mayor of New York. He has opened up the gates of vice in every conceivable manner and form and has done more irreparable injury to the honest, capable, and conscientious saloon keeper, restaurateur, and liquor tax lieensee than was ever known before in the history of the excise question in this State."

AS TO THE PENSION FUND.

Ex-Police Commissioner Voorhis Thinks a Radical Change Is Badly Needed.

President John R. Voorhis of the Board of Elections, and former Police Commissioner, discussing Mayor Low's statement on police matters yesterday, said:

"I don't know that there has been any disposition on the part of the law courts to give patrolmen and other members of the Police Department any benefits in a legal way because they pay a small percentage of what they receive into the pension fund. I think that some important changes should be made in the police pension matter, and unless some radical change is made, the people will rise up in revolt against it. I think that an officer who is injured in the discharge of his duties should be well taken care of, but other officers who contract ordinary sickness, as many of them do, I don't think are specially deserving of receiving a pension.

Concerning the Mayor's attitude in the matter of the collection of evidence against saloons, he said:

"Wide open town! It would not be right for me to criticise Mayor Low in any way, nor shall I. He is of opposite political belief."

President Voorhis said he agreed with Mayor Low that there should be an executive head of the Police Department.

"It makes little difference whether the official is called a Chief of Police or a Superintendent," said he, "but the actual work of trying men for petty violations of duty should be left to such an official head. All his decisions should be subjected to review by the Commissioner, especially when the sentence involves either dismissal from the force, suspension, or a fine, of, say, thirty days' pay. I do not care in an offhand way to discuss the intricate subject of police legislation and the enforcement of the excise law."

DISMISSED FROM THE FORCE.

No Mercy Shown to Policeman Who Spent Two Hours and a Half Off Post.

Policeman Forster of the West Thirtieth Street Station was tried at Police Headquarters yesterday for neglect of duty and dismissed from the force for being off his post on Twenty-fourth Street and in Proctor's Theatre for two hours and a half.

Sergt. Russell of Deputy Commissioner Thurston's office, and Roundsman Jones of Inspector Harley's staff, were the complainants against the policeman. They had been assigned in citizens' clothing to investigate a complaint that policemen use Proctor's Theatre as a sleeping place during the early hours.

Russell and Jones told of going to Twenty-fourth Street and remaining upon a doorstoop till Forster came along trying his doors. When the policeman got to the point opposite the stage entrance, having passed them without recognizing either, he crossed and went inside. Jones remained on Twenty-fourth Street, watching the door there, while Russell went around to the Twenty-third Street entrance. Forster staid in the place from 3:12 A. M. to 5:37 A. M., when he came out the Twenty-fourth Street side.

"I know, and most everybody knows," said Col. Thurston, "that the patrolmen on this force don't do their duty. Complaints are constantly being received that they do not patrol properly. They go into places to rest and beat their tours of duty when they should be out watching. In order that other officers in this department may know that this kind of thing has got to stop, I shall certainly recommend to the Commissioner that you be dismissed from the force."

Lawyer Mark Alter, counsel for Forster, pleaded for another chance for his client, but as this was far from being the first complaint of the kind against the policeman, Col. Thurston was obdurate. Then the lawyer pleaded with Commissioner Partridge, who had taken a seat beside Col. Thurston. Col. Partridge answered that he would approve the judgment.

"The people have a right to get a return for their money," said he. "A policeman who leaves the people who pay him to the mercy of thieves while he goes away for two hours and a half has no claim for sympathy."

RAIDS BY CAPT. WENDEL.

Alleged Chief of "Handbook Men" Among Prisoners Taken.

Police Captain Charles C. Wendel of the Elizabeth Street Station and Detectives Rauth, Finn, Bernstein, and Burns paid a visit yesterday to the saloon at the corner of Chambers and Centre Streets, kept by Andrew Berger, and arrested George A. Wallace on the charge of running a handbook on the races, and also took Berger on the charge of permitting gambling in his place.

Then the party separated and went to Room 92 in the Stewart Building. On the door was the sign, "Walter Mack, Agent for Baker's Cocoa." The police party went in and found three men, whom they also arrested. They were James McDonald, alleged to be the proprietor of the room; James McCarthy, and John Jones. The room had in it a desk, table, chairs, and a messenger call. The detectives say it is headquarters for handbook men, and that McDonald is at the head of them.

On McDonald bills amounting to $1,400 were found, and in addition twelve envelopes, containing in the aggregate $79.45, were captured. These envelopes are alleged to contain the winnings of various bettors.

The five prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Police Court. James McDonald was held in $500 bail for examination next Tuesday. James McCarthy and John Jones were discharged. Andrew Berger, the proprietor of the saloon, was discharged because of lack of evidence, and George A. Wallace was held in $500 bail for examination next Tuesday.

AFTER RAINES LAW HOTELS.

Acting Under Col. Partridge's Order, Police Arraign Forty Proprietors for Violations.

Acting under orders of Commissioner Partridge, the police of the Bronx and the Eastern District of Harlem have begun a crusade against Raines law hotelkeepers who have not complied with the law as to the number and size of rooms and providing the proper fire escapes. The police have been investigating the hotels for one week, and as a result forty hotelkeepers appeared yesterday in the Harlem Court in response to summonses issued by Magistrate Zeller.

When the forty men had finally arrived all said that they had no intention of violating the law and that they would remedy defects if they were given time. The Magistrate, after hearing their plea, dismissed them, saying that he would give them just two weeks to comply with the law. All promised and departed.

It is said that the crusade north of the Harlem River is but the beginning of a general crusade which is to spread from the Battery to the Bronx. The order, it is said, was issued by Commissioner Partridge, who is acting in the matter with the Excise Board.

Some of those who appeared before Magistrate Zeller yesterday were Henry Kruse, 652 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; J. W. Buehler, 700 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; Julius Schmidt, 657 Morris Avenue; Annie Daird, 160 Jerome Avenue; Michael Howard, 837 Morris Avenue; Ernest Cramer, 1,074 Prospect Avenue; Edward Nelson, 730 Westchester Avenue; Christian Muhl, 20 St. Ann's Avenue; Martin Wellbrook, 2,058 Third Avenue; Charles Tate, 1,085 Union Avenue; J. C. Sullivan, West Farms; Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Boston Road and Southern Boulevard; William De Witt, 148 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Charles Thiebauth, 2,354 First Avenue; John Huneke, 2,283 Third Avenue; Martin McGowan, 2,158 Third Avenue, and Kinsella Brothers, 2,367 Second Avenue.

Police Reserves Out to Stop Gambling.

The police reserves of four precincts were massed at Witzel's Point View Grove at Whitestone yesterday during the presence there of the Highland Occidental Club of Harlem. The authorities heard that a well-known gambler had paid the club $800 for the right to run gambling games in the grove during the afternoon, and the police were there to prevent it. They had also heard that Miles McDonnell and Thomas Kennedy, between whom there is a feud since the shooting affray some time ago in the Onawa Hotel, when McDonnell shot and killed one man and wounded others, would be present, and trouble was feared. McDonnell, however, did not appear.

Fifty New Patrolmen Appointed.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday appointed fifty new patrolmen.

W. J. BRYAN CALLS THE PRESIDENT BLOODTHIRSTY.

Declares the West Point Speech Suggested Inherent Barbarism — On Judge Jackson's Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—Under the caption "A Bloodthirsty President," W. J. Bryan's Commoner to-day says:

"President Roosevelt in his recent extemporaneous speech at West Point gave expression to a sentiment which suggests an inherent barbarism that will have to be taken into account in weighing his purposes and predicting his future course.

"His address on 'Strenuous Life,' delivered some three years ago, showed that he gave to virtue the ancient, rather than the modern, definition, and placed physical courage above mental greatness and moral worth. But in his West Point speech he laid aside all restraint, and in a fit of animal enthusiasm, said: 'A good soldier must not only be willing to fight; he must be anxious to fight; I do not want to have anything to do with him if he is not.'

"When he said this he turned a light upon his inner self and revealed a moral deformity which must shock such of his friends as are not wholly carried away with the bloody and brutal gospel of imperialism. If the President really means what he says, we may expect that his second term, if he has one, will be made for ever illustrious by the inauguration of a new régime at the Military Academy and in the army. The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount will be discarded and the yellow-back novel substituted for them—for 'Thou shalt not kill' and 'Blessed are the peacemakers' could have no proper place in a school designed to train men to be 'anxious to fight.'

"Cadets are not selected because they are by nature ferocious, they are not kept chained like savage dogs and let loose occasionally to gratify their passion for mischief; they are, on the contrary, educated as a precautionary measure and kept in readiness for possible contingencies.

"It is unfortunate for the country that the President should have held before its embryo soldiers the lowest rather than the highest ideals of military life. There have been many good soldiers during the last 1900 years, great Christian soldiers, who have loved peace and yet, who have, in an hour of peril, won glory for their country and themselves. These should be eulogized and emulated. Evil and only evil can come from idealizing the bloodthirsty soldiers."

Referring to Judge Jackson and his injunction The Commoner will also say:

"Judge Jackson is more lawless than the men against whom he directs his speeches. Judge Jackson usurps the power (not the right) to make laws and fix penalties, not according to the Constitution, but according to his own warped and biased judgment.

"A lawless Judge is a greater menace to free government than all the petty crimes which come before him in a lifetime. Impeachment proceedings have been suggested, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be brought before Congress.

"It was thought that when Federal Judge Jackson imposed jail sentences upon a number of labor organizers because of their public speeches the injunction proceedings had been carried to the extreme in the interests of the coal barons, but now we are told that it was charged that certain persons were purchasing and distributing supplies to feed the strikers, and on the present action of that terrible accusation the Federal Judge issued an injunction.

"It is indeed a great offense against the peace and dignity of the land for men to purchase and distribute food to human beings."

PRESIDENT TO NEGROES.

Letter Read at Congress of Colored People at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—Strong addresses were delivered by prominent leaders of the race at to-day's session of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress. The following letter of regret from President Roosevelt was read:

"Corresponding Secretary, Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress.

"My Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date referring to the proposed Negro Young People's Congress to be held in Atlanta Aug. 6 to 11, 1902, has been received. I very much regret that it will not be possible for me to attend, but I take pleasure in sending to the congress, through you, greetings and best wishes for its success in inculcating in the young people of your race principles of right thinking, of unswerving integrity, and of thoroughness in whatever part they may take in the world's work.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

During the afternoon many delegates gathered at the different city churches to discuss problems in regard to the future of the negro race. The Rev. Ernest Lyon of Baltimore, speaking of lynchings, said: "The negro has been lynched and his body used as fagots for bonfires, but there is no record in the courts of law charging the negro with leading a mob against his persecutors, or (with putting a torch even to the homes of his enemies. The negro is a friend of law and order. He is neither a striker, a Socialist, nor Anarchist."

Delegates are still arriving in the city, and the attendance is expected to reach 10,000 by to-morrow night.

Plans for New City Clubhouse.

The new home of the City Club, to be erected at 55 and 57 West Forty-fourth Street, according to the plans filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architects Lord & Hewlett, will be eight stories in height and will cost $160,000. The first floor will be occupied by offices and reception parlors, the second floor by the ladies' dining room and library, and the third floor by the main dining room. The other floors will be used as sleeping apartments for members. There will also be a roof garden. The front of the building will be of Holland brick and terra cotta.

Degree for the President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—President Roosevelt will receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago during his visit to Chicago in the Fall. Oct. 3 has been fixed as the date of the ceremony.

THE PIANOLA IN THE SUMMER HOME

Though perfectly artistic and wholly individual in each player's hands, the Pianola can be played by any one, even those utterly ignorant of the art of music, and is thus practically available to every man, woman and child in the whole wide world.

Even now it is not too late to consider ordering a Pianola for your Summer Home.

The entertainment afforded by the Pianola is multiplied in the Summer Home, and it will be found an invaluable aid to the hostess.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

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CROWDS FLOCKING TO SEE OUTLAW TRACY'S BODY.

The Curious Going to Davenport, Washington, from All Directions—Every One Anxious for a Relic.

DAVENPORT, Wash., Aug. 7.—The curious are flocking to Davenport from all directions to view the body of Harry Tracy, the dead outlaw. The inquest will not be concluded until to-morrow, as witnesses from Oregon cannot get here to-day. The body probably will be taken to Spokane on Saturday and later sent to Salem, Ore., for burial at the penitentiary. Tracy's guns may be distributed among the Creston posse. Other relics have already been given away.

A new story of Tracy's wonderful daring has come to light. Mr. McGregor, the keeper of a livery stable at Wilbur, on viewing Tracy's body, positively identified him as a man who came to his stable last Friday night. He says Tracy had two horses which he put up for the night. He also left his rifle and a bundle, asking the unsuspecting liveryman to take care of them until morning. Where he spent the night is not known, though it is said he ate at least one meal in a restaurant in the town. About 10 A. M. Saturday he called for his horses, bundle and rifle, paid his bill and rode away.

When the Sheriff, with the body of Tracy, drove through Davenport, hundreds of persons followed up the street and crowded about the wagon. By the time the wagon reached the morgue the streets were crowded, and from every corner could be heard "Three shouts for Lincoln County!"

The morgue doors had to be closed and the crowd was asked to stand back. Several persons were allowed to see the body, and then trouble began. Every one wanted a relic, and in a short time nothing was left but the body. Some one even picked up the handkerchief which had been used by Tracy to keep from bleeding to death. Many locks of the desperado's hair were carried away, and in some places his head had been made bald. His trousers were cut into strips, and before they were divided they were cut into smaller pieces.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 7.—It is probable that the $4,100 reward for Outlaw Tracy's body will not be paid for some time owing to many claimants. Gov. Gear has already stated that he was willing that the State should pay the reward when proper identification should have been made, but it will not be paid until the claimants shall reach an agreement.

The aid of the courts may be invoked. It is said that Gov. Gear will favor the payment of the $1,500 to Mrs. Waggoner for discovering Merrill's body when the reward is paid for Tracy. Gov. McBride of Washington has announced that he will act in accordance with the decision of the Salem authorities.

SEQUEL TO "BARON" CASE.

Brother of "Manteufel's" Man Arraigned—Said to be Son of a Rothschild Banker.

Max Wittels of 158 East Houston Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, and remanded for examination to-morrow to permit of the attendance of Mrs. Rose Adler, wife of the proprietor of the Transatlantic Hotel, 406 West Street, whom Superintendent Forbes of the Charity Organization Society said would come to court and press a complaint of larceny against the prisoner.

The arrest is the sequel to the arrest and imprisonment of Herman W. Treubner, who posed as the "Baron Manteufel." Treubner was sent to the Island for six months by Magistrate Deuel on July 28. When he was arrested Otto Wittels, a brother of Max, was taken in also, but discharged when arraigned.

According to the story told by Superintendent Forbes to Magistrate Pool, when Treubner was arrested on July 24 and placed in the Tombs Prison, Max Wittels went to Mrs. Treubner, wife of the prisoner, who was then living at 116 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, and told her that it was necessary money should be found to prevent her husband receiving a long sentence. Mrs. Treubner had no money, but she went to an aunt of Treubner, Mrs. Rose Adler, and begged her assistance. Mrs. Adler did not happen to have any ready cash, but gave Mrs. Treubner a diamond-studded watch and told her to pawn it. Forbes says Mrs. Treubner hanued the watch to Max Wittels, who obtained $40 on it.

When Treubner received his sentence Mrs. Treubner asked Wittels what he had done with the proceds of the watch. He told her, Mr. Forbes said, he had supplied her husband with some money, had bought meals for him while in the Tombs, and expended sums in various ways, and that if he had not done so Treubner would probably have been sent to prison for five years. He was not satisfied that Wittels had acted squarely with the woman, and so caused his arrest.

The father of the two Wittels is said to by Rudolph Wittels, a banker, respresentative of the Rothschilds in Vienna.

MAN AND WOMAN DROWN.

Fatal Accident in the Housatonic River at Stratford, Conn.

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—Capt. George Culliver, aged fifty-five years, and Miss Iva Muller, aged twenty-three years, were drowned in the Housatonic River to-day by the capsizing of a skiff.

The boat was near the Pootauck Boat Club house, and Capt. Culliver was reaching over the side to cast off the mooring, when the boat turned over. Culliver's body has been recovered. Both were well known in Stratford. As they were good swimmers, it is supposed that they were drawn under by the current.

ADMITS HE ROBBED DENTISTS.

Fifteen in Manhattan and Many Others Accuse Man Arrested In Jersey City.

Thomas L. Welch, nineteen years old, of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, was arrested in Jersey City last night, charged with robbing dentist offices, which he visited on pretense of having a tooth filled. It is said that he robbed fifteen dentists in Manhattan, four in Brooklyn, and five in Paterson.

There are two charges against him in Jersey City, one by Dr. Barlow, who accuses him of stealing $60 worth of gold filling, and another by Dr. Horning, who says that Welch robbed him of $30 worth of gold filling.

He will be held on these charges, which he admits are true. He also admits the robberies in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Paterson. Welch says he is a son of Thomas Welch, a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, who committed suicide nine years ago on account of business troubles.

B&K WHAT'S BEST.

It isn't so much a matter of "Cut Prices" as of Good Clothes.

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"Minute from Broadway."

NEBRASKA SENATORS ON CUBAN QUESTION

Messrs. Dietrich and Millard Defend Their Congressional Stand.

It Is Declared Charges that They Would Not Help President in Reciprocity Bill Are False.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Statements by the Nebraska Senators, Messrs. Dietrich and Millard, with reference to the Cuban question are published here this evening. Both these Senators were against the straight reciprocity proposition, and reports have come from Nebraska that they have been criticised severely by their home people for the attitude they assumed.

Senator Dietrich says all stories that he and his colleague were coldly treated by the Republican State Committee of Nebraska are false.

"I wish to state," says Mr. Dietrich, "that all other charges that we, the so-called 'insurgents,' were not willing to aid the President in helping Cuba by passing a Cuban reciprocity bill by either giving Cuba a substantial rebate as we are now doing for the Philippine Islands, or a reduction upon all products from Cuba, are false and unfounded.

"I wish it understood, however, that the so-called insurgents were fully aware that the depressed and distressed conditions in Cuba were grossly exaggerated and that the conditions there are fully as prosperous for the masses of the people as they are in the United States, and the only reason that we were willing to aid Cuba at the expense of the American producer was because of our loyalty to the President.

"Cuban reciprocity legislation was defeated by the power and avarice of the Sugar Trust, it being feared if a bill should be reported to the Senate the differential would be repealed. Other Senators were also opposed to having a bill reported, fearing that some other protected industries might be attacked and a general attack made upon the tariff schedule. It was to avoid such a fight that the Committee on Relations With Cuba decided not to report a Cuban reciprocity bill.

"If the Committee on Relations With Cuba had reported a bill to the Senate or left it to a majority of a Republican caucus, in place of killing it in committee, which was done, a bill would have been passed which would have been satisfactory to the President.

"In conclusion, I will again ask, if the beet sugar industry is so profitable that it can stand a 50 per cent. reduction without injury, as claimed by the Sugar Trust and other Cuban exporters, why do they not invest their many millions in the beet sugar industry in the United States, where they are certain of receiving large profits, in place of investing so many millions in Cuba, where they claim the sugar industry is so unprofitable and so much poverty and distress prevails? If the Sugar Trust will only engage in the beet sugar business extensively in the United States they will then employ, and it will be to their interests to help protect, American labor in place of destroying it."

Senator Millard, speaking of beet sugar and Cuba, says:

"The matter is not entering into the campaign of Nebraska, and I doubt very much if it will. You see, while there are a few sugar beets raised in the State, there are but two plants, so that the industry there generally does not amount to a great deal. The people at large have not much interest in the sugar beet question and do not care much about the Cubans. In New York and down here the idea prevails that the sugar beet question is one of the big questions of the West. Out there you hardly ever hear it mentioned.

"The day will undoubtedly come, and I hope it will, when the industry will be extensive all through that country. However, I see no particular need of becoming agitated over it now. Last year the beet sugar product of Nebraska had to be sold outside the State, as the Sugar Trust sold cane sugar in the State at a lower figure than the beet sugar people could meet, 3 to 3½ cents.

"What do I think will be done at the next session about Cuba? I believe the President will formulate a treaty with Cuba and ask the Senate to ratify it, and that the Senat will do as he desires. I do not think there will be another anti-reciprocity contest. You see, it's a bad thing for a man to oppose the Administration. I am considerable of a partisan and dislike to see one faction arrayed against another. It is bad for the party. I think every Republican will follow the President at the next session."

NEW CUBAN IMPORT DUTIES.

List of Maximum Increases on Different Articles—Comments of Havana Newspapers on Proposed Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The State Department is advised by Minister Squiers that the Cuban Senate has authorized the Executive to increase import duties to the following maximums:

Shoes and boots, from 10 to 17 per cent.
Coal, 25 cents per thousand kilos.
Fine lumber, 40 per cent.
Stearine, beef in cans, fresh beef, fresh mutton, salt beef, jerked meat, hams, herring, coffee, cider, and beer, 50 per cent.
Hats, 60 per cent.
Butter, liquors, and wine, 70 per cent.
Poultry, fresh pork, salt pork, bacon, lard, cheese, condensed milk, wheat flour, codfish, rice, alimentary preserves, eggs, beans and peas, onions, potatoes, and olive oil, 100 per cent.
Common soap, 150 per cent.
Corn, 333 per cent.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The newspapers of Havana publish many comments to-day on the proposed changes in the customs tariff, for the purpose of providing security for the projected loans of $4,000,000 and $35,000,000, as set forth in the bill passed by the Senate last Tuesday.

All the Conservative newspapers consider that these changes will be hard on the poor man.

Regarding the news received here by cable that the American press considers the floating of these loans to be an infraction of a clause in the Platt amendment, La Discusion says:

"Mr. Squiers, the American Minister, believes it advisable to assist the Cuban agriculturist. He has also said the American Government would be pleased that the Republic of Cuba should pay its debt to the revolutionary army by means of a loan; that so doing would greatly aid the prosperity of the country, and that he believes Cuba to be financially capable of the operation."

PROPOSED REFORMS IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Shaw Making a Study with a View to Instituting Them—An Important Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Shaw is making a close and critical study of the practices of the Treasury Department along a number of lines, and is determined to institute reforms where justice or good business principles seem to require them.

He made an important ruling to-day relative to the readmission to this country of articles of foreign production which had once been imported and duty paid thereon at the time of original importation.

After careful consideration the Secretary has decided that the privilege of free reentry may be properly accorded to all articles of foreign manufacture or production under proper safeguards for the protection of the revenues, provided the articles so admitted shall not have been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad. The articles should be registered with full description at the Custom House on exportation, and a certificate issued to the owner, and on their return they must be fully identified as the articles exported. The Secretary has issued instructions to the Collector of Customs at New York in accordance with this decision.

Heretofore the department has held that no matter how many times an article of foreign manufacture was brought into this country it must pay duty each time.

REPRESENTATIVE BANKHEAD ON POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Alabama Congressman Thinks Chances Are Against the Election of a Democratic House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Representative Bankhead of Alabama, who was in the city yesterday, talked briefly about the political outlook.

"I realize," he said, "that the chances are against us in our effort to elect a Democratic House next Fall. The Republicans are well equipped with plenty of money for orators and the spread of literature, with the country prosperous. There is, however, a widespread feeling against the aggressions of the trusts, and I believe the people realize that their only safeguard is in the triumph of the Democratic Party. For that reason I think the fight against trusts and against the high tariff which, as the Iowa Republicans declare, is a shelter for monopoly, ought to be vigorously made.

"Of course, the Philippine question ought not to be overlooked, but, as a matter of fact, the sentiment of the American people is with the army, no matter where it is or what it does. If we win next Fall it will be because the people want relief from trusts and great combinations of capital, and feel that a vote for a Democratic candidate for Congress is an expression of that desire."

Mr. Bankhead says that the State campaign in Alabama is a very lively one. The election is to be held under new conditions of white suffrage only. He regards Senator Pettus's return to the Senate assured.

SAYS "PULL" GETS OFFICES.

Civil Service Commissioner Receives a Letter Scoring Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Civil Service Commissioner William Dudley Foulke, who returned to the city Tuesday after an absence of several weeks, found a peculiar epistle awaiting him. It is from a railroad employe who lives in a Western city and who says he knows more about the way the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be run than all of the Commissioners combined. The letter is as follows:

"It is a well-known fact that no one but he who has a 'pull' can get a position with the Federal Government, which is evidenced by the Civil Service Commission itself. All the Commissioners are there, and all the heads are there because of their 'pull,' and the machine work of politics is as low morally as the burning of negroes North, South, East, and West. The worst expression of our civilization is the dominant workings of the political parties in municipal, State, and National affairs.

"I am a railroad employe, and am much better informed as to the practical workings of the business that comes under the head of the Inter-State Commerce Commission than all the Commissioners combined. Not one of them has had any practical experience. There is not any necessity for that when practical politics is what is necessary to the end.

"Now, what I would like to know is, if it is possible for a railroad employe that can do the most complicated work in an office like this, to get a position as a messenger boy with the Inter-State Commerce Commission? I do not think that it is possible to get even a position of that kind without a 'pull.' Is it?"

TO SEE NAVAL EVOLUTIONS WITH SECRETARY MOODY.

Congressional Guests Will Join the Atlantic Squadron with Him on the Dolphin—Expenses Not Defrayed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Moody, with his Congressional guests aboard the Dolphin, will join the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport next Monday. The squadron will then put to sea, and for a week evolutions will take place under the eye of the Secretary and those who have charge of the naval appropriations in Congress.

The squadron will operate in the open sea to the southward of Block Island. The Secretary and his guests probably will visit the various ships, and by personal inspection of guns, machinery, and general equipment, as well as personal discussion with the officers, they will be able to acquire much valuable information of the practical workings of the warships and of the merits of the different types of vessels.

Among Secretary Moody's guests will be Representative Cannon of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; Representative Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Representatives Meyer of Louisiana and Dayton of West Virginia, members of the committee, and Senator Hale of Maine, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Some days ago the Secretary of the Navy in a letter to the Controller of the Treasury stated that it was deemed desirable that the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House be given an opportunity to witness the naval manœuvres off Newport, R. I., during the coming month, and asked whether, if a vessel was placed at their disposal for this purpose, the expenses of their necessary and proper subsistence on board could be paid out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the navy. The Controller has replied in the negative.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary of the Navy Moody made an inspection of the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. He was received with due honor, and after having met the officers of the Navy Yard began his tour. The dry dock was examined. Then the prison and the other departments were inspected.

WINDSTORM RAZES A HOTEL.

Thirteen Guests Injured at Carolina Beach, Twenty Miles from Wilmington, N. C., One Perhaps Fatally.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—During a terrific windstorm, which passed over Carolina Beach, twenty miles from Wilmington, at 9 o'clock last night, the Hotel Oceanic was razed to the ground and thirteen guests were more or less injured, one perhaps fatally.

As telephonic communication was cut off by the storm and the roads were piled up with trees and debris, news did not reach the city of the occurrence until four o'clock this morning, when medical aid and nurses were sent down on a special boat, bringing the injured ones to this city.

Cloudburst Drowns Thirteen Persons.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 7.—At Blossburg, five miles west of Raton, N. M., a cloudburst yesterday drowned four persons. Mrs. Francesco Dominguez and three children and a family of husband, wife, and three children are reported drowned at Terceo. They were seen just before the arrival of a big wall of water, but all efforts to find them since have failed.

New York Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New York—Salisbury, L. C. Barrigan; Scotia, Edward A. Dick.

The Man in the Street.

The Charleston (S. C.) News says: "Chauncey M. Depew is generally acknowledged to have a larger experience in 'after-dinner stories' than any of his contemporaries, and he pays an enthusiastic tribute to the merits of the 'Man in the Street.' Those who have read the Sunday issues of The Times from week to week will cordially concur in Mr. Depew's eulogium. The average merit of these anecdotes is surprisingly high. The Times offers a series of prizes for the best stories each week." "The Man in the Street" is a regular and popular feature of the Sunday issue of The New York Times.—Adv.

NAVY DEPARTMENT LOSES PHILIPPINE RESERVATION

Order for Land Awarded by President Is Revoked.

WAS FOR A NAVAL STATION

It Was Recommended by Board Appointed to Consider the Matter—War Department's Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Outside of a very few persons in the Navy Department it was not known until to-day that the navy had lost the great naval reservation in the Philippines awarded to it last Fall by order of the President.

Great astonishment was expressed by bureau chiefs in the department who supposed they were well informed as to naval affairs when they learned that the President had revoked the order by which he established the reservation. The original order, which was issued Nov. 9, 1901, was as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that all tracts and parcels of land belonging to the United States situate in the Provinces of Zambales and Bataan, in the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, to the southward and westward of a line beginning at the mouth of Rio Pamatuan, near Capones Islands, and following the midchannel course of the Pamatuan to the headwaters of the easternmost branch of said river; thence east (true) to meet a line running north (true) from Santa Rita Peak; from this intersection to Santa Rita Peak itself; thence to Santa Rosa Peak, and thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to the sea at the town of Bagac and including said town, as well as all adjacent islands, bays, harbors, estuaries, and streams within its limits, be and the same are hereby reserved for naval purposes, and said reservation and all lands included within said boundaries are hereby placed under the governance and control of the Navy Department."

This order was designed to carry out the recommendation of a board appointed to consider the matter of establishing a naval station in the Philippines. The board recommended that the station be established at Olongapo, on Subig Bay, and further recommended that the territory described in the foregoing order be reserved for naval purposes, and placed under the control of the Navy Department.

The board's recommendations having met the approval of the President and the reservation having been established as suggested, the navy people next turned their attention to Congress and asked of it an appropriation for the execution of certain projected works at Olongapo. Before much, if any, consideration had been given to this application, the War Department went to the President with the strongest sort of protest against his order of Nov. 9. It was represented to the President that by his order he had given the Navy Department governance and control of a little empire variously estimated as containing from 200 to 600 square miles. It was shown, too, that the territory was not wild, uninhabited country, but that it contained a number of large towns and a good many thousands of people in the aggregate.

The navy could not govern such a territory as that, it was urged. Why on earth it should wish to possess such a territory the War Department could not understand. At any rate, it was most inexpedient that that territory should be separated from the rest of the Philippines and made exempt from the laws for the government of Filipinos established by the civil authorities representing the United State in the archipelago, it was declared.

Precisely when these representations were made to the President nobody in the department to-day seemed able to state, but the President's revoking order was issued May 9, in the following terms:

"The Executive order of Nov. 9, 1901, reserving for naval purposes and placing under the government and control of the Navy Department all tracts and parcels of land belonging to the United States situated in the Provinces of Zambales and Bataan, in the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, * * * is hereby revoked."

For some reason this order was not made public at the time it was issued; in fact, it was not until July 23 that it was published by Admiral Taylor, then Acting Secretary of the Navy, for the information of the Navy Department. A few persons in the department took notice of the order as soon as it was published, but generally the order escaped notice until to-day, when knowledge of it obtained circulation through an inquiry as to how work at the Olongapo station was progressing. Several of the officials of the department thought it strange that the navy should have lost its empire in the east without their hearing about it.

CASE OF CORP. O'BRIEN.

The Soldier Charged with Perjury Will Probably Be Tried in Washington This Fall.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 7.—Following the arrest of Corp. Richard O'Brien at his home here after midnight last night, on the charge of perjury in his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, it was decided by the United States authorities to take the soldier to Pittsfield for a hearing before United States Commissioner Wood.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—A brief hearing was given Corp. Richard J. O'Brien of North Adams, who was arrested at his home last evening by Government officials, before United States Commissioner Wood here this afternoon, the charge being perjury. After consultation of counsel, the case was postponed until to-morrow to await some definite settlement as to bail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—R. T. O'Brien, ex-Corporal of Company M, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, was indicted by the Grand Jury here last Monday, but the proceedings were kept secret pending his arrest. The action is based on testimony given before the Senate Committee on the Philippines May 19 last, in which he severely arraigned the moral conduct of certain officers and enlisted men.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the committee, shortly after this testimony called the attention of the Attorney General to O'Brien's statements, and United States District Attorney Gould was directed to investigate. The case was then given to the Grand Jury. O'Brien probably will be tried in the Criminal Court here early in the Autumn.

The indictment sets out that O'Brien, in his testimony, "swore, declared, and deposed falsely, corruptly, knowingly, maliciously, and contrary to his oath" to tell the truth.

PROMOTER IS A BANKRUPT.

Dwight L. King's Voluntary Petition at Springfield, Ill., Schedules Liabilities at $60,000, Assets at $400.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed Tuesday, July 29, in the United States District Court here by Dwight L. King, a railroad promoter of international prominence. Liabilities are scheduled at $60,000; assets at only $400.

Mr. King built the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, now the main line of the Illinois Central system, extending from Springfield to St. Louis. He was instrumental in opening up the vast coal fields of Southern Illinois, and for some time was possessed of great wealth. All of this he lost in promoting various of his own schemes which failed to materialize, it is stated.

Among the principal creditors are:

C. M. Croysant, Besancon, France	$15,392
Blair Girling, London	12,625
John C. Orrick, St. Louis	1,505
Bontzman's Bank of St. Louis	4,425
Robert L. McGuire, Springfield	3,906
P. M. Johnston, St. Elmo, Ill.	19,574
Holyoke National Bank, Holyoke, Mass.	5,189

TO CHOOSE ANTI-SEXTON CANDIDATE FOR LEADER.

Choice of Young Men's Democratic Club in the Nineteenth District to be Made by Ballot.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club, at 112 West Sixty-fifth Street, next Tuesday, the members will select a candidate to make the race for the leadership of the Nineteenth District against John B. Sexton.

The selection will be made by ballot, and, as there are about 1,500 enrolled members of the club, the choice is much in doubt, but with a very strong probability that it will be one of the following:

Percy D. Elliott, Joseph F. Kehoe,
W. J. K. Kenny, James R. Torrance,
John Sprunt Hill.

It has been the policy of the anti-Sexton following to make a still-hunt campaign, keeping the identity of the candidate for leader as much in the dark as possible. But after Tuesday next a red-hot campaign is promised.

Following the election of a candidate for leader there will be a grand excursion on Aug. 17 to Dudley's Grove on the Hudson, which will be free to residents of the district.

A house-to-house canvass has been made by the election district Captains, who report an overwhelming anti-Sexton sentiment. There are 3,600 Democratic voters enrolled, and it is believed this number will be increased to 3,800 by transfers. The anti-Sexton people count on 90 per cent. of the enrolled vote on primary day. The Sexton people make a similar claim.

Percy D. Elliott is President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and has always been active in the politics of the district. He is an importer of woolens.

Joseph F. Kehoe is a boss painter, and has many friends, especially in the lower part of the district.

W. J. K. Kenny has long been prominent in politics, has filled several offices, and was at one time Supervisor of The City Record.

James R. Torrance is a native of Albany County, but has long practiced law in this city, and has been active in politics. He has offices at 52 Broadway.

John Sprunt Hill is also a lawyer and has been recognized for some time as a factor in the Democratic politics of the district.

Mr. Sexton's friends admit that he has quite a fight on hand, but are confident of success by a large majority.

REPUBLICAN TICKET GOSSIP.

Rumor that Mr. Lauterbach Is Considered for the Lieutenant Governorship Again Meets with Denial.

A long conference between Senator Elsberg and Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee yesterday and the return later of the former with Edward Lauterbach gave rise to a revival of the rumor that Mr. Lauterbach was being considered as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Lauterbach assured a TIMES reporter that he would not think of accepting a nomination. Senator Elsberg agreed with him, and added that he expected to be returned to the State Senate.

Despite the denials of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the belief is gaining ground that he will again be named.

Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica, who visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel, expressed the opinion that Senator F. W. Higgins of Olean would be named, and that, if he is not, some Western New Yorker will be selected, possibly W. C. Warren or E. H. Butler of Buffalo.

The name of Louis Stern of this city was quite frequently mentioned yesterday. Mr. Stern is in Europe. When told before his departure that he was being considered as a possible successor to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Mr. Stern did not say he would not accept a nomination, but remarked, "I'm in the dry goods business, and expect to remain in it."

DEVERY ORGANIZES A FLOPPERS' CLUB.

Ex-Chief Has a Namesake, and Again Says Sheehan Cannot Compromise with Him.

William S. Devery, looking as fresh as the proverbial lark, was astir early in the Ninth District yesterday. His first inquiries were concerning a little boy who, while watching the procession on Wednesday night, had fallen from a window and been seriously injured.

Next the ex-Chief of Police emphatically repudiated reports in circulation that he had even given the most remote consideration to a fusion compromise proposition which included the withdrawal of both F. J. Goodwin and himself.

"Now see here, sport," said Devery, "youse fellows has said some tough things about me, but I'm not so bad as I'm painted. They tell me Sheehan is sick, hurted his leg I'm told. If it's not his cork one, I'm sorry.

"But Sheehan can't compromise with me. This is a fight to a finish. If I win, I win, see? And don't you forget it, that if I do the peepul of this district will be looked after.

"Come with me. I'm going to the Floppers' Club."

Reporters accompanied Mr. Devery to the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, where twenty-seven men were found. They proclaimed themselves the "Floppers' Club," all ex-Goodwinites, and introduced Joseph Duke as their President. Mr. Duke greeted Mr. Devery, and Matthew Gorman was called on to sing the campaign song, "Marching with Devery," to the air of "Marching Through Georgia."

As the refrain ended John Gaffney arose and said:

"Say, Chief, if it's true that Goodwin and Sheehan have joined hands I'm with you; if not I'm agin you. I like you, but I'm a true blue and must stick to my colors. But whether with or ag'in you, I will say you've done more for the district than anybody else, and I take off my hat to you."

A messenger arrived in hot haste, and finding the ex-Chief said:

"Say, boss, they've named the kid."

"What kid?" exclaimed Mr. Devery.

"Why, one of the triplits what was born at 368 West Twenty-seventh Street, when youse was there der odder night."

Mr. Devery was visiting some constituents at this address given when the information came that Mrs. Josephine Griffin had given birth to triplets, two girls and a boy. The ex-Chief sent Mrs. Griffin a present, and paid the expenses of the accouchement. The boy has been named William S. Devery Griffin.

Republican County Committee Call.

The Republican County Committee will meet on Aug. 25 to make arrangements for the primaries and possibly fix the dates for the local conventions.

Unseated for Congress, Is Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Ex-Congressman John S. Rhea has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Kentucky District. His opponents, E. J. Hobdy and W. A. Helm, withdrew at the last moment, and Mr. Rhea was nominated by acclamation. He was unseated by the last Congress in favor of McKenzie Moss, Republican, who charged fraud. Democrats say they will elect Mr. Rhea this time by an overwhelming majority to show their condemnation of the action taken by the House.

Congressman Littauer Opposed.

Lucius N. Littauer, who recently stated that he would be renominated for Congress without opposition, admitted yesterday that Congressman J. K. Stewart of Montgomery and Louis W. Emerson of Warren are also seeking a re-election. Mr. Littauer says the trouble now is about the representation in the convention, and he claims to have votes enough to win.

Minneapolis's Record Output of Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—According to the Northwestern Miller, the Minneapolis flour mills will beat the record for output with the 1901-2 wheat crop. Including an estimate for the ensuing four weeks, it is expected that the mills in the year ending September will have produced 15,600,000 barrels of flour, or 300,000 more barrels than they have produced in any other year.

YACHTS MADE A FAST RUN

The Yankee Led N. Y. Y. C. Fleet in Close on Record Time.

BRISK BREEZE FAVORED RUN

Squadron's Race from Newport to Vineyard Haven Was Full of Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—For the squadron run of the New York Yacht Club from Newport to Vineyard Haven to-day the racers and cruisers had about all the luck that could be imagined. A cool, northwesterly wind was coming off the Newport cliffs, and as it swept on to the starting line at the Brenton Reef Lightship sixty-three yachts of all sizes started in the thirty-five-mile race.

The Race Committee, consisting of Nicholson Kane, Newbury Lawton, and Edward Wales, gave the preparatory signal at 9:55 o'clock, and in the ten-minute interval which followed there was a hustle among the cutters and yawls to get somewhere near the starting line.

The start for these vessels was signalled from a brass barker that could wake the dead, and first a lot of small cutters crossed the line, the Eclipse leading, followed by the Effort, Ondawa, Isolt, Naira, and Notos. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow came next at the 10:10 o'clock signal, and went up the line to the windward end before crossing. The Yankee, steered by the owner's son, J. R. Maxwell, Jr., then ran up inside the line. Barr took the Mineola far up the line before he turned for a rush, as there was nothing to be gained by leaving early, (where five minutes were allowed on the start.) He crossed last among the seventy-footers, breaking out a spinnaker as he went.

It was the most magnificent start seen in many years. The boats all came to the line on the starboard tack, passing close to the committee steamer Navigator and bending up inside the line heavily careened and all with their spinnaker booms in the air on the starboard side. Then they started away, broke out balloon jibs, lowered booms, and set spinnakers to starboard. The Humma, Neola, Queen Mab, Altair, Santa, Hester, and the yawls Caress and others rushed past and then came the 10:15 signal for the start of the schooners. The Indra crossed first, then Elmina, Amorita, Quissetta, and at the leeward end of the line the Muriel, then the Ingomar, Shamrock, Seneca, the flagship Corona, Emerald, Iroquois, Chanticleer, Constellation, Hildegarde, and Endymion.

Then came the 10:25 gun for the auxiliaries, followed by the crossing of the Shenandoah, carrying three jibs, three fore-and-aft sails, main and mizzen topsails, square foresail and topgallantsail. Henry T. Sloane's auxiliary Idler then cut in ahead of the three-master Intrepid and broke out balloons. The new and bulky Ariadne, looking like a China tea ship, came straight for the committee steamer, but bore up without hitting her. She sent her big balloon jib to its work and hoisted the spinnaker in stops as she crossed. Lloyd Phoenix brought the three-masted auxiliary Intrepid down before the wind, where she had only her mizzen sails drawing, and she thus crossed slowly, but she was hoisting her big squaresail, and as the wind veered southerly she soon got a pace on her. The Lady Tarfrida, with her three masts and a large party of ladies on board, steamed down to the crossing line under three forward squaresails and a fore-and-aft foresail and mainsail. The crew was then hoisting more canvas as the Navigator went after the flying fleet.

The first caught up with was the Intrepid, which was carrying the raffle of the upper lakes, the three-cornered sail which is set over the squaresail yard. She was carrying eleven sails. The brigantine Aloha, which did not officially start in the race, was out to windward with her royal set and carrying a studding sail. She spread twelve sails to the wind. Further ahead was the Lady Godiva, now the Mohegan, also carrying a studding sail. At 11:35 the Ariadne passed the three-master Shenandoah.

At the Vineyard Sound Lightship the first timings were had of the leading yachts. The wind had been hauling southerly all the way from the start, and this brought the breeze more on the quarter during the first 17½-mile run to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, where the order at 12:10 was: Yankee, 11:59:40; Ailsa, 12:01:45; Mineola, 12:03:45; Rainbow, 12:07:15; Elmina, 12:06:05; Constellation, 12:06:25; Corona, 12:06:45; Muriel, 12:08:45; Neola, 12:09:10; Hester, 12:11:30; Humma, 12:12:30.

On the run up Vineyard Sound the order was: Yankee, Ailsa, Mineola, Rainbow, Corona, and the old cup defender of 1887, the Volunteer. The wind here almost doubled in strength. Before the Mineola had finished the wind had trebled in speed and her crossing of the line and also that of the Constellation were most sensational.

The Mineola had stacked her balloon jib sheet till the sail was away out ahead and apparently trying to lift the boat from the water. The Constellation came along with her balloon jib in the same frantic condition, and dragging her main boom in the water. Then came the Elmina, leading her rival, the schooner Muriel, by a short distance, and it was only a question of seconds as they boiled past. Another yacht, name not procured, heaved right round on the port tack, with her balloon jib aback across the stay, apparently to save life, and it seemed later on that a man was pulled in from the water over the bows. The schooner Endymion lost the front part of her balloon maintopmast staysail in the rush. The wind at 2:15 was going even at greater force, and at 2:15:45 the whole big kite was seen to leave a vessel. A moment afterward bits of the topmast fell in the water. The unlucky vessel was found to be the 31-footer Altair, owned by Cord Meyer. On board the schooner Chanticleer the crew were in such a hurry to get in the balloon jib after the boat crossed the line that they let the whole sail drop in the water. About 2:26 the schooner Ingomar finished with her foretopmast gone and a red protest flag in her shrouds.

Try as she could, the committee tug failed to reach the finish in time for the leaders, and Vice Commodore Bourne, on the Colonia, took the time of three of the yachts. The Yankee finished well in the lead and won the race, crossing the line at 1:44:50, unofficial time. The Mineola crossed at 1:49:05, having gained something in the last mile. Then came the Ailsa at 1:50:20, while Commodore Ledyard's Corona led the schooner fleet, crossing at 1:53:05. The Rainbow and Constellation came next, right abreast, the Rainbow crossing at 1:53:52 and the Constellation at 1:53:54. The two rival schooners, Elmina and Muriel, came next, the Elmina leading at the line by a trifle over twenty-five seconds. The rest of the fleet, even the auxiliaries, made quick time, all being in the harbor by 4 o'clock. It was a great run, with a great finish, and the time of the Yankee of 3:40:00 is nearly the record for this run of the New York Yacht Club.

Summaries:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A; OVER 95 FEET.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Constellation	10:22:00	1:54:01	3:32:01
Hildegarde	10:22:00	2:02:11	3:40:11
Endymion	10:22:00	2:13:02	3:51:02
Shenandoah	10:22:00	2:38:28	4:16:28

CLASS B; 85 TO 95 FEET.

Corona	10:20:42	1:53:11	3:32:29
Chanticleer	10:21:50	2:05:08	3:43:18
Emerald	10:21:20	2:11:41	3:50:21

CLASS C; 75 TO 85 FEET.

Iroquois	10:22:00	2:16:42	3:54:42

CLASS D; 65 TO 75 FEET.

Elmina	10:16:31	2:01:34	3:45:03
Muriel	10:16:51	2:02:02	3:45:11
Katrina	10:17:00	2:09:14	3:52:14
Quissetta	10:16:55	2:10:57	3:54:02
Amorita	10:16:41	2:10:56	3:54:15
Seneca	10:17:00	2:17:14	4:00:14
Shamrock	10:17:00	2:21:57	4:04:57
Quickstep	10:17:00	2:26:04	4:09:04
Ingomar	10:17:00	2:26:54	4:09:54

CLASS F; UNDER 65 FEET.

Agatha	10:16:15	2:31:11	4:14:56
Mavis	10:17:00	2:33:06	4:16:06
Cavalla	10:17:00	2:37:07	4:20:07
Indra	10:17:00	2:49:34	4:32:34

SLOOPS—CLASS G; OVER 80 FEET.

Ailsa	10:10:11	1:50:23	3:40:12

CLASS H; 70 TO 80 FEET.

Yankee	10:10:40	1:46:23	3:35:43
Mineola	10:11:46	1:49:37	3:37:51
Rainbow	10:11:21	1:53:59	3:42:38

CLASS I; 60 TO 70 FEET.

Hester	10:11:24	2:06:50	3:55:26
Neola	10:12:00	2:09:12	3:57:33
Queen Mab	10:12:00	2:10:47	3:58:47
Caress	10:12:00	2:15:16	4:03:16
Senta	10:12:00	2:15:28	4:03:28
Weetamoe	10:12:00	2:48:02	4:36:02

CLASS J—51 TO 60 FEET.

Humma	10:07:00	2:15:58	4:08:58
Eclipse	10:06:25	2:31:49	4:25:24
Isolt	10:07:00	Did not finish.	
Altair	10:07:00	Disabled	

CLASS K—43 TO 51 FEET.

Ondawa	10:07:00	2:39:09	4:32:09
Gossoon	10:07:00	3:30:44	5:22:59

CLASS L—36 TO 43 FEET.

Effort	10:07:00	2:25:34	4:18:05
Hebe	10:07:00	2:35:53	4:28:53
Mirra	10:07:00	2:37:12	4:30:12
Eidolon	10:07:00	2:51:00	4:44:00
Alcatorda	10:05:27	3:33:19	5:28:53

CLASS M—BUZZARD'S BAY CLASS.

A 6	10:07:00	2:56:50	4:49:50
A 3	10:06:06	2:56:45	4:50:37
A 0	10:07:00	2:59:30	4:52:30
A 7	10:06:31	3:00:47	4:54:16
Wehtawah	10:05:18	3:04:13	4:48:55

The winners were:

Schooners, Class A.—Constitution beat Hildegarde 15 minutes 10 seconds; Endymion, 19 minutes 1 second; Shenandoah, 44 minutes 27 seconds.
Schooners, Class B.—Corona beat Chanticleer 10 minutes 49 seconds; Emerald, 17 minutes 52 seconds.
Schooners, Class C.—Iroquois, sail-over.
Schooners, Class D.—Elmina beat Muriel 8 seconds; Katrina, 7 minutes 11 seconds; Quissetta, 8 minutes 50 seconds; Amorita, 9 minutes 12 seconds; Seneca, 15 minutes 11 seconds; Shamrock, 19 minutes 54 seconds; Quickstep, 24 minutes 1 second; Ingomar, 24 minutes 51 seconds.
Schooners, Class F.—Agatha beat Mavis 1 minute 10 seconds; Cavalla, 5 minutes 11 seconds; Indra, 17 minutes 38 seconds.
Yawls, Class G.—Ailsa, sail-over.
Sloops, Class H.—Yankee beat Mineola 2 minutes 8 seconds; Rainbow, 6 minutes 55 seconds.
Sloops, Class I.—Hester beat Neola, 1 minute 17 seconds; Queen Mab, 3 minutes 21 seconds; Caresa, 7 minutes 56 seconds; Senta, 8 minutes; Weetamoe, 40 minutes 36 seconds.
Sloops, Class J.—Humma beat Eclipse 16 minutes 26 seconds; Isolt and Altair.

HUNT FOR MISSING SON.

Theodore L. Peverelly of Brooklyn Has a Fruitless Search at Thousand Island Park, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Theodore L. Peverelly of Brooklyn is at the Murray Hill Hotel in search of his son, Theodore L., Jr., who came to the Islands three weeks ago and has not been heard of since.

It has been learned that young Peverelly hired a skiff at Murray Hill. His father will not believe he is drowned, but thinks he has become lost among the islands.

Yesterday and to-day he chartered a steam yacht and spent the whole of the time searching along the river, but without success.

Student Ogdin Still Missing.

CHATHAM, N. J., Aug. 7.—After having searched all parts of the country from Orange to Dover, dragged the ponds in this vicinity, the parties searching for Wilberforce Ogdin, who disappeared from his father's home before daybreak on Monday, have reported that they have found no traces of the missing lad. Young Ogdin was a student at the Vermont Theological Seminary, and is supposed to have been slightly deranged from overstudy. When he disappeared he was clad in a night shirt, a pair of trousers, and russet shoes.

Offers Reward for News of His Son.

Jacob Wolf of Milford Centre, Ohio, offers $200 for information concerning the whereabouts or satisfactory proof of the death of his son, William T. Wolf, who disappeared from his home on July 1. He was last seen on the evening of that day in Columbus, Ohio. Wolf is described as thirty-five years old, five feet ten inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, has gray eyes, brown hair, and a light colored moustache.

STOPS WORKMEN WITH RIFLE.

Kentucky ex-Congressman Prevents Erection of a Telephone Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—The crack of ex-Congressman

First Showing of Fall Shirt Waists

Fresh and crisp as the first snowflakes are these handsomely tailored Cotton Shirt Waists, first shown, in New York, or anywhere, at Wanamaker's today.

They are not warm garments for cold days; but the first step from summery garments. The fabrics are pique, Marseilles, and a wide variety of fancy vestings, plain white and with neat colored figures—exactly the stuffs to lend themselves most handsomely to the smartly tailored effects produced.

Women who like to be first in matters of fashion, and all who are anxious for a change from Summer things, will appreciate today's opportunity.

Prices, $2.75 to $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

White Madras Shirts
Our $1.50 kind at $1

This means shirts that can't be matched outside of Wanamaker's for less than two dollars, as every man knows who has seen the Wanamaker $1.50 Plaited White Madras Shirts. In fact one style is copied after a well-known $3.50 shirt, and not only has plaited front, but has two neat plaits in the back, to make it look well when the coat is thrown off. The fabric is a fine corded madras, light in weight, cool yet serviceable; all bosoms are handsomely plaited; all shirts have cuffs attached. Today at **$1 each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Madras Batswing Ties 3 for 25c

These Ties are made of fine imported madras, in a splendid variety of designs and colorings. It is the season's clean-up of one of the large tie concerns in the country. The making alone is worth more than the ties cost today—**3 for 25c.**

Men's 2-piece Bathing Suits At $1

Good-fitting, good-looking Suits that will wear several seasons. Made of cotton jersey cloth in plain navy blue; some with colored borders; absolutely fast colors. Shapely and comfortable, **$1 a suit.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Outing Clothes

The thin outing rig, consisting of coat and trousers, is an essential part of man's Summer outfit. And, for those who are just starting off on their vacation, comes a chance today to get one of these comfortable, good-looking lazy-day suits for next to nothing.

Just one hundred Suits, of light or medium-colored wool crash—coats and trousers—that were $8.50 and $10, are

Today $6.50 a Suit

Coats are single or double-breasted; trousers have belt straps and turn-up bottoms and have the popular wide cut. There's specially good picking for stout men in the group.

While you're here, look at the Striped Worsted Trousers—$5 kinds—at **$3.50 a pair.** Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Unusual Values in Boys' Suits

A belated shipment of Boys' Sailor and Double-breasted Suits has just got in. But they cannot be allowed to stay—so we've marked them in a way that will hustle them out on the double-quick.

Handsome, stylish, well-tailored Summer Suits, at prices that render it the part of prudence to buy—even if you are going to put them away for next Summer's wearing:

At $3.50, Made to Sell at $5—
Sailor Suits of blue serge; trimmed with white or black braid; or plain; sizes 3 to 11 years.

At $4.50, Made to Sell at $6—
Double-breasted Jacket Suits with knee-trousers; in striped flannel, blue serge or pin-check cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years.

At 65c, Made to Sell at $1—
Separate Knee-Trousers, of all-wool cheviot or corduroy; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Bicycle Bargains

Does your Summer holiday lie along easy paths and pleasantly shaded roads? Why not take a bicycle with you, or take yourself on a bicycle? Here are chances to get a transportation system of your own at very slight expenditure for rolling stock of the best quality. Orient Bicycles, so well and favorably known—1901 models—at these reductions:

1901 Tailored Orient, 21 and 23-in. diamond frames, $25, from $50.
1901 Orient Leader; 19, 21 and 23-in. diamond frames; some with 26-in. front wheel; $35, from $50.
Also some Continental Bicycles, 1902 model; 20, 22 and 24-in. diamond and drop frames, $20.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

All-Wool Challis
37½c Kind at 25c

August and September bring some cool days and many cool evenings, when a light woolen dress becomes most welcome. Wool Challis is an ideal fabric for just such dresses.

Here are three thousand yards, of excellent quality All-wool Challis, a regular

37½c quality at 25c a yard

In the following plain shades:

Light and royal blue, pink, tan, old rose, reseda and cream—all dainty colorings.

Here's more news of interest, that concerns

Half-Priced Dress Patterns Of Colored Wool Novelties

Veilings, Etamines, Silk-and-wool Bareges, and a few Bordered Dress-goods, that have been cut into Dress-patterns of 7 yards each, and marked at *half the price of the goods by the yard.* They are all 44 in. wide, or over. These:

Seven yards of $1.50 Veiling for $5.25.
Seven yards of $2 Novelty Mistral for $7.
Seven yards of $1.25 Corded Veiling for $4.75.
Seven yards of $1.50 Silk-and-wool Barege for $5.25.
Seven yards of $3 Persian Bordered Voile for $10.
Seven yards of $2.50 Silk-and-wool Pongenette for $8.75.

Rotunda.

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

Good Furniture at Little Cost
In This August Trade Sale

Yesterday we told you about the fine and elegant furniture which this remarkable sale presents. Today the pendulum of the story swings the other way, lest you infer that the lower-priced lines are not here—for they are here in abundance—

Superbly Constructed Furniture for as Little As Careful People Would Wish to Pay -:-

Furniture that is inexpensive, yet such as you may safely buy, secure that it will serve you well, and not prove a purchase of false economy. Then the styles are new, refined, and artistic as may be. Nowhere is there a piece with the ear-marks of "bargain goods." Every piece bought in August has the same high character and safe quality as goods bought at any other time at regular prices.

The scope of this August Sale is broader than ever before. It meets the wishes of all furniture buyers. It offers economies most substantial and decisive. And on the market furniture values are going up.

The Wanamaker August Furniture Sale is a tremendous success. Our public has greeted it with enthusiasm. The furniture and prices deserve it!

If you have furniture need for this Fall, the buying should be done now. Some specimen values:

Dining Chairs—Usual price $3, August price $2—Quartered golden oak; box-seat frame with shaped seat; open cane seat; panel back; shaped legs; square stretchers; neatly carved and highly polished.

Chiffonniers—Usual price $6, August price $4—Golden oak; shaped top, 33 in. long, 18 in. deep; low carved back; paneled ends; five long drawers; well built and finished.

Iron Bedsteads—Usual price $9, August price $6—White enamel; full size; 4 ft. 6 in. wide; continuous side-posts forming top rails; scroll work head and foot-pieces; fancy iron connections relieved with gilt bronze; head-piece 58 in. high; foot-piece 47 in. high; nicely finished and of good construction.

Sideboards—Usual price $25, August price $16.50—Golden oak; 6 ft. high, 45 in. wide, 20 in. deep; swell-top base; two swell-front drawers; one large linen drawer; two large cupboards; cabinet top has three shelves with beveled edge plate glass mirror, 30x16 in.; paneled ends; front and top are quartered oak; construction is first-class and finish is highly polished.

Bureaus—Usual price $25, August price $18.50—Imitation mahogany, with serpentine front; 44 in. long, 21 in. deep; two small and two large drawers; French legs; drawer-fronts are mahogany veneered; shaped standard with upright oval, beveled edge French plate mirror, 24x30 in.

Rockers—Usual price $4.50, August price $3—Quartered golden oak; high back, high arms; saddle-shaped wood seat; panel and spindle back; neatly carved top; fine construction and highly polished.

Extension Tables—Usual price $20, August price $13—Quartered golden oak; round top, 45 inches in diameter; straight legs; deep beaded edged rim around top; 6 ft. long when extended; highly polished.

Bureaus—Usual price $16, August price $10.50—Golden oak; swell shaped top, 40x21 in.; two small and two large drawers; upright oval, beveled edge mirror, 22x28 in.; shaped standard; fine construction; highly polished.

Sideboards—Usual price $38, August price $27—Quartered golden oak; 6 ft. high, 48 in. wide, 24 in. deep; swell-top base; two swell-front drawers; large linen drawer; two cupboards; heavy top, nicely carved; three shelves; French plate mirror with beveled edges, 36x18 in.; polished finish.

Chiffonniers—Usual price $25, August price $18.50—Mahogany; full swell front; paneled ends; top 35 in. long, 19 in. deep; five drawers; double plate mirror 20x16 in. in carved frame; polished finish.

Parlor Suites—Usual price $28, August price $20—Three pieces, mahogany finished; divan, arm and wall chair; neatly moulded frames, panel back, spring seat; covered in light-colored figured tapestry.

Extension Tables—Usual price $35, August price $25—Quartered golden oak; round top, fifty inches in diameter; straight tapered legs, with moulded corners; deep moulded rim; 8 feet long when extended; highly polished.

Raised-head Couches—Usual price $25, August price $15—6 ft. 6 in. long, 28 in. wide; full spring seat and head; tow and moss filling; finest quality steel springs; covered with imported embossed velours in different colors; heavy bullion fringe.

Sideboards—Usual price $70, August price $35—Quartered golden oak; 6 ft. 9 in. high, 54 in. wide, 25 in. deep; two small drawers one long linen drawer; two cupboards; paneled ends; canopy top with two small shelves; one plate glass mirror, 24x30 in.; two mirrors, 10x16 in. This sideboard is of fine construction with neatly moulded edges; nicely carved; all quartered oak; nicely polished.

Bedroom Tables—Usual price $2.75, August price $2—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 24x24 in.; one lower shelf, 16x16 in.; tapered legs; polished finish. This table can also be had in imitation mahogany or weathered oak.

Bookcases—Usual price $12, August price $8—Golden oak, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 28 in. wide; four adjustable shelves; one glass door; quartered oak front; highly polished.

Parlor Tables—Usual price $6.50, August price $4.50—Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 24x24 in.; moulded edges and rim; shaped legs; one lower shelf, 19x19 in.; highly polished; good construction.

Bookcases—Usual price $25, August price $18—Imitation mahogany; 50 in. high, 52 in. wide; two compartments; two glass doors; three shelves in each compartment; shaped legs; moulded edges. This bookcase can also be had in quartered golden oak.

Fourth floor.

More News of LACE CURTAINS

We haven't told near all the story of this Lace Curtain Sale. The list was too long, the variety of curtains too great, to tell it all in one day, or two. But we've been having the busiest days August ever knew in our Upholstery Store; and people who need new lace curtains this Fall may secure the prettiest and choicest kinds at very great savings, by buying them now. Here are entirely new details:

Irish Point Curtains

In Ecru—$9 Curtains at $6.
$10.50 Curtains at $7.
$12 Curtains at $6.50.
$13.50 Curtains at $8.50.
$15 Curtains at $10.
$16.50 Curtains at $11.
In White—$5.25 Curtains at $3.50.
$5.50 Curtains at $3.75.
$7.50 Curtains at $5.75.
$8.50 Curtains at $6.
$9.50 Curtains at $6.75.
$12 Curtains at $8.
$16.50 Curtains at $11.75.

Renaissance Curtains

$9 Curtains at $6.
$13.50 Curtains at $8.50.
$16.50 Curtains at $10.
$17.25 Curtains at $11.50.
$22.50 Curtains at $15.

Arabian Curtains

$12.75 Curtains at $6.50.
$18 Curtains at $12.
$20 Curtains at $12.50.
$30 Curtains at $20.
$36 Curtains at $24.
$37.50 Curtains at $25.
$45 Curtains at $30.
$52 Curtains at $35.

Third floor.

More Little-Price News of DRESSES and Skirts

Buying another dress, to freshen up the Summer wardrobe, is a matter of very little cost, and may give immense gratification. Fine Imported and Domestic Dresses are now marked at a half, and even a third of their regular prices. Here are the details:

At $10, formerly $18 to $30—
Imported and domestic Dresses, of white and figured organdy, trimmed with lace and ribbon; fancy skirts; also a number of Linen Walking Suits, with sailor blouse, trimmed with braid; skirts with deep hem and rows of stitching.
Two groups of Dresses of white and figured organdy and duck, trimmed with lace and ribbon; some embroidered, others Princess style.

At $15, formerly $24 to $37.50
At $20, formerly $48 to $63

At $7.50, formerly $15—
Skirts of white linen and pique, plaited; others trimmed with embroidery and fancy stitching.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of Carpets and Rugs

Many a housekeeper has already grasped the opportunity offered by this Carpet Clean-up to secure handsome, new floor-coverings to match the furniture secured in the August Furniture Sale, at savings proportionately as great.

Yet there's ample time to gratify your tastes and satisfy your needs unhampered—for the variety is large, in Carpets, Rugs and Mattings.

And all carpets chosen now will be held for you and laid whenever you desire, before October 1st. Prices:

Carpets—
Tapestry Brussels—50c kind at 40c yard.
65c kind at 45c yard.
75c kind at 55c yard.
Wilton Velvet—$1.40 kind at 95c yard.
Velvet—$1 kind at 75c yard.
Body Brussels—$1.40 kind at $1 yard.

Rugs—
Colonial Rugs, made in style and effect of the "olden time" rag carpet—
6x9 ft., $9 Rugs at $6.
9x12 ft., $18 Rugs at $12.
Smyrna Rugs, best—21x45 in., $1.65 Rugs at $1.25.
26x54 in., $2.25 Rugs at $1.75.
3 ft. square, $1.85 Rugs at $1.35.
4x4½ ft., $2.50 Rugs at $1.85.

China Matting—
A 95 lb. roll at $10 a roll of 40 yds., instead of $15.

Third floor.

Shoe-News You'll Like

You can't help liking such Shoe-news as this—whether you need vacation foot-wear or shoes for city streets; shoes for men, or women, or children. There's a never-failing flow of interest from the Basement Shoe Store, and you're bound to be swept along, enthusiastic, by the current. But there are eddies like these, that will cause you to tarry:

CHILDREN'S SHOES at 50c—
A round-up of Shoes worth from $1 to $2 a pair; some are scuffed, some have the bottoms soiled, but no hurt that one blacking won't cure; not all sizes.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1—
Patent leather and kid Oxfords, worth $2 and $2.50; up to the minute in style, and nearly every size in the lot, though not in each sort.

MEN'S SHOES at $1—
Black satin calf lace Shoes; solid leather soles; splendid shoes for country wear, for men or big boys. Worth a half more.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.30—
The small sizes that are scarce at any price; kid shoes, with patent leather tips, made on women's regular lasts, in sizes 13 to 2; military heels. Less than half price.

CANVAS OXFORDS at 35c—
White, brown and black, with rubber soles, sewed on.

TAN SHOES FOR MEN at $1.90—
Worth $3 and $3.50, and thousands of men looking for just such shoes at regular prices.

Basement.

News-Nuggets Of Hosiery

A nugget usually means a small lump of something precious or valuable. There's enough valuable news tucked into this terse paragraph about Men's Socks and Women's Stockings, to entitle it to be called a nugget:

Men's 25c Half Hose at 15c Pair—
1300 pairs of fast black Lisle Thread Socks, in two pretty patterns of openwork designs. Exceptional bargains at the price.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's 15c Stockings at 10c Pair—
Fast black allover openwork Cotton Stockings, in three attractive patterns. Made to sell for 15c a pair.

Broadway.

Women's Glace Gloves
50c a pair

Women's Gloves worth 75c to $1 a pair, and a few worth more, make up a very interesting lot today, at

50 cents a pair

They are glace, mostly all two-clasp, in colors, black and white; though there's not a complete color-assortment in each size. But you'll find the picking good.

Tenth street.

Cool, Crisp, White Summer Candy

There is much in the looks, and ever so much more in the toothsomeness of this white candy to make it tempting and delightful to Summer candy-eaters.

Pure, wholesome, and at a little price—

20c a Pound

These ten different varieties:

Peanut Crisp
Walnut Pillows
Bijou Drops
Mint Cream Lumps
Small Fish
Nut Kisses
Star Wafers
Vanilla Sticks
Vanilla Cream Lumps
Wintergreen Cream Lumps

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Sweetens the body—**Spiro Powder** Absolutely prevents and kills the odor of perspiration. An odorless antiseptic powder to be dusted on the body, clothing, and dress-shields. No refined person should be without it. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. *Full size box—price 25 cts.*

SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, New York.

MOSQUITOS

Removed Under Positive Guarantee.

"Mosquitocide"

a new chemical in crystallized form, will kill the MOSQUITO in all stages of growth, and absolutely drive away or destroy all fully-developed insects.

These crystals, sown broadcast upon the lawn when dampened by a heavy dew, rain, or the garden hose, at once generate an odorless gas that will be deadly operative against the Mosquito for hundreds of feet beyond the spot treated. The crystals will continue to generate gas from one to four weeks, according to the moisture applied, (either by nature or artificially,) killing instantly the larvae of the mosquito as well as the grown insect.

This compound will not injure vegetable life; it will act the same in salt marshes as on solid land. A five-pound package, sufficient to oxidise an acre of ground thoroughly, together with full directions, will be sent, express prepaid, upon receipt of TWO DOLLARS, with the understanding THAT MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED that it does what we claim.

Kensington Chemical Co.,

413 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.

"Last but not least"

Huyler's BON BONS & CHOCOLATES SENT ANYWHERE CITY OR COUNTRY

Main Store 863 Broadway, New York.

Sporting Goods.

Bathing Suits.

Ayrad's Water Wings are pocket life-preservers. A person weighing from 50 to 250 pounds can easily float on these Water Wings.

No. 1, plain Water Wings.....25c pair
No. 2, variegated colors.....35c pair
1.25 heavy cotton 2-piece Suits, fancy trimmed.....89c
All worsted 2-piece Suits, white, navy, black, maroon, solid colors, reg. 2.00, for.....1.49
1.00 cotton 2-piece Suits, solid colors, black, navy, white and maroon, for.....65c
All-worsted Suits, navy and black, neat pin stripes, at.....2.25, 2.50 and 2.75

FULL LINE EASTMAN KODAKS AND KORONA CAMERA.

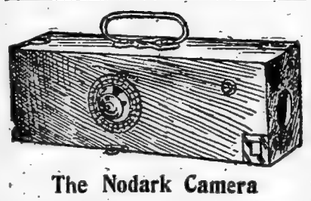

The Nodark Camera

means no dark room. You can develop and fix on the spot.

The Nodark Camera is a magazine camera, holding 24 plates, making picture 2½x3½, highly finished, all trimmings nickel plated. They are new—the latest thing in photography. They are made to sell at 6.00, and never sold before for less than 5.00. Special, 1.00.

We guarantee every one to take a perfect picture or money refunded.

30c Columbia Records for 16c

Bands, Quartette, Solo, Minstrels, and Orchestra—all up to date.

All Prices on Graphophone Goods Two Days Only.

7.50 Q. C. Graphophones, with cabinet complete.....3.48
18.00 A. T. Graphophone, with reproducer and recorder.....13.48
25.00 A. T. Graphophone, with reproducer and recorder.....14.98
24 in. Extra Bell Horns.....1.48
30 in. Extra Bell Horns.....1.98
12 Post Record Box.....21c
24 Post Record Box.....31c

Mail Orders Filled Promptly.

SPORTING GOODS.

Ingersoll

FOUR STORES:

67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 25 W. 42d St., N. Y., and 1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800 HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

CHICAGO & EASTERN DEAL

Details of the Proposed Acquisition by "'Frisco" Line.

Offer of $250 for Common and $150 for Preferred—Two New Roads to be Constructed for Connections.

Details of the proposed acquisition of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois by the St. Louis and San Francisco were announced officially yesterday. They are practically the same as those that had been announced heretofore.

In exchange for the shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois the St. Louis and San Francisco will issue a corresponding number of its preferred stock trust certificates at the rate of $150 for each share. These certificates will fall due on July 1, 1942, and, until payment, will bear dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

In exchange for common stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois the St. Louis and San Francisco will issue its common stock trust certificates for a corresponding number of shares of such common stock at the rate of $250 for each share, the certificates to fall due in 1942 and to bear dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The plan, to be effective, must be accepted by two-thirds of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois stockholders before Sept. 15. The Colonial Trust Company will be the trustee of the stock and certificates. The plan is recommended by H. H. Porter, Flower & Co., George H. Ball, and Henry Seibert, representing the majority interests in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

The physical connection between the two properties is to be made by a five-mile strip of road between Cape Girardeau and Gray Point, Mo., for which a charter has been granted. The line from St. Louis to Shelbyville, ninety-five miles, is to be built also, providing a short line between St. Louis and Chicago. For that road charter must be obtained.

Regarding further enlargements of the "'Frisco" system nothing could be learned yesterday. There was a rumor that the recently organized St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern would be taken over.

Newman Erb, President of this road, said when asked whether there were not negotiations pending between the two companies for change of control:

"The new line will be the shortest between St. Louis and Memphis; it will be the shortest possible connection for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to Memphis. Its grades are only ten feet to the mile; its position is, therefore, such that, besides being valuable in itself, it is useful to other neighboring and connecting lines which have recently sought its acquisition. But the owners are quite satisfied with their property, and there is no present prospect of its disposition; indeed, we have now under consideration the further extension of our line from Hoxie to Little Rock, the St. Louis, Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company having been organized for that purpose by our officers within the past week."

The St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern is a consolidation of the following named lines: Southern Missouri and Arkansas, St. Louis and Memphis, Hoxie, Pocahontas and Northern, Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve, and Crystal Railway.

A BLOW AT THE GOULDS.

Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads Said to Have Adopted Retaliatory Tactics.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has served notice on the Western Maryland Railroad Company that it will discontinue the business turned over to the latter at Cherry Run.

This is a formality in connection with the threatened diversion of traffic. It is regarded here as the first blow aimed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Western Maryland Railroad in retaliation for the plans of the Goulds to convert this property into a trunk line competitor of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

Easterners Acquire Oklahoma Road.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Aug. 7.—Mayor Jones has purchased the stock of the Arkansas Valley and Western Railroad for Eastern capitalists, who will, it is stated, at once construct the road from Red Fork, on the Frisco system in the Creek Nation and Indian Territory, to Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma, on the Rock Island system.

TRUSTS THE ADMINISTRATION.

American Federation of Catholic Societies Express Confidence in Government in Friars' Lands Question.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Confidence in the Administration to do the right thing in the matter of the Spanish friars' lands in the Philippines and education in the insular possessions were the tenor of the discussion at the morning session of the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. The Philippine question was discussed by a number of prominent clerical and lay delegates, in particular by Father O'Reilly, the Augustinian friar, who called upon President Roosevelt some time ago as a representative of the order to lay the Catholic view of the question before him. Bishops Messmer and McFaul and Alphonse Koeble of New York also addressed the convention on the question.

After a general discussion a resolution was passed on the Philippine question, embodying words of sympathy and support for the friars, confidence in the States Government, and respect for its attitude toward Catholic questions and condemnation of the unfavorable reports circulated about the friars.

Atlantic City was chosen as the meeting place of the convention in the third week of July, 1903.

The election of officers resulted in few changes. The officers are: T. B. Minahan, Columbus, Ohio, President; Louis W. Kauffmann, New York, First Vice President; F. B. Kierce, San Francisco, Second Vice President; Daniel Duffy, Pennsylvania, Third Vice President; Anthony F. Matro, Cincinnati, Secretary; H. J. Fries, Erie, Penn., Treasurer; Christopher O Brien, Chicago, Marshal.

DEUTSCHLAND STILL SUPREME.

Expert Committee Decides Kronprinz Wilhelm Failed to Lower Record.

Owing to a dispuate arising over the highest speed record, claimed to have been made by the North German Lloyd's steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm last June, experts were appointed by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Hamburg-American Line to examine carefully the calculations of the voyage in question, so as to determine definitely whether or not the record of the Hamburg-American Line's Deutschland of 23.51 knots average speed per hour has been broken.

According to a memorandum just issued and signed by the experts of the two companies, it has been determined beyond dispute that the steamship Deutschland still holds the record for fastest time across the Atlantic, as well as for the highest average speed, and that the calculations of the Captain and officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm were erroneous.

HAS MANUFACTURER ARRESTED.

William N. Gale Accused of Assault by Edward C. Miller.

William N. Gale, a manufacturer of metals, of 49 West Thirty-second Street, was arrested last night in the Herald Square Hotel by Policeman Findlay of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a warrant charging assault, and secured by Edward C. Miller, also a metal manufacturer.

Findlay said that Miller alleged he and Gale had met at Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street on Wednesday night, and that Gale had assaulted him. Gale was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

BANKER ELIAS THREATENED.

Discharged Conductor of Street Car Accused of Attempted Felonious Assault—Had a Revolver.

The life of Albert J. Elias, banker and broker, ex-President of the Third Avenue Railroad, has been threatened, according to the police, and on that account Joseph Reinheimer, fifty years of age, of 1,908 Third Avenue, has been arrested. Attempted felonious assault is the accusation. Mr. Elias lives at 18 West Seventy-first Street. Reinheimer was a street-car conductor, and it has been said that he was discharged for agitating his fellow-workmen four years ago, and that he declared that Mr. Elias was the cause of the discharge.

The police say that Reinheimer wrote a threatening letter to Mrs. Elias. It was handed to Capt. Donohue of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. He investigated the matter and came to the conclusion that the best way out of it was to get a job for Reinheimer, and that was done. Nothing more was heard from Reinheimer until a few days ago.

In the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station it was said that a complaint had come from Jacob Elias of 76 West Sixty-ninth Street that Reinheimer had threatened his son's life. He said that his son was at Atlantic Highlands, and that when he went to Seventy-first Street to see if his son's house was all right on the morning of July 29 he found in the area a man he described as Reinheimer. He said Reinheimer pulled a revolver, and said: "It's a —— good thing you're here and not your son. I'd soon fix him with this," flourishing the revolver.

Two men were detailed to watch the house, and Detective Sergeant Downing accompanied Mr. Elias. Reinheimer was arrested at home last evening. To Downing he said: "I know what you want me for." He will have a hearing in the West Side Court this morning. The detective said that Mr. Elias told him he had nothing to do with the discharge of Reinheimer.

JOHN G. CARLISLE ENJOINED.

Restraining Order in Cuban Claims Dispute Obtained by Charles C. Leeds.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court yesterday, upon the application of Charles C. Leeds, issued a temporary injunction restraining ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, Henry M. Ward, and Hernand Behn from distributing, utilizing, expending, paying out, disposing of, or in any way intermeddling with any portion of the funds or all warrants issued by the Treasury Department for payment of claims filed in the Court of Claims of the United States, for the recovery of moneys paid for customs duties at the seaports of Porto Rico, subsequent to the acquisition of Porto Rico by the United States.

The injunction is the result of an agreement entered into on Nov. 16, whereby Leeds, Ward, and Carlisle undertook to procure the power of attorney from various Porto Rican merchants to Hernand Behn, and that the claims should be prosecuted through the Court of Claims, in the name of Ward, and that the funds and emoluments should be equally divided among Leeds, Ward, and Carlise.

The performance of the agreement was then entered upon, and continued for upward of one year. A great number of merchants executed power of attorney to Behn, and assigned 50 per cent. of the ultimate recovery to him as compensation for his services. Many judgments have been secured against the Government, by virtue of which Behn has received about $60,000. Mr. Leeds now contends that Ward and Carlisle have in their possession Treasury warrants, amounting to many thousands of dollars, which they, acting as attorneys for the three, authorized to be indorsed.

He further claims that he rendered legal assistance during the time of the presenting of the claims, and that he is entitled to a share in the profits. Ward and Carlisle deny Leeds's interest in the partnership.

The order is returnable on Aug. 13, 1902.

A. M. HUNTINGTON'S CONDITION.

Son of the Late Collis P. Huntington Reported to be Resting Easily Last Night.

Archer Milton Huntington, the adopted son of the late Collis P. Huntington, was reported at a late hour last night to be resting easily. He was operated upon on Wednesday by Dr. William B. Coley for appendicitis at his home, Pleasance, Bay Chester.

Mr. Huntington was born in New York thirty-two years ago, and after receiving private tutorage both here and in Europe, was given the honorary degree of M. A. by Yale University. His wife was formerly Helen M. Gates. They were married in 1895. By the terms of the will of Mr. Huntington he received a legacy of $250,000 and the residuary interest in a trust fund of $500,000, which was established for his mother, Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington.

Mr. Huntington is a literary man, and frequently goes to Europe for the purpose of hunting up old books, of which he has now a large collection. He is an excellent Spanish scholar, and has published several volumes on Spain and her customs.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER STUDENTS.

An Increase of 11 Per Cent. Over the Number Enrolled Last Year.

The attendance on the present Summer session of Columbia University shows a marked increase, namely, 11 per cent., over that of last year, there being in all 643 students enrolled. Of these students 252 are men and 391 women, being an increase of 99 men over last year and a small falling off in the number of women. Of the total number of students, 228 had previously matriculated in the university, 132 having attended previous Summer sessions.

As for the previous preparation of the students, there has been a noteworthy increase in the number of those who have graduated from or who have pursued partial courses in colleges and universities here and abroad, the percentage of such having increased from 32.28 in 1901 to 41.99 in 1902, which was offset by a corresponding decrease in the number of those who have not attended either a college, a university, or professional school for teachers.

Sixty-one courses were offered this year, against 43 in 1901, and 28 in 1900, there having been a total enrollment of 1,530 students in these 61 courses, the largest number, as was the case in previous years, registered under the Department of Education.

TWO MORE ROOF PLAYGROUNDS.

School Children of the East Side Enjoy Music and Dancing.

Playgrounds on the roofs of Public School Building No. 20, at Rivington and Forsyth Streets, and Public School Building No. 1, Catharine and Henry Streets, were opened last evening. It was the intention of Dr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, to have another opened on Public School Building No. 177, at 66 Market Street, but the arrangements for electric lights were not completed in time.

When the doors were opened at 7 o'clock there was a great scramble and T. G. Cook, William Laster, and Miss Mary A. Bacon, who have charge of the playground of the Forsyth Street school, had their hands full in controlling the 1,200 youngsters. To all music the children danced, and when the band played a popular song they joined in the chorus with such vigor that it was hard at times to hear the band.

At Catharine and Henry Streets the playground is under the charge of Dr. Gwathmay, Physical Director of the Vacation School Playgrounds. Owing to the fact that all the electric lights were not in place, only half of the garden was opened to the public last night. The scenes there were repetitions of those at Rivington and Forsyth Streets.

At each of the playgrounds three men are on the stairway, one at the doorway at the roof, another about half way down and the third near the street. Should anything like a panic start, it is believed that the men will be able, with the assistance of the manager and assistants, to take care of the children.

VIOLENCE IN NEW STRIKE AT CROTON

Italians at Work in Big Cornell Dam Quit Work.

Eight-Hour Contract Demanded—The Men Backed by the Skilled Workers—The Contractors' Position.

GROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Two hundred and fifty laborers employed by Coleman, Brenchaud & Coleman, who are building the new Cornell dam in the Croton Valley for the New York water works system, went on strike this morning. Only the laborers, all Italians, are out, but it is the general opinion here and nearer the scene of the strike that the skilled laborers are backing the strikers and urging them to stand out for an eight-hour day. If the strikers succeed in their demand it will mean that all employed on the work must be granted an eight-hour work day. It is also said that the contractors are not overanxious for the men to return to work, and would like to see them hold out until the Aqueduct Commissioners consent to an adjustment of the contract on a basis similar to that recently effected with John B. McDonald in the Jerome Park reservoir contract.

One of the firm said to-day that the contract for the building of the dam was taken on a basis of ten hours' work, and that unless the City of New York modified the contract and adjusted matters it would not be possible for the contractors to grant the demand of the men. The strikers are said to have been promised financial support by the men who remain at work. These include the engineers, masons, and other skilled hands. These number, perhaps, two hundred in all. About one hundred unskilled men have not joined the strikers' ranks, and this led to trouble twice to-day and is expected to cause more in the morning.

The strikers do not seem to understand that if all quit the skilled hands cannot work without helpers, and so the work would stop entirely and the skilled hands would not be in a position to help them with money. When the men remaining at work started back this afternoon after dinner some of the strikers tried to prevent them, and there were a dozen fights and stone throwing.

There was more serious trouble at 7 o'clock, when the night shift went to work. Several were beaten and struck with stones, but only a few were deterred from working. One man, whose name could not be learned, was badly beaten and then carried in to the village on the hillside by those who beat him. To obtain information in the village is impossible.

Constable Milton Blinker, who is the sole peace officer on the scene, made one arrest during the disturbance. He caught Antonio Fenaro with his hand raised to throw a stone and arrested him. The prisoner was inclined to resist, but the striker leaders interfered and prevented him. They had been trying to preserve the peace. In one of the prisoner's pockets was found a large-bladed knife with the blade open.

The scene of the present strike is the same as that of two years ago, when the Seventh Regiment and the Westchester companies of the National Guard were sent up to guard the dams. Most of the men taking part in the present strike took part in the previous one. At that time a soldier from Mount Vernon was shot from ambush and killed. The man who shot him was never found.

PLAN TO ARBITRATE NEW HAVEN STRIKE.

If Local Attempts Are Unavailing the State Board Will Step In—Strikers Are Orderly.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—A better feeling is apparent in the big trolley strike situation this evening, and the members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration were so satisfied with the outlook that they returned to their homes, G. A. Parsons to Hartford and Mr. F. T. Ives to Meriden, this evening. Gilbert L. Smith of Sharon, the third member, did not come to-day.

The Board arrived shortly before 4 o'clock and went at once to the Mayor's office, where a short conference was held with Mayor Studley. After the conference with the Mayor it was agreed that it would not be well to attempt to have a third party in the discussion at the present stage of the situation. Later in the afternoon a subcommittee from the business men met with the Mayor and the members of the Board of Mediation, and the situation was canvassed.

If an amicable settlement cannot be reached to-morrow Mr. Parsons and Mr. Ives will be notified. If either of the parties refuse to arbitrate the board, including Mr. Smith, will proceed with an investigation, as they have power to do under the law, compel a hearing, and make report to the Governor.

The business men's committees at their meeting late this afternoon succeeded in clarifying the situation greatly. It was agreed to recommend to the company and the strikers that a committee of three men who are large employers of labor in the city sit as a board of arbitration and hear the company's evidence as to why twenty-seven men were discharged prior to and soon after the formation of the union. The company claims that it was because of incompetency.

If the committe of three is agreed upon it will be left to them to decide how many of the discharged men shall be reinstated. As to the other demand made by the men, namely, that their union be recognized, there is now no doubt that the company will agree to it.

So far as could be ascertained, no "strike breakers" have come into the city to-day or this evening, and no attempt has been made to run passenger cars. Travel is by stages and carriages. The streets are crowded by pedestrians, but all is quiet.

TROY STEEL PLANT SOLD.

St. Louis Man Bought the Property for Unknown Principals—Works to be Reopened Soon.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The plant of the Troy Steel Company, situated on Breaker Island, Albany County, and in Troy, Hensselaer County, was sold to-day at auction by direction of the Supreme Court to satisfy a judgment obtained by the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of the bondholders. The property included the mortgaged premises and all property rights, interests, and franchises controlled by the company.

A. F. Donovan of St. Louis was the successful bidder at $525,000. Mr. Donovan said that he did not care to disclose who his principals are, but stated that the plant would be operated again within a short time.

The Troy Steel Company had a capital of $2,000,000, and was backed principally by the Witherbees of Port Henry. H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company and J. P. Morgan are supposed to have had an interest in the plant.

Mr. Schnitzer's Son Not Committed.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused to commit Harris Schnitzer, the son of the real estate operator, Hyman Schnitzer, to an asylum, unless proper expert medical testimony was given as to the boy's alleged weak mental condition. "There is not enough testimony before me at present to warrant a commitment," said the Justice, after the boy's mother had told a lot about her son's peculiar actions. "I will not commit him until I have the testimony of some physicians who have examined him." The Justice adjourned the hearing until to-day so that counsel could have physicians in court. The boy is at Bellevue Hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11:45 A. M.—1 Forsyth Street; Harris Schmidt; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—147 Park Row; B. Getler; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—244 Madison Street; M. Shipers; damage $150.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—United States Attorney General P. C. Knox, Washington, D. C.; Senator W. M. Stewart, Nevada, and Wu Ting-Fang, Washington, D. C.

HOFFMAN—J. H. Cottman, Baltimore, and S. E. Robinson, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Edward R. Metcalf, Boston, and H. L. Cornell, Chicago.

GILSEY—Col. J. P. Chinn, Harrisburg, Ky.

GRAND—Assemblyman J. A. Cutterson, Carthage, N. Y.; Major B. M. Harrod, New Orleans, and Capt. J. K. Parsons, United States Army.

SAVOY—J. E. Cheever, New Haven.

MANHATTAN—Congressman James S. Sherman, Utica; Charles S. Parker, Boston, and J. Condit Smith, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—United States Senator O. H. Platt, Connecticut, and Prof. W. F. Robb, Troy, N. Y.

NAVARRE—Col. Joseph Shepherd, British Army, Liverpool, and Lieut. Col. Charles Francis Jones, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Louis D. Ziegler, Philadelphia, and Col. D. B. Dyer, Augusta.

CADILLAC—Henry J. Herbert, Detroit, and J. W. Flynn, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Knoebel, sporting goods; 65 Wooster Street.

O'Dwyer & Ahern, Texarkana, Ark.; R. J. O'Dwyer, cloaks, suits, dress goods, and silks; 458 Broadway.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; A. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 48 Leonard Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and dress trimmings; 623 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Heyns, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss E. Moore, gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Gouldwaite, housefurnishing goods; Miss Sullivan, vellings, 335 Broadway.

Pelittier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Nellis, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss C. Russell, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel; Anderson, W. H., boys' clothing, Hotel Gerard.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss L. Boetcher, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss H. Merken, fancy goods, 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Fourquearean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourquerean, dress goods, silks and linens, cloaks, suits and waists, and carpets; J. P. Fourquerean, dry goods, 347 West Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Moch Brothers, Pueblo, Col.; S. Moch, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; L. Moch, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rose, G. J., Boonville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. E. H. Morris, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bentley, Bass & Co., Temple, Texas; J. M. Bass, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Bacon, domestics; H. G. Day, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Custer-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; E. R. Steward, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.

Gilgan, J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Gilgan, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces, 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, cloths; Hoffman House.

Reisch & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. Lowe, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Sessions, T. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. E. Fletcher, silks, 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Pelittier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; J. Anderson, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Huff, C. S., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Dolembert, M., Gransberg, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Deming, M. G., Edinburg, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Cook, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Michan, Miss M., Muncie, Ind.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Adair, Miss M., Muncie, Ind.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Sugarman, corsets; Miss C. Kavanagh, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; L. Schwartz, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Schere, A. & M., Joplin, Mo.; A. Schere, dry goods; M. Schere, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Zacharios, S., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Peers, V., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

McNaughton & Co., Marion, Ind.; Miss M. Cook, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Goodkind, Max, Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, M., & Sons, Charleston, S. C.; L. Marks, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, silks and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strause Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Strause, clothing, 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fahnley & McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Fahnley, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dreyfuss, S. G., & Co., Shreveport, La.; J. Dreyfuss, dry goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Lecour, J., & Sons, Kankakee, Ill.; L. P. Lecour, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Abe Levy, clothing.

Schuster, H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry Gehrig, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Schuster, Edward, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edward Langemack, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Miller & Barley, Marion, Ind.; H. M. Miller, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Bromberg, I. G., & Co., Mineola, Texas; I. G. Bromberg, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.

Hubbard, C. W., St. Paul, Minn.; commission; St. Denis Hotel.

Orendorff, D., & Co., Whitewright, Texas; D. Orendorff, dry goods.

Adams, Charles, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; Charles Adams, women's and misses' clothing and furnishings; Charles W. Adams, women's and misses' clothing and furnishings.

Hodd, Miss Frances, Princeton, Ill.; ladies' furnishings and millinery.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. D. Williams, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

Walker & Duncan, Zanesville, Ohio; James Walker, dry goods, 511 Broadway.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Hillenkoetter, dry goods; W. V. Hillenkoetter, dry goods; E. A. Sand, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Straus, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; Abe C. Levi, dry goods; Philip J. Haas, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Trowbridge, J. C., Louisville, Ky., dry goods

Baer, Bloch Furniture Company, Port Huron, Mich; Charles Baer, Jr., furniture, 209 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Smith, H. H., Macomb, Ill.; dry goods; Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.

Crane, Jake, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Jake Crane, millinery.

Ware & Fisher, Hillsborough, Ill.; L. J. Ware, dry goods and shoes; Union Square Hotel.

Stifel's, J., Sons, Angola, Ind.; Edna Johnson, ; Mrs. J. C. Johnson, millinery.

Alprein, E., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Murphy-Baldridge Dry Goods Company, Wiley, Texas; G. D. Baldridge, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Louis J. Rosenthal, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Chicago Hat Works, Chicago, Ill.; L. Ostenreicher, millinery; Louis Henry, millinery; Ocean Hotel, Asbury Park.

Sutton, W. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill; S. W. Sutton, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Barrett, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Loesch, dry goods; C. Loesch, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Ashland Bazaar Company, The, Ashland, Ohio; A. P. Mann, fancy goods and toys; Park Avenue Hotel.

Andrews, E. J., Shenandoah, Iowa; dry goods; Morton House.

Eversole, D. R., Maryville, Mo.; dry goods; Maud Eversole, dry goods; Hettie M. Anthony, dry goods; Morton House.

Kaufman, Charles, & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. Rogalsky, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Cook, Cochran & Co., Belton, Texas; G. W. Cochran.

Burns & Bell, Colorado, Texas; F. M. Burns, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Lotesman, S., Chicago, Ill.; woolens.

Graham & Black Company, The, Lancaster, Ohio; David Black, flour.

Robinson, J. W., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Thomas L. Queenan, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

New England Furniture and Carpet Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. M. D. Wright, draperies; Herald Square Hotel.

Boudot, Eugene, Cincinnati, Ohio; Men's furnishings; Hotel Lafayette.

Alms & Doepke, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Mack, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fayerweather & Ladus, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Moore, leather.

Sabel, M., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods and millinery; Grand Hotel.

Harley, E. C., Company, Dayton, Ohio; James A. Reynolds, wholesale grocer; Hoffman House.

Banks & Wimberly, St. Mathews, S. C.; E. Wimberly, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Jackson, Tenn.; F. Marks, dry goods.

Schmulen, F., Lafayette, Ind.; general merchandise; 37 East Ninth Street.

Lafayette Clothing House, Lafayette, Ind.; R. Kahn, clothing; 37 East Ninth Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Peardon, house furnishings and hardware; Herald Square Hotel.

Russell-Graham Company, Marshall, Texas; Rebecca Kupp, dry goods; O. E. Cooper, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

McPherson & Langford, St. Paul, Minn.; G. A. McPherson, manufacturing; Waldorf-Astoria.

Hays & Co., Henderson, Ky.; Edward Koch, dry goods; Brighton Beach Hotel.

Jarvis, W. B. Martin, Company, Terrell, Texas; B. E. Overton, dry goods; Miss Annie B. Nebbut, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Gem City Jobbing Company, Dayton, Ohio; S. Margolis, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kohler, H. F., & Brother, Detroit, Mich; Hugo F. Kohler, wallpaper; Gilsey House.

Cohen The Clothier, Vincennes, Ind.; I. C. Cohen, clothier and furnisher.

Marser, L. W., Company, Taylor, Texas; Miss M. Glinn, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Ruehl Moulding Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. E. Austerlitz, art goods; Hotel Cadillac.

George E. Brett Incorporated, Mankato, Minn.; Fred W. Kruse, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Weiss, H. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, H. Weiss, leather and findings; St. Denis Hotel.

Bower & Schulhoff, Matoon, Ill., J. Hine, dry goods; Lehect Brothers, Nashville, Tenn., L. Lehect, Hotel St. Andrew.

Lehect Brothers, Nashville, Tenn., R. Lyle, dry goods; Mawhinney & Ryan Company, Omaha, Neb., J. F. Mawhinney, jewelry; Hotel St. Denis.

Nathanson, M. S., Fayetteville, Tenn., B. S. Nathanson, general merchandise, 14 Lafayette Place; Garretson Silk Company, Milwaukee, Wis., I. W. Garretson, silks; Elizabeth Garretson, Bertha E. Ehlers, laces and trimmings; Hoffman House.

Friedman, B., Circleville, Ohio; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Newman, E. M., Columbus, Ohio; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Wormser, Charles, Jeanerette, La.; dry goods.

Steenburg, M. J., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Lustig, millinery.

Green, L. E., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Viel, millinery; E. Lustig, millinery.

Salem, E., & Co., Bowling Green, Ky.; Max B. Nahm, clothing; Hotel Harlington.

Patterson & Hough, Dresden, Ohio; Ada Patterson, novelties; 33 East Ninth Street.

Allen & Co., Marshall, Texas; W. P. H. Allen, clothing, shoes, and hats; L. Jaquish, clothing, shoes, and hats; Hotel Albert.

Oldheim Brothers, Reynoldsburg, Ohio; J. L. Oldheim, druggists.

Alexander & Co., Galena, Kan.; M. N. Alexander, clothing.

Wright-Dalton-Bell Anchor Store Company, Poplar Bluffs, Mo.; F. B. Hart, dry goods; J. L. Bishop, dry goods and clothing.

Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Edwin C. White, wholesale grocers; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sloan, H. C., St. Paul, Minn.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Running, Louis, & Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; Louis Running, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kleeman, Gold

TENNIS CUP STAYS HERE

American Players Win All but One Match in Singles.

WHITMAN DEFEATED DOHERTY

Larned Beaten in Unfinished Match, but Champion Easily Disposes of Dr. Joshua Pim.

The American lawn tennis experts yesterday decisively defeated the English team of challengers in the singles in the international contest for the Dwight F. Davis Challenge Cup. The defenders won three victories out of the four matches played on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, Eighty-fifth Street and the Shore Road, Bay Ridge. The only player on the defending team to meet defeat was William A. Larned, the holder of the National title and trophy in the singles, and he was beaten by R. F. Doherty in the completion of their match, which was brought over from the previous day. That Larned's form should desert him was entirely unexpected because of the brilliancy of his work on Wednesday, when the rain stopped the match. At that time he had two sets to his credit. The Englishman won three straight sets from Larned in the ending of this competition in the easiest sort of way yesterday morning. Later in the day Larned redeemed himself by taking the match from Dr. Joshua Pim, the idol and old-time champion of the English tennis courts, in three sets. Malcolm D. Whitman, the unbeaten champion, won both of his matches against Dr. Pim and R. F. Joherty.

Capt. W. H. Collins, the manager of the English team, in commenting upon the result, said that he hardly thought Dr. Pim played at his best, as he had expected that after Larned's defeat in the morning the Irishman would surely gain the victory over the American, or at least make the contest last through five sets. Such a Waterloo was decidedly unexpected and the showing of the American champion in the afternoon greatly added to the brilliancy of the day's play. There was even a greater crowd on hand to witness the second section of the series yesterday afternoon than there had been at the opening of the international competitions, and the gallery numbered at least 5,000 spectators.

LARNED BEATEN BY DOHERTY.

Both of the contests that were stopped Wednesday afternoon by the rain were begun in the morning and finished before noon. R. F. Doherty played more speedily against Larned, who was repeatedly passed in his attempts to gain the net. This was evidently the result of some private coaching that the Englishman had received. Although Larned had taken two sets on the previous day and had these to his credit, Doherty won the match without great effort, the complete score being: 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Whitman beat Dr. Pim in the ending of their contest, the score being: 6—1, 6—1, 1—6, 6—love.

The results of the afternoon's contests were most decisive. Straight sets were the order for each of the Americans. Only in the third set did Whitman experience any difficulty with R. F. Doherty, as in that period of their contest the Englishman worked his passing stroke with such good effect that Whitman was repeatedly caught on the wrong side of his territory. In this manner Doherty brought the games to deuce at five all, at which point Whitman steadied down and took the remaining two games by smashing at the net. The score was: 6—1, 7—5, 6—4.

Dr. Pim was very slow in his movements in playing against Larned, and held to his favorite base-line tactics, never attempting to gain a position at the net, and this gave the American splendid opportunities for cross-court shots from Dr. Pim's returns. It can hardly be said that Larned was in his most brilliant form, for he did not have to work hard to defeat his opponent at any stage of the match, the score of which was 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Even on points and games won, the Americans scored in much better figures than the English challengers, the grand total for the Americans showing 462 points and 70 games, to 400 points and 49 games for the Englishmen.

BRILLIANT TENNIS BY AMERICANS.

The courtesy of allowing the Englishmen to hold to the courts on which they had begun their play was allowed them in the afternoon, the Americans making the change. Whitman went over to the westerly court to face R. F. Doherty, while Larned took his place on the easterly court against Dr. Pim. As had happened on the previous day, the Americans won the toss for service, and both selected that for the opening. All things considered, these contests were by far the most brilliant of any in the series, and this is especially true of that which engaged Whitman and R. F. Doherty.

The American was in superb stroke, and his ability to kill the ball earned for him a greater number of points than in any other way. The Englishman's overhead strokes were lacking in force and strength, such as is usually seen on the courts of this country. It was only when he was near enough to the net to cross-court the ball that he could make these strokes effective, and then they frequently miscarried, for the active Whitman is a court coverer of more than usual ability, and he got back so many hard returns, almost invariably using a high lobb, that he was again in position in the centre of his court to receive the ball by the time it had reached Doherty's racquet. The Englishman actually earned fewer points than Whitman in a ratio of their score. The majority of Doherty's tallies came to him on outs and nets on Whitman's attempts to pass along the side lines. Both men seemed to favor long drives, and these made many of the rallies brilliant in that the ball crossed the net many times.

When Whitman was hard pressed in the second set he lobbed very high, getting to the net under them to kill Doherty's weak returns. Doherty's best plays were on his drives and ground strokes, in which he displayed remarkable strength, especially in the last set. In taking the ball low his work was much better than any seen in this country. Whitman's steadiness, however, was phenomenal, and when he needed a point badly he was always equal to the task of getting it.

The craftiness of Whitman was best seen in the deciding set, in which he repeatedly coaxed Doherty to the net by high lobs which dropped straight and then got so close to kill the return by either a pass or a cross-court shot. The last game of this set the points went to deuce, Doherty pulling up on Whitman on an out by the latter and two passes. Whitman took the vantage point by making a clever get of Doherty's line drive, which he lobbed in sensational style, and then smashed the ball to Doherty's feet as the latter ran in toward the net. He took the last point on a pass that traveled so swiftly by the Englishman that he never had an opportunity to get it. The score of the match follows:

FIRST SET.

	Points.	Game.
M. D. Whitman, American— 4 6 7 4 5 6 6—37		6
R. F. Doherty, English— 1 3 5 1 3 8 4—25		1

SECOND SET.

M. D. Whitman, American— 1 6 4 4 2 2 5 3 2 4 6 4—43		7
R. F. Doherty, English— 4 4 2 2 4 4 3 5 4 0 4 1—37		5

THIRD SET.

M. D. Whitman, American— 2 4 4 1 4 4 0 1 4 5—29		6
R. F. Doherty, English— 4 2 2 4 2 1 4 4 2 3—28		4

Umpire—Oliver S. Campbell, former champion of the United States.

CHAMPION REDEEMS HIMSELF.

Larned showed less nervousness when he took the court against Dr. Pim than had been anticipated. He began the service, and took the first game by a love score, all of the points being earned either by passes or forcing his opponent into difficult positions from which he was unable to get the ball safely back across the net. Dr. Pim sent the points in the next game to deuce by coaxing Larned into the net on short return and then sending over a swift drive that cut the lines of the American's court. The Englishman took this game and two points in the next in the same manner before Larned futile steadied down and began to play as strongly as he had when he first faced Doherty on Wednesday afternoon.

Once the American champion had got his stroke in working order he began to volley hard and accurately, going to the net at every opportunity offered, cross-courting the ball or sending it hurtling down along the side lines of his opponent's territory. Had Dr. Pim been as fast on his feet as R. F. Doherty, Larned would surely not have had such an easy time of it. He let many of the balls go by him with but a feeble effort to make the return, with the result that Larned led all the way through the match. Not once did Larned resort to lobbing, and he actually outplayed the famous Irishman at the game at which the latter is said to excel. He played very rapidly, and was not at all bothered in getting any of Dr. Pim's returns. His drives, which had been short and without speed in the morning, took on length and rapidity. They were also more accurate, which was partially due to the breeze falling off and the court being more sheltered by the big crowd. All in all he displayed high-class form, and although not nearly at what he has previously shown, he was equal to the test put upon him. The score of the match follows:

FIRST SET.

	P. G.
W. A. Larned, (Amer.)..4 3 4 7 4 3 4 3 4—36	6
Dr. J. Pim, (Eng.).....0 5 2 5 1 5 2 5 0—25	3

SECOND SET.

W. A. Larned, (Amer.)....1 6 5 4 4 4 4 4—32	5
Dr. J. Pim, (Eng.).....4 4 7 1 2 2 2 1—23	2

THIRD SET.

W. A. Larnad, (Amer.)..2 6 4 7 4 4 3 4 4—38	6
Dr. J. Pim, (Eng.).....4 4 2 5 6 2 5 0 1—29	3

Umpire—Fred S. Mansfield.

DETAILS OF MORNING MATCHES.

Owing to the fact that the unfinished matches of Wednesday, which were postponed after the second set because of the rain, were played yesterday morning, the attendance was light, there being but few spectators present and these mostly women. When play was begun there was a strong breeze blowing across the grounds from the bay. This interfered greatly with the accuracy of the players' strokes and in a measure helped in working the defeat of Larned by R. F. Doherty. Otherwise the conditions were fairly good, although the brilliant sunshine reflected on the courts bothered the players sometimes.

Larned did not begin to show the form he had on the previous day. He was having one of his off streaks which even his most ardent admirers had feared and gave Doherty many chances to get up to the net and make his attack from that point. Doherty hit the ball much harder than he had in the previous part of the contest and his placing was also more accurate. He passed Larned repeatedly on either side, the American all through being unable to settle down with any degree of precision. Only in the last game of the fourth set did Larned appear to be coming back into form. In this game there were many sharp rallies and twice the American was within a stroke of bringing the game to deuce. The steadiness of Doherty stood him in good stead at the critical moment and he finally won the game with the points at 11—9. The score of the match follows:

FIRST SET.

	P. G.
R. F. Doherty, English,...3 2 4 2 3 4 2 2—22	2
W. A. Larned, American...3 4 1 4 5 2 4 4—29	6

SECOND SET.

R. F. Doherty, English...2 4 2 4 2 8 1 1 7—31	3
W. A. Larned, American.4 0 4 1 4 6 4 4 9—36	6

THIRD SET.

R. F. Doherty, English..5 2 4 1 4 2 4 4—30	6
W. A. Larned, American.3 4 0 4 0 4 1 2 0—18	3

FOURTH SET.

R. F. Doherty, English.3 4 4 6 1 7 1 4 0 1—41	6
W. A. Larned, Amer'n.5 2 1 4 4 5 4 0 4 9—38	4

FIFTH SET.

R. F. Doherty, English.2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 2 4—34	6
W. A. Larned, Amer'n.4 2 4 1 2 1 6 0 4 0—24	4

The finish of the Whitman match against Dr. Pim was about as expected, although it was somewhat of a surprise that Dr. Pim succeeded in getting the third set. In this set Whitman was slow in getting started, and the light bothered him a great deal. He volleyed poorly, but toward the end of the set, although it was going hopelessly against him, and he let it go, he had got his stroke back, and in the fourth and last set he smothered Dr. Pim by playing rings of the most brilliant character, taking the set at love, Dr. Pim not getting above 30 in any of the six games. The score by points follows:

FIRST SET.

	P. G.
M. D. Whitman, American...4 6 4 6 4 4 6—34	6
Dr. J. Pim, English.....2 4 1 8 2 1 4—22	1

SECOND SET.

M. D. Whitman, American...4 4 4 2 4 4 4—26	6
Dr. J. Pim, English.....2 1 2 4 2 2 2—15	1

THIRD SET.

M. D. Whitman, American...4 2 2 1 2 3 4—18	1
Dr. J. Pim, English.....1 4 4 4 5 6—28	6

FOURTH SET.

M. D. Whitman, American.....4 4 4 4 4—24	6
Dr. J. Pim, English.....2 2 2 2 1 1—10	0

In the afternoon Larned finished his game against Dr. Pim before that on the opposite court had been completed. When the American champion had gained the victory the big crowd cheered him so heartily that the echo came back from the Staten Island hills across the Narrows. Then there was a rush across the court to witness the ending of the match between Doherty and the police had a hard time in keeping the turf from being badly cut up. After the ending of the singles competition and the Americans had decisively scored their victory, the Wrenn brothers played in practice against Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, who will meet the Doherty brothers to-day in the doubles match, the last of the international series for this year.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Five Favorites Beaten on the Track at the Springs — Swiftmas Won the Catskill.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Five favorites were beaten this afternoon, John A. Drake's High Chancellor, in the closing race, being the only first choice to prove faithful to his backers. The stake feature, the Catskill, a selling stake, was won by L. A. Waterbury's Swiftmas,, which, quoted at 4 to 1, won in a romp from Belvino. Femesole, the 2-to-1 favorite, had little speed, and was beaten off.

Jockey Jack Martin had a narrow escape from serious injury during the running of the last race. His mount, Wax Candle, crossed his legs in the stretch, stumbled, and Martin was thrown. Fortunately the boys on the horses running behind Wax Candle pulled out, and beyond a bruised knee, Martin was unhurt. George Gould has made Charles Hill an offer for the horses owned by Clarence Mackay. Mr. Gould is a newcomer in the racing game, and intends to branch out to quite some extent, with the other millionaire horse owners, if he can procure a stable of sufficient worth to warrant it. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Dublin, 128 pounds, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Chuctanunga, 106, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; King Pepper, 118, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. King Hanover, Glenwater, Belle of Lexington, Sister Jeanie, and St. Barnaby also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Col. Bill, 102, (Redfern,) 9 to 2 and even, won; Gold Cure, 93, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Somrero, 107, (L. Jackson,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:54. Cuspidor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Catskill, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Swiftmas, 120 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Belvino, 118, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Redpath, 123, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Pearlfinder, Fonsoluca, Five Nations, Femesole, Anak, and Flying Buttress also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Dazzling, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Intervention, 104, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Ada Nay, 111, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Empress of India, Lady Josephine, Daisy Green, Louise Collier, Mollie Brant, Old Lady, Lady Knighthood, Dainty, and Sparkle Esher also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Prince Richard, 109 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Rossignal, 96, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Vincennes, 103, (Lyne,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:40. Kilogram, Andy Williams, Military, Lapidus, Satire, and Handicapper also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. High Chancellor, 102 pounds, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Dr. Saylor, 97, (L. Jackson,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Cinquevalli, 107, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. John A. Scott, Warte Nicht, Gloriosa, Sentinel, Wax Candle, Decoration, and Forward also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Delmarch, 121 pounds; Procession and Hop Scotch, 111 each; Ordnung, Sweet Tooth, and Clarita, 110 each; Madden and Filiform, 108 each; Old Hutch, Bounteous, and Irene Lindsay, 106 each; Florangs and Hans Wagner, 105 each; Anecdote, Ben Howard, Songster, and Satirist, 104 each; Red Damsel and Early Eve, 103 each; Locket, King's Favorite, Guesswork, Brandy Smash, and Rappenecker, 102 each; Sedition, 101; Plum Tart, 99; Pride of Surrey, 95, and Optional, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 126 pounds; Morningside, 113; Gunfire and Ethics, 110 each; Baron Pepper, 107; Caughnawaga, 102; Lanceman, 97; The Rival, 96.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Maxine, 126 pounds; Monte Carlo, 122; Yardarm and Examiner, 118 each; Dramatist and Captain Arnold, 117 each; Red Knight, 112; Old Fort, 110; Wheeler B., 105, and Scottish Blue, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile. Swiftmas, 114 pounds, Lanceman, 111; The Amazon and Wild Pirate, 108 each; Ohnet, 105; Mercer and Leonid, 103 each; Conundrum, 102; Moor, 98; Trump, Early Eve, Frank McKee, and San Antonio, 96 each, and Honolulu, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs. Michaelmas, Virgin Soil, Mount Kisco, Nevermore, Insensible, Figardon, Scoffer, Merry England, Fullback, Elliott, Gay Lark, Catechise, Mr. Dingle, Granisdale, and Shot Gun, 114 pounds each; Love Note, Mansard, Medal, Amaryllis, Sir Preston, Sweet Alice, Erara, East Indian, and Frocks and Frills, 111 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; special weights; one mile. Zarosster, 116 pounds; Ohnet, Diors, and Conundrum, 108 each; Roxane and Maud Gonne, 106 each; Gunfire, Barondale and Lyddite, 104 each; Stevedore, 98, and Lux Casta, Torchlight, and Huntress, 96 each.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

The Monk Beaten in First Heat of 2:07 Trot at Grand Circuit Meet.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Rain at Fort Erie this afternoon necessitated postponing the finish of the 2:14 and 2:07 trots until tomorrow afternoon. The meeting was to have ended to-day.

The sensation of the afternoon was the defeat of The Monk by Chain Shot. Only three started, and McDonald took his horse to the lead, Geers having The Monk at Chain Shot's sulky the full mile. He could not pass the son of Red Heart, although beaten by only half a length. Dolly Dillon made a bad break, which threw her out of the race. Before the race the pools sold $50 on The Monk against $12 for the field. After the heat each end brought $50.

Gus Macey's Re-elected stands best in the summary for the 2:14 trot, having two heats to his credit. Summary:

2:18 pace; three in five; purse, $1,200.

Greenline, b. g., by Online, dam Greenback, (Saunders)	1	1	1
Buckthorne, br. g., (Snow)	2	2	2
Cubanola, blk. h., (Grear)	3	3	3
Lithopolis, b. g., (Johnson)	4	4	4

Time—2:13¼; 2:14; 2:16.

2:10 pace; two in three; purse, $1,200.

Don Derby, ch. g., by Charles Derby, dam Bertha, (Kelly)	1	1
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	7	2
Dan-ly C., g. g., (Garrison)	2	9
You Bet, b. g., (Erwin)	3	3
Carthage Girl, blk. m., (Merrifield)	8	4
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Kenney)	4	10
Pinchem Wilkes, b. g., (Estes)	5	5
Maggie Hubbard, b. m., (Grant)	6	8
Terrace Queen, br. m., (Stahl)	10	6
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	9	7
C. T. W., blk. h., (Garrity)	11	dr

Time—2:07½, 2:07.

2:14 trot, 3 in 5; purse $1,200, (unfinished.)

Re-elected, gr. h., by Re-election-Strathmore, (Macey)	1	1	
Prince of Orange, b. m., (Geers)	3	2	
Maiborn, b. m., (Pritsee)	2	7	
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Garrison)	4	3	
Klondike, g. g., (Garrity)	6	9	
A. J. D., b. g., (Walker)	7	4	
Alice Russell, b. m., (Hudson)	5	5	

Time—2:15; 2:12.

2:07 trot, 2 in 3; purse $1,200, (unfinished.)

Chain Shot, b. h., by Red Heart-Kentucky Union, (McDonald)	1		
The Monk, br. h., (Geers)	2		
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (M. Sanders)	3		

Time—2:09¾.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 7.—Three thousand persons witnessed the harness races at the Hudson River Driving Park this afternoon. Favorites won in all three events. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Trot; stake; purse, $1,000.

Nut Bearer, br. g., by Nut Breaker, (Foote)	1	4	5	7	1
Colonel Wilkes, b. g., by Gallowilkes, (Thompson)	9	7	8	1	3
Cresote, dun g., (Dudley)	2	6	10	4	2
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Strader)	6	5	6	2	4
Ned H., Woodnut, b. g., (Hialgit)	4	9	2	6	5
Fred Proctor, br. g., (Ely)	8	2	4	5	8
Mike W., ch. g., (Kipp)	7	3	3	8	6
Mary C., b. m., (Lasell)	10	8	7	6	7
Gold Burr, b. g., (Essery)	5	1	1	Dis.	
Governor Roosevelt, ch. g., (McDonald)	3	10	9	Dr.	

Time—2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:15¾; 2:16¼; 2:20.
*Ruled out.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $800.

Ozanam, br. m., by Aztel, (Benyon)	3	1	1	4	1	
York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes Boy, (Snyder)	1	2	2	1	3	
Louise Mac, c. m., (Howell)	2	3	3	2	4	
Promise, blk, g., (James)	4	4	4	3	2	
All Right, b. g., (Maloney)	5	5	5	5	*	

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:11¾; 2:11½; 2:11¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Casonda, b. m., by Allentel, (Wilson)	1	1	1	
Gypsy Red, b. m., (Clippinger)	2	3	3	
Rosebud, c. m., (Nuckols)	5	4	2	
Onoto, b. m., (McDonald)	3	2	4	
Clotho, br. m., (Norton)	3	6	6	
Sloppy Weather, b. m., (Sheldon)	4	5	5	
Nancy Roy, c. m., (Dudley)	6	7	7	
Birch Rud, b. m., (Ernest)	8	dis.		
Wilkie Redbuck, s. g., (McGuire)	9	dis.		

Time—2:13¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

NASHUA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The harness racing was resumed at the park to-day with three classes. Summary:

2:21 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

Dewey, ro. g.	1	1	1
Bella, b. m.	2	2	2
Shiner, br. h.	4	3	3
Glen Onward, b. g.	3	9	5
Doris, ch. g.	9	8	4
Baystone, g. g.	8	3	6
Fire King, b. g.	6	7	7
Crystal Red, ch. g.	7	8	8
Alco, b. m.	5	6	ds

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¼.

2:24 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

Salty, b. m.	1	9	1
Barb Wire, br. g.	2	1	4
Earl F., g. g.	5	2	6
Tenney S., g. g.	3	4	3
Little Brick, b. g.	4	5	2
Blake, b. g.	7	6	7
Gardner, g. g.	8	7	5
R. H. Stearns, blk. g.	6	8	9
Alcy M., ch. m.	9	3	8

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¾; 2:20½; 2:22¾.

2:18 Class.—Trot; purse $300.

Hasetto, blk. g.	1	1	1
My Choice, ch. h.	2	7	2
Parker G., br. g.	4	2	3
Bevor, ch. h.	3	3	4
Bryan Wilkes, blk. g.	5	4	5
Elaka Maid, blk. m.	8	5	7
Othmar, b. g.	6	8	6
Joe Gains, b. g.	7	6	8

Time—2:17¼; 2:19¾; 2:16½.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 7.—The racing at the Granite State Park this afternoon was the best of the season thus far. In the 2:24 pace Alice Holmes was the favorite, but it took five heats for her to win. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Alice Holmes, blk. m., (Allen)	6	1	1	6	1
Jessie Wilkes, br. m., (Cleary)	1	2	2	4	4
Baroness Evelyn, blk. m., (Trout)	3	3	6	1	3
Ephraim, b. g., (Merrill)	4	6	4	2	2
Bertha W., br. m., (Cox)	2	5	3	3	6
Chum Boy, ch. g., (Gillies)	5	4	5	5	5
Rubicon, ch. m., (Johnson)	Dis.				

Time—2:15½; 2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:17¾; 2:19.

2:28 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Invader, b. g., (Golden)	1	1	1		
Merry Rachel, ch. m., (Timothy)	2	2	2		
Comet, b. g., (Cummings)	5	3	3		
Ethelyn, b. m., (Gillies)	7	4	4		
Baby Con, b. m., (Cox)	4	5	dr		
Billy Stanley, gr. g., (Miller)	3	dis.			
Transpontier, ch. m., (Hilleganes)	6	dis.			
Peleg, b. g., (Clark)	Dis.				

Time—2:18¾; 2:15¼; 2:16.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Phebon W., br. g., (Doré)	8	1	1	2	2	2
E. E. Knott, ch. g., (Sunderlin)	1	2	4	5	1	3
Ned Wilkes, ch. g., (Switzer)	4	3	2	3	3	1
Tonita F., ch. m., (Merrill)	4	5	3	4	4	ro
George G., g. g., (Gillies)	3	6	5	5	dr.	
S. F., b. b., (Bever)	7	8	dr.			
Jesse B., g., (Golden)	2	4	dis.			
Special Boy, ch. g., (Timothy)	5	7	dis.			

Time—2:11¾; 2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:10; 2:15¼; 2:13.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Barnard, b. g., (Gordon)	1					
Boralight, ch. m., (Allentel)	2	2				
Satan, b. g., (Merrill)	3	3				
Bora Rosie, ch. m., (Allen)	4	4				
The Governess, b. m., (Sunderlin)	5	6				
Bobbie B., ro. g., (Hilleganes)	6	5				
Don C., b. g., (Clark)	Dis.					

Time—2:15; 2:14¼.

Newport's Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino was continued this morning, two matches being played, completing the second round and bringing the series down to the semi-finals. There was an unusually large attendance of Summer residents, who watched the matches with much interest. In one match Mr. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands defeated Mr. Ledyard and Miss Livingston quite handily. The other match was closely contested, and was won by Mr. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands. The result of the play is as follows:

Second Round—H. R. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands beat H. R. Taylor and Miss Barger, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands beat L. C. Ledyard, Jr., and Miss Livingston, 6—0, 6—3.

The matches in the semi-finals, which will be played to-morrow morning, will be as follows: C. S. Lee and Miss Hatch vs. H. R. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands, and T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands vs. Mr. Hoyt and Miss Anita Sands.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Chicago Play Thirteen Innings to a Tie.

BROOKLYN EASY FOR ST. LOUIS

Poor Base Running and Inability to Bat Opportunely Lost for Local Team at the Polo Grounds.

Standing of the Clubs.

Pittsburg	65	21	.756	Cincinnati	40	47	.460
Chicago	48	41	.539	St. Louis	41	49	.456
Brooklyn	50	43	.538	Philadelphia	37	54	.407
Boston	44	41	.518	New York	28	60	.316

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
" " Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday the New York and Chicago baseball teams played thirteen innings in an effort to beat each other, but Umpire Emslie was forced to call the game on account of the light being too poor for a continuance of the contest. As on many previous occasions the home team, with a timely hit might have scored a winning run in the tenth inning, but the longed-for hit did not materialize and McGann was left on second base, which he had reached on a splendid drive. Three errors were marked against the New Yorks. Two of them were made by Bresnahan and they were costly. Williams pitched the full thirteen innings for Chicago, but McGinnity relieved Cronin in the box for New York after the ninth inning. Williams was hit safely ten times by McGraw's players, but they were well scattered, while the six hits made by the Western men were bunched to good purpose. Five of them were made off Cronin and the other off McGann. Chicago scored its first run in the opening inning on a base on balls, Bresnahan's low throw permitting a stolen base, a passed ball, and Smith's fumble. In the sixth New York tied the score on a base on balls to Bresnahan and a splendid three-base hit by McGann to the left field boundary. Chicago tallied twice in the next inning. Kling bunted successfully, and a moment later ran across the plate when Bresnahan made a very bad throw to first off Schaefer's little hit, and the batter did not stop running until he reached third base. The latter scored on Jones's safe hit, which passed toward centre just too far way for McGraw to stop. At the conclusion of the first half of the ninth inning it looked like Chicago's game to a certainty, but the New Yorks got their eyes on the ball in their half of the inning and tied the score. Brodie died at first and Wall hit for a base to left field. Lauder followed with another in the same direction and a passed ball advanced the runners to third and second base, respectively. Smith could not find the ball and struck out, but Bowerman was sent in to bat for Cronin and he got a base on called balls, filling the bases. Browne was the next man up and he sent the ball sailing over third base, bringing home Wall and Lauder. The New York enthusiasts were now wild with excitement and Williams lost control for a brief period as he gave McGann four wide ones, which again filled the bases. Bresnahan was then the hope of the home contingent, but he only succeeded in forcing Browne with a hit to Schaefer and this retired the side. Again in the tenth New York had a chance to score, but none of the batsmen was able to bring McGann home from second after he had made a two-base hit, and during the next three innings neither side got a man further than second base and darkness put an end to the play. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Slagle, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	13	1	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	6	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	0
Kling, c	1	2	8	5	0	0
Schaefer, 3b	1	0	0	3	3	0
Williams, p	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	3	6	39	20	3	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf	0	3	3	2	0	1
McGraw, ss	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bres'han, c	1	0	10	3	2	
McGann, 1b	0	3	11	1	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	5	0	0	0
Wall, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lauder, 3b	1	1	2	5	0	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	0
Cronin, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGin'ty, p	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total	3	10	39	16	3	

*Batted for Cronin in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3

Earned run—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 2; off Williams, 7; off McGinnity, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Cronin, 5; by Williams, 6; by McGinnity, 4. Three-base hit—McGann. Two-base hits—McGann, Browne. Stolen bases—Slagle, (2,) Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Brodie. Double plays—Kling and Schaefer; Lauder and McGann. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Wild pitch—Williams. Hits—Off Cronin, 5 in nine innings; off McGinnity, 1 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—Two hours ad thirty-five minutes.

ST. LOUIS, 11; BROOKLYN, 1.

A series of four baseball games was begun at Washington Park yesterday between the St. Louis and Brooklyn teams. Donovan's Western players outbatted and outfielded the local team and won by a score of 11 to 1. The O'Neill brothers proved to be a much too formidable battery for Hanlon's men, as they held the Brooklyns to four scattered hits in the first seven innings. It was only in the eighth inning that Brooklyn was saved from a shut out by a single tally on two clean hits and a force hit. The visitors made ten runs and twelve hits off W. Donovan in the first five innings, but when Evans took Donovan's place in the box he managed to hold down the St. Louis batters to five hits and one run in the last four innings. The fielding of the home players was very loose and ragged, while their opponents gave O'Neill splendid support with smart and snappy, errorless fielding. "Charley" Farrell, the much overworked Brooklyn catcher, threw badly, and in consequence St. Louis was credited with seven stolen bases. Kruger and M. O'Neill divided the batting honors, each having made a three base hit. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Brashear, 1b	0	2	12	0	0

PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE DISSENSIONS

Cornelius N. Bliss Resigns from Board of Managers.

Five Other Members Leave the Association — Trouble Over the Question of Reciprocity for Cuba.

Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, has resigned from the Board of Managers of the American Protective Tariff League, but it is said he retains his membership in the organization. Five other members have resigned from the association.

It is conceded that the action of Mr. Bliss and of the others who have retired was induced by dissatisfaction with the policy of the League, which aided materially in defeating the Kasson treaties and the measures favored by President Roosevelt on behalf of Cuba. Some members, fearing additional resignations, are moving to bring about a special meeting to consider the best course to pursue.

At the last annual meeting there was a suggestion that the League should make some sort of a declaration with regard to reciprocity. This encountered material opposition, but was finally referred to a committee, of which F. S. Witherbee was Chairman. This committee, acting in the spirit of those favoring a declaration embodying the reciprocity ideas enunciated by President McKinley in his last public utterance at Buffalo, presented resolutions declaring reciprocity to be the handmaiden of protection along certain lines. But the resolutions, as adopted, protested against reciprocity as advocated by some, and declared it opened the way to free trade. It is asserted, and also denied, that the phraseology of the resolutions was changed by others than members of the committee.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the League, admitted the fact of the resignations, but declined to discuss them. He said that the League aided in defeating the Cuba reciprocity measure and other kindred bills. Mr. Wakeman also asserted that the membership of the League is larger than ever before in its history.

President Charles A. Moore admitted that Mr. Bliss's act was induced because he did not agree with the policy of the League in some respects, and that Mr. Bliss and Mr. Wakeman had frequently differed on certain propositions.

"Reciprocity," continued Mr. Moore, "is simply opening the way to free trade, and if this country is to prosper the tariff act should not be interfered with. If Cuba needs help, let us help her, but not by legislation, which would prove an injury to this country."

"Have you heard it said that the phraseology of the resolutions was changed?" Mr. Moore was asked.

"No," he replied, "the resolutions were adopted unanimously."

John A. Sleicher, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, would neither affirm nor deny that the language of the resolutions had been changed.

Mr. Bliss and Mr. Witherbee are out of the city.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee was somewhat disturbed when informed of trouble in the League, and remarked: "The Protective Tariff League is one of the best assets of our party, and it won't do to have trouble there."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Interest in social matters continues to centre in Newport and Saratoga. Last evening at the former place the chief event was the dinner given by Mrs. Frederick Neilson for Miss Kathleen Neilson and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The dance for the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, which takes place this evening, and the wedding of Miss Ethel Davies and Archibald G. Thacher to-morrow are the closing events of the gayest week of the season at the leading fashionable resort. The arrivals are still many at Saratoga. At Bar Harbor there is the usual round of dinners and smaller entertainments. To-morrow evening will take place the dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club, which closes the week.

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Although the number of Americans are comparatively few now in London, still there is the keenest interest exhibited in the coronation. The Duchess of Marlborough will be among the titled Americans who will be very near to the throne. There is a rumor that there is no certainty in her visit to this country after all. She is in London, her mother is at a German spa, and her brother and his wife are in Paris. William K. Vanderbilt was in England last week.

***

Southampton is just now much interested in its golf tournament at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. Among those who are taking part are Grenville Kane, Bruce Price, George T. Brokaw, D. Chauncey, and Newbold Edgar.

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Among those who are returning on the St. Paul, due here to-morrow, are Mrs. M. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Miss Adeline Havemeyer, T. V. d'Hauteville, and Mrs. Thompson Seton.

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Edwin Main Post and Regis De Trobriand Post have gone on a yachting expedition, and they will be absent for several weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will remain at Ophir Hall until Monday, when they will go to the Adirondacks for the remainder of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, after a short stay at Saratoga, will also occupy their camp in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Stokes has been at Homburg and week from Europe, will join her husband and daughters on the Upper St. Regis. Mrs. Stokes has been at Homburg and other Continental watering places.

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Mrs. John Morris and Miss Mildred Morris of Baltimore, the mother and sister of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., of this city, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, Jr., at Bar Harbor. Mrs. John Morris, Jr., was Miss Willing of Philadelphia, and is a cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

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The south shore of Long Island is much interested in the Bay Shore Horse Show, which will begin to-day and continue until Saturday. The exhibits are made by residents of Babylon, Islip, Bay Shore, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Meadow Brook, and Far Rockaway.

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The wedding of Miss Beatrice De Trobriand Post and Duncan W. Candler at Strandhome, Bayport, L. I., the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, will be small and quiet. Mrs. Post's first husband was A. Kintzing Post, a cousin of Charles A. Post, and the Misses Beatrice and Edith Post are own sisters, instead of half sisters as erroneously reported. The wedding will take place on Aug. 27, and the Rev. Theodore Irving Breese of Milton, Mass., an intimate friend of Mr. Candler, will officiate.

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Col. Oliver H. Payne and a large party are cruising off the coast of Maine in the Aphrodite.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have planned to leave to-day for Newport, where they will remain the rest of the season.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 7.—Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Miss Eleanor Thomas have returned from a four days' trip about the island.

Peter Marie gave a luncheon at the Malvern to-day.

George W. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon at Point D'Arcadie to-day. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin and Mr. Livingston.

Mr. John Hone gave a dinner party to-night.

Thomas Lawson arrived on the yacht Dreamer to-day.

Owing to the bad weather the first day's play in the mixed doubles at Kebo was postponed.

Dr. Chappell of New York came to the Malvern to-day.

Mrs. Daniel Worden of New York gave a card party to-day. Those present were Mrs. H. S. Lee, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Mrs. Tolfree, Miss Hollins, Miss Neilsen, and Miss De Ruyter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson of New York arrived to-day at the Malvern.

Mrs. F. I. Amory had as guests at dinner to-night Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Fox, Mrs. Herbert Sears, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. H. C. Chapman, the Hon. Arthur Raikes, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, and Mr. Bartlett.

Mme. Blauvelt will sing in concert here Aug. 18.

Mrs. Seabury Ford has left for the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick entertained at luncheon to-day Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Judge and Mrs. Patterson, and H. H. Kohlsaat.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino was continued this morning, two matches being played, completing the second round and bringing the series down to the semi-finals. There was an unusually large attendance of Summer residents who watched the matches with much interest. In one match Mr. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands defeated Mr. Ledyard and Miss Livingston quite handily, Mr. Ledyard having a few days ago hurt a thumb and not yet being entirely free from the inconvenience it caused him. The other match was closely contested, and was won by Mr. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands only after three hot sets had been played, the match being one of the best of the tournament. The result of the play is as follows: Second Round—H. R. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands beat H. R. Taylor and Miss Barger, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands beat L. C. Ledyard, Jr., and Miss Livingston, 6—0, 6—3. The matches in the semi-finals, which will be played to-morrow morning, will be as follows: C. S. Lee and Miss Hatch vs. H. R. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands, and T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands vs. Mr. Hoyt and Miss Anita Sands.

The leading social event of the day was the dinner given at the Casino grill rooms by Mrs. Frederic Neilson, in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, to Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The dinner was served in the glass-inclosed portion of the balcony. The table decorations were of American Beauty roses. Large groups of tall palms were placed in the several corners of the room. There were fifty-two seated at the table. Mrs. Neilson had C. Hauge of the Swedish Legation on her right and Alfred G. Vanderbilt on her left. Miss Neilson had Reginald C. Vanderbilt on her right and Arthur Burden on her left. Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the guests and was seated between Harry F. Eldridge and J. H. van Roijen of the Netherlands Legation. The other guests were:

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt,	Miss Newbold,
Baron Max von Oppenheim,	Miss Moran,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin,	Miss Cynthia Roche,
	Miss Cloise Hatch,
	Miss Clark,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter,	Miss Anita Sands,
	Miss Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.,	Miss Gerry,
	Comte de Portes,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,	J. F. Talmadge, Jr.,
	H. R. Taylor,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,	F. B. Hoffman, Jr.,
Miss Laura Swan,	Thomas Ridgeway,
Miss Gwendolin Burden,	Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.
Miss Natalie Wells,	Stuyvesant Leroy,
Miss Natica Rives,	Dennie M. Hare,
Miss Thayer,	Albert S. Gray,
Miss Eleanor Jay,	Austin Gray,
Miss Edgar,	Ogden Mills, Jr.,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,	W. H. Neilson,
Miss Marion Fish.	Mr. Morgan.

Bussell's orchestra was located in the horseshoe piazza and rendered a pleasing programme during the dinner, and afterwards the guests were seated at small tables on the rear lawn for coffee, cigars, and liquors. The new system of electric lighting, which is only partly completed, was used for the first time on the horseshoe piazza and gave an added brilliancy to the scene.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw gave a delightful dinner this evening at their cottage, Beach Mound, near Bailey's Beach, in honor of Miss Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle. The grounds as well as the house, so well adapted for entertainments, were appropriately decorated. During the dinner, and afterward as well, an orchestra stationed on the piazza just off the dining room, furnished music. There was dancing after the dinner.

Mrs. J. Clinch Smith gave a ladies' luncheon to-day at Berger's, the largest there this Summer. The decorations were of American Beauty roses.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. Shirley Irving and Miss Susan Travers, and dinners by Mrs. S. E. Huntington, Mrs. William D. Hatch, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells has decided upon Tuesday evening Aug. 19 for a dinner dance, which will be a house warming for her new villa on Bellevue Avenue. This will be in the same week as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner.

Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck will give a dinner dance at Berger's Wednesday evening, Aug. 27. This will fill this week with three large functions, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's outdoor entertainment at Beaulieu on Monday, Mrs. Schenck's dinner dance on Wednesday, and Mrs. Astor's ball at Beechwood on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Marjorie Gould, who are coming to attend the Thacher-Davies wedding are expected at the New Cliffs Hotel to-night.

President Roosevelt will be in Newport on Sunday, Aug. 23. He may come to Newport Saturday evening and remain on Sunday to attend the christening of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler. His visit will be entirely of a private nature, and there will be no public reception or entertaining.

Gen. and Mrs. Ford-Laurentius of Rome, Italy, are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

The marriage of Miss Mary Hendry McCalla, daughter of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, United States Navy, and Mrs. McCalla, to Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, United States Navy, son of Gen. MacArthur, United States Army, will take place here Thursday, Aug. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Vinland. Miss E. Sloane, their daughter, who is to be one of the bridesmaids at the Thacher-Davies wedding, is a guest of Miss Leary at the Paul Cottage, Mill Street.

Henry L. Higginson of Boston is a guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz are expected next week for the remainder of the Summer.

Herbert Lloyd of New York is at the Robinson for August.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. Amory of Larchmont, N. Y., are at Bateman's for the remainder of the season.

Floral tributes are still being sent to Miss Kathleen Neilson, with congratulations on her engagement. Among those sent to-day was a handsome basket of flowers from Baron Max von Oppenheim, to which was tied with long silk ribbons a copy of the Baron's book, "From the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf," with the donor's autograph on the fly-leaf.

C. J. Brand, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., Dr. R. Halbin of Hamburg, and L. S. Brinton, Jr., are registered at the Casino.

Newbold Leroy Edgar of Tuxedo Park, M. E. Wooster and S. P. Chesholm of New York, Mme. Bonaparte of Washington, Mrs. E. Wildebrand and the Misses Wamsley of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shaw of Boston, Mrs. Le Grand Burton and Le Grand Burton, Jr., of Chicago, Dudley Baldwin of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Jourdan, Miss Estelle Baschmann, and Miss Byrd Jourdan of St. Louis, and Miss Amy Gillett of Elkhardt, Ill., are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

There was polo again this afternoon, and a large number of the younger of the society people were present at the Westchester Grounds to witness the games and take tea at the clubhouse. Two separate matches were played. The sides were first made up as follows: Reds—O. L. Mills, F. Hoyt, J. F. Tallmadge, Jr., and Craig Biddle. Whites—R. C. Vanderbilt, R. J. Collier, R. N. Buckley, and J. Clinch Smith. The Whites won eight games to two. The winners were aided materially by the skillful playing of Mr. Collier.

In the second series the sides were made up as follows: Reds—Arthur S. Burden, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, I. T. Burden, Jr., and Arthur Iselin. Whites—F. C. Havemeyer, or J. S. Stevens, Arthur Spencer, George McFadden, and Peter D. Martin. In this series the Whites won nine games to seven, the Whites being materially assisted by the fast work of Mr. McFadden.

Men's Correct Clothing

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Thus far this Summer we have held two sales of Men's Clothing at $5.00. BUT THEY WERE SALES!

$5.00

The Third and Last Sale To-day.

The veriest landsman knows that a good yacht properly handled will sail in any kind of weather, and keep in the lead.

The Siegel Cooper Store does business in any sort of weather, because it studies the needs of its patrons, and meets the tastes as well as the pocketbooks of the purchasing public.

Consequently its great popularity among all classes.

Men's Summer Suits.

Detailed description would be futile at this late day, as the assortment consists of almost EVERY GOOD KIND OF SUIT. But there are two of one kind, three of another, and so on. And the dark and medium colorings are principally IN LARGE SIZES, in fact, up to 48 inch breast. The light colorings, including TROPICAL and NORFOLK COATS and TROUSERS, are chiefly smaller sizes up to 38 breast. (Main Floor, Rear.)

TO-DAY **$5.00** EACH.

14,750 Women's Shirt Waists

at Less than Cost to Manufacture.

This monster Special Sale began yesterday morning with tremendous energy. People flocked in from miles around. No special purchase at its introduction ever won such fine favor as quickly. The Sale is a distinct revelation, and offers the most amazing of high-class Shirt Waist opportunities.

Shirt Waists at **95c** Values up to $1.90.

Shirt Waists at **1.25** Values up to $2.75.

Shirt Waists at **1.45** Values up to $3.50.

Shirt Waists at **1.65** Values up to $4.50.

Shirt Waists at **1.85** Values up to $5.75.

Such marvellous assortments! Table after table fascinatingly heaped with crisp, snowy Shirt Waists in bewildering new styles and beautiful novelties. It is impossible to describe the Waists. The various groups comprise everything that is new and novel.

Every Waist is of the highest character, being made for the most discriminating trade. Every imaginable form of beauteous summer decoration is employed to add grace and charm to these dainty creations. (Second Floor and Entire Main Aisle.)

Children's and Misses' Summer Dresses.

We haven't spared anything; we've reduced prices in a fashion that brings the Summer's best bargains to you now, when you need and want them most.

CHILDREN'S HIGH NECK AND GUIMPE DRESSES, in percale, gingham, dimities; waist trimmed with embroidery and velvet ribbon; sizes 6 to 12 years; regular $1.50 value, **65**

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, lawn, chambray and gingham, all nicely trimmed with embroidery or Val. lace and ribbons; 6 to 12 year sizes; regular values from $2.25 to $4.90, **1.50**

CHILDREN'S ONE-PIECE DRESSES, white organdie, waist elaborately trimmed with Val. lace and beading; skirt trimmed with ruffles edged with lace; sizes 6 to 14 years; regular $15.00 value, **7.90**

CHILDREN'S ONE-PIECE DRESSES, white organdie with trimming of Val. lace insertion and ribbon; regular $11.75 to $15.00 values, **8.90**

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, chambray, dimity and duck, blouse waist, plaited skirt; also Eton Suits, embroidery trimmed, $5.90 to $8.90 values, **2.90** and **3.90**

MISSES' DRESSES, fine Swiss and organdie, tastefully trimmed graduated flounce; regular $25 and $29.75 values, **12.75**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Skirts.

Four Leading Specials for To-day and To-morrow.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, in blue, black, natural linen and white, finished with side plaits and graduated flounce, **3.90**

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS, brilliantine or Sicilian in blue or black, finished with flare flounce or side-plaited effects, **3.90**

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS, in fine all wool hair line cloth, flare effect, **3.90**

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS, all wool crash in light or medium gray, strapped seams, flounce effect, **3.90**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Upholstery.

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Tapestries, Damasks and Little Needfuls.

Many extraordinary bargains. There never was a time when money had more power in the Upholstery Store. Never were attractive values more profuse than now.

THE SAVINGS ON THE FOLLOWING ARE SO CONSPICUOUS THAT THEY IMPRESS THEMSELVES MOST FORCIBLY.

It's the sort of Sale to attend even if you do not happen to need your purchases until late in Fall.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 89c. quality, per pair, **59**
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 quality, per pair, **79**
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $1.75 quality, per pair, **98**
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2.10 quality, per pair, **1.25**
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $3.00 quality, per pair, **1.95**
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, $5.00 quality, per pair, **2.95**
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, $6.75 quality, per pair, **4.25**
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, $10.50 quality, per pair, **6.75**
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, $15.00 quality, per pair, **8.50**

TAPESTRIES AND DAMASKS

by the yard, at prices truly remarkable.
ORIENTAL STRIPED TAPESTRIES, 49c. values, per yard, **25**
GOBELIN MERCERIZED TAPESTRIES, positive $2.00 and $2.25 values, per yard, **98**
PETIT POINT TAPESTRIES, heavy wool effects, worth $1.25 and $1.75, at, per yard, **79**
MERCERIZED EMPIRE DAMASKS, $1.50 kind, per yard, **89**
FRENCH SILK DAMASKS, exquisite Louis designs, value $4.50 and $5.00 per yard, **2.75**

REMARKABLE PORTIERE PRICES.

DERBY TAPESTRY PORTIERES, $4.00 values, per pair, **1.95**
ARMURE AND ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES, $5.00 kind, per pair, **2.95**
OTTOMAN TAPESTRY PORTIERES, $6.00 to $7.00 values, per pair, **3.85**
Equally great values at, per pair, $8.90, $7.85 and **9.75**

SOME LITTLE THINGS AT LITTLE PRICES.

NOVELTY CURTAIN LACES, 15c. kind, per yd., **9**
STRIPED CURTAIN MUSLIN, 40 in., 10c. value, per yd., **7**
SCOTCH CURTAIN LACES, all styles, such as 40-in. plain effects, 36-in. single and double border styles, and handsome panel designs 27-in. wide, all specially priced for to-day at, per yd., **15**
BRASS EXTENSION TUBES, 54 in. long, each, **9**
WHITE CURTAIN LOOPS, with two tassels, per pair, **3**
TAPESTRY SQUARES, 24-in. size, 25c. value, each, **12½**
SCREENS, 3-panel, covered with burlaps, fancy denims and art cottons, $4.50 and $5.00 values, each, **2.95**

(Third Floor.)

125 Sheets Writing Paper, 5c

Whiting's Best Quality. Regular Price, 25c. a Quire.

(Stationery Dept., Second Floor.)

Boys' Day To-day.

A veritable sensation is promised to visitors of

The Big Store

A queer summer indeed, so far. July a record breaker for cool, rainy days. But August apparently will make up for lost time, and with September a close second there will be enough hot weather probably to make us all sufficiently uncomfortable. And the boy! Bless him, he must have cool clothing to enjoy his vacation thoroughly. And the parents! So many little extra expenditures during vacation time. It becomes a problem to keep "Young Hopeful" looking nice and fresh. Rocks, fences, streams and woods are hard on clothes. Yes; city pavements and the hot sun, as well as the washtub, are great "clothes destroyers" often.

Just at the Right Time

comes this extraordinary offering of boys' stylish, seasonable and "deeply cut as to price" Summer Suits. The new boys' store on the second floor will shortly be a fact. Previous to removal every garment bearing the mark of Summer, 1902, will be transferred to some happy boyish wearer. For To-day's distribution 812 garments have been selected, and each and every one priced

One Fifty **$1.50** *One Fifty*

The simple statement of the actual value of these garments would read like fiction—hence the omission.

The following brief description as a guide:

134 3-PIECE VEST SUITS, sizes 8 to 11 years, well represented; not many 12 to 16 years.
211 2-PIECE JACKET SUITS, all sizes 7 to 16 years in the various lots.
83 NORFOLK SUITS, including some 8 and 4 year olds, and then up to 16 years.
184 PURE WORSTED SERGE Sailor Blouse Suits, navy, myrtle, red and brown, sizes 3 to 8 years (all finished with silk scarf).
200 HIGHEST GRADE WASHABLE SUITS, including the celebrated "REGATTA" Sailor Blouse Suits; also 2-piece Jacket Suits.

To-Day, $1.50.

Women's Summer Dresses.

Better News Was Never Told.

We are planning Fall surprises for you — notwithstanding there's six weeks or more of hot weather ahead.

And these preparations mean emphatic reductions—immediate clearances of those fleecy, fluffy, frilly Summer Dresses that have been so warmly admired.

Prices are cut thus:

SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, fine mercerized chambray, in blue, oxblood, oxford, rose, green, etc., **3.95**

MERCERIZED SHIRT WAIST SUITS, blue, green, pink, tan, rose, etc.; finished with deep bias folds and tucks on the waist, with contrasting fold on skirt; embroidered turn-over collar, **5.00**

BATISTE AND DOTTED SWISS DRESSES, with wide lace trimming applied in a novel manner, extremely clever styles; regular price $10.00, **5.90**

SATIN FOULARD DRESSES; large assortment of very newest styles; values up to $16.00, **7.50**

SHIRT WAIST SUITS; Satin Foulard, beautifully designed, **11.75, 12.75, 14.50**

DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES; an assortment of the season's best styles in organdies, dimities, lawns, dotted Swisses, linens, etc.; regular prices were $19.50 to $29.50, reduced to **12.75**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Bathing Suits and Caps.

Prices Sharply Reduced for To-day.

Now, at the height of the bathing season, when a dip in the ocean is most enjoyable, we reduce prices vehemently.

BATHING SUITS, women's and girls' sizes, blue jersey cloth, prettily trimmed with white braid; our regular $2.00 value, **1.25**

BATHING CAPS, plain and figured silk, rubber lined, with silk pompon; Tam o' Shanter style, regular $1.00 value **65c**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Wrappers.

More Excellent Garments at Prices that Created Such Enthusiastic Demand.

By all odds the very best Wrapper values of the season.

Soon as store opened Monday the rush set in. Wrappers sold faster than they ever did before, and we've done some wonderful Wrapper selling on the Second Floor.

To-day's needs are all good news, for the assortments have been freshened and every lot is as complete now as when the sale started.

Interesting details follow:

At 45c

WRAPPERS, fine lawn, good patterns, light and medium colors, full skirt, with deep ruffle, very neat waist effect, 98c. values.

At 75c

WRAPPERS, dimity and lawn, handsome, clear, washable patterns, light and dark effects, the skirt cut full, with deep ruffle, waist trimmed with fine embroidery, $1.50 values.

At 1.00

WRAPPERS, lawn and dimity, a very superior quality in handsome patterns, waist and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery, skirt cut extra full, with wide flounce, $1.95 values.

(Second Floor.)

Women's Undermuslins.

Excellently Made Garments in the Most Remarkable Styles and Lowest Prices.

July earned its own laurels and achieved records for Underwear selling which makes this branch of our business doubly important.

The stocks are at all times enormous. Thousands of garments are here, and that they may be emphasized as representing all that is best in modern underwear construction, lies in the fact that they were made in our own factories. You saw the process when the April Sale was in progress.

The specials for to-day are:

DRAWERS.

DRAWERS, good cambric, umbrella style, ruffle of tucked lawn and hemstitched hem, **39**

DRAWERS, fine cambric, umbrella style, ruffle of tucked lawn, lace and embroidery trimming, **49**

NIGHT GOWNS.

NIGHT GOWNS, nainsook and cambric, square neck and chemise style, very pretty yoke effects, hemstitched tucking and lace. Very special, **75**

NIGHT GOWNS, nainsook and cambric, very fine quality, several pretty styles, long and short sleeves, trimming of lace and embroidery, **98**

PETTICOATS.

PETTICOATS, good cambric, umbrella flounce of tucked lawn with fine embroidery ruffle, **98**

PETTICOATS, fine quality cambric, knee umbrella flounce of lawn, hemstitched, with two wide insertions of torchon lace, finished with hemstitched ruffle and lace edge, extra dust ruffle, very special, **1.50**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE MAYORAL ALLOCUTION.

Upon the whole, that is a very valuable as well as a very interesting talk on civics which his Honor "gave out" yesterday. The police is, in fact, necessarily and always, the key of the whole municipal situation. If it be sound, well organized, well disciplined, a force in which men obtain and hold their places without fear or favor, but by merit and efficiency, anything that may go wrong in other departments is comparatively easy of correction. If it be unsound, if men can get appointment and promotion by underdoing or by misdoing their duty, if "pull" takes the place of deserving, then the whole municipal fabric is undermined. No matter what may be done in other departments, the City Government is not good. That is the chief reason, or the most concrete reason, why Tammany government, even for a month, is an unspeakable public calamity. For Tammany, as everybody knows, is simply another name for lawlessness and corruption. When any citizen considers DEVERY, as he is now exhibiting himself, with his standards of honor and duty, and considers also that Tammany put him in charge of the police, although it knew all about him, nay, because it knew all about him, how that citizen can vote for Tammany, under any provocation, and yet thereafter make a pretense of respecting himself, quite passes our comprehension.

The Mayor's remarks upon the necessity of a legal reorganization of the force are evidently well weighed. They are the results of much experience and of much reflection. His statement of his reasons will command general assent. And without doubt he has gone to work in the right way by appointing a commission of experts to inquire what can be done to amend the necessary abuses that result from the present organization. Moreover, he has appointed an excellent commission for this purpose. Experience in the department, knowledge of the law, and public spirit are admirably combined in Messrs. PARTRIDGE, PHILBIN, and ANDREWS.

The one regrettable part of the allocution is that in which the Mayor takes upon himself to say that he will not enforce the law which he has sworn to enforce. This is very regrettable indeed. And this is what he says. Paint an inch thick, to this complexion must it come at last. Here are his words:

> The police are bound, and will be expected, to enforce the specific requirements of the law as to the closing of saloons that are not hotels, the raising of screens and the like, but they are not bound, and neither will they be expected, ordinarily, in the enforcement of this law, and of others like it, to go beyond what they can accomplish in full uniform.

Can the Mayor possibly have weighed the words he is using? "This law and others like it." That clearly means that not only will the police connive at the back room and the side door in the cases of thirsty souls who want a dram after hours or on Sundays. It means also that it will be perfectly impossible to get evidence against dives, gambling houses, or poolrooms. Not one of these places can be suppressed "ordinarily" by the employment of officers in uniform. It is proverbially futile to go still hunting with a brass band. If you insist upon doing it, you announce that you do not mean to catch anything. And that is the demoralizing announcement that the Mayor makes to the police force. In the matter of unobtrusive illicit drinking we are not prepared to say that we have not some sympathy with him. But even here he ought to have remembered the French saying about the things that are done, but not said, and to have governed himself accordingly. But when we come to consider the number of other and more serious illegalities at which he in effect announces that he is ready to connive and to back up the police in conniving at, we must regard his utterance as most unfortunate and deplorable.

MANHATTAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

One can never forecast the decision of organized labor in any given set of conditions, but it is scarcely possible that the locomotive engineers of the elevated system will give the company the great and unexpected advantage of replacing them with men who would gladly take their places at very much lower wages. The locomotive engineers are now receiving $3.50 per day for work of a kind much easier and involving much less nervous strain than that of the surface motormen who receive $1.50 per day. They have a clear track, run slowly with frequent stops, can usually see the train ahead and that behind, and, compared with that of the engineers on steam surface railroads, their work is little more than play. The installation of electricity permits the management of the elevated system to dispense with the skill displayed in keeping up steam and managing the various parts of the engine mechanism, and a surface motorman can run an elevated train as well as he could a car taking the current from an underground conductor.

Notwithstanding these facts, the company made an agreement with its locomotive engineers to retain them as electrical motormen at their old wages as steam engineers for a ten-hour day. It was a most advantageous arrangement for them. They may demand all sorts of immediate advantages, but that they will strike to secure them, knowing that to sell their labor to equal advantage elsewhere would be impossible, is scarcely to be expected. That the management of the elevated system is not disposed to drive a hard bargain with its engineers is shown by the extreme liberality of its contract with them. It would save a great deal of money annually by a strike of these favored employés, and could very well replace them. That it has shown no desire to do so is indicative of a somewhat higher ethical standard than any to which this corporation is commonly credited with seeking to conform.

That the elevated engineers would be glad to have their arrangement modified in several particulars is probable. That they will put in peril what they have to secure what they want is not probable at all. They are confronted by a change of conditions due to mechanical progress, which is something against which trades unions contend in vain. In this country, as in Great Britain, the inroads of the electric motor upon the field of the steam locomotive threatens a great surplus, for a time at least, of men skilled in locomotive management. The skill and experience required for the successful operation of a motor taking its current from a charged conductor represent a much lower standard of general efficiency than those required of the all-around locomotive engineer. An average man can learn this work in a very short time, and for this reason the motorman commands much less wages than the steam engineer. If the steam engineer is retained for this employment at the rate of wages deemed compensatory in his much more arduous and skilled employment, when other men who can operate a motor just as well get $2 per day less wages and are content therewith, he should be quite willing to stand by the terms of the agreement by which this advantage was secured.

Chief ARTHUR has the reputation of being a shrewd and practical man. That he has not had time to come to New York to effect an adjustment of this dispute would seem to indicate that he does not consider the situation very serious. Probably it is not.

THE PASSING OF TRACY.

The inglorious ending of the career of the convict and outlaw TRACY by suicide effectually deprives him of a place in the pantheon of crime. It may be assumed that he was effectually trapped, and that escape was impossible. The worst that could happen to him was to be shot to death, or, if wounded and taken alive, to be subsequently executed. A great criminal would have taken the chance of escaping the penalties of the law. Self-destruction was not a brave act in the circumstances; rather does it indicate an unexpected depth of moral and physical cowardice, which makes TRACY a very commonplace ruffian and deprives him of what little sympathy would have gone out to him had he taken "what was coming to him" as a brave, if wicked, man should have done. He would not have shot himself if he had not been afraid; he would not have been afraid if he had been a really great criminal.

Very few sensational murderers are great criminals. Mostly they are cowardly brutes at heart. TRACY was no exception. In killing himself he rendered society a service, but if he had been what he wanted to be considered he would have given society as much trouble as possible. If wounded beyond the power of further resistance he would have looked forward to the possibilities of delays in his conviction, planned fresh escapes, and experienced a gruesome satisfaction in the thought that his final exit from the world would be under conditions which most great criminals consider highly creditable. He was not of the stuff which the heroes of crime are made of. In the last analysis he was a despicable coward with the insatiable blood lust of a carnivorous beast.

UNION "DISCIPLINE" IN CHICAGO.

Testimony submitted to the Grand Jury of Cook County, Ill., warranting the indictment of eleven members of a local Brass Molders' Union, is extremely interesting and instructive. Having ordered a strike, the leaders of this union set about the discovery of methods of discouraging non-union men from taking their places. An emergency fund was voted, and this was used in employing a corps of toughs, thugs, and sluggers to commit assaults upon the men who interfered with the union's plans. The rates of compensation varied with the strenuousness of the service rendered. For simply beating a man and taking what punishment he could inflict in self-defense the rate was $5. If bones were broken the payment was higher, as it insured a longer withdrawal of the victim from engaging in work. There seems to have been a scale arranged, in which a broken arm or leg commanded a higher price than a broken head, and a black eye or a broken finger had a still lower valuation. An assault which sent the victim to the hospital was a first-class service, whereas if the victim was able to go home it was taken as evidence that he had not been thoroughly "done."

The force employed was divided into two gangs, the "flying squadron" and the "wrecking crew." The method of operation varied with the function of the gang. The "flying squadron" was always on the move, and would swoop down in the open upon those selected for attention, immediately scattering in different directions to reassemble at places of rendezvous previously agreed upon. They did their work in the most public places, and depended upon the confusion of a crowd to escape detection and arrest. The "wrecking crew" went about their work with more thoroughness. They selected their man, followed him home, and in some secluded spot would surround him and beat him as near to death as the time at their disposal permitted. They usually managed to put their victims out of commission, if not permanently at least for a long time.

How long will the workingmen of America tolerate a system under which such crimes are possible? We have too much respect for American citizenship to believe that the proportion of those who favor such methods of advancing the cause of labor is large enough to control the unions if those opposed had the courage to assert themselves. If we are mistaken on this point the conclusion would be inevitable that the labor organizer, like the rattlesnake and the gray wolf, must be exterminated before we can have the form of government which our Constitution assumes.

"UNCLE SAM, SEEDSMAN."

Secretary WILSON, that energetic politician and optimistic farmer who runs the Department of Agriculture, is making ready for the most gigantic and generous distribution of "free seeds" ever scattered broadcast over the country. In order that the compliments of the Administration to our agricultural population shall not, as has sometimes been the case, reach the dear deluded people too late to be planted in the next earliest season, the measuring and packing machines are to be put in operation this year about Sept. 1. That will be early enough to afford the receivers of seeds opportunity to use them for the Spring of 1903; indeed, it may be sufficiently early to warm them up to voting gratefully at the polls in the month of November, 1902.

This Government seed distribution, being about the only tangible "benefaction" that the National Uncle extends to the agriculturist as a return for submitting to be overtaxed for the advantage of certain manufacturers, is becoming the biggest kind of cheap gift enterprise. It has not always been favored by the dominant party. Secretary WILSON himself once regarded and denounced it as ridiculous; but he has become a convert, we are assured, to the importance of giving away annually a quarter of a million dollars in seeds, plants, trees, and "novelties," because the seeds that are now being distributed will grow! There is no room for conjecture about the value of the earlier distributions, if the natural inference suggested by this statement is accepted.

Just what the pretended seeds of earlier gift packages really were, so long as the seeds would not grow, or would grow things quite different from the promises held forth on the wrappers, is not worth while worrying about now, when we are permitted to inspect, with all the sympathetic satisfaction possible to non-agricultural observers, the extent, variety, and applicability of the programme of giftmaking that Secretary WILSON, through the liberality of a paternal Congress, sets before his prosperous and independent countrymen. With $270,000 to do it, he will undertake, with the assistance of 451 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, to distribute some 40,000,000 packages of seeds and plants guaranteed to grow, or at least satisfactorily tested by him as apt to grow.

The extent and variety of seeds and plants to be distributed by members of the Senate and House of Representatives may be exceeded by some of the larger seedsmen from whom the Government purchases its thousand or more tons to be given away by politicians and candidates of both parties, but the variety is larger than ever before distributed. It includes all the familiar garden seeds, flower seeds, seeds of cotton and tobacco, lawn-grass seed in peck packages, seeds of the sugar beet and sorghum peculiarly adapted for non-reciprocity constituencies, a fine line of bulbs, trees to encourage and develop the awakened interest in forestry, grapevines and strawberry plants—the latter to go to each member of Congress in quotas of ten packages each containing fifteen plants, while the supply of grapevines is prorated at eight packages of five vines each.

We venture to think better of the real agriculturists of this country, of the farmers who can read and write and think, than to believe that they are deluded by this wasteful use of the money of the taxpayers, by this false and demoralizing paternalism which tosses to the producers of corn, wheat, and oats alone worth more than a billion and a quarter of dollars annually a petty driblet of "gift" seeds costing $270,000 for the goods and their distribution. The gifts, though made up in 40,000,000 packages, if equally distributed to the voters, would give them but a little more than two packages each, worth, if the Government is not cheated, a little less than a cent and a half the package.

When the gift business is established upon a really logical, equitable, and comprehensive basis, it will not be only the agriculturist who will be favored with presents bought with taxes and conferred in franked envelopes by candidates anxious for re-election. Before the practice becomes so odious that there will be an irresistible clamor for its abolishment, we may expect to be invited to share in a free distribution of such useful and ornamental articles as watches, shirtwaists, tickets for the elevated and surface roads, soda-water checks, loads of anthracite coal, and daily excursions to the seashore or mountains. When the farmers of the land are disposed to make the rooting up of this practice an issue, there will be a speedy and complete abandonment of it. The purpose of the law originating it, providing for the distribution of rare and unusual seeds and plants, was long ago lost sight of behind the growing pile of ordinary seeds without fertility to be sown broadcast to remind the voters of the "power" of the Hon. Mr. Wayback at Washington and the bountiful goodness of the General Government.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who have been able to find no other explanations than the military incompetence of the British and the military genius of the Boers to account for the length of the time during which the Boers succeeded in delaying their inevitable subjugation, may get some new light on the question by pondering the strangely analogous case of the bandit TRACY. Here was one man, well armed, vigorous and extremely agile, moving about at will in a region whose every peculiarity fitted in with his needs. The strength, in numbers and otherwise, of his pursuers was superior to his to a degree vastly greater than that of the British was superior to that of the Boers, and yet for almost two months he defied arrest, and he yielded only after enforcing expenditures of life and money large enough at least to recall those which were to "stagger humanity"—and which, as a matter of fact, did stagger it, more or less. This episode, like the one in South Africa, illustrates the enormous difference between an offensive and a defensive warfare, between the task imposed upon him who would conquer and upon him who is content to remain unconquered.

—Mr. W. W. WEEKS, Superintendent of the city's free baths, is certainly possessed of eyes remarkably keen, else would he not have seen any reason for pleading with the President of the Borough of Manhattan in behalf of some bath attendants who have been extorting fees from the patrons of these institutions. As an argument why Mr. CANTOR should "temper justice with mercy" and give the culprits a chance to "redeem the past," Mr. WEEKS said that the abuse was one of long standing, and the attendants had come to look upon such fees as legitimate perquisites. Now, while that is a pretty good explanation, it isn't even the beginning of an excuse, and it raises some very grave questions as to the efficiency of Mr. WEEKS himself. He is not likely to claim that he personally regards with favor the payment of fees to attendants at the free baths, or that such a system can fail to tend toward defeating the ends which the city seeks to gain by maintaining these aids to cleanliness and health. The proper performance of his duties necessarily involves the discovery of abuses, ancient and other, and it involves the remedying of them. This particular abuse was brought to light by long-continued complaints from those who had suffered from it—brought to light, that is, when the complaints were printed in the newspapers. Before that they had received no attention, and even after they were printed their truth was for some time denied with much apparent indignation. Of course, nobody is particularly vehement for the discharge of this or that underling employed in the baths. The present occupants of the position of attendant are probably much like those who would succeed them—no more eager for "perquisites" and no less willing to obey regulations the infraction of which has been made dangerous. What is really needed is a Superintendent who can and will discover, punish, and terminate all practices calculated to interfere with and decrease the use of the public baths by the poor people for whom they are specially intended.

—According to a dispatch from Rome, the problem presented by the friars in the Philippines has been simplified—or complicated—by the sale to New York corporations and syndicates of almost all the land formerly owned by the unpopular orders. In considering this "information," one is led to balance the price which any New Yorker, making a bona fide investment of capital, would pay for a dubious title to property sure to be brought into the courts sooner or later, against that which the Government offered for the same property. The comparison throws a good deal of doubt upon the "information," for the bitterest enemies of the friars have never questioned their intelligence in matters of this kind, or denied their ability to distinguish between a good market and a bad one. So nearly certain is it that the friars, if they decided that a real sale of their lands was inevitable, would sell to the Government, that the conclusion would be almost unavoidable that any other sale, if there had been one, was not a sale at all, but simply a transfer in trust that left the actual ownership unchanged. There is, however, no necessity for suspicion that any such juggling has been done. It is much easier to believe that the so-called "information" is nothing more than invention, intended to cloud the issue and devised by those who foresee with anxiety the amicable settlement of a difficult but not insoluble problem. For some people nothing is either pleasanter or more profitable than a grievance, and to maintain one by the easy means of being more Catholic than the Pope—to say nothing of Archbishops IRELAND and RYAN—is an expedient such people would never neglect.

—Corp. RICHARD O'BRIEN of North Adams, Mass., has our sincere sympathy. To be sure, we are not fond of the Corporal, for, on returning from service in the Philippines, he proceeded to tell some most abominable stories about American officers and soldiers—stories that were immediately disproved and shown to be not only untrue, but impossible. But why should the Corporal be arrested for this? Other people, and not a few, have done as much, or almost as much, and they were not dragged from their beds at dead of night on bench warrants issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. They are still going about in perfect freedom, in Boston, on the shores of Lake George—in dozens of pleasant places. This discrimination is certainly tough on Corp. RICHARD O'BRIEN of North Adams, Mass., a person of no importance, whose yarns were never believed for a single instant by any reasoning being, who was just trying to get even with some officers whose ideas of discipline differed from his own.

THE COAL OPERATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of "all the news," &c., I beg leave to say that I am getting very weary of your oft-repeated demand for the coal operators "to mine coal." Why this interference with the "sacred rights of property"? Have they not the right to hold their merchandise for a better market?

To be sure industries may have to shut down in consequence, and if this condition lasts until Winter people may die of cold. But what of that? The "sacred rights of property" must not be disturbed. The mines are their hard-earned savings. (It is a well-known fact, you know, that any one who is honest, industrious, and saving is sure to become a Carnegie.) How can they establish libraries, send hymn books to the Fiji Islanders, or satisfy any other crying need of the hour, if every one meddles with the management of their property? What business has the public to interfere with private enterprise?

I am astonished that THE TIMES should advocate anything so vicious and revolutionary; and as one radical idea follows another, perhaps you will next justify the miners in turning against those who have kindly permitted them to live. Ungrateful creatures! Now, some wicked, misguided persons have been buying food for them, but Judge Keller with his little injunction is putting a stop to that all right. Yes, we still have the judges and the soldiers to protect the "sacred rights of property."

Of course THE TIMES has never yet defended these presumptuous creatures, but when you have once begun to meddle with vested rights it is hard to tell where these Socialistic ideas may lead you. In the meantime you can burn soft coal, gas, or almost anything you can find until the operators get ready "to mine coal."

W. H. PAINE.

West New York, N. J., Aug. 6, 1902.

THE CITY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the past eight years this city has been deprived of almost every semblance of self-government by the Legislature, but the proposed amendment to Article XII., Section 1, of the Constitution, to be submitted to the voters at the coming election, takes away the only power this city now seems to have, to wit., the right to regulate the hours of employment, and to fix the wages or salary of its employes, to the amendment reads:

> The Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of employment, and make provision for the protection and welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or any county, city, town, or village, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor, or services for the State or any county, city, town, or village.

Does not this amendment give the Legislature unlimited power over the employes of this city? And is this not practically an attempt to wipe out any right or power this city may have in governing itself? Should this amendment go into effect, what powers, if any, will remain to the city? I would like to hear from other readers of your paper in reference to this amendment.

WILLIAM LUSTGARTEN.

New York, Aug. 7, 1902.

HEMPSTEAD LAKE OFFER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that the people of North Hempstead township will be true to the trust imposed on them and will refuse to sell Lake Success to Mr. Vanderbilt. This beautiful sheet of water may now be enjoyed at will by the public, and the sum offered—or any sum, for the matter of that—is far too small for the deprivation of this right. The appropriation of natural lakes for private use should be discouraged in every way possible. Posterity has some rights which the present generation should respect, and the loss of our water fronts and sea beaches should teach us to call a halt in this direction.

Why was not the title given to the original owners of the lands adjacent?

Does not the fact that the township retains title to the lake imply that its present owners have no moral right to part with it? I sincerely hope that Mr. Vanderbilt will be unable to accomplish his object.

M.

New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

An Old Reader's Congratulations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will permit an octogenarian, who has been a reader of THE TIMES since the issue of its first number, to congratulate the editor upon the proposed removal to Long Acre Square. It was a wise forethought which chose that location. The section bounded by Forty-second and Forty-sixth Streets and Eighth and Fourth Avenues is certain to become a great business centre, second only to Wall Street and its neighborhood.

D. P. BARHYDT.

New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

American Trade with Germany and Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both your editorial and news columns of this date contain matter singularly corroborative of the points raised in an article in your issue of Aug. 3, 1902, in regard to the problem of American trade with Germany and Russia. Your account of, and comments upon, the debate in the British House of Lords on July 19 in regard to the Russian "evacuation" shows how easily American interests may be trampled upon by Russia unless vigilantly and closely guarded.

The denial by Admiral Taylor of the statements attributed to him does not alter the fact that serious conflict between the United States and Germany is among the possibilities, although every good American wishes otherwise. But the complications of our trade relations with both Germany and Russia are varied, and contain many points on which differences may well arise. To settle these questions with due regard to the interests of this country will demand negotiations and negotiators of a high character.

GOOD AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 5, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Qualified.

"He furnishes small speculators with tips."

"Why doesn't he speculate for himself?"

"He failed."—Detroit Free Press.

Joy Ahead.

Hit's Providence what run de world
Right on, thro' thick en thin:
Watermilion gwine out,
En 'possum comin' in!—Atlanta Constitution.

His Ideal Woman.

Parke—The other day I was in a kind of vision and saw my wife as the most perfect woman in the world.

Lane—Where were you?

Parke—In an intelligence office, describing her to a cook I was trying to engage.—Judge.

Special Inducements to Liberality.

"What are your rates?" asked the prospective victim of the lady fortune teller.

"I can't afford to tell you anything but disaster for 50 cents," replied the lady, "but for $1 I'll agree to tell you a good fortune with no bad luck in it."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Pa Elucidates.

"Pa, what does 'absentminded' mean?"

"My boy, that's easy. Did you ever stop to think?"

"Yes."

"And your thoughts ran on?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's it."—Indianapolis News.

HIDE-AND-SEEK.

From The Newark News.

'Twas a wee, small child with dancing feet
Ran to the end of the world,
Far to the bend of the city street,
And there in a corner curled,
Lost from eyes that pry and peek,
Pressing close to the sheltering wall
It stayed, in the game of hide-and-seek,
Till it heard its playmates call,
"Come in, come in,
Wherever you are"—
And the laughing child went in.

From the gate of heaven a little child
Wandered away to the world,
Ran to a woman, sweet and mild,
Snug in her arms lay curled,
Safe? Ah, no. And the mother's cheek
Soon was stained with the tears that fall.
'Twas with angels the child played hide-and-seek,
'Twas the angels' turn to call,
"Come in, come in,
Wherever you are"—
And the little child went in.

THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brooklyn Citizen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES informs the public this morning that it is going to forsake Park Row in the course of the coming two years, and make its place of publication at the corner of Broadway and West Forty-second Street, where a building of the most modern kind is to be erected for its use. That THE TIMES has prospered so much of late as to make an enterprise of the kind in question desirable must be gratifying not only to its readers, but to all the friends of honorable journalism. Even in New York, it is evident from the experience of THE TIMES that a newspaper may be conducted along rational lines without heading right for the bankruptcy court.

Syracuse Post-Standard.

THE TIMES made the announcement yesterday that it is about to move. By 1904 it will occupy a square at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, within three blocks of the Grand Central Station, within nine blocks of the underground lines of the Pennsylvania, and directly over the rapid transit subway. An admirable location.

Up to within a very recent period it has been supposed that newspapers in New York could not possibly be published anywhere but in Newspaper Row, almost at the southern tip of the Island of Manhattan. New marvels of transportation now make it possible and may soon make it highly advisable, if not imperative, for New York newspaper owners to keep an eye to the northward with a view to a change of location.

It would not be surprising if the vicinity of Long Acre Square, as it is called, the centre of transportation, of theatres, and of apartment houses, should become also the centre of journalism in New York.

Brooklyn Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces to-day that it intends to move up town in Manhattan, and has prepared plans for the construction of a building at Broadway and Forty-second Street. Thus the good work goes on. Let everybody move up town and leave lower Manhattan for Brooklyn Bridge approaches, and the great problem of transportation facilities will be solved.

New York Journal of Commerce.

Northward the course of Manhattan takes its way. The announcement of THE TIMES that it is to build on Forty-second Street, seven blocks further up than the building of The Herald, which still seems far up town, is a gratifying evidence of the prosperity of THE TIMES, upon which it is to be congratulated, and which is highly creditable to the City of New York, and it is also a very interesting evidence of the development of the upper part of the city. It is only within a short time that business has obtained full control of Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the movement of some large department stores will make this section a great business centre in a city so shaped that it must have several centres of trade. The move of THE TIMES and the development now in progress there, as shown by the diagram that paper prints in illustration of its plans, prove that the commercial centre which will begin this side of Thirty-third Street will extend some blocks north of Forty-second Street.

Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

It has not been many years since the offices of all the leading newspapers of New York City were concentrated in and about Park Row. The Herald had its marble-front office at Broadway and Ann Street, and its contemporaries were scattered along Park Row toward the East River. In their opulance and the desire for emulation they put up great office structures, as witness the present World Building, with its guilded dome, and the fourteen-story structure of THE TIMES.

But the Herald managers took a notion that a newspaper building up town would be a good thing, and so they purchased the square bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets and Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and there they constructed a newspaper home that is the admiration of the world. Park Row papers thought that the Herald would lose in advertising and general business by this move, but subsequent events proved that the Herald knew what it was doing, and that it had done a good thing for its business when it moved up town.

Now it is announced that THE NEW YORK TIMES, notwithstanding its possession of a fourteen-story office building down in the old home of newspapers, has purchased a site at Broadway and Forty-second Street, and will there erect a modern newspaper building for its business. This indicates the trend of newspaper building in New York City. The Herald found it possible to live and exist most prosperously a mile or more distant from Park Row. Now THE TIMES seems to see a similar advantageous business opportunity. If THE TIMES profits by the change, other newspapers of the Park Row district will naturally look into the advisability of a change. It may be that before many years Park Row will lose its distinctive newspaper characteristics, and that the great newspapers of the metropolis will locate themselves where they think the best business and conveniences may be obtained.

Hartford Courant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has of late stepped into a place of large and honorable importance in journalism in that city, announces that it is to move up town. It has bought the triangle bounded by Broadway, Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue. It will put up there a modern steel building and expects to have this ready early in 1904.

The Herald started the up-town movement among newspapers some years ago, when it bought and built at the triangle between Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-fifth Street. Herald Square has become a feature of New York. No doubt THE TIMES will develop a centre of a similar nature in its new abode. The great plans for tunneling under and about the city provide new channels for sending printed papers about, and there is no doubt that the start made by these two enterprising newspapers will lead to so many other similar moves that Newspaper Row will before long be a name and no longer a fact.

THE TIMES is an encouragement to all who believe in decent newspapers. * * * This new move is fresh evidence of the business skill and foresight with which the paper is conducted.

Waterbury American.

The announcement by THE NEW YORK TIMES that it has acquired the triangle bounded by Broadway, West Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and will at once begin the erection thereon of a large, modern steel building, primarily for its own use, is a significant event, viewed on more than one side. In the first place, it is gratifying to see renewed evidence of the prosperity of the type of journalism which has contributed much toward stopping the set in the direction of unchecked sensationalism. On another side, this event proves that there is no reason in the nature of things why newspaper properties should all be concentrated down town near the City Hall, when the centre of news and of general business and social interests is fast moving up town. When The New York Herald broke away from this fetich some years ago and built at what is now Herald Square, people wondered whether, after all, Mr. Bennett had taken a wise step. But the departure has justified itself so far as the public is aware, for everything known goes to show that the newspaper has increased its prosperity by the change. The present still more radical departure of THE NEW YORK TIMES is likely also to justify itself, and to prove that the nearer a newspaper is to the real center of news, the more effectively it can be handled.

In its new office on the triangle bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street, THE NEW YORK TIMES will have the underground railway passing right through its basement. It can load papers into these rapid transit cars almost at the door of its pressroom, to be delivered north and south quicker than by any other mode. Distribution east and west in the city is almost equally convenient from that point. It is within a short distance of the Grand Central Station, but a few blocks from the Pennsylvania's great underground station, and in immediate communication with the increased transportation facilities on Long Island. THE TIMES justly believes that this location is the most suitable for quick newspaper distribution in every direction that New York City now affords.

GUESTS TAKE LUNCHEON WITH THE PRESIDENT

Two Senators and Three Congressmen in the Party.

Platt of Connecticut and Stewart of Nevada Visitors—The Former Completes Arrangements for the President's Visit Across the Sound.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 7.—President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt returned here at 7 A. M. to-day, delighted with their trip to see the men of the Mayflower at work smashing targets. The President had several guests at luncheon. All were late in arriving, and the President wondered. They explained that the train had killed a milkman and his horse near East Winfield. Mr. Roosevelt expressed his horror at the accident which had delayed his guests, and then welcomed them with his usual cordiality.

The President took an opportunity as occasion permitted to have a word or two with each of the guests in regard to the affairs which made it convenient as well as pleasant to invite them to his board. Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, Congressmen Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, Sherman and Littauer of New York; C. H. Clarke of The Hartford Courant, John Laughlin, J. S. Clarkson, and Mr. Phelps, Secretary to the Governor of Connecticut, were the guests that arrived together at Sagamore House.

In his greetings the President was very attentive to Senator Stewart, who deserted the Republican Party on the silver issue, leaving the convention hall at Chicago. "I have not seen you for a long time," the President said to the Senator, "and I am delighted to see you."

The President escorted his guests into his library, leading the way with Senator Platt, who had held up his hands in the fight for Cuban reciprocity. Senator Platt has gone beyond the three-score and ten years of allotted life, but he stood erect and walked with an elastic step, an example of strenuosity in old age. The gentlemen who had been invited to the President's luncheon talked for a few minutes in the library before luncheon was announced.

At the railroad station, when Senator Stewart's attention was called to the fact that the Post Office was kept open for an hour on Sunday, and that there had been strong objection, although barrooms have been kept open, he said: "The opening of the Post Office should not interfere with Christian comfort." One of the party remarked that a drink or two of good Scotch whisky, even if consumed on Sunday, ought not to bar an elder from the church.

It was apparently the opinion of the President's guests that Attorney General Davies is to be appointed to the United States Supreme Court bench, and the belief seemed to be that if Mr. Davies does not win the chances will be that Congressman Sherman will be nominated for the vacant Judgeship.

It was supposed that Senator Platt's visit was in regard to the question of the right of the Cuban Government to issue bonds, but he denied that, and said that his call was to make final arrangements for the President's visit to Connecticut.

Far Western Republicans who come here refuse to discuss the tariff question. They say that the prosperous West is enthusiastic for the President's fight for justice to Cuba, and they acknowledge that it is an entering wedge to tariff revision. They express the hope of a reciprocal re-arrangement of the tariff so that rich Western farmers may avoid foreign combinations against the products of their farms.

Congressman Overstreet told the President of what the Campaign Committee has done. He also discussed the possibilities of the Republican representation in the next House of Representatives.

John Laughlin of Erie County, an old friend of the President, came from New York to confer in regard to three Congress districts, including Erie County.

Senator Stewart talked to the President about his coming campaign, in which Representative Francis G. Newlands is a formidable candidate. Mr. Stewart is interested in the irrigation provision in the law enacted at the recent session of Congress. He was one of the original advocates of the plan to irrigate the arid lands of the West, and he has made a careful study of the project. He discussed the matter at some length with Mr. Roosevelt. He asserted that a comprehensive scheme of irrigation once in operation would cause the arid land districts of the West and Northwest to bloom.

Congressman Littauer of New York presented the name of Mr. Fulton of the law firm of Leckie & Fulton, Washington, D. C., as his candidate for the United States District Commission.

GRAND JURY SCORED.

Judge Foster's Second Rebuke for Finding Indictments Without Evidence.

Judge Foster, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday scored again the habit of the Grand Juries in finding indictments without evidence. The occasion was the appearance of Fred Slackinoff, eighteen years of age, of 152 Ridge Street, for trial on the charge of picking the pocket of Benjamin Cooper, a jeweler, of 379 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, near the entrance to the Grand Street Ferry, early in July.

When Cooper had told his story Judge Foster asked him how he identified Slackinoff. He replied that he did not identify the boy, but he knew that somebody had taken his money. The Judge ordered a verdict of acquittal, and then said to the jury:

"Gentlemen, this emphasizes what I said to the August Grand Jury of the cowardly practice of finding indictments against accused persons without just evidence. The duty of Grand Jurors is as much to defend the interest of the unjustly accused as it is to find indictments at the request of any District Attorney or citizen complainant."

AGAINST IRISH EMIGRATION.

Order of Hibernians in Resolution Says the People Are Needed at Home for Freedom's Cause.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—At the third and concluding session of the State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a resolution was adopted in favor of teaching the Gaelic language in parochial schools and in Irish-American homes, and also a resolution discouraging further Irish emigration, "as the Irish people are needed at home to continue the fight for national freedom."

The convention refused to adopt a report indorsing the Irish Land League. Thomas Burke of Baltimore was elected President. After final adjournment the delegates attended a Hibernian reunion.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' NEW OFFICERS.

Association of America in Session at Buffalo Holds Election.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The Photographers' Association of America to-day elected the following officers:

President—J. George Nussbaumer of Buffalo.
First Vice President—C. R. Reeves of Anderson, Ind.
Second Vice President—G. F. Giffin of Wheeling, West Va.
Treasurer—Frank R. Barrows of Boston.
Secretary—E. E. Leavey of New Castle, Penn.

Indianapolis was selected for the place of meeting next year.

EXCITING POLO GAME AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Lakewood's Victory Over Bryn Mawr Causes Enthusiasm.

Lack of Clear Days Mars the Season—Observations of a New York Newsboy.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Saratoga has never seen such a game as was played on the polo grounds this afternoon. It was the final match for the American championship, and was played by the Bryn Mawrs against the invincible Lakewoods. George Gould and family hurried back from town to see it, and, as the French would say, "all the world was there."

The horse racing ended with a cruel and dramatic accident to poor Jockey Martin, who was thrown and ridden over before the thousands, and then the concourse swept back through the village and out to the polo grounds.

"I am no polo expert, but the match was calculated to make me a polo enthusiast. Every foot of the way to the championship was hotly contested by the Philadelphians, among whom Mr. Snowden made the most dramatic play, but the Lakewood quartet, with whom were the marvelous Waterbury brothers and Mr. Cowden, were so skillful that there was no gainsaying their claim to the championship. There were three tumbles; two by Bryn Mawr men and one by a Lakewood player, but no hurts were received.

The Lakewoods owed much to their having the fastest horses and were always in the lead when there was a gallop across the field. They beat by a trifle over a point, and left the Bryn Mawrs with plenty of honor and glory as the next to the best, where the best is really an extraordinary team.

All the fashionables were in the throng at the clubstand and in the showy carriages, and the ladies outnumbered the men. It was the first ultra fashionable event of the season, at which the purely sporting race course and booking element was missing.

SUNSHINE IS SCARCE.

Since Decoration Day there have been twelve clear sunny days, four in June, six in July, and two in August. If you can make a brilliant Saratoga season out of two clear days in August please come up and try it. You are what we need up here.

"It's allus either lowerin' or threatenin'," said a farmer in Vermont, when, as a Philadelphia girl I know would say, "I 'moved my freight' to this capital of fashion, and here it is no different—always 'either lowerin' or threatenin'."

I wrote not a word about the races yesterday because, though there were races, the damp got at them and mussed the dresses and took the curl out of the handiwork of the hairdressers and the snap out of the spirits of the plungers in the betting shed.

Last night was dancing night. The gayety came too late for the newspapers of the next morning, but perhaps they did not miss a great deal. At one hotel the ball was rather stately and ceremonious. At the other hundreds were crowded out for want of room. I do not think a public ball at Saratoga a wholly edifying spectacle. It is democratic enough—democratic as New York Harbor—but that is not what it aims to be, and so it distinctly fails of its purpose.

The young people crowd to the dances in zestful innocence, loving to dance, loving the music, loving the brilliant scene. Their fathers and mothers sit along the sides of the ballrooms about as ornamental as the crushed ice around a plate of half-shell oysters, and serving the same needed but perfunctory purpose. They try to look glad that they are there, and in this the ice around the oysters has an advantage.

Practically no fashionable folk attend these "hops." The real lions and lionesses of the ballroom are such as it is a delicate and trying task to write about.

A "LUCKY" NEWSBOY.

"I'm de luckiest felly at de races dat you ever see," said Jerry Quinn, the New York newsboy, this afternoon: "I win a pile every day I go dere. To-day I win a hundred, and I'm dead certain to do it agin ter-morrer. Want to catch on? It's done by 'not bettin'. Sure! De money you don't bet is de money you win at de races, blame near every time."

"Say! Saratoga's great, ain't it! It ain't as great as you been lettin' on in de TIMES, 'cause dey ain't as many high divers at you been makin' people believe. Why, de hackmen can't afford to pay de 75 cents fee for drivin' in de gates at the track.

"I'm givin' it to you straight, I am. Dey's on'y t'irty or forty blue bloods in de bunch and not more'n half a dozen dat's chuckin' pa's and ma's money around like firecrackers, a hull pack at a time.

"I was guyin' when I said Saratoga was great. It's too much like de big trusts dis year—all water, water gushin' out of de ground and water gushin' down from de sky. I never see anything to beat it. Dere can't be nothin' didding in such measly weather. But I'll give you one straight tip:

"It's great to see de way de millionaires is livin' here. Say, it would make de Anarchists move off de earth to see dem goin' on. Dey shouldn't have hocked old Most. Him and Emma Goldman ought to be sent to Saratoga if you want 'em cured.

"Why, up at de Polo Grounds you kin see George Gould and his kids, and August Belmont and a lot of de biggest millionaires livin' harder'n dey ever worked, an' chasin' each odder as if de outlaw Tracy was in der bunch, and bangin' each odder wid mallets every afternoon. And dey put up de money fer de grounds an' buildin's an' horses, and let in der hull mob free as typhoid fever.

"Say, listen; an' dey don't show no chest to nobody; dey jest walk around and laugh and talk, wid deir shirts soaked wid perspration same as de poorest jay dat blows into see de game.

"An' look at de people dat's gettin' deir money. Dere's a big gang of Eyetalians dat stamps down de turf after each scrap, an' dey's time keepers and scorekeepers and goalkeepers, and waiters, an' flunkys. Gee! but it's de best business ever I seen rich fellys go into.

IT'S A NEW DEAL.

"It's a new deal, Mr. Reporter. Dat ain't de way de old mob of rich guys went to work to get demselves hated by de poor. Whoever seen old Vanderbilt or Pullman or Rockfelly or your Uncle Russel or any of the old mob havin' any fun out doors—or anywhere's else? Dey was nartin' but walkin' safe deposit vaults. It was 'heads I win an' tails you lose,' de hull time wid dem.

"Now, dis new crowd is showin' dat dey ain't always on de make and dat dey got red blood in 'em. It's de Sandy up at de track. Dey ain't got Whitney in a glass case up dere. Any one kin see him, walkin' 'round under his old Panama, a-lookin' after de people enjoyin' demselves, and any one kin speak to him.

"'How d'do, Mr. Whitney,' I says yestiddy, makin' out I was a-goin' to chuck me lid at him, like de swells does.

"'How are yer, me son?' he says to me. What d'yer t'ink of dat? He don't class himself ag'in no one, he don't. And dere's plenty more up at de track dat you wouldn't take for no swells, wid stables finer'n many a house in de avenoo in N'York, dat'll talk to anybody, and dat's puttin' out money in a lot of ways dat brings nartin' back but gives der public pleasure.

"Well, you kin put dat in de paper, boss. Dere won't be no objeckshun to rich men navin' all de boodle dey want if dey keep spendin' it and 'sociate wid de people in deir sports. It's when dey try to collar all in sight an' won't let go of none of it dat de people squeal.

"You kin put it in de paper dat Jerry Quinn says dey's a new deal on in Saratoga, an' it's good fer de eyes."

JULIAN RALPH.

BRITISH MINISTRY CHANGES.

Sir William Walrund to Succeed Lord James of Hereford—New Home Secretary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW-YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times says that Lord James of Hereford has, under medical advice, resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, and that Sir William Hood Walrund has resigned as chief Conservative whip to enter the Ministry as successor to Lord Hereford.

Aretas Akers-Douglas, First Commissioner of Works and Member of Parliament for St. Augustine's Division of Kent, will, it is announced, become Home Secretary in succession to Charles Thomson Ritchie, who is designated for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

"QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER."

An Amusing Rustic Drama, with a City Chap for a Hero.

Mr. Justin Adams's dramatization of Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin's novel of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which opened prosperously at the Academy of Music last night, is something quite new in the way of rural drama. The scenes and the characters are in general rustic enough, but the hero is a city chap from 'way front, and one of the heroines is the long-lost daughter of a noble English Lord.

Quincy Adams Sawyer is a young lawyer from Boston, and the son of a rich and influential father, but, unlike most city chaps in rural plays, he is not a bit wicked, weak minded, or stuck up. He is so bravely athletic that by the end of the first act he has cleaned out the corner grocery store entire, and yet his native disposition is as gentle as the dove. He relates with an angelic air that while he was in college he got a letter from his sisters almost every morning, and that it was always the bright spot in the day.

His one aim in life is to do good to the people of Mason's Corner, Mass., and in order to circumvent the evil schemer of the piece—villain is too strong a word—who happens to be a local music teacher, with worldly ambitions, he runs for office, buys the corner grocery, and even threatens to import two rival music teachers from Boston, and pay them to give lessons free. While these few things are doing he imports an eye specialist to treat the heroine, who has suffered a stroke of blindness, and when he has cured her asks her to be his wife. As a side venture he has helped to trace out the evidence that restores to her own the long lost scion of the noble English house.

It may be supposed that all this makes as strong and interesting a part as that in the novel, but the fact is quite the reverse. The resources of the stage are ill-adapted to cataloguing anybody's virtues or recounting his good deeds. The part is quite wanting in anything like dramatic action; it is what actors call a rotten part. Mr. Charles Richman's efforts with it bring no adequate reward.

The attractions of the play, and they are many, lie in the work of the minor characters. As the scheming villager Mr. Louis Hendricks is oily and self-seeking, and yet plays quite within the bounds of New England character. The slavey of Miss Gertrude Augarde is strong along conventional lines. Miss Gertrude Howe and Miss Ann Hathaway are acceptable young lovers in looks and demeanor. The blind girl of Miss Helaine Hadley is perhaps over-sentimentalized; but it is pretty and pathetic, and it takes the house. The elderly lover of Miss Sadie Connolly and Mr. E. H. Stephens are the comic success of the evening. By all odds, the best piece of character acting was the part of a sentimental young farmer, played by Mr. George W. Kelly with a richness of feeling and a restraint in expression that carry out the best traditions of James A. Herne.

Each of the four acts is replete with sentimental and comic business, all of which were appreciated, from a rather long-winded blessing from the Deacon before supper and the doxology at the end of the piece to a property joke which consisted in transferring a "For Sale" sign to the rear elevations of the pair of elderly lovers. The third act turned upon a corn husking, in which much merriment was made of the finding of red ears. The sentimentalities and the comicalities reached a climax in a Virginia reel that wore out the performers with repeated curtain calls, and left the audience in perspiring exhaustion. There is little dramatic form or texture in the piece, but enough of minor character and sentiment to insure it a prosperous run.

MISS GOULD PLANS FETE.

Entertainment at Kirkside for Naval Y. M. C. A. Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Miss Helen Miller Gould arrived this morning at the Rexmere accompanied by Miss S. De F. Edwards and Miss L. J. Corts of Tarrytown. Miss Gould came from Kirkside, her handsome residence near Roxbury, in an automobile, with which she made the trip from Irvington-on-the-Hudson. While at the Rexmere Miss Gould and party were the guests of Dr. S. E. Churchill and Miss Churchill.

Miss Gould made arrangements in Stamford for the sale of tickets for her lawn fête, to be held at Kirkside Thursday, Aug. 11. The proceeds of this affair will be sent to Miss Letia Craig O'Neill, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, to furnish a Delaware County room in the Naval Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, at 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

Music will be furnished by Fleischman's Concert Band, and additional amusement will be afforded by a special entertainment to be given by F. R. Field of Tarrytown.

MISS NIXON TO WED.

Daughter of Chicago Publisher to Become Mrs. George de Tarnowsky.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The wedding of Miss Bertha Nixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William, Penn Nixon, to Dr. George de Tarnowsky of Nice, Italy, will take place Sept. 3. The wedding will be a small one, as many people will be still out of town, only twenty invitations being sent out. There will be only two attendants, the bride's sister, Miss Mary Nixon, and the groom's cousin, Mr. George Oakley of New York.

Dr. Tarnowsky and his bride will go abroad on their wedding trip, going first to Paris and then to Tangiers, where the groom's mother lives. They will return to make their home in Chicago in December.

MAYOR LOW OFF TO BAR HARBOR.

President Fornes of Board of Aldermen to be Acting Mayor.

Mayor Low will leave on his vacation this morning. He will spend three weeks at Bar Harbor, and will go there on his yacht Surprise. While he is away Mr. Low intends to relieve himself of all official work, and will spend the time in rest and recreation.

During his absence President of the Board of Aldermen Charles V. Fornes will be Acting Mayor. Under the charter the Acting Mayor cannot make any appointments or dismissals until thirty days have passed.

Miss Nicoll Weds in London.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Edward Norman Scott of Chicago was married to Miss Florence Nicoll of New York in St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to-day. The bridegroom is a member of a real estate firm here. He belongs to the Union and University Clubs.

BALDWIN WILL TRY AGAIN.

Arctic Explorer Says Reports of Difficulties on the America Were Incorrect.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 7.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, in an interview to-day characterized the reports of difficulties on board the America during the recent Baldwin-Ziegler expedition to the north as incorrect.

Mr. Baldwin said further that he had only taken such measures on board the America as were necessary for the interests of the expedition, and that he would pursue his aim to reach the north pole as vigorously as ever.

RIVAL BRITISH SHIP COMBINE UNLIKELY

Project to Oppose Morgan Combination Thought to Have Failed.

British Government Said to Have Already Made an Agreement with the Latter—Statements in Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—While no authoritative statement has been made by any of the persons chiefly interested in either the Morgan shipping combination or the much-mooted rival combine of British interests, to-day's developments indicate that the project to establish a Canadian-British line, in conjunction with another line to South Africa and Australia, is not likely of early realization, and that the British Government has already entered into an arrangement with the Morgan combination.

It was stated to-day in dispatches from Belfast that the Government had accepted J. Pierpont Morgan's offer to give the Admiralty claim on all the combine's ships. As evidence of the acceptance, it was stated that the Government had chartered the Corinthic, the first ship built for the combine, which has just been completed at the Harland-Wolff shipyards.

Inquiries in shipping circles show that belief is general that Mr. Morgan's offer practically has been accepted. J. S. Morgan & Co. when asked concerning the reported agreement were non-committal.

An effort to obtain a statement from the Premier on the subject was made in the House of Commons, but without much result. Lord Charles Beresford sought for assurance that no binding statement would be concluded between the Government and the Morgan combination without the agreement being approved by Parliament. In reply to his question, the Premier, A. J. Balfour, said:

"I do not think it possible to negotiate on this or any other subject, if the proposed terms are to be publicly discussed before the Government has agreed to them. The Government, however, is most anxious to take the House into its confidence at the earliest possible moment."

Another question asked in the House brought out a significant reply from the Home Secretary, C. T. Ritchie, in behalf of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Mr. Ritchie said that Mr. Chamberlain was not aware of any arrangements toward inviting tenders for a fast mail service between Great Britain and Canada.

The question of the Australian-Canadian shipping combine, to compete with the American combine organized by Mr. Morgan, was also again the subject of a prolonged conference to-day between the Australian Premiers and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Canadian Ministers. No definite conclusion, it appears, was reached.

This evening Sir Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, said to a correspondent with regard to the discussion by the Colonial Premiers:

"There are no developments in the question of organizing a steamship line between Australia, South Africa, and Canada. The matter is still under discussion, but the competition and autagonization of the Morgan combine has not been mentioned."

SAYS GERMANY SHOULD COPY AMERICAN TRUSTS.

Royal Privy Councillor Approves Their Best Features—Quotes President Roosevelt.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—L. M. Goldberger, a royal Privy Councillor of Commerce, who recently visited the United States, will end a series of articles on that country in Die Woche on Saturday. In his final article he quotes President Roosevelt in an interview with Herr Goldberger, at the White House, as saying:

"The economic future belongs to the United States and Germany, and the welfare of both countries lies in intelligent mutual esteem."

Herr Goldberger makes comparisons between Germany and the United States, and says that one thing certain is that the sharpest competition will be made by the United States for the world's markets.

"We must unconditionally admit," says the writer, "that in the art of industrial organization, in disciplined co-operation, in the reduction of costs of production, in the utilization of every advantage attainable by technical development, without regard to cost, we find beyond the Atlantic abundant models."

The writer declares that he found the Americans marvelously, almost uncannily informed about events and facts concerning International trade production. A practical lesson for Germany, he continues, is to give free play to economic forces, to reduce government meddling, to remove prejudices against innovations, and to introduce the best features of the American trusts, eschewing capitalization promises.

THE LONDON & GLOBE FAILURE.

Summonses Issued Against Whitaker Wright and Robert Leman to Recover $750,000.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The official Receiver announces that he has issued summonses against Whitaker Wright and Robert Leman to recover $750,000 in connection with share transactions between the British-America Corporation and the failed London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. In the same report the Receiver says that for the present it is not proposed to prosecute the Directors of the London and Globe Company for misfeasance.

The city, however, is displaying the deepest interest in the London and Globe group of companies, and the demand that the public prosecution act is increasingly insistent. A special petition has been circulating on the Stock Exchange, signed by many influential men, demanding the prosecution of Whitaker Wright, as it is considered that the credit of the city and the Stock Exchange demands a thorough investigation of the London and Globe methods of finance.

Probably the full extent of the money lost to the public by the company will never be known, but financial experts now estimate it at upward of $100,000,000. The flotations for which Wright was responsible aggregated forty-one, with the enormous capital of $111,775,000, and with few exceptions all these companies are either in liquidation, have been absorbed, or are defunct.

What the shareholders will recover from the crash may be imagined from the announcement that the creditors of the London and Globe will receive only 2s per cent., and that nothing remains for the shareholders.

The compulsory liquidation of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, was ordered on Oct. 30, 1901. On June 12 of this year a suit by the London and Globe for $5,000,000 against a financial syndicate was decided in favor of the defendants, thus lowering the resources of the Receiver and reducing the payments to the creditors.

MINERS MAY ORDER STOP DAYS.

English Judge Hands Down a Decision Said to Place Great Power in Hands of Trade Unions.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A decision handed down by Justice Bigham, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, yesterday, in a case where the Welsh Coal Owners' Association sued the Miners' Federation for $500,000 damages for ordering stop-days without consulting the mine owners, is discussed with great warmth in this morning's papers.

Formerly stop-days had been mutually arranged by a Sliding Scale Committee, but in this case the men acted independently. Justice Bigham decided in favor of the defendants, on the ground that there was no malice in the action of the men, who believed that a reduction of the output would benefit both parties.

The Liberal labor organs hail the Justice's decision as a victory for labor. The Conservative newspapers urge that the dispute be carried to a higher court in the hope of obtaining a reversal on the ground that Justice Bigham's decision places enormous power in the hands of the trades unions.

TO ENGAGE NATIVES FOR SOUTH AFRICAN MINES.

Organized Recruiting to be Conducted in Central Africa and Mozambique.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg says the agents of the native labor association, which is trying to supply native laborers for the mines and other industries in South Africa, have proceeded to the northern limits of Mozambique and to Central Africa, and that as soon as an arrangement is made between the association and the directorates in those districts recruiting will begin on organized lines.

About 500 natives had already been procured, and these were awaiting a boat to take them to Delagoa Bay when a Portuguese warship appeared and a party was sent ashore from the vessel to round up a few natives. By mistake some of the natives engaged by the association were taken, which caused a stampede among the others. It will take some time to correct the bad impression which this made on the natives.

The correspondent says that no press-gang methods have been employed by the association. At present there are 48,000 natives working in the mines, as against 90,000 before the Boer war.

STREWED FLOWERS FOR KRUGER.

Young Girls' Tribute to the ex-President at The Hague Pro-Boer Exhibition.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 7.—Ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, accompanied by a number of Boer leaders, visited the Pro-Boer Exhibition this morning. He seated himself opposite the portraits of the Dutch and French combatants who fell during the war, and as he sat there young girls strewed flowers at his feet.

Replying to a speech made by the President of the exhibition, Mr. Kruger paid a tribute to the "brave men who sacrificed their lives in a disinterested struggle for justice." He thanked the artists of all nations for their unselfish aid in contributing to the exhibition.

Predicts Another War in South Africa.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with the son of ex-Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, who has arrived at Naples. In this interview Mr. Reitz declares that war in the Transvaal will recommence a few years hence.

LIKE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

New Type of Engine Which Has Been Adopted by the Railroads of Baden.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the railways of Baden have recently adopted a new type of express locomotive somewhat resembling the American model. The driving wheels of the locomotive are seven feet in diameter. The frame in which the boiler is set is so high that the smokestack reaches barely two feet above it. The door of the smokebox is of a conical shape, so as to reduce the resistance to the air.

The locomotive is said to be capable of developing 1,600 horse power, as against 700 hitherto attained, while the speed limit is sixty miles an hour.

Emperor Menelek to Tour Europe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times's Vienna correspondent hears from Zurich that the Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia told a friend recently that he would soon make a tour of Europe, but had not decided on the date.

To Report on Martinique Disaster.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times announces that the commission of the Royal Society which was sent to investigate the Martinique disaster has returned. The members of the commission, Dr. Tempest Anderson and Dr. Flett, saw the eruption of Mont Pelée at close quarters. The commission will publish the result of its observations in the journal of the proceedings of the Royal Society.

Overcrowding on Transport Ship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Melbourne states that the army transport ship Drayton Grange has arrived there with 2,000 troops on board. The men are said to have been greatly overcrowded, and illness was widespread, the sanitary provision being deficient. Five deaths occurred during the voyage, and ninety men are now in the hospital. The War Office will be asked to make a searching inquiry into the matter.

JANOWSKI LEADS AT CHESS.

By Overcoming Olland He Takes the Lead from Pillsbury in The Hague Tournament.

HANOVER, Aug. 7.—The chess masters engaged in the international tournament here met in the fourteenth round this morning, being paired in accordance with the seventh pairing of the Berger system as follows:

Cohn vs. Mason, Gottschall vs. Swiderski, Tschigorin vs. Popiel, Pillsbury vs. Mieses, Janowski vs. Olland, Bardeleben vs. Marshall, Napier vs. Wolf, Atkins vs. Gunsberg, Levin vs. Suechting.

Six of the nine games were concluded during the morning session. Tschigorin and Atkins were the only players to score victories, winning respectively from Popiel and Gunsberg. Pillsbury drew a well-contested game with Mieses, and took the lead by half a point pending the conclusion of Janowski's game with Olland, which was adjourned in an even position. Marshall could do no better than draw with Bardeleben, while the same result was achieved by Cohn and Mason and Levin and Suechting.

In the afternoon session Janowski overcame Olland's sturdy defense and scored the point necessary to place him in the lead, ahead of Pillsbury.

Napier won a fine game from Wolf, and Gottschall drew with Swiderski.

The record up to date is as follows:

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Atkins	9	5	Mieses	8½	5½
Bardeleben	6	8	Napier	7½	6½
Cohn	6	8	Olland	7½	6½
Gottschall	9½	7½	Pillsbury	10	4
Gunsberg	5	9	Popiel	4½	9½
Janowski	10½	3½	Suechting	4½	9½
Levin	6	8	Swiderski	7	7
Marshall	8	6	Tschigorin	7	7
Mason	4½	9½	Wolf	8	6

TO BUY CALIFORNIA PINE LANDS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the shareholders of Bryant & May, makers of matches, was held to-day.

It was agreed to issue $1,250,000 debenture bonds for the purpose of purchasing, in conjunction with the Diamond Match Company, a large tract of pinelands in California.

FURTHER RIOTS IN FRANCE OVER CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

Expulsion of Sisters at Landerneau Causes Scenes of Disorder—A Number of Women Injured.

BREST, France, Aug. 7.—The expulsion of a number of sisters from their school at Landerneau, near here, to-day, resulted in a riot in which a number of persons were injured.

A special train had conveyed detachments of soldiers to the place, where a body of gendarmes had already been mobilized. The military reached Landerneau at 4 o'clock in the morning, but watchers already had given the alarm, and the tocsin was sounded. The whole population of the town was intensely excited and hurried to the school.

When the Commissary of Police arrived, accompanied by a locksmith, the people protested vigorously, shouting: "Long live the sisters and liberty!" "Down with the Ministry!"

Women threw themselves to the ground in front of the horses of the gendarmes. The Commissary ordered the sisters to open the school door. They refused, and the locksmith picked the lock and broke the windows amid the denunciations of the crowd. The Commissary then ordered the sisters to leave the school, which they did, leaning on the arms of the townswomen, and accompanied by the priests and thousands of people they marched to a church, where they sang a hymn.

A large crowd followed the gendarmes to the railroad station, shouting "Death to the locksmith!" The man was protected by the military.

At one time, when the crowd broke the military cordon, the Commissary ordered the drums to be beaten thrice as a preliminary to charging the crowd. Emile Villiers, Member of the Chamber of Deputies for Finisterre, who is a Conservative, intervened and appealed to the people to be calm.

Vicomte Lagatinais, leader of the Opposition, cried: "You can arrest me; my ancestors died on the scaffold, and I deem it an honor to be arrested for this noble cause."

After the expulsion of the sisters the crowd again became so threatening that the Commissary ordered the troops to charge, but the intervention of M. Villiers induced the people to disperse. A few women were hurt in the disorder.

The Commissary at Crozon tried to expel the sisters from a school, but the gendarmes were unable to force their way through the crowd, and the attempt was abandoned.

KAISER'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

Russian Fleet Hold Gun Practice by Flashlight—Sovereigns Exchange Aiguillettes.

REVAL, Russia, Aug. 7.—Emperor William's visit to the Czar continues to attract much interest in Russia. Both sovereigns have spent a busy day attending manoeuvres and holding informal receptions.

It was nearly midnight when the Kaiser returned to the Hohenzollern after having witnessed the night gun practice of the Russian fleet by flashlight. Earlier in the evening he entertained the Czar at a state dinner on the Hohenzollern, and their Majesties subsequently proceeded to the Standart, where they viewed the brilliant electric illuminations of both fleets.

This morning the Czar and Emperor William went on board the Russian flagship Minin and proceeded to sea, where they witnessed the fleet's evolutions. They returned to the Standart for luncheon.

This afternoon Emperor William and the Czar witnessed the operations of landing a force on the Island of Carboe. This manoeuvre ended with the entire force marching past the two sovereigns, who had followed the operations by boat and on foot ashore. Upon leaving the island their Majesties responded heartily to the cheers of the crews of the warships.

During the day the Czar and the Emperor exchanged aiguillettes as a token of friendship. Emperor William conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on Baron von Freedericksz, Aide de Camp to the Czar and Minister of the Imperial House.

FEARS ANTI-ENGLISH POLICY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times's Brussels correspondent, commenting on the meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar, quotes the Independence Belge, which says:

"German politicians deceive themselves grossly if they hope to drag Russia into an anti-English policy merely in order to allow the statesmen at Berlin to realize their own projects. If ever there is an understanding made between the dual and triple alliances it is to be hoped that it will not be against England. The interest of Europe in the inevitable economic war with America is to obtain British co-operation, or at least neutrality. It would be a cardinal mistake to run counter to Britain at the outset, and would not assist in preventing American triumph in the domain of production."

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPUTE.

Dr. Koch Criticises Dr. Garnault's Experiment—The Latter's Reply.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Dr. Koch, according to the Paris correspondent of The Times, criticising Dr. Garnault's tuberculosis injections, by which the latter had claimed to have disproved his (Dr. Koch's) theories, says that the real test would be to drink the milk of an infected cow.

Dr. Garnault, replying, says that tuberculous milk is fatal to children but harmless to adults, and that such an experiment would be ridiculous and unscientific at his age.

German Policy in China.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that the German Government is not sorry to withdraw its Shanghai garrison. The press is ready enough to compliment the Yang-Tse Viceroys, but is not ready to give recognition of their services by granting their requests. It is suggested that the question has been raised thus early through English jealousy of German commercial competition.

Decoration for Henry Duveen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Henry Duveen of New York received on Thursday the insignia and certificate of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from President Loubet of France.

Mr. Duveen is the head of the firm of Duveen Brothers, art dealers, of this city. Mr. Duveen at one time owned the famous Garland collection of porcelains, which was purchased a short time ago by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Britain Not in Sugar Conference.

LONDON, Aug 8.—In a dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, the correspondent says Great Britain, in her reply to the circular issued by M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, regarding the Brussels sugar convention, declines to participate in a conference on the sugar question, and is significantly silent with reference to M. de Witte's anti-trust proposals.

A Summer in New York.

The piquant record of a bright Western girl's impressions of people and things from a new point of view; written by Edward W. Townsend—the creator of "Chimmie Fadden"—for The New York Times Magazine Supplement. The inevitable has happened—"the man" has appeared. Read when, how, and why! Next Sunday.—Adv.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

Clause Passed Giving Predominance in Voluntary Schools to Churchmen.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The House of Commons to-day, by a majority of 122, adopted Clause 7 of the Government's Education bill, which gives the predominance in the management of voluntary schools to churchmen.

This clause had been hotly opppsed by the opposition, and its adoption will enable Parliament to rise this week.

COL. GEORGE W. HOOKER.

Death of Former New York Citizen at Brattleborough, Vt.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—Col. George W. Hooker died at his home in Brattleborough, Vt., on Wednesday night, of heart disease. Ten days ago he suffered from an attack of heart failure, but had so far recovered that he was again about. On Wednesday night he had a relapse, and died in a very short time.

Col. Hooker had a National reputation. For several years he had resided at New York and at Washington, where he was Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives. Of late years he had been connected with the firm of Hooker, Corser & Mitchell, overall manufacturers, and was President of the Valley Fair Association.

He was born at Salem, N. Y., in 1838, and was educated at the West River Academy. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and soon after was made Sergeant Major. By gradual promotion he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1865, and received a medal of honor from Congress for gallantry at South Mountain.

After the war Col. Hooker joined the banking firm of William Belden & Co. of New York as junior partner. In 1880 he was elected to the State Legislature of Vermont from Brattleborough, and was by it chosen Judge Advocate General. He was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1879, and re-elected the following year. He had been President of the Vermont Agricultural Society and of the Vermont Horse Breeders' Association.

Col. Hooker is survived by a widow, the sister of the late James Fisk of New York, and one son, James Fisk Hooker, of the law firm of Hooker & Bacon.

WOMAN INVENTOR DEAD.

Mrs. Bridget French of Rochester, N. Y., Who Secured Thirty-six Patents for New Devices.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7. — Mrs. Bridget French, mother of Dr. George P. French of this city, is dead, aged seventy-two. She was born in Queens County, Ireland, and came to this country in 1850, settling in Rochester.

Mrs. French has been more prominent as an inventor than perhaps any woman in the United States. She has devised and patented at least thirty-six articles of utility, and up to the time of her death was busy on others.

Death of Capt. Clarence F. Horton.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A telegram from the War Department at Washington last night announced the death at San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippine Islands, on July 31, of Clarence Frost Horton, formerly of this village, Provincial Supervisor of La Union. He had an attack of brain fever. He was born on February 10, 1873. His father, the late Ezra James Horton, was editor of the Eastern State Journal and the Highland Democrat.

Clarence F. Horton was one of the six Columbia students chosen by the War Department on recommendation of Columbia College for special engineering work in the Far East, and in July of last year he went to the Philippines with his young wife, who was Bertha Carrick, daughter of Thomas Carrick of Albany, N. Y. They were married Dec. 1, 1900. He had the rank of Captain.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER A. LYNCH, Cashier of the Worcester, (Mass.) Gas Company, died at a hotel at Block Island, R. I., yesterday. He was forty-six years old.

HELEN L. GILMAN, youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. R. and Mrs. H. H. Gilman of Middletown, Conn., died yesterday. Funeral at the residence Saturday at 4:30 P. M.

Dr. J. L. BRUNELL, a prominent Montreal physician who has been in camp at Mountain View, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease Wednesday night at his camp.

PETER CLANCY, an old resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in his home at 174 Jefferson Avenue. For many years he was in the cooperage business. He was seventy-seven years of age.

CHARLES H. ARENTS, who was engaged in the insurance business in Brooklyn for many years died on Wednesday night in his home at 178 Sixth Street, that borough. He was born in Brooklyn in 1861. He was President of the Little Giant Fire Extinguisher Company, and a member of the Montauk Club and of the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and son.

Mrs. MARIETTA WHITE, aged eighty-nine, widow of the late Dr. Joseph White, died yesterday of Bright's disease at her home in Canajoharie, N. Y. Mrs. White was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in that part of the State. She built the Church of the Good Shepherd there and presented it to the Episcopal Diocese. She is survived by two sons, Joseph H. White of Canajoharie, John R. White of Truckee, Cal., and one daughter, Mrs. Dr. P. L. Schenck of Brooklyn.

Mr. Bishop's Jade Collection.

In a story yesterday concerning the five-hundred-thousand-dollar gift which Gen. Di Cesnola announces is to be made to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it was stated that Heber R. Bishop's secretary had said that he was aware it was Mr. Bishop's intention to present his collection of jade to the museum, but that he believed the announcement would be premature. This was incorrect, as Mr. Bishop's secretary made no such statement.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—NICOLL.—At St. George's Church, London, England, on Thursday, Aug. 7, by the Rev. Mr. Auduxa, Edward Norman Scott to Florence Nicoll.

DIED.

DODGE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902, in her 94th year, Emeline Amanda Dodge, sister of the late Richard J. Dodge. Funeral at 2:30 P. M. on Friday, Aug. 8, at 330 Throop Av., Brooklyn, near De Kalb Av.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1902, the Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois. Funeral from his late residence, Woody Crest, Jerome Av. and 165th St., Friday, Aug. 8, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Fishkill. Carriages will be at elevated station, 8th Av. and 155th St., up stairs.

GILMAN.—At Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 7, Helen L., youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. R. and Mrs. H. H. Gilman. Funeral at her late residence, Saturday, 4:30 P. M.

GLOVER.—Aug. 4, 1902, John H. Glover, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral on Friday, at 10 A. M., from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Fairfield, Conn., on arrival at Bridgeport of 11 o'clock train from New York.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Nauheim, Germany, July 18th, John White, youngest son of the late Henry White of West Springfield, Mass., in the 47th year of his age. Springfield papers please copy.

WILDES.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, Thomas Wildes, son of Eveline G. and the late Thomas Wildes and husband of M. Louise Sparks, in his 58th year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

ZABRISKIE.—At Sands Point, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, Reginald, third child of George and Sarah Forrest Zabriskie, aged 7 years. Funeral services at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Saturday, Aug

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 7	640,448
To date this year	106,118,835
Corresponding date last year	194,397,501

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 7	$2,228,000
To date this year	$568,667,100
Corresponding date last year	$695,171,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio ¾	Morris & Essex 1¾
Bur., C. R. & N. 15	Nash., C. & St. L. 10¼
Canada South ½	Nat. Lead pf. 2⅞
Can. Pac. ctfs. 2d in gold 1¾	N. Y. Air Brake 2¾
Ches. & Ohio 1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1½
Chi., M. & St. P. 1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. 1
C., M. & St. P. pf. ½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. ½
Chi. & N. W. 2	Norf. & West. 2½
Chi. Term. Trans. ½	North American ¾
C., C., C. & St. L. ½	Pacific Coast 1
Col. & H. C. & I. 1¾	Pacific Mail ¾
Den. & R. G. 1	Penn. R. R. ¾
Des M. & Ft. D. ½	People's Gas ¾
Dist. of Col. pf. ctfs. ¾	Peoria & East ¾
Hocking Valley 6½	Pressed S. Car. ¾
Hock. Valley pf. 4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. 1
Illinois Central 4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ½
Int. Paper ½	St. L. S. W. pf. ¾
Iowa Central pf. 2½	Sloss-Sheffield 1
Kan. & Mich. 7	Southern Ry. pf. ⅝
Lake Erie & W. 1	Tex. Pac. L. Tr. 1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. ½	U. S. Express ¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 2	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. ½	Reading ¼
Am. Linseed ½	Reading 1st pf. ¾
Del. & Hudson ¼	Rubber Goods ¼
Det. So. pf. ½	St. L. & S. F. 1¼
Det. Un. Ry. 1	Va.-Car. Chem. ½
Met. Sec., 1st in pd. 1⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf. 1
Missouri Pacific 1½	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc. 1½	St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s. 1
Green Bay deb. B. 1	So. Pac. of Ariz. 6s, 1910 1

Bond Declined.

Mexican Central col. tr. 4½s 1

THE MARKET MOVEMENT.

Over 600,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and it was not merely in activity that the market broadened—with the larger trading developed greater strength. Many noteworthy advances were scored. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern jumped another 15 points in celebration of the victory won for minority stockholders by the Griffen Protective Committee. Nashville and Chattanooga rose over 10 points, Nickel Plate second preferred nearly as much, Kanawha and Michigan gained 8 points, while Hocking Valley jumped up over half a dozen, to a record not before attained. The list of stocks advancing 1 and 2 points apiece was significantly long. Many were traded in on a large scale, Louisville and Nashville advancing about 4 points, having 52,000 shares quoted, and there were about 42,000 shares of Illinois Central Railway, where another four-point rise was scored. Southern Railway and Atchison, changing but fractionally, and Texas Pacific, making no net change for the day, were also represented by large trading totals.

To account for activity in specific parts of the market, and to account for the inspiriting gains recorded, Wall Street was in receipt of rumors a plenty. Few of them, however, seemed trustworthy. Most of them bore upon the face evidences of invention. In the Southern group of stocks—the 4 points each in Louisville and Illinois Central, and the 10 points gained by Nashville and Chattanooga, as well as the substantial advances scored in the Georgia Central income bond issues—ample explanation is to be found for buoyancy in the business development showing throughout the territory which these properties serve; and that the policy of corporation concentration is quietly and effectively proceeding in that particular quarter is patent certainly to every close observer. Warrant for the advance in Hocking Valley Railway issues is provided abundantly by the phenomenal record of earnings and profits which good management there produces.

COPPER CONFERENCES.

Speculative trading in Copper Trust shares has come almost to a standstill, indicating perhaps that finally most nervous stockholders have been shaken out by the scarecrow tactics officially pursued. A conference between important interests in the Amalgamated and the Calumet and Hecla has been held at an up-town New York hotel this week.

SUGAR TRUST FACTORS.

A group of Washington speculators making their Summer headquarters in New York have organized a bull pool in Sugar Trust stock. Thomas W. Lawson's enterprise in that quarter seems to have disappeared. Mr. Havemeyer himself is quoted at saying the Trust is doing well, but that there is no basis for Wall Street gossip of an increased dividend rate.

VANDERBILT RUMORS.

Strength in the Vanderbilt stocks yesterday was attributable to renewal of reports that the long delayed capital readjustment plan is, after all, to be put into execution this Fall. An officer of the New York Central Company declares such statements to be both false and foolish.

PHILADELPHIA AT WORK.

Advances in the market price of Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western stocks originate in trading for the account of Philadelphia speculators credited with close Pennsylvania Railroad relationships. One romance used to help this particular speculation alone is that the two properties are to be consolidated.

THE GATES LUCK.

Friends of John W. Gates declare that he has not by any means abondoned the plans which he announced some time ago looking to the acquirement of Chicago and Alton control. With his accustomed good fortune, Mr. Gates, having bulled the stock above 45, is able now to buy it around 42.

NORTHWEST LIQUIDATION.

According to Chicago authorities, most of the Chicago and Northwestern stock bought by Messrs. Moore and other Rock Island financiers has been sold out in the open market—and, according to the same authorities, at a handsome profit.

CHICAGO GAS EARNINGS.

People's Gas Company stock crossed 106 yesterday on buying by Standard Oil brokers. Officers of the company report current earnings as much exceeding the 6 per cent. dividend rate now paid upon the stock. There is increased consumption in the business district of Chicago at the rate of 20 per cent. compared with this time last year.

NOT OUT OF ERIE.

James J. Hill's friends now insist that he has retained all the Erie stock which he originally purchased and that he is to figure more conspicuously in the direction of the company's affairs.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The Rockefeller management of the pool in Missouri Pacific is "resting," to use the phrase of Mr. Rockefeller himself. It was the conspicuously weak stock in yesterday's market, showing a decline of 3 per cent. from the high figure of the week, though at the close there was something of a recovery. One entertaining report in circulation represents Russell Sage as having quietly unloaded 25,000 shares on the pool at recent top-notch prices.

MANHATTAN PRESSURE.

Bear traders worked assiduously to knock down the price of Manhattan Elevated stock yesterday, but were unable to bring about more than a fractional decline, though over 17,000 shares were traded in. In Manhattan is one of the largely extended short interests.

PRESSED STEEL BEARS.

New patent suits are reported against the Pressed Steel Car Company—one phase probably of the new competition which some of the former controllers of the company are establishing. Officers of the Pressed Steel Car Company decline to discuss the campaigning against their corporation.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

Reports from Dun's correspondents in important crop sections show that weather conditions have improved somewhat for gathering of crops. The wheat harvest is practically complete except in the Northwest, and the crop is good and of fair average quality. Corn continues to grow in the big corn producing States of the Middle West and the yield promises the largest ever grown. More than half the crop of the country is raised in five or six States of the Middle West. Late reports as to cotton indicate further improvement. The first report of damage by floods in Texas was exaggerated, and while individual losses may be heavy the damage is small compared with the big production of this important State. Weather conditions have now improved and timely rains in nearly all sections of the South have helped the crop. A large yield of oats is now practically assured in New York State and in important Western States. Harvesting of hay has made some progress this week. Reports as to other crops continue satisfactory.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Plan for readjustment of the capitalization of the Distilling Company of America declared operative.

According to dispatches from Cripple Creek the July production of gold for that district was $1,880,500, a record figure.

Traction line to cost $2,000,000 projected from Cleveland to Sharon, Penn., where it will connect with the line to Pittsburg.

London cables stating that the Board of Trade has issued a memorandum showing that imports from the United States are increasing and exports decreasing.

Settlement of the strike at the New Haven Iron and Steel Company, which has been on for the past eight weeks.

Reports from Boston that the July output of the Dominion Coal Company's mines amounted to 307,298 tons, against 246,693 tons in the corresponding month last year. The shipments aggregated 311,390 tons.

Advices from Bismarck, N. D., that the State Board of Equalization has increased the valuation of main-line railroads $1,000 a mile, making the total valuation for State taxation purposes $7,500 per mile.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $207,669,748; balances, $12,226,851; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $955,861.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; rate for discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.88; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.13⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 35c premium. Boston—8@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times, in its financial article this morning, says the demand for money was strong, because of the consols installment and settlement. Discount was steady, the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he proposes to increase the issues of Treasury bills, merely supporting rates against the effect of the cessation of French demand for bar gold and rumors of possible shipments from New York to London.

On the Stock Exchange business was unincreased in volume, but the feeling was more cheerful, because arrangements had been made to reduce to safe dimensions an unwieldy account in South Africans which had been causing some anxiety.

Some fairly large purchases of consols were made, which encouraged operators in all departments. American rails were strong during the morning session, under the lead of Atchison, which was bought on New York account, and the improvement was maintained until Wall Street prices were received, when arbitrage selling caused a relapse.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Money was wanted for large transactions to-day and discounts were steady.

The Stock Exchange showed no indication of improvement in business, and, although realizations ceased and there was a better tone, especially for Americans in sympathy with Wall Street, little interest was manifested. The close was easier. Consols were slightly harder. Home rails were dull on disappointing traffic returns. Grand Trunks were firm. Kafirs were rather steadier, on support by controlling houses.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95⅛; consols for account, 95⅜; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 96¼; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 112½; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55¼; Chicago Great Western, 32½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95⅝; Erie, 39⅜; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 169¼; Louisville and Nashville, 149¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 169½; Norfolk and Western, 66⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 81½; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 41; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 70⅝; Union Pacific, 110⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 40⅞; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 31¼; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅛; De Beers deferred, 23.

Bar silver steady at 24 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2½ to 2 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16 to 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 129.70; Madrid, 37.10; Lisbon, 29.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was slightly firmer. Business was inactive up to the last half hour, when it became more animated on purchasing orders, especially for rentes and industrials. The closing was firm. Turkish securities were weaker. Spanish 4s were fairly firm and Thomson-Houston shares, Russian Industrials and Metropolitans recovered. Rio Tintos were in demand in sympathy with the copper market. Kafirs advanced on encouraging London advices regarding the labor supply. The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.02½.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Business on the Boerse to-day was generally dull, but there were numerous sales for the local account. Canadian Pacific was considerably harder in sympathy with New York.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £1,795,000; circulation, increased £449,000; bullion, decreased £1,346,160; other securities, decreased £3,157,000; other deposits, decreased £1,264,000; public deposits, decreased £3,711,000; notes reserve, decreased £1,837,000; Government securities, decreased £4,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 49.15 per cent.; last week it was 47.03 per cent.

The rate of discount is unchanged at 3 per cent.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decreased 150,975,000f; Treasury accounts current, decreased 7,125,000f; gold in hand, increased 25,775,000f; bills discounted, decreased 205,525,000f; silver in hand, increased 2,325,000f.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—There is no change to mention in the condition of the money market. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent. New York funds, 8 and 5 cents discount. Call loans, 3½@4. Time money, 4½@5. Clearing House exchanges, $18,915,914; balances, $1,429,755. The Dominion issues were the only features of the stock market, there being an inactive request. The closing came quiet but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
820	Atchison	96¼	95⅞	95⅞
17	Boston & Maine	196½	196½	196½
6	Fitchburg pf.	145	144½	144½
420	Mass. Elec.	40¼	40	40
24	Mass. Elec. pf.	97¼	97½	97½
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	234½	234½	234½
706	Union Pac. ex rights	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
8,976	Union Pac. rights	60c.	50c.	55c.
15	Union Pac. pf.	92	92	92
1	Vermont Mass.	175	175	175
11	West End	96	96	96
9	West End pf.	114½	114½	114½

TELEPHONES.

727	A. T. & T.	163⅞	163⅝	163⅞
2,054	A. T. & T. rights	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
250	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
3	Western	29½	29	29
101	Western pf.	102	101½	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,010	Am. Ag. Chem.	29	28½	29
165	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88¾	88	88½
10	Am. Tel. and Tel. Service	6¼	6¼	6¼
140	Am. Sugar	133⅜	133	133
60	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	120
87	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77¼	77½
3,810	Dom. I. & S.	69⅛	68½	68⅝
15	Gen. Electric	185	185	185
40	Houston Elec.	49½	49½	49½
50	Planters' Comp.	84	84	84
636	Swift P. & P.	164	159	159
586	United Fruit	113	112½	113
45	Un. Shoe Mch. pf.	31 1-3	31 1-3	31½
5	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56
65	U. S. Ship pf.	90¾	89¾	89¾
10	Westinghouse pf.	106	106	106

MINING.

60	Adventure	22½	22½	22½
236	Amalgamated	67½	66½	66½
200	Am. Gold Dredging	2⅜	2½	2⅜
50	Arcadian	5	5	5
80	Atlantic	27	27	27
150	Bingham	33½	33½	33½
10	Breece	50c.	50c.	50c.
20	British Columbia	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
13	Cal. & Hecla	535	535	536
70	Centennial	18½	18½	18½
10	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
400	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
370	Copper Range	57¾	56⅞	57½
200	Daly-West	54	53½	53½
627	Dom. Coal	144	141	142½
5	Franklin	11	11	11
200	Guanajuato	3⅝	3½	3½
2,225	Isle Royale	15	12½	15
115	Mass.	17½	17	17
1,250	Mohawk	47¼	44½	47¼
200	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2½	2⅜
100	National Lead	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
50	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Old Dominion	19	18½	19
65	Osceola	57	57	57
140	Parrot	28	27	28
5	Rhode Island	33	33	33
60	Shannon	11¼	11	11¼
80	Tamarack	180	176	176
10	Trinity	12	12	12
1,880	United States	21	20⅜	20⅜
300	U. S. Oil	16½	16½	16½
125	Utah	21¼	21	21
210	Victoria	6 3-16	6	6
250	Winona	4 9-16	4½	4½
15	Wolverine	58	58	58

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—New York exchange was quoted to-day at 35c premium; time and call loans, 4 to 5 per cent. Box Board was in brisk demand on the local Stock Exchange, and the prices were lifted sharply as a result to 63 for the preferred and 14½ for the common. National Biscuit was fairly active, but the prices were steady around 47½. Lake Street Elevated showed an upward tendency, selling at 10¼@10⅝c. Strawboard advanced with Box Board, as did Strawboard receipts. Can common was a trifle easier, with few offerings. The traders became less active during the latter part of the day, due to the fact that to-morrow will close the week's business. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can com.	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
100	Am. Shipbuilding com.	48½	48½	48½
795	American Strawboard	43¾	42¾	42¾
1,085	Am. Strawboard rcpts.	43⅛	42½	43⅛
200	Am. Radiator com.	50	50	50
100	Am. Radiator pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾
275	Chicago Pneu. Tool	101½	101	101
20	Chicago Telephone	162½	162½	162½
300	Chicago Title & Trust	130	120	130
2	Diamond Match	137	137	137
290	Lake Street L.	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
1,435	National Biscuit com.	47⅝	47½	47⅝
151	National Biscuit pf.	107	106¼	106¼
210	National Carbon	31½	30¾	31
55	National Carbon pf.	102½	101½	102½
120	Quaker Oats	91⅝	91½	91⅝
355	Swift & Co.	163	160½	161½
40	North Chicago	185	185	185
50	South Side	109	100	109
25	Street's W. S. C. Line	30	29¾	30
100	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	85	85	85
758	United Box Board	14½	13	13¼
1,410	United Box Board pf.	63	60½	63
10	West Chicago	95	95	95

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Most of the issues in the Philadelphia market suffered from dullness to-day and prices were inclined to shade off. Fairmount Transportation was an exception. A rumor was very actively circulated to the effect that Philadelphia Rapid Transit has made an offer of 30 for the stock of the company, and though there was no confirmation from any authoritative source, the price of the stock which closed yesterday at 27⅝, rose to 28½ at the opening, and advanced further to 29½. A fraction of this was lost before the close. Reading was active but weak, and Lehigh Valley was in sympathy. Union Traction was steady and Rapid Transit weak. United Gas rose to 109 on small transactions. Electric Storage declined ½, and Philadelphia Company and Cambria Steel were each ¼ off. The remainder of the list was neglected. In the local money market quotations are unchanged and business is dull. Call funds are steady at 4 per cent. and time loans and commercial paper at 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	7	7	7
75	American Rys.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1,655	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
850	Cons. L. Sup.	26	25⅞	25⅞
75	Cons. L. Sup. pf.	76⅛	76	76
300	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	54	54
100	Chicago Terminal	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
50	Elec. of Am. C. & P.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
150	Elec. Stor.	89	88¾	89
100	Diamond Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,199	Fairmount Park Trans.	29½	28	29½
150	Lehigh Nav.	75	74½	75
235	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
40	National Asphalt	⅞	⅞	⅞
28	Nat. Asphalt pf.	¾	¾	¾
700	North. & West.	67½	65½	67¼
027	Pennsylvania	80 3-16	79⅝	80¼
54	Penn. Salt Mfg.	115	115	115
710	Philadelphia Co.	40¼	40	40
50	Phila. Co. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
2,005	Phila. Elec.	5⅝	5⅝	5 11-16
1,473	Phila. & Erie	67¼	66	66
4,936	Phila. Rapid Trans.	13¼	12⅝	13¼
30	Phila. Traction	99½	99¼	99¾
3,642	Reading tr. ctfs.	33 11-16	33 7-16	33½
330	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43 3-16	43 3-16
766	Reading 2d pf.	36 9-16	36 7-16	36 9-16
5	Rochester Ry.	69½	69½	69½
2,350	Southern Ry.	40¼	40	40
90	Union Ins.	15	15	15
1,300	Union Traction	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
164	United Gas Imp.	109	108⅜	109
100	U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13⅜
212	U. S. S.	40¼	40	40
50	U. S. S. pf.	90	89¾	89¾
21	West Jer & Seashore	69	69	69

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The stock market to-day was active, and prices with a few exceptions were steady and higher. The Seaboards were especially active, the buying of a greater part of which was accredited to New York. Money on call was quoted at 4½ per cent. Sales amounting to 7,719 shares of stock and $74,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,779	Seaboard Railway	29⅜	28½	29⅜
2,155	Seaboard Ry. pf.	49¼	48¾	49¼
210	Atlantic Coast Line	160¼	160¼	160¼
10	Northern Central	125	125	125
100	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
30	United Rys. & Elec.	16	16	16
100	Nashville Railway	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
230	Union	72	71⅞	72

Bonds.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
58,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	87¼	86⅞	87¼
2,000	Potomac Valley 5s	118½	118½	118½
1,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. incs.	70¼	70¼	70¼
1,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	City & Sub. 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼
1,000	Va. Mid. 1st	109	109	109
1,000	Va. Century	96	96	96
1,000	Va. Ry. & El. Dev. 5s	97	97	97
1,000	Traction Conv. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,110	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28½	28½
540	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
50	Pittsburg Brewing	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
180	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
232	Monon. River Coal pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
53	Am. Window Glass	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
258	National Fire-Proofing	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
225	National Fire-Proof. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
250	Crucible Steel	21⅝	21½	21½
255	Crucible Steel pf.	86½	86½	86½
150	United States Steel	40	40	40
50	Westinghouse Elec. 2s	106	106	106
50	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47½	47½
100	Consolidated Ice	39¼	39¼	39¼
50	Switch & Signal	90	89½	90
15	Philadelphia Company	49¼	49¼	49¼
30	State Bank	63	63	63
280	American Trust	125	125	125
10	Pennsylvania Railroad	80	80	80
20	Safe Deposit & Trust	107	107	107
10	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	71	71	71
40	Pittsburg Trust	637½	635	637½
25	West. Air Brake	184	184	184
.....	Citizens' Traction	71	71	71
$2,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	112½	..	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$206,157,281
Gold	102,845,134
Silver	25,488,356
United States notes	9,207,325
Treasury notes of 1890	138,244
National banknotes	12,741,251
Total receipts this day	1,910,359
Total receipts this month	11,942,925
Total receipts this year	61,248,616
Total expenditures this day	2,115,000
Total expenditures this month	11,800,000
Total expenditures this year	68,013,567
Deposits in National banks	127,057,254

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$357,495,080
Silver dollars	455,884,000
Silver dollars of 1890	344,063
Silver bullion of 1890	28,232,932
Total	$841,936,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$357,495,089
Silver certificates outstanding	455,884,000
Treasury notes outstanding	28,577,000
Total	$841,936,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,339,834
Gold certificates	45,505,300
Silver coin and bullion	18,808,879
Silver certificates	7,676,477
United States notes	9,207,325
Other assets	25,509,012
Total in Treasury	$164,046,829
Deposits in National banks	127,057,254
Total	$291,104,083
Current liabilities	$85,046,802
Available cash balance	$205,157,281
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	578,777
Government receipts from—	
Internal revenue	723,115
Customs	1,153,094
Miscellaneous	34,188
Expenses	2,115,000

Colorado Fuel Company Suit Dismissed.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 7.—Judge Johnson to-day dismissed the suit of Arthur J. Singer against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for a writ of mandamus to compel the company to permit an inspection of its stock books. The court yesterday sustained the demurrer to the complaint on the ground that all the Directors of the company should have been made defendants to the suit, and to-day, after hearing arguments, refused the plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

United States Graphotype Company, New York, printing machinery and publishing business; capital, $2,500,000. Directors—John E. Hammond, Snowden Marshall and W. R. K. Taylor, New York, and Lewis H. Knapp, Freeport, Nassau County.

North Side Brewing Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Joseph W. Flynn, John Masselmino, Arthur Murphy, Edward A. Schill and Michael J. Brown, New York.

Richmond Street Railway Company, Richmond Borough, takes over property of Staten Island Electric Railroad Company; capital, $100,000. Directors—Waldo S. Reed, Edgewater, N. J.; William T. Newkirk, Paterson, N. J.; Cornelius W. Van Voorhes, Mariner's Harbor, and James F. Leavy, Brooklyn.

Foral, Limited, New York, medicines; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. A. Bates, New York; S. V. Kaufman, and C. J. Mandel, Logansport, Ind.

Riverside Fruit Culture Company, New York; capital, $175,000. Directors—H. D. Cohen, A. L. Schwarz, and G. F. Maguire, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 7.—Certificates of incorporation were granted at Dover this afternoon to the following companies:

Upper Potomac Coal Company of Philadelphia, to acquire mines, mining rights, and lands in Garrett County, Maryland, and engage in mining; capital, $500,000.

The Ricketts Painting and Decorating Company of Philadelphia; capital, $50,000.

The Wissahickon Gold Copper Company of Wilmington; capital, $1,000,000.

A certificate of payment of capital stock was filed here by Metzger Lead and Oil Company of Akron, Ohio, attesting to the payment in of $105,000 of capital stock.

A certificate of dissolution was filed by the Davidson Co-operative Development Company of New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was attended by few events of special interest, the market as a whole being dull and price movements were for the most part too small to draw more than passing attention. A sharp upward turn in Standard Oil, following the decline of the first three days of the week, was practically the only change of importance. Elsewhere in the list quotations varied little from Wednesday's final figures, and changes were about equally divided between losses and gains. The market was affected little, if at all, by the sharp advances recorded in a number of the stocks dealt in on the board. In spite of the decrease in total transactions, the trading yesterday and for the past few days has been distributed over a large number of issues, the broadening of the market manifested in this fact being quite at variance with the usual course of the market at this time of the year.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE was again active and strong. Early in the day it went up to 18½, the best price recorded in this or any other recent movement in the stock. Profit taking brought about a recession to 17, at which price it closed unchanged for the day. The bonds were active at about Wednesday's closing figure. The earnings of the company are large, and in themselves, it is claimed, sufficiently explain the improvement in the price of the company's stock and bonds.

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CENTRAL FOUNDRY.—The annual report of the Central Foundry Company, received by the stockholders yesterday, shows the company's assets and liabilities as follows:

ASSETS.

Plant investment	$15,971,001.01	
Less depreciation of plants	39,818.53	
		$15,931,182.43
Treasury stock	700,000.00	
Central Iron and Coal Company investment	327,275.00	
Accounts and bills receivable	527,194.33	
Less freight allowances and cash discounts, estimated	12,000.00	
		515,194.33
Inventory		362,139.16
Cash		100,687.21
Unexpired insurance		6,338.51
Furniture and fixtures		4,771.89
		$17,047

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 7, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67	67⅛	1,000	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	67⅛	67⅝	67	67	+ ⅛
28	30½	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
6⅞	7	600	Am. Bicycle Co.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
32⅝	32⅞	215	Am. Car & Fdry. Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	125	Am. Car & Fdry. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
57⅛	58	500	*Am. Grass Twine.	57⅛	58	57⅛	58	+ ⅛
10½	11¼	300	*Am. Ice Co.	11¼	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	...
36¼	36⅝	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36½	36¾	36⅝	36¾	— ¼
24	25	500	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
31⅝	32	200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
93	93½	125	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
47⅜	47¾	800	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
97⅛	97⅜	100	*Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
133¾	133⅝	5,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133⅝	133⅞	133½	133⅝	+ ⅛
93¾	93⅞	44,055	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.	91	94⅛	93½	93¾	+ ⅜
102¾	102¾	4,715	Atch., Top. & S. Fe pf.	103	103	102½	102½	— ⅜
109	110⅜	7,350	Baltimore & Ohio.	108⅝	110¼	108⅝	110⅛	— ¼
68¾	68⅞	600	Brook. Rap. Transit.	69	69⅜	68¾	68¾	— ¼
1⅞	2	200	Buff., R. & P. rights.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+15
...	...	200	Bur., C. Rapids & N.	230	230	230	230	+15
192	192	100	Canada Southern.	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	+ ¼
138½	138⅝	6,500	Canadian Pacific.	138½	138⅝	137⅝	138½	+ ⅜
134	135	200	*Cn. Pac. ctfs. 2d unpd.	134	134½	134	134½	+ 1½
186	180	30	Cen. Railroad of N. J.	189	189	189	189	...
54¾	54⅞	17,500	Chesapeake & Ohio.	53¾	55⅛	53¾	55	+ 1¼
42¾	43	2,800	Chicago & Alton.	43	43	42½	42¾	— ¼
76¼	76½	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ½
217	219	100	Chicago & E. Ill.	218½	218½	218½	218½	— ¼
31½	31⅝	4,100	Chic., Gt. West.	31¾	31⅞	31⅝	31½	— ¼
87⅞	88¼	200	Chic. Gt. West. pf. A.	88¼	88⅞	88¼	88¼	— ¼
48½	49½	200	Chic. Gt. West. pf. B.	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	— ¼
93	93¾	200	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	93	93	93	93	— ¼
187⅞	188	12,500	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	187	188	186⅝	188	+ 1⅜
193½	194½	500	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193½	194	193½	194	+ ½
242	245	200	Chicago & Northwest.	244½	244½	244½	244½	+ 2
190	191⅝	6,100	Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.	190½	191	190	190	...
22¼	22⅝	800	Chicago Term. Trans.	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
40	40¼	900	Chic. Term. Trans. pf.	38⅝	40¼	38⅝	40	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	500	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
107⅝	107¾	1,300	Cl., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	107⅜	108	107⅜	107¾	+ ⅛
89¾	90¼	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90	90⅝	89½	89½	— ½
33	33¼	1,000	Colorado Southern.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
77	77¼	600	Col. Southern 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
49¾	49¾	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	49	49¼	49	49¾	+ ⅛
21	21½	3,100	Col. & Hocking C. & I.	20	21½	19½	21½	+ 1⅝
224½	225½	1,900	Consolidated Gas.	225	225½	225	225	+ ⅛
28⅝	28⅝	1,975	Corn Products.	28¼	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
81⅞	81¾	300	Corn Products pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81⅝	— ⅛
179	179½	1,100	Delaware & Hudson.	180¾	180¾	179½	179½	— 1
45⅞	45⅞	1,100	Denver & Rio Grande.	45¾	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+1
93¾	93¾	900	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93½	— ⅛
20	21¼	500	Detroit Southern.	21	21	21	21	...
39½	40¾	300	Detroit Southern pf.	40	40	40	40	— ½
50	52	800	Des. Moines & Ft. D.	50	51¾	50	51¾	+ ¾
84½	85¼	1,300	Detroit United Ry.	85	85⅞	84⅞	85	— ¼
36½	37	400	*Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	36½	37	36¾	37	+ ½
30	31	100	*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅝	6,100	Erie.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
68⅝	68⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	68½	68⅝	68⅜	68⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	53	300	Erie 2d pf.	53	53	53	53	— ¼
62	62⅝	750	Ev. & Terre Haute.	62	62¾	62	62	...
61⅜	62	65	Geo. A. Fuller.	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
105	106	100	Geo. A. Fuller pf.	106	106	106	106	...
101½	103	1,000	Great Northern pf.	102	102	102	102	...
104	104¾	7,150	Hocking Valley.	98¼	104¾	98¼	104½	+6¼
96¾	98⅝	5,200	Hocking Valley pf.	92⅝	97¼	92⅝	96¾	+4
169½	170	40,600	Illinois Central.	165½	169⅝	165½	169¾	+4½
20½	21	2,300	International Paper.	20	20⅞	20	20½	+ ½
73¾	74	200	International Paper pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
48¾	49	550	Iowa Central.	48½	48⅝	48⅜	48½	+ ¼
87½	87⅝	6,000	Iowa Central pf.	87⅜	87⅝	86¾	87⅝	+2⅜
86¾	87	2,100	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	86¾	87	86½	86⅝	...
49	49¾	4,200	Kanawha & Michigan.	42	50	42	49½	+7
36¾	37	4,200	Kansas City Southern.	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ¼
60⅝	60⅞	600	Kansas City South. pf.	61⅜	61¾	60½	60⅞	— ⅛
65	66	100	Lake Erie & Western.	66	66	66	66	+1
148¾	149	51,920	Louisville & Nashville.	145¾	149¼	143¾	149	+3⅝
135	135⅜	17,750	Manhattan Elevated.	134½	135¾	134⅜	135	— ⅜
138½	140	200	*Met. St. Railway.	140	141	140	140	+ ¼
129⅝	129¾	1,400	*Met. S. S. 1st lin. pd.	130½	130½	129¾	129⅝	—1⅝
28⅜	28⅝	1,600	Mexican Central.	28½	30	28⅝	29¾	— ¼
112½	113	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	...
63¾	64	1,063	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	63½	64	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
130¾	130⅝	1,628	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128⅝	130⅝	128½	130⅝	+2
138	138⅝	3,580	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	137⅝	138⅝	137⅝	138⅜	...
31⅝	31⅞	3,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31⅜	31⅞	31⅛	31½	+ ⅜
63¾	64	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63¾	64¼	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	48,000	Missouri Pacific.	117⅜	117⅜	116¼	116⅝	—1¼
		100	Morris & Essex.	195	195	195	195	+1¾
110¼	110¾	6,510	Nash., Chatt. & St. L.	105	110¼	105	110¼	+10
47¾	47¾	600	*National Biscuit Co.	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	11,950	*National Lead Co.	24¼	25	23½	23½	— ⅜
92½	93	2,000	*National Lead Co. pf.	91	94	91	93½	+2⅝
190	195	1,000	*New York Air Brake.	180¾	191	180¾	191	+2¼
165	165¼	5,800	New York Central.	165⅜	165⅝	165	165¼	— ¼
57⅜	57⅝	2,400	N. Y., C. & St. L.	56	57⅝	56	57⅝	+1⅜
120	121	1,200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	120	120	120	120¾	+1
94	99	1,200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	91½	100	91½	100	+9½
57	60	105	N. Y. Dock pf.	58½	60	58½	60	...
34	34⅝	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34½	34	34	...
67	67⅜	27,855	Norfolk & Western.	65¾	67⅜	65	67⅛	+2⅜
123⅝	124	650	North American.	121	124	121	124	+ ¾
73	74	800	Pacific Coast.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1
40	40¼	100	Pacific Mail.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
166⅜	166⅝	26,700	Pennsylvania Railroad.	159⅞	166½	158⅝	166⅜	+ ⅝
105⅝	105⅞	19,315	People's Gas, Chicago.	105¼	106⅝	105¼	105⅞	+ ⅛
41	43	100	Peoria & Eastern.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¾
47	47½	300	Pressed Steel Car.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
85¼	86	340	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86⅛	86⅛	86	86½	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	100	*Ry. Steel Spring.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
88	88½	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
66⅜	66⅞	14,000	Reading.	67⅝	68⅜	66⅜	66⅞	— ⅜
86¼	86⅝	2,500	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	86¼	86¼	— ⅜
73	73⅜	6,300	Reading 2d pf.	73½	73½	73	73	+ ¼
19⅝	19½	2,000	*Republic I. & S.	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	100	*Republic I. & S. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
20½	21¼	600	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	21¼	21¼	20½	20½	—1
34	34½	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
87⅝	88	1,200	St. L. & S. F.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
88	90	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+1
78¼	78½	2,450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78½	78½	78	78½	+ ½
37¾	37⅝	9,100	St. Louis Southwestern.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
70	70¾	2,500	St. L. Southwestern pf.	70	70½	69¾	70½	+ ¾
42	43	900	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	42	43	42	43	+1
84	85½	300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
68⅞	68⅞	11,000	Southern Pacific.	69	69⅜	68⅞	68⅞	...
39⅝	40	51,000	Southern Railway.	40	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	1,500	Southern Railway pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	1,700	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68½	68¾	68¼	69	...
48	48¾	34,600	Texas Pacific.	48¼	49	48	48	...
38	41½	1,400	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	41	41¾	41	41¾	+1½
21¼	22	100	Toledo, St. L. & W.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	...
38	39	550	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	38	39¾	38	38⅝	...
122¾	123¾	200	Twin City Rap. Trans.	122¾	123	122¾	123	— ½
14⅝	15⅜	100	Union Bag & Paper Co.	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
108¼	108½	8,800	Union Pacific.	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
		11,981	Union Pacific rights.	⅝	⅝	½	½	+ ⅛
91¾	92	700	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¾	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
125	126	200	United States Express.	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ½
13⅜	13⅝	2,450	United States Leather.	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	...
85¾	86¼	900	*U. S. Leather pf.	86	86	85¾	86¼	— ⅜
39⅝	40	5,725	United States Steel.	40¼	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
89⅛	89⅝	3,932	United States Steel pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89⅝	— ⅛
68¾	69	1,100	Virginia Carolina Chem.	69	69½	68¾	68¾	— ¼
30¾	31	1,500	Wabash.	30¾	31	30¾	30¾	...
46¾	47	4,400	Wabash pf.	47	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ¼
88¾	89	850	Western Union Tel.	89	89	88¾	88¾	...
22½	23½	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½	...
61	62	100	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	—1
37½	38	100	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
28	28¾	700	Wisconsin Central.	28¾	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
51	51¼	1,700	Wisconsin Central pf.	51⅜	51¼	51	51	...
Sales.		649,448	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
730	Amal. Copper	67⅜	67⅝	67	67
50	Am. Bicycle	7	7	7	7
20	Am. Car & F.	32½	32½	32½	32½
140	Am. Locomotive	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
90	Am. Locomotive pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
2,000	Am. Sugar	133½	133½	132⅝	133
26,140	A., T. & S. F.	94	94⅝	93¾	93¾
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102¼
210	Balt. & Ohio.	108⅝	110⅜	108⅝	110⅛
600	Brooklyn R. T.	68⅞	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞
200	Can. Pacific	138⅜	138⅜	137¾	138¼
3,140	Ches. & Ohio.	54	55⅜	53¾	55
50	Chi. & Alt. pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
370	Chi. Gt. West.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
5,690	C., M. & St. P.	187	188⅝	186⅞	188
80	Col. Fuel & I.	90½	90⅝	89½	90
10	Col. Southern.	33¼	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
50	Col. & Hock. C.	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
1,880	Erie.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜	38⅛
840	Ill. Central.	165⅜	168⅝	165½	168⅜
5,380	Louis. & Nash.	149½	149⅞	149¼	149⅝
4,500	Manhattan.	135¾	135⅞	134⅝	135
50	Mex. Central.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
150	Mo., K. & T.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛
40	M., K. & T. pf.	63¾	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
31,010	Mo. Pacific.	117⅜	119⅛	116¾	116⅝
200	Nat. Lead.	24⅝	25	24¼	24¼
200	N. Y. Central.	165⅜	165⅝	165¼	165¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
4,100	Norf. & West.	65⅝	67½	65⅜	67⅝
2,190	Pennsylvania.	159⅝	160⅞	159½	160⅛
5,420	People's Gas.	105⅜	106⅝	105	105⅝
6,470	Reading.	67⅝	68⅜	66⅜	66⅞
270	Rep. Steel.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
20	St. L. S. W.	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
5,690	Southern Pac.	69	69⅝	68¾	68¾
8,790	Southern Ry.	40	40¼	39⅝	40
10	Southern Ry. pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
500	Tenn. Coal & I.	69	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝
6,480	Texas Pacific.	48¼	48⅞	48	48⅝
6,580	Union Pacific.	108¼	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
330	Union P. rights.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
570	U. S. Leather.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾
8,020	U. S. Steel.	40	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞
220	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
50	Wabash.	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
310	Wabash pf.	47	47⅝	47	47⅜
20	West. Union.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
115,113					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. of Ga. 3d inc.	29½	29½	29½	29½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,842	1,560
4th week July	$223,992	$208,167	$157,799
Month July	965,312	870,017	525,084
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,838
4th week July	570,363	532,065	454,215
Month	1,567,473	1,596,195	1,302,845
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
4th week July	133,638	121,336	.....
Month	492,000	464,571	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,284	4,265	3,996
Month July	5,262,005	3,175,752	2,676,890
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,086	2,135	2,054
4th week July	461,754	436,495	426,460
Month	1,514,639	1,364,224	1,322,164
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	874	874	874
Month July	558,272	506,633	481,400
PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
4th week July	76,385	68,183	56,957
Month	204,858	204,554	170,870
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	4,470	2,071	.....
4th week July	648,720	561,851	.....
Month	1,903,360	1,625,829	.....
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week July	85,875	75,554	57,859
Month July	230,829	201,990	.....
From Jan. 1	1,472,608	1,523,390	1,037,726

	1902.	1901.	1900.
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross	551,464	493,941	375,611
Op. expenses	357,688	328,781	300,498
Net	176,716	164,260	75,113
Taxes	25,046	19,558	19,276
Surplus	153,670	144,702	55,837
Fiscal year:			
Gross	5,380,327	4,794,649	4,237,743
Op. expenses	4,044,245	3,507,870	3,132,852
Net	1,536,082	1,286,779	1,104,891
Taxes	216,180	204,431	192,023
Surplus	1,319,902	1,082,348	906,998
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—			
Gross	3,300,318	2,910,434	2,771,750
Ex. and taxes	2,564,535	2,360,363	2,129,052
Net	765,783	550,071	642,707
Fiscal year:			
Gross	40,821,030	36,900,460	32,611,967
Ex. and taxes	28,614,340	25,841,792	22,869,395
Net	12,806,690	11,058,668	9,742,572

ELEVATOR RATE WAR ENDED.

Rival Associations at Buffalo Are Merged and Rates Are Advanced by All Elevators in the Pool.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—So far as rivalry between the elevators of the Elevator Owners' Association and those controlled by the Western Elevating Company is concerned, Buffalo's elevator rate war is a thing of the past. To-day an understanding was reached with the result that all the elevators of the two rival organizations are now in a single pool. The Great Northern Elevator, with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels, however, is still outside, and what the result of this will be remains to be seen.

The announcement of the settlement of the local elevator difficulties was accompanied by a statement that the elevator rates had been advanced to one-half of a cent a bushel by all elevators in the new pool. During the strife between the elevators the rates went as low as one-eighth of a cent a bushel.

VALLEY IRON CO. OFFICERS.

Stockholders of the Syndicate to Develop Tennessee Interests Organize.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Stockholders of the Valley Iron Company, recently formed for the purpose of developing iron interests in this section, organized to-day and elected the following officers:

President—James W. Bowden, Baltimore.
Vice President—W. G. McCormick, Nashville, Tenn.
Secretary and Treasurer—Erskine Ramsey, Nashville, Tenn.

It is understood that Col. William Nixon, formerly general manager of the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company, will be general manager.

The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and will erect iron and steel plants in the central portion of the mineral district, along the lines of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad.

Telephone Cable Across Vineyard Sound

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 7.—Connections were made to-day on the new telephone cable across Vineyard Sound between Vineyard Haven and the mainland, and communication by telephone was established. The cable is four miles long, with terminals at Nobsco Lighthouse and Lamberton Cove, near Vineyard Haven.

CURB MARKET INITIATIONS.

New Brokers Learned What "Or Better" Meant in an Order for Purchase of "Brooklyn Tunnel."

Two new brokers appeared on the curb yesterday, and the initiations provided some amusement for their older and more experienced colleagues. When the young novices appeared in the crowd they found an extensive and excited market in "Brooklyn Tunnel." Sales of thousands of shares were in progress, and the young men were affected visibly when the stock moved up point for point from 70 to 74 without a sign of setback.

They were therefore much pleased when Charles Minzesheimer favored them with commissions to buy 5,000 and 4,200 shares respectively. The 5,000-share lot was easily acquired, the young broker accumulating 200 shares on the side for his personal account. By that time the stock was at 76, and it went up to 77 before the second order, which was for "76 or better," was executed. When the "kid" broker reported the transaction to Mr. Minzesheimer, the latter was utterly disgusted, apparently, but he showed enough interest in the young man to explain that "or better," when applied to a buying order, meant less, not more, than the price named.

When the young man, considerably humiliated, returned to the crowd, the market for "Brooklyn Tunnel" had faded away like the breeze of a yacht race, and the "facts about Brooklyn Tunnel" were made plain to the young man, as he was led away to the reviving shelter of a nearby café.

NEW YORK MAN PRESIDENT.

William G. Wagner Elected Head of Retail Butchers' Protective Association.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The convention of the Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association adjourned to-day to meet in this city on the first Monday in October of next year. The following officers were elected:

President—William G. Wagner, New York City.
First Vice President—James A. Hoffman, Washington, D. C.
Second Vice President—M. S. Gardner, Savannah, Ga.
Secretary—D. J. Haley, Troy, N. Y.
Treasurer—George F. Kellogg, Hartford, Conn.

The convention adopted a resolution instructing the various local bodies to take measures to promote the election of members of Congress who will favor the elimination of the tariff on cattle and live stock.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH WAR.

Marconi Co. Sues De Forest Co. for Alleged Infringement of Rights.

Papers were served yesterday on the officials of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, in an action commenced in the United States courts by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, asking that the former company be enjoined from alleged infringement on the Marconi Company's rights. An accounting is also asked.

The complaint filed by Betts, Sheffield & Betts, attorneys for the Marconi Company, charges that the defendants, "well knowing the rights of the complainants, wrongfully used a system of wireless telegraphy." It is further alleged that but for the defendant company the complainant corporation would have made large profits. It is alleged that the defendant is in receipt of large profits through its wrongfully used system.

Lawyer Butler of Knabe & Butler, counsel for the defendant company, stated yesterday that there were no grounds upon which the infringements could be shown. "One system, the Marconi," he explained, "depends upon coherers; ours upon anti-coherers. Theirs is a continuous circuit; ours a secondary. They are different in every way. There can be no infringement."

Senator Deboe to Go Into Lead Mining.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ky., Aug. 7.—United States Senator W. J. Deboe has purchased several hundred acres of land in Caldwell County, Ky., on which rich lead mines are said to be located. Senator Deboe says he will devote all his time to lead mining when his term as Senator expires. He will interest New York capitalists in the new field, and expects to open up a rich territory.

New York Firm Secures Mortgage.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 7.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to-day recorded a mortgage between the company and Robert Winthrop & Co. of New York for $1,543,526, bearing 4 per cent., for the purpose of purchasing new equipment.

Jersey City Tax Valuations.

The Jersey City Tax Board yesterday sent to the County Tax Board its assessed valuations of city property. The real estate values are $87,742,340 and the personal valuations $11,857,660, making a total of $99,600,000, an increase of $2,711,505 on real estate and $2,836,615 on personal property, making a total increase of $5,548,120 over last year's valuations.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Local rains, fresh southwest winds.

Showers will occur to-day in the Atlantic States and the lower lake region. In the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the Southwest the weather will be fair.

Along the Atlantic Coast fresh southwest to west winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the great lakes the winds will be brisk from the northwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

Rain warnings were issued yesterday to fruit dryers in the San Joaquin Valley. Warnings of thunder squalls were sent to stations on the great lakes.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	73	66	71
6 A. M.	75	64	70
9 A. M.	74	67	77
12 M.	74	70	76
4 P. M.	81	73	80
6 P. M.	80	72	78
9 P. M.	76	71	72
12 P. M.	72	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 74½
Weather Bureau..... 69
Corresponding date 1901..... 77
Corresponding date for twenty-five years..... 73

The thermometer recorded 66 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 72 at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity registered 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.65½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.63
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.10¼
Lard, prime	11.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
But

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 841 Sixth Avenue Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales—John D. Crimmins's Astoria Purchase.

Julius Becker has sold for a client to Ralph A. Schoenberg the four-story building, with store, 841 Sixth Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, on lot 20 by 84.

Edward N. Crosby has sold for Elizabeth M. Crosby to an investor the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 28 West Thirty-second Street, 22.6 by 98.9.

Weil & Mayer have sold the seven-story tenement at the northeast corner of Lewis and Third Streets, 25 by 100.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought the five-story flat 58 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 27.6 by 100.11.

Elizabeth S. Brice has sold to A. Lander the five-story four-family flat 211 East Ninety-fifth Street.

John G. Borgstede reports that he has sold for Max Kurtz to Edward Reardon the property 7 Teasdale Place.

Edward Polak has sold for Marcus Nathan the three-story flat, with stores, 1,062 Tremont Avenue; also, for Jacob Schwartz, the similar adjoining property 1,060 Tremont Avenue; also, for William C. Bergen, four dwellings at the southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 95 by 100; also, to Anna Shiel, the plot 150 by 114 on the north side of Sixteenth Street, 150 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge; also, for William Laughran, the plot 100 by 114, on the north side of Fifteenth Street, 105 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge.

The Central Realty Company has secured a building loan of $525,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the purpose of erecting a twelve-story hotel at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, a plot 98.9 by 80.

Michael Faruolo has leased from Jeannette K. Manne the three five-story tenements 2,224, 2,226, and 2,228 Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a long term of years at a rental of $3,750 per annum.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for H. Frielinghaus to Marcus Fox a plot 80 by 200, having frontages on Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, Flushing.

The recent purchase of a large tract in the Astoria section of the Borough of Queens by John D. Crimmins was made for his individual account, and not in the interest of the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, as was generally reported at the time. Mr. Crimmins expects to subdivide and develop the property, and expresses a belief that with the Brookwehr Island Bridge, the Long Island Railroad's tunnel, and other improvements in transportation facilities the section will be brought near enough to New York to render his plan feasible.

Richtmyer & Irving announce that they have opened an up-town office at 2,049 Broadway, between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

2,082, 2,084, and 2,086 Valentine Avenue, east side, 18.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 56.8 by 88.3 by 56.3 by 95.3, three three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to A. A. Neuman $21,076

2,090, 2,092, and 2,094 Valentine Avenue, east side, 94.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 56.8 by 97.9 and irregular, three three-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, No. 2,090, to A. A. Neuman 6,737

No. 2,092, to the plaintiff, A. E. Briggs... 6,463

No. 2,094, to A. A. Neuman..... 6,313

2,011 Vyse Street, northwest side, 114.10 feet southwest of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 142.4 by 25 by 142.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. Hallock 2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Jeroloman, referee, 110 Eighth Avenue, east side, 77.2 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 26.1 by 93.6, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $638.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. Murphy, referee, Prospect Avenue, east side, 26.9 feet south of Spring Street, 26.9 by 93.1 by 26.9 by 86, vacant. Due on judgment, $965.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

East Broadway, south side, 89.11 feet west of Rutgers Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store; 36 by 64; St. Theresa's Church premises, owner; R. Burger of 209 Broadway, architect; cost, $18,000.

Avenue A and Sixty-eighth Street, northeast corner, for six-story brick apartments, 100 by 49; Central Brewing Company, owners; W. Mortensen of 447 East Sixty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 55 and 57 West Forty-fourth Street, for an eight-story brick clubhouse, 40.10 by 100.5; City Club Realty Company of 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, owners; Lord E. Hewlett of 76 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $160,000.

Broome and Cannon Streets, northeast corner, for a five-story brick school, 100 by 150; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $175,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, s s, 75 feet east of Daly Avenue, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 15 by 17; Christie Schnauser, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for William's Bridge, a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 53; John N. Frazer of Thirteenth Street near Fourth Avenue, owner; K. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Disbrow Place, east side, 163 feet north of De Mill Avenue, for a one-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 15; Anna Pisacreta, Mount Vernon, owner; K. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Nos. 368 and 370 East Tenth Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; A. Kopf of 235 Third Avenue, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 1,800 and 1,802 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick apartment, with store; C. Weldo of 77 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; C. A. Corren of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Eighty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; F. Hamill of 22 City Hall Place, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 22 Rutgers Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Dr. S. Elsberg of 148 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $300.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Oscar L. Naser of 1,657 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 26.5 by 40.5; Patrick Butler, premises, owner; K. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 968, 970, and 972 Southern Boulevard, to a three-story-and-basement brick factory, 88 by 170 by 124; Ludwig & Co., premises, owners; Herman Horenberger of 682 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 25 feet west of Melrose Avenue, to a two-story-and-basement frame store and dwelling, 20.5 by 33; Stephen Krasser of 869 Melrose Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,783 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 165 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 30 by 37; Fannie Smith of 524 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; Vincent C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 76 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story-and-basement dwelling, 18 by 37.10; Elizabeth Secore of 861 Tinton Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 7.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 122d St, 34.2x 50; William A. Schwerck to Albert Maass, (mtg $8,000)..... $1

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 30x 84.2; Paul L. Kiernan to Mary E. Kerrigan, all liens 8,300

DAWSON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 38.4x165x6x162; Isaac L. Dunn to Anna M. E. Loh, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, n w corner of Granada Place, —x—; Elizabeth A. Higgins to Charlotte E. Sammis, (mtg $1,200) 1

ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, n w corner of Granada Place, —x—; Charlotte E. Sammis to George W. Sammis, (mtg $1,200) 1

LOT 63, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge; Catherine C. Giles to Marie F. Giles, re-recorded, all liens 1

LOTS 14 and 15, map of M. Schuck; Andrew J. Cosmick to Thomas McElroy..... 1,150

MANHATTAN AV, 292, e s, 34x100; Amelia M. Day to William H. Wood, Jr., (mtg $40,000) 1

PARK AV, 1,546, w s, 25x78.9; Joseph H. Franklin to James D. Sherwood, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

ROSA ST, s s, 240 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 25x116; Garrison Davidson to Harry C. Adams 1

WEBSTER AV, n s, 400 ft w of Scott Av, 50x120; Margaret Grune to Katherine Schwoppenhausen..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 139, map of new village of Jerome, 26x108x 25x100.6; White Plains Road, e s, Lot 141, same map, 32.4x130x—, gore; Julia Wilson and others to George Hill, (mtg $2,200) 1

1ST AV, w s, 73.11 ft s of 31st St, 24.10x 75; Moritz Koppe, Jr., to Kate Johnson.. 1

1ST AV, w s, 73.11 ft s of 31st St, 24.10x 75; Kate Johnson to Louise Koppe..... 1

1ST AV, s s, being ½ of Lot 104, map of new village of Jerome; Angelo M. Di Niscia to Vitantonio Muccanino..... 1

2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 116th St, 20x80; —Samuel Williams to Samuel Glodginsky, ½ part 1

2D ST, 27 East, 20.5x91.4x20.1x93.1; Pincus Lowenfeld to Samuel Goldenberg, quitclaim 1

3D AV, 589, e s, 20x100; Thomas J. Sanson and another to Edwin A. Cruikshank 100

67TH ST, n s, 69.6 ft w of 1st Av, 30.6x 48.8; David Lustgarten to Isidore Colle, (mtg $18,250) 1

8TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Railroad Av, 30x86.4; George P. Eberle to A. J. Purdy, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

17TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 92; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Isaac T. Carpenter..... 18,000

18TH ST, 200 West, 25x92; Selma Wallach to Herman F. Epple..... 29,000

19TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 8th Av, 20x93.8; Edward J. Flynn to Agnes J. Fitzpatrick 1

25TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Francis Meyer to Charles Dorn.... 100

25TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Francis Meyer to Charles Dorn.... 100

46TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 40x 100.5; Abraham Eydenberg and wife to Isidor Jackson and another, (mtg $60,000) 1

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Mary G. Abbey and others, executrix, to Frederick Mead, (R S $22.50).. 1

67TH ST, 358 East, 20x79.1x20x80.6; Daniel E. Sturgis to Nathan Cohen, re-recorded, 1-12 part and all title..... 1

74TH ST, 27 West, 25x109.4; George H. Robinson to Paul Outerbridge, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

89TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.8; Hyman Danashefsky to Morris Berry..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.11; Anna M. K. Loh to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $17,700)..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 322 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x 100.11; Charles Benner to Emily L. Hoyt, (mtg $16,250)..... 1

119TH ST, 137 West, 25x100.11; Nathan Stern to Michael Kiely, (mtg $22,000).. 27,525

175TH ST, s s, 138.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 27x111; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Mary E. Kerrigan and another, trustees, all liens 6,300

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,358; Joseph Stransky to Charles Klasek, 3 years..... $324

COLUMBUS AV, 392 and 394; Ida Thomas to Daniel W. Losee, 1 month at $100 per month and 8 years at ..... $2,500 to 3,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42; Harris Lewis and another to Isaac Isaacson, 4 years..... 3,100

HUDSON ST, 114; Emma A. Fields to Max Ullman, 10 years..... 1,000

OAK ST, 56; Martin Garone to Michael Laurita, 3 years 300

WASHINGTON ST, 380, n w corner of Beach St; Emma W. A. Hencken to Julius Callies, 4 years 2,100

1ST AV, 2,197; John Bastone and another to Hugo Thum, 7 years..... 12

1ST AV, 557, n w corner of 32d St; Ann Looran and others to Patrick Meehan, 5 years 1,400

2D ST, 24 East; Anny Hiller to Jake Hiller, 3 years 1,200

3D AV, 687 and 689; John H. Hensbaw to Rosolino Locusto, 3 years 2,100

10TH ST, 442 to 446 East; Fannie E. Cohen to Simon H. Bergoffen, 3 years... 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AVERILL, Cornelia K., to Ella Hartnett; Carmine St, 7 and 9, due Nov. 1, 1903 ..... $38,000

BERRY, Morris, to Mary Arms; 89th St, 220 East, 4 years 16,000

BLUM, Robert F., to American Surety Company; Grove St, 90, secures contract 5,000

BRANDT, Louis, and another to the Park Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, n w corner of Evelyn Place, 1 year..... 12,000

COHEN, Simon, to Issac Blumberg; Allen St, 65; Norfolk St, 90, prior mtg $41,100, due Sept. 6, 1904..... 2,000

CRUIKSHANK, Edwin A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 589, 4 years, 4 per cent 10,000

DORF, Joseph, to the State Bank; 104th St, s s, 143.4 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $10,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

EPPLE, Herman F., to Selma Wallach; 18th St, 209 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

FOURTH AV PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to the New York Savings Bank; 4th Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 22d St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

GALLAGHER, Margaret, to James F. Horan; 32d St, 236 East, 3 years..... 4,500

HAAREN, John W., to Frederick Oschmann; 132d St, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

HOELZLE, Catharine W., to George Colon; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, due Jan. 30, 1903..... 15,000

HOLLANDER, Solomon, to Lieb Landau; Suffolk St, 129, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

JUNKER, William E., to Henry Metzner; 180th St, 1,048 East, 3 years..... 6,500

KANE, William S., to Anna G. Schnutz and others; 86th St, n s, 232.4 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $9,000, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KIELY, Michael J., to Nathan Stein; 117th St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KLASEK, Charles, to William L. Flanagan; Avenue A, 1,358, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

LOH, Anna M. K., to Kate Freyer; 114th St, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,700

LOH, Anna M. K., to Nicolaus Kessler; Dawson St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, prior mtg $3,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 700

LUEDEKE, John H., and another to Frederick H. Marjenhoff and another; 3d Av, s w corner of 28th St, saloon lease, prior mtg $4,000, demand, 6 per cent 16,000

LUEDEKE, John H., and another to George Ehret; 3d Av, s w corner of 28th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

MAAS, Albert F., to Title Insurance Company; Pleasant Av, 417 and 419, 3 years. 8,000

MAAS, Albert F., to Alonzo E. De Baun; Pleasant Av, s w corner of 122d St, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,200

McDONOUGH, Frank B., to George Ehret; 6th Av, w s, 17.4 ft n of 32d St, prior mtg $51,000, 1 year..... 5,000

McELROY, Thomas, to the Title Insurance Company; Lots 14 and 15, on the map of Moritz Schurck, 3 years, 6 per cent 480

O'CONNOR, Eugene F., to Anna L. Morton; South St, 152, 1 year..... 19,500

OLSEN, Inga M., to George F. Handel; 10th St, 47 East, 3 years..... 75,000

OLSEN, Inga M., to William E. Finn; 19th St, 47 East, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,306

OUTERBRIDGE, Paul, to George H. Robinson; 74th St, 27 West, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year..... 10,000

SCHALL, Jacob, to Hyman Cohn; Division St, 265, demand..... 2,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Emelie Neumann; 101st St, s s, 145 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 18,500

STEWART, James M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 96th St, 130 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

SWEENEY, Gillespie, to Elizabeth Allison; 1st Av, e s, 106 ft n of 116th St, due Feb. 1, 1901, gold..... 6,000

TRUBE, Josephine, to Anna M. Kobbe; 169th St, n s, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years 400

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Annie A. Colgate; Clay Av, w s, 275 ft n of 165th St, four mtgs; each $7,500, 5 years..... 30,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Annie A. Colgate; Clay Av, e s, 222 ft n of 165th St, two mtgs, each $7,500, 3 years..... 15,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Florence Colgate; Clay Av, e s, 168 ft n of 165th St, two mtgs, each $1,500, 3 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Emma, to Samuel Strasbourger ..... Nom.

COYNE, Laurence, to Michael Dunn..... $1,000

HANDEL, George F., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company..... ....

KNEPPER, Sophie, to Florence M. Huibert and another..... Nom.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Emma L. Grannis..... 17,000

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK to George A. Gardner..... 1,513

MILLIGAN, Silvia C., to Florence G. Tyler 2,008

Mechanics' Liens.

67TH ST and 2d Av, s w corner, 22x 80; Henry Woehr against E. D. Hawkins, owner; Samuel McSkimmin, contractor $316

130TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; John Bell Company against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor. 1,245

202D ST, 747 to 751 East; Robert J. McCracken against David De Venny, owner; Chatfield Sherwood, contractor.. 303

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

7TH AV and 36th St, n w corner, 98.9x 80; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Central Realty Company..... 525,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Watterson Steam Heating Company against B. Mandel; July 26, 1902, by bond $800

OGDEN AV, and 164th St, s e corner, 100x90; Charles E. Reid against James F. Byrnes; July 24, 1902..... 88

142D ST, 523 West; Henry Heil against Ella A. Jennings; July 17, 1902..... 20

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 65th St., runs n 50.2x e 200x s 100.5 to 65th St., x w 100x n 50.2x w 100 to beginning; William M. Newman against Albert Crane, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Harris & Towne.

LENOX AV and 138th St., s e corner, 99.11x 100; Anthony Schwoerer against Henry Nicholsburg, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Samuels.

MOTT ST, 191, and 81 Baxter St; Lawrence Goldberg, trustee, against Simmie Fischler and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. M. Marx.

PARK AV, 4,050; Lisette Lpos, executrix, against Joseph Tesoro and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

27TH ST., 257 West; City of New York against John G. Crawford, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

CARL FISCHER-HANSEN'S FLATS.

Receiver of Rents Appointed in Suit for Foreclosure of Second Mortgage.

Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed Phineas Lewinson receiver of rents of the seven-story flat building at 305 and 307 West Ninety-seventh Street in a suit brought against Carl Fischer-Hansen and his wife by Sonn Brothers to foreclose a second mortgage of $20,000 made by him on Jan. 17 last to Rosa Brown, who transferred it to Sonn Brothers.

It was alleged that he failed to pay the interest, amounting to $412, due on July 1. The property was conveyed to him by Rosa Brown on Jan. 17 subject to a first mortgage of $80,000. He gave back the second mortgage for $20,000, and on Jan. 20 transferred the property to his wife, Nelly Fischer-Hansen.

Carl Fischer-Hansen is a New York attorney, with offices at 20 Broad Street. He came into great prominence as counsel for Capt. Christmas at the time of the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States. When the charges of bribery were made against various members of the House of Representatives by Capt. Christmas, Fischer-Hansen was called by the investigation committee to testify.

GERMANIC'S CAPTAIN HONORED.

Ship Surgeon's 300th Voyage—Mrs. Mills's Guest Arrives.

Capt. St. J. Haddock of the White Star liner Germanic, which arrived last night from Liverpool, was notified on his last arrival in England that he had been named by the King a Commander of the Bath. Four steamship Captains were thus decorated in honor of the coronation, and King Edward, when fully recovered, will personally present the orders.

J. Fourness Brice, the Germanic's surgeon, completed last night his three hundredth voyage across the Atlantic. Dr. Brice has been in the Marine Service for fifty years, and he has been on the Germanic ever since she made her first trip, twenty-one years ago.

A passenger on the Germanic was Capt. Ward-Jackson, who was with the Imperial British Yeomanry in South Africa. He is on his way to Newport on the invitation of Mrs. D. Ogden Mills.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS F. DOHERTY.—A deficiency judgment for $24,873 was docketed yesterday against Thomas F. Doherty in favor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

DANIEL KUHN & SON.—A meeting of the creditors of Daniel Kuhn & Son, butchers and packers at 323 East Twenty-fifth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, 302 Broadway, and the creditors present unanimously agreed to accept a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar, payable in three and six months. The liabilities are $15,000.

WILENTSCHEK & ROTHBART.—Judge Steckler of the Supreme Court has appointed Lucien L. Bonheur receiver of the assets of the firm of Wilentschek & Rothbart, manufacturers of fancy leather goods at 248 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, in a suit brought by Bernard Wilentschek against Maurice Rothbart for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting on account of a disagreement between them. The partnership was formed on Feb. 19 last.

RODERIGO MARQUÉS DOS SANTOS.—Judge Delehanty of the City Court has appointed Joseph F. Prendergast receiver in supplementary proceedings for Roderigo Marques Dos Santos on the application of Zona Amelia Dos Santos, who recovered a judgment against him on April 16 for $1,492. The papers in the case show that there is $568 in the hands of George O. Gordon, agent in this city of the London River Plate Bank and $3,000 drafts for collection belonging to him, which are ordered to be turned over to the receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHESTER M. SPRAGUE.—Chester M. Sprague, a clerk, residing at 160 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,458 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Boston, 1895 to 1897.

EMIL WOHLRAB.—Emil Wohlrab, residing at 62 West Eighth Street, manager of a liquor store known as the "Oasis," near the New York approach to the Brooklyn Bridge, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,002 and no assets. Of his liabilities, $400 is for rent of a liquor store formerly kept by him in 1899 at 88 Beaver and 130 Pearl Street.

WILLIAM LEWIN.—William Lewin, laundryman, who did business as the Capitol Steam Laundry and Harlem Towel Supply Company at 513 to 517 West Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,154 and no assets. He made an assignment on June 14. The assets realized $636, but the expenses were $672, leaving only $26 for the creditors.

AMELIA HEYMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mrs. Amelia Heyman, doing business as the Great Eastern Underwear Company at 102 Wooster Street, by the following creditors: Rothschild & Hein, $1,134; Rachel Ablowich, $682; and E. J. Ludvigh, $5. It was alleged that she is insolvent, transferred a portion of her property to creditors, and assigned outstanding accounts to creditors to prefer them. Deputy Sheriff Govan put a keeper in her place of business three weeks ago on an attachment for $417, and since then she has been endeavoring to effect a settlement with the creditors by paying 25 cents cash and 75 cents in four, six, and eight months, which offer, it is said, was accepted by most of her creditors. The liabilities are reported to be about $7,500.

Chicago Mortgage Company Insolvent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Alleging that his liabilities are over $600,000 and his assets not more than $75,000, a petition was filed today to have Frank R. Chandler declared a bankrupt. According to the petition, Mr. Chandler has been trading under the firm name of Chandler & Co. and as the Chandler Mortgage Company. The petitioners are John S. Wallace, Oscar Olson, and Lillian E. Smythe.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRY, Jeremiah J.—K. Hurewitz..... $32

BENSA, Sylvester—M. B. Edinger and another 673

BROADWAY MAGAZINE COMPANY—E. M. Crawford, costs..... 50

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—J. Cartledge and another..... 182

CYVOT, Joseph—J. Romano..... 165

DAVIDSON, Le Roy—G. W. Meyers..... 45

DOHERTY, Thomas F.—National Life Insurance Company..... 24,873

EDWARDS, William W.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York..... 278

FURLONG, Henry J., and John J. O'Connell—J. R. Roosevelt and another, trustees and another..... 215

GALT, James H.—Cornell Steamboat Company 629

HICKMAN, Nellie, or Annie—A. Ginzbourger and another..... 100

HARDY, Mary E.—W. Rhinelander..... 288

HOENING, Otto—G. Hamburger..... 187

HANSEN, Niels—W. O. Fredenburg and another 208

JAENIKE, William—Cosmopolitan Range Company 93

JOYCE, Thomas—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 104

JORDAN, Joshua H.—J. M. Noonan and another 152

KEENEY, Burtis M.—S. V. Morse..... 111

KEENEY, Burtis M.—S. V. Morse..... 101

LIVERMORE, Daniel H.—A. A. Schell... 4,398

LIGGIO, Leonardo—A. Burke and another 570

LIGGIO, Leonardo—M. A. Kerrigan 706

McLEER, Charles F.—R. Evans, costs ... 37

MARSLAND, George H.—Buyers' Reference Company 70

MINER, George H.—Walker Gordon Laboratory Company 33

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. J. McGinn and another..... 80

MONSKY, Morris—A. A. Carpenter..... 2,950

McGOVERN, Philip—C. W. Ferris..... 161

NUFER, Frank X.—T. B. Kniffin and another 103

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and Mary E. Roberts—L. Tynberg 677

O'HARE, John J.—J. W. Smith and another 526

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57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
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Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—$5,500 each will purchase seven two-story and cellar private houses; all improvements; 18 feet front each; 209th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.; cars King's Bridge extension of the Amsterdam Av. line pass the property; always open; terms easy. Thomas L. Reynolds, Lenox Av. and 135th St.

Bargain.—Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent, $1,800; price, $15,500; rents from $8 to $11; improvements, Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$1,000 above the mortgage buys a Park Av. (near 122d St.) house, with store and flats; always rented. Windsor Realty Co., 150 Nassau St.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

223 East 115th St.—Private dwelling; a great bargain. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

Bronx.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) two blocks to trolley, proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

1-2-3-family houses near L and parks; $3,900-$6,800, according to size and location; easy-term plan; open Sundays. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Four lots for sale on easy terms, near Westchester Av. and 165th St. Macnabb, 813 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Closing-Out Auction Sale of Lots, 25x100, at White Plains, Sat., Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., on premises.

Train Leaves 42nd St. at 1:15 P. M.

JOHN R. SWEENY, AUCTIONEER.

184 RAILROAD AV., WHITE PLAINS.

These lots are located on the highest ground in the tract, commanding magnificent views. Purchasers at the previous sales have already been offered substantial advancements. Maps, passes, and further particulars.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
503 Fifth Avenue.

Or present this adv. at gate, 42d St. Station; (Harlem Division,) in time for 1:15 train.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Now is the time to buy Long Island suburban property; never lower; must go higher; great improvements contemplated. Bargains in fine properties. Owner's send description of property. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500, $1,000 cash, new, modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Gentleman's country seat, 900 acres, fine buildings; cost $350,000; sacrifice, close estate, $100,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

A CHANCE TO BUILD

at moderate cost. Easy payments. Fred deed in case of death. Commutation five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing and fishing. Passes and map of
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Dept. D., 309 Broadway, New York.

PALMER, St. Leger—H. J. Oldring..... 277

RICHTER, Mary E.—A. Howell..... 2,242

RASCOVAR, James—Guaranty Trust Company of New York..... 29,023

RICHARDSON, Malachi—T. E. Campbell, costs 159

STANLEY, George E.—Webster Manufacturing Company..... 1,294

SCHNUGG, Francis J.—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York..... 1,053

SPOR BROTHERS—H. & H. Reiners of Brooklyn, N. Y..... 705

SEHRODE, Susan—E. Hanpain..... 2,665

SPEILBERG, Jacob—M. Richenthal..... 200

THE PELHAM PARK RAILROAD COMPANY—M. Collins 144

VAN RAALTE, James—E. Griffith..... 151

WEBSTER, David—J. A. Phoebus..... 305

WESTLAKE, Albert—C. E. Fisher..... 101

WOOLNOUGH, Frederick—J. E. Nichols and another..... 50

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to the Secretary of the Navy for duty on a battleship and cruiser, respectively, in connection with the army and navy maneuvres: Lieut.-Col. William R. Levermore, Capt. Charles S. Bromwell.

First Lieut. Wallace De Witt, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, to take effect Sept. 30, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report for further orders.

Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Totten for duty to relieve Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surgeon. Major Carter, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as signal officer, Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to San Francisco and take the first transport sailing after Sept. 1 for the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas and will proceed without delay to join his company at Skagway, Alaska.

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry, will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty at that post.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary at Chicago, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Commissary General, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Capt. Adam Slaker, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, vice Major Clermont L. Best, relieved.

A board of officers to consist of Major Sedgwick Pratt, Major Garland N. Whistler, and First Lieut. David M. King is appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, at the call of the President of the board, for the purpose of testing the Swasey vertical depression range finder.

First Lieut. John C. Sheppard, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Logan and will proceed to Fort Apache to relieve First Lieut. George H. Richardson, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Richardson, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Logan.

Second Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., is transferred from the Seventh Battery, Field Artillery, to the unassigned list, and will report for duty to the commanding officer, Battalion of Field Artillery, Fort Riley.

Second Lieut. James Prentice is transferred from the Sixth Battery, Field Artillery, to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Navy.

Lieuts. M. Tozerand and T. A. Kearney are ordered to the Oregon, Sept. 1.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton is ordered to the Supply, Aug. 15.

Lieut. D. E. Theleen is ordered to the Franklin, Aug. 26.

Ensign J. S. Graham and Ensign J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 4:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P.M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

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Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New limited train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York †9:00 P. M.

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RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
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READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry,** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, 47:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M. (81:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A. M., 81:00, 43:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 41:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:00, 42:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 47:00, 48:00, 49:00, 410:00, 411:00 A. M., 412:00, 41:00, 41:30, 42:00, 42:30, 43:00, 44:00, *5:00, 46:00, 47:30, 49:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 48:30, *10:30, 411:30 A. M., 41:00, 43:00, 45:00, *7:00, 49:25 P. M., 42:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25 48:00, (09:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only.) 181:00, 1:20, 42:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 45:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch. Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays only.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

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General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago,	Pittsburg,	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago,	Columbus	*12:35pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg,	Cleve.	*3:36pm. *3:40pm. Limit.
"Pittsburg	Limited"	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis	*12:10nt. *12:15nt
Cincinnati,	St. Louis	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis,	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk,		*12:55pm *11:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto., *8:25am. *8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto., *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Royal Limited—, *3:35pm *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto., *12:10nt *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 23 Union Square West, 306 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:26 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penns. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 6:35, 6:55, 9:25 A. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

From East 34th Street Station.

Shelter Island, Greenport, 8:30 A. M., (1:20 Sat'ys,) (2:50 Shelter Island Special. Fridays only, stops at Riverhead, 3:50 and 4:50 P. M.

The Hamptons, Amagansett and Sag Harbor, 8:25 A. M., (1:20 Montauk Special, Sat'ys only. Eastport and stations east, excepting Sag Harbor,) (3:20 The Hamptons Limited, Fridays, Quogue and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Express, Westhampton and stations east,) and 4:40 P. M.

Moriches, 8:25 A.M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20 P.M.

Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, and Bayshore, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, (4:40 excepting Sayville,) 5:20, 6:20 P. M.

Babylon, 8:25, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Massapequa and Amityville, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Wading River, 8:55 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Smithtown, Kings Park, Northport, Cold Spring, Huntington, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Wednesday & Saturday,) 2:00, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, 9:50, 10:50, 11:40, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:20, (1:50 Far Rockaway only,) 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Garden City and Hempstead, 9:20, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. (12:50 Garden City only; Wednesday and Saturday,) (1:20 Sat'ys,) 2:00, 3:20, (3:50 Garden City only,) 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50 P. M.

Annex Boat leaves New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days, (12:30, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Sat'ys,) 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, (5:35 and 6:05 except Sat'ys.) Running time 26 minutes.

For Schedule of Additional Trains to above points and trains to all other points, see time table at Ticket Offices, 120, 261, and 1393 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., Astor House, 43 W. 125th St., New Chambers St. station and 34th St. station, E. R., N. Y., and at principal hotels.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ©12.25, 12.45, 47.15, 48.25, 48.45, 45.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	©12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*©12.40 PM	©12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 1,354 and 1,393 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 226 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TROY AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. **Round trip, $1.50.** $3.00 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 36 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St., on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra Springfield Sundays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Connecting for White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, and Halifax.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

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Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 22d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:10 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Aug.26, 10 AM
*Hohenzoll'n.Au.16,10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin..Sept.16, 10 A.M
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton. Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
K'fuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'sa.Aug.21.11 AM | Luise....Sept. 11, noon
Bremen...Aug. 28, noon | Kurfuerst.Sep.18, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave.....Oct. 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Columbia..Aug. 28, 10 AM
P. Bism'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Sept. 11, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Penns'vania..Aug. 12, No. | Patricia..Aug. 26, 10:30 AM
Moltke..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Bluecher..Sept. 2, 10 AM

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES

BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Princessin Victoria Luise
From Hamburg August 22,
to the Baltic and the Northern Capitals.
During Sept., Oct. and Nov.
to Portugal, Spain, principal Mediterranean Points and the Orient.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and itineraries.
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Old Point Comfort,
Virginia Beach,
Richmond, Va.,
Washington, D. C.

VIA THE

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Steamers sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, New York. Tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $8.00 one way, $13.00 round trip, and upwards.

PHONE, 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 29, N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM | Phila'a...Aug. 27, 10 A.M.
St. Louis..Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul..Sept. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland..Aug. 9, noon | Kroonland..Aug. 23, noon
Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon | Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon | Columbia..Aug. 23, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 16, noon | Ethiopia..Aug. 30, noon
First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	RYNDAM	Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	ROTTERDAM	Aug. 23, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria..Aug. 9, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon
Campania..Aug. 16, noon | Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM
Umbria..Aug. 23, 9 AM | Campania, Sept. 13, Noon.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon | Oceanic, Aug. 27, Noon
Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon | Majestic..Sept. 3, Noon
Cymric..Aug. 22, Noon | Celtic.....Sept. 5, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Emp. of Jap....Aug. 18 | Emp. of India,..Oct. 6
R. M. Athenian..Sept. 1 | R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 30
Emp. of China..Sept. 8 | Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

Miowera.....Aug. 22 | Aorangi.....Sept. 19

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard), running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street,

PETER POWER AT LARGE

Lawyer Lamb's Request for Adjournment of Case Refused.

Stock Register Clerk and a Newspaper Man Testify Before Master Mabie in Northwest Merger Suit.

Special Master Richard A. Mabie in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning continued the hearing in the suit of Peter Power to restrain the Northern Pacific Railway Company from merging its stock with that of the Northern Securities Company. The Master called John G. Dater and Camille Weidenfeld, Mr. Dater being the only one to answer his name.

The lawyer representing Peter Power asked that the hearing be adjourned until Mr. Power should be taken into custody or should make his voluntary appearance. William D. Guthrie of counsel for the defense objected, saying that by the order of Judge Lacombe the hearing in the suit should be continued without waiting for Mr. Power. Mr. Mabie decided that the hearing should proceed.

"Will you call the name of Peter Power?" requested Mr. Lamb.

"Peter Power!" called out Mr. Mabie.

There was a dead silence in the room for a moment, followed by a general titter.

Mr. Dater, a reporter, testified that he did not know Peter Power, but knew his counsel, Mr. Lamb.

"Have you ever talked with Mr. Lamb about this suit?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"Yes, in a casual way," replied the witness.

"Was that before or after the suit had been begun?"

"After," was the answer.

"Did you say anything to Mr. Lamb or give him any information that would help his client's case?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"No, Sir," replied the witness, "I only spoke to him of the matter in a professional way. Every newspaper was interested in the merger at the time, and I only spoke of it in a casual way."

John A. Gier, a clerk in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., was the next witness for the defense. He said that he had been employed by the firm for about nineteen months, and kept the stock register. He had made a careful examination of the books, and could not find the name of Peter Power among the stockholders in the Northern Pacific Railroad.

On cross-examination by Mr. Lamb, Gier said that he had examined the books as far back as 1893, and that the name of Peter Power did not appear as a registered stockholder. He also testified to having been employed as a bookkeeper by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and while in their office had also kept the stock list and understood the books.

When he was excused Camille Weidenfeld, a broker, was called, but did not answer to his name. The Master adjourned the hearing until 2 o'clock to give him time to answer the subpoena.

Just before the hearing adjourned United States Marshal Henckle appeared in the room. Mr. Lamb said that he wanted to talk with him privately about the whereabouts of Peter Power.

"All right," replied Henckle. "I'll let you talk to me privately about the matter," and taking Lamb by the arm led him to his office.

When the hearing was resumed Mr. Guthrie announced that Mr. Camille Weidenfeld had not been properly served with the subpoena, and as he was out of town, would be unable to appear before to-day. Mr. Mabie adjourned the hearing until 10:30 A. M. to-day on the promise of Mr. Guthrie that the desired witness would appear.

SQUALL UPSET CATBOAT.

Six Persons Rescued in Great South Bay and Taken to Fire Island Station.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 7.—The catboat Governor Hill of Amityville, Capt. Ketcham, with a party of six persons on board, was capsized in the Great South Bay this morning by a northwest squall. The party consisted of G. J. Rice of New York, his wife, and two children, and his two brothers.

All were clinging to the upturned boat's bottom when a fishing sloop of Patchogue went to their assistance. Capt. Doxsee and the Fire Island life-saving crew were busy with a large schooner that needed assistance at the time, but immediately went to the aid of the party, and returned with the members to the station, where dry clothing was provided. Later the party went to Babylon.

SAYS WIFE MARRIED SIX OTHER MEN.

Court Refuses Mrs. Elliott's Application for Alimony—She Denies Some of the Allegations.

In a suit brought by Mrs. Helen C. Elliott before Justice Steckler in the Supreme Court yesterday for a reasonable allowance of alimony and counsel fee, pending the trial of an action she has brought against her husband for a separation on the ground of abandonment, Thomas E. Elliott, the husband, declares that not only did she lock him out of their house in 1871, and keep out of his sight for thirty-one years, but married six other men during that period. He said her name should be Mrs. Elliott-Duncan-Beck-Whipple-Markwith-Smith-Totten. Mrs. Elliott filed an affidavit denying some but admitting a few of the charges, and Justice Steckler refused to grant alimony, but allowed the woman $75 as counsel fee in order to give her a chance of pressing her action.

Elliott, who is a watchman at the Custom House, in his affidavit said he married the woman in 1868, when she was a Miss Helen Towle, as he understood it, but it later developed by Mrs. Elliott's affidavit that she had already embarked on her long matrimonial journey, and was at that time a widow, with three children.

Elliott said they lived together for three years, when on returning home one night in a snowstorm he found the door locked on him, and was told to clear out. He denies that he ever again lived with his wife, and proceeds to give a record of her alleged subsequent marital relay journey through life.

In 1875, he says, the plaintiff, under the name of Ellen Towle, married August C. Duncan, who later found out that Elliott was alive, and in 1881 obtained a decree of annulment. The following year again, he says, found Mrs. Duncan-Elliott at the minister's, this time, Elliott says, on the arm of George Peck. The two went to Jersey City, but, according to Elliott's story, wearied of each other, and Mrs. Elliott-Duncan-Peck became Mrs. Charles Whipple. During this period she lived at Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street. As Ellen Whipple, Elliott claims that the woman married John Markwith in 1886, and lived with him in Orange, N. J. This husband seemed to suit at last, as Elliott says that the two lived together until Markwith's death in 1892. The next man to wear the smoking jacket, Elliott states, was M. Mason Smith of Downesville, N. Y., a ceremony being performed shortly after. In 1901 the woman closed the list by marrying William Totten at Walton, N. J., and Elliott charges that both these last men are living.

Mrs. Elliott declares that the original separation was brought about by Elliott, who abandoned her. Six years elapsed and she believed he was dead, and married Duncan. She said she never married Whipple, but married Smith, and after his death Totten, who she says she immediately left after learning that Elliott was alive. She got this information, informing her of the fact, and begging her to return. She says that she did go back, and was affectionately received by Elliott, who treated her kindly for about three weeks, and then threatened to shoot her unless she left at once.

Brooklyn Coal Dealer Missing.

Henry D. Brunkhorst, a coal dealer, has been missing from his home, 123 South First Street, Brooklyn, since July 28, and yesterday the police of the Bedford Avenue Station were asked to send out a general alarm. On the day of his disappearance Brunkhorst told his wife that he was going to Manhattan to transact some business. He is said to have had considerable money upon his person when he left his home.

THIRD RAIL INJURES TWO.

One Man Probably Fatally Burned, and Another Badly Hurt, While at Work on Elevated.

An accident, in which two men were badly burned and otherwise injured, one probably fatally, occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon near the Twenty-eighth Street station of the Third Avenue division of the elevated road. The injured are John Wolfert of 1,068 Third Avenue and John Coughlin of 858 Tenth Avenue. They were engaged in repairing the rails on the southbound track, Coughlin wielding a heavy steel hammer and Wolfert holding the iron rivets which were being used to fasten the rail.

They were working on the outside rail, the one nearest the street, when the accident occurred. Instead of striking the rivet the hammer came with full force against the electrically charged rail, causing a loud explosion.

Coughlin was thrown several feet, and tumbled over into the street. Every vestige of clothing, even to his shoes, had been burned from his body, and the flesh was burning. Wolfert's clothing was also afire, and he was thrown several feet. When he recovered a south-bound train was almost on him, and he had to jump to the street below to escape it. He landed without injury from the jump, and staggered up Third Avenue. Patrolman Ditsch of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station met the man and tore his burning clothing from him. A call for an ambulance was sent in and the two men hurried to Bellevue Hospital.

Hardly an inch of Coughlin's body escaped the action of the electricity. He was charred from head to foot, and in places the flesh was dropping off. He suffered untold agony, and it is considered certain he will succumb to his injuries. Wolfert was burned in the right hand and down the right side. Although severely injured and suffering intensely from the shock, he refused to stay at the hospital after his injuries had been dressed, and insisted on going to his home.

The accident was witnessed by many people standing on the two platforms of the station, and by some of the passengers on trains, there being one proceeding north as well as one south bound. The hammer which Coughlin was using disappeared mysteriously and has not been found. The police insist that the tremendous force of the electric current melted the steel and burned the wood of the tool.

KNOCKED DOWN, ABANDONED.

Case of Man Struck by Trolley Car Wrongly Diagnosed by Ambulance Surgeon.

After being knocked down by a trolley car and then locked up in a police station cell for six hours on a charge of intoxication, Thomas Allen, forty-five years old, of South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, was yesterday found to be suffering from concussion of the spine and taken to a hospital. The fact that the man was not removed to a hospital in the first place is alleged to have been due to an error on the part of an ambulance surgeon who examined him.

Allen was attempting to cross Fulton Street at Vanderbilt Avenue at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning when he was struck by a trolley car and tossed to one side of the track. It is claimed by Allen that neither the motorman nor the conductor of the car made any attempt to stop and pick him up, but proceeded on their way. A policeman of the Classon Avenue Station found Allen lying in the street and called an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital. It is alleged that the surgeon, after examining Allen, diagnosed his case as "strained muscles of the neck and shoulder." He permitted the police to cart the man off to the station house in a patrol wagon and lock him up, a charge of intoxication being made against him. Six hours or more later, when the prisoners in the station were about to be taken to the Myrtle Avenue Court for examination, it was found that Allen was very ill. Ambulance Surgeon Payne of the Cumberland Street Hospital was then called. He found that Allen was suffering from concussion of the spine, and that he was in a semi-paralyzed condition. Surgeon Payne at once removed the injured man to the hospital. It was said there last night that Allen's condition was serious.

MRS. LEDERER WANTS HER SON.

Justice Dickey Reserves Decision as to the Custody of the Child.

Through her counsel, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr, Adele Rice Lederer, wife of George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, yesterday applied to Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the custody of the six-year-old son of the couple, Maitland Lederer. Some time ago John A. Dutton, as referee, awarded the custody of the boy to the father for six days in the week and to the mother for the seventh day. H. H. Seagar, counsel for Mr. Lederer, asked that the report of the referee be confirmed.

Lawyer Carr, in opposing this motion, said that it was merely a question of money which took the boy from his mother. The boy, he said, was at an age when he was "all ears and eyes and demanded a mother's affection and care as to his spiritual, ethical, and physical upbringing." The referee, Mr. Carr continued, thought that, as the father had more money than the mother, he should have the boy six days a week and the mother but one day.

"The good of the child is the only thing to be considered by the court," said Justice Dickey.

After some further argument Justice Dickey said he would reserve his decision in the matter.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lederer were in court, but they sat far apart from each other. Mrs. Lederer is suing her husband for a separation in Manhattan, while he also has a suit pending against her.

The Chickens Stolen Were Trained.

H. W. Schmeelk, Jr., a chicken fancier, of Canarsie, reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday that thieves had stolen a number of his choicest fowl some time during the night. "I wouldn't care so much if they were only ordinary chickens," said Schmeelk, "but these are a fine breed of trained chickens." "Trained chickens?" "Why, yes. You see, every morning all the hens would line up outside the kitchen door, and then they would pass in one by one, at intervals of a few minutes, and go into the pantry, where they would lay their eggs in a basket kept there for the purpose. They were very intelligent chickens, and I feel cut up over their loss."

Case of Lockjaw Cured.

The physicians connected with the Harlem Hospital were elated yesterday over the discharge from that institution of nine-year-old Joseph Tiernan of 2,112 Fifth Avenue, who was cured, after tetanus, or lockjaw, had developed. Young Tiernan is the son of "Silent Mike" Tiernan, who was for many years a member of the New York baseball team. On July 4 he shot himself in the hand with a blank cartridge. In treating the boy House Surgeon William T. Bevings and Assistant Surgeon John J. Slevin, as the disease was developed, decided to inject the anti-toxin directly into the spinal cord, and not into the brain, as heretofore.

Showman Tilyou Arraigned.

George B. Tilyou, proprietor of places of amusement at Rockaway Beach, Coney Island, and Atlantic City, was arraigned before Magistrate Smith in Long Island City yesterday on a charge of conducting resorts at Rockaway Beach without a license. A representative of the Corporation Counsel's office was the complainant. Mr. Tilyou claimed that he had a license for his Steeplechase Park, and he held that it was sufficient to cover all his places of amusement in the park. The Magistrate reserved decision.

Jersey City Whisky Cases.

Ex-Water Commissioner John F. Madden, ex-Police Commissioner James E. Kelly, ex-Freeholder Michael J. Kenny, Frank C. Kohlhund, and Felix G. Lowe, Jersey City saloon keepers, were yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Hoos charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The accused all waived examination and gave bail to answer any indictment that may be found by the Grand Jury.

A friend says we've been "hot-airing" about nun's cloth—talking but telling nothing.

Thought every one knew that it's a feather weight worsted fabric without a bit of hot air in the suit.

A good sized man's entire suit weighed a trifle over two pounds yesterday.

Nun's cloth sack suits, black $12.50; Oxford and gray $12.

Clerical sack suits of black nun's cloth, with clerical or cassock vests; $13.50 or $14.

To-day ought to see the last of the 85 cent negligee shirt sale, the way they went yesterday.

Boys' sizes, 65 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

LONG BRANCH BOAT BREAKS DOWN ON TRIP

Passengers Excited by Tremendous Escape of Steam.

Pivot of the Little Silver's Steel Walking Beam Gives Way and Engine Cylinder Head Is Smashed.

When the Patten Line steamboat Little Silver was on her way to the city from Long Branch yesterday morning the pivot of the heavy steel walking beam gave way. The beam, deprived of support, crashed down through the superstructure and landed on the engine, smashing a cylinder head. This permitted the escape of a great quantity of steam, and the passengers, many of whom became hysterical, thought the boat was about to blow up.

Great excitement reigned for a few moments, but Capt. Edwards and the crew convinced the passengers that there was no danger, and finally a passing tug, the Crescent, threw out a line to the Little Silver and towed her to her pier, at the foot of West Thirteenth Street.

The Little Silver left Long Branch at 7:10 o'clock, and was off Sandy Hook when the accident occurred. There were more than 200 passengers aboard, a great number being women and children. The terrific noise and jar caused by the fall of the walking beam threw everybody into a state of fear, which was intensified by the noise and volume of steam escaping from the broken cylinder. Several women fainted, more became hysterical, and there was a wild rush for the life preservers.

"The way some of the passengers tried to put on the life preservers," said George Donegan of Bayonne, who was on the boat, "was very funny. I saw one woman tying a life preserver around her feet, and a fat man was trying to fasten one of the flat variety around his neck."

No one was injured, and the frightened ones soon recovered their composure. The passengers praised Capt. Edwards and the deckhands for their coolness during the excitement. The Little Silver reached her pier at 1:20 o'clock.

The walking beam had been broken in the middle when it struck the cylinder head, and there was a large crack across the top of the cylinder plate. Both connecting rods were also broken. Capt. Edwards said that a month would be necessary to put the boat in complete repair.

BOY'S SUICIDE FROM GRIEF.

Took Poison that He Might Rejoin His Grandmother, Who Died of Apoplexy.

Overcome by grief over the death of his grandmother, William Lacey, seventeen years old, of 276 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, killed himself with carbolic acid yesterday. He died in the North Hudson Hospital, to which he was taken when his act was discovered. The boy was employed in a wholesale drug house in New York, and there, it is thought, obtained the acid.

His grandmother was Mrs. Gerrity, whose home was at 248 Boulevard, West Hoboken. During the thunderstorm last Sunday she dropped dead of apoplexy on the sidewalk near her home. Her death completely unmanned Lacey, who was very fond of her.

Late Wednesday evening an elder brother found him lying unconscious in a room of their home. In his left hand, clasped over his breast, was a photograph of the grandmother. In the other hand he held a Bible, and beside him was a letter of farewell addressed to his mother, in which he stated that he could not live without his grandmother, and had decided to end his life in order to be with her. He will be buried in the same grave.

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY FOR NECESSARIES.—On the trial of an action brought by John Wanamaker against Simon J. Weaver to recover for articles of wearing apparel and for the household, purchased by the latter's wife, the court charged the jury that "if it appears affirmatively that the lady was abundantly supplied with similar articles purchased elsewhere, and that there was not, in fact, any reasonable necessity for such expenditure, the husband cannot be held responsible unless there is some affirmative proof of actual authority outside of the authority the law infers from their marital relations." This charge, the Fourth Appellate Division holds, in reversing a judgment on a verdict for the defendant, was in effect enunciating the principle that if a wife, living with her husband, seeks to purchase goods of a merchant, the latter, before selling, must first make an inquisitorial examination and ascertain whether the family possess an adequate supply of the articles which the wife desires to purchase. According to this view, says Justice Spring for the appellate court, "if she wishes to buy a pair of hose, a towel, a paper of pins, or a pair of shoes for the baby, it is incumbent upon the merchant to be thoroughly satisfied that the household needs replenishing with the articles which the faithful spouse desires. If this is the rule, the only safe course, inevitably, is for the wife to present to the merchant an inventory of the household goods, and even then he may overstep by selling one towel too many. The marital relation in this country is not so demeaning to the wife as this principle implies. The husband by the fact of his marriage, makes his wife his agent for whatsoever necessaries she may purchase, unless he has expressly forbidden the merchant to sell to her upon his credit. This rule may at times work injustice, but good policy and the preservation of the home require that the wife be given the fullest latitude in purchasing what is within the compass of her station in life, and the husband must pay therefor."

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AGENT'S DECLARATIONS.—After seeing an advertisement, bearing the name International Society, Morris Wise visited the office address given, and was employed by a man whom he found there, named Carter, to solicit subscriptions for a book on Cuba by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Carter said the book was being published by the society and that he was its superintendent. Wise paid him fifty cents for a prospectus of the work and from time to time made reports as to subscriptions obtained. The book bore the imprint of the society. A judgment in Wise's favor in his action against the society to recover commissions earned has been reversed by the General Term of the City Court. Justice Seabury, who gives the opinion, holds that the evidence was insufficient to show that Carter was an agent of the defendant. "Agency," he says, "cannot be established by the representations of the agent as to the fact of agency. There was no evidence of agency, and the other facts established by the evidence do not, alone, justify the conclusion that Carter was the agent of the defendant. The cases cited by the counsel for the respondent merely hold that, where one who was admittedly an agent hired employes, the employes were justified in assuming, under the circumstances existing, that the agent had authority so to employ them. (Benesch vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, 71 N. Y. Supp. 714.) These cases are clearly distinguishable from the case at bar, where the fact that Carter was the agent of the defendant for any purpose is denied. The agency of Carter cannot be inferred from any number, however large, of unauthorized acts. The acts from which the inference of authority is sought to be drawn were not shown to be authority by the defendant."

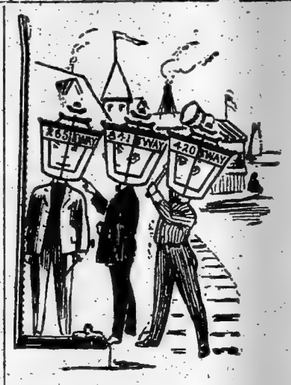

Tap! Tap! Tap!

all you like, but it takes a hard blow to knock

600 Fancy Suits

from $15, $18, $20 & $22

To $12.00.

(Every one this season's make.)

500 Doz. Lace Mesh Half Hose, all the newest shades in plain and fancy colorings, Regular 50c. value At 25 cts.

Stores close Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED OR ABOUT TO BE THAT YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT AND ALL YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THEM

Will Be Interestingly Presented in

TO-MORROW'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

accompanying

The New York Times

SATURDAY EDITION.

Together with reviews, criticisms, and announcements of new fiction.

The Saturday Review of Books each week contains special articles by writers of distinction and authority of unusual interest.

Suggestions of features appearing to-morrow:

LEE AT APPOMATTOX.
Charles Francis Adams's Essays Reviewed by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
His Conversation with an American Visitor.

ROMAN AFRICA.
Alexander Graham's Comprehensive Volume Reviewed.

ABOUT KINGLAKE.
The Author of "Eothen" and His Early Companions.

METAPHORS.
The Perils and Pitfalls into Which They Lead.

STUDIES IN RHYME.
Word Music as a Potent Factor in Best Poetry.

ABOUT CYCLOPEDIAS.
Is There Not One Good One in the English Language?

A STUDY OF MAN.
The Varieties of Religious Experience.

JAMES CHALMERS.
A Great Missionary Loved by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Newsdealers have an extra sale for The New York Times on Saturday, and frequently cannot accommodate all of the transient demand. We therefore advise ordering in advance—to-day—to insure getting a copy.

Our "polite and obliging" salesmen are leading a strenuous life nowadays, trying to take care of the customers who have been attracted to our

$12 Special Suit Sale.

When you come here once we're pretty sure that you're coming again,—that's a feature of our merchandising.

The stock of Homespuns, Cheviots, Flannels and other Summer Cloths offered at bargain prices has been increased from time to time; so that there is a splendid assortment, now, of goods formerly selling up to $28 at

$12.....Men's Sizes.
$9.75.....Young Men's Sizes.

Bargains in Furnishings:

FANCY NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. Handsome Madipolia Cloth. Light weight, but very durable.....75c

BLACK HALF HOSE. A special line, 25c
$1.38 1-2 dozen.

Special Sale Summer Neckwear....25c

Open until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Smith, Gray & Co.

New York: Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement, relaid as foundation, the road way of Ninety-third Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; Eightieth Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fifth Street, from Columbus to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Seventh Street, from Central Park West to Manhattan Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from Lenox to Seventh Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, from Fifth to Seventh Avenue; Fifty-fifth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Fifty-sixth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Sixty-fourth Street, from Second to Third Avenue; Forty-seventh Street, from First to Third Avenue; Lexington Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street; Madison Avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-fourth Street; One Hundred and Second Street, from First to Second Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, from Madison to Park Avenue; Hubert Street, from Collister to Hudson; Beach Street, from Collister to Hudson, and Collister Street, from Hubert to Beach Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating, grading, setting curbstones and flagging sidewalks on Tenth Avenue, from Academy Street to Broadway; One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from Morningside Park West to Amsterdam Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, August 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Ninety-second Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Fifth Street, from Central Park West to Broadway.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 31, 1902.
For full particulars, see City Record.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1902.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw during year ending June 30, 1903, will be received here until 12 M. August 12, 1902. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHington, D. C., August 5, 1902.—The opening of bids for Washington Filtration Plant is postponed until further notice. A. M. Miller, Lt. Col., Engrs.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY,

Continuation of

Blanket, Muslin and Linen Sales

AND IN ADDITION

A Special List of Values from Other Departments

to insure a great day's business.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS
Unbleached—clear, firm, free from specks—six cent quality..... 3½
No Mail Orders.

STRONG SHEETINGS
One of the best known makes—in a full line of widths, for pillow cases and sheets—at prices that cannot be matched in New York:—

BLEACHED.		UNBLEACHED.	
48-inch	9½	5-4	9½
5-4	10½	6-4	11½
50-inch	11½	7-4	12½
6-4	12½	8-4	13½
7-4	13½	9-4	16½
8-4	16½	10-4	19½
9-4	18½		
10-4	19½		

GERMAN LINEN TICKINGS
Red and White band stripes—fast colors—feather proof—were 21c..... 15

OFFERINGS IN LINENS
Include, in addition to most of the items heretofore announced, the following specials for To-day:—
All Linen Table Damasks—64-inch—quality cheap at .50..... 37
Heavy Cream Linen Damasks—72 inch—69 cent quality..... 47
All Linen Napkins—18½x18½—full bleached—were 1.10 dozen..... 87
Hemstitched Dinner Sets—pure linen—silver bleach—cloth 8-10—a dozen 18-inch Napkins—extra wide H. S. hems..... 3.98
Fringed Lunch Cloths—red, blue or white borders—8-10 size—usually 98 cents..... 69
8-12 size—usually 1.29..... 87
Absorbent Scotch Crash Towels—nearly all linen—hemmed and bordered—18x36..... 6¼
All Linen Huck and Damask Towels—our regular 16½ cent kinds..... 12½
All Linen Crash Towelings—14-inch—our 6¾ cent quality..... 4¾
17-inch—our 9½ cent quality..... 6¾

LACE CURTAINS AND BED SETS

	Were	Now
Fancy Bobbinet—deep lace, ruffle inserting and edge—15 styles	2.75	1.98
300 Nottingham Bed Sets—full size—complete with shams	2.98	1.98

LIGHT CURTAININGS
Cream, White and Colored Stripe Scrims—40 inch—were .12½..... 9¼
36 inch Openwork Swisses—were .12½..... 6¼

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS
Best designs and colorings.
6 x 9 feet——were 9.98..... 6.98
7.6x10.6 feet——were 14.98..... 9.98
9 x12 feet——were 19.98..... 14.98

TRUNKS AND BAGS FOR FRIDAY
High class Trunks—36 to 40 inch—were 15.98 to 18.98—now..... 13.98
Cowhide Dress Suit Cases—were 5.49—To-day..... 4.49
Leather Shopping Bags—16, 17, 18 inch——were 1.25..... .98

WASH DRESS FABRICS

	Were.	Now.
Fine Madras Ginghams, Fine Novelty Ginghams, Apron Ginghams (No Mail Orders.)	were .10 and .12½	4¼
Russian Crashes—were .15		8¾
Yard wide Percales—were .12½		7¾
Fine American Swisses—were .15		7¾
Fine Jaconet Lawns—were .15		7¾
Sheer dainty Dress Muslins—Mostly dots in all colors—were .10		5¾
American Dimities—were .10		4¼
Fast Black Sateens—were .12½		7¾

Besides above, a general Clearing of all Imported Wash Dress Fabrics at remarkable reductions from original prices.

DRESS GOODS FOR TO-DAY

44 inch Mohairs	were .39	.28
44 inch Cashmeres	were .29	.19
46 inch Serges	were .69	.49
50 inch Sicilliennes	were .69	.49
44 inch Cheviots	were .50	.39

A FEW NOTIONS

	Were.	Now.
Double Corset Steels—pair	4	2½
Mercerized Frilled Elastic—yard	8	5
Hose Supporters—all sizes	7	5
Nickel Safety Pins—all sizes 3 papers for		5

TRIMMINGS—All reduced
Appliques and Bands, Black, White and colors.
Were 1.39 to 2.98—now..... .49 to .98

BOYS' CLOTHING
If you have boys to buy for, come—This is the way we'll sell:—

	Were.	Now.
Norfolk Suits—3 to 8 yrs	3.98	1.98
Sailor Suits—3 to 10 yrs	4.98	2.98
Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 yrs	4.98	2.98
3-Piece Suits—odd sizes	4.98	2.98
3-Piece Suits—9 to 16 yrs	5.98	3.98
Youths' Suits—14 to 20 yrs	5.98	3.98
Wash Sailor Suits	1.50	.69
Wash Sailor Suits	3.00	.98
Knee Pants (all wool) 3 to 16	.69	.39
Washable Pants—3 to 15 yrs	.29	.19
Long Trousers—14 to 20 yrs	2.98	1.98
Bathing Suits—size 24 to 34	.69	.49
Jersey Sweaters—all colors	.59	.49
Boys' Cloth Hats	.49	.19
Boys' Derbies, Tams, &c	.98	.49
Boys' Straw Sailors—were .60 to .98, now	.39 to .49	
Children's Wash Hats—were .49 to 1.50, now	.19 and .29	
Percale Blouses—4 to 14 yrs	.29	.19
Cheviot and Percale	.39	.25
Percale Waists—laundered—4 to 13 yrs—"Mother's Friend," "Star" and others—were .69 and .80,	.49 and .69	
Fauntleroy Blouses—2½ to 8 yrs—were .39 to .69, now	.24 to .49	

BABIES' WEAR

	Were.	Now.
Bedford Cord Short Coats	1.98	.98
Pique and Bedford Reefers	1.98	.98
Sun Hats and Bonnets	.25	.12½
Lawn Caps—fancy ruche	.39	.19

Remember, We Close All Day Saturday.

SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY.

GREAT BLANKET VALUES
15 to 50 per cent. is what you save in this August Sale!

FINE WHITE BLANKETS—
Strictly All Wool—
10-4.....value 4.98.....2.98
11-4.....value 5.98.....3.98
11-4.....value 8.98.....5.98

WOOL FINISH BLANKETS—
Full double bed size—Two-toned or colored combination borders—remarkable value—pair..... .98

FINE WHITE BLANKETS—
Made of extra grade wool—long, fine staple—wide white silk bindings—
11-4—damask border, vlue 7.49.....5.98
11-4—Persian borders, value 6.98....4.98

1,000 SLUMBER ROBES
Pretty, fancy stripes, make fine Bath Robes and Wrappers—we bought them at a low price and sell accordingly—value .98..... .59

HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' lace and emb'd edge—were .15	.11
Ladies' All Linen Initial—were .15	.11
Men's All Linen Initial—were .35	.25
Men's All Linen H. S.—were .25	.17

LEATHER GOODS
Combination Books and Chatelaine Bags—were .69..... .25
Combination Books, Chatelaine Bags and Wrist Bags, in all leathers—were .98..... .49
Were 1.25..... .69
Ladies' Leather Belts—Straight and shaped—were .49..... .19

LACE BARGAINS
Black Chantilly Galoons—straight, Serpentine and Medallion—were .19.... .10
Fancy Cotton Galoons—White, Butter, Arab, were 29..... .19
Venise, Chantilly, Escuriel and Fancy Galoons and Edgings—were 59..... .39
Venise Allovers—White, Butter, Arab, also Black Silk—were 1.25..... .98

MAIDS' AND WAITRESS' APRONS
Deep hem or two insertings of fancy lace—with and without bib and shoulder straps—were .39..... .27

LADIES' KIMONOS AND DRESSING SACQUES
Lawn and Dimity—pretty col'd stripes or black and white—were 1.25..... .69
Dimity and Lawn—silk scallop collar and cuffs—were 1.98..... .98

LARGE LOT OF CORSETS
Fine Linen Batiste and Summer Net—straight front and girdle—40 cent qualities—Friday..... .27
Another lot of Summer Net—18-inch only—formerly 1.00..... .19

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN GIRLS' WEAR
Pretty Gingham Dresses—were 1.59.... .79
Fancy Lawn—14 to 18 yrs—were 6.98..... 3.98
White Organdy and Point d'Esprit—were 10.98..... 5.98
Polka Dot Duck Skirts—were 1.69.... .98

LADIES' FANCY DRESSES AND SHIRT WAIST SUITS

	Were.	Now.
Fancy Lawn—lace trim	4.98	1.98
Chambray—hemstitch trim	5.98	2.98
Chambray and Lawn	6.98	3.98
White Point d'Esprit	12.98	6.98
Organdy—elaborate trim'gs	35.98	16.98

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS

	Were.	Now.
Fancy Satin Foulard	15.98	8.98
Natural Pongee—lace trim	19.98	10.98

LADIES' WAISTS

	Were.	Now.
Summer Weight Flannel	2.49	.98
Albatross and Cashmere	1.98 and 2.98	1.49
Unlined China and Taffeta Silk	3.49	1.98
Taffeta and Peau de Soie—sizes to 46 bust	5.00	2.98

LADIES' CAPES, Etc.
Black Golf Capes—light-weight—special value..... 5.98
Brilliantine Traveling Cloaks.. were 10.98..... 6.98
Flannel Bathing Suits..... 1.89
Mohair Bathing Suits—were 4.49.. 2.49

LADIES' FINE WHITE WAISTS
Finest Fabrics—prettiest styles—daintiest of trimmings.
were 1.25; now .79 | were 3.98; now 1.98
were 2.49; now 1.25 | were 4.98; now 2.49
were 2.89; now 1.49 | were 7.98; now 3.98
were 10.98; now 4.98.

LADIES' DRAWERS
Cambric—tucked or hemstitch ruffle—were .39..... .25
Cambric and Muslin—3 styles—were .65..... .49

LADIES' SKIRTS
Fine Muslin—deep emb'y ruffle or lace insertings—were .89..... .69
Cambric—two or three insertings of lace or wide emb'y—were 1.49..... 1.25

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
Ladies' Openwork Lace Lisle..... .19
Children's Cotton—dble knees..... .12½
Ladies' Rib Lisle Vests..... .19
Ladies' Rib Lisle—lace trim'd..... .29

REGARDING DELIVERIES OF GOODS BOUGHT FRIDAY.

All goods bought Friday will be delivered Friday or Saturday, according to our regular routine—drivers and wagon boys receiving a holiday during the week to make up for Saturday (which other employes get)

....This insures customers receiving goods promptly as per schedule, same as if our stores were open, and deprives no employe of a holiday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,409. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PACIFIC CABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES

May Be in Working Order in Twelve Months.

Important Conference of Attorney General Knox with President Roosevelt on New Conditions for the Cable Company.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 8.—Attorney General Knox and H. L. McCollough of Chicago visited the President to-day. The Attorney General was there on important business, and he conferred with the President for several hours. He left for his New England trip at 4:10 P. M. At the railroad station he announced that the important matter in his conference with the President was the proposed cable across the Pacific to our new possessions in the Orient. The Attorney General submitted to the President a number of conditions to be added to those offered by the Pacific Commercial Cable Company. They are to be offered to Congress at its next session, and they will give to the Government additional rights in the control and management of the company. The President's decision as to the conditions for the cable, if ratified by Congress, means that there will be direct communication with the Philippines in twelve or fourteen months.

Under a bill offered in Congress a specific rate of 50 cents a word was fixed. The present rate is $1.56 a word. The defeat of a measure empowering the Government to build its own cable made it necessary to grant the privilege to the Pacific Commercial Company to lay a cable to Honolulu, Guam, and the Philippines.

The conditions of the company and its concessions to the Government were given to the Attorney General, who learned that the President is in agreement with him that the rights of the United States must be safeguarded by additional stipulations with the company.

There had been a disagreement between the Government and the company in regard to the demand of the latter that the charts, the result of the work of the navy, in its soundings along the line of the proposed cable route, should be turned over to the company. It was urged that this would make it possible to have the cable in operation within a year, and that it would take two years to complete the undertaking, if the company should be forced at its own expense to chart the route. It was pointed out to the Administration that at the present rate it would cost the Government in cable charges an amount in excess of the cost incurred by the work of the navy, and that there would be a year without direct cable communication.

MR. KNOX'S EXPLANATION.

The Attorney General said after the conference that in the mutual agreement, with its concessions and conditions, the company would have the right to the Government charts. Among the conditions is the very necessary one that the Government shall have absolute control of the line of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company in time of war. Mr. Knox said:

"There is the advantageous condition that the Government is to fix the rate for its cablegrams that it is to be determined by the Postmaster General. Another concession by the company will be, of course, that Government cablegrams must have priority over all other messages at all times.

"Very necessary and prudent on the part of the Government is the provision that at any time it may acquire the property of the cable company, the price paid to be determined by a board of arbitration selected in the usual lawful way. Still further and of self-evident propriety is the provision that the company must lay and maintain a cable from the Philippines to some point in China, connecting with telegraphic lines. This is in accordance with our old treaty rights with China that we are to have equal commercial privileges with any other country. There is a British company with a line to Hong Kong, a monopolistic concession. The Pacific Commercial Cable Company must give to the United States the necessary link of communication with the Far East.

"Another provision is that there shall be a prescribed speed of transmission."

Mr. Knox said that although the President had authorized the Pacific Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable under the Pacific Ocean, yet, of course, the matter required the authority of Congress. He refused to discuss trusts or the tariff. He expressed himself as delighted with his visit to the President.

The decision of the President to-day was due largely to the correspondence he has been holding with the Department of Justice. The Attorney General believes that Congress will agree to the proposed conditions for the cable.

PANAMA CANAL TITLE.

It is understood that Attorney General Knox will sail shortly for Europe, where, in France, he will devote some attention to the Panama Canal question. It is probable now, it is said, that the proceedings for a determination of the ability of the new Panama Canal Company to pass a clear title of the property to the United States will be conducted in the French courts. While the Administration is anxious to have the matter passed upon as soon as practicable, the question of time will be secondary to that of certainty that the United States will have no trouble with the stockholders of the old Panama Canal Company if the property and rights of the new company should be acquired by this country under the Spooner act. The President, on whom the responsibility rests, will take no chances upon the results of extended litigation in which the United States might become involved if the property of the new Panama Canal Company were purchased before it had been determined judicially that the company possessed the absolute right to convey a clear title to this country.

The contract which the Pacific Commercial Cable Company filed with the Attorney General last Winter for the construction of the Pacific cable offered the United States Government the right to buy out the cable, at an appraised value, at any time that the Government might wish to do so. The Cable Company asked that the Government lease to it an office in the general Post Office at Honolulu, and in return bound itself to the following conditions: To charge the public 50 cents a word for messages between California and Honolulu for the first two years, with a reduction to 25 cents afterward; to charge not exceeding $1 a word between California and Manila or China; to accept such rates for Government messages as the Postmaster General shall fix annually; to give priority to Government messages; to submit to Government censorship whenever the Government might consider such censorship necessary, and to carry out all the requirements which might be desired. James Gordon Bennett and Clarence Hungerford Mackay, son of the late John W. Mackay, are the chief stockholders in the company. It was the last ambition of John W. Mackay to win the way to the Orient.

MME. JANAUSCHEK'S ILLNESS.

It Is Feared the Actress May Not Long Survive a Stroke of Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—Mme. Janauschek, the actress, who two weeks ago was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, which affects the entire left side of her body and limbs and renders her almost incoherent in her speech, is in a critical condition.

She is at a boarding house on Franklin Street and is attended by Dr. Kelly of Schuyler Junction and Dr. Resseguie of this place. The latter to-night gave it as his opinion that Mme. Janauschek might linger a number of days, but should she sustain another stroke, which he fears she will, her death would speedily follow. Her advanced years almost preclude the possibility of any hope of her recovery.

The actress received her first stroke about two years ago, and came from Brooklyn to Saratoga for treatment and for change of climate. She improved so rapidly that she yearned to appear again before the footlights, and so expressed herself frequently. About a month since she began complaining of a strange feeling in her head and was compelled to cease work on her memoirs of the stage, which she was dictating.

RAIN SAVES CROPS.

Heavy Downpour in Kansas and Oklahoma Worth $1,000,000 to Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 8.—Heavy rains fell in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma this afternoon, the total precipitation being two inches. The rain will do much good to the corn crop now making. In some counties the corn had been checked in growth by the hot winds and dry weather of the past two weeks, and reports were that it would not make over a two-thirds crop unless rain fell.

The rain could not have fallen at any time when it would do more good, and for this reason crop experts here are saying that the rainfall was worth a million or more dollars.

Indications are that the corn crop of Kansas will be about 260,000,000 bushels, or twice that of last year. Pasturage which was beginning to dry up is also helped and stock which were suffering for drinking water are considerably refreshed by the filling of the streams. In Wichita the rainfall assumed proportions of a cloudburst, flooding streets, and running into many stores because of insufficient sewerage to carry off the water.

$400,000 IN PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Will of the Late Capt. W. J. Cheever of North Andover, Mass., Filed for Probate.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—More than $400,000 in public bequests are given by the will of the lat eCapt. William J. Cheevr of North Andover, Mass., filed for probate at Salem to-day.

The principal bequests are $25,000, each to the Denver Orphans' Home of Denver, Col., and the Woman's Christian Relief Association, in hcarge of the Ladies' Home, also of Denver. A gift of $20,000 for a suitaable memorial of his brother, Charles E. Cheever of Denver, Col., is also made, and a bequest of $20,000 to the Essex Institute of Salem. To the City of Salem for the purchase of provisions, fuel, &c., for the needy, a gift of $10,000 is made, and $5,000 is given to the Salem Public Library. The Salem Marine Society, Seaman's Charitable Society, East India Marine Society, Seaman's, Widow's and Orphans' Society, Samaritan Society, and the Woman's Friend Society, all of Salem, receive $2,000 each.

The remainder of the property, estimated at about $300,000, is to be divided among the Bertram Home for Aged Men, Salem Hospital, Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women of Salem, and the Woman's Christian Relief Society of Denver, Colo., and several smaller institutions. The instrument names Joseph B. S. Osgood and Henry M. Batchelder of Salem and Robert H. McMann of Denver, Col., as the executors.

A $500,000 Pine Timber Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 8.—A contract involving $500,000 has been closed by Kibby & White of Albany and the Ferguson Brothers. The Fergusons are to cut the pine from a tract of 20,000 acres northwest of this place along Dead River. There are about 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 feet of pine in the tract. A force of about 250 men in three camps is being worked. The pine will be brought to Marquette for sawing.

Son Saw Him Take Acid.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Frank P. Freeman, a retired wealthy manufacturer and business man of this city, committed suicide at his home to-day by taking carbolic acid. He was seen by his only son Percy to swallow the poison.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv.

Howard Pyle's Color Pictures In the Fiction Number of SCRIBNER'S "reach a phenomenal degree of excellence," says The N. Y. Tribune.—Adv.

The best Diuretic in warm weather is CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. USE ONLY the genuine, imported from Carlsbad.—Adv.

CAUSE OF KNOX ASSAULT

C. T. Schoen Said to Bear Grudge Against Attorney General.

Enmity Dates from Time Pittsburger Was Forced from Pressed Steel Car Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Attorney General Knox's encounter at Atlantic City with three men, of whom C. T. Schoen was one, is said to have been the result of a grudge Mr. Schoen bore against the Attorney General for the part he had in ousting Schoen from the Pressed Steel Car Company last year.

Schoen organized the corporation. At the annual meeting, held in New York early in 1901, the company was insolvent. President Schoen had taken contracts for work involving millions of dollars in which there was no profit. To fill those contracts the company needed $5,000,000, and Schoen failed to raise the money. F. N. Hoffstat, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee, resigned at the meeting, saying he would not have anything to do with the company unless President Schoen stepped down and out.

John B. Larkin, the present Controller of Pittsburg, who was a Director, invited Hoffstat back and asked his terms if he would raise the money and save the company from going into the hands of a receiver. Hoffstat demanded that all executive authority be taken from President Schoen and his son, E. A. Schoen, and that both give the Directors an option on their stock. That was agreed to. C. T. Schoen went to Europe in January, 1901, and on returning in October the option on his stock had been taken up and he was out.

Knox and Reed were attorneys for the Pressed Steel Car Company. They drew up the options and other papers whereby the Schoens were forced out of the company.

MR. KNOX'S ENCOUNTER WITH THREE CAPITALISTS.

His Explanation of the Disturbance in the Dining Room of an Atlantic City Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 8.—When Attorney General Knox arrived here to-day he showed no mark of the encounter he had last night in Atlantic City with three men who, as he believed, insulted the ladies of his party in the dining room of the Garden Hotel. He was smiling and happy, with his shoulders well squared, and his bearing was that of a man who had not been hurt.

In regard to the report that he had been assaulted by Charles T. Schoen, steel magnate, of Pittsburg; Theodore Cramp, of the shipbuilding firm, and Mr. Stevenson, a Philadelphia capitalist, Mr. Knox acknowledged that there had been trouble and said that he knew only one of the men who caused the row.

"You don't see any marks on me," he said, "and I have a notion that one of the men who misbehaved themselves does not look as well as I do this morning. The trouble came about in this way. I was dining with my family and Assistant District Attorney Young of Pittsburg and his wife in the Garden Hotel on Fifth Avenue when three men entered. They had been drinking, and they were noisy. They ordered more wine, and they grew so boisterous that I requested the head waiter to quiet them. That they resented, and I took the ladies from the room. Then I returned and went up to the men to call them to account.

"One of them jumped up and struck at my stomach. He did not hit me, and you know these things happen very quickly. It is hard to remember details. He fell down or was knocked down. Mr. Young came to my assistance promptly and the waiters swarmed about the table, preventing any more blows being given or taken.

"It was very disagreeable and distasteful. Of course the ladies were distressed. I did not see Mr. Schoen during the brief encounter. He was at the table with the party, but he had not time to interfere or aid in the brief exchange of fists. Naturally I do not expect an apology."

Asked whether he thought that the attack on him was due, as had been reported, to the displeasure of the capitalists at his attitude in regard to the trusts, which were represented by the party, Mr. Knox smiled and said that he really did not know.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Investigation of the alleged assault on Attorney General Knox in the Garden Hotel on Wednesday night brought out statements to the effect that the story was to some extent true, although greatly overdrawn. There seemed to be a great deal of doubt as to blows, and it was said that the whole affair was a wordy war, brought on by the offensive language of a man in one of the parties.

That Charles T. Schoen, the Pittsburg steel manufacturer, who, with his wife, is stopping at the Marlborough House, was one of the three men with whom the Attorney General remonstrated for unseemly language seems to be acknowledged generally. Mr. Schoen could not be found this evening. At the hotel it was said that he was not at home. At the Garden Café an attaché said that Mr. Schoen did not take an active part in the disturbance.

There is a great deal of mystery about the man said to have been Theodore Cramp. At the Shelburne it was said that Mr. Cramp has rooms there, but it is said also that Mr. Cramp is in Europe. A person who was in the café when the difficulty happened said that the third member of the party with whom Mr. Knox had high words very much resembled Richard B. Lewis, a steel manufacturer of Pittsburg.

The trouble arose, it was said, because Mr. Schoen's friends used language reflecting on Mr. Knox, who was accompanied by ladies and gentlemen, one of the latter being United States District Attorney Young of Pittsburg. Mr. Knox walked over to where the others were seated and asked them to reserve their remarks for another occasion. Two of the men arose, and it was said that there would certainly have been a brawl if the waiters had not interfered.

Rudyard Kipling's "Wireless" In the Fiction Number of SCRIBNER'S is pronounced by readers to be "a most brilliant and surprising piece of work in an altogether new field."—Adv.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1. Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited" is, of course, the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.—Adv.

BANKER'S AUTOMOBILE RUNS DOWN A BOY

Machine Owned by E. R. Thomas, Carrying Chauffeur and Young Woman, Causes Accident.

Lawrence Sadgers, eighteen years old, was run down and injured last evening at Greenwich Avenue, near Seventh Avenue, by an automobile said to be owned by E. R. Thomas, a banker. Besides the chauffeur, who told the police he was George J. Whiting of 215 West Thirty-eighth Street, there was a well-dressed young woman, who remained in the automobile during all the excitement attending the accident.

The machine, a big 40-horse power Panhard, capable of seating seven persons, appears, it is said, in that neighborhood every evening about seven o'clock. It stops each night at Perry and Greenwich Streets. The chauffeur, evidently finding the street too narrow to turn in, backs up into Eleventh Street, and when opposite the entrance to St. Vincent's Hospital, goes ahead and turns north on Seventh Avenue.

Last evening the machine in charge of Whiting came to a stop at Greenwich Avenue and Perry Street, while the chauffeur went into a house. When he came out, witnesses say, he began his backing process to get into Seventh Avenue, and it was while doing this that the boy was run down.

There was a shout of warning from the spectators, but it was too late, and the lad was thrown violently to the street.

Sadgers was taken into St. Vincent's Hospital. He refused to make any complaint against Whiting, and the latter, after giving his name and address to the police, rode away up Seventh Avenue. The victim was found to be suffering from shock, an injured right shoulder, and a sprained back. His condition, it is said, is not serious.

GIRL BELIEVED MURDERED.

Young Chicago Woman Thought to be Victim of Man Suspected of Killing His Mother.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The body of the young woman found last night in the vacant lot at the corner of Seventy-fourth and State Streets has been identified as that of Miss Minnie Mitchell of 604 Forty-fourth Street, in this city, and the police are looking for William Bartholin, a young mechanic, who was with her at the time of her disappearance.

The case is shrouded in mystery, but the police are firmly of the opinion that the girl was murdered by Bartholin and that he also murdered his own mother, Mrs. Bertha Bartholin, who mysteriously disappeared three weeks before the Mitchell girl went away with the young man.

Miss Mitchell was last seen by the members of her family on the night of July 30, when she left her father's house in company with Bartholin, the couple saying that they intended to take a walk. Mrs. Anna Bartholin, the mother, disappeared from her home at 4,310 Calumet Avenue a month ago. Her son made no report of her disappearance to the police, and a man who had boarded with her for years reported the matter, saying that he was confident that she had met with foul play.

There is no known motive for the murder, but the wound in the back of the Mitchell girl's head is so situated as to render it out of the question that she could have inflicted it herself, and there is no doubt that she was murdered.

Why the son should have tried to make away with his mother is not known, and there is no real evidence that she has been killed.

BRIG. GEN. FUNSTON ILL.

He Has Undergone an Operation—His Friends Expect He Will Recover Speedily.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the Department of Colorado, is confined to his home by illness, having undergone an operation. His friends expect that he will recover quickly.

He was taken ill suddenly at his office, at Army Headquarters, and Major Bushnell of Fort Logan, who happened to be near by, was called and attended the General.

The trouble is thought to be the lingering effects of the fever from which Gen. Funston suffered in Cuba and the Philippines, and which has at different times impaired his health.

Telephonic communication with the Funston home elicited the information that the General was resting comfortably.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG RAILWAY.

Concession Granted a Pittsburg Man Has Changed the Entire Street Railway Situation There.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Since M. A. Verner of Pittsburg, Penn., was granted a concession here last May for the establishment of an electric railroad from St. Petersburg to a suburb of the city the entire street railroad situation in St. Petersburg has changed.

Mr. Verner has formed a partnership with Engineer Balinsky, who last year demanded a concession for an elevated railroad fifty-nine miles long, to cost $98,000,000. Balinsky secured an interview with the Czar, who demanded the documents of the Tramway Commission, and indorsed them with a recommendation of concession to the financiers of the project, which virtually meant Mr. Verner.

M. de Witte, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Verner immediately began negotiating terms upon which the value of the concession would depend. The municipality of St. Petersburg, which has already received the sanction of the Government to accept construction bids for the electrification for the three street railroad lines it now owns, learned of this unofficially. Nevertheless, the city published an advertisement this week for bids.

The Novoe Vremya has begun a vehement campaign against this concession, preferring municipal ownership of the traction system, with operation under lease. The paper says that a proposal from Balinsky and Verner for a street railroad concession in Moscow is also likely to be granted.

It is understood that Balinsky's plan for an elevated railroad has been dropped, and that the present plans include overhead trolleys only.

COL. ASTOR'S PURCHASE.

Said to Have Acquired Laurelton Hall and 48 Acres at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—It was reported here to-day that Oliver L. Jones had sold to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., representing Col. Astor, forty-eight acres of land near to the home of the President.

There is a shore frontage of 1,000 feet and the tract includes Laurelton Hall, its picnic grounds and Cold Spring Harbor. The property is among the finest of the region about Oyster Bay. The purchase price is put at $2,000 per acre.

"The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited." Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by The New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special, via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

ELEVATED ROAD FIREMEN'S ATTITUDE

Want to Know How They Will Fare in Event of Strike.

Lack of Harmony in General Grievance Committee—Mr. Youngson and Russell Sage Take a Hopeful View.

A new phase developed yesterday in the troubles between the engineers, motormen, and others and the Manhattan Railway Company. Hitherto the firemen have kept in the background, though demands are made in their behalf in the draft agreement which Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company declined to accept. Yesterday there was a report that the firemen were trying to dominate the situation.

This report received color by the fact that Charles Wilson, Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, had a separate conference yesterday morning with two representatives of the firemen's organization who are on the Grievance Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company's employes. Some of the men on the road want to strike, and, according to all reports, Mr. Wilson is not given to stopping strikes.

The firemen, it is said, want to know how they will be cared for if the negotiations with Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company, which are expected to take place on Monday, result in an amicable settlement. The engineers, who have become motormen have $3.50 a day, while the firemen have $2.50 a day. There was a belief that in case there was a strike the company might try to use the firemen to replace the engineers, as they would then be paid higher.

After the conference of the firemen, which was brief, there was a general conference in the afternoon at the Broadway Central Hotel between the entire Grievance Committee, Mr. Youngson, and Mr. Wilson. It was learned that the lines were very closely drawn during the conference between the conservative and the radical element in the committee, and that at one time there was a considerable lack of harmony.

After the conference was over Mr. Youngson boarded a Broadway car and went down town. When he returned to his hotel he said he had gone down town to pay a visit to Third Vice-President Willard of the Erie Railroad, with whom he is acquainted, but failed to see him. He denied that the firemen were trying to dominate the situation, but when asked if there was not a division of sentiment on the strike question among the members of the Grievance Committee, said:

"There is a radical and a conservative element, but the conservative element will carry the day, I believe. I am a conservative man, myself."

Mr. Youngson said the impression seemed to have gone abroad that he believed there would be a strike. He never had said anything to justify such an impression.

"I said," he continued, "that if the trouble could not be settled amicably and by a two-thirds vote of the men a strike was decided on, I would sanction the strike. This would be in accordance with the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. I don't believe there will be a strike, however. I believe all the trouble will be amicably settled. It is not true that I have prepared an ultimatum to send to Mr. Skitt."

Mr. Youngson said he had been told that Mr. Skitt would be back on Monday, and he would go to see him on that day.

"Don't you think it peculiar that Mr. Skitt should be away just now?" he was asked.

"Not at all," he replied. "There is nothing significant about it."

President Gould of the Manhattan Railway Company, it is believed, is in Saratoga. It was said that he is not expected back until the middle of next week.

Russell Sage, who visits the Western Union Building daily, was seen there yesterday and said that so far as his opinion went there would be no strike.

"I am a Director of the company," he continued, "and keep in touch with it, of course, but all details as to dealing with the men are left in the hands of Vice President Skitt. Mr. Skitt has the full confidence of the Directors, and Mr. Gould has decided not to interfere in his negotiations with the men.

"A strike would be very unfortunate at this time, and would disturb the good feeling which has grown up between the traveling public and the company. The service is now being extended and every effort is being made to provide additional comfort and convenience for the passengers."

He went on to say that in his belief the circumstances did not warrant a strike. He had never heard any complaints until now, and would be sorry to think that a break would take place in the harmonious relations which had existed so long between the company and the employes.

Some of the members of the Grievance Committee who had talked strike on Wednesday and Thursday were more pacific in their tone. Several of them said they believed that an amicable settlement would be reached.

T. M. Pierson, Second Vice President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who is in this city, said that any talk of a possible strike of the telegraphers on the Manhattan Railway system was nonsense. He came here on account of trouble through the discharge of four telegraphers, and he believed they would be reinstated.

GEN. H. W. CARPENTER'S GIFT.

New Yorker Will Build a Hospital for Saratoga County.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Gen. H. W. Carpenter of New York has offered to build a hospital for Saratoga County, to be located near the County Almshouses. The building is intended to be a modern and substantial one of brick and stone, to cost about $10,000.

The building will be accepted and maintained by the Board of Supervisors.

TO BUILD CHEMICAL PLANT.

New York Capitalists Buy Land for This at Chicago Heights.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—An evidence of Chicago's manifold advantages as a manufacturing point is furnished in the announcement that Cornelius Vanderbilt, William A. Reed of the New York banking house of Vermilye & Co., and other Eastern capitalists, have purchased twenty acres of land at Chicago Heights, on which they will erect factory buildings for the manufacture of a general line of chemicals.

The new concern will be known as the Victory Chemical Works, and plans and specifications for the most important of the buildings have been prepared. All the buildings will be of brick, stone, and steel construction.

The Pennsylvania Special Affords quick service for the busy man. It runs from New York to Chicago in twenty hours. Unexcelled equipment.—Adv.

Luxurious Train to California. The electric lighted "Overland Limited." Best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

LAY SMILING IN DEATH.

Miss Catherine Cody's Body Found in Her Apartments—Wealthy, Lived Alone, and Had Been Dead for Days.

The body of Catherine Cody, a wealthy spinster, sixty years old, was found yesterday afternoon in a richly furnished flat she occupied at 778 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was lying on a couch fully dressed and had been dead four or five days. Her arms were folded behind her head and there was a smile on her face. Whether Miss Cody committed suicide or her death was due to natural causes will be determined to-day by an autopsy, which will be made by Dr. Charles Wuest, Coroner Williams's physician.

The woman was last seen by any of her neighbors on Sunday last, and then seemed to be in a very cheerful frame of mind. As nothing had been heard of her since, the other occupants of the house became uneasy yesterday, and Policeman Halselman and Roundsman Masterson of the Ralph Avenue Police Station were called in. They effected an entrance to the apartments and Miss Cody was found as described.

Miss Cody moved into the home about three years ago. She held aloof from all the other tenants, and what information her neighbors succeeded in learning about her convinced them that she was in good circumstances. The only person who was ever known to visit her was a brother connected with the American Exchange National Bank of Manhattan. He could not be found by the police last evening, having gone to his home, somewhere in New Jersey. He visited the dead woman about once a month, and whenever he came she received a check for a large amount of money, supposed to have been dividends and other incomes, from realty and securities she was known to own. A search of the apartments disclosed $600 in bills and gold, and letters which showed that she had mortgages and securities that were deposited in the American Exchange National Bank. Besides this was a large amount of costly jewelry.

The body was removed to an undertaking establishment by permission of the Coroner and a policeman put in charge of the flat.

MR. BRYAN NO CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1904.

He Declares, However, He Will Not Promise Never to be Nominee Under Any Circumstances.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Aug. 8.—William J. Bryan settled for all time the rumors that he will be a candidate for President in 1904 in an interview to-day while on the way to Danville, Ill., where he was to speak to-night.

Mr. Bryan when shown yesterday's reports that he might again be a candidate expressed himself in no uncertain manner.

"I will not be a candidate for President in 1904," said Mr. Bryan. "While I would not promise never to be a candidate again under any circumstances, I have no plans looking to the future nomination for any office. I am perfectly content to do my work as a private citizen and enjoy my editorial work. I shall continue to advocate with tongue and pen reforms which I believe to be necessary."

Talking of the Republican platform of Iowa, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am glad to notice an improvement in Iowa politics. By the action of the recent State Republican Convention I am glad to note that they realize and recognize that behind the tariff lurk the great monopolies and trusts of this country. Nine years ago I introduced a bill into Congress exactly along this same line, taking the tariff off trust-made goods, and, although the indorsement comes a little late, I am glad to note that, even after nine years, the Republicans of Iowa have come to my way of thinking.

"But the action of the Republican Party in Iowa will be of little effect in National politics for the simple reason that those who control legislation are those who favor and operate the gigantic trusts and monopolies of the country. People who furnish campaign funds for the Republican Party are the ones who name your Attorney General and those having authority. They don't want your money out here. They want your votes. So I say that the plank in the Republican platform is merely educational, that's all."

BIG BID FOR MACKAY RACERS.

George J. Gould Said to Have Offered $115,000 for Stable of Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—George J. Gould and family, who have been occupying a cottage at the United States Hotel, departed this forenoon for Lakewood, and on Monday next will start for Narragansett Pier, to witness the polo matches there next week.

It is stated here that Mr. Gould has offered $115,000 for Clarence H. Mackay's stable of horses and that the offer has neither been accepted nor rejected. Twenty-eight of the Gould ponies and ten grooms were shipped by express this morning to Narragansett Pier.

BRETONS DEFEND NUNS.

BREST, France, Aug. 8.—Several more religious schools in Finistère were closed this morning, despite protests by the inhabitants, who were held back by gendarmes. The chief centre of interest now is the little localities of Saint Meen, Le Folgoet, and Ploudaniel, north of Brest, where all the traditional determination of the Bretons is displayed.

Eviction of the Sisters was expected there this morning, and bodies of men and women guarded the schools throughout the night. The whole countryside, armed with cudgels, was afoot from 3 o'clock in the morning, and barricades of carts attached by heavy chains were erected in the roads leading to the schools at Ploudaniel. A barricade of carts, covered with thorns and brambles, defends the entrance to the school at Saint Meen.

Senator Chamaillard and County Councillor Vervigny broke the official seals affixed to three religious schools in Quimper. The Government declares that it intends to prosecute all such offenses.

JOSEPH R. WALKER ACQUITTED.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Joseph R. Walker of New York, accused more than three weeks ago of appropriating $1,300 belonging to Tony Conte, has finally been dicharged. There was insufficient evidence to hold him on the charge of grand larceny, on which he was arrested. The court declares there was no cause for action.

Walker is construction contractor on an electric railroad now building between here and Richfield Springs. Conte furnished provisions and other supplies to the Italian workmen. Mr. Walker was served to-night with the summons in an action brought to recover money alleged to be due for board and various services.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure. Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

Young mothers need the extra and natural strength given by JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. NO REACTION. you retain what you gain.—Adv.

WAITING ALL NIGHT FOR THE CORONATION

Many People in London Going Without Sleep.

FEW SIGNS OF ROWDYISM

Decorations Not So Extensive as in June—Regalia Taken to Westminster Abbey—The King Feels Quite Strong.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 4:36 A. M.—Salutes from the Tower of London and Hyde Park are just booming at sunrise of coronation day.

The day opens fine, but rather cloudy. There is promise of cool breezes, periods of fair weather, and passing local showers.

The early trains to London are bringing throngs of people from the suburbs. Crowds already line the whole route of the procession, which has been closed by the police to wheeled traffic, with the exception of those vehicles the occupants of which are provided with tickets to Westminster Abbey or the official stands.

The troops are marching in from their camps on the outskirts of the metropolis, or arriving by train from more distant points, and are taking up their positions.

The eve of the coronation was marked in London by large crowds, which wandered all the evening somewhat aimlessly through the semi-illuminated streets. In Whitehall, where the Canadian arch was the centre of attraction, around Westminster Abbey, and along the Strand the sidewalks were blocked with the expectant populace. The people were deterred from rowdyism by the acute recollection of the recent postponement of the coronation, and those who had seen the unrestrained exhibitions which occurred upon the slightest pretext during war times could not fail to notice the different temperament shown last night. With a few exceptions it might well have been said of the metropolis of the empire that it was living up to the national reputation of taking its pleasures somewhat sadly.

The absence of blatant horns and annoying feathers was pleasantly atoned for by the lighting up of many buildings. The brilliancy of the illumination held the country visitors to the city so spellbound that vehicular traffic became more and more difficult as the night wore on.

STAND TICKETS SELL WELL.

Until a very late hour the stand speculators did a thriving business, and around those stands occupying good locations there were lines of people anxious to get seats at the last moment.

Many of the thousands who walked through the streets exhibited unmistakable signs of an intention to sit up all night in the hope of securing free coigns of vantage from which to view to-day's procession.

The short route of the procession is decorated at some points more brilliantly than before, but the main thoroughfares, miles of which were gay with flags and bunting in June, are now stripped except for the illumination fixtures, which were allowed to remain in place.

The chief stands in the vicinity of St. Margaret's, Westminster, have been redecorated, and Piccadilly has been refurnished with crimson venetian masts, supporting trophies and flags, and joined by streamers of gay bunting. The same general scheme prevails in Pall Mall. Many club stands have disappeared. One of the most striking schemes of decoration is on the big building of the Automobile Club in Piccadilly, the front of which is studded with 200 big acetylene motor lamps. A number of houses at Hyde Park Corner and its vicinity are handsomely decorated with artificial flowers. A remarkable feature to American eyes is the general use of gas in preference to electricity for the illuminations.

Workmen were still busy putting the finishing touches to Westminster Abbey and its approaches last night, and every detail of this work was watched eagerly by the spectators. The Abbey yesterday received the precious regalia, which were taken under a strong guard from the Tower, and also a wealth of gold and silver plate from Buckingham Palace, all of which was guarded at night by a strong detachment of Life Guards and Yeomen Guards.

The arrival of the regalia made a stirring scene. A gorgeous State coach, with royal footmen in State livery, and closely hedged about with prancing troopers of the Household Cavalry, swung up to the Abbey, and the cavalcade quickly disappeared under the cloister archway.

A cordon of police stretched itself suddenly across the street, shutting out the public, while the horses came to a standstill and the cavalry formed a screen. The ceremony of the transfer of the regalia was superintended by Major Gen. Ellis, Controller of the King's Household, while the King's Barge Master was in attendance, as is his duty whenever the King's crown is removed from one place to another. As soon as the jewels were deposited in the Jerusalem Chamber a force of yeomen mounted guard over them.

In an undramatic sort of way, London has been transformed by the multitudes wishing to see some part of the ceremonies into a city of great unrest. The idea of sleep or an adequate allowance of time for rest has been quite given up by the people in the streets, and, underlying this intensity of expectation, there is a curious nervousness among the majority lest they should awake from their shortened slumbers to find the great event once more postponed.

Among the many incidents of the night, one of the most curious occurred at Scotland Yard, where a Scotch magnate, who had received a sudden telegraphic invitation to be present at Westminster Abbey, with the proviso that he appear in Court dress, appealed at a late hour to the police to help him hire or borrow the clothes necessary for admittance.

WEATHER CONDITIONS DOUBTFUL.

All signs point to an orderly celebration under doubtful weather conditions, and with public enthusiasm tempered by heartfelt relief over the passing of the shadow which so recently overcast the empire.

King Edward passed a busy day at Buckingham Palace, and did not appear to the public at all. At a late hour at night he was reported as feeling quite strong and as

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks, firm. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 62c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

The Red Letter Day of your vacation will be the day you spend on the Hudson River Day Line. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

The Twenty-Hour Special via Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago saves the business men much valuable time. It leaves New York daily.—Adv.

looking forward to to-day's ceremonies without the slightest misgiving.

The King held an investiture at the palace in the afternoon, and presented orders to a number of those included in the coronation honors, among them the Order of the Garter to the Duke of Marlborough. His Majesty also received Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian envoy, and made the Ras a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Queen, looking particularly well, presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association in Queen's Hall. Announcement was made that Lucas Tooth, the Australian who presented $50,000 to the King for the hospital fund, had given the Queen a similar sum, which her Majesty desires to devote to the work of the association, and that the Queen's appeal in January had brought in $1,500,000, making the total public subscriptions to the association during and since the war $6,500,000. Large crowds gathered on the route to and from the palace and warmly cheered the Queen.

Despite the announced departure of all the Special Embassies, the Government has been somewhat embarrassed to find a few of these guests still on hand. While Whitelaw Reid, the Special United States Ambassador, announced the formal dissolution of his embassy, Gen. Wilson, E. L. Baylies, and J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., are now in London, and the authorities, who were decidedly doubtful as to whether they should recognize their presence, finally settled the matter by sending all of them tickets to the Abbey, but emphasizing the fact that the courtesy was extended in a strictly personal capacity. Ras Makonnen also returned in barbaric splendor, and the Government good naturedly took him under its wing, not only giving him a good seat in the Abbey, but announcing that the votive cross of silver of Abyssinian workmanship, which the Ras presented to Westminster Abbey when the King's illness was announced, would be carried in the Abbey to-morrow in the coronation procession.

The American Embassy received a formal letter from the War Office asking it to loan an American flag to decorate a balcony at the Office. The flag was sent and now flies from the balcony.

Sir Thomas Lipton has received a special invitation to the Abbey as the guest of the King.

SALISBURY WILL BE ABSENT.

Acting upon medical advice, Lord Salisbury has obtained the King's permission to absent himself from the coronation. The ex-Premier will shortly leave England for the Continent.

One of the most curious incidents of the coronation will be the appearance of the uniform of the Salvation Army in Westminster Abbey. King Edward directed that a representative of the Salvation Army should be invited to the coronation, and Bramwell Booth has been appointed to attend the ceremony. A difficulty arose about the uniform he should wear, and the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, intimated that he was not authorized to recognize the uniform of the Salvation Army. Mr. Booth thereupon wrote to King Edward requesting permission to wear the uniform; this his Majesty readily gave. Mr. Booth will appear in the uniform of his rank in the Salvation Army.

THE CORONATION PROCESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The first section of the coronation procession to Westminster Abbey will start from Buckingham Palace at 10:30 A. M. to-day, and will consist of dress carriages with pairs. It will be headed by trumpeters, the Royal Horse Guards' Band, First Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards. Then will come the carriages, occupied as follows:

First—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Frederick.

Second—Prinees Andrew and George of Greece and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Battenberg.

Third—Princes Maurice, Leopold, and Alexander of Battenberg, Princess Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg, and Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).

Fourth—The Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Argyll, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Roumania.

Fifth—Princesses Louise and Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

Sixth—Princesses Victoria Patricia and Margaret of Connaught, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Seventh—The Duke and Duchess of Sparta and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia.

Eighth, drawn by six black horses—Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Fife.

After the foregoing will come the Prince of Wales's procession, which will start from York House at 10:45 o'clock. The advance guard will consist of a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, followed by two carriages containing official members of the Prince of Wales's household, more Horse Guards, the carriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and another troop of Horse Guards.

The King's procession will leave Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock, escorted by Royal Horse Guards, the King's Bargemaster, and twelve watermen. The carriages will then follow:

First—Sir A. F. Acland Hood, the Hon. Sidney Robert Greville (the Queen's private secretary) and the Hon. Mary Dyke and the Hon. Sylvia Edwardes, (maids of honor to the Queen.)

Second—Lord Knollys, (the King's private secretary,) Sir D. M. Probyn, ((Keeper of the King's Privy Purse,) and the Hon. Victor Christian Cavendish, (Treasurer of his Majesty's household).

Third—Lord Colville of Culross, (Lord Chamberlain to the Queen,) Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Vice Admiral Culme-Seymour, and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, (Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.)

Fourth—Lord Churchill, (a Lord-in-Waiting,) the Earl of Pembroke, (Lord Steward of his Majesty's household,) the Dowager Countess of Lytton, (Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen,) and the Duchess of Buccleuch, (Mistress of the Robes).

These carriages will be followed by the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, mounted, and Aides-de-Camp to the King, consisting of ten Colonels of Volunteer Regiments, seven Colonels of Yeomanry Regiments, and nine Colonels of Militia Regiments. Nearly all these Aides are members of the Peerage. Following them will come the Honorary Indian Aides, including the Maharajah of Gwalior, then seventeen Colonels of Regulars, ten Naval and Marine Aides, Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Gen. Lord Kitchener, the Headquarters Staff of the Army, Lord Roberts, (the Commander in Chief,) twenty-five of the Yeomen of the Guard, six Extra Equerries to the King, seven Equerries in Ordinary, an escort of Colonial Cavalry, an escort of Indian Cavalry, and an escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

Then will come the state coach conveying their Majesties, attended by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, followed by the royal standard and an escort.

After these will come the Duke of Buccleuch, (Captain General of the Royal Company of Archers), Earl Waldegrave, (Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,) and the Duke of Portland, (Master of the Horse) followed by Equerrie in Waiting and the Royal Grooms.

The rear division will consist of an escort of the Royal Horse Guards and the Reserve Squadron of the Second Life Guards.

CHANGES IN THE CEREMONY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A number of important changes in the coronation programme were announced yesterday.

The recognition, in which the King is presented to the people by the Archbishop of Canterbury as the "Undoubted King of the Realm," will be performed but once instead of four times. The Litany, which was to follow the recognition, will not be said, the sermon will be omitted, and the Te Deum, which was placed in the order of the service after the presenting of the Bible, will not be sung at that time, but during the recess at the close of the coronation office, when the King visits St. Edward's Chapel.

Owing to the age of the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, the Dean of Westminster, who is eighty-one years old, the King has relieved him of the duty of placing the regalia upon the altar, and this service will be performed by Canon Duckworth, but the Dean will present the crown to the Archbishop for the act of coronation, and will present the communion cup to the King.

Canon Duckworth will lay the ampulla and spoon on the altar, will place upon his Majesty, the colobium sindonis and the supertunica, will deliver the spurs to the Lord Great Chamberlain, will take the King's sword from the altar and hand it to his Majesty, will put upon the King the armilla and imperial mantle, will take the orb with the cross from the altar and deliver it to the Archbishop for presentation to the King, and will receive the orb from the King, to be laid by him upon the altar.

CORONATION POEM BY ALFRED AUSTIN.

Some of the Poet Laureate's Verses on "The Crowning of Kingship."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Times publishes a poem by Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, entitled "The Crowning of Kingship." It is in thirteen stanzas, of which the first three are as follows:

What do we crown and celebrate to-day?—
Empire and Kingship throned on peaceful power;
Since to be weak is to endure the sway
Of every threat'ning hour.

Kingship symbolic of a people's will,
Themselves born kingly aceptred by the sea,
And, like the sea, let what so tempests shrill,
One world-wide, feared and free.

For 'tis nor crown nor purple men revere,
But the majestic mind and regal soul
That amid clashing clamours help to steer
A realm unto its goal.

The last stanza is as follows:

So may a throne-knit people long while crown
Kingship and Kings, who, as the ages run,
Heirs to Victoria's wisdom, hand it down
From sire to son and son.

GOV. KIMBALL LOSES.

Magistrate Declines to Hold Promoter of New England Manufacturers' Association.

Andrew F. Power, promoter and Treasurer of the New England Manufacturers' Association of 11 Broadway, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Flammer, in answer to a summons obtained by Gov. Charles E. Kimball of Rhode Island and Louis B. Curtis of Bridgeport, Conn. It was charged that Power had not accounted for funds of the New England Manufacturers' Association. Both the Governor and Mr. Curtis were in court.

Magistrate Flammer said the only cause for any complainant, so far as he could see, was that the capital and assets of the association were not quite what Power had represented them to be. He said that he would dismiss the summons, but if any further evidence could be adduced he might listen to another application.

McCALL NOT A CANDIDATE.

President of New York Life Would Not Accept Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—The Hon. John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, commenting on the story published in a New York paper to-day, in which he is quoted as refusing to consider the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket, said to-night:

"I am not aware that I have been interviewed on any political matter. I am not and will not be a candidate for public office of any kind. At the same time, I emphatically declare that I have never been in the habit of declining that which has never been offered me."

The Delaware Senatorships.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 8.—State Chairman James Frank Allee of the Union Republican Committee, while here to-day, said that the only way for Congressman Ball to secure a renomination by the Union Republicans was to hold an extra session of the Legislature and elect two Senators, Addicks to be one of them. Mr. Allee added that the Union Republicans would agree to elect any one the "regulars" might name for a Senator provided Mr. Addicks be the other Senator chosen. Congressman Ball, who is the only representative of Delaware in Congress, is not expected to yield to the Addicks ultimatum.

ELEVEN BODIES RECOVERED.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 8.—The rescue party at the Bowen mine, where a disastrous explosion occurred last evening, was compelled to suspend work owing to fire damp after the bodies of eleven dead had been recovered. There were at least thirteen men in the mine at the time of the explosion, and all undoubtedly were killed.

It is the opinion of the officials that the accident was caused by a premature shot. The powder house, at the mouth of the mine, containing about 1,000 pounds of blasting powder, was exploded by the shock.

The Town of Bowen, situated about a quarter of a mile below the mine, was shaken and a number of windows broken. The head of one victim was picked up nearly one hundred feet from where the body was found.

GAS COMPANY PLANT SALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—This afternoon the Directors of the Fishkill and Matteawan Equitable Gas Company met at its offices in Fishkill Landing and voted to sell its plant to a New York company which has just been organized.

The new concern is styled the Fishkill and Matteawan Gas Company. Its capital stock is $100,000. The price paid the old company for its plant and business is said to be $65,000. The details of the transfer were effected at once, and the new company is now in control. The Directors are Thomas Kearney, Moses Ely, and Frederick Hildebrandt, all of New York. The gas plant is located in Fishkill Landing and is an old one. It supplies gas through Fishkill Landing and Matteawan. The new company will extend its mains and furnish gas to Glenham and Fishkill, about five miles distant. E. P. Callender was the President of the old company.

NEW BANK FOR CINCINNATI.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—A new bank is to be established in Cincinnati within thirty days. The Lieutenant Governor at Columbus to-day filed the incorporation papers, and the capital stock is stated to be $50,000. The surplus will also be $50,000.

The new bank is to be known as the Helvetia Savings and Banking Company. Charles Nickels, a retired tobacco capitalist, will be President, and Herman H. Evans, a well-known financier, will be Secretary and Treasurer. The incorporators are William Strawn, Henry Diebenhorn, J. Henry Kaeuper, Jr., Charles Vickers, and J. H. Roschenskemper.

The statement was made to-day that the depositors in the new bank will aggregate $200,000 the first day. Loans will be made on real estate. The bank absorbs the Helvetia Building and Loan Association.

Yarn of an Old Sailor.

The story of a trim little barmaid, a chum, and a dream that came true. By John R. Spears, author of "The History of Our Navy." THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

RAINBOW'S FAST RUN

Vanderbilt's Seventy-Footer Covers 79 Miles in 7:02:03.

FAVORED BY 18-KNOT BREEZE

Exciting Race of N. Y. Y. C. Fleet from Vineyard Haven to Provincetown on Annual Cruise.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 8.—One of the finest runs in the history of the New York Yacht Club cruises was the seventy-nine-mile run from Vineyard Haven to this port to-day before an eighteen-knot southwester. It not only furnished the best sport of the week, but equaled, if it did not excel, the run around Cape Cod which was made eleven years ago.

Starting out two hours after sunrise, the leaders of the fleet kept up a twelve-knot pace for over seventy-five miles, being almost entirely before the wind, and ended up with a smart, hard thrash over the four miles of the home stretch, from Race Point to the finish line, at Wood End Light. Nearly every yacht was able to get into the harbor some hours before sunset, and every one was enthusiastic over the day's sport.

The big schooner Constellation, owned by Francis Skinner of Boston led for three-quarters of the way, but was beaten out at the finish by the three 70-footers, Rainbow, Mineola, and Yankee, the first of the three leading the entire fleet across the line.

The yachts were ordered out of Vineyard Haven at 5:30 this morning by Commodore Ledyard, and at 6 o'clock all the racers of the fleet were sailing about the starting line off East Chop. The committee did not put in an appearance until a few minutes afterward, but the preparatory gun was fired at 6:20.

At 6:30 the small sloops were sent away, and five minutes later the large sloops were started. In this latter class the Yankee was in the lead, followed by the Mineola and then the Rainbow. At 6:40 the small schooners were sent off, and then came the large boats, with Commodore Ledyard's Corona in the van. The entire fleet were on their way down Nantucket Sound by 7 o'clock.

The wind at the start was from the southwest, blowing eight or ten knots an hour. The dark, lowering skies to windward gave plenty of warning of what was to follow during the day. Despite these threatening conditions, every skipper crowded on sail, and the yachts fairly tore through the water over the twelve miles to Cross Rip Lightship. The Rainbow managed to push through the small boats, and, passing the Mineola and the Yankee, was leading both soon after the lightship was passed.

In the meantime the Constellation had also gone through the fleet, followed by the Corona, so that when the boats were half way to Handkerchief Lightship, all the flyers of the fleet were in the van. Before the Handkerchief was reached, the great schooner Constellation assumed the lead, which she held for sixty miles, followed by the Rainbow.

The yachts passed Handkerchief Lightship shortly after 8 o'clock, and the Constellation rounded the Shovelful Lightship a few seconds after 9 o'clock. After rounding the Shovelful sheets were trimmed close for a broad reach to Pollock Rip, and the Constellation was able to make it, as were the three seventy-footers and several other schooners. A number of other yachts, however, had to tack, which set them back to some extent.

After rounding the Pollock Rip all the yachts set spinnakers to windward for the run down the beach to the end of the cape. In the meantime the wind had piped up to 18 knots an hour, and several rain squalls made the conditions rather disagreeable.

The yachts staggered on, however, unmindful of the rain or spray, until reaching Orleans, when all were forced to shift spinnakers over to port. The yachts kept well in under the beach, and off Nauset took in spinnakers altogether and made the rest of the run up to Peaked Hill Bar on the port tack, slackening sheets as they rounded the cape.

The Constellation kept well in the lead and increased it by reason of her ability to carry her light sails longer than the others. But even she was forced to take in her topsails before reaching Race Point. The Corona tried in vain to get by the seventy-footers, but could not work it, while astern the smaller schooners were having a hot fight. While off Nauset the schooner Elmina broke her spinnaker pole and sailed a dozen miles wing and wing.

On reaching Race Point, the Constellation slackened her sheets sharp, starting on the four-mile beat to the finish. On getting out beyond the point she met a terrific sea, on the whole sweep of Cape Cod Bay, and at that time it seemed as if the wind were blowing over twenty knots an hour. The big schooner seemed to make but little headway, as compared with the easy-going seventy-footers, and all three of these boats soon passed her.

The Mineola tried to get by the Rainbow, even setting a jib topsail half a mile from the finish, but it was of little use, and the Vanderbilt boat crossed the line at 1:39:03, having made the distance of seventy-nine miles in 7:02:03, a speed of over eleven knots an hour, including the four miles beat to the finish. The Constellation made the fastest time of the day, sailing the distance in 6:53:00, or over twelve knots an hour.

For her work to-day the Rainbow was awarded the cup offered by Capt. Royal Phelphs Carroll.

SUMMARY.

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Constellation	6:46:46	1:46:33	6:59:47	6:59:47
Endymion	6:47:00	1:39:50	7:12:30	.....
Shenandoah	6:47:00	3:05:49	8:18:49	.....
Hildegarde	6:47:00	1:51:57	7:04:57	.....
CLASS B.				
Corona	6:46:44	1:49:02	7:02:18	6:42:11
Emerald	6:46:50	2:03:05	7:16:05	.....
Chanticleer	6:46:13	1:35:34	7:09:21	6:33:09
CLASS C.				
Iroquois	6:47:00	2:22:43	7:35:43	.....
CLASS D.				
Amorita	6:42:00	2:03:53	7:21:53	6:27:06
Quissetta	6:41:44	2:33:36	7:51:52	6:56:01
Katrina	6:40:38	2:27:32	7:46:54	.....
Muriel	6:42:00	2:06:54	7:24:54	6:28:48
Elmina	6:42:00	2:04:08	7:22:08	6:23:44
Seneca	6:41:13	2:27:59	7:46:46	.....
Quickstep	6:40:58	Did not finish.		
Shamrock	6:40:33	2:54:51	7:54:18	.....
Charmer	6:42:00	11:38:10	29:38	.....
CLASS F.				
Gevalia	6:42:00	5:01:57	10:19:57	.....
Mavis	6:40:30	3:39:24	8:58:54	.....
Indra	6:42:00	5:03:31	10:21:31	.....
Agatha	6:40:27	3:28:26	8:47:59	.....
SLOOPS—CLASS H.				
Rainbow	6:37:00	1:38:53	7:01:53	7:01:53
Yankee	6:35:41	1:41:00	7:05:28	.....
Mineola	6:36:19	1:40:00	7:03:50	.....
CLASS I.				
Hester	6:37:00	2:07:00	7:30:09	7:13:48
Senta	6:36:54	2:35:27	7:58:53	.....
Neola	6:36:00	3:32:00	8:56:00	.....
Eelin	6:36:31	3:01:46	8:25:15	.....
Weetamoe	6:35:25	2:30:32	7:55:07	.....
Caress	6:36:56	2:32:32	8:16:37	.....
CLASS J.				
Altair	6:32:00	3:06:59	8:34:59	.....
Humma	6:31:52	2:58:45	8:26:58	7:15:31
CLASS L.				
Effort	6:31:52	4:35:58	10:04:06	8:14:26
Hebe	6:32:00	Did not finish.		
Mira	6:32:05	4:48:55	10:26:55	.....
Eldolon	6:31:31	Did not finish.		
CLASS M.				
Notos	6:32:00	Time not taken.		

TECUMSEH LED TRIDENT HOME.

Bridgeport Challenger for Seawanhaka Cup Won Second Trial from Canadian Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 8.—Tecumseh, the Bridgeport yacht, won the second race for the Seawanhaka Cup to-day and won it handily with 1 minute and 22 seconds to spare. The wind was light, from six to eight miles an hour most of the time, and something lighter at times. The course was three times around a four-mile triangle, the first leg of which was a beat, the second a close reach, and the third a broad reach. The sea was smooth and all conditions were to Tecumseh's liking. The elapsed time of the winner was 2 hours 27 minutes 25 seconds, against 2 hours 58 minutes 21 seconds yesterday.

The Trident made the first round to-day 8 seconds ahead and turned the first mark of the second round 2 seconds ahead. After that point Tecumseh took the lead and gained steadily on every point of sailing. She had a new mainsail to-day, and was in better condition in that respect than yesterday. The Canadians admit that to-day's race was one of the best ever seen on Lake St. Louis.

It is generally agreed by Canadians and the Bridgeport contingent that in a twenty-mile breeze Tecumseh has no chance; that in a wind light enough to require nearly the full of time Trident's chance is hopeless, while with a wind like that of to-day the odds are in favor of Tecumseh.

YACHT "PURCHASER" HELD.

Langdon, Who Went Off with the Pelican, Believed to be Well-Known at Patchogue.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—John H. Langdon, the young man arrested at Bath Beach, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, charged with having given Frederick Waldorf a worthless check for $700 in part payment for the yacht Pelican and then going off with the yacht, was arraigned before Police Justice Valentine to-day and committed for the Grand Jury.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 8.—It is generally believed that J. H. Langdon, under arrest in New Rochelle, is the young man who early in the Summer cut quite a figure here. He came here as an employe of the Long Island Railroad. He spent money quite freely and lived as if expense did not bother him in the least. He explained that his father was a wealthy railroad man who had obtained the position for him so that he could learn the railroad business from the ground up. As he had a bank book with a good-sized balance apparant in it, his explanation was accepted and he was taken into a crowd which spends money as freely as it may.

The agents of the railroad soon reported his mode of living and it is said his accounts were mixed when they were called for. A day or two later he disappeared. Then business men who had opened accounts with him declared he had failed to settle the balances due them.

'GENTLEMAN' BURGLAR'S PRIDE.

Would Steal to Pay for His Marriage Ceremony, but Wouldn't Stoop to Perjury, He Said.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—When arraigned in the Mount Vernon Court to-day, charged with having attempted burglary last night in the house of John Bussing, a resident of the Chester Hill section, Frank Courtney admitted his offense after being sworn, and ventured the opinion that, while a gentleman might steal sufficient money with which to pay for a marriage ceremony, he would never, being caught at it, stoop to perjury. The "gentleman" was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Courtney said that he was the son of a well-known family residing in the suburbs of New York, but would give no address.

After telling a melodramatic story of having been kidnapped, shanghaied, and otherwise forcibly induced to lead an adventurous career as a boy, he said he reached New York last September, and sometime later met Miss A. Moran, who lived on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and with whom he fell in love. There was a quarrel recently, and he thought the best way to effect a reconciliation and hurry a marriage was to "get some money."

Accordingly, there being a dearth of other means, he broke into Mr. Bussing's residence, but, being forced to flee by the burglar alarm, was suddenly rounded up by Patrolman Fiero, who discharged his revolver at him. The prisoner claimed that he had never before broken the law.

OPTICAL COMPANIES MERGE.

The Manhattan of This City and the Gundlach of Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 8.—The Manhattan Optical Company of New York and the Gundlach Optical Company of this city have been combined and will be known as the Gundlach-Manhattan Optical Company. The articles of incorporation of the new company were filed with the County Clerk yesterday afternoon.

The plant of the Manhattan Company will be removed to this city and with that of the Rochester Company the company will manufacture and sell all sorts of optical goods. The company is capitalized at $100,000, which is invided into 1,000 shares of $100 each. The company is incorporated for fifty years.

At a meeting of the Directors of the new company the following officers were elected: President—Henry H. Turner; Vice President—John Zellweger; Secretary—Charles P. Schmid; Treasurer—John C. Reich. The Directors of the company for the first year are Henry H. Turner, John Zellweger, John C. Reich, Rudolph J. Schaefer, and Stephen B. Ayers, New York.

LOUISVILLE MAN'S SUICIDE.

Pearce Bodely, Prominent Capitalist and of Well-Known Family, Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—Pearce Bodely, a prominent capitalist and member of a prominent Louisville family, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the right temple at his home, 313 Camp Street.

Ill health was the cause. He left a note explaining the suicide. It was addressed to his sister, Mrs. Rose Brackett of Washington, D. C., who is here on a visit and was his guest.

Mrs. Brackett heard the report of a pistol and immediately went to investigate. In the upper front room she found her brother stretched upon the floor. There were no signs of life and death was probably instantaneous.

ARRESTED IN A FIGHT.

A man who gave his name as Peter Duffy, Jr., of 1,690 Broadway, but who, it was said, was in reality Phil Daly, son of the well-known horseman of the same name, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station late yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct. Policeman Converse had arrested him while fighting with a man who gave his name as Thomas J. Lewis, a lawyer, of Albany.

At the station house the prisoner said he had come upon Lewis and an Italian, Tony Rossi, fighting in front of 60 West Twenty-eighth Street, and he had tried to separate them. He said Lewis had turned on him and had started to pound him, when Converse came along and arrested both of them. In the excitement Rossi disappeared.

When he told his story there were many who backed him up and finally persuaded the Sergeant that he was not the man to hold. He himself told several pathetic stories to show why he should not be held, among them that he had a sick wife at Long Branch whom he was in a hurry to see. The Sergeant finally discharged him.

The man Lewis was locked up, and while being searched discovered that he had lost a gold watch and $260 in the scuffle.

When inquiry was made at 1,690 Broadway for Mr. Duffy, no such person could be found, but it was ascertained that Phil Daly lived there. Mr. Daly, it was said, had left for Long Branch.

Gaynor and Greene Remanded.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8.—Messrs. Gaynor and Greene appeared before Judge Caron in the Superior Court to-day and were again remanded. Judge Caron informed counsel that on Wednesday next at 10 A. M. he would render judgment on the motions of the United States Government to dismiss the writs of habeas corpus. Should the writs be dismissed the cases against the prisoners for extradition will be heard on their merits.

Magistrate's Wife in Collision.

Mrs. Lorenz Zeller, wife of City Magistrate Zeller, who lives at 2,013 Madison Avenue, was driving in a runabout at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last night, when a Madison Avenue car smashed the wheels. Mrs. Zeller was not hurt. She was indignant at the motorman, and, not being able to find a policeman, made the man give his name and address before she would let the car proceed. Mrs. Zeller had great difficulty in preventing her horse running away.

CAVALRYMEN RESCUE FAMILY OF A MINER

Response to Appeal from Wife of Non-Union Man.

Brig. Gen. Gobin Notified of Petty Acts of Violence and a Demonstration is Made.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 8.—A platoon of the Governor's Troop of Cavalry went to Turkey Run Hill to-day on an errand of mercy and rescued a small family from violence of the neighbors. There had been petty acts of violence reported from that territory nearly every day for a week.

To-day Brig. Gen. Gobin received a pathetic letter from the wife of a non-union workman who is employed in the Gilberton Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in which she tells of the treatment accorded her by strikers in that vicinity. Among other things, she said rocks had been thrown through the windows at night, one of them nearly striking her sleeping child; the house was damaged, and while she was outdoors one night a shot was fired at her. She also said crowds gathered around the house, hooted and jeered at her and the child, and hung crape on the door.

Her husband, she concluded, was compelled to stay in the mines in order to earn money to keep them from starving, and as he could not leave his work she asked the commanding officer of the troops here to protect her. Turkey Run Hill has no police protection, and Gen. Gobin decided to help the woman. He learned that she was not in the best of health, and it was decided that she had better be taken from the place to the Pottsville Hospital. To carry this out the General ordered a platoon of cavalry to make a demonstration in that section, and while there to escort the woman and child to the railroad station. This was done.

The soldiers were hooted and jeered, and called uncomplimentary names. Only one stone was thrown at the horsemen, and this was done by some one in a crowd on a high ridge out of reach of the soldiers. The cavalrymen stopped their horses, and the crowd scattered instantly.

The two Lithuanians who were yesterday held, responsible for the death of Joseph Beddal in the riots of last week were to-day committed without bail to the county jail at Pottsville on the charge of murder. Another Lithuanian, charged with rioting, was released on $2,000 bail. It is understood that a large number of other arrests will be made and more charges of murder will be brought.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 8.—President Mitchell in an interview this evening said he was satisfied with the situation in the hard coal region. Reports from the district officers of the United Mine Workers show that the misunderstanding which prevailed two weeks ago over the distribution of the relief fund has now disappeared, and the strikers are more confident than ever that they are going to win. Mr. Mitchell was also of the opinion that the anthracite mine workers must be paid in proportion to the amount paid to men in other branches of industry, and unless this is done many of the miners who have already left the hard coal region to go to the bituminous fields will never return. He will not go to Michigan, as he says the strikers and operators there will probably agree.

The superintendents of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's collieries in the Wyoming region report that an increased number of men are applying daily for work.

E. E. Loomis, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, who has been making a tour of the strike region with a view of reporting conditions to the Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads, has completed his mission and will probably make his report to the operators at a meeting to be held in New York to-morrow.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 8.—The Capouse Washery of the Scranton Coal Company, a branch of the Ontario and Western Coal Department, was completely destroyed this afternoon by a fire of unknown origin. The loss is about $35,000, uninsured.

The company officials allege that the plant was set afire during the noon hour, when the workmen were away at dinner and when only one man was about the plant.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said yesterday that the Dodge breaker, at the anthracite mines of the company, near Scranton, was opened yesterday morning. There was not a full force of men, but coal was being mined.

"The situation is improving at the mines daily," he continued. "Every day a few men come back, but there is no stampede to work. The stampede will come later."

RIOTING AT ASHTABULA.

Strikers Hurl Stones at Trust Tug and Are Answered with Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The attempt to-day of the Great Lakes Towing Company to break the strike at this harbor caused intense excitement. When their tugs Conneaut and Cascade arrived at the breakwater the Cascade attempted to tow into port the steamer Crescent City. The docks and hillside were thronged with people, most of whom are in sympathy with the striking tug men.

As the Cascade passed the independent tug Rice at Haskell's dock the men were jeered with volleys of loud words, followed by the throwing of iron ore, stones, and coal at the trust tug. Two or more shots were fired from the Cascade, one of which struck the cabin of the Rice. The Bridge Street swing bridge was packed with shouting sympathizers, and it could not be turned.

At this point the Captain of the Crescent City threw off the Cascade's line, and with cheers the men dispersed from the bridge and the boat passed through under her own steam, after which she was towed to her dock by an independent tug. It is said there will be three trust tugs in service here to-morrow, when greater excitement is expected.

Croton Dam Strike Off.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The strike of the "muckers" at the new Cornell dam is off for one month. J. S. Coleman of the contracting firm had a conference with the strike leaders, and it was agreed all hands should return to work to-morrow morning.

"CAPTURED" IN HIS OWN HOUSE

Broker Nash, Mistaken for a Burglar, Confronted by Capt. Delaney and Police Reserves.

Joseph R. Nash, a broker at 35 Wall Street, and living at 111 East Thirty-seventh Street, lost several thousands of dollars worth of bric-à-brac while he was in Egypt last Summer, and when he left for the White Mountains this Summer, with his family, he notified the police, who had men watching the house.

Policeman McQueen was on post there about a quarter of 12 o'clock last night, when he saw a light in a room on the second floor. He ran all the way to the station house on Thirty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, and told Capt. Delaney that there was a burglar in Mr. Nash's house.

Capt. Delaney ran into the street, while the reserves of the station, with their clubs ready, dashed out behind him. A crowd gathered in less than no time, and the police had an escort of several hundred persons by the time they reached the house. The light in the room was now out.

The policemen surrounded the house. Capt. Delaney tried the front door. There was no getting in that way, so he sent Roundsman Quinn and Policeman Gleason through No. 113, an unoccupied house in the hands of a caretaker, and they pried open a window in the rear of Mr. Nash's house and entered. Quinn lit a candle and told Gleason to follow closely. As they ascended the stairs a door was thrown open and Mr. Nash in pajamas came out.

"What's the matter?" he inquired.

"We thought you was a burglar," Quinn explained.

Capt. Delaney was quickly admitted, and Mr. Nash apologized.

"I came home to-night and forgot to notify you," he explained. "I'm awfully sorry."

Whereupon Capt. Delaney and his men withdrew.

TRUCK DRIVER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Thrown from Wagon in Broadway Crush, His Head Was Almost Severed.

A new clue, which it is hoped will lead to the arrest of the slayer of William H. Thorpe, the Superintendent of the Road Drivers' Clubhouse, who died as the result of a blow on the head, received while riding on an Amsterdam Avenue car on Tuesday night, is being followed by the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

Detectives McGinty and Magin, who are working on the case, said last night that they had found a man who was in the clubhouse on Monday, and who witnessed a quarrel which took place between Thorpe and another man. Thorpe, he said, ordered the other to leave. He did so, and in passing out turned and said: "This isn't the end of this thing."

Charles Guerlich told the police that he could identify Thorpe's assailant, so he was taken to the station and a man was shown to him who corresponded to the description he had given. Guerlich, however, said that that was not the man.

Caught in the crush and confusion of cars, vehicles, and pedestrians at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, Charles Stattman, thirty-three years old, a truck driver of 530 West Forty-ninth Street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday, his head being nearly severed from his body.

Stattman, who drives one of the big four-horse trucks of the Howe Transportation Company, had just dumped a big load of rock in front of the Saks Building, now in course of construction on Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. It was during the busiest hours of the morning. Stattman had waited for many minutes to swing his big truck on to the car tracks so as to proceed south. When he got a clear space he turned the horses quickly to the right and blocked off a car, on the front of which an angry motorman was clanging his bell furiously.

Stattman was a skilled driver, and soon made the track. The gauge was too wide for the track, however, and the off wheels came close to the elevated railroad pillars. As he was steadying the truck, Stattman saw a wagon running dangerously near to one of the horses. He pulled to the right a little and one of the wheels struck a pillar. The jar was so sudden that Stattman was thrown forward to the street. He struck the pavement, his head resting near the track.

Before he could move the horses, frightened by the sudden jar, swerved to the left and started forward. One of the front wheels caught Stattman by the neck, and to the horror of nearly a thousand spectators the driver was dragged about ten feet, when the wheel finally passed over the man's neck, nearly severing it.

An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, but Dr. Barringer said that the man had been almost instantly killed. Traffic was blocked for fully half an hour by the accident. The body was removed to the West Thirty-fourth Street Station, and later to his home.

CLUE TO THORPE'S SLAYER.

Witness Found Who Describes Man with Whom the Dead Superintendent Quarreled.

ANOTHER COLORADO FUEL SUIT.

A New Case Filed at Denver in the Interest of John W. Gates.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—A new case was filed to-day in the District Court in the interest of John W. Gates against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to compel the company to permit an inspection of its stock books. This time William N. Vanlie is the complainant and D. C. Beaman, Secretary of the company, is made defendant.

The suit of Singer, which was dismissed by Judge Johnson yesterday, was practically identical with this one, except that the Secretary, as custodian of the books, is made defendant instead of the Board of Directors.

WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Adela Salamowicz of Terryville, Conn., Inhales Gas in a City Hotel.

Mrs. Adela Salamowicz of Terryville, Conn., at the New York Hotel, 30 East Forty-second Street, yesterday inhaled a quantity of gas, evidently with the intention of committing suicide.

THE MARCUS ISLAND OWNERSHIP DISPUTE

Capt. Rosehill's Expedition Carries Mauser Rifles.

The Captain Has Been Instructed to Avoid a Conflict, but to Raise the American Flag on the Island.

HONOLULU, Aug. 2, (via San Francisco, Aug. 8.)—According to the Honolulu men who are interested in the Marcus Island guano expedition, against which Japan has sent a war vessel, as reported by the last advices received from the United States, the vessel which left here for the island carried a complement of Mauser rifles, and her Captain had instructions from the company to plant the American flag on the island and keep it floating until compelled to haul it down. Capt. A. A. Rosehill, the discoverer of the island, who left his claim to it on a cocoanut tree on the island in 1880, is in command of the expedition. The Marcus Island Guano Company's claim is based on this title, which is on record at the State Department in Washington.

No intimation that the vessel left here with any arms on board was given out until the news was received that Japan had laid claim to the island and had dispatched a warship there. Col. Thomas Fitch then made public the instructions given to Capt. Rosehill, which, while designed to prevent any conflict, were intended to compel the Japanese to allow the Americans to land or use force to drive them away.

Capt. Rosehill's instructions from the company are to inform the Japanese on Marcus Island that his expedition is a peaceful one, for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the value of the guano deposit, and to attempt to make a peaceful landing. In the event of the Japanese refusing to allow him to land Rosehill is to sail away out of sight of the island and return under cover of darkness, land an armed force, and raise the American flag, and keep it up until it is torn down by a superior force. At the same time, the Captain was told to avoid a conflict in every way possible.

In the event of his encountering a Japanese war vessel, the commander of the expedition was to present his credentials as the discoverer of the island and the agent of the Marcus Island Guano Company, and to state that the object of his expedition was to make a scientific examination of the island for the company. If the island was found to be of value, the matter of ownership was to be referred to the United States and Japanese Governments. If the officers of the war vessel still refused to allow a landing, Capt. Rosehill was instructed to start ashore with an unarmed force in a boat flying the American flag, and to attempt a landing to carry out the purposes of the expedition unless physically restrained.

It is thought that the schooner commanded by Rosehill, the Julia E. Whalen, has arrived at the island by this time, and that the Japanese war vessel was there first. The Whalen has on board a crew of nine and a cook, with Taxidermist W. A. Bryan of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and T. F. Sedgwick of the United States Agricultural Station, who go to make an examination of the guano deposits. According to Col. Fitch there are Mausers and ammunition for all on board the schooner.

TO PREVENT CABLE CUTTING.

Appeal to Washington from the United States and Haitian Telegraph and Cable Company Answered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The United States and Haytian Telegraph and Cable Company has appealed to the State and Navy Department here to prevent the cutting of its cable at Cape Haitien.

According to information received by the cable company in New York the Haitian gunboat Crete-a-Perriot, which is under the command of Admiral Killick, who has allied himself with the revolutionary Government under Gen. Firmin, and who has been appointed Secretary of War and Navy under the revolutionary Government, intends to sever the company's cable between Cape Haitien and New York.

The company appealed to the authorities here to instruct Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias to protect the cable from violence. Acting Secretary of State Adee and Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling held a conference and decided that it was proper for this Government to issue the instructions, and accordingly a cablegram was sent to Commander McCrea directing him to prevent the cutting of the cable.

The Haitian Cable Company is understood to be a French concern, and under ordinary circumstances its interests would be looked after by the French Government, which has the Suchet and several other war vessels in West Indian waters. But the company has American affiliations, and a large amount of American business passes over its lines. Some of this is for the United States Government, which uses the line in part to maintain its communication with war vessels at various points in the West Indies. It also is a partial dependence for Government communication with Porto Rico.

The State and Navy Department officials felt that protection of this cable came within the general policy of protecting American interests. To some extent also a principle of the Monroe doctrine is involved.

GRAND ARMY TO HAVE PERMANENT CAMP GROUND.

Hereafter Veterans Will Hold All Conclaves in Washington—Organization to be Put on Business Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Washington will be made the permanent headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic if the present plans of some of the most prominent members of that organization do not miscarry. Furthermore, it is believed that all spectacular features that have heretofore marked the gatherings will be abandoned, and that from now on Washington will be the regular encampment city.

For some years there has been a growing feeling among the veterans that owing to their advancing years it would not be practical to continue the great annual gatherings that have marked the organization's history, and that the G. A. R. should be placed on a business, rather than a social basis. The prime object, as the leaders now believe, should be to look after the material welfare of the members of the organization. All aid must come from Congress, and it is pointed out that with the headquarters of the organization located in some distant city, it is with the greatest difficulty that the framers of legislation are "educated in the needs of the veterans." It is proposed to make future encampments principally business gatherings and to bear the entire expenses out of the revenues of the association, without appealing to the citizens to contribute to the entertainment of the veerans.

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.

Increased $10,000,000 in Past Year, While Exports Decreased $19,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An increase of $10,000,000 in imports of iron and steel manufactures and a decrease of $19,000,000 in the exports of that class of articles is the most striking characteristic of the commerce of the year just ended.

The total imports of iron and steel manufactures in the fiscal year just ended were $27,180,255 in value, against $17,874,789 in the preceding year, while the exports of iron and steel manufactures were $98,552,562 against $117,810,320 in the preceding year. This makes the imports of the year larger than those of any preceding year since 1893. This subject is discussed in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

This increase in imports of iron and steel has been general, practically every class showing much larger figures of imports in 1902 than in 1901. Tin plate, for example, shows an increase of over $2,000,000; ingots, blooms, and bars, over $1,000,000; pig iron, over $1,000,000, and other classes in about the same proportion.

The activity in export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal. Not only is Europe adopting the improved methods of manufacture, but it will always have cheap labor, and by these agencies it can hold its own markets and actively and aggressively contend for the possession of neutral markets. For iron and steel industries, as well as for all other domestic manufacturing industries, the home market must always be our best market, it is stated in the annual report of the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association.

WEST POINT BOARD MAKES ITS REPORT.

Important Recommendations in Connection with the Management of the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, consisting of Charles F. Roe, New York, President; Senator Pettus of Alabama, Vice President; George W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, Secretary; Prof. William R. Harper of Chicago, A. C. Howzee of Alabama, E. L. Torrance of Minneapolis, Richard M. Young of Salt Lake City, Montgomery Schuyler of New York, Senator Quarles of Wisconsin, Representative Dick of Ohio, and Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, has made its annual report to the War Department.

The most important feature of the report, in view of the new buildings which are to be erected at West Point, under the legislation of the last Congress, is that pertaining to buildings. The board says that all matters pertaining to the buildings should be acted upon by a committee of not less than three members of the academic board selected by the Superintendent of the Academy, these members to submit their report to the whole board, and any action taken to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

"This matter," says the report, "is of so much importance to the people of the whole country that it should be under the control of the board."

The board commends the regulations now in force for the acceptance of graduates with certificates from high schools and normal schools and of candidates having a college standing. The report states that inasmuch as the States and Territories are quite generally supplied with high schools and colleges, and as West Point is a technical institution of the military art and science, the entrance requirements should be enlarged from time to time as rapidly and extensively as practicable, with the purpose of permitting an extension in instruction on purely military subjects, and of lessening the strain which now exists owing to the large amount of elementary teaching crowded into the four years' course. The board does not approve the suggestion that a fifth year be added to the course or that a preparatory school for one year should be located near West Point for the reception of cadets designated for the Academy.

The board commends the law under which the number of cadets shall be substantially increased, and also commends the method of dividing classes into small sections for purposes of instruction.

The board recommends that officers detailed to teach French and Spanish be ordered abroad for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with those languages. It is the opinion of the board that the instructors should visit other institutions of learning, and that they should in other ways bring the Academy into closer relations with the general educational system of the country.

It is recommended that each member of Congress appoint a principal and a first and second alternate in order that the number of cadets may be kept at the maximum.

It also is recommended that the pay of the cadet be made $80 a month, the same as a midshipman at the Naval Academy.

The report states that the board notes the caps and the blouses of the officers do not always appear to be uniform in appearance, and as the cadets will pattern after their officers, it is recommended that steps be taken to remedy the fault.

NEELY ASKS REIMBURSEMENT.

Ex-Cuban Postal Official Convicted of Fraud and Granted Amnesty Applies to Government for $6,234.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—C. F. W. Neely, who was convicted of Cuban postal frauds and afterward granted amnesty by the Cuban Legislature, has applied to the Attorney General to be reimbursed for the money found in his possession at the time of his arrest, amounting to $6,234.

This money was sent to Cuba as an exhibit at the trial of Neely, and was returned by the military government to the War Department. Secretary Root wrote a letter to the Postmaster General informing him that the money had been returned and was held to be disposed of at the latter's direction. The Postmaster General has not accepted the money and it still remains in the possession of Secretary Root. The War Department is holding it until an adjustment is made and a balance struck between the Cuban Government and the late military government regarding financial affairs.

The officials have not yet determined what action they will take after this balance is struck.

COSTA RICAN VOLCANOES.

Minister Calvo Receives from Secretary Pacheco a Denial of Recent Alarming Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, says there is absolutely no truth in the recently published theories of volcanic eruptions in his country. He made public this evening a cablegram just received from the Costa Rican Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, which reads as follows:

"Press reports about seismic action in Costa Rica are not true. PACHECO."

Señor Calvo says there have been no recent developments of an unusual character in any of the Costa Rican volcanoes. In this connection the Minister calls attention to a recent report of Prof. Pittier, a French scientist, on the volcanoes of Costa Rica, in which Pittier emphatically asserts there is no cause for alarm. Prof. Pittier says that some landslides occurred as usual during the present rainy season in the high mountains near Iraztu and Turrialba, but without any relation to any volcanic action. He closes his report by saying there are not any signs of danger.

NAVY'S WIRELESS TESTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Communication between Washington and Annapolis was established to-day by wireless telegraphy under the auspices of the Navy Department.

Some months ago Lieut. Hudgins of the Navy was sent to Europe to procure the apparatus of as many different systems as possible for experimental purposes here. He returned about ten days ago with duplicate sets of apparatus of four systems, not including the Marconi systems. Negotiations with Marconi for sample apparatus failed. By direction of Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Lieut. Hudgins proceeded to set up the apparatus at the Washington Navy Yard and at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, between which points it was decided to make the tests. One of the systems was tested to-day and signals were interchanged.

The distance from Washington to Annapolis is about thirty-five miles, and the exchange of signals upon the first attempt is considered encouraging. The other systems will be tested in succession, and a board which is to be appointed shortly will decide the merits of the respective systems, and report to the Secretary of the Navy. The various systems will be tried at sea upon the warships before a final conclusion is reached. Having selected a system the board is to work out a general plan for the use of wireless telegraphy in the navy. This will include a plan for training electricians for operating the machines.

The Genial Idiot.

Written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES by John Kendrick Bangs and illustrated by E. W. Kemble. The Idiot will have some things to say about Woman's Rights in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES

J. Austen Chamberlain to be Postmaster General.

Lord Dudley Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Many Other Transfers of Office.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—It is officially announced that King Edward has approved the following appointments:

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The EARL OF DUDLEY.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—CHARLES THOMSON RITCHIE.

Home Secretary—ARETAS AKERS-DOUGLAS.

Postmaster General—J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir WILLIAM HOOD WALROND.

President of the Board of Education—The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

First Commissioner of Works—LORD WINDSOR, succession to Mr. Akers-Douglas.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury—WILLIAM HAYES FISHER, in succession to J. Austen Chamberlain.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury—Sir ALEXANDER FULLER ACLAND HOOD, vice Sir William Hood Walrond.

Lord Commissioner of the Treasury—HENRY WILLIAM FORSTER.

Under Secretary for India—EARL PERCY.

Under Secretary to the Home Office—THOMAS HORATIO ARTHUR ERNEST COCHRANE.

Under Secretary to the War Office—The EARL OF HARDWICKE, who was Under Secretary for India.

Parliamentary Secretary of Education—Sir WILLIAM REYNELL ANSON.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade—ANDREW BONAR LAW.

Lord Dudley, Sir William Hood Walrond, and Lord Windsor will not be in the Cabinet, but George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, becomes a member.

As Austen Chamberlain will have a seat in the Cabinet, the rare spectacle will be furnished of both father and son holding Cabinet rank simultaneously.

The new Cabinet list, which involves the resignations of Sir J. Gorst, (Vice President of the Board of Education,) Lord Raglan, (Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office,) and Jesse Collings, (Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office,) tends to show that Premier Balfour is experiencing considerable difficulty and probably obstruction as well in the rearrangement of the Ministry, which is evidently still incomplete. There are still many anticipated resignations and promotions. With the rumors are connected the names of the Earl of Halsbury, (Lord Chancellor,) Lord George Hamilton, (Secretary of State for India,) Viscount Cranborne, (Under Secretary to the Foreign Office,) Gerald W. Balfour, (President of the Board of Trade,) and others.

The changes the Premier has succeeded in effecting excite no enthusiasm even in his own party. The Daily News dubs the new list "Balfour's kaleidoscope," and the Conservative newspapers are fain to confess that the Cabinet changes are rather a reshuffling than a strengthening of the Ministry.

No striking ability has been introduced into the Government among the new men. The admission of George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Cabinet and the appointment of Austen Chamberlain as Postmaster General are generally welcomed, but great disappointment is expressed on all sides that the Marquis of Londonderry, who is thought to have proved a failure as Postmaster General, should receive the new and important post of President of the Board of Education. The disappearance of Sir J. Gorst is rather regretted, and is thought to be probably due to his always outspoken criticisms of the Government.

Some among the new men are considered to be promising, but, on the whole, the changes are thought to be safe rather than brilliant.

Perhaps the most remarkable appointment is that of Andrew Bonar Law as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Mr. Law is an iron merchant of Glasgow, and was born in 1858. He is a son of the Rev. James Law of New Brunswick. He has only sat in Parliament for two years, and has only spoken about twice since he was elected, but upon these occasions he revealed great intellectual power. He is a man of good business capacity, but, being only a business man and without powerful connections, his choice for the office allotted to him by the Tory Premier is considered unusual, if not surprising.

In response to a question put by John G. Butcher, (Conservative,) in the House of Commons, regarding the advisability of appointing a member of the royal family Viceroy of Ireland, with a permanent residence there, Premier Balfour said such a step might possibly be advisable, but it would entail prolonged controversies and a new act of Parliament, and it therefore could not be carried out at the present moment.

J. Austen Chamberlain, who becomes Postmaster General, is the eldest son of the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. He is thirty-nine years old, has taken an active part in politics, and since 1900 has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He represents East Worcestershire as a Liberal Unionist in the House of Commons. He is unmarried.

The Right Hon. Charles Thompson Ritchie, who succeeds Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has already held many high government positions. He has been Secretary of State for the Home Department since 1900. He was born at Dundee in 1838. His first entry into political life was in 1874, when he was elected member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for Tower Hamlets. Since then he has been, successively, Secretary to the Admiralty, from 1885 to 1886; President of the Local Government Board, 1886-92; President of the Board of Trade, 1895-1900, and Home Secretary.

Lord Dudley, who is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Lord Cadogan, has, since 1805, been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. During the early part of the South African war he served with the Yeomanry Cavalry at the front. He is Major of the Worcestershire Yeomanry.

The Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, who becomes the Home Secretary in place of Mr. Ritchie, was born in 1851. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He entered active politics at an early date, and was elected to the House of Commons for the St. Augustine Division of Kent in 1880. He was Conservative whip from 1884 to 1895, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from 1885 to 1892, and for a short time in 1895. Since 1895 he has been the First Commissioner of Works, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Sir William Hood Walrond, the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is fifty-three years old, and first entered Parliament, as Conservative member for East Devonshire, in 1880. In 1885 he was appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury, and since 1892 has been chief Government whip.

The President of the Board of Education, the Marquis of Londonderry, has been Postmaster General since 1900, and was Chairman of the London School Board in 1895. He was born in London in 1852.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The House of Commons and the House of Lords adjourned yesterday until Oct. 16.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CLUB.

First Banquet of the New Organization in London—Lord Roberts Proposed as Honorary President.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Earl Roberts (Commander in Chief of the Forces) and Gen. Joseph Wheeler of the United States sat together to-night at the first banquet of the new Anglo-American Pilgrims' Club, which was given at the Carlton Hotel.

Lord Kinnaird presided, and the guests included United States Ambassador Choate, Lord Kelvin, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy; H. Clay Evans, Consul General of the United States in London; ex-United States Attorney General Griggs, Gen. J. H. Wilson, United States Army; Josiah Quincy, and many other Americans.

After toasts had been drunk to King Edward and President Roosevelt, Gen. Wheeler, in a very eulogistic speech, proposed Lord Roberts as Honorary President of the club.

Lord Roberts, in replying, said he hoped that some day his responsibilities, which appeared to increase with the advance of years, would permit him to visit the United States, which country of all others he most desired to see. "We welcome you," said Lord Roberts, "as brothers of the same stock, who share all the proud traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Griggs, and others also spoke. Sir Edward Clarke referred to his son, who proposed to visit the United States, and said, humorously, he supposed he would have to declare whether he was a polygamist or had ever been in jail before he could enter the country.

ALLEGED SALE OF FRIAR LANDS.

It Is Disapproved at the Vatican, and the Friars Will Have to Reimburse the Church.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The action of the Philippine friars in selling their lands to syndicates of laymen is disapproved at the Vatican. The lands are considered to be Church property, inalienable without the consent of Rome.

An investigation indicates that the Dominicans alone sold their lands. When the sales are definitely ascertained the friars will be obliged to show the amounts received by them, and reimburse the Church.

MAINLA, Aug. 8.—Nothing is known here of the reported sale of the lands of the friars to an American syndicate, and the statement that such a sale has been made is officially discredited.

The Dominicans transferred eight of their estates in the Island of Luzon to the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company, in which certain Americans are interested, in January, 1900. The Government has questioned the legality of this transfer, and the matter is now pending before the courts.

Some property belonging to other religious orders here is nominally outside the control of the Church, and judicial action will probably be necessary before the Government purchases the friar lands.

That there have been recent transfrs of Friar property is doubted. The status of the holdings of the Friars is not believed to have changed since Gov. Taft left the Philippines for Washington last December.

BYRNE AND FRIAR QUESTION.

Atlantic City Speaker Did Not Voice Sentiments of Knights of Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 8.—Officials of the State Council of the Knights of Columbus assert that the position of the organization was grossly misrepresented by the reports of the banquet held in Atlantic City on Monday night. They asserted that the address by William M. Byrne of Delaware, in which the friar question was discussed, was not only not delivered as it was published, but that specific explanation was made that the speaker was voicing his personal sentiments, and not those of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Byrne took the position that the friars should be driven out of the Philippines.

SURRENDER OF MORO LEADER.

MANILA, Aug. 8.—The surrender of Dulilan, a Mohammedan priest who has been the leading opponent of the American forces on the Island of Mindanao, will probably insure peace with the Moros in the Lake Lanao district of that island.

Dulilan submitted to the American authorities last Tuesday, and he has promised to induce the remainder of the defiant Moros to surrender.

THE KAISER LEAVES RUSSIA.

During His Stay at Reval He Was Almost Constantly with the Czar.

REVAL, Russia, Aug. 8.—The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, sailed for Wisby, Sweden, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

During their stay here the Czar and Emperor were almost constantly together, and their intercourse throughout was of the most cordial character. Count von Bülow and Count Lamsdorff also had prolonged conferences.

Before his departure the German Emperor conferred the order of the Red Eagl on a number of Russian officials and naval officers. The Czar presented his portrait to Count von Bülow, and conferred the St. Alexander Nevsky Order on Count von Alvensleben, the German Ambassador to Russia.

The Kaiser's Gift to America.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Prof. Uphues, the sculptor, will by the Emperor's direction go to Washington in October to personally superintend the erection of the statue of Frederick the Great. The execution of a bronze copy of Prof. Uphues's Potsdam statue of Frederick has been begun, and the sculptor is also having bronze statuettes of that work made for persons in America.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

HANOVER, Aug. 8.—It is now evident that the American player Pillsbury will scarcely be able to finish first in the International Chess Masters' Tournament. To-day's playing was governed by the sixteenth pairing of the Berger schedule, and the men were placed in the following order:

Popiel vs. Olland, Swiderski vs. Marshall, Mason vs. Wolf, Levin vs. Gunsberg, Cohn vs. Atkins, Gottschall vs. Napier, Tschigorin vs. Bardeleben, Pillsbury vs. Janowski, and Suechting vs. Mieses.

While Pillsbury was conducting an uphill fight against the Parisian in the morning Wolf had succeeded in mastering Mason, while Cohn had gone down before Atkins. The game between Levin and Gunsberg was drawn, and the rest of the games were adjourned in even positions.

In the afternoon Janowski improved his position rapidly, and finally had the satisfaction of winning his first game from Pillsbury, who heretofore had always beaten him in their matches. The other results were: Popiel lost to Olland, Swiderski downed Marshall, Gottschall suffered defeat at the hands of Napier, Tschigorin beat Bardeleben, and Seuchting and Mieses divided honors.

The record of the players up to date is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Atkins	10	5	Mieses	9	6
Bardeleben	6	9	Napier	8½	6½
Cohn	6	9	Olland	8½	6½
Gottschall	6½	8½	Pillsbury	10	5
Gunsberg	5½	9½	Popiel	4½	10½
Janowski	11½	3½	Suechting	5	10
Levin	8½	6½	Swiderski	5	7
Marshall	5	7	Tschigorin	8	7
Mason	4½	10½	Wolf	9	6

OUTDOOR WORK FOR THE BLIND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At yesterday's meeting of the International Congress on Improving the Condition of the Blind, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, an interesting paper was read by the Australian delegate, Mr. Hedger, manager of the Sydney Industrial Blind Institution. His subject was his method of outdoor employment for the blind in preference to their detention in workshops. The meeting rallied to Mr. Hedger's views.

ADMIRAL GERVAIS'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Admiral Gervais, on quitting the fleet at the close of the naval manoeuvres, complimented the navy on its fervor and endurance. On retiring from the service, in which he has passed fifty years, he expresses an ardent desire for the navy's triumph under the colors of France and the republic.

FINAL CUSTOMS RULINGS

General Appraisers Deny Treasury Department's Right to Review.

Board of Classification Renders Opinion that Secretary Acts Illegally in Reversing Decisions.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday rendered a decision of great importance to all classes of importers. The decision relates to the jurisdiction of the board. It is held that the jurisdiction and authority of the board, as laid down under the law, is absolute, and is not shared by the Treasury Department.

For a considerable time, it is said, there has been a growing practice on the part of the Treasury Department to withdraw protests that had come before the board, presumably to correct errors, and then never bring the cases before the board again at all. Instead of that, the department would simply announce a ruling, which would cover the case in question.

The Board of Classification now holds in effect that such action really amounts to an attempt on the part of the department to exercise judicial functions concurrently with the board, and that it is a usurpation of judicial functions wholly without warrant in the law.

This case, like all others of the Board of Classification, may be taken to the Federal courts and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the decision is affirmed, however, it will materially curtail the powers of any Administration which might wish to introduce new methods in customs matters.

The protests passed upon were filed by J. S. Johnson & Co., against the decision of the Collector of this port. Judge Henderson W. Somerville writes the opinion of the board. The other members of the Board of Classification, Marion De Vries and Judge Byron S. Waite, concur with Judge Somerville. The syllabus of the case, prepared by Judge Somerville, in part is as follows:

"I. The Customs Administrative act of June 10, 1890, (Sections 14 and 29,) expressly repealed Sections 2931 and 2932, United States Revenue Statutes, thereby abrogating the jurisdiction formerly conferred by them on the Secretary of the Treasury to decide protests filed by importers against the assessment of duty by Collectors of Customs, and transfers such jurisdiction (except as to duties on tonnage) to the Board of Classification, United States General Appraisers.

"II. Where a protest has been filed within the time and in the manner prescribed by Section 14 of said Customs Administrative act, against the decision of any Collector of Customs, and the necessary papers have been duly transmitted by the Collector to the Board of Classification, the Board acquires jurisdiction to proceed to examine the case submitted and decide all questions of law and fact necessarily involved.

"III. Where an appeal is lawfully taken from an inferior to a superior tribunal, the jurisdiction of the latter tribunal attaches exclusively, with authority to hear and determine the case on its merits, and the inferior tribunal becomes functus officio and no longer has authority to take any further proceedings in the matter.

"IV. The provision in Section 14 (supra) that the General Appraisers 'shall' decide cases submitted by Collectors is mandatory, and not merely directory, and confers upon the Board a jurisdiction which it is not at liberty to evade. Where jurisdiction has been thus acquired by the Board, it will proceed to decide the questions involved in the case, and will decline to return the protest and accompanying papers to the Collector, so as to enable him to take any further proceedings in reference to the issues raised by the protest.

"V. Section 1, act of March 3, 1895, (18 Stat., 469,) which vested in the Secretary of the Treasury authority to re-examine and reliquidate entries in certain cases, was repealed by Section 24, Customs Administrative act, (supra,) at least so far as concerns customs cases pending at the time before the Board of Classification, and thereby abrogates the right of the Secretary to exercise this power as to such cases as have been properly appealed to the Board under Section 14 of said act.

"VI. Article 1463, Customs Regulations of 1899, authorizing Collectors of Customs to review their action and reliquidate the entries in certain cases, if satisfied that the importer's claim is a valid one, has reference only to projects still pending before the Collector, prior to their transmission to the Board.

"VII. If the Collector of Customs ascertains any error of fact in his decision, after transmitting the protest to the Board, the proper method of correcting the error would be to make a supplemental report to the Board, calling attention to the new state of facts."

THE SILK IMPORTATION CASE.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer Says Government Is Treating His Clients Outrageously.

"The treatment my clients are receiving at the hands of the Government is outrageous," declared ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer, counsel of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., who are charged with having defrauded the Government in the importation of Japanese silks, when he was informed that an order had been signed to-day by United States Circuit Court Judge Thomas, granting the Government sixty days' additional time in which to prepare its complaint in the civil action brought to recover $1,500,000 from A. S. Rosenthal & Co.

"Forty days ago," said the lawyer, "W. Wickham Smith, the special Attorney General appointed to conduct the silk prosecutions, commenced the civil actions. My clients were served only with notice of the suit, no complaint accompanying the subpoena. Under the law the Government, as represented by the person of Mr. Smith, had twenty days to complete and file its complaint. At the end of that time Mr. Smith came to me, and, pleading he had been tired out by the criminal action, asked me to agree to an extension of twenty days additional. Wishing to oblige, I did so. That time expired yesterday, and, supposing I would have the complaint to-day, I postponed several important matters, intending to spend the day on the complaint.

"To-day, without the slightest notice to me, Mr. Smith goes before Judge Thomas and applies for an extension of sixty days on the ground 'he is tired out and needs to take a holiday for recreation and rest.'

"This is the character of the treatment that my clients have received since the start of this last action, except from Commissioner Shields, who has treated us with every courtesy."

W. Wickham Smith could not be seen at his office, where it was stated he had gone into the country.

TIN PLATE PLANTS SHUT DOWN.

Suspension Follows Refusal of Workmen to Submit to a Reduction in Wages.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Of the twenty-eight plants of the American Tin Plate Company, operating 274 mills, fifteen plants, with a capacity of 120 mills, have been closed indefinitely. These suspensions have followed the refusal of the tin plate workers to accept a reduction in wages in order that export business to the amount of 1,500,000 boxes might be obtained, but it is announced that the shutting down of the works is due to a lack of trade.

It is reported but not confirmed that another appeal has been made to the tin plate lodges asking the members to reconsider their action.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

STORE CLOSES AT 1 O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

Men's Hot Weather Clothing.

Specials For This Morning.

Men's Cool Trousers.	Our very finest Flannel Trousers; garments that show every detail of "correct form" and workmanship; also many other styles of high character. All in one group at one price.	This Morning, 2.80
Men's Cool Coats.	Fine Serge Coats in blue and black; also several broken lots of Mohair and Mixliator Coats. All grouped at one price.	This Morning, Each, 2.30
Men's Cool Vests.	Washable Waistcoats, all kinds and descriptions, at final clearing prices.	This Morning, 50c. and 1.50

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Boys' Clothing and Hats.

Boys' Suits.	967 Washable Sailor Suits, neat, natty styles, in domestic fabrics, 3 to 8 year sizes,	This Morning, 25c
Boys' Trousers.	An extraordinary offering, large special purchase, 1,400 pairs in various materials—pure wool cheviots and cassimeres, mixed cheviots and tweeds (not pure wool), also a few worsteds; and in addition several hundred pairs of blue serge; extraordinary values, all sizes 3 to 16 years,	This Morning, 25c
Boys' Hats.	Summer Headwear of all kinds in straw and washable styles. Boys' and Children's Straw Sailors, washable Tams,	This Morning, 25c

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Wines and Liquors.

JAS. E. PEPPER WHISKEY, 6 years old, per bottle,	65	SAINT JULIEN CLARET, per gallon, 85c.; per bottle,	25
WOODFORD RYE, per bottle,	50	PORT WINE, standard quality, per gallon, 90c.; per bottle,	25
RAMSAY'S SCOTCH WHISKEY, per bottle,	85	BLACKBERRY BRANDY, fine quality, for medicinal use, per quart bottle,	65

(Fourth Floor.)

The 6th Annual Pure Food Exposition Begins Monday.

A DESPERATE CHINESE STUDENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that in consequence of the violent behavior of Chinese students in forcing an entrance into the Chinese Legation and threatening the Minister, the Japanese Government decided to deport the two leaders, Wu and Sun. While proceeding to the railway station escorted by police, Wu, obtaining permission to alight from the jinrikisha, threw himself into a moat. He was immediately rescued, and sent by rail to Kobe for embarkation.

BOER WAR INQUIRY BOARD.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Premier Balfour announced yesterday the appointment of the following commission of inquiry into the conduct of the Boer war:

The Earl of Elgin, Chairman; Sir Henry Norman, Sir John Hopkins, Lord Esher, and Sir John Edge.

J. W. GATES IN REAL ESTATE.

To Join Board of U. S. Realty and Construction Co.—Flatiron Structure to be Called the Fuller Building.

John W. Gates, it is announced, is to go on the board of the United States Realty and Construction Company; also P. A. Valentine, Vice President of Armour & Co., Chicago. Mr. Gates will be one of the representatives for the steel interests on the board, and, together with Mr. Valentine, will represent the Chicago interests.

The Directors of the Fuller Company, which has been merged into the United States Realty and Construction Company, met yesterday and decided to name the flatiron building, at the corner of Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue and Broadway, the Fuller Building, in honor of the late George A. Fuller, the founder of the company.

Mr. Fuller died in December, 1900; he was founder and President of the George A. Fuller Company; he was educated at Andover College and studied architecture and engineering at the Boston School of Technology. He practiced his profession for a number of years, and finally established the great construction business that now bears his name. He was the originator of the modern steel skeleton building and the first contractor to inaugurate the system of general contracting.

FOUR BURGLARS TRAPPED.

Caught by Detectives and Force of Policemen in Act of Packing Up Their Booty.

Chief Detective Titus was greatly pleased yesterday when he learned that during the night two members of his Detective Officers' staff, just reduced from the grade of Detective Sergeant, had, with the aid of policemen from the West Twentieth Street squad, captured four burglars red handed. The officers are Fogarty and Munday.

They were detailed by Capt. Titus to work on several burglaries that have been committed on the west side recently, and learned that four men were operating together, and placed them under surveillance On Thursday night they saw them come east through Nineteenth Street and sit on a stoop opposite No. 132, which is the mattress establishment of S. Ziegel. After waiting for about half an hour the four men crossed over to the manufactory and forced the door leading into the place.

As soon as they had entered, Fogarty left Munday on guard outside and ran to the West Twentieth Street Station and secured the aid of eight policemen. The four burglars, who were not aware that they had been watched, were caught in the act of packing up velvets and tapestries used in cushion work, and a lot of silk cords and trimmings. One of them drew a revolver, but was promptly disarmed. At the Detective Bureau they said they were William Wainwright, seventeen years old, painter, of 532 West Thirty-ninth Street; Daniel McCarthy, twenty-four years old, married, iron worker, 250 West Thirty-sixth Street; Thomas Wallace, twenty-six years old, electrician, 312 Ninth Avenue, and Joseph Clark, eighteen years old, plumber, 419 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The prisoners were remanded for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

SHEEHAN'S SHOT AT DEVERY.

Circular Says "Big Chief" Amassed Wealth Through Vice—Pump Campaigner's Reply.

Some of the supporters of John C. Sheehan and the Greater New York Democracy started the campaign against William S. Devery for the Democratic leadership of the Ninth Assembly District last evening. A circular was issued, signed by Dr. J. J. Goodman and fifty other citizens, appealing to the voters of the district to stamp out Deveryism. The assertion was made that the former Chief of Police had obtained a large portion of his money through encouraging vice in the city. The assertion was made by the Sheehan men that the district was being overrun with repeaters in Devery's interest.

Devery made a reply to that attack at a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Association of the district, held back of a liquor saloon on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street. He said in part:

"I made every dollar of my money honestly, and I intend to spend it in this district. Sheehan and the other fellows get a few dollars together and then go to Long Branch or some other place and spend their money. They talk about repeaters. Say, I tell you men here that thirty of the men who signed the circular which was sent out to-night are for William S. Devery for leader of this district. Some of these men are out in the open for me and others covertly."

Soon after Mr. Devery had spoken a man by the name of Butler, who declared that his name had been wrongfully signed to the Sheehan petition, arose and made a speech indorsing Devery for leader.

A Long Branch Club's Furniture Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 8.—Within the next three days all the costly furniture and fixings in the Ocean Club will be in new hands. The sale began this morning and when the auctioneer ceased his first day's labors all of the furniture

The Wanamaker Store

The Days Are Going

Only nineteen more selling days remain, till the calendar ends the greatest furniture-buying occasion of the year.

But while the calendar holds the door open for nineteen additional days, another powerful force is at work that each day ends the sale so far as some attractive features are concerned—

That force is you, or your neighbors, and the hundreds of shrewd housekeepers who care to save one hundred with an expenditure of two hundred dollars.

This AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

enables you to possess, at figures you can afford, the coveted furniture which at other times, perhaps, could not be secured without extravagance. It enables careful and provident housekeepers to fit up their homes a full half better than would ordinarily be possible. And every true lover of home and family wishes the things that make home pleasant and comfortable, to be as good as their means can afford.

Today it is not so much money that is needed, as foresight to buy when the money can be made to go so very much farther than usual.

But with one week gone, plans should be made quickly, if you would secure the sale's best offerings, and choose from broad varieties.

Remember that you can choose the furniture now, and we will send it home later on, in the Fall, if you so desire. Here are a few price-hints:

Parlor Suites

Three pieces, imitation mahogany, tapestry cover—usual price $28, August price $20.

Three pieces, imitation mahogany, damask cover—usual price $45, August price $22.50.

Three pieces, mahogany, tapestry cover—usual price $60, August price $40.

Five pieces, imitation mahogany, tapestry cover—usual price $65, August price $43.

Five pieces, imitation mahogany, green embossed velour cover—usual price $75, August price $55.

Three pieces, mahogany veneered, tapestry cover—usual price $100, August price $50.

Five pieces, crotch mahogany veneered, tapestry cover—usual price $135, August price $67.50.

Three pieces, mahogany frames, damask cover—usual price $160, August price $80.

Easy Chairs

Turkish Easy Chair in tapestry—usual price $25, August price $19.

Easy Rocker in tapestry—usual price $32, August price $22.

Easy Rocker in green leather—usual price $36, August price $25.

Easy Rocker in corduroy—usual price $50, August price $35.

Turkish Easy Chair in green leather—usual price $56, August price $40.

Easy Chair in red morocco—usual price $90, August price $60.

Small Sofas or Divans

Imitation mahogany Divan, tapestry cover—usual price $14, August price $9.

Imitation mahogany Divan, inlaid—usual price $32, August price $16.

Mahogany Divan, carved frame—usual price $40, August price $20.

Mahogany Sofa, inlaid frame—usual price $40, August price $25.

Mahogany Sofa, inlaid frame—usual price $55, August price $27.50.

Mahogany Sofa, inlaid frame—usual price $60, August price $40.

Imitation mahogany Sofa, tapestry cover—usual price $65, August price $32.50.

Fancy Rockers

Mahogany, Colonial, damask seat—usual price $12, August price $9.

Art Nouveau, richly inlaid—usual price $42, August price $21.

Mahogany, Colonial, hair-cloth cover—usual price $40, August price $25.

Fourth floor.

Fancy Chairs

Mahogany Parlor Chair, damask seat—usual price $11, August price $7.

Mahogany Art Nouveau Arm Chair—usual price $25, August price $12.50.

Large Arm Chair, tapestry cover—usual price $38, August price $19.

Imitation Mahogany Arm Chair—usual price $36, August price $18.

Mahogany Art Nouveau Arm Chair—usual price $40, August price $20.

Inlaid Arm Chair, tapestry cover—usual price $32, August price $21.

Mahogany Arm Chair, velour cover—usual price $47, August price $32.

Gilt Chairs

Corner Chair, damask seat—usual price $10, August price $6.50.

Roman Chair, damask seat—usual price $12, August price $7.50.

Corner Chair, damask seat—usual price $15, August price $10.

Arm Chair, damask cover—usual price $19, August price $12.

Parlor Chair, damask seat—usual price $30, August price $20.

Parlor Chair, damask cover—usual price $60, August price $30.

Arm Chair, tapestry cover—usual price $110, August price $55.

Music Cabinets

Mahogany, inlaid—usual price $15, August price $10.

Mahogany, inlaid door—usual price $25, August price $19.

Art Nouveau, inlaid door—usual price $32, August price $22.

Mahogany, inlaid door—usual price $38, August price $25.

Mahogany, porcelain decorations—usual price $62, August price $40.

Mahogany, porcelain decorations—usual price $90, August price $60.

Davenports

Mahogany, Colonial, richly carved—usual price $90, August price $60.

Mahogany, richly carved, velour cover—usual price $100, August price $70.

Mahogany, Colonial, richly carved—usual price $150, August price $110.

Pedestals

Imitation mahogany, spiral column—usual price $12, August price $7.

Imitation mahogany, square pillar—usual price $16, August price $12.

Imitation mahogany, spiral column—usual price $18.50, August price $13.50.

Mahogany, square pillar—usual price $20, August price $15.

Imitation mahogany, square top—usual price $22, August price $17.

Chatelaine and Wrist-Bags

It's an old story, in general, but here always new in its application. For our stock of Wrist and Chatelaine Bags is "ever changing, ever new," as late designs are displaced by styles still later.

If you haven't looked over this collection within the last three or four days or a week, you'll find lots to interest you this morning that you haven't seen before. Some particulars:

Seal Chatelaine Bags, with outside pocket, $1; larger sizes, with decorated frames, $1.25.

Wrist-Bags in morocco and suede leathers; inside change purse with heavy frame and chain, 75c; larger sizes at $1 and $1.25.

Wrist-Bags, of red morocco or suede leather, at 50c.

Genuine walrus and suede leather Wrist-Bags; inside change purse with heavy frame and chain; also some in a new shape of green suede; gilt trimmings; inside purse; at $1.25.

Chatelaine Bags in black seal, walrus or lizard-skin, with sterling silver frames; $12.75 to $35.

Broadway.

Women's Walking Skirts

New Styles—Under-Price

Rather odd, when you stop to think of it, that it's the *new* styles in Walking Skirts, that form this attractive under-priced group today. The styles that women will be wearing all the coming fall and winter—not left-overs from earlier stocks.

The reason is that a manufacturer had some surplus material on hand. He made it up into skirts in the new styles—we have them now; and you can have them

At $5.50, instead of $7.50 and $8.50

They are made of dark blue, Oxford and brown mixtures, with flare; seven-gored, lapped seams and deep stitched hem. They are just short enough to clear the ground nicely, and hang well. Then there are others, equally stylish, of shepherd's plaid, in plaited effect.

They form really a most attractive and unusual offering.

Second floor, Broadway.

Last Reductions ...on the... Silk Waists

The last of our Summer stock of Silk Waists gets its clearance papers this morning. And there are not many Waists composing the groups that thus receive the "happy despatch." So to be among the profit-takers, you had better be early.

Here are the final reductions, and the Silk Waists affected thereby:

At $1.75, from $2.25 to $3.25—
Waists of White China Silk; two styles—full front; plaited from neck to bust; French back; or finely plaited all over.

At $2.50, from $5—
Waists of Peau-de-Soie, in white, light blue or black; Liberty Satin, with black dots on white ground; or black or white China Silk, with lace insertion.

Second floor, Tenth street.

And in the Basement, a couple of attractive lots of Shirt-Waists—both excellent values:

At 50c—Shirt-Waists of white lawn; full front; plaited, and trimmed with embroidery.

At 75c—Shirt-Waists of black sateen; full front; plaited front and back; very stylish.

Laces at 35c Yd.

There's an actual saving of 15c to 65c a yard on these desirable laces, according to what your selection may be.

There are Edgings, Bandings and Insertions, in most of the popular kinds of lace—Point Venise, Chantilly, Imitation Crochet and Cluny, and so on; in white, cream and ecru. Lengths range from 3 to 20 yards; and former prices were 50c to $1 a yard. Now

35c a yard

Basement.

The Wanamaker Store

Another Notable Offering—

Negligee Shirts, 65c

You've never seen the shirts that could better those in the present offering—twelve hundred of them—at their modest price—

Sixty-Five Cents Each

They have just been newly made up, of printed madras. There are dozens of neat, attractive patterns—stripes and figures, in black, blue and red on white grounds; also some in plain white. Every shirt is freshly laundered, and cool and most attractive in appearance.

They're better than the average dollar shirts, and will appeal to men of quiet, refined tastes in dress. One pair of detached cuffs with each shirt.

All sizes, 14 to 17.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Clothing Chances For Men

Two excellent chances, in fact, if they happen to appeal to your present needs.

Red Golf Coats—the sure mark of the "Class A" player—off the links. Have seen them used as a gay and festive sort of house-coat, too. Well made and handsome; regular $8.50 and $10 Coats

AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH

Washable Waistcoats—double and single-breasted—give an aspect of variety to your Summer suit. All sorts of cool wash materials; $3 to $5 kinds,

AT TWO DOLLARS EACH

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wash Suits For Boys

A short Saturday's selling will account for all we have left of these two groups of Boys' Washable Suits. So a timely word of warning to parents who wish to profit by these—Come this morning.

Materials are handsome imported drills, pique and galatea. The lots are—

Sailor Suits, sizes 5 to 12 years.
Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 2½ to 6 years.

Regular $2 to $5 values, at

$1.25 A SUIT

Then a group of White and Colored Shirtees, to wear instead of a full-length shirt. Some with cuffs to match. Sizes 5 to 10 years; formerly 35c and 45c each; now 2 for 25c.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Girls' Summer Frocks

Enticingly Priced

The new prices on these charmingly attractive Summer Dresses for Girls of 6 to 12 years, don't begin to express their real value adequately. But it's time their pretty styles were being effectively displayed by little wearers—so we've set down all these

$7.50 to $12 Dresses at $5

Materials are linen pique and lawn, in white and dainty colors. There's the greatest possible variety in style and trimming. There are some particularly attractive white lawn dresses, for afternoon or evening wear, in the lot.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Imported Waist-Patterns

Re-Priced

Just twenty of them—hand-embroidered, in charming designs, on sheer but serviceable fabric. They have embroidered bands for cuffs, embroidered collars and fronts; and the waists are shaped, ready to be put together. Colors are white, tan, light blue, pink, heliotrope and black on white.

Unlaundered, and consequently rather rumpled; but the first washing will remedy that. And the new prices average half—

$4 to $7, instead of $8 to $15

It's really an odd chance to pick up a beautiful waist for a song.

Broadway.

Hammocks

Lawn Swings, Croquet

For the active or passive enjoyment of the lawn—according to your taste. And even croquet isn't so very active—one of its strong recommendations as an August game.

Nobody that loves comfort need be argued with on the merits, in general, of hammocks. Suffice it to say, that the Wanamaker Hammocks, as well as the other things for the lawn, have decided merits in particular—of which moderate prices are not the least. As, for instance:

Hammocks

At $1—Open and canvas weave, with pillow spreader and two end bars; 40x80 in.

At $1.50—Canvas weave, with pillow spreader, valance and two end bars; 40x80 in.

At $3—Canvas weave, with tufted pillow spreader, two end bars and wide valance; 42x84 in.

At $4.50—Canvas weave, with pillow spreader, two end bars and wide valance; assorted colors; 44x88 in.

Lawn Swings

Paris Lawn Swings:
6 ft. high, model for two children, $4.
8 ft. high, model for two adults, with double frame; very strong; $5.50.
10 ft. high, model for four adults, with double frame; very strong; $8.50.

Eagle Steel Swing:
With canopy, for four adults, $12.75.

Croquet Sets

At 90c—Eight hard-wood mallets and eight balls, full set of wickets and stakes.

At $1.50—Eight hard-wood mallets and eight balls, full set of wickets and stakes, extra finish.

At $2—Eight maple mallets and eight balls; heavy stakes and wickets.

At $7.50—Eight long dogwood mallets, white enamel wickets, heavy stakes and extra finish balls.

At $10—Eight boxwood mallets and balls, heavy copperwire wickets and sockets and heavy stakes.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Men's Shoes (high heels).

5.00 Blucher Oxfords, 2.65.

Our own stock reduced.

4.00 Oxfords at 1.98.

1,200 pairs this season's newest styles.

8.00 Custom Shoes, 4.98 and 5.98. High heels, outside swing and pointed sole.

Swell Straw Hats at ½

Rough Sailors, 49c., worth 1.50.
Sennet Sailors, 95c., worth 2.00.

Panamas, 3.90, were 8.00.

Porto Ricos, 1.49, worth 3.00.

Getting late, we want to clear the shelves.
Pearl Soft Hats, new shapes.
Golf and Yacht Caps.

Men's Furnishings.

White Negligee Shirts, (pleated bosoms), 79c., worth 1.50.

A big lot, all sizes, Black Belts, 39c., worth 75c., with nickel buckles.

Mercerized Lace Underwear, 1.19, worth 2.50.

French Balbriggans, 49c., worth 75c.
American Lisle, 49c., worth 75c.

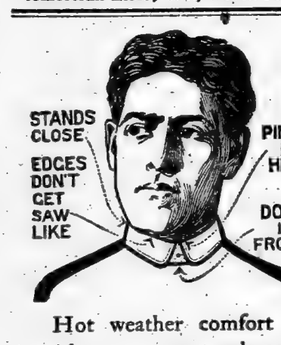

Hot weather comfort depends more upon one's collar than most men are aware of. The shape illustrated above combines both style and ease. Ask for Cluett "Aldine' 25c or Arrow "Ashbourne" 15c.

They fit Cluett or Monarch Shirts, or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 2 P. M. TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS

Mr. Pain has pleasure in announcing a SPECIAL FIREWORKS DISPLAY, THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, IN HONOR OF THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD THE 7TH, A Grand Display for a Great Occasion.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. FLORODORA (With an Immense Cast & Chorus. 4 P. M. Mat. To-day

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"A really charming picture."—Tribune.
5th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT
Japanese Comic Opera THE MIKADO. Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. TO-MORROW THE DEFENDER

SANTOS-DUMONT AIR SHIP. Number 6—the ship that sailed around the Eiffel Tower, on exhibition day and evening at Brighton Beach previous to M. Santos' flight. Demonstrations hourly. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The greatest rural drama ever written.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
PRICES. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Matinees To-day and Wed., 2. Ev. 8:15.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Conterno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. "THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all.
Soloist, John Cheshire, fifteen years harpist to H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh.

Kaltenborn Concerts.—To-night (Sat.). John Cheshire, the world's greatest harpist, plays special request solo in commemoration of King Edward VII. Coronation.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes. 11th week. Columbus Ave. and 66th Street.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way. and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Thes. Ev. 8:15. Mt. To-day, 2:15 14th Week Lederer's gaiety The Wild Rose

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Ev. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. H. HENRY'S MINSTRELS. OPENS TO-NIGHT.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. (15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. TO-DAY. | Creatore and Band of 60.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS.—To-day, two games, one admission; beginning at 1:45 o'clock, Chicago vs. New York. Adm. 50 cents.

3D AVE. THEA. | MAT. TO-DAY. GYPSY JACK. | Next Week—The Limited Mail.

State Fair's $10,000 Premium List.

The premium list for the sixtey-second horse exhibition of the New York State Fair Association, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 8 to 13, hasbeen issued, with a total of $10,000 offered in premiums for about 100 hundred classes divided among every breed of horse. The chief classes provided for are the thoroughbred, the standard bred trotter, the hackney, coach horses, draft animals, heavy harness horses, Shetland and other ponies, harness and saddle classes for both horses and ponies, and special competitions for hunters and jumpers. All classes are open to the world under the rules of the State Fair Association. The entries will close Monday Aug. 25.

LAWN TENNIS MEET ENDS

H. L. and R. F. Doherty Defeat Ward and Davis in International Final.

THOUSANDS SAW THE GAME

Score Was Three Sets to One Against Americans, Who Were Outpointed at Best Strokes.

The international lawn tennis championship for the doubles passed to the famous Doherty brothers yesterday out of the holding of Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, the Americans. Only four sets were necessary to decide the match for the title, and these were played on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, Eighty-fifth Street and the Shore Road, Bay Ridge. The final score was: 3—6, 10—8, 6—3, 6—4.

England's former champions at this style of game won their victory rather easily from the American experts. A close competition was looked for, but in this the followers of the sport were disappointed. In practice on the previous day Ward and Davis had shown top form against the Wrenn brothers, and it was argued that the match would at least go to five sets. Had the Englishmen hit the ball with more force in the opening set only three sets would have been needed.

The contest was the most remarkable tennis match ever played on the courts of this country. Repeatedly the defending team of American players fairly dazzled the Britons by the brilliancy of their play, but it was the fable of the hare and the tortoise over again. The plodding, painstaking players won the prize for which they strove. The Englishmen scored by their steadiness and accuracy and their ability to keep pegging along in the face of some downright discouraging work in the early part of the match. The real ability of the Dohertys lay in their passing strokes. By these they overcame Ward and Davis in nearly every rally at the net. To the surprise of the experts, the Dohertys outlobbed the Americans in the second set, when they were hard pressed for the points.

Surely such a gathering of spectators never before sat about a tennis court in this country. There was certainly 7,000 present, and all were keen for every point of the match. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his brothers Archie and Kermit kept score and led off in the applause that greeted every telling stroke of the contestants. At the close of the competition, when it became evident that the Englishmen were winning, the vast crowd began to show its partisan spirit, and in every way tried to put heart into the American players. Davis made so many errors at the critical moments, however, that Ward was unable to extract him from the difficult positions, and the doubles title was lost to America.

Capt. W. H. Collins, manager of the English team, said that in his estimation the best men had won throughout the series, and, while he was sorry they had failed to lift the challenge cup this year, the Britons were by no means discouraged, and would gladly make another trial. Whether or not it would be next year it was impossible for him to say. The English Lawn Tennis Association had sent over its three best men—H. L. Doherty, champion of all England in the singles; R. F. Doherty, and Dr. Joshua Pim, both former champions at the game.

Ward and Davis were the first out on the field, and they practiced for a while to warm up. There was no trace of lameness about Davis. A little later the Dohertys came over from the clubhouse. As had been the case in all the singles matches, the service went to the Americans. Ward began the play, and Davis made the first point by smashing the ball past H. L. Doherty at terrific speed. A roar of approval rose from the spectators. Only a moment more and Davis cross-courted the ball for the point. Again the opportunity presented itself, and Davis smashed in one of those kills that were of surpassing brilliancy when they went right. But the trouble was that the ball went out or into the net in the majority of instances, and this was fatal to the chances of the Americans. The third time the ball went wide of the court lines, and the crowd groaned. Ward got in a place shot and a pass, and the first game was won for the Americans.

The Dohertys were slow in getting started. At first their drives lacked length and their attempts to place were not as accurate as was necessary. The running in of Ward and Davis behind the service disconcerted them, especially as both of the Americans were using the reverse stroke with telling effect, frequently scoring in aces on the service. The set had a speedy ending, Ward and Davis taking it at 6—3.

In the second set the tide turned. The opening game was over in a brief period and the crowd wondered how the Dohertys had ever won it so easily. They had simply tried out Davis and found him the weak end of the team. The Dohertys popped up short, slow lobbs which Davis banged into the net in a way that threatened to wrench it from its fastenings. Ward earned the next game on an ace, a cross shot, and a lobb that Doherty could not return. The third point of this game brought out a queer ruling, for which the umpire was criticised. In trying for a return, R. F. Doherty ran into a linesman. He could not strike the ball properly and the umpire ordered the point re-played. There was an abundance of sharp volleying in the following three games, and then the Britons began to make use of the lobb that surprised even the most knowing of the American players.

From this point on it was an ever-changing series of deuce and vantage play. The Americans would get the vantage game and be within a stroke of victory in the next game only to be beaten off by the phenominel steadiness of the Englishmen. Some of the rallies were of a most sensational character. Davis weakened at the close of the set and Ward could not carry the set alone with the result that the Britons won the set at 10—8, and their star victory dawned. The third and fourth sets found the Americans fading from the contest. In every game the Dohertys were coming in stronger. They kept Ward and Davis on the run in fine style with just enough of tempting opportunities to smash to score on their errors. When it came to the rallies at the net the Englishmen played all around their opponents.

When the fourth set was started it was evident that the rest had benefited the Yankee players. Davis began to play more steadily. The good work of Davis lasted only through the first game. Then he took to batting the ball outside, and the Britons were in high glee. It was their match. Davis earned the game by two sensational bits of racquet work, a smash and a cross-court drive, but this was the last gasp of the retiring international champions. The Dohertys were as steady as could be in the next two games, and, despite the most desperate efforts of Ward, the Englishmen rallied point after point until they had earned the victory. The result does not change the holding of the Challenge Cup, which remains in this country by the three victories scored in the singles. The score:

FIRST SET.

	Points. Games.
Doherty brothers, England— 2 3 3 4 2 4 4 4 2—28	3
Ward and Davis, America— 4 5 5 1 4 0 6 2 4—31	6

SECOND SET.

Doherty brothers, England— 4 0 1 1 4 4 4 1 5 0 4 5 4 4 5 2 4 4—56	10
Ward and Davis, America— 1 4 4 4 0 1 0 4 3 4 1 7 0 6 3 4 1 1—48	8

THIRD SET.

Doherty brothers, England— 4 2 4 1 4 4 4 4 4—31	6
Ward and Davis, America— 0 4 2 4 0 1 1 6 2—20	3

FOURTH SET.

Doherty brothers, England— 2 5 8 4 1 5 1 5 5 4—38	6
Ward and Davis, America— 4 3 4 0 4 3 4 7 3 1—33	4

Umpire—Fred S. Mansfield.

Lawn Tennis Finals at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 8.—The eighth annual tournament of the Norfolk Tennis Association was brought to a close to-night, when the winners in the several events were presented with trophies. An enthusiastic audience, numbering 500, watched the play this afternoon. Tallant, who put up an excellent exhibition against Perry in the semi-finals, weakened in the finals and barely escaped defeat. Summary:

Singles.—Semi-Finals—Tallant beat Perry, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles.—Semi-Finals—Mallory and Leroy beat Johnson and Blythe, 7—5, 6—3.

Consolation.—Semi-Final—Mallory beat McBurney, 6—2, 6—Love.

Doubles.—Finals—Perry and Blagden beat Mallory and Leary, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Consolation.—Finals—Mallory beat Leroy, 1—6, 6—1, 7—5.

The Runner-Up Prize was awarded to F. W. Cole of Hartford.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; L. M. Mayer, cloaks, suits, and waists; E. D. Stauffer, sporting goods, books, and sheet music; 65 Fourth Avenue.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, and waists; B. M. Elzas, millinery, ribbons, and ladies' neckwear; E. Boltz, house-furnishing goods; Mr. Martin, silks and dress goods; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; C. F. Omason, cloaks, suits, and waists, 458 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Rogers, McKnight & Co., Dallas, Texas; M. J. Rogers, cloaks and suits; 415 Broadway.

Rogers, Harris & Co., Dallas, Texas; J. F. Cator, notions; 415 Broadway.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. M. Nole, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. L. Bleson, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Springer, linens; 196 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Willis Jobbing Company, Augusta, Ga.; J. T. Willis, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan & Bullarkey, Augusta, Ga.; J. A. Mullarkey, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. O. Sprowl, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Weldon, furniture; Hotel Imperial.

Faby-Schantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Headon Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Headon, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Bannon & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Bannon, dry goods; W. H. Triblock, millinery and cloaks; Astor House.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, leather goods, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Holland House.

Curtis, S. C., Sons, Company, Lafayette, Ind.; A. H. Curtis, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Matthews Brothers, Waxahachie, Texas; S. Y. Matthews, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, hosiery, underwear, notions and jewelry; Hotel Vendome.

Myer, Wise & Katchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Kaichen, dry goods, 112 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wells, H., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; P. M. Hallo, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bloom Brothers, Clarksville, Vt.; S. Bloom, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Duker, W. J., Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; W. T. Duker, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys; F. D. Fox, candy; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. P. Leavens, furnishing goods, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Saul, Marcus, Fort Wayne, Ind.; I. Seelberg, clothing, cloaks, and furs.

Blake, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Aanson, dry goods.

Thorn, F., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Thorn, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Tharn, I., Cairo, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Deuring, M. G., Edinburgh, Ind.; general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.

Fayne, J. A., & Co., Coleman, Texas; C. M. Fain, dry goods; 102 Waverley Place.

Baum Brothers, Norfolk, Neb.; D. Baum, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Roberts & Caldwell, Danville, Ky.; T. N. Roberts, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lahr-Bacon Company, The, Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Bacon, dry goods; H. G. Day, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Nokemis National Bank, Nokemis, Ill.; George Sippell, banker; Grand Union Hotel.

Hartman & Torrey Mercantile Company, Brookfield, Mo.; H. Tovey, dry goods; S. P. Hartman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Waterhouse, Rufus, Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Solomon, men's neckwear; Westminster Hotel.

Timothy & Gilgan, Nashville, Tenn.; dry goods; John Gilgan, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Nielson, J. E., Oxford, Miss.; dry goods.

Trigg, Allen, Oxford, Miss.; dry goods.

Middleton, J. D., Greenville, Texas; groceries.

Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods, carpets, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; Mamie Hasselbach, dry goods; Jennie Kernick, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; B. A. Frank, dry goods; L. Frank, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Bloomfield, V. I. C., Winchester, Ky.; dry goods and clothing; Westminster Hotel.

"Emporium, The," Indianapolis, Ind.; Harry Raphael, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Millar, F. W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Millar, dry goods; Hoth Gerard.

Shauholtzer, D. A., Palmyra, Mo.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cacharias & Keiffer, Madill, Indian Territory; D. Keiffer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Bernheim, S., Pueblo, Col.; cloaks and suits; Belvedere Hotel.

Cornhauser, Alex, & Co., Madison, Wis.; Alex Cornhauser, dry goods; 101 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Nelson, The N. P. Company, Galesburg, Ill.; Alice Williams, dry goods; 20 West Eighth Street.

Johnson, The O. T., Company, Galesburg, Ill.; Anna Wenquist, dry goods; 20 West Eighth Street.

Obert Brothers, Durand, Mich.; J. C. Obert, dry goods; 4 St. Charles Place, Brooklyn.

Ehrman, J. W., Detroit, Mich.; L. Ehrman, ladies' waists.

Kohns & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. B. Kohns, men's tailors; Hotel Imperial.

Lowenberg, L., St. Joseph, Mo.; I. Lowenberg, department store.

Landsburg, S. W., Versailles, Ky.; department store; Grand Union Hotel.

Schwenker, M. B., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. L. Schwenker, millinery.

Lapowski, I. & N., El Paso, Texas; N. Lapowski, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hartman, F. W., Chillicothe, Mo.; dry goods, shoes, and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Chapman, R. E., Utica, Ohio; dry goods; 219 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

Roth, George J., & Co., Boonville, Ind.; George J. Roth, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Morrison, J. F., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. M. Barker, cloaks, suits, and furs; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Rosenheim, R. F., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Rosenheim, millinery; Grenoble Hotel.

Vogt Dry Goods Company, The, Springfield, Ill.; S. C. Deaver, dry goods; John W. Vogt, dry goods.

Miller & Barley, Marion, Ind.; Mollie Cook, millinery; Hoffman House.

Stryker, John, Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Ramsey Brothers, Carthage, Mo.; A. A. Ramsey, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Ramsey Brothers, Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory; Robert W. Ramsey, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Mrs. H. M. Molby, St. Paul, Minn., dressmaking; Hotel Cadillac.

Rothschild, J., & Sons, Connorsville, Ind.; J. Rothschild, department store.

Ellbogen, Stein, Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Finnigan, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. O'Brien, drugs; St. Denis Hotel.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ida T. Blumenstiel, millinery.

Bowsky, George, Brookhaven, Miss.; clothing and furnishing; Hoffman House.

Rauch, Hugo, Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert Schiller, department store; Hoffman House.

Pearlman, B., Valdosta, Ga., general store; St. Denis Hotel.

Lazarus Brothers, Quitman, Ga.; G. Lazarus, general store; St. Denis Hotel.

Shaw, L. B., Gladstone, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Roland.

Brown, Mrs. B., Beaumont, Texas; ladies' goods; Grand Hotel.

Kapp, E., Detroit, Mich.; L. Simon, dry goods.

Krauseman, Walter, & Kuber, Detroit, Mich.; E. C. Taber, general merchandise.

Roliman & Son Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; K. Joseph, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Taft, John H., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John H. Taft, dry goods; Francis Philipps, dry goods; E. A. Burdick, dry goods; 529 Broadway.

Klein, Z., Chicago, Ill.; A. Cleary, cloaks; 406 Broadway.

Layne, Ada, Hopkinsville, Ky.; millinery.

Schulz, Emma, Hopkinsville, Ky.; millinery.

Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Agnus Rosenbeck, millinery; Miss Anna Menzies, millinery; 39 West Twenty-fifth Street.

McMarus, Margaret, Springfield, Ill.; cloaks; Hotel Earlington.

Robinson, F., Shreveport, La.; drugs.

Hirsch, Wickwire & Parks, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Miller, clothing; 499 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

Lorch & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Tom L. Johnson, cloaks.

Roberts, C. D., & Co., Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. P. D. Stanley, cloaks; Sarah M. Bandy, waists; Kensington Hotel.

Doerr, Mrs. Emma, Cincinnati, Ohio, millinery; Charles E. Doerr, millinery.

Silberstern & Bondy Company, Duluth, Minn.; Jacob N. Gidding, cloaks; Nathaniel Gidding, rugs, &c.; Audubon Hotel.

Delano & Son, Princeton, Ill.; C. H. Delano, groceries; Earlington Hotel.

Presswell & Washburn, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Cogan, wall paper; Gilsey House.

Anderson, S. W., Greensboro, Ky.; J. E. Arnold, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; W. C. Trainum, dress goods; 150 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Mason, Brackney Company, Sherman, Texas; M. F. Brackney, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Buck, George N., Mattoon, Ill.; C. A. Dubener, dry goods; Everett House.

Peers, Val., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Woodlin, C. W., & Co., Lancaster, Ohio; C. W. Woodin, dry goods.

Worley, T. A., & Son, Covington, Ohio; George Worley, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schenck, A. E., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Zunmer, gentlemen's furnishings; 730 Broadway.

Albertain, F., Peoria, Ill.; carpets; Hotel Albert.

Schiffgen & Block, (Inc.,) Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Zinser, dry goods; William Schwartzer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles A. Schaffer, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Scherer, I., Texarkana, Ark.; dry goods and clothing; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Simon Wolf, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Condon & Co., Coffeyville, Kan.; W. N. Condon, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Levy, R. E., Cleveland, Ohio; wholesale notions; 152 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. T. B. Hannon, cloaks and suits; 39 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Willson, The, Company, Bozeman, Mont.; Mrs. R. M. Reinhardt, millinery; 20 East Forty-sixth Street.

Ealang & Levine, Fargo, N. D.; A. Joseph, dry goods.

City Drug Store, Farmington, Mo.; G. W. Grover, drugs and sundries; Hotel Rossmore.

Back, Joe D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; William Back, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Newman Brothers, Mystic, Iowa; W. H. Newman, dry goods and notions.

Garrette Brothers, La Porte, Ind.; Fred T. Rench, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Deardorff & Poore, Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardorff, dry goods; Portland Hotel.

Harry Frank's Sons, Gallipolis, Ohio; J. H. Frank, clothing; Percy J. Ashworth, clothing; Portland Hotel.

McNaughton, W. A., Muncie, Ind.; Minnie Adair, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Nelson, J. L., Stillwater, Minn.; Thomas N. Nelson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Drexel, J., Green Bay, Wis.; dry goods.

Cole's Racket, Roodhouse, Ill.; C. E. Cole, general merchandise; the Raleigh.

Bostina, George, Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods.

Van Houton, Leonard, Chicago, Ill.; Lizzie Van Houton, confectionery.

Schmitt & Seachman, Danville, Ill.; Miss E. Baum, dry goods; Miss L. Baum, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

McVeigh-Barclay Dry Goods Company, Chillicothe, Mo.; J. H. Barclay, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Dooley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Dooley, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wonsef, William W., Rockford, Ill.; manufacturer's agent.

Mooney, Carrie, Lexington, Ky.; millinery; 338 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Holland, B., Lexington, Ky.; millinery; 338 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Hanson, C. B., Company, Gallipolis, Ohio; Maude Dennison, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; Albert Marting, dry goods; F. L. Marting, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Schachme, M., & Son, Chillicothe, Ohio; Richard Schachme, dry goods.

Murphy & Co., Stillwater, Minn.; M. L. Murphy, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Marshall, Mrs. W. E., McKinney, Texas; millinery; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.

McKinstrey, Mrs. Lillie, Honey Grove, Texas; millinery; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Celeste Millinery Parlors, Greenville; Miss Mary Chance, millinery.

Meyerhoff, A., Hallettsville, Texas; dry goods.

Egger, D., Waxahachie, Texas; dry goods; E. Egger, dry goods.

Kerr's Department Store, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Kerr; Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, dry goods and millinery; 44 East Thirtieth Street.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, The, Decatur, Ill.; John J. Maloney, dry goods.

Capital Mercantile Company, The, Pierre, S. D.; Mrs. N. Fay, dry goods.

Capital Mercantile Company, Pierre, S. D.; N. N. Farr, millinery.

Openhym, William, & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Gurley, silks.

Thomas, John W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. D. Adams, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller & Barclay, Marion, Ind.; Ed. T. Tillman, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

McFarlane, R. W., Greenwood, Ark.; general merchandise; Parkview, N. Y.

St. Louis Pants Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Kahn, pants; 20 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; John J. Ryan, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Morse, T. W., & Co., Taylor, Texas; T. W. Morse, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Mary Murphy, millinery; Mery Barrett, corsets; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Welleck, Charles E., St. Louis, Mo.; linings and trimmings; F. Busson, laces; 326 Lexington Avenue.

Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; E. L. Cahen, fancy goods; Holley House.

McBride, W. M., Greenville, Texas, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Coulson, Glen A., Greenville, Texas, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boykin, J. M., Greenville, Texas, hardware; Broadway Central Hotel.

Purvin, J., Farmersville, Texas; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Innis, Bullene & Hackman, Lawrence, Kan.; H. P. Bullene, dry goods; George Innes, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ida S. Keefer, ribbons; Mary E. Keefer, corsets; 241 West Fourteenth Street.

Burns, Miss J. A., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Delaney, millinery.

Campbell, J. S., & Co., Waxahachie, Texas; T. M. Holland, dry goods; J. S. Campbell, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Adams, P., Covington, Ky.; M. Adams, dry goods; 1402 First Avenue.

Comstock Avenue Fur Company, Peoria, Ill.; G. W. Avery, furniture and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Logan, D. F., Independence, Ia.; dry goods; Mamie Logan, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Kratzenstein, D., Gladstone, Mich.; dry goods; Mrs. I. Kratzenstein, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Cornell & Bacon, Gainesville, Texas; William Bacon, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burley & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Stone, china; Hotel Cadillac.

Henicke, C., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. G. Bergman, china; Hotel Cadillac.

Bulenson, J., Helena, Ark.; jewelry; 37 Maiden Lane.

Krom, L., Merrill, Wis.; Harry Krom, clothing, 749 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Harris, H., Merrill, Wis.; dry goods; 749 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Ray & Elliott, Belton, Texas; S. M. Ray, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ofner, Samuel, & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Ofner, clothing; Astor House.

Rogers-McNight Company, Arlington, Texas; A. J. Rogers, department store; Empire Hotel.

Famous, The, Fort Worth and Calesta, Texas; Miss Gladys Rogers, shoes and dry goods; Empire Hotel.

Rogers-Harris Company, Dallas, Texas; John T. Cate, department store; Empire Hotel.

Columbus Pharmaceutical Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Whitford, drugs; Herald Square Hotel.

Drosten, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.; William A. Hecker, jewelery; Manhattan Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, (New York Life Building.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps:

Capt. Cornelius De W. Willcox from the One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Eighty-third Company.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, from the Eighty-third Company to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Company.

Capt. Osmond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Sheridan and Sea Girt, N. J., on official business for the purpose of witnessing the approaching rifle contests of the army at the first-named place and of the National Guard at the latter place.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Logan for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail:

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry.

Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon.

Major William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Frederic D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry, recorder.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City and New London, on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps.

Capt. Claude H. Miller, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to West Point, New York, for duty at the Academy.

First Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty at West Point, to take effect upon the arrival at the Academy of Capt. Miller, when he will proceed to join his troop.

Second Lieut. George R. R. D. MacGregor, Eighteenth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Logan at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Commissions have been issued as follows:

Paymaster—T. S. O'Leary, July 31, 1902.

Passed Assistant Paymasters—R. M. Goldsborough, and E. C. Tobey, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) July 31.

ENSIGNS.

C. P. Snyder,	G. W. Steele, Jr.,
C. R. Kear,	S. H. R. Doyle,
J. B. De Frees,	W. K. Riddle,
W. G. Mitchell,	W. S. Case,
J. J. Hyland,	W. N. Jeffers,
S. W. Bryant,	J. W. Timmons,
E. S. Jackson,	J. G. Shursh,
W. F. Bricker,	C. S. Freeman,
H. L. Wyman,	R. L. Berry,
D. P. Mannix,	H. C. Cocke,
A. B. Keating,	R. A. Abernathy,
C. T. Wade,	H. Ellis,
H. T. Winston,	F. D. Berrien,
F. R. Natle,	J. H. Comfort,
E. P. Svarx,	P. Foley,
W. Smith,	B. T. Bulmer,
J. C. Kress,	E. E. Scranton,
J. J. Hellweg,	J. W. Schoenfeld,
R. Morris,	C. L. Arnold,
J. D. Wainwright,	S. Gannon.
H. K. Cage,	

All commissions dated Aug. 1.

Second Lieutenant Marine Corps—W. K. Wortman, Aug. 1.

Lieutenants, (junior grade)—H. E. Yarnell, N. L. Jones, W. R. White, G. Chase, C. T. Owens, and W. C. Asserson, commissions dated Aug. 1.

Lieut. Commander B. T. Walling is ordered to the navy yard, New York, for temporary duty in equipment department.

Transfers on Asiatic Station:

Lieut. H. G. McFarland, Monocacy to Kentucky.

Midshipmen C. M. Simmers, D. A. Weaver, and N. E. Nichols, Buffalo to New York.

Midshipman J. L. Hileman, New York to Princeton.

Midshipmen R. Wallace, Jr., and R. M. Griswold, Buffalo to Rainbow.

Midshipman H. Ellis, Albany to Gen. Alava.

Midshipman J. O. Fischer, Buffalo to Albay.

Lieut. (junior grade) F. E. Ridgley and Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman, Annapolis to Buffalo.

Midshipman T. R. Kurtz, Calamianes to Annapolis.

Midshipman G. Darst, Buffalo to Annapolis.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Arayat to Solace.

Midshipman G. Nightingale, Arayat to Yorktown.

Midshipman J. H. Comfost, Basco to Samar.

Lieut. P. N. Olmstead, Calamianes to Yorktown.

Lieut. Commander W. I. Chambers, Frolic to Solace.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham, Frolic to Villalobos.

Ensign E. C. Kalbfus, General Alava to Buffalo.

Lieut. L. C. Bertolette, Isla de Cuba to Quiros.

NATIONAL ROWING RACES

Thirtieth Annual Regatta Opened at Worcester, Mass.

NOTED CREWS IN CONTESTS

Results of First Day Gave Two Championships to New York and Two to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—The famous rowing course on Lake Quinsigamond to-day celebrated a revival of the old times on this splendid sheet of water where noted college races have been fought and where the fastest scullers of the world have contested. The occasion was the opening of the thirtieth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Clubs from all the rowing centres of this country and Canada were represented by their best crews, and the first contests were decided to-day before the largest crowd that Worcester has ever turned out for such an event.

Nothing disturbed the evenness of arrangements as far as the oarsmen were concerned. The races were on time and were finished without the slightest hitch. There was not the semblance of a foul in any of the races, notwithstanding all, with one exception, were rowed over the mile and a half course with a turn mark out and home journeys of three-fourths of a mile each. The crowd had excellent opportunities for viewing this regatta. The causeway which crosses this inland lake was thronged, for at its edge all of the races except one started and finished, the exception being the straightaway mile and a half for the intermediate eight-oared shells. This race was not completed until after 6 o'clock, but the crowd remained until it saw the Pennsylvania Barge crew swing down in the lead, with another Philadelphia crew second and the Wachusetts third.

The third crew was the one to which the New England throng pinned its faith, for the eight is composed of Worcester High School boys, and they row from the club of which young Ned Ten Eyck is a member, and are proteges of the great amateur sculler. Ten Eyck was much in evidence during the race. Speculation was rife as to his absence from the regatta programme, but he stated that he has buckled down to business now and hardly thinks he will do any competitive rowing again. He was greatly disappointed when the "little fellows," as he called them, were beaten, but he paid a high tribute to the coach of the winning crew, Dan Galavaugh, when he said: "That Philadelphia crew is better than lots of seniors I have seen, and they do the old reliable Schuylkill River stroke."

PHILADELPHIA CREWS LED.

This race was easily the feature of the day. Eight crews originally had entered, but two withdrew, and while it was originally the intention to row the race in two heats, it was finally decided to row the six boats in one race and finish the contest at once.

It was good sport from start to finish. None had any complaint to make about the start, for all got away together. The wind, which had been blowing from the west all the afternoon, thus sweeping across the course, veered just before the eights came down and helped the time, for it blew straight at the backs of the boats, this fact somewhat accounting for the fast time, 7:37¼, though another thing which few knew was that the committee cut some hundred yards from the course of this race, so as to allow all six crews to row at once and without crowding at the start. A wary individual getting hold of the information made more than a few wagers to the effect that the winner would beat 7:50, which is exceptional time for a mile and a half on lake water. The unsuspecting ones were victimized and did not realize the swindle until too late to catch the man with the money.

Knowledge of the form of the winning Pennsylvania crew had preceded it to Worcester, so the Philadelphians were favorites at even money against the field. At no stage of the race were they in danger of defeat, but the repeated spurts and bursts of speed of the other crews kept the Barge Club crew hard at work. Five of the crews were in at the last and shared the greeting which was given by the steam craft and the thousands in skiffs and on shore, but the St. Alphonsus Association crew of Boston early was out of the fight, and while the boys rowed hard all the way down the course, they were far in the rear when the gun boomed announcing the completion of the race. The Fairmount boat was a scant length to the rear of the winning craft, and Wachusett was far up on this boat, with the Atalanta and New York Athletic Club crews lapped and struggling.

As a result of to-day's races, two of the championship trophies go to New York, two to Philadelphia, one to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and one to Baltimore. Both of the New York victories were easy for the winners. Though there was more of a contest in the race for the intermediate pairs, in which the Harlem Rowing Club's crew won with a good margin, the lads had to work harder than the Bohemians, who won the senior doubles.

VICTORY FOR HARLEM OARSMEN.

Three crews started in the first-named race, all from the Harlem River. There was less time lost at the start of this race than any other of the day, all three crews getting away together, but in twenty strokes the Harlem had a lead which was maintained throughout. The Nonpareil crew had the Shrewsbury shore of the lake, and while they had the worst of the wind-disturbed water, their steering was somewhat faulty and lost them much valuable distance. Harlem in the meantime steered excellently, though they splashed considerably, but attended to business all the way to the turn and home again. The Lone Stars, perceiving the difficulty in the Nonpareil boat, attempted to get a show for second place, but the strength was not there, and they dropped back. The Harlems won by about two and a half lengths, though they looked to have been able to have bettered that advantage.

True form was shown by the first Bohemian Boat Club crew in the senior doubles event. This is the crew which lost a race on July 4 at Philadelphia through an unfortunate decision by the referee. Their superiority was so apparent then over the other crews that the New York club induced the boys to try in the other regattas. This confidence was borne out by the vicweek, and the blue ribbon event of the class tory in the Northwestern Regatta last of the New York Athletic Club, and it was never dangerous, either as to form or steering.

The senior fours furnished the real scientific contest of the day, and also the surprise of the regatta so far. The Vesper crew of Philadelphia, taken from the eight which won such a brilliant victory in Paris several years ago, was the favorite, though in the race was the Winnipeg four of Manitoba, which was known to be good. During more than half of the actual contest the victory was conceded to the Philadelphians, for from the start to the turn the Quakers had a commanding lead. After that the Northerners came with an irresistible rush, and, having got their bearings, in the turn was had with the steering feature of the coxswain craft. The Vespers, on the other hand, steered perfectly, but they were out-rowed, for on the way to the turn the Canadians went from one side of the lake to the other, and in turning they went on the stake at the opposite side of the line to the one which corresponded with their starting buoy. Fortunately no foul occurred as a result of the Winnipegs' bad judgment, as the Clifton crew from Staten Island, which was rowing, but was hardly a factor in the race, might have been hampered by the action of the Winnipegs. The New Yorkers, however, were practically out of the contest before the turn was in sight.

The Vespers got their buoy first, but when the crews started for home it was seen that the Canadians had gained remarkably and immediately started after the Philadelphians, who still seemed to have the race in hand. The Winnipegs increased their stroke and crawled up gradually on the Philadelphians, who couldn't keep them off. Slowly and surely they gained on the Vesper boat, and before the last half mile of the course was traversed the Winnipegs had the lead. Once big John Exley set the pace up a couple of notches.

Intermediate Singles.—First Heat—West Philadelphia Boat Club, W. B. West; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, John L. Joachim; Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, W. Graham, Boston Athletic Club, Ernest George. Won by George, West second. Time—11:02, (not official;) both qualify. Second Heat—Philadelphia Barge Club, E. F. Rivinus; Shawmut Rowing Club, Boston, Thomas W. Healy; Institute Boat Club, Newark, J. J. Coburn; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, H. H. Crowley; Union Boat Club, Boston, George O. Clark. Won by Crowley, Rivinus second, Clark third. Time—10:45¼.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—New York Athletic Club—Bow, G. Smyth; No. 2, S. F. Martin; No. 3, W. F. Copeland; stroke, H. A. Moore, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia—Bow, C. W. Frech; No. 2, J. Fitzharris; No. 3, H. E. Rowe; stroke, G. Althorn. Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore—Bow, E. G. Freeburger; No. 2, R. G. Brine; No. 3, C. L. Carmine; stroke, F. Dodson. Atalanta Boat Club, New York—Bow, W. Faderline; No. 2, W. Varley; No. 3, M. Segnitz; stroke, J. McCormick. Won by Ariel Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club second, Atalanta third. Time—9:20¼.

Senior Pair-Oared Shells.—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, (Two Crews)—Bow, Harry Debracke; stroke, John O. Exley; bow, Joseph Dempsey; stroke, Frank Shell. Won by crew of Exley and Debracke. Time—11:02.

Intermediate Pair Oared Shells.—Lone Star Boat Club, New York; bow, A. J. Myers; stroke, S. G. Stern.

Harlem Rowing Club, New York; bow, John Schultz; stroke, George Scofield.

Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York; bow, Charles H. Hoffman; stroke, Adolph Kroll. Won by Harlem Rowing Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club second. Time—10:31.

Senior Four-oared Shells.—Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island, N. Y.; bow, George S. Scofield; 2, Otto Von Dannenburg; 3, Charles Henderson; stroke, Fred C. Townsend.

Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba; bow, S. E. Richards; 2, C. W. Johnstone; 3, F. H. Bole; stroke, C. S. Riley.

Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; bow, H. Debracke; 2, Edward Marsh; 3, W. Carr; stroke, J. O. Exley. Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Vesper Boat Club second. Time—8:55¼.

Senior Double Sculls.—First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; bow, Frank Vesely; stroke, Fred Budrie.

New York Athletic Club; bow, B. L. Zimm; stroke, J. R. Anderson. Won by First Bohemian Club. Time—9:34.

Intermediate Eight-oared Shells.—Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester; bow, R. W. Flint; 2, R. W. Crother; 3, T. F. Gleason; 4, C. S. Morse; 5, H. S. Crandall; 6, J. F. Macklin; 7, E. H. Moore; stroke, R. D. Vaughn; coxswain, W. Williams.

Atalanta Boat Club, New York—Bow, F. Cormick; 2, E. S. Innet; 3, J. McCormick; 4, F. Kloepfer; 5, W. Varley; 6, M. Segnitz; 7, H. Herm; stroke, W. Faderline; coxswain, C. Beeck, Jr.

Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia—Bow, W. A. Magee; 2, W. P. Lemmon; 3, H. F. Darby, Jr.; 4, J. F. Stockwell; 5, W. I. Ballentine; 6, J. C. Decker; 7, C. W. Frech; stroke, J. A. Beers.

New York Athletic Club—Bow, P. H. Moore; 2, B. Cochran; 3, M. B. Steele, Jr.; 4, A. R. Elmore; 5, C. Chadwick; 6, W. W. Willard; 7, K. Johnson; stroke, H. A. Jackson; coxswain, D. G. Smith.

Fairmount Rowing Club, Philadelphia—Bow, M. Kinney; 2, E. Schauneman; 3, C. Gerlach; 4, H. Shuttle; 5, F. Muller; 6, J. Minnivller; 7, D. Harris; stroke, W. Munro; coxswain, J. E. Reiter, Jr.

Staten Island Boat Club, Staten Island, New York—Bow, B. A. Ludwig; 2, E. Knight; 3, N. Donald; 4, W. Donald; 5, G. Hodges; 6, F. Lichtenberg; 7, C. Garrett; stroke, A. Davy; coxswain, N. A. Donnelly.

Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia—Bow, W. F. McLaughlin; 2, W. Carson; 3, J. B. Rowland; 4, E. L. Scott; 5, C. C. Armstrong; 6, T. E. Creamer; 7, M. D. Gleason; stroke, F. Marsh; coxswain, Louis C. Abel.

St. Alphonsus Association, Boston—Bow, J. J. Conway; 2, H. K. Blackman; 3, L. J. Didier; 4, W. M. Foley; 5, F. G. Hale; 6, J. H. Aberdee; 7, J. B. McCormick; stroke, G. A. Toohey; coxswain, Charles F. Templeton.

Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Fairmount Rowing Club second, Wachusett Boat Club third, Atalanta Boat Club fourth, New York Athletic Club fifth. Time—7:37½.

AMATEURS' CLOSE CONTESTS.

Athletic Games of Charles J. Harvey Association Made Good Sport.

The feature at the games of the Charles J. Harvey Association at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, yesterday, was the shot putting of Joseph Gray of the Pastime Athletic Club, a young brother of George R. Gray, the former champion at this game. His put was 52 feet 10 inches, without apparent extraordinary effort.

Another feature was the running of A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Club, in the mile and a half race. He won from the fifty-yard mark, showing fine judgment in pace and catching the leaders at the mile mark, and then coming home easily in 7:20. Summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. H. Danforth, Heffly School, (12 feet;) T. S. Callahan, New West Side Athletic Club, (13 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. A. Trede, Shamrock Harriers, (24 yards;) P. J. Lee, Star Athletic Club, (40 yards,) second. Time—1:17 4-5.

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by H. A. McQuade, Xavier Athletic Club; W. A. Collins, Young Men's Christian Association, second. Time—0:08 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by E. J. Sweeney, New Polo Athletic Club; H. Edwards, Union Settlement Athletic Club, second. Time—2:21 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Gray, Pastime Athletic Club, (scratch,) with a put of 52 feet 10 inches; M. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, (2 feet,) second, with an actual put of 49 feet 8 inches.

One-and-a-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Club, (50 yards;) John Fox, Star Athletic Club, second. Time—7:20.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—For Capt. Norton Goddard prize.—Won by W. J. Lennon, Fire Department, Engine Co. No. 37, (65 yards;) E. J. Stenpel, Police Department, Thirty-first Precinct, (25 yards,) second. Time—2:00 2-5.

BELLE MEADE STUD TO BE SOLD.

Horses of Famous Breeding Establishment in Tennessee to be Dispersed.

Through the Fasig-Tipton Horse Sales Company the announcement has been made that Gen. W. H. Jackson, proprietor of the famous Belle Meade Stock Farm, of Nashville, Tenn., has completed arrangements for the sale of all the thoroughbred stock of his great establishment and will retire from the breeding business. Ed Tipton of the sales company returned from Nashville early in the week, after having consulted with Gen. Jackson as to the terms of the sale, which it was decided shall take place on Oct. 22-23, at the Belle Meade Farm, just outside Nashville. Gen. Jackson will retire from horse breeding because of his advancing age and ill-health, and it is his declared determination to dispose of his breeding establishment in its entirety, reserving only the farm, where he will make his home.

In all about 250 head of blooded horses, including stallions, brood mares, and young stock, will be disposed of. The stallions include a number of successful sires of racehorses and the dams of many winners in both America and England.

Belle Meade is about the oldest established nursery of thoroughbred horses in the United States, and for almost a century has been famous as the birthplace of great race horses. The breeding farm was established in 1803 by John Harding, a pioneer in the settlement of Tennessee, and the breeding of race horses has been continued there ever since with marked success. Through all the time of its history the place has been in the possession of John Harding's family, his son, Gen. William Harding, succeeding the father in the ownership of the place. Gen. Harding's daughter married Gen. W. H. Jackson, under whose management the farm has prospered for many years. Gen. Jackson sold a part interest in the horses on the place to Richard Croker nearly ten years ago, but after a few years repurchased the Croker interest.

Among the great horses who were bred at Belle Meade were Proctor Knott, winner of the first Futurity and of $70,000 in one season; Tammany, winner in one season of $72,000; General Harding, the best two-year-old of his time in the West; Huron, Inspector B., Uncle Bob, Belle B., Helen Nichols, G. W. Johnson, Egmont, Maid Marion, Bancroft, Bootjack, Big Medicine, and Come to Taw. Belle Meade in addition to being one of the show places of Nashville was famed also as having been the home of the noted thoroughbred stallions Luke Blackburn, John Morgan, Enquirer, Great Tom, and, earlier in its history, Vandal, Childe Harold, Jack Malone, and Bonnie Scotland.

George Washington's Remnants.

A negro dialect story, illustrated with some of Kemble's famous "coons." THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Beats New York, Brooklyn Wins from St. Louis—Pittsburg and Boston Also Victorious.

Chicago's baseball players got the better of McGraw's men at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and beat them by a score of 6 to 0. Both teams worked anxiously after their thirteen-inning tie on Thursday, and the game was evenly played up to the fifth inning. The local men went to pieces at this juncture, and Chicago's experts tallied six runs. Miller, who was in the box for New York, had done very well up to this time, but the visitors hit him hard and often in this inning.

The teams will play two games on the Polo Grounds this afternoon, the first of which will begin at 1:30 o'clock. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0	Browne, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Slagle, lf	1	0	2	0	0	0	McGraw, ss	0	1	2	3	0	
Chance, 1b	1	2	12	2	0	0	Bres'han, c	0	0	4	1	1	0
Dobbs, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	McG'n, 1b	0	2	14	0	1	
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	3	1	0	Brodis, cf	0	1	3	0	1	
Lowe, 2b	1	1	0	5	0	0	Wall, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Kling, c	1	0	6	1	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	
Schiff, p	1	1	2	2	1	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	1	4	1	
Menefee, p	0	1	1	2	0	0	Miller, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Totals	6	9	27	16	1		Totals	0	5	27	12	3	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Miller, 1; off Menefee, 2. Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Menafee, 5. Two base hits—Wall, Lowe, Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Menefee (2.) Stolen bases—Jones. Double play—Kling and Tinker. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—1:40.

BROOKLYN, 6; ST. LOUIS, 3.

At Washington Park yesterday the Brooklyn baseball team wiped out the defeat of the previous day by winning from the St. Louis players by the score of 6 to 3. For the first four innings Hanlon's men put up a hard-hitting game against Yerkes's delivery, making ten safe hits and six runs. During the rest of the game Yerkes did much better work, and held the local batsmen down so that they failed to make another hit. Newton pitched for Brooklyn, and the visitors could not solve his curves with any good result until the sixth inning, when they bunched their hits and scored three runs. The fielding of the visitors was very loose at times during the earlier innings, but it improved as the game progressed. The teams will play again this afternoon, and the series will be completed on Monday. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Brash'r, lb	0	1	5	2	0		Sh'kard, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Smoot, cf	0	0	3	0	1		Keeler, rf	1	1	4	1	0	
Barclay, lf	1	1	4	0	0		Dolan, cf	0	0	4	0	0	
Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	0		Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	4	0	
J. Farrell, 2b	0	0	0	0	1		McC'rty, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	
Kruger, ss	0	0	1	2	0		Irwin, 3b	1	1	2	2	1	
H'tman, 3b	0	1	3	1	2		Flood, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	
O'Neill, c	1	1	3	0	0		Farrell, c	0	1	5	0	0	
Yerkes, p	1	2	1	2	0		Newton, p	1	1	1	2	0	
Total	3	8	24	7	4		Total	6	10	27	14	1	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned run—Brooklyn. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Brashear, Keeler, and Newton. Stolen bases—Barclay, Dolan, and Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. First base on balls—By Newton, 2; by Yerkes, 3. Struck out—By Newton, 2; by Yerkes, 3. Wild pitch—Yerkes. Time of game—1:47. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

PITTSBURG, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—Iberg kept Pittsburg's baseball batters guessing until the eighth inning, when the visitors hit safely seven times for eight bases, scoring five runs and winning the game. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—6	10	1	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4	12	1	

Batteries—Phillippe, Tannehill, Smith, and O'Connor; Iberg and Dooin.

BOSTON, 10; CINCINNATI, 5.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Four hits, a base on balls, and an error gave Boston six runs in the sixth inning to-day, winning the game. Eason was batted out of the box, and Pittenger, who pitched yesterday, was sent in. Both teams batted hard. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	1	—10	12	2	
Cincinnati	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—5	12	3	

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Stenfeldt, Kittredge, Tenney, (2,) Crawford. Three-base hit—Carney. Home run—Beckley. Stolen bases—Cooley, Dexter. Double plays—Bergen and Beckley; Lush and Kittredge; Dexter and Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Pittenger, 1; off Poole, 3. Struck out—By Pittenger, 5; by Poole, 4. Batteries—Eason, Pittenger, and Kittredge; Poole and Bergen.

Eastern League Games.

NEWARK, Aug. 8.—Jersey City's baseball team broke Newark's winning streak to-day by all-around better playing. Moriarty replaced Fox in the fourth inning and did good work. Home runs by Carr and Schrall and the batting of Carr, Shindle, and Schrall were the features. Score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Weaver, cf	0	1	0	0	0		Oakes, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Hayw'd, 3b	1	2	2	2	2		Shindle, 3b	1	3	1	1	0	
Devlin, lf	1	0	2	0	0		Hilldan, rf	1	0	4	0	0	
MacGa'l, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		Carr, 1b	3	3	9	3	1	
Schrall, rf	1	3	2	0	1		Griffin, 2b	1	1	1	4	0	
McInt're, lf	0	1	2	0	1		Shoch, rf	0	1	5	1	0	
Daly, ss	1	1	0	3	1		Woods, ss	1	2	0	1	0	
Jope, c	0	1	3	0	1		Butler, c	0	0	6	0	0	
Thackera, c	0	0	0	1	0		Fertsch, p	0	1	2	1	0	
Fox, p	0	0	0	3	0								
Moriarty, p	0	0	0	2	0		Total	7	13	27	14	1	
*Hemming	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	3	11	27	17	6								

*Hemming batted for Moriarty in ninth inning.

Newark	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3
Jersey City	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1—7

Earned runs—Newark, 3; Jersey City, 4. Two-base hits—Hayward, Weaver, McIntyre, Griffin, Woods, Shoch. Three-base hit—Jope. Home runs—Carr, Schrall. Stolen bases—Shoch, Butler. Sacrifice hits—Shoch, Griffin, (2.) Left on bases—Newark, 7; Jersey City, 8. First base on errors—Jersey City, 5. Double plays—Daly, Devlin, and MacGamwell, (2.) Hits—Off Fox, 4 in 3 innings; off Moriarty, 9 in 6 innings. First base on balls—Off Fox, 1; off Fertsch, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Fox, 1; by Moriarty, 1. Struck out—By Moriarty, 1; by Fertsch, 4. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cox.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1—7	15	4	
Worcester	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0—6	11	2	

Batteries—G. Sullivan and Farmer; Hastings and Crisham.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	9	1	
Montreal	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	4	

Batteries—Hooker and Law; Souders and Raub.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	66	21	.759	Cincinnati	40	48	.455
Chicago	49	41	.544	St. Louis	41	50	.451
Brooklyn	51	43	.543	Philadelphia	37	55	.402
Boston	45	41	.523	New York	28	61	.314

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Baltimore, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
At Chicago—Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.
At St. Louis—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 0.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Ilion, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 2; Troy, 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 10; A. J. and G., 0.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 8; Syracuse, 2.

IRON WORKERS TO STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The Executive Board of the Structural Iron Workers' Union at a meeting here to-day voted to order a strike of all employes of the American Bridge Company throughout the country for the enforcement of the wage scale in the Philadelphia district. By this order 5,000 men will be affected.

The board further decided to order all members of the union in the country to refuse to handle any of the American Bridge Company's product that may be used by any other construction company or contractor. This order will affect 5,000 additional workmen. Philadelphia is the only city in which the union scale is not paid by the American Bridge Company. The demands are 50 cents an hour for an eight-hour working day. A strike has been in progress here since May 1.

General President Frank Buchanan of Chicago, who attended the meeting of the Executive Board to-day, has left the city to personally order the sympathetic strike. He will visit Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and Denver.

ROXANE WON FROM GUNFIRE.

Western Plunger's Mare Beat W. C. Whitney's Filly in Trial Race at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—William C. Whitney's fast filly Gunfire again was beaten this afternoon, Packy Ryan's five-year-old mare Roxane, in receipt of eight pounds from Gunfire, winning by a length and a half, while Huntressa was third, three lengths behind Gunfire. The card was made up of overnight events. Originally there were large fields, but there were many withdrawals.

Scoffer, quoted at 60 to 1, won the sprint for maidens, two years old, by a head from Andrew Miller's Nevermore. The latter was disqualified, O'Connor, who rode him, being three pounds short weight. Catechise then was placed second and Sweet Alice third. Only two favorites, Ordnung and Morningside, won. Yardarm proved himself a more than ordinary colt by winning the handicap for two-year-olds by a wide margin. The Western colt, Captain Arnold, seemed unable to make any headway in the deep going, and was beaten off. Redfern rode two winners.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Saratoga Association, after the races, Jockey O'Connor was fined $200 and suspended for four racing days for failing to carry his proper weight when riding Nevermore. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Ordnung, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Brandysmash, 102, (Shea,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second; King's Favorite, 102, (Cochran,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Songster, Satirist, Irene, Lindsey, Locket, Hop Scotch, Sedition, Plumtart, Red Damsel, Maiden, Guesswork, Optional, Ben Howard, and Floranga also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Morningside, 113 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 5, won; Caughnawaga, 103, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Lanceman, 100, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:58 3-5. Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Yardarm, 118 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Red Knight, 112, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Monte Carlo, 122, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:06. Examiner, Capt. Arnold, Old Fort, Wheeler B., and Scottish Blue also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Wild Pirate, 108, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Conundrum, 103, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Moor, 98, (Murry,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Trump, Early Eve, Lecnide, and Honolulu also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Scoffer, 114, (Laudry,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, won; Catechise, 115, (Conley,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Sweet Alice, 111, (L. Jackson,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:12 3-5. Mount Kisco, Full Back, Medal, Shotgun, Figardon, Insensible, Frocks and Frills, East Indian, Gay Park, Sir Preston, Elliott, and Nevermore also ran. Nevermore finished second, but was disqualified for being short of weight.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings; three years old and upward; one mile. Roxane, 108, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Gunfire, 104, (O'Connor,) even and 3 to 5, second; Huntressa, 98, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Douro, Barouche, Lyddite, and Stevedore also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Highlander, 127 pounds; Sliphrift and Charlie Grainker, 120 each; Remorse, 114; Numeral, 113; Alsana and Tribes Hill, 112 each; Torchlight, 110; G. Whittier, 109; Trump, 105, and Minerva, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; all to be entered for $1,000 and to carry special weights; one mile and a furlong. Vitellius and Monaco Prince, 116 pounds each; Cogerwell and Lee King, 116 each; Andy Williams and Paul Creighton, 110 each, and Handicapper, 108.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, a private sweepstakes for two-year-olds, to carry scale weight; five and a half furlongs. Irish Lad, Artvis, Sir Voorhies, Mizzen, Adriandeer, and Blue Ribbon, 122 pounds each, and Mary Street, Dazzling, and Girdle, 119 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. Arsenal, Highlander, and Hyphen, 126 pounds each; Gold Cure and Numerasl, 116 each, and Whiskey King, Cunard, and Hermes, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Dark Planet, 112 pounds; Eva Russell, 109; John A. Scott, 108; Alice A. Cary, 105; Ayreshire Lad, 104; Louise Collier and Christine, 103 each; Claude, Cincinnatus, Baron Knight, Harrison, and George W. Dasch, 102 each; Burgundy, 101; Glorious, Vagretta, and Ephemeral, 99 each; Shine and Anna Daly, 96 each, and Orloff and Back Number, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, weight for age, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Somerset, 163 pounds; Borough, 160; Rowdy, George W. Jenkins, and Rising Sun, 152 each, and Clasher, 150.

BAY SHORE'S HORSE SHOW.

Summer Society Made the First Day of Open-Air Exhibition a Big Success.

Long Island Summer society gathered in force at the second annual Bay Shore Horse Show, which began at the Oakwood Driving Park, Bay Shore, yesterday afternoon. Not only were the well-known Summer residents of Bay Shore, Babylon, Islip, Oakdale, Patchogue, and the other south side resorts well represented, but there were in addition a number of parties from the central part and the north shore of the island as well.

Among those coming from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, who drove from Hempstead with a party on a brake; Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Carman, who drove from Huntington, and whose entries secured several ribbons; Mr. F. G. Bourne and a party from Oakdale, Miss Kathleen Gilbert of Patchogue, H. B. Hollins, East Islip; Mrs. I. T. Pell, Babylon; James F. Richardson, Islip; W. H. Vander Poel, Woodmere, and Mrs. Albert Young, Glen Cove.

The show was held inside the trotting track at the Oakwood Driving Park, which is reached after a drive of about a mile from the central part of the village over a well-kept road. There was a good sized grand stand which was well filled, but there were many if not more spectators in the curving line of vehicles of every size and shape which almost surrounded the track inclosure. Automobiles were barred, and the big French cars of J. C. Smith and A. A. Housman were relegated to positions in the rear of the grand stand.

All the classes were well filled, some having as many as fifteen or sixteen entries, and as the quality also was high so much time was required for the judging that, although an early start was made, it was impossible to keep to the scheduled time, and it was after 7 o'clock before the decision in the last class of the day was announced.

By that time the stand was deserted, the line of carriages dispersed, and only a few of the most interested spectators lingered in the inclosure to applaud the winners.

Although the honors were well divided, A. A. Housman was the principal winner of the day, obtaining blue ribbons in the local harness class for pairs with his handsome brown team, Starlight and Sunlight; in

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—REV. Mr. Jenkins of England preaches, 11 and 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The assistant pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning topic, "The Will of My Father." Evening topic, "The Christian at Business."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Dr. W. S. SWANSON of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject, "The Snow of Lebanon." Evening subject, "The Market Price of a Soul."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. A. J. KERR, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor. Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 8 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
The Rev. R. G. Quennell officiating.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. —Morning prayer and litany, 11 o'clock, sermon by the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Services 11 and 8. Rev. John Y. Moore, assistant.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door," Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
10:45, sermon by Rev. Howard V. Ross; 7:45, by Lindsay B. Longacre. Open all Summer. Seats free.
POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER. Preaching 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow. No evening service. Subject, "The Heritage of Victory." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS IN CHARGE,
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10TH,
AT 11 A. M.
REV. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS, D. D.,
OF ST. LOUIS,
WILL PREACH.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND FIFTY-FIFTH ST.
REV. WILLIAM ROSS OF ENGLAND,
Formerly a missionary on the Congo River, will preach morning and afternoon. Subject in the afternoon, "Africa." Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST.,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, also evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Roswell H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow morning at 11 A. M. Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. Ernest F. Hall will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Arthur C. McMillan, D. D., at 8 P. M.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel Meetings every night. Come.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 45th St., Between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

"GLAD TIDINGS TENT," 111TH ST., 7TH Av.—Dr. Swift of London 4 and 8 Sunday and every night.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. & 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

THRONGS OF PILGRIMS AT MOODY'S OLD HOME.

Christian Workers in Conference at Northfield Pay Tribute to Evangelist's Memory.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Aug. 8.—The Christian Workers' Conference at Northfield is having a busy season. Thousands of persons are making their annual pilgrimage to the home of D. L. Moody and the seat of his educational and religious enterprises. The attendance during the first week of the conference has been unprecedented, but the great auditorium is large enough to accommodate all. Four public religious meetings, and sometimes more, are held each day, and all are largely attended.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer of Lopdon, who is to be one of the principal speakers at the post-conference, will speak frequently at Northfield during the remainder of this conference. It is also planned to have both Mr. Meyer and the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan in Northfield on Sunday. Mr. Morgan is delivering daily lectures on "The Minor Prophets." Monday has been set aside as Missionary Day. The Rev. H. G. Underwood of Korea and other missionary leaders will be present on that day.

BOY SAVES FRIEND TO WHOM HE OWED LIFE.

Little Hero Pays Debt of Gratitude by Gallant Rescue from North River.

William Romaine, fourteen years old, of 2,294 Eighth Avenue, while bathing in the North River at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, dived into shallow water and dislocated his left arm at the elbow by striking bottom. He was dragged out by Lawrence Carroll, thirteen years old, of 17 Manhattan Street. Romaine was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

In dragging Romaine from the water yesterday young Carroll paid a debt of gratitude, for he saved the life of one who had rescued him from death a little more than a year ago. On June 12, 1901, Carroll and Romaine were swimming at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Carroll sank in deep water, and eight times Romaine plunged in after him. The eighth time he found the apparently lifeless body of the boy and brought it to the surface. Carroll was resuscitated with great difficulty.

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps learned of young Romaine's heroism and presented to him a gold medal and a certificate describing what he had done.

Brooklyn Rector Resigns.

The Rev. William A. Wasson has resigned as rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Wasson has given no reason for his action. The resignation has been accepted. There had been a disagreement between Mr. Wasson and several members of the Vestry over a question of authority in connection with the rebuilding of the church. It was said yesterday, however, that the dispute had been amicably settled.

African Missionary to Preach.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow, the Rev. William Ross of England, formerly a missionary on the Congo River in Africa, will preach on foreign missions.

The Great American Pie.

An attack on a popular institution. Kate Masterson asserts that pie is a "National Evil." You may differ with her on that proposition, but will find the presentation of her views on the subject interesting. In the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday.)—Adv.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 17.

Copyright, 1902, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Journeying toward Canaan, Numbers, x., 11-13 and 29-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.—For Thy name's sake lead me, and guide me. Ps., xxxi., 3.

In our recent lessons God has been presented to us as the Supreme Law Giver who cannot "look on iniquity," (Hab., i., 13,) who "will by no means clear the guilty," (Ex., xxxiv., 7,) who is "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart" (Heb., iv., 12) and who judges accordingly. Now, He is presented to us as inviting men to come to Him and to number themselves among His people. The invitation, however, is not based on fear—that we may escape His judgments—but upon love, that we may experience His goodness and be blessed.

When the incident now brought before us occurred, the children of Israel had been separated from Egypt and its bondage for about a year. During that year all of the incidents which we have just considered took place. It was a year of instruction as they were encamped at the foot of Mount Sinai. Most of the time was employed in building the Tabernacle, and making its furniture. That being all completed, it was reared up on the first day of the first month in the second year (Ex., xl., 17) of their freedom. "On the fourteenth day" of that month, the anniversary of their deliverance was celebrated by a joyous observance of "The Feast of the Passover," (ix., 1-5.) About a month later, "on the twentieth day of the second month in the second year, the cloud was taken up from off the Tabernacle of the Testimony, and the children of Israel took their journey out of the wilderness of Sinai," (Verses 11-12.)

Then they entered into "the wilderness of Paran," which reached to the borders of Canaan. It was a high limestone valley shut in by mountains on every side excepting toward the north. In this valley Hagar and Ishmael found a refuge and a home when sent away from Abraham, (Gen., xxi., 21.) and to it David fled from Saul on the death of Samuel, (I. Sam., xxv., 1.) In this valley, near the Southern border of Canaan, was the region of Kadesh Barnea. To reach it was but "eleven days' journey from Horeb, by the way of Mount Seir," (Deut., i., 2.)

CONSEQUENCE OF REBELLION.

With high hopes therefore of soon enjoying all of the rich blessings God had promised to their fathers, the children of Israel prepared to leave Mount Sinai. But, as we shall see hereafter, because of their want of faith when they reached the borders of Canaan, and because of their consequent rebellion against God, instead of being but "eleven days," it was nearly forty years before their expectations were realized.

Of these forty years' wanderings in the wilderness, however, none of them had any knowledge when Moses said to his "brother-in-law" Hobab (Jud., iv., 11, Revised Version,) "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good," (Verse 29.) Very naturally he might have anticipated many difficulties in the way, and many hardships to be endured, but no such anticipations prevented him from giving and pressing his invitation. The one thing that filled his mind, and influenced him, was the fact that God had said to him before they left Egypt, "I will bring you in unto the land concerning which I did swear to give it, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob; and I will give it to you for a heritage: I am the Lord," (Ex., vi., 5, 8.) It was the land of which He had spoken to him when he lived with Hobab's father in Midian, "a good land and a large—a land flowing with milk and honey," (Ex., iii., 8.)

Thus Moses based his invitation simply on the promise of God. He firmly believed in it, and all of his experiences had justified his faith. He did not know how—or when, or by what means—or through how many trials—the promise would be fulfilled. But he knew that what God had said must surely come to pass. So the strong point in his argument with Hobab was "The Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel, (Verse 29.)

Over the camp thus arranged, "the cloud of the Lord" hovered by day and night. When that cloud rose up and moved forward, the children of Israel followed its direction; and when it stood still, there they pitched their tents again and found rest for themselves and pasturage for their cattle. Thus all of their movements were directed by God. "When the Ark set forward, Moses said—Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate Thee flee before Thee; and when it rested, he said, Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel." (Verses 35-36.) Such is the great company of God's people: one host, but many camps, with different standards, and all moving forward to inherit the fullness of His promises. What a blessed position to be numbered among them!

Note.—In the lesson for Aug. 3, I estimated the number of officiating Levites as "only about 4,000." Since then I have found it recorded in Num. iv., 46-48, that there were "8,580."

J. R. W.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is God presented to us in this lesson, and what events led up to this incident?

What was Moses's invitation to Hobab and on what was it based?

What proof is there that Hobab accepted it, and on what was his acceptance based?

What circumstances had probably led Hobab to have faith in God's promises?

How is this invitation like that of the Gospel, and what is said of it?

What great change had taken place in the children of Israel since they crossed the Red Sea?

How was their camp arranged, and whom do they represent?

OLD EGYPTIAN WELL CURB.

Relic Received at Cornell University from Ambassador White in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A curious piece of stone work has just been received at Cornell University from Ambassador White in Germany. It is an old Egyptian well curb, hewn out of solid stone, six inches thick. It is circular in form.

The inside is worn rough by years of use, but another part is carved in elaborate figures. The stone is reddish in color and is said to be a species of granite. Besides the cylindrical piece, there is a second stone forming the base of the curb. This also is circular in form, six inches thick, and has a hole in the centre to admit of access to the well. The combined weight of the two pieces is about 3,000 pounds. It is understood that it will be placed on the Campus.

Dropped Anvil on Rowboat.

Capt. Batcheler of the bark Cedar Bank, is under arrest at Stapleton, S. I., on the charge of having nearly caused the drowning of four "runners" for sailors' boarding houses in Manhattan. The "runners" are James Shea, James Finerty, John Dixon, and Daniel Coffey. They had pulled alongside the Cedar Bank yesterday when, it is alleged, Capt. Batcheler dropped a 100-pound anvil into their boat. The anvil knocked a hole in the fore part of the little craft, which began to fill. The "runners" managed to keep it afloat till they were picked up by a passing boat. Capt. Batcheler says he had a right to prevent what he believed was an attempt to steal his men.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following programmes will be rendered in the parks mentioned at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

ST. MARY'S PARK.
(Beggs's Band and Orchestra.)

PART I.
Prelude.
March, "Twenty-third Regiment".....Lacolle
Overture, "La Gazza Ladra".....Rossini
Waltz, "Wine, Women, and Song".....Strauss
Cornet Solo, "Whirlwind Polka".....Levy
Albert C. Sweet.
"Dutch Patrol".....Restorff

PART II.
Vocal solos: (a) "Princess Zulu Zulu".....
Ran Reed, Jr.
(b) "May, Sweet May".....Dresser
William Redman.
Potpourri, "Faust".....Gounod
Overture, Andrew Mack's songs.....Haviland
Selection, "Singing Girl".....Herbert
"American Fantaisie".....Herbert
Finale.

MACOMB'S DAM PARK.
(The Bronx Borough Military Band, August Stover, Bandmaster.)

PART I.
Prelude, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."
March, "American Eagle".....Boehme
Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas
Grand fantasia, "My Old Kentucky Home".....Daibey
Selection, "The Strollers".....Roberts
Cornet solo, selected.....Styles

PART II.
Descriptive, "A Hunting Scene".....Bucalossi
Valse de Concert, "Weber's Invitation".....Mayrelles
(a) Intermezzo, "Cupid's Garden".....Eugene
(b) March from "The Chaperons".....Witmark
Selection, "Dolly Varden".....Edwards
Finale, "Carousal".....Collins
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

CROTONA PARK.
(Berlinghoff's Military Band, P. Berlinghoff, Bandmaster.)

PART I.
Prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Keys
March, "I Love Thee, Columbia".....Tobani
(From patriotic song written by Henry G. Kost.)
Overture, "The Diamond".....Rollinson
Andante waltz, "The Skaters".....Waldteufel
Selection, "The Explorers".....Clark
(From Lewis's Musical Comedy.)
Cornet solo, selected.....
F. Glinz.
Selection, "Lurline".....Wallace
Masurka Russa, "La Charine".....Ganne
(a) Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
(b) "Evening Prayer".....Reinecke
Grand selection from "Carmen".....Bizet
Finale, "Our Soldier Boys".....Recker
"Home, Sweet Home."

Charles V. Fornes Is Acting Mayor.

Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, assumed the duties of Mayor yesterday morning, to act as such until Mayor Low returns from his vacation.

Excursions.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Excursion Fare, 40c.
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
From Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. RR. Leave week days only 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 9:50 P. M.
LONG BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M. (1:00 Saturdays) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A. M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A. M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:55, 10:40 A. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 10:20, and 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30, and 4:45 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION
SUNDAY, AUG. 10TH.
L. I. R. R. AND N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE STR'R MAINE.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M.; Franklin Ave., 8:21; East New York, 8:30, and Jamaica, 8:50.
Due at Newport at 3:00 P. M.; leave at 5:00 P. M.
Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, in which case tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON STEAMER.

ROCKAWAY BEACH ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.
GENERAL SLOCUM
GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a. m.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 a. m., 1:35 p. m.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40 a. m., 2:05 p. m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5:00, 6:15 p.m.

DAILY EXCURSION TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.
Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return 75 cts.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. special train 7:35 P. M., or any regular train. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R., round trip $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, round trip, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert Orchestra on board.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie.
Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St., Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

HENDRICKSON'S
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.
Everything first-class, all expenses included.
Aug. 16th, WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8 days.
Aug. 14th, NOVA SCOTIA, 11 days.
Aug. 23d, QUEBEC & THE SAGUENAY, 9 days.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c
On SUNDAYS the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Cafe; popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS
On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tkts $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

A CHARMING SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY TRIP... $1.50
A Rare Combination of Travel. Take fast steamer Richard Peck for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 2:00 P. M. (stops Sats. foot East 21st St., 2:15;) returning by express train due N. Y. 6 o'clock. Ask for Half-Holiday Tickets. Cut this out.

AL FOSTER
DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Excursions.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.
GLEN ISLAND
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OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times. Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
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A CHEAP GOVERNOR.

Has Gov. BENJAMIN B. ODELL any merit but cheapness? Is he efficient in anything but cheese-paring? These questions are fairly forced upon the attention by the Republican State Committee's multitudinous output of documents showing how many dollars, cents, and mills Gov. ODELL's economies have saved for the people of New York. It seems to be the opinion of the Republican State Committee that the eyes of the voters are fixed upon the tax rate. They evidently count upon proving the Governor's greatness by his saving and of making his re-election certain by a weekly exhibition of columns of figures. If the Governor has any quality of constructive statesmanship, any capacity to formulate and execute policies calculated to maintain and enhance the commercial greatness of the Empire State, it must have escaped the attention of the gentlemen of the committee, and the people of New York would never find it out by a perusal of their documents.

The latest of these wearisome and pointless exhibits is a juggled table showing that while in the year 1893 the State tax collected amounted to $10,418,192.08, in 1902 the amount levied is $748,069.02, thus showing "the amount saved" under a Republican administration to be $9,670,123.06. The table is as full of tricks and deceptions as an old up-the-State politician is of guile, chief among which may be put the statement that nine million dollars or nine cents have been "saved." The money to pay the expenses of State Government is now obtained almost altogether by levying taxes upon inheritances, upon corporation franchises, upon rumsellers, and upon banking institutions. But the total appropriations for the year 1893 were $17,000,000, while the appropriations for the current year are over $21,000,000. The saving is really an increase of four millions, but nobody cares about that if the money has been well spent. Neither is there any "saving" in the sense intended by the compilers of the table. The money is taken from the business and the people of the State under the present method of taxation precisely as it was so taken when the State tax levy yielded $10,000,000 annually.

Nevertheless, if it were true that Gov. ODELL had saved ten millions to the people of the State, it would still be capable of demonstration that he is the most wasteful and costly Governor New York has ever had. He is permitting $200,000,000 worth of the State's property to go to absolute destruction without making any intelligent effort to save it. The canals of New York State have cost for construction and repair $127,000,000. Up to the time that the tolls were abolished they had yielded in tolls and other revenues the sum of $135,000,000, showing a net balance of income of $8,000,000. The Erie has paid a profit of over $42,000,000. That is to say, the carrying trade of these canals had much more than paid for them at the end of the year 1882. Could there be a better demonstration of the fact that they were immensely useful to the business and commerce of the country? It is a familiar saying that New York City has been made by the Erie Canal. Ninety per cent. of the taxes of the State are paid by the counties along the lines of the canal and the Hudson River. Unquestionably the canals of the State of New York are worth $200,000,000 when maintained in a state of efficiency.

They are not so maintained. They are falling into decay and disuse. The old boats are rotting and few new boats are built. The business of the canals falls off, and the City of New York, which thirty years ago had 75 per cent. of the foreign trade of the country, now has less than 50 per cent. The greatest problem, the greatest question, confronting this port and this State is the deepening and improvement of the canals.

How has Gov. BENJAMIN B. ODELL treated the question of canal improvement? With gibes and sneers and worthless halfway measures coldly commended to the Legislature, where ready hands hurried them to an expected death. His plan of deepening the canals to nine feet and lengthening the locks at a cost of $28,000,000 was a miserable makeshift, a sheer futility, even if it had ever had any chance of adoption by a Republican Legislature. Remembering how a former Republican administration sunk, wasted, and allowed to be stolen nine millions of their money in an uncompleted nine-foot canal improvement without any benefit to the commerce of the State, the people would never vote into the hands of Mr. ODELL's party the further sum of $28,000,000 to be sunk, wasted, and stolen in a like manner. It is an economic fatuity to discuss any canal improvement that will not permit the use of 1,000-ton barges between Buffalo and New York. This is the plan which Gov. ODELL sneered at as making a "funnel" of the State merely to enable New York City to show "greater statistical results." But it is the only improvement that will establish and maintain the canals in efficient competition with the railroads. It is the only improvement that will yield a return on the money it costs. It is an improvement that would result in the saving of 1 4-10 cents upon every bushel of wheat sent from Buffalo to New York and a reduction of 7-10 of a mill per ton mile.

In a letter written to the Secretary of the Canal Association of New York in February of the present year Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE said:

> It is manufactures which bring population, and I know of no agency which will draw these to New York of equal potency to an adequate waterway through the State. New York cannot fight to retain supremacy as stoutly as hitherto, for all these recent railway consolidations operate against New York and in favor of the shorter railroads. It is the interest of the community of interests to get to water by the shortest rail routes. It costs less and now, since the railroads may be considered as practically all in one pool, New York City and New York State are bound to suffer, all the protestations of our combined railroad friends to the contrary notwithstanding.
>
> If I owned or were Czar in New York State I should build the 1,000-ton barge canal at once, but not being this I shall rejoice if the Governor's half loaf be vouchsafed for the present.

It is time for Gov. ODELL to make up his mind whether he is willing to permit the Republican State Committee to continue to describe him as a cheap Governor. Has he ever heard that homely old saying about saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole? There is a persistent rumor that he is to decline a renomination and enter the service of a great railroad system at a very large salary. The State is now paying his salary, but by his half-hearted policy or want of policy in respect to canals he is doing the railroads a service for which they could afford to pay him a salary greater than Mr. SCHWAB's. We suppose he is to be renominated. Will he run on his record as a cheap Governor and a railroad Governor, or will he let it be known that he has the brains, the energy, and the public spirit to attempt to save the $200,000,000 worth of State property now going to destruction?

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

The American Protective Tariff League is probably the most active and influential organization advocating the Republican doctrine of protection in the United States. It has been managed with much ability. Its "literature" of various sorts is prepared by men of experience, talent, and ingenuity, and they furnish to the minor papers of the party throughout the country the bulk of the arguments employed as to protection in the regularly recurring campaigns. We do not know the strength of the league, but it appears to have plenty of means and it is in touch with a large number of the most prominent beneficiaries of protection. Its attitude toward all progressive measures has been utterly irreconcilable and reactionary. Its guiding principle has been and is, "Let the tariff alone." It fought the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Mr. MCKINLEY as bitterly and stubbornly as it fought the Wilson Tariff bill. It fought the policy of President ROOSEVELT, of justice and decency toward Cuba, with relentless ferocity. It is as utterly opposed to the suggestion of the Iowa Convention, indorsed by Senator CULLOM of Illinois and such stanch Republicans as Mr. TAWNEY of Minnesota, as it was to the election of BRYAN. It is the Bourbon organ of protectionism, learning nothing, forgetting nothing, and never forgiving the slightest failure in abject loyalty to the protectionist idea and practice.

Because of this extreme and fanatical attitude it has lost from its Board of Directors the Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, former Secretary of the Interior, and from its membership a number of prominent men who agree with Mr. BLISS. Such a loss is significant. Mr. BLISS is a strong Republican and a convinced protectionist. He has long sustained his party and all its policies with earnestness and generosity. He has been one of its most honored and trusted leaders in this city, and has enjoyed the confidence and respect of more than one National Administration. He was a friend and adviser of Mr. MCKINLEY and one of the earliest and most faithful advocates of his claims to the Presidential nomination at a time when the Eastern Republicans looked with some misgivings on such a choice. His own attitude toward the changes that changed conditions require in the tariff is precisely that of the late President. His attitude toward reciprocity is the same, and it is understood that he had much to do with shaping the later course of Mr. MCKINLEY. If that be so he deserves well of his party and the country. His attitude toward concessions for Cuba is that of Mr. ROOSEVELT. He cannot brook the violent opposition of the American Protective League to policies that have been thus proposed by two eminent Republican Presidents and which have the hearty sympathy of a very large part of the conservative, intelligent, and honorable business men of the country, of the class, in short, to which he himself belongs.

It is not easy to foresee what will be the extent or effect of such revolt from extreme protectionism as this of Mr. BLISS and his associates. If there were in existence a sober, well-organized, and trustworthy opposition party, with men of brains and character as its guides and leaders, the revolt might go far toward modifying the policy of the party in power. The reliance of the protectionist extremist is on the fear of the country as to the reintroduction into control of the Democratic Party as it has been conducted for the past half dozen years. But, on the other hand, such signs of intelligent discontent with the Republican Party as this action of Mr. BLISS affords is an encouragement for the conservative Democrats to try again to shape the course of their own party. It is evidence of a progress in public opinion which in the long run must produce substantial results.

THE INERTIA OF THE COAL OPERATORS.

The presence of troops in the coal district and the obvious willingness of the Governor of Pennsylvania to send as many more regiments as may be needed does not seem to have inspired the operators with any greater courage than they had before the militia came to their assistance. The latest to speak authoritatively on the subject is Mine Inspector STEIN of the Sixth District, who announces that so far as his opportunities of observation through official mine inspection enable him to judge, the operators have no present intention of making an effort to recover control of their property. Mr. STEIN finds that very few of them are in condition to be operated at once, and that what is necessary to put them in that condition is not being done. No mine in his district can be operated without his knowledge, and at present he does not know of any plant to be put in operation in the near future. He is of the opinion that very little coal can be mined and shipped for at least two months after resumption has been decided upon. In view of these facts, which are based upon personal observation in the collieries of his district, and a better knowledge than most people can possibly have of the conditions in other districts, the conspicuous inexactness of the statements lately made by Mr. TRUESDALE in defense of the policy of his company is glaringly apparent. Either Mr. TRUESDALE is not well informed or he has not correctly interpreted the facts which have come to him.

Before the Governor ordered the State troops to reinforce the Civil Government in the protection of life and property and the maintenance of order, the plea was made that, while the operators were willing and anxious to resume, the men desirous of returning were afraid to do so, and that as a consequence they were compelled to wait until the ban of the strike was dissolved. It was even asserted that the Governor had refused to interfere and would maintain such refusal no matter what happened. Now that the troops are on the ground and are effectually maintaining order in the district concerning which Mr. STEIN reports, it might be assumed that there, at least, the operators would try to do something. This, however, is not the fact. They have done nothing and are doing nothing now.

It requires no great foresight to see that the result of the policy of the mine owners will be a great relaxation of the legal restraints which have surrounded the burning of soft coal in the districts hitherto dependent upon anthracite. As a manufacturing fuel it will never again hold a first place in the Eastern markets. The next step will be an irresistible popular demand for the repeal of duties on imported coal, that the seaboard cities, and especially New England, may have the advantage of the cheap and abundant coal of Nova Scotia. The people with whose interests the anthracite operators have trifled so airily will find themselves in no mood to tolerate a tax levied chiefly for their advantage. The operators have clipped the wings and slit the throat of the goose which laid them so ample a supply of golden eggs. The advantage they seek may appear to be worth what it will have cost them, but no one else thinks so, nor will they a year hence.

THE CITY AND THE LEGISLATURE.

Every one in New York has a general idea that the city is much interfered with by the Legislature at Albany, that it is helpless to reform many evils of which its people are fully conscious, that it cannot undertake improvements which its people need, and that it is in many ways treated as in a state of pupilage. Though the population of the city is nearly one-half that of the entire State, and is equaled by only three States in the Union outside of New York, it is not considered safe to trust its voters with the direct management of their most intimate and peculiarly local affairs.

Those who desire to verify this general idea and to convert it into a clear, definite, and accurate knowledge of the situation would do well to read an article in the current number of Municipal Affairs, the quarterly published by the Reform Club, on "Legislative Interference in New York," by JOHN G. AGAR, Esq. Mr. AGAR has on some points what we regard as somewhat radical views, but his historical and legal review of the situation is remarkably complete within the limits of an article of very moderate length. He also makes an interesting comparison of legislation in other States in regard to the extension of the powers of home control in cities. The process of remedy is unfortunately tedious and difficult. It involves practically a complete change in the temper of the Legislature, and as that body is now constituted and its membership distributed, this is only too much life lifting one's self by the bootstraps. The Legislature is a large part of the thing to be reformed. However, in the long run, the force of public opinion may be sufficient to overcome the inertia of the country districts.

THE KAISER'S YACHT.

We have frequently had occasion to commend the effort made by the Kaiser of Germany to improve the breed of that noble animal the yacht. A yacht being, according to the dictionary, a vessel built and used for pleasure, a racing machine, which is built and used for the purpose of winning cups, and which is of no other utility or advantage whatever, does not come within the definition. The delightful "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" somewhere sets forth that, whereas the trotting horse is an animal of much and varied utility and enjoyment, the thoroughbred is essentially a thing to bet on. This only goes to show that Dr. HOLMES was accustomed to sit behind horses and not on them. No rider who has ridden thoroughbreds and found all other equine quadrupeds wooden in comparison could assent to his proposition. But it is quite true of the modern racing machine, which has to be called a yacht, that she is essentially "a thing to bet on." As soon as she has won or lost the particular cup, especially, of course, the America's Cup, to win which she was built she is of no further interest or use. Nobody is going to go cruising about for fun in a hundred-tonner which takes the crew of a battleship to handle. She is promptly converted, the big single-sticker, to a schooner or a yawl, or sent outright to the scrap heap.

This painful condition is what the Kaiser sought to put a stop to when he determined to build a big, safe, comfortable boat, which should be as fast as these conditions would allow, and to see whether such a boat could not pick up some races. And he was well inspired, also, when he crossed the Atlantic in quest of such a boat, and got Mr. A. CARY SMITH to design her for him. The main lesson of that launching in the rain which so many New Yorkers remember was not international, but aquatic. It was an attempt to rationalize the racing machine which is most irrational, and to revert to the good old days of the Sappho, which could win races and at the same time cross the ocean with only six men before the mast, or even of the America, which wiped the surface of the British Channel with the smartest yachts in England, while she was practically racing in cruising trim, and without even a foretopsail!

When a man, even if he be an Emperor, entertains so sensible an ambition as this it is much to be hoped that he may attain it. And the Kaiser has attained it. The Meteor has proved, in "Cowes week," that she is a very particularly good boat. What mugs she may or may not have picked up in Southampton water does not so much matter. Measurement for racing is a ticklish business, and winning on time allowance not wholly satisfactory to the well-constituted mind. It is more satisfactory to learn that the Meteor is, upon the whole, "as good as she ought to be" for her great size and sail spread, and in particular that she has already obtained "the record" for the Cowes course in point of time. Good for her able designer. Good for her Imperial owner. Good, above all, for the noble art and mystery of yachting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Prompt apology and explanation by the municipal authorities has formally closed the unpleasant incident in which three Havana policemen and the wife of the American Minister took part the other day, but formally closed is one thing, and really closed—that is, forgiven and forgotten—is quite another. Trivial as the affair was, it involved some very serious consequences to the policemen, and, as they can claim with more than a show of truth to have done only their duty, the effect will be to decrease in some slight degree such good will as the Cubans still feel for us. And the trouble was so unnecessary! On the one hand, the policemen undoubtedly showed an indiscreet devotion to the letter of the law. Had they been men of judgment they would have been conveniently blind to the presence for once of the Squiers footman on the box beside the driver of a hired carriage, and they would not have counted too carefully the number of seconds or minutes the carriage halted at the hotel entrance. On the other hand, both of the regulations which were violated are wise and reasonable, the one being designed to guard the cab-using native and stranger alike from a real danger, and the other to prevent the sacrifice of the general convenience to that of individuals. It is therefore incumbent upon everybody in Havana, including foreign Ministers and their families, to observe these ordinances, and it is safe to assume that Mrs. SQUIERS would have done so if they had been courteously and quietly brought to her attention. As a matter of fact, however, she was technically in the wrong, and recognition of that circumstance might well have moved Mr. SQUIERS to ignore the excessive zeal of the policemen and not turn them into martyrs by complaining of them to their superiors. What is required just now of our representatives in Cuba is tact, and it is sometimes the finest of tact to refrain from seeing its lack in others. Coming so soon after the publication of Gen. BRAGG's pigtail letter, this curbstone controversy is especially to be regretted.

—Of a sound amusingly, and at the same time pathetically, familiar are some remarks in which The Shipping World of London expresses the feelings of its readers when they hear that they have nothing more to fear for a while from the labors of Parliament. "When," it says, "the soldier is digging and building his hut for Winter quarters, the campaign being ended and he uninjured, sound of lung and limbs, the simple, silent words of thanksgiving pass from his lips. Similarly, when the British shipowner escapes from the anxieties of a Parliamentary session without serious injury to his property he chants the song of relief." With the name of the lawmaking body changed, that would serve in this country after many an adjournment of Congress—indeed, much the same thing has often been said and written here, not only by shipowners, but in other circles as well. However, on reading the remainder of The Shipping World's article, we discover that its special grievance against Parliament is the tendency thereof to make laws for the protection of sailors' lives, rights, and comfort. Of course the writer of the article has to admit that the intention of these laws is excellent. He even admits that they are intrinsically good. He bemoans their existence simply because they apply only to British ships, and, being ignored by the owners of foreign vessels, the laws seriously handicap the former in the fierce competition for business. Both underloading and overloading, for instance, are forbidden to the Briton, while his rivals, trading to and from British ports, do as they please in both respects—or as nearly as is compatible with the maintenance of amicable relations with the insurance people. Hence the tears of The Shipping World and its jab at Parliament. How much pleasanter would the article have been if it had vaunted the superior virtue and kindness of British laws, and had preached a patient endurance of the "handicap" until other nations also become virtuous and kind—as, of course, they will in time, with such a beautiful example before them.

—It is hard to believe that human beings, possessing the intelligence requisite for acquiring or keeping money enough to live for a while at Atlantic City, should pay serious attention, or any attention at all, for that matter, to the silly gossip which somebody has started about the imminence there of a "tidal wave." Yet it is said that the keepers of hotels and boarding houses in Atlantic City are feeling the effects of this yarn in that tenderest of spots, the cash drawer, and that they really know of nominally sane and adult American citizens, who, if they do not quite believe the tidal wave prophecy, yet have felt it the part of discretion, as distinguished from wisdom, to remain well inland this season. Now, it is only fair to confess that nobody knows absolutely that there will not be a tidal wave or fifty of them at Atlantic City this Summer. But it is entirely safe to assert without any qualification whatever that nobody has the faintest reason or excuse for believing, thinking, suspecting, or fearing that there will be one there or at any other point on all the shores of all the Seven Seas. Tidal waves are so rare that nowhere need they be taken into account in the formation of human plans, and, however it may have been with a few prophets in olden days, certainly the only modern prophets worth heeding—the scientists, that is—would never venture in their rashest moments to make even the vaguest forecast in regard to when and where the next billow of that sort is due. This year, or any year, anybody is safer from tidal waves on any coast than anybody anywhere is from choking to death over his or her next beefsteak, and people who pretend to have even the slightest information as to the schedule arranged for tidal waves are only one degree more imbecile than the people who heed their prognostications.

—We beg leave to call the attention of young men who are experimenting with heaven in the company of young women at the seashore to the fact that the report from Chicago University of an attempt to segregate the hitherto co-educated students there may serve as argument in the ever-living discussion over women's partiality toward the things that are men's. Argument has ever been below the methods of such ethereal company, but sometimes a statement in that form may stagger a feminine opponent long enough for the man to get his breath and go on with what he knows to be so. For, although the influences of nature make young men and women more or less akin, and at the seashore their remoteness from a university centre substitutes for the bluff at intellectual inequality a heartfelt spirit of homogeneity, the premises of the young women's discourse—which are so insistent that they need no conclusions—leave the young men in an awkwardly defeated position from which they can extricate themselves only by using the blunders of the eternal feminine as weapons. Ignoring the allegation of juggling with facultorial votes which has been made against President HARPER, we note the fact that the women of the University of Chicago are vehement to be allowed to stay with the men. This is certainly an indiscretion on their part, for they should have sacrificed any possible advantage of classes in the men's buildings in order not to have weakened their assertions that they prefer independence, do not seek intellectual association with men, and never go out of their way to be mannish in their attainments. In using this piece of news young men would better skip the discussion in general of higher education for women, and hold that in this case probably not a single young woman has thought of demanding co-education in the University of Chicago because she is convinced that it is superior to the education in any women's college; that, in fact, the young women have not attempted to present such a case, but have merely demanded their rights, which do not apply here, to satisfy their wants, which they otherwise deny.

THE COAL STRIKE SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all due respect for your progressive policy, I must say that I most decidedly disagree with the manner in which you treat the coal situation in your editorial of yesterday morning.

After quoting part of the statement of President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad in which he defends the coal companies against the charge of trifling with the public interest, and in which he states that the coal companies have been making all efforts possible toward a resumption of operations, you say that it is not true that the coal companies have done everything possible to resume operations; that they have done practically nothing looking to the resumption of mining; that it is not true that until recently the greatest activity of which the Lackawanna Company is capable has been necessary to prevent the destruction of the mines by flooding, and to procure and protect the engineers and firemen needed to keep them from being floodod; that there were plenty of men ready for this work, and in no instance have the collieries been attacked; in point of fact at no time have the mines been in serious danger of being flooded; that it is not true that since the ability of the company to hire engineers and firemen was established the companies have done everything possible looking to the resumption of mining; that the men who wanted to return to work have not had an opportunity to do so.

Now, as a resident of this city, and being fairly familiar with the situation as it really exists in this district, I would beg to state that when President Truesdale says the greatest activity of the company was necessary to prevent the mines from being flooded he is undoubtedly correct. It was with the very greatest difficulty that the men necessary to do this work were procured. Otherwise several mines in this vicinity would not be flooded with water as they are at the present time.

When you say that there were plenty of men to be had to do this work you were evidently misinformed.

When you say that no collieries have been attacked perhaps you are right, but the fact of the matter is that the men who were working to save the mines from destruction were attacked every time they ventured outside of the barricades. This you failed to mention; also that the coal companies have found it necessary to feed and lodge their men inside of the barricades because they did not, and do not at the present time, dare venture outside.

You also fail to mention the fact that when it was rumored a few days ago that a certain colliery in this vicinity would resume operations the road leading to the colliery was picketed by 500 men on the morning the resumption was to be attempted to prevent any miner desirous of returning to work from doing so. No later than yesterday morning a watchman who has been working since the strike was declared was found brutally clubbed to death at one of the collieries near here.

President Truesdale is right when he says that it requires a great deal of courage to work under such circumstances. No doubt he is right when he says that a great many of the men are ready for work at the present time, but any one at all familiar with the situation as it exists here knows that if the companies attempt operations with less than a majority of the strikers the attempt would be a dismal failure and equivalent to a confession of their inability to cope with the situation.

Is it not the better plan to wait, as the coal companies are evidently doing, until a majority of the men signify their intention of returning to work before resuming operations, and thereby insure the success of the attempt, than to start with an insufficient force and invite certain failure?

GABRIEL JOHNSON.
Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 7, 1902.

PRESIDENT TRUESDALE ON THE COAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I am generally in accord with your editorial attitude, it is a surprise to me to find you taking so illogical a position as that contained in your article on "President Truesdale on the Coal Situation." I think that the gentleman has shown a commendable regard for public opinion in making a statement, which the public has absolutely no right to require of him in regard to his private business.

To take an analogous case, suppose the great department stores were to shut down as the result of a disagreement with employes and were to continue closed for a lengthy period for any reason of policy, which might seem good to them, would THE NEW YORK TIMES consider it justifiable to criticise their failure to serve the public? The coal lands of the United States are as much the private property of those owning and operating them as are the great stores in question, and, so far as I am aware, they are under no legal or moral responsibility to take out one ton of coal a year unless they see fit to do so.

If the mine owners and their operatives cannot arrive at an agreement before the coming of Winter, there will no doubt be great hardship among those depending upon the supply of anthracite for domestic warmth, but so far as the great companies are concerned, they owe no duty to the individual citizen or the Government, and hence cannot be held to any accountability. It is of no use to accuse President Truesdale of falsification in the composition of a statement, which was probably issued to allay the rising discontent produced by the high price of coal.

I feel very strongly that in such a case as the present, the proper attitude for THE NEW YORK TIMES would be to point out the necessity for conciliating the great interests that control the coal supply of the United States, rather than to take any part in criticism which may easily become exasperating and lead to still greater public discomfort.

ANDREW CARLETON.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1902.

QUESTIONS BY A PORTO RICAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The circular from the Commissioner of the Immigration Bureau with the approval of the Hon. Secretary Shaw to the Collectors, Inspectors, &c., prohibiting the coming to the United States of residents and natives of Porto Rico and the Philippines, except after passing the same examination as is enforced against other alien immigrants, is well worth the careful study of those interested in the new territories of the United States.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States upon demand from Spain, during the war and before the peace negotiations were concluded. The United States flag waves over the entire island in supremacy, and to the nations of the world stands as the symbol of sovereign power.

We are told that "under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved, the people of the Island of Porto Rico have been declared to be citizens of that island, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States." Being myself a native, I feel indeed grateful that such beneficent legislation has given hopes to my countrymen, to expect in the near future, as a reward for their patience, labor, and usefulness during the war, the happy admission of their island to the sisterhood of States.

But the object of the circular is to compel the natives of Porto Rico, when entering the United States, to be subject to the same conditions and examinations as are enforced against people from a country over which the United States claims no sovereignty whatever.

To me the enforcement of this law is retroactive. The United States immigration laws have been extended to Porto Rico in the same manner as they obtain in San Francisco and Maine. Foreigners entering Porto Rico are subject to the laws as if they were entering this city. Many native Porto Ricans have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States at Porto Rico. Why should they be forced to submit to the immigration laws? Is not Porto Rico, by virtue of the fact that the laws of the United States have been extended thereto, free from the application of the immigration laws, and is not its relation to the States the same as that of the Territories?

Does the citizen naturalized in Porto Rico and the citizen naturalized in Ohio differ in any degree of excellence? They are American citizens, and as such entitled to the privileges and immunities enjoyed by all citizens of the United States.

Mr. Editor, don't you think the immigration laws should be abrogated so far as Porto Rico is concerned?

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG.
New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The End.

"How did De Reiter's novel come out? Was the end happy?"

"It went even a step beyond that, I believe. Its end was peaceful."—Indianapolis News.

Would Prefer It Otherwise.

Lady—Ain't you ashamed to be begging on the street?

Beggar—Well, yes. I'd sooner do it in de pulpit or at a church fair, but fate is agin me.—Judge.

Learned the Whole Art of Gardening.

Hubbubs—And have you learned much about gardening this Summer?

Subbubs—Everything. In fact, I've learned not to attempt to raise my own vegetables.—Philadelphia Record.

Not as Considerate as He Might Be.

"He's a good friend of yours, isn't he?"

"Oh, only medium."

"What do you mean by medium?"

"Oh, he listens while I tell him all of my troubles, but he also wants me to listen while he tells me all of his."—Chicago Post.

Doomed.

"If you refuse me," cried Moody, "my blood will be upon your head. I cannot live without you."

"Well, self-preservation is the first law of nature," replied Miss Cooley. "I simply couldn't live with you."—Philadelphia Press.

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

My cousin Ike writes this to me from Santy Barb'ry way:

"Dear Hennery—Us people thought it sure was jedgment day

When Mother Grundy tuck a chill an' shuck us right an' left,

An' ev'ry time she'd quiet down she'd give another heft.

They's chimneys layin' all around, th' hills is fallin' down,

An' nearly ev'ry doby house is ruined in th' town.

The Lompoc mustard tanks is spilled till all th' country's yaller,

Th' Sany Ynez River's ben a runnin' some, though shaller.

Th' water mains is twisted off, th' folks is drinkin' dew,

Th' face of nature's all screwed up an' mountains cracked in two.

Th' whisky's spilt at Jose's place cause ev'ry bottle's broke,

An' so's Jose, (I told him this, but he can't see th' joke.)

Oil wells is turned plumb wrong-side out an' stick up in th' air

An' look like smoke-stacks standin' round on hilltops ev'rywhere.

But if I'd tell it all, jest think th' paper it would take!

I only hope that ol' airthquake has give us folks th' shake!"

LEADERS TOLD OF WOODRUFF'S DECISION

He Definitely Declines Offer of a Renomination.

Republican Nominee for Lieutenant Governorship Will Be from New York County, It Is Said.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff yesterday positively eliminated himself as a candidate for any place on the Republican State ticket of 1902 when he met Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman George W. Dunn, Secretary R. L. Fox, and others at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Woodruff did not arrive until late in the afternoon, and it is said that when he arrived Senator Platt and others remarked after greeting him:

"It is up to you. Do you want a renomination? Will you take it?"

"I will not," replied Mr. Woodruff. "I think I can do better by attending to business with politics as an incidental than by devoting my time to politics and attending to business incidentally."

On the authority of Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, it can be stated that the consensus of opinion at the conference was that the nominee for Lieutenant Governor would be a resident of New York County.

Gov. Odell did not go so far in his expressions, and Mr. Woodruff seemed to think that Kings County might furnish the candidate. Senator Platt would not talk for publication, and started for Manhattan Beach when the conference broke up.

"Mr. Woodruff," said Gov. Odell, "has eliminated himself of his own volition. He wanted to make it clear that he was not in the race. It was to give him a chance to state his position that this conference was called. His prestige is not impaired in the least by his withdrawal. He has hosts of friends, and his polotical career cannot be ended by his present retirement. Really no candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship were discussed. The subject was not broached except as it related to Mr. Woodruff."

"Will the candidate be a New York County man?" the Governor was asked.

"I do not know," was the answer.

"Is it not pretty certain that New York County geographically will be the locality selected to produce the nominee for Lieutenant Governor?"

"Not necessarily, but of course geographical positions are generally taken into consideration."

"Is it true that Lemuel E. Quigg and David J. Hill will be temporary and permanent Chairmen of the convention?"

"Not that I know of. I have not heard of it. But they are excellent and able men and good Republicans. Really, that matter has not been discussed yet."

"Do you intend to visit President Roosevelt?"

"I hope to see the President before he leaves Oyster Bay to go to Washington, but I have nothing of moment to discuss with him."

Asked about the finances of the State, Gov. Odell said:

"The State is out of debt and is not issuing any promissory notes. It can easily take care of its financial obligations."

Gov. Odell will rejoin his family at Lake Mohonk to-day.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in answer to questions said he had no idea who would succeed him as Lieutenant Governor, and did not know whether Kings County would furnish a candidate, adding that at present Brooklyn had none.

"How about ex-Mayor Schieren?" was asked.

"He is a fine man," replied Mr. Woodruff.

"What do you think of his independent movement?"

"There is no independent movement in Brooklyn. Mr. Schieren is a Republican, and what he has done will probably infuse new blood in the Republican Party in Kings."

"There has been some talk of William Berri as a possible candidate to succeed you?"

"A splendid fellow. All Republicans love him."

"What about your polotical future? Do you expect to go to the United States Senate in 1903, 1905, or 1909?" "I don't know," replied Mr. Woodruff, laughing, "but it is lucky to bet on odd numbers."

He declared that at the conference nothing was said about other places on the ticket. He feared no fight in the Republican ranks in Kings, and was confident that county would send a united delegation to the State Convention and that the delegates would give any matter he suggested fair consideration. He has no fears of being deposed from the leadership.

"Will you instruct the delegates?" Mr. Woodruff was asked.

"No," he answered. "They always instruct me."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff then said:

"Many people seem to be at sea politically about Brooklyn. Kings County is normally Democratic by from 12,000 to 15,000. McKinley carried it by about 2,000 and Mr. Odell lost it by about the same vote. But Mr. Odell can be beaten 20,000 in Kings this year and still win by a very large majority."

Among those named by the politicians yesterday as likely to be named for Lieutenant Governor were Louis Stern, E. L. Einstein, and William Brookfield. The last named said he would not accept a nomination under any consideration.

SAVES THE CITY $603,684.79.

Bulk of Expense of Certain Street Openings to be Borne by Assessments on Property Benefited.

Deputy Controller James W. Stevenson gave out the following statement yesterday:

During the last stage of the life of the Board of Public Improvements in 1901 several resolutions were presented, placing on the city much of the expense for opening certain streets and public places. It had been understood that this expense should be borne by assessments on the property benefited. Mr. Grout, then President of the Borough of Brooklyn and ex officio member of the Board of Public Improvements, opposed the action of the board on the ground that it saddled improper expense on the city. After becoming Controller he had an investigation made by Engineer Harry P. Nichols of the Department of Finance, and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment resolutions reviewing the action of the Board of Public Improvements.

The former board was delayed in acting by two injunction proceedings, both of which were vacated. The matters came up before the board on Thursday, and that board reviewed the action of the Board of Public Improvements, but on grounds of equity allowed a portion of the expense of the proceedings to remain a charge against the city. The net saving resulting from this action has been estimated by Engineer Nichols in a report to the Controller as being $603,684.79.

THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brooklyn Standard Union.

Printing House Square may become a memory ere long if the example of THE NEW YORK TIMES in following The Herald up town in Manhattan becomes contagious. Centres are changing over there.

Rome Sentinel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the country's greatest newspapers, keeps abreast of the times in mechanical as well as other features. It announces that it is to move its establishment from lower Broadway to a triangular spot where Broadway, Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue intersect. The subways which are building in New York make this an ideal spot for the distribution of papers, for the tunnel road will run through the basement of the big steel building THE TIMES is to erect. The location, also, is at a growingly important centre of the city. It was a stroke of enterprise for THE TIMES to acquire this property and arrange to move up town. When The New York Herald, several years ago, moved its plant to what is now known as Herald Square, where Broadway and Sixth Avenue intersect at Thirty-fifth Street, it was looked upon as one of the foolish freaks of the younger Bennett. But it has turned out to be a very wise move, for nothing is more true than that on Manhattan Island northward the course of trade takes its way. The acquirement by THE TIMES of a most important piece of property from every point of view, and the building THE TIMES people propose to erect, which will be an addition to the locality which will be immediately appreciated, is another significant step. While the site is slightly ahead of the times as a newspaper location, so fast is the growth in the metropolis that it will shortly be near the centre of commercial activity. Ex-Senator Cantor is right in saying that soon New York will be the wonder city.

M'KINLEY FUND'S GROWTH

More Than Half of Necessary $650,000 Is Subscribed.

Memorial Committee at Work Only Nine Months—Grant Subscription Open Thirteen Years.

More than half of the $650,000 for a memorial to President McKinley has been raised by the National association formed to collect the money. In a report just issued by the organization it is recalled that nine years were spent in obtaining funds for the Garfield memorial, while the subscriptions for Grant's Tomb were being collected for thirteen years. The McKinley collections have been in progress nine months.

The McKinley National Memorial Association was formed in Canton, Ohio, by conferrees representing various sections of the country. Their meeting was on Sept. 19, 1901, the day of Mr. McKinley's funeral, and later the association was incorporated by Judge William R. Day, W. A. Lynch of Canton, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, Gen. Henry M. Duffield of Detroit, and Robert M. Lowry of Atlanta. A Board of Trustees, the personnel of which was indicated by Mrs. McKinley, was appointed by President Roosevelt, and the subsequent election of officers resulted in the choice of Judge Day as President, Senator Hanna as Vice President, Col. Myron T. Herrick as Treasurer, and Ryerson Ritchie as Secretary.

After the main office had been established in Cleveland it was decided to raise $650,000 for the memorial, the site of which should be on an elevation overlooking Canton.

An organization was effected in each State by its Governor, and soon collections were being made generally. Money came into the treasury fast.

"Naturally," continues the report just issued, "the enthusiasm abated somewhat, died out to some extent; but good, earnest work is still remarkably successful almost everywhere."

The success of the association in Paris is instanced as showing the popularity of the movement. Ex-Judge Leicester Holme, formerly of New York, started the work in the French capital. Ambassador Horace Porter acted as President of the local committee. On June 1 last ex-Judge Holme sent to Cleveland 60,000 francs, ($12,000.)

The Board of Trustees of the association consists of Judge Day, Senator Hanna, Col. Herrick, M. Bliss, Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, Senator Fairbanks, Gen. Henry M. Duffield, George B. Cortelyou, Gen. Eli Torrance, William A. Lynch, John G. Milburn, William McConway of Pittsburg, David R. Francis of St. Louis, Robert J. Lowry of Atlanta, Postmasted General Payne, H. T. Scott of San Francisco, Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, E. S. Hammond of Memphis, and E. W. Bloomingdale of New York.

The President of the United States and the Governors of States and Territories were made honorary members.

WESTERN UNION SERVICE PARALYZED 45 MINUTES.

Fire in Dynamo Room of Broadway Building Caused Current to be Cut Off.

Fire was discovered about midnight last night in the dynamo room of the Western Union Building, Broadway and Dey Street. Waste and woodwork caught fire near a fan at one end of the dynamo and did $100 damage. The hose of the building was utilized and the fire soon was under control. When the firemen arrived there was little to do. According to Battalion Chief Binns, the blaze was caused by the dropping of a lighted cigar on some oil waste.

Superintendent Giles of the Western Union said that owing to the blaze, the entire service of the Western Union had to be suspended for forty-five minutes owing to the disabling of the dynamos which are used to furnish the current for all of the wires. There are four banks of four dynamos each, and these are in the basement near where the fire started. At 1 o'clock the firemen still had a hose playing on places where the fire kept reappearing and which were difficult of access on account of the boilers.

SAYS BOSTON FIRM IS FAVORED.

New Yorker Protests Against Specifications in Water Department Contract—Only One Bidder.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity was surprised yesterday when he opened bids for the pumping engines to be located in the Milburn Water Works on the confines of the Borough of Brooklyn. There was only one bid for the work, and a contractor who said he was ready to bid for the job entered a protest against the specifications.

The claim was made before Commissioner Monroe that the specifications were drawn so that a Boston firm was favored, and the New York contractor asserted that no firm in this city could bid on the work. The claim was also made that the job, which was worth approximately $15,000, was not one on which any contractor would bid because a bond of $70,000 was required, and there was also a provision in the specifications by which the engineer of the Water Supply Department could, if he desired, place arbitrary penalties on the contractor to any extent.

Commissioner Monroe heard the complaints of the New York contractor and decided to refer the matter to Corporation Counsel Rives for his opinion as to the legality of the specifications.

CHINESE VISITORS HERE TO-DAY

Prince Chen and Sir Liang Chen Tung Due to Arrive on the St. Paul.

When the American liner St. Paul arrives to-day she will have on board a distinguished party of Orientals, chief among whom are the special Chinese envoy to the coronation of King Edward, Prince Chen, and Sir Liang Chen Tung, who eventually will succeed Wu Ting-Fang as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of China to the United States. Each is accompanied by a complete retinue.

Minister Wu is in the city and will meet his countrymen, but whether at Quarantine or at the pier has not been decided. The visitors will accompany him to Washington in a private car.

James B. Reynolds, Mayor Low's private secretary, will welcome the party at the American Line pier, and an informal call will be made on Acting Mayor Fornes. A squad of mounted police will accompany the envoys to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Of Prince Chen little is known here, but Sir Liang lived a number of years in this country. He received part of his education at Phillips Andover, and while there not only studied hard, but became an accomplished member of the baseball and rowing squads. Later, in Washington, he made many friends as an attaché of the Chinese Legation.

At the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria he was one of the Secretaries to Earl Li-Hung-Chang, and so pleased was the Queen with his deportment that she knighted him.

RUSSELL A. ALGER IN THE CITY.

Russell A. Alger of Michigan, ex-Secretary of War, was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The ex-Secretary's health has not been of the best, and he is on his way to his place in the White Mountains.

Mr. Alger said he was feeling better than for some weeks past, and was confident his trip into the mountains will quickly restore him to his former excellent health.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week-end brings its customary house parties. Sunday is the most forlorn of days in New York in midsummer, as not only are all of the fashionables away, but everybody who can tries to go somewhere, if only to one of the very near seaside resorts. All of the watering places are at the full of their season. At Newport to-day there will be the Thacher-Davies wedding, one of the most notable of the year. Several guests have gone on from New York for it, and last evening they were entertained at a large dance.

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To-day there will be a large number of ships arriving from Europe, and many people en passant in town in consequence. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Goelet, and Mrs. Ladenburg passed through town yesterday en route for Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were in town on Thursday on their way to Newport.

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Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor are to arrive at Newport to-day. They are to make the trip in the yacht Nourmahal.

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Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have gone to North East Harbor for the Summer. Mrs. Kennedy's brother, Arden Robbins, who has been convalescing from a long illness, will join his sister later in the season.

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To-day being set aside in London for the coronation, flags will fly from the residences of a number of English people and from some of the clubs. Owing to the lateness of the season and the absence of Sir Percy Sanderson, the Consul General, there will be no social recognition of the occasion. There will, however, be dinners given at Bar Harbor and at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where are located the greater part of the British Embassy, in honor of the day.

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The sympathies of many friends have been extended to Mr. and Mrs. George Zabriskie on the death of a young son at their Summer home at Sands Point on Wednesday. The funeral services are to be performed this morning.

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At Bar Harbor the Pot and Kettle Club gave a dinner at its clubhouse on Thursday evening. Among the New York guests were William Butler Duncan, Paul Dana, George Rutledge Gibson, and Admiral Upshur. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt gave at Bar Harbor a large dinner. This evening will take place the regular entertainment of dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club.

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Mrs. Lawrence Kip will remain for the rest of the Summer at her camp in the Adirondacks. Her daughter, Mrs. Richard McCreery, who has been visiting her, has gone to Newport, where she is the guest now of Mrs. Louis Lorillard.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Post, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Post, and Goelet Gallatin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, of this city, will take place at Bayport on Oct. 1.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—There were numerous social entertainments to-day. The rain prevented the continuance of the tennis match at the Casino and stopped all play during the day. It did not, however, prevent a large number of society women from being present at the Casino during the morning hour, to gossip over the happenings of the night before.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch, and Mrs. J. F. Stone, and dinners were given by Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow gave a card party.

Mrs. Hoffman's dinner, which took place at the Case cottage on Catherine Street, was in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, and was chiefly of young people. Mrs. Burke Roche's dinner was followed by a musicale, at which Mr. Guaradbassi and Miss Margaret Lennon sang.

Mrs. Julian T. Davies, who has a large number of guests until after the wedding of her daughter, gave a dance this evening at the schoolhouse, a short distance from the Davies residence on First and Second Beach Avenues. Berger served, and the Hungarian Orchestra furnished music.

The wedding of Miss Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, to Archibald Gourlay Thacher, will take place at noon to-morrow at All Saint's Memorial Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, and the Rev. Henry Morgan Sloane of Trinity Church, Newport, will officiate. A wedding breakfast at Pinecroft, the residence of the bride's parents, will follow the ceremony. A large number of invitations has been issued for the church and 350 invitations for the wedding breakfast.

Mrs. C. H. Berryman has invitations out for a luncheon at Berger's Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A one-day dog show is probable for the 9th or 10th of September at the Casino. The show is under the auspices of the Rhode Island Kennel Club, which has received much encouragement from the Summer residents. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan have been made members of the Committee of Arrangements for the exhibition. Other Summer residents will be added to the committee.

Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Marjorie Gould arrived here to-day on the steam yacht Sybarite. Mr. Gould will arrive in the morning. The Goulds will remain until after the wedding of Miss Davies, at which Miss Gould will be the maid of honor.

Messrs. R. C. Dixey and A. S. Dixey are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman at the Case cottage.

The Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution, of which W. Watts Sherman is President, dined at the Casino grill rooms this evening in honor of the anniversary of the landing at Newport, Aug. 8, 1778, of the French troops.

Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are guests of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mrs. Richard McCreary is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt will give a young people's dinner at Sandy Point Farm next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, as usual on Friday nights, entertained at dinner this evening at Oakland Farm, Miss Kathleen Neilsen being the guest of honr.

Miss May McLean and Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at the Pinard cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whittier of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kaminoki, Harold Kaminoki, and Mr and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt of New York, Miss Helen Beach of Bar Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Buckley, Miss Kate Buckley and Miss Mary S. Buckley of Philadelphia, Miss Edith Lombard of Boston, and Mrs. J. B. Walker and Miss L. Hancock of Virginia are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—A gray day with alternating showers did much to detract from the three sporting events which interested society. At the Kebo Valley Club a large number of fashionables were present to witness the closing rounds of the mixed doubles tennis tournament. The contestants remaining after three day's play met this morning, and several good matches resulted. F. Alsop and Miss Sallie Lawrence beat Baron Frankenstein and Miss Cochrane; Miss McLane and Sumner Gerard defeated Mr. Hewitt and Miss Hall; P. L. Pearson and Miss Hollins defeated Mr. Phipps and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr.; A. Armstrong, Jr., and Miss Poor defeated H. Auchincloss and Miss Ruth Lawrence. In the afternoon play Miss McLane and Sumner Gerard defeated F. Alsop and Miss Lawrence by default.

The final round of the mixed foursome golf tournament proved a great match. Miss Jackson and C. R. Auchincloss defeated Mrs. T. G. Condon and F. Alsop one up. The game was closely played throughout.

The race of the 30 raters was sailed in a half gale to-day. Edgar Scott won with the Bobtail. H. M. Sears was second with the Bogey.

Mrs. Charles Ewing Green of New York entertained a luncheon party at Kebo Valley Club for Mrs. Robert F. Stockton and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne of New York. The guests were Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. J. M. Hofield, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Warren Dennis, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Mrs. Miles Carpenter, Mrs. Delafield, Miss Edith Lombard, Mrs. Cuyler, Mrs. William L. Dayton, Mrs. Price, Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Alexander.

The annual tennis tournament at Sorrento was won by the Pyne Brothers of New York. Percy Pyne carried off the singles and with R. T. Pyne won the doubles.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright gave a luncheon to-day at which her guests were Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. James McLane, Mrs. Daniel O. Worden, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Dupont.

Miss Louise Taylor of New York was operated on successfully to-day for appendicitis.

Joseph Leiter returned to-day from Newport on board the Taurus.

J. Montgomery Strong of New York has arrived at the Malvern.

Miss Patton and Miss Helen Patton came to-day for August.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart entertained at dinner to-night Mr. and Mrs. Edward Welsh, Miss Cassatt, Miss Thomas, Livingston Beekman, Baron Frankenstein, and Philip Stewart.

The record of dinner parties at the Kebo Valley Club will be broken to-morrow night. It is the largest list in a dozen seasons. The ball will be a brilliant affair.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 8.—On the Matthewson green to-night, beneath a huge canvas canopy, a vaudeville entertainment was presented under the management of Mr. George S. Fell and before a fashionable assembly. Brilliant electrical effects were introduced into the show, and the miniature stage where the performers acted was artistically decorated with flags and bunting.

Among the prominent artists in the bill were Jose Welch, the Hebrew impersonator; George Fuller Golden, in monologue; Alice Shaw and daughters, in whistling specialties; the Misses Grovin and Murray, in singing and dancing acts; Conture and Devoe, comedy acrobats; Frank and Don, comedians; the Moon Toon Trio of Siamese jugglers, and Campbell and Dare, musical artists. Many of the cottage colonists were present, and among those in boxes were:

P. H. P. Randolph,	Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane,	Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honan,
Count de Castiglole,	S. W. Mathewson,
Baron Jacques Harronot de St. Marc,	Mrs. R. G. Dun,
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Sullivan,	Dr. Reuling,
Commodore and Mrs. I. E. Emerson,	Mrs. Cole,
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan,	W. Lovejoy,
J. F. Kilgen,	Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deere,
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moore,	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexander,
Mrs. Berwind,	J. H. Rokenburgh,
H. M. Taylor,	W. A. Nye,
W. Carson Kane,	E. A. Mitchell,
F. S. Kinney,	Miss Caroline Furdy,
	Miss Coogan,
	Miss Honan.

MANAGER CHASE FAILS.

Owes Forty Actors and Actresses for Salaries—Small Assets Based on Rutland Theatre Guarantee.

Charles W. Chase, a theatrical manager with an office at 1,441 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities $5,257 and thirty-two other claims, the amounts of which are unknown, and assets $270 due him by Mr. Donaly of Rutland, Vt., in a guarantee for playing his stock company in Donaly's Park Theatre at Rutland in July last, which amount is in litigation at Rutland.

The liabilities were contracted principally in this city in 1901 and 1902 and some were contracted in other cities, including Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Spokane, and Sherbrooke, Quebec, from 1890 to 1898. He owes the Gillin Printing Company $3,300 for printing and Charles H. Ruete of Jersey City $400 for scenery.

He owes forty actors and actresses for salary, among them being Charles Patterson, $125; W. J. Cassidy and wife, $125; Alice Newton, $73; Sarah Whiteford, $65; Augustine Duncan, $65, and Blanche Paull, Helena Griffin, Tessie Laurence, Bessie Le Roy, Dell Lincoln, Lydia Cordman, and Robert Dalton amounts not named.

LEVY ON SINGER'S TRUNKS.

Eugenie M. De Angelis's Failure to Appear in Concerts Caused Trouble.

Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment against Eugenie M. De Angelis, the Italian opera singer, for $1,759 in favor of Robert E. Johnston, musical manager, for failure to appear at his concerts in the St. Nicholas Rink in July, which he claims to have advertised at an expense of $1,759. The attachment was granted on the ground that she is a resident of Italy.

She came here from South America in February, and it was stated that she intends to return to Italy after appearing here. The Sheriff levied upon fourteen trunks in the Hotel Majestic, which it was said belonged to her.

At the Hotel Majestic it was said that the singer had stopped at the hotel for a time during the past Summer, but that she was not there at the present time. Nothing was known about her trunks or personal effects.

MYSTERY OF MISSING GIRL.

Mother by Adoption Talks of Conspiracy to Cause Her Flight.

Mrs. Julia Ray Young, who gave her address as 660 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, went to Police Headquarters in this city last evening to report the disappearance more than eighteen months ago of her daughter, Fannie May Young, twenty years old, of 656 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Mrs. Young is now in this city, and is stopping with a Mrs. Colby, at 43 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mrs. Young said last night that Fannie May Young is the daughter of A. N. Merrill, who married a daughter of John H. Young, a retired tobacco importer of Boston. Mrs. Young is the widow of John H. Young, to whom she was married in 1888. She is therefore the grandmother by marriage of Fannie May, but when the girl was six years old Mrs. Young adopted her, she says, with the consent of the girl's father. According to Mrs. Young's story, John H. Young died in 1897, leaving in trust for Fannie May four houses in Boston, heavily mortgaged. Mrs. Young, she says, was named as executrix without bond. The shrinkage of real estate values ate up the equity in the property, and, Mrs. Young says, it cost her $6,000 out of her own estate to settle up this estate. Nothing was left to Fannie May.

Mrs. Young is now seeking to find the girl in order to have her as a witness in a case now pending in Boston in which she (Mrs. Young) is plaintiff. Mrs. Young says that Fannie May ran away from her home in Boston April 19, 1900.

Mrs. Young is still the girl's guardian, but she does not seek to exercise authority over her. She says she has made arrangements whereby Mr. Morrell has agreed to take his daughter back and release Mrs. Young from responsibility.

The pending suit which Mrs. Young referred to is one for libel, growing out of her alleged arrest and conviction in a Boston Police Court on a charge of intoxication. Mrs. Young says that the arrest was the result of a conspiracy in which Fannie May Young figured, and it is to get the girl to testifying regarding what she knows that Mrs. Young is now seeking her.

Some Midsummer Gowns.
Described by Marie L. Weldon and illustrated by Miss A. M. Cooper. This page reflects the prevailing fashions. THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

Richard Harding Davis's "Captain Macklin"
In the Fiction Number of SCRIBNER'S "goes along with a rush, and is beginning to show the real Davis quality," says The Boston Transcript. —Adv.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES DEAD

Unique Character in Political Life of Brooklyn.

Friends and Neighbors Assembled at His Home and Expressed Regrets—Sketch of His Career.

Alderman James J. Bridges died at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home at 285 Front Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bridges fell ill with pneumonia about two weeks ago. Later typhoid fever developed. He seemed to be on the road to recovery when, late on Thursday night, he suffered a rupture of the intestines, which was the immediate cause of death. When it was seen that the Alderman could live only a few hours his pastor, the Rev. Father McGroany, of St. Anne's Church, was summoned and extreme unction was administered. When the Alderman died all of the members of his family were at his bedside. Mr. Bridges did not realize that the end was near. He was conscious at intervals and he recognized those about him, speaking a word now and then. Miss Mamie Bridges broke down under her grief, and she was led from the room.

The news that Alderman Bridges was dying spread swiftly about the neighborhood and soon his neighbors, old and young, began to gather near the home of the man who was known to all as "Jimmie" Bridges. In the groups were men who had run with him to fires and in later years had fought with him in political primaries.

"Jimmy had a big heart in him, and it was always in the right place," was the sentiment expressed by many.

Many other friends of the Alderman, political and otherwise, outside of his district, called at the house during the afternoon. When the news of his death reached political circles on both sides of the river general regret was expressed.

Acting Mayor Fornes ordered the flags on the City Hall to be placed at half mast, but, when information was received that Alderman Bridges was just lingering between life and death he rescinded the order. The flags are to be placed at half mast to-day.

The funeral ceremonies are to be performed on Monday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Anne's Church, Front and Gold Streets, where solemn requiem mass is to be celebrated. The Rev. Father McGreany, rector of the church, will be celebrant, assisted by Fathers Reynolds and Mann.

QUAINT AND PICTURESQUE.

Than Alderman James T. Bridges there was, perhaps, no character in the political life of the great metropolis more unique or interesting. Bridges was as a diamond in the rough that needed but to be rubbed a bit to scintillate and sparkle. It was the frequent rubbings that he got in strenuous sessions of the Board of Aldermen that best brought out the lustre that was in him. Before he entered the board—four years ago—the light of Bridges was hidden under a bushel. Then he was but a petty office holder in Brooklyn, with no opportunities to shine. Coming out into the limelight that plays upon the Board of City Fathers, Bridges, quaint, picturesque, unique, passed from obscurity into fame. As was "Bath House" John Coughlin to Chicago so became Bridges to New York. But though equally picturesque in some respects, Bridges and "Bath House" John were not peculiarly interesting from entirely the same points of view.

Bridges shone chiefly as an orator. His was not the oratory of Demosthenes nor of Cicero, nor yet of Burke or Webster. He had not the style of any of these, but was peculiarly and all his own. Possessing great facility of expression, Bridges yet was quite as innocent as a babe as to grammar. The English of Bridges was not such as is to be found in classic literature; it was English original with Bridges.

"I never pulled ther stroke oar in er 'Varsity crew," he once said, "an' I never got ther 'merry' hah-hah for kickin' over goal from ther field, but yer don't have to perform no autopsy on any of my speeches to find out what they's all about."

It was the original and picturesque rhetorical figures of Bridges that formed the foundation stone of his fame. That meeting of the Board of Aldermen was dull where the Alderman from Brooklyn had nothing to say. Not a few of the twists to the vernacular given by Bridges have become in a way historic, as associated with the doings of the Board of City Fathers. When plans were forming for the extension of the subway system to Brooklyn, Alderman Bridges became very suspicious that the tunnel was to be handed over to the Long Island Railroad for use as a freight line.

"Say, I'm onter this thing," declared Bridges, discoursing on the subject. "They can't fool this chicken. Them Commissioners is handin' this tunnel over ter ther Long Island Railroad, that's what they is. Who is these Commissioners but the Chamber of Commerce? How long, I wants ter know, does ther Mayor an' Controller get into ther combinayshun? Just two years, that's what, an' then another Mayor an' Controller comes along an' they gets in, but it ain't no use. Ther Chamber of Commerce, what's got ther majority, plays ping-pong with 'em, they does."

During the debate on a resolution to increase the salary of the Vice President of the Board of Aldermen to $2,500, Bridges said:

"If there's any job what I don't want it's ther President of ther Board of Aldermen. I'd feel like er greengoods man, if I had to take that job. Now, McInnes, which is ther Vice President, is a good feller, all right, even if he was elected on the Fusionist ticket. I think he oughter have $2,500. Maybe he needs it. Anyhow I guess he can spend it all right. Fornes up there," indicating the President of the august body with a jerk of the thumb, "gets $5,000 a year. McInnes over there oughter get half as big a wad. Say, supposin' Fornes up there got sick with ther croup, who'd have ter run this ranch? Why, ther job would be up to McInnes, and ther wear an' tear on him'd be easily worth $2,500."

In March last Bridges vigorously opposed a resolution to give names to the four bridges over the East River. The fact that the measure dealt with bridges appealed strongly to the Brooklyn Alderman. He couldn't see any sense in giving the bridges "new-fangled" names.

When a committee, composed of a number of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn some time ago visited the Board of Aldermen to urge action by that body on the East River tunnel matter, Bridges was one of those who refused to give the committee the privilege of the floor.

"I'm as intelligent as they," he declared with a scornful sweep of his arm.

ON THE STUMP.

In the last Mayoralty campaign Bridges, stumping his district for himself particularly and for the Democratic ticket generally, "threw the hot wollops," as one of his henchmen described it, into the Fusion course.

"I wanter say right here," roared Bridges from the platform on one occasion, "that it ain't true, what's claimed, that Low is a non-partition candidate."

The death of Mr. Bridges caused much genuine sorrow in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, where he had spent all his life, and where he was very popular with all his neighbors. The poor of the district, and they are many there, knew him as a big-hearted and charitable man, always sympathetic and ever ready to do what he could to help them. His intimates knew him as a faithful and true friend, beneath whose rough exterior there was a wealth of kindness and gentleness. His modest home in Front Street was in the very heart of a crowded tenement district, to the people of which "Jimmy" Bridges seemed quite as great a man in his way as the President of the United States.

Bridges was one of the old guard of the Kings County Democracy. He was one of the friends of Hugh McLaughlin's younger days, and was very well liked by the aged Brooklyn leader. Bridges was born where he died, in the old Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. He was fifty-six years old. When twelve years old he was apprenticed to a boilermaker in Hudson Avenue. When he reached his majority he joined Hose Company No. 5, located on Hudson Avenue, and became one of the most active of the young fire fighters of those days.

It was while fighting fires that Bridges and ex-Congressman John J. Claney were thrown together and formed a friendship that was never broken. The two entered politics together, and soon secured control of the strong Democratic district. The first public office held by Bridges was that of an Inspector under Internal Revenue Collector Black in Brooklyn. He was next appointed to a position as a court officer in the Kings County Court. He held this place for a number of years. When the first Greater New York election was about to be held, Bridges, with the approval of his friend and district leader, Congressman Clancy, went to Hugh McLaughlin and told him of his ambition to be the first Alderman in the greater city from that district. He was nominated and elected, and at once jumped from the obscurity of a humble position as a court officer to the fame which was his as a City Father.

Alderman Bridges was an ardent churchman and a man devoted to his home and family. He was a leading member of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, at Gold and Front Streets. Mr. Bridges was a widower, his wife having died some years ago. He is survived by four sons and three daughters.

JOHN H. TWACHTMAN.

Death of the Famous Landscape Painter at Gloucester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—John H. Twachtman of New York, famous as a landscape painter in America and Europe, died at the Addison Gilbert Hospital here to-day. Mr. Twachtman for several days had been receiving treatment at the hospital for a complication of diseases.

The death of John Henry Twachtman, just as he was entering his fiftieth year, will cause much sorrow among the artists of America, owing to his personal qualities as well as his standing as a painter. Born at Cincinnati Aug. 4, 1853, he came under the influence of Frank Duveneck about 1875. Duveneck had been studying at Munich under Piloty and had returned to the United States with a brilliant and quick method of painting that took artists and amateurs by storm. At his suggestion Twachtman studied from 1876 to 1878 under Loefftz in Munich and passed the Summer of 1879 in Venice, working with Duveneck. He was elected to the newly formed Society of American Artists in New York, and the following year worked in Julien's Paris studio, under Boulanger and Lefebvre. It cannot be said that he showed any distinct traces of these French, German, and American masters, at least in his later work.

Returning to America, he showed work in the annual exhibitions of the Society of American Artists, being one of the painters who were most outspoken in condemnation of the methods by which the National Academy of Design was then managed. He had a hard struggle, finding very few persons to appreciate his work who were also collectors. To eke out his living he taught in the schools of the Art Students' League, where his brilliant, bold technique found ready admiration and his personal qualities endeared him to his classes. In 1888 he won the Webb Prize for landscape at the society's exhibition; in 1893 he gained a medal at the World's Fair, and in 1895 he took the Temple Gold Medal at Philadelphia.

Twachtman was one of a knot of painters in the society who became more and more dissatisfied with the majority rule in that organization. In 1898 the discontent ripened to a secession of half a dozen artists, who, with some non-Academic men, formed the little organization called Ten American Painters, and began to show their work annually without the impediment of an Acceptance Committee. Usually the work of each member is placed together on the same wall. Most of the Ten are impressionists of the later school, or "open-air" painters of sunlight. It is in the shows of the Ten that Twachtman's pictures have appeared for the last five years, although he once showed a one-man collection at the Durand-Ruel galleries. In 1899 the Carnegie Art Institute at Pittsburg decreed him an honorable mention.

In other respects Twachtman's life has been uneventful. He was married and leaves a wife and four children. His son went to an American university and is now with his mother in Paris, where he is studying art. Twachtman had a charming little home in Greenwich, Conn., which often appears in his landscapes; he was devoted to gardening and was in all respects a model husband and father.

That he was known as a landscapist pure and simple may have had its cause in the fact that the public here had for a long while no confidence in American painters of genre and the figure, owing to the rivalry of Europeans in those lines. By the time our collectors began to call for American pictures Twachtman had become wedded to landscape, and in this branch he succeeded fully in establishing his fame as an original and most subtle master in the highest sense, a master of feeling and elusive charm.

Twachtman's landscapes were appreciated most by those who studied nature in her delicate phases and find poetry not so much in Alpine scenery and stormy seas as in the inner glow of atmesphere bathing common objects—a farm, an old house, an old pasture, a seaport, a stretch of quiet ocean. His pictures are for those whose eyes are trained to see beauty in humble things. No one has surpassed him in the painting of Winter landscapes, for while he knew how to render the delicate colors of tree and shrub against their white surroundings, his brush had the power to suggest the softness and fleecy quality of snow which has fallen recently and still clings to bough and bank. The former prevalence of his two landscapes shown last Winter at the exhibition of the Ten American Painters will be remembered by many. They were Summer views from the region of Gloucester, and may well be considered among the finest things he ever produced.

A powerful, rich coloring, however, Twachtman never was. He approached painting in oils by way of water colors and in the old days at Munich he was like Muhrman in the charm which he lent to his pictures in this branch, a line at that time not so successfully pursued by American artists as it was later. The feeling for cool and transparent tones went with him as he changed his method in water colors and began to use oils. Later he felt the influence of the students of sunlight and atmosphere; but he never gave himself up to the fascinations of "decomposed colors" and "vibratory" colors-effects as some of his fellows. Like Leonard Ochtman, he kept to less extreme methods, while he belonged to a small knot of painters, some of whom venture in that direction quite as far as is safe for them and understanded of amateurs.

The genuine feeling for Nature shown by Twachtman was all his own, for he was not an imitator, though not a bold innovator and reformer, either. He was indeed a minor poet of the brush, producing pictures that never weary one by their elaboration or startle one by some unusual thing, but win their way to your heart by the seeming ease of their workmanship, the simplicity of their theme, the truth of their observation. A ravine with water still coursing, dark between thin edges of ice, and bushes bare or scantily leaved in brown on either side; a white house with brownish roof against a flocculent gray sky—such was a typical picture by Twachtman. But in that he condensed a great deal that such a scene in nature will suggest—the cool air, the moisture, the silence of the snow, and the suggestion of a contrast by the gleam of a window where the lights are already lit.

It was only natural that a man capable of feeling such things should have a lovable side, and Twachtman had many friends among the artists and his pupils, who are the persons best fitted to know a man and most critical. Generous in his impulses and capable of great enthusiasm, he was certainly a rare pleasure to his friends and always attractive to his acquaintances. At Greenwich he had artist friends living near him, and of late many acquaintances have been buying houses in that section, so that he was looking forward to more social duties than ever before in the little town on the Sound where he had lived so long. Hardly understood by the majority of picture buyers while he lived, his paintings will now be sought because they are individual and reflect the man's fine nature, his love of beauty in landscape, and the more elusive charms of the atmosphere and country in the seaboard States.

RECORD POLO GAME.

It Was Played at Saratoga Between Saratogas and Westchesters.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A thing unexampled in American polo took place to-day when the Saratogas and Westchesters, ending their contest with a tie, played twenty-three minutes after the time allowance ended and only scored one goal in all that play.

At the end of the fourth period, when the game would have gone to the Westchesters by a quarter of a point, Seward Carey played a safety and evened up the score. Then came the long play for a point, and this was won by the Saratogas. An enormous crowd of spectators screamed themselves hoarse while following the finish of this remarkable game period.

A new and brilliant feature of fashionable life here takes the form of showy and expensive dinners at Mr. Canfield's clubhouse. Several such dinners are being given to-night, the principal one being in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the host being Alphonso de Navarro. Fourteen places are filled at the table.

The weight of despondency from which mothers so commonly suffer—the symptoms which simulate almost every disease, and the weariness which renders life a burden, can always be greatly alleviated and usually cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

A New Serial by Barrie
Begins in the Fiction Number of SCRIBNER'S. It also contains "Wireless," by Kipling, other good short stories, and many pictures in color.—Adv.

RUDOLF VON BENNIGSEN DEAD.

German National Liberal Statesman and ex-Administrator of Hanover Was Born in 1824.

HANOVER, Aug. 8.—Rudolf von Bennigsen, the National Liberal statesman and ex-Chief Administrator of Hanover, died last evening.

Rudolf von Bennigsen was born in Hanover in 1824, and after studying jurisprudence and qualifying as an advocate, entered the judiciary and became a judge in Göttingen. In 1856 he resigned his post in order to take his seat in the Second Chamber of the Hanover Legislature, and at once assumed a position as leader of the Opposition. In 1859 he was one of a small group which drew up a scheme for German unity. In this plan it was stated that only Prussia could be at the head of such a union. Afterward von Bennigsen became the President of the National Verein.

After the annexation of Hanover by Prussia von Bennigsen became a member both of the Prussian Lower Chamber and the North German Reichstag. In the course of the war with France he undertook two important missions—one to the South German States, where he discussed the conditions of a possible unity; the other to the camp of Versailles, in the Winter of 1871, where the same negotiations were afterward carried out to a practical result.

In 1873 von Bennigsen was elected President of the Prussian House of Deputies. In 1877 he was re-elected to the Reichstag. After retiring in 1883 he was again elected in 1877, and returned to the command of the National Liberal party. In the elections of 1890 he was again successful, but with a decreased majority. He was appointed Chief Administrator of Hanover in 1888.

GEN. LUCAS MEYER DEAD.

Ex-Commander of the Orange Free State Forces Succumbs to Heart Disease.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—The Petit Bleu announces the sudden death of Gen. Lucas Meyer from heart disease.

Gen. Meyer was attacked several times with this illness in the course of the war in South Africa.

Gen. Meyer was commander of the Orange Free State forces in the Boer war. After the conclusion of peace he left South Africa for London, where he was entertained in British official circles.

Gen. Meyer, accompanied by his wife, left London a few days ago for Dresden. This step was taken upon the advice of his physicians. On his way to Germany he stopped in Holland to see ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal.

It was stated a few days ago that Mr. Kruger had not invited Gen. Meyer to the Boer leaders' conference to be held in a fortnight's time because he was unable to forgive Meyer for his conduct while in London. Gen. Meyer on several occasions dined with Lord Kitchener.

Lord Alverstone

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 8	625,398
To date this year	106,744,221
Corresponding date last year	194,710,475

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 8	$1,660,000
To date this year	$570,327,100
Corresponding date last year	$696,331,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅜	Int. Pump pf	½
Am. Ice pf	½	Iowa Central	1
Am. Smelting	½	Lake Erie & W	½
Anaconda Copper	8	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Nash. C. & St. L.	4¾
Col. Southern	⅞	Nat. Lead	1
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Col. So. 2d pf	2⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Corn Products	3⅝	Nor. & Western	1
Corn Prod. pf	2¼	Pressed S. Car	⅜
Del., L. & W.	1½	Ry. Steel Springs	⅞
Det. Union Ry	1	Rubber Goods	½
Erie	2	Sloss-Shef. pf	⅞
Erie 1st pf	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Erie 2d pf	1½	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. City	3½	Twin City	2
General Chemical pf	½	Union Pacific pf	⅞
Gt. North. pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Illinois Central	½	Westinghouse	½
Int. Paper pf	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf	½
Int. Silver pf	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem	½	Keok. & D. M.	⅝
A. A. C. pf	⅝	N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st pf	⅝
Am. Sugar pf	¾	N. Y. Dock	2
Canada South	1¼	North American	1½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1	P., C., & St. L.	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	⅝
D. of Am. pf. ctfs.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Utica Bag & P. pf	½
Hocking Valley	4¾	U. S. Express	¾
Hock. Valley pf	½	U. S. Rubber	1½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	¾		
Kan. & Mich	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s 1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Nat. Starch 6s	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s 1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Though confronted by a holiday, the Stock Exchange market was fairly active and very strong yesterday, over 600,000 shares being traded in and a large majority of the net changes being advances. Nashville and Chattanooga jumped about 5 points more, on the same manner of manipulation that has been treating Wall Street to previous sensations in that quarter. Louisville and Nashville stock scored a slight fractional net gain for the day, though at one time it was about 3 points higher than the final figure. In Illinois Central, reaction extended from 171½ down below 170, around which figure it closed with a fractional change—in Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville the volume of trading being about equal, 35,000 shares apiece. A good many observers believe they can see close identification in the forces back of the movement in both stocks. Wall Street perceptions are much quickened these days. In every quarter it is easy to descry some waiting sensation, some thinly disguised impending development. Much of this professional understanding is, however, such utter pretense that its announcements are provocative of ridicule, though over and over again recently has been disclosed the fact that where forecasts have seemed most ludicrous they have come quickly to be true.

The stock most traded in yesterday was Erie common—averaging close to 100,000 shares, and rising 2 full points. Announcement that James J. Hill and his associates are still largely interested in the property induces new Wall Street confidence. What is of more consequence to the lasting fortunes of the road is that improved management is bringing a larger volume of business and handling it advantageously.

The week ends with none of the troublesome money market features which were forecast for it. Money on call has not risen above 3 per cent., and Stock Exchange contracts have been for the most part below that equivalent of one-half the legal rate. To-day's bank statement will reflect a number of financial accomplishments out of the usual order, and the showing both as to loans and deposits will have to be measured by exceptional standards. Bankers are uniformly confident that easy money can be depended upon for the broadening security market.

CAR FAMINE THREATENED.

Many Western railroad managers are in town. And all agree upon the fact that the crop outlook is so good that it will soon be a matter of embarrassment to accommodate traffic. An officer of the Atchison Company says:

"A car famine will afflict the whole West, and more especially the Southwest, within the next sixty days, though the railroads have never before been so well equipped as they are now."

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RATE WARS OUT OF FASHION.

Much ado is made over reports of a rate war induced by a Chicago and Great Western "concession." An officer of that company says: "Nothing very grave is involved. Some noise may be made, but there will be no effect upon earnings anywhere. All the railroads have all the freight they can carry, and they have not yet reached that philanthropic state where they will charge any less than the maximum they can get. The packing house rate dispute is a relatively trivial matter in so far as it figures in what the Western dispatches are proclaiming as a rate war."

COPPER PROSPECTS.

Signs of improvement show in the Copper Trust to such an extent that friends close to the management of the Amalgamated Copper Company have finally been advised to abandon their bearishness. According to trade authorities an advance in the price of commercial copper will take place during the coming week.

GOULD PLANS.

A conference among important officials of the Gould Southwestern systems is to be held about the middle of next week. This meeting, it is believed, has some bearing upon the plans developing for the concentration of management, and possibly the consolidation of some of the properties in the two groups.

SILVER FOR MEXICO.

The American Smelting and Refining Company will send 20,000,000 ounces of silver to Mexico to be coined into Mexican currency. That will make the total exported by them for the purpose 28,000,000 ounces. The export was arranged at the request of the Mexican Government, which believes that Mexico's currency is not sufficient, it having been depleted by various causes.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Pittsburg dispatches $10,000,000 corporation is to be formed to supply that city with water.

Reports from Duluth that the American ship yards on the lakes will build $10,000,000 worth of steel steamers in time for the 1903 season.

Dispatches from Kansas City stating that a new trust company, probably to be called the Monarch Trust Company, with capital and surplus of $3,000,000, is being organized there.

Long Island Title and Guarantee Company and the People's Realty Company of Manhattan consolidated with $1,250,000 capital and surplus, as the United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

July statement of the British Board of Trade showing an increase of £1,038,100 in the imports and an increase of £1,643,400 in the exports.

Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth Railway to issue $1,000,000 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds for an extension to Portsmouth.

According to Boston dispatches Cape Ann Granite Company is in the hands of a receiver.

Decrease of $87,072 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $50,022 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Contract awarded for the construction of the Knoxville, La Follette and Jelico Railroad.

Advices from Beaumont, Tex., that shipments of oil for July fell off 1,500 car loads from June, on account of delay in getting in pumping machines.

Various oyster canning and packing companies in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, it is said, will be consolidated into a company with a capital of $2,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4⅝@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,143,097; balances, $11,368,477; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $977,033.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85¾; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 35c premium. Boston—5c discount and par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money market was fairly active yesterday. A small amount due to the Bank of England was renewed and a little more was borrowed.

The rate at which the Treasury six months' bills were allotted is considered low, in view of the possible issue of a large amount of bills in the next few months.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet, the tone was cheerful, and prices, led by consols, generally advanced.

American rails were irregular, the chief feature being the strength of the coal stocks, which were bought on American account, while Grangers were comparatively neglected. Prices opened firm, and after fluctuating left off generally at a rise on the balance.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The demand for money slackened to-day, but funds were not plentiful. The indebtedness to the Bank of England has apparently been increased, and the statement by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that treasury bills for $75,000,000 will be issued supported discounts against the effect of the cessation of the French demand for gold and rumors of possible gold shipments from New York to London.

Business on the Stock Exchange was on the verge of stagnation, in preparation for the settlement. A healthier tone was maintained and the excellent progress of the King induced repurchasers of consols for French account. Home rails were inclined to harden. Americans opened irregular, but became firmer in sympathy with New York, notably Louisville and Nashville. The close was quiet. Kafirs were rather firmer on some investment buying.

Business was suspended early, and there was a coronation celebration, the Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society playing a fanfare, followed by the singing of the national anthem.

In the Street, after the close, Americans were active. Erie common was the feature, selling at 40¾, one point above the closing price on the Exchange.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 7-16; consols for account, 95⅝; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 95¾; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 112¾; Canadian Pacific, 142; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56¼; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192½; Denver and Rio Grande, 46⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96; Erie, 39½; Erie 1st preferred, 80½; Erie 2d preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 174; Louisville and Nashville, 154½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 68⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 97; Ontario and Western, 24¾; Pennsylvania, 82; Reading, 34¼; Reading 1st preferred, 44½; Reading 2d preferred, 37¾; Southern Railway, 41⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 70¼; Union Pacific, 110⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91⅝; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish fours, 80½; bar silver, dull, 24 9-16d. per ounce; money, 2@2½ per cent.; Rand mines, 11¼; De Beers deferred, 23.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2 9-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £48,000. Gold amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Malta.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.20; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 1.05.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Sentiment on the Bourse to-day was firm, but trading was not active. Rentes and French Rails were in good investment demand, and Bank shares were strong. Russian Industrials were repurchased, and Metropolitans were harder. Thomson-Houston shares were weaker. Kafirs were firmer on the prospect of an increased labor supply in South Africa.

The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 82½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s 80.92½.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Foundry shares were easier on unsatisfactory reports from the Rhine manufacturing districts, and the decline in steel reported in America.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three-months bills, 1¾ per cent.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON.

Followers of John W. Gates Declare that They Will Control the Stock at Annual Meeting.

The "Gates crowd" in Colorado Fuel and Iron declared yesterday that, on the figuring up of the stock transfer books, it was shown that they held 175,000 shares out of a possible total of 265,000 shares, leaving the Osgood party only 90,000 shares. The Gates people declare that by the time of the annual meeting, ten days from now, they will have proxies to bring their holdings up to 210,000 shares.

John W. Gates will attend the meeting. If he is successful, George J. Gould, representing the Denver and Rio Grande, and Edwin Hawley of the Colorado and Southern, will be elected Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Both roads get much business from the last-named company.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports declare that midsummer dullness is giving way to activity. Speaking of the state of trade, Bradstreet's will say to-day:

Midsummer quiet has gone from distributive trade, and, stimulated by really brilliant crop prospects and good prices for farm products, Fall business has begun to expand. Buyers are arriving in large numbers at all markets, and next week promises to see demand further increased. Manufacturing industry, which has been more than usually active this Summer, continues well employed. Iron and steel mills and furnaces, for instance, have not had the usual Summer shut-downs, except in particular cases. Failures are few and liabilities small; prices are steady, (the drift of farm products promises to be downward, though so far not so marked as earlier expected.) Only railway earnings returns to Bradstreet's ($43,193,868 total) for roads so far reporting) show 7 per cent. gain over last year. Already the car famine trouble, present throughout the year in the iron, steel, and coke industries, is a subject of complaint, and this promises to extend to other lines. Bank clearings continue to show gains over last year. The problem of financing the coming large crop movement is attracting attention. It is to be noted that while leading interior money centres report good supplies and confidence in ability to give necessary aid, a larger quantity of money is needed this year than ever before.

It may be a weather market for cotton, spots and futures rising and falling with weather reports, but with present straitened supplies nervousness as to a possible August corner is still evident. Dry goods are in better demand at all leading markets this week. Retail jobbing demand is better at New York, and there is more doing at leading Western centres. Cotton goods are as a rule steadily held, but most quotations lack strength. Wool has scored a further advance, largely on anticipation of heavy active demand later, because manufacturers are not apparently large buyers, they preferring to see how orders for Spring weights come in.

Advices from the boot and shoe trade are irregular. Business at the West is active, and at Philadelphia the jobbing trade is brisk and manufacturers are busy on orders. At Boston shipments, though larger than last week, are still far below those of last year, the decrease being fully 12 per cent. Business does not expand as rapidly as hoped for. Leather and hides are very active, however, and skins of all kinds are taken as fast as received. Tanneries are reported more active than for some time past. Belting butts have advanced, and higher prices for leather products seem probable.

On the same subject, Dun's Review will say:

Despite the urgent demand for finished products, there is more or less closing of plants for repairing, and workmen seek rest after the vigorous campaign. Conditions are indicated by the number of orders going out of the country which domestic producers cannot undertake. Thus far the imports have had little influence on domestic prices, except as to billets, which are freely offered below the home market level. New contracts for pig iron were placed this week covering deliveries in the second quarter of 1903, and structural material is desired for bridges and buildings that will not be received until even more remote dates. There is still some irregularity, heavy steel being in much greater request than the light lines. Machinery and hardware trade is fully maintained, but there is idleness at tin plate mills and glass factories. Minor metals are steady.

Footwear factories are well engaged on Fall orders and Spring samples and the tone of the market is firmer, although actual advances have been few. Split shoes were put 2½ cents higher. Buyers are numerous in the Boston market, and forwardings increase, but still show a loss from the unparalleled movement at this time last year. Wholesalers are urgent for prompt delivery of heavy stock, in anticipation of a brisk trade in the early Fall. There is less activity at Brockton, where men's fine shoes are the principal product. The pressure for heavy shoes is such that Massachusetts makers will not guarantee shipment before November. Local jobbing trade is quiet, with Summer goods in light supply. Sole leather is very firmly held, some grades making further advances, and no concessions are possible on upper leather. Belting butts are scarce at a rise of 2 cents during the past month. Hides continue their upward movement, many grades gaining another good fraction. Both domestic and foreign hides share the better feeling, the former being at about the top record.

Dry goods buyers are coming into this market to a considerable extent, but without placing orders of any size. The marked conservatism noted in preceding weeks is still a feature, especially as to cotton goods, where the outlook for a full yield of raw material is not calculated to give strength or encourage buying, except at concessions.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—The local market was dull and prices were firm to-day. Fairmount Park Transportation was the only active feature. Still crediting the report that Philadelphia Rapid Transit is after the company, bulls worked the price up from 29 to 30¼, the highest it has been in three years. President Parsons of the Rapid Transit Company has denied that his company is negotiating for the Fairmount Park line, but his denial had no effect in the market. Some of the Directors of Rapid Transit have said that ultimately the line would have to be bought. Nothing can be done, however, it is said, until the return of Messrs. Widener and Elkins from Europe. Union Traction and Rapid Transit were steady. Electric Storage declined 2 points. Philadelphia Company was weak, but finally rallied to yesterday's closing figure. Movements in other stocks were not noteworthy. In the local money market business is dull. Call loans are steady at 4 per cent. and time money and commercial paper are very firm at 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper in many instances is buying and selling at 5. The stock market will be closed to-morrow. Complete transactions in stocks to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
366	American Rys.	48½	47¾	48½
99	Cambria Iron	49¼	48	49¼
1,417	Cambria Steel	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Cons. Lake Superior	25¾	25¾	25¾
6	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76	76	76
500	Electric of America	8½	8½	8½
200	Electric Storage	88¼	88½	88½
1,900	Erie	40¾	39¾	40¾
2,452	Fairmount Park Trans.	30¼	29½	29½
10	Hunt & Bd. Top. pf.	57½	57½	57½
10	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
5	Nat. Asphalt pf. rcpts.	½	½	½
676	Pennsylvania	80¼	80	80¼
149	Phila. Co.	49	49	49
22	Phila. Co. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
786	Phila. Elec.	5 11-16	5 11-16	5 11-16
10	Phila. & Suburb.	66	66	66
3,011	Phila. Rapid Trans.	13½	13	13½
5,283	Reading tr. ctfs.	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
100	Southern Pacific	69¼	69½	69½
2,650	Southern Ry.	40¾	40¼	40¼
400	Texas & Pacific	48¾	48¾	49¼
2	Union Ins.	15	15	15
541	Union Traction	47¾	47	47¼
21	United Gas Imp.	109	108¾	108¾
325	U. S. Steel	40	40	40
4	West Jer. & Seashore	69	69	69

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8.—The stock market here to-day was active in the Seaboard issues, but quiet and steady in other stocks. Sales, amounting to 14,729 shares of stock and $171,000 worth of bonds dealt in on the Exchange, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16,992	Seaboard Ry. com	30⅝	29½	29⅞
2,194	Seaboard Ry. pf	50½	49¾	49¾
305	Atlantic Coast L. com.	160½	160¼	160¼
20	Atlantic C. L. of Conn.	284½	284½	284½
800	Cotton Duck tr. rec.	9¼	9	9¼
148	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	16	16	16
200	Parkville Ry. com.	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Union	72	72	72
100	M. & M. Trans. Co.	175	175	175

BONDS.

$13,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	104¾	104¼	104¾
68,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	87¼	87	87⅛
1,000	South Bound 5s	113	113	113
10,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
2,000	Ga. Sou. & Fla. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
1,000	United Rys. Elec. inc.	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾
16,000	Cotton Duck incomes	48	47¾	48
47,000	Nashville Rys. 5s, ctfs.	74¼	74	74½
8,500	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	53½	53½	53½
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	43½	43½	43½
2,000	Balto. Trac. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾
500	Con. Gas 6s	112	112	112

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—New York exchange to-day was 35c premium, time and call loans 4 to 5 per cent. Upward of 1,000 shares of Box Board securities were dealt in on the Stock Exchange during the first session to-day, but the price was a shade higher than yesterday's closing figures. The price to-day advanced some during the early dealings, and an odd lot of the common sold for 14, while the ruling price was around 13¾, and 61½ for the preferred. Strawboard was a fraction lower than yesterday on the action of the Executive Committee of the United Box Board and Paper Company stopping the conversion of Strawboard into Box Board stock. There was a good demand for Metropolitan Elevated bonds, 51,000 of the 4s selling at 101@101¼. There has been considerable interest manifested in the showing of this road by local traders, who are watching to see whether it will keep up the rate of gain in traffic in August shown in July, which was 23 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
185	American Can pf	58¼	58	58¼
500	American Strawboard	43	42½	43
475	Amer. Strawboard rcts.	44	42¼	44
100	Amer. Shipbuilding	40	40	40
50	American Radiator	50	50	50
135	Chicago T. & T.	130	130	130
60	Chicago City Ry.	215	215	215
151	Chicago Pneu. Tool	104	100	101
27	Central Union Tel. Co.	80	80	80
97	Diamond Match	137½	136½	137½
120	National Biscuit	47¾	47¼	47¾
130	National Biscuit pf	106½	106¾	106¾
260	National Carbon com	31½	31½	31½
10	North Chicago	183	183	183
9	Quaker Oats	74	74	74
150	Quaker Oats pf	91½	91	91
572	Swift & Co.	160	151½	155¼
100	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	85	85	85
1,344	United B. B.	14½	13¾	14½
520	United B. B. pf.	65	63	64½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The money market continues quiet and unchanged. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount and par; call loans, 3½ to 4; Clearing House exchanges, $21,290,039; balances, $1,447,594. The stock market closed quiet and irregular after a more active day than yesterday. Swift Packing, Dominion Steel and Union Pacific rights were the features of the trading and there was a little spurt in coppers. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Atchison	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
940	Atchison pf.	103⅜	103	103⅜
170	Boston & Albany	262½	262	262
80	Boston L.	162	161½	162
2	Boston & Maine	190½	190½	190½
25	Fitchburg pf.	144½	144½	144½
50	Mass. Elec.	40¼	40¼	40¼
2	Mass. Elec. pf.	95	90	95
100	Southern Ry.	40¼	40¼	40¼
300	Union Pacific, ex rts.	108¾	108¼	108¾
6,209	Union Pacific rts.	60c	59c	59c

TELEPHONES.

1,093	Am. T. & T.	164	163¼	163¼
2,143	Am. T. & T. rts.	14¾	14¾	14¾
29	N. E.	142	142	142
75	Western pf.	102	101½	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

750	Am. Ag. Chem.	28½	28	28
108	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	88¾	89¼
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	28	28	28
522	Am. Sugar	133½	132½	132½
40	Am. Sugar pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾
15	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
100	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77	77
3,665	Com. Iron & Steel	69¾	69½	69¾
27	General Electric	185½	185	185½
1,121	N. E. G. & C.	5¾	4¾	5⅛
61	Planters' Compress pf.	84	83¾	83¾
300	Pullman	214	214	214
50	Seattle Elec. Hole	9	9	9
50	Seattle Elec.	83	83	83
20	Seattle Elec. pf.	108	108	108
924	Swift P. & P.	160	144	158
275	United Fruit	118	112¾	118
515	United Shoe Machine	53½	52½	53½
20	United Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31¼	31¼
25	U. S. Leather pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼
230	U. S. Steel	40¼	40	40¼
85	U. S. Steel pf.	90	89¾	89¾
6	Westinghouse	106	105	105
10	Westinghouse pf.	106½	106½	106½

MINING.

115	Adventure	22½	22¼	22¼
2,222	Amalgamated	68¼	67	67⅝
200	Am. Gold Dredging	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Arcadian	5	5	5
310	Bingham	34	33¼	34
4	Cal. & Hecla	540	535	540
230	Centennial	19	18	18
514	Copper Range	59	57	58¼
50	Daly-West	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Dom. Coal	142	142	142
75	Franklin	11	11	11
205	Isle Royale	15	14¾	14¾
325	Mass.	17¼	17	17
25	Michigan	12	12	12
670	Mohawk	47½	47	47
200	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Old Colony	211	211	211
100	Old Dominion	19½	19	19½
35	Parrot	53¾	53¾	53¾
13	Quincy	130	130	130
100	Rhode Island	3	3	3
50	Santa Fé	2½	2½	2¼
200	Shannon	11¾	11½	11½
15	Tecumseh	2½	2½	2½
165	Trinity	12	11¾	12
200	United Copper	34½	34¾	34¾
7,038	United States	20¾	19¾	20¾
460	United States Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Utah	21¼	21¼	21¼
130	Winona	4½	4½	4½
5	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 6½ bid, 7 asked.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	4,985	4,942	4,242
Month July	$3,459,845	$2,679,558	$2,263,848
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	50	50	50
4th week July	3,703	3,115	.....
Month	15,677	11,293	.....
From Jan. 1	109,126	68,114	.....
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,821	1,821	1,766
4th week July	255,559	248,423	207,993
Month July	772,547	743,920	635,358

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	122,891	103,815	19,060
Op. expenses	111,050	90,492	21,467
Net earnings	10,932	13,303	*2,771
Other income	3,341	3,178	162
Total income	14,273	16,481	*2,208
Fixed charges	15,508	12,747	2,761
Deficit	1,235	3,734	*5,969

*Decrease.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS for June—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	1,658,090	1,706,956	1,459,563
Exp. and taxes	1,124,566	1,169,447	1,004,004
Net	533,524	537,509	455,499
Charges	241,802	244,418	224,813
Surplus	291,922	293,091	231,186
Fiscal year—			
Gross	18,717,071	17,577,480	16,806,851
Exp. and taxes	13,744,920	12,755,638	11,749,264
Net	4,972,151	5,121,851	5,057,587
Charges	2,799,650	2,916,963	2,866,559
Surplus	2,127,500	2,204,888	2,191,048

Delaware & Hudson Company's leased lines report to the New York Railroad Commission for the quarter ended June 30:

ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	1,009,910	1,237,038	1,159,589
Op. expenses	632,114	638,238	589,566
Net	377,596	605,700	570,023
Fixed charges	308,459	315,307	315,578
Surplus	73,937	294,393	254,450

RENSSELAER & SARATOGA—

Gross	635,721	663,471	643,679
Op. expenses	308,337	495,171	464,133
Net	177,384	168,300	179,546
Fixed charges	315,529	307,917	309,907
Deficit	138,145	139,617	130,361

NEW YORK & CANADA—

Gross	362,326	279,656	284,322
Op. expenses	180,375	173,179	168,776
Net	181,951	101,477	100,546
Fixed charges	93,917	92,472	94,301
Surplus	28,234	9,005	6,245

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, this system showed a surplus after fixed charges of $987,374, against $1,296,155 for the fiscal year of 1901.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE & NORTHERN for June—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	34,531	28,070	6,461
Oper. expenses	12,002	15,512	*2,510
Net earnings	21,029	12,558	8,971
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	375,367	366,182	9,185
Oper. expenses	176,780	172,517	4,263
Net earnings	198,607	193,665	4,942

NEW YORK & HARLEM for the year ended June 30—

Income: Rental on city line, &c.	410,286	396,206	14,080
Exp. and charges	7,393	6,448	945
Net income, all sources	402,893	389,758	13,135
Dividends 4 per cent	400,000	400,000	.....
Surplus for year	2,893	10,242	13,135

SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	173,324	150,795	18,529
Oper. expenses	98,706	86,394	10,312
Net earnings	74,618	71,401	3,217
Other income	1,316	1,531	*215
Total income	75,934	72,932	3,002
Fixed charges	57,076	56,313	763
Net income	18,858	16,618	2,239
For year	80,778	56,550	24,228

*Deficit.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,319,508, as against $2,406,640 the previous week and $2,280,546 for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods marketed were valued at $2,202,430, as against $2,230,801 for the previous week and $2,067,560 for the corresponding week last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities presented few new features. Prices were somewhat irregular, but very few of the day's declines were large, while among the advances were several sufficiently large to be of interest. Considerable activity developed in the Seaboard Air Line issues, and these stocks were by far the most prominent in the day's trading. Aided by the numerous advances in the Stock Exchange market within the last few days the outside market has recovered somewhat from the reactionary tendency which appeared earlier in the week, and yesterday the market as a whole was strong.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was more prominent than it had been at any time in recent months. It was very active and strong, and both issues closed with substantial net gains. The common advanced as high as 30½, and the preferred as high

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 8, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67⅝	67¾	10,800	*Amal. Copper Co	67⅛	68¼	67⅛	67¾	+ ⅜
27¾	30	100	Am. Agr. Chemical Co	28	28	28	28	— ⅜
...	90	100	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
6¼	7	400	Am. Bicycle Co	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
32⅞	33	900	Am. Car & F. Co	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
92⅞	93	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92¾	92¾	92¼	92½	...
51½	52	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
57½	58	400	*Am. Grass Twine	57¾	58	57¾	58	...
243	247	200	American Express	246	246	245¾	245¾	— ¼
11¼	11⅝	500	*Am. Ice Co	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	...
37	38	1,200	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ¾
31¾	32	300	*Am. Locomo. Co	32	32	32	32	...
6	7	200	*Am. Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6	6	...
22	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	23	23	23	23	+ ½
47	48	500	*Am. S. & R. Co	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ½
97⅛	98	15	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	...
132½	133	2,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	133⅜	133½	132⅜	132⅝	— ⅛
...	164	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	164	164	164	164	...
...	...	175	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. rts	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
145	149	50	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	145	145	145	145	...
105	105½	175	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	105	105	103	103	+3
93⅝	93¾	19,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93⅜	— ⅛
103⅞	103¾	10,600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102⅝	103⅜	102⅞	103⅛	+ ⅛
109⅜	109⅞	6,850	Baltimore & Ohio	110⅛	110⅝	109¼	109⅜	— ⅜
68⅜	69	1,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68⅞	69⅛	68½	68⅝	...
1⅞	2	100	Buff., R. & P. rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
90½	91¼	500	Canada Southern	92½	92¼	90	91	—1¼
138	138¼	5,750	Canadian Pacific	138⅝	138⅞	138¼	138¼	— ¼
134½	135	400	*Ca. Pac., 2d in. pd	134½	134½	134½	134½	...
54½	54⅝	8,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅛	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
42⅜	43	2,500	Chicago & Alton	43	43⅛	42⅜	43	+ ¼
31⅝	31⅞	5,400	Chicago Great West	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
88½	88¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
48½	49⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
93	93¼	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb	93	93	93	93	...
187¼	187⅝	12,650	Chi., Mil. & St. P	187⅝	188¼	187⅜	187⅝	— ⅜
194	195	347	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195	195	194	194	...
...	...	400	Chicago & Northw	244½	244½	244¼	244½	...
188½	189	2,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	190	190	188	189	—1
40	40⅜	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
15¼	16	200	Chicago Union Trac	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	...
108	108¼	2,400	C., C., C. & St. L	107⅝	108⅜	107⅝	108	+ ¼
117	123	500	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	121¾	123	121¾	122	+1
88½	89	3,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90	90½	88	89	— ½
34¼	34½	8,070	Colorado & Southern	33¼	34½	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅞
78¾	78¾	1,500	Col. & Southern 1st pf	78	78¾	78	78½	+1½
51½	51⅞	8,250	Col. Southern 2d pf	49½	51⅝	49½	51⅝	+2⅜
21¼	22	2,300	Col. & H. C. & I	21½	22	21¼	21¼	— ¼
224½	225	700	Consolidated Gas	225	225⅞	224½	224½	— ½
123½	125	500	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
32⅜	32¼	5,427	Corn Products	28½	32½	28½	32⅜	+3⅜
82	84	2,000	Corn Products pf	81⅝	84	81⅝	83½	+2½
179	179½	1,700	Delaware & Hudson	179½	180	179¼	179½	...
278½	280	200	Del., Lack. & West	278¼	280	278¼	280	+1½
45⅜	45¾	700	Denver & R. G	45	45⅝	45	45	— ¼
93⅜	94	1,150	Denver & R. G. pf	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	+ ¼
52	52	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
86	86¾	600	Detroit United Ry	85¾	86	85¼	86	+1
136	137½	80	Diamond Match	137⅝	138	137⅝	137⅝	...
34½	35	200	*Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs	36	36	35	35	—2
17⅜	17½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
30	31	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
403	403¾	94,200	Erie	38¾	40¼	38¾	40¼	+2
69¼	69⅝	10,800	Erie 1st pf	68½	69⅝	68¾	69¼	+ ⅞
54¼	54⅝	3,100	Erie 2d pf	53⅜	55	53⅜	54½	+1½
61½	62¼	400	Evans. & T. H	62½	62½	62½	61½	— ½
91	92	25	Evans. & T. H. pf	91	91	91	91	...
54	54¾	1,210	*Ft. Worth & D. C	51½	54⅞	51½	54¾	+3¾
185	186	500	General Electric	183⅞	186	183¼	185½	+ ½
101½	102	1,500	General Chemical pf	100½	101	100½	101	+ ½
61⅞	62	200	Geo. A. Fuller Co	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
105	106	100	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	106	106	106	106	...
192½	193	800	Great Northern pf	192⅝	193¼	192	192½	+ ½
99½	100	19,900	Hocking Valley	106	106	97¾	99¾	—4¼
95	95½	1,500	Hocking Valley pf	96¾	96⅞	94½	95	—1¼
170	170½	35,562	Illinois Central	170	171½	169¾	170½	+ ½
20¾	20⅝	300	Internat. Paper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	+ ⅛
74¼	74½	420	Internat. Paper pf	74	74⅝	74	74⅜	+ ⅛
60	65	100	*Internat. Silver pf	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
90	93	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	92	92	92	92	+ ½
48⅝	49⅛	1,900	Iowa Central	49	49¼	49	49½	+1
87	87⅜	1,400	Iowa Central pf	87¾	88¼	87½	87½	— ⅛
86	86½	800	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
48	48⅜	800	Kanawha & Michigan	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48¼	—1⅜
35⅛	36	2,700	Kansas City South	36¾	36⅞	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
60⅜	61	200	Kansas City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
32	34	200	Keokuk & D. M	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
65	67	300	Lake Erie & West	66	66½	66	66½	+ ½
149	149½	36,350	Louisville & Nashville	149¾	151⅝	149¼	149⅞	+ ½
134⅜	134⅝	3,100	Manhattan Elevated	135	135	134¾	134¾	— ¼
148½	149	200	Met. Street Railway	149	149	148¾	148¾	— ¼
129	129½	700	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	129	129½	129	129½	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	1,400	Mexican Central	30	30	29¾	29⅞	...
112½	113	100	Minn. & St. Louis	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ¼
64¼	64¾	4,150	M., St. P. & S. S. M	64	65	63¾	64¾	+1
132	132⅜	1,650	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	130½	132⅜	130½	132½	+2
31½	31¾	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31⅝	31¾	31½	31½	...
63¼	63½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	63⅝	64	63½	63½	— ⅜
116	117	16,725	Missouri Pacific	117¼	117¾	116¾	117	+ ⅜
114⅞	115	9,880	Nash., Chat. & St. L	110⅝	115	110½	115	+4¾
47¾	48	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	47¾	47⅞	47⅝	47¾	...
24⅝	24¾	4,800	*National Lead Co	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½	+1
93¾	94	245	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
38½	39	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39	39	39	39	— ¼
102	102⅜	2,500	*New York Air Brake	101¾	102¾	101¾	102	+ ¼
164¾	165	4,500	New York Central	165¾	165¾	165	165	— ⅛
57	57½	1,750	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	57⅝	57⅝	57	57¼	— ⅛
120	121	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	120	120	120	120	— ¾
24	27	200	New York Dock	25	25	25	25	—2
34½	34⅝	8,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	34	34⅜	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
68¾	68¾	48,100	Norfolk & Western	67	68¾	67	68¼	+1
122¾	123	700	North American	122¼	122¾	122¼	122½	—1½
73¾	74	200	Pacific Coast	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
40	41	100	Pacific Mail	40½	40⅝	40¼	40½	...
160	160¼	14,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	160⅝	160⅝	160	160	— ⅜
105⅞	106	5,310	People's Gas, Chicago	106⅜	106⅜	105¾	105⅞	+ ⅜
95½	97	600	P., C., C. & St. L	96	96	94½	95½	—3
47¾	48½	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	47½	48¼	47½	48	+ ⅜
85⅞	86½	1,600	Pressed Steel Car pf	86	86¾	86	86¼	+ ⅛
31¾	32	100	Ry. Steel Spring	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	9,500	Reading	67	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛	+ ⅛
86¾	86⅞	400	Reading 1st pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	...
73½	73⅝	800	Reading 2d pf	73¼	73½	73⅛	73¼	— ¼
108	108⅜	2,150	*Rep. Iron & Steel	108	108⅜	108	108¼	— ¼
76	76⅜	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76½	76½	76½	76¼	...
21	22	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	21	21	21	21	+ ½
21½	22	100	St. Jo. & G. I	21½	21½	21½	21½	—1½
73½	74	200	St. Jo. & G. I. pf	74	74	74	74	...
80⅝	80½	700	St. L. & San Fran	80	80¼	80	80¼	— ¼
78	78½	700	St L. & S. F. 2d pf	78	78¼	78	78	— ½
37⅝	37¾	5,800	St. Louis Southw	37½	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
69½	70	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾	— ¾
43	43½	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	43¼	43¼	43	43	...
85½	86½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	85	85½	85	85½	+ ⅝
69¼	69½	2,400	Southern Pacific	68⅝	69⅜	68⅞	69¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	47,375	Southern Railway	40⅝	40⅞	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	2,500	Southern Railway pf	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	2,150	Tennessee Coal & Iron	69	69	68	68½	— ½
49½	49⅝	19,500	Texas & Pacific	48½	49¼	48⅜	49⅜	+1⅝
21⅝	22½	100	Tol., St. L. & West	22	22	22	22	...
38½	39½	700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	39¼	39¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
123½	125	800	Twin City R. T	123¾	125	123¾	125	+2
79½	81	100	Union Bag & P. Co. pf	80	80	80	80	— ½
108¾	108⅝	10,750	Union Pacific	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	776	Union Pacific rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
91¾	92⅛	100	Union Pacific pf	91⅞	92⅝	91⅞	92⅜	+ ⅝
46¼	46½	226	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
124	126	100	U. S. Express	125¾	125¾	125¾	125⅝	— ¾
13¾	13¾	1,200	*U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	...
86⅞	86½	400	*U. S. Leather pf	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86¼	+ ½
15	...	100	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15	—1½
40	40⅜	4,000	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
89⅝	89⅞	2,370	U. S. Steel pf	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
68¼	69	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	69	69	68¼	68¾	...
128¾	130	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	129	130	129	130	...
30½	31	1,100	Wabash	30⅞	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	1,400	Wabash pf	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅜
88½	89	100	Western Union Tel	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	...
212	214½	100	Westinghouse E. & M	211	211	211	211	+ ½
23½	24	400	Wheel. & L. E	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	...
61	62	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	61	61¼	61	61½	+ ½
28	28⅝	2,300	Wisconsin Central	28¼	28⅝	28	28	...
51⅜	51⅝	3,300	Wisconsin Central pf	51½	51⅝	51	51¼	+ ¼
Sales		625,386	*Unlisted.					

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Report of Controller of the Currency Shows the Statement's Footing to be $6,008,754,975.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—William Barnett Ridgley, Controller of the Currency, to-day made the following statement in regard to the summary of condition of the National banks of the United States at the close of business on Wednesday, July 16:

"The reports of condition show the banks to be in excellent shape as have all recent statements of the kind. The increases in most of the items of the statement are consistent with the universal reports of the prosperous condition of business and the increase in its volume all over the country.

"The footing of the statement, $6,008,754,975, is, as might be expected, the largest on record. The least favorable feature of the statement, however, is perhaps the continued increase in loans—$49,102,145 since the statement of April 30, 1902, and $264,053,255 over the statement of July 15, 1901.

"In this expansion of the volume of loans there is, of course, considerable solid growth and increase of values, upon which loans can properly be based, but there must also be some inflation, and there is always danger in going too far in this direction.

"The average reserve held by the banks has increased from 27.21 per cent. on April 30, 1902, to 27.48 per cent. July 16. But this is somewhat lower than the average reserve of July 15, 1901, when it was 28.01 per cent.

"During the year there has been an increase of $33,678,425 in specie held by the banks of which increase $6,003,407 has occurred since April 30, 1902. During the year there has been an increase of more than $56,000,000 in the capital stock and $65,000,000 in surplus. More than the average portion of this has occurred since the last statement, but this is largely due to the readjustment of this item generally made on July 1.

"There has been a slight decrease in the deposits since April 30, but a handsome increase for the year.

"The percentage of reserve shown by the central reserve cities is all higher this year than one year ago—New York increasing from 26.32 per cent. to 26.63 per cent.; Chicago from 25.78 per cent. to 26.20., and St. Louis from 20.35 per cent. to 23.50 per cent.

Depositary for Margin Accounts.

The managers of the Cotton and Produce Exchanges have designated the Eastern Trust Company as one of the depositaries for margin accounts of members of these Exchanges.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 52½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .17, 2,000 Comstock at .06, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .01, 500 Elkton at .35, 300 Golden Fleece at .17, 300 Isabella at .24, 50 Ontario at 8.75, and 100 Portland at 1.75.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Herbert Manufacturing Company, New York, (machinery and mechanical appliances;) capital, $150,000. Directors—E. L. Suffern, Plainfield, N. J.; H. A. Herbert, Montclair, N. J., and W. B. Herbert, New York.

Martinez Havana Company, New York, (tobacco and cigars;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Luis Martinez, Josefa Martinez, Key West, Fla.; John Ventosa, New York.

I. S. Van Loan Company, New York, (electrical goods;) capital, $25,000. Directors—I. S. Van Loan, Frank Van Loan, A. J. Buskell, New York.

Hickory Farm Dairy of Marcy, Oneida County; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. W. Potter, Marcy; Peter Williams, Whiteborough; W. W. Wilson, Rome.

Nelson Dedick Felt Company, Middleville, Herkimer County; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. J. Nelson, Utica; A. W. Nelson, Middleville; Edward Dedick, Delgeville.

East New York Grocery Company, Brooklyn; capital, $3,000. Directors—A. R. Moore, W. H. Ingersoll, Henry Thies, Brooklyn.

Falkinburg Realty Company, Flushing, Queens County; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. N. Falkinburg, Eastside; B. R. Clayton, Jamaica; C. T. Roe, Whitestone.

Knickerbocker Stable Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—Emil Seelig, Maud Seelig, New York; Morris Wolff, Brooklyn.

S. Marieulecu Drug Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Sclomon Marieulcu, Leo Rosenbaum, Louis Diamaut, New York.

National Wood Fire-Proofing Company, Long Island City; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. R. Ten Eyck, Jamaica; J. E. Earl, Brooklyn; J. B. Cooper, New York.

United Granite Construction Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Edwin B. Ellis, Northfield, Vt.; Cyrus J. Hall, Hall Quarry, Maine; C. W. Hall, New York.

Donen Nathan Company, New York, (children's garments;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Isaac Nathan, E. M. Cohen, C. L. Thiele, New York.

Hydrogen Furnace and Fuel Company, New York, (engines, boilers, dynamos, and fuel;) capital, $250,000. Directors—Lorenzo De Zavala, Brooklyn; A. P. Cranston, C. H. Hoffman, New York.

Rome Metal Company, Rome, Oneida County, (to mine, smelt, and deal in metals;) capital, $500,000. Directors—William R. Huntington, W. J. P. Kingsley, Thomas H. Stryker, C. C. Reid, W. L. Kingsley, Rome; Allan Wardwell, Syracuse; William Pierrpont White, Utica; Robert J. Hubbard, Cazenovia.

SOLARI DENIES ANY CLAIM ON MARCONI.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, at its offices in this city, yesterday contradicted the Marquis Solari of Italy, in regard to the published reports that Mr. Marconi had yielded credit for his inventions to the Marquis. It was said in a dispatch from London that the Official Journal of the Patent Office on July 16 contained a notice announcing that Guglielmo Marconi sought leave to amend his application by converting it into "an application for a patent for an invention communicated to him from abroad by the Marquis Solari."

The company made public the following cable dispatch:

"Utterly untrue that Marconi has acknowledged that I am the inventor of his wireless telegraph system or that the accessory invented by me, which by the desire of the Italian Government was provisionally protected in Marconi's name, is necessary or important for his system. I make no such claim. It is mere accessory.

"MARQUIS SOLARI."

TOY COMPANY'S TROUBLE.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of Henry Rosenstein, granted an order directing the American Toy and Novelty Company, of 459 West Broadway, and its Directors, to show cause on Tuesday next why an injunction should not issue restraining President Julius Chein and Secretary David Heyman from disposing of the property of the corporation, and also why a receiver should not be appointed.

Rosenstein declared that the corporation was formed with a capital stock of $30,000, to take over the business carried on formerly by Chein and the plaintiff. Heyman was admitted as the third partner, and he was to put $4,000 into the business. No part of the capital stock was ever issued. The plaintiff was appointed Treasurer of the corporation, and subsequently he loaned $6,000 to carry on the business.

Mexico Makes Big Silver Purchase.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—Solomon R. Guggenheim, who is here looking after the interests of the American Smelting and Refining Company, of which he is an official, said yesterday that the company has just sold 20,000,000 ounces of silver to the Mexican Government, in addition to 5,000,000 ounces recently delivered. He declared that the first sale increased the market price of the metal 2 or 3 cents and predicted a still greater rise as a result of the late deal.

Investigating Flour Rate Question.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has begun its long-promised investigation of the flour rate question. Subpoenas have been served on local officials of the Wisconsin Central and the Soo lines, as well as on a number of prominent millers. The summons are returnable before Judge Lochran of the Federal Court here in September. John Washburn of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company admitted last night that he had been subpoenaed.

Million-Dollar Light Company.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The National Light, Heat, and Power Company was incorporated here yesterday with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The shareholders are all prominent St. Louis business men. The company was organized for the purpose of owning, controlling, and exploiting all fundamental principles of the application of oil as fuel in burners for domestic use and under boilers for locomotives, steamships, and manufactories.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Frances H. Catlin vs. Nelson J. Ferris et al.—James J. Neails.

SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J. — George Young vs. Emma A. Totten et al., (12 cases)—Frank Totten.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Caroline E. Perkins vs. John Remschmidt et al.—Stephen A. McIntire. Annie Huss vs. Julia Manley—William H. Ricketts.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Giuseppe Poggioli vs. Rogolo Fabbri et al.—Joseph F. Prendergast.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—City of Ironwood vs. Coffin—Michael H. Cardozo.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Commlossy vs. Commlossy—Charles H. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Jones vs. Lester—Isaac Franklin Russell. Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Porr—James W. Perry.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.62
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	18.62½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.10½
Lard, prime	10.97½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 67@72c; No. 2 red, 68¾@69¾c; No. 2 corn, 57@57½c; No. 2 yellow, 59@60¼c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@31c; No. 3 white, 35@53c; No. 2 rye, 61c; fair to choice malting, 56@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.43; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $5.05@5.70; mess pork, per bbl, $10.40@10.45; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.62½@10.65; short rib sides, (loose,) $10.05@10.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¼@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11⅛@11¼c; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.50.

COTTON.—Cotton had an irregular movement, closing at the bottom. The market opened firm and 2 to 4 points higher on active general buying, in which the local shorts and the Wall Street bull interests were in active competition. Following the call the tendency was quite steadily upward with Southern, some Western commission houses, and foreign demand in evidence. Rumors that prices were to be advanced materially by the bull clique in an effort to undermine prominent short accounts helped to distribute the smaller shorts. The Liverpool cables were better than expected, and the private advices from that market declared the feeling in Europe in cotton circles was less bearish than in some past. The crop reports were very mixed, while the weather statements from Washington were indicative of a serious hot wave over the Southwest. Philadelphia and local spot cotton firms were eager buyers of the August option, being inclined to entertain more or less respect for rumors that a "squeeze" was easily within the possibilities, if not probable. The late cables from Liverpool were something of a disappointment, but failed to affect the market here appreciably. After midday, speculation simmered down to a struggling room business, and Wall Street appeared to have withdrawn from the market temporarily at least. Nevertheless, at 2 P. M. a sharp rally was bulletined, only to be followed by a severe selling movement near the close, which carried prices off to the lowest level of the day. Room longs, who had looked for a bull demonstration in the last few minutes, sold out hastily, and bear pressure was in evidence. The close was weak, with prices net 3 to 5 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations 1-16c higher, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 259 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8⅞c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Charleston quiet, no quotation; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk quiet and unchanged at 9 1-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston quiet, steady, 1-16c lower, at 8 7-16c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.42	8.50	8.35	8.35@8.36
September	7.91	7.95	7.83	7.84@....
October	7.73	7.82	7.71	7.71@7.72
November	7.72	7.73	7.68	7.64@7.65
December	7.72	7.73	7.68	7.65@7.66
January	7.72	7.76	7.65	7.65@7.66
February	7.73	7.73	7.73	7.65@7.67
March	7.71	7.73	7.67	7.64@7.66
April	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.67@7.69
May	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.70@7.71

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Weekly Movement.

	Bales.
Port receipts	14,781
Overland to mills and Canada	1,021
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	20,000
Brought into sight for the week ending Aug. 8, 1902	*35,802
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT for the 342 days ending Aug. 8, 1902.	
Port receipts	7,550,012
Overland to mills and Canada	1,062,350
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,693,000
Brought into sight during 342 days, to date	10,305,362

*2,702 added.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Cotton, Spot—Moderate business. Prices 3-32d higher; American middling fair, 5 7-32d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4½d; low middling, 4 25-32d; good ordinary, 4 21-32d; ordinary, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,200 American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, including 1,900 American. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 46-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 36-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 25-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 19-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 16-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 14-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 14-15d, sellers; February and March, 4 14-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market partially collapsed, surrounded as it was by bearish news and semi-demoralized coarse grains, losing ⅞@1c for the day, and closing weak at low point. Heavy liquidation marked the trading, and the few efforts made toward rallying prices met little success, as bulls had nothing to stand on except the fact that professionals were short, and the market had already experienced a good break. Alert for bargains, foreign buyers again entered the field, and in all positions secured about 80 loads of wheat without disturbing the market, so bearish was sentiment. Much of the day's depression could be traced again to a weak corn market, the latter breaking 2¾c a bushel in New York. Supplementing this was an ideal Northwest weather situation, expanding crop estimates, lower cables, an impression that the price was several cents above the cost of production, and general discouragement among holders. Professionals went short freely at times, but presumably kept all such accounts within bounds, as a good deal depends on the Northwest crop situation, which could easily change sharp about in a single night. The Argentine shipments were 160,000 bushels, against 32,000 bushels last week; since Jan. 1 they are 16,140,000 bushels, against 27,008

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Continues to be of Small Volume—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John H. Oeters has sold to Joseph H. Kelly the lot at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 27.9 by 100.6 by 38.8 by 99.11.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought the five-story flat, with store, 1,761 Third Avenue, 25 by 83.9.

I. Friedus has resold, for $17,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 389 Second Avenue, 19.6 by 78.

Jacob Schmid has bought from James Walsh, for $22,500, the five-story single flat, with store, 1,768 Amsterdam Avenue, 19.11 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to A. Schlesinger the three-story brick tenement 68 Carmine Street, on lot 28 by 60 and irregular.

George J. Stricker has sold for Bertha Schmuck to a Mrs. Meiner, the four-story brick flat 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; 25 by 100.

Isaac T. Meyer was the broker in the recently reported sale of the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for Nancy D. B. King, to James W. Pringle.

Streifler Brothers, who purchased recently the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, a plot 98.5 by 49.11 by 107.9 by 50.9, will erect thereon a six-story elevator apartment house.

R. A. Schoenberg & Co., electrical contractors, report that they have taken a long lease of the property 906 Sixth Avenue. Mr. Schoenberg's purchase of 841 Sixth Avenue was recently reported.

Gottlieb M. Karpas has purchased of Charles Lane 352, 354, and 356 West Forty-sixth Street. The property is to be improved by an apartment house.

Ruland & Whiting Company have sold for Adelaide T. Willetts the four-story and basement brick house, 25x100, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street. The property was held at $90,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.:

Prospect Avenue, east side, 26.9 feet south of Spring Street, 26.9 by 93.1 by 26.9 by 96, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Winkler..... $800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 323 and 325 Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 39.9 by irregular; J. Cohen of 58 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Nos. 334 and 336 East Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 46 by 90.3; C. I. Weinstein of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Madison Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 327 to 331 East Eleventh Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 71.8 by irregular; Lapin & Baum of 167 Livingston Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $75,000.

Broadway, east side, 74 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 24.10 by 54; Joachim Burfeindt, King's Bridge, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, east side, 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 24.10 by 55; Joachim Burfeindt, King's Bridge, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Beck Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 23 by 45; Mrs. Gertrude E. Camp of 1,128 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Beverly S. King of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Fort George and Audubon Avenues, northeast corner, to a one-story frame store; T. Bailey of 501 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; Cunningham & Ballard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. T. Parrott of 67 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. Schiff of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Forty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; George A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 552 West Forty-first Street, to a three-story brick stable; New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association, owners; F. G. Gilbert of 180 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 108 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; S. Wainwright, Rye, N. Y., owner; L. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, two two-story frame schools; city, owner; C. H. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300.

Fordham Avenue, south side, 360 feet west of Main Street, City Island, to a two-story frame dwelling, 16 by 20; Frederick C. Glasier, premises; owner and architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday Aug. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 79.11 ft n of 147th St, 10.11x100; James Walsh to Jacob Schmid, (mtg $11,000)..... $1

ATTORNEY ST, 150, w s, 34.10x100; Mitchell Lippman to Jacob Kaplan..... 1

AVENUE D, 36, e s, 18x75; Matilda C. Van Rensselaer to Ignatz Korff..... 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 45th St, 75.4x60; Anna Schiele and another to Thomas B. Hidden, (mtg $180,000)..... 1,000

BECOME ST, n s, 50 ft w of Pitt St, 25x100; Jacob Kirschenpfad and another, executors, to Harris B. Greenberg..... 25,500

BECOME ST, n s, 50 ft w of Pitt St, 25x100; Jacob Kirschenpfad and others, heirs, to Harris B. Greenberg..... 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Attorney St, 19.3x50x19.5x50; Meta A. Wetterer to Paul Mayer, quitclaim..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 50x75; John Keck and others to John B. Howard, quitclaim..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 50x75; John Keck and another, executors, to John B. Howard, (mtg $37,000)..... 62,500

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 158th St, 51.6x92; Catharine M. Schwenk to Schmerl Hahn, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

CROTONA AV, 2,084, e s, 20x100; Frederick Pirk to Friedrich Heintze, quitclaim..... 1

CROTONA AV, 2,084, e s, 20x100; Hertha Pirk to Friedrich Heintze..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 206, n s, 25x100; Joseph Isaac to Katie J. Amend and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; John H. Judge, referee, to the Park Mortgage Company..... 7,500

ELSNER, Emil, to Jacob Bier, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, old line, 20x75; Sarah A. Thomas to Maria A. Roesinger..... 1

HULL AV, w s, 111.7 ft n of 207th St, 50x100; Elizabeth Griffiths, widow, to Cesline C. Stevens..... 100

LEWIS ST, 154, n e corner of 3d St, 25x100.7x25.4x100.9; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

LEWIS ST, 154, n e corner of 3d St, 25x100.7x25.4x100.9; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Cohen..... omitted

LEWIS ST, 32, e s, 24.9x100; Jacob Beer to Isaac Rosenblum, (mtg $12,500)..... 1

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 7th St, 73.5x31.2x73x40.7; Maurice J. Burstein to Malka Marder, (mtg $37,000)..... 1

LOCUST AV, s w corner of 136th St, 101.5x350 to e s of Walnut Av; James H. Young to James H. Young Stone Company, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

LOT 113, map of Unionport; Bertha Boshert and another to Florence S. Crosby, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

LOT 25, map of Seneca Park, 25x100; New York City Realty Company to Thomas Kelly..... 1

LOT 167, map of Gleason property; William Armstrong to Mary E. Gordon, one-half part..... 1

LOTS 276 and 277, map 370 lots, McGraw estate; New York Co-operative Building Loan Association to Elizabeth T. Gerechty..... 1,800

MADISON AV, 520, w s, 20x95; Cecilia F. Barrows to Emily Charles, (mtg $40,000)..... 53,500

PITT ST, 51, s w s, 28x74.9; Chaya Esther Sumer to Abraham I. Levy, (mtg $15,500)..... 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Bronx Investment Company to W. Odell..... 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; W. B. Odell to Bronx Investment Company, (mtg $70,000)..... 1

ROGERS PL, w s, 433.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x86.1x16.8x81.1; William H. Sutcliffe to William G. Watt..... 500

ST NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 128.7x114.9x irregular; Elizabeth Hafner to Frederick W. Pender..... 1

ST NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 128.7x114.9x irregular; Frederick W. Pender to the Lenox Presbyterian Church, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

VYSE AV, n w s, Lot 27, map of Thomas Walker, 25x143.3x25x143; Clarence L. Westcott to Charles P. Hallock..... 2,000

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Duane St, 25x59; Jennie T. C. Jackson to Mary F. Clark and another, ½ part..... 7,333

1ST AV, 30 ft s of 32d St, 19.4x65; 1st Av, s w corner of 32d St, 30x65; 1st Av, s e corner of 74th St, 49.6x113; 74th St, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 75x102.2; 74th St, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; 74th St, s s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; 74th St, s s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; 1st Av, 1,498 and 1,498, n e corner of 78th St, 82.2x94x irregular; Leon Sobel and another to Yorkville Realty Company, all liens, (R S $29)..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 115th St, 25.5x75; George L. Petry to Antonio Marino. 1

2D AV, n e corner of 70th St, 25.5x74; Caroline Bechmann to George Bechmann, (mtg $15,500,) ½ part..... 1

3D AV, 1,761, e s, 25x83.9; Harry Raphael to Annie Aaron, all liens..... 750

57TH AV, 2,541, s s, 24.11x100; Louis Stern to Grace M. Posthauer..... 1

97TH AV, s e s, 118.9 ft n e of 28th St, 20x70; Louis H. Hahlo, Referee, to Minerva S. H. Dann, leasehold..... 2,000

125TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x114.5, Wakefield; Sidney A. Syme to Marie T. Corsa..... 2,800

16TH ST, 12 East, 25x92; James D. Putnam to William H. Jackson, (mtg $80,000)..... 1

49TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; James D. Putnam to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America..... 9,000

55TH ST, 236 East, 19.8x100.5; George A. White et al., heirs, to Frances White, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East, 43.10x102.2; Charles Lyons, Jr., to A. J. Dworsky, (mtg $19,100)..... 48,050

85TH ST, s s, 82 ft w of West End Av, 18x86.2; Mildred A. Page to Emily L. Landon, re-recorded..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Albert Brod to Joseph Hamershlag..... 1

96TH ST, 138 West, 31x100.8; Isidora H. Dix to Katharine M. Golden, (mtg $38,500)..... 1

102D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; George W. Clune, referee, to Samuel A. Isaacs, executor and trustee. 17,000

103D ST, 305 to 215 East, 150x100.11; Adolph Cohn to Millie Bircher, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

105TH ST, w s, 93 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.11; Albert Brod to Joseph Hamershlag, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 40x85, with strip on w; Hugh J. Gallagher to George W. Wilder, correction deed..... 100

120TH ST, 150 West, 20x99.11; Rebecca J. Worcester to Mary H. Lewis, (mtg $11,000, R S $2)..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; Jessie Batton to Joseph J. Meaney..... 1

183D ST, s w corner of Clinton Av, old line, runs s 95x w 2.4x n 95 to street x e 4.11; Thomas E. Finucane to James H. Maloney..... omitted

Recorded Leases.

3D AV, 2,127; Mary E. Clark to Louis Werner, 1 year from Sept. 1, 1902..... 780

5TH AV, n e corner of 118th St; William J. Brown and another to Frank T. Meehan, 5 years, from March 11, 1902..... 1,000

8TH AV, 2,386; Jacob Schottman to James P. Cashin & Co., 5 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

COHEN, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another; Lewis St, 154, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

COHEN, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another; Lewis St, 154, prior mortgage $28,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 11,000

DWORSKY, Abraham J., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 81st St, n s, 256.2 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 55,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 105th St, due Nov. 7, 1902, 6 per cent., prior mortgage $280,000)..... 35,268

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey; Riverside Drive, e s, 55 ft n of 103th St, due June 15, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 52,500

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey; Riverside Drive, e s, 175 ft n of 103th St, due June 15, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 52,500

GEREGHTY, Elizabeth T., to New York Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 276 and 277, map of McGraw estate, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GREENBERG, Harris B., to Jacob Kirschenpfad and others, executors; Broome St, n s, 50 ft w of Pitt St, 5 years..... 29,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to West Side Savings Bank; 53d St, 334 and 336 West, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 32,000

HAHN, Catharine M. Schwenk; Courtlandt Av, n e corner of 158th St, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HEINTZE, Friedrich, to the German Savings Bank; Crotona Av, 2,084, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HIDDEN, Thomas B., to Anna Schiele; Broadway, n e corner of 45th St, prior mtg $180,000; due Aug. 7, 1903..... 145,000

HOWLAND, John B., to Sarah E. Martin, executor; Columbus Av, 844, 5 years..... 20,000

HOWARD, John B., to Elizabeth Oehlhoff; Columbus Av, w s, 25.1 ft n of 101st St; due April 2, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,750

KARL, Elizabeth, Martinet; 8th Av, s w corner of 149th St, due Nov. 1, 1905. 30,000

KENN, James, to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; Creston Av, w s, 611.4 ft n of 196th St, 2 mortgages, each $2,500, 3 years, gold..... 5,000

KENN, James, to Bernard Brindz; Creston Av, w s, 594.4 ft n of 196th St, 3 years..... 2,500

KORES, Ignatz, to Mathias Faust, as trustee; Avenue D, 36, 2 years..... 6,350

MARINO, Antonio, to Italian Savings Bank, 1st Av, e s, 25 ft n of 115th St, 1 year..... 10,000

MARINO, Antonio, to George W. Petry; 1st Av, e s, 25 ft n of 115th St, (mtg $16,000,) 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

ODELL, Walter B., to Dollar Savings Bank; Robbins Av, 502 to 506, 3 mortgages, each $9,500, 3 year, gold..... 28,500

ODELL, Walter B., to Stephen R. Hewlett; Robbins Av, 508 and 510, 2 mortgages, each $9,500, 3 years..... 19,000

ODELL, Walter B., to Emma H. S. Merrill; Robbins Av, 512, 3 years..... 10,000

ODELL, Walter B., to Payson Merrill; Robbins Av, 502 to 506, prior mortgage $28,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

ODELL, Walter B., to Payson Merrill; Robbins Av, 508 to 512, prior mortgages, $29,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,500

PENDER, Frederick W., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 141st St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

POSTHAUER, Grace M., to Louis Stern; 8th Av, 2,544; prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

POSTHAUER, Grace M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 8th Av, 2,544, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

ROSENBLUM, Isaac, to Jacob Bier; Lewis St, 32, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

ROESINGER, Maria A., to Benjamin M. Rieber; Elsmere Place, n s, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, due July 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 2,100

RUSSELL, Harriet L., to the New York Savings Bank; 124th St, n s, 270 ft e of 2d Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 6,000

SCHMID, Jacob, to James Walsh; Amsterdam Av, w s, 79.11 ft n of 147th St, prior mortgage, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

SIEVERS, John H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 137th St, 604 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,500

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; Suffolk St, s w corner of Stanton St, re-recorded, 1 year, 6 per cent. 22,500

TREIHART, Rose, to Lambert Suydam; Rivington St, 142, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to John J. Bell; 135th St, n s, 208.4 ft e of Brook Av, (mtg $15,500,) 1 year..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Carrie Katzenberg..... 4,500

KLARENMEYER, Veronica, to Martin Jonas..... 3,000

MULLANEY, William, to Thomas R. A. Hall and another..... 2,200

MULLANEY, William, to Thomas R. A. Hall and another..... 1,700

POWELL, Wilson M., to Rebecca S. Jacobus and others, trustees, 2 assignments..... 30,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, to Max Freund..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to National Savings Bank of Albany..... 45,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company. 8,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 8,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company. 34,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 72 and 74, and 9 to 13 New St; John C. Gabler against Century Building Company, owner and contractor. $3,000

BRONX PARK, w s, whole front between 179th St and West Farms Road, 54x80x irregular; Louis Baron against Joseph Diamond, owner and contractor. 128

57TH AV, 1,072 and 1,073; Ronalds & Johnson Company against John C. Timberfield, owner; E. T. Hurley, contractor. 64

39TH ST, 140 West; H. Richter & Son against the Wendell estate, owner; Jacob Schmitt, contractor..... 1,000

57TH ST, 140 West; Eugene Kelly against John Burke, owner; Garret D. King, contractor..... 198

39TH ST, 36 and 38 East; Ronalds & Johnson Company against John T. & James A. Farley, owners; E. J. Hurley, contractor..... 1,796

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 48.4x100; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Jesse C. Bennett, owner; E. J. Hurley, contractor..... 39

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Bayan & Pelil Mosaic and Marble Company against Clarence True, May 29, 1902..... $387

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 48x100; Adam Hoppel against John Heller and another, Feb. 25, 1902..... 725

143D ST and 7th Av, n w corner; Modeste A. Delbaye against Sonn Brothers and another, June 27, 1902..... 200

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A and 16th St, s w cor, 26x94, leasehold; Mary Schau, executrix, against William F. Schau and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. G. Moritz.

MADISON AV, 2038; Mary H. Lawrence, executrix, and another, executor, against Margaret D. McDevitt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

57TH AV and 35th St, s w cor, 100.5x125; Thomas H. Whiting against Fifty-fifth Street Company and another, (amended action to recover 3-16 interest;) attorneys, Finck, Embree & Cobb.

26TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 100x98.9; Miriam C. Cannon against Francis P. McKeon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

44TH ST, 107 West; City of New York against John T. Dupont, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

70TH ST, 317 and 319 East; two actions; Simon Uhlfelder and another against William Reichert and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

145TH ST, 464 West; John McClure, trustee, against Bertha Klenicke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. McClure.

155TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Henry M. Sanders against Charles Walker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

MITCHELL DYRENFORTH.—Mitchell Dyrenforth, engaged in the clothing and furnishing business, under the name of "M. Dyrenforth & Co.," in Washington, D. C., yesterday filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. His summary of debts, consisting of unsecured claims, is stated to be $45,178 and his assets $36,055. Mr. Dyrenforth Thursday night resigned the Presidency of the business men's club of Washington.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE MANN.—George Mann, a lithographer of 604 East Eighty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,479 and assets $100 in stock. He has assigned accounts to the amount of $2,652 to various persons, and of the liabilities $3,345 are secured by these accounts.

RUBIN NIKEAD.—Rubin Niklad, a real estate agent of 291 Willis Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,220 and nominal assets $1,000 in an outstanding claim. The debts were contracted with Henry Nathan in the real estate business, and are principally in bond and mortgages.

HENRY STRAEHLE.—Henry Straehle of Pelham has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $6,764, and normal assets $8,626. The assets consist of debts due the firm of Harvey & Straehle of New Rochelle, in which he was a partner; $8,000 and a judgment for $626. The India Wharf Brewing Company of Brooklyn is a creditor for $5,017. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Harvey & Straehle in 1898.

CHARLES ALTSCHUL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Altschul, a wholesale dealer in jewelry and diamonds at 41 Maiden Lane, by the following named creditors: B. H. Davis & Co., $1,339; Julius Wodiska, $69, and Kantor & Sheff, $207. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that on Aug. he conveyed a large part of his property, consisting of merchandise and accounts, removed or permitted to be removed property worth $5,000, and admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He was for twelve years a traveling salesman for a jewelry house and he began business for himself in 1897.

WERTHEIM BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Wertheim Brothers, composed of Marcus and Mayer Wertheim, manufacturers of trousers at 18 and 20 Astor Place, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for the following named creditors: Sol Friedman & Company, $326; Fred Butterfield & Company, $504, and O. H. Hayes & Company, $520. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have assigned merchandise and accounts valued at $5,000 to various persons to prefer them, and paid money on antecedent indebtedness. They were formerly in business at Albany, and they moved to this city in 1899. They built up considerable trade, and in March last claimed to have assets amounting to $64,000 and liabilities $35,000. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said yesterday that they understood that the liabilities now are more than $60,000, and that the firm declares that the assets are in excess of the liabilities.

POWHATAN G. GORDON'S DEBT.

Execution Against the President of the Gordon & Buchanan Cigar Co.

Sheriff O'Brien received an execution yesterday for $13,302 against Powhatan G. Gordon of 28 Warren Street in favor of the National Park Bank, made by him on May 26, for $13,400, payable on July 1, which was not paid. Mr. Gordon is President of the Gordon & Buchanan Cigar Company.

In the office of the company it was said that it was a personal matter of Mr. Gordon's, and did not affect the company. Mr. Gordon a few days ago made a statement to Bradstreet's that he intended to reorganize the company. The debts are about $17,000, and the estimated assets are sufficient to pay all the debts.

The business was started in December, 1900, by Gordon & Barrell, and the present company succeeded to it a year later. It was incorporated on Dec. 3, 1901, with a capital stock of $250,000, and Charles P. Buchanan became Vice President.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 169 failures in the United States during the week against 168 for the previous week, and 185, 172, 156, and 157 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 43, New England 28, Southern 24, Western 42, Northwestern 12, Pacific 19, and Territories 1. Canada had 14, against 16 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Attachment Against Mining Company.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received two attachments against the Old Terrible Mining Company of Arizona, whose transfer office is at 25 Broad Street, in favor of Charles S. Minshull, for $13,200, for refusal to transfer 8,000 shares of stock of the company, which had been assigned to him by Frederick W. Donnelly, 2,000 shares, and Andrew Moorhead, 600 shares, the value of the shares being placed at $7 each in the suits. The attachments were served on a bank. Andrew D. Meloy is President and U. S. Grant, Secretary.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN VITRIFIED CONDUIT COMPANY—City of New York..... $315

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY—City of New York..... 984

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY—City of New York..... 292

AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY OF New York—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York..... 969

AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY OF New York—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York..... 619

AHLE, Lippman—L. Poppert..... 512

BASSFORD, Beverly E.—M. Kirtland..... 80

BROOKLYN BERGEN BEACH AND Canarsie Railroad Company—City of New York..... 754

BISHOP, George F.—City of New York.. 59

BERNSTEIN, Morris—O. M. Jacoby, trustee..... 22

COLEMAN, Hugh—J. N. B. Clarkson.... 285

COAL HANDLING MACHINERY AND Construction Company—City of New York..... 167

CASLIN, Louise—J. Rogers and another. 101

COURTLAND, William A.—F. Dietz and another..... 3,730

CAMPBELL, John—L. Healey..... 103

DOUGLASS, James S.—C. Scott..... 239

DE VITO, Cosentino V.—V. Garlan..... 50

FINN, Luke J., Treasurer—F. K. Porter. 87

FOOTE, Thomas M., Jr.—F. C. Werner... 47

FESSENDEN, Samuel—R. H. Lyon..... 86

GROTH, Charles A.—S. Oppenheimer and another..... 67

GORSCH, Arthur—W. B. Short..... 13

GORDON, Powhatan G.—National Park Bank of New York..... 13,502

HAMANN, Arthur H.—G. L. Schuyler and another..... 212

HUME, Henry J.—E. P. Best Manufacturing Company..... 43

HUNT, Thomas P.—D. J. Taft..... 129

HIPKINS, J. Clifford—H. Hazard..... 53

HILL, William, and Thomas A. Atchinson —W. Meckleur..... 91

JONESCO, Jonas—H. Oppenheimer and another..... 250

KEANE, David—H. S. Ely, costs..... 37

KALISCHER, David—R. B. Ellison and another..... 548

KELLY, Malachie, executor—City of New York..... 127

KNAPP, Henry T.—City of New York.... 59

KAY, Charles W., and another—I. J. Mayer..... 624

MANHATTAN BRICK AND TERRA Cotta Company—R. B. Ellison and another..... 167

MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE STORAGE and Repair Company—New York Edison Company..... 378

McSWEENEY, Francis, and Stevens & Williams—M. Rosenfeld and another.. 85

MACHACEK, Matthew, and Alcadi N. Roderiguez—C. Vogt, Jr., and another.. 1,019

MOLL, Gerard O.—Julius Kessler & Co... 180

McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, individually and as executrix—I. J. Mayer..... 620

POLLACK, David—M. Liess and another. 171

PEREZEL, Ladeslaw F. and Bertha—G. L. Lawrence..... 282

ROTHENBURG, Bruno—A. Kulack..... 364

ROSENZWEIG, Herman—P. Salzman... 1,529

RODERMOND, Richard B., individually, &c.—Estey Wire Works Company..... 102

SMITH, Edward and Thomas—J. Sans, costs..... 29

STEIN, Meyer—M. Rosenthal and another..... 39

SHEEPSHEAD BAY GAS LIGHT COMPANY—City of New York..... 919

SCHULZ, Charles, and Daniel McNamara —S. Henry and another..... 95

SHARKEY, Joseph, and Mary E. Kavanagh—W. C. Bretherton..... 151

STERLING, William H.—J. Glassford... 128

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY PROPERTY

Centrally located in fine city of 125,000, 1½ hours from New York.
Near railroad and boat landing.
Over 50,000 square feet floor space.
Worth $30,000; want offer. Would lease.
H. A. ROUNDS,
20 East 42d St.

A.—$5,500 each will purchase seven two-story and cellar private houses; all improvements; 18 feet front each; 209th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.; cars King's Bridge extension of the Amsterdam Av. line pass the property; always open; terms easy. Thomas L. Reynolds, Lenox Av. and 135th St.

Must be sold at once; 5-story new triple flat; rent, $3,400 guaranteed; mortgage 4½%; very little cash needed; shows $1,200 net on investment; call and convince yourself. H. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Two very elegant 5-story double flats; no steam; near 8th Av. and 116th St.; can be bought at great bargain; 4% mortgage. Call, Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

A lady in straitened circumstances must sell five-story double flat, also triple flat, near Lenox Av.; little cash needed. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Bargain.—Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent, $1,800; price, $15,500; rents from $6 to $11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$1,000 above the mortgage buys a Park Av. (near 122d St.) house, with store and flats; always rented. Windsor Realty Co., 150 Nassau St.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

223 East 115th St.—Private dwelling; a great bargain. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

Bronx.

For Sale—23, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures DRYNESS. 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted. MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; 3 BEAUTIFUL BLOCKS; 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) two blocks to trolley, proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,000. Open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

1-2-3-family houses near L and parks; $3,900-$6,800, according to size and location; easy-term plan; open Sundays. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Four lots for sale on easy terms, near Westchester Av. and 166th St. Macnabb, 813 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,000; terms $500 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in MAHOGANY, QUARTERED OAK, and OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS, LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH.
Owner will sell for business reasons modern cottage, 10 rooms; built for owner under special architect's supervision; contains special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; in splendid neighborhood; will be sold for less than cost; values of ground adjoining have increased $200 per lot within three years, and everything bought and built on; Nostrand and Flatbush Av. trolley from 3d st. ferry; Flatbush Av. from bridge direct to house, within two or three blocks; price, $6,250; terms can be made to suit. Apply to agent, Charles Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

For Sale or Rent.—Three-story brownstone house 156 Penn St., Brooklyn; fine order.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Closing-Out Auction Sale of Lots, 25x100, at White Plains, Sat., Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., on premises.

Train Leaves 42nd St. at 1:15 P. M.
JOHN R. SWEENY, AUCTIONEER.
184 RAILROAD AV., WHITE PLAINS.

These lots are located on the highest ground in the tract, commanding magnificent views. Purchasers at the previous sales have already been offered substantial advancements. Maps, passes, and further particulars.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
503 Fifth Avenue.
Or present this adv. at gate, 423 St. Station, (Harlem Division,) in time for 1:15 train.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Now is the time to buy Long Island suburban property; never lower, must go higher; great improvements contemplated. Bargains in fine properties. Owners send description of property. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500, $1,000 cash, new, modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Gentleman's country seat, 900 acres, fine buildings; cost $350,000; sacrifice, close estate, $100,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

$1,400 will buy seven-room and barn in Corona; fare 5c. Owner, J. George, 346 Broadway, City.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

A CHANCE TO BUILD

at moderate cost. Easy payments.
Free deed in case of death. Commutation five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing and fishing. Passes and map of
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Dept. D., 309 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

The Catskill Mountain and Hudson River Valley Land Agency is offering some of the greatest bargains on earth in stock, poultry, dairy, or fruit farms, lake or river fronts, club grounds, camping sites, and trout streams; have been established twenty years, and authority on properties in the Catskills and Valleys of the Wallkill, Hudson, and Rondout; do not purchase in this section before consulting me. When writing make known every requirement and address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
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Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
84-acre farm,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—‡MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:20 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:40, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
6:35 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
8:00 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:20 P. M.—**PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
9:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

7:50 A. M. and †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

7:54 Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

8:30 New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York †9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, 15 min. later from West 42d St., N. Y.:

8:45 *7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
*11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (21:00 Lakewood, excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—29:40 A.M., 21:00, 23:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 27:00, 28:00, 29:00, 210:00, 211:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 21:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 17:30, 19:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

21TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 28:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., 21:00, 23:40, 5:00, *7:00, 19:25 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 8:00, 10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only,) 21:00, 21:30, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 15:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00, Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—28:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ¶Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. §Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 8 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	*12:55pm	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:25pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
23:15 A. M.	Way Train	23:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

"The Busy Man's Train."

THE "20th Century Limited"

980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN

NEW YORK and CHICAGO
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.

FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

Superb new Pullman equipment.

Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.

Leave New York, 2:45 P. M., Arrive Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.
Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati, 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.

IT SAVES A DAY

We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day between New York and Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati. See our timetable in this paper.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:05, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices 263, 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

From East 34th Street Station.

Shelter Island, Greenport, 8:30 A. M., (1:20 Sat'ys,) (2:50 Shelter Island Special, Fridays only, stops at Riverhead, 3:50 and 4:50 P. M.

The Hamptons, Amagansett and Sag Harbor, 8:25 A. M., (1:20 Montauk Special, Sat'ys only, Eastport and stations east, excepting Sag Harbor and Montauk,) 3:30 The Hamptons Limited, Fridays, Quogue and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Express, Westhampton and stations east,) and 4:40 P. M.

Moriches, 8:25 A.M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20 P. M.

Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, and Bayshore, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:20, (4:40 excepting Sayville,) 5:20, 6:20 P. M.

Babylon, 8:25, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 6:50, 6:20 P. M.

Massapequa and Amityville, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30, 5:50 P. M. Sundays, 5:20 P. M.

Wading River, 8:55 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Smithtown, Kings Park, Northport, Cold Spring, Huntington, 8:55, 11:00 A. M. (1:30 Sat'ys,) 2:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Wednesday & Saturdays,) 2:00, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, 9:50, 10:50, 11:10, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:20, (1:50 Far Rockaway only,) 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Garden City and Hempstead, 9:20, 10:50 A. M. 12:20, (12:50 Garden City only; Wednesday and Saturday,) (1:20 Sat'ys,) 2:00, 3:20, (3:50 Garden City only,) 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50 P. M.

Annex Boat leaves New York, Pier 13 E. R., week days: (12:30, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Sat'ys,) 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, (5:35 and 6:05 except Sat'ys.) Running time 25 minutes.

For Schedule of Additional Trains to above points and trains to all other points, see time table at Ticket Offices, 120, 201, and 1383 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., Astor House, 43 W. 125th St., New Chambers St. station and 34th St. station, E. R., N. Y., and at principal hotels.

Raymond & Whitcomb's

Tours and Tickets Everywhere,

RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS sold by all routes. Send for booklet containing 200 specimen trips.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY,
25 Union Square, New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ©12.25, ©12.45, ©7.18, ©5.25, ©6.45, ©5.45

	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of W. 23d St.	Ar. N.Y., Ft. of W. 23d St.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 NM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 8 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Aug.26, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern.Aug.16,10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin.Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin.Sept.16, 10 A. M.
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kr'fuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'ssa.Aug.21,11 AM | Luise.....Sept. 11, noon
Bremen...Aug. 28, noon | Kurfuerst.Sep.18, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave...Oct. 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
A. Victoria.Aug.14,10AM | Columbia.Aug.28, 10 AM
F. Ellerm'n.Aug.21,10 AM | Victoria.Sept.11, 10AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsyl'a, Aug.12, Noon | Patricia.Aug.26,10:30AM
Moltke, Aug. 19, 10 A.M | Bluecher...Sept. 2, 10 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul.Aug. 13, 10 AM | Philadelphia...Aug.27,10 A.M.
St. Louis.Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul..Sept. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland..Aug. 9, noon | Kroonland.Aug. 23, noon
Vaderland.Aug. 16, noon | Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon | Columbia..Aug. 23, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 16, noon | Ethiopia..Aug. 30, noon
First saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer POTSDAM Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer RYNDAM Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM Aug. 23, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria.Aug. 9, 8 AM | Campania..Aug. 30, Noon
Campania.Aug. 16, noon | Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM
Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM | Campania, Sept. 13, Noon.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic.Aug. 13, Noon | Oceanic, Aug. 27, Noon
Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon | Majestic...Sept. 3, noon
Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon | Celtic....Sept. 5, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Spreckels Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco, Australia, Aug. 14, Sept. 4, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month. "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $080. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 40, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

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Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 15, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 37 East St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn

TO MAKE TUNNEL SAFE

Test of New Signal Device Which Operates in Engine Cab.

Acts Independently of Human Agency, and Disregards Block Systems Assurances.

The New York Central Railroad yesterday conducted an inspection of a new signal system for use in the Park Avenue tunnel. A. C. Miller of Chicago, long in the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, is the inventor. Mr. Miller was busy with a corps of men for several weeks stringing the wires and equipping three engines with the apparatus. The company's observation car, the Hudson, was used to show the practical merits of the invention. In the car were W. C. Brown, Vice President of the New York Central; Ira A. McCormack, the assistant manager of the Harlem division; George H. Daniels, the General Passenger Agent of the road; W. H. Marshall, the General Manager of the Lake Shore; Mr. Miller, and Superintendent Price.

Briefly, the device provides an additional safeguard against accident over the familiar block system. It is, in a measure, dependent for its operation on the block system, and yet it also acts independently. It trusts the block signals only when they display the danger sign, but when they signal safety, the Miller system relies on itself. The most ingenious feature of the device is that it provides against human fallibility. A man in one of the signal stations may drop dead, or may make a mistake, signaling safety when there is danger, without jeopardizing a train the engine of which has been provided with the new signal device. Another advantage that the Miller system provides is that the signal which is to guide the engineer is directly before his eyes.

There are two signals in the cab of the engine, one in the front, and the other in the rear, to be used when the engine moves backward. When the track is clear, a white light is displayed, but as soon as danger threatens, the red light in the lower bulb shows red, no matter what the indications by the block signal light.

Electricity sent through the rails, as well as through a system of wires strung beside the track, is used for the new device, so that the signals in the engines can still be used whether the line is clear or is blocked.

Mr. Miller contends that the mechanism is not intricate, and is easily kept in order—about as easily as the air-brake system. To give the invention a more complete test ten engines are being equipped at Mr. Miller's expense.

The outside Park Avenue tunnel was used yesterday. The observation car was run as far as Mott Haven, and there turned around. On both the outgoing as well as the incoming trip, the signals worked perfectly.

The work of painting the interior of the tunnels has been begun. With that improvement, the introduction of electricity instead of steam, the illumination of the tunnels by electricity, and the installation of the new Miller device, the officials of the road say, accidents will be rendered almost impossible.

LAWYER DREW HIS OWN WILL IN CARELESS WAY.

No Date, and Executor Not Named—Denslow's Widow Cut Off for Elderly Woman.

Although himself a lawyer, Van Burean Denslow, who died on July 18 at 228 West Seventeenth Street, in writing his own will did not date it or name an executor. The will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, and the citation was made returnable on Sept. 4. The document was on one sheet of paper, and read:

"I give and bequeath all property, real and personal, which I shall have at the time of my death, and especially all money deposited in bank, all books, manuscripts, royalty in 'Modern Thinkers,' or other literary productions, the right to public unpublished works, and all other effects of every kind and nature, to Miss Melissa Waxham, my assistant and friend, to have and to hold the same as her own forever."

Miss Waxham is more than sixty years old. Mr. Smidt, her lawyer, said that his client had been the literary assistant and friend of Mr. Denslow for twenty years. The petition for probate stated that the testator left a widow and four children. Mrs. Denslow lives in Gates, Monroe County, N. Y. The children are all adults. The widow, Mr. Smidt said, is a woman of wealth in her own right, and it is not thought that the family will contest the will.

LOST WIDOW, STUBE, AND CASH.

Two Men Charge that Mrs. Roth Promised to Marry Both.

Two men, each of whom said Mrs. Amanda Roth, a widow, had promised to marry him and give him a half interest in her cider stube at 431 Fifth Street, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, not to press their claims for her hand and stube, but to get satisfaction for an alleged swindle. The men are Carl Held and Ferdinand Niele, both of 437 Fifth Street. Held says the widow got $100 out of him, and Niele says he lost $125 to her.

Mrs. Roth appeared in court with Louis Schneider, who, the complainants asserted, helped in the swindle. The woman denied that she had promised to marry the men or that she had defrauded them, but Magistrate Pool held her and Schneider on a charge of grand larceny. He fixed bail at $1,000.

JEROME-FOSTER CONTROVERSY.

District Attorney and Judge Discuss Grand Jury Indictments.

Referring to Judge Warren W. Foster's criticism of the Grand Jury signing indictments without proper evidence, District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that Judge Foster did not appreciate the manner in which complainants changed their testimony. A compiainant, he said, would identify the man he accused positively before the Grand Jury and a few days later when the case came up in court would have forgotten the facts that had convinced the Grand Jury.

Judge Foster laughed when told what Mr. Jerome had said, and referred to the clerk of his court for the record since last Monday.

The record showed that twenty-three cases had been disposed of, twelve by jury trials. In four of those cases the defendants were acquitted without the jurors leaving the box. In two the Judge ordered an acquittal after hearing the case for the people, and in one case the court ordered the discharge of the defendant on motion of Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who said he had no hopes of conviction.

LICENSE FOR THE BON TON.

Col. Partridge Reconsiders His Decision Against the Music Hall.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday rescinded his action of May 2, when he denied a license to Jacob Meyer for the Bon Ton Music Hall, and granted the license.

The Commissioner's former action was prompted by the Parkhurst Society and the Sabbath Observance Committee. The Parkhurst Society charged that disorderly women were permitted to meet there, and that a poolroom was conducted in the same building. The Sabbath Committee said that the Sunday law was constantly violated in the place.

Col. Thurston's Long Service Medal.

Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, First Deputy Commissioner of Police, yesterday received from the Adjutant General's office at Albany the gold medal of the State of New York, given to men who have served continuously in the State Militia for twenty-five years. In all this time, it is said, he has never missed a roll call at which he ought to have been present.

COL. PARTRIDGE FAVORS PLAN FOR CHIEF OF POLICE.

Says That Official's Duties Would Be What They Were Under the Bi-Partisan Board.

Police Commissioner Partridge was disinclined yesterday to discuss the Mayor's "talk" on the Police Department, although he avowed that he agreed with the Mayor on every point touched on. As to the idea of having a Chief of Police, the Mayor brought up the subject some time ago, and when he broached the subject Col. Partridge had a memorandum in favor of it in his pocket. The duties of a Chief of Police would, the Commissioner said, be under this Administration about what they were before the bi-partisan board was succeeded by the single-headed commission. The power and duties of a Chief would of course be subjects of consideration by the Mayor's Committee of Three. Col. Partridge said that it had not yet organized, and that he had not yet heard on the subject from ex-District Attorney Philbin and Major Andrews.

Asked if the Mayor's excise policy met with his approval, the Commissioner replied:

"It's in harmony with my actions, so far, isn't it?" My actions ought to tell how far I agree with the Mayor's policy."

Asked if the Mayor's apparent idea that the police should do no more than enforce the law in uniform met with his approval, the Colonel said:

"Does the Mayor say that the police are never to go any further in enforcing the excise law than what they can do ordinarily in uniform?"

"Do you think that police in uniform can do all the law enforcing that is required in connection with gambling houses and disorderly houses?"

"What I have been doing in regard to disorderly houses and gambling houses is the best answer to that question. You know the kind of work the police have been doing since the first of the year with gambling and disorderly houses. There are fewer of them now than there were. There are still quite a number, that's true enough, but my men are doing work all the time."

"Don't you think that the Mayor's excise policy gives the police in a situation which will encourage blackmail?"

"It is unfair to ask me to criticise Mayor Low's opinion if I should differ with him. It is very well known how I feel about blackmail and what I've been doing, and I think a good idea may be had of what I will do about the suppression of blackmail."

JEROME CRITICISES THE MAYOR

Says Mr. Low's Policy Is Excise Law Should Not Be Enforced So as to Alienate Votes.

District Attorney Jerome said that he had read the Mayor's talk on the police and excise with much interest. Asked what he had to say in regard to the Mayor's excuses for the police, Mr. Jerome said he was playing a thinking part at present, and not talking. When pressed for his opinion of the Mayor's theories regarding the enforcement of the excise, Mr. Jerome said:

"The gist of the Mayor's remarks upon the excise seems to be that the law shall be enforced, but that it shall only be enforced to the extent of not losing any votes."

TO HEAR ALL POLICE ACCUSERS

Commissioner Partridge Overrules Lawyers for Victims of Riot at Rabbi's Funeral.

The investigation into the conduct of the police at the time of the riots between mourners at Rabbi Joseph's funeral and employes of R. Hoe & Co., at their factory in Grand Street, on July 30, was resumed yesterday morning before Inspector Brooks at Police Headquarters. The District Attorney's office was represented by Deputy Assistant I. J. Kresel, and the East Side Vigilance League was represented by Abraham Sarasohn and B. F. Spellman.

Louis Blutt, a candy peddler of 235 Stanton Street, testified that he was in the funeral procession. He heard men in Hoe's factory cry out: "Look at all the Sheenies!" Then missiles were thrown from the windows and the mourners made a rush for the factory. He saw several persons struck by the police. He ran away when he saw one man struck on the head. He could not identify Policeman Merrill of the Elizabeth Street Station, one of those accused of brutality.

Meyer Becker, a boy, who lives at 47 Orchard Street, testified that as he was passing the factory he was struck with a piece of iron. He cried out with pain, and then a policeman knocked him down with a club. Inspector Brooks examined the boy's head but could find no mark of a blow. The boy failed to recognize his assailant.

"That closes our case," said Mr. Sarasohn. "We have certainly brought abundant testimony to justify you, Mr. Inspector, in placing on trial before the Police Commissioner the following policemen for felonious assault and conduct unbecoming an officer: Roundsman Jackson, Patrolman Henry Doupe of the Delancey Street Station, Patrolman Joseph H. McKeever of the same precinct, Patrolman Thomas F. Kennan of the Fifth Street Station, and Patrolman Charles Morrill of the Elizabeth Street Station."

Inspector Brooks said that Charles Dushkind of 267 East Broadway and A. Cohen of 4 East Broadway, who were also interested in the proceedings on behalf of the Hebrews, had given him the names of more than twenty-five additional witnesses against the policemen, and that he thought they should be heard before the policemen put in their defense.

Mr. Spellman reminded the Inspector that he was not trying the policeman, but was merely exercising his ministerial capacity to determine whether they should be brought to trial. Inspector Brooks insisted that he was proceeding according to the rules of the Police Department.

"Then those rules should be wiped out," exclaimed the lawyer, "for they are a disgrace, and by giving the policemen so great an advantage over an ordinary citizen, are largely responsible for a great deal of the brutality on the force."

It was finally decided to lay the question before Commissioner Partridge, and a conference was had with him by Inspector Brooks and Messrs. Sarasohn and Spellman. At the end of the conference Inspector Brooks announced that he would adjourn the hearing until 2 o'clock on Monday, at which time any other witnesses that were to be produced against the policemen would be heard, and that the defense would then be opened.

Odd Fellows Condemn Police.

At the regular meeting of Copernicus Lodge, No. 293, I. O. O. F., held at 170 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, on Monday, resolutions were adopted deploring and condemning the action of the police in connection with the funeral ceremonies of Rabbi Jacob Joseph.

Hebrew Christians Condemn Police.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—At the Hebrew Christian Conference being held in this city strong resolutions were adopted to-day concerning the anti-Hebrew riot at Rabbi Joseph's funeral. The riot is declared to have been "inhuman, unchristian, barbarous, most despicable, and shameful, and that we believe the police instead of being guardians of the peace rather delighted in and took advantage of it to show their race hatred and prejudice."

Riot Commission Organizes.

The committee appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the recent disturbance of the funeral of Rabbi Joseph met yesterday and organized, electing Edward B. Whitney Chairman and Bernhard Rabbino clerk. Mr. Rabbino is Vice President of the East Side Civic Club. The committee expects to hold public sessions early next week in the lower east side.

$700,000 MORTGAGE SUIT

Right of C. P. Huntington Estate to Foreclose It Contested.

Alleged Disposal, Contrary to Agreement with Sylvester H. Kneeland, of Stock Deposited as Collateral Security.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on a motion to compel Sylvester H. Kneeland to file his answer in the suit brought by Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington and Charles H. Tweed, executors of the estate of Collis P. Huntington, against Kneeland and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $700,000 on property in Westchester County.

It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the money was advanced by the late Mr. Huntington to Mr. Kneeland and was secured by a mortgage on six parcels of land in Yonkers and the estate known as New Villa, in the former village of Fordham, in favor of Isaac G. Gates. The property comprises 401 acres.

W. E. Kisselburgh, Jr., appearing for Mr. Kneeland, said that before he could prepare an answer to the suit he must be allowed to examine the plaintiff, Tweed, Joseph H. Clinch, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, and Isaac G. Gates, not parties to the suit.

At the time the mortgage was given in 1881, he alleged, his client also gave Huntington as collateral security certain stock in the Toledo and Western Railroad Company, and, by agreement, Huntington was not to dispose of this stock, either by forfeit or purchase. Counsel alleged that Huntington sold the stock to an employe, Joseph H. Clinch, at $2.50 a share, and that the stock was exchanged for trust certificates of the railroad, which was reorganized as the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, the stock of which, counsel said, is now worth $22 a share.

The transaction, counsel maintained, was without authority and practically wiped out Kneeland's interest in the stock. He claimed that Clinch was merely a dummy and that the Huntington estate now held the stock, despite the fact that the trust certificates were made out in the name of Gen. Hubbard, a member of the Reorganization Committee. Counsel claimed that every dollar of the stock was applicable to Kneeland's debts.

"As to the examination of Clinch," he said, "we claim that he is liable to be sent out of the jurisdiction of this court. He is an employe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company."

Justice Dickey reserved his decision.

PETER POWER STILL MISSING.

Marshal Henkel Expects to Have Him by Monday—Lawyers in a War of Words.

Peter Power, the plaintiff in the Northern Pacific merger case, was not produced by Lawyer Lamb, his counsel, at yesterday morning's hearing before Commissioner Mable in the Federal Building.

Mr. Guthrie, counsel for the defense, asked that Mr. Weidenfeld, who failed to appear at the last hearing, be called to the witness stand. Lawyer Treadwell Cleveland stepped forward and stated that he represented Mr. Weidenfeld, who he said did not know on the previous day that he was wanted as a witness. He asked for an adjournment until Monday, when he said his client would be on hand.

The adjournment was granted.

Mr. Lamb then brought up the matter of Peter Power.

"I have been in communication with Mr. Power," he explained, "and have also conferred with the United States Marshal concerning the matter. Mr. Power has not any desire to evade the processes of the court. Mr. Power will shortly be produced, and I am assisting the Marshal to that end."

"Does the Marshal know where Mr. Power is?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"He does not, nor does he wish to know. He relies on my statement that he is not within this district, and that I will assist in procuring his attendance. When you see Mr. Power you will see that he is in a very dangerous condition."

"He was not in too dangerous a condition to drive from West Hurley to Rhinebeck at 2 o'clock in the morning on Monday last, accompanied by Mr. Lamb."

"If you will take the stand and under oath repeat that statement, I—," exclaimed Mr. Lamb hotly.

"Suppose you take the stand," interrupted Mr. Guthrie, "I now ask, Mr. Examiner, that Mr. Lamb be sworn."

The counsel for Peter Power colored and was evidently much embarrassed, but finally replied that he declined to do so on the ground the examination had been adjourned until Monday.

After the proceedings counsel for the defense declared that they did not purpose to wait for Mr. Lamb to produce the plaintiff, but would secure him. Marshal Henkel said he would have Mr. Power, he thought, by Monday.

FAILED TO FIND TREASURE.

Expedition to Cocos Island Returns After Fruitless Search of Twenty-five Days.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—The elaborately outfitted expedition which set sail from here early in January on the brigantine Blakely to search for the mythical treasure of Cocos Island has returned, like other expeditions which have visited the island, without having seen a sign of treasure of any kind. The instruments which were to locate the supposed buried treasure failed in all instances, except in giving the members a lot of work in digging in different parts of the islands. Capts. Hackett and Whidden, commander and mate of the brigantine, who have the maps said to have been drawn by a Nova Scotian miner who is said to have buried the treasure, are disgusted with the gold finding instruments, which Justin Gilbert, former court stenographer of this city, and Enyart, a prospector, took down on the vessel.

The Blakely was 101 days reaching the island from Victoria. After a day's reconnothing the gold finding instrument was brought out, and the men started working at a point to which it indicated. After sinking a shaft twenty feet another trial was made with the instrument, and it pointed in another direction; in fact, every time it was brought out it pointed in a different direction.

Then independent search for the treasure was made. Holes were sunk where the crew of his Majesty's steamship Imperieuse and the schooner Aurora had searched, without any better result. Provisions getting low, it was determined to make a start for home. After a supply of corn and turtles had been loaded the vessel was turned northward. This was on May 11, twenty-five days having been spent on the island. Capts. Whidden and Hackett still believe that the treasure is there.

Boy Escapes from Women's Prison.

Joseph Curtis, thirteen years old, of 377 Johnston Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested on Monday, charged with burglary, and sent to the Women's Prison. Now Matron Wyatt is wondering what has become of him. He was in his cell yesterday morning and was allowed access to the corridor. At dinner time he could not be found. It is supposed he left the corridor by a window, from which he jumped to the roof of an adjoining stable, from which he dropped to the ground, after which he had only to scale a fence to make his escape.

Mr. Peverelly's Son Not Lost.

Theodore L. Peverelly of Brooklyn sent word yesterday to his friends that his son was all right. It had been reported that the young man was lost, having been seen last when he hired a skiff and went sailing among the Thousand Islands.

Municipal Farce Comedy.

Strange plight of a Western city whose fugitive Mayor is not allowed to resign, and which has had a bewildering succession of Executives, Chiefs of Police, and other officials within a few weeks, in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

WIFE'S STARTLING CHARGE

Accuses Husband of Being Head of a Gang of Thieves.

Rises Amid the Audience in Court to Denounce Him—His Counsel Declares She Is Demented.

A dramatic scene occurred in the Tombs Police Court yesterday when Jacob Meyer, forty-eight years old, a hardware dealer of 45 New Chambers Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, charged by Roundsman Mulhill of the Oak Street Station, who arrested him on Tuesday, with having in his store twenty-five stolen boxes of cigars, valued at $30. The cigars had been identified by William Zabriski of Ogden & Zabriski's Express Company of Greene and York Streets, Jersey City, as property stolen from one of his trucks while it was in transit from Jersey City to the Joy Line Pier, New York.

Meyer had hardly faced the Magistrate when a woman about forty-five years old, who was seated among the audience, arose and asked to be heard. She said she was Mrs. Lena Meyer, the prisoner's wife, and that she lived at 262 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

"Your Honor," she said, "I am the mother of this man's three children, who live with me, and I know that he is a receiver of stolen goods. I saw these goods delivered myself and know that he is the head and leader of a gang of thieves and burglars."

Magistrate Flammer asked the woman to step within the private enclosure and before him, and then he questioned her.

She said that she and Meyer had formerly lived in Kansas City, where, she alleged, he had been a leader of dishonest persons. He was an expert toolmaker, she said, and made burglar's tools for crooks there. She said he had been in prison several times; had been arrested more times, and had served a term in the penitentiary in this city. She said she left him some time ago because he would not try to live an honest life and because he insisted on dealing with criminals.

"I always feared that he would be sent to prison and disgrace my children and myself. He always told me that there was no danger, as he paid large protection money to the police," Mrs. Meyer declared.

Magistrate Flammer asked the woman among other things how she had come to hear of the present charge against her husband.

"I read of it in the papers," she replied, "and then recalled that on Tuesday I had seen a man go into my husband's store with the goods described. I was down there, standing on the opposite side of the street, waiting for a chance to talk with my husband. I feared to go in the store, because he lives with another woman, and she has threatened to break my skull with an iron bar if I ever went into his store. He uses his store as a cloak to cover his nefarious business. He makes keys in his store from wax impressions for burglars, and furnishes them with jimmies so that they will bring their plunder to him. I have begged him repeatedly to stop his dishonest life, and when I threatened, last April, when he was arrested for receiving stolen goods, to testify against him, he had me put in an insane asylum. He swore I was crazy, but I only spent four days in the asylum, and was then discharged because I wasn't crazy."

Mrs. Meyer's description of the man whom she said she had seen taking the stolen cigars into Meyer's store tallied with that given by Roundsman Mulhill, who had been a witness. The man is said to have worn a black suit and slouch hat.

Magistrate Flammer held Meyer on $1,000 bail for examination Aug. 25, and ordered Roundsman Mulhill to make a thorough investigation of all of the woman's charges.

Meyer declined to comment upon his wife's charges, saying that he remained silent by advice of counsel.

John Hoyer of the law firm of Price & Hoyer, counsel for Meyer, said there was absolutely no truth in the statements made by Mrs. Meyer. The lawyer declared that she "had been crazy, and is crazy at the present time," and that when the case came up for examination he would prove that what she had said was but the wild imaginings of an insane woman. Mr. Hoyer said also that he had known Mr. Meyer for eight years, and during that time had never known him to do anything wrong.

HIS SECOND SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

George T. Brown, ex-Dry Goods Merchant of Jersey City, Now Charges Desertion.

George T. Brown, formerly a wealthy dry goods merchant of Jersey City, but now residing in Jefferson County, Texas, yesterday filed papers with Sheriff Carl Ruempler as the preliminary step in a second divorce suit against his wife, who is now living with her parents at 43 East Thirty-fifth Street, Bayonne. The suit is based on a charge of desertion.

The couple were married on Dec. 27, 1888. In 1898 they separated and Brown brought suit for divorce on statutory grounds, naming William Cane, son of Mayor Cane of Bogota, N. J., as corespondent. The suit was tried before Vice-Chancellor Pitney, upon whose advice Chancellor Magie signed a decree giving Brown the divorce asked for. Mrs. Brown appealed and the Court of Errors and Appeals set aside the decree and exonerated Mrs. Brown and Mr. Cane from the charges made against them. Before any further steps could be taken Brown conveyed his business interests to a relative and went to Europe.

Mrs. Brown has thirty days in which to file an answer to her husband's new suit.

LEGAL NOTES.

ESTABLISHING CONTRACTS BY CORRESPONDENCE.—Charles O. Gates, in suing William M. Dudgeon, as executor and trustee of Richard Dudgeon, to compel a specific performance of a contract to convey real estate, sought to show that the contract was in writing, as required by the Statute of Frauds, by introducing in evidence letters which had passed between him and the defendant. These letters, the plaintiff claimed, constituted the agreement. The first one, written by Mr. Gates, was an offer to pay $3,000 cash for the realty to be conveyed, title to be taken in the name of a third person. The letter in reply stated that Mr. Dudgeon's title rested on adverse possession only. The writer suggested an examination by Mr. Gates and added that, if things were found to be satisfactory, a trustee's deed would be given. Mr. Dudgeon, in his letter, made no reference to the proposed consideration of $3,000. A judgment for the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Jenks, who gives the court's opinion, holds that while a contract may be established by correspondence it must appear therefrom that there was an offer and acceptance of all the essentials without qualification and in precise terms. Such a state of facts is wanting in this case. Justice Jenks, after referring to the fact that nothing was said in the replying letter about the price to be paid for the property, continues: "Even if it should be inferred that the defendant agreed upon the price, this is but an inference from his silence. But, assuming that the minds met as to the property to be conveyed and the price to be paid therefor, it is clear that the defendant did not agree to execute the conveyance to any third person as proposed by the plaintiff or to do so unless the plaintiff was satisfied, after considering his statement, of the source of his title and his suggestion that the plaintiff should examine into the title. If A says to B, 'I am ready to pay $1,000 for your farm, Blackacre, if you will make the deed to C,' and B answers 'I will give you a deed for that sum,' there is no meeting of the minds. B has a perfect right to insist who shall be his grantee, and his offer to accept A as grantee is not an acceptance of A's offer that C shall be the grantee. An acceptance upon terms varying from the offer is but a rejection."

DEATH CAUSED BY NEGLECT.—After Matthew Murphy and other workmen had dug an excavation for the purpose of constructing a stone culvert across an embankment on which ran the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company, near Warsaw, N. Y., Murphy remained to help the masons at their work, and while doing so lost his life by the caving in of the trench. The railroad company had furnished the foreman of the excavation gang with suitable shoring, but he had not seen fit to use it. If he had it was plain the accident would not have happened. A judgment in favor of Murphy's administrator in his suit against the railroad company to recover damages has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Justice McLennan, for the court, decides that the company cannot be held liable, as it did all the law required in furnishing a competent foreman and shoring material, and if such material was not used it was due to the fault of a fellow-servant. The fact that Murphy had finished his regular work and was assisting the masons, Justice McLennan says, does not render the defendant liable. "If the deceased," continues the Justice, "had commenced work in the trench as a mason's helper, and had not with his associates constructed it, the law of safe place would apply, and if the accident had resulted because of the negligent construction of the trench, undoubtedly the defendant would have been liable. But in the case at bar, as we have seen, if the place in which the plaintiff's intestate was working at the time of the accident was unsafe, it was because of the negligence of plaintiff's intestate or of his co-servants in making it. If one class of servants negligently constructs an unsafe place for another class of servants to work in, one of the first class cannot recover from the master for injuries sustained by him, caused by such negligence, while working in such place, although at the time he may have joined the other class of servants, and with them was engaged in doing work in no manner connected with preparing the place to work in."

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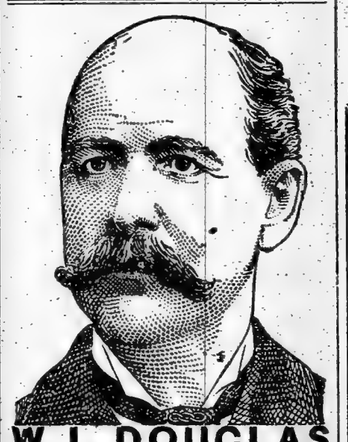

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AUG 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Lee at Appomattox. Page.
Charles Francis Adams's Essays Dealing with the Present in the Light of the Past. Reviewed by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY..... 529

George Bernard Shaw.
A Few Characteristic Remarks Extracted by an American Visitor..... 531

Roman Africa.
Alexander Graham's Outline of the History of the Roman Occupation of North Africa..... 532

About Kinglake.
The Author of "Eothen" and His Early Companions 533

Metaphors.
Some of the Perils and Pitfalls Into Which They Lead 534

Studies in Rhyme.
Word Music as a Potent Factor in the Best Poetry. 535

Our Cable Letter
Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D..... 537

About Encyclopedias.
Is There Not One Good One in the English Language? 539

A Study of Man.
The Varieties of Religious Experience..... 541

James Chalmers.
A great missionary loved by Robert Louis Stevenson 543

London Literary Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN..... 544

Other Books Reviewed.
"The Story of Westminster Abbey"..... 530
"The Bale Marked Circle X"..... 530
"The Books, but Especially the Parchments"..... 531
"The Death of Sir Launcelot, and Other Poems"..... 531
"A Woman's No"..... 531
"Egypt in the Neolithic and Archaic Periods"..... 532
"Lenox and the Berkshire Highlands"..... 532
"McMaster's Commercial Papers..... 532
"Michael Carmichael"..... 533
"The Man in the Street"..... 534
"The Best of Stevenson"..... 534
"The Night Side of London"..... 535
"The Evolution of the English Bible"..... 541
"Religion, Agnosticism, and Education"..... 541
"Savings and Savings Institutions..... 543

More Yacht Talk 536
International Appreciation..... 536
Keats and Kipling 536
Poetry and the Public..... 536
Topics of the Week..... 529
Some Memories of Emerson 533
Women as Journalists 534
Rise in Value of "Robinson Crusoe"..... 537
The Speller's Troubles 537
From Readers 538
Queries..... 538
Biographer and Friend..... 539
Books and Men 540
Notes and News..... 542

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN The Rochester Post-Express "The Rochesterian" expresses displeasure at Gertrude Atherton for bewailing the fact that Alexander Hamilton was illegitimate. She was in search of information about Hamilton's mother, to be used as material in a biographical romance, and she says that her first hearing of the dark news almost made her ill. "Both enthusiasm and imagination would shrivel," she says, "were I obliged to accept as a fact that Alexander Hamilton had negro blood in him." Upon which "The Rochesterian" pointedly remarks: "Could there be anything more absurd than this? The soldiership, the statesmanship, the ability of Hamilton would remain heroic, even if he were, to use Mrs. Atherton's quotation from John Adams, the 'bastard brat of a Scotch peddler'; but they would wither to nothingness if there happened to be a drop of negro blood in his veins! It is in this spirit that nearly all the searchers for ancestry pursue their course; and the determination not to find anything disagreeable has kept even such believers in genius for its own sake as the admirers of Browning from discovering or relating that his grandfather was a gentleman's valet." With all of this we sympathize. Toussaint L'Overture and Frederick Douglass do not loom less in history because of their color.

Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary is shortly to add a volume on "William Morris: Poet, Craftsman, and Socialist" to that charming series which already includes "Browning," "Tennyson," and "The Rossettis." The chief value of Miss Cary's work lies in the fact that she writes biography, not by means of dates and events, but by dwelling upon the influences which were active at a certain period she shows the event, as far as her subject is concerned, to have been inevitable. And just as the truest history of the life of a community may be read through an appreciative interpretation of its works of art, so one gains a truer insight into the character of a poet or artist by learning why he expressed certain things and what they meant to him when expressed. While the academic biographer deals with everything or with the average, Miss Cary deals only with the significant, both intimate and impersonal, thus allowing character to reveal itself, rather than be demonstrated.

The fact that George Francis Train has written a book about himself is of less importance than the fact that the publisher's name which will grace its title page gives it a certain "hall-mark" of seriousness, if not of excellence. From the vociferous and picturesque gentleman in fantastic garb who used to feed the birds and tell stories to the children in Madison Square to the Paris Commune, and further back still, to the making of the West, is a long call, but those who have seen Citizen Train's manuscript say that time has not impaired the vigor and accuracy of his recollections. There is even believed to be the probability that now, in his seventy-fourth year, the author, with a curious ironical appreciation of the days when his idiosyncrasies furnished columns of copy to sensational newspapers, has really conceived the idea of fooling mankind by producing a work of consistency, distinctiveness, and genuine literary merit.

Either through idiosyncrasy or because of a slowly dawning consciousness that he fails to make himself understood by those who buy many books, Mr. Henry James, in his forthcoming novel, "The Wings of the Dove," promises to return to those unpsychologic days of "The Tragic Muse." In other words, he thinks, and his publishers think, too, that his new book may be read with interest, if not with instruction, by others than literary specialists. This is good news. It relieves the scientific critic of much responsibility. Of late he has been obliged to make his expositions with fear and trembling, never feeling quite sure that his article would not be followed by a remonstrance from Mr. James, calling him to task for his lack of perception and general triviality. The possibility, too, that Henry James may yet be popular is one of the bright glittering stars on the literary horizon of the coming Autumn.

England's poesy is surely in a parlous state. The custom now is to fire a salute of verse whenever any one does anything. Of course, if the custom applied to the doing of evil it would be admirable and would present innumerable opportunities of letting the punishment fit the crime. It might, in the hands of men entirely great, yield us some English satires worthy to rank with "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" or "The Dunciad." But no; the English poet of to-day when he wishes to "roast," roasts his country for general inhumanity to Irish, Indians, and Boers. He reserves his praises for individuals, and his latest victim is Lord Kitchener. Truth has a poem which contains such imaginative and inspiring lines as these:

Great soldiers we have known before, who mighty deeds have done,
But here is one whose chief renown has not in war been won;
True, he in making that has shown his energy and skill,
But he, in making Peace, has gained a triumph greater still.

Twice has he brought us victory from the sorely-stricken field,
But twice with olive branches has his sword-blade been concealed;
Twice has he sheathed war's weapon with that splendid tact which tends
To turn the bitterest of foes into the stanchest friends.

Really, this sort of thing ought to be set to music and sung in the Empire or the Alhambra, but Mr. Labouchère ought not to let it disfigure the pages of Truth.

LEE AT APPOMATTOX.

Charles Francis Adams' Essays Dealing With the Present in the Light of the Past.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

THE study of history—"that power charged with the promulgation of the judgment of God upon the pride of men"—is the most engaging as well as among the most useful of human pursuits. Let me say in the beginning that not in a long time have I met with such a delightful collection of essays philosophically historic, or vice versa, as this by Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

In the sense of a mere narration of events they are not historic, but as dealing with the philosophy of actions, their cause and effect, their consequences, they may certainly lay claim to the title. Mr. Adams comes admirably equipped to the considerations of the subjects which engage his attention. He has the historic sense—oh, rare gift!—the philosophic capacity to look beyond the mere incidental phase. Accustomed to the direction of great enterprises, with a broad basis of education and culture in books and men; having been, through his distinguished father, a part of that of which he writes, it was to be expected that whatever he chose to put forth would be not only interesting but valuable, and the expectation is more than borne out. If I should venture to characterize this book, I should say it was the present in the light of the past.

It is not necessary to agree with the author to appreciate him. Indeed I take it that Mr. Adams would be far from wishing, or expecting, that all who read should be in accord with him. To stimulate discussion is certainly a high function of the historic essayist. There is not a particle of that spirit of intolerance of opposition, that inability to conceive that there might, by any possibility, be any other side to a question than that he chose to advocate, which was characteristic of Charles Sumner, who, as Mr. Adams shows, made a moral issue out of every opinion that he entertained, with himself invariably in the right. There is nothing of that in this book. When a man old in years, high in position, able in mind, puts forth his conclusions with such modesty and simplicity, he reads a lesson thereby to younger generations quite as valuable as those contained in his pages.

The subjects treated cover a wide range, and yet, generally speaking, they are singularly co-related, considering that they were written, or delivered, at different times and under different circumstances. The principal modern topic which the author strives to illuminate from experience is the recent war in South Africa, now so happily concluded. All of the essays, save one, touch upon it, some at considerable length, others indirectly, although they are not in any sense essays about the South African war—Laus Deo! Two of them deal with the subject which is engaging much of our attention now, the relationship between England and the United States.

The first paper discusses the conduct of Lee at Appomattox in surrendering his army, despite the advice of eminent counselors who urged that instead of surrendering the army and giving over the conflict, the troops be directed to scatter and carry on the war in guerrilla fashion. Mr. Adams gives Lee great and deserved credit for refusing to permit any such course of action. He points out what might have been the result to the South, and to the North as well, if guerrilla warfare had been waged. He shows that the blessed dissipation of antagonisms which has been effected in a single generation would not have taken place for many years if Lee had not surrendered when he did and as he did. The Confederate General's action, except in this way, did not affect the result of the war, of course, for the Confederacy was beaten after Five Forks, and in the end a guerrilla warfare would have been stamped out.

Then Mr. Adams draws a parallel, which cannot be regarded as accurate in the light of developments consequent upon the surrender of the Boers, between the state of affairs at Appomattox and the condition of the South African Republics after the capture of Pretoria.

Without in the slightest degree detracting from the Christian statesmanship of Gen. Lee in surrendering his army and in refusing to fight for a cause which was hopelessly lost, we may question whether or no, first of all, the proposed plan was practicable. Not only was the capital of the South captured, but she was enfeebled to a scarcely understood degree by the terrific strain of unequal combat. Her armies had

*LEE AT APPOMATTOX AND OTHER PAPERS. By Charles Francis Adams. Pp. 357. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

been beaten again and again in the conflict, conscription after conscription had depleted the inhabitants, the blockade had reduced her resources and those things necessary to carrying on warfare to a minimum. Her people, where they were not killed or captured, were thoroughly tired out. Vast areas had been ravaged by the contending armies and the Southern country was in a state of profound exhaustion in men and material. The armies of the North, on the contrary, were never in so formidable a condition. The resources at the command of the Government were simply boundless, and any attempt at guerrilla warfare I am convinced would have been sternly and speedily, as well as summarily, put down. The Confederacy was already in the last ditch at Appomattox from a practical standpoint.

The situation in South Africa was greatly different. With the exception of the capture of Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg, the Boers had met with no serious reverses in the field. Their resources had not been depleted by a long and bloody war. Their country had not been ravaged. They were not without money, arms, or munitions. They could put practically as many men in the field as ever. Conditions radically differed from the state of affairs at Appomattox. I hold it to have been wise and patriotic for the Boers to continue the fight, and the question is removed from the realm of argument by the fact, which every one will now concede, that they have greatly bettered their condition by standing out, for surely no one will admit that England would have given them the same terms after the capture of Pretoria that Lord Kitchener granted them the other day. In passing, these terms have been commented upon as an evidence of weakness on the part of England. I hold a contrary view. I think they show a strength of national character—or shall I say Kitchener character?—which augurs well for the future. Therefore, in considering this essay, I respectfully differ both from the premise and the conclusion.

The most important contribution to history in the book is the discussion of the treaty of Washington. It occupies nearly two-thirds of the entire volume and reads like a romance. Romance is usually associated in the popular mind with the beat of horses' hoofs, the flash of swords, the wave of flags, and the smiles of woman, but what drama could be more romantically interesting that that presented in the political field when the question under discussion was the adjustment of the tangled relations between America and England caused by the British course of invidious action during the war? With a masterly hand Mr. Adams limns the players, exhibits the stakes, and initiates us into the movements of the game. His characterization is masterly of Sumner on one side with Motley dancing as the Massachusetts Olympian pulls the strings, and Grant upon the other with Hamilton Fish, not exactly pulling the strings—no man ever pulled the strings, if I may use the phrase, on Ulysses S. Grant—but at any rate deftly and with the dogged persistence which he may have caught from his great leader, but perhaps from his Dutch ancestry, opposing the Massachusetts Senator's imperial dream, which sounds so alluring even to-day, of one flag from the Arctic Circle to the Isthmus of Panama, and that the Stars and Stripes! It was magnificent, and, unlike the charge of Balaklava, it was war. How the famous treaty was drawn which provided for the settlement of the Alabama claim, the steps leading up to the making of the treaty, are, and must always be, of deep interest to every student, I was going to say of Americans, but I will say of international history.

Mr. Adams shows, what the British keenly realized themselves, and what, after all, was back of their willingness to settle every thing in any reasonable way and at any reasonable cost, the position England would have been in, in case she had become involved in war, if other neutrals, say, the United States, had turned upon her her own inhospitable precedents. The Boer war, for instance, would have presented just such an opportunity for America, France, Spain, Italy, and Russia, and everybody else to participate on the basis of England's selfish policy during the civil war. It is perhaps not too much to say that the treaty of Washington literally prevented some subsequent dismemberment of the British Empire! The paper has been prepared from personal knowledge and from access to records not hitherto open to the public.

In only one thing am I inclined to fault it. There is a tone of reference to Gen. Grant, for instance, which strikes me most unfavorably. What was the matter with Grant's moral fibre? Was he not honest to the last degree? Upright in his generation? Did he ever do a mean, low, or crooked thing? Was he not clean mouthed and clean hearted? I say nothing about his other mental qualities, for they are not in question, but why call him a man of "coarse moral fibre"? It seems to me that Mr. Adams rather descends from the high plane upon which he generally stands when he refers, in a way which conveys to me at least a covert sneer, to the "President-General" or the "General-President."

A man may not be adapted for certain positions into which he is constrained to enter, but that is a matter for which he cannot legitimately be blamed. Grant's success was not in the Presidential chair, though even there, others who stand higher in popular estimation, I venture to say, were perhaps really not quite so admirable as he. I may be doing Mr. Adams an injustice, but the review of a book is after all only an expression of the reviewer's opinion, and Mr. Adams's references to Grant produce upon me the effect which I have tried to exhibit.

The curious contrast between the state of mind with which England regarded the United States in 1865 and the opinion which she held of her in 1901, as exemplified by her action in the Spanish-American war, and more particularly in the way in which the assassination of McKinley was greeted, gives Mr. Adams an opportunity in the third paper, called "A National Change of Heart," to endeavor to explain the reason for the change. England hated us in the civil war. When we were in trouble she showed herself unkind to the last degree. She called us bad names, and not content with that she did mean things. She made reparation, of course, but only because she had to, and at the point of the bayonet, as it were. Her future national existence demanded that she recede from a false and utterly compromising position. Now that we have falsified every prediction of disaster that she made for us in our dark days and have shown that we are capable of working out our own destiny, in other words, that we are strong, she likes us. The English motto is the reverse of an ancient and noble phrase and might be read "Rough with the weak, mild with the strong."

Mr. Adams has doubtless explained the case satisfactorily, but the explanation does no credit to the English character. In a railroad car the other day I happened to sit opposite a gray-mustached veteran wearing the button of the Loyal Legion, who was unknown to me, although I recognized him from his pictures as a most distinguished veteran of the civil war. I could not but overhear scraps of his conversation from time to time, and one sentence was significant. "I don't take much stock in this 'hands-across-the-sea-blood-is thicker-than-water' business that is so popular now between this country and England. I have too vivid a remembrance of '61-65!" Will it occur to others who read Mr. Adams's pages, as it did to me, that England merely loves us for our strength? What would the situation be provided we got into a grave and serious difficulty again? Well, perhaps history would not repeat itself and England might remain steadfast, but for me, while I am fond of many individual Englishmen, I do not love the race, and the reason is not far to seek.

The fourth essay upon "An Undeveloped Function" is the most interesting in the book. It is fairly fascinating. Mr. Adams takes a broad comprehensive sweep over American political conditions since the administration of Buchanan. He points out the great questions which have arisen, alludes to the treatment they have received and the relations they bear to each other and to other movements in history. The essay is so delightful that it has the quality of humor in its highest sense, it makes you laugh because it is so thoroughly good. Not that it is funny, but it fills you with that pleasant conviction of brilliancy and cleverness that brings a smile of satisfaction to the lips as being the outward and visible expression of it, and you are glad Mr. Adams has written what he has. You are still more glad that Mr. Adams is a man who can think the thoughts he has and express them so clearly. Take, for instance, his discussion of the trust question. Never in so short a space have I come across so clear, so luminous, and so satisfactory a description, and withal so simple an exposition. I have been reading books and articles about trusts and hearing speeches on the same for years with more or less thoroughness, and these few paragraphs of Mr. Adams's come with the freshness of a new illumination.

The curious feature in the present discussion—that which in the thought of the student of things as opposed to words imparts a special interest to it—is that, while the trust, or vast aggregation of capital and machinery of production in the hands of individuals designed to the end that competition may be brought under control, is in fact the modern form of monopoly, it is in its methods and results the direct opposite of the old-time monopoly; for, whereas the purpose and practice of that was to extort from all purchasers an artificial price for an inferior article through the suppression of competitors, the first law of its existence for the modern trust is, through economies and magnitude of production, to supply to all buyers a better article at a price so low that other producers are driven from the market. The ground of popular complaint against the trust is, not that it exacts an inordinate profit on what it sells, but that it sells so low that the small manufacturer or merchant is deprived of his trade. This distinction, with a difference, explains at once the wholly futile character of the politician's outcry against trusts. It is easy, for instance, to denounce from the platform the magnates of the Sugar Trust to a sympathising audience; and yet not one human being in that audience, his sympathies to the contrary notwithstanding, will the next morning pay a fraction of a cent more per pound for his sugar, that, by so doing, he may help to keep alive some struggling manufacturer who advertises that his product does not bear the trust stamp.

As to the outcome of conflicts of this character, history is a monotony. They can have but one result—an industrial readjustment. A single familiar illustration will suffice. Any one who chooses to turn back to it can read the story of the long conflict between the spinning wheel and the loom. Formerly, and not so very far back, the distaff and spinning wheel were to be seen in every house; homespun was the common wear. To-day, the average man or woman has never seen a distaff nor heard the hum of a spinning wheel. Ceasing long since to be a commodity, homespun would be sought for in vain. Yet the struggle between the loom of the manufacturing trust and the old dame's spinning wheel was, literally, for the latter, a fight to the death; for, in that case, the livelihood of the operator was at stake. Her time was worth absolutely nothing, except at the wheel. She must needs work for any wage; on it depended her bread. A vast domestic, industrial readjustment was involved; one implying untold human suffering. The result was, however, never for an instant in doubt. The trust of that day was left in undisputed control of the field; and it always must, and always will be, just so long as it supplies purchasers with a better article at a lower price than they had to pay before. The process does not vary; the only difference is that each succeeding readjustment is on a larger scale, and more far-reaching in its effects.

In the same essay he has a word to say about imperialism. There are but two methods by which a country may administer the affairs of another country which has been brought under its control by force of arms or in any other way. Indeed, to perpetrate a Hibernianism, one of these ways is to administer and the other is not. I should better say there are but two courses of action for a country which has on its hands, let us say, the Philippines. One is the "hands off and let them walk alone" policy, which is, or was, the ancient American policy. The other is the British "ward-in-Chancery" policy as exploited in India.

The immediate results of the "hands-off" policy are bad, the immediate results of the "ward-in-Chancery" policy are good. The ultimate results of the "ward-in-Chancery" policy are, unless every lesson of history be false, the annihilation of national or independent spirit, whereas the ultimate results of the "hands-off" policy are that the people, let alone in their darkness, have seen a great light and have worked their way upward into the family of nations. In Mr. Adams's opinion, I dare say, if I have read him right, there is no possibility of educating a people who are in a state of dependence—i. e., where the consent of the governed does not obtain—into a condition of self-governing righteous independence, and that, too, is my opinion. This is no theory on Mr. Adams's part. He shows it by the only light we have to blaze the future's pathway—that of experience. He pleads for the scholar in politics, he advocates the contribution of the historian to the problem of the present, and he himself is the best argument for his propositions. Our legislators, our statesmen, our people, would do well to read this essay and consider this problem.

Historically speaking, those now referred to are the only two theories of a national policy to be pursued in dealing with practical dependencies which challenge consideration—the American and the British. The others, whether ancient and abandoned, or modern and in use—Phoenician, Roman, Spanish, French, Dutch, German, or Russian—may be dismissed from the discussion. They none of them ever did, nor do any of them now, look to an altruistic result. In all, the dependency is confessedly exploited on business principles, with an eye to the trade development of the alien proprietor. Setting these aside, there remain only the American, or "walk-alone and hands-off" theory, and the British or "ward-in-Chancery" theory. The first is exemplified in Mexico and Haiti; the last in Hindustan and Egypt. The question now in debate for the United States may, therefore, be concisely stated thus: Taking the Philippine Islands as a subject for treatment, and the ultimate elevation of the inhabitants of those Islands to self-government as the end in view, which is the policy best calculated to lead to the result desired—the traditional and distinctively American system, or the modern and improved British system, to be studied in Hindustan and Egypt?

The last essay is a plea for correct military history, which, while it is not so interesting to the general reader, is yet of great value to the constantly increasing tribe of historians in petto. If many of them want to be great historians, they will have to follow the rules and methods which Mr. Adams points out, by taking one or two instances, showing what has been done and what should be done.

This is a long review, but the book is well worth it. It is worthy the careful consideration of the best and most brilliant elements in our citizenship, and I hope it may be widely and thoroughly discussed, especially the fourth essay on "An Undeveloped Function." The style of the book is felicitous and graceful. The quotations with which it abounds are apposite and accurate, and there are touches of humor in it of a rather grim kind which remind me sometimes of Carlyle.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Story of Westminster Abbey.*

In her "Story of Westminster Abbey" Violet Brooke-Hunt follows the fortunes of the Abbey from the earliest times down to the present day, incidentally giving a most readable chronicle of English history, and then takes up and describes with considerable fullness the well-known men and women other than those of the royal family whose prominence has won for them a final resting place in the great Abbey.

The present book grew out of the visit home of a boy who had passed many years of his life in one of the English colonies, and, on his return to England to go to Eton, spoke of his colonial experiences as a sort of daily lesson, but not out of books, and consequently easy to remember. The two paid frequent visits to the Abbey, and explored and studied it all with much enthusiasm; the boy's final criticism being that the Abbey was "just a book about English history right from the beginning."

The book is profusely illustrated with pictures of various portions of the Abbey and of details from its decorations. The illustrations of Part II., "Among the Monuments," consist of portraits of celebrated men, either closely connected with the history of the Abbey or buried in or otherwise commemorated therein.

The early history of Westminster Abbey is lost in "the misty past." Our first real knowledge goes back to the days of a little Benedictine monastery on Thorny Isle, afterward called Westminster. Edward, later known as "the Confessor," was called to the English throne, and having previously vowed that, if his inheritance should be restored to him, he would go on a pilgrimage to Rome to do honor to St. Peter there, was absolved from his vow by Pope Leo, on condition that he should build or restore a monastery to the honor of St. Peter, and make over for the relief of the poor a sum of money equal to the cost of his journey.

Without the Walles of London, upon the River Thames, there was in Times past, a little monasterie, builded to the honor of God and St. Peter, with a few Benedict Monkes in it, under an Abbote, serving Christe. Very poore they were, and little was given them for their reliefe. Here the King intended, for that it was near to the famous Citie of London, and the River of Thames, that brought in all kinds of merchandizes from all parties of the worlde, to make his sepulchre; he commanded that of the renters of all his rentes, the work should be begunne, in such a sorte as should become the Prince of the Apostles.

From this time on the history of Westminster Abbey is well authenticated. The building of the original Abbey and the early Saxons and Normans at Westminster is dwelt upon, and its story carried on until the year 1216, when Henry III., the royal builder of the Abbey as we know it at the present day, came to the throne. In his time the rebuilding of the massive Abbey of Edward was commenced on early English lines, the expenses of such alterations, which were very heavy, being borne by the people.

Through all the succeeding years, the story of Westminster Abbey is closely bound up with that of England; and we find the Abbey now indebted to the labor and generosity of the monks, now to the piety of the reigning King. Henry V. was one of the Abbey's great benefactors, the chantry erected to his memory being one of the glories of the building, as is Henry VII.'s chapel. The story of the War of the Roses and the history of the Abbey of the Reformation is followed by its chronicle from the time of the Stuarts to that of our own day, the book being a well-written story of England's progress, as well as a chronicle of its famous Abbey.

The succeeding pages, about 150 in all, include accounts of widely varying classes of men, such as Chaucer, Spenser, Addison, and others included in Poet's Corner; Garrick, Johnson, and Sheridan; the musicians of the Abbey—Purcell, Croft, Blow, and Handel; its philanthropists—Wilberforce, David Livingstone, Granville Sharp, Fowell Buxton, and the Earl of Shaftesbury; Herschel and Darwin, Pitt and others of the Statesmen's Corner; the Indian statesmen, including, incidentally, a fine review of the Indian meeting, and, finally, Dickens, Browning, and Tennyson—to name a few only of those commemorated in this book which contains in concise, well written fashion the result of wide reading and careful investigation. "It is with history, as with traveling through a great country, the byways are often the most pleasant."

A Cruise in a Tub.*

In case a boy should want to make a voyage, say around Cape Horn, in a tub, Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "The Bale Marked Circle X," is the book for him. The story belongs to Confederate times. Sergt. Major Max Voxetter, aged nineteen, stationed somewhere near Charleston, S. C., is ordered to report for immediate service to Bluffton. He is sent to Richmond, and there is informed by the War Office what he is to do. He is to take a sloop from Charleston, load her with cotton, and there is one special bale in the cargo marked X in a circle, to which he must devote all his attention.

He is warned that it contains a fuse and fifty pounds of powder, and in case he is captured he is to blow up that particular bale. It has hidden in it secret dispatches, to be handed over to the Confederate agent at Nassau. Accompanied by Bill Baker, Tiberius Gracchus Smith, and two other lads, Voxetter runs out of Charleston Harbor on the sloop or tub called the Sairey Ann. After many hair-breadth escapes, the sloop reaches Nassau, and the bale "X in a circle" is delivered. Voxetter, who is a born sailor, practical and theoretical, gives his comrades, as would an Annapolis professor, lectures on seamanship and navigation. There are lots of things boys who sail real boats may learn from Mr. Eggleston. What is pleasing about the book is the desire shown to bring about kind feelings between the North and the South.

*THE STORY OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Being Some Account of that Ancient Foundation, Its Builders, and Those Who Sleep Therein. By Violet Brooke-Hunt, author of "Prisoners in the Tower of London." Illustrations. Pp. xii.-356. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1907. $2.

*THE BALE MARKED CIRCLE X. A Blockade-Running Adventure. By George Cary Eggleston. 12mo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 375. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.20.

AUG

1902

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

A Few Characteristic Remarks Extracted by an American Visitor.

MR. SHAW'S reputation in England, at least, is a peculiar one; the newspapers, and hence the public, regard him and speak of him as a promising young man who will undoubtedly one day, if he ever gets over his pernicious habit of joking, do something noteworthy, something to justify our taking him seriously; it is not to be expected, however, they say, that so young a man should show maturity in his writings.

I had read the newspapers and the literary journals, and consequently when I met Mr. Shaw I came near asking him whether I was to have the pleasure of seeing his son. Certainly maturity may be demanded of a man who has passed fifty, as the author of "The Perfect Wagnerite" has done.

"I was born in Ireland in 1846," he said, standing upon the hearth and speaking in a vivacious, natural manner that brought blissful if temporary forgetfulness of being in England; "and that gives the key to the most interesting thing about me—namely, that I have lived not only in two countries, but in two absolutely different historical periods. The Ireland of my boyhood was a country of the seventeenth century, so that when I read about that period and get into its atmosphere, artistically or historically, I have the feeling that I know it all at first hand. It is of inestimable value to a man to have an outside point of view, to be in the crowd, but not of it, to have perspective; indeed, it is absolutely necessary for a just estimate of things."

Mr. Shaw is above medium height, loosely made and slight, with sandy coloring and keen, light blue eyes, from which peeps forth his wit. His general appearance is Celtic, but his nationality lies deeper than accent or accidental coloring of hair and beard. Certainly the Irishman is spiritually infinitely nearer to the American than he is to the Englishman, despite, or perhaps because of, the abuse of power by Englishmen in Ireland on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the abuse of power by Irishmen in America; there is a certain sunny mental mobility and openness to new ideas and self-forgetfulness that renders the Irishman a pleasant chance companion, or, to use Stevenson's expression, a pleasant "Critic on the Hearth." You must know your Englishman well before you know him at all, your Irishman you may know pleasantly, even though only casually.

"I lived in Ireland till I was twenty years old," said Mr. Shaw in a short supplementary autobiographical outline at the end of my visit. "My father had saved a little sum of money as a civil servant, a sum that to-day would be considered ridiculously small, and had gone into business with another man in a small, contented way, carrying on his affairs in the manner they did in the seventeenth century. My mother was a musician, so that from her I early got a knowledge of quite a wide range of good compositions, and by wandering through the National Art Gallery of Dublin, the only decent national institution in Ireland, I learned about pictures. If it had not been for my knowledge of these matters I don't see how I should have got along in London. I started out here as a musical critic, and then I wrote five novels, which no one in England or America would have anything to do with. Then I became interested in Socialism and economics and went in for that with might and main. It was your countryman, Henry George, who first turned my mind to these matters. I heard him lecture in London in 1881, quite by chance—indeed, I don't remember why or how I went to hear him, I only remember being there—and for the first time I realized that there might be an interest found in the study of economics and social questions greater than that in the gingerbread aesthetics of Ruskin and company. So I set to and read everything I could lay hands on about these matters, and associated myself with the movement, of which Mrs. Annie Besant at that time was a prime mover. They wanted stuff to fill up a Socialist paper with, so my novels were crammed one after the other into it, and in that way they first saw the light, without the least pecuniary benefit, however, to me. Having once got into print, they became, of course, the property of the great American people, as that was in the days before the International Copyright bill. I must say, though, that you did not seem to realize immediately the great importance of the inheritance into which you had come. But the novels were in print—that was the great thing—and after a time they began to be issued in America, naturally in wrong chronological order, as that was the way I had originally published them in the Socialist organ. Even now I sometimes pick up an American publication and see a notice like this: 'A new novel by Mr. Bernard Shaw.' I rub my head and wonder when I have been writing a novel, but it turns out to be, as likely as not, 'An Unsocial Socialist,' which the critic in question says shows a manifest improvement on Mr. Shaw's preceding novel, 'Cashel Byron's Profession.' Unfortunately, however, 'An Unsocial Socialist' happened to be written some time before the others. However, that doesn't matter."

Mr. Shaw lives in the quietest street of London, and that is saying a great deal. No one ever goes into Fitzroy Square save for the direct purpose of going to Fitzroy Square, as, after penetrating its silent precincts, there is absolutely nothing to do but to go out again; that is, unless you are fond of looking at the Thames or chance to have a friend in one of the five or six houses that form the street. Mr. Shaw's residence is in the last of these on the right-hand side, above an economic review of which you naturally suppose he must be editor. This, however, is a mistake; you must ring at the barrier across the stairs and then follow the maid up to the dining room, with its quaint high-backed chairs and ancient setting, where she will deposit you while she goes to notify the dramatist. At last, after you have extracted the "Three Plays for Puritans," or "The Perfect Wagnerite" from the bookcase and nearly finished reading them, Mr. Shaw will hasten in from the front room, in slippers and flannel shirt, and receive you in the most delightfully cordial manner.

"Sorry to have kept you waiting, but there was a man here to see me on business. I suppose I should apologize for not having answered your note sooner, but, as a matter of fact, it was quite a prompt answer for me; I happened to come across it again in looking over some papers. You see, I go on this principle: when you fail to hear from me in reply, you think how rude I am and cherish the most uncharitable feelings against me; but when a year or so later in America you get a beautifully apologetic letter from me all your gall changes into charitableness, and forever after you entertain the most kindly feelings toward me, as you would not have thought of doing had I replied immediately and given you a chance to forget me in the meantime."

"Beware of an Irishman when he is serious," said my host, in reference to the attempt of a number of other Irishmen, notably Mr. George Moore, to revive the gasping Irish language. "When an Irishman is really in earnest he treats the matter in hand with a saving modicum of levity, just as the Americans do; it is not his way to take himself and undertakings au grand serieux, unless he wants to take you in. Seriousness is the Englishman's way. 'We are doing it for the good of the country and the advancement of civilization and from the highest of motives,' says the Englishman, and he ends up by believing it himself. Englishmen don't want to see the truth: they prefer to go along doing things 'for God and country' as in the past, and trusting that everything will come out right in the end. And therein lies England's strength. As Cromwell said, 'None rise so high as those who take no thought of rising.' As a matter of fact, Irish is not a primitive language, as we are led to believe, but a literally effete language; it has been developed to an exceedingly high point by writers, and is suffering, not from lack of attention, but from over attention. It has already had its day."

As I extricated myself from the maze of streets leading into Fitzroy Square I could not but ponder over one of Mr. Shaw's remarks anent England's possible loss of financial prestige. "England will never be really poor," he said, "so long as there are Americans to come over here for Englishmen to live on, for them to play the parasite to. And you may rest assured that Englishmen are thoroughly aware of your value from this point of view."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

"A Woman's No."*

We are taught to believe that a woman's "no" usually means "yes," therefore the discerning reader needs only a glance at the cover of Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron's new book to weave much of the romance himself. For instance, the heroine must undoubtedly be rich, beautiful, and charming, else she would scarcely dare say "no," or, having once said it, the opportunities for changing her mind might not have been forthcoming. And so, feeling convinced at the beginning of the story that Ida Greythorne's future is secure and bright, the amiable reader may settle down to a perusal of her checkered romance.

There is Lord Mannering, to whom Ida is engaged and who is rich, and, of course, the object of Lady Greythorne's most solicitous attentions. But there is also Dick Forrester, who is an Adonis, but poor. Dick has a sister Hester, whom Lord Mannering accidentally meets. Without betraying his identity to her he wins her love—a most inexcusable piece of baseness, considering his engagement to Ida.

Gertrude Tracy, a wicked adventuress and an ex-love of his Lordship, (who seems to have been something of a gay Lothario,) then reappears and makes no end of trouble for that warm-hearted suitor and his gentle Hester. However, she performs the invaluable service of breaking off the engagement between him and Ida, and thus bringing together the drifting hearts of the beautiful heiress and her gallant Adonis.

To leave the reader, even of this inadequate summary, in doubt as to Hester's fate would be cruelty, so it may be said, without revealing too many of the intricacies of the tale, that things are smoothed out between her and Lord Mannering, and it is to be hoped that he finally settles down to a life of placid and exemplary domesticity.

On the whole the story is replete with incident, and is of that delightful type wherein the ladies' hands are usually designated by such poetic terms as "drifts of snow," "fluttering white flowerlets," "tiny bits of whiteness," &c., while Ida, the heiress, usually disports herself arrayed in airy laces and ribbons—generally blue—and Hester's poverty confines her to "brown holland," which adorns her exquisite figure and captivates his Lordship's heart.

*A WOMAN'S NO. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. 12mo, Pp. 324. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Pallen's Graceful Verse.*

In Mr. Pallen's verse there is much that goes to the making of poetry, many faultless lines, a fair understanding of lyric forms, and of the permissible, if not the purist's, sonnet. There are, too, touches of grace and felicity, and not infrequently a dainty message worthy of song embodiment. The leading and longer topics in this volume, however, and especially "The Death of Sir Launcelot" and the stanzas "To Omar Khayyam," are more ambitious than they are striking, and are not wholly successful. It requires more daring than a poet of the first rank ever would be likely to exercise to write of Launcelot and Guinevere, and the Holy Grail, in the "Idyls of the King" measure; or to address old Omar in FitzGerald's form. The echoes in such attempts are only too certain to come and to result in a thin and tasteless dilution of the original ichor.

The author, therefore, does much better work when he essays entrance upon simpler topics, as the following instance, which expresses the argument in mind, happily indicates:

THE LOWER BOUGH.

Rest on the lower bough,
Whose wings are frail,
Nor seek the riotous tops
Lashed by the gale.

Let not ambition tempt
To flutter where
The eagle's iron wing
May scarcely dare.

All native to the sward
And leafy shade,
Thy slender treble fills
The quiet glade.

But in the upper gale
Thy little sound
Were like a rose-leaf reft
And blown around.

Or in the solitude
Of height on height,
The flickering of a spark
Within the light.

This is very neatly said, and is a counsel that poets of established fame sometimes used to remember. If a new Keats or a new Shelley were among us, he would be wise to leave skylarks and Grecian urns unsung, and take some bird or sculpture as yet unimmortalized in poetry for his appealing theme.

*THE DEATH OF SIR LAUNCELOT, AND OTHER POEMS. By Condé Benoist Pallen. Pp. 134. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1902.

The Material of Old Books.*

Mr. George W. Van Siclen's article on "The Books, but Especially the Parchments," which appeared originally in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, is now reprinted for J. D. Holmes at the press of Kane Brothers, New York. The article is in the form of a neat brochure, the printing being done only on one side of the page.

Mr. Van Siclen opens his article with an extract from the Second Epistle to Timothy, and spoken by Paul: "The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest, bring with thee, and the books, but especially the parchments," and he asks what kind of books they were and what were the parchments? Were the books "libers made from the inner bark of a tree? From the inner bark of the lime, inscribed with a story of cool shades and cooling drink for hot, parched Summer days? Or of the ash? * * * Or of the maple? * * * Or of the inner bark of an elm? * * * *" But "whatever their form or contents," says the author, "it might be said of Paul as De Busbecq, in his memoirs, speaks of the wisdom of the Tartars: 'Insomuch that the Turks said frequently and justly of them, that other nations had their learning in their books, but the Tartars had eaten their books, and had their wisdom in their breasts, from whence they could draw it out as they had occasion, as divine oracles.'"

Toward the close of the paper the author asks if "the parchments" were like his "deeds of old farms, with faded ink and broken wax bullae, with imperfect impressions of the seals of ancestors who centuries before had turned to dust?" Or were they "tomes in vellum covers, telling of the virtues and achievements of the professors of some ancient Phoenician or Hebrew university * * * ?"

Mr. Van Siclen concludes as follows:

We shall never be able to answer these queries. Alas, that the great library of Alexandria was so ruthlessly destroyed so long ago! But pleasant is the thought that that studious and learned lawyer, Paul, a martyr to his views of right and principle, had that sweet, never-failing source of peace and quiet and happiness, as in prison and in the face of death he wrapped his old cloak about him and enjoyed his books, and especially the parchments.

*THE BOOKS, BUT ESPECIALLY THE PARCHMENTS. A Brochure by G. W. Van Siclen. Reprinted on hand-made paper. Deckel edges. Rubricated initial. New York: Kane Brothers.

From San Francisco is announced the appearance shortly of a series of photographs, with accompanying and appropriate verses under the general title of Baby Roland Booklets. The pictures and accompanying text are the work of George Hansen, a landscape architect of California, and their subject is Mr. Hansen's son, Roland Ott. The idea of the books is to give minute pictorial details of the swift shades of joy and sorrow which go to make up the life of a little child. There will be over two thousand photographs in the series, which will be brought out periodically by Elder Shepard of San Francisco.

*.*Mr. F. M. Munroe, Treasurer of Town and Country, sailed on the Atlantic Transport steamship Minnetonka last Saturday for a few weeks' vacation abroad. During his absence he will arrange for English and European features for Town and Country, of which he is one of the publishers.

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ROMAN AFRICA.

Alexander Graham's Outline of the History of the Roman Occupation of North Africa.*

MR. GRAHAM says that the attention of Europe has been so long drawn to Southern and Central Africa that Northern Africa has been neglected except by specialists. What is the Africa which he describes in this volume? Cutting out that corner of the Continent where the Nile debouches, Egypt, about which the Hebrew historian (who was no archaeologist) gave us such a bad impression and which was not called Africa, running westward, we come to a large block of land anciently known as Lybia. This was subdivided into, first Marmarica, and second, Cyrenaica; the Greeks colonized the latter about B. C. 630. All this coast of Lybia was afterward a part of the Roman Empire, but was, like Egypt, not called Africa. The coast line from Philistia along Egypt and Lybia to Arae Philaenorum, separating Grecian Africa from Phoenician Africa, must have been some eight hundred miles long.

Large as this part of the continent was, it is small compared to that portion which is now our specific subject, namely, all that coast west of Cyrenaica; Tripolitana, now Tripolis; Africa Provincea, which was meant when the Roman said "Africa," and which is now Tunis; Numidia, now French Algeria, anciently in two divisions, and, lastly, Mauritania, now Morocco, the land of the Moors, who bore a subject relation to the Roman Provincia, and whose seven hundred or more years occupancy of Spain was only an extension of their remarkable civilisation in Africa.

All these countries made a coast line of two thousand miles with a depth, southward, only limited by the desert. We can thus begin to realise in its true magnitude how vast was that inland sea surrounded by sheres the most entrancing in human story, and occupied by developing nations, under favoring skies, in what was perhaps the most interesting thousand years of human history.

The Moors kept the gateway at Gibraltar to the Atlantic just as, by a glance at the map, we see that Carthage kept the wider gateway from the Eastern to the Western Mediterranean formed by Sicily and Carthage. Over all this vast coast Carthage once held sway, and thus became the prize that the rising Roman power over the sea demanded, for it carried with it an empire second only in value to Rome, to the one in Asia.

For growing Rome needed the productions of Africa, grain, olives, fruits, wines, and its building material, stone, and its rich and varied marbles. And in Africa there was room for that expansion which is the law of rising nations. Consulships, governorships, offices of all grades, and the rapid fortunes which follow the possession of power in a colony were also there to be had. There Scipio obtains his designation, Africanus, when pitted against the immortal Carthaginian Hannibal.

We shall easiest mark the struggles between the two civilizations by recalling the dates of the three Punic wars, 264-261 B. C., 218-202, and 149-6, the fall and destruction of Carthage. From this last event the history of North Africa forms a large and important portion of the history of the Roman Empire down to the Vandal invasion, 429 A. D. The Vandals were overthrown by the Byzantine Belisarius 533 A. D., and their final defeat by Solomon, his successor, and the proclamation of the Eastern Emperor, Heraclitus, occurred 610 A. D.

The next striking event is the conquest of North Africa by the Arabs in 646. Into their occupation our author does not enter further than to note that the Roman city Sufetula was destroyed by them in 647, and Carthage in 698, and that all North Africa had submitted to the Moslim by 750. Roman Carthage, the city rebuilt in splendor by Augustus, had thus existed nearly 700 years. But with the advent of the Arab civilization was engulfed and submerged by Oriental fanaticism. It was not an adequate compensation that the Arab made in Spain a new civilization. The cultivation of Spain was mainly the work of the Moors of Mauritania, the Arab being only the advance guard of a faith.

This vast region of Africa, vitalized by the sun of Sahara, but tempered and made delicious and fertile by that mare internum around which civilization rose, was the theatre on whose stage moved a myriad of people, through a long period of development. This movement, stretching over a period of more than 500 years, our author tells us, "culminated in an era of peace and prosperity to a vast population enjoying the highest civilization of the time." He also says:

> We have in Africa indisputable testimony to the wealth and resources of this fair appanage of the empire, to the growth of municipal life, the spread of education, and the high attainments of many of its citizens in literature, philosophy, and art.

Mr. Graham disclaims the purpose of writing a history of the Roman Emperors, much less of the empire, but his book is not only full of the illustrious men who ruled, but of the happy people who lived under them, a fact attested in numerous ways, and if in no other by the loving mementoes carved in stone upon its funeral and honorary monuments. If this book were of no other use it would be invaluable in freeing the mind from that most lamentable and erroneous impression that the empire meant lust, cruelty, greed, ambition, falsity, and depravity. Instead is meant, with accidental exceptions, peace, law, equal privilege, health, learning, art, and happiness. On this point read Mr. Graham's chapters on Africa under Antoninus Pius and again under Marcus Aurelius; consider the reigns of Trajan, of Hadrian, and of Alexander Severus. These gave the most to North Africa, but Mr. Graham says:

> In nearly all the inscriptions (of Antoninus's time) the appropriate words Pater patriae are introduced for the first time in conjunction with the more revered title of Pius. This word has a far-reaching significance. It may be said to comprise the higher qualities of manhood.

He groups so many interesting points in a few sentences that we quote freely:

> The indirect influence of Antoninus's career may rather be sought for in the chief cities and towns of Roman Africa, which at this period had attained a high degree of civilisation, and took rank with Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch as centres of enlightenment and intellectual activity. A century and a half had elapsed since Juba II. had introduced into his remote capital at Caesarea the elements of Hellenic culture, of which so many traces remain to the present day. During that long interval Carthage, rebuilt almost by enchantment at the will of Augustus, had gradually attained the position of metropolis of Roman Africa, and its schools, modeled after those at Athens and Corinth, never failed to attract ambitious youths from all parts of Mauritania and Numidia. Hadrumetum, Cirta, Thevesta, and other towns had also well-established schools whose reputation was celebrated throughout the empire in the age of the Antonines, and though we have no actual record of the course of study prevailing at that period, the testimony of contemporary writers is indisputable as to the high esteem in which they were held, confirmed in later times by such reliable authorities as St. Augustine, Lactantius, and Salvian. It is quite certain, however, that the curriculum included philosophy and rhetoric, law and medicine, mathematics and natural philosophy. Natural history was not forgotten, and painting and architecture were taught by distinguished professors.

Not only was North Africa civilized, but it was the land of plenty.

The illustrations show the appearance of the stone aqueduct which, starting at Mount Taghoun, reached Carthage, a distance of fifty-four miles over hill and valley. This work was but one of many similar ones. The nine separate aqueducts supplying Rome itself aggregate about 200 miles, with a supply of 150,000,000 gallons per day, and we see here in North Africa, as in Rome, that water was a prized element, and that asceticism had not yet banished the bath from Roman life.

Africa was not only the quarry whence Rome derived its building stone, but, it is thought, furnished it the first marble used for decorative purposes, about the first century B. C.

To Mr. Graham North Africa is not a strange land. In his notes he names the chief modern authorities to be consulted in French and German, and makes the surprising statement that "some idea of the extent of the literature associated with North Africa may be gathered from the fact that the five English volumes devoted entirely to its bibliography comprise no less than twelve hundred pages." In the three appendices he gives a list of abbreviations found on Roman inscriptions and a list of 234 Roman towns with their modern names, and following this is a valuable chronological list of the principal events from B. C. 202 down to A. D. 750.

The chief authorities down to the first century are Herodotus, Polybius, Sallust, Strabo, Pliny the elder, Plutarch, and the Spanish geographer Mela. These are followed by Suetonius, Ptolemy, the geographer of Alexandria; Aurelius Victor, and in later times Procopius, El-Beekri, and El-Edrisi of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and Leo Africanus, an Arab of Grenada of the sixteenth century.

Of that classic humorist Apuleius we note that he was born in Numidia, and it is a satisfaction to know that the author of the Golden Ass (and the episode of Cupid and Psyche) was not unsuccessful in love, marrying a fortune and living happily ever afterward.

Nor must we omit mention of the rise of African Christianity, with the pioneer Tertullian, a native of Carthage, as were also St. Cyprian and Minucius Felix. Arnobius and Lactantius were also natives of Africa, and St. Augustine, the great Bishop of Hippo, the one saint whom Protestants are willing to acknowledge, probably on account of his most excellent theology, which they can trace so plainly on its way clear back to Eden. Of African Christianity, we may almost say that it contributed largely to define and shape the Roman theological development as distinguished from the Graeco-Egyptian. At least, it was a most interesting phase of it, continuing much more free from the monastic system than the Egyptian Church.

No country has now more monumental remains or wealth of inscriptions. They tell a tale of progress, of scholars eminent in philosophy, of men and women in all ranks of life obedient to the laws, loyal to their rulers, and leaving behind them a pleasant memory recorded in imperishable stone.

In the long story of Africa the Lybian gave place to the Phoenician. The Carthaginian, as a country of traders, became the most formidable nation of the Old World. Then the Romans became the landmark in the history of the world. The Vandals destroyed Roman authority, and in turn the Arab overran the country. The Frenchman has taken up the task. But the primitive races, the ancient Berbers of the desert or the mountain ranges, are still in possession, preserving their old traditions of tribal and social life, and speaking almost the same tongue as their ancestors three thousand years ago.

The Numidian, the Moor and the Getulian are there also, cultivating their olives in the land of their forefathers, tending their sheep, or moving silently from place to place, like true sons of the desert.

*ROMAN AFRICA. An Outline of the History of the Roman Occupation of North Africa. Based Chiefly upon Inscriptions and Monumental Remains in that Country. By Alexander Graham, F. S. A., F. R. I. B. A. With thirty reproductions of original drawings by the author. Two maps and three appendices. 1 Vol. 8vo., 6x9 inches. Pp. xvi.-323. Price, $6. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. Printed by Spottiswood & Co., Limited, London.

A History of Egypt.*

All interested in Egypt's ancient history, whether specialists or amateurs, will welcome the first volume of Dr. Budge's work, which contains an account of the neolithic and archaic periods of the land of the Nile. Summarizing, as this book does, the latest results of Egyptology, and admirably systematized, we have at last a substitute for the works of Rawlinson and a valuable check to the History of Egypt by Flinders Petrie. The special interest attaching to Budge's book is the full discussion, which occupies half the volume, of the neolithic period, which reaches back to an unknown antiquity.

In this pre-dynastic age a race inhabited the Nile Valley which was entirely different from the Egyptians who later dispossessed them. The primitive people belonged apparently to the non-negroid family of Northern Africa, and in physique were dolichocephalic, with oval features and lips which protruded but little, of somewhat slight build, and in some cases blue-eyed. Clothed at times in skins, or later in linen, they seem to have dwelt in reed huts, hunting and fishing, but not, so far as we know, engaging in agriculture or pasturage. They had reed boats, which were of considerable size, while their pottery had reached a high degree of excellence. In the making of flint tools and weapons the pre-dynastic race was expert. The most striking deviation between the primitive people and the "new race" of conquerors was in their mode of burial. While the Egyptians embalmed their dead in a recumbent attitude, the pre-dynastic people approximated to a curious degree the custom observed by the ancient Peruvians. They buried the corpse with the knees bent up against the body and the hands placed before the face. In many cases the head and other parts were severed or the flesh was removed from the corpse. The body lay, as a rule, on the left side, facing the west, with the head toward the south, or sometimes was placed on its back and covered with an earthenware pot. While the custom of breaking the articles buried with the corpse prevailed extensively in many parts of the world, the pre-dynastic Egyptians alone seem to have destroyed the tombs by fire. Cannibalism, which is always religious in origin, prevailed to some extent, but mummification was unknown. The latest date which Budge will allow to the pre-dynastic antiquities is 5000 B. C.

The Egyptians proper, or the new race, entered the country, according to Budge, by crossing the Straits of Bab-al-Mandab from Southern Arabia. They were probably of Semitic origin, akin to the Babylonians, who made so profound an impression throughout the Mesopotamian region. We thus have an explanation of the fact that much of the vocabulary of Egyptian is distinctly African in character, while many grammatical features resemble the Semitic languages. Budge, however, holds that the basis of the language is non-Semitic. Archaeological evidence is also produced to show that the new race entered Egypt from the south, so that the author has at least made a strong plea for his thesis.

The second chapter of the book is devoted to Egyptian chronology, where Budge adheres in the main to the conclusions of Brugsch, and gives a valuable summary of the native data for the lists of Kings, such as the Turin papyrus and the tablets of Abydos and Karnak. The dynastic catalogues, according to Manetho, as they are preserved in Greek and Latin writers, are also of value. It is refreshing to find Budge attaching comparatively little weight to the purely classical accounts of Herodotus and Diodorus. Budge, like Brugsch, dates Menes, the first historic King of Egypt, about 4400 B. C. With regard to the first of the thirty Egyptian dynasties, it is interesting to learn that only within the last eight years has anything been known with certainty about it. Now Budge can give the names of eight Kings.

The volume under discussion carries the history through the first three dynasties. Of these Kings, who number twenty-four, but little besides the names, and a few allusions, like the connection of Semti, or Hesepti, (fifth King of the first dynasty,) with the famous "Book of the Dead," and his dancing before Osiris, (compare the Hebrew story of David dancing before Yahweh, Second Samuel, vi., 14,) or the building of the pyramid of Saggara by Tcheser, (second King of the third dynasty,) is known. The book, which is fully illustrated and happily dedicated to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, is a valuable and acceptable contribution to our knowledge of Egypt, and we await the completion by Dr. Budge of his history, which he hopes to carry to the death of Cleopatra VII., B. C. 30, when Egypt fell under the dominion of Rome.

*EGYPT IN THE NEOLITHIC AND ARCHAIC PERIODS. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-222. New York: Henry Frowde.

Lenox and the Berkshire Highlands.*

R. De Witt Mallary has woven together for publication, in a volume of nearly 400 pages, a number of his essays and addresses on Lenox and the Berkshire Highlands, many of which have been read before literary and historical societies. The first chapter takes up "Old-Time Lenox," giving its geographical position, midway between the mountain sentinels, "Greylock" and "Tan Dome." The town of Lenox is in the westernmost county of Massachusetts, and was first settled in 1750, the town being incorporated in 1767. A few years later it became the shiretown, having become during the Revolutionary War especially prominent through its patriotism.

Lenox remained the county seat for eighty-one years; Pittsfield, her rapidly growing neighbor and rival, soon became jealous of her supremacy, and worked hard to attract to herself the constantly increasing life and trade centring around county offices. This struggle for the possession of the county seat began in 1816 and lasted until 1868, when Pittsfield succeeded in carrying her point, and the county seat was removed to that town.

Two of the distinguishing features of the earlier Lenox were its Academy, where for more than threescore years the education of girls was carried on by Mrs. Sedgwick—from 1828 until her death in 1864—and the Lenox Academy for boys, which latter institution counted among its graduates many celebrated men. In fact, to be a graduate of this academy was not only a distinction but a passport to any college in the land, and often to its sophomore class.

"Lenox in Literature" is the subject of the second paper. Fine natural scenery and beautiful landscapes Mr. Mallary thinks does something more than attract tourists; such beauty appeals particularly to the poet, the artist, or the writer, and draws them to it. The earliest literary association of Lenox is connected with Jonathan Edwards, who had a strong financial interest in the place, although he never lived there. Oliver Wendell Holmes spent the Summers of 1849-56 in that region on part of the old farm originally belonging to his great-grandfather, Jacob Wendell. Josh Billings was born near by, while the town's early visitors from abroad included such celebrated names as Mrs. Jameson, Miss Martineau, Dean Stanley, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and Matthew Arnold. Women have had much to do with the literary fame of Lenox, and the names of Harriet Martineau, Anna Jameson, Fanny Kemble, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederika Bremer, Harriet Hosmer, Mary Dewey, and Catherine M. Sedgwick are all important factors in the Berkshire story.

Hawthorne and Miss Sedgwick are of course the greatest names closely connected with the history of Lenox; their associations with the town being made the subject of separate chapters. Hawthorne's residence in Lenox in the little red house which was destroyed by fire some years ago, and his happiness in the place and its views, is too well known for special reference, but the chapter on "Catherine Maria Sedgwick: Her Message and Her Work," should possess special value for present-day readers, to whom she is scarcely more than a name. Miss Sedgwick shares with Cooper and Irving the glory of pioneers in American fiction. Her novels, a score or more in number, were once eagerly welcomed and widely read, and yet today it is very doubtful if one in twenty has even seen these volumes.

Modern Lenox and the neighboring country is also well described, trips by wheel or on foot outlined, and the Berkshire country thoroughly set forth, both as to natural scenery, historic and modern buildings, and as to leading historical events.

The work of the Laurel Hill Association in the redemption and beautifying of Stockbridge is told in much detail; this association being the pioneer society in a village improvement movement which has since spread over the entire country and accomplished a great work in beautifying all regions touched by it.

The Established Church of Berkshire, from the earliest days until the disestablishment in 1834, is a series of retrospective sketches of the subject, followed by well-drawn portraits of some of the more celebrated of these men.

*LENOX AND THE BERKSHIRE HIGHLANDS. By R. De Witt Mallary. Illustrated. Pp. xvii.-383. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1902. $1.75 net.

Commercial Paper.*

It is to the Italians that we are indebted for the invention of commercial paper, or such written instruments as checks, notes, bills of exchange, &c., which are negotiable. At first in the earliest periods of commerce, there were certain restrictions as to what we call to-day face values, for the issuer of the paper might be called upon, after a certain lapse of time, by the holder to add to the payment certain additional claims, or it might be that the holder of the note might ask for more money than was on the face of the bill. In time, what was known as the "custom of merchants," about our present system, came into vogue. In "McMaster's Commercial Paper" the many varieties of checks, bills, drafts, &c., are all explained, with printed forms. Then follows what is so necessary to understand, the precautions to be taken as to the forms of commercial paper. Certificates of deposit, chattel mortgages, collaterals, drafts, powers of attorney, &c., have each their appropriate description. There are distinctions between a bill or check drawn "to order" or "to bearer," and innumerable are the topics gone into in the work. The book is to be read not only by those commercially engaged, but even by those who do not buy or sell. The practical use of the work cannot be questioned.

*McMASTER'S COMMERCIAL PAPER. (Illustrated.) The Law of Bills, Notes, Checks, Drafts, Indorsements, Warranties, Acceptances, Guaranties, &c. By J. S. McMaster. Cali 12x6¾. New York: The McMaster Company.

AUG

1902

ABOUT KINGLAKE.

The Author of "Eothen" and His Early Companions.

AMONG the young Alexander William Kinglake's school comrades at Eton were Gladstone, Lords Canning and Dalhousie, Selwyn and Shadwell, not to mention others who came to high after renown. At Trinity, Cambridge, he made one of the group with Tennyson, Arthur Hallam, John Sterling Trench, Spedding, Spring Rice, Charles Buller, Maurice and Monckton Milnes, afterward Lord Houghton. Neither old Trinity nor any of its sister colleges had ever known a more shining group. Kinglake was shy in his Eton and Cambridge days as he always was, and seems to have made no intimates, coming as near to that relation with Gladstone as with any, but it was a friendship not without its after interruptions. Kinglake at one time took the fancy that Gladstone was a political enemy, which was not true, as the former at length came to know. But after their school days they were never on a footing of much intimacy.

Gladstone, however, was a warm admirer of Kinglake's parliamentary speeches after they were printed and found them much fuller of substance than such discourses usually are; in fact they were among the best of their time. His voice was not good, and he was rarely successful in commanding the attention of the House, but from a literary point of view his speeches could not have been surpassed by any of his contemporaries or equaled by any except a very few of them.

He had an early admiration for Tennyson so ardent as to conduct him into the most flowing misquotations in "Eothen"—from Locksley Hall and Timbuctoo, the Tennysonian Cambridge Prize ode. Of the latter he says in his book: "One is now amazed that it should have gained the prize. Two short passages adumbrate the coming Tennyson; the rest is mystic nonsense." A current Cambridge story at the time explained the selection.

There were three examiners—the Vice Chancellor, a man of arbitrary temper, with whom his juniors hesitated to disagree; a classical professor unversed in English literature; a mathematical professor, indifferent to all literature. The letter "g" was to signify approval, the letter "b" to brand it with rejection. Tennyson's manuscript came from the Vice Chancellor scored all over with "g's." The classical professor failed to see its merit, but bowed to the Vice Chancellor and added his "g." The mathematical professor could not admire, but since both his colleagues ordained it, good it must be, and his "g" made the award unanimous. The three met soon after, and the Vice Chancellor, in his blatant way, attacked the two others for admiring a trashy poem.

"Why," they remonstrated, "you covered it with 'g's' yourself."

"'G's'?" said he; "they were 'q's' for queries. I could not understand a line of it."

The Methley of "Eothen," who companion of his travels, who was with him at Eton, was Savile, afterward Lord Pallington and later Earl of Mexborough. The Homeric lore which he exhibited on the Troad as they passed over this immortal ground in the course of their journey is humorously illustrated by an Eton story that in a pugilistic encounter with a school comrade, while the latter sat between the rounds on his second's knee, Savile strutted about the ring spouting Homer.

The Lady of Bitterness, who appears in "Eothen," was outlined from Mrs. Procter, wife of Barry Cornwall, the poet. Before her marriage she was Annie Skepper, much admired by Carlyle, "a brisk, witty, prettyish, clear-eyed, sharp-tongued young lady," and was the intimate, among many, of Thackeray and Browning. It is nowhere recorded of her that she contributed more vinegar than oil to the conjugal salad, but her repute for pungency in her general social relation was no doubt well merited. Of Procter Crabb Robinson said that "of all men he ought to escape purgatory hereafter, having tested its fullness in living so long with Mrs. Procter." The husbands of the Talkative, as Kipling's Lama says, have great reward hereafter. The Lady of Bitterness lived to great age, dying in 1888, and had been a celebrity in London society for fifty years. Toward the end she writes to Lord Houghton: "You and I and Mr. Kinglake are all that are left of the goodly band that used to come to St. John's Wood—Eliot Warburton, Motley, Adelaide, Sir Edwin Landseer, Count de Verg, my husband." All were gone, the Princess of Wormwood and her two companion survivors to follow in no long time.

Kinglake's analysis of the character of Louis Napoleon in his Crimean history is as merciless as he knew how to make it, as if his pen were dipped in the vitriolic inkhorn of Junius or Voltaire. He is as mocking as the one and as fiercely denunciatory as the other, showing a kind and degree of hostility rarely excited on political and public grounds alone. A side light of explanation concerning this is given in the statement that he had known Prince Napoleon in his London days, had been attracted by him as a curiosity, recognised in him endowments and faculties not shadowed forth in his impassive wooden countenance; which seemed a mask of apathy coming pretty nearly to stupidity. They were rival suitors for the good graces of a woman. The rose of favor fell to the Prince; when he came to his empery he imported that choice female known as Mrs. or Miss Howard into his realm; he could not share his throne with her; but could decorate her with a title and give her a house at Versailles, which he duly did. She used to give pretty little dinners there, with no lack of guests, mighty swells, too, foreign and domestic, male and female, with Kinglake not among them. Possibly old memories of this overthrow in the lists of love may have had some effect in shaping his criticism and analysis of his prevailing adversary. A more searching judgment than his own of this curious but neither important nor memorable historical figure was that of Time, which found his feet of clay if not his forehead of brass, for he was a polite creature with gentle, gracious ways and various endowments to win private esteem and attachment. But he was stuffed with sawdust. When put to trial he collapsed like a paper balloon, the zero which he really was shadowing through all his imperial pretensions.

In 1870 Kinglake met at Holland House Mme. Novikoff, born Olga Kireeff, a Russian lady of noble descent, goddaughter of the Czar and married to one of the Princes of the empire. She had been in Vienna while her brother-in-law was Ambassador there, and had learned the current business of diplomacy, for which she possessed talents sufficiently striking to impel her to embark upon its independent practice as a volunteer. She was Imperialist, Slavophile; the three articles of her creed were Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and Nationalism. For talents and captivating qualities she was a worthy successor of Princess Lieven, who in the Wellington, Aberdeen and Earl Grey days had these distinguished figures in her train and wrought successfully in the interests of peace and Russia in that far-off time.

Mme. Novikoff forty years later had for her English friends Gladstone, Carlyle, Froude, Tyndall, Huxley, Lord Houghton, and others of almost equal mark and distinction. She wrote on Russian and Continental politics, and Carlyle recommended the publication of her writings. Froude edited them with elaborate prefaces and expository dissertations. She was one of the most shining figures in volunteer female diplomacy of her own or any period, and Kinglake's twenty years' friendship with her forms the most interesting part of his history. When she was in London there was rarely a day when he did not visit her, and when abroad she received weekly letters from him, by far the most interesting epistolary record he has left, and the one which best illuminates the social side of his life and character.

For the last twenty years of his life Kinglake lived in Hyde Park Place, looking out on one side on the great park, while the other commanded an uninterrupted view of a graveyard. When he took the place he told the landlord that he should be afraid of ghosts. "No fear, Sir," said that reassuring worthy; "there is always a policeman around the corner."

Here he worked during the morning. In the afternoon he went to the Travelers, where he generally met the same friends day after day; at 8 he dined at the same club, occupying Theodore Hook's old seat, with Hayward, Drummond, Wolff, Massey, Oliphant, Venable, sometimes American Ticknor, with others who came and went, around him.

He was on the side of Prussia during the Franco-Prussian war, but this caused no permanent interruption of his friendship with particular Frenchmen, M. Thiers the chief figure among them. He used to say that good Frenchmen when they died became Englishmen, bad Englishmen in the same way being turned into Frenchmen. He liked Bismarck's mot about the Emperor concerning the way in which he had destroyed his own reputation and put an end to the worship of the founder of his line: "He has killed himself and buried his uncle."

The end came to Kinglake on the New Year's eve of 1891, when, according to his biographer, whose work was recently considered in The Review, he, "being merry-hearted, shook hands with flesh and blood and so departed." His nearest friends were around him to the last; he had lived his life and done his work, and his summons of release was at the last not unwelcome. By his own directions his remains were cremated at Woking, and it would have had poetical fitness if his surviving kinfolk had taken authority to fling his ashes abroad upon the deserts, which in the morning of his years he so impressively described, linking their austere beauty and grandeur, and their far stretching traditions reaching back to the creation of the world and the birth of its inhabiting race with his name and memory to all after time.

T. C. EVANS.

Some Memories of Emerson.

A correspondence from the pen of Ralph Waldo Emerson covering a period of many interesting years was destroyed in a manner fit to wring the hearts of all Emerson lovers. It is now more than fifty years since Emerson ceased to make his Summer pilgrimages to the village of South Waterford, Me. Here, in a pleasant valley on the road that winds through Waterford between the miserably named towns of Norway and Sweden, there stood a great mansion amid fertile fields shaded by mighty elms from which the name "Elm Vale" became attached to the farm and valley. Here when a young man and even in his mature years Mr. Emerson visited Mrs. Robert Haskins, his aunt, and afterward her maiden sister, Mary Emerson. In his absent days he kept up a continuous and voluminous correspondence with his aunts. The letters were all kept, some stored up in an ancient mahogany secretary and others littered a spare chamber. They were there when Farmer John Howe bought the place in 1850, and then their destruction began.

The farm passed into the hands of Benjamin Tucker, who remembers well the letters from Ralph Waldo Emerson to his aunt Mary. He was a young man newly married and took more heed naturally enough of the necessity for paying for the farm and making it profitable than in preserving the letters of a sage. So the letters lay in the old secretary, and the old secretary warped and cracked until one by one the letters sifted through the interstices upon the floor. Then Hannah, the housewife, having no patience with old paper, would gather them up and fling them into the fire. The spare room was swept out and by and by the old secretary went the way of the letters, and that was the end of them.

Miss Mary Emerson was a rather eccentric lady in her later days. She held Waterford aloof from her, and she disliked men. She never failed, however, to make them do her proper reverence. If she chanced to meet one of the despised creatures near the hill leading to her house and which shut out the vale from the town, she would ask him to give her his arm and to assist her up. None ever refused her the homage.

She had never learned to sew, and had no great respect for dressmakers, who were neither plentiful nor fashionable in the country. So on one occasion being in want of a gown she tacked it together with a darning needle, using woolen yarn for thread, and wore it to church to the horror of the feminine portion of the community. These anecdotes exhaust local remembrance of the lady beyond the recollection that she was a woman of strong intellect and much personal dignity.

It was the family of Robert Haskins that drew the Emersons to Waterford. Robert Haskins, born in 1774, married Rebecca Emerson in 1797. She was a year his junior. They moved to Waterford from Boston in 1802, according to the town history, settling first in a locality known as Plummer Hill, and afterward establishing the beautiful Elm Vale homestead. The father of Mrs. Haskins was the Rev. William Emerson of Concord, Mass., who served as a Chaplain and lost his life in the Revolution. They brought their second babe to Waterford in a basket, lashed to the front of a chaise, the first vehicle of its kind ever seen in the town. The horse was led by the bit for many miles along the shores of Long Pond, and the string of shining lakes now called the Waterford Kezars. The roads were mere paths, and did not permit of driving.

In 1797 the town hired the Rev. Lincoln Ripley to supply the spiritual needs of the settlers, paying him $30 per year besides boarding himself and horse. His mother was another daughter of the Rev. William Emerson and a sister of Mrs. Haskins. It was his settlement in the community that brought Robert Haskins to Waterford. Haskins established the first store in the town. In addition to this he was a farmer and a manufacturer. He made brandy, though this was not his chief occupation. It is interesting to note that a son of Robert Haskins long survived in the person of the late Rev. Samuel M. Haskins of Brooklyn, N. Y., pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in that city, to which congregation he ministered uninterruptedly for some sixty years.

Elm Vale farmhouse was built of pine from primeval trees. It possessed wainscoting four feet wide, cut from single trunks. It was burned some years ago, and with it passed away a splendid specimen of old-time architcture. Mr. Emerson visited Elm Vale only once after it had passed into the hands of strangers. Then he would not enter the old house, because its interior had been much changed. He did ask leave to invade the orchard, where he filled his pockets with apples, and then went back to his carriage. Elm Vale never saw him again.

Just across the road from the site of the old mansion is Elm Vale Cemetery, in which lies buried Charles Farrar Browne, native of the town, but better known to the world, as the words on his monument read, as Artemus Ward, whose memory remains a sweet and unfading recollection.

With a Touching Preface.*

You must be most gullible if you can gulp down that sham of beneficence as presented in the preface to "Michael Carmichael," for the proceeds derived from the sale of the book are to be devoted "to the local Society for the Prevention of Vice." But would not a free soup society have brought about more tangible results? Suppose, however, we give the author all the advantages of a better considered judgment. Then Miles Sandys really does suffer from remorse, is heartbroken, penitent, because he is satisfied that his romance (!) is a promoter of vice; hence the necessity of such a preface.

The story begins with a "jack-pot." Carmichael, a brilliant young lawyer, opens that, but not in accordance with Hoyle. The worthy Mayor of Gopher City, who is a poker expert and gambler, resents the liberty taken with the noble game, and thereupon Michael whips out his knife and stabs and kills the civic authority. Michael is smart with his revolver, too, for at one shot he severs the chandelier from its connection with the ceiling of the gambling room, and down fall the kerosene lamps, and the "Rock Crystal Saloon" is in a blaze, and Gopher in conflagration. Michael escapes the Vigilantes, and is aided in his flight by Gilbert, and a most accomplished murderer is Gilbert. Then follow many revolting crimes perpetrated by the two, but the wickedest thing they do is to start a country newspaper. We are forced to confess that the introduction of a country journal in a romance so as to cover up murder and to lead justice astray is a most ingenious idea, essentially novel, and ought to be patented.

*MICHAEL CARMICHAEL. A Story of Love and Mystery. By Miles Sandys. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 317. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.25.

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METAPHORS.

Some of the Perils and Pitfalls Into Which They Lead.

IF one were classifying the various types of that diverting figure of speech which is known as the Irish bull, an important section would have to be allotted to mixture of metaphor. The champion breeder of bulls, Sir Boyle Roche himself—why does Dr. Phelps in his Rhetoric transpose him into Sir Roche Boyle?—won his most conspicuous successes in this department. His compatriots, to whatever part of the world they may be exiled, rarely lose altogether this trait of the Celtic imagination. The Governor of an Australian colony who, in addressing a thousand school children, advised them to put their shoulders to the wheel if they wanted to reach the top of the tree, was discovered to be a native of County Tyrone. It was an Irish lawyer who appealed to the jury to decide "whether the defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with a cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pockets with impunity." It was in Ireland, too, that a cautious speaker at a Methodist Conference a few years ago warned his brethren that the question they were discussing was a delicate one; they were on thin ice, he added, and must put their feet down firmly. And it was the paper called United Ireland that once made itself responsible for the declaration that "we have too many irons in the fire at present for the introduction of such a tremendous ground of controversy as that." He was a true son of Erin who indignantly asked, "Will you hurl the cornerstone of Irish independence to the English wolves thirsting for its blood?"

The granting of Irish independence, whatever might happen to its cornerstone or to its blood, would certainly diminish the gayety of the British House of Commons. It was from his seat in that Legislature that Sir Boyle Roche smelled his famous rat, saw him brewing in the air, and resolved to nip him in the bud. A present member, Mr. T. W. Russell, having reported that for six months notices to quit had been falling with the softness of an April shower, predicted that they would blossom into a November hurricane of evictions and ruin. And if there had been no Act of Union the British Government would never have heard one of its measures described as "another fly in the ointment to spoil the digestion of honorable members opposite."

But, after all, St. Stephen's will not become a chamber of utter dullness as long as English constituencies appoint such representatives as the man who considered the two millions voted for the Afghan war to be a mere fleabite in the ocean, and who described the pale face of the British soldier as the backbone of the British Army in India. It was an English politician, too, who clinched his condemnation of the Government's fiscal policy by the prophecy that Ministers would keep cutting the wool off the sheep that laid the golden eggs until they pumped it dry. Many other curiosities of speech would reward a frequent visitor to the Strangers' Gallery. Among instances actually on record are the following: "By taking this course the Government will be opening the door to the thin end of the wedge." "A quarrel is so imminent that it requires only a spark to let loose the dogs of war." "It is of no use for the honorable member to shake his head in the teeth of his own words." "We are drifting into the African desert without rudder or compass." "The Government is becoming a crystallized bureaucracy, running in a groove and deaf to reform."

The confusing influence of the House of Commons seems at times to follow its members when they express their opinions elsewhere. It was not long ago that the late Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, in a letter to the London Times, complained that the concert of the Powers in China was "a mere delusive screen, agreeable in sound, very tickling to the ignorant ear, calculated to draw the cheers of the groundlings, but which really serves only as a blind to ourselves, as a cover for ministerial inaction, as a means of informing our rivals and foes of all our plans, and as a lever wherewith they are enabled to checkmate British policy."

The extension of local government in England, with the increased opportunities it gives for speech on public affairs, is likely to add some interesting specimens to the collector's note book. As yet, the only item that has come to us from a parish council is attributed to Cornwall. "What? You keep us here till nine o'clock at night, and then cast the town drains in our teeth! You keep us here ploughin' the san's, and then at nine o'clock at night you drag in that everlastin' red herrin' and expect us to swallow it? You rake up a motion that was carried non com at the last mittin,' and away you go into the public drains, causin' unnecessary friction. 'Twon't do, I tell 'ee. 'Tis too barefaced to hold water."

The eager enthusiasm of social and religious reformers, while giving them impetus, is likely also to make them careless of literary pitfalls. Earnest devotion to one's cause makes it difficult to pick and choose one's words of even ideas. Thus a German Socialist was betrayed by his zeal into inventing a very curious picture. "The chariot of revolution," said he, "is rolling and gnashing its teeth as it rolls." "The glorious work," said a teetotal orator, "will never be accomplished till the good ship Temperance shall sail from one end of the land to the other, and with a cry of 'Victory!' at each step she takes shall plant her banner in every city, town, and village in the United Kingdom." Nautical metaphors seem, indeed, to be especially dangerous. The late Dr. H. M. Dexter once said of a brother minister that he did not fire his gun from a tumbling raft, swayed by every tide, but pointed out from the solid hole which he built upon a rock. Another American preacher is said to have compared the Church to a ship "sailing proudly on, with the waves of sin in vain striving to overwhelm her, and the waters of error gurgling under her prow. But, my friends, they can never prevail against this ship, and why? Because she is founded upon a rock."

It is more surprising that errors of this kind should be perpetrated in cold print, but a popular living theologian in Scotland is responsible for the two following, which may be found in a book that has had a large circulation: "This question occurs often to every careful reader of the gospels, but lands us as often as we ask it in a sea of mysteries!" "Such a course will inevitably land us in the great central current which runs through the whole of Scripture from first to last." This confusion between land and sea may be compared with that of the reporter who, in describing a wreck, asserted that no less than fourteen of the unfortunate passengers and crew bit the dust. Whether fresh or salt, water appears fated to get the journalist into trouble. On the death of Mr. Gladstone, a London evening paper made the following extraordinary statement in its biographical sketch: "His head seemed to be built in water-tight compartments, and after tiring the lobe of the brain which dealt with Ireland he would turn off the tap for Irish affairs, and plunge headlong into ecclesiasticism or ceramics."

Three miscellaneous and unclassified specimens may complete this little museum of literary eccentricities. A few years ago a leading English minister declared that he positively could not swallow the secular education plank of the Birmingham platform. In a discussion of a scheme for the training of the clergy a speaker declared that "without education our rough diamonds will not reach their full foliage." And a lawyer's letter once contained the following sentence: "We go upon the principle that, in order to pull the matter out of the fire, a fourth or a fifth of a loaf is better than no bread, which the terms proposed are."

HUGH WADE.

Women as Journalists.

Talcomac, Wis.

My Dear Madam: My friends have always told me that I have a talent for writing. As I am now under the necessity of earning money I would like to put this talent to some use. Could you advise me as to the best way of getting some literary work to do in New York? I would be willing to write for a very little to get a foothold. Very anxiously yours,

SUSAN GAINES HARRIS.

My Dear Miss Harris: A few days ago the managing editor of one of the leading New York papers showed me a slender iron standard filled to the top with slips of paper bearing the names and addresses of women offering to do anything from editing to addressing newspaper wrappers.

"Do you ever look at those addresses again?" I asked.

"Never. I only take them out to add another to the collection."

Such a receptacle, so occupied, is probably to be found in the office of every periodical in town. Every editor sees this lengthening procession of the spectres of desires and aspirations filing before him. Many of these women are rash enough to follow their letters to this city without waiting for a definite engagement. You have waited for a reply. This gives me the opportunity to hasten with Punch's famous advice to those about to marry: "Don't."

That is to say, don't come to New York. Among the saddest of the unwritten histories of this great town are those of the women, educated and refined, who have thrown themselves into the maelstrom of this city to make their living by their pens. Within my own experience I have seen faces that were once young, fresh, and full of hope, grow haggard and careworn, and the trim neatness of attire which counts for so much among American women, yield to shabby shoes, discolored gloves, and frayed skirts—signs eloquent to every woman of the desperate struggle to keep up appearances.

It is not necessary to have personal acquaintances to know these facts. One can know so much without contact in a great city. Women may sit side by side in the Astor Library, and flit past one another in Newspaper Row, and without a spoken word read the story of cheap lodging houses, of insufficient food, and of personal loneliness that is enough to break the heart and crush the spirit. You might fitly ask if it would not be an occasion for a timely word of sympathy if nothing more. But it is not lack of sympathy that prevents women breaking through the etiquette of the streets, but of powerlessness to help. Writing is the one thing people have to do for themselves, nobody can do it for them. All places that have been made are filled, and there is an uncounted line of waiting applicants. In a prominent daily newspaper office the managing editor thus briefly sets forth the situation:

"In this office every man is waiting for some other man to drop dead."

Yet there are fewer places for women to fill than for men, and the numbers of women are proportionately increasing. But I did not start out to write you a jeremiad. Every woman who can create a new place is welcomed. Not even the Athenians of old appreciated novelty as do New Yorkers. Any one who is original, who can add to the world stock of things new and interesting, who can see old things in a fresh light, who can bring a piquant, personal flavor to the hackneyed trade of the pen, can make her own place, if the first principles of writing are understood.

But the apprenticeship must first be served. Literature enjoys one advantage over every other trade. It needs no tools beyond pen, ink, and paper, and the material with which to work is found wherever nature and wherever human beings exist. In Talcomac, for example, may be found the searching romance, the immortal epic. Wherever there are men and women there are passions, hopes, fears, strifes, joys, and sorrows, and these are the elemental food of all literature. In the complexity of civilization the situations and combinations which are the material of fiction are as numerous and changing as the colors and forms of a kaleidoscope.

In Talcomac there is probably at least one newspaper published. If I were you, and felt that writing was what my soul most longed to do, I should begin by writing for that newspaper. Doubtless the editor would be glad of assistance, although not to the extent of paying for contributions. I should not, however, model my style on that of the country newspaper, nor should I conceive of it from what is understood to be a literary point of view. The journalistic instinct is one thing; the literary instinct is another thing. In a newspaper one wants journalism. Journalism consists in printing news and comments on news. This is first, but, as in the relation of cleanliness to godliness, next comes a clean, picturesque style. This is as far removed as possible from what is known as fine writing. Crisp, compact sentences, made up of good idiomatic English, go far toward a good journalistic style. This will serve handily for more ambitious flights. For all the world is in a hurry nowadays, and gives ear to the person that expresses himself most readily.

When Miss Harris walks down the streets of Talcomac a dozen things will engage her attention. If these interest her why should they not interest others? George Meredith has said, "I know no pleasure more enduring than having seen a thing, to set it down so that others may also see it." I will not vouch for the accuracy of the language, but such is the substance of a statement with which there are many to agree. There could be no better practice for serious work than the attempt to describe these sights and scenes of daily life in a brief, interesting, and picturesque manner. There are men in this city who make comfortable incomes sketching glimpses of life about town. Writing of this sort cultivates the observation as well as the power to set down what one sees so that others may see it. If Miss Harris will do this, even though she may not be paid for doing it, in all probability the hard-worked editor will come to find her worth her salary. Even if he does not, she will at least have accumulated a store of experience, observations, and a knowledge of human nature that she will find most valuable when she comes to write, possibly, the great American novel for which we are all waiting.

And if one may venture another suggestion, it would be wise to accustom herself to taking broad, genial views of life, and especially to cultivate her sense of humor and of pathos, the two things which appeal to every heart, and which will be sure to find her readers.

Now in this apprenticeship there is nothing to deter from bolder flights. Happily there are the mails, and the quietest little woman in the most remote hamlet has it in her power to invade the most aristocratic and the most exclusive editorial tribunal. If she can furnish what the great man wants, he is quite as glad to discover her as she is to reach him. But failure need not end in discouragement. Speculation was never attended with so little risk. A few little oblong pieces of red paper with mucilage on the back will do the whole business. The effort is certainly worth the stamps.

But she should write about that she knows best. The great editor does not want from her an essay on "George Eliot" or the "History of Line Engraving." He wants what she has got and can give him better than anybody else—"Making Apple Butter" or "Soap Boiling on the Prairie." This is not facetiousness. I recall an editor once giving me a sketch to read on "Pig Killing in the Mountains." It was bright, humorous, and truthfully descriptive. The editor was caught by its novelty and freshness. He not only printed it, but wrote the writer a letter of advice and congratulation. Eventually it was the means of bringing her to this city, where she is a well-known and successful writer.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the author of "Dollard," a French Canadian romance of the seventeenth century, served her apprenticeship as a newspaper writer in Indianapolis. In such varied work, interspersed with desultory attempts at novels and story writing, she learned to know and use her powers. When she wrote "Dollard," her judgment, matured by her experience, taught her its value, and she brought her manuscript to this city and offered it to The Century. Her judgment was confirmed by its prompt acceptance and speedy publication.

There are other instances if one had time and space, but these are sufficient to show that no girl or woman who wishes to write need venture beyond her surroundings in order to find the opportunity. I once heard a journalist say: "A good newspaper man can make a good newspaper seated in a mud puddle." Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" while rocking the cradle and baking pies. So no one who feels the impulse to write need wait for time and circumstance. It is certainly true that recognition will come most speedily to the one who has properly equipped herself to woo the ear of the world. It can not be compelled.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

"The Man in the Street."*

That line of Pope's, "The proper study of mankind is man," must suggest itself to the readers of "The Man in the Street." Observations directed toward humanity in general will impart their distinctive lessons, even if the less serious actions of life are described, for, as Mr. Chauncey M. Depew writes in his introduction to the volume, "It has been my observation and experience that incidents and accidents in life, crisply and attractively told, are more interesting than the inventions of humorists." There is so much that is tragic in life that it is a real relief to read of the comic side of it.

Innumerable are the short paragraphs in the volume under notice, telling of "lively adventure and encounters of wit between well-known people," and the index gives the many names of persons distinguished in all phases of life. Diverse, too, are the subjects which have called forth the amusing sallies. In a hundred years from now "The Man in the Street" will be thumbed, for it will in large measure be the record of a past. Then, too, that peculiar vein of humor, purely American, as it existed in 1902, will be preserved, with turns of phrases in vogue to-day. Mr. Depew typifies "The Man in the Street" as "this open-eyed and discriminating gentleman who has added to the gayety of nations and the happiness of mankind."

The province of a newspaper is first to give "All the News That's Fit to Print," then to advance human interests, to propagate the laws of morality, to make men honest, above all to be impartial, and to be impartial is to be patriotic. Yet human nature is so constructed that it will tire when the preachments are overlong. We all crave recreation, and it is wholesome to laugh, and a laugh is the best preparative for the graver considerations which are sure to follow. The boy in the man, the girl in the woman, are never to be suppressed, and so let us remember Oliver Wendell Holmes and those delightful verses of his, which hold good for the book under review:

You hear that boy laughing? You think he's all fun?
But the angels laugh, too, at the fool he has done.

Selections from Stevenson.*

Mr. Alexander Jessup's introduction to the handsome little volume, "The Best of Stevenson," gives in a clear manner what were the essential qualities of a most remarkable man. All authorities with literary acumen are agreed that Stevenson is a writer with a style." But the author who cares for naught but style is not to be endured for long. What Mr. Stevenson had was variety, even in style, and he adopted intuitively the one best adapted to his work.

Mr. Jessup writes: "Stevenson's two animating passions are youth and courage—if indeed they are two and not rather (as Stevenson makes us think) one and indissoluble. What Stevenson is fondest of depicting is heroism." Perhaps, save in his poems, Stevenson had no great liking for exhibitions of tenderness, but transformed that feminine trait into strong masculine devotion. Stevenson's own words, if trustworthily cited by his contemporaries, were that his gift lay in the grim and terrible. Certainly no one can make you shudder, mentally and physically, as does the author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Will Stevenson live? Popularity has much to do with the longevity of an author's books, and Stevenson had a most general public. His appeal is both to the many and the few; to the many because he has voiced the sentiments of their common humanity. Prophecies as to the duration of the books of to-day are rarely worth the paper they are written on, in "that race against Time which all must lose."

Strange to say, (call it if you please an accident,) the first story of Stevenson's, "The Sire de Maletroit's Door," was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1877. It had been taken, with due credit, from a London magazine, and then the man was quite unknown. It was perhaps the earliest introduction of Robert Louis Stevenson to American readers.

In the volume there is a full list of Stevenson's writings, with the dates of publication. The stories incorporated as "The Best of Stevenson" are eight in number, with seven poems, and you may read once more "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," the wonderful "Markheim," and the beautiful "Our Lady of the Snows." The make-up of the volume is excellent, and the picture of Stevenson a very good one. "The Best of Balzac" was the first of a series; the volume under notice, the second one, and the publishers announce others representative of the greatest writers of literature of the nineteenth century.

*"THE MAN IN THE STREET" STORIES. From The New York Times. Containing Over Six Hundred After-Dinner Stories About Prominent Persons, with an Introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustration. Pp. 310. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

*THE BEST OF STEVENSON. Edited by Alexander Jessup. Cloth. Large 16mo. Illustration. Pp. 390. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25. Levant morocco, $3.

AUG

STUDIES IN RHYME.

Word Music as a Potent Factor in the Best Poetry.

IN a recent letter to the writer Mr. Edgar Fawcett very sensibly referred to the English language as being pitiably poor in monosyllables, for the purposes of rhyming verse. All Anglic poets have felt this paucity; especially those who take only occasional canters on Pegasus. Yet so able a critic as Frederic Harrison, in his recently published "Literary Estimates," finds fault because Tennyson has so many monosyllables in his poetry and so few polysyllables. Wherein this is an astute criticism seems the less apparent in that short, crisp words give strength to thought, as in—well, the Songs of Solomon. It is a fine art to compress a world of meaning into a single word. Not less rare is it to evolve new and striking metaphors. Swinburne has this great gift in a remarkable degree. For instance, he speaks of "stainless fire," "green-girdled hours," "blown stars and broken light," "red reign of roses," "snow-soft," "wet hill winds," "white dreams," the "deep dirge of sunset," and so on.

Those who press the grapes of rhyme do not always get the wine of poetry; but, on the other hand, the majority of blank verse is bereft of the quality that we ascribe to supreme inspiration. The true poet, like Shakespeare, may be the master of both forms. But the great trouble with many poets is a false ear which cannot distinguish between perfect and imperfect rhymes. Much otherwise respectable verse is spoiled by an ending which, but for a single letter, would make the rhyme tolerable. Song writers of the present day are frequent offenders in the use of a plural word to rhyme with one in the singular or vice versa. The Rev. Richard Harris Barham made some ingenious rhymes in the once famous but now almost forgotten "Ingoldsby Legends," and, I might add, some execrable ones. Here is an example of his playfulness:

All Preux Chevaliers, in friendly rivalry
Who should best bring back the glory of
Chi-valry,
(Pray be so good, for the sake of my song,
To pronounce here the ante-penultimate
long;
Or some hyper-critic will certainly cry,
"The word 'chivalry' is but a 'rhyme to
the eye,'")
And I own it is clear a fastidious ear
Will be, more or less, always annoyed with
you when you insert any rhyme that's
not perfectly genuine.
As to pleasing the eye, 'tisn't worth while
to try,
Since Moore and Tom Campbell themselves
admit "spinach,"
Is perfectly antiphonetic to "Greenwich.")

He rhymes "effront'ry" with "country," "trouble you" with "w," "the fearful catastrophe named in my last strophe," "coroner" with "on her," &c., which may be allowable enough, considering the discursive, whimsical spirit of the composition. Here is rather a clever, but not phonetically perfect, collection of his in "The Witches' Frolic:"

And the rain came down in such sheets as
would stagger a
Bard for a simile short of Niagara.

But, in the same poem, the following is not so happy:

Alarm was ne'er caused more strong and
indigenous
By cats among rats, or a hawk in a pigeon-
house.

In "A Fable for Critics," Lowell made many facetious rhymes, as if out of sheer mischief to challenge the strictures of purists. Thus:

So whenever he wished to be quite irresist-
ible,
Like a man with eight trumps in his hand
at a whist-table—
(I feared me at first that the rhyme was
untwistable,
Though I might have lugged in an allusion
to Christabel.)
He would take up a lily, and gloomily look
at it,
As I shall at the —— when they cut up my
book in it."

The whole poem is a merry riot of rhymes—good, bad, and indifferent; but whatever may be said in dispraise of them, they bring out the blithe mood of a fearless and ingenious singer. For the sense much depends upon the rhyming word, but it has other important offices. The rhymes in a sonnet are more exigent and difficult to handle with surpassing skill than in any other kind of verse. Take the two sonnets, "Transmutation," by Lloyd Mifflin, and "Pearls," by Madison Cawein. It will be seen that Mr. Mifflin holds to his single theme of how pearls are made and how songs are made:

Southward from India's spired citadel
Where all the Orient wafts her odorous
breeze
Along the reaches of Ceylonian seas
Above her reefs of coral—there doth dwell
A jewel-making mollusk. In its shell
When atoms enter, then the pain to ease,
Slowly it coats with nacre each of these,
Producing pearls that scarce have parallel.
Ah, me! all suffering and all ecstasies
Of grief—which to the Singer still belong—
Heart-lacerations and the vortex-swirls
Of passion, are by him, through agonies
O, spirit, turned at length to lyric pearls—
Transmuted by the alchemy of song.

Here the picture in the octette is sustained and sequential as one could wish. There is no scattering of the divine fire. As in most of his sonnets, sonority is the guiding influence—the ground-swell of the rhythm carries us forward with a long, stately movement. Perhaps "at length," in next to the last line, might better be "at last," in a strict grammatic sense; for "at length" has reference to physical position rather than to time. Now, if you will, read Cawein's sonnet:

Baroque, but beautiful, between the lunes,
The valves of nacre of a mussel shell,
Behold a pearl! shaped like the burnished
bell
Of some strange blossom that long after-
noons
Of Summer coax to open; all the moon's
Chaste lustre in it; hues that only dwell
With purity. * * * It takes me, like a
spell,
Back to a day when, whistling truant tunes,
A barefoot boy I waded 'mid the rocks,
Searching for shells deep in the creek's low
swirl,
Unconscious of the pearls that round me
lay;
While 'mid wild roses—all her tomboy locks
Blond-blowing—stood, unnoticed then, a
girl,
My sweetheart once, the pearl I flung
away.

Here something more is attempted than the elaboration of a single theme. In any sort of fair analysis each of these sonnets is a work of art, though not of supreme art. Mr. Cawein's effort is fuller of suggestions and warm color; while Mr. Mifflin's is more subjective and closely knit. Both illustrate the potentialities of the sonnet, and are cast in the same order of rhyme—on the old Italian model.

Most Greek and Latin poetry is not in rhyme; its formation being essentially based on time or quantity. But long before either attained to any distinction the oldest poems of India, China, and Arabia were written in rhyme. Some one has said that French poetry is impossible without rhyme; and surely much of it is hopeless anyway. We of the modern world have no wish to imitate the music of the Greeks and Romans, and much of their philosophy, religion, and science we have rejected or remodeled for one good reason and another. The genius and necessities of our language make us independent of their modes of thought, and especially in verse, since the time of Chaucer, or before him, have English poets been their own masters. Utterly inadmissible and destructive is the identity in orthography of two terminating syllables, as in the following:

Faint murmurs from the pinetops reach
my ear
As if a harpstring—touched in some far
sphere—
Vibrating in the lucid atmosphere,
Let the soft south wind waft its music here.

No syllable can rhyme with itself. Unpardonable, too, are these heresies in rhyme which complement "broad" with "Lord." Of course, poetry is more than rhyme, and is even possible without accentuated rhythm. But as dear old James McCarroll once said: "Rhyme is the golden coping stone of true poetry." In its most exalted structural sense poetry is born like the poet himself, not made. This, it is true, does not tally with the meaning of poet in the early classics where he was simply an inventor and poetry an invention. But we have found a better definition. We have learned that the muses will not herd with the throng, and that as mere arbitrary ornament rhyme is grateful to them. It is also the silver rivet which fastens any number of poetic lines in your mind. A rhymed quatrain is more easily remembered and affords more pleasure than any four unrhymed lines can possibly impart. Besides, the natural tendency of the musical ear and educated literary sense is toward rhyme.

Dryden was frank enough to acknowledge that a rhyme had often helped him to an idea. This has been the perhaps unconscious experience of most poets. In the pentameter verse, with a prevailing and fixed iambic foot, said to have been introduced, if not invented, by Chaucer, we find the blank verse of Shakespeare and of Milton, as well as the rhyming couplets of Dryden, Pope, Campbell, and many others. It has long been employed for heroic and narrative subjects, and with many variations, such as the quatrain, with alternate rhymes, sometimes called the elegiac stanza; but the remarkable thing about this meter has been its use in most of the rhymed and nearly all the blank verse that is notable in English literature. Alexandrine verse, having a line of twelve syllables or more, and commonly attributed to the French, has proved an available medium for Longfellow, though it is not usually so melodious and rhythmical to the English ear. Sir Walter Scott's metrical romances are written in octosyllabic verse, in rhyming couplets—a form that leads to diffusion and weakness unless kept well in hand.

The iambus, trochee, dactyl, and anapest may be called the principal feet, as pieces of poetry may be wholly or chiefly formed of any of them; while the spondee, the pyrrhic, the amphibrach, and the tribrach may be termed secondary feet, because their chief use is to diversify the numbers and improve the verse. Many combinations and experiments have been made out of these. Tennyson, Swinburne, and Watson, among recent English poets, have made effective verse unlike any of the hackneyed kind, and in this country the poets who have rung or wrenched variant meters out of the old resources reach into hundreds.

Many persons frankly admit that they do not quite understand just what constitutes the distinctive quality in poetry. Says Hare: "There is as much difference between good poetry and fine verses as between the smell of a flower garden and of a perfumer's shop." Swift's rule was this: "Try a good poem as you would sound a pipkin, and if it rings well upon the knuckle, be sure there is no flaw in it. Verse without rhyme is a body without a soul or a bell without a clapper, which, in strictness is no bell, as being neither of use nor delight."

The English ear revels in the measured beat, whether it be in some innovation like Riley's step ladder verse or in some more approved form. Truncated lines like Walt Whitman's appeal more to those who believe with Joubert that "you will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you." The conventional and frayed sentiment of the average rhapsodist on Spring impresses no one nowadays, and if the bard has the temerity to sing about a weeping and dejected Autumn, he runs the risk of being told by some irreverent wag: "No wonder, when Indian Summer came along and scalped her."

LEON MEAD.

London by Night.*

Mr. Tom Browne's illustrations for Mr. Machray's book on "The Night Side of London" are full of a rough and vigorous reality that admirably suits the subject, touching off in a few telling strokes the life of streets, restaurants and clubs, music halls, theatres, and dance halls. The title of the book, is, if possible, even more compelling to the imagination. It is perhaps a necessary consequence of this that the writing of the book should disappoint. As a good wine needs no bush, so the ordinary vintage is damaged on the palate of the knowing by being furnished forth with an attractive name and label. The kangaroo of an east end sideshow, you are told, is "a grayish-white squirming creature, with long hind legs and a very long, thick tail"—details which enlivened the geography of childhood, but somehow fail to impart a charm to the adventures of the maturer mind, and certainly add little to one's knowledge of the night side of the east end. In order to portray the Sketch Club, Mr. Machray hospitably buttonholes the reader and takes him to a meeting. After telling "you" that "you" behold what goes on, in the same detailed and confiding vein in which he describes the long hind legs of the agile kangaroo, he dismisses "you" with the assurance that "you" have had "a thoroughly enjoyable evening." This information has the virtue of surprise, which, as we know, is a cardinal virtue in style, for you were laboring under the impression that the time you were having was a trifle slow.

At its best the book is the work of a facile reporter who knows well what themes are of popular interest, and treats them with the conventional lightness and humor of the English illustrated weekly, turning with incredible ease from the most emotional sadness to the most abandoned gayety. It is true that Mr. Machray never, or almost never, strikes the true chord of human joy or sorrow, but that is a venial fault in this kind of writing, the be-all and the end-all of which is to impart certain information in popular demand. The vast majority of travelers would far rather witness the doings of the women of the midnight streets and restaurants in and about Piccadilly Circus than trace out, with the aid of the patient Baedeker, the sites of the similar resorts on the Bankside, of which Chaucer and Shakespeare wrote; they would rather see where the Savages or the Eccentrics hold their matutinal revels than where the Great Bear prowled, and his satellite Boswellized; they would rather learn what Edward the Caresser said to a club of theatrical men than view the sacred relics of Edward the Confessor. To all such the book has a distinct value, and indeed any one will find it very useful and very interesting to read as the preliminary of a visit to the greatest and the darkest of the big cities of the modern world. But neither the sociologist nor the lover of true writing will be greatly edified.

It is perhaps too much to expect that those traits shall be duly emphasized that distinguish the night side of London from that of Vienna, Paris, or New York. The early closing of restaurants and pubs, the frequency of drunken women, old and young, the wearing of low-cut gowns at the play, the peculiar beauty of the brilliant lights of the theatres that struggle in vain to penetrate the ever varying but incessant murk of the heavens—all this is passed over with the unseeing eye of the habitué. In his introduction Mr. Machray relates that more than thirty years ago a book with the same title ran through several editions, and this in spite of the fact that it had no pictures. The metropolis of today, he adds, is much less rampant in the sort of evil that lends itself to picturesque description. There are still hooligans, however, who lurk in the by streets of Whitechapel and breed disorder about midnight coffee stands; and all about Piccadilly Circus the woman of the town brazenly walks the pavement and haunts the restaurants, guarded by the police and by the unofficial chucker-out. There are also darker regions the vice of which is so terrible as to surpass even Mr. Machray's frankness, for knowledge of which he refers one to the guides who infest the big hotels. But the London of the earlier volume Mr. Machray admits has vanished before public opinion embodied in the police.

Wanderers.*

Mr. Louis Becke's sub-title, "Black Sheep," explains in large measure this volume of adventure. "Billy" Breachley and Henry Brandon are the heroes. There is nothing very remarkable about Brandon, save a tendency to knock down people who offend him. One peculiarity of the same personage is to fall in love with every woman he meets. Breachley makes an early start in his mischievous career by nearly burning up a brutal Scotch schoolmaster, and in this escapade he is aided by the pedagogue's own niece, Mary Dick. The two adventurers, as luck may guide them, wander over many parts of the globe. Finally "Billy" marries Dora, and comes to anchor. The author's method of telling his story is the natural one, and he is at home in his descriptions of Australian and New Zealand life.

*THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON. By Robert Machray. Illustrated by Tom Browne, R. I., R. A. Pp. 309. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 1902. ($2.10 net.

*BEHAN CUTLEY, BLACK SHEEP. By Louis Becke. Cloth. Pp. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1902.—16 PAGES.

MORE YACHT TALK.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Although "THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is not a yachting periodical," still its article with the above caption was doubtless read by tens of thousands of persons on or near the sea. The reviewer failed to note my points. Brevis esse volo, obscurus fio. The quotation marks "up into" stays were intended to suggest that, when a sailing ship is tacking, she goes "in," never "into," stays. The reason for this expression is obvious enough. A square-rigged vessel on the port tack has her starboard sheets aboard. When in stays, both are aboard. She may, of course, miss stays, and not swing far enough to go about, but many a time has the expert seaman been known to make a half-board, and having gained, while forging ahead, the short distance necessary to clear some obstacle, borne away on the same tack, after it was passed. Would the Saturday reviewer ruthlessly suppress the conundrum of his early yachting days, "When is a ship like a woman?" if the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS were sailing a yacht race over a triangular course he would certainly find it deleterious to progress if he always tacked in rounding a stakeboat. Many a time have I stood aft of the cockpit and handled the mainsheet, coiling it down, four parts at a time, as it came in, and letting it take itself out. Once at least have I seen the other fellow, who held on to that mainsheet an instant too long, coming up astern a few seconds later clutching at the life preserver which had been thrown him. But that is not the way racing yachts are gybed or jibed in these days, as the editor can see for himself in the August races off Brenton's Reef.

As to sailing close-hauled before the wind, that, too, is often a necessity. On the electric yacht Foam in the harbor of Newport, May Casablanca, wearing a yachting tea gown, à l'imperatrice, with the embroidery copied from real seaweed, said to her father, "What a delightful time every one is having"; he replied, "I have enjoyed myself more in a 'quarter rater' than I have ever done since on a larger boat." "What is a quarter rater?" asked May. The author of her being pointed to a catboat, crowded with small boys, and said, "Twenty-five cents an hour." Suppose it was blowing hard from the southwest and a catboat is to thread its way through Newport Harbor crowded with yachts, the expert will trim his sail as flat as possible, fore and aft, and slacken his speed to a foot pace, nothing drawing but a square yard or so aloft, where the gaff swings off a little and perhaps jibes a dozen times in a thousand yards. If the catboat is bound for the north side of Kinsley's wharf, with about sixty feet to round up in, and just one berth left less than twenty feet wide between the boats already at the wharf, there are two ways of getting there. You can run her up into the wind, lower the sail, hoist a bit of the peak, showing a few feet of canvas, bear away again, drift round the corner, and claw yourself into your berth by a boathook. But watch the other fellow who knows the trick. It's for weal or "whoa." All the steps in your sail will not save you from a smash that will shiver your timbers if you err for a single second. The Newporter with his close-hauled sheet, slowly passing ahead of the wharf, will jam his helm hard down, swing round, meet her, and, in the language of "Jim Bludsoe," put her "nozzle ag'in the bank" without headway enough to crush a barnacle on the "spile."

CASABLANCA.

Charleston, West Va., July 28.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The letter signed "A. C. M." which appeared on your editorial page of July 19 under the heading "Yachts, Private and Public,' reminds me of an incident that some years ago caused much amusement to the boating element of one of the Connecticut shore towns. A certain oysterman had had constructed a sloop to be used primarily in the business of gathering the succulent bivalve, but with an eye to an increased revenue during dull times, he had her built on somewhat finer lines than is usual with such craft, and with a larger sail area, and as opportunity offered he took out large pleasure parties, which probably paid him better than a day's oystering. The local newspaper, (a weekly,) in commenting upon this latest addition to the harbor fleet, spoke in glowing terms of what it called Capt. B——'s new "oyster yacht." I wonder if "A. C. M." would consider that designation permissible? W. S.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 21, 1902.

When the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, which is strictly a literary publication, ventured to object to the custom of prefixing the adjective "private" to the noun "yacht" on the ground that a yacht was a gentleman's private pleasure craft and therefore did not need specially to be called "private," he ought to have known that some of his readers would at once assume that he was just a little off his soundings. He ought to have known that some would take it for granted that he knew absolutely nothing but editing, that he never personally conducted anything but a journal, that he never steered anything but a publication. He ought to have known that most of his readers would take it for granted that he had never hauled aft the main sheet, or topped up the spinnaker boom, or laid out on a bowsprit to furl a jib, or passed the weather earring of a topsail, or clapped a watch tackle on a refractory brace, or yelled "Rise tacks and sheets!" in a snoring breeze, or "Turn out all hands, up all hammocks!" in the gray of a rainy morning, or swept a black horizon of a misty night to find the pinpoint glimmer of a distant light, or worked an "ex-merid.," or told an inquisitive examining board how to stow steel rails and how to rig a jury rudder, or scudded before a gale under a "three-reefed mitten with the thumb brailed up," or even dropped the peak in a catboat running before a fresh wind because he could not keep her away. He is therefore indebted to the correspondent who has seen the point of his objection to the expression "private yacht," and has offered as a companion piece "oyster yacht." This is indeed a reductio ad absurdum, and with it we may be permitted to let "private yacht" go join "polite gentleman."

Casabianca, if we remember rightly, was the heroic boy who stood on the burning deck, "whence all but him had fled." Just exactly what contribution he made to the progress of humanity by so doing we fail to recall. The gentleman who has adopted his name as a nom de mer remains on deck with equal bravery and as notable results. In one place he admits that it is his sail that he trims flat, but in another he again uses the expression close-hauled sheet. He is plainly laboring under the delusion that the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS does not know how to manoeuvre a yacht with her mainsail close hauled, not that he was merely objecting to a form of speech. Many an August race from Brenton Reef light vessel to the Block Island buoy and back or to and around the old Hen and Chickens lightship has this editor seen, and many a thrash to windward for that homely old mug, the America's Cup, not to speak of squadron runs galore and thirty-footer races "too numerous to mention."

As for threading the difficult ways of Newport, although this editor has never sailed catboats on Lake Moeris or come to grief in the devious channels of the Newport Reading Room or trimmed ship by sitting on two chairs at once, he has many a time and oft seen the Newport catboatman wind in and out among the yachts with his mainsail flat, and he has landed with him at Kinsley's Wharf in the conditions so accurately described by Casabianca. But he sincerely hopes that he has not missed stays in his statement of facts or had to box-haul an argument to get on the other tack.

INTERNATIONAL "APPRECIATIONS."

Dickens makes one of the Wellers say that somebody is going to write a book about America and make money by it, "purwidin' he blows up the 'Merrikins enough." Everybody knows how Dickens followed his own instructions in "Martin Chuzzlewit" and the "American Notes." What infuriated our respected parents about those books was not the specific things he had to say so much as the tone of lofty superiority he took. "How clever I am, and how funny are these people." "Contempt will pierce the shell of a tortoise," and our revered ancestors by no means wore carapaces.

We are a good deal thicker skinned than they were, and care much less what is said about us. Our country has "found herself," and we have our own ideas about her. If foreigners don't agree we are not much troubled. And in proportion as we care less, foreigners alter their tone. The last of the old insolently insular books about the United States was a very foolish one by one Sir Lepel Griffin, and that must be quite twenty years of age. The Saturday Review is the only British periodical that still thinks there is any "business" in anti-Americanism, for we no longer hear of those amiable remarks The London Globe at one time made a specialty of making. The time when Britons made books about this country, as if no copy could be sold or read in the country they were writing about, is in a dim distance. Recent international books are at all events civil, and most of them show a real anxiety to understand. Mr. Brownell's admirable "French Traits" is our chief contribution to the international criticism, and that was warmly welcomed by the French, who are no fonder of being insulted in public than ourselves. M. Paul Bourget has responded in kind in his thoughtful and suggestive "Outre Mer," which no American would be the worse for reading. And recent British books about us are as "nice" as possible. Mr. Archer's letters were almost too nice in the care they took not to ruffle our sensibilities. The amiability seemed almost too "willed," as the French have it, too diplomatic. We could think pretty well of ourselves, but we did not think we could strike a stranger so nice as all that. And Mr. Muirhead's "Land of Contracts" is equally friendly. It is by no means uncritical, but the criticisms are the faithful wounds of a friend, and we can take them and profit by them from such a source.

That, indeed, is the main point, from the point of view of a serious writer with a literary ambition to do a good and lasting piece of work. The point of view of Dickens, "How clever I am and how funny these people," indisposes "these people" to listen to what he has to say, even if he have something. The modern tone, the tone of international appreciation, such as that of Prof. Muensterberg, to name another practitioner of the art, has produced and is producing a really valuable body of literature.

KEATS AND KIPLING.

As there is said to be honor among thieves, ought there not to be courtesy among men of genius in search of copy? In his story "Wireless," in the current Scribner's, Mr. Kipling represents a wretched apothecary's clerk as possessed of the soul of that sometime apothecary John Keats. The clerk is described with insistent detail as being what Keats once may have been—cigarette smoking and consumptive, as having tobacco-stained fingers, and as spitting arterial blood upon his handkerchief. The apothecary is in love, not with Fanny Brawne, but with Fanny Brand, who is, however, the same strapping girl. In his first state he worships her by burning drug-store pastils beneath the chromo woman of a toothpowder advertisement, whom he imagines to resemble her. So far the poor fellow is human enough, and arouses much the same pity as a sick dog or a drowning kitten. But the second state is far worse. There is a wireless telegraph station on the premises, and after explaining carefully what electrical induction consists in, behold! Mr. Kipling represents the apothecary, who has sunk exhausted in a consumptive lethargy in front of the lady of the toothpowder advertisement, as mechanically giving out lines of "The Eve of St. Agnes" with many breaks and imperfections, like a veritable wireless recorder, and yet with erasures and corrections such as Keats might have made.

It is a little difficult to imagine how even an impressive and convincing story could justify all this; and the story is neither impressive nor convincing. It has enough of the master spirit to make a very strong and real impression on the mind; but this only serves to deepen the sense of distaste. It is perhaps true that Keats the man was made weak and pitiable by disease; but it seems certain that his nature was fundamentally sane and virile. In certain of the poems there is a wealth of wholesome and absolute beauty that the world has a right to regard as the expression of the man's true nature. Living he was misrepresented and misconstrued, and after his death the pangs of his diseased spirit were laid before the world in the letters to Fanny Brawne. The first was perhaps the fortune of life, and the second the fortune of death. But it was scarcely to be expected that Mr. Kipling should constitute himself that terrible Any Other Creature of Biblical pariance and contaminate a poem perfect in earthly vigor and beauty by giving it meaningless associations with cigarettes and consumption, patent pastils, wireless currents, and toothpowder beauties. Let any one burlesque anything that can be made to yield up an honest and hearty laugh; but this is a vastly different business, this compounding the wretchedness of a man's life with the beauty of his poetry in order to make a shilling shocker. After many years the Haggard rides no more. Is it possible that, having long lived to refute the biting line of the satirist, Rudyard at last is kipling?

POETRY AND THE PUBLIC.

There is no anodyne like poetry, say many cultivated readers. Poetry is a drug in the market, say the booksellers. They do not mean the same thing. There can be no doubt that at present no shrewd investor will "take much stock in" poetry. In the course of an article in The Young Man, the Rev. W. J. Dawson—himself a poet and critic of repute—reports a recent conversation with a young and enterprising publisher, who told him that in five years he had been able to sell 130 copies only of a certain volume of exquisite poems which had received the highest praise from the reviewers. This publisher added that he would be willing to publish any book of poems for which a sale of 250 copies could be guaranteed, but that in the present condition of public taste he despaired of such a sale for even the most meritorious poetry. Mr. Dawson compares the interest with which the poems of Byron, Scott, and Wordsworth were received on their first publication, and draws the inference that the growing materialism of the age has destroyed the taste for poetry.

It is possible, however, to bring forward some considerations that tend to lighten this pessimistic conclusion. After all, it is only new poetry that is a drug in the market. Quite a respectable list could be compiled of anthologies and reprints that have appeared during the last twenty years and that have received a hearty welcome from the book-buying public. The "series" and "libraries" that follow one another in rapid succession are not issued by publishers merely for their own amusement. One of the most remarkable of such enterprises is Mr. Stead's "Penny Poets" series, the total circulation of which must by this time have reached an immense figure. As it includes not only such old popular favorites as Burns and Moore, but writers like Clough and Matthew Arnold, whose vogue is supposed to be mainly in academic circles, there is reason for believing that despair of the public taste in poetry is premature.

Our living poets will possibly reply that it is this competition of dead authors that cuts off their own opportunity. People will not pay a dollar or two for a new book of poems when they can obtain an equal aesthetic and emotional effect for a few cents. But on this theory it has to be explained why poetry suffers in this respect more than any other form of literature. The cheapness of Dickens and George Eliot does not make the publication of the work of contemporary novelists unprofitable. Perhaps something may be due to the fact that the average modern poet does not strike that note of sincerity and intensity that we find in whatever survives of the poetry of earlier generations. The delusive motto of "art for art's sake" has stimulated many writers of our own time to a kind of verse composition which is scarcely more than an exhibition of technical ingenuity in the arrangement of words. If they affect to be passionate, there is no more warmth in their pretended ardor than in the picture of a fire. But the writer of "The Man With the Hoe" has no need to complain of a blind or deaf public.

***It is reported that Mr. Hall Caine is at present at work on a novel which will appear some time next year, and which is said to deal with various phases of the complex life which lies around Nonconformity. Mr. Caine has also just completed a revision of his "Eternal City," from which he has cut out all the religious references and left merely the love story. The book in its original form, however, will be retained on the market. Up to now it is said that over 1,000,000 copies of "The Eternal City" have been sold.

AUG

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.—This is the London publishers' holiday season, and it is hard to find one in town, but they are always back and hard at work before the long vacations of the lawyers and politicians are ended.

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Capt. Mahan, whose work is always read with a great deal of interest here, is reported to be busy on a long and important book on his favorite subject. It is said that the work is already well advanced. No date for its publication, however, has as yet been fixed.

***

Expensive illustrated books are promised in unusual numbers by the London publishers for the Christmas season. Besides William Heinemann's Hogarth book, for which Austin Dobson is to supply the letter press, a volume in regard to Turner and another about Constable are announced. All will be sumptuously illustrated.

***

A volume on the great Wallace collection will doubtless be one of the most interesting books of the season. London is just beginning to realize what a treasure it possesses in this collection, and an exhaustive and careful description of it is badly needed.

***

Other books announced are a volume on the history of miniature painting and another on the artistic side of the Royal Stuarts. People who remember the Stuart exhibition at the New Gallery some years ago will realize what a store of beauty and interest and sentiment is to be found in the Stuart period.

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It is a noteworthy fact that expensive illustrated books sell better in England, comparatively speaking, than many others—except six-penny novels. The American editions, however, when there are any, are always extremely limited. A good many Americans prefer to buy the editions with the English imprints than those with the imprint of some New York publisher, and I believe that there is a considerable difference in the value of the English and American editions when they reach the New York auction rooms.

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One of the King's guests at to-morro w's ceremony in Westminster Abbey will be Marie Corelli, who was the favorite novelist of his Majesty's august mother.

***

To many who remember with delight the books of their childhood and youth illustrfated by the brothers Dalziel, the announcement of the death this week at Hampstead of George Dalziel, the last surviving brother, at the age of eighty-seven, will be surprising. He had been out of the public eye for years. In 1835 he came to London to take up the practice of wood engraving as a pupil of the late Charles Gray. Four years later he was joined by his brother Edward and some time afterward by another brother, John. For over half a century the three brothers practiced their art. The "Arabian Nights," the "Shakespeare," the "Bible Gallery," and the "Poets of the Nineteenth Century" were among their most notable productions. George Dalziel himself published three volumes of poems and several volumes of short stories. The Dalziels were natives of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Their father was Alexander Dalziel, an artist.

***

In this close season of English book news, paragraphic criticism multiplies, and it is interesting to learn this week how time has wrought havoc with reputations once revered. George Eliot and Matthew Arnold are neither of them admitted by the younger race of critics to possess a title to a high place in literature, and Clement K. Shorter now classes Lowell with Austin Dobson.

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John Murray announces that his new edition of Byron will be extended to thirteen instead of twelve volumes, the last containing a bibliography and an index.

***

"Ancient Calendars and Constellations," by the Hon. Emmeline Plunket, is announced by John Murray for the Autumn. The book traces the growth of astronomy from the time of the early Assyrians. Miss Plunket is a daughter of the third Lord Plunket, who died in 1871.

***

Richard Watson Gilder contributes to The Times literary supplement this week a six-line stanza tribute to William Watson on his coronation ode. E. A. D.

Rise in Value of "Robinson Crusoe."

The sale at Sotheby's on July 14 of a copy of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" for the record price of £245 is an interesting bibliographical event. Fifteen years ago the first edition of this immortal romance was worth about £40 in the English market, and an American bookseller would have had difficulty in selling a copy for half that sum. "Robinson Crusoe" is a greater treasure to-day, and we accordingly witness the spectacle of two rival English book dealers paying £206 and £245 for two copies within the last four months.

The first volume of "Robinson Crusoe" was published by William Taylor on April 25, 1719. The public welcomed this spirited example of a new school of English prose fiction, and a fourth edition appeared Aug. 8, 1719. The second part, entitled "The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," was published Aug. 20, 1719. In 1720 appeared a sequel (not by Defoe) entitled "Serious Reflections During the Life of Robinson Crusoe." Careful collectors endeavor to secure the three volumes in the original calf, with the frontispiece, map of the world, and folding plate of Robinson Crusoe's island. Only a few copies, however, are known in this desirable condition.

A list of copies of "Robinson Crusoe" sold at auction during the last fifteen years may be of interest:

Craig sale, June 27, 1887, the three volumes, fine and perfect, morocco extra, gilt edges, sold to Robson & Co. for £50.

Perkins sale, July 10, 1889, the three volumes, fine and perfect, calf, sold to Robson & Co. for £46.

Sale at Sotheby's May 4, 1891, the three volumes, fine copy, morocco extra, gilt edges, by Bedford, sold to Pearson for £53.

Sale at Sotheby's, Dec. 21, 1892, the three volumes, perfect, morocco extra, gilt edges, by Riviere, sold to Pearson for £65.

Sale at Sotheby's, Dec. 14, 1894, first volume only, first edition, old calf, sold to Pickering & Chatto for £50.

Foote sale, New York, Jan. 30, 1895, the three volumes, fine and perfect, morocco extra, gilt edges, by Bedford, sold to J. O. Wright & Co. for $309 (now owned by H. C. Sturges.) This is perhaps the copy sold in London in 1891 for £55.

Sale at Sotheby's, Jan. 31, 1895, first volume only, perfect, old calf, £43. Bought by Pickering & Chatto.

Sale at Sotheby's, April 22, 1895, the three volumes, perfect, morocco extra, gilt edges, by Riviere, sold to Pickering & Chatto for £72.

Crampon sale, June 3, 1896, the three volumes, "very fine tall copy," calf extra, gilt edges, by Bedford, sold to Pickering & Chatto for £75.

Percy Ashburnham sale, Nov. 8, 1897, first two volumes, original calf, perfect, sold to Rogers for £79.

Hibbert sale, April 9, 1902, the three volumes, calf extra, gilt edges, by Bedford, (plan of "island" in the "Reflections" soiled,) sold to Quaritch for £206. (This copy is said to have cost Hibbert only £13 13s.)

Prime sale, July 14, 1902, the three volumes, second edition of the second volume, sold to Pickering & Chatto for £245.

Book Sale at Sotheby's.

On July 21-25 Messrs. Sotheby held an interesting sale, a total of £5,537 6s. being realized. The best items sold as follows:

Mrs. Browning's "Prometheus Bound," London, 1833, original boards, first edition, £15 15s.

Goldsmith's "History of England," 1771, first edition, £26.

Gray's "Odes," Strawberry Hill, 1757, £30.

Lamb's "Prince Dorus," 1818, original covers, £21 5s.

Lamb's "Elia" and "Last Essays of Elia," 1823-33, first volume being second issue, original boards, £29.

Meredith's "Modern Love," 1862, presented by the author to R. Orridge, £10.

Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, second issue, with author's name in small capitals, last leaf defective in catchword, one leaf torn, another lacking small piece off bottom corner, otherwise an excellent copy in the original binding, £40.

Ruskin's "Poems," 1850, original green cloth, first edition, £48. (McKee's copy, sold here last May, brought the record price of $340.)

Stevenson's "Works," Edinburgh edition, with the appendix, 1894-1901, thirty-four volumes, £35.

Whitney's "Choice of Emblems," 1586, original vellum, £48. (Bought for this country. The Lefferts copy, fine but rebound, was sold for $210.)

Publishers' Circulars.

An odd little passage-at-arms took place between Mr. Douglas Sladen and Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray as to "The Life of John Walshe," which Mr. Sladen found difficult to classify. Mr. Murray courteously informed him that in the Quarterly List of his firm and in all the advertisements the book was called "a new work of fiction." Mr. Sladen rather tartly rejoined that he did not review books from publishers' circulars, but from what he read inside their covers, and gave it as his opinion that the words, "A Novel," might safely have been placed upon the title page.

Now as far as publishers like Mr. Murray are concerned, circulars are not only worthy of a reading, but they often actually demand it, if one would have that personal knowledge of an author deemed so necessary by the best French critics, and they are invaluable as collections of memoranda; but there are publishers whose circulars one would willingly abandon to Mr. Sladen's scorn. There are those which repeat, with all possible permutation, some six flattering adjectives; those which present about a column of puffery and advise the recipient that it has been charitably composed to save him trouble, and lastly, there are the trebly insolent things that give a list of "Points for the Reviewer" with page references. If one have time one can extract some grim amusement from noting with what imbecility these "points" are chosen, but to follow the hints thus given would be self-stultification, and the precious documents are preserved only as material for that article entitled "Humors of Reviewing," which every reviewer intends to write some day.

Coronation—To King Edward VII.

(Published To-day in The London Times)

If thou be crowned, or if thou be not crowned
With that imperial round
Thy forbears, from the distant ages, wore,
Sorrow and suffering for thee have earned
A guerdon fairer than thy hope discerned;
And, through renunciation, thou hast found
A cirque of sovereignty not dreamed before.

If thou be crowned? Náy, thou art crowned now;
For, lo! upon thy brow,
So lately shadowed by Death's mournful wing,
A mighty people's sympathy hath laid
An aureole whose brightness shall not fade:
Whose light, more worth than chrism, or seal, or vow,
Sceptre or throne, makes thee, indeed, a King!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

"Waverley" at Record Price.

The record price of £162 was given by Quaritch for a copy of Scott's "Waverley," sold at Sotheby's July 25. This was described as a fine copy of the first edition in the original boards, uncut. The first edition of "Waverley," published July 7, 1814, consisted of 1,000 copies. It was sold in five weeks, and a sixth edition appeared before the end of 1814. It is difficult to imagine a book becoming rare when the first edition included 1,000 copies, but such is the case. Nowadays one of the rarest of modern books is the editio princeps of "Waverley," with the three volumes in the original gray boards, uncut, with white paper backs.

Craig's copy, described as uncut, sold on Nov. 13, 1888, for £10 10s. The third Ashburnham sale brought forward a copy in half calf, edges rough and not wholly uncut, which sold for £78, much to the astonishment of collectors of the old school, who dislike to admit that books other than those they fancy can ever rise in value. On April 24, 1899, Messrs. Sotheby sold a copy in the original boards, uncut, with labels, for £150. This remained the record price until the copy recently sold fetched £162. The Waller sale, Dec. 11, 1900, included a copy in the original binding, which brought only £115, as each volume lacked one of the two half titles, a perfect "Waverley," possessing a full title and two half titles in each of the three volumes.

The Speller's Troubles.

Will not Mr. Frank Ritchie catch it hot and heavy? Oh, the recklessness of the man who is bold enough to declare that he favors a reform in spelling, and writes to that effect in the conservative Longman's Magazine! How will Mr. Andrew Lang of "At the Sign of the Ship" fame take it? We do not think for a moment that the gentleman is trying to strengthen the entente cordiale existing between England and America, but he favors our way of dropping the u in "honour," "labour," &c.

Are we to feel poignant remorse about that lost u, forgetting that this u "is a living record of the derivation of the word from Latin through French"? Suppose we were to fall down on our knees in reverence for William the Conqueror and when we see an entirely useless u in an English book think of the Norman conquest? But that u follows no historic method, for sometimes we cram it in and as often push it out. When we spell the word "knife" with an utterly superfluous k are we to remember the French "canif," changing the c into a k, or the Danish knift? Why do we not write taileur for tailor and Empereur?

Are we to find fault with the great lexicographer, for, as Mr. Ritchie has it, it was Dr. Johnson "who thought it desirable to indicate the passage of the word through French from Latin, but failed to carry out his reform thoroughly"? It is absurd to believe that spelling is and must be etymological. Faith is a great thing, but such faith leads, as far as words are concerned, to much blundering.

Mr. Ritchie gives briefly and clearly what are the two classes of spelling reformers: (1) Those who would retain the existing alphabet and be content with abolishing some of the more outrageous absurdities and inconsistencies of our present system or lack of system; (2) Those who aim at a more sweeping reform, including the extension of the alphabet so as to include fresh symbols for sounds that can now only be represented, and that very imperfectly by combinations of letters and the adoption of a phonetic system." May not the advocates of the phonetic system be called at once philological cranks? You never can keep pronunciation and spelling very close together. Though you should succeed in reforming the latter, the change in the form of our letters is, as it ought to be, a sheer impossibility.

What Mr. Ritchie would like to see carried into practice would be the doing away with the many glaring inconsistencies "in our present method of spelling." There are not less than 800 words ending in ible and able. Straighten these out, and 650 that end in ant and ent, and consequently those 420 more with ance and ence. Get at some kind of uniformity. Take a child and teach it spelling. Try and make out some law of letters with rigidity of pronunciation, and the task is an uphill one. Poor little thing, as Mr. Ritchie writes it, "the very rudimentary sense of law that a child possesses is at once disturbed by the discovery that symbols have no fixed value, and that the same sound may be represented in half a dozen different ways."

We have no Academy, as have the French, nor have we a Comédie Française where spelling and pronunciation are rigidly determined. It is not to be denied that conservatism as far as spelling goes is a good thing, but English being the most active of all languages, insinuating itself into all the holes and corners of the world, it will and it must change as to its pronunciation. In a certain time, long or short, it is philosophical to believe that the spelling may come closer and closer to the sounds of the words. We are bound to clip things, and when we clip we are sure to cut out misguiding and unnecessary letters.

MUST HAVE BEEN A POOR ADVERTISEMENT.

For several months we have been trying to impress the public with the fact that we publish in the NEW NATURE LIBRARY a set of books the like of which has never been seen in this country. We have succeeded fairly well, and now count it a poor week when we do not sell more than a thousand dollars' worth. Recently we printed an advertisement in the *Times Literary Supplement*, setting forth the value of the books as well as we knew how, but we received only one order.

We are convinced that the advertisement itself must have been at fault, as advertisements in "COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA" have brought orders amounting to more than $3,600.

Let us try again to interest *Times* readers, since we know that the paper goes to tens of thousands of people who should and ultimately *will* buy these books. Perhaps we can quicken the pace a little:

Here is the advertisement which brought so many orders when published in "COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA." It will be noted that *we* take all the risk: the first dollar asked for does not pay for more than the boxing and transportation:

THE NEW NATURE LIBRARY.

Eight Superb Royal Octavo Volumes.
American Food and Game Fishes.
Bird Neighbors.
Birds that Hunt (Game Birds).
Nature's Garden (Wild Flowers).
Bird Homes.
The Mushroom Book.
The Butterfly Book.
The Insect Book.
3000 pages, 10¼ x 7¼ inches.
242 plates in full color, photographed from the fish, birds, insects and flowers themselves.
230 full-page half-tones (actual photographs from nature, the most remarkable series of photographs ever brought together), and 1200 text cuts.

WHAT TWO SUBSCRIBERS SAY:

"I consider this the best investment in books that I have ever made."—Marcus S. Farr, (Ph. D.) Princeton University.

"The most charming set of books I have in my library."—E. A. Bassette-Jones, Rector, Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn.

This is the only up-to-date set of books in existence which will give the reader an immediate acquaintance with the wild life of plants, birds, insects and fish, which offers such a fascinating study. The possession of these books, written by the best authorities, will double the pleasure you get out of the country.

HOW TO GET THE SET.

We now offer a year's subscription to our new magazine, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, together with the New Nature Library, (eight octavo volumes, bound in library buckram with leather title label and gilt top,) for only $1.00 with the order and $2.00 per month for 12 months.

Mail this coupon to us with only one dollar, and we will send express prepaid the eight books, and enter your subscription to COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA. If, upon examination, you are not satisfied with the volumes, send them back by express, collect, and your payment will be refunded. If you are satisfied, complete your payment by sending us $2.00 a month for 12 months, making the total amount $25.00. (Or send us $23.75 at once, which will be accepted as full payment.)

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA is a monthly magazine, of which L. H. Bailey is editor, devoted to everything connected with the country and outdoor life. We think it is the most beautiful magazine published.

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Our books are all on exhibition at our Book Shop:—219 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FROM READERS.

Other Dangers as Great as Book Borrowing.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 19 I read with much interest Mr. T. H. Ewing's article of "Promiscuous Book Borrowing," and I agree with him in many things, but I think he has overlooked many other dangers which could easily be avoided without loss to instruction and pleasure. Does he not know of the "sweatshops" where Fifth Avenue tailors send a large amount of their work to be finished, and where many fatal diseases may be traced? Does he not know that the wage earner cannot stay away from his work during illness in the family, especially as during that time he needs all the money that is possible for him to earn to defray expenses? Does he not go direct from the sickbed to the restaurant, office, or railroad car, &c. He has no facility to disinfect his clothing, and is not that danger as great as books? Does Mr. Ewing know that many bakers and milkmen circulate tickets until they are so soiled that it is impossible to touch them with any feeling of security. They may have been in the driver's pocket for months, in their homes, where unfortunately there may have been some contagious disease, or come from some customer's house where illness has prevailed. Are we to lose all the benefits of education which the Carnegie libraries will afford? Would it not be practicable to have printed on each circulating book a notice that any one having a contagious disease in the house or apartment must not take out books, and should they do so must forfeit the right to do so again, and all libraries have their names posted? For those who do not know the thorough work of the Board of Health in New York City I would like to state that a bulletin is sent to all public libraries daily designating the houses where contagious diseases exist, and I would suggest that private circulating libraries take the same precaution and do not give books where the bulletin marks the locality of the diseases.

F. N. W.

New York, July 24, 1902.

Ten Authors of Excellence.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

For the past nine months I have been occupied in cursorily reviewing general literature in preparation for an examination on that subject. I am therefore much interested in Mr. Brown's selection of the ten authors of excellence. Choosing in strict accordance with Mr. Brown's criterion—"the influence wielded over the mind and manners of men through the medium of literature"—the following would be my selection:

1. Homer.
2. Plato.
3. Paul of Tarsus.
4. Plutarch.
5. Cervantes.
6. Shakespeare.
7. Voltaire-Rousseau
8. Goethe.
9. Darwin.
10. H. B. Stowe.

A strange, pied hodgepodge, truly! Plutarch is there because, if you glance through a few great men's biographies, you will find three-quarters of the great men in early life lying by the dying embers, with warm noses and cold feet, reading a dog's eared Plutarch.

Cervantes is there because with the aid of his "Knight of the Mournful Countenance" he laughed away the extravagances of chivalry throughout Europe.

Voltaire and Rousseau are there in the rôle of Siamese twins because neither can possibly be omitted, and there is not room in the tew for both.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is there because her book, whether good literature or not, was once tremendously effective literature.

ADON.

Westwood, Whitefeather Farms, N. J., July 20, 1902.

"A Literary Man."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Julian Ralph, in your issue of July 12, asks, "What is it to be a literary man?" Allow me, for one, to give him an answer. It comes about in this way: A young man is led to make a living out of art. Gradually he finds out what this means; that he is parading his most inward thoughts and feelings for other folks' amusement; cutting capers, in fact, for others to laugh at—playing the buffoon. He does not like this, it makes him feel ashamed, and, not perceiving that it cannot be otherwise, since art is only amusement, he tries to dignify his art by adding in preaching knowledge, calling it literature (calling it by a different name and thinking therefore it is a different thing) and himself a literary man. He also sometimes consecrates himself to his art.

He can't escape in this way though, Mr. Ralph, can he? The only way for him to escape being the buffoon is to go to work, and then, in his moments of relaxation and enjoyment, his art will come spontaneously—be real, and shared with the good feeling of all. In this way about two books is a good life production for one man. It's about all any of them give us, the other stuff they write is only repetition.

GEORGE OWEN.

Hood River, Oregon, July 21, 1902.

On Things in General.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you permit me to say that your correspondent "A. J. G.," Bronx, New York City, will no doubt be able to obtain a copy of Lermontoff's "Hero of Our Time," which I published in 1888, by applying to Mr. H. Glaisher, bookseller, Strand, London, who at one time carried quite a stock of our Russian publications?

In regard to Mr. Seaver's strictures on the word "electrocute," I should be glad of the opportunity to point out that the following note by Prof. Francis A. March of Lafayette College upon this word appeared in The Chautauquan in 1893, and is reproduced in the "Standard Dictionary." It reads: "A Latin word for 'execute' to go with 'electri'; or a Greek word to go with 'electro' is wanted. The Latin word 'execute' makes 'electri-execute,' which would contract into 'electricute.'"

In the early stages of the work on the "Standard Dictionary" I remember that Dr. Funk referred to the Advisory Board of Editors of the "Standard" the two words "electrocute" and "electricute." Among those that favored Dr. Funk's preference, "electricute," were Prof. March, the late Charles A. Dana, Dr. Julius H. Seelye, and, I believe, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and the word in this form is to be found in most of the dictionaries of our day.

Is not "Mrs." a natural contraction for "mistress"? If you take "mister" and contract it to "Mr.," why, by analogy, should you not take "mistress" and contract it "Mrs."? Would you mind answer this "Because"? To me the most puzzling thing is the pronunciation of the contraction.

FRANK A. VIZETELLY.

New York, July 28, 1902.

Books of Refuge.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS since its first issue and do not know what I should do without such a weekly visitor. I was much impressed with the brief editorial, "Books of Refuge" some time ago, and I beg of you to give me if possible the names of the publishers and prices of the following books:

"The Prose of Edward Gill."

"The Meditations of a Parish Priest."

Victor Charbonnel's "Victory of the Will."

These works are specially mentioned in the brief editorial referred to. I think many others would also like to have a more intimate acquaintance in these days of struggle, with "Books of Refuge."

NORMAN ASTLEY.

Gibbs, N. C., July 22, 1902.

"The Prose Works of Edward Rowland Sill" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston,) $1.25; "The Meditations of a Parish Priest," (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York,) $1.25; "Victory of the Will," (Little, Brown & Co., Boston,) $1.50.

Newspapers to Take the Place of Novels.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Mr. William L. Alden's London letter, on Page 512 of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, dated July 26, 1902, among other things I find the following:

M. Jules Verne * * * has recently expressed * * * the opinion that in the course of fifty or a hundred years there will be no more novels. M. Verne thinks that the newspaper will have killed the novel. People will read nothing but newspapers, and files of newspapers will take the place of formal histories. This opinion seems to be based on the fact that newspapers are more read at present than they were some years ago, but as the same thing can be said of novels, M. Verne's argument that the newspaper will drive the novel out of existence loses something of its force. The very fact that newspapers describe everything that takes place will make the novel more than ever a necessity. Men will insist upon having some form of literature that will temporarily take them out of the world of fact. Fancy a world in which there should be nothing to read but newspapers. It would be worse than a world with nothing to eat except pâté de fois gras.

It is my opinion that the newspapers will kill the novels because they are greater novels than the novels themselves. Edmund Burke, in his work "On the Sublime and Beautiful," says:

The first and the simplest emotion which we discover in the human mind is curiosity. By curiosity I mean whatever desire we have for or whatever pleasure we take in novelty. We see children perpetually running from place to place to hunt out something new; they catch with great eagerness and with very little choice at whatever comes before them; their attention is engaged by everything, because everything has, in that stage of life, the charm of novelty to recommend it. But as those things which engage us merely by their novelty cannot attach us for any length of time, curiosity is the most superficial of all the affections; it changes its object perpetually; it has an appetite which is very sharp, but very easily satisfied.

Every time the newspapers come out they have something new, something novel, and something to excite our curiosity, or we think they have, and we want to see what it is. But the deuce take the printed matter! Give us bulk and weight, something that we can hold out and heft, so we can make sure that we have our money's worth. Then the novel will go like William J. Bryan's Commoner, until it is found to be a very uncommoner.

JAMES BARRETT.

New York, July 27, 1902.

An Author's Answer to His Critics

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Allow me a word of mild protest against the point of view of some recent criticisms of my novel, "The Leopard's Spots." My critics declare in substance that the book is an appeal to prejudice, that I have used local phenomena to symbolize National issues and disturbed the peace of to-day by raking up the wrongs and shadows of the past. I deny each of these assertions. My critics simply read into the book their own feelings and National bias.

I have not sought to arouse race hatred or prejudice. For the negro I have the friendliest feelings and the profoundest pity. What I have attempted to show is that this Nation is now beginning to face an apparently insoluble problem. Frederic Harrison declares it to be the darkest shadow over the future of the American Republic.

It is childish nonsense to talk about the "peace of to-day," when every one who knows anything about the race question knows that the attitude of the white and black races in the South was never so dangerous in our history as now. There is no peace on this question. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right.

I have tried to give in this book the authentic vital record of this question from the point of view of the Southern white man. I have felt the heart beat of eighteen millions of Southern people and have given voice to their faith. Can any question be solved until you hear both sides?

I claim the book is an authentic human document, and I know it is the most important moral deed of my life. There is not a bitter or malignant sentence in it. It may shock the prejudices of those who have idealized or worshipped the negro as canonized in "Uncle Tom." Is it not time they heard the whole truth? They have heard only one side for forty years.

I do not call North Carolina "America," but I did call her the typical commonwealth of American freemen. Prof. Fiske declares in "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors" that North Carolina was the cradle of American Democracy. It is the one State of the Union to-day uninfluenced by foreign populations or the corruption of a single large city—hence the scenes of my book are broadly typical of the whole South, from the James to the Rio Grande, and therefore of the dominant American.

The only question for a critic to determine when discussing my moral right to publish such a book is this: Is the record of life given important and authentic? If eighteen millions of Southern people, who at present rule, believe what my book expresses, is it not well to know it? I assert that they do believe it, and that the number of Southern white people to-day who disagree with "The Leopard's Spots" could all be housed on a half-acre lot. I challenge any man to deny this. If it is true, is it not of tremendous importance that the whole Nation shall know it?

I have given voice to the deepest soul convictions of these eighteen millions of our people on the gravest problem of the twentieth century. They are so situated geographically that they control enough votes to elect the President with the aid of but two Northern States. Is it not time to make an honest effort to understand them? I have tried to introduce you to them.

THOMAS DIXON, JR.

Dixondale, Va., July 25, 1902.

Queries.

W. TYTLER, Guelph, Canada: "Could you kindly inform me through your 'Queries' columns if David Christie Murray's novels are still published? I have recently inquired for two or three of his books, but without success. I wish especially to obtain a copy of 'A Dangerous Cat's-paw.'"

Many of Murray's novels were published by Harper & Brothers in their "Franklin Square Library," but most of them seem to be out of print. The Harpers publish at $1.25 each Murray's "In Direst Peril," "The Martyred Fool," and "Time's Revenges." A number of his earlier novels can be had from Munro, Ogilvie, and Street & Smith. "A Dangerous Cat's-paw" should be obtained without difficulty from any large second-hand bookseller.

"PARISIAN," Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.: "I read George Moore's 'Confessions of a Young Man' seven years ago, and two lines quoted by him have haunted me ever since. They are:

"'By the tideless, dolorous inland sea,
In a land of sand and ruin and gold.'

"Whose are they?"

The lines occur in the forty-first stanza of Swinburne's "The Triumph of Time." The words "inland sea" should be "midland sea."

"M. B. W.," 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City: "In answer to the 'appeal' of 'S. C.' for the name of the author of the poem, 'There Were No Flowers Till the First Child Died,' I find it given as by Maurice Francis Egan. It is as follows:

"'There were no roses till the first child died,
No violets, nor balmy breasted hearts-ease,
No heliotrope, nor buds so dear to bees,
The golden-hearted suckle, no gold-eyed
And lowly dandelion, nor, stretching wide,
Clover and cow-slip cups, like rival seas,
Meeting and parting, as the young Spring breeze
Runs giddy races, playing seek and hide.
For all flowers died when Eve left Paradise,
And all the world was flowerless awhile,
Until a little child was laid in earth;
When from its grave grew violets for its eyes,
And from its lips rose petals for its smile,
And so all flowers from that child's death took birth.'"

"A Reader," New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Can you give me the address of Mrs. Margaret Preston?"

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, born in Philadelphia in 1820, died in Baltimore March 28, 1897.

CHARLES SHUMWAY, Oneida, N. Y.: "Can you tell me the value of 'Johnson's Common School Arithmetic,' published by Branson & Farrar, Raleigh, N. C., in 1864? Among other examples it has this on the forty-fourth page: 'If one Confederate soldier can whip seven Yankees, how many soldiers can whip forty-nine Yankees?'"

If this work were sold at auction as part of a collection of Confederate literature, it might bring a fair sum. Its value ordinarily is apt to be slight.

"LOUISE," New London, Conn.: "What novel published during the last few years gives a sketch of a Methodist revival meeting? I once read an extract from the book, but have forgotten the title."

The reference may be to Lilian Bell's "A Little Sister to the Wilderness," (Harper & Brothers, $1.25.)

GEORGE F. MONTGOMERY, La Crosse, Wis.: "A book of quotations which I have credits to Farquhar's play of 'The Recruiting Officer' these lines, which I always thought were original with Dryden:

"'There is a pleasure sure in being mad,
Which none but madmen know.'

"Is this correct?"

The lines first occur in Dryden's play, "The Spanish Friar," (written in 1680, played and published in 1681,) Act II., Scene 1. Farquhar's play bears the date of 1706.

"G. R. H.," 129 Broadway, New York City: "The Review published some time ago an extract from a poem entitled 'The Pastime of Pleasure,' containing these lines:

"'For though the day be never so long,
At last the bell ringeth to evensong.'

"A note was added to the effect that the same was by Stephen Hawes. The poem, published in 1506, related to the adventures of a knight. Will you not print the entire poem or inform me where I can obtain the same? I think it will also be a matter of interest to many of your readers, if you can tell us something further with regard to Stephen Hawes."

Little is known of Stephen Hawes beyond the facts that he was a native of Suffolk, that he was educated at Oxford, had traveled in France, and was Groom of the Privy Chamber to Henry VII. We can gather also that he was alive in January, 1521. He is supposed to have died in 1523. He was the author of several minor poems which are treasured by book collectors, but are of no literary value. His chief work is "The Pastime of Pleasure, or, the Historie of Graunde Amoure and La Belle Pucel," an allegorical poem in six thousand verses of rime royal, finished about 1506 and printed three years later by Wynken de Worde. Gosse calls Hawes an interesting link between Lydgate and Spenser. Prof. Arber reprinted Hawes's "Poems" in 1884 in his "English Scholar's Library."

"M. B.," New York City: "Kindly inform me where I can obtain a reliable book on the coins of the different nations."

Snowden's "Mint Manual of Coins of All Nations," (Lippincott, $6.)

ADDISON ALLEN, Seabright, N. J.: "Answering the query as to R. Pitcher Woodward's book, 'On the Hurricane Deck of a Donkey from New York to San Francisco,' I would say that the publishers are the I. H. Blanchard Company of New York City."

"W. W. W.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Can you give me Mr. Rudyard Kipling's present address where mail is sure to reach him?"

Tunbridge Wells, England.

"A. L. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you suggest some work on composing verse, including the definition of quatrains, sonnets, &c.?"

Lanier's "Science of English Verse," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.00;) "The Rhymster; or, the Rules of Rhyme," by Tom Hood, Jr., (Appleton, $1.00;) "Ballades and Rondeaus, &c., with a Chapter on the Various Forms," by Gleeson White, (Appleton, $1.00.) The best account of the sonnet is given in the introductory essay prefacing William Sharp's "Sonnets of This Century." See also the introductory note to Sharp's "American Sonnets."

"SMARTWEED," Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Would you kindly inform me where I can purchase a good edition of 'Gil Blas'?"

There are several good editions. An excellent one is published, with illustrations, by the Appletons, at $2.00.

WAYLAND OWEN JOHNSON, Newton, N. J.: "Kindly give me the name and address of the publishers of Charles Allen Dinsmore's 'The Teachings of Dante.'"

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park Street, Boston; 85 Fifth Avenue, New York City; $1.50.

ELIZA THEODOSIA HARRISON, 26 East Park Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Christina L. Rose, Geneva, N. Y., recently asked for information concerning the poem whose verses end with the refrain, 'She wept to wear a crown.' I take pleasure in stating that she can find it in the unabridged edition of Mrs. E. B. Browning's poems."

"L. L.," Roanoke, Va.: "I will be obliged if you will give a list of books containing the history of the cities of the United States, on the style of Miss King's 'History of New Orleans.'"

The list is not a long one: "Philadelphia," by Agnes Repplier, (the Macmillan Company, $2.50;) "The Story of Washington," by C. B. Todd, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75;) "Boston," by H. C. Lodge, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25;) there are several books about Boston; "In Old New York," by T. A. Janvier, (Harper & Bros., $1.75,) and Hemstreet's "Story of Manhattan," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.00,) to mention only two of the many New York books. There are various accounts of the Western cities, but as they are not of recent date and are out of print, we do not give their titles.

"H. D. M.," New York City: "Where can I get a translation of Alphonse Karr's 'Tour Around My Garden.'"

F. Warne, 36 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, publishes this work at $1.50.

LEBERT LLOYD LAMBORN, 108 Fulton Street, New York City: "Who publish English translations of the complete works of Von Hartmann and Schopenhauer?"

The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, publishes in seven volumes, at 90 cents each, Schopenhauer's "Essays," translated by Saunders, and at $1.50 in the Bohn Library, his "On the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason, and on the Will in Nature." The works of E. von Hartmann do not seem to be in print here. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London, publish his "Philosophy of the Unconscious," translated by Coupland, (three volumes, 31s. 6d.)

J. N. NICHOL, Manhattan Beach, L. I., N. Y.: "What is a good book on the earliest theatres of London?"

T. F. Ordish's "Early London Theatres," (the Macmillan Company, $2.)

"A. A. A.," West Ninety-sixth Street, New York City: "Kindly give me the names of short histories of the following countries: Greece, Rome, and Germany, in which the subject matter is presented in an up-to-date manner."

"The Story of Greece," by J. A. Harrison; "The Story of Rome," by Arthur Gilman; and "The Story of Germany," by Baring-Gould; published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.

"F.," Lockland, Ohio: "I have a play entitled 'The Bells,' adapted from 'The Polish Jew.' I wish to get this in novel form. The Century published some years ago, about March, 1891, a story by Edith Robinson, entitled 'Penhallow.' Can I secure this in book form?"

Erckmann-Chatrian's novel can be had under the title of "The Bells" for 25 cents from George Munro's Sons. For the story referred to see Edith Robinson's "Penhallow Tales" (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, $1.25).

JOHN WILDE, Olean, N. Y.: "Who publishes Voltaire's 'Philosophical Dictionary'?"

P. Eckler, 35 Fulton Street, New York City, publishes this work at $5.

Appeals to Readers.

C. E. ELLIS, 316 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City: "I would like to obtain a copy of William Allen White's editorial on 'What's the Matter with Kansas?'"

JOHN D. WALKER, 31 De Graaf Building, Albany, N. Y.: "Who wrote 'Alpha,' published in London in 1841 by Edward Bull? Who illustrated 'The Poets of America,' edited by John Keese, New York, published by S. Colman, 1840? Who wrote 'Fancies of a Whimsical Man,' by author of 'Musings of an Invalid,' New York, J. S. Taylor, 1852?"

"J. H. G.," 20 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I wish to secure a copy of Barnes's 'Two Thousand Years Before Carey.'"

"W. T. L.," East Orange, N. J.: "Who first thought of stopping all traffic for five minutes at the time of McKinley's funeral?"

"G.," San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua: "What is a good working manual of tropical or subtropical botany? I have before me a publisher's list of botanies—'elementary,' 'advanced,' and so on. And on my shelves are a number of books on 'Familiar Trees' the flora of this or that section (of the United States,) &c. None of these helps me in the least in practical field work in the tropics—a subject I have been working at for some three years or more. The only help I ever found toward identifying West Indian, South or Central American plants has been from stray hints gathered here and there in books of travel and adventure. Yet it seems hardly possible to me that, with all the attention that has since 1898 been directed to tropical conditions of hygiene, commerce, construction, &c., no good book should have been printed on tropical and sub-tropical flora."

FRANCIS H. SHEPPARD, Albion View, Tenn.: "Thirty or forty years ago I heard a song which I now wish to identify. It contained these lines:

'Sling your guitar-taps on the board!
Girls of the village, will you dance?'

'Ting-a-ling! will you marry me,
Girl with the purple braided hair?
Hark ye, come and share my home!
Come to the wild guerrilla's lair!
'Tis leagues beyond these "Pyrenees."'"

AUG

ABOUT CYCLOPEDIAS.

Is There Not One Good One in the English Language?

NOTHING is more needed today than a good cyclopedia. There is no good cyclopedia in the English language."

This sweeping and somewhat dogmatic remark, made by a well-known literary man with an exceptional training in cyclopedic work, may seem to the ordinary reader to need some qualification. How about the Encyclopedia Britannica—that great work with which so many distinguished names are connected and which has had such a phenomenal sale in this country—is a query that at once arises.

"The Encyclopedia Britannica," said my friend, "is great in the sense of ponderousness. It is scholarly, but its scholarship is not for popular use. It is a compilation of treatises rather than an encyclopedia; and many of its treatises are so unwieldy as to need a special index. But when I speak of a good cyclopedia I mean especially a cyclopedia adapted for American use; and in this particular the Britannica is very weak. It is written from the insular standpoint, just as the maps of the world made in London are drawn to represent first and foremost the British Empire. This is all right for the British market, but Americans are not pleased to see the entire United States drawn to the same scale as England and Wales. In like manner, while the Britannica gives place to almost every name prominent in British and Continental history, geography, &c., it either ignores or slurs with faint mention very many names and facts which the American would naturally expect to find in so large a work. I do not say this for the sake of finding fault, for some American-made cyclopedias are liable to a similar imputation in regard to foreign names, but simply to show that the Britannica is not an ideal cyclopedia for American use."

"What do you think of Chambers's Cyclopedia?" I asked.

"In some respects Chambers's is a better work than the Britannica. It is not made up of ponderous treatises, but is cast in a more popular mold, and contains many articles of an antiquarian and archæological character of which the system of the Britannica takes no cognizance. But it is amenable to the same criticism as the English work in respect to ignoring many topics essentially American. In short, though more popular than the Britannica, it, too, is made largely from the insular standpoint. It is of interest, however, in one respect—it is the foundation of one set of American cyclopedias.

"American cyclopedias are constructed on two general foundations. Chambers's Cyclopedia and Brockhaus's Conversations Lexikon. The several cyclopedias founded on Chambers's have appropriated its articles mostly verbatim, making a few changes here and there to bring them down to date, and adding occasionally a new article which seemed necessary to adapt it for the American market. They are therefore things of shreds and patches, under whatever high-sounding name they may be published, and are scarcely to be taken seriously, though they may have a certain value for ordinary use.

"The cyclopedia founded on Brockhaus's and the similar work of Meyer belong to a distinctly higher order. As their originals are German, the articles had to pass through the crucible of translation, in which they became Americanized and adapted to new conditions. Of the cyclopedias which may be traced to German sources, the New American Cyclopedia, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, which in its revised and wholly original form took the name of American Cyclopedia, was unquestionably the best. I say was, advisedly, for the publishers, for some reason inexplicable to the looker-on in the book world, have permitted the work, which once brought them a princely income, to die a natural death. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the second edition was issued, and its matter is now so antiquated and its science so obsolete that only an entire remaking can bring it abreast of the times. With the exception possibly of a few classical articles, about all that is left of value between its covers is its name. That is valuable."

"Why, then, do you think it the best of the old cyclopedias?" I asked.

"Because it was honestly made. The ordinary cyclopedia is an olla podrida—a rehash of other cyclopedias. The first and chief business of the staff contributor is to learn to appropriate and to redress other men's ideas—in other words, to steal judiciously. He cannot do otherwise, for starvation wages do not admit of original research; he must turn in so much copy daily and he gets it where he can procure it with the easiest amount of labor. Now, I happen to know that a different system was pursued in the work in question. Both Ripley and Dana were scholars, and both were conscientious in their work. Neither was a figurehead, like too many of the great names on the title-pages of similar works. Each kept a close and ceaseless watch on every article and every line. All contributions, those from experts and specialists as well as those from the general staff, were subjected to the same ordeal of the strictest criticism and recast and made over so as to exclude individual peculiarities, opinions, and mannerisms. The work was edited in the best sense of the word. Glance at any one of the sixteen volumes and you cannot fail to be struck by the general literary excellence of the articles, for both the editors were literary purists. Compare any one of them with a volume of its would-be rival, where articles are printed as originally written and not subjected to editorial revision. I shall never forget my amazement and amusement when, on looking over the first volume of that much-advertised compilation, I found three pages allotted to 'Architecture' and a dozen or more to 'Architecture of the American Aborigines.'"

"But may not literary refining be carried too far?" I asked. "If my memory serves me, many prominent names are connected with the cyclopedia in question. Is it not preferable to present the work of an eminent specialist as he writes it rather than to run the risk of misrepresenting him?"

"In a magazine—possibly; in a cyclopedia—never. Your eminent specialist may be thoroughly conversant with his facts, and yet not possess the faculty of presenting them in a form adapted to the comprehension of the general reader. His style is apt to be technical, and too often loose and disjointed, unfit for a work of the character of that which Ripley and Dana edited. With such men in the editorial chair, the danger of misrepresentation is infinitesimal. A cyclopedia should not be a magazine for the preservation of miscellaneous articles by miscellaneous writers, but a composite work made homogeneous through the efforts of skilled editors working with a common purpose and to a common end. Your cyclopedic editor is the opposite of the poet—he is made, not born. Several years ago a certain publishing house made announcement of a projected cyclopedia to be under the editorial supervision of a gentleman who had won some prominence as a magazine editor. I have always regretted that exigencies in the business of the firm in question prevented the execution of the scheme, for I was curious to see what kind of a work would be evolved from a source so innocent of cyclopedic experience. But even such a selection was preferable to the man of straw who usually poses as the responsible editor of the ordinary compilation called a cyclopedia."

"You are severe," I said. "What do you mean by a man of straw?"

"I mean the college president or professor, or other man in high official position, whose name is often used to grace the title page of a work as editor in chief, but who is as innocent of its contents as a certain famous poet was of the interior of the history which bears his name. Of course we who are in the ring know that such a man is a mere figurehead for use by the subscription agent to catch the eye and ear of the multitude, but the dear public accepts his name as a guarantee of the scholarship of a work which has really been compiled on the slop-shop system. In saying this I am casting no reflection on the ability of the person who thus barters his reputation for a cash consideration. It is a question of morality, not of scholarship."

"You would not, then, bar the college president or professor from the editorship of your ideal cyclopedia?" I asked, half in jest.

"Do not misunderstand me," he replied quickly. "I yield to no man in respect for him who has won position through scholarship, but all scholarship has its limitations, and no amount of scholarship alone can give the college professor that faculty of accurate and impartial judgment which the successful cyclopedic or lexicographic editor must possess. That comes from experience alone. Nothing is so difficult as to make the ordinary publisher appreciate this fact. As soon as he plans a cyclopedia he begins to scour the literary and professional world for great names to put at its head. It is a fatal blunder, almost invariably paid for in a large addition to the estimated expense. Great names have a certain use in a cyclopedia, but their place should always be secondary. Otherwise it is simply a case of the cart before the horse. The ideal cyclopedia must be planned and executed by experts, and your college president or professor who has never served an apprenticeship at such work cannot possibly be an expert—that is, in the sense in which George Ripley and Charles A. Dana were experts.

"The ideal cyclopedia is yet to be made, but it will never be made by the college president, the magazine editor, or the mere littérateur. It will be the work of the thoroughly equipped, long-experienced editor who has served a laborious apprenticeship, and who has won the right to a master's position in that class of literary labor. Of course such an editor must be a scholar, but his scholarship must be supplemented by experience."

"The ideal cyclopedia of the future, I infer from your remark, must be something different from the cyclopedia of the past. Will you give me your views of what it should be?"

"I have very decided views on the subject," he replied, "but I have already said more than I intended. Besides," he added with a smile, "I am not yet ready to make public ideas evolved through many years of experience and thought—ideas which I may hereafter have an opportunity of exploiting practically. Perhaps at some time in the future I may talk with you again on the subject." JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

Biographer and Friend.

The time once was—and it is not yet so very far away—when a biography written by the subject's friend had always to be discounted for its suspected or inevitably believed partiality. Oliver Cromwell told his artist to be sure to efface no blemish in his attempted portrait of him—and to retain the wart on his face; but, not in this spirit have the limners of faces, characters, and lives always worked. However strenuously the subject might impose an anti-whitewashing clause upon the writer selected to sum him up in true perspective, the tendency to soften rough lines, and to illuminate the picture presented has naturally, and creditably, triumphed—or, at least, it once did.

In recent years though we have—to use the familiar French locution—thanged all that. Perhaps the most notable early violation of the true impulse of friendship in a biographer was brought to us keenly in Froude's "Reminiscences of Carlyle." Though this sturdy philosopher and fiery advocate of the unalterable verities might have felt the Cromwellian desire for truth in relation to himself—and might, on account of his own habitual free speaking, have deserved its blisters—the reading world was, after all, not a little shocked when Froude's presentment of him appeared. If we admit that there was room and reason for certain harsh things to be said in this case, might there not have been a friendlier way of saying them?

Similarly to Froude's drastic work was that of Purcell upon Manning; and, more notable in derogation, if we pass here from English examples, was Larnou's "Life of Abraham Lincoln." You cannot read the latter, at least, without feeling in it a persistent parading of false perspectives, and noticing also how dreadfully truth itself can be made to falsify by simply shaping it on behalf of a preconceived and desired story.

Because Weems and Sparks hid in their histories by roseate pigments, and by fables, the real Washington, and because other celebrities have been put upon pedestals superhuman, is no reason for initiating a mode of life-sketching that makes the subject almost a criminal trial defendant; punished, too, when his own lips and pen are hushed and helpless.

Just as Henley's sketch of Stevenson had drifted a little from our surprised attention as a most ill-advised, or rather ill-conceived piece of personal portraiture, we see the spirit of it, to some extent, pulsating in a recently issued American book. There is much praise to be found in Thompson's "Eugene Field; A Study in Heredity and Contradictions," but it is so punctuated with exceptions that the man, as the public supposed it knew him, vanishes from sight. Admitting that all the beshadowing things alleged took place, does not this biographer see the needle with more facility than he can see the barn door—the little larger than the large? Is there not somewhere an outraged sense of proportion in the assembled elements of this picture that another friend, knowing them all, might have made more winning and kindly? Is it an unmitigated truth, integral and characteristic, that Field was as fond of tormenting children as of loving and pleasing them—that he "took almost as much delight in making a child cry, that he might study its face in dismay or fright, as in making it laugh"? Having seen Field only twice, and casually on each occasion, the present writer 'for one' is not exactly ready to believe this indictment. He must continue in the assurance that the author of "Little Boy Blue," and of "Winkin, Blinkin and Nod" expressed therein not an alien, but his own spirit.

It was Carlyle, fond of truthful plain speaking as he was, who said in the first sentence of one of his essays—possibly by quotation—that it is as serious a thing to write a life as it is to take one. In other words, there may be moral murder as well as physical. It is brave and commendable to tell the truth—but who knows it of any personality, in essence and absolutely, except the man's Creator? As there are no scales delicate enough, and no human wisdom omniscient enough to pronounce a full and ultimate judgment upon any one of us, why not step lightly in pronouncing opinions of persons, and, where some unseen palliation is possible, give the subject the benefit of some reasonable doubt?

One would much rather read Prior's Life of Edmund Burke, even with its somewhat stilted admiration and its constant recurrence to "that most remarkable man," than an analysis of him that outlined him large simply for a background, the main purpose of which should be to stab him here and there, with much frequency, under the fifth rib. Or there is to be admired and commended the genial garrulity of Boswell with Johnson. If Johnson had done nothing more than to live for the production of Boswell's account of him, he would not have lived in vain.

There are some who will be glad that fame has escaped them if the modern "Friend" biographer were to be their literary Coroner at last. But it is to be hoped the caustic fashion has now been so overdone that it will soon perish from popular unbelief. No one wishes, however, in a desire to eliminate the Marah flood of "friendly" biography, to obscure the necessary truth in the life of any important personage. But there should be some limits put to the crude, blunt bungling with alleged facts. Let the biographer, whether he be a friend or an enemy of his subject, remember Emerson's sane dictum which says: "We should be as hospitable to men as we are to pictures, and give them the benefit of a good light."

Franklin's "Way to Wealth."

A sale held by Hodgson & Co. during the week of July 21-26 included a copy of Benjamin Franklin's "Way to Wealth; or, Poor Richard Improved," Paris, 1795, one of six copies on vellum. This sold for £25 to an American agent.

This charming book, printed at Dijon by P. Causse for A. A. Renouard of Paris, is one of the most exquisite editions ever made by a book lover for book lovers. The wonderful Franklin collection formed by the late Henry Stevens and now in the Library of Congress includes two copies on large paper. The second Brinley sale, 1880, brought forward Renouard's own copy, finely bound by the elder Bozerian and containing two impressions of the portrait by Tardieu, one a proof before the name.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Naming Julian Ralph's Latest Novel.

A typographical error made THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS announce Julian Ralph's forthcoming novel as "The Millionaires," but the true title is a more striking one—"The Millionairess." This name has its history, as is the case with most carefully chosen names for books. In one case, we are told, Thomas Hardy spent months in considering what title he should apply to a book the christening of which he found almost as difficult as the writing. He had a list of more than ninety names for the volume, and could not make up his mind which one to use. When at last a name had to be chosen, he handed his list to a friend, who at once selected "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" as the best one that had been thought of.

In the case of "The Millionairess" Mr. Ralph submitted the title to the judgment of many friends and got many differing opinions. One of the foremost of New York's merchants—as great a reader as he is a merchant—declared that the chosen name was "so attractive as to guarantee a wide desire to read the novel," but the editor of a New York newspaper declared it "a bad name because there is no such word in the English language. For second choice Mr. Ralph thought of "Miss Millions," but rejected it because it might suggest a vulgar woman of the "new-rich" type, whereas the heroine of "The Millionairess" is a refined and admirable young lady of the gentlest nature.

"A Maid and Her Money," "A Maid and Her Millions," "The Rich Miss Lamont," "A Millionaire Maiden," "The Fringe of the Four Hundred," "The Fringe of Society," "The Fringe of Fashion," "The Portals of Society," "The Catamarans," "A Rich Maid's Ambition," "A Gilded Ambition," "Adventures of a Rich Young Woman," "Society's Antechamber," "Society's Threshold," "The Lamont Fortune"—these are but a very few of the names for the book which the author jotted down as he worked over the manuscript. As all of them suggest, it is a tale of a girl possessed of a fortune who yields to a natural ambition to enter society, but who, almost alone and unadvised, first tries the wrong door and meets with adventures which shock and for a time unnerve her. The scenes, characters, and spirit of the story are all thoroughly American, and provide a view of two or three circles in New York and phases of life in the metropolis which have not before been so intimately treated in fiction. The book is soon to be published.

English Publishers' Opportunities in Leghorn.

In his annual report on the Trade and Commerce of Leghorn for the Year 1901, Vice Consul Montgomery Carmichael makes some interesting observations regarding the sale of English books in Italy. He says:

There is no doubt that the not inconsiderable sale of British books in Italy might be still further increased. The 6s. novel of a popular author, of course, commands no sale if it has found its way into the cheaper Tauchnitz edition. But nearly every educated Tuscan or Roman reads English, and takes an interest in English literature. Small, cheap, neatly bound and effectively printed editions of the English classics should be enjoying a far greater sale than they have at present. And the same may be said of illustrated works on art, historical memoirs, and books of travel. British publishers rely too much on a few energetic Italian booksellers who are in the habit of keeping a lookout for the latest things published in the United Kingdom; they do not make sufficient effort to interest all Italian booksellers in their business. It should be borne in mind that what is known in the United Kingdom as the "foreign bookseller," that is to say, a bookseller who deals in all except British books, is unknown in Italy, where every bookseller, in addition to Italian books, is also a "foreign bookseller." British publishers should, therefore, obtain lists of the principal booksellers in the principal Italian cities, and advise them by circulars and advertisements in Italian or French of any publications which are likely to be suitable for sale in Italy. Such advertisements should be accompanied by translated press opinions on the books, or an explanation of each book for use of the bookseller, who, if an Italian, will wish to recommend his wares by seeming to know something about them. Another excellent means of making known their publications is by advertisement in the Giornale della Libreria Italiana, of Milan, which is seen by all Italian booksellers. Of course, in the principal booksellers of Rome and Florence there is always some one who speaks English, but that is not the case in some of the smaller towns. I am of opinion that there are no less than thirty cities in Italy where a moderate sale in cheap and well got-up British books might be looked for.

Letters About Marie Antoinette.

"The Guardian of Marie Antoinette: Letters from the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, Austrian Ambasador to the Court of Versailles, to Marie Thérèse, Empress of Austria, 1770-1780," edited by Lilian C. Smythe, which will be published in the early Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co., is said to be very interesting, especially on account of the portraits and other illustrations which are now for the first time reproduced from the originals at the Château d'Argenteau. The first one of the two volumes which compose the work ranges over the last years of Louis XV., when Mme. Du Barry was in the ascendant. When the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau became Ambassador he instructed the young Dauphine to be on good terms with her Ministers, and told her that she must accord a decent civility to the Du Barry, but also found means to obtain access to the supposed "secret" correspondence of the King. The greater part of the book deals with the personal position of Marie Antoinette. The Minister urges his charge to exercise her attractions upon the old King, from which much was hoped, and to devote her attention to the development of his grandson, who, though he was docile and amiable, was by nature too apathetic to be capable of much. When Louis XV. lay dying of the smallpox, the Ambassador wrote to Vienna that it was necessary "for the safeguarding of her own happiness" that Marie Antoinette on her husband's succession should "at once assume the authority that the Dauphin will never exercise except with vacillation." When the time came the Ambassador found that it was not so hard to insure that the Queen should direct the King as that he should continue to preserve his influence over her. When she was on the throne about three years the only hold he had over her rested upon her belief that his attachment was so great as to prevent him from sending unfavorable reports of her conduct to her imperial mother. "Her Majesty shows me her absolute confidence; she never resents anything, no matter how strongly worded, that I say to her; she never hesitates to agree with me that my arguments are based on sound reason; but, all the same, she never takes my advice." Some illustrations are given of the amusing fads in France at that time, such as that of pulling out gold threads, with which even "gambling debts were paid" and "presents made with it by lovers to their ladies."

An Appreciation of Burns.

Robert Burns died July 20, 1796. A few days after the death of the truest poet that ever wrote a line The Edinburgh Advertiser printed a notice of Burns which The Academy has just copied. It reads as follows:

The public, to whose amusement Robert Burns has so largely contributed, will learn with regret that his extraordinary endowments were accompanied with frailties which rendered them useless to himself and his family. * * * It is proposed to publish some time hence a posthumous volume of the poetical remains of Robert Burns, for the benefit of the author's family. * * * It is hoped that, in the meantime, none of his original productions will be communicated to the public through the channel of newspapers or magazines, so as to injure the sale of the intended publications.

A "Life" of James Martineau.

The Rev. James Drummond, M. A., LL. D., in conjunction with Dr. Charles B. Upton, has written "The Life of James Martineau," probably the most conspicuous metaphysician of his day, which is announced for publication next month by Dodd, Mead & Co. Dr. Martineau was Principal of Manchester New College from 1868 until his retirement in 1885, and in 1869 Dr. Drummond became a member of his Faculty, and then succeeded Dr. Martineau on his retirement. Dr. Martineau was educated for the ministry, which he entered in 1828, in connection with the Unitarians, and he has done not only much for his sect, but also very much for Christianity itself.

The Colorado River.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in a few weeks "The Romance of the Colorado River," by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, member of the United States Colorado River Expedition of 1871 and 1872 and author of "North Americans of Yesterday," &c. The Colorado and its cañons have afforded much interest. For centuries it could not be thoroughly explored, owing to its boundary of the stupendous cañon, which was always and will always be one of the world's wonders. Major Powell made the first descent through its gorges in 1869, and his second in 1871-2. Mr. Dellenbaugh's volume gives a complete account of the first discovery (by Alarçon) and of the explorations from 1540 to the present time, particularly referring to Major Powell's two voyages through the line of the great cañons. There are numerous illustrations from photographs taken on the expedition, and maps and drawings by the author and others.

Mr. Norman's Book on Russia.

Some time during the first week of September "All the Russias," by Henry Norman, M. P., author of "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East," "The Real Japan," &c., will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is an account of travels and studies in contemporary European Russia, Finland, Siberia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. The work, which has taken several years of initial labor, deals with many sides of the nation which is its subject. Originating in the series of articles covering many issues of Scribner's Magazine, the book has been more than doubled in size and importance over its projected scope, and may, in its now published form, be fairly considered to have a certain authority upon Russia and the enormous problems with which she fronts the world. The material was obtained first handed, and the author's comments on present conditions are made in view of Russia's probable tremendous future.

The Uganda Protectorate.

Sir Harry Johnston's book on "The Uganda Protectorate," which will be brought out in this country in about a month by Dodd, Mead & Co., is described by the author as "an attempt to give some description of the physical geography, botany, zoology, anthropology, languages, and history of the territories under British protection in East Africa between the Congo State and the Rift Valley, and between the first degree of south latitude and the fifth degree of north latitude." The country is "a sort of unfenced zoological garden, with animal types surviving from remote geologic epochs," and it has many a region that "reminds the homesick official and traveler over and over again of England, of Scotland, of Wales. As, for example, on the Nandi plateau, with its swelling green down crested with beautiful woodland, reminding one of Surrey or Sussex." Sir Harry Johnston says that the Uganda Railway should not have cost England so much. He believes that the railway will return in ten years "such a profit as may enable a prudent Government to gradually pay back to the nation the original cost of its construction." There are 566 illustrations from drawings and photographs by the author and others; forty-eight colored plates by Sir Harry Johnston, and he, together with J. G. Bartholomew, have drawn the nine maps. The work is in two volumes.

The Families of New York.

The two royal octavo volumes which make up "Families of New York," with historical and biographical sketches of families which in successive generations have been identified with the development of the Nation, will be published next month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The papers comprised in the work were originally prepared for a New York daily paper by Margherita Arlina Hamm. The text has been revised and illustrations selected under the instructions of the present representatives of the families presented, which include the following: Astor, Beekman, Barclay, Brevoort, Clinton, Cruger, Cornell, De Lancey, Duer, Delafield, De Peyster, Duane, Fish, Gardiner, Hamilton, Hoffman, Jay, Kip, King, Livingston, Lewis, Lawrence, Morris, Osgood, Potter, Roosevelt, Rapalje, Renwick, Rutgers, Remsen, Schuyler, Stuyvesant, Smith, Schermerhorn, Tappen, Van Rensselaer, Vanderbilt, Van Cortlandt, Van Siclen, Van Buren, Van Cott, Wendell.

Submarine Warfare.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in preparation for publication in about a fortnight, "The History of Submarine Warfare," by Henry C. Fyfe. It deals with the subject from the earliest times to the present. According to Mr. Fyfe submarine warfare dates back to the Persian invasion of Greece. "When Xerxes was advancing to the invasion of Greece, an expert diver was employed against him. The diver and his daughter, who was also trained in the art, swam out to the Persian ships in a storm, and, diving, cast off the cables from the anchors, with the result that many of the vessels were driven ashore and wrecked." In his preface to the book, Admiral Fremantle notes that "the navigation and pilotage of a submarine, even with her cupola above water, would be by no means easy in shallow water or thick weather, and of the value of the periscope I cannot but feel somewhat skeptical. * * * Though I consider the submarine to be an important weapon, it clearly has its limitations. * * * Probably it will be found to be a more dangerous and effective torpedo boat, and will supplant it in great measure." In an introductory essay, Sir E. Reed expresses his belief that vast improvements in the near future will be made in the submarine.

Mainly Personal.

In spite of the fact that many critics insist upon looking upon the incident of Angelique Cullerier's revelation of the conspiracy of Pontiac in Mary Catherine Crowley's "The Heroine of the Straits" as fictitious, it is, in fact, based upon important information that has come to light since Parkman's day. Parkman himself did not credit the account which ascribes this act to an Indian girl.

***Florence Brooks Whitehouse, author of "The God of Things," is spending the Summer on Squirrel Island, Maine, where she is said to be at work on another novel. "The God of Things" is now in its second edition.

***"The Crags," the Summer home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich at Tenant's Harbor, Me., is the meeting place for a number of notable literary men and educators this week. The object of the meeting is a consultation among the editorial staff of Young Folks' Library, of which Mr. E. B. Hall is publisher and Mr. Aldrich editor-in-chief. The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding upon the finishing touches to be added to the five remaining volumes of this series, with the view to making the library the highest possible degree of power for good in the education of the young. Among the associate editors present are President Tucker of Dartmouth College, one of the founders of the Pure Literary League of Boston; Henry van Dyke, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Nathan Haskell Dole, and Mr. Hall. Other guests are Francis Bartlett of Boston and Congressman Littlefield.

***Mrs. Fremont Older, the wife of the editor of The San Francisco Bulletin, has just finished a novel the theme of which is the Kearney riots in San Francisco twenty-five years ago. The book will be issued this Fall from the press of Funk & Wagnalls. Mrs. Older was the guest of the Stedmans in New York last Winter. She is still a very young woman of attractive personal appearance, and this is said to be her first venture in the field of novel writing.

***Since F. N. Doubleday inadvertently admitted that it is difficult to find among British advertisers a man to become advertising manager of the new English edition of The World's Work he has been besieged by American men who wish to get the position. He also found difficulty in getting English printers to undertake the fine quality of printing necessary for the illustrations on a scale demanded by a magazine that, on account of its news features, goes to press such a short time before publication. It is decided that the English edition will carry out the idea of the magazine even to the advertisements.

***The Cosmopolitan Magazine announces that if ties obtained for this year the exclusive American rights to H. G. Wells's work and an option on a like privilege for 1903. By way of preface to the publication of the writer's "Mankind in the Making," a series of papers that will, it is said, cause wider comment than Mr. Wells's "Anticipations," a biographical sketch and character study of Mr. Wells is contained in the current number of The Cosmopolitan.

***William Stearns Davis says that he has attempted to show what manner of a city Babylon really was, in his "Belshazzar." He has made use of recent discoveries which enable us to know hitherto obscure Chaldea almost as intimately as Egypt. "Belshazzar" has ended its serial run in Everybody's Magazine.

***Both Dr. Jordan and Barton W. Evermann, authors of "American Food and Game Fishes," the latest addition to the New Nature Library, with colored plates, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., are well acquainted with the fish of America. They have fished in every State and Territory, as well as in many waters of Canada, Alaska, the tropical rivers and seas. Dr. Jordan, even since he become President of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has been an enthusiastic angler and a leading authority on the natural history of fishes, and Dr. Evermann is ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission. They have over 100 photographs from life under the water, by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, to illustrate the book.

***Charles Kegan Paul, the well-known London publisher who died the other day, was in his seventy-fifth year. His career was varied for one so unadventurous. Still, a man who began life as a clergyman of the Church of England, and who became in turn an agnostic, a positivist, and then a Roman Catholic, must be an interesting figure to any one whose mind is of a speculative turn. Mr. Kegan Paul was born in Somerset, educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford, and, when twenty-three, he was duly installed in orders as curate of Great Tew. In 1858 he became a master at Eton, and staid there nine years. Then he became a publisher in London. He published his "Memories" three years ago. He had a personality that was sympathetic to many people, but not to all. His manner is said to have been simple, unsophisticated, but his character was more complex than it seemed. His personal published works include a translation of "Faust."

***Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks's novel, "Oldfield: A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century," which is reviewed by The Spectator, has many wise sayings. The Spectator calls attention to the one that reads: "No really sweet woman has a sense of humor," and which is offered as a bone of contention. Hamilton W. Mabie says, in The Outlook, that the book is likely to survive and hold its place in American literature.

***John Bennett, author of "Master Skylark," the popular book for boys and girls, has nearly ready "Barnaby Lee," a new volume portraying New Amsterdam during the sway of Peter Stuyvesant. "Barnaby Lee" was one of the most popular serials in St. Nicholas.

***The Rev. C. T. Brady has received a very important letter concerning Forrest's personal testimony regarding the alleged massacre at Fort Pillow. The letter is dated at New York, but the signature cannot be made out. Will the writer please send his name to Mr. Brady, care of the Lake Placid Club, Morningside, N. Y.?

***Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, whose presentation of Alexander Hamilton in the guise of "The Conqueror" has recently attracted widespread attention and no small amount of opposition, sailed this week for Denmark, with the intention of remaining on the Continent for about a year.

Not by William North.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The four lines of verse in Mr. George Dunlop's article, "Rossetti's Copy of Poe's Eureka," in your to-day's issue, which Mr. Dunlop thinks are from the pen of William North, I feel certain are from Fitz James O'Brien's "Ode to Kane," although I have not read that splendid poem in twenty years. Twenty-one years ago O'Brien's stories and poems were collected by Mr. William Winter, and published in one volume, and in that volume is the "Ode to Kane"—Elisha Kane, the arctic explorer; and in that ode I think you will find the lines quoted by Mr. George Dunlop, and attributed to William North:

Time was when he who won his spurs of gold,
From royal hands must woo the knightly state;
The kneel of old formalities is told'd,
And the world's knights are now self-consecrate.

I think that the first line of the poem runs:

Aloft, upon an old basaltic crag.

It is a glorious thing—nothing like it written to-day, and I hope you will get it, print it, and credit it to the immortal author of "The Diamond Lens."

JOHN ERNEST McCANN.

New York, July 26, 1902.

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A STUDY OF MAN.

"The Varieties of Religious Experience."*

IN its "descent and being," whatever its "ascent and cause," this book is written for the satisfaction and delight of those who like to see a lion bearded in his den. The entertainment provided for all such is the better because there are two lions of the Scottish breed that tempt Prof. James to the encounter, one the dogmatic theology of John Knox and his successors, the other the metaphysical philosophy of the Scottish schools. It is true, no doubt, of the former that it is "not now that strength which in old days moved earth and heaven." Some of its teeth are drawn; its roar is much more dovelike than it was. But the philosophy was never quite so metaphysical as it is now. Indeed, one of the most interesting episodes of Prof. James's course is a generous tribute to the Scotch philosophy of an earlier time, that of Reid and Stewart and Brown, as being more closely related to experience than the later system of the Cairds, reviving in Scotland the Hegelianism that was dead in Germany.

But if, in the substance of his lectures, Prof. James was out of sympathy with his environment in their form and spirit, he brought coals to Newcastle in a lively sense. It is as if he had a double portion of the "perfervidum ingenium Scotorum," he is so eager and intense; there is so much "birr and smeddum" in his forms of speech. Such are his frankness and audacity that he is not always satisfied to call a spade a spade. Sometimes, like the Anglican curate in the story, he calls it "a d—d old shovel." Writing more fresh and vivid cannot easily be conceived, and there are many passages in which the expression, rising to the level of the thought, is of a striking force and beauty.

In his preface Prof. James anticipates the objection that he has loaded his pages with examples taken from the extremer expressions of the religious temperament. "To some readers," he says, "I may seem to offer a caricature of the subject. Such convulsions of piety, they will say, are not sane." But he flatters himself that, reading to the end, they will have a more favorable impression, finding that he combines the religious impulses with principles of common sense which correct exaggeration and permit the individual reader to be as moderate as he likes. We are less confident than he as to the last impression. The whole tribe of mind-curers, theosophists, and the like will take great comfort in his concessions; the more steady-going will insist that his data are too pathological to furnish a sound basis for a theory of religion.

It is hardly to be imagined that these lectures will have any general operation that is favorable to religion. They will permit those who are enamored of "strange fire" to take their license in the field of subliminal fancies; they will make religion to the doubter and the agnostic more repulsive than ever, and will go far to persuade the average religious man that if these things are of the essence of religion the less of it we have the better. Nevertheless, these lectures ought to do much good. They ought to make for breadth and sympathy. Nothing is more central to them than Prof. James's sense of the plural constitution of the world. The monists do not take him in their snare. Their world for him is like the imaginary feasts of the insane person which had all the savor of her customary gruel. What delights him is the variety of experience. Because we are virtuous shall there be no more cakes and ale? Must all religion be of one kind? He thinks not. If there are those who have no incursions from the subliminal sphere, let them be happy in their condition, but let them not be contemptuous of those who have a different and perhaps richer constitution. Allowing that religions are often neurotic, Prof. James is much more inclined than are the medical materialists to limit the neurotic sphere. Many will disagree with him in kind, many more in degree, and those and these will think it as unpermissible to study religion as it would be to study physiology under exclusively pathological conditions.

Of course Prof. James denies that his conditions are all pathological. But he concedes that they shade rapidly into those that are of this description. In his first chapter he takes particular issue with the theory which ascribes to religion a sexual origin. But, whatever its origin, the sexual implication seems to be more pronounced than Prof. James would have us to believe. Many of his examples fairly reek with what he calls "theopathy," and Theodore Parker called "voluptuousness with God." Where Margaret Mary Alacoque thinks God loves her to distraction, Maudsley's idea that she was suffering from inflammation of the ovaries does not seem irrational or uncharitable.

Attempting to define religion for the purpose of these lectures, Prof. James is not at all disconcerted by the many definitions of religion that are offered. They are just the meat on which his passion for the pluralistic feeds. They imply the largeness of the fact. For his purpose this is the enthusiasm of solemn emotion. As such it is more than philosophy or morality. Concerning the latter his tone is not different from that of his father, Henry James, and in the genial latitude of his expression there are reminiscences of that great writer's "Substance and Shadow." One of his later chapters, in which he attempts to indicate the right relation of philosophy to religion, is one of the most important. The conclusion he arrives at is that the part played by philosophy or theology is quite secondary; that the material of religion is furnished by our emotional nature, and very largely by that part of our emotional nature which is subliminal. These are hard words for the rationalism which endeavors to justify religion on definitely articulate grounds. "If you have intuitions at all, they must come from a deeper level of your nature than the loquacious level which rationalism inhabits." This inferiority of the rationalistic level as a foundation for belief is just as manifest when rationalism argues for religion as when it argues against it. Witness "the argument from design."

The truth is that in the metaphysical and religious sphere articulate reasons are cogent for us only when our inarticulate feelings of reality have already been impressed in favor of the same conclusion. The unreasoned and immediate assurance is the deep thing in us; the reasoned argument is but a surface exhibition.

At the same time we are asked to observe that it is not said that "it is better that the subconscious and non-rational should thus hold primacy in the religious realm"; only that they do so hold it as a matter of fact.

Space permitting, it would be interesting and profitable to follow Prof. James along the course of his chapters "Healthy-mindedness," "Conversion," "Saintliness," "Mysticism," until we come at length to the "conclusions" of his last chapter and his postscript. In the first of these he gives not a little aid and comfort to the mind-curers and Christian Scientists. With the latter he goes a mile, and they will curse him because he does not go with them twain, and because he does not go to Mrs. Eddy for his best characteristics of the school. But such is Prof. James's stomach for the new and strange that he would prefer Mrs. Eddy to "the correct type," or "the clerico-academic-scientific type," or the deadly respectable type. Nothing is so hopeless for him as a conventionalized attitude of mind. "If mind-cure should ever become official, respectable, intrenched, the elements of suggestive efficiency which it now possesses will not be lost." Everywhere there is a frolic welcome to the eccentricities and extravagances of the religious life. Many will question whether its more sober exhibitions would not have been more fruitful of results, but the interest and fascination of the treatment are beyond dispute, and so, too, is the sympathy to which nothing human is indifferent.

*"THE VARIETIES OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. A Study in Human Nature. Being the Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion Delivered at Edinburgh in 1901-02. By William James, LL. D., &c., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University. Pp. xii.-534. New York, London and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. ($2.50) net.

The Evolution of the English Bible.*

It is a remarkable statement which Mr. Hoare makes in his preface, to the effect that we have had no book hitherto which has brought together within modest limits some general account of the successive versions of the English Bible. Assuming the truth of this statement, the fact is wonderful, and Mr. Hoare cannot be too much admired and thanked for his performance of a task so obviously fitted to our need. It is easy to conceive that Mr. Hoare's method might have been more microscopic and his manner more learned and remote. But it will hardly be disputed that he has written a book that is exceedingly instructive and eminently readable.

The general purpose of the book is well conceived. It is to present the English Bible as the greatest classic, to relate it to English life, to show how it came out of this, and how it has reacted on it. We have first a chapter on the Bible of Mediæval England, which deals intelligently with the phenomenon of the late appearance of a vernacular translation, so late that, in the historical perspective, Wycliffe is a man of yesterday. For one thing, not the Bible but the Church with its sacraments and discipline was the channel through which Roman Christianity reached the popular mind. So far as a Bible was needed the Latin Vulgate was not only sufficient but essential. A single form was expressive of the unity of the Church and safeguarded that unity, where a variety of versions would have tended to national diversities of faith and rule.

Forever beautiful is the story of Bede's completion of the Fourth Gospel with his dying breath. On the evening of his last day there was one chapter yet remaining to translate. "Take your pen," he said to his young scribe, "and write quickly." The darkness fell and the boy said: "Master, there is even yet one sentence more," and Bedé answered, "Write on fast." And the boy wrote and cried: "See, dear master, it is finished, now!" "You speak well," said the saint, and they laid him on the pavement of his little cell, and with the "Gloria" on his lips his spirit passed away.

There is a good chapter on the Scholastics and their treatment of the Bible, but it must not detain us here. It is preparatory to the first and longest stage of Wycliffe's life, when he was an Oxford schoolman, with the corresponding intellectual traits. The so-called Wycliffe Bible of 1382 was the joint work of Wycliffe and Nicholas Hereford, his disciple and friend. Of this some thirty copies are known to be in existence. It is surprising that there are so many. These copies, with few exceptions, are of pocket size, intended for the daily use of simple folk. We read of these as giving a load of hay for the privilege of reading a New Testament an hour a day.

It is when Mr. Hoare comes, in his fifth chapter, to "William Tyndale and his Work," that he really warms to his story. No other translator has left so clear a mark on the King James Bible, and no other's life had such dramatic interest, such a pathetic course, and tragic termination. Tyndale, in fact, was obliged to make a new beginning, as if Wycliffe had done nothing. It is astonishing what a great gulf is fixed between the two men. The Renaissance came in between them, and all that it implied. So did the art of printing, and yet of Tyndale's printed translations less have been preserved than of the Wycliffe manuscripts; but three imperfect copies of 18,000, believed to have been printed between 1525 and 1528. One of the three is the original quarto, the first New Testament ever printed in English; the others are octavo sheets. In 1534 Tyndale published a revision of his New Testament and such parts of the Old as he had translated. It is significant that he presented a copy of this to Anne Boleyn. Henry had broken with the Pope for her dear sake, and the prospects of an English Reformation were brightening every day. Tyndale could have returned to England with better chances of safety than he could enjoy in the Low Countries. He was seized by craft, and, after a year's imprisonment, during which he applied himself with all diligence to translating the historical books of the Old Testament, he was strangled and burned Oct. 6, 1536. A great part of his distinction is that he translated from the Greek and Hebrew, where Wycliffe had translated from the Latin.

From this point onward there were so many parallel and intersecting streams that to trace out their reticulation would require more space than we have at our command. Tennyson's proverb that "God fulfills Himself in many ways" had never apter illustration than in this evolution. Some of the ways were very dark. It was to Thomas Cromwell, a political monster without morals or religion, and to his royal master, Henry VIII., a stout opponent of the Reformation, allied with it by sensual passion, that the freedom of Biblical publication owed its amplest furtherance. Coverdale's Bible of 1535 was the first complete English Bible, but it was largely based on Latin and German versions. Much that is most tender and beautiful in the "Authorized Version" comes from this, and can be spared as little as Tyndale's more virile contribution. The next Bible (1537) was of John Rogers's compilation. It was called the "Mathews Bible," probably because some Mathews furnished the money for its publication. Next came the "Great Bible," a triumph of the printer's art. It is often called "Cranmer's Bible," but not rightly. It was authorized by Henry VIII. more formally than the King James ever was by the royal pedant who extended over that the sheet of his patronage. Yet it was the work of Tyndale rising from the dead to a pre-eminent degree.

The Genevan, Bishop's, and Douai Bibles have a chapter to themselves which abounds in interesting and important matter, but so condensed that to attempt any abstraction from it would hardly be worth while. Chapter viii. brings us to the "Authorized Version," so called, which never had any formal authorization. But the work was done with royal encouragement; its inception, however, being the merest accident. The whole business seems to have been conducted with astonishing wisdom, in view of James's exceeding foolishness in most matters. The selection of translators, or rather revisers, was admirable, even the omission of Hugh Broughton being justified by his outrageous temper. Their code of instructions has a singularly modern note. The time could not have been more auspicious. The seven years during which the work proceeded were coincident with the climax of Shakespeare's dramatic genius. He and the other great Elizabethan poets had brought the language to its most perfect form. The Puritan and Anglican, soon to be violently rent asunder, could still dwell together in tolerable unity. It was not a new translation. It was another of many revisions. Very gradually it displaced its predecessors in the affections of the English people. But now it has been translated into 200 different languages and dialects, three million copies of it are now printed every year, and it deserves the full extent of its almost universal circulation and the immeasurable glory of its fame.

After the publication of the King James Bible in 1611 there was a period of inaction as long as that following the Bible of Wycliffe. Then came the revision, decreed in 1870 and completed (New Testament) in 1880 and (Old Testament) in 1884. Mr. Hoare devotes to it his concluding chapter. This tends to the familiar criticism: if the revisers knew Greek and Hebrew they did not know English. Considerable praise is given, but the rule laid down by Convocation, that nothing should be altered unnecessarily, is held to have been more dishonored in its breach than honored in its observance. The result is a scholar's Bible, a helpful book of reference, that will not and should not be substituted for the "Authorized" in common use. If it brings us nearer to the "ipsissima verba" of "the original autographs," those count for less with the majority than "words which have drunk transcendent meaning up from the best passion of"—three centuries of English life.

*"THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE. A Historical Sketch of the Successive Versions from 1382 to 1885. By H. W. Hoare, late of Balliol College, Oxford. With portraits and specimen pages from Old Bibles. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xxi.-360. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: John Murray. ($2.) net.

Bishop Spalding on Religion, Agnosticism and Education.*

If one did not know that Bishop Spalding of Peoria was a Roman Catholic he would not realise it from reading his latest volume, "Religion, Agnosticism, and Education," until he reached the chapter on education. There the antagonism to secular education sticks out very plainly. But in the discussion of religion and agnosticism there is little or no deviation from the paths of Protestant orthodoxy.

Much the most interesting of the chapters are devoted to agnosticism. Here the Bishop's work is valuable both for its own reasoning and for its characterisation of the reasoning of other great philosophers. It is seldom that one finds packed into a score of pages so clear and comprehensive a statement of the history of speculative reasoning from Descartes to Kant and Herbert Spencer as is here found. After reviewing this development of thought, Bishop Spalding turns all his guns on Mr. Spencer's famous conclusion that man is "ever in presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy, from which all things proceed."

"It is this Infinite and Eternal Energy," sounds Bishop Spalding's first gun, "that he calls the unknowable, and yet he affirms that he is absolutely certain that he is ever in its presence, and that he knows it is energy," &c. The writer considers that to impeach the knowing faculties because they involve relations to what is not themselves is to find fault with the mind because it is not the object which it apprehends. It is to seek not to know, but to be the things we know. "Once we recognise that this attempt is vain, agnosticism ceases to have any reason for existing."

This course of reasoning next holds that self-consciousness involves the existence of a being in whose unity is embraced all thought and existence.

To think is to share in the universal life of reason, a life whose very nature it is to be infinite and eternal; and to be an atheist is as irrational as to be an absolute skeptic. Thus, the religious impulse is founded in the very nature of man as a rational being." . . . "In other words, individual self-consciousness involves a universal self-consciousness, an Absolute Mind, who reveals Himself in the conscious life of finite minds."

But the thirteen-inch gun is fired against Mr. Spencer's "Unknowable" theory in this form:

Whatever our solution of the enigma of being and of life, we accept it on faith. No man can know that the unconscious can create consciousness. The atheist believes in his dogma, as the theist believes in God. The one holds that the Infinite Power which all dimly discern is mere matter; the other is certain that it is life and truth and love and beauty. If the atheist ask: How could God create such a world? the theist replies with the question: How could matter create a soul which thinks and loves, which is nourished by deathless hope and uplifted by infinite aspirations?

Having thus disposed of Mr. Spencer, Bishop Spalding next turns his attention to Col. Ingersoll. This famous atheist is characterized as a "polemical guerrilla," though Bishop Spalding says he has reason to believe that Ingersoll was a "generous and kind-hearted man." The treatment of Col. Ingersoll is kindly but very positive. He says that the Colonel's controversial method was as "unsatisfactory" as his critical. "He does not attempt to lay formal siege to the fortress of religious truth, but he lies in wait for some sleepy sentinel or band of marauders, and when he has fired his blunderbuss, chuckles with delight, as though he had gained a victory." The full force of the Bishop's argument against Col. Ingersoll's theory of life is summed up in the following interesting paragraph:

If a doctrine of despair is the only rational faith, it would be some satisfaction at least to know that such is the nature of things. If it can be proven that the individual lives a moment and then wholly dies, . . . it were mere weakness to refuse to look truth in the face because its aspect saddens and drives to despair. If duty has no meaning, if freedom is but a name, morality a prejudice; if love and aspiration are but shadows of the mind's throwing; humanity but a bubble and all nature an illusive spectacle; if, in a word, all is a lie, what gain is there in seeking to delude ourselves with other lies?

Some of these quotations might lead the reader to believe Bishop Spalding's book to be more dogmatic and polemic than it really is. There is, on the contrary, a spirit of genuine charity and forbearance running through it all. If the course of reasoning cannot be called original in itself, it is at least original in expression. It is all expressed, also, in a popular, terse style which is very effective.

The chapter on "God in the Constitution" is an answer to the famous diatribe of Col. Ingersoll. On the subject of education, the Bishop maintains that the Church is the true teacher, as this teacher seeks to give the pupil that which is the best education; that which "creates within the soul a quenchless thirst for knowledge and righteousness." The chapter on religion is more devotional than philosophical, reminding one in many respects of Henry Drummond's writing.

The third series of "Cap and Gown" comes from the press of L. C. Page & Co. this week. The verses have been selected and arranged by Mr. R. L. Paget, and were mostly printed in the college publications of the last four years.

*"RELIGION, AGNOSTICISM AND EDUCATION. By J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria. Pp. 286. Thick cloth. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1 net.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE BLOOD-TAX," by Dorothea Gerard, author of "One Year," &c., will be brought out next month by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a military romance of to-day, the scene being laid in Germany. The hero is a dragoon officer, Lieut Pietse, a young man devoted to his profession. Among the other characters "the golden-haired goddess," Fräulein Thekla Elsner, proves to be very human, while the Colonel's daughter, Hedwig von Grunewelde, though seemingly handicapped in the beginning, develops a strength of character and depth of affection before which obstacles fade into nothing.

"The Shadow of the Rope," E. W. Hornung's new book, will come from the press in a few weeks. The hero of the novel, the scene of which is laid in England, has many of the traits of the author's character of Raffles. Mr. Steele, however, the man with "the wiry, well-knit, upright figure," and with "the fresh, elderly but virile face, with its zembre eye and its snowy hair, shows his "nerve in a different way from Raffles," by marrying out of hand the widow of Alexander Minchin immediately after she was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband. The volume will bear the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"A History of German Literature," by John G. Robertson, Ph. D., lecturer in the University of Strasburg, is a complete summary of the evolution of German literature from the earlist times to the close of the twentieth century. It will be published soon by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Castle Omeragh," by F. Frankfort Moore, author of "The Jessamy Bride," &c., is announced for early Autumn publication by D. Appleton & Co. This is a story of wild seventeenth-century days in Ireland, and tells about Cromwell's ill-repute among his enemies and his genius as a soldier.

"Haunts of Ancient Peace," by Austin, the poet laureate of Edward VII., will be published early in the Fall by The Macmillan Company. This is a prose work, and Mr. Austin describes several places of that "restful charm" which he has attempted to depict in his poems. The work will be illustrated by E. H. New.

Henry Holt & Co. have in press the sixth impression of the late Francis A. Walker's "International Bimetallism," which, taking a rational view of the subject at the time of the first Bryan-McKinley campaign, gave many effective arguments against the Nebraska Populist.

The title of Henry James's new novel, which will appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons early in the Autumn, is "The Wings of the Dove." It is the story of a peculiarly insiduous temptation which assails the hero, who is nevertheless innately superior to it, and the narrative of the ensuing moral drama, in which many characters, strong and weak, are involved, is one of great variety and imaginative suggestiveness.

"Ancient Peruvian Art," by A. Baessler, in 15 parts, will be issued in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co. There will be 165 plates, 48 of which are produced in colors. Only fifty copies have been secured for sale here. The work will contain reproductions and descriptions of the most important objects of the well-known Baessler collection, recently presented by Mr. Baessler to the Berlin Museum of Ethnology. The first part will probably be published late in May, the following parts going rapidly after it, so as to complete the work about the end of 1903.

A new edition of "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," by Clarence King, is to be published soon by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is the late Clarence King's most important work, and is remarkable for its general human and artistic interest as well as for its value as a record of scientific exploration. It was one of the pioneer works of the kind that first celebrated the "types" of the West, and ranks in this regard with the writings of Harte and Hay. It is a classic of humor, of romantic adventure, of nature descriptions rivaling Ruskin in vividness and power.

D. Appleton & Co. will add shortly to their Great Commanders Series, edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson, "Admiral Porter," by James Russell Soley. It has taken quite a while to finish an adequate biography of Admiral Porter, and this volume is said to be sure to reward the patience of those who have been waiting for it. It contains a fine portrait of the Admiral.

"American Merchant Ships and Sailors," by Willis J. Abbot, author of "The Blue Jacket Series," &c., will be published early in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Abbot considers in his book the American ship from its earliest beginnings to the present day; the romantic voyages of the great clipper ships; the huge proportions of the shipping on the great lakes and its probable future, and many more topics of interest.

"Out of Gloucester," by James B. Connolly, will be published early this Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons. In this book the Gloucester fisherman of to-day is described. Mr. Connolly is the son of a skipper, and is able to do the work of a full hand on a fishing schooner. The characters, such as Billie Simms, Wesley Marrs, and Clancy, are taken from life. The illustrations to the stories are made by M. J. Burns and Frank Brangwyn. Mr. Burns has been on several cruises with the author.

George Francis Train's "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands, Written in the Mills Hotel in My Seventy-fourth Year," will shortly come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Train's reminiscences have been prepared during this Summer. He has been for more than thirty years a picturesque figure in America. He has visited every State of the Union, and has made his home in many. For a few years past he has lived in the Mills Hotel, and his mind is said to retain a clearness and vigor unusual to one of his age.

"Homes and Their Decoration," by Lillie Hamilton French, will be brought out soon by Dodd, Mead & Co. Both houses and apartments are considered in the book, and plans are suggested for their treatment as a whole and in detail. Attention is paid to the arrangement of different interiors, to the proper decorations of the window and the fireplace, and to questions of color. There will be over one hundred illustrations by Katharine C. Budd, and numerous photographs.

"Illustrations of the Book of Job," by William Blake, in a limited edition, will shortly be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The illustrations of the famous artist will be reproduced in photogravure from the original etchings and in the same size as the originals, which have hitherto never been published, and copies of which are now very scarce.

"Jeb Hutton," the story of a Georgia boy, by James B. Connolly, will be brought out early in the Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons. The hero of Mr. Connolly's story enters the service of the United States Engineer's office at Savannah through a feat of unusual courage. The story is one of adventure and of character-testing episodes, in which original and racy types of river men figure, and through which blows the salty flavor of the sea which the author knows so well.

"The Sea Lady," by H. G. Wells, is down for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Wells tells about a modern mermaid who is cast up by the sea and found by a British family, who take her home with them. But she has the "indispensable trademark" of the mermaids, the tail. She is introduced to the friends of her rescuers as an invalid who has to be wheeled around in a chair, and this plan allows her "attachment" to be concealed by voluminous folds of drapery. Of course there is much breaking of men's hearts, because the Sea Lady is very fascinating.

"The Elements of Physics," by Prof. Fernando Sanford of Stanford University, will be published this month by Henry Holt & Co. The author attempts to apply the scientific and experimental method to teaching physics. No experiments are admitted for any reason except that they are needed for teaching the subject as outlines. The book is designed for high schools.

"Cape Cod Ballads, and Other Verse," by Joe Lincoln, with pictures by Kemble, published by Albert Brandt, Trenton, N. J., is now selling in its second edition.

The seventeenth edition of "The Dolly Dialogues," in a new and enlarged form, with the addition of the four later dialogues and a frontispiece by Howard Chandler Christie, will be issued by Henry Holt & Co. This will be uniform with Mr. Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," "Rupert of Hentzau," and "Father Stafford."

"Odds and Ends in Prose and Verse," all the prose and verse written by Oliver Davis, the naturalist, is now brought out in one edition de luxe volume, the edition limited to 500 copies, by Hahn & Adair.

"The Lost Art of Reading," by Gerald Stanley Lee, whose essays have "a flavor of the charm of Emerson about them," will be brought out in October by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Some of the contents of Mr. Lee's forthcoming book have appeared in The Critic.

"Memoirs of Sir Edward Blount, K.C.B., &c.," edited by Stuart J. Reid, is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. Sir Edward Blount's reminiscences open with the return of Lord Anglesey, after the Battle of Waterloo, and practically end with the death of Queen Victoria. Much is told of his career in Paris as an English banker and a pioneer of railways in France, of the revolution there in 1848, the early days of the Second Empire, the Siege of Paris. There are also many interesting details given about political and social celebrities, railway progress in France, club life, and so on.

The current number of Country Life in America contains some practical suggestions for fruit growing in the article by John Burroughs. Neltje Blanchan tells of the wonderful migration of the humming birds and flowers they seek, in the same issue, this article being a chapter from her new book, "How to Attract the Birds," which will be published in the Fall.

"The Day of Prosperity: A Vision of the Century to Come," by Paul Devinne, is soon to be published by the G. W. Dillingham Company. This tells the story of how a journalist goes to sleep for a hundred years. An old doctor, a friend of the journalist, takes him to his house and shows him that his experiments in making people and animals go to sleep for as long as he pleases are successful, and he gives the journalist "20 drops" of his "specific," an invention of his, and tells him that he will "waken in the year 2000." And the journalist sinks into unconsciousness. The scene is laid in New York.

"Parables of Life," by Hamilton Wright Mabie, is to come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Fall. These are a series of brief interpretations in the form of imaginative incidents and situations of the greater truths and the deeper experiences of life, and also renderings of the harder and darker side of man's life. Dr. Henry van Dyke calls the "parables" "stories of souls," "penetrative, faithful, sincere."

"The Master Key" is the second and concluding volume of the Rev. J. J. Lanier's "Kingship of God and Man." The new volume will be published soon by Thomas Whittaker. The books are said to form a complete study of biological theology on very suggestive lines.

"The Revival of Poetic Drama," by Edmund Gosse, in the current Atlantic Monthly, is a happy collocation of author and subject. Mr. Gosse reviews the earlier attempts by Addison, Shelley, Byron, Browning, and others to revive the Shakespearean tradition of the poetic play. Mr. Gosse also gives an estimate of the dramas of Stephen Phillips, and concludes as follows: "We need not talk rubbish about Sophocles, but we ought, surely, to offer every reasonable welcome to an experiment so graceful, so civilising, and so intelligent."

The title of Booker T. Washington's new book was changed to "Character Building" from "The Building of Character," the latter having been found to be preempted. Doubleday, Page & Co. have issued the book uniform with "Up From Slavery," which is said to be now in its twenty-fifth thousand.

"Government and the State: A Consideration of Elementary Principles and Their Practical Application," by Frederic Wood, is to be brought out in about a month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Wood's treatise is said to be able to awaken an interest in political science, and that it will spread a knowledge of its principles, which knowledge is needed more in this country than in any other.

"Rhymes and Roundelays," a volume of verse taken from Life, and said to be distinctly modern in flavor, with numerous illustrations, will shortly be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Earth and the Fullness Thereof," a tale of Styria, by Peter Rosegger, is to be brought out in about two months by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is the authorised English version by Frances E. Skinner. It has an element of tragedy, with a tense and passionate love interest. But it has the same recognition of the beautiful in life that Rosegger's "The Forest Schoolmaster" has.

"The Steam Turbine," by Robert M. Neilson, with 145 illustrations, is just ready for publication by Longmans, Green & Co.

Among the books received from abroad, Brentano's announce from Paris: Mme. Juliette Adam's "Le Roman de mon Enfance et de ma Jeunesse;" Austin de Croze's "Alphonse, XIII. intime et la cour d'Espagne"; Paul Deschanel's "Quatre ans de Présidence"; Maxim Gorky's "Les petits Bourgeois (la famille Bezéménoff)"; Guy de Maupassant's "Yvette"; Marcel Prevost's "Le pas relevé"; Francesque Sarcey's "Quarante Ans de Théâtre." From Berlin: "Die Geschichten eines Verbrechens," by Maxim Gorky; "Sebastian Roch," a novel, by Octave Mirbeau; "Das grosse Licht," by Felix Philippi; "Ehre," by Ossip Schubin; "Geographischstatische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde," by Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer.

"The Manor Farm," a new novel, by M. E. Francis, (Mrs. Blundell,) will be issued this month from the press of Longmans, Green & Co.

"In City Tents; How to Find, Furnish, and Keep a Small Home on Slender Means," by Christine Terhune Herrick, author of "First Aid to the Young Housekeeper," etc., will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons next month.

A large edition of "The White House Cook Book" has just been brought out by The Saalfield Publishing Company.

A new and revised edition of "One Thousand American Fungi," by Charles McIlvaine, will be brought out next month by The Bowen-Merrill Company. The new edition will retain all the color plates, engravings, and etchings of the Author's Edition, and will be supplemented with the more recent investigations of the author.

"A Critical Study of the Constitution of the United States," by Prof. James A. Woodburn, will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in October.

"In the Days of St. Clair," a new novel by Dr. James Ball Naylor, author of "Ralph Marlowe," etc., is to be published soon by The Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio. This is a romance of the Muskingum Valley, dealing with the dangers, the hardships, and the worry of the early pioneers who formed the colony at Marietta.

"A Whaleman's Wife," by F. T. Bullen, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," &c., is announced for early Fall publication by D. Appleton & Co. This is Mr. Bullen's first actual novel. The theme is the South Sea whaling fishery of New England, and a love story beginning in Vermont is the thread on which are hung many incidents.

Messrs. Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the following French books just received: Marie Anne De Bovet's "La Belle Sabine"; Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna"; Ch. de Coynart's "Une Sorciere Au XVIIIe Siecle; Marcel Prévost's "Le Pas Relevé," l'auteur de Anitie Amoureuse's "Hesitation Sentimentale"; C. Leroux-Cesbron's "Autres Temps"; Anton Tchekhov's "Un Meurtre"; Paul Deschanel's "Quatre Ans de Presidence"; A. De Gerolles's "Ce Qu' Amour Veut," and Ernest Renan's "Lettres Du Seminaire."

In September The American Press Company of Baltimore will issue the first number of The Hobby, an illustrated magazine for book lovers and collectors which promises to be somewhat unique in magazine literature.

The Macmillan Company, the publishers of Nancy Huston Banks's "Oldfield," say that the book is now in its second edition.

In the report of the Missouri Audubon Society, which appears in Bird-Lore for this month, it is stated that song and insectivorous birds have decreased 62 per cent., and game birds 80 per cent. in the State of Missouri during the past fifteen years. This number of the magazine will also contain the fifth in the series of illustrated papers contributed by Frank M. Chapman on "How to Name the Birds," as well as a story by Fannie Hardy Eckstorm on "The Bad Repute of Whiskey John," which is said to be of particular interest to campers in the Maine woods.

The Macmillan Company will publish in the early Autumn two volumes of posthumous essays by the late John Fiske under the title "Essays: Historical and Literary." The contents of the volumes will be: Thomas Hutchinson, last Royal Governor of Massachusetts; Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune; Alexander Hamilton; Thomas Jefferson, the Conservative Reformer; James Madison, the Constructive Statesman; Andrew Jackson, Frontiersman and Soldier; Andrew Jackson, and American Democracy Sixty Years Ago; "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too"; Daniel Webster; Old and New Ways of Treating History; The Boston Tea Party; Evolution and the Present Age; John Milton; John Tyndall, Koschei the Deathless; The Story of a New England Town; Reminiscences of Huxley. The books were edited by Mr. Fiske himself before his death.

The August American Boy contains a number of features of unusual patriotic interest to American boys. "Old Abe," the war eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment in the civil war, holds the place of honor; other articles are on "Lafayette at Brandywine"; "Relics of Early American Days"; "E Pluribus Unum; Its Origin and Meaning," and a new National song. Less historic themes are "Won by a Fingertip," a bicycle story; "The Man on a Sugar Barrel," "An American Boy in Japan," and other stories.

Among the early Fall publications of Little, Brown, & Co. will be Archer Butler Hulbert's "The Queen of Quelparte"; an historical romance, with Korea as its field. The book is rather timely owing to the recent news dispatches announcing the conclusion of agreements by which Great Britain and Japan mutually guarantee Korea's independence. In his preface Mr. Hulbert says:

Lest there be misapprehension it should be stated that the Queen of Korea was murdered in her palace at Seoul, Oct. 5, 1895, in the belief that she was intriguing to put Korea into the hands of Russia. The palace was fired, and only a fragment of her body remained to be carried in the imperial funeral, which occurred in November, 1897. The chapters, "The Imperial Funeral," and "The Signal of the Scabbard," are partly derived from the author's letters to American papers written at the time. Russia obtained the master hand in Korea in the Winter of 1897-8, and withdrew temporarily in March, 1898—at the moment Russia's lease of Port Arthur from China was made known. This was done, according to common report, to pacify Japan.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Drexel Biddle of this city announces for Sept. 1 the publication of a new genre of the religious romance. Its title is "On the Cross," and it is the work of Wilhelmine von Hilern and Mary J. Safford. As sketched by the publisher, the theme certainly seems daring enough to justify his assertion that the book will create considerable talk in church circles. The heroine is, in a measure, the villain. She is a worldly, sinful woman, and in her eyes the hero is Jesus Christ. In reality, however, he is only the peasant who takes the part of Christ in the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play, but to the German Baroness, who becomes enamored of him, he is all that he appears on the mimic stage, and is placed in a difficult position by his high religious sense. The dénouement is said to be startling and the heroine is at last, through the influence of the peasant, turned toward a better life.

The same publisher will also issue "Mythological Japan," by Alexander F. Otto and Theodore S. Holbrook. This work will contain seventeen full-page plates in color, numerous panels in lacquer, and many illustrations of Oriental bronzes and porcelains from famous collections. It will be handsomely bound in an interlaced silk cord with a cover of Japanese Shikii silk. The work is the result of much labor and research, the authors, enthusiastic students of mythology, having been long identified with the New York Oriental importing house of A. A. Vantine & Co., a connection which has, naturally, given them exceptional opportunities for the analysis of many of the masterpieces of Japan.

Prof. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the first commission by President McKinley's appointment, and even now the Chairman of the second commision to revise the laws of Porto Rico, contributes an article to The North American Review for August, on "American Influence in the West Indies." Prof. Rowe is one of that younger group of students of political science who drew their inspiration from Prof. Edmund J. James of the Wharton School, at the university. After his graduation at Halle, in Germany, he returned here and joined the Wharton School Faculty.

Reginald Wright Kauffman's "The Things That Are Caesar's," which the Appletons are shortly to publish, is dedicated to Mr. James Preston, the artist, and to Thornton Sherburne Hardy, assistant managing editor of The Saturday Evening Post, and a son of Arthur Sherburne Hardy, United States Minister to Switzerland and the author of "But Yet a Woman." Mr. Preston, who, by the way, made the striking poster for M. Kauffman's "Jarvis of Howard," will shortly give up his studio in Paris and return to his old quarters in this city.

Other Philadelphia authors are already returning to town. William Jasper Nichols, author of "Graystone," is back after a month at the Hot Springs of Virginia; Frederick H. Unger, who wrote "With Bobs and Kruger," has returned from the South, but will pass the remainder of the warm season at his old home in Leesport, Penn., working on a new book, and Harrison S. Morris, the editor of Lippincott's Magazine, who recently returned from Europe, will shortly be back in Philadelphia from a brief visit to Jamestown, R. I.

Another Philadelphian who has lately turned his attention successfully toward literary pursuits is William A. Thomson, at present on the staff of The Press. The Era will shortly print one of his short stories having to do with the love affair of a managing editor, and Munsey has accepted another.

Just now, not unnaturally, things are rather dull at the new Authors' Club, the Franklin Inn. Every day, however, a small party of literary men take luncheon there, William Jasper Nichols slipping over from Broad Street and Francis Churchill Williams getting up from the Lippincotts'. Plans are under way to have a series of ladies' nights at the club during the Winter, while it is said that the membership will shortly be considerably extended in both the resident and non-resident classes.

AUG

JAMES CHALMERS.

A Great Missionary Loved by Robert Louis Stevenson.*

No biography of recent years since David Livingston's has had the power "to inspire" possessed by these pages given to the world by Richard Lovett. James Chalmers bore a unique and strenuous personality. As we read this connected story of his life and mission, woven out of his own autobiography and letters to friends, the noble passion of the man grips the inmost soul. Greed and covetousness of things, as things, shrivel into the attenuated meanness they really are. The love of the human soul, God-made, and intrinsically pure, noble, and free appears the divine thing it really is. One ceases to wonder, as he reads this book, that Robert Louis Stevenson could write to a friend of the New Guinea missionary, as "a man that took me fairly by storm for the most attractive, simple, brave, and interesting man in the whole Pacific." And, again, "he is as big as a house, far bigger than any church where no man warms his hands."

Big as a house he was indeed, and his personality and broad, generous deeds come as a fresh breeze into one's life, making a man ashamed of his littleness and long to break the meshes of selfishness and narrow conventionality and stand out a man in love with all humanity.

The influence of Chalmers over the brilliant author may be realized somewhat from the way he expresses himself to his friend in a letter: "Oh, Tamate, if I had met you when I was a boy and a bachelor, how different my life would have been." Whatever one may read into this utterance, one thing is true, Stevenson was great enough morally and intellectually to appreciate genuine goodness, intrinsic value and the enthusiasm of a lofty purpose in another. The divine spark was in each man, and when they met fire leaped to fire. Imagine them sitting together while the missionary tells the story of his thrilling adventures, his hair-breadth escapes from the jaws of savage cannibals, and his defeats and victories in his chosen work. No wonder the bond of affinity drew them tight. Here was a man of action, who had always lived what the author in his vivid imagination, artistic perception of the balance of things had struggled to portray on his masterful pages. Action, life, reality were here. How the man of many visions must have leaped to welcome it. Just what were their relations Mr. Lovett tells us in fine fashion.

Chalmers was a man after Stevenson's own heart. Then he was a fellow Scot, and had for twenty-five years been living through and experiencing adventures by flood and field of the very kind which possessed the most attraction for the author, who was afterward to write the Beach of Falesa and the Ebb Tide. A man who had been able to exert some restraining influence over the fierce ruffian "Bully Hayes," who, when the lives of all in it depended upon his nerve, at the critical moment, could steer with the skill of the best natives a boat through the mighty Polynesian surf; a man who had visited nearly every part of Western Polynesia, and who numbered among his friends the chiefs of many a ferocious New Guinea tribe; a man, moreover, who in the explorer had never lost sight of his great mission, no other than that of his Master, to seek and to save the lost—such an one was likely to be grappled to the heart of R. L. Stevenson as soon as they had looked one another in the face.

Lovett aptly quotes the words of Mr. Graham Balfour in the "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson":

His personal relations with the Protestant missionaries in Samoa were most pleasant. He was a loyal and generous friend to every man and woman among them. * * * for Mr. Chalmers of New Guinea, Tamate of New Guinea, he felt a kind of hero-worship, a greater admiration than he felt for any man of modern times except Charles Gordon.

As we read of his early life it is noticeable that young Chalmers was no pale-faced boy, doing stunts of marvelous goodness. The son of a stonemason, born in Argyllshire in 1841, he was noted during his boyhood for his out-of-door life and daring feats. He was interested in those manly sports that the athletic young man delights in. His religious life at home stimulated his imagination, and stories of missionary adventure fired him with a desire to go and do likewise. He was a natural boy, ready to defend himself, and given to mischief and jokes. Educated for missionary work at Chestnut College in England, he asked to be sent among the savages of the South Sea Islands. After his marriage to Miss Jane Hercus at the close of 1868 he started for the remote part of the world where his life's great victories and the crown of martyrdom awaited him.

When Chalmers first went to the Pacific he and his wife were stationed on the lovely Island of Rarotonga. With its lofty mountains, verdure clad, its fruitful plains and valleys rich in all sorts of tropical life, its white stretches of sandy beach, its mighty and almost solid reef of coral rock, over which the Pacific breaks with its gigantic waves of blue flecked with glistening spume, it seemed to their English eyes well nigh an earthly paradise. But it did not take them long to find out that the serpent had found his way in there. Its savage or semi-savage people were a long remove from angels. In studying, writing, teaching, and preaching the missionary had no waste time on his hands. He was wide-a-wake to the scenes around him.

One of his observations makes one feel that the Rarotongans have sharp points of resemblance to their brethren that inhabit that big Indian island known as Manhattan. The denizen of the big American city can judge for himself if there is anything pat in it.

In that paradise of the Pacific there was one fearful curse, strong drink, and that we tried to combat. I turned policeman and used to find out where the meetings for drink were held. My experience is that native chiefs and policemen are not fit in themselves to carry out laws. They put on a spurt for a fortnight, and then things drift back, and are left to become worse than before. During Makea Abela's time we succeeded in putting it down to a considerable extent; but he was a great hindrance, being himself much addicted to drink, both foreign and native.

When we begin to think that this is only a dull, prosaic age, given to low economies and mad on the inventions and discoveries and the physical science that pays in pleasure or gain, it is a good thing to recall by such lives as Chalmers that the spirit of the hero and the martyr has not perished from the earth. He was surely a great missionary hero. Like Paton he devoted his life to the uplifting of the savages. The one has marvelously escaped the clutch of cannibalism, the other become its devoted victim. As we see his thought, his deed, his views of life, and his enthusiasm for the salvation of New Guinea savages manifested in his self-sacrificing life and heroic death, we get a glimpse of the heights to which Christian manhood has risen in our time.

The charm about this volume is the personality of its hero, appearing at first hand. There is but little filtering of the pure gold of individuality in this book through the sands of the second or third person. It is Chalmers you see and whom you hear speak. The reader is with him now riding the white-crested, angry surf, thrilling to the inmost soul with the imminent peril of destruction, now exploring the lonely coast or treacherous river; now confronting the wild savage in his demoniacal excitement, now achieving victory or overwhelmed with disaster, always hopeful, optimistic, and self-reliant, because firm in the faith that he is doing just the thing that the Infinite Father would have him do. The sort of a man Chalmers was may be gleaned by his personal adventures and the way in which he struck even bad men. He loved sport. One bit from his autobiography has a charm all its own.

During our stay on the island I nearly lost my life. I was greatly interested in surf swimming, and often watched the lads at it. One day the sea was particularly big, and I determined while bathing to run in on a sea with a plank. I got too far out and was sucked back to the big boulders, and the seas washed me about. I can remember feeling that all was lost, when a great sea caught me and threw me on to a boulder, and I felt now or never, and with a terrible effort I clung to it, and then, rising, gave one spring, and landed where help could come to me.

Not only in his duties as a missionary, but also in his relations to Government, and his strong defense and protection of the weak and credulous natives, does Chalmers appear the great character he really was. No sooner had annexation taken place and the great Island of New Guinea become a part of the British Empire than the Queensland sharpers began their raids on the weak, ignorant, and well-nigh defenseless natives. They bought the New Guinea sugar lands from the ignorant blacks on fraudulent representations, kidnapped them, and bound them to hard labor on the Queensland plantations. The way the thing was done is shown in his own words:

Two men representing a Sydney syndicate have bought 15,000 acres of splendid sugar land for one penny per acre, and have never even seen the real owner. We are bringing the whole transaction to light. I am "a tyrant missionary." I try to make myself King of New Guinea; the natives are afraid of me. I must be put down. Capital! I like the fight, and know that right must eventually win the day. The people who sold the land have had no teachers, but have been visited by me, and I certainly have great influence over them.

The book reveals the causes that lead to much of the adverse criticism of the missionaries and their positions on religious, moral, and social questions. The germs of savagery and brutal instincts have not yet been all eradicated from the blood of the European. This is especially the case of those migrating to the enervating moral and physical environment of the tropics. Greed and lust and hate come uppermost. Whatever interferes with the gratifications of these passions is twisted into baleful and demoniacal shapes, lurid with the fires of destruction to the best interests of society. Falsehoods are set afloat and newspapers used to sow broadcast damaging reports as to the character and effects of the work of noble and self-sacrificing men and women, whose single purpose is to elevate their benighted fellows, be they black or white.

The author makes a most just criticism on the crass ignorance of the average British official about the missionaries and their knowledge of the native life and customs in those lands where they labor. Many difficulties could be avoided and problems readily solved if the Government officials would bring themselves to the recognition of missionaries as intelligent men who love their country. In all countries missionaries place their services at the disposal of Government when this can be done without detriment to their proper work. Even the stupid brains of politicians are beginning to imagine that there may be something of value to be gotten out of these men who give their services so ungrudgingly to the welfare of their country when occasion arises, without hope or wish of reward. Even the ordinary Christian Englishman gets indignant, as was the case recently in China, when British officials make all sorts of wild blunders, from which they might be saved if they were as ready to consult the missionaries, as patriots and citizens, as they are the globe trotter and trader. Now and then a great Englishman has gracefully awarded to these devoted men the praise due them and paid a handsome tribute in acknowledging the indebtedness of Government to their services.

Chalmers was essentially a pioneer. His restless spirit could not abide long in one place. He ever saw still beyond new fields to explore and conquer for his Master and humanity. His first settlement was reached through perils of storm, waters, and difficulties innumerable such as rarely fall to the lot of any man. These early adventures read more like fiction than actual experience. When he was being carried ashore through the surf by a native the latter asked: "What fellow name belong to you?" so that he might call it out on shore. "I answered 'Chalmers,'" said the missionary, and the savage roared out "Tamate," and the name clung to him all his days. Rarotonga never satisfied his restless nature and longing to build on foundations of his own in purely virgin soil. Yet with a patience and tact and marvelous insight into the native character and needs he labored on, his heart was ever longing to proclaim the "glad tidings" to the tribes in deeper darkness. It was in 1877 that he had his wish, and at his own request was transferred to New Guinea, then a land of terrors, dread, and mystery, with its unknown tribes sunk in the saddest human degradation. He disembarked on the coast of Suau. The natives informed him, he wrote, that they were cannibals, and they loved the taste of human flesh.

Tamate relates of one place the story of a former cannibal converted to Christianity when he knew him. "Is man good to eat?" "You savee bulamakau?" "Yes." "Well, no good." "You savee pig?" "Yes." "Well, no good." "You savee sheep?" "Yes." "Well, no good. Man he too much good," and he smacked his lips. In those early days at Suau he writes:

One afternoon I went down to the beach to the water's edge, and called to the Captain of the Mayri to look in a certain box, and find a saw, and send it ashore. I heard a noise, and turning round saw our house surrounded by an ugly mob of painted savages. I signed to the Captain not to send ashore, and I rushed up and got through the cordon, and upon the platform in front of where we slept. The excitement was intense. The men were demanding tomahawks, hoopiron, beads; and by signs gave us to understand that if they did not get them then they would murder us. I felt vexed, since we had been particularly careful to avoid trouble, and had given no occasion for offense.

One evil-looking fellow, wearing a human jawbone, and carrying a heavy stone club, rushed toward me, as if to strike. * * * Looking him steadily in the face, our eyes met, and I demanded in loud, angry tones what he wanted. He said tomahawks, knives, beads, iron, and that if they were not given they were going to kill us. "You may kill us, but never a thing will you get from us."

Some of the teachers weakened and wanted to give them presents. But the white man never flinched. Unarmed, he won the victory over that raging, savage mob. What a scene it was! What splendor of invincible courage on the part of the civilized man! No triumph of oratory, no daring deed of arms can equal this victory in tragic and moral splendor. The unarmed missionary enacting a drama of personality in the very pit of a heathen abomination!

For his great services to civilization as an explorer geographical societies honored him, and so popular was he in Britain that on his visits home he was received with ovations wherever he went, and his native town granted him the honor of the freedom of the city.

Through unexpected dangers and a thousand obstacles he had threaded his way to his first station in his young manhood. After twenty years, and escaping ten thousand perils and coming off victor again and again, when excited and wild savages sought his life, till his friends thought that as far as the native was concerned Tamate bore a charmed life—most unexpectedly the cruel end came. Foreigners were ever looked upon with suspicion, but Tamate became a talisman and a password with which the natives felt protected and safe. He felt that he could go as leader anywhere, and naturally the companions of the devoted missionary felt safe in following him.

Off the village of Dopima, on the Island of Goaribari, their little vessel anchored. The natives appeared friendly. But their seeming good nature was only a blind. They were about to dedicate a new Dubu, or warrior house. At this time the natives seek a human sacrifice to make the ceremony solemn and complete. One of the chiefs thought out the devilish scheme. Then the natives of many neighboring villages proceeded to put it into execution. Once on shore for a friendly visit they enticed, under the plea of plausible friendship, Tamate and his companions into the long house. A sudden attack with clubs from behind and daggers finished the work. The man who had loved and suffered and sought their good was no more. So he became a victim and a sacrifice to the redemption of New Guinea. From what is known of his character, had Chalmers been able to choose the manner of his taking off he would not have had it otherwise. It was in keeping with the spirit of his life. The tragedy of Dopima was at once a sacrifice, placing the martyr's crown on a devoted head, and a symbol of the victory of the Cross in all that land. For Chalmers's heroism and singleness of purpose have fired other men with a like spirit of Christian self-renouncement and enthusiasm for the redemption of a beleaguered humanity. Other eyes will see the possibilities of good and other hearts respond to the opportunity of service. The present writer, by a mere chance, dropped into a little church in New York some time ago, and the little man in the pulpit, a bundle of zeal and flame of eloquence, kindled by dead earnestness, was holding up the character of Chalmers and the tragedy of Dopima as an inspiration to a life of devotion to God and humanity. So again the blood of the martyr has become the seed of the Church. As a tonic to simple manhood all sorts and conditions of men might read with profit this glimpse of romance in real life.

FRANCIS EDWARD MARSTEN.

*JAMES CHALMERS. His Autobiography and Letters. By Richard Lovett, M. A. With two photogravure portraits, maps, and seven other engravings from photographs. Pp. 808. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

"Savings and Savings Institutions."*

One is not accustomed to think of savings banks as presenting a problem demanding immediate attention from the Nation. Professor James Henry Hamilton, however, takes issue with this feeling in his volume on Savings Institutions and essays to prove that the adequate development of the savings idea will solve many of the sociological ills of this country. This writer takes the position that the "twentieth century artisan must unfold his character in the way in which he spends his money," and that society most demands that this money shall be spent properly. His first thesis, therefore, is that savings should be taught in the public schools.

Dr. Hamilton considers the building of economic strength to be the chief function of education. Here he would not be considered as favoring a merely materialistic scheme of education, neglecting the imaginative, aesthetic, and ethical sides of the child's nature, but as emphasizing the interdependence of growth in culture and of control over immediate wants. "The development of this idea will answer the objection that our educational systems are impractical."

In a chapter on "Savings and Insurance," the writer seeks to prove that the poor and shiftless will benefit much more from their "savings" than from their "insurance." Under the caption, "Building and Loan Associations," the idea is advanced that persons of small means no longer have the same desire to own their homes, and that "thinking people are coming to the conclusion that it is cheaper to pay rent than it is to own a home." The building association is not, therefore, destined to enjoy a progressive future.

The most interesting chapters of this volume are those in which the author theorizes least and speaks most of actual facts. And here are the chapters on "Savings Banks" and "Trustee Savings Banks." The lay reader will understand "Savings Banks" to mean almost any incorporated or private savings institution not of a co-operative character. The "Trustee Savings Bank" is that kind so highly developed in the State of New York, where the Trustees serve without pay and the depositors get all the dividends. As Dr. Hamilton places his definition of "Savings Banks"—in italics—the only italics in the volume—it might be well to quote him in full on that subject. The definition has at least an academic interest, and is as follows:

Savings banks are institutions established by public authority, or by private persons, in order to encourage habits of saving by affording special security to owners of deposits, and by the payment of interest to the full extent of the net earnings, less whatever reserve the management may deem expedient for a safety fund; and in furtherance of this purpose bank offices are located at places where they are calculated to encourage savings among those persons who most need such encouragement.

It may be gathered, therefore, that the author considers savings institutions of greater sociological importance than economic. He views with alarm the fact that there is only about one savings account for every twelve of this country's population. In New York there is one for every 3.5; in Massachusetts for every 1.9. But in the South the proportion is one to 306. To reach the rural populations, to encourage savings everywhere, the writer proposes the establishment of postal savings banks in this country. He devotes several lengthy chapters to the gospel of the postal savings idea.

Prof. Hamilton has produced a volume which will be interesting to scholars. It is a development of a doctor's thesis and is accordingly excessively academic in form and manner. Great care has been paid to accuracy of statement, and much information has been gathered from a vast amount of documents and statistics. The book is clearly and logically arranged. It is too bad that it is not more popularly written. This is the first comprehensive monograph on this subject.

Little, Brown & Co. will publish this Fall a volume of short critical articles entitled "Retrospect and Prospect," by Capt. A. T. Mahan. Among the contents there will be essays on "The Development of Political Feeling and Outlook in the United States during the Last Decade," "Effect of the War in South Africa on the Prestige of the British Empire," "Motive to Imperial Federation," "Conditions Influencing the Distribution of Navies," "The Relation of the Persian Gulf to World Policies," and "The Military Rule of Obedience."

*SAVINGS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS. By James Henry Hamilton, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology in Syracuse University. Pp. 438. Illus. Cr. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25 net.

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 31.—Mr. A. G. Hales, who has just written a book entitled "McGlusky," is an Australian, who served as war correspondent in South Africa, and attracted a good deal of attention by his work, which was occasionally very good, in spite of his faults and mannerisms. "McGlusky" is a novel the scene of which is laid in South Africa during the war. Mr. Hales has a fairly interesting story to tell if he would only tell it quietly. But he yells it at the reader at the top of his lungs. He seems to think that the use of what is popularly called "strong language" adds immensely to the strength of his book. His attitude reminds one of the small boy who dares to swear and then looks round for admiration. Mr. Hales is apparently always on the point of saying, "See what a bold, bad man I am. I care nothing for other people's ideas of morality and decency, and you all ought to admire as well as fear me." Mr. Hales has talent of a certain sort. He is even vigorous in spite of his yelling. If he would only condescend to write in a little lower tone he would gain hearers instead of merely deafening people. His book is not a good one, judged by any accepted canon of art. It is indeed interesting to those who share to some extent Mr. Hales's delusion that the louder you yell the more attention you deserve, but it is spoiled for most people by the noisy rudeness which is its most salient characteristic.

***

The Venetian Campanile of St. Mark's is dead, and it is a great grief to me, who have known and loved it for more years than I care to mention. The Campanile was a prolific author. All over Venice, and all over the mainland that was once Venetian, are towers built after the pattern of St. Mark's. None of them are quite worthy of their illustrious progenitor, but there are two or three on the mainland near to Venice which run the original very close. Possibly the Campanile of St. Mark's has had a wider influence upon church towers than has any other tower. It deserved to rank among the great authors of all time. And now, alas! it is dead!

The theory that the fall of the tower is due to the dredging of the port is nonsense to any one who knows Venice. The cause of the disaster is easily found. The Campanile, like all Venetian buildings, was built on wooden piles driven into the mud. These piles, in the case of the Campanile, lasted nearly a thousand years, and then some of them gave way and the tower sank. The same fate must inevitably overtake the other great buildings of Venice. It is only a question of time when St. Mark's shares the fate of the Campanile. Therefore the sooner any one who has not seen Venice remedies that unpardonable omission the better.

***

Mr. Watts-Dunton will incur the wrath of all Borrowians. He has lately intimated that Borrow knew very little of the gypsy language. This, however, is not at all improbable. Borrow was always posing, and it was difficult to know just how much he knew about any given thing. According to his own account of himself, he was a prodigy in the matter of a knowledge of outlandish languages, but the probability is that his knowledge was very superficial. Doubtless he knew more or less of the gypsy language, but men like Mr. Watts-Dunton and Mr. Charles Leland know Romany far better than Borrow knew it.

Those people who admire "Lavengro" as a perfect whole and fail to see that it is a tedious collection of rubbish, with here and there something of real genius in it, will refuse to believe that any one ever knew as much about the gypsies and their language as Borrow knew. But Mr. Watts-Dunton knows what he is talking about when the subject is gypsy language or gypsy character. He has proved his knowledge of the latter in "Aylwin," a book that deserves all the admiration that is wasted upon "Lavengro." When therefore Mr. Watts-Dunton intimates that Borrow was something of a humbug in his pretensions to a thorough knowledge of Romany, the chances that he is right are a hundred to one.

***

Mr. Morley Roberts's new book, "Immortal Youth," is out. It is the story of a young man who came up from the country to conquer London. The theme is by no means a new one, but the merit of Mr. Roberts's story lies in the vivid and faithful way in which he has painted certain phases of London life. The book has the real strength for which writers like Mr. Hales substitute screaming. "Immortal Youth" ought to be the successful novel of the present dead season, but no one can prophesy as to the fate of a novel. Mr. Roberts did not make a hit as a novelist until after he had written half a dozen or more novels. Since his success he has been what is called a popular author, but I fail to see that he has written any better of late than he did when his books never passed to a second edition. He was always one of the strongest and most original writers of the day, and he deserved success many times before it came to him.

***

A clever book is Mr. David Meldrum's "Conquest of Charlotte," which was published originally as a serial in Blackwood's Magazine. It is odd with what success Blackwood discovers new authors and brings them into fame. This has been a habit with Blackwood's ever since its earliest numbers. Perhaps it is hardly fair to say that Mr. Meldrum is a new author, for he has already published one or two books; but I have little doubt that his real success will date from the publication of the "Conquest of Charlotte." It is a remarkably fresh and attractive piece of work, and the man who does not read it will miss something which he can ill afford to miss.

***

Mr. Kipling's play, which is to be produced here before very long, is still confidently asserted to be a dramatisation of "The Story of the Gadsbys." I have no special knowledge of the matter, but I still disbelieve that Mr. Kipling's play has anything to do with "The Gadsbys." A dramatisation of that story by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse—if I am not mistaken as to the authorship—has been made, and the play will be produced in due time; but, as I understand, this is not Mr. Kipling's play, and we shall not know what the latter is until the time of its production is at hand.

Mr. Kippling is going to abandon Rottingdean, according to a report which seems worthy of credit, and it is said that he will reside henceforth during the Summer months at Tunbridge Wells. I never could see what was the attraction of Rottingdean, aside from its quiet, and when it became the regular practice of visitors to Brighton to drive over to Rottingdean with the hope of seeing Mr. Kipling, the charm of quiet vanished. Cheap trippers used to come and stare over Mr. Kipling's garden wall until privacy became impossible to him and to his family, except at the price of never venturing out of doors. Finally, Mr. Kipling built a wall around his house, so high that the cheap tripper could not see over it without bringing a ladder from Brighton. This made him rather unpopular among the trippers, who held that to deprive them of the opportunity to stare into Mr. Kipling's garden was a piece of meanness which deserved to be heartily condemned. Tunbridge Wells is a healthy and cheerful place, in the opinion of those who like it, but it is by no means a quiet place, and I have some doubts as to the truth of the rumor that Mr. Kippling intends to live there, though there is little doubt that he means to leave Rottingdean.

***

Sir Gilbert Parker was to have been entertained at dinner by the Authors' Club in honor of his promotion to knighthood, but he has been unavoidably compelled to decline the honor. However, the Authors' Club is soon to entertain Sir Conan Doyle. Every one is glad that so good a writer and so good a companion as Sir Conan Doyle should have been knighted, and of course the only way in which an Anglo-Saxon can testify his desire to honor a man is by asking him to dinner. The Cave Man never did this sort of thing, so far as we can ascertain. He gnawed his bone privately, and if he ever did invite a friend to dinner it was with the intention of dining on the friend. Nowadays we do not dine on a friend whom we wish to honor, but we bore him to death by making after-dinner speeches to him, and cast a gloom over him by compelling him to respond to the speeches. I ought to say that the Authors' Club does not do this sort of thing, and a man can dine at the club with the soothing consciousness that he will not be called upon to listen to speeches, and will not be expected to make a speech himself.

***

There is a story by Mr. Conrad in the August number of the Pall Mall Magazine, and I pity the man who does not read it. Mr. Conrad writes slowly, and with the utmost care. That is one of the reasons why he has not written too much and made himself a drug in the market. The men who deluge the magazines with stories, no matter how popular they may be at first, soon lose their popularity, for the simple reason that they have written so much that people have grown tired of them and cease to read them, although in point of fact there may have been no falling off in the character of their work.

W. L. ALDEN.

An Early Letter of Cowper.

The London Sphere prints the following letter of Cowper which has recently come to light, and is said to be the third earliest known letter of the poet with the encouraging comment that "it serves to evince, it may be admitted, that one of our best-beloved poets began by writing sad stuff."

Great Berkampstead, I don't know when.

Dear Toby: I am in such a hurry I hardly know how to set one Leg before t'other to get to the end of my Letter, and God knows if I shall be able to do it to-night.

Dancing all last night. In bed one half of the day, and Shooting all the other half, and now am going to—what? to kill a boding Screech Owl perch'd upon a Walnut Tree just by my Window, have at you old Wise Acre! What an Irishman am I! I went to Destroy one of Dame Pallas's poultry, and she to defend her Songster cast a cloud before my eyes, and Behold! I could not see to the End of my G(un.)

I have had no time, Toby, to Versify for you except what I stole under a Hedge today, while I was Shooting; so there I sat me down with my Pencil in my Hand, and my gun by my side, in utrumque paratus. A Piece of a rare Song, Toby. I heard t'other Day follows here as it deserves the first place and then my own:

Young Gentlemen listen awhile
And unto you I will declare
Oh! how the King's Fisher did serve
Those Rogues that belong to Algier.

Captain Wheeler he did us command
And no man shall force me to lye,
And the chiefest of his whole delight,
Was in chasing of the enemy.

The Turks swam as thick by her side
As e'er you saw Fish in the Sea,
But we spared as many as we could
And that was out of Christianity.
—Da Capo.

I have twisted the Sense of the Words to your present Condition as much as possible; not taking it in Horace's meaning, which I suppose you would chuse.

THE VIRGINIAN By Mr. OWEN WISTER

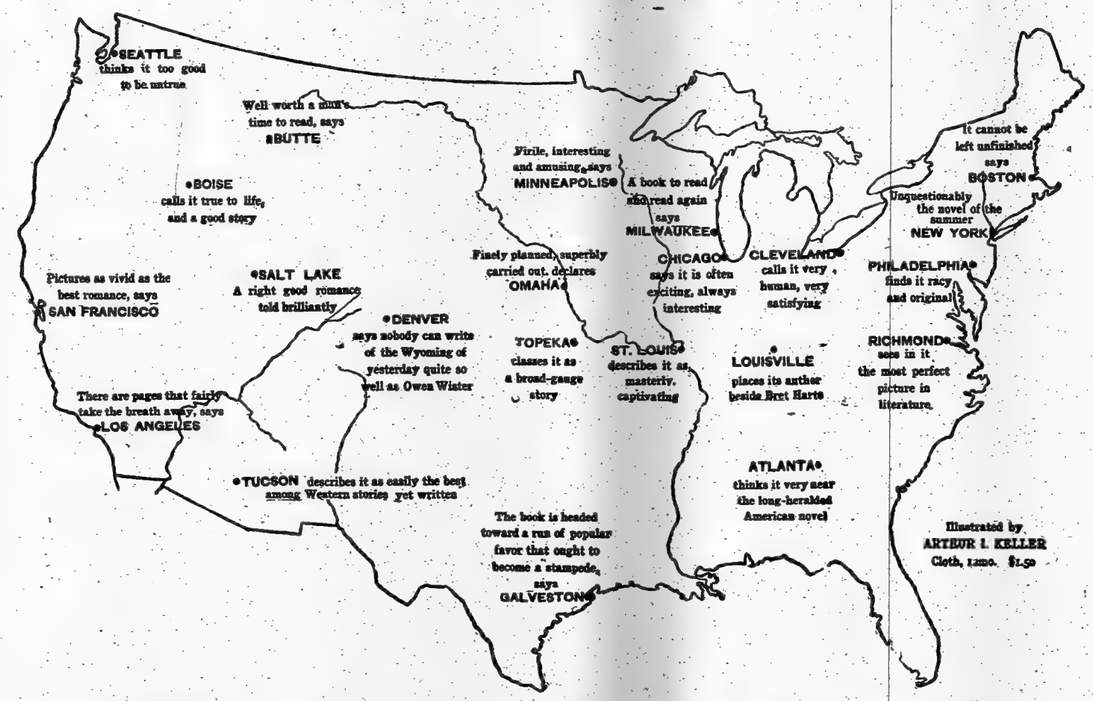

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LONDON, Aug. 9.—King Edward was crowned soon after noon to-day, and when the tottering Primate, who almost fainted in the act, placed the diadem upon the head of him whom he had just anointed in the name of the Lord to be "a Captain over his inheritance," electric lights suddenly blazed in the sanctuary, behind which the bones of St. Edward repose, the trumpets blared, the chimes of the adjacent Church of St. Margaret pealed, the great guns of the Tower of London boomed distantly down the river, and the harmonized acclaim of the choir and the lads of Westminster School within the Abbey Church was taken up boisterously by the waiting crowds outside.

It was a noble sight, in truth, and an impressive one, long to be remembered, a sight worth suffering much to see, and of the thousands who saw it more or less distinctly all suffered something for the sake of it, and some suffered much. Police rule in London, when it is exerted, is inexorable, and Sir Edward Bradford ruled that everybody not of the blood royal of England who was to see the King crowned should be in Westminster Abbey nearly two hours before his Majesty started on his journey thither from Buckingham Palace. Consequently everybody—Peer, Privy Councilors, parliamentarian, and press man—was there under lock and key with his consort, if he had one and she had a ticket.

AN EXHAUSTING EXPERIENCE.

This meant imprisonment for five or six hours, to say nothing of early rising, which is not the rule in the world's capital. It meant fainting spells like the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury's for many of the women and some of the men, but nobody who was in Westminster Abbey to-day now regrets the fatigue, that is to say, nobody who had a seat from which he or she could see any considerable portion of the ceremony, for it was a bit of the Middle Ages transported into our twentieth century, it was a pageant of extraordinary richness and solemnity. The sympathy and gratitude of a mighty people were concentrated in it, and possibly the like of it will never again be seen in this changing modern world.

The throbbing of the sunrise guns at the Tower and in Hyde Park Armory ushered in a day that promised to be fairer than its latest predecessors, and though the promise of the brilliant morning sun that cheered the early crowds on their way to free places from which to see the street pageant was not fulfilled, the coronation solemnity was begun and ended without a drop of rain. Almost at the moment of the early distant booming the streets of Central London seemed suddenly filled with excited, chattering crowds on their way to the Mall, and the line of the return procession through Pall Mall and Piccadilly. Long before the King started for the Abbey every possible inch of standing room on the line of march was taken up, and the newly decorated streets were full of bustle and life.

Of the fresh decorations it is only fair to say that they are much better than those they replaced, flags and streamers generally being substituted for artificial flowers and paper wreaths. The clubs along Pall Mall, to be sure, are gay in a measure, reminding an American of the decorative efforts of Barnum, but both Whitehall and St. James's Street are really pretty.

THE SCENE IN THE ABBEY.

The stands on the line of march were by no means crowded, not even those in the immediate vicinity of Westminster Abbey, but soon after 9 o'clock every seat on the temporary terraces in the historic Abbey was occupied, and for more than two hours the waiting crowd feasted upon the rich spectacle their own handsome presence made in the tastefully decorated nave, choir, and transepts.

The gold brocade and blue cut velvet hangings and facings of the galleries were in excellent taste, while that wonderful purple carpet, covering alike the "Theatre" and the sanctuary, deserved all the praise it has received as a thing of beauty.

The Peeresses in their crimson velvet robes and their glittering tiaras formed a goodly sight on their particular terrace, immediately opposite that of the Peers, in Quaker fashion, though there was assuredly nothing else in the Abbey that suggested Quakerism.

A handsome lot all these Peeresses of England are, but it was noticeable that those among them of American birth are the handsomest of the lot, and when the four Duchesses went forward from their places to hold the canopy of silk over their Queen when she was anointed none was more graceful of form and movement or wore more splendid diamonds than the Duchess of Marlborough.

The galleries of the nave, whose occupants saw only the magnificent royal progress in and out, were lined with foreign envoys from all parts of the world, including many Orientals in their gorgeous attire and many officers of the empire with their wives. The show of color there, in harmony with the Abbey decorations, was rich and pleasing.

In the choir sat the members of the embassies and the Colonial Premiers, our own stately Ambassador, with democratic black coat, in striking contrast with the showy cloaks and brilliant orders of his near neighbors, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and New Zealand's ponderous hero "Dick" Seddon.

RADICALS WEAR BLACK COATS.

Mr. Choate's black coat, however, was not the only one conspicuously placed in the Abbey, for a considerable number of Radical members of the House of Commons had, by the vagaries of lot, drawn seats in the fronts of the two spacious galleries above the Peers in the south transept and the Peeresses in the north transept, which were allotted to the popular branch of Parliament. Their black frock coats were in sharp contrast to the velvet Court dresses, the gold-brocaded Privy Councilors' costumes, and the brave military uniforms of their Parliamentary associates. Also in some cases the comparatively plain dresses of their wives were scarcely in harmony with the white satin décolletée gowns, the lace veils, and the diamonds of the wives of rich members.

But in the scene as a whole there was nothing incongruous or displeasing, the combination of color was agreeable, and no theatre ever offered a richer or more tasteful spectable to charm the eye and entrance the senses than the coronation of the convalescent King Edward VII.

Two hours before the royal box beneath it began to receive its due consignment of august femininity, the spacious compartment called the King's box, looking down upon the sanctuary and affording its occupants the best view of all the proceedings, was filled with notable women in white, notably self-possessed and astonishingly comely. The men, in Court dress or uniforms, grouped far behind them, counted as nothing in this part of the spectacle. Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mrs. Arthur Paget, the renowned Mrs. George Keppel, and the Baroness De Meyer were conspicuous in the front row.

Opposite them, in the Queen's box, and as eligibly situated, sat Lady de Gray, with scarcely a neighbor to compare with her in personal attractiveness; but this was the Queen's box, and her Majesty does not choose her friends, they say, for their looks. But none of these were lacking in the aids fortune and art could lend, and the display of jewels was bewildering.

It seemed as if all the diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and rubies in the empire were on exhibition, and surely the best of them were. Before the ceremony was over, and when the electric lights flashed up theatrically the moment the King's crown was put on, the jewels flashed in sympathy.

SOME DROLL FEATURES.

The splendid scene was not without its amusing features. It was droll to see the Peers before the ceremony lolling in their crimson silk chairs and nursing their crowns on their knees like so many plain citizens nursing their cherished silk hats. It made one smile to see a whole number of Peers stand pulling their robes about them and holding their crowns high in the air, in order to let a belated brother Peer pass down a narrow row to his seat, thus again suggesting the theatre. But all the foreground inevitably seemed theatrical, with its obvious scenic effect, while back of it all silently rose the sacred symbols of the ages, the ancient stone catafalque of the Confessor, with its new crimson canopy, and other famous tombs, and the columns and vaulted ceiling of the great church, whose traditions and some of whose masonry go back to the Saxon era.

As the army of press men from all over the world, far up in the triforium galleries, some of which had been gingerly fitted up for their benefit, looked down on the great show, changing places with each other now and then, in order that each could see all that could be seen, they noted the famous men of the realm as they arrived to do honor to their monarch, the mighty men and the men of war, the Judges, the prudent and the ancient; the Captains of Fifty, the honorable men, the Councilors and eloquent orators. The new Prime Minister and his all-powerful Colonial Secretary were early on hand. The Duke of Norfolk wore his ancient ducal robes with more graceful ease than many of his fellow-Peers. There was one solitary Irish Nationalist on the Commons benches—Mr. Thompson of Tyrone, who defied his party for the sake of seeing the show. High up in the north transept sat the next Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Finlay, who is also the present Attorney General, with Mr. Arnold-Forster and a group of younger men of mark near him, scarcely better placed for seeing than the people in the nave. In the south transept were Arthur Lee, Henry Norman, Gibson Bowles, and other M. P.'s well known to Americans.

Though Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, of course was absent, on account of the death of his only son, the bench was as well represented in the side galleries as the bar was on the terraces of the Commons. The Judges wore their scarlet robes and wigs; the Garter Knights their black satin cloaks.

Far down by the chancel pulpit, screened from general observation, sat Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., busy all through the ceremony on the sketches for the great historical painting the King has commanded him to make.

The hours of waiting were relieved by music. Sir Frederick Bridge's mighty choir, which included among its soloist choristers some of England's greatest singers, accompanied by orchestra and organ, sang "Bring Forth the Royal Diadem, and Crown Him Lord of All," as the Bishops carried the royal regalia to the west door, whence it was reconveyed to the altar in advance of the King and Queen. The Te Deum, omitted from the service, was sung beforehand.

At 11:15 o'clock the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge, took their seats on the right side of the theatre. At that time the Princesses of the blood had already taken their places in the royal box, and the future King, Prince Edward of Wales, clad in a sailor suit and looking ready, as he always does, for a romp, sat with his little brother on the steps, between the Duchess of Fife and Princess Victoria. Lady Alexandra Duff sedately sat by her mother, as befits so big a girl.

KING AND QUEEN ARRIVE.

The Queen's arrival was announced by a fanfare of trumpets, and she soon came to her seat in the chancel, preceded by the ivory rod, the sceptre, and the cross borne aloft, and supported by the venerable Bishops of Oxford and Norwich. The boys of Westminster School hailed her melodiously with "Vivat Regina," and then came a pause, in which the Queen once seemed to be whispering anxiously to one of her attendants; but presently the trumpets sounded again, and the King, in his crimson robe of state, appeared, and accomplished the march from Mr. Nutt's already world-famous stucco annex under Wren's Towers to the sanctuary with a seemingly firm tread and no sign of fatigue, though naturally he is paler and a trifle thinner than when he was last seen in a public ceremonial.

The Westminster boys chanted their "Vivat Rex!" and the ceremony proceeded, with fewer abbreviations than were expected. The Litany was cut out and the Homage greatly shortened, but the communion service was retained without omissions, and the King seemed to bear the fatigue of the symbolical dressing and undressing and the changing of his stations from the royal chair to the historic coronation chair which supports the Stone of Scone under its seat and again to the throne without trouble.

ARCHBISHOP BREAKS DOWN.

The aged Primate found the task harder, and besides his pathetic uncertainty in the most impressive part of the service, the actual crowning, he tottered in the act of homage after kissing the King's cheek and proclaiming the Church's allegiance to the newly anointed monarch, and had to be helped from the throne to a seat in the back of the sanctuary, where he remained until the communion. In the oath the King's brief responses were more audible in the uttermost parts of the building than the Archbishop's, but there was one phrase in the exhortation to the King, after the anointing, in which the old prelate's quavering voice penetrated everywhere. It was "punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way they should go."

Not a jot of formality was omitted in the various prescribed presentations to King Edward of the Bible, the Swords of State, Justice, and Mercy; the Spurs, the Orb, and the Sceptre, while in the case of the King the office of anointing was performed deliberately and impressively. Four pages took the pall of silk to the coronation chair, and from them it was taken by the four senior Garter Knights, who held it over the King during the ceremony. That ancient reliquary the Ampulla, containing the blessed oil and the anointing spoon, were handled as reverently as if this indeed were a mediaeval King the successor of Becket was crowning.

But while the homage anthem was being sung the service of anointing and crowning the Queen was rather unceremoniously begun, and though neither hurried nor shortened, it was soon finished, and Alexandra, with the Koh-i-noor on her brow, was enthroned beside her royal spouse. No wonder the whole nation admires her, for surely a younger-looking woman of her years was never seen, or a more graceful one. She is endowed with that natural grace and instinctive knowledge of the fitness of things which the most laboriously acquired manners can never equal, and, as she sat during the greater part of the ceremony almost directly under the seat occupied in the royal box by her august daughter-in-law, one could understand why England, though it may admire certain excellent qualities possessed by the Prince of Wales's wife, does not look forward enthusiastically to her Queenship. Perhaps because she finds comparisons so odious is the reason the Princess of Wales has a settled scowl.

THE RETURN TO THE PALACE.

It was 2 o'clock before the splendid cortège passed down the aisle and the guns boomed and bells pealed to the outside world the news that the King's coronation was finished. Forty minutes later, in their vermillion-wheeled landau of purple and gilt, with crimson satin upholstery, wearing their robes of cloth-of-gold, the King and Queen, with their mighty escort of royalty and military, reached Buckinham Palace again, having passed through throngs of loyal Britons lining the gayly transformed thoroughfares and having received such a tribute of roaring acclaim as must satisfy Edward of the House of Saxe-Coburg that his illness has done him good in more senses than one.

It must be said that the coronation was one of the most successful festivals of its kind in the history of urban pageantry, though the ambulance corps was kept busy in the streets and many persons succumbed to the fatigue consequent on early rising or staying up all night in order to pre-empt places. In the Abbey a sharp eye could note stimulants being passed around among the elder women.

Perhaps, too, when the results of the great crowds in the streets to-night to see the illuminations of public buildings and private houses and bridges, which are really magnificent and much more creditable to London than the day decorations, are learned, it will be found that some lives have been sacrificed, but enormous crowds in the London streets are inevitable on any occasion of great public interest, and in the circumstances it is doubtful if the police management could be improved.

GOOD MANAGEMENT SHOWN.

London may be inferior to other cities in some respects, but unquestionably it has the best-trained police in the world. The management of the intricate Abbey ceremony, too, was simply amazing in its perfection, whether compared with the generality of State festivals elsewhere or with the spectacles of the theatre, which it invitably suggested. No allowance for first-night imperfections of any sort had to be made. Every part was performed exactly as was intended.

London and the whole empire may therefore be congratulated, but it is most unlikely that ever again there will be so much fuss made over the mere ceremony of crowning an English King. The long period of preparation, the disturbance of traffic and trade, the great expenditure of public and private money, followed by the embarrassing postponement, have been disheartening, and London's delight at the success of the coronation ceremony is in reality less than London's gladness that the thing is finished. After Londoners have glanced through the belated accounts of the ceremony in their Monday's papers they will be inclined to dismiss it forever from their minds.

As for the influence of the ceremony, religiously speaking, one who has lately been observing Englishmen close at hand may be justified in entertaining some doubts. Certainly its archaic symbolism and show of churchly power have not edified some millions of Nonconformists. Most Englishmen one meets honestly think this sort of thing out of date. Queen Victoria's coronation celebration was a matter of course, while King Edward's has been regarded as little more than a good-humored concession to the King's desire for a great religious ceremonial. But there is no doubt in regard to the great national rejoicing at the apparently complete recovery of the King and in regard to the immovable conviction of the wisdom and necessity of a form of monarchy for England and her possessions. E. A. D.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Coronation of King Edward VII.	1 and 2
Elevated Railroad Train Strikes Beam	2
Elevated Railroad Strike News	3
Cable News from London	4
Cable News from Paris	4
Cable News from Berlin	4
Sharp Fighting in Haiti	4
News from Washington	5
Trouble Follows Secretary Shaw's Order	5
President in Camp	5
Senator Hanna on Labor	5
Editorials	6
Society	7
Letters to the Editor	8
Amusements	10
Pacific Cable Plans	11
J. H. Ballantine Assigns	11
President Scott Murdered	11
News of Sports	12 and 14
Deaths of the Week	16
Local News	20
The Looker-On	21
A Municipal Farce-Comedy	21
Insuring J. P. Morgan	21
The New Martinique	22
Unearthing Solomon's Temple	22
Japanese Invasion of New York	22
Ancient Silver Coins Found	23
Gotti, the Carmelite	23
Nile Dam Finished	23
Last of the Delawares	24
Venezuelan Revolution	24
Horses as Models	24
Position of Chief Rabbi	25
New East Side Club	25
Betting at Saratoga	25
Summer Resort News	26, 27 and 28

THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

The Man in the Street	1 and 2
A Summer in New York—by Edward W. Townsend	3
The Decoy Duck	4
Railroad Presidents	5
About Clubmen	5
Yarn of an Old Sailor	6
The Great American Pie—by Kate Masterson	7
Told by the Jehu	8
The Genial Idiot—by John Kendrick Bangs	9
Heartsease	10
The Box Office Wager	11
Some Summer Gowns	12
Women Here and There	13
Simon Taylor's Mechanical Poet	14
George Washington's Remnants	14
A Romance of Skat	15

CARTOONS.

By the Sad Sea Waves—E. W. Kemble	1
Miss Liberty and Santos-Dumont—C. R. MacAuley	2
A Query—J. C. Fireman	7
Painful, But Necessary Treatment—Leon Barritt	10
Harping on the Same Old String—Dan McCarthy	16

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ARCHBISHOP'S WEAKNESS AFFECTED KING EDWARD.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Although it was officially given out that King Edward bore the ordeal of the coronation ceremonies without undue fatigue, and that his Majesty's condition this evening was altogether satisfactory, it is learned to-night that the King was greatly unnerved by the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

All during the service, and especially as the Archbishop of Canterbury became more and more nervous, it was evident that Queen Alexandra palpably dreaded that the King would break down. With keen anxiety she constantly turned toward her husband, watching him intently throughout the ceremony. Her graceful dignity and solicitude for King Edward was one of the most charming features of the proceedings in the Abbey.

As for the aged Archbishop his condition was almost pitiful. From the commencement of the service he had the greatest difficulty in reading or remembering the prayers. The book from which his almost blind eyes endeavored to read shook in his hands, and when he came to place the crown upon King Edward's head his huge frame, towering above the seated King, swayed so violently that the Bishop of Winchester had to support him.

A few minutes later came the climax to his feebleness. He was kneeling to do the first homage of all the subjects of the King, when suddenly he almost fainted and would have fallen upon his sovereign's knees, had not King Edward tenderly, but firmly, grasped both the prelate's hands and lifted him to his feet. The Bishops of London, Winchester, and Durham clasped their arms around the Archbishop of Canterbury, the King kissed his wrinkled hand, the Archbishop's head fell back, his feet moved slowly and mechanically, and thus he was more carried than led from the throne to King Edward's Chapel, where he was revived.

A GORGEOUS PAGEANT WHICH LACKED EMOTION.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—If there was one impression which remained stronger than another after watching the coronation pageant outside of Westminster Abbey today it was that there was more splendor, more organization, and less really heartfelt emotion among the crowd than was the case during the last reign. Spontaneous applause and natural feeling were rather crushed out of sight by the strict attention to every detail which dominated the whole arrangements.

A brilliant sunrise had promised perfect weather for coronation day, but long before the ceremonies commenced threatening clouds gathered, and the early arrivals on the route of the procession came provided against contingencies. The earlier crowds were in nowise as large as it had been generally anticipated they would be.

Many enthusiasts, with camp stools and ample supplies of food, had spent the night on the best coigns of vantage that could be secured, and were in the same positions at 6 o'clock this morning. At that hour the troops began to take up their allotted stations, and policemen, three paces apart, lined the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. Up to 7 o'clock there were certainly more police than sightseers visible, but after that time there was a rapid increase in the number of spectators, suburban trains and tramcars emptying thousands of persons every few minutes into the stations adjacent to the procession's route. East End London residents also flooded westward in such numbers that the streets east of Temple Bar became oppressively silent and deserted.

CROWDS ALONG THE ROUTE.

Most of the best positions along the route were thickly crowded by 8 o'clock, and the spectators were furnished with plenty of diversion by the marching and countermarching of the troops, headed by their bands, and quickly passing state coaches, private carriages, and automobiles.

Buckingham Palace, naturally, was one of the principal centres of interest, as it was the starting point of the great pageant. Crowds assembled there in immense numbers, and the first hearty cheer of the day went up when the news was circulated that King Edward was in the best of health and spirits and well equipped to undergo the fatigues of the day.

By 9:30 the scene in the vicinity of the Palace and the Mall was extremely animated. The roof of the Palace and the roofs of all the surrounding buildings were crowded with spectators, and the constantly arriving members of the Royal family, with their suites, and the appearance of the other participants in the procession elicited cheers varying in degree of enthusiasm according to the popularity of the personages recognized by the people. The Duke of Connaught, who rode down the Mall in an automobile for the purpose of seeing that the military arrangements along the route were complete, was heartily cheered.

Almost as animated was the scene in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where bands of music stationed about the building relieved the tedium of the early waiting, and soon after the dors were opened state coaches, carriages, and automobiles rattled up in a ceaseless line, the rich apparel of their occupants eliciting admiration, which, however, was surpassed by the reception accorded to the men of the naval brigade as they marched past at a swinging pace to take up a favored position guarding the route near the Abbey.

The Colonial Premiers and the Privy Councilors were warmly welcomed; the Fijians, in petticoats, were the centre of much interest, and a red Indian Chief, in his native costume, feathers and blanket, decorated with the customary mirrors, caused the most lively amusement.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

As the hour appointed for the departure of the royal procession approached the excitement about Buckingham Palace was most marked. Punctual to time the advance guard of the royal cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterward came the Prince and Princess of Wales's procession, and, finally, within a few minutes, their Majesties' state coach appeared at the gateway, and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to the roar of cheers that dwarfed the previous welcomes.

The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the palace were perched a number of fashionably dressed ladies, members of the household, and their cheers, with the fluttering of their handkerchiefs as the King and Queen entered the royal coach, gave the signal for the plaudits of the populace which greeted their Majesties as they emerged from the gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall, and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

The King looked pale and rather drawn, and was by no means as brown and robust as previous reports had led one to expect, and, while punctiliously bowing from side to side, he did so with a gravity very unusual to him. He seemed to sit rather far back in the carriage, and moved his body very little. His curious crimson robes and cap, the maintenance of which was simply a band of ermine with a crimson velvet top, doubtless gave him the unusual appearance. The Queen, beside him, was radiant. She never looked better.

$1.50. Cooler than by rail. Hudson River Day Line steamers. Grand Scenery. Orchestra. New landing, West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

BRILLIANT SHOW AT WESTMINSTER

Historic Abbey Aglow with Gowns and Jewelry.

Americans Conspicuous in an Assemblage Seldom Equaled for Fashionable Display—Some Who Were There.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The doors of Westminster Abbey were scarcely opened and the ushers had barely found their stations before the seats began to fill. Peers and Peeresses swept up the nave, their scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts with the deep blue of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones they separated, the Peers going to the right and the Peeresses to the left.

Even when practically empty the Abbey presented an interesting, picturesque effect, the oddest feature of which consisted in every seat being practically covered by a large white official programme, in the centre of which was placed a small, deep red Book of Service.

Without the tapestries or light furnishing of the tiers upon tiers of seats which rose fifty feet high, the combination of white and red programmes by itself produced a gala effect. The entire scheme of decorative arrangements had been carried out harmoniously, and even the stands did not seem out of place. A peculiarly beautiful effect was presented by the King's and the Queen's boxes, comprising half a dozen rows of chairs in white satin, relieved only by the crimson of the seats. Beyond the structural decorations for the seating of the spectators, there was little attempt at any display, and the old gray arches lent their stately perspective to the scene, untouched by flags or any gleam of color.

IN A BLAZE OF COLOR.

The various chairs used by the King and Queen in the service attracted special attention, but what inevitably caught the eye was the glittering array of gold plate, brought from various royal depositories, ranged along the chancel and behind the altar. Amid these surroundings the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, resplendent in white knee breeches and heavily embroidered coat, hurried to and fro directing the final touches.

By 10 o'clock the interior of the Abbey presented a blaze of color. Along the nave, which was lined by Grenadiers, every chair was taken by high officers of the army and navy, and others in equally handsome equipment.

On top of the arch separating the nave from the chancel sat the surpliced orchestra. In stalls within, with the other Ambassadors, were the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate, and many officials, who chatted with Mr. Choate and the other diplomats.

During the long wait Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, who was commissioned to paint the coronation scene in the Abbey, and who wore Court uniform, took careful note of the surroundings for the historic picture ordered by the King. The Peeresses, too, took advantage of the long interval to stroll up and down, but the Peers sat stolidly awaiting the arrival of the Sovereign, their ermine caps presenting a solid mass of white.

After 10 o'clock the organ and band played, while the spectators, many of whom showed signs of sleepiness, chatted or swept with their glasses what portions of the Abbey they could see from their seats.

THE DISPLAY OF JEWELS.

What most struck the eye in the Abbey was the marvelous display of jewels that certainly surpassed anything previously seen at a Court function in England. The combination of these with the magnificent robes and beauty of many of their wearers made a sight never to be forgotten.

As beautiful as any coronet there was a pearl and diamond tiara worn by Lady Londonderry, the tucker of whose dress was heavily embroidered and covered with pearls and diamonds. She also wore a diamond stomacher, with bracelets and earrings to match. The robe itself was embroidered in silver and gold, worked in the pattern of the family arms and coronet, and was fashioned after the style in the days of George III., with big red velvet sleeves.

The Duchess of Portland was superb in her great coronet of diamonds, in the centre of which was the famous Portland stone, which flashed and sparkled in a thousand colors in the dim light. The Duchess was the object of general attention early in the day before the important event of the occasion distracted people's minds. Her diamond necklace and magnificent ropes of pearls were unrivaled even by those worn by the Duchess of Westminster, whose jewels are old family heirlooms, and have been regarded as without equal.

Lady Chesterfield's coronet was one of the largest worn in the Abbey, no restriction seemingly having been made regarding its size. She had it especially made to suit her, and it was in striking contrast to many others worn by Peeresses, who seemed to have made it a point to wear the tiniest possible coronets, just large enough to encircle the knot of hair worn on the top of their heads, a la Josephine.

SOME AMERICAN TOILETTES.

It was, perhaps, after all, the Americans who made the bravest show, and on this occasion, as on many others, they played a very prominent part in the day's ceremonies and contributed by their beauty and the magnificence of their robes and jewels to what was truly a gorgeous spectacle. Tall and graceful, with her small face overweighted with masses of dark hair, the Duchess of Marlborough (who was Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York) was a centre of attraction. Her new diamond coronet gave her a very regal appearance. She did not wear her long ropes of pearls, but on her neck was a high collar of pearls with diamonds and rubies, and on her head a beautiful diamond coronet. Around her slim waist was a belt made entirely of brilliants. The Duchess came in a state coach with the Duke and two pages.

Lady Dufferin, (who was Miss Davies of New York,) who was accompanied by her husband, was another American who did

honor to the occasion by her magnificence in a robe of the Georgian period, with gold thread worked in the pattern of the family badge. Her head was crowned with a diamond coronet. She wore a diamond necklace, and a loosely hanging diamond chain fell down over the laces of her dress, the front of which was a blaze of jewels, with a diamond rivière looped up by three enormous bows of diamonds. Her earrings were of diamonds.

The Countess of Orford (who was Miss Louise Corbin of New York) was one of the few Americans, who was accompanied by her child, little Lady Dorothy Walpole, who was one of the most animated and interested spectators of the day. Lady Orford wore fewer jewels than many present, but her necklace of rubies, pearls, and diamonds and diamond brooches were beautiful. Her dress was trimmed with old family point lace of a very rare pattern.

WITH ROPES OF DIAMONDS.

The Dowager Countess Cora of Strafford, (who was Mrs. S. Colgate of New York,) who still shows the effects of an accident to her many months ago, wore a high diamond coronet with ropes of diamonds and pearls, draped like an aiguillette over the left shoulder.

The Dowager Duchess Consuelo of Manchester's only jewels were a diamond necklace and a diamond tiara. Lady Deerhurst, (formerly Miss Bonynge of San Francisco,) as a peer's daughter-in-law, wore no robes, merely a dress of old lace, with a diamond tiara and some marvelous black pearls around her neck. Lady Grey Egerton (who was Miss May Cuyler, an American,) wore a coronet of diamonds and a dress of white tulle, on which were embroidered golden lilies. Her necklace was of rubies and diamonds.

A fragile figure almost bowed down by the weight of velvet robes was the Countess of Essex, (Miss Adela Grant of New York.) A slender gold cord was tied loosely around her waist, and diamond chains caught up at intervals the laces of her vest. The Countess of Craven (daughter of Bradley Martin of New York) wore a white satin underskirt covered with tulle and lace. The short sleeves of her bodice were finished with lace ruffles edged with gold thread. Lady Molesworth wore a tiara of diamonds. She was one of the very few who wore turquoises, her turquois collar being particularly beautiful.

From the King's box a bevy of interesting women had a view of the ceremonies, among them Mrs. Arthur Paget, (daughter of the late Paran Stevens of New York,) in a white dress embroidered with bunches of grapes worked in pearls and diamonds. On her head was a magnificent tiara of emeralds set in brilliants, and around her neck was a high collar of emeralds and diamonds, with a pendant to match. Her dress was fastened with brooches of emeralds and diamonds.

WERE GUESTS OF THE QUEEN.

Mrs. Ronalds (who was Miss Carter of Boston) was a guest of the Queen in the Queen's Gallery. Her gown was of satin embroidered with large bunches of silver cherries. She wore the regulation white Court feathers and veil, but no train. Her ornaments were rubies and diamonds. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck (who was Miss Livingston of New York) was in the King's Gallery. She was attired in a dress embroidered all over with mother-of-pearl.

Among the diplomatic ladies none looked handsomer than Madame De Dominguez, the American wife of the Argentine Minister, whose costume was of white crepe de chine embroidered with wisteria and pale-pink roses, and was made in the Princess style. On her head was a diadem of diamonds and pearls and her necklace was of pearls and diamonds. She, also, wore the regulation Court feathers and veil.

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, wife of the American Ambassador, wore a dress of Brussels lace, with embroideries of green and flowers, while on her head she wore not only a diamond tiara, but two beautiful diamond wings, holding her long tulle veil. Around her neck was a high collar of diamonds and a diamond necklace.

Mrs. Adair, (who was Miss Cornelia Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y.) who went to the Abbey at the King's invitation, sat in King Edward's Gallery. Her dress was of gray satin, and her splendid tiara was of pearls and diamonds. Lady Naylor-Leyland (Miss Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio,) was another of the King's guests. She was dressed in a costume of white satin, embroidered with silver lilies and with an enormous diamond tiara, a diamond necklace, and a diamond collar. The whole front of her bodice was covered with brilliants, and her shoulder straps were of the same precious stones. Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of the American Naval Attaché, was attired in blue satin, embroidered with silver, and ornamented with opals and old point lace. Her necklace was of diamonds and pearls. She wore a collar of diamonds and pearls and a tiara of diamonds.

QUEEN'S DRESS MAGNIFICENT.

The Queen's dress was magnificent. It was of cloth of gold, veiled with ivory white tulle, and the train was of velvet lined with ermine. The costume was ornamented with elaborate gold embroideries, and the tulle overdress was embroidered with roses, thistles, and shamrocks. It finished in a high transparent collar of old lace, edged with gold.

The Princess of Wales's gown was of English materials and manufacture. It had a long Court train of purple velvet, edged with miniver and trimmed with wide bands of gold. A miniver cape was fastened at the shoulders with hooks of gold. The gown itself was of pure white satin, beautifully embroidered in three shades of gold, and was jeweled elaborately with pearls and diamonds.

THE SCENES IN THE STREETS.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The street scenes along the route of the procession and outside of Westminster Abbey were notable. The crowds, however, paid but little attention to the occupants of the vehicles.

In the last carriage of the first procession sat Prince Henry of Prussia, on the back seat, but he was so occupied with talking to the Duke of Sparta that he seemed not to notice the crowd. The Prince of Wales also seemed very indifferent and stolid, but the Princess of Wales bowed and smiled constantly.

It was not till the King's procession came that there was any show of enthusiasm. Lord Kitchener, Admiral Seymour, and Gen. Gaselee, as they rode together, of course came in for much notice, but they all seemed to look straight ahead and pay little attention to the people along the route. Lord Kitchener, in the resplendent full dress uniform of a General, also looked unfamiliar, and many persons did not recognize him.

The Indians were undoubtedly the most picturesque feature of the procession, while the state coach of the King, drawn by the fat Hanoverian horses which figured in all of the late Queen Victoria's processions, seemed each more fairylandlike than usual.

The progress of the royal cortége was marked by no special incident, with the exception of an accident to Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, one of the grooms in waiting. It was a continued triumph and reached its climax on the arrival at the Abbey, where there was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm which did not cease until their Majesties disappeared in the annex.

The accident to Lord Pelham Clinton created considerable excitement in the Mall. The groom in waiting, in a closed carriage, was passing York steps when his conveyance collided with another royal carriage going at high speed in an opposite direction. The horses fell and there appeared to be a bad mixup. The police extricated the teams with some difficulty, and Lord Pelham Clinton, who was only slightly hurt, proceeded.

OUTSIDE WESTMINSTER.

From 8 o'clock in the morning the scenes outside the Abbey had grown gradually in splendor and color. The gorgeous preparations for the crowning ceremony reached their climax there. The troops present were picked regiments of the army and the bands of music were the best the English barracks could send out. In the background of this pageant was Westminster Abbey, so transformed by decorations and stands that it was scarcely recognizable, and serried rows of gayly dressed people rose in tiers of seats from the roadway on each side to a great height.

Near the west door of the Abbey stood a double line of sailors in blue uniforms, with white straw hats, making a block of color in the line of troops. Behind them, in a blaze of gold, the band of the Royal Horse Guards waited for the King.

Suddenly, in the midst of all this Old World pageantry, occurred an absolutely modern, unprecedented incident. For the first time in any English coronation the troops saluted a motor car. It was that of the Duke of Connaught, in command of the troops in London, making his final round of inspection to see that all was well. He was recognized and loudly cheered. Then the last of the peers' carriages dashed by.

A wild welcome was accorded to the two nurses of the King during his illness as they came up to the Abbey, just in front of the royal carriage and pair, which brought the children of the Prince of Wales, dressed in the blue print dresses and white caps and aprons of their hospital.

All this time, at short intervals, the bells of St. Margaret's rang, and the air was pulsed with the throb of the big drum of one band after another until the final touches were at last in readiness. Suddenly a hush came down upon the mighty waiting throng, and a few minutes later the processions marched slowly past. The first real burst of cheering for the King's own procession was given for Lord Kitchener, who rode by unmoved and stern, followed a little later by Lord Roberts, who also had a hearty welcome, and by a brilliant cortége of Indian Princes.

The King next drove by, with the Queen smiling by his side, and from every one of the great stands clustered round the Abbey there went up a roar of welcome, and then was heard the magnificent sound of thousands of voices singing the national anthem in the open air, and the guns crashed and bells pealed in every tower as the royal standard was broken out into the breeze above the Abbey entrance and the sovereign passed within.

The whole affair had been so splendidly stage-managed that all went off without a hitch, and almost without incident. The streets were so clear that they seemed almost deserted by all except those who were seated on the closely packed stands.

THE PROCESSION IN THE ABBEY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The following was the order of the coronation procession in Westminster Abbey:

Chaplains in Ordinary.
Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
The Rev. Canon Hervey, The Dean of Windsor.
The Prebendaries of Westminster.
Dean of Westminster.
Pursuivants.
Officers of the Orders of Knighthood.
Heralds.

Comptroller of the Household.	Treasurer of the Household.
The Standard of Ireland, borne by The Right Hon. O'Conor Don.	The Standard of Scotland, borne by Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, Esq.
Hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland.	
The Standard of England, borne by F. S. Dymoke, Esq.	
The Union Standard, borne by The Duke of Wellington; his Coronet carried by a Page.	
The Vice Chamberlain of the Household.	
The Keeper of the Crown Jewels, bearing on a Cushion the two Ruby Rings and the Sword for the Offering.	
The Four Knights of the Order of the Garter appointed to hold the Canopy for the King's Anointing; their Coronets carried by Pages.	
The Lord Chamberlain of the Household; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Lord Steward of the Household; his Coronet carried by a Page.
The Lord Privy Seal; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Lord President of the Council; his Coronet carried by a Page.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, attended by his Pursebearer; his Coronet carried by a Page.	
The Lord Archbishop of York, attended by a Gentleman.	
The Lord High Chancellor, attended by his Pursebearer; his Coronet carried by a Page.	
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by two Gentlemen.	

THE QUEEN'S REGALIA.

The Ivy Rod with the Dove, borne by the Earl of Gosford; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Sceptre with the Cross; borne by Lord Harris; his Coronet carried by a Page.
Two Sergeants-at-Arms.	Her Majesty's Crown, borne by the Duke of Roxburghe; his Coronet carried by a Page.	Two Sergeants-at-Arms.

THE QUEEN

The Bishop of Oxford.	In Her Royal Robes, Her Majesty's Train, borne by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes; assisted by	The Bishop of Norwich.
Hon. Robert Palmer, Lord Claud Nigel Hamilton,	Marquis of Stafford, Earl of Macclesfield, Hon. Arthur Anson, Hon. Edward Lascelles, and two Pages of Honor,	
H. F. Festinge, Esq.,	J. H. Bigge, Esq.	

Ten Gentlemen at Arms escorted the foregoing.
The Coronet of the Mistress of the Robes carried by a Page.

Ladies of the Bedchamber in Waiting, viz.:

Countess of Gosford,	Countess of Antrim,
Lady Suffield,	Countess of Lytton.

Maids of Honor, viz.:

Hon. Sylvia Edwardes,	Hon. Mary Dyke,
Hon. Violet Vivian,	Hon. Dorothy Vivian.

Women of the Bedchamber, viz.:

Lady Emily Kingscote,	Hon. Mrs. Charles Hardinge,
Lady Alice Stanley,	Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

THE KING'S REGALIA.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Earl Carrington; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Argyll, Hereditary Master of His Majesty's Household in Scotland; his Coronet carried by a Page.	
A Golden Spur, borne by the Earl of Loudoun; his Coronet carried by a Page.	A Golden Spur, borne by Lord Grey de Ruthyn; his Coronet carried by a Page.	
The Third Sword, borne by the Viscount Wolseley; his Coronet carried by a Page.	Curtana, borne by the Duke of Grafton; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Second Sword, borne by the Earl Roberts; his Coronet carried by a Page.
Norroy King of Arms, in his Tabard and Collar, and Crown in his hand.	Ulster King of Arms, in his Tabard and Collar, carrying his Crown and Sceptre.	
Lyon King of Arms, in his Tabard and Collar, carrying his Crown and Sceptre.	Clarenceux King of Arms, in his Tabard and Collar, and Crown in his hand.	
The Lord Mayor of London, in his robe, Collar, and Jewel, bearing the City Mace.	Deputy Garter King of Arms, in his Tabard and Collar, carrying his Crown and Sceptre.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England; his Coronet carried by a Page.

The High Constable of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The High Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Erroll; his Coronet carried by a Page.
The Lord High Steward of Ireland, the Earl of Shrewsbury, with his White Staff; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Lord High Steward of Scotland, the Earl of Crawford, as Deputy to his Royal Highness, the Duke of Rothesay, (the Prince of Wales;) his Coronet carried by a Page.

The Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, with his Baton, attended by two Pages.	The Sword of State, borne by the Marquis of Londonderry; his Coronet carried by a Page.	The Lord High Constable of England, the Duke of Fife, with his Staff, attended by two Pages.
The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Earl of Lucan; his Coronet carried by a Page.	St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord High Steward, attended by two Pages.	The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset; his Coronet carried by a Page.
The Patina, borne by the Bishop of Ely.	The Bible, borne by the Bishop of London.	The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Winchester.

THE KING.

Ten Gentlemen at Arms, with their Standard Bearer.
Maj. Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee.
Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.
Gen. Lord Kitchener.

Earl Waldegrave, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; his Coronet carried by a Page.	Lord Belper, Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The Lords in Waiting.

Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to the King.	Gen. the Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.
Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, Comptroller Lord Chamberlain's Department.	
Col. R. Ellison, Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Col. R. Hernell, D.S.O., Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Capt. Houston French.	Maj. E. H. Elliot.
Maj. Hon. F. Colborne.	
Col. F. B. de Sales La Terriere, Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.
Lieut. Col. C. D. Patterson, Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.	

Twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CROWNING WAS BRIEF.

Ceremony Simple and Performed Without a Hitch—A Mix-Up of Coronets.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The crowning of Queen Alexandra was brief and simple. When the four Duchesses went to hold a canopy over her Majesty's head, the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Portland led the way. They performed their duties excellently.

As the critical moment for which the peeresses had long practiced, namely, the putting on of their coronets at the moment the Queen was crowned, approached a flutter of nervousness ran through their ranks, and coronets were pulled out and patted and pinches into shape, their faces hardened with anxiety, and then all their arms suddenly went up, and coronets, large and small, were put in place, some crooked and some straight.

For the next five minutes the peeresses disregarded what passed before them; first one and then another turned around for advice and help, and then ensued a mutual pushing of each other's coronets into place. Among the philosophic peeresses was the American, Cora, Lady Strafford, who placidly allowed her coronet to remain quite sideways, neither asking nor receiving help.

Among the curious features connected with the American peeresses was the wearing by Lady Craven of old family robes once worn by the Queen of Bohemia, who married a former Earl Craven.

Another incident relating to royalty was the presence of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who, at the express desire of Queen Alexandra, sat at exactly the same spot as she occupied at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Until a very late hour dense crowds paraded the main streets of London, through which vehicular traffic was forbidden, and watched the illuminations.

The royal residences, the clubs, the Canadian arch, the Mansion House, and the Bank of England, whose electric and gas displays were particularly noticeable, were all surrounded by crowds of thousands of persons, who for the most part were orderly.

The United States battleship Illinois, at Chatham Dockyard, was decorated.

Throughout the United Kingdom the cities were illuminated and enthusiastic demonstrations were held.

ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The fleet at Spithead was impressively illuminated to-night. The King's yacht burst into a blaze of electric lights and the entire fleet followed instantly, transforming the darkness into a fairy-like scene, in which the hulls, masts, funnels, and bridges of the vessels were outlined. All the ships displayed white lights with the exception of the royal yacht and the flagship. On the latter the Admirals' flags were outlined in colored lights.

IRISH PARTY'S PROTEST.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary Party, held in the City Hall here to-day, John E. Redmond, who occupied the Chair, said the party as a party had formally withdrawn from participation in the coronation celebration and had assembled for the purpose of protesting against the usurpation of Irish government by England. King Edward, he added, was not the constitutional monarch of Ireland. No English Sovereign had been so since the union.

A resolution which was adopted declared that "Ireland separates herself from the coronation rejoicing of her merciless oppressors, and stands apart in her rightful discontent and disaffection."

John Dillon said England was unable to drag Ireland as a willing slave behind her in the triumphal march through London streets to-day.

On leaving the City Hall, Denis Kilbride, a delegate, was arrested on a warrant for failing to answer a summons to appear before a Magistrate at Templemore.

SPECIAL SERVICE IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The American and British residents here joined in a special service at the English Church to-day in celebration of King Edward's coronation.

Among those present were Prince Frederick Leopold, (representing Emperor William,) Dr. von Muehlberg, (Under Secretary of the Foreign Office,) and J. B. Jackson, (First Secretary of the United States Embassy.) The church was magnificently decorated by the Emperor's gardeners.

CELEBRATION IN PEKING.

PEKING, Aug. 9.—Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister to China, held a coronation reception this evening which proved to be the most representative gathering of foreign diplomats and Chinese that ever assembled in Peking. The highest Chinese officials visited the British Legation to-day and attended services in the Anglican Chapel. Many diplomats also were present at the services.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CELEBRATION.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 9.—The coronation of King Edward was celebrated here to-day with great eclat. A public holiday was proclaimed and services were held in the Catholic and Anglican Cathedrals. Gov. Boyle, the other public officials and the commanders of the French and British squadrons in these waters attended the services.

The British warships fired salutes, and there was a display of fireworks to-night.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THEATRES.

At most of the theatres and roof-gardens last night, special music was rendered in honor of the coronation of King Edward of Great Britain. At the Paradise Roof especially, many songs bearing upon that event were sung.

At the Casino, where "The Chinese Honeymoon" is being played, Hattie Barry, who was imported from London to take the part of Fifi, the maid, made her grotesque costume even more so by wearing a Union Jack across her breast.

At the end of the last act, just before the curtain fell, the whole company appeared on the stage and sang, "God Save the King," in which the audience heartily joined.

CORONATION SMOKER HELD.

Members and guests of the Metropolitan District Cricket League to the number of about five hundred celebrated the coronation of King Edward, last evening, with a coronation smoker. The celebration took place in the Murray Hill Lyceum on Thirty-fourth Street near Third Avenue, and lasted well into the night. All the popular songs that Englishmen love so well, from "God Save the King" to "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," were sung several times, while speeches were made by David A. Munro, Dr. Erwin, President of the British Schools and University Club, and F. G. Warburton of the Cricket Association.

Among those present were Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, H. L. and R. H. Doherty and Dr. Joshua Pim, the English tennis players, and many others.

Steamships in Port Decorated.

All the British steamships in New York Harbor were profusely decorated with bunting yesterday in honor of the coronation of King Edward. The White Star liner Germanic was a mass of flags and gay colored streamers as she lay at her pier in North River, while the out-going Cunarder, Etruria, and the Campania of the same line, which arrived yesterday morning, were dressed from stem to stern with bunting. Other vessels flying the flag of Great Britain were similarly decorated.

THE CEREMONY OF CORONATION

Historic Rites by Which Edward VII. Was Crowned King.

Moment of Suspense Caused by Aged Archbishop of Canterbury's Difficulty in Finding the Ring—Scenes of Enthusiasm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The service in the Abbey commenced with the reconsecration of the regalia. The procession of the clergy with the regalia then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing "Oh, God, Our Help in Ages Past."

Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster Abbey, followed by the children of the Chapel Royal and the choir in royal uniforms. The Duke of Connaught took his place beside the Prince of Wales in the Abbey as the procession entered, bowing as he passed the Prince.

The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair, and the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes elapsed, however, before the King and Queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly "Vivat Alexandra!" was shouted by the boys of Westminster, and the Queen, walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at a silken prie dieu, her magnificent train of cloth of gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages.

Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the Westminster boys of "Vivat Rex Edwardius," with blasts from trumpets. Yet there was another wait. "What has become of the King?" was asked by people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The Queen waited patiently, the organ ceased, and then resumed; there was another fanfare of trumpets, another chorus of "Vivats," and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen as he passed, and then knelt down in prayer.

ARCHBISHOP'S VOICE TREMBLED.

After removing his somewhat unbecoming cap his Majesty stood up and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the Recognition, beginning: "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the Undoubted King of This Realm," &c. Then there was a hoarse shout and the blending of the choir and the people, women and men, in the cry "God save King Edward!" Several times this was repeated, and the Abbey rang with loud fanfares.

Again the King and Queen knelt, and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion. While the Gospel was being read the King stood erect, supported on each side by the Bishops in their heavily embroidered copes. During the singing of the Creed all the members of the royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service which they held in their hands.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the King's chair, the Archbishop asked: "Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?" The King answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," &c., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforium near the roof.

Then the inkstand was brought and the King signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the King remained seated and the Queen stood up.

After the Archbishop's anointing prayer a gold canopy was brought over the King's chair, and his Majesty divested himself of his outer robe and then walked to the ancient chair, while the choir sang Zadok's anthem. The anointing ceremony was scarcely seen owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the Archbishop of Canterbury's motions.

TROUBLE TO FIND THE RING.

After the prayer the King donned the colobium sindonis, then resumed his seat, and from a scarlet silken roll on which the prayers were printed in large type, and which was held by the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the King, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the Dean of Westminster, while his Majesty remained standing. The armilla and the orb were then delivered to the King, according to the programme.

When the King held out his hand for the ring, the Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but finally, with trembling hands, he placed it on the tip of his Majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously, the King himself completing the process of putting on the ring as he withdrew his hand. Later the Archbishop had similar difficulty, owing to shortsightedness, in placing the crown on the King's head. In fact, the choir started "God Save the King" while the Archbishop was still striving to place the crown, and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on.

As the acclamations died away, the clanging of the joy bells, the noise of guns, and the shouting of the people outside penetrated into the Abbey, where the King still sat, motionless, his dazzling crown on his head and his sceptre held firmly in his hand.

After singing "Be Strong and Play the Man," and the Bible having been presented, the King advanced and knelt while he received the benediction. He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dais for the first time, surrounded by nobles. The Archbishop of Canterbury followed, the King being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the Archbishop.

HOMAGE TO THE KING.

Having placed the King into his new throne the Archbishop knelt and paid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the King assisted him and himself raised the Archbishop's hand from the steps of the throne. The Archbishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had to practically be carried to the altar. The incident created considerable excitement, and several prelates rushed forward to help the Primate.

The next person to pay homage to his Majesty was the Prince of Wales, who knelt until King Edward held out his hand, which he kissed, after touching the crown as a sign of fealty. The Prince of Wales then started to return to his seat, when the King drew back and put his arms around him and kissed him. After this the King once more gave the Prince his hand, this time to shake, and the hearty vigor of King Edward's grasp showed that his hand at any rate had not lost its strength.

The Duke of Norfolk, (as Earl Marshal,) accompanied by representatives of each grade of the nobility, read the oath, beginning: "I—Duke or Earl, &c.—do become your liege man of life and limb," &c. The respective representatives next touched the crown and kissed the King's cheek, the Duke of Norfolk being the only peer to read the oath. This portion of the service was considerably shortened.

The Queen then rose and, accompanied by her entourage, proceeded to the altar steps, where, under a pall of cloth of gold she was quickly crowned by the Archbishop of York, supported by the Bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that in which the King sat, and her enthronisation was accomplished.

IN ST. EDWARD'S CHAPEL.

The Queen bowed to King Edward, and both walked to the altar and received the communion, after delivering their crowns to the Lord Great Chamberlain and another officer appointed to hold them. The pages, while their Majesties knelt, still held the Queen's magnificent long train, with the rest of the nobles present kneeling. The whole spectacle was most impressive, and was made more brilliant owing to the electric light.

By a great effort the Archbishop of Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service, and the King and Queen repaired to St. Edward's Chapel. Neither of their Majesties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was completed with the singing of the Te Deum, was brought to a close without a hitch.

While the King and Queen were in St. Edward's Chapel many of the peers broke ranks and lined up the approaches to the altar, and the younger members of the nobility, some of them being scarcely ten years of age, who had previously been kept in the back ground, then joined their older relatives.

Gen Kitchener, with his hands on the shoulders of a little page, was conspicuous among these. The first to appear from the chapel was the Queen. As she passed between the ranks all the nobles bowed low, the Queen acknowledging their salutations. When her Majesty reached the nave some one shouted, "Three cheers for the Queen," and the old Abbey rang with cheers as the Queen slowly passed into the annex, men and women rising from their seats and shouting with as much good-will as any of the crowds in the streets.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

Nearly ten minutes later the King emerged from the chapel, still wearing the crown and carrying the sceptre and rod. He smilingly bowed to the peers and pages. While his Majesty was still near the altar some one in the galleries shouted, "Three cheers for the King." There was a feeble shout, but no one took up this unorganized demonstration.

A somewhat awkward pause followed. This, however, was quickly atoned for. As the King passed the chancel arch, those in the body of the Abbey commenced to cheer. The sound grew in volume, and Bishops and priests, peers and peeresses, Generals, Admirals, and diplomats, the whole vast throng rose and hurrahed at the top of their voices. Until the last man in the procession had disappeared in the annex the cheering was continued.

The King bowed and smiled, evidently delighted with his reception, and then the organ and the orchestra played "God Save the King," and the spectators poured out in desperate and frequently fruitless search for their carriages.

The departure of the King and Queen from the Abbey was signaled by another salute, the massed bands playing "God Save the King." The entire route of their Majesties' return to the palace was marked by scenes of enthusiasm similar to those which greeted their progress to the Abbey, the more circuitous route through clubland and Constitution Hill giving the hundreds of thousands of persons occupying the stands, windows, and roofs an opportunity of greeting the new-crowned King and his consort before they re-entered Buckingham Palace, which they did in the midst of scenes of enthusiasm, the entire crowd, from Constitution Hill downward, joining in singing the national anthem.

Shortly after the return of the King and Queen to the palace it was officially announced from there that the King had borne the ceremony well and that he had suffered in no way from fatigue, and this was confirmed by the presence of the King himself when, in response to the repeated plaudits of the crowds, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, appeared on their balcony in their robes and crowns. The faces of both were suffused with smiles as they bowed repeatedly their recognition of the warmth of the applause.

HISTORIC HOUSE SOLD.

Mansion Where King Edward, Then Prince, Was Entertained.

Charles E. Duross has sold the four-story private house, 25 by 120, 227 West Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Hutchinson, who was formerly Mrs. Col. Tompkins, has owned this house thirty-five years, and formerly resided there. The Prince of Wales stopped at this mansion years ago. José Torres is the buyer at about $30,000.

Only One New York Exchange Open.

The Produce Exchange was the only Exchange in New York open yesterday. Although there was a fair attendance, business did not seem to move with its accustomed vim. Wall Street had the usual holiday appearance, although the banks and other public institutions were open until noon.

The King's Tenants Entertained.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Fourteen hundred adults and six hundred children, tenants of the King's Sandringham estate, were entertained at dinner and tea as guests of his Majesty this afternoon.

DUSS'S GIANTS ARRESTED.

Refused Admission to Paradise Roof Garden While in Uniform They Tried to Force Entrance.

An extra number which was not on the bills caused amusement last night at Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. Manager Johnston of the Duss concerts had sent two of his employes, each of whom is seven feet two and one-half inches tall, to Hammerstein's with a note asking that they be admitted to the performance. They were dressed in very gaudy costumes, bearing the Duss advertisement on their backs.

William Hammerstein, nephew of the proprietor, who was in the lobby, received the note, looked the men over, and refused to allow them to enter. Both men went away, but returned soon after with tickets of admission, which they presented at the door. Hammerstein was still there, and again refused to allow them to enter.

"I'll give you back the value of the tickets," he said, "but you cannot go in with those clothes on!"

The men tried to force an entrance, and Hammerstein, calling a policeman, had them arrested. The policeman, who responded to the call, Henry Stew, is five feet eight in height, and what the spectators say was the most amusing attraction of the evening was furnished when he took the two giants away. At the station house the men gave their names as Col. Meck of 157 West Twenty-second Street and Augustus Barth of the same address. They were charged with disorderly conduct, and Manager Johnston bailed them out.

Mr. Hammerstein said that theatrical licenses are personal, and that under them he could eject any persons who seemed objectionable to him.

GIRLS SAW HIM DROWN.

Fainted When an Elizabeth Youth Sank in Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Henry Rose, nineteen years old, of Elizabeth, N. J., was drowned while bathing in Lake Hopatcong, at Sperry Springs, to-day.

He was swimming out to the middle of the lake when he was seized with cramps. His sister, Florence Rose, and Molly Frost, a friend, were standing on the bathing pavilion and saw him disappear. They screamed for help and then fainted.

The body was recovered by William Golding and Frederick Hamilton.

Miss Nanette Ehrmann's Birthday.

Mr. Ernest Ehrmann has gone to his cottage at Childwold Park, in the Adirondacks, to celebrate the birthday of his daughter, Nanette. Mr. Ehrmann will return to the city Tuesday.

SUSPENDED BEAM HITS AN ELEVATED TRAIN

Laborer Suffering from Injuries and Nervous Suspense.

Passengers Hurt by Flying Glass Shattered by Timber, Which Struck Passing Ninth Avenue Cars.

Several passengers, who were in a Ninth Avenue elevated train which passed the building at 808 Greenwich Street about 2:30 yesterday afternoon, as well as a laborer, Cornelius Fitzgibbons, were injured through a very peculiar accident. The passengers on the train, who were injured slightly by flying glass only, did not make themselves known to the police, and went home.

Fitzgibbons was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that several of the small bones in his right foot had been broken. He is suffering yet, however, from a few moments of suspense incidental to his injury in a way that belittles the actual physical pain.

Fitzgibbons was one of several men who are shoring up the Greenwich Street building which has been occupied for some time past by Philip Hano & Co., printers. The building is to be entirely remodeled, and the various stories are, therefore, being propped up. The elevated structure at that point is not more than 8 or 9 feet from the building.

The men were raising big square beams, about 12 by 12 inches square, and 20 feet long, to the windows of the third story soon after the noon hour. They were keeping a sharp watch on the elevated trains, because, when the beams were swinging in the air they reached over the elevated tracks. A train had passed shortly before the time of the accident. Fitzgibbons, who was standing on the sill of the third-story window, into which one beam was to be swung into the building, called out "Hoist away!"

The big beam went up quick enough. It had been the custom of the men to tie the beams as near the centre as possible, so that they could be easily managed when they reached their destination, but in the case of the one which caused the trouble they had failed to strike the middle and the beam sagged to one side, so that while ascending it stood almost upright. Fitzgibbons, therefore, experienced trouble with it when it reached the window.

He succeeded only in getting a part of it into the opening, from which the window sashes had been removed, and there it stuck. He had already shouted for help from the men down below, but had stepped upon the window-sill in the hope of dislodging it himself. The beam now stuck out horizontally over the elevated track.

"A train! A train!" shouted Foreman Eagan from down below, but Fitzgibbons was too busy to hear him. Eagan also tried to make some signal to the engineer, but failed to make him see or hear.

In a second there was a crash and a sound of breaking glass. Those who watched closely saw that the engine had first struck the log somewhere about the side light, which had broken that lamp, and then struck the side of the various cars of the train. Somewhere during this repeated bumping the beam had been broken.

Fitzgibbons, on the window ledge, was struck several times in the rebound. After the beam had broken, the fragment which still hung by the rope had caught him in the ankle and was in some way, which he could not clearly explain afterward, holding him fast.

While the men from below were running up to his assistance those in the street saw that he had grabbed the rope which held the fragment of the log. They also saw that his face was changing to ashen color, and that he had probably been injured. They called to him to hold fast, but there was no need. There was only one way for him to release himself, and that was to fall or jump below to the sidewalk. He managed to hold on, however, but as soon as his associates had grabbed him he fainted away in their arms.

The train went almost to Christopher Street. Near there it stopped. A conductor rushed back to get the number of the building from which the beam had been extended, and hurriedly rushed back to his train again. None of those who had been struck by flying glass, according to the ticket chopper at Christopher Street, got off at that station, nor did any one go to the near-by hospitals.

At the company's headquarters it was said that nobody had been injured in the cars. It is certain, however, that most of the windows of several of the cars were smashed and that the train was fairly full of passengers.

NO ROOM FOR CANADA EXHIBIT.

Space at the Wisconsin State Fair Has Been Denied, and Agent Will Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—T. C. Currie, agent of the Canadian Government at this point, has threatened to resign because he has been denied space for his exhibit by the managers of the Wisconsin State Fair. The management sent him a letter saying that because of the unusual demand for space by exhibitors who desire to compete for premiums, there will be no room for the Canadian exhibit.

Mr. Currie, who has always been active in trying to make the fair a success in other years, feels that he has been snubbed and says that he will resign. He feels that if any one was to have been denied space it should not have been the Canadian Government.

BIT NEWSBOY'S EAR OFF.

Crippled Lad Attacked by Italian Who Had Been Fighting.

Two Italians got into a fight at 10 o'clock last night at the corner of Minetta Lane and Macdougal Street and a number of boys who were playing about the corner began to jeer at them, and one or two of the boys threw stones. Suddenly one of the Italians broke away from the man with whom he was struggling and ran across the street to where a group of the boys stood. All except Angelo Malvy ran away. Angelo is a newsboy, seventeen years old, who lives at 110 Houston Street, and is a cripple, having lost his left foot and right arm as the result of a disease that made amputation necessary. The Italian rushed up to the crippled boy and struck him a blow that stretched him full length on the walk.

No sooner was the boy down than the Italian pounced upon him, seized him with both hands by the head, and, half raising his helpless victim, stooped

ELEVATED ROAD STRIKE PROSPECTS

All Now Depends on Attitude of Vice President Skitt.

ASSURANCES TO THE FIREMEN

Told by Engineers Their Interests Will Be Taken Care Of—Ex-Surface Car Motormen Apply for Work.

Though Vice Chief A. B. Youngson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and others who have been conferring for the last day or two regarding the demands of the engineers, motormen, and firemen on the Manhattan Railway Company system talked hopefully yesterday, they all looked serious.

The more conservative of them wish to avoid a strike. Everything depends on the reception which will be accorded to the Grievance Committee and the representatives of the grand lodges of the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods, when they call on Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company to-morrow, and on whether or not his refusal of all demands is an iron-clad one. If Mr. Skitt refuses to recede from the terms of the February agreement the employes will either have to strike or back down.

The red tape which usually delays a final order to strike when any of the brotherhoods are involved in labor disputes will not cause as much delay as usual this time in case a strike is declared, inasmuch as representatives of the grand lodges of the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods are now on the ground. One of them, Vice Chief Youngson, has already gone on record as saying that if a strike of the motormen and engineers is declared by a two-thirds vote he will sanction it. This would make the strike regular in accordance with the rules and by laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Charles Wilson, Vice Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has not put himself on record in this way, but as he is known as a radical leader, there is every reason to believe he would sanction a strike if it were ordered.

The Grievance Committee of the motormen, engineers, and firemen held their usual conference yesterday in the Broadway Central Hotel with Vice Chiefs Youngson and Wilson. The latter part of the conference was attended by Second Vice President Pierson of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers.

It was learned that the firemen, who on the Second and Third Avenue lines are conductors at firemen's wages which are $1 a day less than those of the engineers and motormen, were assured that their interests would be fully considered in the negotiations. There has been more or less friction among the members of the committee on this account, and as there would be a temptation on the part of the firemen to take the places of the motormen, if the latter struck, at $1 a day higher wages than they are now receiving, they desire to have the firemen with them.

It is believed that the original twenty-three demands which were submitted to Mr. Skitt and refused by him have been modified and that their most objectionable points were eliminated. Mr. Youngson would not say whether or not the agreement had been modified.

He said he did not take any stock in the statements which have appeared that the Manhattan Railway Company is hiring men.

"I have not a doubt," he continued, "that Mr. Skitt will do nothing in the matter until we confer with him. I have been in communication with Secretary Grape of the Manhattan Railway Company and he tells me Mr. Skitt is likely to be here on Monday. We will see him on Monday and try to bring about an amicable settlement of the troubles."

Mr. Youngson said that he had been asked by the Superintendents and managers of various railroad companies throughout the country to send them engineers. He found very few members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers unemployed, however.

Regarding the work of the motormen on the electric trains of the Manhattan Railway Company, he said:

"The motormen have a harder time than the engineers on the steam railroads throughout the country. They have to be constantly on the watch so as to slow up every minute or two minutes at the stations. The engineers on the large steam trains throughout the country have from ten and fifteen minutes to half an hour between stops. The only advantage the motormen on the Manhattan Elevated lines have is that they are not far from their homes at the end of their day's work. The engineers on the steam trains may be many miles from their homes at the end of a day."

Late yesterday afternoon Chairman Jenck of the Grievance Committee said that if there had been any friction between the members of the committee it had been settled, and all was now harmonious. According to Jenck there would be no modification of the twenty-three demands. The general belief, however, was that they would be modified. The motormen, according to the statement of some conductors, have asked some things that they are already receiving, as well as some things that they do not expect to get.

Motormen who had been working on the street railways called yesterday at the office of the Manhattan Railway Company, in the Western Union Building, and offered their services to the company. They were told that motormen were not wanted, but that gatemen were wanted at $1.25 a day. The following notice is conspicuously posted at the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company:

All accepted applicants are appointed to the position of gateman or car cleaner, and are in line of promotion. Promotions are made to the ranks of platform men, station agents, guards, and firemen, in accordance with civil service rules.

There are a number of men who are working as motormen on the surface railroads at $2.50 a day, who would be glad to exchange places with the motormen on the electric cars of the Second and Third Avenue elevated railroads. They say that the elevated railroad motormen do not know what a good time they have compared to the surface trolley men, who have cars to dodge and must watch all the time for fear they run over children or old people, who may cross the tracks. The trippers on the surface railroad lines, it is said, would be glad of steady work on the Manhattan Railway Company's lines.

The conductors on the elevated road are not all organized, and the unorganized men are not in sympathy with any strike movement on behalf of the motormen.

TROLLEY STRIKE IN YONKERS.

Lasted Three Hours, Then One Demand of the Men Having Been Granted, Ended for the Nonce.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A trolley railroad strike was started here this morning and terminated temporarily in three hours. The strikers were the employes of the Yonkers Railroad Company, which is a branch of the Union Railroad Company.

Thomas Malone, ex-Superintendent of the Jerome Avenue line, came to Yonkers yesterday with a letter from President Edward Maher of the Union Railroad to Superintendent Daly of the Yonkers Railroad, asking that Malone be appointed as Assistant Superintendent of the latter road. It is said that Malone then went out and dropped hints among the employes of the road which led them to believe that he was to be installed as Superintendent, and that Daly was to be dropped. Mr. Daly is very popular among the employes, and they held a meeting last night, at which it was decided to go on strike this morning unless Daly were retained.

In order to supply a better basis for the strike, it was also agreed to demand 20 cents an hour for a working day of ten hours, instead of the 18 cents an hour for an eleven-hour day, which they have been receiving. At 8 o'clock this morning the strike began, and for nearly three hours not a trolley car moved in the city. President Maher was advised of the situation, and he came to Yonkers from New York at 10 o'clock and held a conference with local officials of the road. The employes insisted on the signing of a contract providing for the retention of Superintendent Daly for one year, and this was done. They were told that they would receive an answer to their demand for an increase of wages on Tuesday next. Then they went back to work, and the city once more enjoyed a trolley car service.

NEW HAVEN STRIKERS WIN.

Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway Concedes All the Men's Demands.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—Five hundred striking employes of the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway Company returned to work to-night after having conducted one of the most unique strikes in the history of labor troubles in the State of Connecticut. All the demands of the men have been granted by the company, and at 6:45 to-night, just one hour and a quarter after the men decided to return to work, the first car was run out of the car barn, manned with a crew of union men officially recognized by the company. The men, as they passed through the principal thoroughfares of the city, were vociferously cheered by immense throngs.

For four days the tie-up of the road has been complete. With the exception of a few hours Wednesday morning not a passenger has been carried on the lines of the railway company in four days. Even the mail cars were suspended, and the company was compelled to send mails to the suburban villages by teams.

Two remarkable features have characterized the strike, viz., the absence of any sign of violence on the part of the strikers, and the manner in which the public and press of the city have shown their sympathy with and loyalty to the strikers.

The scene in the centre of the city to-night is remarkable. Thousands of people are parading Chapel Street and the appearance of a car is made the occasion of loud cheers and shouts of encouragement to the men.

MINERS' RANKS UNBROKEN.

Close of Thirteenth Week of Strike Finds Coal Workers Firm—No Collieries Open.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 9.—To-day marks the close of the thirteenth week of the coal miners' strike, and not a break has taken place in the ranks of the men. Rumors that collieries are about to start work are heard, but no coal company will admit they are true. The mine workers' officials assert that they are watching the companies closely, and say there is no truth in the reports. They point to the fact that such stories have been in existence for more than two months, and yet not a colliery has been started. The union officials continue to express themselves as confident of success. It is fully expected in this vicinity that the suspension of mining will last for some time, judging by the attitude of the strikers.

The peace of the Mahanoy Valley, particularly Shenandoah, remains unbroken. If any further disorder occur it is looked for at places not covered by troops. The National Guard officers are watching the situation to the north, in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, where there has been some violence in the last week.

The likelihood of the strike continuing for some considerable time has led the officers and men of the National Guard in camp here to believe they are in the field for a long period. It is probable the militia will be kept on duty to the end of the strike. This is not welcomed by the citizen-soldiers, because they are sacrificing personal interests.

District President Fahy was here to-day consulting with local leaders. He said the question of relief is being satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Fahy asserts there is little distress among the strikers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 9.—Four men are now in the county jail, charged with the murder of Daniel Sweeney, the mine watchman, who was found dead in the roadway in Nanticoke last Wednesday morning. District Attorney Jones went to the jail to-day and talked with the three men who were arrested on the day of the tragedy, Michael Yusko, Joseph Smith, and Ignatz Shukie. County Detective Jones, who accompanied the District Attorney, produced a shirt with many blood stains on it. As soon as the garment was shown to Smith he admitted that it was his. The detective found it hidden away in a bedroom in Smith's house, in Nanticoke. A pair of blood-stained trousers was shown to one of the other prisoners. He admitted that he was the owner. Before the District Attorney left the jail he had information enough to warrant the arrest of Paul Tomchak.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of thirty-one striking miners at Kingston, Lucerne Borough, and Edwardsville, charged with rioting while doing picket duty in the vicinity of the Woodward breaker of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's colliery.

Michigan Mine Strike Off.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 9.—The strike of the United Mine Workers of Michigan was declared off to-day, the various locals having voted to accept the scale submitted by the operators on July 2, and approved by President Mitchell. The mines all will be in operation on Monday.

WILLIAM JAMESON HERE.

Doubts Whether Sir Thomas Lipton Has Decided to Challenge Again.

William Jameson, who was Racing Manager of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock II. during the international yacht races, arrived here on the Cunarder Campania yesterday. Mrs. Jameson accompanied him.

"I have not seen Sir Thomas for some time," Mr. Jameson said, "and doubt if he has yet made up his mind concerning a third challenge for the America Cup. I am on my way to Canada on a little vacation, and I am simply passing through this town on my way in search of much-needed rest and recreation."

Expelled Girl Sues for Her Trunk.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas O. Hanlon, President of the Pennington Seminary, is being sued in the City Court here by Miss Clyde Raynor for possession of a trunk left at the school by the young woman, who, it is said, was expelled from the institution at the last term. It is said that Miss Raynor left the seminary grounds without permission of the faculty, and for this offense was sent home. A tuition fee was due, and the authorities held her baggage, awaiting a settlement. Counsel for Miss Raynor claims in the papers on file that her tuition was contracted for by a friend and that she cannot be held responsible.

Iron Workers' Strike Ends.

The strike inaugurated by the iron workers employed by the American Bridge Company in Greenpoint about two months ago was declared off yesterday. The strikers numbered about 500, and the trouble grew out of the refusal of the company to permit a walking delegate of the Architectural and Structural Iron Workers' Union to go through the plant at will. The company's Superintendent, Mr. Billings, said that the non-union men, numbering 250, taken on during the strike would not be discharged.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 9.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

United States Silica Company of Chicago, to manufacture glass; capital, $300,000.

Clark-Martin Company of Philadelphia, to engage in the publishing business; capital, $25,000.

Columbia Real Estate Company of Lisbon, Ohio; capital, $25,000.

PRINCE CHEN IN NEW YORK

Cousin of Chinese Emperor Met by Wu Ting-Fang.

ALL CHINATOWN EN FETE

New Minister to the United States, Sir Liang Chen Tung, in the Party—He Talks of His Future.

When the reporters boarded the American liner St. Paul in Quarantine yesterday morning, the scene was one which one might expect to see in a theatre when the curtain had just risen on the first act of a light opera. The big yellow standard of the Celestial Empire was flying from the fore, and reclining in steamer chairs ranged along the port promenade deck were a dozen or more Chinese of high rank, fanning themselves and smoking cigarettes, and clad in the picturesque garb of the Flowery Kingdom, some blue, some green, some variegated, all silk and brocaded, and each in keeping with the rank of the wearer.

They were the suite of Prince Chen, Special Envoy from China to King Edward's coronation, paying his first visit to this country on his way home to Peking. With Prince Chen was Sir Liang Chen Tung, K. C. M. G., who, on Jan. 1, will succeed Wu Ting-Fang as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from China to the United States. The other members of the Prince's suite are:

Tong Wei Chi, Pond Sze Chi, Capt. Woo Yung Fo, (Chinese Imperial Navy;) Yang Lang Ksuen, Lew She Hsun, Wong Kai Kah, Yao Hsing Nam, Yang Li Ping, Li Yao San, Wang Peh Tong.

The Prince's visit is unofficial, but, as this is the first visit ever paid to this country by a Chinese Prince of the blood royal, both National and city authorities took cognizance of his coming, and Wu Ting-Fang came on from Washington to welcome him. Minister Wu left the Battery at 9:30 on the revenue cutter Hudson, and with him were Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert D. Peirce, representing the President, and Private Secretary James B. Reynolds, representing Mayor Low. On board the cutter, which was set apart for the use of the visitors, were also Chow Tzchi, Chinese Consul General here; Shen Tung, Kimhao Yu-tchu Su, Chan Chun Seen, and Hsu Chao of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, and Li Tung Kwai of the Chinese Consulate at Havana.

It had been arranged that the Prince and his suite should be taken off the St. Paul at Quarantine and brought to the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, but Prince Chen did not favor the idea of climbing down the steep ladder from the lower deck to the cutter. The plans were changed to suit his wishes, and the welcoming party went up the ladder with all the dignity possible to such a performance, and were received by the Prince in the drawing room on the main deck.

Visions of comic opera again arose before the eyes of those who witnessed the greetings exchanged between the Prince and the Chinese, who had come down the Bay to meet him. First came Minister Wu, who made his salutation by bowing and at the same time bending his knees, then clasping his hands and raising them to his forehead, the Prince responding in like manner. Then the Prince, with Mr. Wu on his right, and Sir Liang Chen Tung on his left, received in a similar way the other Chinese, Minister Wu explaining later that the form was not an obeisance or kow-tow, but a formal greeting, which, he said, corresponded to our custom of lifting the hat. Mr. Peirce and Mr. Reynolds were received with a firm Anglo-Saxon handshake.

WHAT THE PRINCE LOOKS LIKE.

Prince Chen is a cousin of the Emperor and a son of Prince Ching, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was distinguished from all the other members of the party by his yellow silk brocaded jacket, the badge of his princely rank. The Prince would be called handsome even from an American point of view, for, although slightly under medium height, he has a remarkably clear, fair skin, regular features, dark eyes, and fine black eyebrows. Distinctive features of his garb were the three royal peacock feathers which he wore in his hat, and which were donned yesterday for the first time during the voyage, and the gold-mounted ball of red coral which surmounted his official Summer hat, and which denoted his rank. The other members of the party wore blue undergowns, taffeta satin knee boots, and agate balls on their hats, colored red or blue, according to the rank of the wearer.

When the newspaper men were admitted Prince Chen greeted them all with a firm handshake. Then, calling his English secretary, for the Prince does not speak English, he announced himself ready to answer questions. The English secretary is Wong Kai Kah, a graduate of Yale, and who represented China at the Yale bicentennial celebration. Wong handles the English language better than most of those who were present.

"I intended to spend ten days in New York," said Prince Chen through his secretary, "but the postponement of the coronation, and the fact that I spent some time in Paris have cut down my time here to three days, after which I will go to Vancouver and take the steamer Empress of Japan for home.

"At the special request of my august ruler, I shall go on Monday to Oyster Bay, where I shall present to your President the wishes of his Majesty, and thank him for the good will which America has shown toward China. With Mr. Peirce and Minister Wu Ting-Fang I shall take luncheon with him on Monday."

"Will you receive any other entertainment while you are here?" was asked.

"Not officially, but the Americans are my friends, and I should be pleased to accept any private entertainment.

Speaking of the abolition of the likin tax, by which the prohibitive system of duties between Chinese provinces was done away with, and the abolition of which duties was a proviso of the British-Chinese customs treaty, Prince Chen said:

"There will, of course, be much opposition to the abolition of the duties, but where the interests of the empire are concerned, the criticisms of a few persons cannot be considered." He paid a tribute to Mr. Wu's ability, and said that his popularity here was his favor at home.

Prince Chen is only twenty-seven years old, but his tact, ability, and interest in public affairs have won for him great popularity in his native country.

Sir Liang Chen Tung, who will return to Peking with the Prince before he comes here as Minister, is 6 feet in height and powerfully built, and the way in which he moves about makes it easy to understand how he won fame as a right fielder and star batter on the Phillips Andover baseball team in 1887. He also pulled stroke oar in the boat crew. He afterward went back to China, but later returned to this country as interpreter at the Chinese Legation in Washington. He is thirty-nine years old, and on the occasion of the Queen's diamond jubilee, when he was Secretary of the special Chinese Embassy, he was knighted by the Queen in recognition of his tact and diplomacy.

GLAD NOT TO GO TO PARIS.

"I am pleased beyond expression at my appointment," said Sir Liang. "I was afraid they would send me to Paris, but at Washington I shall be among good friends, and old college chums." Of economic matters Sir Liang said:

"Our new treaty with Great Britain will, I think, revolutionise commerce in China. Britain agrees to increase the import duty on goods at our eighteen free ports from 7½ to 15 per cent. In exchange for this China agrees to abolish all likin takes on the goods. Although it is likely that the people in the interior will rebel against this abolishment, I think the American merchants will be able to see that we are able to enforce our laws.

"Another of the chief articles of the treaty provides for more liberal mining laws and permits the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the empire. The new regulations of the treaty will facilitate greatly traffic through the canals and waterways of the Southern regino."

The Prince and his party had their food specially prepared, and sat at a separate table on the voyage over, but managed to make themselves popular with all hands on board. They mingled freely with the passengers, made many acquaintances among them, and indulged in a number of games of ping-pong. As one passenger expressed it, "They were the most polite and polished set of gentlemen I ever saw."

When the St. Paul reached her dock at noon the Chinese assembled on the forward deck, the Prince forming the centre of the picturesque group. A hot sun beat down upon that portion of the deck, and Prince Chen, reaching down into his long boot, pulled out a fan, while one of the suite opened a silk parasol and held it over the Prince's head. When the gangplank was lowered the Prince and Assistant Secretary of State Pierce led the way, followed by the other members of the suite, and the passengers assembled gave three hearty cheers for the Orientals as they left the ship.

They were met at the pier by Detectives Moody, Leeson, McCarthy, and Larkin and a squad of twenty-five uniformed men, who escorted them to the revenue cutter Hudson, commanded by Lieut. W. W. Joynes, which was to take the party to the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. The police had some difficulty in keeping back the crowds who jostled each other to catch a glimpse of the visitors. "Those look like respectable Chinese," said a girl who had seen them board the cutter. "Yes," answered some one, "one of them is a Prince." "A Prince! Good gracious, where is he?" and only the strong arm of a policeman prevented her from falling overboard in her effort to get a look at Chinese royalty.

On the cutter Lieut. Joynes flew the Prince's imperial ensign, which Minister Wu and a committee of Chinese merchants, after a lengthy search, had secured in Chinatown for an outlay of $9. When the visitors reached the Italian Line pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, the ensign was transferred to the Waldorf, where it now flies on the Thirty-third Street side.

Forty carriages were required to bring the visitor and large party which had assembled at the pier to greet them to the Waldorf, and a squad of mounted police accompanied the procession. There the whole first floor had been reserved for the visitors, Prince Chen occupying the royal suite, which was used by Li Hung Chang on the occasion of his visit here.

RECEIVES CHINESE MERCHANTS.

When the Prince had rested for a short time he received a delegation of Chinese merchants of New York, headed by Lee Lock, and including Ling Yam Hing, the "Mayor of Chinatown." Lock Wing, the Chinese Vice Consul here, was master of ceremonies. The Prince made a little speech, in which he expressed pleasure at seeing so prosperous a body of merchants, and hoped that they would be able to acquire enough to enable them to spend the closing years of their lives in peace and in their own country. He said, too, that he had been much impressed by what little he had seen of New York.

The police arrangements are in charge of Capt. Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who detailed a Roundsman and ten men for duty during the afternoon, and these were relieved by a similar force in the evening. Detective Sergeants Kinsley and Duggan will also accompany the Prince on any excursions he may make about the city.

Minister Wu Ting-Fang gave out some details of the Prince's itinerary yesterday. When the reporters entered his room at the Waldorf he counted them over carefully, then told them to sit down and not to ask too many questions.

"This evening," he said, "we will have a supper and entertainment on the roof of the Metropolitan Club. Is that a good club?" he asked.

"Pretty good," said a reporter. "They call it the Millionaires' Club."

"Good," said Mr. Wu. "I am not a millionaire, but if I go up there perhaps I may get some of the good fortune that will make me one."

"To-morrow," he continued, "we shall take a long drive about the city and afterward there will be a Chinese dinner at the Consulate. A Chinese dinner, you know, is a dinner. Your little dinners here have only ten or twelve courses. What sort of a dinner is that?"

"On Monday we go to Oyster Bay to lunch with the President, and will return if possible that night, when the Prince shall leave at once for Vancouver, whence the steamer sails on Aug. 18. Perhaps he may have a look at Niagara, and I shall try to arrange for a special train."

The talk then drifted to diplomatic affairs. "Are you going to get a high post when you return to China?" Mr. Wu was asked.

"I can't tell that," he answered, "besides, I don't want to brag.

"But you Americans don't understand the Chinese," he continued. "One of your papers not long ago said that I was going to be recalled and beheaded because I had made myself popular here. What nonsense that is. The Chinese Government, like any other Government, wants her Ministers to be popular. If what that paper said were reasonable, then it would seem that I ought to try to make myself unpopular."

Last night Chinatown was en fête in honor of the imperial representative's visit. Lanterns were strung across the streets, flags hung from every window, and every one had donned his finest raiment. The merchants of the quarter have sent fruit and other gifts to their Prince, and Tom Lee and Chuck Conners have announced their intention of calling on his Highness to-day.

DINED AT METROPOLITAN CLUB.

Prince Chen and Mr. Wu, After a Drive in Central Park, Entertained by Gen. Whittier.

Prince Tsai Chen was the guest last night at a dinner tendered to him at the Metropolitan Club by Gen. Charles A. Whittier.

The Prince started for the club at 7 o'clock in an open carriage, accompanied by Wu Ting-Fang, and some of his suite. The others stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they walked and lounged about the corridors, smoking big cigars. The Prince's carriage proceeded up Fifth Avenue, led by an escort of five mounted police, while in the rear of the little procession were Detective Sergts. Duggan and Kinsler of Capt. Titus's staff in a hansom. The Prince evinced a desire to ride through the Park before going to the club, and his wish was gratified.

When the Prince and party reached the club they were met by Gen. Whittier, who promptly took them up stairs to a small dining room, where the Prince met Assistant Secretary of State Peirce and James B. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low.

The party sat down to a repast which the Prince subsequently said, through Mr. Wu, he had thoroughly enjoyed. The menu contained no Chinese dishes. Just before the Prince left the club he lit a cigarette and walked about the lower floor inspecting the clubhouse. He seemed in very good humor, and evinced an almost boyish glee as he looked over the marble interior of the clubhouse. The Prince, through Mr. Wu, congratulated the members on having such a place.

The Prince contemplated visiting one of the theatrical roof gardens after the dinner, but as he complained of feeling tired he returned to the Waldorf-Astoria, reaching there about 10 o'clock, and went at once to his apartments. The miniature procession returned by way of Fifth Avenue with its police escort.

PLAN TO AVERT GLASS WAR.

Rival Companies May Effect Compromise at Atlantic City Conference.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 9.—At National headquarters of the Federation of Co-operative Window Glass Companies, it was said to-day that there is a prospect of averting the promised disastrous trade war of the American, Independent, and Federation Companies. Representatives of the three companies have agreed to meet at Atlantic City Thursday to adjust differences.

Officers of the companies will hold meetings in Atlantic City next week previous to the joint meeting. It is thought the threatened cut of 50 per cent in prices will not be made by the American Company.

PRISONER DIED IN A CELL

Relatives Talk of Violence by Police After Arrest.

Declare that Marks of Assault Were on the Body—Sister Witnessed Use of a Club—Autopsy Indicated Heart Disease.

Philip Drumm, aged twenty-five years, of 1,969 Third Avenue, was found dead in a cell in the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday morning, a few hours after his arrest on a charge of intoxication. Coroner's Physician Weston, who performed an autopsy, said that death was due to alcoholism and heart failure. Relatives who were with Drumm when he was arrested declare that his death was the result of injuries inflicted by the police. They charge that he was brutally beaten, and say that they found marks of violence on his body and finger prints on his neck. They have demanded an official investigation, affirming their belief that "it is another McAuliffe case."

According to the police, Drumm, who was in company with several women, was creating a disturbance on a corner near a saloon at Eightieth Street and Second Avenue. Policeman Hilderbrand placed him under Street. Drumm's sister, Miss Mamie Drumm, said that the women in the party were herself, Ellen Wagner of 1,548 First Avenue, and Mrs. Margaret Harvey of the same address. She said they had been visiting friends, and were returning home when they stopped at the saloon and had refreshments. When they left Policeman Hilderbrand ordered them to move on, she said, and shoved Drumm. She continued:

"I told him my brother was slightly under the influence of liquor and that I would take care of him, but he said if the man did not move on he'd 'fan' him. My brother got angry and said he wasn't afraid of the policeman, and would not be 'fanned.' Then the policeman told my brother he'd lock him up. He tried to hit my brother, but I grabbed the club and Miss Wagner was struck in the forehead by it. The policeman took my brother to the station and clubbed him over the legs on the way. I told the Sergeant that my brother then had no injuries, and that the policeman had threatened him. I asked him to see my brother was not hurt. The Sergeant said they did not do business that way. That's the last I saw of him alive."

About 2:30 o'clock three men called to bail the prisoner. Doorman Jaudas went to Drumm's cell and tried to arouse the man. "Go away," the prisoner is said to have replied. "I don't want to be bailed. Let me sleep." The three men went away.

At 6:05 A. M., when the doorman went to get the prisoners ready to go to court, he found Drumm lying unconscious on a bench in the cell. The man was brought out, and in answer to an ambulance call Dr. Van Ingen arrived soon after from the Presbyterian Hospital. The man died while the doctor was examining him.

James J. Drumm, 2,118 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, called at the Coroners' office and demanded that a strict investigation be made into the circumstances surrounding his brother's death, inasmuch as he said that the man had been in perfect health. He said he found marks on his brother's side and across his chest, and that there were finger marks on his neck. His lips were swollen also, he said.

"It's a lie that he died from alcoholism," he said. "He was murdered by those policemen. We're going to sift this to the bottom. It's a second McAuliffe case."

Drumm said his brother was examined by a life insurance company's physician two years ago and pronounced in good health, without a trace of heart trouble. He admitted his brother had been twice arrested on charges of intoxication.

Sergt. Boyle said that Drumm's father had called at the station house, but had not charged that his son had been assaulted.

DIED AFTER A LEAP.

Passenger on a Train Tried to Get His Hat—Car Severed Both Legs.

George Brown, twenty-five years of age, who lived at 601 Grove Street, Jersey City, died yesterday afternoon in the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island, after leaping from a rapidly moving train of the Fifth Avenue line.

At Eighty-fourth Street and Fifteenth Avenue his hat was blown off and he jumped to get it. He fell so that the wheels of the rear car passed over his legs and severed them from the body. He was attended by Dr. Joyce of 211 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who was on board the train. Later he was sent to the hospital.

MR. AYER'S NEW YACHT.

The Helena Is the Largest Craft of Her Class Ever Built on the Penobscot.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Aug. 9.—The steam yacht Helena, the largest craft of her class ever built on the Penobscot River, has just been launched at this port and will be ready in a few days for the trial trip. This yacht is owned by Fred W. Ayer, and was built on the premises of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at South Brewer, of which corporation Mr. Ayer is President. The hull and engines were both designed by Charles B. Clark, Superintendent of the Eastern Manufacturing Company's mills, and every part of the vessel has been constructed on the company's premises.

The yacht, named Helena for Mr. Ayer's little daughter, is 108 feet over all, 91.8 feet registered length, 17.2 feet beam, and 10.4 feet depth, registering 94 tons gross and 64 tons net. She has triple-expansion engines, and is expected to make about 15 knots an hour without forcing.

The Hon. Edward H. Blake of Bangor, who recently sold his fine steam yacht Aria to a New Bedford man, will have a new and much larger yacht built, to be completed in the early part of 1903.

MIDNIGHT POLICE RAID.

Nine Prisoners Taken and Woman Accused of Running Gambling House.

Pauline Lenovel, aged thirty-three years, was arrested shortly after midnight, charged with maintaining a gambling house. The woman is proprietor of a delicatessen store at 200 East Ninety-eighth Street. For several days complaints have been made frequently by neighbors of disturbing noises in the place. Last night Detectives Hughes and Lawlor, accompanied by several uniformed policemen, raided the place.

When they went into a small room at the rear they found eight young men, all of whom made a break for liberty, scrambling out through the airshaft and windows, only to run into the hands of officers. They were taken to the station and held on a charge of disorderly conduct, while the woman was charged with keeping the place. The confiscated property consisted of two decks of cards, several sets of dice, and a small amount of money which the players had abandoned in their hurried flight.

A. H. Chamberlyn Critically Ill.

A. H. Chamberlyn, the owner of "The Defender," which is now being played at the Herald Square Theatre, is confined to his rooms at the Herald Square Hotel, in a very critical condition. The nature of Mr. Chamberlyn's illness has not been determined, but a consultation of doctors will be held to-day, at which Dr. William T. Bull will be present.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S BODY FOUND BURIED IN CELLAR.

Mother of William Bartholin, Suspected of Murdering Minnie Mitchell—Police Searching for Son.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—With a jagged wound in the left temple and physical evidence that she had been strangled or smothered, the body of Mrs. Annie Bartholin was found this evening buried beneath the cellar floor of the house in which she had lived at 4,310 Calumet Avenue.

Coincident with the finding of the body, the police redoubled their efforts to find the missing son, William Bartholin, who is also suspected of the murder of Miss Minnie Mitchell, whose body was found in a vacant lot at Seventy-fourth and State Streets last Thursday evening. The police have evidence that Bartholin slept in the house on Calumet Avenue last Tuesday night, three weeks after his mother had been murdered, and six days after he is supposed to have killed Minnie Mitchell.

The body of Mrs. Bartholin was found by a party of newspaper men after the police had searched the house and had concluded that if the woman had been murdered, her body was concealed somewhere away from the residence.

Earlier in the day persons who were searching in the basement found a place where the cement floor seemed to have been disturbed. Digging there, they found what at first was supposed to be fragments of a human body. Later they became satisfied that a dog had been buried there.

A crowbar, apparently stained with blood, and a hatchet, which bore dark marks, were found in the basement, and the searchers were unwilling to abandon their task even after it seemed that there was nothing further for them to do. Finally to-night some one found a small crevice in the cement floor, indicating that the cement had been disturbed and then skillfully patched.

The cement was quickly broken away, and then the diggers came on a bed of white sand. Digging through this they came upon a dress skirt. This was dragged out, and other articles of woman's wear were found. When these had been removed the body of the woman was found.

From the appearance of the body it was believed that Mrs. Bartholin was struck down either while disrobing for the night or when dressing in the morning.

The gash in the temple was two inches long, but Dr. E. P. Noel, a physician who was summoned, said that, in his opinion, it could not have caused death.

The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, where the Coroner's inquest will be held on Monday.

The police have abandoned the theory that Bartholin is dead, and Police Inspector Hunt, in whose district is the home of Mrs. Bartholin, declared to-night that he was confident that the man is alive and has not left Chicago. The clerk of a real estate agent, one of who clients holds a mortgage on the property of Mrs. Bartholin, met William Bartholin in front of the house on the morning of July 31 or Aug. 1, he does not remember which.

To-day a man was killed by the cars at South Chicago, and another committed suicide at Washington Heights. Both, in a general way, answered the description of Bartholin, but both proved to be other men.

There is no apparent motive for the killing of Mrs. Bartholin or of Minnie Mitchell, but the police are following every possible theory. The one that finds most favor at present is that the young man, being in debt, killed his mother in order that her equity in the mortgaged property might revert to him. While this theory will not cover the murder of the Mitchell girl in any way, the police believe that Bartholin had the idea that she either suspected him of killing his mother or that she had taken him to task for telling conflicting stories regarding her disappearance. Bartholin and his mother were not on good terms.

Dr. Springer, the Coroner's physician, conducted an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Bartholin to-night and announced that her death had been caused by strangulation, the assassin having made sure of his victim by first breaking her skull with a blunt instrument, a fracture having been found beneath the wound on the temple.

PLANS A PLANTERS' TRUST.

New Orleans Promoter Has Project to Aid Louisiana Sugar Producers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—F. P. Morrill, a promoter who was interested in the consolidation of the street railway systems of New Orleans, now projects a combination of the sugar planting interests of Louisiana. He is confident that such a combination is practicable, and that it is the only solution of the difficulties under which the planters of the State are now working. His idea is to form a company among the planters of the State and build one or more refineries in New Orleans, the profits from the business to be taken by the planters, instead of going into the pockets of the Sugar Trust.

TRACY'S BODY BURIED.

Remains of the Outlaw Taken from Portland to Salem, Ore.—Guards Were Last Pursuers.

SALEM, Oregon, Aug. 9.—The body of Harry Tracy was received at the penitentiary at noon to-day, just two months after his sensational escape. The corpse was identified by prison officials and convicts.

Immediately after the identification the box was moved into the chapel of the prison and the convicts allowed to view the man. Vitriol was placed on the face to destroy it in order to prevent any attempt at stealing the body and placing it on exhibition. The box was then conveyed to the prison cemetery and buried.

The remains were brought here from Portland, guarded by three of the five men who fired the shots which caused the convict to take his own life. The men carried the rifle which was used with such fatal effect by the outlaw. It will be given to Gov. Geer.

AS BADLY OFF AS SELKIRK.

The Impecunious Scotchman Who Harassed a Good-Natured Man.

Edward H. Sanborn, well known in Philadelphia manufacturing circles, says The Philadelphia Record, tells of a professional dead beat who has haunted him for years. "My first encounter with him," says Mr. Sanborn, "was when I was connected with the drug business in Boston, nearly fifteen years ago. He introduced himself to me as the son of a prominent chemist in Glasgow, Scotland, and said he had come to this country with glittering promises that had not been fulfilled, and spun such a hard-luck tale that I gave him some assistance. He came around regularly after that, and his pet expression was: 'I am cut off as completely from my friends as Alexander Selkirk was on the Island of Juan Fernandez.' He got to be such a nuisance that I told him I had no more money, and he needn't come around, or words to that effect.

"Well, one evening after I came to Philadelphia I was sitting in the Rev. Russell H. Conwell's parlor, when a Scotchman was ushered in, on a begging mission. I didn't recognise him until he chanced to remark that he was cut off from his friends as completely as Alexander Selkirk was on the Island of Juan Fernandez. I called Dr. Conwell aside, and the result was that the fellow went away empty handed, and without recognizing me.

"On another occasion, when I was doing newspaper work, I was writing at my desk one night, when a fellow strolled into the office and announced that he was a Scotch newspaper man in hard luck. I paid not attention to him until the words floated over to my corner: 'I am cut off as completely from my friends as Alexander Selkirk was on the Island of Juan Fernandez.' I looked up and recognized him, and again his plans were frustrated. The other day he braced me on the street. 'Are you as lonely as Selkirk on the Island of Juan Fernandez?' I asked. He gave me one look and sneaked away."

ADMIRAL SCHLEY VISITS A BRITISH HERO'S GRAVE

That of Commodore Downie Killed in Plattsburg Battle.

The Naval Officer Also Sees Keeper of Lighthouse, an Old Acquaintance, Who Was Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, who are visiting their son, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, of Company F, Twenty-third Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, to-day visited the grave of George D. Downie, the commander of the British squadron, who was killed in the memorable naval battle of Plattsburg on Sept. 11, 1814, and who was buried in Riverside Cemetery in this city.

The Rear Admiral and his wife, with their son, Capt. Schley, and his wife, accepted the invitation of Special Deputy Collector of Customs John Martin of this city, a veteran of the civil war, and drove to the cemetery, which is located at a beautiful spot on the bank of the Saranac River, and contains the remains of many brave men who fell in the bloody battle, Englishmen as well as Americans.

As they neared the grave Admiral Schley alighted from the carriage and walked slowly about among the tombstones. The grave is entirely covered with a long flat stone on which is inscribed Commodore Downie's name, date of birth, and death, and a testimonial to his valor.

As Admiral Schley walked about among the tombstones he repeated some of the lines of the famous poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead."

On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And gl

CORONATION WEEK IN LONDON GAY DESPITE CONTINUED RAIN

American Visitors Crowded the Hotels and Helped to Swell the Throngs in the Streets—Many Dinner Parties and Entertainments—J. Pierpont Morgan Buys a New London Residence—Other Notes of a Social Nature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.—There must have been some thousands more Americans in London to-day than there were six weeks ago. They have been coming in from rural England and from Scotland, while the Channel boats this week have been fairly crowded with them, returning from Switzerland, Ostend, Paris, and Aix-les-Bains.

They helped appreciably to swell the enormous crowds in the streets, and they have invaded all the museums and show places with their eager curiosity and appearance of enjoying themselves, which they possess in marked contrast to their British cousins, who are grave and grumbling tourists.

The Americans of wealth and position, too, those whose names one knows, are here in larger numbers than was expected. Gen. Wheeler, Lafayette Defriese, Lindsay Russell, and George T. Wilson were among the American hosts of the dinner party at the Carlton last night, at which Lord Roberts was the guest of honor.

GAYETY IN THE CITY.

London society has by no means had an off week. Though many went to Cowes to see the yachts, there was plenty of gayety in town, and that despite the continued rain and unseasonable temperature.

Alfred Rothschild seems to have set the fashion in defying traditions this season by giving his most elaborate dinner party on the evening of the first Goodwood day, when ordinarily everybody is supposed to be out of town, and at which Princesses, Duchesses, and millionaires assembled.

Many splendid entertainments marked the coronation week, and the Duchess of Devonshire, the Bradley Martins, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mrs. Henry White, and Mrs. Bischoffsheim were among the hostesses. The dances set down to end the season to-night, however, had to be abandoned because carriage traffic was stopped through all the central part of London on account of the crowds of pedestrians to see the illuminations.

TO COWES, THEN SCOTLAND.

Next week there will be a great flocking to Cowes again, whither the King returns, and London society will make its headquarters around the Solent and Spithead till after the naval parade, and then begins the rush to Scotland and the North in the wake of the keen sportsmen who would get the first birds. It is feared that the quality of the shooting will be very bad, as grouse are still reported scarce after the cold Spring and wet Summer, while the weather is likely to be the proverbial Scotch article—rainy and misty.

Nevertheless, because last August, when many preserves were untenanted and many Scotch houses were closed, it was a veritable paradise in Perthshire and Argyllshire, with crystalline skies, clear, bracing air, and the best of shooting, every shooting box and hut has been rented for this season, and there will likely be two guns out for every dozen birds on the moors.

MANY CORONATION PARTIES.

Because the coronation detained the sportsmen desirous of being early in the field in town, the railroads running north have made a startling new departure by sending out night trains, which, despite tradition, invade Scotch territory on Sunday.

Coronation parties were the order of the day among Americans who had rooms at the fashionable hotels on the line of the returning procession. John Waterbury, who arrived from the Continent on Wednesday, entertained a large party in his apartment at the Carlton. Mrs. Yerkes, who sails for New York at the end of next week, took a special apartment at the hotel, where her many London friends were invited.

Jefferson M. Levy, who has just returned from a Continental trip, saw the King return after the crowning from the Carlton windows.

SOCIETY AT THE WINDOWS.

Among others, American and English, who saw the procession from that beautifully decorated hotel were Robert D. Farlee, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, ilton, Spencer Miller, the Rev. M. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Miss Phipps, George A. Ballantine, and the Misses Wheeler.

At the windows of the Berkeley, on Piccadilly, which commanded a fine view of the spectacle, were Mrs. Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Cummock, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Rutherford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, and Prince and Princess Candriant. At the Savoy there have been a large number of new American arrivals this week, including Frank McKee, with his wife and daughter, W. T. McCook and daughters of Pittsburg, J. J. Dugas of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, C. W. McGrath, George Rosenfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jones, Thomas J. Creamer, Mrs. William Moir, Mrs. Kuhne Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hershay, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kemeys of New York. New arrivals at the Hyde Park Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. A. Deering of New York and W. R. Riddell and Charles Wood of Philadelphia.

SOME PERSONAL DOINGS.

A. E. Stillwell of the City of Mexico gave a big dinner party on Thursday night at the Hyde Park Hotel, at which many Americans and Englishmen were guests.

American visitors who saw some part of to-day's procession from the Pall Mall or Piccadilly stands were Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth of Brooklyn, Mrs. John E. Thompson of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. MacGregor of Houston, Texas; W. Ralston Howard, H. Williams of New York, Arthur D. Rees and Alfred W. Clark of Philadelphia.

Mrs. John W. Mackay is said to have been quite ill since her husband's death, and is likely to go to Mannheim. She and Clarence Mackay have been stopping at their house, on Carlton House Terrace, while the Princess Colonna, Baroness Teifner, and Mrs. Hungerford have departed for the Continent.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the Grosvenor Street mansion of Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, mother of the new Viceroy of Ireland.

LE MATIN'S SENSATION.

The French Paper Declares the German Crown Prince Will Marry an American Beauty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Le Matin, which is to-day the most enterprising daily paper in Paris, is about to publish a sensational story of the betrothal of the German Crown Prince to a very beautiful American girl, whose parents were well-known residents here some years ago.

The story will involve a number of very exalted personages, and may have political consequences of real importance.

Mr. Hyde's New Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and President of the American Branch of the Alliance Française, has just been created Officer of Public Instruction. This gives the right to wear an emblem of gold palm leaves, suspended from a violet ribbon and surmounted by a rosette.

Mr. Hyde has not yet returned from an extensive coaching tour.

Gen. Meyer's Body to Go to Pretoria.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.—The body of Gen. Lucas Meyer, who died yesterday of heart disease, has been embalmed for shipment to Pretoria, where it will be interred.

Messages of condolence have been received from Lord Salisbury, Gen. Lord Roberts, Gen. Lord Kitchener, and from Gen. Sir John Denton French. Former President Kruger sent a personal letter by his secretary.

A. H. Lee, M. P., Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Arthur Hamilton Lee, M. P., who made his presence felt more than once in the House of Commons in the session just ended, sails for New York on his annual visit to America next Wednesday.

Four Lives Lost on Mont Blanc.

CHAMOUNIX, Aug. 9.—Two residents of Paris recently perished from exposure on Mont Blanc, and their two guides were killed while descending the mountain in search of assistance. Twenty-six guides have gone from here to search for the bodies of the mountain climbers and their guides.

A Knave Conscious of His Folly.

One likes professional pride. A young man arrested for stealing had to hand over his spoil to the policeman, and blushed with shame as he gave up two metal watches. He hoped the policeman wouldn't think badly of him. The watches, he acknowledged, were "not much class. We have to take them as they come." Another instance of how much people prefer to be thought knaves than fools.—London Globe.

GOSSIP OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Financial Ruin of an Old Aristocratic House —No German Army Officers in Long Distance Ride—A Poet's Libel on the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—One of the oldest aristocratic families of Germany has met financial disaster. Count Ludwig Zu Pueckler-Limpourg, the chief of the old feudal house of that name and a member of the Würtemberg Parliament, has announced to numerous creditors his inability to pay his debts. The case is remarkable, inasmuch as the family had the reputation of being enormously wealthy.

Both the Prince Regent of Bavaria and the King of Würtemberg took personal pains to avoid a crash by appealing to other members of the family to accept the settlements submitted by Count Ludwig.

The creditors have signified their intention to carry the case before the courts, and sensational developments may be expected.

A great sensation has been caused in German, French, and English military circles by the fact that the Kaiser has forbidden all German army officers to take part in the international long-distance ride between Brussels and Ostend, which is to take place under the immediate protectorate of the Belgian King.

As soon as the Kaiser's order became known over 250 French and English officers announced they would participate in the race.

A young poet named Benz of Munich was prosecuted this week for lèse majesté against the Kaiser.

The offense consisted of Benz's writing a private letter to Dr. Conrad Hartmann of Brunswick speaking of the Kaiser's speech on art in the vilest terms. It is not known how the State's representative obtained knowledge of the contents of the private letter.

It is, however, not the first offense of the kind of Benz. A few months ago he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libeling a member of the Bavarian royal family. He did not serve his sentence owing to illness.

The City of Magdeburg is contemplating naming a street of the city in honor of Gen. von Steuben.

LONDON AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The lease of the handsome Shaftesbury Avenue Theatre for Sir Henry Irving's performances next season secures for the foremost English actor an abiding place sufficiently modern and comfortable so far as London theatres go, and there is no reason to shed tears about the Lyceum, which has outlived its usefulness.

Coronation week has been quite barren of theatrical news, but a few musical and other farces survive, and are drawing crowded houses.

The promise for the early Fall is not particularly brilliant now that Pinero's play is said to be far from completed and Charles Wyndham has postponed his reappearance in H. A. Jones's new piece.

American Buys Cologne Hotel.

COLOGNE, Germany, Aug. 9.—The Dom Hotel has been sold to an American for $1,184,000.

QUEER CASE OF ATAVISM.

German Physician Tells of Two Young Men Who Ruminate Their Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Munich Medicinische Zeitschrift has an article by Dr. L. R. Mueller, head physician of the clinic at Erlangen, reporting a remarkable case of a family of ruminators.

The father of the family died in the clinic of cancer of the stomach. His two sons digest their food like cows.

The young men say that after a quarter of an hour the food returns to the mouth and is rechewed.

After drinking water or beer the ruminating stops. Dr. Mueller believes the case shows all the symptoms of atavism.

MAX GABRIEL'S MUSICIANS MAY WEAR UNIFORMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Public Prosecutor of the police has refused to proceed against Max Gabriel, claiming that the law does not forbid musicians to carry on their profession in fancy costumes, but that only the wearing of the regular German military uniform is forbidden.

Max Gabriel, who was formerly a conductor in this city, has been giving concerts in Berlin with the men of his orchestra dressed in American uniforms. The musical Union protested against this uniform on the ground that it was illegal. The reason for the protest was the great popularity of the American orchestra, whose advertisements were printed on posters representing the American flag.

OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS PRAISES CHICAGO BISHOP.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—At the fifth international congress of the Old Catholics, held in the City of Bonn, the Polish Bishop Kozlovsky of Chicago made a speech which attracted general attention. He said that his diocese was entirely free from Rome and had now 100,000 souls and 22 churches.

The work of combating the Jesuits, he said, was progressing in America.

The assembly gave him a special vote of thanks for his fruitful work of propaganda.

EDUCATION BILL IS CHIEF TOPIC OF INTEREST IN ENGLISH POLITICS

Talk of United Opposition to the Measure by the Non-Conformists—Need an Elderly Clergyman go to the Workhouse?—Colonies may Obtain Representation at Westminster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—I heard a Low Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Churchman this week express disbelief in a widely printed tale of a clergyman who could not secure employment and was obliged to go to the workhouse. The clergyman's alleged explanation was that he was past middle life, and only young curates could get places.

So far from this being true, said my Low Church friend, it is almost impossible to get assistant ministers in Low Churches in unattractive neighborhoods. All the youngsters in orders are Anglicans, who go in for symbolism.

Probably there is some exaggeration here, but the Low Churchman put himself exactly on the ground of the strongest of the Nonconformists, who are fighting the Education bill which the Ministry has thus far been so successful in forcing through the committee stage of the House of Commons. The Church of England, they declare, through the influence of an eager and energetic High Church party on the one hand and the agnostic apathy of nine-tenths of the members not avowedly High Church on the other, is rapidly going over to Rome.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

"Down with the priests!" was the cry at a recent Wesleyan congress, which effected the passage of a resolution forcibly condemning the Government's Education bill on all grounds despite the policy of moderation urged by such an eminent leader of English Wesleyanism as Hugh Prince Hughes. Thus Wesleyanism in the hour of one of its greatest triumphs deliberately adopts a policy of political dissent.

Not only the Wesleyans, however, but other Nonconformist sects seem to be working with a will toward organization for the purpose of either defeating the bill when it comes up as a whole for passage at the Autumn session, which seems hardly possible, or keeping up the agitation against its provisions after it becomes law.

It is well remembered that the great church rates agitation of the last generation failed largely for lack of sensible organization. Yet it is likely that the Ministry is more than half right in its belief that a substantial union of forces by the Nonconformists is improbable.

RELIGIOUS PRESS TAKES PART.

Only this week some Presbyterian journals have been speaking quite impolitely over the latest outcome of the latest Wesleyan heresy case, Dr. Agar Beet, who had expressed doubts concerning punishment after death, being allowed to continue his ministrations on promise to not hereafter touch that subject either with voice or pen. It is considered incomprehensible by good fighters of other sects that the Wesleyan body should have reinstated Dr. Beet on that condition, and that he should accept it.

The most striking proof of the fear of the result of the Education bill fight in the Church party is shown not in any proceedings in Parliament, but by the attitude of some of the Church newspapers. The Church Times this week scolds the Ministry for raising a Conservative member of the House of Commons to the peerage at such a critical moment, thus inflicting on the cause such a humiliating defeat as was dealt it in the North Leeds election, a confession of weakness which delights the Nonconformist's heart.

LITTLE HOPE FOR OPPOSITION.

However, the enormous majority with which Premier Balfour got through committee his disputed seventh clause leaves small room for belief that the Opposition will be able to defeat the bill.

The closing days of the sitting of Parliament were marked by the usual absurd waste of time which seems to characterize this more than any other great legislative body. In order not to incur the danger of prolonging the sitting too late for the grouse shooting, the votes for supply were hurried through committee millions at a time, but when the Appropriation bill was brought up as a whole there ensued an utterly needless discussion on every conceivable subject on which the Government could be assailed by its opponents, including the Chinese, Irish, and labor questions, the mismanagement of the navy, the concentration of Ministerial powers largely in the Cecil and Chamberlain families, and the ill-treatment of the Scotch Crofters.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

Lord Onslow's reply to the question in the House of Lords regarding the Government's relation to the rumored scheme to subsidize liners to Canada was not exactly to the point, but contained one significant remark: That Lord Onslow hoped the day was not far distant when representatives of Canada might directly answer such questions in Parliament.

Lord Onslow is no ordinary Under Secretary, and is not apt to talk indiscreetly, while he is known to stand very high in the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain.

The curious might infer that there is more in some of these colonial conferences which have lately been going on than has yet met the public eye.

SIAMESE REVOLT SPREADING.

Attempt Being Made to Save Americans in Danger—Telegraphic Communication Cut.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—United States Minister King, at Bangkok, Siam, has informed the State Department by cable that the Siamese uprising recently reported is spreading, Nakawn already having been captured. Chiengmai also is threatened.

Thirty-four Americans, thought to be in danger, are reported as safe. An endeavor will be made to bring into the capital American women and children now in the zone of disturbance. The Siamese Government is co-operating in the attempt to protect them.

Troops are expected to arrive Aug. 17 to restore order. Telegraphic communication has been cut for several days. A former dispatch from Minister King stated that the Shans were in rebellion, and had captured the town of Praas.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Janowski Makes Sure of First Place—Pillsbury Has a Good Chance for Second.

HANOVER, Aug. 9.—By beating Wolf this morning in the international chess masters' tournament, the Parisian, Janowski, made sure of the first prize, having reached a total of 12½ points, which none of his competitors can reach. After the game he received many congratulations from spectators and players alike.

Round 5 of the Berger schedule furnished the pairing for to-day, when the semi-final regular round was played, the men faced each other as follows:

Levin vs. Swiderski, Cohn vs. Popiel, Gottschall vs. Mieses, Tschigorin vs. Olland, Pillsbury vs. Marshall, Janowski vs. Wolf, Bardeleben vs. Gunsberg, Napier vs. Atkins, Mason vs. Suechting.

While Janowski was beating Wolf in the morning sitting, Tschigorin made short work of the Dutch amateur Olland, Pillsbury worsted Marshall, Bardeleben and Gunsberg had arrived at a drawn contest, and the rest of the games were adjourned in even positions.

The results of the afternoon play gave Pillsbury a good chance to win the second prize. Atkins and Napier drew their game, Levin defeated Swiderski, Popiel and Cohn drew, Mieses won from Gottschall, and Suechting beat Mason. The final round will be played on Monday. The record up to date is as follows:

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Atkins	10½	5½	Mieses	10	6
Bardeleben	6½	9½	Napier	9	7
Cohn	6½	9½	Olland	8½	7½
Gottschall	6½	9½	Pillsbury	11	5
Gunsberg	6	10	Popiel	5	11
Janowski	12½	3½	Suechting	6	10
Levin	7½	8½	Swiderski	6	6
Marshall	8	8	Tschigorin	9	7
Mason	4½	11½	Wolf	9	7

KING OSCAR A LIFE SAVER.

The Swedish King Rescues Victims of a Bridge Collapse.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 9.—While King Oscar was yachting to-day near the Marstrand Bridge, which was crowded with women and children, the structure collapsed, throwing its occupants into the water.

The King threw off his coat and assisted in the rescue of twenty-three persons, who were taken aboard the yacht.

Wagner Opera at Munich.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Prinz Regenten Theatre at Munich next year will present the entire "Ring of the Nibelungen" with new and magnificent scenic effects. Van Rooy will get 8,000 marks, ($2,000,) while at Baireuth he was paid but 5,000 marks, ($1,250.)

The Prince Regent is much displeased with Mme. Cosima Wagner's protest against the action of the Munich Theatre in engaging Wagner singers.

OPERA SINGER KILLS HIMSELF.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—It was recently reported from Vienna that Herr Christ, royal opera singer, had accidentally fallen from a peak in the Dolomite Mountains.

It now appears that the fall was not an accident at all, but a so-called American duel. Herr Christ was in love with an American girl.

SHARP FIGHTING IN HAITI

Firminist Troops Completely Rout Gen. Nord's Army.

Victors March on Cape Haitien—Presence of the Machias Assures Foreigners—Fouchardists Storm a Town.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 9.—Gen. Albert Salnave, commandant of the Artibonito Firminist troops, has completely defeated the army of the Provisional Government, under Gen. Alexis Nord, at Limbe, capturing Gen. Nord's cannons and munitions of war.

Many of Gen. Nord's soldiers were killed and a great number taken prisoner. Gen. Salnave continues his march on Cape Haitien, an attack on which is hourly expected.

The gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot, which is in the Firminist service, debarked troops and marines yesterday afternoon and during the night at various points near this city. The residents fear a bombardment of the town, but the foreign colony is calm, thanks to the protection afforded by the presence of the United States gunboat Machias, Commander McCrea having taken all measures necessary to protect as much as possible the lives and property of foreigners here.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 9.—About 400 volunteer Fouchardists, supported by a regular regiment, attacked Petit Goave yesterday. After a severe battle, Gen. Chicoye, the Firminist commander, left the town, after having set fire to it. The fire destroyed the place almost entirely, only two German halls resisting the flames.

The killed and wounded during the engagement were numerous on both sides. Fifty Firminists were killed by the attacking troops, and fifteen wounded men, who had taken refuge in a house, were burned to death. It is reported here that Gen. Chicoye and his lieutenants escaped on a schooner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Navy Department this morning received the following cablegram from Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias, dated Cape Haitien, Aug. 9:

"Haitien gunboat landed force Cape Haitien on Friday afternoon. An engagement is hourly expected. (Will be) ready to land."

Commander McCrea is under general instructions to protect American interests, and, in addition, yesterday received special instructions to prevent the cutting of the cable of the United States and Haitien Company. This is not a French company, being part of the Commercial Company's system.

Commander McCrea will confine himself strictly to that mission, and will not take sides either for or against the de facto Government. Great confidence is reposed in the ability and cool-headedness of Commander McCrea, and no fresh instructions were considered necessary.

The Machias has a complement of about 130 men, including a marine guard of twelve, and could land a force of about 50 men, all told. A Colt rapid-fire gun, which she has aboard, could be sent ashore with a landing party. The Machias has eight four-inch guns in her main battery, four six-pounders and two one-pounders in her secondary battery, all rapid-fire, and under the threat of these guns it is quite unlikely that either the Haitien gunboat or Gen. Firmin's force ashore would care to make an issue.

Petit Goave is situated on the Bay of Gonaives, forty-eight miles west-southwest of Port-au-Prince. It had a good harbor and an active foreign trade.

M. Fouchard is a candidate for the Presidency of Haiti, in opposition to M. Firmin. Port-au-Prince dispatches on Aug. 5 announced that the Firminist party had formed a Provisional Government at Gonaives. M. Chicoye was named Minister of the Interior of that Government.

A Port-au-Prince dispatch on Aug. 6 reported that troops had started from there to reinforce the Fouchardist troops, which had been beaten at Petit Goave by Gen. Firmin's supporters.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION TO THE CZAR.—The special embassy sent by the Negus Menelek to the Czar, the arrival of which in St. Petersburg has been reported, consists of the Abyssinian Metropolitan, Abouna Matheos, the Governor of Adis Abeba, Nagib Antoun, the Chief of the Abyssinian Exchequer; Yusuf, a Secretary, six of the Imperial Abyssinian Boyduard, and an interpreter. The embassy was accorded a very warm official reception on landing in Odessa, among those present to welcome the Abyssinian Metropolitan being the Acting Governor of Odessa, Privy Councilor Starkoff, the Mayor, M. Zelenoy, and an official extraordinary from the Russian Minister for Home Affairs. The following is the text of the speech of welcome delivered by Acting Governor Starkoff:

"By command of the highest authorities I greet the highly placed representatives of his Highness the Emperor Menelek, the great ruler of Abyssinia, on their arrival within the bounds of the Russian Empire. I ask your Highness, as well as all the members of the embassy accompanying you, to accept the assurance of the very friendly and hospitable feelings of the whole Russian nation toward the people of Abyssinia, one with them in faith."

The Mayor of Odessa, after welcoming the members of the embassy in Russian fashion by presenting them with bread and salt on a silver dish, next addressed them in a speech of greeting. The Metropolitan, Abouna Matheos, thanked the officials present in warm terms on behalf of himself and the other members of the Abyssinian Embassy, and expressed his intention to stay in Odessa until the next day, when the members of the embassy left for the Russian capital.

SPANISH GUNS MAY BEAR UPON GIBRALTAR.—The announcement emanating from Paris of the decision of the Spanish Government to fortify the mainland of Gibraltar, after Gen. Weyler's recent inspection of the Spanish fortified places in the south and on the opposite African coast, has been received in Madrid with great incredulity. So far no official statement has been published in regard to the matter, but when the Correspondencia inquired of the Government if the erection of such fortifications by Spain might not be regarded as a casus belli by England the semi-official Correo replied that circumstances might very properly exist in which Great Britain would make no objection. This is taken to mean in political circles in Madrid that England, feeling herself out of touch with the Mediterranean situation by the Franco-Italian rapprochement, has made advances to Spain which have been courteously if not enthusiastically received.

The Correspondencia, while betraying skepticism as to the probability of any such entente cordiale between Spain and England, nevertheless adds: "The alternative is this—to be either with France and against England in any conflict which may arise, or with England against France. In the absolute security that the rapprochement of British and Spaniards will remove all danger in relation to the mainland of Gibraltar, and that it will be possible to fortify it without incurring protest or leave it as it is without incurring peril."

The other papers say that a rapprochement between France and Spain broad enough to make unnecessary the fortifying of the land opposite Gibraltar is not to be thought of for a moment, while the Espagñol adds a dismal wail to the discussion by declaring that alliances, like marriages need date. Hence they will not be made.

TISSOT, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

He Was Born at Nantes in 1836—His Famous Pictures of the Life of Christ.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—James Joseph Jacques Tissot, the illustrator of the "Life of Christ," is dead.

To those who knew M. Tissot when he was in this country, a few years ago, the news of his death will come as a most painful surprise. He did not look his age, or anything near it, and he seemed robust and full of vitality. As a matter of fact, he was born in October, 1836, and so was in his sixty-sixth year when he died.

M. Tissot was a native of Nantes, and gained an artistic reputation at an early age. He received his training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, under Flandrin and Lamothe, and sent his first work to the Salon in 1859. For a time, after a visit to England, where he became an admirer of the pre-Raphaelites, his paintings contained some of the characteristics of that school, but in his later productions, notably in his pictures of the life of Christ, this tendency, except in regard to the attention to detail, is not apparent.

It is these illustrations of the life of Christ by which M. Tissot is chiefly known. Most people have heard the story of the labor which the artist lavished on them, of how he spent three years in the Holy Land in order that his work might be accurate in every detail. Many of the pictures were painted on the very spots where the episodes depicted occurred. In an interesting interview after his arrival in this country, M. Tissot described his purposes in entering on what, although it brought the artist vast pecuniary profit, was primarily a labor of love. He said:

"While not sacrificing art to science or history I have made every effort consistent with art to reproduce in the scenes of my paintings and drawings the environments amid which Christ lived. In my work I was profoundly moved by the thought that perhaps in my own humble way I was doing something for the glory of God. For a long time the imagination of the Christian world has been led astray by the fancies of the artists. All the schools of art have worked, though more or less conscientiously, I believe, to give people wrong ideas on this subject.

"I determined to go to Palestine on a pilgrimage of exploration in the hope of restoring to the scenes as far as possible the actual aspect they wore when they occurred. It seemed absolutely necessary to study on the spot the configuration of the landscape and the character of the inhabitants. Only thus did I consider it possible to trace back through successive generations the original types of the races of Palestine and the various constituents going to make up what is called antiquity.

"To reproduce with fidelity the divine life of Jesus, to make Him live again before the eyes of the spectators, to call up the noble spirit which shone through His every act and teaching, I considered it necessary that I should become myself, as it were, a citizen of the country of His birth. Sometimes I trod the very sod on which the very feet of our Saviour passed, sometimes I realized that my eyes were reflecting the very landscape on which He had gazed. At such moments I felt a certain sensation of receptivity which seemed to intensify my powers of intuition and caused the scenes of the past to rise up before my mental vision."

It is a remarkable fact that before he began to paint religious pictures M. Tissot was chiefly known for portraits of pretty women and drawing room subjects. One day, so the story goes, he was in a London church when he felt an irresistible desire to depict religious subjects, and the pleasure which he derived from his first work of this character inspired him with the idea of producing his famous series of paintings.

Tissot's water colors illustrating the life of Christ were exhibited in this city, and were ultimately sold to the Brooklyn Institute for $60,000, the money being raised largely by popular subscription. A French firm had previously paid a very large sum for the right of reproducing the pictures.

Coronations Under Difficulties.

The statement made in these columns that the King's physicians may deem it advisable to recommend that the King proceed to the throne in a bathchair instead of on foot reminds one of the case of Queen Anne, who, valetudinarian rather than convalescent, had to be carried in "a low chair" during the processions. She was, in fact, so infirm with gout and corpulency that she could not stand upright without assistance, and the duties of her episcopal supporters were something more than formal. Yet in her case the service was the shorter in duration on account of there being no Consort to be crowned, her husband, Prince George of Denmark—better known as "Est-il possible?"—being relegated to the position of a Prince of the Blood.

The coronation of Kings in swaddling clothes, such as that of Henry VI., "in infant bands," has also presented difficulties to the Earl Marshal of the day. They were sometimes solved by the construction of a high scaffold, and on such sat Henry VI. regarding the people "very sadly and wisely," as the courtly chronicler puts it. The difficulty seems chiefly to have been felt in the Recognition, when it was necessary that the King should be "seen of the people," and Edward VI. was borne in a chair by two noblemen to the four sides of the stage. And of Richard II. it is recorded that at the end of the proceedings he was so "faint with travel" that he had to be borne on Knights' shoulders to his chamber, where he rested awhile, and partook of some "refection" such as must have been very necessary, considering that the pre-Reformation Kings had to go through the whole ceremony fasting.—London Daily Chronicle.

FLYING HAYSTACKS.

Extraordinary Aerial Activity of Fodder in England.

An extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed at Chester one Sunday afternoon. About 2:15 o'clock a large quantity of hay passed over the city at an altitude of about 300 feet, and traveling with great rapidity. Portions of the hay fell in various parts of the town. It is thin and short, and probably has been grown on the Welsh hills, from which direction it came. The phenomenon must have been caused by a powerful whirlwind.—Liverpool Post.

The alarming tendency toward aerial flights which atolid British haystocks are developing has spread to Devonshire. In this particular case, it is true, it was only half a haystack which got entangled in a miniature whirlwind, but the sight was sufficiently moving for a small boy, whose hair stood on end as he saw the mass whisked off under his very eyes. This un-English performance occurred at Tavistock only a few days ago, and as there was absolutely no wind in the higher part of the field, the harvesters disbelieved the small boy. The presence of half the stack in another field at a considerable distance proved that the boy was not suffering from the effects of the sun, and the men expressed a wish in picturesque language that whirlwinds might be trained to carry the hay up the field and not over the hedge.—London Mail.

An Express representative who called at the Meteorological Office for information about the flying haystack was shown an interesting statement placed on record by Sir John Moore, a well-known meteorologist, of a similar phenomenon of flying hay which occurred in Ireland in 1875. Curiously enough, it was also in July, on the 27th. A number of dark masses came floating down through the air, appearing to fall from a very heavy cloud mass. These were seen falling as far as the eye could reach. They were in bunches of from one or two ounces down to single blades, were new hay, and were wet as though a heavy dew had been deposited on them. The hay seen in the air at Chester was, it was stated, probably caught up by a miniature whirlwind which passed over a hayfield. The same cause explains the showers of frogs which have from time to time been precipitated on unsuspecting towns.—London Express.

WHAT AMERICANS ARE DOING IN FRANCE.

Only Few Departures for the Coronation—Aix Still a Popular Resort—A Startling Newspaper Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The coronation, or what is left of it, has enticed over to London some few Americans from this city and different watering places, though nothing like the numbers that went six weeks ago.

Mr. Lispenard Stewart of New York, who has been automobiling in Belgium, Holland, and this country, has quitted Aix for London.

Clarence Gray Dinsmore and Robert Katzenstein have left this city for the Carlton Hotel, London, by automobile from Houlgate.

John J. Waterbury, the Misses Florence and Gladys Waterbury, and Mrs. L. H. Knopp of New York have left Dinard, to remain at the Carlton till after the coronation, while Ronald O. Michell, Jr., has gone to Claridge's with a similar purpose.

Clement A. Griscom has exchanged Ritz's, in Paris, for the Carlton.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., after running third in a 500-kilometer race at Bastogne, is at Trouville, where are also Col. Tom Ochiltree, much improved after his stay at Aix; Tom Thorne, and Mr. Bradley, who has arrived in his large Panhard automobile; Ray Miller, W. Ogden, and H. and J. A. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lee have left for Aix, as have also Delafield S. Alcott and Charles P. Yerkes, who on the 14th will go to Trouville and thence to Ostend.

Mrs. Gouverneur H. Orthright has left Aix for Carlsbad.

Harry R. C. Watson is visiting his brother, F. C. Watson, who is at the Hôtel de l'Europe at Aix.

Mrs. J. D. Payne, Miss Payne, and Miss Helen Payne, from Paris, and Miss T. Donaldson of New York have left Aix for Geneva.

Frank Brown, formerly Governor of Maryland; Miss Marie Brown, and Frank Brown, Jr., are at Aix, at the Hôtel Bristol.

Mrs. Mason, mother of the Princess; Charles D. Isenburg, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Norris of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Pike of Chicago, with their son; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cramer and Miss Cramer of Milwaukee, and Mrs. H. O. Armour of New York are also at Aix.

A battle of flowers in presence of King George of Greece will take place at Aix on the 14th.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who has been here for some time, has gone to the Carlton Hotel, London, where he was present at the inaugural dinner of the new Anglo-American club, The Pilgrims, which was given in honor of Lord Roberts.

Mr. James R. Keene has arrived at Ritz's.

Sebastian B. Schlesinger has left for Homburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Toucey have arrived at Ritz's from Blois.

Mrs. H. S. Rubens, coming from Dinard, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Knapp, from Evian, are also there.

Elliot Gregory has left the Hôtel de France for Rouen to cross on Mr. Higgins's yacht to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Herter are spending their honeymoon traveling through Europe. Mrs. Herter was Miss Dugro, niece of Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court of New York.

CONGRESSMAN TAWNEY'S RENOMINATION FIGHT

Republicans Much Interested in the Contest in Minnesota.

If the Aspirant Is Defeated It Will Be Considered a Triumph for the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There is much interest here and at the Republican Congressional Headquarters in New York in the contest going on in the First Congressional District of Minnesota between Representative James A. Tawney, (Republican,) who seeks renomination, and State Senator T. V. Knatvold, who lately announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination.

The contest will not be decided until Sept. 16, when it will be settled in this primary election to be held all over the State for the selection of candidates for all offices except the State offices. Information that reaches Washington tends to the belief that Mr. Tawney will be renominated, but that he will have to fight hard to win. If Mr. Tawney is defeated, it is believed, it will be because he opposed the scheme of straight reciprocity for Cuba reported by the Ways and Means Committee of which he is a member. It is said the people of his district do not care much about Cuban reciprocity. They freely admit that they have very little knowledge of the subject and no pronounced views of their own about it. The criticism against Mr. Tawney and some other Minnesota representatives is that they opposed the President.

Out in Minnesota the Republicans come near worshipping Mr. Roosevelt, and it is stated they reason that whatever he wants from Congress should be given him.

"We don't know anything about this Cuban question ourselves nor care anything about it," a Minnesota Republican is quoted as saying, "but the President says we ought to give the Cubans reciprocity, and that's enough for us."

For several years the old-time politicians of Mr. Tawney's district, it is declared, have been seeking a pretext for ousting him that would satisfy the people of his district. This year they took note of his stand with respect to Cuban reciprocity. They decided to attack him on the ground that he had opposed the President. The expectation that they will fail to defeat him is based on knowledge of Mr. Tawney's great popularity. He was born in 1855 in a little house located close to the Gettysburg battlefield. His father was a blacksmith and set him to work at the forge when he was fifteen years old. He was elected to the State Senate in 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Congresses.

OPPOSITION TO MR. TAWNEY.

The old-time politicians are said to hate him, because, without asking their leave, he took possession of his district as one straight from the people. Before his time they used to run the district, but Mr. Tawney practically runs it now. The man who is running against him for the Republican nomination is a banker and a Norwegian. He and his friends are now going about the district holding meetings afternoon and evening, fighting Mr. Tawney upon the ground that he fought the President. Mr. Knatvold's platform summarized is as follows:

"I favor a reduction of the present tariff duties to meet new conditions and to afford larger opportunities and greater benefits to the consumers. I favor the removal of existing duties upon lumber and placing the same upon the free list.

"I favor reciprocity as advocated by President Roosevelt, and I emphatically indorse him in his effort to promote reciprocity with Cuba.

"I strongly favor protecting our dairy interests against bogus imitations and spurious products.

"I favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

"I am unalterably opposed to all combinations and trusts which seek to control the output of the commodities, and stifle competition.

"I am equally opposed to the consolidation and merger of competing lines of railroads.

"I deplore the opposition to President Roosevelt in his courageous stand for Cuban reciprocity and his patriotic purpose to fulfill our pledges and discharge our obligations to Cuba, in which he should have the unanimous aid of every loyal and patriotic citizen."

MR. TAWNEY'S LETTER.

With respect to every item in this platform excepting Cuban reciprocity Mr. Tawney "sees" Mr. Knatvold and "goes him one better." He shows that he has been one of the most ardent advocates of tariff reform in the Republican Party, calling attention for one thing to the fact that as a member of the Ways and Means Committee he voted to report the Babcock Tariff Reform bill. In this connection Mr. Tawney quotes a letter he wrote long before he knew an effort was to be made to prevent his renomination. In this he says:

"I am free to say that I heartily indorse and approve of every principle and declaration contained in the recent Republican State platform, and, unlike some Republicans, I adhere to and favor every principle and policy of the National Republican platform as adopted by the last National Republican convention.

"In respect to the tariff and its revision by Congress, I will say to you that I am in hearty accord with the declaration of the Republicans of Minnesota as expressed in their recent platform. I will go further and say that if elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress I shall not only work for a revision along the line of a reduction of duties, including a reduction of the duty on lumber, but will say to you that if the Republicans control the Fifty-eighth Congress there will be such a revision of the tariff.

"The above statement that the tariff will be revised by the Fifty-eighth Congress if controlled by the Republican Party should be qualified by the statement that this is my best judgment, and that this judgment is based on statements to that effect by my Republican colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee, and upon the theory that such revision will be recommended by the President. In any event, if a member of that Congress and that committee, I shall favor it, as I voted for it in this last Congress."

With respect to Cuban reciprocity Mr. Tawney says:

"In the last session of Congress I cast two votes in favor of the revision of the tariff: one for the Babcock bill, greatly reducing the duty on the products of the Steel Trust; the other in favor of the amendment of the so-called Cuban Reciprocity bill, removing the duty on refined sugar, the product of the Sugar Trust, or one more vote than any Republican member of the Fifty-seventh Congress cast in favor of the reduction of tariff duties. I have supported every policy of the Republican Party and the President, including reciprocity with Cuba, by a plan, however, differing from the plan proposed by some of my Republican colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee and subsequently adopted by a minority of the Republicans of the House in a Republican conference."

The case of Representative Fletcher of the Fifth Minnesota District is not considered to be parallel to that of Mr. Tawney. An effort is being made to defeat Mr. Fletcher on the ground that he opposed the President. Mr. Fletcher is not able to say that, like Mr. Tawney, he voted for Cuban reciprocity. The feeling among Minnesotans here is that Mr. Fletcher is likely to be defeated.

NEED 130 LIEUTENANTS.

Army Vacancies to be Filled by Enlisted Men and Civilians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Arrangements have been completed at the War Department for the examination of civilians for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army. The assignments of this year's graduates of the Military Academy to stations and regiments has left about 130 vacancies in that grade. Those vacancies will be filled by the promotion of competent enlisted men so far as is practicable, and the remaining by appointment from civil life. It is calculated at the War Department that about sixty of the men now in the ranks will pass the examination for promotion, thus leaving about seventy commissions to be filled by appointment from civil life. The examinations for both classes of appointments will be held Sept. 1. The enlisted men will be examined at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Orders issued to-day provide that the examination of civilian candidates shall be held by special boards appointed for the purpose at the following military posts: Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Vancouver, Washington; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y., and at San Juan, Porto Rico.

CAPT. CARTER'S NEW HOPES.

Looks for Establishment of Innocence If Greene and Gaynor Are Extradited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a term in the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary for embezzling Government funds while in charge of engineering work in Savannah harbor, is pinning his hope of freedom on the return to this country of Greene and Gaynor, the fugitives who are now fighting extradition from Canada. This information is given by George S. Wheeler, a guard in the penitentiary, who is visiting his father at 1,245 Third Street, S. E. Just how Capt. Carter hopes to prove his innocence through the fugitives, Wheeler does not know, but that Carter does expect to, Wheeler positively asserts.

"Carter," Wheeler continued, "is a model prisoner. With five days off each month for good behavior, his sentence of five years soon will expire. He is employed in the hospital division, and does not desire to be granted the privileges of a trusty, as his former friends among the army officers stationed at the post take every opportunity to ignore his presence and snub him whenever they meet."

CORPORAL O'BRIEN HELD.

The Soldier Charged with Perjury Before the Senate Philippines Committee Committed to Jail.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—At a continued hearing here to-day before United States Commissioner Wood, Corp. Richard T. O'Brien of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, charged with perjury before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, was held for the United States Grand Jury, and bonds were placed at $5,000.

In default of bail the defendant was committed to jail at Boston. There was a partial understanding that the Corporal's bonds were to be made $2,000, but Assistant United States District Attorney John H. Casey pointed out that in cases of alleged perjury the bail should never be fixed at less than $5,000.

It is expected that the prisoner will be transferred from Massachusetts to the District of Columbia.

After the hearing a warrant charging Corp. O'Brien with being a fugitive from justice was served. The action was taken because of the alleged invalidity of the bench warrant on which the Corporal was first arrested, outside of the District of Columbia, where it was issued.

ROOT'S ANSWER TO MISS TAYLOR.

Secretary of War Contends He Had Right to Dismiss Offending Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The answer of Secretary Root to the petition of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor for a writ of mandamus to compel him to restore her to a clerkship in the War Department was filed here to-day. Miss Taylor was dismissed for publishing letters criticising the Philippine policy of the Administration. Secretary Root's answer says Miss Taylor offered no justification or retraction, and that her answer, in his opinion, was insubordinate and prejudicial to the order and efficiency of the service.

The Secretary says his action was not taken because of Miss Taylor's political or religious affiliations, and that all the acts of the department in the case were done in conformity with the civil service regulations. His answer contends that the action of the head of an executive department in respect to the case is not subject to review or control by a court of law.

BISHOP FARLEY NOT CHOSEN.

Report that He Had Been Appointed the Successor of Archbishop Corrigan Receives Official Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The report that the Apostolic Delegate had been advised of the appointment of Bishop Farley to succeed Archbishop Corrigan was denied flatly at the legation this evening.

Dr. Rooker said no word relating to the appointment had been received, and in the ordinary course of events it probably would be months before the appointment would be made to fill the vacancy caused by Archbishop Corrigan's death.

Bishop Farley Has No Official Intimation that He Will Be Chosen.

The revival of the rumor that the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, is to succeed the late Archbishop M. A. Corrigan as administrator of the New York Archiepiscopal See was brought yesterday to the Bishop's attention. He said:

"Who shall say that the elevation is to come here?" touching his episcopal cross and inclining. "I have no intimation of it from Rome or elsewhere. It may go elsewhere. There are others. I cannot say what basis there is for the story, nor have I an idea when the successor of Archbishop Corrigan will be appointed."

FOUND SITE OF INDIAN CITY.

Priest Discovers Long-Sought Location of Historic Town in Wisconsin.

PORTAGE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The Rev. Father Cosgrove, of Ripon, after an investigation of the historical Indian town sites near Port Hope, in this county, will report to Bishop Messemer of Green Bay that the long-looked-for Mascoutens, the largest and most celebrated city in Indian history and the site of the Mission St. James, has been discovered near Governor's Bend, on the Fox River.

The city, in 1675, is said to have had 20,000 inhabitants. It was visited by Nicolet in 1634, and by Radisson and Groseilier in 1659. The mission in the city was founded by Allouez in 1669. It was minutely described by Dablon in 1670, and by Marquette on his voyage of discovery with Joliet in 1673.

Gen. Grosvenor Again Renominated.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor was unanimously nominated for Congress to-day by the Eleventh District Republican Convention. This nomination had been made at a former convention, but since then the Legislature changed the bounds of the district and a new convention was called.

Jersey Republicans' Clambake.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 9.—Union County Republicans gathered in force at the party's annual clambake, held in Galvin's Park, this afternoon. Among the politicians were United States Senator John Kean, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, State Treasurer Briggs, and County Chairman Hamilton Kean, as well as the county officials and candidates for county nominations.

SECRETARY SHAW'S TALK MAKES MUCH TROUBLE

"Bale of Hay" Interview Led Many to Small Purchases.

CUSTOM INSPECTORS' TRIALS

Poor Tourists Not Able to Pay Duty on Many Things from Abroad Whose Value Is Less than $100.

When Secretary of the Treasury Shaw gave out what the Customs Inspectors call the "Hay" interview, some two weeks ago, in which he said that any American could bring into the country, free of duty, anything he wanted to, "even to a bale of hay," to the amount of $100, he created no end of trouble for Americans of the poorer classes visiting in Europe, who, reading the cabled reports of the interview, straightway went and purchased all kinds of articles to the amount of $100, which they brought home with them, thinking that no duty was to be collected. Such was not the effect of the Secretary's talk, however, for everything that cannot be classed as wearing apparel, with a few trifling exceptions, is assessed for duty just the same as before the Shaw régime.

In that interview the Secretary said that he did not see why the $100 worth of goods allowed to be brought in free of duty should be limited to wearing apparel, as that protected only the dealers in such goods, and he did not see why any discrimination should be made in their favor.

This statement was cabled all over Europe, and was read by thousands of Americans, who, singing the praises of the Secretary, visited all the best shops where goods could be bought for reasonable prices and purchased the allotted amount of ornaments, household effects, presents for friends, and other things that before they had been required to pay high duties on, and which they had in most cases refrained from purchasing abroad for the simple reason that they could get them cheaper at home than over there.

These people, who took advantage of the Secretary's talk, are now beginning to arrive home. The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, that got in from Hamburg, Cherbourg, and Plymouth Friday night, brought the first installment of these travelers.

One man, as soon as he landed, who had an Inspector assigned to examine his baggage, without any loss of time, told the Inspector what a fine fellow the Secretary must be, for having so much sense, and then told him how he spent his $100.

"My wife," he said, "wanted some nice table linen, but, as the duty on it is so high, we decided to wait until we got back home and buy it over here. You can imagine, then, our surprise and joy when we read what Mr. Shaw had said, for it enabled us to get all the linen we wanted, and at a cost much cheaper than the American price, so we got $60 worth, and with the $40 left bought two nice little pieces of statuary to ornament the mantel in our sitting room."

About this time the Inspector broke in and told the man that he was very sorry, but that the Shaw talk was not law, and he would have to pay duty all the same, whereupon the man said that he was not rich enough to pay high duties, and had he known that, he would not have made the purchases. There was nothing for him to do but pay the duty, however, which, with much expressed disappointment, he did. That was only one case, but it goes to show what trouble the customs authorities are having as a result of the Secretary's talk.

Women with one-hundred-dollar diamond rings or other pieces of jewelry valued at the allowed amount; table and mantel ornaments, all kinds of bric-à-brac and little household effects, are coming in on every boat, and the disappointment is most keen, and in many cases very pathetic, when they learn on their arrival that all their purchases are liable for duty and cannot be admitted, unless properly assessed and the duty paid.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, a man connected with the customs work on the piers said:

"You simply cannot conceive of the trouble that order, or, rather, talk about hay and other articles has caused us. Most of those people who have read it and acted accordingly are not able to pay the duty, and it is a very unpleasant thing for us to have to tell them that the talk 'don't go,' and that they will have to pay the duty, despite what the Secretary said. Of course, we cannot be blamed, for it's not our fault, but then you must remember that the act under which we work is a Congressional one, and if it is to be changed Congress will have to do it, for Mr. Shaw cannot. That is the whole situation in a nutshell."

Yesterday morning another batch of the buyers got in on the Cunarder Campania, the French liner La Touraine, and the American liner St. Paul. One passenger on the Campania with a part of his $100 bought six quarts of champagne, while another on the St. Paul brought home two watches worth about $25 each. Duty was paid by both.

Soon after he made the statement about the "hay" Secretary Shaw, it was explained yesterday, "hedged," so to speak, and said that only such things as were not otherwise provided for were to be admitted as a part of the one-hundred-dollar allowance. The people on the other side do not and did not know about this second ruling, however, and only find it out to their great chagrin when they land on American territory and tell the Inspectors what they bought with their $100.

The Secretary, in his order about the unprovided articles, said that he wanted the rules interpreted as liberally as possible under the circumstances. The liberal interpretation has resulted in the following articles being admitted free.

1. Photographs of places, buildings, and other interesting sights, &c., that the traveler has visited and seen during his journeys.
2. Souvenir spoons of places visited, and buildings, &c., seen by the traveler.

There may be a few other liberal interpretations, so-called, but as to what article or articles those interpretations refer was not divulged yesterday, and it is not believed there are any other things outside of wearing apparel, photographs, and souvenir spoons that can be brought in free, although one customs man said there was some doubt as to whether a "bale of hay" was liable for duty, as there is no record of that article having been brought into the country.

ASKS POLICE TO GET DIVORCE.

Man in Germany Sends Stamp that Decree May Be Mailed.

Acting Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken yesterday received a letter from Johann Muller of Hamburg, Germany, asking the police as a great favor to get him a divorce.

Muller said that he and Margaret Burke were married by Justice of the Peace William Paulus in Hoboken on July 4, 1897. They lived in Hoboken awhile and then went to Germany, where Mrs. Muller deserted him. He had written to a lawyer in New York, who sent him word that he could not get a divorce for less than $200. He thought the police could get him a divorce for nothing.

He inclosed a copy of his marriage certificate and a German postage stamp so that the decree could be mailed to him as soon as secured.

Charles Kendall Adams's Will.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 9.—The will of the late Charles Kendall Adams, formerly President of the University of Wisconsin, who died recently at Redlands, Cal., has been filed for probate. The estate is valued at $25,000, and nearly all of it will go to the University of Wisconsin, after the death of the widow.

FIERCE FIRE DESTROYS JERSEY CITY WAREHOUSE.

Hemp, Jute, and Cotton Worth $150,000 Burned—Firemen Escaped Narrowly from Falling Walls.

An inaccessible fire of mysterious origin that was attended by many spectacular features and several narrow escapes of firemen and employes yesterday afternoon destroyed Store R, the easterly of three immense brick warehouses of the National Storage Company in the "Black Tom" section of Jersey City, directly across the North River from the Liberty Statue. The building, which is six stories high, contained thousands of bales of Manila hemp, jute, and cotton, and several hundred barrels of glucose, all of which was consumed, entailing a loss estimated at about $150,000. It was covered partly by insurance. The loss on the building was about $35,000.

The blaze was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock. At that time it was under great headway, and it was evident that it had been burning for several hours. No one was in the warehouse, and the tight-fitting iron shutters on windows and doors were closed. All except those of the first story were fastened on the inside, and it was impossible to open them. Two employes unlocked one of the doors on the south side of the building, and, ascending to the second story, opened two windows. But they could go no further.

It was nearly half an hour before the apparatus of the Jersey City Fire Department arrived, the nearest company having a run of more than a mile over roads that were in some places almost impassable. In the meantime the tug Geneva of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which was at the dock, rigged up its fire apparatus and made an utterly useless fight against the flames.

A telephone message summoned eight tugs of the Lehigh Valley Company and the fireboat William L. Strong from the Manhattan side. The firemen, by the use of the fire-escapes, fastened hooks in the iron shutters at the windows on the third and fourth stories and tied the attached rope to the tug Ithaca, which pulled open several of the shutters and enabled the firemen to get their streams in at the windows. But, although water from eight lines of hose of the department tugs and two water towers, one on the William L. Strong and another on the tug J. A. Sumner, was poured into the building for more than five hours, it did not have any appreciable effect on the fire.

Shortly after 3 o'clock an immense steel water tank, with a capacity of more than 3,000 gallons, fell into the building, its supports having been burned away. It crashed against the east wall and razed it. The crash was tremendous. A moment before Richard Cooper of Engine Company 3 was standing directly beneath the wall, playing a single stream in at one of the lower windows. He was entirely alone, all of the other companies having withdrawn to the south side of the building, the dense volumes of stifling smoke from the smoldering hemp and jute making it impossible to get near the building on the north.

Cooper heard the roar and crash and turned and ran. The great mass of bricks and the huge steel tank, twisted out of its original shape, fell where he had stood, and the loose bricks flew about his head, knocking off his helmet and nearly throwing him from his feet. Cooper is an old man, a veteran of the civil war and one of the oldest members of the Jersey City Fire Department.

With the falling of the tank and the destruction of the east wall those who held the many lines of hose on the south side of the warehouse abandoned them and scurried in all directions. Then they returned and began to fight against the flames where the broken wall had made them accessible, but their work was of little avail. The thousands of bales of jute and hemp and cotton burned on, despite the immense quantities of water poured on them. Even the breaking of the tank and the release into the heart of the fire of the several thousand gallons of water it contained did not diminish the raging fire.

Then one after another the other walls fell in succession. Each went down with a deafening crash, and in several instances the firemen narrowly escaped being caught beneath the bricks. The north and the remaining portion of the east wall fell first. The fire, having vent, burned with increasing fierceness. As darkness approached, great masses of flame burst through the windows of the tottering south wall and the dense smoke, which was carried by a light wind over into the northwest, was laden with a myriad of sparks.

It was after 7 o'clock when the upper part of the south wall fell. It crashed into the pier below and splintered great sections of it. The tugs had drawn back to a position of safety. An hour later the lower part fell and there was left only a great, fiercely burning fire. With this the firemen fought until long after midnight, and Chief Conway of the Jersey City Fire Department thought it would be necessary to work with a large force of men until long after daylight to extinguish the flames.

In November last store L, in the west warehouse of the same company, a short distance from the store destroyed yesterday, was burned.

SEEKS DEATH UNDER AMBULANCE.

Woman Throws Herself Down in Front of Motor Vehicle—Previous Attempt at Suicide.

Mrs. Theresa Leech, forty-four years old, a widow, of 568 West Thirty-sixth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon a prisoner, after having attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself under a Roosevelt Hospital electric automobile ambulance in front of 300 West Fifty-eighth Street. At the latter address lives a sister of the woman named Mrs. Turner, and it was after visiting her that Mrs. Leech attempted to take her life. While in her sister's home she had acted strangely, it appears, and had been advised to go to a hospital.

As she was walking from the house Mrs. Leech saw the Roosevelt Hospital ambulance moving along the street, it being in transit to Bellevue Hospital with a patient. She ran toward the vehicle and threw herself to the pavement. The chauffeur, O. H. Baker, acted quickly and brought the heavy ambulance to a stop with the wheels touching the prostrate woman. Dr. Coxe, who was in charge of the ambulance, summoned Policeman Judge of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and the woman was made a prisoner and then taken to Bellevue in the ambulance.

Mrs. Turner, when informed of what her sister had tried to do, was not surprised. She said that Mrs. Leech, in March last, when living in Hoboken, tried to commit suicide by cutting her wrists, and also tried, Mrs. Turner said, to kill her two boys, eight and twelve years old, for which offense she was arrested and committed to the Hudson County Jail.

LOOKS LIKE MR. CARNEGIE.

Man Arrested for Begging on Broadway Resembles Steel Magnate.

Andrew Carnegie will not feel flattered to hear that his double was arrested last night for begging in the "Tenderloin" district of New York. It is so, nevertheless, and so marked was the likeness that Sergt. Colton, who was behind the desk when the old man was brought in, saluted him with "Well, well, how are you, Mr. Carnegie?"

The man was arrested at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street by a policeman, who charged that he was begging from passers by. The man is of about the same size as Mr. Carnegie. He wears the same cut of gray beard as worn by the steel magnate, and he gave his age as sixty-three years. The man said that he was George Gibson, and his address New York City. He refused to talk of himself, except to say that he was in hard luck, but had committed no crime. He was locked up.

PRESIDENT CAMPS OUT WITH THREE BOYS

Two of His Sons and Their Cousin Enjoy an Outing.

On the Shore of the Bay the Party Spent the Night—Hunting Stories Told—Mr. Roosevelt Slept in a Blanket.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 9.—The President was missing from Sagamore Hill last night. Close to the shoreline of Oyster Bay he was camping out, with his sons, Kermit and Archie, and their cousin, Philip. The party left Sagamore House shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, carrying an ample supply of rations. It had been planned that it was to be a real outing, with no luncheon baskets. It was a case of a jolly, big man off for an expedition with his young sons, to give them a lesson in self-reliance, and to join with them in the hardships and pleasures incident to camping out.

The boys were where they could call their father "dad" in freedom, far from the kodak man and others. When they reached the spot that had been chosen for the camp the youngsters were eager to start exploring at once. The President insisted that it was too early for that. The first thing to be done was to gather wood for the campfire and to arrange for shelter for the night. The boys obeyed with more or less alacrity, and it was not long before everything was made ready for the night rest and the dinner preceding it.

Just before dusk the boys and the President cooked enough to appease their hunger. They had bacon, bread, beans and coffee. There was a merry talk about the campfire, the boys begging for hunting stories from the President. An owl again and again gave his dismal cry, and the sandman came around to bother Archie's eyelids, so that he blinked and was not certain as to the details of the last story. Kermit fell to nodding. Philip was so near asleep that the President's story grew vague to him.

The President saw that the boys were wrapped comfortably in their blankets. Then he sat for awhile over the dying campfire, free from his official duties, away from all his cares. Turning in with the boys he wrapped himself in his blanket and was asleep soon.

Mr. Roosevelt had not cut himself off from an emergency that might arise needing his immediate attention. The man on guard at Sagamore Hill knew where to find him. He was alert to any call, as he sought occasionally the reason for the barking of a dog or investigated the disturbing and elusive phantoms that homed where in a strong wind the trees cast strange shadows in the moonlight.

The dawn found the President awake and arousing the boys from their slumber. They had finished their breakfast just as the east was marked by a faint gray, and were ready for a longwalk. They wandered through the woods and along the shore, and enjoyed every hour of the outing.

Mr. Roosevelt and the boys reached Sagamore Hill shortly before 8 o'clock, ready for another breakfast. The President laughed at a story that they had been hunting. No one carried a gun, and no game was brought back.

YOUNG NEGROES' CONGRESS.

Booker T. Washington Speaks at the Atlanta Meeting and Illustrates Instances of Progress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—The general theme of to-day's sessions of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress was "The Educational Life of the Race." Interest centred in the address of Booker T. Washington, which was delivered at the morning session of the conference. The subject of Prof. Washington's address was "The Contribution of the South to the Education of the Race."

Prof. Washington stated that it must be borne in mind that the negro was brought here by physical force, and that he should have a claim upon the sympathy and helpful kindness of the people of all parts of the country. The negro race, it was stated, had ever striven to prove itself of service and not a burden, and he cited the fact that few colored beggars are seen.

"While we have been of service to this country," he continued, "we have obtained much, both in slavery and freedom, that has fitted us for the duties of useful citizenship."

Prof. Washington then cited several instances to illustrate the degree in which the negro responds to outside influences, telling of two negro townships in Alabama, one of which had not been helped or reached by outside influences, and the other to which had been given the advantages of education and proper training. In the first township the masses of the people were without land, living in one-room cabins with their crops mortgaged and deeply in debt, while ignorance and immorality were in evidence.

In the second township were 128 negro homes, containing 667 persons, and the negroes are paying taxes on $44,000 worth of property. He further cited facts to prove that the material or industrial betterment of the people had improved their moral and religious condition.

"I want to see an influence go out of this meeting that shall, if possible, take every young negro from off the street corners and from the barrooms, North and South. I want to see a lifting up and purifying of the character of our ministers in every part of the country.

"No race can hate another without that race being weakened, narrowed, and degraded. Let us cultivate friendship and love for all races and individuals, and harbor hatred for none. If others would be little, let us try to be great; if others would hate us, let us try to love them; if others would be unjust to us, let us be merciful; if others should break the law, let us respect it; if others would seek to push us down, let us seek to raise them. In the long run it is the race that helps to push up that succeeds.

"Finally, let us never grow discouraged. We have made immense progress as a race. Let us remember that the great protection will be our usefulness to the community in which we live."

SUICIDE IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

Young Man Who Drank Carbolic Acid Had Photograph of His Wife in a Pocket.

After seeking a secluded spot under a clump of bushes in Riverside Park, near Eighty-seventh Street, last night, a well-dressed young man drank carbolic acid and died. In the left-hand breast pocket of his coat was a photograph of a handsome young woman. On the back of the photograph had been written: "Whoever finds my body please notify my wife at 504 T ith Avenue." In another pocket were 3 cents.

The body was that of a man of about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, with dark hair and eyes. The clothing included a black suit, black derby hat, red and white striped shirt, and turned down collar.

Harry Howard of 214 West Eighty-fourth Street, had his attention attracted by the noise the man made in his agony, and he summoned a policeman, who sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Milliken treated the man but he died. At the address on the photograph of the young woman it was said that nobody was missing.

Stepped on Tack, Lost Her Life.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Aug. 9.—A rusty little carpet tack caused the death of Mrs. Susan M. Mannon of Potterstown, about three miles from this place. One morning she walked down stairs in her stocking feet and stepped on the tack, which made a slight wound in one of her big toes. Blood poisoning set in, from which she died in a city hospital. The funeral was held yesterday. She leaves her husband and six children.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT HANOVER

Following is the first selection of games, played in the International Chess Masters' Tournament, now in progress at Hanover:

RUY LOPEZ.

Levin. White.	Marshall. Black.	Levin. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. Q—B3	Kt—B5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. BxKt	KtPxB
3. B—Kt5	P—B4	22. R—KKt	Q—B3
4. P—Q3	Kt—B3	23. CastlesQR	P—Q5
5. B—Kt5	PxP	24. P—KR4	K—K
6. PxP	P—Q3	25. R—Kt5	B—QKt
7. Kt—B3	B—K2	26. QR—KKt	B—Kt2
8. Q—K2	B—Q2	27. Q—K2	KR—QKt
9. P—KR3	P—QR3	28. QxP	RxP
10. B—B4	Kt—QR4	29. Q—K6	Q—B
11. B—Q3	Castles	30. QxKP	R—Kt8ch
12. BxKt	BxB	31. K—Q2	Q—Kt5ch
13. Kt—Q5	P—QKt4	32. K—Q2	Q—B5ch
14. P—KKt4	P—QB3	33. K—B2	QxPch
15. Kt—K3	B—KKt4	34. K—Kt3	RxRch
16. KtxB	QxKt	35. R—Kt3	R—R8ch
17. Kt—B5	BxKt	36. K—Kt4	Q—Kt7ch
18. PxB	P—Q4	37. Resigns.	
19. P—KB3	QR—Q		

GIUOCO PIANO.

Tschigorin. White.	Atkins. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Atkins. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. RxB	Kt—B4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	23. R—K2	Kt—R5
3. B—B4	B—B4	24. P—B4	QR—QKt
4. Kt—QB3	P—Q3	25. P—QKt3	Kt—B4
5. P—Q3	Kt—B3	26. QR—Q	Kt—K3
6. P—Q4	B—Kt3	27. R—B2	P—QR4
7. Q—Q2	P—K3	28. R—R	P—R3
8. B—QKt5	Castles	29. K—Kt	KR—K
9. BxKt	PxB	30. K—B	R—KB
10. Castles	Kt—Q2	31. R—B3	Kt—B5
11. P—Q4	P—B3	32. R—B	Kt—K3
12. P—KR3	Q—K	33. R—K3	QR—Kt
13. P—Q5	PxP	34. R—Kt2	R—Kt2
14. KtxP	BxKt	35. Kt—Q2	KR—Kt
15. QxBch	Q—B2	36. R—B3	RxP
16. Q—Q3	BxB	37. K—K2	K—R3
17. QxB	Kt—B4	38. R—K3	K—K2
18. KR—K	Kt—K3	39. K—B3	Kt—B4
19. K—R2	P—KB4	40. K—B2	K—B2
20. PxP	QxP	41. Kt—K4	Kt—K3
21. Q—K4	QxQ	42. K—B3	Drawn.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Swiderski. White.	Napier. Black.	Swiderski. White.	Napier. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	16. Kt—B2	PxP
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	17. PxP	R—Kt5
3. B—Q3	P—QB4	18. R—B	QR—Kt
4. P—QB3	B—Kt5	19. R—B2	Kt—KR4
5. P—B3	B—R4	20. BxKRP	R(Kt)—Kt2
6. K—K2	P—K3	21. B—Q3	Kt—B5
7. P—QKt3	P—Q3	22. BxKt	BxB
8. B—Kt2	Q—B2	23. P—KR3	R—R5
9. P—B4	Kt—QB3	24. P—KKt4	B—Kt6
10. Castles	P—KKt4	25. R—Kt2	RxRP
11. Q—Q2	BxKt	26. Q—K2	Q—Kt3
12. QxB	P—B3	27. R—KB	Q—R3
13. KPxP	R—KKt	28. Resigns.	
14. QxB3	Castles QR		
15. Kt—R2	P—QR3		

RUY LOPEZ.

Suechting. White.	Marshall. Black.	Suechting. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	31. P—Kt5	K—Q3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	32. KtPxP	KtPxP
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	33. P—QR	P—QR
4. P—Q3	Kt—B3	34. K—Q3	R—R8
5. Kt—B3	PxP	35. PxP	KxP
6. PxP	P—Q3	36. K—K3	R—K8ch
7. Q—Q3	B—Q2	37. K—B2	R—KR8
8. P—QR3	Kt—QR4	38. R—B8ch	K—B4
9. P—QKt4	P—B3	39. R—B3ch	K—K4
10. B—QB4	KtxB	40. RxRch	K—B
11. QxKt	B—Kt5	41. P—B4	R—R7ch
12. KR—Q	Q—Q2	42. K—K	PxP
13. P—KR3	B—R4	43. K—KB3	K—Q5
14. Q—K6ch	B—K2	44. RxPch	K—K6
15. QxQch	KxQ	45. R—B	RxRP
16. P—KB4	P—KR3	46. K—Q	P—R4
17. Kt—B3	BxKt	47. K—B	R—B6
18. PxB	PxP	48. R—Kch	K—Q5
19. BxP	Kt—R4	49. R—K6	P—B4
20. B—R3	KR—KB	50. K—Kt2	K—B4
21. B—Kt2	P—KKt4	51. R—Kch	K—Q3
22. K—Q2	P—Q4	52. K—Kt3	K—B3
23. QR—Kt	P—QR4	53. P—B5	K—Q3
24. PxP	Kt—B5	54. K—B	P—R5
25. BxKtch	BxKtch	55. K—Kt5	P—R6
26. KxB	QR—KB	56. R—K	P—R7
27. R—Kt3	P—Q4	57. R—KR	K—B4
28. K—Q4	P—KKt4	58. RxP	RxR
29. R—KR3	P—KKt4	59. KxP	K—K5
30. R—Kt3	K—K3	60. Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Levin. White.	Janowski. Black.	Levin. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. P—KB4	P—B4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. Kt—B3	B—Kt3
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	22. B—B4	P—R3
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	23. B—Q2	B—B4
5. Castles.	B—K2	24. B—K3	KR—Q
6. P—Q4	PxP	25. R—K2	P—R4
7. P—K5	Kt—K5	26. P—KKt4	P—Kt3
8. R—K	Kt—B4	27. Kt—K	R—Kt6
9. BxKt	QPxB	28. R—R3	RxR
10. QxP	QxQ	29. PxR	R—Q8
11. Kt

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

NO LONGER AN ISSUE.

"The Philippine question," says President SCHURMAN, "has passed into a new stage, although the public seem unaware of it and the newspapers have not noticed it."

This is a curious misapprehension. It is not the Philippine question, but the anti-imperialists' view of the Philippine question that "has passed into a new stage." The Administration, the men responsible for the government of the Philippines, stand where they did. They have changed neither their policy nor their views. They had a duty to perform which they have performed and are performing with firmness, ability, and conscience. Under their direction Philippine affairs advance to "a new stage" from month to month, and almost from day to day. Progress is but a succession of new stages. Progress has been their aim and their achievement in the Philippines. Fully occupied with the affairs of to-day, they have not indulged in foolish predictions of things that may or may not come to pass in the future.

But what an astonishing number of positions have been abandoned by the anti-imperialists. President SCHURMAN gives a catalogue of them:

> Let the dead past bury its dead. The Philippine problem is no longer a question of the conduct of the army, or of a few men in the army; it is no longer a question of the character of AGUINALDO; it is no longer a question of the jurisdiction of the Philippine Republic of 1899; it is no longer a question of the validity of American sovereignty over the archipelago or of the wisdom of the policy of assuming it.

Having the candor to admit all this, President SCHURMAN exhibits unexpected weakness in asserting that the engrafting of the principle of the consent of the governed upon the Philippine Government act was a victory for the anti-imperialists. The statement is destitute of supporting evidence. Months ago, when the energies of this Government were devoted to the task of establishing peace and order in the Philippines, the anti-imperialists began to clamor vociferously for the consent of the governed. The discussion was untimely and futile. So long as the Filipinos would not consent to cease shooting and slashing our soldiers it was useless to talk about the consent of the governed. When peace had been restored, the enactment of laws for their government with their own participation and consent was the next logical step in the policy of the United States. It would inevitably have been taken had anti-imperialism never raised its voice.

President SCHURMAN says: "I return to my point that practically all fundamental questions (apart from the supreme question of independence or Statehood) have now been settled." Yes, one after another they have been settled by the Administration, in the Administration's time and in the Administration's way, to the satisfaction of the American people. The question of independence or Statehood will very likely be determined in the same way and with equal wisdom when the time comes to settle it. That time is still a long way off. The anti-imperialists wanted to settle it two or three years ago. The march of events has compelled them to abandon that position as they have abandoned others. That is a matter for the future, says President SCHURMAN, not for the present.

"Meanwhile, and till after the inauguration of that Filipino Assembly in 1904, the Philippines will disappear as an issue from American politics." That is a very sensible observation. It comes from the best-informed and the most rational of all the anti-imperialists.

THE SERENE MIND OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor LOW is probably the most complacent man in the world. "The change in the method of issuing this license effected by the Raines law," he says, "calls for no discussion at the present time; although this change was in my judgment both far-seeing and salutary." That is to say, a change in the method of police regulation and taxation of the retail liquor business which has multiplied dives and evil resorts and forced many an honest German beerseller to become also the proprietor of a disorderly house is "both far-reaching and salutary."

None but a perfectly serene and optimistic mind could take exactly that view of the Raines law.

There is more serenity and more beautiful optimism in this passage from the Mayor's allocution:

> In other words, the police are bound and will be expected to enforce the specific requirements of the law as to the closing of saloons that are not hotels, the raising of screens, and the like; but they are not bound, and neither will they be expected, ordinarily, in the enforcement of this law, and of others like it, to go beyond what they can accomplish in full uniform.

If you will assure me that the bar is closed I will ask no questions about what is going on in the back room. There beer may flow, glasses may jingle, and a roaring trade in rum be carried on, all in flagrant violation of law. But you shall not seek evidence of this law-breaking unless you seek it in full uniform, a condition which would always and everywhere prevent your getting it. That is what the Mayor says to the police. This is nullification of the law. It makes certain a continuance of the system of police blackmail. It is so unthinkable as a proposition in morals and so extraordinary as a declaration of official policy that no man should have been the author of it save one who was firmly convinced that evils upon which he had shut his own eyes were no longer visible to the eyes of the public.

THE CORONATION.

A postponed pageant can never, in the nature of the case, be so brilliant as one which comes off according to the programme. Especially is this true of a pageant which had involved long and costly preparations, and the sending of special envoys from all over the world. The diamond jubilee of Queen VICTORIA, an event unique not only in British but in human annals, would in any case have remained, in the memory of all who saw it or read of it, as a "record," and the brilliancy of it could not have been dimmed by the coronation of her son. Many times, in the brief interval of a single lustrum between the diamond jubilee and the coronation, it must have seemed to many discouraged Englishmen that evil days had come upon the empire almost at once after that memorable celebration, and that the great nation might say, in the words which the greatest of her poets has put into the mouth of one of her famous sons:

> I have touched the highest point of all my greatness;
> And, from that full meridian of my glory,
> I haste now to my setting.

These misgivings have been in great part allayed by the happy though long-delayed issue of the South African war. But the ordeal was so severe and so prolonged that, even if the coronation had occurred at the date first set for it, it would have been a chastened nation which made the celebration. The solemn note of warning which Mr. KIPLING sounded in his "Recessional" would have seemed to reach "to something like prophetic strain." But, after the postponement and the unfortunate cause of it, British feeling must be still more sobered. It is with "maimed rites" that the final celebration has been conducted. The "far-called navies" have already "melted away." "The Captains and the Kings" have weeks ago "departed." The coronation could not help being a lesson upon the vanity of human expectations.

And yet also it could not help having something greatly impressive and inspiring. All the antiquated forms and ceremonies that would be absurd and grotesque if they had been invented for the occasion, or if they had been imitated by a new or an alien nation, take on deep significance when they are considered as survivals of a dim past with which, nevertheless, the present life of England is connected and continuous. To beholders and to readers the ceremony must seem like an evocation of the national glories of a thousand years. To many it will recall that rhetorical invocation of them by MACAULAY in the famous "purple patch" upon the essay on WARREN HASTINGS, "the hall which had resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty Kings." It is a lesson in the unity and the continuity of history, a spectacle which no other country in the world could present, because no other nation has so fortunately combined its past and its present in preparation for its future. No other nation has so managed to adjust its old Constitution to modern requirements that its traditional and mediaeval pomps and vanities are really related to the present needs and the present life of a vigorous and progressive nationality. No other nation has been able to live in the same house, so to say, for a whole millennium, repairing and remodeling it from time to time according to the needs of a great and growing family, but never allowing it to fall into such dilapidation that it had to be destroyed and a new one, without any of the associations of the old, erected in its stead. The spirit of the twentieth century works freely and vigorously through forms and precedents that have come down from the Middle Ages. Fortunate and unique the nation that can thus live in the present and confront the future without breaking with a venerable and illustrious historic past.

GETTING NITROGEN FROM THE AIR.

From a paper read by Mr. L. O. JACOBS before the Institute of Electrical Engineers we learn the extremely interesting fact that the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is to be undertaken on a large scale by a company located at Niagara which has installed the apparatus for this important electro-chemical industry. It is said to have interested Lord KELVIN more than any other incident of the current technical development in this country, and in view of the importance of the results expected to follow it this is not at all surprising. The dissociation of nitrogen from the air and its union with bases for which it has affinity has been the dream of chemists for a generation, and if possible on a scale proportionate to the world's needs it may very well result in changing the face of nature and making the wilderness bloom as a garden.

It is an elementary fact in physics that atmospheric air consists of an admixture of nitrogen and oxygen in the normal proportions of eighty parts of the former to twenty of the latter. It is accordingly the most abundant element in so much of nature as we know or can get access to. Its separation and fixation seem to have been an evolution rather than a discovery. PRIESTLY, in 1785, demonstrated that when an electric spark is discharged through air a chemical change is produced. The pungent odor produced by this change was long supposed to be due to ozone, but subsequently it was recognized as due to the oxides of nitrogen—the mechanical admixture having become a chemical union as nitric oxide or nitric peroxide. To produce these oxides on a commercial scale by means of the electric spark is the object of the undertaking to which we have referred. The method is interesting, but scarcely admits of such explanation as would be suitable for the editorial columns of a newspaper. It is claimed that chemically pure nitric acid can be produced in this way at a cost far below those of the impure commercial nitric acid made by the distillation of Chile saltpetre with sulphuric acid. The fixed nitrates are not so abundant that the draught upon them to furnish the million tons of nitric acid annually needed in the arts can long be maintained. The Electrical World and Engineer says on this subject:

> We have been for years taking from the earth a most important compound which is limited in supply. Upon these compounds, namely, the fixed nitrates, vegetation of all kinds depends, and some of the far-seeing scientists have stated that very shortly nature will cease to honor these draughts upon her fixed nitrates—that twelve million tons a year of fixed nitrates will be required to bring the wheat crop in 1930 up to the amount required. These are serious matters, and, therefore, it is very important that means be sought to produce fixed nitrates without drawing on nature's reserve supply, by utilizing the free nitrogen in the air around us.

The speculative scientist will find pleasure in considering what will happen if the amount of nitrogen drawn from the atmosphere should ever be great enough to materially increase the relative proportion of oxygen. Some very interesting phenomena would result from this, but the volume of the atmosphere is so great and the danger point so inconceivably remote that those who look forward to stimulation through the media of the lungs and the hemoglobin will probably never attain the economy of dispensing with alcohol as an agent for making the wheels go faster and the vital candle burn at both ends. The liquefaction of oxygen is already engaging the attention of enterprising capitalists in England, so we may hope the atmospheric equilibrium will be maintained, even though the total volume of the atmosphere is somewhat reduced. The supply of air is not "inexhaustible," perhaps, but there is a good deal of it, and sometimes when the wind blows hard it is difficult to resist the conclusion that there is more of it than we need at present.

THE SKELETON OF A CATHEDRAL.

The gloomy caves of granite which have given the southern slopes of Cathedral Heights the look of a site where Cyclopian ruins linger from a distant age are worth examining just now, because one can gain some idea of the appearance of St. John the Divine when they shall be concealed from view. The tremendous side arches which will take the outward thrust of the arches of the transept and those that separate the central square from choir and nave will also disappear, and should be seen in all their rugged grandeur. The grand arch between transept square and choir has been one of the most notable things in the silhouette of upper Manhattan this long while, but that, too, will vanish. Meantime the clothing of the imperfect skeleton of the cathedral is begun on St. Saviour's Chapel, the central chapel among those which will surround the choir.

The interior is of a light-colored limestone from Frontenac, Wis., and where it appears on the outside in the mullions of the windows this stone harmonizes with the exterior of yellowish granite from Mohegan-on-Hudson. The outer walls are rough in surface and, while at present pale buff in color, will in time take a darker tone from weathering, but the hardness of the stone will prevent a very noticeable change. The monolithic columns in chapels and choir are of a white granite from Vinal Haven. Both these granites take a fine polish where that is considered desirable. The bases of large columns in the choir are being laid in polished red jasper and green serpentine, in some cases having the polished Mohegan granite as a third note of pale yellow, forming a very beautiful combination of colors close to the eye. Here we have the beginning of the splendor in wall decorations which will make this cathedral as distinguished for inner beauty as for size.

When it is remembered that the chapels, choir, and nave will measure 520 feet, reaching within 50 feet of Amsterdam Avenue, that the height to the top of the great tower above the transepts will be 420 feet and that the nave will be 290 feet high, we can imagine how large the structure will bulk on its commanding site. St. Luke's Hospital will dwindle beside it. Imagine this huge building all in pale buff, the color making it seem larger than it is. But great wall surfaces, vaulting, and spaces between ascending pilasters within will be covered with mosaics and the windows filled with stained glass such as can be made in America alone. The arrangements of Messrs. HEINS and LA FARGE are such that the strong points of Romanesque and Gothic have been combined. The cathedral is round-arch Romanesque in its structure, allowing ample space for mosaics, but Gothic in its fenestration and exterior, allowing for stained glass and sculpture. Niches and canopies for statues, pinnacles, and finials will enliven the exterior and the traditional two towers will guard and accentuate the western façade on Amsterdam Avenue. The transepts are comparatively shallow, so that as much as possible of the interior can be seen from any one point of view.

It is likely that New Yorkers do not realize the opportunity of seeing a building of this kind develop from its skeleton of rough gray and red granite to its final clothing of statuary, glass, and mosaic. Very interesting is a comparison between the methods of erecting a leviathan of stone and such huge buildings of iron and terra cotta as are starting up in the lower zones of Manhattan. Study of the beginnings of St. John the Divine will make one appreciate and understand the cathedrals of old Europe and perhaps add to our wonder that small populations having very slender resources of wealth compared to modern means should have found the money to erect such monuments as are to be seen in France and Germany, Italy and England, Spain and the Netherlands. And as a proof that after all the present age is not entirely given over to commercialism the cathedral will remain to future generations a record and a sign.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

At this season almost of daily thundershowers, when the timid are made miserable by every "thunder head" which rolls up from the west and the very timid seek dark rooms and the insulation of a feather bed or its best available substitute, the Weather Bureau has done the public a service in publishing a bulletin which tends to establish the contention that the danger to life to be apprehended from lightning is really very small. It covers the observations of eleven years, during which period every reported case of death or physical injury from lightning has been investigated. The statistical average is 2.53 deaths for each area unit of 10,000 square miles. Probably no other cause of death admitting of statistical classification would show so low a mortality record. Taking the figures for one year, 1900, they are less reassuring. In the United States 713 people were killed or received fatal injuries from lightning. The number of those more or less seriously, but not fatally, injured by lightning during the year was 973. Of the total number of 1,686 killed or injured in 1900 the number in houses or barns at the time of the accident was 593. Roughly, the number killed or injured in this one year was about 4.45 to each 10,000 of population. Statistically this does not show that the danger to be apprehended from lightning is very great. The risk to property is much more serious than that to life or health.

We doubt, however, if one afraid of lightning will derive much courage from the figures above summarized. When the sky is darkened by what STARR KING described as "the tumultuous bombast of the clouds," and the thunder crash follows hard upon the blinding flash, showing that the storm centre is "near," the utter helplessness of the human being and the apparently reckless irresponsibility of the imponderable forces of nature come home to every one who has the usual complement of nerves in good working order. It is alike useless to argue with and unkind to ridicule or reprove one who at such a moment is profoundly impressed and has the courage to confess the fear which such an environment naturally inspires. People who are morbidly afraid during storms of this character are probably more alarmed by the thunder than by the lightning, but that is not surprising. When the atmosphere is charged with electricity and the nerves of those susceptible to such influences are as tense and vibratory as piano strings, the reasoning powers play a very small part in determining the sensations. If comfort is found in darkness and on a bed which would be impossible elsewhere, by all means let those who are timid in such circumstances do what they can to modify their mental and physical discomforts. They are often entitled to the sincere sympathy of those less sensitive. A great many brave men, who would face death without a tremor if duty demanded, are abjectly afraid of thunder and lightning, and all the statistics which could be compiled would not change their apprehension to a feeling of indifference. It is quite within the truth to say that everybody is relieved and breathes more freely when the lengthening interval between flash and reverberation indicates that the shower is passing and the focus of its malevolent energy has shifted to a point some miles away.

PREHISTORIC MAN IN AMERICA.

From an excavation near Lansing, Kan., has been recovered the skull and most of the skeleton of a man of the Champlain period, the epoch immediately succeeding the glacial in the post-tertiary system. Local scientists have assured themselves that it is not a case of "intrusive burial"—as in an old well or an abandoned mine—but that the bones belong to the stratum containing them and could not have got into it subsequently, since the formation has not been disturbed. They were reached by a tunnel excavated for fruit storage, penetrating seventy-two feet into the unmistakable Champlain formation, and just over the typical boulders of the glacial drift. The irresistible conclusion is that this unfortunate individual has been dead between 40,000 and 60,000 years, more or less. In the circumstances we miss without surprise the statement in the local press that his taking off, probably by an accident, has "cast a gloom over the entire community." He was undoubtedly the oldest inhabitant, but he was neither well known nor widely respected in modern Kansas, and as a consequence the discovery of his remains cannot be said to have carried a sense of personal bereavement to the homes of his fellow-citizens. How the scientists fix the date of his death even within the comparatively wide range of 20,000 years or so need not be considered in this place. The reader who is disposed to inquire too curiously into such matters is referred to any standard geology he may have available for reference.

The most interesting fact connected with this pioneer settler of America is that, if duly attested, he will furnish food for thought for those who believe that much anterior to the second subepoch of the post-tertiary period man was still in the progress of imperfect evolution from the anthropoid ape or some anterior simian in the chain of his alleged ancestry. The man of the Champlain period was very much like the average man of to-day. He was neither a giant nor a dwarf, but a "medium-sized" man, with bones identical with those we now wear. His head was normal, and although the forehead slopes backward, indicating a relatively low intellectuality, its recession was not more pronounced than can be found among living Americans. He had neither extraordinary breadth of shoulders nor length of arms, and his only tail was the rudimentary one which mankind still retains—perhaps for development and cultivation should it ever be needed.

No doubt the poor fellow had a hard time. The fauna of the post-tertiary period is of more interest to geologists than it could very well have been to contemporaneous citizens. The climate was well enough, probably better than we have now, but the animals were terrors, and considering what weapons man had to fight them with he must have depended for safety chiefly on keeping out of their way. The mastodon, the cave bear, the castoroides ohioensis, the bison latifrons, the cervus americanis, the megalonyx, the mylodon, the felis atroax, the megatherium, and their congeners were his playfellows in the game of hide and seek. To be exact, they probably did all the playing. With no particulars at hand, it may very well be assumed that the unfortunate man who came to his death near Lansing was drowned while trying to get away from some carnivorous denizen of the primeval forest who wanted him. The formation in which he was found is stratified alluvium, deposited under water. His grave was, consequently, in a river bed of that period.

It is an interesting fact that so near where the census fixes our centre of population at the beginning of the twentieth century A. D. should have been found the only probable remains of man in the earliest period of the habitability of the continent. Where did he come from? How many were there of his kind? Forty to sixty thousand years is a long time. Much has happened since then; whether we of to-day are really any happier or any better off than the post-tertiary man is an interesting, though perhaps unprofitable, subject for speculation.

LAWN TENNIS.

The international tennis tournament at Bay Ridge has not satisfied the patriotic lovers of the game on either side of the Atlantic. The Englishmen have distinctly failed to get what they came for. The Americans have shown that they cannot, in the face of the DOHERTY brothers, repeat their triumphs in team work. But what ought to be satisfactory to everybody concerned is, what seems to be the fact, that the form shown was in every case "true form," that in all the contests, single or double, the best men won. And it ought to satisfy all tennis players that the tournament has given a new "boom" to a most pretty, picturesque, and interesting outdoor sport which a while ago seemed in the way to become obsolete and to be extinguished by the devouring golf.

Golf has its great advantages, not the least of which is that it induces a great many people to take outdoor exercise who, in the absence of it, would not get any. But the most perfervid of Caledonians would scarcely pretend for his favorite game that a tournament at it is so enjoyable for the spectators as the more rapid, active, and exciting work of the tennis court. It would be a great pity if either should drive out the other, and the excitement aroused by this international tournament gives good hope that, golf or no golf, tennis will stay. We have not yet come into the international competition in golf. Curiously enough, Mr. MUIRHEAD, the author of the "Land of Contrasts," first published some five years ago, declares of American golf that "it seems by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that the open champion of [say] the year 1902 may have been trained on American soil." The fulfillment of the prophecy is belated, but it is a patriotic satisfaction to discover that we are clearly in the international competition for the championship of lawn tennis.

GENERAL NOTES.

Henry L. Schmetz of Hampton, Va., has been selected as President of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and its projectors say that under his capable management the exposition will be one of the greatest in the history of the world. Mr. David Lowenburg of Norfolk has been made Director General. The Directors will ask the State of Virginia to appropriate $200,000 for the exposition. It will be held in 1907. The site has not yet been chosen.

* * *

A portrait of the Rev. John Brodhead, leader of Methodism in New Hampshire a century ago, was presented to the State one day last week, the presentation address being made by United States Senator Gallinger. It was the gift of a descendant, John M. Brodhead, long in the Treasury Department at Washington.

* * *

Mr. Winston Churchill is a candidate for the New Hampshire Legislature, his avowed purpose in seeking an election being to do what he can in a legislative capacity toward furthering the work for the preservation of the forests in the White Mountain region.

* * *

There is not yet in Portland any monument to William Pitt Fessenden, long United States Senator from Maine and Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln. Mr. Fessenden was born in Portland, and the citizens of his native town are at last talking of erecting a well-deserved memorial to him there.

* * *

Dr. D. M. Wolf, one of the most distinguished and successful teachers in Central Pennsylvania, rounded out his fiftieth year on Thursday last, and the golden anniversary was appropriately celebrated by many of his former pupils at Spring Mills, Centre County. He has taught since he was fourteen years of age.

* * *

United States Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama and the Hon. Reuben F. Kolb, once candidate for Governor of the State, have written letters favoring the re-election of Gov. William D. Jelks. Ex-Gov. Joseph F. Johnston is an eager aspirant for the nomination, but Mr. Kolb says he is the last man in the State whom his thousands of friends should support for any office.

* * *

According to the May enrollment there are 347,452 legal voters in the City of Philadelphia, but the Democratic leaders assert, as The Philadelphia Times says, that there are fully 50,000 fraudulent names on the list. It is charged that the names of hundreds of voters who have been dead for years remain on the lists and that repeaters vote on these names under the direction of the Republican machine at every election.

* * *

Tablets are to be put up to mark the sites of the first schoolhouse and the first Court House in Buffalo. The schoolhouse was built in 1807 and was destroyed when the British burned the city in 1813. The memorials will be set by the Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association, which has gone over the ground between South Buffalo and Lewiston and has selected every spot of historic interest, but it will be some years before these spots will all be marked by tablets.

* * *

The committee of the Georgia Division, Daughters of the Confederacy, having in charge the raising of a fund for the erection of a dormitory building at the State Normal School in Athens, Ga., in memory of the late Winnie Davis, youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis, expects to have the fund complete by the 1st of January next. The Ogden party, when in Georgia a few months ago, on a tour of inspection of the schools and colleges, offered to contribute $4,500 to the fund if the Daughters would raise a like sum by Jan. 1, 1903.

* * *

Gov. Albert B. Cummins of Iowa has issued a proclamation calling attention to the recurrence of Labor Day on the first Monday in September next and asking its general observance throughout the State. "I recommend," he says, "that the day be observed and celebrated, not alone by those who are employed, but also by those who employ and by all who feel a concern for their country's welfare, so that the many problems which seem so difficult may be more easily, justly, and harmoniously solved."

* * *

A popular "poll" conducted by The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, to ascertain the names of deceased Mississippians thought most worthy of commemoration in the Hall of Fame in the new State Capitol at Jackson, showed Jefferson Davis to be the favorite, he receiving 11,452 votes. The late United States Senator and Secretary Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was a close second, his vote being 11,384. Others high up in the list of ten desired were Edward Cary Walthall, James Zachariah George, Seargent S. Prentiss, and Henry M. Foote, all of whom, except Prentiss, served in the United States Senate. Prentiss, born in Maine, passed all his mature life in Mississippi and was known as one of the most eloquent orators in the South, and especially noted for his effective pleas before juries. He served one term in the lower house of Congress.

LOUIS STIX—AN APPRECIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been in my mind for years, that should Louis Stix die before my own summons came, I would pay some tribute to his memory that might otherwise go unrecognized. Unfortunately I was in the Far West, when, on the 25th ult., he passed away suddenly, at the ripe age of eighty-two. In trade journals, manifold, the qualities that made him so conspicuously respected among his fellows, have been duly chronicled, and require no rehearsal on the wider stage afforded by THE TIMES, save as an incentive.

Louis Stix came to America at the age of fourteen, alone, working his passage, and like his congener, Jessie Seligman, on arrival he put a pack on his back, exploiting the Middle West; and again, like Mr. Seligman, giving dignity to such a beginning. Before he was thirty years of age he had established a substantial business in Cincinnati, and gathered about him all that were near and dear he had left behind. As will happen, soon after disaster overtook him, and he lost his all. But Louis Stix was not a man to be daunted by misfortune; he started afresh with an untarnished name, and the house of Louis Stix & Co. of Cincinnati, built upon the ruins of the failure, is to-day the oldest dry goods house in the West. The failure of Stix & Wallach occurred in 1859. In 1863 Mr. Stix gave a dinner to which all the creditors of the old firm were invited, and each found on his plate a check, not only for the amount of the original indebtedness, but with interest added.

But it was somewhat of other things I intended to write. Even as he was an example in business he was an inspiring personality in works of charity. On the occasion of his golden wedding a year or so ago the Trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital appeared at his home and presented him with a loving cup. This cup was a huge affair, and the old gentleman looked at it ruefully, but, brightening, he remarked: "I know how to get even with you. I shall fill it up and insist on your draining it at a sitting." Then the Trustees wished they had made it smaller.

Mr. Stix was per se a buyer, and when the house was well established, made New York his home. Here he lived for many years, and here his numerous children and grandchildren grew up about him and his dear wife, who survives him. Their golden wedding, celebrated at Delmonico's, was a notable event, and the wedding procession, headed by the venerable couple, followed by their children and grandchildren, and those related to the family by marriage, completely encircled the ballroom. Ever after he said: "Now I am ready to go; I believe I have had all that is coming to me."

While interested in many charities, and always giving liberally of his means, the work that probably lay nearest his heart was that represented by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. When, in 1879, the association was organized, it naturally became of importance to secure effective supporters in the dry goods trade, and Mr. Stix was selected by a common voice to "blaze the way." He assumed the task, saying, "I will do my share of the work, and I will make you pay," and for nearly a quarter of a century he collected something like $5,000 annually, the total approximating $100,000, the result of his individual efforts, though a considerably larger sum was annually turned over by him as Treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary.

While he was one of the kindest of men his manner frequently savored of brusqueness, and he was never other than unique. When he had, as he would say, a "hard case" to deal with in his work of collection, he would approach his victim with a broad smile and remark: "Mr. A., I have come to do you a great favor." "Indeed, Mr. Stix," might be the rejoinder, followed by a smile perchance equally expansive, "that is very kind of you. What is it?" "I have come to ask you to put your name on this list for $100 in behalf of the free work of the Associated Hospitals." It has been known that thereat the smile on the one side vanished, but the subscription seldom failed. Indeed, he was ever a welcome visitor with his list, and toward the last, as his steps grew feeble, many a house sent its check in anticipation, to save him the trouble of a call.

At the association meetings he was as a rule a listener only, except when some question vital to the breadth of the work arose, and then he never failed to speak to the point, and with no uncertain meaning. His shibboleth was, "In this work there are neither Christians nor Jews, it is for our common humanity."

The will of Mr. Stix will not be probated until the return of one of his sons from Europe, and when its contents are made known there is little hazard in predicting it will be found he has not forgotten the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

FREDERICK F. COOK.

New York, Aug. 8, 1902.

THE MANHATTAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE TIMES of to-day on "Manhattan Locomotive Engineers" seems to me to take an extraordinary narrow view of the subject, and to arrive at a painfully lame and impotent conclusion. Granted that the elevated engineers are paid 50 per cent. more than they are worth, and that the work could be done by motormen for half the money, yet you plainly lose sight of one thing, as all you monopolistic organs do.

If owing to the progress of science locomotive engineers are no longer necessary, just as stage coach drivers were dispensed with on the advent of steam railroads in England, a fortiori the city and the citizens of New York can enjoy elevated transportation throughout its limits without the intervention of Goulds, Skitts, Sages, et al. Because it costs less now to operate these roads, there is not the slightest suggestion from you that Gould and Sage's reward for their work should also be reduced. You, Mr. Editor, make the dollar of so much more importance than the man.

I am in favor of at once revoking the charter of the Manhattan Railroad and all other street railroads. Let the city operate the road by commissioners to be elected by the people; fare one cent, or nothing, or just enough to pay expenses, and no more. Give the constructors of the road the amount they actually paid out, absolutely ignoring the water. The men would then get fair wages and an eight-hour day, and the citizens of New York would not be paying millions to a gang of cunning gentlemen who would have us believe that they are our benefactors. Moreover, the commissioners would run trains and cars just when they were wanted without shameful overcrowding. An official with $3,000 a year salary could look after all this, and Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage could turn their attention to something else.

Neither Mr. Gould nor Mr. Sage has any right to our streets in perpetuity, charter or no charter—they belong to everybody and to unborn generations. When these millionaires are got rid of and we get our streets again, it will be time enough to talk about the wages that shall be paid motormen and engineers. The public has been robbed quite long enough.

SHADE OF HENRY GEORGE.

New York, Aug. 8, 1902.

The "Real Issue" in the Coal Strike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Andrew Carleton's letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day is a shoulder-hitter. It raises the real issue in the coal strike. He says "The coal lands of the United States are as much the private property of those owning and operating them as are the great (department) stores, * * * and so far as I am aware, they are under no legal or moral responsibility to take out one ton of coal a year unless they see fit to do so."

If Mr. Carleton's premise be sound, if the coal lands are indeed private property, his conclusion is inevitable.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1902.

Thomas E. Rush's Candidacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to notify you that my offer to contribute the sum of $1,000 to any charitable purpose designated by the Mayor, provided Thomas Gilleran or his man Driscoll proved the assertions that I was a "stalking horse" for John F. Carroll in my candidacy for the Democratic leadership in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, has not been claimed.

No effort has been made by either Gilleran or Driscoll to prove their assertions.

THOMAS E. RUSH.

New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

Monastic Institutions in Quebec.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the United States Government settles with the monastic institutions in Cuba, &c., it would do well to quietly send some gentlemen to this province and see the way in which Protestant Indians and wards are crushed, the English people crowded, and the province bled.

QUEBEC.

Valleyfield, P. Q., Aug. 7, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Way Up.

"How was the scenery where you spent your vacation?"

"The most expensive I ever gazed at."—Detroit Free Press.

Fitted.

"Think he's better fitted for Congress than any one else in your district, do you?"

"I should say; he's a natural-born Congressman. Why, he can take any old anecdote, twist it around a little and tell it as if it had been an actual experience of his own."—Philadelphia Press.

Stimulated the Contributions.

It was a Maysville negro preacher who, needing the money, said: "Brethern, we will now staht de box, an' fo' de glory ob heaven, which ebber ob you stole Mr. Jones's turkey will please not put anything in hit." And every man in the congregation contributed.—Kansas City Star.

Their Branch of Service.

"To what branch of the military service do captains of industry belong?" asked the recognized, yet surviving, joker of the party.

"I give it up," replied his victim wearily.

"To the artillery—because they're all 'big guns.' See? Ha, ha! Ho, ho!—Syracuse Herald.

His Bluff Quickly Called.

"I want you to understand," he said, "that I'm the master in this house."

"All right," she replied. "Go out and tell the cook that we're going to have company all next week."

Then he put on his hat and went away, making sarcastic remarks about people who were afraid to say their souls were their own.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WHY?

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

One, harboring ambition, goes
To tasks the lazy man would shun,
And if he governs men or hoes,
The days are all too short; he knows
No peace until his work is done,
Until the goal he seeks is won.

Another, caring not to gain
The glories waiting on the height,
Sits moaning o'er each little pain;
He rests through every little rain,
And, starting when the morning's bright,
Begins to wish that it were night.

One sadly sees the setting sun
And views his day's work with a sigh;
Another drops his tools to run,
Nor cares how little he has done,
And people still go asking why
Some men are down and some are high.

MISS ETHEL DAVIES WEDDED AT NEWPORT

Fashionables Flock to See Her Espoused by Archibald G. Thacher.

Little Chapel of All Saints' Crowded to Overflowing by People Prominent in Social World — Decorations Simple, but Artistic — Costumes of Wedding Party.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The marriage of Miss Ethel Davies, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies of New York, and Archibald Gourlay Thacher, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thacher of Boston, which took place here to-day, was the most notable event of the Newport season, and the largest of several weddings that have occurred. The ceremony took place in the little chapel of All Saints, which was crowded with prominent society people from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Albany.

The day was ideal, and fashionable Newport made the most of it by putting on its handsomest frocks.

The bride arrived at the church on the hour, and exactly at 12 the bridal party moved up the nave to the strains of the "Lohengin" wedding march. First came the ushers, Messrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., John H. Iselin, Henry G. Gray, John Clinton Gray, Jr., Hamilton Thacher, a brother of the bridegroom, and Eugene S. Willard. A short distance behind came the maid of honor, Miss Marjorie Georgane Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and the flower girls, Alice and Rose Davies, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr. Next were the bridesmaids, Miss Cornelia Sherman Davies, sister of the bride; Miss Annie Sherman Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt; Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane; Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, daughter of James W. Paul, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss Edith Crosby Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Prall Thompson, and Miss Marian Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and last the bride, escorted by her father. At the altar rail the bride was met by the bridegroom, who was accompanied by his brother, George Oxenbridge Thacher, who acted as best man.

Miss Davies was on her father's arm, and Mr. Thacher stood at the chancel waiting to meet her. The Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, and the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, officiated.

The bride's gown was of white satin and point lace, with a yoke and sleeves of finely tucked silk gauze. The train was moderately long, round and plain. In front, on each side of a straight panel, there was an insertion of old point lace, and the sash was tied in front with long ends. The lower part of the bodice was arranged in a crosswise effect in soft folds of satin, and the yoke and long sleeves of finely tucked silk gauze were almost close fitting. The bodice was cut with a round neck, having a tiny edge of lace. The bride's only ornament was a fine gold chain, to which was attached a heart set solid with small diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The veil, a shawl-shaped piece of old point lace, was fastened at the back of the exquisitely crisp and fluffy dark hair, and did not show at all at the front, but the sprays of lilies of the valley that caught it rose like an aigrette a little to the left, and the effect of the tiny white bells rising above the dark hair, as the beautiful bride came down the aisle, was charming. She carried an armful of lilies of the valley and ferns, and the traditional orange blossoms were arranged in a long spray at the left side of the corsage, topping the satin folds.

The bridesmaids were in white French organdie, tucked from the waist to the deep applied flounce, the latter ending in wide ruffles of white lace. The bodices were plaited and had crossing insertions of valenciennes lace and the elbow sleeves were tucked and had insertions and ended in lace frills. Their hats were of pink straw, the tops covered with fine folds of chiffon and tiny white roses arranged in wreaths at the side. Instead of flowers they carried pink silk parasols with golden handles, topped with transparent crystal knobs, the gift of the bride.

Little Miss Marjorie Gould was in white organdie, tucked and lace trimmed, and wore a large white hat trimmed with white plumes. She carried a large pink chip basket tied with pink roses and filled with pink rosebuds. The two tiny flower girls, nieces of the bride, were in white with drooping white hats, and their pink baskets were filled with sweet peas of the same color. The bridegroom's boutonniere was of lilies of the valley, and the ushers wore gardenias.

AT PINE CROFT.

The rather long drive from the chapel to Pine Croft, the Davies's picturesque cottage on Purgatory Road, with its view of the bay sparkling in the bright sunlight, was unusually charming. The cottage itself is embowered in trees and the spacious, old-fashioned grounds are well filled with them and bordered with evergreens, while clumps and bushes of yellow and white flowering shrubs and plants fringe them here and there. They afforded a picturesque setting for the large marquee and several smaller tents where the wedding breakfast was served.

Going up the steps to the porch one passed through covered verandas, long hallways, and rooms that were draped with ropes and garlands of green, so that in the soft light the effect was of walking through a wood to a circular tea house where Mr. and Mrs. Thacher stood to receive congratulations and felicitations. This room had its walls covered with garlands of greens and huge ropes of blue and yellow hydrangeas started from the centre and ran out like the points of a star to the sides of the room. There was no bower; the young couple had a simple background of green.

After the reception was over the guests walked out on the lawn to the tents, where a seated breakfast was served.

Berger's band played during the entire afternoon, being stationed in the wide-open veranda in front, where their scarlet uniforms made a dazzling bit of color against the dark gray wood and still darker vines that draped it.

When the wedding bride's cake was cut, Miss Marjorie Gould was discovered to have the ring, and, as she is a little miss, there was much laughter at the expense of the bridesmaids as to the probable length of their maiden days, should Miss Marjorie, according to the tradition, be the first to marry.

It was 2:30 before the bride went up stairs to get ready for her wedding journey. Meanwhile, the guests, supplied with an abundance of rice and bags of colored confetti, gathered in the wide hall and the rooms opening out of it, ready to deluge the young couple with good luck and gay colors. As Mrs. Thacher appeared at the top of the stairs she flung her bouquet, and Miss Anna Sherman Hoyt was the lucky one to catch it. The young people raced down stairs, laughing heartily, and throwing up their hands to ward off the quantities of paper and rice. The horses and carriage, which were decorated with a half dozen white slippers and shoes of various sizes and shapes tied with white ribbons, were simply covered with the red, green, and white confetti, and everybody shouted and laughed as the door was hastily slammed and the carriage was driven as quickly as possible beyond reach. It was after 3 o'clock when the last guests said their good-byes and drove back to town.

The bride's going-away gown was of light-brown cheviot, a plain skirt of walking length and a tight-fitting rather long coat, and a light-brown hat draped with a brown chiffon veil.

SOME COSTUMES DESCRIBED.

Some of the handsome costumes worn by guests were as follows:

Mrs. Astor was in white chiffon trimmed with lace, and her small hat was black and white.

Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies was in cream voile with insertions and trimmings of white lace, and her hat matched the gown, with an aigrette plume at one side.

Mrs. George Thacher was in white mousseline with appliqués of lace and white linen leaves, with a sash and touches of pale greenish satin, and wore a black hat with a wreath of pink roses.

Mrs. J. T. Davies, Jr., was in pearl white organdie, both bodice and skirt formed of alternate strips of lace vertical tucks and white lace. Her white hat was trimmed with a white ostrich plume.

Mrs. Harry Lehr was in white chiffon with a tucked silk and chiffon bodice. It was trimmed with pompadour silk in dull blues and greens and a sash of blue. Her hat was of black lace.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was in white organdie with bands of roses crossing horizontally with applique bands of black lace between. White box plaits of white chiffon ran over the whole from neck to belt and shoulder to wrist. A large white straw hat trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon, bunches of shaded reddish pink wild roses, and trails of tiny pink roses and green leaves that fell to her belt topped it.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw was in white filet lace, with appliques of silk cord in leaf and floral designs, and her large Amazon hat of yellow straw was bound with indigo blue velvet.

Miss Rosamond Street was in white linen, a plain skirt, and a spade-tail coat, formed of alternate insertion of white lace and linen, and a drooping white, broad-brimmed hat.

Mrs. Jacob Gray was in white lace with trailing appliques of green vines and swallow shaped appliques of dark green.

Mrs. Frederick Nelson was in finely tucked grass linen, its natural color, with insertions of Cluny lace, and her hat, with irregularly indented brim, was worn well forward over her face. It was of open work cream straw and tiny green leaves ran several times around its edges. A white lace veil draped it.

Mrs. Philip Lydig wore a princess gown of Cluny lace, white, over white silk, with a black velvet ribbon crossing the waist, forming upturned Vs in the back, and her large, flat, broadbrimmed black hat had one black ostrich feather at the left and a longer one starting at the left and trailing down her back.

Miss Annie Leary wore a postilion coat and long plain skirt of corded white silk, and her bonnet was black and white.

Miss Daisy Pearson was in pale gray voile with insertions of lace and an orange velvet girdle, and long loops of lemon and orange at the left of the corsage. There was orange in her stock and her hat.

Mrs. Colgate Hoyt wore a skirt of "all over" embroidery on white taffeta and a Louis Quinze coat of apricot pink silk changing into brown, handsomely trimmed with lace, and a hat to match.

Miss Kathleen Neilson was in white organdie, with insertions of narrow lace, and her white hat had white plumes.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt was in white net, having blue taffeta applied underneath in a border simulating an applied flounce, and also in leaves and set designs here and there. Fine cream cord applied on the outside outlined these motifs in blue. A deep and wide pale blue chiffon sash was worn, and a huge oval white leghorn hat, the crown encircled by pink roses and chous of pale blue satin arranged alternately.

Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, white mull, finely tucked, with insertions of Valenciennes lace, white satin girdle small black hat with aigrettes.

Mrs. William E. Carter, white Swiss, finely tucked, with insertions of Valenciennes lace, with collar of Irish lace, pink girdle, white mull hat trimmed in pink roses.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., pink and blue Dresden silk with lace trimmings, white chip hat with roses.

Miss Laura Swan, pink silk with cream lace, large picture hat.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, white Valenciennes lace over pale green taffeta; a large white hat of tucked maline with a deep green and white feather.

Miss Josphine Johnson, yellow striped Dresden silk; a yellow straw hat trimmed in yellow roses.

Mrs. Willoughby, black lace dress over white silk; a large black hat.

Miss Estelle Willoughby, white mull with insertions of black lace, turquoise girdle, white lace hat.

Miss Kate Willoughby, white lace over taffeta, large white hat with plumes.

Mrs. Grosvenor, pale blue satin with trimmings of Renaissance lace, large white hat with plumes.

Miss Alice Grosvenor, pale blue chiffon, white hat with pink roses.

Mrs. Peter D. Martin, white linen with Irish lace, large pale blue hat with pale blue plumes.

Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, white mull with lace trimmings, black hat with plumes.

Miss Twombly, pale yellow mulle, with lace insertions; blue girdle. Pale blue chiffon hat, with blue plume.

Miss Nathalie Wilks, white cream lace. Pink hat with lace trimmings and pink roses.

Mrs. De Forest Danielson, white tucked organdie with cluny lace insertions. Hat of mauve and green leaves.

Miss Kate Brice, white mulle. Insertions of valenciennes lace with blue satin girdle. White hat, with plume.

Miss Edith Wetmore, flowered organdie, with blue girdle and white lace trimmings. Pale blue hat, with feathers.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, white lace gown, with white chip hat with plume.

Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, mauve foulard, with white insertions. Small black hat.

Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, white batiste, with lace applique, small white lace hat, trimmed in orchids.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, black lace over white satin. Small black hat.

Miss Gladys Brooks, pink figured mulle, with trimmings of pink ribbons. A white tulle hat, with pink roses.

Miss Taylor, white peau de soie with chiffon trimmings. Black hat, with feathers.

Miss Hayden, mauve crepon, with large black hat.

Miss Best, white lace over white china silk. A large black hat with plumes.

Miss Virginia Gammell, olue and white foulard, with a mauve taffeta girdle. A large black hat with plumes.

Mrs. Dernam, white etamine, with trimmings of white lace. Large white hat.

Miss Evelyn Blight, white voill and chiffon, with large leghorn hat with white plume.

Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, gray crepon with chiffon trimmings. A gray chip hat with white roses.

THE GIFTS.

The gifts received by Miss Davies were the handsomest seen in Newport in many a day, and the number was extraordinary. Between 400 and 500 were received, and many of them were solid gold. The presents sent by Mrs. Bradley Martin and Cornelia, Countess of Craven, the bride's aunt and cousin, have not yet arrived.

A dinner set and tea service of fine wrought silver and a complete collection of small silver were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thacher, the parents of the bridegroom, gave a set of four compotiers and candelabra.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sent a gold fruit dish of unusual design.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt sent an after dinner coffee set.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, a gold set of George III. design.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, a silver vase.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, an entire outfit of embroidered household linen.

Miss Marjorie Gould, a gold after dinner coffee set.

Mrs. Kingdon, a gold compotiere.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a silver asparagus dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, a gold jewel box with the bride's monogram in diamonds.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson, a diamond heart attached to a gold chain.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingland, a gold writing set.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a large dish of pieced silver.

Mrs. William Grosvenor and Henry R. Taylor, dishes to match that given by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, a crescent of pearls and diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, a silver desk clock.

Miss Evelyn Sloane, a brooch of diamonds and pearls.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, a silver jewel box.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, a gold clock set with turquois.

The Misses Gerry, a silver mirror.

Miss Delia Gurnee, a necklace set with turquois.

Nothing tones up the system after overwork and worry like Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a sure strength-giver.—Adv.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

So far no one can complain that the Summer has not been prolific of social sensations. Newport especially has had an exciting time, and each week has seen an announcement of interest. Every one is on the qui vive as to what this coming week will bring. Though Newport is the leading place where the very fashionable folk congregate, this Summer Saratoga has had more than a sprinkling, and has proved quite a rival, while Bar Harbor has been very gay indeed. But there is a disposition at the Maine resort to take a cottage some distance from the older watering place of Bar Harbor itself, and Ilseborough, Dark Harbor, Seal, and North East Harbors all have large contingents of well-known persons. Life in these other places is freer and less conventional, and many are becoming tired of the same round of dinners and dances, Summer as well as Winter.

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In the early part of the week the announcement of the engagement of Miss Cathleen Neilson and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, while not exactly a bit of news, was still of much interest. This coming week will be comparatively quiet, but the following two weeks and the first week in September will be the most brilliant of the season. The Horse Show will close the Summer, and soon afterward, if present plans are not changed, Miss May Van Alen and Robert R. Remington will be married from Wakehurst.

***

Saratoga has had a very gay week, and affairs will be very brisk during the racing season. Last week there was polo. Next week the interest in that game will be centred at Narragansett. Alfred Vanderbilt and his team, George Gould, and others will take part in the various matches. So far Narragansett has not had the gayest of seasons, although the weather has been delightful; but the polo matches will bring a large crowd of people there. The absence of the Casino, which has never been rebuilt since the fire two years ago, was detrimental to the brilliancy of the season.

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New York seems to have been an attractive abode for bridal couples, even during the dog days. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier have been here a great deal since their wedding, and to-morrow Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field will pass a week in town before going abroad. In fact, life in the city has been agreeable this Summer, and during the week there were enough people passing through or stopping for a few days, as a relief from the monotony of Newport and like places, to make it most interesting.

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The proposed visit of the Duchess of Marlborough has turned out to be a very uncertain quantity indeed. Her English friends, writing here, make no mention whatever of it. Her father, William K. Vanderbilt, has been in England, and at the week's end went over to Paris, where his horses have won some races. The Duchess has never been the guest of her stepfather, nor has he ever been the recipient of the hospitality either of herself or of the Duke. Those who know her are very much surprised that she would, at this late hour, be a guest at Belcour. There are no signs of the opening of Marble House, and as airing, cleaning, and arranging the great place for human habitation would take weeks, the story of the Duchess' visit is assuming the complexion of the usual Summer canard. It seems to be about as certain as that of Lady Curzon to Bar Harbor. Lady Curzon is enjoying the gayeties of the Simla season and it would be at least sixty days before she could reach New York if she were to start to-morrow.

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The President's visit will be sufficient excuse for Newport to entertain in honor of the presence of a great personage. Miss Roosevelt is to prolong her visit for another ten days. She has been in a perfect whirl ever since she arrived at that city by the sea.

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There has been some illness among the Americans abroad, but they are convalescing. Bayard Cutting, Jr., was quite ill about a fortnight ago, and Waldorf Astor, the son of William Waldorf Astor, is recovering from a severe accident, met with by being thrown from a horse. The cable continues to give the last movements of prominent Americans. There were few in London at the Coronation. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is having a very gay time at Aix, where she is organizing bridge parties. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, Edwin Clarence Moller, Miss Elizabeth G. Smith Clift, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong are among the other Americans there. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett have closed their house in London and will arrive here this week. They go to Ridgeley Manor for the rest of the Summer.

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There have been very few brides who have received more beautiful gifts or a greater profusion of them than did Mrs. Archibald Gourlay Thacher, whose wedding at Newport yesterday is described in another column. Miss Ethel Davies was a popular young woman, and the presents came not only from many friends in society, but also from a number of others to whom she was endeared by her sweet disposition and charming manners. Among the costly wedding presents was a superb dinner and tea service of wrought silver, with the entire outfit of small silver, that was given by her parents. The parents of the bridegroom sent a set of four massive compotiers and heavy silver candelabra; Mrs. Vanderbilt, a fruit dish of solid gold of unique workmanship; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, an after-dinner coffee set; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, an entire outfit of beautifully embroidered linen for the household; Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, a crescent of pearls and diamonds; Miss Marjorie Gould, a gold after-dinner coffee set; Mrs. Kingdon, a gold compotier; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a large dish of pierced silver; Mrs. William Grosvenor and Henry Taylor, two dishes to match the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, a large silver vase; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, a silver asparagus dish; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, a gold jewel box, with the bride's monogram in diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, a gold clock set with turquoises; the Misses Gerry, an elaborate silver mirror; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, a silver desk clock; Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, a gold set of George III. design. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin has not arrived from Europe yet. The wedding was one of the most beautiful ever witnessed at Newport, and it ended a week which has been exceptionally brilliant in entertainments.

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The liners that arrived yesterday brought many Americans. Every one was delighted to hear of the successful crowning of Edward VII. and his beautiful Queen. On board the St. Paul were C. A. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Griscom, T. V. d'Hauteville, Miss Adaline Havemeyer, Miss Langdon, G. W. Sheldon, and Mrs. Thompson-Seton. On the Campania were Alfred C. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoadley, F. H. Prince, Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, and David H. King, Jr.

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The engagement is announced in Boston of Miss Edith Royall Tyler to Herbert Thorn King of the Knickerbocker Club of this city. Miss Tyler is the only child of Edward Royall Tyler, and one of the beautiful girls of Boston. She has been out in society for two years and she lives with her father in a handsome house on Beacon Street. She returned recently from abroad. She has been a guest for several Summers of her cousin, Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, who was Miss May Dwight Foote. Herbert King was graduated from Harvard in 1892. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club and the Strollers. He is the brother of Mrs. Edward C. Post of New York and Mrs. Alexander Baring of London and a half-brother of Miss Helen Parrish of Southampton. On his mother's side he is a relative of the Vanderbilts.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who has been visiting friends in Toronto, is fishing now on her island near Alexandria Bay. Mrs. Cruger will be at Newport in September.

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Sorrento, Me., has been very gay. The annual tennis tournament has just taken place and there has been much entertaining. Mrs. George Draper has given several luncheons in her cottage. Among her guests on Tuesday were Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John Thorndyke, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndyke, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Judge Lawrence, and Mrs. McCormick. Among the recent arrivals were Mrs. Percy Morgan, Miss Helen Morgan, and Miss Edith Morgan of New York, and Miss Constance Parsons of Lenox.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Miss Evelyn Burden have gone to Saratoga, where they will remain during the racing season.

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Newporters are speculating as to how soon the engagement of a well-known widow, prominent in the smart set, to an equally well-known bachelor will be announced. The widow's youngest daughter has just had her engagement to the son of the head of one of the reigning families announced. The bachelor has a real estate office in Newport as well as in New York, and he is a Director of the Newport Horse Show. Some say there is nothing in the report.

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The hop on Tuesday evening at the Casino at Newport was the most brilliant of the season thus far. Most of the guests at Mrs. Neilson's dinner in honor of her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, and her fiancé, Reginald Vanderbilt, attended, and the dancing was kept up until some time after the accustomed hour of closing. Miss Alice Roosevelt, of course, attracted the most attention. The galleries for spectators were crowded, and people were standing in rows, hoping to catch a glimpse of the President's daughter. It was easy to distinguish her. Many who had never seen her knew her at once by her resemblance to the pictures of her that have appedred. She wore a simple white gown, with touches of pale blue, and a wide, upright bow directly on top of her head. Of the cottage colony, Miss Gwendolyn Burden made the most striking appearance. She was in a frock of coral red gauze, and she carried a fan of white ostrich plumes. She looks very much as her mother did when known as the beautiful Miss Moale of Baltimore. Miss Eleanor Jay, also in white, with trails of pink and white roses and wide pale-blue sash, was picturesque, and Miss Chloise Hatch and Miss Cynthia Rowe, in simple white frocks, appeared like tall lilies. Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia was another beauty. Mrs. Thomas McKee of Philadelphia, in pale blue, with appliques of roses, and with mauve poppies trailing over her shoulders, was the most artistically gowned of any of the married dancers, and among those who saw in the matrons row Mrs. Burke-Roche wore the most notable gown. Her frock, with its flounces of silvery rose and its stolelike trimmings of gold passementerie, topped by the pink roses in her coiffure, was really exquisite. Miss Kathleen Neilson was in pale gray, a dove shade, in chiffon and fishscale silver, and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt was in pale gray gauze, with Empire wreaths embroidered over it. She wore a long string of pearls. Mrs. John R. Drexel was in white satin, made simply, with touches of black and white tulle. Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, also of Philadelphia, were in white. Robinson's frock had silver spangles, and Mrs. Carter's had gold passementerie band trimming on the bodice only.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—The dinner and ball at the Kebo Valley Club to-night was the largest and most brilliant club social event that has been given in a dozen years. Over 150 guests sat down at dinner, and the facilities were taxed to their uttermost. There were twelve different parties. At the ball the press of numbers became so great that the orchestra was moved to the veranda and the dancers spread to the lawn. Those who entertained were:

Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Gen. Edward Morrell, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. W. P. Draper, R. Livingston Beekman, Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, W. Butler Duncan, Charles H. Cramp, M. Pierre Rogestvensky of the Russian Embassy.

Some of those at dinner were:

Baron Hengelmuller, Baroness Hengelmuller, Count Cassini, Baron Neuflis, Edwin Gould, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Hon. Arthur Raikes, Hon. Percy Wyndham, George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Mr. A. Y. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Joseph Leiter, Levy Z. Leiter, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Dr. Abbe, Mrs. Abbe, Jules Vatable, Mrs. Jules Vatable, J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. J. M. Sears, William L. Graves, Mrs. William L. Graves, William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Duncan, Jr., Paul Dana, Mrs. Paul Dana, A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Miss Cassatt, Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Count Tangier Villara, Countess Tangier Villara, Mrs. George Lord, Mrs. James Potter, Miss Mildred Morris, William Fleitmann, Mrs. William Fleitmann, Peter Marie, William L. Green, Mrs. W. L. Green, Miss Newbold, Miss Theobold, Miss Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York gave a notable musicale reception to-day at The Turrets. It was attended by nearly every one of social prominence here. Miss Amy Tracy, who is a great social favorite here, sang, and Charles Safford played. There were over 300 guests. Later the majority of the guests adjourned to the Kebo Valley Club, where the ladies' putting competition was being played. Kebo has become the Mecca of the fashionables in the afternoon. The scene on Saturdays is very gay. The first prize to-day was won by Miss E. Jackson of New York. Mrs. Beales of New York was second. The other entries included:

Miss Edith Holins, Mrs. B. D. Catherwood, Miss Rhoda E. Smith, Miss Van Pelt, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Newbold, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. George Sheldon, Mrs. L. Platt Hunt, Mrs. W. L. Green, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Garrettson, Miss Theobold, Miss L. Jackson, Mrs. Wm. Fleitmann, Miss Edith Poor, Miss Seely.

Numerous luncheon parties were given to-day. Among other entertainers were Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Green, Mrs. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman of New York came to-day to the Malvern.

The race of the thirty-raters did not take place to-day owing to some one having cut loose one of the stake boats.

In the finals of the ping-pong tournament, which has been playing at the St. Sauveur, Miss Cochran beat Miss Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff of New York have opened the cottage Bungarow. They came yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albright are the guests of the Hon. and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell.

There will be a series of private theatricals here later in the month for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital.

Congressman Littlefield is to be the guest of Col. Edward Morrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Freeman, Miss Freeman, Miss Louise Freeman of New York are late arrivals at the Louisburg.

J. T. Louter of New York won the final match in the annual championship tournament at Northeast Harbor to-day, defeating A. S. Thurston, 3 up and 2 to play in 36 holes. The regular weekly golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club was won to-day by S. W. Bates. R. L. Beekman was second and Percy R. Pyne third.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Society was busy to-day, starting with the tennis matches at the Casino in the morning, going thence to the Thacher-Davis wedding and reception, then to the polo matches in the afternoon, and to numerous dinners in the evening.

The principal social event to-night was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch at the Clam Bake Club. The pavilion where the seventy guests were served was handsomely decorated with palms and potted plants, and the tables were decorated with seven large pieces, with garlands of flowers connecting them. Two smoking and conversation rooms were arranged just off the pavilion, and in these, after the dinner, the guests were entertained until the pavilion was cleared, when dancing followed. Hodgson decorated.

A dinner was given by Mrs. R. F. Cutting in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt. There were eighteen at the table, which was decorated by Wadley & Smythe with American Beauty roses.

Dinners also were given by Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. C. M. Bull, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. G. P. Williams, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, and Mrs. E. G. Tinker. Mr. Peter F. Collier entertained a party of ten at dinner at Berger's.

Mr. J. De Witt Cutting is guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barney.

Mrs. John J. Astor arrived here late last night and is at Lyndenhurst for the remainder of the season.

S. D. Babcock, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have arrived at the Parker cottage, Parker Avenue, where they will remain for the rest of the Summer.

H. D. Auchincloss and Mrs. Zabriskie have contributed $25 each, Dr. E. L. Cunningham $20, Edward S. Willing and Mrs. David King $15 each, and J. T. Spencer $10 to the Newport Police Relief Fund.

Mrs. Richard McCreary, Richard Mortimer, W. A. Burden, S. D. Babcock, Jr., A. C. Sayer, Mrs. W. A. Street, Miss Rosamond Street, Edward Conner, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig are registered at the Casino.

There promises to be a large gathering at the Sunday night concert at the Casino to-morrow night. All the tables at the grill rooms have been taken for dinner and Mr. Bussell has been obliged to refuse several applicants.

Bishop William D. Walker of Western New York will preach to-morrow at Emanuel Church and Bishop William A. Leonard of Ohio will preach at All Saints' Memorial Chapel.

Col. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, John H. Iselin, Beverly Wrenn, and F. M. Brown of New York; Miss L. M. Wheaton of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Goodkins of St. Paul, Bishop Leonard, Mrs. Leonard, and Miss Norton of Cleveland, Ohio, the Misses Manning, Mrs. W. A. Street, and Miss Street of Boston are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

ART NOTES.

An American, whose letter to a British friend is printed in the London Times, has this to say about the fall of the Campanile in Venice. He was sketching near the Rialto. "The golden angel on the tower was shining far away. Suddenly I saw it slowly sink directly downward behind a line of roofs and a dense gray dust rose in the clouds." That it was not altogether unexpected appears from the fact that the night before he had seen the big crack in the corner of the tower. His little daughter was on the Piazza at the time feeding the pigeons, and, according to the child, this took place: "Everything was quiet; two men were putting up ladders in the tower when suddenly people began to cry out from under the arches (it was warm sunlight and the Piazza was empty.) Little puffs of white flew out at the height of the first windows; great cracks started at the base and opened like the roots of a tree; a fountain of bricks began to fall around the walls, and as I looked over I saw the golden angel, upright and shining, slowly descending a full third of the height of the tower, when a white cloud enshrouded it." The writer adds that in Venice they estimated it would take $800,000 and ten years to rebuild it, but for his part he believed otherwise. Two-thirds of that sum and one-third of the time are ample."

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A heroic bronze statue of President McKinley will be erected next year in Springfield, Mass. The fund committee has chosen Philip Martiny, a pupil of Saint Gaudens, who executed some of the best sculpture in the Library of Congress at Washington and the Pan-American at Buffalo. A symbolical bronze figure of Fame is to accompany the portrait of McKinley. The sculptor is at work on two groups for the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Sculpture Society, Architectural League, National Arts Club, and the Society of American Artists. He has a strong decorative sense.

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A portrait of the Princess Radziwill, who was charged with forgery of the name of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, turned up at the second sale of the contents of Benjamin Constant's atelier. According to that painter's wish his sketches, half-finished and completed pictures were sold in London. The lady wears a dark dress and a pearl necklace, and is seated. Her portrait went for $60. The Radziwills are many in Russian and Prussian Poland; from the newspaper accounts it has not appeared to which of the various branches of this old family she belongs.

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Mr. Pierpont Morgan has lent to the charity exhibition of old plate at St. James's Court, Buckinghamgate, London, a collection of silver which was bought from Herr Gutmann of Berlin. It is rich in sixteenth century Augsburg and Nürnberg work, but especially in English silver of the eighteenth century. The exhibition is in aid of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street.

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Prof. Alphonse Legros, Charles H. Shannon, and four other artists and writers in London have signed an appeal that the painting by Piero di Cosimo called "Centaurs and Lapithae," now for sale in that city, shall be bought for the National Gallery. They fear it will be taken from the country.

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A standing marble statue of Wilhelm II. has been modeled by Prof. Karl Begas of Berlin. It is for the Hall of Fame in the manufacturing town of Barmen, and the Emperor when giving his permission made a stipulation that he should appoint the sculptor. He is bareheaded and turns his face to the left with a somewhat truculent expression which is not usually seen on his features. He wears a General's uniform, and from his shoulders falls the voluminous cloak of the Black Eagle Order. The left hand grasps the hilt of his sheathed sword and the right holds the sword belt at the waist. This ten-foot statue stands beside that of Wilhelm I. by Boese and that of Friedrich by Cauer.

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The National Gallery of Victoria, Australia, has commissioned E. Philips Fox to paint the scene of the landing of Capt. Cook at Botany Bay in 1770. For the portrait of the explorer he has a drawing by W. Hodges, R. A., who was in Cook's second expedition.

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Goupil & Co. will publish a large work in ten parts on the Wallace collection, now the property of the nation, including in its 100 reproductions the pictures by Rembrandt, Hals, Rubens, Hobbema, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Fragonard, Lancret, Greuze, Corot, and other masters. Mr. A. G. Temple, director of the Guildhall Gallery, will write the text and give a history of the Wallace collection, notes on the reproductions, and a complete list of the contents of the Museum.

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The original proofs of drawings which the late Sir John Millais made in illustration of the Parables of our Lord will be published by the wood engraver Edward Dalziel. The edition de luxe will contain fac similes of letters from Millais to Dalziel relating to the proofs.

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A Munich man who contributed decorative drawings to the satirical sheet Simplicissimus, which is always getting into trouble with the authorities for squibs on the German Emperor, the army, and the law courts, has been for some years kept in an asylum by his relatives. His signature is Hellmuth Eckmann. Until recently his drawings came from the asylum and letters were acknowledged by him, but now all correspondence has been cut off. According to the painter and caricaturist Thomas Theodor Heine, the man has not been, and is not, insane. He writes to the papers that it was merely the obstinacy of the man's brother, Otto Eckmann, which led to Hellmuth's sequestration because the latter refused to devote himself to business in caring for the paternal estates. Heine says that Otto Eckmann is dead, but Hellmuth is still kept in the asylum by the physician in charge. He fears that he may become really insane if no longer allowed to hear from outside and permitted to publish his drawings as before.

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Next Autumn there will be held in the Tauris Palace at St. Petersburg an International Exposition of Modern Clothing. The array of uniforms of the German Army which was exhibited in Paris in 1900 will be seen at St. Petersburg. Our Indian, hunter, and golf costumes should form part of this exhibition, not to speak of Panama and Mexican hats.

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Collectors of armor have learned with surprise that the suits of armor with fine flutings which were once called Milanese and later Maximilian armor because the Emperor Maximilian was supposed to have designed them are not due to the famous ruler of Austria and Bavaria. They are indeed ascribed to the Ironsmiths of Augsburg and Nürnberg, but it has been shown that they sprang from an imitation of a fashion in cloth coats and have no useful purpose in strengthening the armor as was formerly supposed. In a lecture delivered at the Dusseldorf exhibition by Max von Ehrenthal, he calls attention to the channeled or fluted body coats of citizens of the period produced by many vertical folds in the cloth, which explain this fashion in armor.

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Henry Keller of Cleveland, Ohio, has received a silver medal at the Munich Academy of the Fine Arts.

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The late Johann von Bloch, whose book, "Der Krieg," was read by the Czar of Russia and caused him to call the Peace Cong

Letters to The Editor of The Times

MICHAEL DAVITT REPLIES TO JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your New York readers have sent me a copy of your paper for the 20th instant, containing a contribution from Mr. John D. Crimmins of your city, relating to the prosperity and the loyalty of our Irish people under existing conditions. My friends take strong exceptions to many of the statements made by Mr. Crimmins and ask me to reply to those which are either untrue in fact or are exaggerations of actual conditions based upon incorrect or prejudiced information. Your well-known courtesy to correspondents will, I am sure, enable me to comply with this request without an undue trespass upon your valuable space.

What, doubtless, happened to Mr. Crimmins while in Ireland, was this: He obtained information from persons or sources favorable to England's system of ruling Ireland and, wishful to believe in the visions presented to his receptive imagination of a prosperous and contented country, and possibly without any desire to deceive your readers, he has published impressions thus created which, as I shall show, are mainly derived from a one-sided survey of the industrial and political Ireland in which many of your readers take so keen and intelligent an interest.

Mr. Crimmins is right in one general contention: Ireland is more prosperous in one respect than it was a quarter of a century ago. This no Nationalist, no matter how extreme, attempts to deny. Your contributor implies, rather than asserts, that this improvement is due to friendly efforts on the part of the British Parliament. This is absolutely untrue. The great Land act of 1881, to which Irish agricultural industry owes its partial emancipation from landlord injustice, was won by the Land League agitation, on the admission of the late Mr. Gladstone. Over 1,000 Irish Nationalists, of the "disloyal" class, were imprisoned, without trial, in 1881 for having, as local leaders of the Land League, forced the hands of English legislation in the direction of reform by making government almost impossible under the existing condition of things.

This Land act was followed by other legislation of a kindred ameliorative character, which the Irish Nationalist representation in the House of Commons and a strong combination of the people here in Ireland obtained by continued political pressure from the reluctant assent of the British majority in the imperial Parliament. Land Purchase acts, Agricultural Laborers' Dwellings acts, and similar laws have all come by and through persistent agitation on the part of our people, and not as unsolicited boons from such a benevolent Legislature as Mr. Crimmins's fancy has pictured to him in the lawmaking centre at Westminster.

The Land act of 1881 renders eviction unlawful for a term of fifteen years, if a rent, fixed by a State tribunal, is paid by the tenant. On the expiry of this statutory lease the farmer or landlord can enter the Land Court and claim to have the rent readjusted. To this extent the Irish tenant has won "fixity of tenure," and, being thus partly protected from rack-renting and eviction, he has improved his condition to some extent.

This Land act, however, intended doing greater justice to Irish agricultural industry than what has followed from it. It decreed that rent was to be levied upon the intrinsic worth or value of the land, which was recognized by law as the landlord's property, but not upon the improvements or added value due to the tenant's labor or invested capital, which was affirmed by the same law to be the farmer's property. Dual ownership in a farm was thus created. The landlord owned the land; the tenant owned the improvements, where he could show that they were due solely to his own exertions and outlay.

Now, what did Mr. Crimmins's benevolent English Government in Ireland proceed to do in order to frustrate the law and spirit of Mr. Gladstone's Land act of 1881? The Land Commission was created as a tribunal for the fixing of fair rents. It ought to have been an impartial tribunal. It never has been, and is not to-day anything of the kind. It has been since 1881, and is to-day, notoriously a pro-landlord court. Mr. T. W. Russel, the Ulster Loyalist, and Mr. John Dillon, the Connaught Nationalist, agree in this. There are five Judges, or Commissioners, now charged with the administration of rent-fixing and with the sale of land under various acts. Judges Meredith, Wrench, Lynch, and Ross are notorious for their pro-landlord and anti-Nationalist views and symbols, while Mr. Commissioner Murrough O'Brien may be considered as favorable to the tenants and Home Rule; that is, the landlords have four and the farmers have one out of the five Commissioners or Judges.

As a result of this one-sided character of the land tribunal, rents have been and are to-day fixed upon the tenants' property in the land, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the Land act of 1881.

Mr. Crimmins refers to the fact that the annual earnings of Irish agricultural industry amount to £40,000,000, ($200,000,000.) This is correct. But he does not mention the fact that no less a sum than £9,000,000 of this ($45,000,000) is levied in rents, fixed by the Land Commission, as a first charge upon this total earning, in defiance of the law laid down in the Land act of 1881; that is, they are rents levied upon the tenants' own property or improvements, and not upon the intrinsic value of the soil. An impartial tribunal, one that would be just alike to landlord and tenant, and would be guided by the law as it stands, would assess the landlord's rent at the present time at at least 50 per cent. less than it is now fixed at under the decisions of courts which have four pro-landlords to one pro-tenant administering the law!

The Land Purchase acts, about which Mr. Crimmins has much to say, are not operated in the manner he has been informed. He says that Commissioners "fix the terms of payment," after the landlord consents to sell. This is not so. It is the selling landlord who determines the price at which he is willing to dispose of the property, and unless he obtains his own figure he is under no compulsion to sell. Compulsory powers to induce landlords to sell are demanded by all Ireland, excepting the landlords, but no such powers are yet in operation. The Land Commission arranges for the transfer of ownership and for the payment of the landlord for the sale of his estate when landlord and tenant agree as to price, but this tribunal does not fix this price.

Out of some 550,000 holdings or farms (large and small) in Ireland, about 60,000 have been bought by the occupiers under the Purchase acts. These tenants are now much better off, more industrious, and more comfortable than they were when under the old conditions which obtained before the Land League revolution. The 400,000 or 500,000 tenants who have not been able to induce their landlords to sell are, naturally, clamoring for like benefits, and this is why Ulster farmers are now joined with those of all the other provinces in a national demand for compulsory purchase.

Mr. Crimmins's survey of the present condition of Ireland, while accurate in a few particulars, is woefully misinformed in most of its conclusions. It is as if a visitor to New York was driven in a closed carriage from the landing place to the Waldorf-Astoria, and was then piloted through Fifth Avenue and the wealthy sections of the city, without seeing the east side, and should conclude from what he had seen that there were none but millionaires or very wealthy people resident on Manhattan Island. He does not, except in one or two instances, tell your readers the localities which he visited or who were his informants while in Ireland.

Mr. Crimmins mentions that one bank in Dublin had assets amounting to £18,000,000. I think this is an exaggeration. But it is the Bank of Ireland, and this bank does all the financial business of the English Government, an annual item of which business is the payment by our people and industries of some £10,000,000 in imperial taxes.

Dublin City excites your contributor's praise under English rule. Yet when Mr. Crimmins was in our capital city there were 30,414 of its population living in single-room tenements, with no less than an average of five persons in each room, according to the census returns just issued.

Mr. Crimmins saw, perhaps, 100 laborers' cottages, with their garden plots, in his journeys through Ireland. There are unward of 15,000 of these cottages scattered through the south, east, and west of Ireland. They are not the product of the Rural Councils, as Mr. Crimmins asserts, but the result of the Agricultural Laborers' Dwellings act, which was passed into law through the exertions of the Irish Parliamentary Party in 1883. These improved homes for our laborers are one of the fruits of the Land League movement. Upon the foundation of the 100 or less cottages seen by your contributor he builds this sweeping conclusion: "The erection of these cottages has removed the unsightly, unhealthy hovels formerly occupied by the laboring population."

This is an absurd exaggeration. I have given the actual numbers above. There are at least half a million of our population, of the small tenant and laboring classes, still residing in unsightly and unheathy dwellings and under social conditions which were not brought under Mr. Crimmins's notice by his loyalist informants.

The congested districts of Ireland are found along the western seaboard, from Donegal to West Cork. There are similar localities within inland counties. These districts comprise over half a million of population—nearly one-eighth of the whole present population of the country. At Pages 151 and 152 of a book issued by the (Government) Department of Agriculture, entitled "Ireland, Industrial and Agricultural," Mr. Crimmins will find the following facts and figures: These districts are divided into four classes or categories of families, with their respective annual earnings, their housing accommodation, and social circumstances. Class No. 1 is the most "prosperous." The total earnings of the whole family per annum of this class average £41, ($200.) The rent averages £1 10s. There is no expenditure for fresh meat. Fish and bacon are put down at £2 per annum. Over 100,000 people, or, say, 20,000 families, live under these conditions.

Class No. 2 comprises at least an equal number of people. The average yearly earnings per family are given at £27 4s. 4d., or, say, about $136. No expenditure given for animal food.

The members of Class No. 3 have a yearly income per family of £9 16s., or, say, $50, while those of Class No. 4 are credited by this Government publication with a family income per annum of £8 3s., or $41. The author, (Page 153, Paragraph 1,) commenting on these facts and figures, says: "Even in the most prosperous of the congested districts the standard of living was low, the diet being altogether vegetable, with the exception of salt fish or bacon at times. The houses, furniture, and bedding were, too, often unhealthy, mean, and comfortless, and the clothing frequently ragged and scanty."

And, will Mr. Crimmins believe it? There are millions of acres of grass lands in or adjacent to these "congested" localities on which all these half a million of people could be employed, profitably for themselves and for the general benefit of the country, if the English, whom he so much admires, would enable us to so legislate as to bring the labor of these 500,000 of our fellow-countrymen in contact with these millions of acres of food-producing soil. For trying to bring this reform about men are now in prison here in Ireland, just as we were imprisoned in 1881 for endeavoring to reform the law relating to landlord and tenant.

As showing the benefits and blessings of English rule to our manufacturing industries, in this generation, let Mr. Crimmins turn to page 62 of the book just quoted from and he will find these astounding figures: In 1841 we had 80,000 people employed in woolen cloth manufacture; to-day we have under 7,000. In the same year some 23,000 found employment in flannel manufacture; to-day there are not 1,000. In cotton and cotton goods the figures were 6,000 in 1841; they are about 2,300 to-day. Weavers, spinners, and factory hands (undefined) numbered 441,000 in 1841; to-day there are some 7,200. Flax, linen, and damask workers numbered 135,000 in 1841; they number 89,000 to-day. And other textile industries in like proportion.

However, if manufactures have gone down and if our population has been driven forth by the English Government, taxes and police, Mr. Crimmins will be glad to hear, have increased. Our taxes are nearly double to-day what they were a generation ago, while we have actually more police in the country at the present time than when our population was double what it is at this hour! And this, too, despite the fact, freely admitted by our English rulers, that there is less crime in Ireland to-day than in any civilized land on earth.

When Mr. Crimmins assures your readers that "the Irish people are loyal to the King; that I have no hesitation in saying," he does not give any authority for his statement. He has probably heard some landlord, or policeman, or castle official say so, and this is enough for him. I could probably find a thousand people in New York, if I tried, who would declare themselves more loyal to the same King than to the United States Republic.

The mass of the Irish people are no more loyal to England's King than to the Emperor of China. They have no reason to be. His influence to them has done nothing for the country. He is incapable of doing anything, because he has neither the power nor the wish to do so. Why, then, should our people owe him loyalty? This same monarch, to whom this New York citizen makes over our "loyalty," is the person who swore on the Bible, when he succeeded his mother, that all Irish and other Catholics were "idolators."

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Dalkey, Ireland, July 30, 1902.

IRISH NATIONAL REVIVAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although following with a keen interest the articles and letters which appeared in your columns recently on the conditions in Ireland, I did not intend to seek any of your space for a contribution upon the subject. One fact, however, seems to have been overlooked, and that is that the conditions reported by Mr. Crimmins, and by your correspondent from Dublin more recently, do not prove that Ireland is prosperous. Mr. Crimmins might also have reported that there are railways in certain districts in the west of Ireland where more existed a few years before. They were built mainly to give employment to idle men. Some of the best of the good roads of Ireland were made during the year of the great famine. These things might be said to indicate progress, in a sense, but, alas! for the prosperity.

It would be hard, indeed, to establish that a country is prosperous whose population has diminished one-half in half a century, and is still diminishing. Not a single authority upon Ireland's resources has gone on record as believing that that country could not comfortably support 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 people, and bearing these two facts in mind, the conclusion inevitably remains that the country is not prospering and that the causes are remediable—that they are to be found either in the Government or in the people.

I do not purpose demonstrating that the fault was at first altogether that of the Government, and that even many of the faults of the people are directly traceable to iniquitous conditions, which have passed away, but whose effects still linger, though both of these statements are easily proven. The Government has changed little, if at all. Its "relief" measures are but new patches upon an irreparable old house, whose foundation is rotten. But a change is being wrought in the people, some of whose progressive effects were noted by Mr. Crimmins, but he did not seem to learn what the motive power is or whence it arose.

As Mr. Crimmins stated, every political redress obtained by the people was gained by agitation. Every single concessionary legislative enactment was wrung from an unwilling Government only by persistent agitation. But, nevertheless, the agitation was not without its evil effects upon the people, materially, intellectually, and nationally. It trained the people to look to the Government—the source of all their trouble, as it practically was—as the only source of relief of any description, a condition certainly not conducive to independence, self-confidence, initiative, or enterprise.

Agitation for necessary land measures became the National life, or rather took the place of the National life of the people, occupied the whole stage, and monbpolized all the mind, as well as the political life of the country. On England and the House of Commons all eyes were centred. The really National life, the intellectual, educational, social, and industrial interests of the people were absolutely neglected in a National sense by the political leaders and press alike. These things were left to the Government, which was so eloquently denounced meanwhile. London was left to supply everything, as well as land reform: and a country which was thus casting away every vestige of its own distinct nationality and imitating the oppressor whom it so roundly condemned, the while it was materially decaying, could certainly not be classed among other than "the dying nations."

But a few young men of intellectuality as well as of a practical turn of mind organized a movement some ten years ago that has already called a halt upon many things. It has rescued the word "National" from grave abuse, and it has put the issue squarely that if the political leaders and others mean what they say about "the Irish Nation," they must be Irish and not mongrels or English; they must have a really Irish Nation, all the elements of which they still have in their possession, however inert some of these elements may be; that they must choose between abandoning their ancient Nationality and giving up talking about "an Irish Nation." This movement has taken the liberty to point out how many of the loudest denunciators of "foreign misrule" were clad in English-made raiment, while they could procure as cheap and probably better material at home manufactdre; in fact, it has demonstrated that several millions of pounds sterling are thus sent out of the country yearly without any return for material that is being made as well and as cheaply in Ireland.

And here it might be remarked that the Gaelic movement is not banking upon unpractical patriotism in this respect, as it does not advocate purchasing Irish-made goods when similar material can be purchased more cheaply of foreign make. This unneeessary sending of millions out of the country—by those who condemn the absentee landlords—was queer, to say the least; but it is only one example of what "patriotism" and "Nationalism" had run to in Ireland.

I will only cite one other: The Government primary schools (ironically called "National," as the Government wouldn't let the Nationalists have a monopoly of the word,) were anti-National in their scope and policy, during late years, to be simply un-National, and were at all times bad in the extreme. They not only banned the Irish language within their walls in the districts even where the children knew no other, but "educated" the youth out of all knowledge of the history of their country and of all realization of their economical and commercial conditions and their opportunities; and technical education of any kind was out of the question.

Under the fierce light turned by the Gaelic League upon the Commissioners of Education (who are appointed by the Crown for conspicuous adherence to the Government) and their methods, these worthies watched and reformed a little—just about a year ago—and what Mr. Crimmins describes as having seen in one of these schools is the new order of things, far from National or perfect, but an improvement. They are still a quarter of a century behind American schools, and the pity of this is that, in my opinion, in no country in the world are the children brighter than in Ireland. But while all were ready to join the Gaelic League in the denunciation of the "National" school system—because it was a governmental institution—many were not so ready to listen to the Leaguers when they pointed out that the colleges and convent schools, voluntarily supported by the people and under their eminent control, were just as un-National if not as bad in every respect as the others! Thus consistency, as well as patriotism, is being scrutinized, and it needed it badly.

In short, the movement—which Father O'Donovan has aptly called "the re-birth of a Nation"—has already resulted in an unprecedented increase in the output of Irish manufactures; in reviving cottage industries; in improving education; in promoting intellectual activity; in the advancement of the music and art, and in a corresponding decrease in the output of raimeis—which is the Irish for blatherskite. It will not be strange to the thinking—although it is, unfortunately to too many of our Irish fellow-countrymen—that these things should result from a movement having for its corner-stone the revival of the Nation's language.

Mr. Crimmins made a suggestion, and I trust you will allow me to make one in conclusion. The continued success of the Gaelic League along the lines indicated will mean a revival of real Nationality, a permanent material benefit to the country, the improvement of its people, the advancement of education and culture generally. No more worthy cause could engage the attention or receive the support of the members of the Irish race in Ireland or out of it. Will it be forthcoming? I must say that I for one feel like hesitating to say anything against the British Government, when I realize that no wealthy Irishman (in modern times) has ever contributed anything to the educational or intellectual advancement of his people. There is not a National educational institution in Ireland. A privately endowed university or college, where the National language and literature would be taught, with departments for the cultivation of the National music and art, the study of the country's economic conditions, resources, applied science, &c., and with "settlements" for the different kinds of technical instruction needed in certain districts, would be of incalculable benefit.

Unfortunately, however, I fear our patriotism does not take that turn. And yet with more land acts, or without any, Ireland will still fall back without more educational facilities. With the highest possible educational equipment of a National character she would come to the front by the brains of her people despite the British Government. WILLIAM J. BALFE.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 6, 1902.

CUBA AND THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue to-day you animadvert severely against the makers of the Dingley tariff, because Cuba's sugar interests are said to be at low water. When the tariff was fixed, although done in the interests of the Sugar Trust and beet sugar to be home-produced, Cuba's present position was not contemplated. In fact, Cuba then existed and the tariff related to her, as well as to all foreigners, for the alleged benefit of our own people. Hence, I fail to see why you condemn the Dingleyites. They were all right until it became necessary, in the interests of the Sugar Trust, to see things in a different light.

The Platt amendment is the root of the trouble in Cuba. By means of it Cuba's hands are tied, and her mouth is gagged. It prevents her from doing what she might do if she were what the Teller resolution, by which we declared war against Spain, said she was and of right ought to be, and that is, "free and independent." She might work out her own destiny in her own way. But by that amendment we have said she shall not. There are other markets besides ours where Cuba might trade, under a commercial treaty, but she is debarred from so doing by the Platt amendment. In making such a treaty she might obtain what she wants to promote her development and prosperity, but we say No! That is what we mean by freedom and independence! Heaven save the mark!

Our sugar beet and beet sugar interests were set in motion by the Dingley tariff, according to the good Republican doctrine of protection to our own people. While there may be abuse in applying the doctrine, there is no room for doubt that there are virtue and merit in it, and it should be changed in the schedules, if at all, judiciously and with regard only to our own welfare.

It seems very strange that our statesmen managed so that the only possession of Spain that was worth having was not to come to us. I do not mean by unfair methods, but by showing the people of Cuba that their destiny was linked with ours. We passed her by and took in the Philippines and Porto Rico. The latter is all right, as a part, sub modo, of the United States. But the Philippines, it makes one sick to think of that arrant scheme of folly.

I believe in helping Cuba in the right way, and that is by annexation. I do not think she should be obliged to turn her face away from us. But either release her from the trammels of the Platt amendment, or encourage her to ask for annexation, and let us not wait until the Cubans are forced by bankruptcy to sell out to speculators, who will start up with a cry for annexation when they have the spoils. The latter will be the outcome if she be not set free or be annexed. She should stand with Porto Rico. Cuba cannot borrow a dollar until we consent. We are told "we must do something for Cuba." Let it be something that is right, and let us do it before she sinks, or set her free, so that she can do that "something" for herself. It is not to our interest to let her tie herself to another power, but it is to her and our lasting good that she tie up to us. The sooner the better. We said in the Teller resolution: This is a war for humanity. It behooves us not to forget that noble declaration.

You arraign the authors of the Dingley tariff as mischiefmakers. The architects of the Platt amendment policy were the real mischiefmakers, for they have said Cuba shall stand and wait until we give assent that she may move. This is a curious kind of "freedom and independence." But we are giving numerous examples of strange and unhallowed "statesmanship" in these times, so we must not be surprised at anything. We have done much good to Cuba already, and I hope we shall do more. But let us adhere to the shibboleths, "Cuba for the Cubans" and "Cuba Libre," and deal justly with the people of Cuba. E. R. D.

New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

THE UNITED STATES'S POLICY TOWARD CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please answer a Republican subscriber the following questions about your leader of this morning, which is herewith quoted:

The first and inevitable answer of the Cubans would be that our Government had refused such access to our markets for their products as would enable them to raise the needed revenue. We have, indeed, in the words of The Tribune, "driven Cuba to borrow money"; "we denied Cuba the commercial advantages we had promised her and doomed her to a period of business stagnation and prostration."

How have we refused them access to our market any more than any other nation? How are they any worse off commercially now than they ever were? How have we driven Cuba to borrow money? We have not restricted their commercial independence in any manner. Particularly, will you show when we "promised," Cuba commercial advantages—point out the text in any public document?

The writer of this has recently had a prolonged stay in Cuba, and has carefully studied the situation, and his only explanation of Cuba's prostration is in her right down old-fashioned laziness. I think it is expedient for us, in our experiment of nation-making before the world, to help her a little, to give our ward a little pocket money when starting her out into the world, but I do not see that we are under any legal or moral obligation to do anything more for her than we have done. To give the Cubans a bonus would only be like trying to fill up a rat hole with rum. They need the magic touch of American industry and enterprise; they need an American infiltration; annexation is inevitable, and the Cubans will only find it out by stewing a while in their own rot of civil and spiritual slavery. This is the view of every foreigner I ever met in Cuba.

REPUBLICAN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 7, 1902.

[Cuba had advantages in the Spanish markets, of which independence, such as she has, deprived her. We have imposed heavy expenses on the island, restricted her right of borrowing and limited her treaty-making rights. She is on these accounts entitled to advantages in our markets, which are the only ones she can use. They were promised to her in effect by our Military Governor and by the President of the United States, in repeated and urgent public utterances.—Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Medal of honor. To John C. Wetherly, private, Company L, Fourth U. S. Infantry. For most distinguished gallantry in action near Imars, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 20, 1899, in carrying important orders on the battlefield, unable to walk erect, crawled far enough to deliver his orders. Died Nov. 29, 1899."—Bulletin from War Department.

What a pity that there should be any persons who live on the money made in America—whether they be pretended Americans or foreigners, who find this country good enough to make a living in, but not good enough, according to themselves, to become citizens of—yet who find pleasure in throwing mud at and slandering our soldiers, who are fighting for the flag they love and the officials who are at the head of the Government.

Whether your correspondent, E. R. D. of New York, July 30, or Thomas Elgar of New York, July 30, are citizens of the United States or not, they do not state, but were they the worst enemies this country had they would be expected to speak as they do.

E. R. D. finds fault with the different accomplishments of the administrations, as if everything done in the Philippine Islands was for the purpose of disgracing this country, yet there is not one suggestion as to what he or she would do if he or she were in power. In one respect it is the same as most of the talk of the anti-imperialists, continually condemning every act of the Administration, yet not stating any plan of their own. Perhaps they expect to be consulted by the men charged with the heavy responsibility of running the Government, so that we may be benefited by their wise views.

As to Mr. Thomas Elgar, he states that he would rather believe President Schurman than Senator Beveridge, General Miles than General Funston. Does he know that President Schurman has said: "History shows that wherever the white race, and especially the Anglo-Saxon branch of it, comes into conflict with a colored race its bearing is apt to be arrogant and contemptuous, and it seldom fails to repay the barbarities practiced by the enemy with ferocious cruelty: This tendency, inherent in the blood, was fostered by the hardships of the Philippine campaign, the intolerable climate, the elusive tactics and the atrocious practices of some of the insurgents. The American Army, as a whole, has clung to its ancient discipline and maintained its untarnished honor, but here and there an officer or private has succumbed."

As to his statement that "over one hundred thousand men, women and children—most of them helpless—have admittedly been slain by our army," I believe he should be made to prove it, or, if unable to, suffer as he justly deserves for treason in giving aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States.

How proud such people must be, satisfied as they first make sure, that our boys in blue, when they attack from the rear like cowards, cannot retaliate, but must be patient and continue fighting courageously, not able to defend themselves from the mud throwers and slanderers at home.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1902.

TAX PROPERTY NOW EXEMPT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

So much are men accustomed to accept unquestioningly any custom that has the sanction of antiquity that whoever attacks any practice, however vicious or unjustifiable, has need of overwhelming proof in substantiation of his position. Even then, the difficulty of obtaining an impartial hearing is almost insuperable, especially when any great interest is committed to the maintenance of the status quo; nevertheless, all progress has been gained by the overturning of long established customs, and in no department of human endeavor is this fact more manifest than in all matters relating to taxation.

Every State of the Union and most civilized countries exempt, from taxation property devoted to religious, educational, and charitable uses, and at first sight such exemption seems as justifiable as it is universal. The seeming justification arises from the error of indiscriminately listing all classes of property under the same head as fit subjects for taxation or exemption as the case may be. A closer inspection shows a wide divergence in the nature of property.

In New York an ecclesiastical corporation recently sold the site long occupied by its church for $1,300,000. The site had been purchased many years ago for a sum reported to be not in excess of $50,000. During all the intervening years the property had been exempt, although enjoying all the advantages of a central location. Thus the City and State, although expressly forbidden to subsidize any form of religious activity, had been indirectly contributing to the maintenance of the institution, and now, when the site has grown either unavailable or too valuable for religious purposes, it is sold and the congregation benefits by the capitalized value of the location—a sum large enough to provide for the construction of a new church and for the future maintenance of its ministry, independent of the contributions of its congregation.

The real value of religious, and charitable property exempt from taxation in the City of New York is not far from and may exceed $200,000,000, which is improving at a rate not much less than five per cent. per year, which shows that the city is practically contributing a sum not less than $5,000,000 annually for the support of sectarian institutions. This fact will become more obvious when it is recalled that the sum in which the churches, &c., are exempt has to be raised from others by an increase in the tax rate.

No one will seriously question the propriety on economic grounds of exempting the edifices and movable or personal property devoted to religious, charitable, or educational uses, but this policy should not include the exemption of the sites of such institutions.

It may be urged that public opinion is not prepared to take even this step, but justice demands that when such property is secularized the community should be permitted to collect out of the selling price the amount of its accrued taxes. Surely so obviously just a proposal would meet with the hearty support of the followers of Him who taught that we should "give unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things which are God's." To-day by indirect methods we compel the taxpayers to contribute to the maintenance of creeds which they disbelieve or abhor, and thus lend a fictitious vitality to outworn superstitions.

From another point of view it seems unwise to exempt from all direct personal interest in taxation problems one of the most intelligent and influential classes in our community—the clergy of the Nation. They should feel that their interests are bound up with those of the people, to whom they minister. It is no compliment to the religious bodies of the United States even to suggest that their existence depends on their being exempted from the common burdens which the people as individuals must bear. The clergy, moreover, would immensely raise themselves in the eyes of the community by refusing such ignoble patronage. I am honored with the friendship of a man—the pastor of a poor Congregational Church, who, on coming to reside in the small city where I live, refused the 10 per cent. discount on his purchases which the stores offered him as a minister by saying, "It is true I am a clergyman, but I am also a man." If ministers of churches generally would take such a stand not only toward their tradesmen, but toward the State as well, their influence, great as it may be, would be enormously increased and with it their usefulness.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

PLEA EOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable editorial on the above subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 5, you rightly draw attention to the need of education in the South. All patriotic citizens agree that every child must be brought under the influence of the public school. It is a well demonstrated fact that the happiness of a nation can be accomplished only by and through free public schools. The public school system must be planted, nurtured, and sustained within reach of every man's children. A law must be enacted, and public sentiment to enforce it created, that will require the children of all classes to receive a proper education. In the language of Milton, statesman as well as poet: "To make the people fittest to choose, and the chosen fittest to govern, we must teach the people." A well-educated community, however narrow its borders or poor its soil, becomes orderly, industrious, rich and powerful, while an ignorant one falls a prey to anarchy, idleness, poverty, and despotism. In looking for the causes which hinder the general prevalence of law and order in the South, I have been led to consider the want of education, moral and intellectual, as among the most prominent.

It should be remembered that the illiterate persons throughout the United States commit, on the average, ten times their numerical proportion of crime. In the State of New York a single illiterate and pauper girl has, in seventy-five years, been proved to have become the ancestor of 200 criminals and paupers. In the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois the illiterates furnish thirty times their proportionate share of the paupers, and ten times their proportionate share of criminals. The figures are even more startling in the Southern States.

It is possible, by the free public school, to reduce crime in every State in the Southern division 90 per cent., and pauperism 96 per cent. In the Grand Duchy of Baden, with a population of 2,500,000 souls, by the public school the number of criminals was reduced 51 per cent., and the number of paupers 25 per cent. in a period of only seven years.

The founders of our country foresaw the necessity of education, and expressed themselves in favor of it with great earnestness. Washington, in his first message to Congress, said:

"Knowledge in every country is the surest basis of public happiness. To the security of a free Constitution it contributes by teaching the people themselves to know and value their own rights, to discuss and provide against invasions of them."

In his farewell address, he says:

"Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

Jay said: "The importance of the public schools is best estimated by the good effects of them where they most abound and are best regulated."

Rush said: "Establish and support public schools in every part of the State."

Horace Mann said: "Education in a republic must be universal; the whole land must be watered with the stream of knowledge."

Clinton said: "A general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor and protector of republican institutions, and in it we must confide as the conservative power that will watch our liberties and guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption, and violence. I consider the system of our public school as the palladium of our freedom."

Create and develop an enlightened and patriotic public sentiment in the Southern States that will cause to be established and supported by law the free common school within reach of the children of every family, and to require by law every child of sound mind coming to adult age to obtain an elementary education sufficient to fit him for the duties of citizenship in a democratic Republic.

EUGENE B. WILLARD.

Revere, Mass, Aug. 6, 1902.

"THE PROPER WORK OF THE CHURCHES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words with reference to your article in last Sunday's issue on "The Proper Work of the Churches." The discussion was perhaps brought about by the prediction made by a Western clergyman some time ago to the effect that the only way in which it would soon be possible to maintain an interest in church work would be by means of "the continuous vaudeville." Referring to this statement in a former editorial you made the remark that this prediction "startled a great many conservative churchgoers and possibly shocked some of them." And a fact it is, that "the stream of tendency seems to have set rather strongly in the direction of a fulfillment of this prophecy," as you admitted.

Now, if there is any reason for making the above-mentioned prediction, then there is certainly also cause for serious alarm on the part of every Christian. In view of this fact—and a fact it is—we must certainly deplore this sad state of affairs in the church of these latter times. Doing so we are not at all deploring or "solmnly protesting against any departure from the conventional worship" in matters of Christian liberty. While we know how to appreciate good forms and usages in the church, yet we also know how to distinguish non-essentials from essentials. What we deplore is not any departure from conventional forms, but rather a departure from the Word of God.

The Bible is our only norm of doctrine and of life. The matter at issue is a matter of right and wrong and not merely of differences of opinion. We do not wish to force any one to accept our opinion in a certain matter, but we must uncompromisingly demand that all those who call themselves Christians must accept the Bible in all its parts as the Word of God, and in strict accordance therewith believe, teach, and confess. Fhould any one say, "Right here arises the difficulty, the various interpreters differing in their understanding of the contents of the Holy Book," we would only answer that right here it is where there should not be, nor need be, any difficulty whatever. We abide by the fundamental rule of hermeneutics, "Scriptures Scripturam interpretatur." If this rule is waived, then, of course, a large field opens itself for human speculation. But this rule must stand.

If we agree thus far, then it will be an easy matter for us to judge correctly the various innovations in the church of our time. While we may be compelled to oppose some, at the same time thinking well of others, we yet "in all respects are quite consistent." To discontenance the practice of holding church fairs, church suppers, bazaars, concerts for the benefit of the church, and yet being willing to have our church "made architecturally beautiful, the pews comfortably upholstered, the pastors attractively eloquent, the organs good, and the playing and singing the best which the congregational finances can sustain," is not a matter of inconsistency, but of principle. In the one case the Christian character is being denied in the other case not.

Not to be misunderstood, we would say that we are not opposed to social gatherings, to concerts, to ice cream parties, and the like, but we do most emphatically assert that using these things as means to raise money for the church is incompatible with Christian giving. To quote a writer on this subject:

In many public places you find machines that will not work until you drop a nickel in the slot. There are many nickel-in-the-slot Christians. They will not give up one cent until you drop some ice cream, oysters, or strawberries into them. If the money given to God is flavored with such things, it is a plain proof that it was not offered cheerfully, and God does not delight in it; in fact, such money is not offered to the true God, but to the "belly god." * * * There is a deal of difference between mere money raising and Christian offering, between a man who thinks he is being bled and a spiritual priest who brings a thank offering to his God.

To quote again from your editorial, "A great many churches of all denominations are trying to interest those who are not religiously inclined and bring them within the reach of religious influences." By nature no man is in the very least inclined toward the Christian religion. And it is the solemn duty of the church to interest these people; to evangelize the world, to make disciples of Christ, for unto the church the Master says: "Go ye and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Again, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." But here at the same time the way in which the local church shall go about her work is clearly and distinctly outlined. Christ does not leave it to her to choose her own means of saving souls, but He Himself has provided for her the means which she is to use; Word and Sacrament.

Now, to bring people within hearing distance, in order that the preaching of the Word may reach their ears and by the power of the Spirit enter their hearts and convert them, various methods may be employed, provided that they are legitimate methods. A personal call by the pastor, a pressing invitation by a friend, the announcement of the services, together with the subjects of the sermons in the daily papers, churches architecturally beautiful, pastors attractively eloquent, &c., will sometimes accomplish much in this direction. It is only recently that we heard of a person who upon moving in the neighborhood of a church was attracted to attend the services by the ringing of the church bells. And many a wayfaring wanderer has perhaps already been attracted by a lofty spire which he viewed in the distance.

But, when churches consider it their duties to maintain interest in church work by means of the continuous vaudeville; when "billiards, ping-pong, hops, amateur theatricals, secular concerts, legerdemain, charades, sociables, fairs, suppers primarily for revenue purposes, music of doubtful sacredness," &c., are recognized as valuable adjuncts in church work; when the underlying idea is "to make the church an attractive social club," then the churches are forgetting their duty and the means whereby they can and should bring about true results: the salvation of sinners. Enough said.

JOHN H. C. FRITZ,
Pastor of the English Lutheran Church of Our Saviour.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1902.

THE HOBOKEN MEADOWS AND THE SWARTWOUTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been announced in the daily press that a syndicate has secured what are known as the Hoboken Meadows, located between Hoboken and Newark, N. J., the purpose being to reclaim the meadows from their present marshy condition and convert them to business uses. The enterprise is a laudable one, and as it is said the syndicate has ample capital at its command, it will no doubt be successfully carried into effect.

But three generations ago several New York merchants, belonging to one family, lost their fortunes in trying to utilize the same meadows. This family's name was Swartwout, and a well-known family it was in its time. "There were four brothers of that name, all doing business in New York, all more of less prominent in three distinct lines seldom successfully combined—merchants, politicians, and duellists, (for they lived in the times when duels were part of the penalties or privileges of every "gentleman.") The Swartwouts were all regarded as honorable men, and they were warmly attached to each other.

John Swartwout was, on account of his personal popularity, appointed Collector of the Port of New York, but he declined the office. Think of that! And what do you suppose he declined it for? Unfitness? Not a bit. It was just in his line. Disinclination? No, he wanted the office. Pressure of private business? No, he had as much money then as leisure. The simple reason why he declined the office was that a personal friend of his, an old New York merchant, named David Gelston, wanted the position, needed it pecuniarily more than he did, (having been unjustly deprived of a fortune he had made in trade through the dishonesty of others,) and was equally able with himself to fill all its requirements. So Swartwout, declining with thanks the offer, suggested that Mr. Gelston be appointed in his stead.

John Swartwout afterward accepted another position, but was in a few years removed from it on account of his being a too violent partisan, and he later on fought a duel with DeWitt Clinton, in which he was seriously wounded in the thigh. Then Robert Swartwout, a brother of his, challenged a friend of Clinton's, known as "Dicky" Riker, and a second duel was fought, in which Riker was wounded in the thigh, thus making the thing about even from a Swartwout point of view. "Dicky" Riker was Recorder of the city, and as famous in his day as Recorder Goff. Robert Swartwout's bullet made him limp along through life ever afterward.

Samuel Swartwout, a third brother, challenged Gen. Wilkinson to a duel, and because Wilkinson wouldn't accept the challenge, Swartwout had him publicly posted in New York as a coward—a proceeding which caused much excitement and comment. This same Swartwout held office under Jackson, and during his term a defalcation occurred for which he was held responsible. He left the country for a while, under a cloud, but his friends and family stuck by him, and he lived in New York in comparative obscurity for several years, till he died a broken-hearted and disappointed man.

Such was the Swartwout family, and three brothers of it—John, Robert, and Samuel—took it into their heads that it would be a big thing to buy the swamplands lying between Hoboken and Newark, draining them, and turning them into vegetable gardens. They calculated that these lands, once redeemed and improved, enough truck could be raised to supply all the markets of New York and

OUR TROOPS IN HAVANA MAY BE WITHDRAWN

Spanish Merchants Clean Up Their Guns in Preparation.

Annexationists Believe the Recall of American Soldiers Would the Sooner Realize Their Hopes—Cuba's Army Unpaid.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 31.—The rumor that the American forces are to be withdrawn from Havana has just started. As it emanates from a high official source, it carries with it a semblance of probability. Exactly when the withdrawal is to take place the rumor does not say. The report is that it will occur in the near future, which may mean one month or six. As yet the rumor is not current gossip, but such news travels quickly, and by to-morrow or the day after everyone will be discussing it, each one giving expression to his sentiments on the subject.

The opinion of the army itself, which may be supposed, and with reason, to have a fair amount of interest in the subject, counts for naught; even supposing that individual members should express opinions—which figuratively they do not do. Officers and men in the little forts to the west of the city and officers and men in the lonely camp on the hillside across the bay merely await orders; and if in the meantime they talk of the probable post awaiting them in the North—a tiny island far down Long Island Sound, where for months they may be stormlocked—or an equally forlorn post in the Delta of the Mississippi, or, by some great good luck and the assistance of a friend at Washington, a New York Harbor post should fall to their lot—if they talk of all these things, I say, they are of interest only to themselves. It is the lookers on whose opinions will count. So many times in the past two months, when this withdrawal was but a remote possibility, these have expressed themselves, and now they will doubtless reiterate what they have already said, with becoming emphasis as the remote possibility becomes a nearby probability.

The annexationists hear the rumor and look grave for a moment, but the cloud has a very bright silver lining for them. They want to be annexed; they pray day and night for this—it is the acme of their hopes, and, too, it is the salvation of their wealth, as they view the situation and prospects. They believe that with the withdrawal of the American troops, the restraint will be taken from the riotous element—a restraint which is merely a moral one now—and bad conditions will become worse so rapidly, that their desires will be the sooner realized. Whether this would really happen is a fact securely hidden in the sealed book of the future.

The politician will be rejoiced. Now Cuba's capital will be freed from the unpleasant sight of a foreign flag waving over a garrison at its very door; there will be no trace of foreign sovereignty left; the flags over the American Legation and Consulate will mean no more than the flag over the French Legation, or over the Swedish Consulate, or the Chinese Consulate, or the Mexican Legation, outwardly, at least. Such is their view. If, perhaps, the occupants of the American buildings are taking note of all that goes on with a doubly watchful eye, the flag does not proclaim it to the world, excepting by inference.

The rumor will be received with boundless joy by the radicals, who are anti-American in sentiment.

The Spanish merchants will not be glad. They feel a certain sense of security in the presence of our troops, which they do not think will outlive that presence. Several prominent dry goods merchants stated repeatedly that the day the government of intervention came to an end they would close their shops and set sail for Spain, but that Government has passed into history and the shops still remain. Their owners still talk in the same tenor, saying that they would close them if they could. They say this to us Americans, and we are inclined to believe them honest in their statements, though we might change should we overhear their remarks to the Cubans.

The Spanish merchants of Risla Street—the street of wholesale Spanish houses—show how insecure they believe their position to be by having a large number of rifles and rounds of ammunition ready for use at a moment's notice. One of these merchants who has what would be a fair-sized establishment even in the North, told me that he had in his possession a sufficient number of weapons to arm his entire force of clerks and other employes should occasion arise.

The arms have not been recently acquired. Three years and a half ago the precaution was considered a most necessary one on account of the feeling against the Spanish people. However, as time went on conditions became more settled, and the merchants were not molested. Then they ceased to give much thought to their armories. Of late, however, the rifles have been taken down from their hiding places and the rust and dust cleaned from them, so that they are once more in good working order. Not that their owners think they will be attacked because they are Spaniards; long since the bitter animosity toward the people of the mother country disappeared from the minds of the majority of Cuba's inhabitants. This is clearly shown by the President's first message, in which he stated that especially cordial relations would be maintained with Spain. He had felt the pulse of the public before writing those words. Gain is often a strong motive for attack in tempestuous times—the rabble might be swayed by it.

Many insist that there never has been trouble in the city itself, whatever might be the conditions in the country, and that judging by the past the city will remain tranquil in the future. These forget the unhappy days immediately preceding the American occupation, during which occurred the riot at the Inglaterra Hotel. In Spanish times the city was in peace because of the strong armed force kept here—it took the place of the military and police. When the American force is withdrawn there will be left but the police and Cuerpo de Artilleria, who would be a sufficiently small force in case of trouble if they worked in harmony, which they do not do. There are almost daily conflicts between the Cuban soldiers and police. In passing, I might mention that the Cuban army is in a queer position. Absolutely no provision is made for its needs, so that it is living entirely on credit. This month its members will receive no pay, neither officers nor soldiers, and yet they cannot leave it, for if they do they will be treated as deserters. Congress apparently is of the opinion that the plan pursued by the old army of securing the necessaries of life in the way of food and clothing as best they could, was a most excellent one—perhaps Congress thinks that it teaches self reliance. But the new army has had a taste of better things, and may not take so kindly to the old way.

The Americans and other foreigners engaged in business feel that in a certain way the American troops are a safeguard, and all with one accord are watching to see if this little handful of troops, a mere fragment of the number once here, is really to leave. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

New Jersey's Salt Water Day.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 9.—What is known as "Salt Water" Day in this section of New Jersey was observed to-day by many native farmers in the good old-fashioned way—a dip in the surf and a picnic on the sea shore. At sunrise farm wagons and other quaint-looking vehicles containing jolly families began to arrive, and after their bath the visitors emptied well-filled lunch baskets and then took a stroll along the beach.

Why He Kidnapped His Child.

When Alexander C. Young was seen in Hoboken yesterday about the kidnapping by him of his daughter, who had been in the custody of his wife for some months at Branford Point, Conn., near New Haven, he declared that he had kidnapped his daughter, and that she was with him at his home.

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sugar crop of the world now aggregates about 10,000,000 tons, the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 pounds.

For the total estimated population, 2,500,000,000, this would be eight pounds per capita.

The annual increase in population of the world is about 1 to 50, or 2 per cent., a total of 50,000,000, this at the rate of 1,600,000 for the United States.

At eight pounds per capita consumption, the world's average, this would require an increase annually of about 200,000 tons.

An increase in consumption of one pound per capita only requires 2,500,000,000 pounds. Equal to 1,250,000 tons.

Within the past ten years the increase has been fully three pounds per capita, requiring an increased production of 7,500,000,000 pounds, or 3,750,000 tons.

In the more civilized, intelligent, and progressive countries, the increase for the past ten years has been from seven to fifteen pounds.

The per capita consumption for England, where there is no sugar produced and no tariff duties or internal revenue taxes on the same, has risen from seventy-six to ninety-one pounds, the supply coming largely from her cane sugar producing colonies and the beet sugar producing countries of Europe.

The United States comes next to England, her per capita being about seventy pounds; of this amount about 200,000 tons, or one-eleventh of the whole, is domestic, and about 2,000,000 tons, or ten-elevenths, foreign.

About 400,000 tons of our importation are European beet, 700,000 tons cane from Cuba, and the balance 900,000 tons cane from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the tropical islands and cane sugar producing countries of the world.

The per capita for Germany, which leads all the others in production, is only about thirty-four pounds, while France, next to Germany in production, consumes only thirty-seven pounds, Italy about ten pounds, Switzerland, where there is no sugar produced and no tax on same, consuming sixty pounds.

The per capita for Europe as a whole does not exceed twenty pounds.

In the European beet sugar States, where the bulk (two-thirds) of the sugar of the world is produced, in order to encourage foreign trade in the same, export bounties have been the rule, sustained by internal revenue taxes on sugar consumed at home from 2 to 4 cents per pound; hence the retail price for sugar there has been from 6 to 8 cents per pound, which in a measure accounts for their low per capita consumption.

These export bounties have recently been abolished and the internal taxes on sugar lowered one-half, and as a result it is estimated that production will fall off, while consumption will increase to the extent that Europe will require all her own sugar for home consumption. The falling off in production for 1902 is now estimated at 18 per cent., the equivalent of 1,000,000 tons.

The per capita consumption for the United States in 1830 was about twenty pounds, and the price 12½ cents per pound, since which it has steadily risen to seventy pounds, while the price has declined to 5 cents per pound. It is estimated that in the Northeastern and Central Western States the per capita consumption is now fully 100 pounds, while in the South and Southwestern States it falls as much below.

The production of sugar is becoming largely a question of labor, especially so in the cane-producing tropics, where, because of the extreme heat, long protracted, generating disease and death, workingmen from the North cannot safely go, and the home-born acclimated supply is altogether insufficient.

This in part is perhaps the reason why the cane product for the past twenty-five years has barely held its own, while the beet sugar output springing from almost nothing has now reached a point where it is double that of cane. It is only a question of time seemingly when this unequal struggle will end and the cane product go to the wall. It cannot long continue to be produced at a positive loss, such as it has been for the last ten years.

With the double demand, increase in population and increase per capita consumption, far exceeding the annual increase in production, it at once becomes a grave question as to where the sugar supply in the near future is to come from. G. G. F.

New York, Aug. 5, 1902.

GEN. DODGE DEFENDS ARMY.

Considers Reports of Cruelty in Philippines Greatly Overdrawn.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 9.—Secretary Sumner Knox of the Society of the Army of the Philippines to-day received from Gen. Grenville M. Dodge a letter expressing his regret at being unable to be present at the coming reunion and in which the writer takes serious exceptions to the charges made against the alleged acts of cruelty and torture in the Philippines.

Gen. Dodge expresses the belief that the reports are greatly overdrawn, and says the "water cure" is a mild punishment. He thinks that there have been, no doubt, some technical violations of the laws and regulations, but says that during the civil war such affairs would not have been considered worthy of notice.

He says that more charges were made against himself and his corps than all the charges against the Philippines soldiers combined, but that they were dismissed by Gen. Grant with the endorsement that only the commanding officer was able to judge of the necessities of a campaign, in which orders had been issued to accomplish certain objects.

COLOMBIAN REBELS REPULSED.

Attack on Gen. Berti in Panama Results in Failure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Colombian Legation to-day received a dispatch from the Governor of Panama, saying that the Government troops under Gen. Berti had been unsuccessfully attacked at Agua Dulce by the rebels, who were repulsed with great slaughter. The dispatch further says that the rebels are preparing for another attack.

It is asserted at the legation that the Government troops are so strongly intrenched that it will be practically impossible for any invading force to rout them.

Horse from Burned Ship Stuck in Bog.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 9.—The second horse of a valuable team which were thrown overboard at the time of the fire on the steamship New Brunswick on Thursday was found last night caught in a bog. The animal was ravenous with hunger, and was almost driven crazy by flies. The animal would have been drowned at the next high tide, as it was impossible for him to extricate himself. The veterinary surgeon who was called to attend him says he will be all right in a short time.

Archbishop Croke's Athleticism.

The late Archbishop Croke was intensely Irish. One of his favorite sayings was that he would rather be a curate in the poorest Irish parish of Ireland than an Archbishop of the richest diocese in the rest of the world. He was an active promoter and patron of the revival of the old Gaelic games among the youth of Ireland, and in his prime he was himself an accomplished athlete. As Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, he won the admiration of the Maories by his facility in jumping fences and clearing every obstacle in his path. Even at the age of seventy he had some confidence in his physical powers. About that time mention was made in conversation of the remarkable pedestrian abilities of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, who could give points in walking to the youngest and most active of his curates. "Well," said Archbishop Croke, "let him come here, and I'll make a match with him."

Archbishop Croke's athleticism was once displayed in a technically "disorderly" fashion in the House of Commons. He was sitting on the bench allotted to distinguished strangers when Mr. Parnell signaled him to come out. Instead of retreating by the door into the members' lobby the Archbishop nimbly vaulted over the barrier, and found himself on the sacred floor of the House. Fortunately neither the Speaker nor the Sergeant-at-Arms observed the incident before Mr. Parnell got his guest out of danger.—London Chronicle.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING FEATS

Interview with Sir Martin Conway, a Famous Mountaineer.

How the Himalayas Were Conquered and Acre Opened to Anglo-American Developments.

"To me the supreme satisfaction of finally achieving a summit does not come from the mere sense of conquest—keen though that is—but from the sense of revelation. At last I know what is on the other side."

Thus Sir Martin Conway—perhaps the greatest of all our climbers, certainly the most successful. Does he not hold the blue ribbon of the Alpine world—not because he happens this year to be President of the Alpine Club, but because it was he who, after three weeks' steady climbing from the last village, finally achieved the pioneer peak of that tremendous Himalayan giant the Golden Throne, and stood at last 23,000 feet above the sea level? Has he not also repeated this triumph in South America, when, at an elevation of 23,080 feet, the summit of Aconcagua lay under his feet?

And yet he does not impress you with physical strength—slight is his build, lissome rather than muscular. Yet strength there is, and most of it, I think, lies in the will and the brain. His face is not beaten and bronzed—as Whymper's is—but pallid, as a student's might be. But the straight outline, the strong jaw, the heavy features—almost Cromwellian are they—and the massy bars drawn across them by beetling black brow and thick mustache reveal a determination which should take Sir Martin Conway even further than he has already gone.

"When did I begin to climb? Well, by the death of a relative, this letter—the only one left of my childhood—has recently come back to me." It was written from Malvern, and when he was four years of age, and it ran: "We have been rambling on the hills. Papa took me up to the very top." Three years later he climbed to the summit of Snowdon. Clearly, the child was to be father of the man.

A ROAD FINDER.

Serious climbing began in 1872, during undergraduate days at Cambridge, when the Brethorn and the Dent du Midi initiated Conway into snow and its treachery. In 1877 the Matterhorn was added to a long list of conquests. For twenty years Switzerland was his playground, and in that time Conway became famous for his marvelous ingenuity in discovering new and apparently impossible routes up such giants as the Rothhorn, the Dorn, Monte Rosa, and, indeed, many another.

Then, in 1892, the love of art, which had already won him a professorship, drew him toward Asia and the inevitable East. Interest in Mussulman architecture took him to India, but when he arrived it was the mountains of the Himalaya and not the mosques of the Deccan that carried him captive. The result every one knows—how for eight long months he dwelt in tents in the icy solitudes of the Karakoram, how he surveyed as a mountaineer that ill-defined region south of the Pamirs, "where three empires meet," and how he penetrated to the very centre of this, the knotpoint of the vastest range of mountains in the world.

"They were all giants," says Sir Martin. "Peaks rose around us 26,000 feet and 27,000 feet high. All the great mountains were over 25,000 feet. I was in the midst of the most gigantic masses on the face of the earth. For a whole month I slowly descended three continuous glaciers forming one stupendous river of ice. Never have I seen such scenery—it is the most gorgeous in the world."

MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

It was on this journey that Conway made, when at great heights, those interesting experiments on himself and his companions which were so much discussed when published. Even the Alpine tourist may know something of mountain sickness, but Sir Martin Conway will tell you all that is to be said about it. "When you leave the level," he says, "and go uphill, it's like going to sea. At a certain point you get 'mountain sick.' It is a derangement of nerve and brain. It occurs at 14,000 feet or 16,000 feet. You have headaches and violent sickness, but it passes and you get over it.

"But no higher, and then you become aware of steady loss of human power. You are disinclined to move. Your pulse is quickened, your heart palpitates, headache and giddiness and singing in the ears become steadily more persistent, appetite diminishes, nausea and vomiting increase, you bleed at the nose, at the lips, at the gums, until in some cases standing or sitting up becomes impossible; the limbs appear to be paralyzed, and loss of consciousness may follow, and even be accompanied by death. Most of these symptoms we suffered and studied, and to show you how conscious we were of our hearts, the moment we turned in our sleep on our left side the severe palpitations awoke us."

"Narrow shaves? I've had none!" laughed the man who must have carried his life on the head of his ice-axe times innumerable. "Well, stay, that was a near thing, perhaps, when we were on this very Himalayan trip. We were close upon 23,000 feet up, and were coming down a very slippery slope of hard ice. Every step-hold had first to be cut. One man moved at a time—one foot at a time. Each step took minutes. The front man was cutting a step with his axe—something seemed wrong—it was wrong—he had missed his aim—he had slipped! The next moment he hung on the rope which bound us all—clear out over a glacier which lay nearly 3,000 feet below! Of course, it was an anxious moment—the rope might have parted—we might have slipped, our foothold being so slight; but we held on, and hauled him up. Narrow shave? Well, perhaps.

THE PRECIPITOUS.

"Dizzy precipices?" he went on. "No, they are not so common as people think. Alpine precipices do not make me giddy, as looking down from a New York skyscraper does. Nature is different from art. There are few vertical precipices in nature—she works too slowly. Still, I remember a precipice on the Rothhorn which is certainly vertical. You are clambering round a point, and as you go round, making very sure of foothold and handhold, you have to bulge out over this precipice. If at that mment you dropped a stone between your legs it would fall 4,000 feet."

Sir Martin is an optimist on Alpine experiences, but even he admits that there may sometimes be discomforts.

Of storms on the mountains Sir Martin has much to say, whether on the Himalayas, the Alps, or, where he experienced his worst storm, on Mount Sarmiento, close to Cape Horn. And I notice he speaks with pleasure of how, when he made his famous journey along the Alps, "from end to end," his party marched nearly eighty miles in a dense fog along a line of peaks and passes unknown to them, realising the slope only by the feeling of it, shaping their course by map and compass alone, and finally emerging exactly at their destination.

But space fails. Yet I must add that, just as art first led Sir Martin to the Himalayas, so has mountaineering led him to his first essay in State building. Twice has he visited South America and done great things in climbing—Sorata, (21,500 feet,) Illimani, (21,200 feet,) and Aconcagua, (23,080 feet,) being among them—and the entrancing story of it all you may read in the best of his many good books—"The Bolivian Andes." But you will not read what I am going to say now.

TAKING TO STATE BUILDING.

For, to put it in a nutshell, when his prowess as a mountaineer became the talk of the country, the Bolivian Government approached Sir Martin Conway and asked him to develop for them a vast tract of fertile country—100,000 miles square—in Eastern Bolivia, but approachable only from the Atlantic by the River Amazon and its tributaries, and therefore a "white elephant" to Bolivia. This was a delicate matter. The Monroe doctrine would apply. How could an Englishman upbuild and administer so important a province in South America?

But the richness, the fertility, and the apparently inexhaustible rubber forests of Acre gave Sir Martin pause. A United States company—whether fortified with American or English gold mattering not—could do it. He got the fullest concessions; he went to New York—he saw and conquered. The State of Acre is now in the making. When made, it will be the first instance of United States capital being used to develop a South American State.

It will be worth watching. And Sir Martin Conway, I think, will be too busy watching it to do much more mountaineering. He told me as much the other day, when I met him fresh from New York.—A. Montefiore Brice in London Mail.

CAT HOSPITAL'S GROWTH.

Little Girl Founded a Work Which Is Developing Rapidly.

Denver has a cat hospital. That may be news to many of the hurrying, busy-minded people who haven't time to think of anything but themselves and a plan to squeeze 10 cents more out of a fellow being, but in the feline world the news has been sung from housetops for more than three weeks, and every cat that can distinguish a bootjack from an old shoe has heard the glad tidings. No longer must Mr. Thomas Cat walk upon the topmost plank on the woodshed roof and bemoan in high C at midnight that his left hind foot still hangs limp from effects of the previous night's serenade. Neither does Miss Pussy Cat have to longer wonder what will cure that awful headache resulting from last night's round with that simple-minded, ear-scratched old maid cat next door. The problem has been solved, and the news has reverberated through the night air until the supply of old shoes, broomsticks, and brickbats has been exhausted from half the houses in town.

This hospital is not the result of an accident, and is not a city institution chartered under the laws of the State. It sprang into existence as the result of a young girl's sympathy for an old Thomas Cat that came in contact with the business end of a buzzsaw in the form of a dog that had a special dislike for cats in general and black cats in particular. When that cat walked up the front steps of a house on Franklin Street, near Twenty-seventh Avenue, it just about as much resembled a member of the feline family as a chewed rag does a Sunday dress. It could easily have been mistaken for a fur muff with the fur taken off.

But its dilapidated, in-for-repairs appearance didn't keep a pretty blue-eyed girl of fifteen Summers from rushing out of the house, grabbing the pet into her arms and taking it into the cozy room where dogs never come and cats dream of heaven. For two weeks Mr. Thomas Cat had the best attention that that particular household could bestow upon his feline majesty, and when he walked out of the front door a well animal there was no happier person in Denver than the girl who had nursed him back to health.

That was five years ago. The girl has now grown into young womanhood, and from the incident of the street cat that was so badly treated by a neighbor's dog sprang the inspiration for a good work that years did not dim. Time after time after that little incident cats that had been run over by careless drivers, that had had legs broken by mischievous boys with rocks or had been poisoned by bothered cooks have been taken in and treated and nursed until their wounds were healed and they were again ready to battle for their rights in the feline world. It was the training which would some day open the heart of the young woman to better deeds, and now she is seeing fulfilled some of her early desires to help the poor dumb animals that were victims of the city life.

About three weeks ago several boys were playing together near Humboldt and Twenty-fourth Avenue, when a cat was spied climbing a nearby tree. Nothing would do the boys but that the cat should be cornered and made to afford them a few moments' pleasure and forthwith it was done.

"Just watch me make him turn a somersault," said one of them as he took the cat by the two front paws, and then he gave the frightened animal a twist through the air that dislocated both its front legs and left it a cripple for life.

The friend of the dumb animals found it where the boys had left it and the little animal was carried into the same home from which the made-over Thomas Cat walked so proudly five years before. But this time the little pet could not be restored and a cloth dampened with chloroform soon sent it where good cats always go when they die. A few days later a poisoned cat was brought in and its life saved by a good dose of lard. Another soon followed. Then the young lady decided that the time had come to carry out her cherished dream and a cat hospital was established.

It is a small institution, open to only the cats of the neighborhood that have fallen by the wayside and she is the good Samaritan, but some day it may grow until the whole city may send its cats to its shelter to have their limbs set, their ears placed in splints and their vocal chords extracted.

In the rear of the house her father has had constructed a little building not over ten feet square and in it have been built a number of little beds where the cats can sleep and live and be treated by the fair mistress of the place. There are now ten patients. Some of them have entirely recovered, but became too much attached to their keeper to leave and the place is still their home. The girls of the neighborhood have become enthused over the novel idea and now the hospital has several volunteers ready to assist whenever their services are needed.

This week she had a particularly trying patient that had been run down by a bicyclist. It was an unusually large Maltese that had not yet learned what a friend he had found and he wanted to scratch very badly when the liniment was applied to the broken paw, but the nurse knew just exactly what to do and soon he was patiently watching the operation performed.

"Now, really, I think that it is a good work," said the originator of this unique hospital as she gently held the frightened animal in her lap and bandaged the wounded paw. "No one cared whether this poor cat lived or died after it was injured and I couldn't bear to see him suffer. He has just as much right to his life as you and I and if I can ease the pains and restore him I am only too glad to do it—and—and—besides, if a girl can learn to be gentle to a cat don't you think that she will better understand how to sympathize with a friend?" Then she gave her own answer to the question by a merry shake of the head and tender pat upon the cat's back.

One of the most useful appliances of this hospital is a small rubber hood, lined with silk and neatly embroidered with gold braid and floss. This hood is used more than any other appliance and is her own invention. In the bottom of it is a receptacle for chloroform and when cats are too badly injured to recover their misery is ended by having the hood quietly slipped over their heads. Kittens that no one wants and which cannot be raised without their mothers are frequent victims of the hood habit.—Denver Post.

MOUTH FULL OF MONEY.

Armless Beggar's Queer Coin Receptacle Made Him Dumb.

An armless beggar who said he was Jesse Ferry failed to heed the advice of Main Street policemen when they told him to move along yesterday afternoon, so he was locked up at Police Station No. 1 charged with vagrancy. Ferry says he came to Buffalo from Cleveland yesterday morning. At all events, he camped on the sidewalk in front of one of the department stores bright and early. Ferry has no arms. He doesn't need any in his business, it seems, for he uses his mouth as a coin-catcher. The men of the Main Street squad are generally lenient with beggars, giving them one or more chances to get off the street. Ferry was no exception.

Nearly every one of the First Precinct's Main Street men told him to move along. He did change his position about half a dozen times and for a few hours he left the streets. About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman notified Patrolman Williamson at Main and Seneca Streets.

"There's a poor armless man down there," she said, pointing in the direction of Exchange Street. "But he's very foolish and I'm sure he'll have all kinds of terrible diseases. Just think! He catches all those dirty coins in his mouth and he leaves them there, too."

Williamson recognized in Ferry the same armless beggar he had warned to leave Main Street earlier in the day. He took him to the station house and on the way noticed that his prisoner had nothing whatever to say. The Desk Sergeant asked Ferry his name, but got no reply.

"Maybe he's dumb as well as armless," said the Sergeant to Williamson. "Search him and lock him up."

The officer did as he was ordered. He pulled out several handfuls of pennies and nickels and heaped them on the desk. Ferry submitted to the search and when his property was all out before him he spoke. This is what he said in a muffled, gurgling kind of a voice:

"You ain't got 'em all yet."

Then he opened wide his mouth, leaned slightly so that his head was above the desk, and out rolled about thirty pennies. The Desk Sergeant gasped and Williamson made a frantic effort to keep the coins from rolling on the floor.

"I kin carry twice as many as that there," said Ferry, as he was led back to the cell room.

A count of the pennies showed he had nearly $8 in his possession when arrested. The police say he probably got all that money yesterday from kind-hearted people.—Buffalo Express.

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CONTEST OVER THE GUBERNATORIAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS IN CONNECTICUT

Republicans Said to Be Anxious to Have Gov. McLean Run Again—President Roosevelt's Prospective Visit—Public View of Existing Labor Troubles.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—During the week affairs in relation to the nomination for Governor by both of the leading political parties of the State have straightened out in a measure, and it is possible to forecast the leading candidates in the respective conventions. Ex-Speaker John H. Perry of Fairfield, for the Republican nomination, has gained materially in favor, and the refusals to allow their names to be considered of ex-Speaker Frank B. Brandagee of New London and Senator Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville have made his path easier. Mr. Bradagee was favored to a certain extent by the Republican State Central Committee, but after consultation with his father, ex-Congressman Augustus Brandagee, he refused to allow his name to stand for the nomination. He gives filial reasons as the primary cause of his refusal. Senator Maxwell's name was suggested by a few enthusiastic friends, but when he found that the movement in his favor was taking shape he promptly put a stop to further proceedings. William A. King of Willimantic will probably receive a complimentary vote in the convention from the delegates from Windham County, and in case of a close contest between other candidates might get the nomination as a compromise.

The candidacy of Mayor Studley of New Haven has not apparently gained in strength, although the Young Men's Republican Club of his city are making strong efforts in his behalf. The most dangerous competitor Mr. Perry will have in the Republican Convention will doubtless be State Comptroller Chamberlain. The Comptroller is from Meriden, in New Haven County, and enjoys great popularity in the party and generally throughout the State. He possesses business ability and has been successful in politics as far as he has engaged in public affairs. He has a large personal following, no political enemies, and the more his name is talked of the more favorably it is received.

But, after all is said and done, the fact remains that the Republicans of Connecticut want Gov. McLean to head the ticket this Fall, and should word be received from Poland Springs before the convention that he has recovered his health, it would be almost impossible to stop his nomination. The Governor's position is unique in the history of the party. He won the nomination two years ago after a bitter contests, the results of which were shown by the nearly 10,000 votes by which he ran behind the rest of the ticket. By his conduct of the office of Governor he has healed all the sores, and to-day stands as the most popular man in his party and in the State.

With the Democrats the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination has narrowed down to Meibert B. Cary of Ridgefield in the western end of the State, and Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich in the eastern. At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Savin Rock early in the week Mayor Thayer in a characteristic speech resigned the Chairmanship of the committee and announced his candidacy for the nomination. He said he did not think it would be fair for him to retain the Chairmanship and at the same time be a candidate for the nomination. The committee refused to accept his resignation, at least until after the Democratic State Convention meets in September. This straw indicates the feeling of the committee in regard to Mayor Thayer. It would scarcely be dignified for a candidate for Governor to conduct his own campaign as the head of the working committee, and Mayor Thayer's nomination would necessitate his resignation of the position—after the convention.

George L. Lilley of Waterbury is making a strong fight for the Republican nomination for Congressman at Large, and E. C. Frisbie of Hartford is also in the field. These two names are the only ones mentioned for the nomination thus far. Mr. Lilley is popular with the younger element of the party, but the older heads fear that his connection with the Beef Trust would be very detrimental, especially as the nomination of the candidate for Congressman at Large is to be made in the State Convention, and the nomination of Mr. Lilley by that body would of a certainty be construed as an indorsement of the monopoly.

President Roosevelt has formally given notice that he will visit the State on Friday, Aug. 22. He will make a stop at Meriden in the afternoon, and will pass an hour in that city. He will then go to Hartford and in the evening will make an address at the Coliseum. At his own request no public reception will be given to him, but the Coliseum meeting cannot fail of taking on that aspect. After spending the night in Hartford he will go to Providence by way of Willimantic. While in Hartford he will be the guest of John T. Robinson, secretary of Gov. McLean, and son of the late Hon. Henry C. Robinson. Secretary Robinson's home is on Asylum Avenue.

Three recent phases of the labor troubles have caused anxiety among the thinking people of the State. These are the strikes at the Cheney silk mills in South Manchester, the street railway strike at New Haven, and the closing of the Greenwood mills at New Hartford. The employes at the Cheney mills have little sympathy in their strike. They struck not for wages, but against the use of improved machinery. For over sixty years the Cheneys have been noted for their consideration for and assistance to their help. The strikers in New Haven, on the other hand, have the almost entire sympathy of the community. The Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway by its methods has become unpopular in the extreme, and its employes are supported in their request by all classes in the city. The closing of the Greenwood mills and the throwing out of 700 hands is a serious matter, not only to New Hartford, but to the entire State. This was done by the Cotton Trust, and is an indication that Connecticut's stringent laws against the employment of child labor and limiting the number of hours per week cannot compete with the lack of legislation of this character in the South.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

Not Where Americans Think It Is in London—Where It Might Have Been.

The other day an American lady friend told me that she had been round with a small party looking at some of the sights of London. Among other places they had visited was the "Old Curiosity Shop," in the little street leading from Clare Market into Lincoln's Inn Fields, at its southwestern corner. The party was cicerone by an English lady reputed to know her London well, and to be especially learned in Dickens topography, yet she told them that this was the veritable "original" of the master's masterpiece.

THE LEGEND TRACKED.

Yesterday I happened to be wandering along this very street, when, coming to the little shop which has won such an enviable notoriety, I saw standing in front of it another group of our transatlantic cousins who were drinking in the "gup" of one of these guides.

It is surely time our transatlantic and other cousins were put on their guard against such blind guides. There is not the slightest ground for saying or supposing that the shop in question is the original of Dickens's "Curiosity Shop." I can say that with the more emphasis because in my early days I was acquainted with the man who painted up the legend on the front of the house, and he assured me that the whole thing was his own invention, and that the name was put up because he thought it would attract custom.

The place was then an old bookshop, and the name of the man who kept it, if my memory serves me right, which I think it does, was Palmer. He was a stout, well-favored, chatty fellow, who kept a penny and a two-penny box outside his door to inveigle passers-by. It was thus that I was drawn into his den, and when in got into conversation with him.

OLD MRS. HAYNES.

I had been fascinated by the "Old Curiosity Shop" inscription, and asked, with probably every smack of the country bumpkin, if it really was, &c., &c. I have always held the man in high esteem for that he respected my innocence.

"No," said he, with a smile, and then went on to make the declaration as above. "I like Dickens," he proceeded to say, "and one day, when I was reading about Little Nell, I thought I would put up the name of the book over my shop, and I did."

That is the whole story.

But there used to be, not far away—to wit, in Fetter Lane—a little shop which had some pretensions to being the original "Old Curiosity Shop."

It was a little way up from Fleet Street, on the right-hand side; but it must be fifteen, if not twenty, years since it was cleared away. This was a veritable old curiosity shop, although one of a peculiar kind. It was kept when I knew it by a Mrs. Haynes. She was the widow of a printer, who, as I understood, had formerly carried on business in the upper part of the house. That, of course, was in the days of hand presses and the old tradition, and the business must have been an exceedingly one-horse affair. With it was combined a circulating library—one of the old-fashioned, greasy, and bethumbed three-volume variety, warranted to give you nightmares and microbes in equal measure and potency.

WHERE DICKENS VISITED.

The library was still in existence when I knew the shop, and its dilapidated volumes circulated occasionally as of old, but chiefly, one would suppose, among the 'prentice boys and small shopkeepers of the neighborhood. The income from it was precarious, and probably not much more certain was the revenue derived from the old books and bric-à-brac displayed for sale in the window.

The books consisted for the most part of original editions of Dickens, generally in paper backs. It was one of these that first led me into the shop. But it was, alas! beyond my reach, and, to save my face, I had to fall back on an old broadsheet at a modest price.

A treasure in its way, it was the more treasured by me because it led to a conversation with Mrs. Haynes, who told me that in his early reportorial days Dickens used to be a regular customer, rarely failing to call once or twice a week for books to read. He was, she said, a great novel reader, (as one can well imagine,) that he would read almost anything he came across in that line, but that he loved best of all something of the blood-curdling variety.

There is, I believe, no doubt whatever, about the fact of Charles Dickens having been a book borrower at this library. Mrs. Haynes was a quiet, respectable little body whom everybody who knew her respected. The late George Augustus Sala was a friend of hers, and when I once told him about her Dickens gossip he said, "You may take pretty near all Mrs. Haynes says as gospel truth."

I need not repeat that gossip here, although it was exceedingly interesting, much of it relating to visits paid to the shop by Dickens and a companion of his, with whom he at times held heated discussions on literary and fictional subjects—my object being to show that Dickens, having undoubtedly known the shop in Fetter Lane, there might be some ground for supposing it to have been the original of the "Old Curiosity Shop." Still, I do not believe that it was. It was not like that fairy place in which Nell and her grandfather lived and sorrowed. That was a creation of the master's own brain, just as the old man and the little girl were.

Some particular place may have suggested the idea to him, but the germ having obtained rootage in his brain, found there fertile sap and sunlike warmth that would, as in a single night, make it grow like Jonah's gourd. A. T. STORY.

KILL OR CURE

Killing the nerve doesn't cure the toothache; it merely stops the pain by destroying vitality.

The pain can also be stopped by decapitation.

Cathartics do not cure Constipation—they give temporary relief; but they weaken the bowels and really make the trouble worse.

What DOES Cure is a Gentle Laxative of a Tonic Character

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Beware of all "just-as-good."

Not a cure for bites, but an Absolute Protection from Mosquitoes.

CUNNING OF WOODPECKERS.

Real, genuine forethought is a thing with which birds are but seldom charged. Nature teaches her feathered children to build their nests in anticipation of the nesting time. But that a bird should think out several steps of a natural phenomenon and deliberately plan several weeks ahead for banquets of bird delicacies is almost too much for the most ready believer.

But the California woodpecker, as handsome a bird as ever lived on the side of a tree, must be given the credit of being really a thinker and a planner. He is a college professor, nay, a logician, among his kind.

"Have you ever seen acorns on sycamore trees?" is a question often put to the tourist in California. No matter what he answers he is driven into the country and there actually shown the sight; acorns on sycamores. For in many parts of the south trees, both sycamore and oak, may be seen with the bark drilled full of holes and with a live oak acorn in every hole.

These trees are thus decorated by the woodpecker at infinite cost of labor and truly with foresight.

Finding a dead tree or one with bark to his taste, the woodpecker will commence the drilling of small holes, usually in rows. Each hole is made of the diameter of one's second finger and a depth of about an inch. Trees may be seen that are literally pockmarked with these holes, the openings being the work of successive generations of industrious woodpeckers.

The holes drilled, by actual work of bill, each opening has hammered into it a live oak acorn. Scientists have watched these birds at their work. They hammer away at various holes, remaining only a short time at each. Then they fly away in search of acorns, which they carry from considerable distances in their claws, often dropping the slippery nuts. Each the beak the nut is started into a hole just large enough, and not a hair's breadth too large, to receive it. Again the hammering beak is used, and the nut is driven tight and fast into its place.

So tight are the fits often of these acorns that it is almost impossible to get them out with one's fingers. The writer has seen many unsuccessful attempts to pick out these stored up treasures.

But in this where is there anything so wonderful? Do not many birds and insects attempt to store food for dull times? Wherein lies the forethought of the woodpecker?

The truth of the matter is that when the little thinker puts an acorn in its proper

Bustle and Stir of the Theatrical World

Preparations and Engagements for the Coming Productions—First Season of the New Star Theatre—Revival of "The Bohemian Girl"—Minstrels at the Metropolis.

The world theatrical throbs more and more with awakening life as weeks go by. Much of the stir and bustle is made by preparations for road companies, small attractions, and by actors seeking engagements. If one were to visit any manager's office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. he would find himself put to some inconvenience in order to get in. The bustle is due partly to the fact that August is the month for closing the season's engagements. Some managers, however, intend to put on their big productions rather late in the Fall and do not choose to engage any members of the casts except their principals now. They say that the theatregoers on whom they must depend for patronage have acquired the habit of staying out of town, either in the country or abroad, until the middle of October at least.

***

This week secs a continuance of regular Summer shows, with the addition of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" at the Academy, the opening of the new Star Theatre and the Metropolis Theatre. The promises for next week is "Robert Emmet" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

***

The season of the new Star Theatre was begun last evening with a production by Hi Henry's minstrels. The attraction is to be continued during the week. Among the comedians are Billy Clark and Corrigan and Dove. The singers include J. P. Moore, George B. Van, and J. B. Gilmore. A feature of the performance is the acrobatic work of Senor Marwell.

***

"The Bohemian Girl" is to be revived at the Terrace Garden this week and produced in the customary manner by Director Montegriffo.

In the cast are:

Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg.....Harry Luckstone
Thaddeus, a proscribed Pole.....Harry Gunson
Florestein, nephew of the Count.Martin Cheesman
Devilshoof, chief of the Gypsies..Douglas Flint
Captain of the Guard.....O. W. Risley
Arline, daughter of the Count.....Belle Thorne
Buda, her attendant.....Edith Holton
Queen of the Gypsies.....Alice Gaillard

***

The fifth season of the Metropolis Theatre is to be begun to-morrow night with Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels. The company includes George Wilson of "Waltz Me Again" fame, and the Carl Damann troupe of acrobats. A chorus, twenty voices, and an orchestra of fifteen pieces make up the ensemble of the minstrels.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

One of the important engagements which John C. Fisher has made for his forthcoming production of "The Silver Slipper" is MacKenzie Gordon, the well-known church choir singer. Manager Fisher is of the opinion that he will prove a great favorite in the tenor role of Louis, which character will present him as a dashing French officer. Mr. Gordon has of late been singing in drawing rooms and at other exclusive functions in London. When Fisher and Ryley produced "Florodora" they endeavored to secure him for the part of Abercoed, but were unsuccessful. When he secured "The Silver Slipper," Mr. Fisher renewed his negotiations, and before leaving London a few weeks ago he succeeded in getting a signature to a contract.

***

It is said that Miss Henrietta Crosman, Mrs. Fiske, Isabel Irving, and several other stars, besides important productions debarred heretofore from appearing in Syracuse, N. Y., will be seen in that city the coming season. Arrangements to that effect have been completed with the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, practically a new house in Syracuse. The theatre is to be run on a popular price basis, except when notable offerings are made. Wemyss Henderson will be the manager.

***

Henrietta Crosman will keep "As You Like It" in her repertoire this season, and will appear in it for a single matinee during her coming engagement at Wallack's this Fall.

***

Rupert Hughes, the author of "A Wooden Wedding," a one-act play produced recently in London, has sold a new four-act play to managers Wagenhals and Kemper, for use by Blanche Walsh. It is entitled "What Will People Say?" Although comparatively unknown as a dramatist, Mr. Hughes is well known to the literary cult as an essayist and novelist. When Miss Walsh heard the new play read she ejaculated, "What will people say?" an expression which Mr. Hughes seized upon as being the most appropriate title. Mr. Stange's play, founded upon "Salambo," will be the first play to be presented, but Mr. Hughes has been guaranteed a production before the close of the season.

***

Henry B. Harris has completed the casts for the productions to be launched by him at the commencement of the season. On Sept. 1, Robert Edeson will open the season at the Savoy Theatre; on Tuesday, Sept. 2, "Mrs. Jack" will be presented for the first time in this city at Wallack's Theatre, and on Sept. 15, Miss Percy Haswell will make her début as a star in "A Royal Family" at the Columbia Theatre, Washington. Newcomers in Mr. Edeson's company are Miss Dorothy Tennant, Frank Aiken, and Richard Sterling. Among the members of the original cast who have been retained are Dorothy Donnelly, Wallace Eddinger, Harry Harwood, Edwin Brandt, Ira Hards, E. W. Morrison, Macey Harlam, Thomas Lawrence, Byron Ongley, Gabrielle Ravenello, E. V. Whitty, Lawrence Sheehan, and John Meehan, Mr. Edeson's wife will play the part opposite to his.

Boyd Putnam, Nancy Paget, Frank Roberts, Walter Crosby, Janet Northern, and R. C. Turner will be concerned conspicuously in Miss Haswell's presentation of "A Royal Family."

Louise Thorndyke Boucicault is the latest addition to the "Mrs. Jack" company, which includes Alice Fischer, Edward Abeles, James Carew, Alice Leigh, Thomas Evans, Florence Lloyd, Jacques Kruger, Myrtle Vinson, Charles M. Collins, Anne Huntington, Helen Cheston, George Schaeffer, and George Fox. Preparations for "Mrs. Jack" are progressing satisfactorily because of the innovation introduced by Mr. Harris of rehearsing the play with its full complement of scenery and properties.

***

One of the early offerings of the American Theatre for the Fall opening is "The Judgment of King Solomon," a play written by Dore Davidson and founded on the famous scene in the Bible in which King Solomon renders his judgment in the case of the two mothers and the child. Throughout the play runs a tragic love story.

***

Cecilia Loftus returns to New York this month under engagement to E. H. Sothern, who has made a two years' contract with her to play the parts of Katherine de Vaucelles in "If I were King" and Ophelia in Mr. Sothern's revival of "Hamlet," in the Garden Theatre on December 29.

***

Charles Frohman has engaged by cable Herbert Ross, the leading London character actor, to come to New York and appear in the part of Croker Harrington with Miss Virginia Harned in A. W. Pinero's play "Iris."

***

Chauncey Olcott, who returned from Europe on Tuesday, has begun the rehearsals of "Old Limerick Town" by Augustus Pitou. He produces the play on Aug. 30 in St. Paul, and in October at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

***

The new play which Walker Whiteside will produce this season bears the unusually long title of "In Days of Old, When Knights Were Bold." The story is romantic, the scene being in Spain during the early centuries, when the Spaniards were at war with the Moors. The period and place offer ample scope for picturesque settings and costumes.

***

"My Fiancée" is the name of the opera to be produced at the Victoria Theatre on Sept. 1 by A. H. Chamberlyn. The music is by Planquette, and the words are by Mars and Des Valliers.

***

Dave Warfield is resting at the Thousand Islands preparatory to going on the road with "The Auctioneer." He is writing a book to be known as "Stories of the Ghetto."

***

George W. Lederer will star Virginia Earle this season in an automobile play by H. B. Smith.

***

The principal members of the Marguerita Sylva Opera Company which, under the management of Nixon & Zimmerman, will present Englander & Smith's musical play "The Strollers," will be Marguerita Sylva, prima donna; Dorothy Hunting, contralto; Louise Middleton; David Torrance, tenor; George C. Boniface, John D. Gilbert, and D. L. Don, comedians, and W. H. Fitzgerald, Lester Brown, Matthew Hanley, Gilbert Warfield, Harry Wigley, and Eva Davenport. Seventy persons are to be in the company. The season is to be opened on Aug. 25 at Rochester, N. Y.

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

"The Wild Rose," by Smith, Herbert, and Englander, which has already had a run of almost four months at the Knickerbocker, will continue there until August 30. The brightness of the lines and the quality of the music are ample warrant for this success. Manager Lederer has succeeded in signing a contract with George Ali, the bear impersonator, to continue with the company through the season of 1902-3.

***

The one hundredth performance of "The Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino occurs next Friday. The play is of English origin and is bright both in songs and in costumes, and has a cast of exceptional strength and variety.

***

"The Defender," the Boston nautical extravaganza at the Herald Square Theatre, has only three weeks more to run, leaving for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities. It is possible that it will return to Broadway during the coming Winter. A rather tame first act is atoned for by considerable fun and nonsense in the other two, making up a satisfactory evening's entertainment.

***

The only novelty in town is "Quincy Adams Sawyer" at the Academy of Music. It is a rustic drama fashioned by Justin Adams out of the novel of the same name by C. F. Pidgin. It is built upon the usual lines, with a third act of rather extraordinary interest.

***

The last week of "Florodora" at Manhattan Beach will begin to-morrow evening. On August 18 it will open for a fortnight's run at Tilyou's Steeplechase Pier, Atlantic City.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

"Japan by Night" remains at the Madison Square Roof Garden, presenting "The Mikado," Geisha girls, Japanese fencers, and other novelties.

***

The capacity of the Paradise Roof Gardens is tested nightly. This is largely due to the presence of Creatore and his Italian band. His third week promises to be as successful as the two previous weeks.

***

Duss's manager announces that the bandmaster may become a permanent attraction in New York, having booked him for a series of Winter season concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, and also for the Summer season of 1903 at the St. Nicholas Garden. The manager says that Duss is talking of building for himself a temple of music for his concerts.

***

The Proctor bill includes Jessie Mae Hall in "The Princess of Patches" in Harlem. Addison Pitt will play the principal role of "A Parisian Romance," adapted from the French of Octave Feuillet, at the Fifth Avenue. The Ansil troupe of dancers, a European novelty, will be featured at the Twenty-third Street Theatre.

***

Heading the bill at Keith's is Valerie Bergere, who, with a strong supporting company, is presenting a new one-act play entitled "Billy's First Love," the work of Miss Grace Griswold. Next on the bill is the Melani Troupe, the Parisian musical grotesques. Zazell and Vernon have a comedy bar act, while Inman and Vincent, the Irish comedians, are as laugh-provoking as ever. Beeson, Ferguson and Beeson in an eccentric comedy sketch; Craig and Ardelle, musical comedians; Morton and Elliott, paper manipulators, and nineteen other acts on this programme.

***

Large audiences testify to the popularity of the floating roof garden on the steamboat Grand Republic. Besides a trip on the water, there is offered a vaudeville show. One of the features of this garden on the water is the dancing on the main deck at the conclusion of the performance. The music is furnished by Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band.

***

Nearly fifty new moving pictures have been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musee in series of twelve each. One exhibition is given each hour and new subjects are shown at each exhibition. The pictures are said to be among the most curious ever shown here. New wax groups are being added to the Musee's collection and the afternoon and evening concerts will have special programmes during the week.

***

There is to be little change in the vaudeville bill at Cherry Blossom Grove, most of the old favorites being held over for another week.

***

Lion Palace Roof Garden and Music Hall will present as headliners the following: The Three Donazettas, in "The Span of Life"; Ella Shields, in coon songs; Sanford Sisters, musical artistes; the Lucados, in eccentric equilibrism; the Three Adaminis, French musical masqueraders.

***

Miss Rosalind Billing will sing "Ave Maria" from "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni at the Kaltenborn Orchestra Concert at the Circle Auditorium next Tuesday evening.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Kaltenborn offers an attractive programme, including Miss Katherine Jaggi, pianiste; M. Pinglestein, a clarinet solo, and Messrs. Cheshire, Schultze, and See in a trio for the harp, horn, and flute.

***

Duss's features consist of Wagner's Overture from "Tannhäuser," Godard's "Berceuse de Joslyn," Gottschalk's "Dying Poet," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Puccini's finale to "Manon Lescaut."

***

The Proctor concerts begin at 2 P. M. and are continuous.

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At the Terrace Garden the programme includes selections from well-known operas.

***

Creatore will give a concert of a half hour in his unique way at the Paradise Roof.

***

Vaudeville acts and a concert are to be given at Cherry Blossom Grove.

***

Shannon's Band may be heard afternoon and evenings at Manhattan Beach.

STEAMSHIP ST. PAUL BEATS LA TOURAINE

Officers Ignorant of Ocean Race Which Excited Passengers.

Mishap in Lower Bay to French Liner, Whose Stokers Were Helped by Demosthenes—A Child Born at Sea.

When the American liner St. Paul, from Southampton, steamed past the Hook at 9:31 o'clock yesterday morning, she was the winner by thirty-eight minutes of an exciting ocean race in which the recently rebuilt French liner La Touraine was her competitor. La Touraine passed the Hook at 10:00 o'clock, and a little later, just as she entered the Southwest Spit, she had to slacken her speed, owing to some slight derangement of her starboard machinery which delayed her arrival at her dock on the North River nearly two hours.

Commanders of both boats were greatly surprised when they learned on their arrival at New York, that there had been a race, and anxiously inquired of their newspaper informants, as to the identity of the boats and as to which one had won. As it is against all rules of the sea for vessels to race on the Atlantic, they took especial pains to convince the reporters that the whole story was erroneous, and that the race was no race at all, but only a good-natured attempt on the part of the engineers of the respective liners to get their passengers in New York in time for luncheon on land.

While the Captains and other officers of the liners were greatly surprised to learn about the race, the passengers were better informed and talked enthusiastically of the test of speed, which, they said, made the end of a splendid voyage most exciting and pleasant especially for those passengers who took the St. Paul end of the bets.

It was 3 o'clock Friday afternoon when the officer on the bridge of La Touraine made out the American liner coming up about some three or four miles astern. In some mysterious way he communicated, it is thought, the fact of the approaching of the rival liner to the engineering department. At least, that is the way it looked to the passengers, for it seemed, they said, that from that time on the French ship cut through the water at an increased rate of speed, while the amount of smoke emitted from her two short red funnels almost trebled in size and left a stream of black across the Atlantic that could be seen for miles.

Something happened on the St. Paul about the same time, and she, too, started for New York as if she was afraid the city would not be here when she arrived.

As darkness fell neither had the advantage. The Touraine was still well in the lead and neither had made any appreciable gain in position since the commencement of the race. All night long the Frenchman continued westward as fast as the twin propellers could force the vessel, while the St. Paul firemen continued to shove in coal by the ton and in increased quantities beneath the ship's huge boilers, in their attempt to overhaul the fleet craft that flew from astern the tricolor of France. At 7:56 o'clock yesterday morning La Touraine was still well in the lead. At daybreak the marine observers at Fire Island sighted the French liner, coming at full speed, followed some distance behind by the American ship, which had flying from her foremast the imperial flag of China in honor of the presence on board of Prince Chen, the Emperor of China's representative at the coronation of King Edward, who found it impossible to remain in London for the ceremonies of yesterday.

Off Fire Island, which place was passed at about 8 o'clock, the two liners were abreast, and the two boats were so close that Capt. Albrecht of the St. Paul yelled to Capt. Fajole of La Touraine to get a little further off. Capt. Fajolle laughingly replied with a similar request.

From that time on the American liner slowly but surely began to take the lead, and when the Sandy Hook Lightship was abreast, La Touraine was some distance behind and had been beaten but a little over thirty minutes in one of the most exciting races seen on the Atlantic in a long time.

As for La Touraine's mishap in the lower bay, the injury to her machinery, Capt. Fajolle said that he was able to repair at Quarantine, after which he came up under both engines. La Touraine's stokers had some unexpected help on the way over. Demosthenes Aurouolos, a young Greek, about twenty years old, decided to come over without paying fare, and slipped on board at Havre the night before the liner sailed, and was not discovered until the ship was some 200 miles at sea. He was put to work in the stoking room as part payment for his transportation to New York.

There was also one birth during the voyage, a little girl making her appearance in the steerage last Wednesday. The child, whose surname is Zigman, was named Touraine in honor of the ship, on which she was born.

HIS LOVE REWARDED AT LAST.

Romance of a Private Secretary Who, After Many Adventures, Wins His ex-Employer's Daughter.

Bath Beach was the scene on Friday of the beginning of the end of a tale of love begun some years ago in Columbus, Ohio.

Hollis H. Brescott is a wealthy citizen of Columbus, and he has a daughter, Adelaide, who is good looking and young. He had also a few years ago a private secretary, a Canadian of good family, named Henry W. Ramsey. Ramsey loved Miss Prescott, and because he paid court to her he ceased to be her father's private secretary. Disconsolate, he wandered to the Klondike, where, it is said, he saved the life of a British officer who later introduced him in London, and was the means of his being set up in South Africa in a cattle business, at which he made money.

On Aug. 1 Ramsey landed in New York, hastened to Columbus, Ohio, and from there returned East to Bath Beach, where he had learned that Miss Prescott and her father were staying at the Fort Lowry Hotel.

The father relented, and on Friday night the three went back to Columbus, where the wedding is to take place.

Man Drank Kerosene and Died.

A man who appeared to be very ill walked into the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn yesterday and asked to be treated for alcoholism. A stomach pump was brought into service, and, to the surprise of the physicians, about a quart of kerosene oil instead of alcohol was taken from the patient's stomach. During the operation the man suffered great agony and died about an hour later. He had described himself as John Dunlap, forty years of age, of 156 Bergen Street.

Dog Chase Near Prospect Park.

A small yellow dog caused excitement in the neighborhood of the Ocean Parkway entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The animal appeared first on Fort Hamilton Avenue, near the park, and began running about wildly. After chasing several children into their homes, the dog ran up to Mrs. Adelaide J. Wheeler, fifty-two years of age, of 1,721 Fort Hamilton Avenue, and bit her on the left ankle. Policeman Frank Kunle of the Parkville Station chased the animal and shot it. The woman received treatment in the Seney Hospital.

Liner Vigilancia Disinfected.

On her arrival yesterday morning, the Ward liner Vigilancia was detained at Quarantine for disinfection, as a fireman had been removed from the vessel at Havana ill with yellow fever.

When there is frequent "hawking" of mucus, hoarseness, a hacking cough, or corresponding symptoms, more serious pulmonary troubles are to be apprehended. Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will remove such obstructions and effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, the remainder of their

Women's Summer Dresses

in Lawns, Dimities, Linens, Organdies, Etc.

at $6.50, 10.50, and 18.50

Reduced from $18.00, $26.50 and 35.00

Ladies' Walking Skirts of White Pique with stitched Flounces, Formerly $3.95 — $2.50

Washable Shirt Waists

of Lawn, entire front tucked, and four rows of Valenciennes lace, Reduced from $1.25 — 75c

Entire back and front tucked and lace insertion elbow sleeves, Reduced from $3.00 — $1.95

Of imported embroidered Swisses, Reduced from $4.95 — $2.90

Also decided reductions in High Grade Waists

Women's Underwear

Petticoats,	$1.50,	1.95,	2.48
Corset Covers,	63c,	98,	$1.25
Night Robes,	59c,	75,	$1.25
Drawers,	59c,	68,	89

Children's Dresses

6 months to 3 years, 39c, 50, 95

Special Inducements in

Women's & Men's Hosiery

Women's ingrain plain or ribbed, fast black fine lisle thread hose, with double heels and toes, Value 37c — 25c

Women's extra fine quality lisle thread hose, lace work the entire length, lace ankles and with colored embroidered insteps, Value 60c — 39c

Women's fine gauze lisle thread hose, in all-over lace and embroidered lace insteps, Value 95c — 58c

Men's fine quality lisle and cotton half hose in vertical silk stripes, embroidered and lace effects, Value 45c — 29c

Misses' Department

Girls' White Lawn Dresses, 4 to 14 yrs., with lace insertions and trimmings, — 95c

Misses' Rain Coats, 14 to 18 yrs., of imported cloth, in Oxford, tan and olive, Value $16.95 — $8.90

Misses' Walking Skirts in Meltons and English mixtures, plain cloth medallions and white stitchings, Value $9.75 — $6.50

West Twenty-third Street

MME. MELBA ARRIVES FOR A SHORT VISIT.

On the Way to See Her Father in Australia—Will Return in February.

Mme. Melba was a passenger on board the Cunarder Campania, that arrived from Liverpool late on Friday night. She was among the first to land yesterday morning, and she remained on the pier only a few minutes. She went to the Savoy, as she is on the way to her old home, in Melbourne, Australia, to visit her father, whom she has not seen in fifteen years and to fill a number of professional engagements. She will spend a few days in New York before going to Vancouver, from which port she will sail.

"I am delighted," Mme. Melba said yesterday, "to be back in New York, but I shall not tarry long, as I expect to sail for Australia very shortly. I shall go direct to Melbourne, see my father, and fulfill my engagement there, after which I will visit professionally New Zealand and Tasmania. I will then return to America and sing in concert from San Francisco to New York, reaching this city in February, where I will sing with the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company for Mr. Grau.

"As for appearances hereabout, I must say that the transformation is marvelous. I have not been here in two years, you know, and of course I notice these tunnels that are being dug in the city. To one unfamiliar with the nature of the work, it would appear that New York is preparing for a long siege or something of that kind."

At the concert on board the Campania on Friday evening Mme. Melba did not take part. Six of her portraits, with autographs, however, were sold by auction, and they netted about $100. The total receipts aggregated $400.

CALLS PALMA A DREAMER.

Major Barbour Repeats His Remarks on the Conditions in Cuba and Indicates Needs.

Major George M. Barbour, for four years Sanitary Commissioner at Santiago de Cuba, is at the Hoffman House. He is very pessimistic concerning conditions in Cuba.

"Conditions in Cuba are very bad," he said, yesterday, "and it is only a matter of a short time when Americans will have to again take possession of the island. President Palma is a good man, but a dreamer. He taught school in the United States so long that he knows less than you or I of affairs in Cuba. What is needed is a strong, stable government with firm rule. Palma cannot give it. The Cubans never believed we would retire. While they would believe what we said in social conversation they regarded official communications as diplomatic falsehoods.

"Properly governed Cuba has a great future. The railroad now building will afford grand opportunities for development. But that cannot be had under existing conditions.

"In my opinion the present generation of Cubans are not capable of self-government. Their children will be, because boys and girls, now, even in the presence of their parents, proclaim themselves Americanos and not Cubanos.

"I am to see Miss Helen Gould on Tuesday in the interest of the Cubans who came here to be instructed and hope for beneficial results.

"There are great possibilities in Cuba, especially in the cultivation of fruits. Under the old régime sugar and tobacco were the only things thought of, but with a proper administration there are splendid opportunities for the mining of iron are and its manufacture, and the growth of pineapples, oranges, lemons, limes, and many other products.

"Conservative Cubans, those who have a real interest in affairs of the island, expect American reoccupation, and would welcome it."

Efforts are under way to secure the services of Major Barbour in the Street Cleaning Department of this city or that of St. Louis.

GIRL DETERMINED TO DIE.

Made Four Attempts in Two Days to Drown Herself, and Nearly Succeeded Twice.

Annie Schurman, sixteen years old, who told the police that her home was at 201 East Houston Street, Manhattan, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, and committed by Magistrate Higgenbotham to have her sanity inquired into. In two days she had made four attempts to end her life by drowning.

Three of these attempts were made on Thursday evening from the bridge over Newtown Creek, at the head of Grand Street. Some boys frustrated the girl's first two attempts, but in her third endeavor she succeeded in reaching the water and was almost drowned when some men hauled her out. She was unconscious and removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where she was revived with difficulty.

On Friday night the girl escaped from the institution, and while the police were seeking her she appeared late at night on the Milton Street dock, in Greenpoint, and leaped into the East River. Two boatmen rescued her with a boathook and turned her over to the police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, where she was attended by a doctor, and then locked up for the night. A strict watch was kept upon her over night, for fear that she might make another attempt upon her life.

The police learned that the girl was not known at the East Houston Street address, and further attempts to find out from her where she came from were unsuccessful. She would simply reply to all questions that she wanted to die.

The police are making every effort to establish the girl's identity. She appears to be well educated.

CORNELL DAM STRIKE.

Some of the Men Return, but Quarry Workers Stay Out.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—When the whistles blew at 6:30 this morning about 90 per cent. of the men who were on strike went back to work at the Cornell Dam. About fifty of the men who were employed in the Spall yard, where the small broken stone used in the building of the dam is turned out, resumed work. None of the men employed in the quarry just behind Peekskill, however, returned to work, and unless the quarry can be operated the men here will have to quit work in a few days, as there is not enough material on hand.

Superintendent Doldsborough said this morning that the men had all returned to work on the eight-hour basis and agreed to work for one month. In the meantime the contractors will try to have the Aqueduct Commissioners modify the contract, which is based on a ten-hour working day.

Prisoner's Attempt to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Ernest J. Meyers, distributing clerk in the Paterson Post Office, who was arraigned before United States Commissioner Whitehead in this city yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing money from the mails, made a desperate attempt to escape while being escorted from Police Headquarters to the Commissioner's office in the morning. The prisoner, who was accompanied by his wife, had asked to be allowed to visit a friend in Beaver Street. The officer waited five minutes at the door and then sought for his prisoner. In the top story he caught sight of Meyers as he was descending to the street from an adjoining building, which he had reached by the roof. After a chase the prisoner was caught by Policeman David in front of the Newark Theatre.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will offer inducements this week in the following departments:—

NEW SHIPMENT OF EMBROIDERIES.

8,000 yards of Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions, Galloons and Ribbon Beadings at . . . . . 12½c. yard

1,500 yards Double Edge Beading, suitable for collars, special inducements, at . . . . . 15c, 20c., 25c. and 35c. yard

WHITE GOODS.

150 pieces Persian Lawn at . . . . . 15c., 20c. and 25c. yard

100 pieces English Nainsook, piece of 12 yards, value $2.00, at . $1.65

A Large Assortment of

LADIES' SILK SHAWLS AND NECKWEAR for the Seashore and Country.

WHITE CHINA SILK SHAWLS—Hand embroidered, at . . . . . $5.48, $5.98 to $9.98

PERSIAN SILK SCARFS . . . . . $1.48, $3.98 to $4.98

SPANISH LACE SCARFS and FICHUS . . $2.35, $3.98 to $18.00

LADIES' PURE SILK SUMMER GLOVES.

Elbow length, black, white and all colors to match summer costumes, value $1.25, at . . . . . 98c. pair

A similar Glove in white only, value $1.00, at . . . . . 75c. pair

12 button length, black and white, value 89c., at . . . . 50c. pair

SALE OF WASH GOODS.

10,000 yards of the latest importation of Cotton Goods, comprising Swiss Plumetis, Madras and Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, formerly sold at 18c. and 25c., to close out, at . . . . . 12½c. yard

BUYING THROUGH THE MAIL IS EASY.

If you have never shopped with us by mail, try it, and you will realize how easily and satisfactorily it may be done. We have a corps of efficient shopping clerks at your command, waiting for every mail, and eager to carry out your slightest wish. These clerks are experts in matching colors, and are thoroughly conversant with the latest fashions in everything that pertains to women's wear and wants. If purchases are not satisfactory money will be refunded. To receive prompt attention, address communications to the firm.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

KRAKAUER PIANOS

Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.

RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

Like the Sturdy Oak

is the feeling suggested in our "Arts and Crafts" furniture for the Living Room and the Hall. Native Oak in the subdued tone of nut brown and gray, offers a scheme in color, in deep comfort Sofas, easy Chairs, Tables and Cabinets

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

(Incorporated.)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

LEGAL NOTES.

REVOCATION OF WILLS.—When the will of George Alger and two codicils were offered for probate in Kings County it was claimed that the codicils had been revoked by the testator because he had drawn numerous cross marks over all of the provisions of the first, including his signature and the attestation clause, and in this clause had written the word "canceled" in two places. In another place he had written the date, "April 19, 1895." In the second codicil, however, Mr. Alger had only made cross marks on the first part of it. Immediately at the foot of the attestation clause to this codicil was the following: "Brooklyn April. The codicil in the within is this day 20th 1895 cancel for personal abuse and ungratefulness on her part. Geo. Alger 203 12th St. in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y." It was contended that the second codicil was only revoked so far as that part having the cross marks on it was concerned, and that the other part could be probated. To sustain this position the proponent cited the case of Lovell vs. Quitman, (88 N. Y., 380,) where it was held that to revoke by burning, tearing, canceling, or obliterating, the whole of a will could not be canceled by cross lines drawn only through certain clauses, as it was manifest that the testator did not intend to revoke to any greater extent than that indicated. Surrogate Church, however, thinks that the words written at the end of the second codicil, together with the cross marks at the beginning, were sufficient to effectuate a revocation. He says in part: "An examination of these two codicils will show that the testator evidently cancelled the first codicil on the 19th of April, and probably started to cancel the second codicil in the same manner that he had done the first. Whether it was from some advice or suggestion, or from the thought that possibly the mere drawing of such a line without any evidence as to his reasons therefor, would be insufficient, the testator was evidently prompted to write the words which he did at the end of the second codicil, which plainly referred to both of the codicils. That thus the statement on this instrument showing that the crossing out which he made at the beginning of the instrument was done for the purpose of revoking the same, and it seems that this was sufficient to effectuate a revocation of the entire instrument, and, therefore, that it is not a parallel case to Lovell vs. Quitman."

***

INJURIES FROM RUNAWAYS.—While James Kelly was standing, early one evening, near the middle of one of the strets of the Borough of Queens, waiting for a trolley car, he was knocked down and badly injured by a runaway horse and wagon. There was no driver on the wagon, and Albert Adelmann, the owner of the runaway, who was sued by the injured man, contended on his appeal to the Second Appellate Division from a judgment against him that no negligence on his part could be inferred from the accident, happening the way it did. The Appellate Court, however, decides that the rule is otherwise, and cites a case where damages were allowed a plaintiff who was injured by an unattended runaway horse and wagon while crossing a city street. In another case which is referred to by Justice Bartlett, in giving the court's opinion, it was said: "It is negligence to allow horses to be in the public street unattended; and where they are so found the natural inference is that it was permitted, and it is not incumbent upon the party claiming damage to prove the negative of such permission. The burden is upon the party seeking to avoid the results arising from such a state of facts to show that he has used all proper means to prevent the same and that he was without fault. "It was also contended that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in being in the street. Justice Bartlett says it was entirely proper for Kelly to go out into the street to see if a car was coming, as he said he did, and it was not negligence as a matter of law for him to fail to see the runaway horse in the twilight.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, sliding, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

AMERICAN MACHINERY ABROAD.

What a British Journalist Who Has Visited Many Lands Says.

John Fostre Fraser, author of "The Real Siberia" and special correspondent of The Yorkshire Post, Glasgow Herald, and other British publications, was among the arrivals on the Cunarder Campania yesterday with his wife, who is an American. Mr. Fraser comes over to study the conditions of American workingmen. In the course of this work he has visited more than thirty countries.

"Your country certainly has a splendid future opening up in the Far East," said he. "Everywhere I have been I saw American manufactures, locomotives, bridges, machinery, and other products. I believe that Siberia will be the great agricultural country of the future. It reminded me of your own great West, the Wyoming section particularly. I saw plenty of American agricultural machinery there. The Government buys it and sells it to the peasants at cost or in instalments."

Passengers of the Notice Admitted.

Nine of the forty-seven passengers of the disabled schooner Notice, which was picked up while on route from the Cape Verde Islands to Providence, R. I., and towed into this port last Tuesday by the Italian steamship Sardegna, were released from Ellis Island yesterday, having satisfied the immigration authorities that they were self-supporting. The cases of the remaining thirty-eight passengers will be taken up to-morrow morning, and they may not be deported.

SENATOR CLARK BUYS PAPER.

Montana Silver King Pays $150,000 for Helena Independent.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 9.—The Helena Independent, the oldest morning daily newspaper in Montana, has been sold to United States Senator W. A. Clark. It is understood that the purchase price was $150,000.

Vain Search for Student Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Aug. 9.—Fully fifty men spent all of to-day in vain search for Wilberforce Ogden, the young divinity student who, during a fit of dementia, left his home last Monday. William Ogden, the father, said to-night that he expected to find his son somewhere in the neighborhood of Afton, where he is said to have been seen twice since his disappearance. "My son was in no physical condition to keep up a protracted march," said Mr. Ogden, "he had no money, and I greatly fear that he must have fallen exhausted on some of the marshes. I am afraid we shall find his dead body."

Bonanza Wheat Farm in Canada.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—A syndicate of Americans, led by T. B. Hoard of Nebraska, a wealthy cattleman, will establish the first bonanza wheat farm in Canada, between Crake and Davidson, on the Prince Albert Branch of the Canadian Pacific. Forty thousand acres of land have been purchased, at an outlay of $200,000, and another $100,000 has been set aside by the syndicate for improvements.

New Yorkers Capsized on Lake Ontario.

OLCOTT, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Benjamin Goodrich of Charlottesville was drowned and George Goodrich and William Kelly of New York narrowly escaped death in a storm on Lake Ontario last night. The men left here in a sailboat, which was overturned. The boat drifted ashore early to-day, with George Goodrich and Kelly clinging to it. Benjamin Goodrich tried to swim ashore for help and perished.

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
August 10, 1902

BALLANTINE MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT

His Liabilities, Over $1,900,000, May Be Covered by Assets.

He Is Chief Shareholder in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Ballantine Brewery Business Not Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—John Herbert Ballantine of the well-known family of brewers, made to-day a voluntary and personal assignment for the benefit of his creditors, with liabilities of over $1,900,000 and assets of sufficient importance to warrant a belief that they will liquidate about $2,100,000. The assignees are Thomas W. Crooks, President of the Essex County National Bank, and John H. Hardin of the law firm of Pitney & Hardin.

Mr. Ballantine decided yesterday that his affairs were so involved that, in justice to himself and his creditors he had no other course to follow, and the assignment papers were filed in the Registrar's office to-day by Frederick A. Lehlbach of Pitney & Hardin's firm. It was stated at the time of the filing of the papers, which include schedules of assets and straight and contingent liabilities, that the Alliance Investment Company, which was incorporated by the assignor and others to take over and have charge of the various Ballantine estates would not be affected by Mr. Ballantine's plight except so far as his personal interests in the company were concerned.

The assignees' bonds will have to be approved by Common Pleas Judge Skinner, who does not sit until Tuesday next. An appraisement of the assets may not be presented for several weeks, and no arrangement for a meeting of creditors had been made up to a late hour last night. None identified with the assignment would talk of the status of the New York Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in which Mr. Ballantine is admitted to be the chief shareholder, some fixing his interests at seven-eighths, others at nine-tenths of the total shares.

Assignee Crooks vouches for the correctness of the following schedules of assets and that of liabilities so far as it goes;

BALLANTINE ASSETS.

Residence, 18 Washington Place.
Century Building, 142 Market Street.
Arlington Hotel, 489-499 Broad Street, and buildings 20 to 24 Essex Street.
Six thousand shares American Insurance Company.
Fifteen hundred shares Essex County National Bank.
One hundred shares Fidelity Trust Company.
Twenty-five one-thousand-dollar bonds of Tacoma Railway and Motor Company.
Twenty shares United States Casualty Company.
Ten shares Union County Trust Company.
Ninety-three shares Hamilton Bank, New York City.
Fifty shares preferred stock Central Stamping Company.
Ten shares common stock, Central Stamping Company.
Thirty one-thousand-dollar bonds, Central of Georgia Railroad Company.
Ten one-thousand-dollar bonds, Texas and Pacific Railroad Company.
Twenty one-thousand-dollar bonds, Southern Railway Company.
One hundred and fifty shares preferred stock A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company.
One hundred and fifty shares common stock A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company.
Four hundred and sixty-one shares Munson Meter Company.
One thousand five hundred shares Neptune Meter Company.
Three thousand eight hundred shares preferred stock American Pastry and Manufacturing Company.
Four thousand two hundred shares common stock American Pastry and Manufacturing Company.
Five hundred shares New Jersey Club Association.
Two thousand four hundred and seventy shares Piqua Club Association.
Three hundred and forty-three $1,000 bonds, Piqua Club Association.
One hundred and fifty-five shares Reno Elevator Company.
Four thousand eight hundred and thirty shares preferred stock American Electric Vehicle Company.
Nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty shares common stock American Electric Vehicle Company.
Ninety-five shares American Bread Company.
Two $500 bonds Essex Club.
Ten $100 bonds Atlantic Yacht Club.
Four hundred shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company stock.
One share Jekyl Island Club.
One share Robins' Island Club.
Ten shares Sommerset Stone Crushing Company.
Sixteen shares Ravine Association.
Twenty-five $1,000 bonds Standard Typewriter Company.
Two $500 bonds Standard Typewriter Company.
Twenty $1,000 income bonds Standard Typewriter Company.
Three hundred and fifty shares Standard Typewriter Company.
Thirty thousand shares Rico Aspen Consolidated Mining Company.
Four hundred shares Morley Button Sewing Machine Company.
One hundred and seventy shares preferred stock Wilmore Computing Scale Company.
Two-fifths interest in property of Siegfried Power Company.
An undivided contingent interest in remainder of estate of John H. Ballantine, deceased.
Chattels in house 18 Washington Place; also stable at 36 Rector Street, with contents, including horses, automobiles, &c.
Cash in banks, $9,500.
Claims against the American Bread Company, $100,000.
Claims against the American Electric Vehicle Company, $7,500.
Claim against the Piqua Club Association, $250,000.

BALLANTINE LIABILITIES.

(Principal Creditors.)

American Insurance Company	$100,000
Ida Gottschalk	8,000
Fidelity Trust Company	40,000
Prudential Insurance Company	65,000
North Ward National Bank	65,000
Franklin Savings Institution	50,000
National State Bank	45,000
Western National Bank of New York	55,000
National City Bank, New York	85,000
William P. Field	3,000
Hudson Trust Company, Hoboken	90,000
Henry F. Quast et al	70,000
Andrew R. Lee	20,000
Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York	7,500
Essex County National Bank	25,000
National Newark Banking Company	15,250
Manufacturers' National Bank	25,000
Boussod, Valadin & Co	6,500
Orange National Bank, Orange	5,000
New Amsterdam State Bank, New York	4,000
Andrew Kirkpatrick	10,000
George A. La Vie	10,000
E. E. Vander Veer	15,000
David Rollo	9,000
George T. Lister	4,000
Bernard Strauss	10,000
West Side Trust Company	10,000
Josiah L. Wertz	7,500
Summit Bank, Summit	5,000
Charles C. Jacobus	50,000
Dominick & Dominick	15,000
Current household accounts about	1,000
Total	$1,038,750

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES,

(through indorsement or guarantee.)

Adrian Iselin	$400,000
Central Trust Company	45,000
George V. W. Duryee	40,000
North Ward National Bank	25,000
Essex County National Bank	174,300
Manufacturers' National Bank	40,000
Union National Bank	43,000
Chatham National, New York	11,000
First National of Scranton, Penn	20,000
Northampton National of Easton	5,000
Second National, Phillipsburg	5,000
Merchants' National Bank	8,200
National State Bank	5,780
Federal Trust Company	25,000
Piqua Club Association	10,000
National Newark Banking Company	10,000
Total	$846,280
Grand total	$1,885,080

Mr. Ballantine to-night at his handsome house, which overlooks the Broad Street Park, talked with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I took," he said, "what I believed the wisest course. What is said about my assignment will have to come from Messrs. Crooks and Hardin. I intrusted my affairs to them, and do not care to risk embarrassing them by statements that might not be prudent. Mr. Crooks has said that I will pay dollar for dollar. So it is said that I got caught in speculating in real estate, is it? Well, this will not meet with notice, much less contradiction by me. As to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the effect of my embarrassment on it I am silent. It would not be proper for me to say anything about it, even to make a statement as to my shareholding in it."

Mr. Ballantine appeared to be very much at his ease. Nothing in his manner suggested a man confronting a financial crisis.

"As one of the assignees of Mr. Ballantine," said Banker Crooks at his residence, 138A Broad Street, "I shall have very little to say about the assignment. The schedules you have speak for themselves. The brewing companies of the Ballantines, in which the assignor was interested, will not suffer nor will my bank. And I may safely predict that every creditor will receive 100 cents on the dollar. I will not talk of what brought about the assignment, nor of the status of the New York Knickerbocker Athletic Club, except to say that Mr. Ballantine had an interest in it that amounted to dominant control. I and Mr. Hardin will not have made much progress as assignees until well on in the week."

At the Fulton Street offices of the P. Ballantine & Sons brewery, of which the assignor was Vice President, it was stated that the assignment would in no way interfere with the business of this corporation nor that of Ballantine & Co., the lager beer brewing branch. This statement was supplemented by the following message from J. H. Ballantine's uncle, Robert F. Ballantine, President of the Peter Ballantine & Sons' Brewing Company, who was at his country home at Morristown:

"The assignment has nothing whatever to do with the business of the Ballantine breweries. It is purely a private and personal affair of J. Herbert Ballantine, one that I know nothing further about than that it in no way involves the business of P. Ballantine & Sons or Ballantine & Co."

Newark was aghast when the Ballantine assignment was made public. The assignor was classed with its millionaires and regarded as a shrewd, active capitalist, as well as being a clubman and a patron of athletic sports. The three finest mansions in the city are those belonging to him, and two others facing the Broad Street Park, those of his uncle, Robert F. Ballantine, and his mother, Mrs. John H. Ballantine. The family has long been identified with Newark's affairs and its prosperity. It was founded by Peter Ballantine, who, as a brewer, built up a fortune. He died twenty years ago, leaving three sons, Peter, John H., and Robert Ballantine. Out of the original concern which brewed the ale that is known widely grew the lager beer brewery.

John Herbert Ballantine, who is tall, handsome, bearded, and of athletic presence, has always been regarded as a stirring business man, with promoting and speculative tendencies. He is married, and his family are now at Ithaca, N. Y. He was rated as having rounded seven figures long ago, so that his real estate and banking ventures were assumed to be on the most solid of bases. Chief of these was the organization of the Union Trust Company. Mr. Ballantine was largely indentified with operations in New York City, and had offices with his uncle at 134 Cedar Street.

He was President of the American Electric Vehicle Company and Director of the Americus Insurance Company, this city; the Austen Chemical Research Company, Benjamin Atha & Co., Essex County National Bank, and Fidelity Trust Company. His uncle, Robert F. Ballantine, was on the boards of several of these corporations, and Vice President of the Howard Savings Institution of this city, and Director of the Celluloid Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Murphy Varnish Company, and the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Socially J. Herbert Ballantine is widely known. He has lived without ostentation, but entertained hospitably and has a small stable and a choice equipment of vehicles and automobiles. His clubs include the Lawyers', Union League, Atlantic Yacht, Knickerbocker Athletic, New York Yacht, Robins Island, Jekyl Island, Essex Country of Newark, and Essex Country of Orange.

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUBMEN ASTONISHED.

Treasurer John V. Adams and Others Confident J. H. Ballantine's Financial Position Will Be Found to be Good.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, the news of Mr. Ballantine's assignment created much surprise, but no consternation. Mr. Ballantine was at the clubhouse yesterday, but made no mention of his financial troubles.

Andrew Bustanoby is Superintendent of the club. He is in Niagara Falls. His brother, Louis, who is in business with him at the southeast corner of Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night:

"Your information of Mr. Ballantine's failure astounds me. My brother will be back to-morrow night, but I will telegraph him at once at Niagara Falls. In my opinion the club will not suffer. Mr. Ballantine is his family's pet, and they will see him through. A few years ago the club was losing money hand over fist, but since my brother took charge he has put the café and dining room on a paying basis. The club has a resident membership of more than 1,800, and is doing very well. Mr. Ballantine, I know, is largely interested financially. About six other gentlemen, whose names I do not recall, own some of the stock. The club is all right. I am very sorry for Mr. Ballantine, but am satisfied he will pull through all right."

John V. Adams, Secretary Treasurer of the club, when seen at his home in Wakefield last night, said:

"Until recently I was Mr. Ballantine's secretary, and I am greatly surprised that he has deemed it necessary to make an assignment. Of course, it would not be right for me, having been Mr. Ballantine's secretary, to make for publication any detailed statement of his finances, but I will say he has very large interests and owns considerable real estate. He is largely interested in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club property, and has many other holdings, some of which is heavily mortgaged. I cannot, therefore, understand his action. He has had the Knickerbocker Club property since 1895. I don't think that after Mr. Ballantine's assets and liabilities are compared he will be considered a bankrupt. I was told to-day by a man who ought to know that Mr. Ballantine will pay 100 cents on the dollar, and that after all his debts are discharged he will still have a handsome balance."

The members of the House Committee are Dr. W. C. Phillips, C. M. Baldwin, John D. Adams, W. C. Wilson, and Frank Drisler. Of these, Mr. Adams was the only one to be found last night.

Capt. James E. Sullivan, one of the leading members of the organization, when seen in Jersey City, said:

"I don't know the amount invested in the Knickerbocker Club, but whatever the capital stock may be, Mr. Ballantine owns all of it. I do not think his failure will have any effect on the club, as it is practically self-sustaining."

Harry S. Cornish, who was so prominent in the club at the time of the Roland B. Molineux-Adams murder case, has for some time been the manager for Mr. Ballantine in the American Bread Company.

At the clubhouse last night many members were present, and all expressed astonishment and regret at Mr. Ballantine's difficulties.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED FOR PACIFIC CABLE

Grant of Application to Land on American Possessions.

Additional Details of the Subject of the Conference with Attorney General Knox —To Be an American Enterprise Throughout

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt to-day made formal announcement that he had granted the application of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to land a cable on the shores of the United States, on the Islands of Hawaii and Guam, and in the Philippine Islands, and for access to certain soundings and profiles in the possession of the Navy Department. The text of the memorandum on the subject, which was prepared by the Department of Justice and contains the conditions imposed by the United States Government, was one of the subjects considered on Friday by the President and Attorney General Knox.

The agreement of the President to the conditions proposed by the Attorney General is not to be understood as a contract. It is not a concession to the cable company that is full and final. The President regards it as putting in plain language the conditions which must be complied with before he will give his consent, as President, to any measure before Congress which may authorize the laying of the cable under the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Roosevelt feels that the company has made a businesslike and trustworthy offer to lay the cable to the Philippines. He is positive that the company must agree to the conditions drawn up by Mr. Knox. He is not sure, however, that they do not need an authority to lay the cable other than his own, as it may be necessary to have the authority of Congress.

It was said here to-day that the only offers that were practicable were in the first proposal of the late John W. Mackay and later by Thomas F. Clark of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

The following letter sent last week to the President by the Attorney General throws a new light on the subject:

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 5, 1902.

To the President:

I herewith return as per your direction letter of Thomas F. Clark, dated July 28, addressed to the Secretary of State and by him transmitted to me and by you to me, with direction that answer be furnished you.

The answer to this letter is that the interests of the Government in respect to the matters referred to therein have been carefully considered and safeguarded. I inclose for your information a copy of the conditions upon which you were willing to consent to the laying of the Pacific cable. Mr. Clark's letter seems predicated upon the theory that the Government did not understand the full situation.

You will observe that the conditions you have approved go much further than Mr. Clark's suggestion for the protection of the interests of the United States and the commercial interests of its people as well. Very respectfully,

F. C. KNOX, Attorney General.

Mr. Knox, according to the reports here, told the President that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had signified a willingness to comply with the new conditions.

As authorized by the President, the memorandum is as follows:

"The President, having duly considered said application, herewith consents that the company may lay, construct, land, maintain, and operate telegraphic lines of cables on the Pacific Coast of the United States and the various territorial waters of the United States, to connect the City of San Francisco, Cal.; the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, and by the way of the Midway Islands, and the Island of Guam, the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, and a point on the coast of the Empire of China not yet determined.

"It is conditional to the granting of consent that the company was to file its written acceptance of the terms and conditions on which consent is given, to wit:

"1. That the company has not received any exclusive concession or privilege, and is not combined or associated with any company or concern having such concession or privilege, such as would exclude any other company or concern formed in the United States of America from obtaining the privilege of landing its cable or cables on the coasts of China, or connecting them with other cable lines or inland lines of China, and said company, its successor or assigns, will not receive or become associated with a concern having any such exclusive concession or privilege. The said company has not combined or associated itself with any other cable or telegraph company or concern for the purpose of regulating rates between points in American territory or between them and any point in China, Japan, or other Oriental places.

"2. That the company's cables shall touch at no other than American territory on the way from the United States to the Chinese Empire. The line from the Philippines to China shall be constructed by said company and operated independently of all foreign companies or concerns.

"3. That the rates to be charged for commercial messages shall be reasonable, and in no case in excess of the tariff set forth in Congressional Report No. 568, House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, signed by George G. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, and attested by Albert Beck, Secretary, with proportionate rates for intermediate points. (The schedule of rates referred to is as follows:

"To charge not exceeding 50 cents per word for transmission of messages between San Francisco and Honolulu, and to reduce such rate to 35 cents per word within two years after the proposed cable between San Francisco and Honolulu is in operation. To charge not exceeding $1 per word for the transmission of messages between San Francisco and Manila. To charge not exceeding $1 per word for the transmission of messages between San Francisco and China. To be content to accept from the United States Government half rates for the transmission of Government messages.")

"4. That the Government of the United States or any department thereof, its officers, agents, and insular or territorial Governments upon the route of such cable shall have priority for their cablegrams, or cablegrams to them, over all other business, at such rates as the Postmaster General shall annually fix.

"5. That the United States shall at all times have the right to purchase the cable lines, property, and effects of the said company at an appraised value to be ascertained by disinterested persons, two to be selected by the Postmaster General, two by the company or concern interested, and the fifth by the four previously selected.

"6. That the Government of the United States shall have authority to assume full control of the said cable when at war or when war is threatened.

"7. That all contracts entered into by the said company with foreign Governments for the transmission of messages by the said cable shall be null and void when the United States is engaged in war.

"8. That the United States shall have authority to sever at discretion all branches which may be connected with the main cable line aforesaid during war or threatened war.

"9. That the operators and employes of said company, (above the grade of laborer,) after said cable shall have been laid, shall be exclusively American citizens.

"10. That the citizens of the United States shall stand on an equal footing as regards the transmission of messages over said company's lines with citizens or subjects of any other country with which said cable may connect.

"11. That the company shall agree to maintain an effective speed of transmission over the main cable route from California to Luzon of not less than twenty-five words per minute.

"12. That the cable laid shall be of the best manufacture.

"13. That ample repair service for said cable shall be maintained.

"14. That the line shall be kept open for daily business, and all messages in the order of priority heretofore provided for, be transmitted according to the time of receipt.

"15. That no liability shall be assumed by the Government of the United States by virtue of any control or censorship which it may exercise over said line in the event of war or civil disturbance.

"16. By the grant of this permission the United States Government does not insure or indemnify said Commercial Pacific Cable Company against any landing rights claimed to exist in favor of any company or companies in respect to any of the insular possessions of the United States.

"17. That the consent hereby granted shall be subject to any future action by Congress or by the President affirming, revoking, or modifying, wholly or in part, the said conditions and terms on which this consent is given. The acceptance of the terms and condition upon which this consent is given shall be evidenced by a copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the cable company under the company's seal, to be filed with the Postmaster General of the United States, upon the filing of which full access shall be granted to said company by the Secretary of the Navy to all soundings, profiles, and other helpful data in the possession or under the control of the Navy Department."

Secretary Cortelyou visited the President to-day to confer on the itinerary of the proposed trips of the President. The greatest pressure has been brought to bear to make slight changes in the trip as planned. Mr. Cortelyou explained that changes would upset the very complex schedule. The changes will not be made.

Prince Chen will visit President Roosevelt on Monday. He will be accompanied by Minister Wu. The request for the honor of a visit by the Prince and Minister to the President was sent from the Chinese Legation in Washington, the desired date of the call being that of to-morrow. The President informed the legation that he could not receive an official call on Sunday, but he invited the Prince and Minister Wu to call on Monday. He sent word that the Sylph would conduct them to his home from New York. He has received an answer that the high honor and the unusual compliment are highly appreciated, and that Prince Chen and Minister Wu will gladly accept his hospitality. The Sylph will bring the distinguished Chinamen here in time for luncheon with the President. She will sail from the foot of East Twenty-third Street at 9 o'clock in the morning.

LIGHT AND WATER PLANT SALE.

The Jeffersonville (Ind.) Concern Is Secured by the United Gas and Electric Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—When the plant of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Light and Water Company was offered for sale to-day only one bid was made. Ward H. Watson, acting for Edward Burnett Smith of Chicago, an attorney in the employ of the United Gas and Electric Company, offered $70,000, and the change of ownership took place.

This gives the United Gas and Electric Company control of the electric plants in Jeffersonville. It is also the sole owner of the New Albany electric plants as well as the street car system in that city.

The newly-acquired plant will be merged with the electric light, gas-heating, and coke company.

TO COMBAT THE BEEF TRUST.

A Company Is Being Organized at Peekskill, in This State, for This Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 9.—A company is being organized at Peekskill to fight the so-called Beef Trust. Next week the Westchester and Putnam County Beef Company will be incorporated. Its main office will be in Peekskill. A number of Peekskill men of wealth are behind the movement, and it is stated that Schwartzschild & Sulzberger of New York will take a large block of stock in the company.

The new company announces openly the idea of its formation is to compete with the Cudahy, Armour, Swift & Morris Companies of Chicago. It will supply meat and provisions to the consumers of Putnam and Westchester Counties. It is claimed that farmers and others will then find profit in raising cattle for market, as they did before the Beef Trust controlled the meat situation. It is said the butchers stand ready to do all their business with the new company.

WHEAT YIELD IN NORTHWEST.

Experts Estimate Crop in Minnesota and Two Dakotas at 200,000,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—Experts, returning from an extensive trip, give their estimates of the wheat yield of Minnesota and the two Dakotas for 1902, at 200,000,000 bushels. James S. Bell, President of the Washburn Crosby Company, and a conservative, accepts those figures and says:

"The natural increase in wheat acreage which we count on every year has this year gone to flax. The usual acreage of wheat has also been decreased by large increase in the acreage of barley and oats. Farmers are more inclined to diversity, and have planted more corn and small grains. But it now looks as if the yield per acre will be increased sufficiently to cover any shortage. Minnesota, under a continuance of the present favorable conditions, should produce 90,000,000 bushels of wheat; North Dakota should have 70,000,000 bushels, and South Dakota 40,000,000 bushels. The flax men of the party agree that 30,000,000 bushels is a very conservative estimate for the yield of those three States."

HENRY F. COE INDICTED.

Ex-Treasurer of Bowker Fertilizer Company Charged with Larceny of $100,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—By the report of the Suffolk County Grand Jury for the August term, made to-day, Henry F. Coe is indicted for the larceny of over $100,000 from the Bowker Fertilizer Company, of which formerly he was Treasurer.

Mr. Coe failed to appear when the Grand Jury made its report to plead to the indictment found against him. His non-appearance caused considerable surprise. The court directed that he be defaulted with his bondsmen, which was done.

Later it developed that Coe's non-appearance was due to a misunderstanding. The default will be removed and Coe will plead Monday. The five counts allege the larceny of a total of $117,873.

Thrifty men favor our Remnant Sale—it offers exceptional values. It has been replenished by new ends and made specially attractive. There are values on our counters and in our display windows that would cost elsewhere $50.00 per suit, trousers $10.00, on which we make a uniform price of, suit to order, $15.00; trousers, $4.00.

Same style trimming and workmanship in our suits as if you paid full price—you couldn't get better. No risk whatever—money back if you want it.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

KILLED IN HIS OFFICE

W. A. Scott, Illinois Wire Co.'s President, Stabbed.

Paper Cutter the Weapon—Walter Stebbings, Bridge Engineer, Says He Acted in Self-Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Walter A Scott, the wealthy President of the Illinois Wire Company, was stabbed to death in his office today by Walter Stebbings, a well-known bridge engineer. The stabbing was witnessed only by Miss Myrtle Shumate, Scott's stenographer, who fled screaming from the Monadnock Building, in which Mr. Scott had his offices. Immediately afterward the slayer walked quietly across the hall to his own office, and was writing business letters when the police burst in on him.

On being told that Scott was dead Stebbings reeled and would have fallen had he not been supported.

"Dead!" he exclaimed. "I did not know I stabbed him. I thought I had merely knocked him down." The engineer was taken to jail almost in a state of collapse.

Scott was reputed to be a millionaire. Until recently he was President and owner of the Marshfield and Southeastern Railroad and the Scott Lumber Company. He was heavily interested in real estate. Stebbings was favorably known among engineers as the designer of the High Bridge, sometimes called "Suicides' Bridge," in Lincoln Park, and also of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul swing bridge over the river near Kinzie Street.

Stebbings asserted that Scott owed him $3,000 for professional work, but payment had been refused. The engineer called at Scott's office again this morning in an effort to effect a settlement. Miss Shumate says that the two men soon quarreled violently, and a moment later were striking and kicking at each other. Then came the flash of steel, and Scott sank to the floor. She fled in panic, while Stebbings walked quietly away.

After his arrest Stebbings said:

"I was seated at one end of Scott's desk and took a steel paper cutter, intending to open a letter. The communication was from a firm of contractors, and I intended to use it to prove the truth of my assertions concerning my claim. Suddenly Scott arose and kicked me. I sprang to my feet and kicked him in return. He kicked me again and struck me with his fists, tore my clothing and nearly choked me. I defended myself with my hands and feet. During the struggle we left the private office and fell against a door leading to the corridor. The glass broke, and some of it cut me.

"It was then that I struck Scott in the body, I think, with the hand that held the paper knife. I did not intend to stab him. He fell to the floor, and, taking the opportunity to get away from him, I went to my office across the hall."

Scott was forty-three years old. He lived at the Virginia House. He leaves a widow and one son, who is twenty years old. The widow and son are at present out of the city on a vacation tour in the East.

LOCKED IN FIFTH FLOOR OFFICE

Small Boy and a Policeman Rescue a Clerk from His Unpleasant Predicament.

Because of his interest in taking stock Samuel A. Jenkins of 305 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, an employe of Grosset & Dunlap, of 11 East Sixteenth Street, forgot that the publishers suspended business on Saturday afternoons. He discovered his mistake about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he attempted to leave the room on the fifth floor where he was at work, and found the doors locked.

It was about 5 o'clock when a small boy came out to play in a yard in the rear of the building. Jenkins hailed him and, explaining his predicament, begged him to get a policeman. The lad found Policeman Speeden of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who forced an entrance through the basement, got to the freight elevator, ascended to the fifth floor, and after considerable trouble rescued the imprisoned man and brought him down.

SPANISH PASSENGER DETAINED.

Louis Bardi Held on the Liner La Touraine by Consul's Request.

It was announced at Police Headquarters last night that at the request of Mariano Fabregas Sotelo, Acting Consul in this city for Spain, Louis Bardi, a Spaniard who arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Touraine, had been detained aboard the ship by Detective Sergeants Mooney and Leeson.

What charge is pending against Bardi was not known at Headquarters, but it was said that papers explaining the nature of the case were expected from the Spanish Consul.

Ocean Club Furniture Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—All of the furniture, paintings, &c., in the Ocean Club have been disposed of, the last of the 600 and odd lots being sold late this afternoon. The largest purchasers were "Honest" John Kelly, Samuel Emery, and Mr. Nealy. The proceeds of the two days' sale will total between $12,000 and $15,000.

Mme. Janauschek's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Madame Janauschek, the actress, is no better to-night. She fails to rally from a stroke of paralysis which affects the entire left side of her body. She is in a precarious condition.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
During July, August and September.

August Sale of Muslins, Blankets and Linens

We start this week's Values with a Gigantic Offering of

Corded Border Pillow Cases
Far Below Mill Cost
Because of a Mistake in Manufacture

A mistake, however, too slight to injure their wear.

If we told the actual quantities involved in this transaction you would think it impossible for any one firm to dispose of them—it is true, it might take a long time at regular values, *but at the prices we can name*, with our great outlet, it will be short work.

These Pillow Cases are of beautiful, fine, pure bleached Muslin—a grade used in the finest homes; a neat little white border woven over the hem, adding greatly to their appearance.

HERE ARE THE SIZES AND PRICES:—

Four Sizes:		Regular Prices:	Our Prices:
43x36	An inch over usual sizes to allow for shrinkage.	14 cents	7¾ cents
46x36		14¾ cents	8½ cents
51x36		15½ cents	9 cents
55x36		16 cents	9¾ cents

The greatest offering of Pillow Cases, in quantities, qualities and values that has ever been presented in New York.

Yard Wide Muslins

When we anounce muslins at sale prices, there is never a doubt about the grades. Customers know by experience that prices quoted are always for goods of reliable qualities and make.

TO-MORROW, AGAIN.

Bleached—8½-cent quality 4¾
Unbleached—6-cent quality 3¾
NO MAIL ORDERS.

Ready-made Sheets

Atlantics, Bostons, Wamsutta Gold Medal and Dwight Anchor are in this lot—Not all makes in each size, but any of these excellent grades are bargains at such prices:

54x90 ..... 29 cents.
63x90 ..... 34 cents.
72x90 ..... 39 cents.
81x90 ..... 45 cents.
90x90 ..... 49 cents.
NO MAIL ORDERS.

Another Great Week of Linen and Towel Values

All Linen Table Damasks—full bleached—64-inch—splendid value at 50 cents ..... .37

3 cases Full Bleached Damasks—high satin finish—large flower designs—72-inch—regularly .89 cents .. .57

2,000 dozen Napkins strictly all linen—new patterns—
18 inch—value $1.09 dozen ..... .74
18½ inch—value $1.19 dozen ..... .87
21 inch—Value $1.69 dozen 1.29

24 inch—Satin Damask—were $2.69 dozen 1.98

Hemstitch Dinner Sets—pure linen—silver bleach—8-10 cloth—a dozen 18-inch Napkins—extra wide H. S. hems—great value 3.98

Fringed Lunch Cloths—fancy diced pattern—col'd stripe border 8-10 size—usually 98 cents ..... .69
8-12 size—usually 1.20 ..... .87

Huck and Damask Towels—hemstitch hem or knotted fringe—usually .16½ ..... .12½

Union Linen Huck Towels—hemmed—band or damask borders—37 and 39 inches long—value .16½ 9¾

CRASH TOWELLINGS—

All Linen—good qualities.
14 inch—our 6¾ cent quality 4¾
17 inch—our 9¾ cent quality 6¾
17 inch—our 14 cent quality 8¾
22 inch—ex. heavy—value .24 ..... .15

We had a great quantity, but sales have been so large that we are compelled to limit customers to ten yards of the Four and three-quarter cent grade.

Wash Dress Fabrics

A phenomenal season — immense quantities sold—but great quantities yet to sell—therefore down go the prices like this:

Imported Fancy Batistes ... were .39 ... .12½
Imported Organdies ..... were .39 ... .19
Grenadine Batistes ..... were .29 ... .15
Satin Stripe Muslins ..... were .19 ... .12½
French Novelty Muslins .... were .09 ... .08
Madras Ginghams ..... were .15 ... 8¾
Finest Imported Ginghams—French and Scotch Novelties—were .39 and .49 ... .19
Summer Flannelettes ..... were .10 ... 6½
Madras Percales ..... were .19 ... .12½
Corded Percales ..... were .15 ... 9½
Fancy Dress Cambrics ..... were .07 ... 3½
Fancy Challies ..... were .08 ... 3½
Fancy and Plain Ducks ..... were .12½ ... 8½
Fancy Lawns ..... were .08 ... 4½
Dotted Swisses ..... were .12½ ... 7¾
Linen Color Novelties ..... were .12½ ... 7¾
Jaconet Batistes ..... were .12½ ... 7¾
Black Granite Crepes ..... were .19 ... 9¾
Black Grenadines ..... were .12½ ... 8¾
Plain Col'd Dimities ..... were .19 ... .12½
Foulard Sateens ..... were .25 ... .15
Foulard Sateens ..... were .15 ... 9¾
Black Sateens ..... were .12½ ... 7¾

And many, many others. Small lots and odd pieces which we are clearing out AT HALF AND THIRD EARLIER PRICES! Every step in department brings bargains to view.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits

Mercerized Chambray—old rose and blue—Gibson effect—front with fine tucks and emb'y insertings—skirt with graduated flare flounce—perfectly made and finished—all sizes—were 7.98 ..... 3.69

Special Lot Wash Skirts

Black and Navy Polka Dot Duck—plain or tucked with flare effects or flounces, and bands or insertings—less than cost of material ..... .79

Special Offering of White China Silk Waists

Beautiful styles, with elaborate lace trimmings and tucks in straight, slanting and crossover effects—button back or front—long and short sleeves—stock or skeleton collars—were 5.98 to 7.98 ..... 3.98

Second Floor in Ladies' Suit Dept.

Our Blanket Sale A Success——And Why?

Because values are genuine, and qualities such as impress their worth upon customers and will bring them here another August to buy—cheap qualities, inferior grades, are NOT features of our August Blanket Sales.

WHITE ALL WOOL BLANKETS
11-4, strictly all wool—a little heavier than usual—splendid value at 7.00 ..... 4.98

FINE WHITE BLANKETS
All Wool—extra grade—long, fine staple—wide white silk bindings—
11-4 and 12-4—value 7.00 to 9.00 ..... 5.98

FINE WHITE BLANKETS
Strictly all wool—pretty borders.
10-4 ..... value 4.98 ..... 2.98
11-4 ..... value 5.98 ..... 3.98
11-4 ..... value 8.98 ..... 5.98

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS
Firm, soft, warm and strong.
10-4 ..... 2.19 | 11-4 ..... 3.98
11-4 Extra Heavy 5.98

WOOL FINISH BLANKETS
White and gray—full double bed size—shaded or colored combination borders—remarkable value—pair ..... .98

SUPERB SCARLET BLANKETS
Made of fine Australian wool—
12-4 ..... value 12.49 ... 8.98
11-4 ..... value 10.49 ... 6.98
11-4 ..... value 8.49 ... 4.98

ZEPHYR WEIGHT BLANKETS
All White—a light spinning of cotton keeps them from shrinking—just right for cold weather in the warmly heated apartments and homes of modern times—
11-4—full size 2.98, 3.98
12-4 ..... 5.98

BABIES' CRIB BLANKETS
Good fleecy quality—bordered top and bottom—special, pair ..... .34

We will also offer
FANCY ROBE BLANKETS
Fine California Wool—bordered or all over fig'd—were 6.00 and 7.00, at 2.49
72x84—single Blankets—woven specially in that way so they can be used for couch or Slumber Robes or made into Bath Robes, Kimonos or Wrappers.

SILKS

Most of the following sold at such reductions will be good for wear the Winter thro'—there is no short season to silks—and you can buy now at about half what it would or will cost at height of season.

SILKS
You Can Now Buy
AT 50 CENTS:
Satin Libertys—beautiful designs and colorings—light and dark—
24 inch Fancy Foulards;
Black Guaranteed Taffetas;
Black Cord and Hemstitch Taffetas,
Earlier 69 to 98

SILKS
You Can Now Buy
AT 49 CENTS:
Fig'd Foulards—yard wide—Colors and Black—
Black Cord Taffetas—variety of styles—Plain and Cord Taffetas—fancy shades,
Earlier 59 to 69

SILKS
You Can Now Buy
AT 29 CENTS:
Natural Color Pongees—with col'd figures, dots and scrolls;
Foulards—figures and dots;
China Silks—White and Black;
Earlier 39 to 59

Ladies' Rib Yarn Vests

Soft Maco Yarn (shaped)—Silk taped, Silk Crochet Neck and Arms—
Low Neck, no sleeves—Low Neck, short sleeves—High Neck, short sleeves—in all sizes—including 7, 8 and 9—value 25 cents ..... .14

Quilts and Comfortables

As long as we are selling Sheets and Pillow Cases we may as well make offering more complete by including other Bed Coverings—therefore these specials:

White Honeycomb—full size—value 50 cents ..... .36
White Crochet—full size—fringed—value 1.25 ..... .98
White Crochet—extra heavy and extra handsome—value 1.79 ..... 1.49
Ruffled Comfortables—full size—value 1.19 ..... .85

START BEAT LORD DERBY

Horse Trotted Fast, but Finished Behind Louise Jefferson.

BIG CROWD AT MATINEE RACES

Four Events of N. Y. Driving Club's Card at Empire City Track Won in Straight Heats.

The great trotting gelding Lord Derby, (2:06¾,) looked on as a coming light harness champion, made his first public appearance of the year in New York at the fifth trotting matinée of the New York Driving Club yesterday on the Empire City track, and though luck made the result, finished second to the fast mare Louise Jefferson in a dash race that was timed in 2:06¾. E. E. Smathers, owner of Lord Derby, had come on from Buffalo especially to drive his own horse in the feature of the day's sport, and he probably was more astonished than any one else in the big crowd at the defeat.

The result was so far from true, however, that it will have no effect on the esteem in which Lord Derby is held for the championship match to be trotted at Brighton Beach next week against The Abbot. Lord Derby was in fine condition and his behavior was so excellent that Mr. Smathers presumed somewhat on it and in the effort to aid in getting a start waited on Louise Jefferson, who was in a most ugly mood.

C. K. G. Billings, owner of the mare, was unable to be present to drive her, and so his trainer, Scott McCoy, handled her, and had his hands full, so fractious was she in the scoring. When Louise Jefferson finally consented to come on and take the word she did so after Mr. Smathers had pulled up Lord Derby for another effort, the mare then going away in full stride, while Lord Derby had dropped into a jog behind her. Mr. Smathers went on with his fast gelding, but the early advantage gained by the mare was too much for him to overcome and Louise Jefferson, in front all the way and trotting wonderfully kind after being presented with so great an advantage, won the race by a length, Lord Derby steadily closing on her, however, and going a very creditable mile. He was timed the middle half mile in 1:02¼, a performance good enough to atone for the disappointment the actual result may have caused Mr. Smathers.

Before the match Lord Derby was driven an exhibition mile by his owner, accompanied by a galloping horse to make pace, and in this the gelding showed perfect steadiness and great speed. He finished the mile in 2:11, the fractions being 0:30, 1:07½, and 1:39, the second quarter thus being done in 0:31½.

Aside from Lord Derby's two efforts, the event that aroused the most interest among the horsemen was the dash race last on the card, in which green trotters finished out in the remarkable time of 2:13¼, H. C. Mapes's bay gelding Jolly Bachelor winning from Fred. Gerken's Indian Jim. In all the other events of the day the conditions were mile heats, two in three, and each of the four races was won in straight heats. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance very large, while the interest and enthusiasm of the spectators furnished convincing evidence of the popularity of the club's matinée races. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Pacing; mile heats, best two in three.

J. L. Dodge's Ventura, ch. m.	1	1
F. N. Lawrence's Gracia Onward, ch. m.	2	2
J. W. Cornish's David B., ch. g.	4	3
Stewart Barr's Bright Lad, b. g.	3	4

Time—2:17¾; 2:15¾.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three.

M. C. Boynton's Tony M., blk. g.	1	1
F. G Schmidt's Plumline, blk. m.	2	2
W. J. Clark's Giles Noyes, b. g.	3	dr

Time—2:17; 2:18.

THIRD RACE.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.

K. C. Atwood's Princess May, b. m.	1	1
Charles C. Lloyd's Richard B., ch. g.	3	2
Thomas F. Russell's Princess Sprague, br. m.	4	3
M Bruckheimer's Lord McDonald, ch. g.	2	4

Time—2:12½; 2:20¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.

Charles C. Lloyd's Malzour, blk. g.	1	1
K. C. Atwood's Nellson, br. m.	2	2
M. C. Harrison's Axtello, b. g.	4	3
David Goodman's Freeland, b. g.	5	4
L. A. Burke's West Wilkes, blk. g.	3	5

Time—2:15½; 2:14¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Exhibition mile, by E. E. Smathers's Lord Derby, b. g., paced by a runner. Lord Derby trotted in 2:11. Fractionel time—0:30; 1:07½; 1:39; 2:11.

SIXTH RACE.—Special trotting match; one mile dash.

C. K. G. Billing's Louise Jefferson, (S. McCoy)	1
E. E. Smathers's Lord Derby, (Mr. Smathers)	2

Time—2:11¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—Trotting; one mile dash.

H. C. Mapes's Jolly Bachelor, b. g.	1
Fred Gerken's Indian Jim, br. g.	2
W. C. Floyd Jones's Camilla, b. m.	3

Time—2:13¼.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 9.—The closing day's races at the Nashua track passed off very smoothly with the exception of the fact that those who had backed the favorites were out of pocket. Summary:

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Lake Queen, b. m.	2	1	1
Ceseres, b. m.	1	4	9
Minnie G., b. m.	7	2	2
Dorena, br. m.	4	5	3
Sampson, br. g.	6	3	5
Treeko, s. g.	9	6	4
Emily Poole, b. m.	5	7	8
Miltonia, b. m.	10	10	7
Impatience, b. g.	8	9	6
Paddy McGregor, ro. g.	3	8	dr

Time—2:22½; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:20¾.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Christine B., b. m.	1	1	1
Victor, ch. g.	2	3	2
Johnny Wiseman, b. g.	4	2	4
Brownstone, br. g.	3	4	3
Dick Wilkes, b. g.	5	dis	
Acton Belle, b. m.	dis		
Mary Treacy, b. m.	dis		

Time—2:19¾; 2:18½; 2:22¼.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 9.—The midsummer harness meeting at Granite State Park closed to-day. Twenty-five hundred people saw Anadrosis lower the track record of 2:07¼, made by Courier-Journal in 1900, to 2:07, which is also a State record. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Anadrosis, ch. g.	1	1	1
Princess Moquette, b. m.	4	2	2
Stormwood, b. g.	2	3	3
Little Dick, b. g.	3	4	4
Mace, b. g.	5	7	5
New Jersey, b. g.	6	6	6
Lanter, blk. m.	9	10	7
Go See, b. g.	10	9	8
Georgie Bo, br. m.	8	dis	
George Walton, b. g.	5	5	dis

Time—2:09¾; 2:07; 2:07¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Mary D., ch. m.	1	2	1
Wasco, b. g.	2	1	4
Alkalone, blk. h.	3	4	2
The Charmer, b. m.	4	3	5
Silver Glow, b. g.	5	3	5
Yadda, br. m.	6	6	6
Limerick, b. g.	dis		

Time—2:16; 2:14¾; 2:15; 2:16¼.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Ned Wilkes, ch. g.	6	3	2	1	3	1
Phebon W., br. g.	3	1	1	2	2	2
E. E. Knott, ch. g.	1	2	4	3	1	3
Tonita F., ch. m.	4	5	3	4	4	ro.
George G., g. g.	3	6	5	5	dr.	
S. P., br. h.	7	8	dr.			
Jesse H., b. g.	2	4	dis.			
Special Boy, ch. g.	5	7	dis.			

Time—2:11¾; 2:10½; 2:10¼; 2:10; 2:15½; 2:13; 2:09¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Barnard, b. g.	1	1	2	1		
Bobbie B., ro. g.	6	5	1	3		
Boralight, ch. m.	2	2	3	2		
Bora Rosie, ch. m.	4	4	4	4		
Satan, b. g.	3	3	dis.			
The Governess, b. m.	5	6	dr.			
Don C., b. g.	Dis.					

Time—2:13¼; 2:14¼; 2:15; 2:13½.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Effie Powers, b. m.	2	2	1	1	1	
Louise G., b. m.	1	1	2	5	2	
Art Alco, b. g.	4	4	3	2	4	
Diavolo, br. g.	3	3	4	3	3	
John T., ch. g.	5	5	5	4	3	
Helen R., b. m.	Dis.					

Time—2:08½; 2:08¾; 2:08½; 2:09¼; 2:08¾.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Central New York circuit races closed here to-day with three closely fought races. Summaries:

2:20 Class—Trotting. Purse, $400, (unfinished from Friday.)

Nellie T., b. m., (Moody)	7	4	2	2	1	1	1
Paceress, b. m., (Stout)	4	2	1	4	1	2	2
Pansie K., b. m., (Wilson)	1	2	3	6	8	2	4
Louise C., g. m., (W. Smith)	3	5	1	3	4	4	2
Madeline P., blk. m., (Terrell)	3	7	7	4	3	dr.	
Bessie Fuller, b. m., (Hall)	6	3	5	5	5	dr.	
Elizabeth F., b. m., (Maxfield)	4	6	6	6	dr.		

Time—2:22½; 2:22½; 2:20¾; 2:21½; 2:23; 2:20¼; 2:19¾.

2:30 Class—Pacing. Purse, $400.

King Willis, br. h., (Jamison)	3	2	2	3	1	1	1
Bell B., g. m., (Stout)	1	1	4	4	5	2	2
Theron Powers, b. g., (Hanna)	4	3	1	1	2	3	3
Mary Muzzy, s. m., (Webb)	7	4	3	2	4	dr.	
Helen Repeat, b. m., (Kester)	2	1	5	dr.			
Quick, b. m., (Swan)	5	6	dis.				
Pop, b. s., (——)	6	5	dis.				
Sunol Girl, b. m., (Hubbard)	8	dis.					
Roger Smith, b. g., (Gosnell)	9	dr.					

Time—2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:21¼; 2:23.

2:26 Class—Trotting. Purse, $400.

Index, ch. g., (Swan)	1	7	6	1	1	
Eva Burns, g. m., (McCrea)	8	1	2	2	2	
Schersand, b. g., (Hanna)	2	2	1	3	3	
Gerald Simmons, b. h., (Jamison)	3	5	7	7	4	
Lord Rickard, blk. g., (Hoppaugh)	4	6	3	6	6	
Roxanna, b. m., (Sherwood)	6	3	8	5	5	
Post Haste, b. g., (Gorman)	5	4	5	7	7	
Sylvia, b. m., (Heckenberger)	7	4	4	8	dr	

Time—2:26¼; 2:22½; 2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

BRYN MAWR POLO TEAM WON.

Dedhams, with a Handicap Allowance, Were Defeated in Saratoga Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The second polo handicap for the Ballston Cups was played to-day by the Dedham and the Bryn Mawr teams. After a heated struggle, covering four periods, the Bryn Mawrs won by a score of 14 to 10. The Dedhams had an allowance of two goals in the handicap. The contestants were well balanced in fine form, and the team work was excellent. There was a very large and fashionable crowd present. Two of the players were unhorsed, but escaped injury. Lawrence Waterbury acted as referee, and J. J. McNamara as scorer. The line-up and summary:

DEDHAM.	Hdcp.	BRYN MAWR.	Hdcp.
1—Allan Forbes	6	1—C. R. Snowden	5
2—Joshua Crane, Jr.	6	2—G. W. Kendrick, Jr.	6
3—B. N. Hamlin	3	3—M. S. Rosengarten, Jr.	5
Back—W. H. Goodwin	6	Back—Charles Wheeler	7
Total	21	Total	23

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals. Name and Club.	Time.
1. Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	0:30
2. Forbes, Dedham	2:30
3. Kendrick, Bryn Mawr	0:30
4. Forbes, Dedham	0:30
5. Crane, Dedham	0:45
6. Snowden, Bryn Mawr	4:30
7. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr	4:00
8. Snowden, Bryn Mawr	0:30
9. Snowden, Bryn Mawr	1:45

Thirty seconds overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

1. Snowden, Bryn Mawr	6:45
2. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr	1:30
3. Hamlin, Dedham	1:45
4. Kendrick, Bryn Mawr	0:30
5. Crane, Dedham	1:00

Played to limit.

THIRD PERIOD.

1. Crane, Dedham	1:15
2. Snowden, Bryn Mawr	1:15
3. Crane, Dedham	2:00
4. Kendrick, Bryn Mawr	1:30

Fifteen seconds overtime.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1. Forbes, Dedham	2:15
2. Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	2:00
3. Snowden, Bryn Mawr	3:45
4. Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	1:00

Played to limit.

Score—Bryn Mawr, 14; Dedham, 10.

Polo at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—A good-sized gathering of young society people and not a few of the older folks attended the polo games at the Westchester Club grounds this afternoon. In the first match the Westchester Freebooters—W. E. Cater, Reginald Vanderbilt, Robert J. Collier, and W. L. Stow—smothered the Somerset Freebooters—O. Mills, Jr., Craig Biddle, J. F. Tallmadge, and Lydig Hoyt—by a score of 17 to 5, of which the Somersets received 2 as a handicap.

In the second match the Brenton Reef Freebooters allowed the Westchester team five goals, and were beaten 9 to 4. The youngsters by excellent playing scored as often as the veterans in a fast game played all over the field. The Westchesters played a better team game, though they did not ride as hard as the others. Alfred Vanderbilt rode off well, and got into the plays with considerable force, and the two Burdens were on the ball all the time. The teams were: Westchester—A. S. Burden, A. G. Vanderbilt, T. T. Burden, Jr., and Arthur Iselin; Brenton Reef—Peter D. Martin, Reginald Brooks, George McFadden, and T. A. Havemeyer.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Mr. Lee and Miss Hatch and Mr. Hoyt and Miss Sands in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—At the Casino the mixed doubles in the tennis tournament to-day were brought down to the finals, which will be played Monday morning. The first match was between C. S. Lee and Miss Hatch and H. R. Sedgwick and Miss M. Sands. This was decided in straight sets 6—4, 6—3. The second set, between T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands, and Mr. Hoyt and Miss Anits, required three sets. Mr. Havemeyer and Miss Anna Sands had to give their opponents fifteen, and this proved to be too much of a handicap, Mr. Hoyt and Miss Anits Sands required three sets to win, the scores being 10—9, 4—6, 6—3.

The handicap tournament for ladies' singles will be started Monday. There are thirty-three entries in this tournament and very much interest is manifested in the play. The matches will be continued through the week.

FLYCASTERS IN COMPETITION.

W. D. Mansfield Broke World's Light Rod Record at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The world's championship fly-casting tournament has begun at Stowe Lake, in Golden Gate Park. To Walter D. Mansfield of this city belongs the first honors, as he not only won the light rod cast, but broke the existing world's record of 95 feet, made in 1888 by R. C. Leonard, by 34½ feet, getting out his line 129½ feet.

J. B. Kenniff won the accuracy contest with a score of 96 4-36 per cent., while C. R. Kenniff carried off the lure-casting event with 97 5-15 per cent. While the visitors failed to land either of the three championships, they took the two team matches in accuracy and lure testing, and have a good lead for the silver loving cup offered for team work. H. G. Hascall and A. M. Peet of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club proved the star performers of the Eastern delegation, and besides winning second places in the individual accuracy and lure-casting contests, defeated W. D. Mansfield and C. W. Crichett of the San Francisco club in the testing for the same events.

Tournament for Swimmers.

The aquatic tournament of the New Polo Athletic Association, to be held Saturday evening, Aug. 23, at 8:30, in front of Kohle's Oriental Bathing Pavilion, Rockaway, L. I., promises to be one of the features of the season. The most prominent swimmers around New York City and Long Island, N. Y., have arranged to compete in the following events: 100-yard swim, novice; 100-yard swim, handicap; 200-yard swim, handicap; 440-yard swim, scratch. Entries close with John Nagle, Box 245, Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I., Aug. 20.

Life Saving Corps in Aquatic Events.

A unique swimming carnival open to the public will be held to-day by the United States Life Saving Corps off the Ben Ma Chree Boat Club, at the foot of Bay Twenty-second Street, Bath Beach, L. I. The events will be started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wild Man Found in Celebes.

A curious story comes from Breslau. Two well-known German investigators of Celebes, in the East Indies, have, it is reported, discovered real wild men and women in the district of Lamontjong. They had an interview with the Rajah, who, after some hesitation, ordered two women and a child to be shown to the travelers. They are said to belong to the oldest race of Celebes, where they live in the wooded mountains. They "plant a little maize, are monogamous, cannot count beyond one, and never lie." They are exceedingly shy. The two ethnographical authorities—Dr. Paul and Dr. Sarasin—are shortly returning to see the Rajah and obtain his permission to bring a pair of these wild people to Europe. —London Telegraph.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Chicago Teams Each Win a Game.

BROOKLYN BEAT ST. LOUIS

Cincinnati Took Two Games from Boston—Pittsburg Shut Out Philadelphia.

Two games of baseball were played on the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the New Yorks managed to win one of them. Chicago won the first game and New York the second.

It is probable that no team in the National League ever gave such an awkward exhibition of ball playing as did the home nine in the first game. They could neither bat nor field, nor do anything else that any well-regulated ball player is supposed to do. Bowerman, behind the bat, was the principal offender against the ethics of the game. He muffed easy pop fouls, third strikes, and many other pitched balls at critical points in the play. His muff of a pitched ball in the fourth inning permitted a man on third to steal home.

The Chicago players laughed at the clumsiness of their rivals, and the laugh was echoed from grand stand and bleachers.

It was a very good-natured crowd—14,000 persons—that watched the games, and when the New Yorks did anything at all like ball playing they received more encouragement than they deserved.

In the second game Bresnahan was mostly responsible for his team's victory. His home run hit into the crowd beyond the ropes in right centre scored the three runs which won the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Browne, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Slagle, lf.	2	1	4	1	0	McGraw, ss.	0	1	5	2	0
Chance, 1b.	1	3	9	0	0	Bresna'n, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	3	12	0	0
Tinker, ss.	1	1	2	5	1	Brodie, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	Bow'man, c.	0	0	5	2	2
Kling, c.	1	1	2	0	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	1	3	3	1
Schaefer, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0
Taylor, p.	1	2	1	3	1	Math'son, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	8	11	27	11	2	Total	2	9	27	15	4

Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	—	8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 8. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Taylor, 1. Three-base hit—Browne. Two-base hits—Brodie, Jones, Taylor, Chance. Sacrifice hit—Tinker. Stolen bases—Slagle, Chance, Tinker. Double plays—Mathewson, McGraw, and McGann; Slagle and Kling; Tinker and Lowe; Taylor, Lowe, and Chance; Taylor and Chance. Passed balls—Bowerman, 5. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Browne, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	McGraw, ss.	1	0	1	3	0
Chance, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Bre's'han, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Tinker, ss.	1	1	1	3	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	B'rman, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Kling, c.	1	3	3	2	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1
Schaefer, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Smith, 2b.	1	1	2	4	1
Sch'fer, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Mc'Nitty, p.	0	0	0	1	1
L'dgren, p.	0	0	0	2	0	McG'nitty, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	7	24	11	0	Total	5	7	27	12	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	3
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	—	5

Earned runs—New York, 3; Chicago, 3. First base by errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Lundgren, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Lundgren, 3. Home run—Bresnahan. Three-base hit—Schaefer. Two-base hits—Kling, 2. Sacrifice hits—Smith and Lowe. Stolen bases—Jones, McGann, and Smith. Hit by pitched ball—By Lundgren, 1. Balk—By McGinnity. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BROOKLYN, 4; ST. LOUIS, 1.

Pitcher Hughes of the Brooklyn baseball team pitched a splendid game against the St. Louis players at Washington Park yesterday. He not only played his position well, holding the visiting batsmen to a single hit, but he was also useful with the bat. Brooklyn won from St. Louis by the score of 4 to 1, but at the outset Dahlen made three successive errors on the first three balls hit in the opening inning, and it was only through Hughes's wonderful control that several runs, instead of one, were not tallied by the Western players. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, lb.	1	0	15	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	4	1	0	Dolan, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	3
J.Farrell, 2b.	0	1	4	0	0	M'Creery, lb.	0	1	11	0	0
Kruger, ss.	0	0	1	4	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	0	1	4	1
Harkman, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Phillips, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	1	0	C.Farrell, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Currie, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Hughes, p.	1	2	0	4	0
Total	1	1	24	14	1	Total	4	8	27	14	5

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	—	4

First base on errors—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Three-base hit—Hughes. Stolen bases—Dolan, Irwin. Double plays—J. Farrell and Brashear; Ryan and Brashear; Keeler and McCreery; Irwin and McCreery. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Currie, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Currie, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Currie, 1. Passed ball—Ryan. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cincinnati Wins Twice from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Willis was batted hard in the fourth inning of the first game today, netting five runs. On the other hand, Hahn was invincible. Seymour's batting was the feature of the game. Both teams fielded perfectly.

In the second game Boston lost through poor base running in the first and miserable fielding in the second inning, when they allowed three men to score on Beckley's single. Scores:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dexter, ss.	0	2	2	2	0	Kelley, lf.	0	2	2	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	2	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Crawf'd, rf.	2	2	3	0	0
Carney, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Beyer'r, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
Ge'ger, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Peitz, 2b.	1	1	3	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0	Corc'n, ss.	0	2	2	3	0
Lush, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Stein't, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Kit'dge, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Bergen, c.	1	1	8	2	0
Totals	0	7	27	11	0	Totals	7	12	27	9	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	—	7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7. Two-base hits—Peitz, Bergen, Seymour. Three-base hits—Crawford, (2.) Stolen bases—Beckley, Double plays—Beckley and Steinfeldt. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; off Hahn, 5. Struck out—By Willis, 6; by Hahn, 6. Wild pitch—Willis. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dexter, ss.	1	1	3	7	2	Kelley, lf.	1	1	0	4	2
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	2	1	8	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	2	4	1	0	Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Carney, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Seymour, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Grem'er, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Peitz, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	3	6	0	Corcor'n, ss.	0	0	4	0	0
Lush, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	Steint, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Moran, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Phillips, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Eason, p.	0	1	0	0	2	Maloney, c.	1	0	5	1	0
*Kittredge	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	9	27	18	6	Total	8	12	27	9	1

*Batted for Eason in the ninth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2
Cincinnati	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—	8

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Tenney, Cooley. Home run—Dexter. Stolen bases—Beckley, Maloney. Double plays—Kelley, Maloney, and Beckley; Dexter, Demont, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Eason, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Seymour, Phillips, Moran, Steinfeldt. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Phillips, 2. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—A single run was scored in to-day's game between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. In the fifth inning Wagner hit for two bases and crossed the plate on Bransfield's single. Tannehill was ejected for back talk. Attendance, 4,762. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tan'hill, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Burke, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Wolve'n, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Beau'ont, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Barry, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	5	0	Doon, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	2	2	0	Bransfield, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Brand'l, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0	Jennin'e, lb.	0	0	8	0	0
Rite'er, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Krug, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Conroy, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Clay, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	2	1	0	White, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	3	0						
Total	1	4	27	18	0	Total	0	5	27	11	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Earned run—Pittsburg. Two-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Doon. Stolen bases—Bransfield, Krug. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Double play—Mulkwitt, Krug, and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off White, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Doon. Struck out—By White, 3. Umpire—O'Day.

Eastern League Games.

By good work at the bat the Jersey City baseball team defeated Newark on the former's grounds at West Side Park yesterday. Had it not been for three errors by Mack, who covered short field for the home team, the

OARSMAN TITUS VICTOR

New Yorker Won Single Scull National Championship.

FIRST AFTER A PLUCKY RACE

Thirtieth Annual Regatta of Amateur Oarsmen on Lake Quinsigamond Concluded.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Aug. 9.—For the second time since the exclusive championship senior single scull races have been a part of the programme of the National Regatta, a New York sculler has won the honor. John Rumohr of the Harlem Rowing Club won this event in 1900 on his home water, and to-day Constance S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York City won the distinction of being the champion sculler of the United States from Frank B. Greer of the Jeffries Point Rowing Association of East Boston, his only opponent. The race was easily the feature of the day, and proved the most exciting of the rowing contests.

Quite some money was wagered on the race, but only as a betting proposition. There was no sentiment in the affair at all. New England backed Greer, but those who bet against him feared that a disinclination to win might overtake the Jeffries Point man and their money would be lost without getting the contest they bargained for. The New York contingent did not support Titus, for they honestly thought he would not win. Greer was conceded the best man in the country, barring Ten Eyck. Greer was beaten in a race only last week on a Maine course by Joseph Maguire of the Bradford Boat Club of Cambridge, but it was claimed in defense of Greer that on acount of the fog which prevailed at the time he did not see the turning stake, and while lengths ahead of Maguire, did not turn until he saw the latter do so, Maguire being closer on the buoy than Greer. On the strength of this race and the fact that Titus had been defeated in the Harlem Regatta on Memorial Day, and in the Henley Regatta for the Diamond Sculls, Greer was generally picked to win.

RACE WAS HARD FOUGHT.

There has never been a better or harder fought scull race in the National Regatta. This particular race is generally won in the first half mile, or at the turn, but to-day the contest belonged to either contestant until within a few yards of the finish. Twice launches containing enthusiastic spectators moved alone near the course Titus was steering, and the wash kicked up by these steam vessels was great enough to have stopped or thoroughly discouraged most oarsmen, but, notwithstanding the fact that the New Yorker got all the worst of these conditions, being nearer the shore and consequently closer to the flotilla, he pluckily struggled through the waves and kept his boat on the move, never once getting excited or irritated by the lack of proper judgment of the persons responsible for the pleasure boats getting in the road.

Some little time was lost at the start of the race, for Greer came on the line without a shirt, and a member of the Regatta Committee on board the official boat objected, so that Greer was ordered back to the boathouse for the necessary apparel. When he reappeared Mr. Fox of the Executive Committee, who is from Mr. Greer's locality, objected to Titus rowing without a cap denoting his color in the race, but the Fox objection was overruled and the scullers were cautioned to get set.

LAUNCH HANDICAPPED TITUS.

At the pistol shot both got away together, and neither gained an inch on their starts. Titus kept up his starting pace for over a quarter of a mile, and Greer held him with a long even stroke. It was a strong stroke, but it was poorly executed. On every catch the New England man buried his oars nearly to the button, and he recovered high, showing no doubt the habit generally acquired by oarsmen who are forced to row in rough water. Greer maintained a slight lead just before and after the quarter mile.

At this juncture a steam launch ran alongside of the course Titus was rowing, keeping ahead of the sculler. It was warned from the referee's boat, but did not stop in time to prevent high waves rolling directly toward the bow of the New Yorker's shell, so that Titus was given the rough water and a slight check on the run of his boat was noticed. He dug his oars in and kept at it until he was clear of the waves, when he gained on the Jeffries Point representative. This fast pace was held by both to the turning buoys. Titus followers hoped for encouragement at this stage, for the science possessed by the Union sculler has always been granted. It has been said that no other sculler has ever shown a better knowledge of this sport than the man who was beaten for the Diamond Sculls, but his ability to row hard races has always been questioned, while his pluck has never been doubted.

He rowed a grand race to-day, and when he was forced to take the rough water in the steamer's wake after he followed Greer around the stake, few doubted the outcome at the finish or that Greer would win. Greer dug in for the turn as soon as his bow came abreast of the buoy, but Titus went further upon the floating ball and made a more complete turn and got straight before he commenced to scull. Greer started his stroke before he was straightened out for home, contenting himself with knowing that he would get the line as he went along and eventually get straightened anyway. This is not difficult where the scullers are not rowing in lanes or when there are but two in the contest as there was to-day.

HOT FINISH BY SCULLERS.

Two hundred yards below the start Titus was picking up on Greer handsomely when another steamer yacht crossed his course, having come up stream, so that when it started off to the side to get out of the way it left a great wash and Titus got all the force of it. He never wavered, but gamely kept working that fast stroke and soon was in good water again. Greer in the meantime had got a lead of nearly two lengths, but matters were near a crisis and the finish line was in sight.

Extending about this and bordering the stretch were immense fleets of canoes. Greer reached the outskirts of this line first, and when it was seen that the contest was so close, bedlam broke loose, the Indian yells of the racing war canoe crews mingling with the shrieks of women and cries of boys. Titus started a spurt that was nearly equal to a racing start. His boat reached Greer's gradually. Slowly and surely it crawled up. His bow passed the outriggers of the other boat, then the sharp point increased its movement. The shell shot forth to the front and clear of Greer. The latter was beaten, and he almost collapsed. He shut his pace down as though something had caught on to the bottom of his boat.

TITUS WON BY SEVEN SECONDS.

Titus, however, took no chances, and went further and further in the lead, crossing the finish line seven seconds ahead of Greer, having rowed one of the fastest one-mile-and-a-half turning races on dead water ever rowed in this country.

The last day of the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen dawned clear and dry. The sun was warm but there was no humidity in the atmosphere and listlessness was the last thing the crews entered for the races thought of. As on the previous day the races were all run on time, and nothing occurred during their progress to mar their excellence. Thousands crowded about the course, and it was generally a critical throng, for the people here know something about rowing.

When the college crews raced in six-oared boats, the only absolutely fair meeting place for a trial of conclusions was Lake Quinsigamond. The annual race between Harvard and Yale oarsmen was here, and here, too, Cornell, Columbia, Amherst, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and other colleges sent their crews to decide which was the collegiate champion of the country. In the halcyon days of professional rowing the cream of the talent came to Quinsigamond to train and to race. On this course have met Hanlan, Gaudaur, Teemer, Hamm, McKay, Ten Eyck, Bubear, Ross, Hosmer, the Ward brothers, Joyce, Casey, and hosts of others. The beauties of the course and advantages for training were recognized by all.

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLERS RACE.

The first race of the day was for the association senior single scullers, the winner of which is only eligible as a single sculler for the championship single race in the National regatta, but he may enter any senior single race in any other regattas. James B. Juvenal of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, R. P. Blake, Union Boat Club of Boston; C. W. Johnstone, Winnipeg Rowing Club of Manitoba, and Leon Marsh of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto were contestants.

As in the other single races, all got away well together, but the race soon settled into a wrangle between Juvenal and Johnstone, the others being far in the rear before the turn was reached. Johnstone got there first and was around and straightened for home before the others had solved the turning conundrum. Johnstone looked like a sure winner, but traditional rowing lore exacted its fight of precedent and declared otherwise. While Johnstone and friends in the boats were congratulating themselves on another Canadian victory Juvenal let out a couple of links and crawled up on the Canadian. The latter could not shake him off, and coming into the last quarter of a mile Juvenal went to the front and stayed there, crossing the line by fully a length ahead of Johnstone.

The international four-oared shell race resulted in another victory for the Winnipeg crew that won yesterday in the senior four-event. This race was with a turn. Besides the Winnipegs there were the Ariels of Baltimore and the Clifton Boat Club four of Staten Island.

The final heat of the intermediate single race was easy for George, a member of the Boston Athletic Club and a junior at Harvard. The interest in this race was for second place between E. F. Rivinus of the Philadelphia Barge Club and H. H. Crowley of the Wachusett Boat Club, the local man finally winning.

WAR CANOES EXCITING RACE.

The real feature of the regatta as far as Worcester was concerned was the mile straightaway race for war canoes. Five canoes entered this contest, and during its progress an upset occurred and two fouls. There are nine paddlers in each craft. The foul occurred by one canoe scraping alongside another. The bow man in the one held on to the offending boat and wouldn't leave go until the referee decided that it was a foul. The race was a revelation to the rowing men present. In the senior eight-oared shell race only two Philadelphia crews appeared. The Argonauts of Toronto were expected up until a few hours before the start of the race, when it was learned that the Canadians would not be here. The Pennsylvania Barge crew was the one which won in the intermediate race yesterday, and while it was handicapped by a heavy coxswain, made an excellent showing, and was only beaten by a little over a length, though the Vespers had maintained this lead almost from the start to finish. Summaries:

Intermediate Single Shell.—Final Heat—Boston Athletic Club, Boston, Ernest George; Philadelphia Barge Club, E. F. Rivinus; Union Boat Club, Boston, George O. Clark; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, H. H. Crowley; West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, W. B. West. Won by George; Crowley, second; Rivinus, third. Time, 10:26⅘.

Association Senior Single Sculls.—Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Leon Marsh; Union Boat Club, Boston, R. P. Blake; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, James B. Juvenal; Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Man., C. W. Johnstone. Won by Juvenal; Johnstone, second. Time, 10:02.

Championship Senior Single Sculls.—Bradford Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., Joseph B. McGuire; Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston, Frank B. Greer; Union Boat Club, New York, C. S. Titus. Won by Titus, Greer second. Time—9:50½; 10:07.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Boston Athletic Club—Bow, Ernest George; stroke, Rudolph J. Thanisch. Shawmut Rowing Club, Boston—Bow, Patrick J. Shields; stroke, Thomas W. Healy. West End Rowing Club, New Orleans—Bow, John C. Weber; stroke, Robert Paquette. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis—Bow, Gus Voege; stroke, Louis Heim. Won by Boston Athletic Club, Western Rowing Club second. Time—9:25⅘.

Senior International Four-Oared Shells.—Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, bow, E. G. Freebunger; 2, R. G. Brune; 3, C. L. Carmine; stroke, F. Dobson; Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island, N. Y., bow, George A. Scofield; 2, Otto Von Damerau; 3, Charles Kendrison; stroke, Fred Townsend; Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba, bow, A. E. Richards; 2, C. W. Johnston; 3, F. H. Bole; stroke, C. S. Riley. Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club; Ariel Rowing Club second. Time—8:40½.

Senior eight-Oared Shells.—Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada: Bow, P. Reiffenstein; 2, J. N. Mackenzie; 3, A. H. E. Kent; 4, G. M. Strange; 5, F. H. Hardisty; 6, H. S. Duggan; 7, D. McMackenzie; stroke, Joseph Wright; coxswain, N. Bastedo. Pennsylvania Barge Club: Bow, W. A. Magee; 2, W. P. Lemmon; 3, H. F. Darby, Jr.; 4, J. F. Stockwell; 5, W. J. Ballentine; 6, J. C. Decker; 7, T. F. Decker; stroke, J. L. Sears; coxswain, Percy J. Wall. Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge: Bow, L. Berkley; 2, E. Brown; 3, W. F. Hynes; 4, W. Hogan; 5, J. Gaynor; 6, J. Holl; 7, P. Crosby; stroke, W. F. Sullivan; coxswain, James O'Brien. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia: Bow, J. Dempsey; 2, E. Marsh; 3, F. Colwell; 4, R. C. Lockwood; 5, J. Geiger; 6, F. McGill; 7, H. G. De Beacke; stroke, J. O. Exley, coxswain, J. B. Love. Won by Vesper Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club second. (Only two starters.) Time—7:57½, 8:02.

OARSMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Choices of National Association at Worcester (Mass.) Annual Meeting Made After Bitter Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9.—The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held its annual convention here last night and was in session until nearly 3 o'clock this morning. Never before in the history of the association were there such scenes enacted as took place in one of the parlors of the Bay State House in this city.

Bitterness pervaded the entire assembly from the calling of the roll until the motion of adjournment was carried, at which time the delegates to the convention and members of the Executive Committee of the association were in a wrangle over the ballots, the casting of which caused all the trouble. Members of the Executive Committee of the National Association are elected to their offices for a term of three years, and every year there is occasion to fill four places on the board.

Four members were elected this morning. Opposition was made against three, and one was re-elected by the formal casting of one vote. Walter J. Stimson of the Arlington Boat Club of Boston has been a member of the Executive Committee for many years, but was opposed for re-election by a number of New England Clubs, and W. S. Youngman of the Boston Athletic Association went before the convention to contest against Mr. Stimson, Mr. Stimson finally was elected.

Charles Catlin of Chicago was opposed by L. T. Shaab, but the latter was defeated. Claude Zappone was opposed by L. T. Williamson and the former was elected. Later in the morning the new executive committee went into session and elected Julius D. Mahar, Metropolitan Boat Club of New York, President; Charles Catlin of Chicago, Vice President; Robert Pelton, Seawanhaka Rowing Club of Brooklyn, Treasurer, and Fred Fortmeyer of New York, Secretary.

PREHISTORIC MAN'S SKULL.

It Was Found in Kansas and Scientists Say It Is of the Glacial Period.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.—Prof. N. Winchell of Minneapolis; Warren Upham of St. Paul; Erasmus Haworth, Geologist of the University of Kansas; S. W. Willis, Paleontologist of the University of Chicago; Sidney J. Hare and A. C. Long, Curators of the Kansas City Museum, today visited the place of the recent discovery of a human skull near Lansing, Kan., inspected the skull and its geological surroundings and are unanimous in pronouncing it of the glacial period or earlier. The discovery is, therefore, of great importance.

The "Lansing skull," as it is called, now ranks as the most ancient ever found on the American continent. The skull is in the Kansas City Museum.

BAY SHORE'S HORSE SHOW

Summer Society Well Represented at Close of Exhibition.

H. T. PETERS LED WINNERS

Quality of Animals in Competitions Was High and a Decided Success Was Scored.

Favored with two days of perfect weather, a record-breaking entry list of high-class horses and the presence of the largest assemblage of Summer society which has yet gathered on Long Island this season, the second annual horse show of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association was brought to a triumphant close at the Oakwood Driving Park, Bay Shore, yesterday afternoon.

Two sessions were held, one in the morning, beginning at 9:30 and lasting until noon, and another in the afternoon, beginning at 1:30 and lasting until 6:30. Twenty classes were judged. The attendance was even larger than on the first day, the boxes and grand stand being filled with the fashionable society of the South Shore, while an equally large number viewed the exhibition from the vehicles ranged closely along the opposite side of the inclosure.

Not only Bay Shore, Babylon, Islip, Oakdale, Patchogue, and the other south side resorts were represented, but there were a number of parties from Hempstead, Roslyn, Huntington, and other points on the north shore of the island, as well.

Among the socially prominent people present were Commodore J. A. Mollenhauer of the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, Mrs. Mollenhauer, and Mr. and Mrs. Knight of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Coddington and Miss Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gulden and the Misses Gulden.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Oltrogge, Miss Beatrice M. Oltrogge, and Miss Madeline Wright, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and the Misses Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Garside, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. Ceballos, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, the Misses Peters, and H. T. Peters.

Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. McCoun, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer A. Jennings, Miss Althea Gibbs, Col. and Mrs. William B. Hester, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Snedecor, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norris, Miss Ethel Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ellis, Jr., Miss Grace Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Adams, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cheever, Miss Ursula Banks, and Miss Carolyn Brinckerhoff.

In the quality of the horses exhibited as well as the number of entries the show surpassed the ordinary suburban exhibition and was fairly entitled to rank with the best of the indoor exhibitions held in the Winter. The best horses exhibited at the Brooklyn Horse Show last Winter were entered almost without exception, and there were many other good ones in addition.

The honors were very well distributed on the whole, though a half dozen of the principal exhibitors carried off a majority of the ribbons. Harry T. Peters of Islip, who made almost a clean sweep in the saddle classes, won the largest individual number of ribbons, obtaining seven blues, three reds, two yellows, and one white. He won both the championship and the reserve in the saddle class.

Mrs. Richard F. Carman of Huntington won the next largest number of prizes, comprising five firsts, one second, four thirds, and two fourths. Mrs. John Gerken of this city, with three firsts, seven seconds, one third, and one fourth, equaled Mrs. Carman in the total number of awards, though not having so many blue ribbons.

On the other hand, her three firsts included the championship in the harness class for horses not over 15.1 hands, which she won with her well-known Newsboy, winner in the championship class at the Brooklyn Horse Show last Winter. A. A. Housman's Royal Swell received the reserve award in this class.

The championship in the harness class for horses over 15.1 hands went to F. G. Bourne's Moscow, with reserve to Jay F. Carlisle's Promoter. The summary follows:

Combination harness and saddle horses; to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle and then unharnessed in the ring and shown under saddle; for prize offered by J. C. Smith; open to all.—Won by Harry T. Peters's blk. m. Constance, 15.1½ hands, 7 years; Mrs. John Gerken's blk. g. Waubur, 15.1½ hands, 6 years, second; Harry T. Peters's blk. m. Lady Euphrosyne, 14.3½ hands, 7 years, third; Mr. F. Carman's ch. m. Messenger Boy, 14.3½ hands, 7 years, fourth.

Three horses in harness; open to all.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. s. Lancer, 15.2 hands, 7 years; blk. g. Bonner, 14.3 hands, 6 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 14.3 hands, 7 years; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. s. Brandon, 14.3 hands, 6 years; ch. g. Selmar, 14.3 hands, 7 years, and ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 6 years, second; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, 15.2¼ hands, 8 years; ch. g. Underwriter, 15.2¼ hands, 8 years, and ch. g. Prince Royal, 15.1 hands, 9 years, third; Mrs. Albert Young's br. g. Act-a-Bit, 15.3 hands; b. m. Pembrook, 15.2 hands, 7 years, and b. g. Westbrook, 15.2 hands, 6 years, fourth.

Coachmen's driving contest; best performance by coachman or groom employed by an exhibitor residing in Suffolk County, driving a pair.—Won by James Coyne, driving A. A. Housman's br. g. Starlight, 15.0½ hands, 5 years, and br. m. Sunlight, 15.0½ hands, 5 years; Joseph Crane, driving F. G. Smith's b. g. Nip, 15.1 hands, 5 years, and b. g. Tuck, 15.1 hands, 5 years, second; T. W. Powell, driving F. G. Bourne's ch. m. Miss Glen, 14.3 hands, 8 years, and br. m. Jennie Nell, 14.3 hands, 7 years, third; Joseph Bohrn, driving E. C. Blum's b. g. Dick B., 15.3 hands, 7 years, and ch. g. Patsy, 15.3 hands, 9 years, fourth.

Pairs of harness horses over 15.1 hands, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle, for prize offered by H. H. Hollister.—Won by Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promotor, 15.2¼ hands, 8 years, and ch. g. Underwriter, 15.2¼ hands, 8 years; Mrs. Albert Young's b. g. Westbrook, 15.2 hands, 11 years, and b. m. Pembrook, 15.2 hands, 7 years, second; William Stephenson's ch. h. Surprise, 15.2 hands, 6 years, and ch. g. Surmise, 15.2 hands, 6 years, third; F. G. Bourne's b. m. Indian Queen, 15.1½ hands, 5 years, and b. m. Princess Olga, 15.2¼ hands, 7 years, fourth.

Saddle horses over 14.1 hands and under 15 hands; open to all.—Won by Harry T. Peters's blk. m. Lady Euphrosyne, 14.3½ hands, 7 years; Mrs. John Gerken's b. m. Mistress Nell, 14.2 hands, 7 years, second; R. F. Carman's ch. g. Messenger Boy, 14.3½ hands, 7 years, third; H. B. Hollins's piebald g. Bertie, 15 hands, 8 years, fourth.

Harness horses, 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown to a runabout, for prize offered by J. Richmond Gibb; open only to horses owned in Suffolk County and winners of open harness class barred.—Won by Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Prince Regent, 15.2 hands, 8 years; A. A. Housman's ch. g. Royal Flush, 15 hands, 7 years, second; Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. m. Biltzen, 14.3 hands, 7 years, third; Charles F. Hubb's b. g. Right of Way, 15.0½ hands, aged, fourth.

Best trotter to be shown to a road wagon, for cup offered by J. A. Mollenhauer; open only to horses owned in Suffolk County, and winner in open roadster class barred.—Won by John F. Cockerill's b. g. Swift, 15.2 hands, 7 years; R. F. Carman's ch. g. No Name, 15.1½ hands, 6 years, second; Charles F. Hubb's b. m. Maryland Belle, 15.0½ hands, 6 years, third; Capt. H. C. Haff's b. m. Addie Chimes, 15.1 hands, 5 years, fourth.

Single horse and depot wagon for four passengers, including driver; owned in Suffolk County.—Won by Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Prince Royal, 15.1 hands, 8 years; E. C. Blum's b. g. Dick B., 15.3 hands, 7 years, second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubb's gr. g. Graylocks, 15.1 hands, 8 years, third.

Maiden saddle horses over 14.1 hands; open to all.—Won by Charles F. Hubb's ch. g. Highwayman, 15.3 hands, aged; Miss Kathleen Coddington's b. m. Lady Inslee, 15.1 hands, 6 years, second; Harry T. Peters's ch. g. Lord Derby, 16.1 hands, 5 years, third; Mrs. George Ellis, Jr.'s, ch. g. Denmark, 15.1 hands, 5 years, fourth.

Pairs of harness horses, any height, ladies to drive; open to all.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. s. Donner, 14.3 hands, 6 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 14.3 hands, 7 years; F. G. Bourne's b. m. Indian Queen, 15.1½ hands, 5 years, and b. m. Princess Olga, 15.2¼ hands, 7 years, second; A. A. Housman's br. g. Starlight, 15.0½ hands, 5 years, and br. m. Sunlight, 15.0½ hands, 5 years, third.

Ponies in harness, not exceeding 14 hands, children to drive, for cups offered by George J. Weaver.—Won by R. F. Carman, Jr.'s, br. m. Bo Peep, 12.3¼ hands, 6 years; Marion Hollins's b. m. Daisy, 12 hands, 10 years, second; Cecil M. Boycott's br. m. Sam Spinner, 10 hands, aged, third; Virginia Mollenhauer's b. g. Karl, 11.0½ hands, 7 years, fourth.

Harness horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands, for prize offered by E. C. Blum; open to all.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 6 years; F. G. Bourne's b. m. The Squaw, 15.0½ hands, 7 years, second; Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 14.3 hands, 6 years, third; A. A. Housman's ch. g. Royal Flush, 15 hands, 7 years, fourth.

Ponies, 14.3 hands or under; over jumps, three at 3 feet and three at 3 feet 6 inches; for prize offered by A. A. Housman; open to all.—Won by Harry T. Peters's ch. m. Lady Luis, 14.2 hands, 7 years; same owner's ch. g. Chesley, 14.2 hands, 6 years, second; Jay F. Carlisle's b. g. Worcester, Jr., 14.2 hands, 8 years, third; W. G. Brokaw's ch. g. Brandy, 14.2 hands, 8 years, fourth.

Four-in-hands, to be shown to a coach, drag, or brake.—Won by F. G. Bourne's ch. m. Miss Glen, 14.3 hands, 4 years; br. m. Jennie Nell, 14.3 hands, 7 years; b. m. Indian Queen, 15.1½ hands, 5 years, and b. m. Princess Olga, 15.2¼ hands, 7 years; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 6 years; ch. m. Shopgirl, 14.2½ hands, 5 years; ch. s. Brandon, 14.3 hands, 6 years, and ch. g. Selmar, 14.3 hands, 7 years, second; James H. Hyde's piebald and skewbald leaders and gray wheelers, third.

Maiden harness horses, over 14.1 hands, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle; open to all.—Won by Shuttahurst Stock Farm's blk. g. Col. Direct, 15.1¼ hands, 5 years; Vernon C. Brown's br. g. Governor, 16 hands, 7 years, second; Mrs. Albert Young's br. g. Step-a-bit, 15.3¼ hands, 8 years, third; William L. Beadleston's b. g. Hands Up, 15.3 hands, 7 years, fourth.

Saddle horses, consolation class, for horses not having won first or second prize in regular classes.—Won by Mrs. H. H. Good's ch. m. Thyra, 15.2½ hands, 4 years; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbe's gr. g. Cinders, 15.0½ hands, 6 years, second; Mrs. R. F. Carman's ch. g. Messenger Boy, 14.3½ hands, 7 years, third.

Harness horses, consolation class for horses not winning first or second prize in regular classes, for prize offered by Henry T. McCoun.—Won by Mrs. Albert Young's br. g. Act-a-bit, 15.3 hands, 9 years; Charles F. Hubbe's b. g. Right of Way, 15.0½ hands, aged, second; Mrs. Albert Young's b. m., Pembroke, 15.2 hands, 7 years, third; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. m. Janice, 15.1 hands, 8 years, fourth.

Champion saddle class, open only to horses having won first prize at a recognized Horse Show, for prize offered by F. G. Bourne.—Won by Harry T. Peters's br. m. Lady Wehope, 14.3½ hands, 7 years; same owner's blk. m. Lady Leona, 15.1½ hands, 6 years, second.

Champion harness class, open only to horses exceeding 15.1 hands in height which have won a first prize at a recognized horse show.—Won by F. G. Bourne's ch. g. Moscow, 16 hands, 8 years; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, 15.2¼ hands, 8 years, second.

PRINCIPAL PRIZE WINNERS.

Name.	1sts.	2ds.	3ds.	4ths.
H. T. Peters	7	3	2	1
R. F. Carman	5	1	4	2
Jay F. Carlisle	4	1	5	2
Mrs. John Gerken	3	7	1	1
F. G. Bourne	3	4	2	1
A. A. Housman	3	3	1	1
Charles F. Hubbs	1	2	3	5
Mrs. Albert Young	1	2	3	2
Mrs. H. H. Good	1	..	2	..
J. F. Cockerill	1	1	..	..
J. H. Shults	1	..	..	..
E. L. Smith	1	..	..	..

MAN ASSAULTED IN STREET.

Victim, Set Upon by Three Man in His Wife's Presence, Will Probably Die.

Before the eyes of his wife Matthew McInerney, an iceman, of 457 West Fortieth Street was set upon by three men at Fortieth Street and Tenth Avenue last night and so seriously injured that he probably will die. He is in the Roosevelt Hospital unconscious and suffering from concussion of the brain.

The cause of the assault is not known. Policeman Neumeyer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived during the mêlée, but the three men took to their heels, and, though the policeman gave chase, they escaped. He then returned to where McInerney was lying unconscious and devoted his attention to him. Ambulance Surgeon Milliken appeared in response to a call sent to the hospital by the policeman, and some one else summoned Father Bergen of St. Raphael's Church. In the street Father Bergen administered the last rites of the Church to McInerney and the injured man was then taken to the hospital.

Mrs. McInerney told the police that she recognized one of the assailants, and Detectives Trojan and Beadle, acting on information she gave, arrested later Daniel McVernon, a butcher, of 457 West Fortieth Street, who was found on Thirty-ninth Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. He was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on a charge of felonious assault. The detectives are looking for two other men.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Flames Cut Off Their Escape from a Hay-Filled Barn.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—George and Louisa Menze, aged six and four years, respectively, were burned to death in a small barn filled with hay near their home on Union Avenue, Irvington, to-day. It is supposed the children were playing with matches and dropped a lighted one in the hay.

They screamed with terror when they saw the flames between them and the door. Their cries brought neighbors from every direction, but so fierce was the fire that nobody could enter the barn.

Finally an entrance was made by tearing the boards off the rear of the structure, but by that time the children's bodies had been burned to a crisp.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Local rains, fresh east winds.

Unsettled weather with local rains is indicated for to-day in the Central Valleys, the lake region, and the Middle and South Atlantic States. Showers will also occur in the middle and southern Rocky Mountain and plateau districts.

Along the Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh from southerly. On the Great Lakes the wind will increase from easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh east to southeast winds to the Grand Banks.

Weather Bureau stations in the West Indies were notified yesterday morning of a disturbance of slight intensity south of the island of Dominica that would move northwestward toward Porto Rico, attended by wind squalls and a heavy rain.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	72	68	70
6 A. M.	70	68	70
9 A. M.	72	73	78
12 M.	78	78	82
3 P. M.	81	82	86
6 P. M.	78	79	80
9 P. M.	73	74	76
12 P. M.	73	72	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level and the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76¼
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1901	75
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 69 degrees and the humidity 50 per cent.; the temperature at 8 P. M. 75 degrees, the humidity 70 per cent., the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:05 A. M.—105-107 Broadway; Western Union Telegraph Company; damage, $100.

2:00 A. M.—205 Division Street; Morris Levy; damage slight.

7:00 A. M.—706 Ninth Avenue; furniture store; damage, $5.

2:45 P. M.—2,062 First Avenue; William Rone; damage, $10.

3:14 P. M.—228 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Louis Kirfout; damage, $300.

5:00 P. M.—144 East End Avenue; William Terry; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—133 Manhattan Street; V. W. Chester; damage, $5.

8:55 P. M.—133 Suffolk Street; George Pearlman; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—A special from Cripple Creek, Col., says: "The Brodie cyanide mill was totally destroyed by fire today. The plant cost $200,000. The insurance was small."

AT THE HOTELS.

SAVOY—Mme. Melba, London; Count Skorzcerki, London.

PLAZA—J. E. Bromley, Chicago; J. H. Daniels, Denver.

MANHATTAN—E. E. Brett, Boston; Fitzgerald Pepler, London; Dr. Shaw Meyerfelt, Berlin; O. L. Graham, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Henry and Lady Jackson, England.

GILSEY—F. J. Mayer, Baltimore; O. B. Cavanaugh, Chicago.

NAVARRE—Capt. C. D. Palmer, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Capt. C. C. Wyatt, Mississippi.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Prince T'sai Chen and suite, Chen-tung Liang Cheng, (new Chinese Minister to the United States); M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four Railroad; W. M. Green, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Herbert H. D. Pierce, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; W. G. Jameson, London.

HOFFMAN—Albert F. Rixon, Chicago; G. H. Urwiler, Philadelphia; John S. Greene, Fargo, N. D.

MAJESTIC—Richard M. Montgomery, Chicago; R. C. Thompson, Oxford, England; Albert Bond Lambert, London.

ALBEMARLE—Joseph Brooks, England.

EMPIRE—Omar B. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry L. Arnold, Chicago; A. J. Rogers, Dallas.

HOLLAND—Claude Kilpatrick, St. Louis; Alexander M. Adams, Belfast.

GRAND—C. H. Hanna, Columbus, Ohio; R. A. Terrill, Birmingham, Ala.

CADILLAC—J. C. Elgin, Chicago; E. H. Dickey, Portland, Me.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, Philippine scout, recently appointed, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Thomas for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered to join his station in the Philippines.

First Lieut. Samuel Hof will proceed to Fort Wetherill on the business pertaining to the proof firings of the twelve-inch B. L. rifles mounted at that point.

Assignments to regiments of Captains recently promoted: John P. Wade, Second Cavalry, Company K; Elvin R. Heiberg, Seventh Cavalry, Company E; Robert McCleave, Tenth Cavalry, Company D; Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Capt. John C. McArthur, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at St. Paul, at such time as Gen. Kobbe may designate for examination by the board.

Capt. William S. Pierce, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to Newport for the purpose of witnessing the target practice of the North Atlantic Squadron, and upon the completion of that duty will return to his station.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, now at San Francisco, instead of reporting to the Quartermaster General for instructions, will report to the General Superintendent of the army transport service at San Francisco for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of the transport Thomas, to relieve Capt. William C. Goulding. Capt. Goulding, upon being relieved, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Quartermaster General of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to and take station at Oswego, N. Y., and assume charge of public buildings at Fort Ontario.

First Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. Horace M. Reeve, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at West Point, and will proceed to Omaha and report to Major Gen. John C. Bates for duty as Aide de Camp.

The following-named officers will proceed without delay to West Point for duty at the academy: Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. Peter E. Traub, Fifth Cavalry.

Transfers—Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom, from the Sixth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop E; Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, from the Seventh Cavalry to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop D.

Transfers in the Second Cavalry—Capt. Joseph S. Herron, from Troop E to Troop K; Capt. John P. Wade, from Trook K to Troop E.

Transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry—Capt. William R. Dashiell, from Company B to Company E; Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, from Company G to Company C; First Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., from Company I to Company D; First Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, from Company M to Company A; First Lieut. Edward B. Mitchell, from Company D to Company I.

Navy.

Commander C. E. Fox is ordered to command the Adams when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Dougherty is ordered to duty on board the Columbia with the electrical school.

Pay Inspector H. G. Colby (retired) is ordered to take charge of the navy pay office at San Francisco.

Paymaster H. Sullivan is ordered to the navy yard at Boston for duty as General Storekeeper, Sept. 1.

Pa

TENNIS PLAYERS ACTIVE.

Long Island Championship Begins Tuesday at Southampton.

BRITONS TO RECHALLENGE

This Week Experts Prepare for National Meeting at Newport Where Dohertys Will Enter.

It now appears that the English lawn tennis experts are more than pleased with the results of the international contests that were played on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club last week. They believe that they have taken the measure of the Americans, and that an English team can be sent over here next year who will surely capture the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup. Capt. W. H. Collins, the manager of the Britons, is also the President of the English Lawn Tennis Association. He has as much as said definitely that they would make a trial for it again.

The keeping of H. L. Doherty, the champion of All-England, out of the singles matches now appears to have been a piece of forethought on the part of Capt. Collins. It is now evident to all of the experts why this was done. With Dr. Pim they stood a fair chance of winning, as they felt certain the American champion, William A. Larned, would hardly be good enough to beat Dr. Pim. In fact, Larned has been beaten so many times on the English courts that over there they do not fear him. With H. L. Doherty in the matches instead of Dr. Pim, it is the opinion of the experts that the international cup would have crossed the Atlantic this time.

Above all others the work of Malcolm D. Whitman, the unbeaten national champion, stands out prominently in these contests. He was the one player upon whom his countrymen could depend. He did not fail them at the critical moment, and now the effort is to find another as good who can stand beside him when the challenge comes from abroad another year. The American victory is all due to the work of this peerless player. He stands in a class by himself. There was no player in the international meeting who could approach his skill and his handling of the racquet and ball.

WILL GUARD AMERICAN TITLE.

It has been said by one of the men in high authority in lawn tennis circles that Whitman is only going into the All-Comers tournament at Newport next week to save the American title and trophy for this country, and not let it go into the hands of another nation. Bets are freely offered that Whitman will take the title again without any difficulty from Larned, the present holder. In addition to Whitman in the All-Comers meeting there will be two young experts who have been forging to the front for the past few years. The men are Beals C. Wright and William J. Clothier, both of Harvard.

At the time the international team of defending players was made up there were many who believed that Wright would make a stronger man on the team than Larned. However this may be, Wright has been keeping in excellent trim and is out to defeat Larned the first time the pair meet. The real reason why Wright was beaten by Doherty at Longwood was due to his having trained to meet Larned on a certain date, when the match was postponed. Wright went stale just before the Longwood singles were played, and because of this the Englishman beat him without effort. Clothier defeated Larned this year in the championship match of the Longwood series, the fault of the young player being that he was too phlegmatic on the courts in the midst of the hottest sort of play. Because of this he did not put enough dash into his game when a spurt might have gained the victory for him.

Both Wright and Clothier are the men now thought of for the team next year that will face the Englishmen. In method and style they are very much like Whitman, and if one or the other is fortunate enough to meet either of the Britons in the Newport matches, as it is thought will be the case, their showing at that time probably will decide the matter. On overhead strokes Wright is fully as brilliant as Davis at his best, but much more accurate.

THE SOUTHAMPTON TOURNAMENT.

All of the men who took part in the international series, together with the Englishmen, will be at the tournament at Southampton this week. The tournament that begins there Tuesday is really a revival of the old Long Island championship that was the great feature of the year on the courts of the aristocratic Meadow Club. Judge Henry E. Howland was responsible for its revival three years ago, and it has again become a fixture on the schedule of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The courts there are of turf that are kept up in the most perfect condition, and there is every facility for the sort of practice that the top class men need just prior to the time of the National championships. In fact, in the minds of the close followers of the sport the Meadow Club's meeting is regarded as a sort of preliminary event to Newport.

The most important feature of the tournament is likely to be another meeting between the Doherty brothers and Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis. The latter feels greatly the chagrin of his showing at the international meeting, and wants a fair chance to redeem himself, as he is confident that with Ward in good trim the American pair can win a match from the famous English team. It is possible that the Dohertys will not wish to meet Ward and Davis again until the great challenge match at Newport. They may, it is said, pair with other men at Southampton, and only get practice in impromptu matches, and not in the tournament proper. The Doherty brothers won the Eastern title in the series at Longwood, and they will therefore be called upon to meet the Western champions, Kriegh Collins and L. H. Waidner, who captured their title from Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the former Princetonians, on the courts of the Kenwood Country Club, at Chicago. This match is always the opening one of the Newport series on Tuesday, Aug. 19, and as the Dohertys are thought to have an easy victory in store for them in this match, they will be sure to meet Ward and Davis again on the following day for the National championship in the doubles. It is because of the practical certainty of this contest's result that the Englishmen will not want to face Ward and Davis as a team down on Long Island this week. However, they expect to go to Southampton on Davis's steam yacht, and it is possible that they may be coaxed into the contest, which will surely be brought off if the Americans can prevail upon the Britons to play.

EXPERTS WHO WILL COMPETE.

Among the other men who will enliven the Southampton meeting by their work with the racquet are William A. Larned, the National champion and holder of the Long Island Cup; William J. Clothier, Edwin P. Larned, the Princeton champion; Malcolm D. Whitman, Lyle E. Mahan, the Columbia University title winner; Richard Stevens, the expert baseline player; Raymond D. Little, and Frederick B. Alexander, the old-time intercollegiate champions of Princeton; James D. Pell, the former Columbia University expert; Harold H. Hackett, the old Yale champion; Henry H. Whitman, the younger brother of the famous Whitman of international fame; Robert D. Wrenn and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr.; Robert Le Roy of Columbia University, and a host of other men who will make their way from the Long Island meeting direct to Newport.

All in all the gathering will be a most representative one for this country, and and the play is sure to be fast. Another thing which may be looked for is an abundance of sensational upsets. The Meadow Club courts have always been noted for this sort of thing. As the men are all getting on edge for the Nationals, some of the number are apt to get a little too fine, with the result that some one of the youngsters who has everything to win and nothing to lose may come along and beat the veteran out of hand. In addition to the play of the experts the society folk who summer there will participate in some of the events of a special nature that are yet to be arranged.

An interesting bit of news was developed yesterday regarding the international tournament on the Crescent Athletic Club grounds. Because of a remark made by Capt. Collins, the Lawn Tennis Committee of the club, under the direction of Chairman William F. Powers, made as careful a count as possible and found that nearly 10,000 tickets were turned in at the gate on the final day for the match between Ward and Davis against the Doherty brothers. In all there were out 13,000 tickets. In view of these facts the first estimate of the crowd that witnessed the match is far too low. The Englishmen said that they had never seen such a gathering about the courts of Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe, where they had participated in all of the principal events. They were amazed at the popularity of the sport in this country and the fact that there are so many men who are closely pressing the uppermost ranks.

HACKETT WINS TENNIS CUP.

Gets Wentworth Trophy After Four Hard Sets.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 9.—Yale's old-time lawn tennis champion, Harold H. Hackett, to-day won the Wentworth Challenge Cup. His opponent in the final match was E. W. Leonard, who forced Hackett to play four sets in which the points went to deuce many times. It was only on his remarkable showing on steadiness and endurance that the Yale veteran was enabled to take the match.

Leonard did his best work in the second and fourth sets. He took the second set after the games had been fought out at the net in a brilliant series of rallies. In the final set Leonard was several times within a point of making the score two sets all, but Hackett's steadiness won at 11—9.

The finals in the doubles, with Leonard and Neely against the Wright brothers, was postponed until Monday. In its place an exhibition match was played in which Beals C. Wright and Irving C. Wright defeated Neely and Hackett, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. The summary:

Championship. Singles.—Final round—Harold H. Hackett defeated E. W. Leonard, 7-5, 7-9, 6-3, 11-9.

IRISH LAD WON RICH SPECIAL.

Colt Owned by H. P. Whitney and H. B. Duryea Beat a Splendid Field at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Irish Lad, owned by H. P. Whitney and H. B. Duryea and one of the best sons of Candlemas, won the great sporting sweepstakes, the Saratoga Special, this afternoon in a driving finish from a field that included the best two-year-olds of the season that have raced so far. Mizzen was favorite for the race, but he was outrun from start to finish, and was unplaced.

Irish Lad won by a length and a half from J. R. & F. P. Keene's filly Dazzling, while Blue Ribbon filled third position three lengths away. Shaw, who rode Dazzling, and L. Jackson, who rode Artvis, made complaint of foul riding against Burns, who was on Girdle, W. C. Whitney's candidate, but the claim was not allowed. Girdle did seem to interfere with the two horses named as well as with Astarita, which was an added starter. The net value of the race to Whitney and Duryea was $18,000, in addition to a gold cup of the value of $1,500.

The historic Travers Stakes, one of the oldest classic races of the American turf, was won by the 9 to 10 odds on favorite Hermis, after a most sensational struggle. Hermis, after being interfered with early in the race, came with a great rush in the last few strides and won on the post by a head from Gold Cure, which was half a length in front of Cunard. The second and third horses were outsiders in the betting. The second choice, Hyphen, could not concede the weight, and in addition found the mud track not to his liking. The weather was clear and pleasant. The attendance numbered 8,000. Three favorites won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Alsono, 112 pounds, (Odom,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Remorse, 114, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Slipthrift, 120, (T. Burns,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Charlie Grainger, Numeral, Torchlight, Trump, and Minerva II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two miles and a half. George W. Jenkins, 152 pounds, (Gallagher,) 11 to 20 and out, won; Rising Sun, 152, (Ray,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 10, second; Rowdy, 152, (F. Ambrose Clark,) 16 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—5:28 2-5. Clasher also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds; by subscription of $1,000 each; half forfeit; a piece of gold plate of the value of $1,500 added by the association; five and a half furlongs. Irish Lad, 122 pounds, (N. Turner,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Dazzling, 119, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Blue Ribbon, 122, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Mary Street, Artvis, Sir Voorbies, Mizzen, Girdle, and Africander also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes, of $10,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Hermis, 111 pounds, (Rice,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 5, won; Gold Cure, 116, (Bullman,) 50 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Cunard, 111, (L. Jackson,) 50 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Arsenal, Whiskey King, Highlander, and Hyphen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Shrine, 96 pounds, (Murray,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Epidemic, 90, (Cochran,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Alice Carey, 105, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Christine A., Dark Planet, Louise Collier, Ayrshire Lad, John A. Scott, Nigrette, Cincinnatus, Harrison, Anna Daly, Burgundy, Orioff, Back Number, and Claude also ran. Claude finished second, but was disqualified.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Andy Williams, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Lee King, 113, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Paul Creyton, 110, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Vitellius, Cogswell, and Handicapper also ran.

HANDICAP FISHING CONTEST.

Rod and Canvas Club to Have Novel Sport at Shore View, L. I.

The members of the Rod and Canvas Club of Shore View Park, Jamaica, L. I., are to have a series of angling contests this week. The scene of the trials is to be the waters of Old Mill Creek, from the beginning of the park down to Jamaica Bay. All of the members of the club are well-known New Yorkers and Brooklynites who are living under canvas for the Summer and all are enthusiastic fishermen.

So far this season the fish have been anxious to take the bait, and the most intense rivalry has been brought about by the big strings taken. Hence the contests. Lots have already been drawn for seats along the waters of the creek, and a sort of handicap arrangement has been perfected by the committe in charge of the affair, by which the respective places, and the finny prey will enable all of the competitors to have fairly equal chances for the prizes.

Some of the sportsmen have been trying out their allotted places and the creek has presented a novel sight for several days, dotted with the stools and umbrellas of the expectant fishermen.

MONTCLAIR GOLF CONTESTS.

Four Competitions Open for Prizes Offered by W. C. Freeman.

W. C. Freeman of the Montclair Golf Club has offered four prizes to be played for by the club during September and October. Two prizes are for men and two are for women. All play will be handicap, qualifying round thirty-six holes, to be played between Sept. 13 and 21, inclusive, and thirty-six holes in one day. Lowest sixteen net scores to qualify. First match round, eighteen holes, to be played between Sept. 22 and 27, inclusive; winners of this round to continue at match play for first prize, the defeated eight to continue for second prize. Second round to be played between Sept. 28 and Oct. 4, inclusive. Finals, thirty-six holes, to be played between Oct. 13 and 19, inclusive.

The conditions for the women's competition is as follows: Handicap play at eighteen holes; women's tees will be used; qualifying round to be played between Sept. 13 and 20, inclusive. Lowest sixteen net scores to qualify. First match round to be played between Sept. 22 and 27, inclusive. Winners of this round to continue at match play for first prize, the defeated eight to continue for second prize. Second round to be played Sept. 29 and Oct. 4, inclusive. Third round to be played between Oct. 6 and 11, inclusive. Trials to be played between Oct. 13 and 18, inclusive.

Moonlight Century Runs by C. R. C. A.

Among the leading pacemakers for the combination moonlight and double-century runs of the Century Road Club Association on Saturday, Aug. 16, and Sunday, Aug. 17, will be D. M. Adee, E. Webster Fleet, Thomas J. Moore, and D. H. Lodge, with many assistants quite as well known. Single century medals will be awarded in the moonlight and daylight runs, and in addition a special medal to all who complete both runs within twenty-four hours.

Entry blanks may be secured of the following committee in charge: John T. Wall, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street; C. F. Staubach, King's Bridge, N. Y.; D. H. Lodge, 50 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; John Cornish, 57 Broadway, New York; E. Webster Fleet, 964 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and W. H. Lange, 960 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

N. Y. A. C. Swimming Races.

The New York Athletic Club will hold its second series of swimming races at Travers Island on the Sound Saturday, Aug. 23, starting at 2 P. M. The entries will close with the Secretary of the New York Athletic Club on Aug. 13. The following events will be contested: 440-yard swim, A. A. U. championship; one-mile swim, A. A. U. championship; 110-yard swim, novice, and 220-yard swim, handicap. The standard A. A. U. die medal will be given to first, second, and third in the first two events, and the New York A. C. die medals for the latter two races.

A. A. U. Championships at N. Y. A. C.

The Amateur Athletic Union Championship Committee, consisting of James E. Sullivan, New York, Chairman; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Baltimore; W. H. Liginger, Milwaukee; Harry McMillan, Philadelphia, Penn.; Bartow S. Weeks, New York, and T. F. Riley, Cambridgeport, Mass., yesterday decided to hold the National track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union at Travers Island, New York, Sept. 20, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club.

Bay View Wheelmen's Run.

The Bay View Wheelmen of Newark will make a century run to Keyport and return to-day, leaving the clubhouse at 6:15 A. M., arriving at Keyport at noon. Returning they will leave Keyport at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Newark at 7:15 P. M. A faster section will leave Newark at 8 A. M., overtaking the regulars at Keyport at noon. Checks will be issued at the start and deposited at finish, together with the checking tickets issued at stops en route. Complete sets only will qualify riders for the souvenirs if turned in within fourteen hours from the time of the start. The committee in charge is composed of Frank Drastal, Chairman; H. Wolfe, W. E. Cavanagh, P. H. Johnson, and G. A. Tatzsch.

Turfman A. Cahn Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—Abe Cahn, the well-known turfman and breeder of running horses, died at his home here yesterday of typhoid fever. Mr. Cahn was one of the most successful horse owners on the Western circuit. During his long turf career Mr. Cahn owned many notable performers, among them being Ray S., Jilsey, Linda, Ampere, Buckvidere, and Terra Firma.

To Challenge for Seawanhaka Cup.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Henry Higginson and Designer Sterling Burgess, representing the Manchester Yacht Club, returned from Montreal to-day, where they had been to arrange for the filing of a challenge with the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in case the Trident successfully defends the Seawanhaka Cup against the Tecumseh. Mr. Higginson was the executive head of the syndicate which built the Outlook, which last week defeated the Flashlight for the Quincy Challenge Cup.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

$150
Will Buy a NEW
PIANO
at the WISSNER WAREROOMS.

Made by a practical New York manufacturer of many year's experience.

It is certainly not so fine an instrument as you could buy for $350 or $400, but it is the best Piano on the globe for the money.

Far superior to the Pianos sold at general stores for

$200 and $250.

Serviceable Uprights taken in part payment for Wissner Pianos,

$85, $95, $110, $125.

These include some of the best makers. A few

Wissner Pianos
AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.
The Famous
LECKERLING PIANOS
On Easy Payments.
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SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Suit Dept. Special Prices.

$1.25 Waists for 55 Cts.
Shirt Waists of Dotted Lawn, Colored Woven Chambrays, all sizes, every Waist worth $1.25, at 55 cts.

$4.00 Skirts for $1.50.
Wash Skirts, everything we have in colored and natural Linens, also black and colored Piques, at $1.50; worth $4.00.

$5.00 Jackets for $1.75.
Jackets in small sizes, tans and dark colors, satin lined and worth $5.00, at $1.75.

$6.00 Skirts for $3.50.
Rainy-Day Skirts, in fancy materials and latest models, at $3.50; reduced from $6.00.

Ladies' Shoe Reductions.

$4.00 Shoes at $2.50.
Ladies' Dress Oxfords, fine Vici Kid or Patent Leather, new opera toes, flexible hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels, all sizes, reduced from $4.00 to $2.50.

$3.00 Slippers at $2.00.
Ladies' Dress Slippers, fine grade Patent Leather, or soft black Kid, some with bead embroidered vamps and straps, regular $3.00 goods, at $2.00.

$2.00 and $3.00 Slippers at $1.50.
Ladies' House Slippers, fine Patent Leather or Vici Kid, round toes, flexible soles, stitched by hand, low leather heels, reduced to $1.50.

$2.50 and $2.75 Oxfords at $2.00.
Misses' Oxfords, Patent Leather or fine Dongola Kid, wide round toes, welted extension soles, hand-stitched, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2, at $2.00; were $2.50 and $2.75.

Muslin Underwear---Summer Specials.

Walking Skirts, Cambric, deep flounce of Lawn, insertion and lace, trimmed Lawn ruffle, 95 cts., $1.35, $1.65, $2.50.
Underskirts, fine Muslin, umbrella ruffle, tucked, 48 cts.
Corset Covers, Cambric, fitted and French shape, lace or embroidered, 29 cents.
Drawers, Cambric, umbrella ruffle, hemstitched tucks, 25 cts.
Dressing Sacques, Lawn, Kimono and fitted styles, with embroidered beading and lace or Persian border, 48 cts.; reduced from 95 cts.
Percale Wrappers, neat stripes, deep flounce, ruffle over shoulder, trimmed with white braid, 69 cts.; were $1.25.
Corset Department. REGINA B. (our own model), fine Batiste, straight front, lace trimmed, sizes 18 to 26, 79 cts.; reduced from $1.25.

Negligee Shirts.
$1.50 Shirts at 65 Cts.
All our fancy striped and figured Madras Shirts, plain and plaited fronts, cuffs detached, regular $1.50 Shirts,
At 65 Cts.

White Goods and Linens.
REDUCTION SALE.
Fancy White Goods, Leno Stripes, Mercerized Madras and Damask effects, regular 20 to 35 ct. goods, REDUCED TO 15 CTS.
Muslin Pillow Cases, made of remnants, worth 15 to 20 cts., AT 10 CTS.
English Long Cloth, 12 yd. pieces, regular $1.25 quality, AT 80 CTS.
Linen Pillow Cases, 85 CTS. PAIR reduced from $1.25.
Linen Sheets, large size, worth $6.50, reduced to $3.75 PAIR.
Satin Damask Table Linen, 2 yds. wide, $1.25 quality, at 85 CTS. YD.
Table Napkins, large size, $4.00 goods, at $2.75 dozen.
Hemstitched and Embroidered Linen Tray Cloths, Squares, Scarfs and Doilies, all more or less soiled.
REDUCED ONE-HALF.

Women's Summer Neckwear.
Silk and Lawn Ties in Four-in-Hands, Once-Over Windsors, Lawn and Batiste Collars, Stocks and Other Styles,
AT ½ REGULAR PRICES.
25 ct. Neckwear, reduced to.....10 cts
50 ct. Neckwear, reduced to.....25 cts
65, 75, and 85 cts., reduced to.....39 cts
$1.00 and $1.25, reduced to.....50 cts
$1.50 to $2.50, reduced to.....98 cts
$3.50 and $4.50, reduced to $1.50, $1.98
None sent C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

Underprice Offerings Unparalleled.

Under-cost offerings would be a truer phrase. The wonderful sale of a week ago bore double fruit. It stirred the Abraham and Straus public to such enthusiasm of buying as was never known before in August. It stirred makers and importers to quick realization of the present chance for stock straightening through the broad distributing power of this Store.

Dealing has been short, sharp, decisive. Again the Store's tremendous power is exerted to the uttermost. Again extra salespeople, cashiers, facilities of every character are ready to give you the promptest service. And to-morrow's result will be

MORE MONEY SAVING CHANCES THAN WERE EVER GATHERED AT ONCE IN ANY STORE.

Three columns are overcrowded with the details. You will read them without fail. You will come without fail—if boat or train or trolley will bring you. And without fail your profit on the day will mark it as a red letter day in your experience.

The Great August Furniture Sale.

THIRD WEEK OF THE SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW—and to-morrow brings first showing of hundreds of pieces that have had no chance before. That gives some notion of the magnitude of the sale, of the reason why this month we are selling

The Sort of Furniture That Made This Store Famous For a Third to Half Below Our Usual Low Prices.

The best makers in America—that means the world—have contributed some of their finest work to the sale. Take the cheapest Bureau on the floor—$6.75. Note the finish of the woods, note the perfection of the cabinet making. When you have used that Bureau for five years, you will be a bigger friend of this Furniture Store even than you are now.

It pays to buy Furniture in August—if you go to the right store.

Never before was so much Furniture, such fine Furniture, to be had for such small prices.

$3 Dining Chairs, $1.50
Box seat Diningroom Chairs, of golden oak, in quartered and polish finish, with fine cane seats and of a very pretty design. Arm Chair to match, regularly $6.00, at $3.00

Chiffoniers.
At $5.75, regularly $8.50. Golden oak, 5 drawers, with wood back.
At $7.00, regularly $10.50. Golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror.
At $9.25, regularly $12.50. Golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror.
At $12.25, regularly $16.50. Golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror.
At $13.50, regularly $18.00. Golden oak, with bevel plate mirror.
At $17.25, regularly $23.00. Mahogany finish, with bevel plate mirror.
At $30.00, regularly $45.00. Mahogany, large size, with tray drawers.
At $32.00, regularly $47.00. Curly birch, carved, with bevel plate mirror.
At $32.00, regularly $43.00. Birdseye maple, carved, with bevel plate mirror.
At $54.00, regularly $72.00. Birdseye maple, carved, with bevel plate mirror.
At $75.00, regularly $105.00. Birdseye maple, Louis XVI. style, with bevel plate mirror.
At $98.00, regularly $135.00. Mahogany, Louis XV. style, with bevel plate mirror.

Bureaus.
At $6.75, regularly $10.00. Golden oak, with 18x20 French bevel mirror.
At $9.00, regularly $13.50. Golden oak, 20x24 bevel plate mirror.
At $12.25, regularly $16.50. Golden oak, 22x28 bevel plate mirror.
At $13.50, regularly $18.00. Golden oak, 24x30 bevel plate mirror.
At $14.50, regularly $19.50. Golden oak, large bevel plate mirror.

$3.90 Parlor Tables, $1.95.
Parlor Tables in mahogany finish, fancy molded frame and 24x24 inch square polished top.

Bureaus.
At $17.00, regularly $22.50. Mahogany finish, oval bevel plate mirror.
At $17.00, regularly $22.50. Birdseye maple, oval bevel plate mirror.
At $18.00, regularly $24.00. Mahogany finish, oval bevel plate mirror.
At $18.50, regularly $24.50. Golden oak, large bevel plate mirror.
At $19.50, regularly $25.50. Birdseye maple, large oval bevel plate mirror.
At $25.00, regularly $33.00. Golden oak, large bevel plate mirror.
At $27.00, regularly $34.00. Golden oak, large bevel plate mirror.
At $28.00, regularly $37.00. Golden oak, large bevel plate mirror.
At $62.00, regularly $83.00. Birdseye maple carved, large bevel plate mirror.
At $95.00, regularly $125.00. Birdseye maple, Louis XVI. style, large bevel plate mirror.

3 Piece Parlor Suites.
At $42.00, regularly $84.00. Mahogany, Colonial style, covered with damask.
At $58.50, regularly $117.00. Mahogany veneered and carved frames, covered with tapestry.
At $75.00, regularly $97.00. Mahogany finish, covered with tapestry.
At $90.00, regularly $127.00. Overstuffed, tufted back, covered with damask.
At $95.00, regularly $129.00. Mahogany frames, Colonial style, covered with velour.
At $125.00, regularly $200.00. Gold leaf, carved frames, covered with tapestry.

$7.50 Couches, $4.75
These have a golden oak fancy molded frame and are upholstered with good grade or figured velour. Great value while they last.

3 Piece Parlor Suites.
At $150.00, regularly $234.00. Solid mahogany, carved frames, covered with silk tapestry.

5 Piece Parlor Suites.
At $29.00, regularly $41.00. Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask.
At $45.00, regularly $60.00. Mahogany finish, carved frames, covered with embossed velour.
At $46.00, regularly $69.00. Mahogany finish, inlaid frames, covered in damask.
At $48.00, regularly $72.00. Mahogany finish, inlaid frames, covered in damask.
At $50.00, regularly $75.00. Mahogany finish, covered in damask.
At $54.00, regularly $75.00. Mahogany finish, carved frames, covered in pattern tapestry.
At $59.00, regularly $80.00. Mahogany finish, veneered frames, covered with silk damask.
At $60.00, regularly $90.00. Mahogany finish, carved frames, covered in damask.
At $73.00, regularly $110.00. Mahogany finish, inlaid frames, covered in damask
At $75.00, regularly $115.00. Mahogany finish, carved frames, covered in damask
At $115.00, regularly $155.00. Mahogany finish, finely carved frames, covered with damask.
At $165.00, regularly $250.00. Solid mahogany, finely carved frames, covered with damask.

Third and fourth floors, Central Building.

Underwear and Hosiery Much Reduced.

For men, women and children—values that will set the town talking. Let's put two or three things in good, big type where everybody will see them.

Women's 20c. Stockings at 10c.
Men's 25c. Sox at 15c.
Women's 25c. Lisle Undervests, 12½c.
Women's 50c. Silk Plaited Vests, 24c.

It is a stockrighting sale—our own and the manufacturers'. After a season's business a sacrifice of profit and part of cost on a few thousand garments doesn't count a flip of the finger. But it is a great economy for those who come soon enough to share.

Women's 20c. Stockings at 10c.
Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with double soles and high heels, also some with unbleached split soles and some colored ones.
Women's 25c. Lace Lisles at 19c.
Women's open work lace lisle thread Stockings, in new designs; these are the sheer kind.
Women's 75 Lace Stockings, 39c.
Women's lisle thread Stockings with wide lace open work, side clocks, surrounded with embroidery, also some with heavy wide side clocks.
Men's 15c. Sox for 10c.
Men's fast black, gray and blue Sox with double soles, heels and toes, also some fancy colored ones in the lot.
Men's 25c. Lisle Thread Sox for 15c.
Men's open work fast black lisle thread Sox, also some fine cotton ones with drop stitch; with silk vertical stripes.
Children's 15c. Stockings at 9c.
Children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings with double knees, heels and toes; very good wearers.
Women's 50c. Vests for 24c.
Women's ribbed Vests, silk plaited; low neck and sleeveless, handsomely trimmed with wide silk lace around neck and armhole. Colors, pink, sky and cream.
Women's 25c. Lisle Vests, 12½c.
Women's ribbed lisle thread Undervests, some shaped, some straight, some high neck and short sleeves, some low neck and no sleeves, all nicely trimmed and finished. Knee length Drawers. There are some extra large sizes.
$1.00, $1.75, $2.00 Corset Covers, 48c.
Women's Swiss ribbed lisle thread Corset Covers; some are handsomely trimmed with wide lace, others have hand crocheted fronts and shoulder straps.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Men's $1 Negligee Shirts, 44c
Better than the lot we had last week—and that stirred up the town so that the Shirts hardly lasted the day. It stirred up one of the best makers of Negligee Shirts, too—made him think it about time to rid himself of the balance of his Summer stock. We pushed down the price a trifle further and here are the Shirts for
Less Than Half Their Worth.
Made of excellent self-striped madras with neat printed figures and stripes. Each shirt is well made and finished—you would count it good value anywhere at a dollar. A pair of detached cuffs with each Shirt.....44c

$1.25 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts, 75c.
Some for boys, too. They are made of first class madras; a number with pleated bosoms. Wide variety of good patterns for choice. Sharp reduction for quick riddance.....75c

Main floor front, East Building.

Great Savings on Ribbons.
You have come to expect such great Ribbon bargains here that it takes a good deal to make a stir. Yet there will be a stir in the Ribbon Store to-morrow. Think of buying imported taffeta Ribbons 3 inches wide for 12c. a yard! Even here such prices are phenomenal. Don't miss the details:
3 inch wide imported taffeta Ribbons, full of life and lustre, in the cream of Summer colorings, white, pink and blue, regularly 17c., at.....12c
3 inch wide satin taffeta Ribbons, soft and brilliant finish, in white, pink, blue, nile, turquoise, mais, lilac and cardinal, at 12c
3 inch wide double faced Liberty Ribbon, soft finish and beautiful lustre, white, pink and blue, at.....19c
5 inch wide satin taffeta Ribbon, of a very superior quality, the last of a maker's stock, but perfect assortment of colors, white, cream, turquoise, pink, mais, cardinal and navy; usually 39c., at.....28c

Main floor, East Building.

Men's $10 Serge Suits, $6.75
First time we ever sold Serge Suits for such a little price.
For five years past we have sold Serge Suits at $9.85 which were without question the best value anywhere—the match, often the superior, of Suits which cost $12.00 in usual Stores. We never sold Serge Suits for less than this, because serge is the most difficult of fabrics to tailor, and we could never get Suits up to the Abraham and Straus requirements to sell at a smaller price. The queer weather of this season, though, has made one of the most reliable manufacturers long on serges, and he has asked us to help him unload. So to-morrow we shall have
Usual Stores' $10.00 to $12.00 Serges
For $6.75 a Suit.
They are four button sacks made of firm, hard twisted, pure worsted serge in fast color blue; coats half lined with good quality mohair serge; trousers made with belt straps.
Men's $1.00 and $5.00 Trousers, $2.95. Still enough of these great Trouser bargains to tell about—though they have been going out by hundreds. Made of choice worsteds, homespuns or flannels in neat striped effects.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Girls' $1.50 Wash Dresses, 55c
There will be six hundred lucky girls, between 4 and 14, to-morrow—perhaps not so many, for some girls will want half a dozen Dresses.
They are made of excellent percale in the guimpe, high neck and sailor suit styles, attractively trimmed with white pique, pearl buttons and strapping of the material. A large variety of colors and designs.
Great luck to get such Dresses for a third of their worth with August just fairly begun. 55c

Second floor, center, Central Building.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Makers Again Experimenting with Motor Trucks for Business Uses—Popular Interest in Electric Power Machines Reviving—Novelty and Excitement Promised in Long Island Clubs' Coming Pursuit Race.

For several years most of the great wholesale merchants and trucking companies who use horse power extensively in their business have hoped for an indestructible storage battery which might relieve them of the myriad of troubles incidental to the keep and care of animals. But by repeated disappointments these hopes have grown weaker, so that to-day the announcement of a new invention in this line is received with a shrug of the shoulders. Yet so great is the demand for self-propelled trucks that quite a few houses who are well aware of the shortcomings of the batteries manufactured have again begun to investigate the problem. Science has been applied, and time has elapsed, and many important, though not radical improvements in batteries have been introduced. The question of guarding against the costly blunders of unskilled help has been partly taken care of through automatic electric charging apparatus. Altogether the situation has been much improved, while the expectations of the prospective users of electric business wagons have been taken down to a lower notch. Hence the resumption of investigations and the increasing number of heavy electric trucks which may be seen on the streets of New York. The power in all of them is furnished exclusively by means of storage batteries, and the battery in most cases is underslung, that is, it is suspended in a box under the wagon bed or platform, so that the latter is clear and free from all obstructions.

Though still so young the automobile already has traditional features of construction which remain for no better reason than that they have been employed in the past. One such feature in the electric trucks, just referred to, is the transmission of the motor power from a small pinion on each end of the motor shaft direct to large spur wheels bolted to the rear wheels of the vehicle. Next to having the electric motors incorporated in the wheels—built up around the hubs—this is the simplest form of transmission; and hub motors represent a new development which is hedged with patents and certain technical difficulties in getting high efficiency at slow motor speed, for naturally they cannot turn faster than the wheels of the vehicle. By pinion transmission a high-speed motor can be used for a low-speed vehicle, and the arrangement looks neat and compact. This is probably the main reason why it was used on electric hansoms and cabs in the first place, rather than transmission by sprocket chain, which was considered unsightly at that time before the public had become accustomed to visible parts of machinery in automobiles. Since then the "direct pinion drive" has remained in favor by force of habit more than for mechanical reasons, and in spite of the unearthly noises which it produces by the least misalignment of the parts or from wear. New Yorkers have observed that the electric stages on Fifth Avenue emit a continuous shrieking sound when in motion, entirely apart from the mild buzzing of the motor and somewhat inconsistent with the popular notion of electricity as a noiseless form of power. It is due to the pinion transmission, and might be avoided by using sprocket chains instead. The change could be readily effected in new vehicles, requiring only a more forward position of the motor shaft, and would undoubtedly be received favorably by the public at large. Broken or chipped gear teeth are now a frequent source of vexatious delays, while a broken chain can be replaced at a moment's notice. It would also be possible with chain transmission to mount the motors on the vehicle instead of on the running gear.

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While there is a revival of interest in electric automobiles of the usual and well-known type, this is not to be compared in volume or intensity with the popular interest in gasoline vehicles of all descriptions, nor even with the more subdued expectancy that awaits the outcome of the present fierce rivalry between steam automobiles of three different systems. The electric revival is, indeed, mostly a trade movement, and has a good deal to do with the expiration of certain electric patents in March, 1903, which will set free the local manufacture of electric vehicles all over this country. Many manufacturers are awaiting this date for letting loose a goodly number of storage battery runabouts at low prices, and most of them probably not very perfect samples of the art of automobile building. Aside from this trade movement there is, however, a much more important innovation under way involving electric equipment of vehicles, and in this the average automobilist will be deeply engrossed as soon as it reaches the surface. It consists in a combination of the gasoline motor with electric transmission, with or without an intermediary storage battery. Carriages with this equipment will have the traveling range of the gasoline automobile combined with the ready control and easy management of the ordinary electric vehicle. In addition it will have more or less of reserve power for emergencies if an auxiliary storage battery is employed. American inventors have been working on this system for half a dozen years, but so far the most successful application of the principle has been made in Europe. Champrobert in France, the Lohner-Porsche Company in Vienna, and Mr. Jenatzy, an indefatigable Belgian inventor, (who drove an electric speed machine of torpedo shape at sixty miles per hour on the Achères track, near Paris, long before such speed was thought possible for gasoline vehicles,) have all produced practical automobiles in which a gasoline motor drives a dynamo and the dynamo drives electric motors mounted around the hubs of the vehicle wheels. These automobiles have taken part in public contests in France and Austria, and, while not particularly successful as racing machines, have proved themselves quite reliable otherwise. Lohner-Porsche and Jenatzy both use a storage battery between the dynamo and the motor, and this battery is charged by the surplus power of the dynamo when the work is light, while it is discharged so as to assist in propulsion while the work is heavy and exceeds the gasoline motor's capacity. Champrobert, on the other hand, gets along without any battery at all by simply using a gasoline motor powerful enough to take care of all work that may be demanded of it. Power is regulated through the engine in the usual way by timing the ignition and by throttling, and the vehicle speed is regulated by resistance coils between the dynamo and the motor. Champrobert allows superfluous power to go to waste, while the others gather it in the auxiliary battery.

Vast financial resources are now engaged in perfecting this system for the United States with a view to its use not only in pleasure automobiles, but perhaps chiefly in trucks and other business wagons. The names of C. M. Schwab and Max Fleischmann of Cincinnati are mentioned in connection with one of the most ambitious of these plans.

A manufacturing company which follows similar lines has been established for a couple of years in Hoboken, and is said to have received orders from England for its product. On East Fifty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, six vehicles of this type are under construction, and a concern in Pittsfield, Mass., is bending its energies in the same direction.

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Another stoppage on the road resulted from the flooding of the carburettor, producing too much mixture, on account of a leaky float. The engine began to "skip," pick up for a few explosions, and then "skip" again, finally stopping. The ignition device was carefully examined and tested, and was found to be in perfect order. It was then surmised that there was either no inlet or too much and the float was examined. Upon attempting to flood it by opening the gasoline valve usually actuated by the float the float case was found to be full to overflowing. The conclusion was that the float was out of gear, and upon taking it down it was found to have a small hole in it and to be full of gasoline.

To remedy the defect was even more difficult, as the gasoline would of course dissolve any tire cement or other sticky substance. Consequently it was necessary to leave the machine upon the road and ride upon a borrowed bicycle to the nearest town, where a patch was soldered over the hole.

***

A strong smell of burning rubber caused another motorist to stop his car and investigate. Upon raising the hood of the engine he found that one of the insulated wires leading to the sparking plugs had fallen against the engine and the insulation was almost completely burned away. But for the timely investigation a serious blaze soon would have resulted. The wires were shortened and secured to prevent a recurrence of the trouble, which in this case was due to carelessness of the makers of the machine.

Another motor vehicle owner, who was annoyed by a peculiar popping noise in the carburettor of the machine, took it almost all apart before he finally located the trouble in a worn intervalve.

***

Automobiles have been successfully used for newspaper delivery wagons in this city for some time past, and some very successful experiments have been made in their use on long suburban routes as well. A carrier for a Worcester (Mass.) paper has covered a sixty-mile route over suburban roads since last April and his machine has proved both rapid and economical. The carrier reports at 3:15 A. M. in a small gasoline runabout, and fifteen minutes later, with a full load of papers, he starts for Leominster by way of Old Boylston and Clinton. He generally arrives at Leominster at about 5 o'clock, after a run up long and heavy grades; ten minutes later he reaches South Fitchburg, and before 6 o'clock he has delivered his papers through Fitchburg and West Fitchburg long before the trains or trolley cars have arrived with their bundles.

The four and one-half horse power motor consumes about two gallons of gasoline on the trip, at an expense of about 30 cents. The machine has been run about 8,000 miles in less than a year, at a total cost for fuel, new tires, batteries, and all repairs of less than $75.

***

High speed and direct competition under the eyes of the spectators are the features in racing events which draw crowds and create enthusiasm. If the spice of danger—to the participants, but not to the onlookers—can be added, so much the better. In its arrangements for races on the Brighton Beach track on the 23d of this month, the Long Island Automobile Club has had these requirements in mind. Though quite scientific and utilitarian in its work for the cause of automobilism on other occasions, it thoroughly believes in making automobile sport as interesting to sportsmen as automobile "reliability runs" should be made to engineers. Sprints against time lack the element of visible rivalry that takes the popular fancy, and broadside races with six or seven machines, starting simultaneously from the chalk line on a track only 75 feet wide at the short turns, are a trifle too dangerous for our present conception of such affairs. The club has found a way between the two extremes, between too much tameness and too much risk, by adopting the Australian pursuit plan for one of its events. Being well known to all frequenters of bicycle races, its adaptation to automobilism will be watched with much interest, and perhaps with some anxiety as to how the distanced machines will be gotten out of the way if there should happen to be a jam of pursuing cars close behind. The nimble bicycle and comparatively clumsy automobile present widely differing possibilities in this respect, especially because the speed capacity of the automobiles varies more than that of the bicycle riders. It is expected that undue dangers will be avoided at Brighton Beach by limiting the field in case a large number of entries are received. The club's prospectus brings out the alluring possibilities of a sensation in this event, where it says that it "should and must be a sprint from the crack of the starter's pistol until there remains but one unpassed car on the track. The conditions require that as soon as a car is overtaken and passed it must drop out, and at the earliest opportunity withdraw from the track. The possibilities of high-class sport and an exciting finish are limitless; given four or five cars of approximately equal speed and weight, the question of personal equation in jockeying the turns and manoeuvring to pass competitors should supply a spectacle never before seen. As there can be but one winner, but one prize is hung up, and that is of sufficient value, either in plate or cash, to call forth a scorching event and record time for the distance, no matter what its length may be."

On account of the complex construction of an automobile the difficulty when something goes wrong is often not to repair the damage, but to locate it. The books of instructions provided by the makers are very complete, but of course cannot provide for every possible source of trouble, especially as trouble is often due to no breaking or failure of a part, but to some such simple little matter as too much oil or water in the wrong place, a defective insulation or connection, or perhaps only a loosened screw or bolt.

Experience is the only teacher in a matter of this sort, though personal experience is not always necessary, as the wide-awake automobilist may learn almost as much from the hard luck stories of his fellow-enthusiasts as from his own unpleasant experiences.

A case where a big automobile was literally brought to a standstill by a few drops of water in the wrong place recently came to notice. The engine was of the two-cylinder type and seemed to falter on one cylinder, finally skipping so that there was no explosion at all in that cylinder. It became necessary to stop the car, but for a long time the search for the source of the trouble was unsuccessful. The coil was found to be properly adjusted, the battery was new, the sparking plug had been recently cleaned and only used for a few miles, and everything necessary to produce the explosion was all right, so that the trouble evidently was in the wiring system. Every wire was followed from terminal to terminal and found unbroken, and finally as a last resort the "buzzers" were turned in the movement of advancing the spark to the slot in the timing can, and one buzzer was found to be so saturated with water which had leaked from a poor cap on the water jacket that no spark occurred whether the cam hit the slot or not. A few drops of gasoline cleaned the point and enabled the vehicle to proceed.

Notes for the Automobilists.

The Rhode Island Automobile Club will hold a race meet at Narragansett Park some time in September. A committee, composed of R. L. Lippitt, F. C. Fletcher, F. E. Perkins, and the Board of Governors of the club, is now arranging the details of the meet.

Edgar A. Apperson of Kokomo is making a tour in a motor vehicle from Chicago to Boston.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is reported to have purchased the car in which Marcel Renault won the recent race from Paris to Vienna.

D. R. Grow, an East Orange, N. J., automobilist, is making a tour of New England and expects to cover 3,000 miles by Sept. 1.

The Director of Public Safety in Scranton, Penn., has instructed the Chief of Police to require strict enforcement of the local speed law with special reference to automobiles.

The Corporation Counsel of Washington, D. C., has advised the Superintendent of Police that owing to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia all automobiles are to be considered private vehicles and are not entitled to use the public stands or remain in front of public buildings when not engaged.

A special committee of the Milwaukee Automobile Club has drafted a speed ordinance to be submitted to the City Council, limiting the speed in the downtown districts to eight miles an hour, in the suburban districts to fifteen miles an hour, and in turning corners to four miles.

A company which operates a toll road over the mountains at San Bernardino, Cal., has asked the County Board of Supervisors for authority to impose a toll of $25 on automobiles, claiming that they are a source of great danger to teams on the road and that a runaway would be almost certain to result fatally. The Board of Supervisors suggested sending a man 100 yards ahead of the automobile to give warning of the approach of another vehicle; the motor then to be stopped until the coming team had passed by.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

K. A. C. Team Won by a Big Score from Nelson Lodge—Other Games Played.

The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club expected to have an opportunity of fattening their batting averages yesterday at Prospect Park in their game with Nelson Lodge. The bowling of R. W. R. Powell, however, proved fatal to many of the Knickerbocker batsmen, and the actual result of the game—a victory for the Knickerbockers by 141 to 80 and a wicket to spare—was much closer than expected. F. F. Kelly achieved success with both bat and ball for the Knickerbockers, for in addition to scoring 40 not out, he captured 5 wickets for 21 runs.

Brooklyn B. Team Victorious.

The Brooklyn B team and Paterson B had a contest of the New York Cricket Association at Prospect Park, where the former scored an easy victory by 189 runs to 40. This result was brought about in a great measure by the batting and bowling of C. Smith, who in addition to scoring 62, captured 5 wickets at a low cost. H. Laurie and H. Poyer also batted well for the winners, and double figures were added by J. Neaves and D. Thorne.

The Manhattan first eleven were challenged to a contest by the second team of the same club, who, aided by Tyers, the club professional, wagered a dinner for the two teams on the result. The juniors made an excellent showing. W. A. Battles in particular playing a fine innings of 87, but they could not quite bring off the desired result, and had to submit to defeat by 43 runs and 3 wickets to spare. For the winners A. E. Smith played steadily and well for 36, while J. Flannery added 28 and W. Adam 20. The totals were: Manhattan first eleven, 141 for 7 wickets; Manhattan second eleven, 98.

The West Indians had the recently organized Thistle Club as opponents at Prospect Park, and they gained an easy victory over them by 45 runs in a low scoring game. J. Farley and G. L. Watson, who scored 24 and 16 respectively for the winners, were the only double-figure men in the game. The totals were: West Indians, 75; Thistles, 30.

At Central Park quite a large crowd gathered to witness the matches which were played on the north meadow there. Chief of these was the contest between the Kilkenny Club and the Antilles eleven. P. Smith distinguished himself in this game by bowling 7 wickets for 9 runs, which feat enabled the Kilkenny men to win the game by 72 runs. Smith also batted in good form for 26, while D. Gorman added a like number. The totals were: Antilles, 19; Kilkenny, 91.

The second game at Central Park was between the Bermuda team and Yonkers. The Yonkers men, whose club only recently was organized, have not yet got into form and were defeated by 90 runs. J. Harney made top score of the game with an innings of 33 for the Bermudas, while C. Minerst added 16. The totals were: Bermudas, 66; Yonkers, 36.

BLOOMINGDALE B. C. REGATTA.

Barge Race by Crews in Character Costumes Was a Novel Feature of Contests.

Before an admiring and enthusiastic crowd of fellow-members and guests stationed on the balcony and float, and the hundreds of spectators lining the path on Riverside Drive, the oarsmen of the Bloomingdale Boat Club contested in a series of exciting races on the Hudson River, starting from opposite One Hundred and Twelfth Street and finishing at the club float at One Hundred and Second Street.

The Regatta Committe eprovided a list of four events to be competed for, and the races, starting at 3 o'clock, were finished at 7:30. When the time arrived for the barge race the feminine spectators became much excited, as great things had been promised. They were not deceived, as the first oarsman to appear, lifting the bow of a barge was G. Koppe, Jr., attired in his sister's best frock. When the entire crew appeared, ready to launch their boat, there were eight sturdy oarsmen attired in smart gowns. This crew represented the Vassar Girl Crew. opposed to them were the "Oh, Joys," a crew of eight attired in costumes representing tramps, "dudes," countrymen, and actors. The Vassar girls won the race, to the great delight of the spectators. G. Koppe, Jr., won the first prize in the Vassar Girls' eight for the prettiest costume.

The four-oared barge race proved very exciting, the crews keeping close together until near the finish, when, by an extra effort on the part of A. M. Unteed, stroke, he managed to lift his crew over the line. Summaries:

Double Gig.—First heat won by: Bow A. J. Breul, Stroke P. S. Dillon, and Coxswain W. MacDonough; time, 2:30. Second heat won by: Bow H. W. Schneider, Stroke H. Seibert, and Coxswain Henry L. Seiz; time, 2:40. Final heat won by: Bow H. B. Schneider, Stroke H. Seibert, and Coxswain Henry L. Seiz; time, 2:00.

Dingy Race.—Won by: Bow J. G. Unger, Stroke L. Urban, and Coxswain W. Willetts; second, Bow G. Koppe, Stroke C. Zink, and Coxswain H. L. Seiz. Time—5:00.

Four-Oared Barge Race.—Won by: Bow H. Willetts, No. 2 W. Manning, No. 3 C. Leyton, Stroke A. M. Unteed, and Coxswain W. MacDonough; time, 3:27. Second, Bow G. Koppe, Jr., No. 2 Thomas Murray, No. 3 T. E. Rafferty, Stroke W. Holden, and Coxswain F. Geblen; time, 3:30.

Eight-Oared Barge Race.—Won by Vassar Girls: Bow G. Koppe, No. 2 Geblen, No. 3 H. B. Schneider, No. 4 T. Murray, No. 5 W. Manning, No. 6 A. J. Breul, No. 7 A. M. Unteed, Stroke William Murray, and Coxswain W. MacDonough; time, 3:15. Second, Oh Joys: Bow Henry L. Seis, No. 2 John Bauer, No. 3 William Willetts, No. 4 C. H. Leyton, No. 5 T. E. Rafferty, No. 6 F. Steuhl, No. 7 H. Selbert, Stroke H. J. Lang, and Coxswain F. Reeffle; time, 3:30.

ROWING NOTES.

The Ravenswood Boat Club of Steinway, L. I., will hold a regatta on Aug. 16, in which they will contest for the Farley-Myers Cup for junior singles, junior doubles, four gigs, and barge race, (between married and single men.) A "punting contest," in which each competitor stands in the stern of a skiff equipped with a long pole, on the end of which is attached a large bag made of canvas and filled with sawdust, with which he attempts to knock his adversary into the water, the man remaining in his skiff at the end of an hour being declared the winner, will be another feature.

M. J. Goldner, President of the Department of Sewers in Queens County, has joined the Ravenswood Boat Club, and promises to become one of their most active members.

The junior crew of the Wahneta Boat Club, defeated at the Harlem Regatta Decoration Day, May 30, and at the Long Island Regatta, in July, has determined to continue, and row Labor Day at the Middle States Regatta, to be held on the Harlem River, despite the fact that the officials of the club, thinking they had enough, refused to enter them.

Many prominent athletes are joining the different boat clubs, the latest being Joe Lally, an old-time Pastime athlete, who has joined the Ravenswood Boat Club.

The annual Deal Lake Regatta of Asbury Park, N. J., to be held on Aug. 14, 15, and 16, comprise three events, as follows: A gentleman's double canoe race, a ladies' double canoe race, and a single shell race for senior scullers. The distance will be one mile. Entries for the canoe races will be received by Walter White, Deal Lake, N. J., and Frederick R. Fortmeyer, Box 740, New York City, until 6 P. M., Aug. 11. No entrance fee is charged and free transportation for man and boat will be provided in the sculling race. A large entry from New York City is expected.

The Riverside Boat Club is a new acquisition to aquatic circles, and promises to be a leader in this sport. The clubhouse is situated on the Hudson River at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the approach being from a board walk from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The membership numbers 115. The house is well equipped with boats, though the club as yet has not as many as the members would wish. Capt. E. Delamater promises more before the end of the season and proposes to enter a junior four gig crew and a double shell crew in the Middle States Regatta. The four gig crew has not been selected, as the Captain is working on eight men from among whom he will pick the four best. Windsor Watson and Frederick Robinson will represent the club in the junior double sculls. Their racing colors are grey, trimmed with red.

Quaker Cricketers Win in Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—The cricket match between the Philadelphias and the Wanderers, which was begun yesterday, was finished to-day, the visitors winning by an inning. They made 279 in their one inning, and did not all bat, while the Wanderers made only 202 runs in two innings.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Aug. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Goldsmith vs. Curry
2—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
3—Roach vs. Smith.
3½—Same vs. same.
4—Schulz vs. Jackson.
5—Shafer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Stadtlander vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
6½—Kuster vs. Press Pub. Co.
7—McCarthy vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
8—In re Buckley.
9—In re E. 103d St.
10—In re Kobre.
11—Mayer vs. Orr.
12—Same vs. Flammer.
13—Doyle vs. Mayor, &c.
14—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
15—Boretz vs. Gordon.
16—In re E. 180th St.
17—In re Benson.
18—Voss vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
19—In re Harrison.
20—White vs. Bradley.
21—Society of Free Ch. of St. Mary the Virgin vs. Felt.
22—Staehell vs. Staehell.
23—Stein vs. Weaver.
24—Soffer vs. Feldman.
25—La Boyteaux vs. Roosevelt.
26—In re Harrison.
27—In re 179th St.
28—Krauss vs. Krauss.
29—Dreyfoos vs. Celluloid Co.
30—Davies vs. Devoe.
31—Guggenheimer vs. Levin.
32—Stine vs. Greene.
33—Parsons vs. Walsman.
34—Met. Trust Co. vs. Elkyn Trust Co.
35—Rosebault vs. Hall.
36—Hutton vs. Seymour
37—In re Bettelheim.
38—Hayden vs. Millins.
39—Malinick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—In re N. Y. Sail Making Co.
41—Rosenberger vs. City Island Realty Co.
42—Forbes vs. Erie R. R. Co.
43—Trombetta vs. Cattabury.
44—Same vs. McDonald.
45—In re W. 183d St.
46—Orr vs. Hawkes.
47—McNally vs. Berger.
48—Benjamin vs. Layton.
49—Southard vs. Reilly.
50—Williams vs. Schneider.
51—Schmeahke vs. Reiss.
52—Shay vs. Merrick.
53—In re Jarkander.
54—In re Lyster.
55—In re Bates.
56—In re Burnap.
57—In re Martin.
58—Motley vs. Pitney.
59—Lazarus vs. Kasner.
60—Noble vs. Kellogg.
61—In re Gould.
62—Connor vs. Merrimac Hat Co.
63—Geoghagan vs. Lychow.
64—Guthrie vs. Guthrie.
65—Mitchell vs. Depew.
66—In re Richards.
67—Rogan vs. Rogan.
68—Jetter vs. Ringler.
69—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
70—Pollion vs. Pollion.
71—In re Pier 12, E. R.
72—Reitman vs. Luther.
73—In re Wolf.
74—Goldner vs. Heutes.
75—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Loew.
76—Fusco vs. Fusco.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Henry J. Welch.
Margaret McGuigan or Courtney.
Mary Feeney.
Alice H. Kelk.
Jane E. Sanders.
Helene Emmerich.
James Murtaugh.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—Giovanni Zitto.
2—Henry Garlow.
3—Emanuel Fuentevella. Antonio Guzman.
4—Isidore Caplan.
5—Thomas Ryan.
6—James Eagan.
7—Thaddeus Washington.
8—John Markowitz.
9—Cora Lee.
10—James Burt. Archie Thomas. North Evans.
11—Arthur E. Moody, alias Blair Moody.
12—Thomas Potter.
13—Antonio Bernie.
14—Francesco Genero.
15—Charles Pratt.
16—Benjamin Wysoki, Louis Laske, William Galleck.
17—John S. Nash. Pleadings.
1—Jennie Schuman.
2—Della Nevins.
3—Antonio Terreri.
4—Philip Habinicht.
5—Frank Domino.
6—Michael Clauses.
7—Hagop Janjotehan.
8—Henry Carlson.
9—Samuel Brown.
10—George Dosbrow.
11—John Kennedy.
12—Thomas Rosa.
13—Michael Morrissey.
14—James O'Neill.
15—Peter Smith.
16—Joseph Clark.
17—Charles Meyer.
18—Jacob Lewis.
19—Dennis J. Sullivan.
20—Henry A. Hook.
21—John Green.
22—David W. Davis.
23—Bernard Himelstein.
24—Leon Stedeker, alias John Brown, and Samuel Stedeker, alias Samuel Marshall.
25—Charles J. Fitzpatrick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Peter Hudson.
2—Herbert Johnson.
3—James Brown.
4—Lena King. Antonio King.
5—Charles Baum.
6—Harry Wells.
7—Harry Sims.
8—Louis Johnson.
9—John Williams.
10—Isidor Trunz.
11—Amedeo Ruffaleo.
12—Frederick G. Littlefield.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Union Trust Company vs. John McNally et al.—James A. Nooney.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Edward M. Shepard, trustee, &c., vs. Louis F. Weisman et al.—Albert Stern.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Goss & Mealf Company vs. Hugo F. Hoefler—Maurice Goodman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Schmitz vs. Ellis—Samuel S. Koenig. Diehl vs. same—Edward B. Amend. Boelson vs. same—Samuel Cohn. Manowitch vs. same, (Action No. 1)—William A. Keener. Same vs. same, (Action No. 2)—Leonard J. Obermeier.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Wilson—Paul Crandall.

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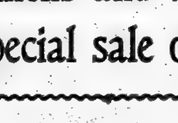

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Brown
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Cowles
Cox
Cox
Crawford
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Cregan
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Crowley
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DALY
Darling
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Decker
Demarest
Disbrow
Dodd
Dodge
Dolan
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Donovan
Dore
Dowling
Dowson
Drumm
Du Bois
Dugan
Duhm
Dunbar
Durban
Dusenbury
Dutland

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Eberstein
Egan
Elsler
Eldredge
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Ditrich
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Erath
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Fennelly
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Walsh
Walter
Watson
Weigel
Weiler
Wells
Weyman
White
Wildes
Wilkin
Willetts
Williams
Wise
Wolfstaetter
Wyeth

YOUNG

ZABRISKIE

ADAMS.—Aug. 4, near Tonawanda, N. Y., Ruby Adams, aged 17 years, of Toronto, Ont.

AHEARN.—Aug. 8, Mrs. Katie Ahearn, daughter of John H. Griffin, at residence, 451 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

ALVEY.—Aug. 3, at 469 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Samuel Alvey, aged 72 years. Born in England.

ANDERSON.—At 623 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 6, Britta Anderson, in her 76th year.

ARENTS.—Aug. 6, Charles R. Arents, husband of Emeline Du Vall, residence, 178 Sixth Avenue.

ANDREWS.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 7, Robert Andrews, aged 66 years, residence 133 West Fourth Street.

ANGLIM.—Aug. 2, P. H. Anglim, son of James Anglim, of Salem, N. Y. Residence, 49 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

ATKINS.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 4, Oliver S. Atkins, in the 67th year of his age.

ALLEN.—Aug. 2, at the German Hospital, Frank Allen, aged 5 years, of 18 Vandervoort Av.

ALLEN.—Aug. 2, at 101 East Sixty-fourth Street, Napoleon T. Allen.

ANGELINE.—Aug. 3, Patrick Angeline of 49 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

ALLEN.—Aug. 4, Catherine, widow of Joseph Allen, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannibal Goodwin, 116 Mount Clair Avenue, Newark, N. J.

ARNOLD.—Aug. 5, at the residence of his father, 3,594 Third Avenue, John B., husband of Mary Arnold, (nee Klingelhofer,) and son of Roman Arnold, in his 30th year.

ARTHUR.—Aug. 5, at the Baptist Home, Brooklyn, Harriet C., widow of Ashbel Arthur, in her 88th year.

BACH.—Aug. 4, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Hecht, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Regina, aged 79, wife of Nathan and mother of Julius, Simon, Harry, Mangy, and Morris Bach, Mrs. A. W. Klein, Mrs. S. Roth, and Mrs. A. L. Silberstein.

BALCH.—Aug. 7, at Washington, George V., aged 54 years, eldest son of Rear Admiral George B. Balch, United States Navy, retired.

BEARDSHEAR.—Aug. 5, at Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Wm. M. Beardshear, aged 52 years, President of Iowa State College at Ames. Born at Dayton, Ohio.

BIBERIAN.—Aug. 5, Katie, aged 18 years, daughter of Henry and Barbara Biberian, of 16 West Twenty-seventh Street.

BONDE.—Aug. 5, at 345 Linden Street, Williamsburg, Countess H. B. A. Bonde, sister of Mrs. C. A. Harrison of 1615 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRODERICK.—Aug. 3, at 192 Java Street, Brooklyn, Martin Broderick.

BURNS.—Aug. 4, at New York Hospital, Thomas F. Burns of 8 Suffolk Street.

BROCAR.—Aug. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Given E., aged 19 years, son of F. I. Brocar of Louisville, Ky.

BUCKLEY.—Aug. 2, Frances R., wife of Edward V. Buckley, and daughter of the late St. Clair and Elizabeth Lithgow, at residence, 1,226 Park Av.

BURNS.—Aug. 3, at the New York Hospital, Mary Burns, of 224 West Twentieth Street.

BURTIS.—At Great Neck, L. I., Aug. 3, Daniel H., in the 82d year of his age, father of O. B. Burtis.

BANTA.—Aug. 3, Elizabeth Mason, wife of William Banta, at residence, Rahway, N. J.

BEEBE.—Aug. 4, Sarah Louise, wife of George R. Beebe of 75 First Place, Brooklyn.

BELGER.—Aug. 3, Charles Belger, 26 years old, of 210 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—Aug. 2, David N. Brown, M. D., in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Residence, 268 South Third Street, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 4, M. Ella, wife of Dr. Philip H. Brown and daughter of the late William A. Cummings.

BROWER.—Aug. 8, Maurice F. Brower, aged 57 years, of 424 West Nineteenth Street.

BOYLE.—At Guthrie, Oklahoma, Aug. 6, the Rev. John W. Boyle, aged 80 years, native of Nobleston, Penn.

BRUNELL.—Aug. 6, at Mountain View, N. Y., Dr. J. L. Brunell of Montreal.

BRYAN.—Aug. 5, David, husband of Martha Bryan, in 52d year of his age, residence 308 Pleasant Avenue.

BUSH.—Aug. 7, Mary, aged 2 years 9 months, daughter of Mary and James J. Bush, of 429 East Sixteenth Street.

BUTTERFIELD.—At Utica, N. Y., Aug. 7, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Childs, 371 Genesee Street, Harriet Huntley, widow of Theodore F. Butterfield, aged 72 years.

BROWN.—At Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 4, George Hunter, Jr., infant son of George Hunter and Cornelia Moss Brown.

BROWN.—In New York Hospital, Aug. 8, Samuel M. Brown, aged 54 years, member of St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park.

BROWN.—Aug. 3, the Rev. William Bryant Brown, D. D., aged 86 years. Residence, 87 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J.

BROWN.—Aug. 8, at 14 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, A. Clifford, son of the late George Brown.

BRODERICK.—Aug. 8, William H., youngest son of Thomas W. Broderick and Mary Cotter, aged 15 months and 11 days, at 718 Washington Street.

BRIDGES.—Aug. 8, James J. Bridges, in his 56th year, at 283 Front Street, Brooklyn.

BRAND-KOHLBERG.—Aug. 5, at San Francisco, Cal., Esther Brand, wife of Albert M. Kohlberg and sister of Charles and Herman Brand of New York.

BRITTON.—Aug. 7, Mrs. C. Britton of 67 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

CARROLL.—Aug. 3, at Pittsburg, Penn., William J., aged 14 years, son of Thomas B. Carroll of 304 Forty-eighth Street.

CARTER.—Aug. 3, Joseph Carter, aged 23 years, of 63 South Washington Square.

CARTER.—Aug. 3, Thomas Carter, aged 18 years, of 63 South Washington Square.

CLEVELAND.—Aug. 8, Charles P. Cleveland of 1,017 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARMICHAEL.—Aug. 8, James, infant son of James and Nellie Teresa Carmichael, (nee O'Connor,) at Bath Avenue and Bay Sixteenth Street, Bath Beach.

CAULFIELD.—Aug. 7, at 72 West One Hundred and First Street, Willie, son of Addie Caulfield and grandson of Mrs. Kate Hayden, Tramore, County Waterford, Ireland.

CLAVIN.—Aug. 6, John Clavin, husband of Julia Nevins, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Burke, 2,931 Southern Boulevard, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

CONN.—Aug. 7, Annie Conn, (nee Tucker,) mother of Sadie Tucker, wife of William Conn, and sister of Sadie Reinig; residence, 110 Clarkson Street.

CREGAN.—Aug. 8, John, husband of Annie Cregan, (nee Finnerty,) residence, 148 Cherry Street.

COX.—Aug. 7, J. S. Cox, formerly of Philadelphia, residence, 572 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARLETON.—Aug. 8, at Haverhill, Mass., Prof. Isaac N. Carleton, Ph. D., aged 70 years, father of William, Clara, and Theodore, and of Mrs. Forest F. Dreyden of Newark, N. J.

CHRISTIE.—Aug. 6, James H. Christie, in the 63d year of his age, residence, Nyack, N. Y.

CLAVIN.—Aug. 6, John Clavin, husband of Julia Nevins, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Burke, 2,931 Southern Boulevard, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Tremont, New York.

COLLISON.—Aug. 5, Carrie, wife of Edward Collison, aged 73, residence, Queens, L. I.

COWLES.—Aug. 6, Benjamin Lyman Cowles, aged 63 years, of 59 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

CLARK.—Lucius, Aug. 8, at 2,472 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago.

CODY.—Catherine, Aug. 3, aged 60 years, at 778 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

COLLEDGE.—Aug. 7, Aaron Roswell Colledge of Somerville, Mass., aged 76 years.

COSTELLO.—Aug. 7, at the home of his niece, Mrs. William Ader, Grafton and Union Avenues, Ozone Park, L. I., William Costello, brother of Mary Gallagher.

CORNELL.—Aug. 6, Mabel A., daughter of William and Freda K. Cornell, residence, Gravesend Avenue and Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

CAMPE.—Aug. 7, at Far Rockaway, Babetta, wife of Emanuel Campe of 51 East Ninetieth Street.

CHATELLIER.—At Caledonia, Va., Aug. 5, Frances C., wife of Joseph F. Chatellier.

CLARKE.—Aug. 7, at 3 Union Place, Brooklyn, Marcella, widow of Patrick Clarke.

COX.—Aug. 7, J. S. Cox, formerly of Philadelphia, at 572 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn.

CLETT.—Aug. 3, Jasper Clett, 6 years old, son of the Captain of the lighter Canta of New York, at Mariner's Harbor, S. I.

CORNICK.—Aug. 2, Tully D. Cornick of Knoxville, Tenn.

COSTELLO.—Aug. 8, Ann, wife of Roger Costello, of 570 Henry Street.

CRAWFORD.—Aug. 5, at the Eastern District Hospital, Hayson Crawford, aged 33 years, of 1109 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

CURNOW.—Aug. 4, Mary J., aged 37 years, wife of Frank G. Curnow. Residence, Neptune Avenue and West Seventeenth Street.

CLOCK.—At Darien, Conn., Aug. 4, Mary J. Clock, aged 76 years.

COUILLARD.—Aug. 4, at Montclair, N. J., Israel C. Couillard, in his 59th year.

CREMIN.—Aug. 4, 169 East 71st St., Joseph Wallace Cremin.

CROWLEY.—345 Cherry Street, Aug. 3, Ellen Crowley.

CLANCY.—Aug. 6, 174 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Peter Clancy, in his 77th year.

CODMAN.—At Bristol, R. I., Aug. 6, Maria Potter, youngest daughter of the late Henry and Catherine Codman of Boston.

CRAWLEY.—Aug. 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Barry, 330 East Sixteenth Street, Bridget, widow of Timothy Crawley.

CUEVA.—Aug. 5, at 287 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Valentin Juan, youngest child of Norberto and Elizabeth Doty-Cueva.

DECKER.—Aug. 2, Ernest Guy Decker of 417 William Street, East Orange, N. J.

DAVIS.—Aug. 6, William H. Davis of 22 Barrow Street.

DALY.—John Daly, Aug. 6, at 233 First Avenue.

DARLING.—Aug. 7, at Brightwood, D. C., Dr. Henry Darling of Washington, aged 58 years.

CAREY.—Aug. 5, Gertrude Davenport, wife of John J. Carey of 35 Erasmus Street, Brooklyn.

DODGE.—Aug. 6, Emeline Amanda, in her 94th year, sister of the late Richard J. Dodge, of 330 Throop Avenue, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

DOLAN.—Aug. 6, James Dolan, native of Parish of Granard, County Longford, Ireland; residence 172 West Ninety-eighth Street.

DUSENBURY.—Aug. 5, Harold R., husband of Bertha Liss and son of the late George and Emma Dusenbury, aged 29 years, of 707 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

DRUMM.—Aug. 9, Philip, aged 25 years, of 1,969 Third Avenue.

DURBAN.—Aug. 6, at the home of his daughter, in Clark Township, N. J., Theodore Durban, aged 78 years, born in Mainz, Germany.

DOWLING.—Aug. 8, Margaret, sister of Eliza and Catherine Dowling, native of King's County, Ireland; residence, 238 East Thirty-seventh Street.

DUHM.—Aug. 8, Mary, mother of Ernest Duhm, at 517 East Sixteenth Street.

DUGAN.—Aug. 8, John Dugan, 3 years old, of 1,120 First Avenue.

DUTLAND.—Aug. 8, Albert O. Dutland, aged sixty-two years, in Evansville, Ind.

DISBROW.—Aug. 2, at Seabright, N. J., Elijah Disbrow, aged 84 years.

DODD.—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 2, Harry K., aged 47 years, son of David C. Dodd, Jr.

DORE.—Aug. 2, Mary, nee Lambert, wife of John Dore of 543 West Twenty-eighth Street.

DONNELLY.—Aug. 4, Helen, youngest daughter of James P. and Mary Jane Donnelly (nee McDonald) of 402 Shepard Avenue, Brooklyn.

DONOVAN.—Aug. 5, at Hicksville, L. I., Mary, aged 32 years, wife of William Donovan.

DEMAREST.—Aug. 4, at the St. Mark's Hospital, Arthur Z. Demarest, aged 75 years, of the Park Avenue Hotel, Thirty-second Street and Park Avenue, uncle of Silas B. Demarest.

DOWSON.—Aug. 3, James B. Dowson, in the 68th year of his age, at the residence of his son, 139 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

DU BOIS.—Aug. 5, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Jerome Avenue, Woody Crest, Rev. Hasbrouk Du Bois, aged 69 years, husband of Kate Schuyler Anderson.

DUNCOMBE.—Aug. 2, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, John F. Duncombe, aged 72 years.

DUNBAR.—Aug. 4, at Cleveland, Ohio, George E. Dunbar, aged 60 years, of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

EBERHARDT.—Aug. 6, at the Harlem Hospital, William Eberhardt, aged 40 years, of 676 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

EGAN.—Aug. 4, at the residence of her nephew, Lawrence Miller, foot of Tenth Street, near Chisholm Homestead, Annie Egan, aged 58 years.

ELLINGHOUSE.—Aug. 8, Alfred, aged 39 years, of the California Theatre, San Francisco.

ERRINGTON.—Mary, wife of Thomas Errington, and niece of Dennis Devine, native of Eskra, County of Tyrone, Ireland; residence 625 West Forty-seventh Street. Aug. 6.

ELDREDGE.—Aug. 7, at Boston, Mass., Benj. P. Eldredge, ex-Superintendent of Police, aged 64 years, born in Truro, N. S.

ELTERICH.—Aug. 3, Albert Elterich, in his 57th year. Residence, 716 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

ERATH.—At Grahamsville, N. Y., Aug. 3, Eugene Erath.

ERLANGER.—Augusta, wife of N. Erlanger, aged 64 years. Residence, 36 West Ninety-sixth Street.

EVERITT.—At Lynbrook, L. I., Aug. 2, Mary Emma Everitt, aged 55 years.

FARRELL.—Aug. 4, at the New York Hospital, Nellie Farrell, aged 19 years, widow of Oliver McMackin and daughter of Thompson Smith of 1321 North Second Street, New Albany, Ind.

FERGUSON.—Aug. 2, Lizzie Ferguson, aged 25 years, of 74 Barrow Street.

FISCHER.—Aug. 2, at Detroit, Mich., Rabbi E. K. Fischer, aged 72 years. Born in Brooklyn.

FLEMING.—At 19 East Sixty-Seventh Street, Aug. 2, Sarah Frances, wife of Charles E. Fleming and daughter of the late Gould and Sarah Thorp.

FINKEN.—Aug. 3, at 928 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry Finken, aged 60 years.

FLECKER.—Aug. 4, John, husband of Mary Flecker. Residence, 107 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FLAHERTY.—Aug. 5, John Adams, aged 7 months, son of Michael and Mamie Flaherty, (nee Adams,) at 132 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRIEDBERG.—Aug. 5, Leopold, husband of Sarah, son of Carrie Friedberg. Residence, 110 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

FISHER.—Aug. 6, at Wilmington, Del., Grace C., aged 27 years, wife of William L. Fisher and daughter of Joseph R. Carson of Brooklyn.

FINLEY.—Aug. 4, at 1,001 Dean Street, Brooklyn, William, husband of the late Annie E. Finley, aged 50 years.

FREEMAN.—Aug. 8, Frank T. Freeman, in his 49th year; residence, 20 Jaques Avenue, Rahway, N. J.

FERBER.—Aug. 6, Elizabeth, wife of William Ferber, aged 26 years 5 months 14 days, of 881 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

FITZHARRIS.—Aug. 8, Christopher, son of Christopher and Ellen Fitzharris of 237 Ninth Avenue.

FITZGERALD.—Aug. 8, at Lincoln, Neb., Mary T. Mulry, wife of Edward J. Fitzgerald and eldest daughter of James B. Mulry.

FENNELLY.—Aug. 8, Michael, father of Roundsman William F. Fennelly, at 245 Avenue B.

FOLEY.—Aug. 7, Ellen, daughter of Jeremiah Foley, 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue.

FITZPATRICK.—Aug. 3, at 54 East One Hundred and First Street, M. Fitzpatrick, aged 29.

FOX.—Aug. 4, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Kelly, 223 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Eliza Fox.

FRANK.—Rachel, wife of Bernard Frank, and sister of Simon and Joseph E. Middle, in her thirty-seventh year, Aug. 3. Residence, 142 East Eightieth Street.

FRANK.—Aug. 7, Jacob, husband of Esther and son of Herman Frank; residence, 114 President Street, Brooklyn.

FRENCH.—Aug. 7, at Rochester, N. Y., Bridget, aged 72 years, mother of Dr. George E. French, born in Queens County, Ireland.

FULLER.—Aug. 4, Emily W. Fuller, at the residence of her nephew, John G. Rollins, Jr., 217 Park Place, Brooklyn.

FUSSELBAUGH.—Aug. 6, at Baltimore, Md., ex-Judge William H. B. Fusselbaugh, aged 76 years.

GALLAGHER.—Aug. 2, at Whitestone Landing, Ceilah V., aged 35 years, wife of George S. Gallagher.

GALLAGHER.—Aug. 2, William H., 33 years of age, son of the late Bernard Gallagher of 329 Rodney Street, Brooklyn.

GALLAGHER.—At Whitestone, L. I., Aug. 2, Zilliah B., in the 36th year of her age, wife of George Stagg Gallagher and daughter of Joseph and Josephine Smith of Rochester, N. Y.

GILBERT.—At South Salem, N. Y., Aug. 5, Mary Louisa, wife of Thomas Gilbert and daughter of the late Cyrus Lawrence, in her 70th year.

GANNON.—Aug. 7, Francis Michael, third youngest son of Thomas Gannon and Mary Jane Rodgers, aged 1 year and 20 days. 1,724 Amsterdam Avenue.

GOODMAN.—Aug. 8, Milton Goodman, 2 years old, of 107 East One Hundredth Street.

GILMORE.—Aug. 7, Rachel, widow of Jacob Gilmore, residence 15 Astor Place. Jersey City, N. J.

GOMES.—Aug. 8, Mary, widow of Henry Gomes, in her 69th year, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. B. Bogert, 32 Carleton Place, Westfield, N. J.

GILMAN.—At Middletown, Conn., Aug. 7, Helen L., youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. R. and Mrs. H. H. Gilman.

GROWNEY.—Aug. 6, Catherine Growney, at the residence of her son, Frank, 1,010 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

GALVASH.—Aug. 3, at the Trenton Iron Works, Trenton, N. J., John Galvash of 30 Asbury Street.

GEORGE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 8, Eliza Andrews, widow of Andrew George, Sr.

GROSER.—Aug. 2, Alexander T. Groser of 112 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

GALPIN.—Aug. 5, at London, England, Samuel A. Galpin, aged 56 years, President of the New Haven Clock Company.

GILMORE.—Aug. 5, at 632 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Francis A., son of the late James J. Gilmore, and husband of Theresa A. Trainor.

GLEN.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 4, I. Renwick Glen, M. D.

GOLDMAN.—Aug. 6, Seligman Goldman, in the 69th year of his age, residence 206 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

GORDON.—Aug. 5, Helen, daughter of Edward F. and Mary E. Gordon, aged 1 year and 6 months; residence 579 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

GREY.—Aug. 4, near Tonawanda, N. Y., Dr. Howard Grey, aged 21 years.

HAAS.—Aug. 5, Anna, wife of George Haas, in her 54th year; residence 964 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

HALKER.—Aug. 3, at Jamaica Bay, John Halker of 208 Ellery Street, Brooklyn.

HARTSHORNE.—Aug. 2, at Freehold, N. J., Eleanor Gaywood, widow of Richard Saltar Hartshorne, in her 84th year.

HAMILTON.—At Roslyn, L. I., Aug. 7, Wilbur Hall, aged 32 years, son of Evelyn Hall Hamilton and husband of Mary Wilmerding.

HACKETT.—At Marion, Ind., Aug. 6, Miss Carl Hackett, 14 years old.

HAWXHURST.—Aug. 6, Emma L. Barber, wife of James E. Hawxhurst, of 131 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

HENDERSON.—Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 4, Bertha A., aged 61, wife of James F. Henderson.

HALL.—At Summit, N. J., William L. Hall, at residence of his sisters, 216 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY.—Aug. 8, Alice, mother of Andrew Henry, residence 378 Tenth Avenue.

HOTCHKISS.—At Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 6, Adele V. W. (nee Blunt,) widow of Augustus Hotchkiss.

HEALY.—Aug. 8, at 523 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, Francis Xavier, infant son of Richard V. and Annie T. Healy.

HERMANCE.—Aug. 7, at 39 Bradhurst Avenue, Margaret, wife of John J. Hermance.

HIGGINS.—Aug. 6, Amasa Higgins, in the 79th year of his age, at Bedford, N. Y.

HOCKMANN.—Aug. 2, Sarah, three-year-old daughter of Harris Hockmann of 385 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

HOLLERBAUM.—Aug. 2, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Reinach, at Petersburg, Va., Henrietta Hollerbaum, aged 84 years, mother of Barbara Corn of 528 Sixth Street.

HOWLAND.—At 5 West Sixty-fifth Street, Aug. 3, Justina, daughter of the late William and Anne C. E. Howland.

HOYFRADT.—Aug. 2, Marjorie, aged 16 years, daughter of Alice Gifford and the late Albert Hoyfradt, of 59 Allen Street, Hudson, N. Y.

HOERICK.—Aug. 5, at 66 East Third Street, James E. Hoerick, aged 22 years.

HARTOUGH.—Margaret, wife of Walter B. Hartough, Sr., in the 63d year of her age; residence 104 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.

HASSEN.—Aug. 5, at the New York Hospital, Mrs. Joseph Hassen, aged 40 years, of 130 West Sixteenth Street.

HICKEY.—Aug. 4, Helen Hickey, nee McNamara, widow of the late Thomas and mother of Annie and Margaret Hickey and Mrs. Mary Maher, native of Tallow, County Clare, Ireland; residence 480 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

HOLMES.—Aug. 4, Arthur Holmes, aged 3 years, of 133 Forty-third Street.

HOPCROFT.—Aug. 5, James Hopcroft of 308 West Fifteenth Street.

HOWARD.—Aug. 5, at the New York Hospital, Julius Howard, aged 40 years, of 151 West Twenty-fifth Street.

HOWELL.—Aug. 4, at the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, Dr. Levi L. Howell, aged 46 years, native of Riverhead, L. I.

HALE.—Aug. 2, at the residence of her daughter, 308 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Caroline M. Hale.

HAMILTON.—Aug. 3, Flora E., wife of Alexander Hamilton. Residence, 1,750 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAUSCHILD.—Aug. 2, John H. C. Hauschild, aged forty-one years, of 116 Centre Street.

HEALY.—At Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8, Joseph Healy, six years old.

HEIM.—Aug. 4, Daniel, aged fifty-nine, husband of Rosa Heim of 202 West Eighty-second Street.

HELD.—Catherine, aged sixty-two years, wife of Henry Held and mother of Mrs. Charles Koopman. Residence, 704 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

HOCTOR.—Aug. 3, Thomas Hoctor, aged twenty-seven years, of 532 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

HORSFALL.—Aug. 4, John Henry Horsfall, aged sixty years, of 41 South Eighth Avenue, Mount Vernon.

HARLEY.—Aug. 6, Edward C. Harley, of 226 East Nineteenth Street.

HICKOX.—In Washington, Conn., Aug. 6, Zaydee Keese, wife of William Brisbane Hickox, and their infant daughter, Frances Eliot.

HIGGINS.—Aug. 8, at Plattekill, N. Y., Annie, wife of Patrick Higgins, in the 40th year of her age, of 50 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

HASSELBERG.—Aug. 9, William, aged 40 years, of 305 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAWKINS.—Aug. 8, B. Coleman, aged 82 years, at Setauket, L. I., brother of Decatur Hawkins of Patchogue.

HILDEBRANDT.—Aug. 9, William, 65 years old, at 614 West Fifty-eighth Street.

HUGHES.—Aug. 9, Arthur, aged 17 months, infant son of John Hughes, 512 West Thirty-ninth Street.

HOBRON.—In his 59th year, Washington Hobron of 503 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

HOOKER.—Aug. 6, at Brattleboro, Vt., Col. George W. Hooker, husband of Minnie Fisk.

HORSY.—Aug. 6, at Riverside, Conn., Elizabeth Blakesley, daughter of George A. Horsy and Marian V. N. Buxton, aged 4 years 4 months.

HUNT.—Aug. 6, at Middletown, N. Y., Hiland H. Hunt, aged 85 years.

ILLE.—Aug. 3, at Chase Avenue, Rockaway Beach, Theodore F. Ille, aged 45 years.

JAMES.—Aug. 4, at Red Bank, N. J., John F., aged 67 years, father of John F., Jr., and Clinton R. James, of 45 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

JONES.—At 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 3, Lynds Eugene, son of the late Lynds L. and Ann Mills Jones.

JONES.—Aug. 2, Edward Jones, of 937 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

JUNIVER.—Aug. 2, Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Juniver, of 72 Clerk Street, Jersey City.

JOHNSON.—Aug. 4, Nancy Ayres, in her 85d year, wife of the late George Ware Johnson and daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Ayres, residence Hackettstown, N. J.

KELLER.—Aug. 2, at St. Catharine's Hospital, Wilhelmina Keller, aged 63 years, of 723 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

KAMKI.—Aug. 9, Hugo, aged 45 years, at 1,341 Avenue A.

KELLOGG.—Aug. 5, at 280 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, Helen Kilbourne, aged 5 months, daughter of Frank A. and Caroline F. Kellogg.

KELLY.—Aug. 3, Ellen Teresa, youngest child of William Kelly, of 1,743 Avenue A.

KELLY.—Aug. 2, Katherine F., daughter of Mary and the late William C. Kelly; residence, 360 West Fifty-third Street.

KERR.—At Jersey City, Aug. 2, Mary Parker, in her 86th year, widow of William Kerr, native of Erving, Scotland; residence, 174 Fifth Street, Jersey City.

KING.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 3, Thomas King.

KELLY.—James Kelly, Aug. 5, at the residence of the late Richard O'Connor, 1,651 Madison Avenue.

LAHERT.—Aug. 2, Mary Lahert, (nee Tobin,) wife of John Lahert, native of Glengall, Parish of Ballingary, County Tipperary, Ireland; residence, 231 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn.

LANE.—Aug 6, Alice, daughter of John and Ellen Lane, of 2,016 Third Avenue.

LOUGHLIN.—Aug. 8, Catherine Loughlin, (nee Sparks,) wife of the late Patrick Loughlin and sister of Thomas and James Sparks, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Moffatt, 205 East Thirty-third Street.

LELAND.—Aug. 2, at the residence of W. L. Ward, Port Chester, N. Y., Van Buren Leland, aged 62 years.

LACEY.—Aug. 7, at the North Hudson Hospital, William, aged 17 years, son of George and Mary Lacey, of 276 Central Ave, West Hoboken.

LANG.—Aug. 5, Mary, mother of B. Lang, of 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

LAMBERT.—Aug. 8, at Milford, Pa., Catherine, wife of the late Prof. Etienne A. Lambert, formerly of 66 East Ninety-third Street, mother of Mrs. G. Weslau, 528 West 150th Street.

LENNON.—Aug. 7, Catherine Lennon, (nee Leonard,) wife of John J. Lennon, 203 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn.

LYONS.—Aug. 7, Frank, aged 14 years and 8 months, youngest son of Thomas and the late Ellen Lyons, at 241 West Fourth Street.

LYNCH.—Aug. 7, at Block Island, R. I., Christopher A. Lynch, aged 46 years, of the Worcester (Mass.) Gas Company.

LEONARD.—Aug. 2, James, husband of Maggie Leonard, (nee Scanlon;) residence, 200 Spring Street.

LEGROISE.—At Greenport, L. I., Aug. 5, Francois Legroise of New York, chef of the Booth House.

LIVINGSTONE.—Aug. 5, at the J. Hood Wright Hospital, Albert Livingstone, aged 45 years, of 101 West Eighty-ninth Street.

LOSEY.—Aug. 5, at Conesus Centre, Livingston County, New York, Dr. Jesse Bradford Losey, aged 75 years.

LEGATE.—Aug. 4, at Leavenworth, Kan., James F. Legate, aged 72 years.

LUMMIS.—At Narragansett Pier, Aug. 4, Ruth, child of William and Elizabeth Lummis, in her 13th year.

LONERGAN.—Aug. 5, at Montreal, Capt. John Lonergan, aged 64 years, of Burlington, Vt.

LYONS.—Aug. 7, Frank, aged 14 years and 8 months, youngest son of Thomas and the late Ellen Lyons, of 241 West Fourth Street.

MADDEN.—Aug. 3, Mary Q., wife of the late Dermott M. Madden, 165 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

MAY.—Aug. 6, Loeb May of 108 West Eighty-fourth Street.

McELLIGOTT.—Col. Henry R. McElligott, Aug. 5, aged 60 years; at Atlantic City; residences Pittsburg and Scranton, Penn.

MADDOX.—Aug. 7, Catherine, wife of Thomas Maddox, native of Carrinacortan, Parish of Drimohague, County Cork, Ireland; residence, 337 East Thirty-eighth Street.

MAJOR.—Aug. 8, at 913 Park Place, Marion, only child of Frank H. and Florence N. Major, aged 8 years and 9 months.

MANNING.—Aug. 8, James W., son of the late Robert and Mary Manning; residence, 219 East Thirty-second Street.

MARTIN.—Aug. 8, Elizabeth, born in Germany Aug. 21, 1800, formerly of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, at the home of her son, John Martin, in Astoria, L. I.

MITCHELL.—Aug. 7, Minnie, aged 24 years, of 604 Forty-fourth Street, Chicago.

MURPHY.—Aug. 8, Joseph F., son of Officer Joseph Murphy and the late Rosina Murphy; residence, 621 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Bronx.

M'GINNIS.—Aug. 5, Alice, daughter of Edward McGinnis and the late Margaret Dunn, aged 5 years, of 244 East Thirty-ninth Street.

M'GRATH.—Aug. 6, Mary, wife of William McGrath, late of Newark, N. J., residence 1,211 Degraw Street, Brooklyn.

MILLER.—Aug. 7, William Miller, 49 years old, of Corona, Borough of Queens.

McEVILLY.—At Waterville, N. Y., Aug. 5, James McEvilly, aged 40 years.

M'INERNY.—Aug. 6, Thomas McInerny, aged 28 years, of 130 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

MALARKY.—Aug. 5, at 47 Market Street, Joseph F. Malarky, husband of Della Drummey.

MAHONEY.—Aug. 7, at Fort Lee, N. J., John Mahoney, aged 28 years, son of Thomas and Helena Mahoney.

MUIR.—Aug. 7, Susan, wife of Robert B. Muir, of 354a Twentieth Street, Brooklyn.

MULRY.—Aug. 7, Catherine Mulry, widow of Edward. Residence, 139 West Fifty-third Street.

MURPHY.—Aug. 6, at 407 West Fifty-third Street, Mary, widow of James Murphy, Knockavacca, County Wexford, Ireland.

MULCAHY.—Aug. 6, George J., son of Bridget and the late Andrew Mulcahy, aged 23 years; residence 606 Tenth Avenue.

MULLALLY.—Aug. 4, Robert Mullally, native of Curragh Camp, County Kildare, Ireland, at residence of his cousin, William O'Brien, 239 West Thirty-second Street.

MAHER.—Aug. 3, Annie A., daughter of Mary A. and the late James Maher of 728 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

McCABE.—Aug. 2, John J. McCabe, at the residence of Mrs. Grace Day, 48 Madison Street.

McCURRACH.—Aug. 4, Marjorie, daughter of James and Mabel McCurrach, at Long Branch, N. J.

McGE

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Pervaded by Summer Conditions, Business Shows Small Volume.

Post Office Sites Engaging Much Attention — Latest Sales by Brokers — This Week's Auction Offerings.

What with several transactions of more than ordinary importance, effected during July, followed by the organization of the United States Realty and Construction Company, the current season has contributed no small amount of material for deliberation and gossip among the market's followers, but the business of the last week has shown the real estate stage with its true midsummer setting—with dealing of wholly uninteresting character and confined for the most part to trades among the smaller operators.

The announcement of the plans of THE NEW YORK TIMES for removing its offices to Broadway and Forty-second Street has been the occasion of great satisfaction, from a real estate point of view, to all of those who are interested in the development of that section. The growth of the Longacre Square district, both present and prospective, has perhaps been dwelt upon sufficiently in these columns, but, in the eyes of those who have watched this growth and have been identified with it, the significant feature of the building operation planned by THE NEW YORK TIMES is that it will undoubtedly prove to be a mighty stride in the direction of promoting rapidly and along most desirable lines the importance of that section as a business centre. Millions have been spent and are now being spent in its development along other lines. The course of recent events, such as the coming of several financial institutions to Forty-second Street, has foreshadowed its ultimate business supremacy, and it is in this connection that real estate men regard the erection of a structure devoted to business purposes upon the triangle at Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street as a factor of the greatest influence upon the future of that entire section.

Not the least interesting of the week's occurrences has been the rapid harvesting of the crop of eligible Post Office sites, and with the constant expansion of the ideas of owners and agents in this city as to what constitutes a suitable site it is likely that the Government authorities charged with making a selection will find their job far from easy. To the many unavoidable difficulties presented by the situation, Congress has seen fit to impose another, which to many seems unnecessary, by limiting the appropriation which will be available for the purchase. Some one of the sites already offered within the limit of the appropriation may upon careful analysis prove to be the most desirable in the entire city, but the opinion is frequently expressed that the problem has been approached from the wrong side and that to allow cost to be an item of primary consideration in this matter is only to practice economy of the costliest sort.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John M. Reed and Thomas Murphy have sold for Dr. Robert C. Myles to Helena D. Kell, for $12,000, the three-story dwelling 209 East Thirty-fourth Street, 12.6 by 98.9. The same brokers sold this property to Dr. Myles about a year ago for $10,000.

Henry Hellman has sold for R. Sadowsky the two five-story tenements 50 and 52 West End Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

The Real Estate Security Company has sold to Mrs. Irving Cox the four-story dwelling 124 East Sixty-second Street, 19 by 100.5.

Isabella W. Pettus has sold the four-story dwelling 415 Madison Avenue, 19.6 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association the three-story dwelling with stable 711 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for William Gammon to Dr. George H. McGuire a plot of seven lots at the southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; also, for James C. and Eben Smith to Michael Keane the two dwellings at the northeast corner of Briggs Avenue and Coles Place, facing King's Bridge Road.

Isidor Halpert has sold to Isaac Rosenwasser and Jacob Welsz, for $12,500, the five-story tenement 193 Avenue C, on lot 19.6 by 67.

Mrs. Catharine Hoffmann has sold to Antonia Prella the five-story tenement 302 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Neuendorffer has sold to Marie Benzing the three-story dwelling 618 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

The Auction Room.

The amount of incumbrances on the old Westminster Hotel at Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, something over $425,000, practically prohibited outside competition and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs in the foreclosure proceedings, bought in the property on a bid of $400,000.

One week's auction list is much like another at this season, and among the offerings for the immediate future there are few which promise to bring anybody to the salesroom except plaintiffs and their attorneys. Two Seventh Avenue parcels, Nos. 305 and 307, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, will be sold, the former on Thursday and the latter on Friday. To-morrow Auctioneer Smyth will sell the apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street under foreclosure and on Tuesday the similar property on the north side of Fifty-sixth Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, will be offered at the stand of Auctioneer Ryan. For Thursday there is announced an adjourned sale of the five-story dwelling 317 West Eighty-sixth Street.

There were recorded last week 267 mortgages for $4,367,758, of which 88, for $935,750, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $1,023,742, were at more, and 79, for $2,308,266, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 246 mortgages for $16,710,636, of which 91, for $866,500, were at 5 per cent.; 101, for $1,727,970, were at more, and 54, for $14,116,097, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Abraham Goldsmith, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $260,863.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 416 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear.

TUESDAY, AUG. 12.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.6, six and seven story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,857; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eliot Tuckerman, referee, 541 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,440.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 815 Westchester Avenue, north side, 51 feet west of Eagle Avenue, 27.7 by 82.9 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,505; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Smith Williamson, referee, Tacoma Street, north side, 100 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,147.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 131 feet west of Third Avenue, runs north 124.10 by west 13 by north 75 to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street by west 18 by south 200 to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by east 31, three and five story brick buildings; 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 162 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 182 feet west of Third Avenue, 24 by 199.10, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $9,185; on the latter, $27,604.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 431 and 433 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, 50 by 102.2, one and two story brick and frame buildings.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Lind, referee, 125 to 130 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Axenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $22,712; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, 268 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 31.3 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,349; subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

FRIDAY, AUG. 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.5 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.3 by 103.7 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $18,238.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBribe, referee, Haven Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, if extended, 103.4 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, one-story brick dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,515.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Pfutzel, referee, 375 Christopher Street, north side, 101 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 106.2 by 25 by 106.1, seven-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,968.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Jerolomon, referee, 110 Eighth Avenue, east side, 77.2 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 26.1 by 93.6, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $608.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 527 and 529 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick power house, to cost $9,000; United Electric Light and Power Company of 55 Duane Street, owner; H. W. York of 69 West Ninety-third Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 101 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick apartment building, with stable; J. M. Carrere, New Brighton, S. I., owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Elton Avenue, to two-story frame tenement, 25 by 60; William Sherwood of 483 One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Grand Concourse, northeast corner, to a frame dwelling and barn; Hannah Murphy, premises, owner; George F. Melvin of 200 East Fifteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug 9.

DEY ST, 38, n s, 25x77; Harry E. Phyfe to Mary A. McGuire, B. & S., (mtg $28,000) $50,000

LOTS 106, 107, 116, map of Arden property; Robert S. Levy to Isaac Fragner, all liens 1

MADISON ST, 162, s s, 23x100; Minnie Brothers to Abram Brothers, (mtg $10,000) 1

MANHATTAN AV, 467, w s, 16.8x82; Maria Murray to Annie J. Appel, ½ part... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 467, w s, 16.8x82; Mary R. Murray and another, guardians, to Annie J. Appel, ½ part 1,224

5TH St, (proposed,) n s, 273.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 25x103; also 5th St, (proposed,) n s, 473.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 24.9x103.5x34.7x103; Otilie Sonnenschein to John L. Caven 1

17TH ST, 210 East, 22x92; Hannah M. Perry to Joseph Usoskin, (mtg $14,000).. 17,500

1ST ST, 112 East, 18.6x100.5; Abram Brothers to Minnie Brothers, (mtg $20,000) 1

77TH ST, s w corner of Avenue A, 25x82.9; Anna Fantel to Freda Rosenberg, (mtg $17,000) 32,000

122D ST, s s, 203.10 ft w of 2d Av, 56.2x100.10; Mary A. McGuire to Hary E. Phyfe, (mtg $25,000) 34,000

124TH ST, s s, 155.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Alfred F. Seligsberg to Max Emge 24,100

146TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 8th Av, 112.6x94.10x irregular; Francis J. Schnuger to Ulysses S. Tanco, all liens .. 1

185TH ST, 633 West, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.6; Annie Jeffery and another to Richard Kelynack, all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 50; Max Seligman to Abraham Stadtmauer, 3 years 2,300

MADISON AV, 931, s e corner of 74th St; Walter A. Burke, executor and trustee, to Severo Mallet, 5 years $3,000 3,200

4TH ST, 326 East; Abraham Aufees to David J. Hyman, 3 years 1,080

152D ST, 137 East; Friedrich Wrage, by attorney, to Emma Hopf, 5½ years 1,680

218T ST, 27 East; John J. Lester to Herman Schwarz, 3 years 800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

APPEL, Annie J., to Horace Anderson, trustee; Manhattan Av, 467, 3 years 8,000

BRADSHAW, Lucy J., devisee, to Charles Katzenberg; 74 Reade St, prior mtg —, rerecorded, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY of Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, as trustee; 68th St, n s, 49 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years, 6 per cent., gold bonds 350,000

LVOVSKY, Abraham J., and Alex T. Keliner, 81st St, 151 and 153 East, prior mtg $55,000, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Margaret F. Turner; Hughes Av, e s, 230.3 ft s of 180th St, 2 years 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Margaret F. Turner; Hughes Av, e s, 212.5 ft s 180th St, 2 years 2,500

ENGE, Max, to Eliza M. Pelgram; 208 East 124th St, 3 years 21,250

FRIEDRICH, Conrad, to Susan Murray; 3d Av, w s, 74 ft s of line between lots 33 and 41 on map of Morrisania, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 1,100

KATZENBERG, John W., to Dollar Savings Bank; 175th St, n e corner of Webster Av, 1 year, gold 10,000

KNAPP, John H., to Adaline D. Townsend; 38th St, s s, 251.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 2,000

MACK, Michael L., and another, to Catherine C. Hill; Wallace Av, e s, extends from s s 203d St to n s road to Westchester, 3 years, 5½ per cent, gold 6,000

MAZZA, John, and another, to Christian Gotthelf; Columbus Av, s e cor Van Buren St, 1 month 3,500

MIEHLING, Edward, to Jacob Schmitt; 17 to 21 Watts St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

PHILLIPS, Clara C., and another to Adelaide C. Thomas; 71st St, n s, 308.4 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg $12,500, due Aug. 8, 1903, 6 per cent 1,500

PHYFE, Harry E., to Margaret E. Mitchell, trustee, and another, as executors and trustees; 122d St, s s, 203.10 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 19,500

PHYFE, Harry E., to Mary A. McGuire; 122d St, s s, 203.10 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $19,500, due Feb. 8, 1905, 6 per cent 5,500

REID, Charles E., to Eureka Co-operative Savings & Loan Association; 136th St, 587 East, installs 3,600

REID, Charles E., to Josephine Cheney; 136th St, 587 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 500

ROSENBERG, Freda, to Anna Fantel, 77th St, s w cor Av A, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EICKWORT, Louis, to Margaret F. Turner ..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, two assignments $24,000

REYNOLDS, Thomas L., to R. Reed Moore ..... Nom.

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Mary C. Umberfield 6,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, as committee, to Alice Keteltas committee ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 72 and 74; 9 to 18 New St; John C. Gabler against Century Building Company, owner and contractor $1,411

BROADWAY, 72 and 74; 9 to 18 New St; Murray & Hill against Century Building Company, owner; John C. Gabler, contractor 1,767

BROADWAY, 2,360; H. A. Boyd Company against Emma Fitch, owner; James A. Burke and another, contractors 45

ST. ANN'S AV and 149th St, n e corner, 25x100; Christian Vorndran against Moses Geisman, owner; Thomas Cunningham, contractor 85

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 100x125; Joseph Rueth and another against Davis Karp and John Adams, owners and contractors 1,493

177TH ST, 5 East; Sprague Electric Company against George A. Heller, owner; J. V. Nelson, contractor 114

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Herman Engelhardt, Jr., against Peter J. Clarken, owner and contractor 250

103D ST, 205 and 209 West; Sprague Electric Company against John Paterno, owner; J. V. Nelson, contractor 258

108TH ST, 237 East; Angus McPhee against Concetto Totero, owner; Carl Totero, contractor 15

168TH ST and Union Av, n w corner, 28x100; Pfontenbauer & Nesbit against Frank Mezzer, owner; Vincent Bonagur, contractor 705

190TH ST, 1,005 East; William H. and William W. Rogers against James W. Cooper, owner and contractor 69

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

COLUMBUS AV and Van Buren St, s e corner, 25x100; Christiana Gotthelf with Louis and John Mazza 3,500

LOTS 377 to 395, map of Adee Park, Bronx, bounded n by 203d St, s by road to Westchester, w by Wallace Av, and e by Lots 400 and 401, map of land of William A. Spencer; Catharine C. Hill with Michael J. and Grace E. Mack 6,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, e s, 100 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; Peter Kiernan against Eilen H. Ashland and another, July 24, 1902 ..... $826

5TH AV, 1,072 and 1,073; Ronalds & Johnson Company against John C. Umberfield and another, Aug. 8, 1902 64

39TH ST, 36 and 38 East; Ronalds & Johnson Company against John T. Farley and another, Aug. 8, 1902 1,796

82D ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 48.4x100; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Jesse C. Bennett and another, Aug. 8, 1902 39

97TH ST and Broadway, n e corner, 149.7x100.11x irregular; Berry B. Simons and another against Catherine Wilson and another, July 26, 1902 1,967

Lis Pendens.

TINTON AV, w s, 83.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x135; Sylvester Pope and another, trustees, against James F. Meehan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. I. Elkus.

5TH AV, 2,244; Robert Hartshorn against William Lind and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

137TH ST, n s, 203.2 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 12.6x100; Sigmund Schulhafer against Thomas Nolan and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

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Must be sold at once; 5-story new triple flat; rent, $3,400 guaranteed; mortgage 4½%; very little cash needed; shows $1,200 net on investment; call and convince yourself. H. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

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For Sale—A two-family brown-stone house on 55th St., between 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; fully decorated; in good condition; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500. Address "A.," Box 143 Times.

Two very elegant 5-story double flats; no steam; near 8th Av. and 116th St.; can be bought at great bargain; 4% mortgage. Call, Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

A lady in straitened circumstances must sell five-story double flat, also triple flat, near Lenox Av.; little cash needed. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Bargain.—Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent, $1,800; price, $15,500; rents from $8 to $11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$1,000 above the mortgage buys a Park Av. (near 122d St.) house, with store and flats; always rented. Windsor Realty Co., 150 Nassau St.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A first-class tenement below 14th St., paying over 12 per cent. on money inverted; price reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

8-story dwelling; private; 11th, near 6th Av.; moderate price; genuine. Joshua Jones, 162 6th Av.

223 East 115th St.—Private dwelling; a great bargain. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

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1 FAMILY, $3,800, near 169th "L" station, trolley, Harlem Road, parks, 7 rooms, bath, furnace; nickel plumbing; enamel mirrors; easy term plan; also two-family houses; 11 rooms; open Sunday. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Three-story single frame flat, high ground; 17 rooms; hot water, heated; all rented; fine location, near school and elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley; proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargains in Bronx corners; cash or trade; we buy, sell, and exchange property. Windsor Realty Company, 150 Nassau St.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights dwellings for sale and rent. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Ave., rear 144th St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing, and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Stamford, Conn.—50 minutes out; modern, up-to-date 9 to 15 room unfurnished cottages to let; $30, $40, $50. Hubbard's Agency, Stamford, Conn.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Furnished camps and cottages for rent. G. B. Skinner, Lake Placid.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHY not select a home that's near enough to be convenient and *just* far enough to be healthful? Allow your family to enjoy the pleasures of *real* home living—allow yourself to enjoy them. The extraordinarily reasonable terms we offer enable *any one* who cares for the luxuries of home-living the opportunity *to obtain them.* All these advantages and more are obtainable at BOROUGH PARK, where the architectural and natural beauty cannot be equaled elsewhere in Greater New York. An inspection will convince you. Booklet mailed.

Borough Park Co.,
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Ave.,
Brooklyn.
26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Ave. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,000; terms $500 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 701 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH.
Owner will sell for business reasons modern cottage, 10 rooms; built for owner under special architect's supervision; contains special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; in splendid neighborhood; will be sold for less than cost; values of ground adjoining have increased $200 per lot within three years, and everything bought and built on Nostrand and Ocean Avs. trolley from 23d St. ferry; Flatbush Av. from bridge direct to house, within two or three blocks; price, $6,250; terms can be made to suit. Apply to agent, Charles Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

LOOK AT

the ten-room-and-bath houses that I am offering at $4,250 to $5,500, with small amount down and balance on terms to suit; they cannot be beat. All improvements; 35 minutes to City Hall, N. Y. Write or call for particulars. W. S. Colt, 21 E. 14th St., N. Y.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid-out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

LITTLE CHARGE LOANS.

$25 to $25,000 personal or real estate security. GEO. A. CRAIG, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

An elegant triple flat; five-story; all improvements; 120th St., near 8th Av.; want Brooklyn property; equity $9,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—A beautiful Summer home, with about two acres; house is new; contains 14 rooms, with oak trim and floors; gas, water, range, windmill, large stable, shade and fruit trees; view of Great South Bay and ocean for 20 miles; best neighborhood; price, $9,000, on easy terms. John A. Potter, Patchogue, L. I.

Now is the time to buy Long Island suburban property; never lower; must go higher; great improvements contemplated. Bargains in fine properties. Owners send description of property. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500, $1,000 cash, new, modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

$1,400 will buy seven-room and barn in Corona; fare 5c. Owner, J. George, 346 Broadway, City.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—175 acres of the finest building property in Northern New Jersey; two railroads and trolley; all high land; title perfect; we have all kinds of Bergen County real estate, lots, plots, houses for sale and to rent. T. PHILLIPS & CO., 116 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Five acres excellent land at fast growing Summer resort, worth $200, must be sold at once; $25 CASH takes it. Assurance given as to title, &c. Opportunity, box 25, Times office.

Bayonne, N. J.—No. 28 West 43d St.; 2½ story; 7 rooms; all improvements; plot, 37.6x100; a bargain. Owner, on premises.

Cranford.—Attractive 8-room cottage; all improvements; fine situation. Bookhout, 35 Liberty St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.00

REALTY COMPANY OF MANHATTAN

selling with guaranteed titles high-class residence lots, short distance from New Rochelle, Westchester County, at $100 upward; $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; no assessments. Write or call. ROOM 48, 115 BROADWAY.

Yonkers.

Bargain.—Nearly new house, Yonkers; 8 rooms; all improvements; hardwood floors and trim; lot 50x100; shade, macadam, sewered street; easy terms, $7,000; might exchange. Rounds, 20 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

DO YOU EVER INVEST?

If so, a good chance to build at moderate cost. Easy payments. Free deed in case of death. Commutation, five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Passes and map of
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
DEPT. D., 309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Real Estate Wanted.

Want nice country or village place, within three hours of New York, worth $2,500 to $4,000; give good home in New York's best suburb, only half hour out; owners, send full particulars. ROUNDS, 20 East 42d.

Wanted—House furnished or unfurnished, convenient to 50th or 58th St. elevated station, west side; must be in good condition; rent about $4,500. Address Reliable, Box 147 Times Office.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses and flats to rent will kindly send particulars to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

TO OWNERS.—We have several buyers for private houses in good locations; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Wanted—A piece of land in Westchester County within driving distance of city suitable for the poultry business. Ganter, 568 East 155th St.

Florida property wanted for city income or suburban property; send particulars. J. Taylor, 670 President St., Brooklyn.

Want farm about 10 acres, Long Island, near city limits; full particulars. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

Wanted, very small cottage in suburbs, convenient to West 116th St. by ferry or subway. M 201, Times.

Old tenement and lots below 14th St.; send full particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Gentleman's country place, $80,000, free and clear, exchange for apartment; Jersey City houses, free and clear, $25,000, exchange for suburban lots. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

We have several flats tenements, hotels and other property to exchange; send us particulars of your property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Four-story double brick flat; rents, $1,560; equity $6,000; mtge. at 4½ per cent., for corner lot with small mortgage. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Lower part two-family house, consisting four rooms and bathroom; moderate rent to family adults. 1,023 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FULLER BUILDING

BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVE. AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET

A modern Office Building unequaled in location and in appointments for Comfort and Convenience

BOOK *with Floor Plans mailed upon request. Apply to* GEORGE R. READ, *

CRUISE OF THE N. Y. Y. C.

Run from Provincetown to Marblehead Made in Light Wind.

ELMINA AND EFFORT WINNERS

Yankee Led the Seventy-Footers by Less than Five Minutes in Thirty-eight Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9.—The run of the New York Yacht Club cruise from Provincetown to Marblehead was a pleasant eight-hour sail, chiefly before the wind, and there were no accidents to mar the pleasure of the day. The Elmina won the prize given by the Vice Commodore for the schooner, and the Effort won the Vice Commodore's prize for the single-masted vessel making the best corrected time over the 38½-mile course. Soon after 8 o'clock this morning the yachts began to stream out from the quiet cove.

The flagship Corona hoisted her jib at 8:25 and swung around to pass out to the ocean. The committee's tug Navigator was towing a sloop that was to be used as the stakeboat and had her dragged pretty nearly clear of the water when the fisherman protested and the speed was reduced. There was nothing of yesterday's sea to be found when the preparatory gun was fired at 9:15 for the start, and there was only a light air out of the west to take the yachts on their way to Marblehead, a distance of 38 miles, on a course northwest by north, half north. The three seventies were moving about quietly under working topsails. The little Effort wheeled and crossed the bows of the Navigator at 9:25:11, and the others of this division were timed as follows: Meemer, 9:25:27; Mira, 9:25:32; Altair, (with no topmast,) 9:25:57; Cherokee, 9:25:50; Humma, 9:26:24; Hebe, 9:26:28.

Before the larger cutters left at 9:30 an interesting fight for position took place in the 70-foot fleet. Mr. Maxwell brought the Yankee toward the line, but was too soon, and he ran down the line with Rainbow at her stern and jibed. The Rainbow did not gibe, but turned the other way and took the line lower down on the gun. Barr went back from the line and put the Mineola across at the windward and 25 seconds ahead of the Yankee. The timing was: Rainbow 9:30:19, Neola 9:30:20, Hester 9:30:45, Mineola 9:31:16, Senta 9:31:28, Yankee 9:31:53, Weetamoe 9:32:38, and Caress 9:32:53. In the start of the schooners at 9:31:05, the Elmina was first, crossing at the windward end with her rival Muriel under her lee.

The larger schooners got their gun at 9:40 o'clock, the Emerald leading at 9:41:42. For the auxiliary race the Shenandoah did not come down to the line, which was crossed by the Intrepid at 9:52:45, and by the new schooner Ariadne at 9:54. The Ariadne immediately went up to windward of the Intrepid, which some hours later gave up the chase and the ghost, proceeding under steam. When the Mineola rounded the Navigator she had to pay off to go under the Hester's lee, and the Yankee went about and stood for a while on the starboard tack.

The new cutters Neola and Weetamoe, of the sixty-foot class, found these light airs much to their liking, and Mr. H. F. Lippitt soon had his Weetamoe out near the lead of the fleet. Among the big schooners the Corona went up and lapped the Constellation to windward, but though pointing higher she did not then move faster. All were carrying maintopmast staysails. When the Navigator began to catch the leaders the Effort, sailed by the Hanan brothers, was leading the fleet, the Rainbow leading the seventies, with the Mineola on her port beam, and the Yankee still further to westward with her balloon jib set.

It was difficult for the remainder of the day to be sure of any boat's real position in the race, as the Navigator never went near enough to the yachts to read their numbers by the naked eye. The order of the seventies at 3 o'clock seemed to be Yankee, Mineola, and Rainbow; but there was no certainty about this, and the others were wholly indistinguishable even with the glasses. The Intrepid here passed on to Marblehead under steam. The Navigator steamed on to make one end of the finish line off Half Way Rock, about three miles outside of Marblehead, where she dropped anchor at 5:06. As the three seventies approached at 5:30 the wind came more ahead for the Yankee, and she took in her spinnaker and came to her finish under balloon jib at 5:39:45. Under this sail also came Mineola, finishing at 5:43:59, the leader's having done the distance, 38½ miles, in a little over 8 hours. The Rainbow finished at 5:49:34, and in the better breeze of the last two hours the remainder of the fleet began to come into sight ahead by Mr. Lippitt's Weetamoe at 6:07:35. Then the Humma at 6:10:02 and the Neola at 6:17:00 came in. The finish of the Amorita and Quissetta was very exciting. It was arranged that the committee of the two clubs should meet to-morrow and arrange the race programme for Monday's contests. Summary:

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
SCHOONERS—CLASS A.			
Constellation	9:42:00	6:52:48	9:10:48
Hildegarde	9:42:00	7:28:03	9:46:03
CLASS B.			
Corona	9:42:00	6:23:48	8:41:43
Emerald	9:41:42	6:59:24	9:17:42
Chanticleer	9:42:00	6:42:02	10:00:02
CLASS D.			
Amorita	9:36:16	6:32:19	8:56:03
Quissetta	9:35:50	6:32:13	8:56:23
Katrina	9:36:04	6:53:38	9:17:34
Muriel	9:35:13	6:20:14	8:45:01
Elmina	9:35:10	6:18:49	8:43:39
Seneca	9:37:00	7:14:02	9:37:02
SLOOPS—CLASS H.			
Rainbow	9:30:19	5:49:34	8:19:15
Yankee	9:31:53	5:39:43	8:07:50
Mineola	9:31:16	5:43:59	8:12:43
CLASS I.			
Hester	9:30:45	6:31:12	9:00:27
Senta	9:31:28	7:28:39	9:57:11
Neola	9:30:20	6:17:00	8:47:40
Weetamoe	9:32:00	6:07:35	8:35:35
Caress	9:32:00	7:13:44	9:41:44
CLASS J.			
Humma	9:26:25	6:16:02	8:44:40
CLASS L.			
Effort	9:25:14	6:26:08	9:00:54
Mira	9:25:31	6:41:55	9:16:24
CLASS M.			
Meemer	9:26:59	7:14:26	9:47:27

Handicap for Motor Cycles.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, in conjunction with the New York Motor Cycle Club, will manage a ten-mile motor cycle handicap on Labor Day. This race will take place on the Coney Island Path, and promises to have a large number of entries. Following this race will be the twenty-five-mile Cycle Path handicap, to be held on the Boulevard and run under the same auspices.

National Archery Tournament.

The National Archery Association of America will hold a tournament at Mountain Lake Park, Md., from Aug. 13 to Aug. 15. Every arrangement conducive to the success of the meet and the comfort of the visitors, embracing low rate of fare, hotel, boarding houses, and a fine programme, has been provided for by the committee. The Park has all facilities for outdoor sports.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HERMAN ROSENZWEIG.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an execution for $1,529 against Herman Rosenzweig, jobber in dry and dress goods, at 60½ Hester Street, in favor of Pauline Salsman. The Sheriff removed all of the stock to a storage warehouse. Rosenzweig has been in business three years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JENNIE F. SCHMIDT.—Jennie F. Schmidt, grocer, of Kingston has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $3,288 and assets $1,348, consisting of stock $1,000, fixtures $250, accounts $35, wagon and sleigh $50, and cash $13.

OWEN TREANOR.—Owen Treanor, a saloon keeper, of 155 West Thirty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,318 and no assets. He has been in business seven years, and formerly he had a saloon at 541 Canal Street for several years.

HENRY J STEEGE.—Henry J. Steege, who resides at the Hotel Jefferson, and who did business as the Henry J. Steege Company, importer, of olive oil, formerly at 6 Harrison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $21,655 and nominal assets $17,661. The assets consist of a stock of olive oil, machinery, and plant at Leghorn, Italy, $4,000; stock of olive oil, accounts, &c., held here by Francesco Casa under an alleged bill of sale, $10,000; an action for alleged conversion against Mr. Casa, $2,461; office furniture at 6 Harrison Street, $200; 200 shares of stock of the Rogerton Collieries Company of Pretoria, South Africa, $1,000, given to Maquay & Co. of Florence to secure advances of $200. Among the creditors are Francesco Casa $4,000, secured; Chard & Hour of New York $5,016, C. Klein, Gen. Suce of Leghorn $4,764, and Victor A. Sartori, Leghorn, $3,450. There are twelve creditors in Italy.

FAILURE OF A BUILDER.

Simon Jacobs's Venture in the Erection of Flats on the East Side.

Simon Jacobs of 220 Sixth Street, formerly of S. Jacobs & Co., builders, of 212 Clinton Street, who became financially embarrassed in June, 1901, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $478,728 and no assets. Of the liabilities $444,000 is fully secured by bond and mortgage on property owned formerly by the firm at 538-539 East Fifth Street, 739-741 East Sixth Street, 238 East Ninth Street, and corner of Ninth Street and Second Avenue, and $26,728 is unsecured to thirty-three creditors, principally for building materials.

Among the secured creditors are the New York Security and Trust Company, $100,000; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $48,000; Central Trust Company, $40,000; Donald Mackay, $45,000, and Fannie Falk of Denver, $27,000. He went into the building business five years ago, and erected several large flats.

Attachment Against Stilson Hutchins.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $11,191 against Stilson Hutchins in favor of the Great Northern Paper Company for balance claimed to be due for paper delivered in 1900 and 1901 to The Times Company of Washington, D. C., payment of which, it is alleged, was guaranteed. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence, he being a resident of Washington.

Women's Tailors Disagree.

Judge Hall of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Ricketts receiver of the copartnership property of Annie Huss and Julia Manley, women's tailors, of 73 West Forty-fifth Street, in a suit for the dissolution of the partnership brought by Mrs. Huss against Miss Manley, on account of a disagreement between them. The business was started on July 3, 1900, by Huss, Thoesen & Manley, and Mme. Thoesen sold out her interest on July 3 last to Mrs. Huss. Mrs. Huss said the liabilities were $812 and assets $983, consisting of cash $599 and accounts $394. Miss Manley denied that there are any liabilities.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BACON, Jeremiah L.—J. Meyer	$144
BAIRD, William A.—New York Telephone Company	97
BOOS, Percy L.—H. J. Haas and another	231
COLLINS, Harriet C., or Hattie C.—E. Barton	611
CHATFIELD, Ambrose N.—P. Farrell	179
DU BARRY, Richard H.—New York Telephone Company	43
DU BARRY, Edward C., and Nicholas F. Peterson—New York Telephone Company	45
DECKER, Frank D.—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company	30
EAGLETON, Thomas—J. L. Gerson and another	942
ELLIS, Benjamin O.—J. Reilly Repair and Supply Company	1,183
HINES, Dixie—New York Telephone Company	29
LESSER, Harold—A. Brose	71
LYNCH, James M.—M. P. de Dorticas	191
MAGRUDER, Henry C.—New York Telephone Company	72
MARGOLIN, Mayer—Union Card and Paper Company	30
OBERLE, Henry—New York Telephone	55
PEARSALL, Eleanor L.—New York Telephone Company	70
SHEIMER, Joe—Mutual Incandescent Light Company	92
SALES, Henry A. C. Ambraico	67
SINGER, Abraham—Union Card and Paper Company	72
SCHLAM, Herman—New York Telephone Company	109
SCHWARTZ, Lieba—M. Ettenson	833
SMITH, Richard J.—D. R. Jacques	132
ZABRISKIE, Edson M.—New York Telephone Company	76
RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	143
THE STATEN ISLAND BRASS AND Gray Iron Foundry Company—T. Hardy	120
THE STATEN ISLAND BRASS AND Gray Iron Foundry Company—P. Boyce	244
THE STATEN ISLAND BRASS AND Gray Iron Foundry Company—E. R. Slater	45
THE JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.—E. Devlin	521
UNITED SAVINGS LOAN SOCIETY—W. H. Fitzgerald	80

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DOUONA
LOUONA PARK LOT?
More money in it than anything else.
Let us tell you about our terms.
Drop us a postal card or call.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St.
Manhattan. New York City.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

$150 DOWN,
$150 DOWN,
balance same as rent, buys $1,500 home, 35 minutes City Hall; employment for 30,000 people in vicinity. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

MURRAY HILL CORNER.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Full-size Madison Avenue corner, below 42d St., with large dining room extension; equipped throughout with exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs, &c. Tiled bathrooms. Electric light, lift, &c. Handsomely furnished. Splendidly adapted for entertaining. For further particulars, apply to the sole agents,
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
509 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

53d St., 144 East.—Three-story and basement brownstone front, newly decorated; rent, $75 per month. C. Weiner, 53 East 59th St.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

Loans on furniture, rents, legacies, real estate, and all securities; confidential; easy payments; legal interest; no publicity; loans taken up. APPEL, 110 Nassau St., 234 West 116th St., 374 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Excursions.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.
GLEN ISLAND
Attractions from all parts of the world. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers, Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. OPEN AIR CIRCUS PERFORMANCE DAILY, at 2 P. M.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT to CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A. M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A. M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:50, 10:40 A. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 10:25, and 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30, and 4:45 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK AND YONKERS TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.
Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. on Sundays at 9:00 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:15 A. M. Round trip from New York or Yonkers to Summit Mt. Beacon only $1.00. To West Point or Newburgh and return, 75 cts.

ROCKAWAY BEACH ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.
GENERAL SLOCUM
GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a. m.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 a. m., 1:35 p. m.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40 a. m., 2:05 p. m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 3:00, 6:15 p.m.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 8:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 25 min. after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, *4:00, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:30, 6:20, 9:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only on Rock.
LONG BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:40, 6:40 P. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie. Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

NORTH BEACH.
Large double-decked boats leave EAST 99TH ST. Sundays, Hourly to 1 P. M., then Half-Hourly.
Week Days, Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Also EAST 134TH ST.,
Sundays, Hourly 9:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Week Days, Hourly 12:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
To SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD.
The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 18, E. R., N. Y., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c
On SUNDAYS the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Cafe; popular prices.

AL FOSTER
DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron sea-going steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 224 St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

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Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Orange County.

TUXEDO HALL,
SUFFERN, NEW YORK.
A modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills; every convenience; golf, tennis; moderate rates. L. Richardson.

Westchester County.

The Raleigh, Peekskill on the Hudson. Open for Summer and Winter guests. New up-to-date hotel. Perfectly sanitary. Newly furnished; 100 rooms; no flies or mosquitoes.

Miscellaneous.

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Ardsley, N. Y.
Beautifully located; altitude 800 feet; ¼ mile from Putnam Division station; 16 trains daily each way; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with twenty-five miles view of the "Rhine of America"; climate and scenery equal to Adirondacks; accommodates 100; modern improvements; large, airy rooms; southeasterly exposure; 150-foot piazza; stable accommodations; house surrounded by 38 acres of lawn, fruit, and forest trees. Theron O. Wright, Proprietor.

Health and comfort at Pine Park Cottage; good mountain air, lake, brook; fishing, boating; abundance shade; table unsurpassed; Rio is 96 miles from New York on Erie R. R.; adults, $7 per week. For particulars address Peter Dunwald, Rio, N. Y.

Summer Resorts. | Summer Resorts.

America's Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Perhaps you don't know just where to go for a week or two weeks' vacation.

Call at one of our Recreation and Information Bureaus, and see what a lot of places we can tell you about.

Save time and money by locating at a point reached by the New York Central Lines.

We can give you rates and points regarding all kinds of Summer hotels as well as farmhouses and boarding houses by the hundreds.

Information at our Bureaus is Free. They are 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th Street; 415 Broadway, corner Canal Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A copy of "America's Summer Resorts," containing a fine map and a lot of information about places and how to reach them, will be sent free on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, New York Central R. R., Grand Central Station, New York. From some portion of its lines the

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NEW YORK. Long Island. | NEW YORK. Long Island.

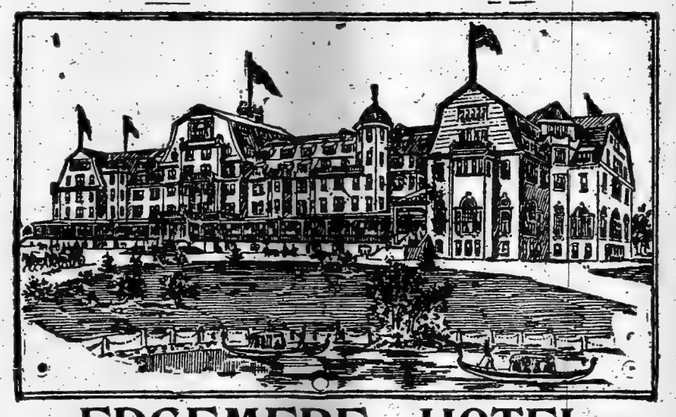

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EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.
35 Minutes from 34th St., N. Y., or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
Directly on the Ocean. The Finest Hotel on the Coast. Now Open.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout. 50 private baths.
Golf, tennis, croquet, surf and still-water bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing. Excellent drives. Rates, $5.00 per day.
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Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. HILLECK, Manager.
The Oriental Hotel,
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

ARVERNE HOTEL
Arverne, Long Island, N. Y.
On the Ocean Front
HALF HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
CAPACITY 400.
Casino with a la Carte Service.
W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.
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Spend Your Vacation On Long Island.
COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.
"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, with a list of hotels and boarding houses, free, at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1,283 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 43 West 125th St., N. Y., or send 3c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Gen. Pass'r Agt., Long Island City, N. Y.

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New management thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; service first-class; table excellent; beautifully laid out grounds on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan; send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

GOLF HOUSE, FREEPORT, L. I., Situated on golf links. COLONIAL HALL, Rockville Centre, L. I. All modern improvements. Strictly first-class. Under one management. For particulars apply to Edwin H. Payne, Manager, Freeport or Rockville Centre, L. I.

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The Hampton, Good Ground, L. I. On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and service; bathing, boating, fishing. Send for circular, E. Williams.

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FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
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American-Adelphi
The "Location" of
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THE DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

FARM house; shady lawns; cool rooms; splendid table; transportation free. Mrs. Nelson Funk, Lafayetteville, N. Y.

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FARM. Good board, fine water, shady lawns; near mountains and village. Mrs FRANK COUTANT, Highland, Ulster Co.

MAPLE FARM, Loyd, Ulster Co. Beautiful walks, &c.; home cooking; farm supplies our table. Box 58.

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MALAESKA HOUSE, South Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Accommodates 100; large rooms; good table; mountain views; $8. G. B. Holcomb.

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IS THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, COOLEST, AND MOST SELECT UP-TO-DATE HOTEL IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN PARKS; has all improvements and finest views; orchestra, dancing, golf, tennis, and ping-pong. Bishop Satterlee, of Washington, D. C., says: "Sunset Park, taken all in all, has grandest views in Catskill Mountains." Walton Van Loan, the best authority of the Catskills, writes: "Sunset Park finest in Catskills." The N. Y. Herald of June 29, 1902, says: "Sunset Park Inn, the most magnificent park hotel in this region, has just been completed and will open today." For booklet and rates address F. N. ROGERS, Manager, Haines Falls, N. Y. Sunset Park is the most accessible, beautiful, select and coolest for summer homes.

ON MOUNTAIN TOP.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Always cool. 3½ hours from New York City. Direct railroad access from New York to Kaaterskill. Address,
H. E. EDER,
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Will open June 20th for the season.
N. P. RYDER, Mgr., PINE HILL, N. Y.

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Tannersville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains;) elevation 2,500 feet; 132x132 feet of shady lawns. (Christian House.) C. L. Wiltsie.

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OLD HOMESTEAD, Oak Hill, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) High elevation. Finest location; broad verandas; spacious lawns. Terms $7. Z. A. Pratt.

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JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NOW OPEN.
For plans, booklets, etc., address
DAVID B. PLUMMER, Manager.
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New night train and splendid through service from Grand Central Depot, New York, to Jefferson.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS FOR AUTUMN.
THE GREYLOCK,
Williamstown, Mass.
Good Golf. Good Roads.
CIRCULARS MAILED.
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The New Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.—Delightfully situated among the hills of Eastern Massachusetts. Air pure and invigorating. Equipped for the reception of patients suffering with nervous diseases. Quiet, refined, home-like retreat. Beautiful drives; sun parlors; delightful environment. Terms, thirty to fifty dollars per week, according to treatment. The best place in New England for persons seeking health and rest. Number of patients limited. Address the Dr. Leitch Sanitorium, Andover, Mass.

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GRINDSTONE INN,
WINTER HARBOR, ME.
Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.
Through Sleeper leaves Grand Central Depot 9 P. M., arriving next day 2:30 P. M.
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SEA SHORE HOUSE, OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine.—Delightfully situated on the ocean front; splendid surf bathing; cool sea breezes; appointments perfect; wide verandas; accommodates 300. F. G. STAPLES, Prop.

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In the Green Mountains. Elevator, electric lights; all outdoor sports; excellent cuisine.
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NEW ENGLAND. | NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut. | Connecticut.

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GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.
The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.
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THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT.
Noted as one of America's most famous resorts for health and pleasure. Located within easy access of New York by rail or water. This beautiful city is an Ideal Resort, excelled by none for its magnificently equipped hotels, churches, schools, stores. One of the finest electric plants in the world, the best of sanitary arrangements, unsurpassed roads, and all other advantages of a high-class modern civilization. Splendid facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and croquet enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure depot on the North Atlantic Coast and free from mosquitos. Here one breathes in at its fullest measure the life-giving ozone which the salt air from old ocean yields in such generous proportions.
BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OPEN DAILY AT ROOM 59, TIMES BUILDING, AND 129 WEST 125TH ST., 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., WHERE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS AND ALL INFORMATION CAN BE SECURED.

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Select service only. Booklet on request. CAPT. J. MINOT.

OCEAN HOTEL.
LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL. GEO. L. ATKINS' SONS, of Hotel Normandie, New York City.

Sunset Hall.
26TH SEASON.
Under same liberal management. Terms and descriptive booklet furnished on application to JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON, Prop.

HOTEL BRISTOL. Complete ocean front. Cor. 4th and Ocean Aves. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Booklets. BANTA & HILYARD.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK, 1900 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*"[illegible]" LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago. Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
1:50 P. M.—*NIAGARA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:32, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only to Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:39 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 150 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 129th St. Stations; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *12:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 5:30 P. M., 8:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roc..., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex 10 min. earlier. (1) at 9:00 A. M.; (2) at *10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta.. (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (31:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., 21:00, 43:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 43:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:00, 2:45, 3:30, 3:52, 4:55, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 57:00, 58:00, *9:00, †10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‖12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, ‡7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:00, ‡11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, 5:00, *7:00, 39:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 58:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M.; Reading only.) ‖§1:00, 1:20, 42:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 45:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Ferry, foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‖From Liberty Street only. *Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. §Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 125 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 660 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limit.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	†12:55pm ‡1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	‡8:23am. ‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	†2:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"...	*3:35pm *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
*8:15 A. M. Way Train..... 8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon....Express to Norwich.... 12:15 P. M.
*2:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland... 3:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 5:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
6:40 P. M.....Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 423 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:56 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. (Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 8:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 10:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:56 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Cobrt Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‖12.25. ‡12.45. §7.15. ¶25.25. #6.45. ‡5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local.....	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	‖11.55 AM	‖12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express.....	‡3.55 PM	‡4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	§5.10 PM	§5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	¶6.40 PM	¶6.45 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.....	#7.55 PM	#8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 1 Astor House, 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "
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Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 18, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM	Kronprinz..Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n.Aug. 16, 10 AM	Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM	Kaiserin.Sept. 16, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

K'rfuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM	Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'sa..Aug. 21, 11 AM	Luise.....Sept. 11, noon
Bremen....Aug. 28, noon	Kaiser....Sept. 18, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM	Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM

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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria. Aug. 14, 10 AM	Columbia. Aug. 28, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck. Aug. 21, 10 AM	A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Penns'vania. Aug. 12, Noon	Patricia. Aug. 26, 10:30 AM
Moltke...Aug. 19, 10 AM	Bluecher...Sept. 2, 10 AM

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....	Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....	Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....	Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....	Sept. 10, 9 A. M.

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St. Paul. Aug. 13, 10 AM	Phila'd'a..Aug. 27, 10 A.M.
St. Louis. Aug. 20, 10 AM	St. Paul..Sept. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE,

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland. Aug. 16, noon	Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon
Kroonland. Aug. 23, noon	Friesland...Sept. 6, noon

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Twin-Screw Steamer	RYNDAM	Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	ROTTERDAM	Aug. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

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Columbia...Aug. 23, noon	Astoria.....Sept. 6, noon

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R. M. Athenian..Sept. 1	R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20
Emp. of China..Sept. 8	Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

Mowera.....Aug. 22	Aorangi.....Sept. 19

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There were only 200 in the original lot, and the greater part of the lot has already been booked. Probably before the end of the week, or at least by the end of the week, every piano will be sold; and after that it will not be possible to secure the Edward Mayers piano at this sale price.

$155

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$75 upright piano, first-class condition,

ASLEEP FOR 100 DAYS

Italian's Lethargic Condition Only Disturbed at Meal Time.

Harlem Hospital Physicians Have Nicknamed Their Strange Patient "Rip", —Recent Story of Disappointed Love in His Life.

Harlem Hospital has in Augustino Elbagno, a young Italian of 316 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a Rip Van Winkle who bids fair to go down in history as remarkable as a sleeper as the famous character of Washington Irving. Elbagno has been in a lethargic condition one hundred days.

Elbagno was taken to the Harlem Hospital from his home three months ago. At that time he had been asleep for nearly two weeks, and in all that time he was not known to have taken any nourishment. When he arrived at the hospital an attempt was made to arouse him by placing a bottle of ammonia under his nostrils, but he inhaled the powerful fumes as calmly as if it were some soft-scented aroma. Then electric batteries were produced and currents of electricity were applied to all exposed nerve centres, but without occasioning so much as a twitch of an eyelid. At that time he was exhibiting some of the symptoms of typhoid fever, and the physicians thinking that that disease might be the cause of his slumber, he was treated for it. In a few days, however, it was discovered that he was not suffering from typhoid or any kindred malady.

After Elbagno had been in the hospital for a few days, several patients on the neighboring cots began to complain to the doctors that their food was being stolen while they slept. By that time the physician in charge of the Italian's case was wondering how his patient could maintain his unusual vitality without eating. A watch was kept on the sleeper by one of the nurses, but the utmost vigilance failed to discover the man in the act of purloining any food. The fact remained, however, that he must have been getting food in that way, and it immediately occurred to the physicians that the man was feigning. Again the ammonia and the electric currents were applied—this time with increased force—but, if Elbagno was feigning, he did not exhibit the slightest sign of animation under this heroic treatment.

After the Italian had been in the hospital for a month, his cot was so placed that he could not get any of the food of neighboring patients without attracting attention. Then, after two or three days, food was placed beside the sleeper's cot and one of the physicians gave him a good shaking, at the same time holding a bowl of soup so that he could inhale the steam that arose from it. The Italian opened his eyes, seized the bowl of soup and bread, ate it ravenously, and then went off in his trance again. He has done that every day for the past few months, only arousing at meal times and then relapsing into the most profound slumber again. At the present time the doctors are speculating on the theory that Elbagno is suffering from some unusual form of melancholia.

Augustino Elbagno, who is twenty-five years old, came to this country about two years ago. He was a native of Milan, where he had received the best education that his father, a well-to-do farmer, could give him. He came to this country expecting to make his fortune in a few short years, but his ignorance of the language forced him in order to live to find employment as a day laborer. The disgrace he felt attached to such menial service, his friends say, worked on his mind and he was soon known as the morose Augustino—that is, he was so called by the Italian equivalent.

After he had been in New York about a year he went to live with his brother-in-law, Giuseppe Fontinelli of 316 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. Just across the street from the Fontinellis lived Marie Dinari, one of the belles of Little Italy. Augustino, despite the fact that he brooded considerably over his humble condition, was somewhat of a dandy, and it was not long after he went to live with his brother-in-law that he began to turn his eyes in the direction of Marie, and she was not slow in showing her appreciation of his attentions. Hardly a month had passed before Augustino was serenading his inamorata from a corner of the little alley that cuts down by the side of the tenement where she lives. The acquaintance soon ripened into courtship, and about six months ago Marie had promised to become the bride of Augustino just as soon as he had been made a foreman on the job in the Lenox Avenue subway on which he was working.

Just about this time, when everything seemed of the brightest for Augustino, Francoise Bandelli, a flourishing east side florist, met Marie. Francoise had more material favors to offer, Every day he brought her a huge bouquet or a bright ribbon. He took her to little evening suppers at an Italian restaurant, treated her to bonbons, fruit, soda water, &c., so that in a short time Augustino and his serenades were forgotten. Then there was an elopement and Little Italy saw Marie no more.

On the morning after the elopement Augustino, who for weeks had been losing his appetite and going around with an air of intense melancholy as he watched the progress his rival was making, lapsed into his trance. The doctors say that his sleep does not seem to have weakened him in the least. In fact, his condition generally has improved since he went to the hospital.

Not once in the whole one hundred days has he uttered so much as a syllable or spoken a name. After he had been in the hospital a month he was nicknamed "Rip," and he is known by that name among the physicians who are familiar with his case.

SENATOR ALDRICH RETURNS.

Made Trip to Paris to Place His Son in Architectural School.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday on the American liner St. Paul were Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island. The Senator said the trip was the briefest he had ever made to Europe, by having remained abroad only twelve days.

"We went over," said Senator Aldrich, "to enter our son, William, who recently graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the Architectural School of Paris, where he expects to stay for four or five years."

Senator Aldrich said he was thoroughly in accord with the President's Cuban policy.

TO DISCUSS TUBERCULOSIS.

First International Conference for This Purpose to Meet in Berlin.

The first International Conference on Tuberculosis under the auspices of the Central International Office for the Prevention of Consumption will be held in Berlin from Oct. 22 to 26. Each country will be represented by at least two delegates, many of whom will deliver addresses on the checking of the advance of the disease.

The Central International Office, which has its seat in Berlin, was organized for the purpose of combating tuberculosis by continually collecting all news relating to consumption and by answering questions relating to the disease. Spheres of observation are assigned to the various members of the Central Office. The funds for carrying on the work are provided by the German Central Committee for the Establishment of Sanatoria for Consumptives.

Williamsburg Turn Verein Building.

The cornerstone for the new building of the Williamsburg Turn Verein at Gates and Bushwick Avenues was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of several hundred persons. The principal address was made by ex-Judge Charles Baeher, President of the German Savings Bank. Other addresses were made by the officers of the society. Several singing organizations rendered songs.

T. K. GREEN IN CONTEMPT.

Justice Hall Adjudges Him Guilty for Ceasing to Keep Up Alimony Payment.

Thaddeus K. Green, who is, according to the assertions of his wife, Ida M. Green, a wealthy man, has been adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Hall of the Supreme Court for failure to pay his wife the temporary alimony awarded her a year ago by Justice MacLean.

Mrs. Green alleged that she was awarded $20 a week alimony pending the determination of a suit for separation instituted by her against her husband for his abandonment and neglect to provide for her. Green paid the alimony for some time, she said, but then ceased his payments, and there is now due her $360.

Green, in opposition to his wife's application, said he was compelled to cease his payments to his wife on account of wrongful acts done by her in the way of endeavoring to tie up property left by his father, in which he has an interest. He said he paid her as long as he was able, and that as soon as he is again in a position to do so he will resume his payments to her. He recently lost, he alleged, some thousands of dollars in an unfortunate speculation in which he engaged, and was brought up in supplementary proceedings, which are still pending. He was in such financial straits, he asserted, that he was compelled to pawn his gold watch, his chain, and a stud on July 18 for $50, the reason being that he needed the money for living expenses and had no other means of raising it.

His wife, he averred, was not badly off, but had a large fortune in her own right, was prominent in social functions, and was in the habit of entertaining her friends at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Green denied her husband's statements, and said he had interests in his father's real estate of $50,000, $40,000, and smaller amounts. He was, besides, the owner of a hotel at Katonah, from which he realized a yearly income of not less than $5,000.

COURT CRITICISES OFFICIALS.

Magistrate Furlong Thinks Police Should Not Wear a Bell to Announce Their Intention to Detect Crime.

Acting Captain Hollahan of the Classon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday had four Raines law hotel keepers doing business in his precinct summoned to the Myrtle Avenue Court to explain their alleged failure to comply fully with the law as to the arrangements in their hotels. The action of Capt. Hollahan is said to be the first of its kind taken by the police in Brooklyn. Capt. Hollahan, acting under instructions issued by Commissioner Partridge, it is said, recently made a careful inspection of Raines law hotels in his precinct. Three of the hotel keepers summoned to court yesterday were charged with failing to comply with the law as to the size of the bedrooms and the numbers of windows in their places. The fourth man, August Wieger, of 1,186 Bedford Avenue, was accused of refusing to permit an inspection of his place. The case of Wieger was adjourned until Tuesday. The other three hotel men were given until Sept. 5 to make the necessary changes in their premises.

"This court," said Magistrate Furlong, after hearing Capt. Hollahan's statement, "does not agree in the conception of the duty of the police entertained by some officials, however high they may be. This court does not believe that the police should go around with a bell to notify people they are going to detect crime. If that course were pursued, no crime would be detected."

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Mr. Jenkins of England; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Services with Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 237 East 17th St.—The Rev. John Y. Moore; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Howard V. Ross, 10:45; the Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls of St. Louis; 11.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. William Ross of England; 11 and 4:30.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. Roswell H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner of 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Ernest F. Hall, 11; the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McMillan; 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. R. G. Quennell; 11 and 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.; 11.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. S. Swanson of Glasgow, Scotland; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. J. Kerr; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"GLAD TIDINGS" TENT, 111th St. and 7th Av.—Dr. Swift of London; 4 and 8.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following musical programmes will be rendered in various parks this afternoon at 4 o'clock:

CLAREMONT PARK.

(Friedgen's Band—George Friedgen, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

Star-Spangled Banner.
March, "I Love Thee, Columbia".....Tobani
Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
Selection from "The Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
Cornet solo, "Flora" waltz.....Cunard
August Beringer.
Waltz, "Symphia".....Holzmann

PART II.

Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber
American fantasia—Gems of Stephen Foster.....Tobani
Morceau "Whispering Flowers)".....Bleu
Medley, "Merry Mills".....Mills
Oriental rag two-step, "Pearl of the Harem".....Guy
"Home, Sweet Home."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

(Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band—James Pierce, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

Prelude.
Grand march, "Coronation".....Meyerbeer
Overture, "Schauspiel".....Keler-Bela
Waltz, "Singing Girl".....V. Herbert
Characteristic, (a.) "Birds in the Brook".....Stultz
(b.) "Dutch Patrol".....Restorff
Solos for cornet, (a.) "Holy City".....Adams
(b.) "Tell Me".....Keiser

PART II.

"The Meaning of U. S. A.".....Morse
Medley overture, "A Night Off".....Boettger
Fantasia—Gems of Stephen Foster.....Tobani
Descriptive, "Old Grist Mill".....Muller
Salute to Burlington.....Sherman
Finale.

BRONX PARK.

(Hager's American Military Band—F. W. Hager, Director.)

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
Grand march, "Prize Coronation".....Godfrey, Jr.
Selection, "Fortune Teller".....Herbert
Waltz, "Birds' Voices".....Vollstedt
Trombone solo, air and variations..Zimmermann
Leo Zimmermann.
Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Baritone solo, (a.) "Glory to God".....Dresser
(b.) "In the Good Old Summer Time".....Evens
William Redman.
Selections from popular songs.....Witmark
Funeral march.....Chopin
Potpourri, "Carmen".....Bizet
Serenade, (a.) "The Warblers".....Perry
March, (b.) "Blue Grass Beauty".....Kaiser
"Old Hundred."

PROGRESS IN THE SUBWAY

Only Two Untouched Portions of the Line Left.

Old Hall of Records Problem and the Block South of Wanamaker's the Present Rapid Transit Puzzle.

Within the last month the most important move made by the subway builders has been the opening of Elm Street in the vicinity of the Criminal Courts Building. The stretch from Pearl to Howard Street had been one of the few untouched portions of the line until July. It had been feared that quicksand would be found at Canal Street, where there was once an open pond, but the contractors have not been so unfortunate as that, although they have discovered a great deal of water. The pumps are kept busy as the work of excavation goes on, but the engineering problem is not of such difficulty that the work will be delayed unduly.

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With this last Elm Street stretch excavated the only breaks in the chain of operations between the Post Office and Harlem will be the site of the old Hall of Records and the block south of Wanamaker's store.

The Mayor, engineers, contractor, historical societies, and public are still exercising themselves over the question of removing the aged building in City Hall Park; the subway makers urge that the new Hall of Records should be prepared in haste and the old one demolished; the historical societies say the old building is a landmark that ought to be preserved. Meanwhile the tunnel engineers are getting ready, in case they lose their point, to burrow under the building, spending many extra thousands of dollars.

The controversy over the block south of Wanamaker's, bounded by Ninth Street on the north, is causing uneasiness in the minds of Messrs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, who have the rest of their work between Great Jones and Thirty-third Streets far on the road to completion. They say they may be forced to delay the opening of the underground railroad on account of this one block unless the city authorities hasten to a conclusion whereby the property rights will be secured. The line of the tunnel here goes under private lands, and the delay has been due in a great measure to the discussion over the question of using the space for a sort of public plaza, thereby widening Fourth Avenue and making it practically a continuation of Lafayette Place.

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From the Post Office to One Hundred and Fourth Street, with the exception of the two short distances already mentioned, the main line of the subway is a continuous stretch of activity.

Nearly all of the City Hall loop is finished, including the station. Under Park Row, opposite the newspaper buildings, the excavating has been done, and the work of construction is so near completion that it may be rushed through in a few months. A good start has been made on the Brooklyn Bridge station, which presents only one element of uncertainty—the old Hall of Records site. Centre, New Elm, and Elm Streets have been dug out and nearly filled in, with the exception of the distance between Pearl and Howard Streets. Lafayette Place, up to Astor Place, has also passed through most of its demolition stage.

In Fourth Avenue the operations are continuous from Ninth to Thirty-third Street, and the tunnel is entirely finished in many of the twenty-four blocks. At the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Street crossings the streets and avenue are badly torn up, the former point showing two hotels, an apartment house, and a tall office building that are being held up on stilts, while the excavations under their walls are in progress. The stretch along the east side of Union Square is also still unfinished, but the sub-contractors have already relaid some of the disturbed trolley tracks, and in a few weeks the last strip of rock will begin to be taken away from underneath the wooden trestle on which the temporary surface tracks now run.

The section of the late Major Ira A. Shaler, between Thirty-third and Forty-first Streets, under Park Avenue, is now being built by John B. McDonald himself. He did not re-let the sub-contract after Major Shaler's death. The work is more than three-fourths done, and those who were planning to sue Major Shaler for damages on account of the several unfortunate accidents along the section have signified their intention of dropping the suits. The unlucky sub-contractor left no fortune, and it has been considered a very doubtful question that the plaintiffs could gain anything by suing Mr. McDonald or the city.

The work under Forty-second Street and in Broadway, between Forty-second and Sixtieth Streets, is nearing completion, and from Sixtieth to One Hundred and Fourth Street, where the main line gives way to the two branches, the progress has been steady, although the section will probably be unfinished after everything is done below Sixtieth Street. Not a single Broadway block is unopened. The point about which there is most uncertainty is the triangle whereon the new TIMES Building is to be built, at Forty-second Street. The construction of the building and the subway station underneath will furnish an interesting problem.

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On the east side branch, which diverges at One Hundred and Fourth Street, the work is proceeding on schedule, and there is no extraordinary complication except the Harlem River tunnel, where the building of the box-like wooden frame under the water is being done with apparent success. The Central Park tunnel and its westerly extension under One Hundred and Fourth Street are nearly finished, and in Lenox Avenue there are only afew separated spots that remain to be dug out. On the other side of the river John C. Rodgers is pushing his tunnel from Gerard Avenue to Brook Avenue, and beyond that most of the concrete for the elevated section in Bronx Park has been laid.

The first section of the West Side Branch, from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is almost completed above One Hundred and Tenth Street and below there the excavating is going on so rapidly that Mr. Shields, the sub-contractor, expects to finish it by December. The elevated viaduct across Manhattan Valley is more than half erected. Between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets over half the excavating is done, and the time lost by reason of changed plans is being made up fast enough to guarantee the section's completion next year, though it may still be behind other sections because of the extensive switchyards it is to include.

One of the three pairs of headings under Washington Heights has had its meeting. The passages leading toward each other from the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shafts will meet about November, and those which run from the latter shaft and the Hillside Avenue portal are expected to come together before April, 1903.

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One of the most complete histories of the city's rapid transit undertakings was issued recently by the Rand Drill Company. In the pamphlet, besides a number of typical photographs and drawings, are some interesting facts about past and present traffic conditions.

The pamphlet also gives many figures relating to the technical work of the Manhattan-Bronx subway. At the outset there were 3,212,000 cubic yards of material to be excavated. Of this 1,900,000 cubic yards were of earth, 884,000 of rock in open cuts, and 428,000 of rock in underground headings. The total length of track will be 305,000 linear feet, 60,000 of which will be elevated. Sixty-five thousand tons of steel, 8,000 tons of cast iron, 551,000 cubic yards of concrete, and 910,000 square yards of water proofing will have been used in the work of construction.

Addison P. Smith for Assembly.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Addison P. Smith of Savannah was nominated to-day by the Wayne County Republicans for member of Assembly. The convention was held at Walcott.

MONEY FOR ATLANTIC AVENUE.

Removal of Injunction That Restrained City from Paying Share of Cost of Improvement.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by Robert W. Holmes, a Harlem taxpayer, restraining the city from paying its share of the cost of the improvement of Atlantic Avenue.

Recently Justice Clarke, in Manhattan, on the application of counsel for Holmes, enjoined Controller Grout from drawing any warrants upon the city for funds for the work of improving the avenue. Controller Grout, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Board, the defendants, then had the place of trial changed to Kings County, and Justice Dickey heard argument on the matter early last week.

In denying the motion to continue the injunction the Court said:

"To my mind there is not sufficient strength in the claim of the plaintiff as to the unconstitutionality of the act under which the work is being done to justify the tying up of the money necessary for the continuance of the work."

THEIR BODIES BROUGHT HOME.

Capt. and Mrs. Cooke, Who Died in France, to be Buried Here by Faithful Servants.

The bodies of Capt. Paul Cooke of the United States Navy and of his wife, Mrs. Marie Cooke, were brought her from France yesterday on the liner La Touraine by Jennie Jiggetts and Milton Lane, colored, who long were servants in the family.

Capt. Cooke, who was an officer under Farragut, and had a long record for bravery and efficient service, died in Paris about six years ago. His widow died on May 12 last. She had asked the old family servants to bring her body and that of her husband back to America for interment. The bodies will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery next Wednesday.

Lost Money in Politics, Killed Himself.

After losing in politics a small fortune he had accumulated in the tobacco business, and being in financial distress, Gardiner C. Devanney, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide yesterday in the kitchen of his home, 279 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube attached to a supply pipe in the room. Devanney was a brother of the late Judge John L. Devanney of the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn. For a time he held a position in the County Register's office, but lost the place when it was placed in the civil service list.

Suit in Silk Fraud Cases.

Reference was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to the Government's suit in the silk fraud cases to recover $1,500,000 from A. S. Rosenthal & Co. The action was instituted specifically against A. S. Rosenthal & Shried, the firm of which the present company is the successor.

The Olympic Club's Lawn Party.

The Olympic Club will give its third annual invitation moonlight lawn party and full band concert by Prof. Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band, to which will be added a vaudeville performance of professional talent under the direction of William Redmond, on Friday evening next. The club grounds will be brilliantly illuminated.

HELD FOR WOMAN'S MURDER.

Man Accused of Throwing a Knife Which Pierced Her Heart Sent to the Tombs.

Charged with the murder of Mary Ann Gaston, alias "English" Mary, August W. Eckhardt, alias Edward M. Edwards, alias John Martin, alias "Dutch Gus," was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Hogan, who sent him to the Coroner. Coroner Brown held the man without bail.

The murder was committed in a saloon at 194 South Street in the early morning of March 25, 1898. There was a big crowd in the place at the time and a brawl started. In the crowd was the Gaston woman, Eckhardt, Henry Smith, alias "Dutch Heine"; Rosie Morris, since dead; John Burke, alias "Coxey," and William Bennett. Burke, who was a longshoreman, has since fled the country, and Bennett is serving a sentence on Blackwell's Island.

While the row was at its height it is alleged that Eckhardt, who had made a reputation as an expert knife thrower, threw a knife at the Gaston woman. The knife went true to its intended mark and Mary Gaston sank dead to the floor, with the knife sticking in her heart.

Eckhardt immediately fled from the city. On April 6, 1898, a Coroner's jury investigated the murder and returned a verdict charging Eckhardt with the crime. In the meantime the Morris woman and Smith were arrested and sent to the House of Detention as witnesses. They were subsequently released on bail.

Recently the authorities learned that Eckhardt had returned to his old haunts about Cherry Hill, and Detectives Crouch, Granville, and Firneison on Wednesday night located him on Canal Street and took him into custody. On Friday night the detectives succeeded in locating Smith at 86 Cherry Street, where they arrested him also, as a witness.

ARRESTED IN BALTIMORE.

An Elevator Man Accused of Stealing Jewelry from Two Firms in This City.

The police have received word of the arrest yesterday in Baltimore of Archibald Vivian, who is wanted in this city to answer a charge of having stolen $1,000 worth of jewelry from two Maiden Lane firms. According to advices from that city Vivian had 225 gold rings in his possession and was trying to dispose of them.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau said the arrest was made at his request. Vivian, he said, was an elevator man at 9 and 11 Maiden Lane. The firms of Warren & William and Kautmann & Sussfield were robbed of 246 gold rings. The elevator man was suspected of having stolen them. He left this city some time ago, and his arrest in Baltimore, Capt. Titus says, is the result of investigations made by the Detective Bureau.

Vivian is said to be a painter and to hail from Sydney, Australia. Besides the rings it is said he had a number of jewelers' tools on him.

Would-Be Suicide Held.

Mrs. Adelia Salamawick of Pequabuck, Conn., who is alleged to have attempted to kill herself by inhaling illuminating gas Friday morning at 30 East Forty-second Street, was held in $500 for examination this morning by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. The prisoner's brother, C. Hellenbruun, told the Magistrate that his sister had had trouble with her husband and that she was on her way to Poland.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Thousands of Nottingham Lace Curtains.

ANNUAL SALE AT PRICES UNDER HALF.

This sale is being watched for—it has always meant so much to the alert housekeeper, the proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, that its past announcements have acted like a match to gunpowder--and there's more reason for interest this year than ever. We've made larger provisions, of course, but you know by the past that delay may mean disappointment. The prices are less than half.

One lot at 49c. per pair. | One lot at 79c. per pair. | One lot at $1.19 per pair.
One lot at 65c. per pair. | One lot at 98c. per pair. | One lot at $1.75 per pair.

A large lot of odd pairs of lace curtains for single windows, worth $3.00 to $5.00 per pair, for 98c. per pair. A few have slight imperfections, no real injury, but most of them are perfect.

Hundreds of Odd Curtains at 19c. and 29c. a Strip.

Carpeting All of Brooklyn.

An Annual Sale That Shrinks the Past.

The nature of this Annual August Sale is more in harmony with the very constitution of housekeeping than ever before. While it is true that the reasons for it are mainly the same as last year it is also true that the growth of our business, the improvement in our merchandising methods and our closer knowledge of your likes will give advantages both in price and quality that have never been equaled before. What this sale will really do for you will prove its greatness—these facts speak:

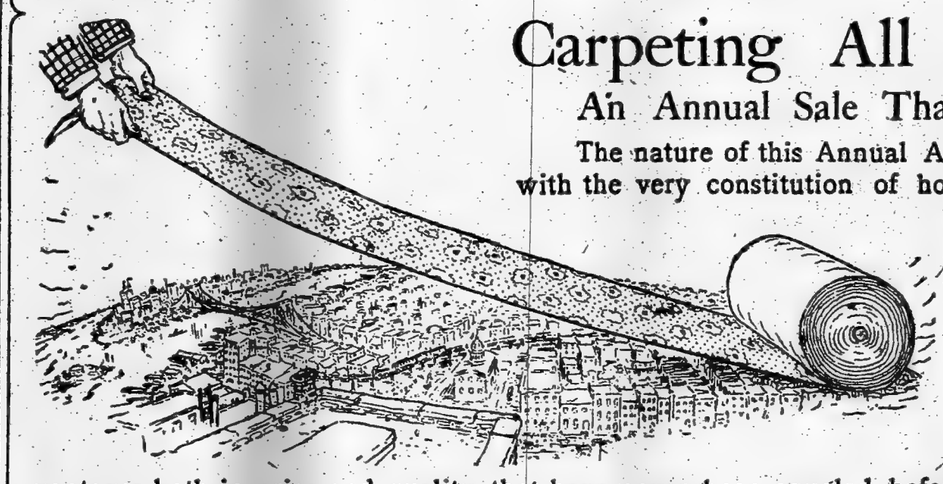

27c. for 37 1-2c. Terry Wool

The most artistic low price floor covering in the market; yard wide, reversible and plain colors.

37c. for 65c. Extra Super Ingrains

Extra super ingrain carpets, yard wide and reversible.

47c. for 75c. All-Wool Ingrains

From one of the oldest and best mills in the country—5,978 yards of extra quality all-wool ingrain carpets, best quality; no better made.

41c. to 63c. for 65c. to 85c. Tapestry Brussels.

Thousands of yards of the best patterns from one of the largest manufacturers of these goods, whose product is noted for its durability.

Regular 65c. quality at 41c.
" 75c. " " 55c.
" 85c. " " 63c.

65c. to $1.07 for $1.00 to $1.50 Wilton Velvets.

Wilton velvet carpets, a fabric noted for its ability to stand hard wear, and especially adapted for halls and stairs. The regular $1.00 to $1.25 grades at 65c., 77c. and 83c. per yard; the regular $1.35 to $1.50 grade at $1.07 per yard.

$1.07 for $1.50 Body Brussels.

Body brussels, the popular Brooklyn carpet, here in wide variety from the famous Bigelow-Lowell mills. The regular $1.35 and $1.50 goods at $1.07 per yard.

73c. to $1.27 for $1.10 to $1.75 Axminsters.

Axminster carpets, to-day the popular parlor carpet of America. All the newest colorings are now shown. Many of the best effects are included in this sale. These goods are from the famous makers, Alexander Smith & Sons, the Hartford and Bigelow Co., the best in the world. The regular $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 grades at 73c., 87c., $1.07 and $1.27 per yard.

$1.97 for $2.50 and $3.00 Royal Wiltons.

Royal Wiltons, the best wearing carpet made. 100 choice patterns in this lot at less than wholesale prices. The regular $2.50 to $3.00 goods at $1.97 per yard.

$1.47 for $2.50 Royal Wiltons.

25 patterns, of which we have only a limited quantity that average about 40 to 50 yards. The $2.50 quality at $1.47 per yard.

Mattings at Half Price.

Two lots that arrived too late for our regular selling, at about ½ prices, less than cost of importation.

Extra heavy reversible China mattings that regularly sell for 30c. per yard at 15c. per yard.

Fancy Japanese mattings in the popular damask patterns, all colors. The regular 30c. grade at 15c. per yard; the regular 35c. grade at 19c. per yard.

Rugs in Keeping With Carpet Sale.

These rugs are all wool and are as heavy and as durable as any that are made; plenty of them, but won't be long at these prices:

18x34 at 70c., regular $1.15
21x45 " $1.20, " $1.75
26x54 " $1.72 " $2.50
30x60 " $1.98 " $3.00
36x72 " $3.05 " $4.45
48x84 " $4.98 " $7.45

Our line of the new Kashmir Rug is now complete and comprises the very choicest styles for the autumn season. Rugs that are without doubt the best low-priced rug ever made, handsome and durable. Many of the styles that we are showing now you will not be able to get later in the season.

9x12, $12.00 9 x9. $9.00
9x10.6, $10.50 7.6x10.6, $8.75
6x9, $6.00.

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1902.

INSURING J. P. MORGAN.

The Only Person Aside from a Crowned Head Upon Whose Life Public Policies Have Been Issued.

THE Westminster Gazette announces that London speculators in American railroads have grown nervous of late, and in many instances have protected their financial holdings by insuring the life of J. Pierpont Morgan. A cable dispatch says that the premium paid is 9 per cent. per annum, but that some policies have been issued on Mr. Morgan's life for three months at a premium of 45s. per £100. The Gazette suggests as a possible sequence of cause and effect that "perhaps this fact accounts for the sensational rumor that Mr. Morgan is to be protected on his arrival in New York from the threats of Anarchists."

But the real significance of the message is that Mr. Morgan is probably the first man outside of the King of England whose death is considered important enough by the general public to be insured against.

Not even the Rothschilds have been so honored. It elevates this notable American to a position in the eyes of the British more important even than any of their own public men. Not even the deaths of Earl Roberts or Lord Kitchener would affect the welfare of the British public seemingly as much as would the death of the great corporation organizer.

Of course, large policies are carried on King Edward's life and formerly on the life of Queen Victoria, but there are certain usages in England that render this relatively imperative. The great expense incurred by many persons in preparing for the coronation led them to insure the King's life, and the course of events proved the wisdom of the procedure. But no other man has been so honored. An official of one of the large New York insurance companies was asked if any other person had ever been insured by the public in general. He said:

"I know of no other man except Mr. Morgan upon whose life a general policy has been issued. We do not insure public lives in America—not even that of the President of the United States. Heretofore no one man's life has seemed to be important enough to insure except in favor of his immediate relatives.

"You will remember when President McKinley died it really made but little difference to the financial well-being of the country. There was a slight fall in prices, but the rally was immediate. Besides we do not believe in that kind of insurance, and I believe it would be hard to introduce it over here. They do it in England, but only as the outgrowth of an old custom.

"Dating from feudal times leases to property were often made for the lifetime of the lessor or of the lessee or for as long as certain general conditions prevailed. Sometimes the name of an outsider would be put in the lease, merely to conform to the old custom of naming somebody.

"When insurance came in the leaseholder sought to protect himself by having the person mentioned in the lease insured, and the names of notable persons were selected merely because the notables were more easily traced. Tom, Dick, or Harry might emigrate or become lost sight of in other ways, and his death might thus become a matter for dispute. But everybody in the realm would be sure to know when the King or Queen died, and there could be no dispute.

"So the reigning sovereign became a favorite name for lease usage, and Queen Victoria was a much-insured person. When she died policies were issued on the life of King Edward. But it became common to issue policies on the King's life for other causes than leases. Linen drapers, for instance, insured the King's life because having a stock of, say, white goods, on hand, his death would make mourning the only possible apparel, and the white goods would become a loss.

"It is only where a man's death could involve widespread financial loss that a public policy would be issued on his life, even in England, and if British companies have accepted risks on Mr. Morgan's life it is a flattering estimate of the high and important place he has achieved in the world of finance."

INTERNATIONAL SECRET REVEALED

REVELATIONS continue to be made from time to time regarding the attitude of Great Britain toward this country during the civil war. The latest is contained in the "Memoirs of Gen. de Galliffet," now being published in Paris.

He was engaged with the French army of occupation in Mexico in 1862, and being dangerously wounded at San Lorenzo and Puebla, went back to France. When Gen. de Galliffet arrived at Paris Louis Napoleon sent for him. The Emperor in confidence told the following international secret to the returned soldier:

"In the interest of Mexico, as it will be constituted, I arranged with England to recognize the Southerners of the United States as belligerents if they won a striking victory that would justify such an important step; but I have just heard of their recent defeat and the understanding will be at an end."

IS THE SPHINX DOOMED?

Celebrated Egyptian Figure Crumbling Under Influences of the New Climate Caused by Irrigation.

THE present is a period of the vanishing of monuments which have stood for thousands of years. The other day Venice lost one of her famous relics of past days, and many another building in the lovely Queen City of the Adriatic is threatened with destruction.

And now comes the news that an even more famous, an infinitely more venerable monument is likely to disappear. It is said that the Sphinx, which has stood on the bank of the Nile since the shadowy days of the Pharaohs, cannot long withstand the crumbling occasioned by modern conditions in Egypt.

Since the British have been in control in Egypt they have altogether changed the face of the country. Land that was once desert is now smiling with verdure. Irrigation has reclaimed thousands of acres, and the great dam at Assouan will result in a marvelous increase in the size of the region under cultivation.

All this has resulted in so modifying the atmosphere of the country that the dry air which allowed the preservation of the Sphinx no longer exists. Every one knows that the preservation of the monoliths in London and New York, however carefully they be watched, cannot be continued indefinitely, and it is said that the same trouble which caused so much discussion here in regard to Cleopatra's Needle is threatened in the case of the famous figure th has inspired so many poems and pictures.

The Sphinx was built before the Great Pyramid, somewhere about 4,000 years before Christ. It is a recumbent manheaded lion, 188 feet long, hewn out of a natural eminence in the solid rock, some defects of which are supplied by a partial stone casing. There is a temple in front of it, but all efforts to prevent the sand settling over the building have failed.

In front of the breast of the Sphinx originally appeared an image of a god, the weather-worn remains of which may still be made out. The head of the Sphinx was a work of art of the highest type known to the Egyptians, and finished with the greatest care. It is now greatly mutilated, but, in spite of all its injuries, its calm, majestic, pensive expression still appeals to the most thoughtless of travelers.

Perhaps means may be found to avert the threatened ruin of this noble figure, but the battle between modern conditions and ancient monuments is one that usually results in only one way.

A GOVERNORS ISLAND HERO

Sergeant Mentioned in General Orders Gets Small Pension for a Rescue That Did Not Come Off.

HE who laughs the last, laughs the loudest," yesterday misquoted Sergt. Lamm, the guard on the little steamboat Trenton, which plies between the Battery and Governers Island. "The boys thought they had a good one on me. Perhaps they had, too, but I have the laugh on them now."

The Sergeant was right, both ways. Ever since the morning of July 4, when he was the hero in a rescue that didn't come off, the Sergeant has had his attention called to the incident on an average of twelve times a day by the two or three who actually saw the occurrence, and by a large number who learned of it through picturesque and imaginative descriptions.

The event has turned out in such a way that the joke which the boys thought they had on the Sergeant will net him a certificate of merit, to say nothing of the bonus of $24 per year, which goes with that sort of thing.

On the morning of the Fourth, a hilarious Corporal, who couldn't confine his enthusiasm to the deck rooms of the Trenton, went overboard after more excitement. Sergt. Lamm, plus uniform, shoes, helmet, watch, belt, cartridges, and pistol, went over after him. The Corporal reappeared instantly, and thoroughly sobered, struck out for the dock, and was hauled in. In the meantime, Private Carroll, the dock guard, and Foxy Grandpa, the deckhand on the Trenton were growing anxious for nothing but bubbles seemed to be coming up from the spot where Sergt. Lamm had disappeared.

When finally he did appear the Corporal was busy wringing out his clothes on the pier, and only grinned when the Sergeant shouted out—at least Private Carroll says he did—"Come here till I save you." A rope was thrown out, and with some difficulty willing hands pulled the overweighted Sergeant up on the pier, the Corporal, who refused to be rescued, assisting.

Then the story got about. The Sergeant blames Private Carroll, who puts it on Foxy Grandpa. At any rate Sergt. Lamm was congratulated all over the island for the rescue that wasn't a rescue, and many offered to jump overboard in order to give the Sergeant a chance to recoup himself. A fortnight's steady hammering of this sort had begun to jar on his nerves. But listen to how he finally came out a winner.

Some of the officers on Governors Island read in THE TIMES of the incident, and also of Sergt. Lamm's subsequent troubles, and they came to the conclusion that the Sergeant's intentions were of the best, and that it wasn't his fault that the Corporal happened to be the best swimmer on the island. Major Duvall, then commanding officer, detailed Capt. Campbell to make an investigation. Reliable witnesses were examined—it is not known whether Private Carroll or Foxy Grandpa were among the number—and a detailed report was sent to the Adjutant General. This general order, which was read out on Governors Island, is what came of the investigation:

Fort Columbus, N. Y.

General Orders, No. 49.

The commanding officer takes pleasure in thus formally commending in orders the meritorious and courageous conduct of Sergt. Frank T. Lamm, Eighty-third Company, Coast Artillery, who on July 4, while on duty as boat guard, instantly sprang overboard, fully accoutred, (including pistol and belt,) to save from drowning a drunken soldier, just fallen from the boat in the deep water of the ferry slip at the Battery.

The fact that through the sobering effect of the plunge the intoxicated man was able to keep himself up till both he and the Sergeant were rescued by means of ropes thrown from the Trenton, detracts not at all from Sergt. Lamm's brave act in unhesitatingly risking his life to save that of a comrade.

A detailed report of the circumstances, together with a copy of this order, has been forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. DUVALL,
Major Artillery Corps, Commanding Post.

Private Carroll and Foxy Grandpa have been trying to arrange for a little rake-off from the $24 per annum which the Sergeant will get as a result of his full uniform plunge. They say that if they hadn't been there nobody would ever have heard of it, but so far they have been unsuccessful in winning from Sergt. Lamm anything but triumphant smiles.

That probably is what spurred Private Carroll to go into the rescue business on his own account. On Friday night a soldier who had not had leave of absence for a long time was coming over on the Trenton and was in such a hurry to get ashore that he jumped to the stringpiece of the slip and stepped off that on to what he thought was going to be the dock. The dock, however, is about three feet from the stringpiece and the soldier who was in a hurry tumbled down between.

"Hold the boat," shouted Carroll, as he made a rush for the sound of the splash. The Captain of the boat hasn't figured out yet what the private meant by "Hold the boat." "I was going to stay here half an hour anyway," he said, "but these rescuers always have to shout out something, and I suppose Carroll couldn't think up anything else."

Private Carroll crawled down the narrow space and got the soldier first by the chin, then under the arms, until he got him to a secure footing. "Now get my hat," said the latter. "Hat be ——," replied Private Carroll. "Buy a new one for 65 cents."

Sergt. Lamm says that Carroll won't get a certificate of merit because he refused to save the hat.

A MUNICIPAL FARCE-COMEDY

The Indicted Mayor of Minneapolis Not Allowed to Resign—A Chief of Police Appointed Against His Wish—The Mayor's Threat to Return and Assume His Office, Which the Council Would Not Permit Him to Abandon—Police Captains Who Guard Burglars in Their Work.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 9.—The long-drawn-out municipal corruption scandal appears to be reaching a climax which has in it a number of ludicrous elements.

The first act was highly dramatic. In it took place the arrest by two detectives popularly known as "perfectly square," and outside of the clique at Police Headquarters of two notorious criminals who, after their conviction and sentence, went before the Grand Jury and made startling revelations of toleration of, if not active connivance in, their lawless work by several members of the Police Department; the resultant indictment of eight officials, including the Mayor and his brother and appointee, the Chief of Police; the trial and conviction of several officers, including two Police Captains, and many revelations of other alleged corrupt acts on the part of the Police Department, the responsibility for which has not yet been placed definitely.

But now the drama seems to be developing into a pseudo-comedy. There is good prospect, since the trial of the Mayor and the Police Chief will take place in this act, that it will contain, besides its mirth-provoking scenes, something bordering on the tragic.

The curtain rose on the second act a week ago Thursday, when Mayor A. A. Ames indicated his willingness to resign. He suggested that the Vice President of the City Council, the present de facto Mayor since Dr. Ames is out of the city, be continued as acting Mayor, thus obviating the necessity of a special election. He also expressed his willingness to secure the resignation of the Chief of Police, his brother. The latter agreement was with the tacit understanding that the man whom he should choose be named as the Police Chief. This man is Capt. Charles R. Hill, who has been acting as Chief of Police since the indictment of Fred Ames.

COULD NOT RESIGN.

This clarified the atmosphere. But a development at the City Council meeting a week ago Friday night put things in an inextricable tangle. City Attorney Healy ruled that the Mayor could not resign without the election of his successor by the usual form. This would mean an expense of at least $25,000 to the city, and since the Mayor's term expires in a few months the City Council decided not to entail the expense of an election, and therefore refused to accept the resignation of the Mayor.

Dr. Ames, believing that his resignation would be accepted, carried out the other part of the programme and secured the resignation of his brother, the Chief of Police. As soon as this was done Acting Mayor Fred Powers appointed an old personal friend and neighbor, Henry Getchell, Captain of one of the outlying precincts.

Mayor Ames, when he heard of the action, was highly indignant. Had the Council accepted his resignation he would have been powerless. As it is he is the City's Chief Executive, and has threatened, if his health will permit him, to return and turn the Municipal Government "wrong side out." Dr. Ames, no longer the "genial doctor" that endeared him to thousands in the city and State when he was younger, is now vindictive, and it is generaly believed that he will create no little disturbance as a result of the actions of the past few weeks. He has declared from the beginning that the work of the Grand Jury and the courts has been a "conspiracy" against him and his one-time remarkably powerful organization, and it is freely predicted that he will retaliate drastically.

This week there have been still other developments which will not tend to mollify the anger of the Mayor. The Acting Mayor, Fred E. Powers, Vice President of the City Council, without ceremony "fired" two other prime favorites of the Ames administration. The first was T. R. Brown, Jr., the Mayor's secretary, and the second was L. A. Gardner, License Inspector, and Mayor Ames's campaign political manager. Brown was a police reporter on The Minneapolis Journal before he went into the Mayor's office. The Grand Jury indicted the Mayor for offering the Hennepin County Commissioners a tithe of the fees of the Sheriff's office if they would make Brown the Sheriff.

Brown next became prominent as Acting Mayor. This was immediately following Ames's departure from the city. He left word that the reporter should act in his stead, and Brown immediately began the work of "renovating" the municipality. He made many and radical changes, particularly in the Police Department.

OFFICE DECLARED VACANT.

He had not had the reins of government in hand more than a few days when the office of Mayor was declared to be vacant and David Percy Jones, President of the City Council, stepped in. Jones left a short time later on a vacation trip to his old home, in New England, and Fred Powers, the Vice President of the Council, stepped into the office. Then came the decapitations in rapid succession of one after another of the prominent men of the Ames administration.

Gardner, the License Inspector, and general agent of the administration with the saloons, is the father of Irwin A. Gardner, sentenced to six years in the State Prison at Stillwater for bribery. He had been considered the strongest arm of the Ames régime.

All of these removals of his strongest supporters and warmest friends Mayor Ames has to submit to while still the Mayor of the city. He is unable to prevent them because of his absence from the city. Therefore it is expected that he will not "stand for" them much longer, and that upon his return to Minneapolis he will remove all of the appointees of the Acting Mayor and reinstate his old favorites.

One situation in the present scene of the drama is laughable. The present secretary to the Mayor is Stiles Jones, until his appointment City Hall reporter for The Minneapolis Journal. During Jones's long service as reporter at the municipal building he has seldom, if ever, interviewed the Mayor. They never have anything to say to each other, and it is not difficult to see what the first act of the Mayor will be upon his return to the executive office.

THE MAYOR'S RECORD.

Mayor Ames is growing old rapidly under the strain to which he has been subjected during the past few months. He has abandoned all of his long-cherished ambitions and is a changed man.

He has been prominent in municipal and State politics for more than a quarter of a century. He has been Mayor of Minneapolis four times, and at one time was defeated for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket by a narrow margin.

At the outset of his present administration as Mayor he declared his intention of becoming a candidate for Congress against "Uncle Loren" Fletcher. To further his ends he established a weekly paper, Mayor Ames's News Letter, with himself as editor. After a few weeks he decided not to run for Congress, but to become a candidate for renomination as Mayor.

Despite the rumors of municipal corruption, of which he was accused of being the head, he was building up a strong organization until the Grand Jury began grinding out indictments. The trials of the police officers, the particular and favored friends of the Mayor, made exposures which aroused public indignation in Minneapolis as it never had been aroused before.

During the trials of the indicted policemen the newspapers devoted page after page to the verbatim reports of the proceedings and the public read them avidly and clamored for more complete stories. Although the trials extended over a period of several weeks immense crowds of curious citizens were turned away from the courtroom at every hearing.

THE MAYOR'S NEW HOME.

Under this storm the Ames Brothers have withdrawn. The Mayor, who once had an excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon, accepted a position as chief physician of one of the large sanitariums at the mineral springs at West Baden, Ind.

He was born in Minneapolis and always had expressed his desire to spend his last days here. But he withdrew from the race for the Mayoralty, and quietly abandoned his old home and announced his intention never to return unless brought back by the courts. He is under two indictments, one for offering a bribe to the County Commissioners to place his private secretary in the office of Sheriff and another accusing him of being a party to a long-worked scheme of extorting payments from disreputable people.

When the Mayor went into office one of his first acts was to cut in two the amount of the fines which were exacted from these people and which were, in effect, a license fee. Since he has been angered by the action of the Acting Mayor, however, it is believed that he will return with much ado.

The Chief of Police had similarly fallen from grace. He was Colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers and served with his regiment in the Philippines. His military record was not unblemished and long stories were printed in many Northwestern papers from their correspondents in the islands accusing the commander of the Minnesota regiment of everything except cowardice.

He was acquitted on one charge of accepting a bribe, but his testimony during that trial resulted in another indictment, the day following its conclusion. The night of his acquittal he disappeared for nearly two weeks.

OTHER CHARGES.

Other members of the department under indictment cannot be found. The accusations against them include almost everything of which an officer of the law could be guilty. Among them are charges of offering a bribe for an office, accepting a bribe for the protection of thieves and confidence men, trafficking in positions in the police force, extorting money from disreputable people, and even against two detective Captains of standing on guard outside of a local business house while two cracksmen robbed a safe of $1,500 and sharing the booty.

But the most interesting phase of the muddled situation at present is the inability of an indicted Mayor to get out of office although he personally desired to do so; the existence of a Chief of Police whom the Mayor will not tolerate and who was named against his express wish and while he was absent from the city, and therefore unable to prevent it, and the threat of the Mayor to return and assume the powers of office which the Council will not permit him to abandon and wield them fiercely, and perhaps laughably. It is certain that the conditions as they exist in municipal Minneapolis at present are without a counterpart in the country's history.

What the dénouement of this strange drama will be it is difficult to forecast, but its coming, which may be some distance in the future, is awaited with the same unabated, almost breathless, excitement that has characterized the entire performance.

FLORAL TROPHIES FOR NEW YORK

GEORGE V. NASH, of the New York Botanical Garden has recently returned from an extensive trip to England, France, Germany, and Holland, made for the purpose of completing some botanical studies and securing material for the collections of the New York Botanical Garden.

Mr. Nash is the head gardener, and in his report, just handed to the Director, he states that his first place of call was Kew Gardens, near London, England. Here he secured about 800 living plants new to the New York collection, as well as about 150 cuttings and 600 additional plants. Some of these have already arrived at the Botanical Gardens, but a lot of bulbous plants, shrubs, and trees are to arrive later.

At Edinburgh something over 200 living plants were secured. These are mostly alpine forms, which seem to do better in the climate of Edinburgh than at Kew. Irises especially thrive in the garden attached to the University of Cambridge, where 200 specimens were obtained for the New York collection.

The Botanical Gardens of Antwerp, Leyden, and Utrecht added their quota to the New York collections. The famous Jardin des Plantes added 90 hitherto unrepresented species to the Botanical Gardens, and over 100 specimens, while an arrangement was entered into whereby a fine collection of greenhouse material may shortly be expected to arrive in New York from the Botanical Gardens at Berlin.

Thus the story of conquest of the Old World gardens by the New goes on, until Mr. Nash concludes his report with: "As a result of my trip about 1,500 species new to the New York collections have already been received, and a considerable number are yet to come."

Mr. Nash also studied the herbarium collections of Europe and the methods of laying out gardens, and succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the botanical gardens of Europe.

Since the beginning of the Spanish war American interest in tropical plants has increased as a result of the acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,

Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

WE are hearing the usual midsummer moralizing on the rapid pace at which New Yorkers are going at Newport, Saratoga, Bar Harbor, and the other big resorts. "It is the pace that kills," say the moralizers. "Of what avail to go away for rest and recuperation if the Winter's mad round of excitement is accelerated rather than abated?"

The fact is, of course, that what seems a frenzy against the background of these towns that come to life for a few months in the Summer and then sink into a torpor is only the normal mode of living of the New Yorker, the mode that keeps him or her young and in good condition and insures the flow of vitality necessary to long life. Every one to his environment. A New Yorker, forced to lead the dull, uneventful life of the villager or farmer would fare hardily—though not by any means so hardily as would the rural person, wrenched from his oyster bed and forced to rapid mental and physical motion.

A very sagacious man once said that his desire for five-score years would be stronger if he had not observed that the nonagenarian or centenarian was usually an illiterate who was interviewed "at his home in the county poorhouse." But that long life is not exclusively a prize reserved for the torpid is proved by the disproportionately large number of New Yorkers of both sexes who are eighty and ninety years old and still of unimpaired mental vigor after such eventful and exciting lives as, for example, the lives of Abram S. Hewitt and Russell Sage. In no city in the world are there so many young-old people as in New York, and they are found in the thick of the fray, where they have always been.

What seems a delirium to those who burst upon New York from the country is in reality merely a gentle and healthful stimulus that keeps the brain and the body from atrophy. Then, too, New York has—or had until the coal combine bethought itself to work off its surplus product at $8 and $10 a ton—the most wonderful, healthful atmosphere in the world. Whether in their Winter or their Summer places, New Yorkers have been drawing in the unbreathed air from the midocean reservoirs. And fresh air is even a greater factor in health than sleep.

The Basis of Family Life.

The week's conspicuous engagement calls attention to the eagerness of very rich parents to marry off their sons at the earliest possible age. The reason is obvious—the real or reputed steadying influences of married life. It is a question, however, whether the near future will not see this reason completely discredited. There can be no question that the mode of living of the enormously rich tends to destroy family life. The basis of family life is community of interest; and how can there be community of interest where husband and wife live in separate parts of huge houses, with a multitude of servants interposing, and spend the day in diverse occupations, have different sets of friends, different tastes, and meagre opportunities for becoming thoroughly acquainted and for getting used to each other's disagreeable qualities? In such a mode of life, the earlier the marriage the greater the apparent certainty of unhappiness afterward.

A woman whose son was to inherit an enormous fortune said a few years ago, in explanation of the current theory among multimillionaires: "I shall see to it that my boy marries as soon as he is out of college. The only reason why a man should defer marriage is the danger that a wife and children will make him cowardly about trying to improve his condition, will weight him down with financial responsibility. In the case of a rich man's son that danger does not exist, and as his career, if being an heir can be called a career, is made for him, there comes the great danger of the devil's thrusting mischief into his idle hands. If possible, I shall marry my son to a woman older than himself—not too much older, but preferably any number of years older than of the same age or younger. I wish his wife to be able to steady him, to be experienced enough to retain his interest, and also not to be likely to be disturbed by some other man she may meet—a great temptation in this day when social conditions make woman freer and freer from domestic engagements and restraints."

The Daughter of a Rich Family.

"Also," continued this woman, who, by the way, carried out her theories with signal success, "I wish his wife to be the daughter of a rich family, a rich and fashionable family, if possible. My reason is that a poor girl or a girl unaccustomed to fashionable society would be likely to have her head turned when she found herself able to spend seemingly limitless money. She would not only become prodigal herself, but would tempt him to become prodigal, perhaps profligate. Whereas the girl of wealth, or of a family that had always had luxury, is likely to be so used to wealth that extravagances are no temptation to her."

It is interesting to note in this relation that the sons and daughters of the third rich generation, and very often of the second, where the parents got their wealth early in life, are not only not extravagant, except as the present-day requirements of their position lead them into large expenditure, but are even extremely conservative. The reason for this is probably lack of imagination. Those prodigals who are simply stupid or degenerate excepted, the prodigal is the result of his superheated fancy. And spending money in gaudy show and similar ways is the easiest, the laziest, outlet for a superheated imagination.

In a person who has been sated from his very birth, who has had every conceivable toy and pleasure before he asked for it or thought about it, the imagination must inevitably become dulled. Hence we have the spectacle in America of multimillionaires, often wholly without imagination, wholly without conception of the possibilities, whether for good or evil, of their vast fortunes, after the first or founding generation, which has had a most vigorous and audacious imagination.

The great benefactions, the great philanthropies, are from the great fortune builders, not from their heirs. When we have an established rich class as they have in England, if we ever do, we shall probably have as few and stingy public gifts as England has.

The Stanchest Republican State.

When one considers Iowa, what manner of State it is, one is not astonished at the uneasiness of the Republicans over the outspoken attack in the Iowa Republican platform upon tariff extortions and protection Bourbonism.

Iowa is, all things considered, the stanchest Republican State—Republican from principle and conviction, not from fright or selfishness or by tradition. It is the seat of a remarkably fine people, intelligent, sensible, simple, thrifty, and sturdily independent. It is a farmer State, but it is not a hayseed State. Its population of two and a quarter millions is not gathered in cities—the largest city contains only 63,000; there are only five cities with so many as 20,000 inhabitants, only twenty communities that number 5,000 or more. The traveler sees from the car window pretty villages, splendidly kept-up farms, big barns, large, comfortable-looking farmhouses; good roads with well-dressed, intelligent-looking people in good wagons drawn by good horses.

When the Iowa Republican Party fell into the hands of railway monopolists, the Iowa Republicans thought the matter over carefully, formed a sane and conservative idea of what was just and honest in the matter of railways, and with the aid of the Democrats put their ideas into action. In other States the reaction against the railways produced excesses, injury to the railways, injury to the people. In Iowa the railways were curbed, put under control, but they were not injured, nor did the people in senseless rage injure themselves. When the farmers of other States were going crazy on the money question, were flying off into Populism and Bryanism, the farmers of Iowa were educating themselves, with the result that they became as strong for the gold standard as New York itself.

To Resume Operations Against the Tariff.

It has been eighteen years since the Republican farmers of Iowa began to be dissatisfied with the elements in control of their party in the Nation. In 1884 the old-time Republican pluralities of 60,000, 70,000, 80,000 fell away to a plurality of only 19,000 for Blaine over Cleveland. In 1888 they were doubtful of Mr. Cleveland's tariff proposals, but gave Harrison only 31,000 plurality. In 1892 they had begun to change their minds about the tariff, and Harrison, while carrying the State by 23,000, did not have a majority of the votes cast. Then came Bryanism, and the Iowa Republicans and independents took the natural course. McKinley's plurality in 1896 was 65,000 and in 1900 98,000—the largest in the history of the State—and it was Iowa's matured opinion of Mr. Bryan.

Now again Iowa is beginning to feel that it is safe to resume operations against the tariff. And it means what its Republican platform says—and that means that the conservative, thinking farmers of the Republican Party in the West think the tariff must be changed.

Gov. Cummings, the new leader of the party in the State, was elected by 83,000, the biggest plurality ever given a Governor. The platform is his platform—that is, it is the platform embodying the ideas that make him popular.

What is going on in Iowa constitutes a danger which the Republican leaders would have to heed if they did not believe that Mr. Bryan is still a political asset of the highest value to the Republican Party.

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Wherever you go—city, town, or remote country—you find the people complaining of the high cost of meat, poultry and eggs, a cost which you discover contains no extra profit for the producer or the retailer. And this is a year remarkable for the prosperity of everything that grows.

In spite of Mr. Bryan, may not this universal complaining contain a forecast of Nov. 4? It is the concrete fact hitting the people squarely in the face that decides issues, policies, and elections.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

THE NEW MARTINIQUE

The Island Three Months After the Eruption—Proposition Now Pending to Build a New St. Pierre Far From Mont Pelee—Fort de France Has Now 6,000 More Residents Than Before the Catastrophe of May 8.

SLOWLY and gradually the people of Martinique are adjusting themselves to the new conditions. St. Pierre is no more, nor will it be, in the opinion of many who have seen the ruins. But its handful of survivors, those residents who were absent at the time of its destruction, have faith in the future of the island and have begun their life anew in other parts.

Fort de France may be its successor, but this is not yet certain. Temporarily the business of the island is being transacted there, but there is a probability that the future metropolis will be in another location.

The French Government has shown a desire to retain the port as a strictly military station. It is not believed that it will look with favor on the prospect of its development into the commercial centre of Martinique. There are other points on the island which would be equally satisfactory for the new city, and one of these may be selected eventually. Because of this uncertainty the growth of Fort de France since the destruction of its sister city has not been so rapid and material as it otherwise might have been.

SURVIVING HOUSES.

New York commission men who have had intercourse with business houses in the island say that less than a dozen of the many prosperous firms in old St. Pierre have been able to continue since the destruction of the city. Almost all of the establishments were wiped out completely, every member of the companies, every employe, every relative who might have taken up the business, being killed. But there were a few who, by merest chance, were absent at the time of the eruption of the volcano.

Some were in other countries, some were in other parts of the island. Several of these, upon their return to what had been their home, were able to excavate the safes and recover the books and papers of their firms and have reopened their business in Fort de France. Others, unable to find any vestige of their effects in the ruins, reopened with entirely new equipment. But, as already said, the total number of these was small.

Correspondents of local commercial houses have told of the transition in letters to their employers. After the devastation of the country in the neighborhood of the volcano the removal to the other city commenced. The countryfolk congregated there in order to obtain the money and food sent by many countries.

On this they were compelled to depend for a time. But recent advices tell of the encouraging recovery of the unfortunates. The readjustment is progressing gradually.

Those who have any business are entering it enthusiastically. The laborers are busy in the fields and factories. Few are now dependent on charity, and a majority of these are of the mendicant class, which the island will always have with it in some degree.

FORT DE FRANCE'S NEW INHABITANTS.

New York commission firms report that while the quantum of business transacted with the Martinique people has materially decreased since St. Pierre was wiped out, there is still a considerable and profitable trade. During the past fortnight several companies in this city have received orders for lumber and building materials of all kinds from Fort de France.

There are 6,000 more people in that city now than before the eruption of the volcano, and homes will have to be built for these. And as nearly all of the business of the island is transacted through that place, the commercial houses will have to have homes. But it is noted that little has been done in a very substantial way as yet because of the uncertainty as to the future of the city.

The letters from representatives of New York houses in the island no longer contain references to the volcano and the obliterated city. The islanders seem to have almost forgotten the occurrence, so far as their business and life are concerned.

There is slight mention of the eruption. Apparently the energies of the people who are to make the new Martinique are directed entirely to the task of rehabilitating the island and building a new commercial centre.

Business men in this city say that it will not take long to effect the readjustment. Martinique is a fertile island, and the crops over a greater portion of its area are at present in satisfactory condition. On the whole, the year for the surviving planters will be reasonably successful, and within a year or two the general conditions will be little different from what they were before the work of Mont Pelée was done.

NOT AN OLD SITE.

But there are few who believe that there will ever be a new St. Pierre. It appears certain, at least, that nothing will be done toward rebuilding the city in this generation. And it is quite probable that the once metropolis of the island of Martinique will remain through all time in the condition in which the volcano left it—to the Western Hemisphere what Pompeii has been for centuries to the Old World.

The number of visitors to the island from the United States since the destruction of the city has not been large, because of the excessive heat in the South during the Summer season. Proprietors of steamship lines between New York and Fort de France, however, expect that many Americans will take the trip during the Fall and Winter in order to see the ruins before there is any material alteration of the work of the volcano by the hand of man.

And the volcano itself. It is somnolent. That is, generally speaking. But there are periods yet when comparatively small quantities of fire and mud are belched forth, but the deserted city knows nothing of it. St. Pierre is described by correspondents as entirely devoid of human and vegetable life, and what matters it if there is more fire in the crater, and if more hot mud rolls down the rough, unsightly sides of the mountain and among the ruins of the old city?

UNEARTHING THE RUINS OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Significance of the Finding of the Walls and Gateway by Dr. Sellim—A Building of Surpassing Splendor Which May Be Uncovered.

IT IS reported from Vienna that Dr. Sellim, the distinguished archaeologist who has been for some time conducting explorations in Palestine for the Austrian Imperial Academy of Sciences, has discovered the walls and gateway of the long-lost and much-searched-for Temple of Solomon. The discovery is likely to prove of importance to archaeologists and to students of Bible history. It may prove to be but the prelude to the revealing of the ruins of the whole Temple.

The reign of Solomon formed one of the most important and interesting epochs in Eastern history. Of that period the erection of the vast citadel in which was inclosed the Temple was one of the most conspicuous features.

It was about 1010 B. C., in the fourth year of his reign, and the four hundred and eightieth year after the coming out of Egypt of the Israelites, that Solomon began to build the Temple to Jehovah, so long and ardently desired by his warrior father, David. During nearly all of his occupancy of the throne David had been accumulating funds for the building, and it is computed by Prideaux and others that on his accession Solomon found treasure amounting to about $4,165,000,000. A sacred writer states that the funds for the building amounted to 100,000 talents of gold and 1,000,000 talents of silver, and that David's personal treasure, set aside for the same purpose, was 3,000 talents of gold and 7,000 talents of silver.

In addition to these huge sums, there was the unascertained but certainly large private treasure of the dead monarch found concealed in his sepulchre.

Solomon had also other resources from which to draw. There were subject Princes who rendered tribute, the revenues from trade monopolies at home and abroad, income from the letting of the royal domain lands, and the 10 per cent. tax on all the produce of his people. In those days the commerce of the country was largely in the hands of the Government, and all the provinces of his own kingdom were under obligation to supply in turn the enormous household of the King with provisions.

THE BUILDING.

There was an abundance of funds, but skilled workmen there was none, and so Solomon entered into a commercial alliance with Hiram, King of Tyre. Under that treaty the Sidonian monarch received 20,000 measures of wheat and 20 measures of "pure oil" each year during its continuance, and at a later date Solomon transferred to his royal ally twenty Galilean cities, a truly imperial gift.

Hiram supplied "great stones, costly stones, hewed stones"; cedars and firs from Lebanon, and skilled artificers. In Israel the King made a wholesale levy of 150,000 men, of whom 70,000 were to act as carriers and 80,000 as hewers in the Tyrian mountains. Over that vast industrial army he set Adoniram with 3,300 officers to assist him in directing the prolonged operations. It would appear, however, that the entire force of 150,000 was not called upon to serve, as the Scriptural records mention only 30,000 as having been sent to Lebanon and even these were not at work simultaneously, for the old record relates: "A month they were in Lebanon and two months at home."

One of the unique events of the erection of the building, whose raising consumed seven and a half years, was that during the entire operations no noise was made in the course of construction—"no sound of hammer, axe, or tool," says the sacred chronicle, even the stones being carefully prepared before being brought to the site.

Concerning the architecture and appearance of the Temple the ancient chroniclers leave much to conjecture, but most authorities are agreed that the distinctive features were Phoenician, as were most of the symbolic designs mentioned in the Scripture narratives.

HEIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE.

The extreme height of the building was two hundred feet and the foundations were of enormous depth. The colossal masonry, the noble façade, the mural carving, and the covering of gold must have made up a spectacle of magnificence astonishing even the inhabitants of the gorgeous East. No stonework was anywhere visible, all being incased in gold. The stones were so laid by the deft Tyrians that they appeared to have naturally united themselves together. Plates of gold were so fixed to the roof and walls as to make the Temple shine brilliantly.

The great cedar supporting beams were not fastened into the walls, but were set in narrowed rests placed round about. Walls, floor, and walls of ceiling were all of cedar. Under the floor were great planks of fir. All the woodwork was carved, the designs consisting chiefly of open flowers. Everything was overlaid with gold, even the floor.

Probably the principal feature of the interior were the two cherubim whose outstretched wings, right and left, touched the walls on each side and sweeping backward formed a deep recess in which was inclosed the Holy of Holies. The cherubim were, it is said, fifteen feet in height and were composed of solid gold. Their wings completely hid from view the sacred ark. The Scriptural reference to "image work" in other parts of the building is taken by some commentators to justify the belief that the cherubim were symbolical figures of the Sphinx variety.

Near by stood the altar, from which rose cedar incense, and on it were ranged hosts of golden candlesticks, one of which always held a lighted candle. Here also were numerous tables holding thousands of gold and silver vessels.

In front of the Temple was the brazen altar used for sacrifice. There, too, stood the vast basin called "the sea of brass." It rested on the backs of twelve brazen oxen and held the water for the ante-sacrificial ablutions of the officiating priests. Right and left of the porch rose Jachin and Boaz, two thirty-cubit pillars of hollow brass. Their circumference was twenty feet and the metal was "four fingerbreadths" thick. Lilies were embossed on the pillars and around them hung chains having on them two hundred carved pomegranates.

It is generally conceded that the statements contained in the books of Kings and Chronicles are substantially correct.

The Hebrew cubit is the "short cubit" of antiquity and is practically the same as the Greek cubit, which is about eighteen inches. The latter was the standard used by Josephus in his measurements of the Temple of Herod.

AN OLD TRADITION.

The dedicatory service formed a solemn pageant. Solomon took the place usually ascribed to the high priest—but refrained from the sacrificial act—and delivered an impressive oration. Toward the close of this the largest open-air religious service, "a thick cloud descended and hung between priests and people," fire burst out from the heavens, and rushing downward consumed the stupendous sacrifice spread in the middle of the courtyard, the altar being too small to accommodate the burnt offerings. These consisted of 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep.

One writer suggests that the work of construction was arranged so that the King might not be troubled by the sight of the misery and wretchedness of his conscript and ill-paid workmen, many of whom had been torn from their homes and driven to the quarries. Solomon spent seven and a half years on the raising of the temple, but the erection of his own palace occupied thirteen years. He built at an immense cost a palace for Pharaoh's daughter, (his wife,) palatial Summer houses, and a "house of the forest." These works proceeded while the people murmured, but the masterful monarch slackened not the outpouring of treasure. "Silver was in Jerusalem as stones, and cedars as the sycamore trees in the vale."

Solomon takes rank with the great monarchs of the East, and perhaps of the world. He had the imperial mind and under his rule Israel for the first time took a high place among the nations of the East—with Egypt and Assyria—and received tribute from many subject Princes. He gave his country a navy and extended far the bounds of its commerce. He developed the trade of his people, not only by finding them new markets for their wares, but by perfecting them in arts and handicrafts, for which purpose skilled foreign craftsmen were imported. He had a passionate love for Jerusalem and no doubt his desire to enhance its attractions induced the prodigal expenditure which created the national discontent that, after his death, was the main cause of the split of the kingdom which the conquering David had built up. During his forty years' sway the land was free from war and its relations with other nations were cordially friendly.

Rehoboam failed to maintain the integrity of the kingdom to which he succeeded on the death of his father, and the nation was split in twain—Judah at the south, with Jerusalem as its capital, and Israel in the north, having Samaria as the seat of its rulers. The internal divisions formed the opportunity of the aggressive Egyptians, who invaded the land and sacked Jerusalem; among the plunder carried away being the cherished trophies of David.

R.

Killing Off New York's Cats

THE CITY'S COLONY NOW BEING REDUCED AT THE RATE OF 250 PER DAY.

THE cat colony of New York is being depreciated to the extent of 250 felines every working day of the week. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is being overrun with cats and helping them to another existence as fast as the executioners of the two Manhattan stations can load the gas tanks and empty them. It is the annual cleaning up, but this year is the greatest ever known.

"It is nothing but cats, cats, cats," said Charles H. Hankison, Superintendent of the society. "We never had such a busy season. Every year we get it just about this time, and our capacity is put to the test. But we were never run so hard as this year.

"Of course there are more stray cats and dogs, and consequently sick cats and dogs, in the Summer time than at any other time of the year, because they can live out of doors, but we are crowded now because of the army of animals that are abandoned when people close up their houses for the Summer.

"They generally turn the cat out, thinking it can take care of itself, and expecting it to be about when Fall comes and the house is reopened. This never happens. The cat becomes a stray, and invariably drifts into our hands. If it is sick we put it to death at once, but if it is in good health we keep it for twenty-four hours, and if no claimant appears then its doom is sealed.

"There is a constant procession of people coming here these days with cats. You would be surprised at the class. Some of the best people of New York drive up here and hand out their cats in nice clean baskets from their carriages, and maybe the next visitor we have on a like errand will be a tramp, who, in his wanderings, has found a sickly cat on the street and taken it under his coat to carry here. Children stop on their way to school when they see the animals in distress and vie with each other in reporting cases to us, or, when possible, bringing the helpless little beasts along.

"We are receiving on an average of 250 cats a day. Nearly all of them are put to death. Their misery is soon ended without the slightest suffering by the gas process."

Most of the killing is done at the shelter at the foot of East One Hundred and Second Street, although Daniel Compton, the chief executioner at the downtown station, 111 East Twenty-second Street, is ushering out a big percentage of the number received.

BUSY TIMES.

Compton is an Englishman, and was brought up to love dogs, and says he never had a distaste for cats, but feels that he is doing "a humane act" in putting them out of the way.

"Now, I want to tell you, we are having busy times these days," he said. "What with people going away and leaving the poor beasts to look after themselves, they come trooping in here so lively I get tired turning on the valve, but I want to tell you it don't take long to lay out a string when we once do get to work.

"It's mighty simple. You see, we have but an iron box about three feet square on the inside and with a door just big enough to get in a dog. When we have a big dog of course he gets a shuffle off all to himself, kind of exclusive-like, but when it comes to cats we can pitch in half a dozen at a time, and, before it takes to tell it, they are ready for their graves.

"I just shut the door on them and turn on the gas. At first it takes a few minutes, but after the first batch is dead I open the door and drag them out, in goes another crowd, and, there being no draught, little of the first gas escapes, and they drop before I get the door closed. So, you see, it don't take long to kill the second crowd, and then this department moves along machinery-like.

CATCHING THE CATS.

"We have merry times getting hold of cats sometimes. Now, say you live in a fine big house near the Park, and you close up and go off to the seashore. In a day or two your neighbors will begin to realize that something has gone wrong in your house. The maids perhaps, left next door as caretakers, hear a crying and a screeching and swear there do be ghosts in the deserted house, and along comes a policeman who is wise, and he says right off: 'It isn't ghosts at all, but a cat.' The policeman telephones to the society.

"Down comes a message here which says: 'A cat is in a house at so-and-so and must be gotten out. Go get him out.' Now, try it once. It is like burglarising, getting into the house, and that is hard enough; but that is easy beside what you'll get up against when you get in. And maybe before you'll get through you'll have the police and maybe a private detective agency on your heels wishing to know why you are getting in at all.

"But you do get in. Now imagine a big house five stories high and a cat in it and dark as pitch. Do you think it's going to be easy catching the cat, and the cat hungry and vicious and thinking the whole world an enemy? You hear him screech and you hurry to where you think he is, and he isn't there.

"You see him jump now and then by the dim light you carry, but you can't get him, and finally you get him shut up in one room, and then perhaps he'll roll in a ball as big as your hand and hide away. But finally you do get him. It's orders, Sir, and there's no getting around them. You've got to get that cat because you have to.

"I've seen some very handsome carriages drive up here in the last few days and some very handsome women in them, who bring their cats to us when they can't take care of them or when they are going away. And it often happens, too, that these same women will stop their carriages on the street and pick up the sick things and bring them here. Some of the dirtiest and sickliest looking creatures you ever saw will come riding here to their grave, you might say, snug on the fine silk skirt of some great dame.

"There's no putting an end to cats, of course. This time of year they can take care of themselves pretty well as long as their health is good, but when they get sick they might as well come here of their own accord, because they will surely be brought by some one of the good angels the society has interested.

"In the Fall there are lots of homes for cats because then they are needed. You see, when the big houses are reopened the cats are wanted to keep out the mice, and so they find a home for the Winter, but when Summer comes up go the boards and out go the cats again."

The Bank of France is about to issue a one-thousand-franc note designed by M. Luc Olivier Merson and engraved by M. Frédéric Florian. Special precautions have been taken by the authorities at the bank to prevent any publication of the design. The engraver has been at work in a special room with a man on duty at the door, and every evening M. Merson's sketch was placed in a sealed envelope and deposited in the vaults until the next morning.

Photographing New York's Air

Work Now Being Done by Street Cleaning Department—Catching Germs on Gelatine Plates Attached to City Lamp-posts.

PHOTOGRAPHING air has been made one of the duties of the Department of Street Cleaning. The idea was originated by Commissioner Woodbury, and McDonough Craven, another official of the department, is now in charge of the work of exposing gelatine plates at various points throughout the city, the purpose being to collect atmospheric germs and hold them until their pictures may be reproduced.

According to Webster, air is "invisible, inodorous, insipid, transparent, compressible, elastic, and ponderable." The definition is incomplete, says Mr. Craven, and mention of the bacteria ought to have been made. But even Mr. Craven and the Commissioner did not know how plentiful were the bacteria of New York City air until ten or twenty of their experiments with the gelatine plates had failed because the time of exposure was so long that the germs collected in layers too thick to be permeated by photographic rays.

Since he came into office Dr. Woodbury has been planning this new scheme. About a month ago the work begun. The ultimate purpose is to discover what portions of the town are most infected with bacteria, what germs are peculiar to certain neighborhoods, how the different breeds are affected by different kinds of pavements, and what are the ratios of germ population to human population in given localities.

"If we succeed as well as we hope," says the Commissioner, "the things we learn will be of great value to those of us into whose care the future paving, sewering, building, and street cleaning of the city are intrusted. I expect to bring out many facts that will aid in improving hygienic conditions and preventing the spread of infectious disease."

THE APPARATUS.

The apparatus prepared for the experiments is simple. Small iron frames, made so they can be clamped to lampposts, support round glass bowls, shaped like covered dishes and measuring about three inches in diameter. The gelatine plate is on the bottom of the bowl.

When the frame is clamped on the lamppost the cover of the bowl is removed, and the plate is left to collect its supply of bacteria. After the proper time has elapsed the cover is replaced, the bowl, tightly sealed, is sent to the laboratory of Cornell University, at Twenty-seventh Street and First Avenue, where Prof. James Ewing and other experts cultivate the germs until they are large enough to photograph.

The present condition of the work is this: At first the plates were exposed for an hour, three on the same lamppost. One of them was attached at the level of the pavement, a second three feet higher up, and a third higher than a man's head. It was found, after the bowls had been taken to the laboratory, that too many germs had been caught. They were so thick on the gelatine that they could not be cultivated properly.

So it was decided to make exposures of half an hour. Several experiments on this basis were tried by Mr. Craven, with the help of a small force of the department's men. The result was that too many germs were collected again, and once more there had to be a change of plan as to time of exposure.

Now the plates are being left on the lampposts for fifteen minutes only, and instead of exposing three at each place, four are used, two at the pavement and two six feet above. The germs are being reared to full growth at the laboratory, some of them in artificially warmed temperatures and others in ordinary Summer heat. It is expected that the photographing will be done in a week or two.

ON BREEZY DAYS.

Mr. Craven must choose days when there isn't much wind stirring. On breezy days the germs are blown up and down town until they become generally scattered, and the air breathed by the inhabitants of Fifth Avenue becomes much the same that Chuck Connors inhales at Pell Street and the Bowery. When there is no wind, on the other hand, the bacteria settle in the vicinities their natures like. The asphalt germs swarm over asphalt pavements, and those addicted to cobblestone neighborhoods congregate therein.

Before attaching the plates to a selected lamppost, Mr. Craven takes out his notebook and jots down the conditions under which he is making this particular exposure, a description of the pavement, the houses, the inhabitants of the neighborhood, the weather, the traffic of the streets, the method of street cleaning in vogue at that point, and whatever other conditions would seem to have an influence on air photography.

"I have prepared plates at three or four places in the lower east side," said Mr. Craven the other day, "and also for several points far up town. When the germs have their pictures taken they will have had their size magnified about 7,000 times. Between twenty and thirty exposures have been made on the new fifteen-minute basis."

In addition to the exposures in this borough, several have been made in Brooklyn, and in the future they will be conducted simultaneously in all the boroughs. Mr. Craven has been giving instruction to the different men in charge of the borough offices of the department, so that they may be able to collect germs without his personal supervision.

When Commissioner Woodbury has convinced himself of the practicability of his plan, he intends to establish in connection with the department a small laboratory for the cultivation and photographing of bacteria, just as the Water Department now has a bureau for testing samples of the water we drink. If the tests turn out well it is likely that the Commissioner will propose a joint supervision of air photography by his department and the health officials. Whatever is the result of the new plan, he will make a report soon, stating what has been done by Mr. Craven and the bacteriologists of Cornell University.

Japanese Invasion of New York

Sons of Mikado's Empire Now Working as Wall Street Clerks and Artists and Going Into Other New Lines of Business.

WHILE people have been talking of the American invasion of London, New York City has become almost imperceptibly the subject of an invasion from the Mikado's empire. Only a few years ago the appearance of a Japanese outside of their small colony in the vicinity of Chinatown was a curiosity; but to-day in every crowd which surges up and down the business streets down town, or which emerges at night from sky scrapers, one may espy here and there a dapper, well-attired, intelligent, and business-looking individual, whose nationality no one of discernment could possibly fail to guess.

The sight, however, while novel perhaps to the suburbanite, does not nowadays attract any particular attention among the city crowd, who have become used to it. Yet it signifies an evolution in the American attitude toward the yellow man from the East that some day may be fraught with significance.

Minister Wu recently in addressing an audience of business men made the observation that the higher educated Chinese would make excellent clerks, bookkeepers, and office men for American concerns by reason of their industry, patience, and fidelity. It would seem as if the Japanese had already made a "note" of this fact and have been working it for all it is worth.

The Japs are no longer satisfied to be merely dealers in curios and bric-à-brac. The advertisements once so common in the newspapers inquiring for the services of a "good Japanese cook or waiter" no longer appeal to them as the acme of earthly ambition. They are branching out in the trades, the professions, and even in Wall Street. There are to-day several Japanese clerks employed in the offices of Wall Street brokers. There is even one Japanese banking firm in the city. The recent case of an American petty officer who killed a Japanese steward on one of our warships in a quarrel deserves mention here because it shows how successful they have been in gaining admittance to the navy, where they fill their niches as waiters and stewards with admirable success.

The first Japanese "stock clerk"—a kind of work hitherto considered the undisputed possession of the white man—made his appearance here about six months ago. It was on the Bowery, a little above Mott Street. The innovation caused both a sensation and a flood of adverse comment in the district.

"Say," one of the loungers remarked, "this beats the rest. Up till now it was the dagoes and the rest of that lot who took the jobs away from us, but now it is the Japs! Why don't they stick to the laundry?"

The poor Jap, under the sullen glare of the crowd, quietly continued his work with the stolidity that the Orientals, when the occasion arises, know so well how to assume. Since then, however, Japanese stock clerks and time keepers have multiplied. Managers of legitimate employment agencies in New York have observed with interest the eagerness of the Jap to take on any work which presents itself, and also the growing favor with which he is hailed by the man of employment and salary rolls. A gentleman in charge of an employment bureau, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, in speaking of the subject yesterday, said:

"Yes, I find that an increasing number of Japanese seek us for employment in almost any capacity. A few years ago they generally confined themselves to jobs such as cooks, stewards, waiters, &c., but now they are prepared to do anything, even declaring their willingness to start in as apprentices at $3 a week in order to acquire a mastery of the trade which they would like to make their life's work.

"Last week, for instance, I placed one young Jap of refinement and education as a feeder in a printing establishment, and to-day I sent another down South Street to apply for a position as junior clerk in a merchant's store. There is, I must confess, still a slight prejudice against Japanese in the minds of many employers, but I find that this is solely attributable to the fear that their other employes and their customers might take umbrage at employment of the Japs. This feeling, however, is gradually wearing away, and during the last six months I have placed more than twenty Japs in positions ranging from translator to coal passer on a vessel."

One of the chief reasons which contribute to the success of the Japs is their care in keeping clean and tidy. There is a trace of the Beau Brummel in the nature of the typical Jap. He loves a bath and good clothes—clothes, be it remembered, of American pattern and of latest fashion.

At the Consulate of Japan, in the Bennett Building, 97 to 99 Nassau Street, the Consul, Mr. Sadazuchi Uehida, supplied the following facts relative to the expansion of the local Japanese colony:

"It is, of course, impossible," he began, "to give the exact number of Japanese in New York; but a rough estimate would place it at about 1,000. Ten years ago half of that figure would fill the bill. During the last year or so from 200 to 300 Japanese have settled in the city. My people first began to come to New York about twenty-five or thirty years ago. Their number was then very small, but of late they are finding their way to New York in constantly increasing numbers."

There is already a Japanese paper in this city, and several Japs have won fame as artists; while at least one Jap writer—Mr. Adachi Kinosuke—has gained admittance to leading magazines.

AUTO CLIMBS TOWER!

A curious performance has just been accomplished by an automobile in Denmark. Copenhagen possesses a circular tower 100 feet in height, which was formerly used for astronomical purposes. Its top is only reached by ascending a spiral passage 12 feet broad which winds between the outer wall of the tower and an inner circular wall. From the base to the top it is entirely without steps, and the gradient is seven inches per ell. An automobile of five horse power, weighing 200 pounds, and carrying three persons, ascended the tower the other day, taking one minute for the journey, and afterward making the much more dangerous descent with equal success. It is of interest to recall that the Czar Peter the Great, on visiting Copenhagen in 1716, made the same ascent and descent in a carriage drawn by four horses.

UNCLE SAM—Say, sonny, how soon do you think you'll want to get into the big boat?—*From The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SOUR GRAPES.
—*From The Cleveland Leader.*

THE NEW BILL POSTER

He Rides in an Automobile and Has Well Dressed Attendants To Mount Guard For Him.

TIME was when the bill poster was merely a poor workman, dirty and sticky perforce from his calling and chased and hunted from pillar to post. Nowadays he is an aggressive individual with prerogatives, and his latest phase is riding about his work in an automobile.

The other night two smartly dressed men were standing in front of a saloon on the corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street. They appeared to be just the ordinary kind of hangers-on to be found around saloons, but presently two bill posters came along with buckets and brushes and rolls of prints. When they were opposite the supposed loungers, one of the latter jerked his finger toward an "elevated" post, accompanying the action by a significant glance.

The pots of paste stopped by the post and the men began to smear a big-lettered notice over the pillar. Just then an automobile came up the avenue and stopped by the curb.

Now, it is illegal to paste posters on the "L" pillars, and none knew it better than these men. Presently one of the well-dressed young men, looking far down the avenue, saw the helmet of a policeman careening slowly from side to side as he made his way along.

"Cut it, Jim!"

The pasters stopped work instantly, gathered up their tools and climbed into the automobile, the young men after them, and with a clatter and a clang disappeared up the street before the policeman was even aware that a poster had been put up.

It is not often, however, that bill posters attempt to fight the "Post No Bills" sign. The penalty is usually too heavy, and usually there is little need of it, for a price is put upon every vacant space in town, and the big posting firms are soon in possession. One of the peculiar features of the business is the competition.

Wherever a building is torn down to make room for another, the exposed wall of the adjacent building is at once covered with lithographs and paintings. At Chambers Street and West Broadway there is such an exhibition. It is a painting of a man drinking whisky, and it covers an area of fully 20 by 30 feet. It is a well-done piece of work. Yet the progress of the new building will very shortly cover it up. Even the obstructions resulting from the subway excavations, temporary though they are, have been let out to bill-posting contractors. But it is when bill posters fight one another that bizarre effects are obtained.

A short time ago in the Bronx two firms of bill posters representing two theatres started in to annihilate one another's work. It was in vain that the manager for one firm exhibited the contracts he had made with the owner of a certain fence. The other crowd merely jeered and proceeded to paste their posters over those his men had just put on.

He ordered his men to cover up his opponents' posters, and presently both forces were hard at work covering up one another's work. Some of the posters overlapped, and part of a farm scene was laid with the Brooklyn Bridge in the background. The paper on the fence got thicker and thicker, until an inch of it had grown on the fence. It simply became a question of who had the most paper, and that was not determined until late in the evening, when the farm scene obliterated the bridge completely, and the defeated posters went away, promising to return and cover up their enemy's work early in the morning.

A HARLEM RIVER WARSHIP

Great Things Expected of the Torpedo Boat Destroyer Stewart, Now Nearing Completion.

YACHTSMEN interested in craft of the Arrow, Vamoose, and Vixen class are looking forward with interest to the speed trials of the new torpedo boat destroyer Stewart which is being built for the Government by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Company at their yards on the Harlem River. The craft, which was launched last May, is now rapidly nearing completion, and work is being rushed on her with all possible speed in order to have her ready for her first trials, when it is expected that she will develop remarkable speed.

Her specifications, which originally called for a speed of 29 knots an hour, have been changed by the Naval Board of Engineers in charge of the work, so that now only 28 knots will be required on her trial trips. This change was because it has been discovered that the displacement is more than was originally figured upon. All her engines, which are of the four-cylinder triple-expansion type, are in position in the long, narrow hull. It is expected that the fires will be started and a dock test of the engines made in the course of a week or ten days.

There seems to be little doubt in the minds of both designers and builders that she will do much better than even 29 knots. Her engines are capable of developing 8,000 horse power.

The principal dimensions of the Stewart are: Length on the load water line, 254 feet; greatest beam, 25 feet; beam at load-water line, 23 feet. The engines will operate twin screws and it is expected that when high speed is being developed the revolutions will approximate 400 turns to the minute. The hull is constructed throughout of high-class steel, varying from ⅛ to 3-16 of an inch thick, of a tensile strength of 80,000 pounds to the square inch, and with the exception of the officers' and crew's quarters no wood is used whatever, and that used being fire-proof.

Torpedoes will be projected from two turn-table tubes located amidships and in the fore and aft line. Provision has been made to carry 139 tons of coal in the bunker space and she will be manned by a crew of about sixty men. The main object of vessels of the Stewart type in war times is the destruction of the enemy's torpedo boats. In order to insure these small craft from being overhauled and captured, they are provided with enormous engine power. The torpedo boat Cushing of the United States Navy is supplied with 1,720 horse power engines. The famous little torpedo boat Ericsson has 1,800 horse power engines, while the torpedo boat Winslow has 2,000 horse power.

There are few torpedo boats capable of attaining a higher speed than 24 knots an hour. In addition to the torpedo tubes, the Stewart is provided with six rapid-fire guns.

The Stewart is named after "Old Ironsides," Commodore Charles Stewart, whose grandson, Charles Stewart Parnell, was the great Irish leader. Commodore Stewart's capture of the Levant and the Cyane are two of the most notable events in American naval history.

Miss Frances Rodney Stewart, granddaughter of Admiral Stewart, christened the Stewart when she was launched.

A HUMAN BODY BAROMETER

Little Instrument Invented Which Measures the Amount of Animal Perspiration.

HEREAFTER the human body may be brought within the observation of the United States Weather Bureau. At least Dr. Henry E. Weatherill, late surgeon of the Peary Arctic Expedition and now Surgeon in the Pennsylvania Naval Reserve, has invented an instrument for taking the temperature and barometric pressure of the human body.

The novelty of the instrument lies in the barometer, for of course thermometers have been used for taking the body temperature for many years. It is thought that the instrument will be very useful in diagnosis and in determining the progress of fevers and all other diseases in which perspiration plays an important part.

The intensity of a disease may often be told by the amount of perspiration that appears on the surface of the body. It is thought that it will be particularly useful in cases of sunstroke, as it is important to know accurately the amount of latent heat retained beneath the skin. In describing his invention Dr. Weatherill says:

"The instrument measures the perspiration in relative humidity units and the surface temperature, without pressure on the limbs. The thermometer is attached to the body and the temperature can be read immediately by the nurse.

"The humidity mechanism is a spiral of very fine wire to which is attached a silk membrane dipped in chloride of cobalt and coated with gelatine. With careful attention the instrument is correct enough to give some very interesting results, such as the dryness of diabetics, the dryness that accompanies fever, and many other conditions."

It is easy to suggest a variety of usefulness for the human body barometer. Taking the whole area of the body and the number of humidity units as indicated by the instrument it would be possible to ascertain exactly how much perspiration a man might exude in the course of a day, and after a certain standard had been adopted a course of action could be prescribed to keep him within bounds.

Perspiration comes from the blood. It is the effort of the circulation to get rid of an oversupply of moisture. So in any of those diseases in which the circulation is impeded the effect would be revealed in the latent supply of moisture on the skin. Another use would be the relation which the humidity of the body bears to the humidity of the atmosphere. It is suggested that herein may be found the clue to that peculiarly subtle sixth sense which enables some people to feel the approach of a storm even when there is as yet no cloud on the horizon.

The immediate use to which it will be put is determining the condition of the sunstruck.

OVER 10,000 ANCIENT SILVER COINS UNEARTHED

Remarkable Find of a Buried Hoard at Colchester, England—Supposed to Have Been Secreted About A. D. 1250.

ONE of the most remarkable finds in the history of numismatics and of hidden treasure is that made a few weeks ago at Colchester, in England, and in regard to which authorities on ancient coins are much excited. In excavating for the foundations of new premises for the London and County Bank in High Street, Colchester, a workman's pick broke into a leaden vase or casket and a shower of silver coins suddenly appeared.

These proved to be silver pennies of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They were found in fine sand in a hole about 5 feet 6 inches from the surface. Ancient foundations discovered not far off showed that a building had once occupied the spot, but for the last fifty or sixty years the coins had reposed beneath the garden of the premises which have stood upon this site.

The coins were in excellent condition. They numbered about 12,000. The actual number handed to the local manager of the London and County Bank was about 10,300, but it is known that many hundreds have by some mysterious process found their way into the hands of local collectors and others.

All the coins are of silver, the majority being silver pennies of Henry III. (1216-72.) There were also a few hundred silver pennies of King John, and about a couple of hundred of William the Lion of Scotland and his son, Alexander II. At least one silver penny of William the Conqueror or William II. was found, as well as a curious coin, probably of foreign origin, bearing the words, "Sancta Colonia." There were no coins of Henry I. or of Stephen, but a certain number are said to belong to the second issue of Henry II. The mint marks are very varied.

A few days after the find the borough Coroner (H. G. Elwes) took possession of the treasure, and on July 10 he held an "inquest" upon it at the Colchester Town Hall. The jury found that the coins were "treasure trove," and they were thereupon claimed on behalf of the Crown by the Chief Constable of Colchester. They have since been forwarded to the Treasury. It is assumed that the finders will receive rewards, and that the authorities of the British Museum and other National collections will have the pick of the coins. When this has been done it is believed that the remainder will be returned to Colchester to be deposited in the museum there.

From the absence of any gold coins and of any subsequent to the reign of Henry III. The London Sphere says it may be assumed that this hoard was buried before the year 1272, probably about the year 1250. Colchester seems to have been in an undisturbed state at this period, and there is no particular reason to suppose that any sensational history attaches to the money. It was probably part of the belongings of some prosperous merchant or tradesman, hidden underground for safety after the manner of those times when no banks were in existence.

This portion of his estate doubtless escaped discovery by his executors and heirs. The face value of the coins is about £50, but their purchasing power would have been equal to that of about £4,000 or $5,000. The present "antiquarian value" of the coins is considerably over $5,000.

1. Silver piece inscribed on both sides "Sancta Colonia." A cross moline on the reverse. Probably a Lorraine piece struck in honor of Cologne or Cologne Cathedral. Only one found. 2. Silver penny of William the Lion of Scotland, 1165-1214, or of his son, Alexander II., 1214-49. Some of these bear inscription Willan Le Rei. 3. Silver penny of William the Lion of Scotland. 4. Silver penny of William the Conqueror or William Rufus. On reverse is the cross flory and mint marks showing the coin was struck in London. 5. Silver penny of William the Lion of Scotland. 6. Reverse of silver penny of William the Lion of Scotland, bearing moneyer's name, Hue Walter. 7. Silver penny of King John. Reverse showing inscription, Roberd on Dive—coined by Robert of Dublin. 8. Silver penny of William the Lion of Scotland. 9. Silver penny of William the Lion of Scotland. 10. Silver penny of King John, obverse bearing the words, Johannes Rex. 11. Silver penny of King John. 12. Silver penny of King John, bearing crescent in the centre.

THE GREAT NILE DAM FINISHED

Giant Structure at Assouan Upon Which 16,000 Fellaheen Have Been Working—The Biggest Dam Ever Attempted—Will Hold in Check One of the World's Greatest Waterways—To Create a Garden Out of Desert Egypt.

WHEN a few days ago there was a brief annnouncement in some of the papers here to the effect that the last coping stone had been placed on the Assouan Dam, it would be curious to know how many Americans who read that piece of news were aware what it meant, what a great thing it signified.

The number would doubtless be surprisingly small, but probably no smaller in proportion than the number of Englishmen who were puzzled, when they read about the welcome to Lord Kitchener in London, to learn that about the only time when he displayed any approach to vivacity was when he asked Sir John Aird, the Mayor of Paddington, how the dam was getting on, and Sir John replied that it was hoped that the entire works would be completed this year.

"That's capital, capital," exclaimed Kitchener.

It must surely be a big thing which excites some approach to enthusiasm in this iceberg of a General. The Assouan Dam is something big. It is one of the most remarkable engineering achievements of modern times, and, so far as results go, it must be regarded as of an importance equal to the half dozen supreme engineering works of the world.

The Sir John Aird mentioned in the foregoing, who is the head of John Aird & Co., the great contracting firm, said in a conversation recently:

"What, after all, is Egypt? You can hardly count it a country. All it is is a narrow strip of land on each side of the Nile. The rest is desert."

Briefly, the Assouan Dam will add nearly 1,000,000 acres to this strip of land, to the region placed under cultivation in Egypt; will enable wide tracts to bear two crops a year instead of one; will add at the very least $12,000,000 a year to the wealth of the country and about $2,000,000 a year to the direct income of the State, and will enormously increase the cotton and sugar crops of Egypt.

KEPT IT QUIET.

There are various opinions about the righteousness or otherwise of the British occupation of Egypt, but there can hardly be two opinions in regard to the beneficence of the splendid project now approaching completion. No German or French or Russian Anglophobe can possibly deny the truth of United States Consul General Long's statement that "this great work will be a memorial of the British sojourn in Egypt, and in boldness of design and thoroughness of execution will rank with anything that has ever been constructed in this land of Titanic achievements."

Nevertheless, indications are not wanting that the British authorities have chosen to advertise the fact of the construction of the dam as little as possible. It is true that information about it has been given out with apparent freedom; that Lord Cromer, Sir W. E. Garstin, and others have made long reports, which reports have been printed and published. But, somehow or other, the public has not become interested. It is hard to believe that this circumstance is not the result of policy—that policy which, in view of the fact that you can never mention the word "Egypt" to a Frenchman without causing him to gnash his teeth, gives the Frenchmen and the more self-restrained but not less irritated people of other Continental nations as little cause to become angry as possible.

Perhaps no better statement of what the Assouan Dam is and the reason why it was built can be found than in the report made by Lord Cromer, the practical ruler of Egypt, in 1897, which began as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the most crying want of the country at present is an increase in the water supply. For a long time past I have been constantly hearing complaints of want of water. All competent engineering authorities are agreed that nearly all that can be done with the present supply of Nile water has been already accomplished; that the only way to increase the supply is to store the water; that the present supply is hardly sufficient for the land now under cultivation; and that, unless timely measures be taken to increase it, a check will be given to the growing wealth and prosperity of the country by reason of the impossibility of supplying water to the fresh land which is being brought constantly under cultivation."

Lord Cromer then went on to describe the work which was to be done in order to make a great reservoir of Nile water. This consisted of the Assouan Dam and lock, the Assouit Dam and lock, the Ibrahimieh Canal, regulator, and lock, and various subsidiary works. Of these the Assouan Dam was by far the most expensive and important, the other undertakings being comparatively easy of accomplishment.

It should be mentioned that the plan ultimately adopted was somewhat modified from that at first proposed. The latter project would have necessitated the entire submersion of the famous temples on the Island of Philae, and as soon as it became known that this was threatened certain archaeologists raised such a fuss and agitated so strongly against what they called the "vandalism" of the Egyptian authorities that a modified plan was decided upon. Under this revised scheme the more important of the temples of Philae are free from all chance of submersion, being above the highest level of the water in the reservoir.

SIZE OF THE DAM.

The Assouan Dam is one and one-fourth miles long, and it will hold the water 347.6 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. The dam is pierced by 180 openings, each 23 feet high and 7 feet wide. Each sluice is fitted with steel gates, adjustable at will, so as to enable the water to go in and out. An idea of the immensity of the labor involved in the construction of the dam may be obtained from the fact that the foundations of some of the sluices go 75 feet below the ordinary rock surface.

The original estimate for the total cost of the Assouan and Assiout Dams and the other works was £2,000,000, and the contractors agreed to accept monthly payments extending over a period of thirty years. It has been found that the work will be a great deal more costly than was originally supposed, owing to the greatly increased depths which had to be excavated before sufficiently sound granite on which to found the dam was reached.

If, however, the work is more expensive than was expected, it has also been done very much more quickly than was thought possible. No less than 16,000 laborers, 90 per cent. of them native Egyptians, have been engaged on the work during the greater part of the time. The contract for the undertaking was signed by the Egyptian Government and John Aird & Co. in February, 1898, and the contractors agreed to complete the work in July, 1903. As a matter of fact, everything except the finishing up is already done.

The reservoir formed by the dams will hold 1,065,000,000 cubic meters, or 37,612,179,000 cubic feet of water. Sir W. E. Garstin, in a memorandum, says:

"We have studied as to how this water could be most beneficially distributed, and after careful consideration have arrived at the conclusion that it would be most advantageous to the country as a whole were all portions of it to be enabled to participate in a greater or less degree in the benefits resulting from an increased supply of water during the Summer months.

"The following is the distribution decided upon:

	Cubic meters.	Cubic feet.
Upper Egypt (south of Assiout)	170,000,000	6,003,822,000
Middle Egypt (Assiout to Cairo)	510,000,000	18,011,466,000
Lower Egypt (north of Cairo)..	300,000,000	10,594,980,000
Ghizeh Province...	85,000,000	3,001,911,000
Total.....	1,065,000,000	37,612,179,000

"The Province of the Fayoum is included in the Middle Egypt area. The Ghizeh Province is treated separately, being under special conditions and forming, as it does, the connecting link between the irrigation systems of Upper and Lower Egypt."

The canal alluded to in the foregoing is not directly connected with the reservoir project. As Consul General Long says, its construction was due to "what may be styled 'moral considerations.'" The dam closes the Nile to navigation, and the Egyptian Government, although the traffic is unimportant, did not wish to bar the oldest waterway in existence and to cut off the villages between Sheilal and the Second Cataract from communication with the outer world.

The construction of the canal was therefore ordered. It is 6,540 feet long and has four locks with steel gates. The canal will permit dahabyehs to pass all the year round.

L. W. CRIPPEN.

OF COURSE NOT.

THE BEAR—I ain't goin' to do nothin'.
UNCLE SAM—I'm not looking for bear.—*From The Minneapolis Journal.*

GOTTI, THE CARMELITE.

A Bare-Footed Mendicant Monk Becomes Prefect of the Propaganda—How His Elevation Affects His Candidacy for the Papacy.

THE selection of Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski, the "magnificent Pole," as Prefect of the Propaganda, is taken by many in the Catholic world as indicative of Pope Leo's wish as to who shall be the next wearer of the triple crown.

For many years Cardinal Gotti's name has stood high on the list of the papabili, (the possibles,) among whom are Cardinals Rampolla, (Secretary of State,) Parrochi, Svampa, Ferrari, the two brothers Vannutelli, &c. His lowly origin—he is the son of a Genoese dock laborer—has been in some quarters advanced against his being regarded as a possible Pontiff, but the splendid personality of the man and his commanding abilities are likely to outweigh even in patrician Rome the defect of his birth, if defect it be.

Sixty-eight years of age, Gotti has an excellent physique, which even the right asceticism of his life has not impaired. His capacity for long continued work is immense and he has the organizing gift in a high measure. All the work given him to do he has accomplished with honor to his Church and with distinction to himself. The masterly manner in which, when Archbishop of Petra, he handled the Brazilian difficulties consequent upon the overthrow of Dom Pedro strengthened his position in Vatican circles and helped to win for him his Cardinalate.

Of him it can be truly said, "the office has always sought the man, never the man the office." The disinterestedness of his labors and motives has never been impugned by even the most enthusiastic supporters of rival nominees for the headship of the Papacy, and friend and opponent alike bear cordial testimony to the loftiness of his character and the nobility of his aspirations.

OF THE SPIRITUAL SCHOOL.

Gotti has ever been identified with the spiritual rather than with the ecclesiastical party at the Vatican, and he has always stood outside of the intrigues of the cliques. As becomes one of his descent and Order—he is a Carmelite—his habits are simple and unpretending. There is in his life and surroundings none of the "pomp and circumstance" which it was his stately predecessor's delight to maintain.

The new Chief of the Propaganda is possessed of great charm of manner, and his winning personality retains friends and wins over opponents. Allied to these and other qualities are great force of character, dignity, decisiveness, and outstanding executive ability. He has most of the characteristics which have made Leo so conspicuous a success, and in him is none of the habitual weakness which so marred the career of the last Pontiff, Pius IX., "upon whom," says Mr. Marion Crawford, "it was easy to impose in every way, since he was politically too credulous for any age, and too diffident, if not too timid, for the age in which he lived."

THE CARMELITES.

The monastic Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, of which Cardinal Gotti is the most distinguished living member, was founded on Mount Carmel about 1156 by Berthold, who appears to have been a Crusader or pilgrim from Calabria. The original members of the fraternity numbered ten.

Concerning the establishment of the order there are two interesting legends. According to one of these the brotherhood was founded by Elijah, with Jonah, Micah, and Obadiah as his disciples, while the other represents the Virgin Mary as having been a Carmelite nun.

From the Patriarch Albert of Jerusalem in 1209 the new order received its first rules, which were confirmed by Pope Honorius III. in 1224. Fourteen years later the Carmelites, driven out of Palestine by the Saracens, settled in Cyprus, and later found resting places in Western and Southern Europe. The first general chapter was held in Aylesford, England, in 1245, and at that assembly the famous Simon Stock was elected chief.

In 1247 the members of the order were converted by Pope Innocent IV. into Mendicant Friars, and the brotherhood was given charge of the celebrated Casa Santa at Loreto. The order became divided for reasons of organization into different branches, and of these the Bare-footed—of which Cardinal Gotti is a member—has become the most renowned.

DISTINGUISHING DRESS.

The distinguishing dress of the Carmelites was originally of white woolen material, but as that was in Oriental countries the habit of the nobility, striped garments of white, gray, black, and brown were substituted. In 1287 a scapulary of gray cloth became the recognized distinctive dress.

The striking device of the order consists of a mountain, topped by three stars, with a crown over all. Emerging from the latter is an arm the hand of which grasps a sword. The mountain is, of course, Mount Carmel; the stars—Stella Maris—symbolize the Virgin Mary; the crown represents her supremacy; the arm is that of Elias, (Elijah,) and the sword typifies his zeal. The Barefooted have as their distinguishing mark a line across the top of the mountain.

THE PROPAGANDA.

The Sacred College of the Propaganda of the Faith is composed of a commission of Cardinals charged with the direction of missions and the propagation of Catholic doctrines in general. Pope Gregory XIII. first conceived the idea of an agency for a world-wide propaganda, but it was left to Gregory XV. to make the vision a reality, and it was by his bull Inscrutabile issued on July 22, 1622, that the college was founded and means provided for the prosecution of its enterprises. The funds appropriated for the purpose were augmented by private gifts and bequests. Among the latter may be mentioned the legacy of 150,000 golden crowns left by Pope Innocent XII. and that of Pope Clement XII., who bequeathed 70,000 crowns.

Subsequent bulls greatly increased the powers and privileges of the college. All pontifical educational institutions established before or after the foundation of the Propaganda were made subject to its control. In 1634 Pope Urban VIII. decided that the declarations of the college, when set forth in decrees signed by the Prefect and the Secretary of State, had the authority of apostolic continuance, and the deliverances of the Propaganda have always been inviolably observed by the Church. The more important matters deliberated upon at the weekly meetings are submitted to the Pontiff for decision.

CELEBRATED ARCHIVES.

The seat of the Propaganda is the Palazzo Ferrattini, in the Piazza di Spagna. There are the celebrated archives which were removed from the Vatican in 1660. Included in the collections accumulated during a period of 250 years are many priceless manuscripts and documents. The valuable library contains over 40,000 volumes, and the museum holds countless unique specimens from every quarter of the globe.

Students, who are maintained and clothed free, are required, on reaching their fourteenth year, to take oath of service for life. The festival of the Propaganda is the Feast of the Epiphany, celebrating the "manifestations to the Gentiles." On that day recitations are delivered in almost every known tongue, at least sixty different languages being represented.

POLYGLOT PRINTING.

The Propaganda early founded in Rome the famous polyglot printing press, from which a flood of books in every known language, and in its peculiar type, is poured. Other polyglot establishments have risen and flourished, but that of Rome still holds a foremost position.

The records of the work of the Propaganda make a thrilling recital. Beginning in 1624 with a mission to Tunis, its missionaries have reached out to every corner of the earth. They were in Africa more than 200 years before Livingstone penetrated the Dark Continent, and China has been drenched with the blood of them and of their martyred converts. The unceasing vigilance and unresting energy of the Church has no better exemplification than is afforded by the establishment and career of the all-embracing and world-girdling Propaganda.

G. B

NOTES FROM ABROAD

Max O'Rell is back in Paris, and says he finds it greatly changed and much improved. The fact which has impressed him most is that Parisians bathe now more than they used to. This he attributed to the wholesome influence of the English and American visitors. Whereas, formerly a bathroom was only to be found in the houses of the wealthiest aristocrats, and there was only inadequate public bathing accommodation, now the bathroom is to be found at all the hotels and in most houses and flats. "Before ten years have passed," he adds, "the French will enjoy the luxury of a bath every day. Even the wildest Anarchists will have one, and if any of them is, like the late Marat, assassinated in his bath, no revolutionist will be found to say, as was said of the 'friend of the people,' when he was stabbed to death by Charlotte Corday, that it served him right for being such an aristocrat as to indulge in a bath."

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Paris papers of saffron hue are indulging in serious comment over a "chameleon horse" said to be in the Jardin des Plantes. This horse is reported to have changed his color in a single night. Inquiry at the Jardin des Plantes finally brought forth an official explanation. The authorities explained that this zoological marvel is simply a wild horse, which, like many other animals, loses its hair at certain periods. The horse in question is now changing its coat, which is at present slightly lighter in hue than formerly. So much for the "chameleon horse," and now Parisians expect a sea serpent in the Seine.

ATLAS—Stop that shaking and shooting or I will drop you.
—*From The Philadelphia North American.*

THE LAST OF THE DELAWARES

Death Near Flemington, N. J., of Kiankia, Whose Tribe Is Now Extinct.

THE last of the famous tribe of Delaware Indians is no more. With his passing has disappeared the last vestige of what was once the greatest tribe of America's aborigines. Kiankia, descendant of a long line—only he knew how long—of distinguished Indian chiefs, died about a week ago in a little hut in a secluded spot near the shores of the Raritan River, about half a score of miles from Flemington, N. J.

Mr. Arthur Tenbroeck of this city, who has spent many Summers in the neighborhood of Flemington, and who made the acquaintance of the aged chief of an extinct tribe about three years ago, superintended his burial and says that his wishes—that he should be laid away under the shadow of an ancient elm where once his forefathers sat in solemn council—were carried out. Mr. Tenbroeck says that Kiankia informed him some time before his death that he was ninety-five years old.

"It was generally supposed," said Mr. Tenbroeck, in discussing the death of the last of the Delawares, "that old Indian Anne, who died in Mount Holly in 1894, was the last of the famous tribe, but it was not known then that her brother Kiankia was still alive."

Mr. Tenbroeck said that the old chief without a tribe told him the pathetic story of himself and tribe, that he had noted down the old man's words, which were in substance as follows:

KIANKIA'S STORY.

"I am now going on ninety-two, and it is not likely that those who are so close to the grave should speak with a false tongue. I am a direct descendant of the once great tribe Lenape, whose wigwams countless numbers of moons ago stretched from the snowclad forests to the sunny waters west of the big river Mississippi. So powerful were the Lenape in the early days that no tribe dared to arouse their wrath for fear of extermination.

"Then came a day when two sons were born to the great chief Winkapuis. These succeeded their father as chiefs in their own right. They divided the tribe into two parts, one going toward the setting sun and the other toward the cradle of the morning.

"That part of the tribe which went westward divided, split up, and intermarried with other tribes, until finally its identity was lost altogether. Not so with the east-going tribe; it traveled toward what then was known as the devouring great water, now called the Delaware River. My forefathers called this river the Lenapewhittuck. The tribe then called itself the Schayichbians, and by that name it was known until the coming of the whites.

"In those long-gone days no man, white or red, knew the soil of that tract of land called New Jersey, so the Schayichbians established many collections of wigwams along the banks of the various beautiful creeks and rivers which veined the land. The Lenapes and later the Schayichbians were known among other red men as the grandfather tribe, and well did they deserve the name, for in all things were they superior to other Indians.

"Unlike other younger and more savage tribes, the Schayichbians loved peace, and lived through many harvests without so much as a war council. The squaws looked after the agriculture, which consisted in raising maize, squashes, beans, plantains, tobacco, and cassava. The men hunted and fished, built their canoes of bark and hollow trees, wove baskets and fashioned weapons of stone. When there was little hunting or fishing to be done, then would there be games and contests of strength among the younger men, tests of skill with the bow and arrow for the children, and cooking matches among the women.

THE SIX NATIONS.

"Soon the days of peace were ended with the coming of the Six Nations—the Iroquois. A fierce and bloody war was waged between the Iroquois and the Schayichbians, and many brave warriors fell on both sides. Peace was hardly brought about by the counsel of women—men considered it beneath them to have aught to do with arranging terms of peace—when the white man came. Lord De la Warre changed the name of the Lenapewhittuck to Delaware, and ever since then has the Schayichbian been known to white men as the Delaware Indian. Then came the Dutch, but they were so few and so peaceable that the red man smoked with them the long pipe and clasped hands in a strong clasp of friendship.

"As time wore on the Delawares divided into many smaller tribes—the Raritans, the Navesinks, the Mingos, the Assanpinks, the Assiscunks, the Rancocas, the Beverlys, the Communipaws, and many others. These small bands left the banks of the Raritan and settled in other parts of the land now known as New Jersey. The rest of the Delawares, still keeping that name, raised their wigwams along the shores of the Raritan and Delaware Rivers, and the many little creeks and estuaries flowing into these rivers.

THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

"When the English white man came and wanted all the land, the Delawares and little tribes sprung from the Delawares did not make their bodies horrid with war paint and sharpen their tomahawks, but called a council of the old men of wisdom, who told them not to resist the white man, but to sell to him the land which had been the red man's soil. The white man bought all the land east of the Raritan and Delaware Rivers and reserved to the Delawares a portion of the land where the hunting and fishing were good." (This was known as the Delaware Reservation, and was situated in Burlington County, N. J.)

"Among the Delawares when the white man bought their soil from them were many young bucks who longed for the white men's scalps. Of these many went north, west, and south, where they joined warlike tribes and spent their lives in taking scalps for their belts.

"Some few came back to the Delawares and exhibited their belts hung with many scalps. There was much envy among the young bucks of the Delawares, and many more went afar off. Soon there were no Delawares, except in the reservation, and they were again renamed, and called the Edge-Pillocks. The fishing and hunting became poorer and poorer. The Delawares were becoming fewer and fewer.

"On one beautiful Spring day in 1801 two red men of a once famous tribe also becoming extinct—the Mohicans—came to the wigwam of the chief of the Delawares bearing an invitation to the Delawares to come and live with them. The invitation read: 'Pack up your mat and come and eat out of our dish.'

"The Delawares left New Jersey forever and went and ate out of the same dish with the last of the Mohicans. A few years later I was born, and my mother, a daughter of the chief, passed away with a gentle sigh—'kiankia'; hence they named me Kiankia.

"The Mohicans came of a tribe of which there was only the traditional glory left, and a straggling little band of Delawares started toward the land of the setting sun. The tribe became poorer. Our chief, who had taken the name of John Calvin and who had left the tribe to receive knowledge in the schools as the white man does, came back to the little tribe, and seeing them very poor, remembered that in selling the reservation to the white man nothing had been said about the fish that swam in the streams and the game that lived in the forests. The white man gave the chief $2,500, and he brought back gladness to the hearts of the few Delawares left to hunt and to fish.

"As the years went on there were fewer and fewer of what was once the greatest of all Indian nations, my great-uncle, John Calvin; his son, Bartholomew Calvin; his daughter, Anne, and myself. Not liking the savage Indians of the Far West, I went much among the white men and learned to read and write their language.

"I became civilized, yet deep in my heart was a great love for the ways of my forefathers. John Calvin and his son Bartholomew died. Anne and I drifted apart. In 1890 I learned that she went to live at Mount Holly, where once were the wigwams of many of our chiefs. Anne, called Indian Anne, passed out of this life in 1894, thinking me dead and therefore believing that she was the last of the Delawares."

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION

Pen Pictures from the Seat of War—An Opera Bouffe Warrior—Deplorable Condition of Mr. George Gould's Former Yacht, Now a "Warship"—Sudden Evacuation of a Town—A New Custom House Service Appointed in Thirty Minutes.

CARUPANO, Venezuela, July 23.—If you want the earliest information of current Venezuelan events the thing to do is to go to New York and read the morning papers. Short of the combatant Generals in Chief, no one here knows more of the war now in progress than his own eyes tell him, and when a ship from Curaçao or from Trinidad calls at a Venezuelan port the first question that its people have to answer is: "What is the news of our revolution?"

The French cable, which has stations at various points along the coast, and which supplies the republic with the news of the world at large, is forbidden to touch upon internal affairs in this period of upheaval. But as the ban in nowise affects messages sent to foreign parts, the public of America, through the agents of the American press in Curaçao are much more promptly and accurately acquainted with Venezuelan occurrences than are any Venezuelans save those immediately concerned in the particular affair in question.

"What did you hear in Curaçao?" they asked us at Puerto Cabello.

"That Barcelona is threatened by Matos."

"Then that is where he has gone," they assured each other solemnly, guardedly, with hiatus-filling nods and gestures, as if to venture into dealings with proper names were to tempt the sword of Damocles. "Then that is where we shall hear of him."

And the outcome proved them right. "He," President Castro, as even Puerto Cabello knew, had suddenly left Caracas a day or two before, and, at the head of 1,700 men, had plunged into the mystery of the mountain fastnesses. Whither he had turned, or on what errand he went, no one knew, and rumors, as ever, discredited each other.

La Guayra, however, upheld the Barcelonian theory with some confidence. And when, on the morning of the 11th of July, we steamed into the beautiful little harbor of Guanta, saw the warship Restaurador, under the Presidential colors, riding at anchor near the dock, and remarked the freshness of the green cocoanut palm leaves, bound, triumphalwise, to the pillars of the little pier, we knew that Castro was indeed at Barcelona, a few miles away.

A THEATRICAL FIGHTER.

Moreover, a new bit of evidence now developed. At the previous port of call, La Guayra, we had picked up as a passenger a large gentleman of a somewhat highly colored and violent type of countenance, whose costume consisted of a voluminous peacock-blue brocaded woolen blouse, made with a very low-cut sailor collar that tied with a blue woolen scarf, and worn without a coat; a pair of light blue and black striped trousers, extremely snug, the bottoms disappearing within the tops of long-toed yellow laced boots, and a broad, golden-brown plush sombrero. As we entered Guanta harbor this personage suddenly whisked off to his cabin, where he added to his array a soft russet-leather girdle six or eight inches wide in front, filled on one side with cartridges, and on the other crumpled beneath the weight of a small armory of revolvers and knives in ornate sheaths and cases.

Then, his arms folded upon his brawny chest, his head bared to the mountain breeze that tossed his jet black curls, and the hip supporting the arsenal posed well to the fore, after the fashion familiar in heroic statues, he stood alone by the ship's rail, communing with fate and facing the scene of future honors.

"I am of the household of the President," he now announced. "I go to join him on the field of battle. I bring my charger with me."

But others present who knew whereof they spoke shrugged their shoulders over him and laughed without caution. An arrant knave, yes," they said, "but the most notorious coward in the whole country. He would run away from the shadow of smoke."

Whereupon it seemed justifiable to transfer compassion from the revolutionists to the charger, now swinging over the side in a sling-belt—a nervous little mule, badly saddle-galled.

A CONTRAST.

This for an example of Venesuelan war news: At Puerto Cabello on the 9th the revolutionists were known to be within eight miles of the town. All citizens, whose circumstances would permit, were hurrying their families and their goods to places of safety, and the barricading of the streets, preparatory to attack, had begun. Government troops were marching and countermarching through the place, and those foreign residents, whose affairs had thus far held them to their posts, watched in a fever of anxiety for the appearance of some foreign man-of-war in the harbor.

At La Guayra, a few hours' journey on, current report knew nothing of Puerto Cabello's danger. And, as no fewer than four war vessels—one German, one Italian, and two American, the Topeka and the Cincinnati, rode at anchor near the mole, their small boats and launches playing about like gulls over the green water under the shadow of the mountains, no fear of molestation troubled the spirit of any alien. At Guanta, again but a night's voyage away, the President actually confronted his enemy and New York may already know of a battle and its outcome.

At Cumana, just around the corner, and the oldest town in the hemisphere, no one had heard of any modern event more vital or more moving than the rise in the price of grapes. And at Carupano this morning we find the white flag of Matos flying from every fort and lookout and learn that yesterday, without the firing of a shot, the Government forces evacuated the place, took ship, and sailed away to the Island of Margarita, leaving the revolutionists to step in at convenience, which they promptly did.

As we dropped anchor a boatload of smiling boys, representing the new administration, came alongside to explain that in the few hours elapsed since the flight of the old port officers they, the victors, had not taken thought to appoint others to the place. In thirty minutes the same lads returned again, to present one of their number as newly crowned with official honors and ready to assume all responsibilities. Our Captain, however, while wetting the commission with libations of iced beer, as the custom of the country ordains, quietly refused to give his mail bags into hands so casual; but the refusal created no ill-feeling, and negotiations ended with civilities on either side.

A QUICK CHANGE.

A ship of the Dutch Line entered Carupano harbor from Trinidad directly on our heels, and her Captain brings a tale curiously illustrative of the adaptability of character of the representative Venezuelan politician. At Port of Spain, a notable rendezvous of Venezuelan intriguers, he took on board a number of cabin passengers for Carupano, stanch Government men all, and fervent enemies of rebellion and sedition, which they loudly anathematized in the name of patriotism and of their beloved President. Therefore, when Carupano opened to his gaze with the flag of Matos flying from every staff, the Dutch Captain very naturally fancied that he saw trouble ahead.

"What will you do now?" he asked. "Evidently you cannot land here. Will you go on to Cumana or back to Trinidad?"

"Oh, no!" answered the Venezuelans placidly. "We are not without friends on the other side." And a few moments later, when the emissaries of the revolutionists came on board, the Government enthusiasts of an hour ago flew to meet them before their feet had touched the deck, locked them in passionate embraces, and immediately all was merged in a pleasing confusion of mutual back pattings, kisses, and cries of congratulation.

The cause of such elasticity is doubtless self-explanatory. But the cause of the easy desertion of masses of Venezuelan troops from one side to another and back again is best elucidated by a view of the troops themselves. Reading in New York of the battles of this country, of the "rising" of districts, and of the enthusiasm of "patriot" soldiery, one hardly understands that the rank and file, none of whom is white, are the most unwilling conscripts ever beaten into service.

The men of the Venezuelan armies, no matter for whose advancement the army may be gathered, are all negroes, Indians, or dark-skinned half-breeds. Laborers from the docks, tillers of bits of ground in the high valleys, or mountaineers from the wilderness, they are an absolutely ignorant people, but as absolutely peaceful and industrious, whose one desire, left to their own devices, is to live in tranquillity and to work for their daily bread. The system of conscription to which they are subjected knows no mercy and is practiced by one side or the other, Governmental or revolutionary, without discrimination and at any need. Whatever commander wants reinforcements sends out a squad to impress at will.

The better classes, to be sure, suffer little at such hands except through confiscation of property, which, indeed, is often ruinous in its extortions. But the laborer or the peasant is never safe. To-day or to-morrow, though he be the only stay of a large family, he may be seized as he goes to his work, his donkey or his cow and all his little property taken with him, and his poor wife left alone, penniless, without resources, to keep starvation from her babies as best she can. Too often the task is beyond her power. The suffering that ensues is heartrending, and the country, everywhere bitterly impoverished, is in some regions lapsing into barrenness from lack of tillers of the soil.

Herded together by such means, the men are divided into companies of ten or twelve, each company under a "Captain," and marched away to serve in remote districts where distance from all that they know or care for finishes the breaking of spirit begun by the first disaster. For the docile and despondent Indian blood is strong in them all, and under misfortune they quickly sink into discouragement, with little or no thought of resistance. Twenty cents a day is supposed to be their pay, and from their pay they must provide their own rations; but there is no real pretense of putting more than a very small fraction of that sum into the men's hands, the lion's share of it wearing away in process of transmittal.

The men, moreover, are notoriously ill-used. The sick or wounded receive no care of any sort, but are merely thrown out of the ranks by the wayside, to die or to cure themselves, as fate chooses, and meantime to subsist by begging.

Begging, however, serves them in but scurvy stead, as the populace at large, callous through long custom to the sight of their suffering and utterly indifferent to the cause that they serve, are deaf to their entreaties and have no care to help them.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY.

At Guanta a short time ago the town officials sent on board a passing ship to ask for the services of the doctor, saying that there were many sick in town, with no medical aid. The Captain, therefore, went ashore, carrying his doctor with him. Lying about the few huts of the place he found the "sick"—soldiers wounded by Mauser bullets, some of them very seriously. The wounds were old and filled with dirt and the men in a shocking condition generally. The doctor, greatly pressed for time, fell to work at once to do what little he could, and the Captain, meanwhile, turned to the bystanders, many of whom were women, indignantly:

"Wash these poor creatures' wounds," he said. "Get some clean water and cloths. The doctor can't work over them in that state."

"Oh, no," they answered, women and all, quite unruffled. "We can't bother with that. Let them wash themselves if they want to."

Not one of these unhappy men knows or cares what the fighting is about. They march where they are told, fire as chance guides, and run over to the enemy whenever the officer commanding sees his profit in ordering them to do so, all with equal apathy. The flags of the nations mean nothing to them, and, in entering a conquered town, they fire on English, American, or German colors as quickly as on those of the foe, not from devilry or defiance, but from abysmal innocence of what colors, nationalities, or powers may signify.

The Governmental troops now at Puerto Cabello rather surpass the average of the army in personnel and in condition, and the sight of them on parade would touch a heart of stone. Toothless, gray-headed old men and little half-grown boys stand side by side in the motley ranks. There is no pretense at uniform, unless it be in the occasional suit of khaki that dots the lines or in the occasional military caps of nameless styles and of untrammeled diversity.

Old straw hats, brimless or crownless, cover the other heads. Old cotton rags clothe the other bodies. Some of the men are shirtless, some shoeless. Some march with their rifles held in the crook of the elbow, some carry them high over their shoulders, balanced horizontally. Others nurse their weapons in both arms across the breast, and the little lads, to whom the gun is evidently a great burden, often hold it out before them, quite as the leader of the choir boys carries the cross in a church procession. Stumbling, shuffling, waddling, hobbling, blank-featured, dull and hopeless, cursed at, yelled at, prodded and beaten, they labor through their manoeuvres with much the same look in their black or copper-colored faces that one sees on the faces of a drove of weary cattle. "Cannon-meat," their countrymen call them, and the term seems fairly to express the meaning and the value of their unhappy lives.

THE OLD ATALANTA.

Mention having been made earlier in this article of the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, formerly Mr. Gould's Atalanta, a word of the present condition of the craft may be of interest. As she lay in Guanta harbor on the morning of the 11th, having but just landed the President at the dock, she presented a melancholy spectacle of decay. Her deck was dirty, littered, unclean. Her brass work was black with rust, and her whole fabric showed the miseries of entire neglect.

Her speed is now given as seven and one-half knots, and her machinery is said to be nearly ruined. The agility of the revolutionists' vessels keeps the Government's gunboats busy, and Venezuelan economy dictates that every war vessel must work night and day until she falls into bits. The engineer who asks to stop for repairs finds a pistol at his head emphasizing the order to keep up steam.

KATHERINE PRENCE.

HORSES POSING AS MODELS

Two Magnificent Creatures Being Used by J. Q. A. Ward for His Statues of "Phil" Sheridan and Gen. Hancock—How They Graduated from the Street to the Studio.

IN clover figuratively, and living luxuriously on at about the same capital as that possessed by the pretty milkmaid of song, whose face was her fortune, two horses in the stable of George Ferguson & Son, in West Fifty-second Street, are enjoying all the good things that might be supposed to belong to the Paradise of good horses, and that, too, without having to undergo the inconvenience or discomfort of passage to the next world. These favored animals are free from even the nominal duties of the equine aristocracy, who have to look unnaturally handsome in payment for the luxury of being owned by rich people. The sole work of the happy pair in question is to be natural, which is not at all a difficult thing for a well-constituted horse, and a task which the two accomplish with dignity and ease in equal proportions.

In this age of specialists, the twain, one a gigantic black and the other a powerful chestnut horse, have a profession of their own and accept oats and attention in recompense for posing as models for the sculptor J. Q. A. Ward, whose equestrian and other statues have made him famous. Good horse models are few and hard to find, so that the ease and comfort of existence that has come to Messrs. Black and Chestnut are only fair rewards for individual merit, though, aside from that question, they may be regarded as uncommonly lucky in having been discovered as worthy subjects, for life was not always so for them.

Black won his advancement in life from the heavy harness and equally heavy toil of a brewery wagon. Chestnut came from the combination of work in the shafts and under saddle to his present position of ease and comfort, with the promise of immortality in bronze when his term of life shall have ended.

THE FAILURES.

In both cases, however, the models are the survivors of many that had been tried and found wanting. The failures all have returned to the work from which the luckier pair were emancipated, for certain things are required even from horse models, and it took long search to find the animals just suited to the needs of Mr. Ward for two works he is engaged on.

The black is the newer comer in his unusual profession, and has been living in the lap of luxury for but a trifle more than two years. Prior to his elevation to his present place he toiled as is the common lot of horses, and his massive shoulders even now bear flecks of gray hair marking scars where the collar galled in the old days when he slaved in harness. They are the only white marks about him, however, and in his new life the old cicatrices have healed, so that but for the color he might appear to be without a blemish.

The black still was performing his daily task in the employ of the brewer who formerly owned him several years after Mr. Ward began his hunt for a special type of horse for a great work he had on hand, and failures galore had posed before the sculptor. Then the black was discovered, and the hunt for a horse who might have carried Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock through any of the battles of the civil war was ended.

The requirements were severe, but the black filled them all, and presto, there came such a change in his circumstances and condition in life as would have turned the head of any ordinary man, but which absolutely failed to make any change in the giant animal, except in the small matter of his appearance, which is sleeker and more comfortable to a marked degree than when he tugged at the traces before a huge wagon piled high with beer kegs. Presumably the black now is happy, but he has never relaxed in the slightest his dignity, and though he has acquired new tastes and some new habits in his artistic calling, he is the same big, even-tempered creature that the brewer once owned, with the single difference that as the profession he has entered requires a lot more intelligence than the simple hauling of a wagon, he has developed mentally to the point where he has become a model model.

From the rough-and-ready life of the brewer's stable, where horses were kept only for the work they could do and where they were fed simply to keep up their strength, the change to his new quarters was as the change for a man might be from a railway laborers' barracks to apartments in a fashionable up-town hotel. The biggest part of the change was that Black no longer had to stand up at night in a cramped stall, hardly big enough to receive his huge bulk, but was promoted at once to the comfort of a loose box, a luxury that in New York usually is reserved for race horses and the favored pets of millionaires.

AS A CAVALRY CHARGER.

It is doubtful if another such horse as the Brobdignagian black could be found in a long search. He combines qualities that rarely are found in one animal, and with the size to carry out the part that he has been cast for, that of looking able to carry on his back the biggest General in the United States Army through the civil war, he also looks like a war horse or cavalry charger. The big creature stands just seventeen hands high to the tiniest fraction of an inch, weighs about 1,600 pounds, and in bulk probably is one of the biggest horses in the country. His size suggests at once the idea that his ancestry might have an infusion of Clydesdale blood, but he is clean limbed, with hard and healthy hoofs, and nothing in his underpinning to bear out the suspicion that he comes of the heavy, draught-horse stock of the Old World, though his legs are quite in proportion to the bulk that they have to support.

Stripped and in his box stall he is simply a massive black horse, who might or might not be employed to drag a cart, though the care he has received shows in his smooth coat and the appearance of perfect health. With a saddle thrown across his back, however, there comes a transformation. He becomes at once a colossal charger, of the type that the largest and heaviest General in the Federal Army might choose to become his war horse, and an animal that seemingly would give every guarantee that he would stand service.

THE TRAINING.

With the purchase of the black from the brewer's barn the sculptor had to put the horse through a short course of training to fit him for his new duties, but that was an easy task so far as the ex-brewer's horse was concerned, for in addition to a disposition naturally receptive of instruction, the black had the advantage of being thrown at once into good company, and had as example his present chestnut companion, who preceded him in the sculptor's employ by several years, and already had full knowledge of the light demands made on a horse model.

The chestnut, also a big horse, but all of half a hand less in height than the black and about 800 pounds less in weight, had a misfortune before he came into the possession of Mr. Ward, in that some person subjected him to the indignity of docking, and left him bob-tailed, but nevertheless he is a fine, big horse, who is said to have French coach horse blood in his pedigree.

The chestnut is a very different type from the black, and for that very reason was selected as the model for the war horse of a General of a character differing from that of Gen. Hancock, the chestnut, in fact, posing to be perpetuated as the charger in an equestrian statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan. The chestnut has been trained carefully to the character he impersonates in the sculptor's work room, and now is as perfect a horse model as could be found anywhere. Thus he was a most competent example for the black novice who came to the same easy occupation.

THE CHESTNUT'S WORK.

As the ideal charger for Gen. Sheridan, the man of action, the chestnut had to stand in more difficult poses than the black has been called on to master, but both horses know their business so well that when taken to the studio they almost pose themselves. Habit had helped them so far that they do their work, if it can be called such, with a willingness that might mean that they have not yet forgot the hard times and long days of labor that fell to them before they became artist's models. Life to them both now, however, is one long playtime, and with each an attendant to care for him, all the comfort in the stable that a horse could require, and all the attention necessary to keep them in good health, they may be regarded as the luckiest horses that ever worked in New York.

The only difference between the routine for the two models is in the fact that the black has a passive job to perform as many days a week as Mr. Ward desires to work, and having found his place in the studio, with each hoof planted on a chalk-marked spot, stands at attention with head up lifted until he grows weary of the one attitude, when he takes a rest in a new position, while the chestnut must hold a pose suggestive of action, with left forefoot outstretched in a pawing attitude and one hind foot just in advance of the other, with haunches half crouching, a position that might become tiresome if he were not accustomed to it and did not know that he was working for a lenient master, ready to permit a rest at any time.

In this light and genteel employment the chestnut and the big black ex-brewery horse spend their working hours with nothing else to do but reflect on how easy it is to get along in the world if you only adopt the right occupation. To make the hours in the studio shorter the models occasionally take it upon themselves to "soldier" a bit by pretending weariness. When luncheon hour comes they drop dignity for the time, that bits of bread or cake and apples may be had for the asking. The remainder of the daily task they take with the utmost seriousness. So settled in their new life and luxurious habits have they become that they even take the light exercise that is necessary to keep them in good condition with the demeanor of models who know their worth and feel the responsibility that their position in the world of art puts on them.

WHERE STATUES WILL GO.

Of the upper tendom of the horse world these models surely are, and their contentment with present conditions would not suffer in the least if they could only know that their future is quite safe. Their master is a warm lover of the horse and makes it a custom to pension the models that have served him well.

The statue for which the black horse poses is to be of heroic size. It is intended for Philadelphia, and shows Gen. Hancock sitting upright in the saddle, his horse standing with uplifted head, under him. The chestnut horse is giving his best assistance to a statue of Gen. Sheridan intended for Washington, this showing the soldier mounted on a horse whose attitude suggests restlessness and nervous energy. Mr. Ward's models so far as he has gone with his work have been all that the sculptor wished. He is highly pleased with the intelligence they have exhibited in accepting the instruction necessary to make them useful to him in his modeling from life.

Color is not so important in the horse model of a sculptor as in that of a painter. Everyone familiar with the life of Meissonier knows the pains he took to find horses suitable for his great war series. Every one in his great picture, "Friedland," in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was painted from a different animal. The old-time sculptors often "faked" their horses, as any one can tell from inspecting some of the existing equestrian monstrosities.

A QUEER BUILDING FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR

A SUGGESTION made to the directors of the St. Louis World's Fair is the erection of a gigantic Shoe with a movable sidewalk traveling from the ground in a spiral and landing the public on the top, where there will be room for a Summer garden and restaurant with band stand. A balustrade will prevent children from falling off and breaking their necks.

The Old Woman, made of papier maché, is to appear from a great rent in the shoe and other patches are to provide light to the interior, where an elevator will hoist people directly to the observation platform. As the Shoe is to be built especially for children, the music dispensed by the band is to be suitable to infant minds, while the various rooms in the Shoe will be arranged for the amusement and comfort of the small fry.

The Shoe is to have a staff of nurses who will take charge of children while their parents and guardians are viewing the attractions of the fair. It will be a temporary crèche, at which children can be left, duly tagged, and paid for, until their parents return, show the proper tally, and reclaim their offspring.

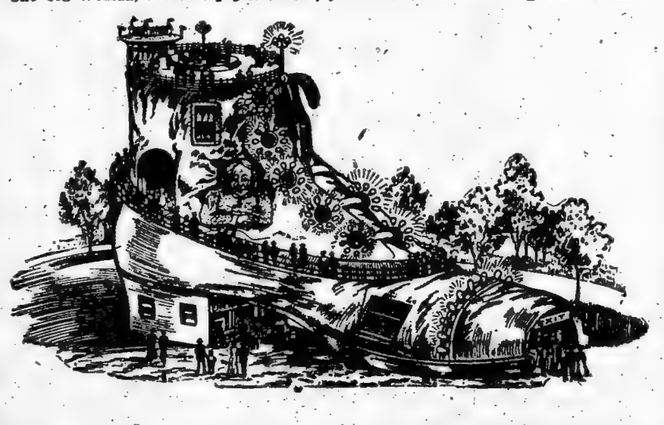

THE CLEVEREST FORGER.

Astonishing Feats of Pierre Giraud, Now on Trial in Paris.

THE Seine Assizes is now the scene of the trial of a man whom the Paris police declare to be the most skillful forger ever apprehended. His name is Pierre Giraud, and at a former trial, after two examinations by experts in handwriting, a document forged by him was attributed to a perfectly innocent man, who was sent to prison for five years.

Giraud is only thirty-five years of age, but he has had a strange career. At the age of fifteen he was sent to a reformatory because of theft, leaving at the age of eighteen to join the army, where his good conduct enabled him to become a Sergeant. He then obtained employment at the Paris octroi and subsequently at the Bank of France.

During the whole of this time he obtained important sums of money from a number of provincial banks by means of forged checks and bills of exchange. He began at Epernay in 1891, and obtained two sums of 9,870 francs and 3,900 francs with a forged check. In 1892 he was at Rheims and obtained 24,000 francs, and a few months later he attempted to cash a check for 19,780 francs at Orleans, but was unsuccessful. In 1893 at Châlons-sur-Marne he obtained 7,500 francs, and later in the year he was at Nevers, where he made 17,300 francs.

The next day he was at Troyes; result of the visit, 42,500 francs at three different banks. In 1895 he tried to work his little game at Chambery, but the bankers refused to cash his bills. In 1899, at Laval, he succeeded in obtaining 9,000 francs. He continued in this way, sometimes with success, sometimes with failure, until arrested.

His method was to dress as an army surgeon, call at the bank with his forged documents, change into civilian clothing in a cab while on his way to the railway station, and appear next day in Paris at his usual occupation. The trial is expected to last several days.

M. Roujon, Director of the Paris Beaux-Arts, is about to open a new annex to the Egyptian Museum at the Louvre. The four rooms will contain some rare specimens of agricultural implements and funereal objects. The collection of bronzes and jewelry is of the rarest kind. The whole has been carefully classified and arranged by M. Georges Bénédite, one of the most eminent French Egyptologists.

Produce Exchange Pigeons

THE pigeons of St. Mark's in Venice may have to look to their laurels or their fame may be outshone by that of a local group which is making its home around the Produce Exchange Building. On the cornices of the big building may now be seen every day hundreds of these birds, for the broad window sills offer fine resting places and promenade grounds, while the many nooks and cozy corners formed by the architecture of the building are as delightful as even an aristocratic turtle dove could wish for its lovemaking.

Few of the people that pass through the busy streets which bound the building know of the presence of the birds, for they seldom venture to the street. Most of their time they spend in quiet contemplation of the bustle of the crowds or in the working out of their own destinies.

The pigeons are of various colors, but most of them are of a slate shade. A few of them are perfectly white, and others are gray, with white tips on the ends of their wings. Where they originally came from no one knows. When the present Produce Exchange Building was completed the pigeons at once realized the advantages of the building over others in that part of town, and ever since then they have made it their headquarters.

They do not, however, roost in the building. Their immediate home life, which includes the making of nests and the hatching of eggs, is conducted just across the street in the Kemble Building. Leading from the garret of this seven-story structure are many openings intended for ventilators, and which were originally shut off by small iron shutters. In the course of time these have got out of order and the pigeons took advantage of every opportunity of increasing the number and accommodations of their breeding places.

Their preference for the old garret did not long remain unknown. Plumbers, janitors, and others whom their work brought up into the vicinity of the ventilators discovered them. Since that time the employes of the building have considered as one of the emoluments of their office the delicacy of an occasional pigeon omelet, a juicy pigeon potpie, or a "Philadelphia" squab on toast.

Winter and Summer alike they need have no care for the morrow so far as food and drink are concerned. The grain dealers who have their offices in this building throw out on the broad cornices that run around the building the sample corn and wheat that is sent them by mail from the West. But although the pigeons feast and fatten on it, they retain a cautious shyness and only a few of them become tame enough to pick their food out of their patrons' hands. They never know when an enterprising office boy may abuse their confidence.

One of the brokers on the top floor of the building had succeeded in fattening and incidentally taming two young pigeons. When they had succeeded in raising a brood of youngsters they brought these along with them as soon as they could fly. The broker was surprised when one Monday they did not put in an appearance. He could not make out what had happened until a few small feathers and blood spots on the window's edge suggested a clue which led to the discovery that the office boy had staid a little later the Saturday before. Having inveigled the birds into the office he had caught them. The boy lost his job.

FOREIGN ECHOES

The Paris Municipal Council has raised a protest against the gambling at Enghien-les-Bains, on the ground that the nearness of the resort to Paris makes it more perilous than other similar places. The concession dates from 1863, and it is doubtful whether the Prefect of Police can exercise his prerogative. The new proprietors contend that they have spent 2,000,000f. on the rebuilding of the casino and theatre. The stakes are small, and the "society" games of chance are conducted with honesty and propriety. When the first concession was granted to M. Lauze, a Parisian financier, the latter asked Napoleon III. to allow roulette and trente-et-quarante. The Emperor smilingly replied that he would consent on the condition that there should be no maximum.

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M. Emile Houllier, who died the other day in Paris, was one of the best-known French detectives. As he spoke English fluently he was generally chosen for investigations in London or in the United States. His career was well filled, and his skill in discovering clues was proverbial. One of his cleverest feats was the capture of Eyraud, who, with the girl Gabrielle Bompard as his accomplice, murdered M. Gouffé, a process server. Houllier was specially told off to track French and other foreign Anarchists who had taken refuge in England. He was also employed to shadow Dr. Cornelius Herz, at Bournemouth, during the Panama agitation.

The East Side's New Club

Formed for Social and Reformatory Purposes Among Residents of Tenement House District—Will Not Indorse Political Candidates—A Self-Supporting Institution That Is the First of Its Kind Down Town.

FOR the first time in the history of New York a genuine social club, in the sense in which the word is used in Fifth Avenue, has been opened in the tenement house district. It is called the East Side Civic Club, and it is only one block from the Bowery.

The members live within the area south of Fourteenth Street, east of the Bowery and north of Catharine Street. Its scope of influence is bounded, approximately, by the limits of the district over which Senator "Tim" Sullivan holds sway. Some of the Senator's followers, stanch Tammany men, are among the members, having associated themselves with politicians of the reform element, and there are rabbis, teachers of the east side's public schools, merchants of Grand Street, Protestant ministers, and representatives of various other modes of life in the organization.

The new club may be compared with the Civic Club established by Capt. F. Norton Goddard in East Thirty-fourth Street; but there are points of contrast as well as similarity in the two. While their avowed purposes are the same, while both are non-partisan and partly educational, yet the East Side Civic Club has its original features.

It is less dependent on outside help than is Capt. Goddard's establishment, upon which the founder has lavished thousands of dollars. It is managed by an element of population far different from that which patronizes the up-town club, around which there is no such dense crush of humanity as is found in the Corlears Hook quarter of the city.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

More than six months ago a movement instituted by a small group of men resulted in the organization and incorporation of the club, which was formally opened last week at 254 Grand Street, on the corner of Chrystie Street. The President is Julius Blumberg, business man. Bernard Rabbino, lawyer, is Vice President. The Secretary is Paul Abelson, high school teacher; the Treasurer, Morris Kosven, merchant.

On the Executive Council, the governing body of the club, are Paul Abelson, Julius Blumberg, S. H. Burstein, F. R. Cordley, Johns H. Dennison, Dr. A. Himowich, Leopold Jaches, M. Kosven, Moses Loeb, Jacob Phillips, Henry Moscovitz, B. Rabbino, Meyer Schoenfeld, F. M. Stein; Dr. Antonio Stella, and Jacob J. Shufro.

Of the above, one, the Rev. Johns Hopkins Dennison, is a Presbyterian minister, having charge of the Church of the Sea and Land. Another, Mr. Schoenfeld, is the east side politician and labor representative. One of the club's members is the Rev. Mr. Kerridge of the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street.

Among the Jewish divines in the club are the Rev. Drs. Masliansky, Seff, and Faches. Naturally, the Jewish members are more numerous than any other, for this Grand Street vicinity is a Jewish quarter.

But the list, on which more than 100 names are enrolled, shows enough different races and religions to justify the boast that the organization is non-sectarian as well as non-partisan. The reason there are only about 100 members is that no more can be accommodated just now; the applications for membership fill a whole row of pigeonholes in the Secretary's desk.

TO GROW GRADUALLY.

"We must grow gradually," explained the official who took a visitor through the club. "We are new hands at managing such an organization, and for a few months we intend to practice with a small membership."

Approaching the club from the Bowery, one sees a blaze of electric lights coming from the two upper floors of a three-story brick building. The ground floor is occupied by a store. On one side of the store's show windows is a door opening upon a long flight of steps, at the top of which stands a man in evening dress.

In making your way up to this imposing guardian, you pass, half way up, the door that leads into the first set of clubrooms; but you do not stop there—you must go all the way to the top and have yourself announced in the proper style.

Once inside, with a member leading you and explaining the uses of the different rooms, you find that the club has pretty much everything a club ought to have. On the lower of the two floors—the one you passed on the way up—is the assembly hall, a spacious apartment capable of seating 100 persons comfortably.

Behind this is the café, and still further back the billiard room. On the top floor, in the front, is the library, and behind it are a lounging and smoking room, a committee room and Secretary's office, and the janitor's quarters.

The assembly room, its walls papered in green, is fitted out with a long, solid table such as one finds in the Directors' chamber of a bank. The chairs are massive affairs, made of wood that imitates the rough-hewn style seen in hunting lodges.

The mural trimming is brown; the chair upholstering green. Here, as in the other parts of the club, few pictures have been hung as yet, but the House Committee expects to acquire a good collection by degrees. The walls, table, chairs, windows, and trimmings are all new. The place would do for a model furniture store exhibit.

ALL KINDS OF DRINKS.

In the café there are small round tables, each with a brand-new bell, a matchsafe, and a bill of fare upon it. Half a dozen or more men, young and old and between, laugh and chat over their chops and glasses. At present the glasses contain only "soft" drinks, for, as the member explained:

"We aren't yet prosperous enough to afford a club license to sell the other sort of drinks. Oh, no, there's no prejudice! As soon as we can we shall have everything anybody could want."

Only a single billiard table, which is as new as everything else in sight, occupies the billiard room now, but they are to get another one soon. The first one is a model of excellence, with shaded lights over it.

The library, directly above the assembly hall, is the especial pride of the club's members. It is a red room. One side is already half filled with books, and the shelves are getting to have less and less vacant room on them as the days pass.

The chairs in which the readers sit are most comfortable, and the walls are pierced by five or six large windows, through which plenty of light enters by day, while in the evening a score of shaded electric bulbs furnish a good substitute for the sunshine.

The lounging room and the Secretary's office are two small, cozy places. In the former is an attractive divan, piled high with pillows. The only dissension that has yet arisen in the club has been due to the desire of all the members to enjoy this soft couch at the same time.

Last, but not least, come the janitor's quarters. The janitor is a great many other things besides a janitor. He is the stately attendant who met you at the top of the stairway. He is the steward, head waiter, and major domo all at once.

It is he who furnishes the steaks or chops or eggs mentioned on the menu cards. It is he who concocts the sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and other beverages and who will one of these days mix the cocktails and draw the beer—unless the club gives him one or more assistant "janitors" before that time comes.

THE CLUB'S PURPOSES.

As stated in a printed announcement of the club's opening, the purposes of the organization are "to unite those who are interested in the betterment of the social, economic, and political conditions of the lower east side," and to avoid all political complications in so doing. The club, according to its rules, "shall never nominate or indorse any candidate for any salaried political office," and no person holding such an office may be an officer of the club. These declarations of principle are said to constitute an unamendable portion of the constitution.

"We shall indorse movements, not men," explained one of the officers, "and we hope so to manage the club that our indorsement of a movement will find support on both sides of the political fence."

Besides the Executive Council and House Committee, the club has committees on "local needs" and "lectures and entertainments." The initial entertainment is to be a smoker, given within the next two weeks, and the programme will include vaudeville, music, and refreshments.

The East Side Civic Club has received pecuniary assistance from only one man, who donated the greater part of the original furniture, with the express condition that his name be not made public. He stipulated, also, that the club must be self-supporting after he had given it a start, and now the Finance Committee is confronted with the task of carrying out this policy. What has been accomplished seems the more remarkable after one is told that the yearly membership dues are but $3.

THE BETTING GAME'S THE THING AT SARATOGA, SAYS JULIAN RALPH

It Knows No Let or Hindrance at the Present Season—Smooth Cheeks on Matron or Maid Something Rarely Seen—Sport That Makes the Pulse Beat Quicky Found at the Polo Grounds.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The betting and gambling know no let or hindrance here. As you walk in the crowd or sit and let the crowd move by a companion says:

"See that man? He's a 'bookie.' He made $16,000 to-day."

Or some one points out a gilded scion of New York's aristocracy, and tells how he went into a gambling saloon of the second class, and won steadily until the proprietor thought it time to close for the night. A third man is pointed out who bet heavily on sixteen races, losing every time, then bet on the seventeenth and got back a little of his money.

The ladies are not holding up the moral end of the show as they should. Practically all who attend the races engage in betting either by arrangement with husbands, fathers, and brothers or "off their own bat," as the English say. Every night, while all assemble after dinner to listen to the hotel band, you hear the women and maidens telling how much they lost or won at the races.

At the polo game when the Lakewoods won the hard-earned championship of America, a lady of undoubted breeding in the carriage beside my village hack cried out:

"Oh, I wish some one would take my bets on these polo ponies. They run better than anything I've put my money on at the track to-day."

At the clubhouse it is said that there are some men who prefer to play in the daytime, in order to avoid the publicity which is inevitable at night, when the gambling parlor is crowded with lookers-on. Yet not all men are so squeamish. Last night I saw a well-known New York lawyer who, between half-hour sessions at the faro table, walked around the room, the only man bareheaded, and looking more at home than the proprietor, saluting his friends, chatting with others, and then going back to the table to try his luck again.

They tell a story there of a youth who worked hard for small gain, and who was known to the proprietor. He came in and sat down at a roulette table where he won $400 in an hour's sitting. The proprietor saw him and, walking over to where he sat, gave his arm a gentle squeeze to suggest that he wanted a word with him. The youth left the table and the proprietor said to him:

"I don't like to see you play. You are welcome to what money of mine you have won, but I would not like to have any of your money."

Then, here is another clubhouse story: There are a number of very rich men whose sons are here with them—well-known sons and famous fathers. The other night one of these heirs to a great fortune was seated at a faro table, playing calmly and shrewdly. Half an hour later, while he still played, his father came in and lounged idly about, smoking a cigar and watching the various games. He came to the table where his son was playing, and the two glanced at each other and nodded. Then the father went around to the corner of the table behind his son, lighted a fresh cigar, leaned comfortably against the wall and looked on with a slight smile of amusement upon his face most of the time.

Are we to have no more placid, comfortable, calm-faced mothers and grandmothers, such as graced the nobility of other lands in other days? Are we to look upon the china-smoothness of the face of Louise of Prussia with wonder that such a beauty remained wrinkleless so long? Is such a visage as that of Mrs. Siddons, which Gainsborough left us, to be a form of face unknown to our children? Greuze never showed a pain-scarred, wrinkled countenance upon any woman of quality in his work, but always went for such into the cabins of the miserable and poor. Come with me to Saratoga to-day and look at the faces of the ladies. Why, there is scarcely a smooth and placid countenance among all the matrons here.

It is only the young girls—and by no means all of them—whose faces mirror perfect health and complete immunity from pain. Nearly all their elders show the premature furrows of time or the scars of bodily ailments, of nervousness, rheumatism, neuralgia, and kindred ills. I am no doctor to explain that this is the result of high feeding or late hours, or too much of sweets, or, more likely, the riding of poor old nature to a breakdown by keeping her going at her highest speed eighteen hours a day eleven or twelve month a year. I only report what any one who has eyes may see—a prevalence of wornout-looking dames and grand dames, a sad scarcity of the calm, reposeful, smooth faces of the dear old mother type which grew into the benign and hallowed type of the happy grandmamma of old.

Up in the Green Mountains the other day my room looked over upon the cottage where the waitresses were herded, and there I saw a girl of seventeen painting her eyebrows and eyelashes. She had put a mirror upon a chair, and she was seated on the floor mixing her paint and dabbling in it with her brushes the while that she painted, a touch here and a stroke there, and paused to survey her art in the glass.

I see few signs of such silly work upon the faces of the women here, though a very few do rouge their cheeks and powder their faces. But what I do see is worse; at least it is more pitiful. I see the fever marks and the care lines creeping deep into the faces of many girls who should by rights be the healthiest little animals in the human herd. Here is a text for a sermon, a theme for the pulpit. Let us leave it to those whose place it is to deal with every folly mercilessly and net each as it flies.

At the Polo Grounds they tell a story of a studious priest to whom George Gould gave a season pass to the grand stand, and who fell so completely a victim to the fearless and lively spirit of the game that he became the greatest enthusiast among the spectators. This will seem less strange to those who know the game than to those who have only read of it. As I sit in my carriage, looking on, and see the mad gallops of the players across the field, I seem once again to be with Edham Pasha upon Thessaly's battlefields or with brave Col. Michael Rimington leading his daredevil band of "night cats," or scouts, up against the Transvaal kopjes to draw the fire of the Boers.

As I see a rider who is just about to drive the ball through the goal ridden against and pushed out of bounds by a rival whose pony is as intelligent as himself, I lose myself in wonder that men will ever go to a horse race when a polo match is on, or that they call horse racing a sport "for improving the breed of horses," in the face of this game, in which the horses show ten times the intelligence of racing steeds.

Again, as I see eight men race across the field wheeling, pulling up short as if they were shot, interfering, swinging their long mallets, being thrown and saving themselves from hurt—as nearly like cats as the animals they ride—I marvel that men who are so alert, so plucky, and so resourceful can be content to play any game short of the grandest, most exciting game we know, the game called War—the greatest game on earth.

As polo is played in Saratoga the public takes an active part in it. During the magnificent contest between the Bryn Mawrs and Lakewoods the spectators perspired almost as hard as the players, and took an undue share of exercise, adding alarm and real danger to give them an interest in the game which the intrepid players did not feel.

The polo ground is railed around by a white board set on edge and rising a foot above the turf. Against this rail the public presses to watch the game. Over this rail the players plunge in pursuit of the ball. After the polos go home, an hour or an hour and a half before a game ends, the people swarm over this plank until sometimes hundreds are deep in the field over which the players are dashing. Dozens and sometimes twoscore times during a match the ball is driven and pursued over to the rail and the horses, unable to overcome their momentum, suddenly leap the rail and plunge among the spectators.

Sometimes there is sufficient time for the people to rush well out of danger, but at other times a sudden side stroke upon the ball and a swerving of the sporting cavalry throws the men and horses among the people with not enough warning to give time for three or four rows of unguarded men and women to push each other into a stampede.

Nobody but a fool laughs when he sees these centaurs, hot after a ball, leap the rail. The wise man's heart is in his mouth as he watches the panicky rush of men, women, and children out of their great danger. It is not funny. It is very serious and only a kind Providence has thus far avoided damage that will make a great scandal and injure a game which is not dangerous except when women and children take such an active part in it.

To make the game safe and the public secure nothing more is needed than to clear a space of twenty-five feet beyond the rail and then to keep it clear by employing two mounted men to patrol it and hold the public back in its place. But a few persons will be killed or badly hurt, I dare say, before the Saratogians insist upon a reformation of their ridiculous police force or the polo players copy Mr. Whitney's example at the race track and hire their policing properly done.

If you could build up a police force out of the caricatures and comic paragraphs that deal with policemen in the comic weeklies you would not produce as extraordinary looking or as rude appearing men in uniform as some who are in this village force. Their proud idea of police duty seems to be to exercise their lungs and incivility upon the visitors who make Saratoga all that it is, and to display the courtesy of which they are capable in dealing with the villagers. At the polo grounds, where the utmost vigilance, good nature, and activity are needed to protect the onlookers, the police hobnob with their cronies most of the time, yell like rowdies at the gentle public once in a while, and, finally get into a carryall at between 5:30 and 6 o'clock, to go back to the village, thirty minutes to an hour before the hottest part of each match is played.

This reminds me, by the way, that all the New York politicians one finds at the Springs, of every stripe and creed in politics, appear to agree that our own metropolitan force of police was never in such a demoralized condition as at present. Men who have not been impatient with Col. Partridge, because they believed the rehabilitation of the morale of the force required time and careful work, now declare that the time thus far taken has steadily added to the confusion and corruption within the force.

The concensus of the best-informed opinion here is that Mayor Low, in looking for the root of the present troubles, has strangely overlooked the new Commissioner. In this respect the interview with Devery in Friday's TIMES makes him express the general view.

I observe that most men think Devery is right in insisting that a good Chief must be one who has "come up from the sidewalks," as he puts it in his picturesque way. Ths is not at all the judgment of Europeans. It is the fashion in some quarters to belittle the foreign police organizations and to flatter our own pride by insisting that ours is the finest force on earth. The best judges know better. They know that Europe has produced and now contains some excellent, efficient, and virtuous police forces, developed upon lines laid down by the experience of the past many centuries.

The European idea, or theory, is that promotion within a police force should stop short of the chief command because a man from the ranks is certain to have friends to reward for other things than their fitness, enemies to chasten for faults not affecting the public service, and who must have grown up with and accustomed to abuses and evils which he will excuse or deem unavoidable, but which an outsider—preferably a military man—selected for his ability as an executive and an organizer, would at once detect and eradicate.

JULIAN RALPH.

Holiday Trips About New York

THE Summer "stay-at-home" New Yorker who took and enjoyed the "out-of-the-ordinary" holiday trip described for him recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and who, having in such delightful way familiarized himself with the beauties of rural Westchester, would explore further the charming country round about the metropolis, may, to advantage in this respect, devote his "day off" this week to a jaunt through Western Long Island. While lacking some of the characteristics of the previous trip, this holiday excursion possesses a peculiar charm of its own that should appeal to those who love variety in such things. It is a jaunt from the heart of the great city by open car through pretty suburbs and green, open country to the sea, with an ocean sail home at the end.

Starting from uptown, way is to be made to the ferry from East Thirty-fourth Street to Long Island City, starting from downtown, boat can be taken at the foot of James Street for the same point—Long Island City. There, at the ferry, you board a trolley car that takes you through Woodside, Winfield, and Corona to Flushing.

The ride from Long Island City to Flushing is through freshly developed suburban districts, with garden-set cottages and tree-shaded streets on every hand, an aged mansion of the Colonial Dutch type appearing here and there. Just before entering Flushing a broad stretch of open meadow is crossed, the salt breath of the Sound coming to the nostrils and its gray-blue waters greeting the eye beyond the brown and green of the tide-washed plain.

IN FLUSHING.

Flushing reached, after crossing a winding inlet of the Sound, an hour or more may be well spent getting familiar with historic things there. Flushing in its far back past was a stronghold of the Quaker sect. To this meadow-fringed spot there fled when the New World was yet in its swaddling clothes—long about 1645—a band of refugees seeking escape from the persecutors of Quakers in old England. Not much of what these peace-loving refugees of the long ago wrought there is to be found in the Flushing of to-day. But there are a few things that remain which link its parklike and beautiful present with its quaint, primitive past.

Leaving the trolley almost anywhere within the town, one may easily walk to the old Friends' Meeting House, on Broadway, one of the several things in Flushing that are left of its far gone Quaker days. This venerable structure, a roughly built frame building, two stories in height, with a wide porch in front, is still in a fine state of preservation and may well be visited.

From here it is but a short walk to the old Bowne mansion, on Bowne Avenue. This queer old building was erected thirty-four years before the meeting house was built, and is a picturesque relic of Colonial days. Another landmark in Flushing that is worth visiting in the hour to be spent there is old St. George's Church, built somewhere about 1745.

What time the tourist can spare beyond this may be pleasantly spent in rambling about the quiet streets of the old town, lined with lawn-set villas and homelike cottages, shrinking modestly behind shielding growths of vine and shrubbery.

TOWARD JAMAICA.

In Flushing the car for Jamaica is taken. Between these old Long Island towns there lies a trip through open, growing fields, past brier-snarled woods and rolling meadows, with here and there a dark, still pool showing through the trees. Almost all the way from Flushing to Jamaica the car goes through private property, removed from the traveled highways. Approaching Jamaica the car skirts a grove, and passes around the Normal College, then descends the hill by winding route until it reaches the heart of the town at Fulton Street.

Here, before entering upon the trip beyond, the tourist may pass down the main street of the thriving town a few blocks to the King Manor House, one of the oldest and most interesting of Long Island mansions. Here lived Rufus King, one of the earliest of our Ministers to England, celebrated in his day as a wit, essayist, and gentleman. After him the fine old house was occupied by his son, Gen. John A. King, once Governor of New York. The mansion now stands in the middle of a public park—King's Park, it is named, in honor of the old family.

THE RETURN TO NEW YORK.

Where he leaves the Flushing car on Fulton Street the tourist takes another car for Far Rockaway, and enters upon one of the most picturesque trolley rides on Long Island. Jamaica left behind, the car speeds across farms until the waters of Jamaica Bay come into view. The route then lies for miles over the salt meadows, over tortuous, shallow creeks, and always beside the bay until fashionable Lawrence is reached.

Just beyond lies Cedarhurst. Swinging to the west the car travels on to Far Rockaway. Here the tourist is at the oceanside, having sped from the heart of the Metropolis, through field and wood and meadow, to the white beaten surf of the broad Atlantic.

A half-hour spent in Far Rockaway and the tourist takes up his way again by trolley to Rockaway Beach, a brief ride, within sight of the sea much of the way. At Rockaway he may find one of a number of places where he may dine quite comfortably and satisfactorily, particularly as to fish. His dinner well over and digested, he may, if he will, take a plunge in the surf and then start on the final leg of his day's jaunt, which lies afloat.

Boarding a steamer at the Seaside Dock, he is taken out through Jamaica Bay and the Rockaway Inlet to the ocean; then past and within sight of Coney Island, around Sea Gate and up the lower and upper bays to Manhattan, where ends his day's jaunt.

The length of this one-day jaunt is about sixty miles. The car and boat fares for the entire trip amount to only about fifty cents.

THE POSITION OF CHIEF RABBI

How It Was Made One of Importance by Its First Occupant, the Late Rabbi Joseph—Little Stories Now Told on the East Side Illustrating His Character—Just Why He Wielded so Great an Influence.

CHIEF Rabbi Jacob Joseph was the first and may be the last head of the orthodox Jewish congregations to be recognized in this country. There are many rabbis seeking the honor of occupying the place which Rabbi Joseph made known the world over.

He had won a name before he came to New York, but the disgraceful attacks on the funeral cortège when 50,000 people walked behind the plain pine coffin moaning for their departed father, teacher, friend, have made him famous.

Now that Rabbi Joseph has been laid away, clothed in his "kittel," or linen shroud, the east side teems with stories of his philanthropy and greatness. Among the orthodox Jews of New York he occupied a unique position.

"He never knew what money was," said a President of one of the synagogues last week. "Rabbi Joseph could have left a million dollars, but he died in absolute poverty. Millions passed through his hands. Never a dollar did he hold for himself."

The story of how Rabbi Joseph came to New York is of interest. In 1887 a number of the leading congregations of orthodox Jews believed that the affairs of the various congregations should be under the control of some recognized authority. They organized themselves under the title of "Agudath Hakehilloth," which interpreted means United Congregations. The question came as to raising funds for the support of a chief rabbi in New York.

A New York merchant by the name of Chock, who has since died, offered to give $2,500 a year for the support of the chief rabbi. With this sum pledged it was decided that it would be an easy matter to raise the balance of the money necessary, and so a call was sent to Wilna, Russia. Rabbi Joseph accepted the call when it was pointed out to him that he could do much for the future of Judaism in America.

HIS ARRIVAL.

"I remember distinctly when he landed and also his first lecture delivered in the synagogue Beth Hamedrash Hagodol at 64 Norfolk Street," said the President of the synagogue. "It was decided that there would be 50,000 people who would want to listen to Chief Rabbi Joseph when he first came to this city. It was decided that there might be a catastrophe if the general public were allowed to crowd into the synagogue, which only holds about 1,000 people.

"We decided to sell tickets of admission. Rabbi Joseph was then little known here—that is, his personal characteristics. The doors were opened for the lecture and thousands flocked around the place. Rabbi Joseph, tall, dressed in a frock coat, came through the crowds practically unknown. He went to the door of the church and saw the people giving up tickets of admission.

"'What is this?' asked Rabbi Joseph of the heads of the synagogue who were near the door. It was explained that an admission charge was necessary to keep the people from hurting themselves in the jam at the church. 'Then I will buy one of those tickets,' said Rabbi Joseph quietly. 'You don't need one,' said one of the leaders of the synagogue. 'Yes, I do,' replied the rabbi. 'I want one ticket to get in and I want another ticket to take me back whence I came. I won't stay in a place where the people must pay to hear me lecture.' This was the first time the men in that synagogue were brought in contact with the splendid views of the rabbi who had already won fame as a biblical scholar and teacher."

Another story of the noble ideas of Rabbi Joseph was told by President Levy of one of the east side synagogues and a leader in the movement to punish the persons responsible for the troubles at the funeral. Mr. Levy said:

ANOTHER STORY.

"He came into the world in poverty and he went out in poverty after devoting his life and every dollar he earned to his fellow beings. No man was ever a broader philanthropist than Rabbi Joseph. One matter I had before him which showed to me his character.

"Two brothers became involved in a law suit. After a civil action had been begun it was decided by the brothers to take the matter to Chief Rabbi Joseph. The lay judges who were associated with Rabbi Joseph and who were seated around him when he heard statements of his people gave careful attention to the litigation of the two brothers. Rabbi Joseph settled the matter, and the brothers were so well satisfied with his decision that both insisted on giving Chief Rabbi Joseph $200.

"'I don't want your money. I want to help you all,' he said. The two brothers insisted. It then became my duty to give the $200 to Rabbi Joseph. He turned to his lay judges and said: 'Take this money and divide it among the first eight needy people who apply for assistance.' That ended the litigation."

A TALMUDICAL LEGEND.

Another anecdote of Chief Rabbi Joseph relates to a question he often asked of the orthodox members of his churches. He would in conversation say to a churchman: "If you were on the bank of a river and your father and your rabbi were drowning, which one would you save first?"

Those who had not studied parts of the Talmud would say "My father."

Chief Rabbi Joseph would always say with a smile:

"You feel that it is your duty to your parent, but the Talmud says you should first save your rabbi."

In the adjustment of the difficulties which arose among his people, millions of dollars were intrusted to the keeping of Chief Rabbi Joseph.

THE RABBI'S CAREER.

The work of Chief Rabbi Joseph during the fourteen years he was in New York was varied. He was born sixty-one years ago in the Province of Kovno, Russia, and he spent his early days there. In his youth his sharp mind and good memory attracted attention, and at the age of fifteen he entered the "Yeshibah" (academy) of Rabbi Hershel Leib.

He became a brilliant student, and his teacher predicted that he would become a famous rabbi. Young Joseph continued his studies with Rabbi Israel Salanter, who was considered the greatest Jewish scholar of his time. After he was ordained a rabbi his first charge was in the village of Vilon, and thence he went to Wilna, which has 90,000 Jews out of a population of 125,000.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN OUTLAWS

Harry Tracy Only One of a Class Who Have Achieved Notoriety in This Country.

LEADING London papers for over a month have been receiving long cable dispatches from this country about Harry Tracy. He was an international character before his death last week. But he is only one of the celebrated outlaws whom this country has produced.

Quantrell was the first of the modern outlaws. He began on the Southwestern border before the war. His original band, formed in 1859, was composed of eight men. But in six months it had grown to thirty men, of which Cole Younger of the dreaded Younger brothers made one. Cole's brother got in later, and it was not until the prestige of Quantrell had been dimmed that this precious pair gained wide notoriety.

Quantrell graduated several delectable pairs of outlaws from his band. Of these the best known were of course the James boys. One day, when Jesse James was sixteen years of age and his brother Frank was eighteen, some militiamen conceived it to be for the good of the community that they should publicly chastise the brothers. They caught the boys on their mother's farm in Clay County, Ky., and whipped them well.

THE JAMES BOYS.

The immediate effect of the punishment was to cause the James brothers to enlist under Quantrell, from whom presumably they learned much that stood them well in the many pursuits of which they were the object. The whole world heard of their daring exploits, of their many escapes, often when capture seemed to be certain; of the raids carried on by them long after Quantrell had retired from the field and the Younger brothers had ceased to be notorious, how it was found impossible to capture them until the day when Bob Ford, a relation and in their confidence, shot Jesse from behind while the latter was dusting a picture on the wall of his home.

The Southwest breathed easier when Jesse James fell, for his death put an end to the long career and pursuit of his brother Frank, as well as himself. Frank James settled down in St. Louis, and to his great credit led thereafter a respectable life.

BILLY, THE KID.

But the attitude of Billy the Kid more nearly approximates that of Tracy than did that of Jesse James. Billy, whose right name was William Bonne, whose deeds and misdeeds have supplied subject matter for more than one penny dreadful, was a New York waif, who, while still young, was taken to Indianapolis, where he was raised. He ran away from home one day, and ever after gave himself up to that thirst for notoriety which characterized him. His first "enemy" was John Chisum, his employer, whom he swore to kill for a trifling matter of a dispute over wages.

In the East he, at his age, would probably have been clapped into jail along with Jesse Pomeroy and other youngsters with a thirst for blood, but on the edge of Death's Valley men rather believed in the right of the vendettist to create his own laws. He became the most feared man in the Southwest, and he was careful to foster his reputation.

His vanity was great, and it constantly fed upon itself, until almost no risk was too great for him to run. He walked into towns, killed his men, and openly defied arrest. Gen. Lew Wallace met him while the author of "Ben Hur" was Governor of New Mexico, and arranged to have him testify at a coming trial. He submitted to arrest and was placed in jail heavily handcuffed at his own request. This was either vanity or a desire for obvious reasons to contribute to the desperate character of his reputation.

None of the jailers was in the secret of his arrest, yet one day he announced that he was tired of jail life.

The handcuffs dropped from his wrists, the doors opened, and he rode away. They said it was hypnotism, but later, when he was actually captured in earnest by Sheriff Garrett and confined to Lincoln County Jail, New Mexico, after being sentenced to death, it was not hypnotism that got him off.

Nine men stood guard over him, and there was not a moment when at least one was not watching him. When he was sentenced he told the Judge he would never hang, and it was so. One day he caught the sentinel who was supposed to watch him off his guard. It was at meal time on the day before that set for the execution.

The one man at dinner with him leaned over to pick up something. Billy brained him instantly with his manacles, and, picking up the dead man's revolver, marched boldly from the jail. Again he began his roving life, defying pursuers right and left, and yet apparently not taking even ordinary precaution. Some time afterward he was shot and killed by Sheriff Garrett, who had sworn to take him dead or alive.

Another career similar to Tracy's was that of Newt Vorce, who got into a shooting scrape with Deputy Sheriff G. B. Hollingsworth near Deer Trail, Col., in 1887. The shooting of the Sheriff and of another man named Amos Cantly fired his vanity, and he started out as a professional "bad man," killing right and left. A posse got after him, and he kept dodging them in the vicinity of Deer Trail. He might have got away many times, but, like Tracy, he preferred to circle round and round like a fox.

He terrorized the community at night and hid by day, but at last he was located in a dugout not ten miles from the scene of his crimes. He was smoked out and captured and sentenced to fourteen years in prison for murder in the second degree. He was pardoned in 1892 by Gov. Routt. It was not long before he was at his old tricks again. He was convicted of assault with intent to kill in November, 1893, was given another sentence of ten years, and is still in jail.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CANE

Now Acquired by Historical Society—It Has an Interesting History.

THE Historical Society at York, Penn., has just received an interesting addition to its museum. It is a cane presented to President Lincoln during the civil war.

In the early days of August, 1861, soon after the first battle of Bull Run, a Vermont regiment was lying in camp, with other troops, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Washington. Benjamin Allen, a boy of seventeen, and a private in this regiment, fell asleep while on duty as a sentinel, at a time when the camp was in danger of an attack from the enemy. He was placed under arrest, tried, and sentenced to be shot.

Allen's case was brought to the attention of President Lincoln, who pardoned him and restored him to the ranks. He was welcomed back to the regiment by his comrades, with whom he was popular, and the tidings were sent to his parents.

This incident was the subject of a pathetic story, widely published during the war. It represented the little sister of Private Allen going to Washington alone and pleading with the great President to save the life of her brother. Lincoln's heart was touched, and the boy was pardoned, and afterward became a brave soldier. The story appeared in more than a dozen "school readers."

Soon after the news of the soldier's reprieve reached Vermont, a number of his friends procured thirty-one pieces of wood and made them into a cane. Each piece of wood was to represent a State, as there were but thirty-one States then in the Union, including those which had seceded. The cane was then taken to Washington by a relative of the soldier and presented to President Lincoln at the White House.

During 1864 and 1865 the Secretary of War ordered a troop of cavalry to report at the White House as a bodyguard to the President. This company was in camp for several months on the lawn to the south of the Executive Mansion. The President at first was unwilling to have a squad of these troopers accompany him when he rode or drove out for recreation, or on any occasion. He finally acceded to the wishes of his friends and often had some of them with him as a bodyguard.

The cavalry company was in command of Capt. Jameson, who became well acquainted with the President and Mrs. Lincoln. Soon after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Capt. Jameson, for kindness shown Mrs. Lincoln, was presented by her with two canes. The one now in possession of the York County Society was given by Capt. Jameson shortly before his death to his old friend and comrade, Davis Garber of Hanover, Penn. Mr. Garber last week gave it to the York County Historical Society.

GERMANY'S LITTLE COLONIES.

According to the Cologne Gazette the German War Office has decided to place the Cameroons, German Africa, under the regular administration of the Government, and increase the garrisons in Banye and Garua. Apropos of the general subject, the Gazette publishes an exhaustive account of German military operations in Adamawa, a district in the Cameroons, according to which the German colonial troops recently undertook an expedition from Garua to Lake Chad. This expedition was not contemplated by the Government, but was rendered necessary by unforeseen circumstances. Its result was to bring the whole of Adamawa, including the German territory adjoining Lake Chad, definitively under German rule. The conquered native chiefs have submitted to German authority, and with their help it will be possible to maintain order everywhere.

STUDYING YELLOW FEVER

Experts Still Disagree Regarding the Transmission of the Disease.

THE germ of yellow fever has yet to be discovered. In regard to the transmission of the infection to humanity the field of discovery is yet wide in spite of the results of painstaking research at Havana, which appears to have established that the agent is transmitted by the female of a member of the culicidae, a gnat known scientifically as stegomyia fasciata, not an anopheles, which transmits the malarial agent, but the culex fasciatus.

Of those prominent in the discussions about yellow fever and identified with constant research to establish definitely the mode of transmission of its infection are Alvah Hunt Doty, M. D., Health Officer, Port of New York, and member of the Health Board of New York City; Walter Reed, M. D., Surgeon, U. S. A., and James Carroll, M. D., Contract Surgeon, U. S. A., and Lumond Souchon, M. D., President of the Louisiana State Board of Health. Each is a student of the subject. All come together on common ground by admitting that the gnat stegomyia is a transmitter of the infectious agent in yellow fever, and that it is of the highest importance to commerce and the public who travel from what are called "infected" ports to United States ports that more definite knowledge in regard to the transmission be had. Drs. Doty, Reed, and Carroll incline to the belief that scientific research has established enough to warrant a change in quarantine regulations in regard to commerce and travelers. Dr. Souchon holds to the belief that while the disease may be transmitted by an insect, it can be transmitted by vessels, and that until absolute proof to the contrary is furnished the disease may be communicated by personal contact, and infection by clothing, bedding, &c.

"I am not," said Health Officer Doty last week, "carrying a yellow fever theory chip on my shoulder and criticise no one whose opinions in regard to the disease differ from mine. On the contrary, I hold that so much has been done in this line of research that every effort should be made to clear up every doubt and bring all scientists, especially Quarantine officers, to a general and reasonable understanding on the subject. The crux of the situation is that based on what has been accomplished at Havana, the gnat stegomyia is the medium of transmission of yellow fever, that it is not transmitted by personal contact, or infection by clothing, bedding, or discharges, and that quarantine regulations as at present enforced in the South are wholly unnecessary.

NEW METHODS NEEDED.

"I think that the first necessity is a campaign of education and the pushing of scientific research to more definite conclusions. All scientists in this line of study should lend their aid, and each should be as willing to admit error in face of proof as I am. What we certainly do not want is the consideration of the subject of yellow fever at some gathering of eminent men where other subjects are discussed.

"What we need is a gathering of Northern and Southern specialists to consider the subject, and map out a scheme for further research, sinking prejudice and looking for light. One of the results may be that all will agree on the possibility of the source of infection being other than the transmission of the infectious agent by the stegomyia, and this should lead to the discovery of the other agent or agents. Another result might be a consensus of opinion that personal contact, bedding clothing, &c., do not transmit the disease.

"My opinion, based on the result of my investigations and those of others, is that the present quarantine system in the South inflicts unnecessary and unwarranted hardships on commerce and travelers. The stegomyia theory appears to be abundantly justified by the results at Havana and other Cuban ports. It is, in brief, that yellow fever may be wiped out or reduced to a minimum by very simple precautions. According to it the insect has first to bite a human being afflicted with yellow fever to become dangerous, so that the infection agent cannot reach persons who are not immune if they are protected by proper netting or derive the agent from yellow-fever patients similarly protected. Other precautions are to destroy as many of the stegomyia in the adult stage as possible and to afford it, as far as may be done, no breeding places. These precautions have been taken in Cuba with results that strongly justify the stegomyia theory. The danger period at Havana begins in July and ends in November. This year there has not been recorded a single case of real yellow fever in Cuba.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

"While I shall run no risks at Quarantine, because I know what ignorant public opinion would result in were a case of yellow fever to slip by me, and while I shall hold all, non-immunes until, dating from the time they took passage, they have passed the incubation period of five days and those appearing to be sick until the nature of their ailment is determined, my quarantine this year will probably be from July 1 to Oct. 1 instead of May 1 to Nov. 1.

"If my views held, however, there would be no necessity for this method of quarantine if the precautions observed in Havana, and which resulted, apparently, in stamping out the disease there, were followed. It is true that the culex which transmits the infectious agent is found not only in Cuba, but in many places in the United States, as well as in Jamaica, Isle of Pines, Nicaragua, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and Malta, and might come or be brought say to New York and flourish in a temperature of 62 degrees and over, but it could not be an intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever unless it first obtained the parasite by biting a person afflicted with the disease, and it could not be dangerous except it found non-immune persons unprotected by netting. And I do not believe that it could come into New York in clothing, baggage, or bedding.

"I have not found that there is a reasonable basis for any story in regard to 'secondary' cases of yellow fever appearing after the incubation period of five days. The case of Col. George E. Waring, who came from Havana and died of yellow fever at his home in the city has been cited as 'secondary.' This was not the case. Col. Waring was ill when he reached Quarantine, but he was such an eminent man that when he, in his anxiety to reach Washington, said he was well his word was taken. He contracted the disease before he left Havana, and his case was a primary one. The belief that other cases classed as 'secondary' were malaria is warranted."

Health Officer Doty has written much about yellow fever and has studied it in its native lairs. Last year his article in The Medical Journal "On the Mode of Transmission of the Infectious Agent in Yellow Fever and Its Bearing Upon Quarantine Regulations" upheld the opinion that the specific mosquito was the infectious agent as shown conclusively by the experiments conducted in Havana by Dr. Reed. Dr. Doty's paper had some interesting facts in regard to the yellow fever outbreak in this city in 1798, published nearly a quarter of a century after by Dr. James Hardie. Nothing then made public makes modern views of the scourge appear irrational as to transmission of the infectious agent if the possibility of the existence of the transmitting culex is conceded. In concluding his article Dr. Doty

> Reed's experiments have not conclusively shown that there may not be some other means than the mosquito by which yellow fever is transmitted. But when these experiments are concluded, in connection with the results of our practical experience, it is clearly evident that this disease is not contracted by personal contagion or through the medium of clothing, bedding, cargoes of vessels, &c. Therefore I believe we are justified in changing our quarantine regulations to conform to these views, and that such a proceeding is safe and reasonable, particularly as we now have at hand a method which, if properly and scientifically carried out, can be depended upon to limit the extension of yellow fever. If the future shows that there are other means of infection, it will then be time enough to add whatever restrictions are necessary for the protection of the public health.
>
> I am convinced that in following this line of action we are not only offering full protection to the public, but are extending to commerce a relief from unnecessary and unreasonable regulations.

Dr. Souchon recognized Dr. Doty's paper in one published in the same journal on "The Transmission of Yellow Fever by Vessels and Its Bearing Upon Quarantine," in which he cited cases in rebuttal and to demonstrate the danger resulting from vessels from infected ports which, although having developed no yellow fever in transit for many days, yet, at the last moment and after disinfection, have developed infection. Dr. Souchon added:

> We must not lose sight of the fact that yellow fever develops and spreads with difficulty in Northern climates, whereas in the South the least spark that may pass harmless through a Northern port will set the Southern country on fire. What is true and harmless for New York in Dr. Doty's statements may not be, and I do not believe is, true for New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston.

In March last Dr. Doty replied to Dr. Souchon in The Record, holding that his communication had not in any way damaged the argument that yellow fever is not transmitted by personal contagion or by clothing, bedding, &c., nor had he proved that the mosquito is not the medium of infection in the disease. In ending his paper Dr. Doty made this suggestion:

DR. DOTY'S SUGGESTION.

> In what better or quicker way can we bring about a solution of the problem before us than by assuming that the mosquito is the medium of infection, and acting accordingly? If there are other ways by which the disease is transmitted, they will, under this procedure, much sooner present themselves. I believe that the knowledge we now possess of this subject fully justifies us in taking this course, and I am quite sure the public would indorse it. I can see no other way by which this important matter can be settled and commence relieved of unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions.
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> To continue as we have been doing in following traditions and theories which are antagonistic to scientific investigation, and not advance far enough to meet on a common ground where this subject can be properly considered and acted upon, simply means that we shall make no headway. I sincerely hope that Dr. Souchon, whom we all know leaves nothing undone in his desire to protect the public health, will feel favorably disposed toward a movement which, I am satisfied, is dictated by modern sanitation.

The literature of bacteriology and contagious diseases was enriched last Fall by the paper "On the Prevention of Yellow Fever," published in The Record by Drs. Reed and Carroll. It contained an exhaustive history of the disease and a full and scientific description of the stegomyia fasciata, the stamping out of the disease in Havana, and suggestions in regard to the prevention of its importation into the United States.

A REAL BOHEMIAN.

WHILE standing in front of a downtown club the other day, one of its members saw drifting by the derelict of a genius whose exquisite sacred songs are the inspiration and delight of many creeds, whose lighter verse has brightened leisure hours with laughter, and whose eloquent descriptions, keen epigrams, and quaint wit and humor have been spread upon the pages of the leading newspapers of the day.

The derelict did not need to hoist any signal of distress to show his hopeless and abandoned condition. His rudderless life and chartless habits had done that, as a less experienced eye than the clubman's might readily detect. In answer to his kingly hail, the living wreck, with its ghostly cargo of lost opportunities, halted in its aimless course, and with the haunted look of homeless want and hunger in its eyes was mingled an expression of surprised recognition.

Grasping the trembling hand hesitatingly extended, the clubman said:

"I'm very glad to meet you, old fellow, and I've been looking for you to make the following proposition: You know my place on the seashore. Well, I wish you to come down there, make yourself entirely at home, do just as you please, and stay as long as you please. There is no better nor quieter place in which to loaf to the limit. If at any time you feel like writing, well and good, and I'll agree to plant your matter on an equal division basis."

"Dave," was the reply, with more than the suspicion of a sob in the voice, "it's very good of you, and I appreciate your kindness, but I prefer to stay where I am."

And now, perhaps, the uninitiated reader may understand what a genuine Bohemian is.

AMATEUR SURGEONS.

CONDUCTORS, firemen, engineers, and trainmen on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad are to be made amateur surgeons. Beginning Aug. 1, all of the train crews in the employ of the big system will be given instruction in the rudiments of surgery—the dispensing of first aid to the injured and the dressing of wounds received in wrecks and other accidents.

By means of written instructions, special demonstrations, and a course of lectures by several of the company's district surgeons, all of the men on the road are to be made thoroughly acquainted with the proper thing to do first in each injury. These employes will be furnished with a kit of necessary materials for dressing wounds.

On each train, freight as well as passenger, there is to be a stock of necessary surgical instruments, bandages, antiseptic dressings, and medicines. In this way it is believed by officials of the road that many lives will be saved—also many fingers and limbs, which often are lost because of delay in getting surgical aid.

French Government returns for June show that the revenue from direct taxation during the month fell below the estimates by 14,285,200f., although it was 7,758,600f. higher than the return for the corresponding period last year. For the period comprising the first six months of the present year the revenue from taxation is 42,200,900f. below the estimate and shows a decrease of 17,995,000f., as compared with the corresponding six months in 1901.

Lake Hopatcong.

Many Diversions Which Occupy Summer Visitors' Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—An enjoyable tea was given by Mrs. Raymond Schwartz in honor of her two daughters, Misses Louise and Edith Schwartz, on Wednesday afternoon. Those present were Miss L. Behr, Miss S. Holmes, Miss P. Lyon, Miss A. Conover, Miss H. Davidson, Miss C. Ketcham, Miss J. Lawton, Miss Y. Cummings, Miss C. Williams, Miss B. Reid, Miss R. Parker, Miss M. Hanson, Miss I. Manning, and Miss G. Killner.

Among the New Yorkers who have given entertainments during the week are Mr. and Mrs. L. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ellering, Mr. and Mrs. N. Edson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lippman.

Mrs. Clarence B. Elliott of New York gave a dinner of thirty-six covers on Wednesday evening to New York friends. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Brazier, Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rawle, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. K. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hahne, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Stewart.

Mrs. T. Boardman will give a clambake at the tennis court on Thursday in honor of her husband's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Palmer of New York will give another dinner on Friday evening at the Breslin.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Meckel of New York, with a party of ten friends, arrived at Mr. and Mrs. P. Robinson's cottage in a tally-ho on Wednesday afternoon. Those who occupied seats on the tally-ho were Mr. and Mrs. A. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Mexwell of New York.

Mrs. John Brennan and her two daughters, Misses Anna and Franke Brennan of Brooklyn, accompanied by Frank Brower, are at the Breslin.

A tennis tournament will be held next week, the following being the entries: Miss Hattie Bauer, Miss Florence Seligman, Miss Nora Blier, Miss Florence Levison, Misses Ella and Blanche Harkness, Miss Rose Bloomberg, Miss K. Reynolds, Miss J. B. Lissberger, Miss E. Burr, Miss F. Childs, Miss F. Danziger, W. Tilt, E. Walsh, E. Gould, K. Martin, V. Monroe, L. Bauer, F. Brower, B. Tilt, V. Hugo, and G. Greene.

Mount Pocono.

Many New Yorkers Among Recent Visitors to This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 9.—The warm weather of the past week caused a large influx of visitors to this resort, and every hotel is now filled, while a large number of vacationists are camping out.

The second game of baseball between the All-Collegians of Stroudsburg and the Pocono team was won by the latter, the score being 12 to 10.

Dr. Storrs's family has arrived at the Pocono Mountain House from New York to spend the remaining part of the season.

The following New Yorkers are also recent arrivals at this house: Mrs. T. Scott Arthur, Master L. Arthur, James C. Holden, T. W. Lee, and Prof. H. S. Stark, who has a party of young men coming to remain several weeks.

On Tuesday evening a progressive euchre was given at the new Montanesca. Herbert Ogden was the winner of the first prize, and Miss Besson, Mrs. Lees, and Mr. Ivison also secured prizes.

Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, who arrived at the Montanesca two weeks ago to remain for two weeks, have decided to extend their stay until September.

John B. Manning, J. V. Manning, William M. Sperry, W. T. Broock, Stephen Little, William P. Mason, F. Cronin, A. M. Diehl, Miss Macy, F. C. Low, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Scrymser, Miss M. Scrymser, Miss L. Scrymser, Charles E. Annet, F. A. Walter, Mrs. Padrizzi, Miss Helen Schmidt, William C. Snyder, and Louis Restin are New Yorkers at the Montanesca.

New Yorkers at the Swiftwater are Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lockwood, Jr., Henry B. Newhall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Archibald, and Masters Willie and Walter Archibald.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lester, Miss Helen and Mr. Clinton Letson, all of New York City, are enjoying Forest House life.

Brooklyn and New York are represented at the Clairmont House by Mrs. Gertrude Dooley, the Misses Alice and Gertrude Dooley, Mrs. J. O'Connor, and Miss Ruth O'Connor, Mrs. E. Conklin, Miss F. M. Conklin, Miss M. L. Conklin, Miss E. A. McNamara, Miss Irene Farrel, Miss Elva Falleson, Miss Sallie Roche, and W. Tydsley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Waggoner of Brooklyn arrived this week and intend to spend part of the season at the Idylwild.

The following are among the new guests at the Mount Pleasant House: Mrs. A. M. Phillips, Miss Caroline E. Phillips, William A. Phillips, Mrs. L. G. Hodes, W. Z. Greene and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Dribben, all of New York.

Delaware Water Gap.

Bookings at This Place Extend Until Late in September.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Aug. 9.—So great has been the demand for accommodations at this resort that the booking at all of the hotels extends until late in September, before which time there will be very few vacant rooms.

Recent arrivals at the Glenwood from New York are Lawrence Cury, the Misses Katharine and Helen Cury, Gordon Brown, E. S. Dreux, C. M. Broas, F. T. Sherman, C. E. Lucke, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Muir.

Mrs. R. T. Belcher of New York has joined Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Johnson at this hotel.

Dr. M. J. Fleming and Mrs. Fleming of New York are also at the Glenwood.

New York is represented at the Arlington by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kuhn, the Misses Henrietta and Estella Fariner, J. G. Kress, and Mrs. G. Sharp.

At the Mountain View House are Mr. and Mrs. A. Huber, Miss Josie Huber, Miss Lottie Huber, and Miss Marie Huber, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. St. Germain, the Misses Eugenia and Lillian St. Germain, and Miss Louise Westfern of Brooklyn.

The following New Yorkers are registered at the Kittatinny: Miss Dunica, Miss Wedekind, Miss Katherine Wedekind, H. V. Butler, Mrs. Rose Owens, John A. Balestin, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burtanoby, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stole, J. B. Manning, J. V. Manning, L. H. Manning, R. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Russell, William L. Root, J. Walton, and Mrs. E. C. L. Woodruff.

W. F. Dixon and Miss Kathryn Dixon of Brooklyn are also guests at this hotel.

Narragansett Pier

The Polo Matches Will Interest Society Colony This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 9.—Fog again has wrestled with the sunshine at Narragansett, but some fine Summer days have prevailed during the past week and when the curtain of mist has been dispelled by the sunlight the sky and the bay of sparkling water which affords a marine panorama unexcelled on the Atlantic coast have appeared a brighter blue than ever and the contrast has proved all the more enjoyable.

One of the picturesque sights of the week was the passing of the magnificent fleet of yachts of the New York Yacht Club on Tuesday.

The races on Wednesday could not be seen to advantage from the Pier, as a thick fog enveloped the bay, though now and then the mist would lift and in the faint horizon the big white sails of the yachts could be discerned through the fog banks accompanied by the steam craft and steamers which usually sail alongside of the white-winged fliers.

Capt. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore sailed over to the Pier on Wednesday with the Margaret, which has just returned from a cruise around the world and, anchoring at Saunderstown, took on board a party of Pier cottagers to view the races, including Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson of Louisville, Ky. The Margaret returned from her cruise late in the afternoon and then steamed back to Newport.

Just now everybody at the Pier is a polo enthusiast and all are looking forward to the coming annual tournament on Wildfield Farm of the Point Judith Country Club. The tourney begins next Monday and will be continued for nearly two weeks.

The events comprise play for the Rhode Island, the Narragansett, and the famous Point Judith Country Club Challenge Cup, which becomes the property of the club winning it three times on the grounds of the Country Club.

The team of the Point Judith Club this year is as follows: R. J. Collier, Reginald Brooks, René Le Montagne, Jr., and P. F. Collier.

The Grecian Gardens will be the scene of many dinner parties and luncheons during the tournament. Among those who have entertained there recently are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and A. Santos Dumont.

Arrivals at the Gladstone—Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Moffatt, Frank E. Moffatt, Brooklyn; Mrs. William L. Flanagan, Mrs. E. S. Alion, H. W. Hill, F. A. Clarry, Clarence Halstead, F. B. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Colburn, New York, and Dr. Clement Biddle, U. S. N., Philadelphia.

At the Imperial—William J. Bowe, Howard Greeley, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Mather, E. P. Smith, J. M. Lyle, James B. Clews, Oscar L. Richard, W. J. Westcote, Mr. and Mrs. H. Camp, Mrs. Sylvanus Miller, H. J. Hayne, F. Q. Black, Miss Laura H. Graves, New York.

At the Mathewson—Albert V. Weber, Edward de P. Livingston, Mrs. Frank McCoy, Miss McCoy, Miss Van Brunt, W. W. Conley, Maurice Bonner, W. H. Hall, Jr., Mrs. C. H. White, A. W. Mott, D. F. Phelps, Jr., New York; George Cochran, C. S. Davis, Philadelphia; A. Morrison, Montclair, N. J.

At the Massasoit—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, New York; Charles S. Winder, Baltimore; J. S. Coates, Goshen, N. Y.; A. Albert Sack, Master Sack, M. Freeman Cocroft, Providence.

News From Lenox

Comings and Goings of Many Well-Known Society People.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 9.—There is considerable interest in Lenox over the announcement that President Roosevelt will visit this place when he makes his trip through Massachusetts. Should he come it will be only for a brief visit about Sept. 2. In this case he will be the guest of Gov. Crane, in Dalton, and take a driving trip through the country, stopping at Lenox and Stockbridge.

Lieut. Sidney Haight of the United States Army is a guest at Sunnyridge, where Mrs. Haight is spending the Summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom. Mrs. Folsom gave a dinner on Thursday evening in their honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax are in England this Summer, and have taken a lease of Uplands, near Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens returned to Lenox this week from a trip abroad, and will remain for the rest of the season.

There is much interest in Lenox in the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Cathleen Neilson to Reginald Vanderbilt. His devotion to her was quite evident here at the time of the Sloane-Field wedding.

Mrs. Henry A. Cram has Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven as her guests at Highwood. Miss Charlotte Cram returned this week from a brief visit to New York.

William Osgood Field went to New York this week for a few days' stay. Mrs. Field is the guest of his sister, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., at the Beckwith cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are taking a carriage drive through Connecticut this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexander will go to Bar Harbor soon to be the guests of Mrs. Gardiner Sherman at her cottage, Keewaydin.

Henry H. Cook, who has been very seriously ill since the death of Mrs. Cook, in July, is now improving, and his friends are hopeful of his ultimate recovery. His condition for a time was such as to cause them much anxiety.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clark gave a dinner on Saturday. They have been entertaining quite a large house party.

There are weekly handicap matches at the Lenox Club golf links for cups. The one offered last week was won by Miss Cornelia Barnes by a score of 82 net.

The new house of Mrs. Edith Wharton, the novelist, is nearly completed, and will be very artistic and attractive. It is on the shore of Laurel Lake. It will be fitted up with furniture collected by Mr. and Mrs. Wharton on a recent trip through France and Italy, which they made in company with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bourget.

Clinton Gilmobe went this week to Sharon for a brief visit.

Mrs. R. W. Chapin gave a dance on Monday evening at her country house, Norwood.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure will spend the month of August at the seashore.

Mrs. Joseph M. White has returned to Lenox from a visit to New York.

William D. Sloane and his family are spending a few weeks at Bar Harbor, as usual at this season. They will return to Elm Court for the Autumn season.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis will spend the month of August at Bar Harbor and Newport.

Block Island

Recurrence of Fine Weather Increases the Number of Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 9.—July was the dullest on record since the Island achieved popularity as a Summer resort, but August has opened with a promise of better things, and for the past week visitors have been pouring in from all directions.

Among the arrivals at the Woonsocket House during the past week are Mrs. E. Zimmerman, Miss Lilian T. Zimmerman, and C. J. Zimmerman of Brooklyn.

Last Wednesday evening a concert was given by the quartet of the First Presbyterian Church of Stamford for the benefit of the First Baptist Church here.

Work has been begun after a long delay on the telephone cable, and, barring unexpected accidents or delays, it will be in use before the close of the season.

Golf, lawn tennis, and ping-pong divide the honors with bathing, riding, and fishing.

The following are among the arrivals of the week:

At the Highland House—The Rev. Robert Bagnell, Mrs. Bagnell, and Harold Bagnell, S. Leipsig, Mrs. P. R. Dryer, and Miss Dryer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beekman, Miss Belle Beekman, Chester Beekman, and Philip E. Connell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Gushee, Oliver Gushee, Mrs. J. R. Rogers, Miss Jessie Rogers, Miss Sarah Rogers, and Charles B. Johnes, Brooklyn.

Surf Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin, and Albert Bausch, Brooklyn.

Ocean View Hotel—Arthur C. Wadley, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sulen, W. B. Jones, S. B. Jackson, Mrs. G. Burns, W. A. Putibel, Dr. and Mrs. Coates, Dr. Flint, Miss Fisher, S. Torrance, Miss Jeannette Gossette, Mrs. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. William Richmond, Master Richmond, Mrs. J. E. Sample, and Mrs. F. E. Hall, New York.

Spring House—A. B. McGinn, John P. Gardner, and H. C. King, New York.

The Manisses—John Skelley, Miss Mary G. Blake, and Miss Lucy A. Blake of New York.

NEWPORT'S BIG SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

WILL BEGIN NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Mrs. J. Clinch Smith to Give a Dinner Dance Then—Mrs. Pembroke Jones's Ball to be Given Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—It has been a fairly busy week for society in Newport. The prominent features have been the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Cathleen Neilson to Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the entertaining of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the yacht races for the Astor Cups and the presence of the New York Yacht Club on its annual cruise, a tournament for mixed doubles in lawn tennis, Mrs. Neilson's dinner in honor of her daughter's engagement, the regular dance at the Casino, entertainments in honor of Miss Ethel Davies, and last, but not least, the marriage of Miss Davies to-day.

The Neilson dinner was the largest social function of the week, but as yet there has been nothing in the way of balls or really large affairs. These will begin next week, when there are on the calendar a dinner dance to be given on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Clinch Smith, at Berger's, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones's ball at Friedheim Friday night. Mrs. Smith's guests will be restricted by the size of Berger's pavilion to less than a hundred, but they will be a select party. The decorations will be of harvest plants, which will warrant the name of a harvest dance. Mrs. Jones's entertainment will be even more elaborate than her very successful party of last year. The Havemeyer villa is not half large enough for the entertainment of all Mrs. Jones's friends, and two large temporary additions have been built adjoining the house, one for the dinner, which will be for about 300 guests, and the other for the dancing. There will also be constructed a theatre, in which a vaudeville entertainment will be given between the dinner and the dancing. The decorations of the rooms will be elaborate, and many novel features will, it is understood, be introduced in the way of cotillion figures and favors.

Two additional dates have been selected for large functions, one each in the middle of the third and fourth week in the month. One of these is the dinner dance to be given by Mrs. W. Storrs Wells on Aug. 19 in her new villa on Bellevue Avenue, to be in the nature of a housewarming. This will come three nights before Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's ball at Crossways. On the following Monday Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give an entertainment at Beaulieu, including a supper and an outdoor vaudeville show in a temporary structure on the lawn. Two days later a dinner dance is to be given by Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck at Berger's, and on Friday night Mrs. Astor's ball, the first and possibly the only entertainment at Beechwood this season. There are several other balls or dances in prospect, but not yet fully arranged for, which will fill all the available dates not yet taken, and dinners galore for almost every night until after the horse show in September. Beginning next week, therefore, the social season will go with a rush.

The tennis tournament at the Casino this week has attracted large numbers of the Summer residents to the grounds, and the growing interest in the game has been shown by the large number of those entered to play and of those who came to see the matches. It has been the fad of the week to spend the morning at the games. Next week there will be another tournament, the players being confined to women, and the winner will receive a silver loving cup. This will take up all the time until the National tournament.

Miss Annie Leary was very late in arriving at her Newport Summer residence, the Paul cottage, in Mills Street, and has not yet resumed her Thursday afternoon receptions and musicales, which have been a feature of many Newport seasons. She will, however, begin her entertaining next week with a luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. John Sloane and a large dinner on Thursday night in honor of Cardinal Gibbons.

Miss Alice Roosevelt has made a very pleasing impression in Newport. She is modest and unassuming, and shuns notoriety at all times. She has been cordially received everywhere, and is the recipient of so many invitations that she probably might prolong her visit twice its intended length and still leave some desired engagements unfulfilled.

Bar Harbor's Society Colony Seeks Indoor Entertainment

Fogs and East Wind During the Early Part of the Week Cause Outdoor Amusements to Be Deferred—Nevertheless, the Stream of Visitors to the Fashionable Resort Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—Driving fogs and east winds have for a week dampened the ardor of the most enthusiastic. It has been cold to the point of discomfort, and society fled indoors to escape the inclement weather. The few days of sunshine, however, have dispelled the gloom, and tempted forth the innumerable army of pleasure seekers that has for the past ten days been flocking to this resort. The place is full of visitors, that, like mushrooms spring up in the night.

Innumerable entertainments have been given. The Summer colony seems at last to have made itself known, and, the preliminary skirmishing of calls having been passed, the heavy fire of the season has now commenced.

The most notable affair of the week was the coming-out party given on Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman of New York for their daughter, Miss Jessie Gordon Sherman. The Sherman Summer home on Strawberry Hill was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Society went, paid its respects, and welcomed most cordially the new recruit, who is a lovely, talented girl.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt gave their first large entertainment of the season. It was a dinner, followed by a musical at Point d'Acadie. The Vanderbilt affairs have always some feature of interest which make them of more than common pleasure. Thursday's affair was a genuine treat musically. Beigel, Baldwin, and Jackson performed. The Kebo Valley Club maintain its original popularity. On Saturday night, notwithstanding one of the worst storms of the times, dinner parties were given by Mrs. Charles Ewing Green, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. James F. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. William P. Simpson, John B. How, H. R. Hatfield, and W. Butler Duncan.

Mrs. Dimock entertained at a large luncheon Tuesday, and other affairs of note were given by Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Levi Leiter, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Gen. Edward Morrell, W. Butler Duncan, and Mrs. William Graves.

Peter Marie, after his annual custom, will on Tuesday give an outing party for the ladies at the Kebo Valley Club. For the time being the house and grounds will be entirely given up to the affair. There will be a tennis tournament, putting competition, and a ping-pong tournament. The prizes for Mr. Marie's affairs are always unique. He brings them from abroad, and for the winning of them the ladies strive most gloriously; wherefore Mr. Marie has seen his popularity grow from summer to summer, until to-day he is one of the most popular visitors here.

Gen. and Mrs. Edward Morrell entertained at a brilliant dinner party on Monday night. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. Abercrombie, Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, and Major McCauley.

Mrs. H. C. Groome entertained at dinner on Monday at Cleftstone. Among the guests were Mrs. Coe, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. James Leeds, Mrs. James W. Gerard, and Mrs. Williams of London.

Mrs. W. P. Draper and Miss Lucy Draper entertained at luncheon on Tuesday.

Count and Countess Laugier-Villars gave a large dinner at the Livingston cottage on Tuesday night.

Horse Show week will be the particular height of the season. Indications point to a brilliant and successful meet. Already the entry list has several well-known champions. Edwin Gould has had sent down the pick of his stables. A. J. Cassatt, however, will probably carry off the bulk of the ribbons. The show will take place on Col. Morrell's property, Robin Hood's Park.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield entertained at their cottage in the Field on Wednesday night. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton, Mrs. J. H. Upham, Miss McMurray, Miss Barney, Mr. J. P. Bass, Mr. John Wilson, and Mr. Howard Wilson. After dinner the guests went to the Malvern hop.

J. P. Bass gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of Mme. Blauvelt, who is his guest. The guests at the dinner were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Rose, Miss Crafts, Miss Barney, Miss Fuller, and Mr. W. F. Pendleton.

Countess Laugier-Villars entertained a small party at dinner on Wednesday.

John Hone gave a dinner at the Pot and Kettle Club on Wednesday.

Mrs. James Potter and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart will entertain a large party on Aug. 14.

H. C. Norman of the British Embassy has gone to Newport for a short visit. He will return to Bar Harbor.

Prior to the hop on Wednesday evening, Mrs. De Grasse Fox gave a dinner in the red room at the Malvern. The table was very prettily decorated with sweet peas of various tints, and maidenhair fern. The guests were Count Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Livingston, Miss Fox, Philip Stewart, and Mr. Thorndike.

Miss Lucy Disston and James G. Leiper of Philadelphia are at the Belmont for a few days, the guests of J. Emlen Smith.

A large dinner was given on Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright at Lookout cottage. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs Antonio Y. Stewart, Mrs. James Potter, Miss Andrews, Miss Thomas, Miss Conover, Mr. Parrish, Livingston Beekman, Paul Stewart, Samuel Chew, and Charles Winslow.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman entertained on Saturday evening at a dinner party at Keewaydin. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. C. K. Wright, and Gen. Edward Morrell.

At the Louisburg on Sunday evening Miss Furniss of New York entertained at dinner. The guests were Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Gugan, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Edwards, Miss Knowlton, Mr. How, Mr. Wood, Mr. Todd, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Tinker.

Wilford Watters of New York gave the initial musical recital of the season at the St. Sauveur on Thursday. It was a most enthusiastic affair, and society turned to it as a most welcome relief from the tedium of dull mornings. Among the patronesses were Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mrs. Thomas B. Musgrave, and Mrs. Abercrombie.

The ball at the Malvern on Wednesday night drew out the entire August crowd. Late in the evening the arrivals from many dinner parties that were given about town helped to make the affair a brilliant one. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Fox, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Amory, Baron A. De Neuflize, Miss Barney, Mr. and Mrs. William Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Cochran, Col. Edward Morrell, Baron Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. William Erhardt, Mrs. R. W. Leslie, and Peter Marie.

Miss Antoinette Hew

Sports Which Occupy Attention Of Campers in Adirondacks

Large Brook Trout Caught by a Camper from New York—Golf Contests Between Members of the Various Colonies—Tennis Revival Reaches the Mountain Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The camp of J. Pierpont Morgan on Mohegan Lake, about six miles from Raquette Lake, is occupied this Summer by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton. Mrs. Hamilton is a daughter of Mr. Morgan, and finds much to delight her in the seclusion of the Adirondack retreat.

On the way to the Morgan camp one passes that of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. The Vanderbilt camp is called Sagamore Lodge, and is on Sagamore, or Shedd, Lake, as it used to be called. There have been some improvements at Sagamore Lodge this Spring and Summer in the interest of better sanitary conditions, and there is the construction of a new amusement hall, but the main camp has not been changed in appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt made a visit to their Adirondack lodge in the Spring, and they are expected within a few days to again visit the lodge.

F. L. Hasbrouck of New York is spending the Summer at Camp Hasbrouck with Mrs. Hasbrouck. He has been having excellent success fishing, and on one occasion landed a brook trout weighing four pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kimball, Miss Frances Kimball, and Miss Elsie Kimball of New York are at the Antlers for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Platt of New York will remain in camp here for about seven weeks.

William A. Nilke and George Philip Knapp of New York arrived at the Antlers last Saturday after a journey in their canoe through the Fulton Chain of Lakes. From The Antlers their course was down the Raquette River to the Saranacs, and thence they journeyed to Lake Placid, where they arrived at the Stevens House Tuesday noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney visited Little Forked Lake, in the Whitney Park, this week.

Late arrivals at The Antlers include: Frank D. Graham, James I. Moore, John F. Murphy, D. M. Coffin, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles U. Gardiner, Stirling Loving, Bernard Vorhaus, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Foster, Mrs. James E. Andrews, New York; Mrs. H. I. Kneeland, Miss Kneeland, Mrs. Silas Tuttle, and the Misses Tuttle, Brooklyn.

Saranac Lake.

Golf Attracts Many Visitors to the Ampersand Course.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In the opening tournament of the season on the Ampersand golf course, the honors were won by Carl Gordon, a prominent resident of Saranac Lake village. The beginning of the season for this game at the Ampersand drew to the improved course a large number of visitors at the Hotel Ampersand and the Algonquin, as well as those who play the game. Tea was served in the afternoon at the new clubhouse and the function was one of considerable delight to all.

Mrs. William A. Stone, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, is now at the Ampersand. Mrs. C. Cottier, Miss F. E. Montgomery, and Miss A. W. Montgomery of New York are among the late arrivals at the hotel.

Austin B. Fletcher, President of the Judge Publishing Company, accompanied by Mrs. Fletcher, has come to the Hotel Ampersand for the Summer.

Among other late arrivals at the Ampersand are Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Atwood, Madeline Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Worrall, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Harding, Mrs. J. F. A. Clark and Miss Clark, William B. Ellison, Mrs. C. A. Northrop, Mrs. A. G. Malmguist, Mrs. M. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hogan, Mrs. F. M. Thurston, Miss Clifford, E. W. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitney and the members of their family, Frederick I. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Davies, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simons, Jr., C. F. Smith, William B. Dowd, William Halpin, Mrs. J. F. Reilly, Mrs. L. J. Parks, J. Louis White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Buxton, Clinton Burbish, Mrs. B. H. York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pomeroy and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Davies, New York; Mrs. L. H. Cressy, Mrs. M. H. Billey, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Willey, Mrs. S. Spicer Dickenson, Mrs. Joseph M. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Barry, Mary M. Barry and maid, Dr. David Houston Frey, Brooklyn.

Among the recent arrivals at the Riverside are Mrs. John Donaldson, who is visiting her son, Alfred S. Donaldson; James W. Laird, A. F. Sheftel, and Floyd W. Crandall, New York.

Recent arrivals at the Algonquin include the following New Yorkers, who will remain for some time: Miss Louise Peyser, Miss Annie Peyser, Miss Florence R. Peyser, H. J. Unger, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schaeffer, Joseph Schaeffer, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Crawford.

At the Hotel Del Monte are Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Reinhard and son; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Levy, William H. Keogh, and Miss Clara Ruhl, New York.

Childwold.

A Variety of Entertainments Added to Golf and Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Golf and tennis are the popular out-of-door games here, with a decided leaning to tennis, partly owing to the tournament in progress, and partly to the general renewal of interest in that game. Musicales, card parties, teas, and dances both at the Casino and at the cottages are the indoor amusements.

Miss Merrill, Miss Erhardt, A. S. Grossmann, and Miss Grossmann of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Doughty, Jr., of Williamstown, Mass., are recent additions to the house party of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Tows at Camp Isola.

Judge M. Russell Thayer of Philadelphia and Mrs. Thayer have arrived at Childwold for the season.

Some of the latest arrivals are: Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon, Miss Harry Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rubenstein, Mrs. S. Scholle, Howard A. Scholle, Edith Scholle, F. J. Smith, T. A. Hinkley, F. T. Conlin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carlbach, Walter Carlbach, Herbert Carlbach, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ehrich, Seward Ehrich, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kempner, Jerome Sigel, Miss Selma Rosenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Siegman, George W. Cane, Miss Ida Raube, Miss Alice Price, Leon J. Stern, Leonard C. Levy, Louis Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lauer and family, Miss Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Mathews, Edgar M. Leventritt, M. C. Leventritt, Andrew Saks, H. S. Raube, Herman Rosenburg, Miss Helen Rosenburg, Arthur Rosenburg, Miss L. Loeb, Miss Amelia Heineberg, and Miss Erhardt of New York.

Saranac Inn.

Stream of Arrivals Unchecked at This Adirondack Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—There have been many newcomers in the last week, and they are now located in their camps or in the hotels along the Upper Saranac Lake. Saranac Inn and Wawbeek Lodge are filled to overflowing.

Mrs. John Tod of New York, who is spending the Summer at Saranac Inn, has been entertaining the Rev. Charles D. Williams and J. Markham Marshall of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Spencer Turner of Brooklyn Heights have removed to Saranac Inn for the Summer.

Mrs. S. B. Chittenden of New York has joined her daughter, Mrs. Augustus F. Holly, at Saranac Inn, and will remain there throughout the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Moore of New York are at Saranac Inn for the month of August.

In the vicinity of Wawbeek Lodge the announcement that Foxhall Keene will soon come to the Upper Saranac and occupy the lodge of Howard Bucknell of Philadelphia has created considerable interest, and there is speculation over the suggestion that Mr. Keene may bring his horses into the mountains.

Lake Placid.

Interesting Contests on the Links at the Club House.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The wilderness is blossoming with tents, and life in a tent is interesting during some of the fearful electric storms which recently have visited the mountains.

The struggle for honors on the golf course was continued this week by the members of teams representing the Steyens House and the Lake Placid Club. On Monday afternoon the two teams met on the Lake Placid Club course and the victory was won by the home players, led by L. H. Conklin, the young man who distinguished himself in the intercollegiate matches this Summer. The other members of the Lake Placid Club team were G. W. Butts, M. Olyphant, G. Denny, G. Callan, H. Davidson, P. Cornell, and H. Homans. The Stevens House team was composed of Messrs. Naylor, Stevens, McConville, Fleming, Jessup, Mackenzie, Blair, and Miller. The total score was 27 to 4 in favor of the Lake Placid Club.

The return game was played on the following day on the Stevens House course, and it developed the finest golf ever played there, not even excepting the playing of Harry Vardon and G. A. Stevens two years ago, when there was a gallery of about 500 persons. The contest of Tuesday was a four-ball match, in which G. A. Stevens and H. S. Naylor represented the Stevens House, and L. H. Conklin and G. W. Butts represented the Lake Placid Club. Mr. Stevens defeated Butts on the first round by the score of 37 to 42, and Mr. Naylor defeated Mr. Conklin by the score of 39 to 41. In the second round there was some perfect playing, marked by excellent driving, in which Mr. Stevens excelled. Mr. Stevens defeated Mr. Butts by the score of 37 to 39, and Mr. Naylor won from Mr. Conklin by the score of 34 to 37. Mr. Naylor's score is one of the most remarkable made in the mountains. He made the first and second holes in four each, the third and fourth holes in three each, the fifth in six, the sixth and seventh in three each, the eighth in five, and the ninth in three.

Miss Wood, Mrs. O. W. Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Perley Davis, and William H. Davis of New York were at the Stevens House on Tuesday morning, en route to their camp here.

Several clergymen of the Catholic Church have been at the Stevens House this week. There were the Rev. James F. Mooney and the Rev. Thomas Wallace of New York, the Rev. N. L. Harr and the Rev. William Harr of Washington, and Mgr. James M. Lynch of Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson and Miss Evelyn Johnson of New York have been making a tour of the Adirondacks and are stopping at present at the Stevens House.

Mrs. E. J. Burke and Miss Mona Burke of New York are at the Stevens House. Henry W. Allen and the Misses Allen, also of New York, are among the late visitors.

Among other late arrivals at the Stevens House are the following: Mrs. C. L. Stanton, Miss A. W. Wyeth, Miss M. D. P. Talbot, Mrs. L. E. Shattuck, Mrs. H. F. Proctor, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Matthews, Vincent Scullen, Henry F. Miller, M. T. Flanagan, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Osborne, Mrs. E. Van Alen Rosbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rentnig, Mrs. C. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Graham, and George A. Fish of New York, and E. D. Manson, Frank E. O'Reilly, and Thomas J. Higgins of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Waterman West, have arrived at Whiteface Inn, where they will remain for the Summer. Mr. Howard is in feeble health and requires the constant attention of a servant, although he goes out of doors and attends to much of his correspondence.

Mrs. Perot of Philadelphia gave a tea party Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. A. M. Fox, also of Philadelphia, who, with the members of her family, is spending the Summer at Lake Placid. Mrs. Perot was assisted by Mrs. John Kisterbock, Mrs. Bright, and Mrs. Lyman.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Downing of Philadelphia, who are occupying Midwood, near Whiteface Inn, this Summer, entertained some of their friends at a camp fire on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen V. Farrelly of New York, who are here with the members of their family, have been taking much pleasure in a new electric launch and have given several water parties.

Representatives of the Lake Placid Club and the Whiteface Golf Club met in a match last Saturday afternoon on the course of the Whiteface Club, and the visitors from the Lake Placid Club won handily. Some of the young women who are visiting Whiteface Inn this Summer served luncheon.

Mrs. A. V. Rodman and Miss M. L. Rodman of New York, C. W. Rodman, William Bayne, Jr., Mrs. William Bayne, Jr., William Bayne, third, and Carroll S. Bayne of South Orange, N. J., and Charlotte Bayne of New York have taken apartments at Whiteface Inn for the Summer.

Southampton.

Shinnecock Hills Golf Tournament Interests Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—The annual tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, which opened on Thursday with its three days' play, has been the interesting event of the week. Society has arranged its dinners, luncheons, drives, and movements generally in reference to this contest of the week end.

The entries are limited to members, season subscribers, and their guests, but many golfers were invited, and the entries include the names of some of the best amateurs in the country.

Mrs. Stephen Peabody gives a dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, who returned last week from Europe.

J. Bowers Lee gave a luncheon on Sunday to several friends.

On Tuesday Mrs. George Lord gave an elaborate dinner, followed by the popular "bridge." Among the players were Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. Claffin, Mrs. Goodhue Livingstone, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Julian Robbins, and Mrs. Van Ingen.

Mrs. George A. Dixon gave the first of her series of dinners on Friday at her cottage, "By-the-Way," in Gin's Lane.

The silver cup offered by Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll for the winning boat on Lake Agawam last Saturday was won by Master De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., ten years old, his boat, Josephine, crossing the line first.

Mrs. Robert M. Thompson gave a luncheon on Wednesday at her villa, Fair Lawn, to Mrs. Henry Parrish and the latter's friends. Covers were laid for fourteen. Mrs. Parrish is at the Meadow Club, where she arrived from Newport last week.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, who is one of the committee for the Newport Yacht races this week, left several days ago on his yacht, Lady Torfrida, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell, the latter Col. Thompson's daughter, and Edward H. Wales.

The Society of Decorative Art held a sale at the residence of Mrs. Thomas H. Barber on Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. The sale was a great success and realized nearly $400.

Frederick Snow gave a luncheon last Saturday to Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway. The guests were Frederick H. Betts, Judge Russell, Mr. Steele, Mr. Peabody, and Judge Howland.

Mrs. Thomas H. Barber gave a dinner last Saturday for sixteen guests. Those present included Col. and Mrs. Tellman of West Point, Judge and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Hampden Robb, Dr. Battershall, Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Van Rensselaer from Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. de Goicouria and Miss de Goicouria are at the Meadow Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lummis have taken the Reeves cottage for the month of August.

Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., is here on a visit to his father. He is enjoying two months' leave, after a service of four years, two and one-half of which have been spent in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. John Terry are in the Atkinson cottage on Hill Street. Mrs. Terry is rapidly recovering from her recent accident.

Mrs. B. Aymar Sands has cards out for a dinner on Aug. 16.

East Hampton.

Sports and Entertainments at the Maidstone Club.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—On the courts of the Maidstone Club the struggle for honors in the annual tennis tournament began on Monday with the men's handicap singles. For three days this battle royal drew large crowds, but on Wednesday there was even more enthusiasm and a larger attendance to witness the final between Samuel Beardsley and Thomas Sturgis, Jr. The former won after a close game.

Besides the interest of the tennis contest, Wednesday was ladies' day at the club, and by 4 o'clock there was a brilliant gathering on the piazzas. Among those present were Mrs. James Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Van Lennep, Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Herrick, Samuel T. Skidmore, Mrs. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke, Mr. Tilden, Mrs. Lynch and her two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Miss Gladys Robinson, Miss Manson, Mrs. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. Theron Strong, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. John Drew.

Capt. Norton Goddard is here for some days, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Cammann.

Mrs. Lynch and the Misses Lynch are at the Maidstone Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake Burrill have taken the Ireland cotage for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Henry Rutgers Coles gave a children's party on Wednesday afternoon. There were twenty-four children present.

On Thursday Mrs. Van Dusen gave one of her attractive luncheons, with plates laid for ten. The party consisted of Mrs. Van Lennep, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Miss L. Hall, Mrs. Edgar Bull, Mrs. Marshall Clyde, Mrs. Joseph Carson, and Mrs. Hodgson Burnett Townsend.

Mrs. Theron Strong gave an open air luncheon on Tuesday. Tables were placed on the piazza, which was covered by bright rugs. Those present were Mrs. Sanger Snow, Mrs. Van Lennep, Mrs. J. Willetts of Southampton, Mrs. Tilden of New York, and Mrs. Clyde and Mrs. William A. Putnam of Southampton.

This is probably the first of a series of open-air luncheons for the month of August.

President and Mrs. Schurman of Cornell University have taken a cottage on the Dunes.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven are at the Maidstone Inn.

Eugene A. Philbin, ex-District Attorney of New York County, has leased the Mills cottage.

Far Rockaway.

News of the Week at the Long Island Village.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 9.—Miss Anna Dunny, a recent graduate of the Royal Academy, Dublin, is a guest at the Van Wyck house.

A luncheon was given at the Kuloff on Tuesday by Mrs. Richard R. Lawrence in honor of Mrs. Charles Le Barbier. Those present were Mrs. Charles Le Barbier, Mrs. George Whelan, Miss Moran, and Mrs. Montague Bale.

Mrs. Whelan gave a dinner on Wednesday at Avery's Inn, Arverne, at which Mrs. Lawrence was the guest of honor.

Miss Selma Peterson of Ocean Point Avenue, has returned from a month's visit to Bayonne, N. J.

Mrs. W. P. Dickson of Ocean Point Avenue left Wednesday for Magnolia, Mass.

J. Brooks of Manhattan has leased the Schlief cottage on McNeill Avenue.

Assemblyman and Mrs. G. Wilbur Doughty and family returned on Wednesday from their trip to the coast of Maine.

Mrs. F. E. Fell of Baltimore, who had been visiting Mrs. T. M. Rhinelander of Banister Lane, Lawrence, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lovett of the Carman cottage, Carman Avenue, have returned to their home in Manhattan.

Henry O. Chatfan is having erected a handsome cottage on the Boulevard near Woodsmere Bay.

Foxhall P. Keene is visiting his mother, who is stopping at the home of her son-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor, in Cedarhurst.

J. S. Meredith has returned to Cedarhurst, after spending some time in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Richardson left Saturday on a three weeks' visit to Saratoga.

Horseracing at Saratoga Draws Large Crowds to the Resort

Improvement in Weather Conditions Also Helps to Fill the Many Large Hotels—Many Visitors Who Own Automobiles—New Buildings to Replace Those Destroyed in the Arcade Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—With greatly improved weather and several thousand arrivals this week the season may truthfully be said to be at its height. Aside from the regular Summer visitors, the annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association, which opened Monday last, has attracted a large number of turfmen and race track followers of both high and low degree.

For the past ten days in the evening Broadway has resembled congested portions of its namesake in New York, and strangers could hardly be made to believe that it is in reality only the main thoroughfare of a village, so great are the throngs.

The racing season would benefit this resort more than it does at present if the meeting could be held in July instead of August. July is the poorest month of the so-called season. While thousands of health and pleasure seekers can only come to Saratoga in July, yet at the same time they are not sufficient in numbers to yield a profit to the hotels. The July visitors are always welcome, but there are not enough of them. June, August, and September are good months for Saratoga's hotels and boarding houses, but the same cannot be said of July. June and September are what might be called excellent convention months as a whole, though this year several conventions are scheduled for this place during the latter part of August. Strange as it may seem to those not conversant with the facts, August is the most independent month in the entire calendar.

Were there no extra attractions such as horse races, polo games, golf matches, and similar diversions during August, the regular patrons of Saratoga in that month would alone fill the town.

The death of the venerable Alanson Trask, which occurred one week ago today at Ooweekin, his handsome Saratoga country place, on Nelson Avenue, deprives this community of one of the most familiar and highly respected Summer citizens. He was the father of Spencer Trask, the New York City banker, whose country seat, Yaddo, adjoins Ooweekin.

Charles M. Wagner of Chicago has rented for the season the William H. Bennett cottage on Circular Street.

The unsightly ruins of the Citizens' National Bank block and the Theatre Saratoga, the result of the disastrous Arcade fire of June 9, are to be razed, and will be succeeded by an imposing fire-proof office building. The contract has been awarded and its construction will begin as early as possible, with the expectation of having it ready for occupancy next season. The Daily Saratogian office, which was destroyed by fire at the same time, will shortly occupy a new building on Lake Avenue, where The Saratogian Company has purchased a site.

The increasing popularity of Saratoga cottage life has led to a demand for Summer residences, as more cottages have been rented here this year than ever before in a single season. Many new residences will be erected during the Fall and Winter months.

That the automobile has come to be regarded by many as a necessity is shown by the large number of horseless vehicles brought here this season by those who are enjoying their annual vacation in this village. There are fully fifty private vehicles here and many more are expected. Horses have become accustomed to them and no accidents are reported. Decorated autos will be one of the new features of the parade to be given during the annual fete and festival of the Saratoga Floral Association, announced for the opening week of September.

The Rev. Father Carroll, rector of the St. Vincent de Paul Church of Brooklyn, who was seriously injured on the Hudson Valley Railroad on July 28, submitted to the amputation of his right leg just below the knee last Monday morning. The operation was performed with the hope of saving his life. It took place at the Dr. Strong Sanitarium, where Father Carroll was taken after the collision in which he was injured. It was at first supposed that the dislocation and fracture of the ankle were his only injuries, but it was afterward discovered that the bones of his legs were crushed. The accident occurred on the Saratoga Lake branch. An action is to be brought against the Hudson Valley Railroad for damages.

A renewal of the poolroom wrangle that caused so much disturbance a year ago is threatened. Last season the authorities suppressed the "White House" poolroom, which had been opened by the late "Cale" Mitchell, who was supposed to represent "Dan" Stuart and other so-called sporting men. Recently one Samuel Massey of Ballston Spa, who is said to be backed by a New Yorker, secured a lease of the "White House" place, which is on East Avenue, and situated within a short distance of the Union Avenue main entrance to the Saratoga Racing Association's running park. The Massey contingent a short time ago located a poolroom at Pleasure Grove, an excursion point midway between this place and Ballston Spa. Rivals made arrangements for opening an opposition poolroom at a roadhouse nearer to this village. Determined not to be outdone, Massey rented the "White House," and he is said to have declared that if he is disturbed he will have every gambling house in Saratoga closed.

Sharon Springs.

Many New Yorkers Among Recent Arrivals at This Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—The almost perfect weather that has prevailed here the past week has caused a temporary lull in indoor festivities, and nobody thinks of anything but riding or driving. The most popular drive is to Prospect Hill, which affords a view of the Mohawk Valley for over a hundred miles east or west and a view of the Adirondacks as far as the eye or glass can reach. Cherry Valley, three miles further on, famous for its Revolutionary massacre, is also visited by hundreds of Sharon guests during the season.

T. P. Sullivan, the New York politician, is making his first visit at Sharon.

Fred Uhlman, First Vice President of the American Malting Company, has joined the brewers' colony at the Sharon House.

Mme. de Bassini pleased a large audience, and incidentally made a large contribution to the fund of Trinity Episcopal Church by singing at the annual church fair Wednesday evening.

Visitors at Sharon are looking forward with a good deal of pleasure to the concert to be given at the Pavilion on Monday evening. The company will be the most distinguished that has ever visited Sharon Springs. Among the artists who will take part are Mme. E. Sarda de Bassini, soprano; Mlle. Frankel, mezzo-soprano; Signor Miceli, tenor; Signor A. de Bassini and Signor Clemente de Macchi, court pianist to the King of Italy.

Late arrivals include:

Pavilion—Mrs. Breese, Miss Eloise Breese, Mrs. P. N. Herzig, Miss G. Herzig, Mrs. G. Reinach, Bert N. Weil, Robert Anderton, M. J. Cohn, Louis Cohn, Samuel Cohn, Mrs. Bernstein and sons, David C. Taylor, Miss Lillie Guinzburg, Mrs. S. Teller, Douglas Campbell, E. Scofield, Miss Helen Cohn, Mrs. M. B. Cohn, John H. Kemp, D. M. Rosenthal, Albert Robertson, E. J. Mahler, John Sons, J. L. Holden, Mrs. C. Thorsch, Leontine Marx Reinach, Mrs. P. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. O'Donnel, M. Simons, Arnold Brock, Mrs. R. Brock of New York, and Joseph E. Ford and Joseph J. Fried of Brooklyn.

Sharon House—Mrs. D. A. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. F. Beinhauer, Miss Beinhauer, Mrs. L. D. Hahner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Herzig, Frederick Uhlmann, F. Ambrose Clark, Miss L. Schwenker, Miss Caroline Ochs, Louis Allman, M. Birns, John Grafton, Harry Bartch, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Helen Rheinan, B. W. King, F. S. King, M. Cunningham, Joseph Sons, Miss Lilite Kraham, William Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Miss Newman, Mrs. M. A. Marshall of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Henessey of Tarrytown, Mrs. Henry Blum, Miss Marion Blum, Miss Ruth Blum of New Brunswick, N. J., and W. P. Cherry of Brooklyn.

Union Hotel—Charles Gunther, Thomas Campbell, James J. Trainor, G. G. Schaefer Mrs. W. B. Franke, Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Axte, Miss Corinne B. Herzog, R. B. Johnston of New York, William Dick of Islip, N. Y., and Charles Walter of Stapleton, S. I.

Cooperstown.

News of the Week from the Otsego Lake Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A quartet of young people was lost for hours in a dense fog on Otsego Lake the other night. Frederick P. Fuller and Charles F. White, with a couple of young women, left Three Mile Point early in the evening aboard the Fuller launch Rover, for Cooperstown. Shortly after their departure a heavy fog descended and enveloped the lake. It was impossible to see a foot ahead of the boat. Progress with safety was necessarily slow. More than an hour elapsed and the launch went aground at Germain's Point, about a mile from the starting place. After considerable hard work the craft was got off the beach. A two-hours' run and the party prepared to land, only to discover that they were again at Germain's Point, having been traveling in a circle. All sorts of signals were used, but the party was unable to attract attention, and it was nearly morning before the launch reached the Cooperstown docks.

The proceeds of the recent kirmess held at Swanswick, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke at the head of the lake, amounted to nearly $500, which will be given to St. Mary's Church.

Arrangements are being made for a series of races at the Driving Park, to be held this month, under the direction of the well-known horseman, Myron Hilsinger.

John H. P. Dodge of Boston announces that he will soon place a memorial window in Christ Church, this village, in memory of his mother, Catherine Prentiss Dodge, who was a prominent member of the church in years gone by.

A Washington hotel man who has been spending a couple of weeks on Otsego Lake has been making some investigation as to the feasibility of erecting another big Summer hotel here. He inspected several spots about town and on the lake shore, and finally decided that the most desirable place was the site of the old Cooper House, which was destroyed by fire some ten years ago. The grounds are still in fine condition and the location is ideal. Before he left town he gave assurance that he would consider the matter seriously and announce his decision later.

On Wednesday and Thursday a volunteer firemen's convention and tournament here attracted thousands of people from the surrounding country. There were 5,000 firemen in line in the big parade on Thursday, and fifteen bands.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Basinger of New York are now numbered among the Summer sojourners on the lake shore.

Among arrivals at the hotels during the week are:

Hotel Fenimore—Mr. and Mrs. George Obermann, John Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Allen, Miss VanVechten, Miss Vandervveer, J. A. Keller, Paul Shimmon, G. E. Routh, T. H. Delaney, Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, O. Z. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Miller, Miss Fourneir, E. E. Hopkins, James M. Burns, Frank L. Potter, A. M. Farnum, Robert W. Taller, the Misses Switzer, Mrs. Hauftt, Miss Alice Fellows, Miss Sadie K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Duncan Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John Pier Munn, Mrs. C. S. Munn, Miss Munn, New York; Miss Edith Legrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dingee, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wilson, the Misses Wilson, Mrs. Richardson, and Miss Richardson, Brooklyn.

The Park Hotel—T. B. Strong, Adolph Rade, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Barnett, Miss Marie Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wisner, F. J. Benedict, Miss Grace Weir, J. W. Sullivan, C. S. Tompkins, New York; W. G. Poole, Washington; Miss Perkins, William P. Carroll, Brooklyn; W. W. Lord, Jr., Mount Vernon.

Miss Pauline Cory of New York and Guy Hamilton Howe of St. Louis are guests at The Maples, the home of Dr. and Miss Sill.

Miss Sibley of New York is with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Zabriskie for August.

From the Catskill Mountains and Various Interior Resorts

Occupations and Amusements of the Numerous New Yorkers Who Are Spending the Summer at Inland Pleasure Places—Exodus from the City Greater Than Ever.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 9.—"Where on earth do they all come from?" was the remark of a visitor at Catskill this week, after watching the stations and steamboat landings at Catskill during the first two days of the week.

Trains and boats have been late each day on account of the unusual August rush to get into the mountains, and most of the hotels are crowded. Catskill can count on August, 1902, surpassing all records.

The arrivals for the week at the houses here include W. R. Herrick, H. T. E. Oakley, Herbert Abraham, Miss Jeanette Katz, J. Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Firuski, Isador Groatsinger, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, L. M. Mainster, Mrs. M. Levien, and Miss Helene Levien of New York, who are at the Catskill Mountain House.

The Kaaterskill Hotel has among its guests Miss Elsie Davis and Miss Florence Meyers of New York.

Other arrivals include Mrs. Henry Nordlinger, Miss Martha Nordlinger, Fred W. Marks, Sylvia A. Marks, Mrs. J. Emsheimer, Miss Fannie Emsheimer, D. B. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Motte, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoeffer, and M. J. Degnon of New York.

Miss Helen Miller Gould and a party of friends lunched at the Grant House last week en route to Roxbury, Miss Gould's Summer home. Among the week's arrivals at this house are Mrs. M. W. McWilliams, Miss Grace McWilliams, H. S. Maronall, Mrs. Huntington, Charles B. Overbaugh, W. L. Radford, H. W. Morrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ising and family of New York.

At the Prospect Park the arrivals include Miss Frances A. Valentine, Miss Cora Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hammel and family, Mrs. E. Greenhall, Miss G. Schwarz, B. Mitchell, L. Mitchell, William D. Sheldon, and Miss I. B. Baird of New York.

The arrivals at Summit Hill for the week include John B. Ketchum, John Hogan, Miss Anna Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Teal, Miss Flora Teal, Miss Grace Lynesburgh, Miss M. Lynesburgh, Brooklyn; E. Barth, H. Meyers, Hoboken; Miss Anna McGuirk, Jersey City.

Salisbury House—H. Rothschild, M. L. Lederer, Mrs. George Wolf and children, Miss Nellie Packer, Harry Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carrol, and D. H. Jaret of New York.

Embought House.—Mr. and Mrs. James Patton, Miss Patton, Miss Helen Begart, Mrs. J. Thomas and son, Mr. and Mrs. William Denise, Mrs. J. Piazza, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Berlin and family of New York.

Cairo has among its numerous attractions a splendid race course, and the races and the warm weather combined brought a large number of people to this resort during the past week.

The Hine House, which is well filled, has among its guests Miss Buddy Gomez, James F. Kavenaugh, M. C. Gould, S. Duffy, James Anderson, Junius R. Stanley, Henry Glebe, S. J. Graham, and Mrs. William Redlick and son of New York.

Jennings Hotel arrivals include Miss I. M. Paulin, Miss C. Paulin, Miss J. L. Simpson, L. O'Connor, Mrs. E. O'Connor, John McKenney, Frank Murphy, E. F. Hayden, and J. Farrell of New York.

At the Dellwood are: George B. Whitfield, Miss Grace F. Beard, Mrs. Joseph E. White, Mrs. D. S. Prince, Miss G. H. Bolton, Mrs. George Fink, Miss A. Jenson, Miss L. Jenson, and Mrs. Jenson of New York.

Evergreen Grove House arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. William Sutton, Mrs. W. R. Carmen, Mrs. L. Alexander and family, Benjamin Jaesson, Miss Weiss, Miss Lillian Weiss, Edward Scully and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lloyd, Miss McCall, and Miss Dithridge of New York.

Palenville, which is one of the prettiest spots in the Catskills, reports the following among the week's arrivals:

Pine Grove House—Mr. and Mrs. L. Freedier and family, Miss Gussie Lichter, E. Ayres, Robert Gunnison, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Darling and family, Charles Bowman, Mrs. Anna Schultz and daughter, Wilder S. Rowland, Charles Spitz, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Johnson, Pablo Morales Cabrera, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilson of New York.

The Maple Grove has one hundred guests, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. S. Lockheart and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Middleton and family, Mrs. S. J. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Huner, Mr. and Mrs. George Schinzel, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Miller, Mrs. Otto Meshow, the Misses Meshow, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Van Bremen, and the Misses Van Bremen of New York.

Oakwood Hall arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Davis, Mrs. M. C. Hewlitt, Clifton Hewlitt, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hewlitt, Charles McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Needham, Miss Needham, Dr. G. G. Needham, Miss Marion Whiting, and Miss M. W. Holley of New York.

The Mountain View House at Kiskatom is having a busy season. Among the New Yorkers there are Miss Genette Steinhouse, Miss K. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hartig, Mrs. T. E. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Leiter, Mrs. J. Pickard, Miss Nellie Pickard, Miss E. Stout, Miss Dora Dus, Mrs. George Ellison, E. T. Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and family, Mrs. H. Handle, Miss Handle, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Garrison and family.

The Grand View Hotel and cottages at Hunter have as guests Dr. A. Bocker, A. Nevins, Miss M. Morris, Solomon Strauss, King Davidson, Louis Kahn, Philip Prensky, Miss B. Prensky, Dr. Henry Keller, Max Kufeld, Miss Anna Roth, and Mrs. David Ollinsoser of New York.

Arrivals at the Sunset Park Inn include Mrs. M. I. Fox, Mrs. E. Hughes, C. E. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Menocal, Miss Rose Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Carlton, Mrs. C. M. Bradley, the Misses Bradley Hewlett Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Osborn, Edward M. Scudder, and Mrs. M. I. Fox of New York.

Happenings of the Week at the New Jersey Seaside Resorts

While Long Branch Complains of a Season Which Has Been Affected by Wet Weather, Other Places Report an Exceptionally Successful Summer—Personal Notes of Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The indications of a prosperous season at this resort, which were noticed in June, are scarcely likely to be realized. The continuous wet weather of July has kept the crowds away, and such a July and beginning of August has not been experienced here for seven years. Should there be no more rain, but instead a spell of real hot seashore weather, Long Branch may yet be able to report a good season, but at present the outlook is not very promising, for the present time should be the height of the season here.

Owing to adverse weather conditions many outdoor sports and amusements have been almost entirely neglected or abandoned. Under these circumstances more than ordinary attention has been given to indoor games and diversions. A new feature this season which has been arranged by several of the prominent cottagers is a billiard and pool tournament which will begin at West End next week. The contestants will include a number of visitors at the hotels, in addition to many members of the younger set of the cottage colony. Among those who will compete for the silver cup and the silver mounted cue which are to be given as the first and second prizes are the following:

Miss H. T. Moeller, Miss Blanche Herman, Miss Florine Eisner, Miss Estelle Freeman, Miss Rosa Wechsler, Miss Ida Bash, Miss Helen Frankenfield, Miss Emma Eisner, Miss Hortense Tannenbaum, Miss Florence Levy, and Miss Corn, all of New York.

Prof. Kaarlus, who has charge of the tournaments, has handicapped the various players so that all shall have a good chance to capture the prizes, and a close contest is anticipated.

The men who will play in the tournament are:

Howard Marks, Louis Oppenheim, M. Strassburger, H. Fernberger, Philip Moeller, Lawrence Wechsler, Isaac Bernheim, William Bernheim, Alphonse Rosenbaum, John Gumpel, Harry Cohen, Clarence Tim, Gordon Frank, S. Fernberger, Ralph Rothschild, and Mr. Scheur, also New Yorkers.

Another event which is interesting a number of New Yorkers is the "Auction Party," which is being held to raise money for the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place. The "party" is being given in the Norwood Park Casino, near the Summer residence of Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, who is Superintendent of the hospital. Lew Fields of New York consented to act as auctioneer. Among the contributions are a number of valuable articles sent from the New York and Newark stores, but what appears to sell more rapidly than anything are twenty dinners for parties of four each, which were donated by the managements of the Ross-Fenton Farm, Price's Hotel, the Hollywood Hotel, Green Gables, and Thomas's Rumson Inn.

Mr. Fields also had a theatre box at the Pleasure Bay Theatre to sell. A handsome sum will be realized from the auction.

A wedding, which interested Summer visitors took place on Wednesday afternoon at West Long Branch when Miss Clara Beal, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Beal of the Monmouth Road was married to Hugh Fitzgerald A. Vail of Santa Barbara, Cal., by the Rev. H. H. P. Roche of Long Branch, who was assisted by Dr. T. F. Kelleghan of New York. Miss Lillian Beal was the maid of honor. The couple are now on their wedding trip.

Dr. Ashton Buchanon Talbot of New York, who is summering at the Suggett cottage, on Garfield Avenue, celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday this week by giving a coaching party to a number of his friends. After a pleasant drive the party returned to Mr. Talbot's residence, where a birthday dinner was served.

Many preparations are being made by the Knights of Pythias at this place for a grand field day, to be held here on Labor Day, Sept. 1. On that day sixteen special excursion trains will arrive here from all parts of the State of New Jersey filled with members of the order.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, who were recently married at Woodside Hall, Oakhurst, the Summer seat of Mrs. Frelinghuysen's mother, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, are spending a portion of their honeymoon at Lenox, Mass.

George Blakeley of New York, who had his arm broken in a New York subway explosion some time ago, has been spending a portion of the Summer with his parents, in Norwood Avenue. Mr. Blakeley has resumed his position in New York.

A new club has been organized by the young men of the Hollywood Hotel, which is known by the title of "Jolly Rovers" of New York. The "Jolly Rovers" are giving dances and receptions and other entertainments to their friends. The officers are: President—Edward Morgan; Treasurer—Richard Gee; Secretary—William Pattinger; Librarian—Emil Osterbind; Sergeant at Arms—Michael Monahan.

Miss Elizabeth Ingalls has gone to Rochester, N. Y., for a two weeks' stay.

Walter Hildreth of the West End Hotel gave a garden party to his guests upon the lawn of the hotel on Tuesday night.

S. W. Glazier of New York, who has been coming to Long Branch with his family for many Summers past, is preparing to have a handsome Summer residence erected at West End next Fall. When completed it will cost over $75,000.

Miss Bertha Hunt of Pennington is the guest of Miss Pauline Handley at St. Luke's parsonage, on Washington Street.

Mrs. William Piddington of Newark is the guest of Charles Whitty of Branchport Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dingman of Brooklyn are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. S. F. McCloud of Norwood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Eisle of Cedar Avenue and their daughter, Miss Margaret Eisle, are spending a week at Northfield, Mass., in attendance at the Conference of Christian Workers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Egbert of New York, who are summering at Norwood Park, entertained a party of friends at a clambake at Price's, Pleasure Bay, during the week. Those present were Miss Simmons, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Simmons, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Browning, J. W. Cunningham, Miss Midden, Miss Knapp, William T. Scheerer, Mrs. James Gent, Mrs. C. Gent, Mr. Gent, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Egbert, all of New York.

The vaudeville entertainment given by the cottage boys of Allenhurst at the Allenhurst Casino will be repeated on Thursday evening next in the West End Amusement Hall. The proceeds will be devoted to the fund for the new library at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Moss of Chester, Penn., are making a visit at The Gedges.

The recent lightning storm struck the Sternberger cottage on Ocean Avenue, damaging it slightly.

All of the life savers at the different Government stations along the New Jersey coast are on duty again.

The employes of the Howland Hotel held their annual ball in the Broadway Casino on Thursday night.

The Misses Maggie and Mamie Burk of Brooklyn are guests at the Van Winckle cottage on Slocum Place.

E. Tim and L. Loeb, cottagers on Cedar Avenue, left for Saratoga during the week.

Edgar Gibbs Murphy, who has been spending a portion of the Summer at Hollywood, has gone to Atlantic City.

It is said that W. A. Brady of New York expects to give an entertainment in the West End Hotel Casino on Aug. 10.

An enjoyable luncheon was given at Elberon during the week by Mrs. James Smith, Jr. The party was composed of Mrs. D. Elliott, Mrs. Healey, Miss Agnew, Miss Mary Smith, Mrs. B. M. Shanley, Mrs. J. F. Shanley, Mrs. Gottfried Kruger, Mrs. H. A. Towle, Mrs. M. T. Barrett, Mrs. Peter Hauck, Sr., and Mrs. Peter Hauck, Jr.

Another social event, a garden party, concert and dance, took place at the Hollywood Hotel on Tuesday night.

Dr. Doane, John Blackfan, and H. H. Cornell of Newtown, Penn., are the guests of H. M. Cornell. The party arrived here in an automobile during the week from Newtown, a distance of eighty-six miles, which they covered in four hours.

Mrs. Robert Washington of Chattanooga, Tenn., gave a crabbing party to a number of her friends on Tuesday afternoon on the Shrewsbury River. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Haskell, Mrs. Matthew O'Brien, Mrs. John S. Hoey, Robert Washington Strand, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rook.

On Thursday Robert Beresford Hincks delivered the first of six weekly lectures on "The Art and Method of Shakespeare" at the Summer residence of Temple Bowdoine, on Lincoln Avenue, at Elberon.

Asbury Park.

Thirty Thousand Visitors Received During One Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 9.—The Summer season is now at its height so far as Asbury Park and Ocean Grove are concerned. All the hotels in these popular resorts are crowded with patrons, and will be until the first of September, when the season will begin to wane. The arrivals during the week will aggregate 30,000. Of this number 15,000 got in to-day. To-night desirable rooms are as scarce as gold dollars, and at several of the fashionable hostelries near the beach the "Standing Room Only" signs were displayed long before the last train for the night arrived.

Complaint is made by hotel guests that the social functions this season are mediocre and far from being up to the usual standard. Each hotel of any pretention employs a professional master of ceremonies, whose duty it is to provide entertainment for the guests. Thus far these individuals have evolved nothing new, but have surfeited the visitors with progressive euchre contests, musicales, and other entertainments that were popular when Adam was a youngster. The one event out of the ordinary to be given next Tuesday evening at the Coleman House is a San Toy cotillion and Japanese fete. Everything is to be Japanese, and it is expected that this will eclipse all other social affairs given this Summer.

Great preparations are being made for the marine carnival to be given next week on Wesley Lake, the picturesque body of water which separates Ocean Grove from giddy Asbury Park. The water fête is scheduled for next Wednesday evening. The fireworks display will be unusually fine, the boat decorations and illuminations will be elaborate, and the committee arranging the pageant is counting on attracting a crowd of 50,000 spectators to the banks of the lake. There will be 100 boats in the parade, and valuable prizes will be offered for original boat decorations and for the best illuminated lawns and cottages.

The Queen of the coming baby parade has been selected. She is Miss Rhoda Elizabeth Atkins, daughter of Alfred C. Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Normandie, New York. Miss Atkins is young and pretty and ought to make an ideal Queen. Her attendants have not yet been chosen, but they will be selected from among the army of comely maidens summering at the hotels. Queen Titania will be tendered a reception on Monday evening, Aug. 18, at the Coleman House. The following afternoon she will review the baby parade, attended by her court, and on the evening of Aug. 20 she will attend the carnival to be given in the beach auditorium, when she will distribute the prizes to her baby favorites.

A sportsmen's show will be the attraction next week in the beach auditorium. In connection with the exhibition there will be canoe races for prizes on Deal Lake, swimming races, and line casting contests in the ocean, and an automobile parade through the streets of Asbury Park and the adjacent resorts.

The sand modeling contest between James J. Taylor of this place, who is employed by "Founder" Bradley, and Victor Holm, the New York modeler, takes place this evening on the beach, just north of the Asbury Avenue pavilion. The contest is for a prize of $250, offered by Mr. Bradley. The judges are to be Miss Jessie van Der Veer of Asbury Park, John H. Cook of Red Bank, and J. M. Rice of New York, editor of The Forum.

Sea bathing was never better than it is at present. The big bath tub is now at Summer heat, and thousands have enjoyed a dip every day this week. The recent high seas have filled up the dangerous gully which existed for a long time between the beach proper and the bar just outside of the breakers, and now the entire stretch of beach from the Asbury Avenue pavilion to Eighth Avenue is as level as a billiard board, and, moreover, is absolutely safe for those bathers who cannot swim.

This has been a busy week for the army of Methodists Summering in Ocean Grove. The Woman's Missionary Society met on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society began a three days' session yesterday. The anniversary sermon of the latter organization will be preached to-morrow morning by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Drees, who has charge of the Methodist missions in Porto Rico. To-morrow afternoon a platform meeting will be held, when returned missionaries from India, Africa, China, and Porto Rico will deliver addresses.

On Monday the Summer School of Theology, of which Bishop James N. FitzGerald is the Dean, will begin a ten days' session in the temple. The faculty of the school, which is similar to that conducted at Northfield, includes the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, ex-President of Princeton University; the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander of Vanderbilt University, the Rev. Dr. Robert D. Rogers and the Rev. Dr. S. D. Hillman of Drew Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrill, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Holland Kidder of Asbury Park.

Another great audience was present to-night in the auditorium and enjoyed one of the best miscellaneous concerts of the season. The performers were Miss Sadie Kelser, late soloist with Sousa's Band; Hobart Smock, the New York tenor; Hans Kronold, the 'cellist; Alexander McGuirk, who sang the Misérère from "Il Trovatore" with Miss Kelser; the Park sisters, cornetists; W. S. Phasey, euphonium soloist, and John Bradford, flute soloist. The concert was under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan.

The Children's Musical Festival is slated for next Thursday evening. One thousand children will participate. In honor of the event the entire town will be decorated, and the children will parade. The girls of the chorus will be dressed in Japanese costume and the boys will be uniformed in Rough Rider suits. The chorus will sing several popular selections, and among the other attractions will be Maxwell Kennedy, the boy soprano, and Miss Edna White, who is said to be a remarkable child cornetist. It is expected that 10,000 people will hear the concert.

Ex-Mayor A. C. Fields of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., after spending a portion of the Summer on his house-boat on the St. Lawrence River, is occupying with his family their cozy Summer home in Ocean Grove.

Capt. George S. Chapman of the New York Police Department spent Sunday with friends at the Hotel Brunswick.

Dr. and Mrs. H. E. McKee of New York are domiciled at the Alaska, Ocean Grove.

Charles Bechtel, an official of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons, is enjoying his annual outing at the Ocean Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Connor of New York is spending the month of August at Sunset Hall.

Miss Josephine Farran of New York is a guest at the Benford.

Postmaster Joseph L. Hays of Newark is registered at the Queen, Ocean Grove.

Dr. J. C. Turnball of New York is at the Park View.

John E. Milholland is one of the Republican politicians from New York enjoying a rest at the Coleman House.

Dr. A. S. Johnson of New York spent Sunday at the Hotel Brunswick with his wife and son.

Dr. E. J McGoldrich and Dr. and Mrs. P. X. Raymond of New York have rooms for the month of August at Sunset Hall.

Dr. Robert Muellenbach of New York has returned to the Hotel Majestic, Ocean Grove, for another season of rest and recreation.

Dr. C. J. Burke of New York is domiciled with his family at the Park View.

Dr. Arthur Barney of New York is at the Victoria.

The Rev. P. J. Gilmartin and the Rev. Peter P. Conaty of New York are quartered at Sunset Hall.

Dr. A. K. Rankin of New York arrived this week at the Coleman House.

H. E. Tenner, Vice President of the New York Cotton Exchange, is at the Hotel Columbia.

E. E. Rice, the New York theatrical manager, is domiciled at the Coleman House.

Police Capt. George B. Weber of New York is stopping with Mrs. Weber at the Fenimore.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, widow of Gen. Fisk, the prohibition leader, is spending the Summer in Ocean Grove.

Dr. Thomas Sultan of New York is spending the Summer at the Willard.

Adam H. Leich of Brooklyn is registered at the West End Hotel.

Dr. John E. Kindless of New York is spending the month of August at the Victoria.

Atlantic City.

Floral Parade Postponed but Other Amusements Are Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Keen regret was expressed by the Summer colony this week when the announcement was made that it would be necessary to postpone the first annual Floral Parade, which was to have been held on the Boardwalk yesterday afternoon. The managers had no doubt as to their ability to have a very pretty procession, but it was found that the orders for the decoration of rolling chairs and floats for the parade had so completely swamped the local florists that they would be unable to fill them all, and, rather than have the inaugural parade less elaborate than had been planned, it was determined to postpone the affair, the date finally fixed being Friday of next week. The indications are that there will be several hundred magnificently decorated chairs in the line, and that the procession will be the most spectacular entertainment Atlantic City has ever produced.

The August visitors will also have the pleasure of seeing the largest regatta ever attempted here. The Atlantic City Yacht Club, an organization which has provided the resort with a handsome clubhouse, the recognized rendezvous for visiting yachtsmen, and limits its membership to residents of wealth and social standing, has arranged for a series of races for both launches and sailing craft, large and small. The small boats will race in the inlet and bays, while the larger craft will have their regatta off the city front, where thousands of people can watch the boats from the Broadwalk and piers. It is probable that a number of New York yachtsmen will be here as guests of the local club.

It is said on the authority of the railroad managers, the hotel proprietors, and the amusement men that Atlantic City never before had so many visitors so early in August. The tidal wave of pleasure-seekers has filled nearly all of the hotels. The influx for last Saturday and Sunday alone aggregated 52,000, and the travel to-day was proportionately as large, the total number of visitors now on the island being placed at 175,000, a showing never surpassed except when August is further advanced. Only a small part of this great multitude are of the excursion class, and the indications are that Atlantic City will enjoy remarkable prosperity and be unprecedentedly gay until late in September.

Bathing is more popular this Summer, the bathing masters say, than ever before, and it is believed that not less than 50,000 people take a surf bath daily. The fact that thus far not a single fatality has occurred in the surf is a splendid testimonial to the vigilance of the force of forty life guards the city employs to protect the bathers.

Four companies have been organized within a few months to provide the visitors with other means of transportation to and from the beach than is afforded by the three or four hundred jehus known as busmen. The building of cross-town trolley lines will deal a death blow to the bus system, which has long been regarded as one of the worst features of the resort, and the drivers, who have been systematically charging the visitors high fares, will find their occupation gone. The Pennsylvania Railroad is directly interested in the newest of the trolley corporations, and will build a line extending from the inlet to Ventnor on Arctic Avenue, with a branch line extending to the ocean front at South Carolina Avenue. The company appears to have two motives—one to gain control of the city's streets, and the other to prevent a company with interests inimical to the Pennsylvania Railroad from building a trolley system from Camden to the shore.

Atlantic City is undeniably jealous of the prominence Oyster Bay has gained by reason of the presence of President Roosevelt there, and the project to build a splendid Summer residence for the President here was revived at an informal meeting of hotel men a few days ago. The Government could set aside an ample site for the purpose without detriment to the lighthouse reservation, and it is definitely known that if the authorities at Washington can be induced to consent to the use of a part of the Lighthouse Park for this purpose, there will be no trouble in raising a fund here sufficient to build a very cozy Executive residence and furnish it into the bargain. In the meantime, Atlantic City would vastly appreciate a visit from Mr. Roosevelt, if it were only for a few days. Two years ago a magnificent cottage was tendered for the use of President McKinley, but he was obliged by reason of previous plans to decline the invitation. The resort will never be satisfied until the President is added to its list of distinguished visitors.

Congressman Burk of Philadelphia had a notable party on board his splendid steam yacht, the Corinthia, for a fishing trip a few days ago. Men of National prominence laid aside dull care and proved successful disciples of Izaak Walton. In the company were United States Senator J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, Congressman Burk and Senator Vare of Philadelphia, Judge Lehman of New York, Judge Allen B. Ellicott and his brother, Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott; several Philadelphians, a number of local residents, and George Andrews of Hoboken. Over four hundred fish were caught.

United States Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania has leased a cottage on New Hampshire Avenue for six weeks for a rental of $1,000, and the plans for the Fall campaign in the Keystone State will be outlined between Senator Quay and his lieutenants "by the sad sea waves."

The following New Yorkers are registered at prominent hotels: Mr. and Mrs. S. Baum, A. J. Herzog, and A. Silverback at the Islesworth, and J. McDonough, J. Tobias, T. Wolf, and P. Schlitz at the Normandie.

Mrs. F. Grady at the Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. O. Dodge and Mr. and Mrs. A. Dodge at the Loraine, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Alstyne at the St. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jahl, J. Davis, and F. Roch at the Strand, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bushnell at Woolton Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Simpkins at the Adolphus, J. Dowling at the Chetwoode, Alfred Brown at Coulter Hall, H. Russell, B. Schmidt, and C. Waters at the Coleman House, and J. Doherty and F. Doherty at the Berkshire Inn.

Miss Maude Money at the Glendale, Marrison Fairchild, G. Prentiss, and F. Ney at the Dennis, and Mrs. William E. Anderson Robert Sanford, Miss Charlotte Huntingdon, Lester L. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith, Miss Sell, Miss Harmon, F. G. Hudson, Norman G. Gould, Charles L. Hadley, and J. E. Kurburt at Bleak House.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Holland, C. Brown, F. Dutton, A. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bentley, H. Carson, Mrs. E. Emerson, Miss Emerson, H. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Currier at the Dunlop, and P. O. May at the Allegheny.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson at the Arno, and Edward Beardsley, Mrs. J. White, T. S. Garrety, Mrs. J. Corbit, J. Graham, W. McFarland, J. A. Rader, and J. R. Ewing at the Ariel.

W. J. Andrews at the Cambria, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reach, G. R. Weaver and family, C. C. Blanchman, and G. Hopkins at Chester Inn, Mrs. K. Myers and Allen Gruber at the Senate, N. B. Smith at the Vermont, and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Newburg at the Wiltshire.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hall at the Warren, W. C. Leopold and Frank E. Sartley at the Wellington, Miss Kernan at Bleak House, and George F. Martins at the Haverford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. Fleming, Mrs. J. R. Doah, and T. J. Zeller at the Kenderton, and Mrs. H. P. Collins, T. D. Van Nostrand, and Abraham Collins at the Seaside.

Mrs. L. Boyce and Bandmaster Fanciulli at Hotel Malatesa; Paul Block, at the Royal Palace; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Grace Ogden, and Miss Grace Phillips, at the Loraine, and John Forbes and family and C. J. Stuart at the New Cambios.

J. Freill, E. Mayler, and Edward Miller, at the Robbins; Victor Foussadier and C. A. Hoffensack, at the Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kessing at the Lexington.

L. L. Crown, at the Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Heller, G. W. Merriman, Benjamin Schwartz, J. Hickman, and Arthur W. Solomon, at the Rudolf, and F. N. Roach and J. C. Ardman at the Strand.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Neal, Miss M. D. Farrier, George D. Fisher, and M. T. Robbins, at the Ponce de Leon; Mr. and Mrs. I. Reed, A. Cichran, B. J. Baldora, and M. E. Gimbel, at the Scarborough.

Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa, Speaker of the House, is a notable visitor at the Marlborough.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb, ex-Minister to Spain, has his family domiciled in a cottage in Chelsea.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, the Southern author, is spending the season at the Brighton.

Secretary W. R. Taylor of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, has apartments at Woolton Hall.

Congressman Joseph E. Ramsdell of the Fifth District, Louisiana, is also at Woolton Hall.

Minister and Mrs. Wu are making the Marlborough their seashore home.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene of New York is spending the season at the Shelbourne.

Admiral C. A. Greer, United States Navy, is at the Brighton, and Quartermaster Edward McCauley, Jr., of the Navy, is a Summer visitor at the Traymore.

Justice J. A. O'Gorman of the New York Supreme Court is spending August at the Chelsea, accompanied by his daughter.

Seabright.

Interesting Personal Items in Which Names of New Yorkers Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 9.—Solomon Loeb and family of the Rumson Road have gone to Saranac Lake, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. Charles A. Smylie gave a sailing party to a number of friends on Thursday afternoon on the Shrewsbury River. The guests were taken up the river as far as Little Silver. The members of the party were Dr. Francis Ward Langstroth, Mrs. Omega H. Foster, Mrs. Samuel Tate, Miss Louise Tate, Miss Marie C. Tate, Master Albert Smylie, and Miss Marguerite Smylie.

The Fred Good cottage at Monmouth Beach has been rented for the remainder of the Summer to Thaddeus Cleveland of New York, and the MacWolf cottage to N. K. Auerbeck of New York.

Ex-Mayor Robert Van Wyck of New York, who has ben spending the early days of the Summer at this place, has gone to Saratoga.

Dr. Maitland Alexander has left for a European trip. He sailed on the Columbia.

Postmaster John A. Hubbard of Asbury Park, with his family, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Eyles on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, guests of the Octagon Hotel, gave a sailing party on the Shrewsbury River during the week. Among their guests were F. Gilbert, Miss Beck, Miss Goodwin, Miss S. Gilbert, E. Beck, Miss Henderson, and Mr. Paskey.

Victor Earle, second son of Gen. Earle of New York, who Summers here, has left the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, where he underwent an operation as the result of injuries received while playing football, and is now convalescing at his parents' cottage here.

Jacob H. Schiff and family, who have a handsome residence on the Rumson Road, have gone to Saranac Lake for a brief stay.

Prof. G. Castegnier of New York lectured before the cottage residents at Mrs. C. H. Ward's residence on the Rumson Bluff on Tuesday. The subject was "Ex-Empress Eugenie, Widow of Napoleon III." On Aug. 12 he will lecture on "The Late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, Wife of Francis Joseph."

About thirty caddies recently went on strike at the Seabright Golf Club links for an increase of twenty cents a game. They were previously paid thirty cents and demanded fifty cents. The golfers would not accede to their demands.

Commissioner of Public Accounts John C. Hertle of New York, who has been spending a portion of the Summer at Seabright, has gone to Lake George with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Walsh of New York entertained a number of their friends at a clambake a few days ago. The Walsh family owns a handsome cottage along the Shrewsbury near Monmouth Beach.

Cape May.

Exceptionally Good Sea Bass Fishing at This Place.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 9.—It has been a week of interest for the golfers. They have enjoyed several events which have been of more than ordinary importance to the lovers of that game. From Monday until to-day there have been contests of various kinds taking place upon the local links. In Monday's tournament one of the new players who won distinction was E. O. Richards of New York, whose wife has been one of the more prominent social leaders here for the past three or four years. Mr. Richards now holds a number of points toward the season's cup. In the women's regular weekly tournament Mrs. Charles H. Stanton of New York, who has forged ahead, won the prize on Monday, and is now one of the leaders for the season's cup.

On Wednesday the first home and home matches between teams from the Cape May and Atlantic City clubs was played on the links at Northfield. A large party from here went by special train as the guests of George W. Boyd, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is a well-known and enthusiastic golfer. The return game will be played here next Wednesday, when a number of the members of the Atlantic City club and their friends will come here to witness the event. A reception will be given them at the clubhouse by the Women's Association, and it will be a gala day among the golfers.

The height of the season has been reached and the crowds will remain in the same density by the shore for the next two weeks. While in the beginning of the season the prospects did not appear to be as good for a social and financial season as some of the previous years, the number of arrivals and the great amounts of social life has surprised all the prophets, and the Summer has been as good as has any previous season here, and has now equalled last year, which was the best Summer that Cape May has experienced for fifteen years.

The excellent sailing and fishing facilities now about Cape May are being taken advantage of by a large number of the guests, and parties are out in the sounds. Cape May's fleet of yachts, which in years back was nearly all of the cat-rigged kind, has given way largely to the launch, and now there are more than 100 of these around Schellinger's Landing and Sewell's Point, which are used by the visitors for their daily excursions into the sounds. The deep-sea fishing also is good, and it is no uncommon thing for a party to go off shore and get anywhere from 100 to 300 sea bass in one day with the hook and line.

Miss Emma Lothrop of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stanton at their cottage here. Miss Lothrop is prominent in patriotic societies, being Historian of the New York Chapter of the Colonial Dames, Recording Secretary of the Daughters of the Revolution, and connected in various ways with other similar organizations. She is here to spend the month of August.

Henry Selden of the United States Geological Survey, is passing his vacation here.

The Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of New Jersey, was a distinguished visitor early in the week.

The Rev. Leo Koenig, a Lutheran clergyman of New York, is with his family at Cape May Point for August.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Clery of East Orange, N. J., have arrived here with the Misses Clery, to remain throughout the month of August.

Arthur B. Reeve of Brooklyn is a well-known Princeton man who has joined the large number of undergraduates of that university here.

Judge John M. Knott of Sioux City, Ia., is among the late arrivals.

Congressman David J. Foster of Vermont has joined Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager, Chairman of the Pension Committee of Congress, and ex-Congressman George Hires of New Jersey at this resort.

Late arrivals from New York are: Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Hinch, Nicholas Koenig, A. A. Koenig, M. M. Koenig, William H. Sayre, Jr., George E. Webb, Mrs. N. E. Stoll, L. H. Hall, H. Raymond, Mrs. H. Raymond, Miss Moorehouse, Adolph Rosenbury, E. S. Hand, E. F. Lewis, Miss Cornelia Lewis, Miss Isabelle Lewis, M. P. Corson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Benjamin Livingstone, E. A. Freidenrich, George Edward Fosdick, William Sturm, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wheeler, Miss Emma Eames, Miss Gertrude Whiteside, Robert Cumman, E. H. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Applegate, M. W. Applegate, Miss Jane E. Applegate, E. G. Applegate, Jr., W. H. Perrins, J. R. Mills, S. H. Kahn, G. H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Luke O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Tack, W. McCoy, J. McHughes, Charles C. Small, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Durfey, Mrs. M. E. Durfey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McEvey, Miss Bessie McEvey, Miss Helen McEvey, Miss Gussie Weerns, O. G. Goodland, William E. Broderick, Mrs. L. Herscher, Jerome Hershler, Miss Carmolita Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hand, Miss A. Gregory, Mrs. H. E. Westley, Oscar Goodland, Louis E. Este, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Moody, and George Heckel, Jr.

At the close of last year there were 23,888 miles of railways in operation in France, as compared with 23,747 miles at the close of 1900. The revenue collected on the French network last year was $287,202,490, showing a decrease of $12,608,540, as compared with 1900, which it will be remembered was helped up by the great Paris Exposition. Of the 23,888 miles of line in operation in France at the close of 1901, 23,122½ miles were represented by the six great systems and the State network, leaving only 765½ miles of minor miscellaneous undertakings.

News From the Thousand Islands and Lakes Champlain and George

August Crowds at the Resorts on the Shores of the St. Lawrence River Larger Than for Three Years Past—The Week at the Catholic Summer School.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The arrivals at the various resorts in the Thousand Island region during the first week in August have been more numerous than those for the corresponding period for three years past.

The nineteenth annual session of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence was held at the Thousand Island House, in Alexandria Bay, on Wednesday. The subject of netting cullfish in the waters of the St. Lawrence came up for lengthy discussion during the business meeting, and the association adopted resolutions calling upon those members of the Senate and Assembly who represent districts bordering on the St. Lawrence to oppose all measures which would permit such netting.

William C. Browning of New York, President of the association, was re-elected, the other officers chosen being: First Vice President—H. R. Heath of Brooklyn; Second Vice President—Charles R. Skinner of Brooklyn; Secretary—William H. Thompson of Alexandria Bay; Treasurer—R. P. Grant of Clayton; Executive Committee—A. C. Cornwall of Alexandria Bay, F. H. Taylor of New York, A. E. Clark of Chicago, C. W. Crossmon of Alexandria Bay, G. T. Rafferty of Pittsburg, George C. Boldt of New York, Col. O. G. Staples of Washington, T. A. Gillespie of East Orange, N. J.; C. E. Britten of Gananoque, Ontario; Charles G. Emery of New York, W. H. Nichols and G. B. Kerr of New York, and Walter Fox of Alexandria Bay.

Alexander Robb of Brooklyn, Alfred Costello, W. L. Turner, Charles A. Terry, and Thomas W. Blakewell of New York were elected to membership in the association.

Dr. Nathan S. Beers of Brooklyn gave a party on Tuesday last in honor of Miss Violet Harkness of New York. Dr. Beers chartered the steam yacht Franklyn, which carried the party to Watson's Point, up the river on the Canadian side, where an island dinner was served. The guests were Miss Violet Harkness, Miss Helen and Miss Mabel Forsyth, Miss Margery White, Mr. and Mrs. William Harkness of New York, Miss Friend, Miss Rebekah Friend, Miss Beatrice Hawkins of Pittsburg, and Messrs. William W. Pell, Charles L. Bussing, John C. Forsyth, Jr., Robert Forsyth of New York, S. Lynn Maxon of Oneida, and Richard Hawkins of Pittsburg.

On Wednesday Messrs. C. L. Bussing, John and Robert Forsyth, William W. Pell, and Dr. N. S. Beers chartered the steam yacht Ellen, and a party, including those mentioned previously and Miss Ethel Heveron, Miss Florence Koch, Miss Teresa Schwab, Miss L. McLaughlin, and Miss Ethel Stockwell, all of New York, went to Boxine Point and spent the day.

Nathan T. Beers of the New York Stock Exchange, who is summering at the Frontenac, has chartered the yacht Wagoner for the season. Mr. Beers and a party, including Mrs. Beers, Mr. and Mrs. William Zigler, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Humphreys of New York, returned yesterday from a fishing trip to Simcoe Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, with a good catch of fish.

J. M. Friend, the President of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg, and his family are Summer guests at the Frontenac. The steam yacht Idler, which Mr. Friend chartered for sixty days for $6,000, is in constant use, carrying parties of young people on pleasure trips of all kinds.

On Wednesday the Idler, with a party aboard, ran to the famous Lake of the Isles, in the Bay of Quinte, seventy miles from here, where the day was spent in fishing. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Friend, Mr. and Mrs. S. McClure of New York, Miss Friend, Miss Rebekah Friend, the Misses Jeannette and Beatrice Hawkins of Pittsburg, Miss Violet Harkness, Miss McClure, Dr. N. S. Beers, W. W. Pell, William Reeves, and W. Bredhead, all of New York, and Richard Hawkins of Pittsburg.

Mrs. William H. Hays of New York again proved her superiority over all the other ping-pong players at the Frontenac by winning the tournament on Thursday from all comers. Mrs. Hays's opponent in the final match was Miss Ethel Stockwell of New York.

Miss Marie Wilson, a young New York woman, won the golf driving contest here on Wednesday morning, displaying good and consistent form in several long drives. The honors in the approaching contest from seventy-five, fifty, and twenty-five yards went to Mrs. R. A. Thornton of New York, and, in archery, to Miss S. A. Saris of New York.

Sir Henry and Lady Blake, on their way to Hongkong, via Vancouver, B. C., stopped at the Frontenac two days early in the week and visited from there all the points of interest in the islands. Sir Henry is the British Governor of Hongkong.

Louis Luckenbach of Brooklyn, on his famous little steam yacht, the Now Then, took the measure of the passenger steamer Kingston, one of the largest and fastest steamers on inland waters, in a seven-mile brush last Wednesday, easily outstripping the large boat. With Commodore Luckenbach on the Now Then were Jacob Hays and H. W. Merrill of New York, U. S. Kerr of Boston, and Louis Luckenbach, Jr., of Brooklyn.

New York arrivals at the Frontenac this week include Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Warren and daughter, Miss Stewart and Miss Jeannette Stewart, Mrs. W. F. Studebaker, G. H. Garnel, H. Morse, Mrs. Eugene Gibney, Mrs. Alfred Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Miss Marie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. L. Duhain, J. A. Ervine, Charles E. Peck, George W. Coyn, Henry Lapham, David B. Dunn, John F. Clarke, Isaac R. Orland, William H. Reeves, A. H. Newberger, Charles Webb, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Regensberger, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Max W. Kraus, and Mrs. C. A. Smith.

L. E. R. Duhain, who is at the Frontenac, is the editor and business manager of one of the four newspapers in Japan which are printed in English. Mr. Duhain's paper is the only one controlled by Americans.

Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, spent a few days early in the week with his family at the Columbian Hotel on Thousand Island Park, coming there from Oyster Bay, where he visited President Roosevelt in company with Senator Platt.

A shore dinner on Frederick Island was given Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Anna F. Strickland of New York, the guests from that city being Miss Strickland, Miss Marjorie Weed, Miss Leslie Schoonmaker, Miss Schroder, Miss Elsie and Miss Gussie Schroder, Frederick Cooper, and Raymond Cooper.

Recorder John W. Goff is spending two weeks at the Manatauk Hotel and Gananoque Inn.

David

Part Four
Pages 29-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Transactions in the securities market during the past week were light in volume—midsummer dullness bordering on stagnation—albeit not so many years ago what is now called dullness would have been deemed unusual activity; so changed, so broadened, so vivified, are the marts of Wall Street, faithfully typifying the amazing evolution of National prosperity. Nor was last week's languor symptomatic of ill-health, for wherever activity prevailed advancing strength companioned it. Buying orders in any quarter could be filled only by bidding up prices. So general was this feature that to particularize stocks would be fruitless effort. While activity itself was sporadic and shifting, the tendency was definite and constant. Equally fruitless are attempts to account for this or that advance by special argument, the week's developments revealing nothing startling, nothing really new. Of manipulation there was little trace, of public speculation scarce a sign, but there was in plain evidence that quiet accumulation by investors and organizers which is the conspicuous feature of these times and which has fashioned a market broad-based on confidence and hope, which has withstood panic, the slaying of a President, portentious strikes, corn-crop disaster, and many minor happenings with a strength and serenity derivable only from deep, strong conviction that all is well with the Nation and that promise of continuing plenty is well grounded. Thus fortified it is not surprising that the owners of securities remain undisturbed by the tittle-tattle of the banlieues of finance—not wonderful that capitalists, large and small, keep firm grip of their holdings, and that administrative genius carries on its plans of acquirement and consolidation unheedful of anonymous prophecy that something dreadful must happen sometime or somewhere because someone says so. While unreasonable to expect that American prosperity can always run unchecked, it is certain that the impetus already gathered is sufficient to withstand for a long, indefinite period all ordinary vicissitudes—that it would take some entirely unforeseeable, wide-reaching calamity to turn the tide.

The strictly professional contingent in Wall Street emits noise out of all proportion to its weight in affairs. Chasers of eighths and quarters are not as a rule profound logicians or inspired seers. The nature of their occupation inclines them to the bear side of speculation—the side devoid of interest charge and requiring but small capital—hence they are heard loudly criticising the present market, protesting week after week that the top is reached, ascribing to manipulation every rise. That they are honest in these views is plain from their repeated efforts to lay up riches by the simple method of "getting short." Indeed, their compulsory repurchases are responsible for many of the spurts charged to manipulation. Wall Street is prolific of bear talk—the country is prolific of bull facts. Capital is accused of faults, but not usually of the supreme fault, folly—and capital is quietly flowing into securities, now in large volume, now in small volume, but without consequential interruption. Hence the maintenance of values, hence the fact that activity spells strength—so clearly visible even through the narrowness of last week's market.

Most significant is steadiness without speculation. Of course, speculation creates nothing—is simply the handmaid of production, at times assuming fleeting and illusive mastery—and booms based on speculation cannot stand dullness. Present values cannot have been speculatively bred, for speculation has for months been almost a negligible quantity in the security market. That prices do not yield to dullness means much—primarily that in the estimation of capital there is probable profit in buying securities at existing levels; capital, no doubt, arriving at this conclusion from careful study of conditions, which, and which only, make value. The great harvests reaped and in sight, the flourishing state of manufactures and exports, assure still greater railroad earnings than have yet been reached, and so long as earning power increases value must correspondingly be enhanced. Quotations doubtless look dangerously high to those accustomed to the figures of the last decade, but the times have changed as much if not more than the figures. Politically, financially, industrially, the last five years have wrought peaceful revolution in the United States. From comparative isolation a world power has emerged. National faith and honor have become pledged to the gold standard. Yankee manufactures have invaded the Old World and bid fair, like the famous tricolor, to go round the globe. Railroad and industrial values cannot be measured by antiquated theories or fanciful parallels. Property of any kind is certainly worth what it is earning for its owner, and that it is likely to earn more is a legitimate element of value. The mere fact that prices of securities are (relatively) high is not alarming, if those prices but fairly represent intrinsic worth and earning power. The present security market testifies to general belief that quotations are reasonable—otherwise activity would mean depression every time.

This presentation of the case is necessarily generalization. The healthiest body has its weak spots, and no doubt there are cases of spurious value in the security market. The strongest tide has its backward ripples and no doubt market values will have many minor fluctuations; but in the security market, viewed as a whole, regarded as the focused expression of American activities, present and future, there seems no reasonable cause for apprehension—nothing in sight to shake confidence or diminish sane hopefulness.

Money stays easy at fair rates. Partial explanation of the gold-export movement is found in the shipment of gold to Austria, incidental to resumption there of the gold standard. Such shifting of specie cannot be twisted into a bear argument here. Indeed, the gold-export bugaboo seems to be losing its terror. The short account is still of fair size and an appreciable sustaining factor at times. Commission houses are again rather idle, but all their advices are of hopeful tenor.

Western Prosperity

Exemplification in Kansas and Nebraska of How Development Has Been Helped by the Railroads.

Two bulletins of a highly interesting character are presented by the Census Bureau, dealing with the agricultural development of the adjoining and essentially agricultural States of Kansas and Nebraska. With crop prospects under such high discussion, and duly regarding the importance of the railroad mileage in the States named, review of these documents should prove profitable and instructive. Not that their consideration can possibly throw any light on what may be the immediate outcome to agriculture, but that it may lead to a proper understanding of the changed conditions prevailing, taking the industry as a whole.

It will easily be recalled that both Kansas and Nebraska were in the thick of the railroad boom which was in progress in the eighties, largely to their undoing later on, the one State recording an increase of about 5,500 miles of road, or 60 per cent., and the other an increase of 3,500 miles, or 170 per cent., during the decade ended with 1890. Construction, it need hardly be said, has since been on a very modest scale, the existing roads having gone through hard and perilous times while waiting for the territory to build up to the facilities furnished, meantime having been met by anything but favorable State legislation. Bankruptcy, or at least poverty, was the lot of many, as will be realized when it is called to mind that the companies most interested in the two States are Union Pacific, which went aground in October, 1893; Atchison, which collapsed in December of the same year; Missouri Pacific, which suspended its dividends in 1891; Rock Island, which maintained a 3 per cent. rate with difficulty in 1895, and in 1896 paid only 2 per cent.; Burlington, which distributed only 4 per cent. from 1895 to 1897, and that not without making drafts on other resources than earnings, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, whose preferred and only dividend dropped to 3 per cent. in 1889.

According to official returns, there were 8,719 miles of road in Kansas and 5,625 miles in Nebraska on June 30, 1900, and from the fact that these represent 59.30 miles and 53.31 miles, respectively, per 10,000 inhabitants, while the average for the country at large was on the date named no more than 25.44 miles per 10,000 head of population, it can be seen that the two States were even then, and with no material change in ten years, quite abundantly supplied with transportation facilities. As a matter of record, Kansas in the ten year ended with 1900 shows abandonment of 87 miles of road, Nebraska an addition of only 389 miles. Mention of these few facts is perhaps sufficiently illuminating on the subject of the railroad interests of Kansas and Nebraska, and with them in consideration it may now be seen what agriculture has to show in the way of progress for the past decade, fraught as this period has been with so many important incidents in the history of the railroad industry. Happily the latter has emerged from the slough into which it was plunged, more especially in the agricultural districts, a general improvement in recent years having accompanied bountiful crops. And naturally the outcome has close connection, so far as particular roads are concerned, with the results recorded by the States to whose development attention is now drawn.

Taking due notice of the fact, then, that railroad mileage was subject practically to no extension between 1890 and 1900, that the increased productive capacity of the area covered came upon already operating road—and it may be said that the increased value of property in every shape was enjoyed by a population unchanged as to numbers, except for an increase of 2.1 per cent.—a beginning may be made with the items showing comparisons of farms and farm acreage. These as to Kansas.

KANSAS.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Number of farms...	166,617	173,098	6,481
Total acres.....	30,214,456	41,662,970	11,448,514
Acres per farm.....	181.3	240.7	59.4
Acres improved.....	22,303,301	25,040,550	2,737,249
Acres unimproved..	7,911,155	16,622,420	8,711,265
Per cent. improved..	73.8	60.1	*13.7

*Decrease.

For Kansas, it is seen that in the ten years the number of farms increased 6,481, equal to 3.9 per cent., but that in the like period the number of acres increased 11,448,514, or as much as 37.9 per cent. The average size of each farm has increased from 181.3 acres to 240.7 acres; but while improved property has expanded 2,737,249 acres, unimproved property has expanded 8,711,265 acres, leaving the percentage of farming area subject to improvement lower for 1900 than for 1890, the figures being 60.1 per cent. and 73.8 per cent., respectively. It may, however, be mentioned that the 60.1 per cent. for 1900 is a larger average for improved lands than for any census year reported on before 1890, and, furthermore, it may be stated—the statement holding good also for Nebraska—that nearly the whole of the development has taken place in the past forty years, or since 1860, for which year the figures are merely nominal.

As to Nebraska, comparisons on similar lines to those brought out above show as follows:

NEBRASKA.

	1890.	1900.	Increase.
Number of farms...	113,608	121,525	7,917
Total acres.....	21,593,444	29,911,770	8,318,335
Acres per farm.....	190.1	246.1	56.0
Acres improved.....	15,247,705	18,432,595	3,184,890
Acres unimproved..	6,345,739	11,479,184	5,133,445
Per cent. improved..	70.6	61.6	*9.0

*Decrease.

Points of similarity it will be observed are not lacking. It would perhaps be surprising if they were, the territory reported on being contiguous and possessing in many respects the same characteristics. Number of farms for Nebraska is seen with a gain of 7,917, or 7 per cent., a slightly better showing than Kansas, and area of farms with a gain of 8,318,335, or 38.5 per cent., which goes ahead of Kansas to only a trifling extent. The average for each farm is indicated by 246.1 acres for 1900, against 190.1 acres for 1890, a somewhat smaller increase than for Kansas, but improvement to farms seems to have been more rapid. Thus 3,184,890 acres measure the increase in improved farms for Nebraska, and only 5,133,445 acres the increase in unimproved farms, in the one case 447,641 acres more than for the neighboring State and in the other case 3,577,820 acres less. Here, too, however, the percentage of improved to unimproved property fell in the decade—from 70.6 per cent. to 61.6, closely resembling Kansas conditions—but also, it may be added, the 1900 return is the best excepting only that for 1890.

If the values of farm property and farm products be now taken up, it will probably be seen that quite interesting features will be added to the above, features which have a direct relationship to that phase of the situation already touched upon—namely, the change which has come over railroad results and the placing of railroad property on a firm and substantial basis through the forceful influence of augmented revenues and enlarged profits. It cannot of course be too often impressed on the mind that whatever progress is shown in the items now to be brought forward accompanies both stationary railroad mileage and stationary population—that is, for the States of Kansas and Nebraska. For the former, then, the records are here given.

KANSAS.

Total value of farm property—		
1890	$706,664,141	
1900	864,100,286	
Increase		$157,361,145
Land, improvements, and buildings—		
1890	$559,728,046	
1900	643,652,770	
Increase		83,926,724
Implements and machinery—		
1890	$18,869,790	
1900	29,490,580	
Increase		10,620,790
Live stock—		
1890	$128,068,305	
1900	190,956,936	
Increase		62,888,631
Farm products—		
1889	$95,070,080	
1899	209,895,542	
Increase		114,825,462
Total increase in values		$420,622,752

Not one item alone, it will be observed, but every item is indicative of a marked increase in the wealth or production of the State of Kansas. The figures show that the gain in the total value of farm property was $157,361,145, or 22.3 per cent. The increase in value of land, improvements, and buildings was $83,926,724, or 15 per cent.; in that of implements and machinery, $10,620,790, or 56.3 per cent., and in that of live stock, $62,888,631, or 49.1 per cent. The value of the farm products of 1899 was no less than $114,825,462, or 120.8 per cent., greater than the value reported for 1890. A portion of this increase and of that shown for implements and machinery is doubtless the result of a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in previous census years, according to the bulletin furnishing the information, but there is margin enough in such notable expansion for any necessary allowance on this score, and still to leave indications of really phenomenal increase, the aggregate of which reaches the enormous total of $429,622,752.

On the same basis, Nebraska returns offer these comparative totals:

NEBRASKA.

Total value of farm property—		
1890	$511,799,810	
1900	747,950,057	
Increase		$236,150,247
Land, improvements, and buildings—		
1890	$402,358,913	
1900	577,660,020	
Increase		175,301,107
Implements and machinery—		
1890	$16,468,977	
1900	24,940,450	
Increase		8,471,473
Live stock—		
1890	$92,971,920	
1900	145,349,587	
Increase		52,377,667
Farm products—		
1889	$66,837,617	
1899	162,696,386	
Increase		95,858,769
Total increase in values		$568,159,263

The trend has evidently been the same for Nebraska as for Kansas, marked, however, by sharper gains in all but that feature showing progress of value for implements and machinery, where Nebraska has an increase of $8,471,473, or 54.1 per cent., whereas the increase for the other State was equal to 56.3 per cent. Thus Nebraska reports an expansion of $236,150,247, or 46.1 per cent., for all farm property, and increases of $175,301,107, or 43.6 per cent., for land, improvements, and buildings; $52,377,667, or 56.3 per cent., for live stock, and $95,858,769, or 143 per cent., for farm products, the latter, as with Kansas, comparing 1899 with 1889. In all, then, Nebraska adds a gain of $568,159,263 to the gain of $429,622,752 for Kansas, these two agricultural States having enlarged their farm property values and the values of their agricultural output by no smaller a footing than $997,782,015 between the two census periods. The constructive agency here indicated, as applied to those interests concerned in the carrying of farm products to distributive points, no less than in the forwarding to points of consumption of the output of factories, mills, and workshops, is certainly one whose value can hardly be overstated. It is possible that other States than Kansas and Nebraska give as good an account of themselves. Nay, there are other agricultural States—less prominent perhaps, as purely agricultural—that have shown their records, and have shown that the experience of these two has practically been the common experience of all. All, however, are not able to present the features dwelt on with regard to the combination of railroad mileage and population, in which respect Kansas and Nebraska enjoy a somewhat unique position.

HOW NEW YORK BANKS ARE GROWING

A city's banking system is like the pulse of an individual, and as the physician gets a general idea of the condition of a patient by the strength of the pulse, so the public forms an opinion of the city's commercial potentiality by observing the banking—the increase and decrease of the number of institutions, the advance and decline of capital, profits, deposits, and loans of the banks.

New York, being the largest city in the United States, ranks first, of course, in regard to the strength and size of its banks, and, therefore, dominates over the other banks of the United States to a large degree. In 1897 there were 3,607 banks in the United States doing business under the National banking laws with a combined capital of $629,655,365, of which number 53 were in New York and Brooklyn, working under the supervision of the New York Clearing House Association, and had a total capital of $49,752,000, or about 7½ per cent. of the entire banking capital of the country. During the period from July, 1897, to the present time, 970 new National banks have been organized. The capitalization of all the National banks in the country has advanced from $629,655,365 to $708,701,695, while the capital of the New York and Brooklyn banks, which do business under the National Banking act, has been increased from $49,752,000 to $91,252,000, although the number of institutions has been reduced to 47. As the increase of all the National banks in the United States was but $79,046,330, it will be seen how important a position the New York banks hold when it is noted that the increase in capital of these institutions amounted to $41,500,000, or more than half that of the National banks of the entire country.

Taking both the State and National banks, members and non-members of the Clearing House Association, the banking capital of New York City amounts to $107,224,700, and the net profits to $120,953,200, giving the Metropolitan banks a total working capital of $228,177,900, or about 15 per cent. of the working capital of the National banks of the United States.

For the purpose of showing just how the New York banks have expanded in point of capital and net profits during the past five years, the following compilation has been made, separate tables being used for the member and non-member banks of the New York Clearing House. The figures are taken from the reports made to the Clearing House the last week in July of each year, with the exception of the year 1897, when the non-member banks were taken from the reports of the last week in October.

Referring to the table of member banks, it will be seen that the total capital of these institutions in 1897 was $59,022,700, and that the 65 banks had net profits of $74,830,900, making a total working capital of $133,853,900. In 1898 there were but 64 institutions, the United States National having been absorbed by the Western National, which caused a decrease in the capital of the banks of $500,000. The profits, however, showed an increase and made up for most of the loss in capital, the amount of capital and profits aggregating $133,754,600. In 1899 the capital was $58,072,700, and the net profits amounted to $77,382,600. During the year previous to July the Tradesmen's National had failed, and the Sixth National had been absorbed by the Astor National, which had then just been organized and had not yet been admitted to membership in the Clearing House. During the same period the National Bank of North America increased its capital from $700,000 to $1,000,000, the Corn Exchange Bank increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $1,400,000, and the Fourth National lowered its capital from $3,200,000 to $3,000,000. Large increases in both items then followed, and in 1900 the capital was $74,222,700, and the net profits $91,035,000, or a total working capital of $165,257,700. The National City Bank had increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, the National Bank of Commerce, at that time being capitalized higher than any other New York bank, had increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, the Hanover National increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, and the Chase National increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The National Union Bank had been absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce, and the Astor National, capital $350,000, and the Hide and Leather National, capital $500,000, had been admitted to membership in the Clearing House. In 1891 the Seventh National was in the hands of a receiver, and the Continental National had been absorbed by the Hanover National, which left but 59 banks, the capital of which amounted to $83,222,700 and the net profits to $96,838,100. The Garfield National had increased its capital from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

The record year, so far as the capital and net profits of the banks are concerned, is 1902, the total capital at the present time being $100,072,700 and the net profits $114,357,100, or a working capital of $214,420,800. The changes were as follows: The Bank of the State of New York absorbed by the National Bank of North America, the Ninth National absorbed by the National Citizens' Bank, National City Bank increased its capital from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, Seventh National resumed business with a capital of $1,700,000, National Bank of North America increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, Irving National increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, New York National Exchange Bank increased its capital from $300,000 to $500,000, Bank of the Metropolis increased its capital from $300,000 to $1,000,000, New Amsterdam National increased its capital from $250,000 to $500,000.

The expansion of capital and net profits of the non-member banks has been very slight during the five years, only two institutions having increased their capital and only ten new banks having been organized. The Nineteenth Ward Bank increased its capital from $100,000 to $200,000, and the Union Bank of Brooklyn also added $100,000, making its capital $200,000. Two banks, the Hide and Leather National and the Astor National, left the non-member list, having been admitted to full membership in the Clearing House.

Only two banks, the Twelfth Ward and the Eighth Ward, show decreases in net profits for the five years, while among the member banks there were three, the Phenix National, the Chemical National, and the National Butchers and Drovers'. In July, 1897, there were 43 non-member banks, of which number 12 have ceased to exist. The present number of these institutions is 38, the total capital being $7,152,000, compared with $7,652,000 in 1897. The net profits, amounting to $6,316,100, the total working capital of the non-member banks is $14,068,100.

In 1898 the Union was absorbed by the Tradesmen's National, the Standard National went into voluntary liquidation, and the Astor National began business. The following year the Astor Place Bank and the Hudson River Bank became branches of the Corn Exchange Bank, having been secured by that institution. The Franklin National went into voluntary liquidation, and the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn was absorbed by the Nassau National. Before July 1, 1900, the Home Bank had been acquired by the Corn Exchange Bank, and was being conducted as a branch of that institution. The Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn had also begun business. The Washington Bank, the Fidelity, the Varick, the Jefferson, the Century, and the Domestic Exchange National were organized before the next year, and the Schermerhorn of Brooklyn had been absorbed. Between July, 1901, and the present time the United National and the Bank of Washington Heights have been started, and the Kings County, Mechanics' and Traders', and the Eleventh Ward Banks of Brooklyn have ceased to exist. The Corn Exchange Bank has acquired the Union Square Bank and is conducting it as a branch.

In detail the comparison for six years shows as follows:

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.	1897. Capital.	1897. Net Profits.	1898. Capital.	1898. Net Profits.	1899. Capital.	1899. Net Profits.	1900. Capital.	1900. Net Profits.	1901. Capital.	1901. Net Profits.	1902. Capital.	1902. Net Profits.	Increases for 5 Years. In Capital.	Increases for 5 Years. In Net Profits.
Bank of New York	$2,000,000	$1,941,600	$2,000,000	$1,841,700	$2,000,000	$1,880,800	$2,000,000	$2,158,800	$2,000,000	$2,094,100	$2,000,000	$2,220,700	.....	$279,100
Manhattan Company	2,050,000	2,152,500	2,050,000	2,159,300	2,050,000	2,266,000	2,050,000	2,203,500	2,050,000	2,192,400	2,050,000	2,386,000	.....	233,500
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,854,200	2,000,000	1,627,700	2,000,000	1,957,600	2,000,000	1,205,400	2,000,000	1,121,800	2,000,000	1,273,800	.....	180,600
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,089,900	2,000,000	1,959,800	2,000,000	2,001,600	2,000,000	2,293,000	2,000,000	2,313,300	2,000,000	2,476,500	.....	386,600
America	1,500,000	2,582,700	1,500,000	2,590,100	1,500,000	2,786,700	1,500,000	3,011,100	1,500,000	3,183,100	1,500,000	3,375,300	.....	792,600
Phenix National	1,000,000	287,300	1,000,000	226,300	1,000,000	222,600	1,000,000	274,000	1,000,000	248,100	1,000,000	265,100	.....	*2,200
National City Bank	1,000,000	3,605,900	1,000,000	4,170,400	1,000,000	4,748,900	10,000,000	5,278,600	10,000,000	6,150,100	25,000,000	15,156,100	$24,000,000	11,550,200
Tradesmen's National	750,000	100,400	750,000	130,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical National	300,000	7,380,900	300,000	7,001,400	300,000	6,516,200	300,000	6,964,000	300,000	6,997,300	300,000	7,212,400	.....	*168,500
Merchants' Exchange National	000,000	184,300	600,000	176,100	600,000	183,300	600,000	228,500	600,000	235,100	600,000	283,300	.....	99,000
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,069,200	1,000,000	1,702,100	1,000,000	1,715,000	1,000,000	1,850,000	1,000,000	1,932,000	1,000,000	2,118,500	.....	449,300
National Butchers' & Drovers'	300,000	183,300	300,000	120,200	300,000	77,400	300,000	.....	300,000	72,100	300,000	77,400	.....	*112,500
Mechanics & Traders'	400,000	228,600	400,000	181,600	400,000	114,100	400,000	114,800	400,000	126,500	400,000	151,500	.....	77,100
Greenwich	200,000	164,600	200,000	170,000	200,000	169,300	200,000	176,300	200,000	178,300	200,000	184,500	.....	19,900
Leather Manufacturers' Nat.	600,000	488,600	600,000	475,900	600,000	481,400	600,000	500,600	600,000	502,100	600,000	509,800	.....	21,200
Seventh National	300,000	94,400	300,000	103,300	300,000	164,200	300,000	223,600	.....	.....	1,700,000	120,400	1,400,000	26,000
State	1,200,000	496,100	1,200,000	525,800	1,200,000	538,000	1,200,000	514,300	1,200,000	526,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Exchange National	5,000,000	2,443,200	5,000,000	2,527,300	5,000,000	2,584,200	5,000,000	2,848,600	5,000,000	3,185,900	5,000,000	3,486,100	.....	1,042,900
National Bank of Commerce	5,000,000	3,668,000	5,000,000	3,464,700	5,000,000	3,422,900	10,000,000	7,029,800	10,000,000	6,940,100	10,000,000	7,266,600	5,000,000	3,598,600
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,619,700	1,000,000	1,609,200	1,000,000	1,561,000	1,000,000	1,647,800	1,000,000	1,613,200	1,000,000	1,894,800	.....	275,100
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,013,600	1,000,000	988,000	1,000,000	1,010,900	1,000,000	1,232,800	1,000,000	1,333,500	1,000,000	1,386,300	.....	372,700
Pacific	422,700	491,300	484,000	422,700	463,900	487,200	422,700	503,500	422,700	549,000	422,700	549,000	.....	57,100
National Bank of the Republic	1,500,000	889,500	1,500,000	868,700	1,500,000	876,100	1,500,000	1,143,200	1,500,000	1,223,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham National	450,000	972,200	450,000	978,500	450,000	982,100	450,000	1,000,700	450,000	994,600	450,000	1,010,500	.....	38,300
People's	200,000	242,500	200,000	253,500	200,000	290,400	200,000	325,200	200,000	349,700	200,000	361,300	.....	118,800
National Bank of North America	700,000	591,800	700,000	559,300	1,000,000	530,800	1,000,000	650,500	1,000,000	927,800	2,000,000	1,958,900	1,300,000	1,367,100
Hanover National	2,100,800	1,000,000	2,238,700	1,000,000	2,321,500	3,000,000	5,014,100	3,000,000	5,379,300	3,000,000	5,753,100	2,000,000	3,652,300
Irving National	500,000	365,400	500,000	357,100	500,000	389,500	467,000	500,000	491,600	1,000,000	978,800	500,000	622,800
National Citizens'	600,000	408,000	600,000	376,300	600,000	386,200	600,000	420,500	600,000	389,800	1,550,000	801,200	$100,000	192,600
Nassau	500,000	270,400	500,000	269,500	500,000	263,200	500,000	274,800	500,000	289,900	500,000	295,900	.....	25,500
Market & Fulton	900,000	1,009,700	900,000	957,200	900,000	953,100	900,000	1,020,600	900,000	1,101,500	900,000	1,017,100	.....	7,400
National Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	130,200	1,000,000	161,200	1,000,000	155,000	1,000,000	211,200	1,000,000	219,000	1,000,000	206,700	.....	136,500
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,313,200	1,000,000	1,302,800	1,400,000	1,703,800	1,400,000	1,840,100	1,400,000	1,765,800	1,400,000	1,838,300	400,000	525,100
Continental National	1,000,000	220,500	1,000,000	900,900	1,000,000	603,000	1,000,000	510,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oriental	300,000	406,600	300,000	405,700	300,000	409,400	300,000	406,500	300,000	412,500	300,000	420,300	.....	13,700
Importers & Traders' National	1,500,000	5,655,700	1,500,000	5,561,500	1,500,000	5,648,200	1,500,000	6,150,100	1,500,000	6,089,600	1,500,000	6,233,000	.....	577,300
National Park	2,000,000	3,218,800	2,000,000	3,204,800	2,000,000	3,302,200	2,000,000	3,306,200	2,000,000	3,727,400	2,000,000	4,303,500	.....	1,085,200
East River National	250,000	144,400	250,000	147,700	250,000	149,100	250,000	162,900	250,000	192,800	250,000	145,600	.....	1,200
Fourth National	3,200,000	2,106,300	3,200,000	2,016,100	3,000,000	2,046,100	3,000,000	2,376,000	3,000,000	2,531,100	3,000,000	2,689,700	*200,000	583,400
Central National	1,000,000	520,800	1,000,000	495,800	1,000,000	485,700	1,000,000	539,900	1,000,000	625,200	1,000,000	557,300	.....	80,700
Second National	300,000	681,600	300,000	711,000	300,000	735,200	300,000	789,000	300,000	942,600	300,000	1,174,400	.....	592,800
Ninth National	750,000	280,300	750,000	281,100	750,000	166,600	750,000	102,800	750,000	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National	500,000	7,037,000	500,000	7,564,400	500,000	7,707,800	500,000	9,117,000	10,000,000	11,066,800	10,000,000	12,274,500	9,500,000	5,236,600
New York National Exchange	300,000	56,300	300,000	67,400	300,000	63,700	300,000	103,000	300,000	118,600	500,000	367,300	200,000	311,000
Bowery	250,000	620,300	250,000	620,900	250,000	604,400	250,000	708,800	250,000	729,200	250,000	772,300	.....	152,000
New York County National	200,000	428,900	200,000	443,800	200,000	407,300	200,000	375,800	200,000	474,100	200,000	611,100	.....	182,200
German-American	750,000	296,300	750,000	254,300	750,000	306,800	750,000	350,100	750,000	395,600	750,000	435,200	.....	138,300
Chase National	500,000	1,552,600	1,000,000	1,116,000	1,000,000	1,112,000	1,000,000	1,094,800	1,000,000	2,442,500	1,000,000	3,181,000	500,000	1,678,400
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,119,000	100,000	1,150,000	100,000	1,175,000	100,000	1,287,000	100,000	1,382,300	100,000	1,433,300	.....	314,300
German Exchange	200,000	546,100	200,000	581,900	200,000	551,200	200,000	614,700	200,000	582,500	200,000	621,400	.....	75,300
Germania	200,000	693,800	200,000	737,500	200,000	757,200	200,000	892,000	200,000	837,200	200,000	950,100	.....	156,300
United States National	500,000	630,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln National	300,000	421,200	300,000	711,900	300,000	783,700	300,000	890,100	300,000	957,500	300,000	1,109,000	.....	547,800
Garfield National	200,000	751,100	200,000	848,400	200,000	920,500	200,000	1,072,500	1,000,000	1,119,800	1,000,000	1,262,100	800,000	511,000
Fifth National	200,000	314,000	200,000	331,100	200,000	329,200	200,000	359,100	200,000	362,000	200,000	390,400	.....	76,400
Metropolis	300,000	868,500	300,000	845,800	300,000	874,100	300,000	993,900	300,000	1,070,300	1,000,000	1,233,300	700,000	424,500
West Side	200,000	334,700	200,000	347,200	200,000	350,200	200,000	409,100	200,000	446,100	200,000	472,000	.....	137,300
Seaboard National	500,000	296,500	500,000	348,800	500,000	323,500	500,000	748,700	500,000	854,600	500,000	1,125,400	.....	828,600
Sixth National	200,000	343,400	200,000	348,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western National	2,100,000	501,500	2,100,000	721,700	2,100,000	1,096,800	2,100,000	1,896,400	2,100,000	2,148,100	2,100,000	3,049,400	.....	2,547,900
First National, (Brooklyn)	300,000	949,800	300,000	937,700	300,000	507,500	300,000	528,300	300,000	514,800	300,000	533,000	.....	416,800
National Union	1,200,000	685,900	1,200,000	938,000	1,200,000	1,205,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty National	500,000	283,000	500,000	325,800	500,000	407,200	500,000	535,800	500,000	680,200	500,000	872,200	.....	589,200
New York Produce Exchange	1,000,000	320,800	1,000,000	328,400	1,000,000	341,100	1,000,000	374,900	1,000,000	402,800	1,000,000	443,000	.....	122,200
Bank of New Amsterdam	250,000	253,300	250,000	290,700	250,000	344,900	250,000	411,000	250,000	547,100	500,000	554,100	250,000	800
Astor National	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,000	237,800	350,000	339,300	350,000	491,400	.....	489,300
Hide & Leather National	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	302,100	500,000	343,200	500,000	443,400	.....	310,900
NON-MEMBER BANKS.														
Astor Place	$250,000	$354,700	$250,000	$389,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	300,000	32,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonial	100,000	46,100	100,000	54,800	$100,000	186,500	$100,000	$112,500	$100,000	$138,800	$100,000	$168,700	.....	$122,600
Columbia	300,000	214,400	300,000	166,600	300,000	207,300	300,000	212,700	300,000	209,300	300,000	246,400	.....	32,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	110,600	100,000	117,400	100,000	124,200	100,000	126,500	100,000	123,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Street	100,000	45,100	100,000	50,000

vation, and progress since then has been continuous. The idea is to work quietly on prevailing lines and turn it over to owners a few years hence a dividend payer of unquestioned reliability. Until a dividend is paid a voting trust prevents a contest for control.

Meanwhile it is earning a million a year above all fixed charges and deductions of every sort, almost enough to pay a 2 per cent. dividend, but the building of a second track over a portion of the main line and the purchase of equipment for use in increasing coal trade will call for use of all this money for a couple of years. Superficially viewed, there would seem to be no reason why it could not begin to pay at least 2 per cent. in 1904, with a good prospect of increase to 3 per cent. and to 4 per cent. in future years, as the anthracite coal trade is bound to be of enormous value to all engaged therein, and substantial dividends will be possible even on so large a capitalization as that of the Ontario and Western. For one thing its bonded indebtedness is not large.

It is quite possible that when the time comes to make a distribution of profits there will be an entire readjustment of stock and bonds so as to have the usual proportion of each of these forms of securities. Such a process would be more apt to increase the total volume than diminish it, if the usual plan is followed, and this will be no disadvantage to holders of shares.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

MEXICO'S CHIEF RAILROAD

The Part That Progressive American Management Plays in the Making of a Great Mexican System.

Frederick H. Prince, the Boston banker, and other representatives of the new controllers of the Mexican Central Railway Company, returned yesterday from Europe. They have accomplished important results. Serious obstacles delaying the capital readjustment plans of the company have been removed, and as a result of the negotiations foreign interests hitherto antagonistic are now ready to co-operate heartily.

In more ways than one Mexican Central is passing through the process of rehabilitation. Its financial organization is being attended to, and may be expected to emerge in better shape than ever before; the property has come under what is generally regarded as a more progressive management, and the road and its rolling stock, the vitals as it were, are developing a more healthy and vigorous condition. People who are looking for all this to result in dividends on Mexican Central stock in a week or two will be sadly disappointed. These are not days of miracles, and although some wonderful things are done in Wall Street, and more wonderful things are talked about, putting Mexican Central on a dividend basis is not likely to be the subject of earnest discussion yet awhile. All properties, however, railroad and otherwise, not paying anything to their owners must put themselves in order or be put in order before such an event becomes even a remote possibility.

Very long memories are not necessary in order to recall that quite a number of roads whose stocks are bringing respectable prices now were only recently on the list of non-dividend payers. At least such examples as Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific will be fresh in mind. In every instance, of course, progress of earnings toward expansion was a prime necessity before the stock could be raised to the dignity of a dividend stock. Without profits there could be no distribution. All the same, there had to be a period of preparation, more or less complete, according to the policy of the management, and this, it is claimed, is what is coming into the experience of the Mexican Central. With some roads it has been a preparation of improvement in physical condition. With others, acquisitions have proved a source of profit; with still others, both these influences have been at work, and perhaps in addition charges have been reduced by refunding measures—but invariably all to one end, the final liberation of profits, either to inaugurate dividends or increase them.

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Some of these things, then, are going on in Mexican Central affairs, and friends of the road are hopeful of the result. Necessarily, what is looked for will not come at once or with a rush, since railroad development is largely given to disclosing its benefits by a somewhat measured process, and Mexico is not likely to provide any startling manoeuvres in this respect. But what is bringing expectations to the tiptoe point is the fact that a broader policy of management has undertaken to broaden out the road's activities. For the late fiscal year, which ended Dec. 31 last, the company reported earnings off an average of 2,155 miles operated. There had been very little done to add to the length of road for several years, the total having been 1,955 miles for 1897 and 1,825 miles as long ago as 1892. But the 2,000-mile figure will prevail no longer. There are extensions in progress, several of them, and besides, an important addition to the system has been made, to which this reference appeared in the 1901 report: "In June, 1901, a contract was made for the purchase of all the capital stock and bonds of the Société Anonyme de Belge de Chemins de fer au Mexique, a Belgian corporation, owning and operating the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway from Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico to Trevino, on the Mexican International Railroad, a length of 388 miles. All of the capital stock and bonds were delivered to the company, and paid for in November, 1901, $6,000,000 of collateral pledge notes, due May 15, 1902, being issued for that and other purposes. On Feb. 1, 1902, the property, with the approval of the Mexican Government, was transferred to the Mexican Central Railway Company, and from March 1 it has been operated as the Monterey Division, and its earnings and expenses included with the operations of this company, making the total operated mileage from March 1, 1902, 2,085.70."

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Here, then, is seen quite a stride taken to round out the system, now under control of the Pierce syndicate, interests also in control of the St. Louis and San Francisco. Taking up this Monterey line will end in the construction of a link to connect the newly acquired property with the main line at a point within a comparatively short distance of the northern terminus of the latter. This will practically parallel the Mexican International, but of course will insure a much desired means of communication, and shorten the distance over the Central from territory north to that port on the Gulf, Tampico, which ranks ahead of all other Mexican ports as to value of exports, and second only to Vera Cruz as to value of imports. For exports, the record stands this way for the past ten years.

EXPORTS (IN MEXICAN SILVER.)

	Tampico.	Vera Cruz.	All Ports.
1892	$3,506,120	$26,463,287	$75,467,715
1893	8,844,537	28,073,101	87,509,221
1894	10,967,448	22,977,860	79,343,287
1895	15,546,228	27,413,009	90,854,953
1896	23,920,464	22,354,298	105,016,902
1897	29,952,441	22,484,633	111,346,494
1898	36,402,544	27,779,298	128,972,749
1899	40,715,602	28,344,893	138,478,126
1900	39,089,700	25,489,947	150,056,880
1901	43,877,124	21,802,184	148,589,001

The growth of Tampico as an exporting point will be regarded as hardly less than phenomenal in the light of such a showing as this, values (given in Mexican currency) increasing twelvefold in the period from 1892 to 1901, and doubling up on Vera Cruz, which at the start was seven times as important as the neighboring Gulf outlet for Mexican products. Imports have proceeded on lines of rapid expansion at Tampico, although at this point the value is less than one-half that of the imports at Vera Cruz, even after the increases of recent years. The disparity is a diminishing one, however, as shown in these comparisons:

IMPORTS (IN GOLD.)

	Tampico.	Vera Cruz.	All Ports.
1893	$2,649,993	$14,643,276	$43,413,131
1894	2,492,084	12,614,905	30,287,489
1895	2,842,007	14,123,505	34,000,440
1896	8,685,442	15,296,544	42,253,938
1897	8,773,275	14,036,136	42,204,065
1898	7,417,666	17,653,750	43,003,492
1899	8,220,017	21,118,728	50,869,194
1900	10,367,787	21,960,838	61,318,175
1901	9,712,856	22,328,154	65,088,452

In strengthening its position at Tampico, the Mexican Central would seem to have enlarged its interests at the most rapidly growing port of the country, for neither Eagle Pass, El Paso, Laredo, nor any of the minor ports has built up its foreign trade as has this one; hence, in this direction at least future results may indorse confident anticipation.

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As to the Mexican Central's earnings, these have shown successive increases for a long series of years, sometimes of moderate proportions as was the case last year when crop conditions in the Republic were unsatisfactory, and at times quite heavy, as in 1897, and the three following years, a period when conditions were favorable for expansion in trade and industry, and hence in traffics. But here are the figures for years named, which show totals and increases, and also the averages per mile, which, with the single exception of last year, indicate gains extending over the whole period:

GROSS EARNINGS.

	Amount.	Increase.	Average Per Mile.
1892	$7,963,254	.....	$4,146
1893	7,981,768	$415,891	4,322
1894	8,426,025	444,257	4,531
1895	9,495,809	1,001,584	5,069
1896	10,205,020	570,969	5,353
1897	12,845,819	2,807,043	6,553
1898	13,588,966	690,802	6,906
1899	15,602,065	1,997,122	7,689
1900	17,223,373	1,450,537	8,252
1901	17,493,674	172,208	8,020

From $7,963,254 to $17,492,674 in ten years is a tolerably good jump for gross earnings to make on any road, particularly if that road has not been heavily added to in the matter of new mileage. Here the mileage figures come in to say that on the basis of results spread over the entire line, $8,020 per mile for 1901 took the place of $4,146 per mile for 1892, a gain of almost 100 per cent. Evidently the road has had a good deal of traffic to feed upon, and has made a very satisfactory showing in consequence. All this, of course, should have spelled prosperity for the company, and would have done so but for the influence exerted by the downward fluctuation in the value of silver, the company's income being in Mexican currency and much of its outgo in that of the United States, or the gold equivalent. As silver has declined, the cost of materials and supplies to be purchased by payment in gold has naturally enhanced, and of course gold obligations of every kind have been met only with a growing proportion of Mexican dollars. For example, in 1892 material and expenses charged to cost of operation amounting to $1,868,066 in gold show $1,984,343 in Mexican currency, the premium being $598,277; but for 1901 a charge of $2,707,885 could only be met by $5,640,608 in the depreciated currency, the premium being $2,941,723. And if to the latter there be added the loss of $2,602,063 arising through the conversion of net earnings on a Mexican basis into profits on a gold basis, it can be seen that the aggregate loss was more than $5,500,000.

How much further silver is to decline is a problem. It would almost seem that there could be no such developments the next few years as those which have marked the past decade. But of this there is none wise enough to speak. Given only a fair maintenance at the late year's average and probably the Mexican Central's affairs will find no readjustment difficulty but what can be easily met.

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In spite of what has happened, much improvement work to the property has been undertaken, and much has been done to add to its facilities for handling traffic. Rail renewals have been a feature, the total of 17,400 tons of 75-pound steel for last year and 17,497 tons for 1900, length of road considered, offering quite favorable comparison with renewals on much more pretentious properties than the one in question. This work has been going on for several years, and is represented by this record:

RAIL RENEWALS.

	Weight of Rail, Pounds.	Tons Used.	Feet of Track.
1896	56-66	10,771	580,228
1897	66	1,879	95,853
1898	66	6,690	341,051
1899	75	6,784	362,608
1900	75	17,496	783,846
1901	75	17,400	779,502
Total		61,029	2,882,978

In the replacement of wooden bridging by more permanent structures there have also been extensive operations carried on, while as to car capacity this has been subject to marked changes of a favorable nature, changes which indicate quite clearly a striking improvement in conditions, gain in actual numbers being less a feature than gain in capacity, which has increased 100 per cent. in only five years and 160 per cent. since 1892.

FREIGHT CAR EQUIPMENT.

	Number of Cars.	Capacity, Tons. Car	Per Tons.
1892	2,671	44,435	16.63
1893	2,673	44,465	16.63
1894	2,677	44,500	16.62
1895	2,675	49,465	18.49
1896	2,919	57,075	19.55
1897	3,845	86,745	22.56
1898	3,813	87,540	22.95
1899	3,828	89,905	23.49
1900	4,398	110,685	25.17
1901	4,522	116,965	25.87

The high standard of the rolling stock is shown at once in an average capacity per car of 25.87 tons, a figure which can only be equalled by the best and most progressive roads.

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Apart from details, however, introduced to show that the Mexican Central has kept up with the procession, and viewed in its broader aspect, the outlook for the property would appear to be favorable. An important addition has been made to the system, a dominating influence at the country's liveliest outport has been secured, the physical condition of the outfit has been subject to extensive betterments, and the records go to prove that probabilities favor continued growth in traffic. Earnings this year would indicate that so far the trend has been maintained toward expansion, but as it is difficult to determine the exact influence upon results of the new mileage, discussion of this feature must be delayed until the proper returns are available. The Mexican Central has financial problems to dispose of, but these should be facilitated by the other factors shown to have developed.

With regard thereto it may not be out of place to quote, in part, the statement forwarded by Vice President Eben Richards to Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the Mississippi Valley Trust Company on the occasion of the recent issue of $100,000,000 collateral trust five-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds, to this effect: "This issue of $100,000,000 is secured by $16,129,000 of the Mexican Central consolidated four per cent. gold bonds due July 1, 1911, which are first lien upon 2,689.13 miles of road, subject only to a lien of $288,000 old first mortgage bonds still unexchanged for consolidated mortgage bonds, and to $5,597,000 priority mortgage five per cent. bonds, which latter are all now held by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company as additional security for the principal and interest of the consolidated mortgage four per cent. bonds. The consolidated mortgage authorizes an issue limited to $32,000 per mile of consolidated road.

"The consolidated mortgage is further secured by all equipment and terminals and by $8,200,000 subsidy fund in the hands of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Boston, Mass. Of this subsidy trust fund, $2,077,353.63 is cash, and the balance is invested in $5,597,000 priority mortgage five per cent. bonds, which were purchased for the fund at a cost of $6,122,646.37, and the whole fund is held by the Trustee to secure the interest and principal upon all of the consolidated four per cent. bonds.

"The purposes for which the proceeds of the collateral trust four and one-half per cent. gold bonds were to be applied are: 1. To redeem $6,000,000 of notes created in payment for the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which extends from the Port of Tampico, the principal Mexican port on the Gulf of Mexico, to Trevino, a distance of 390 miles. These notes were paid in full on May 15, 1902, the date of their maturity. 2. To extend the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad from Trevino to San Pedro, a distance of about 150 miles, thus connecting the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad with the main line of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited. The construction of this connecting link has been begun and is now being prosecuted with vigor. 3. To pay the floating debt of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, amounting to about $2,000,000, and for other corporate purposes.

"The additional mileage above mentioned and the improvements which are contemplated, will, it is believed, largely augment the income of the company."

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Some Signs of Recovery at the Week's End.

The Most Notable Feature the Activity in American Rails — Kafir Market Less Nervous — A More Cheerful Tone This Week Hoped For.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 9.—The week has been broken by two holidays and marked by general dullness and lack of energy. But there were some signs of recovery toward the close, and in spite of the continued disposition manifested in certain quarters to disparage American securities and make much of every idle rumor supposed to affect them, the most notable feature of the week has been some appreciable activity in American rails.

Toward the close especially there was quite an amount of business done in this branch, and not all the buying was on American account.

To dwell on the theorizing and prophesying as to the future course of American rails that one hears in London in this holiday season would be futile. Many of the sanest operators confidently expect a further improvement, and pay no heed to the pessimistic grumblers.

In regard to Kafirs the week closed leaving them in a more healthy condition than at the beginning, the nervousness of the market abating when on Thursday it was revealed that a certain heavy operator, who had been overloaded and whose open account had been causing uneasiness for some weeks, had been relieved by his friends, and that effective arrangements had been made for carrying over his account through the next mining settlement. The most recent fall in prices was attributed to this trouble, and the rally at the close of the week was due to its settlement, but there is really no radical change in the Kafir situation, and there is likely to be none for some months.

Consols rose a little this week on fresh Continental buying, and there is reason to hope for a more cheerful tone when the markets reopen next week, especially as money has been decidedly easier in the last few days because of recent heavy Government disbursements.

E. A. D.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations of mining stocks yesterday and to-day as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	6¾	6	6½
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Consolidated	1	2	1⅞	2
Amazonda	13	16	13	17
Bluebell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
C. C. Consolidated	5½	6	5	6
Coriolanus	2½	2¾	2½	2⅞
C., C. & M	2½	2¾	2¼	2½
Dante	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Doctor Jackpot	8½	9	8½	9
Elkton	40	41	39	39½
El Paso	60	60½	59	59½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Gold Dollar Consolidated	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Golden Cycle	57	60	58½	60
Golden Fleece	12	18	12	18
Gold Bond	2	2⅜	2	2½
Gold Sovereign	2	2¾	2	2½
Gould	3	6	3	6
Gold Exploration	2½	3¾	2½	4
Issabella	30	31	26½	27¼
Jackpot	10¾	12	10½	11
Keystone	3	5	3	5
Last Dollar	60	71	60	72
Lexington	4½	5	4⅝	4⅞
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Little Bessie	5½	4¾	5⅜	5⅝
Mollie Gibson	8	9	8	9
Mary Cashen	2½	4½	2	3
Moon Anchor	5	12	5	8½
New Haven	2¼	3¼	2	2¾
Pharmacist	2⅜	3½	2⅜	3
Pinnacle	4⅝	5¼	5	5½
Pointer	1½	2¼	1½	2
Portland	175	180	178	183½
Rose Maud	1¾	3	1⅝	2¾
Rose Nicol	3½	3¼	2	4
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3	2	3
Vindicator	92	98	92	95
Work	5	5¼	5	6

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Cleve., Clu., Chi. & St. L. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 12
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 9
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Sept. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Louisville & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 11	July 21	Aug. 11
New York & Harlem	7	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 22	Aug. 8	Aug. 22
Père Marquette (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 18
Capital Traction (extra)	$4	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Ry.	2	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Metropolitan W. S. El. (Chi.) pf.	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 16	Aug. 30
Philadelphia Co. of Pitts. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Twin City Rapid Transit (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
West Chicago Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of the Manhattan Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper	⅛	Aug. 25	July 24	Aug. 11
American Chicle common	1	Aug. 11	Aug. 5	Aug. 12
American Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 15
Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co. (quart.)	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 15
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 14	Sept. 2
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$5	Aug. 20	Holders of record	July 30
Cambria Steel Co.	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Casein Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 11	July 31	Aug. 11
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 20	July 31	Aug. 21
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 30	Sept. 13
Electric Company of America	25c	Aug. 18	Aug. 7	Aug. 19
Imperial Dry Goods Co. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I.	5	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Kings Co. El. L. & P. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Aug. 22	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	3	Aug. 11	Holders of record	July 3
Milwaukee & Chi. Breweries pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 7	Aug. 16
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Niles-Bemont Pond Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1
People's Gas (Chicago) (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 25	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pratt & Whitney pf.	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 27	Aug. 8	Aug. 27
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 20
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	$	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 26
Pullman Company (quarter)	$	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining Co.	$3	Aug. 15	July 24	Aug. 1
Railway Equipment Corpo. (month)	1¼	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Standard Consol. Mining	10c	Aug. 21	Aug. 7	.....
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 15
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
United States Cotton Duck pf.	3	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	.....
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
U. S. Steel Corporation pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 18	Aug. 30
Warwick Mills Co. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Westing. El. & M. assnt. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor R. R.	July 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 18	Annual
Aspinwall Fruit Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 11	Annual
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 19	Special
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Railroad	.....	.....	Sept. 27	Annual
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	July 31	.....	Aug. 20	Annual
Croscup & Sterling Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 20	Special
Detroit Southern R. R. Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 27	Special
Guardian Trust Company	.....	.....	Aug. 14	Special
Illinois Central Railroad	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Special
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 26	Special
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Nov. 24	Adj. Special
Muhlenberg Coal Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 11	Annual
Pennsylvania Steel Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 12	Special
People's Guar. & Indemnity Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 15	Special
Phila., Wil. & Baltimore R. R.	.....	.....	Aug. 21	Special
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.	Aug. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 12	Annual

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Aug. 4 to 9.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$1,175
Pr. William II	Port au Prince	4,200
Alene	Puerto Colombia	172
Maracaibo	Curacao	200
Caracas	Curacao	2,080
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	25
Pr. William II	Port au Prince	400
Bretagne	Havre	4,336
Alene	Puerto Colombia	573
Maracaibo	Curacao	46
Caracas	Curacao	320
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alliance	Colon	2,500
Seminole	Sanches	450
Alleghany	Carthagena	1,770
Maracaibo	Curacao	224
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	Fort de France	607
Alene	Puerto Colombia	2,000
Alleghany	Carthagena	5
Caracas	Curacao	20
Gold Bullion—		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	200
Alliance	Amapala	7,500
Alliance	Colon	4,000
Adirondack	Puerto Colombia	10,858
Alene	Puerto Colombia	3,120
Silver Bullion—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	436
Allianca	Amapala	24,350
Alliance	Colon	682
Adirondack	Port Limon	6,075
Total		$75,526

Exports, New York, Aug. 4 to 9.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 5	Advance	Colon, G. C. (U. S.)	$3,000
Aug. 5	Philadelphia	London, S. B., (other)	350,000
Aug. 5	Celtic	London, S. B., (other)	31,000
Aug. 6	KoenigenLuise	Bremen, G. B. (assay)	519,445
Aug. 6	La Bretagne	Havre, S. B., (other)	24,477
Aug. 8	Etruria	London, S. B., (other)	35,000
Total			$973,912

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 30	Cherokee	Puerto Plata, G. C., (U. S.)	$7,000
Aug. 2	Maracaibo	La Guayra, G. C., (U. S.)	15,000
Total			$995,912

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Following are the public quotations of manufacturing stock for the week:

Shares.		Price.	Prev. Price.
	Amory		157½
3	Amoskeag	1,900	1,902½
	Androscoggin		120
	Appleton		115¼
15	Arlington Mills	112½	110¾
	Atlantic		50
	Bates		162½
	Belvidere Mfg., Lowell		702½
	Bigelow Carpet		102
	Boot		607½
	Boston, (new)		100
	Boston Belting		233½
	Boston Duck		1,175
	Cabot		69
	Chicopee		49½
	Cocheco		300
	Columbian		1,012½
125	Continental	40	40
	Dwight		1,021¼
	Edwards		175
	Everett		105
	Franklin		100½
35	Great Falls	167½	165¾
	Grinnell		182¾
	Hamilton Cotton		745
	Hamilton Woolen		50
	Hill		45¾
	Hillsboro Mills, (woolen)		25
1	Jackson	800	925
	Lancaster		301
	Lawrence		123
1	Lockwood	91¼	93½
	Lowell		662½
	Lowell Bl. (new)		101¾
	Lowell Machineshop		810
	Lyman Mills		68½
22	Manchester Mills	86	86¾
	Massachusetts		98
	Mass. Cotton of Ga.		107¾
	Merrimac		100¾
	Middlesex		87½
	Monadnock		850
	Naumkeag Steam Cot.		61½
	Nashua Mfg.		381
	New Market Mfg. Co.		130
	Otis		1,852½
1	Pacific	2,152½	2,150
2	Pepperell	257½	258¾
	Queen City Cotton Co.		100
	Russell Mills, (Plymouth)		80
	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.		100
	Stafford		107½
	Stark		960
	Thorndike		1,062½
35	Tremont & Suffolk	103	105
	Waltham Bl. & Dye Wks.		99½
	Wamsutta		119
	Washington		129
	York		880

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$206,227,679
Gold	103,090,961
Silver	26,307,174
United States notes	9,198,376
Treasury notes of 1890	126,577
National bank notes	12,961,304
Total receipts this day	1,830,787
Total receipts this month	15,282,824
Total receipts this year	64,588,515
Total expenditures this day	2,316,000
Total expenditures this month	14,040,000
Total expenditures this year	72,853,567
Deposits in national banks	127,440,469

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$358,072,089
Silver dollars	455,722,000
Silver dollars of 1890	278,963
Silver bullion of 1890	28,232,937
Total	$842,305,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$358,072,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,722,000
Treasury notes outstanding	28,511,000
Total	$842,305,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,780,171
Gold certificates	46,950,780
Silver coin and bullion	18,867,885
Silver certificates	7,439,289
United States notes	9,198,376
Other assets	25,224,269
Total in Treasury	164,850,852
Deposits in national banks	127,440,469
Total	$292,321,351
Current liabilities	$36,093,672
Available cash balance	206,227,679

Bond Buyer Supplement Out.

The fifth semi-annual supplement of The Bond Buyer appeared yesterday from the press of the National Press Intelligence Company. It is regarded as unique in financial journalism, and has come to be regarded by dealers in municipal bonds as a very necessary book of reference in their business. The contents of the current supplement relate to investment laws of the States, legalized to investment laws of the grant aided railroads, guaranteed bonds and stocks, railroad aid bonds outstanding, tabulations of steam railroad earnings, legalized securities by States, and the usual complete table of dividends.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Friday, Aug. 8, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2,600	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	132	135	132	134	+2
335	American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅝	*12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
75	American Can pf	41,233,300	..	..	.....	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
50	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug. 10, 1902	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1
10	American Ch

THE DECAY OF MENLO PARK

Once Known All Over the World as the Headquarters of Edison, This Little New Jersey Town Has Now Fallen from Its High Estate—The First Trolley Car Is To-day Inhabited by an Old Cow—Ruins of the Old Laboratory.

THIRTY MILES from New York in the little village of Menlo Park, a quarter of a mile from the railroad, stands an old, disused trolley car which was the first to be run in America, in fact, in the world. Twenty years ago, on its trial trips, it used to carry noted visitors and financial magnates whom Edison was trying to interest in his inventions. Now the sole occupant of the world's first trolley car is an old cow, who makes it her headquarters at night. In the daytime the car is vacant and neglected.

Its fate is only one illustration of the decay which has fallen on the place which once was a centre of interest to the scientific world. The car stands in the corner of a small lot, and about fifty feet to the left is a low two-story building. The natives of Menlo Park proudly inform the few visitors who inquire about it that the building was the first laboratory of Edison.

In this structure, now falling apart under the influence of the weather, were invented the phonograph and the Edison incandescent lamp and here took place the experiments that made electric surface roads a possibility. It was the scene of the most important and well-known of Edison's many inventions.

Since leaving Menlo Park he has discovered many things, but none of such popular interest as those that were brought to a triumphant success in the little two-story building next to the worn-out trolley car. To-day the lower floor of the building is occupied by a country volunteer hose company, while the upper story has been fitted up with a few lamps, a little stage with a green baize curtain, and is the headquarters for local amateur theatricals.

The old Edison plant is surrounded by a fence built for the purpose of keeping out the curious. To-day the fence has fallen into disrepair. Within is a little brick building, which looks as if it were about to fall to the ground. In the past it was the main office of Edison from which he wrote to scientists and financiers all over the world. Its only tenant to-day is an old man, half a hermit, who pays no rent. When questioned about Edison and the past glories of Menlo Park he only shakes his head, mumbles indistinctly, and passes on.

THE OLD MACHINE SHOP.

Decay is apparent in all parts of the historic plant. Back of the old laboratory stands the old Edison machine shop, in which were built many of the electrical contrivances which have since become of great importance. The shop is practically vacant. At one side are pieces of old rusty machinery. The rest of the building is used as a storehouse for hay and for odds and ends.

In the rear stand several heavy foundations of brick, a good deal crumbled. Twenty years ago they formed the foundations for one of the first dynamos built by Edison. When erected it was considered a marvel, and people came from all parts of the country to see it. The dynamo has long since been broken up and sold for old iron.

Long before trolley cars were seen in New York they were running in Menlo Park. After the first car, the one now inhabited by the old cow, was built, Edison constructed an experimental electric trolley three miles long. Over it the first electric cars were run. From this little line sprang the huge network of trolleys which covers country and city, in which hundreds of millions of dollars are invested, and on which billions of passengers are carried yearly. In many places in and near Menlo Park the trolley wires are still strung, attracting the attention of casual visitors. The rails have long since been torn up.

Although the old car is much smaller than those in use to-day it is considerably heavier. This is largely due to the trucks. The body of the car is about the size and appearance of the horse cars on some of the New York cross-town lines. The electrical connection from the overhead wire to the motor was made in practically the same manner as on the trolley lines of to-day. A few devices to prevent the waste of power and give more efficient service have been added, but the principle is the same.

IN THE BOOM DAYS.

Although it is fifteen years since Edison removed his laboratory from Menlo Park his name is still one to conjure with in that village. Everybody knew him, and every one has anecdotes to tell of his methods of work, his irascibility if disturbed at an inopportune time, and his good-heartedness. Edison made Menlo Park famous all over the world and in the old days there were many visitors to the little place. Even to-day many persons suppose the main laboratory of Edison is still at Menlo Park, and scarcely a day passes that the Postmaster does not receive some letter addressed to Edison.

Those were boom days for Menlo Park. Besides the Edison plant two other factories were built and it looked as if the place had a bright future. Then Edison removed his plant, and the prosperity of the village came to a sudden stop.

Little by little Menlo Park sank back to the condition of a country village. The railroad steadily decreased the number of trains stopping there. To-day an air of almost melancholy quiet broods over the place.

Although the plant has fallen into decay Edison still owns it. His family have large interests in Menlo Park. A short distance east of the former laboratory stands the old Edison homestead, which is the property of Mr. Edison's daughter. In its time it was an imposing structure. Tenants were hard to find, the buildings fell into decay, and finally an Italian family were allowed to live in it rent free.

IN THE NEW DIRECTORY

George Dewey Is a Fireman, Andrew Jackson a Carpenter, and G. Cleveland a Janitor—Bobbie Burns Bakes Things, Herbert Spencer Is a Dentist and Westminster Abbey Is Doing Business Down Town.

WHAT'S in a name? The question is the poet's, and the answer, by implication, "Nothing." But if there were something in a name, and all the Shakespeares of the present day were Bards of Avon, and all the Miltons—mute, inglorious Miltons, alas!—were the blind poet of Bread Street, what a glorious lot of world-celebrities would there be in New York in this year 1902.

The new General Directory of the residents of the city has just been issued. There are Shakespeares and Miltons in it, George Washingtons and Herbert Spencers, Lindley Murrays and Robert Bruces, Andrew Langs and J. J. Rousseaus. There is even a Westminster Abbey, and many, oh, so many, Joneses and Smiths and Browns.

But Joneses and Smiths and Browns belong to every city—every well regulated one, at least—and it is not on them that New York relies for distinction in nomenclature. It is on the big ones, the famous ones, that this city takes its stand and defies the world.

There is a pathos in the contemplation of the fortunes of the great spirits of history as continued in some of their present-day namesakes. Henry Clay, statesman and orator, is now a street-car conductor, and even though there be a parallel in the two vocations—the guidance of the ship of state and the management of a trolley car—there is a fall of level which is not unpainful to contemplate.

There are other notable names of the recent past whose 1902 prototypes occupy space in the City Directory. Anthony Wayne—"Mad" Anthony he was in the days when he led a charge of ragged Continentals and captured Stony Point—is become a sane man, a manufacturer of machines. In his new vocation he may be as zealous in promoting the arts of peace as was "Mad" Anthony in killing the soldiers of King George. But there is apparently less glory in it, for the Anthony of 1902 is not famous.

Robert Bruce, King of the Scots in the centuries gone by, is now one a carpenter, another a spinner. Another Scot, this one a poet, Bobbie Burns, is, if you go by what you see in the Directory, a baker, a finisher, and a watchman. None of them poetic walks of life.

Then there are the philosophers, Spencer, Rousseau. Herbert Spencer—he, at least, of New York—is a dentist, engaged in the profession (calculated, it is true, to inculcate philosophy in his patients) of pulling and filling teeth. As for J. J. Rousseau, the Directory will tell you that the great author of "Le Contrat Social" is now a carpenter.

BACON-SHAKESPEARE.

Shakespeare in New York has a solitary representative—a woman, whose first name begins with A. Perhaps this is another evidence that really it wasn't Shakespeare, but Bacon. And certainly there are quite a number of Bacons, and Francis Bacons, too. They variously make pianos and deal in dry goods, woolens, and oysters.

One George Washington is a barber and another keeps an eating house. Neither is known to have ever chopped down a tree with a hatchet and then had a moment of weakness and confessed.

Thomas Hughes, who once wrote "Tom Brown's School Days," and a few other things, has multiplied somewhat coming down the corridors of time, and there are about two dozen of him in this city now, working at all sorts of jobs, from selling candy and cigars and terrorizing apartment dwellers as janitors, to preserving the peace as policemen. Incidentally Thomas has given up writing, except private letters now and then to his friends.

John Bright—he of New York—is a blacksmith. John Brown is an actor, a carpenter, a clerk, a paper hanger, a maker of fishing tackle, and a few dozen other things. Joseph Chamberlain, he of the monocle and the Zollverein in England, is an ordinary clerk in New York.

Henry Irving deals in real estate—and not scenes, at that. Walter Scott is an architect, a clerk, a decorator, an advertising agent, a plumber, and a janitor. Jonathan Swift is a machinist, Charles Lamb a blacksmith.

Alexander Pope lives on Fifty-seventh Street, and doesn't tell what he does. What he doesn't do, though, is write essays on "Man."

R. Kipling (probably it isn't Rudyard, but it's "R." anyway) deals in wagons, and not in hexameters. Abe Lincoln runs to pictures; there are two Abes, and one paints pictures and the other sells them. But they don't know each other.

G. Cleveland is both a janitor and a Vice President. There are three Benjamin Franklins, two lawyers and one a clerk.

Andrew Jackson is an express manager and a carpenter. David Hill—there are half a dozen Davids—is a manager, a cashier, a dentist, a treasurer, and a clerk. A. Tennyson is a milliner, and it is possible, of course, that the hats he makes are real poems. W. McAllister (alas! the pity of it!) is fallen to the estate of a truckman and a carpenter. Jim Fisk is a chemist, an insurance agent, a lawyer, a banker, and a secretary.

George Dewey is a fireman. James Madison is still a President, though not of the United States. John Law, once projector of the great South Sea Bubble, is now a Manhattan policeman. Andrew Lang is both a hatter and a polisher. Charles Sumner, who once was a famous Abolitionist, is still here, but seems to have no occupation.

And there are others.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.62
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	18.62½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.10⅛
Lard, prime	10.85
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straits, $3.10@$3.45; clears, $2.80@$3.25; Spring specials, $4.20@$4.30; patents, $3.50@$3.75; straits, $3@$3.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 67@71c; No. 2 red, 68½@69½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 58¾c; No. 2 oats, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 33@45c; No. 2 rye, 51c; good feeding barley, 53@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.43; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $4.85; mess pork, per barrel, $16.25@$16.30; lard, per 100 lb, $10.53@$10.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.95@$10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¼@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11⅛@11¼c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover contract grade, $8.50.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Wheat opened firm, reflecting the reactionary tendency usually noted after any considerable break in values. The early news was a trifle less bearish than recently. Owing to the coronation holidays there were no English cables, and Paris, reporting prices 5 up to 5 lower, was not a factor. The weather throughout the Northwest was showery, as was the case also in sections of the Southwest. The precipitations, however, were light, the only important points reporting rain being Wichita and Fort Smith, the former getting .74 and the latter 2.74 inches. Immediately following the opening the market was dull and about steady, but the receipts in the Southwest proved large. St. Louis in particular reporting 588,000 bushels. This attracted fresh selling orders, and the market reacted here to 72 7-16c for September and to 67¼c in Chicago, only to rally toward noon on covering. The market was very active for a partial holiday in midsummer, and European interests were buyers at the mid-session decline. A factor in the forenoon weakness was the expectation that the Government crop report to be issued on Monday would prove a very bearish one. The markets closed steady, both here and at Chicago, with local prices at a partial ⅛c net advance. Export business consisted of 2 loads of Spring wheat; 2 loads No. 1 Northern, New York, 2 loads No. 2 red from New York, and 17 loads from outports. Wheat on the late curb was steady, with closing quotations 72⅜c bid. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 73¾c, elevator, and 75@75⅝c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 70½c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Dull. Close: No. 1 Northern, 78@78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77@77½c; September, 67⅝@67¾c. Rye—Lower; No. 1, 48@49½. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 65@66c; sample, 43c. Corn—September, 51⅜c.

DULUTH, Aug. 9.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 69⅝c; September, 67½c; December, 65¾c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c. Oats—September, 29¼c; December, 28c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 61⅝c; September, 62⅝@62½c; December, 64½@64¾c; No. 2 hard, 65@67c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 55½c; September, 45½c; December, 35⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 28c; September, 25½c; December, 26½c; No. 2 white, 55c, old.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—Close: Wheat—September, 65@65½c; December, 64½@64⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 77⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.70; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; no grade, $25.50@$26.50, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.45@$3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.25@$1.27. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $19.25@$19; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; Spring bran, middling, $21@$26; coarse Winter bran, $20@$24; city bran, $18.50@$19; linseed oilcake, $27; cornoilcake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$25; oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72 15-16	72 15-16	72 7-16	72⅝
December	72 5-16	72⅝	72	72⅜
May	74½	74⅞	74	74⅜
Corn—				
September	53⅞	56½	53½	56½
December	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45½
May	43½	43⅝	43	43⅛
Lard—				
August				$10.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68¼	68¼	67½	67⅞
December	67	67	66½	66⅝
May	69⅝	69 7-16	69	69⅜
Corn—				
September	51⅝	51¾	50⅝	51⅝
December	40	40 1-16	39	39⅝
May	38⅞	39 1-16	38¼	38⅝
Oats—				
September	31	31	30	30¼
December	28¾	29	28	28½
May	29¼	29½	28¾	29⅜
Lard—				
September	$10.70	$10.75	$10.50	$10.67½
January	8.35	8.40	8.25	8.32½
Ribs—				
September	10.20	10.20	9.95	10.02½
January	7.50	7.52½	7.40	7.52½
Pork—				
September	16.55	16.55	15.75	16.35
January	14.80	14.80	13.90	14.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS, $22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 9c; 180 lb, 10c; 160 lb, 10¼c; 140 lb, 10⅜c; pigs, 10¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking, 12½c; 10 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 11¾c; 14 lb, 11½c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9½c; pickled hams, 12@12½c. TALLOW—City, 6⅜c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD, $10.85; city lard, $10.30@$10.45; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11; Brazil kegs, $13; compound, 8⅛@8½c; stearine, oleo, 13¼@13⅜c; city lard, stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Oil and machine, barrels, 46¼@47c. TAR—Pine, barrels, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. RESIN—Common to good, strained, $1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.05, and W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Turpentine—Firm, 44¼c bid; receipts, 2,514 casks; sales, 142 casks; exports, 3,573 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 4,708 bbls; sales, 872 bbls; exports, 1,028 bbls; A, B, and C, $1.05; D, $1.10; E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.50; I, $1.90; K, $2.40; M, $2.90; N, $3.30; W G, $3.40; W W, $3.55.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 185 casks. Rosin, nothing doing; receipts, 287 bbl. Crude turpentine firm, $1.40@$2.50 and $2.60; receipts, 125 casks. Tar firm, $1.50; receipts, 302 bbl.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady at 8@12¼c per lb for city-dressed native sides. No sales of calves reported; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb. Sheep steady; lambs, ⅛c higher; sheep sold at $2.75@$3.80 per 100 lb; lambs at $6.65@$7; culls at $5; dressed mutton, 5½@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@11c. Hogs nominally weak.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

The Clarendon Mineral Springs Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors, Abram M. Pew, Erie County; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. W. Stevens, Akron, N. Y.; Frank D. Smith, Springville; Lawrence P. Meyer, Bowmansville; Theodore N. Barnsdall, Pittsburg, Penn., and William H. Zahnizer, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Imperial Braid Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Simon Reich, Barnett Schaeffer, and Morris Epstein, New York.

Tabis-Easel Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Harry W. Bush, E. L. Folk, and William C. Hubner, Buffalo.

Williams Wire Hingeing Machine Company, Whitehall; capital, $65,000. Directors—W. H. Potter, Toledo, Ohio; William McMurray, Manhattan, and William Edge, Brooklyn.

Simonson-Lichtenstein-Pachner Company, New York, hats and caps; capital, $150,000. Directors—Sall Simonson, Isaac Pachner, and Benjamin Lichtenstein, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 9.—The Harvard Realty Company, capital $79,000. Incorporators—Max Ginsberg, Charles Loebel, Meyer Kraemer, and Morris Lipsets.

The Henry A. Gould Company, capital $125,000. Incorporators—Frank R. Serles, Alfred George Brown, and Edward T. Magoffin. The company will manufacture and deal in rubber and rubber goods.

The Childs Corporation, to conduct restaurants under the name of Childs; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Ellsworth Childs, Dudley R. Horton, and Albert Faucett Van Voorhies.

SHIPPING BOOM ON LAKES.

New Vessels Worth $10,000,000 Contracted For on American Side.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Aug. 9.—The business of shipbuilding is booming on the lakes. It is estimated that vessels worth not less than $10,000,000 will be built on the American side in 1903. Twenty-four freight ships are now under contract. They will require about 100,000 tons of steel. Every one of them will be a steamship, the building of tow barges seeming to be on the decline.

The ships ordered from the American Shipbuilding Company alone are worth $7,500,000.

GALVESTON WELCOMES NEW LINE

City Celebrates Arrival of El Norte of Southern Pacific Service.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—Galveston yesterday celebrated the arrival of the first Morgan Line steamship, starting the Southern Pacific's New York-Galveston service. El Norte docked at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, having sailed from New York on Saturday last at noon. Four thousand persons were present at the opening of the new docks, and 12,000 more lined the wharves. At night a torchlight parade, illuminations of the city, and fireworks were features of the celebration.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

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FINANCIAL.

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These bonds are the **Direct Obligation** of the Company, **secured** by the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Co., as Trustee, of **over $1,000,000** of First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate in the principal cities of the United States, valued as follows:

Land	$1,305,494
Buildings	1,347,325
Total	$2,652,819
Fire Insurance	991,100
Gross Rents	$245,910
Taxes, Repairs, etc.	65,684
Net Income	$177,235
Interest on Series N Bonds	40,000

Full Prospectus Sent on Application.

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United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

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STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE
Distilling Company of America
AND THE BONDS OF THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

More than two-thirds of the Preferred Stock of the Distilling Company of American having been deposited with The Mercantile Trust Company under the plan for the conversion of the securities of The Distilling Company of America, **the said plan is declared operative.**

Holders who have not deposited their securities may become parties to the plan by making such deposit on or before **Friday, August fifteenth, 1902.**

RUDOLPH ELLIS,
CRAWFORD LIVINGSTON,
VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

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Book of railway statistics, also charts giving daily fluctuations of the most active Railway and Industrial Stocks, on application.

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper. Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR OFFER.

NEW YORK, August 6th, 1902.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY:

The United States Realty and Construction Company (hereafter designated as the new corporation) has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose, among others, of acquiring the whole or part of the capital stocks of the New York Realty Corporation, George A. Fuller Company, and of such other corporations as its Directors may decide to be advisable and proper.

The undersigned have made a contract with said United States Realty and Construction Company, by which the latter is to issue and deliver its six per cent. cumulative preferred stock to the amount of Thirty Million Dollars, and its common stock to the amount of Thirty-six Million Dollars, in consideration of the entire capital stock of the New York Realty Corporation, the entire issued capital stock, both common and preferred, of the George A. Fuller Company, and the entire capital stock of the Alliance Realty Company and the real estate interests, and certain stock now belonging to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company and Eleven Million Dollars in cash; said contract containing a provision for the reservation of the capital stock, both preferred and common, of said new corporation, representing the estimated proportionate value of such stocks and properties as may not be acquired by it under the terms of said contract.

It is our opinion that the ownership of these stocks and properties by such corporation will greatly benefit the several companies whose stocks are acquired and increase their earning capacity.

The new corporation by the ownership of the whole or the greater part of the capital stocks of the subsidiary companies will be able to further their interests and supply them with the capital which will be necessary for the transaction of an increased amount of business.

A number of the larger stockholders of these companies concur with us in our opinion and have expressed their willingness to transfer their shares in exchange for the shares of the new corporation on the terms proposed.

Subject to the provisions of this circular, we offer to you for each share of the preferred stock of the George A. Fuller Company one and one-tenth shares of the preferred and one-half share of the common stock of the new corporation, and for each share of the common stock of the George A. Fuller Company forty-five one-hundredths of a share of the preferred and three-fourths of a share of the common stock of the new corporation; scrip certificates for fractional shares, not carrying dividends until converted, will be delivered.

Stockholders desiring to take advantage of this offer must deposit their stock with the Central Trust Company of New York on or before the 1st day of September, 1902, unless the time for such deposit shall be extended by the undersigned, and such stock shall remain on deposit with said Trust Company until the exchange for the stock of the said new corporation, but not later than the first day of November, 1902; and it is understood that a deposit of stock with said Trust Company shall be deemed an acceptance of this offer, subject to all of its terms and conditions.

If before the first day of November, 1902, we shall deliver to said Trust Company the stocks of the new corporation called for by this offer, said Trust Company is to deliver to said new corporation the stocks deposited, but said deposited stocks shall not be delivered unless two of the officers of the new corporation shall certify that it will, on their delivery, own shares of the stock of the New York Realty Corporation, the George A. Fuller Company, the Alliance Realty Company, the real estate interests and equities of and certain stock belonging to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company in the amounts required by the terms of the contract between the undersigned and such new corporation; and shall have in its treasury Eleven Million Dollars cash capital, and shall also have reserved in its treasury, upon the basis of the exchange offered by us to the stockholders of the George A. Fuller Company, the New York Realty Corporation and the Alliance Realty Company, sufficient of its own stock to represent the shares of the said several corporations, which shall not have been acquired by it through deposit with the said Trust Company or otherwise; and also that it shall have in its treasury sufficient of its stock to represent the estimated proportionate value of the real estate interests of and certain stock belonging to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company not acquired, as provided by said contract, as such value shall be estimated by the undersigned.

The stock when deposited with the said Trust Company is to be endorsed in blank, so that the same may be transferred to it as Trustee. The said Trust Company will upon receipt of the shares issue a certificate of deposit, stating that it holds them pursuant to the terms of this circular. Application will be made for the listing of these certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. Dividends on the preferred stock of the George A. Fuller Company declared during the term of deposits will be paid to the Central Trust Company and by it paid to the holders of record of the certificates of deposit. We are to pay to the Central Trust Company on receiving the stock a sum of money equal to seven per cent. interest on the preferred stock deposited from the date the last dividend was paid up to the date of the delivery of the stock of the new corporation to said Trust Company, and the same will be divided by the said Trust Company among the then holders of record of its certificates for preferred stock, the intent being that a depositor shall not lose his proportionate share of the dividends on the preferred stock while so deposited. Said Trust Company is to make rules governing the transfer and registration of the certificates and for closing the transfer books thereof, subject to the approval of the undersigned.

It is understood that the Central Trust Company is to rely upon the certificate of two of the officers of the new corporation in regard to its incorporation, the issuance of its capital stock, the acquisition of the stocks of the several companies and the real estate interests and stocks from the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company and payment of the Eleven Million Dollars cash capital, and any other facts connected herewith, and shall be protected in any act which it may do relying upon the truth of such certificate.

The Central Trust Company will on receiving the stock of the new corporation and surrender of its certificates of deposit deliver to each certificate holder the shares to which his certificate entitles him. If, however, the undersigned do not, for any reason, before the first day of November, 1902, become entitled to have the stock so deposited delivered to the new corporation the Central Trust Company shall, upon surrender of its certificates, return to the holders thereof the number of shares of deposited stock represented by its certificates and this offer and any acceptance thereof shall be deemed cancelled and terminated.

It is further understood and agreed that any stock retained in the treasury of the new corporation, under the terms of its contract with the undersigned, may be used by it either for the acquisition of the stock or property interests for which they were reserved, or for any other purpose.

The forms of the certificates of the stock of the new corporation, the other details of the transaction and the methods of its consummation, not inconsistent with the terms of this circular, shall be determined by us.

We reserve the right at any time in our discretion to wholly abandon the transaction and to withdraw this offer as to all depositors by publication of notice of such withdrawal in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, and, in that event, all the deposited shares shall be returned without charge, upon surrender of the respective certificates therefor. In case of any such withdrawal of the offer hereunder, the depositors shall have no claim against the undersigned and shall only be entitled to receive their deposited securities upon surrender of the respective certificates therefor.

This offer is made upon the express understanding that a majority of us may act for all of us and do anything which we could do in matters in connection with this agreement, but the act of less than a majority shall not bind us.

All of the undersigned, and our associates in this matter, are stockholders, officers, or directors in one or more of the companies named above, and it is proper to state that we expect to receive for the responsibilities and risks assumed by us in organizing the new corporation, procuring the cash capital and for the expenses incurred, an individual profit which will or may include the stock of the new corporation remaining in our hands after carrying through the transaction.

JAMES STILLMAN.
HENRY MORGENTHAU.
H. S. BLACK.
ALBERT FLAKE.
ROBERT E. DOWLING.

Dividends.

192D DIVIDEND.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 31, 1902.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, August 11th, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1902.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 11th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

The People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named company is called for August 15th at 12 o'clock noon, 1902, at the office of the company, 271 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of acting upon an agreement of merger entered into between the Directors of the above-named company and The Long Island Title Guarantee Company.

JOSEPH LIEBERTZ, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Springfield City Railway Company of Springfield, Illinois, under the provisions of a mortgage executed by it to the Mercantile Trust Company of the City and State of New York, dated April 30, 1890, will on the first day of September, 1902, redeem and pay to the holders of the bonds of Springfield City Railway Company, being 125 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 125, at the price of $1,040 for each $1,000, together with any accrued and unpaid interest thereof. All holders of said bonds are hereby notified to this effect and will present same to the Mercantile Trust Company at its office or place of business in the City and State of New York for redemption on September 1, 1902.

SPRINGFIELD CITY RAILWAY CO.
By C. K. MINARY, President.

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15,000 Reindeer for Alaska

The U. S. Government to Make a Big Importation From Siberia—Success of the Original Herd With Its Lapp Attendants—How the Deer Have Rapidly Multiplied and Shown Their Usefulness.

IT SEEMS such a decided novelty that the United States Government should be successful in introducing Siberian reindeer into Alaska, that the announcement a day or two ago by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Educational Agent for Alaska, that the Government intends to increase the number of the animals there to 15,000 surprised many people who heard it. It marks the successful culmination of a purely philanthropic and benevolent act on the part of this Government.

It is only a matter of about ten years ago that Mr. Jackson first began his campaign for the introduction of the Siberian reindeer. He called attention to the fact that whole villages of Eskimos had died from starvation, principally because of their improvident slaughter of the native reindeer, which had previously existed in Alaska.

His efforts were at first pooh-poohed as impracticable. But Mr. Jackson kept hammering away on the same line until, in 1892 he was allowed to take sixteen reindeer into Alaska. In the following year these were followed by a herd of 175.

This experimental nucleus was increased by small yearly additions until 1898, when a herd numbering 537 head was shipped to Dawson City. This herd marked a new era in the experiment. Previously the work of caring for the reindeer in their new home was given over solely to the Eskimos. At first, lacking proper tuition, they did not get on well with the animals, so it was decided to import Lapp experts to care for and handle the deer in their new home.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

This large herd, with the Lapp experts, their families, and dogs, arrived at New York in 1898. And for the time they remained at this port they proved a spectacle of absorbing interest to New Yorkers—the sleek, soft-eyed, docile reindeer contentedly mouthing their quids of rock moss and the roly-poly Lapp experts, with their round-faced wives and blubber-fat babies, proving as much of a curiosity to New Yorkers as the towering sky-scrapers and the other marks of our modern civilization proved to the Lapps.

From New York this herd, with its caretakers, was shipped direct to Dawson City. The experiment with the Lapp experts at first proved disastrous. On their arrival in Alaska they, with their families, became ill, and in some cases the herds were entirely deserted by the Lapps, the deer suffering slightly from that cause. In one case the Lapps, when deserting the herd on account of illness, left their dogs also. When the herd was again taken in hand it was found to be short several head. The sleek and well-fed appearance of the Lapp dogs left no doubt as to the fate of the missing reindeer.

A RAPID INCREASE.

But against all these setbacks the deer have thrived and multiplied beyond the wildest hopes of the projectors of the scheme. There were procured for Alaska in all 997 reindeer. In 1900 there was a total of 3,323 head of reindeer in Alaska. Of this number 644 head were in possession of the Government, 1,184 head belonging to the six mission stations in the district, and 1,495 head to Eskimo apprentices. There had been bred in the eight years from the original 997 Siberian deer 3,342 fawns. Aside from the satisfactory multiplying of the reindeer, it is said that the fawns born in Alaska excel in quality those born either in Siberia or Lapland, developing into larger and stronger animals than the Siberian deer from which they spring.

At the present day the herd has increased to 5,000 head, but the Rev. Mr. Jackson says the demand for the deer as beasts of burden alone far exceeds this supply. After the recovery of the Lapp experts the work of training the Eskimos in the care of the reindeer began. Numbers of the younger men were chosen as pupils, and great results have followed, the Eskimos in some cases excelling the Lapps in the handling and driving of the animals. The work of breaking the young deer was then taken up, and large numbers were trained to harness, and some of the stronger animals were loaned to the mail carriers.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

Afterward, in March, 1900, the deer were officially ordered by the Government to be used in carrying the mails between Eaton and Nome. The order came without warning to those in charge, so they could not elaborate a system of relay stations, and were compelled to make their first trips, a distance of 480 miles, over a roadless and trailless country, going and coming with the same deer. Notwithstanding this handicap, the reindeer demonstrated their usefulness, making the round trips in an average of twelve days, showing their superiority over dogs.

Since then, with the introduction of relays, the trip has consumed less time. The same Winter a reindeer express was started between the mining camps of Nome and York, and while, as far as the use of the deer were concerned, the express was a success, it was discontinued after the second trip on account of lack of patronage.

But the fact remains that the deer have proved their usefulness. They are the arctic beast of burden. Spread, as they are, over a wide expanse of the Alaskan territory, they lessen the possibility of starvation to a minimum and form a means of transportation unexcelled for this frozen region. The reindeer stations proper and the other points at which the animals are herded are Point Barrow, Point Hope, Cape Prince of Wales, Teller reindeer station, Cape Douglas, Gambell, (St. Lawrence;) Golofrin Bay, Eaton reindeer station, and St. James's Mission.

ATTACKED BY GOLD SEEKERS.

The project has been fraught by many difficulties, not the least of which was provided by the Klondike gold discoveries. After the Lapps had been nursed back into healthfulness numbers of them went into the gold-hunting game during the Summer, and the success of some, they bringing back sums varying from $1,000 to $100,000, stampeded the entire Lapp colony the following Summer season, Mr. Jackson having to offer as high as $500 a year and board and clothes to keep enough herders at work to insure the proper protection of the reindeer.

During the rush into the region by gold seekers there were among the newcomers many desperate characters and criminals. Considerable trouble was experienced from certain members of this element stealing and killing the deer, some openly boasting that they expected to live off Government reindeer as long as they remained. The lack of police regulations was seriously felt, as these men were never arrested, although a fine and imprisonment is provided for unauthorized destruction of the animals.

The Government has expended so far in the introduction and care of the reindeer in Alaska about $120,000. That the amount of good done has more than exceeded the monetary expenditure is evidenced by the comparative comfort which has been enjoyed by the native Eskimos and the large numbers of American miners in the district the past couple of Winters. Reports from missionaries in the Alaskan region are all enthusiastic over the improved conditions wrought by the introduction of the reindeer, and it has been partly due to their urging, under the generalship of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, that the United States Government has decided to increase the herd to the size mentioned.

War Begun on the "Tussock Moths."

Men Armed with Wires Brushing Trees in the Parks—The Attack on Tent Caterpillars and Borers—A New Scheme for Watering Trees Under Ground to Be Tried.

WAR on the "tussock moths" has begun in the parks. In Prospect Park alone there are six men with wire brushes going over the trees and removing the cocoons and egg masses which are piled in a heap with brush and rubbish and burned.

The cocoons are particularly numerous this year, as the American cuckoo, the yellow bill, and black bill among birds and the insect parasites which generally keep these moths within bounds have not accomplished their task, and sparrows won't eat the creatures.

The cocoons are almost pure white and may be seen spotting the trunks and lower branches of trees throughout the city. The silver maple is especially attacked, and in about a month from now, if left alone, the leaves of these trees would be in tatters and the trees themselves injured.

It is the females of these moths which do the great damage, and as they are wingless they have to climb trees unless they are born in them. Collars around the trees covered with tar, are therefore of service in keeping them from reaching the leaves and turning their teeming progeny loose to destroy.

Other enemies of the trees that are being warred on by the park men are tent caterpillars and borers. These are not nearly so important and destructive as the tussock moths, because they are not numerous. The tent caterpillars are easy enough to reach, for they stretch their silky structures across angles of tree forks, but the borers, which are the caterpillars of the spotted leopard moth, give much trouble by boring so deeply into branches that the woodpeckers cannot reach them, and they kill whole branches.

The park men hunt them by thrusting long wires in their holes and stabbing, or else by putting carbon bi-sulphide in the holes and sealing them up. Ill nourished or sick trees are the favorite victims of the parasites, and, according to Park Superintendent Samuel Parsons, Jr., very few of the trees in any of the city parks have sufficient nourishment.

"Coney Island and the East Side Lands Parks are the only ones in the city that have a proper amount of top soil," said Mr. Parsons the other day. "In making the other parks there was too much hurry and a misplaced economy. The parks, when made, were skimped as to top soil, only getting about six inches of it, where they needed eighteen inches or three feet. The consequence is that the trees and grass are not as strong and healthy as they ought to be and insects attack them."

"How is it that trees which can take care of themselves so well in the forest need so much coddling in the park?" Mr. Parsons was asked. He answered:

"Conditions are so very different. In the forest nature plants 100 trees where there is only room for one. They struggle for the space, the light, air, and soil, and in the end the fittest survives, having not only killed, but also eaten all its rivals, which, dying, fell on the ground and returned to mold. There's no waste in the forest. All the dead leaves, dead branches, and dead trunks lie where they fall, and nature works them up again in new forms.

"The forest trees have an enormous advantage over those in our parks in the matter of air. Trees feed on air to a very great extent, breathing through their leaves. In the forest this air food is pure and wholesome, in the city it is contaminated.

"Smoke, soot, and dust choke all the pores of the leaves and weaken and sicken the trees. That is why the evergreen trees, like pine, cedar, spruce, and hemlock, which never change their leaves, all die in the parks. They are choked. If we had an adequate system of irrigation throughout the parks and could wash the trees down with the hose and so keep their leaves clean and give them a chance to breathe, it would do much for them.

"Those are two of the things we need most in our parks now, more top soil and a better irrigation system. I am doing something on the line of Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, that is of a kind I hope to extend.

"Fifty-six trees were planted between Fifth and Ninth Avenues, on the Fifty-ninth Street line, and they all died because the soil was not deep enough and their roots encountered rock. (At the same time, not far away from them, there is an ailantus tree that nobody planted growing out of a crevice of a great rock and splitting the rock in its growth.)

"Workmen are now busy constructing brick basins for the successors of the fifty-six trees that died. Earthenware pipes pierced with small holes will surround these basins. These earthen pipes are connected by iron pipes with the nearest water mains, but governed by faucets, so that water can be turned on or shut off.

"When the brick basins are filled with good earth and the trees planted, a man can water them all adequately by turning a faucet. In Winter time and wet weather the faucet will be shut off. I hope to extend this sort of irrigation, which is new here, but is old in Europe. It should be all over the parks.

"We have here in Prospect and Central Parks the finest bits of naturalistic landscape gardening in all the world. If we had proper subsoil irrigation, if the trees were well washed down with the hose, and if we had deeper rich top soil, you would see fairyland. But all these things cost money."

THE BEAVER'S EXTINCTION.

THE action of Game Commissioner Harris of Colorado in attempting to stop the killing of beavers remaining in Routt County calls to attention how few of these animals remain. O. P. Wiggins, the Indian fighter and scout, who made his living trapping beavers with Kit Carson, says there are hardly any beavers in the State now.

Wiggins says there are only three localities where beavers exist in Colorado that he knows anything about. One is in Routt County, where Mr. Harris is trying to protect the animals. Another, says The Denver Times, is in Mesa County. Wiggins says there are two beavers in Jefferson County, about nine miles from Denver.

At a place on Bear River, known as the Pennsylvania House, which used to be a sort of a hotel, two beavers live in the bank of the river. At night they go out and cut down the young cottonwoods, which make good eating for beavers. The owner of the place recently heard the beavers splashing about in the water at night and saw them cutting the trees in the moonlight, but was not sure just what sort of animals they were. He took Wiggins out to see them, and from the tracks and the way the trees were cut Wiggins at once identified the visitors as beavers.

Wiggins formerly got $8 for a beaver skin, but now he says they would be almost priceless. They cannot be obtained. A buffalo skin, for which he received $3, is now worth $60 to $70, and beaver skins are much more rare and valuable.

The old scout has the utmost respect for the beaver's intelligence. He says the beaver knows more than any other animal, and more about some things than a man. The beaver is a weather specialist who can foretell a hard Winter in the middle of the previous Summer.

"I remember going up to the Wisdom River in Montana," said Wiggins, "in the Summer of 1842. I noticed that in September, which was warm and pleasant, the beavers deserted their extensive city on the upper river and went down below, fifty miles, where there was much deeper water.

"There they erected another city and spent the Winter. The reason was that the Winter of 1842 was the worst experienced in the Northwest for half a century. It froze the prairie down seven and a half feet. The beavers got a tip on this the previous Summer and prepared warm Winter homes in deep water.

"Their city on the Wisdom River was a very extensive settlement, a sort of beaver metropolis, but it was in very shallow water. The first beavers there had dammed the river bed and sent the water out on the low flats at either side. Other dams had been put in by other beavers until the river had been spread over a territory five miles wide and sixty miles long. In this space the water ranged from a few inches to two or three feet in depth.

"Willows and cottonwoods grew in profusion on this marshy bottom, and in the places only a few inches deep the native timothy grew up with heads as long as your hand. This made fine feeding for the beavers, really better than cottonwood or willow. There were thousands of beavers along this river bottom, and we had a great time trapping.

"You can imagine my surprise when the beavers all packed up and moved down fifty miles away to get to deep water. None of the animals had ever done so before, because there had not been such a Winter before. It was not a matter of habit with them. It must have been intelligence gained from somewhere. The Indians told me that fifty years before there had been just such a terrible Winter, and on that occasion the beavers had made a similar move.

"The beavers know just as much about warm weather as they do about cold weather. I know when we used to have the hot winds the beavers would know that a drought was coming and they would dig a sort of hole or well in the banks of the river, under the roots of some big tree or overhanging rock where the buffalo could not get to it. The well would be twelve or fifteen feet deep and about twenty feet across. Back of this the beavers would live in the bank and have plenty of water in the dry time.

"The buffalo would gather around, crazy for the water, which was in sight but which they could not reach. It would dry up four or five feet below the surface and the only way they could get down to it was to fall in. If they once got in they could not get out. This was the only trouble for the beavers. Sometimes the buffalo came around famished for water to such an extent that in a great rush they pushed each other into the hole.

"The buffalo that fell into the hole staid there till he died. There was no getting out. The body of the dead buffalo spoiled the well for the beavers, but they took such good care to make their well inaccessible to the buffalo that this accident did not often happen. How the beavers knew there was a drought coming with hot winds drying and burning everything up is more than I can tell. It is equally mysterious how they could pick out a severe Winter when for fifty years the Winters had not been unusually bad.

"You can tell a bad Winter by noticing how much wood the beavers lay in. They do not want the wood for fuel, but they use it for food, eating the bark off the logs they bury in the stream. If they lay in a great amount of wood you can count on a long, hard Winter, for they must have food to last through. If only a small quantity is laid in there will be a short Winter. In the Spring you can tell just as surely whether the Winter is over by digging about in a beaver town to find whether the supply of wood is gone. If there are only a few sticks remaining you can be sure Spring is about to open. The Indians depend altogether upon such signs from the beaver."

SAW CAMPANILE FALL

American Visitors to Venice Give Their Impressions of the Collapse of the Structure—Some Had Narrow Escapes.

LETTERS from Americans who were eye witnesses of the fall of the Campanile began arriving in this country last week from Venice, where there were at the time many visitors from the United States.

Immediately upon the fall of the Campanile Miss Alice M. Wing of Springfield, Mass., who saw the crack in the structure widening before the final collapse, wrote the following letter to friends at home:

"I have lived through many exciting times, but none more so than this morning, when we saw the beautiful Campanile (the pride of Venice) fall in ruins. It has stood for 1,100 years, rising proudly 295 feet into the air, and dominating the whole harbor view. Fortunately, the Church of St. Mark was not injured at all. But the corner of the beautiful library was torn off.

"Now a great pile of broken bricks, marble, iron, bell metal, and mortar fills the square. It is pitiful, and a sad day for Venice. We left the hotel at 9:30 with Angelo and the gondola, and were on our way to St. Mark's. We landed at the Piazetta and were walking across to the great square, when we saw a big rope about the Campanile and on the other side from us. So we made a detour and passed behind it to the other side. There we saw a long crack, which gradually grew bigger, and the line was thrown back quickly, beyond which no one could pass. There were not many in the square at the time, (9:30 to 10).

CRACK WIDENS.

"We were gradually pushed back, but no one really believed the tower could fall. Finally the crack grew bigger very rapidly, and suddenly the bronze angel on top swayed and the top rocked, and down the whole thing went into itself. Instantly there was a great cloud of dust, and we were nearly blinded and suffocated. Some one said: 'Shut the door,' but there were no doors. Every one was covered with dust from head to foot. In place of the tall, graceful watch tower only this huge pile of broken bricks.

"If it must fall I am glad I saw it, for never shall I see the like again—the few minutes of awful suspense—then the crash and blinding dust, then the mad impulse to rush out and look again. I am sorry you can never see it, for it was perfect. We had expected to climb it this afternoon for the view, but the girls can never see that view, and I only in memory.

EFFECT ON PEOPLE.

"We arrived Friday noon, so have been here two days, and shall stay until Friday, unless the foundations crumble and drop us into the sea. The shops are all closed and the city is deeply saddened. Everybody looks sad-eyed and shakes his head. You may hear even stranger rumors than we, but so far we are safe. The girls behaved well, and never said a word. Our faces were pale, and yet no one realized the danger.

"There were screams and cries to God, but we were perfectly quiet and calm. Afterward our faces and ourselves were covered with dust and inch heavy. After it was all over, the ways leading to the square filled, and the square itself was a mass of humanity. Daring ones climbed to the top of the ruins. I picked up a piece of marble at my very feet. Now the square is denied to all. We thought of nothing—it was too exciting. Well, what next? They say the walls of the Ducal palace are crumbling, but that is only a wild rumor."

On the same date, July 14, a Hartford lady, who was a visitor to Venice, wrote to her friends at home the following letter:

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Such an exciting time as we have had this morning! The Campanile has fallen and we were just inside the Merceria when it happened!

"We went to Cook's for our letters, as usual—leaving mamma in the gondola at the Piazetta. When we reached the Campanile we found men fencing in a large space around it with rails (we were the last people allowed to pass) and looking up saw a large crack running up the side of the tower. At Cook's, which, as you know, is just across the Piazza, they told us they were afraid the Campanile might fall, as this crack had appeared since Saturday.

"While we were getting our mail a trumpet was blown to warn people away from the Piazza, and a man came to the door and said Cook's was not safe, for if the tower fell it would probably strike that building. Still we were not afraid, even though we could see that the crack had widened.

A LOUD CRASH.

"The tower had stood so many years we could not believe it would fall, and as we had an errand in the little shop under the clock tower we went on there. We had hardly been in the shop two minutes when we heard a loud crash and people flew down the street screaming.

"Bricks fell in front of the shop, one big piece of stone landing at the very door, and the air was filled with white dust so thick one could scarcely see across the street. We rushed to the further end of the store, fearing the roof might fall, but not daring to go out into the street for fear of being trampled in the wild rush of people past. As soon as the crowd thinned a bit we, too, fled toward the Rialto, not knowing whether all of the tower had gone or only part, and fearing there might be a second crash more destructive than the first.

"All this time we were thinking of mamma's anxiety, but decided the quickest way of getting to her would be by steamer from the Rialto, so rushed on. Two women fainted and everybody was as excited as we were and covered with white dust. Meantime, poor mamma was terribly frightened.

"After we left, Simone (our gondolier) kept going to the corner of the Piazza and looking toward the Campanile, and passers-by all stopped and gazed, so mamma felt something was wrong, but did not know what it was until the crash came, which sounded, she said, like a volley of musketry, crack, crack, crack. Then Simone pushed the gondola along until she could see what had happened, and of course she had visions of our being buried beneath the ruins or hit by falling bricks and perhaps horribly injured.

TOOK SNAPSHOTS.

"Simone is very quick in an emergency, and he rowed as fast as possible to the nearest point where he could get past the ruins, and then ran to Cook's to see if we were there. Not finding us, he went back to mamma, said 'San Moise,' another favorite haunt of ours, and ran there to look for us. Being still unsuccessful, he suggested going back to the pension to see if we had succeeded in getting home. As they started in the gondola we came along in the steamer, and great was the relief when we saw each other once more.

"We all went back for a look at the ruins and photographed them from several different places. Instead of falling horizontally, the tower had simply collapsed in a heap, and of all the buildings in the square, only the library, close beside it, was injured. The whole Piazza was covered with the white dust and the air was filled with it—even at the Rialto.

"Doesn't it seem incredible that a tower over 300 feet high could fall and not kill anybody, and injure only one building when it was near so many? Of course, a crowd collected at once, hundreds of people from all over Venice; and such a sad, subdued crowd. People looked as if they had met with a personal loss, and expressions of grief were heard on every side. All the shops closed within an hour, mourning for the national loss. The Piazza looks so incomplete now. We miss the Campanile dreadfully."

To Register Old Violins.

Lightning Stroke Raises Strange New Question

DEAD MAN SEEMS TO HAVE HAD TATTOO MARK ERADICATED BY THE FLASH.

THE restoration a few days ago of the Bott Stradivarius to the widow of Jean Bott, the old musician who died from grief over its loss, has excited discussion over the question of how to protect the owners of valuable violins.

It has been proposed that an international registry, including photographs, measurements, and the most accurate description possible of each instrument known and indorsed by eminent authorities as a genuine "Strad" or Cremona be kept, and in this way a check put upon the work of violin thieves. John Friedrich of Cooper Institute, whose evidence guaranteed the identity of the recovered Bott violin, did not, however, exactly favor such a scheme when seen.

"There are very few, even among really good musicians," said Mr. Friedrich, "who can tell a genuine 'Strad.' One man in a thousand among them perhaps has the keenness of vision and the experience that will enable him to speak positively on such a question. With the rest it will be guesswork.

"I have been working among violins and occasionally handling the most valuable instruments for the past thirty years in Germany and in New York. I know at once the relative value of an instrument. In most large cities you will find some one capable of pronouncing a positive opinion as to value."

"Would it be impossible to dispose of a stolen violin of value without detection?"

"Suppose you want to buy a valuable violin, you do not look for it on the street, of some itinerant, or in a pawnshop. You go to a firm of responsible dealers in old violins, as a lady came to me recently, who paid $6,000 for a Stradivarius, and you make your arrangements for a genuine article with a responsible concern. No sane person would pay more than a nominal price for a violin under any other conditions, however good it might seem to be."

"Are not instruments of little value often sold to wealthy amateurs for large sums, and would not a system of registration prevent such frauds, and are not interiors of valuable violins sometimes taken out and mediocre parts substituted for them?"

"Oh, yes; such things are undoubtedly done; but in such cases the victims are mostly to blame for dealing with non-reputable dealers. That is their own affair. They want to do things cheaply, and pay dearly in the end."

Other authorities when spoken to on the subject were inclined to favor the idea of registering valuable violins. There are doubtless many valuable Stradivariuses floating around yet unaccounted for," said on of these men, a well-known expert. "Whenever one comes to the surface, it should be examined by the best authorities, and, if found to be what is expected, it should be listed and registered. The pedigree of a valuable violin should be as precious as that of a blooded animal.

"When a valuable violin is stolen, the thief not infrequently takes it to a pawnshop as the most likely place to get a good sum on it, and also so to dispose of it that the instrument can be recovered when the excitement consequent upon its loss has blown over and there is a chance of disposing of it safely at a good figure.

"A case of a valuable violin coming mysteriously to light in New York which came under my notice occurred in this city. While the violin may have been brought to America in the manner described by its Italian owner, there is a chance that it may have reached his hands in another way.

"Residents of New York and Brooklyn may remember a swarthy-skinned but well-bred looking old man who for years wandered around the streets earning a living as an itinerant violinist. The man was not a musical genius, but he played very well and used to make a living by his art.

PICKING UP A "STRAD."

"One day, when he was playing in front of a restaurant on South Street one of those haunting Italian airs that his fingers knew so well how to draw from the instrument, the owner of the place, himself a music lover, stepped out and offered to buy his fiddle. The Italian looked at the instrument lovingly for a few moments, but he needed money badly, and was tempted. He told the restaurant keeper, who knew little of the value of instruments, that he could have the violin for $27.

"In his broken patois he informed the purchaser that the instrument had belonged to his grandfather in Italy and was regarded as a wonder. He also stated that for playing in the street he generally used a heavier instrument which he had at home, and that he had personally owned the violin in question for twenty-seven years.

"The restaurant keeper, anxious to possess a good fiddle, paid the $27 and took the instrument. As it was not in good repair, he carried it to a dealer to have it looked over.

"When he inquired if it would be worth putting in order, he was informed that the violin could not be worth less than $200. After repairing it the dealer told him that he would have been foolish not to have spent a few dollars on the violin, as it was undoubtedly worth $1,000.

"When musical friends of its new possessor heard the instrument played they were electrified by its beautiful tone. An expert was requested to call and examine it, and Profs. Gray and Clark of Brooklyn responded to the invitation. One of the experts present said: 'Prof. Clark was playing an andante movement in a minor key. Bar after bar the professor played, and the violin told its story to a hushed and dreaming audience. It seemed to weep, mourn, and cry for its old master, who had fondled, caressed, and talked to it in his soft Italian tongue, and then left it to the cold mercies of a stranger in a strange land.

"'I would not like to be left alone with that violin,' remarked Prof. Gray, after the playing had ceased, 'for I believe I would be tempted to steal if if I could get it no other way.

A GEM.

"'I have a violin here,' added the professor, 'which is considered to be a very fine instrument.'

"He first drew the bow across the restaurateur's violin, filling the room with exquisite sound. Then he took his own and struck the same chords, but the volume of breadth of sound was not in any way comparable to that given by the other. 'Yet I played this violin (referring to his own) in the old Star Theatre,' said Prof. Gray, 'at the request of some connoisseurs who wished to hear it, and twenty of them sat in the gallery and remote parts of the house, who pronounced its carrying power and sweetness remarkable. Since that occurrence all the experts of note in New York examined the violin. Their opinion was unanimous as to its being a very rare and wonderful instrument. Frank Brush of New York pronounced it an Amati Stradivarius and said it was worth at least $5,000.'

"Stradivarius, who worked for Amati, was known to have made only two instruments of the high model kind, as they were so difficult to make. This one was a high model, and it seems safe to assume would probably be one of these two Amati 'Strads.'

"Many experts who saw it declared that it had no equal in this country. Most of the old violins are not perfect in the high notes, but this had not a false note, dealers having tried in every way to discover a flaw in it, but without success. The condition of the instrument was also good for an old violin. A proof of its genuineness was that a leading fire insurance company insured the instrument for $1,000.

"Here was a treasure which any artist would have given an exorbitant price for used by a vendor of street music unsuspected for twenty-seven years, while probably some are nursing imitation or bogus antiques which they fondly imagine to be worth fabulous sums. Nothing but registration of the genuine instruments will right this matter."

Last of the Old Monitors to be Sold.

Vessels Built by John Ericsson to be Broken Up for Junk—Some of Them Marked by Rebel Shells.

A LITTLE group of forlorn looking monitors is moored in the storage basin at League Island Navy Yard, waiting to be towed away to be broken up as old iron. They have been condemned to be sold, and advertisements for bids will shortly be published.

These five monitors are the last of the battle-scarred ships of the famous type that revolutionized naval warfare. From time to time one of the old monitors has been condemned, but there has been no such housecleaning as this before. The five that are now to go are Nahant, Canonicus, Jason, Lehigh, and Montauk. There is hardly one of the five but can show, in a dozen places, the marks of Confederate cannonading.

While the navy has more modern monitors, the old "cheese box on a raft" will pass away with this sale. Two of these that are now condemned, the Jason and the Lehigh, were built by John Ericsson at Chester, and the Montauk was built by him at Brooklyn. Some of the early monitors were 225 feet in length, but these, with the exception of the Canonicus, are but 200 feet.

Though some naval officers hold that these old monitors still have a value, and might really be dangerous to a foe in case of war, it is the opinion of nearly all that it is useless to continue the expense of maintaining them in serviceable condition.

Some time ago The Philadelphia Ledger printed the suggestion of a naval officer that the turrets of the monitors be preserved. It was his idea that they might be stacked one upon another, and that they would thus form a not uninteresting monument. Another officer, speaking the other day of the condemnation of the monitors, regretted that one, at least, cannot be preserved as a relic.

"Of course," he said, "these monitors merely represent a type. The Government has interested itself to preserve the Constitution and the Hartford, and doubtless, if the original monitor were afloat to-day she, too, would be prized; but she is sunk off Hatteras, and the Government can hardly be expected to preserve one of these, in which there is no great historic interest. It would be a good thing, however, if one of the private parks on the Atlantic Coast would buy and preserve one of the old ships, and I think it might be found to be a good investment."

The three monitors that have been sold at the Navy Yard have brought from $8,000 to $10,000. At the prices for scrap iron that have prevailed they have doubtless yielded a good return, in spite of the difficulties that breaking them to pieces present.

Last of Bornholm's Watchmakers

Specimen Made for an American Marks End of Industry with a Curious History.

THE clock and watch industry of Bornholm, once famous all over Europe for its excellence of workmanship, and for over a century the mainstay of the island's village population, has died out. Herr H. P. Dam, the last of the old Bornholmian masters, who elevated their trade to the dignity of a fine art, as did Benevenuto Cellini of old, and whose nimble hands made watches and clocks for princes of the blood, has just completed his last work—a watch for the American merchant in Copenhagen, Mr. Victor Holmes.

This watch, entirely hand-made, shows both seconds and minutes. Its cost is 300 kroner, (about $80,) and it is said to be in every way a fine specimen of the best work of the old masters. Now, however, the art is dead. Modern machinery and the cheapening process which to-day enables any one to possess a timepiece, have forced the hand-made watches to the wall, and their expert makers have returned to their old vocation of fishing.

Probably few readers have heard of Bornholm before. It is a small island far out in the Baltic Sea, with a superficial area of about 220 square miles and a population estimated to be close to 40,000. The island belongs to Denmark and fishing was for ages the chief vocation of the population.

But one dark night in the middle of the eighteenth century an English vessel went ashore and broke to pieces near the township of Ronne. There was nothing really unusual in that. Bornholm's coast line is high and rocky and full of dangerous reefs and shoals, and annually hundreds of ships had found a tragic ending there.

But this particular vessel happened to have on board a cargo of Geneva watches. (In those days Switzerland was the Mecca of the art of clockmaking.) Some of these clocks and watches were rescued and greatly surprised the ignorant natives. Clocks were rarities in those days, and the good Bornholmians had probably never even heard of them before.

They therefore feared at first that the devil had something to do with this nefarious work, and were for tearing the things to pieces. But the Winter nights being long and dull on Bornholm a more scientific investigation of the "infernal things" was begun, and soon the inquisitive minds were bent upon emulation rather than destruction.

And this was the beginning of the famous Bornholmian clock industry. In a few years the ignorant fishermen became so expert in making clocks that the trade from Switzerland fell off perceptibly and soon the colony around Ronne was supplying the aristocracy of Scandinavia with timepieces of all sorts. Napoleon was presented with one by Bernadotte when that famous Gascon led an army into Scandinavia, and the Kings of Denmark became patrons of the art, so that many of the first [illegible] waxed both opulent and famous.

A NEW WAY TO SAVE A NICKEL

OVER where the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company reigns, and carries such people as it sees fit to their homes and places of amusement, each citizen deems it his duty to conspire against it. Many have discovered a means of cheating the railroad company of 5 cents this Summer, and great is the rejoicing.

Last year the announcement was made that the fare to Coney Island on all of the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company except one would be 10 cents instead of 5. The one line excepted was that running from Hamilton Ferry through Fifteenth Street, and from there to the island.

This Spring some enterprising visitor to the merry isle discovered that he could take a Fifth or Seventh Avenue car at the Park Row side of the bridge and obtain a transfer to the Fifteenth Street car. In this way he could go directly from Manhattan to Coney for only one fare.

He spread the news, and now the road is fairly swamped with business. Additional transfer agents and cars have had to be put on, and still it does not accommodate the traffic. It is expected that the officials of the road will soon put a stop to the game, and the people are saving their nickels while the scheme is good.

AUG

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1902.

BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

THE SEA SERPENT—Another season like this will break my heart.
THE LANDLORD—Another season like this will break my pocket.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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SECRETARY WILSON has gained the name of the "David Harum of the Cabinet," not only through the stories which he keeps on tap appropriate to all occasions, but also because of the ready wit with which he meets all conversational attacks. Not long ago he was one of the guests at the board of the Clover Club in Philadelphia, an organization which has acquired a reputation as being a most difficult body to address. The members seem to take a fiendish pride in rattling a speaker by their interruptions.

Mr. Wilson had just risen. His first sentence had contained a reference to the fable of the lion and the ass.

"Which are you?" called a voice from down the table.

"The lion," answered the Secretary, without an instant's hesitation. "Which are you?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE genial John S. King, mathematician, linguist, Egyptologist, and man of many accomplishments, was one day dining with some of his business associates. He gave the waiter his order for a portion of calf's head vinaigrette. This started a discussion, most of those present asserting that the gelatinous stuff which usually came from the carving table with a cannibalistic suggestion of one eye and part of a nostril was not to their liking.

"Well," said King, to the great and enduring joy of his companions, "I did not like it much myself at first, but now I find that calf's head is growing on me."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DAVID WILLIAMS, the publisher of technical and trade newspapers, one day wandered into the office of one of his editors for a general talk about matters of mutual interest. The place was somewhat shabby, and the editor took advantage of the opportunity to suggest that the wall be repapered, a new carpet provided, and other improvements made which would conduce materially to his comfort, concluding his catalogue of what he wanted with the sententious and somewhat superfluous remark: "I never could work to good advantage in a hog pen."

Mr. Williams looked about him and rendered further conversation on the subject unnecessary by quietly remarking:

"That is the first time I ever heard the term hog pen applied by a gentleman to an apartment which was peculiarly and exclusively his own."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE recent disturbance of a funeral procession on the east side by young rowdies suggests a story told by Miss Lilian Wald, head worker and founder of the Nurses' Settlement.

While calling daily on a sick family in one of the tenements Miss Wald made the acquaintance of two Chinese laundrymen who worked in the basement of the tenement house. Passing the laundry one day, Miss Wald noticed that only one Chinaman was at work, and entering, she asked:

"Where's Charlie?"

The ingenuous reply was: "Oh, Chollie, he not here. Him in hospital. Clistian gentleman hit him on head with blick."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DR. THOMAS HOYT, pastor emeritus of the Chambers-Wylie Church, Philadelphia, was recently entertaining former President Patton of Princeton University and Henry C. Minton, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and other eminent men at dinner. He had delivered his last sermon on the occasion of the celebration of the church's new home. The guests were speaking in strong praise of the sermon on the different religions, and those versed in theology were discussing the doctrinal points he had brought out. Dr. Hoyt's young son was sitting at the table, and President Patton, turning to him, said:

"My lad, what did you think of your father's sermon? I saw you listening intently."

All waited to hear the boy's reply. Dr. Hoyt smiled cordially.

"I guess it was very good," said the boy, "but there were four fine places he could have stopped."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE late distinguished architect, Richard M. Hunt, used to relate that in his younger days, while supervising the erection of a brick building, a recent arrival from Cork applied for a job and was employed as a hodcarrier after being instructed that he must always carry up fourteen bricks in his hod. One morning the supply of brick ran out, and do his best the new man could find but thirteen to put in his hod. In answer to a loud yell from the street one of the masons on the sixth-story staging shrieked down:

"What do you want?"

"T'row me down wan brick," said Pat, pointing to his hod, "to make me number good."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JOHN KUMLER, lawyer and politician of Toledo, is regarded by his friends as the most indulgent of papas. He has a large family of children, and each child has a large and happy family of pets.

On a recent evening a very dignified gentleman and his wife were paying Mr. Kumler a formal call, when the host's young namesake burst into the room, riotously accompanied by his pet goat. The visitors' agitation was plainly evidenced.

"John," said Mr. Kumler, reprovingly, "how many times have I asked you not to bring that goat in the drawing room? I must insist that you keep him in the library."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

IT IS related of Congressman Walter P. Brownlow of Tennessee that when he was editor of The Jonesborough (Tenn.) Herald and Tribune and C. M. McGhee was Vice President and General Manager of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, Mr. Brownlow applied in person for a third renewal of a mileage book from the railroad.

"You have had two books already," replied Mr. McGhee. "While I have no ob-

jection to giving you a third one, I want to tell you that we have more trouble in Jonesborough and Washington County than in any other county on our line. We have been subjected to more unjust claims for damages and other annoyances from your people than from any other county. I read your paper, but have never yet seen anything in it about our railroad. Can you not say something about these outrages? We ask nothing—simply an exchange of courtesies."

Mr. Brownlow hesitated a moment and finally said:

"Col. McGhee, I fear I have been receiving these tickets under a misapprehension. I thought they were given to me not to say anything."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A BELATED reminiscence of the battle of Gettysburg illustrates the strict attention to business of the professional soldier under the most distracting circumstances.

When Gen. Hancock was wounded he was carried to the rear, where the surgeons cut away his clothing and found and extracted the missile. The General became much interested on seeing it, and insisted upon sending for an aide de camp, in spite of the medical admonitions against exciting himself. When the aide appeared, the General called out to him:

"Go straight to Gen. Meade and tell him the enemy is running short of ammunition. I have been wounded with a tenpenny nail!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PROF. FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN of the Faculty of Columbia University keenly appreciates a joke, even though one of his students attempts it during recitation hours.

At a recent lecture on calculus in the Architectural Department, of which he is the Professor of Mathematics, and in which drawing from the nude has lately been instituted, he admonished one of his pupils for his lack of perseverance and studiousness. Trying to emphasize what he had said still further, he exclaimed:

"Why, I met a man a few days ago who worked over a problem for seventeen years."

"Well," replied the student, "he must have belonged to the life class."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE late King of Prussia once sent to an aide de camp, Col. Malachowsky, who was brave but poor, a small portfolio, bound like a book, in which were deposited 500 crowns. Some time afterward he met the officer and said to him:

"Ah; well, how did you like the new work which I sent to you?"

"Excessively, Sire," replied the Colonel; "I read it with such interest that I expect the second volume with impatience."

The King smiled, and when the officer's birthday arrived, he presented him with another portfolio, similiar in every respect to the first, but with these words engraved upon it:

"This book is complete in two volumes."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ON one occasion when Booker T. Washington delivered an address in a church near this city the minister told this story:

"When a child Washington, with his brothers and sisters, would receive some molasses every day, of which they were very fond. The children would stand in line, holding their tin plates out in front of them, and their mother would come down the line, putting a small portion on each plate. The amount was not enough to cover half the surface of the plate, but Washington, when he got his, would roll his plate about until the molasses had spread all over the plate. He would then sit down to enjoy it, pleasantly deluded with the idea that he got a plateful."

The story was immediately followed by Mr. Washington's introduction. In beginning he said, turning to the minister:

"I must thank you, Sir, for your very sweet introduction."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A FEW days ago a man presented a check to William H. Rogers, cashier of the Nassau Bank, demanding payment.

"But I can't pay that," said the Cashier; "that man's dead."

"But," protested the holder of the check, "he was alive when he signed it."

And in face of all Mr. Rogers's efforts at explanation the man left the bank convinced that he had a grievance.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MAX B. MAY of Cincinnati tells the story of a woman who asked a street car conductor in that city to put her off at Epsom Street. The conductor, after thinking a few moments, replied:

"There is no such street on this line."

"Oh, yes there is," responded the passenger. "I have a friend who lives on Epsom Street, and I have been there before."

The conductor was disconcerted, but a passenger tugged his coat and remarked to him:

"I think the lady has her salts mixed; she probably means Rochelle Street."

"Yes, that's it," said the woman; "I was mistaken."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PROF. EDWIN RAY LANKESTER was sitting in his office in the Natural History Museum, London, when he was visited by an elderly woman, evidently from the country, who carried a parcel which she handled with the most exaggerated care. She was in a state of great excitement, and exclaimed:

"I've got two of 'em."

"Two of what?" inquired the Professor.

"Two 'awks' eggs," replied the woman. "I'm told they're worth a thousand pounds apiece."

The Professor, much interested, looked at the eggs. "These are not auks' eggs," he said.

"They are 'awks' eggs," said his visitor. "My son Joe found 'em."

A light dawned on the naturalist. "The kind of eggs which are so valuable," he remarked gently, "are the eggs of an extinct bird called the auk—a-u-k."

"Oh, Hank," said the woman. "I'll pay out that 'Enry 'Obhouse as told me it was 'awks' eggs as was wanted."

And she went away.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

HARBOR MASTER "HITCH" HARRISON, the active coadjutor of "Battery Dan" Finn, spun this yarn at the L. D. K. Fishing Club last Sunday:

"When I was sailing around the world," said Capt. Harrison, "our ship stopped at Joppa for a few days. While we were there who should arrive by way of Jerusalem but the late smiling John Kelly, the noted New York sporting man. Kelly staid at the one hotel the place affords and, becoming intolerably lonely, he called the solitary waiter to him and after tipping him liberally asked him if it wouldn't be possible to get the United States Consul to dine with him that evening. The waiter said he could arrange it, and that the Consul would be there to dine with Mr. Kelly at 6 o'clock.

"When that hour arrived the smiling Mr. Kelly awaited his guest in the dining room. No one else was in evidence save the solitary waiter who had made the arrangement. Kelly called him over and expressed a hope that the dinner was a good one and that the waiter would serve it in good style on the arrival of the Consul.

"'I am sorry Mr. Kelly,' said the waiter, 'that I cannot wait on you to-night, for I am to dine with you. I am the American Consul!'"

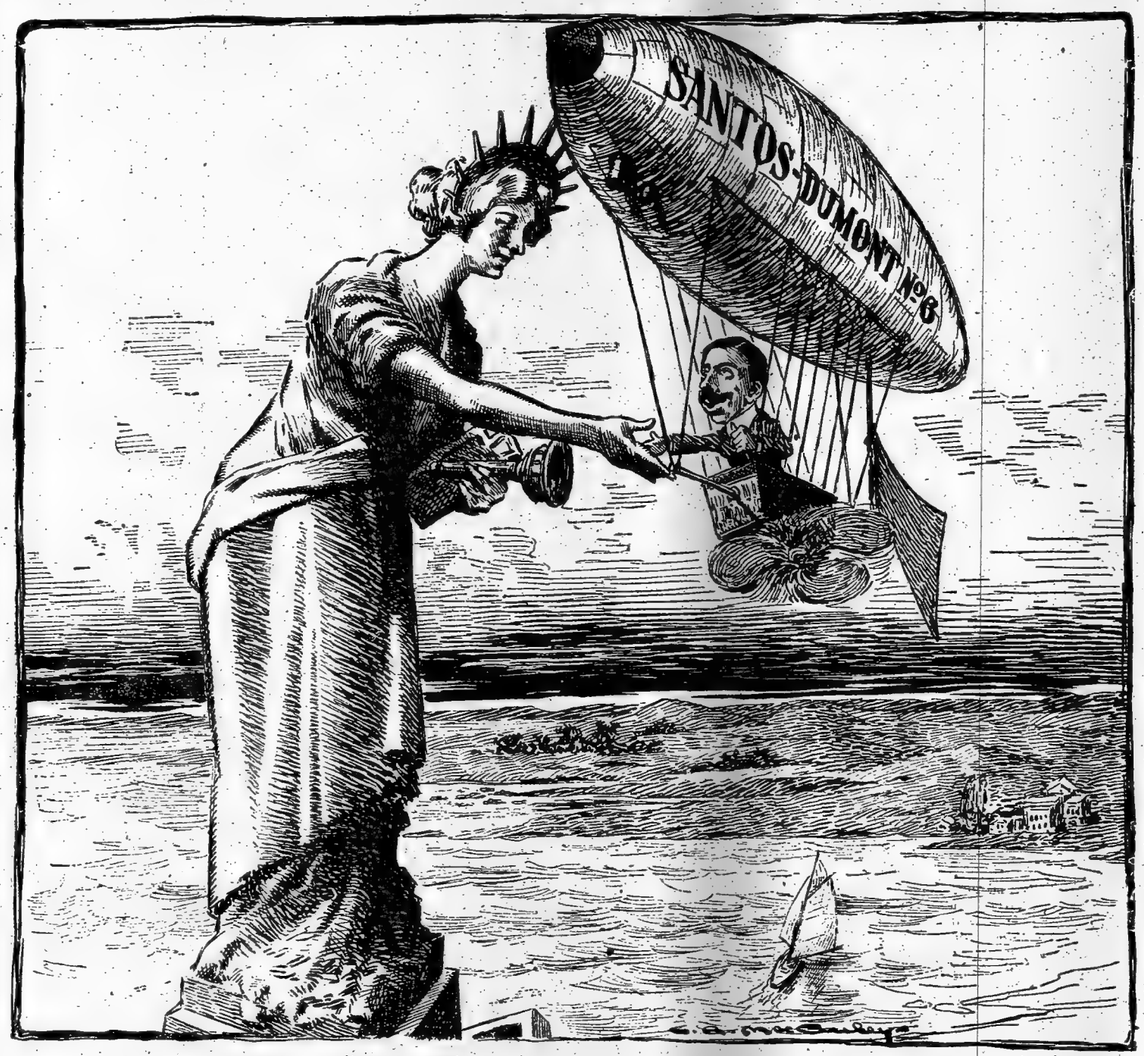

MISS LIBERTY—Oh, glad to see you, Santos. It has been so very lonely here.

AUG

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister

By **EDWARD W. TOWNSEND**

Author of the "CHIMMIE FADDEN" Stories.

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VI.

DEAR FAN: Robby Prentice is a great painter; very great, indeed. He isn't known here yet to many people, and the papers here—stupid things!—haven't said a word about his coming to New York; although they say everything they can think of about every one else. Who cares if King Edward has a pain, or Emperor William a plan, or President Roosevelt a pistol! What people really want to read about is art and artists; especially artists.

But his studio tea was the dearest thing you can imagine; though, to be sure, there were some surprises, one shock, and the woman who has a music studio next to his thinks she has pretty arms. Maybe she has; but that's no reason why she should gallivant all over the lot as if she owned it, and Robby, too.

I do not think it is very nice for an unmarried woman, even if she is a professional musician and has a sister to live with her, to occupy a studio in a building where men are, and help serve tea. And she looked so perfectly calm all the time! Did you ever!

Of course, she's nothing to me, and it is no concern of mine what she does. Only, one has to recall Ironville standards of behavior, once in a while, or one's standards get frayed at the edges in New York. I do not say that her arms are not pretty—most pianiste's are—but she need not think she has the only pretty arms in the world.

Oh, by the way, Fan, I'm practicing at the piano again, like the dickens.

Did I tell you about my ride with Geney Carrington? No; only that we were to ride. We did. Geney rides beautifully; and he's a nice little chap, and I'm very fond of him. We had a lovely time, only that I felt silly every time I thought of Aunt Sue's groom jogging along behind me. I wonder what he would think if he knew that I used to ride fifteen miles to Limestone and back alone every time I felt good and like it.

Well, Geney and I ambled on a long time in our eloquent silence before he said:

"Waldorf. Too many balls. Hipped. Unusual."

I translate: Geney wished me to understand that he was apologizing to me for having taken too many Scotch and sodas the evening I first met him at the Waldorf; but that he was nervous, or flustered, about something, and therefore drank more than usual.

I thought I'd ask him what it was made him nervous; then I thought I'd better not. I really do like Geney, and should be sorry to make him feel bad about anything.

Do you think it is proper, at a studio tea, for even a professional pianiste to wear elbow sleeves so loose they fall back to her shoulders when she feels to see if her hair is mussed up enough?

Uncle Frank was engaged, but Cousin Will went with us to the tea. There were about twenty others there, men and women, artists, musicians, and writers, and they were all delightfully interested in Robby's pictures. He is to have an exhibition early in the Fall, and one of the men there is famous as a swell collector-dealer. He has no shop, you know, but arranges for exhibitions, and buys pictures for rich people who do not know art. He has a tremendous reputation as a connoisseur, and uses words that make you dizzy to hear. Aunt Sue says that he is color blind; but as that makes him see pictures in a weird way, his comments on them impress folks mightily, for they are unlike any one else's.

The professionals, the men especially, were not a bit like the artist-life stories. They wore conventional linen and clothes, and talked nearly as much slang as society people. Not quite as much, of course, for they have something else to do besides learn slang.

Robby greeted us very nicely—even Aunt Sue admitted he has quite a manner—and it was just too good to hear him call me "Allie," as he did when we had boy and girl quarrels and make-ups over the hedge that grew between the Prentice yard and ours, when we lived on the west side, next door to them.

I wish, Fan, you'd drive over to the west side some time and see if the people living in the old Prentice house, and in our old place, are keeping up that hedge. There's little enough in Ironville that is old and pretty; and if the hedge is neglected send our hired man over to fix it up. The people won't object to have "Phil Wonderly's man" doing things for them.

Aunt Sue looked about at the people in a way she has that gives me the shivers. It is not insolent, for she's perfectly good natured; but it is as if the people she looked at were not human beings, but parasols, or posters, or anything that chances to attract her absolutely impersonal interest for the moment.

Then she asked Robby to show us some of his pictures. The color-blind man helped to set the unframed pictures, one after another, on a big easel, and to arrange the light. While he was doing this I saw him whisper to Robby, who started, flushed, and glanced at Aunt Sue and me in a way that told me the whole story. It was papa's Trust millions, and me—the marriage market sensation!—all over again. Poor Allie! I felt like crying out, "I'm just the same as I was in Ironville!"

Fan, dear, it just was too bad. Something, I can't tell what, had shown to me plainly that Robby had not heard of it. And I was so glad! How should he, living among artists in Paris, all his family gone, and no one in Ironville to write to him? What I knew would follow, did; and I could have scratched that man's color-blind eyes out; the next time Robby spoke to me he called me "Alice," the next time "Miss Alice," and after that "Miss Wonderly."

It was all over the studio in a minute, and the women began studying me out of the corners of their eyes. The only satisfaction I had was that, as it chanced, I'd taken a lot of care about my get-up, and had on a lot of smart duds out of the swell outfit Aunt Sue has been ordering for me. But I wished that papa had been satisfied with fewer millions, or that I had never wandered from my own fireside.

Aunt Sue called Robert over to ask about a picture, and while he was talking to her the color-blind wretch put another canvas on the easel. When I saw it I nearly expired. Robert saw me start; he turned to the easel, muttered "——" under his breath, then said, sharply, to the color-blind man, "That sketch is not to be exhibited, Sir!"

It was too late. Aunt Sue saw it, and exclaimed:

"See, Alice, that child in the calico frock looks as you might have looked at—why, it is you!"

It was.

Fan, cross my heart, it was me in a print frock, standing at the opening in the hedge where the well used to be. I'd a bundle of schoolbooks under one arm; and one hand shaded my eyes, which were looking with perfectly idiotic expectancy toward the Prentice apple tree. The apple tree was not in the picture; but you remember it, and how Robert would climb it, for late Fall apples, and bring me one before I started off for the Grammar and he for the High School. Ah, me!

"Very romantic," said Aunt Sue, mad as a hornet about something. The print frock, I dare say.

"Very impudent," said Cousin Will, half aloud.

"May I ask you to send that to the framer for me?" said Aunt Sue, recovering her gait.

"Thank you very much," said Robert. "But it is unfinished and not for sale."

Then he took it and put it away.

The pianiste and her sister poured tea, which the men served with sandwiches I saw the sisters making in their studio, opened up with Mr. Prentice's for the occasion. Then that woman—the pianiste—played, and showed her arms; some one sang; and some one else read a poem—his own, fancy!—and every one talked music and art.

When all the others were talking at once—the color-blind man about the "consistent tonality of Mr. Prentice's color school"—the pianiste came and whispered to me:

"I studied in Paris, too, and knew Mr. Prentice quite well."

"Fancy!" I said. It did not freeze her.

"He got me to send to New York for that print goods," she went on, "and we had great larks, sister and I, making it up under his direction and fitting it on to his model."

I tried "Fancy!" again, but she wouldn't back up.

"We all consider it the best work he has done; quite a miracle, I see now, to make so good a portrait from memory."

I was so confused—I don't know what about—I hadn't the gumption even to "Fancy!" so I only wondered what she was telling me all this for, and poked the patent leather off the toe of one shoe with the end of my parasol.

She looked at me a little then said, "Mr. Prentice and I are great chums—he never painted my portrait, though."

I tried so hard to think of something smart to say that I had a silent fit. All I could do was to poke the other shoe. What do you suppose she told me those things for? Wasn't it easy enough to see that they were "great chums"?

I was so cross when we drove away that I couldn't speak, and Cousin Will was crosser than I. But I had a splendid cry when I got home and into my own room.

In the evening Cousin Will was quite different. He dropped all his Willie Boy affectations and was seriously attentive to me. I wonder what the model was like who wore the print dress? Please send me some of my waists with the short, loose sleeves. It makes me so angry when I think of Cousin Will kissing me when we first met on the car. Geney Carrington and I are going to ride again. I guess he doesn't know what a model in a print dress looks like. What do you suppose she was driving at when she said they were great chums, but he'd never painted her portrait? I have a stupid headache. To be sure, a print dress on a model is better than none. Good night. ALICE.

P. S.—Aunt Sue just came to my room to say that she is to invite Mr. Prentice here at once, to punish Will for having been disagreeable. My head aches so that I cannot make out how the punishment fits the crime. But I'll see Robby again! A.

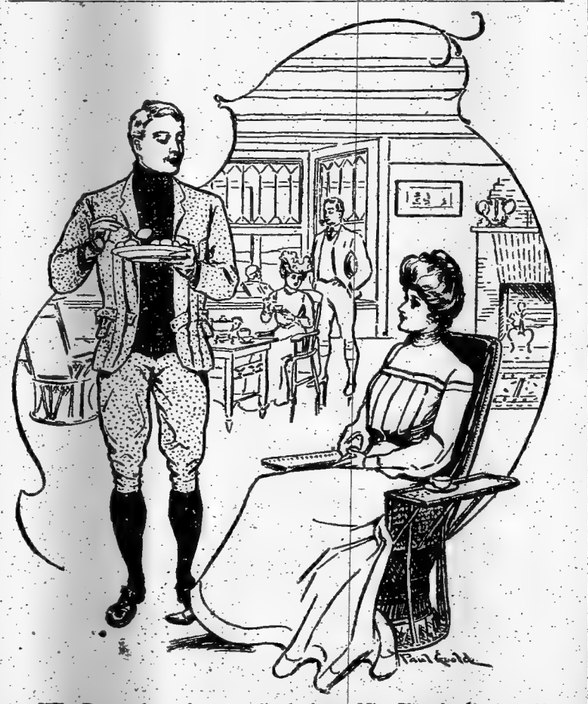

HE—Do you know how to tell a bad egg, Miss Sharpley?
SHE—Well, if you have anything to tell a bad egg, break it gently.

The Decoy Duck

THE dawn was barely breaking when Mr. and Mrs. Pintail began to stir in their little brown nest, hidden under rushes on a bank at the edge of the marsh against which rippled the cool waves of the lake.

Mr. Pintail had been summoned by the Governor of the Pintail colony to attend an emergency meeting at the further end of the blue waters, to discuss the reasons for the mysterious disappearances from among the members of the small though aristocratic flock. Before he left the little housekeeper on the nest he gathered some berries of water grass for her breakfast and made a careful morning toilet.

With tender interest she watched him as, balancing on one leg on the bank beside the nest, he laid in place each soft feather on his shiny gray back and smoothed his snow satin waistcoat and the white collar which outlined a standing ruff of dark green velvet behind his slender head. As he stretched his graceful neck, raised the strong, lithe wings, and with a swift whirr soared off against the blue she was filled with pride and love.

For some time she sat, lulled to sleep by the soothing lap of the water, and then occupied in watchful care for the tiny eggs snuggled in their warm little bed, lined with soft feathers plucked from her own downy breast.

The hours flew by, and as the inquisitive sun crept up from its pink sunrise bed and peered down at her through the reeds, she began to feel worried that her mate did not return. The willows, trailing their yellow-green boughs above her, offered a tempting shade, and she flew about in their cool branches to get a view up the lake. Frogs croaked in the marshes; silvery fish darted through the green depths below her, and some crows were noisily disputing further inland, but no sign of Mr. Pintail was visible.

Out on the gleaming waves something dark was creeping slowly along, breaking the ripples into silvery sparkles at its sides. Unconscious of danger, she flew out above it for a better sight, when something in it moved, a puff of white cloud leaped toward her, and a soft "ping" sounded in her ears. There was a sharp agony in her breast, a helpless beating of her shattered wing, the sky and lake whirled before her eyes, and then came a downward plunge into darkness.

Several hours later, when she awoke in a strange place, she heard a man say, "There, the shot are all out, Dorothy, and with this bandage on the wing I'm sure it will heal nicely, and she'll be quite well by the time I need her. I am so glad to get her alive, as pintails are very scarce, and she will make a splendid decoy. Take her down to the hut with the others."

"You darling, soft little thing," murmured a sweet voice, and Mrs. Pintail felt herself gently lifted and held against something smooth and warm as the child hurried with her down a hill to the lake shore at the foot of the garden. She opened her eyes, and found she was lying close to a pink cheek with a tear-dimmed blue eye above it.

"There, you poor little dearie, get well as quick as you can," said the girl, placing her on some dried reeds which formed the floor of the wild duck hut close by the water's edge. "Here are some nice seeds, and I'll go away, so you won't be afraid."

Left alone, her courage revived and she looked about her. The hut was open toward the lake, and running out from its ends a fence of woven wire inclosed a yard that extended some distance into the water. Roused by the child's voice, the other residents of the yard came waddling up from the cool ripples where they were taking their evening bath. Mrs. Pintail's heart sank as they approached, headed by pompous old Mr. Mallard, his burnished green head glistening and his plump black velvet breast fairly bursting from his dove gray coat. His white collar shone pure from the recent bath, and his pale yellow bill stood open in amazement and wrath. Behind him followed the two Messrs. Canvasback, stretching their cinnamon brown necks to get a look at the intruder around Mr. Mallard's portly person, and behind them straggled the nine common Black ducks that completed the family.

"I wonder who this newcomer is," said one of the waddling Blacks.

"I can't see from here," replied the smallest Mr. Canvasback, "but I expect we'll see some fun if it's a gentleman. Remember how old Mallard thrashed Brother Canvasback the day we came?"

"Yes, it's plain there'll be only one master here while Mr. Mallard stays," quacked another Black, jumping on a large stone the better to watch the fray. "See how he struts, with fire in his eye—why—what's happened? He is lowering his wings and seems to be talking quite amiably."

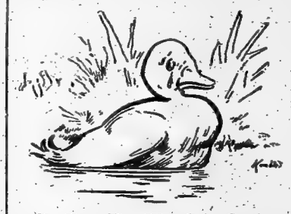

She Knew They Were Going South.

The fury had died out of Mr. Mallard's eyes as he realized that here was no fierce contestant for leadership, but only a frightened little gray lady who shrank from him in deadly fear.

"Don't run away," he said, patronizingly. "I'm sure you are quite welcome to a home here. I'll see that these other persons don't hurt you. Won't you have some nice fresh seed?"

Poor Mrs. Pintail could but feebly quack her thanks, and Mr. Mallard, seeing her terror, led his flock down to the water and left her in peace.

As days passed and her wounds healed she began to feel more at home, and would take her morning bath with the flock, splashing the cool water over her smooth gray back and head and preening the feathers that lay like a drift of snow above her stricken heart. Then, while the other ducks met on the sunny bank for their daily gossip, she would climb to the highest point in the yard and sit motionless for hours, staring out over the glimmering lake, striving in vain to catch a glimpse of her mate. Sometimes at night, when the rest were asleep, she would crawl quietly out of the hut and send her yearning cry over the waters and up to the twinkling stars, while she grew faint with longing for the little nest among the reeds.

One day there was a commotion in the duck family, for the man did a most curious thing. He fastened to the left leg of each bird a small iron ring by a leather band bound tight above the webbed foot. After he had gone Mr. Mallard called the flock together for a consultation, but no one could solve the mystery.

Summer passed, and the ache in her heart told on Mrs. Pintail till she became but the shadow of the plump little bird that had joined the group in the Spring. As the October winds began to creep up the lake, shaking the loosened leaves from the willows, the man came one morning before daylight, and, picking out Mr. Mallard, the two Messrs. Canvasback, and three Mrs. Blacks, put them with Mrs. Pintail in a small crate in his boat, and started off over the lake.

The three blacks were quite voluble in their vulgar curiosity, and Mr. Mallard had several times to suppress their loud quacking, but Mrs. Pintail remained quiet. For a long time they floated, until at last the man laid down his oars and dropped something with a loud splash into the water. The boat stopped. Carefully raising the cover of the crate, he lifted out the ducks one by one, and fastened them by the rings to long, fine chains which were attached to a float that lay above the anchor. When all the birds were secured and placed on the water, he picked up his oars and disappeared among the reeds some distance away by the shore.

Then arose such a clamor among the flock that Mrs. Pintail was roused and looked about her. Above was the same clear sky, but in the distance the dear familiar hills were outlined against the clouds, the willows softly swept the water, and just a little way beyond was the sedgy bank where her nest lay hidden. With her heart beating joyfully she tried to rise on her feeble wings, but they would not lift her even the length of the chain, and she could only drift helplessly on the shifting waves.

Meanwhile the other ducks were straining at their bonds, and Mr. Mallard was so engrossed in quacking that he quite forgot to snub the noisy Mrs. Blacks, one of whom became wild with delight as she heard some of her family calling to each other away down the marsh. She sent out shrill cries again and again as answering calls sounded nearer. Suddenly the air was full of the whirr of wings as the large flock of black ducks settled down near her, and Mrs. Black almost exploded with joy.

"Ping, ping, ping, ping," came a sound from the bank, and four of the visitors tumbled heavily into the water, dead. With frantic cries the rest leaped into the air and sailed madly off up the lake, leaving Mrs. Pintail stunned by the report, which brought to her mind the day of her own capture when she heard that same death-dealing sound.

As the flock flew off the man appeared, gathered up the four dead birds, and vanished from sight. Time after time the scene was repeated, as mallards, canvasbacks, or black ducks answered the cries from the marsh. All day Mrs. Pintail had floated on the gently heaving waves, and not once did she hear the longed-for cry of her kind. At last, as the sun began to drop behind the willows and their shadows streaked out long and dark over the lake, a shrill, clear note rang faintly out on the evening air. The little mother bird's heart leaped in her breast, for it was a pintail calling his mate.

As the answer rang back other notes joined in, and she knew the flock was gathering for the long trip South for the Winter. With ears strained, she listened, her eyes peering into the fast-deepening twilight, and at length, above the notes of the rest, rang out the one sweet tone of her mate.

With all her strength she raised her head to pour out the full call of love which she knew would draw him to her, when a sudden terror seized her and she strangled the sound in her throat. Some keen, loving instinct warned her of the danger to which she might lure him and she kept silent, though every impulse of her nature leaped in response to his cry.

Behind her, hidden in the reeds, the man moved uneasily in the boat. His trained hunter's ear had recognized the distant cries. The gun sprang to his shoulder, awaiting the rush of the eager wings of the flock. Louder and louder rang the notes, and the little gray body quivered in an agony of love and longing. * * * Nearer and nearer came the flock, till, when almost in sight, its leader chanced to veer southward, and, all unconscious of the poor, tender, suffering comrade left behind, they soared off and away.

The man waited till the last echo had ceased, and then, rowing hastily toward the small gray wife, he snatched her roughly from the water. There was but a faint quiver of the slender throat; the tired eyelids fluttered; the broken heart ceased to beat, and little Mrs. Pintail's sorrows were ended.

The Mallard Was Boss.

LAURA G. SMITH.

History with a Twist.

AS Elizabeth approached the mud puddle she noticed Raleigh unfastening his mantle. "What is your game?" demanded the monarch, showing a royal flush.

"To play the Queen for all it's worth," answered the courtier, laying his cloak at her feet.

"Take my hand," rejoined the sovereign, raising him.

Those in attendance thought that cards would soon be out, but Sir Walter, being promoted to command the royal yacht, secured a new deck.

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ON the eve of execution Louis XVI. was explaining the guillotine's advantages to his sorrowing family. "Just think of it, after to-morrow I can never lose my head, nor get a head on, nor be gotten ahead of."

In face of such philosophy the mourners dried their tears.

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WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR stumbled and fell in stepping on the English shore. Promptly the calcium was turned upon him.

"I do think," muttered the mortified monarch, "that on an occasion like this I might be spared the fierce light that beats upon the thrown."

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AESOP swung his lantern in the face of the negro who had run into him near the Acropolis. "I want a light," said the dusky wayfarer, holding out a half-smoked cigar in proof of his honesty.

"Not much," put in the philosopher, "I can't afford to throw light on dark subjects with oil at 20 denarii the gallon." Obviously Oil Trusts are no new thing.

J. L. FOLLIT.

Two Souls, and So Forth.

THEY were wandering about the dark, deserted piazza arm in arm, talking softly, as people usually do under such circumstances.

They had only known each other two days, but the days were long at a Summer hotel and time is short.

This may seem like a paradox, but it isn't.

He was a Summer young man, as she was a Summer girl, and he was not accustomed to crowding the mourners, so that, notwithstanding he had been very devoted, he had been somewhat diffident in the material expression of his devotion.

The girl was quick to note this, but he had not caught on.

He was still permitting "I would" to wait on "I dare not."

So it was they strolled up and down, up and down, on that piazza until the girl tired.

As they turned at a far-away corner, she saw a lonely chair waiting invitingly.

"Mr. Jerome," she said coyly, "there's a chair. Let's sit down."

"Permit me," he responded, gallantly drawing it forward. "Take this. I'll get anoth—"

But the girl didn't take it. She stood there laughing a cute little gurgling, appealing laugh, and somehow Mr. Jerome tumbled to the fact that one chair was plenty for two if a man only went about it right.

Golden Rod.

ALONG the meadow still
All day you gayly spill
Your airy light
That makes more bright
The ripples of the rill.

Oh, you are nature's cloth
Of gold that makes the moth
In grim disgust
Get up and dust
And at the mouthlet froth.

I watch you brightly blaze
Amid the lilac haze,
Where zephyrs shift
And you uplift
Your pensive mayonnaise,

Until it truly seems
You are with all your gleams,
To me at least,
A gorgeous feast—
An omelette made of dreams.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

AUG

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS

THE railroad depends largely upon the President. This is not by any means an axiom; in fact, it has been a subject of dispute for a long time in Wall Street, many claiming that the President depends upon the road. During the past week or two, however, it has been clearly demonstrated, in the case of the Rock Island at least, that the railroad goes wherever the President leeds, so that our opinion has some good foundation at least, even if it may not be absolutely established as a rule.

Taking this as a text, there are many reflections that may be made on railroads and their Presidents, as well as a few thoughts that may not properly be called reflections. For instance, it has always been accepted as a fact that railroads were land lines for the transfer of the public and for the carrying of their freight. This, in point of fact, depends upon the President to a great extent.

In the first place the President may, and in some cases has, made the railroad more or less of a water line by pumping into it a great deal of superfluous moisture in one form and another, by washing its stocks, and by putting it into liquidation whenever he gets a chance. In the second place some Presidents have found the railroad not quite so useful for the transfer of the public as for the transfer of their money to the Presidents' own bank accounts, and also for the transfer of stock, certificates, and other securities. In the third place, the road can be made to carry more bonds, floating debt, and debentures than anything else.

It is quite evident that the dear people who have an idea that they know all about railroads would do well to ask a railroad President or two what a railroad is. If the opinion were honest, a revision of the definition would be almost inevitable.

There are, of course, Presidents and Presidents. There seems to be only one thing in which all Presidents are identical. This is that each one of them is at the head of a property whose stock is the surest investment in the market. It is a remarkable fact that it is impossible to talk to a railroad President without the momentous discovery that all the experts, wiseacres, old investors, and sharks in Wall Street have overlooked the value of at least one stock in the list. In fact, there is hardly a President who does not consider the experts a crowd of blind theorists who know not a single thing. There is perpetual war between the President and the expert as a consequence. Of course, the President is not supposed to know anything about his property as compared with the expert, but they all are very slow to realize this fundamental principle of Wall Street.

The truth of the matter is that the Presidents, practically without exception, have a mistaken idea of the purpose for which they are running their railroads. They are under the impression that the stockholders, Directors, and officers of the road are the people whose interests are to be consulted, and that the road is to be operated for their own benefit. Of course, this is entirely erroneous, and every expert in Wall Street, and every speculator in Wall Street, is quick to point out the fact whenever the President does or says anything or allows anything to be done without letting the gentlemen aforesaid know about it in order that they may be ready, and incidentally may make a decent turn in the market on the strength of it.

A very marked example of this tendency of Presidents to think they can run their railroads and attend to its affairs without letting the public in on the deal was the purchase of Chicago and Eastern Illinois by 'Frisco. In that case President Yoakum failed to let the wiseacres in. The consequence is that the public aforesaid is aggrieved, and has a few little things to say about the matter that are not complimentary to 'Frisco's method of doing these things. It may be assumed that the President will know better next time than to transact the private business of the road without telling everybody and asking the opinion of a few thousand people upon the scheme.

Beyond these two peculiarities of the genus, there is much diversity of characteristics in individual cases. Most Presidents do not care for Society, though nearly all of them like society. In fact, they are very sociable in their way. They like to see people who want to know things about the road. If the earnest inquirer does not know more about the road in question after he has talked to the President, he never will know more. If it happens that a farmer in Texas raised a crop of 200 bales of cotton on a hundred-acre farm last year the President will tell that and preach thereupon a sermon that will leave the impression that Texas is the only State that is. If the population of a village has increased, whether, to use the happy phrase of Mr. Gates, "through natural growth or through immigration," be very sure that the increase will assume startling significance before the President is through telling about it. In fact, he just dotes on telling people about such things.

There is record of one President who had just returned from a trip over his lines in the West, who called to his side half a hundred reporters or so and told them all about the big stunts that his roads were doing and going to do. It must be taken for granted that it is pure enthusiasm over the property and a laudable desire to enlighten the multitude that leads to such ebullitions of loquacity and such touching displays of confidence as this, and that not a thought of the probable effect upon the stock market ever enters into the calculation.

Yet is the railroad President, for all his certainty of the greatness of his property, not a happy man. The reason for this state of affairs is that a vaulting ambition consumes him and drives him ever onward. Who ever saw a railroad President without a dream? If such there be, the press has failed to discover him. If such a man should happen into the circle, it would take about a week for the financial press to make a dream for him, and it would be a regular dream of a dream, too. One President dreams transcontinental routes, while another dreams an entrance into Pittsburg. The President with the best dream apparatus wins and is acclaimed a magnate.

The best dreamer that ever came down the railroad is J. J. Hill. He started by dreaming about carrying a bushel of wheat 1,000 miles for one cent. That was a dream that came true, so he won. After that he had a few more dreams, probably encouraged by the outcome of the first, notably one about the acquisition of St. Paul, which the Directors of that road called a nightmare and threw cold water on. Some of them look as though they might eventuate, though several State Governors say they are going to wake him up a bit soon.

The coming true of J. J. Hill's dreams, at times, is one of the causes of the unhappiness of the Presidents. They all would like to dream dreams like that, but there is only a limited supply left in the dream shop, and they all come high.

For instance, very recently a President is said to have dreamed about a transcontinental line with a Gulf-Chicago cross line. Every other President says it is a lovely dream, but that he will wake up some day soon and go into the hands of a receiver. They all would like to be like Mr. Hill, but they realize that just as it is almost impossible to make a mountain out of a molehill, so it is impossible to make a J. J. Hill out of a potato hill. Hence the unhappiness aforesaid.

C. M. KEYS.

ABOUT CLUBMEN

THE event of the week was the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. This annual affair is one of the red-letter occasions in New York club calendars. Although the cruise ended at Marblehead, many of the yachtsmen will extend the trip to Bar Harbor and Nova Scotia and will not return until the first week in September. The club this past year has lost two of its very notable members, J. V. S. Oddie and Chester Griswold, both of whom were connected for years with all the cruises and races of this famous organization. The week has brought at Newport its entire fashionable colony to the little wooden building known as the New York Yacht Club station, and entertaining has been very general on the different floating palaces of the fleet.

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One of the new Wall Street firms of the week is that of Thomas & Thomas, which succeeds Thomas & Post, the retiring member being Edwin M. Post. The new firm has had Cupid for a coadjutor, as the silent partner and member of the Stock Exchange is Livie Beekman of the Knickerbocker and numerous other clubs, whose engagement to Miss Eleanor Thomas has just been announced. Edward R. Thomas, the senior member of the firm, is the son of Gen. Samuel Thomas. He is a Yale graduate and belongs to eight clubs, the most prominent of which is the Union. Edwin M. Post, who retires from the firm, is also well known among the clubs, being a member of thirteen, including the Knickerbocker and Union and Tuxedo. The clubs do a very large Wall Street business, and a man with influential club backing is a good plum. Mr. Post enters another firm. He married the daughter of Bruce Price, the architect.

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The trip to Bar Harbor and other resorts by Peter Marie and Thomas Myers has its picturesque side. Mr. Myers, although not one of the oldest members of the Union in membership, is now one of the oldest men there, and certainly disputes the palm with Peter Marie as to being the oldest beau in society. Mr. Marie joined the Union in 1854. For some years "Tom" Myers and Peter Marie each went to different watering places, but this year they have joined forces and are making a triumphal tour of the resorts together. Wherever "Sir" Peter—as Mr. Marie is called, on account of his courtly manners—goes, there is much entertaining. This is his one fad, and he is never so pleased as when he is making young people happy. Mr. Myers is a courtly man of the old school and looks as if he had stepped out of a print of the early Victorian days.

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"Bobbie" Gerry, as the eldest son of the jolly ex-Commodore is familiarly called, has not followed the example of "Winkie" Cutting, Center Hitchcock, and the jeunesse dorée of ten years ago, in belonging to as many clubs as possible. With the new set of younger men this is not considered good form. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, which is really his club. For country sports he has joined the Meadow Brook, and in town the Racquet sees him occasionally. He was put up at the Metropolitan, when he became of age, but he very seldom goes there. The Knickerbocker is his club and that of his younger brother, Peter. "Bobbie" Gerry is the "society" man of the family. He is extremely precise, and he inherits his father's love of order and system. His stables are perfection, and he has sets of rules for employes hung and framed. When abroad, he is a visiting member of the Travelers, in London, and other smart clubs His younger brother cares very little for society He was graduated last year at Harvard, but is seldom seen at any of the larger entertainments.

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In point of actual membership, James V. Parker comes next to Peter Marie, being of the vintage of 1855. Mr. Parker, this Summer, has his Newport cottage as usual, and he is giving the most delightful dinners, He is very clever and his comments on "society as he now sees it" are most amusing. "Jim" Parker's dinners are events to be remembered. He is always included in the list of guests when a particularly jolly time is to be had, and one constantly hears of his latest mot. He is quite a patriarch in appearance, with white flowing hair, and he models himself entirely on the style of the fashionable boulevardier in the days of the Second Empire.

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Even more popular these warm days than the seaside resorts is the famous swimming pool at the University. This is patronised by men staying in town in the Summer, and the number has been unusually large this year. All of the athletic clubs have swimming pools, but

none of them is on such a scale as that at the University, where an entire floor is devoted to the gymnasium.

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Reginald Vanderbilt has not yet developed into a clubman of any importance. After his marriage to Miss Neilson he will be a candidate for membership in the Union. His future uncle-in-law, "Fred" Gebhard, is identified with the later history of the Union and the beginning of the Knickerbocker. He was admitted to the Union in 1882. The late Frederick Neilson was a most prominent member of both the Union and Manhattan. In fact, the Neilsons are more or less a "club" family. Mrs. Neilson has lived for years at 100 Fifth Avenue, with the Union just up the street, and, until ten years ago, the Manhattan within a stone's throw. It will take "Regie" Vanderbilt quite a time to get into the Union with its long waiting list, and concessions are not made to Vanderbilts there. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt put all his sons through the Metropolitan, which is a Vanderbilt club. Neither Alfred nor Cornelius, as has been stated on a former occasion, are much of clubmen.

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Already there has been some agitation in the different clubs as to the entertaining of De Wet and the distinguished Boers, who are now in England. They are being feted there and consequently will receive the same attention here. The freedom of the most fashionable clubs will be tendered them and the Englishmen in this city will arrange to give them a rousing reception. In this movement prominent Englishmen here are in the lead.

YARN OF AN OLD SAILOR

A TRIM LITTLE BARMAID, AND A CHUM, AND A DREAM THAT CAME TRUE

By JOHN R. SPEARS

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF OUR NAVY."

"IT WAS all along of my trying to play it low down on a chum of mine named Bud Bleecker. Them as has never had the advantages of a sea eddication will think I'm spinnin' a twister when I goes reelin' off a yarn about dreams comin' to pass, but whether it's believed or not, the Gospel sarved out at the Bethel ain't no truer nor what I be to tell. In course, not every dream comes to pass, but what I'm sayin' is that some particular dreams like this un allus does.

"I was some'at younger nor I be now, and me an' Bud Bleecker was shipmates into the Cultivator. Not many of us is livin' now that knowed the old Cultivator, but there never was no better ship built on the East River nor she was, nor one that could outsail her, if you'd believe old Cap'n Ahasuerus Clark. But, Lordy bless you, not everybody 'ud believe him, and more especially Cap'n Dan Brooks of the Cutwater wouldn't, for the Cutwater was built at Newburyport, 'bout the same time. She was nigh hand to bein' the same size of ship, and was much like the Cultivator in every way, only a long lead faster, if you'd believe Cap'n Dan.

"As I was sayin', me and my chum Bud Bleecker shipped into the Cultivator, what was carryin' grain in bags and bulk for Liverpool. A right pleasant passage that were. We hadn't much more'n got Nantucket astern when we took a sou'wester that stiff we had to furl fore and mizzen to'gallant sails, and then we let 'er bile for a round week and never did nothing only steer and keep lookout and put up fresh chafin' gear where it was needed. Then we got another slant from north'ard and so it be that seventeen days from the foot of Beekman Street we was haulin' into Waterloo dock, with the Cutwater passin' in with the same tide, though she'd sailed two days afore us.

"Well, then, when we be to go ashore that night to swig off on all taut ropes, me and Bud goes to a public house where I'd been most ginerally fetchin' to reg'lar for a year and more back, all on account of a trim little barmaid what I knowed there; for, as I were sayin', I

was younger in them days nor I be now. It were a more respectabler place nor most sailors goes to, but we wasn't surprised none the less on that account when we sees Cap'n Clark walk in, with Cap'n Dan Brooks, and order a mug o' tenpenny each for half a dozen of us from the Cultivator, and then he makes Cap'n Dan pay the score, all along of our havin' gained them two days in the passage over.

"And Cap'n Dan he paid it with a laugh, and told the barmaid, which her name was Delia, that he wished he wasn't a marriad man, which was imperlight in him, and then he says to me and Bud, he says:

"'It's all right, men. You got the luck last time, but wait till we're homeward bound,' he says. 'The Cutwater'll show you the longest wake you ever saw, and I've laid £200 agin the same with Cap'n Clark here to back my word,' he says. Then he orders us another mug apiece an' away they goes.

"Arter that you may be sure Cap'n Clark weren't no way careless in overhauling the sails and riggin' of the Cultivator. You never see such a lot of perventers as was rigged for carryin' on in heavy weather, and the stunsails an' ring tails and raffies and all such nonsense, in case there was nothin' but light airs blowin.' But, no matter, me an' Bud got over to that 'ere public house where Delia was, as I was sayin', reg'lar as watch on deck, and I don't mind admittin' we was havin' the comfortablest time of our lives until the night the Cultivator was ready to haul out of the dock with general merchandise for New York, and the Cutwater was the same, only she had railroad iron in the hold, and not much of anything only passengers atween decks.

"As I was sayin', we'd had the comfortablest time of our lives, but as we was goin' to the public house that night Bud stops at a outfitter's for a blue-and-red silk neckerchief and other fittin's, and bein' as I wanted to speak a word in private to Delia I hurries on to the public house, where I finds her all alone, and tells her as how, if she was convenient thereto, we'd go around to the Bethel and make a long splice I'd been thinkin' about for more'n a year gone, and I hoped she'd been thinkin' of the same.

"Well, Sir, as I was sayin', I was younger then nor I am now, else I wouldn't ha' done it. Delia she busts right out cryin', and says she's so sorry, and she'd already promised she'd tie up to that 'ere chum of mine at 10 o'clock that very night, and sail on the Cultivator next day for New York, where they was to open a restaurant in a little lazareet what he'd spoke for opposite Fulton Market. And with that I comes up into the wind with everything rattlin' and bangin' about, and but for the presence of mind of that 'ere barmaid, what brought me a pint of rum and hot water with a dash of lemon into it, there's no tellin' what would have happened next. Um. That barmaid as a barmaid was a leetle the knowinest of any I ever see. Seemed as if that combination of rum with a dash of lemon was just what I needed to sharpen my wits, for no sooner had I swallered it than I hits onto a plan for knockin' her and Bud's calculations where no dead reckonin' would find 'em.

"Tellin' Delia I must be goin', I slips out and meets Bud and tells him that Delia has sent me to tell him she were busy gettin' ready for the sarvice, and he be to go with me to another public house, where we was to wait till four bells and then call for her. Bud he went along most innocent like, and when I orders hot rums with water and dashes of lemons into 'em, he drinks hearty, as I tells him to, seein' he's to sign articles for the trimmest craft in the harbor.

"And so, inside of a couple of hours, when I sees he's gettin' so sleepy he couldn't get many more rums histed in, I winks to the barmaid, which she gives him a hot pint without a drop of nothin', only lemon juice and sugar into it. And when he'd swallered that 'ere he was clean over on his beam ends, and we puts him to bed to sleep it off.

"Well, Sir, maybe you'll believe me and maybe you won't; but if you knows women you'll believe it. When I goes back to Delia, and I tells her I've come to throw rice on her when she's headin' for the Bethel, she welcomes me hearty. Then we waits for Bud till eight bells, but in course he don't come, and she's that hoppin' mad she says she never wants to see him agin no ways. And then I says I'm sorry and glad, too, and won't she go over to New York, where we'd git spliced, as I'd axed her to, and she says she will.

"Sure enough, next mornin' at daylight comes Delia with her luggage and takes passage with us to New York, and smiles as bright on me as if she'd never give Bud a thought in all his life, though all I could do was to smile back and wave my hand, for the mate was a-chasin' all hands around to get the ship into the stream and make sail, and put things to rights, which it kept us on the jump all that day. For we'd got away ahead of the Cutwater by one tide, and the old man was trimming sails to keep ahead of her and do her up like he'd done her the last passage.

"Howsever that ain't sayin' but what I did bring to alongside the gal, now and then, in the course of the next two weeks; and she were such a cunnin' and cuddlin' little thing that I never did get more nor two winks of sleep in the next watch arter I seed her for a gam in the lee of the duffle on the main hatch. And it's curus, but for two weeks, while we be to enj'y ourselves like two kittens asleep on a cabin cushion, the weather were that sweet and soft you'd a-thought we was bound from Kingston to Greytown. But on the fifteenth—and I'm not likely to forget the day—we catches an old snorter outen the nor'west which it knocked us over till I looked to see the topsail yards dippin', and then for three days it blowed as I hain't never seed it blow since.

"And then's when it was I be to have the dream I'm tellin' of. Every watch below reg'lar for them three days I seed a brig about a p'int or so on the lee bow, and it in distress with flag flyin' union down, and the sitivation gettin' distressfuller and distressfuller every time I seed her, till I jist couldn't stand it no longer, and I goes aft, and takes off my cap, and when the Cap'n says, middlin' pleasant like, 'Well, Jack, what is it?' I ups and tells him about the dreams I'd just been havin'.

"The wind had fallen to a seffer, as you may say, about this time, and we was a layin' our course, but the weather

leaches was a-liftin' scand'lous, and for about two minutes the old man he stood there and looked at the sails, and looked away astern like he was a expectin' to see a sail comin' there in front of a fair slant, and then he says, to himself, like:

"'It's a fool that'll believe in dreams, but maybe if we do it the Lord'll reward us for intendin', to show humanity.' Then he says to the man at the wheel:

"'Let her off rap full.'

"With that I slips away to the lee fore riggin' and goes up to the to'gallant yard. I was feelin' some'at weak about that time, for I knowed that I'd be blamed if there wern't no wreck; but whether you believe it or not, I'd no more nor put my leg over the yard than I see two bare poles risin' out the water about a p'int on the lee bow, and no more nor three yards to the two on 'em. It was that suddin' an' onexpected I didn't dare to report it out of hand, but I goes down to the topsail yard, and then, when I sees it there, I hails the deck.

"Pretty soon Cap'n Clark picks it up from the quarter deck, and when it's in plain view he calls the passengers to see that there's a wreck, and he tells 'em how I be to dream I see it, and here's the dream come true.

"With that everybody says 'How wonderful!' and 'How lovely!' and 'Ain't we lucky we come on the Cultivator!' and 'What a remarkable sailor that young feller is!' while Delia she comes over to where I were standin' for'ard the main riggin', and pats me on the shoulder and kisses me right afore everybody, which it made 'em laugh and applaud hearty.

"But that 'ere wern't no time for sparkin'. The Cap'n he'd headed for the wreck the minute he seed it, for he made out that the masts was workin' in the chocks, and the seas was havin' a clean sweep for'ard. And we druv down on her, end on, until we was that close the passengers began to shiver for fear we'd ram her. Then, with all hands at the braces, he puts down the helm, brings up into the wind, squares head yards, and there we was, with our counter no more nor a ship's breadth from her taffrail.

"'Heave us a line,' he bawled to the skipper on the wreck, and one came whizzing with the words, which I be to catch it, and start makin' it fast, when Cap'n Clark he says, 'Haul in!' and sends men to help.

"So we hauls, and gets a hawser on the end of that, and the hawser we takes to the mizzen mast, where we makes it fast, and there we lays with the wreck about thirty fathoms away, for we had drifted some while we were gettin' the hawser.

"The next minute we'd a boat in the water with a line from it to the wreck and another to the Cultivator, and with that I jumps into the bow of the boat, bein' detarmined to be the first in savin' the unfortunits, with Delia a-lookin' at me doin' of it.

"Well, then, in about two minutes more we was hauled over to the wreck, for she were sinkin' fast, and no time was to be lost. And when we gits close under the lee counter, and I hawls out good and loud, 'All ready for the passengers, Sir,' that 'ere Bud Bleecker comes reachin' a baby over the rail with a heavin' line fast to it, and him sayin' to me:

"'Here ye are, Jack. Look alive, lad, for the mother be to come next.'

"Um. I was that near to falling overboard I had to catch hold of the guy line to the hawser what held the two ships from parting company. As I steadies myself, I looks for the name of the wreck, and seed 'Cutwater' in big gold letters across the starn of her, and the next minute I hears a screech from the Cultivator, which it were Delia's voice, and she says, says she:

"'Buddie, darlin', Buddie, is it you? Is it you, darlin'?'

"Well, that's about all there is to it. When Bud finds he was left by the Cultivator and his sweetheart, too, he ships on the Cutwater, which she'd been driv that hard her cargo of railroad iron had opened her seams and let her foremast go so she looked like a brig, and we'd no more nor got Cap'n Dan offen her when down she goes, and we be to cut the hawser sudden lest she take us along.

"Some folks won't never believe that dreams come to pass, but all I've got to say is that I does, though when I thinks of that cuddlin' little barmaid I wishes I didn't have no reason to."

Usury.

DURING the active days at the great Muscle Shoals improvement conditions prevailed somewhat similar to those often found in new mining districts; nothing akin to calm.

A fellow who had occasion to take a long ride in a great hurry, "borrowed" a native's horse without stopping to speak to the owner about it.

But in the course of a few days he returned the animal.

The native did not take a kindly view of the situation, but concluded to be content with legal redress. He announced his intention of having the offender arrested.

"What'll you have him arrested for?" was asked.

"For horse steelin', of course."

"How can you make horse stealing out of it, when he returned the horse?"

"Ain't it steelin' if he brought 'im back?"

"I'm not a lawyer, but I don't see how it could be."

"All right, then; I'll have 'im arrested for usury."

"I don't see how you can make usury out of it, either."

"W'y, —— it all! he used 'im, didn't he? Yes, Sir, he used 'im three or four days, and used 'im mighty hard, too, by the looks of 'im."

Of course a thoughtful person would have seen at once that e-lope-ment was the crime committed.

"But I want a boy to run errands and I'm afraid you would not be very fast, especially up hill."

"Mebbe not, sir, but I rolls down 'em an' wot I loses one way I makes up de udder, so I stan's even!"

AUG

THE GREAT AMERICAN PIE

BY KATE MASTERSON

SOME iconoclast once suggested that the aureole or rising sun that artists sometimes introduce in a sketchy way as surrounding the head of the American eagle was in reality a pie.

Americanism and pie have been associated so long that the union has grown to be accepted as an indissoluble one. Of late there has been a concerted attempt upon the part of otherwise intelligent littérateurs to introduce a school of pie literature, with the evident purpose of bringing about a pie revival.

All true patriots should oppose the movement. If we must be identified with some food, let us rather choose the wild turkey of Kentucky or the products of the waving cornfields of Kansas than hitch our star to pie.

Pie really is an American evil, one from which as a Nation we are now happily emerging. Pie, placed where it belongs, in the list of desserts, is lacking in all the elements that should go to make it desirable.

It is not only notoriously unhealthy, but it lacks all those subtle distinctions which should mark all foods—especially the dessert. It must always fail to be a note in tune with what has preceded it.

Persons fond of pie have a way of classing it as a diet rather than a dessert. This comes from the custom in certain sections of the country, notably the East and up-State villages and towns, where old-fashioned housewives still serve pie at every meal and also offer it as refreshment to the occasional visitor.

Pie, however, cannot be taken seriously as a food. Of course, no dessert should be serious, for that matter, but it ought to be palatable, piquant, delicate, and possessed of the psychic suggestion which is part of all properly composed dishes.

The untutored mind rarely comprehends this subtle quality in food, but it is necessary, and the modern artist chef realizes that his dessert must possess tints of dawn, of sunset, the rose, the violet, as well as flavor.

To such triumphs he often adds the natural blossom that the flavor may suggest or some cunningly concocted conceit which will at once bring the mind to bear upon the effect desired. The cherry blossom on top of an ice brings its beauty, as well as a troop of fragrant suggestions, to lend tone to the dish, giving it an impressionistic charm.

This is only one of the simpler ideas which will serve to illustrate what an up-to-date dessert should be. You cannot class pie in this category, nor can you even allow it the charm of fresh fruit unadorned which suggests nature and simplicity.

But the pie is too ornate and pretentious. If there could be such a thing as a crustless pie it might be considered and regenerated in some way, but as it is it must be classed with the unmoral foods.

The unmoral foods are those possessing admittedly injurious qualities. There is a long list of such dishes. Some of them are eaten with immunity by those having sufficient strength, both physical and mental, to resist their influences.

Others succumb and show in their sallow complexions, their lustreless or else unnaturally bright eyes, the foods indulged in too plentifully and without the proper antidotes in the way of other viands counteractive in their tendencies.

There are some who endeavor to associate sentiment with pie—the pie of boyhood, the pie that mother made, and so on. But pie is pie. It is what it is just as war is war—cruel no matter in how worthy a cause it may be waged.

Memories may cling to pie just as they do to turpentine, paint, cigar smoke, and other things that do not in themselves possess the requisite qualifications for sentiment. The writer knows a lady who invariably bursts into tears if she perceives the odor of a cigarette. Certainly it is not the cigarette that causes her sorrow, but the memory it invokes.

We have to consider pie as a dessert, and as such it is impossible. It is heavy, harsh, loud, and terrible, looked at artistically. The finish of a well-constructed dinner should suggest optimism, poetry, and joy. None of these lurks in pie.

Orchestra leaders, as well as chefs and hotel stewards, plan their programmes with this idea in view. You will often hear a band accused of keeping its best tunes until the end. There is an art in all these small details—an art rarely recognized by the persons most influenced. The brain of the pie eater is atrophied to such effects.

At a dinner given in Paris recently the host interrupted one of his guests in the middle of a story, saying that the relation of the anecdote was detracting from the proper appreciation of the special dish under contemplation at the time.

This host has been criticised as lacking in courtesy. In reality, he was conserving to the best interests of his guests. They could hear the story at any time—it would keep. The game under discussion, which had been obtained from famous and historic French forests, was not to be tasted twice in a lifetime, perhaps.

Of course, this is all very far afield from pie, which is not in harmony with anything but its gastronomically degenerate admirers, who insist on ranking it as a nourishing, palatable, and even aesthetic food. The fact is, it lacks everything desirable. It is a negative, hybrid thing.

It is an admitted fact that pie eaters are all dyspeptics. Dyspepsia is more common in the country districts than elsewhere, for the reason that farmers still cling to pie and extol it. Farmers' wives dose themselves with patent nostrums for all sorts of ills, when the original cause is pie.

A pie renaissance would be worse than a revolution. It would mean an epidemic of digestive troubles, it would kill all appreciation of art in the minds of the young, and it would bring about a physical degeneration easily recognized in the form and features. Pie-faced is an eloquent adjective in its compounding. You cannot get rid of the hard facts that constitute pie.

The ingredients of the crust—the airy, flaky crust—are flour and lard. A great deal of the unpleasant fat is necessary to produce the feathery effect which pleases the eye and the palate only—a crude sort of enjoyment that does not reach the brain.

Every pamphlet that accompanies a remedy or a pill sounds its first warning note when it says, "Avoid pie and pastry!" Do ye this, and all other things will be added unto you!

In cities, pies have their largest sale in the cheap bakeries and lunchrooms where so many busy people obtain their midday meal. In the dairy restaurants the pie-and-milk man may be picked out as easily as the free-lunch-fed Bowery boy. One is tepid, the other is tough.

Pie eaters at a lunch counter are as hysterical and unmannerly as women at a bargain sale. They mass themselves and wedge solidly toward their magnet. These lunchroom pies are made by the hundreds by manufacturing concerns, and each one is branded on the under crust with a mystic symbol—a secret sign that binds the pie fiends in a band like a grip.

The effects of pie are, like those of every other injurious food, insidious. Only the student of food influences can spot the pie eater in his first stages when he is at rest.

The hardened pie eater becomes art blind. Nothing makes him glow or warms him to any enthusiasm but his chosen food. If he could take it hypodermically during business hours he would do so. The pie capsule would cheer him during his strenuous hours, giving him fire and inspiration.

No great man was ever fond of pie. No important work was ever consummated on a pie diet. Pie is a clog on the spirit and a ball and chain on the imagination. There is a legend of a famous musician who composed his best works with a dish of decayed apples on his table. But there is yet to be told the story of an artist who found his incentive in pie.

QUERY—Why has this young man turned his head? Tell what will happen when he turns it back again.

TOLD BY THE JEHU

By Charles Raymond MacAuley

With Illustrations by the Author

THE ceremony of bringing the weekly meeting of the Night Hawks' Club to order was an exceedingly simple one, and consisted of three raps upon the top of a round table with the bottom of an empty beer stein.

"Well," said Jerry Connery, after gaining the respectful attention of the majority of men present—and let me say here that Jerry was entitled to it; during a period of fifty years he had faced the Battery from the high seat of one and another kind of public conveyance just outside the curb of City Hall Park; measuring the growth of the city behind him, in that duration of time, by the simple subterfuge of contemplating the additional half-dollars that came, year after year, into his capacious palm upon delivering a fare anywhere near the northern limits of the expanding metropolis. Jerry was prepared to say, and truthfully, that the march of stone, and brick, and steel northward and skyward was like a fairy metamorphosis. Though in all probability he would not have employed those exact terms in describing it.

"Well," repeated the patriarch of the Jehus, "it's understood, then, that there ain't to be any formality in these here meetings. As you say, I am the oldest man in the business in the club; so I'm willin' to be called Chairman and rap three times on the table for order—but that's as far as any parli-mint-ary proceedin's goes; and, by the same token, gintlemen, I'm willin' to tell the first story." Jerry had set up his first lusty bawl in County Clare, Ireland, and a bit of the brogue still clung to his dialect, which became especially pronounced when he attempted the use of a long or complicated word.

"It was long about '42," he began, settling comfortably back in his chair, and gripping the handle of a foaming stein; "when West Broadway was one of the swell streets of New York. I was drivin' a fair-lookin' box then, set up on leather and iron springs, and runnin' on wide-tired wheels that made about a foot narrower track on the ground than they did in the air—like this"—holding his palms near together at the wrists and spreading his hands apart at an angle of forty-five degrees.

"And let me tell you, they wasn't as comfortable by a long shot as the steel springs and rubber tires you ride above to-day—not by a long shot! I rec'lect that the sun had set that evenin' in a clear sky, but it had been rainin' and drizzlin' the most of the day, and I was wearin' my oil coat to keep the drip off the leaves from alidin' down my neck. There wasn't as much doin' them days as there is now, and I didn't think there was much chance of makin' up a bad afternoon by pickin' up a good thing in the evenin'.

"I was drivin' for a stable in Ann Street, and savin' up every cent I could to buy the outfit and start out for myself—they had offered it to me for a hundred and seventy-five—the nag was a bit sprung in the front knees, but at that it was cheap enough. Well, I was thinkin' that I wouldn't add much to my pile that day, if somethin' didn't turn up mighty sudden, when I noticed a short man—that is, not so very short—'bout my size, runnin' along Chambers Street as hard as he could leg it. His hat flew off just as he swung around the corner into Broadway, but, bless you, he never stopped to pick it up. There was five men on the rack that evenin'—all pretty good-sized fellows, if I remember right, and it didn't take him two seconds to size up the bunch and pick

His hat flew off as he swung around the corner.

me out. Say, if he didn't look comical! He was as red as a boiled lobster in the face, his white hair was stickin' straight out around his bald head—like a fringe 'round a pin-cushion—and I couldn't tell from the look of his eye whether he was fur us mad, or just havin' a good time.

"'How much is the whole thing worth—horse, coach, and all?' he blurted out between breaths.

"I knew he was in dead earnest, and I was studyin' over how much about I could soak him for when he said:

"'Egad, Sir! Another ten seconds and I'll go to the next man.'

"'Two hundred,' I said; but I might've had fifty more if he hadn't hurried me that way.

"'I'll make it another twenty,' he said, 'and throw in your hat and coat.'

"'All right,' says I, 'here they are,' and I tell you he got into them in a jiffy. Then he handed me the money in twenties—all yellow fellows—gold—and climbed up into the seat.

"'You'll find my hat across the street there,' says he, pointing with his whip; 'you may have it,' and with that he drove up Broadway and turned west into Chambers Street.

"Well, Sir, I was so befuddled by the suddenness of the deal and so busy kicking myself for not makin' another fifty or so out of it that I stood there like a wooden cigar Indian for fully five minutes before I got sense enough to think of followin' the old chap. I ran across the street and picked up his hat—a first-rate beaver—and hustled to the next driver on the rack. It was about dusk, you understand, the lamps along the street had not all been lighted, and I don't think any of the drivers had noticed the transaction. The long and short of it is, I had to hire the scallawag, and pay him in advance at that, to let me take his box for an hour, while the lazy lout sprawled inside and slept. I drove through Chambers and took a chance at turnin' up West Broadway.

"I hadn't driven far till I recognized my outfit standing along the curb. The funny little old chap was sittin' on the box as big as life, and twice as natural, with my coat collar turned up over his ears and my storm hat pulled well down over his face. I drove about a hundred yards up the street, then turned and pulled up within a hundred and fifty feet of him against the opposite curb.

"I hadn't been there more than a minute or two when I saw a man and woman hurrying along on the other side of the street. I noticed that the man was carrying a good-sized bag, and then the old chap who had bought me out yelled: 'Keb, Sir, keb—want a keb?' in a reg'lar perfessional way. The young man—I could see his white face under the light—stopped, talked a minute to the old chap, and I saw that he handed him some money. Then he helped the young lady inside the coach, threw the bag on top,

"How much is the whole thing worth?"

and climbed in after her, the old chap clucked at my knee-sprung nag, and the outfit lumbered down West Broadway, with me not far behind.

"They had me guessin' by that time, and I was bound to see the end of it, if it took all night. Well, from West Broadway they turned down Greenwich Street and pulled up in front of a little church that stood, in them days, right near the corner of Rector Street. The church was dimly lighted, and the young woman hurried in as soon as the young fellow helped her to the street. He stopped to talk a moment with the old chap and then they both hustled inside together. By this time I had made up my mind that it was a runaway marriage, and that they were taking the disguised driver along in as a witness—you know that game! So I pulled up, jumped down, and ran in after them. When I got to the door I sneaked in very quietly.

"The minister and the two young people were trying to get the old chap to take off his hat. But he wouldn't. Said it was against his principles, and he kept it pulled down over his face till the knot was properly tied. Just as the minister put the ring on the bride's finger and turned to kiss her—I'd a done it myself, for she was a beauty—the old fellow, quick as a flash, pulled off his cap, opened his coat, and laugh—Well, Sir, I never've seen a man laugh that hearty in my life. The young woman screamed out 'Papa' and fell on to the old chap's bosom. What did he do? Why, he smoothed her hair with one hand and shook the young fellow's hand with the other.

"'So you hired poor old pop to help you elope, eh?' says ne, and I sure thought he'd bust—the way his shoulders went up and down was a caution, and all the time the young fellow was looking glum as a Bowery the-a-tre hero. 'Ne' mind,' says the old chap as soon as he had got his breath; 'I was so anxious to get rid of her that I thought I'd help you—don't you see? But come on now! We'll all drive to Fletcher's and order the best wedding supper he can set up—what say, eh?'

"He caught sight of me as he ambled up the aisle ahead of the party. 'Say,' says he, 'you're just the man we want to see. Drive us around to Fletcher's; and if you don't mind,' says he, and punched me in the ribs—playful like—'I'll trade this cap and coat, and, damme, the horse and coach outside, for that beaver,' and I could see that he meant it, too.

"'I'd have kept the horse,' says he, with a merry twinkle in his eye, as he stopped with his foot on the step before gettin' inside; 'but he's a bit sprung in the forward knees, you rascal!'"

Williams of Rhode Island.

WILLIAMS of Rhode Island was down on his luck. He had been five years in the gold State, and had confidently looked forward to each succeeding year's enabling him to go back home and make things comfortable for the woman and little ones. But each succeeding year had found him precisely where the previous one had left him—a sanguine prospector, with a wealth of hope and a pitifully small outfit.

He had frequently struck promising veins, and had hurried to his tent to write glowing, exultant letters to the woman who was waiting for him; but somehow the claims had always petered out prematurely.

But this last find had been different. He had taken out sixty dollars a day for a week, and with this substantial evidence of coming prosperity had written a letter which filled the far-away home with sudden joy. Then the vein had disappeared and he had picked and shoveled and hauled away dirt until his money was exhausted. But the gold was there, he was sure of it; and his confidence induced the trader at Three Forks to advance him funds. However, there had been a shaft to sink, and solid rock to cut through; and it had all been expensive. When it was accomplished the money was gone—and there was no vein.

He was still confident; but the trader was angry, and had accused him of false pretenses. Only this morning he had received intimation that the Sheriff was about to levy on his mine—on his Molly, named after the dear one it was to do so much for.

He was a strong man, hardened to ordinary weaknesses; but as he sat there on the rough boulder tears began to drop from his eyes and to roll down his bronzed, bearded face.

He was aroused by approaching footsteps. When he looked up two men stood before him. One of them was the owner of the adjoining claim; the other was the Sheriff.

"I have come to—" began the officer.

"Yes, yes, I know." Williams of Rhode Island rose heavily to his feet. "It's all right. Just go ahead. I can do nothing."

The Sheriff looked at him curiously.

"Oh, 'tain't quite so bad as that," he laughed. "I did 'low on makin' a levy; but Kansas here has been tellin' me something that has changed my plans. You needn't bother about the bill jest now."

"I s'pose ye heered 'bout my luck?" Kansas asked, blandly.

"Yes." Williams of Rhode Island looked at him stolidly. Kansas was a person of established shiftlessness, and yet only a few days before he had struck it rich, and was now a man of wealth and consequence.

"I've got a pretty vein," Kansas went on, frankly; "but bit dips to'ards you uns land. If thar's a pocket I 'low hit's acrost your line. I don't s'pose ye'd be willin' to sell out, clean; but if ye'll go pards I'll give ye ten thousand for a half share." He waited a moment, but, as there was no reply, added: "I'll make hit twenty for a clean job; but of course ye won't quit?"

Williams of Rhode Island looked down into the valley, and up the mountain; and then across to the east, where the sun was just rising above the pines.

"Yes, I'll quit," he said, huskily; "you can buy me out clean. I'm going home."

AUG

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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VIII.

ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THAT settles the woman suffrage question for me for all time," said the Idiot, folding up his newspaper and putting it under his chair. "Hitherto I've believed in letting women vote, and serve on juries, and go to Congress, and join the militia, if they wanted to; but never again."

"What's the matter now?" asked the Bibliomaniac. "What new folly has lovely woman committed that she has lost so doughty a champion as the Gibraltar of Idiocy?"

The Idiot grinned broadly.

"Thank you for that, my dear Bibliomaniac," he said. "To be hailed as the Gibraltar of Idiocy by the squirmiest of Bookworms is an honor, Sir, that I deeply appreciate. But—er—you asked a question, didn't you?"

"I did," replied the Bibliomaniac. "I asked you why, in the twinkling of an eye, you had decided that your previous convictions as to woman and her rights were all wrong."

"Oh, that's it, eh?" said the Idiot. "Well, I just read in this newspaper, a reputable journal that never says anything that isn't at least half true, and that never gets out its evening edition before breakfast, that a woman out

IN THE MILITIA.

West who died the other day left her husband in her will to another woman."

"Merciful goodness!" cried Mrs. Pedagog. "She didn't!"

"She did," observed the Idiot. "The paper says so, and it is the George Washington of journals. It cannot tell a lie even when it sees one."

"Well, I declare!" said Mrs. Pedagog. "Did you ever!"

"No; I never did," returned the Idiot, "and what is more, I never shall."

"Did the other woman collect?" asked the Doctor.

"That the paper does not say," said the Idiot. "I suppose so—if the man was worth having."

"What is the law in that matter, Mr. Brief?" asked Mr. Whitechoker.

"Why—ah—why, there isn't any that I know of," said the Lawyer. "I don't suppose that the idea of covering any such contingency by statute has ever occurred to a sane legislator. Of course, there is nothing in the legacy for No. 2 unless the man himself is willing to—ah—is willing to—"

"To be collected," suggested the Idiot.

"Precisely," said the Lawyer; "if he is willing to regard himself as a chattel, or as an heirloom, to be willed away by the former—er—the former—ah—"

"Occupant of the premises," prompted the Idiot.

"Exactly," said the Lawyer. "If he is satisfied with the arrangement, why, No. 2 can collect. Otherwise, not."

"I wonder what No. 1 had against No. 2, anyhow," mused the Idiot.

"She may have loved her dearly," put in Mrs. Pedagog, indignantly.

"I don't believe it," said the Idiot; "it's contrary to human nature for a man's first wife to love his second. You see it every day in real life, as well as in fiction. Even on the stage the leading lady loathes her understudy. No, madam, that proviso of the will was prompted by a desire to be revenged upon one or the other of the two persons most affected."

"Oh, well, it's all absurd, anyhow," sad the Anglomaniac. "What's the use of discussing it? It couldn't have happened in any other country than this."

"I don't see why so trivial an incident should win you over to the cause of our enemies, Mr. Idiot," said Mrs. Pedagog. "We can't afford to lose any of our friends. They are few enough already."

"Well," said the Idiot, "the incident may be trivial; but it's a straw that shows which way the wind of woman's thought is blowing. One woman has thought of doing such a thing, and later on there may be others, you know; and the first thing we'd know with a Femicratic majority in Congress—"

"A what?" demanded Mr. Brief.

"Femicratic," said the Idiot. "The woman party—once they gain the ascendency over the Masculists, we'll find them passing statutes regulating the habits, manners, and destinies of man in such a way as to leave the latter as helpless in the eyes of the law as a horsehair sofa or an old family portrait, which can be devised by will just like any other piece of property."

Mrs. Pedagog laughed.

"It wouldn't be a bad idea in some ways," she said. "The way some second marriages work it would have been vastly better if No. 1 could have had something to say about it. When a man's wife has lived with him for ten or twenty years she is apt to know what is good for him even better than he does."

"There you are!" said the Idiot. "Even so excellent a woman as our good landlady sees some value in the scheme. As a member of Congress you'd find her voting aye upon an act to make a man the personal and devisable property of his wife and where would that leave man? It's dreadful to think of."

"We bachelors would be all right," said Mr. Brief; "so you'll pardon me if I don't worry, won't you!"

"Your worries will come later, Mr. Brief," said the Idiot. "You'll be snapped up yet, and when you are, if that act is in existence, I can see you taking an interest in testamentary law, all right."

"Granting the possibility of this law coming into being some day," said Mr. Whitechoker, rubbing his chin, "I don't think the results would be so frightful. Assuming, as we must, that a man's wife really loves him, she would not bequeath him to a quarter that would involve him in unhappiness."

"Not intentionally," said the Idiot; "of course not—if she really loved him. But those who love us most, Mr. Whitechoker, are liable to error. You may think you know what is for my good better than I do, and at the same time be very much mistaken. So a man's wife, prompted by the very best of motives, might say, 'Poor Reginald, he has a most extraordinary admiration for ladies with auburn hair, but he doesn't know what is good for him. He would really be woefully unhappy with a red-haired wife, so, unpleasant as it may be for Reggie for a little while, I shall not leave him to that overchic and flirtatious Dottie Debonnaire, with whom he danced three times at the last Patriarchs' Ball, in spite of my protest, but to Sophia Grimmins, who, though a trifle gray, and ten years older than he, is still sufficiently sedate to make him an excellent wife. Moreover, Reginald at times seems to me to need discipline, and Sophia's thirty-two years of experience as teacher at the High School have filled her with commendably strict ideas. Yes, I shall leave Reginald to Sophia.' How about Reginald in that case, Mr. Whitechoker? Wouldn't you really be sorry for Reginald?"

"You think, do you," observed the Clergyman, evading the question, "that

AN EXHIBITION.

your supposititious Reginald would be happier with the flirtatious Miss Debonnaire than with the worthy though somewhat sombre Miss Grimmins?"

"Well—he'd have an easier run for his money," said the Idiot. "Then, again, suppose Mrs. Reginald didn't want to let him go out of the family, and left him to her mother?" he added. "Do you think he'd like that? I'm not one of those mother-in-law haters by any manner of means. Mine is one of the best ever, but I'd hate to marry her."

"You are calling up extreme cases," said the Doctor, who, like Mr. Brief, was a bachelor, and therefore unafraid. "I remember as a boy having an overfondness for cream, and my father once compelled me to drink a tumblerful of it at one sitting. I haven't cared for it since. So it might happen that Mrs. Reginald, to cure Reginald of his liking for the flirtatious, might do precisely the opposite from what you suggest and bequeath him to Miss Dottie."

"She might," said the Idiot. "There have been honest men in Tammany Hall. But according to the doctrine of chances I'd be willing to take the large end of a ten to one shot against the proposition. But even the hypothesis I have chosen isn't the worst. There is another possibility that is yet more appalling. Suppose for a moment that Mrs. Reginald was a great lover of the arts and took an especial interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. 'Well,' she would say, 'I've left my jewels to Susie, and my family portraits to Jimmie. I suppose Reginald may as well go to the museum. He is a fine-looking man, in an excellent state of preservation, of an imposing presence, and I'm inclined to think he'd be quite an addition to the catalogue.' So down goes Reginald for the museum. Now, there's no man in this world who holds the Metropolitan Museum of Art in higher esteem that I do, but I'm blessed if I'd like to live there all the rest of my life, with a small white tag bearing the number 702 pasted on my forehead, so that people might look me up in the catalogue and find out that I was from the 'Mrs. Idiot Bequest of Bric-a-Brac'; and marked 'Fragile; do not handle.' It might be awfully good for me; excellent discipline, and keep me out of mischief, and all that; but I for one wouldn't care for it. The Anglomaniac and Mr. Brief might do for the Museum of Natural History, but excuse me."

"You'd be all right in the Zoo," said the Anglomaniac, scornfully.

"No, I wouldn't, either," said the Idiot, "I'd rather be in the 100."

"And because of these ridiculous visions of yours," said Mr. Brief, "you no longer believe in woman's rights!"

"That's the melancholy fact," said the Idiot, solemnly. "I did think when I came to breakfast this morning that a woman was entitled to all the responsibilities she was inclined to shoulder. I believed she should be allowed to vote; I thought she ought to sit on juries; I looked forward to the time when we should have a regiment of Amazons in our National Guard; and I had visions of gress; but now that dream of happiness is shattered and hereafter I shall exert a strong feminine representation in Con-

THE LEADING LADY AND THE UNDERSTUDY.

all my influence against any movement to enlarge her sphere of action. Man shall not be reduced to the level of a chattel if I have anything to say."

"Which you always do," sneered the Anglomaniac.

"True," said the Idiot. "I cannot send my voice off to the mountains where my family are. So, of course, I have to exercise it here. What's the use of having an organ if you don't play it?"

HEARTSEASE

"SILAS," Mrs. Cowgill called from the head of the stairway. "Silas, won't you come here and help me?" There was no answer, and Mrs. Cowgill called again, stamped her foot impatiently, and raised her voice for the fourth and fifth time. "Oh, Silas, Silas! what makes you so long? You know I want you right now."

Then she turned, went back into her room, and began to take off her poke

bonnet which she had so carefully put on a few minutes before, and which she wished Silas to see before the two ventured forth to the concert. She went at her task reluctantly, as if still expecting that Silas would come in answer to another call. But her reluctance soon gave way to determination, and it was not long until she had removed her hat and dress and put on an old wrapper. She then looked pensively out of the window.

One moment quickly adds to another when pensiveness holds a person, and the moments had grown to many when Mrs. Cowgill felt a hand touch her on the arm. She turned and there stood Silas, smiling, and with a word on his lips. But before he could bring forth what he intended to say Mrs. Cowgill headed him off.

"Now, Silas," she said, "I don't want you to tell me anything about it. You know you are late for the concert, and that I have been waiting here for you all the time. You know, Silas, that I am not used to such treatment. I never have put up with it, and I do not mean to begin this late day. Now I'd like to know what has kept you?"

Mrs. Cowgill stopped to take breath while Silas stood in dazed surprise. Never before had such words passed between them.

"It's useless to try to explain, Silas Cowgill," his wife went on, "I know you can't and you know it. I'm an old woman in some ways, Silas, but I can't be fooled. I've loved you all of forty years and never have we had a cross word. But I tell you again, Silas, you can't begin to neglect me this late day. I'm determined on that, Silas. I'm determined."

And Mrs. Cowgill stepped briskly from the room, leaving Silas staring after her in amazement. He stood for a moment, then started to follow her. He went out into the hall and was just in time to see her skirts disappear in the spare bedroom. So, downhearted, he turned back, went down the stairs, and out in the street.

It was half-past 8 o'clock. The concert had begun, and Silas knew the church was crowded. And as he thought of the music and songs others would enjoy and of how pleasing such things were to Sarah he began to understand why his tardiness had been such a disappointment to her. And he half-blamed himself for their first quarrel. In this mood he walked on and many of his friends glanced at him and wondered why he neglected his usual greeting. But Silas was oblivious to all and not until he had walked around the square three times did he return from the depths of his thoughts to a realizing sense that there were other things in the world. A voice, rasping and quick, brought him from his reverie. He looked up and saw on the opposite corner a crowd of men and boys gathered about a man who was standing on a box.

The man was holding something in his hands and talking and gesticulating wildly. He wore a high hat, in itself a sign of greatness when worn in the right place. His coat was a frock, his vest low cut, and on his shirtfront a dazzling light sparkled. Surely such a man commands respect. And the citizens of Solitude were a courteous people.

As Silas stood on the corner watching the man the latter stopped his talk a moment, looked at him, and beckoned for him to join the crowd. Silas failed to understand at first, but when the people who had already collected also turned and called to him he walked across the street.

"Now I've got something here you want—just the thing you need," began the man on the box, leaning over so far as to directly address Silas. "Just the thing you want, Sir. Just the thing."

"How'd you know I wanted something?" asked Silas, hesitating, yet believing.

"Merely by looking at you," replied the man without pause. "Can tell it by your face. You're in trouble and I warrant you I have something here that will cure you in a day. Nay, in a minute—a second. Here, take this bottle. Look at it. Smell it. Taste it. And if you don't say it is the best medicine you ever saw then my name's not Dr. Orsephus Jefferson."

Whether it was the "doctor's" eloquence or the weight of his name that cast a spell over him Silas never knew. But he did know a moment later that he had handed the man a five-dollar bill and received in exchange six bottles of "Heartsease, the Greatest Remedy Ever Known to Science. Warranted to Cure All Aches, Pains, Corns, Bunions, Coughs, Colds. And Stands Without a Parallel in Making the Old Folks Young and Their Hearts Glad."

Silas looked at his purchase, at the crowd about him, at the "doctor." He started as if to hand the medicine back to him. But that fine gentleman, without seeming to notice Silas, stepped into a carriage that had just drawn up, announced to the crowd he had sold out his entire stock, but hoped to be with them again next year, made a profound bow, bestowed upon them a smile and drove away down the street, leaving his late customers to stare after him with envy at his command of the English language and hypnotized by his dash of manner.

Silas stood there for a moment with the others, still holding his six bottles of "Heartsease." He then walked back to the large house that had sheltered him and Sarah since, as young lovers, they had moved into it. With a firmer step than that with which he had left it earlier in the evening he went through the hallway, up stairs, and tapped—for the third time—on the door of the spare bedroom before a voice said:

"Well?"

"It's me—Silas," replied Silas, timidly.

"Silas! Silas!" questioned Mrs. Cowgill. "But you ain't Silas. He went away two hours ago."

"But I'm Silas, I tell you. And I've got somethin' you need. And a mighty good bargain it was, I tell you. I give only $5 for it."

"Five dollars!" came from within in a loud exclamation. "Five dollars! Land sakes alive! What did you buy?"

"I can't tell until you open the door."

Silas knew the weakness of women. He had aroused Sarah's curiosity, and the rustle of a skirt told him that she was living up to the traditions of her sex, except that she was hurrying, which is altogether an unprecedented thing. In a moment she stood before him.

"Silas," she said, and tender at that—the old way, in fact—"Silas, here I am."

Silas looked into his wife's eyes and started toward her as if to embrace her. Then he remembered that his arms were piled high with the six bottles of

"Heartsease." The same realization came to Mrs. Cowgill, and with it the ridiculous situation of it all. And she burst out laughing.

"My dear man, what's in them bottles?"

"Them? Them?" repeated Silas. "Them?"

But he could go no further. His laugh joined with that of his wife, and so hard did he shake that two of the bottles of his precious purchase fell to the floor and their fragments scattered in every direction. And as he grabbed at the third the rest slipped from his arms and met a like fate, their contents soaking the rag carpet.

Mirth had seized upon these two. Nor could such a trivial thing as the destruction of six bottles of "Heartsease" cause dignity to take its place. Still, Mrs. Cowgill, with the instincts of a true housewife, thought of the damage that might be done to her floor by the unknown concoction, and with a "Pick up the glass, Silas, while I get a pan of water," started for the kitchen and was back before Silas had fairly begun his work. And as she scrubbed away she said:

"Silas, what in the world is this stuff, anyhow?"

"Well, it was 'Heartsease,'" he replied sheepishly.

"What's that?"

"A cure."

"What for?"

"Everything; but best of all for the heart of an old person that needs to be made glad. And you know somethin' is the matter with your heart."

"My heart!" and Mrs. Cowgill looked at her husband in alarm.

"Yes, your heart. It's ill at ease," he replied.

"Now, Silas, what do you mean? Tell me."

"Have you forgotten what you called me?" said Silas. And with the words the light of recollection shone in Mrs. Cowgill's eyes.

"Silas," she said.

"Sarah," he spoke low as if the word was sacred.

And, as when the days were young, they stood with the arms of each about the other. Their heads, now streaked with gray, were pressed close together. Silas, half ashamed, told of his purchase of the six bottles of "Heartsease." And as his comrade listened she laughed in the old way and drew him nearer and whispered tenderly:

"Silas, dear old soul, don't you know the only Heartsease is love."

FREDERICK STOKER.

Explaining His Presence.

A YOUNG lady who had been pouring tea at a function in a suburban New Jersey town, having toward the end of the affair become somewhat fatigued, sat down in a quiet corner of the room, where she witnessed the following incident:

A young man came in and made his way to the hostess, greeting her and apologizing for his lateness.

"Awfully glad to see you, Mr. Blank," said the hostess. "So good of you to come. And all the way from New York, too! But where is your brother?"

"I am commissioned to tender his regrets. You see, we are so busy just now that it was impossible for both of us to get away, and so we tossed up to see which of us should come."

"How nice! Such an original idea! And you won."

"No," said the young man, absently; "I lost."

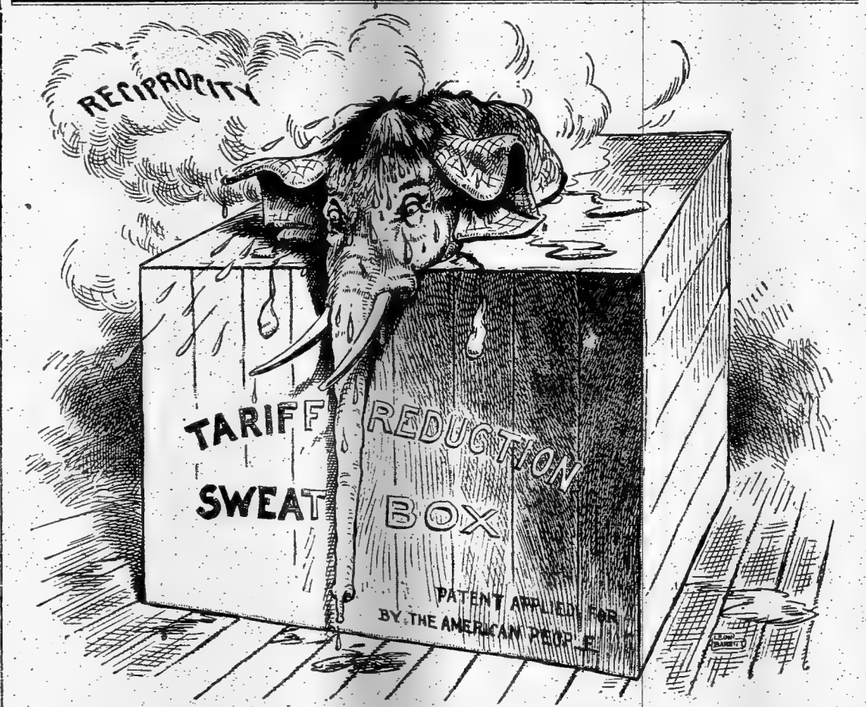

PAINFUL BUT NECESSARY TREATMENT.

1902

THE BOX-OFFICE WAGER

A STORY OF THE THEATRE

IT had been a trying night for Jones the manager; and although every seat in the theatre was occupied before the curtain went up the sight did not fill him with the usual rejoicings. For, despite an external semblance of calmness, he had misgivings.

He seldom bothered much about the opinions of the men into whose theatres he carried his attractions after they had outrun their usefulness in the metropolis. An extra 3 per cent. of the receipts, he found, was generally compensation sufficient to them for the second-rate talent that he made a habit of substituting when his plays were taken on the road. One or two of the principals he usually kept, thereby justifying in his own mind at least the conspicuous line "Original New York Cast" which always adorned the lithographs. But by substitutions elsewhere a doubling up of parts here and there, the use of one calcium light instead of three or four, and other pet managerial economies, he found himself well ahead of the game.

Once in awhile his practices had evoked vigorous protest. But the house managers usually came to terms, or, at least, agreed to a compromise, rather than face one of two alternatives that served as chief arguments. The first was a dark house for the whole week, or such period as the attraction was booked for, which meant a cut in the season's profits. The second was the fear of Jones's covert suggestion that he would book all of his attractions in a rival house if the manager were obstinate. And as Jones was a producer of many plays, and many, too, that were successful, his argument, not to say threat, was effective.

But for once the manager did not feel altogether certain of his ground. His latest venture, "The Dilemma of Dolly," had not been so great a hit as to cause a scramble for time on the part of those who had theatres to fill. Such of the critics as had given the play serious consideration at all justified their remarks on the ground that a certain Blanche Marsden, well-known leading woman and creator of the role of Dolly, had done wonders with an utterly stupid part.

Jones the manager had supposed there were elements of success in the piece. But his ordinary reasons for wanting it to succeed were increased by the fact that he had made an unusually good contract with the author, whose royalties, in case the play ran for a season to crowded houses, would have provided him with the figurative bread and cheese, but certainly no additional extravagances. And being convinced in his own mind that the "Dilemma of Dolly" was a good play, "a mighty int'restin' show," as he termed it, he decided upon a road tour to recoup his New York losses.

The booking was accomplished only after much difficulty. Aware of the lack of interest displayed by the New York public, the out-of-town managers were not overanxious to add to their own dilemma by airing "The "Dilemma of Dolly" in their own immediate neighborhoods. But, as usual, Jones's arguments prevailed—" he had a splendid company; the metropolitan critics were jealous, because one of their number was the author; he felt that his personal opinion ought to assure them"—these and like suggestions, with a hint of "good things up his sleeve," brought contracts, signed, sealed, and satisfying to the producer of plays.

The members of the company meanwhile had no intimation of what was being planned. From all appearances the business was good even if the notices had not been flattering. The actors did not see the snow that drifted through the front door every night, so they were not aware that most of the people who occupied seats had come in on the strength of the little white passes. And a notice appearing one night on the call board, to the effect that they were all to report in the business office the next morning, set all tongues wagging. For the first time the actors began to wonder if the piece would be taken off. That was the worst possible contingency for them, and, of course, was the first they thought of.

The following morning found them at the place appointed. Jones the manager was never slow in coming to the point with the people who were dependent upon him for a living.

"See here," he began. "I engaged you folks for the New York run of this here show. Well, the New York run ends Saturday night."

Everybody gasped. It was late; the regular companies were all filled and long periods of idleness stared them in the face. Perhaps one or two of the more important of them would be able to find employment at once, but for the rest the outlook was dark. The gloom reflected in the faces of the men and women before him was not lost on the manager.

"Now," see here," he went on, "I've lost a lot of money on this piece. But I know that it'll be hard for you folks to find jobs. So I've decided to run the risk of losing more for your sakes."

That was a lie, but not Jones's first, and the recording angel probably thought it hardly worth while to jot down any more.

"I've booked the show out of town. But of course I cannot afford to pay any such salaries as I've been giving here. Now, if you're willing to sign for the road on half salaries it's a go. What do you say?"

The manager had no doubt whatsoever of the answer, and the willingness to accept half a loaf rather than no loaf at all was quickly attested by signatures affixed to contracts that he had previously drawn up.

There was one exception, however. Blanche Marsden's talent, which made a weekly draft of some hundred and fifty good dollars on the Jones strong box, was enough in demand to make that lady independent.

"No, thank you," she remarked airily, "Broadway's good enough for me." And out she went in a huff.

That, too, was just what Jones had expected. It is hardly too much to say that he wanted just that thing to happen. He wasn't paying any three-figure salaries for doubtful attractions on the road. A forty-dollar-a-week woman was, to his mind, quite able to meet the requirements of the "jay towns," which accounts for the fact that the vigorous protest that he met with in the first of these alleged rural districts was altogether in opposition to his ideas on the subject.

Ralph Densmore, the opera house manager, was a man of some means, not averse to adding thereto, but with some ideas as to the necessity of keeping faith, more or less, with his patrons in order to do just that thing. He can hardly be said to have possessed any high ethical notions upon that subject. But experience had taught him that unless, occasionally at least, he gave his patrons something like what they expected the effect was not particularly encouraging to his enterprise. When he learned of the substitutions in the cast, he made what Jones termed "an uncalled-for and unreasonable howl."

"It's absurd," he said, "to put a novice in a part which from all accounts needs the best sort of nursing. Here we've billed the town and filled the papers with your 'Great Cast.'"

"Well, ain't we got 'em?" interrupted Jones. "There's only one change."

"Only one—yes. But you might just as well change the play, too. From what the New York papers said she was the whole show. And whom do you bring instead? Some seventh-rate girl who has just graduated from the school of acting."

"Nonsense. She's nothing of the sort."

"Well, I've been in the business twenty years, and I never heard of her."

"She's a coming woman. I'm really thinking of starring her next season."

Which remark evoked only a cynical smile.

"Now, see here, Densmore," continued the manager, "you ought to have some faith in my judgment. I've seen the girl rehearse the part. She'll make Marsden look like thirty cents—see if she don't."

"We'll all look like thirty cents, I'm thinking," replied Densmore. Then, impatiently, "I'm sick and tired of this nonsense. I booked you with a distinct understanding that the company was to be the same."

"But I tell you—"

"Oh, never mind the buts. The house is sold out, but I'm going to close down. I won't stand this thing any longer. There's an end to it."

There was no doubting the conviction in Densmore's speech. Such a step as he contemplated, Jones knew, would precipitate similar action on the part of the other managers he had booked with. The situation called for measures more heroic than the old 5 per cent. extra subterfuge. And the manager rose to the occasion.

"See here, Densmore," he said, with more impetuousness than was his wont, "I'm ready to back my judgment. If that girl don't make a hit you take the gross. If she does hit 'em, as I think she will, you waive your percentage. What do you say?"

Densmore hesitated.

"Come now. I ain't getting any the best of it, am I?"

"You're getting mighty sporty—hanged if I don't go you," was the house manager's answer. And they shook hands over it.

In consequence of that wager Jones sat twirling his thumbs nervously while the overture was being played. The first act of "The Dilemma of Dolly" was not strong in comedy, and it "fell flat." Densmore came in at the fall of the curtain and cast a glance at Jones that did not add to that gentleman's comfort.

"Shall we count up?" he asked, "or do you think it's unnecessary? Maybe you'd like to know how much you stand to lose."

"We'll get the figures," growled Jones. "I haven't lost yet. It's the next act that'll tell."

A boy was sent to bring the ticket boxes. The contents were poured out upon a small table and the managers took places on either side of it. Densmore produced the statement made out by his treasurer. It indicated the sale as follows:

300	orchestra chairs—$1.50	$450.00
222	parquet chairs—$1	222.00
100	seats—75 cents	75.00
75	admissions—50 cents	37.50
		$784.50

"The stakes are high," remarked Jones. "Let's have the tickets."

He took a bunch of the cardboards between his fingers and began to count them with the rapidity due to long practice. Through a window that opened into the auditorium came the sound of the audience settling back into their seats. The hum of voices ceased, and the whirr of the rising curtain followed.

"We've got to finish this now," remarked Densmore, "then we might go into the funeral." Jones scowled. "If there's any hilarity we can hear it from here."

* * * * * * * *

In her dressing room under the stage

Mary Mandeville, the new leading woman, was putting the finishing touches to a complexion all peaches and cream. Whatever else she may have lacked, beauty was not a part of it—at least, so it seemed, in the make-up for Dolly. There was a faint flush on her cheeks, just enough to set off the marble whiteness of her nose, chin, and forehead. Her lashes were heavily penciled, and the black lines drawn close to the eyes made them gleam in the light like stars. The white fluffy gown she wore, with its baby blue ribbons, added to the picture of girlish ingenuousness.

The leading woman smiled as she glanced in her mirror. Then she went to her trunk, took out an artificial red rose, and put it in her hair.

"Just the thing," she mused, "it needed that touch of color. And now if I don't show these people a thing or two! Oh, I say, Jerry, is the curtain up?" A reply that the act had been on five minutes sent her to the stage in a hurry.

"How's it going?" she whispered to the soubrette, who had just made an exit.

"Not at all. The brutes! They don't know how to laugh, I guess."

Mary Mandeville made a mental reservation that if she were in the audience she would not laugh either at "that Rollins woman," who to her mind didn't know the least little thing about acting. "However, I'll show them," she thought.

This was the scene she had been waiting for. In New York Blanche Marsden, by the strength of her personality and clever art, had made the vapid dialogue effective. Mary Mandeville felt certain that she would do as well or better. Her

cue came and she ran out confidently. She spoke the lines wheedling the hero, she cajoled, she threatened, she purred. When her lover left her in a scene of mock rage, one could have heard a pin drop, the audience was so quiet. By the author's intent they should have been noisy with mirth.

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In the box office Jones the manager stopped counting tickets a moment and listened. Then he fidgeted in his chair and reached for another stack. Densmore smiled complacently.

* * * * * * * *

Scene of excitement in the wings, where John, the butler, hunts eagerly for a "prop" note used in the act. Jerry, the property man, hastily seizes a pen and scrawls a few lines on a sheet of paper. Folding the sheet, the ink spreads all over the page.

* * * * * * * *

Enter on scene John, the butler—advances to centre.

"A note for Miss Dolly," he exclaims.

Business of Dolly seizing the note, kissing it repeatedly.

Which exercise, bringing the peaches and cream in contact with the wet ink results disastrously to the aforesaid complexion. Dolly, when next observed of the audience, has a nose that bears the distinctive mark of a chimney sweep. And, suddenly, the stillness of the theatre is broken by a laugh. A man in the front row guffaws first, and, as the smudged nose becomes more evident, a wave of mirth spreads from orchestra chairs to parquette, thence to the galleries. And with emotion, difficult to control, Dolly murmurs to herself rapturously:

"At last—at last. I knew I'd show them."

And she had.

* * * * * * * *

In the box office Jones the manager stopped counting and glanced sharply at the house manager.

"The statement's correct," he said. "I make it $784.50." Densmore listened a moment to the laughter in the theatre, then walked over to his Treasurer.

"Give him the money," he remarked dryly, "he wins."

Jones the manager took the roll of bills, counted it carefully, and put it in his pocket—all but the odd half dollar.

"I'll match you for the drinks, Densmore," he said.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

SOME SUMMER GOWNS

WHITE gowns have not been seen to any extent in town until within the past few days, filmy black having been more worn, but the other evening at Sherry's a number of well-known women appeared at the dinner hour in white or delicate cream shades. Swiss, organdy, and batiste were the favorite materials. Most of the frocks were simple as to cut and trimmings.

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Simplicity is the keynote of the hats as well as of the gowns worn in town, and that, too, whether the chapeaus be on the heads of those who are simply passing through, or those who are in town for a day's shopping, or on those who are here for several days and who take the trouble to dress for dinner at the fashionable restaurants. The former often dine in shirtwaists and short skirts with plain outing hats. All black hats of tulle or other thin materials, as well as all white, are seen. Mrs. Robert Collier one night at dinner wore a charming hat formed chiefly of white taffeta, while Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury wears much a small hat made entirely of ruchings of black tulle. Smart hats of white straw with a dash of black velvet and possibly a small ostrich plume, either white or black, go well with any toilet.

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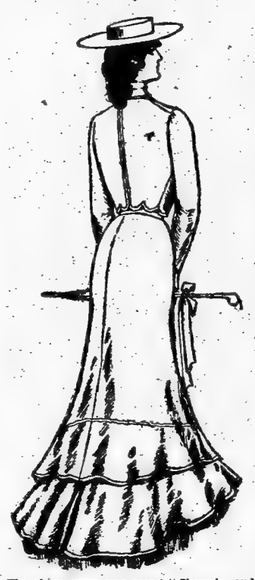

The above gown was seen at Sherry's, and is of pink and white linen, trimmed with white braid. The hat is a plain white sailor.

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The new veilings in chiffon and tulle with large puffy dots of black or white chenille are not so pretty as the older styles. The prettiest one noted was worn by Mrs. Francis Burrail Hoffman when she passed through town on her way to Newport. She was driving down the avenue frocked in a dark skirt and soft white silk shirtwaist made severely plain, topped by an extremely modish hat of dark blue and green, the straw of rough braid, the wide brim rolling at the side. Wings and knots of the contrasting color trimmed it, and a veil of blue with green chenille dots enveloped it. In black and white, or other colors, however, the rings and spots are more chic in effect, even if less of a novelty, than the splashing chenille spots.

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Mrs. Robert Collier dined at Sherry's the other evening in filmy white. The skirt had long, graceful, and unbroken lines, and hung quite full around the slight figure. The bodice was simple, gathered at the waist line and pouching a bit in front, and with a quaint, old-fashioned finish around the shoulders and neck of ruffles and insertions, giving a bertha effect. The hat was rather small, of white silk with a box-plaited brim, a gathered crown, and having an immense double bow with ends of white taffeta in front.

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Mrs. Stanford White, also dining at the same place, wore a plain full skirt of white voile and a close-fitting bodice of heavy white lace with elbow sleeves. Her large, broad-brimmed, flat black hat, mostly chiffon, had touches of white, and white flowers. Mrs. William Laimbeer was also in white, a Swiss frock with many elaborate criss-cross insertions of white lace. These insertions divided two-thirds of the skirt into large diamonds, and other insertions made smaller Swiss diamonds of the sleeves and the bodice. Her white turban was of a creamy shade and the braid was wide but thin. The brim came within a quarter of an inch of being as wide as the crown—being turned up all the way around and coming within an inch of the latter. It was bound with white, and at the left side there was white plumage pressed flat against the brim and coiffure. A veil of white net with large black chenille dots was drawn tightly over the turban and face and fastened flat and smooth, without ends or fullness, in the back.

***

Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden wore a cream-colored pongee. The skirt was plain save for three tucks some two inches wide at intervals of ten inches apart, the lowest near the hem; these tucks were arranged like applied flounces, i. e., slanting down toward the front. The bodice had a guimpe of cream-colored lace and the revers were furned back from the pongee bodice in collar fashion. Large pongee-covered buttons closed the waist in front. The sleeves were of pongee and lace. The girdle was made of folds of cream-colored liberty satin, and the rosette that headed the two ends was four inches across and edged with deep green velvet and knots of green velvet oval-shaped ends, which were perhaps two feet long, and laid in folds under the single rosette. The hat was of cream-colored straw bound with dark green velvet, and knots of green velvet trimmed it, while under the brim at the left side and nestling against the hair was a white ostrich feather. A cape boa of white marabout feathers was worn.

***

Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, the day of her return from abroad, wore a clinging frock of thin black material; the skirt trailed and had an applied flounce with many narrow tucks. Very thin black lace was used on the bodice, which pouched a bit all around, but most, of course, in front. The sleeves were of lace over silk, the silk being rather close from elbows to wrists, and the lace hanging in loose puffiness. There was not even a hint of white or any color about the gown. The hat was a rather small one, formed entirely of fine ruchings of black tulle. It was set back a little, and the brim formed a frame for the girlish face.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt wore one evening at a dinner in Delmonico's a beautiful French organdie flower, with large roses of a soft red hue and pale green foliage. The skirt was very full and simple. It swept the floor perhaps six inches in the back. Some eighteen inches below the waist five deep bias folds, three inches wide and an inch or so apart, of some thin, satiny white material, were arranged like tucks. The bodice was also simple, fitting closely in the back and pouching a little in front, with lace at the neck. The sleeves ended in frills. Her all-black hat was moderately large, rolled back a little from the face, and trimmed with black ostrich plumes.

***

Mrs. Frederick Allen, lunching in a fashionable restaurant, was in deep cream-colored pongee, having tiny figures breaking the surface. The skirt, which escaped the floor all around, had two narrow, graduated flounces as a finish. The slightly blousing bodice was laid in vertical tucks, and the sleeves were tucked. A light brown toque of irregular shape and scalloped, turned-back brim was trimmed with appliques and folds of darker brown.

***

Miss Evelyn Parsons wore in town one afternoon a frock of stone gray wash material. The skirt had a tucked applied flounce—vertical tucks in the upper part and horizontal around the bottom. The bodice was also tucked and had gray embroidery about the yoke. A large black hat with a scarf of pompadour ribbon twisted around it and tied in a bow in the back topped the simple dress.

***

Miss Alice Babcock was recently seen in a fetching black toilette. It was princesse in its lines, the skirt trailing and scant, the bodice close and with no sign of blousing. Down the front of the frock from neck to hem were squares of white lace over black. These were turned cornerwise so that a diamond effect was produced. There was also a square turned diamondwise on each shoulder, and in the bishop sleeves, below the elbows, where they were very full, another diamond appeared on the outside. The small toque matched the gown.

***

The gowns of recent brides are always interesting, being part of carefully prepared bridal outfits. Mrs. Robert Collier (Miss Sarah Van Alen) bought hers abroad, and very simple and charming are those she has worn at the many honeymoon luncheons and dinners she has enjoyed in town since her sudden and romantic wedding at Newport. At her first appearance at luncheon in a modish restaurant she was in pale pink, a soft shade, the surface broken by white in a "pepper-and-salt" effect. The skirt closed invisibly in the back, with two underlying plaits, which gave little fullness to the scant skirt. The skirt trailed a trifle and had two overlapping, graduated flounces, each some ten inches wide. These were headed and also edged with rows of narrow white braid. The Eton coat hung straight and close in the back. It had curved white braid around the slightly cut-out neck, and a double strip ran down the centre of the back from the neck to the bottom. The bottom of the back was cut in four scallops, each about four inches across and of the same depth; white braid outlined these, as it did the fronts, where white cabochons were used. The sleeves were of medium size, cut in an easy coat shape to midway between elbows and wrists, where a flaring bias piece was applied under white braid. Mrs. Collier's hat was a large white sailor, with a low, flat crown, trimmed with a plain white band and set straight on her head. She wore her hair over her ears and in a loose knot low in the back.

***

The coat shown is of soft black silk, and the narrow yoke to which the body is gathered is concealed by the triple cape collar. The collar, cuffs, and stitched bands are piped with white, and on the white silk facings there are appliques of grape-molds covered with linen embroidery in fine cream-colored cord, and insertions of filet lace.

The short skirt illustrated is of light gray cheviot, and the bias folds simulating deep tucks are stitched twice at the top. The skirt hangs without any other fullness than that given by the goring. It is closed down the back.

***

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman was at Sherry's a day or two ago in a neat pongee. The sheath-like skirt trailed a bit and had three five-inch overlapping flounces, the upper one being headed by a narrow line of claret-colored featherstitching. The bodice had a belt of the pongee and a yoke that extended out slightly over the shoulders; it had two rows of the featherstitching, an inch apart, forming a border. The rather small sleeves had the same stitching at the wrists. The hat worn was a sailor shape in ecru straw, part of the underbrim being black; black silk and black wings at the sides and front trimmed it. The hat was tipped well to the right.

***

Black is especially becoming to Miss Eleanor Jay, who is in mourning for her uncle, the late Harry Oelrichs. The other day she wore a very filmy voile, with rib tucks heading the deep applied flounce and forming deep points on the upper and close portions of the bishop sleeves, which fell in large puffs above the narrow cuffs. The blousing bodice was also tucked. A large, round hat, set almost straight on the head, with a wide, drooping brim, and draped with a thin black chiffon veil, completed the costume.

***

Mrs. Bird's tall, slim figure was clothed in an all-over embroidered batiste of a soft creamy hue, the pattern being in crescent-shaped clusters of oval openings, whose edges were finished in buttonhole-stitch finish. These crescents were not too near together. Both skirt and bodice were scant and gathered a trifle only at the waist line. A slip of lavender silk was worn under the robe. The skirt ended in a slight trail, with embroidered edges. A lavender girdle with ends was worn, and the elbow sleeves had narrow frills and knots of lavender silk at the back. The toque worn was small and of tiny lavender flowers, with a rather wide bow of lavender silk in the back; the ends of the bow being pulled to stand out crosswise instead of drooping over the coiffure.

***

Mrs. Warren Delano was in town one hot day in a simple blue China silk spotted with white, the skirt being plain save for a deep applied flounce. The close fitting bodice, fitted by plaits, had folds of cream-colored mousseline each side of the front, outlined by black over cream, and the rather close sleeves were finished in the same fashion. Her small ecru hat was trimmed with black and ecru. The two Misses Delano, who were with her, were in red duck suits, plain Eton coats and skirts. The skirts fitted smoothly, a flaring fullness being given around the bottom by goring. The coats had plain coat-shaped sleeves, without cuffs, and deep collars and revers of cream-colored batiste and lace. Their small, pale ecru straw hats had straight brims that were bent a little over the coiffure in back and over the nose in front, and were trimmed with knots of black ribbon and small bunches of white flowers.

MARIE L. WELDON.

AUG

1902

WOMEN HERE and THERE

ALL her life—and she had lived a long time, for she is almost six now—Amy has been the slave to fashion. When she was three she used to howl lustily when they put her in short-waisted baby dresses. Personally she preferred the long-waisted effect. At four she found fault with her stockings. The fact is in one of her tantrums of rebellion against a small darn in the toe, nurse had unwittingly told her it was embroidery, and the vain little mite from that time was devoted to darns, and screamed for almost an hour when there were not enough in one foot to satisfy her.

But now she is grown up and wears sashes and has more serious troubles. For instance, she owns a Roman sash. A very pretty sash for those who like that sort of thing—but Amy doesn't. Her tastes run to solid colors—blues or pinks—and so, when her mother brought out the detested sash the other day Amy's lower lip shot out and Amy began to be visibly unhappy.

"I won't wear that sash," said Amy, positively.

"Oh, yes, you will," said her mother, kindly.

Amy was firm. Her mother reasoned, argued, coaxed, and then threatened.

"If you don't let me put this on, at once," she said, "I won't let you go to dancing school."

Amy's lip began to quiver, for next to ice cream there is nothing in the world to compare to dancing school.

"All right," she said, evasively, "I'll put it on—but not to-day. I'll wear it some other day."

"No, to-day," said her mother sternly. "Or you don't go. Remember!"

One large tear squeezed itself out of Amy's blue eyes, rolled down the short length of her nose, and poised lightly at the end until it splashed off with a jump.

"Oh, mamma," she said, tearfully—more in sorrow than in anger—"why are you so stubborn?"

***

QUEER job that woman has," said one of the patrolmen of the Yorkville Court Squad as a little woman entered the building. "She makes her living taking the medicines of fake doctors."

"How so?" asked the reporter. "Does she write testimonials for them, or supply 'before and after taking' pictures?"

"Oh, no," said the policeman. "She's not in league with the quacks, and though her living comes out of their pockets, it is given most unwillingly. In fact, it takes a Magistrate to extract it. That's what she is here for now, to get a summons for some bogus doctor who has been prescribing for her, and when she gets through with the quack she'll have half the fine he has to pay.

"You see, she is employed as a detective by the Medical Society to get evidence against men who are practicing without doctors' licenses. The way she does it is to get them to prescribe for her alleged ailments. She is so demure and innocent looking that she does not excite the fakir's suspicions, and she rounds up the quacks to the entire satisfaction of the licensed practitioners."

***

THEY were both of them pretty enough to make quite a stir as they fluttered up to the soda water fountain and took seats in the line of men. They were so wrapped in conversation that they could scarcely stop to order a pineapple ice cream soda apiece. When the clerk stuck the customary spoon in each glass and pushed them over the counter the prettiest girl stopped talking for an instant and pushed hers slightly toward him again.

"I'll have a stick in mine, please," she said.

The clerk's face was a study.

"Oh, Polly!" gasped her companion.

There was an interested pause in the consuming of beverages among the men.

"Er—eh—what am I thinking of?" stammered the prettiest girl. "I mean—one of those—a straw, of course."

And as the clerk dived for the straws her companion slowly recovered, and the men along the counter were seized with violent fits of coughing.

After a moment's embarrassment the prettiest girl began to see the amusing side of it, and her face dimpled all over.

"It's dreadful to be so absent-minded," she confided to her friend. "I'm always making the worst breaks that way. The other day I went into a bank to cash a fifty-dollar check, and when the cashier asked me how I'd have it I said I'd take it straight. Wasn't that dreadful? If I don't take care I'll not have a shred of a reputation left."

***

BRIDGET, who came to this country last year, has a limited vocabulary, and while she is learning fast, some of the words and expressions that she has acquired do not always fit, her ear not having been accurate in getting the right term. Thus the other day she said to her mistress:

"Mam, shall I fix that Kansas back duck for dinner?"

Again, Bridget was telling a tale of a missing friend in this city, when she exclaimed:

"Do you know I believe when Katie turns up she'll be found in the Potash Field!"

While at work on Friday a tremendous blast near by in the subway rattled the dishes in the kitchen and the girl cried out:

"There goes that rapid transom again."

***

SUCH a useful thing as a face brush is," says the girl who is more or less beautiful and is trying to keep so if a proper attention to the toilet will do it. "It is expensive enough, for the kind of brush Mme. Peroxide Peachblossom, the face masseuse, recommends cost $1.25 at the most reasonable of the shops. And goodness, Mrs. Peachblossom has a skin that looks like porcelain, but it must have the texture of an elephant's hide. The first time I tried it I rubbed my face full of blotches. Then I tried again to scrub off the blotches, and took what little skin there was left and couldn't go out for a week. Now, I use the brush on my gloves and nothing could be better. I put them on my hands one at a time, and with a little gasoline or some of those cleaning fluids scrub the gloves until they are clean. Then I rub them dry with a soft cloth, an old table napkin is just the thing, and they look nearly as good as new. I am calculating that if I live to be a pretty old woman, if the brush lasts and I continue to have courage to clean my gloves myself, I shall have more than saved the money I paid for it."

***

SOMETHING had happened to distract the pupils' attention, and, following their gaze, the teacher saw a stout, comfortable-looking woman standing in the doorway. The visitor carried an infant in her arms, who crowed lustily and reached out his hands toward the little girl in the front seat. But the object of his attention flushed scarlet and looked conscious, as a child always does when the mother visits school unannounced.

The teacher went quickly to the newcomer, making a mental review of her attitude toward the class for the last week as she walked. Visits from parents she knew from sad experience were more often inspired by a desire to blame than to praise.

However, no animus dwelt in the propitiating tones with which the new-comer begged to be allowed to take Lulu home early. Cheered by the readily granted permission, she waxed confidential.

"You see," she said, "Lulu is fourteen years old, and I like to take her around some. Old man Hetrick is dead. He lives down our way. He was insured for big money, and his sons is givin' him a big send-off. They say he has a purple casket an' a lot o' flowers. Any one kin go in ter look at him, so I'm bringin' Lulu up. It don't cost nothin', an' I like to give her all the pleasure I can."

***

HAVE you noticed that the average New Yorker takes an insane delight in that rudest and most detestable of habits—staring?" asked the woman from the West.

"Yes; I have," answered her friend. "and that reminds me of something I saw in a car the other day.

"A young mother and her little boy boarded a Broadway car. She was a quietly dressed, pretty little woman, and the boy was a bright-looking little chap. Immediately every eye in the car was turned in their direction.

"They stared until, embarrassed, the little woman colored and lowered her eyes. Not so the youngster. He looked from one face to another in a puzzled way, and then, plucking at his mother's sleeve, he said, in a perfectly audible tone:

"'Mamma, have they all got glass eyes?'"

No Fun for Her.

THE Fresh Air Child had arrived early that morning, and the Motherly Woman had exerted every energy to making the waif happy. Together they had visited the chickens, the cows, and the horses. They had picked daisies in the meadow and berries in the garden.

Yet the Child gave no especial evidence of delight at the escape from city pavements, hot and odorous, to the fresh, sweet country, dazzling in its natural beauty.

The chickens and cows and horses aroused no enthusiasm.

The daisies were dropped neglected on the steps.

The berries were silently devoured.

For a time the hammock amused and the clear, sparkling brook at the foot of the hill fascinated, but the dog had growled when the Child tried to make him do a cakewalk and the cat had clawingly objected when held by the tail.

Mealtimes the city charge enthused, though silently, but, as the farmer expressed it, "She ate with her eyes as well as her mouth."

Now night had fallen. The darkness was lighted only by the stars and the fireflies. The crickets chirped. The frogs croaked.

The farmer, his wife—the Motherly Woman—the hired man, and the Fresh Air Child all sat on the piazza, quietly resting.

Suddenly the shrill voice of the Child asked, "Where's the p'leeceman?"

"We don't have policemen here," replied the Motherly Woman. "We don't need them. Everybody behaves in this quiet country, and the policeman would have nothing to do."

"They don't do nothin', any way," replied the Child, "'cept chase off fresh guys and eat apples. But hain't you got no pianner organ?"

"No, dearie," came the quiet response. "There's a melodeon in the parlor, and to-morrow I'll open it and play you some hymns." She nodded approvingly at her husband.

The Child sniffed.

"Hymns!" she exclaimed. "Can't you play no coon songs, nor ragtime, nor nothin'?"

"No, my dear."

"Well, I guess yer needn't play nothin', then. I like somethin' gay. Hymns ain't gay."

"But, my dear child, they'll do you good. Your soul needs care just as your body does."

The Child surveyed her hands, the front of her frock, her new shoes, critically. She passed her hand carefully over her smooth brown hair.

Then she turned a puzzled gaze upon her instructor.

"Wot's yer soul?" she asked.

The Motherly Woman was visibly shocked.

"What's your soul?" she repeated.

"It's that part of you that goes to heaven when you die—at least, it goes to heaven if you are good. If not, it is made very miserable and very unhappy forever."

"An' that's wot hymns is good for?"

"Yes."

"Well, can you dance to 'em?"

"Dance to hymns? No, indeed!"

"Then don't play 'em. I like music you can dance to. I'm a grand dancer. Folks sez so." The Child relapsed into silence, as no one disputed her dancing ability, and fell to studying the stars. Presently she burst forth, excitedly:

"How long have I got to stay?"

"Two weeks"—the Woman patted her head—"two long, restful weeks. Then I'm going to take you home and fetch your sister here."

"Fetch Tilly? Not much; she won't come, I know."

Again she became thoughtful. Then she rose and faced her benefactress resolutely.

"There's no p'leecmen, nor organs, ncr dancing, nor 'lectric lights. Jest frogs an' hymns an' souls an' fresh air. I'll stick out them two weeks, but you bet Tilly won't come. She'll stay where she can have a good time. There ain't no fun here," sweeping the landscape with her hand.

"You jest oughter see where I come from, what fun we have, an' you wouldn't stay here long."

With which assertion the Fresh Air Child concluded her first Fresh Air day and went to bed.

A Queen of Hearts

A CHARMING vision sweet of face,
With witching manners, wit and grace;
A maid of whom I stand in awe,
Whose lightest wish to me is law—
A Queen of Hearts!

A face oft pictured on a card,
Which, though unsung by any bard,
In sooth's a beauty bold and free
Whose charms did once suffice for me—
A Queen of Hearts!

At times I've thought she did possess
A wicked spirit—aye, no less—
A fickleness unfixed by law,
For oft, in vain, I've tried to draw
A Queen of Hearts!

J. LAW REDMAN.

Simon Taylor's Mechanical Poet

DOUBTLESS the greatest genius I ever knew was a young fellow named Simon Taylor, who was born and reared in a little town in Southern Wisconsin. His genius took the inventive form, and it was not much of a week when he did not turn out two or three inventions. Some of these he gave away, and some he sold for little or nothing, but by far the greater part he permitted to die of neglect. The careless, insouciant way in which he turned out his devices was a constant source of wonder and delight to the people of the neighborhood, and there was a prevailing impression that there was nothing he could not invent.

Circumstances had thrown Simon Taylor and myself much together, and he used to talk to me a great deal of his theory of the inventive art.

"Intellect," he would say, while we smoked our pipes together, "intellect is electricity, and electricity, if properly governed and controlled, is intellect. Take a few atoms of matter and subject them to an accurately apportioned current of electricity, and, Sir, those atoms have a soul; the electricity does it. This accounts for the cases of some men that you know: they lack electricity. I calculate that when I have perfectly worked out this theory I will present to the world the greatest invention of this and all ages."

Finally, young Taylor went into retirement, and for more than a year devoted all of his days and much of his nights to the construction of some machine, the exact nature of which was kept secret from all. Even to me, who was so close to him in confidence, he only would say, "Wait and see; wait and see," and I was constrained to be contented with that. At last he came to me, told me that the great invention finally was in working order, and asked me to come and witness its operation.

"It is not as yet entirely perfected," he continued, by way of explanation; "it wabbles at times, but I think it is far enough along to convince you that I have devised the mechanical marvel of the age."

I at once followed him to the "den" in which he did his work, and we reverently stood before an object covered by a black cloth. This was removed by Taylor, and his machine stood revealed. It was rather more than five feet high, and was shaped somewhat like a man. What might have been considered its head was covered with long, flowing hair, and its false face wore a particularly vacuous expression.

"The hair and face are intended merely to add to the machine's appearance of realism; for," said Simon Taylor, an exultant look lighting up his clear gray eyes, "I call this machine my Mechanical Poet, and I will convince you that it deserves the title. You will observe that it is connected with a battery of great power, and, indeed, the world may observe it, for my sole patentable device is the substance in the Poet that performs the part of the brain in the human body."

Taylor lifted the lid that served as the top of the Poet's head, and exhibited something that looked as much like a symphony in gray mush as anything of which I could think.

"It looks some like putty, doesn't it?" he said, with an air of triumph, "and I don't mind telling you that there is a little putty in it, for I have not studied brains in vain, but there are also several other things. When I wish to start the Mechanical Poet I replace his skull, turn on the electric current, feed him a page from the poems of some gifted son of song, so that he may get the desired rhythm and swing, press this button, and he does the rest. We now will let him perform."

I did not see the page which he gave the Mechanical Poet to devour, but it was eaten ravenously, and in hardly more than a minute Taylor pressed the button. There was a whirr of wheels, a rattle and low rumble of machinery, and in an incredibly short time a typewritten sheet of paper issued from an orifice and dropped in the Merchanical Poet's right coat pocket.

"Take it out," said Simon Taylor, in a voice husky with excitement, "and read."

I did so, and I quote the words:

Sway out and also inward;
Stand up and also sit;
Do right and wabble sinward—
Whatever as is it.
We twain once draining glasses,
What will the next morn do
When its dull pain surpasses
All headaches that we knew?

"Why, its Swin—" I said, but I got no further, for Simon Taylor excitedly interrupted me.

"That's it; that's it!" he cried; "you've guessed it; that's what I fed him on. You will observe that a certain something which might be termed the spiritual quality is lacking, but some changes in his gray matter and in the electrical current, which I have in view, will remedy that. Now we will give his afflatus another trial."

Again he took a printed page, fed it to the Mechanical Poet, and pressed the button. As before, there was a whizz and whirr of wheels, and in less time than it requires to write of it another typewritten sheet dropped into the pocket. This time I awaited no invitation, but seized and read it at once. Here are the words:

Ship me somewheres to the seashore where the nights are always cool;
Where the Summer Girl is frequent, and a man can play the fool,
For them bloomin' belles are callin', and it's there that I would be,
Squeezin' of her hand ecstatic while we're lazin' by the sea.

"Of course you recognize it," said Taylor; "you see what I fed him that time. I admit that it still is somewhat deficient in verve and swing, but wait till I have perfected the Mechanical Poet—got his afflatus to working without a jar, so to speak—and you will see what you shall see. Perhaps it may have occured to you that possibly I had prepared him in advance to write these particular poems. To convince you that this is not the case, I wish you would select something to feed him; take anything in the poetical line that you may please, and you will observe how quickly my Mechanical Poet will catch the idea."

Several popular magazines were lying on the table, and I picked up one of them and at random tore some verses from it. These I handed to Taylor, and he fed them to the Poet and pressed the button. In a few moments the following verse was in my hand:

In hosky glades the drowsy cattle stand.
And whisk the busy fly with restless tails,
One feath'ry cloud floats pregnant o'er the land;
The skylark tries its liquid throated scales,
Anon the vagrant hawk with harsh acclaim
Proclaims himself the monarch of the sky;
The sun's good night is writ in lambent flame;
Eve dons her mantle; hours of rest are nigh.

"It doesn't appear to say anything in particular," I remarked.

"Of course not, of course not; you've caught the idea the first thing—you fed it magazine poetry, you know. Oh, I tell you this machine is a lulu; it never misses a suggestion. What do you think of it?"

I told the elated inventor that I thought it was a very remarkable machine, a really astounding machine, and I certainly did think so. Then he covered it with the cloth and we went away.

Later Taylor showed the Mechanical Poet to the Rev. Horatio L. Huggins, but he made the mistake of feeding "Ostler Joe" to the machine, and it, apparently acting on and intensifying the suggestion, turned out some lines so reprehensible that the good man at once departed, saying that he never would have believed that anything inanimate could be so totally depraved. The inventor was sorry to have shocked the Rev. Mr. Huggins, but he said that after he had got the afflatus properly gauged all such deplorable defects would be rectified.

I write the remainder of the tale with a sad heart. Poor Taylor! Naturally, having invented the Mechanical Poet, he was anxious to make him remunerative as soon as possible; so he hunted up the leading capitalist of the town and tried to interest him in his invention. Having thoroughly explained to the leading capitalist what poetry was, that gentleman said that he would look into the matter, and that if it appeared to be all right he would undertake the manufacture and sale, allowing Taylor 2 per cent. of the net proceeds and taking but 98 per cent. himself. The proposition seemed a little one-sided to Taylor, but, having ascertained that his share was fully up to that generally allowed to inventors by leading capitalists, and consequently that he was being treated with entire commercial fairness, he concluded to accept it.

Together the two men went to the "den," and—it is hard to write, but they never again were seen in life. A book of French poems was found in the back yard, where it had been blown by the explosion, and it is possible that Taylor fed a page missing from it to the Mechanical Poet; or he may inadvertently have turned on too strong a current of electricity. All that is certainly known is that there was a tremendous explosion, and when neighbors had extinguished the resulting flames the lifeless bodies of the two men were found. The double funeral was largely attended.

The secret of Simon Taylor's marvelous invention died with him. I experimented more or less with putty and some other things in the vague hope of reinventing it, but my efforts were quite in vain. A greater and wiser than I must take up his life work where he laid it down.

Poor Taylor! He was a very gifted man. ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

George Washington's Remnants

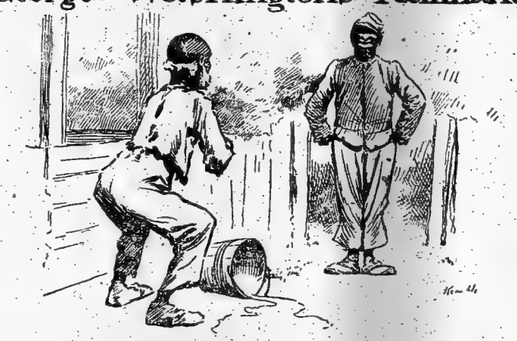

MR. HUDSON was regaling Toot with war-time reminiscences, and Toot, open mouthed, was in heaven. After half a dozen of his choicest the narrator reached his climax.

Wen Marse Robert went off fer ter fight de Yanks, wut uz durin' de war, 'e up'n tuk George Wash'n'ton wid 'im. Dat wut make ole Tom look lak a chicken wid de pip, 'cause George uz de onlies' son 'e had an' seem lak 'e can't git use ter 'is bein' kilt. 'Pear lak Miss Lizzie sorter feel po'ly, too, but 'tus thing you know yere come a letter fum Marse Robert, an' atter dat she git happy an' tell ole Tom fer ter brace up, too. 'Long todes de nex' mont' she git sober agin, an' ole Tom look lak a graveyard. Den anudder letter come an' bofe un um smile some mo'.

Well, dat de way things move along fer awile, till dreckly yere come a letter fum Marse Robert tellin' all about a great big battle wut dey had up dare in Georgy. He say it sho wuz turble, an' 'e say de wuss part er de whole business uz George Wash'n'ton, wut done got blowed de Lawd knows wher', 'cause 'e ain't never fin' hair, hide, ner feather un im lef'. Seem lak dat mos' kill ole Tom, an' look lak 'e gwinter die 'isself, till atterwile 'e ax Miss Lizzie fer ter let 'im go up in Georgy an' fetch de remnants home.

"But dare ain't no remnants," sez Miss Lizzie.

"Dat wut I don't unnerstan'," sez Tom, sez 'e. "Ev'ything's got remnants," says 'e.

"But George got blowed off," say she.

"He boun' ter light," sez Tom, "an' rat wher 'e light dare I gwinter fin' de remnants," sez 'e.

So, atter dat, Miss Lizzie let 'im go, 'cause she see 'e done los' 'is haid an' warn't fur fum de 'sylum. Den ole Tom hitch de gray mare ter de kyart and strak out fer Georgy.

I 'spec' 'e been gone 'bout three mont' w'en yere 'e come back, an' I 'clar 'fo' gracious y, if 'e didn't have de bigges' box in dat kyart I ever seed.

"I got um," sez 'e, atter I done open de gate fer 'lin.

"Got wut?" sez I.

"Remnants," sez Tom, "George Wash-n'ton's remnants," sez 'e.

"'Pear lak dare's a mighty heap un 'um," sez I, lookin' at dat box sorter doobus. "George Wash'n'ton warn't dat big," sez I.

"Dat wut I 'lowed," sez 'e, "but 'pear lak 'e muster growed some, 'cause 'e uz des natchally lyin' all over dat battle-fiel'. Dat wut make me leave ha'f un 'im up dare, an' dat how come I gotter go back, 'cause how George gwinter git ter heaven w'en ha'f un im's down yere in Lousans an' de udder ha'f's up dare in Georgy? Reckon Miss Lizzie'll lemme have de wagin fer ter fetch de res' home," sez 'e.

But Miss Lizzie uz sick an' couldn't be boddered, so Tom 'cluded fer ter bury wut 'e had, an' den bury de udder w'en 'e git it. So, nex' day, 'e go out ter de buryin' groun' fer ter dig de grave.

Ole Tom look so po'ly, an' seem lak dat grave gotter be so big, till all de niggers turn in fer ter he'p, an' 'long todes sundown she uz dug.

Dat uz de time Jane call me fer ter draw some water, 'cause Miss Lizzie done got fev'rish an' uz allus wantin' sump'n cool. An' wile I uz at de well, I year a sorter noise 'roun' by de front gate, an' w'en I look up dare stood George Wash'n'ton!

"Hullo, John," sez 'e, proud lak, 'cause 'e done been ter de war an' got kilt, "wher's all de niggers?"

"Roun' at de buryin' groun'," sez I.

"Buryin' groun'?" sez 'e, sorter 'sprised. "Who's daid?"

"Yo'," sez I.

"Me?" sez 'e, lookin' at 'isse'f kinder dazed. "Me? Me daid?"

"Co'se dey is," sez I. "Ain't dey buryin' you 'roun' dare?"

"You's a fool," sez 'e, an' wid dat 'e strak out fer de grave, an' I sorter foller 'long fer ter see how 'e gwinter take it.

Ole Tom uz stannin' wid 'is back todes de house, w'ilst de udder niggers uz lettin' down de box, so dat's how come dey ain't see us till we git dare.

"Wut you doin'?" sez George, sudden lak.

"Lawdy mussy!" sez Tom, w'ilst de res' run, "Lawdy mussy!"

"Lawdy mussy wut?" sez George. "Wut you doin' dare?" sez 'e agin.

But ole Tom couldn't answer. Seem lak 'e done los' 'is tongue, an' look lak 'is knees so weak 'e gwinter drap rat down in de grave. Dreckly 'e sorter gedder 'isse'f up, but look lak de mo' 'e gedder up de madder 'e git, an' de mo' confuse' 'e git, an' de wuss puzzle 'e git, till atterwile des bus out:

"Look a yere, George Wash'n'ton," sez 'e. "You great big black idgut, you, look yere, Sah! Wuz you kilt on dat battle-fiel'?"

"Not ez I knows on," sez George, kinder mixed up, "leas'wise, don't 'member nuth'n 'bout it," sez 'e.

"Well, den," sez ole Tom, gittin' madder all de time till 'e des fairly to' up de groun', "Well, den, tell me dis, you good fer nuth'n traflin' nigger, you, tell me dis, I say: if you ain't been kilt on dat battle-fiel', wut de name er gracious yo' remnants doin' in dat box? Tell me dat."

Up-Hill Work.

Sisyphus was working at his eternal task of rolling the stone up hill.

"Do you never get tired of that?" inquired a neighboring shade.

"Oh, no," he responded, with a smile, "I just imagine the stone is a baby carriage, and the hill Brooklyn."

Hereupon he resumed his endless labors, and the effect was spoiled only by the absence of rubber plants.

A ROMANCE of SKAT

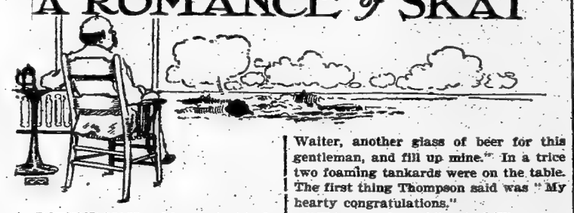

A ROTUND MAN and benevolent looking was Herr Figpecker. It makes no matter how the name is spelled in German. Figspecker is the precise Englishing of it. Figpecker sat overlooking the sea, and from his pipe there rolled a volume of smoke, for a gentle breeze was fanning the waters, flecking the wavelets with shimmering spangles, and the same setting sun was throwing gleams of golden amber through Figpecker's glass of beer.

"There is only one thing wanting," said Figpecker, "and that is a companion. It is so selfish to drink alone. Of course, if I had the choice it would be a countryman, a Bavarian; still, if an American should turn up he would be welcome. I used to have some prejudices—but I am over them long ago. Certainly those Americans have some excellent traits, though it may have taken me a long time to find them out!"

Figpecker's pipe wanted replenishing. While so occupied the man kept on with his soliloquy. "I wonder how I should have come out in the long run had I kept on with my corner grocery? That was my start. I sold good butter, fresh eggs, prime coffee, and gave fair measure, for the Figpeckers always have been honest. I certainly tried hard for an American family trade, for I soon found out that whereas a German housewife buys one pound of butter an American buys five. The American money was just as good as the German. I branched out. No Figpecker ever did that before. My family they call me crazy. I go smash, they say. I succeed all the same. I think the mistakes I made were only at the beginning. I remember I put on a rough way, and I make believe that I bite off people's heads. What for do Germans pretend to be savage? Naturally they are as sweet as honey. That way of trying to seem ugly keep me away a long time from making American acquaintances. Of course, I am never going to forget the Fatherland, but when I became an American citizen I try to do my duty, and so my head it get clearer like, and old notions they get swept away. Now I think that this transplantation do me very much good, for it enlarge my family connection."

Here Herr Figpecker repeated three or four times the phrase "family connection." By this time he had almost finished his beer. He looked at his watch and shook his head, then put on an expression of resignation, as he said: "They were to have been gone only twenty minutes, and now it is a full hour that they are away. The silly things!"

Figpecker had an active mind. When he had nothing else to think about, how to play that famous German game of cards, called skat, always occupied his attention. Certain problems of skat were invariably suggesting themselves to him. "How ought I to have managed that last hand? I don't think Heinrich Almondtree can give me points in the game, though he is considered the best player in Brooklyn. He is a trifle conceited, and most skat players are. You see I had counted on there being at the least three in the skat; it was a near thing; that would have given me sixty-one points, and there was nothing. I had calculated too closely."

Suffice to say that Figpecker was a very fine performer of the noble game of skat and enjoyed quite a reputation for his skill. Skat players in Milwaukee talked about him, and one ardent admirer had said to him: "Herr Figpecker, you ought to go to Breslau by the next steamer and lay down the rules for the congress there, for you could beat them blind."

Now Figpecker, as the sun was going down, nodded. The principles of the game became involved, but his last waking thought was a pleasing one, for he said: "At least I will have a good game of skat this evening."

After a comfortable sleep of ten minutes' duration Figpecker awoke. Some one had placed a hand on his shoulder. It was Thompson, a great friend of Figpecker's.

"So glad to see you, Mr. Thompson. Waiter, another glass of beer for this gentleman, and fill up mine." In a trice two foaming tankards were on the table. The first thing Thompson said was "My hearty congratulations."

"How you know?" asked Figpecker, astonished.

"How do I know? Why, don't I live only two blocks from you, and haven't I two daughters, and is it not their special province to pick up all the news in the neighborhood and to scatter it broadcast? Tell me all about it."

"You remember how hard I try to teach you skat? You never take to it. You say you have no time to learn it. Maybe you right, because the longer you play skat you find out the less you know about it. Americans can do a great many clever things, but they seem to be unable to master skat. They can play old-woman games like pinochle, and there they stop. Now, as I tell you, skat is just a part of my life. I tell you, too, long ago, that it was no gambling game. You play skat for the glory of it. You think you amuse yourself at whist? Why, you go to sleep. You never see a man even nod at skat. I say to myself, Figpecker, you have a mission. You teach Americans skat. You propagate that game. You only start skat in the United States, and then there is no more poker, and Figpecker, you become at once the universal benefactor. They raise a statue in your honor. I tell you, too, many times that skat is just as good as chess, with the one thing added, and that is the element of luck. I explain to you that when you play skat it is like a triangular duel, for there are two players against one. You must be sharp when you play, for if you hesitate you give yourself away. Thompson, you think me a fair business man, don't you?"

"First-class," was Thompson's enthusiastic reply. "Are we not Directors in the same bank? And the fact is that we all rely on you for your probity and excellent judgment."

"That is very kind of you, Thompson, and I return the compliment," said Figpecker, "and just because you are so good a man of business that is why I wanted to teach you skat, but I had to give it up long ago. It was a bad job.

But, my friend, maybe you think me just a little crazy about skat."

"No, not precisely," answered Thompson, hesitatingly, "only somewhat of a monomaniac. But it seems to me that I offered you my congratulations—and I supposed that, considering our long and pleasant relationship you would have told me all about it."

"It! Why, I am trying my best to do so. I was making the introduction, just as an overture precedes the opera. I give you many times the leading motive. I play skat at the club almost every night, that is when I do not play at home. When nobody come, my wife and my daughter play with me, only, when women play, they will talk of waists and sham flowers and that spoil everything. I tell you something, Thompson, and don't you give me away. There is no woman who ever play good skat. They do say in all Germany there is one old maid in Altenberg who can play, and she is the notable exception. I want to get her picture. Just a week ago I invite a party to my house to play skat. There was Heinrich Almondtree, a prime player, and another, a new man. I meet him at the club, and he play splendid. He was just arrived from Bremen. He accept my invitation. Almondtree he show up in good time, but at the last moment there come a note from the Bremen man, and he say he sorry, but he could not come, because his wife, she have just arrived from Germany. Just as if the coming of a wife should break up a game of skat! There was the table, with the three chairs and it look so melancholy. The game it seem impossible. Almondtree, I am sorry to say, always get cross when there is bad play, and so I was afraid to ask Mrs. Figpecker to take a hand. Wilhelmine might have taken fault-finding without a murmur, but my wife! She get her back up when you say she play bad. Well, I fidget and don't know what to do. You know Mr. George Washington Robinson, don't you, Mr. Thompson?"

"Why, of course I do. A fine young fellow. He has been three years in the bank. Didn't he find out who was robbing us, and he straightened us out when we were in a perfect mess, and he did it so quietly that nobody save ourselves ever knew anything about it. It was at my suggestion that we raised his salary, and it is pretty sure that he will always find a good place in our bank. We look upon him as the most reliable of our business people. If I have anything to advise, it is that before long we should give him another lift."

"Good," said Herr Figpecker, "I join with you in that. Well, Robinson, he come often to the house. He play piano. Think of that, and he sing, too. Sometime he play accompaniment and sometime he play duets with Wilhelmine. Well, there stood the table, with nothing doing, and the cards asking to be shuffled, when Mr. Robinson he come in, and he shake hand with my wife and my daughter and he bow to us, and then, understanding what was the matter, he smile. Then my daughter she step up and she say, 'Mr. Robinson, Papa is quite lost because he can have no game of skat to-night.' Then, turning to me, she said, 'Papa, why not let Mr. Robinson have a hand.' We can do without any music to-night. I am sure that Mr. Robinson will try to help you out.'

"Then I laugh," said Figpecker. "The idea of a green man playing skat! However, not to be rude, I motion to a chair, and Robinson he sit down. We all take our places. Then Almondtree he say to me in German, as he pretend to sharpen a knife on the sole of his shoe, 'Prepare him for the sacrifice,' and he grin and he lick his chops, and he say, 'One little lamb, and two old tigers, and we munch him and we swallow him.'

"I make this calculation: Four beers, 20 cents, and three 10-cent cigars, that is 30 cents more, and I beer myself, and I smoke myself to-morrow at this young thing's expense, not counting carfares and other minor spendings. That is dog cheap for a lesson in skat, and you cannot expect professors to teach for less. I, too, smile, for I say, 'We are two robbers hidden in the wood, with clubs in our hands, and we will just strip this poor chap, which his name is Robinson. For I tell you often that the man who does not know how to play skat well, when he has two good performers against him, stands no chance at all. He gets fleeced."

"Then you did have your game?" said Mr. Thompson.

"A game! I should think so. I begin with a good hand. I say to myself, first blood. I think I win sure. If you remember, you must make sixty-one points so as to win. 'Sorry,' said Mr. Robinson. 'but Mr. Figpecker, we count just sixty points and you have lost.' That take me quite a-back. Almondtree he look surprised and he say, 'Mr. Robinson, my compliments. I could not have play that better myself.' Then came two or three games with nothing remarkable about them, only Mr. Robinson he make no slip-ups. Then Almondtree he try a nullo. That is the game where the player takes no trick at all. Somehow Robinson have the leading hand and he manage it so that he catch Almondtree and he lose. Almondtree does not always lose a hand good humoredly, but he was obliged to say 'You catch me then like a cat catch a mouse. Who show you how to do that?' Now Robinson do a bold thing—he play what is called a grando, and without the strongest cards, which are the jacks. And he win it. That was a triumph indeed. We try all kinds of ways to beat Robinson, and he get the better of us every time. He play cool and steady. Just for the fun of the thing he trick us and he fool us. Count! You had better believe he could. Somehow he seemed to know what was in the skat before six cards were played. I never sat down to a finer game or a more scientific one. A good player owns up at once when he meets his match. When the game was finished, for we always stop at 11 sharp, Robinson had won from both of us. Then the cheese and the beer were brought in. As Almondtree finished his beer he said to Robinson: 'Young man, when I sat down, I thought you were a pigeon to be plucked. Now I declare you to be an eagle at skat, and remember that I am considered an authority. I am proud to shake hands with you and shall consider it as a privilege to play with you again, and I wish you a good night.'

"Mr. Robinson had gone into the front room, and when I joined the family there the first thing I know my wife she throw her arms around my neck and so did my little Wilhelmine. Now what you think Mrs. Figpecker say? Why, just this: 'Dear husband, Mr. Robinson he wants to marry Wilhelmine and then there will be at the least two skat players in the house.'

"It might have been sudden, but not unexpected. Maybe it might have been Robinson's superior play that settled the business. No, I should not say that, because I knew that the young man would make our daughter a good husband. But I ask, 'How did Robinson learn to play skat?' Then Wilhelmine blush and she say, 'Dear papa, when we play skat with you you get mad, and you scold us so, and you will forgive us, for mamma and I, we make a little plot. We think how nice it would be to teach George—no, I mean Mr. Robinson—to play a real strong game.'

"'And take you down some, Mr. Conceited,' interposed my wife, with a laugh. 'And it was fine fun,' said my daughter. 'He learn ever so quickly. He was an apt pupil, and he astonish us, and it soon happen that George he teach us, and when we make mistakes he never was cross. Yes, George has many talents and much patience.'

"'Otherwise,' I put in, 'he would never have won you.' Anyhow, Thompson, that is the story of our Wilhelmine's engagement. Finally I have come across an American with a genius for skat. I am forced to give you Yankees the credit for that much. Ah! Do you see those two young persons sauntering this way? Why don't they move more quickly? Evidently they have forgotten the fact that I am the anxious parent."

Said Mr. Thompson: "It is easily explained. They are imparting to each other what they know about the noble game of skat."

MAT. ADOR.

A Difference.

AN American girl, pretty and bright, had been spending some time in Leamington, England.

The afternoon before her departure she suddenly remembered that several books from the public library should be returned. She took the volumes, sallied forth, and presently encountered a young Englishman whose acquaintance, though brief, had not been without attraction.

"Really, now, how queer you American girls are," he said. "Now, I suppose if you were at home, walking on Fifth Avenue, you would never be seen with a fellow lugging all these books."

"Certainly not," she quickly and archly answered. "If I were in America the fellow would be carrying them."

HARPING ON THE SAME OLD STRING.

DEMOCRACY—For goodness sake, William, stop that croaking; you spoil my chances with Uncle Sam.

A Man of Resource.

HE IS a crier of patent medicines, and his insistent voice has been heard on all the ferryboats and excursion steamers that ply in New York waters. He would go from cabin to cabin, and in each he would deliver a pompous little speech on the merits of the cure-all which he represented.

Being neither a peddler, nor a beggar, nor yet a musician, he did not come under the rule forbidding those from plying their vocations on the boats, so he was for a time unmolested.

The commuters and excursionists were at first amused, but after a while the strident tones of the oral advertisement wearied them, and complaints were made. Being a venerable person, his beard patriarchal in shape, dimensions, and color, the boatmen broke to him gently and quietly the warning not to cry his medicines on their boats.

"Certainly I will comply with your rules," said the old man, suavely.

But the next evening he again made the rounds of the boats, and his voice was just as sharp, rasping, and insistent, and his little speech on the merits of a patent preparation was the same as before, except that it was punctuated with "My friend," "Now, Sir," "My dear man," and similar phrases of address.

Deckhands, approaching to silence the nostrum crier, found him addressing his remarks to a meek-looking man, and upon telling him to desist the boat men were met with the bland reply:

"Why, I am merely talking to my friend here. You don't forbid talking on your boats, do you?"

And the patent medicine crier held his ground, expounding to his friend or confederate the merits of the article in tones that every one in the cabin was bound to hear.

A Query.

A CONVERSATION heard recently on a Fifth Avenue 'bus clearly demonstrates the fact that the "way-back" contingent is still in existence.

The 'bus was coming down, and the driver was explaining to two women, evidently from the country, the points of interest as they were passed.

"There is St. Patrick's," he said, as they passed the cathedral, "and this is where young Cornelius Vanderbilt lives."

Then, as the 'bus reached Forty-seventh Street, he exclaimed:

"That's where Miss Helen Gould lives."

The two women looked at the brownstone house with evident interest for a moment; then one asked:

"How much of it does she rent—the whole lower floor?"

Making the Best of It.

IN ONE end of the rear seat of a Coney Island car on its 3 o'clock trip the other morning slumbered the Sympathetic One; in the other end slept the Unfortunate One. Both were shabbily dressed and evidently of the hand-to-mouth class.

Nothing occurred to disturb the somnolent gentlemen until the car started down the long hill east of Prospect Park, and there the Unfortunate One's hat fell from his hand and rolled out of the car.

The conductor had walked up the running board and was talking to the motorman; the car was running very fast, and by the time the Unfortunate One had awakened sufficiently to attract the attention of the conductor, the hat was lost beyond hope of recovery by one whose ideas of distance and direction were as hazy as were those of the Unfortunate One.

Then the Sympathetic One, who had in the meanwhile awakened, saw his opportunity, and asked the conductor's permission to "sing a song, and take up a collection for the poor man to buy a hat with." The conductor nodded his permission, and the Sympathetic One sang an alleged comic song.

It was bad, very bad—fully as bad as the average efforts of the amateurs who inflict their talents on the public for "sweet charity's sake."

When he had finished, the Sympathetic One went up to the front end of the car to garner the harvest of his efforts. The passengers were few in number and not inclined to liberality, and the amount collected to buy a hat for the hatless Unfortunate One was pitifully small.

The Sympathetic One looked at it in disgust for a moment. Then his face brightened, and he passed it to the Unfortunate One, saying:

"Well, that will buy you a little hat, anyway!"

A Car-Ahead School.

"I SEE," said the veteran conductor, as he jerked the bell cord, "that they've got a scheme to educate horses so they won't be afraid of automobiles. I'd like to state that it would be a sight more sensible if they'd have a school to educate folks to understand the 'car-ahead' law. The other day I was taking a car down Broadway during the rush hours at night. It was marked 'Houston Street only' plain enough, and at Houston Street I sung out: 'Car ahead.'

"There was a prim old lady sat up in the front corner, and when everybody else piled out she didn't budge.

"'Car ahead, Madam,' I said, as politely as I could. She smiled grimly. 'Not much,' says she. 'I'll have you understand I know the law. The law says you can't make me transfor from one car to another in the middle of the route.'

"Well, I tried to explain to her that the law didn't say anything of the kind; that it merely said a car that was not to go through must be marked to that effect. She wouldn't listen. She knew the law, she said.

"'Very well,' I said. 'This car goes back. You may sit here and pay another fare if you like.' At that she bundled out. If she had been a man she would have sworn. As it was, she took it out by calling me an impertinent brute. She declared she would sue the company and have me bounced. She took my number and the number of the car and the names of two or three other passengers and departed in a great huff. I didn't hear any more of it, though, so I suppose somebody gave her some sense.

"But I bump up against somebody every week that's just as ignorant about the 'car-ahead' law as she was, and I think they ought to go to night school. Hi! there! madam, don't get off until the car stops."

And the much-abused conductor made a wild rush forward to prevent a fat woman from jumping into the subway.

The Boys Laughed Last.

IT TAKES a little courage to tell a joke on one's self," said the salesman, "especially if the cause is apt to be accepted as a degree of stupidity. But things with a touch of humor will happen in one's life that will bear telling.

"Walking down Fulton Street during the busy noon hour one day, the thoroughfare thronged with folks going to or coming from their luncheon, I espied two urchins, newsboys apparently, crouching on the stoop leading into the hallway of one of the big office buildings. My eyes at the same moment fell on a greenish looking piece of paper—apparently made to represent a greenback carefully folded several times—lying on the sidewalk right in front of the pair.

"Perhaps it was that some of the ancient April fool jokes flashed through my mind, as I thought I detected a mischievous smile on the boys' faces. At any rate, I was not going to be fooled. So, kicking the innocent bit of paper with a superior air toward them, I exclaimed: 'Why, boys, there is money lying in the streets here, why not pick it up?'

"And the boys did so.

"Unfolding it quickly, they ran around the corner for dear life. It was a crisp, good five-dollar bill."

Prowess of the O'Dowds.

"Ah, g'wan!" exclaimed Mrs. Gerrity in her wrath, "what d'yese amount to? Who did the O'Dowds spring from?"

"I'll have ye know, Mrs. Gerrity, the O'Dowds shprung from no one," answered a member of that family; "they shprung at them."

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 8, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Aug. 8. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 8, 2,372,062.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 8, '02.
199	147	210	Apr. 14	199	Jan. 4	205	215	+ 5	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 2 '02	1¾	SA	210	210	210	210		230
120	60½	79	Feb. 1	61	Mar. 25	67⅞	67¾	+ 1	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,900	May 26, '02.	½	Q	67	68¼	66⅞	67¾	111⅜	21,060
35	21	32¼	July 29	21	Mar. 11	27⅞	30	— 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	10,715,600	.....	..	..	29	29	28	28	23	330
91	80	91	July 29	82½	Jan. 2	....	90	— ⅝	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Apr. 1, '02.	3	SA	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	90	100
8¼	1¼	8½	Apr. 14	2	Feb. 25	6½	7	— ⅜	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	....	8,300
36	10	26½	Apr. 14	10	Jan. 6	15	19½	— ½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	20½	20½	20½	20¾	20	200
35	19	33⅝	June 17	28¼	Apr. 11	32⅝	33	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	32½	33	32½	33	28	3,715
89½	67	92⅜	Aug. 8	83½	Jan. 14	92½	93	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	92¾	91½	92½	82½	2,065
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28	30½	Jan. 10	51¼	52	.. ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01	2	A	51½	51½	51¼	51½	33	300
210	170	248	Aug. 6	210	Jan. 13	243	247	+10¾	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	$4	SA	236	248	236	245¾	197½	1,993
45	39⅜	59⅜	June 12	39½	Jan. 9	57½	58	.. ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	58	58½	57½	58	....	2,810
41⅜	22¾	31⅞	Jan. 2	9½	July 11	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅞	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10¼	11⅜	10¼	11⅝	32	3,855
77⅞	62	67	Jan. 3	32	July 10	37	38	+ 1⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	36	37½	36	37½	68½	3,900
30¼	5½	28	Apr. 30	15	Jan. 14	24	25	+ ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	24	24½	24	24½	28	500
35½	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29	29⅜	May 19	31⅜	32	+ ¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	32	32½	31⅜	32	25	1,775
91½	83⅜	109½	Apr. 29	80	Jan. 3	93	93½	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93½	94	93½	93½	84¾	1,025
8	4¼	7½	May 28	5	Jan. 20	6	7	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5¾	6¼	5¾	6	6½	800
30	22½	26¼	May 28	21	Jan. 20	22	24	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22½	..	22½	23	27¾	300
69	38½	49⅜	May 20	43¼	Apr. 22	47	48	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	48	48	47⅞	48	50½	9,550
104⅛	88	100¼	June 23	95	Apr. 20	97⅞	98	— ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	90¾	681
153	103⅛	135⅛	Mar. 31	110¼	Jan. 6	132½	133	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1½	Q	131½	134	131½	132¾	132¾	28,908
100	95	97	Apr. 22	84	Mar. 10	87	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	93⅞	93¾	93½	93½	....	10
167⅜	157½	186	Apr. 4	160¾	Jan. 13	....	164	— 1	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	92,715,300	July 15, '02.	$2¼	Q	164	164	164	164	....	200
....	....	15½	Aug. 8	14	June 30	....	....	+ ⅛	American Tel. & Tel. rights.	....	....	.....	..	..	13¾	15¼	15¼	15¼	....	175
150	137	151½	Mar. 31	140	Jan. 2	145	149	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	145	145	145	145	....	50
217	113	146	Feb. 1	93½	July 14	105	105½	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	103⅝	105½	102	103	174	675
68	50	77⅞	May 15	62½	Feb. 4	70	72	+ 3	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	71	71	71	71	....	100
91	42¼	94⅛	July 26	74¼	Jan. 27	83⅜	83⅝	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2 '02.	2	SA	91⅝	94¼	91¼	93⅝	72	158,530
108	70	103⅝	July 28	95¼	Jan. 27	103½	103¼	+ 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	101⅞	103⅝	101⅞	103½	94⅝	24,732
114½	81⅜	112⅜	July 21	101	Jan. 14	109⅜	109⅞	+ 1	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	109	110¼	108⅜	109¾	96	20,000
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2	93⅜	Feb. 21	96½	96¾	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96¼	92½	400
88⅞	65⅞	72⅜	July 21	60⅞	Feb. 14	68½	69	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	65,000,000	.....	..	..	69¼	69⅝	68¼	68⅝	77¼	10,540
14⅜	8¾	14⅜	Apr. 23	10	Jan. 13	11¼	12	— ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	10	100
....	....	1⅜	Aug. 6	1⅛	Aug. 2	1⅜	2	+ ⅛	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg rights.	....	....	.....	..	..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....	700
136	120	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 13	....	230	+42	Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	4,739,700	July 1, '02.	13	SA	190	230	190	230	....	900
89	54¼	97	May 22	83¼	Jan. 6	90¼	91½	..	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	SA	92	92⅜	90	91	69¾	2,100
117½	87	141⅜	May 26	112¼	Jan. 28	138	138½	+ 2½	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	136	138½	136	138½	108	20,250
....	....	134½	Aug. 7	125	May 6	134½	135	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 2d in. pd.	....	....	.....	..	..	133	134½	133	134½	....	700
196⅝	145⅜	198	Jan. 6	130¼	July 7	185	188	..	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,414,900	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	189	189	189	189	158	30
52⅜	29	57⅜	July 18	43	Feb. 20	54¼	54⅝	.. ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	54⅝	44	34,400
50½	27	45⅝	July 16	33½	Jan. 14	42⅜	43	+ ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,850	.....	..	..	42⅜	43⅜	42½	43	37½	10,135
82¼	72½	79	July 17	74½	June 27	78¼	78½	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	78½	78½	76¾	78¼	73½	400
149	91	229½	July 30	134½	Jan. 6	217½	218	.. ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	215½	218½	216½	218½	120½	100
27	16	32½	May 7	22⅜	Jan. 25	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,396,900	.....	..	..	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	21½	15,510
80¼	75	80¼	June 24	83⅜	Jan. 22	88½	89⅜	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	88½	88½	88½	88½	81½	400
56	41	50⅝	May 7	43½	Jan. 15	48½	49	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,480,100	.....	..	..	49½	49¾	48¾	49¼	48½	100
94¾	90	85½	June 10	90½	May 5	93	93¼	+ ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	92½	93¼	92½	93	92	1,300
188	134	189⅜	July 25	160¼	Jan. 27	187½	187⅝	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	186⅜	188⅜	186	187⅝	156⅜	33,318
200	175	198½	Apr. 4	186	Jan. 4	194	195	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	193	193	193	194	182½	2,567
215	182½	271	Apr. 29	204¼	Jan. 14	....	....	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	1	Q	242½	244¼	242½	244½	190	722
175¾	116⅞	200¼	July 26	152	Jan. 15	188½	189	+ 1¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	64,854,800	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	190½	192	188	189	139	17,579
31	10½	23¾	Apr. 21	15¼	Feb. 21	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	22	23⅜	22	22⅜	17⅜	1,600
57⅞	29⅜	42	Apr. 21	30¼	Feb. 20	40	40¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼	36½	2,550
20¾	12	24	Apr. 29	16⅜	Jan. 8	15¼	16	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	15¾	16	15¼	15⅝	....	1,930
101	72½	106⅝	Aug. 8	93¼	Jan. 14	108	106¼	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,008,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	106¼	108⅜	106¼	108	91¼	7,200
124	115¾	125½	Feb. 6	118	Jan. 21	117	123	+ 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 21, '02.	1¼	Q	121¾	125	121¾	123	....	500
136½	41¾	110⅝	Feb. 24	84	Jan. 8	88½	89	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	22,031,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	90	91½	88	89	94½	12,000
18	6⅜	35⅜	July 17	14½	Jan. 15	34½	34½	+ ½	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	32⅞	34½	32⅞	34½	13¾	10,070
66	40	78⅝	Aug. 8	59½	Jan. 15	78¼	78⅝	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	77⅛	78⅝	77	78¼	52	2,363
29⅜	16¼	61⅜	Aug. 8	22	Jan. 14	51½	52	+ 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	48	51⅜	48	51⅛	22¾	9,850
25½	12½	23⅜	Apr. 4	14½	Jan. 17	21½	22	+ ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....	..	..	17½	22	17½	21⅞	20	8,110
236	187	230⅝	Apr. 25	213	Jan. 16	224½	225	+ 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,891,800	June 16, '02.	2	Q	223	225½	223	224½	218½	9,900
124	93¼	126½	June 3	115	Jan. 2	121½	122	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	121	121½	121	121½	....	800
....	....	35⅝	Mar. 24	27	July 15	32½	32¼	+ 4⅜	Corn Products Co.	....	44,514,425	.....	..	..	27⅞	32½	27½	32⅜	....	9,902
....	....	90	Mch. 25	81¾	July 31	82	84	+ 2	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,985,530	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	82	84	81¾	83⅞	....	2,600
185¼	105	184⅛	Jan. 7	170	Mar. 11	179	179½	+ ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	179½	181	178¾	179½	158½	5,200
295	188½	297	Feb. 4	253	Jan. 15	278½	280	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	270	280	278½	280	228	900
53¼	29½	47	Apr. 17	41	Apr. 7	45½	45¾	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	39,000,000	.....	..	..	44¼	45⅜	44¼	45	42	1,950
103¾	80	95⅛	July 26	88¾	May 19	93⅜	94	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	93¼	93⅞	93	93⅜	90¼	3,050
66	53	64	Feb. 24	49	Jan. 20	58	61	+ 1½	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1¼	..	61	61	61	61	....	100
45	18	53⅜	July 11	38½	Jan. 31	50½	....	+ 1 ·	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,281,100	.....	..	..	50	52	50	52	....	1,100
92	72½	90	July 18	65	May 8	....	....	— ½	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	80¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	....	200
17	14¼	22⅜	May 2	13	Feb. 3	20	21½	.. ¼	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	....	1,300
40⅞	18	44½	May 7	33	Feb. 24	40	40½	..	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	40¼	40¼	40	40	....	500
82	75	91	July 31	75	June 5	86	88½	— ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	85⅞	86⅞	84½	86	86	3,650
152½	127½	139⅝	Jan. 2	130	Jan. 13	136	137½	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	Q	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	146	110
....	....	37	July 23	34¼	Aug. 1	34½	35	— 1½	Distilling Co. of America pf. ctfs.	....	20,026,200	.....	..	..	36¼	37	35	35	28½	800
12½	4½	18¾	Apr. 9	16	Jan. 15	17⅞	17½	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17¼	17½	17	17½	10	900
22½	13⅜	35⅜	Apr. 9	18⅝	Jan. 14	30	31	+ ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30¼	30	30¼	17⅜	300
45½	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2	33⅜	May 19	40¾	40⅝	+ 2	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	39⅝	40½	38¾	40½	35⅞	108,200
76	56⅜	75⅜	Jan. 2	65¾	May 19	69¼	69½	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,332,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	68½	69⅝	68	69½	63½	14,200
62⅜	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2	51	May 17	54¼	54½	+ 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	19,000,000	.....	..	..	53	53	53	54½	50	4,100
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7	50	Mar. 26	61½	62½	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	½	..	61½	62½	61¼	61½	54	5,250
96	81	104⅝	Feb. 27	82	May 29	91	92	+ ⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	91¼	91¼	91¼	91½	....	125
36	17	54⅞	Aug. 8	30	Jan. 2	54	54⅜	+ 6⅜	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,535,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	50	54⅞	50	54⅜	....	2,219
....	....	101¼	May 23	93½	June 20	101½	102	+ ½	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,418,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	100¼	101	100¼	101	....	1,500
220¾	183½	334	Apr. 9	181⅜	July 28	185	190	+ 2	General Electric Co.	100	41,945,300	July 15, '02.	2	Q	185¼	188	184¼	185½	249½	1,900
....	....	64	July 24	49	May 17	61⅜	62	+ ⅜	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	60⅜	62	60⅜	61⅝	....	6,165
....	....	106⅝	Aug. 1	92	May 20	106	106	— 1½	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	106¼	106¼	106	106	....	1,500
208	167½	195	July 23	181½	Mar. 5	192¼	193	.. ½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,862,900	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	192	193¼	192	192½	176	2,100
75½	40¼	106	Aug. 6	66	Jan. 15	99¼	100	+ 4¾	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	94¼	106	93½	99¾	52	31,950
88½	69¾	97⅛	Aug. 7	81½	Jan. 14	95	95¼	+ 3½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	92	97¼	91¾	95	74	8,135
154¾	124	171½	Aug. 8	137	Jan. 14	170	170¼	+ 5½	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	165	171½	164	170½	142	92,242
28	18½	23⅜	Mar. 20	19	July 14	20¼	20⅜	+ 1½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	21½	3,900
81½	69	77⅛	Jan. 7	72⅜	June 24	74¼	74½	+ ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	74	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	75	1,120
100½	54⅜	198	Apr. 29	55	June 4	....	....	— 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	67	67	67	67	90½	100
51	35⅜	65	May 17	45	Jan. 4	60	65	+ ⅝	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,167,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	60¾	60¼	59¼	60¼	....	100
49	24½	57⅞	Mar. 19	47	Jan. 2	53	54	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53¼	53¾	53¼	53½	37	100
80	74	94	Mar. 21	87½	Jan. 13	90	93	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92	92	92	92	83	100
43⅜	21	51¼	Mar. 10	37½	Jan. 15	49¾	49½	+ 1½	Iowa Central.	100	5,022,900	.....	..	..	48	49¼	48	49½	38	2,650
87½	48	90⅜	Apr. 28	71	Jan. 14	87	87¾	+ 2½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	84¾	88¼	84¾	87½	73½	3,000
41	21	50	Aug. 7	33⅞	Jan. 25	47	48	+ 6¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	42	50	42	48¼	31¾	5,000
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1	80⅞	Jan. 2	86¼	86¼	.. ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	86⅜	87¼	86¼	86½	....	7,720
25	13½	36⅝	Aug. 7	19	Jan. 15	36½	36¾	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,993,500	.....	..	..	36⅛	36⅞	36	36½	....	9,500
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21	44	Jan. 14	60½	60¾	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	60	61½	59⅞	60¾	....	3,100
15⅛	6⅝	40⅝	Apr. 29	13	Jan. 15	33	34	— 1½	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	34½	34½	33⅛	33⅜	....	300
76⅛	39⅜	77⅛	Jan. 8	64	Jan. 16	65	67	+ 1¼	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	65	66¼	65	66½	60	500
90	67	91⅞	May 2	78⅜	Jan. 15	85½	86	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	86	86	86	86	76	200
111⅞	76	151⅞	Aug. 8	102⅛	Jan. 27	149	149½	+ 6½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	144	151⅞	144	149½	100¼	104,170
22	8	19	Apr. 24	12	Jan. 24	14½	16	— ⅝	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	....	100
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9	128	Mar. 12	134½	134⅝	— 1½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	136¾	138⅞	134¾	134⅝	116¼	57,220
75	67½	90	Aug. 4	72	Apr. 18	82	90	+ 2½	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	89	90	90	90	....	100
....	....	124½	July 23	109¼	May 19	128	129½	..	Met. Sec. Co., 1st in. paid.	....	....	.....	..	..	130	132¼	129	129½	....	21,900
177	150	174	Feb. 5	146	May 12	148¾	149	— 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	150	150¾	148¾	148¾	164¼	3,000
98	73¼	91⅜	Mar. 22	89	Mar. 3	90	91	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '02.	1	SA	90	90	90	90	....	48
30	12⅜	31¼	Mar. 31	22½	Jan. 15	29⅜	29⅝	..	Mexican Central.	100	47,063,100	.....	..	..	29¼	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	22	5,000
180	107	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	....	....	— 2½	Michigan Central.	100	16,738,000	.....	..	..	170	174¾	170	174¾	....	1,700
111¼	67¾	115	Apr. 19	105	Jan. 22	112¾	113	— ⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	112¾	113¾	112¼	112½	107⅜	1,000
124½	101⅜	127⅝	Apr. 28	113¾	Jan. 22	125	127	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	126¼	126½	126¼	126½	117½	100
85	35	65	Aug. 8	36	Jan. 2	....	....	+ 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	63	65	63	64¾	24½	5,913
64¾	49	132⅛	Aug. 8	90	Jan. 2	64¼	64¾	+ 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	127	132¼	127	132½	72¾	4,403
26¾	15	31½	Aug. 7	24	Mar. 5	31¼	31½	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	50,100,300	.....	..	..	30¼	31⅞	30¼	31½	20	11,100
68¾	37	64⅝	Aug. 7	51	Jan. 18	63¼	63⅝	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	62¾	63⅝	62¾	63½	52¼	7,400
124⅞	69	119¾	July 31	98⅜	Mar. 13	116⅞	117	— ¼	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,050,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	115	118¼	116⅝	117	99¾	142,625
197½	192	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	....	....	+ 1¾	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	July 1, '02.	3½	SA	195	195	195	195	....	100
80	75¼	122	Apr. 22	80	Jan. 24	114¾	115	+15	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	105	115	105	115	....	16,190
48	37	53¼	Mar. 20	43⅜	Jan. 14	47⅞	48	— ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '02.	1	Q	47¼	48	47⅜	47⅞	42¼	1,350
108⅜	92	109½	Apr. 4	104½	Jan. 3	106½	107	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	29,825,100	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	106¼	108¼	106¼	106½	100	200
27⅞	18	25¼

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 8, 1902.—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Aug. 8. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. '02.
78	62	75½	Mar. 8.	67¼	June 23.	73½	74	+ ¾	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,800	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	72½	73¾	72½	73¾	63	800
83	63	82½	Mar. 8.	75	July 18.	78	80	+ ½	**Pacific Coast 2d pf.**	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	79	79	79	79	70	100
40¼	30½	40⅜	Mar. 19.	37½	May 17.	40	41	+ ⅛	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		40	40¼	39⅝	40⅜	38	800
161½	137½	161⅝	July 25.	147	Jan. 14.	160	160¼	+ 1	**Pennsylvania Railroad**	50	204,572,250	May 31, '02.	2	SA	156⅝	160¼	156	160	142⅝	66,080
120½	85½	107	July 23.	96¼	Jan. 9.	105½	106	+ 3½	**People's Gas, Chicago**	100	32,998,700	May 24, '02.	1½	Q	102⅞	106½	102⅝	105½	106⅝	32,125
66	14½	47¼	Apr. 8.	39	Jan. 2.	43	46	+ ⅜	**Peoria & Eastern**	100	10,000,000				40	46½	40	40⅝	25½	200
61	57	100	July 26.	80½	Jan. 7.	95½	97	+ 3½	**Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis**	100	24,347,000	Feb. 15, '02.	1½	SA	96	98½	94½	95⅞	...	300
*198	*188½	198¾	Aug. 4.	193½	Aug. 4.	197½	198	+ 3½	**Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago**	100	19,714,200	July 5, '02.	1½	Q	193¼	198½	193¼	193¾	...	300
53	30	50¾	May 23.	39	Jan. 14.	47½	48½	+ 1½	**Pressed Steel Car Co.**	100	12,500,000	May 28, '02.	1	Q	48	48⅝	46½	48	42¾	2,000
89	72¾	89	Apr. 28.	83¾	Feb. 4.	85¾	86¼	+ 1¼	**Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.**	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1½	Q	86¾	89¼	85¼	86¼	84½	3,640
...	...	34½	Apr. 29.	24	Apr. 16.	30¾	31	+ 1	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	12,500,000				31	31¾	30¾	31⅜	...	1,750
...	...	88½	July 26.	80	Apr. 1.	88	89½	+ 1½	**Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.**	100	13,800,000	June 30, '02.	1½	Q	88	89½	88	89½	...	760
68	24½	69⅝	July 17.	62½	Mar. 10.	67¼	67⅝	...	**Reading**	50	60,000,000				67¼	69⅝	66⅜	67⅝	39⅝	74,000
82½	62	81⅛	July 17.	79½	Mar. 10.	89½	90⅝	— ⅝	**Reading 1st pf.**	50	23,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	81⅛	87⅜	80⅝	90⅝	76½	4,920
64½	38	74½	Apr. 22.	66	Jan. 14.	73½	73⅝	— ½	**Reading 2d pf.**	50	42,000,000				73½	73½	73	73½	50½	17,200
24	11¾	20¼	Aug. 4.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛	**Republic Iron & Steel Co.**	100	27,191,000				20	20½	19¼	19½	19½	17,650
83	55½	77⅛	Aug. 4.	68	Jan. 2.	76	76½	— ⅛	**Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.**	100	20,806,960				77	77⅛	76	76½	73½	4,480
35½	18	25⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	21	22	— ⅛	**Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.**	100	10,941,700	July 15, '02.	1		21½	21⅞	20½	21½	28½	2,200
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	65	July 25.	...	...	+ 1	**Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.**	100	8,051,400	June 15, '02.	1½	Q	69	69	69	69	76½	100
15¾	7⅛	24	Mar. 10.	12	Jan. 14.	22	22½	— 1½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,000,000				21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	11	100
75½	55	77	June 17.	62	Feb. 6.	73½	74	...	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.**	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	1½	SA	74	74½	73¾	74	65	842
36	17	35⅝	Mar. 12.	27	Jan. 6.	33¾	34	+ ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.**	100	5,500,000				33	34½	33	34½	...	2,000
56½	21½	35½	July 31.	33¾	Jan. 2.	30⅝	30¾	+ 1⅛	**St. Louis & San Francisco.**	100	27,486,700				29	30¾	29	30¾	33¼	8,100
85	75	90	July 30.	82½	July 19.	87½	89	...	**St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.**	100	9,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	89	89	89	89	79	900
78½	53¼	80⅝	July 30.	70½	May 5.	78	78¾	...	**St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.**	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	78½	79¼	78	78	66⅝	6,150
29½	16	38	Aug. 4.	24⅜	Mar. 6.	37⅝	37¾	+ 1⅝	**St. Louis Southwestern.**	100	18,500,000				36	38	36	37⅝	28½	64,212
71	41½	71⅜	July 23.	55¼	Mar. 5.	69½	70	+ 1½	**St. Louis Southwestern pf.**	100	20,000,000				67¼	70⅜	67¼	69⅝	60⅛	10,900
41½	19½	43¾	Aug. 8.	29½	June 23.	43	43½	+ 1½	**Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.**	100	7,500,000				39	43¾	38	43	31½	4,000
86	65½	86¾	Aug. 5.	80½	May 19.	85½	86½	+ 2½	**Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.**	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	83	85¾	82½	85½	...	1,300
63⅝	29	70½	July 26.	58	Jan. 15.	69½	69¾	+ ⅝	**Southern Pacific**	100	197,832,100				66½	69¾	66½	69¾	53¾	44,900
35⅞	18	40⅝	Aug. 8.	31½	Jan. 27.	40½	40⅝	+ 1⅝	**Southern Railway**	100	119,000,000				36½	40⅝	36½	40⅝	28⅝	128,625
94½	67¼	96½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	97¼	97½	+ ⅝	**Southern Railway pf.**	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	97⅝	97¾	97¼	97½	83⅞	7,220
8½	3½	8¾	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	**Standard Rope & Twine Co.**	100	12,000,000				7	7⅛	7	7⅛	6¼	500
78¾	49⅝	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61½	Jan. 14.	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		68	69⅝	68	69¼	59½	22,200
52⅞	23¼	49½	Aug. 8.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	48¼	49⅛	+ 4⅞	**Texas Pacific**	100	38,789,060				44⅝	49⅞	44⅝	49⅛	41½	141,750
42½	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	38	41½	+ 1½	**Texas Pacific Land Trust**	100	8,645,360				40	41⅝	40	41⅛	38⅝	2,600
25½	10⅝	23½	Feb. 11.	18¼	Jan. 21.	21⅛	22½	...	**Toledo, St. Louis & Western**	100	9,985,000				21½	22	21⅛	22	20	500
39½	28	43¾	Feb. 11.	38	Jan. 17.	38½	39¼	+ ½	**Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.**	100	16,000,000				38½	39¼	38	38½	32½	1,500
108½	85¾	125	July 26.	107	Jan. 20.	124½	125	+ 1½	**Twin City Rapid Transit Co.**	100	15,010,000	May 15, '02.	1¼	Q	122¾	125	122¾	125	95	1,080
160	147	156½	Feb. 18.	156½	Aug. 5.	...	...	+ 1	**Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pf.**	100	3,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	156½	156¾	156¼	156¼	...	100
19⅝	12	18¼	Apr. 8.	13	Feb. 1.	14½	15	+ ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				14¼	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14½	600
75¾	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	79½	81	— ½	**Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	100
133	76	110⅜	July 26.	98⅜	Feb. 28.	108½	108⅝	+ 1½	**Union Pacific**	100	104,073,100	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	107¼	108⅝	107⅜	108⅝	94½	33,200
96½	81⅝	94½	July 25.	86⅝	Mar. 6.	91⅝	92½	+ ⅝	**Union Pacific pf.**	100	80,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	91⅛	92⅝	91⅛	92⅜	85½	2,100
...	...	⅝	Aug. 6.	½	Aug. 1.	...	...	...	**Union Pacific rights**	...	...				½	⅝	½	⅝	...	88,613
...	...	13⅜	May 6.	10½	May 12.	11¾	12	...	**U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.**	100	12,106,300				11¾	12	11¾	12	...	300
...	...	47	May 1.	42	May 19.	46	46½	— ⅜	**U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.**	100	12,106,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	...	328
...	...	44⅝	May 8.	34	Aug. 6.	34	36	— 4	**U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.**	100	9,518,900	July 1, '02.	1	Q	34	34	34	34	...	100
...	...	68	Mar. 6.	59½	Aug. 6.	56	59	— 2½	**U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.**	100	3,945,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	59½	59½	59½	59½	...	100
100	54	128⅜	Apr. 17.	97	Jan. 2.	124	126	+ 5⅜	**United States Express**	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	122	128½	122	125¾	...	2,560
16⅝	7⅜	14⅝	Apr. 3.	11¼	Feb. 20.	13½	13¾	+ ⅛	**United States Leather Co.**	100	62,382,300				12⅝	13⅜	12¾	13½	12⅜	3,150
85⅝	69½	80½	Apr. 2.	79⅛	Jan. 21.	86⅝	86½	+ 1	**United States Leather Co. pf.**	100	62,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	85½	86⅜	85½	86¼	79¾	2,410
34	12½	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	...	...	— 1½	**United States Rubber Co.**	100	23,036,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1		15	15	15	15	18	150
55	47	64	Mar. 24.	50½	Jan. 14.	...	...	— ⅝	**United States Rubber Co. pf.**	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1		57	57⅞	57	57¼	56	200
55	34	46⅜	Jan. 7.	38¾	June 19.	40	40¼	+ ⅜	**United States Steel Corporation**	100	508,493,209	June 30, '02.	1	Q	39¾	40¾	39¾	40⅛	41½	30,225
101⅛	69	97⅞	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	89⅝	89½	+ ⅜	**United States Steel Corporation pf.**	100	510,314,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89⅞	90½	89½	90½	89	21,852
72	51	70⅜	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	68½	69	— ⅛	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	68⅝	69¼	68¾	68⅝	59⅝	3,400
125	116	134⅝	May 15.	120¼	Jan. 17.	128¼	130	...	**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.**	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02.	2	Q	129	130	129	130	121	200
26	11¾	31½	June 24.	21¾	Jan. 14.	30½	31	+ ⅝	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000				30½	31	30	30⅞	20½	4,600
46½	23⅝	47⅝	June 23.	41½	Jan. 13.	47	47⅛	+ ⅝	**Wabash pf.**	100	28,000,000				46⅝	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	38¾	9,100
160	135	225	Aug. 6.	194¾	Jan. 25.	218	228	+ 10	**Wells-Fargo Express Co.**	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	14		225	225	225	225	...	145
100¼	81	94⅜	Apr. 19.	84¾	July 10.	88½	89	+ 1½	**Western Union Telegraph Co.**	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	87½	89¾	87½	89⅝	91½	11,488
180	145	230½	Apr. 9.	168½	Jan. 15.	212	214½	+ ½	**Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.**	50	9,388,816	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	211	211	211	211	...	169
22	11⅝	24½	July 18.	17	Jan. 27.	23½	24	+ ½	**Wheeling & Lake Erie**	100	20,000,000				23¼	23½	23	23½	17½	1,800
90¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	61	62	+ 1	**Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.**	100	4,998,000				62	62	61½	62	49½	700
38	24	38½	Apr. 30.	28	Jan. 17.	37	38	+ ⅞	**Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.**	100	17,993,500				37	37¾	37	37¼	29	1,800
26	14½	29⅛	May 7.	19¾	Jan. 30.	28	28⅛	+ ⅞	**Wisconsin Central**	100	16,168,800				27⅞	28⅜	27½	28	20	7,145
49¾	38½	51⅝	July 23.	39½	Jan. 24.	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅝	**Wisconsin Central pf.**	100	11,267,200				50½	51⅝	50¾	51¼	...	9,800

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 9 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$252,770.00	$3,170.00	$14,280	$22,800.00	$140,000.00	$147,800.00
Colonial	100,000	1,990,100.00	53,200.00	161,100	142,800.00	.....	2,220,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,854,000.00	122,900.00	57,000	350,000.00	3,000.00	3,098,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	578,552.39	3,446.00	35,388	51,791.00	.....	554,519.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,919,800.00	135,300.00	53,900	451,400.00	.....	2,443,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,543,237.07	12,481.61	89,572	130,162.59	7,677.20	1,624,516.10
Hamilton	200,000	1,819,800.00	90,800.00	99,500	122,200.00	5,000.00	1,954,300.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,139,300.00	9,700.00	58,800	113,900.00	400.00	1,035,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,354,500.00	126,000.00	93,700	246,500.00	53,000.00	2,594,500.00
Mutual	200,000	1,180,042.70	41,178.49	139,644	135,675.10	.....	1,180,556.07
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,504,711.00	29,651.00	109,735	271,908.00	124,166.00	1,769,250.00
Plaza	100,000	2,830,000.00	147,000.00	208,000	142,200.00	.....	3,032,400.00
Riverside	100,000	1,946,749.85	19,014.49	74,736	192,643.78	.....	1,980,554.02
State	100,000	4,992,000.00	387,000.00	141,000	78,000.00	220,000.00	5,513,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,433,000.00	30,000.00	159,000	116,900.00	.....	1,804,900.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,143,500.00	46,000.00	115,100	38,500.00	51,300.00	1,336,800.00
Union Square	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	2,120,700.00	235,400.00	51,900	30,200.00	.....	1,175,600.00
Varick	100,000	1,725,400.00	2,500.00	52,900	104,500.00	400.00	725,000.00
Washington	100,000	709,965.00	9,286.00	40,847	72,162.00	22,190.00	714,040.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	404,507.00	7,433.00	14,678	31,827.00	.....	264,167.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,498,200.00	59,300.00	158,500	132,400.00	7,800.00	1,568,600.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,456,772.00	10,555.00	88,435	131,527.00	136,466.00	1,584,342.00
Broadway	100,000	1,644,000.00	12,380.00	117,630	249,300.00	.....	1,840,970.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,468,400.00	76,600.00	49,800	124,500.00	66,800.00	1,506,300.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	338,600.00	5,300.00	39,100	43,900.00	21,000.00	299,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	743,000.00	42,900.00	24,200	84,100.00	34,000.00	729,300.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,054,900.00	313,300.00	109,900	442,400.00	.....	3,370,600.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,762,800.00	209,800.00	185,300	345,300.00	20,000.00	4,806,300.00
Merchants'	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau National	300,000	3,911,000.00	180,000.00	363,000	448,000.00	28,000.00	4,252,000.00
National City	300,000	2,924,000.00	178,000.00	253,000	237,000.00	78,000.00	3,131,000.00
North Side	100,000	944,022.19	10,841.75	46,691	49,105.03	180,003.63	1,002,361.94
People's	100,000	1,261,200.00	46,800.00	80,200	51,700.00	51,800.00	1,313,100.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	532,162.00	5,112.00	62,480	61,459.00	46,001.00	513,556.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,633,600.00	101,800.00	6,120	152,250.00	50,000.00	920,700.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	523,461.00	7,613.00	28,718	108,464.00	1,750.00	573,028.00
Union	200,000	1,326,600.00	39,100.00	78,300	82,600.00	153,300.00	1,353,200.00
Wallabout	100,000	777,400.00	33,200.00	25,800	64,100.00	38,800.00	774,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	580,000.00	17,000.00	22,000	107,000.00	14,200.00	859,150.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	708,600.00	47,900.00	14,100	159,200.00	.....	740,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,734,000.00	270,700.00	259,900	1,262,200.00	478,400.00	5,949,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,307,998.00	71,834.00	59,986	211,078.00	102,763.00	1,909,018.00
Second National	250,000	1,223,000.00	82,000.00	14,400	190,200.00	10,190.00	1,077,700.00
Third National	200,000	1,125,907.69	50,783.76	62,088	372,882.59	24,819.24	1,220,583.99
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,451,100.00	120,000.00	24,000	161,000.00	21,400.00	2,202,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,022,700.00	28,962.00	40,140	67,500.00	19,000.00	1,059,182.00

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 9, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$949,046,962	$962,679,378	— 1.4
Boston	97,153,937	109,539,166	— 11.3
Philadelphia	77,630,066	66,562,469	+16.6
Baltimore	16,100,942	17,072,997	— 5.7
Chicago	131,168,978	116,531,963	+12.6
St. Louis	36,498,746	31,382,238	+16.4
New Orleans	7,394,952	6,315,256	+16.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,314,982,583	$1,310,063,067	+ 0.4
Other cities, 5 days	242,019,961	219,632,417	+10.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,557,002,544	$1,529,695,484	+ 1.8
All cities, 1 day	320,116,408	288,545,533	+10.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,877,118,952	$1,818,241,017	+ 3.2

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,388,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,680,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,978,575	7,870,500	9,336,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,050	14,925,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,467,000	8,127,475	16,352,725
May 17	2,340,025	13,299,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,283,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,975	13,941,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,976,350	8,484,200	16,853,575
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,050	12,809,375	19,960,125
July 19	15,708,275	21,929,375	24,051,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,125,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,166,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,950

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901	1900.	1899.
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,396,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	26,557,050	15,062,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,588,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,101,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	28,056,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,684,225	18,553,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,500	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,660,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,463,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,850,400	*238,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,050
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,693,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,278,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,866,675	8,526,700
Dec. 7	6,607,075	5,071,125	6,509,525
Dec. 14	8,455,025	6,325,975	7,025,825
Dec. 21	5,785,325	9,497,000	10,384,075
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,625,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$9,031,250	1896	$15,815,575
1901	20,952,950	1895	38,940,775
1900	28,125,950	1894	67,002,850
1899	14,396,375	1893	*16,545,775
1898	39,893,600	1892	15,774,450
1897	41,092,125	1891	17,617,225

*Deficit.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 9, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,752,000	$2,947,000	$1,777,000	$18,494,000	$996,000
2,050,000	2,389,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	25,416,000	7,384,000	1,963,000	31,436,000	.....
2,000,000	1,213,800	Merchants' National	13,735,400	2,091,200	1,603,300	15,488,800	.....
2,000,000	2,476,500	Mechanics' National	13,520,000	1,957,000	1,260,000	13,395,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America	21,799,200	2,980,500	3,001,400	24,425,800	.....
1,000,000	265,100	Phenix National	5,700,000	1,259,000	314,000	5,949,000	45,200
25,000,000	15,156,100	National City	132,531,200	23,054,300	8,319,900	119,717,300	4,601,400
300,000	7,212,400	Chemical National	25,022,300	5,082,900	2,242,700	25,116,500	.....
500,000	253,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,229,100	814,700	901,400	5,901,100	216,200
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	8,920,500	878,000	891,500	6,883,300	902,000
200,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,751,700	443,900	79,500	2,076,000	47,200
400,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'	3,546,000	470,000	287,000	3,618,000	.....
200,000	184,500	Greenwich	1,156,400	108,400	204,400	1,090,000	.....
300,000	500,900	Leather Manuf. National	4,680,000	945,200	221,100	4,637,600	455,400
1,700,000	120,400	Seventh National	6,471,700	1,318,500	520,900	6,463,000	538,100
5,000,000	3,486,100	Am. Exchange National	29,106,000	4,635,000	1,991,000	23,240,000	4,310,000
10,000,000	7,326,600	Nat. Bank of Commerce	74,635,200	9,321,700	8,908,200	65,038,900	8,057,100
1,000,000	1,874,800	National Broadway	7,057,200	1,061,300	261,100	8,037,700	448,900
1,000,000	1,386,300	Mercantile National	14,305,200	2,008,500	1,792,700	15,260,300	985,400
422,700	549,000	Pacific	3,348,900	275,800	435,000	3,789,500	.....
450,000	1,010,500	Chatham National	6,002,200	671,000	809,700	5,989,000	49,500
200,000	361,300	People's	2,054,100	156,300	627,200	2,693,700	.....
2,000,000	1,958,900	National Bank of N. A.	16,412,200	2,478,400	1,237,800	15,492,000	817,900
3,000,000	5,751,100	Hanover National	45,544,600	7,987,700	6,367,500	65,616,400	1,940,000
1,000,000	978,300	Irving National	5,726,000	700,000

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 8, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 8, $8,099,500

	Week Ended Aug. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Bicycle 5s	68	68	65	67¾	74
American Dock & Improvement 5s	112⅝	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	100	100	99½	99½	15
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Ann Arbor 4s	100	100	100	100	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	104⅛	103⅞	104	614
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	14
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95	95	94½	95	103
Atchison, T. & F. deb. 4s, Series A	97	97	97	97	3
Atlantic & Danville 4s	96	96	96	96	2
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95⅝	23
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	109½	109⅝	108⅝	109⅝	25
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	105	105¼	102⅞	103¼	72½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	53
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & M. 1st 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	89	89¾	89	89¾	17
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	103	103	103	103	19
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	17
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	30
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109	111½	109	111½	100
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	86	86	84½	85½	557
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	41¼	44	41¼	40¾	1,207
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	27	30	27	29	200
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136½	136½	136½	136½	20
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101⅝	134
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	108¼	108½	108	108⅛	32
Chicago & Alton 3½s	120	120½	120	120½	36
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	83	83	81¾	82	112
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96	96	96	96	294
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99¼	99⅜	99½	99⅜	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	13
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. C. & P. W. 5s	132	132	132	132	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Chicago & Northwestern gold 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	9
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	125½	125½	125½	125½	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	109½	109½	109½	109⅝	17
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	89	89½	89	89½	43
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	103⅝	104	103½	104	83
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	101¼	101¼	99½	100	329
Colorado & Southern 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	11
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	22
	65¼	65¾	65	65¼	397
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅞	7
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	90	90	90	90	3
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	93¼	93½	93½	93½	1
Detroit Southern 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div'l 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	3
Erie general 4s	86½	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	130
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100	99	99⅝	99⅝	24
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	25
Erie 4th ext. 5s	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	109½	110	109¾	110	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112¾	113⅜	112¾	113⅜	7
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	88	88½	88	88½	17
Green Bay debenture A	85	85	85	85	3
Green Bay debenture B	20¾	21½	20¾	21½	89
Hocking Valley 4½s	108⅞	109⅜	108⅞	109¾	13
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	7
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	75	75	75	75	1
International Paper 6s	107	107	107	107	6
Jefferson 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	50
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	91½	92	91¾	91⅞	68
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅜	72½	72¼	72⅜	67
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110	110	110	110	9
Long Island general 4s	102	103	102	103	2
Long Island unified 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	112	112	111¼	111½	9
Met. Street Ry. deb. 4s	98⅞	99	98⅝	99	35
Met. Street gen. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Mexican Central 4½s	97¼	97½	96⅝	96⅞	55
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82¾	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	11
Mexican Central 1st income	33¼	33¼	32¾	32⅞	180
Mexican Central 2d income	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	47
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	125	125	125	125	4
Mil. & Northern 1st con. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99¾	100	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84½	32
Missouri, Kan. & Texas ext. 5s	106	107⅜	106	107⅜	30
Missouri Pacific 1st con. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101	109	109	109	3
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	1
	99	99	99	99	9
National Starch 6s	104	104	104	104	6
National R. R. of Mex. 1st con. 4s	75	78¾	78	78¾	33
National R. R. of Mex. prior lien 4½s	101¼	101¾	101	101	50
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	93	93	93	93	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	29
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	93	93	93	93	9
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107	107	107	9
N. Y., Lack. & Western constr. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	113½	113	113	113	24
N. Y. Gas & El L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
N. Y., Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	107½	108½	107½	108½	2
N. Y. & Queens Elec. L. & P. 5s	106	106	106	106	7
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	116
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	414
Northern Pacific 3s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	51
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104¼	104⅝	454
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	5
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	116⅜	117⅛	116⅜	117⅛	9
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	234
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	73	73	73	73	15
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100½	100½	100	100	11
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. 1st 7s	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	1
Reading general 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96	96⅛	43
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96⅞	96½	96½	96½	13
Rio Grande Southern 1st gtd. 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	7
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	37
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92	92	92	32
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	107	107	107	107	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	17
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	60
St. Paul & Duluth 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10
St. P., M. & M., East. Minn. 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
St. Paul, M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85	19
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	41
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104½	104½	103½	104½	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	115½	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	103	103⅞	103	103⅞	19
Southern Pacific 4s	84	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	35
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1910	112¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	20
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Southern Railway 5s	121	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	12
Southern Railway, M. & O. col. 4s	99	99	99	99	10
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	16	15	15½	17
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	67	67	67	67	10
Texas, Coal & Iron, Mem. Div. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	6
Texas & Pacific 2d inc.	90	90	90	90	10
Third Avenue con. 5s	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	78
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83	83	83	83	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103½	105	103½	105	103
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	97
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	86¼	87½	86½	87½	13
United States Leather 6s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	3
Wabash 1st 5s	119¼	119¾	119¼	119½	2
Wabash 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	76½	76⅝	76	76⅝	265
Wabash, Det. & C. 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
West Shore 4s	114	114½	114	114⅝	24
West Shore 4s, registered	114	114	114	114	4
Western Union coll. trust 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾	46
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	40
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92½	93¼	92	92½	109
Total sales					$8,099,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 8, 1902.

United States 3s, reg	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 8, 1902.

Louisiana consol. 4s	107	107	107	107	20
Grand total					$8,126,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅞	Apr. 14	104¼	Apr. 7	106⅝	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106⅝	Mar. 7	107¼	July 28	107¼	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 7	108½	July 24	108½	July 24
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108⅝	July 25	108⅝	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	133½	Feb. 5	132½	July 22	132½	July 25
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	133⅝	Apr. 2	133⅝	Apr. 2	133⅝	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106½	Mar. 11	106½	Apr. 23	106½	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	106½	Feb. 1	106½	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106½	July 17	107¾	July 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.small Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 23	108¼	Feb. 5	109¼	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 24	106¼	Aug. 7	106¼	Aug. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.....		.....		109¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 29
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 29
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	107	Aug. 8
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104¼	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104¼	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	.....		.....		136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.....		.....		120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95⅝	July 24
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10¾	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8	July 17
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	99¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	July 3

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 3	96	Jan. 13	96¾	July 2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 11.

American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common.
Aspinwall Fruit Company—Annual meeting.
Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Books close.
Caselu Company of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills—Dividend payable.
Muhlenberg Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Special meeting.
People's Insurance Company of Chicago—Books close.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.
Guardian Trust Company—Special meeting.

Friday, Aug. 15.

American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Dayton, Springfield and Urbana Railway—Dividend payable.
Imperial Dry Goods Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company—Special meeting.
Père Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pratt & Whitney Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit—Dividend payable on common.
Twisted Wire Bar Strap Company—Annual meeting.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.
Warwick Mills, Rhode Island—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on cumming stock.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

Baltimore and Ohio Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on second preferred.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$12,134,705
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	8,553,587
From Jan. 1, 1902	341,561,518
From Jan. 1, 1901	343,142,455

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1902	$7,073,578
Week ended Aug. 6, 1901	10,849,208
From Jan. 1, 1902	282,533,341
From Jan. 1, 1901	314,247,110

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$38,749
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	67,420
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,540,500
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,760,889

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$544,445
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	17,590
From Jan. 1, 1902	24,920,703
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,901,513

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$55,830

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$505,696
From Jan. 1, 1902	23,449,203
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,454,089

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$35,577
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	90,750
From Jan. 1, 1902	816,876
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,297,057

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$451,467
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	617,519
From Jan. 1, 1902	19,947,128
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,049,753

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$414,890
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	526,869
From Jan. 1, 1902	17,630,056
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,752,715

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$75,326
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	158,170
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,359,376
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,063,946

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$995,912
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	635,109
From Jan. 1, 1902	44,867,831
From Jan. 1, 1901	59,951,266

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1902	$920,586
Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	471,939
From Jan. 1, 1902	42,507,455
From Jan. 1, 1901	55,887,494

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The returns of the associated banks showed changes yesterday for the week as follows:

Surplus reserve	Dec. $4,936,875
Loans	Inc. 6,622,200
Specie	Dec. 1,975,700
Legal tenders	Inc. 2,107,400
Deposits	Inc. 7,867,000
Circulation	Dec. 203,600

With the same date for the last two years the week's average compare as follows:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$666,464,800	$666,456,600	$609,646,100
Deposits	680,042,000	685,851,600	607,409,400
Circulation	34,886,200	30,822,200	27,611,300
Specie	171,196,400	169,662,300	177,892,100
Legal tenders	77,472,800	79,366,700	75,648,100
Total res'v'e	$248,669,200	$249,029,000	$253,540,200
Req. reserve	170,010,700	171,463,400	151,852,350
Surplus res've	$78,658,500	$77,565,600	$101,687,850
Ratio res. to deposit	38.9%	37.3%	38.1%

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 8, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 18	95⅝	Jan 8	100	Aug 4		100¼
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	103½	Mar 31	103	Apr 24	103¾	Aug 8	103¾	104¼
Do registered	A O	102¾	Mar 25	102¾	June 26	102¾	Aug 6		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 30	92	Jan 22	97	Aug 4	96½	97
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan 8	93½	Mar 24	94¾	Apr 15		
Do stamped		95¾	Jan 8	91¼	Jun 6	95	Aug 5	94⅝	95
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	96	
Do debenture 4s, Series L, 1914	F A	95¾	Apr 28	95¾	Apr 28	95		95	
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D					108¾	De 20,01	115	120
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¼	Jun 25	94¾	Jan 2	95¾	Aug 8	95	95¾
Do do registered		97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28		
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	104½	Jan 28	102	May 20	102¾	Aug 8	102⅝	103¼
Do do registered		103½	Feb 5	102	Jan 6	102¾	Feb 19		
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	112½	Jul 22	104	Jan 14	105¾	Aug 5	90½	
Do P.-J. & M.Div. 1st g.3½s,1925	M N	93¾	Apr 25	90¾	Aug 1	91¾	Aug 5	90½	
Do P. L.E.& W.Va.ref.g.4s,1941	M N	101	Feb 18	97¾	May 21	98¾	Aug 8	98¾	98¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¾	Jun 19	90	Jul 14	90¾	Aug 8	90	90¾
Do do registered		90¼	Jul 16	90¼	Jul 16	90¼	July 16		
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	114¾	Jun 27	114¼	Jun 27	114¾	June 27		
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S					112	No 14,01	109	
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119½	Feb 20	117	Jun 25	117	Aug 6		
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J					103	Ap 14,97		
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	130¾	Apr 11	128	Feb 28	130	Mar 20		
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	129¾	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 8	125¾	July 15	126¾	
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O					100	No 18,99		
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103	June 16		
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	104¼	May 2	102¾	Jun 3	104¼	Aug 1	104¼	
Do consol. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾	Mar 25	124¾	Jun 30	124¾	July 8	125¾	
Do do registered	A O	124¾	Feb 14	124¾	Feb 28	124¾	Feb 28		
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	117¾	
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D					140	Fe 14,97		
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107½	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	105	Aug 6	104¾	105¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Feb 15	107¾	Mar 19	110	Aug 5	105¾	110¾
Do do registered	M S					107	Au 5, 01		
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	93	May 3	91¼	Jan 7	93	June 3	91¾	
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col.g.5s,1937	M N	103¾	Apr 15	100	Jan 28	100	July 24	100	
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122	May 27	119¾	Mar 10	122	May 27	120¾	
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113½	Apr 12	106½	Jan 3	111¼	Aug 5	111	111¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000						106¾	Se 18, 01		
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	80½	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	83¾	Aug 8	85	86
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	44½	Apr 12	32¾	Mar 14	43	Aug 8	43¾	45¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	21	Apr 12	19½	Jun 27	21	Aug 8	20	30
Do Chat.Div. pur. mon.g.4s,1951	J D	93¾	Feb 8	91¼	Jan 31	92	May 22	91½	
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J					95	De 27,99	100¾	
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J					102	Je 27, 00	100¾	
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112½	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	112¾	Apr 30	103½	115
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¾	May 24	101¾	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	141	Apr 12	131	Jan 3	136¾	Aug 7	136¾	137¼
Do do registered	J J	139¼	Apr 12	131	Jan 3	138¾	Aug 6		
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	115	Jun 25	112¾	Aug 4	112¾	Aug 4		
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar 27	105	Mar 27	106	Mar 27	102¾	
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1920	Q M	105	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102	July 23		107¾
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1910	J J	115	Mar 6	112	Apr 16	112	May 27	112¾	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	113¾	June 25	114	
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	123½	Apr 30	119½	May 14	120¾	Aug 8	120	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N					120¾	De 31,01		
Do do registered	M N	110¾	Feb 27	106½	Jan 3	108¾	Aug 8	108	108¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S					103	Ap 15,01		
Do do registered	J J	116	Jun 17	108¾	May 15	116	June 17	114¾	116
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	105¾	Apr	105	Jan	105¾	June 30		
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	100	Jun 26	98	Jul 18	99¾	July 21	99¾	
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989						101¼	Ap 29,99	108	
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	104½	Mar 15	102¾	Jun 27	102¾	July 10	102¾	
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	88	Jan 11	86	Apr 18	85¾	July 30		
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	86	Jun 11	81¾	Aug 7	81¾	Aug 7	82	83
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 16		
Do registered	J J	100¾	Jun	100	Jul	103	July 8	103½	
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J					104¾	Ap 11,00		
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Aug 7	100¾	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	107¾	Mar 31	99¾	Aug 7	100¾	Aug 6	99	100
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	116¾	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 4	114¾	Aug 6		
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	106	Feb 14	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	July 1	104¾	
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	111½	Feb 20	109	Jul 10	108	Aug 2	108¾	109¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N					108¾	Au 1, 01		
Do do registered	M N	100	Mar 20	99¾	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	100	
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	110	Feb 20	107¾	May 7	108¾	July 16	108¾	109¾
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	122	Jan 24	118½	May 19	119	July 9	118¾	119¾
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	J D	114	May 19	111	Jun 13	111	July 8	111½	
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	120½	May 31	118¾	Apr 21	119¾	July 31	120¾	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	130¾	Apr 12	126¾	Jan 21	125¾	Aug 4	125¾	124
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31		
Do do registered	M N	123	May 31	123	May 31	125	May 31	123	
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	122½	Jun 4	118	Jun 10	122	Aug 4	131	
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	118	Jun 24	113	Jan 14	117	June 24	117¼	
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	115	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115	May 9		
New A.b. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J								
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	106	Apr 4	102¾	Jan 10	103¾	July 14		
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115	Mar 28	111¾	Jan 20	112¾	July 2	112¾	
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117	Jun 10	110¾	Jan 8	114¾	July 11		
Do do registered						102¾	Fe 19,98		
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan 20	104¾	Jan 20	104¾	Jan 20		
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	117¾	
Do C. & M. Div. Riv. 5s, 1926	J J	124¾	Apr	113¾	Jan 17	124¾	Apr 29	121	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118	Mar 31	114¾	Aug	114¾	Aug 4	114¾	
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	127¾	Apr 15	117¾	Aug 5	117¾	Aug 5	117¾	118½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾	May 16	112¾	Jan 3	113¾	July 12	113¾	
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J					127¾	Jy 18, 99		
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	124	Apr	122¾	Feb 28	123¾	June 9	120¾	
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110½	Apr 16	106¾	Jan 27	110¾	Apr 16	107¾	
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	132½	Jan	132¾	Jan	132¾	Jan	122	
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1919	J J	119	Mar	118¾	May	118¾	May 26	116¾	
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	109¼	Feb	106¾	Jul	106¾	July 16	108¾	109½
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117½	Apr	114	Jan	114	Aug 8	114¾	116½
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	115	Jan	115	Jan	115	Mar 4	115¾	
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾	Apr	115	Jan 10	117¾	July 24	117¾	
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	117	May	115	Jan 27	117	Mar 19	115	
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	134¾	Jan 14	129¾	Aug	129¾	Aug 6	130¾	121½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	J D	141	Jan 28	135¾	Jul 15	135¾	July 15	134¾	
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	104¾	May 28	101¾	Jun	3	101¾	Aug 4	101¾
Do do registered	J D	104	Apr	101¾	Jun	3	101¾	June 14	101¾
Do 7s, 1907	J D	107½	May 8	107	Jun 23	107	June 25		
Do ext. 5s, Aug., 1926	F A					107	Mr 7, 00		
Do do registered	F A	106¾	Jun 24	106¾	Jun 24	106¾	June 24		106¾
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N					103	No 19,98		
Do do registered	A O	118	Mar 3	115	Jan 10	115½	July 22	115½	
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O					111	Oc 18,00		
Do do registered	A O	110	Apr 10	105½	Jan 2	108	June 4	109	110
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O					107¾	My 24,01		
Do do registered	A O	106½	Feb 27	107¼	May 8	108¾	July 26	107	
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N					108	Oc 3, 01		
Do do registered	M N	117¾	Mar 22	114	May 10	115½	June 24		
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O					114	Oc 23,01		
Do do registered	A O	124	Apr 21	121½	Jan 8	123½	June 13		
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N					123	My 28,01		
Do do registered	M N					113	Ja 23,01		
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	103½	Mar 7	100½	Mar 7	103¾	Mar 7		
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S					110¾	Au 30,01		
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	113¾	Apr 2	110¾	Jun 10	110¾	June 10	116½	
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	137¾	Apr 10	133¾	May 17	135¾	July 11	135¾	
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	128¾	Jan 8	125	Aug 4	125	Aug 8	125	
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	142½	Feb 10	142¼	Feb	7	142¼	Feb 10	138¾
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	139¾	Jan 10	133½	Jan	3	138¾	Jan 10	135¾
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J						107¾	Fe 21,01	102¾
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907		110¼	May 2	110¼	May	2	110¼	May 2	112
Do incomes, 1911	M N	132	Apr 29	128	Jan	6	128¾	Aug 4	128
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	129¾	Mar 17	127¾	Jul	8	128¾	Aug 4	127
Do registered	J J	113¼	Apr 18	110¼	Jan	6	106½	Aug 6	109½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	112	Mar 25	109	Jan 25	112	Apr 9		
Do do registered	J J	104¾	Jul	104¾	Jun	27	106¾	Sep 2	104¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1953	M N	89½	Jun 30	87¾	Jun	30	89¾	Aug 8	88¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	M N	94½	Jul	94¾	Jul	2	95¾	June 30	94¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1913	M N	96¾	Jan 28	94¾	Jun	26	96¾	Aug 8	96¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	M N	95¾	May 20	93	Apr	28	95¾	May 20	97¾
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	91¼	Jul	8	91¼	Jul	8	91¾	Jul 8	91¾
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J						97	De 10,00	90½
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	110½	Jan 10	100¾	Apr	2	110½	Apr 4	
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O						107	Oc 1, 01	
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	142	Apr 30	138¾	Jun	5	138¾	July 8	138¾
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	141¾	Mar 21	138½	Jul	8	138¾	July 8	
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	140	Jun	6	140	Jun	6	140	
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	130¾	Mar 20	127¾	Apr	2	128¾	June 26	128¾
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	99¾	Apr 17	86	Feb	6	89¾	Aug 8	89½
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	119	May 21	117¾	Jun	23	117¾	July 10	117¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	101	Apr	28	101	Apr	28	101	Apr 28
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	114½	May 14	105	Jan	14	114½	May 14	105
Choc. OKla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J						111½	De 9, 01	109¾
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O						112¾	Oc 10,00	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	115½	Apr 28	113¾	May	7	114¾	July 16	115
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	104¾	Apr 17	102	Jun	3	102¾	Aug 4	102	102¾
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	102	Jan	28	102	Jan	28	102	Apr 9	101	
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	103¾	Jan	27	101¼	Mar	3	102¼	Aug 7	102	
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	104¾	Apr	7	102¾	May	29	104	June 16	103	103¾
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N							90	Se 14, 01		
Do do registered	M N							100	Je 14, 01		
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S							83	No 22,99	88	
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J							100	Nov., 94		
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	106	Jan	20	105	Jan	20	105¾	Apr	5	
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	115½	Apr	23	113¾	Jul	31	113¾	Aug 6	113¾	
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	102	Jan	28	102	Jan	28	102	Apr 9		
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	138	May	9	138	May	9	138	May 9		
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J							104½	No 19,01		
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	102	Mar	3	99¾	Jan	2	100	Aug 8	89½	
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	82¾	Feb	21	72	May	19	73	Aug 7	73	74
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	116¾	May	27	114¾	Apr	2	116¾	May 27	115¾	
C., I. & So. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	128	Jun	6	127¾	Jun	25	128	June 6	124¾	
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	87	Feb	27	81	Jan	2	83¾	Aug 8		83½
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	97	Jul	2	91	Jan	2	95	Aug 7	94¾	96¼
C. of Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A							102	Dec., 95		
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O										
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	120¼	Jan	28	117¾	May	1	117½	May 1	117¾	
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	138	Apr	1	135	Jun	24	135	June 24		
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141	Apr	24	137	Jun	18	137	June 18	137	
Do do registered	J D							140	Oc 26,98		
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137	May	19	133½	Jan	6	135¾	June 11	131¾	133¼
Do registered								135¾	Se 14,00		
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	118¼	May	2	115¾	Aug	4	115¾	Aug 4	114½	
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	105½	Mar	5	102	Jun	28	102	June 28	101	
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117	Mar	12	114¼	May	5	114¾	May 28		
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	144	May	12	142	Jun	5	143	June 5		
Do registered	M S							149	Au 5, 01		
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾	Feb	19	115¾	Feb	19	115¾	Feb 19	112¾	
Do registered	A O							122	Se 6, 99		
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	100	Jun	12	103¾	Apr	2	100	June 12		
Do do registered	A O	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb 4		
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	151½	Apr	2	147¾	Jun	3	147¾	June 3	147¾	

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered	M N	147¾	Jun 18	147¾	Jun 18	147¾	June 18	147¾	
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104¾	Apr 28	101	Jan 6	102¾	Aug 7		102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	111¾	Apr 28	110¼	May 17	110¾	May 28		
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113¾	Apr 17	109	Jul 14	109¾	Aug 1		90
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	91	Jul 7	84½	Jun 26	90	Aug 5		
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N					111	Fe 28,01		
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102	Jul 22	101	Jun 10	102	July 22	101	102
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995	J D	95¼	May 15	92¾	Jan 24	93¼	Aug 5	93	
Det.M. & M. id. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct.	86	Jul 12	80	Jan 8	84	July 30	62¾	85
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D	87¾	Apr 25	84½	Feb 6	86¾	Aug 5		86¾
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	95¾	Feb 28	92¾	Mar 26	94	July 12	93	98
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	117	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 16	115	July 23	115	115
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115	May 20	111	Jan 20	115	June 20	114½	
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	115	Feb 26	112¾	May 17	114	June 5		
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118	May 14	115¾	Jan 13	115¾	May 22	115	
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	122	Jan 25	118¾	May 20	119¾	June 6	119	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	119¾	Apr 16	115	Mar 14	116¾	Apr 16	114¾	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾	Jan 13	119¾	May 1	119¾	Aug 5	119¾	
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	109¾	Jan 16	108¾	Jan 13	109¾	Jan 16	107	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	142	Feb 25	138	Mar 3	140¾	July 16	140	
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	139	Feb 25	136	May 21	135	July 9		
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	102	Jun 12	98¾	Feb 4	99¾	Aug 8	99	99¾
Do registered	J J	95¾	Jul 29	95¾	Jul 29	95¾	July 29		
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J	90	Jan 2	88¾	Aug 8	88¾	Aug 8	88¾	89¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96	Apr 28	93	Aug 1	93¾	Aug 1	93	93¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	M D	183	Jan 9	183	Jan 9	183	Jan 9		
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	125¾	Apr 25	125¾	May 1	125¾	July 7		
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900	A O	104¼	Apr	104	Jan	104¼	Aug 5		106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	137¼	Jun 23	136¾	May 20	137¼	June 23		
N. J., L.E. & W. D. & I. 1st c.6s, 1913	J J	118¾	Apr 23	118¾	Apr 23	118¾	Apr 23		
N. Y. & G'wood L. 1st g. 5s, 1946	M N							100	Oc 27,98
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118	Mar 8	115¾	Jan 7	115¾	May 22		
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118	Mar 5	115¾	Jan 13	117	May 29		117¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	103	Apr 1	102	Mar 10	103	Apr 1	100¼	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	110¾	Jan 13	107¾	Aug 4	108¾	Aug 8		
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	110¾	May 3	110	Jan 24	110¾	May 3		
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾	May 20	112¾	Jan 17	114¾	June 24		
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A							95	No 10,97
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126¾	Jun 6	121¾	Jul 29	121¾	July 29	121¾	
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	117	Mar 18	106¾	Jan 6	110	Aug 6	106	110¾
Do Mt. Vernon 1st 6s, 1923	A O	112	Jun	2	112	Jun	2	112	110
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O						110	Sep. 01	100
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr 23	114	May 14	115	May 28	110	
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J						100	Se 6, 00	104¾
Do con. g. os, 1943	J J	106¾	Feb 26	106¾	Feb 26	106¾	Feb 26	105¾	
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J						105	Mr 11,98	
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	J D	110¼	May 28	106	Jan 30	113¾	Aug 7	113	113¼
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-4s, 1928	J J	92¾	Apr 4	87¼	Jul 9	88¼	Aug 8	88¼	89¾
Gal. H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	106¾	Jan 25	102	May 8	103	May 22	103	
Ga., C. & Ala. 1st con 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J						106	De 12,98	112
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	111¼	Mar 20	103¾	Jan 27	111¼	Mar 20	110	
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		90	May 22	70	Jan 11	85	Aug 6		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		25	Apr 9	9¼	Jan 3	21½	Aug 8		
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J	112	May 2	107¼	Jan 7	109¾	Aug 8	108¾	109¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	106	Mar 19	103¾	Apr 28	106¾	Apr 28	105	
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	116	Feb 15	115	Jan 24	115¾	Apr 5	113¾	
Do registered	J J					112¾	Mr 12,00	112	
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	105¾	Feb 15	104½	Mar 25	104¾	Mar 25		
Do do registered	J O					102	Ap 15,98		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O	106¾	Jan 20	105	Apr 17	106¾	June 17		
Do do registered						102	Oc 4, 01		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N	106

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J	J*	109½ Apr 8	100¾ Jul 11	106¾ July 11	107	..
Do do registered	J	J*	100 Jan 2	105½ Apr 2	105½ Apr 2	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M	S*	104 Jan 28	102¾ Apr 12	103½ Aug 6	103¾	..
Do do registered	M	S*	103¾ Jan 3	102¼ Apr 1	102½ Apr 17	103	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J	D	101¾ Apr 29	101½ Apr 1	101½ Apr 29	100½	..
Do do registered	*J	D	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995	*M	N	101¾ Apr 3	100¾ Jun 10	100¾ June 10	100¾	..
Do do registered	*M	N	..	..	100¾ No 21,01	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F	A	98 Jan 7	94¼ Aug 6	94¼ Aug 8	94	94½
Do do registered	*F	A	96¼ Jan 16	93 Jun 9	93 Aug 8	..	93½
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F	A	97¾ Jan 23	93 Aug 6	93 Aug 5	93	94½
Do do registered	*F	A	90 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93¾ Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J	J*	..	..	111¼ Oc 10,01	108	..
Do registered	J	J*	..	..	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. R. C. 1st s. f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940	J	J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	M	S*	..	..	107½ Jy 6, 00	106	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1685	..	..	..	..	101¼ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F	A	..	..	108 De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A	O*	..	..	105½ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J	J	110 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	114½ Aug 8	114	..
Do registered	*J	J	115½ Jun 11	112½ Jan 22	114 Aug 8	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J	D*	107¾ Mar 3	104½ Jun 24	104½ June 24	104½	..
Do do registered, 1903	J	D*	107¾ Mar 3	104½ May 13	104½ May 20	104½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J	D	109¾ Feb 17	107¾ Jul 21	107¾ July 24	107	..
Do do registered	*J	D	..	..	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F	A*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	106½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J	J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J	J*	..	..	140¾ Ap 12,01	138	..
Mitchigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M	S*	..	..	118¾ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M	S	132½ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	125¾	130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q	M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	125¾	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J	J	..	..	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	*M	N	..	..	106½ No 30,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M	N	..	..	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A	O*	121½ Jan 8	121½ Feb 20	121½ May 1	..	124
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A	O	127½ Mar 12	122½ Jul 14	122½ July 14	122¼	122½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M	N	..	..	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F	A	114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 23	113¾ Jan 23	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J	J*	..	..	110½ No 25,01	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A	O*	108 Jan 6	105¼ May 29	107 Aug 5	106½	..
Do do registered	A	O	..	..	105 Se 28,01	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J	D	..	..	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A	O*	225 Jun 26	201½ Jan 29	225 June 26	225	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	..	220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M	N*	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M	N	..	..	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	..	J*	..	..	114 Ja 5, 00	103¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1903	..	J	106¾ Jan 10	106¾ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M	S	105¼ Jan 4	103 Mar 3	104 Aug 4	104½	105
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M	S	..	..	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M	N	116½ Mar 7	116½ Mar 7	116½ Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M	N	135½ Mar 10	133 Jul 16	133 July 16	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	J	J	138 Jul 1	136 Jul 1	136 July 1	125½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A	O	135¼ May 26	134¾ Jul 24	134¾ July 24	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A	O*	103¾ Mar 21	101¾ Jul 25	101¾ July 8	101¾	102
Do registered	..	..	100½ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J	D*	95 Jul 24	92 Jun 6	94¾ Aug 8	94¼	95¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd.g. 5s, 1922	J	J	..	..	107¾ Jy 1, 01	106½	..
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1989	M	N*	104¼ Apr 21	101½ Jan 10	102½ July 17	..	..
N. F. Ry pr.ln.ry & l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q	J	100½ Mar 31	104 Jul 1	104¾ Aug 8	104¼	104¾
Do registered	Q	J	103¾ Feb 27	103½ Apr 12	104¾ July 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 1947	Q	F	75¾ Jul 31	71 May 8	74¾ Aug 8	74¾	75
Do do registered	Q	F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J	D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	..	104
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J	J*	97¼ Jun 30	95 Jul 1	95¾ Aug 8	95¾	96
Do do registered	..	..	96¾ Jan 10	94½ Mar 13	95 July 30	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F	A	129¾ May 1	125½ May 1	129¾ May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q	F	..	..	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F	A*	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	*J	D	112¾ Feb 28	110¼ Apr 4	112¾ Aug 7	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J	D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	101	103
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q	M	94½ Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J	J*	130½ May 20	110 Jan 13	116 July 1	116¼	118
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J	D	..	..	112½ Je 3, 01	112	114
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A	O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108½ July 9	110	112
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J	D	114½ Mar 12	100¼ Jan 28	111 Aug 4	..	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A	O	102¼ May 13	102½ May 13	102½ May 14	102½	..
Do g. f. sub. 5s, 1910	M	N*	102 Apr 14	101½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	99½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J	J*	113¼ May 26	111½ Jul 3	112½ Aug 6	111¼	..
Do registered, 1921	J	J*	112¾ May 26	110¾ Jul 8	110¾ July 8	110	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M	S*	..	..	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.cts.,S.fy,1941	F	A	99 Jan 3	97½ Mar 7	98¼ July 7	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 4½s,1916	M	N*	98 May 28	97½ May 12	98 May 28	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A	O*	123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	..	..	..	121 Oc 22,00	120¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J	J*	..	..	102 No 7, 00	101	..
P., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A	O*	116¼ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A	O	115¾ Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ July 1	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M	N*	..	..	116¼ Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M	N*	..	..	106¾ No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F	A*	97¼ May 26	97 Jun 13	97¼ June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J	J*	132 Jun 13	128¾ Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J	J*	131½ May 2	130 Jan 24	131½ May 2	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	..	A	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est.g. 4s, 1923	*M	N	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	..	..	108 Jul 25	103¼ May 19	107¾ Aug 8	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M	S	..	..	102 No 10,97	108	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M	N	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1941	J	J*	111½ Mar 19	111½ May 19	111½ Mar 19	111	..
Ur. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M	S	..	..	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	C	F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	J	N	..	..	101 Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A	O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	125 June 28	123	126
Do 1st con. 5s, 1939	*M	N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112 May 24	112½	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*A	O	117 Jan 27	113½ May 19	113½ July 7	113½	114½
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J	D*	..	..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A	O*	..	..	107½ Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J	J*	..	..	120 Oc 11,01	122	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928	A	O	..	..	114 Mar., 83	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A	O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	98 Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J	J*	102½ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	102½ June 19	100	101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	..	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	..	100½
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M	N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	117½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J	J	101 Jun 19	97½ Jan 14	98¼ Aug 8	98¼	98½
Do registered	*J	J	..	..	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951	*A	O	98 Mar 14	95½ Apr 1	98½ Aug 8	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J	J*	102¾ Jun 27	100 Jan 2	100¾ Aug 8	100½	100¾
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	*A	O	95¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	94 July 31	92¾	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A	O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J	D*	115¼ Apr 4	112¼ Mar 26	114 May 13	113	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J	J*	82½ Apr 30	80½ Jul 3	80½ July 3	..	82
Do guaranteed	J	J*	94¾ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	93 Aug 4	93¼	95¼
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J	J*	..	..	101¼ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J	J	90¾ Jun 25	85 Jan 4	97 Aug 6	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M	N*	111½ Jan 7	107 May 14	107 Aug 6	107¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M	N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	107 May 14	107½	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J	J*	134 Feb 28	130¾ Jul 10	130¾ July 10	130	132
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J	J*	118 Jan 28	114½ Jul 1	114½ July 11	114¼	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J	J*	100 Jan 16	96 Jul 3	99¼ Aug 4	98½	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A	O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J	J*	98¾ Feb. 5	96½ Jan 2	97¾ Aug 4	97	98
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s,1928	*M	N	125½ Jun 16	122½ Jun 16	125¾ June 16	125¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M.ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	A	O*	94¾ Mar 31	90¼ Jul 1	91¾ Aug 8	91¾	92
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M	N*	100¼ Apr 15	96¼ Jan 2	96¾ Aug 5	99¾	100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J	J	90 Jul 31	77 Jan 3	89¼ Aug 8	89	89½
Do do trust certificates	..	..	81¾ May 28	80¾ May 12	81¾ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	..	D	90 Jul 18	88 Jul 22	89¾ Aug 4	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A	O*	117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	115¾ June 25	113¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J	J*	141½ Apr 30	137¾ Jan 11	141 Apr 30	..	..
Do do registered	J	J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J	J*	115½ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Aug 1	..	..
Do do do registered	J	J*	..	..	116½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M	N*	119¾ Apr 7	115¾ Jun 24	116¾ June 24	115½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J	D	106 Apr 23	104½ Jul 31	106 Aug 8	..	..
Do do registered	*J	D	..	..	108 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A	O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107 Aug 7	107	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J	J*	..	..	123 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J	J*	141¼ Apr 24	140¼ Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	136¾	140
Do registered	J	J*	..	..	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J	J*	125 Apr 17	124½ Mar 26	124½ June 12	..	124
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J	D	125½ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	..	..
Do registered	J	D*	..	..	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M	S*	..	..	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J	J	..	..	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934	*A	O	..	..	128 De 31,01	123½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A	O	..	..	112 Mr 17,99	114¾	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J	J*	..	..	95¼ No 30,01	94	..
Ala Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M	N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	112½	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J	J	..	..	87 Au 22,01	98¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. grt. g. 4s, 1918	J	J*	95 Jul 10	89½ Jun 8	95 July 10	96¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A	O*	87¼ Apr 28	84 Apr 10	87 Aug 8	86	87
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M	N	103½ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	104¼ Aug 8	104	104½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J	J*	..	..	104½ Fe 15,97	112	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J	J	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J	J	..	..	100 De 4, 01	104	..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J	D*	101¾ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	100¼ Aug 6	99¾	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J	D	95¾ May 1	92 Jun 6	94¾ Aug 8	93¾	94¼
Do do registered	J	D	95 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 24	95 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J	D	..	..	111 Ja 28,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F	A*	104 Jan 8	100¾ Aug 4	101¼ Aug 8	101	101½
Do registered	..	..	..	..	97½ Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J	D	89¼ Jul 18	87 Jan 2	89 July 24	88½	89
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F	A*	113 Jun 27	109¾ Mar 7	111 June 27	107¾	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J	D	108 Mar 20	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	104	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*M	N	110¼ Apr 28	100¼ Feb 21	110¼ Apr 28	109½	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M	N*	112 Jun 28	105 May 14	106 May 14	106	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s,1933	*M	N	106 Feb 24	105 Feb 5	106 Feb 24	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J	J*	112½ Jun 4	100 Jul 3	111 Aug 5	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A	O*	114½ Mar 20	110¼ May 16	113¾ June 25	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A	O	95¾ Jun 19	93¾ Jan 9	95 July 11	95	95¼

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 5s, 1930	*M	N	127¼ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127¼ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*A	O	125½ Jan 10	122 Jan 15	123½ Feb 5	121½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A	O	137 Jan 6	133½ May 28	134½ July 28	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J	J	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A	O*	..	..	113 Ja 4, 01	117½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J	J*	..	..	106½ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J	J	92 Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	89 Aug 7	89	89¼
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	J	J	113 Feb 27	112¼ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110	..
Do do March, 1910	J	J	114½ Jun 28	112¾ Aug 7	112¾ Aug 7	112¼	112¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A	O	108¼ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105½ June 6	105¾	..
Do do Series B	..	..	..	..	108 De 23,01	106	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A	O	119½ Jun 13	119¼ Jun 13	119½ June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M	N*	..	..	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M	N	111 Feb 24	108¼ May 2	109¼ Aug 2	109¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J	J	116¼ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	114	114
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	A	O*	110¾ Dec 6, 01	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M	S*	114½ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	112	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J	J*	..	..	108¾ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J	J*	124 Jun 20	119¼ Jan 16	121¾ Aug 8	121	121¾
Do registered	J	J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M	S*	99¼ Feb 27	97 Jan 6	99 Aug 6	99	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J	J	113 Mar 12	112½ Feb. 1	115 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J	J	101½ Apr 23	99¼ Mar 20	100¼ Aug 8	99¾	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J	J*	..	..	120 Mr 25,01	118	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J	J*	98½ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	96 Aug 6	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J	J*	..	..	121 Ja 12, 01	120	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J	J*	120¼ Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	116¾	117¼
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M	N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	122 Aug 1	121¾	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M	S	117½ Jun 3	113¼ May 6	117¼ June 3	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J	J	129 Jan 29	125 Jan 28	128 June 17	125¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J	J*	126¼ Jun 17	125 Jan 30	126¾ June 17	124½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J	J	122½ May 8	119 Jul 7	121 July 24	..	121
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M	S*	..	..	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*J	J	113¾ Mar 31	111½ May 1	111¾ May 1	111½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M	N*	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 May 7	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M	N	112 Jun 21	109 Jan 9	110¾ Aug 4	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936	*M	N	116 May 13	115 Jan 13	116 July 18	116½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M	N	..	..	116½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M	S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	120¾	..
Do serial, Series D	M	S	..	..	102 Oc 13,99	112¾	116¼
Do serial, Series E	M	S	..	..	114 Se 10,01	115	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F	A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¼	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J	J*	121 May 2	120 Feb 28	120½ June 20	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J	J	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A	O*	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	113½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F	A*	116¾ Jun 17	116¾ Jan 24	116¾ June 17	115	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A	O	115½ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M	S	..	..	104 Fe 15,01	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J	J	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	120 Aug 7	120	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.		102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	99 Aug 6	97½	99¾
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J	J	..	..	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J	J*	114¼ Jan 15	112¼ Jul 2	112¼ July 2	112½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A	O*	..	..	112¾ No 22,01	111	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J	D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	109 May 23	106	108¼
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	A	O	98¾ Feb 14	94¼ Jun 9	96¾ July 8	93	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J	J*	93½ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	92 July 23	91¼	92
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J	J*	92¼ Jun 10	88¾ Jul 25	89 July 29	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A	O	87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	83 Aug 4	82¾	83
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J	D	99½ May 5	97 Jun 6	98½ July 1	97½	98¼
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J	D	113 May 13	110¾ Jun 2	111½ July 14	112¾	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g.4s,1947	J	J*	106½ Jun 30	104¼ Jul 1	105 Aug 8	104¾	105
Do registered	J	J*	106½ Jun 21	104¼ Mar 3	104¾ July 7	..	..
Do 1st llen conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M	N	110¾ Apr 21	106¾ Jan 14	108¾ Aug 8	108¾	109
Do do registered	..	..	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J	D	104¾ May 5	102 Jan 3	102¾ Aug 6	102¾	103
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F	A	129½ Jan 3	126 Feb 3	128 Aug 2	125½	127
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J	J*	119¼ Apr 18	116¼ Jul 24	117¾ Aug 8	117	117¾
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July,1946.	Sep.		..	..	103¼ Oc 15,01	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J	J*	..	..	117¾ Au 3, 01	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J	J*	114½ Apr 10

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s. 1928						
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s. 1920						
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s. 1926						
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s. 1946						
Do inc. g. 5s. Aug. 1946						
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s. 1913						
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s. 1931						

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s. 1936						
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s. 1969						
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s. 1943						
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. 5s. 1911						
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s. 1919						
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s. 1919						
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s. 1926						
Do 2d g. 5s. 1926						
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s. 1951						
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s. 1928						
T. C., I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s. Jan., 1917						

Du Bois Div. 1st cons. 6s. 1917						
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1922						
De Bardo. C. & I. gtd. 6s. 1910						

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. g. 4s. 1929						
Cons. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s. Jan., 2397						
Do registered						
Keo. T. & T. col. tr. g. 5s. 1928						
Mut. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s. 1918						
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s. 1938						
Do reg. and c. o. 4½s. 1950						
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s. 1911						
Northwestern Tel. 7s. 1904						

ABBREVIATIONS—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 9	2,372,002
Same week last year	2,260,550
To date this year	106,745,640
Corresponding date last year	194,950,849

Bonds for the week	$3,126,500
Same week last year	$7,656,000
To date this year	$570,388,100
Corresponding date last year	$396,742,720

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Aug. 10,'01.	Aug. 9,'02.	Increase.
Railroad	1,429,195	2,017,089	$660,894
Industrial	854,555	354,903	*479,452
Mining	240	.....	.....

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Aug. 10,'01.	Aug. 9,'02.	Increase.
Railroad	$7,326,500	$7,084,500	*$491,000
Industrial	94,500	1,095,000	1,001,000
Government	35,000	7,000	*28,000
State	31,000	20,600	*11,000

*Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	5	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2¼
Amal. Copper	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 2d pf.	4¾
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Express	10¾	Morris & Essex	1¾
Am. Ice pf.	1¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	15
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Nat. Lead	3
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Nat. Lead pf.	3¾
At., Top. & S. F.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	4
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	42
Bur., C. R. & N.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	9¼
Can. Pacific	½	Norf. & West.	3¾
Can. Pac. Sub. Ctts., 2d in. paid	1½	Pacific Coast	3¼
Chl., M. & St. P.	1¾	Pennsylvania	1
Chl. & N. W.	2½	People's Gas, Chl.	3½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	P., Ft. W. & C.	3¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Col. Southern	1⅛	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	4	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
Col. & H. Coal	3¾	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F.	1¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Erie	2	St. L. S. W.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C.	6¾	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	4½
Hocking Valley	4¾	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	2½
Hock. Valley pf.	3½	Southern Railway	1¾
Ill. Central	1½	Texas Pacific	4¾
Int. Paper	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Iowa Central	1¾	Twin City R. T.	1¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Kan. & Mich.	6¾	Union Pacific	1½
Lake Erie & W.	1½	U. S. Express	5¾
Louis. & Nash.	5½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Md. Coal pf.	2½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	10
Mich. Central	2½	West. Union Tel.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	3
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Dock	2
Chl., R. I. & Pac.	1¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	North American	1½
Del., L. & W.	5	P., C. C. & St. L.	2¾
Den. & S. W. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	1¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	1 1½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4
George A. Fuller pf.	1½	U. S. R. & R. pf.	2¼
Int. Power	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Keokuk & D. M.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Manhatan	1½	pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., P., J., M. Div. 3½s	1½	Jefferson 1st 5s	2¼
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	5s	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2½	St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s	1
Chl., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	St. P. of Ariz. 6s, 1910	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1	Det. & M. gold 4s	1
Chl. & Alton 3½s	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 8s	1	Nat. Starch 6s	2
Col. Fuel, conv. 5s	1¼	Pacific Coast 1st	1
		West. Union coll. tr. 5s	1¼

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $223,801,082; balances, $10,559,784; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $48,217.

Money on call in London nominally 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¾.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 40c premium. Boston—5c discount and par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
Aug. 8.										
225	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	July, 1902	3½	80 June 19		80 June 19		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		80 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902	1½	.....		.....		70 July 15, 1901
190	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	.....		.....		180 Dec. 12, 1901
95	98	American Cotton Oil pf.	30,198,800	June 2, 1902	4	99¾ Apr. 25		98 Feb. 3		97⅞ July 15, 1902
35	39	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1902	1	45⅝ May 2		35¾ Jan. 14		38 July 1, 1902
51	52	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	56 Mar. 14		42 Jan. 25		52 July 24, 1902
..	121	American Snuff	11,001,700	.....	..	136¾ June 20		40¾ Jan. 23		121 July 25, 1902
97½	98	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	July 1, 1902	1½	100 Apr. 19		85 Jan. 13		98 July 30, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,985,300	.....	..	.....		.....		2¾ Dec. 18, 1901
119½	120	American Sugar Ref. pf.	45,000,000	July 2, 1902	1¾	120½ May 7		115 Jan. 2		119½ July 31, 1902
13	14	Am. Woolen	29,501,009	.....	..	17¾ Jan. 7		13¾ May 1		13¾ June 19, 1902
75	80	American Woolen pf.	20,000,600	July 15, 1902	1¾	79 Jan. 10		75 Apr. 23		*74⅞ July 22, 1902
38	40	Ann Arbor	4,250,000	.....	..	49⅝ May 16		32 Feb. 4		40 June 5, 1902
..	95	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	1¾	96 Feb. 14		95 Feb. 14		95 July 1, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902	3	.....		.....		*121 Nov. 24, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1902	1	*104 June 25		*104 June 25		*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan. 17		106¾ Jan. 17		106¾ Jan. 17, 1902
235	240	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	242 Apr. 25		210 Jan. 24		239 July 26, 1902
120	129	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902	2	125 July 25		110 Apr. 4		125 July 25, 1902
138	..	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902	3	144 Feb. 19		139 Apr. 2		141¼ June 2, 1902
..	..	Butterick Co.	6,000,000	.....	..	50⅝ June 13		41 June 15		49 July 31, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1902	1	.....		.....		108¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1½	.....		.....		39¾ Oct. 12, 1898
190	203	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1902	1¾	194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		39 Apr. 28, 1900
145½	146	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	8,850,700	July 1, 1902	1½	151 July 1		137 Jan. 10		148½ July 30, 1902
73	76	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902	1	80 May 7		43¾ Jan. 14		76 July 28, 1902
83	86	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	90 May 15		75 Jan. 16		88 July 30, 1902
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,396,600	July 1, 1902	2¾	274½ Apr. 29		230 Jan. 18		270 July 7, 1902
165	170	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om.	21,402,200	Feb. 20, 1902	5	170½ Apr. 30		140 Feb. 6		167 Aug. 2, 1902
195	202	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15		195 Mar. 6		202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	.....		.....		102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,300	July 1, 1902	1½	.....		.....		120 June 4, 1898
50	60	Chicago Union Tract. pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 Apr. 28		44¾ Mar. 15		51 July 24, 1902
75	80	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	84½ May 22		35 Feb. 19		76¾ July 30, 1902
95	98	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898	1½	90 May 21		77½ Jan. 27		90 June 5, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902	1¾	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23, 1902
128	136	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	2	140 Mar. 26		122 Mar. 25		135 July 25, 1902
155	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 2, 1902	1¾	168 Jan. 23		152 Apr. 15		158 Apr. 25, 1902
80	90	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	86 Feb. 18		80 Apr. 24		80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	24¼ Jan. 9		21¾ June 20		22⅝ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22		85¾ May 21		85⅝ May 21, 1902
45	50	Denver & Southw.	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	50 July 3		40 Apr. 16		49 July 19, 1902
..	160	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 June 30		140 June 30		144 July 2, 1902
..	4¾	Distilling of America	17,381,957	.....	..	10 Feb. 3		4½ July 14		4⅝ Aug. 1, 1902
..	4⅞	Distilling of America tr. certs.	27,207,000	.....	..	5¼ July 23		4⅜ Aug. 1		4⅞ Aug. 1, 1902
34½	35	Distilling of America pf.	9,483,333	.....	..	37 July 23		34½ Aug. 1		36⅝ Aug. 1, 1902
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1902	3¾	.....		.....		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	3,108,100	.....	..	.....		.....		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	.....	..	29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	General Chemical	7,410,300	June 2, 1902	1	67½ May 10		63¼ July 21		65 July 24, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902	1½	.....		.....		*106¼ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84¾ Apr. 9		75 Jan. 8		84⅞ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,329,100	July 15, 1902	2	102 Jan. 4		102 Jan. 4		102 Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	.....		.....		*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1902	1½	.....		.....		*108 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		*105 May 20, 1899
80	88	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	July 26, 1902	50c	99 Feb. 7		90 Apr. 17		90 Apr. 17, 1902
105	106	Illinois Central leased line	10,009,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17		*105 July 17		105 July 17, 1902
13½	13½	International Silver	9,044,700	.....	..	10¾ Apr. 18		6½ Jan. 27		13½ July 30, 1902
68	72	Keokuk & Des. M. pf.	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1900	1	84 Apr. 22		45 Jan. 2		70 May 16, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*22 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	.....	..	14 Feb. 26		8¾ Jan. 3		12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.....		.....		50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½ Mar. 11		15 Feb. 10		17½ Mar. 11, 1902
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7		53 Jan. 7		55 Apr. 7, 1902
86	89	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902	2	91 Feb. 6		88¾ Jan. 30		89 Apr. 19, 1902
100	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2½	110 Jan. 27		102¾ Mar. 5		102½ May 5, 1902
125	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 4		125 Jan. 15		125 May 27, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,488,500	July 29, 1902	3½	346 Apr. 25		325 Apr. 7		346 Apr. 25, 1902
37	39½	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	June 30, 1902	2½	43 Jan. 6		38 Feb. 1		182½ Nov. 12, 1901
121	..	Metropolitan W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	.....	..	.....		.....		39 July 23, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1¼	.....		.....		118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30 Jan. 29		15 Apr. 17		15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11		61 Jan. 27		68 Feb. 13, 1902
40	45	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	42 July 31		33 May 1		42 July 31, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	.....	..	.....		.....		430 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¾	141 Apr. 14		135½ Feb. 3		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	.....		.....		*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902	1½	.....		.....		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902	1	.....		.....		38¾ Nov. 14, 1899
92	94	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 21, 1902	2	98 July 23		90 Feb. 21		97¾ July 23, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 2, 1902	1	.....		.....		*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,222,300	July 2, 1898	1	.....		.....		*25 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,110,200	July 1, 1902	3	.....		.....		75¾ Oct. 7, 1899
102	105	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902	1¼	106 Mar. 25		100½ Jan. 6		102 July 30, 1902
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1902	1¾	.....		.....		*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	29,953,000	July 21, 1902	1½	.....		.....		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	83 Jan. 14		71 Feb. 15		78 July 30, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1902	2	91½ July 30		80 May 17		91 July 30, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	.....		.....		117 May 16, 1899
131	125	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902	2	128 May 14		113 Mar. 25		126 June 23, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	.....		.....		*137 Mar. 3, 1899
240	247	Pullman Co.	24,000,000	May 15, 1902	2	250 Apr. 29		215 Jan. 13		240 Aug. 1, 1902
3½	3¾	Quicksilver	6,708,700	.....	..	4⅝ Mar. 8		3½ May 24		3¾ June 27, 1902
9½	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞ Mar. 10		9½ June 5		10 June 18, 1902
..	94½	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96¾ May 15		93¾ June 27		94⅞ July 25, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	.....		.....		215 Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 18		*138 Jan. 7		*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	July 15, 1902	1	125 Apr. 23		74 July 27		78 July 22, 1902
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron.	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½ Feb. 17		50 May 16		50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs.	.....	.....	..	55⅝ Mar. 12		52¾ June 30		52⅝ June 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	.....		.....		200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1902	2½	.....		.....		100 Feb. 17, 1898
92	94	South. Ry., M. & O. stock ctfs.	4,932,600	Apr. 1, 1902	1	92¾ July 19		90 May 22		92 July 25, 1902
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.....		.....		14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	.....		.....		*60 Apr. 9, 1900
130	132	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	134 Feb. 7		122 Jan. 6		132 July 22, 1902
16	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900	.....	..	20 June 9		20 June 9		20 June 9, 1902
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902	3½	.....		.....		165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	.....		.....		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, 1902	1¼	.....		.....		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	.....		.....		*98 Mar. 15, 1899
211	230	Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	July 1, 1902	1¾	234 Apr. 9		180 Jan. 2		218 July 26, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing assenting and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	270	276
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	300	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	120	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	350	365
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	Q	July, 1902	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	323	326
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	335	340
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	815	830
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	247
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	125	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	660
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	685	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	225	235
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty Nat.	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	350	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	320	340
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	258	270
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	230	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	600	650
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	340	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	260	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Oriental ($25)	800,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Pacific ($50)	422,700	8	S	Aug. 1, 02	155	165
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	630	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	000	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	8	S	July 1, 02	485	..
Second National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	650	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	150	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	600	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	285	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	208	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	855	870
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	390	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	650	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	630	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	750	..
Guardian Trust	..	..	..	.....	195	208
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	Q	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawyers' Title In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	240	250
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	430
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($100)	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 15, 02	620	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 02	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	800	850
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 30, 02	1200	1250
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1385	1415
North American	2,000,000	5½	S	June 30, 02	295	310
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 02	375	390
Real Estate	800,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	400	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	8	Q	June 30, 02	630	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	200	210
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 15, 02	1390	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	500	..
United States	3,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	2700	..
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Washington Tr.	800,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Williamsburg	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	125	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,250,000	..	..	.....	18	18
Hoboken 1st 6s, 1946	4,100,000	3½	S	May, 1902	108	110

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	74	..
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	93
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 02	70	75
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	105
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	45	45½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	1½	Q	.....	37½	38½
Do preferred	7,334,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	93	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	93	95
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,803,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	83¾	85
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100½
Do preferred	3,085,800	3	S	June 16, 02	105	108
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	90
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	15	20
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	70
Ft. Wayne 1st Cs, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101½	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) Deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	8,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	63½	64½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,293,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1939	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98½	99½
Syracuse Light'g	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37⅝	37⅞
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	87¾	..
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July 20, 02	..	101

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 5s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	85	95
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	133½	134
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*58	60
American Can	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
American Can pf.	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	53	53¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 02	106	110
Do preferred	8,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	92	94
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅝
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅛	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41	42
Amer. Malt. 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	96	96½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¼	4⅛
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	290	320
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 02	43	50
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	58	59¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	93½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	17⅞	18½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	76¼	77
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf., ex div	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	110	112
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*6¾	7
Brit. Exchecq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	95	99½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Camden Land ($5)	..	..	..	.....	⅜	½
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	3⅞	4¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	113	115
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	65	70
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	..	Aug. 9, 02	22	24½
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	A.-g. 9, 02	65	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	6	8
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	2¾	2½
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	6⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Do preferred	8,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	19	19
Con. Stor. Batty	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	5½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Crumps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15, 02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	22	..
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	28	30
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,650,300	..	..	.....	..	50
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	6	..	1899	6¾	7¼
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	14	15
El.-Pneatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	49½	52
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27	27¾
H'nack Meadows Hall Signal	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3	15
Havana Com'cial	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	120	122½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	60½	..
Do 1st pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3
Do 2d pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	2½	35
Houston Oil	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	20
Hudson Riv. Tel.	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	..	76
Ill. Transp. ($100)	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	105	107
Int. Power pf.	2,500,000	2½	Q	May 20, 02	..	104
Internat. Salt ctf.	600,000	..	..	.....	145	..
Lawton M'fg'g	18,750,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Lorillard pf.	3,387,240	..	..	.....	13	12¼
Manhat. Transp. when issued	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Morgenthaler	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	6%
Mexican 6s	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	102	103
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $17 paid on	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	100¾	101¼
Mfrs. Secur. ($5)	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	1,809,600	..	..	.....	6¾	7⅛
Nat. Bread	2,900,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	21½
Nat. Enam. & St.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	69¾
Do preferred	14,083,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	24	25
Nat. Sugar pf.	7,858,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 02	88	90
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100	..
N.Y.& Queens El.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	2¾	⅝
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	6¾	..
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	998,000	3	S	Mar., 1902	114	..
N. Y. Realty	3,000,000	..	..	July 1, 02	194	195
N.Y.Trans. 6s pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*10¾	11½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,600,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1	S	Aug. 1, 02	102¾	103
Ont. S. & P. Co.	21,000,000	..	..	.....	94	95½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	39	39½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	103	105
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	1¼
P. H. & L.E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	*36	37
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	6
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Better Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	2⅞	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	104½	105½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	2	Q	July 1, 02	160	165
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,6[illegible]	..	..	.....	30	30¼
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	50	50¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	250	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	88	91
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	29½	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	78½	81½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 02	667	670
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	142	145
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*16¾	17⅝
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	22	26
Do pf. tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	June 10, 02	100	116
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3⅝
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	130	132
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	132
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	132
United Copper	30,400,000	..	..	.....	34	35
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,800	..	..	.....	13	15
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	73	76
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	97½	98¼
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18	18½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	69½	69¾
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 02	..	35
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 20, 02	30	32
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,350,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*183	185
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	21
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	122	126

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	650	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	97	..
Germam-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	570	585
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	318
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	135	138
Home	5,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	316	320
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	176	183
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	225	233
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	125	130
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	..
Rep'ty & Mfrs'	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	95	98
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do Imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av. Do 1st 5s, 1904	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	250	254
Do 2d 5s, 1914	1,900,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	110
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112½	115
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102½	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111½	113½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114½	116½
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116½	116½
Cent. Crosstown Do 1st 6s, 1922	600

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS.....3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Counsel and 2nd Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, S. B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, A. H. BALLANTINE, W. N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS.....$11,752,379

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres. JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres. HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary. LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	Edward Cooper,	Wm. D. Sloane,	John J. Phelps,
D. Willis James,	W. Bayard Cutting,	Gustav H. Schwab,	John S. Kennedy,
John A. Stewart,	Charles S. Smith,	Frank Lyman,	D. O. Mills,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Wm. Rockefeller,	George F. Vietor,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	Alexander E. Orr,	James Stillman,	Marshall Field,
John Crosby Brown,	William H. Macy, Jr	John Claflin,	Lyman J. Gage.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co
45 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ELIAS VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Asst Secty.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

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NOTICE.
The Old National Bank of Whitehall, located at Whitehall, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
Dated Whitehall, N. Y., July 1st, 1902.
M. J. BROWN, Cashier.

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AUG 1902

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk southwest to west winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,410. NEW YORK. MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SENATOR M'MILLAN OF MICHIGAN IS DEAD

Succumbs to Attack of Acute Pneumonia in Manchester, Mass.

Ill But a Short While—Wife and Daughter with Him When He Passed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan, who has for a number of years spent the Summer at Manchester, died at 4 o'clock this morning of a sudden attack of acute pneumonia.

The Senator retired last night, having played golf all the afternoon and been in his customary good spirits during the evening. He had a slight attack in the afternoon. He awoke about midnight in great pain, and called Mrs. McMillan. Dr. Washburn was hurriedly called to the house and diagnosed the Senator's illness as acute congestion of the lungs.

The end came without the slightest warning. Only Mrs. McMillan, her daughter, Dr. Washburn, and Secretary Rice were in the chamber when he passed away.

For several years the Senator had suffered from a heart affection, principally a weakness brought on by overwork, and had guarded himself against it, but the extra responsibilities in the Senate thrown upon him last Winter, together with the shock of losing a brother, son, and grandson within one year, are believed to have aggravated his trouble.

He was at the Essex County Club yesterday afternoon, and while playing golf was obliged to pass over a small hill, which so affected his breathing that he was obliged to stop, and, being overcome by slight faintness, he sent for a stimulant, which revived him, and the attack passed away. He remained up quite late in the evening. After the attack at midnight the physician administered the usual heart tonics, which had the desired effect, and the patient rested comfortably until 3 o'clock, when another attack came on, more severe than the first. The physician applied by hypodermic injections the most powerful heart stimulants known to medical science, but the patient was evidently beyond all earthly aid.

The drug had no effect whatever, and he continued to sink until he lost consciousness ten minutes before his death. Another physician was sent for after the second attack, but did not arrive until just after the Senator had passed away.

The funeral arrangements have not been perfected, but the services will take place from the Senator's home in Detroit and the interment will be in the family lot in that city.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Death of Senator McMillan Will Be Sincerely Mourned—Enjoyed Highest Respect of Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—There will be sincere mourning in Washington over the death of Senator McMillan. No man who ever came to the Senate has enjoyed to a greater degree the respect of his colleagues and none has been more highly regarded by the people of the District of Columbia. His voice was seldom heard in debate in the Senate, but he was a man of commanding influence in a great many important fields of legislation. Any proposition to which he gave his adherence was apt to be considered meritorious.

His associates in the Senate credited him with exceptionally sound judgment and with great sincerity of purpose. Great deference was paid to his opinions in all of the committees of which he was a member. One of his strongest desires was to live to see the execution of the extensive plans recently prepared under his supervision for the beautifying of the National Capitol. He was a member of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, and notwithstanding he was a Michigan man, and in adition to that a beet sugar manufacturer, he supported the Administration in its efforts to secure tariff concessions to the Cuban people.

He was one of the most impressive members of the Senate in his personal appearance. He had a strong, handsome face, was tall and well proportioned, and was exceptionally graceful and dignified in his dress and carriage.

His private life was beyond reproach, and he was greatly esteemed in the best society of the Capital.

When the Senator left Washington shortly after the adjournment of Congress he appeared to be in good health and looked forward with much satisfaction to a quiet and restful Summer. For some years Senator McMillan has made his Summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, having erected a very fine cottage at that place.

While no information on that point has been received here, the expectation is that his remains will be taken to Detroit, Mich., and be deposited in the family vault at Elmwood Cemetery. The body of his son, Capt. James H. McMillan, who served in the Spanish war, and who died several months ago, rests there. Mrs. McMillan and her daughter accompanied the Senator to Manchester after the adjournment of Congress.

Senator McMillan was a member of the Metropolitan and the Chevy Chase Club here.

If the family desires it, a Congressional Committee from both houses of Congress will be appointed to accompany the remains to their last resting place. The designations will be made by Senator Frye, the President pro tem. of the Senate, who now is in Maine, and by Speaker Henderson, who also is out of the city.

SENATOR McMILLAN'S CAREER.

When James McMillan went to the United States Senate, in 1889, it was said that his personal wealth amounted to $15,000,000. For twelve years he had been active in Michigan State politics, despite his enormous business enterprises, and his reputa-

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES AND LEDGER CONSOLIDATE.

Price of Combined Publications Reduced to One Cent Daily and Two Cents Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The following announcement appears in The Public Ledger and The Philadelphia Times tomorrow:

"The Public Ledger and The Philadelphia Times will, after to-day, appear as one newspaper, and be known as The Public Ledger and the Philadelphia Times, and published at the office of The Public Ledger, corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets. The name, good will, and property of The Philadelphia Times are this day transferred to The Public Ledger.

"The Public Ledger and The Philadelphia Times will be sold to readers at one cent daily and two cents Sundays.

"The business of The Philadelphia Times as a separate newspaper will cease with to-day's issue.

"All subscribers of The Philadelphia Times will hereafter be served with The Public Ledger and The Philadelphia Times at the former daily price of The Philadelphia Times—one cent.

"The Sunday edition will be reduced in price from five cents to two cents."

NEWSPAPER CUTS PRICE.

Philadelphia Press Now in Ranks of One-Cent Publications.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The Philadelphia Press to-night issued the following notice:

"The Philadelphia Press announces to-morrow morning that The Daily Press will be to-morrow, Aug. 11, and hereafter 1 cent, the Sunday issue remaining 5 cents, as in the past. This change to 1 cent in price is accompanied by no change or alteration in the proprietorship, management, policy, standards, or character of the paper, but is taken as part of the steady policy of development which has marked The Press under its editor, Charles Emory Smith, who resigned his place as Postmaster General to return to its chief editorship."

INSANE NEW YORKER ARRESTED IN LONDON.

D. H. Fanning Startles Hotel Cecil Guests, and Is Taken to St. Giles's Infirmary.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—D. H. Fanning of New York, a cabin passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Friedrich der Grosse, which reached Southampton yesterday from New York July 31, arrived in London the same day and was taken to St. Giles's Infirmary this afternoon under the Wandering Lunatic act. Mr. Fanning is connected with the firm of Hass Brothers of New York City, ad his parents are spending the Summer at Newport.

Mr. Fanning startled the guests who crowded the courtyard of the Hotel Cecil at noon to-day by driving into the courtyard in an automobile and declaring that he was the Saviour and had just come from Heaven on his machine. He insisted upon shaking hands with all the guests present, until he was finally taken to his room by the hotel porters.

Mr. Fanning developed mania on the Friedrich der Grosse. On the ship he declared that he owned all the yachts in the world. Upon Fanning's arrival in London his friends had difficulty in persuading him to leave the railroad station and go to a hotel.

This morning he started in an automobile back to the railroad station, saying he was going to run down and kill all the pedestrians he met on the way. He fell in with and picked up an English lance Corporal, with whom he drove to the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. Fanning was known to have had a large sum of money in his pocketbook when he arrived in London; he threw this money about the streets and returned to the hotel penniless.

INSULTED A RUSSIAN COUNT.

Student in Trouble Over His Conduct on Atlantic City's Board Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Count Eugene Melrosm of St. Petersburg, a Russian nobleman, who has been stopping at a prominent hotel here for some weeks, was insulted and assaulted on the board walk this afternoon at the height of the promenading hour in the presence of thousands of persons. His assailant was L. B. Galbreath, a college student, who says his home is in Baltimore.

Count Melrosm's figure is notable. Generally he wears clothing of striking design and color and carries a large gold-headed cane, but it is a huge panama hat with a brim fully seven inches wide and heavily bound with velvet that makes him most noticeable in the Summer crowds. The hat caused all the trouble this afternoon.

The Russian nobleman was walking quietly along and was right in front of the Ocean Pier, when he was suddenly and violently kicked from the rear and at the same time rendered indignant by a volley of profane comments upon his headgear. Galbreath, the assailant, was accompanied by several friends. The Count demanded an apology at once. The young Baltimorean refused it, and a large crowd quickly gathered.

Police Officer Craig of the Boardwalk Squad pushed his way through the crowd, and the Count insisted that his assailant be arrested. The officer agreed, but said Count Melrosm must go to Police Headquarters with him to prefer the complaint. Count Melrosm became very indignant, but finally went to Police Headquarters in the patrol wagon.

Friends of the young Baltimorean appeared and endeavored to arrange the matter with a full apology from young Galbreath to the Count. The latter was willing, but the police demurred.

REAL FIGHT IN SHAM BATTLE.

Two Cavalrymen Possibly Fatally Hurt at Fort Sill—Investigation Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 10.—According to information received here to-day the special investigation conducted by officers at Fort Sill has resulted in the condemnation of officers of the two troops of cavalry—A and G—which took part in the military manoeuvres Friday at the fort.

There was a real fight in the course of the sham battle, in which three horses were killed and several cavalrymen were injured. Two privates were so badly hurt that they may die. The commander of the fort has conducted a special investigation at the request of the War Department. His findings, it is said, now are being dispatched to Washington.

The soldiers who were in the troops assert that their horses were "green," but others say that was not the real cause of the trouble.

THREATENED MURDER UNLESS PAID $12,000

Blackmailers' Demand on ex-Assemblyman Conger of Groton.

Trap Laid, and Sheriff's Posse Fires on Fleeing Suspects—Two Men Arrested.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Harlow Casar, son of a farmer living near Groton, and John Collins, a farm hand, were arrested last night by Under Sheriff E. P. Sayre and a posse on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to extort $12,000 from members of the wealthy Conger family of Groton.

An anonymous letter, which demanded that former Assemblyman Benn Conger should deposit $12,000, on the night of Aug. 9, at the corner of a certain building on the Brooks farm, which is situated one-half mile south of Groton, was posted in Ithaca July 28 and was received by Mr. Conger the same day. Half of the money, it was specified, was to be in gold, and the remainder in currency. The lives of Benn Conger and his brother Jay were threatened in case the commands of the letter were not obeyed.

Without mentioning the letter to any one, Benn Conger kept it until Aug. 8. He then came to Ithaca, and turned it over to Sheriff Seaman, who deputized Under Sheriff Sayre to make plans for the capture of the writers.

Sayre and his men last night surrounded the barn. At 11 o'clock Mr. Conger sent his carriage and a man who resembled him to deposit a satchel which was filled with metal at the place designated. Twenty minutes later two men with a gray horse drove up.

Casar, who is supposed to have been the one who went in for the satchel, while Collins waited, was ordered to stand. He, however, made a dash for the wagon. The deputies then fired, but the two men got away without injury. They were pursued, and later arrested, Casar at his father's home. His horse was found to have a bullethole in its left foreleg. Collins was arrested at the next farm.

FIVE HURT IN COLLISION.

Sixth Avenue Electric Car Crashes Into and Overturns a Carriage.

Five persons were hurt last night on West Broadway at Third Street, where a Sixth Avenue electric car crashed into a carriage. Frank Pfeiff of 82 East Third Street, his wife Minnie, their daughters, Minnie and Fannie, and Frank Norton of 440 Washington Street, were thrown from the carriage to the street. All were taken home, suffering from bruises.

The carriage was being driven across Sixth Avenue on Third Street by Norton. The others were inside. The carriage was hit by the car and overturned. All the occupants were flung out to the pavement. The Pfeiffs had scalp wounds and bruises and sustained shocks which necessitated the attendance of Dr. Donovan of St. Vincent's Hospital before they were taken home. No arrest was made. The carriage was slightly damaged.

GRAND ISLAND'S MOOSE HERD.

Mr. Mather Has Four Calves Shipped to His Lake Superior Property.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 10.—Four moose calves passed through Duluth from the Canadian Northwest by express to-day. The little fellows are the first of a herd to be established on Grand Island, in Lake Superior, thirty-five miles east of Marquette and in the State of Michigan. The island consists of 13,000 acres and is owned in large part by William G. Mather of Cleveland, President of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company.

R. E. Follette of Chicago, Vice President and General Manager of the International Forestry, Fish and Game Association, is in charge of the calves. The moose were obtained in Manitoba, by permission of the Canadian Government. W. G. Mather is putting them on Grand Island for the purposes of propagation. The moose were captured by Indians.

WOMAN DEFRAUDED OF $600.

Strangers Who Wanted to Trade Hartford Property Disappeared with Cash.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Joseph Moore of Westfield, Conn., called in the police to-day and complained of having been swindled out of $600. She said a man had called on her at Westfield last month and sought to engage board for his family from New York. Failing in that he wanted to buy her house or trade for Hartford property, she to pay something to boot. She agreed to the proposition, and yesterday the man went from here to Westfield and brought her up to look at the Hartford property, she paying for the railroad tickets.

At the Madison Hotel she was introduced to two other men who told her that she would have to pay $600, the very amount she had in her purse. She gave the men the money, and sat waiting for them to change their clothes in their room so as to go and show her the real estate, but they did not return.

The police have arrested Leon Lacov on suspicion. He says he is a New York coffee salesman, and never heard of Mrs. Moore, but she says he is one of the three men.

BIG BRASS FOUNDRY PLANT.

National-Fulton Company of Detroit Incorporated with $400,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State in Lansing of the National-Fulton Brass Manufacturing Company of this city, with a capital stock of $400,000, the stockholders including George H. Russel, William C. McMillan, M. T. Conklin, and J. F. Harrigan. The National-Fulton Company is a reorganization of the Fulton Iron and Engine Works of Detroit, which have been in existence for fifty years.

Under the reorganization its capital stock is increased from $200,000 to $400,000. George H. Russel becomes President, M. T. Conklin, First Vice President; J. F. Harrigan, Second Vice President, and F. E. Beal, Secretary. The new company besides largely increasing the facilities for output of its Detroit plant has already perfected plans for new works at St. Louis.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

A TRANSVAAL GOLD FIND.

Continuation of the Main Witwatersrand Reef Discovered—A Syndicate Formed to Develop It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—It is hoped, says The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg, that it will be indubitably established that there is a continuation of the main reef of the Witwatersrand gold field for a distance of thirty-five miles on a line south by east of the Nigel mine to a point near Greylingstad.

A syndicate, known as the Coronation Syndicate has secured the area in question. At several places the reef, when tested, was found from fifteen to eighteen inches wide at a depth of 100 feet. Prospecting parties are now engaged at different points; afterward the work is to be concentrated. If the syndicate proves the value of the reef by development the properties will be floated as separate mines.

The syndicate's capital is £150,000 in £100 shares, of which 1,250 have already been issued.

THE PRESIDENT MISSED RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

No Information Concerning the Visit of Gov. Odell Before the Trip to New England.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 10.—President Roosevelt missed going to church to-day, the second time since he has been here on his vacation. There was the usual expectant gathering of a few persons, more eager to see the President leave the church than to attend the services. The curious contented themselves in gazing upon the members of the President's family as they were driven on their way after service to Sagamore House.

There have been reports frequently that Gov. Odell was to be the President's guest to-morrow, but there is no information here, official or otherwise, that he is to join the President's guests to-morrow, or to be here on any other date before the President's trip to New England.

SEVEN PERISH IN HOTEL FIRE IN TEXAS TOWN.

Women and Children Fell Back in Flames Rather than Leap from Gallery Into Blankets.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 10.—Fire this morning destroyed the Landon Hotel, killing seven persons and doing a property damage of $75,000. The dead are:

LANDON, Mrs., wife of the proprietor of the hotel.
HENDRICKS, EDWARD, Waco, Texas.
FOWLER, Mrs., Houston, Texas, and grandson.
SCHULIMPSKY, Mrs., Houston, and two sons.

When the clerk discovered the flames at 2 o'clock he rushed up the main stairway, kicking on doors and calling out at the top of his voice. Most of the guests were aroused by that means and by the discharge of firearms. There were seventy-five persons in the house, and it is believed that all of them got out safely, with the exception of the seven named. Three others are missing, but are believed to be safe.

The seven women and children got out on a small gallery, and were told to jump into blankets which were being held for them, but they feared to do so, and delayed until the gallery fell into the flames.

In addition to the hotel, three stables and half a dozen stores were burned. Only the greatest effort prevented the whole of the business section of the town from being destroyed.

REBELS CAPTURE BARCELONA.

Venezuelan Government General and Sixty Men Killed—Rain Interferes with Castro's Advance.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., Aug. 10.—News has reached here from Venezuela that after three days' very severe fighting in the streets of Barcelona (State of Bermudez) revolutionists under command of Gen. Penaloza captured the town from the Government forces.

The Government lost sixty men and Gen. Ruperte Bravo.

WILLEMSTAD, Cucaçao, Aug. 10.—The Red D Line steamer Caracas, which has arrived here from La Guayra, Venezuela, brings the news that the position of President Castro at Cua, twenty-five miles from Caracas, is still complicated and difficult. His forces cannot advance because of the heavy rains and the consequent difficulties in transporting artillery.

The revolutionists have found it very difficult to march over the country, and their proposed operations will take longer than was expected.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR TRUNK.

Young Mr. Moscript Spent Money Freely to Get Change of Linen.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 10.—George Moscript, son of a wealthy mine owner of Idaho Springs, Col., arrived here yesterday on his way to Salt Lake to attend the annual session of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Needing a change of linen, he found he had forgotten his trunk. The last train of the day for Idaho Springs had gone, and his train for Salt Lake was to start this morning before the arrival of the earliest train from his home.

Moscript promptly chartered a special train on the Colorado and Southern, and five hours later his trunk was delivered at his hotel with the railroad company's bill for $75 and a baggage wagon charge of 50 cents, both of which Moscript promptly paid.

AUTO DASHES INTO FOUNTAIN.

Occupants Are Thrown Out, After Which They Are Arrested.

An automobile careening down Fulton Street, Brooklyn, about 1:30 this morning, as it turned into the Brooklyn Plaza, dashed full into the drinking fountain there and smashed the forward wheels.

The occupants—two men and two women—were thrown to the ground, but escaped without other injury than a severe shaking up.

The two men were arrested and taken to the Adams Street Station, where they were locked up, charged with exceeding the speed limit.

They gave their names as Edward Acker of Philadelphia and John Fox of 2,638 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The women, who were not locked up, gave the names of Alice Gray and Eva Hill, and declined to give their addresses.

New Boat for New Brunswick Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—The New York and New Brunswick Steamboat Company has ordered a new steamboat to be built to replace the New Brunswick, which was burned in the Raritan River on Thursday night. The cost of the new boat is to be about $90,000. It will be on the lines of an excursion steamboat, with ample accommodations for freight and 1,200 to 1,500 passengers.

UNIONS NOT TO AID ELEVATED ENGINEERS

Labor Leaders Opposed to the Locomotive Brotherhoods.

Charged with Having Defeated Many Strikes—Surface Road Motormen Apathetic Toward Manhattan Employes' Cause.

It was learned yesterday that there is a bitter feeling among most of the labor unions in this city against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and for that reason a strike of the engineers and motormen on the Manhattan Elevated Road would not evoke any sympathetic movement among them. The most closely allied trade to the motormen and engineers is that of the standard engineers at the power houses of the company, who belong to the Eccentric Standard Engineers' Union.

President McMahon of the Eccentric Engineers said that not a member of his organization would raise a hand to help if the strike on the Manhattan Elevated lines took place. No union in this city, he said, would have anything to do with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"You can just quote me as saying," he continued, "that if the engineers and motormen on the elevated roads strike we will remain at work in the power house. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to which the Manhattan elevated men belong, is out for itself all the time. It never helped any strike, but, on the contrary, spoiled many a one."

A member of the Eccentric Firemen's Association, whose members work in the power houses, also talked to the same effect. He instanced the last strike started by the switchmen on the New York Central Railroad. That strike was lost, he said, because the local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers decided against striking in sympathy. Some of the other members of both unions said that no one believed that the engineers and motormen on the Manhattan elevated would strike.

No one brought up the question of the Manhattan Railroad engineers' and motormen's demands at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday. Both the Eccentric Standard Engineers' Union and the Eccentric Firemens' Union belong to the central body.

It was stated at the Broadway Central Hotel last night that Vice Chiefs Youngson and Wilson of the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods, respectively, who left town on Saturday evening, had not returned and were not expected before to-day. They expect that Vice President Skitt will be willing to meet and confer with them, and the general impression was that he would talk matters over, though no direct communication had taken place between him and the two Vice Chiefs.

From talks with the employes of the surface railroad lines yesterday, it appeared that they take little active interest in the strike threats on the elevated lines. The surface motormen receive $2.50 a day, while the Manhattan Railway Company's motormen receive $3.50 a day. A Broadway motorman seemed to be very much amused, when he was asked if the surface railroad motormen were likely to strike in sympathy in case of a strike on the elevated roads. Others shook there heads when the same question was put, and said they had enough troubles of their own.

The street railroad motormen and conductors are not organized, in the labor union sense, but have a protective and benevolent association, which is sanctioned by the company and to which some of the officials of the company belong. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made within the last three or four years to organize them. About a year ago a small local of the American Federation of Labor was formed among employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, but it soon went to pieces.

An organizer of the American Federation of Labor made an attempt to organize the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company about the same time, but found them apathetic about it and he gave up the task.

Chairman Jenck of the Grievance Committee of the Manhattan employes said that the most perfect harmony existed between the engineers and the firemen.

"Whatever demands the one has, the other must have," he said. "The men in the two organizations will stand together. There will be a meeting of the Grievance Committee in the Broadway Central Hotel, at which Mr. Youngson and Mr. Wilson will be present, before we go with them to see Mr. Skitt."

GIRL TURNING INTO STONE.

Ohio Chemist Believes Daughter's Affliction the Result of Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—Miss Dorothy Stiles, daughter of a retired chemist formerly of Columbus, Ohio, but now living seven miles from Bay City, is gradually turning to marble, or a substance resembling it. Her father is nearly frenzied with grief, as he believes he is in part responsible for her present condition, which must soon result in death.

The young woman had been troubled with a stiffness in her limbs for several days, when she discovered that portions of her heels were hard as stone and almost snow white. Screaming in fright, she ran to her parents, who made the discovery that not only her heels, but her shoulder blades and cheek bones were in the same condition. Since that time the affection has spread until now the victim can only move her head slightly. She suffers no pain.

The father says that he left some chemicals, with which he was experimenting, in the bath tub where the girl bathed, and he ascribes his daughter's condition to the solution which he prepared. He has threatened suicide in his grief.

ALASKA VOLCANOES ACTIVE.

Peaks in the Cook Inlet Section Continue to Emit Smoke.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 10.—The steamboat Santa Ana brings news that Mounts Redoubt and Augustine and another in the Cook Inlet section of Alaska continue to emit smoke, the peak throwing out smoke vigorously while the Santa Ana was in Cook Inlet.

Capt. Andrasen says the smoking volcanoes formed a beautiful sight. They were in full view. Smoke was thrown upward fifty to a hundred feet before it broke and was scattered through the air. Enough ashes have been scattered over the snow-covered peaks to blacken their white surfaces. Several months ago miners on Cook Inlet frequently saw flames issuing from Mount Redoubt. Lately no flames have been seen.

Aged Bridegroom Advises Serenaders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—The house of Thomas Flavell, who was married at the age of seventy-eight recently, was surrounded last night by men and boys, who serenaded him and his bride. Mr. Flavell came out and talked to the serenaders, advising them to follow his example, and quoting from the Scriptures to show that every one should get married.

Remember all R. R. tickets between New York and Albany are good via Day Line steamers. Music. Scenery. New landing. W. 129th St.—Adv.

WINDSTORM AT TRENTON WRECKS BUILDINGS.

Trains Stalled and Light Cut Off—Heavy Rainfall Undermines a Row of Eight Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—A cyclone of great force struck Trenton at 4:42 o'clock this afternoon and did $200,000 damage to property, but neither killed nor injured any one.

The wind came in the middle of a rainstorm, in which 4.29 inches of water fell within three hours.

The cyclone whirled around the Crescent Pottery and practically destroyed it, taking off the roof, which sailed 100 feet away, tearing out windows, and breaking down doors.

Three hundred feet away stood a row of six three-story brick buildings. These dwellings were completely wrecked, the fronts being torn out and piled in the street and the furniture tumbling out on top of the wreckage.

Back of this row stood the large carpenter shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were completely demolished. The cyclone then veered and blew down a thirty-yard wall ten feet high and a foot thick, around the old Trenton High School.

Then the destructive wind lifted and jumped a mile and a half of the most populous part of the city, including the Roebling works, and landed in the Tenth Ward Park district. Here the path of the cyclone was a block wide, tearing down South Clinton Avenue between Anderson and Emery Streets, where nearly every house suffered damage.

Traces of the fury of the storm exist down to the banks of the Delaware River, where it seems to have lost itself in the direction of Bordentown.

Late reports show that about sixty houses suffered damage. On Pennington Avenue the force of the awful rainfall undermined a row of eight houses, which were shored up last night to keep them standing.

The Reading Railroad tracks were covered with water six feet deep, and trains over the division were stalled for three hours. Roads leading into the city are covered hub deep with water, and in one place just above the city, the water is a quarter of a mile wide.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is littered with roofs of houses and stables and fences and chicken coops, and traffic on it is closed.

The water in the electric light and power houses is six and seven feet deep, and no lights are burning or cars running. Telephone wires are down all over town, and there is no telephone communication with suburban points. Several narrow escapes are recorded.

Councilman Wilson, with friends, was out in a sailboat on the river when the storm broke. There was no warning, no time to lower sail when the wind struck the sailboat and keeled it over. The members of the party were good swimmers and reached shore in safety, but the boat was blown down stream.

The stalling of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger trains caused many passengers to take ferries to Morrisville, Penn., in order to continue their journeys.

CLOUDBURST NEAR CAMDEN.

Dam Breaks, Flooding Surrounding Country and Washing Out Railroad Tracks.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 10.—A cloudburst to-day caused Kirwood Lake, twelve miles from here, to break its dam, flooding the country for several miles under from two to five feet of water.

Four hundred feet of the embankment of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Atlantic City Division were swept away. The tracks of the Reading Railroad were also under water.

No trains were run on the Reading road, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ran trains via Newfield, abandoning its two-track line. Trains were from one to two hours late.

THE STORM IN THE CITY.

Much Lightning, but Rainfall Was Slight and No Damage Resulted.

The electrical storm in this city began early in the evening and continued with periods of cessation until late into the night. It was not very severe on Manhattan Island. The rainfall was slight, and the peals of thunder sounded far away. The lightning continued almost uninterruptedly, and at times illumined the entire sky.

The storm seemed to heat rather than to cool the atmosphere, and the humidity became oppressive. The rain caught many home-coming Sunday excursionists.

So far as could be learned no damage was done in this city either by the wind or by lightning.

WINDSTORM IN KANSAS CITY.

Hundreds of Buildings Unroofed—Sudden Downpour Drowns Sparrows.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.—A windstorm early to-day raged for half an hour, wrecking houses, blowing down thousands of trees, and doing damage estimated at $100,000. Several persons were injured. The electric light company has shut down all of its high-tension engines because so many wires are down. Two thousand telephones are out of order.

A peculiar feature of the storm was the drowning of thousands of sparrows. The heavy rain came so suddenly that they were unable to find places of shelter after having been blown from their roosts.

In Kansas City, Kan., more than 200 dwellings and other buildings were completely or partly unroofed, among them being the new Masonic Temple, a high school building, and another school building. The steeple of the South Tenth Street Methodist Church was blown down.

NICARAGUA VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Eruption Feared—A Large Town at the Foot of the Mountain.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 10.—The Santiago cone of the Masaya volcano in Nicaragua has been emitting vapors, accompanied by groaning sounds, for the last twenty days.

The Commissioners and the Governor of the Department of Massaya, in which the volcano is located, report that in their opinion there is danger of an eruption shortly.

The town of San Fernando de Masaya is situated at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. It has a population of 22,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives.

The volcano is about 3,000 feet high.

Mrs. V. R. Coxe Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mrs. V. R. Coxe, the authoress, a resident of East Orange, lies seriously ill with heart disease at Crescent Bluff, a suburb of Knoxville, Tenn. Some time ago she suffered a physical collapse, and she was obliged to go to the South. She is a native of Virginia. She has not been doing literary work for some time. Her books are "The Princess Beelzebub" and "The Embassy Ball."

Mrs. J. W. Mackay Goes to Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Upon the advice of her doctors Mrs. Mackay, widow of John W. Mackay, has gone to Bad Nauheim, Germany, to undergo treatment.

THE KING'S GIFT TO THE BRITISH NATION

His Majesty Presents Osborne House to His People.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN LONDON

King Edward at the Chapel Royal—His Condition in Every Way Satisfactory—St. Paul's Cathedral Crowded.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—King Edward has signalized his coronation in a memorable manner by the munificent gift to the nation of Osborne House, one of the favorite residences of Queen Victoria.

The gift is made in the following message from the King to his people, addressed to Prime Minister Balfour:

"Buckingham Palace,
"Coronation Day, 1902.

"Under the will of the King's much-beloved mother the Osborne House estate is, as Mr. Balfour is aware, the private estate of the Sovereign.

"Having to spend a considerable part of the year in the capital of this kingdom and in its neighborhood, at Windsor, and having also strong home ties in the County of Norfolk, which have existed now for nearly forty years, the King feels he will be unable to make adequate use of Osborne House as a royal residence, and he accordingly has determined to offer the property in the Isle of Wight as a gift to the nation.

"As Osborne House is sacred to the memory of the late Queen, it is the King's wish that, with the exception of those apartments which were in the personal occupation of her Majesty, his people shall always have access to the house, which must ever be associated with her beloved name.

"As regards the rest of the building, the King hopes it may be devoted to national purposes and be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the navy and army whose health has been impaired in rendering service to their country.

"If in order to give full legal effect to the King's wishes it is found that application to Parliament be necessary, the King trusts that Mr. Balfour will see that the necessary steps are in due course taken."

BIG CROWDS IN LONDON.

The coronation celebration in London were continued yesterday. There were considerable crowds almost all day long in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace and along the route of Saturday's procession, viewing the decorations and watching the flow of notable personages to and from the various thanksgiving services. In the evening the Canadian Arch, which, as an exceptional novelty for Sunday, was brilliantly illuminated, was a great centre of attraction and served to bring an immense concourse of people into its neighborhood.

In spite of the welcome announcement made on Saturday night that King Edward had borne the fatigues of coronation day well, yesterday's bulletin concerning his health was awaited with a certain degree of anxiety. Perhaps this is the reason why his Majesty's physicians issued the bulletin at the rather unusually early hour of 9:30 A. M. Because of the early hour very few people were about when it was posted at the gates of the palace. The bulletin was as follows:

"His Majesty bore the strain of the coronation ceremony perfectly well and experienced but little fatigue. The King had a good night, and his condition is in every way satisfactory.

"No further bulletin will be issued.

"TREVES.
"LAKING."

After the posting of the bulletin there was still some doubt as to whether his Majesty would drive out yesterday, but the small crowd which remained at Buckingham Palace, hopeful of seeing the sovereign, was finally rewarded by the appearance of the King and Queen on their way to service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Their Majesties were accompanied by Princess Victoria, Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, and were attended by a large following of the royal household.

The procession drove along the Mall to St. James's Palace without receiving any notable demonstration from the people. Tickets to the Chapel Royal had been sparingly granted. The choir boys who took part in the service were clad in quaint gowns of crimson and gold lace. The service was very simple, and there was no sermon; special prayers for the occasion, however, were read. The service lasted about an hour, and was brought to a close by the congregation, still upon its knees, singing slowly and softly the first verse of the national anthem.

An almost identical service was held in Marlborough House Chapel, and was attended by the Prince of Wales and his family and other royal personages. Another official service, attended by Speaker Gully of the House of Commons, members of the House, and the Ministers, was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The Mayor and Corporation of Westminster, in their official robes, were present at this service.

THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.

The most interesting of all the services was that in St. Paul's Cathedral. This was essentialy a people's service of gratitude and thankfulness that the sovereign has been restored to health, and it presented a striking contrast to the sad service of supplication held there in June on the day the coronation was to take place. Yesterday the public was freely admitted to the cathedral, and the great edifice was crowded in every corner. The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale) and the Corporation of the City attended in state, and in the choir were seated Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Fife, and the Duchess of Albany, with the royal children, a large number of diplomats, including United States Ambassador Choate, as well as Lord Dudley, Lord Rosebery, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and a number of prominent colonial visitors.

The very elaborate and prolonged service included several of the musical numbers which were performed at Westminster Abbey on Saturday and the celebration of the holy communion. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram.

The officiating clergy wore copes of cloth-of-gold, which, with the robes and insignia of the members of the Corporation and the brilliant dresses of the women in the congregation, made a striking picture. The scene was especially impressive when, at the close of the service,

the vast gathering joined in singing the national anthem.

Except for attending the Chapel Royal, his Majesty spent Sunday in Buckingham Palace. The King and the Queen gave a very large dinner party in the evening, their guests including the Prince and Princess of Wales and the entire royal family, as well as all the princely guests who were here for the coronation.

It is learned that King Edward's condition last night was all that could be desired. He felt no ill effects whatever from the exertions of Saturday, and has expressed extreme gratification with everything connected with the coronation, and particularly at the orderliness of the rejoicings and the absence of any very serious accident.

The newspapers yesterday were rather ridiculous in some of their comments upon the events of Saturday. To read these papers, one would imagine that no one had ever looked to be in better health than did King Edward, and that never was seen such an array of beautiful and gracious Princesses as shared in the ceremony.

A DEMOCRATIC LONDON PAPER.

The one exception to the foregoing is found in Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper, which, whatever its standing, has nevertheless a tremendous circulation among the masses, and is, had good foundation for its description of and attitude toward the crowd of Saturday. The paper acknowledged that "a mighty greeting" was accorded to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, but said:

"The one man the populace knew and desired to cheer above them all was Lord Kitchener. * * * He sat his horse like a centaur, a grim, stern, and never-smiling figure; a man who had accomplished something. History may rate his achievements poor, but history will have to say he worked. The crowd was not repelled by Lord Kitchener's cold and almost callous indifference; it lavished cheers upon him with a very wealth of profusion.

"I wonder, though," continues the writer, "what these mighty personages who, for all the crowd cared, might have been figures in waxwork, thought of the conduct of the multitude. The crowd would have naught to do with your pinchbeck half-breed royalties, your Mecklenburg-Strelitzes, your Schleswig-Holsteins, nor even your Duke of Sparta. Crown Princes of Germany and Henrys of Prussia passed by as though they were Tom, Dick, and Harry. Even the Prince and Princess of Wales passed by with little more than a murmur of appreciation. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the occasion was the general refusal of the democracy to make themselves absurd by overeffusive demonstrations. Of the thirty or forty royal personages not more than half a dozen aroused what could be called enthusiasm. Queen Alexandra's popularity was once more proved, but some of the Princesses were seen to be bowing gracefully in response to no salutations whatever."

The London newspapers this morning present a very unusual appearance to their English readers. They almost all contain large illustrations of coronation scenes and portraits of prominent characters in the ceremonies. In many cases the papers publish full-page illustrations in addition to most elaborate descriptive accounts of the scenes of Saturday.

THE NATION'S GRATITUDE.

The editorial articles express the deep gratitude of the nation for the final bulletin regarding the King's health, for the success of the event of Saturday, and for King Edward's magnificent gift of Osborne House to the nation, which is regarded as a fitting and graceful incident to close the memorable day.

Foreign cities, wherever there is a British colony, have all witnessed suitable celebrations, and the foreign press vies with that of Great Britain in extending good wishes to the country.

It was at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, that Queen Victoria died on Jan. 22, 1901. It is situated in Whippingham Parish, not far from Cowes, and the white towers of the house can be seen from a long way off.

Osborne House can only be reached by crossing the ferry to East Cowes and ascending a steep hill, the view from every point of which is a delightful one—woodland, valley, town, river, and sea being visible.

Queen Victoria used to spend most of the Winter months at Osborne, which was her favorite residence next to Balmoral, Scotland. She liked Windsor Castle little, and Buckingham Palace, London, least of all. While the Queen was at Osborne the grounds were jealously guarded, even when she was absent visitors were allowed to inspect them. The gardens, with their terraces, their myrtle and rose trees, and their many rare exotics, are among the finest in the south of England. The climate of the Isle of Wight is considerably warmer than that of the mainland, and every visitor to that "Garden of England," as it is called, will have remarked the luxuriant manner in which flowers grow there.

Trees and shrubs from many parts of the British Empire were sent to Osborne, and the gardens have always been kept up with the greatest care. The house, although it is a picturesque residence in the Italian style, with campaniles and colonnades, is not pretentious architecturally, but the internal decorations are magnificent and in good taste, and many treasures of art are to be found in the various apartments.

About a year ago dispatches from London stated that King Edward was desirous of disposing by private sale of Osborne House for two reasons—its impracticability as a royal residence and the comparatively great cost of its maintenance. It was further said that negotiations had been seriously entered into between the King's agents and certain American millionaires for the sale of the house, and that these negotiations were broken off by the action of the law counselors of the King, who called his Majesty's attention to a clause in Queen Victoria's will by virtue of which Osborne House and the immediate estate became "appurtenances of the sovereignty of England." Under this clause, it was declared, King Edward was estopped from disposing of the royal residence.

It was alleged that among the millionaires negotiating for the purchase of Osborne House was William Waldorf Astor, who, it was said, desired it as a wedding present for his daughter, Miss Pauline Astor.

EXPRESS FRIENDLINESS TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN.

Italian, Greek, and Danish Papers Discuss the Coronation—Celebration in Zurich.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the Tribuna on the coronation of King Edward. The paper says that of all the foreign States that have held sway in Italy, Great Britain alone gave no cause for complaint. As allies of the Bourbons the British established in Sicily a tradition of friendship which is still unbroken. Throughout the Risorgimento and the Crimean war Great Britain was bound to Italy with bonds which no official combination could create.

Diplomatic arrangements, says the Tribuna, will never divert the Italian sentiment of sincere cordiality nor make Italy forget her duty toward Great Britain.

A dispatch to The Times from Zurich says King Edward's coronation was celebrated on Saturday night at the British Consulate. The health of King Edward and Queen Alexandra was drunk out of a cup presented in the year 1500 by Queen Elizabeth to the head of the Zurich Protestant Church.

The Greek press, says a dispatch from Athens to The Times, recalls the long series of services rendered by Great Britain to Greece, and extols the high qualities of King Edward, whose personal character, apart from his connection with the Greek dynasty, endears him to the people of Greece. They sorrowed during his illness and rejoiced at his recovery, and now wish him a long and prosperous reign.

All the Danish papers, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times, display the greatest enthusiasm regarding the coronation of King Edward. They say that Saturday was a day of festivity for Denmark as well as for Great Britain. Denmark is not only connected with England by royal ties, but also by economic ties and ties of the closest sympathy.

King Christian, on leaving the church where a special service was held, said:

"At this moment my son-in-law is being crowned, God bless him."

MEANING OF THE CORONATION.

London Times Says It Was a Solemn Compact Between the Sovereign and His Subjects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that the significance of the coronation ceremony of Saturday lay in its profound sincerity as a solemn compact between the sovereign and his subjects, ratified by oath and blessed by the highest dignitaries of the national Church. It was a covenant between a free people, accustomed for long centuries to be governed "according to statutes in Parliament agreed on" and their hereditary King, and a supplication from both to God that the King may be endowed with all princely virtues in the exercise of his great office.

"Though the details of the ceremony," says The Times, "do not mean to us all they meant to our forefathers, the ceremony itself is no less strong and enduring a bond between King and subjects." The most striking feature of the coronation, the paper goes on to say, was that it was the first to be attended by the statesmen of the self-governing colonies and by the feudatory Princes of India.

The Times says that liberty and loyalty are to-day as deeply rooted in the powerful communities of the Atlantic and Pacific as at home. The mother country and the colonies know now, as never before, that they are one people, with a common inheritance, a common mission, and a common duty. They are bound to defend the fabric of British polity and British civilization against all dangers, and this demands not only the old daring, but new foresight, new capacity, and prolonged and careful preparation.

If, says the paper, these qualities are cultivated by the King, his counselors, and his people, the British nation may confidently trust that the promise of the coronation will be amply fulfilled.

JAPANESE PRESS CORDIAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Japanese journals, says The Times's correspondent at Tokio, declare that Heaven evidently guards Great Britain, since the threatened calamity of King Edward's death has been speedily averted.

The papers say that the development of England's greatness began with Queen Elizabeth; it reached its first climacteric in the reign of Queen Victoria, and it will assuredly reach a higher point under King Edward's sway. His reign has already been marked by three great events—first, the unification of the empire, which covers a quarter of the habitable globe; second, the South African peace, and third, the British-Japanese alliance, which all Japanese pray may expand and endure.

COLONIAL CELEBRATIONS.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 10.—Yesterday was a public holiday here. In the morning there was a State service in the cathedral in honor of the coronation of King Edward, and special services were held in other churches. The afternoon witnessed a regatta in Hamilton harbor, and nightfall was attended by an imposing display of fireworks, accompanied by military music. The buildings of Hamilton were handsomely illuminated.

On Friday night there was a grand reception, with illuminations and fireworks at Government House.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 10.—Coronation services were held in all the churches here to-day.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING TO-DAY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—To-morrow (Monday) will be celebrated by the nation as a day of thanksgiving for the King's recovery.

American Warships Fire Salutes.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—Forty-one American cruisers and gunboats assembled and were dressed at Cavite yesterday and fired twenty-one guns at noon in honor of the coronation of King Edward. This was the largest number of American warships ever together in Asiatic waters.

Archbishop of Canterbury Recovers.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, who showed considerable weakness during the services in the Abbey on Saturday, was able to attend service yesterday, when he appeared to be in his usual health.

ACCIDENT TO THE AIRSHIP.

Propeller and Blades of M. Santos-Dumont's Machine Injured by Collapse of a Wooden Platform.

Santos-Dumont's airship, which circled the Eiffel Tower and which is booked for the flight over Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the bay, was badly damaged yesterday afternoon at the exhibition shed at Brighton Beach.

A wooden platform erected at the rear of the building near the exhibition stage, to prevent curious persons from peering down into the place without paying for admission in the general way, caved in. The persons on it escaped injury, but the boards fell into the excavation made for the revolutions of the propellers during the exhibition. The long steel blades, which were running at the rate of several hundred revolutions a minute, flapped against the boards, making a loud, crashing noise. The persons in the building were frightened and left precipitately.

An attendant stopped the machine, and it was found that considerable damage had been done to the propeller and blades, and they may have to be replaced.

It is not known what the amount of damage will be, but those in charge said that they thought repairs could be made in a few days, and that the accident will not delay the proposed sail over the city.

YOUNG SUNDAY WORKERS WED.

Treasurer and Teacher Each Eighteen Years Old Secretly Married.

Walter Halliday, aged eighteen years, of 2,316 Cambreling Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, and Miss Edith Tiffen, of the same age, living with her parents at 926 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, were clandestinely married last Thursday by the Rev. John W. Campbell, pastor of the Tremont Methodist Church, in One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

The young man is Treasurer of the Anderson Memorial Reform Church Sunday School, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Belmont Avenue, and his bride is the teacher in one of the Sunday school classes. Since their marriage the bride and bridegroom have been living at their respective homes, and it was not until yesterday that their parents learned of the marriage.

They are very much disturbed, and, while believing that their children should have waited until they became older, have not yet determined whether or not they will make an effort to have the marriage annulled.

SENATOR M'MILLAN OF MICHIGAN IS DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

tion as a liberal giver to charity, although augmented since his elevation to the National office, had become established even before he became interested in politics at all.

The Senator's career was a varied one. He was born in Canada of Scotch parents May 12, 1838. When a young man he went to Detroit to live and make a fortune. His wife, whom he married in 1860, was a young woman of Rome, N. Y., Miss Mary Wetmore. He sent all his sons to Yale University. As an employer of thousands of men and women, he had the name of being so just and liberal that none of the thousands ever wanted to leave his service, and many of them grew independently wealthy while he himself was acquiring his millions. His three elections to the United States Senate were unanimous. The third term would have ended in 1907.

William McMillan, the Senator's father, came to Canada with his wife in 1834. They had left their home in Scotland, near Glasgow, with the intention of settling in Illinois, but had been persuaded to choose Ontario instead. James McMillan, their second son, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and along with the early education he received at the best schools of the province he absorbed from his father, who was one of the founders of the Great Western Railway, some of the railroading and business instinct which was to be of so much service to him in later years.

After completing the courses of studies offered at the Hamilton Grammar School by its celebrated Principal, Dr. Tassie, young McMillan chose to go into active business rather than attend Toronto College, as had been his original intention. He determined to learn the hardware business, and so went to work in an establishment of his home town. Four years afterward he went to Detroit and spent two years in a wholesale hardware house. Then, through his father's influence, he was made purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, and it was during the holding of this position that he attracted the attention of a prominent railroad contractor, who offered him a large salary to buy supplies, hire men, and manage a big business.

All this was when he was only twenty years old. He superintended the construction of numerous piers on the great lakes, and represented his employer in other such undertakings, but finally returned to his old position with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. But it was not long before he was ready to start out for himself. In 1863 he joined three other men in organizing the Michigan Car Company, out of which have since sprung the Detroit Car Wheel Company, Baugh Steam Forge Company, and Detroit Iron Furnace Company. By the time he became a United States Senator Mr. McMillan had long been President of all these concerns, as well as the chief stockholder in each, and the business of the companies had come to aggregate nearly $7,000,000 a year, involving the employment of 3,000 or more men.

Car works were bought and established at various points in the West, and one big plant—that of St. Louis—was purchased by Mr. McMillan especially in order to make a good place for his brother, who left the hardware business in Detroit to become Manager of the new works. This was the first of moves that resulted in his making it possible for three of his brothers to acquire large fortunes.

AS RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

In 1880 Mr. McMillan was the leader of a group of men who built the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad. He became its President, and his persistent energy in the face of many difficulties finally succeeded in developing into a flourishing country a district that had been hitherto comparatively unproductive. Other concerns in which he had become interested were the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company and the Detroit Transportation Company, and the First National Bank and Savings Bank of Detroit, the Detroit City Railway, and the M. W. Berry Seed Company. He had, too, bought much real estate in his home city, and was regarded as foremost among those who were engaged in the upbuilding of the town. It was largely through his influence the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad was built.

As his fortune increased so did his charitable works. When first chosen a Senator he was known as a systematic giver to private and public philanthropic undertakings, and no other man in Michigan, it is stated, ever gave away so much money or gave it more ungrudgingly than he. As an instance of his generosity and his regard for those who were dependent upon him for their livelihood, it is related that once he advised an employe to invest $1,000 in a company he was incorporating. The employe, a woman, replied that she did not have $1,000.

"Well," said Mr. McMillan, "I'll invest it for you, and you can repay me out of the dividends."

He was always doing kindnesses like this, but his large donations, of course, were the ones that the public knew about. He founded the Grace Hospital with the largest gift ever recorded in the State. Not long afterward he gave $16,000 for the education of the negro in Texas. The Museum of Art of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association was the recipient of frequent contributions from him, as were all other such institutions thereabout. It has been said that not a week passed but some Detroit paper mentioned one of his gifts.

There are in Michigan—and elsewhere, for that matter—hundreds of young men whom he aided. He helped many of them to get an education. To others he gave situations in connection with the enterprises he controlled.

Four of Mr. McMillan's children are living, three sons and a daughter. The eldest, William C. McMillan, a graduate of Yale in the class of '84, went into business, and now occupies many responsible offices, being a Director of banks and railroads. The second son, who was graduated in 1888, studied law. The family residence in Detroit, on Jefferson Avenue, is considered one of the sights of the city. Its art gallery and library are famous, and the sons, like their father, are noted as booklovers and judges of the beautiful. Like him, they are Presbyterians, regular church attendants, and interested in many charities.

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICS.

It was in 1877 that Mr. McMillan entered Michigan politics by becoming a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Two years later he was on the Executive Committee during the famous "hard-money" campaign, in which a great victory was won over Democrats and Greenbackers. Mr. McMillan superintended the Newberry Congressional campaign, and the rolling up of a Republican plurality in place of a Democratic one was credited largely to his efforts. Another two years passed, and he won a like victory in the same district for Henry W. Lord.

After the death of Senator Chandler, Mr. McMillan was chosen Chairman of the State Committee, but after a little while he withdrew from politics for a while.

At this time the Republican Party of Michigan was in a critical condition. The majorities on the lower peninsula had been lost, and those in the other parts of the State were extremely uncertain.

In 1886 Mr. McMillan was urged to return and take charge of the party's work. His best friends advised him to decline.

"You will ruin your chances," they said, "for the State is lost in spite of all you can do."

The closeness of the contest gave it added zest. He took the Chairmanship again and appealed for the usual contributions.

"What is the use?" asked those to whom he made his appeal. "Why should we sink our money in a hole?"

Where they had given $1,000 they now gave $100, or perhaps not more than $25. He told them he was sorry they wouldn't give more, but that if they were not willing to pay for the Republican victory he would do so himself. He won. He reorganized the whole party machine, from the County Committees up. He made the Republican forces united, and in the election of 1887 proved that he "knew his business."

In politics, as in business, Mr. McMillan's career was one of unbroken success. As Congressman Newberry once said of him, he never entered upon any enterprise that was not destined to succeed, and "not one of his plans failed when he himself had the execution of it." He was as quick to decide as he was accurate, and it was related by his business associates that he could dispose of a deal involving hundreds of thousands of dollars "at the rate of a thousand a second." Senator Chandler once said of him:

"As a man of affairs McMillan never has had an equal in Michigan. As a political manager he won success against the heaviest odds. To the Nation's business he would bring the same clear judgment and vigor that have elsewhere won success for him. He would ably represent this State in the Senate."

HIS INTEREST IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. McMillan retained the office of State Republican Chairman until 1896. His interest in Michigan's affairs did not seem to flag at all by reason of his elevation to the Senate, and all the time his home in Detroit, as well as one in the country near by, was maintained continuously, although he had a fine residence in Washington and a Summer place on the Massachusetts coast.

Though he was known in Washington as a Senator who attended strictly to all his Senatorial duties as rigorously as any other member, there was never a time when he lost sight of his personal business interests. It was told of him that he talked to his son in Detroit over the long-distance telephone every day. His working hours, both in Washington and before he went there, were from 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and those who knew him said he could transact more business in that time than any two men they ever saw. He was opposed to any man laboring when not on duty, and this theory was followed strictly as far as business was concerned. There had to be some laxness about the rule when it came to politics, and his home in Washington was often the haven for important conferences long after the working hours of the day were past. For several months once the Republicans held their caucuses there at his invitation.

Hard work did not interfere with the social side of Mr. McMillan's life. From his boyhood's days he was known as the best of company, full of anecdote, never melancholy or pessimistic, and with a wide range of information that made him a pleasing companion to all sorts of men. The old workmen that served under him when he was a young purchasing agent and contractor's manager remember him as always cheerful, always ready to help those who were ready to help themselves. The business men and politicians of his adopted State recall that no press of work was great enough to make him forget there was a time for recreation and enjoyment. Washington knew him as a "home man," fond of his friends and ever ready to extend to them his hospitality, but never as a social favorite in the sense that he liked crowds or public entertainments.

To the newspaper interviewer, whom a Senator has to meet almost as regularly as he gets his breakfast, Mr. McMillan was a model of courtesy, but a man of few words. If he had anything to say for publication he said it in a few words and so plainly that he could not be misinterpreted. If he had nothing to say he said so politely.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate he was particularly well known for his interest in the affairs of the District of Columbia. When he first became a member of that body he was made Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs, Agriculture, and District of Columbia. The latter is one of the most important committees. The local Government consists of three Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States, who, in conjunction with the Chairmen of the two District Committees of the Senate and House, rule the city. Mr. McMillan, who ultimately became the leading member of the Senate committee, will be long remembered for the work he did as one of the five city fathers, whose duties comprised all those of the Mayor, Controller, Aldermen, and Commissioners of any other city.

In the Naval Committee he did not have much to do before the war with Spain, but then the work came thick and fast, and the success of United States warships at Santiago and Manila and elsewhere has been credited to Senator McMillan as much as to any other member of the Senate or House. On the Committee on Commerce he did valuable service, knowing thoroughly, as he did, all the various phases of the country's commercial possibilities and needs.

One of the habits the Senator had—and one that was remarked upon by his friends as proving what an indefatigable worker he was—was the personal supervision of his correspondence. He made it a rule to answer every letter directed to him and to read each one through. He would dictate the reply, and then read it over before signing it. And yet he had the business of important National committees and the handling of his own millions on his shoulders continuously. In the matter of Federal patronage what Senator McMillan said about Michigan "went." For his political friends in that State he obtained many prominent offices, and if he spoke against a Michigan man that man's chances were killed.

The Senator's favorite recreation, among many, was reading, and what he liked best to read was the life of Napoleon. He had a collection of Napoleonic literature, it is declared, that could not be surpassed in the world. For athletic sports of all sorts he had a decided liking, particularly for baseball, and when there was a good series of games in Washington, any one looking for him was very sure to see him making his way whithersoever they were being played. In this he was different from Senator Gorman, Thomas B. Reed, and many other National legislators who were accustomed to take in the ball game every afternoon when they had a chance.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS HAVE LOST A LEADER.

This Is the Case at Beginning of What Promises to be a Close State Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Senator McMillan's death leaves the Republican Party in Michigan without a leader at the beginning of what promises to be a close State campaign.

Gov. Bliss was renominated by the Republicans largely through Senator McMillan's influence. He is opposed by George H. Durand, and it is said thousands of Republicans were preparing to vote for Mr. Durand and for a Democratic Legislature on purely State issues, such as "ripperism." Though the State went Republican by about 80,000 two years ago, it was thought the Democrats would succeed.

With the United States Senatorship involved, however, it is expected that the Administration will take a hand. National issues will probably be given more prominence and party feeling strengthened, and the Republicans may pull through now, it is believed.

Senator McMillan had hoped that upon the expiration of his term in 1907 he would be succeeded by his oldest son, W. C. McMillan, the latter having been his father's political representative on local matters for several years. Gov. Bliss's gratitude to the Senator may dictate the appointment of young Mr. McMillan. The latter has many great business affairs, and his health is not considered good.

Gen. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, is Gov. Bliss's closest personal and political adviser. Gen. Alger wanted to go to the Senate last year as a State justification after his National exit, but Mr. McMillan forced him out of the race. Gen. Alger still wants to be Senator, it is believed.

At the time of his death Mr. McMillan was in thorough control of the Republican machine of the State, and his removal will create considerable confusion in the party, it is feared.

The McMillan family have suffered sore affliction and severe loss by death in the past year. Senator McMillan's son, James H. McMillan, and his grandson, James H. McMillan, Jr., died in Colorado within a few months of each other last Winter. In addition to the Senator's sudden death to-day, a brother, William McMillan, and his nephew, Maurice McMillan, have recently died.

Senator McMillan gave to the University of Michigan one of the most complete Shakespearean libraries in the United States, and he also gave to that institution McMillan Hall. To the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing he gave the Teper collection of insects, and to Albion College he gave the McMillan Chemical Laboratory.

Gov. H. S. Pingree opposed Senator McMillan strongly during the last years of his (Pingree's) career in State politics.

THE GOVERNOR IS SHOCKED.

Expresses Regret at Senator McMillan's Death, but Declines to Discuss Question of a Successor.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 10.—Gov. A. T. Bliss was greatly shocked at the death of Senator James McMillan and expressed the regret which he said he knew would be generally shared over the loss sustained by the State and Nation.

He declined to be interviewed regarding the matter of a successor to Senator McMillan until after the funeral, but intimated that the vacancy would undoubtedly be left to the State Legislature to fill in the regular way when that body convenes in January next unless some unexpected contingency should render a temporary appointment advisable.

SLAIN BY OCTOGENARIAN.

Wife Handed Knife to Her Aged Husband—Victim's Family Bathed in His Blood.

Pietro Guardina, a Neapolitan fish dealer, living in Brooklyn, took his family to see relatives in Elizabeth Street yesterday and was murdered there by a Sicilian of eighty-two years, Antonio Zirotoli, who severed Guardina's jugular vein with a knife his wife handed him.

In making the arrest and dispersing a crowd of over 1,000 Italians and others two detectives were roughly handled, but not seriously hurt, by Guardina's people. The reserves of two police stations were called upon to clear the street.

Guardina was only twenty-three years old. He lived with his wife and children at 367 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. He drove over in a carriage with his wife and two children to visit Leo Guardina, his brother, and family, at 117 Elizabeth Street. Without asking the permission of Antonio Zirotoli, the shoemaker, at 126 Elizabeth Street, or of the son, Micaelo, who has a stable at 124, Guardina put his horse and carriage in Micaelo's stable.

It was late in the afternoon when Guardina went down to get the horse and carriage ready to go home. He met Micaelo Zirotoli, who asked him what right he had to put his horse and carriage in the stable. Then came curses and incriminations in Italian, while the men, getting more and more excited, made their way out to the sidewalk. There the families joined in. They tried to settle the matter with fists at first. All the Guardinas and Zirotolis were in the squabble, and fifteen men, women, and children were paired off or fighting in threes and fours, while many Italians gathered to see the row.

As soon as the octogenarian Antonio and his wife, Carmela, who is fifty-one years old, joined the fighting, witnesses say the woman handed a knife to her aged husband. The old man was near Guardina, and understood what the quarrel was about, and he looked on Pietro Guardina as the chief offender. He thrust the blade of the knife deeply into Guardina's neck and the man fell to the sidewalk.

In an instant all the fighting stopped. But the excitement increased a hundredfold. The Guardinas shrieked frantically, and knelt down beside the murdered man's body and thrust their hands into the blood flowing from Guardina's wound and bathed their faces with it, spattering their clothing, and all the time invoking curses and prayers in Italian. The sight so awed the crowd that they moved back, so that Detectives McGough and Hauck of the Mulberry Street Station were able to get through. They had been at Elizabeth and Grand Streets, and say they saw the old man stab Guardina. Detectives Galligan and Burke of the same station, also came up with some police. They ran Hauck and McGough seize the old shoemaker, and they immediately tried to get witnesses. They questioned several of the Guardinas, but the latter turned on them. Infuriated by the death of their relative, the Guardinas mobbed Burke and Galligan. The men struck at them with their fists, and the women made so furious an attack that the detectives were driven up against the house wall. The Italians shouted all sorts of threats as they beat the two men back, while Hauck and McGough took their man into a hallway and drew their revolvers.

The Mulberry Street police had been notified that there was trouble, and they sent out their reserves, in addition to those from Elizabeth Street. They quickly drove the Italians and others out, and rushed on the Guardinas and those helping them. They drove them all into tenements thereabouts, not arresting any as Galligan and Burke were bruised but not dangerously hurt.

Young Guardina's body was carried into his brother's house, and Antonio Zirotoli was locked up.

GUN PLANT SALE ILLEGAL.

Judge Kirkpatrick Sets Aside Dynamite Gun Company Property Transfer.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—By a decision of Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States Court the sale of the dynamite gun plant has been declared illegal.

Franklin Patterson of Atlantic Highlands was a superintendent of the Dynamite Gun Company at the time the plant was being installed, about seven years ago, at a cost of over $300,000. The company failed before the work was completed, and Patterson secured an attachment against the plant. As Congress refused to make an appropriation to pay Patterson's claim, he secured an order from the court ordering the plant sold to satisfy the claim.

At this point the Government secured an injunction restraining the sale of the property on the grounds that the plant was a valuable part of the coast defences and that Patterson should wait until Congress had passed on the matter again and made an appropriation.

REFORMATORY OFFICIAL OUT.

Gov. Murphy Not Pleased with the Institution's Record of Successful Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—The resignation of Ira W. Otterson, Superintendent of the Jamesburg Reformatory, is in the hands of Gov. Murphy and will be accepted. The reason for Mr. Otterson going is given as ill health.

For some time there have been stories that Otterson would retire, and when Gov. Murphy went into office it was plainly intimated that Otterson would go out. It is known that Gov. Murphy is not pleased with the record the reformatory has for successful escapes.

Father Burtsell's 40 Years as Priest.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The fortieth anniversary of the ordination to priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell, friend and defender of the Rev. Dr. Edward J. McGlynn, deceased, was celebrated with great pomp by his old and present parishioners and many dignitaries of the Catholic Church to-day. The celebration opened with a thanksgiving mass at St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock, with Dr. Burtsell celebrant. More than 150 priests from this archdiocese were present. This afternoon two hundred of Dr. Burtsell's old parishioners from the Church of the Epiphany of New York, which he founded and was pastor of for twenty-two years, came here on a special train and gave him a reception. On their behalf Thomas Goodwin of New York presented Dr. Burtsell with a handsome silver chalice and ebony crucifix.

Woman and Two Children Burned.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Charles A. Adams and her two children were burned so severely in a fire which destroyed their home at New Gretna, that Nellie, their eldest daughter, died this afternoon. Mrs. Adams and the other child are not expected to live.

"The 'Man in the Street' stories in THE NEW YORK TIMES," says The Savannah News, "are the kind of stories one likes to hear when in a mood for a good laugh. They are bright, witty, and contain a good deal of human nature. With justice it can be said that they are well worth reading." These stories appear in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

Under Royal Warrant

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS

is supplied to

His Majesty,

The King of England

and to

H. R. H.

The Prince of Wales

and served at all the Court Festivities.

SHOT BY POLICEMAN WHILE BEING ARRESTED

Man Wanted for Months Probably Fatally Wounded.

Marrinan Did the Shooting—Prisoner Gives His Version of the Affair in an Ante-Mortem Statement.

Joseph Kehoe of 94 East Broadway was shot in the abdomen and probably fatally wounded by Policeman John Marrinan of the Madison Street Station at the corner of Madison and Market Streets yesterday afternoon.

Kehoe was wanted on a charge of felonious assault said to have been committed on the night of May 31. At that time, the police say, he went into the saloon of Joseph Gertner, at 68 Henry Street, with a man named Turner and five or six companions. Kehoe, the police say, threw a chair at Gertner and Turner fired at him, inflicting a slight scalp wound. While Gertner was down Kehoe is said to have struck him over the head with a copper ale measure. The police say the crowd was bent on robbery, but failed to secure anything.

Capt. Thompson, then in command, sent out a general alarm for Kehoe and Turner, and it is said the men have kept out of the city ever since.

Marrinan, who knows Kehoe, saw him last evening at the corner of Madison and Market Streets, and went up to him. Kehoe, according to Capt. Cottrell, who has succeeded Capt. Thompson at Madison Street, has repeatedly said that he would do up any policeman who attempted to arrest him.

Marrinan, who is the man that was called a "bum" by ex-Chief Devery, put his hand on Kehoe and told him he wanted him. The police say that Kehoe replied: "You can't take me." With that he struck Marrinan in the face with his fist and called several near-by companions to come to his assistance. Marrinan had caught hold of him, but Kehoe broke away. The policeman seized him again with left hand, while at the same time he drew his revolver with his right. Marrinan is said to have told him then that he was under arrest and that he would have to come or "it will be one or the other of us."

Kehoe still refused to go and continued to struggle. The police do not say whether Marrinan's revolver was discharged by accident or not. But while the men were struggling a shot was fired from the revolver in the policeman's hand and Kehoe fell to the sidewalk with a bullet wound in his abdomen.

Marrinan at once telephoned to the Madison Street Station and also to the Gouverneur Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. McDonald came with the ambulance, found the man bleeding profusely, and hurried him to the hospital. Kehoe went under arrest, guarded by Patrolman Wurchner.

Meanwhile, the reserves from the Madison Street Station were turned out and a patrol wagon was sent to the scene of the shooting. Their presence was not needed, however, as the shooting of Kehoe had frightened away the man's companions.

At Gouverneur Hospital Coroner Goldenkranz secured the following ante-mortem statement from Kehoe:

"I was about to pass the corner of Market and Madison Streets," said the wounded man, "and the policeman hailed me, saying: 'Hello, Kehoe.' I said, 'Hello, John,' and crossed the street to get a cigarette from a friend named Dick Hines. When I came back the policeman said: 'I will have to put you under arrest.' 'What for?' I asked. 'For shooting a man,' said the policeman.

"'Why, John, I never shot a man in my life,' I said. Then the policeman hit me over the head with his club.

"'John, I never did you a bad turn in my life, why did you do this?' I said.

"'Never mind,' said the policeman. 'I want you—are you going to walk along with me?'

"Then he told a man belonging to the baker shop at the corner of Madison and Market Streets to call a patrol wagon. Meanwhile my friends began to collect and asked me what was the matter. Then the policeman, when he saw my friends talking to me, pulls out his revolver. I put my hand on it and said: 'John, you needn't do that.' Then he shot me in the abdomen and I did not remember anything more."

At the station house Capt. Cottrell would not let reporters see Marrinan, declaring he was asleep in the reserve room.

"He is all worked up over the shooting," said the Captain, "and went up to get some sleep."

Capt. Cottrell told the story of the shooting, but would not say whether the shooting was accidental.

"During the altercation between the two Marrinan's revolver was discharged and Kehoe shot in the abdomen," was as definite a statement as Cottrell would make. Mrs. Ellen Kehoe, the man's mother, visited him at the hospital.

Kehoe is a brother-in-law of Patrolman Corbett of the station out of which Patrolman Marrinan walks his beat. Corbett and his wife live with the Kehoes. Last night Mrs. Corbett said that her brother is a slip of a boy, not more than twenty years old, and not large for his years.

The police record which the wounded prisoner is said to have, Mrs. Corbett declared, consisted of a few arrests on charges of shooting craps, breaking windows, and other slight offences, of which boys of the east side, she said, are very likely to be guilty. She declared that he had never been under arrest for any serious offense.

"Joe was born and reared in this block," she said, "and it is but natural that he should do those little things which all of his playmates do. Those who are familiar with the conditions in this part of town know that. He is a good-hearted boy. I know of no reason why the policeman should have shot him. I was not there, but I understand that the policeman was talking with him, and if he was, I do not see why he should have had to use his gun to place him under arrest if he wanted him.

"No, I do not known Marrinan, and I don't know that any one in our family knows him, except Joe, who, of course, knew the policeman on this beat, and my husband, who is attached to the same station. After the affair to-night several persons who witnessed it sent their names to my mother, and said that the shooting was outrageous. I don't know what will be done about it. Everybody in this part of town knows that that policeman was a bad man, and everybody knows what Devery said about him. I suppose he will be arrested, at least until there is an official investigation."

Kehoe, according to the police, has been arrested several times on charges of assault and attempted robbery, and during the past year has been arrested on different charges by Policemen Baker, Kane, and Delaney. He assaulted Delaney in East Broadway, and he broke Kane's finger while the latter was placing him under arrest.

Child Killed by Electric Car.

Melis Kahnne, a five-year-old Syrian girl, whose parents live at 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, was run over and killed instantly by a Thirty-fourth Street car yesterday afternoon. The child was so small that the fender knocked her down and went over her instead of picking her up. Policeman Flannigan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station arrested John Connolly, the motorman, who said that the speed of the car was as usual and that the child ran from behind another car and directly in front of his car.

T. V. Powderly,

The Well-Known Labor Leader, and Recently Commissioner General of Immigration,

MAKES A PERSONAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.

"The property which has been purchased by the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Co. is known as the Peter Starr Estate, and is located at Branchdale, Pa., four miles from the City of Pottsville, in the very HEART of the GREAT COAL FIELDS. The attention of the entire country is centred in this particular district at the present time. This tract is immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley COAL LAND and by Reading Collieries that have been in operation for the past forty or fifty years. The amount of COAL contained upon a piece of property in this vicinity is not a matter of uncertainty, but of absolute fact. The formation of COAL is in a blanket vein, and the number of tons thereon is known, to within a comparatively few tons, just as well as if the COAL were already mined. The Pennsylvania Geological Survey and tests by prominent experts show that there are over 10,000,000 TONS OF RED ASH COAL on this tract.

"Michael Grimes of Scranton, Pa., an anthracite authority, at my request made a most thorough investigation and fully verified all the previous tests. His opinion was that there were considerably more than ten million tons.

"I am the President of the company and actively engaged in the management of its affairs, and have personally inspected the property. It is what experienced coal miners call 'GILT EDGED COAL LAND.' It lies just right for economical mining, is right in the heart of the best COAL field in America, and cannot fail to prove a good paying property.

"The General

PRINCE CHEN ATTENDS BIG CHINESE DINNER

Fifty Courses That Four Cooks Prepared in Ten Days.

Minister Wu the Host in the Chinese Consul's House — The Ride to Grant's Tomb, with Stop at Fire Engine House.

Prince Chen, the cousin of the Emperor of China, who arrived here on Saturday on board the St. Paul, on his way home to China, was the guest of honor last evening at the most elaborate Chinese dinner ever given in this country, or, as a member of the Chinese Legation at Washington expressed it, "the dinner to Li Hung Chang and to Chang Yen Hoon were as shadows to this one." Although there were only thirty guests there were fifty courses. Four cooks worked ten days preparing it. At the rate of twelve courses to the hour or one every five minutes, the guests were at the tables for more than four hours.

The host was Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, and the dinner was enjoyed at 280 West Seventy-first Street, the home of the Chinese Consul, Chew Tzchi. Minister Wu was asked yesterday afternoon to describe the dinner.

"It will be a regular Chinese dinner," he said, "somewhat out of the ordinary, perhaps, for the guest is a Prince of the blood royal. I can't describe the courses, of which, I suppose, there will be a large number, but what they are I will not know until they appear on the table."

Among the guests were the members of the Prince's suite and members of the Chinese Legation at Washington, Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert D. Pierce, who represented the President, and Private Secretary James B. Reynolds, representing Mayor Low. There were three tables, and at the Prince's table were seven diners. The Prince occupied the seat of honor at the left of Minister Wu, and Secretary Pierce sat at the Minister's right. The others were Li Liang Chen Tung, who will succeed Wu Ting-fang as Minister; Mr. Reynolds, Wang Kai Keh, the Prince's English secretary; Mrs. Chow, the Consul, and two secretaries.

The decorations, which consisted mainly of American roses, and the champagne were the only American feature of the affair. Otherwise the banquet was Chinese in every particular. Consul Chow and Vice Consul Wing were appealed to for a menu, but they said they did not know what the courses were, and that the only person who did know was the chief cook who came from Washington for the occasion. The chief cook said that the English language was not big enough to describe the dishes, and that it would take a column of space and a font of Chinese type to print the bill of fare. Among the dishes which had familiar names, he said, were sharks' fins and bird's-nest soup.

The service also was Chinese, ivory chop sticks having been placed at each guest's plate.

"Are you going to make Mr. Reynolds eat with chopsticks?" Vice Consul Wang was asked.

"Well, you know," he replied, "that we can't compel him to. I suppose he can have a fork if he wants one."

There were no speeches at the dinner, as Minister Wu explained that speeches are not delivered at Chinese dinners. "But," he added, "there will be lots of talk."

THE PRINCE RECEIVES CALLERS.

In anticipation of the hard work of the evening, Prince Chen passed a quiet day. After a light breakfast soon after 9 o'clock he was photographed in his apartments, and at 11 o'clock he partook of another breakfast. Then Mr. Wang translated the newspaper reports of his arrival, and he said the Prince was amused and pleased. He had a luncheon at 1:30, and between that time and 4:30, when he started out on his drive, he received callers from Chinatown.

In the rooms of the Waldorf-Astoria, where the Orientals are quartered, hardly a sound could be heard yesterday. Although fifty or sixty of the Prince's party and callers were in the rooms or passing through the halls their slippered feet made no noise. Voices rose rarely above a whisper. Detective Sergeants McDonald, Duggan, and Kinsley were on duty at the hotel. Detective McDonald, who speaks Chinese like a native, said he picked up the language in Chinatown when he was on duty there. Consequently when the fact was discovered by visitors Detective McDonald became an information bureau, and all questions were referred to him for settlement. He was on duty at the Consul's residence during the banquet, and Detectives Duggan and Kinsley accompanied the Prince on the drive.

For that part of the day's programme Mr. Reynolds was the host. The party left the hotel at 4:30 in four open carriages, the Prince with Mr. Reynolds, Sir Liang Chen Tung occupying the first, while Minister Wu, Mr. Peirce, and two secretaries sat in the second. At Mr. Peirce's suggestion a stop was made at the fire station just west of Sixth Avenue on Thirty-third Street, where Deputy Chief William Duane has his headquarters, and where are quartered Hook and Ladder Company No. 24, searchlight engine No. 2, and water tower No. 3.

An inspection was made of the apparatus and the life net, when its use was explained to the visitors, seemed to interest them more than anything. While they were standing near one of the brass poles, which the firemen use as a rapid transit system of getting down stairs, Capt. Conlon gave a signal, and a big, 180-pound fireman shot down the pole as if he had been dropped from the ceiling. As the fireman landed on the rubber net the Prince jumped in surprise. Minister Wu clapped his hands and laughed heartily. Then Mr. Wu suggested first to the Prince and then to Sir Liang that they slide down to the floor below, but they shook their heads.

FIREMEN PRAISED.

Then the visitors were directed to the raised platform in the corner of the engine house, and Capt. Conlon touched a bell. Instantly the poles were black with men, swarming down; three horses ran out from their stalls and into position, and the harness was buckled on. A number of the visitors were frightened at the suddenness of the affair, but the most of them were so pleased that they asked to have it done over again. The next time the engine was ready in seven and a half seconds.

"Wonderful," said Prince Chen. "That is a great improvement on the methods in my country."

"The rapidity with which the thing was done," said Sir Liang, "was marvelous. Another marvelous thing is the rapidity with which our young men learn your customs," he continued, pointing to an attaché who had just scratched a match on the sole of his shoe, and was holding it for the Prince to light his cigarette.

The party then got into closed carriages, for rain had begun to fall, and continued on their way up Fifth Avenue and through Central Park. Four mounted policemen preceded the procession, which attracted much attention in the Park, as the people caught a look of the bright costumes within the carriages.

The Prince wore a light blue undergown, with a yellow brocaded jacket, while the others wore jackets of blue and purple flowered silk. The Prince commented on the beauty of the drives, and while passing the Harlem Mere, where immense lily pads were seen, he exclaimed: "That is just like a lake I have at home." They went along the East Drive, and, leaving the Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street, drove past the Columbia Library, which they admired.

AT GRANT'S TOMB.

The members of the party alighted at Grant's Tomb, where Park Commissioner Willcox was awaiting them. By Prince Chen's order a wreath of red and white roses had been sent up beforehand, and when he entered the tomb he made a sign to the assistant custodian, Col. George D. Burnside to place it on the sarcophagus beside the bouquet of flowers which, by Mrs. Grant's orders, had been placed there as usual on Sunday morning, and the wreath placed there on Decoration Day by U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

"That is a beautiful wreat," Mr. Willcox remarked when the flowers had been placed in position.

"Nothing could be too beautiful for the illustrious commander of the army of the United States," the Prince said. "He was a great and good friend of the Chinese.

"This is the third great tomb I have seen," he continued, "as I have visited already the tombs of Queen Victoria and the great Napoleon."

Under the guidance of the custodian, Col. O. F. Middleton, the visitors were shown about the tomb. Going outside, the Prince examined with great interest the trees planted on the north side of the tomb by Li Hung Chang, and the bronze tablet inscribed in English and Chinese characters, dedicating the trees to Gen. Grant. As in the case of the trees planted in Central Park by King Edward VII., when he was Prince of Wales, two trees were planted in case that one might die.

The procession then went to the Claremont Inn, where the visitors were the guests of Mr. Reynolds at a light luncheon. Including Mr. Willcox, thirteen sat down, but when the fact was brought to their attention they said that they were not superstitious, and went on with their tea, ices, and consommé. Leaving the Claremont at 6:15, they drove down Riverside Drive and crossed over to the Consul's vine-clad residence, in Seventy-first Street, near West End Avenue, from the first-story window of which was flying the rain-soaked but gorgeous yellow-dragon standard of the Celestial Empire.

As far as the Prince's plans for to-day are known, he will leave at 11 A. M. on board the Government dispatch boat Sylph from the New York Yacht Club's pier, at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, and go to Oyster Bay, where he will take luncheon with the President. Arrangements may be made by which the Prince on his return at about 3:30 in the afternoon can land in Brooklyn, as he has expressed a great desire to ride in a trolley car over the bridge. The Prince has decided to extend his stay until to-morrow night. He may visit Chinatown this evening.

REFUSES TO LET MOTORMAN GO

Magistrate Zeller Refers to Wife's Narrow Escape, and Says Cars Run Too Fast.

"I will not discharge this man before me. These accidents are entirely too numerous. The rate of speed at which the cars on certain lines are run is outrageous. Only a day or two ago one of your cars came pretty near killing my wife. Children are not safe on the street, especially on Madison Avenue."

Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday thus delivered himself when a lawyer representing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company asked the court to discharge from custody Thomas Mulianey, a motorman who on Saturday night ran down and severely injured an Italian named Andreas at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. The lawyer asked for the discharge of the motorman, saying that the affair was an accident pure and simple.

It was only a few days ago that the wife of the Magistrate was run into by a car and knocked down.

"There is no excuse," he continued, "for the reckless speed used by some of the cars. Why, the other day I tried to get off a car on Madison Avenue. The car was running at such a high rate of speed that it could not be stopped for nearly a block.

"I propose to try to put a stop to some of it. I shall go out and make arrests myself if I see any more cars running at unlawful speed."

As the injured man was unable to appear in court Magistrate Zeller paroled the motorman until Wednesday, when the Italian is expected to be able to be in court.

POLITE BURGLARS, THESE.

Break Into a Saloon, but Willingly Oblige the Watchman by Waiting Until He Fetches the Police.

Henry McGonigal, an aged watchman employed in a saloon at 143 West Street, encountered two gentlemanly burglars early yesterday morning, and later in the day, when the two men, Michael J. Bayne and John McHugh, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, he testified that the title in this particular case was well deserved.

"It was this way, your Honor," he explained to Magistrate Hogan. "I was makin' me rounds, when I seen a light behind the screen in the bar. 'Begorra,' says I to meself, 'they'll not be for sarving whisky at this hour; it's ag'in the law.' So I starts to investigate, when I finds that the door has been busted open. I goes in, and there I finds these two men, drinking behind the screen.

"'Gintlemen,' I says, 'it's breaking the Raines law, you are.'

"'Thrue for ye,' says they, 'and that's uncommon on West Street,' says the biggest one, with a grin.

"'And you broke in the front door,' says I.

"'Thrue for ye, again,' says they; 'twas thoughtless of ye to lock it when two gintlemen were thirsty,' says they.

"'I must have ye arristed. Will ye stand where y'are till I get a policeman?' says I.

"'With all the pleasure in life,' says they. And bedad, your Honor, they did. When I brought the 'cop,' 'Happy to meet ye,' says they; 'it'll be a foine day, don't ye think?' Thin they went joking to the station, and here they are, burglars if you please, your Honor, but foine, gintlemanly specimens, if it's meself as says it."

The would-be Raffles and Bunny were held in $1,000 bail each by the Court.

Suicide Said to be Well Connected.

The body of the man who drank carbolic acid in Riverside Park on Saturday and died was identified yesterday morning as that of Archie F. Ewell, who had been living at 504 Tenth Avenue. He had been out of employment for at least three months. His wife found employment, and it is supposed that the chagrin which Ewell felt because his wife had to work prompted him to take his life. His last employment was that of a waiter at the Pastime Club. He was twenty-four years of age. Mrs. Ewell, who identified the body, said that her husband was a nephew of Gen. R. S. Ewell and Gen. Otis, and a son of Col. Archie Ewell of the Virgina Black Horse. Her husband's parents, she said, lived at Berryville, Ga.

CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

Ezra K. Seguine of Jersey City Arrested at His Home.

Ezra K. Seguine, forty-three years old, of 325 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, a well-known lawyer, was arrested at his home at a late hour Saturday night on complaint of Rocco Marabito of 226 Newark Avenue, who alleged that Seguine had defrauded him of $198.

Marabito bought four lots of Seguine in November last. They are located on Belvidere Avenue. He was to pay for them in installments. After he had paid $198 he found, as he alleged, that Seguine did not own the property and had no authority to sell it. He says that he demanded the return of his money from Seguine, but could get no satisfaction.

Seguine gave bail to appear before Police Justice Hoos to-day. His mother became his surety.

CASE OF ALLEGED CLUBBING.

Family Will Not Prosecute in the Case of John E. Drumm.

John E. Drumm, brother of Philip Drumm of 1,960 Third Avenue, who died in a cell in the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station early Saturday morning, said yesterday that the members of the family intended to accept as final the decision of the Coroner's physician as to the cause of death, whatever may be their belief in the matter.

They had asserted at first that they thought the police had injured the prisoner and that the death was the result. Coroner's Physician Weston and the physician from the Presbyterian Hospital, who was called just before the man died, affirmed that the causes of death were heart disease and alcoholism.

AQUARIUM'S NEW ARRIVALS.

An Albino Eel Which Attracts Attention —The Story of the Multiplying Seahorse.

What the Battery Park loungers and old habitues of the Aquarium call a "golden snake," but what Superintendent Spencer says is an albino eel, was the centre of attraction in the Aquarium yesterday. The eel was caught in Pelham Park a few days ago, and is on exhibition in the first tank on the south ground floor, where it divides the privilege of the water with two or three hundred of the finny dwarfs known as sticklebacks.

The new specimen Mr. Spencer said yesterday was one of the finest of the freak albino type he had ever seen. It is practically devoid of spots, being of a deep yellow tint from the tip of its stubby tail to its peculiarly shaped head. Mr. Spencer, however, doubts if the creature will retain its rich coloring, and says that the exposure to the sun will probably cause it to turn white, or nearly so. The eel was caught with a spear, and has an ugly wound near its tail fin. With careful treatment the wound is expected to heal, and with fairly good luck Mr. Spencer thinks it will be possible to exhibit the fish for a long time to come.

The angel fish have been unusually busy of late, trying to exterminate one another. Although they bear a name that is suggestive of everything good and kind, they are, nevertheless, probably the most vicious of all the gay tinted specimens from Bermudan waters to be found on exhibition in the Aquarium, and many of them are killed by their fellows in transit or after their arrival.

The fatalities of late, however, have not been entirely among the angel fish, for during the past week one of the parrot fish, which species is considered by many to be the most beautiful, certainly the most extravagantly tinted fish in the Aquarium, died. The dead parrot was one of the lot that recently arrived, and had been sick ever since his arrival. Everything was done that could be thought of in the Aquarium hospital to cure him, but the expert treatment was unavailing.

Over on the northern side of the Aquarium last week the deaths outnumbered those on the south side by at least 1,500.

About ten days ago a friend of the Aquarium presented to the establishment a full-grown sea horse. The new arrival was given a nice tank all to herself. The morning after her arrival Mr. Spencer went to the tank and almost collapsed with surprise, for instead of one horse, he saw about 1,500 playing in the tank. The sea horse had hatched about 2,000 eggs during the night. Despite all efforts to preserve their lives, however, the "colts" died off, and in a few days the last of the big family passed away. The old mother horse in grief sulked away to a corner of the tank, and the next day came to the surface a corpse.

There was a tremendous attendance at the Aquarium yesterday, and although the rain came up when the rush was at its height, nearly 1,300 people visited the famous old circular structure. July was the heaviest month in point of attendance the Aquarium has ever experienced, the record showing that during that month 272,589 people took in the piscatorial sights. The next highest record is for September, 1899, when an attendance of 267,983 was recorded.

STABBED HIMSELF 7 TIMES.

Wounded Man Found in Central Park Said He Heard Voices Calling Him.

"I heard voices calling me, then I knew that the Lord wanted me to die," was the excuse given by William Christie for an attempt at suicide in Central Park when arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

Christie was found on one of the benches near the West Drive and Seventy-second Street by Officer Thomas Downey about 6:15 A. M. He had made at least seven wounds, four near the heart, two over the left eye, and other places, besides cutting a severe gash in his neck. A small penknife blade was used and failed to penetrate his body deep enough to cause serious result.

His wounds were dressed at the Park Station by a physician, and although suffering from the loss of blood he was taken to the Yorkville Court.

"My wife disappeared two years ago," said Christie to the Magistrate, "and since then I have been broken-hearted, wandering about from place to place, without a home. I am a tailor and was fairly prosperous up to the time my wife left me."

He then told the Judge that some one called upon him to die, but he regretted his act, and pleaded to be sent to a hospital.

He was sent to Bellevue Hospital and will be examined as to his sanity.

MAY BE SPANISH PARRICIDE.

Young Man Arrested on the Steamship La Touraine to be Held to Await Extradition.

The young man who arrived on board the steamship La Touraine on Saturday under the name of Louis Bardi, and who was detained at Ellis Island at the request of the Acting Spanish Consul General is said to be Bassilio Nuanna of San Sebastian, Spain, an alleged parricide. The passenger on the French liner came in the steerage and was dressed as a laborer, but he appears to be well educated.

A few days ago a description of Nuanna was furnished to the New York Detective Bureau by the Acting Consul General, Mariano Fabregas Sotelo, with a request that he be arrested on the arrival of the Touraine if he came, as it was supposed he would, on that liner. When the Touraine docked on Saturday Detective Sergeants Moody and Leeson went on board and looked over the steerage passengers. Finally they picked out a young Spaniard answering the description of Nuanna. When they asked him his name he gave that of Bardi, which the Spanish authorities had said that Nuanna was supposed to have assumed.

The local police are somewhat in the dark concerning the exact nature of the crime that Nuanna is supposed to have committed. From the information furnished by the Foreign Office at Madrid he may have killed his father or mother, or both, or may have taken the life of his grandparents. The young Spaniard did not see fit to enlighten the local authorities on the point.

The young man who is detained speaks French fluently and says that he is a student at a university near Toulouse, France. He did not appear to be much concerned by his arrest. By the decision of Commissioner Williams he will be detained at Ellis Island pending a possible demand for his extradition by the Spanish Government.

BOY HIT BY LIGHTED LAMP.

It Exploded, and Evangelist Accused of Throwing It Is Under Arrest.

Charles S. Dennis, an evangelist living at 44 Monroe Street, Long Island City, was arraigned before Magistrate Connorton in Flushing yesterday, charged with assault. He was held without bail to await the outcome of the injuries he is alleged to have caused by hurling a lighted lamp at a youth who tormented him.

Dennis was conducting revival services on Central Avenue, Corona, and was annoyed by a number of young fellows who made fun of him. He is alleged to have gotten into a rage and, grabbing one of the gasoline lamps used to light the scene, threw it, tank and all, at James Fretinzo, who is accused of having been one of the most persistent of the tormentors. Fretinzo had turned to run away, and the lamp hit him in the back and exploded.

The oil soaked his clothing and it took fire from the oil dripping from the burner as it hit him. He was badly burned about the back and head before the clothing could be torn from him. Dr. Thompson was called to attend him and had his injuries dressed when an ambulance from St. John's Hospital arrived. Dr. Baumann, who was on the ambulance, offered to take the injured young man to the hospital, but he chose to be taken home and cared for by Thompson.

In court yesterday there was a certificate from Dr. Thompson saying that there was danger the young man would die.

Welcome! The 6th Annual Pure Food Exposition of the Siegel Cooper Co. Store Opens This Morning.

All former Pure Food Expositions are wholly surpassed by this great and brilliant event. It is destined to create history; it is certain to arouse a degree of interest and enthusiasm hitherto unknown. Picture to yourself what this vast Fourth Floor will be to-day. Imagine the eager throngs surging hither, thither, deeply absorbed in the countless attractions.

All the Known Food Markets of the World Are Represented in This Fine Show.

The Dunlap Electric Illuminated Fountain.

One of the most remarkable and picturesque sights ever seen in a store. It will be a chief source of interest during the progress of the Food Show. It presents the most beautiful water displays ever conceived.

Exquisite designs follow each other in rapid succession. Myriads of colored lights, startling water effects, rainbow-hued sprays in endless transformations, forming a dazzling and continuous kaleidoscope of flashing beauties.

The construction of this Fountain is most ingenious. It is, in fact, the most novel that has ever been devised. No fountain in the world compares with it in mechanical skill, or in the almost infinite variety of priamatic effects shown.

We have located this Fountain on the 6th Avenue Side convenient to the Elevators and Escalator.

So fairy-like is its attractiveness that children will be particularly eager to see it.

The uttermost parts of the globe have been traversed. The most primitive methods of food production as well as the most advanced ones figure importantly in this International Exposition.

There are dozens of booths decorated in green and gold. At each, attendants will serve visitors with samples or souvenirs.

Above the melody of the orchestra you will hear the hum of the eager conversation, and note the fascinating beauty of the Dunlap Electric Illuminated Fountain which imparts such a fairyland-like scene to the Exposition.

Green palms and flowers will lend summery freshness and coolness to the scene. But the object of this splendid occasion is not to delight the eye only.

It is to vividly impress you with the scope and power of the Siegel Cooper Store. To illustrate how we have marshalled the food producing forces of the world for your benefit.

To Demonstrate That High-Grade Foods Can Be Sold at Reasonably Low Prices.

The Daily Musical Programme Is Elaborate.

You will enjoy the musical part of the Exposition immensely.

Each number will be announced on a card. Many people who are particularly pleased by a catchy and well-played selection invariably desire to know the name of the composition.

The orchestra will be under the very efficient leadership of Prof. D. K. Szakvary. He will be assisted by various members of the well-known symphony orchestras of the metropolis. The programme will be changed daily.

August "Food News."

The August number of "FOOD NEWS" is now being distributed. It is the finest and most artistic of any of the issues yet distributed, and it will be eagerly read by members of the household.

A leading feature of this month is the beautifully illustrated article descriptive of the World's Greatest Grocery. Many superb half-tone pictures are printed.

The miscellaneous features are, as usual, valuable, and relate to the home. The short stories, humor, recipes, etc., are especially well selected.

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to any railroad station within the following States:

Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

No competition has ever marred the progress of this famous Grocery. It thrives as if there were no one else in the field. It goes forward in bounds, and not with halting paces. And in annually featuring this Pure Food Exposition the Grocery exerts a pronounced educative influence. It shows what the leading manufacturers of our own and other countries are doing. It emphasizes the tremendous power they have over our everyday lives.

The 6th Annual Pure Food Exposition of the Siegel Cooper Store is extraordinarily far reaching and just as extraordinarily important in the matter of household economy.

MACARONI—Finest quality new broken Macaroni or Spaghetti, 10 lb. box, 45
MACKEREL—Fancy New Fat Family Mackerel or Kennebec Salmon (no heads or tails;) 10 lb. pail, 1.05
COFFEE—Fancy Golden Santos—sweet and sound; 10 lbs., 1.40; lb., 15
"Popular Blend" Mocha and Java, delicious fragrance, rich cup quality; 10 lbs., 2.40; 4 lbs., 1.00; lb., 28
GELATINE—Cooper's Clarified Gelatine; doz., 70c.; pkg., 6
LAMB—Whole forequarter Spring Lamb; lb., 7
Legs or hindquarters Canada Mutton, lb., 10
Crosse & Blackwell's genuine English PICKLES; bot., 18
CATSUP—Household Tomato Catsup; large bottle, 7
TAPIOCA—Fancy new Pearl or Flake Tapioca; 5 lbs., 18
HOMINY—New Pearl Hominy; 5 lbs., 14
TEA—Choice first pickings, fancy Formosa, Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan, Gunpowder, India Ceylon, exceptionally fine cup qualities; 5 lbs., 2.00; lb., 43
SPICES—Finest quality, thoroughly cleaned, Allspice, Mustard, Cloves, Pepper, and Ginger, per lb, 20
PICKLING SPICES—A perfect blend of 13 kinds, per lb., 25
BAKING POWDER—"Hazel," absolutely pure cream tartar Baking Powder, 1 lb. can, 29c.; half-pound can, 15

WHOLE ROLLED OX TONGUE, finest quality, 2-lb. can, 53

ARMOUR'S POTTED OR DEVILED HAM OR TONGUE, ⅛s, 1 doz., 90c.; can, 8c.; ¼s, doz., 30c.; can, 4½
ARMOUR'S POTTED OR DEVILED CHICKEN OR TURKEY, ⅛s, doz., 2.00; can, 18c.; ¼s, doz., 1.15; can, 10
ARMOUR'S ROAST BEEF, LUNCHEON BEEF OR CORNED BEEF, 2-lb. can, 23c.; 1-lb. can, 14
SLICED BEEF, finest quality, 2 glass jars, 25c.; glass jar, 15
GALLON APPLES, Genesee brand, fancy N. Y. State Baldwin apples, peeled, cored, quartered, gal. can, 28c.; large size 3-lb. can, 10

TOMATOES — New packing, solid, red ripe Tomatoes, dozen $1.05; per can, 9
SUGAR. H. & E. Refined Granulated SUGAR, 5-lb. cotton bag; 23
Akorn Brand Fancy MAINE SUGAR CORN, 2-lb. can, 7
Stringless BEANS, cut very tender, sweet, natural flavor, doz., 80c.; 2 lb. can, 7
CONDENSED MILK, 2 CANS Gail Borden's Eagle Brand, 25
CEREAL SPECIAL—Shredded Wheat Biscuit, Saxon Wheat Food, Grape Nuts, your choice, package, 10
COOK'S FLAKED RICE or Carolina Rice Flakes, per package, 10
COFFEE, Finest quality Cucuta Maracaibo, 10 lbs., $1.40; lb., 15
TEA—Best quality, richly flavored Green, Black or Blended Teas; 10 lbs., $3.00; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38
SILVER POLISH; Madame Sargent's C. A. S. Polish. Regular 15c. size, can, 8 Regular 25c. size, can, 15
FLOUR—Siegel Cooper Co. Best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, bbl., $4.60; ⅛ sack, 58
POTATOES — Fancy new Long Island Potatoes, per barrel, $1.90; per peck, 20
NEW CURRANT JELLY, THISTLE BRAND. Per Tumbler, 13 Two Tumblers, 25
LEMONS—Fancy, new, juicy Messina Lemons, per doz., (thin skinned,) 8

MACARONI—New shipment, fancy imported Italian Macaroni, just received; Macaroni, Macaronicelli, Vermicelli, Spaghetti, Alphabets; two 1-lb. packages, 25
SARDINES—La Tour or La Lune, fancy imported oil Sardines, ¼s, dozen, 1.15; can, 10
SARDINES—Durand extra fancy imported Sardines; fine fish, delicious oil, large cans; dozen, 2.00; can, 18
SALMON—"Cook's Pride," fancy blood red Sockeye Salmon, rich oil, fine color; 1-lb. tall cans, doz., 1.85; can, 14
1-lb. flat cans, doz., 1.85; can, 16
½-lb. flat cans, doz., 1.15; can, 10
Hazel brand fancy Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. can, doz., 1.85; can, 16

FIGS—Fancy 5 crown Smyrna Figs, bright and thin skinned, lb., 20
OLIVES—Queen Olives, stuffed with Pimientos, bottle, 7

COFFEE!! No better Blend at Any price. GUADARALI, made from the finest Padang Java and Arabian Mocha, 10 lbs., 3.00; lb., FREE!! A Complete Coffee Percolator, for making delicious coffee, with every 10-lb. order. 34
NEW ERA SOLVENT, 1-lb. package, 9
KING COLE WHITE TAR SOAP, cake, 5
ASPARAGUS—High grade fancy white Cal. Asparagus, large can, 28
ASPARAGUS TIPS—Old Fort Asparagus Tips, can, 12

OLIVES—Manzanilla Olives, bottle, 5
Hazel Brand Fancy Queen Olives, large 40 oz. bottle, 80
PICKLES—Hazel Brand fancy selected Gherkins, Onions, Chow-Chow or mixed Pickles, large 40 oz. bottles, 45
American Crown Brand ONIONS, CHOW CHOW, GHERKINS, or MIXED PICKLES:
Gallon bottle 36
Half-gallon bottle 21
Quart bottle 12
Pint bottle 8
Milford Brand GHERKINS or MIXED PICKLES, quarts, 25c.; pints, 17
CRACKERS—National Biscuit Co.'s Nicnacs, Ginger Snaps or Sugar Cakes, 5 lbs., 20c.; lb., 5
National Biscuit Co.'s Fresh Harlem Mixed, 3 lbs., 25c.; lb., 9
SALT—Shaker Salt for the table, non-spilling attachment on every box, per box 10
MUSHROOMS — Imported Champignon "Blancs," can, 18
IMPORTED PEAS—Finest quality Petit Pois—Mayens; doz., $2.00; can, 18

RAISINS—Hazel 3-crown Seeded Raisins, 1-lb. carton, 10

BOSTON BAKED BEANS—Rising Sun Brand; 3 lb. can, 8c.; 2 lb. can, 5
BLUING—S. C. C. ultramarine Ball Blue; 1 lb. box, 18c.; ½ lb. box, 10
STARCH—Best family gloss Starch; 4 lbs. 21
SOAP—Kirk's Tar or Swift's Pride Soap; 3 cakes, 10
Fairbank's Ark or Mascot Soap; 10 cakes, 29
WASHING POWDER—Armour's; 12 packages for 20
HAZEL WASHING POWDER; 4 lb. packages, 14

A Very Special Sale of Port Wine Begins To-day.

Pure, Fine Flavored and Fruity.

SIX YEARS AGO there was made in California a big quantity of Port by a wine maker, whose chief aim was to produce AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER MADE in California. He succeeded, but the quantity made was so large and the price demanded so big that financial embarrassment followed, and he had to borrow money from the banks, giving the wine as security. His notes were never redeemed and the banks WERE FORCED TO SELL THE WINE.

The "Big Store," with its tremendous buying power and its willingness to pay spot cash,

Got the Wine at a Price So Ridiculously Low

that we now offer a wine that is positively six years old, and for which we would ordinarily be forced to ask $2.00 per gallon, at a price lower than the commonest grades of wines can be bought for.

Hotels, Restaurants, Families, and especially DEALERS, will find this one of the greatest bargain offers ever made ON WINE GUARANTEED SIX YEARS OLD.

Per single gallon in jugs (jug free), per gallon, 79
In 5 gallon kegs (extra charge for keg, 60c.), per gallon, 75
In 10 gallon kegs (extra charge for keg, 80c.), per gallon, 73
In 25 to 27 gallon kegs (extra charge for keg, $1.25), per gallon, 70
In barrels of 52 gallons (no extra charge), per gallon, 65

NOTE.—No orders filled if received later than Wednesday P. M.

Other items are offered from our regular stock, and prices are cut deep. We are making this a "Very Special Sale."

CLARETS, RHINE WINES.

Choicest qualities, sold according to age, at, per gallon, 65, 85, 1.00, 1.15

CHATEAU LAROSE, vintage 1887, imported in glass, every bottle wired and sealed, guaranteeing contents genuine; per case 24 pints, 6.50
ST. JULIEN, choice domestic table claret, per case, 2.50
RUDESHEIMER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim-a-Rhine, per case, 6.00
FRIARS RIESLING, choice domestic Rhine wine, per case, 2.75
HAZEL CONCENTRATED MALT TONIC, good for blood and brain, per doz., 1.30
BRANDY, imperial brand of California brandy, pure and old, per case, $8.75; per gal., $3.00; per bot., 74
MONOGRAM RYE, per case, $9.25; per gal, $3.00; per bot., 87
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per case, $7.50; per gal., $2.50; per bot., 75
COOK'S PURE RYE, per case, $5.50; per gal., $1.80; per bot., 50

The Wanamaker Store.

August !! Furniture !! Sale....

The Wanamaker Store.

Brass Bedsteads

And Other Bedroom Furniture In this August Sale

One of the most attractive features of this August Sale is presented this morning. The goods arrived late last week, and will probably be sold in a single day.

It is the entire sample line of Brass Bedsteads from one of the best concerns in the trade. The styles are artistic, the construction is of the very highest character, the bedsteads are new, fresh, perfect in every detail: yet

Regular Prices are a Half More

than you need pay today, for the finest, handsomest brass bedsteads that you can buy anywhere at regular prices. And the assortment will be the broadest possible, for those who come early—for no two bedsteads are alike in the entire collection.

Here are suggestions of prices and values:

Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $30, August price $20.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $58, August price $40.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $38, August price $25.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $48, August price $33.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $40, August price $27.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $42, August price $30.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $46, August price $32.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $48, August price $35.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $55, August price $38.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $60, August price $42.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $62, August price $45.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $65, August price $45.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $70, August price $50.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $90, August price $60.
Full-size Double Bedstead—usual price $125, August price $90.

The above Bedsteads are but a small portion of the full line, the prices being given to show the range of values.

Then here are the other bedroom furnishings, equally high in character, equally diminished in price:

Odd Bureaus

A splendid assortment of the latest style bureaus are here in all the best furniture woods. Some very handsome Colonial patterns, richly inlaid and carved styles, and the best American designs suitable to be used with brass or iron bedsteads.

August Price	Usual Price	
$10.50	$16	Golden oak Bureau.
$11	$15	White enameled Bureau.
$12	$16	Weathered oak Bureau.
$14	$18.50	White enameled Bureau.
$14	$19	Light birch Bureau.
$15	$20	White enameled Bureau.
$16.50	$22	Curly birch Bureau.
$19	$24	Curly birch Bureau.
$24	$31	White enameled Bureau.
$25	$30	Golden oak Bureau.
$26	$35	Golden oak Bureau.
$30	$48	Golden oak Bureau.
$30	$45	Mahogany Bureau.
$50	$80	Mahogany, Colonial.
$60	$95	Mahogany, Colonial.
$70	$100	Mahogany, Colonial.
$80	$100	Mahogany, Colonial.
$90	$118	Mahogany Bureau.
$112.50	$150	Mahogany Bureau.
$160	$210	Mahogany inlaid Bureau.

Toilet Tables

A fine selection, in all the popular woods; many of them made to match exactly the Bureaus and Chiffonniers. The goods are the choicest we have ever had, and the prices are very low.

August Price	Usual Price	
$15	$20	White enamel Toilet Table.
$16	$22	White enamel Toilet Table.
$18	$25	Golden oak Toilet Table.
$20	$30	Bird's-eye maple Table.
$20	$31	Golden oak Toilet Table.

Toilet Tables

August Price	Usual Price	
$22	$32.50	Mahogany Toilet Table.
$23	$34	Golden oak Toilet Table.
$25	$36	Golden oak Toilet Table.
$26	$45	Mahogany Toilet Table.
$30	$45	Golden oak Toilet Table.
$35	$50	Mahogany Toilet Table.
$40	$58	Mahogany Toilet Table.
$45	$55	Mahogany Toilet Table.
$80	$100	Mahogany Toilet Table.

Chiffonniers

Many of the chiffonniers match the odd bureaus. The assortment of woods and styles is equal to the bureaus. The values are very great.

August Price	Usual Price	
$7	$9	Golden oak Chiffonnier.
$9	$12	White enameled.
$11	$13	Light birch Chiffonnier.
$15	$20	Golden oak Chiffonnier.
$17.50	$25	Bird's-eye maple.
$18	$23	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$19	$22	Golden oak Chiffonnier.
$20	$25	Bird's-eye maple.
$22	$30	Golden oak Chiffonnier.
$24	$30	Bird's-eye maple.
$26	$35	Bird's-eye maple.
$30	$50	Bird's-eye maple.
$32	$48	Curly birch Chiffonnier.
$32	$42	Bird's-eye maple.
$35	$55	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$40	$55	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$50	$63	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$55	$70	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$57	$75	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$60	$80	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$65	$85	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$75	$100	Mahogany Chiffonnier.
$100	$130	Mahogany Chiffonnier.

The same splendid opportunities will be found in all other lines of furniture—parlor, dining-room, what you will—worthy, artistic, high-class goods, in every grade; some worth a third more, some a half more, and very many lines worth double the August prices.

Select now. We'll make deliveries later on in the Fall if you prefer.

Fourth floor.

New Collars for Women

Artistic Linen Collars, in quite original effects, have come from both France and Germany. Every important fashion-event in Paris seems to bring out a new style-idea. The *Grand Prix* Collar is the latest. It is shaped like the ordinary turn-down collar, but the outside is of sheer linen, with fine plaits running up and down, or around the collar; some have diagonal plaits coming together in a V-point at the back. Prices 40c and 50c each.

The Collars from Germany are in more varied styles. They are also in the turnover shape, both wide and narrow. Some are embroidered with dots, others with little square blocks, outlined with cording and hemstitching. One popular style has four turnover points, each point outlined with graceful hemstitching.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c and 75c each.

This is the first showing of these collars in America. They are not to be found outside of Wanamaker's.

Broadway.

August Sale of Lamps

Onyx Tables and Electroliers

People who have seen the artistic specimens exhibited in our Basement Lamp Store will have some idea of the high character of the wares implicated in today's important movement. The Lamps are representative of the best productions of all high-class manufacturers. The variety is probably the broadest to be found in the city.

In August we clean out, arbitrarily, the samples on our floors, in anticipation of the new stock's arrival.

The same action is taken with Onyx Tables and the French Bronze Electroliers, of which we have quite an elaborate collection. The occasion is a rare one for adding pieces of high artistic merit to the furnishings of the home, at quite a decisive saving from regular fair prices. In fact, most of these wares are regularly worth double today's prices. Here are the facts in detail:

Metallic Lamps
Tall and squat shapes; large variety of finishes:
$5, $6, $8.50 Lamps, now $3.
$10, $12, $15 Lamps, now $5.
$16.50, $18 and $25 Lamps, now $10.

Decorated Lamps
With globes to match:
$3.50 and $4 Lamps, now $2.50
$5 and $6 Lamps, now $3.50.
$10 and $18.50 Lamps, now $6.

Black Wrought Iron Reception Lamps
$10 Lamps, $5.
$16.50 Lamps, now $8.25.
$25 Lamps, now $12.50.
$45 Lamps, now $22.50.

Japanese Bronze Vases
Mounted as lamps, with swell-top founts; tall and squat shapes.
$22.50 Lamps, now $14.
$25 Lamps, now $16.
$30 Lamps, now $18.
$35 Lamps, now $20.
$60 Lamps, now $35.

Pottery Vases
Mounted as lamps, with swell-top oil pots; vases in light and dark effects.
$5 and $6 Lamps, now $3.

Japanese Pottery Vases
Mounted as lamps, in a large variety of rich floral decorations; heavily traced with gold.
$10 Lamps, now $5.

Main floor and Basement.

Sevres Banquet Lamp
$150 Lamp, now $75.

French Floor Lamp
$85 Lamp, now $42.50.

Decorated Lamp-Globes
In large variety of rich decorations; hand-painted on light and dark grounds; 10, 11 and 12 in. globes; values up to $3.50, at $1 each.

Onyx Tables
Pedestal and oblong shapes, fitted with slab of beautifully colored onyx; on solid brass frames; gold-plated.
$14.50, $16.50 to $22.50 Tables, now $10 each.

French Electric Bronzes
Electric Desk Lights, $7.50, formerly $22.50.
Electric Bronzes, holding from 2 to 7 lights.
$16.25, from $32.50. $42.50, from $85.
$21.25, from $42.50. $75, from $150.
Electric Flower Pots, $50, formerly $150; $37.50, formerly $125.

$25,000 Worth of LACE CURTAINS

An Importer's Clean-Up

Spic-span-new, fresh, perfect goods just recently received from one of the largest and most reliable importing houses in the trade. Enough to make quite an important sale for this quiet month; but a mere drop in the bucket for the importer to take a loss on.

The lot includes all the more important kinds of Lace Curtains; the patterns are of the highest character; and the variety is exceptionally broad. You may select your Fall Curtains with quite as much satisfaction now as later, with this difference, that in September, or later

You Must Pay a Half More, Perhaps Double, for Equal Curtains

Here are a few hints of prices, that if listed completely would fill half a page.

White Irish Point Curtains
$4 Curtains at $2.60 pair.
$4.75 Curtains at $3.25.
$5.25 Curtains at $3.50.
$6.50 Curtains at $4.25.
$8 Curtains at $5.25 pair.
$12 Curtains at $8.
$13.50 Curtains at $9.
$15 Curtains at $10.

Ecru Irish Point Curtains
$8 Curtains at $5.25 pair.
$10 Curtains at $6.75.
$12 Curtains at $6.50.
$14.25 Curtains at $9.50 pair.
$15 Curtains at $10.
$16.50 Curtains at $11.

Arabian Curtains
$18 Curtains at $12 pair.
$20 Curtains at $12.50.
$30 Curtains at $20.
$37.50 Curtains at $26.
$45 Curtains at $32.50 pair.
$52.50 Curtains at $36.
$75 Curtains at $55.
$85 Curtains at $60.

Tambour Lace Curtains
$3.50 Curtains at $2.25 pair.
$4.50 Curtains at $3.
$5.75 Curtains at $3.75.
$7 Curtains at $4.50.
$8.50 Curtains at $5.75 pair.
$12 Curtains at $8.
$13.50 Curtains at $9.

Portieres

An August clean-up of our own to make room for new Fall goods soon to arrive. A lot of Repp, Mercerized and Armure Portieres, in good styles and desirable colors; some with a narrow tapestry border, appliqued; some corded edges. In this lot are curtains which have been selling up to Saturday for $6, $7.50, $8, $8.75, $9, $9.75 and $12 a pair—all to be closed out quickly **at $5 a pair.**

Another lot of Mercerized Curtains, in good styles and colors, corded edges. Regularly sold for $11.50 a pair; today's price, **$7.75 a pair.**

Third floor.

Unusually Good Shoe News

The Basement Store brings forward several new groups of Shoes this morning, that offer excellent selection coupled with exceptional economy in Shoes for Men, Women and Children. Here are the facts:

MEN'S $2.50 SHOES at $1—
They are tan Russia calf, Oxfords and brown kid, bicycle cut, lace Shoes; some have welted soles; not all sizes.

MEN'S $2.50 SHOES at $1.40—
Made of the best black satin calfskin; all lace on conservative lasts, tipped; just the sort for every-day wear; smooth and well-fitting; all sizes.

WOMEN'S $2 BOOTS at $1.30—
Of fine-grained black kidskin, in neat narrow toes, tipped; flexible sewed; good for business or country wear.

WOMEN'S $2.50 LOW SHOES at $1.40—
A collection of shapely Oxford Shoes, of black kidskin; good weight and good style; for service as well as dress; flexible sewed, extension Soles.

WOMEN'S $2 OXFORDS at $1.20—
Light cool black Oxfords, in medium shape; toes with kid and patent leather tips; they are flexible and easy; nearly all sizes.

CHILDREN'S $1.50 SHOES at 90c—
Brown kidskin, of good weight; soles solid; rather wide toes, tipped; made for wear; just the shoes for play-days.

Basement.

Dainty SUMMER DRESSES

At Insistent Price-Reductions

The "shadows of coming events" are making themselves felt nowadays among the Women's Dresses. There are rumors of the arrival of the coming season's gowns—and there's corresponding restlessness among the remainder of the summer stock.

Here are two groups, of charming Summer Dresses, that have caught the fever and want to be gone. Their new prices—first reductions, in the vast majority of cases, and decisive ones, too—show how eagerly the space they occupy is demanded by the newcomers:

At $15, from $21 to $32—
Dresses of Pongee and other Summer Silks, in variety of most attractive styles.

At $10, from $13.50 to $20—
Dresses of Foulard Silk, in many extremely stylish effects.

When beauty in summer dress goes a-begging like this—there's many a woman who will merge compassion with self-gratification!

Second floor, Broadway.

A Stir in Silks

The Silk Store is all a-bustle today, with the coming of fresh supplies of the pretty Summer Silks you're always so keen about.

Silks for dozens of present uses, bright and new, of excellent, most trustworthy qualities, and each offering welcome, because of unusual economies in price.

Glance at these attractive offerings:

60c Habutai Wash Silks at 38c
Men's Shirts and pajamas, as well as women's shirt-waists, are luxuriously inexpensive, when made of these soft, pretty Habutais.

75c Polka-dot Printed Foulards at 45c

85c Polka-dot Liberty Satins at 55c
The Polka-dotted Foulards and Liberty Satins have white dots, of varying sizes, on navy blue and black grounds. Their popularity is apparently unceasing.

$1.15 and $1.25 Shantung Pongees at 90c and $1
These are surprising savings to make on silks that enjoy such high favor as these Genuine Shantung Pongees.

50c Striped Wash Silks at 25c
Mostly in shades of light blue. Will wash like linen. Splendid Silks at *half-price*.

Rotunda.

Petticoats and Waists

Some Newcomers

The Petticoats are of black sateen—stylish, sightly and serviceable. And the variety of new effects is most attractive.

The Waists are of brilliantine, spangled with little silver dots, on various well-liked colors. Precisely the waists one wants to wear on cooler days between now and Fall.

Here are price-hints:

Black Sateen Petticoats
At $1—Three styles; umbrella ruffle finished with side-plaited ruffle, or two stitched ruffles; or one ruffle finished with six plaits.
At $1.25—Deep flounce, finished with two ruffles and cording above.
At $1.75—Three styles; accordion-plaited ruffles, forming Van Dyke points, with ruching above; or graduated flounce finished with three plaited ruffles; or two ruffles with plaits above.
At $1.50—Accordion-plaited flounce, finished with small plaited ruffle.

Brilliantine Waists
At $3.25—Two styles; with silver dots on navy blue, light blue, green, pink, white, red, royal blue and black; with box-plaited front and French back; straps over shoulder; pointed collar finished with taffeta silk turnover; or stitched plaited front; waist buttoned at side; French back; stock collar finished with taffeta silk turnover.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE ON TARIFF REVISION

Grosvenor's Vague Promises Indicate Sentiment of Party.

Reform of Dingley Rates "at the Proper Time"—Next Congress Not to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In his speech before the convention which renominated him for Congress on Saturday Representative Grosvenor made a few remarks about tariff which Republicans here say fairly represent the attitude of their party as to tariff reform. According to the published account of the convention, Mr. Grosvenor warned Ohio Republicans against giving adherence to heretical tariff views and against accepting propositions which ran against the underlying principles of protection. When the proper time should come the tariff schedules would be overhauled and such changes would be made as should be found neecssary. The Republican Party would attend to the business of tariff revision at the right time. That was a work which the American people never should permit the Democracy to undertake.

Mr. Grosvenor, it is noted, did not say when the "proper time" for tariff revision would arrive, but it is well known that he fully agrees with the other Republican leaders of the House that there probably will be no revision in which the House which is to be elected this Fall will participate. When, therefore, Republican politicians commend Mr. Grosvenor's remarks of last Saturday on the ground that they set out with exactness the intention of their party touching the Dingley tariff rates, they mean to say that the men who rule the Republican Party have not the slightest intention that the tariff shall be disturbed until they shall be compelled to permit it to be revised.

Nobody here regards with any seriousness such declarations as those recently made by Senator Cullom of Illinois, Representative Tawney of Minnesota, and other Republican members of Congress in favor of tariff reform. There are those who say the Republican "tariff reformers" do not wish to be taken seriously by anybody outside their constituencies. They are set down as tariff reformers of the Babcock variety. But whether they are sincere or not, there is not the slightest reason apparent to Washington politicians for expecting that any considerable movement for tariff revision will be developed in the Republican Party this month or next Winter.

It is because he is convinced there will be no tariff revision before the next Presidential election that Secretary Shaw scowls whenever the question of the Iowa platform is mentioned to him. He thinks the Republicans of his State should not have made declarations which embarrass the Republican body of the country. He says they knew quite as well as he knows that the tariff is going to "stay put" for several years to come unless the Republicans get tremendously shaken up in the Fall elections, and in that way scared into making some revisions.

Republicans here insist that immediate tariff reform is not the issue this Fall, but that the only thing really before the country is whether it desires a continuance of its prosperity. They say the Democrats could not reform the tariff even if they should have absolute control of the next House, the Senate and the President being against them. Therefore they urge the effect of the election of a Democratic House would be simply to frighten the business interests of the country.

DEVERY'S SUNDAY TALK.

He Declares He Will Enter Swimming Match and Reads Miss Cline's Song Aloud.

Next Saturday will be "Devery Day" at Far Rockaway. As he gazed at the drizzling rain yesterday ex-Chief Devery at his seashore home told a group of reporters of the arrangements made, and frequently appealed to members of committees who promptly corroborated all he said.

"Why," he said, "all the peepul in the Ninth what amounts to anything will be here. Goin' to run special trains. I'm going to enter the swimming match meself."

"What's that? Swimming match?" ejaculated Miss Maggie Cline. "I would not mind a dip."

Mr. Devery surveyed his girth and glancing at Miss Cline, said: "Wouldn't do for me and you to go in the surf at the same time. Might cause a tidal wave."

"Now, boys," added the ex-Chief, "we're going to have a hack drivers' parade. Then we are going to have a triumphal arch on the Boulevard, and there will be special performances at all the theatres.

"There will be a great day, and Miss Cline is to sing. She's great, she is." And the ex-Chief sent for a copy of Miss Cline's song. When the boy returned Mr. Devery read the following as the chorus of the song:

Fare thee well, fare thee well, Johnnie Sheehan,
Pack your trunk, for you'll soon have to go
Way back up the State, where you came from—
Get your ticket for Buffalo.
There are good times coming with Devery—
That's the cry now everywhere;
And we'll make Johnnie jump
All around that good old pump,
For at the close of the polls we'll be there.

"And say, Sports," continued the ex-Chief, "there'll be something doing up in the district on Tuesday night. Going to swing another banner. This one's going up at the pump corner, Twentieth-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. I may make a speech, too."

"Will you sing, Chief?" he was asked.

"Naw," he replied; "I've engaged Miss Cline as my proxy."

SENATOR PLATT ASKED ABOUT TARIFF REVISION.

He Thinks New York State Convention "Will Not Bother with Federal Issues."

Senator Thomas C. Platt will leave to-day for his son's camp at Killkare, in the Adirondacks.

"Feels like going away from home," remarked the Senator as he addressed his "Sunday school" at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday.

"Anything new with reference to the Lieutenant Governorship?" he was asked.

"All up in the air," was his reply.

"Senator," one of the coterie asked, "what will the Republican State Convention do with regard to Cuban reciprocity and tariff revision?"

"I have not heard that talked about," he replied, "and I don't know that the State Convention will bother with Federal issues. We will have enough to attend to without that."

"But Iowa has declared for tariff revision."

"Yes," he rejoined, "Iowa has a monopoly of the offices, and I don't know why it should not also seek a monopoly on Federal issues."

"What do you think of the resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss from the Board of Managers of the American Protective Tariff League?"

The Senator's only answer was in the form of an interview. "Mr. Bliss has not been very active in politics lately has he?"

"What majority do you estimate for the Republican State ticket this year?"

"Rather early to make a guess," he replied.

"Will it be 60,000?"

"It will not be so low at that," the Senator replied.

"Will be 75,000, at least," remarked President Robert C. Morris of the County Committee.

Senator Platt will not be at the meeting of the State Committee next Saturday.

McLAUGHLIN FOR COLER.

So Friends Who Have Visited Him at Jamesport Declare—Ex-Senator Hill to be His Guest.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, is at Jamesport, L. I., and friends who have visited him the last few days declare that he will do all that he can to bring about the nomination of ex-Controller Coler for Governor. It is said, too, that Mr. McLaughlin more than intimated that ex-Senator Hill favored the idea. The latter is expected at Jamesport, but Mr. McLaughlin denied having any information on that point, and ridiculed stories afloat that Kings County favored the nomination of Lewis Nixon for Governor.

Mr. McLaughlin does not say in so many words that Mr. Coler ought to be named, but he referred to him as a part of the good Gubernatorial timber.

Mr. McLaughlin eulogized ex-Senator Hill and expressed the opinion that Tammany will not control the next State Convention. Mr. McLaughlin is satisfied that Kings County will give a Democratic majorty next Fall, and that, with the right kind of candidates the Democrats will carry the State.

COMING REPUBLICAN MEETING.

President Morris Opposed in Plan for Election District Representation.

Lively times are expected next Saturday morning when the executive branch of the Republican County Committee will meet at 1 Madison Avenue to make arrangements for the September primaries.

There is a marked difference of opinion as to what shall constitute the unit of representation in the composition of the Congressional conventions.

President Robert C. Morris contends that the election districts shall constitute the unit of representation, but a large number of the executive members favor the Assembly district plan.

Mr. Morris and his supporters maintain that by the selection of the election district plan the choice of candidates for Congress is vested as nearly as possible in the popular vote, while under the Assembly district plan the leaders in the districts constituting the Congress district practically dictate the nominations.

Mr. Morris is confident he will win, but his opponents doubt it, and say that under the rules, which cannot now be changed to become operative in time for the coming primaries, the Assembly district plan must prevail.

AUGUSTINIAN GENERAL IS COMING TO AMERICA.

Sails for New York Wednesday—He Says the Friars Are Not Hated by a Majority of the Filipinos.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Thomas Rodriguez, General of the Augustinians and supreme head of the whole order, which is very powerful at Rome, will leave here to-morrow for Naples, where he will go on board the steamship Liguria, which sails on Wednesday for New York. Father Rodriguez will pay his first visit to the United States.

Father Rodriguez's journey to the United States has been attributed to an intention to send American Augustinians to replace the Spanish members of the order now in the Philippines. Father Rodriguez, when questioned to-day on this matter, said nothing definite had been decided.

"Nothing can be done," he said, "while the negotiations are still pending between the Holy See and the United States. Whoever is impartial must admit it to be strange that, while Washington cannot or will not expel the friars from the Philippine Archipelago, it should request this to be done by the Vatican, whose principal duty and interest is to protect the friars, both materially and morally.

"The truth is that the friars are not hated by a majority of the Filipinos, but only by that faction which wanted to get rid of them in order to be left without curb or law. This I verified myself, when, in 1896, I visited the islands from end to end, and I have had confirmation of this statement in recent reports, which say that friars have been called again to parishes outside of Manila, which they left after the revolution of 1898, this being partly due to their excellent work in the present cholera scourge.

"The result is that the Augustinians now again occupy ten places outside of Manila. They would easily be able to return to all the abandoned interior districts, where they formerly administered religion to 2,500,000 Filipinos, if the civil government of the islands showed more energy in repressing the rebellious elements, which are against the Americans not less than against the friars.

"Experience will convince Washington of the necessity of having the Philippines under strict rule, as the natives are entirely lacking in the natural qualities or political education needed to govern themselves. If autonomy is granted them one year will be sufficient to reduce the islands to anarchy, the most powerful Filipinos becoming the heads of so many tribes or factions.

"With regard to the substitution of American for Spanish Augustinians in the islands, the difficulty is that while the friars of our order in the Philippines at one time numbered over 300 and even now amount to 130, those in the United States, who are mostly at Villanova, near Philadelphia, number only about 100, and of them scarcely ten could be spared.

"Gov. Taft shows great intelligence and ability in bringing forward arguments and evidence favorable to his plan, but he ignores the other side. I intended to contradict a pamphlet written by him, which was translated into Italian and which was circulated in Rome, but abandoned the idea, in view of the little interest in this subject taken here by the generality of the public.

"However, there is a book written by an Augustinian which confutes the different publications by Gov. Taft against the friars. On arriving in America I will see whether it is opportune to have this book published in English."

FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Bishop McFaul Says that the Agitation for Retention Will Be Continued in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—In an interview here to-day Bishop McFaul, who engineered the resolutions in favor of the retention of the friars in the Philippines at the Convention of Federated Catholic Clubs in Chicago last week, said:

"Let no one imagine that I began this movement without first sounding the hierarchy of the United States, or that I am not supported by high authority. Some newspapers say 'Mgr. Ireland triumphs,' others, 'federation wins.' It is not a question of victory, but of truth. The National Administration was led to believe that Catholics are satisfied with everything done in the Philippines, and the federation was determined to prove that the great majority of Catholics in the United States are not satisfied, and it has succeeded.

"Meanwhile, relying on the fair-mindedness of President Roosevelt and the wisdom of the Vatican, the organization will keep up such a healthy agitation and maintain such a strong public opinion that the Vatican and the American Government may be aided to a just and peaceful solution of all the Philippine difficulties."

NO JURY TRIAL IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila Court Decides Extent to Which Bill of Rights Operates.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—Judge Ambler has denied the motion of the defendants in the Freedom sedition case, for trial by jury. In making this denial the court said:

"The law-making power in the Philippine Islands is vested in the United States Civil Commission. The laws do not grant the right to trial by jury. The Philippines are entitled to the Bill of Rights, excepting the right to trial by jury. The Constitution of the United States follows us here only so far as Congress enacts that it shall."

EX-GOV. COOK VERY ILL.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 10.—Ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cook to-day underwent an operation for the purpose of curing, if possible, an infection which has been the cause of considerable trouble for the past year. During the past two weeks the condition of the Governor became so serious that an operation was imperative.

This morning Dr. Welch, assisted by Drs. Gibson and Bolton of New York and Dr. Reidy of Winsted, went to the Cook homestead and performed an operation. While the operation itself was very successful, the condition of Mr. Cook is regarded to-night as critical.

Dr. Welch said that the patient was progressing as well as could be expected. Despite the serious condition of the ex-Governor, the physician said that there were hopes for his ultimate recovery, although it was almost impossible to note the exact result of the operation.

WHAT WAS DONE FOR CUBA

Statement Showing Results Accomplished Under United States Rule.

Bureau of Insular Affairs Goes Into Full Details—Better Sanitation a Notable Feature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has prepared a statement showing what the United States accomplished during the occupation of Cuba from the time the Military Government was established, July 18, 1898, until May 19, 1902.

Sixteen Custom Houses were established, one at the chief port, Havana, and others at the principal sub-ports of the island, and tariffs were put in force. The principal changes in the tariff have been the gradual reduction of duties on exports from time to time until April 1, 1901, when these duties were entirely abolished. More than 300 Post Offices were established, with native Postmasters.

There was established a Department of Finance, presided over by a general Treasurer and six Provincial Treasurers, one for each province. Subsequently these provinces were redistricted, and formed into eleven so-called fiscal zones.

Thousands of brood cattle and horses were purchased and resold to natives on easy terms, enabling them to resume work which would not otherwise have been possible.

The number of schoolhouses provided nearly equals those in this country for a corresponding area.

A telegraph line was built, connecting with the principal cities throughout the island, and maintained by the United States Signal Corps. Public roads were opened throughout the island. As a sanitary measure the streets of many of the cities were paved, and extensive systems of sewerage constructed.

The harbors of the island were greatly improved, a system of buoys and beacons was established, Government warehouses and docks repaired and constructed, and regulations governing the harbors established.

The total revenues from all sources collected during the occupation was $57,200,000, and the expenditures therefrom $55,370,000, the remainder having been turned over to the Republic of Cuba at the time of the withdrawal of United States authority, May 19, 1902.

A feature of the expense account in Cuba was occasioned by the condition of the municipalities, all of which showed large deficits in their annual budgets. In the fiscal year 1899 more than $1,000,000 was contributed to defray these deficits, and thereafter the schools, police and municipal hospitals, and charities were maintained almost entirely at the expense of the Insular Government. This condition has been very largely overcome.

The following shows some of the expenditures made from Cuban revenues:

Justice and public instruction, $11,105,838.
Rural guard and administration, $5,247,885.
Agriculture, industry, and commerce, $1,129,535.
Barracks and quarters, $2,524,682.
Public buildings, works, ports, and harbors, $5,955,390.
Charities and hospitals, $4,128,057.
Sanitation, $9,703,457.

The buildings selected for barracks and quarters for the army were used only temporarily by the troops, and when repaired were turned over to the municipalities as hospitals.

That the administration of the Department of Sanitation was thorough in its results is apparent in the large decrease of the death rate in the island since modern sanitary measures have prevailed. The death rate prior to this time had been as high as 80 and 90 to 1,000, but decreased to less than 23 in 1,000, and during the season just passed, when yellow fever was formerly at its height, Havana was entirely free from this epidemic.

The marine quarantine conducted by the United States Marine Hospital Service has been effective in preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The Gulf States of the Union have also profited.

The branches of Government were organized, and had been gradually put into the hands of native officers who had been associated in the departments with American administrators.

A clear title to the public buildings, roads, wharves, and schoolhouses passed to the Cuban Republic.

EMULATOR OF TRACY MEETS A LIKE FATE.

Young California Desperado, After a Brief Career, Was Wounded and Committed Suicide.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Aug. 10.—A series of daring highway robberies which resulted in the sensational death of one of the robbers and the wounding of a citizen took place on the Monterarо Road last night.

Two young men, apparently little more than boys, compelled an aged woman who was driving along the highway near Edenvale to deliver her horse and buggy to them. They then drove to E. F. Hepies's store, at Coyote, where they purchased cartridges for a revolver. That they loaded, and immediately held up the proprietor and several bystanders.

From Hepies's store they continued toward Gilroy. Within a quarter of a mile of that town they met W. W. McKee, and when he failed to stop on their order they fired at him, inflicting a trifling wound. McKee lashed his horse into a run, and was not further molested.

The robbers continued south to Stevens's store, a mile and a half from that of Hepies's, robbing two or three teamsters on the road of small amounts. They were just entering Stevens's store when they saw five or six armed men riding rapidly toward them. The robbers abandoned their jaded horse and started across a field toward the foothills. A running fight ensued, in which one of the robbers was shot through the stomach. In emulation of the outlaw Tracy, he placed his pistol to his head and blew out his brains. The other bandit threw up his hands and was arrested.

ALLEGED TRAIN ROBBER SHOT.

Three Suspects, in Flight, Scattered Jewelry as They Fought.

WASECA, Minn., Aug. 10.—Three men believed to have been implicated in the Burlington train robbery near Marcus, Ill., last Tuesday night were captured here yesterday after a sensational fight and pursuit. The men had been lounging about the railroad yards during the day and Sheriff Collins and Chief of Police MacDonah went to question them. One of the men fired at the Sheriff, but without hitting him. The Sheriff shot at the fleeing man, hitting him in the leg. He then turned and emptied two revolvers at the officers, but without effect. Another bullet from the Sheriff's revolver lodged in the desperado's thigh, notwithstanding which he continued his flight. The other two men fled in an opposite direction, with a large crowd following.

The wounded man was captured in a swamp near Clear Lake. The others were found in a cornfield some distance from town. All were lodged in jail. In their flight the three scattered watches, chains, rings, knives, and other valuable goods.

BODY IN KING PHILIP'S CAVE.

B. C. Carrier Went to Indian's Retreat to End His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—A searching party to-day found the body of Burton C. Carrier, fifty-two years old, of Crescent City, Fla., in King Philip's Cave, near the top of Talcott Mountain. Mr. Carrier had gone to Avon to spend the Summer with his brother, in hope of benefiting his health. He disappeared last Monday, leaving a good-bye note saying that he was discouraged and ill.

Search has been in progress for the body since Monday. It was found in the innermost recess of the cave, which is said to have been King Philip's headquarters when his Indians made their raids hereabouts. Carrier had shot himself through the head with his rifle. He leaves a widow and two sons. Business reverses had made him despondent.

Simpson Crawford Co.

To-Day We Open

Our Furniture Department.

Furniture selling is a new venture with us, but the principles, ideas and methods that obtain in every department of this great establishment and govern its operations hold sway here also. This means that the highest standard of elegance and excellence ruled and influenced selection in the gathering of the very great and magnificent stock now assembled on our fifth floor.

Full grown, like Minerva, the Roman goddess, this department springs forward ready to meet the desires and requirements of all seeking Furniture for any portion of the house. But it is more than a mere gathering of Furniture.

It is an exposition of America's best products, an assemblage that reflects the highest and truest art in Furniture manufacture, an exhibition of styles and kinds that breathes of the various schools, from the Chippendale and Colonial periods, with their artistic lines of severity and simplicity; from those of Louis XV. and XVI., in which the graceful and fantastic Rococo style predominated, down to the present day.

There isn't any right kind or style of Furniture that will not be found here.

If your fancy inclines toward the old models of the English, Dutch and Italian schools, rich and quaint pieces, almost beyond comprehension in beauty of line and carving, are here to meet it. In fact, every taste and idea has been considered and can be met.

In point of size, it is one of the largest Furniture Departments in the country, occupying our entire fifth floor. As to prices? None but the fairest, of course, and lower, in many instances, than will be found in other establishments.

One will find it a pleasure to roam through the various aisles of this great Furniture Store—the stock of which is like none other—possessing a tone, character and individuality all its own.

Whether you have an entire house to fit out, or just a single piece to buy, it will pay you to come here, as nowhere else, do we believe, will be seen such excellent variety, such originality and beauty of designs and such goodness and quality at the price. Indeed, your Furniture buying will be done most pleasingly and economically at the Simpson Crawford Co. Store.

Parlor Furniture.

Over one hundred and fifty different kinds of suits to choose from. Handsomely carved frames in gold, white mahogany, dark mahogany and mahogany finish, covered with the best quality silk damask, gobelin, verona and embossed silk velour.

3-piece suits, $18.50 to $750.00.
5-piece suits, $27.50 to $450.00.
Odd Chairs, $3.50 to $95.00.
Couches, $8.50 to $85.00.
Parlor Tables, $2.50 to $150.00.
Parlor Cabinets, $24.00 to $500.00.
Music Cabinets, $6.50 to $275.00.
Ladies' Desks, $8.00 to $250.00.
Pedestals, $10.00 to $75.00.
Ladies' Work Tables, $5.50 to $55.00.

Mission Furniture.

Artistic and substantial frames, made of oak, finished in a brown or weathered effect, upholstered in Spanish leather or with loose cushions.

Settees, $28.50 to $125.00.
Chairs, $3.50 to $95.00.
Rockers, $9.50 to $75.00.
Tables, $2.50 to $65.00.
Stools, $3.50 to $15.00.
Morris Chairs, $12.50 to $25.00.
Morris Rockers, $15.50 to $32.00.
Cellarets, $14.00 to $63.00.

Library Furniture.

In solid mahogany, mahogany finish, golden oak, weathered oak and Antwerp oak, doors finished plain or with leaded glass; bookcases, tables, desks and chairs to match; prices range as follows:—

Bookcases, $6.50 to $275.00.
Tables, $8.50 to $195.00.
Leather Couches, $12.50 to $75.00.
Library Chairs, $6.50 to $85.00.
Morris Chairs, $4.50 to $75.00.
Library Desks, $25.00 to $225.00.

Bedroom Furniture.

Louis XV., Louis XVI., Empire and Colonial styles, in white mahogany, dark mahogany, natural mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch, golden and cathedral oak.

Bedroom Suits, $18.50 to $1,500.00.
Oak Dressers, $8.50 to $250.00.
Oak Chiffoniers, $5.50 to $175.00.
Toilet Tables, $12.50 to $145.00.
Cheval Mirrors, $22.50 to $185.00.
Brass Bedsteads, $18.50 to $175.00.
Box Couches, $8.50 to $45.00.
Bedroom Chairs and Rockers, $1.50 to $55.00.
Enamel Beds, $3.50 to $55.00.
Bed Springs, $2.50 to $25.00.
Mattresses, $4.50 to $75.00.

Dining Room Furniture.

In golden oak, weathered oak, Antwerp oak, cathedral oak and solid mahogany, dull or polished finish; many styles in Empire, Sheraton and Colonial Sideboards, China Closets, Extension Tables, Serving Tables and Chairs to match.

Sideboards, $12.50 to $650.00.
China Closets, $12.50 to $250.00.
Extension Tables, $8.50 to $175.00.
Serving Tables, $8.50 to $95.00.
Dining Room Chairs, $1.50 to $75.00.

Reed and Rush Furniture.

Made from best selected reeds, finished in red, blue or natural color.

Chairs, $2.50 to $25.00.
Rockers, $2.45 to $28.00.
Settees, $12.50 to $45.00.
Tables, $6.50 to $24.00.

Rush Furniture, made from braided strands of rush, finished natural color; very strong and durable.

Rockers, $6.50 to $35.00.
Rockers, $7.50 to $38.00.
Settees, $12.50 to $45.00.
Tables, $8.50 to $24.00.
Stools, $3.50 to $10.00.
Book Racks, $6.50 to $15.00.

A Few More Words About This Store.

It is generally known throughout Greater New York that the Simpson Crawford Co. is not under the same regime as when the concern was Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

We think it necessary that further publicity be given to the new management, so that its objects and endeavors, as relating to the serving of the public, may be emphasized. Hence these few words:—

We want you to know how the change affects and benefits you.

Mr. Henry Siegel, who is President of the Siegel-Cooper Co., Chicago, Ill., and of the Schlesinger & Mayer Co., Chicago, Ill., is the Presiding Senior Officer and President of the Simpson Crawford Co.

Mr. John R. Butler is the Vice President.

Mr. Siegel has no connection with any other dry goods house in this city.

Neither is Mr. Butler in any way connected with any other business in New York.

The Simpson, Crawford & Simpson policy will not be changed. The same high standard of commercialism will ever be maintained, but where possible improvements shall be made in the matters of service, accommodations, methods, &c.

There is no department store in the world whose interior is so refined looking and so perfectly arranged as this.

The very atmosphere of this establishment breathes of elegance and excellence.

As before stated, our object has been to make this the most perfect and complete store of its kind in the world. How well we succeed will be told by you.

Matters are gradually rounding into shape, but the word "complete" cannot as yet be said. There is still much to be done. Various new departments will be opened this Fall, and each one will be the best of its kind to be found anywhere.

Increased space has been allotted to all departments; thus goods can be shown to better advantage than heretofore, and the service will also necessarily be better.

All elevators, numbering fifteen, are now in running order.

Our carriage entrance in Nineteenth street is also completed, and its beauty is in harmony with the graceful and modern architecture of this excellently constructed building and splendidly equipped establishment.

As to merchandise and service, we can only repeat what has been said before. Both shall be of the highest character, while prices shall in every instance be consistent with quality. Where improvements are possible they shall be made; for the convenience, comfort and accommodation of our public are our first considerations.

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE REJECTION OF BRYAN.

Mr. BRYAN does not decline; he is rejected. His public statement that he will not be a candidate in 1904 is of real importance, not as a declaration of his own intention, but as evidence that the changed temper of the Democratic Party toward him has become so manifest that even he must see and recognize it. No man could be more unwilling than Mr. BRYAN to admit that his day has passed, that his control of the party is broken. But the truth has been forced upon him, as in State after State and in one Congressional district after another Democratic Conventions have deliberately excluded from their platforms all mention of him and his Kansas City principles.

While there was still a possibility that Mr. BRYAN might continue to be the Democratic leader the statement of his personal resolve not to accept another nomination would have been of no consequence. He might have changed his mind. The party will not change its mind, now fully made up, to turn its back upon BRYAN and Bryanism. So long as there was any hope that it might change its mind he would never have taken himself out of the way.

In this changed relation of the Democracy to its recent errors it is possible, and even probable, that the party might be benefited and strengthened by securing a majority control over the House in the next Congress. With its relation to BRYAN still in doubt, and with the House leaders exposed to the influence of his dangerous counsels, a Democratic majority in the House might have been expected to follow courses that would have caused the people still further to withdraw their confidence from the party and would have extinguished the dawning hope of victory in the Presidential election in 1904. Under new leaders, under the sobering sense of responsibility that would spring from the possession of power in even one branch of Congress, and with BRYAN lost to sight in the background, the party would be in a position to take advantage of the rising tide of popular discontent with the slavish obedience of the Republicans to the commands of the protected interests.

THE FUTURE OF CHINESE TRADE.

The two distinguished Chinamen who were received so cordially on our shores on Saturday both express confidence in the happy influence of the recent treaty between China and Great Britain on the external trade of the Celestial Empire, and both predict that the treaty would be firmly and successfully enforced in China. The most immediately important provision of the treaty is that which abolished the "likin," or taxes collected at the frontier of each province on all trade. These have been the source of great profit and power to the Viceroys of the different provinces, and their chief reliance for revenue, with which they have maintained their separate armies and Courts.

Prince CHEN remarked that "there will, of course, be much opposition to the abolition of the duties, but where the interests of the empire are concerned the criticisms of a few persons cannot be considered," which is a more masterful tone with reference to the great Mandarins than has been customary. Sir LIAN-CHEN-TUNG, who is to succeed WU TING-FANG as Ambassador at Washington in January, predicted that the treaty "would revolutionize commerce in China," and added, "although it is likely that the people in the interior will rebel against this abolishment, (of the likin taxes,) I think that the American merchants will see that we are able to enforce our laws." The opposition will probably be less than has been expected. Sir JAMES MACKAY, the very able British Commissioner, has provided in the treaty that the Viceroys shall actually receive as much from the honestly administered customs duties as they formerly got from the likin, and all the more influential of the Viceroys are reported to be warm supporters of the treaty.

This country is greatly interested in the outcome. Great Britain, with her customary breadth of view in such matters, has agreed that any of the powers shall have the same privileges as she obtains by simply accepting the treaty, which, of course, the United States will do so far as conditions permit. The abolition of the "likin" is accompanied by the opening of the waterways of the empire to trade, and by large extension of the rights of foreigners in the exploitation of mineral resources, and by marked improvements in the administration of civil justice. The external trade of China is much exaggerated in the public mind—its total is less than $350,000,000, or, per capita, about one-thirtieth that of this country—while its internal trade is relatively far more insignificant, but it is capable of a good deal of development, which the new treaty sensibly promotes.

"HIGH FINANCE" AND THE LAW.

An eminent lawyer in a neighboring State recently received from a friend in this State, equally eminent and very successful, a letter in which occurred the following passage: "To me the law has ceased to have the fascination it once possessed. I do not mean the law, but its practice as a business, for its great principles can only gain in absorbing interest by the experience that adds to our skill in trying to develop and apply them. There is too much drudgery in practice. The temptation to pursue the lucrative part to the exclusion of the science of the law is too great, as is demonstrated by the fact that our biggest men in New York have almost abandoned the professional side of their calling to become business aids to the great financiers, frequently lending their high abilities to unsound and unlawful schemes in 'high finance' which are 'jammed through' against the rights of minority holders by the force of the prestige that tramples every obstacle under foot. If I were on the bench, my sole thought would be to restore to the people some of the rights that are being stolen from them."

This is an interesting and significant utterance, made in the freedom of personal and friendly correspondence by a man who has had ample opportunity to know whereof he speaks. It is not in its spirit unlike utterances that are frequently heard from the stronger members of the bar and from experienced members of the judiciary. Exactly what the actual and relative basis for its discouraging comment is it would be rash for a layman to try to decide. Our own impression, however, is that while the actual basis is considerable, it is not, relatively to past times, as substantial as is often assumed. It would be idle to deny that legal ability, backed by high "prestige," is put at the service of great wealth for purposes of an ignoble nature. It is now some thirty years since a very successful railroad wrecker testified that he and his associates "hired their law by the year," and at the present time men of greater means and no better morals have undoubtedly had occasion to use legal talent for ends about as bad, and have found it at their disposal. But that in proportion to the wealth of the country and the volume and value of business there is more of this sort of thing than there was in the time of our grandsires, we confess that we are not convinced.

On the contrary, we are inclined to think that the tendency is in the opposite direction, and for several reasons. In the first place, the law itself, as modified by statute and by interpretation, is, with the progress of democratic administration, apt in the long run to favor the many rather than the few. Its purpose may frequently be defeated, as it clearly is, but the forces that make for its defense and perfecting are very strong, constant, and cumulative, so that it is true in a general way that the greater the evils that arise in the application of the law, the surer they are to be overcome and checked. In the next place, while there are prizes for the powerful and successful lawyers who are willing to win them by aid to unworthy ends, there is also more modest reward from more numerous clients in resisting these ends. And finally there is in the members of the bench the unquenchable desire professed by the gentleman whose words we have cited to protect the rights that may be attacked. That desire is not uniform or always efficient, but on the whole, taking the great body of the judiciary, it is pretty energetic and persistent, and it works out valuable results. As a practical question, we should say that a young man well trained in the profession of law, with a career to make, would do better to aim at fighting injustice and greed, taking and seeking all possible opportunities, than he would in yielding to the temptation of aiding these. He might not win so large a fortune as the most successful of those following the other course, but we are persuaded that he would have many more chances of winning one which, though less, would be considerable and adequate.

HAVE THE COAL OPERATORS A PUBLIC DUTY?

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday a correspondent presented his view of the coal situation in a letter from which we quote the following extraordinary statement:

> The coal lands of the United States are as much the private property of those owning and operating them as are the great stores in question, and, so far as I am aware, they are under no legal or moral responsibility to take out one ton of coal a year unless they see fit to do so. If the mine owners and their operatives cannot arrive at an agreement before the coming of Winter, there will no doubt be great hardship among those depending upon the supply of anthracite for domestic warmth, but so far as the great companies are concerned, they owe no duty to the individual citizen or the Government, and hence cannot be held to any accountability.

If this view of the case is the correct one, the opinions of the average citizen on a good many subjects of large public interest will need revision. The "great stores" referred to in the paragraph above repeated are the department stores, and THE TIMES is challenged to say whether if the proprietors of these establishments, because of disagreements between their management and their employés, or for any reason of policy which might seem good to them, should close their doors and keep them closed for a long period, we should consider it justifiable to criticise them for their failure to serve the public.

What might be entirely proper for a department store engaged in the competitive distribution of merchandise, very little of which is essential to the industrial or social life of the community and all of which can be had elsewhere, might not be proper, nor in any respect justifiable, in, say, a water or gas company owning and operating exclusive facilities for the supply of a city or in a railroad upon which large numbers of people are necessarily dependent for transportation. The syndicated heads of the coal roads, who together hold an absolute control over the supply of the fuel of at least one-third of the United States, are impressed with a public duty which makes it entirely proper that they should be held to accountability for the way in which it is performed.

There is no such thing as a natural right of property; still less is there such a thing as a right independent of public control existing under a corporate franchise. Certain privileges of possession and operation are granted to individuals and to corporations, and these privileges are protected by society, not at all for the benefit of the individual or corporation receiving them, but wholly for the good of the public. Non-user is, and always was, a sufficient warrant for the withdrawal of special privileges and the cancellation of corporate franchises. We consider an agreement between the mine owners and the management of the coal roads to permit the supply of anthracite coal to be cut off for an indefinite period without an effort to meet the urgent and increasing needs of the public a non-feasance for which those chargeable with it might with entire propriety be held to the strictest accountability. That the laws relative to the ownership of undeveloped natural resources and the continuance of public franchises make no specific provision for such conditions as now exist in the coal regions is probably due to the fact that they were not anticipated and are quite different from what any one would have considered probable, or even possible.

We presume that the letter from which we have quoted reflects one phase of public opinion on the subject to which it refers. It is to be hoped that it is by no means general, since the natural and inevitable reaction from such extreme views as to the "right of property" in undeveloped natural resources and public utilities would be to the wildest heresies of Socialism and Populism.

NUNS' SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

The proposition that Paris is France has received many hard blows within the last generation, but none severer than it is undergoing just now. The similar proposition that London is England has received so many hard knocks that it is quite knocked out. The hardest of them was given when all London was so sure that GLADSTONE was going out, "instead of which" he came back to power by an unprecedented majority from the "back districts."

Brittany is distinctly one of the back districts of France. It has for ages been more royalist than the King and more Catholic than the Pope. It is the region in which we should expect the first and fiercest revolt against the decree of the French Government in effect closing all the nuns' schools, saving such as had in effect, by making good their claims to a public authorization, ceased to be nuns' schools at all. But it is not only in Brittany, it is all over France, in the "back districts," that the same opposition has been manifested.

So far as we can make out, the whole trouble has arisen mainly from the want of tact and statesmanship of M. COMBES, the Minister upon whom has devolved the execution of the Government decree against religious schools. No party in France has apparently risen to the height of the American idea respecting public instruction, that it is a public necessity, of an entirely secular character, and that distinctively religious, or irreligious, or anti-religious instruction must be given somewhere else, and at the expense of those who think it desirable or necessary to be given. Of course, we have our fools also, Catholic bigots who mean to make the schools a Catholic propaganda, Protestant bigots who desire to make of them an anti-Catholic propaganda. The sober common sense of the people has prevented either of these pestilent factions from having its way. But the modernists in France, the Socialists, the secularists, are just as much bent, apparently, upon making the public schools an anti-Catholic propaganda as the "religious" upon making their own schools a Catholic propaganda. Neither side seems to have any notion that, as CARLYLE used to put it, there may be an unsectarian method of teaching the three R's, which it is agreed that everybody ought to know.

It is quite certain that the back districts in France contain quite their numerical share of the saving virtues through which, if at all, France must live and thrive. It was the business of a wise and statesmanlike Minister, in M. COMBES's place, to bear this in mind. The famous "decree" was not mandatory, but only permissive. It left ample discretion to the Minister whose business it was to enforce it or not to enforce it, as to him, upon careful consideration, might seem good. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the troubles have arisen because the Minister intrusted with this discretion was entirely wanting in discretion, because he himself was a partisan and a propagandist, a bigot of anti-bigotry. It is really appalling to consider what mischief may be done, in such a situation, by a man of strong emotions and weak judgment.

AIR THAT ROTS BRONZE.

LANDSEER'S lions on Trafalgar Square form the latest protest against the atmosphere breathed by those who are so unfortunate as to dwell in London. The twenty tons of bronze that go to make each of them have not insured them against the weather, although they have been exposed to the tooth of time less years than are needed to carve wrinkles in a fair face. A climate that seems to be benign to the complexion of women, judging from the rosy faces of Albion's daughters, has simply riddled with holes the more exposed parts of the beasts, especially on the side where the northeast wind brings the moisture and soot-laden air into violent contact with the metal. The flanks and hindquarters of these famous lions are as completely perforated as the Spanish iron-clads after DEWEY and SCHLEY had toyed with them for a space. The quality of the alloy has much to do with the resistance of bronze to the weather; generally speaking, the more copper in the mixture the greater the resistance; but it is not likely that as late as 1868 monuments of such importance would have been cast in an inferior kind of bronze.

Of course, with their historic obstinacy, our British cousins are repairing these lions instead of taking them away and replacing them with two English bulls, (or Irish, for that matter,) animals indigenous to the soil and far more typical of the good and less amiable qualities of the nation than the exotic king of cats—as their own writers and wits long ago decided when they dubbed the average man John Bull. And instead of bronze, the bulls should be hewn from stone or cast in clay and fired; for it is evident that so long as the atmosphere is charged with the sulphurous fumes of soft coal there will be no putting one's trust in bronze. The Latin poet who spoke of bronze as perennial did not dream of a time when any people he would care to class among human beings would live in an atmosphere like thin pea soup and erect huge bronze statues only to have them corrode in half a century.

Our weather and our city air have been so completely anglicized this Summer that we may look for similar consequences to our own bronze statues. We have the sulphur-bearing smoke and the moisture which combine to act as an etching fluid wherever a scratch or a crack exists on the surface. And when once a breach is made in the patina of the bronze the acid eats its way in all directions, even if the beginning is an almost invisible hole. Chicago, Pittsburg, and Cleveland might furnish statistics as to the effect of deposits from soft coal when carried by the wet against bronze monuments.

Some of our statues might be left to the tender mercies of rain and soot with perfect equanimity on the part of citizens; it would be a graceful way of getting rid of scarecrows; but there are other public memorials here and there whose loss would be deplored. New York should have some official responsible for the state of her monuments who would not allow bronzes to be scoured, and so lose the fine effects of weathering, yet would watch them and prevent the inroads of destructive agents in time—on those, at any rate, which are worth preserving.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As the admirers of GEORGE BORROW, if not nowadays an army particularly numerous, are very particularly vehement in their esteem for the works of that remarkable man, it must be that Mr. WILLIAM L. ALDEN expected, and it may be that he hoped, when in his letter from London to our SATURDAY REVIEW he compared BORROW and "Lavengro" unfavorably with Mr. WATTS-DUNTON and "Aylwin," to excite many demonstrations of anger and pain. That being the case, the demonstrations might as well begin right here in this column, which happens to be open to one of the persons whom Mr. ALDEN kindly pities for inability to see that "Lavengro" is a "tedious collection of rubbish." Without going quite so far as to assert that our correspondent's phrase exactly describes "Aylwin"—though there be critics who think so—and without denying to Mr. WATTS-DUNTON the possession of something more than facility in the writing of mystical nonsense—though some find the inclination to do so almost irresistible—one can still assert that his position is not and never will be even within sight of that to which BORROW rose apparently without an effort. That BORROW knew all now known about the gypsies and their jargon would not be claimed by the most enthusiastic of his devotees, but what he did know was of unique interest, and the mistakes he made as an amateur philologist in days when philology was composed of little else than mistakes decrease his merit as little as it is increased by the mistakes he corrected. The Borrowians do not love him as an expert in ethnology and linguistics, but as a writer whose works stand in a class by themselves in English literature and for simplicity, veracity, and interest rank among the most marvelous products of human genius. BORROW was mad at times, and a fanatic always, but his books are models of sanity and of wise and gentle tolerance. As for Mr. WATTS-DUNTON, he is sane enough, but his chief success is in writing like a crazy man, and the imitation of imbecility is not beyond either his reach or his ambition.

—A more awkward title or a more admirable purpose could not be easily imagined than is possessed by the Betterment of London Association which has just been formed under the Presidency of Mr. W. B. RICHMOND, the artist, whose recent attempt to decrease the smoke nuisance in the British capital attracted much attention and inspired hope, even if it did not produce any very noticeable results. First among the objects of the new organization is placed, curiously enough, though perhaps not unwisely, agitation for a quieter London, primarily in respect to unnecessary noises, such as those produced by organ grinders, street vendors, and newsboys. But because the members of the society ask first for quiet, they do not thereby imply that quiet is of primary importance. They want also a healthier and cleaner London, and one in which street names and numbers are clearly and plentifully designated. Another phase of their activity involves agitation against the immigration of pauper aliens; against the employment—in the street—of children under ten years of age, and after 9 P. M. of children under twelve years of age; to draw attention to the extreme danger to health engendered by the obnoxious habit of expectorating in public conveyances and buildings; to promote action against the sale of impure ice cream; to direct the attention of the authorities to the act relating to betting and gambling in public places; and against the constant digging up of the highways to the great inconvenience of the community. The society wishes also to impress upon the municipal and other authorities of the metropolis the necessity of enforcing, as in Liverpool, the registration of street "musicians" and street traders, including newspaper vendors, and to impress upon the railway companies the desirability of freeing their stations and approaches from all idlers and hawkers. All this is full of suggestion for New Yorkers. We suffer from the same evils—from some of them even more than London does.

—Remembering the dreadful stories that have been told so long about the Moros in the Southern Philippines, our soldiers there are having strangely little trouble with them, and the wars to the death which were prophesied do not seem to be coming to pass. The military prowess of the Moros was for the most part displayed in desultory conflicts with natives of an agricultural turn of mind, and the failure of the Spaniards to conquer them is probably due less to the desperate valor of the Moros than to the fact that the Spaniards found quite all they wanted to do in parts of the archipelago where the rewards of energy were at once larger and cheaper. On the arrival of the Americans the Moros tried for a while to live up to their ancient reputation. They fought enough to prove—what everybody knew—that they could fight, but now they are showing that when they see that death is useless as well as unnecessary, they are no fonder of it than the milder Tagals and Visayans are. One by one the "dattos" are dismounting from their high horses, are sheathing their crinkly knives, and "coming in" without waiting to be dragged in. Such superior bravery as the Moros may possess is probably accompanied by superiority of intelligence, and if that is so, we are likely to have, not more, but less, trouble with them than with the rest of the Filipinos. Of course, they used to be pirates, but what of that? Before now, as British history tells on several pages, pirates have become citizens extremely useful, if not particularly good, and have turned out to be amenable to such arguments as titles of honor—and titles to estates. We shall get along with the Moros well enough for the conclusive reason that they must get along with us or get off the earth.

THINKS DEVERY IS ALL RIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial of the fifth, "Brigands in Politics," usually THE TIMES is a temperate newspaper, read with great thoroughness and satisfaction by fair-minded people. The editorial mentioned above is unworthy of your pages. It maligns a good man, a capable man, a manly man, one whom the people of this the Ninth Assembly District have needed for many a year past to lead them in politics and secure for them the share of public benefit to which they were entitled, but which the supineness of their selected public representatives have failed to bring to them. This district has been continually decreasing in commercial prosperity, while its public representatives have each gone out with their pockets stuffed and the people left poorer. The storekeeper feels it, the laborer feels it, and property owner feels it.

Now there has been posted on the walls of the houses of this district an advertisement written in signs of the day, to wit: "Wanted—A Leader." Many applicants have appeared and been tried but thrown aside by the people as unfitted for the job. At last there comes before us a man who fills the bill exactly, he is accepted and the advertisement satisfactorily answered. That man is William S. Devery, a man, "every inch of him." He can control the unruly, helps the needy, favors the interests of the district, can enhance its improvement, develop its resources, and foretell public necessities. With the courage of a lion, the daring of a hero, the magnetism of a genial gentleman, the charity of a philanthropist, the human sympathy of a Christian, the truthfulness of his convictions, the indomitable, untiring energy and earnestness of purpose, a friend of all worthy men. Long before he sought public recognition his deeds of charity and uplifting of his fellow beings were a household knowledge. His mannerism is all his own, as with every genius. His quaintness of expressing himself is so plain that his hard-headed well-balanced philosophy goes straight to the intellects of the educated and the illiterate. His words ring with the spirit of the "Sermon on the Mount." His thorough understanding of human nature enables him to measure men instantly at their true dimensions. His eye never quivers except for sympathy, his heart never quails before danger, and men instinctively seek his shelter, knowing they will be harbored whether high or low, knowing that he believes that every soul is God-given in every being and should be mercifully but exactly uplifted.

His courtesy, notwithstanding contrary statements, is as active as that of any gentleman. He fills the bill, as it has been said: "A leader is born not made." In him the people recognize their savior.

EMANUEL I. HART.

New York, Aug. 10, 1902.

WANTS CARNEGIE AS GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader of this date suggests a way by which the Democratic Party may easily win the election in this State next November.

Let Hill drop his Danforths and nominate a man capable of putting life into the canvass.

The real issue should be The Thousand-Ton Barge Canal, and the candidate should be Andrew Carnegie!

Who could have any doubt as to the result? That would be "Triumphant Democracy!"

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT.

New York, Aug. 9, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Unconvinced.

"Is your wife ever speechless with indignation?"

"She says she is, but I have reason to doubt it."—Chicago Post.

Prepares the Way.

The man who drops his work and sits down and worries for fear that something will happen generally has his expectations fully realized.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Assured Approval.

"The singer has made great strides in the profession, hasn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. Formerly, when she received an encore, she sang; now she usually smiles."—Town and Country.

Her Biggest Catch.

The Mutual Friend (to athletic woman)—Now, Mrs. Stebbins, what was the largest fish you ever caught?

Mrs. Stebbins—It weighed 140 pounds, but I don't remember its name.

Mr. Stebbins (feelingly)—I do; it was John Stebbins.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

Befo' you droop un'neath the load,
Jess' wait a little longer;
Befo' you drap on de stony road,
Jess' wait a little longer;
Don' be too quick foh to sob an' sigh
"Oh, my, I'se gwine foh to up an' die!"
Maybe dey's a help come, by an' by—
Jess' wait a little longer.

Oh, it's mighty dahk in de col' midnight,
But wait a little longer.
Hang on an' pray foh de mawnin' light—
Jess' wait a little longer;
Kaze de dahkest night kain't las' foh aye,
An' de dahkest hour am jess' fo' day;
Some time dem clouds gwine roll away—
Jess' wait a little longer.

THE UP-TOWN BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has officially given out the news that it will occupy partly the new triangular flatiron building now being erected at the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street. The building will be ready for occupancy early in 1904. In its announcement THE TIMES says: "Two years ago THE TIMES would have refused to consider removal to an up-town office. The problem of distribution is one to which a newspaper must give serious attention. To-day the neighborhood of Newspaper Row is the only quarter of the city in which a newspaper plant, considered as a manufacturing establishment, can be operated without great inconvenience and loss of time. That limitation is to be removed and that condition wholly changed by the completion of the underground rapid transit railway. The trains of that railway will run through the basement of THE TIMES'S new building. Turning on a curve from Forty-second Street up Broadway, the tunnel traverses the lot acquired by THE TIMES, entering its building line obliquely about the middle of the Broadway front and passing out at the Forty-third Street end. It will be thus seen that the subway is to occupy a part of the basement story of THE TIMES Building. Furthermore, an express station of the subway road, on the basement level, will give access to the trains without leaving the building, and a tunnel beneath Broadway will furnish communication with the easterly side of that thoroughfare. It will be possible for THE TIMES, therefore, at the early morning hour when newspapers are printed, to put the printed copies of the paper aboard cars standing within a few feet of the presses for delivery to all parts of the city and all railroad stations." All this goes to show that the centre of New York, as outlined in these columns before, for a number of other reasons enumerated at the time, will in five years' time be at the corner of Seventh Avenue, Forty-second Street, and Broadway.

Chicago Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has acquired the triangle bounded by Broadway, West Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and will at once begin the erection thereon of a large modern steel-construction building, primarily for its own use. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy early in 1904.

In the nearly fifty-one years of its existence THE TIMES has occupied buildings in "Newspaper Row," facing City Hall Park, and the announcement that it is to be moved to the up-town district has caused much comment.

In announcing the purpose of abandoning its present quarters THE TIMES says: "To many of the old New Yorkers the notion of a newspaper moving so far up town will seem singular. For years the popular idea has been that the location near the City Hall Park, where so many newspapers had their birth and where so many are now grouped, was an essential. This was true in the years gone by, and is still true in great measure. The next eighteen months, however, promise to make a revolution in many respects owing to the new transit facilities which the underground railway and the Pennsylvania tunnel provides."

Chicago Tribune.

The location of the new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES at Forty-second Street and Broadway is illustrative of the daily increasing influence of transportation, not only upon real estate but upon the actual production of newspapers. There will be a station of the new subway line in the basement of THE TIMES Building. This will enormously facilitate the circulation of the paper in Manhattan. The underground station of the Pennsylvania Road will be only nine blocks away. The building will be convenient to the Grand Central Station, used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford and New York Central Railroads. It is not possible to estimate the saving in time which will be made in carrying the papers to the mail trains, but it will be considerable.

THE TIMES, under its present management, is showing the enterprise which is necessary to the continued success of any newspaper, however great or well established. The advance in the mechanical part of making newspapers has been revolutionary. THE TIMES intends to conform to the revolution.

Democrat Chronicle, Rochester.

The congested condition of lower New York and the northward course of business in that city are shown by the announcement that THE NEW YORK TIMES is to erect a building for its own use on Forty-second Street, which is seven blocks further up town than The Herald establishment. Two years ago THE TIMES would not have cosidered such a location, because Newspaper Row was considered the only point at which a newspaper could be printed and distributed without grave inconvenience and loss of time. Now, says THE TIMES, "that limitation is to be removed and that condition wholly changed by the completion of the underground rapid transit railway." The shifting is a remarkable development of New York's industrial life. Incidentally, it may be said that the plans of THE TIMES furnish vivid evidence of that paper's enterprise and deserved prosperity.

Amsterdam Evening Recorder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is about to move. By the Summer of 1904 it will occupy a square at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, within three blocks of the Grand Central Station and directly over the Rapid Transit subway. This makes the second great newspaper establishment to move up town from Newspaper Row. The Herald having been the first, several years ago. It would not be surprising if the vicinity of Long Acre Square, as it is called, the centre of transportation, of theatres, and of apartment houses, should become a new centre of journalism in New York.

Trenton (N. J.) Times.

The growth of the business of THE NEW YORK TIMES has forced it to seek larger quarters. Following the example of The New York Herald, THE TIMES will move up town to the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street. When The Herald made its great change it broke with all past traditions, and there were not a few level-headed business men who thought The Herald committed a grave blunder. But the development of New York City has exceeded the wildest dreams of the oldest inhabitants, while its rapid and sweeping changes stagger the most progressive of its citizens.

It is not at all improbable that, in a few years, Newspaper Row will no longer be the headquarters of the newspapers of New York City. Such a change was certainly never included among the expectations of the enterprising.

An interesting feature of THE TIMES's new building will be that the underground rapid transit railway will run under it with a station in its basement. This will enable THE TIMES to put the printed copies of the paper aboard cars standing near the presses for delivery to all parts of the city and all railroad stations.

The excellent character of our esteemed contemporary and the noble way it is living up to its ideals render its success a cause of satisfaction to all those who believe in clean journalism

Baltimore Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has given formal confirmation to the news that the future location of its office will be at the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street. This is even much further up town than The New York Herald Building. Not very many years ago either site would have been considered as extremely unsuitable for the purposes of a newspaper building, but the progress made in rapid transit has had marvelous effects in creating new centers of activity.

FEDERATED LABOR UNION ATTACKS FEDERAL JUDGES

Court Decisions in Strike Cases Strongly Denounced.

Every Organization in the Country Asked to Unite in Protest at Labor Day Celebration.

The Judges who have issued injunctions against the striking coal miners were denounced at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. Daniel S. Jacobs, Chairman of the committee appointed to aid the strikers, declared that now was the critical time of the strike.

"Everything now depends on the moral and financial support given to the strikers throughout the country," he said. "The failure of the strike would be a general blow to organized labor. The miners naturally look to the labor organizations of New York to take a strong stand on behalf of the strikers. If all organized labor helped them as it ought to do the miners would be sure to win."

Delegate Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 reported that his organization has assessed its members 5 cents each a week, which will be $250 a week while the strike lasts. The delegate of the Double Drum Hoisters' Union said that his organization had assessed its members 50 cents a month for the same purpose. The stereotypers, through their delegate, reported that they would give $100 a month, and other organizations made similar reports.

Herman Robinson, Secretary of the committee of ten, announced that he expected the New York unions to contribute $10,000 a week to the strikers.

The following preamble and resolutions were then carried unanimously:

Whereas, The Federal Judges have proved themselves the willing and subservient tools of the Coal Trust by issuing injunctions prohibiting the exercise of the Constitutional right of free speech and free assemblage, and also the natural right of relieving a fellow-being in distress by seeking to prevent the distribution of food among the starving miners; and

Whereas, If the mandates of these infamous Judges are not violated and ignored to the extent of relieving distress the miners will have either to return to the mines at the terms dictated by the trust or starve by thousands on the public highways; therefore

Resolved, That we condemn the autocratic and malignant action of the Federal Judges in their attack upon the Constitutional liberties of the people by the issue of injunctions preventing trial by jury and assuming at once the role of lawmaker, plaintiff, and executioner of unfortunate victims of capitalistic greed and rapacity.

Resolved, That we hold in the most supreme contempt all courts and laws which trample under foot the sacred right of free speech and free assemblage, rights for which the noble founders of this Republic fought and bled, but which monopoly through its paid tools in office has succeeded in nullifying to the last degree.

Resolved, That we urge the miners to insist upon and if need be defend their right to feed starving brothers in defiance of the mandate of the Federal courts, and that we pledge them our hearty support to the furthering of that end.

Resolved, That we demand the curtailing of injunction power, and that Federal Judges be made subject to the imperative mandate of the people.

Resolved, That Labor Day be made a day of ringing protest against these outrageous attacks upon personal liberty, and that the American Federation of Labor be requested to issue a call to that effect.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to all labor bodies for indorsement at their Labor Day demonstrations."

Several delegates, in speaking to these resolutions, said that labor organizations throughout the country had been asked to pass similar resolutions.

The committee of ten, which is now known as the New York Defense Committee for the Relief of the Striking Miners, also announced that an appeal had been sent to all labor unions asking for contributions in aid of the strikers, the money to be sent to Daniel Harris, Treasurer of the committee, at the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. It was suggested that each union should assess all its members 5 cents a week for this purpose.

Delegate Hanna of the Bluestone Cutters' Union made a complaint to the effect that the labor laws were being violated in the asphalting of part of the Borough of Brooklyn. Men instead of working eight hours a day were working nine and ten, and were being paid less than the prevailing rate of wages. He suggested that the central body should try the weapons of the corporations and apply to the courts for an injunction restraining the contractors from continuing the work until they observed the labor laws. This appealed to a number of the delegates, who clamored to have the suggestion adopted at once. It was decided, however, to make a complaint first to the State Labor Commissioner, the Mayor, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn before taking any further action.

The delegate of the Goldbeaters' Union, which has been on a general strike for a month, reported that some of the strikers were in sore straits. He had tried to get financial aid from the unions in other trades, but while some had responded others had refused aid, on the plea that all their spare money was given to the striking coal miners.

A strike of dock builders for union wages was reported by Delegate Daly of the Dock-builders' Union at the foot of Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn. Daly complained of the police on duty at the docks, who, he said, were overzealous in driving away strike pickets.

It was decided to make a complaint on behalf of the pickets to Police Commissioner Partridge.

RAILWAY MEN TO AID MINERS.

Contribution of $20,000 Expected for Strike Fund—Collieries May Open.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 10.—President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union to-day said that the strikers were in good shape to continue the struggle. A twenty-thousand-dollar contribution from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is expected by the strikers within the next ten days. Other railway brotherhoods, it is believed, will follow suit.

While the strike leaders are inclined to discredit all reports that an attempt may be made to resume mining at an early day in the Wyoming region, it is not unlikely that one or two of the mines in this section will be opened this week. There is a well-authenticated report in circulation to-night that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company may start up work at its Wanamie colliery.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 10.—Heavy rains fell here to-day, making things uncomfortable for the troops in camp on the hill outside of this city. Despite the inclement weather, however, there was a large number of visitors in camp from the surrounding towns. None of the soldiers left the camp except the two companies that are on guard duty at the two railway stations in the town proper.

County officials are still endeavoring to arrest persons who were in any way connected with the fatal riot of July 30. It is understood that two foreigners now under arrest charged with rioting will also have to answer to the charge of murder.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 10.—Edward Brennan of this place, State Inspector of the Seventh Anthracite District, in an interview this evening, said every one of the thirty collieries in his district will be in condition for operation as soon as the strike ends. While a few are flooded, the upper levels can be operated. He estimates that 75 per cent. of the men will be able to procure work at once when the collieries are reopened and the remainder within a month or two.

Superintendent Ira Otterson Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Ira Otterson, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, has resigned on account of ill-health. He will retire on Aug. 15. He has been at the head of the home for nearly eighteen years. Mr. Otterson was the only head official of an institution that was retained indefinitely when the Republicans secured control of the State in 1895.

SARATOGA HAS BECOME FASHION'S AUTUMN SEAT

W. C. Whitney's Plans Declared to Have Been Matured.

Last Saturday Asserted the Greatest Day in the History of the Village—Fashionables There.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—It is gradually dawning upon the villagers of Saratoga that yesterday was the greatest day in the history of their village period. And reflection is forcing upon the Summer visitors here that William C. Whitney is a true prophet and shrewd builder, and that yesterday his plans matured and Saratoga became the autumn seat of fashion in America.

To most men who came here two years ago and saw the social wreck and moral ruin of Saratoga it would have seemed a hopeless task to restore the old playground to anything like the first place in the sporting directory and in aristocratic favor. To most men and to all men in any other country it would have meant years of patient persistence, but under the Whitney régime we have already forgotten the disreputable track, the numerous dens of vice, and the unsavory repute and the sparse flow of visitors that distinguished this place so short a time ago.

And if any one has not ceased to regret the new and high price of admission to the track and all the other items that make this the most expensive resort in the land to-day, we still are obliged to admit that the record of yesterday proves Mr. Whitney to have been right in deliberately establishing high prices as the surest bid for exclusiveness.

The second week in August was always the gala week when Saratoga was a leading watering place in the days gone by, and we who are here have felt that Mr. Whitney's judgment was to be finally tested when that week came. It began on Friday and was accompanied by a larger presence of ultra fashionables than perhaps ever came here before, even in the gala days when A. T. Stewart and Commodore Vanderbilt became interested in the building of the great hotels of to-day.

Friday night saw the splendor of several recherche dinner parties at the clubhouse, attended by those men and women of modish celebrity who will spend more money here and lend more distinction to the resort than the few loud and noisy men who are daily reported as gambling with high stakes all the morning at the ticker, all the afternoon at the track, and the best part of the night at the clubhouse. These men, whose affairs appear to have a brass band attachment, are not in the social swim, are only on speaking terms with the men of the exclusive set, and are not recognized by the women of the so-called Four Hundred.

The real "swells" show their names upon the hotel registers and their faces in the club boxes at the track, but the general round of their pastimes is confined to their cottages, their private dinner parties, and their excursions out of the village in their splendid equipages and automobiles. Not all of them even write their names upon the hotel books, and such gossip of their doings as finds its way into the public prints is obtained, I imagine, by adroitness and with difficulty.

Hereafter, then, the reader who would scan the news of the Saratoga season intelligently must bear in mind that the cream of the life here is mainly left to the palate of the imagination.

There may not have been more than 5,000 persons at the track, and the gate receipts may not have reached more than $12,000, yet history will regard the gathering as the most notable ever seen at a Saratoga race meeting. The chief attraction of the day was the race called the Saratoga Special, and the lion of the event was the horse Irish Lad, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea.

The race has been well described, and the fact that the horse upon which the "swagger" few placed their bets won is now ancient history. The vital interest which remains is in the character of the company gathered on the grand stand to view the race. It is this which puts the hallmark of success upon W. C. Whitney's endeavors to create a new Saratoga and stamp this village as a great rendezvous of fashion which will from this time on undergo such changes in fitting itself for its new future as will completely revolutionize the face of the place. It is to-day unfit for its new purpose. It must have rich men's seats, rich people's restaurants, different grade of rustic roadhouse resorts.

We who see the place to-day will not recognize it ten years hence.

SOME WHO WERE THERE.

Some of those who were present at the track yesterday included, to name them in alphabetical order:

W. J. Arkell,
August Belmont,
Miss Benedict,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
O. W. Barnes,
S. J. Bloomingdale,
James A. Burden, Jr.,
Perry Belmont,
R. L. Cottenet,
W. H. Chapman,
Col. Jack Chinn,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Covell,
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea,
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Darling,
H. E. Dixey,
J. G. Follansbee,
E. L. Fanshawe,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gates,
Mrs. T. J. Field,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,
Mrs. T. Hastings, Jr.,
Col. and Mrs. George B. M. Harvey,
F. R. Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Halsey,
R. W. Holmes,
Baron Kaphen,
E. L. La Montagne, Jr.,
George Livingston,
Frank Moore,
Miss Morton,
Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCalla,
A. de Navarro,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Pendleton,
H. Archie Pell,
C. W. Provost,
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal,
Mr. and Mrs. William Rowe, Jr.,
Charles W. Roberts,
Stephen Sanford,
Gen. D. E. Sickles,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Simons, Jr.,
Miss Tiffany,
Mrs. C. Vanderbilt,
G. A. Wright and family,
Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Lawrence and Monte Waterbury,
W. C. Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney,
Ex-Mayor Van Wyck.

The well-informed reader will distinguish the names of those who are "in society" from those who are not, and will also be able to judge how representative of a wide range of interests was this gathering.

But there were also present many representatives of what may be called the best provincial society of such towns as Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Worcester, Buffalo, Springfield, Albany, Cleveland, Chicago, Montreal, and Toronto, all composing another set of fashionables who add to the gayety of New York in the Winter and are on the best of terms with the New York fashionables.

A dozen lists of men and women at the races yesterday would appear like so many local directories of the "smart sets" of twenty suburban towns and half a dozen capitals of the country. Thus at a stroke Saratoga sprang to the first place as a sporting centre approved by fashion, and put itself firmly on the highway to become the midsummer "spreeing place" of the smart sets of all America, led by the New York kings and queens of high life.

To-day was given up to driving under the customary leaden skies, and the number of fine vehicles, public carryalls, and "runabouts" that filled out of the village at 3 o'clock and back again between 6 and 7 o'clock was so remarkable as to eclipse any show of the kind in America.

There are several churches here, and they were filled with worshippers, but it did not seem that these came from the fashionable hotels, where the men and women clustered during church hours to chat and to read the newspapers. Perhaps the worshippers were supplied by the boarding houses. Who knows?

"MYSTERIES" OF SARATOGA.

There are other mysteries than this in Saratoga. For instance, there is on Broadway a sort of "moonshine" restaurant such as we see in New York, and in this the proprietor advertises pie at 5 cents and pork and beans at 10 cents, the latter being the price of the tip you must give a waiter in order to get a jug of ice water in one of the big hotels.

Who that comes to Saratoga needs to go to a "hashery" for pork and beans? There is also here a disciple of Cagliostro who reads the palms of people and hangs out a sign reading, "Tips on the Races." She seems oblivious of the fact that the professional tipsters have practically given up the desperate game of trying to make a living under the competition of the sporting newspapers, and are leaving Saratoga in poverty and disgust.

Finally, there is established here a photographer who keeps a quiescent and noiseless automobile, the only one in Saratoga that should be allowed to remain. He has it moored in his back yard and advertises to take four pictures seated on this machine. We are expected to look calm, and at least as if we never crossed a street in our lives, except upon an automobile, and judging by the photographs he displays and the business the man does, the idea is a taking one.

The habit of finding fault with the newspapers of questioning what they publish, and of belittling the daily press grows upon a certain class like a second nature. They seem not to realize that in ridiculing the press they too often make themseives ridiculous. They are like all other Americans, eager buyers of the papers, and give up a valuable part of each day to reading them—a devotion which is essential to a man who pretends to an active place in any walk of life. Yet they habitually "pooh pooh" the news that they read, and fancy themselves clever to keep up the practice.

At table at dinner last night sat four men who "play" the races, and one, myself, who does not. Number 1 said that he lost $380 yesterday. Number 2 said he lost $420. Number 3 lost $700, and the fourth one did not speak upon the subject.

At breakfast this morning No. 4 was reading the paper.

"I wonder where the newspapers get all this news they print of the betting," he said. "Here they have got me down as winning $7,000 on a race I did not bet on."

"Oh," said a neighbor, "they have to put in something to fill up the columns," a remark first made by the earliest newspaper reader, and repeated by most newspaper readers from that day to this.

"But you did win several thousand on one race?"

"Yes," said the man with the newspaper, "I won $7,500 on Irish Lad, but here it does not say so in so many words, but you are left to infer I won it on another horse. What stuff they do print."

So that it appeared that the main fact was true, and the general wholesale condemnation or contemptous judgment passed upon the press was wholly unjustified.

In my heart I am certain that the man was pleased and flattered by the notice thus taken of himself, and his doings on the track.

JULIAN RALPH.

KEENE TO GET STUD FARM.

Difficulties in Way of Financier Acquiring Castleton Property Are Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 10.—Within a short time James R. Keene will enter into possession of the Castleton Stud Farm. About a year ago the Eastern millionaire purchased the place for $85,000, but the estate was so tied up that no title could be given except by consent of all the heirs.

An answer to a suit filed by trustees of the estate against the heirs, to show cause why the farm should not be sold, was filed in the Circuit Court here to-day. In the answer the heirs, Stuart Ford, E. W. Ford, and Mrs. Lucy Bitting of Richmond, Va., agree to the sale, and Andrew J. Ford, their father, files a separate answer, also agreeing to the sale. There are 612 acres in the estate.

CLERGYMAN ON LAWLESSNESS.

The Rev. Thornton T. Turner Refers to Devery's Banner as an "Audacious Appeal"—King Edward Exalted.

The coronation of King Edward and the campaign of William S. Devery were the subjects of the sermon by the Rev. Thornton T. Turner, in Calvary Episcopal Chapel, East Twenty-third Street, yesterday.

"King Edward stands in his day as the exponent of progress," he said; "the personification of a constitutional state, the figurehead of men's hopes, the object of men's love, the one whom to serve is patriotism, the standard-bearer of government of the people, for the people and by the people. Our eyes should not for a moment be clouded to the truth that a monarch can as truly represent his subjects as a Congressman or a President can represent his constituents. In the march of the world upward we may think perhaps that these United States are traveling the most direct and satisfactory route, but we may not think we are on the only route, that we alone are he people, and wisdom will die with us."

Referring to the spirit of lawlessness that seemed to him to be in the air, the clergyman said:

"Witness the daily customs and habits of our people. If you suggest to the boy whose baseball flies among the heads of busy people upon the sidewalk, or to the man who seizes a seat in a trolley car quickly lest the woman at his side should get it, or to the person who elbows her way to the bargain counter, regardless of how many of her sex she knocks about, or to the young men or women whose wild and flighty ways in company make them conspicuous nuisances to all about them, that such things at least are discourteous, do you think you will be listened to with respect?

"But these things are only straws upon the surface. The real current you may read of in your papers or observe about you. There is a banner erected not a mile from this place, spanning an avenue. Upon it may be seen the coarse features of a man who a short time ago was poor. He held a political office. He is now rich. The man when in office probably did more to promote the cause of lawlessness, indecency and crime than any other man in this city or out of it for that period. He has the grateful and loyal support of the lawless element to-day. His banner has no high motto upon it, and represents no principle of his or of any political party. It merely blazes forth his personality, it being well understood that he stands for all that is opposed to law. That such an audacious appeal is possible surely indicates the presence, now and here, of a large number of people who are ready to support lawless men.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Meetings of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 10.—Missionaries from China, Africa, Japan, India, and Porto Rico were present to-day at the services at the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The morning service was under the charge of the Rev. Charles H. Yatman, who completed his twenty-second year as leader of the Temple meetings. The holiness meeting in the Tabernacle, at the same hour, was under the charge of Bishop Fitz-Gerald and his colleagues of the Devotional Committee.

The Missionary Society's anniversary sermon was preached in the auditorium to an audience of 7,000 persons. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Drees of Porto Rico, Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in that country.

At a platform missionary meeting in the afternoon Bishop Fitz-Gerald presiding, the principal address was delivered by Mrs. F. D. Gamewell of China, who told of the troubles encountered by the missionaries while the late war was in progress. The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of New York, editor of The Christian Advocate.

The Summer School of Theology will begin to-morrow sessions that are to be continued for ten days. Bishop Fitz-Gerald is dean of the school.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Threatening weather in the morning and rain in the afternoon and evening caused an unusually small attendance to-day at the first Sunday of the seventy-first annual camp meeting at the grounds of the New York State Camp Meeting Association east of this village. The Rev. O. W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District, is in charge. The Swedish meeting, which is being held separately in another section of the grounds, has about 400 in attendance.

Babe Consecrated to Salvation Army.

Some excitement was created on Saturday by a big poster in front of the Salvation Army Barracks, in West Fourteenth Street, that announced the giving away of a babe. In accordance with the announcement, George Herbert Smith, the six months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith of 200 West Tenth Street, army workers, was "given away to the Lord" at a service yesterday. Col. Miles delivered an address on the duty of parents, and Capt. and Mrs. Parsons and Adjt. Brooks, with twenty-five students of the Salvation Army Men's Training School, attended the service. It is the intention of the parents to have the boy take up army work as soon as he is able.

"WORD OF GOD NO AUTHORITY."

Preacher Says This Is So When It Is Considered in Historical, Scientific, and Philosophical Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—The Rev. L. H. Murlin, President of the Baker University, at Baldwin, Kan., occupied the pulpit of the Meridian Street Methodist Church to-day, and during his sermon said:

"The 'word of God' is not an authority in historical, scientific, and philosophical matters. It may stumble at times, although I do not say that it does stumble. But these are not the realms in which it claims to have authority. You remember when we Methodists used to have the old preaching circles? We did not have so many theological schools in those days and I should not be surprised if it would not be a good deal better if we did not have so many theological schools now.

"There are people who think God winds up the world like an eight-day clock, and then goes away and leaves it to care for itself. I suppose every man who ever thinks tries at some time of his life to be an infidel. I have no quarrel with the man who thinks the stories in the book of Genesis and those in Revelations are only symbols."

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

From Italy comes news of a desire among singers and instrumentalists to become members of the organization Pietro Mascagni will bring to America this Autumn, and Mascagni is harassed by applications for places. The chorus is to be selected in this city. Mascagni has cabled to his managers, Mittenthal Brothers & Krenborg, that he has selected his orchestra, having engaged seventy-five men instead of fifty-five, as first intended. They will sail from Naples late in September. Mascagni will come via Paris and Havre. Among the soloists engaged are Elena Bianchini Cappeli, dramatic soprano; Pietro Schiavazzi, tenor; Francisco Navallini, basso, and Virgilio Ballatti, baritone, besides Eugenia Mantelli, the Italian contralto who was with the Maurice Grau Opera Company. The operas Mascagni will give in America are "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Zanneto," "L'Amico Fritz," "Iris," and "Ratcliff."

⁂

One of the features of Oscar Hammerstein's roof the past week was an exhibition of thought transmission by a Mr. and Mrs. Zancigs. For the exhibition each goes into an aisle, and Mr. Zancigs takes any piece of writing offered to him and asks his wife to read it. She does so instantly. A few nights ago some one in the audience, aware of the rivalry between the proprietors of the Paradise Roof Garden and Cherry Blossom Grove, handed Mr. Zancigs a ticket to the latter. Mrs. Zancigs immediately read, loudly, "No. 97, Aug. 6, Cherry—" then hesitated and stopped. She explained to the amused audience that even her power had its limits.

⁂

Stuart Robson will begin his season in Brooklyn on Sept. 15. He will revive "The Comedy of Errors," and will give some performances of "The Henrietta." Clifford Leigh will play the part of one of the Dromios, and the others in the company will be Edwin Holt, Joseph P. Keene, Mrs. Edwin F. Mayo, Laura Thompson, and Victoria Addison.

⁂

To support Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in "Sherlock Holmes," Charles Canfield, George Meech, William Davis, Lorena Atwood, and others have been engaged.

⁂

Nat C. Goodwin sails from London for New York with Maxine Elliott on Sept. 10. They will remain here a few days, and then go to Boston, where they will appear in "When We Were Twenty-one" at the Hollis Street Theatre on Sept. 20. Their new play, "The Altar of Friendship," is to be played by them for the first time in Philadelphia early in October. They will come to New York on Dec. 1 and remain for eight weeks. Mr. Goodwin celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth on July 25 in the Hotel Cecil, and on that day he signed contracts to appear in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" for the season of 1903-1904.

⁂

Charles Hawtrey will spend a short vacation at Marienbad prior to his reappearance on the American stage this Fall. Mr. Hawtrey has been succeeded in the cast of "There and Back," at the Shaftsbury Theatre, London, by Robert Loraine.

⁂

Louisa Drew, daughter of John Drew, will be one of the company that will support Virginia Harned in Pinero's "Iris" at the Criterion in October.

⁂

Marie Cahill has left the cast of "The Wild Rose" in order to devote her attention to "Sally in Our Alley," which is to be produced on Aug. 25 at the Broadway Theatre. It is understood that in January she will appear in a musical comedy at the Bijou. Her part in "The Wild Rose" has been given to Rose Beaumont.

⁂

It is said that the twelve tribes of Benjamin, which form a feature of "The Judgment of King Solomon," to be presented in the American Theatre, will be made up from volunteers from the "Ghetto" and Hebrew societies. Relics of Jerusalem are to be used in decorating the habitations of the tribes.

⁂

For Anna Held's tour during the coming season, Saharet, the Australian dancer, has been engaged as a special feature. She sails for New York on Saturday next.

⁂

It is understood that Mrs. Otis Skinner (Maud Durbin) will return to the stage to play the part of the heroine in Mr. Skinner's dramatization of "Lazarre," in which he will appear.

⁂

Aimée Angeles, who relieves Adele Ritchie occasionally in "A Chinese Honeymoon," and whose impersonations in that play have been well received, denies the rumor that she will leave the company of Shubert Brothers. Miss Angeles has been on the stage since her fifth year, with the exception of six years at school. When about ten years of age she appeared with her uncle, John T. Kelly, in "U & I," and she was latterly with Weber & Fields.

⁂

Miss Grace Van Studdiford will be the prima donna of the Bostonians next season, and will sing the principal soprano rôle in the revival of "Robin Hood" in New York early in September.

⁂

Reginald Roberts, lately a tenor in the "Sultan of Sulu," has left the Castle Square Opera Company to go to Australia with Williamson & Musgrove.

⁂

René Strettl, musical director for Oscar Hammerstein, sails for Paris on the St. Paul on Wednesday. He will be away several weeks, arranging some matters for Mr. Hammerstein.

Mrs. Coudert Taken to Hospital.

Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, wife of the lawyer, is a patient in Roosevelt Hospital. She was taken to the hospital in a cab last Thursday afternoon, and is there as a private medical patient. The hospital authorities refuse to give out any statement regarding her case.

PACIFIC CABLE CONDITIONS

Company's Officials Dislike Some of the Terms.

No Likelihood of a Break with the Government—Some Modifications Desired—The Construction of a Line to China.

Although no authoritative statement could be obtained yesterday from such of the officials of the Commercial Cable Company as could be seen, with regard to the statement made public on Saturday by President Roosevelt of the terms on which he would be willing to recommend to Congress the construction by the company of a Pacific cable, it was admitted that portions of the statement were somewhat disappointing to the cable company.

That the conditions considered unsatisfactory would in any way interfere with the construction of the cable by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company was denied emphatically. It was declared that there are no indications of such a break with the Government as would result in the company making its own soundings, and refusing to avail itself of the soundings that have been made by the Government.

The company, it was said, hoped that the Administration's terms as outlined in the President's note would be modified in one or two respects, and by a similar modification of the original proposal made by the Commerical Company, first through the late John W. Mackay and subsequently through officials here, a compromise reached which would be acceptable to both sides.

The ground of objection which the Cable Company takes to President Roosevelt's conditions is that too much is asked by the Government in return for concessions that are considered as largely nominal. No Government subsidy, it was pointed out, was asked by the undertaking company, yet the Government not only demanded full control of the cable, whenever such control seemed to it advisable, but also insisted that an entirely new line be laid from the Philippines to China and operated independently of all other companies.

There is a cable between China and Manila, and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had entered into an arrangement with the company owning it for its use in the transmission of messages. The officials were therefore disposed to consider as unnecessary the laying, for the present at least, of a new line.

Another point, closely connected with the one just mentioned, is the clause in the President's memorandum in which the United States declines to insure or indemnify the company against any landing rights claimed to exist in favor of any other company in the Philippines. Thus, it was argued, the company was ordered to build a line which it does not need, and at the same time told that even then it would possess no exclusive rights.

Officials of the cable company who were seen yesterday were unwilling to be quoted on the subject, as the matter is still one of negotiation between the company and the Government, and as the head officers of the company are in England, where the final acceptance or rejection of the Government's terms will be decided.

Clarence H. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett, who own the controlling stock of the company, are in daily conference in London with George G. Ward, the First Vice President and manager; Albert Beck, the Secretary, and others. Word from them will probably be received by the officials here in a day or two, when a reply will be made to the President's statement.

FILIPINOS FORM A DISSENTING CHURCH.

Philippine Catholic Church Organized—Opinion as to the Seriousness of the Movement Divided.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—Isabelo de los Reyes, the labor leader; Pascual Poblete, formerly a member of the Katipunan secret society, and La Union Obrera Democratica (the Workmen's Democratic Union) have organized a Philippine Catholic Church in defection from the Roman Catholic Church.

Gov. Taft, Dr. Pardo de Tavera, a member of the Philippine Commission, and Aguinaldo have been appointed honorary Presidents of the organization, and Father Gregorio Aglipay, a native who was recently excommunicated by the Catholic Church, has been made Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

Fourteen junior Bishops and a large lay council have been named; the council includes Felipe Buencamino, one of the leaders of the Federal Party. Pascual Poblete has taken the Presidency and Isabelo de los Reyes the Secretaryship of the new organization.

Several native priests who were named Bishops have declined to accept. It is expected that Gov. Taft will decline his Honorary Presidency when he hears of his appointment. Dr. de Tavera opposes the movement and will repudiate it. Aguinaldo will also probably decline his appointment.

Opinion here as to the growth and effect of this movement is divided. In some quarters it is ridiculed, while in others it is considered serious. Some people say it will further upset the political situation and create unrest, and possibly a clash between the regular Catholics and the dissenters.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The Casino presented a brilliant appearance this evening during the hours of the concert given by Mullaly's orchestra. The new system of electric lighting was used in full for the first time. It consists of 3,000 lights, which were arranged in artistic groupings on the horseshoe piazza and on the balcony inclosing the grill rooms. The numerous lights made the lawn and piazzas as light as day. The attendance was large, including many of the Summer residents. Every table in the grill rooms was occupied, dinners being given by Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Leary, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Gerald Hoyt, C. W. Bonfield, Alfred Hemenway, and Mrs. Thomas Wallace.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mr. James J. Van Alen, Mrs. John C. Eno, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and Mrs. Thomas McKean. Mrs. E. Rollins Moore gave a dinner, followed by a musicale. Mr. William Kingsland gave a dinner at the Pinard cottages in honor of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of New York. Mr. William R. Hunter gave a dinner at the Sea View cottages. Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier gave a dinner at the Tiffany cottage.

W. T. Eldridge of New York is the guest of Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

Mrs. A. P. Ives is a guest at Stoneacre.

A. M. Laage of Los Angeles, Cal.; W. D. Gash, H. M. Hunt, and J. H. Carson of Philadelphia; R. L. Fitzgerald of Duluth, and Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Haven of Jacksonville are at the Stevens villa.

INJURED PRIEST'S CONDITION.

The Rev. Martin Carroll of Brooklyn Is Far from Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Martin Carroll, pastor of the St. Vincent De Paul Church, Brooklyn, who was injured in a railroad accident here on July 23, and who afterward suffered the amputation of his leg, has again had a setback. The attending surgeons believe that he will eventually recover, but that his progress will be necessarily slow.

Dr. Peter Hughes of Brooklyn reached here to-day, and has been in consultation with Dr. W. E. Swan over the case.

Mme. Janauschek's Condition.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—There was no apparent improvement to-night in the condition of Mme. Janauschek, the actress, who is suffering from paralysis.

CONSOLIDATED

PUBLIC LEDGER

AND

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

Daily ONE Cent.

Sunday TWO Cents.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Price of the Public Ledger Was Two Cents.
The Price of the Sunday Times Was Five Cents.

MR. BRIDGES'S FUNERAL.

Many Organizations Will March in the Procession—Crowds at the Late Alderman's Home.

The funeral of the late Alderman James J. Bridges this morning will, it is expected, be one of the largest conducted in Brooklyn in recent years. At 9 o'clock twelve pall bearers, selected from among the members of the Board of Aldermen, the Thirteenth Regiment Veterans' Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and other organizations with which Mr. Bridges was identified, will carry the casket from the house, at 285 Front Street, to St. Anne's Church, at Front and Gold Streets, one block distant. At the church a requiem mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father McGroaney, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Reynolds and Mann.

From eighty to a hundred carriages will be in the procession, which, after leaving the church, will move through several of the streets in the Fifth Ward, where the Alderman had lived, and then proceed to the Borough Hall, which building it will encircle before continuing on to the cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush.

The members of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Borough Hall and then go to the church in a body to attend the services. All of the members of the Kings County Democratic General Committee who are in town will assemble in the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square, and proceed in a body from there to the church.

The popularity of Alderman Bridges among his own people has been indicated by the crowds which have gathered daily since his death to view the remains. Throughout yesterday, despite the rain, there was a steady stream of people at the house.

DEATH OF MRS. ELIZA YOUNG.

The Oldest Actress of the American Stage—She Came Here from England in 1856.

Mrs. Eliza Young, the oldest actress of the American stage, died at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, S. I. She fell two weeks ago, and had one of her hip bones broken. She was conscious until a short time previous to her death. To her only son, William Henry Young, who was at her bedside, and others of the home, she regretted repeatedly that her death had to be the first in the new home. The interment is to be this morning in the lot of the home, in Evergreens Cemetery.

Mrs. Young, who was Miss Eliza Bland, was born in London May 31, 1812. She made her first appearance before the public at the Adelphi Theatre in London when she was ten years of age, in a benefit performance for her teacher, a celebrated ballet master. For ten years she appeared in many amateur performances, and at the age of twenty drew her first salary for playing a leading part in a comedy, "John Bull." In 1844 she was married to William Young, leading man and manager of the company with which she was engaged at that time, and with him toured England, Ireland, and Scotland. She came to America in 1856 and played with several prominent actors until her retirement in 1880. Her last appearance was with Mrs. Langtry in "Macbeth" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Lyman M. Darling.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 10.—Lyman M. Darling of Pawtucket died to-day at Sugar Hill, N. H., aged fifty-two years. He was President of the Darling Company of Chicago, of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company of New York, of the Pawtucket Gas Company, and of the Pawtucket Institute for Savings. He was a Director of the Pawtucket Electric Company and of the American Yarn Company of this city.

Wall Paper Men's Convention.

The annual convention of the wall-paper manufactures and jobbers will open at the Gilsey House to-day, and will be in session three weeks. Seventy-five factories and two hundred and fifty jobbing houses will be represented, to say nothing of the retail houses in all parts of the country.

Mother of Outlaw an Authoress.

Special to The New York Times.

CASPER, Wyo., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Mary Chenoworth, mother of Otto Chenoworth, the escaped outlaw, has arrived from Boston in search of her son. Mrs. Chenoworth is the author of several books and is said to be wealthy. Otto is her only son, and she says she believes he is not in his right mind, and is petitioning the court for permission to care for him in some sanitarium. Chenoworth is charged with stealing several herds of horses in South Dakota, and there is a big reward for his capture.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on July 15, 1902, in London, England, Josephine Allen, widow of Edward H. Anderson, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

ANDREWS.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 7, 1902, Robert Andrews, aged 64 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. H. McClain, 133 West 4th Street, New York City, this (Monday) afternoon, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock.

ATWATER.—At Riverside, Conn., Aug. 10, Jeremiah W. Atwater, in his 70th year.
Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:06.

MESSINGER.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 10, Elizabeth Coles, widow of Daniel Messinger and daughter of the late Anthony Bleecker Neilson.
Funeral services at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

POTTER.—Aug. 8, at New Canaan, Conn., William Potter, in his 77th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 17 West 32d St., Bayonne, N. J., on Monday evening, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. 7:30. Interment Woodlawn.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 10.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ALFIERI, Salvator, 322 Rivington	1	9
ALLMAN, Ellen, 268 W. 153d St.	46	9
ASHNER, Mary, New York Infirmary	1	10
BENEDICK, Joe, Hebrew Infant Asylum	2	9
BAZER, Rachel, 28 Eldridge St.	26	8
BRENNAN, Frances, 25 2d Av.	1	5
BREEN, M. J., 240 E. 22d St.	1	6
BREWER, Christina, 210 W. 11th	49	9
BRADEN, C. P., 541 W. 28th St.	1	9
BERTHOFF —, 3,631 3d Av.	1	9
BOYD, E. C., 167 St. Nicholas Av.	48	9
BERGAMINI, J., 28 Roosevelt St.	65	9
CINQUEMARI, C., 103 Macdougal	53	9
COSTANTINO, Rosa, 91 Baxter St.	90	8
CITRANO, J., 222 E. 73d St.	1	9
CUMYNS, Helen, 113 E. 89th St.	1	9
CREGAN, John, 148 Cherry St.	39	7
CARROLL, Honora, 270 8th Av.	1	8
COMARDES, Ida, Long Branch, N. J.	1	8
DAVIS, Maude H., 171 St. Nicholas Av.	25	9
DADANNA, Louisa, 91 Baxter St.	1	8
DRUM, Philip, 1,969 3d Av.	22	9
DARAU, John J., 221 E. 46th St.	45	9
DI MARCO, Angelo, 198 Allen St.	29	8
FORD, Kate, 1,837 3d Av.	30	9
FLAMHOLZ, Moses, 319 E. 5th St.	1	10
FENNELLY, M., 245 Avenue A	77	8
FOULDS, Catherine, 569 Amsterdam Av.	32	10
FRIEDMAN, Eva, 224 Rivington St.	72	9
FOLEY, Kathleen, 74 Varick St.	1	9
FARLEY, Peter, 327 W. 127th St.	30	10
FOX, Margaret, 509 11th	90	8
FINLEY, Agnes, 553 2d Av.	1	8
FRASER, Lizzie, Asbury Park, N. J.	30	8
GOLDBERG, Jacob, 115 W. 62d St.	1	9
GALANTE, Frieda, 73 Willett St.	1	9
GLOVER, Ida, 346 E. 103th St.	37	7
GEIGER, Anton, 337 E. 55th St.	40	8
GEROW, W. H., 69 E. 104th St.	54	5
GOODMAN, Milton, 107 E. 100th St.	2	7
GANZ, Ida, 218 2d Av.	15	9
GLUCKMAN, Moses, 227 E. 3d St.	1	9
GROLLMAN, Bessie, 31 Pike St.	10	8
GENTILE, Cesare, 324 E. 112th St.	1	8
GOURLEY, Helen, Foundling Hosp.	1	4
HYDE, Michael, 1,885 2d Av.	1	7
HERMAN, Benjamin, 90 Broome St.	62	10
HUGHES, A., 512 W. 39th St.	1	9
HERMANCE, Margaret, 39 Bradhurst Av.	51	8
JORDAN, Joseph, Foundling Hosp.	1	5
JACOBS, Fanny, 434 E. 51st St.	53	9
KRIEGER, S., 591 Amsterdam Av.	63	9
KUNICKE, F. H., 421 E. 85th St.	1	9
KAVEKE, Hugo, 1,841 Avenue A	49	9
KOLBECK, F. F., 1,219 1st Av.	60	8
KOPF, Minnie, 132 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn	37	10
LA ROSA, G., 211 Elizabeth St.	2	8
LEWISOHN, S., 3 Allen St.	1	8
LIPE, Morris, 168 Delancey St.	1	10
LEVELAN, Lelia, 132 Madison St.	1	9
LA PRELLE, Fannie, 324 E. 34th	25	9
LYCK, Maria C., 69 W. 99th St.	3	8
MERCIER, Margaret, 1,065 2d Av.	48	8
MEYER, Anna M., 365 W. 36th St.	41	8
MULHOVSKY, Barbara, 1,861 Avenue A	53	8
MURPHY, James, 345 E. 82d St.	52	9
MARINO, Amalia, 126 Mulberry St.	1	9
MERLO, Emilia, 268 W. 131st St.	77	8
MULLINS, J. P., 432 W. 52d St.	3	8
MASON, Felix, 41 Washington Square South	73	8
MULLEE, T., Rutland, Vt.	47	8
McGEE, G. B., 8 W. 117th St.	78	9
McGUINNESS, Mary, 202 E. 29th	38	8
NUGENT, James, 166 E. 90th St.	55	9
NYLANDER, Lillian M., 101 W. 99th	17	8
PERRONE, Giuseppe, 93 Baxter St.	1	9
POINT, Laureta, 151 E. 28th St.	1	9
RABINOWITZ, Annie, 166 Norfolk St.	52	9
RAPPAPORT, Pauline, 69 W. 115th St.	35	8
ROBINSON, J. 531 W. 52d St.	55	8
ROSE, Louisa, 7 W. 136th St.	42	9
ROACH, Nicholas, 105 Bowery	32	1
SALERSCHITZ, Eva, 280 E. 3d St.	1	9
SCHWARTZ, Louise, 306 E. 92d St.	1	9
SAMITKA, Clara, 309 E. 78th St.	32	9
STEIN, Annie, 286 E. 10th St.	52	7
STIRSKY, Eleanora, 817 E. 73d St.	1	9
SHAWITZ, Ettie, 48 Henry St.	38	9
STOWBRIDGE, Arthur, 216 Bleecker	30	9
SUSSMAN, Mary, 174 Orchard

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TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
To-Night at 9. LAST WEEK FLORODORA Sat. Mat. at 4 P.M.
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CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
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Bargain Mat. 50c. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

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KNICKERBOCKER Thes. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 The Wild Rose
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CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

3rd Ave. Then. MAT. TO-DAY. THE LIMITED MAIL

BASEBALL.—Polo Grounds, to-day. Two games; one admission; beginning at 2 o'clock. Chicago vs. New York. Admission, 50 cents.

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TRIED TO SCARE ROBBERS.

Civil Engineer Hurled Pitcher and Basin at a Cab from His Window.

William W. Cochrane, a civil engineer, who lives in a boarding house at 18 and 20 West Thirty-second Street, was escorted to the West Thirtieth Street Station at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Barbour.

"I live on the fourth floor of 18 West Thirty-second Street," he said to Sergt. Fuches. "I was just going to bed when I heard a cry of 'Murder!' Looking out, I saw three men in a hansom cab struggling with a fourth occupant, who was crying for help. 'Give it to him; get the stuff quick now,' I heard the driver shout into the cab. The cab was opposite a vacant lot across the street.

"I ran to my wash stand, picked up my wash pitcher, and dashed it down into the street, aiming at the driver. It didn't hit him, but the crash startled him somewhat, and he urged the struggling men to be quick. Then I got the wash basin and threw it. My aim was better. The basin described a circle in the air and just missed the man on the box. He whipped up and drove away. Then I got into my trousers, put on a coat, and ran down stairs."

Policeman Barbour told the Sergeant that he had heard the cries and was hastening to the rescue when he met Cochrane running after the cab, which disappeared. He picked up a soft felt hat, which had been dropped out of the cab. It had no marks for identification. Cochrane said he thought a man in the cab was being robbed.

DWARF'S IDEA OF FUN.

Runs Between Legs of Bridge Passengers and Upsets Them.

When the case of James Gilmore was called for hearing in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Hogan looked into the dock inquiringly and then asked: "Well, where is the prisoner?"

"Here he is, your Honor," replied a court attendant, reaching down and pointing to an individual scarcely more than three feet high. The man was so small that Magistrate Hogan had to rise in his seat to see him.

A policeman explained that he had found Gilmore in the vicinity of the bridge entrance on Saturday night, having lots of fun at other people's expense.

"He was just able to get between the legs of people," explained the officer, "and he'd upset them so easily that they had no chance. There was a large crowd at the bridge and for a while I couldn't get to him. Before I had him under arrest he'd upset three men and one stout woman. When the latter attempted to rise he offered her a cough drop."

"A cough drop?" said the court, apparently puzzled.

"Yes, your Honor, that's his business," explained the officer; "he sells cough drops."

"When I reached him he had just dodged between the legs of a stout gentleman with a large diamond front stud and was shouting: 'My name's Goodwin; I've upset Devery!'"

"Is this behavior brought about by consumption of cough drops?" asked the Court.

"No, your Honor; by just plain whisky," replied the defendant.

"Five dollars," said Magistrate Hogan.

SEASIDE HARNESS RACES

New York Trotting Association's Meeting Opens To-day.

BIG EVENTS TO BE DECIDED

Bonner Memorial of $10,000 Will Be Feature of First Day at Brighton Beach Track.

The second meeting of the New York Trotting Association, the most important light-harness event of the year on the metropolitan race tracks, will open at Brighton Beach to-day, and for the remainder of the week the trotters and pacers will hold possession of the seaside course, with a monopoly of the racing field, while the thoroughbred horses are away at Saratoga. The meeting has attracted a vast amount of attention among the horsemen of the trotting turf, and as a total of $66,500 will be distributed in prizes in the six days' contests, there is every prospect that the meeting will be the most successful ever held in New York.

The races all have filled well, and already there are gathered at the Brighton track about the pick of the light-harness horses campaigning through the Grand Circuit. The feature of the opening day will be the $10,000 Bonner Memorial Stakes for trotters of the 2:12 class, while another $10,000 event to be decided later on is the championship trot between the two famous geldings The Abbot and Lord Derby. Four other races of $5,000 each will be decided in the course of the meeting.

In all events except one, which closed under the older rules, the "Brighton Beach plan" will govern, this providing that non-winners of a heat in three shall be sent to the stable, leaving the heat winners to finish the race. This plan was tried and proved most successful at the seaside meeting last Summer. Another innovation will be made this season in the "novelty" races which are liberally scattered through the programme. This form of contest provides that after a horse has won a heat he shall not start in another heat, while the horse who places to his credit the fastest heat of the three that must be trotted or paced in each race shall receive the winner's share of the purse.

In the chief event of the opening races this afternoon, the Bonner Memorial Stakes, thirteen horses are entered, with the wonderful blind horse Rhythmic, winner of the M. and M. Stakes at Detroit this year, and who so far this season has not been beaten, the most notable individual of the prospective field. Rhythmic has a record of 2:09¾, made in his last race, and as that record just equals the time of the fastest heat for the Bonner Memorial last year, trotted by Dolly Dillon in the race won by Onward Silver, the blind horse already has been selected as the winner of the stakes, and probably will start a strong favorite over the field. The entries for the four races of this afternoon's programme are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Novelty, (three heats,) 2:15 class, pacing; purse, $1,500. Almwood, Alice Mapes, Baraletta, Carl Wilkes, Harry Hotspur, Josh, Lucy Posey, Orrin B., Mary Shawhan, Mercury Wilkes, Olivewood, Pauline G., Prince Direct, Schley Pointer, Star Hal, Sufreet, and Tertimin.

SECOND RACE.—The Bonner Memorial, (three in five heats, (2:12 class, trotting; purse, $10,000. C. W. Lasell's blk. g. Alcy, David Cahill's br. s. Alfred Star, Maplewood Stock Farm's blk. m. Alice Carr, M. J. Cromwell's br. m. Belle Kuser, S. L. Tracy's b. g. Dan T., J. Malcolm Forbes's b. m. Improvidence, George W. Saunders's b. m. Leola, Henry Schmulbach's blk. m. Lady Thisbe, Alonzo McDonald's b. m. Miss Whitney, A. P. McDonald's b. s. Major Delmar, Jones Brothers' b. m. Ruth M., Scott Hudson's br. s. Rhythmic, and T. H. Griffin's br. s. Silver Sign.

THIRD RACE.—Three in five heats, 2:06 class, pacing; purse, $1,500. Bessie Bonshill, Charley Hayt, Dan R., Dariel, Dumont W., Fannie Dillard, George Hetty G., Martha Marshall, Riley B., and Will Leyburn.

FOURTH RACE.—Novelty, three heats, 2:14 class, trotting; purse, $1,500. A. J. D., Flash Lightning, Gold Bun, Ida Highwood, Ivandorf, John Audubon, Male C., Malborn, Major Greer, Marion Wilkes, Mars, Meadow Bell, Mobel, Mrs. Brown, Summer Morn, The King, and Walnut Hill.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers Behind Fast Horses Were Out in Force and Made Good Sport.

A fair sky and a fast track attracted an unusually large midsummer crowd of road drivers and their fast steppers to the Harlem River Speedway yesterday. The sport was of a high class, heat after heat being so closely contested that the horses were only heads apart. The old rivalry between the trotting gelding Wilkes (2:20) and the pacer Dick Wills (2:16½) brought about one of the most stirring tilts of the day.

On one or two occasions of late the pacer has finished in front of the trotter, but yesterday morning found Wilkes at his best, and Dick Wills, driven by a trainer, had no sooner put in an appearance than Hugh Riley, behind Wilkes, challenged for a brush. Dick Wills put his best foot forward from the first turn of the wheels. Both horses were under a stiff drive, and the pacer still held a slight advantage when he made a bad break near the head of the stretch. Before he could recover Wilkes was a length in front of him and won by that distance.

A Grand Circuit finish marked the three-cornered brush between Isaac A. Hopper's pacing mare Lucre, 2:18¼, driven by Trainer Morris Dunn; the pacer Fred W., 2:08¾, driven by George McBride, and the big bay pacer Gunsaulus, 2:12¾, driven by his owner, H. B. Guthrie. Within a hundred yards of the finish Lucre made a final spurt, which carried Fred W. off his feet, and by the time he regained his stride Lucre was across the line first, with Gunsaulus second. In a second heat Lucre broke before the first quarter post was reached, and Fred W. won an easy victory over Gunsaulus. Morgan Marshall's speedy little bay trotter Pixey met and defeated the trotter Upton, driven by H. A. Pierce, two out of three heats, all of which were closely contested from start to finish. Dick Wills proved himself far too speedy for Capt. McDonald's trotter Miss Simmons and Tom Boy, Morris S. Hermann's bay trotter, with a mark of 2:15, came down the stretch in front of several of the Speedway stars.

One of the events of the morning was between J. J. Hannan's pacing mare Alletta, 2:15¼, and Lucre. They met above the bend of the road, and there was hardly a neck difference between them to the finish, Alletta winning by a head. Despite this work Lucre did not seem to tire in the least, for she was turned with the trotter La Crosse Girl, 2:19½, on the return trip, and led her home from the head of the stretch. Alexander Newburger's well-known pacing mare Smilax, 2:21¼, covered several fast quarters, and stepped down the stretch nose and nose with Dick Wills. The final heat of the morning was between the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman, Fred W., and Dick Wills, Fred W. winning by a head.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and geldings two years old, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Sparkle Esher, Old Lady, Athlana, Lady Albercraft, Ada Nay, and Alsono, 111 pounds each; Avignon, Merry Reel, Intervention, Auriesville, Erora, Subdue, Lady Knighthood, Forward, Love Note, and Virgin Soil, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; seven furlongs. Wallesley, 120 pounds; Kilogram, 118; Mercer and Ordnung, 115 each; Bluff, 113; Sweet Tooth, 112; Filliform, 110; Tenagra and Ben Howard, 109 each; King's Favorite and Brandysmash, 108 each; Pure Pepper, 106; Five Nations, Rossignol, Red Damsel, Martin Burke, and Lapidus, 104 each; Gunswork, 103; Sedition, The Pride of Surrey, and Gibson Light, 101 each, and Swamplands, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile. Runnels, Glenwater, The Rival, G. Whittaker, Flying Buttress, and John Barleycorn, 110 pounds each; Lux Casta, Drummond, and Huntressa, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Maxnic, 124 pounds; Atheiroy, 122; Bensonhurst, 119; Arabo and Captain Arnold, 117 each; Dramatist, 116; Manru and Mansard, 115 each; Wild Thyme, 114; Flying Ground, 112; Examiner, 106; Empress of India, 99, and Lady Knighthood, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Advance Guard, 124 pounds; Carbuncle, 119; Ethics, 107; Col. Bill, 106; Sombrero, 104; Himself, 102; Zoroaster, 97; The Rival, 93; Bessie McCarthy, 90, and Cuspidor, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $2,500; one mile. Bonnibert, 114 pounds; Swiftmas, 109; Bluff and Kilogram, 104 each; Wild Pirate, 103; Zoroaster, 101; Maud Gonne, 98; Sadducee, 94; Flying Buttress, 90, and Port Royal, 86.

CRUISING YACHTS TO RACE.

Fleets of New York and Eastern Clubs at Marblehead Waiting for Open Regatta To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 10.—The magnificent gathering of yachts in Marble Head Harbor, where the vessels of the New York Yacht Club cruising fleet are side by side with those of the Eastern Yacht Club, drew visitors to this place in thousands from Boston, Lynn, Salem, and many other more distant parts of Massachusetts. The vessels of the clubs named were supplemented by those of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, the Boston Yacht Club, and South Boston Yacht Club, whose yachts are also now at Marblehead on their annual cruise.

The illumination of the vessels to-night made a splendid sight. The Niagara, Howard Gould's big three-master, was lined with lights. Col. Oliver H. Payne's Aphrodite, Mr. Billings's Surf, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Randall Morgan's Waturna, Mr. Drummond's White Heather, ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, Lady Tolfrida, and the Boston yachts Yacona, Chipeta, Nydia, Anago, and the yawl Narkeeta also were beautifully illuminated.

To-morrow the annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club will be started at the Halfway Rock at 11 A. M., and will be open to yachts of the Eastern and New York Yacht Clubs, which have not hauled out to clean since Aug. 4. These contests will be governed by the racing rules of the local club, and all vessels will race in cruising trim, though no yacht under forty feet water line need carry a boat. There will be contests for racing schooners, racing sloops, and yawls, for handicap schooners and handicap sloops and yawls. These will be in charge of a Regatta Committee, composed of Henry Howard, Chairman; Henry H. Buck, Oden Roberts, Henry D. Bennett, and Secretary Henry P. Benson.

The New York Yacht Club cruise nominally will disband to-morrow, but practically there will be no separation, as all the vessels remain for the racing to-morrow, which will be the largest and most important of the whole outing.

WINNING OARSMEN RETURN.

Crews Who Captured Races at National Regatta Welcomed by Local Boat Clubs.

The fine weather in the morning yesterday brought numerous rowing men to the different boat houses on the Harlem River, and had the effect of starting a barge crew from almost every house to points on the Sound and Hudson River. The Nassau Boat Club sent an eight to Willets Point, where they played a game of baseball with the officers of the regular army stationed at Fort Schuyler. The Metropolitan varied their usual programme of going up the Sound by rowing up the Hudson, while all the other crews went to Donnelly's, on the Sound.

The shower and cloudy sky in the afternoon kept the active men indoors, and the National Regatta at Worcester was rowed, so to speak, all over again. Every one who saw the races voted the regatta a huge success. Satisfaction was universally expressed at the success of the Harlem crews. They won three out of the five events entered. The oarsmen and boats were brought from the West Shore dock by the tug Harlem River No. 1, and an impromptu reception was tendered the men, accompanied by the vigorous tooting of the tug's whistle and cheering from the boat and the different floats along the river. John Schultz and George Scofield of the Harlem Rowing Club, winners of the intermediate pair-oared shell, were received by about fifty members of the club and heartily congratulated on their victory.

The Bohemian house was crowded with a large party of guests, among whom were a number of ladies, there to meet the club's champion double, F. Vesely and Fred Budrie. The Atalanta intermediate eight crew and four received a cordial welcome home. They attribute their defeat to the size of their men, claiming that they were too light.

Champion C. S. Titus arrived home early in the morning, and later rowed along the river and received the congratulations of the boys all along the line. The champion single sculler of America says he is through for the year, claiming that he deserves a rest. He will not enter for the single sculls in the Labor Day regatta.

Actual training will be started to-night for the Middle States regatta, to be held on the Harlem River Labor Day, although some crews have been practicing quietly for two weeks. The Crescent Boat Club, which has long been dormant regarding actual racing, has started a junior eight. The Nassau Club promises several entries, as also do the Harleme, Wyanokes, and Metropolitans. The Bohemians will make an effort to get out a senior eight, composed of the four gig crew which won the junior and intermediate races on Decoration Day, Budrie and Vesely, the champion double scullers, and two other men not yet selected. Eight rowing was the specialty of this club a few years ago, and if this proposed crew materializes their former successes have good prospects for repetition.

The Atalanta Club, Lion Stars, and Friendships will start their crews to-night, each promising several entries. The Dauntless junior eight will not get down to hard work until the last of the week, owing to the absence of a couple of the crew.

THIS WEEK'S GOLFING.

Open Tournaments on Two Links and Chances for Professionals.

There will be a thirty-six-hole medal-play competition at the Lenox Golf Club on Thursday, with $200 in prizes, of which $100 will be for the winner. Will Anderson, the open champion, will be a starter. On Saturday, at the Exmoor Country Club, near Chicago, there will be a one-day tournament for professionals on novel lines, for cash prizes and commemorative medals. At 10 A. M. there will be a nine-hole qualifying round, the lowest eight to start in at nine-hole match play, and the final, which will start at 4 P. M., to be at eighteen holes. There will also be a long-driving contest.

The amateurs will find the best opportunities for competitive play at the Summer links Inland or at the seashore. There will two open events. A five-day tournament at the Kebo Valley Country Club, Bar Harbor, begins to-morrow morning, while the third annual tournament of the Ekwanok Country Club will be played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at Manchester-in-the-Mountains.

Locally there will be an approaching and putting competition on the practice green for women and men at the Apawamis Club links to-morrow. On Wednesday there will be a mixed foursome invitation handicap at Deal, and an approaching and putting contest for women at Innis Arden.

Swimming Races at Bath Beach.

The Ben Ma Chree Boat Club of Bath Beach held a series of swimming races yesterday in front of the clubhouse, at the foot of Bay Twenty-second Street. Despite the unfavorable weather, a large number of persons were present. The first race was one for novices, seventy-five yards, which was won by William Kaufer. The 200-yard swim, open only to members of the club, was won by Dr. Bernard Shea, with Capt. Fields of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps a close second. The 300-yard race was won by Thomas Webb, the twelve-year-old son of Prof. Robert Webb. Joseph Ferguson was second. Miss Elaine Golding won the half-mile ladies' race easily, her only opponent, Miss Gertrude Bruce, never at any time being close enough to put the result in doubt.

A race open to all the boats of the club (no time allowances) was sailed twice over a six-mile triangular course for a handsome cup presented by Commodore Horn. Dr. B. Shea's fourteen-foot catboat Nip was the winner by 10 seconds.

Century Riders Braved Weather.

Twenty-two bicyclists braved the rainstorm yesterday in preparatory work for the double century run of the Century Road Club Association, which will take place next Sunday, and went over the course. Twelve of them, led by P. A. Dyer, completed 100 miles. Four of these—Charles Charles Shovert, John Schuler, George Kirner, and J. M. S. Mellette—continued, although the roads were in bad condition, and rode out double centuries. The first prize for the July contest was awarded to Henry Vandeveer.

SHAM BOAT CLUBS VOTED

Dishonest Elections Exposed at National Oarsmen's Meeting.

INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD

Stormy Session of Amateurs' Association at Worcester, Mass., Started Reform Movement.

That the government of amateur rowing in this country needs a reformation was never better illustrated than at the thirtieth annual convention of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held in Worcester on Friday. The meeting lasted from 8:30 Friday night until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The cause of the large representation at the meeting was the strong opposition to the re-election of certain members of the Executive Committee whose three-year terms expired on Friday night. The contests for these places caused a bitter conflict.

It was proved in open meeting that the association was carrying sham organizations and clubs that did not exist on the roll. If a club that did not exist had its dues paid to the association every year, the question naturally presents itself, who was paying the dues of this club and why was it done?

The members of the National Board, in whose districts these mythical clubs belonged, knew of the non-existence or ineligibility of such clubs, but it was left to the annual convention for a ruling on their status.

One club whose eligibility was questioned and whose name was finally stricken from the roll was proved to have not existed for years, nor did anything exist of its old associations, but its dues had been regularly paid and its vote sent to the annual convention duly made out and signed.

According to the constitution of the association any imaginary organization can, by application to the secretary of the National body and the inclosure of $5, become a member of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen without any other proceeding being necessary. Consequently an amendment to the constitution was proposed to the effect that a Committee on Admission be appointed, which shall have the power to admit members to the association after investigation of the applicant's fitness.

There were times at the meeting when charges flew thick and fast, but the accused members of the board remained silent. The meeting adjourned with the tellers of the election and the Secretary of the National Board in a wrangle over the disposition of the mail ballot.

The defeated New England candidate, W. S. Youngman of Boston, insisted on going over the ballots to ascertain whether the signatures of some of the questioned club's officials were bona fide. He promised an investigation which will involve considerable time and expense, but which is awaited with interest by every club represented at the meeting.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

As the Western teams are all playing in the East at present there were no National League championship games played yesterday. Pittsburg still holds a commanding lead in the race for the pennant and the interest now is centred in the struggle between Brooklyn and Chicago for second place, which the Brooklyn ex-champions hold by the narrow margin of three points. Boston is a close fourth, being only four games behind Chicago in games won. The Bostons have played four games less than Chicago, but have lost just as many. Cincinnati leads the second division, closely pressed by St. Louis, while Philadelphia has a safe lead on New York, which is still at the bottom of the percentage list.

ST. LOUIS, 7; WEST SIDE A. C., 0.

Rain prematurely ended an exhibition baseball game between the St. Louis National League team and the West Side Athletic Club nine at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. Only six innings were completed when a heavy rainstorm made the diamond so wet that further play was impossible. The visitors won, the score being 7 to 0 in their favor. Ground rules precluded the scoring of a three-base hit or a home run, as a ball batted out of the grounds was only good for two bases. The Western players made twelve safe hits off Murphy, the local pitcher, but the New Jerseymen were unable to get a single hit off Pearson, who was in the box for St. Louis. The fielding of the home team was very poor, six errors being marked against the West Sides. The batting of Farrell, Kruger, and Calhoun for St. Louis was the feature of the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis .....1 0 0 1 4 1—7	12	1	
West Side A. C. .....0 0 0 0 0 0—0	0	6	

Batteries—Pearson and Ryan; Murphy and Hickey. Umpire—Mr. Hill.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	67	21	.761	Cincinnati	42	48	.467
Brooklyn	52	43	.547	St. Louis	42	51	.451
Chicago	50	42	.544	Philadel'a	37	56	.398
Boston	46	42	.523	New York	29	62	.319

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

At Wiedemann's Park, Newark, N. J., yesterday the Jersey City and Newark baseball teams played the last game of the inter-city series and the visiting players won by a score of 4 to 3. A drizzling rain fell during the entire game, but the full nine innings were completed. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Weaver, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Oakes, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Hayward, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Devlin, 2b.	1	2	5	4	1	Halligan, cf.	0	1	1	0	1
M'G'm'll, 1b.	2	0	9	0	0	Carr, 1b.	1	1	18	0	0
Schrall, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Griffin, 2b.	1	1	0	2	1
M'Intyre, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Shoch, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Daly, ss.	0	0	3	0	0	Mack, ss.	0	1	0	4	1
Thackera, c.	0	0	2	0	0	M'Manus, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Jape, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Barnett, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Hesterfer, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Hemming	0	0	0	0	0	Total	4	5	27	14	3
Total	3	3	27	9	2						

*Batted for Jape in ninth inning.

BY INNINGS.

Newark	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
Jersey City	0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Two-base hit—Carr. Stolen bases—Devlin, Jape, Shoch, Griffin, 2. Sacrifice hit—Barnett. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Jersey City, 4. First base on errors—Newark, 2; Jersey City, 1. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 2; off Barnett, 4. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 4; by Barnett, 4. Passed ball—Thackera. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cox. Attendance, 1,000.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	8	2
Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	9	2

Batteries—Amole and Law; Souders and Raub.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0	4	6	3
Worcester 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	3	9	1

Batteries—Brown and Kelly; Merritt and Crisham.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
At Detroit—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 1.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Albany, 3; Schenectady, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Ilion, 1.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 3; Syracuse, 2.

BROOKLYNITE WANTED IN OHIO.

Fights Detective When Arrested at Request of Youngstown Police.

Morris Straus, twenty-four years old, of 174 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, was arrested there yesterday by Detectives Dunn and Stransky of the Detective Bureau. They say he is wanted in Youngstown, Ohio.

It is charged that Straus has also been known as Joseph Grinkckoff and John Underhill, and that under the latter name he opened a store in Youngstown, Ohio, and put Harry Harris of 46 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, in charge. Harris is said to be a respectable young man, but is under arrest in Youngstown on a swindling charge by which a merchant is said to have lost $400. It is in connection with this charge that Straus is wanted.

Dunn and Stransky say that Straus hid when they visited his home yesterday. His wife and he fought them when he was discovered, but they were subdued, and Straus was then taken to Police Headquarters.

PROFESSIONAL BONDSMAN HELD.

Owning No Realty, He Gave Bail Bonds for Men Who Skipped.

According to his own admission, made to Magistrate Hogan in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, Otto Schneider, twenty-three years of age, of 564 Hudson Street, has for the past two years been a professional bondsman and this despite the fact that he owns no real property.

According to the charges made by Mr. Miner, Schneider is responsible for at least three bad bail bonds that have been accepted by the courts since Nov. 16, 1901. Mr. Miner said the number might be greatly increased upon investigation. It is asserted that three different persons for whom Schneider has become bondsman have fled from the jurisdiction of the court.

Magistrate Hogan held Schneider in default of $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Duss's Giants Discharged by Court.

H. O. Mack and August Barth, the two tall men who were arrested by Policeman Steul of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on Saturday night on complaint of William Hammerstein of the Victoria Theatre, were discharged yesterday morning by Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court.

YOUNG AND SMALL LIFE SAVERS

Three Children Rescued Recently by the Two Sons of a Policeman at Coney Island.

Two small boys who have gained reputations at Coney Island recently as life savers pulled their third prize out of the water yesterday. They are Edward and Harry Martin, sons of Roundsman Charles Martin of the Coney Island Police Station, the first being sixteen years of age, the second eleven, each small for his age.

On Tuesday last Mary Rigney, aged ten, while wading in Coney Island Creek, stepped into a hole. She went in over her head, and was drifting with the tide when the Martin boys swam out and rescued her. On Thursday the boys, aided by Morris Rosenberg, another youngster, saved Edna Rosney, who fell from a coal pier into the water.

The Martin boys while bathing yesterday rescued Charles Ware, a child of five, who had fallen into the creek from the coal pier. The policeman at the station made much of the young life savers who take their honors modestly.

"Youse make me tired," said one of them to his admirers. "Youse talk as if we'd done something."

Elopers to be Sent Back to Germany.

August Salat, a school teacher of Hagenbach, Germany, at which place he has a wife and three children, arrived at New York on Saturday night in company with a young woman named Sophie Sandells of the same place. They came over as Mr. and Mrs. Salat, and when they appeared before the Registry Division, Assistant Commissioner Murray showed her a cablegram from her father, stating that she had eloped. The immigration authorities ordered both excluded, and they will be sent back on the Ryndam next Saturday.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMAN.

Accused of Unjust Arrest by Negro Whose Evidence Caused Comrade's Discharge.

Policeman Paul Zeigler of the West Thirtieth Street Station has been summoned to appear before Commissioner Partridge on Tuesday to answer to the charge of unjust arrest and conduct unbecoming an officer.

The complaint is made by a negro named Charles Tredwell, residing at 100 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, who is the same man who made the complaint against Policeman Foster, also of the Thirtieth Street Station, and walking almost the same beat with Zeigler.

This complaint resulted in Foster's discharge from the force on Friday by Deputy Commissioner Thurston.

The negro Tredwell is employed as a watchman by the lithographing firm of Thomas & Wylie, 130 to 134 West Twenty-fourth Street, with which Col. Partridge himself is connected.

On Monday night a week ago Policeman Zeigler arrested Tredwell on the charge of protecting lewd women, but the negro was discharged in the Jefferson Market Court.

96TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.
Corner 121st St.

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row.
Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
EVERYTHING RELIABLE.
CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, ETC.

Sale of Manufacturer's Stock.

We have purchased for cash, at great reductions, the entire line of a large manufacturer of upholstered goods, which we now offer at rock bottom figures. We would be glad to have you call and inspect these special bargains. Delivery held till wanted.

$45.00	5-piece Parlor Suits reduced to				$34.00	$14.00	All-Hair Couches reduced to				$10.50
56.00	"	"	"	"	42.00	19.00	"	"	"	"	14.25
65.00	"	"	"	"	49.00	26.00	"	"	"	"	19.50
75.00	"	"	"	"	56.00	32.00	"	"	"	"	24.00
87.50	"	"	"	"	65.50	Couches are covered in 3-tone velours.					
110.00	"	"	"	"	82.50	Best steel springs throughout.					
38.00	3-piece Parlor Suits reduced to				28.50	$19.00	Corner Chair reduced to				$14.25
55.00	"	"	"	"	41.00	15.00	"	"	"	"	10.50
65.00	"	"	"	"	49.00	10.00	"	"	"	"	7.50

These goods are of the highest grade and absolutely new. Parlor Suits and Corner Chairs are upholstered in Imported Tapestries, Verona Velours and Silk Damask. The frames are beautifully carved, some are inlaid, and all are of highly polished mahogany finish.

From our Regular Stock we can offer 5-piece Parlor Suits as low as $22.50. 3-piece Parlor Suits as low as $14.00. Couches as low as $5.40.

PRICES MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES.

This business is NOT INCORPORATED, but is run by the third and fourth generations of proprietors. The reputation of the house and the satisfying of all customers are therefore the principal considerations.

Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.

No extra charges of any kind.

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

Perspiring People

should know about Spiro Powder. The only preparation that is positively guaranteed to remove and destroy all traces of odor from perspiration on any part of the body, armpits, clothing, dress shields, or shoes—that makes the body cool, clean and comfortable.

SPIRO POWDER

is not a perfume. It does not substitute one odor for another. It is a pure, odorless antiseptic powder that may be used as a preventive as well as a destroyer of all bodily odors, giving a freedom and cleanliness most enjoyable. It may be applied to the body direct, or the clothing. It is just as effective in either case. Spiro Powder makes hot, tired, tender, sweaty feet cool and comfortable; cures prickly heat and chafing.

Do You Perspire ?

Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or will be sent by mail. Full size box, price 25 cents.

SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NEW YORK SHOWN TO BE THE FINANCIAL CENTRE.

The Banks of This City Lead the World in Volume of Clearings, Distancing London's.

The banks of New York City, representing the great wealth of the United States, lead the world in volume of clearings. London, which city has been popularly supposed to be the financial centre in all things, is far behind New York City. The daily average clearings of New York for the first three months of the current year were 45 per cent. greater than those of London. The figures for New York average daily $230,978,755, against $159,788,893 for London.

The statistics for the London banks are not immediately at hand for a period later than March. A summary, therefore, is shown of the first three months of 1902. It follows:

	New York.	London.
January, 1902.....	$6,929,468,711	$4,392,012,041
February, 1902....	5,348,969,976	4,049,911,033
March, 1902.....	5,506,925,405	3,861,821,730
Total.....	$17,785,364,182	$12,303,744,804
Daily average.....	230,978,755	159,788,893
Excess daily New York over London	71,189,862	.....
Per cent. New York excess, 45.		

The wonderful growth of New York clearings began in 1897 after the first election of Mr. McKinley. Since that date they have steadily increased, showing a gain in the first three months of 1902, compared with February, March, and April, 1897, of 166 per cent. While New York was thus advancing London clearings gained but 39 per cent.

The figures for January, 1897, for London are not available, and for that reason comparison is made with the three months mentioned instead of the first quarter. But the comparison is considered equally as fair for New York and London and shows as follows:

	New York City.	London.
Three months, 1902.	$17,785,364,182	$12,303,784,804
Three months, 1897.	6,682,008,482	8,816,535,855
Increase	$11,103,355,700	$3,487,248,949
Per cent.—New York, 166; London, 39.		

The greatest record of monthly clearings made by London in the five years under review was in January, 1902, when the total was $4,393,012,041. For the same month the clearings of New York were $6,929,468,711.

The high-water monthly mark for New York was made in May, 1901, when the total reached the sum of $9,325,432,425. This was almost the banner month on the New York Stock Exchange and included May 9, the day of the stock panic, when sales of stocks were more than 3,000,000 shares.

BIG IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Intended to Water Hundreds of Thousands of Acres in Washington State.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 10.—The Government is preparing for an immense irrigation project, which will soon be under way in Yakima County.

Engineer Fitch, Geological Survey, is at North Yakima to commence survey work and location of a route for a freight line canal which is intended to irrigate the "Great Acreage." He says the Government will deal only with high-level canals, which can water the maximum amount of land. It is intended to utilize a number of lakes in the Cascade Mountains as permanent reservoirs for water supply which shall irrigate several hundred thousand acres in Central Washington.

It had been expected that at least five years would elapse before any National irrigation projects would be completed. The engineer says tangible results of the Government's work should be seen within two years.

WESTERN UNION'S NEW ROUTE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company are hard at work preparing for the time when they must carry on the business of the great corporation without the aid of the wires now strung along the right of way of the Pennsylvania Road, and numerous construction and repair gangs are scattered all over the State.

By Dec. 1, when every bit of property owned by the telegraph company must be removed from the railroad, it is expected that wires sufficient to handle all the business will have been strung along a new route to Western points, going by way of the Reading, the Beech Creek, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroads into Pittsburg, and by the last-named railroad into Buffalo.

To get east and north from Pittsburg and west from Philadelphia has been a difficult problem to solve. By an agreement with the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, whereby the stringing of wires along that route is permitted, the Western Union has a connection between Buffalo and Allegheny City, going south from Butler by way of the Pittsburg and Western.

East from Butler the Western Union can string additional wires to Williamsport, following the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Beech Creek. Then its course will be comparatively easy into Philadelphia over the Reading. The company will also be able to bring into commission the Old Mutual Pike Line.

EXCISE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

In view of Mayor Low's recent "talk," in which he advocated a liberal interpretation of the excise laws and the abolition of the spy system, some interest was manifested yesterday in the reports of the enforcement or non-enforcement of the law for Sunday closing. There were fifteen arrests, as against eighteen for the previous Sunday. Oak Street Station, six; Charles Street, one; Fifth Street, two; West Thirteenth Street, one; East Sixty-seventh Street, one; East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, two; West One Hundredth Street, one; West Sixty-eighth Street, one.

Capt. Knight of the Coney Island Station enforced the Raines law to the letter and closed ten places. He said that he intended to have all the Raines law hotels inspected and to get warrants for the proprietors of all that do not measure up to the letter of the law. Afterward he said he would put the proprietors "where they belonged."

It was estimated that 150,000 persons were at Coney Island during the forenoon.

STEAMBOAT NEW YORK ASHORE

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The steamboat New York of the Thousand Island Steamboat Line went on the rocks in the American channel just below Thousand Island Park last night about 12 o'clock, with 850 passengers of the Union Masonic excursion from Syracuse and vicinity on board.

There was a panic on board for a few moments but the crew under the direction of Captain Miller, one of the oldest pilots on the river, who was at the wheel when the accident occurred, soon assured the passengers that there was no immediate danger. Boats were lowered and the people were landed at Fine View, just below where they were taken to their train at Clayton in the steamer St. Lawrence.

The boat remained fast on the shoal all day, despite the efforts of the sister boats of the squadron to release her. The boat is high on the shoal, and appears damaged considerably, and will have to be put in dry dock for some time.

CROWDED VESSEL STRUCK ROCK.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 10.—The steamboat Rhode Island, bringing a party of 600 excursionists from Providence, struck a rock when within three times her own length of the Highland landing, Cottage City, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, causing her to leak so badly that her pumps could not keep the vessel free from water.

The Rhode Island was able to make the landing, however, and discharged her passengers without the least semblance of a panic. She now is lying alongside the pier. Capt. Bibber arranged with the Vineyard Steamboat Company to have a boat sent from New Bedford to take the Rhode Island's passengers back to Providence, and the steamboat Martha's Vineyard left that city this evening for that purpose.

It is probable that the Boston Towing Company will be able to repair the Rhode Island's bottom so as to enable her to return to Providence.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 9th day of August, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$358,072,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$358,072,089
Silver dollars	455,722,000	Silver certificates outstanding	455,722,000
Silver dollars of 1890	278,063	Treasury notes outstanding	28,511,000
Silver bullion of 1890	28,232,937		
Total	$842,305,089	Total	$842,305,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$56,730,171.56	
Gold certificates	46,950,790.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,177,506.00	
Silver certificates	7,439,289.00	
Silver bullion	2,690,289.06	
United States notes	9,198,376.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	126,577.00	
National banknotes	12,991,304.02	
Subsidiary silver coin	11,811,911.04	
Fractional currency	140.63	
Minor coin	764,437.88	
		$164,880,882.19
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,137,834.93	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,589,456.51	
Total	$125,727,291.44	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,713,178.34	
		127,440,469.78
Total		$292,321,351.97
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,552,315.15	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,514,445.31	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,946,928.37	
Post Office Department account	5,939,138.32	
Miscellaneous items	2,140,845.44	
		86,093,672.59
Available cash balance		$206,227,679.38

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,088,088.17	$8,104,104.93	$32,534,848.16
Internal revenue	542,908.71	5,413,129.96	27,031,254.37
Miscellaneous	49,770.83	1,765,589.83	5,022,413.21
Total receipts	$1,630,767.71	$15,282,824.72	$64,588,515.74
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	390,000.00	3,365,000.00	17,189,584.71
War	300,000.00	2,870,000.00	21,385,514.57
Navy	395,000.00	2,045,000.00	9,603,507.40
Indians	230,000.00	1,035,000.00	2,250,352.83
Pensions	500,000.00	5,625,000.00	17,117,634.20
Interest	500,000.00	1,100,000.00	5,306,973.80
Total expenditures	$2,315,000.00	$16,040,000.00	$72,853,567.51
Excess of expenditures over receipts	684,232.29	757,175.28	8,265,051.77
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	763,911.78	6,382,414.37	27,646,377.58
Internal revenue	1,007,630.17	6,931,216.37	35,269,406.96
Receipts from all sources last year	1,807,381.10	14,065,994.62	66,380,334.62
Expenditures last year	1,690,000.00	13,010,000.00	65,317,590.88

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	427,750.00	1,959,420.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	66,050.00	571,880.00	2,245,890.00
Notes received for current redemption	471,530.00	4,327,057.00	19,944,986.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,362,120.00	$5,199,508.00	$64,561,628.00
This fiscal year	456,482.00	120,168.00	576,650.00
This month	84,160.00	44,168.00	128,328.00
This day	10,490.00	9,900.00	20,390.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,362,120.00	5,199,508.00	64,561,628.00
This fiscal year	456,482.00	120,168.00	576,650.00
This month	84,160.00	44,168.00	128,328.00
This day	10,490.00	9,900.00	20,390.00

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The aspect of the Boerse last week showed practically no change. While the week began with a better tone in iron and coal shares, a reaction followed, and most of the quotations lost all their previous gain. Many shares closed lower than they did Aug. 2.

Reports of the iron market continue to be contradictory. The annual balance sheet of the Hoesch Company, issued yesterday, passing a dividend as against a dividend of 10 per cent. in 1901, has made a bad impression. While the latest news of the coal market indicates a more active movement in coal shares, Prussia's coal production has declined. The production for the last six months was 47,594,568 tons, a decrease of 2,233,815 tons. It was announced yesterday that the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company had refused to renew its coal contracts with the syndicate; the company will draw its coal supplies from Silesia by river and canal.

With the exception of electrical shares, which broke several points, general industrials were quiet, but fairly firm, last week. Government 3 per cents were fractionally lower, upon realization sales and owing to high foreign exchange and apprehension of gold exports. The best authorities, however, now regard the danger of gold exports as removed, although small amounts of gold were sent to Southeastern Europe last week.

The rates of exchange and the approach of the Autumn demands make discounters more reserved, but the abundance of money remains unchanged. Call money was offered beyond the demand last week at 1½ per cent.

Chinese were the strongest among the foreign rentes, while Turks, Roumanians, and Austrians were active.

The American market attracted little attention during the week, and Canadian Pacifics were wholly dependent upon the movement in New York.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The payment of a 20 per cent. installment on the consol loan last week forced considerable selling of consols at lower prices, but the apprehensions of a shortage in money were fairly dispelled by large Government disbursements, and as there are no formidable demands on the market, credit may be expected this coming week, and money is likely to continue easy.

Last week the tone of stocks was erratic, but it concluded cheerful. Two holidays within the week caused light business.

American railroad shares rose on New York buying, and further increases are anticipated. British railroads fell in sympathy with consols, and dividends are not expected to more than maintain last year's figures.

The labor difficulties continue to contribute to the weakness of South African shares.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 10.—In view of the hardening in the price of cotton the cloth market was generally firmer last week. In some quarters higher rates are anticipated shortly. The bear contingent is large and timid. The transactions in cloth were apparently not large, although there has been some increase in activity at the previously unavailable prices. The slackness is attributed to the holiday season and to the fact that many dealers were absent.

The inquiry from India was moderate last week, and the inquiry from China and Japan showed no improvement. The smaller outlets are improving gradually.

Yarns remained discouraging, although steadier. Some lines of American quality were placed for home consumption.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the follows: Gold in hand, increase, 206,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 3,308,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 6,140,000 pesetas.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:50 A. M.—27 Spring Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

1:20 A. M.—644 Ninth Avenue; Kate Fell; damage trifling.

2:55 A. M.—433 West Thirty-sixth Street; James Creamer; damage, $5.

4:10 A. M.—502 Tenth Avenue; R. J. Lynch; damage, $1,000.

9:50 A. M.—141 Ludlow Street; Solomon Schulsinger; damage, $20.

4:30 P. M.—80 Sheriff Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—159 East Thirty-first Street; George Heyler; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:05	Sun sets...7:05	Moon sets..11:28

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:56	Gov. Isl'd...1:22	H. Gate....3:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:31	Gov. Isl'd...2:05	H. Gate....4:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.	
TUESDAY, AUG. 12.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, West Indies	12:30 P. M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	.....
Montivideo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.	.....	.....
Neustria, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.		
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Seminole, Dominican ports, via Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 14.		
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dominic, Northern Brazil, via Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 15.		
Capri, Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galicia, St. Thomas, Para, and Manaos	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 16.		
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fredericia, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacoa, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dakry, Yucatan, via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Hohenzollern, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Fort Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here daily for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, &c., at 12 M. Thursday for Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay, per steamship Hortensius.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 9 and up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 16 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 11.

Afghanistan, Gibraltar, July 28.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 1.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
Hilary, Para, July 30.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 1.
Tripoli, Hamburg, July 27.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Zulia, Curacao, Aug. 4.

TUESDAY, AUG. 12.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 2.
Concho, Galveston, Aug. 6.
Elizabeth, Liverpool, July 30.
Finance, Colon, Aug. 5.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Aug. 9.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 11.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.

Exeter City, Swansea, July 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 12.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Aug. 5.
Nicomedia, Stettin, July 27.
Nord America, Naples, July 30.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 6.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 31.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 13.

Arrived.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Wetherell, Port au Prince Aug. 2, Cape Haytien 3d, Port Antonio and Oracabessa 4th, Port Maria and Annatto Bay 5th, and Inagua 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Vessel to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Fruters, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Montego Bay Aug. 4 and Port Maria 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Hansen, Demerara July 29, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Ameringer. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 9th.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Halgand, Bordeaux July 25, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 9th.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Ridley, Liverpool July 30, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Montevideo, (Span.,) Grau, Genoa July 24, Barcelona 25th, Malaga 28th, and Cadiz 29th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Seneca, Pattson, Tampico Aug. 1, Havana 4th, and Matanzas 6th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42 A. M.

SS Ponce, Dalton, Mayagues and Aguadilla Aug. 7 and San Juan 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, London Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. East of Fire Island at 7:46 P. M. Anchored outside of the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Wennington Hall, (Br.,) Diver, Antofagasta June 18 and Montevideo July 8, with metal ore to the American Smelting and Refining Co. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Algonquin, Staples, Jacksonville Aug. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Calderon, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Dordogne, (Br.,) for Sydney, C. B.
SS Eiffel Tower, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS San Marcos, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for Liverpool, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for Leghorn, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt. Gunson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 3:14 P. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:11 A. M. to-day.

SS Beira, (Br.,) Capt. Purcell, from New York via St. Vincent, Cape Verde, and Port Chalmers for Auckland, &c., arr. at Wellington Aug. 8.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Robert, from New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard at 10 P. M. to-day.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall St., N. Y.
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Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

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U. S. Realty & Construction Co.
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DEALT IN BY
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Telephone 6445 Cortlandt. 57 BROADWAY.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities.

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36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,288 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation, mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 10 cents, postage paid.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
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Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, $4,800,000.00

TRUSTEES
Horace E. Andrews
H. S. Black
Wm. H. Chesebrough
Jonathan B. Currey
E. A. De Lima
Heman Dowd
R. L. Edwards
H. B. Hollins
John Hone
James Jourdan
James S. Kuhn
Charlton T. Lewis
Allan McCulloh
Joy Morton
Jos. J. O'Donohue, Jr.
E. C. Potter
John J. Riker
Henry F. Shoemaker
Edwin Thorne
Oakleigh Thorne
John C. Tomlinson
Warner Van Norden
Richard N. Young

EXECUTES TRUSTS of Every Description

REORGANIZATION
OF
NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY
AND
ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company, under an agreement bearing date the 18th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with the committee representing the holders of securities of the Asphalt Company of America, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the National Asphalt Company and of the Asphalt Company of America, and have lodged originals of said plan with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. Copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries. Holders of said Collateral Gold Certificates and certificates of stock may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said gold certificates and stock with either of the above-named depositaries on or before September 15th, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, August 4th, 1902.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
RICHARD H. RUSHTON,
ARTHUR W. SEWALL,
Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, of Counsel.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Ball	Dudley Olcott
Albert G. Case	John A. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry G. Perkins
Robert Goe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward R. Bacon	John S. Terry
Erastus Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

38 Wall St., New York, July 23d, 1902.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted July 22d, 1902, the privilege is given to the holders of preferred and common stock to subscribe at par, between August 8th and August 15th, 1902, inclusive, to $1,800,000 additional common stock, being 10% of their respective holdings, as registered on the books of the Company at 3 P. M. August 1st, 1902.

For further particulars and terms of subscription, reference is made to a circular mailed this day to the stockholders, and of which copies may be had on application at this office.

J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO.—Certificate of continued use of copartnership name under Laws of 1897, Chapter 420.

Whereas, the firm or partnership of FEARON, DANIEL & CO., heretofore existing, has transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years, and has had business relations with foreign countries; and,

Whereas, the said partnership or business name continues to be used and the business continues to be conducted in the State of New York by a majority of the partners;

Now, therefore, we, James S. Fearon and Clarence W. Wrightson, both residing in Shanghai, and Joseph R. Patterson, residing in the County of Kings, State of New York, do hereby certify and declare, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that we intend to deal under said name of Fearon, Daniel & Co., and that the principal place of business in the State of New York will be in the County of New York.

In witness whereof, we, the said Clarence W. Wrightson and Joseph R. Patterson, have hereunto set our hands the 20th day of April, 1902, and the said James S. Fearon the 11th day of June, 1902.

J. S. FEARON,
C. W. WRIGHTSON,
JOSEPH R. PATTERSON.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 26th day of April, 1902, before me personally appeared Clarance W. Wrightson and Joseph R. Patterson, to me known and known to me to be two of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal.] WILLIAM R. DORMAN,
Notary Public for Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Consulate General of the United States, Shanghai, China, ss.:

On this 11th day of June, 1902, before me, John Goodnow, United States Consul General at Shanghai, Empire of China, personally appeared James S. Fearon, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness weherof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate above written.

Seal of U. S. Consulate General, Shanghai, China. JOHN GOODNOW, Consul General U. S. A.

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Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

American Smelting & Refining Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., the 20th day of August, 1902, and will be reopened on the 11th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1902.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at twelve o'clock noon of Saturday, September 27th, 1902.

The transfer books will close on Wednesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 29th.

JA

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lohr Bacon, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. Bacon, carpets; Mr. Day, silks and dress goods; Miss Becker, cloaks, suits and skirts; 458 Broadway.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; A. F. Lyons, china and lamps; M. Neustetter, cloaks and waists, 438 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac; A. J. Burton, linings, dress and wash goods; F. J. Kicker, furnishing goods; Hotel Gerard.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks, suits and waists; 115 Worth Street.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Fox, dress goods; 459 Broadway.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Taylor, notions, laces, jewelry and hosiery, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. Besselman, silks; 487 Broadway.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Penny, cloaks; P. Walker, linens; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Nugent, B., & Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Wright, linens and white goods, 106 Grant Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Burpham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; J. W. Harvey, linens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. T. Goll, domestics, linens and dress goods, 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; domestics, linens, white goods, silks, and dress goods; 30 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Sanford, Varne & Stoers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Sanford, dry goods; J. H. Varne, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Epstein, I., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; S. Epstein, dry goods; 365 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengel, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nochman, notions, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Stricker, Heltman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, pants; Hoffman House.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. K. Espenhain, notions and furnishing goods; 30 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.
Nahm Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. Nahm, carpets; H. Nahm, carpets; Hotel Earlington.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery and ribbons; E. H. Weller, domestics; Miss L. Curtin, millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Rothschild, M., & Brother, Woodville, Miss.; M. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Petersen, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Ia.; T. G. Grapengater, cloaks and suits; Hotel Earlington.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.
Rothschild, M., & Brother, Woodville, Miss.; M. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Petersen, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Ia.; T. G. Grapengater, cloaks and suits; Hotel Earlington.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, dress goods, linens, and white goods 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods and stationery; W. G. Spoerl, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; E. C. Houtz, dress and furnishing goods; C. W. Houtz, dress goods, silks, and linings, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Kaufman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; A. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Lowenthal, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. R. Karr, dress goods, silks, and linings; T. H. Lannon, dry goods, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Weirbaum, Joseph, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Weinbaum, notions and furnishing goods, 502 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear, 458 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Wertheimer, L., Deadwood, S. D.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Wertheimer, L., Hailey, S. D.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brown Thompson, furnishing goods; D. Saunders, crockery; N. Funkenstein, house furnishing goods; B. L. Jacobs, dry goods, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Gerard; L. H. Webb, linings and dress goods; Hotel Navarre. H. Shepard, laces, yellings, and trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks, suits, skirts, and silk waists; Park Avenue Hotel.
Grossman, Edward B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks and suits, 4 West Third Street.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Rauch, china and jewelry; A. M. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Strouss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; E. Newberger, boys' clothing, 568 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stern, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Klein, Sol, Chicago, Ill.; P. Ostertag, furnishing goods; C. H. Reiss, dress goods and silks, 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. Condon, millinery; H. Bogen, cloaks and suits, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. E. Fletcher, silks; A. I. Younker, hosiery; M. Mandelbaum, dry goods, 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Landauer, dry goods, 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; M. K. Rodman, women's and children's underwear and kid gloves; Miss Parker, ladies' wear, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Blass, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, clothing and furnishing goods; A. E. Sperling, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
Hirsch, Elson, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. S. Hirsch, clothing; S. J. Hirsch, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Schwanbold, linen and white goods; W. McDonald, ribbons and fans; Hotel Navarre.
Macauley, R. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Ferguson-McKenney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; W. F. McElroy, dry goods; Waldorf; Mrs. G. A. B. McElroy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel; Mrs. Shelton Hornback, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel; Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Middleton, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Robinson, W. C., Dallas, Texas; dry goods.
Straus, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; R. A. Grabfelder, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
"Fair, The," Walkerton, Ind.; W. A. Tank, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dyer, A. J., Youngsville, La.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lang, M. J., St. Louis; candy.
Johnson, O. S., Company, The, Galesburg, Ill.; H. M. Henderson, general merchandise; F. E. Henderson, general merchandise.
Rubel, J., Company, Okalona, Miss.; J. Rubel, general merchandise.
Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; A. Rubel, general merchandise.
Rubel, A., & Co., Aberdeen, Miss.; J. Rubel, general merchandise.
Chambers & Marvey Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Charles R. Turner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Bowman, Elder & Stevens, Jonesboro, Ark.; R. E. Stevens, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Steinhardt, Mrs. R., Gainesville, Texas; Mrs. J. Schiff, dry goods; 140 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.
Brigham, W., Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Robinson, hardware; 532 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.
Harris Brothers, Whitney, Texas; P. R. Harris, dry goods; Raleigh Hotel.
English Woolen Mills Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. S. Rogers, cloth jobbers; Imperial Hotel.
Ohio Valley Coal Company, De Koven, Ky.; Samuel P. Sturgis, general store; 52 Broadway; Arthur P. Kelsey, general store; 52 Broadway.
Watt-McCain, Lexington, Miss., dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Bailey, Banks & Son, Cleveland; A. H. Bailey, dry goods; W. S. Bailey; Hotel Victoria.
J. Vivian Company, Laurium, Mich.; M. D. Train, general store; Hotel Albert.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; A. J. Stonge, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Cretors, Albert, Chicago, confectionery; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; D. T. Davis, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
McLeod Company, Chicago; W. J. McLeod, iron; Hotel Norwood.
Lamb, Catherine L., St. Paul, Minn., millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Enright, Mrs. N., St. Paul, Minn., millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Neuwirth, H., Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. H. Neuwirth, ladies' outfitters; 971 Fleetwood Avenue.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Marks, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
Jorgensen, A. S., Portland, Ore., millinery; Hoffman House.
Wiboldt, W. A., & Co., Chicago; Amalie Hansen, general merchandise; Hoffman House.
Lupton, C. E., Greenfield, Ohio, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Engel, A., Raymond, Ill.; J. Engel, clothing; Hotel Raleigh.
Barrett, Charles A. P., Dayton, Ohio, paint and wall paper; Hotel Sturtevant.
Flick, W. W., Minneola, hatter; Broadway Central Hotel.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Wheeler, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Loewenstein, L., Bremen, Ind., clothing.
Schley & Clark, Gateville, Texas; C. E. Clark, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics and cloths; D. Haines, linens and white goods; Grand Hotel.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, ladies' wrappers; Victoria Hotel.
Jackson, Lloyd L., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods; Victoria Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Mc Grave, dry goods; Miss Grimley, ladies' wear; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gissing, domestics and wash fabrics; St. Denis Hotel.
Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; E. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks; J. M. Evett, cloaks, suits, and wrappers; Miss O'Connell, ladies' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Rider, Wallis Co., Dubuque, Iowa; S. P. Rider, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Laggan, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. P. Hontropis, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Dyer, A. J., Youngsville, La.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lang, M. J., St. Louis; candy.
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Lamb, Catherine L., St. Paul, Minn., millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
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Neuwirth, H., Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. H. Neuwirth, ladies' outfitters; 971 Fleetwood Avenue.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Marks, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
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Lupton, C. E., Greenfield, Ohio, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
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Flick, W. W., Minneola, hatter; Broadway Central Hotel.
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Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics and cloths; D. Haines, linens and white goods; Grand Hotel.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, ladies' wrappers; Victoria Hotel.
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MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Mc Grave, dry goods; Miss Grimley, ladies' wear; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
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Rider, Wallis Co., Dubuque, Iowa; S. P. Rider, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Laggan, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. P. Hontropis, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
"Fair, The," Walkerton, Ind.; W. A. Tank, general merchandise; Broadway Central

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Abraham Goldsmith, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, $1.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $260,863.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 416 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY PROPERTY

Centrally located in fine city of 125,000, 1½ hours from New York.
Near railroad and boat landing.
Over 50,000 square feet floor space.
Worth $30,000; want offer. Would lease.
H. A. ROUNDS,
20 East 42d St.

Must be sold at once; 5-story new triple flat; rent, $3,400 guaranteed; mortgage 4½%; very little cash needed; shows $1,200 net on investment; call and convince yourself. H. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

76th St., East, near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,326. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—We have plots for sale in choice localities for business buildings, at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Jane St., near 8th Av.—22.6x85, 3-story and basement, for three families; fine order; good paying; nice home. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

For Sale—A two-family brown-stone house on 55th St., between 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; fully decorated; in good condition; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500. Address "A.," Box 143 Times.

Two very elegant 5-story double flats; no steam; near 8th Av. and 116th St.; can be bought at great bargain; 4% mortgage. Call, Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

A lady in straitened circumstances must sell five-story double flat, also triple flat, near Lenox Av.; little cash needed. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Bargain.—Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent, $1,800; price, $15,500; rents from $8 to $11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A first-class tenement below 14th St., paying over 12 per cent. on money invested; price reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

223 East 115th St.—Private dwelling; a great bargain. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 24th St.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK."
The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted;
CLAY AV., BET. 166TH AND 166TH STREETS.
Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 2d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Three-story single frame flat, high ground; 17 rooms; hot water heated; all rented; fine location, near school and elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley; proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,000; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.00

REALTY COMPANY OF MANHATTAN

selling with guaranteed titles high-class residence lots, short distance from New Rochelle, Westchester County, at $100 upward; $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; no assessments. Write or call.
ROOM 48, 115 BROADWAY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Catskill Mountain and Hudson River Valley Land Agency is offering some of the greatest bargains on earth in stock, poultry, dairy, or fruit farms, lake or river fronts, club grounds, camping sites, and trout streams; have been established twenty years, and authority on properties in the Catskills and Valleys of the Wallkill, Hudson, and Rondout; do not purchase in this section before consulting me. When writing make known every requirement and address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Or send details of your property to
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

84-acre farm, 6-room dwelling, other buildings; good state of cultivation; 8 acres in wood stock and fruit farm; price, $1,500; $900 cash; a bargain. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Near Fishkill-on-the-Hudson—20 acres orchard, high ground; fine house, 10 rooms, all improvements; first-class condition; must sell. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,150 and 390 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Five acres excellent land at fast growing Summer resort, worth $200, must be sold at once; $25 CASH takes it. Assurance given as to title, &c. Opportunity, be 25, Times office.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want nice country or village place, within three hours of New York, worth $2,000 to $4,000; give cash home in New York's best suburb, only half hour out; owners, send full particulars. ROUNDS, 20 East 42d.

TO OWNERS.—We have several buyers for private houses in good locations; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Want farm about 10 acres, Long Island, near city limits; full particulars. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

Wanted, very small cottage in suburbs, convenient to West 116th St; by ferry or subway. M 201, Times.

Old tenement and lots below 34th St.; send full particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Referees' Notices.

NO. 2,780 TO 2,786 BROADWAY.—NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of 107th Street and Broadway; thence running easterly along 107th Street ninety-nine feet one inch; thence northerly at right angles to 107th Street one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly along centre line of block twenty-five feet; thence southerly at right angles to 107th Street twenty-five feet two inches; thence westerly parallel with 107th Street (103.3½) one hundred and three feet three and one-half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; thence southerly along the easterly side of Broadway eighty-one feet one and three-quarter inches to point of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1902.
ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH,
Referee.

ROWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

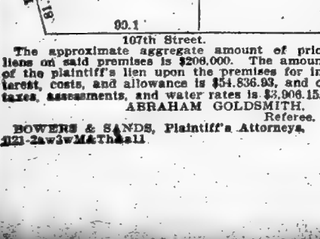

The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on said premises is $206,000. The amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises for interest, costs, and allowance is $54,836.93, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $5,906.15.
ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31-33 Nassau St.
jy23-2aw3wM&Th&au11

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN! BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,900; terms $500 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 701 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH.

Owner will sell for business reasons modern cottage, 10 rooms; built for owner under special architect's supervision; contains special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; in splendid neighborhood; will be sold for less than cost; values of ground adjoining have increased $200 per lot within three years, and everything bought and built on; Nostrand and Ocean Avs. trolley from 23d St. ferry; Flatbush Av. from bridge direct to house, within two or three blocks; price, $6,250; terms can be made to suit. Apply to agent, Charles Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

An elegant triple flat; five-story; all improvements; 120th St., near 8th Av.; want Brooklyn property; equity $9,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?
Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

$150 DOWN,
$150 DOWN,
balance same as rent, buys $1,500 home, 35 minutes City Hall; employment for 50,000 people in vicinity. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing, and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Now is the time to buy Long Island suburban property; never lower; must go higher; great improvements contemplated. Bargains in fine properties. Owners send description of property. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500, $1,000 cash, new, modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

$1,400 will buy seven-room and barn in Corona; fare 5c. Owner, J. George, 346 Broadway, City.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

DO YOU EVER INVEST?

If so, a good chance to build at moderate cost. Easy payments. Free deed in case of death. Commutation, five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Passes and map of
WYLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
DEPT. D., 309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have several flats tenements, hotels and other property to exchange; send us particulars of your property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Four-story double brick flat; rents, $1,560; equity $6,000; mtge. at 4½ per cent., for corner lot with small mortgage. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
PARLOR STORE, $1,800; ALSO
OFFICES, $10 TO $50; NEWLY ALTERED.
AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ARZY EBEN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
ap7-1aw6mM.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mM

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, No. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my5law6mM

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY B. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-1aw6mM

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 90TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High-Class Apartment House,
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises.
Telephone, 2734—79.

THE NORMA APARTMENTS,

71-77 EAST EIGHTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN PARK AND MADISON AVES.
Elegant spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; all improvements. First-class service. Rents from $660 to $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises or of owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613.

61 to 69 East 86th St.

Strictly first-class in service and attendance.
Suites 5, 6, 7, 8 | | 7-room Apartment first floor.
Rooms & bath. | | SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
2 room & bath Bachelor Apartment, from Oct. 1.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

Only 4 out of 33 apartments unrented in the new Schermerhorn Model House, 354 East 68th Street, corner 1st Avenue. Three and four large light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; rent, $16 to $22. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

311 East 27th St., first and fourth floors, 5 and 6 large rooms, single house, improvements; rents, $21 and $24.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $590 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 500 West 112th St.

106th St., 211 West.—Very handsome suite of seven rooms; rent, $45. Apply janitor, on premises, John McCarthy. 1 West 113th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful parlor apartment; 8 large rooms and bathroom; perfect condition; $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.

Unfurnished elegant apartment to let, near Waldorf-Astoria; all conveniences. Call at 19 East 33d St.

21st St., 202 East.—Nice, light 3 and 4 room apartments, with bath; all improvements; rents moderate.

Five elegant, extra large light rooms, bath; hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 529 Lenox Av.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply to Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT.
All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; Summer prices. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Lower part two-family house, consisting four rooms and bathroom; moderate rent to family adults. 1,023 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Stamford, Conn.—50 minutes out; modern, up-to-date 9 to 15 room unfurnished cottages to let; $30, $40, $50. Hubbard's Agency, Stamford, Conn.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Furnished camps and cottages for rent. G. B. Skinner, Lake Placid.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 400-402 East 158th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Purchase and Exchange.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the cienega, called "Atalanta"; thence south 3¼° E. 2,695 ft. to a post called "Jesus"; thence south 86¼° E. 6,295 ft. to a post in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1,327 ft to a post at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to the village of Chimi; thence north 73½° W. 6,148 ft to the said first post called "Prados," the place of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchises appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedule "A" of the said mortgage, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; hoist building, 28'x50'; office building, 20'x60'; store building, 14'x16'; residence building, 18'x50'; framed lumber to cross bar lining; 1 ten-stamp California gold mill equipped with chrome steel shoes, dies, tappets, and cams; one 20-horse power engine; one 40-horse power Ames horizontal boiler; one Frue Vanner concentrator; one 12'x8'x12" Hall duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wire rope, pulley, &c.; one 20-horse power upright boiler; one steam mine pump; two iron mine cars; one hand pump; keg of powder, fuse, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forge, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

ROSENSTEIN & KOHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

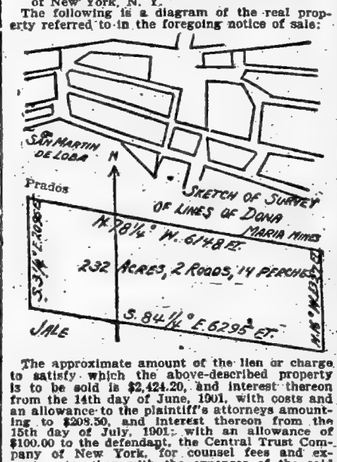

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $208.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of the said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises at the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Mompos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may be required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th St. & 3d Ave.

Mayers Piano $1 a Week.

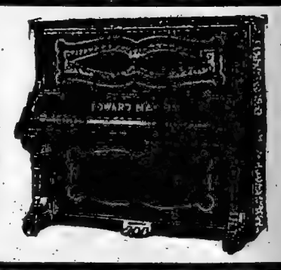

This will probably be the last week that we offer the Mayers Piano at this price.

There were only 200 in the original lot, and the greater part of the lot has already been booked. Probably before the end of the week, or at least by the end of the week, every piano will be sold; and after that it will not be possible to secure the Edward Mayers piano at this sale price.

$155

on terms of

$5 Down & $1 Wk.

Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

These pianos are built by one of the most reputable piano makers in the country.

Full, rich and resonant in tone, nothing but the best materials used in their construction; guaranteed in every way for five years, cases highly finished in walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels beautifully carved in empire style; with Boston fall board; keys of selected ivory; 7⅓ octaves; automatic practice muffler; very elastic action.

Pianos delivered on first payment of $5 and no interest charged on time taken in making payments. This is not a piano club, and is open to everybody. No long waiting before piano is delivered to you, and the only payment before delivery is $5 and thereafter only $1 per week.

During this sale we will present with every piano a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, (discontinued style)	$185
Upright (nearly new)	115
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (concert used)	$200
Upright (celebrated make)	110
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$75
Upright (used 6 months)	145

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
Square Pianos, $25, $45, $55, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$75 upright piano, first-class condition; warranted —Chickering; great bargain; instalments $5; rents $3. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

Upright pianos rented, from $2.00 per month upward; rents allowed if purchased. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano; $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

HANLEY, HONORA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Bridget McDonough, Margaret McNamara, Catherine Nealon, Ann Holland, Elizabeth Shaughnessey, Patrick Hanley, Joseph Hanley, William Hanley, Mary Hanley, Augustus M. Hanley, Mary Agnes Brownell, Catherine Hanley, Daniel Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Hanley, Honora Gentleman, James Cavanaugh, William Cavanaugh, Bridget Cavanaugh, Michael Hanley, Bridget Quinn, Robert Hanley, Thomas F. Hanley, John Hanley, Mary Ann Grace, William Hanley, Margaret Murphy, Nora T. Hanley, Elizabeth Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Sheehan, Mary Sheehan, Thomas P. Sheehan, Bridget J. Sheehan, Edmund Sheehan, Cathleen Sheehan, James Hanley, John Hanley, Robert Hanley, Michael Hanley, Bridget Mulvey, Catherine Burns, John Hanley, Thomas Hanley, Patrick Hanley, James Hanley, Louise M. Davis, Edwin K. Hanley, Michael Staff, Thomas Staff, Bridget Fitzgerald, Thomas Mawn, Patrick Mawn, Margaret Mawn, Bridget Mawn, Thomas McMahon, Bridget Frances Campbell, John McMahon, and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and all persons interested in the estate of HONORA HANLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 16th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Augustus M. Hanley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are formerly cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy14-1aw6wM

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6mM

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-1aw6wm

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Earlington, GOLF LINKS.
27th St., West, near Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS FOR AUTUMN.
THE GREYLOCK,
Williamstown, Mass.
Good Golf. Good Roads.
CIRCULARS MAILED.
JAS. P. VINING, Lessee.

New Hampshire.

MONADNOCK HOUSE,
White Mountains, Colebrook, N. H.—Delightfully situated in mountainous country; 1,200 feet elevation; fishing and hunting; fine driving, sublime scenery; all natural attractions; house perfectly appointed; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells; excellent cuisine; fine livery attached; terms $7 to $14 per week. Address for circulars, T. G. Rowan & Co., Props.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

DEVONPORT INN,

Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Leading Hotel; Ocean Front; Popular Prices; capacity, 400. Frank B. Ten Broeck.

Atlantic City.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,
Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
NOW OPEN.
Highest elevation; capacity 250; 2½ hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W.; beautiful scenery, pure air and water; rowing, fishing, golf, tennis. New hydraulic passenger elevator.
L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE.

Country Board.

People suffering from rheumatism, nervous and physical debility will find relief at Avenel Springs; high land; dry air; Avenel Springs Medicinal Water; beautiful scenery; only 16 miles from New York; board and rooms in physician's country house at moderate rates. Dr. A. N. Spector, Avenel, N. J.

THE PINES and Cottages, Hempstead, near Garden City; always open; select; sanitary; private baths, electric lights; pure artesian well water; tennis, acres shady lawn; trolley to city and seashore; moderate terms. Booklet.

The Old Homestead, Millerton, N. Y.; highest elevation on Harlem R. R.; beautiful country; fine drives, walks; horses, boats, fishing, bathing, fruits; very best accommodation; circular and rates, apply to Mrs. Lizzie Campbell.

Berkshire Hills.—Boarders accommodated at Old Homestead Farm, head of Pontoosuc Lake. Bicycling, boating, driving; three daily mails. Send for circular. Carrie R. Dow, Lanesboro, Mass.

A1.—New Rochelle.—42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av., very desirable rooms; large grounds, and piazzas; beautifully located; directly on the water; boating, bathing.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 62 Times Office.

Catskill Mountains.—Fine scenery; pleasant rooms; no children; terms, $7. Dr. Van Wagenen, West Hurley, N. Y.

Sewaren, N. J.—New York 45 minutes; near water and depot; large rooms; good board; gentlemen; homestead.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST. } NEW YORK.
125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
44 COURT ST. } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY, } JERSEY CITY.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

Loans on furniture, rents, legacies, real estate, and all securities; confidential; easy payments; legal interest; no publicity; loans taken up. APPEL, 119 Nassau St.; 234 West 116th St., 374 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

For Sale.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00.

FOR CLEANING OR MAINSPRING. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $2.50 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years." Those already fitted will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired.

TYPEWRITERS Low prices during Summer. Perfect Machines, $20.00 up. Rented, $2.50 up. Prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 289 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

W. & J. Sloane

Classic Furniture at Reduced Prices

WE have remaining on our floor after the season's selling a number of foreign reproductions of noted pieces of furniture carefully selected from rare collections abroad, and made specially to our order. The originals of many of these pieces are now in the South Kensington Museum. They are all or nearly all of the English Schools of design.

It is our purpose, in order to make room on our floors for other pieces to arrive, to offer this valuable collection during the month of August at

ONE-QUARTER OFF THE SELLING PRICE,

thus affording an opportunity most unusual for securing at a price pieces of real merit and value.

Description of a Few of the Pieces.

An important and beautiful piece is a Georgian mahogany sideboard with brass gallery and mirror. It is an exact reproduction of a famous Antique. Date about 1800. Length 7 ft. 6 in.

A very solid and handsome sideboard in the Jacobean period made of oak with inlay. The piece is adopted from an old panel in Westmoreland Castle.

Also the Dining Extension Table to match this sideboard.

A handsome oak sideboard, English Renaissance modified, and with a decided feeling of the New Note. This sideboard was considered of sufficient merit for the English manufacturer to make a special exhibit of it at the Paris Exposition.

Broadway & 19th Street

We eat

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

For

Brain and Muscle

Perfect health, sound, restful sleep, clear complexion, bright eyes, clean white teeth, sweet breath; these are the blessings that follow a diet of **Malta-Vita.**

Malta-Vita is justly entitled to be styled "The Perfect Food" for old and young, sick or well.

Being perfectly cooked, pleasant to taste, easily digested and assimilated, **Malta-Vita** is an ideal food. Leading grocers everywhere.

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH., AND TORONTO, CANADA.

The main point is this:— If you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing this trade-mark

GOODYEAR WELT — TRADE-MARK — JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 and 6. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

Dept. H,—JAMES MEANS COMPANY,
BROCKTON, MASS.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Cabinet

380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE, ST.

JAMES BUTLER
CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE.
105 Retail Branches.
OUR NEW STORE,
655 & 657 Kingsbridge Rd,
Fordham Square.

JAMES BUTLER
CHOICE GROCERIES

Grocery News Worth Reading.

People wonder at the wonderful growth and success of this business, but it's no great secret. Highest quality, lowest prices, large business, small profits—that's all. This sounds like philanthrophy, but it's not. We are in business for profit, but small profits, often made, satisfy us. Here are a few items to indicate what we mean by "lowest prices" and "small profits":

BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP, 8 Cakes for 25 Cents.
BABBITT'S BEST SOAP, 8 Cakes for 25 Cents.
Your choice of either one or both, but only one lot of each kind to a customer.

SPECIAL.
A CAN RED ALASKA SALMON,
A PACKAGE SMOKED BEEF,
A PACKAGE UNEEDA BISCUIT,
All three for **25c.**

SPECIAL.
A Large No. 7 BROOM, fine quality straw and well made, regular price 30 cents.
For this sale **21c.**

Campbell's Salad Dressing, a bottle	10c
Cooper's Gelatine, a package	6c
Corn, Essie Brand, fancy Maine, a can	9c
Shoe Polish, Blue Ribbon Brand, finest made, bottle in carton	8c
Salmon, Crest Brand, Alaska, 1-lb. tall can	10c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, very best, 2-lb. package	9c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Our Own Brand, a bottle	9c
Ammonia, Butler's concentrated, a bottle	10c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, a moisture-proof package	5c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, a bottle	10c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c

CEYLON TEA.
BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS.
None to Surpass this Brand.
Pound Package, 50c
Half-Pound Package, 25c

French Mustard, Butler's Best, large bottle	8c
Butler's Square Blue, 6 squares for	10c
Shredded Gelatine, Peerless Brand, a package	9c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, a package	5c
Olives, fancy large queen, 10-oz. bottle	15c
Cook's Flaked Rice, a package	12c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, a package	10c
Liberty Jam, all fruit flavors, a jar	8c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	8c
Ice-Cream Salt, a 10-pound bag	10c
Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, purest made: ¼-lb. can, 15c.; ½-lb. can	8c

CALIFORNIA PRUNES,
Extra Large Fancy Santa Clara,
2 pounds for **15** cents.

BUTLER'S POTASH,
A Large, Full Packed Can,
Per Can **7** cents.

JAMES BUTLER
CHOICE GROCERIES

TEA
Very Best, No. 1, All Kinds,
A POUND.
35c.

COFFEE,
Best Mocha and Java,
A POUND
25c.

JAMES BUTLER
CHOICE GROCERIES

A Heavy Weight Bargain.

Only a couple of dozen pairs are under the $5 quality.

1,200 pairs are $5 shoes or better.

All sizes 5½ to 12; all widths AA to E; sizes 7 and 8 in widths A and B predominate.

Black calf, patent leather, enamel.

$2.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Annual August Furniture Sale.

We've told you of this Annual August Furniture Sale's purpose in a general and specific way—about the money-saving opportunities to be found at this time throughout the vast department.

To those of you who are considering furniture as a household investment we add our request that you compare, item for item, the few random specials here named with furniture offerings elsewhere. This will prove where real furniture bargains are to be had.

Oak Chiffoniers, $2.90.
Handsome articles, made in golden oak finish, have five easy running drawers.

Oak Arm Chairs, $1.75.
Large size, cane seats, high arms, solid oak frames.

Reed Rockers, $1.50.
Lady's size, Heywood make, very comfortable.

Oak Bookcase, $4.50.
27 inches wide, 5 feet high, oak back, adjustable shelves, brass rod for curtain.

China Closets, $11.98.
Of solid oak with shaped ends and bevelled mirror top.

Corner Chairs, $1.50.
Nicely upholstered, in mahogany finish, satin damask seats.

Women's Waists, $3.98.
Pretty peau de soie waists—a fine range of colors and styles to select from; waists which have sold at $4.98, $5.98 and $6.98.

Muslins, 5¾c. yd.
Yard wide; "Atlantic" unbleached; wholesale cost more than our selling.

Tea Sets, $3.85.
Thin American porcelain; pretty shapes; dainty floral decorations; some tinted; 56 pieces.

Toilet Requisites.

Listerine, large size,	59c
Listerine, small size,	15c
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder,	10c
Dr. Snow's Glycerine Lotion, for tan and sunburns,	15c
Dr. Snow's Tooth Wash, saponaceous,	15c
Levy's La Blache Face Powder,	29c
Dr. Snow's English Violet Water,	35c

Men's Negligees, 45c.
Made of fine quality madras and percale; good patterns, stripes and figures, as well as all white; detached cuffs with each shirt; all sizes.

White Petticoats, 98c.
Of muslin, prettily trimmed with torchon lace and insertions; many styles to choose from; all effectively trimmed in various modes.

Dressing Sacques, $4.98.
Of soft China silk; front and back box plaited; sailor collar and flowing sleeves, all prettily trimmed with insertion and lace. A most fascinating negligee.

Women's Corsets, $1.00.
Royal Worcester corsets; straight front; new habit hip; made of coutil; top trimmed with lace and ribbon; colors, white and drab.

Napkins, 6c Each.
All dice patterns; pretty assorted designs; regular value 8c.

Dinner Sets, $6.50.
Thin American porcelain; pretty floral decorations; gold edges; 114 pieces; with soup tureen; have slight imperfections; regular value $14.

Sewing Needs.

Pin Sheet, containing 400 pins, 2 papers for	3c
English Mourning Pins, ½ oz. boxes, 3 for	5c
Wire Hair Pins, 1 oz. papers, 6 for	3c
India Tape, 6 widths in a bundle, 3 bundles for	5c
Iron Thread Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4 or 5-4, per doz.,	3c
Attachable Corset Steels, jean, sateen or coutil, per pair,	3c

Corset Covers, 39c.
Of cambric, round neck, full blouse front, with four rows of lace insertion across front and lace edge around neck.

Dainty Gowns, 98c.
Made of cambric, in three styles of the surplice cut, very elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Long Kimonos, $6.98.
These charming garments are made of cool China silk, all colors; with tucked yoke, edged with embroidery insertion; sleeves trimmed likewise; border of white silk.

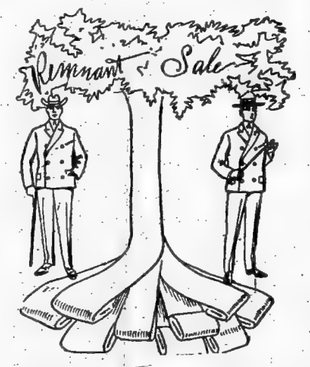

Here's a healthy plant—it grows larger every year. You will find our Remnant Sale the wisest method of making money. Our saying, "we give you a $40.00 suit for $15.00," counts for nothing unless substantiated with facts. You can make the test—if disappointed ask for money back.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

MOSQUITOS

Removed Under

Positive Guarantee.

"Mosquitocide"

a new chemical in crystallized form, will kill the MOSQUITO in all stages of growth, and absolutely drive away or destroy all fully-developed insects.

These crystals, sown broadcast upon the lawn when dampened by a heavy dew, rain, or the garden hose, at once generate an odorless gas that will be deadly operative against the Mosquito for hundreds of feet beyond the spot treated. The crystals will continue to generate gas from one to four weeks, according to the moisture applied, (either by nature or artificially,) killing instantly the larvae of the mosquito as well as the grown insect.

This compound will not injure vegetable life; it will act the same in salt marshes as on solid land. A five-pound package, sufficient to oxidize an acre of ground thoroughly, together with full directions, will be sent, express prepaid, upon receipt of TWO DOLLARS, with the understanding THAT MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED that it does what we claim.

Kensington Chemical Co.,
413 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.

The Turf.

GRAND CIRCUIT
Meeting Begins at
BRIGHTON TRACK
TO-DAY
4 Sensational Races

$10,000 BONNER MEMORIAL PURSE.
FIRST HEAT AT 2 P. M.
All Routes to Coney Island reach Brighton Track.
Special Race Train at 1 P. M. from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"
Porcelain Lined Refrigerators.
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

O'Neill's

SPECIAL AUGUST SALE OF

Foulard Silk Suits!

We have just purchased and will place on sale this morning a special lot of Foulard Silk Suits made by one of New York's noted manufacturers. They comprise the choicest of this season's designs in dotted blue and black grounds. All shirt-waist effects with full flounce skirts,

Regular value $15.00,
Sale Price, **9.75**

Walking Skirts

Black and colors with tailored flounce or plain flares, exceptionally well made and stylish garments.

Regular value $7.00, **4.75**

Closing Out the Balance of Our Summer Stock of

Cotton Suits

At One-third to One-half Former Prices.

Blankets! Bed Spreads!

The Great Annual Sale of these cold weather comforts still continues. Hundreds of thrifty housewives have taken advantage of the unusually low prices that prevail. If you have not yet supplied your needs for the coming winter season do so now while the sale lasts, for the prices will be much higher when freezing weather sets in.

California Blankets!

Ten Quarter,	2.98,	3.50,	4.25	to 5.98	Pair.
Eleven Quarter,	3.98,	4.98,	5.75	to 9.98	Pair.
Twelve Quarter,	4.75,	5.75,	7.00	to 12.98	Pair.

Eastern Wool Blankets!

Ten Quarter,	65c.,	98c.,	1.75	to 2.98	Pair.
Eleven Quarter,	98c.,	1.65,	2.10	to 3.98	Pair.
Twelve Quarter,	3.98,	4.98	to	6.50	Pair.

Crochet Bed Spreads, 65c., 87c., 98c. to 1.45 Each.
Marseilles Bed Spreads, 1.75, 2.25 to 3.50 Each.
Also Exceptional Values in Crib Blankets, Comfortables, Etc.

Furnishing Contracts!

The complete furnishing of hotels, clubs, institutions, etc., in every detail, is one of our specialties—has been for years. Estimates, ideas and sketches submitted upon application to our "Contract Dept." Best workmanship and lowest prices guaranteed.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

CARPETS.

We offer the following special attractions for this week:

250 PCS. AXMINSTER,
200 " WILTON VELVET } From 85c yd.
150 " BRUSSELS,

RUGS Our stock embraces a most extensive line from the least expensive domestic to the finest antique.

LARGE CARPET SIZE RUGS.
A select lot of Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna; take your choice at $18.50. Some worth nearly double.

Mattings! Mattings!

500 PCS. VARIOUS PATTERNS (extra quality)

Regular $7.50	Rolls of 40 yds. at	$4.89
" 12.00	" " " "	8.94
" 16.00	" " " "	9.84

Inlaid Linoleum.
Odd pieces of sheet Oilcloth and printed Linoleums at about half price.

Before making your purchases at other FURNITURE SALES, inspect our unparalleled Stock, Styles, Quality and Prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite
7-20-4 10c. Cigar.
N.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Ninety-second Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Fifth Street, from Central Park West to Broadway.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 31, 1902.
For full particulars, see City Record.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902, for regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation, the road way of Ninety-third Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; Eighteth Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue; Ninety-fifth Street, from Columbus to Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and Seventh Street, from Central Park West to Manhattan Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from Lenox to Seventh Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, from Fifth to Seventh Avenue; Fifty-fifth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Fifty-sixth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Broadway; Sixty-fourth Street, from Second to Third Avenue; Forty-seventh Street, from First to Third Avenue; Lexington Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street; Madison Avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-fourth Street; One Hundred and Second Street, from First to Second Avenue; Ninety-fourth Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, from Madison to Park Avenue; Hubert Street, from Collister to Hudson; Beach Street, from Collister to Hudson, and Collister Street, from Hubert to Beach Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

U. S. ENGR. OFFICE, ARMY BLDG., NEW York, July 14, 1902.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Harlem River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., August 14, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. Mansfield, Col., Engrs.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE FOR A GRANT OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Take notice, that the undersigned will file with the Commissioners of the Land Office, on the 18th day of September, 1902, an application for a grant of lands under water hereinafter described, and by the resolutions of said Commissioners any person deeming himself liable to injury by reason of such grant may file before said date with said Commissioners at the Capitol in Albany, a remonstrance stating why said grant will be an injury to him or his property. The land under water above mentioned is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land under water, lying in the East River in front of and adjacent to the upland hereinafter described, belonging to the undersigned applicant, situate, lying, and being in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, in the City of New York, Counties of Queens and New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, as extended, distant westerly seven hundred and thirty-six (736) feet and nine (9) inches from the northwesterly side of Front Street measured along said centre line as extended; thence running along said centre line, as extended, north sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') west two hundred and one (201) feet and one (1) inch to Pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War, February 18, 1898; thence north twenty-four degrees (24°) fifty-eight minutes (58') twenty seconds (20") east along said pierhead line two hundred and thirty (230) feet two and a half (2½) inches; thence still along said pierhead line north thirty-five degrees (35°) thirty-nine minutes (39') forty seconds (40") east thirty (30) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, thence along the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, south sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') east two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches to pier and bulkhead line established by Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1578 of the State of New York; thence southwesterly along said line, two hundred and sixty-one (261) feet and seven (7) inches to the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning. Containing 1 252-1000 acres.

The soundings taken once in every fifty feet along the whole exterior water line of said proposed grant, beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning in the aforesaid description, and running around said land under water above described in the course above described, are 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 7 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the westerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 29 feet; 28 feet 9 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the northerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 28 feet 7 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 8 inches, 28 feet 5 inches at the easterly corner of said land under water above described.

The uplands of the undersigned applicant, adjacent to the lands applied for, are bounded as follows: Northerly by Flushing Street, and lands of the Yellow Pine Company; easterly by Front Street, and lands of the applicant; southerly by Pidgeon Street, and lands of the applicant; and westerly by the land applied for.

It is the intention of the undersigned to appropriate the lands above described to its beneficial enjoyment by filling it in, and erecting bulkheads and buildings thereon, substantial, permanent structures, docks or other buildings.—Dated, July 21st, 1902.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,
Applicant,
Post Office Address, No. 100 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
FISHER & VOLTZ, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
aug-lawswm

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 9th to the 21st, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the Borough of the Bronx.

23D WARD, SECTION 10. MOTT AVENUE PAVING, from the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

23D WARD, SECTION 9. FENCING VACANT LOTS on south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, from 100 feet east of Boston Road to a point 300 feet east of Boston Road.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 8th, 1902.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, for regulating, grading, setting curbstones and flagging sidewalks on Tenth Avenue, from Academy Street to Broadway; One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from Morningside Park West to Amsterdam Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, August 1, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; northwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,411. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CAPE HAITIEN BLOCKADED

Haitian Rebels Forbid Entry of Merchant Vessels.

Orders from Navy Department at Washington to the Gunboat Machias—Town of Petit Goave Burned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias to-day cabled word to the Navy Department that a de facto blockade had been established by the insurgents at Cape Haitien. The following is the text of the dispatch:

"Your dispatch has been received. Having notified the Haitian Admiral, Killick, of determination to protect foreign commerce and telegraph cables and to resist bombardment without due notice, he replies accepting terms, with notice to all of foreign Consuls that this port is blockaded in accordance with the orders of the Cabinet Council established at Gonaives, Haiti. Blockade is de facto, and prohibits the entrance of merchant vessels. Firmin signs proclamation. Moderate force expected to arrive Tuesday from Gonaives. I ought not to leave my anchorage."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling sent the following reply to Commander McCrea:

"If the blockade is not effective, Cuban, American, and unprotected, innocent, neutral vessels should be protected in their international rights. Can send you collier from San Juan if necessary."

Minister Powell has cabled to the State Department from Cape Haitien that the Provisional (Vasquez) Government of Haiti has notified the United States Legation that Gonaives, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and St. Marc provinces are in rebellion. The Government troops captured Petit Goave after strong resistance, in which many lives were lost. Firmin's troops in retreating from the place set fire to and destroyed the town.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Aug. 11.—The gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot, which is in the Firminite service, gave notice yesterday of the blockade of Cape Haitien. The foreign Consuls here and Commander McCrea of the United States gunboat Machias protested against this action. Soldiers have again gone out from here, and a battle in a few days is believed to be inevitable.

The bad feeling against foreigners has increased.

The correspondent of The Associated Press visited Petit Goave yesterday and found that the town had been entirely destroyed, there being nothing left but a pile of ruins. About 4,000 persons are homeless and are greatly in need of assistance. The greater number of them have sought shelter in the Simmonds factories, near the town. The French cruiser D'Assas arrived at Petit Goave yesterday with provisions for the sufferers, and returned to Port-au-Prince with 200 women and children and fifteen wounded men. The authorities refused to permit the Firminists to leave, fearing that they would go to other points to take up arms again.

Each party accuses the other of having set fire to Petit Goave, but the general belief is that Gen. Chicoye, the Firminist commander, resolved to destroy the town when he saw that he could not hold it against the Fouchardists.

GOULD BUYS COAL LANDS.

In the Name of the Utah Coal Company He Acquires 10,000 Acres in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 11.—George J. Gould, in the name of the Utah Coal Company, has bought 10,000 acres of coal lands in Colorado. The acreage lies in Huerfano, Delta, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Lake, and other counties.

Some of this land has not been developed, while on part of it the company is building stores and erecting tipples, to begin operations at an early day. This includes over a thousand acres of anthracite in Gunnison County, on the line of the Rio Grande, which will give Mr. Gould an outlet to the Missouri River in competition with the Pennsylvania product.

REV. MARTIN CARROLL SINKING.

It Is Said that the Brooklyn Priest Cannot Survive the Night.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The Rev. Father Martin Carroll, rector of the Church of Saint Vincent de Paul, Brooklyn, who has been at Dr. Strong's sanitarium since July 23, when he was seriously injured in a railroad collision, is believed to be dying.

His condition appeared to be comparatively favorable up to 8 o'clock to-night, when he was suddenly stricken with heart trouble, which does not yield to treatment. Dr. W. E. Swan says that Father Carroll, who is sixty-three years old, cannot survive the night.

Father Carroll's ankle was dislocated and crushed, and subsequently it was found necessary to amputate his leg below the knee.

Yesterday Dr. Peter Hughes of Brooklyn was in consultation with Dr. Swan.

Atlantic Transport's President Here.

President Bernard N. Baker, of the Atlantic Transport Line, arrived from London on the steamship Minneapolis yesterday morning. Mr. Baker said that he had seen J. Pierpont Morgan on the other side, but declined to talk about the shipping combine and other affairs, with which he is familiar. He left for Narragansett Pier soon after landing.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak. Financial Markets.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 50c; cotton, 9c; iron Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Absolutely purest natural water in the world.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS' HOPE OF MAINE.

There Is Talk of Electing a Successor to Mr. Allen, the Republican Congressman There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—They are talking up at the Democratic Congressional headquarters of the possibility of electing a Democratic Congressman in Maine next month. The district wherein they locate the "possibility" is the one once represented by Mr. Reed, and now represented by Amos L. Allen, who for several years was Speaker Reed's private secretary.

The vote by which Mr. Allen was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress was:

Allen, (Rep.,) 17,803.
Lynch, (Dem.,) 10,040.
Parker, (Proh.,) 1,538.
Simonton, (Soc.,) 135.
Scattering, 3.

Republicans believe that when the Democrats talk of carrying this district they are indulging in a little pleasantry. Republicans here are advised that there is not the ghost of a chance for the Democratic candidate to defeat Mr. Allen.

Several times while Mr. Reed was in Congress the Democrats talked about retiring him to private life, but it generally happened that in the years they fought him hardest he received his largest majorities.

CHILD-WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Twelve-Year-Old Bride Assaulted by Her Husband, a Kentucky Farmer, She Says.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—A suit filed in the Circuit Court in Jeffersonville to annul the marriage of Wilhelmina McIntyre to William McIntyre develops the fact that at the time of the wedding, April 2 of the present year, the bride was but twelve years and one month old. McIntyre is forty-five years of age, a farmer, and lives at Bethlehem, Ind., where his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, also live.

The domestic bliss of this child bride and her husband was of brief duration, for it is alleged in the complaint that McIntyre, on May 20, assaulted his wife and drove her away. In addition to the annulment proceedings she asks for $2,500 damages for the assault. The action carries with it an attachment on McIntyre's farm and a restraining order. The attachment has gone into effect.

Magistrate English of Bethlehem performed the marriage. Clerk Carr issued the license in compliance with written instructions from the girl's parents.

STANDS BY HIS CAPTAIN.

Commodore Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club Appears at the Trial of His Sailing Master.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11.—"If he goes to jail, I'll go with him," said Commodore George G. Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club this morning, when he appeared in Greenwich with his Captain, Harry A. Limburg, who had been arrested on complaint of Harbormaster George W. Brush.

The arrest occurred Friday, nearly two weeks after the occurrence which occasioned it, and Commodore Tyson went security for his sailing master's appearance in court to-day.

In court to-day the Commodore had Judge McNall to defend the Captain. A demurrer was entered and overruled. The prisoner refused to plead, and was fined $3 and costs for using abusive language, committing a breach of the peace, and being intoxicated. The Commodore at once had an appeal taken to the higher court, and went bond for the prisoner's appearance.

"It all came from Mr. Brush's interference with the Captain," said the Commodore. "He had taken my launch up the Winding Harbor at Cos Cob, and that shows he wasn't drunk, then. When he was fixing the boat Mr. Brush interfered with him, that's all. I'll fight for him."

J. H. BALLANTINE'S FAILURE.

His Creditors Agree that Their Claims Are Fully Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The creditors of John Herbert Ballantine, the brewer, who made an assignment Saturday, agreed this morning in declaring that their claims were all fully protected by collateral securities and indorsements, and denying that the Newark banks were in a position to be injured in any way by the failure. The assignees refused to discuss the failure any further than to reiterate the statements that were made Saturday to the effect that the creditors would be paid dollar for dollar.

A gentleman who was associated with Mr. Ballantine in several business transactions, said to-day that the failure is due to bad investments. He said that he himself had lost a considerable amount in the same way.

"The investments," said he, "will be very valuable in a few years."

Summer School of Theology

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 11.—Prominent clergymen from every section of the country assembled in the Tabernacle this afternoon to attend the opening exercises of the Summer School of Theology, which will continue in session until Thursday, Aug. 21. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis is Dean of the school.

Thrown from Her Horse at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Robert Lount of Hempstead was thrown from her horse to-day and received a compound fracture of the left arm, as well as being badly bruised about the body. She was carried into the residence of R. G. Powell, and her husband, who is a physician, was summoned. She was subsequently removed to her home, in Fulton Avenue.

Arrested Under Child Labor Law.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Warrants were issued to-day in this city for the arrest of George Jonas of the Jonas Glass Company of Minotola, N. J., on charges of violation of the child labor law, intercepting telegraphic messages, and attempting to prevent an employe from joining a labor organization. The glass company has had difficulty with its employes since April last, when a strike was inaugurated. The workmen claim the company employed child labor to take their places. Recently the company secured injunctions against the glassmen's union.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, sparkling, delicious water, 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago every day, in addition to the new 20-hour train and three slower trains, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and the West."—Adv.

BUSY MAN'S TRAIN TO CHICAGO, Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

ENGINEERS' DELEGATES CONFER WITH MR. SKITT

Elevated Road Employes' Demands Fully Discussed.

Counter Propositions to be Submitted to the Men's Unions—"No Important Differences," It Is Announced.

The much-talked-of conference between Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company and the representatives of the engineers, motormen, and firemen took place yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. Skitt in the Western Union Building, Mr. Youngson, Mr. Wilson, and five engineers and five firemen—the Grievance Committee—being present.

The conference began at 1:30 o'clock and lasted until 4 o'clock. It was learned that Mr. Youngson did most of the talking for the men. He was inclined to be pacific, and once or twice was interrupted in his argument by members of the Grievance Committee who thought he did not demand enough. He had one or two private talks with the Grievance Committee, and each time resumed his argument with Mr. Skitt. When the conference concluded the following typewritten statement was given out:

Messrs. Youngson and Wilson, accompanied by the members of their committees, met Mr. Skitt by appointment at 1:30 to-day. Matters in dispute were discussed fully and in a friendly spirit, there being no important differences.

The Manhattan Railway Company made to these gentlemen certain counter propositions, which Messrs. Youngson and Wilson will present to their respective brotherhoods for consideration.

After this statement was given out the committee had some further conversation with Mr. Skitt. Both Mr. Skitt and Mr. Youngson, the spokesman for the Grievance Committee, said that the statement was made for both sides and that nothing further would be given out until the committee had seen Mr. Skitt again. Vice Chiefs Youngson and Wilson had another conference with the Grievance Committee in the Broadway Central Hotel after they left Mr. Skitt's office. Before it took place Mr. Youngson said:

"I could not say when the next conference with Mr. Skitt will take place. The Grievance Committee may be able to pass on the counter-propositions submitted by Mr. Skitt, or it may be necessary to place them before the local divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. It has been agreed between Mr. Skitt and us that nothing will be said of these propositions and nothing beyond the typewritten statement will be given out until we see Mr. Skitt again."

Mr. Youngson said that some of the things complained of certainly called for a remedy. On the subject of a possible sympathetic strike on the other Gould roads he said:

"I want you to understand that this sort of talk is all nonsense. What we are looking for now is to obtain a shorter workday on the Manhattan Elevated Railway. We are not looking for trouble. On the contrary, we are trying to avoid it."

Neither Mr. Youngson nor the members of the Grievance Committee were willing to talk yesterday on the hostile attitude of the other unions to the engineers.

A meeting of the Grievance Committee was held late in the afternoon in the Broadway Central Hotel, at which Mr. Youngson and Mr. Wilson were present. Nothing was given out as to its results. Another meeting will be held this morning at 9 o'clock.

There was a general belief yesterday that the nine hour demand has not been agreed to. This is the main demand, the others being comparatively unimportant. It was also thought that Mr. Skitt will insist on the February agreement.

For the last day or two there have been many applicants for positions at the office of the Manhattan Railway Company. Many of them are competent motormen and firemen. A number of people, it was said, have been "enlisted" to take service with the company in case of trouble.

NAVY RECRUITS COMPLAIN.

Toledo Boy, Now at Newport, Says Sailors Are Beaten and Poorly Fed.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—A few weeks ago representatives of the United States Navy enlisted several recruits here, among them some bright sixteen-year old boys of good families, and took them to Newport. To-day the father of one of the boys received a letter from his son who says the boys are cuffed and beaten and that their food is poor.

The bread, he says, is moldy and sour, and the other eatables little better in quality and slight in quantity.

The boy says several of the young men have been sent to the hospital because incapacitated for service by ill-treatment at the hands of petty officers. He says: "No one would believe it, the way the boys are treated here. Our trainer is a prize fighter and Bowery bruiser without a heart."

FIREBUG'S WORK AT PEORIA.

Torch Applied to Five Buildings—Suspect Removed to Prevent Lynching.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 11.—The Police and Fire Departments were kept busy to-day by the operations of an incendiary. The torch was applied to five buildings during the day, and though the actual fire loss will not exceed $25,000, with an insurance of about $12,000, the flames at one time threatened to sweep a large section of the city.

The police this afternoon arrested Edward Flanagan, twenty years of age, residing here, and charged him with being the incendiary. They claim to have direct evidence against him. Shortly after his arrest the mutterings of a crowd made it necessary as a precautionary measure to remove the prisoner to the county jail for safekeeping. Since then Flanagan has refused to say a word.

Cotton Duck Company Yields.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—The Woodberry-Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Company receded from its demand that the warrant calling for payment of the dividend passed six months ago must accompany that on the income bond to be paid Aug. 15. The Stock Exchange had declined to consider a delivery unless the unpaid warrant was attached to the bond. The company is the parent corporation of the United States Cotton Duck Company.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Millions of bottles prescribed for medicinal property.—Adv.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv.

BODY FELL DOWN MOUNTAIN.

Removal of a Suicide's Remains from a Cave Causes an Unlooked-For Happening.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—When Burton F. Carrier of Crescent City, Fla., committed suicide in Avon, he wrote in his farewell note to his brother, "make no fuss about my body." His idea probably was that the body never would be found, for he climbed Talcott Mountain, and crawled into an inner recess of King Philip's Cave there before he shot himself.

The removal of the body to-day caused an unlooked-for occurrence. The searching party which found the body yesterday, after a six days' hunt, piloted the undertaker's party there this forenoon. When the members reached the high cliff above the cave there was the severest rainstorm on record in these parts. An Italian was let down by a rope in the cave, forty feet from the top. Wrapping the body in burlap he fastened it to the rope. Just as it was nearing the top of the cliff the rope broke and the body fell straight down the side of the mountain, and it took nearly the rest of the day to recover it.

At length the body was placed in a wagon on the mountain road, and it was taken to Avon village and buried without formal services.

BUSY DAY FOR KING EDWARD.

He Holds a Council, Officiates at an Investiture, and Receives the Lord Mayor—Queen Presents War Medals.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—King Edward held a Privy Council yesterday at Buckingham Palace, at which the newly appointed Ministers were sworn in. Later he officiated at an investiture of the Victorian Order.

His Majesty gave an audience in the afternoon to Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Lord Mayor of London, who presented the city's coronation gift, $575,000, toward the King's hospital fund. The gift included more than 20,000 penny donations from the poorest quarters of London.

Queen Alexandra presented war medals yesterday afternoon in the grounds of Devonshire House to doctors, nurses, and others who were in the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Service. The Prince of Wales and other royalties accompanied the Queen, who was welcomed by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief; Lord Kitchener, the new Lord Cheylesmore, and others.

Her Majesty was conducted to a stand, where, under a canopy of blue and yellow silk, she handed the medals to the recipients, who made up a motley crowd, some dressed in khaki, some in policemen's and firemen's uniforms, and others in frock coats. All kinds of civilian attire were worn, those receiving the medals having returned to the posts they filled before they volunteered for the war.

WATER POWER CO.'S OFFICERS.

Five New York Men Elected at Meeting of a Corporation in Knoxville, Tenn.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Knoxville Water Power Company held here to-day the following New York men were elected:

Charles H. Treat, President; H. O. Reed, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry T. Fay, General Manager, and Robert Morris and F. G. Thompson, Directors. Messrs. Treat, Reed, and Fay were present.

The other members of the company are: Vice President—John T. Wilder; Directors—R. W. Austin and Luther M. Parker. The company has been incorporated for $1,000,000, entirely composed of Eastern capital, for the purposes of damming the Little Tennessee River thirty miles above Knoxville to generate energy for an immense electric power plant to supply lighting and motive electricity to entire East Tennessee.

The project will now be pushed to completion as fast as possible, the meeting to-day resulting in that decision after a report submitted by Col. Johnathan Bogart was read approving the scheme.

DOG INTERRUPTS DR. PATTON.

Princeton's Ex-President Had Just Begun a Prayer in Church.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 11.—During the services in the First Presbyterian Church here yesterday, which were conducted by ex-President Patton of Princeton, a dog created a sensation.

The preacher had just said, "Let us pray," when a small fox terrier dog walked leisurely up the main aisle of the edifice. When in front of the pulpit the canine began barking fiercely. He was captured and ejected with little difficulty. Dr. Patton was interrupted two weeks ago by a violent thunderstorm.

ONEIDA DISTRICT SENATOR.

William E. Lewis to be Nominated by the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—William E. Lewis of the law firm of Lewis, Watkins & Titus announced his candidacy for Senator from the Oneida district at a meeting of the Republican County Committee this afternoon. There are two other candidates, Senator Garry A. Willard of Boonville and the Hon. Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville. Mr. Lewis has the backing of the county leaders, and he will be nominated. Mr. Coggeshall, it is reported, will be given the Secretaryship of the State Railroad Commission.

Mr. Lewis has been prominent in Republican politics in Utica and served four years as Police and Fire Commissioner. He is heavily interested in the Utica Gas and Electric Company and is counsel for the Central Railroad Company. He is also interested in different business enterprises and is a Director in two banks.

SHIP PLANT BOUGHT.

United States Shipbuilding Company Buys Out Wilmington Firm for $1,500,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 11.—The Harlan & Hollingsworth Shipbuilding Plant located here was to-night transferred to the United States Shipbuilding Company. The price is said to be $1,500,000.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Celebrated water recommended for kidneys and stomach.—Adv.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

STRIKERS AND DEPUTIES HAVE A LIVELY BATTLE

Scores of Shots Exchanged in a Mining Village.

Guards at the Colliery Driven to Cover by a Volley Return the Fire and Silence the Attack.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 11.—A lively battle occurred to-night between deputies and strikers at Throop, an isolated mining village, six miles north of here. Scores of shots were exchanged, but as far as is known no one was hit.

The one colliery in the village is operated by the Pancoast Coal Company, a branch of the Ontario and Western Coal Department. Last Tuesday the washery was started under the protection of armed deputies. There has been some stone throwing at the deputies, and clubbing of workmen, and on several occasions the deputies discharged their guns to frighten away the boys who pelted the washery with slingshots.

To-day the four deputies guarding the colliery located on the river bank were driven to cover by a volley of shots from the opposite shore. They returned the fire and silenced the attack. To-night, when darkness fell the attack on the pump house was renewed. The company anticipated it, and had a big force of deputies on hand. For an hour bullets flew thick and fast. The attacking party seemed to concentrate its fire on the pump house, for it was fairly riddled with bullets. The deputies shot into the bushes on the opposite shore, only a hundred feet away, making a target of the spot where the flashes of the assailants' guns were seen.

The strikers evidently quit because of their ammunition being exhausted, and this put an end to hostilities.

Several houses in the village were struck by bullets from the deputies' rifles. Sheriff Schadt went to the scene, but on account of darkness was unable to do anything. He will take steps to-morrow, he says, to prevent a repetition.

DEPREDATIONS BY STRIKERS.

Complaints Received that Idle Miners Are Robbing Farmers in Pennsylvania—Troops May Stop Foraging.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 11.—Complaint was made to Brigade Headquarters to-day that strikers are foraging in the rich agricultural district of the Catawissa Valley. The life of one farmer has been threatened because he attempted to protect his property, and the raids have reached such serious proportion that the farmers are preparing to take some concerted action to stop further depredation.

The complaints reached headquarters this afternoon, and it is not unlikely that cavalry will be sent into the district to-morrow for the purpose of stopping the raids. If the cavalry is sent there it is probable that a platoon of the troopers will be left in the valley to patrol the farms day and night.

The farmers are drawing up a petition asking for protection. It will be sent to the Sheriff if Gen. Gobin decides not to send troops.

Lucien Munbeck, a farmer, reported that for some time past raids have been made on his place. Early this morning he caught a man tearing out whole stacks of corn. He ordered the man off the place, and as he was leaving the intruder fired two shots at the farmer.

The soldiers in camp are daily feeding several hundred women and children. They come there saying they are hungry, and as there is more than enough food in the camp to supply the wants of the men the officers permit the soldiers to give something to the needy applicants. The number that came last week was small, but it is increasing every day. Some of the women and all of the children come to the camp in their bare feet. Many of them bring baskets to carry the food home. It is a common sight to see some of the women and children take scraps from the leavings of the soldiers. It was stated a number belonged to the English-speaking classes.

The officials of the Mine Workers' Union deny there is any actual want. They maintain the local unions are well able at this time to take care of all cases of distress.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 11.—The big coal companies in the Wyoming region did not make an attempt to start up any of their collieries to-day. At the Mount Lookout colliery of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, at Wyoming, some coal was being run through the breaker. The coal is not shipped to market, but is used by the company.

STRIKERS' INJUNCTION STANDS.

Supreme Court Justice Upholds the One Restraining Bridge Company Employes from Unlawful Interference.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Justice Lyon of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision denying an application of sixty-six defendants to vacate or modify the injunction granted early in July by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, restraining the striking employes of the Empire Bridge Company of Elmira, from using any unlawful means to persuade non-union men to stop work.

The decision, in part, says:

"An employe has the right to determine for whom he will work and for whom he will not work. Whatever one man may lawfully do by himself does not become unlawful merely by reason of several persons joining in the act. Employes have a legal right to strike, provided they do so in peaceable and orderly manner. * * *

"The employes of the plaintiff have precisely the same rights as the striking employes whose places they have taken—that is, they have the right to say for whom they will work and for whom they will not work.

"An employer of labor has a correlative right—that is, he has the right to say whom he will employ and whom he will not employ, and, having exercised that right, he has a legal right, so long as he does so in a lawful manner, to conduct his own business in his own way, without unlawful interference therewith.

"The right of the employe to select his employer and the right of the employer to select his employe is essential to the liberty of the individual.

"Striking employes have the legal right by argument and personal appeal peaceably to endeavor to induce other persons not to take their places and the injunction granted in this action does not assume to enjoin lawful acts of that character."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The water is positive cure acute Bright's disease.—Adv.

A table d'hote breakfast on board makes a right start for that ever wonderful Hudson River Day Line Trip.—Adv.

SENATOR QUAY WILLING.

Says He Will Act as an Arbitrator in Coal Strike If Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Senator M. S. Quay says he is willing and ready to do anything in his power to bring about a settlement of the strike in the anthracite mine region. He made this statement to-night at his New Hampshire Avenue cottage when questioned concerning a report that George L. Llewellyn, Chairman of the Citizens' Alliance of Wilkesbarre, had called upon him to request his good offices in an effort to end the trouble.

Mr. Llewellyn visited Senator Penrose in Philadelphia to-day on a similar mission, and announced his intention to come to Atlantic City and enlist Senator Quay's aid, but at a late hour to-night he had not arrived.

Senator Quay said he deeply regretted the strike and would gladly assist in any way possible in restoring industrial peace. He is ready to meet the miners, the operators, or both, in pursuance of this desire at any time or in any place, and will promptly take under consideration any suggestions that may be made by Chairman Llewellyn.

EX-GOV. COOKE DEAD.

He Passes Away at Winsted, Conn., from Shock Resulting from a Recent Operation.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 12.—Ex-Gov. Cooke died here at 12:55 o'clock this morning. The cause of death was given as a shock, resulting from the operation of Sunday.

Lorrin Alanson Cooke, ex-Governor of Connecticut, was born at New Marlborough, Mass., April 6, 1831. He was the son of Levi Cooke. He was educated at Norfolk, Conn., and was married in 1858 to Matilda E. Webster, and after her death, in 1870, to Josephine Ward.

He taught school for several years, farmed at Colebrook, Conn.; was elected to the Legislature in 1856 as Representative of the town. He later went into business, but in 1882 was elected State Senator, and was President pro tem. of the Senate in 1884. He was Lieutenant Governor in 1885-7, and 1895-7, and Governor in 1897-9.

BROADWAY CAR BURNED.

Afire, It Was Pushed from Houston Street to Twenty-third Street, Where It Stopped.

A Broadway car afire last night was pushed from Houston Street to Twenty-third Street, where it stopped, and was burned to a mass of charred and smoking timbers. The passengers had been transferred from the car at Houston Street. An immense crowd gathered at Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third Street, watched the car burn.

The car had been taken from the barns at midnight. Several times on the trip down it was noticed that something was wrong, because flashes came from the fuse. At Houston Street an Inspector ordered the passengers out, and transferred them to the car ahead. Then the car was ordered back to the barns.

An attempt was made to run it back by its motors, but the fuses were burned out. Then another car pushed it along in an effort to arrive at the barn in time to save it from burning. Up Broadway the two cars sped, flames shooting out of the windows of the one and up through the floor. At Twenty-third Street the motorman of the pushing car had to shut off power and leave his platform. Firemen dismantled the car, ripped open the sides with their axes, and turned on several streams of water.

Helen Douglas of 127 West Thirty-third Street, who had been a passenger, walked through Twenty-first Street toward Sixth Avenue to get a car to carry her home. In the middle of the block four men seized her, one holding a hand over her mouth, while the three others searched her. They procured $3 and a ring which she said she valued at $75. It was a present from her father.

No policeman was in sight, so Miss Douglass walked to the West Thirtieth Street Station and reported the matter. She said that the men went toward Broadway, leaving her with the warning that they would do her bodily harm should she make any outcry.

TWO WOMEN SAVE FIVE MEN.

Row to Rescue of Party Thrown Into the Water at Rockaway by Capsizing of a Catboat.

Five men whose catboat capsized at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon were rescued when on the point of drowning by Mrs. Mary McDonald and Mrs. Mamie Manchester, wives of Thomas McDonald and Edward Manchester of the beach police.

The rescued men—Edward Joyce, 837 West Twelfth Street; John McGuire, Rockaway Beach; John Coogan, One Hundred and Ninth Street; William Hill of Rockaway Beach, and John Hopkins of East Seventy-first Street—had left the Four Jacks Fishing Club at Hammel's Station intending to sail in Jamaica Bay through Rockaway Inlet to Sheepshead Bay, there to fish. They had just got opposite the Seaside Dock when the boat capsized without warning.

Manchester and McDonald were also out in a catboat, but were too far away to be of immediate benefit. Their wives were rowing near by in a skiff, and at once pulled toward the men struggling in the water. Together they caught hold of the nearest one and lifted him into the boat. He in turn was able to assist them in handling the next man, and by the time the third one had been taken from the water, the other catboat had arrived and the others were saved. The whole party then went to Seaside Dock.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

United Telephone and Telegraph Company Absorbs Winchester Company—May Enter New York.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 11.—The absorption of the Winchester Telephone Company by the United Telephone and Telegraph Company of Philadelphia was officially announced to-day. The new company controls 30,000 'phones, and will acquire 30,000 more. It is its intention to enter New York.

The officers of the new company are: President—R. T. Barton of Winchester; Vice President—W. D. Bernard of Philadelphia; Treasurer—S. R. Caldwell of Philadelphia; Local Manager—S. L. Hoover; General Manager—W. J. Latta, Philadelphia; Directors—T. J. O'Neill, Hanover; C. M. Clement, Sunbury, and S. H. Hansbrough and W. H. Baker, Winchester.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
For "Water Book" address 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

The greatest amount of nourishment and strength in the smallest compass is JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. Beware of substitutes.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S CHOICE FOR SUPREME COURT

Oliver Wendell Holmes Is to Succeed Horace Gray.

Sickness Forced Latter's Retirement—Talk That Another Vacancy May Soon Occur and Will Be Filled by Gov. Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The President to-day appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, because of the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Horace Gray on account of ill-health.

Several months ago Justice Gray, who is seventy-four years of age, suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which some time later was followed by another. He has not appeared on the bench since he was stricken the first time. He is at his Summer home, at Nahant, Mass.

The appointment of Justice Holmes is not a surprise, as it has been known in Washington for a long time that the President intended to select the son of the poet should a vacancy occur, although Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin had been mentioned more than once as the possible successor to Justice Gray.

It is said that the resignation of another United States Supreme Court Justice is likely, and that in this event Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippines, will get the place.

In the meantime the President is pleased with the satisfaction at Justice Holmes's appointment expressed in telegrams and messages from New England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The retirement of Justice Gray has been expected for months, or practically ever since he was paralyzed. It had been plain to his associates on the bench and to the members of his family that his days of usefulness as a Judge had come to an end.

Although his mind was quite clear, he was advised early this year that it would be extremely unwise and dangerous for him to take up his court duties again. The proper thing for him to do, his doctor said, was to retire, as he had a perfect right to do, having reached the age of possible retirement and having also served considerably more than the term of years which entitles a Justice to retire, regardless of his age. To the advice of the physician Justice Gray's wife joined by entreaties. She constantly urged her distinguished husband to give up his judicial work and pass the remainder of his days in ease.

For a long time the Justice resisted his physician's advice and his wife's appeal. He hoped to gain such an amount of strength as would warrant his going back to his work. What finally induced him to retire it is impossible to learn in Washington. It is considered a reasonable hypothesis that it was represented to him that it was his duty to retire, and that it was imperative the Supreme bench should not be crippled any longer by the absence of one of its incumbents.

All through the last term of the court Justice Gray was absent, and it is thought to be quite probable that he was urged by the President to retire before the next term should begin, so that when the court should convene again the bench might be full.

JUSTICE HOLMES WILL ACCEPT.

Hears of His Appointment at His Summer Home and Expresses His Gratification.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY FARMS, Mass., Aug. 11.—"If the report that I have been named for a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States is true I shall certainly accept," said Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes at his Summer home to a reporter to-night. "Personally I know nothing of the matter beyond what you tell me, my first intimation that I had been, or was going to be, chosen coming from the press."

"When will you resign your present position?" was asked.

"Hardly before the Senate approves the President's nomination. It must be confirmed by the Senate, you know," replied the Justice.

He said that probably his new duties will not compel him to relinquish his Summer home at Beverly Farms, but further than that he did not care to talk. He did add, however, that he was greatly pleased that the appointment should come to him.

JUSTICE HOLMES'S CAREER.

Soldier, Scholar, Legal Writer, and Scientist, He Has Been on the Bench for Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Twenty years ago Gov. Long appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1898 Gov. Wolcott appointed him Chief Justice. Previous to his original appointment he had been a practicing attorney of distinction in Boston, a soldier, scholar, legal writer, and scientist. He was born in Boston on March 8, 1841, so he is sixty-one years of age.

In early life he was equipped with the best advantages education and refined social environment could give. He had hardly been awarded his degree at Harvard, in 1861, when he enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment. When he was wounded, at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, he was a Captain in his regiment, having been promoted for gallantry. When he was mustered out he was a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Returning from the war, Col. Holmes took up the study of the law, and soon after was admitted to the bar. He edited the twelfth edition of "Kent's Commentaries," since recognized as the standard edition of the famous work. His Alma Mater has showered many honors upon him, and in 1886 Yale conferred upon him the Degree of LL. D.

Possessed of strong powers for diagnosis and analysis, his studies have been wide and varied and he is in the broadest

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Celebrated water. Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

MAKES TIME FOR THE BUSINESS MAN The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

sense a scholar. He has not adopted the easy course of following legal rules, merely because they exist as such without first tracing out their history and origin and their relation to the matter in hand. His opinions, which run through the last forty-five volumes of the Massachusetts Reports are expressed in a fine literary style peculiarly his own, and they occasionally sparkle with wit.

He has generally reasoned and explained the law of the case in hand, citing such cases as may have had relation to it, without copying in a wholesale manner general rules. His opinions are almost always brief, and they are prepared generally with celerity. He does not hesitate to make a precedent when he has none to follow, and labor men have had occasion more than once to praise him for his decisions in cases involving their interests. He thinks that workingmen may combine for getting the most they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view of getting the greatest possible return.

"It must," he says, "be true that when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by arguments, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control, so long as they do no violence or threaten no violence."

It was in the Vegelahn vs. Gunter case, in the one hundred and sixty-eighth Massachusetts reports, that he took this stand. The question before the full court merely was whether the defendants, who were union upholsterers on strike, had a right to maintain a patrol of two men, walking up and down the sidewalk in front of the plaintiff's shop and speaking to those desirous of entering the shop. There had been a temporary injunction issued by Judge Morton, which restrained, among other things, the maintenance of the patrol, and upon a final hearing on the merits of the case Judge Holmes had substantially followed the previous injunction, except that the patrol was not stopped; so as to all things, except the patrol, there was no question.

The majority of the court held, however, that the patrol was a part of a conspiracy to interfere with the plaintiff's business until he adopted the defendant's schedule of prices, in combination with persuasion, social pressure, and threats of personal injury or unlawful harm conveyed to his employes and those seeking employment under him, which amounted to a private nuisance which a court of equity would stop by injunction.

The late Chief Justice Field and Justice Holmes dissented from so much of the opinion as required an injunction against the patrol, dissociated from threats of physical injury to person or property, and any combined attempt to injure the business, although without such threats and irrespective of the means employed. But since that decision the English House of Lords has leaned Justice Holmes's way in its decision in the case of Allen vs. Flood.

Justice Holmes thinks that every time a Judge declines to rule whether certain conduct is negligent or not he shows his inability to state the law. As a scientist of the law he has many personal opinions of the work of long investigations regarding the history and origin of legal ideas, many of which have been approved of by the Supreme Court of this State, as well as by the highest courts of other States and countries.

JUSTICE GRAY'S SERVICES.

He Had Been a Member of the United States Supreme Court for Twenty Years.

Supreme Court Justice Horace Gray was nominated to the position which he has just resigned in 1882, at which time he was already eminent as a jurist.

He was born in Boston in 1828, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1845 at the age of sixteen years, having entered at the age of twelve. Ever since he has maintained this relative intellectual precocity.

After his graduation Mr. Gray visited Europe and traveled extensively, and among other interesting experiences was presented at the Court of King Louis Philippe. Upon his return the young man took a course in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1851.

Early in 1854 he was appointed reporter of decisions of the highest court of Massachusetts, the Supreme Judicial, and in this service remained seven years. On Aug. 23, 1864, he was appointed Associate Justice of the court, and by a gradually attained seniority, he became Chief Justice in 1873, to which position he was appointed by Gov. Washburn. In this station he gained a reputation of the first rank as a jurist and in certain departments of jurisprudence.

In 1848 and subsequently Mr. Gray was an ardent member of the then obnoxious Free Soil Party, but soon gave up politics to attend to his judicial duties.

Justice Gray has always been independent in his views and held unswervingly, no matter against what opposition, to his beliefs of what was right on the bench. In several of his important decisions he has taken as the pivot of judicial determination the famous clause: "The legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them, to the end it may be a Government of laws and not of men."

His specialty was will cases, although he participated in the consideration of many of the important issues which came before the court. Justice Gray was with the majority of the court in the decisions in the income tax cases and the insular cases. Another important cause of recent date was that growing out of the Spanish-American war in which he decided against the right of the Government to seize certain fishing smacks, the property of Cubans, which the United States authorities believed were giving aid and assistance to the enemy.

CHICAGO'S MURDER MYSTERY.

Police Are Redoubling Their Efforts to Locate Young Bartholin.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Developments today in the mysterious murders of Minnie Mitchell and Mrs. Anne Bartholin led the police to double their efforts to locate William J. Bartholin, respectively fiancé and son of the women. At the inquest over the body of the older woman, neighbors readily identified the corpse as that of Mrs. Bartholin.

To-day it developed that Young Bartholin had quarreled with his mother just before she disappeared, over the question of bringing his prospective wife to live at his mother's home.

Peter Van Vlissingen, who holds a mortgage on Mrs. Bartholin's home, and who sent his agent to the Calumet property to appraise it the afternoon of July 30, furnished the police information to-day about Bartholin working on the grave of his mother in the cellar. The agent observed Bartholin at work through a rear basement window, but had no suspicion at the time that there was anything wrong.

Late developments to-day indicated that Bartholin may have made a careful survey of the field where Minnie Mitchell's body and clothing were found. William Waldrop told the police that on Wednesday, July 30, he met William Bartholin at Seventy-fourth and State Streets within a few feet of the spot where the dead body of the young man's fiancée was discovered.

MAYOR SIGNS MANY MEASURES.

New Lighting Plant for Natural History Museum Approved.

A number of approved papers by Mayor Low were published in The City Record yesterday. Among them are:

An ordinance to provide $200,000 corporate stock for the construction and installation of a new heating and lighting plant in the American Museum of Natural History.

An ordinance providing $39,000 for a dormitory in the Medical College Building.

An ordinance for $150,000 for an addition to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

An ordinance providing for $409,000 for the improvement of the various parks.

Thomas F. Ryan Sails for Europe.

Thomas F. Ryan sails to-day for Europe on board the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for a six weeks' trip in Europe. He goes for a rest, it was said last night.

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR ON PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Cuban Question Also Discussed Before New York Chautauqua.

Constitution Reaches Out from the States and Covers Each Person Under American Sovereignty, He Says.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—C. H. Grosvenor, Representative of Congress from Ohio, spoke before 9,000 people this afternoon upon the Philippine problem. After reviewing the conflict of views as to the acquisition of territory from the founding of the Government down to the present time, he said:

"I want to impress this, that the problems of our powers in the Philippines involve the very principles that we thought were settled in 1860—that the Constitution reaches out from the States and covers each person in every land under the sovereignty of the United States. It's the same battle we have fought over again with the same decision. The problem, in the opinion of all intelligent people, is now eliminated from our politics.

"When I was asked to come to Chautauqua, the aim was that I should present the problem from the viewpoint of the Administration, perhaps as opposed to that of Dr. Schurman, and I expected my time to be occupied with replying to his criticisms, reinforced as they were by better opportunities for observing the conditions in the archipelago than I have enjoyed. However, I am happy to say that while I have stood still in my position upon the question, that gentleman has reached that viewpoint where no word that he uttered on the platform falls of my most hearty indorsement.

"If he has ever had any idea except that the Government was to deal fairly and justly by its insular wards, events have evidently brought to him a full appreciation of the high purposes of his country, and in this day when all of us are feeling proud of the marvelous martial greatness of our country, we should as well feel proud and thankful that no act has been done by the Administration with reference to the Philippines that brings any discredit to our people."

Perhaps the most striking portion of the address was that which referred to the correlated problem of the disposition of Cuba.

"In the declaration of war was inserted a few words which ought never to have been there, and I both spoke and voted against them repeatedly. This declaration, known as the Teller resolution, declared that our purpose in the war was not aggrandizement, and that we did not want any territory. I did, and I had Cuba in mind. I believed then and believe now that she is too near and presents too great possibilities of trouble to permit her to wander away from us in any way. We ought then to have taken her on fair terms and planted our flag there to stay.

"But the declaration went in, and we have done with Cuba just as we said we would do. The farmer who plants the seed is not primarily responsible for the crops, and so we who have planted a republic in Cuba and watered it with our prayers and our blood, are not responsible for its realization. If it does succeed it will be the first republic ever thus established.

"I hope the Cuban republic will flourish, but if she ever reaches out a hand for help I would step out into the water, if need be, and take her in."

EX-OFFICER OF ARMY ON CUBA.

Business Interests for Annexation with This Country, but Politicians Against, Says T. L. Huston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Ex-Capt. T. L. Huston, who as an officer in the Engineer Corps had charge of the municipal buildings and improvements in Havana during the American occupation, passed through Washington last night on his way to the Cuban capital.

Capt. Huston resigned his post in the army a year ago to represent American manufacturing interests on the island. In discussing the Cuban situation last night the Captain said:

"When I left Havana on the 19th of last month the whole island was discussing the advantages and disadvantages of annexation. The business interests in Cuba are arrayed solidly in favor of union with this country, and it is the politicians who oppose it. Naturally so, for if such a thing should come to pass they would all be out of a job. The majority of the moneyed interests of the island is in the hands of the Spaniards, and, while they would gladly see Cuba under the American flag, they are afraid to voice their opinions openly, fearing it would precipitate an uprising on the part of the lawless element."

Capt. Huston said there was great distress in the island, and that it was increasing daily among the laboring classes. Many of the laboring people will soon be without work, it was declared, because of the determination on the part of many of the planters to "shut down" this Fall.

"You can see what this means to the laboring element," continued the Captain, "and it means further, in my opinion, a hurrying of the inevitable crisis, and I firmly believe that in six months the Cuban people will arrive at that point where there will be a demand for annexation to this country."

As a sanitary expert Capt. Huston blamed the American authorities for not completing the extensive sewerage plan they had mapped out for the City of Havana. He said their failure to do this would in time menace the Southern ports of the United States.

Capt. Huston could not see how the Cuban people could float the contemplated loan of $35,000,000 under the Platt amendment. He said that, desperate from the failure of reciprocity with this country, Cuba tried to make similar arrangements with England, but that Government stood aloof.

BOY'S MYSTERIOUS MISHAP.

Seven-Year-Old Bernard Bergman, Who Disappeared from School Concert, Found Severely Wounded.

Bernard Bergman, a seven-year-old schoolboy, living at 85 Madison Street, who has been missing since Saturday night, was found yesterday sitting on the steps leading to the fourth floor of Public School No. 1, at Henry and Catharine Streets. His head and clothing were covered with blood from a severe scalp wound. The boy was taken to his home and will later be removed to the Beth-Israel Hospital.

Bergman lives with his parents. On Saturday night, accompanied by his eleven-year-old brother, Simon, he went to the schoolhouse, which has a roof garden, to listen to a band cancert. Bernard was missed shortly after. Simon made a search of the schoolhouse, but could not find his brother. A search of the neighborhood was made, and the police of the Oak Street Station were notified.

On Sunday the boy's father and mother went to the school, and, accompanied by the assistant janitor, Thomas Olsen, made a search of the school, but, according to the Bergmans, Olsen refused to let them go into the cellar. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock a janitor's helper, Oscar Van Zandt, was going to the fourth floor, when he found young Bergman sitting on the steps. He appeared to be asleep. His head and clothing were covered with blood, but there was no wound on the steps. The boy appeared to be conscious, but could give no account of himself.

Some friends of young Bergman say he was found by another boy named Charles Levy, fourteen years old, of 123 Forsyth Street, who was going to attend the class in carpenter work, which is in session from 9 to 12 o'clock. E. H. Terwilliger, the janitor of the school, who lives at 184 Henry Street, says there is no truth in the report that Levy found young Bergman. He said Bergman could not have gotten into the cellar, because it is always locked.

Bergman lives in the precinct commanded by Capt. Cottrell of the Madison Street Station. As soon as he learned of the finding of the boy he sent Detective Monahan to make an investigation. There were nearly 2,100 persons in the school on Saturday night.

DEVERY CHALLENGES JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

Wants Debate in Public on the Character of Each Man—Attacks in a Statement.

William S. Devery issued the following challenge over his signature last evening:

A scurrilous, cowardly, and infamous attack on my character has been made in a circular, instigated by John C. Sheehan, discredited leader of a "fake" organization, and this circular has been distributed throughout the Ninth Assembly District.

In view of this attack upon me, which ordinarily I would pass unnoticed, I hereby challenge the said John C. Sheehan, discredited leader of a "fake" organization, to a public debate at any place in the Ninth Assembly District, at any time prior to the holding of the primaries, as he may suggest, or that may be agreed upon. The subject of the discussion at this public meeting shall be my character and his character contrasted. After the debate the whole question shall be voted on by the audience, the disputant getting the fewest votes to pay all the expenses of the joint debate.

It is easy for any irresponsible person to make charges, but hard work to prove them. I am willing to submit my character to the people of the Ninth Assembly District. Has Sheehan any character to submit? Here is his chance. Let him "make good."

Devery issued in the afternoon a statement, prepared by one of his followers, attaking John C. Sheehan. Among other things he said:

"He sold out his 'fake' political organization bodily to the Republicans in the last municipal election. He is under contract to sell out the organization in the coming election. This is the reason for his desire to become leader in the Ninth. What guaranty have the Democrats of this district or of the whole city that Sheehan will not sell out to the Republicans? It is a well-known fact that he has entered into a compact openly with the Republicans to help elect Republican Assemblymen and Senators, and the reasonable presumption is that he will secretly sell out all along the line, from Governor to the smallest office. The Republican Party expects Sheehan to help them this year in return for the magnificent favors he received for his treason to the Democracy last Fall. Sheehan has a distinct understanding with Mayor Low, Gov. Odell, and Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee to help in the matter of Assemblymen and Senators.

"Sheehan deliberately sold out Bird. S. Coler in the Fusion conferences. Senator Platt repeatedly declared that this was a Democratic city and a Democrat should be named for Mayor. Sheehan pretended to be a friend of Coler's. He really did not want Coler, because he knew that Coler would not deal out the pie so liberally as Low has to him and his fellow "fakirs." When there was a good chance of Coler being named, Sheehan insisted that Coler should sign a statement that he would not accept a nomination from any other organization. Herman Ridder of the German-American Union saw through the game and accused Sheehan.

"The people of the Ninth District will elect a leader who is first of all a Democrat and not a renegade politician; whose sympathies are with the poor and the distressed; who will help the poor after election as well as before; who will see that the favors of victory are more evenly distributed; who will subordinate his own financial welfare for that of his constituents, and who will never turn traitor. That man will be William S. Devery."

$50,000,000 LEAD MERGER.

It Will Include Most of the Large White Lead Plants East of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The Lead and Zinc News to-day says: "What will be the greatest land combination in this country is now nearing its consummation. While its promoters are more than ordinarily reticent, it is definitely known that the scope of the merger will include most of the large white lead plants east of the Mississippi River, the principal pipe and sheet lead plants, a number of shot towers, and companies manufacturing products in which lead forms one of the chief components.

"Included in the merger will be the Union Lead and Oil Company, which was organized last year by the Ryan-Whitney coterie of capitalists with a capital of $10,000,000, and which controls the Bailey process of manufacturing white lead. Overtures made to induce the National Lead Company to join the merger are said to be favorably looked upon by a portion of the Directorate.

"Behind the merger are the Ryan-Whitney syndicate and the American Smelting and Refining Company interests. Options have been secured on a number of corroding plants of the country, notably the Chadwick Company of Boston and the Raymond Company of Chicago. If the merger shall be completed successfully, it will control the lead manufacturing interests of the country, and, indirectly through its alliances, the pig lead markets.

"The plans of the promoters favor a corporation with a capitalization of not less than $50,000,000. The papers probably will be filed in New Jersey during the next six days, although definite announcement of the status of the merger is looked for before the expiration of that time.

"The lead-producing properties in Southeastern Missouri, Colorado, and the Coeur d'Alenes will not be included in this merger, but will be the basis of a second corporation, with a capitalization of not less than $25,000,000, to be consummated after the manufacturing merger shall have been effected."

TALE OF A WAYWARD LEG.

How It Strayed Out of a Sleeping Car Berth and Caused Trouble Between a Banker and a Treasurer.

Two men, who described themselves as J. G. Affleck, Treasurer of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Roads, whose home is at Yonkers, and Robert D. I. May, a banker at 769 Broadway, were arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday on counter charges of assault. One of Mr. May's legs caused the trouble.

Both men have been stopping for some time among the Thousand Islands. They were returning to this city last night, and occupied Berth 10 in one of the sleeping cars attached to the train arriving at the Grand Central Station at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Affleck occupied the lower berth and Mr. May the upper.

According to Mr. Affleck he awoke early in the morning and saw Mr. May's leg dangling in front of his face. He pushed it away in doing which, according to Mr. May, he slightly wrenched it.

Whether the men had an argument in the car or not was not divulged at the hearing, but when the station was reached Mr. May caught Mr. Affleck by the coat collar, and the later, it is alleged, resented this by striking the former on the shoulder.

Patrolman Kelly was then requested to arrest Mr. Affleck, and the latter retaliated by asking Mr. May's arrest. The policeman complied with both requests, and both men were taken to court. Mr. Affleck told of awakening and finding Mr. May's leg in front of his face.

"Nothing could be more disagreeable, I am sure," said the Magistrate.

"I found it so, Judge, and therefore I threw it aside," replied Mr. Affleck.

"It was simply an accident," said Mr. May. "I had no idea I was doing that."

"But you did it," retorted Magistrate Pool.

"This gentleman caught hold of my collar," said Mr. Affleck, "and I objected to that."

"I was simply detaining him," said Mr. May, "to get his name."

"Had you asked me politely I should have given you my card," said Mr. Affleck.

"I shall not entertain your complaint," said the Court to Mr. May, "against this gentleman. You were wholly wrong, but I shall entertain Mr. Affleck's complaint against you for assault if he is desirous of making one."

"I think this has gone far enogh," said Mr. Affleck. "If you had asked me for my card and wanted to bring suit against me civilly, all of this would have been avoided."

"Well, if you have no complaint to make you are all discharged," said the Magistrate. Both men then left the courtr. They had nothing further to say regarding the trouble.

DARING SHOELESS BURGLAR

He Commits Many Depredations in Up-Town Districts.

Coroner Berry's House Robbed—Intruder Discovered in One Residence and Chased by Women.

The police of the Tremont and Bronx stations are after a shoeless burglar—at least he was shoeless when he was last seen, and the officers of the law have his shoes, an ancient and battered pair left at one of his houses of call. The owner of the captured brogans has been committing extensive depredations in the upper regions of the city, frightening women and carrying off valuables to the tune of several hundreds of dollars.

The burglar was last seen at the residence of Mrs. M. C. Hart, Marion and Brookline Avenues, about 9:30 last night. Mrs. Hart, who is a widow, was sitting with her daughter upon the porch when she sniffed the unaccustomed fumes of a cigar and the younger woman went into the house to investigate. As she entered, a man without shoes rushed past her down the stairs and escaped into the street. He carried something in his hand. The women were naturally much alarmed, but they and some neighbors set up cries of "Stop thief!" and followed the man, only to lose him in the darkness.

Returning to the house, they found that the second story had been ransacked and a secretary in which Mrs. Hart, who owns some houses, had been accustomed to keep money, had been pryed open. Evidently the burglar had inside information, but Mrs. Hart had bethought herself of thieves, and, by good luck, removed the coin. However, the fellow had got away with $100 worth of trinkets. In the kitchen were found the shoes already mentioned, and marks showing that the burglar had entered by a window.

The same burglar, by all accounts, visited about 9 o'clock the house of Coroner George Berry, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Washington Avenue. Here again he entered by a kitchen window, ransacked the house, and was seen by Mrs. Berry as he was making off. Mrs. Berry, like Mrs. Hart, raised a hue and cry and gave chase, but the burglar vanished in a clump of bushes such as may still be found in that region.

Another visit was to Mrs. Mary Tighe, at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Creston Avenue. Here he entered by cutting the window glass, and tied up neatly in bundles $600 worth of silverware and clothing.

Two other places recently have been visited, and while there is no proof positive it seems that the visitor is the same tireless burglar, J. H. Buttekofer, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Anthony Avenue, and J. H. Gratacap of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and New Prospect Avenue, are the other victims. From the first place $50 worth and from the second $400 worth was taken. The family at the last place were away in New Jersey and the operator had a clear field.

TALKS ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS

General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Delivers an Address at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, delivered an address to-day before the Chautauqua Assembly on "American Railroads and Our Commercial Development."

Mr. Daniels began by saying that transportation underlies material prosperity in every department of commerce. He quoted figures showing how the export of American-built locomotives to foreign countries had grown, and said that the United States's railway equipment generally has commanded admiration and is being imitated by many sister nations.

In this connection he said that during the past ten years the Baldwin Locomotive Works have sent to Japan 255 locomotives; to China, 31; Russia, 379; England, 72, and to other countries, 1,653. The Rogers Locomotive Works have built 584 locomotives for foreign countries, including Canada, Mexico, South America, Panama, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and China. The American Locomotive Company has built locomotives for foreign countries as follows: 265 for Japan, 17 for England, 7 for China, 51 for Russia, and several hundred for the British Colonies, Mexico, and Central and South America.

Railroad mileage has steadily grown until now we have 200,000 miles of steam railway in the United States. These railroads employ over 1,000,000 men, whose wages amount to over $800,000,000 annually. Their capital is over $12,000,000,000, and their earnings last year exceeded $1,500,000,000. They carried more than 600,000,000 passengers last year, and 1,100,000,000 tons of freight.

Among other things Mr. Daniels touched upon was the great development of the States east of the Missouri River, by the construction of railways through that section of the country. Interesting details of grain shipments from the different States in this area were given.

He related the performance of the Oregon, which during the Spanish-American war "steamed a distance of more than half round the globe without loosening a bolt or starting a rivet," as one incident that startled the entire world, and directed the attention of thinking people everywhere to American achievements in machinery. Continuing he said:

"The greatest number of new boats registered as operating on the canals in a single year was in 1862, when there were 850 new boats; in the year 1897 there were only 16 new boats registered. What has caused the abandonment of several canals in the State of New York, and the steady decline in the commerce passing through the Erie Canal?

"A cause for this is the great reduction in the rates of freight by the railroads in the United States, and notably in the State of New York."

NEW FREIGHT LINE.

One Will Be Established Between New York and Pittsburg by Sept. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The reported establishment of a new freight line between this city and New York and Pittsburg was confirmed to-day at the Reading terminal, where it was stated that on Sept. 1 the new line would be put in operation over the Jersey Central. The Reading, the Beech Creek, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroads' freight from New York will go over the Jersey Central to Tamaqua, and thence over the Reading lines to Newberry Junction, where it will be turned over to the Beech Creek. That company in turn will transfer to the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg at Clearfield, and it will pass over that line and the Pittsburg and Western to Pittsburg. Freight from Philadelphia will go direct to Newberry Junction over the Reading lines, and thence over the same course as the New York freight.

The establishment of this service is largely due to the efforts of President Yates of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and to the completion of its new west branch valley line by the New York Central, whereby the Beech Creek Road is given additional facilities in the handling of freight. The report that it was also intended to follow this freight line with a through passenger service between the cities named and over the same route is officially denied.

BIG RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific to Spend $3,000,000 Between Tacoma, Seattle, and Everett.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 11.—President Hill of the Great Northern Railway and President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway spent yesterday afternoon in Tacoma inspecting the terminal facilities of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Hill had not been here for several years.

It was announced that terminal improvements, exceeding $3,000,000 in cost, will be provided between Tacoma, Seattle, and Everett as speedily as possible. These will include double tracks from Tacoma to Seattle by the Northern Pacific and from Seattle to Everett by the Great Northern, a total distance of seventy miles. Both roads will use these facilities.

The Northern Pacific has purchased a large tract of land near the centre of Tacoma, and will rearrange its tracks, doing away with the present grade crossings and passing under Pacific Avenue toward Portland by a new tunnel. New stations will be built at Tacoma and Seattle.

A tunnel will also be bored under a portion of Seattle to permit the quick movement of trains on the through line between Tacoma and Everett.

GUSTAV SCHWAB'S TRIP.

He Says Lake Steamer Schedules Are Not Adhered To.

Gustav Schwab, New York agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, returned yesterday from a tour in the West, in the course of which he took in the lake trip from Buffalo to Chicago, via Mackinaw Island, on J. J. Hill's big steamship, the Northland.

"That lake trip is certainly fine," said Mr. Schwab, "but it is disgraceful the way they disregard their schedule. They advertise a schedule for reaching certain points, and many of the passengers who depend on making railroad connections at various places along the lakes were sadly put out by the failure of the boat to keep up to her advertised time. Personally, it did not make any difference, but many of my fellow-passengers were seriously inconvenienced by the delays. We were an hour late arriving at Cleveland; at Detroit we had lost more time, and by the time we reached Mackinaw we were away out of all schedule reckoning."

Central Asia-Siberia Connection.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—United States Consul Smith at Moscow has informed the State Department that a private company, representing Moscow and foreign capital, has been organized to build a railroad to connect the Central Asian with the Siberian roads by a line from Andishan or Tashkent, along the western frontier of China, through the basins of the Irtish and Ob Rivers. This line would afford a short and convenient route for shipping Central Asian products to Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, and Manchuria, and also for bringing Chinese goods, especially tea, into the trans-Caspian provinces, and even into Northern Persia.

COMMUTERS IN A WRECK.

North Adams Express on Harlem Division Ditched by a Wash-Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Running at a high rate of speed on its way to New York City the North Adams express on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad encountered a wash-out three miles east of Pawling at 9:45 A. M. to-day. The four rear coaches, which were well filled, were thrown into the ditch, one falling on its side. There were only six persons hurt, and only one of those seriously.

The injured were:

DECKER, Mrs. E. L., of Pittsfield, Mass.
SEELEY, Mr. of Bridgeport, Conn.
STANNARD, Mrs. JOHN, of Brewsters, N. Y.
THOMPSON, Miss L., of Bordensville, N. J.
WARNER, Miss ELLA, of New York City.

Mrs. Stannard's left arm was dislocated at the elbow, her shoulder was sprained, and she received painful cuts and bruises. She was taken to her home.

Injuries to others consisted of cuts by glass, bruises, and shock, and none was of a serious nature. Rain which started about 4 o'clock, and continued unceasingly until about 9, and which amounted almost to a cloudburst, flooded the entire country. Where the wash-out occurred is a low meadow. To the east are two hills, and down the valley between these there ran an immense torrent of water over the tracks and into Swamp River at the opposite side. The tracks were submerged for a distance of about twenty rods. Two culverts were incapable of carrying off the water, and the grade was washed between them. A milk train and a mail train passed over the section an hour before the accident.

Irving Hurd, a farmer whose field was in the inundated section, was at the track trying to open the northerly culvert. He endeavored to flag the express, but the engineer did not see him. The engine, a mail car, and a combination car passed over safely, but the entire roadbed then slipped and the four passenger coaches were hurled into the ditch. One, the second from the rear, toppled over onto its side in about three feet of water. In this car were about fifty persons, the majority commuters, en route to the city. Jay Hurd, son of Irving Hurd, drove to Pawling and notified Dr. Henry Pearce, who attended the injured in the cars remaining on the track.

Dr. Pearce said that in the car that toppled over were many women and two babies, and their escape was almost miraculous. One nurse, with a four-monoths-old babe in her arms was hurled across almost the entire length of the car, and neither was hurt. The other baby was picked up twenty feet from its mother. It had suffered a slight scratch on its forehead. Division Superintendent Miles Bronson of White Plains supervised the repair work. The first through train passed over the destroyed section seven hours after the accident.

ANGRY WOMAN DRANK POISON.

Her Husband Had Accused Her of Neglect—She Had Applied for His Arrest for Brutality.

Mrs. Helen Hennelmann drank carbolic acid last evening in the bathroom of her home, at 573 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. She died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Mrs. Hennelmann, who was twenty-seven years of age, was the janitress of the house in which she lived with her husband and three children.

The woman appeared before Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Court, on Thursday last, and asked for a warrant for the arrest of her husband because he had beaten and abused her, but the Magistrate refused to issue a warrant.

When the husband, Louis, went home from work yeaterday afternoon he accused her of neglecting the children in order to go out in the afternoons. The woman put on her hat and went out. Five minutes later she returned, and when she passed the table at which her husband was sitting she smiled and said: "Well, you will never call me down again."

She went to the bathroom, and the children ran after her, and would have entered the room, but she motioned them away. The husband heard his wife moving about in the room, and he rapped on the door. The woman threw open the door, and, lifting the vial containing the acid, said: "Here goes all."

Hennelmann tried to prevent his wife from drinking the poison, but he failed. She fell to the floor, and he lifted her up, carried her to the dining room, and ran to the street to summon help. Hennelmann has never been arrested, and there is no suspicion, the police said, that he ever abused his wife.

NEW YORK YACHTS RACE

Eastern Yacht Club Gives Regatta for Visiting Yachtsmen.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COURSE

Rainbow Won in the Race for the Big Sloops—All Kinds of Weather for the Racers.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 11.—In spite of the variegated weather, ranging from a dead calm to a white squall and including sunshine, rain, and mist, the regatta with which the Eastern Yacht Club entertained the New York Yacht Club off Marblehead to-day was one of the largest and most successful yachting events ever held in Massachusetts Bay. Thirty-three yachts in all started—eighteen from the New York Yacht Club and fifteen from the Eastern Club, of which twenty-four completed the course.

The yachts started in a light breeze from the south and had not sailed more than an hour before a fierce squall from the southwest struck them, disabling several and dismasting one. The large seventy-footers staggered through it, however, and had a grand race, the Rainbow leading three-quarters of the way.

At one time the Mineola succeeded in passing her and shortly after the Yankee took the lead, but a shift of the wind brought the Rainbow up again and she won by the scant margin of twenty-one seconds. In the schooner class the Elmina won again over the Muriel, with the Amorita third.

There was a heavy rain in the morning, and the southeast wind promised badly, but that did not prevent the usual stir in Marblehead Harbor, where the racing yachts, closely packed together, were all preparing to go out. The Regatta Committee was promptly aboard the tug Dudley Pray, and steamed out three miles to the starting line, at the Halfway Rock, which at that time seemed to be a sort of rain centre.

Here was already gathered quite a fleet of big steam yachts and excursion steamers. Among the well-known yachts were the Yacona, lately owned by the King of Portugal, and now the property of Henry Clay Pierce of St. Louis; the Pantooset, owned by Commodore Albert S. Bigelow of the Eastern Yacht Club; Henry Walters's Narada, Vice Commodore Bourne's Colonia, Col. Alexander Van Rensselaer's May, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Rogers Maxwell's Celt, which was out as tender to the Yankee; C. H. W. Foster's Mannisee of Boston, N. G. Herreshoff's houseboat Roamer, rolling about topheavily; Col. R. M. Thompson's Lady Torfidea, H. I. Brummond's White Heather, Joseph Stickney's steam yacht Susquehanna, ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, and Randal Morgan's Waturus.

Here was the steamer Gay Head, from Boston, with the guests of the Eastern Yacht Club, by which she was chartered. She gave the place of honor to the big burgee of the New York Yacht Club, the Eastern burgee being carried at the fore. The tug Metropolitan carried the members of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead and there were several large excursion boats from Boston in addition.

Owing to the racers being delayed by the rain in reaching the line, a postponement was signaled by the Race Committee until 11:10, and soon the racing courses were signaled. The larger yachts were sent out on a splendid course, measuring 34¼ miles, with the first leg dead to windward, 9¾ miles to the Boston Lightship, while the smaller boats covered a triangle of about 24 miles.

At the first starting gun, at 11:10, Rainbow and Mineola hugged the flag at the northeast end of the line, and then the Mineola came up to windward and crossed after the Rainbow went over at the leeward end of the line. The Yankee crossed at the windward end, preceded by the schooners Muriel and Quissetta, all these and the Amorita being on the port tack. The Elmina crossed late, in stays, and took the starboard tack, all moving slowly. At the 11:20 gun the smaller sloops crossed in this order: Meemer, Humma, Effort, Syren, Zingara, Shark, Wahtahwah, Notos, Cossack, Gamrock, and Halala. The rain, which for a time was heavy, stopped just as the 11:30 gun was sent off, the following quartet of schooners: Seneca, Katrina, Adrienne, Ondwa, and the yawl Virginia. The schooners Roridina, Gerfalcon, Mavis, and Colleen Bawn then went past the committee steamer in the order named.

Just over the line the schooner Hope Leslie caught the maintopmast of the Colleen Bawn on her foretopmast stay and carried it forward till it was pointing over her own port bow, but the boats got cleared without damage.

The racing now became very interesting as there was a heavy squall gathering in the southwest, and at 12:45 the leading schooners had a cracking breeze. But the wind was all in one streak.

At the first mark at the Boston Lightship the six leading yachts turned as follows: Rainbow, 1:53:27; Mineola, 1:54:18; Yankee, 1:54:39; Muriel, 1:59:10; Elmina, 2:00:42; Amorita, 2:01:30.

For some reason the Rainbow sailed five points off the course for the next turning mark, seven miles northeast from the lightship, and before she could square away the Mineola had caught her. The Muriel gained a trifle on the Elmina on the run down to this mark and both on the Amorita. Half a mile from the buoy the Elmina shot up on the Muriel. The yachts turned the second mark as follows: Mineola, 2:39:03; Rainbow, 2:39:57; Yankee, 2:40:28; Muriel, 2:46:03; Elmina, 2:46:57; Amorita, 2:49:49.

Sheets were flattened for the beat back to the lightship, and with the Mineola well in the lead and Charlie Barr at the wheel, it looked like a sure thing for the Belmont boat. But the wind sagged off to three knots, and the Rainbow, which had been dropping behind rapidly, went off windhunting on her own hook and caught a breeze, so that in half an hour the Vanderbilt boat, instead of being third, was leading the others by three-quarters of a mile. As the wind shifted it also increased to ten knots.

The Vanderbilt boat reached the lightship first on the return, and on wearing round was soon scudding for home on a broad reach. The yachts turned this mark as follows: Rainbow, 3:50:30; Mineola, 3:53:40; Yankee, 3:54:50; Muriel, 3:56:30; Elmina, 3:56:55, and Amorita, 3:57:30.

On the reach home the Mineola picked up rapidly on the Rainbow. A mile from the line the Mineola broke out her spinnaker to starboard and pulled up still nearer the Rainbow. The wind also helped her, for it kept freshening up astern. The three yachts made a grand spectacle as they came swaying down the wind. The Rainbow was noisly greeted as she swept proudly over the line, with young Cornelius Vanderbilt at the wheel. Right astern came the Mineola, with Charlie Barr getting every bit of speed, and still further off the Yankee, with eighteen-year-old Harry Maxwell sailing his father's yacht as cleverly as a professional.

Two protests were made, one by the Mineola against the Rainbow for an alleged foul during the luffing match for the second mark, and the other by the Humma against the Shark for a foul said to have occurred during a similar luffing match on the last leg.

The winners were Rainbow, (subject to protest,) Neola, Shark, (subject to protest,) Effort, Meemer, Katrina, Notos, (special prize for Buzzard Bay thirties,) Colleen Bawn, and Intrepid. The summary follows:

SECOND CLASS—SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Muriel	12:16:09	4:55:52	4:39:23	4:38:06
Elmina	12:17:00	4:56:10	4:39:10	4:37:48
Amorita	12:16:54	4:58:05	4:41:11	4:41:11
Quissetta	12:16:20	Did not finish.		

SECOND CLASS—SLOOPS.

Rainbow	12:15:27	4:52:34	4:33:07	4:33:07
Mineola	12:15:43	4:53:11	4:37:28	4:37:28
Yankee	12:16:55	4:54:42	4:33:47	4:33:47

FOURTH CLASS—SCHOONERS.

Neola	12:15:55	5:05:10	4:49:47	4:40:47
Weetamoe	12:17:00	Did not finish.		

FIFTH CLASS—SLOOPS.

Humma	12:20:18	5:58:09	5:37:51	5:37:51
Shark	12:22:00	5:58:32

TO RETURN TIEN-TSIN TO CHINA THIS WEEK

The Powers' Occupation of the City Will End Friday.

Peking—Tien-Tsin Railway Remains for the Present Under British Military Control.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Arrangements have been nearly completed, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, for the formal rendition of Tien-Tsin City to the Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, Yuan-Shi-Kai, and the provincial officials next Friday.

The Chinese railway from Peking to Tien-Tsin, however, remains in the possession of the British military administration, though the chief work of the railway is done by the civil staff, who months ago were prepared to assume full charge. The Viceroy, in proceeding to Tien-Tsin to resume the administration of the chief city of his province, will be compelled to travel on a railway under foreign military charge.

The correspondent says public opinion considers that Great Britain has no longer a valid reason to retain the railway. He declares, however, that the delay is due to the action of France in refusing to sign a certain stipulation of the railway agreement already signed by Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, and the Chinese. France undoubtedly desires the return of the railway to its Chinese owners, but considers that the stipulation in question infringes on certain Belgian rights.

An easy solution, says the correspondent, seems to be the return of the railway to the Chinese and the settlement of the disputed point later. France would assent to this, with the reservation that when the proposed extension of the railway is built a Franco-Belgian syndicate be permitted to compete.

CHOLERA RAGING AT KHARBIN.

Chinese Dying Like Flies—Those Who Are Able to Do So Fleeing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Advices from Kharbin, Manchuria, say that the inhabitants who are able to do so are fleeing from the town in consequence of the cholera epidemic.

Chinese are dying like flies, many dying even while at work on the quays, on the docks, or in workshops. Deaths among the Russians are also heavy. The average daily mortality at Kharbin and in its vicinity is from 130 to 150.

Railway officials are quitting their posts without awaiting their pay, and those who consent to remain demand treble their usual salaries.

FRENCH-SIAMESE RELATIONS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The opposition journals, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, continue to try to make trouble between France and Siam, but the moment is an ill chosen one, as the special Plenipotentiary of Siam is expected in Paris immediately. If, says the correspondent, the relations of France and Siam are unsatisfactory, the approaching negotiations will probably make them excellent.

BEQUEST TO A FRENCH MUSEUM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the museum at Agen, Lot et Garonne, has just come into possession of a fine collection of furniture and works of art bequeathed by the Comte de Chaudordy, the diplomat, who was at one time attached to the London Embassy, and who afterward represented France at Berne, Madrid, and St. Petersburg.

The Comte de Chaudordy was born in 1824, and, besides representing his country abroad, held many important positions in the home Government.

CHESS TOURNEY ENDED.

Janowski Wins First Prize, Pillsbury Second, and Atkins Third.

HANOVER, Aug. 11.—The final round of the International Chess Masters' tournament, which was begun in this city under the auspices of the German Chess Association on July 21, was commenced this morning, according to Schedule No. 9 of the Berger system, the players being pitted against each other as follows:

Gottschall vs. Levin, Tschigorin vs. Mason, Pillsbury vs. Swiderski, Janowski vs. Popiel, Bardeleben vs. Mieses, Napier vs. Oliand, Atkins vs. Marshall, Gunsberg vs. Wolf, and Cohn vs. Suechting.

When an adjournment was taken at 1 P. M. six games had been concluded, the remaining three games being adjourned in even positions. The results of the games finished were as follows: Gottschall won against Levin, Tschigorin lost to Mason, Pillsbury beat Swiderski, Janowski beat Popiel, Gunsberg went down before Wolf, and Cohn and Suechting drew.

The three remaining games were concluded this afternoon and resulted as follows: Atkins beat Marshall, Napier won from Oliand, and Mieses defeated Bardeleben.

The prizes were taken as follows:

Janowski, first prize, $300; Pillsbury, second prize, $225; Atkins, third prize, $150; Mieses, fourth prize, $100; Napier and Wolf divide fifth and sixth prizes, $68.75 each; Tschigorin, seventh prize, $62.50; Oliand, eighth and last prize, $37.50.

The final record is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Janowski	13½	3½	Swiderski	8	9
Pillsbury	12	5	Gottschall	7½	9½
Atkins	11½	5½	Levin	7½	9½
Mieses	11	6	Cohn	7	10
Napier	10	7	Bardeleben	6½	10½
Wolf	10	7	Suechting	6½	10½
Tschigorin	9	8	Gunsberg	6	11
Oliand	8½	8½	Mason	5½	11½
Marshall	8	9	Popiel	5	12

A Prediction by Mr. Edison.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—The official organ of the Press Exhibition, which was opened here on June 14, prints a letter from Thomas A. Edison in reply to queries as to his opinions concerning motor, traction, and aerial navigation. The letter is as follows: "I believe that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace the horse almost entirely. In the present state of science, there are no known facts by which one could predict any commercial future for aerial navigation."

The United States-Mexico Dispute.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11.—The four arbitrators in the dispute between the United States and Mexico regarding the payment of damages in connection with certain Church property in California will meet on Sept. 1 to appoint a fifth arbitrator. The full court will meet on Sept. 15 to deliberate on the subject.

D. H. FANNING'S INSANITY.

New Yorker Who Is Demented In London Left This City Apparently In Perfect Health.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—D. H. Fanning of New York, who was taken to St. Giles's Infirmary yesterday afternoon, after he had driven into the court yard of the Hotel Cecil in an automobile and had declared that he was the Saviour, will remain in the Infirmary until to-morrow, when he will be taken before the Lunacy Commissioners. He is in the came condition as he was yesterday, but is perfectly contented, being well cared for by a friend who made his acquaintance on shipboard and by Consul General Evans, with whom this friend communicated.

Fanning to-day said his residence was 105 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York. His money, which was only $150, was returned to the Hotel Cecil last evening by the Lance Corporal whom Fanning took for a drive in his automobile yesterday.

Dudley Fanning is the son of Thomas M. Fanning, a real estate dealer at 217A West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and who lives at 105 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He is in the employ of Hass Brothers, dry goods dealers of 907 Broadway. A member of the firm said yesterday:

"M. Fanning has been in our employ for a year. He has always been a sober, steady man, and the only reason I can give for his present state is that he met with an accident three weeks ago, which may have deranged him. He was driving near his Summer home at Spring Lake, N. J., when the horse shied at an automobile and overturned the carriage. Mr. Fanning was apparently but slightly hurt by the fall.

"Mr. Fanning left here to meet my brother in Paris, where they were to buy goods. We have cabled to Paris for information concerning him."

Thomas M. Fanning said last night:

"I have cabled to London and Mr. Hass has cabled to Paris. I know nothing further. It is simply a family bereavement and I wish it to be aired as little as possible. It is a very sad thing for a young man to leave for a business trip in perfect health and suddenly lose his mind."

D. H. Fanning is twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and a member of the Merchants' Club of this city.

APPRAISER FISCHER'S MISSION

He Is In Germany to Find Out How Much Unmounted Lenses Are Really Worth.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—I. F. Fischer of the United States Board of General Appraisers is in Berlin to find out how much it costs to produce unmounted lenses, principally photographic lenses. The inquiry will probably result in adding 300 per cent. to the valuations made by the German exporters. Several million dollars' worth of microscopic, photographic, and opera glass lenses are exported from Germany to the United States annually, on which a duty of 45 per cent. is paid. In order to avoid comparisons between the customs invoices and wholesale prices, the exporters ship lenses as unmounted. The appraisers recently succeeded in making the exporters add 60 per cent. to the invoiced values, but the appraisers' position is that about 300 per cent. should be added.

Mr. Fischer intends to take depositions in certain suits brought by German exporters in which the value of lenses was involved. Accompanied by Customs Inspectors Williams of Paris and Partello of Berlin, Mr. Fischer will go to various manufacturing centres in order to secure at first hand knowledge as to the cost of production of the wares in dispute.

Mr. Fischer sailed from New York for Europe on July 31. At that time there was much speculation at the Custom House and the Appraiser's Stores as to the reason for his voyage. A current report was that a firm of importers had been detected in an effort to defraud the Government of duties.

CABLE AT BARCELONA CUT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—United States Minister Bowen has cabled to the State Department from Caracas that the revolutionists have cut the cable at Barcelona.

Mr. Bowen says the cable was cut immediately after the receipt of a message stating that the revolutionists were entering the city.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE ENDS.

Resolutions Adopted Include a Recommendation in Favor of Imperial Preferential Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The final meeting of the Colonial Conference was held yesterday in the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's room at the Colonial Office.

Consideration of the commercial relations of the empire, including preferential tariffs and a general fiscal policy, was continued, and a resolution on the subject was finally agreed to. Another resolution adopted provides for the metric system of weights and measures throughout the empire. The conference closed with a vote of thanks to the Colonial Secretary.

The proceedings of the conference will not be published, but the resolutions adopted will be issued shortly in a Parliamentary paper.

The resolutions adopted include a recommendation to the Parliaments of the empire in favor of imperial preferential trade in whatever direction this is possible. The resolution recognizes, however, that anything like free trade between the different parts of the empire is impossible for the present.

An agreement was reached in favor of giving preference to British and colonial tenders, as against foreign tenders, in the allotment of public contracts.

It was also agreed that the Australasian contributions to the British Navy should be largely increased, on condition that certain vessels in the navy be officered and manned entirely by Australasians at local rates of pay, which are about 50 per cent. higher than those prevailing in the British Navy.

King's Thanks for Congratulations.

R. Stuart Wortley, President of the British Schools and Universities Club, sent a cablegram on Friday congratulating the King on his successful coronation. Mr. Wortley yesterday received the following reply: "The King thanks you sincerely for your kind telegram of congratulation. "KNOLLYS."

Coming Home on the Oceanic.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which will sail from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday, will have among her passengers Bishop Potter of New York, Miss Potter, Lispenard Stewart, Clement A. Griscom, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour.

Mr. Morgan Sails for Home To-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan will sail for home on the White Star liner Oceanic, which leaves Liverpool for New York on Wednesday.

ASPHALT CASE PETITION.

William C. Bullitt Will File It in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—William C. Bullitt intends to file to-morrow his petition in the asphalt case. The petition will be filed in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton and will come up before Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, before whom nearly all the asphalt proceedings have been heard, and who appointed the receivers.

The petition will ask first, that the receivers be directed to bring suits to enforce the liability of promoter, Directors, and stockholders of the National and American Asphalt Companies; second, that the Biddle Committee be compelled to disclose the names of the certificate holders whom they claim to represent, and that the court restrain the Biddle committee from declaring that those depositing security holders who have not given notice of dissent to the plan before Aug. 19 shall be deemed to have assented.

Mr. Bullitt further asks that the Land Title and Trust Company of this city be directed to file in court a list of the registered holders of certificates.

GERMANY TO LAND A FORCE IN VENEZUELA

Bluejackets to Protect German Interests at Porto Cabello.

United States Warship Topeka Ordered There to Protect the Interests of This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—United States Minister Bowen at Caracas to-day advised the State Department that the Germans intend to land a naval force at Porto Cabello to protect German interests there which are threatened by the uprising now in progress. The Minister advised that the United States follow suit.

After a conference between officials of the State and Navy Departments, instructions were cabled to Commander Nichols of the Topeka to proceed from La Guayra to Porto Cabello and to land a naval force in case of attack. The Topeka has already started for Porto Cabello. The following was part of the message to Commander Nichols:

"Be ready to land force in case of attack of port for protection of American interests and for protection of foreign property also if requested. Prevent bombardment without due notice."

The Topeka will probably reach Porto Cabello, which is only a short sail from La Guayra, some time to-day.

Minister Bowen recently sent word that President Castro was starting for the front with the expectation of fighting a decisive battle with the insurgents. The latter have been gathering in strength at Porto Cabello. The United States Consul at that point sent word recently that the lives of some of the American residents, including members of his family, were imperiled, and two of the women of the Consul's family were taken away in a Government ship. Since then there has been no word of a critical condition of affairs, but the advices of to-day indicate that a crisis has been reached.

There appears to be no question as to the right of a German naval force to land for the protection of German interests. It in no way involves the Monroe doctrine. Germany has been keeping close watch on Venezuela for some months, and at one time contemplated taking a Venezuelan port in order to compel the payment of certain German claims. The present landing of a force has no connection with Germany's former move against Venezuela, although the assurance heretofore given by Germany serve in the present case to show that there is no ulterior purpose behind the protection of German interests at Porto Cabello.

ATHENS STUDENTS' CRUSADE.

Their Attempt to Purify the Stage Probably at an End—Editor Refused to Fight a Duel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says that the intervention of the university students with a view to the purification of the Athenian stage has ended in a rather amusing manner.

Regarding themselves as insulted by the criticism of the journal Hestia, the students selected a champion to challenge the editor to a duel. The seconds, on arriving at his office, found the editor very busy, and were told that he could not regard them or their principal as adequate representatives of the university.

The errand of the seconds was thus fruitless, and, says the correspondent, it is probable that nothing more will be heard of the matter.

WANT TO SAVE VENICE TOWER.

Citizens Threaten Forcibly to Prevent the Demolition of S. Stefano's Campanile.

VENICE, Aug. 11.—Dowager Queen Margherita has given $4,000 to the fund for the reconstruction of the Campanile of St. Mark.

The Municipality of Venice, supported by a majority of the citizens, is opposed to the decision reached by the Government Commissioners to demolish the tower of the Church of S. Stefano, which is showing signs of collapsing.

The Municipality contends that it is possible to repair the tower, and citizens have threatened forcibly to prevent its demolition.

THE CUBAN LOAN BILL.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—At to-day's meeting of the House of Representatives the bill to raise a loan of $35,000,000, received from the Senate, was reported and referred to the Committee on Tariffs.

Cuba's Sugar Exports.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Between Jan. 1 and July 31, 1902, 442,442 tons of sugar were exported from Cuba, and on the latter date there were 361,863 tons of sugar on hand. The figures for the corresponding period of 1901 show that 466,856 tons of sugar had been exported and that there were 113,580 tons on hand.

An Anglo-American Engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Morning Post announces the bethrothal of John Nicholson Barran, grandson and heir of Sir John Barran, Bart., of 24 Queen's Gate, S. W., and Miss Alice Parks, daughter of the Rev. Leighton Parks of Boston, Mass.

MRS. FANNY CROKER DEAD.

Her Family Say the Cause Was a Broken Heart—Her Husband Chief Croker's Brother.

Mrs. Fanny Croker, wife of Richard V. Croker, brother of Fire Chief Edward Croker and nephew of Richard Croker, died yesterday at 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and her family say the cause was a broken heart. Mrs. Croker, who was thirty-three years old, eloped five years ago with Richard V. Croker, in spite of the bitter opposition of the Croker family to the match. This opposition on the part of his family caused, so the wife's friends say, the husband to leave his wife and their child some time ago.

Mrs. Croker carried the matter into the courts and on Jan. 5 had Richard V. Croker up in the Morrisania Court for non-support. He was ordered by the Magistrate to give his wife $8 a week alimony, and this he did, but he did not return to her and she, it is said, pined away in consequence and was quite inconsolable. For the last two months she had been ill.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Count H. d'Oultremont, Brussels; Baron P. de Molenbaln, Brussels; A. Santos-Dumont, Paris; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad; Judge A. A. Goodrich, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE.—Count William von Hacke, German Minister to Hayti.

HOLLAND.—Supreme Court Judge W. H. Lusk, Chicago; Walter M. Gorham, Philadelphia; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington, D. C.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, N. Y.; George West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Col. D. B. Dyer, Augusta Ga.

ALBEMARLE.—Judge J. D. Yeoman, Washington, D. C.; R. G. Erwin, Philadelphia.

EARLINGTON.—United States Consul General R. S. Sprague, Gibraltar.

IMPERIAL.—Senator William Mason, Chicago.

SAVOY.—Ludwig Kaufman, Pittsburg; Joseph A. Breaux, New Orleans.

MANHATTAN.—E. M. Fowler, Pasadena, Cal.; Thomas C. Byrne, Omaha.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pogue, The H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. F. Bachmeyer, hosiery; 102 Franklin Street.
Berwald, L. & Co., Dallas, Texas; H. Berwald, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. James, general merchandise; 65 Wooster Street.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. C. Grams, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Homer, W. E., Canton, Ohio; clothier; George F. Forsyth, clothing; 80 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Morgan, W. E., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods.
Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. M. Wessell, millinery.
Beaumont Racket Store, Beaumont, Texas; Ben Banner; Racket Store, care of Butler Brothers.
Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Walker, clothing.
Sachs, H., Waco, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Snelling's Variety Store, Liberty, Mo.; F. Snelling, department store; 38 East Tenth Street.
Estes, John H., & Co., Richmond, Mo.; John H. Estes, department store; 38 East Tenth Street.
Smith, W. A., & Co., Louisiana, Mo.; W. A. Smith, department store; 38 East Tenth Street.
Skelly, W. J., Janesville, Wis.; books and china; Gilsey House.
Pierce & Quig, New Castle, Penn.; E. M. D. Quig, tailors' furnishings; C. W. Pearce, tailors' furnishings; Morton House.
Augustin, B., Portsmouth, Ohio; wholesale grocery; Leo House.
Day Carpet and Furniture Company, Peoria Ill.; W. H. Day, carpets and furniture; Hotel Albert.
Leader, San Antonio, Texas; Miss Hattie Vincent, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cable & Clagett Company, Union City, Tenn.; Miss Sadie Spradling, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones, J. A., Jackson, Miss.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cook-Racket Store, Seguin, Texas; general merchandise; Hovey Hotel.
Salzenstein & Co., Peoria, Ill.; M. S. Salzenstein, clothier.
Coughlin Hardware Company, Topeka, Kan.; C. J. Coughlin, hardware.
Brim, Sam, Brownwood, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldman, H., Shreveport, La., general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Scooler, pictures; Hotel Navarre.
Burton, Barney, Little Falls, Minn., clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Asseltein, P. G., Fargo, N. D., ladies' furnishings; Hotel Navarre.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Elgin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Price & Fields, Terrell, Texas; J. C. Fields, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Penney & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander Penney, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Davidson, George H., Nacogdoches, Texas; J. F. Vondersmith, dry goods.
Gable the Tailor, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. E. Gable, merchant tailor, 185 Grove Street, Brooklyn.
Patrick & Watson, Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. Myrtle Jones, millinery; Gerard Hotel.
Wellers Brothers, Hartford City, Ind.; Mrs. Bess Geisler, millinery; Gerard Hotel.
Neatheri, A. H., Farmersville, Texas; J. W. Neatheri, dry goods.
Neatheri, A. H., Farmersville, Texas; Helena McCunney, dry goods.
Klein, Sol., Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Cannon, general store.
Silber, Charles B., Cincinnati, Ohio; novelties; Metropole Hotel.
Robinson, C., Waco, Texas; dry goods; Raleigh Hotel.
Laventhal, M., Los Angeles, Cal.; clothing; Imperial Hotel.
Connelly, J. M., Chicago, Ill.; woolens; Gerard Hotel.
Baum & Brother, Fayetteville, Ark.; N. Baum, general merchandise; 721 Broadway.
Zeve, A., Nacogdoches, Texas; dry goods.
Hardman, T. B., Nacogdoches, Texas; dry goods.
Kemler, J. C., Plattville, Wis.; general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Gardner, A. W., Sturgis, Mich; general store.
Pace & Levy, Terrell, Texas; I. Levy, general store; 38 Walker Street.
Shoner, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Hodgman, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Taft, John H., & Co., London, Ohio; C. L. Tuilers, dry goods. Victoria Hotel.
Solomon, Oscar, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. B. Crenshaw, clothing; Hotel Metropole.
Kemler, A. H., Plattville, Wis.; dry goods; St. Andrew Hotel.
Bon Ton Millinery, San Antonio, Texas; Delia Thomson, millinery; Julia McEnery, millinery.
Quinn, D. J., & Co., Canton, Ohio; D. J. Quinn, tailors; Hotel Victoria.
Milligan, H. C., Canton, Ohio, manufacturer; Hotel Imperial.
Dickson, Nicholson & Co., London, Ont.; R. D. B. Nicholson, dry goods and millinery; Hotel St. Denis.
Runkel & Rosenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis Runkel, boots and shoes.
Livingston, Charles, Youngstown, Ohio, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; S. Weber, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; J. B. Calhoun, cloaks; 192 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods, linens, and notions; F. H. Bush, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; A. Silberberg, umbrellas; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenebaum, notions, jewelry, and house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Lit, millinery and ribbons, flowers and feathers; D. Lit, dry goods; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ladue-Tate Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Tate, manufacturing department; Hotel Imperial.
Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. E. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; T. M. Walsh, corsets and muslin underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kuhn, B., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; I. B. Kuhn, clothing and dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; G. W. Turner, furniture; 459 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; B. Davidson, general buyer; 453 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Beach, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.
Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, clothing; S. L. Solomon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Yarson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, clothing; 783 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Chapman, J. A., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.
Wright, P. N., Norfolk, Va., dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Bowland, Morehouse & Martens Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. Morehouse, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lalz, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Riley, fancy goods; Hotel Earlington.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Hamburger, woolens, 777 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. A. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, cloaks and suits, Hoffman House.
Sake, L., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; W. Mann, clothing; L. J. Mann, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Lantham, carpets, 8 Greene Street; Hoffman House.
Lowman, C., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, clothing; Hoffman House.
Thompson-Belden Company, Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Belden, dry goods; M. C. Coe, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, notions; F. Wolf, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn; L. Lowenstein, notions, ribbons and flowers; L. Jonas, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Morris Clothing Company, San Antonio, Texas; A. Morris, clothing; Hotel Gerard.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery, 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowry, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; J. C. Byrne, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; C. M. Guggenheimer, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, laces, ladies' and infants' wear, and carpets, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Burnham Haines Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Thomas, manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Criterion.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks and infants' wear, 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, cloaks and suits; C. B. Smith, dry goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Brosnan Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Brosnan, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Cohen, clothing and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, books; E. J. Little, dry goods; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.
Given, J. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Chalifoux, J. L., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; O. Chalifoux, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Grove Brown, flannels; Hotel Navarre.
Eustis, A. W., & Co., Portland, Me.; A. W. Eustis, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Palmer, John E., Portland, Me.; F. H. Palmer, millinery, ribbons, and laces; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; W. S. Jamieson, dress goods and linens, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Rice, Weil & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. Rice, clothing; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Heller, M. H., & Co., Baltimore, Mo.; C. D. Heller, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Hewitt, cloaks; Miss Ryan, cloaks; E. L. Meyer, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; furnishing goods, dress goods, and silks, and house furnishing goods; E. E. Beall, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Mendel Dry Goods Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Mendel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; Miss M. W. Godfrey, cloaks and suits; Mr. Goldsmith, dry goods; 447 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Miss Mylon, corsets; Miss McKibben, underwear; R. H. Kuehne, millinery; Miss Morrison, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Goldenberg Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. V. Sill, fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. Griffiths, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, domestics; Hotel Navarre.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. Lancaster, domestics; 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Reger, laces; J. F. Brennan, dress goods and silks; 458 Broadway.
Lurie, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lurie, cloaks and jewelry; H. Rosenbaum, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; L. E. Cochrane, notions; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks, suits, and waists; 104 Worth Street.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. Nicoll, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. Shields, books; 443 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss C. Zeller, millinery; Hoffman House.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. G. Blenoenne, notions, ribbons, and trimmings; H. J. Smith, laces; 33 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Eichenauer, furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Hammes, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Hammes, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Jennings-Crawford Company, Des Moines, Ia.; J. R. Crawford, furnishings; Holland House.
Adams, Marks & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Aarons, clothing; Newark.
Lee, Max, Minneapolis, Minn.; ladies' tailoring.
Goldman, H., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Goldman, jeweler; Herald Square Hotel.
Straus, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; William Newberger, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Walter C. Mack, dry goods; R. A. Lanning, dry goods.
West, Edward F., Chillicothe, Mo.; general store; Hotel Raleigh.
West, J. B., Fayette, Mo.; general store; Hotel Raleigh.
Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; W. A. Hayden, millinery; 895 Broadway.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; B. R. Sewart, carpets and draperies; Hotel Albert.
Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Herman, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.
Graves, The, Company, Cuero, Texas; J. A. Graves, dry goods.
Milliken, J. W., Traverse City, Mich.; A. J. Doyle, dry goods.
Rubenstein, J., & Brother, Shreveport, La.; J. Rubenstein, dry goods.
Neumeyer & Marx, Waco, Texas; S. Neumeyer, dry goods; Hotel Rosswell.
Stratton & Terslegg, Louisville, Ky.; F. M. Stutz, linware; Hotel Belvedere.
Berlin-Clark Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Munro, cloaks.
Allen, S. C., Marshall, Texas; Mrs. S. C. Allen, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Dreyfuss Clothing Company, Marshall, Texas; Sol Dreyfuss, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Cather & Burter, Brenhan, Texas; E. C. Buster, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dalmbert, M., Cadillac, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Monarch Fair Company, Denver, Col.; J. B. Hiller, department store; Brewoort Hotel.
Openhym, B., & Co., North Manchester, Ind; B. Openhym, dry goods; Portland, Forty-seventh Street.
Crook, R., & Co., Paris, Texas; Mrs. Zela Hill, dry goods.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. L. Williams, general merchandise; Manhattan Hotel.
McKelvey & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Lillian Price, dry goods.
Davis, W. B., & Son, Harrodsburg, Ky.; E. H. Davis, dry goods; Kensington Hotel.
Howe Brothers, Carrollton, Ky.; J. B. Howe, clothing; Hotel St. Denis.
Openhym, W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. A. Liebenstein, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Black, C. E., Omaha, Neb., hats; 223 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Ferguson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. Ferguson, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Solinsky Brothers, Beaumont, Texas; L. Solinsky, crockery; Herald Square Hotel.
Coblee & Clagett Company, Union City, Tenn.; L. H. Lockhart, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kline, E. D., St. Louis, Mo., cloaks; L. Julius, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Suisfeld, John, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; John Suisfeld, cloaks; Edgemere Hotel, Long Island.
Hershe, Mrs. W. E., Columbia, Mo., books and stationery.
Howard & Noonan, Frankfort, Ky.; W. A. Howard, groceries.
Cutcher, B. C., & Co., Frankfort, Ky.; J. B. Preuell, Jr., clothing; W. Preuell Graham, clothing.
Saffell & Son, Frankfort, Ky.; G. C. Morris, groceries.
Frank, the Furrier, Springfield, Ill.; Charles F. Frank, furrier; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; F. A. Stony, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stix, Bear & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. McClung, dry goods; Gerard House.
Holmes & Shortt, Tipton, Ind.; George

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Forehandedness

Doubles the Money-Earning Power

Every home has some plans for Fall furnishing. Perhaps it is only the purchase of a chair, a table, a pair or two of lace curtains, a rug; yet it may be that it is an entire new home that is to be outfitted with furniture, carpets, draperies and the like.

The money-earner has been enthusiastic in bringing in the dollars, and the housekeeper has been gratified to see the savings accumulate, which shall make the Fall purchases possible. There have been many wishes that the sum saved might be greater, of course.

You have saved to the utmost, perhaps; now the spending should be done so that these savings shall purchase the utmost possible.

A moment's thought will tell you that the best time to buy to advantage is *not* when it is most convenient to you; for then it will probably be most convenient to thousands of others, and stores will be taxed to supply demands at regular prices.

Be ahead of the Crowd—

Come when some good, reliable store is anxious to sell: and is making strenuous efforts to turn an otherwise dull month into a busy one. Double the value of your savings, or at least add a third or a half to their value, by being forehanded, and share in the

Splendid August Offerings At Wanamaker's

This page tells part of the economy story; but the whole store invites the lovers of thrift, not only in the matter of furnishings for the home, but in articles for personal wear and use.

Clean-Up of Men's Tan Belts

Dollar Tan Belts at 50c
$1.50 to $4 Tan Belts at $1

These are the smart, new styles from our own stock—every belt new this season; and every tan belt from the stock that was the broadest and completest to be found in the city. All the various leathers and in various shades and finishes. Today **50c and $1**; from $1 to $4.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Negligee Shirts, 50c

Well made, neat, cool-looking Summer Shirts of madras and percale. Some were specially made for us, to sell at this price; some are the dollar shirts of other stores; and some are our own special dollar shirts. Some have separate cuffs, others have cuffs attached. All are very exceptional shirts to buy at half a dollar.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Clothing News For Stout Men

Very often men of avoirdupois don't get sufficient consideration in clothing stores. Different here—stout sizes are our long suit.

That's the reason this offering is possible—one that men hunting for cool raiment at a cold saving will gladly profit by:

Outing Coats-and-Trousers, in stout sizes of dark wool crash—regular wind-sifters, and extremely stylish, worth *$8.50* and *$10*, now

$6.50 a Suit

And Separate Outing Trousers, too—of wool crash, in medium and dark gray, worth $3.50 and $4, now **$3 a pair.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Fall Walking Skirts

And Some Bargains

The first of the styles in Walking Skirts for Fall have arrived; and are full of obvious newness. The new length, that just discreetly stays off the ground, will be liked, as well as the many distinctive new touches in the way of plaitings, yokes, and so on. Though but the advance guard of our showing, they're well worth your seeing. These, for instance:

At $7.50—Side-plaited Skirts of cloth, with inverted plaited back; finished with rows of stitching.
At $8—Skirts of Scotch cheviot; seven-gored; flare from knee; strapped seams; habit back; trimmed with rows of buttons.
At $9—Skirts of tweed, with flare gore and inverted plaited back.
At $10—Skirts of tweed; side plaited with yoke; inverted plaited back.
At $12—Skirts of tweed; seven-gored flare with inverted plaited back; seams strapped with plain material.

Then these three most welcome offerings of Separate Skirts, far below their value:

At $6.50, worth $15—Dress Skirts of canvas and pongee; plaited, and with graduated flounce.
At $10, worth $21—Skirts of pongee and mohair; flared gores, trimmed with braid; others trimmed with ruffles.
At $5.50, worth $8.50—Walking Skirts of shepherd's plaid and Oxford mixtures; seven-gored, flare; and plaited.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Dresses, $2

Little enough to pay for a pretty Summer Wash Dress, in any case. Littler yet, when you think that the dresses were originally $3.50 to $6. But they've been inspected a bit too much for the good of their freshness—all somewhat mussed. Need just a washing to set them right.

But nothing will restore their prices—

$2 each, worth $3.50 to $6

Sizes 6 to 12 years; white and colors; Russian blouse, sailor and guimpe styles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

FURNITURE

For the Dining-room In this August Sale

The dining-room should be the best-appointed room in the house. Everything that tends to brighten the mind aids both appetite and digestion. And in the dining-room family and friends get together in more congenial spirit than anywhere else. Little wonder that all good housekeepers take such a pride in having the dining-room furniture, as well as the Chinaware and Linens, of the most cheerful and appetizing character.

Today Dining-room Furniture is probably the strongest line in our August Sale. The showing is superb. In fact, right now we have the best-assorted stock of furniture for the dining-room we have ever shown, although prices average a third below the real values. In addition to the goods purchased specially for this month, we have included many thousands of dollars' worth of our own regular stock. The goods are from the leading makers of the country; and every piece is correct in detail of style, construction and finish. Some very perfect examples of Colonial reproductions and Louis XV. styles are shown in mahogany. The best ideas of American designers are shown in both oak and mahogany. The line is particularly well assorted in weathered and Flemish oak finish.

Here are lists of price-facts—the furniture demands and deserves a look in order to properly express to you its beauty and general excellence:

Sideboards

Usual Price		August Price
$25	Golden oak Sideboard	$16.50
$36	Golden oak Sideboard	$24
$38	Golden oak Sideboard	$27
$40	Weathered oak	$30
$70	Golden oak Sideboard	$35
$85	Golden oak Sideboard	$55
$75	Flemish oak Sideboard	$50
$60	Golden oak Sideboard	$48
$65	Mahogany Sideboard	$45
$45	Weathered oak	$35
$90	Flemish oak Sideboard	$60
$90	Mahogany Sideboard	$65
$115	Weathered oak	$70
$110	Mahogany Sideboard	$75
$135	Antwerp oak Sideboard	$80
$125	Weathered oak	$80
$125	Mahogany Sideboard	$85
$110	Golden oak Sideboard	$87.50
$115	Mahogany Sideboard	$90
$125	Golden oak Sideboard	$90
$160	Flemish oak Sideboard	$95
$135	Mahogany Sideboard	$95
$120	Golden oak Sideboard	$98
$160	Weathered oak	$100
$165	Mahogany Sideboard	$110
$180	Weathered oak	$115
$150	Golden oak Sideboard	$120
$175	Mahogany Sideboard	$125
$290	Golden oak Sideboard	$180
$300	Mahogany Sideboard	$225
$350	Mahogany Sideboard	$275

Buffets

Usual Price		August Price
$28	Mahogany Buffet	$18
$18.50	Weathered oak Buffet	$14
$30	Mahogany Buffet	$20
$32	Mahogany Buffet	$22
$35	Golden oak Buffet	$23
$70	Golden oak Buffet	$50
$118	Golden oak Buffet	$72
$120	Weathered oak Buffet	$73

China Closets

August price $22, usual price $28—Golden oak; mirror back of top shelf.
August price $30, usual price $45—Golden oak; all wood.
August price $40, usual price $65—Mahogany; wood shelves and back.
August price $42, usual price $65—Imitation mahogany; glass shelves and back.
August price $60, usual price $75—Mahogany; wood shelves, mirror back.

China Closets

August price $65, usual price $90—Mahogany; wood shelves, mirror back.
August price $70, usual price $85—Golden oak; glass shelves, mirror back.
August price $85, usual price $125—Golden oak; glass shelves and back.
August price $80, usual price $125—Mahogany; glass shelves, mirror back.
August price $90, usual price $145—Mahogany; glass shelves, mirror back.
August price $95, usual price $125—Mahogany; wood shelves and back.
August price $100, usual price $135—Golden oak; wood shelves, mirror back.
August price $130, usual price $195—Mahogany; glass shelves, mirror back.
August price $135, usual price $170—Mahogany; glass shelves, mirror back.

Extension Tables

August price $4.50, usual price $6—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
August price $6.75, usual price $9—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
August price $13, usual price $20—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
August price $18, usual price $25—Golden oak; 8 ft. long.
August price $22, usual price $32—Golden oak; 8 ft. long.
August price $23, usual price $30—Golden oak; 8 ft. long.
August price $27, usual price $45—Weathered oak; 10 ft. long.
August price $30, usual price $50—Mahogany; 8 ft. long.
August price $35, usual price $55—Golden oak; 10 ft. long.
August price $38, usual price $65—Mahogany; 10 ft. long.
August price $42, usual price $65—Golden oak; 10 ft. long.
August price $42, usual price $60—Mahogany; 8 ft. long.
August price $45, usual price $60—Golden oak; 10 ft. long.
August price $48, usual price $75—Golden oak; 10 ft. long.
August price $50, usual price $80—Mahogany; 10 ft. long.
August price $52, usual price $85—Mahogany; 10 ft. long.
August price $60, usual price $85—Golden oak; 12 ft. long.

Fourth floor.

Rich Lamps and Onyx Tables

At Low August Prices

Home-furnishers with an eye for the artistic were abroad early yesterday; and, as a result, this August stock-straightening among the Lamps, Onyx Tables and Electroliers is well on its way.

You're apt to find, on the Wanamaker floor, rich, artistic specimens of pottery, bronze and wrought-iron lamps that you can discover nowhere else. These samples are the ones that figure in this sale; and make it the time of all times to pick up rarely decorative pieces for the house at savings of generally one-half:

Metallic Lamps

Tall and squat shapes; large variety of finishes:
$5 and $6 Lamps, now $3.
.0 Lamps, now $5.
$16.50 and $18 Lamps, now $10.

Decorated Lamps

With globes to match:
$3.50 Lamps, now $2.50.
$5 and $6 Lamps, now $3.50.
$10 and $12 Lamps, now $6.

French Floor Lamp

$85 Lamp, now $42.50.

Decorated Lamp-Globes

In large variety of rich decorations; hand-painted on light and dark grounds; 10 and 11 in. globes; values up to $2.50, at **$1 each.**

Black Wrought Iron Reception Lamps

$10 Lamps, $5.
$16.50 Lamps, now $8.25.
$25 Lamps, now $12.50.

Pottery Vases

Mounted as lamps, with swell-top oil pots; vases in light and dark effects.
$5 and $6 Lamps, now $3.

Onyx Tables

Pedestal and oblong shapes, fitted with slab of beautifully colored onyx; on solid brass frames; gold-plated.
$14.50 and $16.50 Tables, now $10 each.

French Electric Bronzes

Electric Desk Lights, $7.50, formerly $22.50.
Electric Bronzes, holding from 2 to 7 lights.
$16.25, from $32.50. $42.50, from $85.
$21.25, from $42.50. $75, from $150.
Electric Flower Pots, $50, formerly $150.

Japanese Bronze Vases

Mounted as lamps, with swell-top founts; tall and squat shapes.
$22.50 Lamps, now $14.
$25 Lamps, now $16.
$30 Lamps, now $18.
$35 Lamps, now $20.
$60 Lamps, now $35.

Japanese Pottery Vases

Mounted as lamps, in a large variety of rich floral decorations; heavily traced with gold.
$10 Lamps, now $5.

Main floor and Basement.

Framed Etchings

Less Than Worth

There's been a shrinkage of nearly half in the price of these attractive etchings, somewhere between the manufacturer and you. Really doesn't matter where it happened, as long as you get the two-dollar saving.

$4.50 Etchings for $2.50

Large variety of charming subjects, matted, framed in oak, in two styles; 24x40 inches, including frame.

And you know what dignified, artistic wall-decorations good etchings make.

Fifth floor.

1200 Pairs of Men's High-class Oxfords

At $1.90 a Pair

This collection comprises a group of half-a-dozen styles of Men's Oxfords in the most popular toe-shapes of the present season. The fortunate purchase was made from one of the best shoe factories; and they are Oxfords that sell regularly in other stores at $3 and $3.50 a pair.

The leathers included are—

Best kidskin. *Fine grain box calfskin.*
Velour calfskin. *And patent leather.*

There are Blucher and straight laced styles, all with welted soles, and made up in handsome manner.

Then to make the good fortune go farther we have marked all the Men's high-class Oxfords previously in our Basement Store at the same price—**$1.90 a pair.**

The man who wants another pair of Oxfords will lose whatever he pays in excess of this price, if he misses today's opportunity. And twelve hundred pairs will go quickly, you know, at such a price.

Basement.

The Best Possible Time to Buy LACE CURTAINS

This very day. For you're amply repaid for selecting now the Lace Curtains you'll need a little later on, by the

Savings of a Third to a Half

on the handsome new Curtains that compose this splendidly broad sale. Thousands of pairs are in the gathering, including all the most popular sorts—the remainder of this season's stock from one of the best importers. Today's list of prices—merely illustrative of dozens of others—follows:

Irish Point Curtains

In White—$5.25 Curtains at $3.50 pair.
$5.50 Curtains at $3.75.
$7.50 Curtains at $5.75.
In ecru—$9 Curtains at $6 pair.
$10.50 Curtains at $7.
$12 Curtains at $6.50.
$8.50 Curtains at $5.50 pair.
$9.50 Curtains at $6.25.
$12 Curtains at $8.
$13.50 Curtains at $8.50 pair.
$15 Curtains at $10.
$16.50 Curtains at $11.

Renaissance Curtains

$9 Curtains at $6 pair.
$13.50 Curtains at $8.50.
$16.50 Curtains at $11.50.
$17.25 Curtains at $11.50 pair.
$22.50 Curtains at $15.

Arabian Curtains

$12.75 Curtains at $6.50 pair.
$18 Curtains at $12.
$20 Curtains at $12.50.
$30 Curtains at $20 pair.
$37.50 Curtains at $25.
$45 Curtains at $30.

Tambour Lace Curtains

$3.50 Curtains at $2.25 pair.
$5.65 Curtains at $2.85.
$7.50 Curtains at $3.75.
$9 Curtains at $6 pair.

Third floor.

Enter the New Silk Waists

With a flourish of trumpets, too, for they're the first of the new styles to appear on the scene. Hence, they're sure of an eager welcome from hundreds of waiting women.

Worth waiting for—never have the styles been so attractive. The assortment of Waists at Five Dollars, for example, is broader and better than any we've ever shown at the price. There are some notably pretty waists of shot silk in this group.

Then, as they go up in price, the vista broadens. French models have been copied lavishly, and their influence is noticeable in the charming styles. Some of the waists are tailored; box plaits are much in evidence, and there are many most attractive effects in hemstitching.

$37.50 buys the highest-priced waist in the collection—other prices are scattered thickly from $5 up. In-between hints:

At $5—Waists in charming shades of changeable Taffeta or black-and-white checks. Four styles, box-plaited, or plaited; trimmed with medallions.
At $5.50—Of Taffeta or Bengaline, in black, black-and-white checks, pretty stripes, or plain colors. Four styles, including plaited or box-plaited fronts; plaited or French backs.
At $6.50—Louisine or Taffeta Waists in plain shades or black-and-white checks. Three attractive styles, including full front with straps over shoulders and inlaid vest; plaited front with inlaid vest, piped with taffeta.
At $7.50—Waists of Taffeta, in black or gray-and-white stripes. Four new styles, including plaited front, trimmed with stitched straps of Liberty Satin.
At $8—Of Surah, in stylish plaid effects; full front with straps of solid color.
At $10—Bengaline Waists in plain shades, including black. Fronts are plaited, stitched with white and trimmed with braid.
At $12—Waists of Peau-de-Soie in plain colors or black. Plaited yoke front and back, with belt; black and white stitching; French back; plaited stock; trimmed with white panne velvet.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Cotton Clean-Up

We grow rather inhospitable towards summer goods if they show a tendency to outstay their welcome. So these various Cotton Dress Goods shall not "make us twice glad," if low—in many cases absurdly low—prices have aught to do with it.

We shan't suggest uses for them—any "managing" woman knows a hundred things to do with printed batiste, for instance, when she can get it at 3½c a yard. And there are others:

8c Printed Batiste at 3½c yd.—
A strong, serviceable fabric, printed with figures in pink, blue, red and lavender, on white grounds.

12½c Printed Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 6¼c yard—
A sheer embroidered cloth, printed in black polka-dots and scroll designs on white grounds.

Cotton Duck Suiting at 10c yard—
This is a serviceable cloth for outing suits for mountain and seashore wear; printed in dots and stripes on black, blue and white grounds.

Fourth avenue.

35c and 37½c Scotch Ginghams at 20c
There is a splendid assortment of colorings in light blue, pink, tan and green with white stripes; some embroidered in Persian colored figures.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 12½c
The weave and patterns of this fabric are taken from the regular St. Gall Swiss muslins. A good assortment of styles in white, blue and lavender grounds with white and black embroidered figures.

25c Irish Dimities at 15c yard—
These fine Dimities are from Belfast, in a good assortment of neat designs in white, tinted and black grounds, with dainty printed figures. Well worth buying for next season's dresses.

30c Linen-and-Cotton Madras at 20c yd.—
This is one of the popular fabrics for shirt-waist suits, and is woven in pink, blue, gray and lavender grounds with varied stripes of white; also plain colors in pink, gray, blue, rose and lavender.

Rotunda.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Wrong collars are common enough; so are Cluett-Peabody right collars. Your safety is in our name in the collar. Ask for

Cluett "Telemus" 25c; or Arrow "Ironton" 15c.

Do you wear Cluett or Monarch Shirts? You can't wear better.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FORTIFYING AGAINST MALARIA.

It is a well-known fact in medical science that there are times when there is a predisposition to contract disease, accompanied by less resistive power in the individual. Malaria is abundant, and it is important that every one should fortify against it. It can be quickly dislodged if taken at the start. Dr. W. F. Decker's Snake No More prevents and cures and is the recognized standard remedy for Malaria. Druggists everywhere, 50c. a bottle.

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. Monthly price list mailed on application.

GOLD.

Interview desired with principals only for the sale of one of the most valuable and best-situated gold properties in Colorado; $3,000,000. Address Owner, Box 197 Times.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, &c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone 2,959 18th.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
TO-NIGHT at 9, PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
To-Night LAST WEEK | FLORODORA | Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
Aug. 18, THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"A really charming picture."—Tribune.
6th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
Japanese Comic Opera THE MIKADO. Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
HERALD Square Theatre. | MAT. SATURDAY. THE DEFENDER

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The greatest New England play ever written.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.15

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. excepted. Centerno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 6 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30, 50c. That's all. SYMPHONY NIGHT. Soloist, Leopold Winkler.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 The Wild Rose
Last 3 weeks Lederer's

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'Y. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

NEW STAR Lex. Ave. & 107th St. MAT. TO-MORROW Hi Henry's Big Minstrel Sensation 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes. 12th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

3rd Ave. Thea. NEXT MAT. THURS THE LIMITED MAIL

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. CINCINNATI vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

TRIDENT'S SEAWANHAKA CUP.

Connecticut Boat Beaten in Final Race for the Old Trophy.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Trident won the Seawanhaka Cup to-day by defeating Tecumseh by 5 minutes and 27 seconds. The course was triangular and at the hour of the start there was a dead calm. After waiting an hour and a half a breeze strengthening to a squall sprang up.

The wind shifted a good deal from west to southwest and varied in pace from twenty-five to eighteen miles an hour and a nasty sea got up. Tecumseh was splendidly sailed, carrying a full mainsail at the risk of capsizing she made up 1 minute and 11 seconds, but lost by 5 minutes and 27 seconds.

The Oshkosh Club has already sent a challenge for next year's races. Others are expected from the White Bear Club, Minnesota, and Manchester Club, Boston, and other places. The Bridgeport people have not yet decided whether they will compete again.

The official times are: Start 2:40.

	First Round.	Second Round.	Finish.
Trident	3:16:00	3:52:26	4:29:55
Tecumseh	3:22:28.	3:59:00	4:35:22

The elapsed times were:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Race.
Trident	36:00	36:26	37:29	1:49:55
Tecumseh	42:28	36:32	36:22	1:55:22

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Chicago Teams Play Eleven-Inning Tie.

EACH SIDE MADE THREE RUNS

Brooklyn Beat St. Louis and Kept the Latter Nine from Scoring—Other League Contests.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	67	21	.761	Cincinnati	42	48	.467
Brooklyn	53	43	.552	St. Louis	42	52	.447
Chicago	50	42	.543	Philad'l'a	37	56	.398
Boston	46	42	.523	New York	29	62	.319

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

New York's baseball team played a good game against the Chicago nine at the Polo Grounds yesterday in which the element of luck was conspicuously absent, and at the close of the eleventh inning darkness prevented further play and the game was called, each side having made three runs. Two games were to have been played during the afternoon, but a heavy shower prevented the one which was scheduled at the earlier hour. New York scored a run in the first inning and another in the third, but the visitors tallied thrice in the first half of the third, and maintained the lead up to the ninth, when New York tied the score. The local players then had an opportunity to win out, with two men on bases and none out, but not one of the three batters who followed was able to bring in a run. Again, in the tenth inning, Wall tried to score, but was nipped at the plate, and, although the bases were filled afterward, the much-desired hit was not forthcoming. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jones, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Browne, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	McGraw, ss.	1	2	3	0	1
Chance, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0	Bresnah'n, rf.	0	3	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	3	18	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	2	5	3	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	1	4	1	Dunn, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Kling, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Bowerman, c.	0	1	0	4	0
Schaefer, 3b.	1	2	1	3	1	Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Williams, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	5	4	1
J. Taylor, p.	0	0	1	6	0	L. Taylor, p.	0	0	0	5	0
						*Wall	0	1	0	0	0
						McGinnity, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	12	33	20	2	Total.	3	12	33	26	2

*Batted for Taylor in tenth inning.

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off J. Taylor, 1; off L. Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Williams, 2; by J. Taylor, 3. Three-base hit—McGann. Two-base hits—Tinker, Williams, Wall. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Lauder, Browne. Stolen bases—McGann, Lauder. Double plays—Lowe, Tinker, and Chance; Smith, McGraw, and McGann. Hits—Off Williams, 5, in four innings; off J. Taylor, 7, in seven innings; off L. Taylor, 11, in ten innings; off McGinnity, 1, in one inning. Wild pitch—L. Taylor. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 0.

Hanlon's Brooklyn baseball team defeated the St. Louis players at Washington Park in the last of the series of four games yesterday. The game was called during the latter half of the eighth inning on account of darkness followed by a heavy rainstorm. Brooklyn shut out the visitors and scored three runs, making the third successive win from St. Louis. The O'Neill battery, which was successful in the opening game, was tried again by St. Louis, but the Brooklyn players batted freely and scored their three runs in the second inning by bunching hits. All of the runs were earned. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brashear, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1	Keeler, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	1	0
P. Don'an, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	M'Creery, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
J. Farrell, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Kruger, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	Flood, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Hartman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1	C. Farrell, c.	0	0	7	1	0
J. O'Neill, c.	0	0	6	2	0	W. Don'an, p.	1	2	0	1	0
M. O'Neill, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Ward, lf.	1	2	3	0	1
Total.	0	4*	23	12	2	Total.	3	11	24	9	1

*Only two men out when game was called.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Barclay and Keeler. Stolen base—Flood. Double plays—McCreery and Flood; Flood, Dahlen, and McCreery. Sacrifice hit—Dolan. First base on balls—By O'Neill, 1; by Donovan, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By O'Neill. Struck out—By Donovan, 5; by O'Neill, 5. Time—1:36. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Eastern League Games.

Toronto's baseball nine were defeated by the Jersey City players at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday. The game was called during the seventh inning, in the first half of which the Canadians had made three runs, which gave them a lead of one, but the rainstorm came to the rescue of the local nine, as when the game was called the score reverted to the end of the sixth inning, and Jersey City won by the tally of 4 to 2. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	TORONTO.	R	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Oakes, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Bruce, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	Downey, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Hall'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Bannon, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Carr, 1b.	1	2	6	0	0	Massey, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Griffen, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Shoch, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, 2b.	0	0	0	3	1
Mack, ss.	1	1	3	3	1	Carr, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
Butler, c.	0	1	2	1	0	Toft, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Pfan'lzr, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Briggs, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	4	7	18	8	1	Total.	2	5	18	6	3

Jersey City	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Jersey City, 1; Toronto, 2. First base by errors—Jersey City, 3; Toronto, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Toronto, 4. First base on balls—Off Pfanmiller, 1; off Briggs, 2. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 2; by Briggs, 2. Home run—Carr. Sacrifice hits—Carr, Pfanmiller, Downey, (2,) Griffen. Stolen bases—Oakes, Massey. Double plays—Briggs and Massey. Passed balls—Toft, (2.) Umpire—Mr. Rmn. Time—1:30.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	3	0
Montreal	0	2	4

Batteries—Hemming and Thackera—Blewitt and Raub.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.
At Detroit—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 17; Baltimore, 11.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 1.

Strike-Out Record in Baseball Game.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 11.—A world's record was broken here yesterday in the fifteen-inning tie baseball game between Cedar Rapids and Terre Haute, when twenty-seven men were struck out. Fifteen strike-outs were recorded to MacFarland of Cedar Rapids, while Popp, formerly of the St. Louis National League and Columbus American Association clubs, struck out twelve men for the home team.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Champions of America and Great Britain in Tournament Which Starts To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 11.—An entry list of lawn tennis experts, which for high class and form is never seen outside of the National championship tournament on the Casino courts at Newport, has been gathered here. The players will begin their work in the Long Island championship meeting to-morrow on the turf courts of the Meadow Club.

All of the American racquet wielders are anxious to meet the Englishmen, and, as H. L. Doherty, R. F. Doherty, and Dr. Joshua Pim have entered here, it has attracted every one of the players in the ranking division. The Britons make no secret of the fact that they hope, and have a degree of confidence, that they can capture the American title and trophy at Newport in the tournament which begins next week. Because of this they are putting in no end of hard practice before that time.

H. L. Doherty, the all-England champion, engaged his brother, R. F. Doherty, and Dr. Pim this afternoon, and won every set that was played.

The Englishmen expressed their appreciation of the condition of the turf at the Meadow Club.

The entry list in the singles will number nearly thirty players, and the winner will meet W. A. Larned for the title and cup. Another match, which will be an additional feature of the tourney, will be that for the valuable Ruggles Cup, in which Guy Phelps Dodge of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club challenges Stewart Waller, the holder of the trophy.

Judge Henry E. Howland, Chairman of the Lawn Tennis Committee; John T. Terry, Jr., and F. H. Betts decided not to make the drawings to-night. They will be arranged just prior to the beginning of play in the morning. While it is not the intention to do anything in violation of the ruling of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association as regards the matter of seeding the draw, which is not countenanced in any of the regularly scheduled tournaments, a new way is to be found around the ruling. In order that the star players may be carried through to the semi-finals, players will exchange their places with others, so that the Doherty brothers will be divided between the top and lower halves of the draw. The list of players includes:

William A. Larned, champion; Edwin P. Larned, Malcolm D. Whitman, the unbeaten title holder; R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and Rr. Joshua Pim, the trio of Britons; William J. Clothier of Pennsylvania, Richard Clothier, Guy Phelps Dodge, Robert Leroy of Columbia University, Lyle E. Mahan, champion of Columbia University; Bob Wrenn, George L. Wrenn, Jr., Thomas Sturgis, Jr., C. F. Watson, Jr., of Orange, Beals C. Wright of Harvard, Stewart Waller, holder of the Ruggles Cup; Oliver L. Campbell, former National champion; Robert P. Huntington and Ford Huntington, Holcombe Ward, Dwight F. Davis, and Richard Stevens.

Tennis Championship Dates.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The United States National Lawn Tennis championship will be held at Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, and following days. Entries for the singles must be received by James Dwight at the Newport Casino, Newport, on or before Thursday, Aug. 14. An entrance fee of $3 should accompany each entry. Besides the singles championship, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, Eastern doubles champions, will play Collins and Waidner, Western doubles champions, probably Tuesday, Aug. 19, and the winners will play Ward and Davis, holders of the national doubles championship, on Wednesday, Aug. 20. The interscholastic championship will also be played. The members of the English team, Messrs. R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and Dr. Pim will play for the singles as well as for the doubles championship.

DRAKE'S HORSE RUNNELLS WON

Starter Fitzgerald Ill with Fever—An Offer to Return Irish Lad's Prize Refused.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Excellent racing was enjoyed here this afternoon. There were no stake features, but each race filled well, and with the exception of the last race, in which but three started, the contests were close and interesting. The victory of John A. Drake's Runnells was the surprise of the afternoon. He went to the post unbacked by his stable connections, his price receding from 2 to 1 to 5 to 1. The play was mostly on Lux Casta, she closing at 1 to 2. The latter was the best horse in the race, and should have won, but Wonderly waited too long before making his run and Runnells just lasted long enough to win by a scant half length. Huntressa and Flying Buttress, the remaining starters, being close up.

As an aftermath of the Saratoga Special of Saturday, won by Whitney and Duryea's Irish Lad, those gentlemen, in view of the discussion which has arisen through Burns's riding on W. C. Whitney's Girdle, forwarded a letter to the Stewards offering to return the gold plate and the stake money won by Irish Lad. The Stewards unanimously refused to accept the offer. Starter Fitzgerald was stricken with typhoid fever on Sunday night, and C. H. Pettingill took his place as starter, filling the position satisfactorily.

Burns & Waterhouse sold their two-year-old colt Alsono before the first race for a sum stated to be in the neighborhood of $10,000. He started favorite in the first race, but was unable to finish any better than second, Ada May, at 8 to 1, winning.

The sale of the Clarence H. Mackay string will take place in the paddock at noon to-morrow. Newton Bennington's entire string will also be disposed of at the same time.

W. C. Daly claimed Bluff out of the second race for $1,160.

Advance Guard won the mile and a quarter race by a neck from Sombrero, the latter showing vast improvement over his last performance. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old; five and a half furlongs. Ada May, 111 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Alsono, 111, (Redfern,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Intervention, 103, (Lyne,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Virgin Soil, Lady Abercraft, Forward, Sparkle, Esher, Vignon, and Auriesville also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs. Ordnung, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Bluff, 113, (Doggett,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Kilogram, 116, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Red Damsel, King's Favorite, Ben Howard, Lapidus, Wellesley, Mercer, The Pride of Surrey, Filiform, Martin Burke, Lamplands, and Pure Pepper also ran. Sedition left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile. Runnells, 110 pounds, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Lux Casta, 105, (Wonderly,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Huntressa, 105, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Flying Buttress also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Stamping Ground, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Max Nic, 124, (Spencer,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Capt. Arnold, 117, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 2, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Dramatist, Bensonhurst, Athelroy, Empress of India, Mansard, Examiner, Lady Knighthood, Arabo, and Wild Thyme also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Advance Guard, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 12 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Sombrero, 104, (L. Jackson,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; The Rival, 93, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—2:07 4-5. Himself, Carbuncle, and Bessie McCarthy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Port Royal, 86 pounds, (Waugh,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Swiftmass, 109, (Odom,) second; Sadduce, 96, (Rice,) third. Time—1:41 2-5. Only three starters.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling, all to be entered to sell for $1,000; special weights, with penalties; five and a half furlongs. Sheriff Bell, Nevermore, George Gibbs, and John A. Scott, 112 pounds each; Alice Carey, Athlana; Epidemic, Ethan Allan, Christine A., Lass o' Linden, Penance, and Orloff, 109 each; Farcroft, 107; Petit Bleu and Morca, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile. Cameron, 114 pounds; Morningside, 112; Monograph, 109; Roxane, 107; Col. Bill, 106; King Hanover and Himself, 104 each; Baron Pepper, 103; Redpath, 97; The Amazon, 95; Lord Pepper, 90; John Barleycorn, 87, and Daffo-Down-Dilly, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Seneca Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs. Cameron, 111 pounds; Delagoa, 108; Anak, 107; De Reszke and Clonmell, 106 each; G. Whittier and Ben Howard, 104 each; Griffith, 102; Five Nations, Lady Holyrood and Lapidus, 101 each; Valley Forge, 100; Fonsoluca, 98; Flirtineer, 96, and Honolulu, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile. Prince Richard, 110 pounds; Potente, 107; Paul Creighton, 102; Loone and Hans Wagner, 101 each; Miles and Lady Sterling, 96 each; Five Nations and Hot, 94 each; Locket, 93, and Fonsoluca and The Beggar, 91 each.

FIFTH RACE.—High weight handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Redpath, 127 pounds; John Hughes, 126; San Nicholas, 122; Belle of Lexington, 119; Clorita, 118; Daly, (formerly Cuspidor,) 117; Sister Jeanie, 110, and Dinna Forget, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile. John Hughes, Taos, Titan, Rockcliff, St. Barnaby, and The Talisman, 110 pounds each; Garter Buckle, Valley Forge, Blacksmith, and Dachshund, 107 each, and I Know, The Cuckoo, and Octoroon, 105 each.

BLIND TROTTER WAS FIRST

Rhythmic Won the $10,000 Bonner Memorial in Straight Heats.

LOWERED RECORD IN RACE

Opening Day of Harness Events at Brighton Beach Drew a Good Attendance and Made Fair Sport.

The second annual light-harness meeting of the New York Trotting Association was opened at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday with a good attendance of trotting horse enthusiasts and the fastest and best track that the trotters have raced over this season. The weather was most favorable, and, with dry-as-dust going under foot, the racing was all that even the most exacting patron of the square-gaited horse could have exacted, the one drawback of the afternoon being that the long programme dragged out in a time sense until long after the usual hour for a finish to a day's sport, notwithstanding that the chief feature of the afternoon, the Bonner Memorial for the 2:12 trotters, was finished in straight heats, with the result that has become usual this year—Rhythmic first.

The great blind trotter always was the favorite for the ten-thousand-dollar stakes, and, racing in his own beautiful style, made it a straight-heat affair by never permitting any of his opponents to head him after he once took the lead in the first heat. It was the strongest possible evidence of the regard in which blind Rhythmic is held by the betting fraternity that the sightless horse was favorite in a field of twelve starters from the moment that the betting began, and the interest and betting on the day's races centred in the Bonner Memorial. To this the real pool selling was confined from the time the crowd began to gather until the event was decided. In the first pool sold the wonderful blind horse brought $100 to $35 for Dan T., $25 for Major Delmar, $5 each for Alcy and Silver Coin, and $5 more for the field.

Driven by his owner, Scott Hudson, of Kentucky, the blind hero of four great stakes this season went on from fourth place in the first heat, and, carefully driven by Hudson to keep clear of any possible embarrassment in the early stages of the contest, kept on the outside and clear of all the other horses until the last turn was reached. There Rhythmic was sent on to take the lead, and, although racing then on a turn, he went on with the utmost confidence, and, speeding past the others of the field, with which he had been close up to that point, took the lead in the last quarter and from there on was only jogging in front and won with a lot in hand by two and a half lengths.

BLIND TROTTER'S NEW RECORD.

With all the disadvantage of having to wait on the others of his field, Rhythmic had so much speed and trotted so true and strong that the heat was the fastest of the race, Rhythmic in this lowering his record of 2:09¾ by a half second, the heat being finished in 2:09¼. In the second heat Rhythmic, with the advantage of the pole, went on in front of the word, and from end to end was not headed, he winning in a big jog by a long gap of daylight. For the third heat there was no betting so far as Rhythmic was concerned. The blind trotter again went on in the lead at the word, and lasted there to the end, carrying an unnecessarily fast pace through the first part of the heat, and in the end nearly paying the penalty, for he was tiring fast as the stretch was reached, and the only thing that made him win the heat was that the other horses were even more tired than he by the effort to follow him. Rhythmic was first into the stretch, and there began to lag, with the result that every other horse in the race was put to a drive at once in the hope of overtaking him, but at the clip that they had gone all were as near done as Rhythmic, and though Alice Carr and Lady Thisbe pushed him a bit at the end, Rhythmic had speed and courage and confidence enough in his driver to keep him going to the end, and he won under the whip by a fair margin, with Alice Carr second for the heat and Lady Thisbe third.

The race completed a string of five straight victories for the great blind horse, and as it also gave him a record of half a second lower than his former figure, the honors of the day were his. Rhythmic, on his race yesterday, is the greatest of the blind harness horses, his achievements far exceeding those of his predecessors, as his last victory also giving him the best record ever made by a blind race horse on the trotting turf. This season Rhythmic has won five races straight without a single defeat, and has earned about $30,000. He is an even-gaited and singularly sweet-tempered brown horse by Oakland Baron—Duchess, by Strathmore.

The remainder of the racing for the day was fairly interesting, and seemed to fully satisfy the crowd, which was made up chiefly of patrons of the light-harness turf. In both of the novelty races fast time was made. The crowd's sensation came in the finish of the afternoon's sport, in the last heat of the 2:06 pace, when Dan R., after having won two heats from the fast mare Fannie Dillard, was shut out in the fourth heat. The closest race of the day was for the second heat of this race, Dan R. winning by the shortest of noses, though it looked as if the mare should have taken the heat. Dan R. was made a hot favorite for the race in the fourth heat, and after leading to the turn into the stretch, there made a break which let the mare to the front. All efforts to steady Dan R. on the stretch failed, and in the hope of keeping the mare from distancing him, the driver sent him on for the remainder of the race at a gallop. For all this Fannie Dillard kept on at a square trot and shut out the gelding, thus winning the race in two heats after Dan R. had the same number of heats to his credit. The management of the meeting announced that on Wednesday there will be an extra race for 2:09 trotters to wagon. It also was announced that C. K. G. Billings toward the end of the week will bring on to Brighton Beach Little Boy and others of his stable of fast pacers in the effort to break records. Summaries follow:

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Novelty, (three heats;) purse, $1,500; for the 2:15 class pacing.

Carl Wilkes, ch. g., (A. McDonald)	5	1	ro
Pauline G., blk. m., (W. Snow)	1	ro	
Prince Direct, blk. h., (H. McHenry)	6	5	1
Alice Mapes, b. m., (W. Snyder)	2	4	2
Schley Pointer, b. s., (V. Nicholes)	3	2	3
Sufreet, blk. m., (W Bernyon)	4	3	4
Baroletta, b. m., (R. Miller)	9	6	5
Josh, br. g., (D. McMahon)	7	7	6
Mercury Wickes, ch. g., (Devyn)	8	8	7

Time—2:11¾, 2:09¾, 2:12¼.

Winner's share of purse awarded to Carl Wilkes for fastest heat; Pauline G., second, and Prince Direct, third.

SECOND RACE.—The Bonner Memorial; purse, $10,000; for the 2:12 class trotting; three in five heats.

Rhythmic, br. s., (S. Hudson)	1	1	1
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (J. Kenney)	3	2	3
Major Delmar, b. s., (A. P. McDonald)	2	3	7
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Garrison)	5	5	2
Leola, b. m., (G. Saunders)	9	4	5
Miss Sydney, b. m., (A. Macdonald)	6	8	4
Dan T., b. g., (J. Manville)	4	10	10
Alcy, blk. s., (C. Lassell)	8	9	6
Silver Sign, br. s., (H. McHenry)	10	6	9
Belle Kuser, br. m., (H. Rites)	7	7	8
Alfred Star, br. g., (S. Cahill)	11	dis	
Ruth M., b. m., (J. Miller)	12	dis	

Time—2:09¼, 2:08¾, 2:12.

Fractional time.—First heat: 0:31¼, 1:03, 1:36¼, 2:09¼ second heat: 0:31¼, 1:03¼, 1:36¼, 2:09¾; third heat: 0:32, 1:04, 1:37, 2:12.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $1,500; for the 2:06 class pacing; three in five heats.

Fanny Dillard, b. m., (W. Snow)	1	2	1
Hetty G., b. m., (J. Kelly)	3	2	3 ro
Dumont W., b. g., (H. Ernest)	7	4	4 ro
Riley B., blk. s., (Ewens)	5	5	5 ro
Dariel, b. m., (A. McDonald)	4	7	6 ro
Martha Marshall, b. m., (F. Noble)	6	6	7 ro
Dan R., ch. g., (J. Stohl)	2	1	dis

Time—2:05¼, 2:04¼, 2:07¾, 2:06½.

FOURTH RACE.—Novelty, (three heats;) purse, $1,500; for the 2:14 class trotting.

Moebel, b. s., (Pritse)	5	1	ro
The King, br. g., (J. Curry)	1	ro	
Ida Highwood, b. m., (Speer)	6	5	1
Flash Lightning, b. g., (D. McMahon)	8	3	2
Meadow Bell, ch. g., (W. Coville)	2	4	3
A. T. D., b. g., (S. Waker)	7	2	4
Ivandorf, b. g., (J. Dickerson)	4	6	5
Mars, blk. s., (A. Johnson)	3	7	dr
Malborn, b. m., (Pritze)	9	dis	

Time—2:13¾, 2:10¾, 2:18¾.

Winner's share of purse awarded to Moebel for fastest heat. Tie between The King and Ida Highwood for second money.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—2:24 Class, trotting, three in five heats. Anna Held, Delgola, Norcol, Fairview Chimes, Horace W. Wilson, Jack Brerton, Jimmy Michael, Malton, Little Helen, Marie Studholme, Poteen, Mary Joe, Momento, Miss Brock, Possibility, Prince of Orange, Tiverton, Roan Wilkes, The Major, The Montana, The Quester, Trilby Simmons, and William Tell.

SECOND RACE.—The Metropolitan purse, 2:20 class, pacing, three in five heats. Beauneant, Cubanola, Direct Hal, Easter, Elastic Pointer, Elderone, Funston, Gold Brick, Greenline, Grasshopper, Miss Williamont, Tertimin, and Thornwar.

THIRD RACE.—Novelty, 2:18 class, trotting, three heats. Allabreve, Allis Wood, Alvander, Antees, Avon, Baron Bel, Bemay, Ben Hall, Bernelda, Berneida, Brigham Bell, Charles D. Jacob, Daisy Wood, Dulce Car, Eastive, Kozy, Lauretta, Little Helen, Mary C., Minka, Oneonta, Prince of Orange, Roan Wilkes,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 12, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

AN AUTHORITATIVE DECLARATION.

Gen. GROSVENOR knows far better than Gov. CUMMINS of Iowa, what the Republican Party intends to do with the tariff. In his speech to the convention which renominated him last week this old war horse of protection said that when the proper time came the tariff schedules would be revised and necessary changes would be made by the Republican Party. That party, according to Gen. GROSVENOR, must be the sole judge of the time and extent of tariff revision. When the "right time" comes it will attend to the matter.

This is familiar talk. We have heard it for twenty years. It means that the Republican Party has no intention of revising the tariff, that its responsible leaders will resist all attempts to lower the outrageous tariff taxes.

The policy announced by Gen. GROSVENOR will be accepted in the House of Representatives. It will be loyally adhered to in the Senate. The Administration itself will not successfully oppose it. The Dingley tariff will be defended against all assailants from within or from without.

Undoubtedly Gov. CUMMINS knows much better than Gen. GROSVENOR the wish and disposition of the people of the great Northwest in respect to the tariff. All over the country popular opinion is tending away from the Grosvenor view and toward the view expressed in the Iowa platform. That is unquestionably the tendency of opinion among American manufacturers, who find that the duties which add to the cost of their imported raw materials hamper them in their efforts to sell goods in foreign markets. We are nearing, perhaps rather rapidly, a time when the people will imperatively demand the reduction or striking off of duties that protect monopolistic trusts and enhance the cost of living.

The position of the Republican Party as defined by Gen. GROSVENOR makes it impossible to secure a revision of the tariff except by a transfer of power to the Democratic Party. That transfer would be accomplished, in the House at least, in the Congressional elections this Fall if the Democratic Party had not by its recent courses forfeited the confidence of the people. How foolish and blind the Democrats would be if in the choice of the candidate for Congress or in their platform declarations they should emphasize and keep to the fore the false principles that have doomed them to defeat during the last six years.

WHAT SHOULD THE COAL OPERATORS DO?

In a signed editorial in The Engineering and Mining Journal, Dr. R. W. RAYMOND presents an elaborate defense of the position and policy of the anthracite operators, which we are sorry is much too long for reproduction. Dr. RAYMOND's argument leads up to the conclusion that the operators are powerless to do anything except wait until the United Mine Workers shall call the strike off. The chief reason for this he finds in the law of 1897, relative to the certification of miners by the examining boards. What we think of this law we have already said at sufficient length in these columns, and to repeat it in whole or in part would be superfluous. Its discussion is irrelevant to the question of the duty of the operators, if the statements of their leading representatives, to the effect that large numbers of certified miners are daily applying for work, is true. However, having labored at great length to establish the contention that THE TIMES does not know the facts and is not entitled to its opinion as to the duty of the mine owners, Dr. RAYMOND continues as follows:

> If I am mistaken in this view, let THE TIMES set me right by saying plainly what step it would have the operators now take, and what result it would expect from that step.

This is a fair challenge, and we see no reason for declining it. The first duty of the operators is to mine coal, and every step should have that in view. Granting that serious obstacles now interfere with their doing so, the proper thing to be done is promptly to remove as many as possible of these obstacles by showing a disposition to encourage and stand behind those who are ready to resume work.

Primarily, if the interests of the trade demand it, they might with entire propriety give formal notice that they will not recognize or deal with the United Mine Workers, now or at any future time. They cannot destroy the desire for organization in the ranks of labor, nor is it desirable they should do so if they could. Perhaps if they were ready to recognize and negotiate with such a union as would be most useful to the miners and best for the trade, such a union, local to the anthracite industry and without bituminous affiliations, would be very quickly organized and the United Mine Workers would find themselves outside the breastworks. Very likely the turbulent elements in its membership would make trouble. This would be regrettable, but they are making trouble now and a great deal of it.

The plan of the new union might very well be arranged in frank and friendly conference between the accredited representatives of the mine owners and the most responsible and intelligent men in the ranks of the miners. It should provide for the practical reorganization of the trade; the closing of superfluous collieries until their product is needed; the reduction of the working force to the number which can be employed 300 days in the year, barring accidents; the abolition of ancient grievances which in one form or another have been the basis of unnumbered strikes; the recognition of the principle of arbitration; the breaking up of the nests of alien Anarchists in the laborers' boarding houses by the scattering of their occupants to other districts and other occupations, and the elevation of the thrifty and industrious miner into a respected and self-respecting citizen. By no other means can permanent peace and prosperity be insured.

Meanwhile those who want to work should be employed and given the best protection possible. If not as many can be had the first day or the first week as are needed to supply the breakers with material enough to warrant running them, those offering should be put at dead work or allowed to prepare coal for raising when full operation is possible. If the certification law of 1897 stands in the way of resumption and is being abused in the interest of the strike management, every step needed to establish this fact beyond controversy should be taken under such legal advice as Dr. RAYMOND could himself give. A law is not made odious by merely saying so. What is needed is a beginning in the undoing of the absolute and practically unquestioned power of the United Mine Workers to tie up the industry and keep it tied up indefinitely. Until this beginning is made both parties to the controversy will occupy a false position—the miners, who are beginning to think that to maintain a condition of anarchy is their right; the operators, who are believed to be deliberately trifling with the public interest and to be indifferent what consequences follow the policy to which they are committed.

Dr. RAYMOND thinks that THE TIMES, in common with other honest representatives of the public, "ought not to hesitate in supporting the operators against a common enemy." It would give THE TIMES great pleasure to support the operators in anything right and reasonable they may attempt for the protection of the public interest. The adverse criticism we have deemed consistent with our duty is warranted by the fact that they have not done the best they could. There is nothing admirable in voluntary inertia at a time when courage, a clear purpose, and vigorous action are demanded.

CIVILIZATION.

Much has been made of the remark attributed to one KAID ABDERRAHMAN BEN ABDER-SADIK, the delegate of the Emperor of Morocco at the deferred coronation of King EDWARD VII., when permitted to return home, to the effect that "England is a great country, but I am glad to be going back to civilization again." Whether as a remark it was wise or foolish depends a great deal upon the point of view. No doubt it was perfectly sincere, and represented the real feelings of one bored to the point of exhaustion by the whirl and struggle of the phase of life which a social lion in London would be most likely to see. It might have been made with equal sincerity by one detained beyond his pleasure in the unfamiliar and uncongenial environment of Fez, and forced to submit to the customs and ceremonies of the semi-barbaric life of Mr. ABDER-SADIK's capital. The Governor of Fez probably saw of what we are pleased to call civilization only the savage or semi-savage side. He could not very well fail to be made conscious of the fact that among those ambitious of social advancement and recognition the struggle is as unending and as cruel as that which characterizes "the peace of nature"—a peace in which the strong overcome and devour the weak, and they in turn those still weaker, until what probably began among the mastodons and megalosaurians is continued beyond the vision of the microscope, among the microbes and monads. In his own palace Mr. ABDER-SADIK is no doubt what in the vernacular is described as "it." No question of precedence troubles him, for he precedes. He is society incarnate, and at home it is probable he is quite outside the turmoil and competition which in London or New York one escapes only by comfortable obscurity. Perhaps, however, if the self-satisfied Governor of Fez, who thinks his environment civilization, could bring himself to wander incognito, like good HAROUN AL RASCHID, among the common people, to learn what they are thinking about and doing, he would find that the difference between London and Fez is rather one of degree than of kind, and that to pass from the shadow of his own minarets to the comparative calm of a well-appointed oasis out of the path of caravans would be as desirable for most of those he governs as for him to quit London for his own capital.

Civilization is relative. It represents for each community the best it is capable of providing for itself, or of enjoying if provided for it. It is the resultant of infinitely complex forces acting on communities through individuals, and the outward expressions of these forces are food, climate, temperament, environment, and so on through a list too long for enumeration. The Eskimo brought to New York by a returning arctic explorer would probably long very quickly for a "civilization" characterized by an environment of icebergs and a diet of train oil. The Central African savage transplanted to Fez would find its artificiality intolerable and would probably die of ennui if there were no way of getting back to his jungles—and civilization.

Imaginative writers have done the best they could to draw from the perfectly natural and quite intelligible remark of Mr. ABDER-SADIK a subtle moral, when it contains none. The civilization of Fez, such as it is, suits the speaker much better than the civilization of London, such as it is. For the same reason, the civilization of London would probably suit the average Englishman better than that of Fez. The wise Englishman who goes to Morocco consults his comfort and conserves his happiness by doing as nearly as possible as do those native and to the manner born; the wise Moroccan in England would do the same. But that it would be easier for the Englishman to let down his standards than for the Moroccan to raise his, assuming the civilization of England to be higher than that of Morocco, is due to the fact that it is always easier to slide down a hill than to climb it. But whether descending or ascending, when he reaches the normal level of his environment he has found "civilization," or so much of it as that environment permits.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

It is only recently that our readers have had laid before them the wise views of Mr. HEWITT as to the ultimate harmonizing of the interests of labor and capital by some form of practical joint ownership or interest in productive enterprises. This has been, of course, the dream of philanthropic reasoners for a long time. Mr. HEWITT's judgment as an experienced and skilled capitalist and an employer of labor that it is a practical thing is of very great value.

In connection with it we heartily welcome a recent article by Mr. ALEXANDER PURVES, the Treasurer of Hampton Institute, in which he discusses with acuteness the difficulties in the way of the plans heretofore proposed, and suggests an outline of a plan which he thinks can, with care and experience, be made to meet and overcome these difficulties. For such a study Mr. PURVES is admirably fitted. After giving proof of very unusual business ability, he gave up a brilliant career to take charge of the financial and business affairs of Hampton Institute, an enterprise of much complexity and of very great importance. He therefore brings to this problem the trained sagacity of a successful business man with the broad view and high aim of one who has made beneficence the occupation of his life.

Put in compact form, the problem that Mr. PURVES undertakes is that of finding some method of giving to labor a larger and still only a fair share of the joint product of labor and capital and brains, without impairing the intelligence and concentration of direction, while stimulating the energy of all interested and strengthening the harmony between them. The numerous forms of profit sharing and of co-operation that have been tried are subject to defects in one or another of these directions. Mere profit sharing has to meet the possibility of sharing loss as well, and has not done so. Co-operation has not developed the concentrated force and skill found in ordinary corporations. Moreover, there is lacking in most methods yet adopted, as Mr. PURVES points out, the very important element of variation in gains depending on the success of the business and, proportionately, on the skill and fidelity and ingenuity of each person engaged in the business.

He suggests a plan substantially as follows, though it is obviously impossible to give a clear and full statement of it within the limits of a newspaper article. He reserves to the Board of Directors all right of management, direction, and administration, including the employment and discharge of labor. An agreed share of the net profits is to be set aside for the primary compensation of capital, the share being put tentatively at 60 per cent. In a concern of $1,000,000 capital, earning an average of $200,000 a year, this would amount to $120,000. Of the remaining $80,000, 20 per cent., or $16,000, annually is put aside as a contingent fund to meet extraordinary losses and for other purposes which he defines. The balance, $64,000, is devoted to what he calls deferred stock debentures, one-half for the owners of stock and one-half as extra wages to be paid to all employés, of whatever grade, in the ratio of their wages. The dividends on common and preferred stock are to be cumulative. If the profits of any one year do not provide them, they are to be made up in later years before the preferred stock debentures are issued. The holders of the debentures are, then, entitled, first to interest at not exceeding 6 per cent. on the issue for any one year; second, to additional debentures each year for the amount remaining from profits after paying dividends and the contingent fund, or to the cash if the capital cannot be used in the business; third, to the right to purchase new stock if issued, in the proportion of their holdings.

In substance this is a plan for investing in the business for the benefit of employés the profits remaining after paying capital its share and providing for contingencies. The holders of debentures would not have any vote in the management of the business, but would be able to increase the net profits in which they share by their own fidelity. As the stockholders have the same interest in the debenture fund as the employés have, it is inferred that this fund would be fairly computed and created. It is proposed that the debenture fund shall be placed in the hands of a Trustee who shall have a right to full knowledge of the affairs of the concern and to examination of the books. While there may be objection to this feature, Mr. PURVES regards it as of importance for the reason that it secures adequate knowledge to the employés of the share they are really getting in the business to which their labor is contributed, and this he thinks is sure to be a source of contentment, harmony, and corresponding increase of efficiency.

So far as we are aware, this is the first effort to reduce to a definite and practical form a plan to insure the advantages of joint interest without the drawbacks that heretofore have been encountered. It has the great merit of being the work of a man of experience and tested ability. Mr. PURVES says that he has consulted eminent counsel as to the legal feasibility of carrying out the form of obligations suggested and is advised that it is clearly possible. The plan is one that deserves the careful attention of the larger employers of labor who are deeply interested in increasing the share of labor in the joint product without impairing production.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That our aquarium is serving the highly commendable purpose of interesting and amusing in a perfectly innocent way the people who provide the funds for its maintenance is demonstrated by the fact that in the single month of July 272,589 persons made the trip to a building that is for most of them rather inconveniently situated, and devoted anywhere from an hour to half a day to inspection of the more or less contented creatures confined in the several tanks. To attract as many visitors as that, a show, even though it be a free show, has to be a pretty good one. Such this aquarium of ours has been, almost since the day of its establishment, and despite the shadow of politics that has always rested upon it, the exhibit has steadily increased in size and number until there is now, perhaps, none of its kind elsewhere with which it need fear comparison. The necessity, however, for saying "of its kind," hints at the criticism to which the New York Aquarium is obnoxious—the charge that while it does much to gratify popular curiosity about the denizens of the sea, it gives little or no systematic instruction, and as an instrument for scientific inquiry and discovery it neither has nor seeks such fame as has come, for instance, to the aquarium at Naples. The latter is primarily a laboratory for working biologists and naturalists, and only incidentally is it a spectacle for the general public. Many of its most valued specimens are of no interest whatever to the ordinary observer, and no effort is made to secure things that are merely queer or freakish, like big lobsters and albino eels. But because some of us prefer the plan upon which the Naples aquarium is conducted and esteem the increase of knowledge above the arousing of unenlightened astonishment, we need not therefore call the New York Aquarium an unworthy institution or condemn its maintenance as a waste of money. It certainly does no harm, and it provides a lot of pleasure—a form of utility not to be despised even by a scientist.

—Not long ago a learned gentleman employed by the Government not only spoke despitefully of the Gulf Stream and all the common notions about its effects upon climate, especially that of England, but he heaped sesquipedalian ridicule on the widely held theories that the destruction of forests is followed by disastrous alternations of flood and drought, and that extensive tree-planting will increase a region's rainfall. Jeers at the Gulf Stream caused us no great relief, as that current had never even been supposed to do much for this country or its people—except to disturb the digestive apparatus of the latter when they crossed it—but the L. G.'s remarks about trees, and tree planting and cutting, did trouble us. We disbelieved them on general principles, and with some eagerness have been waiting for facts on which to support the disbelief. Now comes a fact which, if not exactly pertinent to the controversy, yet bears strongly in that direction—the fact that the Sphinx, after enduring for 4,000 years, more or less, with only inconsequential losses of substance, due to the attrition of drifting sand, and that of wandering barbarians, usually Cook tourists, has at last begun rapidly to disintegrate, owing to the frequent rains which the vast irrigation system devised by the beneficent British has brought to thirsty Egypt. The new reservoirs and canals have not yet produced any appreciable increase in the number of trees in Pharaoh's Land, but they have covered with vegetation a large area formerly nothing better than desert sand, and this is much the same thing as tree-planting, so far as it goes. And it has gone far enough, according to the reports, to make rains comparatively frequent in a country where one little downfall has hitherto been an event to remember for years. This is bad, of course, for the ancient monuments, including the archaeologists, but it is very good for the Egyptians, and it is also good for those of us who were willing to let the L. G. do what he pleased to the Gulf Stream, but who hated him when he said it doesn't make any particular difference whether we cut trees down or plant them.

—There are people up in Canada who talk, and even write, about the establishment of a fast steamship line between Quebec and England as if they really believed that the scheme was something more than a subsidy hunt. We find, for instance, in The Herald-Witness of Montreal a laborious and apparently sincere argument for the line, based on our recent assertion that if such a company should earn money for its owners and keep out of the hands of receivers it would indicate an astonishing development of late in the volume of Canadian business. That, declares The Herald-Witness, is just what has happened. "Canada," it says, "is developing enormously, her total export and import trade having increased over 70 per cent. since 1893. Her Western provinces will soon be the 'Granary of the Empire,' and already they are sending to the sea enormous quantities of breadstuffs. The Canadian Pacific is one of the empire's two great routes to the Orient, and the creation of a transatlantic service worked by, or in close conjunction with the railway, will tend to greatly develop the passenger and freight traffic passing over the line between Great Britain and the countries of the East. The same remark applies to the Australian trade. Already the Canadian Pacific is conducting a most successful steamship business on the North Pacific and has taken much business, both in passengers and freight, from San Francisco and other Southern ports. What it has done on the Pacific it may do on the Atlantic. The St. Lawrence is the natural outlet for the wheat of the continent, American as well as Canadian, and all the railways in the States cannot divert the grain trade to New York if it is once demonstrated that water carriage from the head of the great lakes to tide water is cheaper than land carriage." Indeed, it cannot, but the "if" is large, and the prejudices of insurance men against the St. Lawrence route are of malignant obstinacy. However, it's pleasant news to hear that Canada is advancing rapidly. The faster and further she goes the better, for "some day, some day, she'll be—" how does the song go?

—Senator QUAY has been in hot water again. The normal inhabitant of this cooling planet dislikes to get into hot water, looking upon such a mishap as a setback for the present, if not for the future. Senator QUAY put his foot under a metaphorical hot-water spigot, the water proved to be hotter than he expected, and the skin came off the Senator's foot, putting him on the dry dock, as the doctors do not say, for at least ten days. It was expected that for once he would to his instrument "tune a deploring dump," but instead he piped a march to victory and called it a good omen merely because he got out. Through symbolism one can learn the nature of the thing itself, and this seems to be a sign of degeneracy that—well, doubtless we already know the nature of the reality in question, and this symbol of it is almost unfit to print. We have all heard from time to time of pirates who burned sulphur on a red-hot stove in a small room and went into that room for half an hour to see if they could stand hell; we have read about those fallen angels (perhaps the pirates later on) who stand over the pits of red flames and laugh at those who cannot bear the temperature they can. But we did not know that such a style of keeping in the ring was called winning out in the higher callings of the modern community where he who is made Governor or Senator is supposed to lead his flock by smooth waters, and not too hot. It looks as if this was admitting that the Senator or Governor is to make himself such and not be made, his training being a process of toughening that will fit him for going alone through fire and water to be purged of all feeling. A man so trained is a dangerous man, and overtraining is the only thing that can undo him. Therefore, it might be well to have the spigot turned on—such a one—every ten days, and so fill him with hot water and hope that he will die happy in his brilliant prospects.

Reflections Suggested by a Sunday Storm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if many people in this city are thinking, on this beautiful clear Sunday morning, of the peculiar and alarming storm of last Sunday morning, and are showing their gratitude to God by worshipping Him in His holy house? There are some of us, I am sure, who were troubled and fearful lest that solemn hush and gathering darkness should mean that the end of this life had come and we were to meet our God. But we were spared for a while.

It may be that there are those who regretted last Sunday morning that they were not in church, and who would have given a good deal to be there, and it was their carelessness and lack of love to God that they were not worshipping Him there. Now, why is it that when a warning like that comes to us, we still go on having our own way, robbing God of His own particular day, and weakening our lives and the lives of others, for we do so by our bad examples. I was glad of those who had gathered in our chapel last Sunday, and for the good number of young men in the choir.

How much happier people would be if they would do their duty on Sunday, and also gain the help and strength they need for their daily lives, by going to church, for they cannot gain this in the hurry and jostle and impurity they find in spending it as they do any other day, and when in this uncertain life the last day does come, they will not be ashamed to meet their Judge or regretful over their misspent lives when it is too late. M. S. G.

New York, Aug. 10, 1902.

Comment on a Tribute to Devery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. Emanuel L. Hart in to-day's TIMES on all of Mr. Devery's excellences is extremely "touchin'." As the Arch of Triumph in Paris is inscribed "To all the glories of France," so his letter should have been headed, "To all the virtues of Devery." Mr. Devery is not the man to forget so spontaneous a tribute to his worth. AN OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 11, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Surprising, but Not Sudden.

Blobbs—Did she seem surprised when you proposed?

Slobbs—Yes, indeed. She said she never thought I had the nerve, and had about given up hope.—Philadelphia Record.

Her Suits.

"That Chicago woman amuses me," observed the first guest at the seaside resort.

"Amuses you?" echoed the second guest.

"Yes. She told me she had been so busy with her annual divorce suit that she had forgotten to get a bathing suit."—Baltimore American.

The One Thing He Can't Do.

"Is there anything your President can't do?" asked the foreigner, astonished at the extraordinary versatility of the present occupant of the White House.

"Yes," responded the native. "He can't appoint a Postmaster without disappointing somebody."—Chicago Tribune.

Not So Disinterested as Appeared.

Biggs—I had no idea old Graspit was a philanthropist until I saw him circulating a petition yesterday for the purpose of raising money to enable a poor widow to pay her rent."

Diggs—Oh, Graspit's all right. He owns the house the poor widow lives in.—Chicago News.

YESTERDAY.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

It is not far to Yesterday
And there we turn our eyes
To where the good, glad memories
In pleasing pictures rise.
The faded roses of to-day
Grow red and rich with dew,
And where gray clouds are spreading now
We see the skies of blue.

Just down the way is Yesterday—
There sunshine always beams;
To-day we close our eyes and see
Our Yesterday in dreams;
To-day we hear the long-dead song,
And now we understand
Its cadence, and know why it made
Our Yesterday all grand.

A little way to Yesterday—
To-day may have its fears,
Yet Yesterday it filled with smiles.
To-morrow has its tears—
To-day—to-morrow—What of them,
When we can find the way
That leads us to the golden land—
The land of Yesterday?

It is not far to Yesterday,
With glamour of the rose;
With haunting echo of the song
That thrilled us to the close.
To-morrow and To-day will lose
Their darkness and their gloom,
And each will soon be Yesterday,
With melody and bloom.

PRINCE CHEN LUNCHES WITH THE PRESIDENT

Brings Message of Gratitude from His Emperor.

COMMENDS AMERICAN ARMY

Mr. Wu Tells of the Imperial Guest's Search for "the Man Behind the Gun"—His Yellow Jacket of "Watered Silk."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The President's day was enlivened by the coming of his distinguished visitors, Prince Chen, Minister Wu, Sir Liang Chen, and the personal attendants of the Prince, making a party of six celestials. They were arrayed in the finest silks, and when the Sylph cast anchor off the dock of Mr. J. West Roosevelt, they were loaded into the little launch of one of the Government boats.

Prince Chen took occasion, soon after the party arrived, to express to the President, on behalf of the Emperor of China, the deep sense of gratitude the Chinese people feel toward the United States, because the army of this country protected and really prevented the destruction of many of the handsome palaces in the City of Peking during the trouble there two years ago. He also expressed the hope that the bonds of amity and commerce between the United States and China might become closer and closer as time went on.

To this the President responded that it would be his effort by all means at his command to promote the good feeling at present existing between the two countries, as well as to increase the commercial relations.

Oyster Bay, usually pacific, was a bit boisterous, and the distinguished party with an Ensign, three sailors, and Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, loaded down the little launch, so that the Prince and his party were drenched every now and then with spray. A large launch filled with the camera men kept close. Prince Chen said that the devil machines were not as objectionable as usual, for, if the little launch should sink, there was help at hand in the big boat, where the shutters clicked as their owners made desperate efforts to use up all their films to get at least one good picture of a Prince of China in a very wet yellow jacket.

The Prince brought to the President of the United States the good will of his people for the United States.

He was met on the steps of Sagamore House by the President, Minister Wu making the formal presentation. The Prince shook hands with the President and then the party was ushered into the drawing room.

The Prince, through Minister Wu, asked to be shown the President's trophies of the chase, and he took the liveliest interest in all he saw, particularly the mountain lion skins with the holes through them and a slit or two to tell of their deaths at the hands of the President.

At luncheon Mr. Wu told a story on the Prince. It was that when the Prince was escorted to the launch at the foot of East Twenty-third Street he said that he had known of the terrible power of the American warships, but that he had believed them larger and safer for a long journey. He was assured that there was no danger and was taken to the Sylph. He looked her over, according to Minister Wu, and, seeing no guns, wondered at the power of the American Navy, which could so easily wipe out the navies of Spain. He asked about "the man behind the gun" he had heard of.

There was the pop of a champagne cork, and then, according to the story, the Prince remarked: "This is a joke."

After luncheon the Prince and his party started for the dock, where the little launch of the Sylph tossed about. The Prince, as he stepped into the launch, said in very good English: "This is no joke; my yellow jacket is now watered silk."

PRINCE'S DOINGS IN TOWN.

Dines with Mr. Peirce and Attends the Theatre, Where He Goes Behind the Scenes.

Prince Chen and his party left the Waldorf-Astoria at 8:45 o'clock on their most important mission in the United States—a call upon the President at his country home at Oyster Bay. This visit had been looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as it was believed that the Prince bore a message from the Chinese Emperor to the President.

The distinguished party was driven direct from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to the foot of East Twenty-third Street, where, at the New York Yacht Club station they boarded the gunboat Sylph that was to take them to Oyster Bay. This was a departure from the plans announced on Sunday, for it was then said that the Chinese Prince and his retinue would go to the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, to board the revenue cutter Hudson, which would take them to the President's Summer home by way of the Battery.

Aside from the members of the Prince's suite and Assistant Secretary of State Peirce there were in the Celestial party Wu Ting-Fang, Sir Lian Chen Tung, the new Minister to the United States; Consul Chow Tsz Ch, and Vice Consul Wong. The trip across town to the East River was made in four carriages, escorted by a squad of mounted police and a number of detectives in plain clothes. The Sylph got under way at 9:15 o'clock, and, as she steamed away up the river in the direction of Long Island Sound the crowd gathered on the pier gave a very respectable cheer for an early morning crowd.

The party returned to the pier in the afternoon, shortly before 6 o'clock, in the midst of a violent rainstorm, and the Sylph kept off the Twenty-third Street landing for nearly a half hour waiting for the weather to admit of her landing her distinguished guests. Meantime the sight of the several richly appointed carriages standing at the landing, together with the mounted police, attracted a large crowd of commuters, who were dispersed by the rain, only to congregate again when the landing of the imperial party was made. This was made in a drizzle, and without any incident, enlivening or otherwise. The cavalcade hurried back across town, arriving at the Waldorf Astoria in quick time, where the Prince found several visitors awaiting him. A delegation of the Asiatic Society was received first, and later William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Subway Company, who had had large professional interests in China.

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER.

Then came the dinner of President Roosevelt to the visiting Prince, which was, however, not attended by the President, who was unable to be present. He was represented by Assistant Secretary of State Peirce. The dinner was given in one of the small dining rooms of the hotel, and in attendance were the Prince, Wu Ting Fang, Sir Liang, Consul Chow, Vice Consul Wong, Gen. Whittier of the American Construction Company, which is building railroads in China; James T. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low, and the higher members of the Prince's suite. The dinner was composed entirely of American dishes and was concluded in a comparatively short time. After the coffee Mr. Peirce toasted the Emperor of China, the Prince toasted President Roosevelt, Sir Liang proposed a toast to the "American People and the Mayor of New York," and Mr. Reynolds proposed a toast to the Prince. The dinner was a rather informal affair and took on quite an American aspect, as in the party were a number of Chinamen who were educated here and have imbibed much of the spirit of the West.

For instance, it was recalled by Mr. Reynolds that he and Sir Liang, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, were "hail, school-fellow," at Andover not so very long ago. Sir Liang, it was recalled, was one of the star members of an Andover baseball team. During one of the yearly matches of the team with their deadly rival, the team of Exeter, the score at the end of the eighth inning stood 8 to 3.

"Do you remember when you came to the bat and knocked a home run, which won the game for old Andover?," inquired Mr. Reynolds in a dress suit of the West to Mr. Liang in gorgeous silks of the East.

"Ah, indeed I do," replied the other, and his eyes brightened with the memory of the game.

After the dinner a dozen of the more distinguished members of the party, including the three American members of it, Messrs. Peirce, Whittier, and Reynolds, prepared for a trip to the Knickerbocker Theatre. During this time there appeared in the hotel office down below a perfect specimen of the Chinese-American laundryman. He wore the regulation blue-black blouse, the bluish leggins, white stockings, and Chinese shoes, while perched over his coiled pigtail was an American felt hat. He looked slightly out of place in the big hotel office, but he was perfectly self-possessed as he waited patiently in the corridor until his enormous card had been sent up to the Prince.

CHARLIE LEE CALLS.

A secretary came down, and after an animated conversation it was learned that the caller was Charlie Lee of Hoboken. Charlie had in mind the renting of a building for laundry purposes on one of the main streets of the New Jersey city, but he lacked references. What better reference could he secure than that of an illustrious Prince of his own country, and he had called to get the necessary papers. What was done about it in the long conversation in the hotel office remains yet a mystery.

The first act of "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker Theatre was well along when the Prince and his party arrived. They were escorted to the two lower boxes on the south side of the building, and took their seats before the audience became aware of the fact that anything unusual was "on." Immediately after the close of the act Prince Chen, accompanied by Gen. Whittier, Secretary Peirce, Wu Ting-Fang, and Sir Liang accompanied Manager Sommers around behind the scenes.

The Prince was much interested in the setting of the scenes. Miss Rose Beaumont and Miss Margaret Clarke, whom he found on the stage, were presented to him. He was taken to the dressing room of Miss Irene Bentley, who was also presented, and gave him her picture. As the party returned to their boxes the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the audience cheered. The Prince sat still until Sir Liang, leaned over and whispered to him, when he quickly arose and bowed, while the entire audience followed his action and cheered. It was a very cheerful and impressive little scene.

The Prince appeared much interested in the play and staid until the end. He laughed when Eddie Foy, in a topical song referred to him.

The Prince will visit the City Hall today, starting at 2:30 P. M. Later he will visit the Post Office, several of the downtown skyscrapers, followed by a trip through Chinatown, where great preparations have been made to receive him. This evening the party will leave the city on their journey westward across the country to take passage for their native land.

CROPS PLEASE REPUBLICANS.

It Is Reasoned that Grain Reports from Northwest Augur Well for the Party's Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The news that the farmers of the Northwest will harvest enormous crops of grain this year gives great satisfaction to everybody in Washington who hopes for a Republican House in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Big crops, it is reasoned, practically guarantee success for the Republicans in the Fall campaign.

Farmers of the Northwest, people from that section say, never go in for political upheavals when their wheat, corn, and oat fields have done well. Senator Vest recently was quoted as saying that a financial panic would put the Democrats on top. Western men think a crop failure would be just as good for the Democrats as a financial panic. They argue that with a two-billion-dollar crop in sight in the Northwest the election really is all over, "except the shouting."

The farmers, they say, are not bothering their heads about imperialism nor tariff reform this year, but are freely subscribing to the Republican dictum, "Prosperity is the issue—let well enough alone."

JEWISH RIOT CASE HEARING.

Witness Cohen Withdraws His Complaint and Prosecution Relies on Testimony Already Given.

The hearing before Inspector Brooks at Police Headquarters on the conduct of certain policemen at the riot on July 30 between the employes of Hoe & Co. and Jews attending the funeral of Rabbi Joseph was continued yesterday. Lawyer Foster L. Backus appeared for the accused policemen.

Lawyer B. Spellman, who appeared for the complainants, asked Inspector Brooks to allow him to rest the case, saying that Elias A. Cohen, one of the original witnesses, had authorized him to withdraw his (Cohen's) complaint, and that he wished to end the case on the testimony already given.

Inspector Brooks replied that he would not order the case closed until every person had had a chance to be heard, and that he wanted Cohen to come to the hearing and state his position.

Mr. Cohen entered and said he had put the matter entirely in the hands of Mr. Spellman, and that as far as he was concerned the case was closed. He did not care to produce the witnesses mentioned in his letter to Mayor Low. The prosecution was then permitted to close its case.

The defense was begun, but nothing more had been brought out than the fact that the Jews had received a permit for their funeral parade, when an adjournment was taken until this morning.

STAMFORD MARRIAGE SURPRISE.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—Chauncey L. Jerman, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, has surprised his friends and members of his family by taking a wife. The bride is Miss Lillian Fuller of Ellenville, N. Y., a young lady about twenty years of age. Mr. Jerman is past sixty years of age, and has married children. His first wife, who was Miss Fuller's aunt, died about six months ago. Miss Fuller's mother died about four years ago, and soon afterward her father married again. After this marriage Miss Fuller went to live with the Jermans.

Arrivals in the Minneapolis.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday in the steamship Minneapolis from London were Townsend Cushman, C. A. Crocker, Samuel M. Clement, A. R. Clark, the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D. D.; Francis H. Leggett, Gen. Robert Ober, A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, C. Harold Smith, Matthew White, Jr., and Gerald E. Torrey. The Minneapolis brought the body of Mrs. Edward L. Anderson, who died in London on July 15.

Arrivals in the Vaderland.

Among the passengers on board the steamship Vaderland, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, were Capt. Dudley P. Barnette, R. W. Davenport, Arthur C. Ely, William Gaines Marshall, Otto W. Sartorius, Lawrence Townsend, United States Minister at Brussels, and C. S. Weber.

WALL STREET CROWD CAN'T PICK WINNERS

The Saratoga Sporting Game Too Much for Financiers.

Peculiarities of the Professional Bettors —The Bookmakers and Their Business — Starter Fitzgerald Ill— Mme. Janauschek's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The daily downpour of rain came to-day while everybody and his sisters and his aunts were at the races. The men had gone there in their white flannels and duck suits, and the ladies had decked themselves in their thinnest and most ravishing frocks. The storm was preceded by a fierce display of lightning, which was seen to the best advantage from the open grand stand. It was so fearful that there was a stampede of ladies into the clubhouse, where they tried their best not to see the jagged bolts which bombarded the distant view.

The track was in excellent condition and the racing spirited. The event of the day was the victory of the horse Runnels in the third race. Though one of the firm of tipsters had declared the horse impossible to beat, not even his owners cared to back him, and several men who had bet on him asked the bookmakers to change their bets, a favor refused in every instance. The odds against the horse were 5 to 2 at first, but went up to 10 to 1 by the time the animal came to the post. It was what the sporting men call the chance of a lifetime.

It seems to me that no one knows anything about what will happen in a race and that winning and losing are matters of the purest luck at least seven times in ten. The experience of the plucky and indomitable Wall Street contingent now playing the races here amply bears out this moral. They have exercised their best judgment every day for eight days, and they are losers to-day. During the same period they are reputed to have made some very profitable play in Wall Street. They understood Wall Street, and something more than luck is a factor in success, but this betting on horses is not their forte—if, indeed, it is anybody's. The noble ally of man is a mightily expensive beast. If you keep a stable you are sure to lose heavily, and if you keep no stable, but bet on other men's horses, you have heavy odds against you.

PECULIARITIES OF BETTORS.

The peculiarities of the professional betting men are forced upon general attention here by reason of the conspicuousness of these "sports." They are not so very numerous; nothing like the crowd one sees at Sheepshead Bay or Morris Park. I do not believe there are quite 400, all told. But what strange creatures they are! They spend all their hours, except when they are in bed or at the races, standing along Broadway—mainly in front of the Grand Union Hotel—as publicly and fixedly as the statues on the front of the Town Hall of Brussels. They are never known to sit down and they are too nervous to keep still even while they emulate the example of the lampposts along their favorite curbstones. When they are not pulling their mustaches or chewing toothpicks they are manipulating their faces. The hands of St. Vitus were not more restless than theirs.

Though they all come together, they like the neighborhood of one another better than each other's company. They stand singly or in twos or threes—never in knots or crowds. They distrust each other and themselves, being afraid they may be led to "give away" what they think they know about the horses and more afraid some one will "stuff them" with tips that are not true.

Some are negroes, some are of Irish and some of Hebrew stock. Nearly all are young and yet there are old men among them. They dress as simply and comfortably as possible in business suits, with straw hats and little or no jewelry. Like all Americans of every class, except the farmers, they keep themselves neat and clean. They all and always appear to have plenty of money and one-hundred-dollar bills are to most of us. They will bet like millionaires on a holiday, but in all other respects they are exceedingly close with their money. Their idea is that bank notes were made to bet with, and it is sinful to put them to any other use. One day a man at the Grand Union asked a prosperous betting man to dine with him.

"What?" the sport exclaimed, "why, a dinner'll cost a dollar and a half in there."

"But I will pay for it," said the other.

"No," said the sport. "It is too extravagant. I couldnt eat a dinner like that if I knew what it cost."

Then he went on talking about his reason for putting $500 on this horse and more upon another.

These chaps, as a rule, are spare and eager, often hungry looking. They are by no means a happy lot, I am told. They live and count upon such uncertainty, such risks, and such chances that they are never at ease and seldom inclined for fun. What disorganizes their natures is the thing they come to demand as the price of living—continual strain and excitement. When bedtime comes, the stores on Broadway shut up and the street begins to darken, they separate to seek the smallest hotels and the boarding houses. In all probability they count the night hours as so much time wasted because there is no racing then.

The old and narrow philosophy of a pulpit less liberal than ours of to-day would have held these men up as examples of all that good men should shun. I cannot think that is fair. It is true that they do no good by their mode of life, but it is equally certain that they do little harm. They get along without what we call work, but no one who studies them with intelligent observation would exchange a working life for theirs. They may be very kind to their flesh and blood and their friends. At all events, there are hundreds in Saratoga who are worse citizens than these poor betting men, and, even if these worse ones do hold their heads higher, they deceive no one by doing so.

THE BOOKMAKERS.

And now, in pursuing a study of all the types peculiar to Saratoga, let us go on and take up the bookmakers. There also are fewer than at the tracks nearer town. Only 107 are registered here, and only 57 of these belong to the Metropolitan Turf Association. I get these figures from Mr. Cavanagh, who knows the subject to its finger tips, and who serves here as the umpire and arbitrator between "the bookies" and the public. This gives him a great deal to do, because a large part of the "losers" at the races imagine they have a grievance against the men who took their bets. Mr. Cavanagh, also, in a way, vouches for, if he does not guarantee, the honesty and responsibility of the men who make the books at this track, and he tells me that, since the new anti-gambling law went into effect eight years ago, there have only been eight welchers among the "bookies" at the great and respectable tracks.

In that time as many as 5,000 men have tried bookmaking. They imagined that it was easy work and certain to be profitable. In a very short while the great majority lost their capital and learned that it is a serious and difficult business, requiring considerable capital, a steady nerve, a cool head, and a trained experience. The bookmaker who simply takes every bet that is offered may win a great deal, but in the long run he is certain to lose even more heavily. He must consult his sheetkeeper constantly, to learn how much money is bet and how much he stands to lose. He may thus come to refuse bets on certain horses or even to laying private bets outside for himself in order to hedge against probable losses in his day's business. To follow with servile imitation the odds given by such an expert as Burke of the M. T. A., so far as Burke's slate reveals it, is by no means a guarantee of the same success that Mr. Burke enjoys, for he is never ignorant of the balance for or against him and guides his business as his sheet warns him and by means that a tyro could never guess and a copier could never imitate.

The welchers in our days are the public. Nobody guarantees their uprightness and responsibility, and they are not so watched and surrounded by envious competitors and telltales as the bookmakers. Any man who has built up a reputation for having ready money can welch on his bet when he loses, and a great many do not hesitate to do this. The true story is told of a man who laid heavy bets at Sheepshead Bay one day last year, and yet had no money to warrant his play. His bets were all losers, and he disappeared from the track. Somebody met him in town a day or two later and asked him how he came to play the part of a scoundrel and a swindler as he had.

"I think I must have lost my head," he replied.

It is a fair presumption that he would not have maligned his head if his bets had been successful.

WHY COL. CHINN SWORE OFF.

They say that Col. Chinn of Louisville can never be found when he has not a witty and original speech on tap. Hearing that he had become a total abstainer I asked him why he had sworn off.

"For the sake of my friends," he replied. "I like to drink. If you ever hear a man say he does not like to drink and enjoy the effects he is a liar, but one must think of others. We cannot live a purely selfish life in this world, without any consideration for the feelings of our fellowmen. It was on this account, for the sake of my friends, that I quit.

"Why, what have your friends to do with it?" I asked.

"Oh, don't you see?" the Colonel answered. "I did not want to cause all my friends to come tip-toeing into a darkened room to pull a handkerchief off my face and creep out feeling bad. It wouldn't be fair to force them into that, so I quit and haven't touched a drop in two years."

A sudden indisposition has temporarily deprived the track of the services of Mr. C. J. Fitzgerald, the starter; the fairest, cleverest, and most respected man in his business in this country. He suffers from a complaint against which he struggled a little unwisely, persisting in going to the track on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday when he should have kept in doors. Mr. W. C. Whitney has shown the kindest and most generous interest in having the best care and advice for the patient, who, every one hopes, will quickly return to his post. Mr. Fitzgerald was a journalist of ability and distinction before he took up his present calling, and from the Lotos Club in New York to the Boston Club of New Orleans he commands the affection of a host of friends.

MME. JANAUSCHEK'S CONDITION.

The Saratogian to-day sums up the news concerning Mme. Janauschek in these words:

"Mme. Janauschek, who has been a resident of this village for the past two years, having come here from Brooklyn for the benefit of her health, sustained a stroke of paralysis about two weeks ago, and it is feared she cannot recover. She has been reported as being seriously or fatally ill at various times during the past seven years, but her strong constitution has never failed her and she has always regained her health. It is thought now, however, that owing to her advanced age, seventy-two, the stroke will probably result fatally.

"About the middle of July Mme. Janauschek suddenly became afflicted with a painful sensation in her head, which assumed an aggravated form and would not yield to treatment, and culminated in a stroke as stated. Dr. Resseguie, the attending physician, fears a third stroke at almost any time, which would, without doubt, prove fatal." JULIAN RALPH.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is very dull in town, as might be expected in the dog days. Now and then a glimpse of some of the fashionable people is obtained, as they flit from Newport to Saratoga or come to New York to embark for Europe or to greet returning friends. These little meetings constitute all that there is representative of society in midsummer. There are always a number of men in town, who manage to make themselves comfortable, and the clubs, although not as crowded as in Winter, are by no means empty.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field were in town yesterday. They are booked to sail to-day on a trip abroad, which will last about three months. They have just been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. The latter have now left Elm Court for a few weeks, and have gone to Bar Harbor, where they are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at their beautiful home, at Point d'Acadie.

⁂

In the White Mountains there are many who prefer high altitudes in August to the sea air. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly are among these. Mrs. Victor Newcomb and her daughter, Mrs. Ward, are still at New Bethlehem. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Thorn are at the Ridge, Kearsarge Village, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Riker and the Misses Riker are at Wentworth Hall.

⁂

Joseph Stickney will give cups for the tennis tournament, which is to be held from Aug. 18 to 24 at the Mount Pleasant House.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing have sent out invitations for a dinner of forty covers at their Webster Street cottage on Sunday evening next.

⁂

The Philadelphians in the Blue Mountains include Mrs. John Biddle, Miss Caroline Biddle, Miss Elizabeth Norris, and Mrs. George Sargent.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison have taken a house at Lawrence, L. I., for the season. Mrs. Harrison returned from her trip abroad some days since. She spent the Spring cruising in the Mediterranean and spent some time in Madiera and Algiers. She and her party also visited Greece and Turkey, going from there to Jerusalem and Cairo. One month of her absence was spent in Rome, another in Florence, with a week in Venice, and several weeks in England.

⁂

Paul Dana is at Bar Harbor, the guest of W. Butler Duncan. Mrs. Dana has been there some little time. Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable have been the guests at Bar Harbor of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Condon at Green Court.

⁂

On Saturday the pony races at Southampton will be held on the new racetrack, at Moses's Lane, under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association. Solid silver prizes will be offered. Entries are open to amateur and professional owners, but the horses are all to be ridden by amateurs wearing jockey colors. To-day is the last day for making entries. Harry McVickar is the Secretary, and he and H. P. Robbins are the Race Committee.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson have closed Whitecaps, their Southampton cottage, and are at Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks.

⁂

Major and Mrs. Charles Hall (Mrs. Albert Stevens) have been at Claridge's Hotel. They are to visit this country very shortly.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid left yesterday for their camp in the Adirondacks. They will return to Ophir Farm in the Autumn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—There was comparatively little entertaining among the Summer residents to-day, and after the tennis matches in the morning and bathing at noon, there was little to interest the cottagers. Quite a considerable number went to Narragansett Pier. Mr. R. Nelson Buckley took a party, mostly Philadelphians, on the steam yacht Marietta, and at the conclusion of the polo match Mrs. William E. Carter, who was one of the party, entertained Mr. Buckley's guests at the Point Judith Club. Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier also took a number of friends to the pier in the steam yacht Radha, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould went to the pier in the steam yacht Taurus.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Mrs. R. I. Gammell. Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., gave a children's party. Dinners were given tonight to Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., and Augustus Jay.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will entertain fifty guests at dinner at Rosecliff Friday evening, her guests going later to the ball to be given at Friedheim by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. J. Arden Harriman will give a dinner at Berger's Wednesday night, and Mrs. C. H. Berriman will give a luncheon at that place Wednesday afternoon.

There was a large attendance of Summer residents at the open-air theatre at Freebody Park this evening, parties being given by Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Henry A. Barclay, Miss Weekes, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

The cottagers are arranging for a number of theatre parties for Thursday night of this week, when Primrose & Dockstader's minstrels will open the local Opera House, which has been remodeled, redecorated, and newly furnished.

Mr. Eugene Higgins arrived here to-day in the steam yacht Varuna, coming direct from Southampton, England. The trip across the Atlantic was made in ten days, and uneventful, not a vessel being spoken on the entire run. Soon after the yacht dropped anchor, Mr. Higgins came ashore and was driven to the residence of Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, with whom he took luncheon, and in the early evening returned to the yacht.

Mr. Edgar C. Abbott will give to-morrow morning at the Osgood villa, the residence of Mrs. Charles Daniels and Mrs. Harry Hamlin, the second of a series of Shakespeare piazza recitals. His selections will be from "Henry VIII."

Preparations for the dog show, to be held at the Casino the second week in September, are actively going forward. A number of cups have been offered as prizes. Col. A. C. Landers has given one for a class not yet selected and Udall & Ballou one for the best French poodle. A large number of the Summer residents are interested in the show, and will give prizes for various classes.

The entertainment to be given to-morrow night by Mrs. M. L. Robinson, at the Sea View cottage, for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, will be under the patronage of the following ladies: Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mrs. Edwin Randolph, Miss Leary, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mrs. William B. Coster, Miss Kate Birckhead, and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hopkins.

The entertainment will consist of a ball and a supper, and the cottage and pavilion will be elaborately decorated.

Preparations are being made at the Casino for the National Lawn Tennis tournament which begins Tuesday of next week, Aug. 19, and for the Newport Horse Show Sept. 1, 2, and 3. Every box for the horse show has been sold and there is a very active demand for seats on the reserved seat stand for the tennis tournament and horse show.

Walter N. R. Berry of Washington is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller.

Mrs. Leslie Irving of Washington is the guest of Miss Carolina Duer on Cottage Street.

Miss Harriet Hubbard Ayer is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Price Wetherell at Jamestown.

Mr. John D. Wing of New York is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., at her cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

Victor Charles Mather is the guest of Arthur Spencer at Ochre Point.

Capt. C. Ward Jackson of England is at Hartmann's.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls of Chicago are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock of New York is at Halidon Hall, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower.

Prof. A. H. Morton of Williamstown, Mass., is at Bateman's.

H. G. McVickar, Robert L. Gerry, William H. D. Huhn, Capt. C. Ward Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, and the Rev. Robert L. Paddock are registered at the Casino.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 11.—A surprise party for Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, at Corfield, was the principal event of the day. The affair was arranged by Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and many friends. The party was most successful.

At the appointed hour the members of the party assembled at the Fabbri house and came in upon their host, who was completely surprised. A dance then followed in the large ballroom at Corfield. The guests at the Fabbri dinner included Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Miss Sylvia Fox, Arthur S. Raikes, Sumner Gerard, and Alexander Fabbri.

Among the guests who assembled later were:

George W. Vanderbilt,	S. Megargee Wright,
Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt,	Mrs. S. M. Wright,
William J. Schieffiin,	J. S. Sears, Jr.,
Mrs. W. J. Schieffiin,	Percy Wyndham,
Mr. Livingston,	Mrs. Carey,
Mrs. Livingston,	Mr. Condon,
Edward Coles,	Mrs. Condon,
Mrs. Edward Coles,	Miss Edwards,
Miss Cassatt,	Miss Draper,
Miss Poor,	Edwin Gould,
Miss Morris,	Mrs. Edwin Gould,
Mrs. James Potter,	Charles Winslow,
Mrs. Amos Pinchot,	Samuel Shaw,
Miss Coles,	Baron Neuflitz,
S. F. Sharpless,	R. Horace Gallatin,
Mrs. S. F. Sharpless,	Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin,
Mrs. George Morgan,	Miss Lee,
Mrs. Henry P. Dimock,	Miss Bend,
Pierre Rogestvensky,	Miss Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen gave a reception and tea this afternoon, which was attended by a large number of guests.

The list of patronesses for the Blauvelt concert, which takes place next Monday, has just been issued. It includes the names of every well-known society woman in Bar Harbor. The concert is a charity affair. The boxes are bringing high prices. Previous to the concert there will be nearly thirty dinner parties given.

The first day's play in the ladies' handicap tennis tournament, which was to have begun at the Kebo Valley Club to-day, was postponed until to-morrow on account of the weather.

There are nearly 250 entries for Peter Marié's field day at Kebo to-morrow. The events will include "putting," tennis, and ping-pong. The club will be given over entirely to the ladies from 2 o'clock until 6. The prizes were brought by Mr. Marié from Europe.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. J. L. Ketterelinus, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay left to-day for New York. She is to return later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. De Normandie, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sherman, and L. Sherwood Day of New York came here to-day.

The crack golf event of the season opens to-morrow at the Kebo Valley Club. It is the annual championship tournament of the club. The entries include a large number of good players, and the play promises to be excellent. Some of the better-known entries are Messrs. Pyne, Alsop, Thorp, Thurston, Lindsay, Hollings, Watson, and Dobbins.

Henry F. Dimock has arrived here.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Charles Frohman has received cables from some of his stars and principal actors who are now in Europe, announcing their sailings for America. Jessie Millward and Beatrice Irwin, who are to appear in "There's Many a Slip" at the Garrick Theatre, Hilda Spong and Julian L'Estrange, who will be in Virginia Harned's production of Pinero's "Iris," will sail from Southampton on the steamer Philadelphia on Aug. 16. William Faversham cabled that he will sail on the same date, but omitted to state on what steamer.

⁂

"The New Clown" will begin its season in New York at the Garrick Theatre on Monday evening, Aug. 25, and will move from there to the Madison Square Theatre Sept. 15. This new arrangement is made necessary because the alterations going on at the Madison Square Theatre will not be completed in time for the opening of the farce at that house. When "The New Clown" moves to the Madison Square Theatre Marshall's play, "There's Many a Slip," will be given at the Garrick Theatre.

⁂

John Drew will begin his season at the Empire Theatre Thursday evening, Sept. 4, producing "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." This play was written by Isaac Henderson, and was produced by Charles Wyndham last season at Wyndham's Theatre, London, where it ran 100 nights. Mr. Drew will appear here in the part that was played by Charles Wyndham in London; Margaret Dale in the part played by Lena Ashwell, and Guy Standing in the part which Robert Tabor played. The scenes of the play are laid in London and Paris. Mr. Drew will, this season, make his first tour of the South, and will retain in his répertoire for that purpose "The Second in Command."

⁂

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" is meeting good fortune at the Academy of Music.

⁂

The waning Summer does not appear to steal the perfume of "The Wild Rose."

⁂

Next week "The Bostonians" will succeed "Florodora" at Manhattan Beach.

⁂

The cooling sea scenes of "The Defender" prove refreshing these hot nights.

⁂

"Hot or Cold," "Mr. Dooley," and "I Wish I Was a Lidy" attract large audiences to "A Chinese Honeymoon."

⁂

"The Bohemian Girl" is the opera for the week at Terrace Garden.

⁂

"The Limited Mail" is being performed at the Third Avenue Theatre.

⁂

Hi Henry's minstrels are at the New Star.

Concerts, Roofs, and Vaudeville.

The music of Shannon's Band mingles with that of the sea at Manhattan Beach.

⁂

Duss begins his twelfth week at St. Nicholas Garden.

⁂

Miss Rosalind Billing sings "Ave Maria" at the Kaltenborn concert to-night.

⁂

Creatore's Band continues to be a leading attraction on the Paradise Roof.

⁂

Variety marks the bill at Cherry Blossom Grove.

⁂

"The Mikado" is still a feature among the Japanese novelties at the Madison Square Garden Roof.

⁂

Valerie Bergere presents "Billy's First Love" at Keith's, with a strong supporting company.

⁂

The Proctor attractions include Jessie Mae Hall in "The Princess of Patches" in Harlem, "A Parisian Romance" at the Fifth Avenue, and European novelties at the Twenty-third Street house.

⁂

Wax groups, concerts, and moving pictures are some of the attractions at the Eden Musée.

⁂

Dancing on the main deck continues to be enjoyed by patrons of the "floating roof garden" of the steamboat Grand Republic.

NEW ONE-ACT PLAY AT KEITH'S.

"Billie's First Love" Produced There for the First Time Last Evening.

A one-act play entitled "Billie's First Love" was presented for the first time at Keith's Theatre last night. The little comedy left an agreeable illusion with the audience, rather because of its own excellence than that of the actors who played its parts.

"Billie's First Love" is the first produced effort of Miss Grace Griswold. It is a story of four actors, one man and three women. Billie Paul is the man, Josephine Paul, Ozette, and Marionette are the women. Billie's first wife was Marionette. She dies and he marries Josephine.

The latter is a good actress enough, but a bad wife, in that Billie is the unwilling housekeeper. Then Billie thinks with regret of the first wife, and lets her memory separate him from Josephine. The latter, of course, accidentally learns of this.

At this moment comes Ozette, the unknown twin sister of Marionette, to make believe that the latter still lives, and so separate the new couple and avenge the dead wife, who did not want Billie to marry again. Ozette thinks she drives Josephine mad at the thought of leaving Billie, and declares her sister avenged. But Josephine was only acting, and—true lovers are once more united.

Opera Composer's Rights.

A decision of interest to composers of opera and dramatic managers has been handed down by Judge Lacombe. Isidore Witmark, composer of "The Chaperon," objected to the interpolation by Frank Perley, the manager of the company, of a topical song into the score, and to certain vaudeville features which were introduced during the performance. Mr. Perley argued that Mr. Witmark could not control this matter, but Judge Lacombe has issued a temporary injunction sustaining Mr. Witmark's contention. The case will come up for hearing in October.

FLOATING HOSPITAL NEEDS.

The demands upon the Floating and Seaside Hospitals of St. John's Guild are still very great, and money is needed without delay to continue the work.

The Health Department's statistics for the Summer show an immense amount of illness in the city among the children of the poor, although the Summer Corps is doing exceptional work, and the work of the Guild certainly bears out these reports.

The Floating hospitals are carrying between 2,000 and 3,000 children and their mothers daily, and the seaside hospital is crowded to overflowing, all of the wards for very ill children being taxed to their utmost capacity.

The Trustees appeal to the public for aid to continue the work during the rest of the Summer, and to enable the Guild to relieve the suffering among the children of the poor—which is at its height now—immediate response is requested.

Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Among some recent contributions are:

George C. Lee	$10
W. K. Jewett	250
W. H. Langley & Co.	250
Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss	25
E. Sherman Gould	10
Miss M. W. Brinckerhoff	5
Joseph H. Bruen	100
Mrs. A. P. Fillebrown	10
Charles Lanier	250
Mrs. Walter Geer	25
Morris K. Jesup	50
Mrs. Marion Story	25

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

Dr. Thomas Hoyt, pastor emeritus of the Chambers-Wylie Church, Philadelphia, was recently entertaining former President Patton of Princeton University and Henry C. Minton, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and other eminent men at dinner. He had delivered his last sermon on the occasion of the celebration of the church's new home. The guests were speaking in strong praise of the sermon on the different religions, and those versed in theology were discussing the doctrinal points he had brought out. Dr. Hoyt's young son was sitting at the table, and President Patton, turning to him, said:

"My lad, what did you think of your father's sermon? I saw you listening intently?"

All waited to hear the boy's reply. Dr. Hoyt smiled cordially.

"I guess it was very good," said the boy, "but there were four fine places he could have stopped."

SECOND PRIZE.

Prof. Frank Dempster Sherman of the Faculty of Columbia University keenly appreciates a joke, even though one of his students attempts it during recitation hours.

At a recent lecture on calculus in the Architectural Department of which he is the Professor of Mathematics, and in which drawing from the nude has lately been instituted, he admonished one of his pupils for his lack of perseverence and studiousness. Trying to emphasize what he had said still further, he exclaimed:

"Why, I met a man a few days ago who worked over a problem for seventeen years."

"Well," replied the student, "he must have belonged to the life class."

THIRD PRIZE.

The recent disturbance of a funeral procession on the east side by young rowdies suggests a story told by Miss Lilian Ward, head worker and founder of the Nurses' Settlement.

While calling daily on a sick family in one of the tenements Miss Ward made the acquaintance of two Chinese laundrymen who worked in the basement of the tenement house. Passing the laundry one day, Miss Ward noticed that only one Chinaman was at work, and entering, she asked:

"Where's Charlie?

The ingenuous reply was: "Oh, Charlie, he not here. Him in hospital. Clistian gentleman hit him on head with blick."

McMILLAN FUNERAL PLANS.

Private Service Will Be Held Over the Senator's Remains in Manchester, and Others in Detroit.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 11.—F. H. McMillan and W. C. McMillan, sons of the late Senator James McMillan, and Mrs. P. H. McMillan, reached Manchester from Detroit this afternoon. They were driven at once to Engle Head, the McMillan Summer residence.

Later, plans for the funeral were discussed, and it was decided that a brief private service should be held at Eagle Head Wednesday forenoon. Prayers by a local clergyman will be the only proceeding. The body then will be taken to a private funeral car at the Boston and Maine Railroad station here. A special train will carry the family and the body to Boston, and thence directly to Detroit, Senator McMillan's home.

At Detroit public funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon, with the Rev. Dr. Barr of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, pastor of the deceased, officiating.

A private burial service will be held Friday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, has appointed the following committee to attend the funeral of the late Senator McMillan: Messrs. Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Cockrell, Cullom, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Kean, Lodge, Martin, Mason, McComas, Pritchard, and Wetmore.

Speaker Henderson, who is at Atlantic City, has requested Representative Corliss of Michigan to communicate with the members of the Michigan delegation in Congress, and secure their presence as the members of the House committee to attend the funeral of the Senator. They as well as the Senate committee will assemble in Detroit to attend the funeral.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 11.—Gov. Bliss last night issued a proclamation on the death of Senator McMillan, ordering the flags on the Capitol and all other State buildings to be half masted until after the funeral. During the funeral services all State Departments will be closed, and, as far as circumstances will admit, the Justices of the Supreme Court, State officers, and heads of departments are requested to attend the obsequies.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—Congressman John B. Corliss to-day received from Oyster Bay, L. I., the following telegram, in answer to one sent to President Roosevelt yesterday, announcing the death of Senator McMillan:

"The President learns with deep regret of the death of Senator McMillan, and wishes you would extend to the members of the family his deep sympathy in their bereavement.

"WILLIAM LOEB, Acting Secretary."

SENATOR BURROWS GRIEVED.

At Oyster Bay He Eulogizes Senator McMillan.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—President Roosevelt to-day sent a telegram of condolence to the family of Senator McMillan, whose death was quite a shock to him.

Senator Burrows of Michigan arrived here to-day and took luncheon with the President. He was greatly grieved by the announcement of the death of his colleague.

"Senator McMillan was one of the strongest and best men of Michigan," said he, "and his death will be a severe blow to the State as well as to the Nation. He was a wise counselor and a distinguished statesman, and one of the most potent influences in the Senate. His political and business vision was keen and his advice always was sought upon any great question affecting his party or his country.

"In Michigan he was loved and honored above almost any other man and his place will be difficult to fill. The National Capital loses in him one of its ablest and most influential friends, for, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, he was in position to promote, if not absolutely carry out, his comprehensive ideas as to the development of Washington. His death will be mourned universally."

Senator Burrows's visit to the President was largely of a personal character, although they talked about Mr. Roosevelt's trip to Michigan to be made while he is on his Northwestern tour.

DEATH OF CINCINNATI MERCHANT.

The Body of William D. Castleberry Found in the Hotel Audubon.

William D. Castleberry, a lumber merchant, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died suddenly in his room in the Hotel Audubon, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. He went to the hotel on July 22. He retired late on Sunday night. His body was found on the bed. A physician who was summoned said that death came suddenly, but he was unable to determine the cause. There were no indications that the man committed suicide.

When Mr. Castleberry came to this city his mother, Mrs. Carrie D. Castleberry, was with him. She is now at 308 Eighth Street, Asbury Park, N. J. It was said that his wife was with him at the hotel until about ten days ago, when she went West, owing to the illness of her mother.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES BURIED.

One of the Largest Funerals Ever Conducted in Brooklyn—Throngs at the Church.

One of the largest, and in many respects one of the most interesting, funerals ever conducted in Brooklyn was that of the late Alderman James J. Bridges yesterday. The services, in the Church of St. Anne, at Front and Gold Streets, attracted a great throng of men, women, and children, which overflowed the church and filled the street for a block on either side. The tenements of the Fifth Ward were deserted for the time. Besides the neighbors, there were many city officials and politicians in the crowd.

As early as daybreak mourners began streaming into the house at 285 Front Street. Most of those who came early were workmen. The street in front of the house became so jammed with people by 9 o'clock that a detail of police had to be called to clear the way for the carriages. The room in which the casket rested was almost filled with floral pieces. Conspicuous was a chair that had been made to appear like one in the Aldermanic Chamber, on which appeared, in immortelles, the word "Vacant." The piece was from the members of the board.

The Aldermen met at the Borough Hall at 8:45 o'clock, and marched from there to the Bridges home. The casket was taken from the house soon after the arrival of the Aldermen and carried on the shoulders of eight veterans of the civil war, with whom Mr. Bridges had served, to the church, about a block away. The casket was covered by an American flag. It was followed to the church by the members of the Board of Aldermen, headed by Vice President McInnes. The honorary pall bearers were Borough President Cantor of Manhattan, Borough President Cromwell of Richmond, Aldermen McInnes, Wafer, Wentz, Stewart, Diemer, Kenney, Tibbetts, Keeley, Goodman, Owens, McCall, Glass, and Willett, and twelve members of the Clarence D. Mackenzie Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McGroaney, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Reynolds and Mann. After the mass the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and Mr. Bridges's favorite song, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Father McGroaney in his eulogy said:

"Some leaders are above the people. This man was of the people and for the people. The poor will miss a good and true friend and his death is a loss to us all. Unlearned, unpolished, yet his honesty and integrity, his force and originality, commanded the respect of all who ever knew him. He has left a happy memory behind him. Let us not forget him."

About 200 carriages were in the funeral procession that after leaving the church and moving through the district passed by the Borough Hall, where the flags were displayed at half mast. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Pratt.

Charles Pratt, who was conspicuous as a musician in this city, died of Bright's disease yesterday in the Polyclinic Hospital. During recent years he lived with his daughter, Helma, in the Quentin, in West Fifty-sixth Street. In the old days, when famous singers made tours of the country, Mr. Pratt frequently allied himself with them, either as manager, orchestra conductor, or accompanist. He managed the affairs of Emma Abbott and later he was manager for Emma Thursby, Clara Louise Kellogg, and Ilma di Murska. As conductor he gained fame with Gilmore's Band at Manhattan Beach for many seasons, and also with Henry Mapleson. Years ago he wrote many popular songs. He was sixty-one years of age, and was born at Hartford, Conn.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HERBERTA GUNTON MORSE, wife of Justin N. Morse, died at her home in Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 10. Mrs. Morse was the daughter of George Gunton, editor of Gunton's Magazine in this city, and author of a number of books on sociological subjects.

WILLIAM R. EWING died in his home, at 45 Park Street, Jersey City, on Sunday. He was born on shipboard, Nov. 4, 1823, while his parents were coming from England. He had been employed as a station baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad, first in Altoona, Penn., and afterward in Jersey City, for thirty-seven years. He was retired on a pension several years ago.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL died yesterday at his cottage, at Schroon Lake, in the Adirondacks. He was seventy-four years of age, and was born in Montpelier, Vt. For many years he had practiced law in New York, and when in town he lived at the Hoffman House. He was a member of the Lotos, Union League, and Lawyers' Clubs. His wife, who died on July 13 last, was Miss Cordelia Jarvis of this city.

HORACE CLARK, Sr., for sixty years a resident of Peoria County, Ill., and first President of the Peoria Board of Trade, died yesterday morning of apoplexy at his home, in Peoria. Mr. Clark was born in Sardinia, Erie County, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1823, his father being one of the first Judges of Erie. He started the first flour mill in Central Illinois, and was Western Agent for the Pillsbury interests. Three sons—George, Charles D., and Horace—survive him.

MRS. LEDERER GETS HER CHILD.

The proceedings which George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, instituted against his wife, Adele R. Lederer, for the possession of their child Maitland, six years old, were terminated yesterday, when Judge Dickey, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, gave the custody of the child to his mother, with the right of the father to see him at reasonable times after first having given the mother notice.

Mr. Lederer's attorney has taken no further action in the matter.

Mrs. Lederer is now at South Somerville, N. J., and has the child with her.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
F. & W. Two New Collars. F. & W.

MARRIED.

THACHER—DAVIES.—At Newport, R. I., Aug. 9, at All Saints' Chapel, by the Rev. Henry M. Stone, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Archibald Gourlay Thacher to Ethel Davies.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on July 15, 1902, in London, England, Josephine Allen, widow of Edward H. Anderson, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

ATWATER.—At Riverside, Conn., Aug. 10, Jeremiah W. Atwater, in his 70th year.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:06.

COOKE.—At Paris, France, May 12, 1902, Maria Jeanette Kemp Cooke, widow of Capt. Augustus Paul Cooke, U. S

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 11	626,623
Date this year	107,372,263
Corresponding date last year	195,139,876

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 11	$1,716,500
To date this year	$572,104,600
Corresponding date last year	$697,880,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Nort. & West.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	2¾
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Gen. Chem. pf.	½	Twin City	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Int. Silver	1½	West. Union	1½
Lake Erie & W.	½	Westinghouse	½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	3	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Hock. Valley pf.	1¼
Am. Linseed	½	Illinois Central	1¾
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Int. Paper	¼
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Am. Smelting	¾	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	¾	Kan. City South.	¾
Am. Sugar	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Kook. & D. M. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Manhattan	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Canada. South	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Missouri Pacific	1
Chi. & Alton	½	Nat. Lead	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	People's Gas	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	Reading	⅝
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Consol. Gas	1¾	Rutland pf.	⅝
Corn Products	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	¾
D., L. & W.	2	Southern Pacific	¾
Del. & Hudson	2	Southern Railway	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Den. & R. W. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Erie	1⅝	Union Pacific	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pac. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Red. & Ref.	⅛
General Electric	¾	Wabash	⅝
G. A. Fuller pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1⅛
Dist. of Am. coll. tr. B., R. & P. gen. 5s	1½
5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1
Green Bay deb. B	1
Iowa Central 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT:

The professional talent of the Stock Exchange worried copiously yesterday over the money market outlook. The fact that there is nothing in the money market outlook to cause worry or excitement whatsoever cuts no figure. The talent having decided that it was the season for worry, it worried. Money on call was lifted away up to 4 per cent. This was heralded as very grave. Suggestive of conditions deplorable enough to produce panic was this charge of two-thirds of the legal rate for loans—so the oracles all proclaimed; and coincidently all the pessimistic room traders made sorties against the whole list. At the end of the day many stocks were off as much as a whole point, though there were a number similarly advanced. In fractional changes the bears had the victory by large majority, most of the insignificant changes being declines. And at the close of business the raiders were in high glee; the beginning of the end was at hand. Finally the pretense that there is prosperity in the land is to be swept away.

And the way Wall Street professional talent has started in to demolish the foolish theory that good times can flourish here is by selling stocks speculatively "short" on an extended scale. This manner of campaigning is hardly new. It has been tried regularly twice a week straight through four or five years—with results unvarying in cheerlessness for the campaigners.

The admirable logic by which Wall Street bears reach the gloomy conclusion that the security market ought to go to pieces centres chiefly in extraordinary grain crops now ready to be harvested. They see in this an overwhelming catastrophe. Two thousand millions of bushels of grain are to be reaped, transported to market, sold to waiting consumers here and abroad. Superficial folks would consider this an exhibit not very much bristling with threats of disaster, but the Wall Street bear sees deeper, his superior realization of what is awful. It takes money to harvest corn, to ship oats, to export wheat—and where is the money going to come from—where, when already the money market has run away up to 4 per cent. for call loans (though confidentially nine-tenths of yesterday's business was done around 3 per cent.)—where, indeed, when borrowers are confronted with the devastating demand of New York banks for 4½ or 5 per cent. to make loans lasting merely half a year ahead? Ah, a very sad affair, this money market scare.

In yesterday's total business, falling short of 600,000 shares, Rock Island had early conspicuousness, falling between 5 and 6 points, though only about 3,500 shares of the stock were quoted. Liquidation by minority stockholders indisposed to accept the recent curio finance plans of the company's new managers was one reason advanced in explanation of the decline. More probably the drop was engineered by the insiders themselves, who (being wideawake gentlemen and knowing a thing or two of human nature) have for some time past been tempting critics into short accounts. A corner in Rock Island would be no great accomplishment, with the stock held as it is, but such an incident would be much more serious as a bear stock market factor than all the foolish talk of money market distress can be. Memories of last year's Northern Pacific spree have not yet vanished.

Conferences seriously seeking at last to settle copper trade conflicts are being held now daily.

GEORGIA CENTRAL'S BENEFITS.

St. Louis and San Francisco was among the conspicuously strong issues yesterday. Further disclosures of development in that property's expansion plans are believed to be close at hand.

The terms upon which the St. Louis and San Francisco is to reach the seaboard at Savannah through Birmingham will not be made public for some time to come, but it is semi-officially stated that the deal will be very advantageous to Georgia Central's security holders—lead to the eventual re-establishment of the entire group of income bonds upon a dividend paying basis.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is credited with a large personal interest in the stock of the Georgia Central Company which comes after the income bonds.

FINANCE, CHICAGO STYLE.

Official denials meet most of the recent reports of Illinois Central development plans. A group of Western speculators are boasting that they started most of the fables, having bought low-priced stock, and were so able to "unload" at a handsome advance.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

One-half of the offices in Wall Street have official information that the Southern Railway is to take over the Louisville and Nashville on a guarantee of 7 per cent. dividends. Wall Street generally expects that no official announcement as to Louisville and Nashville's future until after the return of Mr. Morgan from Europe.

READY ALL ALONG THE LINE.

James R. Keene is to be in Wall Street almost as soon as J. Pierpont Morgan.

ROCKEFELLER-GOULD.

People who know all about Standard Oil affairs and are always ready to gossip about Standard Oil plans are now mysteriously distributing hints touching two new Directors to be elected to the Missouri Pacific board.

OLD NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK.

A substantial block of New York Central stock has been delivered in this market by English sellers within the past fortnight. Some of the certificates are twenty years old.

PHILADELPHIA'S MOVE.

The stock most largely traded in yesterday was Norfolk and Western, over 60,000 shares being quoted and an advance of over 2 points scored, most of which was maintained. This buying seems to come from Philadelphia chiefly. Similar orders are executed in Chesapeake and Ohio, wherein a fractional decline resulted yesterday from trading in about 2,500 shares. The Pennsylvania Railway's soft coal traffic is its big moneymaker this Summer.

BICYCLE TRUST FINANCIERS.

One of the younger Rockefellers and a junior member of the Gould family are to take active interest in the rejuvenated Bicycle Trust, the attraction to them being in the motor machines which Col. Pope is to put upon the market.

THE ICE TRUST GAME.

Boston buying of Ice Trust shares continues in quiet and absorbing fashion. There are hints of litigation which may help along stock market tactics in that quarter.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Financial representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are represented in negotiations having to do with the future of the Chicago Terminal Company. Other important railroads are in the same deal.

NEEDED ERIE EXPENDITURES.

The Erie Railway shares lost yesterday what they gained last week, about 40,000 shares of the common stock being traded in at a substantial decline, the final prices being the lowest of the day. Insiders do not disguise the fact that many millions more will have to be spent upon the betterment of the Erie property before satisfactory traffic results can be counted upon.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

Reports from All the Agricultural States Indicate Favorable Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—According to the monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, the average condition of spring wheat Aug. 1 was 89.7; winter wheat, 13.8; corn, 86.5; oats, 89.4. The amount of oats in farmers' hands was estimated at 4.2 per cent.

The condition of corn on Aug. 1 was 86.5, as compared with 87.5 on July 1, 1902; 54 on Aug. 1, 1901; 87.5 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year avarage of 84. There has been an improvement during the month of 10 points in Pennsylvania, 7 in Indiana and Wisconsin, 4 in Ohio, Illinois and Kansas; 3 in Iowa, and 11 in Nebraska. This substantial improvement in the most important corn States undoubtedly would have resulted in a marked improvement in the average for the entire country but for the fact that fourteen southern States, containing 36.8 per cent. of the total corn acreage, show an average decline during July of 10.7 points.

The statistician estimates the Winter wheat crop at about 380,000,000 bushels, or an average of 13.8 bushels per acre. While this estimate is subject to revision, threshing not being sufficiently advanced in the more northerly sections of the Winter wheat belt to justify the making of a definite and final estimate at this time, it is based on reports of yield per acre, in bushels, received from correspondents and special field agents. If the estimate is higher than was indicated by previous reports of condition, it is due to the fact that the crop is turning out somewhat better than was expected. The estimated average yield per acre in the principal States is as follows, the States being arranged in order of acreage: Kansas, 8.7; Missouri, 18.2; California, 15; Indiana, 15; Ohio, 16; Illinois, 16.6; Nebraska, 22; Pennsylvania, 15; Oklahoma, 11.6; Michigan, 17.4.

The average condition of Spring wheat on Aug. 1 was 89.7, as compared with 92.4 last month, 80.3 on Aug. 1, 1901; 56.4 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 80. There was a decline during July of 2 points in Minnesota, 3 in North Dakota, 9 in Nebraska, and 12 in Iowa. On the other hand, the crop of South Dakota is reported at 1 point higher than even the high figure, 94, reported last month, and the condition in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska, notwithstanding the decline above mentioned, is still considerably above the ten-year average.

The average condition of oats was 89.4, against 92.1 last month, 73.6 on Aug. 1, 1901; 85 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 82.2. There has been an improvement of 1 point in Indiana, 5 points in New York, 7 in Pennsylvania, and 8 in Ohio. On the other hand, there has been a decline of 1 point in Michigan and Minnesota, 2 points in Illinois, 3 in Wisconsin, 9 in Nebraska, and 12 in Iowa. All the principal oat States, however, whether reporting an improvement or a decline, still have an average condition comparing favorably with their ten-year averages.

The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 4.2 per cent., as compared with 5.9 per cent. of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands one year ago, and 6.8 per cent. of the crop of 1899 in farmers' hands two years ago.

The average condition of barley declined 3.5 points during July, but on Aug. 1 it was still 3.3 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1901; 18.6 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 0.8 points above the mean of the ten-year averages. During July there was an improvement of 4 points in New York, and a decline of 1 point in Kansas and Washington, 2 points in California and North Dakota, 4 in Minnesota, 5 in Wisconsin and South Dakota, and 8 in Iowa.

The average condition of Spring rye improved 1.2 points during July. On Aug. 1 it was 6.9 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 5.3 points above the mean of the acreage for the past ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: Wisconsin, 100; Nebraska, 88, and Minnesota, 93. But one of the principal States, however, shows an improvement in condition during the month. Wisconsin is 2 points above the average of last month, and Nebraska and Minnesota show declines of 5 and 3 points, respectively.

Preliminary returns indicate a decrease of about 6,000 acres, or 0.8 per cent. in the acreage in buckwheat, as compared with that of last year. The average condition of buckwheat is 0.3 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 3.5 higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 1.4 points above the mean of the August averages for the past ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: New York, 89; Pennsylvania, 92; Michigan, 80; Wisconsin, 95; Maine and West Virginia, 99.

The average condition of potatoes improved 1.9 points during July, and on Aug. 1 it was 32.6 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 6.6 higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 11.1 points above the mean of the August averages for the past ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: New York, 92; Michigan, 84; Wisconsin, 98; Pennsylvania, 95; Iowa, 103; Ohio, 94; Illinois, 97, and Minnesota, 99. During July there was a decline of 1 point in Ohio and 2 points in Michigan and Iowa. There was an improvement of 1 point in Illinois, 4 in Wisconsin, 7 in Minnesota, and 11 in Pennsylvania, while reports from New York indicate no change during the month.

Of the eleven principal sweet potato producing States, only two report an improvement in condition during July. The other nine States report declines ranging from 1 to 18 points.

Preliminary returns indicate an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the hay acreage. Of the eleven States mowing 1,000,000 acres or upward last year, six report increased, and five reduced acreages. The condition of timothy hay has improved 8.1 points during July, and is 4.8 points above the mean of the August averages for the past eight years.

Reports as to the production of clover are, on the whole, unfavorable, the percentages in the principal States, as compared with a full crop, being as follows: New York, 90; Pennsylvania, 67; Kentucky, 82; Michigan, 100; Indiana, 89; Illinois, 85; Wisconsin, 96; Minnesota, 92; Ohio, 85, and Iowa, 89. In point of quality the crop is below that of last year and also below the ten-year averages in all but three of the States of principal production. The excellent condition of pastures has been well maintained during July, an improvement of 3.8 points having been made during the month.

During July the changes in the condition of the tobacco crop were unfavorable in every important tobacco producing State except Pennsylvania, in which State an improvement of 4 points was made. Ohio reports a decline of 2 points, North Carolina, 3; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, 5, and Tennessee, 9.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a decline in the condition of apples, as compared with last month, in many States, reports on this fruit from nearly every important State indicate that more than an average crop will be harvested.

In every important sugar cane producing State except Texas the average condition of sugar cane on Aug. 1 was considerably below that of a year before, and also below the mean of the August averages for the past ten years. Texas reports a condition of 18 points above the ten-year average, while all other States contributing to the cane sugar crop report conditions ranging from 2 to 3 points below mean averages.

Except in New York, the condition of hops was higher on Aug. 1 than at any corresponding date in 1901, and in California and Oregon conditions are 3 and 7 points, respectively, above the seven-year average. The condition in New York is 17 points below such average.

The condition of rice is below that of Aug. 1, 1901, and also below the mean of the August average for the past eight years in every important rice producing State except Texas, in which State the condition on Aug. 1 was 13 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and agreed exactly with the mean of the August averages for the past eight years.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Current reports that the United States Shipbuilding Company will be formally organized this week and all the constituent companies taken over.

All the street railways in Council Bluffs and vicinity to pass under the management and control of the Omaha Street Railway.

Business men of Camden, N. J., said to be attempting to consolidate large lumber interests in the South and Northwest, with $50,000,000 capital.

According to Houghton (Mich.) dispatches, the Isle Royal and Osceola Mines have partially closed down.

Reports from Providence, R. I., that capitalists of that city are putting up a loom plant in Mancester, England, to cost $750,000.

Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis to issue $10,000,000 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Advices from Duluth that shipments of iron ore by the lakes exceed 12,000,000 tons for the season to date.

According to Albany (N. Y.) dispatches, negotiations for the consolidation of the Consolidated Car Heating Company of that city with the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company of New York and the Gold Car Heating Company of New York have been entirely suspended.

International Paper Company said to have bought about 197 square miles of timber land near Three Rivers, Quebec.

Mortgage filed by the United States Cigar Company to secure an issue of $1,500,000 bonds.

Reserve of outside banks $2,047,450 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,242,500 below for the previous week.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Otis Elevator Company called for Sept. 8, to vote on an increase of $2,000,000 in the preferred stock of the company.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of ten shares of National City Bank stock at 325.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $101,081,045; balances, $7,037,516; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $712,068.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was a shade easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅜@$4.85½; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.85½@$4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.84⅜@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18½ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In its City article to-day The Times says the Stock Exchange was inactive yesterday, many members being absent. The tone was fairly good, the closing prices being generally higher. They were not, however, the highest points touched, because consols gave way slightly in the afternoon.

American rails were irregular, and in the morning there was considerable local realizing on the unfavorable bank return. The effect of this was diminished later by extensive buying of Norfolk and Western common on American account, which steadied prices. After the receipt of the Wall Street prices there was a further sharp advnce in Norfolk and Western, while Chesapeake and Ohio advanced on arbitrage buying. Other stocks were dull until the close.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Money was in fair demand to-day and discount rates were maintained.

The stock market was inactive, the carrying over of mine shares checking operations, although the carry over was easier than on several recent occasions. Many stale bulls were eliminated. The tone was generally fairly cheerful, especially for Home Rails and Canadian Pacifics. Consols were firm. Americans, reflecting Wall Street, were irregular, with Erie and Norfolk and Western strong. The close was generally easier. Grand Trunks were in good demand on the increased traffic returns. Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs were irregular.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 7-16; consols for account, 95 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 95; Atchison preferred, 105¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 112¼; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55¾; Chicago Great Western, 32¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 174; Louisville and Nashville, 153; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168¾; Norfolk and Western, 71⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 97; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 81½; Reading, 34¼; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 41⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 70⅝; Union Pacific, 110½; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 11⅝. De Beers deferred, 22⅞; bar silver steady, 24¼d per ounce; money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 36.75; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 1.05.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was firm. Rentes improved on investment purchases, and tramway and traction shares hardened. Russian industrials rose sharply on limited transactions. The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.95.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Bank shares were weak at the opening of the Boerse to-day, on heavy losses reported by the Deutsche Genossenschaft Bank. Mine shares improved, in consequence of a newspaper report that a bill will be introduced in the Prussian Diet authorizing the expenditure of $40,000,000 for the building of State railways.

The semi-annual report of the Deutsche Genossenschaft Bank emphasizes the existing industrial depression. The report shows that the bank lost $867,500 in industrial enterprises.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—There is no change to mention in the money market. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent. New York funds, 5 cents discount; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $14,692,528; balances, $1,615,339. The weekly statement of the local associated banks, issued to-day, showed a loss in the reserve of $759,571. The New York excess, however, increased $925,420. Loans were contracted $236,000, and deposits increased $1,166,000.

The stock market was dull, and price changes were irregular. Swift & Co., at 157, was off 3; Dominion Coal gained 2, going to 144½; Boston and Albany was up ½, Mohawk lost ½ to 46; Calumet and Hecla was up 5, to 540; Osceola was up 1½, to 58, and Parrott up 1, to 27; Dominion Iron rose ¾, to 67⅛, reacting to 66.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
845	Atchison	93½	91⅞	91⅞
450	Atchison pf.	103	102¼	102¼
10	Boston & Albany	262½	262½	262½
14	Fitchburg pf.	146	144	146
1,326	Massachusetts Electric	41¾	40¼	41¾
2	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96	96	96
15	Mexican Central	20¾	20¼	20¾
79	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233
1	Old Colony	211	211	211
5	Pere Marquette	75	75	75
5	Pere Marquette pf.	88	88	88
300	Union Pac., ex rights	108⅛	107⅛	107¼
3,786	Union Pacific rights	.50	.45	.50
14	Union Pacific pf.	92⅝	92	92
30	West End	95½	95⅜	95¼
34	West End pf.	114½	114¼	114½
10	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	150	150	150

TELEPHONES.

402	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163⅞	163¼	163½
3,650	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	1.45	1.40	1.45
10	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2½
6	New England	142	142	142
10	Western pf.	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

915	Am. Agricult. Chem.	28⅝	28	28
48	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	89½	88½	89½
10	Am. Pneumatic Service.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,170	American Sugar	133½	131⅞	131⅞
41	American Sugar pf.	120	119½	119½
45	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
1,470	Dom. Iron & Steel	67¼	66	66½
15	Edison	280	280	280
50	General Electric	155	154½	155
2	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
100	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
70	Swift Packing & Prov.	160	157	158
200	United Fruit	113	112½	112⅝
173	United Shoe Machine.	54	53½	53½
420	U. S. Steel	40¾	40	40
125	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89½	89¾

MINING.

25	Adventure	22¾	22½	22½
1,597	Amalgamated	68⅝	67½	67½
23	Calumet & Hecla	540	540	540
400	Cons. Mercur	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16
380	Copper Ranger Consol.	58¼	57½	57½
310	Dominion Coal	144¼	141	141
60	Franklin	12	11	12
100	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
200	Isle Royale	13	12¾	12¾
60	Mass	17¼	17¼	17¼
435	Mohawk	47	46¾	46¾
470	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	National Lead	24	24	24
50	Old Dominion	18¾	18¾	18¾
51	Osceola	58	57	57
50	Parrott	27	27	27
150	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
41	Quincy	131	130	130
100	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Tamarack	180	175	175
7	Tecumseh	2 15-16	2½	2 15-16
120	Trinity	12	11⅞	11⅞
738	United States	21	20½	20½
495	U. S. Oil	16⅝	16½	16½
50	Utah	21½	21½	21½
25	Victoria	6	6	6
5	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼
70	Wolverine	59	59	59

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8½ asked.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.09	.09
Bullion	.02	.01
Caledonia	.87	.86
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.02	.02
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.04
Mexican	.44	.44
Occidental Con.	.12	.12
Ophir	1.15	1.10
Overman	.16	.14
Potosi	.10	.10
Savage	.10	.11
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.10	.15
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.04	.06
Union Con.	.16	.16
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.09	.10
Silver bars	52⅝	52½
Mexican dollars	43⅝@44½	43⅝@44½
Drafts, sight	.06	.07½
Telegraph	.07½	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	7	6¼	6½
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Cons.	1	2	1	2
Anaconda	13	16	13	15
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N.	6	6¼	6	6¼
C. C. Consolidated	5¾	6	5½	6
Coriolanus	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
C., C. & M.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
Dakota	2	2¼	2	2¼
Doctor Jackpot	8½	9	8½	9
Elkton	41¾	42¼	40	41
El Paso	62¾	63	59	60¼
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	5	6	5½	6
Gold Dollar Cons.	3½	3¾	3¼	3⅜
Golden Cycle	58¼	60	57	60
Golden Fleece	12	18	12	18
Gold Bond	2¼	2	2	2
Gold Sovereign	2	2½	2	3
Gould	3	6	3	6
Gold Exploration	2	3¾	2½	3¾
Isabella	32½	32¾	30	31
Jackpot	10½	12	10½	12
Keystone	2	5	2	5
Last Dollar	50	53	60	71
Lexington	4½	4¾	4½	5
Little Puck	3¾	4	3½	3¾
Little Bessie	3¾	3¾	3½	4¼
Mollie Gibson	7¼	7¾	9	9
Mary Cashen	2½	4	2½	4½
Moon Anchor	6	10½	5	12
New Haven	2¾	2¾	2¼	3¼
Pharmacist	3	3½	2½	3½
Pinnacle	4½	5	4½	5¼
Pointer	1½	1¾	1½	2¼
Portland	175	180	175	185
Rose Maud	1¾	2¼	1⅝	3
Rose Nicol	2¼	2¾	2¼	3½
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2¾	2¼	3
Vindicator	95	100	92	98
Work	5½	6	5	6½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Outside of the continued activity and strength of the Seaboard Air Line stocks, trading in the outside market yesterday presented little of special interest. In some parts of the list transactions were on a fairly large scale, but in few cases did they result in movements of sufficient importance to attract much attention. Prices showed considerable irregularity. Early in the day there was some show of strength in several parts of the list, which was not, however, maintained generally. A number of reactions cut down the opening gains, and in some instances resulted in net losses for the day. The weakness of the Rock Island stocks continued to attract attention, but no effort was made to support them. The preferred stock fell to 70, and the common to 42½, and the bonds to 89. In each case the closing prices showed net losses of 2 or more points as compared with Friday's figures.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were bought again on a large scale, with the result of a further rise in the prices of the common and the preferred. Late in the afternoon there was a sharp recession from the prices established early in the day, but that in turn was followed by recovery which brought the stocks at the close to 31¼ for the common and 51 for the preferred, showing respectively net gains of three-fourths of a point and of one-half a point.

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OTIS ELEVATOR.—The Directors of the Otis Elevator Company have decided to recommend to the stockholders an increase in the company's capital stock, and a special meeting for the purpose of ratifying the plan has been called for Sept. 8. It is proposed to increase the preferred stock by $2,000,000, of which $910,000 will be held in the company's treasury for future use and the balance—$1,090,000—is to be subscribed for at par by the present holders of common and preferred stock in the proportion of one new share for every ten shares now held. The circular announcing the plan gives as the reason for the proposed increase the necessity of further enlarging the company's plants and increasing the working capital. It is pointed out that the proposed increase in the preferred stock will, by supplying funds required for the growth of the company's business, permit in the future the apportionment of a certain part of the company's earnings for payment of dividends on the common stock.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
525	Alliance Realty	134½	134	134
100	American Tobacco	300	300	300
400	Amer. Writing Paper	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,700	Bay State Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	British Columbia Cop.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Camden & Trent. R.R.	4	4	4
300	Central Foundry	2½	2½	2½
20	Cons. Ohio & Ind. Gas	21	21	21
450	Electric Lead Reduc.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Electric Vehicle	6¾	6½	6½
350	Greene Cons. Copper	26½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 11, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67	67¼	14,300	*Amal. Copper Co.	67⅜	68⅝	67	67	— ⅝
28	29	500	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	28½	28½	28	28	...
6½	7¼	1,100	Am. Bicycle Co.	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
20	30¼	700	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20½	20½	20	20	— ¼
33	33½	5,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	32	33½	33	33	...
51¼	52¾	200	Am. Cotton Oil Co.	51¼	51½	51	51¼	...
35	39	500	Am. District Tel.	38	38¼	38	38½	+ ½
57½	58	200	*Am. Grass Twine	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
11	11½	1,100	*Am. Ice Co.	11¼	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
38	38	2,225	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38¼	40	38¼	39	+1½
23½	24¾	300	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24	24	24	— ½
51	58	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	— 3½
31½	31¾	700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
93	93½	500	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93¼	93¼	93	93	— ¼
47	48	400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
97¼	97⅞	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97⅛	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ¼
97	98	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	97½	97¼	97½	97¼	— ¼
131½	131⅝	8,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	133	133⅝	131½	131½	—1⅛
163½	164¼	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	164	164	164	164	...
69¾	71	200	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	—1
91¾	91⅞	35,553	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	93¼	91½	91⅝	—1⅞
102½	102⅝	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103¾	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅝
109	100¼	5,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	109½	110¼	109	109	— ¾
67⅞	68	2,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅛	68¼	67⅞	68	— ⅛
1¾	2	300	Buff., R. & P. rts.	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ¼
89½	90	400	Canada Southern	91½	91½	90	90	—1
136¾	137	6,100	Canadian Pacific	138	138¼	136⅜	136⅝	—1½
185	189	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	185	185	185	185	—2
54⅜	54⅝	24,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	54⅜	55⅜	54¼	54½	— ⅛
41⅝	42	2,300	Chicago & Alton.	42⅝	42⅞	41½	41½	—1⅛
75¾	76	600	Chicago & Alton pf.	76¼	76½	76	76	— ½
217¾	218¼	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	215	217¾	215	217⅜	—1
31¼	31½	4,600	Chi. Gt. West.	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ½
88½	89¾	35	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	90	90	90	90	...
93¾	93¾	600	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	93¼	93⅜	93½	93⅜	+ ⅜
135¾	135⅞	20,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	137¾	137⅞	135⅝	135½	—2⅛
193	194	17	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194¼	194¼	194¼	194¼	...
242	245	900	Chicago & Northw.	240	242	240	242	—2½
183½	183¾	3,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	188 -	188	183½	183½	—5½
22¼	22½	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
39¼	40	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
49	53	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	50	50	50	50	—1
107	107½	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	108	108	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅛
121	123	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	123	123	123	123	...
89¼	90	2,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	89¾	90¼	89¼	90	+1
33¾	33⅞	4,200	Colorado & Southern.	34⅜	34⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
79	79⅝	1,300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	79	79½	79	79¼	+ ¼
52	52¼	8,500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52	53¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ¼
20	21	420	Col. & H. C. & I.	21½	21¾	20	20	—1¼
222½	223	800	Consolidated Gas	224½	224½	222⅜	223¼	—1¼
121½	122	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122½	122½	121½	121½	...
31¼	31¾	1,755	Corn Products.	32⅛	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅝
82¾	83	1,175	Corn Products pf.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
177½	178	700	Delaware & Hudson.	179	179½	177½	177½	—2
276	278	100	Del., Lack. & West.	278	278	278	278	—2
44½	44½	100	Denver & R. G.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ¼
92¾	93	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	93½	93¼	93	93	— ¼
40	50	100	Denver & Southw.	45	45	45	45	—4
20	21	200	Det. & Southern.	21	21	21	21	...
50½	51¾	700	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	51⅜	51⅜	51¾	51⅜	+ ¼
86	86¼	750	Detroit United Ry.	86¾	87	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
136	138	100	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½	137½	+ ½
17	17½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ½
30	30½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30	30¼	30	30¼	...
38⅞	39	41,300	Erie	40	40¼	38⅞	38⅞	—1⅛
68⅝	68¼	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	69	69⅜	68⅛	68	—1¼
53⅝	53¾	2,000	Erie 2d pf.	54¾	54¾	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
62	63	2,900	Evans. & T. H.	62½	63⅜	62½	63	+1½
57	59	500	*Ft. W. & D. C.	55¼	57	55¼	57	+2½
101	102	100	General Chem. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	+ ½
184½	185	800	General Electric	185¼	186	185	185	— ½
61¾	62	1,100	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	61¾	62	61⅜	61⅜	— ½
105	105¼	600	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	105⅞	106⅜	105¼	105¼	— ¾
191½	193	900	Great Northern pf.	193	193	192	192	— ¼
98¾	99	4,700	Hocking Valley.	101	101	98¼	98¼	—1½
93½	94	415	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	93½	93¾	—1½
168¾	168¾	14,810	Illinois Central	170¼	170¼	168	168⅜	—1⅞
20¼	20½	100	Internat. Paper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
74¾	75	800	Internat. Paper pf.	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	+ ½
67	68	200	*Internat. Power Co.	67	67	67	67	...
15	16½	300	*Internat. Silver	13½	15	15	15	+1½
53	54	600	Internat. Steam Pump.	53½	53¾	53	53	— ¼
49	49½	1,200	Iowa Central.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	...
86¼	87½	10	Iowa Central pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	...
85⅜	86	1,400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	86½	86½	85⅞	85⅞	—1¼
46	47	800	Kanawha & Michigan.	47	47	46	46½	—1½
35¾	35⅞	3,100	Kansas City South.	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅞
59¼	59½	1,500	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	60½	59	59⅛	—1⅜
33	34	200	Keokuk & D. M.	33¾	33¾	33	33	— ⅞
65	67	100	Lake Erie & West.	67	67	67	67	+ ½
147¼	148	17,050	Louisville & Nashville.	140	149⅞	147½	147¾	—1⅝
133⅛	133¼	17,700	Manhattan Elevated.	134½	134⅝	133	133⅛	—1⅝
148	148½	300	*Met. Street Railway.	148½	148½	148½	148½	— ½
127⅜	128	2,470	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	129½	129½	127¼	128	—1½
29½	29¾	1,700	Mexican Central	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
112¼	113	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	112½	113⅜	112½	112¾	+ ¼
64	64¼	4,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	64⅞	65	64½	64½	+ ¼
131¼	132½	1,650	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	133	133⅜	132½	132⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	31	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31¾	31⅞	31	31	— ⅛
63	63¼	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63¾	63⅞	63	63	— ⅛
116	116¼	15,400	Missouri Pacific.	117¼	117¼	115¾	116	—1
113½	113⅝	1,300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	114¾	114¾	114½	114⅞	— ⅛
47½	48	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
24	24¼	2,500	*Nat. Lead Co.	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
92½	94¼	400	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92½	95	92½	92¼	—1½
18½	18¾	650	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18½	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
38½	39	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39	39	39	39	...
185	191	600	*New York Air Brake.	194	194	191	191	—1
163⅜	163¾	3,800	New York Central.	164¾	164½	163	163¾	—1¼
56¾	57	1,900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	57¼	57⅝	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅝
231	237½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	236	236	236	236	+3
34	34⅛	4,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
69¼	69⅝	59,380	Norfolk & Western.	68½	70¾	68½	70¾	+1½
122½	123	100	North American.	122½	122½	122½	122½	...
40	40¼	100	Pacific Mail.	40½	40½	40½	40½	...
159½	159¾	10,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	159⅜	160¼	159	159¼	— ⅜
105¼	105⅜	4,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	106	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
96	96½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
47½	48	950	Pressed Steel Car.	48½	48¼	47⅝	48	— ¼
85⅜	86¼	700	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86¼	86	86	— ¼
88	88¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
66⅝	66¾	9,600	Reading.	67½	67⅝	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
86¼	86¾	500	Reading 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ⅛
72⅜	72⅞	5,100	Reading 2d pf.	73¼	73¼	72¾	72¾	— ½
19⅛	19¼	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19¾	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ½
76	76½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76½	76½	76	76	— ½
...	...	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
...	...	100	Rutland pf.	75	75	75	75	—3
73	73½	350	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	73¼	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	— ¼
33	33¾	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
81	82	3,500	St. L. & San Fran.	81½	82½	81½	82	+1⅝
78	78½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78	78¼	78	78	...
37	37½	28,400	St. Louis Southw.	37⅜	38⅛	37	37	— ⅜
71⅝	72	19,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	69¾	72¼	69⅜	72¼	+2⅜
42½	43	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	42¼	43½	42¼	43½	+ ¼
85	86¼	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
68⅝	68¾	32,900	Southern Pacific.	68⅞	69¼	68¼	68⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	27,245	Southern Railway.	40½	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
97½	97¾	1,600	Southern Railway pf.	97⅞	98	97½	97½	— ⅛
7½	7¾	200	Standard R. & T.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	2,300	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68¾	68¾	67	67⅝	— ⅛
49¼	49¼	18,810	Texas Pacific.	49¼	49⅝	48¾	49⅛	— ¼
38	41	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	—1
21⅝	22	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	39	700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39¼	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
125¼	125⅞	1,100	Twin City R. T.	125	126	125	125½	+ ½
107	107⅛	19,825	Union Pacific.	108¼	108¾	107	107	—1⅛
...	...	14,351	Union Pacific rts.	½	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
91⅞	92½	1,100	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
126	127½	445	U. S. Express.	126	126¼	126	126	+ ¼
12⅞	13	1,000	U. S. Leather.	13¼	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
86	86¼	720	*U. S. Leather pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
...	...	100	U. S. Rubber.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+1¾
31	34	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	31	31	30	30	—4
39⅜	40	4,000	U. S. Steel.	40¼	40¼	39⅜	39⅞	— ¼
89¼	89⅝	3,600	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89⅝	— ¼
11⅞	12	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
30⅜	30¼	1,300	Wabash.	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
46	46¾	2,500	Wabash pf.	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
89¾	90	8,000	Western Union Tel.	88⅝	90¼	88¾	89⅞	+1⅛
212	214½	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	213	213	213	213	+2
61	62	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	61½	61½	...
37½	37¾	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ½
27¾	28	2,400	Wisconsin Central.	28¼	28¼	28	28	...
50⅜	51	2,500	Wisconsin Central pf.	51¼	51⅜	50¼	50⅜	— ⅛
Sales.		626,263	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
First week August	31,380	31,838	29,008
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
First week August	116,700	119,400	109,600
From July 1	655,440	589,462	517,309
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
First week August	7,032	7,379	6,544
From July 1	39,911	37,745	31,841
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
First week August	31,357	32,051	28,337
From July 1	164,112	155,273	137,814
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
First week August	110,949	101,779	86,975
From July 1	624,915	531,715	460,180
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,450	2,222
First week August	294,210	292,114	231,980
From July 1	1,585,781	1,547,158	1,176,939
NASH., CHATT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
First week August	159,995	142,359	.....
From July 1	896,242	767,564	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,603	2,600	2,408
Fourth week July	283,252	251,264	242,207
Month	919,333	871,789	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	450	430	393
First week August	56,135	54,511	54,690
From July 1	321,197	295,156	256,711
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
Fourth week July	10,227	12,609	.....
Month	33,704	36,458	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	952	952	950
First week August	118,000	109,500	103,276
From July 1	648,100	609,225	554,440
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,091	1,085	1,085
Month July	480,112	410,305	316,711
ANN ARBOR for June—			
Gross	$146,124	$137,481	$148,682
Oper. exp.	122,521	110,755	132,010
Net	23,603	26,726	16,672
Fiscal year:			
Gross	1,892,907	1,754,146	1,721,449
Oper. exp.	1,372,554	1,249,161	1,324,617
Net	520,353	444,985	396,823
ATLANTIC, KNOXVILLE & NORTHERN for June:			
Gross	47,264	42,963	34,277
Exp. and taxes	35,837	31,297	26,107
Net	11,427	11,666	8,170
Fiscal year:			
Gross	621,166	482,591	418,358
Exp. and taxes	392,113	343,809	311,488
Net	229,053	138,782	106,888
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for June—			
Gross	608,169	527,768	491,146
Exp. and taxes	310,868	268,886	247,489
Net	297,301	258,882	243,657
Total net	361,614	263,834	.....
Bal after chgs	176,082	158,695	.....
Construction	116,000	98,278	.....
Surplus	60,082	110,417	.....
Fiscal year:			
Gross	6,292,584	5,803,692	5,012,038
Exp. and taxes	3,734,095	3,379,176	2,888,514
Net 12 months	2,558,579	2,424,516	2,123,524
Total net	2,570,241	2,451,442	.....
Bal after chgs	1,234,703	1,185,583	.....
Special approp'n	544,000	500,278	.....
Surplus, year	690,703	685,305	.....
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for June—			
Gross	140,455	127,337	110,543
Oper. exp.	93,407	82,074	71,573
Net	47,048	45,263	38,970
Fiscal year:			
Gross	1,708,934	1,499,454	1,230,423
Oper. exp.	1,101,884	908,422	742,338
Net	607,050	541,032	488,085
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for June—			
Gross earn.	485,582	456,144	439,468
Oper. exp.	319,617	274,713	260,411
Net earn.	165,964	181,430	179,057
Fiscal year:			
Gross earn.	3,110,713	2,930,138	2,672,027
Oper. exp.	1,911,510	1,625,424	1,588,787
Net earn.	1,199,203	1,304,713	1,083,240
PEORIA & EASTERN for June:			
Gross	204,943	221,793	201,189
Exp. and taxes	153,915	173,594	158,030
Net	46,028	48,199	43,159
Fiscal year:			
Gross	2,518,750	2,488,303	2,356,417
Exp. and taxes	1,864,638	1,636,354	1,590,700
Net	654,112	821,949	765,657
ST. LOUIS & NORTH ARKANSAS for June—			
Gross earnings	17,227	15,735	8,072
Exp. and taxes	10,088	12,448	4,251
Net earnings	7,139	3,287	3,821
Gross, 6 months	107,048	66,211	83,934
Exp. and taxes	61,226	40,925	40,848
Net, 6 months	45,822	16,276	43,086
SEABOARD AIR LINE for June—			
Gross earnings	947,011	875,082	794,859
Exp. and taxes	709,402	624,556	552,598
Net earnings	237,609	250,526	142,261
Fiscal Year—			
Gross earnings	11,579,815	10,029,051	.....
Net earnings	3,435,596	2,808,690	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	91,032	93,961	102,402
Op. expenses	72,792	64,998	73,015
Net earnings	19,140	28,963	29,387
Charges	22,537	23,060	22,762
Deficit	3,397	*5,013	6,625
*Surplus.			
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	446,460	362,843	317,162
Op. expenses	424,082	384,326	301,298
Net earnings	22,378	*21,483	15,864
Fiscal Year—			
Gross earnings	6,587,356	6,127,942	5,300,890
Op. expenses	4,704,937	4,058,252	3,395,714
Net earnings	1,882,419	2,069,690	1,905,176
*Deficit.			

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,899	Pittsburg Coal	29	28⅜	28⅞
50	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90½	90½	90½
315	Monon. River Coal	12¾	12¾	12¾
450	Monon. River Coal pf.	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
20	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48¾	48¾
50	Philadelphia Co., pf.	50	50	50
1,100	American Window Glass	63¼	63	63¼
1,040	Pittsburg Brewing	29½	28¾	28⅞
50	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
350	Crucible Steel	21⅞	21½	21⅞
167	Crucible Steel pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾
60	National Fire Proof	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
239	National Fire Proof pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
35	Federal National Bank	139	139	139
145	United States Steel	40¼	40	40¼
6	United States Steel pf.	90	90	90
50	Switch & Signal	90	90	90
200	Allegheny Valley pf.	27	26¾	27
60	Mfrs. L. & Heat	71	71	71
10	South Side Trust	110	110	110
50	Luster Mine	14½	14½	14½

$30,000 River Coal 6s, 116⅝.
$1,000 Pittsburg Brewing Company 6s, 112¾.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108
3s, r., 1918	106½	106¾
3s, c., 1918	106¾	106¾
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	106½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109
4s, c., 1907	108¾	109
4s, r., 1925	132	133
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133¼
5s, r., 1904	104	105
5s, c., 1904	104	105
D. C. 3-65s	122	..
Adams Exp.	205	215
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	..	90
A. C. & F. pf.	92	92½
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	95	98
Am. Exp.	240	248
Am. M. Co.	6¾	6¾
A. M. Co. pf.	22½	24
Am. Snuff	..	121
A. S. R. pf.	119	120
A. T. & C.	87	95
Am. Tob. pf.	145	149
Am. W. Co.	13⅝	15
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79
An. Cop.	102	106
Ann Arbor	38	40
A. M. 1st pf.	..	95
B. & O. pf.	96¼	96¾
B. A. L.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	234	240
Bruns. City	11¼	12
B., R. & P.	120	125
B., R. & P. pf.	139	..
B., C. R. & N.	..	240
Butterick Co.	47	..
Can. P. ctfs.	133	134
C., C. & St. L.	40	..
C., B. & Q.	190	203
C. & E. Ill. pf.	140	145
C., G. W. pf.	48½	49
C., I. & L.	73	76
C., I. & L. pf.	83	86
C., St. P., M. & Om.	160	170
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	195	202
Chi. U. Tr.	15	15¼
C., L. & W.	75	80
C., L. & W. pf.	95	98
C. F. & I. pf.	128	136
Com. Cable	195	197
Consol. Coal	80	90
D. & S. W. pf.	55	61
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	150
Det. City G.	80	88
Det. So. pf.	40	40½
Dist. of Am.	4¾	4¾
D. of A. cts.	4¾	4¾
D. of A. pf.	35	38
D. of A. pf. ctfs.	35	36
Ev. & T. H. pf.	91	92

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$300
Evansville & Indianapolis	553
Hocking Valley	9,170
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2,096
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	17,656
Toledo & Ohio Central	1,624
Wisconsin Central	8,491
Total increase 7 roads	$39,889

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$458
Evansville & Terre Haute	694
Total decrease 2 roads	$1,152
Net increase 8 roads	$38,737

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24⅛d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at .35, 300 Best and Belcher at .17, 1,000 Comstock at .06, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 1,000 Elkton at .37, 40 Ontario at 8.75, 100 Ophir at 1.25, 100 Portland at 1.75, and 1,000 Work at .05.

Agreement on Galveston Bonds.

The bondholders' committee of Galveston (Texas) bonds, Charles F. Fairchild, Chairman, announces that an agreement has been reached between the City of Galveston and a large proportion of the holders of Galveston bonds for a reduction in the interest for five years upon all bonds represented by the committee, coupons of which are stamped in accordance with an ordinance passed by the City of Galveston agreeing to pay promptly all such coupons at the reduced rate. The committee has arranged for funds with which to pay such coupons through the New York Security and Trust Company. Non-assenting holders of the bonds may, for a limited time, be included in this arrangement by signing the bondholders' agreement.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 6,480,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 60,000 marks; other securities decreased 23,300,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 36,480,000 marks.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Partridge & Macullar have been appointed Boston agents of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company.

Southern cotton oil men held a meeting at Chattanooga, at which they decided to form a two-hundred-thousand-dollar joint stock fire insurance company. Interests included in the new venture comprise J. W. Allison, E. S. Ready, T. M. Smedes, R. K. Erwin, R. A. Allison, H. Bailey, Frederick Jones, and Thomas P. Sullivan.

Charles S. Street has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Factory Insur

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front Sold at Tenth Avenue and 202d Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

John H. Deane has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to W. H. Bullwinkle the block front of about ten lots on the east side of Tenth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Second and Two Hundred and Third Streets, with frontage of 190.10 feet on the avenue, 200 feet on Two Hundred and Second Street, and 84 feet on Two Hundred and Third Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mary Lowe to a client the four-story dwelling 304 West Seventy-seventh Street, 18 by 88 and irregular.

Abram Bachrach has resold the five-story tenement 127 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.

Max Marx has sold for Joseph Nuessbaum to Adolph M. Bendheim the building 109 and 111 Broad Street, northeast corner of Front Street, 25 by 64.6 and irregular.

Mr. Marx has bought from Ferdinand Hecht, through Smith Brothers, the two six-story elevator apartment houses 227 and 231 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, each 40 by 111.

Albert Peiser has bought from Nathan Wolff the two four-story flats 162 and 164 East Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 40 by 102.2.

It is reported that Anna M. Spencer has sold the four-story dwelling 132 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Patrick F. McDonald has sold to J. O'Connell the lot 25 by 100 at the northeast corner of Crotona and Clinton Avenues.

The Pierrepont Realty Company, which was incorporated at Albany on Saturday with a capital of $25,000, purchased at foreclosure sale yesterday the Schuyler apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, on a bid of $260,000. It is understood that this company represents interests practically identical with those of the plaintiffs in the foreclosure action, the American Mortgage Company.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold for the Ives estate their property, consisting of about fifteen acres on the Boston Road, Rye, P. E. Watkins, and have leased the premises, consisting of dwelling, stable, and one-half of the land, on a term lease to John H. Iselin of New York.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the Pierrepont Realty Company $260,000

By John T. Boyd.

416 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear; executor's sale, to the Thomas Krekeler Company 18,350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee, 207 and 209 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 95.6, six and seven story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,857; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Elliot Tuckerman, referee, 541 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,449.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. Simpkins, referee, 615 Westchester Avenue, north side, 51 feet west of Eagle Avenue, 27.7 by 82.9 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,505; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Smith Williamson, referee, Tacoma Street, north side, 100 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,147.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 9 East Nineteenth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 26 by 92.8; G. L. McAlpin, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, owner; G. Keister of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 14 Charlton Street, for a four-story brick stable, 40 by 44; A. Leake of 42 King Street, owner; J. E. Franklin of 335 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 42 West Fifteenth Street, for eight-story brick lofts, 25 by 92; G. Fuchs of East Seventh Street and Church Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; D. Houston of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 611 East Sixth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 77.10; L. Block of 83 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $30,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 50 feet west of Webster Avenue, rear, for two one-story frame greenhouses, 16 by 90; Charles A. Tier, Mount Vernon, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 98 Canal Street, to five-story brick loft with store; S. D. Babcock, owner; R. Berger of 359 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 167th St, 30.1x100x101.2x119.3; Pamella P. Gault to Samuel Green $100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 99.11x40; Amsterdam Av, s e corner 141st St, 99.11x35; David E. Oppenheimer and another to Emil Bloch, B. & S., Ca. G. 100

AVENUE A, 221, w s, 25.2x100.8x23.8x—; August Ruff to Frederick Gerhardt, (mtg $23,000) 1

AVENUE A, 221, w s, 25.2x100.8x23.8x—; Frederick Gerhardt to August Ruff, (mtg $25,000) 1

CHERRY ST, 297 and 303; Water St, 542 to 548; Helen R. Greenwood and others to Rebecca Meyash and others, joint tenants 55,000

EAGLE AV, 675, w s, 19.5x99.5; Joseph A. Farley to Thomas W. Larkin and wife, joint tenants, (mtg $5,000) 1

EAGLE AV, 675, w s, 19.5x99.5; Thomas W. Larkin to Joseph A. Farley, (mtg $5,000) 1

HUDSON ST, 108, e s, 23.9x57.8x23.3x57; Harry Ullmann to Borden's Condensed Milk Company, (mtg $15,000.) quitclaim. 1

LIVINGSTON ST, w s, 25 ft from land of Joseph Delafield, runs n 25x w 140x s 25x e 140; William H. Finnegan and another to William H. Finnegan 600

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 166th St, 62.6 ft to e s of Summit Av x 62.6x190; Cornelius H. Tallman to Stella T. Bethel, all liens 1

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 166th St, 62.6 ft to e s of Summit Av x 62.6x190; Lester Tallman to Stella T. Bethel, B. & S., all liens 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e s, 132 ft s of road leading from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp, 75x100, Westchester; Charles D. Robinson, receiver, to Anna M. Hector, (mtg $4,500) 5,500

WEST END AV, n w corner of 88th St, 50.8x33.4; H. Seymour Houghton to Sadie P. Houghton, Ca. G. 1

WEST END AV, w s, 38.1 ft n of 92d St, 37.7x25x irregular; Theresa Josephthal to Mary Frankenheimer 28,750

3D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x90; Meyer Greenberg to Empire City Realty Company 29,500

89TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 200x98.9; Louis Schwarzwalader, B. & S., to August Finck, ½ part and all title, B. and S. 1

61ST ST, 157 East, 21x100.5; Sophia Chuck to D. H. Taylor, (mtg $12,000) 1

62ND ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; James A. McMillin to Realty Finance Company, (mtg $56,000) 100

73D ST, s s, 44 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Caroline Rothschild and others, trustees, to Charles F. Adams, (mtg $16,000) 27,000

89TH ST, 118 and 120 West, 50x100.8; Jacob Bloch to Rachel Rosenblum, all liens 1

95TH ST, 178 East, 18.9x100.8; Frank Hendricks to Max H. Straus 9,200

102D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Abraham Jacobson to Sylvester L. Richtmyer, quitclaim and all liens 150

117TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.11; Martin Cohn to Lina Greenbaum, (mtg $21,666) 1

144TH ST, s s, 359.11 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100; Henry L. Cary to Frederick W. Meinken, (mtg $6,600) 100

Recorded Leases.

FORSYTH ST, 83; Harry Fischel to Samuel Rothberg, 7 years $1,700

3D AV, s e corner of 33d St; Gottlieb M. Karpas to William J. Featherston, 5 years 2,860

144TH ST, 459 West; George R. Carrington to Joseph H. Barker, 1 5-12 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles F., to William H. Gibson; 73d St, s s, 44 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. $6,000

BERGER, William C., to Katharine Van Valin; Clinton Av, e s, 45 ft s of 179th St, due July 1, 1905 4,500

BERGER, William C., to Katharine Van Valin; Clinton Av, e s, 20.5 ft s of 179th St, due July 1, 1905 4,500

BERGER, William C., to Smith Williamson; Clinton Av, s e cor 179th St, due July 1, 1905 4,500

BERGER, William C., to John Bussing, Jr., and wife; Clinton Av, e s, 145 ft s of 179th St, due July 1, 1905 4,500

BLOCH, Emil, to New York Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 141st St, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 55,000

BLOCH, Emil, to New York Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 55,000

BOEHM, William C., to Harlem Savings Bank; 146th St, old e s 150 West 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 13,000

BOGERT, Henry K., to Horace Porter and others, trustees; 212 East 98th St, 2-3 part, 5½ per cent. 3,500

BRUMMER, John, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 129 East 101st St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

DUPONT, Etta G., to Sarah E. Mellen; 123 West 119th St, 1 year, 6 per cent., prior mortgage $16,000 5,000

EMPIRE CITY REALTY COMPANY to Charles P. Curtis et al, trustees, 3d Av, n e cor 93d St, 3 years 25,000

GERHARDT, Frederick, and wife to August Ruff; Avenue A, 221, w s, 25.2x100.8x23.8x—, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee; Amsterdam Av, n e cor 167th St, 2 years 16,000

HOCTOR, Anna M., to Charles D. Robinson, receiver; Washington Av, n e s, 132 ft s from road leading from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp, due Jan. 3, 1903, 6 per cent. 500

KELLEHER, William, to Peter Doelger; 183 East 123d St, saloon lease 500

MAPES, John S., to Fanny B. Faris, Saxe Av, n w cor Archer Pl, 2 years 10,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, and others to American Mortgage Company; 297 to 303 Cherry St and 542 to 548 Water St, 1 year 44,000

NICOLL, John, to New York Mortgage Company; Sedgwick Av, w s, 475 ft s from Lot 31, map in possession of L. G. Morris 4,900

STRAUS, Max H., to Morris Kuttner; 178 East 95th St, 3 years 7,500

WOLF, Louis, to Peter E. Henderson and another; 2d Av, 1,634, 4 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Hugo, to George Kocher and wife $2,000

FULTON, Robert C., to Elizabeth S. Jones 36,000

LAVIN, James, to Abraham Zadek and others 3,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to Union Trust Company of New York 3,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to Bowery Savings Bank 25,000

MILLER, Charles, to Alma Froeb 200

PELLETREAU, Florence E., to Charles Hagedorn 1

Lis Pendens.

35TH ST, n s, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Charles La C. Hoff and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

PERRY ST, 77; Gildo Ferrando and another against ——, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. H. Evans.

5TH AV, s w corner of 55th St, 100.5x125; Arthur C. Hume against Fifty-fifth Street Company and another, (counter claim to recover 5-16 interest;) attorney, T. Allen 3d.

60TH ST, 167 and 130 East, two actions; Mutual Life Insurance Company against John R. Bowers and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

3D AV, w s, 92.9 ft n of 154th St, 23.9x100; Caspar Heinrich against Catharine Schuh, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heiderman & Heiderman.

BROWN PL, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x50, and Beach Av, e s, 150 ft s of Dater St, runs e 80.6 to Southern Boulevard x s 147.7 to Beach Av x w 122 to beginning, ½ interest; Elizabeth Walter against Fanny R. Walter and another, executor, &c., (action to contest will;) attorneys, Halberstadt & Culver.

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, 2,528; Charles Bremer against John McClosky, owner and contractor $35

CHERRY and Jefferson Sts, n w corner, 78.4x110.4x irregular; Hopkins & Roberts against Beth Israel Hospital Association, owner and contractor 18,786

8TH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 50x100; Rudolph Gersmann against Eugene Clarke, owner; John Farrell, contractor. 185

12TH ST, 226 to 230 West; Frederick Adler against H. M. Greenberg, owner and contractor 220

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

LOT 207, second map of property of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Henry Diacher with John Luckel 3,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,128 to 2,130; T. J. McLaughlin Construction Company against Tilden Buildings; July 24, 1902, by bond. $4,773

16TH ST, 4 West; John B. Cannon against Richard J. Levy and another; July 29, 1902, by bond 642

54TH ST, 153 and 155 West; Christian Hafers against J. Clinch Smith; Oct. 7, 1901, by bond 512

54TH ST, 153 and 155 West; United States Mortar Supply Company against J. Clinch Smith; Oct. 21, 1901, by bond. 64

54TH ST, 153 and 155 West; Robert McArthur against J. Clinch Smith; Dec. 23, 1901, by bond 2,226

54TH ST, 153 and 155 West; Gorham F. Smith against J. Clinch Smith; Sept. 25, 1901 527

107TH ST, 323 East; Cesare Tontano against George H. Finck, Nov. 16, 1901. 202

ORLANDO M. HARPER SUSPENDS

Cotton Goods Commission Merchant Who Could Not Meet the Competition of Active Business.

The suspension of Orlando M. Harper, cotton goods commission merchant at 108 Worth Street, was announced yesterday. The first intimation of any trouble was in a notice, posted on the door of his place of business, which read: "Closed on account of suspension of business." Inquirers were informed that Mr. Harper would go into bankruptcy as soon as the necessary legal papers could be prepared.

Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Harper began business for himself in this city in April, 1888, having previously been for two years with J. H. Lane & Co., where he had several Southern accounts. He came to this city from Pittsburg, Penn., where he had been for twenty years a manufacturer, and had been President of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company of Pittsburg. His father was a bank President in that city.

No information was furnished yesterday concerning Mr. Harper's assets and liabilities. In a circular letter to the creditors he said:

I find myself in an insolvent condition, and on advice of counsel I have suspended all further business and shall go into immediate bankruptcy.
ORLANDO M. HARPER.

Clerks were busy preparing the necessary schedules, and it was expected that they would be completed in a day or two.

A friend of Mr. Harper said that there was no particular cause for the suspension; that the business had just gone down gradually; that Mr. Harper had hoped to keep it going, but was unable to do so, and his friends advised him to stop; that since he had been in business methods had changed, and that it was impossible for the merchant with small capital to compete with the big houses with millions of capital.

In the trade it was said that Mr. Harper had been going behind gradually for some time past and that his capital was not sufficient for an active business. It is said that his relatives are his principal creditors, for money which they loaned him for the business. Much sympathy was expressed for him in trade circles, and it was hoped that he would be able to get a speedy settlement and resume business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BAUMAN & JACOBS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Bauman and Isaac Jacobs, who compose the firm of Bauman & Jacobs, manufacturers of clothing at 25 East Fourth Street, by Charles Firestone for Henry J. Block, a creditor, for $506 on an assigned claim for goods sold to the firm by McCracken & Mount. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $3,000 to various persons, concealed or removed or permitted to be concealed or removed a large part of their property, and also permitted creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings. Mr. Firestone said yesterday that he had been informed that the liabilities are about $20,000, but had no idea of the value of the assets. There has been a disagreement between the partners. They began business in April, 1901.

WERTHEIM BROTHERS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas, temporary receiver of the assets of Wertheim Brothers, manufacturers of pants at 18 and 20 Astor Place, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed on the 8th inst., on the application of Sol. Friedman & Co. It was stated that the merchandise on hand was estimated at $50,000, and the receiver's bond was fixed at $25,000.

AMELIA HEYMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets of Amelia Heyman, who did business as the Great Eastern Underwear Company at 101 Wooster Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 7th inst., on the application of Alexander Rothschild, a creditor.

It was stated that she has a stock of $2,000; machinery, fixtures, &c., value not known, and equity in real estate at 220 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, estimated at $1,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARGUESO, Manuel—E. C. De Sala $4,046

BERNHARDT, Samuel, Jacob and Max—M. H. Westin and another 66

BOYCE, Caroline N.—E. C. Potter 894

BLANKMEYER, Emma—S. Hochstadter 152

BOUTHOUX, Emile F.—E. H. Newlandt 83

EARLY, James, and Joseph Owens—H. Koehler & Co. 1,563

FLANAGAN, Patrick—Amsdale Brewing & Malting Company 792

FARRELL, John—J. A. Murray 313

GILSON, Wilistts—H. Breiting 41

HITCHINGS, George—H. W. Bell 76

HINES, Michael—J. E. March 139

HOFFSTADT, Adolph—S. Stine and another 100

HARRISON, Frederick W.—D. McCormick 101

HUTT, Herman, by guardian—F. A. Wilcox, costs 25

JACKSON, David—G. Zander 67

JACKSON, David—S. Abraham and another 118

JENKS, De Lancy—W. E. Thompson 110

KEELER, Charles—J. W. Scallon 88

LEIGHTON, Emile—A. H. Holmes 389

LEUSHUTZ, Lehue—P. Iber 90

MARCUS, John—D. Morgan 813

MARSHALL, Andrew—C. Marshall, costs. 294

McLOUGHLIN, Thomas—Peter Henderson & Co. 95

PULLING, Henry S.—C. Mayer 261

POSS, Arthur W.—E. Bothner 50

RHOADES, Masallon F.—T. Buddin 79

RESIN, E. A.—R. Mitchell 1,064

STEIN, Meyer—J. Abramowits and another 68

SUSSKIND, Michael—J. Cransman, costs. 35

STEIN, Meyer—D. Beeg and another 93

STONE, Joseph B.—A. G. Cropsey 336

SMITH, Charles H.—G. A. Krueger and another 69

WAGNER, Henry—J. McCormick 101

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Aug. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Sehan vs. Martin.
2—In re Buckley.
3—Schulze vs. Ogden.
4—Hernois vs. Mayor, &c.
5—In re McCue.
6—In re Free Home, &c.
7—Olpp vs. Hawkes.
8—Brizets vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Weiss vs. same.
10—Becker vs. same.
11—Cuthbert vs. Jempson.
12—Raphael vs. Haas.
13—Benton vs. Morris.
14—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
15—Roosevelt vs. Schile.
16—L. Mott Iron Works vs. Kast.
17—In re Aqueduct Av.
18—In re Valentine Av.
19—Kingsland vs. Feist.
20—Gillan vs. German-Am. R. E. T. G. Co.
21—Banta vs. Banta.
22—Hausing vs. Scott.
23—Whitman vs. Goldencrans.
24—Kane vs. Hutkoff.
25—Baldwin & Gleason Co. vs. Vernon.
26—Rosenstein vs. Am. Toy, &c., Works.
27—Kidder vs. Newell.
28—Farner vs. Stines.
29—Kane vs. Hutkoff.
30—Anderson vs. De Brackeller.
31—Mechanics' National Bank vs. same.
32—Thrlaus vs. Stern.
33—In re St. Nicholas Park.
34—Geller vs. Friedman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Laura A. Delano, Charles Dekins,
Alice M. Connolly, Jacobina Biels.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—James Merritt.
2—Luigi Brangato.
3—Max May, Sam Tolopky.
4—Walter Chapman.
5—William Lester.
6—Michael Egan.
7—Gustave Briefer, Henry Briefer.
8—James Winn.
9—Thomas Potter.
10—Henry Garlow.
11—Morris Gasnovits.
12—Joseph Fessari, Louis Hollander.
13—Cora Lee.

Pleadings.

1—Peter Hickey.
2—Isaac I. Geary.
3—Antonio Terreri.
4—Bernard Himelstein.
5—Henry Carlton.
6—C. J. Fitzpatrick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Carl Ludeke, Samuel Kukulis.
2—Louis Braunstein.
3—Charles Turner.
4—Joseph Dier.
5—John Williams.
6—Isidor Trunz.
7—Harry Wells.
8—Henry Sims.
9—Charles Baum.
10—Peter Hudson.
11—James Brown.
12—Lena King, Antonio King.
13—John Graham.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Charles Robinson, indicted as Ephriam Robinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Thomas—James W. Hawes. McMulkin vs. Mankel—Charles Fisher. Spencer vs. Huntington—William N. Cohen. In re Adams—Robert C. Ten Eyck.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Parsons vs. Wallman—Charles E. Lydecker. Young vs. Ireland—Frederick Neuman. Guggenheimer vs. Levin—Joseph C. Levi. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Loew—John Brooks Leavitt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Capt. W. H. Emory is detached from the New York yard, Aug. 15, and ordered to command the Indiana.

Lieut. K. G. Castleman is detached from the Chicago and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieuts. L. M. Overstreet and O. G. Murfin are detached from the Alert and ordered home, with one month's leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Pleadwell is ordered to the Kearsarge.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Arrivals:
Dolphin, Sterling, Kearsarge, Olympia, Massachusetts, Alabama, and Brooklyn at New London, Aug. 9.
Brutus at Tutuila, July 11.
Alert at Santa Barbara, Aug. 8.
Abarenda at Norfolk, Aug. 9.
Sailed:
Montgomery, Aug. 9, from Portland, Me., on a cruise.
Atlanta, Aug. 11, from Santos for Rio de Janeiro.
Topeka, Aug. 11, from La Guayra for Puerto Cabello.
Hartford, Aug. 11, from New London for New York.
Revised itinerary of Indiana: Leaves Halifax Aug. 14, reaches Newport News Aug. 17; reaches Annapolis Aug. 22.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:20 A. M.—48 Wall Street; Bank of New York; damage, $15,000.
12 M.—172 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; A. M. Hackton; damage, $10.
3:30 P. M.—406 West Forty-eighth Street; Thomas Flynn; damage, $25.
3:45 P. M.—417 East Seventy-second Street; F. Schultz; damage, $50.
3:55 P. M.—134 Attorney Street; Max Feurstein; damage, $100.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT.
All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; Summer prices. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.
149TH ST., NOS. 544 TO 558 WEST.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms; will be decorated to suit. CARETAKER in No. 544, or WARREN & SKILLIN, No. 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

76th St., East, near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,536. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—We have plots for sale in choice localities for business buildings, at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Jane St., near 8th Av.—22.6x85, 3-story and basement, for three families; fine order; good paying; nice home. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$6,000 over mortgage at 4½ per cent. will buy five-story corner apartment house, with four stores; rents over $3,000 per year. Burroughs, 299 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A first-class tenement below 14th St., paying over 12 per cent. on money invested; price reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

223 East 115th St.—Private dwelling; a great bargain. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th St.

Amsterdam Av. flat, $26,000; mortgage $17,000; will exchange. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Boat.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLATBUSH DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted;
CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS.
Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Three-story single frame flat, high ground; 17 rooms; hot water, heated; all rented; fine location, near school and elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley; proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.00

REALTY COMPANY OF MANHATTAN

selling with guaranteed titles high-class residence lots, short distance from New Rochelle, Westchester County, at $100 upward $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; no assessments. Write or call.
ROOM 45, 115 BROADWAY.

Bronxville Club Hotel and Restaurant to let adjoining large electric factory; large range in kitchen; hot, cold water; large icebox, bar, carriage shed, and garden; on main road; license $100 yearly, rent $50 monthly; seen daily; ready for immediate business. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—2 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,900; terms $500 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEWLY DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

For Sale—A two-family brown-stone house on 55th St., between 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; fully decorated; in good condition; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500. Address "A.," Box 143 Times.

For Sale or Exchange.—New three-story brown-stone, box stoop dwelling; finest neighborhood, one block from Prospect Park; open plumbing. F B 10 Times.

An elegant triple flat; five-story; all improvements; 120th St., near 8th Av.; want Brooklyn property; equity $9,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$150 DOWN,
$50 monthly,
balance same as rent, buys $1,500 home, 35 minutes City Hall; employment for 30,000 people in vicinity. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Catskill Mountain and Hudson River Valley Land Agency is offering some of the greatest bargains on earth in stock, poultry, dairy, or fruit farms, lake or river fronts, club grounds, camping sites, and trout streams; have been established twenty years, and authority over properties in the Catskills and Valleys of the Wallkill, Hudson, and Rondout; do not purchase in this section before consulting me. When writing make known every requirement and address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,086, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
84-acre farm, 6-room dwelling, other buildings; good state of cultivation; 8 acres in wood stock and fruit farm; price, $1,500; $900 cash; a bargain. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Near Fishkill-on-the-Hudson—20 acres orchard, high ground; fine house, 10 rooms, all improvements; first-class condition; must sell. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Five acres excellent land at fast growing Summer resort, worth $200, must be sold at once; $25 CASH takes it. Assurance given as to title, &c. Opportunity, box 25, Times office.

Farm, 27 acres, nicely situated; large house, barn, hennery; fruit, shade; also small farm, three acres; house, all improvements. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Oceanic, Monmouth Co.—Very healthy location: six-room furnished house; large plot of ground; near Shrewsbury River; only $2,000 cash. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

TO OWNERS.—We have several buyers for private houses in good locations; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Want farm about 10 acres, Long Island, near city limits; full particulars. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

Old tenement and lots below 14th St.; send full particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Now is the time to buy Long Island suburban property; never lower; must go higher; great improvements contemplated. Bargains in fine properties. Owners send description of property. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500, $1,000 cash, new, modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Bargain at Amityville.—Modern house and barns, with acreage, near Great South Bay; private dock; fine lawn; garden; bathing; near depot. F Box 109 Times.

$1,400 will buy seven-room and barn in Corona; fare 5c. Owner, J. George, 346 Broadway, City.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

DO YOU EVER INVEST?

If so, a good chance to build at moderate cost. Easy payments. Free deed in case of death. Commutation, five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Passes and map of
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
DEPT. D., 309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have several flats, tenements, hotels and other property to exchange; send us particulars of your property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Stamford, Conn.—50 minutes out; modern, up-to-date 9 to 15 room unfurnished cottages to let; $30, $40, $50. Hubbard's Agency, Stamford, Conn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High-Class Apartment House,
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises.
Teleph

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 63, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M. Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P.M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:39 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 135th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express; (2) Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
‡3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, ‡4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M. (‡1:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A. M., ‡1:00, ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡*4:25, ‡7:00, ‡8:00, *9:00, ‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, ‡9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡‖4:00, ‡4.25 ‡8:00, ‖‡9:10, (10:00, ‖11:00 A. M. (Reading only,) ‖‡1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8, for Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, ‡1:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON —‡8:30, *10:30, ‡11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Pier 8, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago,	Pittsburg, *12:10nt.	‡12:15nt.
Chicago,	Columbus. *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg,	Cleve..... *3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg	Limited" *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis *12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati,	St. Louis *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis. *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk..	.....*12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington,	Balto.. ‡8:25am.	‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington,	Balto.. *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal	Limited".. *3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington,	Balto. *12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Sayre Express	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:20 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:55, 5:25, 6:10, 8:55, and 9:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 5:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1106, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

7-22-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‖12:28, ‖12:45, ‖7:15, ‖5:25, ‖6:45, ‖5:45.

	Lv. N.Y., Ally.	N.Y., ‖
Buffalo Local	*7:10 AM	*6:30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9:25 AM	*9:30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11:55 AM	‖12:00 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*‖12:40 PM	*‖9:50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‖3:55 PM	‖4:10 PM
Easton Local	*5:10 PM	*5:30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*‖5:40 PM	*‖5:40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*‖7:55 PM	*‖8:00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182-525 Ave., 26 Union Square West, 23 Cortlandt St., 1 Astor House, 1,360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00; (Sat's 2) P. M. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK, lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

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" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

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Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 28, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser	Aug. 12, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern	Aug. 16, 10 AM	Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin	Aug. 19, 10 AM	Kaiserin	Sept. 16, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

K'furst	Aug. 14, 10 AM	Friedrich	Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'sa	Aug. 21, 11 AM	Luise	Sept. 11, noon
Bremen	Aug. 28, noon	Kurfuerst	Sept. 18, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn	Aug. 23, 10 AM	Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM
Aller	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave	Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM

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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria	Aug. 14, 10 AM	Columbia	Aug. 28, 10 AM
P. Bism'ck	Aug. 21, 10 AM	A. Victoria	Sept. 11, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Penn'vania	Aug. 12, Nn.	Patricia	Aug. 26, 10:30 AM
Moltke	Aug. 19, 10 AM	Bluecher	Sept. 2, 10 AM

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St. Louis	Aug. 20, 10 AM	St. Paul	Sept. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland	Aug. 16, noon	Zeeland	Aug. 30, noon
Kroonland	Aug. 23, noon	Friesland	Sept. 6, noon

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MINNEAPOLIS	Aug. 16, 8 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Aug. 30, 8 P. M.
MESABA	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Sept. 10, 9 A. M.

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New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	RYNDAM	Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	ROTTERDAM	Aug. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

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Columbia	Aug. 23, noon	Astoria	Sept. 6, noon

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Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

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Teutonic	Aug. 20, Noon	Majestic	Sept. 3, noon
Cymric	Aug. 22, Noon	Celtic	Sept. 5, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51, North River.

Campania	Aug. 16, Noon	Etruria	Sept. 6, 9 AM
Umbria	Aug. 23, 9 AM	Campania	Sept. 13, Noon.
Lucania	Aug. 30, Noon	Umbria	Sept. 20, 4 PM

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R. M. Athenian	Sept. 1	R. M. S. Tartar	Oct. 20
Emp. of China	Sept. 8	Emp. of Japan	Nov. 3

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Miowera	Aug. 22	Aorangi	Sept. 19

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

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$1 a Week.

This will probably be the last week that we offer the Mayers Piano at this price.

There were only 200 in the original lot, and the greater part of the lot has already been booked. Probably before the end of the week, or at least by the end of the week, every piano will be sold; and after that it will not be possible to secure the Edward Mayers piano at this sale price.

$155
on terms of
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Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

These pianos are built by one of the most reputable piano makers in the country.

Full, rich and resonant in tone, nothing but the best materials used in their construction; guaranteed in every way for five years, cases highly finished in walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels beautifully carved in empire style; with Boston fall board; keys of selected ivory; 7⅓ octaves; automatic practice muffler; very elastic action.

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PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

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Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
963 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (conc

PETER POWER HAS GONE TO MONTREAL

Lamb Acknowledges He Procured Northern Pacific Complainant.

He Also Admits He Went West and Conferred with Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota About Merger Suit.

Peter Power, the mysterious plaintiff in the suit to prevent the Northern Pacific Railway Company from retiring its preferred stock, whose contempt of the United States Circuit Court will cost him thirty days in the County Jail, after he is in the custody of United States Marshal William Hawkes, and whose lawyer, George Alfred Lamb, will have to explain on Aug. 20 apparent trifling with the court, was not surrendered yesterday because he is in Canada.

Mr. Lamb promised the Marshal that Power would present himself for service of Judge Lacombe's commitment at 10 A. M. yesterday. Then Lamb said that Power had received a telegram from out of town which called him away, but that he might appear between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Marshal Henkle waited until the opportunity for Power to appear had passed, and going to Mr. Lamb, who was in the Post Office Building, talked very plainly to him. Lamb said that Power would surely appear to-day. Marshal Henkle said that he had to be content with this as he was informed by William D. Guthrie of counsel for the Northern Pacific that Mr. Lamb's statement that Power was out of the Marshal's jurisdiction was true.

A few minutes after the Marshal had interrupted Lamb, the whereabouts of Power was divulged in the proceedings before Special Master Mable, who was sitting in the Criminal Court room of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Lamb had been called to the stand and had talked at length of his duty to protect the interests of his client, Power, while he was willing, and even desirous, to make a statement covering the whole history of the Power litigation, and claimed the same courtesies as a witness as those extended by him to the witnesses for the Northern Pacific, when Mr. Guthrie remarked:

"We will be glad to hear the history, but first oblige by explaining Mr. Power's escape in your custody on Tuesday last."

"Certainly," replied Mr. Lamb. "I am even willing to tell you where Peter Power is now."

"Quite unnecessary," replied Mr. Guthrie, with a snap of exultation. "Peter Power is now staying, with his wife, as Mr. and Mrs. J. Blake at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, Canada."

POWER UNDER ASSUMED NAME.

Mr. Lamb muttered, "It is true," after a start of surprise to discover that the detectives of the lawyers for the Northern Pacific had done their work so well.

This development in the case came after several persons had testified about Power's escape from West Hurley with Lamb at 5 A. M. last Tuesday. Mrs. Carey of the Carey House then said that Power went away with the lawyer, who arrived Monday night and registered as "D. W. Brown." Her son Millard, a lad of fourteen, also identified Lamb. He drove him and Mr. and Mrs. Power to the Rhinebeck ferry, evidently to cross the Hudson and take a train for Canada. Lamb cross-examined Mrs. Carey, and all that he gained by it was an admission that with the subpoena to come to the examination she received $13 for fees and expenses.

After Lamb had admitted that Power was at Montreal Mr. Gutherie called G. H. Lancaster, a dealer in automobiles, who testified that Power two years ago was a chauffeur in his employ at $12 a week. Lamb, in cross-examination, obtained from the witness an admission that he had been paid by Abraham L. Elkus and David Lamar for services in the suit of Hodge against the United States Steel Corporation.

Resuming the witness stand, Lamb took up, on Mr. Guthrie's questioning, the story of Power's flitting at dawn from West Hurley. He said that it might have been an error on his (Lamb's) part, but he advised his client that the service of the Circuit Court subpoenas was irregular.

"I found," he continued, "Mr. Power in a highly nervous condition at West Hurley. His wife was also much wrought up, as seeing the detectives prowling about the house excited her beyond description. I finally thought it would be better for Mr. Power to come to New York City, and in order to avoid being followed by the detectives we took the early train for Kingston.

"He wanted to go to Montreal, and I objected, but finally he gave me a most solemn promise that should Mr. Justice Lacombe decide he was in contempt he would come to the city at once.

"Mr. Power is much exercised and frightened by the proceedings. I intended to start to Montreal and bring Power back with me, and so promised the Marshal, seeing I had to a great extent lost control of my client, but I was served with a subpoena to appear here to-day myself as a witness. I am willing to go to Montreal to-night and try and get Mr. Power back to the city again.

"I have sent telegrams to my own correspondent in Montreal to try and induce Mr. Power to return, even if he had to return with a physician and a nurse, and I sent funds there for that purpose. I have heard nothing from my correspondent, and I shall leave to-night to get Mr. Power to accompany me back, providing I can induce him to do so. That is all I have to say about the West Hurley incident."

Mr. Lamb at this juncture asked for a recess of ten minutes, which was granted. After recess Mr. Lamb's nervousness was apparent, and it increased when, on requesting to be allowed to smoke a cigar, Mr. Guthrie said he could not endure the odor of tobacco. So, without this solace and nerve soother, Power's lawyer quoted authorities, on which he relied in his contention that the service of the subpoenas on his client was irregular, told of his professional relations with Thomas W. Lawson and Camille Weidenfeld, the Worcester Cycle Company litigation, losses his clients had suffered in the controversies between J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Northern Securities Company question.

LAWYER LAMB'S ADMISSION.

He and Mr. Weidenfeld decided that something should be done to protect those who suffered losses by the Securities scheme. This led up to the following statement, or rather confession, by Lamb:

"Mr. Weidenfeld suggested that if I got a plaintiff he would assign him some stock so that suit could be brought. Powerful influences were arrayed against such a suit and any broker known to be involved in it would meet with disaster very quickly. I selected Peter Power, and Weidenfeld assigned to him 100 shares of the Northern Pacific preferred. The State of Minnesota was then about to bring suit to test the legality of the Northern Securities Company, so I suggested to Weidenfeld that it would be well to act in harmony with the people and there I found out and saw Gov. Van Sant, and Judge Lancaster was called in to assist us. The Minnesota Governor was glad to have the co-operation of a stock broker, and so the Power suit was begun."

Lamb followed with a disquisition on the iniquity of the Northern Securities plan, and wandered off into Power's marriage, his proposed visit to Europe, and his constant willingness to produce his client. Then he said that he was tired out, and wanted an adjournment.

Mr. Guthrie wanted none, however. He asked Mr. Lamb to produce to-day telegrams between him and "Blake" of Montreal, and all letters or telegrams from Camille Weidenfeld, Henry Strong, H. E. Content & Co., and any one else interested in this action. Lamb admitted that Power was a plaintiff in a suit against the Franklin Typewriter Company. Pushed by Mr. Guthrie in regard to the stock, on which Power brought the Northern Pacific suit, he found his excuse in fealty to his client or absence of orders from the court. He complained of being "browbeaten," and said that such tactics would not avail. After much sparring and pleas of fatigue by Lamb and a rebuke from Mr. Guthrie in a request to make his statements conform to facts, an adjournment was taken to to-day, when Mr. Lamb will continue on the witness stand. One of the witnesses will be Camille Weidenfeld.

RIOT THREATENED IN COURT.

Intense Excitement at Arraignment of Octogenarian Italian and His Wife, Accused of Murder.

The Tombs Police Court was filled to overflowing yesterday morning with excited Italians, the relatives, friends, and partisans of the octogenarian Antonio Ziropoli, and of Pietro Guardino, whom he is alleged to have murdered during the fracas in Elizabeth Street on Sunday. So threatening was the attitude of the crowd, among whom women predominated, that when Ziropoli and the other prisoners taken after the fight were arraigned, Magistrate Hogan, fearing a riot might be precipitated, told the detectives to take their prisoners before the Coroner without delay.

To avoid the excited crowd the detectives instead of leading their charges through the courtroom took them down stairs through the court prison, out into the street, then through a side door into the Coroner's office. There the two factions were separated, those of the Ziropoli party being taken to Coroner Brown's room, before whom the arraignment was made, and the Guardino party to Coroner Goldenkranz's room.

Before Coroner Brown the officers arraigned Ziropoli and his wife, Carmello, who is thirty-one years his junior, charging them with the murder. They were held as principals and sent to the Tombs, pending a hearing to-day. The following were held as witnesses and sent to the House of Detention: Michael Ziropoli, twenty, son of the alleged murderer; Leo Guardino, twenty-seven, of 117 Elizabeth Street, brother of the dead man; Mary Purigina, twenty-seven, of 126 Elizabeth Street; Lorenzo Maistoia, twenty-nine, of 118 Elizabeth Street; Rosie Guardino, eighteen, widow of the murdered man; Kate Guardino, sixteen, a sister; Stephen Guardino, twenty, a brother, of 122 Elizabeth Street, and Accurzo De Chiarello, fourteen, of 140 Elizabeth Street.

Mrs. Ziropoli was in a hysterical condition, and had to be supported. Rosie Guardino, the wife of the murdered man, was also hysterical. Many of the witnesses and others in the rooms bore marks of the fight which was on when the murder was committed.

REMARKABLE SKY SPECTACLE.

Brilliant Color Effects After the Shower of an Hour—Crowds Gazed in Admiration.

The rainstorm that broke with great suddenness over the city a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon dispersed the oppressive heat which had made the day one of the most uncomfortable of the present Summer.

The storm came when people were hurrying to the railroads and ferries, and thousands were drenched before reaching places of shelter. A few minutes before the storm broke a great black cloud appeared in the north, and as it passed over the city the rain came, big drops of water equal in size to small hailstones falling first and being followed quickly by a miniature deluge.

Just as the shower ended beautiful color effects of nature were observed. Thousands of persons stopped to gaze for minutes at the western sky line, and the unusual spectacle was presented of crowds, which ordinarily are hurrying homeward, standing wrapped in admiration of nature's beauties.

It was a few minutes before 7 o'clock when the rain ceased. Almost immediately the bank of clouds in the west broke and the sun shone through. Not on the city, though, for it was after sunset, but on the rolling masses of vapor overhead, to which the dying sunlight gave an unnaturally bright, almost weird, effect.

Simultaneously the clouds began to lift from the western horizon, and there appeared first a wide border of sepia-colored sky; then, sharply defined against it, a ribbon of bright blue; above that again a thin streak of old gold, with patches of carnation and brown upon it. Then came the rolling masses of sun-lit vapor, which, reflecting the light of the sinking sun, cast upon the city an intense yellow glare.

In the hour from the commencement of the shower until its end the thermometer fell ten degrees, and one of the hottest days of the season was succeeded by a comparatively cool evening.

BOARD OF HEALTH'S POWER.

It Has Jurisdiction Over Raines Law Hotels, in the Opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner Lederle of the Department of Health on April 24 wrote to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the jurisdiction of the department over Raines law hotels. The Commissioner had been in receipt of numerous complaints regarding the sanitary condition of certain of the hotels in question, and the proprietors had denied the right of the department to hold jurisdiction over them. The reply of Corporation Counsel Rives was made public yesterday. He says:

Whether or not the buildings specified may properly be regarded as hotels under the definition of the liquor tax law is immaterial. Even assuming that they conform in all respects to the provisions of the liquor tax law, they can at the same time, be regarded as lodging houses. The definition of a lodging house under Section 1,305 of the charter is, in my opinion, broad enough to embrace the buildings described.

Section 1:305 is as follows:

A lodging house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof in which persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire, for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any time les sthan a week.

Commissioner Lederle said yesterday that at the time of the smallpox contagion a number of guests of lodging houses moved into Raines law hotels, under the impression that they would thus remove themselves from the jurisdiction of the Department of Health.

RULING IN REGAN CASE.

Charges of Bribery and Perjury Dismissed—Testimony to be Heard on Other Charges.

Deputy Police Commissioner Thurston announced yesterday his ruling on the motion to dismiss the four charges against Policeman Stephen J. Regan, who was wardman for Capt. Herlihy. The charges were that he neglected duty in regard to the disorderly houses in the Fourth Precinct; that he received various sums of money; that he went to Capt. Herlihy and told him the questions the District Attorney had asked him in connection with the charges that had been made against the Captain, and that he committed perjury in the trial of Capt. Herlihy, when he testified that he did not know of any disorderly houses in his precinct.

Commissioner Thurston has dismissed the second and fourth charges. In dismissing the bribery charge he said that the evidence rests entirely upon the statement of a man who is a confessed liar, and cannot be accepted without corroboration. Regarding the perjury charge he said that it was very hard to determine whether Regan meant that he did not know of any house of a disorderly kind or whether he meant that he knew of none against which he could obtain legal evidence.

The defense will be required to submit testimony on the first and third charges.

Searching for an Heiress.

Creighton & Thomas, lawyers, of Fairfield, Ill., have written to the police of this city, asking that Elizabeth Dwelley be looked for. They said that the woman is an heiress of Lafayette Matsier. It had been reported that she came to this city several years ago.

PROGRAMME FOR ARMY AND NAVY WAR GAMES

Fleet to Run Sound Forts and Coast Defenses.

Military Part of the Manoeuvres to be Secret—Tugs to be Allowed to Follow Ships, as in Actual Warfare.

Army and navy experts are now engaged in the extremely difficult task of drawing up rules for the army and navy manoeuvres or "war game" which will be played at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound from Aug. 20 to Sept. 6. The ships of the navy will be followed by newspaper tugs, as in time of actual war. On the army side, however, there will be only the secret coast defenses engaged. To admit newspaper men or any one else to these would be violating one of the strict regulations of the service.

"We are very anxious that the public should know about our side of the game," said one prominent army officer yesterday, "but we scarcely know how it is to be done without divulging our secrets, which we can't do."

In addition to the complicated work of drawing up the rules of the contest, preparations for the "game" in two other particulars are going on at a rapid pace at present. The army is mobilizing sufficient men at the forts involved to man the guns. The searchlights are being placed in order, cobwebs are being removed from the works, and preparations for real action are going on. The guns, ammunition, and other facilities will, when the warfare begins, be in trim for actual conflict.

"You see, when a battleship is afloat and in commission," said an army officer, "she is just as much ready for action in peace as in war. With a land fortification it is different, and things are apt to lapse into what Mr. Cleveland called 'innocuous desuetude,' unless they are stirred up a bit. That is what is being done with the forts now."

The forts specially involved are: In the District of Narragansett—Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I.; Fort Wetherill, R. I.; Fort Greble, R. I., and Fort Rodman, Mass. In the District of New London—Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Fort Michie, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Terry, N. Y., and Fort Mansfield. Fort Terry is on Plum Island and Fort Michie is on Gull Island, in the Sound. In the war game these will be commanded by Major Gen. MacArthur, Gen. Hasbrouck, and Col. Davis.

On the navy side, the special preparations consist in the mobilization, now in progress, of the fleet to take part in the game. This fleet will be under command of Rear Admiral Higginson. The first-class battleship Kearsarge will be the flagship. Then there will be the armored cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Coghlan, second in command; the first-class battleships Alabama and Massachusetts, the cruisers Olympia, Cincinnati, and Montgomery, the gunboats Gloucester, Mayflower, Scorpion, Hist, Leyden, Nina, and Peoria, the converted cruisers Prairie, Panther, and Supply, and seven torpedo boats.

The problem of the first week of the war game will be, Are the coast defenses of Long Island Sound and the advance guard of the United States fleet capable of preventing the landing of an invading army? In the second week the question will be, Are the coast defenses of Long Island Sound capable of preventing the approach to New York Harbor of a large hostile fleet when the navy of the country happens to be away looking after some other fleet of the enemy?

The first move will be on Aug. 20, when the converted cruisers will be detached from Rear Admiral Higginson's squadron and go to sea. They will then, within the ensuing seven days, seek to pass the defending squadron and forts and establish a base of supplies and action within the sphere of activities. It will be supposed that these swift-moving vessels are the advance guard of an approaching fleet of transports protected by a large squadron of battleships, and that if the advance guard can get by the larger force is capable of doing likewise.

Rear Admiral Higginson's plan of defense will be to send out scouts, and upon the value of their work will depend the success of the defending squadron's efforts. The scouts will attempt to pick up the enemy's fleet and hold on to it until a decisive action can be fought. Commander John E. Pillsbury of the Prairie, who will command the invaders, will seek to elude the defending squadron at night, in a fog, or in any manner possible.

In case the invaders should be picked up after they have passed the defending fleet and an attack should be made, the question of success will become somewhat more complicated. If the defending fleet can catch the invaders in time to bring their ships within range for a sufficient time to demolish them before their men can be landed, the defending squadron will be considered to have won. But if the converted cruisers are able to effect a landing, their part of the game will have been won, and it will have been shown that the navy and the coast defenses are weak in a critical place.

On Aug. 26 it will be considered that the invading and the defending navy have made peace and decided to join forces. At any rate, the whole fleet will be united under Rear Admiral Higginson and will go to sea. It will be supposed that the coast defenses are left entirely unaided by ships of war, that the country's navy has gone to fight a squadron of the enemy in some distant locality.

Rear Admiral Higginson will then attempt to pass the forts at the entrance to the Sound and get within hailing distance of New York Harbor. Deprived of scouts and marine forces of all kinds, the coast defenders will have to depend at night upon searchlights and in daytime upon telescopes, lighthouses, &c., for their information.

As soon as the ships of the squadron get within firing distance of a fort to be attacked, they will get into action. The firing will be done with sub-calibre guns. This will be for the purpose of saving large quantities of powder, and yet give the men training in the use of all the guns of the ships and forts. The sub-calibre gun is a small gun placed within a larger one. Blank cartridges will, of course, be fired.

A record will have to be made aboard ship of every shot fired, every distance from which it is fired, &c. Records will also be kept of the shots and the range of firing from the forts. The rules governing the firing and the effectiveness of it in the actual fighting will be the most complicated part of the whole affair. An idea of the difficulty of these calculations for purposes of a "game" may be had from the following illustration, suggested by an army officer yesterday:

If a big shell is fired from a fort when a battleship is 3,000 yards from shore, if the shell struck the armor side of the ship it would have little or no effect. If it exploded on the deck it would probably put the ship out of commission immediately. It will be calculated that if a ship comes within range and remains so for a certain period, while firing is going on from the fort, and sufficient guns have been fired by the fort to finish the vessel's career under ordinary circumstances, that ship is out of the game. The calculations of both ships and forts will have to be compared to establish the exact conditions and the umpires will then have to make their decision as to the winner. The hope of the navy will be, theoretically, to destroy all the fortifications and be in position to approach New York Harbor.

The umpires will make their awards, and for appeals from the decision of the umpires, courts of arbitration will be established.

Four umpires have already been appointed to apply the rules which shall be established for this mock contest. The army will be represented by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Lieut. Col. John P. Storey of the Artillery Corps. On the part of the navy there will be Rear Admiral Cooper and Capt. Swift. A fifth umpire will be appointed to settle any point upon which these officers cannot agree.

In ordinary warfare military and naval attaches of foreign Governments are allowed to accompany the army divisions, but there will be no divisions in this case, and the coast fortifications are secret places, carefully guarded from the sight of foreign military men.

PACIFIC CABLE CO.'S COUNTER PROPOSALS

Asks Compensation from the Government in War Time.

With Few Minor Changes In Other Clauses President Roosevelt's Wishes May Be Met.

George W. Clapperton, traffic manager of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, yesterday confirmed the statement that the company is not satisfied with the conditions imposed in the memorandum made public on Saturday by President Roosevelt regarding the laying of the cable between San Francisco, the Philippines and China, and that a reply to the President's terms would be made in a few days.

Mr. Clapperton was not prepared to say what the company's reply would be, but intimated that it would be in the nature of a counter proposition embodying certain modifications of the Administration's proposals.

The specific terms in the President's offer to which the Pacific Cable Company takes exception, or rater the terms which have been added by the President to the proposals submitted by the cable company, are as follows:

That the Government of the United States shall have authority to assume full control of the said cable when at war or when war is threatened. * * * That the United States shall have authority to sever, at discretion, all branches which may be connected with the main cable line aforesaid during war or threatened war. * * * That no liability shall be assumed by the Government of the United States by virtue of any control or censorship which it may exercise over said line in the event of war or civil disturbance.

That the operators and employes of said company, (above the grade of laborer,) after said cable shall have been laid, shall be exclusively American citizens.

That the company shall agree to maintain an effective speed of transmission over the main cable route from California to Luzon of not less than twenty-five words per minute.

In regard to the first clause mentioned, the cable company's offer, after agreeing to give the Government full right of control and consorship in time of war, provided that if the company showed that during the exercise of any of the powers thus accorded to the Government the receipts to the company from the cable had been less than their receipts from the same source during a corresponding period on the average of the preceding three years, the Government should pay to the company as compensation such sum as might be settled between the Secretary of State and the company by agreement, or, in case of difference, as might be determined by arbitration.

In estimating such compensation the cable company also asked that all the circumstances of the case be taken into consideration, including not only the ordinary loss, but also any additional profit that might accrue from the emergency which gave rise to the Government's taking over the control of the cable.

The Government, it will be noticed, explicitly refuses to grant such compensation. This the cable company regards as unjust.

In regard to the other clauses, the company is disposed to meet the wishes of the President, with a few minor changes in detail. For instance, the company is willing to generally engage American citizens, but does not wish to be bound by agreement to do so in all cases. Such an obligation, it holds, is an unnecessary interference with its rights. The stipulation that an effective speed of twenty-five words a minute be maintained between California and Luzon is another point of objection. It is believed, however, that the general rate of speed will be quite equal to this, and probably exceed it. The company also objects, as was stated in THE TIMES yesterday, to laying at present a new line between the Philippines and China.

One stipulation made by the Government the cable company is ready to agree to offhand. That is in regard to the landing at Guam. In the proposals made to Congress, the company expressed its belief that the water near Guam, which is about six miles in depth—the deepest spot on the earth—made a landing impossible. According to the Government soundings, however, it is said that the abyss can be avoided, and a landing made at Midway. This the cable company is willing to do.

A draft embodying the company's various objections to the clauses added by the President to the proposed contract has been drawn up by the company's counsel, William W. Cook, and has been cabled to the company's executives, now in London, Clarence H. Mackay and George W. Ward. On receipt of their reply a communication will be addressed to the President.

Some misapprehension has been created by the published statements from Oyster Bay on Sunday that a proposal for the construction of the Pacific cable had been submitted to the Government by Thomas F. Clark. Mr. Clark is the Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and has, of course, no connection with the Commercial Cable Company's project. The communication which Mr. Clark had addressed to the President, and to which Attorney General Knox referred, contained merely certain suggestions for the protection of the public from monopoly in any arrangements that might be made for the laying of a Pacific cable.

FIFTH AVENUE'S ILLUSION.

New Flatiron Building Tends to Exaggerate the Deceptive View.

For a person walking down the west side of Fifth Avenue on a sunny morning, and stopping on the sidewalk about the location of the Holland House, a view from there down the avenue will seem to show that the east side of the avenue below Twenty-third Street is nearer by 20 per cent. to the west side than on the same avenue above Madison Square.

Since the completion of the great white wedge-shped structure on the plot termed the flatiron, bounded by Broadway, Twenty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue, the illusion becomes more apparent the longer one views the north vertical verge of the structure.

The width of the avenue is the same above Madison Square and below Twenty-third Street, but the illusion is there, notwithstanding.

TRIO CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Man and His Two Months' Bride Involved in Flat Looting.

Harry Strauss, a salesman; his bride of two months, who live at 26 Thornton Street, Brooklyn, and Henry Schaeffer of 44½ Meserole Street, were held in the Lee Avenue Court yesterday for a hearing tomorrow on a charge of burglary committed on Sunday night in the apartments of Mrs. Shannon, who has the flat opposite the Strauss couple.

The police say that the three had been heard quarrelling, and the two men accused each other of the robbery. An investigation was made, and the Shannon rooms were found to have been forcibly entered and valuable clothing taken. Mrs. Shannon is away. The three were arrested, and the police say they admitted their guilt, the woman being accused of pawning the booty.

MESSENGER BOY FOUND $1,000.

A messenger boy somewhere in this city is so anxious to obtain a reward for returning money that he found that he used a premium certificate of a cigarette manufacturer which might have won for him a baseball bat.

On Friday last a depositor in the National Bank of North America dropped two packages of $500 each in ten-dollar notes. The bank received yesterday the following note on the back of the certificate:

Two packages of money were found on floor in your bank by Mezzer Boy.

The bank has offered a reward for the return of the money.

Wants to Find Her Father and Brothers.

Mrs. J. Gaman of New Orleans has asked the police of this city for information as to the whereabouts of her father, Emile Rotiolle, and her brothers, John, Ernest, and Guy. Her father, she said, was in the electric light business.

MAYOR LOW APPROVES CITY BRIDGE FRANCHISE.

Union Railway Company Given Legal Right to Lay Trolley Tracks Across Macomb's Dam.

Mayor Low, before he started on his vacation, signed the franchise allowing the Union Railway Company the right to lay tracks across Macomb's Dam Bridge. No announcement was made of Mayor Low's signature having been attached to the franchise until The City Record appeared yesterday with the approved ordinance.

There has been a long contest between the railroad company and the residents of the Borough of the Bronx over this matter. The claim of Bronx residents was that the railroad should be forced to lay its tracks so that the passengers to the Bronx district would not have to change cars and walk across the bridge, even in the most inclement weather. The members of the Board of Aldermen struggled over the franchise at many sessions.

A public hearing was given by the Aldermanic Railroad Committee on June 25, and a number of property owners in the Bronx attacked the Union Railway Company for alleged lack of thoughtfulness and failure to properly attend to the desires of the passengers. Ernest Hall, since appointed Supreme Court Justice, was one of those who attacked the railroad company, as also did ex-State Senator Guy.

The Railroad Committee favorably acted on the franchise, and it now goes to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for that board to fix the monetary value of the franchise. Eight of the members of the Railroad Committee signed the report, Alderman Lundy failing to do so.

The franchise allows the laying of tracks and the operation of an overhead trolley system on the following roads:

"Commencing at the intersection of Jerome and Sedgwick Avenues, at the terminus of the tracks of this company's Jerome Avenue line; thence upon and along the westerly approach, known as the Sedgwick Avenue approach, to Central, or Macomb's Dam, Bridge; thence southerly upon and along said bridge and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct and Macomb's Dam Road to the terminus of the railway of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, between West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets; also from the intersection of said Central, or Macomb's Dam, Bridge and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct; thence westerly upon and along said viaduct to the station, depot or terminus of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, situated between said bridge and Bradhurst Avenue."

STUDY AND HYPNOTISM SEND BOY TO BELLEVUE.

John Finneran, 18 Years Old, Thought to be Insane as Result of Too Close Application to Work.

Ambitious to succeed in his chosen vocation, and spurred on by the encouragement of his parents, John Finneran, eighteen years old, of 1,435 Avenue A, has studied so hard that he is now in Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity. He was yesterday taken from his home to the Presbyterian Hospital, and from there, after an examination, sent to Bellevue last evening.

The patient is the eldest son of John F. Finneran, a saloon keeper. He has been for some time in the employ of the Edison Electric Company. Soon after getting that position the boy decided to become an electrician, and at once set himself to master the technical principles of the science. He worked hard each day, and every evening found him at his home delving into text books on electricity.

The boy was easily discouraged, however, and did not think he was progressing as rapidly as he should. Work as he would he could not master and remember all the technical terms. He became discontented, it is said, and grew moody and more or less despondent. Then he read in a current periodical one of the advertisements of men who purport to teach the "science of hypnotism," and tell in graphic terms of the benefits to be derived, and of the alleged successes attained by those who understand it.

Young Finneran became interested, and decided to become a pupil of one of the "correspondence schools" that teach hypnotism. But he found that he could not master the electricity and hypnotism at the same time. So, the boy admits, he neglected his electrical work and went deeper into the study of hypnotism.

His young acquaintances noticed the change in his manner, and at first could not understand the meaning of the strange movements young Finneran made with his hands as he passed them rapidly back and forth before their faces, nor did they know the import of the mystical phrases he sometimes uttered.

For the last few days the boy has been acting queerly. He has not been able to work all the time, and yesterday his father had to remain home. Detective Sergt. Sixty-seventh Street Station called in, and requested that the lad be taken to the hospital, as he believed his mind was affected.

On the way to Bellevue Hospital, in the ambulance, Finneran became violent. He tried to bite Dr. Post and Policeman Mooney, and they had to put him in a straitjacket. He showed symptoms of hydrophobia, though the doctor said the boy did not have the rabies. At the hospital he was placed in the insane pavilion.

FIRE IN BANK OF NEW YORK.

First in Its Quarters in the 118 Years of Its Existence—Business Conducted with Some Inconvenience.

Fire started early yesterday morning in the building of the Bank of New York, a six-story brownstone structure at Wall and William Streets. The bank occupies the first story, the basement, and a part of the top story. The rest of the building is used for offices.

The fire was discovered by James Richardson, a janitor's employe, in the office of J. H. Chandler, a lawyer, on the third story. Smoke filled the halls and stairway, and when four other occupants of the building were awakened they found their way of escape cut off. They reached the street by crawling along a ledge to the fire escape on the adjacent building.

After two alarms had been sent in and the top story almost burned out, the flames were controlled. The bank vaults in the lower stories were deluged. The loss was placed at $15,000 by the police, but insurance men said it would be much larger.

Business at the bank was continued yesterday, although with considerable inconvenience. The east side of the office had been damaged by water, and several desks had to be moved to the other side. It was the first fire in the bank's quarters in the 118 years of its existence.

INJURED IN A FIRE PANIC.

A fire which occurred yesterday afternoon in the hat factory of the A. H. Parsons Company, at 93 Nineteenth Street, near Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, caused a panic among the workers there during which two women and a man were injured by falling from a fire escape.

The fire started in the rear of the ground floor of the factory, which is a three-story brick building. The cries of "Fire!" from below and the smoke caused the women to become panic-stricken, although they were not in any immediate danger, and some of them crowded out upon the fire escape.

While trying to climb down, two of these lost their hold and fell to the street. They were Elizabeth Droll, twenty-nine years old, of 210 Bleecker Street, Manhattan, and Mrs. J. B. Graham, forty-five years old, of 217 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. Bernard Tancy of 1,663 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, also fell from the fire escape while trying to aid the women, and was badly bruised. The fire caused about $10,000 damage.

DR. HERZL'S MISSION TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Secretary of American Zionists Denies that It Has Failed.

Says that Counter Proposals Were Made by Turkey, and Negotiations Will Likely Be Reopened Soon.

In discussing the political aspects of the Zionist cause, J. De Haas, Secretary of the Federation of American Zionists, said at a largely attended mass meeting of the Federation last night that Dr. Herzl's mission to the Porte had not failed. He declared that it would be possible to reopen negotiations at any time.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, at 197 East Broadway, and was to commemorate the 9th of Ab, the anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem. Among the speakers in addition to Mr. De Haas, were Rabbi Joseph Friedlander of Beaumont, Texas; Rabbi Isidore Myers of San Francisco, and Rabbi H. Masilansky, the Zionist orator. Mr. De Haas said, in part:

"Early in this year, at the very moment Dr. Herzl was negotiating in Constantinople, the world was stirred with news of the rejection by the Sultan of our offers. As a matter of fact, Dr. Herzl was accorded a most sympathetic reception then, and since then the negotiations have been in progress, and interviews have been given our leader, not limited, I may say, to the ruler of Turkey.

"On the 24th of July Dr. Herzl again went to Constantinople at the request of the Sublime Porte. You may take it from this that he was not sent for to be informed that his offers had been rejected. Indeed, I think I may now say, without betraying confidences, that earlier in the year the Turkish authorities made such overtures to our movement as would have been hailed with joy and satisfaction by the Zionists and the Jewish people generally everywhere.

"Dr. Herzl, however, stands for the movement, and is bound by the programme that was laid down in 1897 at the first Basle Congress, to wit.: 'The establishment of a publicly recognized, legally secured home in Palestine.' The concessions and charters ask nothing less, and Dr. Herzl can accept nothing less, and I believe that the majority of us who are earnestly in this movement are in it, and are separated from the old Chovevi Zion because we have a definite idea of what we want and what we need, and that we recognize that it is better, far better, for us to wait and obtain our whole loaf than accept half.

"What has happened to us Zionists is this: The Turkish Government has crossed our proposals with offers of another kind. Did we not feel strong, did not Dr. Herzl know that we can achieve all that we desire, he might have compromised. But, on the contrary, he has kept to the letter of the credentials, which have been given him by the Jewish people, and, abating nothing, he now reports that he has not wholly succeeded in carrying out his commission.

"Without betraying our interests, I can say that there is no set-back. We have lost no ground whatsoever. We are held at this moment in as high esteem at Constantinople as we were a fortnight back, and the Yildiz Kiosk will open its doors to our representative, Dr. Herzl, as soon as he feels inclined to request admission. That is, we can renew our negotiations at any moment. Without venturing to prophesy, I say that we can look forward to an early resumption of these pourparlers with the firm assurance that we shall succeed."

LEGAL NOTES.

EVIDENCE ESTABLISHING A GIFT.—Mrs. Lizzie Reichert, in filing an account of her doings as the administratrix of her husband, Charles G. Reichert, gave as her reason for not including certain jewelry, live stock, savings bank accounts, and a mortgage in her inventory of the estate that such property had been given by Mr. Reichert to their daughter as a gift a few weeks before his death. Mrs. Reichert was the decedent's third wife, and she resided with him and their daughter, Thadeuse, at Huntington, L. I. She said that a few weeks before his death Mr. Reichert gave her three bank books, each with a check signed in blank, and also a memorandum of instructions. He told her to go to the banks and have the accounts transferred to his daughter. Mr. Reichert stated at the end of his memorandum of instructions that the money in the banks belonged to his daughter "by my last will." This will was written by the decedent himself, and it made the same disposition of the property in question as testified to by Mrs. Reichert. It, however, lacked proper execution and had to be refused probate. The children of Mr. Reichert by one of his former marriages contended that Mrs. Reichert's testimony was insufficient to establish the gifts, in view of the rule that such transactions are to be subjected to the closest scrutiny and the gifts upheld only after the clearest proof. Surrogate Petty of Suffolk County has decided to uphold the gifts, and he thinks that Mrs. Reichert's story, taken in connection with the corroborative evidence in the handwriting of the decedent, plainly established a gift. The Surrogate says in part: "While the courts are wont to look upon gifts of this character with some suspicion it is apparent that the matters testified to by the widow would have naturally occurred only in the presence of herself and husband. While clear proof is required, therefore, it must also be remembered that a great amount of evidence will not usually be obtainable. Contestant calls attention to the fact that the witness is the mother of the alleged donee, while the other next of kin are children of an earlier marriage. This might have some weight were the widow's testimony without support. In that event the court might well hesitate to uphold the gift. But here, as in the case of Ridden vs. Thrall (125 N. Y. 572) we find corroboration in the writings left by the deceased."

***

MERE HAPPENING OF ACCIDENT.—The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals holds, in the case of Payntar against the Bridgeton and Millville Traction Company, that a mere fall from a street car, without any evidence to show how the fall was occasioned, raises no presumption of negligence on the part of those operating the car. The principal witness for the plaintiff was a Mrs. Carpenter. She testified that after the plaintiff had left her seat and was going toward the door the car stopped. When the plaintiff, as she thought, had passed out on to the platform the car had stopped. After it had remained stationary for a long time, Mrs. Carpenter heard it asked if some one was hurt. On cross-examination she did not remember whether the car started again until she heard some one say: "Are you hurt?" Mrs. Carpenter was sure, however, that the car stopped before the plaintiff got on the platform. She only remembered the car stopping once, and she did not recall whether the stop was a smooth or quick one. She could not say whether there was any jerk, or lurch, or jar. "The mere happening of the accident," the court said, "is not sufficient to place legal responsibility for its effects upon the defendant. There is no evidence upon the part of the plaintiff showing how the accident happened. She herself says she has no recollection of anything except that she was in the act of alighting from the car, and the next she knew was some one picked her up. There is nothing in her testimony, nor in that of her witnesses, nor in the attendant circumstances, to show how it happened that she fell. She merely has a belief, a thought, a feeling, a seeming to her that the car started; but when pressed to say whether she remembers any sudden jolt or jar, or sudden motion of the car, she says: 'I have no recollection of anything except that I was in the act of alighting from the car, and the next I knew some one picked me up.' Surely there is no proof in this testimony that the fall was occasioned by the sudden, or any other, starting of the car from a state of rest, or by any unusual motion, jar, or jolt of the car which the defendant was called upon to explain."

About the time the bloom's off your summer suit we usually boom things with a sale of separate trousers.

This time our surplus is 2200 pairs of medium weight worsteds, nearly all quiet stripes.

Some small sizes were $4.50; the rest $5 to $8.

All sizes, 28 to 46 waist.

All $3.50.

At all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 143 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

The main point is this:—if you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing this trade-mark

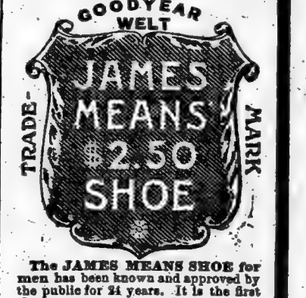

The

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light variable winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,412. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REBELS SACK BARCELONA

Capture City After Fierce Fighting and Pillage Consulates.

Government Officers Make a Last Stand in City and Then Surrender—Women and Children Killed—Stores of Foreigners Looted.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Aug. 12.—Details of the fighting at Barcelona, Venezuela, received here by boat show that a terrible battle started on Sunday, Aug. 3, and that on the following Wednesday the revolutionists entered the city. They kept up a continuous firing day and night, destroying houses one by one to reach the centre of the city. At midnight on Thursday, two-thirds of the city was in the power of the revolutionists.

On Friday the Government strongholds were carried, and the last survivors of the Government officers tried to escape by the river to the sea, but, failing in this they made one last stand, after which, at noon Friday, they surrendered to the revolutionist commanders, Gen. Francisco, Monagas, and Platero. Among those taken prisoner are Martin Marcano, President of the State of Barcelona, and commander of the Government troops, eight Generals, and twenty-three Colonels. The dead on both sides numbered 167.

All houses in the city were sacked, and, in some instances, inoffensive women and children were maltreated and killed. All stores were pillaged, especially those belonging to foreigners, and the French Cable office was robbed. The American, Italian, and Dutch Consulates were pillaged, and the Consuls have asked for men of war to protect life and property.

United States Minister Bowen at Caracas has cabled the United States cruiser Cincinnati to go to Barcelona without delay and to take provisions. The Topeka is anchored at Porto Cabello, the Marietta is on the Orinoco, the German warship Falke is at Curacoa, and the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, and the British cruiser Pallas are at La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Minister Bowen has cabled the State Department from Caracas that our Consul at Barcelona has informed him by wire that Barcelona has been taken by the revolutionists; that they are sacking the town, and that in his judgment the protection of a vessel should be immediately afforded him. Dr. Bowen says he has cabled the Cincinnati to return without delay.

After a conference between the State and Navy Department officials in regard to Minister Bowen's dispatch the following instructions to the commander of the Topeka at Porto Cabello were prepared:

"Vessel needed immediately at Barcelona. If you sail before the Cincinnati arrives from Curacoa leave for her instructions cabled you yesterday."

Before the instructions were sent the Cincinnati reported her arrival at Porto Cabello, whereupon the instructions were modified so as to direct that one of the ships proceed immediately to Barcelona. This leaves it discretionary with Capt. McLean of the Cincinnati, the senior officer present, to send the Topeka or go himself with the Cincinnati. The vessel which remains will be prepared to land bluejackets at Porto Cabello in case of necessity.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—At the Foreign Office it was said to-day that the German Government knew nothing of the reported intention to land German marines at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, and that if the United States had sent a vessel to land marines there it must be for other reasons than the reported German landing. Commanders of German war vessels in the Caribbean, it was added, would not go beyond their discretion, if they considered it necessary to land a force to protect German interests.

United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, informed the State Department at Washington yesterday that the Germans intended to land a naval force at Porto Cabello to protect German interests, which were threatened by the uprising now in progress. Minister Bowen advised that the United States follow suit, and instructions were cabled to Commander Nichols of the Topeka to proceed from La Guayra to Porto Cabello to protect American interests there in case of an attack on the town.

HAITIEN BLOCKADE BROKEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Navy Department to-day received two cablegrams from Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias, dated Cape Haitien, Aug. 12, in which he reports that the attempted blockade of the port by the revolutionists is ineffective. In the first dispatch he said:

"Have decided blockade spasmodic, therefore ineffective. Have notified Consuls. Will protect innocent. Neutral commerce."

In the second dispatch he said:

"Consider blockade abandoned. American schooner reporting blockader absent."

Senator McCarren's Illness Not Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, who last Saturday afternoon was suddenly seized with what is called Summer diarrhoea, has greatly improved to-day, and will be able to leave his room inside of the next day or two. He is attended by Dr. Freeman F. Ward, at the Grand Union Hotel, who says that the Senator's case has at no time been considered to be of a serious nature.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75 15-16c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 42c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, sparkling, delicious water, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the boat. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE TO PROTECT ALLENDALE.

Citizens Terrorized by Numerous Burglaries Which Ended in Shooting of Mr. Pritchard, New York Merchant.

ALLENDALE, N. J., Aug. 12.—At a town meeting to-night a Vigilance Committee was chosen, which started in at once to patrol the streets of this village to protect the houses of many wealthy New Yorkers who have Summer homes here. The place is without police protection. A large number of burglaries have taken place here lately, and the people are in a state of terror.

The committee was formed as the result of a most daring burglary last night at the home of Mr. Pritchard, a merchant, of New York. In the fight with the thieves Mr. Pritchard was shot twice, one bullet striking him in the right arm and the other entering the fleshy part of the lower left side. Mr. Pritchard's hired man was struck by a bullet, which glanced off the frontal bone over the right eye. Dr. H. M. Archer of New York says that, had the bullet struck one-half inch lower, the man would have been instantly killed.

The thieves drove up to the door of the house in a wagon and backed it up to the door. As they started up the pathway Mr. Pritchard opened fire. There were two men and one woman in the wagon. All three used their pistols. Horace Doty, who is employed in New York, when he heard the firing from his house, opposite Mr. Pritchard's, also opened fire, and so did Dr. Petters and Dr. Doty, the father of Horace.

The thieves jumped into the wagon and drove off, and as they passed Horace Doty's house one of the robbers fell into the bottom of the wagon, saying, "I'm shot!" Blood stains on the roadway showed that the man must have received a severe wound.

Night before last thieves visited Mr. Pritchard's house, went through the lower rooms, and turned things upside down, as though searching for money. When Mr. Pritchard found nothing had been stolen he thought the men had been scared away, and he made preparations, should they come again. The result was the shooting.

Mr. Pritchard's house is in the main street of the village and next to the schoolhouse, and the other houses are on the opposite side of the street. The thieves are believed to be part of the same gang that has been operating in the villages of Northern New Jersey for several months past.

SHARKS SCARE A FISHERMAN.

Appear About His Boat and He Throws Them His Catch to Appease Their Hunger.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 12.—Thomas Kane had an unpleasant experience this morning with sharks while fishing off the estate of Banker J. Kennedy Tod of New York at Old Greenwich Point. Mr. Kane goes to New York daily for business, and, wishing to catch a mess of blackfish, he arose early and started out in a rowboat alone. He anchored among some rocks half way to the Stamford Lighthouse and had great luck. In an hour he had caught several weakfish and blackfish. Suddenly a fog settled about him and the bell in the Stamford Lighthouse commenced to ring. He could only see a couple of hundred feet away, but continued fishing. Soon a shark which he declares was more than eight feet in length jumped out of the water, a few feet away, causing the water to splash in the boat. Almost the same instant another shark appeared on the water's surface, and Mr. Kane became anxious.

Taking several of his fish he threw them overboard, the sharks instantly snatching them. Then pulling up his anchor, he got his bearings from the lighthouse bell and pulled for the Sound Beach shore. The sharks followed the boat, being kept at a respectable distance by Mr. Kane, who threw them all the fish he had that they might have their hunger appeased. He finally reached shore in safety.

RIVAL TO GROCERY TRUST.

It Was Incorporated at Dover Yesterday with a Capital of $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 12.—A big concern came into existence here to-day, to do much the same business as is proposed by the projected grocery trust. It is the Universal Food Supply Company, whose capital stock is $1,500,000. It is authorized to engage in the growing, raising, handling, cooking, or preparation of food of all kinds, and the packing and conserving of the same.

The charter, which was filed by the Corporation Trust Company, contained the names of Frank S. Weller of New York City, Ira Mowrey of Morristown, N. J., and Samuel H. Street of New Haven, Conn., as incorporators.

WARRANT FOR A GOVERNOR.

Chief Executive of California Accused of Libel by the Publisher of The San Francisco Call.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 12.—Detective Tom Gibson, armed with a warrant, left on the owl train for Los Angeles to-night to place Gov. Henry T. Gage under arrest on the charge of libel. The warrant was issued yesterday by Judge Cabaniss on complaint of John D. Spreckels, proprietor of The Call.

Detective Gibson, in arresting the chief executive of the State, will observe the same formalities as if it were John Doe or Richard Roe. There will be no previous warning, telegrams, and prearranged meetings.

The libel complained of consisted of a vigorous newspaper statement made by the Governor in reply to charges preferred by The Call that he (Gage) was the recipient of large quantities of prison-made goods and supplies paid for by the State, which were shipped to him free of expense by his friend, the warden.

W. R. GRACE SEES MR. ROOSEVELT

Denies His Visit Was to Consult on South American Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Ex-Mayor William R. Grace of New York, passing through Oyster Bay to-day, drove up to Sagamore House. He was stopped and sent in his card. It was luncheon time, and the President immediately invited Mr. Grace to join him at table.

Mr. Grace positively denied a story that he had called on the President to consult on South American affairs.

The Rev. Father Carroll's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The Rev. Father Martin Carroll, rector of St. Vincent de Paul Church, Brooklyn, whose death was hourly expected during the day was still alive to-night, but in a very feeble condition. Apparently he is gradually sinking.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Millions of bottles prescribed for kidneys. —Adv.

All sorts of aches produced by torpid liver. Keep the liver active with CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. BEWARE of imitations.—Adv.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD SUED FOR DIVORCE

His Marriage with Mrs. Esther Potter Caused Surprise in 1897.

They Returned from Prolonged Residence Abroad After He Had Been Unsuccessful in Business in Paris.

The records of yesterday's proceedings of the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II., bore out the predictions made five years ago by the friends of Elliott F. Shepard, son of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, that the rather romantic marriage in 1897 of the young Vanderbilt scion to Mrs. Esther Potter, widow of Alfred Potter of this city, would end unhappily. Mrs. Shepard has begun suit against her husband for an absolute divorce, and Justice Alfred Steckler yesterday appointed Col. Franklin Bartlett referee to hear the testimony and determine the suit.

The court proceedings gave absolutely no details concerning the case, and the lawyers concerned were dumb when approached on the subject. The grounds upon which the divorce is asked were kept secret, but it was ascertained that the application is for an absolute divorce. There is only one ground for such a divorce in this State. Howe & Hummel, counsel for the plaintiff, were uncommunicative. J. C. De La Mare of 277 Broadway, counsel for the defendant, was said to be out of town. His associate, Mr. Morrison, said he would not discuss the case in Mr. De La Mare's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Shepard have never figured in the fashionable world. Young Shepard, however, was one of the matrimonial catches of the town. He was the only son of Col. Shepard. His mother was the daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He is one of four living children, and as such is entitled to a large fortune. This, however, had been arranged before Col. Shepard's death, and his share was left in trust.

The heir of the Shepards was early inclined to be wild and wayward. While hardly in his teens, stories were told of his escapades. On one occasion, it is said, he disappeared from school and was found in another city, and the tradition is that his father, after giving him a severe lecture, led him to the top story of one of the Vanderbilt houses and administered corporal punishment with a shingle in the good, old-fashioned way. But this story has never been confirmed.

Young Shepard got into a scrape at Yale in 1894, and, notwithstanding the influence of the Vanderbilt family, he found it wiser to withdraw from the college and finish his studies under a tutor at Harvard.

In April, 1897, society was surprised by the announcement of his marriage to a Mrs. Esther Potter, who was described as the widow of Alfred Potter, living formerly at 225 West Forty-third Street. The bridegroom was then twenty years of age, and the bride gave her age as twenty-five. She was a Miss Esther Wiggins, the daughter of a storekeeper in Greenpoint, L. I. She was only fifteen when she married Alfred Potter, and went to Philadelphia. After a few years of married life, she and Potter separated. It was said that at one time she was connected with a theatrical company. She was introduced to Shepard in the Summer of 1896 at Narragansett Pier.

The news of the wedding reached the ears of the young man's mother, and she sent for him. When she found that he had married Mrs. Potter, she insisted that there should be a religious ceremony. The young couple went to the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, who was the family's spiritual adviser, and a second ceremony was performed on April 10. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard then went to the Plaza Hotel, and sailed for Europe on April 15.

Until a year ago they were living in London and Paris. Elliott F. Shepard went into business in Paris, but was not successful. They were not in the least conspicuous in the gay capital. Stories of young Shepard's financial embarrassment reached New York last year, and a sudden trip to Paris by Mrs. Shepard, his mother, was said to be with the object of helping him.

Elliott F. Shepard has been in this country for about eight months. His wife followed him, and has during that time been visiting relatives on Long Island. He has been frequently with his mother, and, as his wife has never been received by the family, it was generally stated last Winter that a separation had taken place. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Sr., suddenly determined to go abroad for a long period, and she closed her country seat at Scarborough-on-Hudson and sailed shortly after the wedding of her niece, Miss Sloane, to William B. Osgood Field.

The will of Col. Elliott F. Shepard left his estate, valued at about $2,000,000, in rather an original manner. His real estate, horses, carriages, &c., valued at $1,000,000, were left directly to his wife. The remainder was left to his five children—one of whom also was left in trust. Mrs. Shepard, Augustus Shepard, his brother, and his son, Elliott F. Shepard, were appointed trustees; but his son could not touch his one-fifth portion. Besides this, Mrs. Shepard had $10,000,000 from her father, and there was another bequest to her children, also in trust. Mrs. Shepard was most generous to her son. It is said now that he will settle down and go into some business.

TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST.

United Co-operative Beef Company of Philadelphia Will Be Organized To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—A call has been issued for a meeting at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Bourse, when plans will be perfected for the organization of the United Co-operative Beef Company of Philadelphia. The movement was started three weeks ago in the lower end of the city.

Shares in the new company will be issued after a charter has been obtained. The present intention is to organize with a capital of $30,000, and it is expected that the subscribers will be mainly those who have suffered most at the hands of the Beef Trust, although at the head of the company will be men of standing in the Jewish colony.

LOCKHART HONORE MARRIED.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's Brother Weds Rich Chicago Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST BREWSTER, Mass., Aug. 12.—Lockhart Honore of Chicago, a brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Nettie Crosby Richardson, a rich widow and society woman of that city, were married at noon to-day at the Pines, the Summer home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Nickerson.

Only about a dozen guests were present, the affair having been kept profoundly quiet. Among them were Adrian Honore of Chicago, a brother of the bridegroom, who acted as best man; Mrs. Fred Grant of Chicago, his sister, and Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Absolutely purest natural water in the world.—Adv.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations. —Adv.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL AT TRENTON.

While Companions Sought Aid, She Slowly Sank in Clay in a Pit and Was Suffocated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 12.—Ada Reynolds, sixteen years old, suffered the horrible death last night of slowly sinking in a clay pit while her companions went in search of help.

In company with girl companions she was wading in a little pond at the rear of the Interstate Fair Grounds, and she stepped into a hole, the bottom of which was of clay. Her companions attempted to rescue her, but finding that their feet were also being held by the clay abandoned their attempts, and went in search of assistance.

They were gone a half hour, and in the meantime the Reynolds girl sank beneath the water. When her body was pulled out the clay enveloped it up to her waist, the head being a foot under water. In her death agony she tore two large handfuls of hair out, and it was found tightly grasped between her fingers.

SAYS HE LOST $12,700.

Cincinnati Man in Louisville Reports That Sum Missing After Day Spent with Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Joseph Ross of Cincinnati reported to Chief Detective Sullivan this afternoon that he had lost $12,700. He stated that he came to Louisville Sunday on an excursion, accompanied by another man. They visited Ross's friend on East Main Street. Yesterday these three and another man started out together. After a day of fun they returned to the city. Then it was that Ross missed his money.

He carried the money in a wallet in his rear pocket, he says. The sum was made up of twelve $1,000 bills one $500 bill, and two $100 bills.

Ross states that he drew the money last Thursday from the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, and intended sending it to his father in Italy. He says he is a designer for Brown, King & Co., clothing manufacturers of Cincinnati, and makes $125 a week. He is well dressed and looks prosperous. The Chief assigned detectives to the case.

LAKE LAND SQUATTER OUSTED.

The Family of Capt. George W. Streeter Forced from His Pre-empted Territory by Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The courts of Illinois have again meddled in the affairs of a "sovereign State," with the result that Capt. George Wellington Streeter, Mrs. Maria Streeter, his wife, and Mrs. James McManners and her baby were sitting on the remains of their household effects in Chestnut Street to-night. They were ousted from what has been called the "District of Lake Michigan."

The Captain's shanty had been pulled down and torn to pieces. His lettuce and beets had been ruthlessly torn up by the roots. Even his woodpile had been carried off, and there was not one brick standing on another to mark the spot where the Streeters had "squatted" on the disputed land on the border of Lake Michigan.

Deputy Sheriff Henry Spears, backed by five other deputies and protected by Inspector Campbell, Lieut. Miller, a squad of policemen, and an ambulance, wrought the devastation on a writ of restitution issued in favor of Mrs. Louisa Healy.

GIRL'S PARENTS PAY RANSOM.

Chicago Father Gives Agent $100 for Return of Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Laurena Freeman, thirteen years old, who has been missing since July 23, was restored to her parents at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, $100 being paid to the woman who offered for a consideration to do what she could toward producing the lost child.

The ransom was paid to Mrs. C. E. Stahl of 4704 State Street. It is learned that there were present when the amount was paid, Wesley Freeman, father of the girl; Mrs. Stahl, and one witness. The mother of the girl waited with her lost daughter in a back room of the house while the money was being paid.

The father had been induced to promise Mrs. Stahl the reward under circumstances that have not been wholly revealed. He had given up all hope of the police being able to find his daughter.

Mr. Freeman, his wife, and Mrs. Stahl admitted that the ransom was paid and that it was $100. A receipt was made out and signed by Mrs. Stahl.

MINISTER KILLED A WOMAN.

After Fifteen Years the Rev. Charles Hill Confesses—Was Shooting at Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 12.—The Rev. Charles Hill, for five years a Congregational minister in small mining towns in Parke and Clare Counties, has confessed that he fired the shot that killed the widow Smith at the mining town of Benwood, fifteen years ago.

She was stepping out of the door of a neighbor's house, when a bullet struck her and she fell dead. Three boys shooting at a mark some distance away were arrested, but the bullet that caused the death was too large for their guns. The widow's son was under suspicion, as it was said he obtained considerable property by the death of his mother.

The Rev. Mr. Hill says that he was shooting at the mark with a young man named William Trager, and that he fired the fatal shot. He has many friends and is prominent in Odd Fellowship in the mining communities.

East Orange Wants Dog Catcher.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 12.—Since July 14 East Orange has had two official dog catchers, but it is now without the services of such a person. William Bullis held the job for three days, and then resigned. His successor, William Johnson, found that people began to boycott his son, who is in business in the city, because of the father's official position, so, after capturing forty-one unmuzzled canines in twenty days, he, too, has resigned.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Celebrated water sold by Park & Tilford.—Adv.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

NO ELEVATED STRIKE; MEN GET 9-HOUR DAY

Compromise Reached in Conference with Vice President.

DROP "NINETY-MILE" DEMAND

Russell Sage, J. P. Morosini, and J. T. Terry Consult with Mr. Skitt Before Final Settlement.

There will be no strike on the Manhattan Railway Company's lines. This decision was reached at a final conference yesterday afternoon, between Vice President Skitt of the company and the Grievance Committee of the motormen, engineers, and firemen. The conference began at 3 o'clock and lasted nearly two hours. Vice Chiefs Youngson and Wilson of the engineers' and firemen's national organizations were at the meeting. When the conference was over the following typewritten statement was given out:

"The matters in dispute were finally narrowed down to the question of hours for a day's work, and the limit of ninety miles per day. The engineers waived the question of miles and the company conceded the nine-hour day. Agreement was signed and conference ended."

All the representatives of the men then went to the Broadway Central Hotel, where they had an informal talk. They all declared they were satisfied, and that the firemen had been taken care of as well as the motormen and engineers. Mr. Youngson would not say anything concerning the details of the agreement signed.

"I am perfectly satisfied," he said. "I never talked as if there would be a strike, though I have been represented as doing so. I am a believer in avoiding strikes if it is possible. A strike is a bad thing for all parties, and should be the last resort. I will say that Mr. Skitt treated us with the utmost courtesy."

It was learned that the agreement, like the February agreement, which the men were ready to repudiate, has no time limit as to its conclusion. It will go into effect Sept. 15.

It was signed by William J. Jenck, Chairman of the Grievance Committee, on behalf of the men, and by Mr. Skitt on behalf of the company. The conference was held behind not only closed but locked doors. It was ascertained that Mr. Youngson was practically the spokesman for the men. At the beginning of the proceedings he told Mr. Skitt very emphatically that he had nothing to do with the strike talk which had been going on for several days. He came, not to promote a strike, but to prevent one if he could. The strike talk, he said, was the result of the too active imagination of some persons, and he could not by any means be made a sponsor for it.

Besides the demand for the nine-hour work day, some of the twenty-three original demands were as follows:

"The oldest engineers in the service shall have the preference in runs, the oldest engineers to be considered the oldest motormen.

"Any motorman completing an unfinished day for another excused from duty shall receive pay per hour for the work.

"Any motorman ordered to report for duty shall receive half a day's pay, providing he is not held for more than four hours, when he shall receive full pay.

"All motormen promoted from firemen shall received $3 a day for the first six months, $3.25 for the second six months, and after one year $3.50.

"Any motorman, after completing a day's work, if required to make additional trips to get an additional half day's pay.

"All motormen shall be kept for their regularly runs as nearly as possible.

"The company shall furnish sufficient extra motormen at all reporting and relieving points to insure motormen being relieved on schedule time."

A member of the Grievance Committee said: "We practically gained all we wanted. The ninety-mile-a-day demand, which we gave up, we do not mind, as we gained the nine-hour work day. The firemen have been provided for as well as the motormen and engineers."

He declined to give any details of the agreement, saying that it was agreed on both sides that no details should be made public. The agreement will be ratified by the firemen at a meeting in the Horton Building, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening. The engineers will ratify it at a meeting in the same place to be held on Saturday evening.

Early in the forenoon a conference of the Grievance Committee was held in the Broadway Central Hotel, at which Vice Chiefs Youngson and Wilson were present. Also was R. E. Quirk, Chairman of the State Legislative Board of the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Before the final conference an important meeting of the Executive and Expense Committees of the Manhattan Railway Company was held in the office of Mr. Skitt. The membership of both committees are the same. Among those at this meeting were Secretary McWilliams of the Manhattan Railway Company; J. T. Terry, Russell Sage, and G. P. Morosini. They talked with Mr. Skitt about the demands of the men and the action to be taken. The meeting was just over when the representatives of the men reached Mr. Skitt's office. They had a brief talk with Mr. Skitt and arranged for the joint conference which resulted in the signing of the agreement.

The men last evening claimed a victory. Having gained the nine-hour demand, they were satisfied, they said.

The Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads will not be equipped with electric cars for some months, it is said. Even when they are so equipped, it was asserted last evening, the electric trains will be run alternately with steam trains until the time required for each trip is thoroughly known.

It is thought that when all the lines are equipped with electric cars some change may be necessary in the agreement. That, however, it is believed, will not be an important enough change to cause any more friction between the company and the men.

Vice Chiefs Youngson and Wilson left the city last evening.

PLANS FOR NEW CAR SHOPS.

The L. and N. Railroad Considering Entire Reconstruction of Those in Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is making plans for the entire reconstruction of its shops in Louisville. The plans are very extensive, and they will call for the expenditure of more than $2,500,000. The location is in South Louisville.

When the South Louisville shops have been completed the greater part of the ground now occupied by the shops will be utilized for the extension of the facilities for handling freight over the Louisville and Nashville. The whole enterprise will be built with electricity as its motive power.

There is to be a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Directors in New York probably next week. If the expenditure is then authorized contracts will be shortly let, and the work begun this Fall.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
For "Water Book" address 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

The Every-Day Train to California,
The electric lighted "Overland Limited," leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M. via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287, and 349 Broadway. —Adv.

NEW YORK ANARCHIST LEAPS FROM STEAMER.

Sganza, Bound for Europe on Mission of Death, Commits Suicide at Sea.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Italian steamer, Citta di Milano, from New York July 22, which arrived at Genoa Aug. 9, reports that an Anarchist named Sganza of New York committed suicide by jumping overboard while the vessel was off Gibraltar.

It is alleged that Sganza had been commissioned to murder a European royal personage, and that he was on his way to Europe for this purpose, but weakened at the last moment and killed himself. Two of his companions disappeared upon the arrival of the Citta di Milano at Genoa.

The police at the Central Detective Office know nothing of any Anarchist named Sganza, but it is possible that the man went in this city by some other name. Inquiries in Paterson, N. J., revealed the fact that the name was unknown also to the authorities there.

JAMES J. HILL'S PROPHECY.

Estimates Northern Securities Earnings Will Be $150,000,000 for Year Beginning July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 12.—The earnings of the Northern Securities Company, says James J. Hill, its President, will be $150,000,000 for the year beginning July 1. In these earnings he calculates only upon the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific and Burlington.

Mr. Hill's forecasts of earnings have never been at fault. The manner in which the prediction made by Mr. Hill last year was not only realized but surpassed has strengthened faith in Mr. Hill's prophecies, it is said. If the gross earnings of the three lines reach $150,000,000 it will mean an advance of about $24,000,000 over the earnings of the year just completed. What effect the predictions will have on the stock of the Securities Company remains to be seen. The grain tonnage, says Mr. Hill, will surpass anything in the history of the Northwest.

Mr. Hill's estimate of the earnings of the three roads is divided thus:

Burlington	$80,000,000
Northern Pacific	50,000,000
Great Northern	40,000,000

Last year the earnings of the Great Northern were $36,000,000 and the Northern Pacific $41,000,000.

NEW YORK CONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE IN ECUADOR.

Jackson Smith, J. P. McDonald & Co.'s Manager, Leaves Guayaquil in Steamer's Boiler to Avoid Arrest.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 12.—Archibald J. Sampson, United States Minister to Ecuador, is at present here, trying to effect an amicable settlement of a question which is now pending before a local court between the J. P. McDonald Company, the American contractors engaged in the construction of the Guayaquil-Quito Railroad and a citizen of Ecuadar named Darquea, who claims that the American company failed to pay him for work performed. Jackson Smith, manager for the J. P. McDonald Company, was sued by Darquea for the money the latter alleged to be due. Smith, however, escaped from the country and left for the United States on the last steamer which left this port. The local authorities searched the vessel for Smith before she sailed, but they were unable to find him, as he was hidden in one of the boilers.

It was announced from Guayaquil Feb. 19 that Jackson Smith had been declined by a police court to answer in the lawsuit of a contractor, who claimed several thousand dollars from the J. P. McDonald Company, and as a result of which Smith was ordered by a police court Judge to pay the amount or go to jail.

Efforts were made last night to communicate with Mr. James P. McDonald at his residence, the Catherine, 1 West Sixty-ninth Street, but Mr. McDonald declined to see reporters.

NO GERMS WITH SHAVES.

Orange Health Board Assumes Direction of Local Barbers' Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 12.—In order to prevent any possibility of contagion from the use of barbers' implements, the Orange Board of Health has ordered that all barbers shall thoroughly wash all brushes, combs, razors, cups, tools, and utensils in boiling water before beginning business each morning. After finishing with each customer, a barber, before using a razor again, must thoroughly wash it in an antiseptic solution.

The board also has adopted a rule requiring saloon or restaurant keepers to thoroughly wash in water which has been used for no other purpose every glass or drinking vessel before serving a drink.

A penalty of $10 is fixed for every violation of either order, and the board will have Inspectors at work to see that the provisions are obeyed.

STOPS USE OF OIL AS FUEL.

Standard Company Goes Back to Coal at Bayonne Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 12.—A two months' trial of fuel oil as a substitute for coal, burning about 1,000 barrels of crude oil daily, has been ended by the Standard Oil Company, at Bayonne. According to trustworthy authority, the company has decided that the cheapest grade of coal—pea and dust mixed with coke obtained from its refining stills—is both better and cheaper than fuel oil. The company has obtained a supply of soft coal and abandoned the use of fuel oil here.

Kentucky Oil Well Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—A partial list of the new oil wells will show the activity of developments in this country. Several companies are endeavoring to secure land now, when it is almost all under lease. On Richland the New York Exchange Company is sinking its No. 2 on the Patterson farm. The first well was dry. The New York Oil-Producing Company has its No. 4 well almost to the sand. It is on the Hicks lease, near the Jones well. A company has the Jefferson No. 2 under way.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Water is positive cure acute Bright's disease. —Adv.

THE 20 HOUR SPECIAL
Via Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago saves the business man much valuable time. It leaves New York daily.—Adv

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

Will Be Called Immediately After the November Elections.

TO TAKE UP CUBAN QUESTION

President, It Is Understood, Is Ready to Sacrifice His Nomination Rather than Let the Island Starve or Lapse Into Ruin and Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—From information gathered here there appears to be little doubt that an extra session of Congress will be called immediately after the elections in November. Apart from the fact that the term of Congress is short, and that there is a vast amount of business to be disposed of, the President, it is understood, feels that something must be done in the matter of the relations of the United States to Cuba, and done without delay.

A very close friend of the President said to-day that he was positive that Mr. Roosevelt is ready to sacrifice his nomination for the Presidency rather than let the Cubans starve or go into bankruptcy or revolution. He said that Mr. Roosevelt, who had been among those who were actual fighters in Cuba for her liberation from Spanish domination, was still the friend of Cuba and would do everything in his power to make Cuba free from the embarrassment of a tax on her chief industry, a tax she cannot bear.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY A WORK OF DIFFICULTY.

Senate Will Expect It to Secure Something in Return for the Concession—Opinion in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Advices received here indicate that President Roosevelt will call the Senate in extraordinary session early in November.

There have been published within the last ten days a large number of statements with reference to Cuban reciprocity which it has been impossible to verify in quarters usually well informed.

There was a story that Mr. Quesada, the Cuban Minister, and somebody representing the State Department had practically completed a commercial treaty between the United States and Cuba.

Another story had it that the President contemplated calling the Senators together in September to ratify this reciprocity treaty.

Still another story was to the effect that the President had decided it would be risky to try and secure action on the treaty before election, and had about made up his mind to submit it to the Senate in November.

The other story, in a most matter of fact fashion, stated that there was no doubt whatever that the Senate would ratify a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, and that it might be set down as practically settled that Cuba inside a few months would get the tariff concessions she craved.

It may be remarked in a general way that the whole Cuban question is "up in the air." Some work has been done on a reciprocity treaty, but it is far from complete. The assertion freely circulated at the close of the last session of Congress that a reciprocity treaty with Cuba could be drawn up very quickly ignored the fact that if the treaty is to meet the approval of the Senate it must be framed if possible so as to give tit for tat.

If, for example, it is apparent that a certain contemplated concession to Cuba will be objectionable to the Senators representing a certain State, something must be put into the treaty on the other side that will tend to neutralize this anticipated opposition.

To make a concrete illustration, if Michigan Senators would object to lower tariff rates on Cuban sugar a few lines must be put into the treaty that obviously will be full of promise to the Michigan furniture manufacturers. So it might be with respect to a dozen States, and this being the case it is easy to see that the negotiation of a treaty that would be likely to get a two-thirds vote in the Senate is something a trifle more complicated than it would seem to be at first thought.

When the last Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain was being negotiated it was stated plainly that Great Britain was endeavoring to frame a convention which would suit the Senate of the United States. It undoubtedly is recognized by Mr. Quesada that Cuba must proceed on the same lines.

It may be assumed to start with that certain Senators are ready at any time to vote to ratify a commercial treaty with Cuba. To secure the support of other Senators, concessions may have to be made to balance real or fancied injuries to the interests these Senators undertake to foster. Some Democratic Senators may have to be "cultivated" in order to obtain the required two-thirds vote. It may be necessary before the treaty is complete to hold conferences with Senators who are "offish," and ascertain from them what concessions from Cuba would reconcile them to the Administration's policy.

All in all the making of the treaty is likely to call for the exercise of considerable shrewdness and a good deal of patience.

Cuba officially has not asked for an extra session of the Senate, but some friends of Mr. Quesada have talked with the President about the matter on their own initiative. They have represented to the President that Cuba is in great distress because of the failure of the reciprocity bill in the last session of Congress, and hopes to secure next Winter what was denied her in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

In order that her desire may be gratified it has been suggested that if possible the reciprocity question should be submitted to the Senate in a session specially called to consider that matter. In such a session it has been argued the treaty would have an

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Celebrated water recommended for the kidneys. —Adv.

NEW YORK—20 HOURS—CHICAGO
The Pennsylvania Special offers a rapid schedule and is appreciated by the busy man of affairs.—Adv.

enormously better chance than it would have in a regular session where it would have to take its chances for consideration along with a lot of other matters.

There are some persons in Washington prominently connected with the Administration who say there is no doubt whatever that the Senate would ratify a Cuban reciprocity bill. A member of the President's Cabinet recently predicted that when the Cuban question again came before the Senate there would be a practically unanimous vote for reciprocity. The basis of this prediction was not disclosed.

Conservative people are inclined to doubt such predictions, and are of the opinion that it is not yet absolutely certain that the Senate is so inclined that it would ratify a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

Patents Granted for a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Patent Office issued for the week ended to-day 655 patents, trade marks, &c. Of these, 518 were issued to citizens of the United States, foreign countries taking seventy letters on patents and designs and five on trade marks. Out of the number of patents to foreigners, Germany secured twenty-four. Pennsylvania led the United States with seventy-one, New York being second with sixty-four.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL BONDS.

Issue of $7,500,000 5 Per Cents to Provide Funds to Buy Cornwall Ore Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to-day an issue of $7,500,000 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds was authorized.

These bonds, which are all subscribed, are to provide funds to pay for the Cornwall Iron Ore banks, blast furnaces at Lebanon, Penn., and a controlling interest in the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad. They will be secured by a first mortgage on these properties, which were bought at the time the Pennsylvania Steel Company was reorganized in May, 1901.

Settlement was delayed by legal questions as to titles. These were confirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania about two months ago. The new bonds will also pay for the construction of coke ovens at Lebanon, with an output of about 900 tons a day, or about enough to supply the Pennsylvania Steel Company's furnaces there with fuel.

DYNAMITE LADEN TRAIN PLUNGES INTO RIVER.

Ran Into Open Draw Near Elizabeth, but Freight Does Not Explode—Two Men Killed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—Two train hands were killed in a freight wreck on the Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey this morning. The train bound east from Amboy plunged through an open draw into the Elizabeth River. Eight cars piled on top of the engine in the bed of the river.

Patrick Mansfield, head brakeman, of Plainfield, and Daniel Webster, the fireman, of Bayonne, were killed. The engineer, Robert Beany of West Eighth Street, Bayonne, saved his life by jumping into the river. He sustained a fracture of the leg and a severe cut across the forehead, but managed to swim ashore. He was taken to his home.

The car next the engine was loaded with sticks of dynamite, but the freight did not explode. In the other cars were boots and shoes, pianos, sand, bales of rags, boxes of mineral water in siphons, and other articles. A cordon of police and railroad employes guarded the approaches to the wreck until all the dynamite had been removed.

The train, No. 348, which was a long one, was on its way from Point Pleasant to Jersey City. The southbound newspaper train passed over the bridge about five minutes before the freight train came along. Miles Condron, the bridge tender, swung the draw open after the paper train went by to let a schooner pass down the river to Staten Island Sound. He set the danger signals indicating that the draw was open, but the engineer of the freight was unable to check his speed sufficiently to prevent the accident.

BOY HERO DIES WITH FRIEND.

Lad Made Vain Effort to Save Another in Atlantic City Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 12.—Joseph Land, ten years old, son of a Philadelphia builder, and Daniel De Angeli, eight years old, a son of John De Angeli of Philadelphia, an actor known on the stage as John Murphy, were drowned in the surf here to-day. Samuel Stagg, eleven years old, whose home is in Newark, N. J., and who was bathing with Land and De Angeli, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

Land lost his life in a vain attempt to rescue De Angeli. The latter was carried off his feet by a huge breaker and was swept beyond his depth. Land went to his assistance and both boys were drawn beneath the surface by the strong undertow.

Stagg attempted to aid his companions, but was buffeted by the breakers to such an extent that he, too, would have been drowned had his cries for help not brought a life guard to his rescue. The bodies of Land and De Angeli were recovered.

CAUGHT AND HELD RABID DOG.

Risked His Life Until Help Came to Save His Brother.

William Christy, whose father keeps a news stand on Fulton Avenue, Astoria, yesterday risked being bitten by a rapid dog while tending the stand, in order to save his younger brother from a similar fate. Christy heard a cry of "Mad dog," coming from up the streets, and stepped out of the stand to see the trouble, when the enraged brute, a black and white mongrel, ran past him and made for the little fellow who was playing a few feet away.

Christy made a leap at the dog, and grasped it by a rope which dangled from its neck. At this the beast turned on him, and made such a frantic struggle to get at him, that Christy let go the rope, and took a fresh hold, this time on the dog's throat. Then kneeling on its back, and so pressing it to the ground, he held it until a policeman came along and put a bullet through the animal's head.

THE PENROSE COURT-MARTIAL.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Accused of Taking Public Money.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 12.—The trial by court-martial of Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose for fraudulent returns and embezzlement continued this morning. When court convened President Garst read a telegram from Washington, authorizing the court to put the words "Public money on deposit" after the word "dollars" in the specifications, thus charging Penrose with taking public money and not money from the First National Bank, a Government depository, as first written.

The whole accusation against Penrose hinges on the drawing of five checks by him for which it is alleged he never accounted in his returns to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at Washington.

The examination of the book statements and Penrose's reports comprised to-day's proceedings.

HILLSIDE CEMETERY RUIN.

Many Bodies Washed from Graves May Never Be Recovered.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Although Mayor Albright, assisted by officials of the Board of Health and five hundred other men, worked all of to-day in an effort to find and identify the bodies which were washed from graves in Hillside Cemetery on Sunday night by the cloudburst, work is greatly delayed by the conditions left by the flood of water, and it is feared that many of the corpses will never be found, or others identified.

A few bodies were found to-day, and relatives are arranging to have new graves for them opened on high ground, beyond further danger. James A. Webb, who owns a large part of the cemetery, has placed at the disposal of all who need it that portion which was not damaged.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF YACHT ANITA'S STEWARD

Heart Disease, Widow Was Told, but Bullet Wound Was Found.

Elaborate Promises Made to Her, She Says, Aroused Her Suspicions—Body Shipped from Marblehead at Lavish Expense.

The body of Gilbert G. Taillandier, thirty-four years old, steward on the yacht Anita, now said to be under charter by W. B. Leeds of Great Neck, L. I., was brought to this city Monday afternoon from Marblehead, Mass., where he died on Saturday last. There is much concerning his death that is mysterious and peculiar, and, according to the police of this city and the dead man's widow, many conflicting stories have been told and official statements made.

Without any expense to the widow the body was prepared for burial, placed in a handsome casket, richly trimmed, and shipped to this city to the man's home, 74 Seventh Street. The body arrived here late on Monday afternoon, and was taken to the Seventh Street house, whence it was removed last night to the morgue, where an autopsy will be performed to-day by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon.

Over the right breast is a bullet wound, but regardless of that fact the police here last night received a telephone message from the Boston police, stating that a Boston physician had issued a certificate to the effect that death was due to heart disease.

According to the story told here last night by Mrs. Taillandier, her husband has been a steward for the last seven years or more, having been employed from time to time on various yachts. About three weeks ago, she said, he was engaged as steward on the yacht Anita, which, she says, is owned by a man named Wilson, but which is now under charter by Mr. Leeds. She said the yacht was one of a fleet of vessels belonging to members of the New York Yacht Club, who left here a few days ago for an Eastern cruise. Marblehead is the headquarters for the New York Yacht Club members when on a cruise.

STEWART HAD FOREBODINGS.

She said that her husband had been engaged through the offices of a yacht broker, and that he left here on the Anita on Aug. 1. Before he sailed, she says, he told her that he did not feel right about the trip; that he anticipated trouble, and wished it were over.

Last Saturday Mrs. Taillandier received a postal card from her husband, telling her he had reached Marblehead all right and safely. About midnight on Saturday she received a telegram signed "Capt. Bennett," the Captain of the yacht Anita, stating that her husband had died on that day of "heart failure."

A little later a telegram purporting to come from the same man was received by Frank Gibbins's brother of Mrs. Taillandier, living at 229 Sixth Street, stating that Taillandier had shot himself through the mouth in the "Atlantic House," Marblehead. A third message was received, sent to Mrs. Taillandier, stating that her husband's body had been prepared for burial, and would be sent to his late home with all funeral and other expenses paid.

Late Monday afternoon the body reached the Seventh Street house. It was in charge of an undertaker from Marblehead, whose name Mrs. Taillandier says she does not remember. She says this undertaker told her that her husband died of heart disease.

Early yesterday Mrs. Taillandier says that a yacht broker of the name of A. J. McIntosh called at her home. He told her, she said, that if her husband's life had not been insured, that if he had left her no money, she need not worry. He said, according to her, that all the funeral expenses would be paid, but he didn't say by whom. He told her, she declared, that she need not worry at all; that she would be well cared for, and would never need money. She said she thought his address was in Wall Street. Mrs. Taillandier said that McIntosh had told her he had been informed that Taillandier had shot himself while on board the yacht Anita, and that his body had been taken ashore.

About an hour after McIntosh's visit, a young man whose name she did not recall, but who, she said, represented himself as Mr. Leeds's secretary, called on her. He also said she would be looked after financially, and told her a similar story concerning her husband's death.

Mrs. Taillandier declared she became suspicious that all was not right. So many stories from so many different sources, she said, made her anxious. Then, too, she says, she does not understand the seemingly undue solicitude on the part of McIntosh and the reputed secretary as to her financial needs. She says she also asked herself why anybody should pay all funeral expenses and should furnish such a handsome casket for her husband's body.

Last evening she determined to visit Capt. Titus at Police Headquarters. Accordingly she laid before him all three telegrams she had received, the postal card from her husband, telling of his safe arrival, and saying that everything was "all right." She also told him of the visits of Mr. McIntosh and the reputed secretary.

Capt. Titus at once communicated with the police of Boston. Then Coroner Goldenkranz was notified, and went to the Seventh Street house where he made a superficial examination of Taillandier's body.

CORONER FOUND BULLET WOUND.

The body was in the casket. The Coroner did not remove it, nor did he change its position in any way. He opened the clothing, and says he found a bullet wound in the right breast. The wound looked, on a superficial examination, he said, as though it had been the point of entrance. The Coroner made no further examination, but at once ordered that the body be removed to the Morgue and that an autopsy be performed.

He said that from the location of the wound, and the apparent direction of the bullet, the shot could not have been self-inflicted unless the dead man had been left handed. Mrs. Taillandier says her husband was right handed.

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon was sent for and went to the house last night. Neither the Coroner nor his physician cleared up the question of the bullet wound said to be in the mouth. Dr. O'Hanlon said that there might easily be such a wound there, but he could not determine without the mouth being opened, and he would not do that until he performed the autopsy this morning.

He added that he could not find any powder marks on the hands, as there would probably be if the man killed himself. It might be, however, that the undertaker in preparing the body for burial, had washed away all such stains.

Capt. Titus's telephone message from the Boston police stated in substance that Taillandier had been employed as a steward on the yacht Anita; that he went ashore last Saturday, hired a room in the Atlanta House, leaving word that he was to be called in two of three hours. At that time he was called, but no response was gotten. The hotel clerk waited a while, and made another effort to call him. Taillandier did not respond. The door was found to be locked. It was forced, and Taillandier was found lying dead on the bed, with a bullet hole in the mouth. Nothing was said in the message of a bullet wound in the breast.

The message said, according to Capt. Titus, that a Dr. F. F. Etwell had issued a certificate stating that heart disease had caused death. The message also stated that the wife of the owner of the yacht—probably meaning the charterer, the police here say—was on board the vessel, and very ill, being in a delicate condition. It was because of this illness of his wife, it was said, that the cause of Taillandier's death was given as it was, every effort being made to keep from her how it occurred. It was said, too, that the case in its entirety was kept from the Boston press for the same reason. The message closed with the statement that "it is a clear case of suicide."

Mrs. Taillandier does not seem to agree with the Boston police theory. She says she is in great doubt what to think about the case, but declares she is positive her husband's death was not even remotely caused by heart disease.

She said that Capt. Bennett, Captain of the Anita, and her husband, have frequently had trouble. This was due, she said, to the interference on the part of the Captain with the duties of the steward. She said that her husband had got his position through the broker, McIntosh, and that McIntosh had written Bennett, having also assured Taillandier that Bennett would not interfere with his duties in any way.

The New York Yacht Club list gives George B. Wilson of Philadelphia as the owner of the Anita, which is one of the largest yachts owned by a Philadelphian. She is of 158 net tons, 202 feet in length, and 22 feet beam.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Advices from Marblehead are that Gilbert Tallandier, the steward of the yacht Anita, committed suicide at the Atlantic House in that town on Saturday afternoon last by shooting himself in the mouth. The pistol was in his mouth, it is said, when the body was found, and the local authorities assert that they saw no other wound on the man's body.

The medical examiner's report, which THE TIMES informant saw to-night, ascribes the death to "a pistol shot in the mouth." The Anita has sailed, but her people cared for the body.

NEW ASPHALT TRUST SUIT.

Bondholder Seeks to Compel Old Stockholders to Pay $24,000,000 for the Benefit of Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—A new suit in the already complicated Asphalt Trust litigation was instituted in the United States Circuit Court to-day by J. C. Bullitt of Philadelphia. He asks to be admitted as a complainant in the original suit in order that he may be able to proceed for the removal of John Mack as one of the receivers. He also seeks to compel erstwhile stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America to pay $24,000,000 for the benefit of the creditors. It is charged that the stockholders never paid a cent for this amount of stock, which was exchanged for securities of the National Asphalt Company when that concern absorbed the American Company.

According to the Bullitt bill of complaint, the chief beneficiaries under the alleged fraud were John Mack, William H. Crocker, Amzie L. Barber, E. Burgess Warren, John J. Albright, George W. Elkins, William L. Elkins, George D. Widener, P. A. B. Widener, Edmund Hayes, Francis V. Greene, Charles A. Porter, R. R. Hefford, Michael E. Ehrect, Samuel T. Davies, Jr., Delos Wyckham, C. K. Robinson, L. S. Filbert, Thomas H. Holmes, and W. H. Thomas. Bullitt alleges that the "original promoting of the American Company was a combination effected by a small group of persons who capitalized the properties, which they turned into the combination at sums grossly in excess of their real value and caused certificates of stock to be issued upon their inflated values for the purpose of marketing such certificates and inducing investors to purchase them."

These promoters, he declares, were guilty of fraud against the American Company. Mr. Bullitt also asks the court to compel the Biddle Reorganization Committee to produce the full list of the security holders it represents, the petitioner averring that it is important to the certificate holders to know who the parties are, who have placed their securities with the committee, and just how many of the investors the company has under contract. The court is also asked to file the list of registered holders on the collateral 5s, that company being the trustee.

LOST JEWELS QUICKLY FOUND.

Two of the Bartlett Diamonds Pawned Before the Robbery — Police Drop the Case.

John Schofield Bartlett, the son of Gen. Bartlett, who lost his life when the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield sank in the East River last Fall, called at the Rockaway Beach station last evening, accompanied by his wife, and regained possession of diamonds valued at $4,000, which they alleged were stolen on the night of Aug. 7 from their apartments in the Frazer cottage in Arverne.

Bartlett, who is about twenty-two years of age, is employed as a clerk in a Manhattan business house. Together with his wife and child and a maid he is spending the Summer at the Frazer cottage, where ex-Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Bureau is also stopping with his family.

When Bartlett reported the disappearance of the jewelry to the police, Detective William H. Allen was put on the case. After working several days without avail, Allen announced that, if he did not recover the stolen articles within three hours, there would be trouble for some one in the Frazer cottage.

Two hours later Bartlett handed over a bag to the Rockaway Beach police. It contained all of the missing diamonds, with the exception of three articles, for which there were pawn tickets, showing that two of the missing diamonds were pawned in Newark five days previous to the robbery.

In an interview last night Mrs. Bartlett told a TIMES reporter that she did not have the slightest idea as to who had taken the jewelry. She further stated that she found the bag, which contained the diamonds, in her wardrobe, and, as she did not care for publicity, she would not give further information in regard to the case.

Capt. Kreuscher said that, as Bartlett and his wife have recovered their property and wished no further aid from the police, the case has been dropped.

DR. WILSON NOT SENTENCED.

Ohio Physician Says He Was Not Condemned to Die by Nicaragua.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 12.—In a letter Dr. Russell Wilson of Norwalk, Ohio, who was reported to have been condemned to death by the Nicaraguan Government for participating in a filibustering expedition, says he has never been arrested. He says in part:

"Several months ago I joined the Colombian regular army with the rank of Major Surgeon. Colombia and Nicaragua were at variance and I was placed on board the gunboat Gen. Pinzon as Surgeon to accompany the expedition. We tried to land at Bluefields at night, but a high sea suddenly coming up, fifty men only were able to land, and at daybreak we were fired on from the forts and forced to retreat, leaving the fifty there. * * *

"Te expedition I was with was not a filibustering trip, but under the direction of the regular Colombian Army."

CAUGHT BY A WOMAN.

Store Detective Arrested Man for Shoplifting—Fought Her Prisoner.

Marie Murray, shop detective at Ehrich Brothers' store, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, noticed a man acting suspiciously yesterday, and finally saw him conceal some gloves in his clothing. She followed him to the street and caught hold of his arm. The man made a desperate effort to escape, but the woman held on and screamed for help.

In a few moments three men arrived and threw the prisoner to the pavement. After he had been raised to his feet, Detective Murray was so angry that she struck him. At the Tenderloin station the gloves were found in the man's possession. He said he was Charles Kluger of 426 Third Avenue.

POLICE VISIT THE KULOFF.

Find No Evidence of Law's Violation at the Far Rockaway Hotel.

Patrons of the fashionable Kuloff, located on the inlet at Far Rockaway, were astonished on Monday evening when the place was surroundd by a squad of detectives from the Queens Borough Headquarters, under command of Inspector Walter Thompson.

Several weeks ago Mayor Low received an anonymous letter stating that gambling of various kinds was being carried on at the Kuloff. At that time Inspector Thompson visited the place accompanied by Police Captain Kreuscher, but all he could find was that it was being conducted as a hotel for bachelors. Since that time Capt. Kreuscher had had the Kuloff under surveillance. After an hour's stay on Monday night Inspector Thompson found no evidence that the law had been violated, and left Far Rockaway in disgust.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 12.—The following companies filed articles of incorporation to-day:

The American Oil and Supply Company of Pensacola, Fla., to operate mines and mineral wells; capital, $500,000.

The Southampton Zinc and Lead Corporation of New York, (to engage in mining;) capital, $500,000.

A certificate of change of name came in from the Champion Manufacturing and Handling Company, making the new name The Newfield Manufacturing Company of Mayfield, Ky.

The Phoenix Clay Pot Company of Pittsburg, filed a certificate of the payment of $57,800 of its capital stock.

The New York-Alabama Company, a concern of New York City, certified the payment of $1,500,000 of its capital stock.

The Mobile Lumber Company of Wilmington, Del., a Baltimore concern, certified to the payment of $150,000 of its capital stock.

IN FEAR OF THE MAFIA

Ajello, Wealthy Italian, Appeals for Police Protection.

He Has Received Many Letters Threatening Him with Death—The Cause of the Trouble.

The Mafia, according to the victim, has taken up the domestic difficulties of Antonino Ajello, a wealthy Italian, the brother-in-law of the bacteriologist, John W. Byron, who died about a year ago, and a man who came from a wealthy family in Naples. Ajello is an importer and exporter of olive oil, with several branch stores, one of them at 2,428 First Avenue.

He is hourly afraid of being killed, and has invoked the aid of the police at Headquarters, as well as the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. For five years, he asserts, he has been warned in various ways that he is a marked man. These warnings, he insists, are no hallucinations, and his assertions are confirmed by his brother, Henry Ajello, who is associated with him in business.

As proof of what he says, he refers to a James Clark, living in Brooklyn, who was attacked by mistake one night by men on Fortieth Street, in that borough, the assailants believing him to be Ajello. He exhibits also a number of letters he has recently received which, with the envelope, are covered with crosses made with red ink. The latest of these letters, received on Aug. 9, reads:

Mr. Ajello: Don't think that you are a Christ; and that you can scare any one with your large acquaintance! You villain that you are. Because you escaped at Fortieth Street, in Brooklyn, is no reason why you will escape in New York. We are informed of all your movements. If you do not do your duty within forty-eight hours we will show you with all your influence what will happen.

Remember the end of Troja and Cattania. We will talk it over. THE SICILIANS.

A big red cross is drawn under the words "The Sicilians." The names of the two murdered men, Troja and Cattania, are also written in red ink. Troja was a wealth banker and saloonkeeper on Ninety-seventh Street in this city, and Cattania, the man whose body was found hacked to pieces in an oat sack at Bay Ridge on July 23.

This letter was sent to Mr. Ajello's residence, a handsome home at 336 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, where he lives with his mother and two sisters. It happened that his mother took this latest communication from the postman, and knowing the threats and fears of her son, almost collapsed when she saw the cross, which had been impressed on the sealing wax on the letter.

Ajello gave the following explanation of his troubles:

"I have been acquainted with Adelina Vaccaro for about five years. She is a Sicilian; a little woman with a very fiery temper; and very deceptive. I don't care for her. I have been constantly annoyed by threats ever since I became associated with her five months ago. Men hang about my place of business and my home. On Decoration Day a big crowd of them attacked my house. They threw stones and sticks at my windows. I had to go to the police station to report the matter.

"I have notified the police again to-day, but they don't seem to do much. I have also asked to be permitted to carry a revolver."

Azello admitted that the woman he referred to lived in the rear of his store—a dingy little place. She was found in two squalid rooms there. There is no communication between the store and the rooms, the entrance to the latter being through a rear hallway. She has three children, one an invalid, and says Azello is their father. She said that she had been legally married to Azello by a Father Long of Brooklyn.

"He simply has treated me shamefully," she said. "I had to take him to a police court, and he was forced to pay me $5 a week. This is now he forces me to live—look around you—while he lives in a palace. All that he has against me is that he claims he is above me—of better parents and blood. I am a Sicilian, born in Brooklyn. I am twenty-seven years old."

When later Azello was confronted by the woman's statement that she was legally married to him, he refused to discuss this phase of the case, but said: "The trouble was first caused by Catholic priests, who came to my house to try and settle up our family differences."

ROBBED BY RAILWAY POLICEMAN

A Young Man from New York and One from Brooklyn Make This Charge in Toledo, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 12.—Four young men came into Toledo to-day on a Lake Shore freight train after a most unpleasant experience. They are Ben Kohler, said to be a New York reporter; Harry Ferguson, Jr., a Brooklyn bookkeeper; Joseph Robb, a tile setter of Philadelphia, and C. Uhl of this city.

The young men had come together in Chicago, and finally started eastward together. At Pine, on the Lake Shore Railroad, where Kohler and Robb stopped for a short time, they say they were held up by a Lake Shore policeman, who, at the point of a revolver, made them deliver up all the money and valuables they had. They rode to Laporte, and it happened the railway policeman went on the same train. Ferguson and Uhl were to meet the others at Laporte. But the officer found the young men there, and they charge robbed them in the same manner. The boys thought he took them for tramps, and that they would not care to complain on him, but they are arranging to take the matter up with the authorities.

SUICIDE HAD STOLEN CHECKS.

Mystery Surrounds Man Found Dying in Twenty-ninth Street.

A man whom the police say was despondent over the fact that he could not realize on stolen checks, many of them having already passed through the banks, was found dying last night in front of 50 West Twenty-ninth Street. The man evidently had taken poison. He was fifty years old, had a sandy mustache, gray hair, and was dressed like a mechanic. In his pockets were found a screw driver, the blade of a chisel, a pair of scissors, a carpenter's pencil, a bunch of keys, and about a score of checks. On the ring which held the keys was inscribed "Edward Mayhew."

The police imagined that the checks would at once lead to the identity of the dead man being established. Instead they only added an element of mystery to the case. Not only had the checks been stolen, but the keys were also the property of another man, and had been stolen from him. Many of the checks had been through the banks and were worthless. There were a few, however, which had only just been made out. They ranged in amounts from $8 to $35. Many of them were signed by Luke O'Connor. He is a saloon keeper opposite the Jefferson Market Court, on Eighth Street.

O'Conner examined the checks and acknowledged that the signatures were his. He looked at the dead man, and then said that so far as he remembered he had never seen the man before. He said that he was having his Summer garden renovated and that several painters and decorators were employed there. These men, he said, have had the run of the house. The checks, he remembered, were kept in a box on the second floor. He believed that they must have been stolen in the last few days.

Edward Mayhew, whose name appeared on the key ring and whose name is signed to several of the checks, is an artist and decorator with a studio at 1,267 Broadway. He could not be reached by the police last night, but three of his employes went to the station house to look at the dead man. One of them when shown the bunch of keys which were found in the pockets of the dead man at once produced a duplicate bunch. According to the men, Mayhew yesterday hung up his coat in his studio. In the pockets were the bunch of keys and the checks which were found. Later when he came to look for the coat it was missing. The artist was going to report the loss to the police.

Reception to Rear Admiral Schley.

CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Schley was tendered a reception to-night at the Catholic Summer School of America here. The auditorium was packed to suffocation by a very enthusiastic audience, and when the Rev. M. J. Lavelle of New York City, President of the school, introduced the Admiral as the commander of the American fleet at Santiago, the audience cheered vociferously and waved flags and handkerchiefs for several minutes.

Admiral Schley responded briefly, and then he and Mrs. Schley shook hands with hundreds of persons.

ART NOTES.

The Layton Art Gallery, at Milwaukee, Wis., has received from Mrs. Matthew Keenan a large painting by Thomas Faed, R. A., called "Seeing Them Off," a group of old Scottish farmer, wife, and collie standing on a moor. The wife has her handkerchief before her lower face, and the collie seems crestfallen, while the old man looks off into the distance with a mournful expression. The gift is a memorial to the late Matthew Keenan, husband of the donor.

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American Art in Bronze and Iron is the name of a little magazine issued by the John Williams Bronze Foundry of New York. Half a dozen plates reproduce half a hundred or so of tablets designed by architects, sculptors, and others, or by the bronze foundry's designers, and cast at the works in West Twenty-seventh Street. The foundry was more than doubled in size last year. The magazine will be issued from time to time, taking up in each number some different kind of work, such as grilles and doors, office screens, lanterns and lamps, small statuary, and large bronze monuments.

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The place of Benjamin Constant in the Académie des Beaux Arts has been filled by the election of Ferdinand Humbert—not the notorious Humbert, who had aspirations to be a painter, but the artist who took up the work in the Panthéon where Puvis de Chavannes left it and carried it out with an industry that recalled Michael Angelo's unflinching self-punishment when a great work was on. Humbert is a good portrait painter, and a remarkable Latinist; his Latin verses are said to be above the ordinary.

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Whereas it was expected that the great influx this Summer into London of Britons, Colonials, and Americans with lusty purses in their pokes would make 1902 a "record" year for sales at the Royal Academy, the coronation year has been the worst in that respect for a long time. One guess at an explanation of this fact is the phenomenal selling of old masters which is supposed to have turned the attention of amateurs from modern art. Another is the number of exhibitions of foreign modern and recent work in London. The English hold to their liking for water colors, however, for one-third of the pictures in the water color room have been sold.

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A landscape by Corot which happened to be included in a lot of furniture sold the other day at the Hôtel Drouot went for $4. The lucky purchaser is wondering how many thousand francs he should ask for it.

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The late Jehan Georges Vibert was a playwright as well as painter and writer on the technique of his art. In collaboration with Poche he wrote a comedy, "La Chanteuse Pour l'Amour," which was successful on the stage. He took part in the war of 1870 and won a cross of the Legion of Honor as a soldier, gaining the officer's rank later for his paintings.

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London Truth suggests that the pictures not sold by the end of the annual Academy exhibition should be offered again at a Summer sale with the prices cut in half. The suggestion is apropos of the fact that the sales this year amounted to $52,280 only, as against $92,420 in 1901 and $108,350 in 1899.

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A mosaic designed by Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb has been placed in a church at Sharon, Penn., in memory of William Coleman Habersham and Ellen, his wife. A draped and winged angel holding a harp stands with uplifted right hand and upward-looking eyes, as if recalling the memory of a song or lost chord. Figure and wings fill the panel. From the angel's brow springs a flame, and flowers are blooming in the grass under foot. In the tympanum is a cross with circle rising from sprays of laurel. The mosaic is rich in color, and is framed in a plain stone setting.

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Next year Dresden will hold an exhibition of Cities, or, as we would say, an Exhibition of Civic Art. It is limited to Germany and to certain specified foreign cities, and will be held in the well-known exhibition palace and in other buildings to be erected nearby. Of 158 German cities asked to contribute, about five out of six have accepted, so that the venture is an assured success beforehand so far as participation is concerned. Among the exhibits will be a model in plaster of the parks encircling Würzburg, about 100 feet in diameter, a copy of a crematorium, and a model of the plant which burns the garbage of Munich. The following cities abroad have been asked to participate: New York, Washington, and Philadelphia; Vienna, Budapest, Moscow, and St. Petersburg; Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen; London, The Hague, and Brussels; Paris, Madrid, and Rome. A placard has been designed by Leopold Moritz of Charlottenburg. In the foreground is a "Roland" statue such as used to be common in German cities, and in the background a silhouette of Dresden; the colors are green, red, and yellow. The opening is to be the 10th day of May, and in the second week of September there will be a gala "City day." The latest date for entrance of exhibits will be April 15, 1903.

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Mr. F. L. Stoddard has submitted to the St. Louis World's Fair a mural painting about 16 feet in radius to cover a tympanum in the entrance hall of the Liberal Arts Building. It is called "The School of Sappho," and shows the Greek poetess singing to her harp with Greek women listening to her song.

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An old Viennese art firm called Artaria has discovered paintings by Tiepolo in a roll of canvas which has been unnoticed and forgotten for thirty years in a corner. It was discovered when the firm moved to new quarters. There are three paintings by Tiepolo which came from the villa Girolo in the Venetian territory and were part of a series representing the four seasons. The first shows the triumph of Amphitrite, the second the banishment of Selené by Juno, the third the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadné. They have been repaired and are now shown in the new quarters of Artaria.

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In view of the interest taken in the fall of the Campanile at Venice and the destruction of the Loggietta an exhibition of water colors of Venetian scenes has been opened at the galleries of the Fine Art Society in London. Among the artists represented are Wake Cook, S. J. Hodson, Joseph Pennell, and J. Fullylove. Many include views of the fallen Campanile.

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Modern Dutch painters find a good market in London. A panel by Neuhuys, "Cottage Children's Dinner," brought $1,250 at Christie's; two drawings by J. Maris, one showing a plowing scene, $925, and another, a Dutch river with windmill, $750. At the same sale a Corot, "Edge of Wood With Three Peasants," brought $4,400, and a river scene by the same master, $3,100.

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Arthur von Ferraris has painted a standing portrait of the German Emperor in a long velvet cloak with white silk lining, that trails on the ground; a deep cape of ermine, and a feathered chapeau, which he holds in the right hand. He wears high top-boots, a broad scarf and cross of the Order of St. John suspended from a ribbon round his neck. The cloak also has the big cross of the Teutonic Knights. Wilhelm II. looks straight forward, rather sternly, as befits a protector—for this picture is destined for the restored Castle Marienburg on the Nogat, and is to represent the Emperor as the Protector of the Order of St. John. It is already installed at Marienburg.

Milwaukee Harvester Company Sold.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—It is announced that the Milwaukee Harvester Company of this city has been sold to an Eastern syndicate for $5,000,000 cash. The deal was consummated through a prominent firm of local attorneys, and possession will be given within a short time. The names of the new owners cannot be learned. The business was brought here from Beloit in 1886, and has been built up to an output of 40,000 machines last year. No changes will be made in the location of the plant or the name, and the business will continue without interruption.

JUDGE RELEASES MINERS

Seven Imprisoned for Contempt Are Freed.

Had Been Adjudged Guilty of Violating an Injunction—Prisoners Purged Themselves in Court.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 12.—Judge Jackson this morning released Thomas Haggerty and six other members of the United Mine Workers who were serving sixty and ninety days in jail for contempt of court.

The prisoners filed a petition for release, alleging that they had not known they were violating the injunction when they did so, and promising not to do so again.

Attorneys for the coal companies opposed their release, but it was granted subject to rearrest to complete the original sentence if they again violate the injunction.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Aug. 12.—The case of John Richards and others charged with contempt for violating an injunction issued from Federal Judge Keller's court, was argued to-day by counsel, and will be decided by Judge Keller to-morrow. National Secretary W. B. Wilson of the Mine Workers of America, who is here, stated to-day that the object of his visit is to direct the movement of the strikers, and that he will observe the injunction of the court as far as he believes the court has a right to go. If it shall become necessary to violate the court order to carry on the business of the strike, he will do so.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 12.—Five strikers, all members of Woodward local, United Mine Workers, of Edwardsville, were arraigned before Magistrate Pollock of this city to-day, charged with intimidating non-union workmen and rioting.

The prosecution alleged that the defendants stopped a number of men on their way to work at the Woodward Colliery, and by threats and force compelled them to return to their homes. The Commonwealth wanted the Secretary of the local, James Owens, to produce the minutes of the July meeting of the local, where, it is alleged, a motion was made that the members do picket duty at the mines and persuade the men who should attempt to go to work to return to their homes.

Upon advice of counsel, the Secretary refused to produce the minute book, and the Magistrate held him in $100 bail for trial at court for contempt. The other defendants were held in $500 bail on the charge of unlawful assemblage and rioting. Bail was furnished.

President Mitchell stated that he had received official information from Pittsburg that the strike of coal miners along the West Penn Railroad was about settled and that the men would be back to work in a short time.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 12.—Antony Kilmowicz and Stanistus Zukowsky, the Lithuanians who were arrested last week charged with participating in the riot in which Joseph Beddal of this place was killed, were to-day taken before Squire Shoemaker for a hearing on the charge of murder. The county officials changed the charge to assault and battery with intent to kill the workmen who were attacked on the day of the riot. The men were held in bail to answer at court.

Peter Czywanie, another Lithuanian, was taken into custody to-day and held for court on the charge of rioting.

BUTCHER STABBED BY ROBBERS

Henry Krause in a Precarious Condition—Went to Aid of Store Clerks —One Arrest Made.

Henry Krause, thirty-four years old, the butcher of 2,327 Third Avenue, is lying at his home with a knife wound in the right side of his abdomen, the wound extending to his right lung. His physicians say that he is in a very precarious condition.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Krause heard cries for help next door to his butcher shop. He ran to the street and saw Louis Waeldele and Henry Huckriede, clerks in the grocery story of Frank Koberlein, at 2,329 Third Avenue, engaged in a fight with three men. The clerks were calling for help, and Krause went to their assistance. One of the men stabbed Krause with a knife, and then all three ran away.

Krause thought nothing of the wound at the time, but went to the East One Hundred and Sixth Street Station to report that the three men had attempted to rob the grocery store. They had gone to the store twice Tuesday morning. Each time two of them stood near the front door while the third went down through the store tipping over barrels and boxes and trying to get the clerks to follow him to the back of the store. Each time the clerks succeeded in putting the men out.

While Krause was telling this story to Sergt. Delaney, he suddenly gasped, staggered, and fell to the floor. He was carried to his home and put to bed before the dangerous nature of his wound was discovered.

Detectives Mooney and Meehan arrested on suspicion a man who gave the name of Richard McGrath. He is nineteen years old, and says that he lives at 444 Willis Avenue, the Bronx. He was taken to the Harlem Police Court late yesterday afternoon, and was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Metropolitan Golf Handicaps.

The Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, A. H. Larkin, Chairman; J. B. C. Tappan, and George Harvey, will have the semi-annual revision of the general handicap list ready by the scheduled date, which is Friday. Mr. Larkin said yesterday that the number to be handicapped would not be greatly in excess of the Spring list, when 1,000 players were rated from scratch to seventeen.

In view of the fine showing by Walter J. Travis at Shinnecock Hills, there is no doubt but that he will remain at scratch, as on the April list, but Findlay S. Douglas, who was then allowed one stroke, may be placed on a rating of two strokes. There will be no very great changes in the ratings of the other players, it is conjectured, for the form of the Reid brothers at the National championship was too bad to be true, and they will doubtless be kept on their present ratings, John getting four and Archie five strokes. R. C. Watson, Jr., is likely to have his allowance of five cut down, and Allan Kennaday, now at six, may also be cut. The most decided cuts are sure to be among the rising young players, and those who seem to have earned a cut in their allowances include Frank O. Reinhart, now at 7; Max Behr and Roy De Raismes, 8

SHOPPERS SAW GIRL CRUSHED UNDER WAGON

Angry Crowd Threatened Driver with Violence.

Cecilia Harvey Run Down by an Express Wagon at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Hundreds of persons, many of them women shoppers, saw a little girl crushed under the wheels of a heavy wagon at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue late yesterday afternoon. Wildly excited, the crowd surged about the driver and demanded his arrest, threatening him with violence.

Cecilia Harvey, twelve years old, of 1,058 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, came shopping in Manhattan yesterday with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Harvey. They were in the crowd attempting to cross Sixth Avenue at Twenty-third Street, when, according to Policeman Craven, who saw the accident, an American Express Company's wagon, driven by John Fountain of 415 West Thirty-second Street, came north at a high rate of speed. The driver apparently paid no attention to the crowd at the crossing, many of whom were in the street waiting for an electric car to pass.

Little Cecilia, holding her aunt's hand, started for the sidewalk. The woman in her excitement dropped her charge's hand as she neared the curb. The girl stopped and looked around.

"Come on, Aunt—" she was saying when the near horse of the team struck her and she was thrown to the street. A cry of horror went up from the spectators, and Policeman Craven caught the horse's head. It was too late. The girl, struck by the hoofs of the animal, rolled under the wheels of the wagon and her left foot was crushed.

Instantly there was a hostile demonstration on the part of the crowd toward the driver. "Arrest him! arrest him!" shouted the women, while the men in the crowd voiced their feelings in stronger language. Craven lifted the girl to the sidewalk. She was unconscious. Another policeman sent in a call to the New York Hospital. During this time the driver could not have started his team had he so wished, for the crowd surrounded him.

"If you don't arrest that man," shouted one man, "we will take the law in our own hands. There is too much reckless driving in our streets."

The policeman, after seeing the girl attended to, ran to the wagon. He did not give the driver time to attempt an explanation. Seizing the man, he pulled him from his seat and practically threw him to the ground. All that time the crowd was keeping up a clamor for the man's arrest. To add to the excitement Mrs. Harvey, the girl's aunt, became hysterical. Craven ran his prisoner throdgh the crowd and put him on a car. He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and locked up.

When an ambulance from the New York Hospital arrived it was found that the girl had sustained, besides a crushed foot, contusions of the body and a severe scalp wound. Her condition is serious. The aunt's condition was such that she was also taken to the hospital.

OBJECT TO SWEARING FOREMAN

Hoboken Pattern Cutters' Principal Grievance in Their Strike.

Twenty-eight cutters went on strike at the works of the Standard Fashion Company, Tenth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, yesterday. They demand that their foreman be obliged to stop the use of profanity in his dealings with them. They have other grievances, too, but that one they insist must be remedied.

The cutters have been cutting 95,000 patterns a week. They were notified Monday that the company would expect them to produce 100,000 a week. On hearing that the men appointed a committee, who called upon Superintendent John Graffe. They informed him that it was impossible for them to cut that many patterns in a week, and if the company insisted upon the change they would refuse to go to work. There are nearly 400 young women employed in the factory as folders, who will be thrown out of employment if the strike is not settled soon.

ASK BETTER FIRE PROTECTION.

Coroner's Jury's Verdict in Rockaway Beach Disaster Case.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the fire at Rockaway Beach on June 1, in which Max Kasten, Nydia Mackrow, Frederick Mackrow, and an unidentified man lost their lives, yesterday in their verdict said:

"We demand that the city make proper contracts for sufficient water for all fire purposes, either with the water company or by opening a special main from the bay, as from the testimony adduced we find that the water supply was entirely insufficient. We also demand that horses be supplied to all companies at present not so provided. We further demand that all apparatus be properly manned, and that the alarm system be kept in perfect working order."

BRIDGES DIED POOR.

Alderman Left a $1,300 Estate—Colleagues Honor His Memory.

According to his eldest son, John J. Bridges, Alderman James J. Bridges died a poor man. Mr. Bridges applied to Surrogate Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday for letters of administration on his father's estate. In his application he deposed that his father left not more than $1,000 in personal property and only $300 in real estate, the latter consisting of an equity in the Alderman's late home in Front Street. Alderman Bridges left no will. He was a widower, and is survived by four sons and three daughters.

The room of the Board of Aldermen was draped in black yesterday in memory of Mr. Bridges, as were his desk, chair, and books. Alderman Walkley introduced a resolution eulogizing the deceased Alderman, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

MAY LOSE IMMIGRANT BRIDE.

Burgio's Marriage Not Likely to Affect Deportation Order.

Luigi Burgio recently sent to Italy for his sweetheart, Maria Lazara, to come to this country, fortune having favored him during his four years' stay in America. Maria, on her arrival here last month, was sent to the Immigrant Hospital suffering from trachoma, a contagious disease of the eye, which debars an immigrant from entering the country. The girl's deportation was ordered.

Burgio obtained the services of a notary public, who went to Ellis Island and drew up a marriage contract, which was signed by Luigi and Maria, and, which, under New York State laws, constitutes a legal marriage. Then, through J. F. Roberts, a lawyer, Burgio applied to United States Commissioner Shields for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that his wife had been made an American citizen by the marriage, and was being illegally detained on Ellis Island.

The writ was served on Commissioner Williams on Saturday, and he forwarded it to Washington for instructions. Commissioner General Sargent replied that under the United States Immigration Statute the woman was not within the country when the marriage was performed, and that the marriage contract therefore could not affect the order of deportation. He instructed Commissioner Williams not to allow the woman to land. Judge Lacombe will hear the habeas corpus case on Aug. 20.

Disinherited One of Her Sons.

By the will of Mrs. Lena Sanders, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate' office, her son Aaron is disinherited on account of his neglect of her and of his father. Mrs. Sanders leaves her estate to her sons William and Herman, whom she appoints as her executors, and her daughter, Rachel Millinger, in equal shares.

CORONERS' PHYSICIANS' CASE.

Justice Greenbaum Hears Argument in Suit Which May Force Present Officials Out.

A peculiar legal argument was waged before Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court yesterday, who may give a decision in the case which would force all the Coroners' physicians in Manhattan out of office, whether they have passed a civil service examination or not.

The point was raised as a result of the effort which is being made by the friends of Dr. Otto E. Schulze to secure for him the position of Coroners' physician to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Hamilton Williams. Dr. Schulze stands first on the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission, but the commission certified to the Board of Coroners the name of Dr. S. E. Whitman, who was on a preferred list, by advice of the Corporation Counsel, because the position which he had held in the Borough of Richmond had been abolished by a reduction in the number of Coroners. The board refused to appoint Whitman, and he applied for a writ of mandamus. Edgar M. Leventritt argued for him, citing the mandatory provision in the charter that persons put out of civil service office by abolition of positions should be appointed to the first vacancies.

Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien said that Whitman could have no standing in the service, as his position was coterminous with that of the Coroner who appointed him, and that the latter himself was out of office. Lawyer Russell argued for Dr. Schulze that the law gave to each Coroner the right to appoint his own physician, and if the section of the charter took away this right under color of holding that the physician was under the protection of the civil service law, then the provision was unconstitutional. Mr. Leventritt answered this argument by declaring that if the point were well taken it would mean that none of the Coroners' physicians in Manhattan held his office legally, none of them having been appointed by the present Coroners. Mr. Russell said that the duties of a physician in Manhattan and Richmond are very different, and that, while Whitman passed no examination, Shulze is at the head of the competitive list. Mr. Leventritt retorted that but one of the present Manhattan physicians ever passed a civil service examination.

Justice Greenbaum asked counsel to submit affidavits as to the similarity of duties in Manhattan and Richmond, and reserved decision.

MR. WHITNEY'S PRIVATE CAR FOR FITZGERALD.

Sick Saratoga Starter Brought Home with Every Precaution Against Discomfort.

Christopher J. Fitzgerald, the starter for the Saratoga races, who was found to be suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, was brought from Saratoga yesterday and taken to his home, at 467 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. William C. Whitney, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, put his private car, the Wanda, at the service of Mr. Fitzgerald and his physician, Dr. Joseph P. Murphy, besides making arrangements for the transfer of the car to the tracks of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Whitney also had a special couch constructed in the car, so that the patient could make the journey in entire comfort.

The car left Saratoga at 10:10 o'clock in the morning, and reached the Grand Central Station soon after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. From there it was shifted back to the foot of Seventy-second Street, where it was put on a float and carried to the Long Island Railroad pier, in Long Island City. An engine whirled it to Manhattan Junction, where an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital was in waiting. Mr. Fitzgerald was carefully transferred and taken to his home.

Dr. Murphy was enthusiastic over the provisions for his patient's welfare provided by the forethought of Mr. Whitney. Nothing was left undone which could conduce in the slightest degree to the ease of Mr. Fitzgerald, and the success of Mr. Whitney's plans was shown by the absence of ill results from what would otherwise have been a most serious undertaking. From the moment Mr. Fitzgerald started on his journey until he rested in his own home he was shielded from even a suspicion of discomfort.

Dr. Murphy said last night that his patient was in no great danger. The disease had not fully developed, but he expected that it would be a very light attack.

"Mr. Fitzgerald had typhoid two years ago in Canada," said the doctor. "He is now in good condition, and, although I cannot promise to have him start the Futurity, as has been suggested, I do hope to have him about again in a short time."

All of Mr. Fitzgerald's family who have been down with typhoid are again able to be around. Mrs. G. J. Fitzgerald, his mother, and three of his children, Dorothy, fifteen months old; Christopher, three years old, and Angela, nine years old, have been suffering from the disease during the last two months.

RADICAL HYDROPHOBIA CURE.

Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole Tells How the Life of a Relative Was Saved.

Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole was in a reminiscent mood as he sat in the "Amen Corner" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"Just a little worried to-day," he remarked to a TIMES reporter. "A little girl, a relative of mine was bitten on the arm by a dog in Flatbush on Saturday. The wound has been cauterized, and I expect no ill effects. But the incident reminds me of something that befell my aunt, Caroline Houghton, more than fifty years ago.

"She was the belle of the countryside where she lived, and when seventeen years old was bitten by a dog so severely that her cheek was torn open and she could pass her tongue through the wound.

"Doctors were called, and in time the injury appeared to have healed. But about two years later hydrophobia developed, and she went into convulsions.

"Near by was a lake. She had three brothers—William, Giles, and Henry. They seized her, carried her to the water, and forcibly held her under the surface and nearly drowned her several times.

"Their action saved her life. She married, and raised a family. I have often thought of presenting the facts in her case to scientists. It is one, it seems to me, worthy of consideration."

Liner Struck by Lightning.

The Hamburg-American liner Moltke, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, Boulogne, and Southampton, reports that on Monday night she ran into a heavy thunderstorm, during which a bolt of lightning shattered the maintopmast and stunned one of the men at the wheel.

A dance was in progress at the time in the main saloon, when there came a blinding flash of lightning and the steamship quivered from the shock. Many of the passengers hurried on deck to see if any damage had been done, but it was not until some time later that they knew that the ship had been struck.

Suspected of a Murder in Virginia.

Detective Sergeants Brennan and O'Donohue of Police Headquarters, acting on instructions received from Capt. Titus, yesterday arrested a colored man who gave his name as Osker Wilson, but who the police think is Walter Wilson, charged with the murder of a colored woman named Margaret Watkins at Lynchburg, Va. Wilson says he is the brother of the man who did the shooting. A representative of the Lynchburg police is on his way here to see if he is the person wanted.

Judge Albert E. Pattison Dead.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 12.—Judge Albert E. Pattison, one of the most prominent jurists of the State, died at his home in this city to-day of paralysis, aged fifty-seven years. Judge Pattison was a native of New York State. He practiced law for many years in Buffalo, where he was a close friend of ex-President Cleveland. Soon after his removal to this State he was appointed a member of the Supreme Court Commission (now the Court of Appeals), serving with distinction. He had been best known in Colorado as a railroad lawyer.

KEHOE TO FIGHT SEXTON

Boss Painter Chosen by Nineteenth District Opposition.

John Sprunt Hill Refused to be a Candidate—Selection Made by Ballot at Young Men's Democratic Club.

The opponents of John B. Sexton in the Nineteenth Assembly District met last evening and decided to start a contest to take away the control of the Democratic organization of the district from the former Police Commissioner. A meeting was held at the Young Men's Democratic Club, and 300 men crowded into the rooms at 112 West Sixty-fifth Street, to take part in the debate and vote for their choice for leader to oppose Mr. Sexton at the coming primaries. The question of leadership was submitted to a vote of the members.

John Sprunt Hill, who was a candidate for Congress, declined to stand for the leadership. William J. Kenny, who took part in the organization of the movement against ex-Commissioner Sexton, did not appear at the meeting last evening to take any active part in the proceedings.

Henry D. Hotchkiss was the first speaker after the meeting was called to order. He declared that some man should be selected to defeat Mr. Sexton and drive him from the Democratic leadership of the district. He said that it was time there was a chance in the Democratic leadership of the district, and that a young man should be put to the front. After a discussion lasting half an hour, Matthew Byrnes and Joseph F. Kehoe were nominated.

It was decided to allow all the members to ballot for their choice for leader, and printed slips were placed on a table. The active men in the organization declared that Mr. Kehoe had the support of at least four-fifths of the workers of the organization. The balloting was conducted with little formality, as all those who were in the meeting rooms could secure ballots and deposit them in the box at the doorway. The one protection against repeaters was that after a person inside of the hall had voted he could not return to deposit another ballot.

After the count was completed it was found that Joseph F. Kehoe had received 215 votes and Matthew Byrnes 16. Mr. Kehoe said after the balloting:

"I think that this district wants a young man to be leader. We are getting tired of all the old political hacks, but I do not care to enter into any personal attacks on any one. I hope all the young men of this district will give me their support. I feel confident that we will win out, and the people of this district will always be able to find me in the tenement houses where I belong, and nowhere else. I am going to work for the district and the poor people and help all you men, and I know we will win in our fight."

Joseph F. Kehoe is a boss painter and resides on West Sixty-sixth Street. He has been for six years the Tammany Captain of the Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

FUTURE EXPRESS TRAIN.

Germany to Make Speed Tests with Cars and Engine Encased in Sheet Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In a report to the State Department, Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, gives some interesting information about the efforts now being made in Germany to develop high speed on railways. The German Society of Mechanical Engineers has offered a series of prizes for the best design and specifications for an express train capable of carrying 100 passengers and their baggage with personal comfort at a speed of seventy-five miles an hour.

"The purpose of this competition," says Consul General Mason, "is to provide a unit of the equipment for the attainment of greatly accelerated speed in railway travel, which can be adapted to the present State railways of Prussia without the tearing up and relaying of tracks with heavier ties and rails that would be required for rapid electrical service.

"An interesting forecast of the pending competition has been given by Mr. Arthur Kirchhoff, editor of a technical publication in Berlin, devoted to engineering and machinery, in which a description is given of certan features of the new locomotives, which are to be tested over the Berlin-Zossen line next year. The specifications require that this express engine and train of the future shall be able to maintain for three consecutive hours a speed of 120 kilometers (74.5 miles) an hour, without stopping for water or fuel, and at a minimum expenditure of motive power. Mr. Kirchhoff's outline of how this is to be done will have a definite interest to American engineers.

"During the experiments of last Autumn an attempt was made to determine as accurately as possible the waste of power entailed by the friction and resistance of air to railway trains at different rates of speed. It was found that while at a speed of 80 kilometers (50 miles) per hour this resistance on a still day was about 32 kilograms (67.2 pounds) per square meter of the surface of the front end of the car, the rate increased very rapidly with the augmentation of speed, so that at a pace of 150 kilometers (93.7 miles) the resistance rose to 75 kilograms (157.5 pounds) per square meter of impinging surface. Every projecting part, every window, door, or other indentation which could form a pocket to catch the wind created by such high velocities, increased the resistance to be overcome, so that in all future experiments the economy of rapid transit will require that the factor of air resistance shall be taken into careful account. This, according to Mr. Kirchoff, is to be done by enveloping the engine and train, from pilot to rear platform, in a shell of sheet steel, jointed so as to secure flexibility in passing curves, and so constructed as to inclose the locomotive and cars in a continuous tube, uniform throughout in size and presenting no projecting irregularity which shall catch the resisting air. The front of the engine will be pointed or wedge-shaped, the sheath will inclose as far as possible the running gear of the cars, and even the wheels of both engine and cars will be closed disks of metal instead of, as now, spoked wheels with openings to catch the air."

Another interesting fact mentioned by Consul General Mason is that recent experiments at Zossen demonstrated that electric motors when worked at a high rate of speed were a greater strain on the roadbed than steam locomotives. This is said to be due to the fact that the centre of gravity in the electric engines hangs much lower than in the steam engines.

New Freight Steamship Here.

The new Lamport & Holt Line steamship Terence arrived in port last night from Santos, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia, after a passage of thirteen days. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 404 feet; breadth, 50 feet, and depth, 30 feet. Her gross tonnage is 4,308 tons, and her net tonnage, 2,690 tons. She has a deadweight carrying capacity of 6,450 tons. The Terence is fitted with triple-expansion engines, having cylinders 27½, 46, and 74 inches in diameter by a 54-inch stroke. Accommodations for twenty cabin passengers are provided, and the vessel is fitted with a complete shade deck for carrying cattle. Capt. James Grimes, who formerly was master of the steamer Sallust of the same line, is the commander of the Terence.

Death of Francis N. Holbrook.

Francis Newberry Holbrook died at his home, 554 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, yesterday, of brain fever, from which he had been suffering for two weeks.

Mr. Holbrook was born in Connecticut fifty years ago. He was a civil engineer, having been graduated from the School of Mines at Columbia University. His New York office was at 27 William Street. A widow and four children survive him.

CHANGES IN CITY HALL

To Restore Colonial Appearance of the Interior.

Municipal Art Commission Approves the Plans—Sites for New Public Baths.

The Municipal Art Commission held its monthly meeting late yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. The principal business was to approve plans prepared by Consulting Architect Aiken for five inland public baths, and alterations to the City Hall. Of the five plans for public baths, three were approved and two were disapproved, one of the latter in Manhattan, as the plan was similar to another to be used, and another in Brooklyn, because it was too ornate. The sites of the baths as selected by Borough Presidents Cantor and Swanstrom are as follows: Allen Street, in the "Red Light District"; East One Hundred and Fourth Street, in Little Italy; West Forty-first Street, near the North River; Hicks Street, near Harrison Street, Brooklyn, and Pitkin Street, near Watkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

The plans for the alterations to the City Hall were approved. These call for an expenditure of more than $25,000. In the basement several small offices under the main entrance will be made into one for a large marriage bureau. That room will be domed, as President Cantor has desired. The walls in the offices of The City Record will be torn down, making much more room. On the main floor the rotunda and corridors will be repaired and the stone work renovated. In the Mayor's office various doors and passages that are of little use will be torn out. The wall between the Mayor's office and the anteroom will be torn down, making an arched way, with much more space for receptions. The gaudy wallpaper and ceiling in the Mayor's office will be removed and a white enamel ceiling and walls will be substituted, bringing back the appearance of the building as near as possible to the original Colonial style. The hangings and furnishings of the rooms will be in harmony with the decorations. Various small walls and partitions in the City Clerk's office will also be removed, making more room.

On the second floor the walls and decorations in President Cantor's offices will be treated similarly to those of the Mayor's office. White enamel decorations will be used in all cases, and in every way possible the Colonial appearance of the original building will be revived. Partitions will be removed, making a spacious room, which can be used for receptions and hearings, at which the Borough President would preside.

Little is to be done to the old Council Chamber and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen at present. President Cantor hopes to obtain an additional appropriation and have these rooms, two of the finest in the building, altered in keeping with the proposed color scheme of the other rooms.

LATE CARS FOR BROOKLYN.

Montague Street Line Meets Flathouse Invasion of Heights.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday announced that beginning Sept. 1 cars would be operated on the Montague Street cable road until 1 o'clock in the morning. Ever since the road was built the cars have stopped running at 9 o'clock in the evening. The road, which extends from Court Street to the Wall Street Ferry, is only six blocks long. It was the only road operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company when that corporation obtained control of the great system of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The announcement that cars are to be run on the road until 1 o'clock in the morning is viewed as another indication of the changes that are being wrought in the character of Brooklyn Heights. When the neighborhood was one given over entirely to private residences, the folk on the Heights preferred that the cars should not be run late on Montague Street lest they be disturbed. The dwellers in the ever-growing number of apartment houses and boarding houses now to be found on the Heights want the late cars.

COAL MINES AND THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to inform your correspondent Mr. Andrew Carleton that there is a vast difference between a department store and a coal mine, and that the public has a perfect right to demand the operation of a coal mine or any other kind of a natural bounty, while it has no right to interfere with the operation of a store or any other private business, either directly or indirectly, for this reason: A department store and all it contains is the product of human labor applied to the natural resources of nature, which in political economy are placed under the one caption—"land."

A mine is a pocket of wealth placed there by the author of the universe, unquestionably for the use of all His children, and not for the especial benefit of any particular individual or set of individuals. A mine is therefore a proper subject for Governmental interference, for taxation.

Now, suppose the people of Pennsylvania should decide that the immensely valuable coal lands should hereafter be assessed at their full and true annual value, whether in use or not, the same as other kinds of property, and not as "unimproved agricultural lands," as they are at present. Would not the coal barons soon find it to their interests to work the mines to their fullest capacity? And would that not mean an increased demand and better wages for the miners, a larger output, and cheaper coal, and more wealth in the long run for all concerned? And would not that settle this vexed problem? And would not the people have a perfect right to tax these lands to their full selling value if they wanted to, or even to declare them, under their present proprietors, a public nuisance and a menace, and by exercising the inalienable right of eminent domain and after a proper appraisement assume the ownership of them for the benefit of all the people. Suppose they should do this, Mr. Carleton, who would say them nay?

D. CAVANAGH.

New York, Aug. 10, 1902.

WANTS THE CITY TO SECEDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your editorial in to-day's paper, "The City and the Legislature," it strikes me that there are other remedies than the one you suggest, viz., "in the long run the force of public opinion may be sufficient to overcome the inertia of the country districts." How long do you think it will be necessary for the city to wait? As long as Platt rules the Legislature for the benefit of the country districts and makes the city pay 90 per cent. of the State's taxes. I have my doubts if the youngest child is born to see it. There is a remedy for the city. Although radical, it would be effective. And that is secession! Separate the State of New York and make a separate State of Manhattan.

Suppose the two Senators from the State of Manhattan had supported the President in his Cuban controversy or two Senators from Manhattan were fighting for a tariff for revenue only? Or twenty Representatives from the State of Manhattan thundering in the halls of Congress for monetary reform, civil service reform, freedom of contract and the protection of all contract rights, would we not see a different state of things? Men like Cornelius N. Bliss, Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor Low, and Edward M. Shepard would forget that they had been rank Republicans or rank Democrats. They would become "Manhattanites," because the city party would be withdrawn from them forever. Manhattan State Senators and Representatives would be above reproach. You would hear no more of the Deverys and Crokers and Platts. I wish you would enlarge on this idea and make people think!

OZONE PARK.

Brooklyn, Aug. 9, 1902.

Those who appreciate a clean, wholesome, bright, enterprising, and well-edited newspaper should read the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with all the news that's fit to print. Place your order with your newsdealer for next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

Dust it on the
Dress Shields
SPIRO POWDER
destroys the odor of perspiration. Try a free sample. At your druggists, or by mail. Full size box price 25c.
SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CHESS GAMES AT HANOVER.

An additional collection of games contested at the International Chess Masters' Tournament at Hanover is herewith appended:

VIENNA OPENING.

Cohn. White.	Bardeleben. Black.	Cohn. White.	Bardeleben. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. R—K2	Kt—Kt4
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20. Q—KB	QR—K
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	21. P—KR4	Q—B4
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	22. QR—K	Kt—K3
5. Castles	Castles	23. P—B3	QxP
6. P—Q3	BxKt	24. Kt—B5	P—KKt3
7. PxB	P—Q3	25. KtxPch	K—Kt2
8. B—Kt5	Q—K2	26. Kt—Kt4	Q—Q5ch
9. R—Kt	Kt—Q	27. Kt—B2	P—QB3
10. B—QB4	B—K3	28. R—K4	Q—Q4
11. Kt—Q2	P—KR3	29. Q—K2	P—QB4
12. BxKt	QxB	30. Kt—Kt4	P—KB4
13. P—B4	PxP	31. Q—QKt2	K—Kt
14. P—KKt3	QxP(B6)	32. Kt—B6ch	RxKt
15. RxP	BxB	33. QxR	PxR
16. KtxB	Kt—K3	34. RxP	Q—KB4
17. R—B2	Kt—B4	35. Resigns.	
18. Kt—K3	KtxKP		

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Popiel. White.	Atkins. Black.	Popiel. White.	Atkins. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	19. B—B4	B—B2
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	20. Kt—Q	R—K
3. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	21. Kt—B2	BxKt
4. P—Q4	PxP	22. RxB	Kt—B3
5. KtxP	Kt—B3	23. R—B	Kt—K5
6. B—K3	B—QKt5	24. R—Q3	Q—B2
7. Q—Q3	P—Q4	25. B—K	P—KKt4
8. PxP	KtxP	26. B—Kt3	P—Kt5
9. KtxKt	PxKt	27. R—K3	Q—K2
10. B—Q2	B—K2	28. RxKt	PxR
11. Castles	Castles	29. QxP	Q—Q2
12. R—Kt	P—KB4	30. P—K5	B—Kt3
13. P—KB4	B—B4ch	31. P—B5	Q—Q3
14. K—R	R—B3	32. P—KKt3	B—B2
15. R—B3	R—R3	33. QxPch	K—B
16. Q—K2	B—Q2	34. PxP	R(R3)xP
17. QR—KB	B—K	35. BxR	RxB
18. R—Kt3	Q—Q2	36. B—Kt4	Resigns.

GIUOCO PIANO.

Mason. White.	Atkins. Black.	Mason. White.	Atkins. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23. P—R4	P—B5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24. Kt—K4	BxKt
3. B—B4	B—B4	25. RxB	Q—R3
4. P—Q3	P—Q3	26. B—B4	Q—Kt3
5. B—K3	B—Kt3	27. R(Kt4)—K	P—K5
6. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	28. Q—H2	R—K2
7. P—KR3	B—K3	29. R—B3	Kt—K4
8. B—QKt5	Castles	30. R—K	Kt—Q4
9. PxB	RPxB	31. Q—Kt2	KtxPch
10. Castles	Kt—Q2	32. QxKt	P—K6
11. BxB	RPxB	33. Q—K	Q—K5ch
12. P—Q4	P—B3	34. K—Kt	P—B6
13. P—Q5	PxP	35. RxP	QxRch
14. PxP	B—B2	36. QxQ	RxQ
15. Kt—KR4	B—Kt3	37. Kt—B	R—K7
16. Q—Q2	P—KKt4	38. R—R	QR—K
17. Kt—B3	B—Kt3	39. P—R5	PxP
18. KR—K	R—B2	40. PxP	R—K8
19. P—QR4	P—R3	41. R—R2	R(K)—K7
20. QR—Kt4	P—KB4	42. R—R3	R—Kt7ch
21. Kt—KR2	P—R4	43. K—R	RxKtMate
22. P—Kt3	P—Kt5		

PONZIANI.

Popiel. White.	Wolf. Black.	Popiel. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. Kt—K6	Q—B
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. KtxP(B5)	B—B3
3. P—B3	Kt—B3	19. KtxKP	BxQ
4. P—Q4	KtxKP	20. KtxBch	K—Q
5. P—Q5	B—B4	21. Kt—Q5	BxBch
6. PxKt	BxPch	22. PxB	Q—R3
7. K—K2	KtPxP	23. B—Kt5ch	K—B
8. Q—R4	P—KB4	24. Kt—K7ch	K—Kt2
9. QKt—Q2	KtxKt	25. R—B4	Q—R8ch
10. BxKt	B—B4	26. K—B2	QxR
11. R—K	P—K5	27. R—Kt5ch	K—R3
12. K—Q	B—K2	28. Kt—Q4	Q—K7ch
13. P—QB4	B—B3	29. P—Q2	QR—B
14. KR—B	B—Kt2	30. P—B4	KR—K
15. Kt—Q4	P—Kt3	31. R—Kt5	P—B4
16. B—Kt3	P—B4	Resigns.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Janowski. White.	Bardeleben. Black.	Janowski. White.	Bardeleben. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. PxP	PxP
2. P—QB4	PxP	24. K—Kt	Q—Q7
3. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	25. P—K6	QxQ
4. Kt—B3	B—B4	26. PxQ	R—R
5. B—Kt5	Kt—K5	27. R—Kt	B—K
6. KtxKt	BxKt	28. B—Kt2	P—B3
7. P—K3	Q—Q4	29. R—B3	R—B3
8. B—B4	P—K4	30. B—R3	R—R6
9. KtxP	B—Kt5ch	31. R—B	B—Kt3
10. K—K2	P—KB3.	32. R—Kt5	K—B
11. Q—R4ch	P—Kt4	33. P—B5	B—K
12. PxKt	PxKt	34. P—Kt3	P—KR3
13. PxP	Kt—B3	35. B—Kt2	R—KR4
14. Q—Q2	Castles.	36. P—K4	P—B4
15. P—B4	BxP	37. B—B3	R—KR5
16. R—KKt	B—B6ch	38. P—K5	R—B5
17. K—K	Kt—K8	39. P—K6	RxP
18. QPxKt	Q—K5	40. P—Kt7ch	KxP
19. K—B2	QR—Q	41. RxPch	K—B
20. Q—B3	B—R4	42. R—Kt8ch	K—K2
21. R—Kt3	Q—Q4	Drawn.	
22. P—QR4	P—QR3		

GIUOCO PIANO.

Gottschall. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Gottschall. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	26. K—Kt3	P—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	27. QR—KB	R—K2
3. B—B4	B—B4	28. Kt—Kt2	Kt—B2
4. Castles.	Kt—B3	29. Kt—B4	Kt—Q3
5. P—Q3	P—Q3	30. QR—Q	P—QKt4
6. P—Q4	PxP	31. Kt—K2	B—B
7. BxKtch	PxB	32. R(B)—KB	P—KR3
8. KtxP	B—Q2	33. Kt—B4	R—KB2
9. P—QKt3	B—K2	34. Kt—K3	R—B2
10. Kt—Q2	Castles.	35. K—R2	Kt—B2
11. B—Kt2	R—K	36. R—QB	Kt—Q3
12. P—QB4	B—KB	37. Kt—Kt3	B—K3
13. Q—B2	P—Q4	38. R—KKt	B—B
14. P—K5	Kt—Kt5	39. Kt—K2	Kt—K
15. Kt(Q4)—B3	P—KB3	40. R(Kt)—KB	R—K2
16. PxP	KtxP(B3)	41. Kt—B4	B—Q2
17. KR—K	B—K2	42. P—QKt4	B—B
		43. P—Kt3	R—Kt2
		44. K—Kt2	K—R2
		45. Kt—K2	K—Kt2
		46. Kt—B4	K—R2
		47. Kt—Kt2	K—Kt2
		48. Kt—R4	R—K2
		Drawn.	

VIENNA OPENING.

Cohn. White.	Bardeleben. Black.	Cohn. White.	Bardeleben. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. R—K2	Kt—Kt4
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20. Q—KB	QR—K
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	21. P—KR4	Q—B4
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	22. QR—K	Kt—K3
5. Castles	Castles	23. P—B3	QxP
6. P—Q3	BxKt	24. Kt—B5	P—KKt3
7. PxB	P—Q3	25. KtxPch	K—Kt2
8. B—Kt5	Q—K2	26. Kt—Kt4	Q—Q5ch
9. R—Kt	Kt—Q	27. Kt—B2	P—QB3
10. B—QB4	B—K3	28. R—K4	Q—Q4
11. Kt—Q2	P—KR3	29. Q—K2	P—QB4
12. BxKt	QxB	30. Kt—Kt4	P—KB4
13. P—B4	PxP	31. Q—QKt2	K—Kt
14. P—KKt3	QxP(B6)	32. Kt—B6ch	RxKt
15. RxP	BxB	33. QxR	PxR
16. KtxB	Kt—K3	34. RxP	Q—KB4
17. R—B2	Kt—B4	35. Resigns.	
18. Kt—K3	KtxKP		

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Popiel. White.	Atkins. Black.	Popiel. White.	Atkins. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	19. B—B4	B—B2
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	20. Kt—Q	R—K
3. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	21. Kt—B2	BxKt
4. P—Q4	PxP	22. RxB	Kt—B3
5. KtxP	Kt—B3	23. R—B	Kt—K5
6. B—K3	B—QKt5	24. R—Q3	Q—B2
7. B—Q3	P—Q4	25. B—K	P—KKt4
8. PxP	KtxP	26. B—Kt3	P—Kt5
9. KtxKt	PxKt	27. R—K3	Q—K2
10. B—Q2	B—K2	28. RxKt	PxR
11. Castles	Castles	29. QxP	Q—Q2
12. R—Kt	P—KB4	30. B—K	B—Kt3
13. P—KB4	B—B4ch	31. P—B5	Q—Q3
14. K—R	R—B3	32. P—KKt3	B—B2
15. R—B3

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Coolness and Economy in Clothes for Men

That man is lucky who can find a reasonable excuse for indulging himself in some of the summer raiment mentioned here. Its coolness and comfort will go far towards counteracting the warm glow of self-satisfaction arising from his thrift and economy, as well as the temperature-rises he's apt to experience almost any minute now. *Cave Canem*—beware of the dog-days!

Washable Vests, small lots that were marked $3 to $5; now $2.
Blue and black Skeleton Serge Coats; double and single-breasted; $3 to $4 values, at $2.
Striped Flannel Outing Trousers; some new arrivals; stylish and cool; $3.50 kind at $2.50.
Striped Worsted Trousers; some new summer styles just in; usually $5, at $3.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Watches For Men and Women

A bit of quite exceptional good fortune makes possible this offering today. We secured several hundred excellent watches at a concession most unusual on such staple goods. The cases are gold, or gold-filled; and the movements are Elgin and Waltham—all fully guaranteed as time-keepers.

The reductions are direct savings from lowest regular prices.

Men's Gold-Filled Watches, open face; Cases guaranteed 20 years; Elgin movements, at $9; regular price $12.50.
Women's Gold-Filled Watches, Hunting Cases, guaranteed 20 years, Waltham movements, at $11; regular prices $14.50 and $15.
Women's 14k Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, Waltham movement, at $15; regular prices, $18.75 to $20.
Women's 14k Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, set with Diamonds, Waltham movements; at $20; regular price, $25.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Imported Dresses, $7.50

This final clean-up price is so insignificant, in comparison to the original prices of these handsome dresses, that it seems almost like giving them away.

They are Outing Suits, beautifully tailored; made of ducks and various novelty weaves, in a wide variety of smart colorings. They have blouse jackets with sailor collars, trimmed or edged with lace. Jackets are prettily lined with figured organdies. Skirts are made with flounce effect, and are unlined.

Original prices were $21 to $36; and they were unmatched at that. Today you may choose from about a hundred dresses at $7.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Desirable Silks Decidedly Low-Priced

Two sorts of Summer Silks that are as "good as wheat," priced at figures that are entirely too low to be in keeping with the desirability of the Silks:

60c Striped Habutai Silks at 38c—
Delightfully soft and pretty—the ideal Silks for Summer wear. Cool, and easily washable. In just the colors you want most.

75c Polka-dot Foulards at 45c—
Navy-blue-and-white and black-and-white Foulards—the polka-dots in white, and a complete assortment of sizes. Splendid Silks at a little price.
Rotunda.

All Sorts of Belts for Women

Belts a-plenty—of leather, for the walking costume; of satin or silk, for dressier wear. Here in great variety, and at prices that make the possession of half-a-dozen or so a mere bagatelle, financially.

Particularly important is the collection of Leather Belts—a manufacturer's surplus—at *twenty-five cents each*—from a third to half their real value:

Plaited Belts, of black satin, with oxidized and gilt side and back pieces, at 50c.
Washable Belts, of pique and butcher's linen; in straight or bodice effects; some styles with gilt or oxidized side-pieces, at 50c.
Black satin Belts, in a variety of straight and bodice effects, with fancy buckles, 75c to $2.25.
Leather Belts, in walrus, seal, morocco, and suede, in various shades; worth 50c and 75c, at 25c each.
Broadway.

Some News of Coats for Girls

Good news, too—of prices that are far less than values. Two lots of Coats, one for girls of 6 to 16 years, the other for girls of 6 to 12 years.

Among them you may be sure of finding, at a decided saving, just the Coat for your young daughter to wear, when the cool days or nights come, at the seaside or up in the mountains:

At $3.50, worth $5 to $7.50—
Reefers, Three-quarter Length Coats and Jackets of covert cloth and cheviot; also a few Black Taffeta Reefers. All sizes, from 6 to 16 years, in the lot, but not in each style.

At $5, worth $7.50 to $12—
Reefers and Three-quarter Length Coats of Covert Cloth, Cheviot and Broadcloth; well made, and prettily trimmed in various styles. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing Much Reduced

Washable Sailor Suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years, and Russian Blouse Suits for the little fellows of 2½ to 6, are priced far below their value. In broken lots of chambray, galatea and percale. Worth $1.25 to $2.50; now 75c a suit. Other reductions:

Washable Trousers, in duck, pique and linen—the remainder of the season's styles; formerly 50c to $1; at 35c.
Corduroy and all-wool cheviot Knee Trousers; sizes 3 to 16 years; worth $1, at 65c.
Shirtees, laundered, in white or colors; some with cuffs to match; sizes 10 to 13; at 2c, for 25 instead of 45c each.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Bamboo Porch Screens

Perhaps the sun is still shining unhindered on your unprotected piazza. Prices on porch screens have tumbled your way. Of several sorts we have too many, hence these altered prices:

Natural color, best outside splits, 10 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, 80c instead of $1; 10 ft. wide, 12 ft. drop, $1.20 instead of $1.50.
Inside splits, Dyed Green and Varnished, 8 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $1 instead of $1.50.

They're all ready to hang. We'll cut these to narrower widths without extra charge.
Japanese Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

The Great August Furniture Sale Is at Its Height This Week

Day after day public enthusiasm has decimated the stock on our floors, but morning after morning new lots have been brought forward, so that today there is not one whit less of fullness and variety for those who come seeking home furnishings at these splendid August economies.

Of course stocks have changed. Patterns have sold out, been followed by others, to be as quickly taken. But reserve stocks have been constantly ready to step forward; and the interest is constant and continuous.

But there should be no tarrying now, for those who have Fall Furniture buying to do. You can't buy better Furniture later on, you can't find choicer patterns. You need not have deliveries made until you are ready for the furniture—

Then Why Wait a Month or Two And Pay Half as Much More?

Here is moderate-priced furniture aplenty; as well as furniture as elegant as can be desired; and all the grades between.

Thousands have already bought—more than half of the special furniture is gone. The sale would be over long before the end of August, if people continued to come as they have been coming during the past two weeks.

Today there is plenty of everything. There will be less and less each day.

Splendid preparations were made for this August Furniture Sale in pieces suitable for the parlor. Our collection is the best we have ever had. The goods are from three or four of the leading manufacturers and the pieces are up to date in style, construction and finish. The parlor suites are made up in birch finished imitation mahogany; others have birch frames and mahogany veneered panels; some of the frames are solid mahogany and in these suites panels are finished in crotch veneer mahogany. Some of the imitation mahogany frames are richly carved. In this sale is a very complete line of gilt parlor suites and odd pieces. The styles of these goods are after the best French periods.

Below are given remarkable lists of Parlor Furniture, at most exceptional prices.

Parlor Suites

$28 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $20.
$30 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover. August price $22.
$45 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $22.50.
$40 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $30.
$60 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $40.
$65 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $43.
$100 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; inlaid frames; damask. August price $50.
$73 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $54.
$75 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; velour. August price $55.
$115 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; mahogany; damask. August price $57.50.
$90 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; velour. August price $60.
$85 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $63.
$95 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; mahogany; damask. August price $63.
$135 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $67.50.
$150 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $75.
$115 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $83.
$175 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; mahogany veneered; velour. August price $87.50.
$120 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $90.
$190 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry. August price $95.
$150 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; mahogany; damask. August price $100.
$195 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; mahogany; damask. August price $125.

Gold Parlor Suites

$215 Gold Parlor Suite—3 pieces; carved; damask cover. August price $107.50.
$190 Gold Parlor Suite—2 pieces; Louis XV.; tapestry. August price $125.
$200 Gold Parlor Suite—3 pieces; upholstered back; damask. August price $160.
$265 Gold Parlor Suite—3 pieces; richly carved; tapestry. August price $175.
$425 Gold Parlor Suite—3 pieces; Louis XV.; damask. August price $212.50.
$385 Gold Parlor Suite—3 pieces; richly carved; damask. August price $250.
$500 Gold Parlor Suite—3 pieces; richly carved; damask. August price $300.

Odd Divans

$35 Imitation mahogany Divans; inlaid lines. August price $17.50.
$30 Imitation mahogany Divan; tapestry cover. August price $20.
$40 Mahogany Divan, inlaid; embossed velour. August price $25.
$55 Mahogany Divan, inlaid; embossed velour. August price $27.50.
$65 Imitation mahogany Divan, carved; tapestry. August price $32.50.
$50 Mahogany Divan, carved; embossed velour. August price $35.
$60 Mahogany Divan, inlaid; tapestry cover. August price $40.

Odd Gilt Pieces

$10 Corner Chair; damask seat. August price $6.50.
$12 Arm Chair; damask seat. August price $7.50.
$12 Roman Chair; damask seat. August price $7.50.
$15 Corner Chair; damask seat. August price $10.
$42 Arm Chair; tapestry seat. August price $27.50.
$60 Parlor Chair; damask seat. August price $30.
$55 Small Divan; damask covering. August price $35.
$100 fine Divan; damask covering. August price $50.
$110 Louis XV. Arm Chair; high back. August price $53.
$115—Louis XV. High-back Divan. August price $57.50.

Library Suites

August price $75, usual price $115—Two-piece Suite; mahogany frames; embossed velour cover.
August price $100, usual price $135—Three-piece Suite; carved mahogany frames; embossed velour cover.
August price $125, usual price $153—Two-piece Colonial Suite; claw feet; carved frames; tapestry cover.
August price $120, usual price $175—Two-piece Suite; richly carved mahogany frames; denim cover.
August price $150, usual price $185—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames; richly carved legs and frame; embossed velour cover.
August price $150, usual price $240—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames; Colonial style; richly carved; tapestry cover.
August price $175, usual price $225—Two-piece Suite; large size mahogany frames; denim cover.

Music Cabinets

August price $4, usual price $5.50—Imitation mahogany; shaped legs; one door; 5 adjustable shelves inside; highly polished.
August price $10, usual price $15—Imitation mahogany; 6 drawers; inlaid lines.
August price $18, usual price $28—Mahogany; inlaid door.
August price $19, usual price $25—Mahogany; inlaid door.
August price $22, usual price $32—Mahogany; Art Noveau door.
August price $25, usual price $38—Mahogany; inlaid door.
August price $40, usual price $70—Mahogany; porcelain decorations.
Fourth floor.

More Lace Curtain News

This is a satisfying sale. Almost all the popular kinds of Lace Curtains are included; the styles are exceptionally handsome, and the variety of patterns is unusually broad. Then many of the curtains are marked at just half price; and prices all the way through average a third under regular prices. Today's list gives prices on Sash Curtains:

Ruffled Muslin Sash Curtains—Embroidered Edges.

$2.75 Curtains at $1.50 pair
$3.75 Curtains at $2.25
$4 Curtains at $2.50 pair
$5.50 Curtains at $3.25

Irish Point Sash Curtains

In White—$4.25 Curtains at $2.50 pair
$5 Curtains at $3
$5.75 Curtains at $3.50
$6.50 Curtains at $4
$7 Curtains at $4.50 pair
$9.50 Curtains at $6
$11.25 Curtains at $7.50
In Ivory—$4 Curtains at $2.50 pair
$5.25 Curtains at $3.25
$6.50 Curtains at $3.75
$7.25 Curtains at $4.50
$8.75 Curtains at $5.50 pair
$10.50 Curtains at $6.75
$11.50 Curtains at $7.50

Arabian Sash Curtains

$8 Curtains at $5 pair
$9.50 Curtains at $6
$13.50 Curtains at $9
$15 Curtains at $10.50 pair
$17.50 Curtains at $11.25
$23 Curtains at $15.50

Brussels Sash Curtains

$4 Curtains at $2.50 pair
$5.75 Curtains at $3.75
$6.50 Curtains at $4
$7.25 Curtains at $4.50 pair
$8 Curtains at $4.75

Bed Sets—Ruffled Net, full size.

A limited number of choice Bed Sets:
$5.50 Sets at $4.50 each
$6.50 Sets at $4.25
$7.50 Sets at $5
$8 Sets at $5.25 each
$10 Sets at $6.50
$11 Sets at $7.25
Third floor.

Infants' Outfits Two Attractive Offerings

Many mothers prefer the simpler method of buying an already prepared outfit for the baby, to selecting each piece separately. We have made up several Infants' Outfits, with this in mind.

Every piece in each of them is new, pretty, well made of good materials, and there is an appreciable saving over the cost of the different items, if bought separately. Details:

Infants' Outfit, No. 1
34 Pieces—$6.50, worth $8

4 Slips	2 Dresses
1 Trimmed Dress	1 Trimmed Skirt
2 Domet Flannel Skirts	
2 Domet Flannel Barrows	
3 Shirts	3 pairs Bootees
3 Bands	12 Hemmed Diapers

Infants' Outfit, No. 2
41 Pieces—$10, worth $12.50

6 Slips	2 Dresses
1 Trimmed Dress	1 Trimmed Skirt
2 Flannel Skirts	2 Flannel Barrows
4 Shirts	5 pairs Bootees
2 Sacques	4 Bands
	12 Hemmed Diapers

Other Garments for little babies, at interestingly moderate prices:

Sacques, 50c to $5.
Of flannel and cashmere, in a variety of designs of hand-stitching, including plain Empire and Kimono effects.

Pique Coats and Reefers, Half-priced
The Reefers are $2.50 to $7: the Pique Coats, $5 to $10; all at half original prices, or less. Richly trimmed with hand-embroidery.

Also a complete assortment of
Long Dresses, from $2 to $25
Skirts to match, from $1 to $15
Shirts, from 25c to $1
Wrappers, 50c to $10
Long Cloaks, from $2 to $25
Caps, from $1 to $5
Bath Aprons, Nursery Pads, Bibs, and everything needed for an Infant's Layette.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

August Attractions In The Under-Price Store

There's no August apathy about the happenings in the Under-Price Store. The stream of midsummer merchandise flows through it in a broad, deep tide. You can't help being swept along by the current, in the direction of economy and satisfaction. Surface indications:

Splendid Handkerchief News

Interesting alike to men and women, because of the remarkably little prices placed on Handkerchiefs of good quality:

Women's Handkerchiefs, 85c dozen—
Plain hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs, equal in quality to our imported 20c kind; but hemstitched in America.

Men's Handkerchiefs, $1 dozen—
Plain hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs; exceptionally good value. 10c each.

White Shirt-Waists

Made of fine white lawn; fresh and new; and most attractive. Full front of allover embroidery; back of cluster plaits; plaited collar and cuffs; low-priced at

75c, worth $1.25

Men's Scarfs, 12½c each

Stylish Neckwear, in attractive patterns, at a next-to-nothing price. These groups:

Folded Scarfs of navy blue foulard, with white figures.
Foulard Batswing Ties, in dark and light colors.
Teck Scarfs, of dark fancy figured Silk.

All 25c to 50c values, now in small lots, rounded up at

12½ Cents Each

Framed Pictures, 75c

They are the pictures of horses' heads that are so familiar and so popular—including Pharaoh's Horses, as a centrepiece.

Three in a frame, of light or dark oak, 18x40 in. Regularly priced at $1.25, now

75 cents each

Silk Remnants

Some are short ends of Silks from regular stock, or of Silks that were already marked at half prices. Now at half those former prices. Other Remnants are marked a third less than usual.

There are Printed Foulards, from 1 to 16 yards long; including many polka-dots. Corded Wash Silks, in waist lengths; also Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Peau de Cygne, in colors; Shantung Pongees, and all sorts of black and white Silks. All Remnants plainly marked with prices.

Corsets at Low Prices

These Corsets are each good of their particular kind; and each particular kind is priced lower than usual:

At 38c, worth 50c—Ventilating Corsets of good quality; of strong net; medium low bust; medium short hips; 18 to 24 in.
At 75c—L. R. Batiste Corsets; low bust; medium short hips; straight front; 18 to 25 in.
At 75c—L. R. Ventilating Corsets, medium high bust; short hips; double side steels; 18 to 26 in.

Children's Garments

'Twill be curious indeed, if most mothers can't find among these offerings something they'll be glad to take advantage of:

Children's Drawers, 25c, worth 40c—
Of Masonville muslin; hemstitched plaited ruffle; sizes 2 to 16 years.

Children's Drawer-Waists, 25c, worth 50c—
For boys or girls; buttoned in front or back; sizes up to 12 years.

Babies' Gingham Dresses, 50c, worth $1—
In guimpe, French waist or sailor effects; sizes 1 to 4 years.

Children's Petticoats, 25c, worth 45c—
Of muslin or cambric, plain or trimmed with ruffle; broken sizes.

Babies' Bootees, 10c, worth 15c—
Of zephyr wool, prettily made.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The quality and not the quantity of the clothes often makes the man. Same way with a cigarette.

Funny; we've made MOGULS with both.

Convince yourself.

15c. for ten.

Plain and Cork Tip.

5

THE BEST THING

that ever happened in our shoe department takes place to-day. He who comes first will get best service and naturally the best bargain. It's up to you to be an early caller.

Shoes that were $3.50 and $4.00

Now **$2.49**

MORE SHOE NEWS.

STROLLER OXFORDS

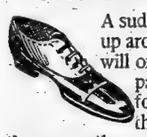

A sudden cooling will spring up around your ankles if you will only put your feet in a pair of our Stroller Oxfords. They are the kind that fit and wear better than any other make. Remember they are Oxfords we are talking about.

$3.50 Pair.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!

On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. First quality lens, 25c.; other goods in proportion.
Fay system of examination insures perfect glasses.
W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG. CO.,
178 BROADWAY.

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!

On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. Prescriptions filled; lenses duplicated with accuracy; **FIRST QUALITY LENS, 25c.;** other goods in proportion.
W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG. CO.,
178 BROADWAY.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. **SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND**
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. **PAIN'S** ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
To-Night at 9, LAST WEEK **FLORODORA** Sat. Mat. at 2 P.M.
Aug. 18, THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. SATURDAY. **THE DEFENDER**

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"A really charming picture."—Tribune.
6th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
Japanese Comic Opera THE MIKADO. Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Centerno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The greatest New England play ever written.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes. 12th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

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PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. SAT'Y. Creators and Band of 60.

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NEW STAR Lex. Ave. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY.
Hi Henry's **Big Minstrel Sensation.** 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c.

BASEBALL, POLO GDS, To-day, 2 Gms., 1 Adm. Beg. at 2 P.M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

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Sporting Events.

BASEBALL, JERSEY CITY, 4 P. M. To-day—Toronto. Aug. 14, 15, and 16—Montreal.

The Turf.

Famous Flyers at Brighton.
GRAND TROTTING CIRCUIT.
4 Stirring Contests
TO-DAY—FIRST HEAT AT 2 P. M.
All Routes to Coney Island reach Brighton Track.
Special Race Train at 1 P. M.
from N. Y. side of Brooklyn Bridge.
Reserved seats for An Dan Patch Special To-morrow (Thursday) now on sale at track.

BRITONS WIN AT TENNIS

Opening Rounds Play in Southampton's Annual Tournament.

DR. PIM IN SEMI-FINALS

Malcolm D. Whitman Defaulted to H. L. Doherty — Columbia University Champion Lost to R. F. Doherty.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 12.—Rapid progress was made in the opening rounds of the lawn tennis tournament to-day for the Long Island championship on the courts of the Meadow Club. The play did not begin until toward noon, so by to-night many of the lesser experts had been weeded out, and Dr. Joshua Pim, the former champion and idol of the English courts, and the National title holder of the United States, William A. Larned, had captured their places on the semi-final brackets.

R. F. Doherty, the former title holder of all England, and his younger brother H. L. Doherty, the present champion, each was called upon to play one match, which they won with ease. R. F. Doherty beat the Columbia University champion, Lyle E. Mahan, and H. L. Doherty gained the victory over the Southern player, Reuben G. Hunt. Malcolm D. Whitman was expected to compete in the singles, and is on the field. He would have met H. L. Doherty, but at the last moment defaulted, saying that he would leave the meeting until the National tournament at Newport next week. This is sure to test the strength of William A. Larned, as he is now certain to occupy the place in the semi-final round, with the three Britons placed on the remaining brackets.

As the Long Island meet is looked upon by the experts as a preliminary to Newport, there was a large attendance throughout the day. They were keen for every point, as many of them are playing the game this season, and some of the most expert of the women have paired with the men players of National reputation for the mixed doubles.

Honors for the day are divided between the match in which R. F. Doherty defeated Lyle E. Mahan and that in which the American base line exponent, Richard Stevens, forced Dr. Joshua Pim to play the best tennis he knew before the Englishman finally won. Stevens had previously engaged Harry Allen, the Pennsylvanian, in a hard-fought contest, which had greatly fatigued him. In consequence his strong showing against Dr. Pim was all the more remarkable. R. F. Doherty really outclasses Mahan, and yet the point score of their match reveals the fact that the winner was not far ahead of the losing player. Mahan made the mistake of trying to outplay the Briton from the back of the court. In this way he gave Doherty many excellent opportunities to use his passing strokes and ground strokes with telling effect.

All through the match the style and methods of the two men presented a striking contrast. The Englishman played coolly and easily, while Mahan overworked himself and perspired freely because of his vigorous racquet wielding.

At the start of the Dr. Pim-Stevens contest for the place in the semi-final round the American hit the ball too hard in trying for the corners of the opposing court. The series was costly to Stevens, who played brilliantly at times, and he finally lost the set to Dr. Pim at 6—4. Stevens slowed up in the second set. He placed the ball with more care and accuracy, and by forcing the Englishman into difficult positions finally won the first game, after deuce had been called on the points three times. Dr. Pim came back strongly and took the following three games by making short returns which compelled Stevens to run in, and then passing him on the next return. The staying quality of the Englishman, together with the great accuracy of his backhand strokes, finally won the set and match.

Larned failed to show his best form in either his first or second round match. Stewart Waller, an old Harvard player, pressed Larned closely in the first set of their contest, but was completely distanced in the second. Then the National champion met C. F. Watson, Jr., of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. This player exhibited splendid all around ability and kept Larned on the run between his base line and the net throughout the opening set. Near the end of the set Larned settled down to his work, and by a series of place shots earned the set at 6—4. He improved greatly in the second set, playing throughout on the attack. His swift drives from the back court followed by cross court smashing at the net, was excellent, and he took the set at 6—2. The result gave him his place in the semi finals.

The drawings for the mixed doubles brought out sixteen couples, who were paired as follows: Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty, Miss Huntington and Harry Allen, Miss Lynch and Ford Huntington, Miss B. Sands and Oliver S. Campbell, Miss A. Sands and Dr. Joshua Pim, Miss Hordman and R. G. Hunt, Miss Post and Guy Phelps Dodge, Miss Livingston and Richard Stevens, Miss Middlebrook and Robert Leroy, Mrs. Hoadley and H. L. Doherty, Miss Pell and C. F. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Graham and William A. Larned, Miss Clark and Malcolm D. Whitman, Miss Howland and Lyle E. Mahan, Miss H. McVickar and Thomas Sturgis, and Miss Russell and Robert P. Huntington. Summary of the day's play:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Guy Phelps Dodge defeated Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 10—8, 1—6, 6—3; Robert P. Huntington defeated Robert Leroy, 6—2, 6—2.

First Round—Robert P. Huntington defeated Guy Phelps Dodge, 6—3, 6—2; R. F. Doherty defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 6—3; William A. Larned defeated Stewart Waller, 6—4, 6—1; C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated John S. Rogers, 6—4, 6—3; Dr. Joshua Pim defeated A. C. McMaster, 6—1, 7—5; Richard Stevens defeated Harry Allen, 7—5, 6—3; H. L. Doherty defeated Reuben G. Hunt, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—William A. Larned defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Dr. Joshua Pim defeated Richard Stevens, 6—4, 8—6.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. H. W. Hoadley and H. L. Doherty defeated Miss Middlebrook and Robert Leroy, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Russell and Robert P. Huntington defeated Mrs. Harry McVickar and Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

A. A. U. Suspends a Swimmer.

For competing in a novice swimming race held July 12 at Travers Island in the Amateur Athletic Union championships, held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, H. C. de Loiselle of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has been suspended by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association until Sept. 10, and the prize for first place awarded to V. de P. Goodwin, a fellow-member, who finished second.

Entries for Polo A. A. Swimming Races.

Entries for the swimming contests to be held by the New Polo Athletic Association on Aug. 23, at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I., at 8:30 P. M., are coming in well, and the prospects look bright for a very successful tournament. The following events make up the programme: 100-yard swim, novice; 100-yard swim, handicap; 220-yard swim, handicap, and a 440-yard swim, scratch.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light, variable winds.

Local rains will occur to-day in the States of the Middle and Upper Mississippi, Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the upper lake region, and also in the Middle and South plateau districts. In the Atlantic States the weather will continue fair to-day and local rains will occur Thursday or Thursday night.

The temperature changes will be unimportant.

On the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable to-day; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to northeast winds will prevail; on the Gulf Coast variable winds will shift to fresh south; in the lake region southeast winds will increase in force.

Steamers departing for European ports to-day will have fair weather and light to fresh variable winds to the Grand Banks.

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 67 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 73 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity registered 63 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
3 A. M.	76		65	70
6 A. M.	73		62	69
9 A. M.	74		66	70
12 M.	74		69	75
4 P. M.	75		73	73
6 P. M.	73		71	72
9 P. M.	72		64	68
12 P. M.	71		61	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	67
Corresponding date 1901	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3 A. M.—Thirty-seventh Street and North River; Capt. Michael Dolan; damage, $3,500.

1 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—53 Broome Street; David Dorman; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—89 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. G. T. Sumerlin, United States Army, West Point; Col. J. A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Lionel D. Hargis, Manila, P. I.; Charles T. Moore, Washington, D. C.

HOLLAND—Ramon Pelayo, Havana.

GRAND—Gen. J. G. Ballance, United States Army; Dr. H. F. Vandervort, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—Col. W. P. Balkam, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. W. H. Stowe, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D.; N. E. Young, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Gorman, Jr., Maryland; B. F. Janes, Boston.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. I. B. Horroell, Paducah, Ky.

HOFFMAN—Judge A. Hamilton, Albany; Dr. Herbert Jones, Memphis.

HERALD SQUARE—Sir Edward Stewart Richardson, Scotland.

EVERETT—Prof. J. A. Silver, Geneva, N. Y.

GRAND UNION—Capt. Dintz, London; the Rev. W. F. Ayer, Philadelphia; the Rev. George F. Irwin, Londonderry, Ireland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Miss Wells, millinery; F. C. Waddell, millinery; F. L. Gallette, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; H. T. Berry, cloaks; Miss M. Conroy, waists; Hotel Albert.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; J. M. Clarke, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Paris, J. D., Manchester, N. H.; cloaks; F. Chapman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; H. Block, domestics; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, G. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aufuchon, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, art goods; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; B. Hillman, notions and ribbons; Miss H. Naufaur, art goods; Mrs. Dolman, muslin underwear, infants' and children's wear; 458 Broadway.

Blumberg, A., Prescott, Arizona; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Ella Simpson, ladies' wear; Margaret Hays, fancy goods, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; S. J. Shwartz, cloaks and suits; A. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists, and skirts, 43 Leonard Street.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Raub, hosiery and fancy knit goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; H. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, furnishing goods and rugs; D. R. Cohn, dry goods, 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Quackenbush, Y. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pelitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; F. M. Pelitier, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, William, Sons & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. L. Wilkinson, dry goods; P. Weins, dry goods; Miss Joyce, millinery; Miss E. Dietrich, fancy goods; Miss B. Sample, ladies' wear; Miss Lundy, infants' wear; 309 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Ach, S. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Ach, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencil, cloaks, suits, hosiery, gloves, and books; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Hillard, laces; H. M. Schoski, ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; A. Richman, dry goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, ribbons and books; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Coell, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Coell, millinery; 657 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; E. French, furnishing goods; J. F. Stokes, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Gerard.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. W. Scott, laces, millinery, and ribbons, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; A. M. Childs, domestics and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dixon, A., Port Huron, Mich.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, jewelry and leather goods; H. J. Knatz, house furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, bags, hats, and wraps, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Daigleisch, millinery, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.

Wasson, H. F., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, and clothing, 335 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, dry goods; W. C. Wicks, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. L. Slater, ribbons; Miss K. Finnegan, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Denver, Col.; B. Pethrick, notions and jewelry; Karl von Alt, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; Sol Mann, dress and wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. C. Aldred, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks and suits; Mrs. L. Strauss, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Ackerland, clothing; Hoffman House.

Lexington Dry Goods Company, Lexington, Miss.; J. S. Watson, dry goods; Miss O. L. McLane, dry goods; D. W. Beall, dry goods; W. E. Guern, dry goods; Holland House.

McRae & Co., Anaconda, Mont.; D. R. McRae, cloaks and suits.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; dry goods; Robert Nicoll, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bowers' Trade Palace, Moberly, Mo.; W. S. Bowers, dry goods; Kensington Hotel.

Shuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; F. P. Bacon, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Norman, G. W., & Co., Emporia, Kan.; G. W. Norman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Chapman, A., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, ladies' hats and underwear, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Grenoble.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. J. Holly, corsets, 450 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams & Rogers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. H. Rankin, cloaks, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss M. West, muslin underwear, 9 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; P. Caspary, millinery; Gilsey House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Snyder, corsets; A. W. McLean, laces; C. M. Ferrell, silks; C. Mengle, dress goods; Miss Bourgouin, fancy goods; Miss Ryan, cloaks, 115 Worth Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Tosney, ladies' wear; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; J. Dickson, hosiery, 67 White Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Kudner, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Regent Shirt Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. H. Winstock, shirts; Gerard Hotel.

Blank, James, Dry Goods Company, Waterloo, Iowa; W. J. Stevenson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Decker, W. T. Company, Quincy, Ill.; W. T. Decker, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mollie McDonald, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hicks & Co., Bloomington, Ind.; Lena J. Johnson, cloaks; 116 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Friend Brothers Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Friend, woolens; J. Friedburg, Woolens; Hoffman House.

Levy, Henry, & Brother, East Las Vegas, N. M.; Henry Levy, dry goods.

Ouken, Oscar, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Oscar Ouken, pictures.

Murrey, C. U., Marceline, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Walkover Shoe Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. S. Johnson, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Baloe, dry goods; 106 Grand Street.

Loevy, L. D., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks.

Hub, The, Chicago, Ill.; S. E. Robinson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Herzog, Morris, St. Louis; cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Hess, William E., & Co., St. Louis; William E. Hess, men's furnishings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Haas, C. M., Eldora, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

White, W. L., Shoe Company, Des Moines, Iowa; W. L. White, boots and shoes.

Kuhn, B. & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; I. B. Kuhn, dry goods; E. B. Kuhn, dry goods.

Powell & Hubbard Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. McVitty, jewelers.

Comanche Mercantile Company, Comanche, Texas; Eugene Greer, general merchandise.

Bragg Dry Goods Company, Hillsborough, Texas; B. L. Woodroof, dry goods.

Burch Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Burch, dry goods; 479 Broadway.

Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; S. T. Minear, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Hays & Levy, Brandford, Ky.; B. J. Levy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hartstein, G., Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Flora Rosenthal, dry goods; 32 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Jones, H. S., Paris, Ill., dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Kabat & Son, Dubuque, Iowa; Joseph H. Kabat, Jr., tailors.

Schurman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; H. F. Brake, general merchandise; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Levy & Hauser, St. Paul, Minn.; H. Levy, clothing.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Eichanauer, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Leonard, William B., Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Shaver, woolens; Hotel Navarre.

Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; C. G. W. Sandehn, dry goods; A. O. Johnson, dry goods.

Woodward, D. M., Independence, Iowa; dry goods; Broadway Central.

Sterling Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. I. Jenkins; Hotel Albert.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Leepy, E. B., Chicago, Ill.; millinery.

Laubach, Miss G., Chicago, Ill.; millinery.

Zudler, Ben, Houston, Texas, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schurman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. S. Riley, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

McMillian, Carroll S., Chicago, Ill.; merchant, tailor.

Williamson Corset & B. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Brock, corsets, skirts, &c.; Imperial Hotel.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., Carpentersville, Ill.; Rachel, Henry Maggie Dillon.

Nahm Bros., Bowling Green, Ky.; N. Nahm, V. L. Nahm, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Scnurman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; F. P. Bacon, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Bailey, W. H., Covington, Tenn.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Mergentheim, A., Fort Wayne, Ind.; millinery; M. A. Mergentheim, millinery.

Hays & Levy, Louisville, Ky.; H. H. Levy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

LAKEWOOD POLO TEAM LOST.

Myopia Victorious in Match for Narragansett Cup at Point Judith.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—On the field of the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon the polo team of the Myopia Hunt Club defeated the Lakewood players by nine goals to four. The Lakewood team at first seemed certain of victory, but the team work and experience of Myopia told in the end. Jay Gould rode fast and drove shots with great accuracy, but force was lacking in the drive, which was not surprising in a youngster. Kingdon Gould played finely, his bankhanded drives being the feature. Lakewood was allowed two goals by the handicaps, but lost one on a foul by Nicoll.

To-morrow Myopia will play Devon, yesterday's winner, for the Narragansett Cup and individual prizes, and Thursday the first game for the Rhode Island Cup will be played between the Myopia second team and the Westchester Freebooters. The summary follows:

MYOPIA.	Hd'cp.	LAKEWOOD.	Hd'cp.
1. Max Norman	3	1. G. J. Gould	3
2. F. D. Cochrane	2	2. Jay Gould	3
3. R. L. Agassiz	6	3. K. Gould	4
Back. F. B. Fay	4	Back. B. Nicoll	5
Total	17	Total	15

First Period.

Goals Made by— Time.
Lakewood, G. Gould 10:30

Second Period.

Myopia, Norman 1:12
Myopia, Cochrane 4:17

Third Period.

Myopia, Norman 5:50
Lakewood, K. Gould 2:53
Myopia, Norman 1:58
Myopia, Norman 3:29
Myopia, Cochrane 0:11

Fourth Period.

Lakewood, J. Gould 7:59
Myopia, Norman 0:50
Myopia, Agassiz 0:50
Myopia, Agassiz 1:04

Score—Myopia, 9; Lakewood, 4.

Goals earned—Myopia, 9; Lakewood, 3. Goals by handicap allowances—Lakewood, 2. Lost by penalty—Lakewood, 1. Net score—Myopia, 9; Lakewood, 4. Referee—W. W. Keith.

POLO AT SARATOGA.

Meadow Brook Players Defeat Dedham Team in Semi-Final of Hitchcock Cups Series.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The Meadow Brook polo players defeated the Dedham team in the second semi-final match for the Hitchcock Cups to-day, and in consequence of the victory will meet the Country Club of Westchester team in the final contest on Saturday. The score was 11¾ to 8¾, the winners having an allowance of 4 goals by handicap. The summary follows:

MEADOWBROOK.	Hd'cp.	DEDHAM.	Hd'cp.
1. H. S. Page	3	1. Allan Forbes	6
2. Archibald Alexander	4	2. Joshua Crane, Jr.	6
3. Harry P. Whitney	7	3. B. N. Hamlin	3
Back. R. L. Stevens	3	Back. W. H. Goodwin	6
Total	17	Total	21

First Period.

Goals Made by— Time.
1. Stevens, Meadowbrook 10:50
2. Crane, Dedham 0:29
3. Forbes, Dedham 3:15
4. Whitney, Meadowbrook 1:14

Fifty-seven seconds overtime. Safety against Forbes of Dedham team.

Second Period.

1. Forbes, Dedham 2:47
2. Whitney, Meadowbrook 5:11
3. Goodwin, Dedham 0:46
4. Forbes, Dedham 0:55
5. Whitney, Meadowbrook 3:55

Played to limit.

Third Period.

1. Hamlin, Dedham 11:40
2. Page, Meadowbrook 4:45

One minute and twenty-five seconds overtime.

Fourth Period.

1. Whitney, Meadowbrook 1:50
2. Alexander, Meadowbrook 4:10
3. Forbes, Dedham 1:40
4. Goodwin, Dedham 1:20
5. Stevens, Meadowbrook 1:05
6. Crane, Dedham 2:30

Played to limit.

Goals earned—Meadowbrook, 8; Dedham, 0. Goals by handicap allowances—Meadowbrook, 4. Lost by penalties—Meadowbrook, ⅞; Dedham, ¼. Net Score—Meadowbrook, 11¾; Dedham, 8¾. Referee—Lawrence Waterbury. Timekeeper—C. R. Snowden. Scorer—H. C. Brokaw.

Practice Polo at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Although most of the regular polo players were at Narragansett Pier, there were enough remaining here to make a number of lively contests on the Westchester Polo Club's grounds this afternoon, and the play was continued for five full periods, or 15 minutes longer than in a regular match. The sides were made up as follows:

Reds—Lydig Hoyt, J. F. Talimadge, Jr., T. A. Havemeyer, Joseph S. Stevens, and Peter D. Martin.

Whites—Fred C. Havemeyer, Craig Biddle, Robert J. Collier, and J. Clinch Smith.

The Whites won 10 goals and the Reds 5. The playing without "Bob" Collier would have been rather tame. He was out to get some practice for to-morrow's game at Narragansett Pier, and played until he was tired, doing the greater part of the work for the Whites. Afterward, in a short match with three men on a side, the Whites won, 2 goals to 1, T. A. Havemeyer, F. C. Havemeyer, and J. F. Talimadge playing on the winning team, and J. S. Stevens, Craig Biddle, and Peter D. Martin on the losing team.

Tennis Singles at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The women's singles lawn tennis tournament was continued this morning at the Casino, and as a result of the matches the first and second rounds were completed and the number of players reduced to eight. The tournament again proved a strong attraction for the Summer residents, who gathered about the courts or lounged about on the Casino lawn during the morning hours, leaving at noon for the bathing beach. The play was generally of a high order, the most interesting match being that between Miss Street and Miss Weaver. The result of the matches was as follows:

First Round—Miss Sloane beat Miss Miller, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2; Miss C. Miller beat Miss Jones by default; Miss J. Hatch beat Miss Haven by default; Miss Price beat Miss Brooks by default.

Second Round—Miss Busk beat Miss Sloane by default; Miss Livingston beat Miss Miller, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Sears beat Miss Moran, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0; Miss Barger beat Miss Twombly, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2; Miss Weaver beat Miss Street, 6—4, 7—5; Miss B. Moran beat Miss Brice, 6—0, 6—0.

The matches in the third round to be played to-morrow will be as follows: Miss Busk vs. Miss Livingston, Miss Sears vs. Miss Barger; Miss M. Sands vs. Mrs. Wallach; Mrs. Weaver vs. Miss B. Moran.

Miss Busk and Miss Livingston and Miss Sears and Miss Barger will play even, Mrs. Wallach will give odds to Miss Sands and Miss Weaver to Miss Moran.

No More Acting Mannish for Him.

"Here, here, little boy," said the benevolent old gentleman; "stop your crying and act like a little man."

"Say," said the little boy, "cut out that hot air about 'acin' like a little man.' I jes' got a lic'un' fer smokin'."—Baltimore Herald.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

INDIANA INTERURBAN LINE.

Chicago Syndicate Will Build Electric Railway Between Jeffersonville and New Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—The Chicago syndicate, which has recently consolidated the heating, lighting, and traction interests of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., has decided to undertake immediately the construction of the proposed electric line between those two cities.

This line will be known as the Jeffersonville, New Albany and Sellersburg Electric Railway, it being the plan to undertake an extension to the latter town soon. Louis Schenck of Seymour, Ind., will be the President of the road. The Tennis Construction Company will build the line. C. C. Tennis of Cincinnati, representing that company is here making arrangements for the commencement of work.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SHOWING.

Statement of Estimated Gross Earnings for Year Ended June 30 Issued.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company yesterday put forth the following statement of estimated gross earnings for the year ended June 30 last.

	1902.	1901.
Freight	$2,605,747	$2,173,428
Passenger	960,316	760,892
Mail, express, &c.	177,485	170,856
Main system	$3,743,548	$3,105,176
Proprietary lines	89,826	84,889
Total	$3,833,374	$3,190,065

ROCK ISLAND MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Policy of Economy Causes Talk of Possible Labor Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.—Trouble is said to be brewing on the Nebraska and Kansas divisions of the Rock Island Railroad. The men are aggrieved at the retrenchment policy recently introduced, many features of which they consider have had unwholesome results.

The pay-rolls have been cut down wherever possible, and the force of employes has been reduced, throwing the extra work on the remaining men without extra pay. Serious trouble is promised, it is said, unless the company recedes from its position. It is claimed among the men

WON IN STRAIGHT HEATS

Tiverton and Direct Hal Took Chief Events at Brighton Beach.

BIG PLUNGE BY E. E. SMATHERS

$10,000 Championship Trot Declared Off Because of the Lameness of The Abbot.

Affairs went with exceeding smoothness at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday for the plungers and the knowing division of the trotting horse crowd, and for Grand Circuit racing the results straight through the afternoon were about what the talented division could have desired had the betting element had the ordering of the several races. There were four events on the second day's card, and each of the four was won in the shortest possible manner, straight heats terminating the first two races, while a walk-over ended the pacers' section of The Horse Review Stakes, the only event of the day that did not fall short of the public expectation being the novelty race, third on the card, for which the stipulated number of heats were trotted. The weather was bright and pleasant, the track very fast, even for Brighton Beach, and, though the attendance was only moderate, it was all that the character of the sport deserved.

The feature of the afternoon was the race for the Metropolitan Purse, for 2:20 pacers, and this event caused the only real sensation of the day, as it brought about the most sensational plunge of the Eastern trotting season. The owner of the fast gelding Lord Derby was directly responsible for the plunging, for E. E. Smathers had made up his mind that Direct Hal, from the Hamlins' Village Farm and trained by the famous trainer, "Ed" Geers, must win the race, and he so started in to bet. There were takers for a large part of the Smathers money in evidence, as the race seemed to be one that might cause an upset; but the expected surprise did not come. Instead, Direct Hal went out and won the race in three heats, and by his victory earned a small fortune for the broker turfman who had backed him; as it was said in the betting ring immediately after the contest that Mr. Smathers had bet $40,000 on Direct Hal against about $20,000 for the race. The race was an easy one for the Village Farm horse from the first heat to the last, Direct Hal finishing with a lot of speed in reserve.

A less confident plunge was made on Tiverton to win the opening race, that horse starting a strong favorite and exactly duplicating the success of Direct Hal by capturing the first three heats. In the novelty race the effort of Driver Geers with the favorite Prince of Orange was so badly timed that the horse never was a real contender, the second choice, Allie Wood, winning rather easily, with Wilton Boy second. In the second heat, however, the favorite was backed with great confidence and won about as he pleased, Wilton Boy again being second. For the last heat of the race, with both Allie Wood and Prince of Orange out of the way, a new choice was brought to the front in Alvander, who, driven by Mart Demarest, closed on the straight after six furlongs had been covered and won about as he liked.

The management of the New York Trotting Association yesterday made the announcement that the big special race for The Abbot and Lord Derby had been declared off, as the management had found that The Abbot was not up to such a race. His trainer, E. Geers, stated that the great gelding was so lame that he could not work him for the race, and so it was decided that it were preferable to have no race at all rather than have a one-sided contest. The ten-thousand-dollar purse accordingly was withdrawn, and in its place were substituted other features, chief of which is the announcement that the great pacing gelding, Dan Patch, on Thursday will be started against the world's record of 1:59¼, which, it is believed, he can beat if the track is as fast as it has been on other days of the meeting. Another special race on the same day will be the meeting of the fast pacers, Anaconda and Prince Alert, who will race for a purse of $15,000 in the effort to beat the race record time. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,500; 2:24 Class; trotting; three in five heats.

Tiverton, b. g., (F. Howell)	1	1	1
William Tell, b. g., (D. Wilson)	2	2	3
The Quester, b. g., (E. Geers)	3	3	2
Norcol, b. g., (F. Turner)	7	4	6
Anna Held, b. m., (E. Benyon)	6	5	6
Marie Studholme, b. m., (B. Shank)	5	8	7
Mary Joe, b. m., (J. Curry)	10	9	4
Roan Wilkes, ro. g., (F. Greer)	8	10	5
Little Helen, b. m., (J. Dickerson)	4	6	*
Pateen, b. s., (V. French)	9	7	*
Trilby Simmons, b. m., (J. Green)	11	*	

*Distanced.

Time—2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:14.

SECOND RACE.—The Metropolitan; purse of $5,000; 2:20 Class; pacing; three in five heats.

Direct Hal, blk. s., (E. Geers)	1	1	1
Cubanola, blk. s., (F. Greer)	3	5	2
Dentimin, b. s., (S. Hudson)	6	5	2
King Charles, ch. g., (D. Maloney)	5	4	4
Gold Brick, blk. g., (G. Spear)	7	6	3
Greenline, b. g., (G. Sanders)	2	2	*
Miss Williamont, b. m., (R. Miller)	4	7	*
Elastic Pointer, b. s., (J. Hussy)	*		
Elderone, b. g., (B. Walker)	*		
Grasshopper, ch. g., (C. Ingham)	*		

*Distanced.

Time—2:06½; 2:07½; 2:07.

THIRD RACE.—Novelty; purse of $1,500; three heats.

Allie Wood, b. s., (R. Miller)	1 r.o.
Prince of Orange, b. g., (E. Geers)	7 1ro.
Alvander, b. s., (M. Demarest)	3 5 1
Wilton Boy, br. g., (L. McDonald)	2 2 4
Bemay, blk. m., (W. Snyder)	6 3 3
Sunday Morning, b. g., (J. Green)	4 4 5
Silver Heir, b. s., (W. Ervin)	5 7 2
Minka, b. g., (J. Curry)	8 6 6
Brigham Bell, ch. s., (J. Garrison)	Dis.
Mary C., b. m., (C. Lassell)	Dis.
Charles D. Jacob, ch. g., (J. Stewart)	Dis.

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:14½.

Winner's share of purse awarded to Allie Wood for fastest heat, Prince of Orange second, and Alvander third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Horse Review Purse of $1,000, for three-year-olds, pacing; three in five heats.

Ecstatic, b. f., (F. Lang)	1
Walkover for Ecstatic.	

Time—2:28¾.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—2:08 class, pacing, novelty, three heats. Billy H., Chestnut, Gold Brick, Greenline, Home Circle, Little Sphinix, Major Muscovite, Miss Leach, Paul Revere, Pinchem Yorkes, Sphinx S., The Bishop, Tom Nolan, and Winfield Stratton.

SECOND RACE.—The Hiram Woodruff Purse, 2:20 class, trotting, three in five heats. Allabreve, Aunt Rosa, Authoress, Baron Dillon, Jr., Betsy Tell, Chase, Colonel Cleary, Colonel Wilkes, Daisy Wood, Debut, Dick Berry, Dulce Cor, Guy Fortune, Joan of Arc, John Patterson, Lady Patchie, Patchen Maid, Wentworth, and Wilque.

THIRD RACE.—The Horse Review Purse, for three-year-olds, trotting, three in five heats. Museo, Free Giver, Dodo, Albert C., Sister Colette, Regal, Pandect, The Rajah, Gail Hamilton, Boraima's Sister, Miss Boraima, Indabelle, Boreazelle, Missoula, Todd, Larable Rose, John McGrael Eldred, Cecil Bell, Illve, Onward-Scourine filly, Vyzant, Jr., Loano, Chesko, and Bacon.

ROXANE'S NEW RECORD.

Ryan's Mare Made Fastest Time for Mile at Saratoga's Track—Delagoa's Seneca Stakes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Packie Ryan's 5-year-old mare Roxane showed her speed and her powers this afternoon by running a mile in the very fast time of 1:38 3-5, establishing a new track record for the distance. Roxane was an even money favorite, and after the erratic King Hanover had showed the way for six furlongs, strode to the front, and stalling off Cameron's vigorous challenge, won by a length.

Delagoa won the Seneca Stakes for three-year-olds, leading from start to finish, winning all out by a length from Clonmell. Anak was third, a nose before Ben Howard. The favorite, Lady Holyrood, was outrun from the start. Lady Sterling was favorite for the mile selling, but she did not figure in the contest at all. Loone and Fonsoluca fighting it out to the finish, the former winning by a nose on the post. Five Nations a neck away. The latter was the best horse at the weights, but was poorly handled by Shea.

The Western mare Clorita made an exhibition of the field that opposed her in the highweight handicap at six furlongs, winning by five lengths from Sister Jeanie, which was a neck before Daly. The latter has been racing under the name of Cuspidor.

The weather was clear and pleasant and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. John A. Scott, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Athalana, 110, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Allan, 109, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Lass o' Linden, George Gibbs, Nevermore, Penzance, Orloff, Sheriff Bell, Alice Carey, Epidemic, Ithan, Christine A., Farcraft, and Petit Bleu also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile. Roxane, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) even and 2 to 5, won; Cameron, 114, (Lyne,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, second; The Amazon, 95, (E. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:38 3-5. King Hanover, Baron Pepper, and Daffo-Down-Dilly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Seneca Stakes; selling; three-year-olds; six furlongs. Delagoa, 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, won; Clonmell, 108, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Anak, 107, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Honolulu, Lady Holyrood, Ben Howard, G. Whittier, and Griffith also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Loone, 101 pounds, (L. Jackson,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Fonsoluca, 91, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Five Nations, 94, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Hans Wagner, Milos, Potente, Paul Creyton, Prince Richard, Locket, and Lady Sterling also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Clorita, 118 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won; Sister Jeanie, 110, (L. Jackson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Daly, (late Cuspidor,) 117, (Brennan,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Red Path, John Hughes, San Nicholas, and Dinna Forget also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. I Know, 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Valley Forge, 107, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Titian, 110, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Toos, Rockcliff, Octoroon, The Tallsman, Dachshund, Blacksmith, The Cookoo, and Garter Buckle also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds beaten at the Saratoga meeting, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Grantsdale, Michaelmas, Catechise, Full Back, Guy Park, Mr. Dingle, Mount Kisco, Showman, Elliott, Boutonniere, and Sentinel, 112 pounds each; Figardon, Mansard, East Indian, Girdle, and Medal, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and three-sixteenths. Par Excellence, 118 pounds; Himself, 115; Wild Pirate, 114; The Rival, 113; Andy Williams, 112; Charlie Grainger, 108, and Barouche, 102.

THIRD RACE.—The Troy Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Arabi, 112 pounds; Plater, 110; Scoffer, Belgardo, and River Pirate, 108 each; Paniongin, Ring Dove, and Gray Friar, 107 each; Minotaur, and Forward, 106 each; Daisy Green, Tioga, and Wild Thyme, 102 each; Red Knight, Louise Elston, Flying Jib, and Blue and Orange, 102 each, and Zadok, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentice riders who never have ridden a winner, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; seven furlongs. May J., 119 pounds; Lee King, 105; Midnight Chimes, 98; Anecdote, 97; San Andreas, 99; Golden Cottage and Cassville, 89 each, and Flirtineer, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders; the short course, about two miles. Rowdy, 159 pounds; Clasher, 153; Tenfore, 151; Glenvarloch, 150; Tankard, 148, and Victor, 145.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances. Carbuncle, 118 pounds; Janice, 113; Duoro, 111; Maud Gonne, 109; Port Royal and Stevedore, 101 each; Huntressa, Lux Casta, and Pearl Finder, 99 each.

Deal and Otsego Golf Tournaments.

An open tournament that always has a large entry of Metropolitan Golf Association players, the eighth annual competition of the Otsego Golf Club, will be held tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. The club has two links, one at the head of Lake Otsego and the other in Cooperstown, and the right is reserved to play on either course as the committee may wish. The links are nine miles apart, the choice depending on the state of the weather, as the Cooperstown links are the most accessible. The Tournament Committee is made up of Stephen O. Clark, the brother of F. Ambrose Clark, the amateur steeplechase rider; Leslie Pell Clarke, and Arthur Ryerson. The qualifying round will be at 36 holes, with a gold medal for the low score and the first three sets of eight keeping on for cups and runner-up prizes. The match play round will all be at eighteen holes, and an extra event on Saturday will be an eighteen hole medal play handicap.

About forty local clubs will receive invitations to-morrow to be represented in the tournament of the Deal Golf Club, on Sept. 4, 5, and 6. The conditions will be the same as the New Jersey State Golf Association championship at Montclair in June, the qualifying round being at eighteen holes, and the first and second sixteens qualifying for cups at match play, with the beaten sets of eight in the first match play round keeping on for other cups. There will be a low score and runner-up prizes, and on Saturday there will be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, with gross and net score prizes. The record for the Deal links, which has a playing length of 6,254 yards, is 72, and is held by Willie Norton, the club's professional. Samuel Allen of the North Jersey Country Club, holds the amateur record at 80.

Seawanhaka Knockabouts in Race.

R. W. Mitchell's Senta, sailed by her owner, was first in the race for Seawanhaka knockabouts in the fourth club race of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club yesterday. The Gloria, sailed by E. C. Seward, Jr., was second. In the Sachem's Head eighteen-foot, one-design class S. W. Sharpe's Possum and J. E. Wayland's Chipmunk were respectively first and second. For the knockabouts the course was to windward and return, a distance of eight miles. The eighteen-footers sailed a triangular course of five miles. The wind was strong from the south, the weather clear, and a fairly heavy sea was running. The summary follows:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 11:02.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Senta, R. C. Mitchell	12:24:24	1:22:24
Gloria, E. C. & R. B. Seward	12:26:24	1:24:24
Frances, R. C. Lincoln	12:30:21	1:28:21
Ariel, Dr. Forbes Hawkes	12:31:13	1:29:13
Kittywink, J. J. Phelps	12:31:58	1:29:58
Midge, W. E. Peck	12:32:04	1:30:04

SACHEM'S HEAD, ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 10:46.

Possum, S. W. Sharpe	11:47:58	1:01:58
Chipmunk, J. E. Wayland	11:48:00	1:02:00
Ghoorka, J. F. Elton	11:50:06	1:04:05
Mosquito, A. Goodfellow	11:53:33	1:07:33

In the series of four races thus far sailed points have been as follows: Seawanhaka Knockabouts—Senta, 24; Gloria, 21; Frances, 19; Midge, 17; Kittywink, 16; Ariel, 10; Thelga, 4; Sachem's Head One-Design Class—Chipmunk, 18; Possum, 16; Ghoorka, 13; Mosquito, 3; Minnie C., 3.

Goddard Athletic Association Games.

The fifth annual outing and games of the Goddard Athletic Association were held at the Cove, West Brighton, S. I., yesterday before a large crowd of the friends of the competitors and spectators. Under the conditions prevailing excellent time was made, especially in the 100-yard and 440-yard runs, both proving fast and exciting. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by A. H. Hart, W. A. Collins second. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by T. J. Mulhearn, W. A. Collins second. Time—0:30.

440-Yard Run.—Won by A. H. Hart, H. D. MacInnes second. Time—0:55.

Boys' Race, 50 yards.—Won by S. Lederer, Time —0:06 1-3.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by C. Garth, W. Berry second. Time—2:27¾.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. H. Phelps, J. B. Wyatt second. Time—15:23¾.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Thomas Orr, 17 feet; W. A. Collins, second, 16 feet 5½ inches.

Putting Shot, (16 pound.)—Won by W. H. Bertram, with a put of 30 feet 2½ inches; M. D. MacInnes second, with a put of 29 feet 11 inches.

Washington's Rowing Regatta.

The Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D. C., is endeavoring to arrange a rowing regatta to be held late in September or the 1st of October on the Potomac River. If the work of the preliminary committee is fruitful in the way of assurances of support invitations will be extended to all the boat clubs, and it is expected that a large entry will be received.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 6; Binghamton, 5. (Second game,) Albany, 5; Binghamton, 2.
At Troy—Troy, 6; Syracuse, 5.
At Schenectady—Utica, 9; Schenectady, 3.

NEW BASEBALL CHANGES

Twelve-Club League Being Agitated for Next Season.

BRUSH TO STAY IN THIS CITY

Owners of Leading Clubs Have Been Here for Several Days—American League in New York.

The presence in this city of several Presidents of National League baseball clubs during the past few days has given rise to a rumor that a scheme of consolidating the National and American Leagues is being promulgated, and that a twelve-club league will be in operation next season. One of the leading men in the National League said yesterday that he did not believe such a scheme was projected, and added that the fact that the Western clubs were playing in the Eastern cities accounted for the visit of the Western Presidents here and in other Eastern cities. J. Hart of Chicago, B. Dreyfus of Pittsburg, F. Robison of St. Louis, and T. Brush of Cincinnati have been here during the last week, but none of them would say whether such a deal was in view.

On Saturday Mr. Brush will cease to be the ruling power in the Cincinnati organization, and the fact of his selling his interest in that club, following so closely on the New York-Baltimore deal, is given as a substantial basis for the report that Mr. Brush will soon purchase a controlling interest in the New York Club.

Presidents Freedman, Brush, and Robison were seen together at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Mr. Freedman said in reference to the reported purchase of his interests in the New York Club that such was not the case.

"I am not going to sell my interest in the New York Club," said he. "I shall retain my holdings in the local organization and am glad to say Mr. Brush will be associated with me. He will be elected a Director of the club at the next annual meeting, and I am confident that the game in this city will be benefited considerably by his connection with the club. Mr. Brush will not devote his entire time to the New York organization, as has been said, but he will pay a good deal of attention to it."

Mr. Brush said: "I am anxious to see New York represented by the best baseball team in this country, and I will do my utmost with that object in view."

Mr. Brush, when asked about the rumor of a proposed consolidation of the two leagues, and whether it was the cause of bringing about the conference held in Boston on Monday between Presidents Hart, Soden, and himself, was noncommittal.

"I shall have a statement to make public to-morrow, which would have been given out to-day if I had had certain data in my possession regarding the business transacted at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League held in Boston on Monday, so that any person interested can see for himself what we were doing."

Further than this, no information could be obtained from any of the trio, but it is the general belief among the supporters of baseball in this vicinity that there is more than a grain of truth in current report of a twelve-club league being under consideration.

One man, who has been very closely identified with the American League interests, said last night that the American League would not consolidate with the National. He claimed that all that money could do was being done to keep the National League from disintegration, and asserted that the American League would have a club and grounds in this city when the season opened next year.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Beat Cincinnati in Close Contest—Brooklyn Won from Chicago.

The New York and Cincinnati baseball teams played a close game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and McGraw's men won it in the ninth inning without the loss of a man. The men on both sides played steadily. The home team put up an errorless game in the field, and Bergen was the only man on the losing side who had errors charged to his account. McGraw started the run getting in the fourth inning, when he got to first base on called balls. Bresnahan sacrificed and the Manager-Captain went to second. McGann placed a splendid hit past shortstop, which scored McGraw. Then Brodie's fly was caught by Steinfeldt, but Dunn hit safely to left field, advancing the first baseman, and a moment later he and McGann made a double steal. Bergen made a wild throw to catch McGann at third, but the big fellow got home on the error. In the following inning the visitors tallied once and repeated in the sixth, tying the score. Nothing was made on either side after this until the New Yorks went in for their half of the ninth inning. Lauder hit nicely to left field for two bases, and went to third on Smith's bunt, which rolled away from Buckley. Cronin hit over second base safely, and Lauder ran across the plate with the winning run and no one out. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Peitz, 2b	1	0	1	2	3
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	1	0
Stein'ldt, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
Bergen, c	0	2	5	2	2
Poole, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	9	*24	10	2

*None out when winning run was made.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf	0	0	1	0	0
McGraw, ss	1	2	2	5	0
Bresn'n, c	0	0	6	2	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	13	1	0
Brodie, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lauder, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Cronin, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	3	8	27	14	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned run—New York. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1; off Poole, 5. Struck out—By Cronin, 6; by Poole, 3. Two-base hits—Kelley, Lauder. Sacrifice hit—Bresnahan. Stolen bases—McGann, Dunn, Steinfeldt, McGraw 2. Double play—McGraw and McGann. Hit by pitcher—By Poole, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1:45.

BROOKLYN, 5; CHICAGO, 4.

Chicago's baseball players began a three-game series with Brooklyn's team at Washington Park yesterday, and were beaten by a score of 5 to 4. Kitson pitched steadily, and held the visitors without a hit in the first three innings, while the local players found Menefee for seven hits and four runs in the same period. Four errors by the Brooklyns enabled the Chicagos to make three runs on two hits in the fifth, and they tied the score in the next inning with a single tally. A base on balls, a sacrifice, and a three-base hit by Kitson scored the winning run for Brooklyn in the eighth. Kitson played his position extremely well. When Chicago tied the score in the sixth three men were on bases, but none of those who followed could solve Kitson sufficiently to get a man home. In the eighth Irwin went to first on called balls, and moved up to second on Flood's sacrifice hit. Farrell failed to get to first ahead of Irwin's throw, but Kitson came to the rescue and brought Irwin home with a terrific drive to right centre, scoring what proved to be the winning run, as the visitors in the last missed in the first half of the ninth on a good catch and a sharp double play. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Slagle, lf	1	0	1	2	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	15	1	0
Dobbs, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	2	0	4	0
Lowe, 2b	1	2	1	4	1
Kling, c	1	1	3	1	0
Schaefer, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Menefee, p	1	0	1	2	0
Total	4	8	24	16	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	5	1
Ward, lf	1	1	3	0	1
M'Creery, 1b	2	2	8	1	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	4	1
Flood, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Farrell, c	0	0	5	1	0
Kitson, p	0	2	0	0	1
Total	5	11	27	12	4

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	*	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Keeler, Kitson. Three-base hit—Kitson. Stolen bases—Chance, Tinker, Menefee. Double play—Flood and McCreery. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Irwin, Flood. First base on balls—By Kitson, 2; by Menefee, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 5; by Menefee, 2. Passed ball—Farrell. Wild pitch—Menefee. Time of game—1 hour and 53 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

ST. LOUIS, 12; PHILADELPHIA, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 12.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia to-day in a ten-inning game, which was chiefly remarkable for the heavy hitting of the visitors. Yerkes was hit in the head by a liner from Duggleby's bat, and was compelled to retire. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 3	3—12	19 1
Philadelphia	3 2 0 1 1 0 0 2 0	0—9	13 2

Batteries—O'Neil, Currie, Yerkes and Ryan; Fraser, Duggleby and Doolin, Douglass.

BOSTON, 11; PITTSBURG, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Pittsburg was shut out by Boston in a one-sided game to-day. Doheny's errors with timely hitting gave the home team seven runs in the fourth inning, and two errors, a pass, and a hit sent in three more tallies in the seventh. Pittenger was a complete mystery to the visitors. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1 0 0 7 0 0 3 0 x	—11	7 2
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—0	6 5

Batteries—Pittenger and Moran; Doheny and Smith.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	67	22	.753	Cincinnati	42	49	.433
Brooklyn	54	43	.557	St. Louis	43	52	.453
Chicago	50	43	.538	Philadelphia	37	57	.394
Boston	47	42	.528	New York	30	62	.326

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

In the baseball game played at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday between the local and Toronto teams the Canadians were defeated by the score of 12 to 6. The fielding of the visitors was wretched, and, as the Jerseymen did plenty of hard hitting, they had little difficulty in winning. Bruce was batted out of the box in the fourth inning, when 5 runs were tallied by the home team. Lee took his place, but he also was hit pretty freely. Five errors were scored against Jersey City, for which Mack and Shindle were responsible, although Mack accepted no less than thirteen chances during the game. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	0	0
Halligan, cf	3	2	0	0	0
Carr, 1b	3	1	12	1	0
Griffen, 2b	1	3	3	3	0
Shoch, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Mack, ss	1	2	3	10	3
Butler, c	0	1	3	2	0
McManus, c	1	1	1	0	0
Fertsch, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12	12	27	18	5

TORONTO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bruce, p., rf	2	1	0	3	2
Downey, ss	1	1	1	4	1
Bannon, cf	1	1	1	1	1
Massey, 1b	1	2	11	3	1
Jones, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Miller, 2b	0	0	3	3	1
Carr, 3b	0	0	2	1	3
Toft, c	0	1	2	3	0
Brennan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lee, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	7	24	21	8

Jersey City	0	0	1	5	1	1	1	3	*	—12
Toronto	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Jersey City, 5; Toronto, 2. First base by errors—Jersey City, 7; Toronto, 4. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Toronto, 5. First base on balls—Off Fertsch, 2; off Bruce, 3; off Lee, 2. Struck out—By Fertsch, 1; by Bruce, 2. Three-base hit—Bannon. Two-base hits—Griffen, Shoch, and Mack. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, 2; C. Carr, Shoch, Fertsch, McManus, Downey, Massey, and Jones. Stolen base—Oakes. Double plays—Downey, Miller, Massey. Passed ball—McManus. Umpire—Mr. Rinn. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0	—5	8 10
Montreal	0 0 0 2 1 0 4 4 0	—11	12 2

Batteries—Fox, Thackera, and W. Macgamwell; Magee and Raub.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	6 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 *	—9	10 1
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—1	7 2

Batteries—Corridon and Beaumont; Ferry and Law.

AT WORCESTER.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0 3 2 4 0 0 0 1 *	—10	18 1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	—1	8 4

Batteries—Falkenberg and Crisham; Horton and Dillon.

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	—1	5 3
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0	—4	9 4

Batteries—Hastings and Crisham; Becker and Dillon.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The horses in training owned by Clarence H. Mackay were sold in the paddock here to-day. Ten were sold for a total of $61,400. As expected, the two-year-old Mexican brought the top price. Starting at $10,000 with L. Waterbury, F. J. Healy, and W. L. Powers as bidders, his price advanced to $20,000, R. T. Wilson, Jr., securing him. The Newton Bennington string was also sold and brought good prices. The list follows:

His Eminence, b. c., by Falsetto-Patroness; Frederick Gebhard	$9,000
Grand Opera, b. c., 3, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird; George E. Smith	4,000
Frankfort, b. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel; John E. Madden	500
Heno, b. c., 3, by Falsetto or Henry Young-Quiver; John Daly	7,500
Roslyn, b. c., 3, by Isinglass-Lucy Cross; R. Van Cortlandt	3,000
Acefull, ch. c., 2, by Mirthful-Myrtle Harkness; J. E. Madden	7,000
Dartman, b. c., 3, by Kendall-Dartaway; C. Pfizer	1,200
Skilful, b. c., 2, by Mirthful-Steadi; C. R. Ellison	7,100
Brunswick, ch. g., 3, by St. Carlo-Sloe; Walter Keyes	1,500

The following sales of the Newton Bennington Stables were also made:

Bensonhurst, ch. c., 2 years, Benshore-Irvana; B. Vincent	$5,200
Lady Albererott, c. f., 2, by Albert-Lady Craft; L. V. Bell	3,400
Kickshaw, b. c., 2, by Ornament-Elzarra; E. McDonald	800
Mayor Graham, ch. c., 2, by Rossington-Belsy Broeck; E. McDonald	1,800
Mary McCafferty, br. f., 2, by Sensation-Siene; E. A. Schultz	1,400
Jack De Mund, b. c., 3, by Longstreet-Honeymoon; Sydney Bender	1,700
Kilogram, b. h., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kidbrook; L. A. Waterbury	2,500

N. Y. A. C. Relay Team Challenged.

The New West Side Athletic Club has challenged the New York Athletic Club to meet its relay team in the mile relay race at the games of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, to be held at Celtic Park, L. I., on Aug. 23. This challenge was sent owing to the unsatisfactory outcome of the relay race in which the New York Athletic Club team proved the victors at the National Athletic Club's games held at Celtic Park on Aug. 2.

The New West Side Athletic Club claims that A. J. Walsh was running wide enough to allow J. H. Wright through, but swerved so as to shut him out, which forced him up over the border, as his right foot was planted, and the next raise of the foot would have landed him into Walsh, or the left side which unfortunately was over the border, so the referee disqualified Wright, hence the feeling, and the defi. the members thinking that the referee should have disqualified the other man.

No Rowing Race for Deal Lake.

The race for the single scull event which was to have been held at Deal Lake, N. J., on Saturday in conjunction with various other kinds of sports, will likely be dropped from the programme, owing to the fact that the admission of the Deal Lake Regatta Association as a rowing club was refused at the meeti of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held at Worcester, Mass., on Friday.

Freder

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SUMMER IS NOT OVER YET.

The weather this Summer has not been so excessively uncomfortable as to make it necessary for the numerous outings that usually take place in the Summer season. New York has been a great Summer resort, and people have been extremely comfortable in their own town.

BUT—

between now and October 1st there will be plenty of heat—plenty of discomfort, and lots of people will hie themselves away to cool places for a day's outing.

What nicer thing to have on an occasion of this kind than a

CROSS ENGLISH LUNCH BASKET?

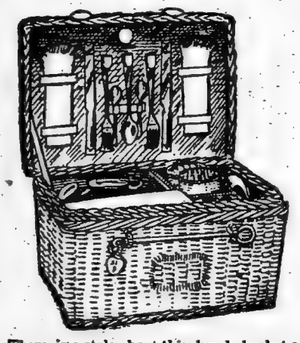

There is a style about this lunch basket and a comfort about it which, combined, make the most desirable lunch basket in the market. They contain complete outfits for luncheon, and, according to the size of the hamper, will accommodate a luncheon for two, four, six, and even twelve people, besides plenty of room for the luncheon itself, and all in the most convenient shape for stowing away.

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CHINATOWN EN FETE FOR PRINCE CHEN

He Tells His Countrymen to Learn American Customs.

RECEIVED AT THE CITY HALL

Royal Visitor Surprised that New York's Tall Buildings Do Not Fall Down—Writing a Diary for the Emperor.

Prince T'sai Chen had a day of sightseeing in New York yesterday, and after the busy whirl was ended, left at 7:30 in the evening for Montreal. The Prince and his suite saw high buildings, bridges, Aldermen, and other things, but all these were unimportant compared with the visit to Chinatown. That visit lasted about five minutes, but there had been days of preparation for it, and the scene was a remarkable spectacle while it lasted.

Among the strange features of the event was that while the Prince proceeded through the block, into which thousands of his own countrymen had packed themselves, there was not a sound beyond the stately beating of the josshouse gong. The Chinese, lining the route, looked on in mute wonder. When the last carriage had gone by, a string of firecrackers was set off from in front of the Merchants' Association in Mott Street, and the crackling of them could be heard by the Prince's party until they were more than two blocks away.

Prince Chen's demeanor, as he passed through this settlement of his expatriated countrymen, was about as different from what would have been the manner of an American under similar circumstances as could well be imagined. From the moment he entered Mott Street he stopped talking to the members of his party in his own carriage and addressed himself to the Chinese on each side of the vehicle. He made a sort of running speech, in broken sentences, according to Sir Liang Chen Tung, who was with him.

The Prince first noticed the older men, after the manner of his reverential race, and he spoke to them, saying, according to Sir Liang: "Tell your young men to be virtuous." Then the youthful sage glanced up and saw a yellow flag on which was a sign in Chinese hieroglyphics, signifying "Universal peace." The Prince pointed at it and said:

"That's a good motto. Be peace loving."

TELLS CHINATOWN TO MOVE.

Then the Prince remarked upon the congested living quarters of the people. His next advice to those he passed was:

"Move out of here and mix more with the people. Learn their language and their customs. Improve your industrial condition."

The Prince several times, said Sir Liang, remarked to his listeners that he regretted that Chinese laborers had not always lived in peace with their neighbors. Sir Liang said that the Prince was probably thinking of the labor troubles in San Francisco.

The Prince's face, as he was making these unusual speeches, was almost impassive. He bowed continually to the mute throngs, and he manifested exceeding interest in the fact that on one side of Mott Street, as he passed, was an Italian funeral procession. This procession was extraordinary, and was headed by a band and having two carriages of flowers. The hearse, carriages, band, and mourners were massed in with the throngs of people crowded along the street. The fire crackers were set off almost under the feet of the horses drawing the hearse.

Chinatown was never more impressively or fantastically bedecked. For many days the decorating had been in progress. Several big yellow flags had been suspended over the street bearing Chinese mottoes. On one of them were the words:

"Long Live the Emperor, Son of Heaven."

From almost every window in the settlement there obtruded a yellow flag decorated with the Chinese dragon. Red bunting, green bunting, blue bunting, festooned and inclosed the balconies along the route. There were lanterns of every description in all colors and all new. The people, too, had clothed themselves with bright new garments.

Most conspicuous among the people were the members of the Chinese Merchants' Association, who lined the street as a sort of guard of honor. They were bedecked in loose-flowing gowns of brilliant colored silks. The Prince bowed to them, and they shook hands with themselves and bowed their knees. This, according to Sir Liang, meant that they would have been glad to shake the hand of the Prince if they had been permitted to do so.

The beating of the gong on the josshouse balcony began immediately upon the Prince's passing under it, and continued until the last carriage had passed. Even as the firecrackers began to shoot and the crowds were allowed to break the police lines, there was still not a shout, not a cheer. Every Chinaman in the neighborhood was as solemn and inscrutable looking as though he were gazing upon a strange foreign scene which he could not understand.

The demeanor of the crowds in Chinatown was all very different from those which lined the way along the lengthy drive which occupied the afternoon. Everywhere that the Prince and his suite went the people smiled. A big crowd of these smiling individuals was waiting for the party when it emerged from the Waldorf-Astoria at 2:50. This was much later than the time scheduled, but Mayor Low's secretary, James B. Reynolds, and the special detective, MacDonald, who were looking after the royal visitors, had only smiles to explain the delay. They could not know why it was.

DELAYED ON THE BRIDGE.

The police guard provided for the Prince was much more extensive than on any previous day. There were fourteen mounted men under Roundsman Heffron, and they, too, were smiling during the greater part of the afternoon. While crossing Brooklyn Bridge one of the carriages got delayed by the disturbing tactics of one of the horses, and the rest of the party went ahead. When the animal was quieted and the carriage could proceed, Roundsman Heffron was almost beside himself with laughter at the evident distress of the Chinese at their delay. They were terribly frightened, he said later.

There were five carriages provided for the afternoon's drive. In the first were the Prince, Sir Liang Chen Tung, the prospective Chinese Minister to this country, and Mayor Low's secretary, Mr. Reynolds. The Prince wore a black coat and a gray silk tunic. His costume was less conspicuous than on other days of his visit. The Prince's carriage was marked for the public by the fact that an employe of the Mayor's office carried the white silk banner of the Mayor up beside the coachman.

In another carriage were Minister Wu, Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, and Charles Whittier. Members of the legation filled up two other carriages, and following them was another carriage with the detectives, who had been assigned by Capt. Titus to accompany the Prince on his tour through town. The line of the drive was thoroughly policed from start to finish, and there was every facility afforded for making a very fine time throughout the route.

No special incident marked the drive from the hotel to the City Hall. The route was across Thirty-fourth Street to Lexington Avenue, around Gramercy Park, down Irving Place to Fourteenth Street, to Broadway, and down Broadway to the City Hall. At City Hall Park Inspector Brooks was in charge of a large force of police, who kept the crowds back, and there were very few persons in the City Hall building.

The Prince and his party were escorted to the Mayor's reception room, where Acting Mayor Fornes was awaiting them. He shook hands with the members of the party and then addressed them, in part as follows:

"On behalf of the administration and the citizens of New York I have the honor to extend to your Royal Highness and associates a most cordial welcome. It is an esteemed privilege to meet such an august and notable representative of an empire which marks the earliest period of civilization; a country where virtue and learning have been fostered for thousands of years.

"The great philosopher Confucius, when asked if there was one word which might serve as a rule of conduct for life, answered, with wisdom unsurpassed, 'Reciprocity! What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.'

"Nations as well as individuals cannot do better than live by that rule of Confucius. Two years ago, when the Government of your great and ancient empire was experiencing a grave and trying situation, it was the Government of the United States that was the first to apply to that case the wisdom and rule of conduct taught by your immortal philosopher. The new civilization of the Western World held out steadfastly and successfully for the integrity and perpetuity of the Government created by the oldest civilization of the East."

MR. WU ASKS QUESTIONS.

While the speech was being made Minister Wu looked about the room. He paid little attention to Mr. Fornes, but caught the eye of Alderman Walkley and went aside talking to him. The Alderman said afterward that Mr. Wu wanted to know what Mr. Fornes's official position was, and how many Aldermen there were.

Prince Chen listened impassively to the speech, and then Sir Liang translated it for him. In response the Prince did quite an amount of animated talking to Sir Liang, and that trained diplomat made a pleasant speech, telling Mr. Fornes how his words were appreciated and especially as regards what he said about the bearing of this Government two years ago.

"His royal Highness hopes," concluded Sir Liang, "that, although his visit here has been very brief, what he has seen and learned will be of great value to his august Majesty, the Emperor, in improving the condition of his countrymen."

This over, the Prince and his party bowed and went away. They drove over to the Post Office, where Postmaster Van Cott met them and showed them the mailing machines and the other more interesting features of the building. The postmarking machines interested the royal visitor particularly. It was expected that the party would also go to the top of the Park Row Building, but the excavations in front of the building prevented the carriages from going up close enough to the sidewalk to satisfy the Prince, so at the last moment that plan was given up. The drive was then over the Brooklyn Bridge and back. Sir Liang said that the Prince was almost overwhelmed with wonder at the immensity of the bridge and the enormity of the panorama spread out before him from both sides of the roadway.

"I thought I had seen big bridges in London," Sir Liang said the Prince remarked to him, "but this beats them all." And then the Minister himself commented, "I did not know what bridge in London was so big, but that was what the Prince said."

The high buildings elicited the greatest amount of wonder, however. The party was driven down Nassau Street to Wall Street, then through Broad Street to Beaver Street, and back to Broadway.

"The Prince shook his head time and again," said Sir Liang, "saying he could not understand why those buildings did not fall down. But I explained to him that they were made of steel, and that seemed to satisfy him. You know we build our high towers with bamboo, but we never get to such heights as these."

Swinging back into Broadway, the route was up to Worth Street, and then over to Chinatown, through Mott Street to Canal Street and thence back to Broadway again; then to West Fourth Street to Washington Square and up Fifth Avenue to Thirty-third Street.

The morning had been spent in packing things up, so all that was now needed was to get dinner. The meal was served in the state dining room, and at 7 o'clock the party was ready to start for the train. Just before starting, Sir Liang Chen Tung said that the Prince was very enthusiastic over his stay in New York.

THE PRINCE WRITING A DIARY.

"His Highness has been writing a diary of his trip, and each week's account has been forwarded to Peking. There it will be elaborately engrossed so that by the time the Prince arrives, a copy may be presented to the Emperor and another to the Empress Dowager."

It was suggested to Sir Liang that a page of the diary would make very interesting newspaper reading.

"Quite true," said the Chinese knight, "and highly interesting Chinese, too. I venture to say that it will be very polished, for the Prince is a scholar. But he is a very democratic Prince, and we have great hopes of him on that account."

Sir Liang said that the Prince was astonished at the cordiality of the reception that had been accorded him in New York. "I told him, however, that it was probably due to the good feeling stirred up by Minister Wu."

Just before leaving the hotel the attachés of the legation at Washington made a farewell call on the Prince and left with him their large scarlet-colored visiting cards. At the railroad station the Chinese Merchants' Association members were lined up on the platform and they also had a big package of cards to present. The Prince staid out on the platform until the train started, bowing his head to every one in most democratic fashion.

Farewells were said to the party at the train by Assistant Secretary Peirce, Secretary Reynolds, and Minister Wu. Sir Liang said that their party would leave Montreal to-morrow at 11:40 A. M., and sail from Vancouver on the steamship Empress of Japan on Aug. 18. They expected to be in Peking on Sept. 20. Sir Liang spoke with great enthusiasm of his prospect of returning to this country to succeed Minister Wu in January of next year.

Minister Wu, his secretary, and several of the legation, occupied the Directors' box at the Madison Square Roof Garden last night, where they were interested spectators of "The Mikado" and "Japan by Night."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens gave a luncheon to-day at Hilltop Cottage, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. J. C. Mallory, and Miss Whitehouse.

Miss Leary gave her first entertainment of the season at her cottage on Mill Street this afternoon, a luncheon in honor of Mrs. John Sloane of Lenox. The house was decorated with vases of American Beauty roses, and the same flowers were used for the table decorations. After the luncheon the guests were escorted to the lawn in the rear, where a large tent had been erected, beneath which they were seated during a delightful musicale, which was continued for an hour. Mullaley's orchestra played during the dinner, and at intervals in the musicale.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained twenty-four guests at dinner at Friedheim this evening. The decorations were in pink, chiefly pink roses, which were hung in silver baskets, a form of decoration which is becoming very popular in Newport this season. Berger's Hungarian Band played during the dinner.

Reginald Vanderbilt entertained twelve guests at dinner at Sandy Point Farm, in Portsmouth. Dinners were also given by Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark.

Mrs. Thomas McKean gave a theatre party at Freebody Park, and afterward entertained her guests at supper at Berger's.

The principal event to-morrow evening will be the dancing party given by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at The Elms. A number of large dinners will be given at other cottages, and the guests will go afterward to the Berwind villa for the dance. There will be about 200 guests in all at the dance.

Cardinal Gibbons arrived this afternoon and will remain until after the golden jubilee at St. Mary's Church next Sunday. He is the guest of the Rev. Louis J. Deady of St. Joseph's Church, who will give a luncheon in his honor to-morrow afternoon, at which a number of prominent clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church will be guests.

Miss Annie Leary will give a dinner in honor of the Cardinal at the Paul cottage on Thursday evening.

The Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Monticello is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Tower at the Blanding cottage.

Baron Pierre de Morogue of Paris is at the Muenchinger King cottage.

A. Muller Ury is the guest of Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., at Lawn Field.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is entertaining Messrs. J. N. Hill and A. C. McBeard at Beaulieu.

G. F. Torrey of London is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at The Elms.

James V. Corker has G. Thornton Warren of New York as his guest at his cottage on Merton Road.

Eugene Higgins has registered his guests, Comte L. de Patborde, the Viscomte de Paris, and F. A. Mitchell, at the Casino. Others registered to-day at the Casino are Baron de Morogue, Miss Reta R. Carson, A. Muller Ury, G. F. Torrey, G. Thornton Warren, J. N. Hill, A. C. McBeard, Grand d'Hauteville, and Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have rented one of the cottages connected with the New Cliffs Hotel for the use of their children. Mr. and Mrs. Gould remain on board the steam yacht Taurus.

Mrs. Spreckels and Miss Spreckels of San Francisco are guests of Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Slayback, Miss Slayback, J. P. Howard, Miss Howard, Mrs. Lewis Calford Jones, and Mrs. F. R. Hissmann of New York, Mrs. C. H. Bunker of Chicago, Gen. Ford of New Haven, Mrs. Charles R. Marsh and Mrs. E. W. Swift of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kidder of Wareham, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Dorrence of Providence are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Vice Commodore F. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club arrived here this afternoon from Marblehead. Other yachts returning from the club cruise are ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry's Electra, Henry Walter's Naida, the steamer Mayeta, and the schooners Ladona and Kismet.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 12.—The Kebo Valley Club was given over to-day to Peter Marié and some hundred or more ladies. Mr. Marié held a field day. The ladies competed for Mr. Marié's costly prizes They played ping-pong, tennis, and "putted." Then there was a luncheon and a dance, and the day passed as one of the unique and notable ones of the season. Among those present were:

Miss Poor,	Mrs. Vatable,
Miss Pearce,	Miss Morgan-Hill,
Mrs. Fenno,	Mr. Ruyter,
Mrs. Osborn Baker,	Miss Talfree,
Baroness Hengelmuller,	Miss Edith Hollins,
Mrs. Gardiner Sherman,	Miss Pauline Whittier,
Mrs. Stewart,	Mrs. Hutchinson,
Mrs. Schofield,	Miss Seely,
Miss Theobald,	Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell,
Miss Barney,	Miss Gibson,
Miss Dana,	Miss Dorothy Kelley,
The Misses Lawrence,	Miss May Adams,
Miss Cassatt,	Miss Hoy,
Miss Leslie,	Miss Whitney.
Miss Whelen,	Miss Sheldon,
Miss Eno,	

Miss Dorothy Whitney and Sumner Gerard won the handsome cup trophy in the mixed doubles tennis tournament. Miss Sally Lawrence and F. J. Alsop were second.

The ring-tossing contest was won by Miss Edith Knowlton and J. T. Soutter, with Miss Alice Taylor and H. Jaques, Jr., second.

The ping-pong tournament was won by Miss E. Cochran. Miss Van Rensselaer was second; Miss Phipps third.

The "putting" contest was won by Miss K. V. R. Berry; Miss A. E. Smith second.

The consolation was won by Miss Ridgeway.

There was a large number of guests who came simply to look on.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained at dinner to-night:

Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Justice Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ander Maitland, Capt. Bush. J. Emery,

The date of the annual regatta has been set for Sept. 1. There will be twelve different classes.

Henry W. Poor returned to New York to-night.

The horse show prospects are most brilliant. The entry list has filled rapidly. There will be between 200 and 300 entries. In the hurdle races there will be a field of fifteen starters.

Augustus Franzen, the noted Swedish painter, gave a reception and tea at Bjerka yesterday afternoon. There was a large and fashionable attendance of guests, among whom were:

Abram S. Hewitt,	Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell,
Mrs. Hewitt,	Judge and Mrs. Lawrence,
Gen. and Mrs. John Brooke,	Mrs. Musgrave,
Mrs. Robert Abbe,	Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brigham,	Mrs. A. T. Stewart.
Gen. and Mrs. McCook,	
Parke Godwin,	

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston entertained at dinner to-night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The extremely cool weather seems to have the effect of keeping society at the resorts rather than in bringing them to town. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailed, and among the passengers booked were Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, who are going abroad for a stay of several months.

***

The St. Paul has booked on her list for Southampton Herbert C. Leeds, Col. James Elverson, Jr., Mrs. Elverson, James Elverson, Miss N. Leiter, A. G. Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Hooper.

***

Miss Nancy Leiter, who sailed, will go to visit friends in England. Her sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, will remain with Mrs. Leiter at Bar Harbor. Lady Curzon is at Simla, where she will stay until late in the Autumn.

***

Miss Josephine Drexel, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia at their cottage at Islip, has gone to Southampton to stop with Miss Delafield. Mrs. Grenville Winthrop is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. del Garcia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Miss Aymar will leave their country seat at Islip next week, and will go to Northeast Harbor for the month of August and the beginning of September.

***

Among the very recent arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, who are at the United States cottages; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, who are at the United States; R. L. Cottenet and Barclay Warton. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Goelet have returned to Newport.

***

The series of dances organized by Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker and Mrs. Evans are to be held on Fridays, Dec. 26, Jan. 30, and Feb. 20, at Delmonico's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have taken the Parker cottage at Newport for the rest of the season.

***

The Duchess of Marlborough sailed for this port, on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Fashionable Newport will now be on the qui vive, and entertainments galore will be given in her honor.

***

There are many New Yorkers in the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight A. Jones and their daughters, the Misses Ruth Arven Jones and Mabel Lefferts Jones, are at the Profile House, and Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Miss Riker, and H. L. Riker are also in the mountains.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield (Miss Margaretta S. Beasley) are at Sunswyck, at Westhampton, L. I., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield.

Clark—Hoyt.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 12.—Miss Anne Hoyt, daughter of the late Col. Huested W. R. Hoyt, was married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Christ Church to Walter Appleton Clark, a New York artist. The wedding was a quiet one on account of a recent death in the bridegroom's family. The bride wore a white silk gown, appliqued, and carried maidenhair ferns. Dr. Lauder F. Jones, a friend of the family, gave the bride away. There were no attendants. George Sheldon, William Coffin, and John Adams of New York acted as ushers. Following the ceremony a reception was tendered to the bride and bridegroom at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Sheldon. Mr. and Mrs. Clark left to-night on a six weeks' bridal trip.

AID FOR BOY WHO BUILT HUT.

Gets a Check for $25 and Work at $4.50 a Week.

George Doscher, the Hoboken lad, whose boy friends built a hut for him in a vacant lot in Fourteenth Street, when his father deserted him, and who was arrested for vagrancy when his story was made public, was yesterday released and left Hoboken in a happy frame of mind and with comparative wealth at his command.

Emerson McMillin, a broker at 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, sent him a check for $25 with some good wishes for his future welfare. The New York Gas Tubing Company sent the boy an offer of a place at its works at $4.50 a week, and acting Recorder Laverty sent him to New York in order that he might secure the situation.

Vanderbilt Coachman Found Dead.

Nicholas Ward, sixty years old, was found dead yesterday morning in the street at Vanderbilt Avenue and Richmond Road, Concord, Staten Island, by Jennie Brinsley, a ten-year-old girl. A doctor said death had been caused by apoplexy.

Ward was well known on Staten Island, and for ten years had been coachman for Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt when he lived in Stapleton.

Great Crowds at The Big Store.

FOOD Show

Interest Is Intense.

Demonstrations of Every Kind.

A wonderful affair, this great 6th Annual Pure Food Show. The more you see of it the more your wonderment increases.

The Demonstrations are extraordinarily entertaining. Practically every food manufacturer of renown is represented. The booths are many and strikingly handsome.

The entire Floor is a picture vivid with life and color. It is one that enthuses visitors. As you wander about the Aisles, stopping here and there and eventually reaching the Order Room, where quick and polite salespeople take your order, you become deeply impressed with the scope of the Exposition.

So many appetizing foods temptingly displayed make your mouth water. You probably never realized that there were so many good things to eat.

That you may better appreciate the greatness of this Exposition we name the following who have exhibitions and demonstrations here:

Pacific Coast Borax Co.—Mule Team Borax.
Diamond Crystal Salt Co.—Shaker Salt.
Steele Drake Baking Co.—Pound and other Cakes.
Reynolds Confectionery Co.—Cake Icings.
Joseph Campbell Preserve Co.—Campbell's Soups.
Thomas Leeming & Co.—Suchard Chocolate & Coffee.
C. F. Blanke Tea & Coffee Co.—Faust Blend Coffee.
The Natural Food Co.—Shredded Wheat.
E. C. Rich—Tryphosa.
Mullen & Blackledge Co.—Columbia Soup and Canned Meats.
Armour Packing Co.—Armour's Canned Meats.
Try-a-bita Food Co.—Try-a-bita Food.
Fruit Puddine Co.—Fruit Puddine.

N. K. Fairbank Co.—Soaps.
Stern & Saalberg—Bromangelon.
Croft & Allen Co.—Swiss Milk Cocoa.
Wright & Graham—Tetley's Teas.
Battle Creek Sanitarium Food Co.—Health Foods.
D. M. Stewart Mfg. Co.—Stainoff Soap.
Malta-Vita Pure Food Co.—Malta-Vita.
Anspacher Chemical Co.—Edith Silver Polish.
Islip Mustard and Pickle Co.—Celery Relish.
Henry J. Steege Co.—Palumelia Oil.
Anspache Medical Co.—Glove Polish.
H. M. Goldsmith—Leona Coffee.
George D. Insley & Sons—Crab Meat.
John T. Cutting & Co.—Kneipp Malt Coffee.
Potter & Wrightington—Old Grist Mill Coffee.
Potter & Wrightington—Tri-Color Soup.

R. Hahne & Co.—Cudahy Beef Extracts.
Royal Specialty Co.—Anker's Bouillon.
O. J. Weeks & Co.—Ice Cream Powder.
Royal Tea-Ette Co.—Tea-Ette.
A. Van Praag—Peanut Butter.
Johnson Locke Mercantile Co.—Germea Breakfast Food.
Franklin Mills—Whole Wheat Products.
Star Mfg. Co.—Star Polish.
Gouley & Thompson Co.—Royal Luncheon Cheese.
Morin Matheson Mfg. Co.—Perfection Cream Cheese.
Hygienic Food Co.—Mapi-Flake.
Geo. D. Moulton—Chris Hanson Junket & Whey.
S. C. Moffett's Imperial Cement.
The Vanilla Crystal Co.—Vanilla Crystals.
Raines & Co., London.—Globe Polish.
Sir Thomas J. Lipton—Lipton's Teas and Coffees.

CORN. Fancy Maine Sugar Corn, 2-lb. can, Limit of 12 cans to a customer.	8
CHOCOLATE—Walter Baker's Premium Chocolate, for baking or drinking; 1-lb.,	30
Large fresh selected MACKEREL, lb.,	10
BEANS—New York State Pea Beans, hand picked; 4 lbs.,	21
MUSTARD—Colman's English Mustard; box,	11
LAMB—Legs or hindquarters fancy Canada Spring Lamb,	10
COCOA—Walter Baker's Nutritious Breakfast Cocoa; per can,	22
RICE—Fancy new crop, the pick of the Carolina plantation; very flinty, large kernels; per lb.,	11
SARDINES—La Tour's imported Oil Sardines, special, 3 cans,	25
WASHING POWDER—Hazel Brand; 4-lb. pkg.,	14
CRACKERS—Fresh made Social or 5 o'Clock Tea Crackers; lb.,	10
TAPIOCA—Hazel Instant Tapioca, needs no soaking; 1-lb. package,	10
TRYPHOSA JELLY POWDERS, all kinds; simply add hot water; makes one quart; pkg.,	10
FLOUR. Finest quality, cake or pastry, 10-lb. sack, 35c.; 5-lb. sack,	18
PEAS. New packing Fancy EARLY JUNE PEAS, dozen, $1.25; can,	11
COFFEE—Combination Javs, very delicious and fragrant; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb.,	22
TEA—Extraordinarily fancy first spring tips, Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, Japan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, India Ceylon Teas, very delicious cup qualities; 5 lbs., $2.25; lb.,	48
GRAPE JUICE—Finest quality, absolutely pure unfermented Grape Juice; quart bottle, 40c.; pint bottle, 22c.; ½-pint bottle,	12
WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—The finest quality, natural production and flavor; bottle making 120 glasses, 35c.; bottle making 60 glasses, 19c.; bottle making 30 glasses	10
CHEESE—Herkimer County Full Cream Cheese; lb.,	14
MANDALAY SAUCE—A very piquant relish for meats and fish; bottle,	23
HOME-MADE JAMS—Absolutely pure; all kinds; 1-lb. glass jar,	15
ORANGES. Fancy Sweet JAMAICA ORANGES, very juicy, per dozen,	25
MILK. MAGNOLIA CONDENSED MILK, can,	9
MARMALADE—Home-made Orange Marmalade, very delicious; 1-lb. glass for	15
SALAD OIL—Santa Leon Salad Oil; full quart bottle,	19
CORNSTARCH—Fine quality; 1-lb. package,	6
PEARS—"Cameo" State Bartlett Pears, in good syrup; doz., $1.15; can,	10
SOAP—"Lifebuoy" antiseptic and cleansing Soap; cake,	5
SOAP—Milford Family Bar Soap; long bar,	14
ZENOLA—Cleans everything; two boxes,	5
FAIRBANK'S SANTA CLAUS SOAP; 5 cakes,	18
HAZEL WHITE FLOATING SOAP, for the bath; 6 cakes,	25
MALTA-VITA, the new predigested food; 2 pkgs.,	25
SUCCOTASH. FANCY MAINE SUCCOTASH, sweet, creamy, tender, can,	8
PICKLES—Milford Brand Mixed Pickles, Gherkins or Onions; quarts, 25c.; pints,	17
FRENCH PEAS—Imported Petit Pois, fins; can,	18
PUREE DE FOIE GRAS—Teyssonneau; the genuine and absolutely pure; per can,	25
STRINGLESS BEANS—"Milford Brand;" can,	11
PINEAPPLE—Booth's "Gold Seal" Brand fancy Bahama Pineapple (sliced); doz., $2; can,	18
SEAQUADS—A choice potted fish for making sandwiches, &c.; large can, 9c.; small can,	5
OLIVES—Fancy Queen Olives, stuffed with Spanish pimentos; quarts, 65c.; pints,	45
OLIVES—Fancy Manzanilla Baby Olives, stuffed with Spanish pimentos; 16-oz. bottle, 35c.; 8-oz. bottle,	21
OLIVE OIL—Finest quality French Olive Oil; quarts, 63c.; pints,	37
PICKLES—Finest quality Chopped Pickles; a delicious relish; bottle,	15
HERRING—"Quoddy Bay" fancy fresh Herring; can,	9

The Great August Furniture Sale

Is a Most Important Event.

Business thrives like a green bay tree. Day after day this fine Furniture Store presents the most attractive opportunities imaginable.

New features daily. Quick publicity is given every line. No time is lost in letting you know

HOW MUCH YOU CAN SAVE WHEN YOU BUY FURNITURE AT THE BIG STORE.

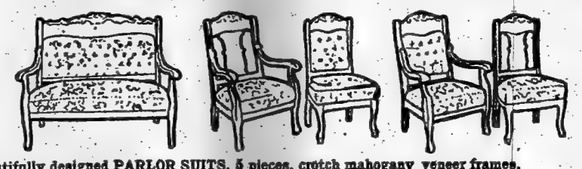

Beautifully designed PARLOR SUITS, 5 pieces, crotch mahogany veneer frames, piano polished, richly carved, French legs, massive arms, all spring edge, made with best steel tempered springs, and covered in new and exquisite designs of satin damask; regular price, $56.00; August price, 45.00

SADDLE SEAT ROCKERS, like illustration, in golden oak or mahogany finish; high arm, braced with pretty turned spindles; high back, artistically embossed, well made and braced. Regular price $3.00. Special for this sale, 2.25

DRESSERS, golden oak; 40 inches wide; 3 large drawers, cast brass drop handles, double top, carved standard, with French bevel plate mirror 18x24 inches. Regular price, $10.80. Special price, 7.50

CHIFFONIERS, golden oak, 33 inches wide, 18 inches deep; polish finish, 5 large, deep drawers, cast brass drop handles, shaped top, excellent construction. Regular price, $5.75. Special for this sale, 4.50

MASSIVE MORRIS CHAIRS, quarter-sawed golden oak and mahogany finish, piano polished, shaped arms, braced with heavy turned spindles, heavy claw feet; can be adjusted to several different positions; complete with reversible cushions covered in new designs of Wellington and Rockwood velour and Belgian velvets. Regular price, $8.75. Special price, 6.00

EXTENSION TABLES, golden oak finish, top 40 inches long, 5 massive turned legs, can be extended to 5 feet. Regular price, $7.50. Special price, 5.90

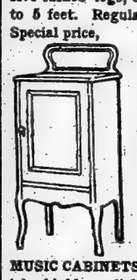

PRETTILY DESIGNED MUSIC CABINETS, mahogany finish, elegant construction and finish, French legs, large compartments with shaped top and French bevel plate mirror. Regular price $7.50. Special at 5.50

MUSIC CABINETS, mahogany finish, highly polished, large compartments, French legs, very pretty design. Regular price $5.00; special at 3.95

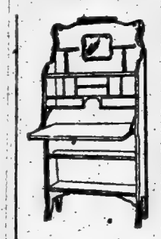

GOLDEN OAK WRITING DESKS, of excellent design and construction, prettily shaped top, with French bevel plate mirror, carved lid; base contains two large book shelves. Regular price, $8.00; August price, 6.50

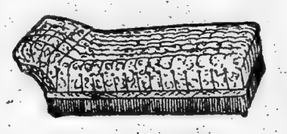

HANDSOME COUCHES, 27 inches wide, 6 ft. long, all hair filled, 6 rows square tufts, made with best steel tempered springs, and covered in new and beautiful designs of plain and figured velours and corduroys. Regular price $15.00; special for this sale, 10.75

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

It is quite logical that the Administration should wish to embody in a treaty with Cuba the concessions as to tariff duties which Congress has failed to grant by legislation. A treaty there must be in order to give binding force to the provisions of the famous Platt amendment, and nothing would be more appropriate than that the valuable stipulations of this amendment should be accompanied and compensated by tariff concessions. That is what Cuba naturally would ask and what the Administration would be glad to grant—if it could. It is reported on high authority that a treaty will be negotiated promptly and that an extraordinary session of the Senate will be called for early in November to consider it. The amount of concession mentioned as likely to be provided for in the treaty is 33 1-3 per cent. of the duties on the chief products of Cuba seeking our markets, which is none too much.

What will be the temper of the Senate toward such a treaty? How far will the House go in carrying out the legislation needed to apply the treaty? The answer to these questions will depend, we should say, very much on the temper of the people as shown in the canvass and at the polls this Fall. The efforts of the President to secure action by Congress providing decent justice—barely decent at that—at the late session were a dead failure. It is fair to assume that he has exhausted his personal and official influence on the House and the Senate, and that he could do no more with a treaty than he did with a bill, unless some new force could be brought to bear, and popular sentiment clearly expressed is the only force that would be effective. Indeed, left to themselves, the Boxers in the Senate would defeat a treaty more easily than they defeated legislation, because they would need only one-third instead of a majority for the purpose.

In these circumstances, the proposition of the President to call an extraordinary session of the Senate on the morrow of the elections to consider a treaty, in part commercial, with Cuba must be taken as in a very practical sense an appeal to the people. It is as if he were to say to the people: "I have made very plain what is the duty of the United States toward Cuba. Congress has turned a deaf ear to my statements and appeals. It will listen only to you. To you, therefore, I leave this most important and urgent matter, involving, as it does, the honor and conscience of the Nation. If you make known your will, your Representatives in the House and your Senators will obey it. I shall submit the question again to the Senate soon after the elections. It lies with you to decide the answer." That will be a manly course. We believe the answer will be the right one.

JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

It is not the most discriminating praise of an appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States to say that it is likely to prove popular, but undoubtedly President ROOSEVELT's appointment of Judge HOLMES, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice GRAY will be extremely popular. The son of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who contributed so much to the enjoyment of two generations of Americans, and a son, moreover, who shines by the inheritance of many of the agreeable qualities of his father, is likely to be welcomed and applauded by his fellow-countrymen in any public station to which he may be called.

In the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where Judges are still appointed, not elected, the standard of judicial learning and competence is as high as in any other State in the Union. Having reached the age of sixty-one years and being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his native State, it would be assumed at once, even by those who are not familiar with his record on the bench, that the new Justice of the Supreme Court is fit and qualified for his high duty. Judge HOLMES is not to be numbered among the country's jurists of the first rank, but his opinions have commanded respect for their soundness and admiration for their form. He has the gift of expression.

There will be not unnatural curiosity to know what Judge HOLMES's personal views are and what his judicial decisions, if any, may have been in respect to the questions raised and disposed of in the insular cases. It will be remembered that those decisions were given by a divided court. The Downes case, involving the validity of the act temporarily providing for the collection of customs duties in Porto Rico, was decided in favor of the Government position by a majority of one. Chief Justice FULLER and Justices HARLAN, BREWER, and PECKHAM dissented. Justices WHITE, SHIRAS, and MCKENNA concurred in the conclusion and judgment of the court, as stated by Justice BROWN, though writing their own opinion. Justice GRAY, who has now retired from the bench, although concurring, wrote an independent opinion. The court decided in that case "that the Island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clauses of the Constitution." Justice GRAY, concurring in the opinion that the Foraker act was Constitutional, said: "The civil Government of the United States cannot extend immediately, and of its own force, over territory acquired by war. Such territory must necessarily, in the first instance, be governed by the military power, under the control of the President as Commander in Chief. Civil government cannot take effect at once, and as soon as possession is acquired under military authority, or even as soon as that possession is confirmed by treaty. It can only be put in operation by the action of the appropriate political department of the Government, at such time and in such degree as that department may determine."

If it should happen that Justice HOLMES, sharing the opinions of the Justices who dissented from this view, should unite with them in the decision of any similar case that may arise in the future, the opinion of the court would be reversed. Such a contingency is almost in the last degree improbable. The operations of the Government are proceeding upon the established law in the insular cases. It is most unlikely that a Justice newly appointed would be led by his own examination of the law, his own reading of the Constitution, or his own reasoning to upset previous decisions.

JUSTIFYING TRADES UNIONISM.

Nothing has occurred in the history of the industries of the United States in a long time that has tended more to stimulate not only trades unionism, but its worst form, than the general conduct of the coal operators in connection with the present strike.

We have not hesitated to condemn several important features of the conduct of the miners' union, especially its failure to prevent the use of intimidation and violence and the practical encouragement its leaders have given to these offenses. But it is precisely this rash and obstinate feeling that is fed by the attitude of the operators. The latter does not in the least excuse the former, but in a certain degree it explains it. The effect of the conduct of the operators is seen in two directions. In the first place, they have in substance declared that they will not deal with the union, that they will dictate the terms of employment, and will decide for themselves whether abuses exist and how they shall be amended. Against that course there is nothing for the men to do but to organize, in order to meet arbitrary force with united effort. In the second place, the operators have fostered a system by which the number of men engaged in the region is far beyond existing needs for the practical purpose of inducing competition and reducing the market rate of wages. For this situation, also, organization was the only means of protection. Finally, by their general disregard and repudiation of any obligation to the public they have encouraged a like sentiment among the miners. Any one who will ask himself what would be the fate of labor in the uncontrolled, unopposed discretion of employers, animated by the temper shown by the coal operators, is not likely to doubt the expediency and necessity of organization among the men. That, indeed, is a proposition to which for a long time there has been possible only one answer. The abolition of trades unions is as impracticable and foolish a notion in these days as would be the restoration of slavery.

It was pointed out the other day at Chautauqua by Mr. HANNA that the only way to deal with unions is to offer them the fairness that is expected of them and to observe strictly the good faith that it is sought to secure from them. That is practically the opposite of what the coal operators have done. The result is that while direct opposition to the union is hopeless, the union is rendered unreasonable and often violent. The men are not slow in catching the spirit and following the example of the masters. Undoubtedly it is not always easy to find a successful mode of dealing with organized labor, but equally it is plain that the method of the coal operators is about as bad as it can be.

THE LATE SENATOR M'MILLAN.

The country has sustained a greater loss by the death of Senator MCMILLAN than many of its citizens know, outside of the State of Michigan and the District of Columbia. His career was in every sense honorable to himself and glorious to the country under the institutions of which he was able to run it.

His success in business and in politics was alike uninterrupted and alike deserved. He was a man of large fortune, honorably acquired in the direction of great enterprises which owed their prosperity to his keen perception of the possibilities in various directions of industrial and commercial development, and a highly honored citizen of Michigan, before he was ever heard of in politics at all. And yet he was as far as possible from being one of those "plutocrats" who buy a seat in the United States Senate as they might buy a steam yacht, and who disgrace the body to which they thus obtain admission. It almost necessarily follows that such men carry little weight in the counsels of the Senate, in which their very presence is resented by their fellow-Senators who have "served up" to the places they hold, and which they have earned by some plausible pretense of public or at the least of party service. Mr. MCMILLAN had "served up" to his Senatorship. He almost singly united and led to victory a disorganized and beaten party in his own State. He planted that party on the right side of the main questions before the country, and raised it to higher issues than it would otherwise have reached. Three uncontested elections to the Senate were the natural and appropriate recognition of such a course of service, and attest the gratitude and appreciation of the people of Michigan.

But he by no means sought the Senate as a place of retirement, or for the social advantages which it might afford. He sought it as the arena for further public service, which he proceeded to render. Washingtonians are especially indebted to him for what he succeeded in doing and for what he aimed to do for their city, and this indebtedness is shared by all the people of the United States who desire, as what American citizen does not, to be proud of their capital. The personality of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has been the one indispensable factor in the magnificent scheme for the improvement of Washington which is now prepared and pending. It was he who perceived the necessity for a comprehensive scheme, and he who knew how to invoke the aid of the best experts in preparing it. Congress could not pay a more appropriate honor to his memory, nor one which would have been so congenial to his own feelings, as the adoption of that project, with due recognition of his own great share in bringing it about.

THE FILIPINO DISSENTERS.

When such a diversity exists as is reported from Manila upon the attempt to form a Church independent of and irresponsible to Rome, which yet calls itself the "Catholic" Church, it would be absurd for an American at home to offer any opinion upon its importance or prospects.

It seems, however, safe to say that the movement, such as it is, has had for its immediate occasion the unsuccessful attempt of Gov. TAFT to induce the Vatican to lend its aid toward procuring the peaceable withdrawal of the friars from their possessions, in return for the ample and even extravagant pecuniary indemnification offered to them on the part of the United States. So far, it tends to confirm the official reports of the general odium into which the friars of the present generation have fallen with their Filipino flocks, which violently refuse to be shepherded by them or to accept their ministrations. Indeed, the evidence upon this point is quite overwhelming. And one would naturally expect the Filipinos who have been looking to Rome for some redress of their grievances to make some sort of demonstration, in view of the announcement that that redress has been postponed, in circumstances which make them construe the postponement as a denial.

The mind of the papal delegate at Manila should, one would say, be particularly affected by this demonstration. It is he who has the task, in the interest of his Church, of finding out to what the new movement really amounts, and he also who has the task of diminishing its importance to the minimum. Neither is he likely to overlook the new factor which has come into the relations between the Church and the Filipinos with the American occupation. Hitherto, through all these centuries, "Catholic" in the Philippine Islands has been synonymous with "Christian." A Filipino could not profess and call himself the one without also calling himself the other. But now not only is there this demonstration, to whatever it may prove to amount, for a non-Catholic Catholic Church. There have also been made arrangements by the various Protestant bodies in the United States for undertaking a Protestant propaganda in the islands. The Protestant missionaries will hasten to assure the disaffected Filipinos that it is not in the least necessary that they should continue Catholics in order to continue Christians, that, in fact, they may become better Christians by ceasing to be Catholics. Neither the Vatican nor its local representative will desire to increase the motives to such a secession.

OUR "LEAD" IN CHINA.

Those were very well chosen words in which Prince CHEN expressed the gratitude of China to the United States for what they had done and for what they had forborne to do, in the presence of extreme provocation, when not only the "nationals," but the actual and accredited emissaries of Western Powers had been butchered in Peking. One Chinese Prince went to Berlin to make an apology, and the anxiety of Berlin was to make him personally humiliate himself, not only according to the standards of Berlin, which cannot be called magnanimous to the "under dog," but also according to what were understood at Berlin to be Chinese standards, so that the bearer of the apology should never thereafter be able to hold up his head at home.

The American notion and the German notion of what is to be expected and demanded in such a case are evidently very different. A Prince of the blood of China who had to do what was understood, according to the most accomplished German Orientalists, "kotow" to the German Kaiser, cannot be supposed to cherish warm feelings of admiration for the nation which forced him, by "punitive raids" or other devices, to that abjectness. And here comes another Prince of the blood in China voluntarily to testify to the President of the United States the gratitude of the Chinese dynasty and of the Chinese people. We killed a certain number of Chinamen while there was fighting going on. According to the general agreement we killed "our share." But after the fighting ceased we took care of the poor non-combatant Chinamen whom some of our esteemed allies continued to slay and pillage, for the sake of the example. The underlying notions are entirely different. They seem to belong to quite separate civilizations, or the want thereof. Hence the gratitude of the Chinese to us, so well expressed by Prince CHEN, especially when he emphasized "the continued friendly course in which the United States has taken the lead."

Very well chosen, also, were the words which President FORNES used yesterday in welcoming the Prince on behalf of the Aldermen. In fact, it is very gratifying to note how general is the appreciation of the policy of the present Administration, under both the present and the late President, a policy which has been so well defined by its author, the Secretary of State, as blended of "the Golden Rule and the Monroe doctrine."

DOG AND CAT FOUNTAINS.

The question whether a dog or a cat in need of a drink would be so shocked by an inartistic design in the basin provided for its use as to prefer to remain thirsty to quenching its thirst therefrom, and develop hydrophobia in consequence, is one which is now agitating President CANTOR and the members of the Municipal Art Commission. To offer a cat or dog a drink from a vessel from which it could not drink without sacrifice of self-respect would be a refinement of cruelty recalling the tortures of Tantalus. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should not be guilty of such inhumanity, and President CANTOR has shown commendable tenderness of heart in insisting that the sensibilities of small animals shall not be shocked by crudeness of design or inappropriateness of decoration in the fountains provided for their refreshment.

That such care is necessary indicates the value of the refining influence of city life, even upon animals. In the country the horse when thirsty is well pleased to bury his nose in a trough hollowed from a casual log. Ornament it and he would probably shy at it. The rural dog is even less particular. He will pick up a drink where he can, and even manifests great recklessness in neglecting to make sure of the purity of the water he uses. Rural cats and "such small deer" are not credited with bibulous habits, but when they do drink are not very particular where or how. That city dogs and cats know more is not surprising. It is a sign of progress when they turn up their noses at fountains inartificially designed, and prefer to go thirsty rather than encourage crudity in the matter of municipal basins. Your city cat is naturally a Sybarite; for the dog to have become so is an interesting illustration of differentiation due to environment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Exercising vision equally critical and keen—and perhaps a prefixed "over"—would not decrease the accuracy of either adjective Harper's Weekly sees in the declination by Mayor Low of the "decoration" offered him by the Emperor of Germany new and particularly emphatic proof that "Mr. Low has all along appeared to think that his triumph of last Fall was personal, and not that of the forces of reform." The connection between the refusal and the mistake is not quite easy to make out, with the ordinary and unassisted eye, but its discoverer is kind enough to explain. "The Mayor of New York," he says, "has seemed to think that the cross of the order of which the Kaiser desired to make him a member was a personal gift from one potentate to another, and, taking that view, perhaps he was right in declining it. But it is doubtful if the German Emperor had Mr. Low particularly in mind when he selected the Mayor of New York for the distinction involved. We are inclined to believe that the token of his regard was designed rather more for the citizens of the metropolis than for the ex-President of Columbia University, and hence we regret the Mayor's conclusion that 'New York might not care to have a decorated Mayor,' or words to that effect. It seems slightly ungracious and overparticular for one who is an official and not an individual in the precise situation to decline one favor and express a preference for another, as Mayor Low appears to have done, although it must be admitted that the act is characteristic of the estimable gentleman who rules supreme at the City Hall." And even after all that the connection between the refusal and the mistake remains remote and misty. It was, as a matter of fact, the individual whom the Kaiser desired to honor. The office is involved because it enabled the individual to do the things that attracted the royal notice and aroused the royal gratitude, but it did not compel the doing of those things, and the Mayor, having done them, had the privilege, if not the right, to have a preference as to the form the recognition of them should take. Our own opinion is that while New York would survive the spectacle of a decorated Mayor, it would not be the fonder of him because of his decoration.

—It seems to at least a few observers that the time is either come or is close at hand when the United States must proceed seriously to consider, as a single problem, the conduct and the proximity of the Haitians. They are very near us now, and they are behaving very ill. The inclination to hold corporations to a stern responsibility for what to them is non-user of privileges, and to the public is non-performance of duties, is strong in many minds just at present, and in a way civilization has the same grievance against the Haitians that the people of this country have against the owners of the anthracite coal mines. For when certain individuals, by expressed or implied demand, secure the consent of their neighbors to govern themselves and be a nation, they in effect obtain a franchise. In other words, they make a contract to do certain things in return for permission to do certain other things. The understanding, is one of give as well as take, and violation of that understanding cannot go on forever without an appeal by the parties of the second part to whatever may be the court of competent jurisdiction. The Haitians have been treated with great patience, and full allowance has been made for their difficulties and their peculiarities. Until recently their attempts at republican government, at once farcical and tragical, inconvenienced nobody except a few rash traders, and as Spain, with possessions on both sides of the ever-erupting island, didn't seem to mind, nobody else had any particular reason for discomposure. But now the situation has changed. We have Porto Rico on the east, and to the west is Cuba, the ward with which we seem destined to have the closer bond of adoption, and the chronic revolutions of Haiti, its armies indistinguishable from brigands, and its navy composed of one ship that presents a lifelike imitation of a pirate, are getting to be nuisances almost unendurable. The Haitians have assuredly been guilty of non-user. Their island's enormous natural riches have not been developed, neither person nor property on it is safe, and no progress seems to be making toward law and order. This state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely.

—A young woman, who for convenience's sake we will call Miss L., has addressed to our SATURDAY REVIEW a letter which, as it does not relate to literary problems, but to those distinctly political, can best be treated in this part of the paper. Miss L. says:

> Can a single young woman, without property, born a British subject, become an American citizen (or citizeness)? What steps should be taken? I know that marrying an American would make one an American, but cannot I become one and stay single? I would be very glad of any information as to this.

We would, an' we could, content ourselves with telling Miss L. that our naturalization laws make no distinction between men and women, except, in cases that apparently do not affect her case, to let the women in without going through any legal formalities, and that she can become an American citizen just as a man does if she has lived in this country for five years and "declared her intentions" two years ago. But the interesting part of Miss L.'s letter is that in which she reveals a firm determination to "stay single" unless marriage with an American is the only way she can become an American citizen (or citizeness.) Why this mysterious reluctance to attain her desired end in the simplest manner, and in the manner which must be reasonably pleasing, since it is the one almost invariably chosen by feminine foreigners who come here to live? It is a rare occurrence for women to ask our Judges to naturalize them, the parsons being more in their line.

—Mr. EDISON predicts that within thirty years electric motors will be substituted for steam locomotives on all railways, and that before the end of that period electric automobiles will displace the horse "almost entirely." He also says that in the present state of science nobody can safely predict a commercial future for aerial navigation. Of course, on subjects like these the opinions of Mr. EDISON must be treated with great respect, but, despite his many successes, both as an inventor and a prophet, he is not infallible. As for the replacing of steam by electricity on the railroads, one doesn't have to be a mechanical genius to foresee that, but one can faintly hear, in the prediction about the speedy disappearance of almost all horses, the sound to be expected in the voice of him who thinks he has devised a storage battery that will make all other storage batteries look like aspirants for the scrap heap. Possibly enough, Mr. EDISON has done just that thing, but his superior battery is not on the market yet, and his rivals, though worried, are not obviously in despair. On aerial navigation, Mr. EDISON does not speak with authority—he guesses, on more information than most men possess, but still he guesses. A flying machine that will fly is not in sight, even for those who can see as far as Coney Island, but there is a rustle of great wings in the air, and it is pleasant to hope that any day they may sweep into view. We feel sure that if chance had turned Mr. EDISON's active mind in the direction of airships he would not be so dubious about their present possibility.

TRIBUTE FROM A POLISH SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We, the undersigned, venture to present to you, in the name of all the Polish people in New York, our sincere thanks and gratitude for the sympathy and interest you take in the condition of our unfortunate country. We are the more grateful in that at this very moment our enemies are making all possible efforts, even employing violence, to crush our literature, language, and nationality.

You alone have been prompted by the sentiment of honor and humanity to say from time to time some most sympathetic words for our native land—words that encourage us to bear the painful tyranny, insults, and misery that our country has been enduring.

LOUIS W. BEALD,
MICHAEL KOSINSKI,
STEFAN CEPRINSKI,
T. B. MODRAKOWSKI,
W. JUZWINSKI,
D. G. MIEROVLAWSKI,
STANISLAS GORSKI,
F. KUCHARSKI,
Officers of the Polish Literary Society of New York.

New York, Aug. 8, 1902.

Other Reflections Suggested by a Sunday Storm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your readers allow me to say a word on the reflections of "M. S. G." as suggested to him by the storm at 11:40 A. M., Sunday, Aug. 3.

My reflections as I sat by the window watching the coming darkness were of a far different nature from those of my neighbor. To me it was power, majesty, and sublimity; it was the natural world expressing itself in a special manner, for we see so little to make us wonder and change our thoughts toward the majesty of the heavens.

Then again, time takes me back to my boyhood home in the mountains of Virginia, where my mother gathered my younger brother and myself at her knee and knelt by the bedside filled with fear, when it was only God expressing His majesty in tones louder and more forcible than those we were accustomed to hear.

Not until I had eradicated fear from my nature did the world cease to be gloomy, for under the domination of fear I met with so many people who had the same views, but now the natural world was never more beautiful, and the approach of a thunderstorm has as much majesty for me as a sunset, for nature is doing her perfect work, all of which is for man's instruction and enjoyment.

CHARLES C. BROOKS.

New York, Aug. 12, 1902.

Caught a Seventeen-Pound Weakfish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A party at Bay Shore, comprising Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lehrenkrauss, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bensinger, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Marquand, and the writer, went out chumming yesterday in the sloop Montauk, fishing in Elbow Channel off Fire Island Lighthouse.

With the ordinary line such as is furnished by the baymen Mr. Lehrenkrauss hooked the largest weakfish ever caught on hook and line, the monster measuring 4 feet 1 inch and tipping the scales at seventeen pounds. After it had been exhibited in the office of the hotel where the party was staying, the chef served it up for supper, baked à la Louisiane.

Commissioner of Buildings Calder hooked one about two weeks since weighing about eight pounds. Bluefish are running there now, and, though averaging only two pounds, furnish fine sport. A. MULLER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 11, 1902.

THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Editor and Publisher.

* * * There is an apothegm familiar to a couple of million people in New York which sounds like this: "If you stroll up and down Broadway daily or nightly during a reasonable period, sooner or later you will meet every one you ever knew in the United States." There is enough truth in this to make the news of THE TIMES "moving up town" of interest to the majority of newspaper men in the United States outside of New York. * * *

Newspaperdom.

* * * To many of the older New Yorkers the notion of a newspaper moving so far up town will seem singular. For years the popular idea has been that the location near the City Hall Park, where so many newspapers had their birth, and where so many are now grouped, was an essential. This was true in the years gone by, and is still true in great measure. The next eighteen months, however, promise to make a revolution in many respects, owing to the new transit facilities. * * *

Washington (D. C.) Post.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to have an uptown home. It will see the site of The Herald and go it about ten blocks better. The work of getting ready for the underground road has begun in earnest.

Watertown (N. Y.) Times.

The centre of newspaper life in New York has always been at Park Row. Some years ago The New York Herald moved up town, and now THE NEW YORK TIMES is going to have a building of its own at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, near the Grand Central Station. Lower New York is evidently destined to become composed entirely of wholesale houses and banks and steamboat offices.

Providence (R. I.) Bulletin.

Evidently the experiment of The New York Herald in purchasing a building site as far north as Thirty-third Street is regarded as successful, for THE NEW YORK TIMES is about to erect a new home for itself at Forty-second Street. Thus Newspaper Row gradually disintegrates, and the northward tendency of business on Manhattan Island is emphasized.

Macon (Ga.) News.

What will "Newspaper Row" be without THE NEW YORK TIMES?

Poughkeepsie Eagle.

* * * THE TIMES thinks that Forty-second Street is to be the big business street of New York in the very near future, and that its new location is to be the very hub of that centre. It prints a map showing the many expensive buildings going up within three or four blocks each way, and it is very evident that THE TIMES is not very far out of the way. * * *

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

* * * THE TIMES is an admirable paper, and has been especially noticeable of late years for the fairness of its editorial attitude, and Southern contemporaries will unite in congratulating it upon the growth and prosperity that have compelled it to seek a larger habitation.

Kansas City Times.

The removal of THE TIMES from the old "Newspaper Row" at City Hall Park to a new site at Forty-second Street and Broadway and the reasons assigned for the change suggest that the new transit facilities soon to be put in operation may move the whole "hub" of the metropolis many blocks up town. * * * It has been a wonder to outsiders for many years that nearly all the newspaper plants remained so far from the centre of population.

Long Island Star.

The announcement that THE NEW YORK TIMES is to build a skyscraper home at Long Acre Square is another significant indication of the future of Manhattan.

Atlanta Constitution.

* * * Not long ago, indeed, until very recently, the section where the new building is to be erected was considered a dead part of town. Now, as the result of the subway development, hotels and apartment houses and theatres and other large buildings have been projected to cost upward of $17,000,000. It is destined to become one of the busiest parts of the great metropolis.

NUGGETS.

Ready for the Unexpected.

"I wouldn't be at all surprised," said the prophesying County Chairman, "to see some big surprises in the vote next Fall."—Indianapolis News.

Soothed to Slumber.

"What de reason Br'er Williams shet his eye w'en de collection basket gwine roun'?"

"He say de singin' do him so much good dat he 'bleege ter fall asleep en dream er heaven!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Wronged.

Lucille—But he has no imagination.

Hortense—He hasn't? That's where you wrong him. Why, he thinks there are fully a dozen girls in this town who have hearts that he broke all to pieces.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Following the Lead.

"The Americanization of the English Nation is complete."

"Why so?"

"They have appointed a commission to investigate the actions of their heroes in their last war."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Bagsby's Way.

"Bagsby telephoned me when that heavy shower came on last evening."

"What did he want?"

"He wanted to borrow an umbrella."

"Why did he telephone?"

"He wanted me to bring it over to his house."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE KING AND THE BEGGAR.

Henry Edward Warner in Baltimore News.

The shade of King Richard was speeding away,
When a tatterdemalion it met by the way.
The plight of the King was apparent, of course,
And he offered to swap his estates for a horse
That the beggar bestrode, but the knave couldn't see
The good of a crown to a chap such as he;
And the King sat him down on his velveted train
And stroked at his beard as he sought to explain.

"You'll rule a vast people and own half the earth,
And have for your counselors Bacchus and Mirth.
Your sway will be felt from Gazabo to Siam,
And you will be even as famous as I am!
Gay courtiers shall kneel at your regal behest—
You press on the button, the slaves do the rest.
Of constant attention there's never a lack."
Quoth the beggar: "But what about stabs in the back?"

"Both silver and gold you shall have by the peck."
(Thought the knave: "And the probable price is my neck!")
"The wealth of the world is your own by command"—
("Perhaps," thought the knave, "with a knife in my hand!")
"Your wardrobe shall boast all the finest of wear,
And your table shall groan with the best everywhere;
No foods that are known may the King be without."
Said the knave: "I suppose, King, you've heard of the gout?"

So they argued away, each from his point of view,
Till the monarch was in a most pitiful stew;
But the beggar was strongly convicted that he
Was content as a Richmond-chased monarch could be.
And the King went away, buried deep in remorse,
While the beggar rode off on the back of his horse.

Now the point is, Necessity rules everything,
And the King's oft a beggar, the beggar a King!

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEET.

Biennial Convention at San Francisco Listens to Reports of Growth of the Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The biennial convention of the Knights of Pythias was formally opened to-day in the Palace Hotel. Nearly 150 delegates were present.

After the formalities of opening the convention had been conducted the Supreme Lodge went into secret session.

Supreme Chancellor Fethers, in his annual report, said that on Dec. 31, 1901, the order had 340,138 affiliated members. To this, he said, should be added at least 500,000 who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, or who have taken withdrawal cards, making a total of more than 1,000,000. During 1901 the figures were: Initiated, 55,202; reinstated, 7,733; admitted by card, 7,677; total, 70,616. During the same year 4,015 died, 268 were expelled, 8,378 withdrew by card, and 32,557 were suspended. The net gain for the year was 23,194.

The report of R. V. L. White, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, showed that the total number of subordinate lodges on Dec. 31, 1901, was 7,002, the net gain during the year being 142 lodges. The net gain in 1900 and 1901 combined was 262 lodges and 47,632 members. He said that a per capita tax of 6 cents per annum will produce sufficient revenue to meet all requirements.

The report of the Board of Control, endowment rank, showed that during the last two fiscal years 19,347 applications were considered and 1,579 death claims, amounting to $3,089,977, were paid. Since the organization of the rank, 9,001 death claims, aggregating $17,636,462, have been paid. The receipts were: 1901, $1,581,173; 1902, $1,975,077. The disbursements were: 1901, $1,554,337; 1902, $2,010,388. The resources of March 31, 1902, were $223,401, exclusive of a monthly payment due April 1 of $150,793. The liabilities were $256,254. There were unpaid March 31, 1902, 114 claims, aggregating $250,000.

SHIPYARD TRUST STARTS.

United States Company, Including Bethlehem Steel Plant, Formally Launched.

The United States Shipbuilding Company was put in shape to begin business yesterday. This announcement was made by Daniel Le Roy Dresser, President of the Trust Company of the Republic. The shipyards were transferred Monday, and the Bethlehem Steel Company was formally turned over yesterday.

Mr. Dresser, speaking of the affairs of the company, said yesterday:

"The Trust Company of the Republic has to-day completed the payments for all the shipbuilding plants held under the options of the United States Shipbuilding Company, including the Bethlehem Steel Company, Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Bath Iron Works, and Hyde Windlass Company, Bath, Me.; Eastern Shipbuilding Company, New London, Conn.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; Crescent Shipyards, Elizabeth, N. J.; Samuel L. Moore & Son Company, Elizabeth, N. J., and the Canda Manufacturing Company, Carteret, N. J.

"This consummates the transaction, and the business organization will begin at once by concentrating in different yards different types of vessels and introducing economies which ought to result in increased profits over those shown by the reports given us by the auditors who examined the independent companies before they were brought together. From advices given us from those in charge of the separate plants, and taking into consideration the fact that a battleship can be built by the company in the shortest possible time, there is every promise of increased business, and the future of the company ought to be assured.

"There have been no negotiations whatever between Vickers, Maxim & Vickers and the United States Shipbuilding Company."

Mr. Nixon, when asked as to the report that the new company had acquired the Vickers, Maxim & Vickers plants in England, said:

"Our desire is to put American shipbuilding establishments upon such a basis that we can build foreign ships here. No steps looking to taking in English plants have been taken."

The United States Shipbuilding Company has a fleet in course of construction of the value of $37,000,000, composed of nearly every known type of vessel, and the total contracts in hand are said to aggregate $50,000,000.

WILLIAM CLARK'S WILL.

Millionaire Thread Manufacturer Leaves $56,000 to Six Public Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—The will of William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer, who died on his yacht, the Cherokee, while in English waters July 7 last, was filed for probate to-day. Six public bequests are made amounting to $56,000. They are as follows:

Newark Female Charitable Society	$10,000
Newark Orphan Asylum	10,000
Home for the Friendless	10,000
Protestant Foster Home	10,000
Rutgers College	10,000
The Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	6,000

When the will was submitted it was said that the executors had renounced their right to act, and that an application will be made to have J. William Clark, the eldest son of the testator, made administrator. The value of the estate is not given, and the names of the executors could not be learned to-day.

AIRSHIP NEARLY WENT UP.

Stevens Staid at Luncheon Too Long and the Balloon Began Ascension Under Difficulties.

Leo Stevens, who has been building an airship at Manhattan Beach, inadvertently came near altering his plans yesterday and making his trip immediately, instead of on Saturday, as is contemplated.

Mr. Stevens arrived about noon at the shed in which the balloon and car are kept, and turned on the arrangement which fills the balloon with gas in order to stretch it. The operation is supposed to occupy two hours, and the man went to his luncheon.

He was delayed, and as he approached the shed on his return he saw the balloon slowly emerging.

Calling for help, he ran up and threw his weight on some of the lower ropes. He was carried up eight feet or more, and then the action of the balloon broke the gas tube from its fastenings and at the same time the escape valve was opened.

ELKS ELECT OFFICERS.

No Fight Over Selections of Convention at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 12.—Eight thousand Elks from every State in the Union gathered in the great Tabernacle of the Mormon Church this morning to attend the formal opening of the annual reunion of the Grand Lodge of Elks. Gov. Wells of Utah delivered the opening speech of welcome.

The annual election of officers took place at the afternoon session, when G. L. Cronk of Omaha was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Grand Lodge of Elks, W. B. Brook of Lexington was elected Grand Leading Knight, and Judge J. C. Pickens of Denver was elected Grand Loyal Knight, all by acclamation.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY PATENTS.

Weather Bureau Official Secures Them on Eleven Parts of Apparatus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Patents on eleven different parts of wireless telegraphic apparatus were to-day granted by the Patent Office to Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden of the Weather Bureau.

Prof. Fessenden's inventions include apparatus for all the various lines necessary to a complete working system. It is said that he will begin at once on the operation of actual business to demonstrate his theories. Prof. Fessenden has been conducting his experiments at Manteo, N. C.

QUIET DAY AT SARATOGA

Auction Sale of Mackay Stable the Only Event.

Julian Ralph Describes Women's Gowns and Women's Methods of Betting—The Latest Story in Society.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The day was a very quiet and uneventful one in Saratoga, and but for the auction sale of Clarence H. Mackay's stable, there would have been nothing to chronicle. We read of the heat and humidity of the atmosphere in New York as of something strange and foreign, for here it was a clear, chilly day, with a strong northerly breeze blowing, the men into their warmest Summer clothing and the women into their wraps and thick clothes.

The Twenty-second Regiment Band favored the people at the track with a rendition of "Hearts Bowed Down," but whether this was out of sympathy with the unlucky Wall Street contingent or was a prophetic guess at the future feelings of those who bought some of the horses at the auction sale, no one except the band leader can say.

A report of the sale will be found elsewhere in THE TIMES, suffice it to say that Mr. Mackey's string of racers did not all look to be very good horses or very well groomed. The purchase of the most promising horse, Mexican, By R. T. Wilson, Jr., for $20,000 was generally commended as a good bargain, and some thought the purchase of His Eminence, said to have gone to Mr. Gebhard, was equally shrewd. The great buyers George Gould and Thomas W. Lawson, who were supposed to be going to bid heavily at the sale, were not in attendance. Julius Fleischman, the brothers Waterbury, and Messrs. J. E. Madden, John W. Schorrer, and R. T. Wilson, Jr., were left to buy what they wanted.

After the races a large part of the grand stand habitués drove over to the polo grounds to witness a contest between the Dedhams and the Meadowbrooks. It proved to be more of a talking match than a polo game. The players shouted, argued, and chattered like so many schoolboys, and thus wasted the energy they should have spent on the ball.

The display of rich jewelry and jewels grows with each new day. The reader will recall that it was at first reported that this gathering of the rich and the smart set was wholesomely marked by an almost complete absence of this form of display. To-day it is not vulgar or very notable, but at the principal concert last night it was noticeable that two in every three of the most modish women displayed lockets or stars of diamonds on their bodies or necks, while diamond earrings and finger rings were sufficient to fill a two-quart measure. Then again the cost and showiness of the Summer gowns had recently taken an upward turn, and very smart frocks are becoming almost the rule at dinner in both the great hotels.

Every day the express company brings a score or more of large dressmakers' boxes, containing new gowns from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and there are now many women here who are able to avoid displaying the same gowns a second time in one presence. A study of the shoes on the great verandas proves the real fashionables are in strong force, for black shoes are no longer worn with light frocks, but have given place to footwear nearly and sometimes perfectly matching their owners' dresses. The women in the boxes of the Whitneys, Belmonts, Hitchcocks, and the rest, at the races to-day, all seemed to me very quietly dressed; but a woman who knows about matters which most ladies consider of the first importance assures me that these quiet and simple frocks cost from $200 to $300 each.

A notable characteristic of the wealthy women at the races is that they dispose of their own money, having plenty in their own right, and place their bets where they like, regardless of the favorites of their husbands and brothers. Like all other women they are often prompted by sentimental consideration, and will favor a horse with a name like Highland Laddie or Sir Hubert or Crown Jewel even though everyone tells them these horses stand no chance against horses more rudely named.

The single good story of the last twenty-four hours is as follows:

A very busy man of large affairs and great responsibilities, who had broken down his nerves and become a prey to many ailments, called upon the best physician in Saratoga, and put himself under the doctor's care. It happened that one day he said to the man of wisdom:

"Doctor, I shall be going back to New York very soon, and there I shall go through the usual round of headaches and fevers and awful fatigue. Is there not some general prescription you can give me to cover all these things and to either cure them or stave them off?"

"Certainly," the doctor replied, and taking out a notebook and pencil he wrote the following prescription in Latin:

"Take two cows, two horses, a dozen chickens, and ten acres of land. Repeat the dose daily for the rest of your life."

Now comes the strangest part of the story. The man went from here to visit some relatives at his birthplace in the country. There he heard the climate extolled and the quiet and restfulness of the region commented upon. He bought not a mere ten acres, but a large tract of farm land, and there he built a large and comfortable home, in which he has ever since lived in retirement from business, but in active management of his new estate.

JULIAN RALPH.

MYSTERY OF SUBMARINE BOAT.

J. C. Carter's Strange Craft Leaves City Island for the Lower Bay.

J. C. Carter's submarine boat, which put into City Island Harbor last Fall and laid up in the marine basin at the Jacob yard, suddenly left there yesterday as mysteriously as she arrived. No information could at any time be gained from Mr. Carter or his assistant, Thomas Moran.

A short time ago a dozen sheet-iron pressure tanks were taken aboard, and it was rumored that a trial was to be made off City Island. The boat left there, however, in tow of a tug for the lower bay, and from the conversation of Mr. Carter it is believed that the strange craft is to be experimented with in clear water with a sandy bottom somewhere near Sandy Hook.

DEVERY'S SECOND DEFI.

At a Banner Raising He Again Challenges Sheehan to Debate.

Another William S. Devery banner was strung across Eighth Avenue last evening, The Four Corners Club, organized in the headquarters of the ex-Chief of Police near the "Pump." In a speech after the banner raising, Mr. Devery again challenged John C. Sheehan to a debate.

"Why don't you ship him?" said a voice from the crowd.

"It's only a question of time," replied Mr. Devery; "on the night of Sept. 16 we will sling the Buffalo, box him up, and ship him back."

He referred to Mr. Goodwin as "the chilliest proposition that ever came over the pike," and asked what could be done with him.

"Give him a swim," came a voice from the crowd.

"Thanks, that's near as good as "the icy-eye and the marble heart,"" said Devery.

BOER GENERALS' PLANS.

Unofficially Announced that They Will Be Members of Transvaal Legislative Council.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The London Times's correspondent at Brussels says that information from The Hague is to the effect that President Steyn continues to improve. His doctors have ordered complete repose. The Boer Generals Botha, De la Rey, and De Wet will probably now come direct to Brussels to pay their last respects to the memory of their comrade, Gen. Meyer.

President Kruger has written a letter of condolence to Gen. Meyer's widow, assuring her that the services of her husband will never be forgotten.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—Ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic left Scheveningen to-day, after a cordial farewell to ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State.

It is said that as a result of an interview with ex-President Steyn, Mr. Kruger has abandoned his political campaign and countermanded the proposed conference of Boer leaders at Johannesburg.

It is unofficially announced that Gens. Botha and De la Rey, who, together with Gen. De Wet, are expected to reach England from South Africa next Saturday, will be appointed members of the new Transvaal Legislative Council.

POPE AND THE SISTERS.

Explanation of His Silence on Closing of Catholic Schools in France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The London Times says that an explanation of the Pope's silence on the closing of the Catholic schools in France is given in the Gaulois by the Eudist Superior General, who says that the Pope, foreseeing that the Concordat is to be denounced, wishes to leave the responsibility to the Government.

The Superior General says that the Concordat resembles a marriage contract between the Church and State. The case, he says, is like that of the wife who, being beaten by her brutal husband, does not sue for a divorce because it would compromise the conjugal dignity.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Commissary at Lesneven, Finistere, accompanied by a strong body of gendarmes, proceeded today to the village of Genezec to expel the sisters from schools there. The schools were defended by a crowd armed with cudgels and stones.

One gendarme was unhorsed and the Commissary was compelled to retreat, but later he returned with a company of soldiers, who protected him while he closed the schools amid shouts of "Long live liberty."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SILENCE.

Explained by Suggestion that He Found No Gratification in Reval Conference.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The London Times's special correspondent at Vienna quotes a well-informed high-placed Austro-Hungarian on the subject of the Reval meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar. This authority says that the Kaiser, having failed to affect a rapprochement, France naturally tried to make up to Russia. The Weiner Sonnun Montags Zeitung explains "the astonishing taciturnity" of Emperor William by the fact that nothing occurred at Reval to afford him the least gratification. The Kaiser, who so passionately loves the sound of his own voice, would not hold his tongue, it is said, if there was anything worth telling.

Pelee's Eruption Felt in Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The special correspondent of The Times at Paris says that in a letter written by Father De Moidrey of the Sikawei Observatory, near Shanghai, to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, Father De Moidrey makes the statement that there was a marked magnetic disturbance at the observatory simultaneously with the eruption of Mont Pelée in Martinique.

ACRE SYNDICATE GRANT.

President Pando of Bolivia Sends Message to Congress on Matter.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 12.—Congress was opened here Sunday. President Pando's message said that Brazil opposed the proposed lease of territory to the Acre syndicate on the ground that it would be dangerous, and would lead to losses. These contentions, however, said the message, had not been proved. Bolivia had proceeded correctly. The syndicate had deposited $25,000, and had one year in which to form a company.

The syndicate which seeks to develop the territory of Acre under a concession from Bolivia is composed of American and British capitalists. Brazil objected to the concession, and Bolivia appealed to the United States. A Washington dispatch on July 29 said the efforts of the United States to bring about a settlement had not met with success, and that the situation was serious.

EARL OF CADOGAN'S FAREWELL.

Ceremony Attending Departure of the Retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—Earl Cadogan, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Countess Cadogan formally said farewell to Ireland to-day. The event, which was accompanied with considerable ceremony, took place in the Throne Room of Dublin Castle. A number of loyal addresses were presented. A large guard of honor under command of the Duke of Connaught lined the route to the railway station.

The Earl of Dudley, the succeeding Lord Lieutenant, will assume office without delay.

D. H. Fanning Sanity Inquiry.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Magistrate of St. Giles's Parish, with the St. Giles's Infirmary physician, this afternoon examined D. H. Fanning of New York, who became insane in the Hotel Cecil on Sunday, and granted an order for Fanning's further detention for a fortnight. Mr. Fanning's uncle arrived here from Wales to-day, and made application to the authorities of St. Giles Infirmary to take care of his nephew. Fanning will accordingly be released to-morrow.

Russia and Brussels Convention.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In a dispatch from Brussels the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is affirmed there that negotiations with the powers are likely to result in a special treaty under the terms of which Russia will recognize the Brussels Sugar Convention and modify her internal sugar legislation.

KING REVIEWS COLONIALS

Edward VII. Extols Work of Volunteers in South Africa.

Troopers Seat Themselves on Grass and Smoke While Their Comrades Are Being Decorated—Coronation Choir Sails.

LONDON, Aug 12.—Two thousand colonial troops here to attend the coronation, including the Canadian contingent, were reviewed by King Edward this afternoon on the grounds of Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, on behalf of his Majesty, distributed the coronation medals to those entitled to them. The King inspected the troops from the terrace, where he was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and other royal personages; Earl Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief; Gen. Lord Kitchener, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, several colonial premiers, and King Lewanika of Barotseland; all of whom showed keen interest in the picturesque body of men arrayed in vari-colored uniforms as they marched past in single file.

The King personally fastened the Victoria Cross on the breast of Sergeant Lawrence, the first man in line, after which he retired to the shade of an awning and left the distribution of medals to the Prince of Wales.

The members of the royal family were much amused at the unconventionality of the colonials, who, after they had received medals, seated themselves comfortably on the grass and smoked as they watched the decoration of their comrades.

When all had received their medals, the troops advanced and presented arms, while the massed band played the national anthem. As the music ceased the King stepped forward and delivered an animated address, which was greeted with cheers and waving of hats by the troops. The King said:

"It has afforded me great pleasure to see you here to-day and to have the opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of your patriotism and the way you distinguished yourselves in South Africa. The services you have rendered the mother country will never be forgotten by me, and they will, I am sure, cement more firmly than ever the union of our distant colonies with the other parts of my great empire. Your stay in England has been longer than originally intended owing to my illness, but I hope you have enjoyed it and derived pleasure from visits to various parts of the land of your ancestors. God bless you all. I wish you a safe and pleasant return to your own countries."

King Edward, in the course of the day, granted audiences and presented gold coronation medals to five of the colonial premiers who are now in London.

The choir which sang at the coronation of the King in Westminster Abbey last Saturday, sailed to-day from Liverpool to make a tour of the United States and Canada.

ENGLISH RAILWAY POOL.

London and Northwestern Trying to Effect a Combination with Other Roads.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times to-day announces that a committee of the stockholders of the London and Northwestern Railroad Company has been working with the Directors with a view to the common good of all interested in the company. The dividend in decennium has fallen from 7⅛ to 5½ per cent. The idea of the conference is to secure a combination with other railways, and thus avoid excessive competition. Recent utterances of the Chairmen of the Great Northern indicate their willingness to consider propositions from the London and Northwestern for a pooling of interests.

Another aim in view is the better protection of all railways by Parliament. The tax rate on English railways has increased 73 per cent. decennium.

EXHIBITION AT JOHANNESBURG.

One Being Projected at Which Largest Display of Gold the World Has Ever Seen Will Be Made.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times to-day announces that a large and important industrial exhibition is to be held at Johannesburg. The committee which will have charge of the arrangements for the exhibition includes Lord Strathcona, Sir Robert Herbert, Albert Hollit, Alfred Jones, and many other prominent men. There will also be representatives of India on the committee.

The exhibition is to embrace mining and agricultural machinery, all motive powers, tramways, and industries of every description. The arts and sciences also will be represented. It will be the largest gold exhibition the world has ever seen.

ROSEBERY ON CORONATION.

Says It Was a Ceremony in Which Every Citizen Had an Individual Part.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In his speech at the opening of New Park, Eastbourne, Tuesday, Lord Rosebery said that the statement that he had recently expressed surprise that Great Britain holds fast to ancient ceremony in connection with the coronation was due to a misunderstanding.

"At that ceremony," he said, "not only is the King crowned, but we at that moment consecrate our kingdom. We lay our crown upon the altar, asking Divine sanction for our empire, our power, our dominion. As a popular national solemnity the coronation is a ceremony in which every citizen and subject, however humble, has an individual part, however indirect or lowly."

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

G. R. Parkin of Toronto Asked to Prepare a Plan to Give Them Effect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times announces that the trustees of the will of Cecil Rhodes have intrusted to G. R. Parkin, Principal of the Upper Canada College, Toronto, the task of preparing for their approval a scheme giving effect to the provisions of the will directing the establishment of colonial American scholarships.

Prof. Parkin is an author and lecturer on imperial federation. Among his publications are "The Imperial Federation," "Round the Empire," and "The Great Dominion."

Despair is often the creature of a spirit drowned in care. To rise superior to it, physical strength is an important factor, and physical strength can be restored with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Enforcement of Decrees Depends Upon the Legislatures.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—While the results of the Colonial Conference, which ended yesterday, are generally considered satisfactory as far as they go, it must be understood that their enforcement depends ultimately upon action by the Colonial Legislataures and by the imperial Ministers, whose departments they concern. In addition to the Australasian naval arrangements, by which the Australasian contributions are to be largely increased on condition that certain vessels be officered and manned entirely by Australasians, a general increase in colonial naval subsidies was agreed to. The scheme also provides that some colonies shall allot part of their local military force to imperial defense in case of emergency, but Canada and Australia contented themselves with agreeing to keep their local forces in a state of efficiency, relying on volunteers in case of imperial need, as was done in South Africa. The contribution of Cape Colony to the imperial navy was fixed at $250,000 annually, and Natal's at $175,000.

The preferential tariff arrangement is in a nebulous condition, depending entirely on future arrangements between the mother country and each individual colony, the understanding being that such arrangements would follow the general lines of the Canadian tariff. The foregoing arrangements do not represent the unanimous opinion of the conference, but each resolution was adopted by a majority vote.

GERMAN DUELIST GLORIFIED.

Lieut. Hildebrandt, Recently Pardoned by Emperor, Banqueted by His Comrades.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Duelling was glorified by three days' dining, toasting, and cheering of the pardoned duellist, Lieut. Hildebrandt, by the officers of the garrison at Gumbinnen, in East Prussia, where Lieut. Hildebrandt spent the weekend before joining the regiment to which he was assigned at Stade. Major Gens. Willich and Gronau, commanding in the district, attended a farewell dinner, where Lieut. Hildebrandt and his conduct were toasted.

The Lieutenant was escorted to the railway station in a degree of state usually bestowed on princely personages. There was an escort of cavalry in parade uniform, preceded by a four-horse gala coach with Hildebrandt. Other carriages contained officers of the garrison, followed by another squadron, which closed the procession. This demonstration causes the anti-dueling newspapers to ask how it can be expected that duelling will be suppressed when such sentiment exists in the army.

Lieut. Hildebrandt, who killed Lieut. Blaskowitz in a duel last November, and who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress, was pardoned by Emperor William on July 31, after having served seven months of his sentence. The pardoning of the Lieutenant was criticised outside of military quarters, the aristocratic newspaper, the Grenzbote, saying:

"The stability of the monarchy is shaken by the pardon, which is incomprehensible to the people's sense of justice, and which contradicts former Ministerial declarations."

PRINCE OBOLENSKY SHOT.

Governor of Kharkow, Russia, Fired On Four Times—Chief of Police Also Shot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—Prince Obolensky, Governor of Kharkow, was fired at four times last night while he was in the main avenue of the Tivoli Gardens at Kharkow.

One bullet struck the Prince in the neck, producing a slight wound. Another bullet wounded Bossmoff, Chief of Police, in the foot. The culprit was arrested.

DEVASTATED BY DROUGHT.

Advices from New South Wales and Queensland Tell of Great Losses.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 12.—Advices received by the steamer Miowera from Australia tell of a terrible drought in New South Wales and Queensland which has devastated the sheep ranches of that section of the southern colony.

Millions of sheep have died and men formerly considered wealthy have been compelled to seek employment. Samuel McCaughey, the Sheep King of Australia, lost over a million sheep of his herd of a million and a quarter, and other large herders have been equally unfortunate.

TEXAS OIL MERGER.

Hogg-Swayne Syndicate Amalgamates with Texas Oilfield Company of England.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The contract for the amalgamation of the Texas oil properties on Spindle Top belonging to the Hogg-Swayne syndicate with the Texas Oilfields Company of England, for $2,500,000, was closed to-night in London by Judge Richard E. Brooks of Beaumont, Texas, who is a member of the Hogg-Swayne syndicate.

Scotch Iron Workers Advance Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Scotch malleable iron workers advanced prices to-night $1.20 per ton; the steelmakers advanced prices 60 cents per ton, and the sheetworkers made an advance of $1.20 per ton. These advances have caused an increase in the price of raw material.

American Lard Barred in Prussia.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A recent Prussian army order forbids the use of American lard in army kitchens, and directs that hams must be bought of domestic slaughter houses.

KAISER WILHELM II. LAUNCHED.

Largest Vessel in the World Goes Down the Ways at Stettin, Germany.

STETTIN, Germany, Aug. 12.—The new North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. was successfully launched at the Vulcan shipyard to-day, in the presence of Emperor William.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. will be the largest, and is designed to be the fastest, ship in the world. Her dimensions are: Length, 707 feet; beam, 71½ feet; depth, 39 feet, and draught, 29 feet. Her displacement is 19,500 tons. She is to be of 39,000-horse power and will have accommodations for 1,000 cabin passengers.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

Rear Admiral Douglas of British Admiralty Expected at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 12.—The British cruiser Ariadne, the flagship of Rear Admiral A. L. Douglas, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is expected to arrive here next Sunday.

Admiral Douglas will confer with the Colonial Ministry and the commanders of the French and British squadrons on this station with regard to the French shore question, and especially concerning the most recent developments of this subject.

ASSASSINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

Said to be Work of Secret Organization with a Membership of 12,000.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—The Arbeiter Zeitung declares the recent assassination of officials in Russia to be the work of a vast secret revolutionary society, which embraces the whole of the empire and numbers 12,000 members, who are drawn from every class of society.

The society has ample funds and is well organized and every member of it has sworn to give his life, if required, for the cause.

DEVOURED BY DOGS.

Awful Fate of the Teachers Who Were Ambushed in Cebu.

MANILA, Aug. 12.—An investigation made by the Constabulary to clear up the facts in the killing of a Cebu coaching party of four school teachers, shows that the party was ambushed twelve miles from Cebu. Two teachers were shot and killed at the first volley; a third, who ran, was shot in the back, and a fourth, who was captured, was shot in the chest while he was praying for mercy. It is suspected that the fourth man was buried alive, as his wound was slight, and probably would not have caused death. Dogs dug up two of the bodies and devoured the flesh. It is believed that sufficient evidence has been secured to convict all the participants in the crime.

The bodies of these teachers were found on July 24, after the teachers had been missing since June 10. The police killed the leader of the band of murderers and captured eight other alleged participants in the crime. One man escaped.

Press Censor Active in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—The Russian press censor warned the press not to describe the German Emperor's departure from Reval, where he visited the Czar last week to view the Russian naval manoeuvres. No explanation of the order was made. M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, has gone to Odessa. The purpose of his visit to that city is not known. The press was forbidden to mention his journey.

AMMONIA PIPES BURST IN ICE TRUST PLANT.

One Man Knocked Down and Fumes Overcome Many Others—Gas Still Escaping.

An ammonia pipe in the artificial ice plant of the American Ice Company, on the East River front, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, burst last night, and a piece of the flying pipe struck Hugo Duler, a laborer, thirty-seven years old, of 991 First Avenue, knocking him down and rendering him unconscious on the floor of the storage room. Fellow-laborers attempted to go to his assistance, but were driven back by the deadly ammonia fumes escaping from the bursted pipe. The pressure in the pipe was finally turned off, and Duler was taken out. He was found to have received a scalp wound eight inches long. When he had recovered from the effects of the fumes Dr. Quick of Flower Hospital, who responded to an ambulance call, dressed his wounds and he went home.

Owing to the deadly character of the ammonia fumes which escaped from the broken pipe, the rescue was only accomplished with great difficulty. The ammonia was at a high pressure in the pipe, and after the break the gas not only filled the plant, driving out the workmen, but filled the neighborhood. For blocks the smell could be noticed.

After the accident some of the workmen ran to the assistance of the man, but only to be driven back. While this attempt was being made, the ammonia in that section of the plant was shut off. When the atmosphere cleared the men succeeded in dragging out the unconscious Duler.

The men were about to continue the work when a snuffling sound was heard, and another and more serious break occurred. This time the volume of escaping gas was so great and spread with such rapidity that the men were forced to run for their lives. Fortunately there was no one near the pipe which broke.

This break was much more serious than the first, and the workmen were unable to get into the room, where this second section of the ammonia plant was, in order to shut off the ammonia. The fumes became so bad in the vicinity that those in the nearby houses had to shut their windows to keep out the gas.

The men secured sponges and made repeated trips into the building. Time after time men were overcome and would fall to the floor. They were rescued by their fellows and dragged out into the street where they revived.

One of the men even got far into the interior of the building before he succumbed to the noxious gas and fell to the floor. Two of his companions only succeeded in rescuing him with great difficulty.

It was said last night at a late hour that the men had been unable to get down into the storage room and shut off the gas. They kept at the work, however, but the fumes of the gas still filled the vicinity and poured out of the building, and it was believed that the ammonia gas was still escaping.

LOSING HIS WHOLE FAMILY.

Malarial Disease Takes Off Three Children and Seizes the Wife—Sewer Excavation Blamed.

Edward E. Howe, a teacher of music, who came to New York from Hazleton, Penn., early in July, and went to live with some relatives at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Trinity Avenue, has lost in that short time all of his three children, and now his wife is likely to die of the same trouble that carried off the others—a form of malaria. The family think the disease was contracted because of excavations for a sewer in the vicinity of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street residence.

Father and mother and three children came to New York July 3. On July 16 Alice, aged two years, sickened, and on July 20 the child died at Lebanon Hospital. A few days later Dorothy, aged ten years, and Cyril, aged eight years, fell sick, and the parents judged it prudent to get away from the city and the open sewer. They went to the house of Jonathan Haight, at New Rochelle. There in a few days more Cyril died, and yesterday Dorothy also died—all of malarial dysentery. Now the mother is ill with the same complaint.

CANTOR AND COFFEY CONFER.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan held a consultation yesterday afternoon in his office with former Senator Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn politician has been active in the independent Democratic organization of Kings County, and it was said yesterday that the conference with President Cantor was for the purpose of making an alliance with the Greater New York Democracy, so that at the coming Democratic State Convention the opponents of David B. Hill and Hugh McLaughlin would make a show of strength. President Cantor would not discuss the object of Mr. Coffey's call execpt to say it was about political matters.

Methodist Missionary Secretary.

The Rev. Stephen O. Benton of Fall River, Mass., Presiding Elder of the New Bedford District, New England Southern Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, was elected Recording Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin. Dr. Benton has been a member of several Methodist General Conferences, was for eight years Secretary of the General Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society since 1892.

House Committee for McMillan Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Speaker Henderson has designated the following members of the House as the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral of Senator McMillan at Detroit next Friday:

Speaker Henderson.
Representatives:
Richardson of Tennessee,
Babcock of Wisconsin,
Burton of Ohio,
Southard of Ohio,
Alexander of New York,
Belmont of New York,
Corliss of Michigan,
W. A. Smith of Michigan,
H. C. Smith of Michigan,
S. W. Smith of Michigan,
Gardner of Michigan,
Hamilton of Michigan,
Sheiden of Michigan,
Weeks of Michigan,
Aplin of Michigan,
Bishop of Michigan,
Mahoney of Illinois,
Hopkins of Illinois,

Orlando Beede Bankruptcy Sale.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The real estate belonging to ex-Assemblyman Orlando Beede was sold by James M. Graeff, trustee in bankruptcy, at public auction today. The property included thousands of acres of Adirondack woodland, situated in the towns of West Port, Lewis, Keene, Elizabethtown, and North Elba, Essex County. F. W. Bell of Canton, in the interests of the International Paper Company, purchased the larger portion of the estate for $12,000, while the Hon. John M. Weaver of Plattsburg secured about 2,500 acres of woodland for $4,100. Other parties bought small parcels.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Benton Tipton.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—J. Benton Tipton, organist of All Saints' Cathedral, died here to-day. He was considered one of the best organists in the United States. He started his musical education with Sir John Stainer, and continued under his care until Stainer became organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He next studied with Sir Walter Parratt.

Mr. Tipton came to this country, and his first charge was at the Episcopal Cathedral at Denver, Col. He afterward had in succession charge of the music at the Epiphany Church, at Washington; St. Luke's, at Baltimore, and St. Clement's, at Philadelphia. He left St. Clement's in 1892 to come to Albany.

His compositions were well known, a Te Deum and hymn of his composing being often used. He also arranged many compositions for the organ, which, with his ability for the training of boys' voices, has made his name prominent. He agitated the securing of an organ befitting the size and dignity of the cathedral here, and succeeded in having one installed.

Mr. Tipton is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Ex-Senator James Arkell.

Ex-Senator James Arkell died yesterday at his home in Canajoharie, N. Y., aged seventy-two years. He was born in Berkshire, England, and emigrated when a boy with his parents to America, and settled at Canajoharie.

For many years he was proprietor of the Canajoharie Radit. In 1859, in company with the late Adam Smith, he embarked in the manufacture of paper sacks, which developed into a large and lucrative business. He was a Republican in politics and was elected State Senator in 1883, serving one term. He was a ready, witty, and eloquent speaker and a powerful writer on political and financial subjects. He is survived by his widow and five children. William J. Arkell, formerly President of the Judge Publishing Company, being one of his sons. Another son is Bartlett Arkell. The daughters are Mrs. Bernard Gillam, Mrs. John Isle, and Mrs. Edward Burnap of Canajoharie. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

At the Horse Show banquet given by William C. Whitney in Madison Square Garden last Winter, ex-Senator Arkell's speech in defense of the so-called "hayseeds" was regarded as the address of the evening. He was taken sick almost immediately afterward.

Dr. Martin Luther Holbrook.

Dr. Martin Luther Holbrook, one of the best-knokn medical authors and editors in New York, died at his home, 46 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday, after a lingering illness, at the age of seventy-two years. He had been editor of the original Herald of Health, now the Journal of Hygiene, since 1864. Dr. Holbrook was born in Mantua, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1831. He attended the Ohio Agricultural College, now the Ohio University. He was associate editor of The Ohio Farmer of Cleveland from 1859 until 1861, and then came East. In 1864 he came to New York, obtained a physician's certificate, and became editor of The Herald of Health. He was a member of the Twilight Club. He is survived by a son, Dio Lewis Holbrook, and a brother.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. CHARLES W. M. BLACK, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of Oregon, died yesterday at La Grange, Oregon, of consumption. Prof. Black was on his way to Colorado, where he hoped his health would be benefited. He became seriously ill and was removed from the train in a dying condition.

CHARLES D. HENNION, clerk in the Surrogates' office, at Newark, for sixteen years, died at his home, 51 Elizabeth Avenue, in that city, on Monday, from intestinal trouble. He was in the forty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Hennion was admitted to the practice of law in 1877. He is survived by a widow.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr., a prominent resident of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his country home, at Rosemont, Penn., aged seventy years. Mr. Roberts was the owner of the famous Luray Cave, in Virginia. He was Vice President of the Rockhill Iron Company, Treasurer of the Union Improvement Company, and a Director of several railroads.

Col. SIMPSON K. DONOVAN, one of the best known of the older newspaper men of Ohio, died in Columbus yesterday after a short illness, aged seventy-one years. As the owner of The Columbus Times, a Democratic organ, he came into National prominence in 1886 by opposing the election of Henry B. Payne to the United States Senate.

PETER COCKBURN, eighty-five years old, died at his home, in Maplewood, N. J., yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was born at Eckford, Roxburyshire, Scotland, in 1817. For twenty-six years he was in the employ of the late Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, an uncle of President Roosevelt, and previous to that had had charge of the estate of Gen. Halstead, in Kearny, for thirteen years.

CHARLES F. LAMY died Monday evening at his home 214 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, after a short illness. Lamy was born in Boston, Mass., fifty-four years ago and went to live in Williamsburg with his parents when a boy. For many years he had been manager for the firm of Thomas Cook & Sons, tourists agents, and was a well-known Mason. He was a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M.; Evening Star Chapter, R. A.; Clinton Commandery, Brooklyn Council, K. T.; Kismet Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine, Long Island Council, R. A.; Senate Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Lawyers' Club. A widow and two sons survive him.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
F. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

THACHER—DAVIES.—At Newport, R. I., Aug. 9, at All Saints' Chapel, by the Rev. Henry M. Stone, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Archibald Gourlay Thacher to Ethel Davies.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on July 15, 1902, in London, England, Josephine Allen, widow of Edward H. Anderson, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

COOKE.—At Paris, France, May 12, 1902, Maria Jeanette Kemp Cooke, widow of Capt. Augustus Paul Cooke, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Aaron and Reyanna Kemp.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1902, at 2 P. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., New York. Interment of the bodies of Captain and Mrs. Cooke at Woodlawn Cemetery same day, funeral car leaving Grand Central Station at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

COTTERILL.—At Adirondack, Warren County, N. Y., suddenly, Monday, Aug. 11, 1902, George W. Cotterill.
Funeral services at Adirondack, on Thursday, Aug. 14, 1902, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNNING.—On Aug. 11, at the Summer home of his son, Lake Sunapee, N. H., John H. Dunning, aged 79 years.

FOWLER.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 10, Mary E. Codington, beloved wife of Isaac V. Fowler.
Funeral services at her late residence, 147 North Broadway, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:08 P. M. Interment Rural Cemetery, White Plains.

HOLBROOK.—At his residence, 46 East 21st St., Manhattan, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902, Martin Luther Holbrook, M. D., in his 72d year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

HOLBROOK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902, at his late residence, 554 West 142d St., Francis Newberry Holbrook.
Services at house, Thursday, Aug. 14, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

LOWTHER.—Suddenly, Monday, Aug. 11, 1902, Eliza, widow of Charles Lowther, in the 88th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 72 West 45th St., Thursday, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Appleton, Wis., on Aug. 12, Augustus Ledyard Smith, son of the late Augustus W. and Catharine R. Smith, in the 70th year of his age.

UNDERHILL.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 11, Mary V. Gage, wife of Townsend Underhill and daughter of the late Henry N. Gage.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, at 10:30 Wednesday morning, after the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Long Island City. Interment at Greenwood.

WINTHROP.—On Monday, the 11th of August, at the Garden City Hotel, in the 86th year of her age, Mary J., widow of Henry R. Winthrop and daughter of the late Maltby Gelston, all of New York City.
Funeral service will be held at her late residence on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

LOVE and POLO

A story of out-of-doors, with the rattle of hoof-beats, the swish of the clubs, and a suggestion of fragrant green fields. And just a bit of sentiment, too. That's only one of many good things you may enjoy in the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times, next Sunday.

PRESIDENT OF TWO COLLEGES.

Dr. T. N. Lewis Will Divide His Time Between the Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 12.—Dr. David Jones of Pittsburg, who succeeded to the Presidency of Adrian College after the death of Dr. D. C. Thomas two years ago, has gone to East Liverpool, Ohio, to take charge of the large and prosperous Methodist church at that place. The Board of Trustees met this afternoon and filled the vacancy by electing Dr. T. N. Lewis of Western

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 12	414,744
To date this year	107,787,007
Corresponding date last year	105,508,520

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 12	$1,460,500
To date this year	$573,565,100
Corresponding date last year	$608,803,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	1½
Am. Ice pf	2	Keok. & Des M.	⅝
Am. Linseed	½	Louis. & Nash	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Manhattan	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Canada South	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Missouri Pacific	1
Chi., R. I. & P. pf	A..1	Nash., C. & St. L.	2¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Consol. Gas	⅝	North American	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Pacific Coast	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	2
Det. South. pf	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	¾
Erie 1st pf	½	St. L. & S. W.	1⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	4½	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	¾	U. S. Express	2¾
Hocking Valley	1¼	U. S. R. & R.	4½
Hock. Valley pf	1	West. Union	1⅞
Kan. & Mich	1¼	Westinghouse	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf	½	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	1
Am. Smelt. pf	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	3¾
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
George A. Fuller Co.	½	Southern Railway	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Twin City	½
Int. Silver	3⅝	U. S. R. & R. pf	½
Iowa Central pf	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Lake Erie & W.	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Den. & S. W. s. f. 5s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1½

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's market, irregular and dull, disclosed no new elements. The little traders on the Stock Exchange sloshed around throughout the whole list, but they effected nothing of consequence. The market was distinctly strong till just before the close, when most earlier gains were extinguished, though stocks that changed as much as a whole point were in large majority advances.

Professional sentiment still distorts itself with worry over money market possibilities. With money borrowable from day to day at 3½ per cent., and with the banks ready to make loans good for six months at 5 per cent. or less, apprehension over any prospect of pinching rates is exposed as very curious. It is not in banking circles that the tight-money talk is heard. It is the professional bear speculator who is making most ado—and he has the same despairing cry not more now than on every other day of the year.

One fact very clear is that practically all the important houses of the New York Stock Exchange are in snug shape so far as money market accommodation goes, having made time loans running over the rest of the year and longer.

The extraordinary crops of the country are hardly yet comprehended in Wall Street. It is not easy to grasp the significance of figures so big. What fair students of the situation recognize, however, is that, big as the crops are, ready markets await them. Last year's misfortunes and shortages led to the virtual clearance of visible supplies from the grain marts, both here and abroad; and on this account, so international bankers are figuring, a cereal export movement will start almost immediately on an exceptionally large scale. Somewhat taking account of this factor in the situation, bankers who have been expecting to be large shippers of the yellow metal, through another month at least, are reversing their views, canceling arrangements to make shipments of gold—apropos of which new phase a Wall Street news agency issued this suggestive bulletin yesterday:

"Some banking houses that have been figuring upon shipments of gold to Europe this week have canceled their arrangements, and high authorities in financial circles predict exceptionally heavy offerings of grain and cotton bills within the next two weeks."

The gold export bugaboo, like most of the other tawdry scarcrows lately lifted in Wall Street, has never had substantial footing. All the gold recently shipped has been shipped unnaturally. "Special transactions," so the euphony phrasemakers explain—not at all changing the fact that the gold has actually been forced abroad instead of having been attracted there by international trade or financial conditions. And there has been no attending circumstance which has involved the healthfulness of American prosperity or the continuing force of it—nothing, however remote.

PENNSYLVANIA SECURE.

Official friends of the Pennsylvania Railway Company deny Philadelphia reports of merger proposed for the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads. They also declare wholly baseless recent Wall Street reports of Gould purchases of the stock of the two bituminous properties on a large scale. Pennsylvania control is secure, they insist.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The stock most largely traded in in yesterday's market was Southern Railway common, whose total represented about one-tenth of the day's aggregate business. Large recent transactions in the stock are credited in observant quarters to London account. An interesting incidental story is to the effect that the John W. Gates Louisville and Nashville agreement provides for the taking over of a large block of Southern Railway "in trust"—that is, to be held for some stipulated period. Mr. Gates's associates say no such contract has been proposed, but they who circulate the story do not modify their representations.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETE.

Purchasers of stock of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco have received notice from the syndicate managers that the preferred and common stocks, to which they are entitled under the syndicate agreement, are to be distributed next Monday. At the same time the managers are going to make a cash payment of proceeds of sales of United Railroads of San Francisco bonds as follows: 15 per cent. in cash to holders of full-paid receipts, 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in account to holders of 90 per cent. paid receipts, making these full paid.

The transfer books for the participation receipts will be closed next Saturday, and will not open again until Aug. 25. Receipts when presented must be accompanied by written instructions, giving full directions for the registration of the stocks, and it must also be stated whether the holders elect to buy or sell fractions of a share. No scrip will be issued. Not more than 100 schedules will be received per day, and no schedules will be received after noon on each day.

The organization of the properties is now practically complete, and the earnings are up to the experts' estimates, barring, of course, the expenses of the strike and the loss of the earnings incident thereto. The preferred stock being cumulative, the Directors will undoubtedly declare whatever dividend is found to be earned. The figures for the half year, to June 30, show at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

GOULD DISAGREEMENTS?

One of the younger members of the Gould family is credited with having disposed of a considerable volume of Wheeling and Lake Erie shares, both common and preferred, bought at higher prices. Rumors of this transaction are accompanied by suggestions of disagreement among the Goulds themselves as to the policy of antagonizing the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

STEEL TRUST EARNINGS.

An officer of the United States Steel Corporation says that earnings for the month of July surpassed by 15 per cent. what had been officially estimated, and that the August figures are likely to rise 25 per cent. above the official forecast.

PROFITS FOR SENATOR PLATT.

People who profess to know of plans for the consolidation of the important express companies say that Senator Platt and other United States Express negotiators have been able to arrange for participation on a basis over 100 points above the price at which their shares were selling when the consolidation deal was first broached.

SOUTHWESTERN CONCENTRATION.

St. Louis and Southwestern and Texas Pacific, traded in on a fairly active scale yesterday, were both openly taken by brokers identified with Standard Oil houses. Private dispatches from St. Louis say that plans are discussed in official circles there indicating an arrangement for the combination of the Southwestern, Texas Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas into one property.

STURDY WESTERN UNION.

Bears on Western Union Telegraph have not so far collected many profits out of the situation wherein has been disclosed the fight between George J. Gould and A. J. Cassatt, resulting in the expulsion of Western Union from the Pennsylvania Railway lines. Under pressure the stock was knocked down sharply, but quiet buying met every speculative raid, and yesterday the stock was higher than before the announcement of the Pennsylvania incident. Wall Street, always insistent upon having some extraordinary explanation for everything, is now listening to reports that Western Union and Postal Telegraph are to be consolidated. They are not.

GOLD EXPORTS SUSPENDED.

Some banking houses that had been figuring upon shipments of gold to Europe this week have canceled their arrangements, and some high authorities in financial circles predict exceptionally heavy offerings of grain and cotton bills within the next two weeks.

Yesterday the banks benefited to the extent of $214,000 on account of gold deposited at San Francisco some time previously, and by a moderate increase in pension payments. These operations offset the heavy customs collections, and the banks gained net yesterday $288,000. Since last Friday they are ahead of the institution by $102,000, and it was a debtor at the Clearing House this morning for $391,924.

This week, so far as may be learned, the banks have gained cash from the interior last year; with a single exception, the banks lost considerable sums each week in August to the Sub-Treasury. On Aug. 9 a year ago a transfer of $500,000 was made through the Sub-Treasury, and shortly afterward there began a steady outward transfer movement through the machinery of that institution.—New York News Bureau.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Portions of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, Southeastern Missouri, and the lower Ohio Valley continue to need rain, and drought conditions have developed to some extent in portions of Nebraska, South Dakota, and Northern Wisconsin. The principal agricultural districts elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains have experienced very favorable conditions with respect to moisture, with the exception of portions of the lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, where too much rain fell.

The temperatures were favorable, except over the northern portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, where it was too cool during the latter part of the week, with light frosts in Minnesota, and Eastern South Dakota. Some slight injury was caused by excessive heat in Kansas and Oklahoma in the early part of the week. On the Pacific Coast the week was hot and dry, and while the conditions were favorable for harvesting, they were detrimental to growing crops in Washington and Oregon.

The corn crop has experienced another very favorable week, and the general outlook in the principal corn States continues very promising. In portions of Southeastern Missouri and Southern Illinois the crop, however, is suffering severely from drought, and rain would prove beneficial in South Dakota and in a few southern counties in Nebraska. Late corn in Oklahoma and Kansas sustained some injury from excessive heat in the early part of the week.

The threshing of Winter wheat is much belated in the lake region, and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Harvesting continues in the North Pacific Coast region, with disappointing yields in portions of Oregon.

Spring wheat harvest is nearing completion in the southern portion of the Spring wheat region, and is advancing rapidly in the central and northern portions. A considerable part of the crop in the Red River Valley is still very green, and is ripening unevenly.

The oats harvest is now practically finished, except over limited areas in extreme northern districts, and while a generally heavy crop has been secured, the quality in many sections has been impaired, after being in shock, as a result of injury by rains.

Plowing for Fall seeding has commenced in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States.

With a general absence of rain in Texas and scattered showers over the central portions of the middle and eastern districts the progress of the cotton crop, as a whole, has been favorable. Complaints of rust and shedding, however, are quite generally indicated, and some premature opening is reported from portions of Georgia and South Carolina. Early cotton is opening rapidly, and picking is progressing in Texas and in the eastern districts under favorable conditions. Uninterrupted sunshine and high temperatures have checked the ravages of boll worms and weevils in Texas, but these pests continue to cause considerable damage, and in inundated sections in that State the crop has been severely damaged and in many sections ruined.

The condition of tobacco in Kentucky is only fair, but in Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and New England the outlook is more favorable. In Maryland early tobacco is poor, but the late planted is much improved. In Tennessee the crop is short in dry districts, but, as a whole, has experienced improvement.

The general outlook for apples continues unfavorable, except in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, and New England, and while reports from New York vary, a light crop is generally indicated.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4⅝@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,861,920; balances, $9,437,596; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $301,925.

Money on call in London, 2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium, Boston—Par @5c discount, New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times in its financial article to-day says: "The money movement is active. There is a brisk demand. The amount due the Bank of England has been renewed. The Stock Exchange opened dull because of the large sale of consols, South Africans, and American rails to liquidate, but the position which has been causing uneasiness lately is now closed. The prices of American rails all opened lower because of the decline in Wall Street on Monday, but there was a general recovery in the afternoon in all securities except South Africans. There was some late buying of American rails, both local and American, on the strength of Government crop reports.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Money was in active demand to-day and the supply was fairly abundant. Loans were renewed by the Bank of England and there was much Continental money offered for a month or two at low rates. Discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange, the tone was fairly cheerful, but in spite of a healthy undertone, there was some nervousness regarding the outcome of the Kafir account. Although rumors of a small failure were inaccurate, there arose a report that a large outside operator had succumbed, involving more or less four of the largest brokers. Consols declined and a quantity of them were taken up by a large firm, after which they recovered partially. Home rails hardened. American securities were dull, mostly below parity, but later they became firmer. Canadian Pacific opened weak on the dividend, and afterward improved.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 95¾; consols for account, 95⅝; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94⅞; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 113½; Canadian Pacific, 140⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56⅜; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 40¼; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 172½; Louisville and Nashville, 152¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 71⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 81¼; Reading, 34; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 40⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 99⅜; Southern Pacific, 70⅝; Union Pacific, 110½; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91⅜; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅜; De Beers deferred, 22⅞.

Bar silver steady at 24 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2½ to 2 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16 to 2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £44,000.

Gold premiums are quoted in Madrid at 36.75; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 106¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Transactions on the Bourse to-day showed an irregular tone. Certain stocks were firm, notably Dynamite shares. Kafirs were flat on rumors of an important failure in London, but they improved toward the close. In the last hour trading was inanimate with the tone steady. The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Industrials and Thomson-Houston shares were very firm at the close. Rentes and French rails were stronger and Kafirs improved on the denial of the rumored failure at London.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes for checks; Spanish fours, 80.95.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—International shares were quiet in the Boerse to-day. Home funds showed a general but unimportant decline. Argentine securities were supported. Canadian Pacific weakened on the dividend declaration. Local shares were firm, notably coal shares, which improved on alleged larger deliveries for the first week of August.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

ANTWERP, Aug. 12.—Petroleum, 18 francs.

BREMEN, Aug. 12.—Petroleum 6 marks 35 pfennigs.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Western capitalists reported to be buying the stock of the Central Coal and Coke Company of Missouri, and that a $7,000,000 corporation will unite a number of Western coal properties.

Annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association to be held in this city Oct. 9 and 10.

Transfer books of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company to be closed Aug. 18 preparatory to offering a privilege to the stockholders looking to the rehabilitation of the affairs of the company.

According to Chicago dispatches Chairman R. R. Cable of the Rock Island Board of Directors says that over one-half of the stock of the company has already been deposited under the new arrangement.

Election of Charles H. Neat of this city President of the Knoxville Water Power Company, capital $1,000,000.

Reports from Denver that the Utah Coal Company has bought 10,000 acres of coal lands in Colorado.

Dispatches from Fall River, Mass., stating that the cotton mill dividends for the quarter averaged 1.45 per cent. against 2.69 for the preceding quarter, but comparing with 1.11 per cent. for the same quarter last year.

Declaration of its first dividend by the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company.

President Ross of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, according to Halifax dispatches, denies the story of an amalgamation of his company with the Nova Scotia Steel Company and an English company.

Decrease of $2,440,332 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $1,101,205 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Advices from Baltimore that proceedings for the dissolution of the Atlantic and George's Creek Consolidation Coal Company of Baltimore have been instituted by the company.

WANT RUSSIAN BONDS LISTED.

The first application to list the bonds of a European Government on the New York Stock Exchange was made yesterday, when an application was filed to list 2,310,000,000 rubles of 4 per cent. State certificates of rentes of the Imperial Russian Government. A ruble being valued at about 52 cents, the amount to be listed would be nearly $1,200,000,000.

The only securities of foreign Governments now listed on the Exchange are Mexican bonds, bonds of the City of Quebec, and bonds of the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

It is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. are fathering the application, which is supposed to be the outcome of a trip to Russia, taken several years ago by one of the members of the firm.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The local market to-day was strong, the chief interest being centred in local traction stocks. Union Traction was active, and reached 48⅝, a new high record. Rapid Transit followed the same course and touched 14. Fairmount Park Transportation made a new top notch at 34, receding slightly in the later dealings. Cambria Steel declined ⅛, and Philadelphia Company recorded but one sale. Reading declined slightly, but rallied to yesterday's final figure. American Railways continued to gain slightly throughout the dealings, and touched 50 about 2 o'clock. Philadelphia and Erie also made a new high record at 60. Electric Storage declined 3 points on a single transaction. In the local money market quotations remain at 4 per cent. for call and 4½ for time, though money is much stiffer. New York houses are appearing in this market for funds. Commercial paper is quoted at 4¾ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	American Cement	7	7	7
1,540	American Railways	50	48½	50
10	A., T. & S. F.	92	92	92
35	Bell Telephone	76	76	76
55	Cambria Iron	49½	49	49
600	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
1,450	Con. Lake Superior	26	25½	26
30	Con. Lake Superior pf.	75½	75½	75½
114	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
300	Chicago Terminal	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Diamond State Steel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
62	Diamond State S. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
135	Elec. Co. of America	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Electric Storage	87	87	87
150	Electric Storage pf.	88	88	88
600	Erie	39¼	39	39¼
2,898	Fairmount Park Trans.	34	32	33
8	Hunt. & B. Top	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
430	Marsden Company	3½	3⅜	3½
34	Minehill Company	85	85	85
855	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5 9-16	5 9-16
15,055	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	14	13¼	14
124	Pennsylvania	79½	79½	79½
101	Philadelphia Traction	96¾	96¾	96¾
40	Philadelphia Company	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
35	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,290	Philadelphia & Erie	69	65¼	69
284	Penn. Steel pf.	98½	98	98½
120	Railway Co. gen.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,355	Reading	33⅜	33 5-16	33 5-16
100	Reading 2d pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
100	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,400	Southern Railway	40¾	39¾	39¾
100	Southern Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100	United Gas Imp.	108¾	108¾	108¾
7,870	Union Traction	48¼	47	47⅜
375	United States Steel	40	40	40
2	United of N. J.	282½	282½	282½
2	West J. & Seashore	69	69	69
484	Warwick I. & S.	6 11-16	6½	6⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—New York exchange to-day was 20 to 30 cents premium; time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Quotations for Box Board ran off somewhat in the local market to-day, presumably as a result of profit taking on the part of speculative holders. The upward movement yesterday was rather rapid, and the reaction to-day was looked upon as quite natural. The feeling on the part of those well informed in regard to the property is very bullish, and much higher prices for the stock, both common and preferred, are predicted with the utmost confidence. The general market was comparatively quiet. Prices for the most of the leaders were steady, very little change either way from yesterday's level being shown.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
530	American Can	12	11⅝	11⅝
30	American Can pf.	53	53	53
125	Am. Strawboard Tots.	47	47	47
100	American Shipbuilding	49	49	49
185	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	103	101¼	102
100	Chicago Union Traction	15½	15½	15½
42	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½
100	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	91	91	91
922	National Biscuit	48¼	47½	48¼
105	National Biscuit pf.	106½	106½	106½
123	National Carbon pf.	100½	99½	100
50	Northwestern Elevated	36½	36½	36½
520	Quaker Oats pf.	91	90	91
104	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	85	85	85
24	Swift & Co.	156¾	155¾	156¾
685	United Box Board	15¾	14½	15¼
1,124	United Box Board pf.	69	68	68½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—The local market to-day centred itself around the Seaboard group almost exclusively. There was scattered buying of other issues, nearly all of which were firm, with an upward tendency. The great volume of activity, however, circled around Seaboards, which were literally alive with various rumors. There were all kinds of explanations as to what is in prospect, and the buying carried the stocks forward, the common in particular achieving a new high record. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 15,836 shares of stock and $153,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11,080	Seaboard Railway com.	33¼	31¾	32⅝
3,780	Seaboard Railway pf.	53	51½	53
42	Atlantic Coast Line com.	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜
122	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
21	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	16½	16½	16½
15	U. S. Fid. & Gty. s. f. 5s	146½	146½	146½
55	International	138	138	138
25	Continental	216	216	216
80	Union	75	74	75
15	Ala. Con. C. & I. pf.	86½	86½	86½
10	Old Town Nat. Bank	11	11	11
10	Third National Bank	135	135	135

BONDS.

$1,000	Seab'd Ry. 10-year 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
86,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	87½	87	87¼
4,000	U. Ry. & Elec. Incomes	70½	70½	70½
2,000	United Ry. & Elec. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	City Pass. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
15,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83½	83⅜	83⅜
3,000	Cotton Duck incomes	48½	48½	48½
8,000	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	43¼	43¼	43¾
2,000	Atl. Coast L. 4s (con.)	97½	97½	97½
1,000	City 3½s, 1928	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,200	City 3½s, 1930	111	110½	110½
15,000	Nor. Con. 5s. Series A	124¾	124¾	124¾
2,000	Va. Ry. & Elec. Dev. 5s	97½	97½	97½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$301,880,246
Gold	104,742,523
Silver	26,580,325
United States notes	9,060,580
Treasury notes of 1890	57,908
National banknotes	12,758,419
Total receipts this day	1,497,152
Total receipts this month	18,649,870
Total receipts this year	67,955,561
Total expenditures this day	1,825,000
Total expenditures this month	20,440,000
Total expenditures this year	77,253,567
Deposits in National banks	126,000,598

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$357,385,089
Silver dollars	455,829,000
Silver dollars of 1890	355,063
Silver bullion of 1890	27,992,937
Total	$841,562,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$357,385,089
Silver certificates outstanding	455,829,000
Treasury notes outstanding	28,348,000
Total	$841,562,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,480,253
Gold certificates	46,282,340
Silver coin and bullion	18,890,147
Silver certificates	7,640,178
United States notes	9,060,580
Other assets	25,430,041
Total in Treasury	$165,764,141
Deposits in National banks	126,000,598
Total	$291,765,039
Current liabilities	89,884,792
Available cash balance	$201,880,246

COLORADO FUEL FOR GATES.

It was announced yesterday that John W. Gates, J. J. Mitchell, and J. A. Blair, as proxy committee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had received proxies for 200,000 shares. As the entire outstanding capital stock is only 280,000 shares, this will give the Gates following apparent control of the affairs of the company at the annual meeting, which will be held Aug. 20.

Harris, Gates & Co. also announced yesterday that they had won their case against the company in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 12.—Judge Johnson in the District Court to-day overruled the demurrer to the application of William N. Valle for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel D. C. Beaman, Secretary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to allow the plaintiff to inspect the company's stock book and ledger. The demurrer alleged that the law under which the writ is sought is unconstitutional, and that a request to examine the books is immaterial and irrelevant. Judge Johnson set the case for hearing on its merits to-morrow.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was along the same lines as on Monday, and few new developments were reflected in the day's transactions. The market, as a whole, was somewhat firmer, and recoveries occurred in some of the issues in which there had been more or less substantial declines the previous day. Principal attention was still given to the Seaboard Air Line stocks, and the two or three other issues which have held the places of most prominence for the last few days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE again showed much activity, and sold at prices considerably above those recorded on Monday. The efforts of the pool operating in the stock have met with much success and have apparently resulted in wide interest in these shares, which until a few days ago had for a very long time been entirely neglected. During the last hour there was some profit taking, which resulted in a substantial reaction in both the common and preferred stocks, but both issues, nevertheless, showed fairly large net gains for the day.

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION.—Circulars have been issued by the American Light and Traction Company to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey offering to purchase the stock of that company by the issue therefor of stock of the American Company or by the payment of $17 a share in cash for the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company. The holders of Consolidated Gas Company's stock, in case they accept the stock offer, have the choice of receiving for each share $18, par value of the American Light and Traction Company's preferred stock, or $40 par value of the American Company's common stock. It is stipulated that to make the offer effective it is necessary that it be accepted by at least 75 per cent. of the Consolidated stockholders, and in this connection it is announced that already a large amount of stock has been deposited under the plan of purchase. The stock is to be deposited with the Trust Company of America, and the time is limited to Aug. 15.

NATIONAL ENAMELING.—The annual report of the National Enameling and Stamping Company for the year ended June 30, 1902, shows net earnings of $1,088,428, leaving after the payment of interest on bonds, dividends on stock, and other charges, a balance of $689,291, making the present surplus of $1,779,708.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alliance Realty	13½	13¼	13¼
100	American Can pf.	53	53	53
100	American Chicle pf.	94	94	94
100	Am. Hide & Leather pf	41	41	41
50	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94	93	94
200	British Columbia Cop.	7	7	7
150	Brooklyn City R. R.	247	247	247
200	Camden & Trent. R.R.	4	4	4
200	Electric Lead Reduc.	2⅜	2½	2⅜
200	Electric Vehicle	6	6	6
325	Greene Cons. Copper	26¾	25½	26⅜
350	International Salt	12½	11	11
2,710	Manhattan Transit	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,700	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	National Enameling	33½	33½	33½
400	New Brun. Camnel Coal	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	New Eng. Con. Ice	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	New York Realty	185	185	185
600	N. Y. Transportation	11¾	11¾	11¾
350	Northern Securities	106¾	106¾	106¾
200	New Orleans Rys.	16½	16½	16½
400	Otis Elevator	38⅞	38½	38½
25	Otis Elevator pf.	103½	103½	103½
250	Pacific Pack. & Prov.	6½	6¼	6¼
500	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Rock Island pf.	79	79	79
25	Royal Baking P. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾
300	San Fran. com., w. i.	22¾	22½	22¾
400	San Fran. pf., w. i.	62¾	62	62¾
5,800	Seaboard Air Line	33¾	31¾	32¼
2,500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	51¾	51¼	51¾
2	Standard Oil	667	667	667
800	Storage Power	1	1	1
50	Toledo Ry. & Light	33¾	33¾	33¾
200	Union Ferry	45½	45½	45½
2,400	U. S. Realty & Constr.	24½	23½	24½
1,300	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	81½	81¼	81¼
185	U. S. Shipb'g., w. i.	25	25	25
1,700	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	18½	18½	18½
200	Washington Ry. & El.	19½	19½	19½
100	White Knob Copper	19½	19½	19½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	76½	76½	76½
13,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	84	83	83
10,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	26	26	26
38,000	New Orl. Rys. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼
195,000	Oregon S. L. 4s	93⅝	93	93⅝
50,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	90	89	90
15,000	San Francisco subs.	101¾	101¾	101¾
25,000	U. S. Shipb'g 6s, 75% pd	96½	96	96
20,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C. 5s	70¼	70	70

*Less than 100 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67¼	67½	2,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67¼	+ ¼
27	28	200	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	28	28	28	28	...
6⅝	7	600	Am. Bicycle Co.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20	21¼	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	...
33	33¼	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
92¼	92½	253	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	− ½
50½	51½	100	Am. Cotton Oil.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	...
57½	58	300	*Am. Grass Twine.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜	...
12¼	12¼	2,100	*Am. Ice Co.	11½	12⅜	11½	12¼	+ ⅝
41¼	41⅝	1,500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39¾	41	39¾	41	+2
24¼	25	700	*Am. Linseed Co.	24½	24½	24	24½	+ ½
31½	31¾	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
47	48	900	*Am. Sm. & R. Co.	47½	47⅝	47½	47½	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	710	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97⅝	97⅞	97¼	97¼	− ⅜
131½	131⅝	3,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	131⅝	132½	131⅝	131⅝	+ ⅛
119½	120	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	+ ⅛
91⅞	92	19,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92½	91⅞	92	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅝	2,765	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
110⅝	110¾	24,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	109⅝	111¼	109⅝	110⅝	+1⅞
96½	96⅝	167	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅛
67⅝	67⅞	3,640	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅞	68½	67⅝	67⅞	− ⅛
...	...	920	Buff., Roch. & P. rts.	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
80¾	91	100	Canada Southern	91	91	91	91	+1
136½	136⅝	3,900	Canadian Pacific	136⅞	137	136½	136⅝	− ⅛
54½	54⅝	6,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	54⅝	55⅝	54½	54½	...
42	42½	1,100	Chicago & Alton.	42¼	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
75⅜	76	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	76	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅜
213⅝	214	6,000	Chi. Gt. West.	214	214	213¼	213¾	+ ¼
88½	89½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+1
91	92½	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	88	91	88	91	+3
184⅞	185½	11,280	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186½	186¾	184⅝	184⅞	− ⅝
192½	194	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193	193	193	193	−1
242½	245	400	Chicago & Northw.	242½	243	242½	243	+1
183¼	183⅝	2,344	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	183	185¼	183	183¼	...
21¾	22	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans.	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
39	39¼	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39½	39½	39	39	− ⅜
15	16	100	Chi. Union Traction.	15½	15⅞	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
105	105¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L., x d.	105⅜	105⅜	105	105	− ⅞
88¼	89¼	2,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	89½	89½	88	88⅛	−1½
33½	33⅞	700	Colorado & Southern.	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅜	− ⅛
78¾	79	700	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	79¼	79¼	78⅞	78⅞	− ⅛
52	52¼	2,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52½	52⅞	52	52	− ¼
20¼	21	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20	20½	20	20	...
222⅜	223¼	1,800	Consolidated Gas.	223	223¼	222⅜	223⅜	+ ⅝
121⅝	122	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121½	121⅞	121½	121½	...
31	31⅞	900	Corn Products.	31½	31⅞	31¼	31¼	− ¼
82½	83	100	Corn Products pf.	83½	83¼	83¼	83⅜	...
178	179	400	Delaware & Hudson.	178	179	178	178	+ ½
92¾	93	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	93	93	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
52½	53¼	1,500	D. M. & C. Dodge.	52	52⅜	51½	52½	+ ½
39½	40¼	300	Detroit Southern pf.	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
80	88	300	Detroit City Gas.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
85½	86¼	325	Detroit United Ry.	86	86	86	86	− ¼
4½	4⅝	300	*Distilling of Am. ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	− ¼
38⅞	39¼	15,650	Erie	39¼	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	700	Erie 1st pf.	68⅝	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	500	Erie 2d pf.	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
61½	62	200	Evans. & T. H.	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	−1⅞
57	61	1,350	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	58½	62	58½	61¼	+4¼
184½	185½	300	General Electric.	185¼	185¼	185	185	...
61½	62	900	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	61½	62	61¼	61¼	− ⅛
105¼	106	450	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	105¾	106	105¾	106	+ ¾
99	99½	6,330	Hocking Valley.	98¼	101	98¼	99½	+1¼
94	95	1,600	Hocking Valley pf.	93½	95	93½	94½	+1
167⅝	168	8,850	Illinois Central.	168½	169¼	167¾	167⅞	− ⅝
20¼	20¼	300	Internat. Paper.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
11⅞	11⅞	2,125	*Internat. Silver.	15	15	11⅞	11⅞	−3⅝
59	65	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	60	60	60	60	− ⅛
49	49½	100	Iowa Central.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
86½	87	100	Iowa Central pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	− ⅛
85¼	85⅞	1,024	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	85¾	85⅞	85¼	85½	+ ⅛
47	48	2,200	Kanawha & Michigan.	47	48¼	47	48	+1½
35⅝	35⅞	1,200	Kansas City Southern.	35¾	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	...
59½	59¾	500	Kansas City South. pf.	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
33	34	100	Keokuk & D. M.	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
63	67	100	Lake Erie & West.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	− ⅛
148¾	149	8,500	Louisville & Nashville.	148½	149⅝	148½	149	+1½
134	134½	6,525	Manhattan Elevated	133⅜	134⅝	133½	134	+ ⅛
148¼	148½	400	*Met. Street Railway.	148¼	148½	148	148½	−1
127	128	400	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127	127	127	128	...
29⅜	29⅝	600	Mexican Central.	29¾	29½	29⅜	29⅝	− ¼
112½	112⅝	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
125	127	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½	...
64¼	64⅝	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	64½	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+ ⅝
130	133	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	133¼	133½	133¼	133½	+ ⅛
30⅞	31	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31	31½	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅛
62½	62⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62⅞	63⅜	62½	62⅝	− ⅛
116⅞	117	27,000	Missouri Pacific.	115⅜	117¼	115⅜	117	+1
118⅜	117¼	4,200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	115	117¼	115	117¼	−2⅜
24	24⅞	2,900	*Nat. Lead Co.	24½	24½	23⅜	24½	+ ¼
93	93½	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
18½	18⅜	350	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
189	190	300	*New York Air Brake.	188	189	188	189	−2
163¼	163¾	5,700	New York Central.	163⅜	164	163¼	163⅝	− ⅝
56½	57	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56½	56⅞	56½	56⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅜
69⅝	69¾	12,000	Norfolk & Western.	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	69¾	+ ⅛
92	95	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	94	94	94	94	−3⅝
122½	123½	200	North American.	124½	124½	123	123	+ ½
74	75½	2,400	Pacific Coast.	73⅝	75⅝	73⅝	75	+1¼
79½	81	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	79	81	79	81	+2
40	40½	100	Pacific Mail.	40	40	40	40	− ½
159⅜	159½	5,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	159½	159⅞	159	159⅜	− ⅛
103⅜	104	1,300	People's Gas, Chi., x d.	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅝	...
40	42	100	Peoria & Eastern.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
47⅜	48¼	500	Pressed Steel Car.	48	48	48	48	...
86	86¼	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	− ¼
88⅝	89	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	+ ⅛
66⅝	66⅞	3,600	Reading.	66¾	66⅞	66⅜	66⅝	+ ⅛
86	86¼	1,400	Reading 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86	86	+ ⅛
72⅞	73	1,300	Reading 2d pf.	72⅝	73	72⅝	72	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	2,700	Rep. Iron & Steel.	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
76	76⅜	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76	76	75⅝	75⅝	− ¼
68	69	50	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	...
73	73¼	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73¼	− ⅛
80½	81	2,300	St. L. & San Fran.	81⅝	81⅞	80½	81	−1
78	78½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78	78½	78	78	...
38¼	38⅝	30,500	St. Louis Southw.	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+1⅛
73½	73⅝	17,125	St. Louis Southw. pf.	72¼	74	72¼	73½	+1
42	43	1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	42	42	41	42	+1½
68¾	68⅞	15,850	Southern Pacific.	68⅝	69⅜	68⅝	68¾	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	41,900	Southern Railway.	39⅝	40½	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
97½	97¾	500	Southern Railway pf.	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅝	900	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	67¼	68	67¼	68	+ ⅛
49	49⅜	10,400	Texas Pacific.	49	49½	48⅝	49⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	22	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
38½	39	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
125½	125¾	100	Twin City R. T.	125	125	125	125	− ½
107⅜	107¼	7,125	Union Pacific.	107½	107½	107⅛	107¼	+ ⅛
...	...	267	Union Pacific rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
92	92¼	300	Union Pacific pf.	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
127½	129	735	U. S. Express.	126½	129	126½	128⅝	+2⅝
12⅞	13	700	*U. S. Leather.	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	...
86	86¼	300	*U. S. Leather pf.	86⅛	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	+ ⅛
34½	38	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+4½
58⅜	60	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	59	59	59	59	− ½
39⅞	40	2,050	U. S. Steel.	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
89⅝	89¾	2,868	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89⅞	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅜	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	68½	68½	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅜	100	Wabash.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
46	46¼	3,200	Wabash pf.	46⅛	46¼	45⅞	46	− ⅛
91½	91⅞	13,250	Western Union Tel.	90¾	92⅜	89¾	91¾	−1⅛
214	215	1,300	Westinghouse E. & M.	214	219	214	215	+2
23½	23⅞	1,200	Wheel. & L. E.	23½	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
61½	61⅞	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	+ ⅛
37½	37⅞	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	...
27⅞	28⅛	800	Wisconsin Central.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28	...
51	51½	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	50⅞	51⅝	50⅝	51	+ ⅝

Sales..... 414,744 | *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week Aug.	$139,189	$134,756	$115,115
From July 1	735,840	692,189	588,801
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,553	7,438
1st week Aug.	771,000	668,000	585,000
From July 1	3,935,000	3,519,455	3,036,170
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,476	1,476
1st week Aug.	241,510	240,068	203,113
From July 1	1,260,313	1,691,769	1,502,452
CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week Aug.	130,101	153,639	128,047
From July 1	671,870	763,459	645,621
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
1st week Aug.	32,153	31,103	26,630
From July 1	172,359	164,050	145,135
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,146	1,142	1,142
1st week Aug.	116,905	114,668	.....
From July 1	608,805	579,537	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
1st week Aug.	322,400	308,700	216,800
From July 1	1,811,300	1,761,900	1,138,800
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,008	887	887
1st week Aug.	64,402	70,117	61,163
From July 1	374,078	398,412	352,842
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY—			
Mileage	558	510	510
1st week Aug.	41,421	42,861	42,903
From July 1	245,711	219,538	205,272
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
1st week Aug.	13,304	15,901	15,409
From July 1	68,877	90,770	81,780
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,190	3,183
1st week Aug.	616,020	561,920	482,085
From July 1	3,726,485	2,873,310	2,532,294
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
1st week Aug.	64,223	62,223	54,261
From July 1	372,437	360,124	305,557
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
1st week Aug.	614,000	642,000	588,000
From Jan. 1	20,314,291	19,835,634	17,133,079
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Aug.	21,000	34,000	27,000
From Jan. 1	579,894	781,270	767,965
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,266
1st week Aug.	147,098	127,700	241,541
From July 1	823,234	744,361	749,780
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,680	1,680
1st week Aug.	339,376	275,852	284,863
From July 1	1,808,236	1,567,450	1,468,203
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Month July	3,833,374	3,190,065	2,733,172
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
1st week Aug.	119,948	118,053	105,105
From July 1	646,837	625,906	575,940
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,761	6,729	6,809
1st week Aug.	728,089	665,409	607,807
From July 1	3,933,040	3,582,155	3,276,364
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,888	1,615	1,514
1st week Aug.	177,402	161,219	133,956
From Jan. 1	6,082,055	6,452,443	4,776,046
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,454	2,358	2,358
1st week Aug.	419,731	352,517	315,937
From July 1	2,141,201	1,904,856	1,666,040
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY (for June—			
Gross earnings	4,476,744	4,088,957	3,994,910
Op. expenses	3,097,864	2,820,689	2,631,500
Net earnings	1,378,880	1,268,288	1,363,410
Charges	840,000	797,280	815,818
Surplus	538,880	471,028	547,592
Gross, 12 months	53,795,245	50,061,988	47,535,420
Op. expenses	34,060,838	32,441,890	29,816,838
Net, 12 months	19,785,407	17,610,098	17,718,582
Charges	9,600,000	9,587,122	9,780,820
Surp., 12 months	10,185,407	8,042,976	7,923,762

Passenger earnings for June amounted to $1,130,554, an increase of $123,108; freight earnings, $2,803,868, an increase of $255,920; mail and miscellaneous, $452,322, an increase of $8,753.

CANADIAN PACIFIC for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	37,503,054	30,355,203	29,230,038
Op. expenses	23,417,141	18,745,828	16,999,872
Net earnings	14,085,913	12,109,375	12,230,166
Other income	958,927	933,425	1,150,198
Total income	15,044,739	13,042,800	13,380,364
Charges	7,934,525	7,305,835	6,818,676
Steamships	150,000	150,000	155,000
Surp. for div.	7,559,914	5,586,965	6,418,688
Dividends	4,498,840	4,472,507	4,204,840
Surplus	3,063,074	1,114,458	2,203,848

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	$4,389
Canadian Pacific	103,000
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,049
Colorado Southern	1,839
Denver & Rio Grande	13,700
Louisville & Nashville	54,100
Minn. & St. Louis	1,500
National Railroad of Mexico	19,398
Norfolk & Western	63,524
St. Louis Southwestern	1,017
Southern Railway	62,680
Texas & Pacific	16,183
Wabash	67,214
Total increase 13 roads	$410,493
Increase previously reported	39,889
Total increase 20 roads	$450,382

***

The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$103,553
Chicago Great Western	23,538
International & Great Northern	5,716
Iowa Central	940
Kanawha & Michigan	2,597
Missouri Pacific	28,000
—Central Branch	13,000
Total decrease 7 roads	$177,344
Decrease previously reported	1,152
Total decrease 9 roads	$178,496
Net increase 29 roads	$271,886

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. G. McKean has been appointed special agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company for the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

Klick & Burnett have been appointed Cincinnati agents of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Columbus.

The Missouri State Insurance Department is making an examination of the affairs and condition of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company.

The shareholders of the Empress Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Manchester, England, which transacted a marine underwriting business, have decided to place the corporation's affairs in voluntary liquidation, and for that purpose have named their Secretary, D. Wesley B. Layton, to act as liquidator for the company.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association is considering a proposition for the reduction or equalization of rates on preferred classes of risks in Chicago.

Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance Department has ruled against the use by fire underwriters of a rider to the standard policy, excluding any loss or damage to dynamos, exciters, lamps, switches, motors, or other electrical appliances or devices, such as may be caused by electrical currents, artificial or natural, and restricting all liability for such loss or damage to them as may occur in consequence of fire originating outside of the machines themselves.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Demand for money at present is showing a slight increase, and rates for call money are showing a hardening tendency. Sterling exchange remains quiet and firm. Clearing House rate, 8½ per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount and par; call loans, 3½@4; time money, 4½@5; Clearing House exchanges, $19,827,393; balances, $2,007,144. The stock market was generally slow and moderately firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	Atchison	92⅝	92	92
110	Atchison pf.	102½	102¾	102⅝
8	Boston & Albany	262½	262½	262½
5	Bos., Con. & M., Cl. 4.190	199	199	199
100	Boston Elevated	161½	161½	161½
10	C., J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
12	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
500	Mass. Elec.	41	40¾	41
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾
115	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	232½	232½
50	Norfolk & Western	68½	68½	68½
11	Pere Marquette pf.	86½	86½	86½
100	Southern Railway	39¼	39½	39½
805	Union Pac., ex rights	107⅜	107¼	107¼
5,890	Union Pacific rights	50c.	37c.	45c.
80	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
6	West End	96	96	96
13	West End pf.	114¾	114	114¾

TELEPHONES.

872	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163½	163	163
5,050	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	14¾	14½	14½
20	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
27	New England	143	142	142½

MISCELLANEOUS.

410	Am. Ag. Chemical	28¼	28	28
110	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	88	88	88
150	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
575	Am. Sugar	132⅜	131½	131½
55	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
15	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
1,800	Dom. Iron & Steel	67¾	66	67
25	Edison	290	290	290
31	General Electric	185½	185	185
25	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	5	5
7	Planters' Compress pf.	83	83	83
482	Swift Pack. & Prov.	159½	155	157¼
309	United Fruit	112⅝	112	112
50	United Shoe Machine	54	53½	53¾
5	United Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31½	31½
100	U. S. Leather pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼
87	U. S. Steel	39⅜	39½	39⅜
157	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89½	89⅝
5	Westinghouse pf.	18½	18½	18½

MINING.

132	Amalgamated	67⅜	67	67
100	American Zinc	13½	13½	13½
10	Anaconda	25½	25½	25½
8	Arcadian	4¾	4½	4½
70	Atlantic	27	26	26
70	Bingham	33	33	33
266	Bonanza	70	50	70
5	Calumet and Hecla	545	545	545
230	Cochiti	.75	.60	.60
1,000	Consolidated Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
55	Copper Range Consol.	68¼	68	68
205	Daly West	53	52½	52½
100	Dominion Coal	141½	141½	141½
50	Elm River	3¼	3½	3½
10	Franklin	11	11	11
200	Guanajuato	3¾	3¾	3¾
185	Mohawk	46¾	46½	46¾
50	Montana Coal & Coke	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
285	Osceola	57	57	57
130	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
2	Quincy	130	130	130
10	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼
225	Shannon	11¼	11	11¼
6	Tamarack	175	175	175
25	Trinity	11¾	11¾	11¾
920	United States	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	United States Oil	16½	16½	16½
150	Utah	2½	2½	2½
10	Victoria	6	6	6
500	Washington	30	30	30
5	Wolverine	59	59	59

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8½ asked.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,513,910, against $7,073,578 in the preceding week and $8,412,705 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $295,950,251, against $322,659,815 in the corresponding period of last year.

Western Telephone Preferred Dividend.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Directors of the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company have declared a semi-annual preferred stock dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 16.

Estate Valued at $15,000,000 Bequeathed

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 12.—The will of Rebecca T. McCullough of Allegheny, widow of J. N. McCullough, has been filed for probate at Lisbon. It disposes of an estate of about $15,000,000, part of which is in this county. Mrs. McCullough's husband was formerly President of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Her son-in-law, Harry Darlington, is made executor of the will, without bond. The estate is divided between a daughter, a granddaughter, and a grandson.

Receiver for Paper Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Vice Chancellor Stevens this afternoon signed an order authorizing Richard C. Jenkinson as receiver of the Rubel Paper and Lithographing Company, the mills of which are at Nutley, to borrow $15,000 and continue to conduct the business of the insolvent concern for a period of six months. The order was consented to by the bondholders. A proposition had been made to close the business out at public auction, but this was protested against by the bondholders, who think the business can be sold privately.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Eastern Refining Company, New York, sugar and its products; capital, $300,000. Directors—Charles F. Teigeler, Rutherford, N. J.; John A. Krieger and William H. Mason, Brooklyn; Joseph E. Stringer, Boston.

National Electric Clock Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—R. J. Stuart, New Hamburg; Joseph Butcher and W. L. Rose, New York.

Seneca Lake Broken Stone Company, Geneva, Ontario County; capital, $80,000. Directors—T. H. Chew, L. G. Hoskins, and C. S. Coleman, Geneva.

The William Maxwell Music Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—William Maxwell and Alfred Pagelow, New York; Thomas Cullinan, Flatbush

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House at West End Avenue and Seventieth Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Frederick W. White to the Collins Building and Construction Company the plot of four lots at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventieth Street, 100 by 100. A six-story apartment house will be erected on the property.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Long Acre Realty Company 157 and 159 West Forty-seventh Street, a plot 40 by 100.5, to G. W. Picken, who will erect thereon a nine-story bachelor apartment house.

Samuel Green and Edward Baer have sold the three three-story dwellings 122 to 126 West Forty-fourth Street, on plot 56.3 by 100.5.

Frank A. Curry has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the northeast corner of Hudson and Perry Streets, three and four-story brick buildings on plot 77 by 86.9 by 52.7 by 67.2.

John A. Johnson has sold 203 East Fourteenth Street, a five-story single flat on lot 19 by 103.3, adjoining the northeast corner of Third Avenue.

Conrad G. Strubel has sold for a Mrs. Schook, for $21,000, the five-story brick flat, with store, 1,957 Second Avenue, 25 by 75 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to John Oliver the three-story dwelling 7 Washington Terrace.

M. L. & C. Ernst have also sold to Henry Reubert the four-story flat 2,013 Fulton Avenue, 25 by 90.

Ruland & Whiting Company has sold, for Rogers H. Bacon to Ernest Greene, the six-story building 131 William Street, 26.6 by 97. (Reformed Protestant Dutch Church leasehold.)

Oscar Dobroczynski and Adolph Blumenkranz have sold, for Hilman and Golding to Davis Rosenkranz, the two six-story tenements at 240 and 242 Rivington Street, on a lot 50 by 100, for $92,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

541 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to John R. Simpson..... $7,250

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

815 Westchester Avenue, north side, 51 feet west of Eagle Avenue, 27.7 by 82.9 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, August Schieck..... 15,240

By James L. Wells.

Tacoma Street, north side, 100 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. J. Purdy..... 1,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 131 feet west of Third Avenue, runs north 124.10 by west 13 by north 75 to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street by west 18 by south 200 to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by east 31, three and five story brick buildings; 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 162 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 162 feet west of Third Avenue, 24 by 199.10, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, as to the former parcel, $9,185; on the latter, $27,604.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 417 and 419 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick school, 50.3 by 50; Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 56 East Forty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 20 by 57.1; R. A. Chesebrough of 51 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; A. M. Allen of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $26,000.

Alterations.

No. 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. R. Henderson, premises, owner; G. Atterbury of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 107 East Ninety-second Street, to a one-story brick synagogue; Dr. A. Caliman of 1,240 Lexington Avenue, owner; C. Stegmayer of 308 East Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 535 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; L. Teven of 97½ Seventh Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,053 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; P. S. Henry, premises, owner; Herts & Tallant of 32 East Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,969 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 12 by 50; Daniel Reynolds of 730 Jackson Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $40.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 99.11x40; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x35; Emil Bloch to David S. Oppenheimer and another, (mtg $115,000)..... $100

BECK ST, w s, 275 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; John H. Grote to Annie Lenstrum.. 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,148, e s, 26.4x100; Anna Leutheusser to Lucy M. Maher, all liens..... 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 203.9 ft s of 182d St, 50x130.6; Mary E. Quinn to Peter Quinn. 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 91.8 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; George Kuntz to William F. C. Greve, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

DELANCEY ST, 800, n s, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Lajzer Herszkowicz, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

FORDHAM AV, n s, 270.11 ft w of Main St, 89.1x100, City Island; Louis Michelson to Samuel S. Miller, (mtg $1,000).. 1

HUDSON ST, 552 to 558, n e corner of Perry St, 77.6x66.10x53x86.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to George R. Smith and others, (mtg $34,020)..... 100

INTERVALE AV, n s corner of Bongan St, 200 ft to Kelly St x200, except part for school; Arthur McGraw and others to Real Estate Corporation, B. & S..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 80th St, 37.6x75; Edward V. Loew to Julia F. Loew, mtg. $29,000..... 60,000

MAIN ST, e s, 55 ft n of Orchard St, 12.6x100x8.6x100, City Island; John O. Fordham to Samuel S. Miller..... 400

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft e of 171st St, 25x144.11; Park Av, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x144.11; James D. Putnam to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America..... 1

PARK AV, SE. s, 19.9x80; Henry H. Pease to Hermann Thomas, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

SOUTH ST, 80 and 81, 30x75.8; Wilber McBride to John N. A. Griswold..... 31,750

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, corner of 156th St, 25x98.3x23x103; Aaron R. Altmayer and another to Robert Zetsche, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

SUFFOLK ST, 142, e s, 25x100; Isaac Jacobs to Aaron Jacob, (mtg $32,500)... 36,000

SEDGWICK AV, w s, where Croton Aqueduct lands adjoin the estate of Matthew Kyle, 90.1x305.11x24.9x279.6; Croton Aqueduct appropriation, n s, at the line of lands conveyed by Kyle to the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, 31.4x107.11x50.9x108.3, with all title to the plot on the n s at the e s of lands taken for Harlem River improvements, runs n 107.11; w 15.5; s 106.5 x 9.7; James B. Sheehan to Henrietta C. Farrell, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 67, e s, 29.9x100x37.1x90.9; Henry C. Rosenbaum and another, executors, to Henry C. Rosenbaum and another, executors..... 62,500

UNION AV, 1,113, w s, 16.10x100; Lizzie Barber to Joseph Timble, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

WALTON AV, w s, 433.4 ft n of 150th St, 16.6x94.3x16.6x94.1; George K. Gilbert to Stanley M. Dewey, (mtg $5,200).. 100

WILLIAM ST, n w s, 203.3 ft n e of John St, 26.6x97.6x24.4x96.10; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to R. H. Bacon, (R S $1.25)..... 5,000

WATER ST, 343 and 343½, s s, 25.1x75.11x23.11x75.11; Water St, 345, s s, 19.5x85.5x19.1x85.9; Cherry St, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 13.4x58.3x13.3x58.4; Simon P. Flannery to Union Construction and Realty Company, all liens..... 1

WATER ST, 342 and 343½, s s, 25.1x75.11x23.11x75.11; Water St, 345, s s, 19.5x85.5x19x85.9; also Cherry St, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 13.4x58.3x13.3x58.4; James M. Jackson and others to Simon P. Fleming, all liens..... 1

2D AV, e s, e ½ of Lot 693, map of Wakefield, 32.6x18.5x32.6x181; Mary Sullivan to Anton Chmiel..... 900

3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100.1; Theresa Koehler to Conrad Pfriender, (mtg $22,500)..... 1

10TH AV, e s, at n s of 167th St, 46.1x100.10x101.2x119.3; Samuel Greene to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

16TH ST, 113 to 119, and 35 to 45 Irving Place; Daniel P. Ingraham to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 400,000

20TH ST, 508 West, 25x91.11; Robert Kennedy to Frederick S. Myers, (mtg $4,000) 1

46TH ST, 334 and 336 West, 33.4x98.9; Appollonia Stumme to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

60TH ST, 322 West, 37.6x100.5; Charles Lassall to Maxwell S. Mannes and another, all liens..... 100

81ST ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; Anna K. Johnstone to John Aldrich..... 20,000

90TH ST, 55 East, 25x100.11; Clementine M. Silverson to Isaac Harris and another, (mtg $19,500)..... 24,000

104TH ST, 302 East, 25.6x100.11; Catherine Hoffmann to Antonio Trella and another, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

105TH ST, 65 to 69 East, 75x100.11; Rose A. Foley and another to Louis Lese..... 60,000

108TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.11; Daniel G. Brennan to Byron Dexter, quitclaim 1

118TH ST, 127 West, 20x100.11; James C. Crawford to Henry W. T. Steinway..... 1

162D ST, 558 West, 18x99.11; Marie F. Grosz, widow, to Arthur J. Grosz, (mtg $12,000)..... Gift

176TH ST, s w corner of Waterloo Place, 70x70; Rosa Prriender to David M. Kochler 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 51, store; Moses Subin to Hyman Finkelstein and another, 2 years. $600

ALLEN ST, 51, south store; Moses Subin to Rudolph Steinkohl, 2 years..... 504

CORTLANDT ST, 73; United Cigar Stores Company to Oscar M. Lipton, 9 years 9½ months, $3,200 to..... 4,400

LAWRENCE ST, 8; John C. Weston and another to Thomas Flanagan, 5 years.. 600

PARK AV, 954, s w corner of 82d St; Sanders Gutman to William V. Webb, 5 years..... 1,400

9TH AV, 99; John McIlvaine to Henry Hubner, 3 years..... 780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, and another to Henry Keale; Water St, 311, due Aug. 7, 1903, 4½ per cent..... $9,000

ALDRICH, John, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 81st St, s s, 218.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

ALDRICH, John, to De Witt C. Romaine; 81st St, s s, 218.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $12,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 3,000

BORGSTEDE, John H., to Margaretha Mollenhoff; McLean Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, prior mtg $13,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

BERGEN, William C., to Ella C. Vuillemenot; Clinton Av, e s, 70 ft s of 179th St, due July 1, 1905..... 4,000

BLUME, Herman, to James H. Aldrich and another, as trustees; Willis Av, s w corner of 140th St, 3 years..... 10,500

BETHEL, Stella T., to Elizabeth H. Hopkins; High Bridge, or Ogden Av, n w s, 500 ft s w of Union St; Summit Av, e s, 587.6 ft s of Union St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

BETHEL, Stella T., to Lester Tallman; 166th St, s s, 81 n w s of Ogden Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

CHISLING, Annie, to Joseph E. Butterworth; Beach (Tinton) Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, due March 15, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,750

GREENHOOD, Yette, to Joseph F. Stier; 151st St, n s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, due Sept. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

HOWLETT, James E., and another to William B. Wait, Jr.; 8th Av, n e corner of 36th St, prior mtg $30,500, due Feb. 11, 1903, 6 per cent..... 600

HERSZKOWICZ, Lajzer, and another to Jonas Weil and another; Delancey St, 300, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HOWLETT, Mary T., and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; 8th Av, n e corner of 36th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,500

JONES, George, to Mary Lawrence, executrix; Willard Av, s s, 375 ft w of 4th St, installments..... 2,300

KOCH, Mary, to Jacob Schloeder; 120th St, s s, 362.6 ft e of Avenue A, due Aug. 1, 1905..... 900

LEADER, Isaac, and others to the State Bank; Cherry St, 297 to 303, 6 months, 6 per cent., collateral note..... 6,000

LEADER, Isaac, and others to the State Bank; Monroe St, s w corner of Jefferson St, 6 months, 6 per cent., collateral note..... 3,900

LESE, Louis, to Title Insurance Company; 105th St, 65, n s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

MYERS, Frederick S., to Charles A. Christman; 20th St, 508 West, due June 25, 1907..... 7,000

MENNELLA, Maringiola M., and another to J. H. Bahrenberg, Brother & Co.; 110th St, 324 and 326 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 358

MATTHEWS, George, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; West End Av, e s, 80.8 ft s of 88th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000

MAJE, John, to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; Lexington Av, s e corner of 59th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MCNALLY, Harry, to 12th Ward Bank; 138th St, s e corner of Cypress Av, prior mtg $3,000, 6 months, secures indebtedness.

PLUNKET, Georgia L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 85th St, n s, 84.2 ft w of Lexington Av; due Aug. 11, 1907, 4 per cent..... 6,000

PFRIENDER, Conrad, to Henry D. Greenwald and another; 3d Av, n e corner of 171st St, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year..... 4,500

REAL ESTATE CORPORATION OF NEW York City to John B. Simpson, Jr., and another; Intervale Av, n e corner of Dongan St, collateral security and mortgages of $310,000, recorded Jan 8, 1901.. 10

SILVERTHAU, Abraham, to Edwin Mayer; 90th St, 67 East, prior mortgage $13,000, due Jan. 2, 1905..... 12,000

STARK, Isaac, to City Dock Savings Institution; Avenue B, w s, 139.7 ft n of 2d St, due Aug. 15, 1907, 4 per cent..... 16,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 40th St, 334 and 336 West, due Aug. 11, 1903, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ZEHNTER, John, to Bowery Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 100 ft n of 158th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 3,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERGEN, John H., to Ellen Kearns..... 712

BURNELL, John J., executor, to Frank L. Young..... 3,500

KEALE, Henry, to E. Ellery Anderson, trustee..... Omitted

KIMBALL, Alonzo, to Austin E. Prescott..... 20,361

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 9,000

MOFFET, James E., to Ellen Moffet..... 8,000

REILLY, John, to Elizabeth Graham, trustee..... 14,291

SEE, Joseph B., administrator, to John J. Burnell, executor..... Nom.

TENZER, Michael, to the State Bank.... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bernard B. Steinbrink..... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, w s, 27.6 ft n of 4th St, 27.7x91.10; Charles Hagedorn against Juliette Collins, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Elliott.

38TH ST, s s, 360.9 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Hannah Van Ness against Catherine McGuire, (amended action to compel conveyance;) attorney, W. J. McCormick.

25TH ST, 167 West; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Charles Sauer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

69TH ST, 315 East; George H. Mallory against Sophia Michael and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Beebe.

140TH ST, s s, 146 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; Catharine E. Weber against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. McClure.

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBIA ST, 77; Joseph Steinberg against Louis and Mollie Zasuly, owners and contractors..... 89

3D AV and 54th St, s e corner, 25.5x110; Emil Veith against William H. Schmid and Pauline Wendel, executors, owners; George Fritzel, lessee; Edward H. Koerner, contractor..... 181

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM WOOD.—Fernando Wood, doing business as William Wood, dealer in sporting and athletic goods at 23 and 25 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Sidney Ward without preference. The business was established in 1888 by his father, William Wood, who for many years had a gymnasium on Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and who was afterward instructor of physical culture in the Young Men's Christian Association at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. William Wood died on Sept. 20, 1900, and the business has since been managed by the son. Mr. Whitford of Alexander & Green, the attorneys, said that the assignment was due to Mr. Wood's ill-health. He had been ill for some time, and unable to give full attention to the business. The liabilities are about $12,000, and nominal assets $10,000 to $11,000.

MULLER & ABEL.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received three executions for $2,708 against Oskar Muller and George Abel, who compose the firm of Muller & Abel, manufacturers of church organs at 362 to 372 Second Avenue, in favor of the following persons: Caroline Abel, $1,569; Christian Liebenberg, $901, and Charles Grambow, $287, all for money advanced to the firm. They began business in March, 1893, with a claimed cash capital of $6,000, and in January last claimed assets of $25,000 and liabilities $7,200. It was said in the trade that they did not have sufficient capital for the requirements of the business, as they had to sell on long time.

ORLANDO M. HARPER.—Orlando M. Harper, cotton goods commission merchant of 108 Worth Street, who suspended on Monday, did not file a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, as the necessary schedules containing the names of creditors and the assets were not finished. Several merchants called on Mr. Harper yesterday to express their sympathy. Edgar A. Turrell, his attorney, was at the store, and said that he could not say what the liabilities and assets amount to, but a large part of the indebtedness is to Mr. Harper's family. Business had been gradually getting away from him for some time past.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PATRICK MCDONAGH.—Patrick McDonagh, a liquor dealer at 361 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,012 and assets $390, consisting of cash in bank, $90, and stock of $300. His fixtures are covered by a chattel mortgage for $1,632 in favor of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, who is the largest creditor, viz., $3,536. Mr. McDonagh has been in the liquor business since 1895.

MICHAEL & STRAUSS.—Bernard Michael, residing at Leonia, N. J., and Abraham Strauss of 322 East Ninetieth Street, who composed the firm of Michael & Strauss, formerly printers at 46 Vesey Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities of $3,670 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895. Mr. Michael has individual debts of $3,000 and no assets except clothing, an umbrella, watch, and a wedding ring, which are exempt. Mr. Strauss has individual debts of $1,041. There are judgments against them for $841 as underwriters of a Lloyds insurance company.

BERTHA SAMUELS.—Bertha Samuels of 45 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,300 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1897 when she was in the meat business, and the largest creditor is the Eastmans Company of New York, $2,500.

JENNIE F. SCHMIDT.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Du Bois G. Atkins temporary receiver of the assets of Jennie F. Schmidt, grocer, of Kingston, who filed a petition in bankruptcy here on the 9th inst., to prevent the stock from being sold under an attachment obtained by Matthews & Harrison.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, Robert, Jr.—C. Wagner..... 60
APPLETON, R. Wilmarth—H. Van Sant.. 321
BUTLER, Elizabeth—M. S. Bernhard..... 217
BLIEL, Freeda—L. S. Mayer and another. 76
BERKEMEIER, George C.—C. Dudrey... 169
BRUCE, Thomas—J. E. Nash..... 64
CORN, Rosetta—K. A. Weichel..... 2,624
DUFFY, Lawrence—M. Rosenfeld and another..... 85
DODSON, Emory F.—American Surety Company of New York..... 318
FRANK, Dora—Nordinger-Charlton Fire Works Company..... 845
GATCHELL, James F.—F. S. Williams and another..... 164
HARRIGAN, Daniel J.—R. S. Peale..... 50
HUGHES, Elizabeth L.—S. E. Jones..... 1,022
HYMAN, Amelia—H. Newman and another..... 454
KRIEG, Anna—A. F. Brugman and another..... 697
KRIEG, Anna—A. F. Brugman and another..... 1,545
KERMAN, Tety—I. Andorsky and another, costs..... 23
KRIVACSY, John, and Hugo Wenskl—Bachmann Brewing Company..... 269
LATOURETTE, Willard R., and Thomas Barrington—H. Floy..... 388
LIVERMORE, Cyrus I.—Standard Fashion Company of New York..... 285
LEWIN, William—S. De Young..... 61
MULLER, Oskar, and George Abel—C. Abel..... 1,509
MULLER, Oskar, and George Abel—C. Grambow..... 289
MULLER, Oskar, and George Abel—C. Liebenberg..... 912
MCKEOWN, Patrick—M. Peterschack.... 44
MOEB, Albert—H. E. Meeker and another 450
MANNING, John J.—H. O'Reilly and another..... 262
MURDOCH, Charles A.—M. F. Murdoch. 1,584
MURDOCH, Charles A.—M. F. Murdoch.. 1,647
PETTEE, Edward E.—R. S. Peale..... 61
PFISTER, George—A. Weber..... 519
SHEA, John B.—J. C. J. Langbein..... 145
STEIN, Meyer—B. Beach..... 72
STRAUSS, Mark J.—H. Wendig..... 791
SCHULS, Charles—Globe Security Company..... 119
SINCLAIRE, Thomas I.—Private Hospital Association..... 199
SCHRAMM, Arnold—A. Huhna..... 961
SMITH, Henry S.—A. Martin..... 18
SPOR BROTHERS, Incorporated—California Wine Association..... 540
SPOR BROTHERS, Incorporated—California Wine Association..... 180
THOMAS, Frank L.—H. Basenberg..... 100
VETH, Phillip—H. Jurgersen..... 1,030
VAN BUREN, Charles H.—W. A. Dibbs.. 252
WOOD, William A., Jr.—Peter Henderson & Co..... 106
WAGNER, Philip H.—L. F. Bollman..... 20
WALLACE, George W.—A. J. Levy..... 125

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:07	Sun sets...7:03	Moon sets..12:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:52	Gov. Isl'd...3:20	H. Gate....5:16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:19	Gov. Isl'd...3:52	H. Gate....5:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Denver, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.....	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	.....
Germanic, Liverpool.....	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow.....	.....	.....
Seminole, Dominican ports, via Turk's Island.....	12:30 P. M.	.....
St. Paul, Southampton..	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg.....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dominic, Northern Brazil, via Para and Manaos*.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas, Guantanamo, and Santiago..	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.....	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rossetti, Argentine.....	1:30 A. M.	3:30 A. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 15.

Capri, Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos..	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galicia, St. Thomas, Para, and Manaos.....	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti.....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico.....	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadaloupe..	.....	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16.

Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp.	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool....	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dagny, Yucatan, via Progreso.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen..	.....	10:00 A. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool..	.....	.....
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana.....	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacoa, Venezuela, &c.....	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 18.

Hamilton, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

Finance, Colon.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, &c., at 12 M. Thursday for Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay, per steamship Hortensius.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 19 and up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 16 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 13.

Afghanistan, Gibraltar, July 26.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 2.
Elizabeth, Liverpool, July 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 12.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Aug. 5.
Nicomedia, Stettin, July 27.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 6.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

City of Savannah, Savannah, Aug. 11.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 31.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 13.

FRIDAY, AUG. 15.

El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
La Lorraine, Havre, Aug. 9.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 14.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16.

Canadian, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 9.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 8.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 9.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 9.

SUNDAY, AUG. 17.

Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 9.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Aug. 1.
Roma, Naples, Aug. 5.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 7.

Arrived.

SS Syracuse, (Ger.,) Behrmann, Santos, &c., July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Ramos July 25 and Para 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Ely, (Br.,) Corning, Banes Aug. 5 and Delaware Breakwater 11th, with fruit and one passenger to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Genoa July 30, Naples 31st, and Gibraltar Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg Aug. 2, Boulogne 3d, and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston Aug. 6 and Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Barber, Hamburg July 27, with mdse. to the W. W. Brauer Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville Aug. 9, and Charleston 10th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Stirrat, Glasgow Aug. 2 and Moville 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. East of Fire Island at 6:25 P. M.

SS Terence, (Br., new, 2,600 tons,) Grimes, Santos, &c., July 19, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Mascazzini, Genoa July 28 and Naples 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M.

SS El Dia, Mason, New Orleans Aug. 7, with mdse. to John T. Van Sicklen.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol July 27 and Swansea 30th, with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Adria, (Ger.,) Knuth, Boston Aug. 11, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Will load for China and Japan.

U. S. Revenue cutter Gresham, from cruise off southern New England Coast.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Montevideo, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Vigilancia, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Naples and Marseilles.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Gladestry, (Br.,) for Cardenas.
SS Jersey City, (Br.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED, Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. ‖Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 128 Fulton St., and 1000 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., ‖12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston 9:00 A. M., ‖12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows: 15 min. east of 130th st., West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*4:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont.-Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:08 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., (61:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A.M., ‡1:00, ‡3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—‡7:25, ‡7:56, ‡8:00, *9:00, ‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, ‡4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *1:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ‡4:25 ‡8:00, ‖10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, §5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, ‡4:30, §5:00 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 3:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 1,942 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 444, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago,	Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.
Chicago,	Columbus,	*12:55pm.
Pittsburg,	Cleve....,	*3:35pm.
*Pittsburg	Limited"	*6:35pm.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis	*12:10nt.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis	*10:25am.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis,	*6:56pm.
Norfolk		†12:55pm

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington,	Balto.,	*8:25am.
Washington,	Balto.,	*10:25am.
Washington,	Balto.,	*11:25am.
Washington,	Balto.,	*12:55pm.
" Royal	Limited	*3:25pm.
Washington,	Balto.,	*4:55pm.
Washington,	Balto.,	*6:56pm.
Washington,	Balto.,	*12:10nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, Continental House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express via Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:46 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20) (3:25 "Congressional Ltm.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M., week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:29 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) 2:55 P. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:56, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes ©12.25, ©12.45, ©7.15, ©5.25, ©6.45, ©5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., R.	Lv. N.Y., D.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.35 AM	†12.00 M
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*©12.40 PM	*©12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS

NORTH STAR AND ROBERTO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Connecting for White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, and Halifax.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 8:45 A. M., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston

Via Providence & N. R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.50 to Boston direct. Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y. Cut rates to all New England points.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Saturday and Sunday Excursion at Sea.

OLD DOMINION LINE

TO

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. NORFOLK, and VIRGINIA BEACH.

Leave New York Friday afternoon 3:00 P. M.
Arrive at Norfolk following morning.
Leave Norfolk same evening (Saturday).
Arrive New York 3:00 P. M. Sunday afternoon.

Fare, Round Trip, $13.00,

including meals and stateroom accommodations

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

*Hoh'nzol'n.	Au. 16, 10 AM	Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin.	Aug. 19, 10 AM	Kaiserin.	Sept. 16, 10 A.M.
Kronprinz.	Aug. 26, 10 AM	Kronprinz.	Sept. 25, 9 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

K'rfuerst.	Aug. 14, 10 AM	Friedrich	Sept. 4, Noon
Barbar'sa.	Aug. 21, 11 AM	Suite	Sept. 11, noon
Bremen	Aug. 28, noon	Kurfuerst.	Sept. 18, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn	Aug. 23, 10 AM	Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave	Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller	Sept. 18, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria	Aug. 14, 10 AM	Pennsylvania	Aug. 28, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck	Aug. 21, 10 AM	A. Victoria	Sept. 11, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke	Aug. 19, 10 A.M.	Bluecher	Sept. 2, 10 AM
Patricia	Aug. 26, 10:30 AM	Waldersee	Sept 9, 10:30 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul	Aug. 13, 10 AM	Phila'd	Aug. 27, 10 A.M.
St. Louis	Aug. 20, 10 AM	St. Paul	Sept. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland	Aug. 16, noon	Zeeland	Aug. 30, noon
Kroonland	Aug. 23, noon	Friesland	Sept. 6, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

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Lucania	Aug. 30, Noon	Umbria	Sept. 20, 4 PM

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from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield; Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Solon J. Liebeskind, and Charles Fischer, composing the firm of Semple, Liebeskind & Fischer, plaintiffs, against JANE CUNNINGHAM, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12th, 1902. SEMPLE, LIEBESKIND & FISCHER, Attorneys in Person, Office and Post Office address, No. 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication; pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis B. Delehanty, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1902, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 9th, 1902.

SEMPLE, LIEBESKIND & FISCHER, Attorneys in Person.
au13-1aw6wW

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—ROBERT BOYD against BENEDICT A. KLE

LAMB NOT TO SEEK P. POWER IN MONTREAL

Lawyer for Northern Pacific "Dummy" Litigation Changes Plan.

SCORED BY OPPOSING COUNSEL

Unpleasant Session on Stand—His Testimony at Previous Hearing Flatly Contradicted.

If, as was the general opinion, George Alfred Lamb, counsel for the fugitive and "dummy" Northern Pacific Railway litigant and witness, Peter Power, was shorn in the proceedings in Special Master Mabey's court on Monday, the wind of William D. Guthrie's sarcasm and relentless probing was not tempered to him yesterday. Mr. Lamb appeared to be bewildered and callous to rebukes from Mr. Guthrie which, in ordinary circumstances, would have roused a member of the bar to indignation and protest. He was at the outset of the proceedings eager to rush to Montreal and bring back Power, but the trend of the examination yesterday was such that it left the impression that Power's presence before the Master of the United States Circuit Court would be decidedly distasteful to Lamb. And this chiefly because Camille Weidenfeld, Thomas W. Lawson's business associate, went on the witness stand and flatly and categorically contradicted Lamb's sworn statement of Monday that he (Weidenfeld) suggested, advised, and aided in the scheme to procure a "dummy" plaintiff in the person of the druggist, law clerk, and ex-chauffeur, Power.

After Mr. Guthrie had put a veto on Lamb's trip to Canada, which would have caused an adjournment and delay, he put the lawyer-witness on the rack. Many of his questions traversed the field of inquiry of Monday, such as his affidavit in Minneapolis of Dec. 30, 1901, and the departure at dawn of Power, his bride, and Lamb from West Hurley on Aug. 5. Mr. Lamb objected to Mr. Guthrie's characterization of it as an "escape," but the record stood. Mr. Guthrie continued to lay bare the facts of the West Hurley hegira, and Lamb demanded vainly that his tormentor be sworn. Lamb admitted that he had communicated with Power under his alias of "J. Blake," but he refused to make public the telegrams between him and his client.

"It is a farce," he commented, "as you and your clients control the telegraph lines and have copies of them."

That statement Mr. Guthrie promptly denied. Lamb asserted that he had not supplied Power with money at West Hurley, but admitted that through a correspondent he had sent him money to Montreal. He refused to name the amount. As a professional man, he (Lamb) had received between $10,000 and $12,000 as fees in this suit. No money came from Camille Weidenfeld or Content & Co. or Henry Stern. Lamb did not, he said, tell Gov. Van Sant that Power was a retired capitalist.

"What," asked Mr. Guthrie, "did you hope to accomplish through this suit against the Northern Pacific Railway Company?"

"You may not understand it," replied Lamb, "but it was a matter of principle. The people of this country resent highway robbery. They were incensed over the proceedings of May 8, and three suits were instituted to stop a repetition of such plundering."

"Why should Peter Power sue? What did he expect to gain?"

"You know that he was only an assignee, and had neither interest nor motive."

As Mr. Guthrie wanted a court ruling on Mr. Lamb's refusal to answer questions, he suspended his examination and called Mr. Weidenfeld. The witness was pale, and explained that he had been ill at Oyster Bay for several days. He said in substance that he did not know Power, and had never seen him. He identified a certificate No. 89,255, dated July 18, 1901, for 100 shares of common stock of Northern Pacific, which he bought in December, 1901, for $14,021.84 and gave to Capt. Henry Stern. The certificate was in the name of Henry Content & Co. Stern induced him to join in a suit against the Northern Pacific. The certificate was returned to him in about ten days. It had never been in the control of Mr. Lamb. Mr. Weidenfeld contributed to the expenses of the Northern Pacific litigation through Capt. Stern about $8,000, but never paid Lamb any money. Instead of losing money in the Northern Pacific panic, he was a gainer, as he caught the market at low and sold at high May 9, 1901, so that he did not, as Lamb said, tell him he was a revengeful loser. He understood from Lamb that the Power suit was in good faith, and that Power was a bona fide stockholder. His recollection was that he never saw the papers in the Power case until after the suit was brought. His relations with Mr. Lamb were strained because of the suit brought by Power's lawyers against him and W. Bourke Cockran for $50,000.

Mr. Weidenfeld added that he expected as a result of the litigation, to the expense of which he contributed, only a settlement of the legal questions involved. Lamb represented the firm to which the witness belonged, and was paid $750 for services a few days since. He never suggested to Lamb that the suit be brought through a "dummy," and never carried any stock for him or any one designated by him.

Mr. Lamb took Mr. Weidenfeld in hand after recess. His tactics caused Mr. Guthrie at one stage to say:

"We have been proceeding in circles all the time for forty minutes, and I submit that this examination should proceed."

Mr. Lamb first made an exhaustive inquiry about the custody of the certificate, then was particular about the witness's relations with Mr. Lawson, and insistent about the production of the firm's books, for which he asserted a subpoena duces tecum was issued.

"How many books," he asked, "have you?"

"Oh," replied Weidenfeld, "from three to a hundred."

Then Mr. Weidenfeld promised to supply certificied copies of all entries relating to Northern Pacific from January, 1901, to date. Lamb next drifted to the witness's Stock Exchange membership, his lawsuits, his relations with Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Chapman, and others. Mr. Weidenfeld did not remember advising Lamb about his examination of J. Pierpont Morgan, nor a dinner with Lamb and Judge Lancaster at the Buckingham Hotel on the eve of the examination. Mr. Weidenfeld did remember that he talked with W. Bourke Cockran just before he came into the Master's Court, and Lamb instantly asked for a subpoena for Mr. Cockran.

"This," commented Mr. Guthrie, "is grossly improper as coming from a fellow member of the bar. Mr. Weidenfeld called on him as a lawyer. Mr. Cockran's position is not that of another member of the bar who has been summoned to testify here."

Mr. Lamb wanted the "substance" of Mr. Weidenfeld's conversation with Mr. Cockran, but failed to get it. He finally gave up the witness with a sigh.

Mr. Guthrie re-examined Mr. Weidenfeld to fortify salient points already brought out, and when adjournment was had Mr. Lamb recanted and announced that Montreal would have no charm for him until the inquiry was over.

FRANCHISE NOT YET GRANTED.

No Final Action by Aldermen on Union Railway Application.

Vice President McInnes of the Board of Aldermen announced yesterday that the Union Railway Company, which has now become a part of the Interurban Company, has received no franchise to lay tracks across Macomb's Dam Bridge. He said:

"The Board of Aldermen simply complied with the provisions of Section 74 of the charter, and transmitted to the Board of Estimate the application of the Union Railway Company for a franchise. We had to act on the question, and when the Board of Estimate decides what compensation the city should receive for the rights, the case will then be brought before the Board of Aldermen on final passage."

It was learned yesterday that in the ordinance transmitted to the Board of Estimate there was a provision that the compensation for the franchise should be as set forth in the railroad law of 1892. Vice President McInnes would make no statement as to whether the alleged compensation clause was surreptitiously introduced into the ordinance. He said that feature would be investigated.

MAY FORM A NEW WALL PAPER TRUST.

Meeting of Manufacturers and Jobbers to Discuss Conditions of the Trade.

The annual meeting between the wall-paper manufacturers and jobbers of the United States for the purpose of concluding contracts for the coming year's business commenced Monday at the Gilsey House. There were present about 100 jobbers and as many representatives of fifty large manufacturing concerns.

The meeting will continue for about three weeks, and during that time the formation of a new combination among the manufacturers is regarded as possible.

During the next few days but little business will be transacted. An outline of what will then engage the attention of the delegates was given Monday by T. J. McIhaine, a manufacturer of Pennsylvania, who said:

"The business during the past year has been bad for everybody. The sales have been large, but the profits small. This condition is due to the cutting of prices among the various manufacturers. Since the split up of the Wall Paper Trust, the competition has been too sharp. As a result there have been numerous failures, some of which are recent. Only ten days ago the head of a large Philadelphia firm committed suicide because of failure. The prices for the year to come will be increased about one-half of 1 per cent., because of the corresponding increase in the price of raw materials. There has been some talk of the formation of a new combination, or agreement, among manufacturers, and many seem to favor it."

STOPPED ON STEAMSHIP PIER.

Detectives Arrest Last Man to Reach Gangplank—He Denies Embezzlement Charge.

Just as the gangplank of the North German Lloyd steamship Wilhelm der Grosse was being raised at the pier at the foot of West Twelfth Street yesterday morning and the engines of the big ship were already throbbing in readiness for the run across the Atlantic, a short, stockily built man of Teutonic appearance and well dressed was seen running wildly down the pier from the direction of the street.

He carried a large satchel in one hand, and with the other he motioned frantically for a moment's delay in raising the gangplank. He was just about to mount the incline leading to the vessel's deck when a man on either side of the gangplank reached out and clutched him by either arm, and, despite his expostulations, pushed him back into the crowd. For a few moments the place was in an uproar, no one knowing exactly what was taking place.

The two men who held the now frantic would-be voyager displayed the shields of Central Office detectives. Few could see the badges, and several persons tried to interfere with the officers, demanding to know why the man was being held. The uniformed policemen on the pier came to the rescue of the detectives and forced a way for them and their prisoner to the street. The man was then forced into a cab and hurried to Police Headquarters.

Later the prisoner was taken to the Tombs Court and arraigned by Detectives Moody and Leeson, who had made the arrest. The detectives told Magistrate Hogan that the prisoner was Louis Ebert, thirty-eight years old, a shoemaker, of Cleveland, Ohio, and that he had been arrested by order of the Chief of Police of Cleveland on a charge of embezzlement.

It was claimed that Ebert embezzled the sum of $1,700 from his fiancée, Dora Schatzinger, also of Cleveland. It appeared from the evidence at hand, which was given by Benjamin Schatzinger, a brother of the complainant, who had followed the prisoner from Cleveland, that the woman had recently fallen heir to $1,700, which was placed in a savings bank. Ebert, it was alleged, got possession of this money and left town.

The prisoner told an entirely different story. He said that he had been married to Dora Schatzinger ten years, and that they had lived together for that time. He is a paper merchant, he says, and, by dint of working eighteen hours a day and saving his money, had acquired the $3,400 which was found in a belt strapped around his waist, when he was arrested on the pier. He says that his wife's relatives are all well-to-do people in Cleveland, and that his arrest is simply a scheme to detain him in this country. He wanted to go to Europe because he was unwell, and his physician had ordered a change of climate, but that his wife did not want him to go. He was remanded to await further information from Cleveland.

POPE'S GIFT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Bishop O'Gorman Back from Rome with a Mosaic for Mr. Roosevelt.

Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of South Dakota arrived in New York yesterday on the Hohenzollern, after a three months' tour abroad, during which he visited Rome and saw the Pope. He brought back with him a beautiful piece of mosaic, a present from Pope Leo to President Roosevelt, also a letter from the Secretary of State for the Pope addressed to Secretary of State Hay.

The Bishop said that he did not know when he would see the President and Mr. Hay, his plans not having been made. He did not know the import of the letter from the Pope's Secretary of State, he said. When he was in Rome, Bishop O'Gorman said, the Pope and the Cardinals were delighted with the progress of the negotiations for the disposition of the friars' lands in the Philippine Islands.

FRIGHT CURED HIS LAMENESS.

Jersey City Fireman Ran When Wall Fell, and Now Is All Right.

Cornelius Westervelt of the Jersey City Fire Department, who has been lame for several years, has been suddenly cured of his infirmity, and he attributes his relief to a shock he received when the National Storage Company's big storehouse was burned at Black Tom Island on Saturday last. Westervelt was one of those who were working near the wall of the burning building when it fell, and he was compelled to run with all haste to get out of the way.

"It gave me a great shock," said he yesterday, "and I got a move on me pretty quick. It was a rapid move, too. After it was all over I found that my lameness had disappeared. Now I can walk as well as any one. I've tried a good many liniments for my ailment, but sudden fright beats them."

Westervelt's lameness was caused by his being thrown from a wagon about four years ago.

COAL JUMPS $1 A TON.

Anthracite Now Sells at $9—Prospect of Further Advance.

The price of coal took another jump yesterday. Ordinary ash, nut, egg, and broken coal now is selling at $9, an advance of $1 over the recent price, while the other sizes remain the same. A reduction of 25 cents and 50 cents is given to the steam trade on No. 2 buckwheat and on bituminous coal under the price to the ordinary consumer.

The retail dealers say that unless the coal strike is settled before Sept. 1, in all probability there will be another advance on that date. At present the difficulty in procuring domestic coal seems to be getting more serious every day. J. Samuel Smoot, one of the large retailers of this city, said yesterday:

"The price should have been advanced at least two weeks ago. We are now paying from $8.25 to $8.40 per ton for coal alongside our piers. We have to put it in our yards, screen and deliver it. That's why the price has been raised to $9 a ton."

Children's Aid Society's School.

Plans were filed in the Building Department yesterday for the new school structure to be erected by the Children's Aid Society at 417 and 419 West Thirty-eighth Street. The building will be six stories in height, and according to the estimate of Clinton & Russell, the architects, will cost $40,000.

INSPECTION OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Commissioner Lindenthal Says It Is Thorough and Systematic.

Plans for the Manhattan Bridge Also Given in His Report of the Past Six Months.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal's report of the work of his department during the first six months of his administration was printed yesterday. Mayor Low received the report over a month ago, but declined to make it public, and Commissioner Lindenthal refused to give it to the press until the Mayor agreed to do so. It shows that the Commissioner has started a careful and systematic inspection of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Some matters are referred to in the report as having been adopted by the Department of Bridges which Mayor Low has announced officially will not be adopted by the city. For instance, Commissioner Lindenthal states that on the Manhattan Bridge there will be "four trolley tracks or moving platforms, as later exigencies may decide." Mayor Low has declared against moving platforms on bridges. Mayor Low also declared that there had been no changes made in the original plans for the Blackwell's Island bridge. Commissioner Lindenthal states in his report:

The original plans for this bridge provided that the superstructure should have a width of one hundred and twenty feet. The plans have been revised, so as to reduce the width to eighty feet, without in any way decreasing the capacity of the bridge, for it will then accommodate four trolley tracks, two elevated railroad tracks, one wide roadway, and two promenades, and, also, to make the bridge fireproof, no wood is to be used for the roadway or elsewhere. In the original plans no provision had been made for reaching Blackwell's Island, either by stairways or by elevators. The Department of Charities, and also that of Correction, have urgently asked for that accommodation, both departments having important institutions located on that island, which can be reached only by water and in the daytime.

Referring to the Brooklyn Bridge, he writes:

A careful and systematic inspection of the bridge is made each working day by the men detailed to that work, under the supervision of Mr. Archibald McLean, the Assistant Engineer in charge, who keeps a daily record thereof. Special attention is given to the tracks and railway equipment, the suspenders and stiffening trusses. A force of riggers, riveters, carpenters, and painters is constantly employed upon the structure making repairs and general improvements. Every suspender rod, and also every stirrup rod of the wire rope suspenders, &c., is subjected to minute inspection. Before an effectual inspection of these rods can be made it is necessary to remove each rod, one at a time, and if there is the slightest sign of corrosion from rust the rod is either repaired or replaced by new material. This progress is necessarily tedious, but the results are satisfactory.

The hinge bearings of the short suspender rods are kept oiled and lubricated. A number of tests have been made on full size rods removed from the structure, and in every instance the ultimate strength developed was from ten to twelve times greater than the maximum load which the rod would be required to sustain in the bridge. A breaking of rods or other important bridge parts is now impossible without immediate detection. The bridge is in a safer and stronger condition than it has ever before been since its completion.

Commissioner Lindenthal deals with the mighty crush at the Manhattan entrance of the bridge in the following language:

Early in January, in response to many letters received from passengers complaining that the train service furnished on the bridge railway by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was inadequate for the existing volume of traffic, I directed a new train schedule to be prepared, providing for a considerable increase in the number and frequency of the bridge trains, especially during the hours preceding and succeeding the rush hours morning and evening. The new schedule was submitted to the railway company, with directions to put the same into effect at once. This increased service, which began on Jan. 16, provided for an addition of 400 car round trips per day. A slight reduction in the train service during the slack hours of each day has been permitted during the months of June, July, and August only.

Commissioner Lindenthal says of the work on the Manhattan Bridge, known as Bridge No. 3, now in course of construction:

The plans originally contemplated four wire cables, in combination with four stiffening trusses. In view of the fact that wire cables have proved to be a source of great delay in construction of the Williamsburg Bridge, and also with a view to greater economy, the plans for this bridge were revised, so that cables may be used of forged eye-bars of a high-grade steel, in combination with a more effective system of stiffening, from which greater economy in construction and thereafter in maintenance will result. Based on the experience with passenger transportation over the Brooklyn Bridge, the Manhattan Bridge (which will be its nearest neighbor) will have eight tracks, in two stories; the upper story to have four tracks, instead of the former two, for elevated railroads, and the lower four tracks for trolley cars or moving platforms, as later exigencies may decide. In addition, there will be a wide roadway and two promenades. The structure will also be made fireproof throughout, the roadways to be constructed of buckle-plates and asphaltum.

An innovation which Commissioner Lindenthal has introduced is the keeping of logbooks by all bridge tenders. The employes are required to register their time of arrival and every absence from duty exceeding five minutes. A record must be kept of all persons injured and all accidents. Rules in detail for the operation of the different types of bridges are set forth in full.

TAX RATE FOR 1902.

May Be Four Points Lower for Manhattan than in 1901—Aldermanic Committee to Report Next Week.

Owing to the failure of the members of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen to sign their report regarding the tax rate for the year 1902, the Board of Aldermen yesterday adjourned to meet next Wednesday afternoon to consider the report.

It is thought the Finance Committee will report on a tax rate of $2.27 for Manhattan, as the Tax Commissioners and Controller recommended. This is four points lower than the tax rate of 1901, which was $2.31. The rates for the other boroughs are said to be: Brooklyn, $2.35, as against $2.38 last year; Queens, $2.31, against $2.35 last year, and Richmond, $2.33, against $2.35 last year.

The Tax Commissioners have increased the real estate assessments by $92,869,318. Total realty assessments amount to $3,330,647,579. Personal assessments were reduced by $23,792,473. The reason assigned for this is that a number of millionaires have given their residences as in other cities.

Prof. G. F. Sever's Appointment.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity yesterday appointed George F. Sever consulting electrical engineer of the department. Prof. Sever is at present Adjunct Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia, Vice President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. During 1900 and 1901 Mr. Sever was Superintendent of the Department of Electrical Exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition.

Bids for Asphalt Contracts.

President Cantor opened another lot of bids yesterday for re-asphalting about schoolhouses in Manhattan. There were twenty contracts, aggregating 48,760 square yards. Five firms competed. The Barber Asphalt Company bid the lowest in every instance, some of their bids being 4 cents per square yard below the lowest price recorded at previous biddings. They bid from $1.01 to $1.17 per square yard. The contracts will probably be awarded to this firm.

Fire Horse Killed to Save Boy.

"Old Tom," one of the three bays which drew Engine No. 18, died in harness in the performance of his duty yesterday afternoon while responding to a false alarm of fire. In order to avoid a small boy who was playing in the street at Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue, Michael Ruddy, the driver of the engine, turned his horses out, and Old Tom ran into an "L" pillar. He was killed almost instantly, having struck his head against the iron post. The two other horses were not injured.

The paroxysms of Whooping Cough are at once relieved by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if this medicine is continued it almost invariably effects a cure.—Adv.

HEARING OF JEWS' CHARGES

Mayor's Committee Probing East Side Police Conditions.

Clubbing at Rabbi Joseph's Funeral Said to be Culmination of Years of Race Persecution.

The committee, consisting of E. C. Whitney, Chairman; William H. Baldwin, Louis Marshall, Nathan Bijur, and Thomas M. Mulry, appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the causes that led to the recent riot on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph, met for the first time yesterday afternoon at 61 Rivington Street. Mr. Whitney said that the committee did not have the power to administer oaths or to subpoena witnesses, and that therefore whatever information they were to receive would have to be voluntary on the part of those most concerned. He also said that the committee had no counsel, and that it felt competent to ask all questions necessary to attain the objects that led to its appointment by the Mayor.

The first man to appear before the committee was A. H. Sarasohn. He began by saying that the greatest difficulty experienced by east side residents in the past to get justice for outrages committed by policemen was due to the inadequate punishment by the police authorities imposed for such derelictions of duty and abuses of power. Mr. Sarasohn then started to tell of many such cases, but it was suggested that he put what knowledge he possessed in writing, which he agreed to do.

Julius Bloomberg, a lifelong resident of the east side, who did not witness the riot, was next heard.

"The people who live around here," he said, "will not fight. Even when attacked they prefer to run, and I think that is why the police have acted brutally toward them on the post."

Samuel Schnepper, Hyman Silverman, and Samuel Shustik, who talked through an interpreter, said they had been in the procession and had received rough treatment at the hands of the police. The missiles thrown, they said, were iron and various other substances. Shuslik said that he had been struck at with a club, but managed to dodge and get away, the extent of his injuries being a slight abrasion of one ear.

Jacob Magidoff, a reporter for the Jewish Morning Journal, proved one of the best witnesses of the hearing. Mr. Magidoff told about various outrages that had been perpetrated by the police during the last few months. He said that no Jew could get justice in the Magistrates' courts, or at the trials held at Police Headquarters. He told of an instance where a policeman named Dooley had handled a young girl roughly for sitting on the stoop in front of 130 Ludlow Street, after which he arrested her father and mother for protesting at his treatment. The instance was reported at Headquarters, he said, and the policeman was mildly reprimanded. Mr. Magidoff had no personal knowledge of what happened at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph, but said that from what he had heard, it was a common occurrence for the employes of the factory to insult and attack Jews and Jewish funerals that had to pass that way.

Morris Lewis told about the missiles thrown from the Hoe factory on the occasion of the funeral, and of the subsequent actions of the police, his testimony agreeing with that of others who had been present at the time of the riot.

Dr. Joseph Barsky of 203 Broadway said that he knew a boy who about six weeks ago was clubbed into insensibility by a policeman because he had told the bluecoat to mind his own business. The boy was fined $10, he said, the next morning in the Essex Market Court. Dr. Barsky said that he had been a resident of the east side for twenty-six years, and had seen the police make many such attacks on the Jews. He had not complained, he said, because experience had taught him that it would do no good.

Mayer Schoenfeld, who was the candidate of the Republicans and the Citizens' Union for Alderman from the "Red-Light District" in the last election, told what he considered the reason of the police attacks on Jews.

"The issues of the last campaign," he said, "originated on the east side, and the police are bound to get revenge. You remember the negro riots on the west side? That was because the police had to get square with the negroes for their independence in politics. The same cause led to the clubbing at the funeral of the chief rabbi. There is no such thing as anti-Semitism over here. These attacks are made by loafers and toughs, and are not the result of any sustained feeling, and the police do not take any eyes if the victim of the outrage happens to be a Jew. Before the Jew became independent in politics, and in his industrial attitude there was none of this trouble. But since he has voted against the wishes of the police he must be punished. That is the reason of their actions at the riot."

Jacob Phillips, a school teacher, of 228 Madison Street, said that the east side had been terrorized by the police. On one occasion, he said, with Dr. Radin, he had gone to the Madison Street Station and asked that a policeman be detailed at the door of a synagogue during a special service. The Sergeant had insulted him instead of complying with his request. He could not remember the words used. Mr. Phillips said that personally he would submit to almost anything from a policeman sooner than have any argument, because he felt sure that if he talked back to the policeman he would be killed.

On another occasion, he said, a couple of young men, Jews, with three or four girls, were in Seward Park, and one of the lads was reciting a poem by Heine. A policeman came up and told them a park was no place for public speaking. When the party laughed at the officer for mistaking a poem for a speech the policeman clubbed the boy and locked him up. He was fined $5 in the Essex Market Court and a complaint to Police Headquarters resulted only in a reprimand for the policeman.

Sussman Kopper of 92 Lewis Street, who was one of the mourners at Rabbi Joseph's funeral, said there was no disturbance until after the Hoe employes threw iron and water on the hearse.

Nathan Sherman, ten years old, who was singing in front of the hearse at the funeral, told the committee that everything was quiet until some rags and iron hit the hearse. Then, he said, the mourners threw missiles at the factory, and the police came and dispersed the crowd.

Julius Webber of 164 Delancey Street, who already has told at Inspector Brooks's investigation how he was clubbed by Policeman No. 4,404, was the last witness of the session. The committee will meet again tonight at 7 o'clock in the University Settlement Building, at Eldridge and Rivington Streets. Only witnesses who have not testified at any other hearing will be heard.

RIOT INQUIRY BY POLICE.

Inspector Brooks Hears Testimony as to Disturbances at Rabbi's Funeral.

About seventy-five witnesses were at Police Headquarters yesterday to testify in the east side riot investigation conducted by Inspector Brooks. Foster L. Backus appeared for the policemen who are accused of brutality, and Messrs. Sarasohn and Spellman for the complainants. At the beginning of the hearing Mr. Backus asked Messrs. Spellman and Sarasohn to concede that there had been a riot in order to save time.

They refused to concede anything, and told Mr. Backus he would have to produce his proof.

"Do not your witnesses tell the truth when they say they were throwing missiles?" asked Mr. Backus.

"It is immaterial that a few people threw back missiles that had been thrown at them."

"Was there not enough throwing on both sides to constitute a riot?"

"No, there was not, for a riot would mean violence on both sides. Our people were orderly and quiet."

Mr. Backus then called Sergt. Cohen of Inspector Brooks's staff, who told of the receipts of news about the riot, and of getting to the scene of the trouble with Inspector Cross.

Sergt. Cohen said that when he got to the Hoe building with Inspector Cross quiet had been restored. The Inspector began an investigation in the office of Hoe & Co.

"He had a little talk with Mr. Hoe and his son first, didn't he?" demanded Mr. Sarasohn.

"Yes; he talked about ten minutes with them."

"Did you hear Inspector Cross say to a reporter that the Jews had it in for the Hoes, and had waited for this funeral and brought missiles with them to take the opportunity to get even?"

Mr. Backus objected to the question, saying that it was immaterial upon an investigation of the conduct of his clients. Inspector Brooks sustained the objection, although Sergt. Cohen had in the meantime replied that he did not hear Inspector Cross make such a remark.

Ex-Capt. Alexander Thompson was the next witness. He was engaged, he said, in getting the funeral across the ferry at Grand Street, and had gotten most of the carriages and the hearse aboard the boat, when he was informed that somebody had thrown water on the mourners. His testimony tended to show that the funeral proper had passed the Hoe building before the rioting began.

Mrs. Bolde, housekeeper for Dr. Coughlin; Mrs. Annie Peavy, and Mrs. Catherine Sullivan of 307 East Broadway, told what they saw of the riot from the parlor windows of their house. They saw no brutality on the part of the police, they said, but did see Roundsman Jackson and a policeman with blood coming from wounds they had got. The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Committee to Revise Police Laws.

Police Commissioner Partridge said yesterday that he had communicated with Messrs. Andrews and Philbin, named by Mayor Low, with him, as a committee to consider a change of laws for the Police Department, and thought the committee would get together in about a week.

Kiernan Made a Roundsman.

Upon an opinion by the Corporation Counsel, Commissioner Partridge yesterday ordered that J. J. Kiernan, formerly a Detective Sergeant, and mentioned prominently in the McAuliffe case, be recognized as a Roundsman, he having been promoted by Commissioner Murphy for bravery, but not recognized by the Municipal Service Board.

Tenderloin Bondsman to be Barred.

Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, sent a letter to District Attorney Jerome, advising him that David Swayne, who bails most of the women arrested by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, is on the list of those whose bond will not be accepted at Jefferson Market Court.

Ex-Detective Sergeant Resigns.

Patrolman J. J. Bradley, who was recently remanded from the position of Detective Sergeant, resigned from the Police Department yesterday.

DISPOSSESSED HOTEL KEEPER.

Mrs. Koster, Who Owns Coney Island Property, Must Explain Her Action.

Mrs. Pauline Koster, who has a concert hall at Thompson's Wharf and the Bowery, Coney Island, was taken before Magistrate Voorhees, in the Coney Island Court, yesterday to explain why she had dispossessed William Jacobs, who leases the adjoining hotel property from her, without process of law. Mrs. Koster's lawyer is Henry Warncke. She was given until Aug. 20 to show cause why Jacobs should be dispossessed.

According to the story told the Magistrate, Jacobs was behind in his rent on Aug. 1 to the amount of $553. He gave Warncke $200 in cash and his note for $253. Mrs. Koster, notwithstanding the fact that acceptance of Jacobs's note guaranteed him possession for a month, caused the forcible ejectment of Jacobs, and the doors were barricaded.

BOTH HELD FOR MURDER.

More Exciting Scenes at Arraignment of Aged Italian and His Wife—Their Daughter Faints.

Coroner Goldenkranz's jury listened to testimony from about twenty witnesses in the case of Pietro Guardino, who was murdered on Sunday, it is said, by Antonio Ziropoli, the octogenarian, in Elizabeth Street as the result of a row because the younger man left his horse and wagon in the other's stable without having asked permission.

Several who testified were eye witnesses of the affair, and the jury held that the murdered man came to his death at the hands of Ziropoli, and also held the latter's wife as an accessory. Both were committed to the Tombs.

Crowds of excited Italians gathered in front of the courtroom at an early hour, and their attitude in taking sides became so threatening that the police thought it best to drive them into the street. Despite this precaution, the courtroom was crowded with Italians, who made up two cliques and sat on opposite sides of the room, separated by policemen. Previous to the reading of the verdict the Coroner had the room cleared.

The daughter of the accused couple fainted when the news was brought to her, but Ziropoli took the news very coolly. He is said to be the richest Italian in Elizabeth Street.

LAWYER'S BAIL BOND FORFEITED.

Said to be Afraid to Appear Because of Threatening Letter.

Ezra K. Seguine, the Jersey City lawyer charged with selling four lots he did not own to Rocco Morabito, thereby defrauding the latter of $198, failed to appear before Police Justice Hoos yesterday, and the $500 bail bond given by Seguine's mother was declared forfeited.

Thomas Small, who appeared for Seguine, said the defendant's absence was due to the fact that he had received a letter in which Morabito, who wrote it, threatened to kill him on sight.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women, $3.50 per pair.

The Sorosis Shoe succeeded,—because of its excellence.

It excels in quality, in workmanship and in beauty.

These merits do not vary,—hence the permanence of the success.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

Something Doing

when we go a fishing around the three stores. Here's the "catch!"

3,600 Shirts To Go!
Negligee, with attached or detached cuffs. Very smart light and dark fancies and solid colors. All reduced from $1.50, $2, $2.50 TO 95c

"Suspender Picnic!"
1,200 pairs of Fine Silk Suspenders, white metal trimmings, leather ends, new shades, ottoman silk, regular $1.50, For 50c

One-Half Value Socks!
The dainty cool lace mesh. Plenty of good choosing yet, 50c value For 25c

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

DEATH STOPS TRIP TO GERMANY

Man Asphyxiated in a Hotel, and His Companion Likely to Die—May Have Blown Out the Gas.

Six men who said they were on the way to Carlsbad, Germany, secured three rooms at the Hotel Metropol, 9 Exchange Place, Jersey City, on Monday night. Early yesterday morning it was discovered that one of the rooms was filled with gas and both its occupants were unconscious. They were taken to the City Hospital, where one of them died shortly after. The other had not recovered consciousness up to last night, and there was no hope of his recovery. The dead man was Vidulick Evicek, thirty-eight years old, of Pittsburg, Penn. The name of the other man could not be learned.

Evicek's party, which consisted of himself, his brother Alexander, and three others, came from Pittsburg. They met the sixth man on the train. He told them he came from the State of Washington, but they did not ask his name or address, and there was nothing upon him by which he could be identified. He had $165 sewed in his undershirt. Alexander Evicek authorized Police Captain Cody to arrange for his brother's funeral, and he and the rest of the party left for Hoboken to sail for Germany.

It is supposed that the accident was caused by Evicek's companion blowing out the gas. Alexander Evicek said his brother could not have done it, as they had gas in their boarding house at Pittsburg.

HUMAN BONES IN BACK YARD.

Almost Entire Human Skeleton Found in Rear of Tenement.

While excavating to lay the foundation wall for an extension to the building of engine company No. 9 on East Broadway yesterday afternoon, a well-preserved skull and many bones making up almost an entire human frame were unearthed at a depth of only three feet from the surface.

The police of the Madison Street Station are of the opinion that the bones have been lying in the yard at the rear of 51 Henry Street, where they were found for many years. They were found piled on each other in a space a foot and one-half square.

"Al" Adams Sails for Europe.

"Al" Adams, the alleged policy king, sailed yesterday for Europe on the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania. He would not disclose the object of his trip, and refused to talk about his plans for the future.

LEGAL NOTES.

MERE IRREGULARITY WILL NOT INVALIDATE AN APPOINTMENT.—Justice Betts of the Ulster Special Term of the Supreme Court has refused to set aside a referee's report in a divorce action brought by Frank W. Young against Sarah Young, merely because of an irregularity in the appointment of the referee. Section 1,012 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that when the parties to a divorce suit consent to a reference the court must designate the referee, and Rule 72 of the Court Rules directs that no such reference by default shall go to a referee nominated by the parties. The referee who tried the Young case had been designated by the court, after having been agreed upon by the plaintiff and defendant. On the authority of this section and rule, it was contended that the referee's appointment was void. "It seems to the court," says Justice Betts, "that where a party has acquiesced in the appointment of a referee who was appointed by the court, although suggested by the parties, and a trial has been had occupying several months and strongly contested, the defeated party should be properly estopped from successfully raising what is at most in this case an irregularity. The statute does not provide that the court may not appoint a referee agreed to by the parties. The rule does, but the rule is for cases of default. The statute provides that the court must designate the referee, and the court did designate the referee in this case by signing the order." The Justice, after calling attention to the fact that the reason for the rule was solely to prevent collusive divorces, and that on the face of things the Young action was not collusive, says in conclusion: "Where the reason for the rule fails, the rule itself fails. The true object of technical rules is to promote justice or prevent injustice. When they fail of those ends and come to eat like rust into the substance of justice, courts should neither encourage nor enforce them."

***

NO POWER TO DISMISS "UPON THE MERITS."—Presiding Justice Goodrich in the Appellate Division of the Second Department decides, in giving that court's opinion in the case of Salvatore Peggo against Thomas Dinan, that a trial court has no power to dismiss an action "upon the merits," as such a dismissal substitutes the Justice for the jury in passing upon a question of fact, and thus impairs the right of trial by jury. "The court," says Presiding Justice Goodrich, "may direct a verdict for the defendant, only where there is no question of fact, in which case the correctness of the direction is a question of law subject to review, with the important advantage to the plaintiff of the most favorable view of the evidence. The court may grant a non-suit or dismissal, because the plaintiff has failed to establish his case, and this leaves the plaintiff to a review on appeal where the question is one of law or to the bringing of a new action."

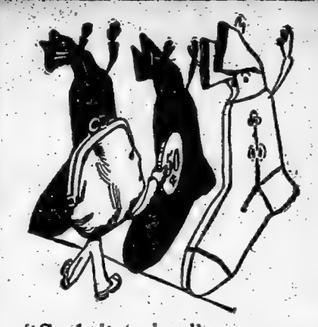

"Sock it to 'em",—says our sock buyer.

So here goes.

Socks that were 25, 35 and 50 cents a pair, the clean-up of one of the best stocks of fancy hose we have ever had.

All sizes—perhaps 9½ and 10 are strongest.

3 pairs for 50 cents.

There are a few pairs of those separate trousers left from yesterday's sale—mostly small sizes.

$3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Still Lower Prices on Fine Underwear.

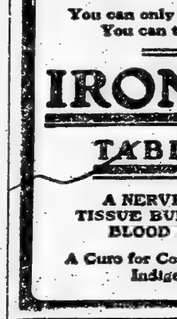

Odds and Ends of Colored Balbriggans, 19c., worth 50c.
Large sizes only.
Mercerized Lace Underwear, 1.19, worth 2.00.
White Neglige Shirts, 79c., worth 1.50
Heavy Bathing Suits, 98c., " 1.50

Men's Shoes (high heels).
5.00 Blucher Oxfords, 2.65.
Our own stock reduced.
4.00 Oxfords at 1.98.
1,200 Pairs this season's newest styles.
8.00 Custom Shoes, 4.98 and 5.98.
High heels, outside swing and pointed sole.

Swell Straw Hats at ½
Rough Sailors 49c., worth 1.50.
Sennet Sailors 95c., worth 2.00.

Panamas, 3.90; were 8.00.
Porto Ricos, 1.49; worth $3.00.
Getting late, we want to clear the shelves.
Pearl Soft Hats, new shapes,

GOOD TESTIMONIALS ARE VALUABLE

AND WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF THE VERY BEST

But, after all, what you want to know is whether it suits you, not whether it suits someone else.

You can only tell by trying. You can try for 25c

IRON-OX TABLETS

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Local rains; light variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,413. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

DECISIVE BATTLE IN VENEZUELA IS NEAR

Engagement Between Castro and Matos Expected.

The Cincinnati Has Sailed for Barcelona—Cable to That City Again Cut —Rebels Attacking Cumana.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 13.—News has reached here by the Red D liner Caracas that the Venezuelan revolutionary forces under Gen. Matos and the Government troops under President Castro will, it is expected, soon meet on the plains outside Caracas in a decisive battle.

The revolutionists are said to have received a large shipment of Mauser rifles and ammunition and some cannon from Germany.

Plots against the life of Castro are said to have been discovered.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 13.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati sailed from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, last night for Barcelona, Venezuela.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 13.—The Venezuelan revolutionists are attacking Cumana and intend to storm the city within twenty-four hours.

The Government cannot oppose more than 350 men to the 1,100 revolutionists composing the attacking party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Navy Department has received word that the Cincinnati sailed yesterday from Porto Cabello for Barcelona, under the instructions cabled to Commander McLean directing either the Cincinnati or Topeka to proceed immediately to that point. Commander McLean evidently decided to go himself and leave the Topeka to protect American interests at Porto Cabello.

It is probable that the Cincinnati has already arrived at Barcelona, but that fact may not be known officially here for several days, as Minister Bowen cabled to the State Department from Caracas today that the cable between Caracas and Barcelona had again been cut by the revolutionists.

Neither the State nor Navy Department has received confirmation of the press dispatches regarding the fighting at Barcelona, and the report that the American, Italian, and Dutch Consulates had been pillaged.

Owing to the generally disturbed condition of affairs all along the Venezuelan coast and the appeals of Minister Bowen for warships, the question whether the United States naval force in those waters is sufficient has been canvassed. For the present it has been decided that it is unnecessary to send an additional vessel.

The question of affording an asylum to President Castro on board an American warship in case he should be obliged to flee from the country and should have no other means of escape has not been seriously considered by the State Department, as it is not believed that his condition at present is desperate enough to make such a move imperative. Besides, it is is reported through press dispatches that he has a vessel at La Guayra upon which he can embark for France if the necessity should arise.

TEN WOMEN IN A CAMPAIGN.

Seeking Selection as Factory Inspector in New Jersey—One's Novel Method.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—Ten women have commenced an active campaign for appointment as Factory Inspector, which post was created by the Legislature last Winter when the charges of child slavery were rife. The most active of the campaigners is Mrs. John P. McDonnell of Paterson, and she has adopted a novel method of urging selection. Gov. Murphy's mail has been deluged daily with postal cards, approving Mrs. McDonnell. She is the wife of Editor McDonnell of The Paterson Labor Standard. The candidacy of Mrs. McDonnell has aroused the opposition of organized labor in the State, with whom her husband is not in good repute.

The other candidates are: Miss Mary Philbsbrook, the woman lawyer, of Hoboken; Mrs. R. Starr Keeler of Camden, Miss M. M. Brown of Newark, Mrs. Jonathan Taylor of Somerville, Miss Helen Marat of East Orange, Miss Agnes Miller of Orange, Miss Ada Woodsworth of Orange, Mrs. Sexton of Newark, and Mrs. C. Rees of Newark.

WOMAN WINS 20,000 ACRES.

Mrs. Teneriffe Gets Decision Over State of California.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Sarah Teneriffe of Chimney Rock has received word from California that the Supreme Court of that State has just decided in her favor a case involving title to lands bequeathed to her by her father, who died eight years ago. The property covers 20,000 acres and is situated near Los Angeles. The State claimed the lands on the ground that the title was defective. The property is worth $50 an acre.

COMPROMISE WITH P. POWER.

Montreal Lawyer Says Arrangements Are Being Made for His Return.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Peter Power, who is wanted in New York in the Northern Pacific suit, and who has been in Montreal for several days, is being advised by a prominent Montreal lawyer, who says that arrangements are being made by which Power can return to New York and that a compromise in the case is likely.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅜c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 42c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Celebrated water recommended for the kidneys. —Adv.

Physicians and nurses prescribe and recommend Johann Hoff's Extract. Avoid cheap substitutes. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

MR. WATTERSON SILENCES TALK OF HIS NOMINATION.

Tells Kentucky Democrats that He Understands Machine Methods and Is Too Old to Turn Rascal.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13. — Henry Watterson, who has been spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky and for President of the United States, caused a sensation in the political circles of the State to-night by announcing that he was not a candidate for the Governorship; that he could not fight a machine, and that he would not hold an office which could be purchased with money.

In an address to the Democrats of the State he says in part:

"Since so much has been said on the subject without authorization of mine, it seems proper that I should in some public manner declare that I shall not be a candidate for Governor of Kentucky. Although I have never had a machine, I am not a stranger either to the character or the efficacy of machine methods. Nor do I lack some points of vantage in case I wanted to construct a machine for my own purpose, but no unclean dollar has ever passed my hand either coming or going, and I am too old to turn rascal.

"Sometimes I have declared that I should like the people to write, 'Governor of Kentucky' on my tombstone, but I should ill rest in my grave if there were a suspicion of stain upon a letter of that honorable epitaph.

"I stand upon my record, such as it is, and, profoundly grateful to my fellow-citizens of every way of thinking for their confidence and favor, often in the face of serious difference of opinion, profoundly hopeful of the future of the party and the State, I shall continue to labor under my own rooftree till my race is run, a free man, a Kentuckian, and a Democrat."

Mr. Watterson's attitude greatly simplifies the race for the Gubernatorial nomination, and it is believed that his action will have the result of giving Gov. Beckham a clear field.

SUNK MONEY IN A MINE.

New Yorkers Said to Have Lost Over $50,000 in Worthless Property on Cook Inlet.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 13.—Another Cook Inlet mining fraud is reported from Valdes. A New York banker named Reynolds and other New York men are said to have sunk a sum exceeding $50,000 in installing expensive machinery on Katchimak Bay, six miles from Homer, on Cook Inlet.

The company owned forty claims. They were located two years ago. Fifteen good buildings of various sizes were erected on the property, and tramways, wharves, thirty stamp mills, and other machinery provided. Samples of rich ore, supposed to have been taken from the mines, were sent to New York, and assays proved them of high value. It was reported that there were mountains of this ore, and that the company would surely have a bonanza.

Now the buildings are deserted, the machinery lies idle, and the electrical appliances received from Pittsburg have not been unpacked. The promotors have left Cook Inlet. Reynolds visited Valdes two weeks ago on his way home after inspecting the supposed mines. He was accompanied by Mr. Bradley, an expert of New York, who declared the mines worthless. Bradley said at Valdes that the whole scheme was a swindle.

GOV. GAGE ARRESTED.

Charged with Criminal Libel by the Proprietor of a San Francisco Newspaper.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 13.—Gov. Henry T. Gage was arrested to-day by a detective of San Francisco, who served on him a warrant charging him with criminal libel, sworn to by the proprietor of The San Francisco Call.

The Governor was immediately afterward released on a writ of habeas corpus.

The writ is returnable to-morrow morning, and bail was fixed at the nominal sum of $50. The petition for the release from custody on a writ of habeas corpus reviewed at length the occurrences which preceded the alleged libel, and based the application on the claim that no cause for action existed, and that the Governor's actions had been in the course of his official duty.

Gov. Gage cited cases and legal decisions to show that neither the President of the United States nor the Governor of an individual State can be arrested for an overt act, provided such act is performed in the course of his judicial actions as President or Governor.

GAGE IS IN THE LEAD.

Probably Will Be Renominated by California Republicans for Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Complete returns from yesterday's primaries show that the regular Republican organization will have a large majority in the State convention. While none of the Gubernatorial candidates has a clear majority, it is conceded that Gov. Gage has 400 votes pledged to him for renomination. Four hundred and fifteen are necessary to elect. In San Francisco 152 delegates out of 177 are for Gage. Gage also gets 74 out of 96 in Los Angeles.

There was no contest in the Democratic primaries, and there was only one ticket in the field.

BRITISH MINISTERS BLAMED.

London Times Criticises the Irish Administration of Lord Cadogan and Gerald W. Balfour.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times, in an editorial article, frankly blames Earl Cadogan, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1895 to 1900, for the present disturbed condition of that island.

The paper says that Lord Cadogan cannot be praised as a successful ruler, and that Mr. Balfour's weak administration was a great disappointment after his brother's conspicuous success as Chief Secretary.

At their own request, The Times this morning publishes the names of five Nationalist members of the House of Commons—Col. John Philip Nolan, Samuel Young, Edward C. Thompson, Major John Jameson-Eustace, and William O'Doherty —who attended the coronation of King Edward in Westminster Abbey.

Torpedo Boat's Fast Run.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—In the builders' trial to-day on the Barren Island measured course, in Chesapeake Bay, the torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey developed a maximum speed of 28 knots. Her average for an hour was 27 knots. She will be given her official trial to-morrow. The Chauncey was built by Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Water is positive cure acute Bright's disease. —Adv.

Why Not See Niagara Falls?
You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

GAYNOR AND GREENE RELEASED IN QUEBEC

Judge Caron Upholds the Contentions of the Defense.

Absence of Dates Upon the Warrants Influences the Decision—Prosecution's Lawyers Confer Regarding Future Action.

QUEBEC, Que., Aug. 13.—Judge Caron of the Superior Court to-day released Capt. Greene and Col. Gaynor, the American contractors who are wanted in the United States for alleged frauds against the Federal Government involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Judge Caron based his decision in the case upon the absence of dates on the warrants under which the prisoners were first arrested in Quebec; discrepancies in the charges on which true bills were obtained against the prisoners in the United States, and discrepancies between those charges and the charges made in the application for extradition.

The prisoners were at once released, and received the congratulations of their friends, and the court adjourned.

Donald McMaster, counsel for the United States Government, was asked whether the prosecution intended to take any further action looking to the extradition of Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene. He replied that he was unable to speak positively on the subject until after a conference with Messrs. Erwin and Stewart this afternoon at the Chateau Frontenac.

JUDGE DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

With regard to the attacks made upon himself Judge Caron said that he was sure that the American Government authorities and their agents could have had no hand in them. The notice of the American Government's lawyers to Jailer Valee to attend to delivery of Judge Andrews's judgment was then quoted, and Mr. Valee's compliance therein noted. That judgment, said the Court, ipse facto dispossessed Judge Andrews of the prisoners, and under the circumstances he (Judge Caron) was quite justified in his subsequent issuance of writs of habeas corpus addressed to Jailer Valee after he had taken possession of the prisoners following Judge Andrews's pronouncement.

Judge Caron next quoted authority for his issue of a writ of certiorari in his previous judgment, and showed that the writ of habeas corpus nevertheless remained in force, even without the Extradition Commissioner having pronounced upon the case, for the prisoner has always a right to question the justice of his being deprived of his liberty. American courts had taken a similar view in the case of a forger who was a fugitive from Quebec Province.

His Honor pressed the opinion that Judge Andrews's judgment quashing his own writ of habeas corpus did not decide the merits of the case, and, notwithstanding the pretensions of lawyers for the prosecution to the contrary, his writ in no way conflicted with Judge Andrews's judgment, for a prisoner may always renew his application, provided that some new facts are stated, as had been done in the present case.

Judge Caron concluded as follows:

NO DATE ON WARRANT.

"Considering that the warrant in virtue of which the petitioners are detained contains no date of the commission of the offense whereof the petitioners are accused; considering that in virtue of the treaties of extradition existing between Great Britain and the United States it is positively provided that these treaties shall have no retroactive effect for offenses committed before their passage; considering that the allegation of the date of the commission of the offense is in consequence essential to give jurisdiction of the Commissioner to issue a warrant of arrest; considering, furthermore, that it is not alleged in the warrant that the offense for which said warrant has been issued is one of criminal participation, punishable by the laws of both countries, which is a condition required by the last paragraph of the first article of the treaty of 1890; considering that the information, indictments, and true bills and all documents produced for the issue of the warrant show that the offenses of which the petitioners are charged and for which they would have to stand their trials in the United States, should extradition be granted, are not within the terms of the treaties of extradition between Great Britain and the United States, and disclose no offense committed by the prisoners for which they could be extradited under the said treaties; considering in consequence that the warrant of arrest issued by Magistrate Lafontaine is null and illegal, and could not warrant the arrest of the petitioners, the court rejects the said motion of the United States, intervening party, to quash the said writs of habeas corpus addressed by me on June 21 last to the said C. A. Valee; doth declare the arrest and detention of the said petitioners illegal, and doth annul and set aside the said warrant of arrest.

"It is ordered that petitioners be liberated and discharged from the custody of C. A. Valee, jailer of Montreal, and of Charles Langelier, Sheriff of Quebec, who has present custody of them, and this order will be the warrant of the said C. A. Valee and of the Hon. Charles Langelier for the complete and immediate release of the prisoners."

Messrs. McMaster and Dandurand, counsel for the United States Government, and Mr. Gervaise, counsel for Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, returned to Montreal this evening.

Since judgment was rendered to-day the accused have enjoyed their liberty, and to-night they could be seen among the promenaders on the terrace. According to the judgment, the accused are perfectly free to travel in any part of the British Empire.

SURPRISE FOR PROSECUTION.

The action of Mr. Justice Caron in discharging the prisoners from custody, and the grounds stated for his conclusions in the judgment rendered, came as a surprise to the counsel for the United States. They say that there were but two motions pending in the Judge's

First—The motion of the United States to quash the writ of habeas corpus and to remand the prisoners to the custody of the jailer of Montreal.

Second—The motion of the prisoners' counsel to have the extradition hearing proceed on its merits before Justice Caron.

That the motions alone was argued with the understanding that counsel were to have the opportunity of being heard on any other question when that was determined. The point made in the opinion that the warrant of arrest or remand did not set out the date when the offense was committed, they say, was immaterial. The Judge had before him the complaint, which charges specifically the date of the offense. The warrant and remand were in the exact forms prescribed for use in the criminal code and were held sufficient by Mr. Justice Andrews.

The point made in the opinion that the warrant does not set out that the acts charged constitute a crime under the laws of both countries, they say, is without force, as it is specifically set out in the complaint that the acts charged were contrary to the laws of the United States, and as held repeatedly in the Canadian decisions, the courts here will take judicial notice that the acts charged constitute a breach of the Canada statutes, if committed in Canada.

The point made in the opinion that the complaint charges only conspiracy, they say, overlooks the most important allegations contained in it. The complaint, after setting out the acts of embezzlement and fraud committed by Oberlin M. Carter, the officer and agent, charges specifically that the prisoners not only conspired with Carter to commit the crimes, but aided and abetted him in their commission and divided with him the money thus fraudulently obtained. Both at common law and under the Canadian statutes, one who procures or aids or abets the commission of a crime, is a party to or participates in the crime.

The treaty provides that there shall be extradition for participation in embezzlement or participation in fraud committed by an agent, and it is difficult to understand how a plainer case of participation could be set out than that charged in the complaint.

CASE OF RES JUDICATA MADE.

The point made in the judgment that Mr. Justice Andrews had not rendered a judgment on the motion to quash the writ of habeas corpus pending before him, and that therefore his opinion did not make case of res judicata, will be disproved, they say, by inspection of the record, which shows Judge Andrews's judgment endorsed on the papers.

That the defendants' counsel themselves conceded that the case made by the complaint before Judge Lafontaine was sufficient on its face and within the face of the treaty is shown, they claim, by the fact that they did not move to have the prisoners discharged on the writ of habeas corpus before Judge Caron, but moved to have a day fixed for a hearing before him on the merits of the extradition case in his capacity as extradition Commissioner. There was no point made in the decision of Mr. Justice Caron, which was not also before Mr. Justice Andrews, and the United States counsel say that it can only be regarded as an unfortunate state of affairs when two Judges in the same court and passing on the same case, cannot agree, and when crime goes unpunished.

Counsel for the United States will take time to consider their future course of action.

DISAPPOINTS EX-CAPT. CARTER.

Release of Gaynor and Greene a Blow to Him, as He Says He Expected to Clear Himself at Their Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 13.—Oberlin M. Carter, the ex-Captain of Engineers confined in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, expressed bitter disappointment when he learned of the release of Gaynor and Greene by the Canadian authorities.

Carter confidently expected to be taken to Atlanta as a witness in the trial of Gaynor and Greene if they were extradited. He has always contended that he would be cleared by a civil trial. He says he is the American Dreyfus, the victim of a conspiracy of army officials.

Carter wanted to testify at the trial of the two contractors, as he says this would have amounted to a civil trial of himself.

MAY CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS.

United States Government Will Remedy Defects in Warrant If Necessary, Says Solicitor General Richards.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 13.—Attorney of Judge Caron of Quebec, in releasing Benjamin D. Greene and John B. Gaynor on a writ of habeas corpus, both having been held under an application for extradition, was shown to Solicitor General Richards at his Summer home here this afternoon.

He expressed no surprise at the action which had been taken, and said that he could not at this time enter into a discussion of the case or express an opinion as to the attitude of Judge Caron.

He would say that if there were any technical defects in the warrant these could be easily corrected by the United States Government, and having done so, the Government would renew its efforts to get the two men back into this country for trial.

Mr. Richards said that in his own mind he had formed an opinion as to the standing of the men in the light of the law, for it had been part of his duty to argue the original case, that against Capt. Carter, in its several stages, until it was before the Supreme Court. Capt. Carter had been convicted and imprisoned. When it came to the cases of Greene and Gaynor, he said, there might be some question as to extradition under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, but if there was such a question this could be argued. He had no reason to believe that under the treaty Greene and Gaynor could not be extradited.

Assistant Attorney General Hoyt, who also is visiting here, would not comment on the release of Greene and Gaynor.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Aug. 13.—Attorney General Knox was informed to-night of the release of Greene and Gaynor at Quebec, and also was shown Judge Caron's decision. He read the latter carefully, and then said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to Judge Caron's decision. It would be highly improper and extremely indelicate for me to make any comment on any decision of a foreign court in which the United States Government is involved, especially when the case goes against the Government."

WASHINGTON IS DISAPPOINTED.

Government Officials Had Been Confident that Gaynor and Greene Would Be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The decision of Judge Caron in the Greene and Gaynor cases was a decided disappointment to the Government officials interested, as they had hoped for a favorable outcome of the efforts that have been made to secure the extradition of the two men. Attorney General Knox is out of the city; in his absence Assistant Attorney General Beck is acting as the head of the Department of Justice. Mr. Beck declined to comment on the decision further than to say that he regretted it.

Mr. Beck sent a telegram to the counsel for the Government at Quebec, requesting the particulars in the case. About 10 o'clock to-night a reply came from Marion Erwin, but Mr. Beck declined to reveal its contents. The full text of Judge Caron's decision in the case will be mailed to Washington, and the officials think it should arrive here by to-morrow night or early Friday morning. Pending its receipt, they prefer not to make any comment on it.

No one in Washington is prepared to say what the future action of the Government will be in the case. That matter will be determined by Attorney General Knox, who has been giving the case considerable personal attention, and who has felt confident that the efforts of the Government to secure the extradition of the two men would be successful.

FAST RUNS BY NEW TRAINS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 13.—The Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore this afternoon made the best long-distance run ever made by the train. This was between Kendallville, Ind., and Toledo. The distance of ninety-one miles was covered in 75 minutes, which is at the rate of 72.8 miles an hour. The train covered the distance between Elkhart and Toledo, a distance of 134 miles, in 117 minutes. This is at the rate of 68.8 miles per hour.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad special, which left Crestline an hour and twenty minutes late, arrived in this city to-day on time, making the run of 189 miles at the average speed of a mile a minute.

Some of the stretches were covered at the rate of 78 miles an hour.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
For "Water Book" address 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

The most perfect facilities attainable in traveling may be enjoyed on the Hudson River Day Line. Music. New Landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.— Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Celebrated water sold by Park & Tilford.—Adv.

Just 20 Hours from New York.
Business men appreciate the rapid schedule of the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago.—Adv.

GEN. JACOB H. SMITH IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Philippine Fighter Suffering from a Nervous Collapse.

He Is at the Home of His Relatives in Portsmouth, Ohio, and They Are Thoroughly Alarmed Over His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Gen. Jacob H. Smith is seriously ill to-night at the home of his brother-in-law and attorney, Judge James W. Bannon. His illness began last night, but was not considered serious until late this afternoon, when several physicians were called in.

The General's illness is in the form of a complete nervous collapse. The strain of his long campaign in Samar, the subsequent court martial, and then the unexpected news of his retirement received on the date of his landing at San Francisco, have proven too much for the veteran of the Indian and civil wars, and it seems that he is about to pay the penalty which nature demands of every man who devotes himself to any task to the detriment of his personal health and welfare.

Yesterday afternoon the General felt much refreshed after his long and arduous journey half way round the world. He had seemingly recovered fully from the strain of missing trains and dodging reporters all the way across the continent. He passed an almost sleepless night, however, and this afternoon was in an alarming state. Indications point to the existence in his system of the germs of the fevers which beset the American soldiers in the Philippines. His relatives are thoroughly frightened.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith was retired by the President in an order issued Wednesday, July 16, as the result of a reprimand administered by a court-martial which sentenced him to be "admonished by the reviewing authority."

Gen. Smith was sent to punish the massacre of Balangiga, and was convicted of having ordered one of his subordinates to "kill and burn" and "make of Samoa a howling wilderness."

President Roosevelt went further than the penalty implied in the sentence and decided on retirement.

SELIGMAN SYNDICATE DEAL.

Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railways Acquired for $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—A syndicate of New York bankers, headed by J. & W. Seligman Company, to-day closed a deal whereby they purchased the Omaha Street Railway from the present owners for 92 cents on the dollar of the stock, the whole amounting to $4,000,000. The new company will get every share of the stock, a large part of which is owned by Marshall Field of Chicago, and Senator Millard of Nebraska. E. W. Nash and Guy C. Barton, officials of the American Smelting Company, are also heavy holders of the stock.

The property consists of the Omaha Street Railway, the Council Bluffs and Suburban Company, the Omaha and Council Bluff Bridge and Motor Company, and a bridge over the Missouri between the two cities. It constitutes a monopoly of the street car traffic of the two cities.

The Omaha Street Railway Company had a capitalization of $5,000,000, and the Council Bluffs Company, a capital of $1,600,000, and it is stated that the property has paid dividends of 4 per cent. for the past four years.

DOG FEASTS ON DIAMONDS.

Mrs. McMaster Mills's "Sport" Has a Sudden Rise in Value.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 13.—The English bulldog Sport, owned by Mrs. McMaster Mills, wife of the President of the Plaza Bank of New York, is worth at least a thousand dollars more to-day than he was yesterday. This sudden rise in value is owing to the fact that the dog is supposed, and with good cause, to have secreted somewhere in its interior three diamond rings which have adorned the hands of its mistress.

Sport has received more attention to-day at the Silleck House, where he and the Mills family are spending the Summer, than if he was the only animal of his species living. For some of these attentions he did not appear to be particularly grateful.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mills went in bathing. Before doing so she took off three diamond rings and laid them on the dresser in her room. The locked Sport in the room, that he might take his afternoon siesta. Returning an hour later she missed the rings. Sport was curled up on the bed and appeared to be breathing hard. Mrs. Mills saw dog hoot marks on the dresser, and a light broke in upon her. It flashed across her mind that at various times she had seen Sport nibble at watch chains and other sparkling objects, and she knew that with the bulldog in the room no one would have dared to enter.

She informed the landlord and some of her loss and her suspicions, and they at once offered suggestions, with the end in view of securing the jewels. One said kill the dog. The thought of such a horrible thing caused the lovers of canine pets to shudder, and Mrs. Mills strongly objected. Finally her husband decided to consult Dr. W. L. Fowler, a veterinarian. Dr. Fowler produced an antidote for diamonds, and Sport was forced to partake of it. But he refused to let go his hold on the gems. Then other remedies of a reverse character were administered, but all to no purpose. The rings remained where they were.

To-day the dog appeared to be in his usual health, but he has been kept under close surveillance. With a chain attached to his collar, an attendant has walked up and down the roadway with him to try the effect of exercise and at the same time to see that no one, knowing the value of the dog, dead if not alive, should steal him.

DECREASE IN DIVIDENDS.

Average for Twenty-five Print Cloth Mills Declines.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13.—A statement issued by brokers who handle the output of twenty-five print cloth mills shows a decrease in dividends for the third quarter of the financial year of about three-fifths of 1 per cent., as compared with the preceding quarter.

The average dividend for the quarter was 1.45 per cent., as against 2.68 in the preceding quarter. On a capital of $21,013,000 stockholders got $306,775 for the three months' earnings. The average dividend for the third quarter was 0.34 per cent. more than for the corresponding period last year.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Millions of bottles prescribed for kidneys. —Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it; use it.—Adv.

STRONG AND MAY YOHE ARE TOGETHER AGAIN.

The Woman Met Strong in Lisbon on Aug. 6—They Say They Are to Marry Sept. 25.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In a communication from Lisbon, dated last Sunday, the correspondent there of The Daily Express says that on that day May Yohe and Putnam Bradlee Strong were living happily together at the Avenida Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson.

In an interview with the correspondent Strong said:

"Miss Yohe arrived here on Wednesday, Aug. 6, in response to my telegraphed request that she come. We are perfectly happy, and intend to marry on Sept. 25, when Miss Yohe's decree of divorce has been made absolute. We will then travel, but we shall never return to America, nor will Miss Yohe return to the stage."

Strong denied that there had been any collusion between Miss Yohe and himself, that he had pawned the Smith sword of honor, or that he had borrowed money from his father's friends.

Miss Yohe looked well and confirmed Strong's statement. She said: "I was glad to come to Lisbon; we are perfectly happy, and I hope our troubles are now ended."

Strong looks thinner than he used to look, but he has recovered from his illness.

The Daily Express says that Miss Yohe and Strong left Lisbon after the foregoing message was sent, and were at Bordeaux on Tuesday, from which place they started for Paris.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAY FAVOR ADDICKS MEN.

Reported in Washington that He Has Tired of Opposition in Delaware and Will Help Would-Be Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—Advices from Washington indicate that President Roosevelt is inclined to recognize hereafter the Addicks faction instead of the Du Pont faction, whenever he has any Federal plums to distribute in Delaware. This is the news brought to Washington to-day by a recent visitor in Oyster Bay.

The President, it is stated, has come to the conclusion that so long as the enemies of the gas magnate will accept nothing in the shape of a compromise, they must be ignored in order that two United States Senators may be elected. The President believes, it is declared, that at the November election a Legislature can be chosen that will send Addicks and an Addicks man to the Senate, and that is what he is now endeavoring to accomplish.

Senator Scott of West Virginia is said to have been delegated as the representative of the President to bring about this result.

It is known that within the last few days he had a long interview with Addicks, and that at that meeting the preliminaries of a campaign were mapped out, by which it is hoped to have Delaware's two vacant seats in the Senate filled shortly after the Legislature of that State meets.

It is said that Senator Scott has already succeeded in corralling several of the Du Pont leaders, although no display is being made of the fact as yet. With the influence of the Administration back of him it would be greatly surprising if he should not accomplish the task set for him, difficult as it now appears.

Much interest naturally attaches to the reasons which have caused the President to swing from Dupont to Addicks. While President McKinley lived he of course recognized the Dupont people in all of his appointments, but it is understood that even he was tiring of the uncompromising spirit shown by them, and that had the Buffalo tragedy not occurred he would have turned to Addicks.

President Roosevelt went into office with the idea that all the blame for the failure of Delaware to remain without representation in the Senate was traceable to Addicks, but within the last few months he has had an awakening. There is a story here to the effect that he asked one of Dupont's supporters whether, if the United States Senate's support of the Administration policies was dependent upon two votes, the anti-Addicks people would consent to the election of Addicks and one of their own number, and he was told that they would not. That set him thinking, and other circumstances having arisen to cause him to believe he was lending his influence to the wrong men, he concluded to shift to Addicks.

MINISTER KILLS TWO MEN.

Rev. W. Duncan of Tennessee Shoots Brothers Who Assaulted Him.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The Rev. W. Duncan, a Baptist minister living near Winfield, Scott County, became engaged in a dispute with John and William Tramwell, two brothers, and the result was the killing of both Tramwells by Duncan.

It is reported that the Tramwells assaulted Duncan, one of them with a cowhide and the other with a club. The minister retreated, warning both men not to approach nearer if they valued their lives. The warning was unheeded, the Tramwells approaching and striking Duncan several hard blows.

The minister drew his gun and killed both men, John being shot through the heart and William in the head and in the abdomen, dying in a few hours.

CAUGHT BY TRAIN ON BRIDGE.

New York Woman Rolls Over Side of Structure and Falls on Rocks.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Miss Annie Kelley of New York was severely injured last night in an attempt to cross a railroad bridge.

Miss Kelley, with a party of New Yorkers, is stopping at Cheechunk Farm, in this town. The highway bridge over the canal was washed away last Spring, and those who wished to get across have utilized the railroad bridge. Miss Kelley was half way across when she heard a train approaching. She became frightened, and fell upon the tracks.

John J. Stage ran to her assistance, and endeavored to lift her across an open space to the other track. Being unable to do so, he rolled her over the side and let her fall down on the rocks twenty feet below.

Her thigh was badly bruised, and it is feared that it is broken. Her left temple was badly cut, and has swelled to such an extent when Mr. Stage reached her that she begged he would kill her, thinking that her eye had been put out.

She is under the care of Dr. Shelley and will recover.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Absolutely purest natural water in the world.— Adv.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations. —Adv.

TO SELL DIAMONDS OF ALEXANDRA'S CROWN

All Except the Koh-i-Noor Will Be Placed on Sale.

The 3,688 Jewels Do Not Belong to the State—King Edward's Gift of Osborne House to the Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Many elaborate descriptions have been printed this week of the crown which the Archbishop of York placed on the head of Queen Alexandra in Westminster Abbey last Saturday, but the fact has hitherto not been revealed that all the diamonds in it, except the famous Koh-i-Noor, will soon be placed on sale. The wives of American millionaires may therefore deck themselves with diamonds which ornamented the crown of Queen Alexandra.

As the crown will not be used again, when it is put among the other regalia in the Tower of London its 3,688 stones will be displaced by paste jewels. The diamonds, some of which weigh 17 karats each and some of which are small, were collected by the Carringtons, the Regent Street jewelers, none except the Koh-i-Noor belonging to the State.

The King and Queen can scarcely afford to keep in their possession such a bauble, worth as it is several hundred thousand pounds, and they have given the jewelers authority to sell the stones. Each will be sold with a guarantee that it was used in the Queen's crown.

In regard to the King's gift to the nation of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, which is highly appreciated, the fact must still be borne in mind that by making the present his Majesty rids himself of a white elephant, because he does not like the place, and never intended to use it as a residence. It transpires that last year he suggested to Lord Salisbury that the nation buy Osborne House at a fair price and use it as a hospital or sanatorium, but Lord Salisbury replied that it was impossible, owing to the condition of British finances at the time.

The King wanted to use the proceeds of the sale in order to build in his favorite Norfolkshire, but since then he has heeded the counsel of his friends and has made the gift of Osborne House for the admirable purpose to which it is well suited, ridding himself of the great cost of its maintenance and performing a benevolent act at the same time.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICIALS INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Ex-Chief of Police and ex-Detective Must Answer Charges Which Include Alleged Extortion.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Ex-Chief of Police Frederick W. Ames, ex-Detective Christopher Norbeck, and Irwin A. Gardner have been arraigned on blanket indictments charging conspiracy. Joseph Cohen and Mayor A. A. Ames were absent and could not be arraigned.

The first indictment did not include Norbeck or Gardner, but was against Ames and Cohen, charging them with conspiracy for having agreed to commit the crime of extortion from persons keeping unlawful resorts within the city.

The next indictment embraced the names of the Mayor, Fred Ames, Norbeck, and Gardner. The date of this conspiracy was fixed at Oct. 1, 1901, at which time the persons named are accused of having conspired to commit the crimes of extortion and bribery.

It is claimed that thirty-five women were to pay between $15 and $30 per month for protection.

ILLINOIS TAXATION QUESTION.

New York Life Insurance Company Protests to the Board of Review.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The question whether the funds of life insurance companies doing business in this State can be taxed by the Cook County Assessors or the Board of Review came up this morning.

The New York Life Insurance Company, by its attorney, Edward O'Bryan, appeared before the Board of Review to register a vigorous protest against the valuation of $150,000, marked up against the company by the Assessors. At the same time a schedule was filed showing that the company had $4,000 worth of office furniture in Chicago, and that was all the personal property it owned.

Attorney O'Bryan contended that under the reciprocal law in force in many of the States, Illinois and New York included, the money of the company could not be taxed in this State.

In addition to this tax Illinois exacts a tax of 1 per cent. on all the collections of the life insurance companies doing business in the State. The New York Life Insurance Company, whose collections—the only source of revenue it has—amounted to $3,834,513, paid the State a tax of $58,345, for which it obtained the receipt of the Superintendent of Insurance.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Man Throws Half a Dollar to One Who Tries to Save Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Capt. Frank Morse of East Clarence made a thrilling attempt to save the life of a man who committed suicide by leaping into the river here this afternoon. The man was seen to tie his hat on with a handkerchief and then deliberately jump into the upper river. He stood for a moment or two in eighteen inches of water, and threw a silver half dollar to a man who tried to save him. After doing this he threw himself into the rapid current and shot down stream with terrific speed.

Cap

MINERS DENOUNCE FATHER O'REILLY

Mr. Mitchell Sends Priest a Note and Gets Curt Reply.

Catholic Priest at Spring Valley, President Mitchell's Home, Defends Him —Meeting of Superintendents at Pottsville.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Presidents of the local assemblies of the United Mine Workers of the Wilkesbarre District met here to-day, and adopted resolution condemning the Rev. Father O'Reilly of Shenandoah for his criticism of the officers of the United Mine Workers. President Mitchell and the district Presidents were eulogized for their efforts to better the condition of the miners. President Mitchell addressed a personal letter to the Shenandoah clergyman, taking exceptions to certain remarks alleged to have been made by him in his church last Sunday. The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly sent a curt reply, saying that Mr. Mitchell had no right to criticise his sermon.

A number of workmen who were returning from the Woodward mine to-night claim a volley of stones was fired at them, but no one was hurt. A number of boys were seen on a hill near by, and it is thought they were the guilty parties.

The owners of the Warnke washery at Duryea have asked Sheriff Jacobs to protect their property. Yesterday a barbed wire barricade was built around the washery. Last night some unknown parties tore it down. A crowd of 500 men and boys collected around the washery to-day, as it was expected operations would be resumed. When a number of Deputy Sheriffs reached the place the crowd dispersed.

Representatives of the big coal companies here think it would be a useless trip for a committee of the Citizens' Alliance to go to Atlantic City to see Senator Quay and have him use his influence with the Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads to bring about arbitration. Local operators are of the opinion that it is too late to talk about arbitration now, as those in control of the trade think it can only be a short time until the miners make up their minds to return to work.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 13.—At a big meeting of strikers in Dickson City to-day District President Nicholls and ex-National Organizer Dilcher bitterly denounced the Father O'Reilly sermon. Mr. Nicholls asserted that a man who would thus defile God's temple would have God's curses fall upon him. Mr. Dilcher asserted that the sermon was unwarranted and a tissue of falsehoods. In rebutting the attack made on President Mitchell, Mr. Dilcher stated that the priest at Spring Valley, Ill., President Mitchell's home, had written Father O'Reilly protesting against his personal allusions to the mine workers' leader and testifying that he was one of the most respected citizens of Spring Valley.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 13.—The General Superintendents of the largest coal companies in the anthracite field held a secret meeting at the offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company here to-day. A brief meeting was held in the Reading offices at 11 o'clock, and shortly after noon the entire party went to Tumbling Run, a pleasure park, where a luncheon was served.

Several hours were spent at the resort, after which the Superintendents left for their homes. Those at the meeting were E. E. Loomis, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; R. C. Luther, General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; S. D. Warriner, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; C. C. Rose, Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; W. A. Thrine of Reading, General Superintendent of the Coal Department of the Temple Iron Company; W. A. May, General Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company; W. J. Richards of Wilkesbarre, General Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company; Morris B. Williams of Wilkesbarre, General Superintendent of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and W. B. Zehnor, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Superintendent Luther, after the other officials had departed, said:

"The gathering was only a social affair. We meet once a month, usually in the upper part of the region. This time I invited the gentlemen here. That is all there is to it."

Mr. Luther said that of course the strike was discussed among other things, but that was not the purpose of the meeting. In reply to a query regarding a settlement of the strike Mr. Luther said the termination of the suspension rests entirely with the men. When asked if an attempt would be made to concentrate workmen that are willing to work at any one colliery for the purpose of operation it, the Superintendent made no reply.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The committee of mine workers in conference with the coal operators here to-day presented their demands for a new wage scale for the year beginning Oct. 1. The miners want a horizontal increase of 10 per cent. It is intimated that the operators will decline to grant the concessions asked.

SENATOR PENROSE'S VIEWS.

He Says He Does Not See What He and Mr. Quay Can Do to Help End the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The hopes of the anthracite miners' leaders that the efforts of United States Senators Quay and Penrose will bring about a settlement of the long strike are likely to be disappointed.

Senator Penrose, speaking to-day of the strike situation, said that both he and Senator Quay were daily in receipt of letters from the coal regions importuning them to take some steps to bring about a settlement of the strike. The desire of the writers evidently was that the Senators were to appeal to President Baer and the other anthracite officials to make concessions which would enable the miners to return to work.

The interference of Senator Hanna and the Civic Federation, said Senator Penrose, aggravated the situation and made it difficult to know just how to proceed, and, so far as he was concerned, he really did not know what he and his colleague could do.

The Senator, when he gave his views on the matter, was seated in the anteroom of the office of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, awaiting an audience with W. A. Patton, assistant to Mr. Cassatt.

MINERS' CONTEMPT CASES.

A Few Light Fines Imposed, and Most of the Defendants Discharged.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 13.—In the miners' contempt cases here Judge Keller held John Richards and his associates guilty of contempt and fined them $5 and costs each, holding them committed until the fines were paid or bail given. Richards is President of District 17, United Mine Workers.

Judge Keller first decided the question of jurisdiction, holding that, having jurisdiction of the non-resident parties against whom the bill was filed, the court had jurisdiction over anybody who was confederated with them, no matter where such person resided. The testimony, he said, clearly proved a confederation between the defendants named in this case.

On the question of what it took to constitute a violation of the injunction order, he held that it did not require entry upon the property forbidden, but that to go near enough to it with such force as would have the effect to intimidate the men who were at work in the mines was such a violation as was contemplated by the court.

RAILROAD MEN CONFER.

Officials of Big Lines Meet in Atlantic City—Coal Strike Not Discussed.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 13.—The Executive and Car Service Committee of the American Railway Association met in annual conference here to-night. Sessions will be held until Friday night. It was announced the convention would discuss railroad matters only, and that the coal strike would not be considered. The report that the delegates would solicit the good offices of United States Senator Quay in settling the trouble in the coal regions was denied.

Those in attendance are: A. W. Sullivan, President of the association; G. W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; Theodore D. Kline, General Superintendent of the Central Railway of Georgia; W. F. Merrill, First Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad; J. M. Barr, First Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line; Rollins H. Wilbur, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; A. Hale, Assistant General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; L. E. Johnson, Vice President of the Norfolk and Western Railroad; A. W. Johnston, General Superintendent of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad; P. E. Clark, General Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; C. P. Clark, General Superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; M. Trump, General Superintendent of Transfer of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

DEMANDS OF GOLDBEATERS.

Efforts to Settle the Strike Not Successful Yet—Discharge of Women and Girls Desired.

Negotiations have been started by the American Federation of Labor between the striking gold beaters throughout the country and the employers, with a view to settling the strike, which has been in progress for more than a month. The principal demands of the gold beaters are an advance in wages from $12 to $21 a week and the discharge of about 100 girls and women. A conference between committees of the gold leaf manufacturers and the striking gold beaters was held on Tuesday at 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, but an agreement was not reached. An effort may be made to bring about another conference.

The employers, who had offered a compromise of $15 a week, raised the offer to $16 a week. The gold beaters were willing to accept the offer if the women and girls were discharged. The employers refused to do that because some of the women have been employed more than twenty years. The employers will hold a conference to-day. They declare that they will not discharge the women and girls.

Structural Iron Workers Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The general strike of the structural iron workers throughout the country has been declared off, the American Bridge Company having granted the demands of the Philadelphia strikers.

MANITOBA'S GRAIN YIELD.

Figures Compiled Show that It Will Aggregate 114,000,000 Bushels of Wheat, Oats, and Barley.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 13.—Shippers, consumers, and speculators must reckon with Manitoba and the Northwest Territories this year, for the yield of small grain there has been enormous. Figures on the production in the territory which supplies the 637 elevators of Manitoba and the Territories have been compiled by authorities, who have made an exhaustive inspection of practically all of the fields. Wheat, oats, and barley are the principal crops, though a few hundred thousand bushels of flax are cultivated. Manitoba is eminently a wheat growing country, and is yet in its infancy as a producer. It is estimated that there are 500,000,000 acres of tillable land that may yet be occupied by wheat raisers. The present crop is estimated thus, including the Territories to the west of that province: Wheat, 68,000,000 bushels; oats, 39,000,000; Barley, 7,000,000. Total, 114,000,000.

To handle this crop will tax the capacity of the railroads, and the railroads have just ascertained the combined capacity of the elevators and warehouses for the purpose of calculating upon the traffic that must be taken care of at once. The Canadian Pacific will move the bulk of the crop, though the Canadian Northern will get a good haul. Arrangements are being made to bring a large portion of this grain to Duluth for storage and shipment, as a short route for its early disposal, but the amount will not be large compared to the total yield.

SAY HIS CHECKS WERE BAD.

Jersey City Police Seek Alleged Swindler—Plumber's Name Signed.

The Jersey City police are looking for a man who said his name was Horace Elmer, and who is accused of attempting to pass forged checks.

James E. Murray, a plumber at 345 Grove Street, Jersey City, on Monday went out leaving his bank book, issued by the Hudson County National Bank, on his desk. He was absent less than ten minutes, but when he returned his bankbook was gone. A small check, filled out and signed, was in the book, and Mr. Murray at once notified the bank to stop payment on it, and on all other checks purporting to be signed by him. That afternoon Elmer, as he said his name was, called on George Williamson, a livery stable keeper at 483 Grove Street, and bought a horse and wagon for $407. He paid for it with a check to the order of Horace Elmer for $405. It apparently was signed by Murray. Elmer said he would tell Williamson later where to deliver the horse and wagon. Mr. Williamson made change by giving Elmer his own check for $158. That check Elmer offered to Samuel Kroll, at 177 Pavonia Avenue, in payment for a watch worth $50. Kroll said he would not accept the check until he had consulted Mr. Williamson, whose stable was only two blocks away. Williamson said the check was all right, but he would go to Kroll's store and see the man, as his suspicion had been aroused. When Elmer saw Williamson coming with the messenger he fled, and has not been seen since. It was learned later that he had tried to pass checks at other places, but did not succeed.

GUN TESTS SATISFACTORY.

Records Broken for Quick Firing of Those of Largest Size.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The board of which Col. Randolph is President, appointed to test and report upon the disappearing gun carriages, returned to-day from Fisher's Island, where the tests of the 12, 10, and six inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages were made yesterday.

The board was in session all day at the Lemon Building, but did not complete its report. The tests were very satisfactory, especially with the larger guns. Thirty shots were fired from the 10-inch gun, with an average interval of 53 seconds between each shot. Ten shots were fired from the 12-inch gun, with an average interval of 59 seconds between each shot. This broke the record in the firing of guns of such size.

To Try Bath Attendants.

It was announced at the City Hall yesterday that Superintendent Weeks of Public Baths had so far investigated the charges against the bath attendants that some of them had taken bribes that he had obtained enough evidence to bring four of them to trial. President Cantor will begin the hearings against the men to-day.

Robert B. McMaster Dead.

Robert Bach McMaster, a lawyer of this city, died in his home at 1 West Thirtieth Street yesterday. His offices were at 320 Broadway, and he had been living alone at the address mentioned. He was unmarried. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment on West Twenty-sixth Street.

YOUNG WOMAN ANNOYED BY PASTOR'S REMARKS

Intimations that Miss Merritt Knew of Anonymous Letters.

Pastor Harley of the Hope Baptist Church Called In Handwriting Expert—Belief in Miss Merritt's Innocence.

Members of the Hope Baptist Church, at Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street, are exercised over remarks against Miss Grace Merritt, a member of that church, in reference to the authorship of anonymous letters that were received by several of the young members of the congregation prior to the first of the year. The Rev. Richard Hartley, the pastor of the church, took the matter so seriously that he invoked the assistance of a handwriting expert to help in solving the mystery of the authorship.

Miss Merritt is a daughter of Abram L. Meerritt, trainmaster of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, and for a long time she has been among the prominent and active young members of the church. Nearly all of the members of the church are outspoken in their belief in her innocence.

The letters were not objectionable in composition. They were more in the nature of advisory communications, in that the writer advised this or that young person to stop associating, &c., with some other person. No letters of the kind have been received since the first of the year.

Mr. Hartley had William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, investigate the matter, with the result, it is said, that Miss Merritt's name was mentioned as having knowledge of the authorship. Mr. Merritt was very indignant. He is certain of his daughter's innocence and will leave no stone unturned, his friends say, to prove her guiltless. Many think that Miss Merritt is the victim of a conspiracy, and her friends assert that at the proper time she will have no difficulty whatever in establishing her innocence beyond all doubt.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the church, who were in the city yesterday, were certain of Miss Merritt's innocence. Chairman Smith, who lives at 148 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, said last night that he was sure there was no reason to doubt the young woman's innocence, and spoke in the highest terms of her character and standing in the church and neighborhood.

'None of the Merritt family would discuss the affair yesterday. Mr. Hartley is out of town. Before he left the city in the morning he was reported to have said that he would draw his check for $500 if any one could prove Miss Merritt's innocence. Why his suspicions were directed toward Miss Merritt he did not say.

The talk in the circles of the church is that Miss Merrill, her family, and friends will seek a vindication. Whether it will be a suit for damages or a demand for absolute proof was not disclosed.

At the time when the letters appeared Miss Merritt was a student in the Normal College. Her standing at that institution was very high, and her school friends are among the stanchest and most outspoken of those who declare her innocence.

BOSTON BROKER ARRESTED.

Federal Government Brings Serious Charges Against Frederick E. Betts.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Frederick E. Betts, broker, is under arrest on a charge of using the United States mails in a conspiracy to defraud in connection with the firm of J. M. Fisher & Co., whose affairs have been in the courts for some time.

Betts was taken into custody in the Federal Building by United States Marshal J. H. Waters. The Marshal had been searching for the broker for several weeks. To-day Betts practically walked into the Marshal's arms.

The warrant on which he was arrested charges him with "conspiring and confederating" with J. M. Fisher to commit an offense against the United States.

When taken before United States Commissioner Fiske, Betts pleaded not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Casey asked that bail be fixed at $10,000. Betts demurred at what he thought to be an excessive amount. Mr. Casey said that the conditions warranted that the sureties be placed at a large amount in order to assure the presence of the prisoner when wanted in court.

In support of his request, Mr. Casey presented a statement made by an expert accountant for the Government who had gone over the accounts of Fisher and Betts. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

J. M. Fisher, formerly head of the firm, also was arrested this afternoon on a conspiracy charge. He, too, was held in $10,000 for a hearing to-morrow.

SMALLPOX IN MIDSUMMER.

Mountain Side Hospital in Montclair Quarantined and Nurses Vaccinated.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 13.—The Mountain Side Hospital, which receives patients from some half a dozen towns and boroughs, is quarantined to-night on account of smallpox in the ward. The patients, nurses, and hospital staff are cut off from the outside world for two weeks on account of what seemed a petty disease developing into a smallpox. It seems that Hilda Lawson, a young Swedish woman, came here from New York a few days ago and secured employment in a Midland Avenue home. She suddenly took sick yesterday and was taken to the Mountain Side Hospital to-day. It turned out that it was a genuine case of smallpox.

There was consternation among the patients and nurses of the hospital, and some quick vaccinations. The Lawson woman was at once removed to the isolation hospital and a vigorous quarantine instituted. Moreover the house in Midland Avenue, which is occupied by Mrs. D. Du Bois, and in which the Swedish woman was employed, was likewise quarantined.

The appearance here of smallpox in midsummer has created quite a stir. Emergency and accident cases will have to be taken to Newark or the Oranges for the next fortnight, and the consequent delay may prove serious to some future patients.

FREES ALIMONY PRISONER.

Court Discharges Francis Irsch, Who Once Escaped from Libby Prison.

Justice Steckler, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of Robert C. McCormick, granted the application for the release to-day of Francis Irsch, a veteran of the civil war, and one of those who escaped from Libby Prison by cutting an underground tunnel to freedom. Irsch has been in Ludlow Street Jail since July 14 last for disobedience of an order of the court made several years ago, directing him to pay his wife $8 a week alimony pending the determination of a suit brought for a separation. The suit has never been tried, and the amount of arrears of alimony due Mrs. Irsch aggregated $3,779.59. Irsch had a countersuit for an absolute divorce against his wife, but it was dropped.

Dr. John Shrady testified that the prisoner was suffering from various diseases which would terminate fatally within a short time unless he received his freedom.

SILK MILL WORKERS ATTACKED.

Shower of Sticks and Stones Greeted Non-Union Weavers.

Poidebard & Co.'s silk mill, on Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was the scene of a riot at 6 o'clock last night. Thirty men and twenty women who belong to the striking silk weavers of West Hoboken and Union Hill went to the Poidebard mill just as it was about to close. They avowed their intention of attacking the non-union workers as they left work.

When the Poidebard mill weavers appeared they were greeted with a shower of sticks and stones, and several of them were hit, but none was hurt. The police, who had been summoned, were soon on the scene and put the strikers to flight, arresting three of them, Peter Cahillette and William Hein of West Hoboken and Julius Bogoti, who said he lived in Jersey City. They were locked up at the Webster Avenue Station.

THREE HURT IN A FIERCE FIGHT.

Four Policemen and a Flagman in Struggle with Five Tramps, Thought to be Escaped Convicts.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 13.—As the result of a desperate fight between five tramps, thought to be escaped convicts, and four policemen and a flagman, Nicoli Mendlers, one of the gang, is lying in the General Hospital here seriously wounded, and Policeman Burnett and Flagman Harrington are at Cranford suffering with dangerous injuries.

The affair occurred about 3 o'clock this morning after Policeman Hennessey had discovered the six tramps lying on a flat car on the New Jersey Central tracks at Cranford and attempted to rout them out. Revolvers were brought into play by both sides, and although Mendlers's companions soon deserted him and escaped, the leader continued to fire into the policemen, even after he had sunk, half fainting from his wounds.

After he was subdued and removed to the hospital it was found that he had received bullets in his lungs and one in his leg, and had several scalp wounds and bruises. Policeman Burnett was shot in the left side, and Flagman Harrington had a deep gash in the head. Parties of citizens are hunting the other tramps.

PANAMA CANAL MACHINERY.

Counsel of New Company Say It Can Be Bought in United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—D. M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has received an opinion from Sullivan & Cromwell, New York City, general counsel in America of the new Panama Canal Company, which means many millions of dollars to the manufacturers of the United States.

The opinion is to the effect that every dollar's worth of machinery and supplies necessary for the construction of the canal may be purchased in the United States without restraint from the operation of the French laws, under which the company was originally chartered. American manufacturers have been considerably agitated over the provisions of the law governing the French company, and it has been feared that purchases of machinery and supplies would have to be made in France.

FARMERS ORGANIZE TRUST.

Will Have $50,000,000 Back of Their Interests to Enable Them to Get Better Prices.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 13.—The Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange Company has filed articles of incorporation showing a capital of $50,000,000. The purposes of the corporation are to buy, sell, and deal in grain, provisions, live stock, and all kinds of produce on commission and otherwise, and for that purpose build and equip grain elevators, warehouses, cold storage plants, stockyards, and whatever may be necessary to carry on the business of the corporation.

One-fourth of the capital stock will be used for building the elevators, yards, branch offices, &c., and another fourth will be made a cash fund for dealing in grain and provisions on the Board of Trade. The remaining half of the capital stock will be left virtually with the farmers in various banks, where the money has been raised to enable them to hold their crops for a more favorable market. This will give the farmers $50,000,000 back of their interests to help them in securing better prices for their product. The stock book will be open to banks throughout twenty States. The incorporators are Hamilton White, Joseph Burton, and Ivan W. Goodner.

MR. JESUP'S TREES STOLEN.

Twelve Oaks from His Bronx Estate Disappear—Negro Arrested.

Robert Wright, colored, of 305 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with the larceny of one oak tree, valued at $10, the property of Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Wright was paroled in the custody of the son of his employer, W. E. Welch, a contractor, until to-day.

The story told to Magistrate Hogan was that on May 14 last one of the trees in the woods on Mr. Jesup's estate in the Bronx was found to have been chopped down. Detectives were employed, who watched the woods, but without avail for some time. During the period of the watching eleven trees in all disappeared. Finally, it is alleged, Wright was caught in the act of chopping down an oak. Wright does not deny taking the one tree, but says he knows nothing about the other eleven.

MAY INVADE BROOKLYN.

Greater New York Democracy, Mr. Cantor Admits, May Help Coffey.

President Cantor said yesterday morning regarding his conference on Tuesday with ex-Senator Coffey of Brooklyn:

"We discussed politics in general and the condition in Brooklyn in particular. There is a possibility that an independent movement may be started in that borough."

"Will it be leagued with the Greater New York Democracy?"

"There is a probability that it will. We have not discussed it fully as yet. Our platforms are the same—against boss rule—and we could unite."

"Would the Brooklyn independents favor President Cantor for Governor?" he was asked.

"No. There was nothing personal in the conversation. It was entirely impersonal. I am not a candidate for the nomination. What we want is a man for Governor who is not tied to any one or led by any one. In case he was elected he would prove a good Democrat, as we all are, but would not be subservient to the dictates of any one man, or three men. The mention of a man has not been made."

Oswego Republicans Nominate.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—At the Second Assembly District Republican Convention, held here to-day, Thomas M. Costello was renominated. The delegate to the Fifth Judicial District Convention was instructed for Merrick Stowell for Supreme Court Judge. The Republican County Convention nominated W. B. Baker for District Attorney, A. S. Guthrie for Superintendent of Poor, and E. H. Cook for Sheriff. T. M. Costello, Merrick Stowell, C. S. Talcott, W. H. Selleck, N. B. Smith, John Smith, and C. Taft were named as delegates to the State Convention and instructed for Odell for Governor.

Ex-Gov. Cornell Ill.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The health of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, son of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, is believed to be seriously impaired, and is condition is a source of great anxiety to his friends. It is reported to-night that this illness has threatened Mr. Cornell for two or three years, and that his close friends have known his condition for some time. Mr. Cornell is now seventy years old.

Poisonous Sausage Kills Child.

Molly Gross, four and a half years old, of 14 Willett Street, died yesterday in the Gouverneur Hospital from what undoubtedly was ptomaine poisoning, the poison being contained in a piece of sausage which the child had eaten. The meat was purchased from a pushcart peddler, and a large quantity of it may have been disposed of on the east side. Louis Gross, the child's father, also suffered as the result of eating the meat.

Girl's Suicide for Love.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 13.—The body of a young woman was washed ashore last night in Union Lake here. It was identified to-day as that of Miss Amanda Thorn, who lived with her sister, Mrs. Crane. The girl was eighteen years old. She came to Millville from Pennsylvania, where, it is said, she had a love affair which proved unhappy. That caused her to become downhearted and melancholy, and is supposed to have caused her to commit suicide.

TO TRY FIRE CHIEF RYAN

He Has Been Under Suspension for More than Three Months.

Investigation Into Alleged Abuses in the Construction Department — Ten Charges in the Specifications.

In the absence of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, on vacation, Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy yesterday, on orders from Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, preferred charges against Patrick F. Ryan, Chief of Construction and Repairs, the latter having been under suspension for more than three months. The technical charge is "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline of the department, and willful neglect of duty." There are ten specifications.

The allegations are general in their nature, and charge that between January, 1898, when the last Republican Fire Board went out of office, to January, 1902, when the present single-headed commission took charge of affairs, the Chief of Construction permitted repairs to be made to wagons and harness owned by former Fire Commissioner John J. Scannel, and the Chief of Department. It is also charged that he permitted hose to be used at the Polo Grounds, the Park Department, the Catholic Orphanages, and other places.

It is further charged that he permitted the men in the repair shop to repair a dog collar for Commissioner Scannell, and that he allowed Chief Croker's automobile and Mr. Scannell's sleigh to be painted.

The orders to do the work on Commissioner Scannell's vehicles were conveyed to the Chief of Construction by Chief Bonner, and to disobey them would render Chief Ryan liable to charges of insubordination. Chief Ryan has been given forty-eight hours' notice to appear for trial, and the date has been set for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Since the day Chief Ryan was suspended, early in May last, John Alen and five other accountants from the Commissioner of Accounts' office, have been at work on the investigation. They were installed in Commissioner Sturgis's office and the utmost secrecy was maintained as to the object of the Commissioner of Accounts' men being at work there. It soon became known, however, that it was the repair shops' accounts that were being examined.

A few days after the investigation was begun Foreman William Mooreo f the repair shops, the foreman wheelwright, and several others were suspended. William H. Mesick, who was made acting foreman during the administration of Mayor Strong and was put back to wheelwrighting, his own trade, when Commissioner Scannell took charge, was called before the examiners and he gave the information on which the charges are based. He told his story to Secretary William Leary, who communicated the facts to Commissioner Sturgis. Foreman Isaac Fisher, who is now in charge of the shops, will be another important witness, besides several workmen.

It is the general impression throughout the Fire Department that the investigation will not stop with the trial of Chief Ryan, and that an effort will be made to reach some one higher up.

BOSTON'S TAX RATE LOWER.

It Is $14.80 This Year—Valuation of the City Is $38,000,000 Greater than Last Twelve Months.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Bostonians are gratified to-day by the announcement of the Board of Assessors that their taxes are to be lower this year, and that the valuation of the city has increased by about $38,000,000. The tax rate last year was $14.00 per thousand; this year it is $14.80.

Real estate shows a gain of $32,459,400 over last year, and personal property a gain of $6,342,866; a total gain of $38,802,266. The total valuation of the city is $1,191,308,100, of which $957,496,900 is in real estate and $233,811,200 in personal property.

Of the total tax rate $2.98 is for school expenditures. The total polls show a gain of only 230. Of this 14.80 rate, the State tax is 47 cents more than that last year. The country tax is 1 cent less, and the city tax is 46 cents less, than that of 1901. The total State demand this year is $1,399,771.18, being an increase of $427,394.54 over the demand of last year. The school warrant is $310,884.38 more this year, and the city is also obliged to raise by taxation $200,000 on account of the metropolitan water system expenses, which are that much in excess of the Boston water income. This is the first time in the history of the Boston Water Department that money has had to be raised by levy which should be met by water income.

It is interesting to note that there is a gain of $20,000,000 in the real estate valuation of Wards 6 and 7, the old north end.

PRINTERS AND THE MILITIA.

Resolution to Prevent Members Joining National Guard Defeated.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The convention of the International Typographical Union made many changes in its laws to-day. After providing yesterday for the oldest substitute getting the first vacancy, it to-day restricted the hours per week to a maximum of fifty-four.

An effort to include superintendents as well as foremen in the membership failed. It developed that there will be strong opposition among the delegates to indorsing the newly organized international ladies' auxiliary, although there is no opposition to local ladies' auxiliaries.

The convention became very animated over an "alleged factional fight" that was precipitated by the Indianapolis Union, and showed its conservative spirit in defeating a proposition to prohibit any member from belonging to the militia.

Music Hall, with a capacity of more than 5,000 persons, was packed to-night at the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the union, which perfected its international organization in this city in 1852.

Suggestions for the place of holding the convention next year were made, naming Asheville, N. C.; Newark, N. J.; Richmond, Vt.; Washington, D. C., and Salt Lake City. The contest seems to be between Washington and Newark. It is conceded that the convention in 1904 will be held at St. Louis.

BIG CHINESE COMPANY.

Organized in 'Frisco to Develop American Trade with China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Chinese-American Commercial Company has filed articles of incorporation with a capitalization of $1,000,000. Among the incorporators is Ho Yow, who for six years has been the Imperial Chinese Consul General to this country.

The purpose of the company is to develop business and trade between China and this country. Ho Yow will temporarily resign from the Consulship to manage the affairs of this company in China.

The company will establish commercial museums for the exhibition of American manufactures and products all over China, and will do the same in America for Chinese products.

SAW PLAYMATE DROWN.

Little Isaac Goldman's Companions Made Vain Efforts to Rescue Him.

Isaac Goldman, eight years of age, of 216 Clinton Street, was drowned off Rutgers Street yesterday afternoon in the presence of six of his companions, who made vain attempts to save his life.

After diving from the pier and swimming about for a few seconds, the boy cried out "Save me" and then sank. His playmates were unable to help him when he came to the surface. The body was later recovered and taken to the boy's home.

NEW ALASKA COMPANY.

Central Exploration Corporation to Compete with Big Concerns Already Established—New Yorkers Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 13.—The Central Alaska Exploration Company has been organized by Capt. John J. Haley of New York and Chicago, formerly general manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company. He has secured financial backing in New York, and is now starting preliminary operations in Central Alaska.

The Exploration Company is organized in connection with the Valdes Copper River and Yukon River Company, now being started by Abbott & Helm, New York brokers, who are said to be backed by British capital.

Interested with Capt. Haley are Messrs. Helm and Abbott and Frank Bradshaw of Los Angeles. They intend starting enterprises similar to those carried on in Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company and North American Transportation and Trading Company. Big trading posts will be opened at Valdes, along the Valdes and Eagle Railroad, and at other points in the Copper River Valley.

Mining will be given much attention as Capt. Haley and his associates have acquired extensive holdings of both copper and gold. These will be developed as soon as transportation is available. Salmon and halibut canneries are to be established on Prince William Sound and other points on the Alaskan coast. It is also intended to operate a steamer line from Puget Sound to Valdes.

TO VISIT NORTHFIELD.

President Roosevelt Will Deliver One of the Post Conference Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—The announcement of the programme for the post conference addresses which are to follow the General Conference at Northfield has just been made. The conference closes on the 17th, and the post conference addresses begin on the 19th and last until Sept. 7. During this time President Roosevelt, while on his New England trip, will stop off at Northfield on Sept. 1, and spend the night at the Northfield, a large Summer hotel here.

It is planned to have the President speak in the Auditorium to the Northfield people, and later he will address the 500 students who will be at the young men's school founded by D. L. Moody at Mount Hermon.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer of London will give an address each day until Aug. 29, after which other well-known preachers have arranged to speak. The reduced railroad rates last until Sept. 17, and special hotel rates are offered after Aug. 20. The post conference work is the fifth and last of the Northfield conferences for this year, and its close will end one of the most remarkable series of religious gatherings ever held.

BISHOP O'GORMAN'S PLANS.

Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a member of the American Philippine Commission to the Vatican, who returned on Tuesday on the steamship Hohenzollern, bearing a gift to President Roosevelt from the Pope, will visit Oyster Bay on Saturday and present the gift.

The gift which the Bishop will take to the President is a mosaic of the Pope sitting on a terrace in the Vatican gardens, surrounded by a number of attendants and giving a view of Rome in the distance.

Bishop O'Gorman explained last evening that when he went to Rome as a member of the Philippine Commission he bore with him a gift from President Roosevelt to the Pope, consisting of a very handsome set of President Roosevelt's writings.

"This made a very unique gift," said the Bishop, "for there is no other ruler in the world who is capable of making a similar present. The Pope expressed himself as delighted with the gift, and by way of showing his appreciation sent to the President through me the mosaic of himself. The mosaic is one of Corridi's famous pictures, and at a short distance looks almost like a painting. Its coloring is magnificent."

Bishop O'Gorman said that between now and Saturday he would go to Newport, where he would see Cardinal Gibbons, who is now there. He said he bore a special message of greeting to the Cardinal from the Pope. Later, he said, he would visit St. Paul, being the bearer of a similar special greeting to Archbishop Ireland.

ASPHALT TRUST SUIT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—John Douglass Brown, Jr., counsel for William C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, applied to Judge Kirkpatrick here to-day for an order to direct the receivers of the so-called Asphalt Trust to show cause why they should not proceed by legal process to determine the liability of stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America for assessments on their stock, amounting to $24,000,000. The application, which was denied, was made in connection with the suit which Mr. Bullitt began in Trenton yesterday afternoon.

In denying the application Judge Kirkpatrick said that he would sign no such order as that sought until all parties to the suit were brought before him by proper notice. His counsel was ordered to serve notices as soon as possible, and Aug. 26 was fixed as the date for a renewal of the application.

RATTLESNAKE IN HER ROOM.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Miss Julia Lincoln of Montclair, a guest at Mountain View Farm, near Wurtsborough, took a nap yesterday afternoon, and awakened to find a rattlesnake about two feet from her, coiled, and ready to strike. His warning rattle had awakened her.

Miss Lincoln managed to secure an alpine stock and struck the reptile a heavy blow, which made it show fight. It savagely came for her, and she struck it again, but not hard enough to render it powerless. The snake again struck at her, but she pushed it away, and managed to escape from the room. The hired man later dispatched the reptile.

The windows of Miss Lincoln's room face a sloping roof, against which rested a number of poles. It is believed that the snake climbed the poles to the room. The young woman was nearly prostrated, and is to-day suffering from shock.

CONVENTION OF RED MEN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Great Council of Red Men of the State, in session here to-day, by a vote of 140 to 135, decided to increase the per capita tax from 20 to 25 cents. The Great Council voted the sum of $500 a year to be transferred to the indigent fund for the relief of the aged members of the order.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Great Sachem—Adolph P. Corbin of New York; Great Senior Sagamore—Olin T. Nye of Watkins; Great Junior Sagamore—Robert H. McCormic of Albany; Great Prophet—William H. Barkley of Port Hunter; Great Chief of Records—Michael J. O'Hara of Elmira; Great Keeper of Wampum—Andrew Bolger of Watertown; Great Trustee—John G. Landon of Kingston; Great Representatives—Thomas H. Edmonston of Kingston, Joseph F. Begian of New York, Edward Kennedy of Elmira, and Howard Evans of Schenectady.

Utica was selected as the place to hold the next meeting.

Thomas Byrnes's New Property.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Thomas Byrnes, formerly Police Superintendent of New York, gave out the contract to-day for the improvement of his recently acquired property on the river bank near here. The house is to be remodeled and enlarged, and the grounds are to be graded and beautified with shrubbery. The stable and other outbuildings also will be improved.

THE Thinking Man's TONIC

Preachers, students, bankers, brokers, literary workers, reporters, editorial writers, accountants, actors and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system, and greatly increase their capacity for mental and physical labor, by the use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEW BARTHOLIN CLUE.

Police Find a Woman Who Describes Three Men She Saw Near Scene of the Crime.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The police obtained their first clue of value in the Bartholin case to-night, and developments that will go far toward solving the mystery are expected within twenty-four hours.

Inspector Hunt late to-night found a woman who declared that at daybreak on the morning following the night on which Minnie Mitchell disappeared in company with William Bartholin,

BRETONS STILL DEFIANT

Troops and Gendarmes Employed to Evict Nuns.

Disorder at Concarneau, Where the Commissary at Length Succeeds in Entering the School.

BREST, Aug. 13.—Soldiers have been requisitioned in several places in Finistère in the last two or three days in order to protect Police Commissaries engaged in closing religious schools from threatening crowds.

Infantry and mounted gendarmes are going to St. Méen, Folgoet, and Ploudaniel to overawe the excited populations of those towns. The inhabitants of Folgoet are engaged in building a wall of masonry behind the principal door of the Church School. At St. Méen scouts on horses, bicycles, and even automobiles are reconnoitering in order to give alarm of the coming of the police. The peasants declare that they will throw themselves among the gendarmes, and will put beehives in the barricades.

The expulsion of the sisters at Concarneau was undertaken to-day. Scouts on automobiles reached the town at 2 o'clock in the morning from Quimper, and reported that troops were on the way. The tocsin was rung, bugles were blown, and boys ran through the streets ringing hand bells. Large crowds gathered around the railroad station and the school.

Several bodies of gendarmes and two companies of infantry arrived by a special train. The Commissary ordered the school evacuated, at which the crowd shouted "Long live the Sisters!" The gendarmes advanced toward the school, but they were repulsed, and a general scrimmage followed. Later the troops reached the building, and the police tried to break down the doorway with axes, but the resistance of the people continued.

The Commissary finally forced an entrance to the school. When this had been accomplished the sisters, amid the vehement protests of the crowd, left the building.

Entrance to the school in the village of Benzec was also forced to-day. Here the sisters, when they emerged from the school building, were conducted to the church by the Mayor and a procession of people, headed by the national flag draped in crape.

LYONS, Aug. 13.—The Court of Appeal has declared the affixing of seals to certain nuns' schools to be illegal, and has ordered their removal on the ground that the buildings in question belong to private owners, and not to congregations.

A number of cases similar to the foregoing are at present before the courts in various places in the provinces.

GRENOBLE, Aug. 13.—Count Miribel has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment for breaking the seals which had been affixed to the nuns' school here. Two sons of the Count were fined 20f. each for insulting the Commissary of Police.

These sentences, however, were reprieved under the first offender law.

BOER GENERALS' JOURNEY.

Report that an Effort Is Being Made to Induce Them to Refuse British Hospitality Denied.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says he is requested to deny in an unqualified manner the statement that Messrs. Wessels, Fischer, and Wolmarans are going to Southampton in order to try to persuade Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey to refuse British hospitality and to involve them in the Hollander campaign.

It is equally untrue that it is proposed to send a Dutch vessel to the Solent in order to intercept the Generals.

The Times's correspondent says it is the general opinion in Brussels that the Boer Generals wish to collect funds for the assistance of their countrymen and to sound the British Colonial Office as to the return of certain members of the Boer party to South Africa.

MR. KRUGER IRRECONCILABLE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A pro-Boer agency, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, asserts that Mr. Kruger does not acquiesce in present conditions in South Africa, and refuses to ask for leave to return there.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRAIN DE LUXE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Cape Town to The Times says the first train de luxe from Buluwayo arrived yesterday, having completed the journey in seventy-four hours.

RUSSIANS COMPLIMENT LOUBET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that President Loubet has had a number of requests from Russia that he be godfather to infants born in the course of his stay in that country. He has readily consented, giving in each case a small gold and enamel cross, with a gold chain.

PROF. G. R. PARKIN'S PLANS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times announces that Prof. G. R. Parkin sailed on the Oceanic yesterday for Toronto, via New York, in order to attend to some business at Upper Canada College. He will return to London in October, and will afterward visit Canada, Australasia, and the United States in connection with the scheme for the establishment of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships.

MR. MANSFIELD COMING HOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Richard Mansfield will sail for New York on the Lucania on Saturday, ten days earlier than he expected, because it is impossible to get the accommodation he desires on later steamships. Mr. Mansfield is not particularly sorry, because the cold and damp spoil all the pleasure of river life here. Mrs. Mansfield will remain in England until Sept. 13.

PLOT TO KILL M. DELCASSE?

PARIS, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to a news agency from San Sebastian, Spain, says that several Anarchists of Madrid have been arrested on the charge of hatching a plot to assassinate M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of his recent stay in Folx, on the French side of the Pyrenees.

That Funny Story
you heard last night originated in The Man in the Street. That's where most of the new anecdotes about prominent people have their origin nowadays. Get these laughs at first hand in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday.—Adv.

THE KING REVIEWS HINDUS.

Picturesque Scene at Buckingham Palace—His Majesty's Address to the Officers.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Indian troops who came here for the coronation, to the number of 1,800, were reviewed by King Edward at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

The arrangements were similar to those of yesterday, when a body of colonials was reviewed. The men from India are all picked troops, including Lord Curzon's body guard. They presented a fine spectacle in their handsome vari-colored uniforms. Princess Victoria and other royal persons took snapshot pictures while the ceremony was in progress.

The King wore a jeweled sword that cost $50,000, which was presented to him yesterday by the Maharajah of Jaipur.

The scene on the terrace was a very brilliant one, the European military and levee dress being quite outshone by the splendid apparel of the Indian Princes. Queen Alexandra wore a heliotrope costume with a small toque of the same shade. She received a greater ovation than the King as both passed down a line of notables, bowing and shaking hands. The young sons of the Prince of Wales, Princes Edward and Albert, the former in plain white duck and the latter in a blue serge sailor suit, constituted themselves aides to the King and fetched several general officers, who smilingly obeyed their summons to an audience with his Majesty.

The great lawn below the terrace was a marvelous sight in red, yellow, green, and blue. The Bengalese, Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Punjab cavalry made a strong contrast to a spot where the British regulars from India, dressed in khaki, stood. At the word of command lances, rifles, and carbines were grounded, and the contingents one by one filed past the royal canopy, saluting their Majesties and receiving medals at the hands of the Prince of Wales.

At the close of the review the troops were drawn up in front of the King, who addressed the officers as follows:

"I wish to convey to all ranks the high satisfaction it has given me to see this splendid contingent from India. I almost feared, owing to my serious illness, that I would be prevented from having the advantage of seeing you, but I am glad to say that by God's mercy I am well again. I recognize among you many of the regiment I had the advantage of seeing at Delhi during my tour of India.

"I hope the contingent has enjoyed its stay in England and that all may return in safety to their homes. I wish you to convey these sentiments from me to all ranks of your command."

To Train British Naval Stokers.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In consequence of good results following recent experiments, the Admiralty has decided to establish permanent naval stokers' schools at home ports. The old warship Nelson will be converted for this purpose and stationed at Portsmouth, and other ships also will be turned into schools where boys may be thoughly trained to understand water-tube boilers. Recent experiences in the navy show that greater technical knowledge of stoking is requisite for the efficiency of ships.

An Australian High Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—Premier Barton of the Australian Commonwealth has been in communication with the Canadian Government in order to ascertain all particulars regarding the establishment and maintenance of the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London. It is understood that this is with a view to having a similar office in London for Australia.

THE CIVIL WAR IN HAITI.

Many Burned to Death at Petit Goave—French Cruiser to Protect Entry of Vessel at Cape Haitien.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—An official telegram from Cape Haitien says that very many persons were incinerated in the burning of Petit Goave last Saturday.

The telegram adds that the blockade of Cape Haitien by the Firminist gunboat Crete-à-Pierrot has not been recognized by the United States Government.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Aug. 13.—The French steamer Ferdinand de Lesseps has sailed for Cape Haitien, accompanied by the French cruiser D'Assas, which will protect the entry of the de Lesseps to the port in case of opposition from Admiral Killick on the gunboat Crete-à-Pierrot.

A report has reached here to the effect that Admiral Killick has cut the cable between Mole St. Nicholas and Santiago, and intends to cut the cable between Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Haitien.

All is quiet here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Minister Powell cabled to the State Department from Port-au-Prince to-day that Gonalves was in the hands of the revolutionary forces under Gen. Firmin.

URIBE-URIBE MAY SURRENDER.

Is Said to be Willing to Treat with the Colombian Government.

PANAMA, Aug. 13.—It is reported here that before Gen. Uribe-Uribe, Chief of the Colombian revolutionists, left Curacao he had an interview with Consul Becerra and said that if the Government was willing to treat with him directly he would lay down his arms. He said he wanted only amnesty for all liberals and the fulfilment of promised reforms.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe has sailed for the Department of Magdalena.

No news was received here to-day from Agua Dulce.

JAPANESE FORCE IN KOREA?

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Globe says that Japanese naval officers on their own responsibility have landed guns, constructed a battery, and posted guards on the Island of Kothnesan, and that Korean officials who were sent to investigate were driven away by the Japanese.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 13.—According to advices received here yesterday, the epidemic of cholera has spread from Manila and the ports of China to Japan. Up to the middle of July cases and deaths had been reported officially as follows:

Tokio, 4 cases, 3 deaths; Saga, 75 cases, 42 deaths; Nagasaki, 3 cases, 3 deaths; Fukuoka, 102 cases, 73 deaths; Fukuoka Jail, 27 cases, 12 deaths; Formosa, 19 cases, no deaths.

Dr. Schweninger's New Post.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Dr. Schweninger, who treated Prince Bismarck, has been appointed Professor of the History of Medicine at Berlin University. Prince Bismarck was so grateful that he tried to have Dr. Schweninger appointed to this post nearly twenty years ago, but university circles raised a protest. Dr. Schweninger was Bismarck's physician up to the time of the Prince's death, living at Friedrichsruhe. Medical professors of a number of universities are circulating a protest to the Government against the appointment, asserting that Dr. Schweninger has never written or taught on the subject of medical history.

The Murder of M. Siplaguine.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—A Russian student named Kalajeff, who was recently released from a Silesian prison, has been surrendered to the Russian police, it being suspected that he was an accomplice in the murder of M. Siplaguine, (Russian Minister of the Interior,) who was shot and killed last April 15.

Borghese Palace Not to be Sold.

ROME, Aug. 13.—Recently published statements that the famous Borghese Palace was to be sold at auction are authoritatively denied by the legal representatives of the Borghese family.

Mr. Fanning's Recovery Probable.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—S. V. Hunter, uncle of D. H. Fanning of New York, after a consultation with the physician of St. Giles's Infirmary to-day, decided to leave Fanning in that institution for a time. With rest and attention, it is thought, there is a good prospect of Fanning's recovery.

RUSSIAN-GERMAN RIVALRY.

The Novoe Vremya Scouts the Idea of Common Political Action by the Two Powers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—There is little disposition in Vienna, says The Times's correspondent in the Austrian capital, to accept the jubilation of the Prussian newspapers over the meeting between the Czar and Emperor William at Reval as quite genuine or well founded.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt reproduces an article in which the Russian journal Novoe Vremya contemptuously rejects the idea of common political action by Russia and Germany. The Novoe Vremya says:

"In order to enable us to fulfill our historic mission it is necessary for the Germans to suffer reverses in all their enterprises. How is it possible to have a general understanding under these circumstances? In East Asia Russian aims are so diametrically opposed to German that the means of attaining them can only consist in action of a contrary tendency."

KAISER'S INTEREST IN ART.

He Offered to Furnish the Sum for Art Purposes Which the Bavarian Legislature Refused to Vote.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The refusal of the Bavarian Diet to vote funds asked by the Government for art purposes drew sharp public censure from Emperor William, who offered personally to furnish the sum required. In a telegram to Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, from Swinemünde, dated Aug. 10, the Emperor said:

"I have just returned home, and read with the deepest indignation of the refusal of the Bavarian Diet to vote the sum which you ask for art. I hasten to express my displeasure at the mean ingratitude displayed by this action to the house of Wittelsbach and to your august person, which ever has been a shining model in the support and advancement of art. I therefore beg to be alldwed to place at your disposal the sum you require, so that you may be enabled to accomplish your task in the domain of art."

Prince Luitpold replied by telegraph, expressing heartfelt thanks for the warm interest shown by the Emperor and his magnanimous offer. The Prince continued, however, that he was glad to say that through the public-spirited liberality of a member of the Bavarian Legislature, who had placed the requisite sum at his disposal, the Government already had been placed in a position to carry out its original designs.

BRITISH RAILWAY CO-OPERATION.

Speech by the Chairman of the London and Northwestern Road.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times says that at the annual meeting yesterday of the London and Northwestern Railway the address by Lord Stalbridge, the Chairman, partly confirmed the reports of plans on the part of the railroads for co-operation and the abatement of competition.

Lord Stalbridge said that in previous negotiations other companies were not prepared to go as far in that direction as the London and Northwestern. The latter was the first railway built in England, and every one built since was designed to rob it, yet the London and Northwestern was now called on to abolish competition. Lord Stalbridge intimated, however, that his company would try not to be robbed of traffic and would constantly try to get more traffic. Still, he added, it would do its utmost to foster the movement to reduce needless expenses, now that a more sensible frame of mind was controlling British railway companies.

In regard to the constant comparisons of the speed on American and British railways, Lord Stalbridge said it must be remembered that in the United States there were only one or two fast trains, while the London and Northwestern sent them from London nearly every hour.

STATEMENT BY E. B. BALDWIN.

He Says the Captain of the America Refused to Obey the Ice Pilot.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 13.—Evelyn B. Baldwin and several members of the crew of the America have made statements before a Notary Public regarding the dispute between Mr. Baldwin and Capt. Johanssen of the America.

According to Mr. Baldwin's statement Capt. Johanssen refused to obey the orders of the ice pilot, and this necessitated his removal from the command. Baldwin also says that Johanssen left the vessel at Honingsvaag without Baldwin's knowledge or consent. The relations between Baldwin and the ice pilot were always of the best, it is asserted, and it is added that while the death of half the dogs from worms hindered the party from reaching as far north as intended, Baldwin is confident that within twelve months the America will reach the intended latitude, en route to the North Pole.

The Consulate at Christiania, to which Capt. Johanssen complained, has referred him to the Consulate at Bergen.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Tromsö to The National Tidende says that Evelyn B. Baldwin is considering the possibility of leaving Tromsö in the Autumn on the first stage of his Polar advance.

EUROPEAN CROPS DAMAGED.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Cold rains have been falling throughout Germany for a fortnight, turning to snow in the mountains. Temperature was reported to-day as low as 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The harvest just closing has been damaged, especially wheat and rye, and imports of foreign grain will be required for mixing in order to improve the quality of flour. Berlin Produce Exchange dealers say the imports for this purpose will probably come from Russia.

In Hungary, beets, which are the backbone of agriculture in large fertile districts, are undersized, have rank tops, and are lacking saccharine. This is the time of year that beets require sunshine and warmth for developing. If the rains continue the sugar product will be the shortest in years.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—Wintry weather prevails throughout Austria-Hungary, and severe cold and heavy snowstorms are reported from the mountain districts.

Armor Saved Prince Obolensky.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—Polish papers report that Prince Obolensky, Governor of Kharkoff, Russia, who was shot at and wounded last Monday night at Kharkoff by a would-be assassin, received some time ago a formal sentence of death from the Central Revolutionary Committee, and that since that time the Prince has worn a waistcoat of chain armor, which saved his life.

The American Cruisers at Kronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Admiral Makaroff, Governor of Kronstadt, gave a dinner on Monday to the Captains and eight other officers of the American cruisers Chicago and Albany. The Czar, the Dowager Czarina, the Queen of Greece, Princess Marie of Greece, and Grand Dukes Michael and Alexis have visited the American and other warships.

Mr. Tower Back in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador, has returned here. Mrs. Tower, who accompanies her sons to America, will come to St. Petersburg in the Autumn.

OFFICIAL LEFT NOTE CONFESSING SHORTAGE

County Collector Garrison of Bridgeton, N. J., Took $25,000.

Interested in Twenty Business Ventures—Says Peculations Extended Over Period of Ten Years.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 13.—William O. Garrison, County Collector, is short $25,000 in his accounts, according to a sealed letter left in his safe. The letter's assertion is verified by the County Counsel, who, with the Finance Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, spent the entire day going over the accounts. City Controller Sharp, who was called in as an expert, said, after spending several hours on the books, that the report appeared to be correct.

Garrison was one of the most prominent residents of this county, and was interested in many business ventures. He was a prominent member of the Order of Elks, and was recently chosen to represent the local lodge in the Salt Lake City Council. He left here on Thursday for the West. Before going he handed a sealed envelope to his chief clerk, Mr. Hummell, with instructions that it was to be kept in the vault in the office and was not to be opened until Monday evening. Then the clerk was to open it and act on what it contained. Garrison's instructions were followed, and the fact of the shortage learned.

The Finance Committee finished its work in the afternoon and the Board of Freeholders met this evening to hear the report. That said that the examination, which was necessarily hurried and not complete, indicated there was a shortage of $25,300.06.

The note left by Garrison says that he began to use the county funds for his own purposes soon after he became Collector ten years ago. He frequently squared up with the county at first, but eventually the defalcation became too large for him to settle, as he could not replace the misused money. He says it will be no use for the authorities to look for him, as he will not be found.

What worries the authorities most is that Garrison's bond for $100,000, with five sureties, cannot be found, so that the county may have to stand the loss. It is thought Garrison, when ready to depart, obtained possession of the bond and destroyed it. The Freeholders have sent for an expert accountant, and the books will be gone over beginning ten years ago.

Mr. Garrison was a Director in a bank and President of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church. A count of the enterprises he was interested in shows twenty, with the possibility of more being heard of later.

The authorities are trying to locate Miss Mary Petit, the bookkeeper in the Collector's office. She is also absent, presumably on her vacation, although why she was allowed to go away at the same time as her chief is not explained as yet. No trace of the young woman has been found.

Mr. Garrison is about fifty years old. He has a wife and a family of grown children. He at one time was County Superintendent of Schools. It is generally supposed he was well off, as his interests were varied and all appeared to be paying well.

YOUNG SAILORS' BATTLE IN PORT OF SPAIN.

Training Ship Hartford Back from Cruise with Tale of Strife in Trinidad.

The United States training ship Hartford arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday after a cruise in West Indian waters. Among the large class of apprentices were several young men who bore with some slight show of pride the scars of their first battle, which was fought at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on March 18. On that date 150 apprentices of the Hartford's port watch went ashore on leave, and were with 50 men from the battleship Indiana and 50 from the battleship Massachusetts, which were lying in the same harbor.

The Hartford men were ordered to report back to the ship at 6 o'clock. On the way eight of the men, as they hurried along the street, upset the fruit stand of a colored man, who started a fight.

Several other colored men arrived and, turning to a large pile of coal near by, hurled lumps of it at the young sailors. Then the apprentices' forces were augmented by the other men from the three ships, who were on shore leave, and there was a long, hard, hand-to-hand fight. After a time officers from the ships and policemen dispersed the belligerents, and the "jackies" returned to their ships.

SECOND YONKERS CAR STRIKE.

Men Were Fearful Previous Concessions Were Rescinded—Trouble Settled.

YONKERS, Aug. 13.—The employes of the Union Trolley Company went on strike again this morning, but like the one of Saturday last it was of short duration. The strike to-day was started because the men had received no word from President Maher relating to the demands made by them last week. That, however, appears to have been due to a misunderstanding, as Mr. Maher had said that he would accede to the men's demands. When he was called on the telephone at his home in Larchmont after the start of the trouble this morning he said he would come to Yonkers this forenoon and give the strikers an agreement in due form. That was satisfactory, and at 7:55 o'clock the men went back and traffic was resumed.

The strike last week was because of the prospective removal of Superintendent Daly, who was to be succeeded, it was reported, by Thomas Malone, formerly inspector on the Jerome Avenue line. Mr. Daly is very popular with the men, and they demanded his retention. At the same time they formulated a demand for a working day of ten hours at 20 cents an hour instead of 18 cents an hour for an eleven-hour day. It was understood that all their demands were to be conceded.

"POET LECTURER" MISSING.

"Prof." Langdon, Dime Museum Versifier, Mysteriously Disappears.

"Prof." Hudson Langdon, a lecturer in a museum in East Fourteenth Street, is missing from his home, 323 East Sixteenth Street. Yesterday his wife asked the police to look for him. "Prof." Langdon is known all over the country as the "Poet Lecturer." He not only quoted extensively from Shakespeare and other poets, but he delivered whole lectures on the freaks in improvised verse.

"The Poet Lecturer" left the museum where he was employed at 4:45 o'clock Tuesday to go to his dinner, but never reached the house. His wife told the police that her husband had been ill for the last two weeks, and that he had complained of pains in his head. She fears that he might have become deranged and wandered away. Langdon was born in England, and came to this country about eighteen years ago. He was an actor early in life.

Stage-Struck Girls Missing.

The Jersey City police were asked to look for two young women who have been missing since Sunday. They are Mary Liffers, sixteen years old, daughter of Paul Liffers of 230 New York Avenue, and Lulu Oscheimer, seventeen years old, daughter of Frederick Oscheimer of 453 Palisade Avenue. Both the missing girls are members of the Second Reformed Church. They left home on Sunday afternoon, and went to Coney Island. The mothers of the girls believe they are detained somewhere against their will, but the police learned that both girls desired to go on the stage, and that last week one of them received a letter offering them positions in Philadelphia.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

CROWDS AT THE FOOD SHOW
(FOURTH FLOOR.)

Great Sale of White
Elbow Sleeve Shirt Waists
at Less than Cost to Make.
69c., 85c., 95c., 1.25, 1.45

Worth two, three and four times more than we ask.
The most extraordinary values ever offered by The Big Store.
These Waists are fresh and beautiful, from one of the foremost manufacturers in the United States.
Instead of waiting until later to reduce prices on these handsome ELBOW SLEEVE WAISTS we do so NOW, when your needs for them are greatest.
The craze for Elbow Sleeve Waists has extended all over the country, and everywhere they have been eagerly purchased.
Such prices and styles instantly arouse your enthusiasm and impel you to buy three or four Waists, where ordinarily you would only purchase one.
(Special Tables, Second Floor, 18th St.)

Fancy Dresses and Shirt Waist Suits.
Prices are radically reduced at just the very time when your need for these handsome Dresses and Shirt Waist Suits is keenest.
The cream of this season's jauntiest Shirt Waist Suit styles. The range is extraordinarily attractive, and comprises the very newest and most fetching styles:

STYLISH CHAMBRAY SHIRT WAIST SUITS will be sold for 4.50
BEAUTIFUL BATISTE AND DOTTED SWISS DRESSES will be sold for 5.90
DIMITY, LAWN AND FOULARD DRESSES will be sold for 6.75
HANDSOME BLUE DIMITY DRESSES, yoke of white lace, will be sold for 8.50
DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES, an assortment of the best styles in Organdies, Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, Linens, etc., will be sold for 10.00
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Skirts.
Dress Shapes in Melton or Wool Crash.

Handsomely made in light and medium gray, red, brown or tan; buttoned down the back as shown in illustration; strictly tailor-made, with 10 rows of stitching over hips, top and bottom of flounce. Regular value, $10; special reduction price, 5.00
WOMEN'S DRESS AND PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS, in washable and all-wool materials, such as Linen, Pique, Brilliantine, Sicilian, Wool Crash and Cheviot; special reduction price, 3.90
(Second Floor, Front.)

Great August Shoe Sale.
The Summer's Very Best Bargains.
"The best values for the money I ever saw," writes a woman who sends an order by mail.
Thousands of others are saying the same thing. Values like those which crowd this sale emphasize delightfully the interest and importance that attach to the event.
The special Shoe Store on the Second Floor is thronged daily. And no wonder. Not the sort of Shoes that you find around town at exaggeratedly "low" prices, but first-class
Shoes Made for This Season's Trade 1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Their Actual Valuation.
WOMEN'S OXFORDS, tan and black, mostly $1.50 grades, .50
WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS, mostly the balance of a well-known brand of $3.00 shoes, at 1.00
WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS, several styles, in kid and patent leather, $3.00 to $5.00 values, at 1.95
MEN'S TAN SHOES AND OXFORDS, the balance of our entire stock of tans, $3.00 to $4.00 values, 1.50
MEN'S BLACK SHOES AND OXFORDS, kid, calf and patent leather, odd lots, $3.00 to $4.00 values, 1.90
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' LACE SHOES, satin calf, good wearing, all sizes, at 1.00
(Main Floor and Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Summer Petticoats.
Not only cool and comfortable, but prettily stylish.
Made of madras and cambric, and offered as special attraction for to-day.
PETTICOATS, woven madras in pretty stripe effects, cut extra full, with deep ruffle; regular 79c. values, .39
PETTICOATS, madras, fine quality, deep umbrella flounce with four bias ruffles; regular $1.00 values, .50
PETTICOATS, fine white cambric, umbrella flounce of tucked lawn and embroidery edging, extra dust ruffle, .98
PETTICOATS, fine cambric and muslin, umbrella flounce of prettily tucked lawn with ruffle of fine embroidery or lace, 1.50
(Second Floor.)

Women's Undermuslins.
What a delight to have such broad choosing, to revel amongst such perfect, well made styles, but, best of all, to be able to buy these handsome garments at such remarkably low prices.
NIGHTGOWNS; good muslin, in two very pretty styles; one, chemise effects, with short sleeves; other V neck; both with prettily trimmed yokes, .75
NIGHTGOWNS; fine nainsook; chemise style with short sleeves; very handsome yoke of point de Paris lace and tucking, .98
DRAWERS; cambric; umbrella style; ruffle of tucked lawn and deep hemstitch hem, .39
DRAWERS; good muslin and cambric; umbrella style; trimming of fine lace and embroidery, .49
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Semi-Annual Sale of Men's Trousers.

Opened Tuesday morning in a manner that establishes NEW PRECEDENTS for clothing selling in the month of August.
Five minutes after the doors were opened Tuesday the centre aisle of the Clothing Store was crowded with men purchasing Trousers.
All day until a minute before closing time there was not a break in this enthusiastic demand.
Yesterday was another day of remarkable selling; some men bought three and four pairs.
This morning ushers in the third day.
The stocks are arranged in sections according to waist measurements.
TROUSERS—Flannels and Wool Crashes, "college bottom" and belt loops, 2.00
TROUSERS—Worsteds in stripes and checks, 2.00
TROUSERS—Cassimeres, hairlines and mixtures, 2.00
TROUSERS—Fancy Tweeds, pure finish Corduroys, 2.00
TROUSERS—Black and Blue Cheviots, Thibets and Serges, 2.00
THE POPULAR CENTRE AISLE OF THE MEN'S CLOTHING STORE DISPLAYS THIS NOTABLE EXPOSITION OF STYLISH TROUSERS.
Plenty of extra clerks to assist the regular sales forces.
Trousers for All Kinds of Men, Trousers for Almost Any Occasion, 2.00

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

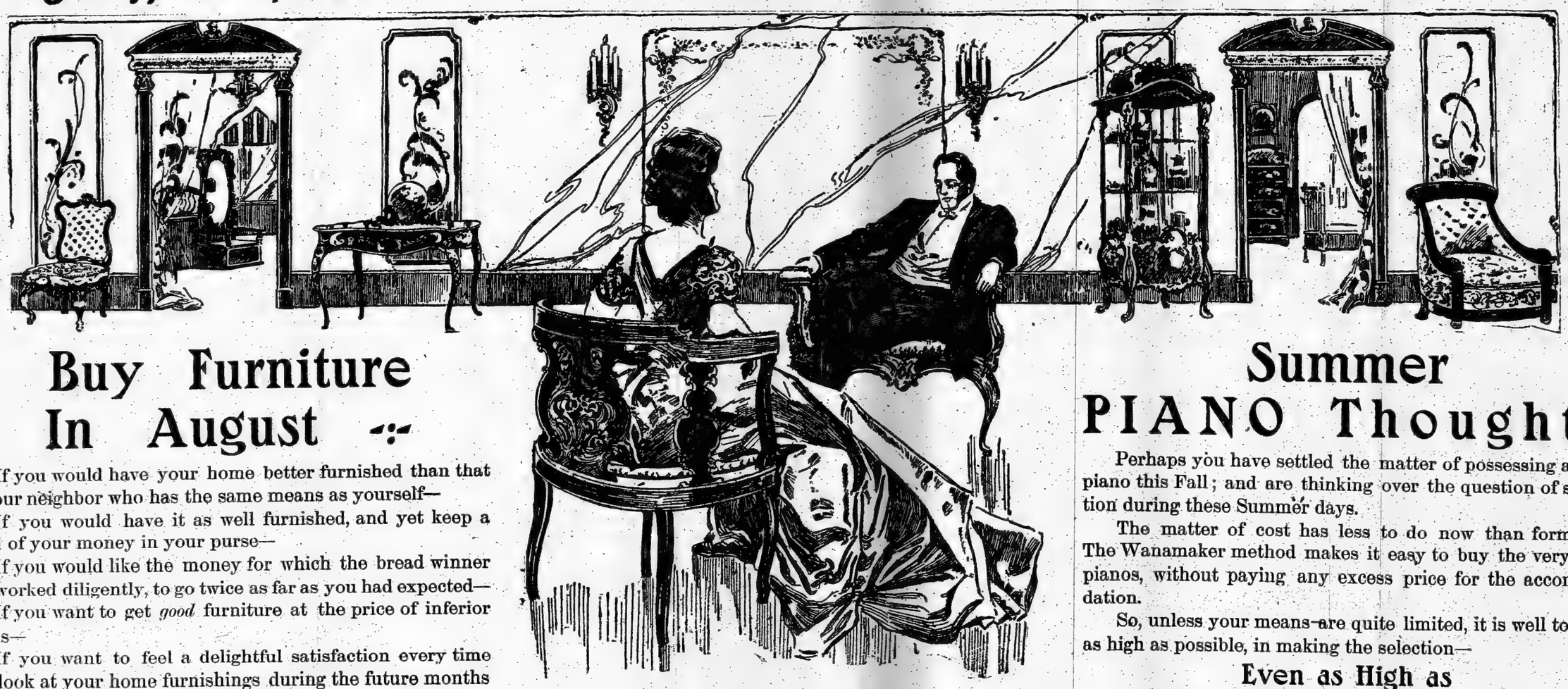

Buy Furniture In August -:-

If you would have your home better furnished than that of your neighbor who has the same means as yourself—

If you would have it as well furnished, and yet keep a third of your money in your purse—

If you would like the money for which the bread winner has worked diligently, to go twice as far as you had expected—

If you want to get *good* furniture at the price of inferior goods—

If you want to feel a delightful satisfaction every time you look at your home furnishings during the future months and years—

Buy Furniture In August -:-

At the Great Wanamaker Trade Sale

Buy when a great and masterful organization has used all its vast power in procuring low prices for you. Take advantage of a condition in retail prices that is real, positive, extraordinary in its economies.

You would be chagrined, angry, unhappy for months, if you knew that you had paid, in some store, sixty dollars for a piece of furniture that you could have bought in another for forty dollars. It would be long before you could forget such a loss. Yet it is wasteful in exactly the same way to pay in September or October sixty dollars for a piece of furniture that you could buy in August for forty.

It's worth thinking over, for people who have no money to waste.

To illustrate the tremendous facts of this sale, note the following representative offerings, in good supply today:

75 Quartered Oak DINING CHAIRS
Usual Price, $4.50; August Price, $3

Shaped seat frame with box frame; open cane seat; square stretchers; French legs neatly carved at top; claw feet; banister back with carved top; fine construction and highly polished.

60 Golden Oak BUREAUS
Usual Price, $16; August Price, $10.50

Swell top base 40 x 22 in.; two large and two small drawers; paneled ends; upright oval mirror 22 x 28 in.; beveled edges; neatly shaped standard and carved frame; well built and finished.

55 Quartered Oak EXTENSION TABLES
Usual Price, $20; August Price, $13

Quartered golden oak; round top 42 inches in diameter; deep rim under top with beaded edge; 3½-inch square section tapered leg; 6 feet long when extended; well built and highly polished.

August price, $6.75; usual price, $9—Golden oak extension tables; 42x42 in., square top with deep rim; moulded edges; round tapered legs with bell-shaped foot ends; one centre leg; 6 ft. long when extended; top is of quartered oak well polished.

August price, $18.50; usual price, $25—Mahogany veneered chiffoniers; full swell front case with top 34½x19 in.; 5 large drawers, paneled ends; shaped standard with carved mirror frame; French plate mirror 20x16 in.; well built and highly polished.

August price, $22; usual price, $35—Curly birch Wardrobes, finished light; 6 ft. high, 30 in. wide, 22 in. deep; moulded edges; paneled front; paneled door; shaped legs; one inside shelf with swivel hooks made of richly figured curly birch and highly polished.

August price $24; usual price $36—Golden oak Sideboards; 5 ft. 10 in. high, 47 in. wide, 23 in. deep; swell top base; two small drawers with swell fronts; two cupboards with carved doors; one long linen drawer; cabinet top has one large and two small shelves; French plate mirror 36x18 in.; of fine finish and highly polished.

August price $16; usual price $20—Quartered golden oak Bureaus of Colonial design; square front case with top 42x20 in.; French plate mirror 30x24 in.; plain brass knob drawer pulls; three long drawers; well built and finished.

August price $40; usual price $55—Golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. 6 in. high, 48 in. wide; 23 in. deep; neatly moulded edges; base contains two small drawers; one large drawer, two cupboards; canopy top has four shelves; glass cabinet in center with glass sides and doors; below the glass cabinet a French plate mirror 36x18 in.

August price $45; usual price $65—Mahogany Sideboards; 64 in. high, 48 in. wide, 23 in. deep; Chippendale effect with long tapered legs; two small drawers; one large drawer; double cupboards; top has French mirror 40x16 in. in pattern design; two small side shelves. This piece of furniture is of fine design, neatly moulded and highly finished.

August price $3; usual price $4.50—Quartered golden oak Rockers; high back, high arms; back has center panel with side spindles; carved top; saddle-shaped wood seat; highly polished.

August price $5.50; usual price $8.50—Full-size white enamel Iron Bedsteads; 1 1-16 in. pillars and top rails; ornamental filling rods with fancy cast connections; well built and best enamel finish.

August price $3.25; usual price $5—Small square-top stools, with twisted strands of rush forming seat; square tapered legs with square stretchers; golden oak finish; highly polished.

August price $15; usual price $30—Art Nouveau Parlor Chairs; richly moulded and hand-carved wood work; spring seat; upholstered seat and back, covered in all-silk damask.

August price $12; usual price $16—Full-size ivory and gold finished Iron Bedsteads; 1¼-inch side posts, forming top rails; large filling rods; very ornamental connections. One of the handsomest iron bedsteads made, and the finish is of the highest possible grade.

August price $15; usual price $25—Raised head Couches; 28 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. long; full spring seat and head; covered with imported embossed velour and fringe.

August price $5 50; usual price $8.50—Mahogany finish Fancy Chair; high back with center panel inlaid with rosebuds and leaves; high arms; saddle-shaped wood seat; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Fine White Shirt-Waists
At One Dollar Each

New, fresh, perfect White Lawn Waists, that should sell at $1.75 and $2.50 each. Fronts are of open or blind embroidery in effective patterns. Open at side, backs plaited in clusters, stock collar trimmed with embroidery, lawn tie; long or short sleeves. Four different styles.

One of the best offerings of the season. **$1 each.**

Tenth street.

A Clean-Up of Jackets
In Snappy Jacket Weather

No need to hint of the usefulness of these Jackets, after the scramble to wardrobes that the recent weather has made.

If the wardrobe peg is empty you're as anxious to buy as we to sell. If the jacket you found was a bit out of style, you'll be glad to know that the smartest coats of the season can be had today for so little. These four groups:

At $4, worth $7.50 to $10—Covert cloth and black Jackets; fly-fronts; taffeta lining.

At $7, worth $12 to $13.50—Covert cloth and black cloth Jackets; fly-fronts; taffeta lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

At $10, worth $15 to $16.50—Black broadcloth Jackets; some plain, others have black taffeta strappings; fly-fronts; black taffeta lining.

At $13.50, worth $18 to $20—Black broadcloth Coats; fly-fronts; scalloped collar of black taffeta embroidered in black silk; satin lining.

Men's Serge Suits
Now at $8.50

These are the choicest suits in our stock at the present moment. But all Summer Clothing must be sold quickly now. We could sell these serge suits next season, but we won't. All must go, before the Fall goods come.

They are blue and black; absolutely fast colors; made up in the best manner known to ready-made clothing. They were our own unmatched $10 and $12 suits. Now at **$8.50 a suit.**

All regular sizes, and plenty of stout sizes in the lot.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Do You Want a Heavier Suit for the Boy?

The thought of a wash suit made one shiver yesterday morning. But the boy will want wash suits many a day yet, before cool weather comes to stay. But he wants a warmer suit for the cool days between; and we have some exceptional offerings today.

Broken lots, broken prices; but perfect goodness and good looks in the suits.

Handsome Sailor Suits of serges and cheviots, in sizes between 3 and 12 years. Former prices were $5 to $7; now choose for **$3 a suit.**

Double-breasted jacket suits, with knee trousers, of plain blue serge, and blue or mixed cheviots. Sizes between 7 and 16 years. Former prices were $5 to $8.50. Choose now for **$3 a suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs
At 5 Cents Each

That's a remarkable price for a *pure linen* handkerchief, with a neat initial worked on it. The linen is of a very fair quality. The price is possible because the hemstitching and initialing are done by machinery. But they are good handkerchiefs for common use, at quite insignificant cost. **5c each.**

Broadway.

Summer PIANO Thoughts

Perhaps you have settled the matter of possessing a new piano this Fall; and are thinking over the question of selection during these Summer days.

The matter of cost has less to do now than formerly. The Wanamaker method makes it easy to buy the very best pianos, without paying any excess price for the accommodation.

So, unless your means are quite limited, it is well to look as high as possible, in making the selection—

Even as High as The CHICKERING

Of course the Chickering costs more than most pianos; but it gives ever so much more—artistic satisfaction for a lifetime, perfect tone, strength, power, beauty, all that the real music-lover enjoys and demands.

It means only a few more payments, at the most; and then you have the ultimate gratification of possessing a piano that has no shortcomings, no limitations, that leaves nothing beyond to be desired. To the true musician this is everything; for any lower price is no consolation for the sacrifice of perfect tone, action or power.

Think of the *Chickering*—see it, hear it, try it, and save yourself the possibility of future loss or discontent, which so often follows when the *Chickering* is not chosen.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Portieres Under-Price

Present stocks must make way for new goods. Draperies that are very similar to the newcomers must nevertheless be out of the way when Fall goods arrive. And who will know whether they were bought in August or September? And the economy feature is quite worth while.

These are Armure, Repp and Mercerized Portieres; some have the fringe at top and bottom; some have corded edges; and some are prettily trimmed with narrow tapestry and damask borders, appliqued on front edge and bottom. They are good styles, popular colors, and desirable in every way.

Portieres that were $5.25, $6.25, $6.75, $7, now **$4.50 a pair.**

Portieres that were $7.25, $8.25, $8.50, $9.75, now **$5 a pair.**

Another lot of better grade Mercerized Portieres, good styles and popular colorings; were $11.50, now **$7.50 a pair.**

Third floor.

Today's Rare Offerings Of Summer SHOES

Perhaps you're as anxious for a new pair of shoes as we are to clear up this Basement stock during August. We've done some radical price-cutting that makes new and stylish Shoes cost remarkably little. For instance:

Men's Shoes at $1—A collection of various sorts of Summer Shoes, both tan and black leather; some few in the tan are low shoes. All are worthy and should find new owners quickly.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Oxfords at $1.90—Half-a-dozen styles of Men's Oxfords in the most popular toe-shapes of the present season. The leathers are best kidskin, velour calfskin, fine grain box calfskin and patent leather. There are Blucher and straight lace styles, all with welted soles, and made up in handsome manner.

Men's $2 Outing Oxfords at 50c—White Canvas Oxfords, with heavy welted red rubber soles; not all sizes.

Women's $3 to $3.50 Shoes at $1—Black and tan kidskin; especially interesting to women with small feet; materials are fine, and styles are just right.

Women's Oxfords at $1—Black and tan, kid and patent leather; some sizes are missing, but plenty of the best sizes are here; none worth less than two dollars, and many worth double.

Basement.

Copyright Books 50 Cents Each

The following Books are all in copyright editions, handsomely cloth-bound, and published at $1, $1.25 and $1.50; and sold by us at 75c, 90c and $1.

A glance at the titles will reveal many a book you want to read, and, having read, to own. And a nearby vacation will probably give to many of you the opportunity to do some of the reading that you've planned.

Now the price is but half or a third of the publisher's price—

Fifty Cents a Volume

Here's the list:

The Crimson Weed. C. St. John.
Tommy and Grizel. J. M. Barrie.
The Age of Fable. Bulfinch.
The True Story of Martinique. Prof. John Randolph Whitney.
Life's Trivial Round. Rosa N. Cary.
Love and Mr. Lewisham. H. G. Wells.
The Hosts of the Lord. Mrs. Steel.
The Winning of Sarenne. St. Clair Beall.
A Sack of Shakings. Frank T. Bullen.
The Rebel. H. Mariott Watson.
The Marble Faun. Hawthorne.
The Observations of Henry. Jerome J. Jerome.
Enoch Willoughby. James A. Wickersham.
Bondman Free. John Oxenham.
The Enchanted Typewriter. John Kendrick Bangs.
The River of Pearls. Rene de Pont Jest.
Ensign Knightley. A. W. E. Mason.
The Year One. J. Bloundelle Burton.
Madame Bohemia. Francis Nelson.
The Helper. Francis Lynde.
The Tempting of Father Anthony. Horton.
The Sacred Fount. Henry James.
A New Way Around An Old World. Francis E. Clark.
Mr. Jack Hamlin's Meditations. Bret Harte.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1898, Total Sales First Six Months	$1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months	$2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:
220 Broadway.
43 Cortlandt St.
433 Broadway.
753-755 Broadway.
1349 Broadway.
2202 Third Avenue.
201 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway.
421 Fulton Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY:
18 Newark Avenue.

NEWARK:
785 Broad Street.

The Development of Woodcraft

is shown to beautiful advantage in our offering of furniture, modeled after the old Colonial and Sheraton pieces. The dining room, with its Sideboard, Closet, Round Table and Chairs, offers a wide range in the selection of pieces where individuality and refinement are emphasized.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

(Incorporated.)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

Time was when your dress shirts must be made-to-measure; you waited a week for 'em, and even then they didn't always fit.

It's unnecessary now; you can buy dress shirts as good, or better, ready-to-wear: Cluett dress shirts.

Our name in Shirts and Collars means "good."

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Amusements.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE TO-DAY at 3:30 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND. TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS. To-Night Only. LAST WEEK. FLORODORA. Sat. mat. next week. Next Mon.—THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. SATURDAY. THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c. "A really charming picture."—Tribune. 6th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT. Japanese Comic Opera THE MIKADO. Japanese Imperial Troupe. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Greatest of All New England Plays. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15. Tuesday evening, Aug. 19th, SOUVENIR book of QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. Gilt top, fully illustrated, bound in silk. Regular $1.50 edition.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c. Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frt. excepted. Centerno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 129th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NEXT MONDAY, AUG. 18. (Seats now ready.) J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's new Irish play. ROBERT EMMET The Days of 1803.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Last 3 weeks Lederer's The Wild Rose

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MATINEE SAT. HI HENRY'S MINSTRELS. 15, 25, 35, 50. Next Wk—An Am. Gentleman. 50 & 75c.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. Liszt-Wagner night. Soloist, Leopold Winkler.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes. 12th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN. BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. SAT'Y. Creators and Band of 60.

BASEBALL. POLO G'DS, To-day, 2 Gms., 1 Adm. Beg. at 2 P.M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

3rd Ave. Mat. To-day. The Limited Mail. Next Week—An American Tramp.

THE NEW YORK TIMES goes into more first-class homes and reaches more of the thousands who demand the best wares than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, without exception.

CUBA NOT A MENDICANT

Will Make Return, It Is Said, for Trade Concessions.

Annexation Proposition Is Ridiculed—Havana Papers Say that Enterprises in the Island Are Beginning to Show Tangible Results.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Cubans who make their home in Washington ridicule the proposition of Senator Elkins and others that Cuba forthwith be annexed to the United States. Annexation may come in ten, twenty, or thirty years, they say, but not in six months or a year. The Cuban problem, it is declared, will not be settled by the immediate absorption by the United States of the republic it has just created. The time will come, the Cubans admit, when their country will be part and parcel of this, but in their judgment it is foolish to think of this condition as coming to pass through an act of the Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States.

"I am not connected with the Cuban legation," a Cuban said to-day, "and there is no reason why I should not say what I think about this annexation movement. I don't hesitate to tell you the members of the American Congress who are talking of annexing Cuba right away are talking through their hats. The Cubans want a chance to show that they can govern themselves. As we read the American papers we come across articles that set us down as a worthless people—lazy, shiftless, unfit for self-government.

"We are told that the United States must take Cuba to herself at once or the island will go to ruin. The United States will not absorb Cuba at once and my country will not go to ruin. We are in distress, but we are not starving. You can't starve the Cuban people. My people can live no matter what the industrial depression may be. It is in the power of the United States to withhold the reciprocal trade arrangement with Cuba which we expected would go into effect, and naturally a result of such a course would be a continuance of the commercial depression that prevails throughout the island and an increase in the suffering that comes to a people through enforced idleness. But that would not force the Cubans to accept the annexation scheme. Cubans mean to have a Government of their own, and they will not be forced into an abandonment of this purpose. Do you know how many republics there are on the Western Hemisphere. Two and no more—the United States of America and Cuba. All the other so-called republics of South and Central America are military despotisms. There is no true liberty in any of them. But Cuba is a free-man country, her institutions patterned after those of the United States, and her people governed as your people are governed. President Palma is not a military despot. He is the servant of the Cuban people—charged with certain constitutional functions to transcend which he has not the slightest inclination.

"Cuba is the land of the free and the home of the brave just like the United States. Why should American statesmen wish to destroy a republic fashioned after their own republic, to overturn the only true, popular Government that exists on this hemisphere outside the United States? Americans are anxious to go into Cuba and invest their capital and develop the island. If the Congress of the United States is wise it will legislate in such fashion that American capitalists will feel that they safely may embark in large enterprises in my country. By and by, if this liberal policy is pursued, the whole island will be Americanized and thoroughly fit for absorption into the United States. Annexation will come when American interests in Cuba demand it, when American influence is the dominant political force in the island.

"There's another thing I want to say, and it is that the United States has ten times as much to gain by a reciprocal trade arrangement with my country as Cuba has. Throw away the charity view. It was a mistake to present that view. Ask the United States to look at the Cuban question from the point of view of self-interest. This country can't afford to keep Cuba poor; it can't afford to make Cuba unfriendly. Cuba asks a market for her products; but while she asks something she offers something—a market for American goods. Her trade is worth having. It would be foolish to lose it. Make Cuba prosperous by giving her a market for her products and she will have money to spend and the more her prosperity increases the greater will be her capacity for absorbing things the United States has to sell. Cuba is poor now, but it will be rich in a very short time if the United States will give us the outlet we want, and when Cuba gets rich her purchases in the American markets will run up into enormous totals.

"Cuba is not passing the hat; she simply says, 'Give us a chance to do business with you, and while you are doing us good you will be getting benefits that will fully balance ours.' Refusal to grant Cuba's request and you invite the growth in my country of a feeling of antagonism toward this country. That would be an inevitble sequence. It would be unfortunate for both countries, but not more so for Cuba than for the United States. The time is coming when Cuba's attitude toward the United States will be a matter of importance to your people. Somehow I feel that the course of this country toward mine will be such as to cement the natural friendship Cuba has for the United States."

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—La Discusion publishes an article this afternoon about the future of Cuba. The paper says that in spite of the dark outlook private enterprises are beginning to show tangible results. It says that Señor Pelaya, a well-known sugar planter, is making additions of improved machinery to his estates and expects to obtain 100,000 sacks of sugar from his next crop. Another planter is said also to have increased his sugar machinery and to be hopeful of securing 40,000 sacks of sugar next season. According to the article, Señor Mena has likewise rebuilt his sugar estates, bought new machinery, and hopes to make 100,000 sacks of sugar from his next crop.

It is pointed out by La Discusion that statements like the foregoing do not bear out the assertion that without the aid of a loan of $4,000,000 there will be no sugar crop next year.

L. V. de Abad is the author of a letter published in La Lucha this afternoon appealing to those principally interested to assist toward starting a weekly review, to be published in New York City, and to be devoted to the economic interests of Cuba. Señor de Abad says he already has the promise of the assistance of good writers.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

Ex-Representative Rhea Predicts Republicans Will Lose All but One Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—An election prediction fresh from Kentucky was made to-day at Democratic headquarters in this city by ex-Representative John S. Rhea, who lost his seat near the close of the last session of Congress to McKenzie Moss, the Republican contestee.

"Kentucky will send ten Democratic Representatives and one Republican to the Fifty-eighth Congress," said Mr. Rhea. "I want to predict also that when the Fifty-eighth Congress is organized the Democrats will have control."

Mr. Rhea had taken his seat in the Fifty-seventh Congress by a majority of 156 votes over Moss. When he was unseated he declared in his address in his own defense that he would go back home, run for Congress again, and be elected. Mr. Rhea has been nominated by the Democrats of the Third District, and to-day he said his majority would be 1,500. The one district which Mr. Rhea conceded to the Republicans is the Eleventh, represented by Vincent Boreing. The Republicans now have three of the Kentucky districts, and it is understood that they are predicting holding these three and gaining one more.

Mr. Rhea is considered one of the finest campaigners in his party, and when he appeared at headquarters to-day he was at once assigned to go to Maine and lend a hand in reducing the Republican majority in the Pine Tree State. Mr. Rhea will be accompanied on his trip North, which will be made about the 1st of September, by Representatives Henry of Texas and W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina.

SHAW TO TAKE STUMP.

Secretary of the Treasury Will Make Speeches This Fall in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Shaw of the Treasury will take the stump in Ohio this Fall in the interest of the Republican ticket. He will make a short tour of the State in response to invitations from Senator Hanna, and the State Executive Committee, and very likely will make at least one speech in Cleveland. Mr. Shaw is regarded as the best stump speaker in the President's Cabinet. He spent a week in Ohio last Fall and was with Gov. Nash all that time. He spoke from the same platform with Senator Hanna, and made speeches at Springfield, Fremont, Conneaut, Oberlin, and other places. The Secretary at that time was finishing his second term as Governor of Iowa.

Mr. Shaw delights in discussing political and economic questions in the presence of workingmen and farmers. He prefers speaking to the "plain people" in a tent or in the open air to addressing large and fashionable audiences that gather in Opera Houses and armories in the big cities. The Secretary likes to get close to the people, and always succeeded in doing so during his own campaigns in Iowa and when touring other States. When he goes to Ohio in the Fall he will be put into districts where the Republican candidates are having a hard fight.

DEMOCRATIC TEXTBOOK.

It Will Deal Largely with Republican "Sins of Omission."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Democratic Congressional Committee will give to the public late this week, or early the next, a Democratic text book intended especially for the guidance of political Chairmen and those who will take the hustings in the coming campaign. The textbook has been in the hands of the printer for some time, and it would have been out several days ago if it had not been for the appearance of the Republican textbook.

When that literary production came out, the Democrats had finished work on their own and were ready for the issue, but the Democratic leaders took enthusiastically to the study of the Republican book, and they discovered that there were several subjects upon which it was silent. There was no reference, for instance, to Cuban reciprocity; not a word on tariff revision. There were, moreover, a chapter or two devoted to a minimizing of the evils caused by the great American trusts. These things moved the Democratic leaders to revise their volume and to add to it a few chapters dealing more especially with the "sins of omission" of the Republican Party. The printer has now nearly finished his work, and the book will be ready for issue in a few days.

MURDERED BY MOROS.

Two Men of Twenty-seventh Infantry Killed in an Ambush.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—A small party of Moros surprised an outpost of the Twenty-seventh Infantry at Camp Vicars yesterday. Sergeant Foley and Private Carey were killed, and Private Van Dorn was severely wounded.

The Moros, who numbered only a dozen, were armed with spears and swords. The morning was dark and foggy. The attacking party crawled to within a few feet of the sentinels, and then sprang upon them suddenly. The entire outpost rushed to the relief of the sentinels, but they were too late, and the Moros escaped, although possibly a few of them were wounded. The American sentinels were terribly cut by the swords and spears.

The attacking Moros were all from Bacolod, and the occurrence probably will result in a move against that town, which has a strong fort and other defenses.

Constabulary Inspector William Schermerhorn, whose home was in Seattle, Wash., was mortally wounded in a recent fight with Ladrones at Iligan, Mindanao.

Philadelphia Mint Sold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The sale of the Philadelphia Mint property was consummated to-day, the buyers being the Philadelphia Mint Realty Company, and the price $2,000,000. A quarter of a million has already been deposited to bind the contract. The rest of the money is to be paid within eighteen months. This property was put up at auction some time ago and the highest price offered was $1,500,000.

TRIED TWICE TO KIDNAP A THREE-YEAR-OLD CHILD.

Man Whose Wife Went Away with Their Boy Thought He Had Found Him.

John Reilly of 342 First Avenue, who says his wife deserted him, carrying their child with her, rushed into the apartments of Joseph Heine at 796 Eight Avenue last night and tried to carry off Heine's three-year-old son. He was put out, only to make a second attempt at Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue later, when a crowd was about to mob him. A policeman locked him up. Reilly says the child is his.

The man talked rationally and had not been drinking, the police and others believed. He says he and his wife lived together up to a about three months ago, when she deserted him. She took their three-year-old son with her.

Reilly says he has wandered all over the city and this part of the country in a vain hunt for the woman and child. He has not been able to find a trace of them, though he has inquired in hospitals and other public institutions, and has also carried on correspondence with and visited private institutions in his search. He also has had his friends and relatives working without coming upon a clue of any note.

Last night, Reilly says, he heard that his son and the mother were in the tenement at 796 Eighth Avenue. He did not and would not say how he got such information, but says he went to that house as soon as he heard about it.

One of the women in the house was asked by Reilly about 10 o'clock, if Mrs. Reilly lived there. She said no such person had ever resided in the place, and Reilly went up through the house. He found the door of the Heine apartments open. Mrs. Hester Heine was sitting in the front room with her boy, while her husband, Joseph, was in an adjoining room. With a shout Reilly rushed into the room and caught up the Heine boy.

"It's mine! It's mine!" the man shouted, as he ran out into the hall. Mrs. Heine was terrified, but recovered her voice and shouted to her husband.

"Joe! Joe! There's a man got him."

Heine ran out of the room into the hall in time to catch Reilly, rushing down the stairs. He caught the man and held him, while tenants rushed out of their rooms and down to the landing where Heine was holding Reilly, who still had the boy. Heine seized the boy, and Reilly then claimed that the child was his son.

"You're crazy," cried Heine.

The people laughed at the man, who, however, insisted that the child was his, and they then thought him out of his mind. He persisted in claiming the child, and Heine seized him and put him out of the house. Reilly did not make much show of resistance, but stood in front of the place claiming the child.

The man disappeared, and Mrs. Heine went out for a few minutes with the boy. At Fifty-second Street Reilly, who had evidently been following her, rushed up and tried to seize the child, which was being wheeled in a carriage. Mrs. Heine shrieked and a crowd quickly gathered.

"He's trying to steal my child!" cried Mrs. Heine, and the crowd moved in on Reilly, who was claiming the child was his.

Policeman Conahan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station pushed in through the crowd quickly enough to save Reilly from violence, as several angry men were in the front and about to pommel the man. Conahan drew his club and made the crowd move back, and he then took Reilly to the station. The man acted so rationally that the police did not believe him intoxicated or crazy, and he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

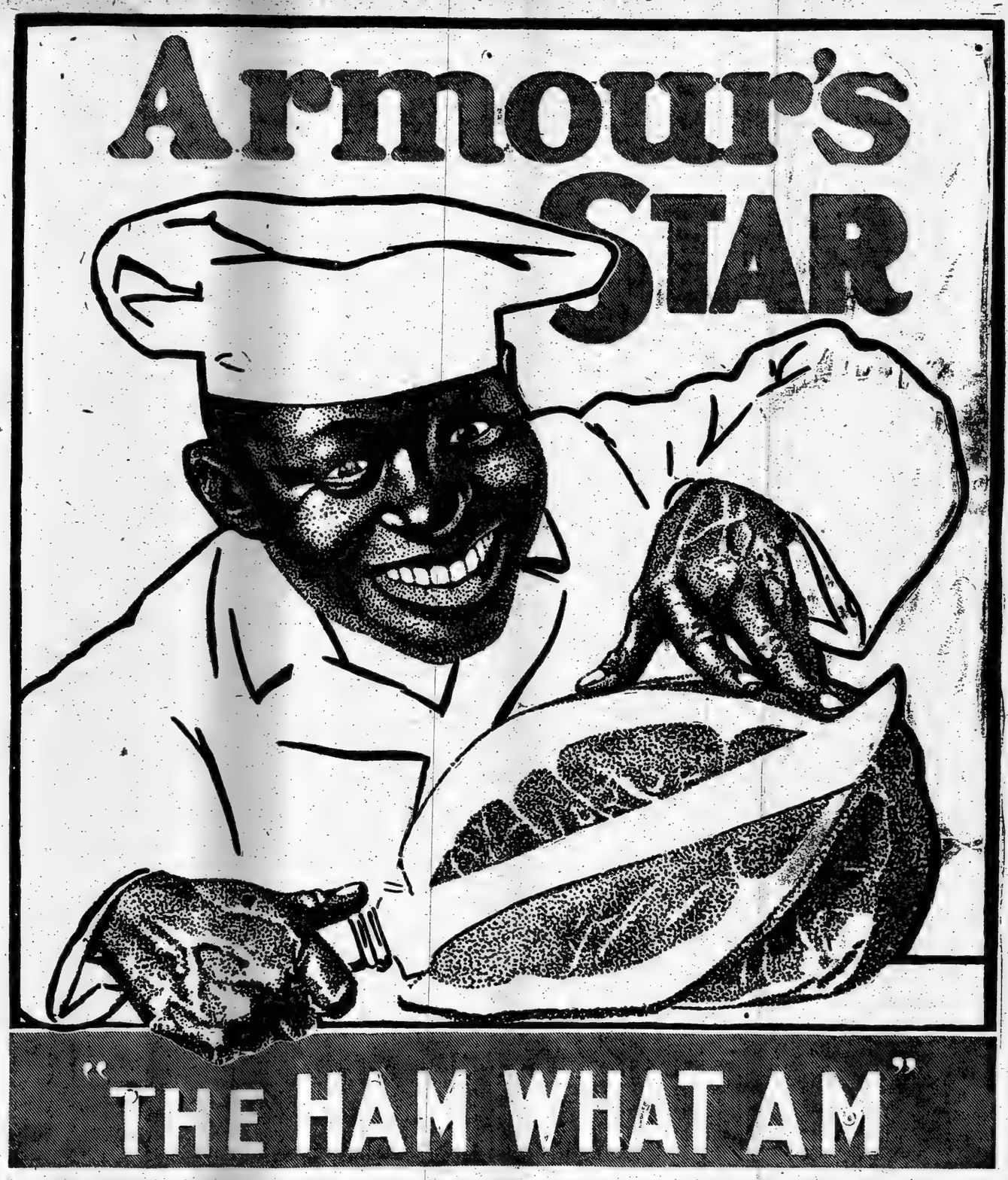

SAGE WAS A PEACEMAKER

The Aged Financier Spoke for Elevated Road Employes.

He and George J. Gould Saw No Necessity for a Strike—The Status of New Motormen a Subject of Future Consideration.

There was no more strike talk among the motormen, engineers, and firemen of the Manhattan Railway Company. At the meeting of the firemen to-night, and the engineers and motormen to-morrow night, it is expected that the agreement signed in their behalf will be ratified.

It was learned yesterday that Russell Sage, one of the Directors of the road, brought about the settlement of the trouble. Before the final conference with the Grievance Committee on Friday he attended the meeting of the Executive and Expenses Committees in Vice President Skitt's office and put in a strong plea for the men, saying that as they worked nine hours a day for so long there was no use in increasing the number of hours without extra pay. Mr. Skitt demurred, but Mr. Sage carried his point. When asked yesterday about the settlement he said:

"I don't want to take the credit of having stood up for the men. I believe, however, that the better you treat your men the better return you get. I have a large interest in the Manhattan Railway Company, being one of the largest stockholders, and I naturally would look out for my interests. The company and its employes have always got along nicely, and I saw no necessity for a strike, and I told my colleagues so. Some of them, Mr. Gould among them, thought as I did, and so there was no strike."

One of the contingencies that will arise in the future will be the employment of motormen who are neither engineers nor firemen, after all of the firemen have been made engineers and more men will be needed. The new motormen cannot get into the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as the Brotherhood will not accept any one who has not an engineer's license. Another subject to be considered is whether the two Brotherhoods will continue as members, and support in case of trouble the men who, although they have firemen's and engineer's licenses, no longer work at the trades.

Several of the motormen said they were not looking so far ahead. They seemed to be glad that a settlement had been reached, although it had no time limit. One of the motormen said:

"We are not looking for any trouble a long way ahead. We have averted trouble now, and that satisfies us. We have never talked about the status of motormen who may be hired in the future. I believe that will be all right."

The principal articles in the new agreement were the following:

A working day of nine hours. All overtime to be paid for.

Engineers assigned as motormen to receive $3.50 a day.

Firemen to be retained as conductors when electric system is installed.

Firemen to be preferred class for promotion to motormen. Wages after promotion, $3 a day first six months, $3.25 second six months, and $3.50 after first year.

Extra pay for overtime, hour's pay for fraction of hour, half day's pay for extra round trip.

No engineer to do duty as engineer and motorman on same day.

Oldest men to have choice of runs and privilege of exchanging.

None of the men to be discharged for serving on Brotherhood committees.

Men suspended on charges and later exonerated to receive full pay during time of suspension.

It was learned that the counter proposition made by Mr. Skitt, instead of the nine-hour work day, was a work day of nine hours and twenty minutes, with shorter time between trips. The Grievance Committee would not accept that.

PHILIPPINE VETERANS MEET.

Objects of Their Organization Declared to be Support of Government Policy and Defense of Army.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa., Aug. 13.—The third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Philippines began in this city to-day with nearly 2,000 delegates and veterans in attendance, among whom were Gens. MacArthur, Wheaton, and King. After a brief reception early in the day the society was called to order in Arcanum Hall by the President, Gen. Irving Hale. Following the address of Gen. Hale, routine business was taken up, the session lasting a greater part of the afternoon.

A reception was held at Lake Wanawa, a pleasure resort near Council Bluffs, to-night. An address of welcome by Gov. Cummins and speeches by Gov. Savage of Nebraska and Gen. Hale were delivered.

In his address to the delegates, Gen. Hale recommended that the limit of membership be extended to those serving in the army in the Philippines up to July 4, 1902, the date of the proclamation of amnesty, and continued:

"At present, and perhaps for some time to come, there are two special reasons for maintaining such an organization—first, loyal, non-partisan support of the United States Government, in its earnest and conscientious efforts to carry out the responsibilities which our campaigns in the Philippines brought forth; and, second, defense of the United States Army, which has been made a chopping block by hostile politicians in their attacks on the Administration. Let us stand together for the honor of our Commander in Chief, the President, and the army, the navy, and the flag."

A telegram of regret was received from President Roosevelt, who eulogized the work of the army in the Philippines.

MAGAZINE WRITER'S SUICIDE.

Napoleon F. Washington Hanged Himself in a Room of His Sister's House —Ill and Despondent.

Napoleon F. Washington, a magazine writer, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself by a cord to a hook on the transom of the door of his room at 60 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The body was discovered by his sister, Mrs. Nellie C. Green, with whom he boarded. He had been ill with nervous prostration for some time. He was forty-four years of age.

Coroner Goldenkranz said that he believed that the man was despondent because many manuscripts had been returned to him. It was said also that he was in financial difficulties. In the pocket of his nightgown was an empty vial. Pasted to the side of the bottle was a piece of paper on which the man had written: "Laudanum. Bought July 25, 1902. From whom? Find out."

THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL.

Alderman McInnes Confident that Franchise Will Be Approved, Despite Alderman McCall.

Alderman James McInnes, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who is acting as President of the board while President Fornes is Acting Mayor, replied yesterday to the alleged statements of John T. McCall, the minority leader in the board, regarding the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. Alderman McCall has had quoted as saying that a canvass he had made had shown that at least forty-nine members of the seventy were still and would be opposed to the franchise, and would defeat it.

Alderman McInnes said:

"I think Alderman McCall is mistaken in his canvass. I believe that the franchise will be approved. Forty votes are needed to approve it. If the objections raised by Aldermen when the franchise came up had been met in a minority report of the Railroad Committee, it is undoubtedly the case that many of the members would have voted differently. As it was, they had to vote yes or no, and could do nothing else. The objections of President Cantor, which were not answered at that time, probably had some weight.

"The objection that the franchise was in perpetuity is already shown to be erroneous. The franchise says it shall be a twenty-five-year lease, and at the end of that time the city shall fix the rate of compensation. If a rate cannot be fixed satisfactory to both parties, it will be left to the courts to decide. That disposes of that objection I think. Without any doubt the franchise will eventually be adopted. I expect it will be back for our consideration by Oct. 1."

Alderman Goodman said:

"I admire Alderman McCall for his pluck in taking such a bold stand, but he is very much misled if he thinks he has such a canvass of forty-five votes. I do not believe the franchise can be beaten by any one, and that sooner later it will be passed."

STEAMBOAT LIGHTER IN FLAMES.

Two Men Scorched—Bulldog Born on Board Yankee Saved.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The steam lighter Star, owned by Charles E. Wager of the Lively Lighterage Company of 524 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York, was burned to the water's edge and her hull gutted late this afternoon in the harbor here. The Star had been here with a load of 750 barrels of cement. When the load was discharged Capt. James Kinney got under way and started for the Sound. He was about half way down the harbor when flames burst from the engine room or the fireroom, no one knows which.

Robert Wager, the engineer and son of the owner, was washing his hands on deck when the flames burst out. He leaped into the engine room, and threw open the exhaust to prevent an explosion of the boiler, and shouted to the fireman to dump the fire under the boiler. Both were badly scorched, as one side of the room they were in was burning briskly. Capt. Kinney headed his boat to the nearest shore, and remained at the wheel until the steam was exhausted and the boat lost headway. The Star drifted ashore and grounded. After leaving the engine room Engineer Wager ran into the cabin, which was burning, and untied and saved his brindle bulldog, Yank, sustaining some more burns in doing so. Yank is a valuable dog because of his pedigree, and was born on bord the United States cruiser Yankee.

WOULD NOT ACCUSE HUSBAND.

Sandford, However, Was Locked Up Despite Wife's Clemency.

A well-dressed man was arrested last evening at the request of John V. Carroll of 108 West Sixty-third Street, outside St. Nicholas Rink. The prisoner was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where he said he was Robert Sandford, a salesman, of 62 West Sixty-sixth Street.

According to Carroll, Sandford had an argument with a woman in front of the rink and struck her. Carroll ran up and detained the man until the arrival of Policeman Dunn. Then he insisted on his arrest. At the station Carroll was charging the prisoner with assault when the woman, who had followed the party, made her appearance. She said she was Sandford's wife, and would not make a charge of assault. After hearing her story Carroll made a complaint of disorderly conduct against Sandford, and on that charge he was locked up.

KILLED BY HIS OWN TRUCK.

In trying to avoid two bicyclists on Fifth Avenue yesterday Louis Sachrey, a truck driver, of 547 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, made a sharp turn with his truck at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The truck nearly turned over, and Sachrey fell to the pavement. One of the wheels of his truck rolled over him, injuring him so badly that he died in the Harlem Hospital.

EX-WARDMAN REAGAN'S TRIAL.

Col. Thurston Tells Witness for Defense He Is a "Stool Pigeon."

The defense of Capt. Herlihy's ex-wardman, Stephen J. Reagan, charged with neglect of duty while in the Eldridge Street Precinct, in not closing up certain disorderly houses and with violation of the police department rules in carrying to Capt. Herlihy the questions asked of him in an interview with the District Attorney, began before Deputy Commissioner Thurston at Police Headquarters yesterday morning.

Charles Ravinsky, employed in the Bowery Theatre, was called. He was intended as an offset to the testimony of a man named Narrins or "Irish," whose testimony in regard to the bribery has already been thrown out. Ravinsky told of Narrins having worked with him at the theatre to try to show that Narrins did not tell the truth when he said he was bartender in a disorderly house and gave testimony about Reagan's dealings with the resort. Then he told how Narrins suddenly appeared with good clothes and plenty of money and advised him to go to the Committee of Fifteen, which was paying money to the east side "boys" who were willing to make statements against Reagan.

The wardman got Ravinsky to go to the Committee of Fifteen and find out what "boys" were making charges. He did that, Narrins introducing him, and made a long statement about Reagan, which he admitted was a lie. He found out something which he told Reagan. The Committee of Fifteen wanted him to put his statement in the form of an affidavit, but he refused to do so unless they paid him $200. They offered him $2 a day, which he refused.

"Do you know what a stool-pigeon is?" asked Col. Thurston.

"No," replied the witness promptly.

"Never heard of a stool pigeon?"

"I never was one."

"How do you know that you aren't a stool pigeon if you don't know what a stool pigeon is?"

"I don't know, only I am not one."

"You say you went to the Committee of Fifteen and lied to them so that you could find out for Reagan who was there, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then you are a stool pigeon."

Reagan took the stand in the afternoon. After considerable testimony as to the work he did, Reagan explained the incident of his telling Capt. Herlihy about his examination by the District Attorney. He said that he merely went to Herlihy and to his lawyer, Mr. Elkus, and asked advice whether he should answer all the District Attorney's questions, and that he did not say anything more.

TAILLANDIER A SUICIDE.

Coroner's Opinion in Case of the Steward of the Anita.

Gilbert Taillandier, steward of the Anita, who was found dead last Saturday under suspicious circumstances, is believed by Coroner Goldenkrans and Coroner's physician O'Hanlon to have committed suicide. They say he died from a bullet wound which passed through the tongue and lodged in the brain. Taillandier is supposed to have held the barrel of the revolver between his teeth.

When notified of the result of the examination, the dead man's widow, who had at first suspected foul play, expressed herself as satisfied with the Coroner's opinion.

Second Victim of Gas Dies.

Jacob Bujau, the second of the two men who were overcome by gas at the Hotel Metropole, 9 Exchange Place, Jersey City, on Monday night, died at the City Hospital at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. As the police believe Bujau to have been an Italian, they have referred the matter to the Italian Consul in New York.

The Rev. Father Carroll Better.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Rev. Father Martin Carroll of Brooklyn, who was stricken with heart failure Monday evening, and whose recovery has been looked upon as an impossibility, was a fraction more comfortable this evening.

WILL SELL FAIRVIEW STUD

Veteran Gambler and Turfman Charles Reed to Retire.

HOME OF GREAT RACE HORSES

Proprietor Was Partner of John Morrissey, Pugilist and Congressman, in Saratoga Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—Charles Reed, the veteran turfman, gambler, and breeder of race horses, has announced his definite intention of selling out the famous breeding farm, Fairview Stud, and retiring permanently from the business of breeding horses for the public market. The declaration was made here where Mr. Reed has been associated in the management of gambling clubhouses for many years, in connection with the gossip concerning the sale of the Fairview Stud's yearlings, which has been advertised to be held at the Saratoga track next Saturday.

Speaking of the annual sale of the young thoroughbreds from his farm, Mr. Reed stated that it would be his last sale, as he found he was growing too old to continue as a public breeder and desired to close out his horse interests in good time and settle his estate in a manner that would save his heirs from unnecessary loss. He has not yet made the final arrangements for the sale, and the date still is to be announced. The dispersal of the Fairview Stud will put on the market one of the finest collections of brood mares and stallions in the United States.

The announcement by Charles Reed of his intention to sell out his famous Fairview Stud, which next to Belle Meade, is the most celebrated thoroughbred horse nursery in Tennessee, and one of the greatest and most successful in the United States, furnished one of the turf surprises of the year. Aside from the picturesque personality of the owner of the great farm, Fairview has filled a magnificent place in the history of American racing, and the dispersal of the stallions and brood mares that have kept Fairview well up among the chief winning farms of the country will make a horse sale that will equal in interest the breaking up of Belle Meade Farm. These big sales in Tennessee also will remove two of the most conspicuous establishments of the kind in the State, and will leave Kentucky practically a monopoly of the thoroughbred horse industry, though, as has been proved, as good horses have come from the blue grass belt in Tennessee as have ever been bred in Kentucky.

Charles Reed, the owner of the Fairview Stud Farm, is the best-known gambler in the United States, and has been connected actively with the turf longer than any other of the professional turfmen of America. As the proprietor of the Fairview Stud he has had a conspicuous place in racing for nearly twenty years, though his experience in racing dates back a much longer time. Reed in his youth first had a place in sporting affairs in the capacity of a pugilist, and when a very young man became interested with John A. Morrissey, the prize fighter, who became a member of Congress, and who later was the chief promoter of gambling enterprises at Saratoga. With Morrissey, Reed was interested in the Saratoga Club, which for about thirty years has been the most famous of the Saratoga gambling houses. His partnership in that establishment gained him a fortune, and Reed was a rich man when back in the seventies he became known as the owner of race horses, and a little later engaged in the breeding industry.

In horse racing he confined his attention from the beginning to thoroughbreds, and twenty years ago was known as the owner of the greatest stable of steeplechasers on the American turf, though he also owned a number of famous racers on the flat, chief among which was the great cup mare Thora, who since has earned additional fame as the dam of the superb race horses, Yorkville Belle and Dobbins. In his fondness for Saratoga Mr. Reed tried to breed race horses there, after having become interested in that branch of the business, and he actually did breed and sell a lot of yearlings there in a sale which still is talked of among old horsemen.

REED'S FIRST GREAT SALE.

A feature of the first sale of Reed bred yearlings was that the breeder gave a lawn party to prospective bidders before the horses were offered, and champagne made up a large part of the refreshments that were offered to guests. Everybody connected with racing in Saratoga went to the sale, and there was champagne enough to go around and plenty to spare. Not much was spared, however, and one result was that when the Reed horses were put on sale there was congregated about the sales ring the most enthusiastic body of horse fanciers ever gathered at a similar occasion. The yearlings offered were quite a lot larger than average size goats, but if they had not been it would have made no difference in the bids, for the buyers were all friends of the breeder for the time being, and the sale from the breeder's standpoint was a most brilliant success. This offering included the first of the get of an imported horse named Highlander, to whom Mr. Reed clung for some years, but who proved a failure so far as producing winners was concerned.

Mr. Reed finally cast the horse aside and secured other stallions with which he was successful to the degree that for a number of years the produce of the farm which he then established in Tennessee and named the Fairview Stud figured among the chief public establishments of the American turf. His most notable successes, however, were the great filly Yorkville Belle and the colt Dobbins, which in Richard Croker's name won the Realization Stakes in 1894. Dobbins since has been the sire of winners for Mr. Croker in England.

Warned by his first failure to breed winners, Mr. Reed made it a point to accept no mare for his farm which did not come up to the highest ideal, and for the past twenty years Fairview has held a prominent place among the great breeding farms. The owner continued in his old business as the keeper of fashionable gambling houses, and until a very few years ago was one of the proprietors of the Saratoga Club, in which he retained an interest after the death of Morrissey.

At Saratoga Mr. Reed also built one of the finest houses of the village, a house which to this day is one of the show places of Saratoga. In the construction of the house he used only the finest materials to be purchased, the greater part of this coming from Europe. The best and most durable stone of one country, the hardest and most wearing slate of another, the toughest and least perishable wood of another, and the finest grained and smoothest timber of another were brought into use for this "cottage" until the owner, who figured the cost up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, was accustomed to say that it was like a geography lesson to look his house over and reflect on where the different materials had come from. The house stands in Union Avenue, where it occupies an entire block between Clarke and Regent Streets, nearly opposite the Kensington Hotel, on the road to the race track, and few visitors to the Saratoga Springs have ever left without having the Reed house pointed out to them.

FAIRVIEW A SHOW PLACE.

In Tennessee the Fairview Farm also is a show place, and is much visited by travelers. Until a few years ago Mr. Reed kept up a small racing establishment, though he did not race on anything like the scale that he did in the days of Thora, Trouble, and his famous steeplechasers. The owner of the establishment in the meantime kept up a New York gambling house in Twenty-fifth Street, where until a short time ago the highest gambling of a private nature ever indulged in in the city went on.

The proprietor never cared for what is termed a public game, however, and his patrons chiefly were men of great wealth, who could lose large sums. One "losing" made in the Reed clubhouse has become almost traditional among New York gamblers. This was when a great banker, now dead, stopped in the clubhouse after having dined and played roulette, ceasing only after he had lost something more than $100,000. He paid with a check on his own bank, which was cashed without a question the next day.

Another famous "losing" to Reed was that made by a once well-known racing man, who lost approximately $90,000 and let the debt stand until the next day. Then, finding that he had not cash enough to pay without inconvenience, he transferred to Reed stock known then as "Chicago Gas," worth the face amount of the debt. It was the luck of the gambling house proprietor that there was immediate movement in the stock, and it rose steadily in value until a week or two after the transfer, when Reed sold it for 50 per cent. more than the amount for which it was tendered to him.

Reed has been conspicuous in gambling and on the turf for many years, but he came into more attention a dozen years ago than at any time previous, through his sensational purchase of the then celebrated thoroughbred stallion St. Blaise, who was sold after the death of August Belmont, Sr. Reed wanted the horse, and went to the sale to make one bid, which was the first and only bid made, the amount of the offer—$100,000—immediately stopping all opposition. The price still remains the record sum paid for a thoroughbred racing stallion in this country at public sale. The owner of Fairview Farm is a constant visitor at the local race tracks, where he formerly was engaged as a bookmaker, and never fails to attract attention by the eccentricities of his dress, his bright colored waistcoats, and the immaculate "spats" which always form a part of his attire. He is the father of two sons, both of whom he gave the choice of accepting college education if they would, but when one would not, he let him have his will, with the simple warning that he had best have taken all the knowledge he could get, as he would find need for it later in life.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S PLANS.

Will Bridge Both the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 13.—President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who is here, in response to a question on the subject, stated that the Northern Pacific would not only bridge the Columbia River at Vancouver, Wash., but also the Willamette River at Portland, and that it would be necessary also to tunnel the backbone of the peninsula between the two rivers.

Mr. Mellen expressed the hope that the farmers would be benefited by the reduction in the grain rates that is to go into effect on Friday.

"That reduction," said he, "will take $800,000 a year out of the pockets of the railways in the Columbia basin. I should feel greater satisfaction with this reduction if I thought the farmers would get all the benefit. But, frankly, I believe they will get but little of the $800,000 we lose. It will be absorbed by the commission men and speculators."

TO STOP TICKET SCALPING.

A Joint Movement for a Protective Association Is Being Projected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13.—There is a joint movement on by the Central Passenger Association, the Trunk Line, and the New England Association to form a protective bureau to safeguard their tickets against the intrusion of the scalpers. A protective bureau, with agents in all prominent cities, is now being discussed, and the Central Passenger Association, which takes the initiative stand, has invited the cooperation of the other two organizations mentioned.

The exact method of operation has not been determined upon, but it will be fashioned after a protective organization organized by the wholesale jewelers. It will be decided upon at a meeting to be held in Chicago early in September.

TO SPEND MILLIONS.

Norfolk and Western Railway Lets Contracts for Extensive Improvements.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 13.—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company has made contracts for the construction of new lines, double tracking, and other work which will necessitate the expenditure of several millions of dollars.

The most important work is the line on Big Sandy River, West Virginia, which is being pushed since the coal miners' strike has subsided. This road will be about eighty miles long, and shortens the distance between Wayne and Kenova about twenty-two miles.

The contract to complete the Cripple Creek extension from Ivanhoe, Va., to Speedwell, Va., a distance of twelve miles, has been let, and work will commence at once. This line will open up large mineral deposits that are owned by the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company in that section.

Contracts have been made for 24,000 tons of steel rails to be used during the next year. Fourteen thousand tons are to be rolled by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and 10,000 tons by the United States Steel Corporation. The greater part of these rails will be used in double-tracking between Kenova, West Va., and Columbus, Ohio.

Northwestern's $8,000,000 Mortgage.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—A mortgage in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York for $8,000,000 was filed to-day in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages by the Northeastern Railroad, which is the New Orleans end of the Queen and Crescent, Cincinnati-New Orleans route. The mortgage is secured by fifty-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds. Part of the money is to be used to retire the 6 per cent. bonds outstanding, and a large part will be used in the purchase of the terminals, now under leases, for new rolling stock, machinery, and other improvements. The mortgage was authorized at a meeting held in March.

Coal Road to be Sold.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Judge Thompson of the United States Court made an order for the sale of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad at the Court House here on Sept. 24. It is the only direct competitor of the Toledo and Ohio Central and Hocking Valley coal roads, controlled by the Morgan interests, and it is expected that the Goulds, Morgans, and the Pennsylvania interests will vie with each other for the property. The upset price is $2,700,000.

Superintendent Shepard's Change.

H. H. Shepard has been appointed Superintendent of the Syracuse and Utica Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, with headquarters at Syracuse, succeeding A. H. Schwarz, who has resigned to go into other business. Mr. Shepard was Superintendent of the Bangor and Portland Division. As such he is to be succeeded by Riley Williams, who will have headquarters at Nazareth, Penn. The appointments take effect to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:10 A. M.—346 East Tenth Street; Joseph Reichman; damage, $100.

10:15 A. M.—38 Essex Street; Keva Cohen; damage trifling.

12:35 P. M.—274 Avenue A; Conrad Webber; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—169 East Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. H. Gifford; damage $25.

4:30 P. M.—78 West Eighty-fifth Street; Mrs. B. M. Swift; damage trifling.

5:35 P. M.—First Avenue and Forty-third Street; unascertained; damage, $300.

6:35 P. M.—326 Houston Street; unascertained; damage trifling.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Local rains; light variable winds.

During Thursday unsettled weather, with scattered local rains east of the Mississippi and in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain and plateau districts.

The temperature will continue high in the Southwest and extreme Northwest, and the changes will be slight in the Atlantic Coast States.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the Gulf Coast light to fresh southerly winds will prevail. On the great lakes the winds will be fresh from easterly.

Steamships which depart on Thursday for European ports will have light, variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	61	61
6 A. M.	69	57	60
9 A. M.	77	64	70
12 M.	78	69	70
4 P. M.	78	74	72
6 P. M.	76	73	72
9 P. M.	72	68	70
12 P. M.	71	66	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67⅝
Weather Bureau.....66
Corresponding date 1901.....75
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.72

The thermometer recorded 60 degrees at 8 A. M. and 70 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity registered 60 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following programmes of music will be rendered in the various parks this evening at 8 o'clock.

EAST RIVER PARK.

Smith's Military Band—Maurice F. Smith, Bandmaster.

PART I.

Star-Spangled Banner.
March from Hoity-Toity.....Stromberg
Overture—Poet and Peasant.....Suppe
{a Loin du Bal.....Gillet
{b A Coon Band Concert.....Arthur Pryor
Grand selection from Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
Cornet solo—Facilita.....Hartmann
Mr. Adam Schirra.

PART II.

Gems from the opera The Fortune Teller.....Herbert
Concert waltz from The Little Duchess.....De Koven
Fackeltanz in B flat.....Meyerbeer
Medley overture—The Songs We Sing.....Smith
Finale—Prince Henry.....Chambers
America.

HAMILTON FISH PARK.

Hochdorf's Military Band—Julius Hochdorf, Bandmaster.

PART I.

Star-Spangled Banner.
March, Ping-Pong.....Ferrari
Overture, Semiramide.....Rossini
Waltz, The Charmer.....M. Witmark
Selection, Il Trovatore.....Verdi
Cornet solo, selected.....
Mr. Maurer.

PART II.

Medley overture, The Maiden with the Dreamy Eyes.....Boettger
Descriptive piece, A Hunting Scene.....Bucalossi
Selection, The Two Sages.....A. Perlmutter
(By special request.)
Selection, Faust.....Gounod
March, Rakkocy.....F. Boettger

MADISON SQUARE PARK.

Humphrey's Seventh Regiment Band—George L. Humphrey, Bandmaster.

PART I.

Star-Spangled Banner.
March, The Jolly Yachtsman.....Gieseman
Overture, Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Intermezzo, Il Pagliacci.....Leoncavallo
Selection from The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.....Chattaway
Cornet solo, Floctonian Polka.....Casey
Mr. Chester W. Smith.

PART II.

Waltz, The Strollers.....Englander
Scherzo, Fantastique.....Tracy
Fantasia, Martha.....Flotow
Bolero, La Rosa.....Mariani
Medley, The Record Breaker.....O'Hare
Home, Sweet Home.

WESTBROOK GOLF CLUB TOURNEY

Seventh Annual Event of the Organization Will Be Open.

This year the seventh annual tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club will be an open instead of an invitation event. It will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 10, 11, 12, and 13, the entries closing with H. E. Hollins, 15 Wall Street, on Sept. 8, at 8 P. M., and for the foursomes and the handicap at 10:30 A. M. at the clubhouse on the day of play.

The dates conflict with the tournament of the Hudson River Golf Association, but this will not affect the success of either tournament, as they appeal to different sections of the Metropolitan Golf Association territory.

At Westbrook the golfing has always been of a very high order, for the double round of 6,248 yards is a splendid test of skill, and the course is always in magnificent condition. It was the first links in the metropolitan district to have water run to the greens and the putting circles are noted for their velvety surface and trueness. The home contingent is very strong, including R. C. Watson, Jr., H. B. Hollins, Jr., W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Louis Livingston, E. S. Knapp, Lindsley and C. L. Tappin, W. L. Gunther, and J. P. Knapp. The field this year promises to be second only to the amateur championship in quality for the committee announces as almost certain starters Travis, last year's winner; Douglas and Macdonald, neither of whom has as yet taken part in a Westbrook tournament; Byers, who beat Travis at Glenview; Hitchcock, Jr., Kennaday, Seeley, the Connecticut champion; Archie Graham, and Stillman. The tournament will begin with a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, with a gold medal for the low score. The first sixteen will qualify for the Westbrook Cup, the gift of the President, and a gold medal for the runner-up, and the second sixteen for the consolation cup, presented by the Secretary, and a silver medal for the runner-up. The first and second rounds will be played on the second day, and the semi-finals on the morning of the third day, when the afternoon will be given up to a best-ball foursome, in which the prizes will be gold medals. On the closing day the cup finals will be played and also a thirty-six hole medal play handicap, the first prize being a cup presented by John Gibb and the second a silver medal. There will be a gold medal for the best gross score.

Hudson River Golf Championship.

Now that its successful series of team matches has ended with the win of the Powelton Club team, the Hudson River Golf Association players are looking forward to the individual championship on Sept. 11, 12, and 13 over the Powelton links at Newburg. The association is made up of the clubs along the Hudson River from Hudson to Yonkers, inclusive, and about sixty to eighty players, it is thought, will start in the championship. President Richard Deming said yesterday that the Executive Committee had decided to begin on the morning of the first day with an eighteen-hole qualifying round, the low score to win a gold medal and the three best sets of sixteen to begin at match play in the afternoon for cups and runner-up prizes. The second day will be given over to the second and third rounds, the final rounds to be at thirty-six holes and played on the closing day, when there will also be a thirty-six hole medal play handicap, the net prize to be a cup presented by Mr. Deming and the gross score prize a gold medal. The programme has been sent to the Powelton Club and unless some changes are deemed advisable by that organization to meet local conditions it will be issued officially by Sept. 1.

Deserved a Share.

Mrs. Skiddings—I suppose you got a big fee, Dr. Fixem, for attending that boy with the fractured skull?

Dr. Fixem—Yes, I was liberally paid for the operation, but then I think I deserve it.

Mrs. Skiddings—I hope you will not forget that it was my Tommy who fired the rock that did the business.—Boston Transcript.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 13.—Fire late last night gutted the premises of the Toronto Biscuit Company, causing a loss of $75,000, fully insured. Eliot & Co.'s drug warehouse, next door, was damaged by water to the extent of $3,000, fully insured. The fire was in the heart of the wholesale district, and burned fiercely for two hours.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Onderkirk's sawmill, in the northern portion of Herkimer County, was burned last night, entailing a loss of $30,000. This was the largest sawmill in the Adirondack region.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers to consist of Major Henry L. Harris, Artillery Corps; Capt. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, will convene at the United States Engineer Office, Galveston, on Aug. 25, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of revising the projected fire control system of Galveston.

Capt. Halstead Dorey, Fifth Infantry, recently promoted, will proceed, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement, on Aug. 12, is announced.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently promoted are as follows:

Lieut. Col. Anthony W. Vogdes, to the Coast Artillery; Major George L. Anderson, to the Coast Artillery. Major Anderson, upon completion of his duties pertaining to the army and navy manoeuvres, will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and assume command of the artillery companies at that place.

Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, Sixteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company D to Company I of that regiment.

First Lieut. Leo F. Foster, Artillery Corps, will report without delay to the commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Munro, for a special course of instruction for thirty days.

Capt. James W. Hinkley, Jr., Artillery Corps, will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty pertaining to the army and navy manoeuvres.

First Lieut. Samuel Hof will proceed to Fort Adams and Fort Weatherell on official business pertaining to proof firing of twelve-inch B. L. rifles mounted at that post.

$142,500.00
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY IN JAN. 1903
TO SMOKERS OF THE
BEST AND LARGEST SELLING BRANDS OF CIGARS IN THE WORLD!

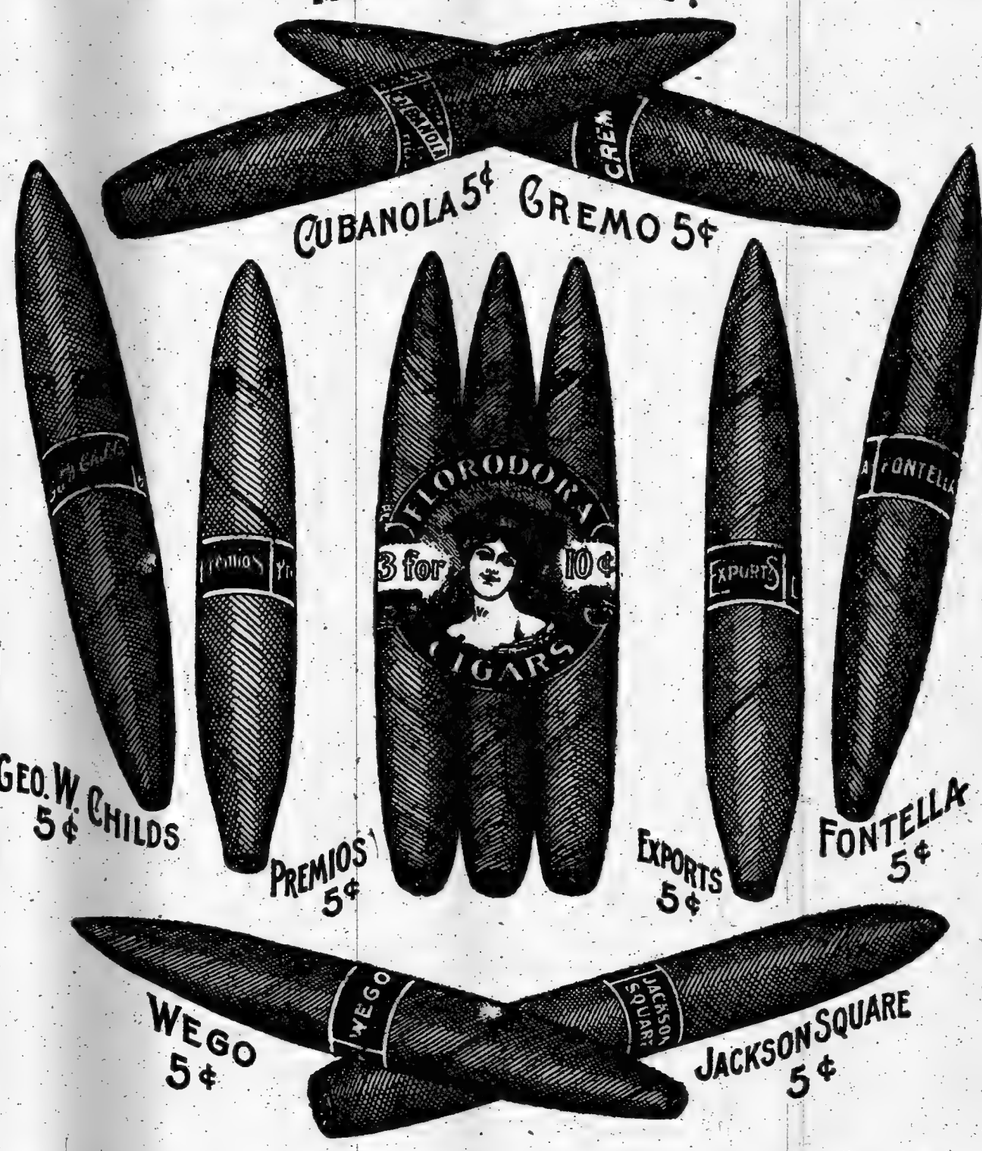

HOW MANY CIGARS will the United States collect Taxes on during the Month of December, 1902?

(Cigars bearing $3.00 per thousand tax.)

$142,500.00 will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which $3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

Distribution will be made as follows:

To the	(1) person estimating the closest		$5,000.00 in cash
To the	3 persons whose estimates are next closest	($2,500.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the	5 persons whose estimates are next closest	($1,000.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the	10 persons whose estimates are next closest	($500.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the	20 persons whose estimates are next closest	($250.00 each)	5,000.00 "
To the	25 persons whose estimates are next closest	($100.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the	50 persons whose estimates are next closest	($50.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the	100 persons whose estimates are next closest	($25.00 each)	2,500.00 "
To the	3,000 persons whose estimates are next closest	($10.00 each)	20,000.00 "
To the	3,000 persons whose estimates are next closest	($5.00 each)	15,000.00 "
To the	30,000 persons whose estimates are next closest we will send to each one box of 50 "Cremo" Cigars (value $2.50 per box)		75,000.00
	35,213		
35,213 persons			$142,500.00

Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.

(One "Florodora" band counting as two bands from the 5 cent cigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates:—the number of Cigars now bearing $3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below:

In December, 1900,	467,092,208 Cigars.	In March, 1902,	516,399,027 Cigars.
" December, 1901,	479,312,170 "	" April, 1902,	516,835,168 "
" January, 1902,	496,983,717 "	" May, 1902,	523,035,907 "
" February, 1902,	445,495,453 "		

In case of a tie in estimates, the amount offered will be divided equally among those entitled to it. Distribution of the Awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903 as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December.

Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate.

All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the . . FLORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Florodora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Horse Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T." "Master Workman," "Piper Heidsieck," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application.

Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about October 1st, 1903, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.

Navy.

The following officers are detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Boston:

Commander C. P. Perkins, (to command;) Lieut. Commander C. Laird, (Executive officer;) Lieut. Commander G. E. Burd, (in charge of engineering department;) Lieut. Commander R. M. Hughes, (navigator;) Lieuts. A. H. Scales, A. G. Kavanagh, and R. E. Coontz; Ensigns T. L. Sitt, U. S. Macy, J. I. Church, E. F. Evars, J. R. Defrees, R. Morris, and C. W. Forman; Midshipmen C. P. Huff and E. H. Dodd; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Morgan.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. Brown, Jr., is detached from the Mohican, Sept. 1, and ordered home to wait orders.

First Lieut. Leo F. Foster, Artillery Corps, will report without delay to the commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Munro, for a special course of instruction for thirty days.

Assistant Paymasters D. W. Nesbit and J. S. Higgins are ordered to Mare Island for temporary duty on board the Independence; thence to the Asiatic Station via the Celtic Sept. 3.

Assistant Paymaster L. T. Hagner is ordered to Mare Island for temporary duty on board the Independence; thence to the Adams when commissioned.

Assistant Paymaster A. M. Pippin is ordered to Mare Island for temporary duty on board the Independence; thence to the Mohican Sept. 1.

Assistant Paymaster F. P. Sackett is detached from the Abarenda and ordered home to await orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. Brooks is ordered to the Boston.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. W. Powell is ordered to the Maine for duty in connection with her trial.

Transfers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. A. H. Bispham, from the Buffalo to the New Orleans.

Midshipman L. Brooks, Jr., from the Buffalo to the Vicksburg.

Midshipman O. F. Cooper, from the Buffalo to the Wilmington.

Midshipman G. J. Rowoliff, from the Buffalo to the Wilmington.

Midshipman C. W. Early, from the Buffalo to the Kentucky.

Midshipman J. P. Lannon, from the Buffalo to the Kentucky.

Midshipman W. W. Smith, from the Buffalo to the Helena.

Ensign W. R. Sayles, Jr., from the New Orleans to the Buffalo.

Ensign F. L. Sheffield, from the Vicksburg to the Buffalo.

Ensign R. W. Vincent, from the Wilmington to the Buffalo.

Lieut. R. K. Crank, from the Solace to the Buffalo.

Major R. Dickens, Marine Corps, from the Yokohama Hospital to the Marine Brigade, Cavite.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Dunn, from the Yokohama Hospital to the Marine Brigade, Cavite.

Paymaster's Clerk G. A. White, from the Yokohama Hospital to Manila.

First Lieut. J. M. Huey, Marine Corps, from the Marine Brigade to the Solace.

First Lieut. J. N. Wright, Marine Corps, from the Marine Brigade to the Solace.

Capt. C. G. Andresen, Marine Corps, from the Marine Brigade to the Kentucky.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Odel, from the Olongapo to the Solace.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Wilson, from the Marine Brigade to the Olongapo.

Ensign C. E. Courtney, from the New York to the Buffalo.

Midshipman A. B. Keating, from the Quiros to the New York.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Scribner, from the Monadnock to the Buffalo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Arrivals:

Alert at Santa Cruz, Aug. 12.
Sylvia at Norfolk, Aug. 12.
Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts at Wood's Hole, Aug. 13.
Brooklyn and Olympia at Menemsha Bight, Aug. 13.
Montgomery at Gloucester, Aug. 13.
Solace at Hongkong, Aug. 13.
Don Juan de Austria at Cavite, Aug. 13.
Marietta at Port of Spain, Aug. 13.

SAILED.

Saturn Aug 9 from Cavite, for Woo-Sung.
New York Aug. 12 from Cavite for Yokohama.
Gwin Aug. 13 from Washington for Annapolis.
Yorktown Aug. 13 from Cavite for Nagasaki.
Cincinnati Aug. 13 from Puerto Cabello for Guanta and Barcelona.
Hannibal Aug. 12 from Lambert Point for Frenchman Bay.
Dolphin Aug. 13 from Nantucket for New London.
The Sylvia is loaned to the Naval Militia of Maryland and has gone to Norfolk for repairs.
Vessels placed out of commission at Cavite on the dates given:
Basco, Cajamianes, and Panay, Aug. 7; Mariveles, Aug. 8, and Arayat and Paragua, Aug. 9.

WILQUE'S FIVE-HEAT RACE

New York Trotter Took Woodruff Purse After a Long Contest.

THE RAJAH WAS VICTORIOUS

Driver of Sphinx S. Fined for "Laying Up" in Novelty Race for Pacers at Brighton Beach.

Two $5,000 stake races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday made an ambitious programme, and one that drew a fair attendance and also made good sport. The course was lighting fast with dust flying from the opening of the sport to the finish, in spite of the repeated efforts of the track managers to water it and keep down the dust. The crowd of horsemen, however, found consolation in the knowledge that even if the going was a trifle dry, it was all in favor of faster time and argued well for the trials at record breaking that are set for this afternoon, when the fastest pacers in the world will try in races against time.

The two big events of the afternoon were regarded as the special chances for betting and stirred speculators to a degree of confidence that is lacking in the average purse races. For all that the betting again was light, and the plungers had no real opportunity to attract attention, though the pool box held a very considerable sum, waiting the result, before the race for the Hiram Woodruff Purse was ended. This race made the longest contest of the afternoon, and was only decided after five heats had been trotted, this making the longest race of the meeting to date. It took five heats for a finish, and in the course of the contest there were many changes in the betting, the chief of which came after the second heat, when the opening favorite for the race, Dulce Cor, still was without a heat to her credit. The shift at that point was a wise one, for Dulce Cor never did win a heat, and after a fruitless effort to keep in the struggle, made in the second heat, dropped far to the rear in the third, and fell out of the chance for any part of the money. Before the first heat Dulce Cor was favorite at even money against the field, but the New York bred trotter Wilque, well up all the way, won the heat with something to spare at odds of 10 to 1. In the second the Kentucky trotter Chase went on after Wilque, and after a rather smart finish got to the wire first in 2:09¾, a heat which lowered Chase's record of 2:11¾ by a very good margin. That was the fastest heat of the race, however, though Chase won the third heat in time only a little slower.

With two heats to his credit, and Dulce Cor on the way to the stable under the conditions of the contest, Chase was backed with great confidence to beat Wilque for the purse when only the two went to the post for the fourth heat. Wilque was game to the last extreme, however, and though he made a bad break in this fourth heat, and lost much ground, was steadied in time to come on and win the heat in a nip and tuck struggle to the line with Chase, who went out to win the race in four heats, if possible. With a fifth heat necessary Wilque was a strong choice and justified the betting by making a hot pace and winning with ease, the last two heats being done in 2:12 each.

For the second $5,000 stake, the Horse Review Purse, The Rajah always was favorite and trotting with machine-like regularity, made a short race of it by winning in straight heats, he trotting the third heat faster than any of the earlier ones, by going in 2:14¾. The first race was one of "Novelty" variety, and though that class of contest was devised with the one purpose of making a bar to the practice of drivers "laying up" in races, the result showed that something more than conditions of races must be devised to stop the custom. The betting in this race was on the heats, and though Major Muscovite seemed "elected" for the first heat and started a favorite, Chestnut was the winner in the fastest heat of the race, this giving Chestnut the winner's share of the purse. In the second heat, regardless of the betting on the first The Bishop was the favorite, and notwithstanding that Major Muscovite finished before him in the first, The Bishop was the winner about as he pleased. Of this the judges took no notice, but when in the last and slowest heat of the race Sphinx S., who was backed heavily, won very handily, G. Spear, the driver, was fined $200 for "laying up."

The last race of the day made a good contest, between Mabel Onward, driven by Frank G. Jones of Memphis, and Franker, driven by C. K. G. Billings, Mr. Jones winning in straight heats after a closely contested race for the cup, which was the trophy added for the event. A thing that caused more talk than the race, however, was the fact that as gate money was charged, both drivers broke the rules of the Amateur Drivers' Association. This infraction of rules was further aggravated by the fact that there was public betting on the race. It was declared by experts that Mabel Onward's time would constitute a record or bar for her, and the question was asked whether under strict interpretation of the amateur rules either Mr. Jones or Mr. Billings could drive in future a matinee or amateur race meetings. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Novelty, purse of $1,500, for the 2:08 class, pacing, three heats.

Chestnut, ch. g., (H. Brown)	1	r. o.	
The Bishop, b. g., (D. Wilson)	4	1	r. o.
Sphinx S., ch. g., (G. Spear)	6	3	1
Major Muscovite, br. h., (C. Mahon)	3	5	2
Winfield Stratton, b. s., (J. McGuire)	2	4	5
Tom Nolan, b. g., (V. Nuckols)	7	2	3
Miss Leach, blk. m., (J. Estes)	5	6	4

Time—2:07¾; 2:09¼; 2:08¾.

Winner's share of purse awarded to Chestnut for fastest heat. The Bishop second, and Sphinx S. third.

SECOND RACE.—The Hiram Woodruff purse of $5,000, for the 2:20 class, trotting, three in five heats.

Wilque, b. g., (A. McDonald)	1	3	6	1 1
Chase, b. g., (S. Hudson)	13	1	1	2 2
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (J. McCarthy)	3	7	4	r. o.
Baron Dillon, Jr., b. s., (G. Fuller)	4	5	7	r. o.
Wentworth, blk. g., (M. McHenry)	5	10	2	r. o.
Col. Wilkes, b. g., (C. Thompson)	10	4	5	r. o.
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (B. Shank)	2	3	7	r. o.
Joan of Arc, b. m., (O. Mowers)	7	6	10	r. o.
Dice Cox, b. m., (R. Miller)	9	8	11	r. o.
John Patterson, b. g., (E. Gears)	6	9	8	r. o.
Dick Berry, b. g., (C. Lassell)	8	5	12	r. o.
Allabreve, b. g., (L. Macdonald)	11	11	9	r. o.
Ladie Patchle, b. m., (J. Hignight)	12	12	dis.	

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¼; 2:10½; 2:12; 2:13¾.

THIRD RACE.—The Horse Review Purse of $5,000, for three-year-olds; trotting; three in five heats.

The Rajah, b. g., (C. Lyons)	1	1	1
John Mc, b. g., (M. Milan)	2	4	2
Chesko, b. c., (E. Benyon)	4	3	4
Vyzant, Jr., b. c., (L. Rossing)	3	5	5
Roma, b. f., (B. Shank)	5	2	7
Gail Hamilton, blk. f., (S. Hudson)	6	7	3
Loano, br. f., (J. Dickerson)	7	8	6
Grace Eldred, b. f., (C. Marvin)	8	7	8
Sister Colette, b. f., (S. Cahill)	dis		

Time—2:15¾; 2:16¼; 2:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Special Amateurs' Cup for the 2:09 class, trotting; two in three heats.

Mabel Onward, b. m., (Mr. Jones)	1	1
Franker, b. g., (Mr. Billings)	2	2

Time—2:14½; 2:14¾.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—Novelty Purse, for the 2:10 class, trotting; three heats. Alcy, Aggie Medium, All Right, Antezella, Colonel Cochran, Confessor, Fereno, Doctor Spellman, Dorothy Redmond, Edna Cook, Gene D., King Chimes, Lady Geraldine, Louise Mac, Ozanam, Palm Leaf, Susie J., The Roman, Waubun, and York Boy.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton Purse, for the 2:10 class, pacing; three in five heats. Casonda, Cinch, Dandy C., Dick See, Dandy Chimes, Daphne Dallas, Dan Derby, Joe Pointer, Locenda, Nathan Straus, Onoto, Roamer, Star Pugh, Terrace Queen, Terrill S., You Bet, Twinkle, and Lou Vaughn.

THIRD RACE.—Special purse, pacing, Dan Patch vs. Time, (Star Pointer's world's pacing record, 1:59¼.)

FOURTH RACE.—Special purse, pacing, Prince Alert, (2:00¾,) against Anaconda, (2:01¾.)

FIFTH RACE.—Novelty purse, for the 2:24 class, pacing; three heats. Albert, Anglin Wilkes, Bion Girl, Charley Hofer, Cubanola, Dick Wilson, Ethel Mack, Junius, Free Advice, Orrin B., Sultana, and Tertimin.

PLATER WON TROY STAKES.

A. L. Aste's Colt at Long Price Led from End to End at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A. L. Aste's Henry of Navarre colt Plater, quoted at 15 to 1 in the betting, led from start to finish in the Troy Stakes this afternoon. S. S. Brown's River Pirate, the odds on favorite, failed to finish in the money. The handicap steeplechase, gentlemen riders in the saddle, was won by the favorite, Rowdy, ridden by his owner, F. Ambrose Clark, by the narrow margin of a half length from Clasher, piloted by Harry S. Page. Tankard fell at the Liverpool Victor falling over him; the latter finished third. Girdle, the cause of the trouble in the Saratoga Special, won the maiden two-year-old race, Burns being in the saddle. San Andres finished first in the race for horses ridden by jockeys who had never ridden a winner. She ran out at the head of the stretch carrying the favorite Flirtineer with her, and was disqualified, Flirtineer being awarded the race.

Par Excellence won the All Aged Handicap through Redfern's superiority as a judge of pace by half a length from Himself.

Douro broke the track mile record in the closing race, covering the distance in 1:38 flat. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old; five and a half furlongs. Girdle, 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and even, won; Grantsdale, 112, (Shea,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Boutonniere, 112, (Wonderly,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Figardon, Mount Kisco, East Indian, Showman, Elliott, Sentinel, Medal, Mansard, Catechise, Mr. Dingle, and Guy Park also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, gentlemen riders; the short course. Rowdy, 152 pounds, (Mr. F. A. Clark,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Clasher, 153, (Mr. H. S. Page,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Victor, 145, (Mr. I. U. Megargee,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—4:14 2-5. Tankard fell.

THIRD RACE.—The Troy Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Plater, 110 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Grey Friar, 107, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Wild Thyme, 102, (Lyne,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. River Pirate, Flying Jib, Tioga, Red Knight, Minotaur, Bellgardo, Scoffer, Pan Lougin, Zadok, Louise Elston, and Daisy Green also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, maiden jockeys; seven furlongs. Flirtineer, 84 pounds, (Milburn,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Lee King, 105, (J. Adams,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second; Golden Cottage, 89, (W. Daly,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Midnight Chimes, San Andres, Anecdote and Coanville also ran. San Andres finished first, but was disqualified for foul.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and three-sixteenths. Par Excellence, 118 pounds, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Himself, 115, (Odom,) 10 to 5 and even, second; The Rival, 114, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:59. Wild Pirate, Andy Williams, Charley Grainger, and Barouche also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Douro, 111 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 2 and even, won; Lux Casta, 99, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Port Royal, 108, (Shaw,) 17 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:38. Three starters.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, selling; all to be entered to sell for $1,000, special weights; one mile. Kilogram and Wellesley, 114 pounds each; Cogswell and Potente, 111 each; Sister Sue, 109; Martin Burke, 108; Handicapper, 106; Pure Pepper, Gibson Light, and Stevedore, 105 each; Rossignol and Drummond, 103 each; Plum Tart, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. The Musketeer, 126 pounds; Chuckanunda, 120; Colonel Bill, 112; Maxine and Sadducee, 108 each; Red Path and Ordnung, 107 each; Glennellie, 105; Maud Gonne, 104; Slipthrift, 103; Extinguisher, 100; Numeral and Sweet Tooth, 97 each; Lord Fepper, 92; Daly and Athelroy, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a quarter. Arsenal, 129 pounds; Highlander, 120; Gold Cure and Pentecost, 116 each; Whiskey King, Cunard, and De Reszke, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. High Chancellor, Minotaur, Tantalus Cup, and W. R. Condon, 115 pounds each; Innsbruck, Dr. Hughes, Governor, Old Fort, Canajoharie, Flying Prince, and Merry England, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. Filliform, Taps, Rockcliff, Dachshund, and Titan, 114 pounds each; Valley Forge, 111; Aminta, Miss Buttermilk, Octoroon, and The Cuckoo, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,600 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Dramatist and W. R. Condon, 110 pounds each; Tom Maybin and Shrine, 108 each; Fortunatus, Demi Tasse, and Wannakee, 107 each; Cloche d'Or, 105; Warte Nicht, 104; Ayreshire Lad, The Shirker, and Dr. Bissell, 102 each; Cincinnatus and Baron Knight, 100 each; Sweet Alice, 99; Mary McCafferty, Ithan, Nigrette, Hilarity, and Australia, 97 each; Merry Sister, 96; Farcraft, 95, and Anna Daly and Orloff, 92 each.

Events for Amateur Athletes.

The Belleville Catholic Club will hold a set of open athletic games at Hillside Park, Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 23, at which the following events will be contested: 100-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; one-and-a-half-mile run, handicap; one-mile relay race, and running high jump. Entries close on Monday with William Thaller, 66 New Street, Belleville, N. J.

On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 1, the Brooklyn Athletic Club will hold their annual games at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., commencing at 2 P. M. The entries, which are open to all registered amateurs, whether or not members of a club, follow: 100-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; seventy-five-yard run, novice; one-mile bicycle race, novice; putting the twelve-pound shot, handicap. Entries close on Aug. 27 with John A. Schofield, 374 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, Manhattan.

At the annual games of the Grocery Clerks' Union, to be held at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, Long Island City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, the following open events will be decided: 100-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap, and 600-yard run, novice. There will also be an 880-yard run and a running broad jump for members, as well as two tugs-of-war, contests for challenge shields between the eccentric firemen and the housesmiths and bridgesmiths and the steamfitters and the bridgemen's auxiliary, respectively. Entries for the open events close with Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, on Sept. 1.

Many Events for Swimmers.

Although the opening of the swimming season was delayed this year on account of the continued cold weather, there is now much activity among the local swimmers, and a number of events have been scheduled for the remainder of the current week. Next Saturday afternoon the Fort Lowery Swimming Club will hold a set of open races at the Fort Lowery Hotel, Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, in which the following events will be decided: Seventy-five-yard novice, 100 yards, handicap; 300 yards, handicap, and 800 yards, for the championship of Brooklyn. The events are open to all swimmers registered with the Amateur Athletic Union.

On the evening of Saturday, Aug. 23, the New Polo Athletic Association will hold open swimming races at Kohle's Oriental Bathing Pavilion, Rockaway Beach, beginning at 8:30 P. M. The events will be 100 yards, novice race; 100 yards, handicap; 220 yards, handicap, and 440 yards. Entries will close on Aug. 20 with John Nagle, Box 245, Rockaway Beach.

On the afternoon of the same day the New York Athletic Club will hold the second of its championship series of swimming races at Travers Island, the event to comprise 440 yards and one mile championship races, 110 yards, novice race, and 220 yards, handicap.

Mixed Foursome at Deal.

In the invitation mixed foursomes yesterday at the Deal Golf Club the winning score was made by George T. Brokaw and Miss M. F. O'Donohue of the Deal Golf Club. They won the two cups, and made the very good score for such a long course of 101, as follows:

Out	5	6	7	6	6	4	6	4	9—53
In	4	5	8	3	6	6	7	5	4—48—101

The six other best scores were: Mr. A. Vauch and Miss Eckert, 107; S. Scannell and Mrs. S. Lefferts, 120; E. G. Snow, Jr., and Mrs. Snow, 116; Mr. and Mrs. Osbourn, 108; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hurd, 106; Mr. Bond and Miss Flood, 117.

English Cricket Team Won.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Australian cricketers were all out for 121 runs to-day in their second innings of the last test match with the English team.

In their first innings the Australians scored 324 runs. The English players were all out in their first innings for 183 runs. The English team won the match by one wicket.

Love and Polo.

A story of out of doors, with the rattle of hoof beats, the swish of the clubs, and a suggestion of fragrant, green fields. And just a bit of sentiment, too. That's only one of many good things you may enjoy in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday.—Adv.

TALK OF BASEBALL WAR

John T. Brush's Interest in Welfare of the Local Club.

McGRAW AFTER MORE PLAYERS

Belief Still Exists in Some Quarters that National and American Leagues Will Consolidate.

Conflicting rumors regarding the baseball war between the National and American Leagues continue to fly around, and supporters of the game hereabout are perplexed to the degree that every new report is taken with more or less doubt, for nothing can be verified.

The Executive Committee of the National League held a meeting in Boston last Monday, and Chairman John T. Brush promised to give out a statement as to what business was transacted at that session. The following brief report of the committee's deliberations was handed out by Mr. Brush last evening:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held at Boston Aug. 11, the following action was taken:

The request of the Brooklyn and Pittsburg clubs to transfer a postponed game scheduled to be played in Brooklyn to Pittsburg during their next series in Pittsburg was granted.

The letter addressed to J. B. Billings of the Boston club by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, under date of July 14, regarding the right to negotiate with American League players, from which the following is an extract:

"I will briefly state my views regarding the player question, and if called upon to decide regarding it I shall hold as follows: 'Every player who is not under contract at the present time to a National League club is eligible to do business with any club of the National League if the club and player can make arrangements,' is approved and by unanimous vote declared to be the opinion of the Executive Committee.

"Regarding the question of territorial rights of clubs, brought before the board upon the appeal of the Brooklyn club, it is the opinion of the committee that the rights of each club are exactly as they were when the constitution was adopted and cannot be changed by any power except the League itself. In the formation of the League Brooklyn and New York were two distinct cities, each in possession of its territorial rights, and while it is true that the two cities have been merged under a single government, concurrent jurisdiction has not been granted nor territorial rights disturbed by any legislative action of the League.

Mr. Brush spent the greater part of yesterday in the private office of the National League on Broadway and busied himself in attending to the affairs of the New York Club. "I am here," he said, "seeing to the welfare of the local club while Mr. Freedman is enjoying a well-earned vacation. I have not bought his controlling interest in the New York Club and have no desire to do so. Apart from any financial interest I may have in the club I have a deeper interest in the welfare of the National League. My sole object is to help every club in the National League so that the playing strength of each will be equalized as nearly as possible, and as New York is the weakest club at present I shall lend all my energies in the direction of its being put on an equal playing basis with any other club in the race for the championship pennant. This may not be accomplished this year, but by next season I hope to see New York represented by a first-class team. When all the clubs have equal playing strength the contests will be more interesting and the individual clubs will derive the benefit of increased patronage."

When asked whether he could throw any light on the rumor of the consolidation of the American and National organizations, Mr. Brush replied: "I cannot and will not speak on that matter. Let others talk as they may, I shall not be drawn into any discussion of such a subject."

Manager-Capt. McGraw left the city yesterday while his team was playing the second game with the Cincinnatis on the Polo Grounds. It was said that McGraw had gone to Philadelphia to see some of the American League players for the purpose of signing them for the New York Club. Manager Kelley of the Cincinnati team went away after the second game, as rumor had it, on a similar mission. A person who is acquainted with both men said that they went to Baltimore to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore American League club, to be held to-day.

Beckley of the Cincinnati Club said that neither Manager Dwyer of the Detroit American League club or any one had approached him in an endeavor to get him to leave the National League.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Cincinnati Teams Each Win a Game at the Polo Grounds —Brooklyn Won.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday two baseball games were played by the New York and Cincinnati teams and honors were even, as each won and lost a game. Cincinnati won the first by 4 to 3 and New York got the second by a score of 4 to 2. Both games were notable for long-distance hitting. Manager Captain Kelley made a home run for Cincinnati in the earlier game and Brodie did the same for the local team later in the afternoon. New York was outbatted in the first game, and the Western players had it all their own way up to the seventh inning, in the latter half of which the locals got two runs, and in the ninth they got another, but it was not sufficient to stall off defeat. Corcoran of the visiting team disputed the decisions of Umpire O'Day and was ordered out of the second game and out of the grounds. Manager McGraw did not take part in this contest, as he had to leave the city on urgent business, it was said, and Dunn played his position in short field. Mathewson and Thielman were the opposing pitchers. The New Yorks began to hit Thielman from the very outset and in the first three innings scored four runs off five hits, all they made in the game.

Kelley's men scored once in the first inning and again in the fifth, but neither side could do anything more toward forgetting during the remainder of the game.

With two men out in the third inning Brodie sent the ball over the right field ropes for a home run, but as the game turned out the run was not needed. The teams will meet again this afternoon, and then the New Yorks will go on a ten days' tour of the Western circuit, and they will not play here again until Labor Day. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Kelley, lf	2	3	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	8	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Peitz, 2b	0	2	4	4	1
Corcoran, ss	1	0	0	3	1
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Bergen, c	0	1	7	2	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	10	27	12	3

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Browne, lf	0	1	3	0	2
McGraw, ss	1	0	2	4	2
Bres'han, rf	0	1	1	1	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Bow'man, c	1	2	3	1	0
Lauder, 3b	0	1	3	0	0
Smith, 2b	0	0	0	5	0
McGin'ty, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	3	8	27	15	4

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 10. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 5; off Hahn, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3; by Hahn, 7. Home run—Kelley. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Two-base hit—Lauder. Stolen bases—Kelley, Corcoran, Beckley, Bowerman. Double plays—Smith, McGraw and Lauder; Bresnahan and McGann; Corcoran, Peitz and Beckley. Passed ball—Bergen. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Kel'y, lf, 2ss	0	1	1	4	1
Beckley, 1b	0	1	11	0	1
Crawford, rf	0	0	1	0	0
& lf	1	1	3	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Peitz, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Bergen, c	0	1	3	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Maloney, c	0	0	1	0	1
& rf	0	0	1	0	1
Thielman, p	1	0	0	3	0
Total	2	6	24	13	2

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Browne, lf	1	1	2	2	0
Dunn, ss	1	1	1	3	1
Bresn'han, rf	0	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Miller, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Cross, 2b	2	0	1	2	0
Taft, c	0	1	6	3	0
Gardner, p	0	2	1	1	0
Total	5	8	30	9	2

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3

Earned run—Toronto, 1. First base on errors—Jersey City, 3; Toronto, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 10; Toronto, 6. First base on balls—Off McCann, 2. Struck out—By McCann, 1; by Gardner, 3. Three-base hit—Carr. Two-base hits—Shoch, Massey. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Woods, Mack, Jones. Stolen bases—Oakes, (2,) McManus, Bannon, L. Carr. Double play—McCann, Mack, and Carr. Hit by pitcher—By McCann, 1; by Gardner, 2. Passed ball—McManus. Time of game—3 hours and 5 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT WORCESTER.

Worcester	0 0 0 2 8 3 2 1 —11	23	3
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 — 1	7	1

Batteries—McFall and Crisham; Thielman and Phelps.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	5 0 1 1 2 0 0 1 —10	15	5
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 4 — 7	13	5

Batteries—G. Sullivan and Kelly; Hooper and Law.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7	14	3
Montreal	2 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0—6	10	5

Batteries—Hesterfer and Thackera; J. Raub, Langton, and T. Raub.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	2
Montreal	0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2—6	11	4

Batteries—Schesser and Jope; Sanders and Stroh.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 0.
At Boston—Boston, 9; Chicago, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 14; Cleveland, 4.
At Washington—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 5.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Utica, 1.
Schenectady, 7; Utica, 5.
At Sacandaga Park, N. Y.—Ilion, 7; A. J. & G., 2.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Binghamton, 1.
At Troy—Troy, 10; Syracuse, 4. Syracuse, 12; Troy, 5, (second game.)

Practice Polo at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—On the Saratoga Polo Club grounds this afternoon the home team defeated the Freebooters in a hastily arranged match by a score of 4¾ goals to 3⅝, the losers having an allowance of one goal by handicap. Neither side scored in the first period, but in the second the Saratogas made five goals to the Freebooters one, each side losing ¼ for safeties. The Freebooters scored two more goals in the third period and one in the fourth. The summary follows:

SARATOGA.	Hdcp.	FREEBOOTERS.	Hdcp.
1. R. W. Smith	2	1. R. C. McQuellen	2
2. G. W. Kendrick	6	2. J. C. Cooley, Jr.	3
3. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	5	3. L. Waterbury	0
Back, E. L. Smith	3	Back, August Belmont	3
Total	16	Total	17

Goals earned—Saratoga, 5; Freenbooters, 3. Goals by handicap allowance—Freebooters, 1. Lost by penalties—Saratoga, ¼; Freebooters, ¼. Net score—Saratoga, 4¾; Freebooters, 3⅝. Referee—E. S. Reynal.

A Clash in Athletic Dates.

The Amateur Athletic Union committee has set Aug. 23 for the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club of New York City and the Belleville Catholic Club of Belleville, N. J., to hold their games, and the St. Bartholomew Club's Games Committee has protested against the awarding of two important sanctions for the same day.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON

English Players Win Their Matches in the Doubles Event.

GOOD PLAY IN MIXED DOUBLES

The Match Which Engaged the Huntingtons, Hunt, and Guy Phelps Dodge Was the Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMTON, L. I., Aug. 13.—Lawn tennis matches in the championship singles, doubles, and the mixed doubles produced an abundance of excellent sport today in the continuation of the Long Island championship tournament. The courts of the Meadow Club were in the best of condition, and the strong breeze which had caused the ball to sail out of its course yesterday had subsided so that the men were sure of their place shots and the length of their drives.

Two contests, one in singles and the other in the doubles, proved the distinct features of the day's play. That in the singles resulted in R. F. Doherty defeating Robert P. Huntington, and in the afternoon Ruben G. Hunt and Guy Phelps Dodge defeated the pair of veterans, Ford Huntington and Robert P. Huntington. At the close of this latter match Dodge was so exhausted that he became unconscious for a short time. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived restoratives were administered, and after an hour's rest Dodge insisted upon playing against the Dohertys. He was not equal to the effort, however, and, paired with Hunt, was badly beaten.

The singles competition, in which R. F. Doherty, the ex-champion of England, worked the downfall of Bob Huntington, was the best so far in the meeting. The good form displayed by the American veteran surprised even his most ardent admirers. He lobbed with great effect at times, and by sending the ball over Doherty's head to the base line had him at a distinct disadvantage. The Briton beat Huntington in straight sets, and when the play for the day was completed it left the three Englishmen and William A. Larned occupying the semi-final brackets. R. F. Doherty and Larned in the top half and Dr. Joshua Pim and P. L. Doherty on the lower half. Because Larned, the American, is hardly in the best of form, he will not be called upon to play to-morrow, but in place an exhibition match between R. F. Doherty and Malcolm D. Whitman will be played, thus giving Larned until Friday to get in trim.

In company with his brother, Ford, Robert P. Huntington also played a great match in the doubles in the afternoon. They showed an ability for fast play at the net with which they had not been credited. They ran through the first set by force and speed, taking the points by earning them mostly on cross court shots through the opposing court held by Ruben G. Hunt and Guy Phelps Dodge. In the second set Hunt and Dodge steadied down and came back strongly at the veteran pair. Hunt made short lobs to the base line of the Huntington court, and with Dodge he held the Huntington Brothers away from the net by making low returns which the veterans were unable to volley with any degree of effectiveness. Summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—George Atterbury defeated Malcolm D. Whitman by default.

Second Round—R. F. Doherty defeated Robert P. Huntington, 6—4, 6—4; H. L. Doherty defeated George Atterbury, 6—1, 6—3.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Malcolm D. Whitman and William A. Larned defeated Robert Le Roy and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—2, 6—3; Dr. Joshua Pim and Oliver C. Campbell defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., and Thomas Sturgis, 6—1, 6—1; Ford Huntington and Robert P. Huntington defeated Reuben G. Hunt and Guy Phelps Dodge, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3; R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty defeated Harry S. Allen and A. C. McMasters by default.

Semi-Final Round—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty defeated Ford Huntington and Robert P. Huntington, 6—1, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty defeated Miss Huntington and Harry S. Allen, 6—4, 6—4; Miss B. Sands and Oliver S. Campbell beat Miss Lynch and Ford Huntington, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Anna Sands and Dr. Joshua Pim defeated Miss Boardman and Reuben G. Hunt, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; Miss Post and Guy Phelps Dodge defeated Mrs. Livingston and Richard Stevens by default; Miss Pell and C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated Mrs. Graham and William A. Larned, 8—6, 6—1; Mrs. Livingston and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Miss Clark and Malcolm D. Whitman, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

Second Round.—Miss Anna Sands and Dr. Joshua Pim defeated Miss Post and Guy Phelps Dodge, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Hoadley and H. L. Doherty defeated Miss Pell and C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—Thomas Sturgis defeated Malcolm D. Whitman, by default.

First Round.—Harry S. Allen defeated John S. Rogers, 6—4, 6—2; Stewart Waller defeated Thomas Sturgis, by default.

POINT JUDITH WON AT POLO.

Local Team Defeats Devon in Semi-Final for Narragansett Cups.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—In a game full of fast riding Point Judith defeated Devon in the semi-final contest for the Narragansett Polo Cups by a score of 12¾ goals to 10 this afternoon. The victors put up the snappier game, and were better mounted than the visitors. Devon was allowed nine goals, and only earned one in addition. Point Judith lost one-quarter on a penalty by P. P. Collier.

The final match of the series next Monday will be between the home team, who won to-day, and the Myopia four, who defeated Lakewood yesterday. To-morrow Myopia Second will play the Westchester Freebooters in the first game for the Rhode Island cups. The summary follows:

	H'cp.	DEVON.	H'cp.
1. R. J. Collier	4		
2. Reginald Brooks	3	1. V. C. Mather	2
3. R. L. de Montagne, Jr.	5	2. H. W. Harrison	2
Back. P. F. Collier	3	3. A. D. Spencer	0
		Back. Alex. Brown

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

DEMOCRATIC HELP.

If an unexpectedly sweeping Democratic victory should occur, it would, indeed, emphasize the general disgust with Republican shortcomings, in the Cuban matter and otherwise; but the President cannot be hoping for that! Short of it, however, we do not see how the elections can be of much aid to his Cuban policy.—Evening Post.

It will by no means require a "sweeping Democratic victory" to secure substantial aid to the President in his righteous purpose to get justice done to Cuba. Every opponent of the measure who shall fail of renomination, or, better, who shall be replaced by a suitable Democrat, would be an example of popular feeling in the matter, and the fate of these would most powerfully influence the mind of Congress. Still, if the feeling of the American people is earnest enough to carry them to the point of returning a Democratic majority in the House, we shall not believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT would regard that result with very deep discontent. If such a majority were the sole alternative to the failure of justice to Cuba, we are persuaded that he would accept it. We do not think that he puts his party success, much less his own personal ambition, above what he clearly sees to be the demand of honor and humanity.

But he need not face any such alternative. It is quite within reason to think that an adverse majority in the House would not injure the Republican Party, but would, on the contrary, exert a wholesome and needed restraint upon some of its recently active and very bad tendencies. As for the political fortunes of Mr. ROOSEVELT, nothing would so promote them as an instance of his firm adherence to duty at the cost of risk, however great, to his party.

TWO "LABOR TROUBLES."

The settlement of the differences between the Manhattan Elevated Railroad management and its locomotive engineers to the satisfaction of all concerned is an interesting and instructive illustration of how a strike may be averted if it is honestly desired to avert it. In view of all the facts, the management of the railroad would have had as much justification for refusing to entertain negotiations or make concessions as is found in any case of difference between employers and workmen. It is paying its locomotive engineers and firemen materially higher wages for the work they have had to do since the electrical system was installed than is paid for much more difficult work on the surface roads. It could have found a good excuse for discharging all the locomotive engineers and firemen in its employ and filling their places with men who would do the work as well and very much more cheaply. The representative of Chief ARTHUR of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took the matter in hand, doubtless with a desire to secure for the men all the advantage possible, but certainly with a clear recognition of the fact that the worst mistake they could make would be to strike. Vice President SKITT recognized the fact that he had certain public responsibilities much too serious and too exigent to permit him to be obstinate for the slight advantage which could result, under the most favorable conditions, from refusing the reasonable demands of the men and disorganizing the service by replacing them. As the result of frank conferences, in which both sides were conciliatory, a modus vivendi was arranged. The working day of the engineers was reduced from ten to nine hours, which is probably as long as a man should be kept at such work, irrespective of the pay he receives. The threatened strike was averted, the public interest was protected, and the service of the road continued without interruption. The increase in the operating expenses of the road will be unimportant as compared with what even a brief "tie-up" would have cost.

In sharp and disagreeable contrast to this creditable incident in the history of what is probably the best-managed labor union in the United States, for the reason that it uses all its influence to prevent strikes rather than to promote them, we have the protracted paralysis of the anthracite industry, which is an outrage on the public interest and a disgrace to both parties to the controversy, for the reason that it is simply a contest of obstinacy between the miners, who distrust the operators and are unwilling to abandon the advantages of organization, and the operators themselves, who arrogantly refuse to recognize any union and will not resume mining until they can do so with labor humiliated and subjugated. The elevated railroad management respected its public responsibilities, both legal and moral. The coal operators deny any legal responsibilities, and, in view of exemption from penalties, equally deny all moral responsibility. Their attitude is: "It is none of the public's business whether we mine coal or do not mine it. We do not 'have to' mine it unless we want to. For the present it suits our purposes not to mine it, and we shall remain idle until we see it to be to our interest to resume business. The vast injury which the people of the country suffer in consequence of the cutting off of their fuel supply is to be regretted, no doubt, but it is no fault of ours if the miners refuse to work. We have no outstanding contractual obligations. All the contracts we make are conditional upon the action of the miners, and a strike absolves us of responsibility for delay in shipping or failure to ship at all. How the strike was brought about or what share we may have had in encouraging it by refusing all overtures of negotiation or compromise are not factors in the equation. We are indifferent to criticism for the reason that the public indignation cannot reach us to our injury."

Not only is this a distorted view of the nature and kind of responsibility devolving upon persons in control of an article of prime necessity, but it is extremely short-sighted from the point of view of self-interest. Public indignation is a thing to be reckoned with. There is a growing conviction that the business of mining coal, if left in the hands of private individuals, is one which should be sharply regulated by legislative enactment; that natural resources should revert to the Commonwealth when their possession or use is abused, and that coal mines are public utilities, the administration of which in incompetent or selfish hands results in conditions which are intolerable. It is much more difficult to oppose the spread of Socialistic doctrines of this character than to implant them in the public mind. They have had every encouragement in the case of the anthracite mines from the policy of the operators, and from their utter failure for nearly four months to make an honest effort to do business. They are daily strengthened by the contradictory deliverances and vacillating policy of the operators, and by the wholly unwarrantable attitude of superiority to all obligations which they have maintained. That this will not react upon the mine owners in legislation which they deem hostile is impossible; that it should not is a contention which it would be difficult to establish by argument.

A body of men who, in the United States and in the twentieth century, disclaim a clear moral responsibility in the administration of a monopoly of one of our most valuable natural resources, because it has not yet been made a legal responsibility, display great temerity wholly untempered by discretion.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The foreign trade statistics of the United States during the past two years have illustrated the fact that in commerce, as in other things, the unexpected is prone to happen. When Europe was convulsed by a paroxysm of fear concerning the invasion of its markets by a flood of American manufactures, conditions were shaping here which created a domestic consumptive demand so unprecedented that in many lines exports fell off and imports increased. Whereupon Europe took heart o' grace and derived much comfort from the generalization that it had been frightened by a development rather fictitious than real, and that even with high protection we cannot meet our own requirements, much less those of other nations. By the time this conviction shall have become firmly established we may have a surplus to export of such volume and variety, and perhaps of such quality and cheapness, that the conquest of the world's markets will be effected much more easily and quickly than had been counted on. This is not a prediction. If the indications clearly pointed in that direction the discreet prophet would feel more confidence in his imagination than in deductions from statistics.

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has lately compiled some very clear and illuminating tables showing the volume and distribution of our exports of manufactures, from which may be gained a better idea of what we are doing in the way of supplying the world's markets than can be had in any other way. These tables show that during the calendar year 1901, of our total exports of manufactures Europe took $215,000,000; British North America took $96,000,000; Asia took $33,700,000; South America took $27,000,000; Oceanica took $29,000,000, and Africa took $10,500,000.

Of our exports of manufactures to Europe iron and steel head the list with a valuation of $43,812,323; copper is second, with a valuation of $41,454,000; petroleum and its products third, with a valuation of $40,735,548; leather and its manufactures next, accounting for $21,211,083; agricultural implements next, with a valuation of $10,494,580; the remainder being divided between chemicals, drugs, dyes, wooden ware, scientific instruments, wagons and carriages, cotton fabrics, india rubber goods, paper, and musical instruments. Concerning our exports of iron and steel the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says:

> For many years prior to 1901 the exports of iron and steel had steadily increased, while imports had steadily decreased. Exportations of iron and steel manufactures increased from $12,000,000 in value in 1880 to $121,000,000 in 1900, while imports of iron and steel decreased from $67,000,000 in 1882 to $12,000,000 in 1899. In 1901, however, the exports of iron and steel fell to $117,000,000, and in 1902 to $98,000,000, while the imports of iron and steel increased to $20,000,000 in 1900 and to $27,000,000 in 1902. Thus the exports of iron and steel in the fiscal year just ended are $23,000,000 below those of 1900, and the imports of iron and steel are $14,000,000 above those of 1899, the total imports of iron and steel for the year 1902 being greater than in any year since 1898. This increase in imports of iron and steel has been general, practically every class showing much larger figures of imports in 1902 than in 1901. Tin plate, for example, shows an increase of over $2,000,000, ingots, blooms, and bars over $1,000,000, pig iron over $1,000,000 and other classes in about the same proportion.

The fact that the periods covered by the figures first given and those quoted in the immediately preceding extract do not coincide makes the comparison between them especially instructive.

As a matter of fact, the growth of our export trade in domestic manufactures is the least surprising incident in our commercial history. Up to 1840 it never reached a total of $10,000,000 in any one year. By 1850 it was $17,500,000, by 1860 it had reached $40,000,000, the fifty-million-dollar line was not crossed until 1870, by 1877 it had reached $100,000,000, in 1896 it slightly exceeded $200,000,000, in 1899 it was $339,592,146, and since 1900 it has exceeded $400,000,000 per annum. Considering the extent and variety of our natural resources and the superior advantages possessed by this country in everything contributing to industrial prosperity, this expansion of our export trade in manufactures is not at all surprising. All who study commercial statistics honestly and intelligently are agreed that under a more liberal fiscal policy and the abandonment of the fetich of protection, especially as regards raw materials, not only would our industrial development receive an impetus such as it has never known, but for the first time in our history would we be in a position to realize the possibilities residing in the combination of forces which have made us a world power in trade in spite of our efforts to counteract and defeat them.

PENALIZING FISH STORIES.

A Wisconsin legislator, whose conscience may have troubled him by reason of the consciousness that he is "something of a liar himself," has prepared a bill for introduction at the beginning of the next session which is designed to deprive fishermen of the pleasure of exaggerating the size of their catches. It provides that every person who shall hereafter catch a fish in Wisconsin waters which exceeds one pound in weight shall have said fish weighed and its weight registered by a State officer appointed for the purpose, or by one of his deputies, and that failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of the law shall render the person guilty thereof liable in a fine to be imposed by the court on complaint of any citizen who can establish the fact of such failure or negligence to the satisfaction of said court. The law will further provide for the creation and lubrication of the machinery needed for its enforcement.

Assuming a public advantage to result from putting an end to the fictions of fishermen, the bill in question is a model of ingenuity, since it will accomplish its purpose perfectly. The fisherman who wearies his friends with stories of the catching of impossible fish under improbable conditions will be asked to "give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative" by producing his certificate of registration. If he has none he will be compelled to confess himself a law breaker, and on his own confession may be fined. It is a beautiful law and should be productive of good results in encouraging either silence or truthfulness on the part of those who have hitherto talked too much and with very little regard to the eternal verities.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

When Lord KITCHENER was wined and dined by the Lord Mayor of London the other day he took occasion to explain to the British Nation that they had in South Africa a potential factor of great value and importance for the future of the empire. He believes that the fight for it was inevitable, that it was worth making, and that what has been gained is not a conquered province, but a land of great and varied resources, capable of supporting in prosperity a numerous population, free and progressive, of which the Boers and their descendants will form an integral and loyal element. In his speech he made particular reference to the variety of the capabilities of the land, which has too much been represented as a wide stretch of poorish agricultural territory, with a small area of very rich gold mining rands. On the contrary, he was confident that, with reasonable provision in irrigation and transportation, South Africa could be made the home of many industries. In short, exclaimed Lord KITCHENER, "we have the makings of nothing less than a new America in the southern hemisphere."

Whereupon The Saturday Review of London raises its shrill voice in amazement and condemnation. "What," it cries, "did Lord KITCHENER mean by the statement?" "One America is as much as the civilized world can put up with; and there are times when we find that one too many." It does not seem to have occurred to the scolding Reviewer that in the mouth of an Englishman familiar with other parts of the world than the little island on which The Review is published "America" does not necessarily mean only the United States. It is known to Lord KITCHENER undoubtedly that the rule of Great Britain extends over a considerably larger proportion of the North American continent than that constituting the United States. He is also probably informed as to the very remarkable range of the climate, the agriculture, the minerals, and the industries of the British part of the continent, so that if he had predicted for South Africa a future compared to that of "America," meaning solely the America of the British, he would have been quite justified in his cheerful tone. The Saturday Review should have consulted its Gazeteer before sneering at the statesman-soldier.

Supposing, however, that it was to the United States that Lord KITCHENER referred, The Review is naturally disgusted. Undoubtedly another America of this sort, even one within the empire and loyal to the British Government, is calculated to give pain to the narrow and—there is no other word for it—the stupid class to which the writers of The Review profess to belong. It is the avowed belief of this class that wisdom and virtue and taste, especially taste, are their exclusive possession. If a new people are to find a place on the map, with the qualities and tendencies shown by the people of America, the assertion of this exclusiveness will become more and more ridiculous and harder for even the claimants to believe in. The number on whom The Review can sincerely look with contempt is not very large now. It has to strain a little to despise the Nonconformists as much as it would like to despise them. It is easier for it to wreak its superior spite on our people because we are distant and more readily misunderstood or misrepresented. But if there is to be another people like us under the British flag and helping to make up the public opinion which in the long run gets itself respected in Great Britain, smug exclusiveness will be infinitely harder. It is a gloomy outlook, and we tender to The Review the sympathy to which it is entitled.

PROPHECY AND SUPERSTITION.

It would be interesting to know, if there were any way of finding out, to what extent the recent coronation of King EDWARD has tended to emancipate from silly superstition the great multitude of people who, because of an alleged prophecy by a gypsy charlatan or fake witch, to the effect that he would reign but never be crowned, have regarded it as impossible for him to experience what has just happened to him. When his sudden and critical illness necessitated the postponement of the coronation ceremonies in June every one of this multitude shook his or her head and said to his or her neighbor: "See; it could not be otherwise because it was prophesied. He will never be crowned, because if he did the prophecy would be falsified and that would be impossible."

But the prophecy, if ever made, has been falsified. What will the hag-ridden victims of superstition say now? The pessimistic oracle shot her prophetic arrow into the air, but it missed its mark. Such arrows frequently do; but the fact that guesses of this character are occasionally right and are remembered for generations when, through what is probably a purely accidental coincidence, they seem to be vindicated, tends to keep alive superstitions which should have died a natural death when it was discovered that witchcraft was chiefly hysteria, and spells and charms, like curses and blessings, exhausted themselves in their reflex action upon the persons primarily in interest. A suggestion which the clever soothsayer or necromancer succeeded in implanting in the mind of one susceptible to such influences through fear of the "supernatural," usually developed into a morbid impulse, in consequence of which the person whose future was blighted by a curse or an adverse prophecy, frequently did all in his power—unconsciously, perhaps—to bring about the conditions which would seem to be a fulfilment of the prophecy of which he was the victim. In some circumstances prophecy was very easy. Given a knowledge of temperament, character, and habits, and it was not difficult in a primitive state of society to tell with a close approximation to accuracy what would sooner or later happen to a man. The fulfillment of prophecies could be recognized through a pretty wide range of happenings, as they were usually vague enough to mean whatever might chance in the general line of their accepted significance.

How deep a hold superstition still has upon generally intelligent people is indicated by the very general belief in England concerning the gypsy prognosis above referred to, that there was "something in it." Obviously there was nothing in it. Will these same people go on cherishing the sayings of irresponsible old vagabonds and vagrants as sacred oracles? Probably. Superstition dies hard, even in the twentieth century.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That Prince T'SAI CHEN, while making his speech to his humble countrymen in Chinatown, said to his more elderly hearers, "Tell your young men to be virtuous," is very easy to believe, since Princes in all lands are extremely fond of giving punky and platitudinous advice of that sort, and China is particularly the home of it. Surprise and something more, however, is deserved by Sir LIANG'S translation of another passage in the Prince's speech, which was, "Move out of here and mix more with the people. Learn their language and customs. Improve your industrial condition." If the Prince really said that, he is no mere retailer of Confucian precepts, but a man with eyes to see the realities of to-day and the intelligence to interpret them. Certainly the Chinese in America could not do better, either for themselves or for the rest of us, than first take to heart and then follow this wise counsel by scattering as widely as possible, and, as nearly as they can, assimilating with the people among whom they have chosen to live. Thus would they avoid all persecution, petty and other, and thus would they obtain in full whatever benefits they are capable of getting from residence in a civilization so different from their own. If they want to live among Chinamen, they ought to remain at home; if they do it here, they will always be what they are now, objects of active dislike at worst and objects of disdainful tolerance at best. And the exhortation credited to the princely Manchu might profitably be heard and heeded by others than our handful of Chinese. It contains soundest sense for all the peoples who persist in living in "colonies," in imprisoning themselves in alien languages and customs as well as in "congested districts," and in depriving themselves of nine-tenths of the advantages they emigrated to get. Every "colony," whatever the color or race of its population, is either a nuisance or a danger, or both, to the Nation, and the "colonists" need never expect to be liked by their neighbors.

—We forget now which London paper it was that once lightly referred to Mr. MCKINLEY'S companion on the Republican ticket in the never-to-be-forgotten phrase, "Mr. GARRET, a hobart of New Jersey," but we are fortunately able to credit to The London Chronicle the following equally remarkable illustration of editorial possibilities in the British capital. It is a New York dispatch dated July 31:

> Mr. SETH, Lord Mayor of New York, in the course of a speech to-day, made the announcement that the New York Central and the Hudson River Railway Company had decided to make use of the electric traction in the city tunnel in which the terrible accident occurred last year.

Such is fame—when telegraphers, compositors, copy-readers, and proof-readers, separately or combined, attack the productions of a humble newsgatherer. No doubt that dispatch started on its way all right, and where calamity overtook it could not be decided except by an investigation beginning in The Chronicle office. It is most humiliating, however, to discover that there are people, or at least is one person, in London willing to admit and to print that New York has a Lord Mayor, and that the Lord Mayor at the present time is a Mr. SETH. The French once changed the name of "Law" into "Lass," and stuck to the mistake with beautiful obstinacy, long after they knew better, but there was some excuse for them in the fact that "w's" were extremely scarce in the Parisian printing offices of those days, but for Londoners to change "Low" into "Lord," and in a dispatch from New York, is different and vastly worse.

—Questions of injury to one's aesthetic feelings have long been neglected by the law, and our arbiters of civil decorum have left us to suffer by social monstrosities that exist through such theroretic and pre-revolutionary standards of liberty as "freedom of the press." Whene'er we take our walks abroad, how many things we see that, to say the least, disappoint us in people! One of the worst shocks is the mourning Paris bonnet constantly encountered on "the avenue." It is, of course, a great grief to the young woman of large wardrobe to put by all her pretty new "things" when she goes into mourning and, actually, not be able to wear her gay-colored Paris bonnet. But she compromises with the situation in a way that would be simply ridiculous if it wasn't something worse. Try to forget what "is done," and think of dress in its essential qualities. You see coming down the street a girl in black, evidently in mourning. She is sad, doubtless, but she is still a feminine creature, and that dress of mourning will be pleated and tucked and ribboned until it has lost, except in color, all semblance to sackcloth. And instead of ashes—look at that hat! Built high, cocked to one side, that hat is just as gay as the one with red roses, only the roses are made unnatural by being black. That hat is not mourning. If the meaning of mourning is to express, as all clothes may express, an attitude toward the public world, it is meant to show that the wearer has lost in the deceased the source of joy that puts one in the mood for parading with the rest of the gay world; that the grieving soul has put away for the time baubles of conceit, and wishes to express, by a conventional sign, respectful memory of the "late lamented." But we see a bedecked and bedizened bonnet indicating unhampered love of gayety and uninterrupted thought of self, a hat that is made a feature in itself, and that cannot but keep its wearer in a state of self-consciousness. To wear such a hat in black, calling it mourning, is a mere toying with sorrow. Regarding the practicability of the matter, there are some women of special types who are overworried about the becomingness of their garb. But these are characters so superficial and artificial that they should not be reckoned in ordinary human expectations. It is with the many young women of real heart and who should know better that such follies should be stopped. Meanwhile our sympathies, called forth by the sackcloth in the distance, rebound with a cruel shock, our aesthetic souls are scared, and we have no redress save through this "freedom of the press."

UP-TOWN SITE FOR THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest in your issue of the 4th inst. of your "new home," and consulted with interest the map attached. You have made a very wise and what will prove to be a sound and beneficial step in the line of journalism. All this has been well presented in the extracts which appear in your paper from day to day. I lived for years not far from where you intend to locate, and now that your great paper is to be there, it will be a stimulus, I believe, in coming years to induce others of your journalistic neighbors to do likewise. When you rebuilt I thought you were there for all time, but I was mistaken. I am glad I was. Your paper I have reason to know is making progress. THE TIMES was the first newspaper I learned to read. The amount of news and advertisements you give for one cent, and at the limit two, is astonishing. In closing permit me to suggest that I should be very glad if you could arrange to have your presses exposed to view like The Herald. I am sure thousands would enjoy seeing a press that strikes off "all the news that's fit to print."

FRED C. HARMS.
Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1902.

PENSION REFORM SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it ever struck the people at large that pension reform (with its 140 odd millions) is quite as important as "tariff reform?" From time to time the general press takes a pot shot at the pensioners, which is rather tough on the aforesaid persons, who are in no wise to blame in this age of grabbing at everything in sight.

It is useless to attack or lop off the branches of a tree while the root remains unscathed. The main sore is at the foot of the pension tree, under existing laws, that are both unjust and inequitable. There is not the slightest wish on the part of our citizens to deprive any needy, disabled, or worthy pensioner of the country's cheerful acknowledgement of the debt to the men who kept the Union intact. The intention was that none of them should come to want, but the pension was never designed as a gratuity to those able to take care of or who hold sufficient income to provide for themselves.

Within the limited circle of my acquaintance I know of a person whose income from his business is from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum, yet who is drawing a pension of $6 per month. Another, a foreman and worker in a factory at $25 per week, is drawing $10 a month. I know of certain officeholders who are drawing from $10 to $75 a month, and none of these parties has been out of employment for the last thirty-seven years.

The Pension Bureau is replete with the usual "red tape," but very weak in devices for the detection of fraud and imposition. It is said that wisdom often comes from the "mouths of babes and sucklings"; that "a valuable idea often emanates from a fool"; but being neither, I would call attention to these many evils of the Pension Bureau and suggest the following cure:

It is well known that all officeholders are more than reasonably provided for. Have the pensions of such parties, National, State, and municipal cut off during their tenure of office. Let no man draw two incomes from the public. This would materially reduce the rolls.

Cut off all men who have their health, strength, and an average income of $500 per annum. (Widows are now debarred by law on a $250 income.) This will further reduce the roll.

Break up the pension roll into squads, sized according to locality, in charge of retired army and navy officers. Publish the list of each squad locally from time to time. This will wipe out the political part of it. Let these squads be paid personally—thus enabling the disbursing officer to become acquainted with them, and to detect men who are using dead men's certificates. This also would have a tendency to scare off the well-to-do, who are willing to perjure themselves in secret for "pocket money," but would be ashamed to appear in person.

Then, our pensioners would be on a roll of honor, not one of falsehood and theft.

The foregoing method would save the Government millions of dollars, and at the same time enable the poor, the unfortunate, and really needy veteran to receive enough to keep body and soul together.

Personally, had I an assured income from labor or any other source of $900 per annum, I would scorn to accept, with my American pride, the Government pittance, but that being the day of the "Absaloms," from the President down, the world has little use for age or experience—crowded out of my only occupation, there is but little use in offices for old men and old methods, and so I must be content to the end to remain the first of my race of the seventh generation. A VETERAN PENSIONER.
Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1902.

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY SUNSETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A theological controversy is a dangerous thing—this is, therefore, but a suggestion not to be defended, if attacked.

It was my good fortune a week ago Sunday to be in church during that particularly grand and awe-full storm, and our minister very nicely had us sing:

> The clouds ye so much dread
> Are big with mercies that shall fall
> In blessings on thy head.

Last Sunday it was my equal good fortune, after walking through a multitude of by-streets, lanes, alleys, and miserable thoroughfares like Sullivan and lower Washington, which one can find between Bryant Park and the Battery, to go to Coney Island, and among other things, to listen to a band concert there.

A band stand draped artistically with American flags, the new park a delightful back ground of color, the stretch of plain open beach and beyond that a dull white-capped sea and a gray bank of mist, a light rain coming in from the sea, in one's face, and a crowd of some three or four hundred listening to "The Holy City," while a few reckless urchins turned handsprings in the sand, is it not possible to be equally grateful by worshipping God "in the open?"

Undoubtedly there must be a church militant to accomplish good works.

But for a man and woman and child tied down to stone and asphalt, or even a cellar, for six days, may not the seventh be as true a

> Day of rest and gladness,
> A day of joy and peace,

in the sunlight as in a "house of worship?" and may not the worship be as acceptable?
New York, Aug. 13, 1902. Y.

Suggested by a "Thunder" Storm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As with your to-day's correspondent the oncoming of a thunderstorm takes me also back to my childhood's home, when my mother sat beside us at the window and told us God was speaking to us. A sweet solemnity stole over our spirits as, quitting our daily tasks, we quietly and calmly listened to the voice of our Father in Heaven speaking to us in His majesty, and the charm and glory of a thunderstorm have lasted beyond the three score and ten years of my life. SPRAGUE.
New York, Aug. 13, 1902.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' VOTES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the registration laws for election, there are about one hundred thousand or probably more commercial traveling salesmen prevented from casting their votes on election day during the month of November, although they are at their respective homes on that day. The registration days are set down for several days during the month of October at a time when every salesman is on the road soliciting orders.

Could not by special legislation another registration day be appointed during the latter part of August or the early part of September, thereby enabling all these good citizens to cast their vote? I know I express the sentiments of many of my co-sufferers, and I, therefore, appeal to your valuable paper to have this matter remedied. Your efforts in this direction will be highly appreciated by many.

UNUS PRO MULTIS.
New York, Aug. 11, 1902.

ON FILIPINO CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial comments on the church situation in the Philippines, permit me to suggest that you are probably mistaken in supposing that the Filipinos would cease to be Catholics should they repudiate the Pope.

It is to be hoped that they will not break with the chief Bishop of the Church, for they are his spiritual children, and a credit to him because of their devoutness. But if they should, and still accepted whatever had ecumenical authority in the Church, they would not cease to be Catholics except from the Roman viewpoint. It would, therefore, be very improper to classify them as non-Catholics for that reason only. H.
New York, Aug. 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Unappreciated Lavishness.

"Whenebber a man gibs me a whole lot o' advice," said Uncle Eben, "I can't help s'picionin' dat if his opinions was so valuable he'd be busy somewha' else countin' money."—Washington Star.

Not Dissuaded by Compliments.

Husband—Your hair is your crowning glory, my dear.

Wife—That's all right, but I've got to have a new bonnet just the same.—Chicago News.

Prosperity's Victim.

"You! Complain of being half-starved on account of the high prices! Why, man, you are making a fortune off your truck farm."

"That's jest it. I cain't afford to eat any of my veg'tables when they're wuth so much in the market, b'gosh!"—Chicago Tribune.

Barred Out.

"He seems to be no longer in your set?"

"Hawdly," replied Cholly. "He's such deuced bad fawm, y'know."

"How is that?"

"Why, when the fellah bets on a hawse wace he sometimes wins, y'know, instead of losing like a gentleman."—Chicago Post.

French Maid.

Mrs. Houseleigh—Your name, I understand, is Bridget McShane? You are Irish, I suppose?

Applicant—No, Mem, Oi'm Frinch.

Mrs. Houseleigh—French? Were you not born in Ireland?

Applicant—Yis, Mem; but Oi took French lave from it.—Boston Transcript.

BRAGGIN' 'BOUT OUR KIN.

J. Noel Johnson in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Oh, how I love to talk and brag with my wife about our kin!
I tell of dad with pride and glee—how smart he'd allers bin;
I tell about how he cud shoot, as far as he cud see,
An' bore a woodcock through the neck upon the highest tree.
Then I just spank my knee,
An' shake all o'er with glee.

I tell about how Uncle John cud give a yell an' leap
Into a crowd an' scatter them jest like a pack o' sheep;
How, if a man who knowed him not would try his ground and stay,
Would git knocked in to-morry morn, then back to yisterday!
Then I jes' pound my kee,
An' wife she laughs with me.

All grandads, uncles, aunts—jes' all the kinfolks I kin drag
From out the years, I fotch 'em forth an' on 'em brag and brag—
Big lawyers, statesmen were my kin—prizefighters, bankers rich,
Knife swallowers, an' hunters great—big Injun chiefs an' sich—
I brag on all with glee,
An' wife she joins with me.

But now an' then I do git tired a-talkin' 'bout the kin,
I find no trait to be admired in enny-thing they'd bin;
I yawn an' gape and stretch my arms an' vow I must turn in,
When we—so she—begins to brag, and brags about her kin!
Then nerry little glee
From her, an' none from me!

THREE CONGRESSMEN FIGHT FOR ONE SEAT

Curious Contest Due to Creation of New Twenty-fifth District.

Stewart, Littauer, and Emerson, All Members of House, in Hot Campaign—Successor to Judge Parkhurst.

The Republican State Committee, at its meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Saturday, in addition to setting the date for the State Convention, will have certainly one and possibly two other important propositions to dispose of. They are the settlement of the question of representation in the new Twenty-fifth Congress District, and the selection of a successor to Judge John F. Parkhurst of Steuben as State Committeeman. There will be a spirited fight in each case.

Under the recent reapportionment the Twenty-fifth Congress District comprises the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Warren, Fulton, and Hamilton. By a strange chain of circumstances three members of the present Congress reside in the new district. They are John K. Stewart of the old Twenty-first, Lucius N. Littauer of the Twenty-second, and Louis W. Emerson of the Twenty-third. Each is seeking re-election and each is confident of success.

Mr. Littauer bases his hopes mainly on the fact that he is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt and expected to have been made the Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet, but Congress failed to pass the bill creating the office. Messrs. Stewart and Emerson are millionaires and very popular. Mr. Littauer is a wealthy glove manufacturer.

It was expected by Mr. Littauer and his friends that the counties in the new district would be given the same representation in the new district that they had in the last State Convention. That would give Saratoga 11, Fulton and Hamilton 9, Montgomery 8, and Warren 6, a total of 34, requiring 18 votes to nominate. As Saratoga has no candidate, it could by combining with any other Assembly district than Warren County, dictate the nomination.

The last Congressional Convention appointed a committee to fix the representation. On it are Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, James A. Emerson, a brother of the Representative; Postmaster Cyrus Durey of Johnstown, and Emil Rebell of Montgomery. Those gentlemen have been unable to agree, and the State Committee will have to decide. In the Congressional Committee Emerson and Rebell are standing out against Brackett and Durey. The latter's term as Postmaster will expire soon, and Mr. Littauer's friends count on securing him to the end and to gain Saratoga through Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who wants to be nominated for Attorney General.

Soon after the assassination of President McKinley, Mr. Littauer, who was regarded as the almost certain nominee in the new district, incurred the enmity of very influential men in the party because of his alleged carrying of tales to President Roosevelt. So strong was this influence that when the Fulton and Hamilton County Convention met last April Mr. Littauer was not allowed to head the delegation to the State Convention and his opponents named as delegates to the Congressional Convention men whom they could control.

Some time after the convention Mr. Littauer, in the presence of Representative Southwick and Senator Malby, assured a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that Mr. Stewart would not be a candidate, having been otherwise provided for, and that Mr. Emerson was not a candidate. Messrs. Stewart and Emerson contradicted him. They followed their contradiction with the stiffest kind of a fight and Mr. Littauer has appealed to President Roosevelt to save him. Whether his appeal is successful will be determined on Saturday.

In the question of a successor to John F. Parkhurst as State Committeeman, J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca, and ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung want the place. Mr. Mongin is Deputy Secretary of State, but Senator Platt is said to favor Mr. Fassett. Mr. Mongin, however, will carry the fight into the committee room.

While the State Committee is discussing those questions the County Committee will be determining whether the unit of representation in the Congress districts in this county shall be the election or Assembly district. President Morris favors the election district plan and hopes to win.

THE CARLISLE INJUNCTION.

Justice Greenbaum Reserves Decision in Porto Rican Case—Intimates that Order Is to be Modified.

After another long, complicated argument before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday as to the advisability of continuing the injunction granted to Charles C. Leeds, restraining ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, Henry M. Ward, and Hernand Behn from distributing, utilizing, or in any way disposing of or intermeddling with any part of the funds or all warrants issued by the Treasury Department for claims filed in the United States Court of Claims for the recovery of moneys paid for custom duties at Porto Rico subsequent to the acquisition of Porto Rico by the United States, Justice Greenbaum reserved decision.

He said he would receive additional affidavits and briefs, and that in any case he would modify the injunction so as to tie up only one-fourth of the sum recovered, which amounted to about $40,000.

Mr. Leeds, who claims a portion of the sum for services rendered in asking for the continuance of the injunction and for the appointment of a receiver of the fund in dispute, attacked the professional attitude of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Ward, and said proceedings would be brought in the Appellate Division of the Court for Mr. Ward's disbarment on account of his conduct.

Mr. Ward answered that he did not think it the proper time or place to deal with personal charges, and that the statement regarding proposed disbarment proceedings was preposterous.

BROOKLYN SYNDICATE SUED.

Foreclosure Proceedings Against ex-Senators Coffey and McCarty and Others, Owners of Several Blocks.

Papers were filed yesterday in the office of the Clerk of Kings County in a foreclosure suit that has been instituted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Frederick C. Cocheu, his wife, Josephine Cocheu; ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, W. F. Wagner, Patrick H. Flynn, ex-Senator John McCarty, the Frank Body Manufacturing Company, the Standard Oil Company and others.

The mortgage, which amounts to $200,000, is on property in Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth Streets, and Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenues, South Brooklyn. The property is owned by a syndicate. The insurance company alleges that the defendants have failed to pay interest of $6,000 due on June 1 last.

Hearing on Two-Platoon System.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday issued an order to the entire force of the Police Department, which is an invitation to the members to submit their ideas and arguments in favor of a change from the present two-platoon system. On next Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Mayor's commission to advise changes in the police force will give a hearing to members of the force who have suggestions to make. The Commissioner invites the platoons of patrolmen to each send a representative to the hearing. In addition any member of the force may submit his ideas in writing.

Republican Leaders Take to Woods.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, with Mrs. Woodruff and a party of Brooklyn friends, left to-day for his camp on Lake Kora in the Adirondacks. Senator Platt and his son, Frank H. Platt, are expected at the camp to-day, and Gov. Odell and Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican Committee, are expected to join the party at the camp on Saturday.

BANKNOTE DISPLAY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Hundred-Dollar Bills Become a Familiar Sight.

The Sports Carry Rolls of Them—Man with Remarkable Line of Footgear —Jerry Quinn's Comments.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—There could not have been so large an assemblage of wealthy persons as is here without attracting thieves, therefore the thieves have come. I heard of three petty robberies through the talk of the visitors as they sat listening to the music of one of the bands. The loot thus far consists of clothing, small pieces of jewelry, and of a small amount of money left on a bureau in one of the bedrooms of a large hotel. Detectives are being employed, and unless they are quickly successful we may yet hear of a sensational jewel robbery not connected with the advertising programme of any theatrical personage.

This new theme brings to mind the fact the men now in Saratoga carry larger sums of money in their pockets than are to be found upon the persons of so many men at any other place on the continent. The average man at such places finds it advantageous to bring along his checkbook and draw checks for small amounts to pay his current bills and to keep him in pocket money. Here in Saratoga there is more than a full regiment of men who carry very large amounts of ready money. These men, in most cases, keep all their means in their pockets so that to pick their pockets would leave them without resources. They turn every other form of property into banknotes. They have an especial fondness for the hundred-dollar banknote, which they variously call a "century" or "a yellow bill."

So many of these banknotes are in circulation here that one may say truthfully that the hundred-dollar note is the trademark of the place. Plenty of bills of this high denomination renders their possessors free to accept and to instantly clinch any wager which they believe may be profitable to them. Newsboys in their sidewalk games do not risk their pennies any more freely than these men of whom I speak toss a hundred on a number or play a hundred on a horse. They may be cheaply dressed and carry eager, hungry eyes in their heads, and some of my readers might easily fancy many of them very poor men, yet if one so mistaken as that should offer to make a wager with $5 with one of these singular fellows he might easily arouse the humble-looking chap to reply, "Why not make it $500?" or "I'll bet you a thousand even."

Jerry Quinn, the New York newsboy, told me about a man who must be richer dan Cresote because I heard him say he had six pairs of shoes." It would be interesting to hear what Jerry would say could he see the shoemaker's display made by a youth in the United States Hotel every night upon retiring. We have no "King of the Dudes" here this year, and are forced—without too great a strain upon our consciences—to give the palm to my neighbor for being what the slangy folks call "the best dresser" in the village. Every night he or his valet puts out a line of footgear which begins with a tall, tubular pair of russet riding boots, a pair of outdoor high shoes, a pair of indoor high shoes, a pair of russet low shoes, and a pair of patent leather pumps. As he leaves these articles to be cleaned and always has another complete array for each day's use, he certainly possesses ten pairs of boots and shoes, and in all likelihood others for especial and occasional use; for golf, for polo, for wet weather, and all the rest.

Of course, "Jerry" Quinn's estimate of a man as being very wealthy because he owns six pairs of shoes is worthless and is made through ignorance, for thousands upon thousands of men of very moderate incomes have learned that it is in all ways best, as well as most economical, to have several pairs of shoes in order never to be obliged to wear the same pair twice in succession. Men who have been in the habit of depending upon one pair of walking shoes have found that they buy new shoes at least five times a year, so surely does the leather rot if not allowed time to dry after each using. They have thus come to learn that if a man buys three pairs of shoes and gives a day's work to each in its turn he will not be obliged to be newly shod more often than once a year—if he buys good shoes, to begin with. Better yet, if he buys six pairs and five pairs of trees to keep them in shape, he may easily go two years or longer without any further outlay for footgear.

JULIAN RALPH.

THRONG AT MARINE CARNIVAL.

Thirty Thousand Persons View Night Display at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 13.—The annual marine carnival on Wesley Lake took place this evening and was enjoyed by 30,000 spectators, who occupied an immense grand stand at the foot of Grand Avenue, and other points of vantage on the banks of the pretty sheet of water. More than fifty boats were in the procession, which passed in review before the ten judges on the lower bridge. Prizes were awarded for the most novel decorations and illuminations. The cottages and lawns adjacent to the lake were likewise illuminated, and a fireworks display added beauty to the picture. At the beach end of the lake an electric fountain, composed of 300 lights, made a pretty showing, while between the two iron bridges was a miniature reproduction of the New York Dewey arch and columns. It required three thousand lamps to produce the electric effect. A band of music headed the procession of boats, which were filled with jolly parties from the hotels. The judges were Clerk in Chancery Edward C. Stokes of Trenton, Representative Benjamin F. Howell of New Brunswick, Sheriff George Virtue, William B. Selby, and F. T. Wood of Newark; Former Judge Otto Crouse and Joseph A. Deer of Jersey City, Former Senator Charles P. McClelland and J. M. Rice of New York, and P. V. Griffeth of Vermont.

TOWBOAT MEN COMBINE.

Plan Rate Agreement and Will Curtail Dull Season Expenses.

A meeting of fourteen towboatmen, representing sixty-five boats, was held yesterday in the office of A. F. Cushman, a maritime lawyer, at 59 Wall Street.

It was a preliminary meeting, and nothing definite will be decided until Sept. 3, when there will be another meeting at Mr. Cushman's office. Yesterday's meeting was for the purpose of discussing the present unsatisfactory condition of harbor transportation. It is admitted that the owners of towboats intend to perfect some organization for mutual benefit, and that as a result there will be a uniform schedule of towing rates, with a possible slight increase. In addition to that, it is believed that if organized, there can be a great saving by the boat owners in the buying of stores and supplies, especially in the purchase of coal, as the proposed combination would handle the requisitions of the various boat owners and place the orders on a wholesale basis.

Another feature of an association would enable the boat owners, by an amicable arrangement, to retire some of their boats during the dull season instead of keeping them in commission, thus saving the expense of running them.

STOCK WAS NOT SOLD.

W. W. Farmer Wins Back Control of Type Founding Company.

By a decision handed down by Justice Steckler in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit brought by William W. Farmer against the A. D. Farmer & Sons' Type Founding Company, Francis O. Blackwell and other defendants, it is held that stock in the corporation handed over to Blackwell by the plaintiff was only as security for a loan, and was not sold outright to Blackwell.

The plaintiff, who sued individually and as the executor of the will of Aaron D. Farmer, asserted Blackwell agreed to loan $75,000 on the capital stock of the corporation, of which $50,000 was to be used at once to pay off a debt to the Mortgage and Trust Company, and $25,000 was to be advanced to the plaintiff. Farmer alleged that Blackwell afterward asserted that he had purchased the stock, and took control of the corporation in the interest of the so-called "type trust."

WILL OF WILLIAM CLARK.

Thread Manufacturer's Estate of $5,000,000 Goes to His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 13.—J. William Clark has been appointed administrator of the estate of William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer, whose will was filed for probate late yesterday afternoon. Excepting the six charitable bequests amounting to $56,000, the estate, which is estimated at about $5,000,000, will go to the testator's family. The widow is to receive all of her husband's life insurance, and the executors are directed to set apart a sum not exceeding $300,000, the interest of which is to be $15,000, which amount she is to receive annually. The principal is to revert to the estate upon her death. The widow is also to have the use of the Clark mansion in Mount Prospect Avenue, provided that she lives there. In the event of her desiring to live elsewhere, the executors are instructed to give her $25,000 for the purpose of purchasing another dwelling.

Another clause in the will provides that if the widow should vacate the Mount Prospect Avenue home continuously for a period of six months, and should express a desire not to remain there, the executors shall give title of the property to the eldest son, J. William Clark, in which event the son's share in the residuary estate shall be charged with $50,000. In case that neither the widow nor the eldest son desires to take the estate, the executors are directed to sell the property and add the money so received to the residuary estate for distribution among the heirs.

The will directs that the executors shall not sell any of the testator's stock in the Clark Thread Company, of Newark or of Clark & Co. of Paisley, Scotland, unless it shall be deemed advisable by a majority of the executors. The residue of the estate is to be divided, share and share alike, among the four children, J. William Clark, George A. Clark, Agnes Marguerite Clark, and Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Laidlow, the wife of Thomas K. Laidlow of Barre House, Largs, Scotland.

ACTRESS INHERITS $100,000.

Gertrude Wallace's Wealthy Father Left Her a Fortune.

Gertrude Wallace, a member of the "Chinese Honeymoon" Company, playing at the Casino, has inherited $100,000 from the estate of her father, W. D. Johnston, who died at Sea Isle City, N. J., a week ago.

In private life Miss Wallace is Mrs. Frederick W. Mace, and both she and her husband, who is a member of the same company, are natives of Philadelphia, where they formerly sang in the same choir. Mr. Johnston had been Vice President of the American Bill Posting Company, and is said to have been interested in the Philadelphia street car lines. Miss Wallace has made no announcement of what her future plans will be.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Corinne, the comic opera singer, was signed yesterday by John Fisher to play the part of Dolores in the Western Florodora Company during the coming season. Mr. Fisher also signed Miss Daisy Green for the cast of "The Silver Slipper," which is to be produced in the Broadway Theatre early in the season.

The Sire Brothers signed yesterday a contract with John Havelin, providing for a production of the Hagenbeck Animal Show of Hamburg in the Winter Garden in the New York Theatre Building, which is to be altered to accommodate the new attraction. The show will appear on Oct. 6.

"The Wild Rose" at Mrs. Vanderbilt's.

All the preliminary arrangements have been made which will permit Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to present to her guests at her party at Beaulieu on Aug. 25 two acts of "The Wild Rose." Mrs. Vanderbilt has bought the "house" outright for that evening, and the performance, with all its scenic accessories, will be presented on the stage in her Newport home. The Knickerbocker Theatre will be closed that night.

GRAND LODGE OF ELKS.

Baltimore Selected as Place for the Next Annual Reunion.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 13.—The Grand Lodge of Elks to-day selected Baltimore as the place of meeting for the annual reunion of the Grand Lodge in 1903, and practically completed its business, with the exception of the installation of the new grand officers. This will take place to-morrow. But two cities were in the field for the honor of entertaining the Elks next year, Baltimore and Saratoga Springs, and lively canvassing was done in behalf of these cities.

The spectacular feature of to-day's programme was the parade of the uniformed bodies of Elks, in which more than 3,000 of the fraternity, representing several scores of lodges, took part.

Prizes amounting to $1,750 had been offered for the marching clubs, and many beautiful and unique uniforms were displayed. To the Park City Elks of Park City, Utah, was given the first prize for a unique display. Each member was arrayed as a miner, and each had with him a burro laden with all the supplies necessary to a prospector or miner. The "Cotton Pickers" of Greenville, Miss., with black faces and garbed in the rags of a Southern plantation negro, following a float laden with cotton bales, were awarded second prize, and a small body from Joliet, Ill., in the penitentiary stripes, keeping the prison lockstep, were given third prize. A number of members of the Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, including Col. Cody himself, who are Elks, took part in the parade.

ROUMANIAN JEWS PROTEST.

Government of That Country Censured in Speeches and Resolutions.

At a meeting of Roumanian Jews, held last night at the Hebrew Alliance, the Roumanian Government was censured both by the speakers and by resolution for "the shameful ill-treatment and abuse heaped upon Bernhard Lazare of Paris, representing the French Gazette L'Aurore, who went to Roumania to make known to the world the condition of the Jews in that country. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Roumanian Government, becoming aware that such announcements will do them material harm, and fearing the world's opinion, have tried to hide the truth by taking signatures of a few leading Jews and Jewish students, declaring that the statements made by Bernhard Lazare to be false;

Be it resolved that we entirely disapprove and condemn the action of the Roumanian Government and the few Jews who have forgotten themselves so much as to unite with the King and Government in such mean action.

Also, that we extend our full sympathy and sincerest thanks to the brave hero who dared let the whole world know of the real, miserable state of our brethren in Roumania.

A copy of the resolution will be sent to Mr. Lazare.

HOSPITALS FOR STEEL WORKERS.

Separate Building to be Erected for Each of Twenty-two Plants.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—It is stated here that a hospital for the treatment of emergency cases will be established on the grounds of each of the twenty-two plants of the American Steel and Wire Company. The plans for the buildings, which will be as nearly uniform as conditions will permit, are being prepared by a Philadelphia architect, and the total cost to the company of buildings and equipment will not fall short of $300,000.

It is expected that within the next six months all of the hospitals will be ready to receive patients.

Each hospital will be of plain brick construction, two stories in height, with baths, sitting rooms, library, dining room, and sleeping apartments for the nurses, and six beds for patients, that number being figured as the maximum of cases that may need attention at the same time.

A corps of six nurses and two druggists and thorough ambulance service will be requisite for each hospital, in addition to the services of a resident physician.

"The Man in the Street."

The Nashville Banner says: "THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes in its Sunday issue a column of original anecdote briefly and pithily told under the heading 'The Man in the Street.' This column has for a long time attracted favorable attention, because of the many bright and amusing things it contained. They are mostly humorous stories about prominent persons, all having a post-prandial flavor. The chief charm of the stories is their naturalness and entire probability. The humor is often brightened by the character of the man concerning whom the story is told. Prominent Americans in all departments of life—politicians, capitalists, clergymen, lawyers, and literary men figure in the anecdotes."—Adv.

STORIES OF CLUBBING AT RIOT HEARING

Many Witnesses Testify Against Conduct of the Police.

VAIN PROTEST AT HOE OFFICE

Insurance Agent Weinberg Says Police Swung Clubs on Backs and Heads, Bringing Many to the Ground.

The most sensational testimony given last night at the hearing of the Mayor's committee appointed to inquire into the facts of the recent riot at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph was that of W. M. Weinberg of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who lives at 488 Grand Street, within a half block of the Hoe manufacturing plant, the scene of the disorder.

The witness, who is of Jewish extraction, but not of the Jewish faith, said that he appeared before the committee primarily to testify against the action of the police in quelling the riot. He said that crowds of fleeing Jewish men, women, and children were followed up by the police, who, swinging their clubs on the defenseless backs and heads of the pursued, brought many to the ground. Acting with the police, the witness said, was a man in civilian's clothes in a straw hat and shirt sleeves, who, shoulder to shoulder with a squad of policemen, wielded a heavy stick on the backs and heads of the fleeing crowds of people.

"I come here to ask you gentlemen particularly to hunt that man down," said the witness solemnly. "I can identify him. I would know him among a thousand. I studied his face and general appearance well, though I dared not point him out to the police at that time. I saw him wield the stick which he carried; and I saw that it was broken in the employment. Then I saw him fraternizing and laughing in the most familiar way with the policemen whom he had assisted."

The committee seemed deeply impressed by the testimony of the witness, which was given in an earnest, calm, and dispassionate manner.

Probably the testimony next in importance given before the committee was that of a witness, an aged Jew, who said that when the great funeral procession was passing the Hoe factory and the conflict between the mourners and the factory employes was at its height he made his way into the office of the factory, appealing to a man, apparently in authority, whom he found there, to prevent water being played upon the crowds in the streets by the factory employes, was met with the rejoinder: "Oh, we don't care anything about the Jews," and was finally ordered out of the building.

MANY WILLING WITNESSES.

The second hearing of the committee, which took place yesterday evening in the assembly room of the University Settlement Building, in Rivington Street, was attended by a very large number of Jews, nearly all of whom were willing and anxious to give testimony, not only in regard to the occurrences at the riot and the action of the police on that day, but as to police outrages in general. The committee had given out the information that it would consider evidence, covering recent years, respecting alleged abuses visited upon the Jews of the east side by the police, and last night there were present Jews of every sex, age, and station, all with stories of bitter experiences. There were children so young that the members of the committee refused to hear them, and there were old patriarchs in skull caps, girls and old women, all with somewhat similar stories.

The committee, in order to expedite the circumstances of the riot, usually allowed the witnesses to relate whatever experiences they might have had with the police at any time, and nearly always this invitation brought forth narratives.

Committeeman Thomas M. Mulry was the only absentee, leaving Messrs. E. C. Whitney, Frederick H. Baldwin, Louis Marshall, and Nathan Bijur. Lawyer Ira P. Wheeler appeared in the interests of the Hoe Manufacturing Company, but took very little part in the proceedings.

The first witness called was Mrs. Mary Greenfeld of 331 Madison Street, who stood on a stoop in Grand Street in front of the Hoe factory on the day of the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph. She saw pieces of old paper and oily waste falling upon the marching mourners from the windows of the factory, and saw those in the street throw the various missiles back at the windows. Then she saw water pour from almost every window in the building, was almost blinded by dirty water," said the witness. "Then I saw the police come and start to hitting right and left with their clubs. There was fighting on all sides, and I ran for my life. I saw a man knocked senseless beside me by a policeman as I ran."

Raphael Greenfeld, the eight-year-old son of the previous witness, appeared with his head swathed in bandages and told how he was standing in the street, when the rioting began, and was hit on the head by a missile thrown from the window of the Hoe factory.

Alfred Brafan of 44 Hester Street saw the riot and saw several people ask some policemen if they were near to stop the deluge of water, which was coming from the factory. The policemen, he said, replied by clubbing right and left. "I saw Roundsman Jackson come running up to the building," said the witness, "but all he did was to run around the building clubbing everybody he saw. I saw him knock a man down, grab him by the collar, club him again drag him over, and dump him into the patrol wagon.

A STORY OF CLUBBING.

Mrs. Sarah Goldstein and her husband, Abraham Goldstein, the next two witnesses, confined their testimony to a recital of their experiences with a policeman named Dooley some time ago. According to their testimony, Dooley came along in front of their home, at 41 Ludlow Street, and told their eighteen-year-old daughter to get inside. She remonstrated, and he threw her bodily into the doorway. She asked her fifteen-year-old brother to come and take the officer's number, and the latter arrested her. The mother followed them toward the station house, remonstrating until Dooley turned and struck her violently in chest. He then hit her over the head with his club and she fell senseless. A doctor was sent for and he worked an hour over the woman before he brought her to consciousness. Then the policeman sent her to a hospital and ended by taking daughter, father, son, and the baby to the station house as prisoners. They were kept there, according to last night's testimony, until morning, when all were taken to court and released. Mrs. Goldstein testified that she had been spitting blood ever since the policeman struck her.

"I reported the case to Headquarters," she said, "but the policeman brought two false witnesses, and my witnesses were not heard. Nothing was ever done."

Dr. Maurice Fishberg of 207 East Broadway, School Inspector for the Board of Health, described the conditions on the east side, by which he claimed that the policeman made three times his regular salary by taking money from the peddlers.

"Each male peddler who carries only a basket," said the witness, "must pay 25 cents a week, the women 10 cents, and push-cart peddlers 50 cents. The money is paid to a man whose name, I think, is Schwarz. It ostensibly goes to a peddlers' society, but in reality it all goes to the police."

Lena Weiner of 32 Columbia Street was standing near the Hoe factory on the day of the riot, and told of having been scalded on the arm by hot water thrown from the windows.

Marcus Singer of 37 Broome Street was standing in East Broadway, near Grand Street, watching the funeral procession. Suddenly he saw water being dropped from buckets on the heads of the waiting crowds from the Hoe factory windows, he said the witness. "Then came the funeral procession. The hearse had barely passed when from the factory windows came a shower of missiles, principally screws, one of which hit me and knocked me down. I ran with him to a drug store, and, running back, saw the crowd in the street throwing the things back at the factory windows.

"Then I saw the police come in patrol wagons, and when they alighted they began to hit right and left with their clubs. I and another man near me started to run, and after a few steps the man behind me was struck over the head by a policeman and fell on his face. 'The man is dead,' I heard several people cry, but the policeman did not stop, but running across the street he deliberately struck another man named Rosenbaum, who was also running away. Rosenbaum, being strong, soon rose and started to run again, when another policeman happening along struck him over the head, and when he dropped, he was carried to a patrol wagon."

The witness said that all Jews in the vicinity of the Hoe factory were terrorised, and had been for years, by the employes at the works, and gave an instance where an aged Hebrew peddler was badly maltreated recently by them.

W. M. Weinberg, the next witness, said that the employes of the factory were notorious for Jew baiting. "But it is the police that deserve the gravest punishment this time, gentlemen," said the witness in earnest tones.

"On the day of the riot I saw water pouring from the windows of the Hoe building, and I saw from my home the crowds throwing missiles from the streets, but it was the arrival of the police that excited me most of all. They came in a body and started in at once clubbing. The people were running in all directions, and the police followed, beating them unmercifully in the backs and heads."

A. Lemar, a salesman of 167 Henry Street, told of seeing men knocked down in the street by the police.

Jacob Rubel, a student in the City College, told of having seen a man chased three blocks by the police and then knocked down with a club.

A dozen other witnesses were called and they gave corroborative evidence as to the throwing of missiles from the factory windows and later the clubbing by the police. It was agreed to have the next hearing on Monday next at 2 P. M. and again on the same evening at 7:30 o'clock. It is probable that several of the Hoe employes will be present then and give testimony.

JERSEY CITY JEWS AROUSED.

About to Form an Association to Protect Themselves from Rowdy Assailants.

A number of Jewish residents of the Bergen and Lafayette districts of Jersey City are about to form an association for the purpose of protecting themselves against the assaults of young rowdies, mostly boys, who for some time have been causing them great annoyance. Not only have they been assailed with epithets, as they passed along the streets, but, in some cases, their places of business have been bombarded with stones and other missiles.

Morris Pearlman of Communipaw Avenue, near Grand Street, speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"These annoyances in various forms have been going on for nearly three years. The offenders are mostly boys. At first they only called us names, but lately they began to throw stones and other missiles at us, and we concluded that a stop must be put to it. We have complained to the police, and they have always done what they could to help us, but when a policeman appears the boys run away. When the officer goes away, the boys come back.

"Only a week ago one of these boys hit me in the back with a stone. My wife was also attacked on another occasion. We propose to form protective associations all over the city and employ agents to secure evidence and bring the offenders to justice."

Capt. Archibald McKaig of the Fourth Precinct, in which most of the outrages are complained of as having occurred, said he had issued a general order to the patrolmen of the precinct to do everything in their power to remedy the matter and to make arbitrary arrests whenever any one is found assailing a Jew either with words or missiles. He will also do all he can to aid the agents of any association they may establish.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The end of the week will see much gayety at Newport and the usual dances at Bar Harbor, at Southampton, and at Oyster Bay. There are a few people passing through town going from one place to another, and the Wednesday ships brought in others. But with the exception of these few there were not many of the representative fashionable set in town.

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People arrive and leave Saratoga, stopping at most but a few days, except those who have taken cottages for the entire season. Miss Evelyn Burden has left and has returned to Newport. Among the arrivals have been Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. Andrew Miller, John G. Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Edey, and Henry W. Berryman, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, and H. S. Page.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Lyon, second daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Kuypers Lyon and Augustus King. Mr. King is a son of the late Col. Cornelius King, United States Army, and a grandson of the late Charles King, who was for many years President of Columbia College. His mother was Miss Janet De Kay. He is a brother of Mrs. James Gore King Richards and a brother-in-law of Mrs. Charles King, who was Miss Maria K. Hone.

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Mr. and Mrs. Barton Jacobs are at Royat, where they are taking the waters. Gen. and Mrs. Varnum are now at Aix les Bains. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse are cruising in the yacht l'Aigle in the Baltic. They are to return to Faunborough Hall, Warwickshire, for the hunting in the Autumn.

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At Dinard Mme. de Gasquet James has been entertaining. She gave a large dance in the quaint garden attached to her chateau. Mme. de Gasquet James was Miss Platt of Albany.

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Among the Americans who have recently registered at the Bad Nauheim are Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Frederick R. Newbold and the Misses Newbold, W. M. Harriman, Miss Harriman, F. W. Rhinelander, Mrs. F. Wilmerding, and Messrs. John B. and Richard Pell.

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The wedding of Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert and Condé M. Nast will be celebrated on Wednesday, Aug. 20, instead of Wednesday, Sept. 3, the date originally selected and announced in this column.

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Mrs. James B. Townsend, Miss Mildred Townsend, and Miss Gibert are at Point-au-Pic, Canada, for the Summer.

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The Countess Festestics, Miss Edith Lounsbury, Mrs. Charles Dodge, and Miss Leiter were in town yesterday. Mme. Melba has been in New York several days.

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Mrs. James E. Martin of Great Neck has been spending several days at Newport, where she has been entertained by Mrs. Frederick Pierson.

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Elisha Dyer, Jr., has purchased the house 37 West Fifty-sixth Street. The house is French Renaissance in style, with large salons and cathedral windows. It was built very recently.

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Among those who sailed on the Grosser Kurfurst to-day were Gen. and Mrs. A. D. Andrews. On the Auguste Victoria were booked Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McCreery, Miss McCreery, and A. R. Riggs.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner at Beaulieu this evening for forty guests. The table decorations by Hodgson were of American Beauty roses in silver vases, with garlands of roses and ferns on the table.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner for thirty guests, the decorations also being of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a dinner for sixteen at the Spencer Villa, the decorations being pink flowers. Dinners were also given at the cottages by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Mrs. E. H. Moore Robinson. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a dinner at Oakland Farm in honor of Miss Cathleen Neilson, and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman gave a dinner at Berger's in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. The guests from several of these dinners went later to the Berwind dance.

The announcement from New York that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have secured the "Wild Rose" Company from the Knickerbocker Theatre for their entertainment at Beaulieu on Monday, Aug. 25, has cleared the air of many rumors concerning that entertainment. It has been reported at various times that there would be an amateur performance, in which a number of well-known society people were to participate, and again that there would be an extensive vaudeville performance. These reports were based on guesswork only.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is having built on the lawn at Beaulieu a large temporary structure which will be used as a theatre, fitted up with a stage large enough to present a full musical comedy, and with a seating capacity large enough to accommodate all the guests of the evening. This theatre will be connected with the house by a covered passageway in which it is understood there will be a number of side attractions which will give this part of the entertainment the nature of a midway. Supper will be served in the house so that all parts of the estate will be used by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt for the entertainment of their guests.

Professional performances have been given here for the entertainment of guests at a private party, but never before has a full dramatic company been brought here from a New York theatre to give a complete dramatic performance.

R. L. Agassiz and family are guests of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returned from New York this evening.

Miss Chates of New York is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarty Little.

Eliot Gregory, who returned from Europe with Eugene Higgins, is at Snug Harbor, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

R. R. Remington has returned from New York, and is at the La Farge cottage.

Marshall R. Kernochan is the guest of Mrs. Spottsworth D. Scheniek.

The schooner yacht Azalea, flagship of the Pavonia Yacht Club, Commodore D. W. Kohn, arrived here to-day. Commodore Kohn has as his guests Col. F. G. Ayers, Joseph Stern, and Robert Hoos.

Cardinal Gibbons was entertained at dinner to-day by the Rev. Louis J. Deady, pastor of St. Joseph's Church. The guests, numbering thirty, were all clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, and included Bishop Harkins of Rhode Island and Bishop Foley of Detroit.

Mrs. F. D. Wetherell and Miss Caroline Wetherell of Philadelphia have been spending the Summer at Jamestown. They leave to-morrow for New York, whence they will sail for Europe, to be absent a year or more.

The steam yachts El Reva, Albatross, Norwhal, and Scout, the schooner Montaug, and sloop Altair arrived to-day.

William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here to-night on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, having as guests on board Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs; Congressman George Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Congressman Cannon of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; Congressmen A. G. Dayton of West Virginia and Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and Congressman Adolph Mayer of Louisiana. The party left the Boston Navy Yard last Friday, and have since been at sea on the Dolphin, having been with the North Atlantic Squadron off Nantucket early in the week, and to-day at New London.

While here Secretary Moody and his party will inspect the Newport naval stations. Congressman Melville Bull of Rhode Island, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and other Congressmen will join the party, a number of the Congressmen going later on to Newport to witness the naval manoeuvres.

The first dance of the season of 1902 took place this evening at the Elms, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, which a year ago was the scene of the most brilliant ball of that season. This year the Berwind function was announced as a dinner dance, and was very informal, although not a particularly elaborate, affair. The house, with its handsome permanent decorations, does not require an extensive scheme of floral decoration, yet many large and rare palms and plants were used about the rooms to give a background for the thousands of American Beauty roses which were in strung in garlands and placed in vases about the house. The dining room was not large enough to accommodate all the guests at supper, and additional room was secured by making an extension of the north terrace, which opens out from the regular dining room. This temporary dining room was seventy feet long by twenty feet wide, and was inclosed at the ends with canvas. The ceiling was hung in waves of white tarlatans, in the folds of which numerous electric light bulbs in deep red shades were hidden. The sides were hung with pink-plaited curtains, which at intervals of ten were caught back, giving a view from within of the stricta fountain and other features of the extensive grounds.

The ceiling was hung with garlands of pink roses and ferns at short intervals, reaching down on the side walls. In this extension fourteen tables, each seating eight persons, were placed.

The west terrace was carpeted its entire length of 160 feet, and at the south end a cozy little smoking-room was arranged. At the north end, near the dining-room, was an octagon tent in which Mullaly's orchestra played during the supper. The outside illuminations were confined to the west terrace, its entire length being lighted by hundreds of fairy lamps and French red lanterns, showing the flower beds and walks to excellent effect.

Two hundred guests, among whom were included all the most prominent people in society at present in Newport, were seated in the dining-rooms at twenty-five tables.

After supper an additional hundred guests arrived for the dance from various dinners given at the cottages. Elisha Dyer, Jr., led the cotillion with Mrs. Berwind, a number of new figures being introduced and novel favors being given. For the dancing there was continuous music by Mullaly's orchestra and Berger's Hungarian Band, and a buffet supper was served throughout the night.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—The Marié affair of yesterday seems to have given society a lively awakening. It has been followed by a gay and busy day. The tournaments at the Kebo Valley Club drew forth the morning crowds, and to-night the third August ball at the Malvern was a brilliant affair.

It was preceded by a large number of formal dinners. Those who entertained were Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, G. Willets Van Nest, R. Horace Whitwell, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. William Fahnestock, Mrs. Pollock, Baron A. de Neufliz, Gen. O'Brien, and Mrs. De Grasse Fox.

Mrs. Fox entertained Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Gen. Edward Morrell, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Sylvia Fox, Jesse Nalle, Ralph Pulitzer, Robert Adams, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Baird, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and Miss Edwards.

Mrs. Winthrop's guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mrs. Sturges, Mr. Wissmann, Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Mrs. De Witt Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Lefferts, Miss Pauline Platt, Miss Hollins, Waldron Bates, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Alsop, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Astor, and Miss Woods.

Miss Pendleton had as guest Miss Florence Cramp, Miss Hone, Miss Moulton, Capt. Bush, Charles H. Cramp, Count Wartenslaens, Percy Pyne, and A. Armstrong.

Mrs. Leaming entertained Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Worden, Murray Young, and Frederick May.

Baron A. De Neufliz entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Catherwood, Miss Conover, Mrs. H. C. Groome, and Mr. Davis.

Mr. Whitwell's party included Miss Lawrence, Mrs. H. H. Whitwell, Mrs. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thorndyke, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Livingston Blake, and F. S. Whitwell.

Among the well-known people at the ball were Count Cassini, Baron and Baroness Henglemuller, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mrs. Potter, Baron Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr.

The first large affair this season at the Pot and Kettle Club will be the dance to be given by Mrs. A. Y. Stewart and Mrs. James Potter to-morrow night.

The entries for the Horse Show closed to-night. The list, which is a very full one, includes A. J. Cassatt's champions, several well-known winners from W. C. Whitney's stables, and Gen. Morrell's string. The total number is over 250. The indications point to an unusually successful meet. A feature will be the two-mile hurdle race, gentlemen riders up. There are fifteen entries for this event.

Mrs. Bradish Johnson of New York came to-day to the Louisburg.

The race of the thirty-raters to-day was won by Herbert M. Sears of New York with the Bogey. Edgar Scott was second.

Sumner Gerard and Miss Fannie McLane won the finals in the mixed tennis doubles. Mr. Pearson and Miss Hollins were second.

The vaudeville entertainment for the village hospital will be given at the Casino on Aug. 25.

Guests are arriving for the Hinkle-Shinkle wedding which takes places here on Aug. 25. The old swimming pool building has been fitted up for their accommodation.

The Marlboroughs Sail for America.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Southampton this afternoon for New York, were the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

MISS GOULD'S LAWN PARTY.

Public Function at the Summer Residence Near Roxbury Likely to be an Immense Success.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Miss Helen Miller Gould will give a lawn party to-morrow afternoon at Kirkside, her handsome Summer residence near Roxbury. Elaborate preparations have been made to entertain the guests, and the preliminary sale of tickets has been beyond all expectations. Miss Gould will devote the proceeds of the festival to furnishing a Delaware County room in the new branch Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn.

Music will be furnished in the parlor of Miss Gould's cottage by Fleischmann's concert band. Mrs. E. K. Fields of Tarrytown, who is the guest of Miss Gould at Kirkside, will do parlor tricks for the children at an additional cost of 10 cents. Light refreshments will be served on the grounds during the afternoon.

The Ulster and Delaware Railroad has announced special excursion rates from all points between Pine Hill and Stamford. Many coaching and driving parties have been made up by Summer visitors in neighboring towns.

Miss Gould arrived at Roxbury Aug. 1 in her automobile, accompanied by Miss I. J. Corts of Tarrytown and Miss De F. Edwards of New York. Since her arrival she has made trips in her automobile to Stamford, Pine Hill, Prattsville, and other neighboring towns, and friends in these localities have made arrangements for the sale of tickets for the lawn party.

On a recent rainy afternoon, while ascending Clay Hill near Grand Gorge, the wheels of the automobile slipped in the deep mud and a team was required to haul the machine as the party started up the hill. Mrs. George Layman of Grand Gorge came to Miss Gould's assistance with an umbrella and helped her during the tedious climb. Miss Gould's companion ascertained her name and presented her with $6.

A few days later Mrs. Layman received a letter from Miss Gould thanking her for kindness shown and enclosing a check for $25, in addition to four tickets for the lawn party at Kirkside.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

L. Russell Clapp.

L. Russell Clapp, civil engineer, died of apoplexy yesterday in Franklin Avenue, near Atlantic, Brooklyn. He lived in Hempstead, L. I. He was employed as an expert engineer on the work of improving Atlantic Avenue, and was on his way to work when stricken. He was sixty years old and was a native of Massachusetts. He was graduated from the Boston Technical School. In the civil war he served in the navy. For fifteen years he was employed in the Department of City Works of the old City of Brooklyn. He had charge of the work of building the big sewers in Greene Avenue and North Second Street, and he was employed later on the extension of the Brooklyn water supply system. For the past eight years he had been engaged in contract work. At the time of his death he was in the employ of Johnson &

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 13	459,038
To date this year	108,276,045
Corresponding date last year	196,034,002

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 13	$2,749,500
To date this year	$376,314,600
Corresponding date last year	$700,919,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	⅜
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	⅝
Am. Express	8¼	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Nash. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	¼	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi. Gt. West.	1	Nort. & West.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅜	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Pacific Mail	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅜	Penn. R. R.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Peoria & East.	1
Corn Products pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	4½	Southern Pacific	⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1	Southern Railway	⅞
Gen. Chemical	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Illinois Central	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2¼
Int. Paper	2½	Twin City	½
Int. Silver	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	U. S. Express	6¼
Kan. & Mich.	1½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Keok. & D. M.	1½	Wabash	⅞
Keok. & D. M. pf.	2	Wabash pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3
Manhattan	1¼	Westinghouse	¾
Met. Sec.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Mex. Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Int. Pump	½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅜	Long Island	½
Brunswick	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Nat. B. R. of M. pf.	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	6½
Chi. Va. Tract. pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1¼	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
George A. Fuller Co. pf.	¾	St. J. & Gr. Isl.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	1
		Wabash. deb. B	1¼

Bond Declined.

Illinois Central 4s, 1952	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Some "short" contracts were covered in yesterday's market, some overextended bear traders beginning apparently to get glimpses of the fact that it takes more than a loud voice and churning imagination to exterminate National prosperity. The announcement that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had sailed from Europe to New York may have exerted some influence upon the sentiment of traders. That part of the Stock Exchange talent which has been most pessimistic has indulged a good deal in woeful representations concerning Mr. Morgan's health—their ordinary declaration being that he was much too sick a man to get back to business this year, if ever. What properly informed people in Wall Street have known right along is that Mr. Morgan's vacation has done him a vast deal of good, that he is in stalwart health, and that he returns ready for aggressive activity.

Soon following Mr. Morgan's return a variety of important financial announcements are likely to be officially made; one will have to do with the rearrangement of the Southern Railway situation through the satisfactory disposal of Louisville and Nashville—and in this will develop probably one of the strongest of possible evidences that the community of interest policy is still the determined policy of those who are strongest in American finance, for in circumstances attending Southern readjustment will be found evidence that not merely the Morgan roads but others are to have full opportunity to share in the betterment which business fraternity and co-operation can provide.

Another announcement having to do directly with Southern conditions will disclose the St. Louis and San Francisco's project for getting to the seaboard by use of the Georgia Central—an arrangement especially consequential to Georgia Central shareholders.

Other announcements—some of them equally important—are sure also to be forthcoming. It is likely to be found that through the dullness of recent months, when most important financiers have been absent from their posts apparently giving scant consideration to business, there have been in progress of development plans of most comprehensive character whose accomplishment will be actually revolutionary in many railway and industrial quarters—every one tending toward the production of increased gross earnings and decreased cost of operation.

Despite all the money market scare talk—and they who are responsible for it keep it still industriously going—money rates themselves refuse to stiffen. Loans running all the rest of this year can be had in abundance at 4½ per cent. and less.

MANHATTAN'S NET EARNINGS.

Manhattan Elevated stock had an animated opening yesterday, jumping a couple or points from the closing price of Tuesday, and most of this advance was maintained. An officer of the Manhattan Company says that net earnings during last month were bigger than in any July in the company's history.

RUSSELL SAGE'S RETIREMENT.

Russell Sage's friends say Mr. Sage expects to surprise Wall Street by actually retiring from business at the close of this year.

COPPER MANIPULATION.

Energetic efforts are made to break the price of Amalgamated Copper stock, and Wall Street is filled with sensational bear rumors regarding the property—all of which campaigning emanates from the mere source that has been during the past fortnight quietly buying stock in substantial volume every day.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

President Eagan of the Georgia Central Railroad is in the city, and while he declines to discuss reports of the Georgia Central-St. Louis and San Francisco deal, he speaks with great enthusiasm of the widespread growing prosperity of the South. The Georgia Central's earnings for the first week of August were reported yesterday, showing an increase from the first of July of over $106,000, more than 16 per cent.

AN OLD YARN REVIVED.

A new pool organized in Toledo, St. Louis and Western issues began to work energetically yesterday. The old stories of Vanderbilt negotiations for control are made to do business over again. They are not true.

GOULD INDUSTRY.

The Rockefeller-Gould pools in Southwestern Railway issues, more especially in Missouri Pacific, renewed activity yesterday and brought about further advances. A quarter of the total Stock Exchange business of the day was in these issues.

EXPRESS DEAL DENIAL.

The first "official denial" of the report that the important express companies are to merge came yesterday from Senator Platt, President of the United States Express Company, who says:

"There is nothing in it. Such a combination could not be formed even if it were good policy to do so, and all reports of that nature are purely fictitious."

Some other Directors of the United States Express Company think there is something in it. All the express company stocks advanced further yesterday. United States shares jumped 8 points.

INDUSTRIALS WAKING UP.

For the first time in months signs appeared yesterday of healthful activity in the lower priced industrial stocks. Many of them showed new strength.

AUGUST ACTIVITY.

August starts off with railway earnings reports showing handsome percentages of increase. For the first week of the month reported gains average from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent.

MEXICAN GOLD BASIS AGITATION.

A Wall Street news agency published yesterday special dispatches from Mexico, quoting business authorities in that country as declaring that "It is only a question of time when Mexico will go on a gold basis," agitation among active Mexican business men in favor of this policy becoming popular.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Springfield dispatches the charters of 35,000 corporations have been canceled by the State of Illinois for lack of information required by law.

Delaware Scotch Snuff Company, recently organized with a capital of $500,000, it is said, will soon begin the erection of a snuff mill at Yorklin, Del.

Dispatches from Philadelphia stating that a consolidation of the North Jersey Street Railway with a number of independent lines in Central and Northern New Jersey is fully expected there.

London advices that as the outgrowth of the Tobacco Trust a Pipe Trust to control the manufacture and sale of all kinds of pipes in Europe is now projected.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad said to be making plans for the reconstruction of its shops in Louisville, which will call for an expenditure of more than $2,500,000.

Statement that the first annual report of the American Locomotive Company will be published about Sept. 1.

Reports from Sharon, Penn., that the National Steel Company has closed down its blast furnace at Newcastle for about three months for repairs.

Jeffersonville, New Albany and Sellersburg Electric Railway to be organized soon to construct an electric line between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind.

State banks of Illinois reported to have gained $7,428,625 in deposits since May 12, while the resources of those of Wisconsin have increased $3,974,245 since Jan. 6.

Pennsylvania Steel Company authorized by the stockholders to issue $7,500,000 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds to pay for recently acquired properties and improvements.

According to Vancouver dispatches, official reports from the Klondike state that the production of gold shipped to the coast this season is $6,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $253,148,499; balances, $14,063,271; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $207,625.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was little fresh business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the tendency was firm and the feeling more cheerful. Nobody, however, expects early activity.

London and Northwestern rose on reports of new plans for improved management. American rails were rather more active and the business was more widely distributed. The features were the advance in Baltimore and Ohio on heavy Continental purchases, and the renewal of American buying of Norfolk and Western. Coalers were more active on increased New York demand. The improvement in the tone was maintained, and the closing prices were the highest.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Money was in brisk demand to-day. Discounts were firm on the short supply of money and the large number of American bills in the market.

The stock market was dull and featureless, and business was restricted owing to arrangements being made for the account and the cessation of liquidation for the account of the society speculator who was reported in difficulties yesterday, and who compromised for $900,000. The new Consols hardened and home rails were cheerful. Americans opened dull on Wall Street advices, and then recovered to about parity. Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville were the features. The close was steady. Grand Trunks hardened. Kafirs were heavy.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95⅛; Consols for account, 95⅜; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 94⅜; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 114½; Canadian Pacific, 140⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 58¼; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 85½; Erie, 40¼; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 171⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 153⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 167; Norfolk and Western, 72; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 81½; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 48⅜; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 40¼; Southern Railway preferred, 99⅜; Southern Pacific, 70⅜; Union Pacific, 110; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 40⅞; United States Steel preferred, 91⅝; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47¼; Spanish Fours, 80½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; De Beers preferred, 22⅝.

Bar silver dull, 24¼d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 9-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £43,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 36.75; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 100.97.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Heaviness and inactivity characterized transactions on the Bourse to-day. The deficiency in revenue depressed Rentes and Traction shares, and Russian Industrials suffered from realizations. Metropolitans were firm. Toward the close some Industrials rallied. Sosnovice shares were in active inquiry. Argentine securities were in good demand and closed at a sharp rise. The general close was irregular. There was a slightly better tone for Kafirs.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 75 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes for checks. Sapnish 4s, 80.85.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Trading on the Boerse was at a standstill to-day, awaiting the result of the settlement in London. Industrials were heavy.

Exchange on London 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three-months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—Seaboards virtually monopolized to-day's market. Tips from New York to buy Louisville and Nashville were construed by speculators here as indicating the imminence of an important deal in the South in which the Seaboards would figure prominently. The main buying locally, however, was for New York interests, the bulk of the day's sales changing the ownership in favor of out-of-town purchasers. There are some who believe that the advance has nearly reached its best and are advising their customers to take their profits, though the general talk at the conclusion of the session on the Exchange was still bullish. International Trust continues strong and advances persistently. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 22,508 shares of stock and $168,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12,439	Seaboard Ry.	34⅝	33	33⅜
8,725	Seaboard Ry. pf.	55	53½	54⅝
145	Consolidated Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼
300	Cotton Duck trust rcts.	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Canton Co	103	103	103
206	United Rys. & Elec.	16	16	16
100	Norfolk Ry. & Light	13	13	13
20	United States F. & G.	146½	146½	146½
80	International	138⅝	138	138½
270	Colonial	32½	32¼	32½
210	Union	75	75	75
6	Georges Creek Coal	119	119	119

BONDS.

$7,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104⅝	104⅝
72,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	87⅜	87⅝	87½
3,000	Potomac Valley 5s	118¼	118½	118½
10,000	West Virginia Con. 6s	113½	113½	113½
30,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	70¼	70¼	70¼
32,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	City & S. (Wash.) 5s	110¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1,000	Cotton Duck inc.	48	48	48
200	City 3½s, 1928	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4,000	North Central 6s, 1904	104½	104½	104½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.06	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	.09
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.93	.89
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.06	.05
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.05
Gould & Curry	.12	.02
Hale & Norcross	.17	.12
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.08	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.45	.43
Occidental Con.	.12	.12
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.16	.15
Potosi	.18	.17
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.15	.15
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.18	.16
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.10	.10
Silver bars	52⅝	52⅝
Mexican dollars	44⅛@44½	43⅝@44⅛
Drafts, sight	.05	.06
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	9	6⅝	9
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Cons.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	13	15	13	15
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N.	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜
C. C. Cons.	6	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
Cordelias	1	3	2½	4
C., C. & M.	2½	3	2½	3
Dante	2¼	3	2¼	2⅝
Dr. Jackpot	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼
Elkton	40	40½	43⅝	44
El Paso	62½	63⅝	63	64
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	7½	8½	7½	8½
Gold Dollar Cons.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Golden Cycle	56½	70	57	62
Golden Fleece	12	30	12	18
Gold Bond	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2½
Gold Sovereign	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2½
Gould	3	6	3	6
Gold Exploration	2½	3½	2½	2⅝
Isabella	30	30½	31⅝	32
Jackpot	11	13	11½	13
Keystone	2	5	2	5
Last Dollar	50	75	50	75
Lexington	4½	5	4⅝	4⅞
Little Puck	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
Little Bessie	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Mollie Gibson	7	8⅛	7	8½
Mary Cashen	2½	4	2½	4
Moon Anchor	5	10	5	10
New Haven	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Pharmacist	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
Pinnacle	4⅜	5	4½	5
Pointer	1½	2⅛	1½	2
Portland	175½	179	175	178
Rose Maud	2	2½	2	2½
Rose Nicol	3	3½	3	3½
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Vindicator	98	125	95	110
Work	5⅜	6	6	6½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES,

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,030	Amal. Copper	67¼	67¼	65⅝	66½
8,090	Am. Car & F.	33½	34¼	33⅜	34⅛
90	Am. Ice pf.	12¾	13¼	13	13
10	Am. Ice pf.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
200	Am. Locomotive	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32½
2,450	Am. Sugar	132	132⅝	131½	131½
6,020	A., T. & S. F.	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92⅜
130	A., T. & S.F. pf.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
770	Balt. & Ohio	111⅛	111⅝	111	111
780	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68¼
20	Canada Pacific	136⅞	136⅞	136¼	136⅞
310	Ches. & Ohio	54⅜	55	54¼	54½
20	Chic. & Alton	42½	42½	42½	42½
2,010	Chic. Gt. West.	31⅝	32¼	31½	32¼
4,800	C., M. & St. P.	185⅞	186	185⅝	185⅞
10	Chi. Term. Tran.	22	22	22	22
1,570	Col. Fuel & I.	91¼	91⅝	89¾	90
10	Col. Southern	34	34	34	34
100	Col. & Hock. Coal	20½	20½	20½	20½
4,480	Erie	39¼	39⅝	39½	39½
50	Ill. Central	168⅝	168⅝	165⅝	168⅜
1,470	Louis. & Nash.	149¼	149⅝	149¼	149¼
2,060	Manhattan	135½	135⅝	135	135
13,060	Mo. Pacific	117⅛	118⅛	117⅛	118⅜
230	Nat. Lead	25⅞	26	25	25
90	N. Y. Central	163¼	164¼	163½	164½
320	N. Y., O. & W.	34	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝
2,170	Norf. & West.	69⅞	70⅜	68⅞	70¼
80	Pennsylvania	159⅝	159⅝	159⅛	159⅝
60	People's Gas	104	104	104	104
30	Pressed Steel C.	48	48	48	48
3,330	Reading	66¾	68⅛	66¼	66⅜
630	Rep. Steel	19	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10	Rep. Steel pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
190	St. L. S. W. pf.	39	39½	38½	38½
6,610	Southern Pac.	69½	69⅝	69	69¼
4,780	Southern Ry.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝
90	Southern Ry. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Stand. R. & T.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
730	Tenn. Coal & I.	67⅝	68⅜	67⅜	67⅞
5,010	Texas Pac.	49⅞	50¼	49⅝	50
4,620	T., St.L. & W. pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
1,960	Union Pac.	107⅛	107⅞	107¼	107½
60	Union Pac. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	U. S. Leather	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
12,080	U. S. Steel	40⅜	40⅝	40	40⅜
950	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90⅛
570	Wabash	30½	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛
1,930	Wabash pf.	46½	47⅜	46½	47½
780	West. Union	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	91⅝
20	Wheel. & L. E.	24½	24½	24½	24½
80	Wis. Central	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼

100,700

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	89½	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Union Pac. con.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛

$4,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—In the local market the movement was steadily upward, and several new high marks resulted. Philadelphia and Erie rose to 72. While there are many rumors to explain the strength of this security, none is acceptable. Allegheny Valley preferred appeared after a long absence, and sold up to 34¼. Huntingdon and Broad Top jumped 4 points, due to increase in earnings and prospects, and the preferred gained 1⅜. The tractions were not conspicuously active, but Union and Rapid Transit made new high figures at 48¾ and 14½ respectively. Fairmount Park Transportation declined to 33. It is expected that the Directors' meeting late this afternoon will determine what is to be the future of the Park Trolley. Consolidated Lake Superior was active, though price change was slight. It advanced ⅝, to 26½, receded the same fraction, and closed at 26. Philadelphia Company was stronger, selling up to 49½, and retained this ⅜ gain to the close. Electric Storage and Pennsylvania Steel preferred advanced ½ each. Elsewhere the list was rather neglected. Money is decidedly stiffer in all departments, and loans are being curtailed where possible. Call money is quoted at 4 per cent., and time money at 4½ per cent. and upward. Some institutions are making no time loans below 4¾, and in many cases obtaining 5. Commercial paper is at 4¾ and 5 per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
215	American Railways	50	49¾	49¾
100	American Cement	7	7	7
1,930	Allegheny Valley pf.	34½	28½	33⅞
300	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26½	26⅝
4,270	Cons. L. Superior	26⅛	25¾	26
1,125	Cons. L. Superior pf.	76	76	76
110	Camden Land	½	½	½
100	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
50	Diamond State Steel pf.	3½	3½	3½
335	Elec. Co. of America	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
200	Electric Storage	87½	87½	87½
100	Erie	39½	39½	39½
2,020	Fairmount Park Trans.	34	32	32
266	Hunt. & B. Top	32	28	32
50	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	59⅝	57¾	59⅝
50	Int. Pow. & Trn.	23	22	22
589	Lehigh Navigation	76	74¾	75
110	Marsden Co.	3⅝	3 11-16	3⅝
5	National Asphalt pf.	½	½	½
10	National Asphalt rcts.	¼	¼	¼
6,945	Phila. Elec.	5¾	5½	5 11-16
6,883	Phila. Rapid Transit	14½	14	14
476	Pennsylvania	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜
7	Phila. Traction	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
913	Phila. Co.	49½	48⅝	49½
40	Phila. Co. pf.	50½	50¼	50¼
1,950	Phila. & Erie	72½	70	72
130	Penna. Steel pf.	99	98	98
40	Railway Co. gen.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,703	Reading tr. ctfs.	33⅝	33¼	33 5-16
150	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	43 3-16	43	43
200	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	36¼	36¼	36¼
2,600	Southern Railway	39¾	39½	39⅝
50	Trust Co. of N. A.	145	145	145
100	United Gas Imp.	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
2,840	Union Traction	48¼	48	48¼
2,950	U. S. Steel com.	40⅞	40	40½
250	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—Call money is still in fairly good demand at rates slightly above those recently ruling, and time money is also held very firm and with the banks disinclined to let it out freely. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 5 cents discount; call loans, 3¼ to 4 per cent.; time money, 4½ to 5 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $21,146,297; balances, $1,819,242. The copper shares were noticeably weaker to-day. Otherwise, with the exception of a drive in Dominion Steel, the stock market was featureless. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
861	Atchison	92⅝	92	92½
150	Atchison pf.	102½	102¾	102⅝
10	Boston & Albany	262½	262	262
53	Boston Elevated	162	161	161
150	C., C., R. & St. L.	160	159	160
140	Massachusetts Electric.	41	40½	40¾
50	Minn. Gen. Electric.	76	76	76
30	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	232½	232½	232½
24	Old Colony	211	211	211
5	Pere Marquette	75	75	75
360	Union Pacific, ex rights	107¾	107¾	107¾
11,805	Union Pacific rights	50	47½	47½
2	Union Pacific pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾
76	West End	96	95	95

TELEPHONES.

2,984	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165¼	163	165
12,783	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights.	15⅝	14½	15
200	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
35	New England	142½	142½	142½
106	Western	30	30	30
60	Western pf.	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agri. Chemical	89	89	89
150	Am. Pneumatic Service.	8¼	8	8
341	American Sugar	132¼	131½	131⅝
51	American Sugar pf.	120	120	120
55	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77⅜
3,980	Dominion Iron & Steel	68⅝	67½	68
5	Edison	280	280	280
50	General Electric	185	185	185
65	Hanners' Compress pf.	53½	53	53½
3	Seattle Electric pf.	108	108	108
514	Swift Packing & Prov.	160	157	160
255	United Fruit	112	111¾	112
65	Un. Shoe Machine	54	54	54
50	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼
267	United States Steel	40⅝	40	40⅜
228	United States Steel pf.	90½	89½	90

MINING.

150	Allouez	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,525	Amalgamated	67½	65¾	66¾
70	American Zinc	14½	13	13
20	Arcadian	5	5	5
110	Bingham	33	32½	32½
50	Bonanza	30	30	30
10	*British Columbia	7	7	7
28	Calumet & Hecla	540	540	540
100	Centennial	18	18	18
100	Cochiti	90	90	90
100	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2¼	2¼
120	Copper Range Con.	58	57½	58
100	Dominion Coal	142½	142½	142½
100	Elm River	3	3	3
150	Guanajuato	3⅝	3½	3⅝
50	La Rose Royale	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
25	Mass	17½	17½	17½
10	Michigan	12	12	12
50	Mohawk	46½	46	46½
350	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
210	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
57	Osceola	57	57	57
9	Quincy	130	130	130
350	Shannon	11	10½	11
231	Trinity	12	11⅝	12
1,317	United States	21¼	20½	21
2,735	U. S. Coal & Oil	17¼	16½	16⅝
215	Utah	21	20½	20½
7	Wolverine	59	58	58

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
435	West. Elec. 2d	108¾	108	108½
415	Pittsburg Coal	29	28¼	29
1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions In Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
210	220	50	Adams Express	210	210	210	210	...
66¼	66¾	19,400	*Amal. Copper Co.	66⅞	67⅛	65¾	66¼	— ⅝
6⅞	7⅛	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
20	21	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	...
34⅛	34½	6,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	33½	34½	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅞
92¼	92½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅜
50½	51	200	Am. Cotton Oil. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
57½	58	100	*Am. Grass Twine	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
252	255	620	Am. Express	250	254	250	254	+8½
12	12¼	600	*Am. Ice Co.	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
41	41¼	980	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	41½	44⅝	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
24½	25	400	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24½	24	24½	...
32	32¼	2,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	31¼	32⅛	31¼	32⅛	+ ⅝
93¼	93¾	500	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
23	24	300	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	22½	23	22½	23	...
47	48	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
97¼	97⅞	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞	+ ⅝
97	98	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ¾
131⅞	132	3,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	131¾	132⅝	131¾	131⅞	+ ⅛
119¾	120	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	+ ⅝
164½	165	400	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	164	165	164	165	+1
92⅜	92⅝	12,411	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¼	92⅝	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
102¾	103	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅞	103	102¼	103	+ ⅝
111	111⅛	13,350	Baltimore & Ohio	111¼	111½	111	111	+ ⅛
96⅛	97	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
67⅞	68	1,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¾	68¾	68	68	+ ⅛
10¾	12	200	Brunswick City	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ½
91½	92½	100	Canada Southern	91	91	91	91	...
136⅜	137	3,000	Canadian Pacific	137½	137½	136⅝	136⅝	...
54⅝	54¾	5,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¼	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
41⅞	42	2,400	Chicago & Alton	42	42½	42	42	— ¼
75⅜	75⅞	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	13,000	Chi. Gt. West.	31⅝	32½	31½	32¼	+1
89	89½	10	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
49	49½	1,750	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48⅜	49¼	48½	49¼	— ½
90¼	90¾	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	90¼	90⅝	90½	90½	— ⅛
183¾	186	5,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	183¼	186¼	183½	185⅞	+ ⅝
181½	182¼	3,250	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	183¼	183⅞	180¼	181⅞	—2⅝
22	22½	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ½
48	50	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	49	49	49	49	—1
103½	106	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	106	106	105¾	105¾	— ¾
90	90½	5,110	Colorado Fuel & Iron	91½	91⅝	89¾	90	+1½
33⅜	34	400	Colorado & Southern	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
78	78½	700	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78⅝	79	78½	78½	— ⅛
51⅜	52⅛	1,600	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52⅛	52⅝	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	21	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
223½	224	200	Consolidated Gas	223½	223⅞	223½	223⅞	+ ⅞
31¼	31½	500	Corn Products	31½	31¼	31¼	31½	+ ¼
83½	84	700	Corn Products pf.	83	83¾	83	83¾	+ ¼
179	179½	400	Delaware & Hudson.	178½	179½	178¾	179½	+1½
44½	45	100	Denver & R. G.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
93	93¼	450	Denver & R. G. pf.	93	93¼	93	93	+ ⅛
52	52½	9,400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	52¼	53⅜	51⅞	52	— ⅛
139		2,468	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	132	141½	132	141½	+4½
86⅛	86¼	200	Detroit United Ry.	86	86	86	86	...
39¼	39⅝	7,900	Erie	39¼	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅛
68¾	68⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅜
53⅜	54	200	Erie 2d pf.	53¾	54	53¾	54	+1
61¼	62	340	Evans. & T. H.	61½	61½	61¼	61½	...
60	61⅝	200	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	61¼	61¼	60	60	—1¼
63	67	150	General Chemical	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+1¼
101	102	70	General Chemical pf.	101	101	101	101	...
184½	185½	324	General Electric	185	185	185	185	...
61⅛	61¼	400	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
105¾	106¼	979	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	106	106	105¼	105¼	— ¾
191¾	192¾	200	Great Northern pf.	192	192	192	192	...
100¼	100½	2,550	Hocking Valley	100½	101	99¾	99⅞	+ ⅛
94	94½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
168	168½	1,800	Illinois Central	168¼	168⅞	168¼	168¼	+ ¼
22	22¼	7,700	Internat. Paper	20⅝	22⅜	20⅝	22⅜	+2⅛
74¾	75	1,000	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75⅜	75	75	+ ⅜
12	15	410	*Internat. Silver	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
53	53½	200	Internat. Steam Pump.	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ½
40⅜	40¾	2,800	Iowa Central	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅝
86¼	86⅜	700	Iowa Central pf.	87¼	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
85½	86	700	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	86	86¼	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
49	49½	2,000	Kanawha & Michigan	48	49½	48	49½	+1½
35½	36	500	Kansas City South.	35⅝	36	35⅝	35¾	...
59½	60	300	Kansas City South. pf.	59½	60	59½	60	+ ⅝
35	36	2,400	Keokuk & D. M.	33⅞	35¼	33¾	35⅛	+1½
70	75	150	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	72	72	72	72	+2
85¼	85¾	1,000	Long Island	85⅜	85⅞	85¼	85½	— ⅛
149¾	149¾	11,785	Louisville & Nashville	149¾	149⅞	149⅛	149½	+ ⅛
14½	15½	100	Manhattan Beach	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
135	135¼	11,110	Manhattan Elevated	136	136	135	135¼	+1¼
148	148½	300	*Met. Street Railway	148¼	148¼	148¼	148⅝	...
128	128½	1,250	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127	128½	127	128½	+1½
29⅜	29⅞	500	Mexican Central	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
112⅜	113½	1,050	Minn. & St. L.	112⅜	113¼	112⅜	113¼	+ ⅝
64¼	64½	500	Mi. St. P. & S. S. M.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½	+ ⅜
31¼	31½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31¼	31⅜	31	31½	+ ⅜
63⅜	63½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅜
117¼	117⅜	51,600	Missouri Pacific	117⅛	118⅜	117	118⅜	+1⅝
117⅜	117⅝	1,400	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	117¼	118	117	117¾	+ ½
47½	48	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	...
25⅞	25¼	9,800	*Nat. Lead Co.	24¾	26	24½	25½	+ ⅞
94	94⅜	500	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93	95	93	93⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	500	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
38	38½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
100	102	200	*New York Air Brake	100	100¾	100	100¾	+ ½
163¾	164	4,000	New York Central	163¼	164⅛	163¼	163¾	+ ⅝
56¾	56¾	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
60	65	100	N. Y. Dock pf.	60	60	60	60	...
33¾	34	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
70⅜	70½	24,950	Norfolk & Western	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70½	+1
8¾	10	200	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	...
75	76¼	2,900	Pacific Coast	76	76½	75	75¼	+ ½
40¼	41	200	Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
153⅜	153⅞	3,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	153½	154	153⅛	153⅞	+ ⅝
103¾	104	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
41	43	200	Peoria & Eastern	42	42	42	42	+1
96	97	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	+1
116	125	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	120	120	120	120	—6½
48	48⅜	300	Pressed Steel Cars	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
30⅜	31	550	*Ry. Steel Spring	31	31	30¾	30¾	—1
88	88¼	600	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	88¼	— ¼
66¼	66¾	8,400	Reading	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛	66½	+ ⅛
85¾	86¼	1,800	Reading 1st pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
72¾	73	4,500	Reading 2d pf.	73	73	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅜	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
76	76⅞	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75¾	—1
20¼	22½	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
73	74	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	73	73¼	73	73¼	...
81	81½	2,100	St. Louis & San Fran.	80¾	81½	80¼	80⅞	— ⅛
78	78½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	...
38⅝	38¾	14,400	St. Louis Southw.	38¾	39	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	73¾	2,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	74	74	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	44	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	44	44	43	44	+2
69⅜	69¾	14,500	Southern Pacific	69¼	69½	69	69¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	40	11,200	Southern Railway	39½	40	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
97⅜	97⅝	500	Southern Railway pf.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
67¾	68	3,550	Tennessee Coal & Iron	67¼	68⅞	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅞
49⅞	50	38,250	Texas & Pacific	49½	50¼	49⅜	50	+ ⅛
41⅜	41¼	300	Texas Pacific Land Trust	40⅞	41⅞	40½	41⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	23	2,300	Tol., St. L. & West.	22	23	22	23	+1½
41	41¼	13,800	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39	42¼	39	41	+2½
125¼	125½	300	Twin City R. T.	125	125½	125	125½	+ ⅞
107⅜	107¾	6,350	Union Pacific	107⅜	107¾	107¼	107¼	+ ⅝
		220	Union Pacific rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
91⅞	92¼	600	Union Pacific pf.	92	92⅝	92	92	— ⅛
45¼	46	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
135	137	12250	U. S. Express	130	137	130	135	+6½
12⅞	13	1,100	*U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	...
86¼	86¾	700	*U. S. Leather pf.	86	86½	86	86⅞	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36	36	34½	34½	...
40⅜	40¾	19,169	U. S. Steel	40	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ⅛
90	90⅛	7,212	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90⅛	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
129	130	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ⅛
31	31⅛	3,400	Wabash	30¾	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅜	16,250	Wabash pf.	46¾	47⅜	46½	47⅛	+1⅛
228	233	150	Wells-Fargo Express	228	228	228	228	—3
91⅞	92	5,600	Western Union Tel.	91½	92¼	91¼	92	+ ¼
216	220	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	215	216	215	216	+1
24	24¼	1,400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
62½	62⅞	1,400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62	62⅝	62	62¾	+1
38	38⅜	2,200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37⅜	38¼	37⅝	38	...
28¼	28⅝	800	Wisconsin Central	28⅞	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	51⅞	3,350	Wisconsin Central pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅜
Sales.....		489,038	*Unlisted.					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24¼d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .34@.33, 500 Anaconda Gold at .51, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 200 Elkton at .45, 200 Golden Fleece at .18, 200 Mexican at .50, and 100 Ophir at 1.25.

Duties Collected In July.

At the Custom House yesterday the following statement was made public of duties collected on passengers' baggage at this port during July this year and last year:

	1901.	1902.
On piers	$65,150.19	$43,355.92
Public stores	3,286.61	8,483.25
Forwarded to other ports	2,020.00	16,500.00
Total	$70,456.80	$68,339.17

In explanation of the apparent falling off in collections on piers, it was said that it was caused by the growing practice of sending baggage in bond to ports of destination to be there examined and to have duty collected, rather than to a change of regulations or practice on the piers.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Aug. 14

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—City of New York vs. Harvier.
2—Bell vs. Clark.
3—Moses vs. Underwood.
4—Bilhoefer vs. Bilhoefer.
5—Schweitzer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6—Kleiman vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Gordon vs Third Av. R. R. Co.
9—Cecere vs Union Ry. Co.
10—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Baker vs. Dougherty.
12—Dun vs. Sklarsky.
13—In re Gahrmann.
14—Brant vs. Hartwell.
15—In re 215 East 102d St.
16—Meyer vs. Great Eastern Gas and Indem. Co.
17—Blum vs. Blum.
18—J. F. Smith & Co. vs. Woodruff.
19—Faucher vs. Graef.
20—In re Joseph Stiner & Co.
21—Faucher vs. Graef.
22—Lyons vs. Smith.
23—In re Decker.
24—Schulz vs. Jackson.
25—Baron de Hirsch Fund vs. White.
26—Hanhart vs. Rayner.
27—Fletcher vs. McKeon.
28—Banta vs. Banta.
29—Wentworth vs. Braun.
30—Hammel vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
31—Same vs. same.
32—Rallings vs. McDonald.
33—Zimmerman vs. Meyrowitz.
34—Hadley vs. Young.
35—Hoagland & Robinson Co. vs. Robinson.
36—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Snow-Church Society Co.
37—Paine vs. Paine.
38—In re Cullinan.
39—Morris vs. Hoyt.
40—Same vs. same.
41—In re Bostwick.
42—Rosenstein vs. Am. Toy & Novelty Co.
43—Robertson vs. Rockland Cemetery Imp. Co.
44—Schmittlutz vs. Schmittlutz.
45—In re Elliott.
46—In re Spellman.
47—In re Richards.
48—Krauss vs. Krauss.
49—Gallagher vs. Whalen.
50—Hughes vs. Hughes.
51—Stoits vs. Tuska.
52—Anderson vs. Holton.
53—Friedman vs. Austro-Hungarian Hospital.
54—Droege vs. Baxter.
55—People, &c., vs. Johnson.
56—Nugent vs. Cocoran.
57—Covell vs. Edelsohn.
58—Same vs. same.
59—Staehell vs. Staehell.
60—Schultz vs. Gutman.
61—Adler vs. Pollock.
62—In re Ginsberg.
63—Jackson & Realty Mtg. Co. vs. General Building, &c., Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will be probate at 10:30 A. M.

Francis O. De Luze, Frank Shanley, | Louisa Guiterman, John A. Chambers.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—William Lester.
2—Gregorius Cendrione
3—Patrick Kennedy, Peter Hickey.
4—Thomas Potter.
5—Antony Sposit.
6—Herman Bartholomae.
7—John Markowitz.
8—Joseph Fessari, Louis Hollander. Pleadings.
11—Sadie Oliver. Thomas Watson.
2—Joseph Goodyear, Michael Whalen.
3—Morris Edelman.
4—William Wainwright Daniel McCarthy, Joseph Clark, Thomas Wallace.
5—Constant Van Gerlichten.
6—Louis Meyer, Charles Coords.
7—Mary Sullivan.
8—Thomas Mooney.
13—Amanda Roth, Louis A. Schneider.
14—Charles McKenna.
15—John Perryman.
16—Frank Campello.
17—Matteo Trentacosta.
18—Charles Volpe.
19—Basilio Clerico.
20—Philip Blum.
21—Morris Korn.
22—Otto Schneider.
23—Leopold S. Oppenheim.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Herbert Johnson.
2—Louis Brannstein.
3—Louis Laske, William Gelleck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Granz vs. Rouginsky—Myer J. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—O'Brien vs. O'Brien—Herman, Herst, Jr. Roosevelt vs Schile—Job E. Hedges. Reitman vs. Luther—Milton S. Guiterman. Oppenheimer vs. Rothschild—Maurice Rapp. Lawson vs. Leavey—James W. McElhinney.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delahanty, J.—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. James Rogers—Eugene C. Gilroy.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.65½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.42
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.10¼
Lard, prime	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3, 70@72c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 58c; No. 2 yellow, 58½@59c; No. 2 oats, 26½@28c; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3 white, 32¾@42c; rye, 50@50½c, fair to choice malting, 50@61c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $4.35@4.50; mess pork, per bbl, $15.80@15.95; lard, per 100 lb, $10.37½@10.40; short ribs sides, (loose,) $9.40@9.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9@9½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10½@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31.

COTTON.—A substantial forward step in prices was recorded and at the close the bull element were having things pretty much their own way with prices at top notch of the session. The market opened quiet, with prices 2 to 3 points lower, this decline being an indifferent response to weak Liverpool cables and foreign selling orders, but almost immediately after the call the market exhibited an inherent desire to work upward despite tame speculation and a more or less general bearish feeling in the ring. The weather map gave higher than average temperatures over the Southern portions of the belt, the forecast noted the formation of a storm in the Caribbean Sea, and very little rain was recorded over night. The private wires from the South were less favorable, and there were complaints from portions of the Western belt of hot winds. Receipts at the ports were not up to expectations and the outlook for a heavy movement of new cotton in August was not as bright as generally anticipated. Before midday prices had worked above the first bids of the day previous, and shorts were on the uneasy seat. The appearance of a prominent Wall Street operator on the bull side helped to alarm the smaller bears and gave the larger shorts reason for following a conservative plan. In the afternoon the tendency was steadily upward with shorts and Wall Street competing for supplies in the late months. Prominent Philadelphia and local spot cotton interests were free buyers of August and September; the South covered late months shorts; Europe was a general buyer. The market closed very steady with prices net 2 to 6 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 125,000 bales. There was less talk of a deal in August than heretofore on bulges.

Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 640 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steadier and unchanged at 8 5-16c; Mobile, nominal and unchanged at 8¼c; Savannah, quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Wilmington, firm and unchanged at 8¼c; Norfolk, quiet and unchanged, at 9c; Baltimore, nominal and unchanged at 9¼c; Galveston, quiet and unchanged at 8 7-16c; Augusta, quiet and unchanged at 8¾c; St. Louis, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 11-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.35	8.42	8.35	8.40@8.41
September	7.88	7.96	7.88	7.94@7.95
October	7.73	7.83	7.73	7.81@7.82
November	7.72	7.75	7.70	7.74@7.76
December	7.67	7.77	7.67	7.74@7.75
January	7.66	7.77	7.66	7.76@7.77
February	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.76@7.78
March	7.68	7.75	7.68	7.74@7.75
April	..	..	..	7.75@7.77
May	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.74@7.78

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Spot cotton, moderate business, prices firm. American middling, 4 13-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 600 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,900 bales of American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 3,800 bales of American. Futures opened and closed quiet. American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 39-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 34-64@4 35-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 19-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 14-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A report that Spring wheat yields were disappointing caught speculative traders short of the market and forced prices up nearly a cent per bushel, the close showing ½@⅝c net advance. Chicago, where the Southwest was a good buyer and local shorts numerous, had the greatest upturn of the day. The Northwest was unexpected, as all recent reports have been promising under the influence of fine weather. Previous to its appearance, all markets were weak and rather heavy, dominated in most cases by fresh short selling and profit taking by yesterday's buyers. Foreign houses took considerable wheat during the forenoon, while their strong cables had much to do with an opening bulge of ¼@⅜c in domestic markets, all of which was speedily lost under the selling already noted. It was after midday when the Spring wheat rumor first took hold of the market, but from its advent until the close all offerings found quick buyers. Abroad the upturns grew out of Tuesday's strength here and less favorable weather in England and the Continent, Liverpool closing ⅜@½d net higher, and Paris markets partly 5 points better. Another good cash demand from exporters led to sales of sixty loads, all ports, most of it being reported late, of this business twenty-five loads were No. 2 red, worked here, and thirty-five loads at outports. Because of heavy receipts the Southwest made slow response to the general strength elsewhere in the last hour. Total primary arrivals reached 1,505,000 bushels, or 129,000 bushels in excess of last year. World's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,343,000 bushels for the week. No. 2 red, 75¼c, elevator, and 76@76⅝c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c, early October; No. 2 red, New York, 76¼c, prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 76½c Aug. 23.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Wheat—September, 66¼@66¾c; December, 65¼@65⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 77@78c; September, 69½c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 50@50¼c. Barley—Firm; No. 3, 66c; sample, 48@65c. Corn—September, 52⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 64¼c; September, 64⅝c; December, 66¼c; No. 2 hard, 68@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 54½c; September, 47¼c; December, 38½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26½c; September, 25¾@25½c; December, 26c; No. 2 white, 55c, old.

DULUTH, Aug. 13.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; No. 3 Spring, 68½c; September, 68¾c; December, 66½c. Oats—September, 30c; December, 28¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.05@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.00@$3.15; no grade, $2.50@$2.75, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.45@$3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.26@$1.28. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $17; Spring bran, middling, $19@$25; coarse Winter bran, $19@$23; city bran, $18@$18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$24; oil meal, $27.

Futures.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73 9-16	73 13-16	72¾	73¾
December	73 1-16	73⅝	72 3-16	73⅝
May	74¾	75⅝	74⅜	75⅝
Corn—				
September	58	58	55⅞	56
December	46¼	46½	45¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 11 Dey Street Sold—Lease of Old Ridley Store on Grand Street—Sales of Dwellings Near Fifth Avenue.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mrs. Lottie Gray Horton the five-story building 11 Dey Street, 25.8 by 91. The buyer is Warren Leslie, who recently purchased through the same broker the adjoining parcel, No. 9, and who now controls a frontage of 51 feet, beginning about 150 feet west of Broadway. These properties adjoin the New York Telephone Company's building.

Clifford N. Shurman Company have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall to Elisha Dyer, Jr., the new five-story American basement dwelling 37 West Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5. The price is reported to be not far from $200,000.

Julius Friend has leased for Edward Albert Ridley 309, 311, and 311½ Grand Street and 62, 64, 66, and 68 Allen Street, known as the southeast corner of Grand and Allen Streets, to H. Goldman for a term of forty-two years at a total rental of $490,000. This entire property was formerly the main building of Edward Ridley & Sons' department store. Extensive alterations are to be made by the new tenant. The building will then be occupied for mercantile purposes.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the Trowbridge estate the five-story American basement dwelling 25 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Joseph P. Day has sold for Prof. R. Vilanova to a client the three-story dwelling 234 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, about 85 feet west of Broadway. This is the first transfer of this property in thirty years.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for Samuel Green the plot at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 119 by 101 by 100 by 36.6; also, for C. M. Silverman, the five-story triple flat 55 East Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Sevestre & Cusack the three-story dwelling 1,525 Madison Avenue; also, to H. Cordts, the five-story double flat 37 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The same brokers also negotiated the recent sale of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to A. E. Silverman for improvement with six-story apartment houses.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for the estate of W. W. Tupper to George Malone the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 222 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 18.9 by 50 by 100.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has sold the four-story dwelling 71 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Golding & Hillman have sold to a Mr. Hoffstiegel, through S. Jacobovits, the two six-story tenements 155 and 157 Ludlow Street, on plot 52 by 87.6, taking in exchange the similar property 89 Essex Street, 25 by 87.6. The former parcels figured in the transaction at $88,000 and the latter at $81,750.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Max Marx to August Oppenheimer 243 and 245 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, 40 by 90 by 100.11. Mr. Marx takes in exchange the three three-story brick and limestone dwellings 568, 570, and 572 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

W. E. & C. H. Smith have sold for Ferdenand Hecht two six-story three-family apartment houses at 227-233 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on lot 80 by 100, to Max Marx; for Mathilda Yeandle a two and a half-story dwelling on the east side of Morris Avenue, 250 feet south of Burnside Avenue.

The buyer of 157 and 159 West Forty-seventh Street, sold through A. L. Mordecai & Son, is John A. Picken—not George W. Picken, as was reported.

The residence of Prof. C. E. Tripler, 40 West Seventy-seventh Street, facing Manhattan Square, has been leased, furnished, to a client of the Clifford N. Shurman Company.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architects Warren & Wetmore for alterations to the Windsor Arcade structure, calling for the expenditure of $30,000. A sidewalk elevator will be put in and the vaults in the cellar will be fitted with steel floors.

The only auction offerings scheduled for yesterday, foreclosures affecting 163 and 165 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were withdrawn.

Porter & Co. announce that they have opened a branch office at 2,727 Broadway, corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Henry E. Loney has severed his connection with the firm of S. Osgood Pell & Co. and has become a member of the firm of Marsh, Miller & Co.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 431 and 433 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, 50 by 102.2, one and two story brick and frame buildings.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Lind, referee, 126 to 130 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $22,712; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh street, 21 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, 263 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 31.8 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,349; subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 87.11; C. Stroh of 668 Park Avenue, owner; J. Hauser of 196 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 198 Broadway, for twelve-story brick offices, with store, 23 by 151; J. A. Campbell of Second Avenue and Eighty-third Street, owner; W. H. Wickes of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $235,000.

No. 66 West Third Street, for seven-story brick lofts, with store, 25 by 94; C. McCarthy of 664 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; C. Cavinato of 21 East Eighth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Davidson Avenue, for eight three-story brick dwellings, 132 by 40; H. W. Singhi, premises, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $61,000.

Van Courtlandt Avenue, southwest corner of Mosholu Parkway, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 80; Max Frick of Two Hundred and Sixth Street and the Concourse, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Garfield Street, northwest corner of Grant Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19 by 58.6; James Bradley of 1,527 Washington Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 530 to 540 West Twenty-first Street, to a one and two story brick studio; H. and G. O. Lynch of 99 Nassau Street, owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

Avenue D, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick factory; D. H. McAlpin estate of Thirty-third Street and Broadway, owner; G. Keister of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, to three-story brick offices, with store; E. T. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 52 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. P. Bailey of 4 West Fiftieth Street, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Crescent Avenue, west side, 16 feet south of Hughes Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Mary E. Ford of 918 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Ellen C. Coughlin of 2,146 Fifth Avenue, owner; Harold S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 150 ft s of 177th St, 75x145.10x75x148.4; Johanna Cotter to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $1,170)..... 3,000

CANNON ST, 115, w s, 20.9x100; John W. Meytrost and others to Max J. Klein and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 11,362

CANNON ST, 117, w s, 20.9x100; Johanna Ottenberg to Max J. Klein and others..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 199 and 209 to 217, w s; Hyman D. Baker to Edward Aaron, (mtg $277,800 and liens, $1,020)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 58th St, 20.5x65; American Ice Company to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 55,000

PARK AV, n w corner of Ittner Place, 102 x90; Alfred Kraus to Victoria D. Andre.. 1

PARK AV, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 24x100; John H. Stevenson and others to Abraham Silverson..... 21,000

AV, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 24x100; Charles Valentine, as assignee, to Abraham Silverson, quitclaim, all title..... 257

AV, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 24x100; Hazel Sickels, by guardian, to Abraham Silverson, all title..... 50

8TH AV, s e corner of 127th St, 25x69.11; Jacob Schottman to Selma Bloch and another, B. & S., (mtg $18,000)..... 1

12TH AV or St, s s, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield; Mary M. Tuite to Mary A. Meyer..... 400

15TH AV, n s, Lot 479, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Patrick Rooney, individually and as executor, to Joseph Schneider..... 1,000

71ST ST, n s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 97.6; John Harris to Morris Klein, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

97TH ST, 320 East, 25x90.2; Therese Milleg to Aaron Segal and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

147TH ST, 538 East, 25x100.3; Simon Adler and another to Julius Bachrach, (mtg $25,000)..... 38,000

72D ST, 224 East, 18x102.2; Elizabeth Crowley to John J. Byrne, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

84TH ST, s s, 229 ft e of West End Av, 17x75; 84th St, n s, 197 ft e of West End Av, 16x75; 84th St, n s, 133 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Mariana J. Hunter to Sarah L. Jackson, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

92D ST, 52 East, 20x100.8; Philip Braender to Elizabeth Ward, quitclaim..... 1

106TH ST, 217 and 219 West, 66.8x100.11; Henry C. Maxwell to John E. Calhoun, (mtg $60,000)..... 60,000

106TH ST, 217 and 219 West, 66.8x100.11; Dempsey Duncan to John E. Calhoun, quitclaim..... 1

106TH ST, 217 and 219 West, 66.8x100.11; John E. Calhoun to Henry C. Maxwell.. 60,000

150TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 118.5; Thomas Harrigan to Michele Landa and wife, joint tenants, (mtg $2,500)..... 6,300

150TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Egbert Mills to William S. Conn. 6,500

150TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x80.11; William S. Conn to Peter J. Moran..... 1

156TH ST, 904 and 906 East, 50x90; James J. Hart to Antonio D'Andre, (mtg $29,000)..... 1

156TH ST, 904 and 906 East, 50x90; Antonio D'Andre to Daniel Kraus, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

180TH ST, 715 East, 16.8x125; James J. Daly to Madeline Graham, (mtg $2,500).. 1

Recorded Leases.

BEDFORD ST, 22, s e corner of Downing St; Samuel Weil to Patrick Fallon, 3 5-6 years..... 900

CHERRY ST, 227 to 231, and 486 and 488 Water St; Joe Freedman and another to Louis Strongin, 3 years..... 7,500

ELM ST, 138 and 140; Brian G. Hughes to Frank Cagciano, 23 years..... 1,500

FORSYTH ST, 81; Samuel Friedman and another to Louis Wolpin and another, 10 years..... 1,500

1ST AV, 218, n e corner of 13th St; John Reilly to Joseph Cott, 5 years..... 1,080

5TH ST, 321 East; George H. Griffiths to Michele Farleri and another, 3½ years..... 1,200 to 1,320

14TH ST, 500 East; Michael Cohen and another to Louis Strauss, 3 years..... 1,900

20TH ST, 18 to 22 West; 19th St, 23 West; John Davis to Sohn, Oppenheimer & Co., 5 years..... 8,000

26TH ST, 125 West; Elise Pegueron to Francis Chaurelot, 4 years 8 months... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Edward, to Hyman D. Baker; Forsyth St, 199 and 209 to 217, demand, 6 per cent..... 110,000

AARON, Edward, to Hyman D. Baker; Forsyth St, 199 and 209 to 217, demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

BARNETT, Benjamin, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Broome St, 301, s s, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Edmund Hendricks, executor and trustee; 102d St, 324 East, 3 years..... 11,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Edmund Hendricks; 102d St, 324 East, 3 years..... 2,000

DE LUCE, Victoria, to the Mutual Mortgage Company; Park Av, n w corner Ittner Place, 20 years, gold..... 6,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Sarah and Herman, to John H. Burt; Goerck St, 90, e s, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GRAHAM, Madeline, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Samuel St, or 180th St, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HARRIS, James H., to Henry Conner; 102d St, 8 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

HOFFMAN, Theresa, to Jane A. Demarest, executrix; Ellison St, e s, 325 ft s of Latting St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

JACKSON, Sarah L., to New York Savings Bank; Broadway, n w corner of 84th St; 84th St, n s, 53.5 ft w of Broadway; 84th St, n s, 117.5 ft w of Broadway, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 91,000

KELLAHER, Catharine I. Hurley; 45th St, 445 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 1,500

KLEIN, Max J., and others to American Mortgage Company; Cannon St, 115 and 117, s s, 1 year..... 21,000

KNAUF, Charles, and wife to Luise Riegler; Lot 220, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 4,000

KNAUF, Charles, and wife to Charles Moewes; Lot 219, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 3,500

LAUDA, Michele, and wife to Thomas Harrigan; 150th St, n s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 2 years..... 1,500

MALLAHAN, Edward F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; Jerome Av, e s, 26.6 ft s of 198th St, 3 years..... 3,500

MAXWELL, Henry C., to William M. Kingsland, trustee; 106th St, n s, 333.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

MAXWELL, Henry C., to William M. Kingsland, trustee; 106th St, n s, 368.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to William Mullaney; 62d St, 8 East, 1 year..... 25,000

ROTHEMEL, Albert, to M. Burghard; Brook Av, w s, or corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 11,231

SEFTON, Louis P., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 74th St, 104 and 106 West, 3 years..... 150,000

SEGAL, Aaron, and another to Therese Milleg; 9th St, 320 East, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SHAPIRO, Joseph, to Joseph F. Stier; Monroe St, 88, s s, due Sept. 1, 1907.. 18,000

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Joseph S. Marcus; Monroe St, 88, s s, due March 29, 1903, prior mortgage $20,000, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Joseph F. Stier; Monroe St, 88, s s, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 2d Av, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 24x100, due Feb. 1, 1903, gold..... 13,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to William A. Rodgers; 2d Av, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St, 24x100, 1 year, 6 per cent., prior mortgage $13,000..... 8,000

SLOAN, James, to Michael Rowan; Jerome Av, w s, 112.11 ft s of Fordham, or High Bridge, Road, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 6,000

TILDEN BUILDING, a corporation, to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, e s, 104.6 ft s of 75th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 125,000

WOLPIN, Louis, and another to Annie Friedman and another; Forsyth St, 79 and 81, w s, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 100,000

BAKER, Hyman D., to Louis Whitestone. 16,000

BEAMS, Joseph H., to M. C. Hyer..... 1,000

BIELER, Margaretha, to Mary C. Poulin..... 2,000

JANTZER, George E., to Emma Kaufman..... 2,000

KELAHER, Mary E., to Catherine I. Hurley..... 16,348

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 6,000

McOWEN, Peter, to M. T. Reedy..... 500

McVICKAR REALTY TRUST COMPANY to F. W. Coudert, trustee..... 40,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to John C. Orr..... 3,294

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE Company to German Savings Bank..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY AND 18TH ST, s e corner, 32.3x88.1; Barney Goldman against Isabella B. Hawes, owner and contractor... $22

ST NICHOLAS AV, 160; Nathan Sussman against Eliza M. Holland, owner and contractor..... 65

56TH ST, 148 East; August Hilliers against William Estelle, owner and contractor..... 26

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

FORSYTH ST, 79 and 81, leasehold; Annie Friedman and another with Louis and Harry Wolfin..... 3,000

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

16TH ST AND 7TH AV, s e corner; John W. Rapp against James L. Van Allen and another, Feb. 21, 1902..... $1,140

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MULLER & ABEL.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty received another execution yesterday against Muller & Abel, manufacturers of church organs at 262 to 272 Second Avenue, from Kings County for $2,190, in favor of Frank B. Stone. A keeper has been placed in the factory, which is running to finish up the work on hand.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. GOLDSTEIN & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Morris and Alexander R. Goldstein, who compose the firm of M. Goldstein & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 21 West Houston Street, by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel for the following named creditors: F. Victor & Co., $2,685, and Greeley, Cushman & Record, $1,407. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that they transferred valuable property to some creditors to prefer them, permitted certain creditors to obtain a preference by writs of replevin by which a lot of property was seized, and transferred outstanding accounts. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel said that the entire stock of the firm was cleaned out by a City Marshal on two writs of replevin for less than $1,000. In January last they claimed to have a capital of $30,000. Max D. Steuer, attorney for the firm, said that his clients informed him that the stock taken by the City Marshal was worth at least $20,000, and that several creditors saw that there was that much stock on hand before it was taken by the Marshal. The liabilities are about $50,000. The firm began business here two years ago. Morris Goldstein was previously in business at Omaha, Neb.

J. SAMUEL JACOBS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of J. Samuel Jacobs, fanufacturer of paints at 31 to 35 Broadway, Brooklyn, show liabilities $59,050 and nominal assets $21,217. The assets consist of stock, machinery, and plant, $4,418; trade mark, $750, and accounts, $16,049, of which $15,500 is the estimated equity in accounts assigned to the National Broadway Bank, amounting to $47,293, to secure its claim of $13,500. Of the liabilities there are for wages, $536; secured, $17,500; unsecured, $31,942, and accommodation paper, $681. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $3,000; Steinberg & Co., $4,500, and Picher Lead Company, $3,713.

BAUMAN & JACOBS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets of Bauman & Jacobs, manufacturers of clothing at 25 East Fourth Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday, on the application of Henry J. Block, a creditor. It was stated that the assets are estimated at $4,000.

L. J. & A. BERNSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of L. J. & A. Bernstein, manufacturers of women's waists at 110 Greene Street, were filed yesterday. The names of 100 creditors are given, but the amounts of their claims are put in as unknown, as the books of the firm were said to have been taken by a City Marshal. The assets consist of accounts believed to be about $8,000.

Attachment Against American Ice Co.

Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received three attachments, aggregating $8,000, from Albany County, against the American Ice Company in favor of Daniel C. McElwain, as trustee in bankruptcy of Emmett F. Slade of Cohoes, on claims for cutting ice for the Consolidated Ice Company several years ago, which contract it is alleged was assumed by the American Ice Company. The latter company refused to accept the ice. The Sheriff was informed that the American Ice Company would bond the attachment and fight the case in court.

Building Association's Receiver.

Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association of 136 East Forty-second Street, and appointed John Silvestro permanent receiver. He was appointed temporary receiver on March 25, when the schedules showed liabilities $4,074 and assets $72,737.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABEL, George, and Oscar Muller—F. B. Stone..... $2,199

AHRENS, William F.—People of the State of New York..... 120

AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY—G. Neuwirth..... 423

AVALLONE, Joseph—C. L. Wesor..... 117

CONGREGATION NACHLATT CHAYS Olion of New York—L. Levine..... 120

CHOATE, George C., and Carl Wolf—P. Bock..... 340

CORCORAN, Patrick—State Commissioner of Jurors..... 2,621

CROSHER, Henry P.—M. Kind and another..... 229

CASHAN, Augusta—O. W. Thomas..... 96

DREYER, Louis—G. Schachtel..... 112

DE MALIGNON, Herman W.—W. H. Jaycox, receiver..... 450

DOWNS, Wallace A., and James A. Stiles—James W. McKinnan, and Eliza A. Jensen—E. G. Burns..... 035

DE VITT, Lawrence H.—Postal Telegraph Company..... 109

DEEGAN, Dennis—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company..... 156

FAATZ, Charles—P. Murphy and another..... 102

FOX, Abraham—E. Jaeger and another.. 114

FOWLEY, Daniel—Emerald Phoenix Brewing Company of New York..... 473

GASS, Charles—F. L. Zabriskie..... 56

HOLLENDER, Louis—E. Kohn..... 175

HARRIS, Jacob M.—D. T. Merritt and another..... 137

HANSON, Aimee—A. N. Brady..... 223

KLEIN, Morris—B. H. Morehouse..... 342

MERZ, Philip—A. A. Mitchell..... 64

MATHIAS, Edward—Sackett & Wilhelm Lithographing and Printing Company.. 229

MICHEL, Max—Sann Brothers Company. 202

SAVELSON, Abrahem M.—H. J. Seigel. 15

SKINNER, Benjamin W.—W. H. Jaycox, receiver..... 449

SITT, Ezra—Americaf Mills Company.. 224

SEEBECK, Josephine—A. G. Huffel and another..... 201

SIMPSON, George A.—C. B. Merwin.... 1,953

SNYDER, John J.—People of the State of New York..... 79

WITTNEBERT, Edward T.—W. A. Spencer and another, trustees..... 120

WITTNEBERT, Edward T.—W. A. Spencer and another, trustees..... 120

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; B. Thomas of the Monon Route, Chicago; J. M. Culp, Washington, D. C.; Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, United States Army; J. J. Mitchell, Chicago.

HOLLAND.—Baron and Baroness Vietsaghoff, St. Petersburg; Capt. Webster, Shanghai, China; Walter Scranton, Lake Champlain.

NETHERLAND.—Gen. E. P. Ripley, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; Henry B. Dean, Providence, R. I.

SAVOY.—F. J. Mann, Milwaukee; Henry Gutmann, Lyons, France.

MANHATTAN.—Senator George R. Malby, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Paul T. Brady, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL.—Capt. J. M. Dickey, Newburg, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. B. Clark, Hartford; Seth A. Borden, Fall River, Mass.

ALBEMARLE.—Capt. L. A. Cook, United States Navy; William P. Riggs, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN.—Col. L. L. Russell, Mobile.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. O'Brien, silks; T. S. Bellin, ribbons and laces, 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ponton & White, Duluth, Minn.; A. Reid, silks, dress and wash goods; H. J. Tonskemper, domestics, linens, and white goods; F. Pride, house furnishing goods; G. T. Miller, notions; millinery, stationery, and leather goods, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brofman, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; A. Brofman, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Dula, W. H., Charlotte, N. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Shwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; H. Clark, cloaks, suits, and waists, 56 Worth Street.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; C. J. Bonnett, books; Mr. Crippen, rugs; Miss Doyle, fancy goods and jewelry, 102 West Broadway.

Bronnstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. W. Louis, furnishing goods; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. L. Sturtevant, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Walker, boys' clothing; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, musical instruments; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Buchanan & Orr, Pueblo, Cal.; S. C. Orr, general buyer; Hotel Albert.

Quackenbush, G. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. G. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial. W. F. Finnyson, gloves; Victoria Hotel.

Silvestr, C. C., St. Louis, Mo.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. England, domestics, linens, and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery and ribbons; Miss J. B. Wallace, millinery; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Neems & Blum, Greenville, Miss.; S. Blum, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 486 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, dress goods, silks, and linens, 347 West Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hirsch Dry Goods and Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hirsch, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, 79 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lyon, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; S. Lyon, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Paton, sporting goods; G. Rogers, curtains and wall paper, 416 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. V. Flanagan, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunsfeld, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, art goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, domestic linens, silks, and dress goods; F. Todd, dry goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; M. Golding, carpets, 433 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Jonah, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Morrison, infants' wear, 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Jamon, Smith & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Ferryman, notions; A. J. Smith, notions, 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Kensington.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Breese, laces and ribbons, 57 White Street.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; C. H. Eisenhart, clothing and notions; O. C. Graves, furnishing goods and hats; Victoria Hotel.

Trankea, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. Quay, hosiery and underwear, 57 White Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; R. McDowell, art goods, 454 Broome Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Bartel, Adam R. C., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, domestics, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Stubbs, F. E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Stubbs, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. Fuchs, carpets; 21 East Twenty-fourth Street.

Caldwell, J. E., Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Caldwell, silks; Hotel St. Denis.

Gordon & Aiton Company, The, Greenville, Ohio; Frank S. Gordon, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Fred Heule, linens.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. F. Beach, dry goods; Fanny J. Ayers, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Kensington Hotel.

Adelman Brothers, Waco, Texas; M. Adelman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; N. Oestreicher, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Couden, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Schurman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. E. Wallace, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Weller Brothers & Lumpkin, Farmland, Ind.; James H. Lumpkin, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Wright, dry goods; 104 Grand Street.

Shannon, D. C., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Rose S. Louine, cloaks; Killa Shannon, cloaks; Elica Delaney, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. V. Fox, general merchandise; Hotel Navarre; D. Sandry, Gerard House; Mrs. Elsyer, silks; Gerard House; Henry Harris, clothing; Gerard House; P. S. Ryan, gloves; Gerard House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; A. P. Lyons, toys; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, Miss Hattie M., Little Rock, Ark.; millinery; 252 West Fifty-fifth Street.

National Underwear Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Wood, underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; James T. Carson, shirts; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. McAllister, linens; 65 Wooster Street.

Elsman, J., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; L. M. Elsman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Belding Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Coons, fancy silk; B. Holt, fancy silk.

Abernathy, D. H., Pittsburg, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mut, Nathan & Fisher Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Stransky, clothing; Savoy Hotel.

Hars Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schmals, men's furnishings; Savoy Hotel.

Worthelmer & Cohn, Chicago, Ill.; S. Kats, skirts.

Wortham Brothers Company, Rockford, Ill.; L. Alvord, department store; Hotel Marlborough.

Furber & Kidder Hopkins, Mich.; C. H. Furber, bankers; 40 Gramercy Park.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kut, Nathan & Fisher Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Buxbaum, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Miller, T. F., Company, Jerome, Arizona; J. C. Tate, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; James K. Arnott, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Graham, Buel D., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Dice, cloaks.

Seamless Rubber Company, Chicago, Ill.; T. Trehmann, rubber goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ernaheimer, Daniels & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. E. Ernsheimer, shirt waists.

Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, Broadway Central Hotel.

Zacharias, S., Gainesville, Texas; Jesse McMurray, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Rothschild, M., Kicnstra, Miss.; S. Rothschild, general merchandise.

Parker, J. A., & Co., Charleston, Ill.; Mrs. C. P. Marshall, dry goods, 124 Kingston Avenue.

Wortham Brothers Company, Rockford, Ill.; J. L. Wortham, department store; Hotel Marlborough.

Schiesinger, M., Memphis, Tenn.; general merchandise.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago; Charles Knoepfel, sporting goods, 66 Wooster Street.

Gem Garment Company; Indianapolis, Ind.; F. J. Noll, ladies' waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Maphis Brothers, Norman, Oklahoma; R. R. Maphis, department store; Mills Hotel No. 2.

Clinkscale & Prosser, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Prosser, millinery; Mrs. Clinkscale, millinery; The Judson.

Sax, P., & Co., Bisbee, Arizona; P. Sax, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cincinnati Basket Store, Anadarko, Indian Territory; H. Moses, general merchandise; Criterion Hotel.

Warren, Hill & Co., Elkhart, Ind.; W. F. Stanton, general merchandise; Criterion Hotel.

Davis, R., St. Louis, Mo.; fancy gods; 306 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Mabley & Carew Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert S. Carew, department store; Holland House.

Carver & Wilke, Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Wilke, merchant tailors; Imperial Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through the Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

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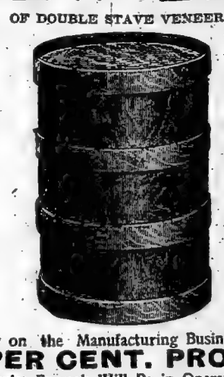

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:50 second morning.

7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A.M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 9:15 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:35, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P.M.—*PACIFICEXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. †Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

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NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.

*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.

†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†2:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.

†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 1:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 1:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 81:00, 83:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 81:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, 2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:00 P. M., †12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, †11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, 5:00, *7:00, 19:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 88:00, 819:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only.) 81:00, 1:20, 82:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 85:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.)

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 142 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*2:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....	†12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal" Limited	*3:25pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St.		Lve. W. 42d St.
12:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:48 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:28 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
25:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. —20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:56 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20) (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway, 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "214 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges 12.15, 12.45, 61.15, 12.25, 86.45, 25.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	Lv. N.Y., B.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.35 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*18.40 PM	*18.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 425, 1289 and 1849 Broadway, 132 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK, 9:30 A. M., returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Sat. afternoons and Sunday mornings New Haven Line Str. touches E. 21st St. 15 minutes after leaving Pier 25.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Connecting for White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, and Halifax.

Special Excursions to Portland

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Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3106-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS,

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y. Cut rates to all New England points.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

*Hoh'nzol'n..Aug.14,10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin..Sept. 16, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Aug.26, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Sept. 23, 9 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbar'sa..Aug.21, 11 AM | Luise.....Sept. 6, noon
Bremen....Aug. 28, noon | Kurfuerst..Sept.18, 11 AM
Friedrich..Sept. 4, noon | Bremen...Oct. 2, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Columbia..Aug. 28, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Sept. 11, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Bluecher..Sept. 2, 10 AM
Patricia..Aug. 26, 10:30 AM | Waldersee Sept 9, 10:30 AM

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES

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From Hamburg August 22, to the Baltic and the Northern Capitals. During Sept., Oct. and Nov. to Portugal, Spain, principal Mediterranean Points and the Orient.

Send for illustrated pamphlet and itineraries.

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Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis..Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Philadel..Aug. 27, 10 AM | *Southwark..Sept. 10, Noon

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon | Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon
Kroonland..Aug. 23, noon | Friesland..Sept. 6, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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Write for Illustrated Programme.

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 13, 9 A. M.

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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S. M.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer RYNDAM Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM Aug. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria...Aug. 16, noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 30, noon
Columbia...Aug. 23, noon | Astoria....Sept. 6, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.

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CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 54, North River.

Campania..Aug. 16, Noon | Etruria..Sept. 6, 9 AM
Umbria..Aug. 23, 9 AM | Campania..Sept. 13, Noon
Lucania..Aug. 30, Noon | Umbria..Sept. 20, 4 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon | Majestic..Sept. 3, Noon
Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon | Celtic.....Sept. 5, Noon
Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon | Germanic..Sept.10, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.

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Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, New York City.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE

To Halifax, N. S.; Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Fine passenger Steamers "Rosalind," and "Sylvia" sail from Pier 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: August 16, 27, September 2, 13, 20, October 2, 18, 25, etc.

For rates and further information apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.

Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" West 22d St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

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Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TO TROY, 9 A. M. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Legal Notices.

BOURKE, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York to all persons who may be interested in the estate assigned by WILLIAM BOURKE to Moses Herrman for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be held at Part 1, thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Moses Herrman, as assignee of the above assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of said Supreme Court, and the seal of said [L. S.] court, the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

F. W. POLLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au7-1aw6wTh

CITATION.

Before the District Court of San Juan, Puerto Rico, appears Mr. Ernesto López Diaz, asking for a decree of divorce from his wife, Agnes Guerón, who resided in the house No. 813 West 14th Street, New York City, U. S. of A.

The Court has ordered that Agnes Gueron be informed of this petition, so that, within the term of twenty days, counting from the day after the delivery of this citation, she may appear answering what she may deem necessary in her defense.

And for the purpose of delivering it to Agnes Gueron, in case she is found, I issue this present in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the 14th day of June, 1902. [Signed] RAMON FALCON, Clerk of the District Court. [Seal of said Court.]

For any information, see Luis Castro-López, Notary Public, or Claude J. Banigan, attorney at law, in 31 and 33 Broadway, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Mayers Piano $1 a Week.

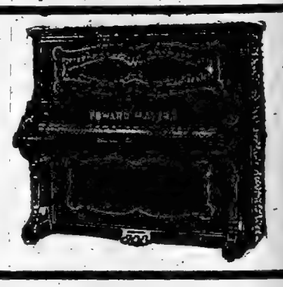

Saturday will probably be the last day that we offer the Mayers Piano at $155.

There were only 200 in the original lot, and the greater part of the lot has already been booked. Probably by Saturday night every piano will be sold; and after that it will not be possible to secure the Edward Mayers piano at this sale price—

$155

on terms of

$5 Down @ $1 Wk.

Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

These pianos are built by one of the most reputable piano makers in the country.

Full, rich and resonan in tone, nothing but the best materials used in their construction; guaranteed in every way for five years; cases highly finished in walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels beautifully carved in empire style, with Boston fall board; keys of selected ivory; 7⅓ octaves; automatic practice muffler; very elastic action.

Pianos delivered on first payment of $5 and interest charged on time taken in making payments. This is not a piano club, and is open to everybody. No long waiting before piano is delivered to you, and the only payment before delivery is $5 and thereafter only $1 per week.

During this sale we will present with every piano a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.

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1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Upright pianos rented, from $2.00 per month upward; rents allowed if purchased. Carlton, 1228 West 23d St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.

Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

We take the risk. Customers receive fixed monthly income. Money returned on demand and first mortgage bonds on real estate, New York City, as security. Send for printed matter. Glore & Co., Brokers, 63 Park Row, N. Y.

Summ

TUG'S BOILER BURST, KILLING FOUR MEN

The Jacob Kuper Is Reduced to Splinters Off St. George, S. I.

Crew Hurled High in Air—One Victim Blown from Deck of Lighter in Tow.

While the ocean going tug Jacob Kuper was off St. George, S. I., about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, on her way from Erie Basin to the American Cotton Company docks at Tompkinsville, her boiler burst with great force, throwing the crew of eight men high into the air. After the explosion only fragments of the tug could be seen floating. Of the crew three were killed and three were badly injured. One of the sufferers is not expected to recover. The Jacob Kuper had in tow the lighter Stanley, one of the crew of which was killed, while the Captain and several of his men were injured.

The Staten Island ferryboat Castleton had just left her slip at St. George when the explosion occurred. Capt. Braisted ordered a boat lowered, and Lawrence Harson and Nicholas Kaufman were picked up. The Baltimore and Ohio tug Valiant was so near the tug that fragments of the shattered Kuper fell on the decks. She also assisted in picking up members of the crews of the lighter and tug.

Capt. Larsen of the lighter was severely cut about the face. Telling of the accident, he said: "The Kuper's whistle had just sounded for men on the pier to take our lines. We had crossed the bay rather slowly and were moving on the first bell when the explosion took place. There had been no trouble on the Kuper so far as I know. I took no particular notice of it, but I think the safety valve was working properly. All I remember of the explosion itself was the roar and cloud of steam enveloning me, but it was cooled and partly condensed, so I was not scalded so much as I might have been otherwise. I think I was partly stunned, for the next thing I clearly remember was when the lighter bumped against the pier."

The dead were:

JOHNSON, HARVEY, of South Brooklyn, Acting Captain on the tugboat.

MAYER, HENRY, fireman on the tug.

COUCH, LOUIS, of Eighty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, cook on tug.

DEE, EDWARD, a deckhand on the lighter; body missing.

The injured are:

DOER, CHRISTIAN, deckhand on lighter, scalp wound.

HANSON, LAWRENCE, deckhand on tugboat, scalded; taken to Smith Infirmary.

JONES, CHARLES, deckhand on lighter, scalded.

LARSEN, EDWARD, Captain of the lighter, scalded and cut.

PURDY, WILLIAM, engineer of the tug, leg broken, scalds, and shock; taken to Seamen's Retreat at Tompkinsville. Condition serious.

KAUFMAN, NICHOLAS, fireman on tug, scalded; taken to Marine Hospital at Quarantine, where he had his wounds dressed. Went home later.

When Purdy was taken to the hospital his condition was so serious that the Coroner, George Schaffer, was notified. The Coroner sought the engineer's ante-mortem statement, but Purdy could only say that he could give no reason for the explosion, and that he was too dazed by the shock to notice anything.

The Jacob Kuper had been plying off this coast for more than fifteen years. She was built at Charleston, S. C., in 1885, and was named the Bristol. For some time she was in the Government service as the revenue cutter Cheyenne, later was bought by private parties, and sailed as the Bristol. Finally she was acquired by G. D. Kuper & Brothers, of 22 South Street, and named the Jacob Kuper. She was 96.8 feet long, 23.2 feet beam, and her gross register was 144 tons.

YOUNG ORPHAN BOY OBJECTS TO AN ASYLUM.

Tells the Magistrate He Is Able to Run Himself and Wants to be a Rich Man.

"Say, Judge, I don't want to go to no orphan asylum. What's the good of that, anyhow? I want to be a rich man some day, and I can't get rich if I'm shut up in an asylum. I can take care of myself all right, Judge, and I was doin' fine in the grocery business, when they took me away from my job."

This appeal was made to Magistrate Dooley in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by fourteen-year-old Philip Wade, a bright and manly little orphan boy, who was arraigned as a vagrant. Philip's mother, Mrs. Gertrude Wade, was killed by lightning at her home in Woodhaven, Queens Borough, about two months ago. After the death of his mother little Philip, feeling that he was able to shift for himself, and being ambitious to make a fortune, left Woodhaven and went to Springfield, Mass. He had no money, but that didn't worry him. Without any invitation from the railroad company the little chap boarded a freight train in New York and hid in a car until he reached Springfield. He looked over the town and then boldly walked into the grocery store of W. G. Baker.

"Say, Mister," he said to the proprietor, "I'm lookin' for a job; wanter hire a clerk?"

Grocer Baker contemplated the lad with astonishment.

"I need a clerk," he said finally, "but you couldn't do the work; you're too small."

"Oh, I'll do the work all right; you just try me," persisted the boy.

Baker was impressed by the manliness of the lad, and decided to give him a chance. Half an hour later Philip, wearing an apron about nine sizes too large for him, was busy trying to prevail upon a Springfield housewife to buy six bars of laundry soap, instead of the one bar she wanted to buy. The boy proved a hustler, and his employer was greatly pleased with him. After a time, however, Baker began to suspect that his new clerk was a runaway, and, thinking it his duty to do so, he communicated with the Massachusetts Humane Society.

That organization, to the great disgust and disappointment of Philip, took the boy in charge, and Agent H. W. Bullock brought the lad to Brooklyn, turning him over into the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Although he admired the manliness and self-reliance of the little chap, Magistrate Dooley decided to commit the boy to some institution. The court's decision greatly depressed Philip.

"I'll lose my job now," he remarked dolefully, "but I'll get another one when I come out. I'll go back to the grocery business, and when I save enough money I'll open a great big store of my own."

MGR. CORRIGAN'S ESTATE.

Declared Exempt from Inheritance Tax on Bishop Gabriels's Application.

The estate of Archbishop Corrigan was declared exempt from the inheritance tax by Surrogate Thomas yesterday. The value of the real estate left by the Archbishop was not stated, and the personal property was estimated at $8,921, consisting of cash in bank, five bonds in the Catholic Club, and notes of the Ursuline Convent.

The application to have the estate exempted from taxation was made by the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, who was appointed by the Archbishop the executor of his will. The reason given for the exemption was that the estate was left to the church.

Street Car Conductor Killed.

While adjusting the destination sign of his car on Amsterdam Avenue at Eightieth Street just after midnight yesterday morning, Edward T. Murphy, twenty-four years old, of 416 East Seventy-third Street, the conductor, was struck by a car going in an opposite direction and was instantly killed. J. L. McKaffey of 309 West Fifty-fifth Street, the motorman of the north-bound car, and Richard Block of 228 East Seventy-first Street, the conductor, were arrested.

COCKRAN DENIES INTEREST IN THE PETER POWER SUIT.

Did Not Instigate Northern Pacific Litigation—Content & Co. Likewise Not Responsible.

Only two witnesses were on the stand in the hearing yesterday in the case of Peter Power against the Northern Securities Company. They were Walter Content of H. Content & Co., stock brokers, and William Terhune, bookkeeper for that firm. Their testimony was to the effect that the firm was not in any way concerned in the Peter Power litigation.

Capt. Stern will go on the stand this morning. He is the third of the three parties alleged to have been behind Power's efforts to annul the Northern Securities combination. Camille Weidenfeld has testified, in contradiction of George Alfred Lamb, that he did not assign any stock to Power. H. Content & Co. have now denied all relation with the suit. Capt. Stern's testimony alone remains on the subject.

W. Bourke Cockran, whose name was mentioned by Mr. Lamb on Tuesday, the implication being that Mr. Cockran and Mr. Weidenfeld were associated in instigating the suit, said yesterday that it was incomprehensible to him that he should have been brought into the case.

"I knew nothing whatever about the matter, except what I had seen in the newspapers," he said yesterday, "until Friday two weeks ago, when Mr. Weidenfeld came to consult with me as his counsel."

The most interesting feature of Walter Content's testimony was to the effect that his firm had loaned $19,000 to Ellsworth Ives Chapman on 100 shares of Great Northern Railroad stock purchased at 192. Mr. Content could not remember who had introduced Mr. Ives or what the circumstances surrounding the loan were.

"How many times has your firm acted as plaintiff for Mr. Weidenfeld?" asked W. D. Guthrie.

"I do not recall any case except that of the case against the Metropolitan Street Railroad."

Mr. Content identified the 100-share certificate of Northern Pacific stock, now owned by Mr. Weidenfeld, as having been purchased by his firm on Dec. 26, 1901.

"From whom did you buy that stock?"

"On the advice of counsel I decline to answer."

"Did Mr. Weidenfeld order you to buy that stock?"

"He did."

"Did he tell you he wanted it for litigation?"

"He did not."

Mr. Guthrie then asked if the Content firm had contributed either directly or indirectly to the expenses of Power in the pending litigation. The witness gave a negative reply and said that he had never consulted with either Mr. Lamb or Mr. Weidenfeld with reference to the case.

In cross-examining the witness, Mr. Lamb tried to find out if the proceedings against the Bay State Gas Company, conducted by H. Content & Co., were not at the instigation of Mr. Weidenfeld. The witness did not know.

"Your firm was mentioned, was it not," asked Mr. Lamb, "in an action brought by Mr. Cockran against the American Tobacco Company?"

"I don't know," was the response.

"Has Mr. Cockran any account with your firm?"

"He has not."

William Terhune was not in a position to give any information except to the effect that the 100 shares of stock were purchased on Dec. 26 of last year.

WANTS $1,000,000 DAMAGES.

Broker Sues Man Who, He Says, Ruined His Credit by False Affidavit.

An action begun in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in March last has been removed to the United States Circuit Court at the instance of the defendant, F. I. Simpson, on the ground that he is a resident of Framingham, Mass. The plaintiff is Julian A. Dimock, who asks that a judgment of $1,000,000 be awarded him against the defendant, who, he alleges, is responsible for his failure in business in 1899.

According to the complaint, in 1899 the plaintiff, together with R. W. E. Swinton, formed the firm of Dimock & Co., stock brokers, at 66 Broadway. The business was a lucrative one, the comlaint asserts. On March 10, 1899, the plaintiff alleges, an action was begun in the Supreme Court by Simpson against F. E. Dimock, J. A. D. Dimock, Helen M. Dimock, and L. K. Howard, claiming damages of $25,000 for some reason not set forth. In the March following, the complaint charges, Simpson swore in residents of Elizabeth, and on the strength of that affidavit obtained from Justice Beekman a writ of attachment, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, with orders to serve it on the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, of which the plaintiff was a member.

The complaint charges in vigorous language that Simpson knew the affidavit in which he swore the defendants Dimock were residents of New Jersey, in order to obtain the writ of attachment against them as non-residents, was false at the time he swore to it. On March 14, the day following, Dimock went before Justice Beach in the Supreme Court and set forth such facts as caused him to vacate the writ of attachment, and that immediately the order was vacated Simpson abandoned the suit. In the meantime the firm's credit was ruined, and it failed.

NO DUTY ON HOLY WATER.

Importer's Error, However, Obliges Him to Pay on Present Lot.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision as to what is officially described as "so-called holy water taken from the spring or well at Lourdes, France," which is contained in bottles holding more than one quart. The water was imported last October, and it was reported by the Appraiser at this port to be natural mineral water, and duty was assessed at the rate of twenty-four cents a gallon, under paragraph 301 of the tariff, with one cent per pound upon the bottles, under paragraph 99. The importer, William Terves, asserted that the duty should be assessed at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Section 6 for raw or manufactured articles not enumerated or unprovided for. Judge Somerville, who writes the opinion of the board, says:

"A witness who is familiar with the character and uses of this water testified that it is not used as a beverage, and that it possesses no mineral properties and is not medicinal, but that it is commonly called 'holy water,' and is taken by certain religious societies, only a few drops at a time, in 'faith and confidence,' being supposed to possess miraculous healing properties in cases of illness."

The board holds that the claim made by the importer is not sound. Instead, it finds that the water is enumerated in the free list in paragraph 614, which covers "mineralis, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this act." The United States Supreme Court had held that natural gas is a crude mineral, and that decision is cited in the present case. The Board holds that natural water is a crude mineral. The protestant having failed to make this claim, however, the protest is overruled and duty will have to be paid in this instance. In the case of future shipments of the holy water, however, it will, of course, come in free.

Man with Stolen Checks Unidentified.

The identity of the man whose body was found Tuesday night in front of 50 West Twenty-ninth Street, and on which were found stolen checks belonging to Luke O'Connor, a saloon keeper, and Edward Mayhew, an artist of 1,267 Broadway, is still a mystery. The man appeared to have been a laboring man. His clothing was poor. Capt. Titus sent several of his detectives to the Morgue, and they, after looking at the body, said they couldn't recognize him as a New York crook or as one whom they had ever seen before.

Testimonials for Col. D. F. Phelps.

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, formerly Deputy Collector in charge of the Ninth or Law Division of the Custom House, who retired from office recently, will receive on Saturday two testimonials—one from the employes in the division and the other from members of the Custom House Brokers' Association. The first is to be a gold watch and chain and the other a silver service.

THE GATES VICTORY IN COLORADO FUEL

An Osgood Letter to Shareholders for Proxies Made Public.

Present Management Denies that Common Stock Dividends Were Passed for Market Jobbing Purposes.

The public announcement made Tuesday by Harris, Gates & Co. to the effect that the Gates party had succeeded in getting proxies for 200,000 of the 260,000 shares of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was followed yesterday by the publication of a letter signed by J. C. Osgood, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, and dated Aug. 8, in which the Gates people are accused of having used questionable means to secure their proxies, and by which stockholders are requested to revoke their proxies in favor of the present management. The letter says in part:

"To the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

"The Stock Exchange firm of Harris, Gates & Co. have sent out numerous circulars asking for proxies in the name of John W. Gates and associates, it being their desire to secure control of the company—not by purchasing the stock in the market but through the co-operation of other holders of the stock. The financial columns of the daily papers have been filled with false and malicious statements in relation to the present management of the company. The present management has been connected with the company and its predecessor, the Colorado Fuel Company, for more than twenty years, and has built it up from a small coal-dealing company with $20,000 capital to its present proportions:

"The present management carried the company successfully through the panic years of 1893-4 and the depressed business conditions that followed.

"Since that time the management has steadily built up the business, has paid off all arrears of preferred stock dividends and placed that stock on a permanent dividend basis, has accumulated a large surplus for the common stockholders and resumed the payment of common stock dividends with the honest belief that the completion of the projected improvements at the steel works would insure a continuance of such dividends. The disastrous and unexampled delays which have occurred in completing the improvements to a point where they would contribute to the earnings of the company were unlooked for.

"As a result of the dissappointments in completing the new plants it became necessary to discontinue the payment of common stock dividends. Time will prove to the stockholders the wisdom and necessity for this action, which should commend itself to all conservative investors. The opposition to the management falsely and maliciously asserted that the dividend was passed for stock jobbing purposes; that the company was earning more than enough to pay the dividend, and that the improvements would be completed long before the accumulated surplus was exhausted. This has been their principal argument in trying to prejudice the common stockholders against the present management. There was one fact well known to the opposition, which, as a matter of policy, the management could not publish at the time, as one of the reasons for discontinuing the payment of dividends, but which was a very important factor in the situation. Work on the improvements was and had been for nearly a month practically at a standstill, owing to a strike of the contractor's employes engaged in building, bridge and iron construction, and there was grave danger that the strike might extend to some or all of the departments of the company's plant in operation.

"As to speculative holders of stock, the management cannot hold out to them any promises of a bull campaign on the Stock Exchange, based on selling out to the Steel Trust or on any of the abortive methods attempted by the opposition in the past, but we do believe we can serve their interests by an intelligent and honest management of the property, and produce results in the way of earnings which will be the quickest, safest, and surest basis on which to depend for an advance in the market price of the stock."

Mr. Osgood, when seen at his office later in the afternoon, said, in explaining the letter: "Three arguments have been used by Harris, Gates & Co. to obtain proxies. One of these was that the dividend had been passed for stock jobbing purposes. This is absolutely false. The bulk of proxies was obtained from brokers on the plea that speculation would be kept active in the stock if the company if they would assist in putting in a new management. The other proxies were obtained through malicious statements."

John W. Gates and his son Charles are in Saratoga, and none of the other members of Harris, Gates & Co. would talk about the matter yesterday.

The $3,000,000 convertible bonds, for the listing of which on the Stock Exchange application was made some time ago, when the Gates faction opposed the application, were listed yesterday. Whether they will be voted or not depends on the holders. The bonds have not yet been converted.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.—The following statement has been published by the firm of local attorneys which represents the Gates interests in the court proceedings instituted here to compel the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to allow an inspection of its stock books:

"John J. Mitchell, John W. Gates, and James A. Blair, as a proxy committee for the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, personally hold 200,000 shares out of a total of less than 260,000 shares, the entire outstanding capital stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"In other words, these gentlemen hold a majority of approximately 140,000 shares of the entire capital stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; less than 60,000 shares of the entire capital stock are not represented in the holdings by these gentlemen."

YOUNG MINISTER MISSING.

The Rev. A. R. Teal of Katonah May Have Started for Alaska.

Mrs. Arthur R. Teal of Katonah, N. Y., accompanied by a Mr. Barrett and his two sons, neighbors, yesterday called at Police Headquarters in Jersey City and asked Inspector Samuel Archibald to aid them in finding Mrs. Teal's husband, the Rev. Arthur R. Teal. He left home on Tuesday telling his wife he was going to Bedford, a town about three miles from Katonah. He did not return, and at 6 o'clock that evening she received from him a telegraphic message dated at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, saying:

"Have started for the West and Alaska. The greatest need is there. Will write. It is my duty."

Mrs. Teal said her husband had been worrying a great deal of late over the crying need for missionaries in Alaska, and she fears that he may have become temporarily deranged through brooding over the matter. Detective Larkins was put on the case, and learned that a man who resembled a picture of Mr. Teal, furnished by his wife, had been seen in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. To the best recollection of the railroad officials and employes who saw him, he boarded a Chicago Limited train that left soon after. He has a brother living in Denver, and it is thought possible Mr. Teal may have gone there. Mr. Teal is twenty-eight years old, of medium height, and light complexion. He is a graduate of Princeton. He has been married two years.

Italian Arrested for Murder.

Detective Sergeants Petrosino and Woolridge last evening arrested at Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue Luigi Lo Grippo, twenty-nine years old, a coal peddler of 218 East Ninety-seventh Street. The man was locked up at Police Headquarters to answer a charge of killing Antonio Avocato, who lived at 319 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The latter was stabbed to death on the morning of Memorial Day.

Hello, boys!!

Suits for 600 of you are marked $3, to-day.

Knockabout suits, unlined coats and baggy breeches; sizes 9 to 14; were $6 to $10.

Double breasted jacket and knee trousers suits; sizes 7 to 15; were $5 to $9.

Single breasted suits with knee trousers and vests; sizes 10 to 16; were $6 to $9.50.

All these of light and dark mixtures, in stripes and plaids.

Sailor blouse suits of serges and mixtures; sizes 3 to 6 years; were $4.50 to $7.

All $3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HARVESTER TRUST PLANS

Five Agricultural Machinery Concerns Comprise Merger.

Cyrus H. McCormick President of the New $120,000,000 Combine—Consolidation Effected Without Underwriting—New Jersey's Fee $24,000.

The incorporation at Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday of the International Harvester Company was followed yesterday by a full statement of its formation, plan, and scope by one of its officers, all of whom have been elected. The company's capitalization, as stated, is $120,000,000 common stock in shares of $100 each. If two-thirds of the stockholders vote an increase of stock such increase shall be common stock and the original stock will become 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. This provision was made to prevent additional stock being put ahead of original stock.

The International Harvester Company is a merger of the following great agricultural machines manufacturing companies:

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.
Deering Harvester Company.
Piano Manufacturing Company.
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, (Champion.)
Milwaukee Harvesting Company.

Its officers are:

President—Cyrus H. McCormick.
Chairman of Executive Committee—Charles Deering.
Chairman of Finance Committee—George W. Perkins.
Vice Presidents—Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, William H. Jones, and John J. Glessner.
Secretary and Treasurer—Richard F. Howe.

The Directorate comprises these financiers and business men:

Cyrus Bentley,	William H. Jones,
Paul D. Cravath,	Cyrus H. McCormick,
William Deering,	Harold F. McCormick,
Charles Deering,	Stanley McCormick,
James Deering,	Eldridge M. Fowler,
E. H. Gary,	George W. Perkins,
John J. Glessner,	Norman B. Ream,
Richard F. Howe,	Charles Steele,
Abram M. Hyatt,	Leslie D. Ward.

No day has been set for the next business meeting of the company. At present its office is at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, but it will have an office in this city as soon as a place is selected from several under consideration. The incorporation was effected through Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson of 40 Wall Street, and the incorporators are men of prominence. Abram M. Hyatt is Vice President of the New York Security and Trust Company, George W. Hebard, President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric Company; Roland R. Dennis, a manufacturer of agricultural implements; Edward M. F. Miller a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Miller, De Haven & Townsend; Robert S. Green a New Jersey lawyer, and Erastus M. Cravath, brother of Paul D. Cravath.

The company starts without any financial obligations to the investing public, as not a share of its stock was offered for sale, and with a working cash capital of $80,000,000. The consolidation was effected without financing or underwriting, and New Jersey by the incorporation is richer by a fee of $24,000.

One of its Directors speaking of the company's aims said:

"We expect through our manufacturing facilities and cash resources to continue the manufacture and sale of agricultural machinery without having to increase prices.

"It is well known that the prices of raw materials used in the manufacture of harvesting machinery have steadily advanced during the past few years, and although the manufacturers have hitherto avoided an advance in the prices of their products it has become apparent from the existing conditions that higher prices would soon become a necessity unless the methods of manufacture and business could be materially improved and large economies accomplished. The manufacturers realize that their welfare and the interests of the farmers are identical. The United States, through its fertile fields, labor-saving machinery and cheap transportation, has become the leading food-producing country of the world.

"An advance in the prices of agricultural machinery would injure the farmers and react upon the manufacturers; but, on the other hand, if existing conditions continued, an advance in prices would be inevitable. It thus became necessary either that prices should be advanced or that substantial economies should be effected in the manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery.

"In addition to the five plants of the merged companies the company will soon have another in operation in Canada. This is almost completed. It has warehouses in the chief centres of population, and economies in production will result from the ownership of timber lands, coal, ore, blast furnaces, and steel properties. The administration of its affairs is to be of the most conservative character."

FORETOLD HIS OWN DEATH.

Man's Prediction Last Sunday Laughed at by His Friends.

George H. Muller, thirty-two years old, of 343 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was prostrated in the street by heart disease at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and died before medical aid could be summoned. Mr. Muller was apparently in the best of health when he left home fifteen minutes before his death. It is a singular fact, however, that he predicted his own death on Sunday night to a party of friends who had assembled at his house, to whom he said:

"I will be the first of this party to die, and my death is not far off."

His friends laughed at him, but he assured them and repeated the remark with an air of conviction.

Ecuador's Negro Police Criticised.

C. Jackson Smith, the manager of the J. P. MacDonald Company, who was yesterday reported as having escaped from Guayaquil, Ecuador, by hiding in the boilers of a steamer, is now in this city. He could not be found at the office of the company, 35 Nassau Street, yesterday, but a friend of his said he had not escaped in the way reported, as he had a permit from the President of Ecuador, but had simply eluded the negro police of Guayaquil, who, he said, had a nasty habit of "plugging" Americans on suspicion, as this country did not protect its citizens in foreign lands the way other countries did.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 105 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

WHY IS IT

That our business keeps growing and extending so rapidly, and why is it that we have so many thousands of friends among discriminating and prudent housekeepers? We believe it is entirely due to the famous "BUTLER QUALITY" and "BUTLER PRICES." They make friends everywhere and keep them. Examine closely the prices we quote for this sale; they are worth your attention:

SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE ONLY.

Best Mocha and Java Coffee, Per Pound, **21c.**

Not More Than Five Pounds to Each Customer.

SOAP SPECIAL.

1 CAKE FELS-NAPTHA SOAP, Regular Price 5c.
1 CAKE FAIRY OVAL SOAP, Regular Price 5c.
1 CAKE BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP, Regular Price 4c.
All Three for **10c.**

SUGAR---POTATOES.

3½ POUNDS STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR.
A LARGE BASKET FINEST LONG ISLAND POTATOES.
Both **23c.**

Ammonia, large bottle	5c	French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Olive Oil, Best Imported, pint bottle	28c	Witch Hazel, ½-pint bottle	10c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon brand, all flavors, a package	9c	Bromangelon Jelly Powder, a package	11c
Cocoanut, finest shredded, ½-pound package	9c	White Pepper, per can	9c
Starch, very best, 3-pound box	15c	English Mustard, per can	10c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c	Tomato Catsup, Liberty brand, pint bottle	10c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar	10c	Root Beer Extract, Peerless brand, a bottle	7c
Soda Water, all flavors, a bottle	5c	Macaroni or Spaghetti, La Trovatore brand, imported, a pound package	9c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph brand, a cake	5c	Domestic Sardines, in oil, a can	4c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph brand, plain or sauce, 3-lb. can	10c	Hudson's Asparagus, very best Long Island, a can	33c

BISCUIT—CHEESE.

A package of UNEEDA BISCUITS;
A pound BEST FULL CREAM CHEESE,
Both 15 cents.

CEREALS.

A package BLUE RIBBON BREAKFAST FOOD; a package FORCE,
Both 21 cents.

CRACKERS.

A package UNEEDA MILK BISCUITS;
A pound VANILLA WAFERS,
Both 13 cents.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FANCY SANTA CLARA PRUNES 2 Pounds, 15c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW SCHEME IN POLICY SLIPS.

Dealers Call Winning Numbers "Stock Quotations"—Three Arrests Made.

Superintendent Macfarland and Agent Brehme of the Anti-Policy Society raided an alleged policy shop on the second floor of the building at 219 West Eighteenth Street yesterday and arrested three men, charging them with having in their possession policy paraphernalia. In the Jefferson Market Court the prisoners said they were Thomas Brown of 433 West Twenty-third Street; Frank Richards, 345 West Seventeenth Street, and Jacob Deimel, proprietor of a grocery store at 219 West Eighteenth Street, over which the alleged policy shop was located. Magistrate Cornell held the three in $500 bail each for examination to-day.

According to the detectives policy backers have introduced a new style in the lists of winning numbers. Instead of the small yellow slip formerly put out the new one bears the caption "International Stock Company's Quotations." The "stocks" quoted are such as "Am. Steel," "Am. R. of Utah," "Erie Corn," "Fulton Loco.," "Pressed Air Co.," and "Am. Leather." On the left of the names of the stocks are the winning numbers, under the name of "Sales."

FISTICUFFS IN NEW STREET.

Two Brokers, Formerly Partners, Began a Row in Russell Sage's Office—Shook Hands Afterward.

A fist fight between two brokers amused newsboys, messengers, brokers, and other passersby in front of a cafe in New Street yesterday afternoon. The men were formerly partners in a lucrative business of distributing puts and calls on account of Russell Sage and others. Some time ago they separated.

They met yesterday in the outer room of Mr. Sage's office and glared at each other until one saw an opening, and, slipping through the doorway, banged the door in the face of his rival. The latter swore revenge. When he met his former partner again he did not stand on formalities, but landed his fist on the other man's nose.

After fifteen minutes of sidestepping and punching holes in the air the rivals calmed down and shook hands. Then they became engaged in "making up" their disagreement and their disarranged neckwear.

JEWELRY SECRETED IN TRUNK.

Cruize Failed to Declare $800 Worth Brought from Naples.

Customs Inspector William A. Sanders yesterday was examining baggage from the Nord America, which had just arrived from Naples, when he came to a trunk belonging to Salvatore Cruze. The fact that Cruze was a jeweler and had given as his address 20 Malden Lane made the Inspector suspicious and measurement showed an inch difference between the inner and outer depth.

The false bottom was broken through, and a dozen or more neatly built compartments were found containing miscellaneous jewelry to the value of $800. Cruze was arrested on a charge of smuggling. United States Commissioner Shields held him in $2,500 bail, in default of which Cruze was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail.

Cruze lives in Chicago, and the Malden Lane address he gave is that of L. Castagnetta & Son, a firm of jewelers with whom he has done business.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURY OCCASIONED BY A BOISTEROUS GREETING.—While John W. Pierson of the Union Stock Yards in Indianapolis was standing in one of the alleyways of the Interstate Stock Yards, also in that city, greeting William O. Trotter, who was shaking his hand, William E. Reynolds, a powerfully built man, came along, and as he passed Trotter, who was still holding Mr. Pierson's hand, he took hold of him and jerked him with such force that Mr. Pierson was thrown to the ground and badly injured. Mr. Reynolds passed on down the alley and did not notice that Mr. Pierson had been injured. In a suit by Mr. Pierson, who was sixty-eight years old at the time, to recover damages from Mr. Reynolds, the latter's defense was that he did not intend to injure the plaintiff, and that he was on good terms with both him and Trotter. He and Trotter were, he said, accustomed to greet each other in that way. It was their usual and customary salutation. "That the injury suffered by plaintiff was an extraordinary, unusual, and unnatural result, and not such as might have been reasonably expected from the act, and, therefore, not the proximate effect of the act complained of, and that the injury was the result of a pure accident." The Appellate Court of Indiana, in affirming a judgment for the plaintiff, says, by Justice Roby: "The facts shown are sufficient to condemn the habit of so-called 'horse play' between grown men. The defense relied upon has been many times tersely expressed by younger people in the phrase, 'I didn't mean to.' Plaintiff was injured through no fault of his own. His right to be secure in person was violated. The appellant was responsible therefor. His act was the primary cause of the plaintiff's injury. The verdict of the jury is not, therefore, unsupported. The evidence also justified the legal conclusion that there was such a reckless disregard of the consequences on the part of the appellant as to imply an intention to assault plaintiff. The evidence supplies grounds for inferring the constructive intent which makes a wrongful act willful. There is no reason why the appellant might not have passed without interfering with the person of any one, and his failure to do so implies his willingness to inflict an injury, which in fact he did inflict."

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Where a married couple live together in a house owned by the wife, there is, so the Appellate Court of Indiana decides, no implied agreement that the husband will pay the wife rent. The question arose in an action brought by Mary Gardner against William G. Gardner to quiet title to a certain lot of land and to reform a deed. The husband counterclaimed on a purchase money note, and also sought to recover some $578 in return for money paid out by him for material and work done in erecting a house on the lot in question. The wife answered this by putting in a set-off for rent. Mrs. Gardner said that during nearly the whole of their ten years of married life, her husband, although he owned several houses of his own, had persisted in renting them and living in her house against her objection. "It seems," says the court, by Presiding Justice Henley, "to be the settled law in this State that, where there is no express agreement that the husband shall pay the wife rent for their dwelling house owned by her, where they live together as a common family, no implied agreement as between husband and wife will arise to make the husband the tenant of his wife. To hold the husband liable to his wife for rent of her property occupied by them as a common habitation as man and wife, would be clearly against public policy, and tend to mar the peace and harmony of their marital relation. The answer wholly fails to show that the relation of landlord and tenant ever existed between appellant and appellee."

RIGHTS OF ABUTTING PROPERTY OWNERS.—The case of Martin T. Krueger against the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Appellate Court of Indiana was an action by an abutting property owner to recover damages for the defendant's alleged wrongful cutting of trees in a highway. Mr. Krueger neglected to state in his complaint whether he was the owner of the fee of the highway or whether the trees were on his side of the street, for these reasons a demurrer interposed by the telegraph company is sustained. The court, however, says that if the trees were the property of the plaintiff he would have a right of action for their destruction. As to the rights of an abutting owner, Justice Robinson, for the court, says: "An abutting proprietor, who owns the fee in land upon which a highway is located, is the owner of the soil, and of trees growing thereon and of mines and quarries thereunder, so far as such ownership is not inconsistent with the public use. The municipality alone has the right to these, only in so far as they are necessary in the construction and maintenance of the way for the public use. Such an abutting proprietor, as to shade trees growing in front of his property and upon land the fee of which he owns, has the rights and remedies of the owner of a freehold, subject only to the public easement."

Trousers, Trousers, and yet more Trousers!

A splendid assortment formerly selling from $5 to $8. All sizes, 30 to 44. **Now $3.50.**

Besides the choice line of fancy suits from $15 to $28, we keep up a full assortment of serges $15 to $25.

The "broken lots" constantly gain recruits—there are some very good pickings there now, all sizes, 34 to 48. $12.

Bargains in Shirts, Neckwear and other furnishings.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Lavoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 65c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. E. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone 2,950—18th.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for alteration and improvement to sewer in Fifty-first Street, between Park Avenue and Fifth Avenue.

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Commissioner of Public Works.

The City of New York, August 7, 1902.
For full particulars see "City Record."

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL ST., Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1902.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Curtis Bay, Baltimore Harbor, Md., will be received at this office until noon Sept. 11, 1902, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL ST., Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1902.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Southwest Baltimore Harbor, Md., will be received at this office until noon Sept. 11, 1902, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,414. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

C. L. FAIR AND WIFE KILLED IN FRANCE

Lose Their Lives in an Automobile Accident Near Evreux.

A PNEUMATIC TIRE BURST

The Machine Then Crashed Into a Tree —Chauffeur Badly Hurt—The Fairs Were Journeying from Trouville to Paris.

EVREUX, France, Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair were traveling to Paris from Trouville to-day, when their automobile crashed into a tree fifteen miles from here. Both were killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair had been staying at Trouville during racing week. They had a very fast forty-five-horse-power automobile, which attracted considerable attention, and with which they were highly pleased. Mr. Fair had been from Trouville to Paris and back again in one day on the machine. The Fairs intended to dine and spend to-night in Paris, and to return to Trouville to-morrow.

The accident occurred at 2:30 this afternoon, almost in front of the Chateau Buisson du Mal. The wife of the gatekeeper of the chateau was the only witness of the disaster. She says she noticed a big red automobile coming along the road at a tremendous pace. Suddenly something happened, and the heavy machine slid sideway from the right to the left side of the road, for about sixty yards. It then dashed up an embankment, turned a complete somersault, and crashed into a big elm tree in front of the gate of the chateau. The automobile was completely wrecked; the front axle was broken, and other parts of the machine were smashed, including the steering gear.

When the automobile turned over, the woman says, she saw Mr. and Mrs. Fair thrown high in the air, and fall with a heavy thud to the ground. The chauffeur, who was sitting behind the Fairs, was precipitated into a ditch. He staggered to his feet, calling for help. The gatekeeper's wife rushed to his assistance, and aided him in extricating Mr. and Mrs. Fair, who were buried beneath the wrecked machine and were in the last throes of death. Both had sustained ghastly injuries and were almost unrecognizable. Mr. Fair's head had been crushed in, while his wife's skull was split.

The chauffeur was terribly affected at the calamity, and seemed bereft of his senses. He threw himself into a ditch on the opposite side of the road and rolled about crying, "My poor master."

M. Borson, owner of the Chateau Buisson du Mal, was summoned, and, after advising the local authorities of the accident, he ordered that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair be carried to the gatekeeper's lodge. There they now lie on mattresses, and flowers have been strewn over them. In the room are three wax tapers burning dimly.

The accident was evidently due to the bursting of a tire. At the time it occurred the automobile, which was capable of running seventy-four miles an hour, was going at the rate of sixty-two miles an hour.

The local police authorities hold in their possession and have sealed up a valise belonging to the Fairs, which contains jewelry, two letters of credit, a French 1,000f. banknote, and some gold coins.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The fatal accident to Mr. and Mrs. Fair occurred at the village of St. Aguilin. Mr. Fair himself was driving his automobile at a high rate of speed when one of the pneumatic tires burst. The machine swerved, collided with a tree with a terrible crash, and was overturned. The chauffeur was badly injured.

The Fairs had been living lately in Paris at the Hotel Ritz, and kept their apartments there while they were staying at Trouville. This morning Mr. Fair sent a dispatch from Trouville to the management of the hotel saying he and his wife would arrive there this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., returned from Trouville on Sunday and sailed for New York yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mr. Vanderbilt, who made the automobile record for a kilometer of 0:29 2-5 and the mile record of 0:42 2-5 on Aug. 5 on a road near Albi, is taking several automobiles with him to the United States on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair left San Francisco on May 30 for a trip to Europe.

Mr. Fair had been enthusiastic about automobiles ever since the machines came into use abroad. He brought the first automobile to this coast, and he owned three or four of them. He had what is perhaps the largest and swiftest automobile in California. It is a huge French racing machine, and capable, it is said, of going at a speed of seventy miles an hour. It has a forty horse-power engine. He imported it from France, and with it imported a chauffeur.

Mr. Fair was interested also in yachting, owning the steam yacht Lucero, and in photography.

When informed of the tragic end of his brother-in-law and of the latter's wife this afternoon, Hermann Oelrichs said:

"I am terribly shocked, but not surprised. I said only a few days ago that if Charles persisted in carrying on his experiments along this line the result would be fatal sooner or later. I warned him repeatedly, but he always laughed and said there was no danger."

In a letter received By Mr. Oelrichs last week Mr. Fair said he intended to sail for the United States Aug. 26.

"Mr. Fair went to Europe to see what improvements had been made during the last year or two in automobiles," said Mr. Oelrichs. "He had purchased a new one, he said, that could sustain a speed of eighty-five miles an hour for several hours. It was built along radically new lines, and would be one of the first machines of its class to be imported into the United States."

Mr. Fair's lawyer, Mr. Haggerty, says his client's death will not upset the present arrangements for the management of the Fair estate.

There is much speculation as to what will become of Charles Fair's share of the estate. On this point Mr. Haggerty says:

"Under the law of California, when a couple are victims of a common calamity and both are between sixteen and seventy years of age, and there is no evidence as to which died first, the man is presumed to have lived the longer. In such a case all the property would go to Mr. Fair's relatives.

"On the other hand, if there is evidence to show that Mrs. Fair lived longer than her husband, her relatives in the East would inherit the property."

Mr. Haggerty will not discuss the matter of a will. From other sources it is learned that Mr. Fair made a will, which is now supposed to be in his safe here.

Mr. Fair was born in Virginia City, Nev., April 11, 1867.

Charles L. Fair was the only surviving son of the late ex-Senator James G. Fair of San Francisco. One of his sisters is Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and the other is Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Each of the heirs received from the estates of their father and mother about $7,000,000. Mrs. Fair left her children $1,000,000 each.

The Fair family has been engaged for a number of years in litigation with claimants for part of their father's estate. The will provided for the management of the estate by four executors and trustees, and stipulated that in case of any legatee contesting he or she shall receive no share of the estate.

Charles L. Fair was very wild as a young man, and at times incurred the displeasure of his father and mother. He was the second of two sons, the elder dying shortly after his father. He was older than either Mrs. Herman Oelrichs or Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Charles L. Fair entered into an agreement with his sisters whereby they were to provide for him if he lost in the struggle to upset the will. The three children were to receive the income of the estate, but the management of it was left by the will to the executors, and the children of Charles L. Fair (if he should have any) were entirely cut off.

It was known to his father at the time the will was made that Charles contemplated a marriage with a Miss Nelson of Jersey City, whom he had met in San Francisco. The family was bitterly opposed to the match. Judge Charles W. Slack of the Superior Court at San Francisco held the trust created by the will to be invalid, but his decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of California, which, however, in a second decision on a rehearing, sustained Judge Slack.

In the meantime, Charles L. Fair and Miss Nelson were married. This event took place about four years ago. Immediately afterward they went abroad, but returned to New York, and for several Winters lived at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Fair was a very handsome woman of the blonde type. The Fairs were seen at a great many public places of amusement, but they were never received by either Mrs. Oelrichs or Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. At one time it was stated that they would make a bid for society, and that Mr. Fair had purchased a tract of ground on Riverside Drive, and that he was going to build thereon a magnificent mansion, in which he was to entertain.

Although the Fairs were not on the lists of their New York relatives, they made many friends. Mr. Fair sobered down after his marriage, and his wife had a very good influence over him. It is said that of late his sisters had recognized her, and that the family were on speaking terms.

The couple had no children, and the fortune will revert to Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The former is at Newport, and the latter has just sailed for home from France. Hermann Oelrichs has charge of the Fair estate.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Arrangements for a Service Between Canada and South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 14.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon for the purpose of considering a cable message from the Premier respecting the arrangements made by the Ministers in London for a steamship service between Canada and South Africa. This is a matter in which Mr. Mulock has been particularly active.

The cable which the Postmaster General sent the Canadian Manufacturers' Association covers the proposition fairly well. The agreement is for a service, to begin in October and to run from Montreal and Quebec in Summer and from Halifax and St. John in Winter.

In South Africa the steamers will call at Cape Town and Durban and some other port, probably Port Elizabeth. The subsidy which the Dominion Government will give is $150,000 per year for five years. The whole matter was discussed at the meeting to-day, and an order passed approving the same.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In its issue of this morning The Daily Express asserts that Canada will subsidize to the extent of $150,000, and Great Britain to the extent of $75,000 a year, the new line of steamships to be established between Canada and South Africa, which is the first portion of the great plan elaborated by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to make the British Empire independent of American and foreign supplies of food, &c.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, assisted, according to The Daily Express, in arranging Mr. Chamberlain's plan, which has the sympathy of King Edward and the Prince of Wales.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has thrown in its lot with the shipping lines concerned in the amalgamation, the paper concludes, and the same combination is arranging for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain.

FOR MARINE BIOLOGY WORK.

Carnegie Institute to Control the Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Aug. 14.—The Carnegie Institute is to prosecute the work of the Marine Biological Laboratory, the corporation having voted to turn over all its property, on the assurance of the Carnegie Trustees that the work will be put on a permanent basis.

The turning over of the control of the laboratory to the Carnegie Institute is said to be the first step in the foundation of a Marine Biological Laboratory, which is intended to surpass any. In the future it is to be an all-the-year station. It was here that Prof. Loeb first instituted his experiments that later made him famous with sea urchins.

Baby Baptized During Its Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 14.—Baptism of a four-months-old baby during its funeral took place here yesterday at the urgent request of the child's mother, the Rev. Harry Nesbit of Christ Presbyterian Church officiating. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clark, dry goods merchant, at 747 Avenue D.

It Saves a Day.

"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M. arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Advt.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 42c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 11.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 12.

Antediluvian Rye.

Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR GOV. KIMBALL

Promoter Andrew F. Power Has Asked for Arrest.

Malicious Prosecution Alleged in a Suit for $150,000—The Rhode Island Executive's Investment in a Concern—Complaint Against Treasurer.

George Gordon Battle said yesterday that, acting as counsel for Andrew F. Power, promoter and Treasurer of the New England Manufacturers' Association, he had secured from Justice Steckler, in the Supreme Court, a warrant for the arrest of Gov. Kimball of Rhode Island. The warrant is in a civil action for $150,000, which Mr. Power is instituting against Gov. Kimball for alleged malicious prosecution, growing out of the latter's recent attempts to secure the arrest of Power for alleged illegal conversion of funds.

On July 29 Gen. Kimball came to this city, and with his lawyer, Leavitt J. Hunt, appeared in the Tombs Police Court to ask for a warrant for the arrest of Andrew F. Power. Gov. Kimball declared that the latter, as a company promoter, had persuaded him to invest $2,000 in a company which never existed. According to Gov. Kimball's lawyer, Power claimed that he had a scheme for organizing a corporation, with all of the Governors of States as Directors. The scheme interested Gov. Kimball, but after he had invested $2,000 he heard nothing more from Power.

Magistrate Deuel refused to grant the warrant, but issued a summons returnable on Aug. 6. A joint complainant with the Governor was Louis B. Curtis of Bridgeport, Conn., who, it was said, invested $3,000 with Power.

On Aug. 8 Power appeared in the Tombs Court in answer to the summons. The case against him was dismissed by Magistrate Flammer, who held that the only charge which seemed to be against the defendant was that the capital of the association was not quite what he had reported it to be. The Magistrate said, however, that he might entertain a further application if new evidence should be presented.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—Gov. Kimball has denied that there was any malice behind the action against Andrew F. Power by other stockholders and himself. He said to-night that until he was better informed as to the exact nature of the case and had cousulted his attorney he was unprepared to make any statement. He intimated, however, that he did not consider the action against Power at an end and that he expected that new evidence would be submitted in the matter. He said that the plaintiffs wanted an accounting and that they had followed the course they pursued, not through malice but through a desire to learn what had become of the money they had invested, information to which they believed themselves entitled.

NEWS OF PEARY RELIEF SHIP.

The Windward's Quick Run to Domino Run, Labrador—Little Miss Peary in Boy's Clothes.

A letter received yesterday by the Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club from Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett of the club's steamer Windward, dated Domino Run, Labrador, July 26—four days after leaving Sydney—says:

Everything works smoothly, and am in hopes of reaching Etah Aug. 5, and that we shall have no difficulty in crossing Smith Sound and finding Peary. Hope to see you in New York Sept. 20 with the best of news.

The four days' run of the Windward from Sydney to Domino Run indicates satisfactory work of her new engines, and that she has the increased speed expected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 14.—A letter has been received from John Shanahan of this city, who was taken on the Windward as fireman. It is dated Domino Run, off the coast of Labrador, July 26. He says the machinery worked well and the craft made an average of 7½ knots per hour. When the sail was used in conjunction with steam, 10 to 12 knots an hour were made. The letter was sent to Labrador by the Captain of a fishing smack.

Shanahan says two small fires broke out in the starboard bunker, but the crew extinguished the flames with the fire hose. Large icebergs made their appearance. A physician was added to the crew, but up to the time of writing had no duty to perform. Extra blankets and counterpanes have been issued.

"Little Miss Peary," says Shanahan, "is the pet of the trip. I am teaching her the signal code, and she has acquired the alphabet. We have great fun with her. She wears boy's clothing altogether, and is as bright as a button."

The Trouble on the America.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 14.—The United States Consul at Bergen, Victor E. Nelson, has suggested that the British Vice Consul here endeavor to settle the differences between Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, and Capt. Johanssen of the America. Capt. Johanssen will not accept the suggestion, as the Vice Consul is the owner of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition's ship Frithjof. Capt. Johanssen urges that the Secretary of the American Consulate at Bergen be sent here to examine witnesses in the dispute between himself and Mr. Baldwin.

FATHER DUCEY'S TROUBLES.

Tells Sergt. Dillon that He Is Continually Pestered by Beggars, Who Dog His Steps.

"I've turned away 10,000 beggars in the last ten years, and I'm tired of them. I'm not a J. P. Morgan or a John W. Gates. I just met six more laying for me."

This is part of what the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church said to Sergt. Dillon in the West Thirtieth Street Station House early last evening.

"I wish you would help me in this matter," Father Ducey told Sergt. Dillon. "The vicinity where I live is infested with these people. Morning, noon, and night I'm bothered with them. They wait for me and follow me to the church, and almost into the church, to get money. From 7 o'clock in the morning till I go to bed they are after me. If I put my head out of the door they come up. I've turned 10,000 of them away in the last ten years, and I'm tired of them. I just met 6 more of them as I came out of the house. They're all big, husky fellows, no good, burned out by alcohol, and a nuisance. I wish you would do something with them. I can't stand them any longer."

Sergt. Dillon promised to see if something could not be done, and the priest got into his cab and was driven away.

A table d'hote breakfast on board makes a right start for that ever wonderful Hudson River Day Line Trip. Music, scenery.—Adv.

CORBIN STOCK FARM SOLD.

A. A. Housman Said to Have Paid $250,000 for the Property.

A. A. Housman is reported to have purchased for $250,000 the Austin Corbin stock farm, forest preserves, and residence at Babylon, L. I. The property contains about 1,000 acres, and its original purchase, together with improvements, cost the late Mr. Corbin about $1,000,000.

There are six ponds on the estate, all of which are well stocked with trout and other fish. There is a forest preserve of between 600 and 700 acres, in which quail, partridges, pheasants, and other game abound.

One mile from the highway and through a roadway lined with oak and pine trees is a very finely appointed residence. Near by are eight cottages, greenhouses, barns, carriage stables, and the like. Then there is a deer inclosure, and also a stock farm, with every opportunity for breeding purposes.

Mr. Housman owns another large estate on the Merrick or Great South Country Road, about a mile and a quarter from the Corbin domain. There he has long conducted a successful stock breeding establishment, which he now purposes to remove to his new purchase. On the old stock farm Mr. Housman has a half mile track, where are trained the trotters bred at his establishment. Mr. Housman has acquired a reputation for the produce of his trotting stallions, which are bred to French coach, Morgan, and hackney mares. He expects to do even better on his new farm.

Mr. Housman is the owner of the champion prize winners, Royal Flush, Royal Swell, and Kitty Clon, and he has in preparation for prize contests in the coming horse shows Sunlight and Starlight.

He will at a very early day take possession of his new purchase, and expects to make material improvements, though the property in its present shape is considered one of the best in the country of its kind. He is regarded as having secured an extraordinarily good bargain. He declines to state the amount paid for it, but told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he was well satisfied with his new property. It is quite probable he will retain the Merrick Road farm.

WANTED BY 47 WOMEN.

Gay Old Texas Widower Leaves a Trail of Broken Marriage Promises in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Forty-seven women in St. Louis and vicinity would like to find Thomas Benton. Benton is the "foxy" old widower who claimed to be a millionaire cattle man from El Paso, Tex. Six widows have confessed that they were engaged to marry Benton. Benton is sixty-five years old. His right hand is cut off, but that was no handicap in his race for the widows. He won the widows by promising them diamonds and bonds and a mansion in Texas. Some of the widows sold their boarding houses, packed their trunks and got ready to marry and go to Texas with Benton.

Mrs. Ella Embree of 1,116 North Sarah Street, it is said, gave Benton nearly $100. He left Mrs. Embree in the lobby of the Union Trust Building and went up in the elevator. He must be still going up, as Mrs. Embree has not seen him come down.

Benton appears to have gotten acquainted with the widows through a matrimonial advertisement. When he fled he left behind a large bundle of letters from St. Louis widows and young unmarried women.

Some of the descriptions that the women wrote of themselves read like advertisements of horses. Their dispositions are all gentle and kind.

THE PRINTERS MAY SECEDE.

Unless Men Are Reinstated by Chicago Federation of Labor, Typographical Union May Leave It.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The International Typographical Union may secede from the American Federation of Labor unless the Chicago printers are reinstated at once by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Members of the union may refuse to pay dues into the Federation. This course was advocated this afternoon in speeches by President Lynch, Secretary Bramwood, and others at the International Typographical Union Convention. Washington was chosen as the place for the 1903 convention.

The Law Committee reported unfavorably on a proposition to exclude married women from subordinate unions in which their husbands hold membership. The convention sustained the committee.

A proposition was passed providing that a strike or lockout of any union may be declared off by a majority vote of the union.

In a letter to President Lynch H. L. Sholdice of the Laundry Workers' Union at Denver wanted the printers to restrict their membership strictly to printers, and not include printers who are also members of the Machinists' Union or other unions. The proposition was voted down.

The proposition that the practice by foremen of selecting their forces from day to day be prohibited was adopted, with an amendment that the local unions should have the minimum number of regular situations fixed in different offices.

The following was adopted:

The practice of interchanging and buying matter previously used, either in type, matrices, or photograph engravings, between the newspapers or job offices not owned by the same firm and published in the same establishment is unlawful and shall not be allowed.

CIGARS SPOILED BURGLARY.

Smoke Apprised Inmates of a House of Their Presence—Fled, Leaving Booty Behind.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The liking of a good cigar spoiled a burglary here this morning. Two men forced an entrance into the dining room of Edward Tiffin, in Sherwood Park, and piled the silverware in a tablecloth ready to carry away. In the course of their search they came upon a box of choice cigars, and proceeded to have a smoke.

Mrs. Tiffin awakened and smelled the smoke, and roused her husband. They listened, but heard no noise, but the smell of the fine Havanas grew stronger, and Mr. Tiffin decided there must be another man in the house, and that his cigars were being used. He arose, armed himself, and started down the stairs. The burglars heard him coming, and leaped from the dining room window without the silverware.

Nothing was missing except two cigars, and ashes at both ends of the dining room table indicated that the men had sat down to more fully enjoy their smoke.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations. —Adv.

MRS. T. SUFFERN TAILER OBTAINS HER DIVORCE

Wife of Clubman and Whip Granted a Decree in North Dakota.

She Went to the Western State for the Purpose, Charging Desertion—History of Their Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. D., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Maude Lorillard Tailer of New York City, youngest child of the late Pierre Lorillard, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, was today in the State Circuit Court at this place granted a divorce from her husband, T. Suffern Tailer, who has for years been prominently identified with the coaching interests of New York.

The grounds upon which the divorce was asked and the decree granted are that the defendant, Suffern Tailer, abandoned the plaintiff with intent to desert her, and that such desertion has existed for more than one year. The defendant entered an appearance, and made a formal answer.

No provision is made in the decree for alimony, the parties to the suit having adjusted that part of the case out of court, nor is the custody of the child provided for by the decree. Mrs. Tailer by the decree is given the right to resume her maiden name. She and a maid have resided in Sioux Falls since February last, coming there from New York, where Mrs. Tailer returned to-day shortly after the decree was granted.

In April last it became known to the friends of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer that they had determined to disagree. At the time they were at their country residence at Tuxedo, and Mrs. Tailer went to South Dakota, Mr. Tailer remaining in New York. He left Tuxedo, and was a guest at a number of house parties during the late Spring. In June Mrs. Tailer was called suddenly back to the East by the illness of her only child, a little boy, on whom an operation for appendicitis was performed. Mrs. Tailer remained in the East a very short time, and then returned to South Dakota. Just before her return she lost in the train a valuable diamond ring, which was recovered by an employe, and it was through this loss that it became generally known that she was in the East, the fact of the illness of her little son being a surprise to many of her friends.

Thomas Suffern Tailer and Maude Lorillard, the youngest daughter of the late Pierre Lorillard, were married in 1893. Their wedding was one of the largest and most fashionable affairs in town during the Spring of that year. Miss Lorillard had made her début the Winter before. She was a tall girl, with a slight figure and large dark eyes and hair, and exquisite complexion. To those who remember the picture, which was a popular favorite, she recalled "The Italian Fisher Boy."

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard and her youngest daughter returned from a long sojourn abroad in the Winter of 1892-93 and there was a ball given in the old Lorillard mansion at 599 Fifth Avenue. Miss Lorillard had many suitors, but Mr. Tailer was very devoted from the very first. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer of Washington Square, a Harvard graduate of 1889, and a member of the Union and other fashionable clubs. Mr. Tailer was famous as an amateur whip. He had taken special lessons in Paris, and by many is considered to-day the best driver of a four-in-hand in this country. Owing to some differences with members of the club he has never been elected to the Coaching Club.

Mr. Tailer is a bit original in his ideas, dresses rather oddly, but denier cri; is very tall, smooth-faced, and wears glasses. He is a man of unusual reading and is also a keen lover of all kinds of out-door sports.

He passed the Spring and Summer at Tuxedo Park, where Miss Lorillard was the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Kent. Mr. Kent represented his father-in-law's interests at Tuxedo. The engagement was reported early in the Autumn. Mrs. Lorillard objected, at first, on the ground of the youth of her daughter and of Mr. Tailer, but they were so much in love with each other that her consent was finally given.

The young Tailers started out in life in the brightest manner possible. For years they have always been referred to as a model young couple wrapped up in each other. One child was born to them about six years ago. They have generally, with the exception of a few months in the Winter, made their home at Tuxedo. There Mr. Tailer took the greatest interest in promoting the different athletic projects, and he was instrumental in having the new clubhouse and racquet courts built and in bringing to Tuxedo many professional tennis and other players.

About two years ago an estrangement was noticed by the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Tailer. Mrs. Tailer went out a great deal in society, sometimes chaperoning Miss Potter, now Mrs. Stillman. Mr. Tailer did not care for society. Mrs. Tailer began at that time to dress in a most picturesque but rather conspicuous style, wearing her hair over her ears, bound with Greek fillets, and her evening gowns were all very Empire or very Greek, such as were worn in the first days of the First Consul.

Year before last the Tailers took the residence of Mrs. Frederick Bronson, on Madison Avenue. Mr. Tailer then went into business in Wall Street. But the young couple were not seen much in each others company. Each had his or her own little set. Last Winter at Tuxedo it was apparent that they intended to separate. No direct cause was given, and there was a great deal of general gossip about the matter. In fact, it was stated that Mrs. Tailer arranged for the divorce and that Mr. Tailer intended to make no opposition. Mrs. Tailer left Tuxedo and went to Dakota.

It was said that at the time of the death of Pierre Lorillard Mrs. Tailer took the part of her father in the unfortunate incidents which happened at that time. Neither she nor Mrs. Kent, her other sister, was present at the ball given by her mother last Winter. They remained in mourning, while Mrs. Pierre Lorillard wore no mourning whatever.

Mr. Tailer, as the son of Edward N. Tailer, is a young man of wealth. He is now in a firm in Wall Street. His father and mother are traveling abroad. His eldest sister married Gen. Henry Burnett, and his youngest Sydney Smith. Another sister is the widow of Robert Livingston. Mr. Tailer's mother was a Miss Suffern, who was an heiress.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard is abroad. Mrs. Tailer's brother, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is at Saratoga, and his wife is at Newport. Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Tailer's sister, is also abroad. T. Suffern Tailer was at Bar Harbor recently.

MAIL SACK FULL OF FLEAS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—A plague of fleas worried the Allegheny Post Office employes to-day. A mail sack from New York when opened this morning was found filled with the insects. They swarmed over everything, and in half an hour had invaded every corner of the office. Pounds of insect powder were distributed about, but without effect. Postmaster Grier failed to see the joke, and telegraphed to V. J. Bradley, Superintendent of the railway service at New York, demanding an immediate investigation as to who filled the sack with fleas.

Woman Rescues Drowning Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 14.—Miss Nellie Cohen of Philadelphia, who is visiting friends here, saved the life of William Garlock, age seven years, from drowning in Second River to-day. The boy had been presented with a sailboat by his uncle, and it was while endeavoring to sail this that he fell from a steep bank. The young woman, who was riding near on her bicycle, heard the boy's screams, and rushed to his rescue.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M., Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.

The Pennsylvania Special via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

MILLIONAIRE ROGERS LOSES A PACKAGE.

Messenger, Who Desired to Get an Extra Fee and Watch a Street Row, Left It with Stranger.

Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company is looking for a package which he gave to his yacht steward yesterday afternoon, with directions to have it sent to his son-in-law, William R. Coe, at the Waldorf-Astoria, but which has not reached him yet. Mr. Rogers was on board his yacht, the Kanawha, at the New York Yacht Club's anchorage off East Twenty-third Street, when he gave the package to the steward, whose name is Monroe.

Monroe took it in the steam launch to the landing at Twenty-third Street, where he gave it to Policeman Spencer, with the request that he call a messenger and have him carry the package to its destination. Charles Sondstrom, fourteen years old, came in answer to the call and started away with the package, which was almost as large as his body.

At Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, finding the bundle rather heavy, Sondstrom sat down in front of the Metropolitan Life Building. A well-dressed stranger came along and told him that he had a small package which he wished to have delivered in the building, and that he would give 25 cents to have it taken to Mr. Wood in Room 714. The lad, seeing a chance to make a little on the outside, accepted the offer and, leaving his own package, started off.

As he was about to enter the building he noticed two fruit venders, who were fighting in the street, and he stopped to watch the encounter. After the finish of the row the messenger, turning to go into the building, cast a glance in the direction of his package and saw the stranger making off with it toward Madison Square Garden. The boy ran after the man, shouting as he ran, and attracting other persons to the chase. The man made several turns and eluded the pursuers.

Sondstrom reported the matter at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and Detective Killigan was sent out in search of the lost package.

RELATIVES FEAR THAT CAVANAUGH IS DEAD.

Ballantine Failure Had Nothing to Do with Lawyer's Disappearance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—All efforts to find any trace of Harry S. Cavanaugh, the lawyer who has been missing from his home in Easton, Penn., for several days past, have been futile, and his relatives, both in this city and Easton, fear that he is dead.

A sensational report in connection with the man's disappearance was circulated to the effect that he had lost heavily by the failure of J. Herbert Ballantine, the brewer. This was denied by Mr. Cavanaugh's relatives to-day.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. George O'Gorman, it was said that Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Cavanaugh were in college together, and had had business dealings with each other, but that the former's failure had nothing to do with the latter's disappearance.

Mr. Cavanaugh married Miss Susan O'Gorman of this city several years ago.

OPPOSITION TO GATES IN COLORADO FUEL.

Directors Refuse Demands of His Agent —Plan to Compete with U. S. Steel Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 14.—John Lambert, representing John W. Gates, to-day announced the future policy of Mr. Gates in the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. An entirely new board, composed of Eastern men, will be elected, he said, and the industry will be built up on a much larger scale than heretofore, making it a powerful competitor of the United States Steel Corporation. He asserted positively that the Fuel Company would not be merged with the Steel Corporation, notwithstanding many reports to that effect.

Mr. Lambert arrived here this morning and requested a special meeting of the Directors of the company to be called at once. As many as could be reached assembled in Denver at noon. Mr. Lambert said that he had several questions that might as well be settled immediately, that he represented Mr. Gates's interests, and that Mr. Gates was in control of the company. As a Director of the company, Mr. Lambert demanded information as to whether the annual stockholders' meeting would be held Aug. 20 as scheduled. The other Directors would give him no satisfaction, saying that they could not tell until they heard from Mr. Osgood, who was in New York.

Mr. Lambert's next demand likewise was refused. He said that it was the desire of Mr. Gates that the Directors pass a resolution instructing the Secretary to keep to the list of stockholders in the office in Denver. That they would not do, because there was no quorum. At 5 o'clock, after frequent interchange of telegrams between Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert, the Directors' meeting adjourned.

Mr. Lambert announced that Mr. Gates's policy would not be to oust the present officials of the company simply because they had been under the Osgood régime, and that competent men could stay. He said that unlimited resources would be behind the company to build up the plant, that six additional furnaces, besides the extensive improvements now being made, would be added. The first change to be made by Mr. Gates is the engagement of George L. Ries of Milwaukee to be manager of the company's plant.

BIG AUTOMOBILE MEET.

Plans Making for Record Breaking Racing in October.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Club the Boston Gentlemen's Driving Club is making arrangements for what is to prove the greatest automobile race meet ever held in this country at Readville in October.

Prof. Sutro, the automobilist, says there is already a promising list of entries, that prominent amateurs, including Mr. Vanderbilt, have been invited to participate, while negotiations are being made with professionals for what are expected to prove popular features.

It is expected that about 185 carriages, representing the Automobile Club of America, will be at the club, and it is expected that a number of New Yorkers will send over their fine racing vehicles to compete. The home club probably will entertain the visitors, after which all will join in a run to Readville.

It is believed the Readville track is well adapted for auto racing. It is wide and the curves such that any wagon should be able to take them with safety. It will be thoroughly tested during the week with a number of heavy racing machines.

20 Hours Each Way Between New York and Chicago.

By the Pennsylvania Special the busy man may save a whole day on the road.—Adv.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN THE COAL FIELDS

Attempt to Operate Duryea Washeries Ends Disastrously.

Two Men Fatally Hurt and Two Others Injured in Charge Made on Guards by Strikers—Troops Called For.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 14.—The Warnke Washery Company's attempt to operate the Duryea washery to-day was followed by bloodshed and riot, and to-night the town is in a state of siege, the people believing that they will be the victims of the gang that has terrorized the place all day.

Four men were injured this afternoon, two of them fatally and two not seriously. The trouble was precipitated by the throwing of stones at the men working inside the stockade. The guards fired a few blanks to intimidate the crowd and the latter became angry and jumped the stockade. Then the guards loaded up with ball cartridge and fired. One man, Andrew Uravich, was struck, one bullet piercing his leg and another his neck. The mob became infuriated at this, and seizing Harry Collins, the man who fired the shot, beat him over the head until he was insensible. His skull was fractured in a number of places and the physicians said that he could not possibly live.

Borough Police officials then fired at the mob and managed to get control of the situation, rounding in jail all of the men employed in and around the washery, including the fifteen coal and iron police that had been guarding the men. As they were conveying their prisoners to the jail the mob made an attack upon the party and succeeded in knocking George Warnke, one of the owners of the plant, down with a huge stone, injuring him on the head severely. He was carried covered with blood into the borough jail, but it was later learned that his injuries were not of a serious nature.

Thousands surrounded the lockup and talked of attacking the place and securing the men in order to lynch them, but at that moment a commercial traveler, who was passing near, was descried by the crowd, and some person stating that he was the man who had employed the coal and iron policemen, he was at once attacked. The man, who was later identified as John Vincent, took to his heels and ran, and fully a thousand men and boys pursued him, with the result that he was overtaken about 300 yards from the jail.

The mob set upon him, and he was badly beaten. One blow from a blackjack carried by a huge Polander descended on his right temple and left a hole a quarter of an inch deep, while a knife in the hands of another striker cut a long gash on his neck. He was finally rescued from the crowd more dead than alive, and brought to this city to the hospital, where he is suffering from a fractured skull. It is thought that he will die.

Twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs arrived at the village at 5 o'clock and soon restored a slight semblance of order, although there were several thousand people hanging around the town jail, where the coal and iron policemen were confined. At 8 o'clock the men were removed to Wilkesbarre by the entire posse of Sheriffs on a special train, but it was not without some trouble. At present the town is in a riotous state, and the Chief Deputy stated to the correspondent that Sheriff Jacobs had already asked the Governor to send troops to this point, as he was unable to cope with the situation. As a result of this talk the three companies of the Ninth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, located in this city are prepared to move at a moment's notice. They could be placed on duty within one hour's time, and the officers are hourly expecting the word to move.

At Wilkesbarre to-night the twenty-four men arrested for complicity in the shooting of Uravich were held in $2,000 bail each, which was promptly furnished. After being released Mr. Warnke made the statement that he would operate his plant to-morrow, and thousands of strikers are preparing to march on the place in the morning. The fever has even spread to this city, and at three washeries of the Erie Company here, which has been running for two weeks, double guards have been placed as a precautionary measure. No eff

so far he had been able to get enough anthracite to go along and had a supply in sight for some weeks ahead.

COAL FAMINE WIDESPREAD.

Dealers Throughout the Country Clamoring in Vain for Anthracite.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—The hard coal famine in St. Louis continues to grow, and the price is expected to advance within the next few days from $8.25 and $8.50 a ton to $8.75 and $9.

Ask your dealer what the price is, and he will likely tell you from $8 to $8.50 a ton. Tell him to send you out five tons, and he will tell you he has not got any. Many Eastern firms have had agents in St. Louis endeavoring to buy hard coal, but there is none in any quantity for sale.

Not over 1,500 tons of hard coal can be bought in St. Louis, say several well-posted coal men. There may be a larger supply on hand, but it is already sold by the parties holding it. Nearly all of the hard coal in St. Louis is said to be held by two or three firms, and other coal dealers declare that those holding the coal can charge any price they want, but that at present they are asking from $8 to $8.50 per ton.

"We have not got any hard coal," said an employe of the Berry-Horn Coal Company on Thursday. "What will the people burn? I guess they will have to try coke or Arkansas semi-hard coal. Both of them can be burned in hard coal stoves, but they are not generally liked. There is plenty of coke at from $6.25 to $6.50 a ton, and the Arkansas semi-hard coal may be had at the same price, but they, too, will probably advance."

At the Devoy-Feurborn Coal Company, an official said: "We have no furnace coal and but little stove and nut coal. We can give a few tons at from $8 to $8.50, but it is a scarce article in St. Louis at present."

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Chicago's stock of anthracite coal is running low on account of the great coal miners' strike. Leading dealers to-day expressed the opinion that before Winter, householders will be compelled to use bituminous coal for all domestic purposes. They said that, even if the strike should be settled by Sept. 1, the new coal would not be received in large quantities before Christmas, so that at least a temporary use of soft coal is extremely probable.

The present cost of anthracite to the retailer in carload lots is $6.15 a ton, to which is added $1 to the consumer. A substantial advance in these prices is predicted for September. About 150,000 tons of anthracite coal are said to be stored in Chicago now, but as 90 per cent. of the demand for it is for domestic purposes, the impending scarcity will not be seriously felt until the advent of colder weather.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—"We have contracted for 1,000 tons of coke, and shall use that commodity as far as it is practical in the different schools."

W. J. Porter, auditing clerk of the School Committee, made the above statement to-day when asked regarding the action of the Supply Committee in refusing to accept the recent bids made by anthracite coal dealers.

"We shall put in a good supply of wood and use it with coke. We think that we can get along very well, especially during the early Fall.

"In our experiments last year with coke in the Roxbury High School and also the Mechanics' High School, the tests were extremely satisfactory to the Supply Committee."

Mr. Porter stated that the committee's action in refusing to accept the bids was due to the fact that they did not believe in paying 25 per cent. higher at wholesale than the coal could be bought by retailers.

"They were too exorbitant or extravagant prices for us, that's all," he said.

C. J. Burrill of the Committee on Supplies said: "We advertised for 2,000 tons of coal, and received only three bids at between $10 and $11 per ton. We can't pay such prices, and, unless the coal barons come down, we shall have to shut up the schools."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 14.—The coal supply in this city became exhausted at noon to-day. There was no advance from the figures prior to the strike, the last on hand selling at $5 a ton.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES INDULGE IN FISTICUFFS.

Congressman Latimer of South Carolina Strikes ex-Congressman Hemphill After Political Meeting Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 14.—At Gaffney, S. C., to-day, Congressman A. C. Latimer and ex-Congressman J. J. Hemphill engaged in a fist fight. The fight did not occur on the stand, but in the court house before the audience had been dispersed for dinner.

The candidates for the United States Senate are stumping the State and met at Gaffney to-day. When the dinner hour arrived a large number left just as Mr. Latimer began to speak. He asked permission to speak after dinner, and this was permitted by the audience. Mr. Latimer then said: "I want you all to come back and hear me, for these five lawyers have been jumping on one farmer, and I want you all to hear my answer."

Mr. Hemphill, as they were leaving the bar of the courtroom, taxed Mr. Latimer with misstating the case, as none of the other candidates had assailed Mr. Latimer. He stated further that by speaking after dinner Mr. Latimer would violate the custom observed in the campaign, and would infringe upon the privileges of the four candidates for Congress who were to follow.

Mr. Latimer replied warmly that Mr. Hemphill was actuated by no motive of kindness toward candidates for Congress. Mr. Hemphill resented this and Mr. Latimer disputed his word. Mr. Hemphill replied, it is said, "— you that is not true," whereupon Mr. Latimer struck Mr. Hemphill, and before the latter could return the blow his assailant was hurried away.

Later Mr. Hemphill disavowed using the oath, and Mr. Latimer stated his regret at having resented what he thought was an oath.

Both Messrs. Hemphill and Latimer were notified to appear before Mayor Little to-morrow and, pending an investigation, both were required to put up $10 each for their appearance.

MRS. MILLS'S GEMS RECOVERED

Swallowed by Her Pet Dog, They Were Located by Means of X Rays.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 14.—Mrs. W. McMaster Mills's diamonds, which her pet bulldog, Sport, swallowed on Tuesday afternoon while playing on the bed in the room where the jewels lay, were recovered to-day, and the animal has since been allowed his freedom. Mrs. Mills told her fellow-boarders at the Silleck House this morning that she had the three rings again, and that the dog had truly swallowed them, as she suspected.

They were uninjured, Sport having taken them like pills. The dog had been under a veterinary's care, and last night X rays were used on him and the location of the jewels was discovered.

Newark Couple Wedded in Bayonne.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 14.—It was learned to-day that a Newark couple of advanced years, both of whom have large families of adult children, were married here yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Walton S. Danker, curate of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. The bridegroom is said to have admitted being the father of eleven children, nine of whom are living, and the youngest of whom is nineteen years old. The clergyman refused to reveal their names or residences, having promised to maintain secrecy.

SUCCESSOR TO McMILLAN.

Michigan Central Railroad Has Keen Interest In Selection of a New Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Indications are that there will be the liveliest kind of fight over the selection of a successor to the late Senator McMillan. It is evident that the Michigan Central Railroad, an influential factor in Michigan politics, will take a hand. That company is anxious to bring out the construction of a railroad bridge over the Detroit River. Senator McMillan's position on that question was that no bridge should be built until the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk should agree as to the location of the bridge, and until the shipping interests should be satisfied with the plans for the structure. These various interests never could agree, and thus the project has been held up in Congress for years.

It was the Senator's wish that his eldest son, W. C. McMillan, should succeed him. The son had a powerful influence in the last Legislature, and nominees for the next Legislature have been selected by the McMillan machine. The Michigan Central is strong with Gov. Bliss, who has the right to appoint a successor to McMillan to hold office until the next session of the Legislature, and the railroad is in sympathy with Gen. Alger, ex-Secretary of War. Alger's retirement from the Cabinet is believed to have been due, in part, to Mr. McMillan's influence, because Alger was a supporter of Pingree.

Since the Senator's death the bridge project has been revived, and the Michigan Central officials seem to be trying to bring about the selection of some Alger man, who will be friendly to their interests. Alger himself is said not to care for the position, and it is believed that he and the Michigan Central will back Gen. H. M. Duffield, who led a Michigan regiment at Santiago.

NEGROES HOLD EXPOSITION.

Exhibits of Work of Colored Persons Shown in Chicago — President Sends a Message.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—An exposition conducted entirely by negroes was opened at the First Regiment Armory to-night, and will continue thirty days. Exhibits of various kinds of work done by colored persons, from the time the first American slave was put to work in rice and cotton fields to the present day, are on exhibition. It is the Middle States and Mississippi Valley Exposition.

To show that negroes are capable of better work than they are generally given to do there are on the floor of the exposition a Post Office and telegraph and express offices. Actual business is transacted by negroes at each of these places, mails, telegrams, and express packages being delivered to officials and exhibitors of the show.

An attendance of 5,000 greeted the inauguration of the exposition. All the profits of the enterprise will go to the endowment fund of the home for aged and infirm colored people in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—President Roosevelt to-night sent a message of good will from Sagamore House to the negro exposition. It had been announced that he was to press a button at 8 o'clock which would start the machinery in the Middle States and Mississippi Valley Exposition in Chicago. The telegraphic facilities were not such at the President's home that he could do this, so he sent the telegram of congratulation.

MISS GOULD'S LAWN PARTY.

Money Raised to Aid Naval Branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Favorable weather conditions helped to make Miss Helen Miller Gould's lawn party this afternoon at Kirkside a great success. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing a Delaware County room in the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn. Many coaching parties were made up from the neighboring Summer resorts, and all the trains to Roxbury were crowded with eager visitors. Miss Gould was assisted in receiving by Miss S. E. Churchill of Stamford, Miss I. J. Corts of Tarrytown, and Mrs. S. D. F. Edwards of New York.

The arrangements were under the direct supervision of Miss Gould and a committee composed of Mrs. Albert S. Barker, wife of Admiral A. S. Barker, Commandant at the New York Navy Yard; Miss Louise Barker, Dr. John P. Munn, Dr. and Mrs. William Tollman, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Miller, Miss Day, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Strong. Music was furnished during the entire afternoon by a concert band of seventeen pieces. Refreshments were served between 4 and 6, and in the tent many of the visitors met Miss Gould. Miss Gould's secretaries, Mrs. E. K. Fields, Miss Alling, and Miss Hanan, gave a series of parlor tricks in the library.

Among the friends of Miss Gould who attended from the neighboring Summer resorts was a party from Stamford, which included Miss Emilie Fricke, Miss Frederica Fennell, and Messrs. Edwin and Lauraine Conklin, Simonson and Albertson.

The Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn, was erected and completely furnished by the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee. The building is the beginning of the work in the navy which the International Committee expects to extend throughout the naval stations of the United States. Branches have already been opened in Manila, San Juan, and Norfolk. Plans have been made for an extension of the work at Mare Island, California.

PASTRY BAKERS FORM TRUST.

Chicagoans Must Pay Higher Prices for Hot Buns and Cookies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Prices on all grades of fancy pastry probably will be advanced by the Chicago Master Bakers' Association at its meeting next Saturday night. The baker is determined to get a share of the prosperity enjoyed by the butcher and the candlestick maker. He believes there is a trust in the butchers' business, and declares there is a combination in the candlestick makers' trade, and so he is arranging for a "friendly advance in prices by agreement."

The price of the dainty bits of pastry will be advanced 20 per cent. to the retailer. The "hot buns" heretofore sold for 10 cents a dozen in the future will be sold for 12 cents. The same scale of prices will be made for the frosted cookies and the cookies with big raisins in their centres.

MAMMOTH HARVESTER PLANT.

Trust to Make McCormick Works in Chicago Nucleus of Great Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—That Chicago is to be the headquarters of the recently formed International Harvester Company has already been announced, and the probabilities are that the centre of its greatest manufacturing activity will be a mammoth plant, of which the McCormick Harvester Machine Company's plant will be the nucleus. That is said to be the explanation of the recent remarkably large purchases of property in the immediate vicinity of the McCormick plant by that company.

Its present plant, the growth of years, and which is unusually complete, comprises an area of about seventy-five acres, and it is hardly thought that the additional 200 acres just bought were purchased with the view of use alone by that company.

WAR TAX ON BANKS' UNDIVIDED PROFITS

Commissioner Yerkes Orders that It Be Collected.

Amounts to $300,000 for Year Ending July 1, 1902, When Repeal of the Impost Became Effective.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau has directed that immediate steps be taken for the collection of the tax on profit and loss accounts, or undivided profits accounts, of banks, trust companies, or private banks, under the war revenue act of June, 1898. The amount to be collected will approximate, it is said, $300,000.

Under an opinion of the Department of Justice the tax had only been collected on the capital and surplus of banks, but the Commissioner ruled last January that the undivided profit, or profit and loss accounts, of banks are part of the surplus, and thereby subject to tax.

After this ruling was made, by request of representatives of the banks the Commissioner agreed on Jan. 27 last to withhold collection pending a decision by the United States Circuit Court in a suit to be brought to test the queston. This suit was brought in the Southern District of New York by the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of New York and was decided a few weeks ago adversely to the banks, the court sustaining the position taken by the Commissioner.

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, was the Chairman of the committee representing the banks that called upon the Commissioner last January protesting against the collection of this tax. On Jan. 27 last the Commissioner wrote him that, while he would require the banks, trust companies, and others interested to make returns at once to the department showing their undivided profit or profit and loss accounts, he would withhold collection until a decision was secured in the United States Circuit Court, but said distinctly in this letter that if the court held that under the law undivided profits are a proper subject for taxation then payment of the tax would be enforced notwithstanding an appeal might be taken by the banks to the Supreme Court.

This tax was repealed by the last Congress, the repeal to take effect July 1, 1902, so that at present there is no internal revenue tax on capital, surplus, or undivided profits of banks. The tax to be collected will be for the year ended July 1, 1902.

WEALTH OF THE BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Total Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits, $201,344,237.16, on Which the City Will Collect $2,013,442.37.

The wealth of the New York banks was shown yesterday by a statement of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the various institutions as recorded in the books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for taxation.

During the year 1901 the sum of $1,830,128.10 was collected on a total of capital, surplus, and undivided profits of $183,012,810.14. The assessments on the same basis this year amounts to $201,344,237.16, on which the city will collect a tax of 1 per cent., or $2,013,442.37.

In speaking about the increased wealth of the banks the officials of the Department of Taxes stated that the National City Bank had increased its capital from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 subsequent to the date on which the assessments for this year could be levied, so that there has been an increase this year of $33,321,427.02 in the assessable wealth of New York banks.

The following are the figures as taken from the books of the Department of Taxes:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Banks.	Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits.
American Exchange National	$8,300,000.00
Astor National	805,685.16
Bank of America	4,859,457.77
Bowery	1,004,334.97
National Broadway	1,777,398.47
National Butchers and Drovers'	381,584.22
Chase National	4,040,568.09
Chatham National	1,462,086.00
Central National	1,535,775.84
National Citizens	2,179,532.84
Chemical National	7,472,882.48
National City	17,371,000.00
Colonial	287,785.54
Columbia	543,377.01
National Bank of Commerce	16,352,353.28
Corn Exchange	8,041,245.78
National Commercial	300,000.00
East River	396,141.17
Eleventh Ward and Fifth National, (merged)	574,972.04
Fidelity	300,900.00
First National	21,903,518.42
Fourth National	5,695,349.91
Fourteenth Street	190,678.04
Fifth Avenue	1,923,850.33
Franklin National and Gallatin National, (merged)	3,058,237.03
Garfield National	2,254,880.78
Greenwich	382,898.32
Germania	1,049,185.3
German-American	1,185,000.00
Gansevoort	231,706.97
German Exchange	815,074.83
Hamilton	308,028.97
Hanover	3,641,535.34
Hide and Leather	940,019.81
Importers' and Traders'	7,567,371.52
Irving National	980,781.24
Jefferson	274,219.92
Liberty National	1,331,970.57
Leather Manufacturers'	1,139,121.74
Lincoln National	1,464,681.70
Manhattan Company	4,443,154.25
Market and Fulton	1,944,727.36
Mechanics'	4,525,176.90
Mechanics' and Traders'	551,508.65
Mercantile	2,427,897.62
Merchants'	3,143,158.79
Merchants' Exchange	975,964.37
Metropolis	1,530,280.12
Mount Morris	340,605.80
Mutual	378,462.70
Nineteenth Ward	363,101.26
Nassau	765,000.00
New Amsterdam	1,042,363.75
Bank of New York	4,290,046.02
New York County	770,845.84
New York National	854,650.84
North America	4,069,228.67
Ninth and Oriental, (merged)	718,328.33
National Park	3,233,211.62
Pacific	965,598.55
People's	858,640.72
Phoenix	1,296,756.85
Plaza	318,726.54
Produce Exchange	1,443,014.00
Republic and Riverside, (merged)	200,000.00
Seaboard	1,624,956.57
State of New York	389,343.57
Seventh National	1,890,953.82
Second National	1,768,136.47
State	383,113.92
Shoe and Leather	1,249,592.69
Tradesmen	25,000.00
Twelfth Ward	271,880.40
Union Square	53,140.48
Varick	162,000.00
West Side	668,635.94
Western	5,047,834.51
Yorkville	333,070.20
Continental	148,000.00
Century	155,385.44
Northern	500,000.00
United National	1,200,825.84
Empire	194,237.27
Washington Heights	200,578.45
Equitable	200,000.00
Total	$192,373,293.39

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Bedford	$277,804.81
Broadway	290,838.93
Brooklyn	465,641.09
Eighth Ward	117,000.00
Fifth Avenue	180,429.25
First National	829,200.00
Manufacturers'	700,215.99
Mechanics'	849,029.39
Merchants'	125,228.76
Nassau National	902,996.69
National City	891,802.00
North Side	252,842.81
People's	232,271.10
Seventeenth Ward	175,251.24
Sprague	450,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	155,210.40
Union	834,952.92
Wallabout	187,580.97
Borough Bank	125,000.00
Stuyvesant Heights	150,000.00
Coney Island	125,667.15
Total	$7,862,760.49

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Jamaica	$113,234.64
Flushing	149,421.51
Far Rockaway	36,474.29
Woodhaven	41,034.65
Total	$340,165.09

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Bronx Borough	$96,958.29
Twenty-third	181,394.27
Washington	140,059.93
Total	$418,944.39

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Staten Island	$94,536.87
First National	193,536.93
Port Richmond	61,000.00
Total	$349,073.80

RECAPITULATION.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Manh.	$174,291,895.54	$192,373,293.39	$18,081,397.85
B'klyn.	7,707,284.10	7,862,760.49	155,526.39
Bronx.	389,330.31	418,944.39	29,614.08
Rich'd.	272,159.47	349,073.80	76,914.33
Queens.	352,190.72	340,165.09	*12,025.63
Tot.	$183,012,810.14	$201,344,237.16	$18,321,427.02

*Decrease.

Tax—1901, $1,830,128.10; 1902, $2,013,442.37.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS MEET TO FORM CLUBS.

Two Gatherings Held in Montgomery—Report of a Roosevelt "Machine" Being Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 14.—Republicans held two meetings here to-day, one of which organized into the Alabama League of Republican Clubs, under the leadership of J. C. Manning. The younger element predominated.

The other meeting, mostly of the office holders and recognized leaders, made provision for actively pushing the work of organizing clubs and adopted resolutions indorsing the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Evening Star to-day published the following from a staff correspondent now in New York:

"A gentleman prominently connected with banking and railroad interests in the South and who incidentally keeps a sharp eye on politics gives me an interesting statement about an alleged movement for the capture of Southern delegates to the next Republican National Convention.

"'There is being held in Montgomery, Ala., to-day,' he said, 'a meeting of Republican leaders in that State, by which an effort will be made to establish the first Roosevelt machine in the South. I am curious to know how it results. It practically is the first brush between the Hanna and Roosevelt forces for the control of the Southern delegations. I do not make that statement in any offensive sense, for I know that President Roosevelt is sincere in his desire that there shall be no antagonism between him and Mr. Hanna and will not knowingly permit it.

"'The outcome of to-day's meeting will reflect in no way upon the President. It is well known of course that throughout the South the Republican State bosses have up to this time been very close to Mr. Hanna. Some offices were dispensed upon his recommendation. Each little group of bosses, however, has aroused enmities and jealousies among other Republicans, and now there is a general movement on foot to oust the Hanna men and put in Roosevelt men, as they use the term. I am confident that the President is not a party to the plan, but that it is being done by others.

"'It is important to any candidate to have the Alabama delegation. It is first on the roll call and can start the ball rolling.

"'The vote of the Alabama delegation might be taken as a straw by some of the wavering brethren, to show which way the wind sets.

"'If a good, strong Roosevelt machine is built up in Alabama it may have a pronounced effect upon some other delegations.

"'We have been very much interested in the story that ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, formerly of Iowa, and recently appointed Surveyor of the Port of New York, is to be in charge of the work of landing the Southern delegations for Mr. Roosevelt against other possible candidates. I think Mr. Clarkson was appointed because the President felt that few other men in the Republican Party deserved a good job more than he.

"'However, if anybody is going after the Southern delegates, I don't know a man more competent for the work than Gen. Clarkson. He had many dealings with Southern Republicans in the Harrison Administration, and I know that he still keeps in touch with his old political acquaintances in the South.'"

THE PRESIDENT AND ADDICKS.

Denial that He Will Interfere in Delaware Senatorial Dead-Lock in Favor of the Gas Man.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—That President Roosevelt is to interfere in the Senatorial deadlock in Delaware is denied here. He is undoubtedly aware that J. E. Addicks has a tremendous following in the Southern counties, where the fishermen vote is, and among whom Mr. Addicks has a wide personal popularity. The President is too well versed in the situation in Delaware not to realize that in the northern part of the State, where H. A. Dupont finds his greatest strength, there is a positive belief that it is better for Delaware to send two Democratic Senators than two Republicans, including Addicks. They have fought a long fight and feel that their victory will be in the defeat of Addicks.

On the other hand, there is a large chance that there will be a combination and conciliation among the Republicans of Delaware, which will mean the election of Addicks to the Senate with another Republican. That Republican leaders would naturally want two Republican Senators rather than the same number of Democrats does not blind those who know the President to the belief that he is in thorough sympathy with the anti-Addicks faction.

The President is not aware that Senator Scott is acquainted with Addicks. It was stated here to-day that neither Senator Scott nor anybody else has been notified of the withdrawal of Republican support from Col. Dupont. The President called a conference of Republicans in Washington about six months ago in the interest of harmony. The gathering was in vain, as the opinion of the State was then pointed out to be about four-fifths to two-thirds in favor of Addicks. The Republicans of the State are calling for an extra session, as they feel assured that the next Legislature will be Democratic.

W. J. BRYAN NO CANDIDATE.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 14.—W. J. Bryan will say in to-morrow's issue of The Commoner:

"I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency in the campaign, and I may add I have no choice beyond the desire to see some one nominated who was loyal not only to the ticket but to the platform in 1896 and 1900, and who, if elected, could be trusted to stand by the people in their struggle against organized wealth.

"While no one can look very far ahead or foresee the contingencies that may arise, I have no plans looking to a renomination at any future time. I'm deeply interested in the reforms for which I have been contending and shall continue to advocate them.

"I am content to do my work as a private citizen, and am sure that I find more pleasure in my present position than I would in the distribution of patronage. If I ever again become a candidate for the Presidency it will be because I am convinced that I can in that way give more effective aid to the cause in which I am enlisted for life, and I am not anxious to be convinced."

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Missouri.—Seventh District—G. P. Peale of Greene County, Republican.

Missouri.—Eleventh District—Charles F. Joy, Republican, renominated.

Illinois—Sixteenth District, John M. Nichaus, Democrat.

TEXAS—Seventh District, A. W. Gregg, Democrat.

Crusade Against Dirty Money.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Health Officer Friedrich has begun a war against the use of dirty money in this city, claiming that many cases of smallpox and other contagious diseases can be directly traced to its circulation. Many of the banks have agreed to gather in what they can of the worst appearing of the paper money now in circulation here and replace it with new bills. Several of the stores have begun to give only new money in change.

TWO BATHERS MISSING AT CONEY ISLAND

Police Drag the Surf Till Long After Midnight in Vain.

JOHN M. GRAY PROSTRATED

One of the Men Believed to be James A. Gray, Son of Brooklyn Politician, and the Other Henry W. Hollenberg of New Rochelle.

The Coney Island police and employes of Balmer's Bathing Pavilion dragged the surf from 7 o'clock last evening until long after midnight in a fruitless effort to recover the bodies of two men, whose clothes were found in dressing rooms in the pavilion, and who are believed to have been drowned.

The clothing of one of the men was identified as that of James A. Gray, a son of John Morrissey Gray of 244 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, the widely known Tenth Ward politician, and ex-Fire Marshal, Commissioner of the Department of Lighting and Supplies, and Commissioner of Charities in that borough. From papers found in the pockets of the garments, the second missing man is believed to be Henry Walkuns Hollenberg of 168 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle.

The two men engaged dressing rooms at the pavilion shortly after noon. They were not in each other's company, but applied at about the same time, as is indicated by the fact that to Hollenberg was given the key to room 62, and to Gray the key to room 69. It does not appear, however, that the men were together at any time, and the authorities are unable to explain the case.

Capt. Thomas Reilly, a life guard at the pavilion, said last night that he saw the men when they went into the surf, but soon lost sight of them in the crowd, as it grew larger in the afternoon. At 7 o'clock last evening, when the bath house was closed, the clothes of the two men were found in the dressing rooms they had occupied. Those in room 62 were a mixed gray suit, a blue outing shirt, white cuffs, patent leather shoes, and a straw hat purchased in New Rochelle. There were letters addressed to Henry Walkuns Hollenberg, 168 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, and a bank book of the New Rochelle Bank showing deposits amounting to $300 on July 28. There was also a business card, which read as follows:

"Hollenberg Music Company, 317 Main Street, Little Rock, Ark., Piano, Pipe and Reed Organs. Factory and Warerooms for the W. W. Kimball Company. Factory, Twenty-sixth and Rockwell Street, Chicago. Representative, H. W. Hollenberg."

It was reported from New Rochelle last night that Hollenberg is a married man and that he had not been home since last Tuesday.

The clothes, in which were found cards bearing the name James A. Gray, consisted of a black serge suit, a pink outing shirt, russet shoes, and a straw hat, purchased in New York City. These were in Room 62.

Shortly before midnight George Corcoran, a detective attached to the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn, called at the Coney Island Police Station and identified the clothes found in Room 62 as those of his nephew, James Gray, son of John Morrissey Gray. He said that the young man, who is twenty-four years of age, left his home at 244 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to go bathing. That was the last seen of him. Gray was employed by ex-Sheriff Creamer, who is building a big store in South Brooklyn.

Mr. Corcoran said that his nephew did not know Hollenberg. If both were drowned at the same time he believed it to be merely a coincidence. Other singular features about the case are that the men arrived at the pavilion at about the same time; that they were assigned to rooms so near each other, and that their clothing was found at the same time.

The Gray family, Mr. Corcoran said, felt convinced when it learned of the finding of the clothing that the young men had been drowned accidentally.

Mr. Gray, the missing young man's father, is prostrated at his home in Brooklyn at the sad news. He wished to go to Coney Island and aid in the search for his boy, but was so affected that he was unable to do so.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14.—Advices received here to-night announce that H. W. Hollenberg of this city was drowned at a bathing resort in New York. Mr. Hollenberg was a brother of Col. F. T. B. Hollenberg, President of the Hollenberg Music Company of this city, and recently obtained a divorce, and it is understood has married again. The Hollenberg Music Company are factory sales agents for the W. W. Kimball Piano Company of Chicago.

THE J. S. ROGERS WILL CASE.

Answer of the Executors of the Estate to Mrs. Heinrisch's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The executors of the Jacob S. Rogers estate filed an answer in the Court of Chancery to-day to the suit instituted by Virginia Heinrisch of Irvington to have the contest of the will reopened on the ground that her case had not been properly prosecuted by her counsel, James McC. Morrow of Newark. The complainant claims to be a half-sister of the millionaire locomotive manufacturer.

The answer denies allegations made in the bill, and declares that the will was admitted to probate only after it had been contested thoroughly by opposing counsel. Denial is also made of the charge that Mr. Morrow entered into any negotiations with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is the principal beneficiary under the will, or that he received from it money to withdraw the suit of Mrs. Heinrisch, except such sum as was disclosed when the caveators signed a release of the claims.

Mrs. Heinrisch, it is alleged, received and accepted $4,000 of the $250,000, paid to R. V. Lindabury in settlement of these claims.

GET-RICH-QUICK SUITS.

Federal Government Undertakes Prosecution of Boston "Financiers"—Woman Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Federal officials are rounding up the defendants in the case of J. M. Fisher and his partner, Betts, whose get-rich-quick concern was closed up last Spring. Not only have they arrested the partners in the establishment, but after diligent search they have found Miss Ella Bailey, who was Treasurer of the Cobb-Everett Investment Company, which the authorities assert was simply a branch of the firm of J. M. Fisher & Co., into whose hands the Government says $200,000 passed in the course of a year. At a late hour this afternoon Miss Bailey had not obtained bail and commitment papers were made out.

When Betts was arraigned before Commissioner Fisk, Assistant United States Attorney Casey said that the experts who had been looking over the books of the firm had found that $67,461 had been deposited with the Federal Trust Company in the name of J. M. Fisher & Co., and that $83,911 had been deposited in the name of W. A. Betts, trustee. W. A. Betts is a brother of F. E. Betts. The experts had also found that $67,652 had been deposited to the credit of the Cobb-Everett Investment Company. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

NEW CANAL COMMISSION.

Will Consist of Seven Members, One of Whom Will Be Senator Jones of Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Isthmian Canal Commission will shortly be revised. Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, whose term of service in the Senate expires March 4 next, will be made a member of the commission. Besides Admiral Walker and Senator Jones, the other members of the commission will be Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst and Col. Peter C. Hains of the army and George S. Morrison, Alfred Noble, and William H. Burr, civilians.

The commission will therefore consist of seven members instead of nine, as heretofore provided by the bill passed at the last session of Congress. Senator Jones, it is understood, was urged for the place by Senators Hanna and Spooner.

MEACHAM LAKE HOUSE SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—For several months past negotiations have been in progress between the company owning the Meacham Lake property, a famous Summer resort in the Adirondacks, and New York City men whose identity is not definitely known, through M. E. McClary of Malone for the company and C. B. Hibbard of the Rutland Railroad for the purchasers, for the sale of the Meacham Lake House. The negotiations now have been brought to a definite termination.

The sale includes 6,000 acres of timber land, more than 4,000 of which is virgin forest, and the control of substantially all the shores of the lake, which is one of the most beautiful to be found in all the Adirondacks. Meacham Lake is about three miles long and more than a mile wide. What is to be done with the property is not definitely known, but rumor has it that the hotel will be enlarged. The sale takes effect Sept. 15.

MISS SARTORIS ENGAGED.

Special to The New York Times.

COBURG, Ontario, Aug. 14.—At a reception given this afternoon by Mrs. Neille Grant Sartoris at the residence of Mrs. U. S. Grant, the announcement of the coming marriage of Mrs. Sartoris's daughter, Miss Vivien May Sartoris, was made.

At the reception were many American citizens from every State in the Union, who extended their congratulations. Miss Sartoris, who is a daughter of Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, deceased; granddaughter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, is to be married to Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, son of Chevalier and Mme. Eduard Scovel, nee Roosevelt. Mr. Scovel is a cousin of President Roosevelt, a nephew of Frederick Roosevelt of New York, and of Mme. Ricardo Diaz Albertini of this place.

A large number of American citizens have been invited to the wedding, which takes place in St. Peter's Church, here, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Miss Vivien May Sartoris spent her early years in her mother's house, at 66 Cadogan Place, in the fashionable West End of London, where Mrs. Sartoris lived quietly with her three children after her husband's death.

The mother was devoted to her children, who were educated at home, as was the English custom.

Vivien May, the elder of the sisters, was noticeable as a child for her beauty and while very young expressed a desire for the stage. Her paternal grandmother was a daughter of Charles Kemble.

EBSTEIN MAKES AN ARREST.

Deputy Commissioner Ebstein of Brooklyn last night assisted in making an arrest at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. Policeman Hutchinson of the West Thirtieth Street Station found two men having a heated argument on the corner, surrounded by a crowd. He was investigating when Major Ebstein came along and assisted in keeping back the crowd until the arrival of two more policemen.

The two men were taken to the station. They said they were John Ryan, twenty-four years old, an "investigator," of 8 Clarkson Street, and William Brooks, a salesman, of 531 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

Ryan charged the other men with having stolen his watch in Madison Square Park. The police locked both men up. Ryan for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and Brooks charged with being a suspicious person.

The police say that Ryan was arrested earlier in the evening charged by a friend with assault. The friend, when the station house was reached, refused to make a complaint. At that time Ryan gave his name as Richardson and said he was a detective. The police say that he then went out looking for trouble and got it.

THE PIANOLA as an Entertainer.

In the evening when family and guests gather on the veranda, the Pianola becomes the most delightful of entertainers.

Such a gathering is fortunate if one in their number possesses the ability to furnish the simplest forms of music, but with the Pianola it is possible for all to hear any of the grandest masterpieces of the world.

An impromptu dance is often the occasion of greater enjoyment than one which is the result of much planning; it certainly will enliven many an evening which promised to be slow.

The value of the Pianola in the Summer Home is beyond computation. It makes music of all kinds available at any time. With its aid, any one, irrespective of musical training, can play the piano.

Pianolas, $250

May be purchased by moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St., New York.

Selling Agents: Fred'k Loeser & Co. — Brooklyn; Lauter Co. — Jersey City and Newark

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

August Clearances

The imperative clamor for room for the new fall merchandise that has begun to arrive makes clearances the motive for some of the rarest special economy occasions that this season has yet brought forth. Today will be a banner day, and the seeker for the bargain fruit of mercantile circumstance will find it a rare harvest time indeed. Take advantage of the chance while 'tis with you!

Men's Shoes, $2.50.
Worth $4—"Ideal" kid, patent leather, vici kid and box calf; excellent styles; all sizes and widths.

Good Hosiery, 25c.
Men's & Women's finest grades of lisle thread and gauze cotton; some with lace fronts and silk embroidered insteps; regular price per pair 50c.

Colored Waists $1.49 and $1.98
These prices admit of the keenest money-savings on dainty colored waists. We have made these priced for quick clearance; they are of excellent quality gingham and chamb

"THE TELEGRAPH KAISER"

Sarcastic Article in the Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung.

It Says the Emperor's Advisers Ought to Provide Lightning Conductors for the Flashes from His Mind.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Apropos of Emperor William's telegram to the Prince Regent of Bavaria, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an article headed "The Telegraph Kaiser."

The paper says that the Emperor's advisers ought to keep him as far as possible from facilities for telegraphing and provide lightning conductors, which would prevent the flashes so easily drawn from the imperial mind by every passing event from causing panic and confusion in public life.

That, says the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, would be of advantage not only to Germany, but to the Emperor himself, who betakes himself to the wire whenever he is gratified or irritated, amused or saddened. The dispatch is sent off in the twinkling of an eye, but the task of remedying the consequent evil is extremely slow.

The paper remarks that the famous telegram to Mr. Kruger after the Jameson Raid was followed by the investment of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle.

The refusal of the Bavarian Diet to vote funds asked by the Government for art purposes drew sharp censure from Emperor William, who offered to furnish the sum required. In a telegram to Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria the Emperor said:

"I have just returned home, and read with the deepest indignation of the refusal of the Bavarian Diet to vote the sum which you ask for art. I hasten to express my displeasure at the mean ingratitude displayed by this action to the house of Wittelsbach and to your august person, which ever has been a shining model in the support and advancement of art. I therefore beg to be allowed to place at your disposal the sum you require, so that you may be enabled to accomplish your task in the domain of art."

Prince Luitpold replied by telegraph, expressing "heartfelt thanks" for the warm interest shown by the Emperor and his magnanimous offer. The Prince continued, however, that he was glad to say that through the public-spirited liberality of a member of the Bavarian Legislature, who had placed the requisite sum at his disposal, the Government already had been placed in a position to carry out its original designs.

It is believed that the Bavarians deeply resent this interference with their personal concerns, and it is hinted that the "member of the Legislature" who so luckily provided the money is an invention of the Regent to escape from a difficult position in which he had the alternative of offending his people or his Emperor.

BRITISH-BOER RELATIONS.

Paris Figaro Says the Burghers Do Right to Accept Their Conquerors' Friendship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times the Figaro discusses the future relations between the British and the Boers.

The paper says that Great Britain's attitude toward the burghers possesses a certain nobleness. Her admiration for heroism is sufficiently strong to cause her to open her arms and heart to the superb vanquished Boers, who do right to accept the outstretched hand. The Boers and British, having the same religious faith and sentiment, are in duty bound to understand one another.

If, says the Figaro, the Boers agree to be received as brothers, it is because they think the war has been loyally fought and feel that there is no question of crushing them, but that the intention is to cultivate their pride.

NO SECOND OPERATION ON THE KING NEEDED.

Authorized Statement that His Recovery Is Complete—The King and Queen Return to Cowes.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British Medical Journal says it is authorized to state that there is no truth whatever in the recent rumors that King Edward will undergo a second operation. The Journal declares that the King's recovery is complete, and that his general health is better than for a long time past.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra left London for Cowes, Isle of Wight, yesterday afternoon. They drove in semi-state to the railway station, escorted by Life Guards, through streets thickly crowded with cheering people.

The King and Queen arrived at Portsmouth at 4:30 P. M. and went on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which sailed at once for Cowes. The warships in Portsmouth harbor dressed ship and fired a royal salute when the King went on board.

Their Majesties reached Cowes at 6 o'clock.

THE KING TO VISIT IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—According to The Liverpool Daily Post, King Edward has promised the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. George Wyndham, that he will visit Dublin, Cork, and Belfast in February at the latest, possibly in November.

LABOR DISPUTE IN VICTORIA.

Trouble Between Government and Railroad Men Owing to Retrenchment Proposals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Melbourne to The Times says that a threat by the railroad men to strike if the Victorian Parliament adopts the Government's retrenchment proposals caused excitement. The men's representatives were truculent, but became more moderate, though the threat was not withdrawn.

The Ministers refused to consider overtures in regard to a compromise until the threat was withdrawn.

In a later dispatch The Times's correspondent says that the men's delegates find they cannot rely for support on the Opposition, and it is believed that they have agreed, after a conference with the Minister of Railways, to recommend the men to accept the Government's proposals, hoping for favorable consideration for the men's claims later.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. About 3,200 miles of road are open. The expenses in 1899-1900 amounted to 62 per cent. of the receipts.

VENEZUELAN INSURGENTS HOLD PORTO CABELLO.

Report Received at Washington from the Topeka's Commander—American Ships Detained by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Navy Department is in receipt of the following dispatch from Commander Rodgers of the Marietta, dated Port of Spain Aug. 12:

"There are three American citizens at Angustora, Venezuela. Life and property safe when ship sailed. City controlled by revolution military chief. Foreign subjects alarmed over situation. Three American steamers Orinoco Company forcibly detained at San Felix for Government use."

A dispatch was received from Commander Nickols of the Topeka at Porto Cabello, stating that the revolutionists were in control, and that there was no danger of an attempt to retake the town by the Government forces. Commander Nickols acknowledged the receipt of instructions directing him to land a force in case of necessity, but stated that the necessity for such a step had not arisen.

In official circles the control of Porto Cabello by the revolutionists is considered a signal victory for that party, as it is a place of considerable strategic importance. It is a town of about 10,000 people, situated on a spacious, deep, and safe harbor, by means of which, if necessary, troops and supplies may be landed or dispatched to other places in the country. Porto Cabello is but a short sail from Laguaira, which is not far from the Venezuelan capital.

Commander Nickols's dispatch is the first official information that has reached Washington that the revolutionists have secured control of Porto Cabello.

The place called Angustora mentioned in Commander Rodgers's dispatch from Port of Spain as in the hands of the revolutionists is about 250 miles up the Orinoco River, and the more modern name for it is Ciudad Bolivar. Gen. Matos, who is practically at the head of the revolution against Castro, took this town some time ago, and left one of his Lieutenants in charge.

According to information now in possession of the officials here, Castro is being hemmed in from three sides, at Caracas. Gen. Matos advanced from Bolivar to the northwest to a place called Orituco, about 60 miles south of Caracas. Ten days ago Castro was reported as having left the capital with a force to meet the revolutionary General, but subsequently he changed his mind and returned. More recent advices indicated that a battle was imminent on the plains immediately south of Caracas.

The fact that the Government had seized three of the steamers of the Orinoco Company at San Felix is not a cause of concern here, as it is understood that these ships fly the Venezuelan flag, and the right to impress ships for Government use is well settled.

Under date of Wednesday, the 13th inst., Minister Bowen, at Caracas, reports to the State Department that the situation there is very critical.

At the Navy Department a cablegram has been received from Commander McLean reporting the arrival of the Cincinnati at Barcelona. The Marietta is at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The fact that the Navy Department received the dispatch direct from Commander McLean, at Barcelona, shows that Minister Bowen's dispatch of yesterday from Caracas saying that the Barcelona cable had been cut was incorrect.

The Navy Department also received today a cablegram from Commander McCrea of the Machias, dated Cape Haitien Wednesday, announcing that the blockade established by Admiral Killick was admitted to be ineffectual and has been abandoned.

At the offices of the Orinoco Steamship Company in this city it was stated that no information regarding the forcible detention of any of their vessels by the Venezuelan Government had been received.

The company, which is American owned, has a fleet of nine vessels, all of which, with the exception of one, flying the American flag, are under the Venezuelan standards. The operations of the company are confined to Venezuelan territory.

BLAMES THE LOYALISTS FOR THE SITUATION IN BRITANNY.

Statement by Premier Combes—Villagers' Resistance to the Closing of the Nuns' Schools Continues.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet met at the Elysée Palace to-day. Premier Combes communicated reports on the situation in Finistère, one of them being from the Superior of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, to which the resisting Sisters belong. In this report the Superior said the Sisters had been ordered twice to leave their schools, but these orders had not been obeyed, owing to opposition by the peasantry and by the owners of the properties on which the schools are situated.

Continuing, M. Combes declared that official reports showed that the agitation over the closing of the schools in Finistère was purely a Royalist movement. There had been grave occurrences, said the Premier, which came within the penal laws, and which would result in prosecutions, instructions for which had been sent to the Procurer General.

BREST, Aug. 14.—Soldiers and gendarmes left here last evening to protect the Commissaries in closing religious schools at Plougonvelin and Ploumoguer, Finistère, and the schools were closed this morning.

It was rumored at first that the troops were going to St. Méen and Folgoet, and the peasantry flocked to those places, remaining on guard until 6 o'clock this morning, when it was learned that the soldiers had gone to Plougonvelin and Ploumoguer.

The gendarmes met with strong resistance at Plougonvelin from the assembled crowd, who unhorsed one of them. It took the gendarmes an hour and a half to force the barricades erected in front of the schools.

At Ploudaniel the barricade of carts which barred the way to the sisters' school has been replaced by a network of barbed wire and pointed stakes have been driven into the ground to injure the horses of the gendarmes. In addition a moat has been dug in front of the school door and filled with filth.

Numerous detachments of gendarmes are arriving at Brest to assist the Commissaries in their work of closing the schools.

MORE VICTOR HUGO FETES.

Celebration Begun Yesterday at Besancon, the Poet's Birthplace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Victor Hugo fêtes began yesterday at Besançon, the poet's birthplace, and will continue for several days.

To-morrow the Comédie Française will perform "The Burgraves." On Sunday a statue will be unveiled. It shows the poet seated in a sort of curule chair and draped in a large mantle. It is the work of M. Becquet.

CROWN PRINCE AND MISS DEACON.

Letter from Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon Regarding the Recent Reports.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Matin, which has been publishing the story of an alleged secret betrothal between Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany and Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon, to-day ceases publication of the story in consequence of a letter from Mrs. Deacon, as follows:

"I have read with most profound sadness The Matin's articles. I know better than any one the real character of the very brief relations, during that meeting of forty-eight hours at Blenheim, the home of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, brought about between the Crown Prince and my daughter, who are both children. It required considerable imagination to transform the matter into a state affair."

BRIDE SLASHED BY DISCARDED ADMIRER

Struck Down While Leaving Church After Wedding.

Assailant Watched the Ceremony, Then Drew a Stiletto—He Had Threatened to Thwart His Successful Rival.

While leaving the church in which she had but a half hour before been married, Mrs. Josephine Bracco, twenty-one years old, a young Italian woman, was attacked yesterday by a discarded admirer, knocked down on the sidewalk, and slashed across the right cheek. She is now in the Flower Hospital in a serious condition, with a stiletto wound extending from her mouth to her right ear that will leave a life disfigurement. Her assailant, said by the police to have been Pasquale Regunto, nineteen years old, of 332 East Sixty-third Street, escaped with an angry crowd of a hundred or more at his heels.

Mrs. Bracco, formerly Josephine Morgono, came to this country several months ago. Prior to coming to this country she was the sweetheart of Pasquale Regunto. When she left Italy Regunto followed. But yesterday she married Giusippe Bracco, a rich fruit dealer, living at 333 East Sixty-third Street. Regunto is poor and works as a day laborer. Regunto pleaded that the young woman marry him, but she put him off in one way or another from time to time. She finally refused to go out with him, but instead remained at the home of her uncle Antonio Gerono, 230 East Sixty-third Street, and received the calls of Bracco. The fruit merchant had lots of money and gave the young woman many handsome presents.

But young Regunto was not easily discouraged. Night after night he went to see the girl. If she would not see him at her home he waited hours at a time until he could meet her on the street. She persisted, however, in her refusal, and he declared that if she did not marry him she would never marry anybody else. She laughed in his face and left him.

Giuseppe Bracco led his bride yesterday down to the City Hall, where a civil ceremony was performed. Following the couple was Regunto, who stood near by, but made no movement to carry out his threat. From the City Hall the couple went to the Church of St. Catharine of Sienna, in Sixty-ninth Street between First Avenue and Avenue A. There the bridal party entered and a church ceremony performed. Regunto followed the party into the church and stood in a shadowy corner while the marriage words were said.

When Bracco and his new wife left the church on their way home they walked through Sixty-ninth Street to First Avenue, and then down toward Sixty-third Street. A number of friends of the couple followed. No one saw Regunto.

When the couple was in front of 1,187 First Avenue Bracco suddenly felt himself jostled to one side by, as he thought, a drunken man. He turned to see the offender, but heard instead a scream from his bride. He saw her lying on the sidewalk with blood sprinkled over her white satin wedding gown, and her long white veil awry. The girl's uncle turned to attack young Regunto, but he dodged through the crowd that quickly gathered. Bracco was so dazed he did not know which way to turn, and in the excitement that followed Regunto had fled, followed by an angry crowd who threatened harm if they caught him. He ran to Fifty-ninth Street, where he jumped on a cross town car and escaped. Policeman Wilkinson of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station sent an ambulance from the Flower Hospital and Dr. Fowler cared for the bride. The police are searching for Regunto.

INSURANCE TRUST ATTACKED.

Summonses Served on 122 Fire Companies in Illinois for Violating the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Summonses were served to-day on the 122 fire insurance companies against which suit was begun several months ago in St. Clair County by Attorney General Hamlin on a charge of violating the common law by combining to maintain rates. The papers ordered the companies to appear at Belleville Sept. 8. The companies will meet and appoint a committee to take charge of their interests.

The serving of the papers revived the threat of the companies to retire from East St. Louis, the principal point in the compact district whose members are attacked, and several managers declared yesterday that they would pull out if any considerable proportion of the companies would agree to do so. This was discussed at the time the suits were filed, but action was deferred until something more should be done.

Attorney General Hamlin announced his intention of beginning similar suits in all the other compact districts in Illinois and in Chicago. The companies hold that there would be such a storm of protest from the business interests if they should withdraw that the wholesale filing of suits would be discouraged. As it is, the big elevators and packing houses at East St. Louis have been unable to get as much insurance as they need.

NEARLY KILLED PATIENT.

Stamford Physician Administered Morphine to School Teacher with Unexpected Result.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—Miss Eliza E. Wilson, a school teacher living in this city, is in a precarious condition as a result of a hypodermic injection of morphine administered on Tuesday by a physician. Miss Wilson was suffering from severe neuralgic headache, and the physician administered less than half a grain of the narcotic. The young woman lapsed into sleep at once, and two hours afterward members of her family, alarmed at her apparently lifeless condition, called the doctor in again. He had no difficulty in awakening the young woman, and left the house after chatting with her for a while.

He had not been gone long when Miss Wilson lapsed into a comatose condition for the second time. The doctor and a fellow practioner worked over her all night, and it was not until a large quantity of a salt solution was injected into her veins that the young lady emerged from the lethargy of twelve hours' duration. It was said this afternoon that she probably would recover. The physicians say that the young woman is anaemic, and that fact accounts for the influence of the small dose of morphine.

ANOTHER HITCH IN CHINA.

Russians Delay the Return to China of the Shan-hai-Kwan Line.

PEKING, Aug. 14.—The restoration of the Peking—Shan-hai-Kwan Railway is being delayed by the Russians, who refuse to relinquish the Niu-Chwang—Shan-hai-Kwan section unless they are allowed to retain the machine shops and roundhouses at Shan-hai-Kwan.

The Russians also object to foreign officials participating in the management of the line.

Female Franchise for New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 14.—The Woman Franchise bill has passed both houses of the New South Wales Legislature.

The Pittsburg Times says: "One of the most interesting features of THE NEW YORK TIMES has for some time past been 'The Man in the Street' stories. Chauncey M. Depew says of them: 'This collection of stories is my refreaher every Sunday after the worry and work of the week. I know of no effort which has been so successful in collecting real anecdotes portraying the humorous side of life as these.'—Adv.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S FLIGHT

Sudden Departure Leaves Flying Machine "Up in the Air."

George Francis Kerr, the Aero Club, Disposed to Lament the Inventor's Action—Syndicate Now Has the Airship.

Disgusted, as he said, at being unable to obtain a legitimate offer of a prize for an exhibition of his airship's sailing powers, Alberto Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, sailed for France yesterday on La Touraine. The sailing of the aeronaut was entirely unexpected among his friends and associates here, and especially to the Directorate of the Aero Club, which consists of George Francis Kerr, with headquarters at 74 Broadway. It was under the auspices of this body that the aeronaut was to have in the near future covered the distance between Brighton Beach and the Battery in his airship.

A syndicate, composed of George Francis Kerr and others, which controls the Santos-Dumont airship No. 6, at present housed in a big shed at Brighton Beach, where the public is viewing it at 25 cents per person, is also considerably discommoded, according to Mr. Kerr, by the sudden flight of the aeronaut. Mr. Kerr, when seen yesterday after the departure of M. Santos-Dumont, did not hesitate to insinuate that the recent aerial boasts of the aeronaut partook largely of "hot air," and that the gas used by the famous Brazilian was not altogether of the hydrogen variety.

"I have no doubt that the American public will be disappointed at my going away without having accomplished the trip from Brighton Beach to the Battery, as I intended," said the aeronaut at the pier yesterday, "but the $20,000 prize which I understood had been offered was so long in forthcoming that I grew disgusted, and here I am. I do not want the American public to think me a fake or an impostor, because I failed to show them what I could do, for I shall surely appear at the St. Louis Exposition contest. I go to Paris to put my new airship in condition for that contest. My machine at Brighton Beach has been sold, and I do not know what will be done with it."

Mr. George Francis Kerr, Secretary, Treasurer, President, Vice President, and Board of Directors of the Aero Club, appeared surprised and hurt at the sudden flight of the aeronaut.

"I feared all the time that he would not fly, but now that he has flown I can only express my astonishment and disappointment," said Mr. Kerr bitterly.

"Why, all the preparations for his flight in his airship No. 6 from Brighton Beach to the Battery had practically been made. I called on M. Santos-Dumont only a week ago at his apartments, at the Waldorf-Astoria, at his request, and talked the matter over. I said to him: 'Will you fly?' and he said 'Yes, I'll fly if you can secure the gas.' I at once went about securing the gas, and only yesterday I got a letter from Mr. Carl Myers, who keeps a balloon farm up in Herkimer County, saying that he had gas and to spare. Now Santos-Dumont goes away, leaving the whole thing up in the air," and Mr. Kerr frowned dismally over the unconscious pun.

"Now, the Aero Club is not a financial organization," continued Mr. Kerr, "and has never guaranteed a prize of $20,000 or 20 cents. It is simply an honorary background for the Santos-Dumont flights. There is a syndicate, as yet unnamed, of which I am the head, which could have guaranteed the $20,000 through the railroads which would have transported thousands of spectators to see the ascent. This syndicate controls the airship now at Brighton Beach, and, should a suitable aeronaut come along, may yet engineer an ascent. No, I can't say just what the syndicate's arrangement in regard to the exhibition of the airship is with M. Santos-Dumont. There are some secrets that we cannot divulge.

"No, I would not go so far as to say that there has been a good deal of wind connected with the contemplated flight of M. Santos-Dumont from Brighton Beach to the Battery. Of course, wind is an important factor in the operations of all aeronauts, but I will not dwell upon that feature here. Neither will I charge that M. Dumont has become unduly inflated. He has simply flown from New York to Paris. After this unexpected flight all we can do now is to wait until M. Santos-Dumont returns, or arrives on the other side, and then, perhaps, we may obtain a more lucid explanation of his now inexplicable conduct. All that we are certain of now is that he has flown—vanished into thin air, as it were."

SIBERIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

Road Which Will Make Possible a Line Between the Arctic Ocean and the Persian Gulf Planned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says that M. Mamontoff, the "Russian Railway King," has projected the construction of a railway joining the existing Siberian Railway with Tashkent, (Turkestan,) Tomsk being the head of the new line.

The country through which the line would pass is quite unopened and is rich in minerals.

If the line is constructed it will be possible to open communication by the Rivers Tym and Obi with the Arctic Ocean, and ultimately even to join the Arctic Ocean and the Persian Gulf by rail.

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

Distinguished Foreigners Who Are to be the Kaiser's Guests—Gens. Corbin and Young Sail To-morrow.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Major Gens. Henry C. Corbin and Samuel B. Young and Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood of the United States Army, who are to be Emperor William's guests at the Autumn manoeuvres, will be quartered with the Emperor's other guests. These will include Crown Prince Frederick William, Gen. Lord Roberts, (Commander in Chief of the British Army,) the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, (British Secretary of State for War,) Lieut. Gen. Kelly-Kenny of the British Army, Gen. Ottolenghi, (Italian Minister of War,) Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

It is understood, according to present arrangements, that the foreign guests will occupy apartments in the hotel at Posen, where the general staff is to have headquarters, and where the foreign Generals and the staff officers will dine together each evening, except when summoned to the Emperor's table. To each guest will be assigned, as aide, an officer speaking his language.

It is expected that the American officials will arrive in Berlin in time to witness the Fall parade on Tempelhof Field, which is usually held on Sedan Day, but which this year will take place on Aug. 30, in honor of the King of Italy, who will be here then.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. and Mrs. Corbin left Washington to-day for New York, prior to their departure for Germany. Gen. Corbin, Gen. Young and the members of their party will sail on Saturday for Antwerp.

An interesting feature of the trip is that the officers will wear the new uniform recently adopted, including the olive drab uniform designed for field service. This will be the first official display of these new uniforms, as, so far as is known, no other officers have yet procured them.

Gen. Corbin is to be the guest of honor of the President to-morrow at a luncheon, at which many of the President's friends will be present.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH 19TH STS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE!

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Crowds at the Food Show!

This is proving a week of great triumphs for the great Pure Food Exposition on the Fourth Floor. There is every indication that all records for attendance and extraordinary selling will be broken. Interest in the Exposition grows keener daily.

It is a constant revelation. Thousands unhesitatingly pay it deserved tribute. There is nothing commonplace or incomplete about it, for it is a broad, masterful, comprehensive exposition of the world's food products.

In addition to being an educational influence and a splendid opportunity for the exercise of excellent economies, it is an entertainment, for it appeals to the eye as well as to the ear.

The orchestra daily renders the most popular compositions of the period, while the Dunlap Electrical Fountain is a constant source of pleasure, gushing forth rainbows of aqueous color.

To show you how excellently you profit when you purchase here, we quote the following:

COFFEE: Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted daily, 2 lbs., 25
TEA: Your choice of our rich flavored green, black or blended Teas, choice cup qualities, lb., 33
ARMOUR'S Potted or Deviled Ham or Tongue; ½ doz., 50c.; 2 cans for 9
ARMOUR'S Corn Beef or Roast Beef, 3 cans, 40c.; can, 14
DELICATESSEN: Fancy Eureka Cervelat Sausage, lb., 15
SARDINES: La Tours; imported oil Sardines; ¼s, dozen, $1.15; can, 10
SARDINES: Continental fancy domestic oil Sardines; dozen, 55c.; can, 5
TROUT: White Cross fancy brook Trout; can, 12
HERRING: Marshall's Scotch Kippered Herring; large oval can, 15
POULTRY: Fresh dressed Broiling Chickens, per pair, 35
SAUSAGE: Fresh made Country Sausage, lb., 9
LAMB: Whole forequarter Lamb, lb.; 7
MUTTON: Leg or hindquarter Mutton; lb., 9
ROAST BEEF: Fancy Beef Roasts, from native Cattle; lb., 12½
CORNED BEEF: Choice plate or navel; lb., 6
FRESH OX TAILS: Each, 5
FISH: Fancy Chicken Halibut or Salmon Steaks; lb., 10

SUCCOTASH. Fancy MAINE SUCCOTASH; tender, creamy, sweet; doz., 90c.; per can, 8
GREEN CORN. Fancy new HACKENSACK SWEET CORN, well filled ears, per doz., 15
CRABS. Extra large fancy SOFT SHELL CRABS, breaded and cooked, each, 5
CAKE. Finest quality POUND CAKE; plain, marble, raisins, citron, per pound, 15
THE BAKERY SECTION. BISCUIT: Old fashioned home-made TEA BISCUIT, doz., 10
RUSK BUNS, fresh made, daily, doz., 10
PEA BEANS. Fancy New York State PEA BEANS, hand picked, 4 pounds, 19
TRYABITA FOOD. THE NEW PEPTONIZED, PERFECTLY COOKED, PRE-DIGESTED WHEAT FLAKES. To introduce it we offer a regular 15c. package for 10

Fancy Long Branch Weakfish or Porgies; lb., 6
Choice Fresh Mackerel or Bluefish, lb., 8
FIGS: Fancy 5-Crown Smyrna Figs, bright and thin skinned; 3 lbs., 58c.; lb., 20
BEETS: Fancy, new Long Island Beets; 3 bunches, 5
DATES: Best Hallowi Persian Dates, pkg., 6
SALMON: Fancy Red Alaska Salmon, "Arch Rock" brand, can, 11
OLIVES: Fancy pitted Queen Olives, stuffed with pimientos, bot., 7
PICKLES: Hazel Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Onions or Chow Chow, 10-ounce bottles, 2 bottles for 25
SPICES: Best quality pickling or mixed Spice, 13 varieties, lb., 25
WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE: The finest quality, natural flavor; bottle making 120 glasses, 35c.; bottle making 60 glasses, 19c.; bottle making 30 glasses, 10
RASPBERRIES: Red or black, Park brand, can, 10
CRACKERS: National Biscuit Co.'s fresh-made Harlem Mixed Crackers; 3 lbs., 25c.; lb., 9
SOAP: Armour's Lighthouse Soap; 5 cakes, 21
Armour's Washing Powder, 6 cakes, 10

(Fourth Floor.)

White Elbow Sleeve Shirt Waists

at Less than Cost to Make.

69c., 85c., 95c., 1.25, 1.45.

This Sale has captured the Town. Crowds came Wednesday. Yesterday began busily. To-day and to-morrow's half holiday will be equally as active.

BETTER BARGAINS WERE NEVER KNOWN.

Chatelaine and Wrist Bags.

Well made, stylish Chatelaine and Wrist Bags at prices far below the lowest of the season. These Bags are worth one-third and one-half more than the prices at which they are quoted for to-day's selling.
LEATHER WRIST AND CHATELAINE BAGS; black and brown grain alligator pressed leather. Wrist Bags of gray suede, black walrus and seal grain; leather lined, pretty oxidized metal frames and chains; choice at 23
CHATELAINE AND WRIST BAGS, black grain leather, brown and tan, and walrus grain leather, all neatly and strongly made, leather lined, outside pockets.
WRIST BAGS; fine seal and black suede; oxidized or gilt frames. You may choose from a varied assortment, 43

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Wines and Liquors.

Every up-to-date merchant realizes that success in these days depends on the volume of business done—not on great profits.

Our two great sales this week demonstrated fully THE BIG STORE'S strong belief in the advantage of volume of business.

Such prices have never been equalled before. Such results were never before attained. Read this list for to-day's Special Sale. Every item is a bargain both in quality and price.

HENNESSY IMPORTED COGNAC, 1893, per case, $12.00; per gal., $4.50; per bot., 1.10
MONOGRAM RYE, per case, $9.50; per gal., $3.60; per bot., 87
MONONGAHELA RYE, per case, $8.25; per gal., $2.70; per bot., 75
LEXINGTON RYE, per case, $7.25; per gal., $2.35; per bot., 65
RAMSAY'S SCOTCH WHISKEY, per case, $9.85; per gal., $3.50; per bot., 85
OLD TOM GIN, Regal Brand, per case, $8.50; per gal., $3.25; per bot., 75
HOLLAND GIN, imported; best quality, for medicinal use, per gal., 3.25
ZINFANDEL, very superior old wine, for table use; per gal., 1.10
CABINET RIESLING, very fine domestic Rhine wine, per gal., 1.00
RED FOX ALE, brewery bottling, the only domestic ale which can truthfully be said to be "just as good" as the imported, per doz., 1.25
DOUBLE STOUT, an excellent tonic and blood maker, per doz., 90
MUNCHENER BEER, imported THOMASBRAU, genuine old Bavarian beer of the finest quality, per doz., 1.35
VERMOUTH, equal to the best and at about half price; per case, $3.50; per bot., 35
CROIX D'OR CHAMPAGNE, excellent quality; per case, 24 pints, $7.50; per case 12 qts., 6.50
BLACKBERRY BRANDY, a very necessary article in every home during the hot weather; per case, $4.57; per gal., $1.50; per bot., 45

(Fourth Floor.)

Babies' Wear.

Littlest of little prices on little Garments for little ones. For to-day the prices have been cut in this manner:

INFANTS' LONG NAINSOOK SLIPS; fine tucked yoke; embroidery or hemstitching; ruffle on neck and sleeves, 49
BABIES' SHORT WHITE DRESSES; round yoke of fine tucks; yoke finished with tucked lawn ruffle; embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; size 6 months to 3 yrs., 85
CHILDREN'S WHITE EMBROIDERED LAWN BONNETS; ribbon trimmed; greatly reduced; special at 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Upholstery.

Remarkable Values for To-day's Crowds.

A masterful assembly of special values. Broken lots at startling reductions,

Lot 1—IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS; 410 pairs in lots of 2 to 6 pairs; former prices ranged from $4.75 to $6.50 per pair, 3.95
Lot 2—ROPE PORTIERES, full size for 6 ft. doors, the latest Fall designs in the newest style ropes, rich colorings, 4 patterns, former prices $4.85 to $7.50. You will have to hurry, for there are but 70 in the lot, 3.95
Lot 3—RUFFLED BED SETS, fine quality net, finished with deep, lace trimmed flounce, lace insertion and inserted medallion centre, bolster to match, two handsome designs, positive $8.00 and $8.50 value, 3.95
Lot 4—TAPESTRY PORTIERES all in 1, 2 and 3 pairs of a kind; some corded, others with deep fringe finish; all colors, weaves and styles in the lot; values $5.00 to $6.90; per pair, 3.95
Lot 5—SOFA CUSHIONS, covered with rich satin damasks, heavy Gobelin tapestry and Verona velours; handsomely trimmed with novelty silk cord; former prices were $4.85, $5.25 and $6.50, 3.95

(Third Floor, Front.)

The Semi-Annual Sale of Men's Trousers at 2.00 Each.

STOUT MEN up to 52 Waist.
TALL MEN up to 38 Inseam.
SLIM MEN down to 28 Waist.
SHORT MEN down to 28 Inseam

All will be fitted PERFECTLY AND WITHOUT DELAY. Gentlemen who have never been fitted except at high-priced tailors, will be astonished at the "Trousers Comfort" to be obtained here for so modest a sum as TWO DOLLARS.

Two Dollars.—At first glance, dear reader, you will probably shake your head and say, "No Two-Dollar Trousers for me." And you would be perfectly right, because ordinary $2.00 Trousers are not a good investment. But—these Trousers that we place before you at TWO DOLLARS are NOT $2.00 Trousers. The majority are "cut from ends" varying in lengths from 1¼ to 38 yards. The fabrics comprise some of the best domestic weaves. Many of them cost MORE per yard than you pay for the trousers. The others are the Surplus and "End of Season" gatherings from the great Trousers makers of the country—of course, purchased at OUR OWN PRICE, virtually, and YOU get the full benefit of our Purchasing Power.

THE POPULAR CENTRE AISLE OF THE MEN'S CLOTHING STORE DISPLAYS THIS NOTABLE EXPOSITION OF STYLISH TROUSERS.

Plenty of extra clerks to assist the regular sales forces.

Trousers for all Kinds of Men, Trousers for all Kinds of Occasion, 2.00

We could astonish you with a statement of values, we could enlarge on the details about these Trousers—

What Does It Profit?

THE BARE FACTS OF VALUES UNPRECEDENTED are sufficient to attract you here and make you permanent customers.

Choice Cigars.

Smokers who know and enjoy good cigars will hail this sale with delight. Everybody can afford to smoke good cigars by partaking in the advantages this sale offers.

IMPORTED MANUEL GARCIA,
Puritanos Finos, box of 50, 5.75
EL FENIX, Key West, Clear Havana Puritanos Finos, box of 50, 4.25
LA GUETINA, high grade, clear Havana Conchas Grande, box of 50, 3.00
5,000 KEY WEST CLEAR HAVANA CONCHAS ESPECIALES, box of 50, 2.50

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

What Kind of a House Do You Wish to Furnish?

If you have a cozy little cottage somewhere up the Hudson, or over in Jersey, that you want to fit up in neat but modest manner, this August Trade Sale will help you marvelously in making your money do wonders. If you have built a big corner house, and your friends and neighbors are expecting much of you when you furnish it, this August Sale will help you to make their eyes snap open when they see what you have put into it.

The Sale meets every wish and demand. It will make it easy for you to furnish cozily and artistically a twenty-five dollar flat; or to secure at an enormous saving all the proper furniture appointments of a five-thousand-a-year apartment.

Perhaps you have a home to furnish and haven't the least idea what you will have to pay for the necessary furniture; or what prices you ought to expect to pay for the various pieces so that they will be in harmony.

Below we give lists of two groups of furniture to completely outfit homes of varying sizes. They show the August savings, too, in a very emphatic way. Of course the pieces are all sold separately, as you may desire. Deliveries will be made later on in the season if you wish.

Furniture for Five Rooms for $323.50

Parlor

	August Price	Usual Price
3-pc. Im. Mah. Parlor Suite,	$50	$100
Mahogany Parlor Cabinet,	27.50	35
Im. Mahogany Parlor Table,	9	15
	$86.50	$150

Sitting Room

	August Price	Usual Price
Weathered oak Center Table,	$15	$20
Weathered oak Rocker,	6.50	10
Weathered oak Morris Chair,	8.50	11.50
Weathered oak Bookcase,	25	35
Embossed velour Couch,	15	25
	$70	$101.50

Dining Room

	August Price	Usual Price
Golden oak Sideboard,	$38	$50
Golden oak China Closet,	22	28
Extension Table, 6 ft.,	13	20
	$73	$98

Bedroom

	August Price	Usual Price
Golden oak Bureau, Golden oak Semi-poster Bedstead, Golden oak Washstand,	$65	$85

Bedroom

	August Price	Usual Price
Weathered oak Dresser,	$14	$18.50
Weathered oak Bedstead,	9	12.50
Weathered oak Washstand,	6	8.50
	$29	$39.50

Showing a saving of $156.50 on the furniture for the five rooms.

Furniture for Six Rooms for $671

Parlor

	August Price	Usual Price
5-pc. Im. Mah. Parlor Suite,	$70	$110
Mahogany Parlor Cabinet,	50	92
Im. Mahogany Parlor Table,	30	45
	$150	$247

Library

	August Price	Usual Price
3-piece overstuffed velour Suite,	$90	$125
Golden oak Library Table,	37	55
Golden oak Bookcase,	38	45
Tapestry Easy Rocker,	22	32
Embossed velour couch,	15	25
	$197	$282

Dining Room

	August Price	Usual Price
Mahogany Sideboard,	$60	$90
Mahogany China Closet,	48	72
Extension Table, 6 ft.,	25	35
	$133	$197

Bedroom

	August Price	Usual Price
Golden oak Dresser,	$25	$35
Golden oak Toilet Table,	18	25
Golden oak Chiffonnier,	25	34
Golden oak Washstand,	12	18
4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead,	30	45
	$110	$157

Bedroom

	August Price	Usual Price
Full-size Mahog. Bedstead, Mahogany Bureau, Mahogany Washstand,	$60	$80

Servant's Room

	August Price	Usual Price
Golden oak Bureau,	$10.50	$16
Golden oak Washstand,	4.50	5.50
Golden oak Table,	2	3
2 ft. 6 in. Iron Bed with spring,	4	6.50
	$21	$31

Showing a saving of $323 on the Furniture for the six rooms.

Extraordinary Offerings of Men's SUMMER CLOTHES

Good Fortune for Vacationers

If you're a man, and have a vacation coming, you can have as good an outfit of clothes as you like, and pay very little for it. It's great luck to have Wanamaker's clean-up time come before you go.

Look over the list:

Blue and Black Serge Suits, from $10 and $12; now $8.50 a suit.

Men's Wool Crash Outing Coats and Trousers, $8.50 and $10 kinds at $6.50.

Outing Trousers of striped flannels, $3.50 kinds, now $2.50.

Washable Vests, $3 to $5 kinds at $2.

Skeleton Serge Coats, blue and black; were $3 and $4, now $2.

Striped Worsted Trousers, $5 kinds at $3.50.

Black Alpaca Coats; were $1.50, now $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Summer Shirts, 65c

About eight hundred of the coolest and neatest Summer Shirts shown this season. They are the grade regularly sold for a dollar. Some are plain white madras, others are of white madras printed in neat figures—all freshly laundered. A pair of separate cuffs with each shirt. 65c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's $1 Tan Leather Belts at 50c

About three hundred and fifty Belts taken from our own stock, and cut in two in price just before lots of vacations start—and every man must have a belt. Ten different styles of buckles; all belts made up in handsome manner. Sizes 30 to 42 inches; but not all styles in all sizes. Broadway and Ninth street.

Bathing Suits for Large Men

We offer today several odd lots of Men's Bathing Suits in sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46, at half price and less. All are two-piece suits from our regular stock; and all have jerseys with alternating stripes two inches wide.

There are suits in navy-blue-and-white, black-and-red, and orange-and-black, that were $1, now 50c a suit.

Also light blue-and-white, and orange-and-black suits that were $2.50 and $3, now at $1 a suit.

Good luck for large bathers.

Basement.

A Radical Clean-up Of Summer SHOES

You'll want Summer Shoes two months yet. Maybe you wear light shoes all year round. But we want to do the selling in a jiffy—a good part of it today. We've cut prices ruthlessly—you profit proportionately, if you wish another pair or two of these excellent shoes.

Men's Tan Summer Shoes
At $2.85, from $3.90 and $5

These are our own regular lines—splendid shoes from our Main Shoe Store; and the lot includes all the men's tan summer shoes in our regular stock at $3.90 and $5. They are in dark tan, and brown kid and calfskin—Oxfords and lace shoes; today at $2.85 a pair.

These on Main floor.

Then in the Basement Under-Price Store,

All Men's Tan Summer Shoes
Worth $3 and $3.50, are now $1.50 a pair

Kid and calfskin, tan, russet and brown; mostly lace shoes, some Oxfords.

Also all the spring-heel Tan Shoes for Children that are worth $1 to $2, are marked

Seventy-five Cents a Pair

Sizes from 8½ children's to 6 women's; all spring-heel, button and lace.

Basement.

The New Fall Waists

Have Been Enthusiastically Admired

These beautifully tailored Waists came at the most appropriate time, and women of taste seized upon them quickly, for the cool days that this week brought. The fabrics are not heavy, not too warm—cheviot, pique, canvas weaves—the first step away from the real thin things. Then the artistic styles and the smart tailoring make them fascinating to women anxious for something new. There are handsome velvet and flannel Waists ready, too. Here are a few descriptions:

At $2.75—White Madras Waists, with neat black figures, fine plaited front, French back, white stock finished with tie.

At $3.25—White Madras Waists, with black dots, plaited front inlaid with vest of same finished with pearl buttons; French back, white stock finished with tie.

At $4.25—Waists of basket-weave cheviot; full front, French back, yoke on shoulder and box plait down front, piped with colored etamine.

At $4.50—White Duck Waists, with colored embroidered dots, full front, French back, white stock finished with tie.

At $5.50—Silk Madras Waists; plaited front, French back, stock collar, box-plaits down front piped with taffeta silk.

At $6.50—Waists of raw silk basket-weave cheviot; box-plaited, trimmed with metal buttons, straps on shoulder, French back, pointed stock finished with embroidered turnover.

At $8—Waists of Persian velvet; box-plaited front, French back, bishop sleeves, pointed stock collar finished with silk turnover.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Summer Skirts---Half Price

Smartly-made Skirts of pique, duck, linen and pongee—in the most attractive summer styles. You probably need one or two more this season, to keep up appearances through September; but we want to sell them in a jiffy now—hence these temptations:

At 75c, worth $1.50—Skirts of white pique and polka-dotted duck; seven-gored and flounced skirt, trimmed with white.

At $1.50, worth $3.50 to $6—Skirts of tan linen and rose Mercerized linen; plain and plaited flounced skirts; others trimmed with insertion.

At $2.50, worth $6—Walking Skirts of tan, white and black linen, plaited and flounced.

At $7.50, worth up to $15—Skirts of pique and white and gray linen, trimmed with bands of white; others with fancy stitching or insertion.

At $6.50, worth $15—Skirts of pongee, plaited or flounced.

At $10, worth $18.75—Skirts of pongee and mohair; gored flare, trimmed with braid; others trimmed with small ruffle.

Second floor, Broadway.

Clean-up of Girls' Skirts

These are stylish Washable Dress Skirts of duck, linen and pique; made in a variety of pretty styles, appropriately trimmed. Former prices were $3 to $5. Today choose for $1.50 each.

Lengths 35 to 38 inches.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Watches Under-Price

No possible reason exists for cutting the prices on staple styles of men's and women's watches, with Waltham and Elgin movements—except an accident.

But the unusual happened, and these excellent watches are here at quite substantial savings. We guarantee them as fully as those in our regular stock.

The reductions are direct savings from lowest regular prices.

Men's Gold-filled Watches, open face; cases guaranteed 20 years; Elgin movements, at $9; regular price $12.50.

Women's Gold-filled Watches, Hunting cases, guaranteed 20 years; Waltham movements, at $11; regular prices $14.50 and $15.

Women's 14-k. Gold Watches, Hunting cases; Waltham movements, at $15; regular prices $18.75 to $20.

Women's 14-k. Gold Watches, Hunting cases, set with diamonds; Waltham movements, at $20; regular price $25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Fine DRESS COTTONS At Half Price

Down, down, down go the prices on the choicest cotton dress goods in our stock. Plenty of time to wear a new dress this season yet; and many of these stuffs are used at all seasons. Then many shrewd women buy cottons in the midsummer price-crash for the next season's wear.

Prices are at the bottom today. Here are hints:

At 12½c yard, from 50c—
Printed Silk-and-cotton Mousseline; designs in attractive floral sprays forming stripes, printed upon white grounds.

At 12½c yard, from 25c—
Fine printed Batiste; designs in attractive floral sprays divided by figured black stripes, printed upon white grounds, as well as black and white designs.

At 12½c yard, from 25c—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in a variety of figured striped designs.

At 15c yard, from 30c—
Printed Linen-and-cotton Lawns, in attractive conventional patterns on white grounds, in colored and black dots, stripes, figures and figured stripes.

At 25c yard, from 50c—
Printed Silk-embroidered Striped Mousseline, in handsome designs, printed upon white and tan colored grounds.

At 18c yard, from 35c—
Fancy Lace-striped Tissue Ginghams, in patterns showing fancy drawn designs in combinations of white and colors and colors in contrast.

At 25c yard, from 50c—
Striped Pineapple Grenadine, in combinations of white with gray, and black, and black and white in several neat stripes.

At 25c yard, from 40c and 45c—
Fancy Mercerized Lace-striped Grenadines, in combinations of white with colors, and black.

At 37½c yard, from 75c—
Fancy Mercerized Lace-striped Grenadines; designs in fancy jardiniere figured stripes on tinted figured grounds.

At 37½c yard, from 65c and 75c—
Fancy Silk Ginghams, in attractive corded and figured striped designs.

Tenth street and Rotunda.

Point de Calais Curtains

At HALF PRICE

The Frenchmen have brought out a new style of Lace Curtain that is after the character of the Irish Point and Tambour Net, though distinctly different, and certainly, in some ways, better. The patterns are pretty and effective. A collection of these Point de Calais Curtains was among the surplus stock of an importer, and we secured them to offer you today

At Just Half Price!

The variety to select from is very broad; and the opportunity to secure at little cost curtains of distinctly new and effective character will be pleasing to all thrifty and tasteful housekeepers.

These hints of prices:

In white—
$5.50 Curtains at $2.75 a pair
$6.50 Curtains at $3.25 a pair
$10 Curtains at $5 a pair
$12 Curtains at $6 a pair
$13.50 Curtains at $6.75 a pair
$15 Curtains at $7.50 a pair
$16.50 Curtains at $8.25 a pair
$17.50 Curtains at $8.75 a pair
$20 Curtains at $10 a pair
$22.50 Curtains at $11.25 a pair

In ecru—
$10 Curtains at $5 a pair
$11.50 Curtains at $5.75 a pair
$12 Curtains at $6 a pair
$14.50 Curtains at $7.25 a pair
$15 Curtains at $7.50 a pair
$16.50 Curtains at $8.25 a pair
$18 Curtains at $9 a pair

Third floor.

50c and 75c Lisle Gloves, 25c

This is a clean-up offering of very handsome lace patterns in Women's Lisle Gloves, that sold until now at 50c and 75c. Today, 25c a pair. They should go in a jiffy.

Tenth street.

Cocoanut Jumbles, 20c a Pound

Fresh, toothsome Summer Candy. A crisp sugar jacket enfolds a delicious cocoanut center. You'll like them, of course. 20c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

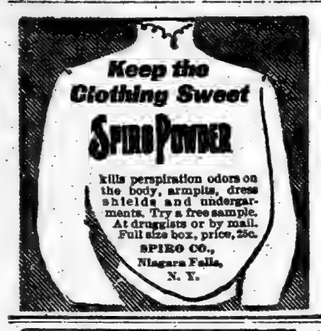

The main point is this:—if you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing this trade-mark

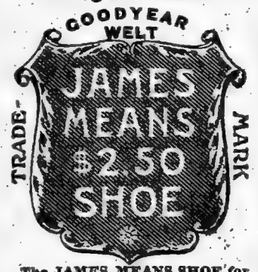

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 6 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 and 6. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

Dept. H,—JAMES MEANS COMPANY, BROCKTON, MASS.

B & K — Fall Overcoats.

Our New Stock of Fall Overcoats is ready, because it is made in Our Own Factory.

And Light-Weight Overcoats at light-weight prices are already seasonable in this eccentric weather.

$10 to $30.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York (Nearly opposite Cooper Union).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
To-morrow (Saturday) Evening
BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST
Mr. Pain will repeat
THE CORONATION DISPLAY.
To-Night at 9. LAST WEEK | FLORODORA | Sat. Mat. at 2 P.M.
Next Mon.—THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"A really charming picture."—Tribune.
6th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT
Japanese Comic Opera THE MIKADO. Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-m'w at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | MAT. To-m'w. THE DEFENDER

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Greatest of All New England Plays.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.
Tuesday evening, Aug. 19th, SOUVENIR book of QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. Gilt top, fully illustrated, bound in silk. Regular $1.50 edition.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev., St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Centemo's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEXT MONDAY, AUG. 18, (Seats now ready,)
J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's new Irish play,
ROBERT EMMET The Days of 1803.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MATINEE SAT.
HI HENRY'S MINSTRELS. 15, 25, 35.
Nxt Wk—An Am. Gentleman | 50 & 75c.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
Last 3 weeks Lederer's The Wild Rose

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN, TO-NIGHT 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all.
Listz-Wagner night. Soloist, Leopold Winkler.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and
50c. SAT'Y. | Creatore and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes. 12th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

BASEBALL, POLO G'DS, To-day, 2 Gms., 1 Adm. Beg. at 2 P.M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

The Turf.

Last 2 Days Famous Flyers at Brighton.
GRAND TROTTING CIRCUIT.
Sensational Races
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
All Routes to Coney Island reach Brighton Track.
Special Race Train at 1 P. M. from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge.

CONEY ISLAND GAMBLERS

Influx Follows Transfers of Raiding Detective Sergeants.

Capt. Knipe, Says Ebstein, Asked for the Changes—Precinct Commander Excited When Questioned and Asks for Detectives.

The transfer of Detectives Thomas Murray, Thomas Lynch, and John Taylor from the Coney Island Precinct immediately after these officers had been instrumental in closing up two large poolrooms on the island gains a peculiar aspect, when the fact is taken into consideration that for the greater part of yesterday the same poolrooms did business, in company with several others, and that Frederick Linde and James Ehler, proprietors of the two places closed, are said to have announced openly that they intend to run for the rest of the season.

The men who replaced the three detectives are John Scanlon and George Myers, Capt. Knipe's former wardmen. They arrived at the station at 1 o'clock yesterday. They know practically nothing of the ins and outs of the precinct. Coincident with their arrival Detective Sergt. Bahman, who does know, was detailed to Gravesend for the afternoon.

It was said yesterday that Commissioner Partridge was not particularly pleased with the situation. When Capt. Knipe was asked about the transfers, he replied that he could not explain their cause, and further added: "They are all particularly good men, and know Coney Island thoroughly. I am sorry to see them go, and I haven't the faintest reason why they should." Deputy Commissioner Ebstein also made a statement, which scarcely bore out the Captain's words. He declared that the transfers had been made at the express request of Capt. Knipe, who said that he would like to have his own wardmen in the precinct with him, and, moreover, not only did he request the transfer of the Coney Island men, but suggested that they be reduced to patrolmen.

It was also stated on good authority last night that Linde, who in connection with Charles Marsden, it is alleged, did business at the St. Denis Hotel, on the Bowery, openly said yesterday that he felt immune from further interference. When Linde's place was closed by the three detectives who were transferred he very indignantly uttered a threat to "get even," and had made the specific statement that he had paid $750 for protection and didn't propose to be made a good thing of.

Capt. Knipe was confronted with all these contradictory statements and happenings yesterday and asked to make a statement. He became rather excited.

"I've been taken advantage of," said he. "That man Marsen has come up to me on the street and talked for a moment and then gone away with the statement that he had fixed everything. I'm not going to stand for anything queer on this island, no matter what has been said. I didn't want to come here, anyhow."

When reminded of Deputy Commissioner Ebstein's avowal, the Captain hesitated for a moment and then ran to the telephone. He called up Police Headquarters and, as he said, to prove that he "meant it," asked Capt. Reynolds to send a number of Detective Sergeants to Coney Island to-day to investigate. Capt. Reynolds agreed and added that he would be down himself.

There was quite an influx of gamblers into the island yesterday who came evidently prepared to stay. As a result, the proprietors of the large legitimate ventures declared last night that if the situation is not remedied they will appeal in a body to Commissioner Partridge.

EX-CAPT. REARDON'S APPEAL.

Gets a Writ Ordering Col. Partridge and Deputy Thurston to Submit Trial Record.

Ex-Capt. John Reardon, who was dismissed from the Brooklyn police force July 8 on charges of neglect of duty and of falsifying the returns of his precinct, yesterday obtained from Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a writ directed to Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Thurston requiring them to submit the record of the proceedings had at the Captain's trial to the court for review.

In the affidavits accompanying Capt. Reardon's petition Hugo Hirsh, his attorney, swears that Deputy Commissioner Thurston, who tried him, was a prejudiced judge, and declared that Commissioner Partridge, who pronounced sentence upon the Captain, knew nothing about the case, not having read or heard any of the evidence. He says that the testimony was not written out by the official steographer of the Police Department until it was ordered by Mr. Hirsh, on Aug. 1, long after Capt. Reardon had been removed.

POLICEMAN HERO REWARDED.

John J. O'Connor Gets a Medal from Congress for Saving a Woman.

Patrolman John J. O'Connor, attached to the Thirty-second Police Precinct, was the happiest man in town yesterday, for he received from Acting Secretary of the Treasury O. L. Spalding a gold medal, awarded by Congress, (under act of Congress June 20, 1874,) with a letter praising him for his heroism in rescuing from drowning on June 22, 1901, Miss Kate Crampton, a demented patient, who attempted suicide by jumping from the steamer Thomas J. Brennan while being transferred to Blackwell's Island.

Patrolman O'Connor was on duty on the Thomas J. Brennan at the time, and when the vessel was opposite One Hundred and Twenty-second Street Mrs. Crampton jumped into the rive. O'Connor plunged after her and seized her, but she fought fiercely to get away from him, but he held on to her, although when a life preserver was thrown to him by the deckhands, and, with his burden, he was dragged abroad, he was on the point of collapse from exhaustion.

BATH ATTENDANTS ACCUSED.

Charges Against Two of Them Dismissed by President Cantor—One Saved a Person's Life.

President Cantor yesterday heard charges against Bath Attendants James Calligan, Michael J. Hannigan, James C. Barry, and Charles Cottrell, who were accused of extorting money from the boys at the public baths. A dozen boys testified that they had been forced to disburse 5 cents to be put in the "pay section" of the baths on pain of being refused admission at all.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly attempted to appear on behalf of the attendants. President Cantor said it was a preliminary hearing for the purpose of ascertaining whether charges should be preferred against them. He declined to allow them to be represented by counsel. After several attempts by Mr. O'Reilly to make speeches President Cantor said:

"If you speak again I will order this policeman to put you out."

President Cantor said that he was glad to dismiss the charges against Hannigan and Barry.

"One of these men," said President Cantor, "saved a person from drowning this morning by jumping from the Recreation Pier near the public bath at the foot of East Third Street."

It was stated that Bath Attendant Barry was the man referred to by President Cantor. The question as to whether the other two men will be disciplined or dismissed from the service of the city will be settled after all the evidence has been collected.

Special Patrolmen Organize.

The Association of Special Patrolmen of Greater New York was organized yesterday morning at a meeting held in the Manhattan Lyceum, in East Fourth Street. These temporary officers were appointed: President—John Abrahams of Huber's; Vice President—Harry L. St. Clair of the Manhattan; Treasurer—Allen I. Goldsmith of Simpson-Crawford Company; Secretary—John N. Itzel of Rothenburg's, and Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Argue of the Imperial Hotel. Police Commissioner John N. Partridge is to be asked to be one of the Trustees of the benefit fund.

SHEPARD DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Shepard's Brother Says Her Relatives Know of No Reason for the Proceedings.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 14.—Charles Wiggins, brother of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, was questioned this afternoon about the published announcement that his sister had begun proceedings for a separation from her husband, and also about a report that a reconciliation of the couple was probable. Mr. Wiggins said:

"The first thing I or any of my relatives here knew of the affair was learned from the newspapers. I know of no reason for the proceedings that are said to have been brought. I do not know my sister's whereabouts at present. None of us had any idea that such proceedings were contemplated. We had supposed that the relations between my sister and her husband were harmonious."

Reference being made to a rumor that the proceedings had been instituted at the instigation of Mr. Shepard's mother, Mr. Wiggins said:

"I do not think that Mr. Shepard's mother had anything to do with the case, as I have always understood from good authority that she was strongly opposed to divorce proceedings."

WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Rock Island and Santa Fe Constructing Connecting Lines in New Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 14.—The Texas Railroad Commission has been officially advised that the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf is to be immediately extended southwest from Amarillo, Texas, to Tecumsecara, New Mexico, a distance of about 135 miles. The extension will connect at Tecumsecara with the El Paso line of the Rock Island, and will form a new and direct route between El Paso and points in Western Mexico and California and Memphis. The survey for this extension is now being made, and the construction will commence as soon as the line is located.

It is also authoritatively announced that the Santa Fé, in order to meet the competition of the Rock Island's short line between El Paso and Kansas City, will immediately build a cut-off line from Amarillo to a point on its main line in New Mexico.

The Southern Kansas, which is a part of the Santa Fé system, will be extended from Washburn, Texas, to Amarillo, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Its trains already run into Amarillo over the tracks of the Fort Worth and Denver City. This proposed cut-off, in connection with the Kansas Southern, will shorten the distance between El Paso and Kansas City by 100 miles, as compared with the existing short line of the Rock Island between these two places.

TO CHANGE CONTROL OF ROAD.

Belief that Harriman and Morgan Interests Are After Chicago Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Negotiations are said to be in progress between President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western and parties who are believed to be acting in the interest of Harriman and Morgan looking to a change in the control of that road. For more than a year deals for the absorption of the Great Western have been hanging fire. Both Hill and Harriman have been trying to get it, but the price asked by President Stickney for control was considered much too high to tempt either of the magnates.

When, a year ago, Mr. Stickney found that he could not get his price for the road he decided upon extensions to Omaha and Sioux City thinking this would cause offers from rival lines. But, notwithstanding the fact that these extensions are now in course of construction, no one has moved to get the road at Stickney's price.

The recent large reduction in rates on packing house products and dressed meats by the Great Western is regarded as a fresh intimation to the larger interests that they had better hurry up with their plan to take over the Great Western. The big Western railroad interests competing with the Great Western seem to have become conscious of the Great Western's ability to effect demoralization in the rates and cause loss of revenue. There is every indication that a change in the control of the Chicago Great Western will occur before long, but just what disposition will be made of it is hard to tell.

WANT WABASH BOND RAISED.

Too Small to Cover Damages Resulting from Road's Entrance Into Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—In Common Pleas Court No. 3 this morning, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company filed exceptions to the $30,000 bond of the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Company, covering any damages that would result from bringing the Wabash into Pittsburg through the South Side. The Wabash seeks to pass between the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Monongahela River. It is asserted the bond given by the Wabash is too small, and should not be less than $500,000.

John Howarth and Jacob Mensinger also filed exceptions to the bond of the Wabash, making similar allegations, and contending that the bond should not be less than $100,000. Finch & Co., distillers, also filed exceptions to the bond given, saying it should be at least $225,000. The Keystone Commercial Company have already demanded a bond for $1,000,000, instead of $150,000.

ST. LOUIS TERMINAL.

Belief that Gould Interests Will Not Permit Admission of the Rock Island Railroad.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Terminal Association in this city yesterday all of the eight roads that are members were represented, except the St. Louis and San Francisco. There was no mention of the proposed admission into the association of the Rock Island Railroad, nor was the settlement of the dispute over the Wiggins Ferry Company control, in which the Rock Island was interested, discussed at the meeting.

It is believed that the Gould interests that control three of the eight roads in the association will not give the Rock Island Railroad a membership in the association, although no definite statement about the matter could be secured yesterday.

The purpose of the meeting was the discussion of improvements, calling for the expenditure of about $4,000,000.

MONON SYNDICATE'S PROFIT.

More Than $300,000 Received for Floating $7,000,000 of Bonds—No Cash Put Up.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have sent checks, aggregating $302,300, to the seventy-five members of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville (Monon) syndicate that was formed to float $7,000,000 of bonds, guaranteed jointly by the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railways, to be issued in exchange for the stock of the Monon route. The syndicate was never required to put up any cash.

There was a protracted meeting of the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday. It was said that only routine business had been transacted.

Southern Railway Appointment.

J. N. Seale has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation of the Southern Railway, succeeding E. E. Betts, Superintendent of Car Service, who has resigned. The appointment took effect on Monday last.

YOUNG OGDEN IS FOUND

Was Asleep in His Father's Barn at Chatham, N. J.

Believed to Have Been There All the Time—The Student Lived on Fruit, Vegetables, and Jam.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Aug. 14.—Wilberforce Ogden, the young theological student whose disappearance from the home of his father, William W. Ogden, ten days ago, was found at 8 o'clock this morning in the hay loft of the barn, and not more than fifty feet from the family home.

The cook at the Ogden home, Mary McGuire, discovered that several jars of preserved cherries were missing from the cellar this morning. She at once informed Mr. Ogden, who suspected that the missing son had returned and appeased his hunger. Then for perhaps the hundredth time the barn was searched. The hayloft was quite empty, so that it was a comparatively easy matter to make an investigation there. Before the father and nurse left the hay loft the noise of a person snoring in his sleep aroused their suspicion, and removing two boards that covered a little alcove under a wing in the barn, they found the young man in an opening not much longer or wider than himself. He was sound asleep.

Young Ogden refused to come from his hiding place at the request of his father, and the latter and the nurse were obliged to use some force in pulling him out feet first. His body, particularly his chest, was scratched, but Drs. Wolff and Anderson, who are attending him, say that his physical condition is fairly good, but that he will have to remain confined to his bed for a few days at least.

The young man had provided himself with blankets, and had suffered little discomfort in his hiding place. A supply of biscuits and jam which he had taken from the cellar in his home was found in the loft. He wore a nightshirt, which was greatly soiled, a pair of blue trousers, and a hat belonging to one of the stablemen. He had made a comfortable bed between the beams, using an old horse blanket to sleep upon.

Mr. Ogden says that the finding of his son in the loft is very strange, but everything indicates that he was there all the time. If this is true, he must have heard the conversations of the hunting parties, who nightly returned to the barn. The ceiling of the structure is low, and the place where he was found is directly above the carriage house, where the parties met to exchange notes.

The family believes that he slept days and fed himself upon fruit from the orchard, vegetables from the garden, and canned and preserved goods from the cellar at night. There are some Chatham residents, though, who participated in the search who discredit the story that he has been in hiding so near the house all the time, as they point out that for the first few days some one was constantly about the place, and men were coming and going at intervals all night.

Mrs. Ogden says she believes her son's mind is in a better state than when he went away. She says he appreciated the fact that to-day was the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, and that he wept like a child and told her it was a terrible thing for him to worry her as he did, and promised her that he would never act in such a manner again.

As a result of the finding, the church bells were rung and the news of the finding communicated to the neighbors.

WANT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S MONEY BACK.

His Descendants Sue Cities of Philadelphia and Boston.

Benjamin Franklin Bache, his brother, Walter Bache, and their sister, Mrs. Booz, of 788 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, and Mrs. Fine, another sister, who lives in Philadelphia, have retained Lawyer William Midlege to bring suit against the cities of Philadelphia and Boston to recover £2,000, with interest for nearly a century.

This money, B. F. Bache, who keeps a drug store at 782 West Side Avenue, says, was deposited for a specific purpose by Benjamin Franklin, from whom the Bache family is descended. Benjamin Franklin, according to papers in possession of the Bache family, deposited £1,000 with the City of Philadelphia and a like sum with the City of Boston. The principal was to be put out at interest and the income was to be used to aid worthy printers and artisans to embark in business on their own account.

Mr. Bache says that so far as can be learned the two cities accepted the trust, but never did anything to carry out the donor's intentions. Thus, according to Mr. Bache, the trust fund has gone on accumulating until the principal and interest together amount to something like $400,000. It would be more, Mr. Bache declares, but for the fact that the City of Philadelphia did not discharge its trust with the same care and judgment that was manifested in Boston, and for this reason the Philadelphia deposit has only earned about half as much as the Boston deposit.

Mr. Bache says that he has been informed that each city, disregarding the specific purpose of the trust, is about to expend the accumulated fund for municipal purposes. He thinks that if the money is to be diverted from its original purpose it should be given to the heirs of Benjamin Franklin.

"Neither Boston nor Philadelphia has carried out the wishes of Benjamin Franklin," said Mr. Bache yesterday, "and therefore the money should go to those who prove ancestral connection with Franklin. So far as I have been able to learn we are the only family that can furnish these proofs, and therefore the money should come to us. We have made several attempts to get this money without legal proceedings, and have failed. This time, however, we are going to win, and Lawyer Midlege tells us that from present indications he will be able to secure a judgment in our favor with very little delay."

BULLDOG "JOWLER" ESCAPED.

Chased Along Car Tracks Until Caught by Policeman—Locked in a Cell Until Claimed.

"Jowler," a brindle bulldog valued at $2,000, belonging to William Dantrey of 103 East Twenty-ninth Street, that wandered away yesterday was found by Policeman Sandford of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

In front of the Park Avenue Hotel the policeman noticed a crowd of men and boys that was chasing along the car tracks a bulldog that had a ferocious appearance, and after some trouble he caught the dog. He got a piece of rope and started to lead the dog to the police station. In front of the Holland House the dog escaped to chase a cat and was recaptured after considerable difficulty. The animal was kept in a cell until the arrival of Mr. Dantrey.

"Jowler," Mr. Dantrey said, was a prize dog and had been known as the champion dog in its class in England. The animal is milder in disposition than his appearance indicates, but when he was led from the cell the policemen in the back room at the station fled.

RAPID TRANSIT WORK EXPENSE.

$19,172,000, More Than Half the Total Cost of Construction, Expended to Date.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday approved vouchers on the Controller for the work done in July on the Rapid Transit tunnel construction, amounting to $1,172,000. The total amount expended to date on the tunnel, Secretary Burrows announced, is $19,172,000—more than half of the total cost of construction. It was decided to invite the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to attend the next meeting between the Rapid Transit Commission and the Conference Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which will take place on Sept. 3 to discuss the proposed changes in the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise.

PEREZ M. STEWART SUED FOR PERMITTING VIOLATIONS.

Building Superintendent Charged with Allowing Use of Non-Fire-Proof Wood in High Buildings.

Proceedings were instituted yesterday by the service of papers on Corporation Counsel Rives, requiring Superintendent of Buildings Stewart to show cause in the Supreme Court why an alternative writ of mandamus should not issue against him. The proceedings were instituted by Charles S. Cooke, a taxpayer, by his attorney, Austin E. Pressinger of 111 Broadway. The argument is set down for Sept. 10, in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court.

It is asked that Superintendent Stewart shall be restrained from allowing violations of Section 105 of the Building Code in various buildings in course of construction in this borough, and also to command him to enforce the provisions of the section, which provides that all buildings over twelve stories or 150 feet in height shall be of fireproof construction.

The petitioner asserts that this has not been done, and cites three cases. These are the St. Regis Hotel, being built by the Astor estate at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue; the Lord's Court Building, at 27 William Street, and the Hanover National Bank Building, at Pine and Nassau Streets.

Petitioner Cooke states that he has positive proof that wood has been used in these three buildings that is not of some fireproof construction.

There are five sworn affidavits attached to the petition, the principal one from Alderman John Wirth, Chairman of the Committee on Fire in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Wirth swears that wood was sawed for him in the Lord's Court Building, and the Hanover National Bank Building, which, upon tests, was found to burn like any other wood.

Alderman Wirth was seen in reference to his affidavit and said:

"There was a resolution before my committee to compel Mr. Stewart to appear and answer questions regarding these violations. He appeared, but would not answer the questions, and I could think of no other way to make him stop allowing these violations of the law. This suit will compel him to immediately investigate the matter."

REPORT ON LORILLARD WILL.

Estate's Value When He Died $1,797,925.23, and the Executors Now Hold $1,589,725.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 14.—The preliminary report of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., James F. Fielder, and George D. Finlay, executors under the will of Pierre Lorillard, was filed this week with Secretary of State Dickinson. This report shows the income of the estate, together with the disbursements, since the death of the tobacco man.

There are two items against "Lilly A. Barnes," known as Mrs. Allien, charged respectively to "legacy of personal property at Rancocas, $69,925," and "legacy of horses in England, $55,840."

To the widow there is a charge of "legacy of household goods, $26,325," and charges are made against her annuity of $16,000. Mrs. Lorillard's sister, Jane J. Judge, is charged with $1,000 on annuity, and there has been disbursed to Pierre Lorillard, Jr., $25,000, which sum was left him in his father's will.

These disbursements are but preliminary. The report shows that the inventoried amount of the estate at the time of Pierre Lorillard's death was $1,797,925.23, and that there has been received from other sources $67,661.63, making the total amount turned over to the executors $1,866,764.27. The total amount of the debts, liabilities, and legacies paid foots up but $259,483, and the annuities paid amount to $17,000, which shows that the executors have in their possession $1,589,725.

This entire sum is in gilt-edged stocks or cash, with some small exceptions. The stock investments are $1,433,550. There is on deposit with the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City $86,575.46, and the executors hold a certificate of deposit of the same company for $100,000 additional. The remainder of the estate is made up as follows: Houseboat, $5,000; watch and chain, emerald seal ring, and thirty-third degree Masonic ring, $750; jewelry, $250; wines, $600, and bonds and mortgages, $11,000.

The income since the death of Mr. Lorillard include dividends on Continental Tobacco stock, amounting to $28,000; dividends on Pressed Steel Car stock of $22,000, and $13,987 from the Tuxedo Park Association.

Among the many interesting statements of amounts paid are the figures for physicians in attendance on Mr. Lorillard's last illness, flowers for funeral, &c.

Dr. E. P. Kilroe received $2,180 professional fee, Dr. Austin Flint $500, and Dr. S. A. Brown, $250. E. L. Mortimer and O. B. Schellburg, professional nurses, received $40 each. Undertaker M. H. Partridge received $1,079 for the funeral, and the Rosary Flower Company got $210 for flowers.

The list includes a great variety of expenditures. H. Leconte, valet to the tobacco king, received $1,340 in wages. The Brighton Beach Racing Association received $300 in forfeits, and the Worcester Racing Association $90 in forfeits. Weatherby & Sons got $288.24 in forfeits, and to the Coney Island Jockey Club $150 was paid. Daniel Maher, jockey, was paid $2,435 professional services.

Other items disbursed included $6,910 to the City of New York for taxes and $2,397.90, "duty on English estate."

The report will be confirmed by the Prerogative Court, and it will be several years before the executors close out the estate remaining in their possession.

Adams Dry Goods Co

SIXTH AVENUE, 21ST AND 22D STREETS.

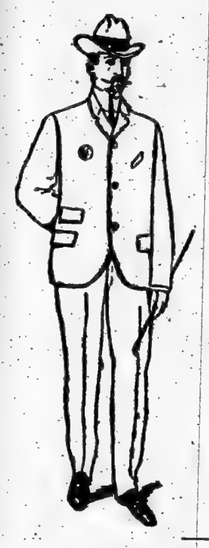

Men's Spring Suits $10, $12 and $13.50 Fine Reduced to 5 DOLLARS

Here are nineteen styles to select from—all sizes, 34 to 44—regulars, stouts and longs—15 to 75 suits in each lot—including Blue and Black Cheviots, Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres, in light and dark colors—all purchased by us this week from one of the world's most reliable and celebrated manufacturers of fine clothing. New York has not known such a clothing sensation in years, as every suit is desirable and offered at half and far less than half actual value. It will be wise to choose early, before your size is sold out. Sale begins at 8 A. M. to-day with an entire section of our Clothing Department (Third Floor) devoted to a display of these Suits.

A Clearance Sale of Boys' Clothing!

Mothers will appreciate the values we are offering in our Boys' Department. Our great sale of Boys' Fine Clothing gives all an opportunity to purchase Boys' Fine Suits for less than half regular values. Look at the following big reductions:

1.50 for Boys' Double-Breasted Two-Piece SUITS—sizes 7, 8 and 9 years only. Boys' Sailor Blouse SUITS; sizes 3 to 6 yrs. only. Boys' Norfolk SUITS—sizes 3 to 9 yrs. Boys' Single-Breasted Two-Piece SUITS, skeleton lined—sizes 8 to 16. This lot comprises Flannels, Homespuns, Crashes and Cheviots. Marked down from $4.00 and $5.00.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS, sizes 7 to 16 years, in cheviots and cassimeres, in a variety of colorings and mixtures, high class in every way, splendidly made and finished, in the newest and most fashionable styles; marked down from $4.00 and $5.00 to $2.00 a Suit. 2.00 A Suit

Men's and Boys' 75c. to 1.25 Negligee Shirts, in fine Madras, with a pair of detached cuffs, the designs are stylish; an uncommon bargain at..... 50c

$4 Shoes for $2!

Women wishing Shoes will find this bargain bonanza of intense interest.

Women's Patent Leather Boots
Women's Kid Boots . . . .
Women's Fine Sample Oxfords
Women's Colonials, with gilt or dull metal buckles and Louis XV. or military heels . . .

VALUES UP TO $4 PER PAIR. $2.00 Choice of Any Pair.

Friday and Saturday Specials in The Best Groceries! At the Very Lowest Prices!

Prices that must attract. Every article guaranteed superior quality or money refunded.

COOKED OX TONGUE, ready to slice, 1½ lb. can..... 50c
LITTLE LAMBS' TONGUES, delicious..... 25c
CATSUP (Columbia), made from tomatoes and pure spice only, pt. bot..... 20c
GAME PATES, Chicken, Chicken Livers, Partridge, Quail, can..... 18c
COLUMBIA POTTED HAM, ¼ lb. can, 10c.; ½ lb. can..... 17c
COLUMBIA POTTED CHICKEN, ¼ lb. can, 15c.; ½ lb. can..... 23c
MRS. HOLBROOK'S GERMAN SALAD, very delicious, pint bottle..... 23c
TOMATO RELISH, in a stone jug, each..... 23c
Demonstration of (Bunker Hill) PICKLES, RADISHES, SALAD DRESSING, etc. Samples of these delicious goods served free. Try them.
OLIVES STUFFED with Spanish peppers. Best you ever had. 15c. Bottle.... 10c
QUEEN OLIVES, perfect fruit. Bottle..... 5c
PICKLES, Maple Brand—mixed or GHERKINS—½ pint Bottle..... 9c
BOILED HAM, the best quality. Whole, 20c., Sliced..... 21c
SALMON, NOVA Scotia, fat, delicious, ½-lb. jars..... 23c
SMOKED OX TONGUE, large extra fancy, per pound..... 19c
SARDINES—George Daly, in olive oil, ¼ tin..... 10c
SARDINES—Good domestic packing, 3 cans..... 10c
SARDINES—Gold Label, in Mayonnaise, ¼ can..... 10c
SARDINES—Gold Label, in oil, ¼ can, 4 for..... 25c
SARDINE PASTE—¼ tin, 12c.; ½ tin..... 23c
BROOK TROUT—Best quality, per tin 10c
KIPPERED HERRING—Crosse & Blackwell's, can, 18c.; doz..... 2.10
SALMON—Best Red Alaska, 1 lb. can, 11c.; doz..... 1.25
PURE ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER, 6 pound prints in a box..... 1.25
IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE..... 29c
BEST DOMESTIC SWISS CHEESE..... 20c
BEST GOSHEN CHEESE..... 14c
FRESH BAKED BISCUITS—Butter Gems, Social Tea, Sponge, Lady Finger, Uneeda Ginger Wafer, Uneeda Graham Wafer, Prince's Soda, Milk Biscuit, per pkge. 8c

Combination Coffee Sale.

THREE DAYS ONLY.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY.

At our regular prices this combination is the best Coffee value we know of—a rich, delicious Coffee at a very moderate cost. This Special Sale is to bring it more prominently before the public and to tempt more and more people to give it a trial:

4-lbs. Broken Java at 20c..... 80c
1-lb. Genuine Arabian Mocha..... 25c
Total (regular) $1.15

All 5 Pounds Special for $1.00

The Broken JAVA is made up of the smaller and broken beans of our higher priced Coffees. The MOCHA comes direct from Aden, Arabia, and is the richest Mocha grown anywhere. Sent blended or separately, as desired.

Delivered Free in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx—up to 180th St. 10-lb. combination—free within 25 miles.

Simply Send Postal—or ring up 3471 Cortlandt, and we will do the rest.

Money Back If You Want It.

Gillies COFFEE Company,

233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.
Bet. Park Pl. & Barclay St. Established 1840.

FAST TIME AT BRIGHTON

Susie J. Trotted Best Mile of Year and Dan Patch Tied His Record.

TWINKLE WON THE BIG PURSE

Stable Mate of Rhythmic Captured $5,000 Pacing Race After Losing a Heat to Don Derby.

With the largest crowd of the meeting in attendance, the fastest time of the week was made at the harness races on the Brighton Beach track yesterday. In a second heat of one of the two "novelty" purses, the bay mare Twinkle, stable mate of the great blind trotter Rythmic, trained by Scott Hudson, trotted the fastest mile of the present year by finishing in 2:06¼, or time that just equals the record of the most prominent of the year's harness horses, Lord Derby, while in the exhibition mile against the world's pacing record the unbeaten pacer, Dan Patch, equaled his own record of 2:00¾, though he failed by a small margin to get to the marvelous mark made by the great Star Pointer, 1:59¼, which for five years has stood as the world's record for a horse in harness.

Fast time also was made in the free for all pace, which actually was a match between Prince Alert and Anaconda, these pacers going the first heat of the two that were necessary to decide the race in 2:03¾, a performance that was good enough to satisfy the crowd, though it fell quite a little short of the record for a race.

The weather was fairly pleasant, though a little raw, for the horses to be at their best, and there also was a wind strong enough to make an additional handicap to the performers against time, in spite of the fact that the track was lightning fast. The trial of Dan Patch in a race against "Father Time" proved an excellent substitute for the championship trot between Lord Derby and The Abbot, and drew by far the best attendance of the meeting, a crowd of about 6,000 visitors being present when the feature events were decided, though a good proportion of the patrons of the harness horses missed the really excellent performance of Susie J.

That mare, racing in the name of the millionaire breeder of trotters, J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, was entered in the first race of the afternoon, a novelty affair, in which the heat winners were retired in regular order, each with a share in the purse, the winner of the fastest heat to have the largest share of the money. The winner's share therefore went to Susie J. for her second heat in 2:06½, but it took some of the gilt from the gingerbread that the judges decided that H. Titer, the driver of the mare, had violated the rules by "laying up" in the first heat, which was won by Louise Mac in 2:10½. Some few horsemen suspected that Susie J. had not done her best in this first heat, for which she finished seventh, jogging behind the others as if she was not particular when she got to the wire. The betting on the second heat made it a certainty in the minds of the judges that Susie J. had not been driven to win the opening heat, for the Forbes mare was made a hot favorite, and then won in such fast time and with such ease that the judges took action, and fined Titer $200 for the alleged infraction of the rule. When it came to the final heat of this race York Boy proved the best, and won quite handily from the long chance outsider, Col. Cochran, while Ferano, the favorite before the race, was third.

For the Brighton Purse of $5,000, the big event of the day, the largest field of the meeting started, seventeen horses scoring at the start, with Twinkle the favorite in the auction pools, she selling for $50, Roamer and Don Derby for $35 each, Casonda for $15, Daphne Dallas for $10, and all the others bunched in the field for $15 more. Twinkle was unlucky in getting into trouble back in the crowd in the early stages of the first heat, and Don Derby managed to reach the wire first, while Twinkle was far back in the field. In the pooling on the second heat, Don Derby was backed against the field at about 1 to 2, but it was more in the nature of hedging than with any idea that he could win, for Twinkle still was supported by the knowing division. Going well all the way, Twinkle won the second heat with ease, and resumed her place of favoritism. Thereafter she went on and took two more heats, and the race, though for the second heat she won she had to do about the best that she could to get in before the long-chance horse. You Bet, who made a smart effort at the finish. The second heat on this race and the first won by Twinkle was finished in 2:05½.

The special for Anaconda and Prince Alert made the third race, and Prince Alert, going away with the advantage of the pole position, never relinquished his place in front from start to finish, the first heat he winning with great ease in straight heats, which were timed in 2:03¾ and 2:04¼.

In the race by Dan Patch against time, the star pacing horse of the turf went to the encouragement of two galloping horses and paced with the regularity of clockwork from start to finish. There never was a time when he gave the least alarm that he would make a break. The first quarter was done in 0:30¼, the half in 1:01¼, the three-quarters in 1:31, and the full mile in 2:03¾, exactly the same time as that of his record. Weather conditions were against him, however, and there is the prospect that he may go fast enough to equal or beat the world's record in the trial that it is intended to give him against time to-morrow. For the last race of the day, which was with novelty conditions, the favorites for the heats won in regular order, Albert taking the first, Free Advice the second, and Orrin B. the third, with the fastest time of the race marked up, the purse therefore going to Free Advice, for the second heat, the winner's share of Summaries follow:

First Race.—Novelty. Purse $1,500. For the 2:10 class trotting; three heats.

Susie J., r. m., (H. Titer)	7	1	ro	
Louise Mac, ch. m., (H. Howell)	1	ro		
York Boy, b. g., (W. Snyder)	2	3	1	
Ferenz, blk. m., (H. Benyon)	2	3		
Waubun, gr. s., (G. Saunders)	5	4	5	
Chi, Cochran, b. s., (E. Geers)	10	5	2	
Antezella, b. m., (G. Spear)	4	7	6	
Aggie Medium, b. m., (W. McCarthy)	6	8	7	
All Right, b. g., (M. Demarest)	9	9	4	
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (F. Noble)	8	6	9	
Gene D., br. m., (C. Lassell)	10	10	8	

Time—2:10½; 2:06½; 2:11½.

Winner's share of purse awarded to Susie J. for the fastest heat; Louise Mac second, and York Boy third.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton Purse of $5,000 for the 2:10 class, pacing, three in five heats.

Twinkie, b. m., (S. Hudson)	2	1	1	
Don Derby, ch. s., (J. Kelly)	1	2	15	2
Joe Pointer, b. s., (D. McClarty)	6	3	3	ro
Nathan Straus, b. g., (J. Curry)	7	4	5	ro
Terrace Queen, br. m., (L. Schaffer)	2	9	8	ro
Terrill S., ch. g., (C. Lassell)	5	5	11	ro
Casanda, b. m., (S. Wilson)	4	10	6	ro
Roamer, br. g., (J. Stohl)	11	6	4	ro
Dandy Chimes, b. s., (E. Geers)	8	7	7	ro
You Bet, b. g., (R. Walker)	10	11	9	ro
Sophia, b. m., (R. Lindsey)	5	12	12	ro
Dandy C., gr. g., (F. Garrison)	14	8	9	ro
Onato, b. m., (A. McDonald)	15	11	10	ro
Lou Vaughn, b. m., (G. Spencer)	9	15	14	ro
Star Pugh, ch. g., (J. McKinney)	13	14	13	ro
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (B. Kenney)				dis.
Locanda, b. s., (J. Brodbine)				dis.

Time—2:06; 2:05½; 2:07; 2:09.

THIRD RACE.—Special purse of $3,000, pacing, two in three heats.

Prince Alert, b. g., (M. Demarest)				1
Anaconda, b. g., (T. Dickerson)				2

Time—First heat, 0:30¾, 1:01¾, 1:32½, 2:03¼; Second heat, 0:29, 1:00, 1:31¾, 2:04½.

FOURTH RACE.—Special exhibition mile, pacing against time, the world's record pacing, 1:59¼.

Dan Patch, b. s., (M. E. McHenry,) accompanied by running horses, paced a mile in 2:00¾, equaling his own record. Fractional time—0:30¼, 1:00¾, 1:31, 2:00¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Novelty, purse of $1,500, for the 2:24 class, pacing, three heats.

Free Advice, ch. s., (R. Miller)	5	1	ro
Albert, roan g., (A. Macdonald)	1	r. o.	
Orrin B., b. g., (S. Hudson)	2	4	1
Dick Wilson, br. s., (S. Wilson)	4	2	2
Sultana, br. m., (J. Ryan)	3	3	3
Charles Hofer, br. g., (R. Walker)			dis
Ethel Mack, ch. m., (W. McCarthy)			dis

Time—2:11½; 2:10¾; 2:18¾.

Winner's share of purse awarded to Free Advice for the fastest heat, Albert second, and Orrin B. third.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—The John H. Shults Purse for the 2:25 class, trotting; four-year-olds, three in five heats. Bell Sligo, Directum Spier, Hallie Hardin, Horace W. Wilson, Maxime, Prince Canton, and Zephyr.

SECOND RACE.—Novelty Purse for the 2:04 class, pacing; three heats. Audubon Boy, Connor, Dan Patch, Fannie Dillard, Hal B., Fred S. Wedgewood, Indiana, and Shadow Chimes.

THIRD RACE.—Novelty Purse for the 2:16 class, trotting; three heats. Baron Bel, Bemay, Ben Hall, Berneida, Debut, Earline S., Governor Roosevelt, Ivandorf, Joe Steiner, Miss Brack, Miss Johnson, and Walnut Hall.

FOURTH RACE.—Special cup for the 2:06 class, pacing; to be driven by amateurs.

Results of Other Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14.—For the first time in his thirty-two years of driving Charles Doble, driver of Frank Yokum, was fined $100 here to-day for not driving his horse to win the last heat of the 2:12 pace. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Gipsey Red, ch. m., by Red Hot, (Gray)	5	1	1	1
Frank Yokum, b. g., by Parker, (Doble)	1	3	2	2
Curtis, ch. g., (Bevet)	2	2	5	4
Stormwood, b. h., (Stone)	4	5	2	2
Shorty, ch. g., (Reynolds)	3	4	4	5
Light Star, b. g., (Blanchard)	6	6	Ro.	

Time—2:15½; 2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:12½.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Marion Wentworth, br. m., by Edgemark, (Paige)	1	1	1	
Florence C., blk. m., (Brewster)	2	2	2	
Baby Boy, b. g., (Humphreville)	4	3	3	
Surprise, b. g., (Richardson)	3	4	4	

Time—2:25½; 2:25¾; 2:25¾.

2:20 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Hetty Green, b. m., by Alexander, (Cox)	1	1	1	
King Crystal, br. s., (Aldrich)	3	4	2	
Shiner, br. s., (Durland)	6	2	5	
Salty, ch. g., (Foster)	2	9		
Christie, ch. m., (Nay)	4	6	3	
Hazel, ro. m. (Fox)	5	3	7	
Fanny B., ro. m., (Gillies)	9	8	4	
Fire King, br. g., (Bentley)	7	5	6	
Mayflower, b. m., (Gray)	8	7	8	
Knox Sparkling Gelatine, ch. g., (Richardson)				dis.

Time—2:15½; 2:18¾; 2:16½.

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Christine B., b. m., by Earl Belmont, (Cox)	1	1	1	
Surprise, b. g., (Burggard)	2	5	5	
Stephen Holt, b. g., (Blanchard)	6	2	7	
Lady Nance, ch. m., (Fox)	9	9	2	
Brownstone, b. g., (Avard)	3	3	9	
Knox Gelatine Queen, gr. m., (Richardson)	5	6	3	
Brittin M., b. g., (E. Clark)	4	4	8	
Trilby, b. m., (Churchill)	8	8	4	
Invoice, b. s., (Doble)	7	7	6	

Time—2:19½; 2:20¾; 2:20.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 14.—Ten heats were paced on the kite track this afternoon, one of them in the postponed 2:24 class. Summary:

2:24 Pace.—Purse, $500, (concluded.)

Alice Holmes, blk. m., by Brilliant					
King, (Allen)	1	5	1	4	2 1
Great Guy, b. g., (Stanley and Palmer)	2	2	2	1	1 3
Bertha W., b. m., (Cox and W. O'Neil)	3	1	3	2	4 2
Decima Dean, b. m., (J. O'Neil)	5	4	4	3	3 *
Gardner, g. g., (W. O'Neil)	4	3	5	5	5 *

*Ruled out.

Time—2:17½; 2:23¾; 2:20; 2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:15¾.

2:14 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Anadrosia, ch. g., by Sir Croix, (Kent)	1	1	1	
Mace, b. g., (Allen)	4	2	2	
Lester, blk. m., (Palmer)	2	7	3	
Dewey H., blk. g., (Miller)	3	3	6	
Nat C., b. g., (W. O'Neil)	7	6	4	
George Wilton, ch. g., (Gillies)	7	4	5	
Allenka, b. g., (Young)	6	6	*	

*Drawn.

Time—2:10¼; 2:10; 2:11½.

2:16 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Kaiyali, b. s., by Kremlin, (Young)	1	1	1	
Lexington, blk. g., (W. O'Neil)	2	5	2	
Ellic, b. g., (Palmer)	4	2	3	
Trouble, g. g., (Jones & Allen)	3	3	5	
Harry L., b. g., (Rathbun)	5	4	4	

Time—2:15; 2:14; 2:13¾.

2:19 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Barnard, b. g., by Much Ado, (Gordon)	1	1	1	
Bobby B., r. g., (Jones)	2	2	2	
Bora Rosie, ch. m., (Allen)	3	2	4	
Stephen P., br. g., (Porter)	5	3	3	
Barius, blk. g., (W. O'Neil)	4	5	5	

Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13¼.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The 2:20 pacing race was the most exciting event of to-day's meeting. In the first heat of the 2:16 class a collision occurred almost under the wire between Black Joe and Howell Boy, in which the former was thrown and the sulky smashed. Neither Driver Rosser nor the horse was seriously hurt. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Slick Goods, b. m., (Wicker)	2	2	1	2	2	1 1
Wilkes Medium, b. m., (Patterson)	1	1	2	7	3	2 2
Uncle Tom, b. g., (Wackford)	3	9	3	1	1	3 3
Landon C., blk. g., (Eckleman)	7	4	5	3	dr	
Unigo, (Sheehan)	9	3	4	4	5	dr
King Toskey, Jr., ch. s., (Simpkins)	4	6	8	6	4	dr
Reddy Hanks, (Wescott)	8	5	6	5	dr	
Edward W., rn. g., (Maxfield)	8	7	7	dr		
Susana, b. m., (Baker)	5	8	9	dr		

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Doctor Brookner, b. g., (Rosser)	1	2	1	1
Altwood, b. g., (Moody)	2	1	7	2
Helen Russell, b. m., (Wood)	3	4	2	7
Gulle, b. m., (Hart)	4	3	6	3
Madaline P., blk. m., (TerreH)	5	7	4	4
King, b. g., (Shafer)	6	6	5	5
Elizabeth F., b. m., (Maxfield)	7	5	3	6
Fannie K., (Churchill)	8	8	8	4

Time—2:22; 2:22½; 2:21½; 2:22¼.

2:16 Class.—Pace; purse, $400.

Air Line, (Putnam)	2	1	1	1
Oleary, g. g., (Stidd)	1	5	3	5
Howell Boy, b. g., (Stafford)	6	2	2	2
Grover G., blk. g., (St. John)	4	3	4	3
Black Joe, blk. g., (Rosser)	6	6	5	4
Earl W., b. g., (Wescott)	3	4	6	6

Time—2:16¾; 2:16½; 2:16¼; 2:17¾.

In the 2:35 class Amaretta took one heat and Dick one heat.

CUNARD'S KENNER STAKES.

Green B. Morris's Colt Won Easily and in Record Time at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Green B. Morris's colt Cunard won the classic Kenner Stakes at a mile and a quarter this afternoon from a fair field of three-year-olds. Cunard won easily by a length and a half from the 6 to 5 favorite, Gold Cure, in 2:05 3-5, record time for the track.

Chuctanunda, quoted at 7 to 5 in the betting, won the seven furlong handicap for all ages in a gallop, clipping one-fifth of a second off the track record.

Kilogram, racing in the colors of his new owner, Lawrence Waterbury, won the mile selling race in a gallop in fast time. John A. Drake's colt, Martin Burke, was heavily backed, but showed little speed. The two-year-old High Chancellor, also owned by Drake, scored an easy victory in the six furlong race. Dr. Hughes, ridden by Jockey Erbsmehl, fell early in the race and the jockey was badly injured. The track was fast, the weather clear. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Kilogram, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 9 to 10, won; Drummond, 104, (McInerny,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Rossignol, 106, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Martin Burke, Wellesley, Gibson Light, Cogswell, Plum Tart, and Handicapper also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Chuctanunda, 120, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Maxnite, 108, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Red Path, 107, (Cochrane,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:25 2-5. The Musketeer, Ordnung, Glennaille, Maud Gonne, Extinguisher, Lord Pepper, Numeral, and Athelroy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter. Cunard, 111, (L. Jackson,) 9 to 2 and even, won; Gold Cure, 116, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Keenote, 108, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:05 3-5. Highlander and Slipthrift also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. High Chancellor, 115, (Redfern,) 13 to 10 and 4 to 5, won; Flying Prince, 105, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Merry England, 108, (Brennan,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Tantalus Cup, Governor, W. R. Condon, Old Fort, Innsbruck, and Dr. Hughes also ran. Dr. Hughes fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds; one mile. Miss Buttermilk, 109, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Octoroon, 109, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Titian, 114, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Aminte, Valley Forge, Taps, Rock Clif, Dachshund, and the Cuckoo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Mary McCafferty, 97, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Oriolff, 92, (Waugh,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Wannakee, 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time —1:07. Ayreshire Lad, Mount Hope, Fortunatus, Hilarity, Tom Maybin, Nigrette, Dramatist, Cloche d'Or, Warte Nicht, Merry Sister, Anna Daly, Farcraft, and Squanto also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Aceful and Olefiant, 118 pounds each; Short Hose, 113; Mamie Worth, 111; Old Lady, 110; John A. Scott, 107; Examiner, 102; Singing Girl, 100; Burgundy, 95; Scottish Blue, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Bluff, 111 pounds; Satire, 109; Huntress, 106; Sweet Tooth and Moor, 105 each; San Andreas, 104; Boaster, 103; Five Nations, King's favorite, and Brandysmash, 101 each; Hot, Frank McKee, and Tenagra, 98 each; May J., 86.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; one mile. Andy Williams, 112 pounds; Huntress, 111; Stevedore, 108; Old Hutch, Peninsula, South Trimble, Flying Buttress, and Five Nations, 106 each; Drummond and Lord Pepper, 103 each; Bessie McCarthy and Locket, 101 each; May J., 96.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Glorious, Figardon, Subdue, Parisienne, Liberty Chimes, Nine Spot, Auriesville, Healing Salve, Bridesmaid II., Bright Girl, Back Number, Intervention, Epidemic, Merry Roel, Medal, and Virgin Soil, 110 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Ethics, 123 pounds; Monograph, 122; Himself and Caughnawaga, 112 each; Baron Pepper, 110; The Rival, 109; Zoroaster and Bluff, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; seven furlongs. Irritable, 118 pounds; Sadducee, 117; Brandysmash and Rappenecker, 113 each; Sweet Tooth, 112; Clonmell and Clorita, 111 each; Conundrum, 110; King's Favorite and Paul Creighton, 108 each; Dick Canfield and Golden Cottage, 104 each; Guesswork, 103; Joymaker, 101; Honolulu, 96.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Beaten in Last Game of Series with Cincinnati.

CHICAGO WON FROM BROOKLYN

Pittsburg Beat Boston Easily — Small Crowd at Philadelphia Grounds Saw the Local Team Win.

From the outset of the baseball game played on the Polo Grounds yesterday the Cincinnati team had a winning lead, and, although the New Yorks played a good uphill game, they were beaten by the score of 6 to 3. This wound up the series between these clubs, and last night the teams went West. The New York men will play at Chicago to-morrow, and they will not be seen again on their home grounds until Labor Day.

In the very first inning the visitors gathered in four runs, as they found Miller's pitching just to their liking. The fielding support given Miller was good, but the hits were so well placed that the fielders could not prevent the runs being scored.

McGann tallied one for his side in the second inning on a nice hit to centre, Brodie's out at first, and a wild pitch. Cincinnati scored one in the fifth and another in the next inning, in the latter half of which the home players did their utmost to even up matters. Browne hit to right for a base and went to second on Dunn's hit over third. Bresnahan drove the ball to right centre, scoring Browne, and Dunne got home with another run while Peitz and Buckley were dismissing McGann at first base. Neither side got a man as far as third base in the last three innings, and the Cincinnatis won. The fielding feature of the game was Corcoran's work in short field. He covered a lot of ground and had seven put-outs and two assists to his credit. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Maloney, rf.	0	2	0	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0
Crawf'd, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Seymour, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Peitz, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	7	2	1
Steinf'dt, 3b.	1	2	1	3	1
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	6	11	27	15	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, lf.	1	3	6	0	0
Dunn, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
Br'nah'n, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	12	0	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Bow'man, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0
Miller, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	10	27	12	0

Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Miller, 3; off Phillips, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Phillips, 1. Two-base hits—Beckley, Steinfeldt, Bresnahan. Stolen base—Beckley. Double play—Steinfeldt, Peits, and Beckley. Wild pitch—Phillips. Hit by pitched ball—By Phillips, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time —One hour and thirty-five minutes.

CHICAGO, 6; BROOKLYN, 2.

Yesterday was "ladies' day" at the Washington Park baseball grounds, and there were many women present to see the last game of the series between the Brooklyn and Chicago teams. Chicago won by 6 to 2, after outbatting and outfielding the local combination. The fielding of Hanlon's men was far below the usual mark, and at times the men played as if they were suffering from ennui. They batted fairly well, but their hits, numbering as many as the opposite, came at inopportune times, five of them being made when there was no runner on the bases. Taylor pitched for Chicago, and was hit more frequently than was expected. Newton was in the box for Brooklyn, but Hanlon badly by giving Jones a base on balls at the opening of the game, which resulted in two runs for the visitors. Poor fielding was responsible for the other runs made by the winning side, and the only tallies made by the home nine were a single run in each of the third, second and seventh innings. Kling and Taylor carried off the batting honors, as each made a three-base hit that was productive of a run.

The Brooklyn team left last night for a ten days' tour of the Western circuit. They will open to-morrow at St. Louis, and are scheduled to appear twice at Washington against the Pittsburg champions on Monday, Sept. 1. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	0	3	0	1
Chance, 1b.	1	0	18	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Tinker, 2b.	0	2	3	4	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0
Kling, c.	1	2	3	1	0
Schaefer, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Taylor, p.	1	1	0	5	0
Total	6	10	27	17	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	4	3	1
Ward, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
McCarthy, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0
Farrell, c.	1	3	5	3	0
Newton, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	10	27	11	2

Chicago	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Tinker, Farrell. Three-base hits—Kling, Taylor. Stolen base—Jones. Double plays—Flood and McCreery; Tinker, Lowe, and Chance. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Newton, 3. Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, Tinker, Schaefer. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Newton, 3. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Philadelphia took the final game from St. Louis to-day by batting Murphy out of the box in the eighth inning. Up to this time he was very effective. There were but 325 persons present. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—4	7	3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 .—5	9	0

Batteries—M. O'Neil, Murphy, and Ryan; White and Doolin.

PITTSBURG, 6; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Pittsburg had no trouble hitting Eason to-day, and the Bostons were easily beaten. Leach's batting was the feature, he making two home runs, a double, and a single. Tannehill was a puzzle to Boston. Score by innings:

	R	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	7	4
Pittsburg	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0—6	13	2

Batteries—Eason and Kittredge; Tannehill and Smith.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	69	23	.750	Cincinnati	44	50	.468
Brooklyn	55	44	.556	St. Louis	44	53	.454
Chicago	51	44	.537	Philadelphia	38	58	.396
Boston	48	44	.522	New York	31	64	.326

Eastern League Games.

Barnett pitched a splendid game for the Jersey City baseball team yesterday. He held the Montreal team down to four scattered hits and shut them out from rungetting. Jersey City got three runs in the first inning on three errors, and the home team outplayed the Canadians at every point. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	3	3	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	3	0	2	0
Halligan, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Griffen, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Shoch, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Mack, ss.	1	1	2	5	0
McManus, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Barnett, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	9	8	27	16	1

MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stafford, ss.	0	2	1	2	2
Shearon, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lovell, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Fox, cf.	2	5	0	0	0
Kelly, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	0	1	10	1	2
Stroh, c.	0	0	1	2	1
Morris, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Blewitt, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	0	4	24	12	5

Jersey City	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	.	—9
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2. Two-base hits—Shindle, Mack. Sacrifice hits—Halligan, Griffen, Mack, McManus, Barnett. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Montreal, 3. Stolen bases—Shindle, (2;) Stafford, Shearon. First base on balls—Off Blewitt, 3. First base on errors—Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Barnett, 6; by Blewitt, 1. Passed ball—Stroh, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H.	E.
Providence	1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 .—8	10	4
Rochester	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1—4	11	3

Batteries—Brown and Kelly; McAleese and Dillon.

AT WORCESTER.

	R	H.	E.
Buffalo	6 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—10	12	3
Worcester	0 2 0 1 0 0 2 3 1 0—9	14	6

Batteries—Amole and Law; Merritt and Goodwin.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H.	E.
Newark	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	2
Toronto	0 0 1 0 3 0 0 6 0—10	11	0

Batteries—Deegan and Thackera; Bridges and Brennan.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3. Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 1. (Second game.)
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 7.
At Boston—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 3; Binghamton, 2 (eleven innings.)
At Schenectady—Ilion, 3; Schenectady, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Johnstown—Utica, 18; A. J. & G., 6.

NO BASEBALL COMBINE.

President Johnson Says American League Is Flourishing and Can Go It Alone.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—An important meeting of the Board of Directors of the American League was held at the Hollenden to-day, the session lasting nearly five hours. The meeting was called by President Ban Johnson for the purpose of discussing the future plans of the League, and to make a report on the season as far as it has gone. The meeting was purely an executive one, and no one with the exception of Vice President Charles W. Somers was able to enter the room. Every member of the board was present, which is made up as

HAVANA CANAL FRAUD CHARGED BY CUBANS

Petition to Set Aside Agreement with American Company.

Gomez and Pelaez Say New York Promoter and His Daughter's Fiance Made False Representations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Manuel Gomez and Felipe Pelaez of Cuba to-day instituted suit in Chancery to have set aside an agreement between themselves and the Havana Canal Company, a New Jersey corporation, and which agreement, it is charged, was procured by fraud on the part of the company. The Cubans have a concession to construct a canal. It was originally given by the Spanish Government, and at the date of its expiration in October, 1900, an extension was granted by the American Government.

The bill alleges that the Havana Canal Company is "a mere sham." It is set forth that, after being granted the concession to construct, maintain, and operate a canal in and to the harbor of the City of Havana by the Spanish Government in Cuba, Gomez and Pelaez came to New York and applied to Henry B. De Hamel to procure the necessary capital to develop the concession. De Hamel introduced them to a New York attorney, William T. Wood, who, according to the bill, it subsequently developed, was to marry De Hamel's daughter.

It is alleged that De Hamel and Wood "thereafter falsely represented that they had organized and incorporated under the New Jersey laws the Havana Canal Company, with a capital of $3,000,000, which corporation was composed of very strong men financially, with ample means, and would at once commence and complete contemplated construction of a canal in the Harbor of Havana."

The bill goes on to say that, "relying upon said false and fraudulent misrepresentation," Gomez and Pelaez entered into an agreement to turn over the grant in return for stock of the corporation amounting to $150,000 and $50,000 in cash. The agreement was signed by Wood as attorney for the Havana Canal Company.

It is charged that no such corporation existed at the time, but that two months later a charter was secured by the Havana Canal Company, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, and not $3,000,000. Wood, it is contended, assigned the agreement to the newly formed company as a personal right.

The Havana Canal Company, it is asserted, should complete the work within two years, but aside from the expenditure of about $300, no work has yet been done. Gomez and Pelaez allege that they have received neither stock nor money, and that the agreement is a cloud on their property, and they are "hindered and embarrassed in financing said construction by reason of said agreement and by reason further of said Havana Canal Company, pretending to own the same and seeking to sell the same."

They ask that it be set aside. The bill alleges that the agreement was procured by fraud and that the corporation was largely, if not altogether, composed of employes of William T. Wood.

DERRICK BOOM CRASHES.

Two Men Severely Hurt and Two Slightly Injured in Accident at New Bank of Metropolis.

The breaking of an iron pin in one of two derricks used in the erection of the new building for the Bank of the Metropolis, at Sixteenth Street and Broadway, at noon yesterday, caused an accident in which two men were severely hurt and three slightly injured, and so great a crowd was collected by the sound of the crash of falling wood and iron that the reserves of the Thirtieth Street Station had to be called.

The pin which caused the accident was an iron bolt, or "gudgeon pin," connecting the boom of the derrick with the mast. The ominous snap was heard distinctly by the workmen above the sound of hammers and hoists, and for the moment, while the boom still held to its socket and the seven-ton girder it was raising hung poised in the air, the workmen had a chance to leap for their lives.

That they did leap saved many of them from death, for when a short minute afterword the entire mass of woodwork, boom, stiff-legs and mast, with the girder, chains and pulleys, crashed down where they had been, it carried everything with it but the standing uprights of the building.

The two workmen most seriously injured were Clarence Cullinan, 35 years old, of 1,836 Nineteenth Street, Hoboken, who sustained a broken arm and an injury to the forehead, and Charles Stephens of 113 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, whose neck was badly wrenched. Both were removed to the New York Hospital.

Cullinan, when the accident occurred, was standing on the top of one of the uprights, immediately under the boom of the derrick. Seeing his danger, he jumped to the ground below, a distance of two stories, and in falling broke his arm. Stephens was at the foot of the mast, and was squeezed between the timbers.

The others who were injured were Martin Darby, twenty-five years old, of 82 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; John Tripp, 621 East Sixteenth Street, and John Alford of 315 Broome Street. None of their injuries was serious. Tripp and Alford returned to work later in the afternoon.

The building is under erection by the Fuller Construction Company, and the framework had reached the second story. The Superintendent in charge is Richard Gottlieb of 37 Broadway. He was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court in the afternoon, but was discharged. According to the officials in charge of the building, no blame attaches to any person, as the derrick was said to be equal to the weight of the girder, and only for the presumable flaw in the gudgeon pin, no accident would have occurred.

Patrick O'Brien Missing.

The police have been asked to look for Patrick O'Brien, who disappeared from his home, 301 West Fifty-first Street, on July 29 last. He is described as a man fifty-seven years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches in height, and weighing 150 pounds. Mr. O'Brien has been ill at various times during the last three years, and frequently appeared to be slightly demented.

The Budget for 1902-03.

Mayor Low has taken the first step looking toward the study of the budget for 1902-3, and has sent a circular letter to all heads of departments asking them to send in their estimates not later than Sept. 1. The estimates heretofore have been in by Sept. 10. The study of the new budget will commence on Oct. 1.

Solicitor Hamilton's Appointment.

Collector Stranahan has been notified that the Treasury Department has approved the permanent appointment of Francis E. Hamilton as solicitor to the Collector. Mr. Hamilton has been serving under a temporary appointment for a month. As chief of the Law Division Mr. Hamilton succeeds Col. Dudley F. Phelps, who resigned a month ago as Deputy Collector in charge of the Law Division.

Pythians Chose Supreme Chancellor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Tracy R. Bangs of Grand Forks, N. D., to-day was elected Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Charles E. Shively of Richmond, Ind., was made Supreme Vice Chancellor. Louisville, Ky., was chosen as the next place of meeting of the Supreme Lodge.

AN ALLEGED GREEN GOODS MAN CAUGHT.

Morris Buck, Charged with Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

Morris Buck, alias King and Hamilton, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with fraudulent use of the mails. He was at once turned over to the Federal authorities.

Buck is alleged to have sent "green-goods" circulars through the mail. The circular states that the sender has a get-rich-quick scheme. On July 16, Buck, it is charged, sent one of these circulars to G. B. Du Bois, at 2,408 North Broadway, St. Louis, which stated that if Du Bois wanted to make money quickly he should telegraph Edward King, 60 Vine Street, Ulster, Penn. Du Bois telegraphed King and received in return a letter instructing him to come to New York, go to Leggett's Hotel, and that he should send word of his coming to Edward Hamilton, 751 Seventh Avenue. Du Bois was supplied with a code which he was to use in all telegrams.

The Post Office authorities were notified, and last Tuesday night a telegram was sent to "Hamilton," which read, "Market begins favorably," and signed "Marquis," the signature decided upon. Wednesday night another telegram was sent from Pittsburg, reading, "Market progressing favorably," and signed "Marquis." This showed that Du Bois was on his way to this city. Later another telegram was sent to "Hamilton" telling him that Du Bois would reach the city at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and would go to Leggett's Hotel.

Instead of Du Bois going to the hotel, one of the detectives went, and about 8 o'clock a young man knocked at the door, presented the detective with a letter which said that the bearer would take him to where Hamilton was. The detective followed directions, and at the entrance to the bridge met the man recognized as Buck.

Buck was arraigned yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building, and held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Mrs. Louisa Wells Dead.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Louisa Wells, aged ninety-six years, one of the oldest women in Indiana, died to-day. She was born in Saratoga, N. Y., and came here in 1833, being one of the first settlers of the county. She was the mother of D. M. Wells of Cleveland, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service between New York and Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh variable winds, mostly easterly.

Local rains are indicated for Friday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and from the northern Rocky Mountain slope over the Western lake region. The temperature changes will be slight. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable and mostly fresh easterly, south of New England. On the Gulf Coast light to fresh southerly winds will prevail. On the Great Lakes variable winds will shift to fresh east to northeast.

Steamships departing for European ports to-day will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	69	64	62
6 A. M.	69	62	62
9 A. M.	72	69	70
12 M.	75	76	76
4 P. M.	73	77	77
6 P. M.	72	76	76
9 P. M.	70	70	71
12 P. M.	70	68	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	72
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer recorded 66 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 72 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity registered 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines. He will proceed to San Antonio and assume command of the Department of Texas.

Transfers are made in the Artillery Corps as follows: Capt. Henry H. Ludlow, from the Sixty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Sixty-fifth Company; Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, from the Sixty-fifth Company to the Sixty-eighth Company.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, and Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Quartermaster, is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., upon the call of the senior member, for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations for civil assessments at Fort Monroe, published in War Department circular of March 13, 1900.

Capt. John B. MacDonald, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Quartermaster at the United States General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to take effect Aug. 20, and then will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Assiniboine.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke is relieved from duty at the University of Nebraska, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Yale University.

The resignation of Cadet Harry C. Cowl, fourth class, Military Academy, has been accepted.

First Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Mississippi National Guard.

Capt. Merritte W. Ireland, Assistant Surgeon, in addition to his present duties, will assume temporary charge of the medical supply depot at St. Louis, until the arrival at that place of Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon, relieved from further duty at Plattsburg Barracks.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed to take the course of instruction at the United States Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, and will report there at once: First Lieut. William H. Monroe, and First Lieut. Noel Gaines.

Transfers in the Infantry: Capt. Edgar W. Howe, from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Twenty-second Infantry; Company H; Capt. Henry G. Lyon, from the Twenty-second Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company L.

So much of special orders of July 25 as directs Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, Ninth Cavalry, to proceed to join that regiment, is amended so as to direct him to remain on duty with the Third Cavalry until further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Fullam is ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 20.

Paymaster G. G. Seibels is ordered to the Hartford Sept. 15.

Paymaster C. S. Williams is ordered to the Brooklyn Oct. 1.

Paymaster T. S. Jewett is ordered to the New York yard as assistant to General Storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart is detached from the Brooklyn Oct. 1 and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster W. T. Camp is ordered to the Lancaster Sept. 1.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt is detached from the Washington yard Sept. 8 for examination by retiring board; then home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Arrivals: Cincinnati at Barcelona, Aug. 14. Gloucester at Annapolis, Aug. 13. Dolphin at Newport, Aug. 13. Gwin at Annapolis, Aug. 13. Kentucky, New Orleans, Helena, and Vicksburg at Nagasaki, Aug. 14.

Sailed:

Montgomery, Aug. 13, from Gloucester for Frenchman Bay.

Chesapeake, Aug. 13, from Portland for Annapolis.

Mayflower, Aug. 14, from New London for Menemsha Bight.

Indiana, Aug. 14, from Halifax for Newport News.

The San Francisco has been ordered to the Norfolk yard from the European station.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four Railroad; ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, St. Louis; Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; Senator W. M. Stewart, Nevada; W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.

HOLLAND—Senor Castaneda, Madrid; Hon. W. W. Vivian, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., Albany; William J. Youngs, Oyster Bay, L. I.

ALBEMARLE—Ex-United States Senator S. Pasco, Florida; M. T. Beach, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Morgan Whitney, New Orleans.

HOFFMAN—Nathan Frank, St. Louis; L. F. Lorie, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MANHATTAN—Bruce Macdonald, Toronto; John S. Poindexter, St. Louis.

MAJESTIC—George H. Oliver, St. Louis; James Scribner, Boston.

EARLINGTON—Baron Moncheur, Minister from Belgium to the United States, Washington, D. C.

VICTORIA—Mayor J. M. Thompson, Sherman, Texas; F. W. Maynard, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. Alex. W. Perry, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—A. D. Peyton, Nashville; George N. Sallsbury, Chicago.

UNION SQUARE—The Rev. E. E. Gillespie, Greenboro, S. C.

CADILLAC—George W. Fear, Illinois; W. A. White, Utica.

WAYS OF THE FAIR BETTORS AT SARATOGA

How Commissioners Are Prematurely Aged at Settling Time.

Hard Work to Explain Where Winnings Go—Great Throng at the Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—In one more particular Mr. W. C. Whitney's shrewdness has made itself manifest. The price of $3 for admission to the race track, which aroused such general opposition, no longer has any critics left. Yesterday's crowd at the races was the largest which ever assembled here, until to-day's multitude distanced it completely.

The great grand stand was literally full. So were all of the boxes, and over night the carpenters had been at work and put in an added row of boxes to meet the demand of the many who are willing to pay even more than the price of a mere admission. Mr. Whitney was, as usual, conspicuous in his activity. Dressed in a thin blue suit with a white Panama hat and a white waistcoat, and with the inevitable cigar, his tall stout figure and kindly and gentle face are never out of sight while he moves from box to box among his friends or from the grand stand to the track and back.

There was nothing dashing, spectacular, or gay about the crowd at the races. There never is in Saratoga. The famous women of the rich and fashionable set were all plainly and quietly dressed, and only here and there among the rows of the unadvertised and unnamed were seen a few showy frocks and displays of jewels. Mr. Gates's method of doing his betting for himself by going down to the betting shed and placing a thousand here and there is not the customary mode with the people in the club boxes and the club annex of the grand stand.

These are served by a score or more of commissioners, easily led in importance by Mr. Walters, who places the wagers of the fashionables, and who is first of all Mr. Whitney's trusted lieutenant. What he does is what all the rest try to do, each according to his capacity. What they do is to prepare a card with the ruling odds marked against the horses, to scratch the horses that are not to run, and to report what they gather while in the betting ring as to the amount and character of the backing that the favorites are getting.

Their wealthy and often well-informed employers have in the meantime heard from one another all the gossip from the stables and the doings and sayings of the owners whose horse are entered. All this gossip and news is slowly digested, and the Commissioners write in their notebooks the wagers that their employers wish to make.

You see the humbler Commissioners who deal with the general public running about with bank notes stuffed between their fingers, but the two or three men who place the wagers of the millionaires and fashionables are too well known to the bookmakers to need the handling of any cash except at the end of each day's sport, when they settle with their employers and then close accounts with the bookies.

A marked feature of the betting here is that it is indulged in by practically all the women who attend the races. The commissioners write on the same pages of their notebooks the wagers of a Vanderbilt and the bets of a Vanderbilt governess, while others pass from school teacher to lady's maid, from dressmaker to millionaire's wife, listening respectfully and writing down the order that these fair speculators give.

The time of the commissioners' lives comes at evening, when they are settling up and trying to explain what bets and odds they played and why the sums of money that they turn over are all that the fair ones are entitled to. I have seen clergymen explaining to a rich woman that the $18 given to her was all that she had won, after paying her bets and paying back money she had borrowed to bet with.

"Why," she exclaimed, "I bet on every race and I won on two out of six, and on one of the also I won twenty."

"Yes," was the reply, "but you borrowed $13 and have paid it back, and the agent has taken his 10 per cent. commission, and you are ahead $18."

"Well," she replied, "if what all you gentlemen say is right, of course it is, but I know I won over $30."

And that was a woman who would pay $50 for a hat or $500 for a gown and think far less of parting with $1,000 than she would of winning $30 on a horse race.

As seems to be the case everywhere, there are always more women than men in the grand stand. They continue to attend the races, although there is seldom a day at the track without that they would call its horror. It certainly happens very often that a jockey is thrown and badly hurt, and each time a long-drawn, heart-deep cry of alarm and distress sounds from a thousand tender throats. Yesterday the accident was in the steeplechase and to-day poor Erbsmehl was dreadfully hurt in a flat race.

There is a sudden disturbance in the knot of running horses, they swerve this way and that, a cloud of dust rises, and a score of track employes are seen running toward a rolling horse, and a dark, still object on the track. Out comes the black ambulance, and is driven to the scene, and then it slowly crawls back over the course with its sufering load. Other men hunt for years without a mishap, and others engage in polo with now and then a tumble, but seldom a bad injury.

It is the poor jockeys alone among riders who seem forever being badly hurt. I am told that it is because they are the most careless and reckless of riders, thinking of nothing but winning, urging their horses ahead regardless of what is before or beside them, and sitting more lightly in the saddle than any other equestrians.

Of other phases of life besides the races, there is no item-worth chronicling. The air is full of wild stories of the extravagances of the Wall Street and Western men, of great winnings at Canfield's, of extraordinary betting in the shed at the track, and even of a headwaiter's tip of $500 at the hands of one Westerner. I am so case-hardened against these tales, all of which have sung to this time proven false or wildly exaggerated, that now I no longer investigate them.

In passing I will add that it is not very difficult to create an appearance of winning if one cares to begin play by buying $15,000 worth of chips and heaping them up in front of you before a dollar has been wagered.

JULIAN RALPH.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mills & Co., Topeka, Kan.; J. F. Jewell, dry goods.

Lafayette Carpet Company, Lafayette, Ind.; A. Tarkington, carpets.

Max Mayer & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Willard, hosiery; 43 Leonard Street.

Mills & Co., Topeka, Kan.; E. L. Hindman, dry goods; Victoria.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Hope F. Gale, dry goods; Victoria.

Siegel, Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, books; Navarre.

Harris, Emery & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; John O. Sprowl, cloaks; Navarre.

Gore, D. A., Tacoma, Wash., cloaks; Kensington.

Wade, Elizabeth, Tacoma, Wash., cloaks; Kensington.

Henneberry Company, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Knapp, publisher; Grand Union.

Jerome, I. Laskin, Arizona, dry goods.

Rufus Waterhouse Company, New York; Frank Baldwin, neckwear; 20 Irving Place.

Hespolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. D. Stewart, dry goods; Navarre.

Einstein, Guggenheim & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. D. Guggenheim, ladies' waists; Hoffman.

Dauber, A. F., & Co., Winfield, Kan.; L. L. Stamm, dry goods.

Globe Shoe and Clothing Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; E. T. Flaherty, millinery.

Schmidt & Leuchman, Danville, Ill.; C. B. Leuchman, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Schmidt, Emily & Bear, Logansport, Ind.; Isaac Bear, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Burton Dry Goods Company, Paris, Texas; W. G. Burton, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company, Oklahoma City, O. T.; W. Peel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company, Paris, Texas; Mrs. W. W. Gerry, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company, Oklahoma City, O. T.; Miss Mullie Humphreys, dry goods; Miss M. Peel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Evarts, Krause & Ruger, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. G. Evarts, carpets; Sanford B. Ruger, carpets; Hotel Navarre.

Wetzler, M., Hilmore City, Mo.; G. M. Salsbury, general merchandise.

Farmers' Department Store, Rock Ford, Col.; M. Wetzler, general merchandise.

Schwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; N. I. Shwartz, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Rahn, cloaks and suits; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, dress goods and silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. E. Wallace, millinery; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; S. A. Murdock, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, leather goods; 648 Broadway.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; C. S. Wise, cloaks; 391 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Krolik, A. & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, domestics and linings; Hotel Navarre.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods; J. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 464 Broome Street.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn., dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 443 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Brown, upholstery goods; Miss Lynn, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Strouss, Eisendroth & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; L. Eisendroth, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Milliken, Cousins & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and house furnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Colder, cloaks and suits; 309 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hilbert, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Silver, M. T., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, notions and jewelry, laces and embroideries; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Fear, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Field, skirts, muslin underwear, children's and infants' wear; 28 Howard Street; Holland House.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. P. Wilme, domestics; 487 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Temple Dry Goods Company, Joplin, Mo.; George B. Temple, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary E. Sullivan, dry goods; Hotel St. Andrew.

Colwell, E. V., Company, Monmouth, Ill.; E. V. Colwell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hoyt, C. W., & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; C. W. Hoyt, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Risser, R. S., Calvert, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Anna E. Graham, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Callah, Lumpkin & Co., Hearne, Texas; A. Oderholz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ostran, Hunt & Co., Cambridge, Ill.; P. E. Ostran, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Hamilton, Elmore, Clarksville, Texas; W. C. Hamilton, dry goods.

Wilkes Cash Store, Circleville, Ohio; A. C. Wilkes, general merchandise; Miller's Hotel.

Johnson, C. F., Company, Galesburg, Ill.; P. M. Scott, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Latin, R., Dayton, Ohio; E. R. Latin, hatter; Hotel Victoria.

Loewenherz, L., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods; 513 Broadway.

Farwick, Frank, Canton, Ohio; department store.

Aurelen, Joseph J., Canton, Ohio; department store.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; M. Cronin, general store; Gerard Hotel.

De Jong, Max, Evansville, Ind.; cloaks; Gerard Hotel.

Haugh, J. Guy, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. H. C. Schooley, men's furnishings; St. Denis Hotel.

Young, Mrs. I., St. Louis, Mo.; dressmaking; The Ramsey.

Gilkeson, H., Dry Goods Company, Warrensburg, Mo.; A. L. Gilkeson, dry goods.

Morrison, M. C., Topeka, Kan.; Blanche Wilson, millinery.

Thomas, Miss F. L., Colorado Springs, Col.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Evans, A. H., Little Rock, Ark.; ladies' furnishings; 701 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Brown Shoe Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Hutchins, boots and shoes.

Schiff & Block, Peoria, Ill.; Margaret Kane, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Bradford & Weiss, Waverly, Ill.; George D. Bradford, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bradford & White, Vandalia, Ill.; W. C. White, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Marie, Miles., Chicago, Ill.; millinery.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

COHN, MEYER & CO.—Cohn, Meyer & Co., doing business as the New York Knee Pants Company at 30 Bond Street, have closed up their place of business, and the balance of their stock was taken, it is said, by a City Marshal on two writs of replevin, aggregating about $750. Nothing of any value, it is said, was left in the place. The business was started in 1895 by Leo Cohn, Beuno Cohn, and Elias Meyer, and on Feb. 20 last William Pollak became a special partner for $1,500 to Feb. 20, 1904. Their statement of Feb. 1 last showed assets of $19,000 and liabilities of $6,200.

JOSEPH W. WENK.—A meeting of creditors of Joseph W. Wenk, doing business as Joseph W. Wenk & Co., manufacturer of skirts, at 520 Broadway, was held yesterday in the office of Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer, 132 Nassau Street, which was attended by most of the creditors. His liabilities are $32,000 and nominal assets about $9,500. An offer of 15 cents on the dollar cash was made, but the creditors thought they ought to get more, and a committee was appointed to make an investigation and report. Mr. Oppenheimer, attorney for Mr. Wenk, said that whatever the committee decided the assets on hand were reasonably worth would go as the basis of settlement.

TWO WOMEN DISAGREE.

Trouble in Running the Meat Business—One Husband "Too Gay."

The story of the troubles of two women who are in the meat business was related to Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday in an application on behalf of one of the women for a receiver for the business, Annie Moses having sued for dissolution of partnership with Kate Underwood.

Until recently each had a separate place of business and employed her husband at a weekly salary of $30. Up to the time of the alleged copartnership Mrs. Moses was at 194 and 195 Washington Market and Mrs. Underwood was at 144 West Street. The combined business was conducted at 144 West Street.

Recently disputes and disagreements arose between the women. Mrs. Underwood asserts that Mr. Moses "got too gay" in the store and that she put him out. Thereupon Mrs. Moses took possession of the cashier's desk. Mrs. Underwood had Mrs. Moses ejected, and afterward Mrs. Moses sued. Mrs. Underwood denies that there ever was any partnership. Justice Greenbaum reserved decision.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SOLOMON MARCUS.—Solomon Marcus of 310 East Seventy-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $20,-991 and no assets. He was formerly of Jacobs & Marcus, manufacturers of mineral waters at 502 East Seventy-fourth Street, who dissolved in March last. Of the liabilities $18,190 are secured by chattel mortgages, the value of the security being put in at $30,930. The secured creditors are A. D. Puffer & Sons, Boston, $13,-380, and Bennett & Comperts of this city, $4,800. He was in business ten years.

JOHN TOURNEY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed J. C. Coleman temporary receiver of the assets of John Tourney, doing business as John Tourney & Son, plumbers, at 419 Lexington Avenue, on the application of Benjamin Losser, attorney, for the following-named creditors: Richardson Boynton Company, Lawler Water Feed and Damper Regulator Company, and the Cliff & Gubert Company. Mr. Tourney filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 4th inst. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BENK, William—E. A. Hays	$114
BUCK, Louis—Buck, Meyer & Co.	538
COHEN, Meyer—M. Meyers and another	27
CHURCHYARD, Joseph J.—United States of America on Relation of J. McAllister	680
DAVIDYON, Gamaliel K.—F. R. Shumgara Company	617
FALLER, Joseph J.—E. Thompson	188
GREENE, William D., and Joseph D. Hayes—People of the State of New York	100
HOFFMAN, Frederick, and Charles Muth —J. Diehl	153
HARTMAN, Max—N. Gillen and another	302
HICKOK, Gerardine H.—W. G. Beatty	583
IMMEL, John—G. L. Schuyler & Co	4,547
KESSLER, Samuel A.—A. Murray	199
LEWINSKY, James C.—New York Central Coal Company	9
MORTIMORE, Franklin—G. H. Huber	132
RODEN, William F.—I. Rosenbluth	125
RICHARDS, Warren W., and Frederick A. Witterbush—J. Diehl	209
REICHERT, John W.—D. T. Mallett	37
ROSENTHAL, Jacob—American Woolen Company of New York	362
SALMON, Frederick—Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company	71
TALLMAN, Clarence E.—C. Wirtenberger	757
VAN HORNE, Susan R.—R. J. Ferns	700
WOTHERSPOON, Mary—H. Sirotta and another	32
THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY of Maryland—United States of America on Relation of J. McAllister	408
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. Cancora, $36; H. Brown, $28; A. Casella, $24; J. Clarke, $24; M. Celentano, $24; J. Croke, $24; J. Cronin, $30; D. Capprozzolio, $24; J. Charters, $28; M. Callahan, $24; J. Coolahan, $30; F. Bransfield, $28; A. Bisnik, $30; D. Bulman, $30; H. Brady, $20; R. Aiolo, $20; L. M. Malbrague, $20; J. F. Appleton, $30; T. Byrne, $28; A. Zappolo, $28; T. Bird, $26; H. Bachmann, $30; M. Burns, $26; J. Bursche, $26.	

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:06	Sun sets...7:00	Moon sets...1:46

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:43	Gov. Isl'd...5:09	H. Gate....7:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:58	Gov. Isl'd...5:27	H. Gate....7:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galicia, St. Thomas, Para and Manaos	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16.

Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Capri, Brazil	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Barbados and North Brazil	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores, Italy	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacoa, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 18.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for St. Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON:.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Estimates made at the beginnings of political campaigns are not always useful and are seldom accurately prophetic. They may be of some use in stimulating exertion on the part of managers, if they are made with any respect for actual political conditions and inherent probabilities; they are apt to be inaccurate because of the difficulty of adequate judgment of the force of issues, or owing to the unwillingness of the partisan prophet to yield anything to the other side.

The "claims" and "expectations" made in the middle of August, by campaigners for the Republicans and Democrats, and set forth in another part of this paper, certainly must impress the reader with the moderation of the Democrats who have advised the writer. Republican overconfidence, rather than confidence, is manifested in the determination to hold on to a majority in the Fifty-eighth Congress. The tables exhibiting the results expected to be secured illustrate this. They appear at first glance to be amazingly close; but this, it will be seen, is only true as to totals, and arises from the reluctance of the Republicans to give up districts they now hold, and on the other hand from the hesitation of the Democratic campaigners to "claim" more than they should reasonably hope to accomplish.

Not even the most sanguine Republican justifies the bumptious and arrogant confidence expressed by Chairman BABCOCK of the Congressional Committee or by Gen. C. H. GROSVENOR of Ohio, and neither of those partisans looks for an increased Republican majority. They will not assert that they are prepared to attribute Republican losses to the reapportionment, for of the twenty-nine additional members gained by that act apparently more than two-thirds are secured by Republican States. Partisan State reapportionment has been resorted to by both sides in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, and other States to retain for the makers of the laws every possible party advantage. If these "gerrymanders" fail to do all that was expected of them it will be the fault of the voter who is free to think and vote as the cause and the candidate shall inspire him.

The Administration Party is doubly at a disadvantage this year, as compared with 1900. Two years ago its candidate for President was supported not only by all the Republicans by habit and inclination, but by a certain number of Democrats who were unwilling to express their aversion for the Kansas City platform and candidates by doubtful silence or inaction. Candidates for the Fifty-seventh Congress who had made honorable records in the Fifty-sixth Congress, and who entertained not an iota of respect for the vagaries fastened upon their party at Chicago in 1896 and again at Kansas City in 1900, were defeated because they served under a standard that created anxiety, because they were in bad political company.

When the returns for November, 1900, are examined carefully it will be seen that, notwithstanding the blighting effect of BRYAN and Bryanism upon the Democratic Party, the party showed a tendency to enlarge indicative of its strength and vigor at the roots. BRYAN increased his vote of 1896 by more than 127,000; MCKINLEY's gain was but 2,154. The Democratic percentage of the whole State vote in 1896 for BRYAN was 38.76; in 1900 it was 43.82. In Illinois the Democratic gain was but 1.76. In New Jersey it was 5.43 per cent. The tendency was to rise; and it is not at all doubtful that it would have risen in greater numbers and power if it had been able to throw off the Nebraska incubus.

In November the natural Democrat, the voter who was born and bred in the party, and the Democrat who has become such by reason and conviction, can vote without fear that his choice for Representative in Congress will be interpreted as a vindication for anybody except a Democrat, who may chance to have survived the demoralizing ravages of Populism upon the party. For the first time since 1896 the electors may vote for members of Congress without becoming subject to the charge that their election will help BRYAN to reach the Presidency.

Further than that, the voter who is just minded, who would have the next House of Representatives willing and anxious to give Cuba that chance for National existence that we have promised it, and unwilling that a Republican Senate shall be permitted to withhold it in the interest of a pampered and overfed industrial "infant," can vote for Democratic candidates with reasonable assurance that they will carry out all of MCKINLEY's reciprocity policy that a Republican House would favor, and prepare the country for an extension of it in 1905.

THE NUNS' SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

The deplorable and riotous resistances in France to the effort of the Government to close up the unauthorized nuns' schools continue and increase in ferocity and bitterness. It almost seems as if the Government had managed to supersede the Dreyfus case, as a "burning question," with an issue even more embittering.

Certainly to precipitate such a question shows a frightful want of tact and statesmanship, provided it were possible to avoid the precipitation. And we have been quite unable to find any justification or even excuse for the French Government on the ground of necessity. As we have shown before, the act which M. COMBES is engaged in enforcing so ruthlessly there was no real need of his enforcing at all. By its terms the decree was permissive and not mandatory. The business of a wise Minister looking toward the unification of public instruction in France was to proceed along the line of least resistance, to suppress those private and propagandist schools which could be suppressed without too much popular remonstrance. But apparently the headstrong M. COMBES has deliberately chosen the line of most resistance and gone down to the most conservative and Catholic parts of Brittany to "rub it in" upon those backward populations.

Doubtless a public officer who tramples on the notions of any backward and primitive people, like the aggressive Protestant tourist who spits in the holy water basin of a Catholic shrine, relieves his own feelings, but nobody would exactly call him a statesman. And the result of M. COMBES's insistence upon liberating his mind is that he has had to put in jail the leading country gentlemen of the region in which he has been operating by way of vindicating the majesty of the law. Count MIRIBEL, for example, becomes the idol of his neighbors and the martyr of the countryside for resisting the law. Frenchmen, like Englishmen, are taught to believe in the dictum of Lord COKE: "Things that are of the highest criminality may be of the least disgrace."

Suppose some furious Protestant bigots were to gain possession of the Government of an American State, and to undertake the suppression of all the Catholic parochial schools. The Governor who should do this would be a great fool and a great malefactor, but it is not to be denied that he would strongly resemble M. COMBES. MARTIN VAN BUREN does not pass with his countrymen for a great man, but he did make one remark which may safely be commended to the French Premier. It was, "My experience has convinced me that in politics whatever is entirely superfluous ought to be avoided."

GAYNOR AND GREENE.

Undoubtedly the failure of the Government to secure the extradition of GAYNOR and GREENE amounts to a miscarriage of justice. But it is difficult for a fair-minded American to read the report of the decision of Judge CARON without having to acknowledge that the responsibility for the miscarriage rests upon our own shoulders. Assuming that the facts are as the learned Canadian Judge states them, it was wholly out of his power to return the men to the justice of their own country without a manifest and indecent wresting of the law in favor of "international comity," a procedure which may sometimes be necessary, but is never defensible.

Indeed, the case seems to have been thoroughly and persistently bungled. The Department of Justice has no reason whatever to be proud of the agents it has employed. They gave the original demand for the surrender of the fugitives from justice the air of a kidnapping. They gave the Canadians the notion that what they were after was not justice according to law, but only the disgorgement of money, in which event they were ready to compound a felony. Such a procedure is with such difficulty to be distinguished from blackmail that it is no wonder the Canadian authorities and the Canadian public refused to make the mental effort necessary to establish the distinction. The whole performance has been far from creditable to "this our Nation."

Of course, GAYNOR and GREENE admit that they are a pair of thieves. They admitted it by running away. They admitted it again by refusing to return and stand a fair trial. What Capt. CARTER, now serving a deserved sentence for the same offense which they "confess and avoid," means by saying that their trial would be his vindication is more than we know. At present he is undergoing a very mild punishment for his real offense of smirching the bright record of the Corps of Engineers and making his countrymen sorrowfully admit that even a West Point education is not a complete guarantee against lying and stealing. Meanwhile, GAYNOR and GREENE are not enviable people. They are exiles and self-branded thieves. It is not feasible to get much satisfaction out of life in those discouraging circumstances, no matter with how much "swag" one may have managed to escape.

TEMPERATURE AND INFANT MORTALITY.

That hasty and ill-considered generalizations are apt to be misleading is illustrated by a study of the recent vital statistics of New York, so far as these relate to infant mortality. During the hottest weather of a normal Summer much sympathy is felt and expressed for the poor babies of the tenements, who must necessarily suffer intensely and "die like sheep" in the blistering days and scarcely more tolerable nights of the hot waves. We have heard very little of this during the present season, it doubtless having been assumed that as we are experiencing an exceptionally cool and agreeable Summer the infants are thriving and the mortality among them is at a minimum. The difference between this Summer and last is shown by the fact that whereas last Summer there were 1,267 deaths from sunstroke and heat prostration in New York, the record thus far this year is 31 to date. However, for the quarter ended with June 30, the total number of deaths (17,173) exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of the year 1901 by 558, this increase being due almost entirely to an increased number of deaths of children under five years of age. The greatest increase occurred in deaths from diarrheal diseases, there being 254 more deaths from these causes in children under two years of age. There were 120 more deaths from measles and 195 more deaths from the acute respiratory diseases than in the corresponding quarter of last year; in addition an increase was reported in the number of deaths from whooping cough, cancer, Bright's disease, nephritis, and curiously, suicide. The total death rate of New York from June 1 to the present time is a shade lower than last year, but not enough lower to warrant any generalizations. Better street cleaning may account for it, or it may be due to any one of a dozen causes.

A vast majority of the deaths in every Summer of infants under five years are due to diarrheal diseases. The record for the ten weeks ended Aug. 9, 1902, and Aug. 10, 1901, of deaths in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx of children under five years of age from diarrheal diseases compares as follows:

1902. Week Ending	Man. & Bronx.	B'k-lyn.	1901. Week Ending	Man. & Bronx.	B'k-lyn.
June 7....	30	21	June 8....	34	8
June 14....	16	29	June 15....	25	13
June 21....	42	60	June 22....	28	11
June 28....	84	117	June 29....	39	99
July 5....	125	100	July 6....	113	171
July 12....	176	141	July 13....	77	115
July 19....	203	135	July 20....	124	144
July 26....	174	165	July 27....	261	195
Aug. 2....	186	117	Aug. 3....	281	192
Aug. 9....	161	107	Aug. 10....	231	118
Total...	1,197	902	Total...	1,213	1,005

An examination of this table will show that up to July 19 the death rate for this year exceeded that of last year by considerably more than could be accounted for in the increase of population. Since then the showing is better, but the total from June 1 to Aug. 10 is only 16 less than that for the corresponding period of last year in Manhattan and the Bronx and 13 less in Brooklyn. The improvement for the last three weeks may safely be attributed to the excellent service of the Summer corps of physicians under the direction of the Health Department, which is better equipped and is doing better work than ever before.

In an effort to account for the coincidence of low temperature and high infant mortality the experts of the Health Department have studied the local meteorology very carefully, and one of the staff has prepared diagrams in which the temperature and humidity have been plotted with the death rate. Thus far the curves show no relation to one another which would warrant a generalization of any sort. That they do not may be judged from the following table showing the deaths in Manhattan of children under two years of age from diarrheal diseases in July, 1902, with the mean humidity and mean temperature for each day:

July.	Deaths.	Mean Humidity.	Mean Temp.
1	13	78	67.6
2	20	72	70.6
3	13	70	72.6
4	22	75	74.3
5	22	83	78.0
6	22	86	68.3
7	25	82	69.6
8	19	86	77.6
9	19	72	83.3
10	26	75	74.6
11	17	69	69.6
12	23	72	71.6
13	25	72	75.0
14	27	72	70.0
15	20	85	74.0
16	22	68	68.0
17	20	80	70.3
18	28	73	75.6
19	29	91	68.3
20	19	88	74.0
21	27	80	72.3
22	15	80	72.6
23	17	76	71.6
24	24	85	71.3
25	12	84	67.3
26	17	81	68.0
27	14	85	71.3
28	33	81	77.6
29	27	83	77.6
30	29	88	75.0
31	14	90	76.3

The June figures are equally confusing. For its hottest day, the 3d, with a mean temperature of 78.6 and 72 per cent. of humidity, there were only three deaths in this class. On one of its coolest days, the 29th, with a mean temperature of 60.6, there were twelve deaths, concluding a period of twelve consecutive days during which the mean average was 65.5. On the hottest day thus far in August, the 2d, there were eighteen deaths in this class; on one of its coolest, the 3d, there were eleven, and the two days of heaviest infant mortality were relatively cool days with normal humidity.

It looks as if we should have to revise our opinions as to the assumed relation between Summer discomfort and high infant mortality from the typical diseases of the season. English observations have pointed to the conclusion that when the temperature of the earth at a depth of four feet reaches 56 degrees Fahrenheit there is an immediate increase in the death rate from diarrheal diseases. This temperature below ground probably corresponds to about an average of 70 degrees Fahrenheit above ground, and if these observations are correct it follows that we do not need a Summer even as warm as that of the current year to produce the ground temperature favoring the development of the malevolent microbes which are presumably the agents of diarrheal propagation. Otherwise it would seem to be a casual fact, without significance, which is something difficult to imagine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Failure on the part of that decidedly mysterious organization, the "Aero Club of America," to offer a prize of $25,000 for a journey through the air from Coney Island to the Statue of Liberty and back, is the reason given by M. SANTOS-DUMONT for the sale of his "ship" and his sudden departure for the more appreciative land of France. Thus is new light shed on the puzzling question whether the young Brazilian is a rich amateur scientist, with a passion for ballooning which he thinks is an interest in aerial navigation, or a mere money seeker, who knows the value of notoriety, but abandons his pose the moment he sees that "there is nothing in it." The light, however, is not sufficiently strong to clear away the mists, and M. SANTOS-DUMONT remains an enigma. He certainly does possess some mechanical ingenuity, and he is not without understanding of the principles on which the navigation of the air depends. He is taken seriously enough, too, in Paris, where there has been opportunity to investigate the picturesque stories about his origin and wealth, and the Deutsch prize, the only known reward of his experiments, could hardly have paid their expense, to say nothing of a profit on them. But here, either through inclination or bad advice, he deliberately invited identification of himself with the other showmen on Coney Island, and left us only one explanaton of his nominal desire to demonstrate to us what can be done with "a balloon and a paddle," as Lord KELVIN called it. One excellent quality—courage—the young man has proved to have beyond question, so nobody wants to believe, or even to suspect, that he is a mere charlatan and sensationalist, but the evidence, on the whole, does tend to establish that conclusion. Serious investigators of great scientific and mechanical problems do not wander from country to country or from town to town, giving futile exhibitions of their failures, nor do they condition their industry upon the offering of prizes for results of no value.

—Of course Lord ROSEBERY's reply to those who have treated the coronation ceremonies either with levity as absurd or with severity as incompatible with the spirit of the age, has a pious and pleasing sound on quick perusal, but it does not go far either as explanation or as justification for those who try to get at the real meaning of things. "At that ceremony," he said, "not only is the King crowned, but we at that moment consecrate our kingdom. We lay our crown upon the altar, asking Divine sanction for our empire, our power, our dominion." Even those of us who have been least disturbed by recent manifestations of what his lordship calls "our empire, our power, our dominion," and who have easily discovered in the continuity of British institutions an adequate reason for the survival and significance in England of rites which in other democracies would rank with stage spectacles, can only smile at the idea of sanctifying British policies and consecrating the British tradesman's yearning for new markets. As illustrating the interesting diversity of opinion that is possible in regard to the same thing, it is worth while to contrast with our view of the coronation and Lord ROSEBERY's that of The Philadelphia Medical Journal, which says it is sure it is speaking in no hyperbole when it says that "the whole British Empire last week was paying homage, not so much to a crowned King as to a group of uncrowned doctors. For," it adds, "whatever the debate may be about the respective merits of an early or a late operation in appendicitis, (and that debate in the King's case, we fear, is not finished yet;) the fact remains that the operation, when it was finally done, was brilliant and the convalescence was conducted with masterly skill and success. The coronation of the British King was a triumph of surgery." It was, indeed, but was it also a triumph for surgers? The difference between the propositions is large.

—A dispatch which certainly must be true, since it originated in El Paso, Texas, reaches New York by way of Chicago, treats of a woman whose home is in Verde, Arizona, and is published in The Sun, will cause some alarm to Gen. CHAFFEE when it reaches him at Bacalod or thereabout in the Philippine Islands. For this dispatch said that Mrs. AIMIE WHITE had started from Verde with a revolver and an intention, both directed straight at the General. It seems that in the days when he was a Major in command of an army post near the San Carlos Reservation he caused Mrs. WHITE's house to be burned and her herds to be driven off into remote parts of the scenery. Why he did these annoying things is not stated in the dispatch, doubtless because, owing to the haste which characterizes modern journalism, it was sent to our neighbor's office before it had been properly elaborated in St. Louis, San Francisco, Skowhegan, Omaha, Tallahassee, Mauch Chunk, Tampa Bay, and Willimantic, but the General's motive is now of less importance than Mrs. WHITE's purpose, which is "to shoot him dead in his tracks if he doesn't give me satisfaction." She has told Gen. MILES about the house and the steers, but he didn't do a thing, not a thing, except tell her to wait, and in Mrs. WHITE's judgment—via El Paso and Chicago—she has waited long enough. At any rate she prefers to do the rest of her waiting in New York, a livelier place than Verde, Arizona, and so she is coming here as fast as trains, reporters of intervening towns, and other circumstances will permit. It is not revealed whether Mrs. WHITE intends to challenge the General to single combat or will be content to shoot him sitting—on his trunk, say, while he is waiting for the Customs Inspector to pass it. Confident as we are of the dispatch's accuracy, we can still hope that there will be no tragedy. What Mrs. WHITE really wants, one can plainly see, is satisfaction, not blood, and Gen. CHAFFEE is a most satisfying person. Indians, Spaniards, Tagals, Moros, Chinamen, Bostonians—queer people of all sorts and shades—he has satisfied in the past, and it would be nonsense to fear that he cannot calm the excitement of Mrs. WHITE. To burn a woman's house and stampede her cattle are indeed things hard to explain, but Gen. CHAFFEE is not a man to shrink at difficulties.

—Could not Queen ALEXANDRA at least sell the jewels from her crown privately? Though they are not of the crown of England, they are jewels of England's royalty and emblems of England's pride. If they must be sold they must; but it is such a shock to hear of it. Half the romance, half the glory of the world has been centred in Kings and Queens, and all their glory, power, and royalty have been embodied in their crowns. Men have fought for crowns, not Kingships, the crown, inviolable, making the man a King. And long after the romance of the world has sickened and glory has been writ in terms of commerce, the crown alone has kept our "cousin England" on the throne. "Rumor" has it that royalty in England is hollow, to which we, through friendship, have said "Fie!" The hosts of England do not see and know their King and Queen. To them their crowns stand for Old England and are the bonds that hold together their stalwart State. To us who cherish our precious things, it seems as if a wise King would have given up a yacht to keep this crown. To the people of England it should seem more serious. When England loses her crowns she may cease to have her King and Queen. Already it must be grievous for her to hear of trafficking with the symbols of royalty. It is a disregard of sentiment that shocks our sense of propriety and hurts our feelings.

WANTED—SISTERS OF SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A distinguished lady humanitarian of your city, who is one of your correspondents, has favored me with a cutting from your paper of May 22 last containing an account of the "Royal Bullfight in Madrid." I have collected several descriptions of Spain's inhuman sport, and if the phrase, "Just as we sow so shall we reap," is true, terrible indeed must be the punishment for her sins.

I appeal to American ladies, especially Spanish ladies in America, who actively love their fellow-creatures, both human and non-human, to band themselves together into a society which may be called "The Sisters of Spain." If they will undertake to study the causes of Spain's degradation, and correspond with her great men and women on the subject, they will surely do some substantial good.

I would beg them to begin their noble work by raising a fund of $100 in order to send it to some active anti-cruelty society in Spain with a request that it should be awarded as a prize for the best essay on "Why Bullfights Should Be Prohibited by Law," the competition to be open to Spaniards only. This may induce a few men and women to seriously think of the evil consequences to the nation of its cruel sport, and to actively protest against its continuance.

I pray that my humble idea may be taken up by some noble souls in your great country. Believe me, had I the means, I would have gone to Spain, made her my home, and devoted my life to active love for Spain. Will no American philanthropist with whom money is no consideration undertake to do what I cannot? "In some matters America takes the humane lead," says my eminent lady correspondent of your city. Why not also in devotion to Spain's greatness?

LABHSHAUKAR LAXMIDAS.
Nagar Wado, Junagad, India, July 15, 1902.

THE NEWPORT TRAINING STATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the complaint of the Toledo boy in your paper of Aug. 12 about the boys of the Newport training station being cuffed and beaten and their food being unfit to eat, their trainer being a Bowery bruiser and prizefighter without a heart, and several of them being sent to the hospital from the effects of ill treatment at the hands of petty officers. If such a condition of affairs exists there I am sorry to hear it, and there must have been great changes in the past year.

My boy was trained there six months with several boys from this section. I received letters from him weekly. He spoke very highly of their treatment and food. When sixty boys left the station for San Francisco they spoke of it as leaving home. He also wrote me from the station ship Pensacola at San Francisco, saying their food and treatment were good, but in the minds of the boys Newport was the great training station—none like it in the world for good schoolmasters.

CHAS. ELWOOD.
Astoria, Aug. 14, 1902.

PRACTICAL SIDE OF THE RIGHT COURSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in your recent editorial in which you expressed the belief that a young lawyer had more chances of making a fair living in standing out against mercantile transactions of a doubtful character than in lending his services to their furtherance. Should you not also have mentioned the fact that he had probably greater opportunities of making a reputation and of developing his keenness and his ingenuity?

I have noticed where purely moral considerations are urged in favor of a certain course people look askance at it at once. But as a matter of fact the right course is, as a rule, apart from the question of morality, as practical, as interesting, and generally as remunerative, considered in a large way, as the wrong. It is only fair to the right course to let it be seen that it has its practical side as well as the wrong.

P. R. H.
Jamestown, R. I., Aug. 13th, 1902.

MORE SUNDAY THOUGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As others have given you their thoughts on the recent storm and sunset let me add some thoughts which came to me on last Sunday morning. Many will recollect it as an exceptionally fine day:

O, Lord of life.
I know not by what chance or circumstance,
Mine eyes have opened on this wond'rous world of light and beauty.
This I know, my heart fair aches with gratitude and love to Thee the Kingly Author of it all.
This I know, that I can please and serve Thee best by dealing out to all Thy creatures of Thy bounteous store Thy generous hand on me bestows.
If amid Thy circling worlds Thou journeyest this way, a vow I make:
That I this temple shall clean, sweep and garnish 'gainst Thy coming,
Lest perchance Thou knockest at my gate.
New York, Aug. 14, 1902. NATURE.

NUGGETS.

Diamonds.

Diamonds are worth $300,000,000 a ton. Remember this and don't pay a cent more.—Philadelphia Record.

The Voice of Experience.

Singleton—The woman I marry must be an ideal housekeeper.
Wederly (with a sigh)—Take my tip, old man, and freeze on to a practical one.—Chicago News.

Another Title.

Tom Lawson has written a book and filled it with bitter things about the New York Yacht Club. He might name it "Some Grapes I Didn't Eat."—Washington Post.

Appreciates Herself.

Minnie—Evidently Sallie thinks herself one of the 400.
Kittie—One of them? She thinks she's the four, and all the rest are the two ciphers.—Boston Transcript.

When the War Ends.

Tommy Figjam—What is the difference between "practically" and "actually"?
Paw Figjam—Well, my son, as applied to the ending of wars, the difference varies from six months to three years.—Los Angeles Herald.

LOOK UP.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

I.

Look up to the spangled azure,
Cheer up, look up at the light!
Like roses with blazes for petals
The stars beam out in the night;
They blink on the edge of the shadows
Which dismally droop on the earth;
They tell us of laughter and music,
They dimple the visage of mirth.

II.

Look up! Away with the shadows,
Cheer up, look up and be brave!
Old earth, with its fuming and fetters,
Will close its account at the grave.
Look up from the world and its worry,
Cheer up! Be brave in the night,
For Wrong is a fanciful image,
And Right is the virtue of Might.

III.

Look up, old fellow, be cheerful!
Look out on the blue, the green,
The fringe, the frond of the meadow,
The sky, its scintillant sheen:
The palm, the pine, and the willow,
The rose, the passionate tint,
The silvery clouds, half golden,
Gorgeously grand in glint.

Look up to the shimmering azure,
Cheer up, look up at the light!
Like roses with blazes for petals
The stars beam out on the night.

GOV. ODELL GUEST OF THE PRESIDENT

Receives No Welcome from the People of Oyster Bay.

Says Republican Convention Platform Probably Will Be a Combination of State and National Issues.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Gov. Odell met with a surprise to-day when he came to Oyster Bay. The arrival of men of distinction usually has been honored by the villagers with salutes of giant powder exploded between anvils, and a gathering at the station to look over the lion of the hour. Gov. Odell was welcomed not by cheers and exploding of powder, but by reporters primed with many questions. There was no committee to greet him, though a few Democrats had assembled, attracted to the station by the loud tooting of the whistle by the fireman, a stanch Republican.

When David B. Hill came here he received a wild demonstration of affection on the part of the citizens of a Democratic town where a Republican President lives. The Republicans thereupon decided to give Gov. Odell an equally enthusiastic greeting. A committee was formed, its members being Jerome Johnson, Chester Painter, A. B. Chester, and James H. Ludnum. The fact that the Governor was coming today had not been announced, and the committee was, therefore, not on hand. The Democrats of the place say that the committee failed to appear because the Republicans are angered that Mr. Odell has not made more appointments from the ranks of the Oyster Bay Republicans.

The Governor at the depot seemed at a loss just what to do. He was about to bargain for a hack when his attention was called to the fact that a splendid pair of bays hitched to the President's road wagon were waiting to take him to luncheon at Sagamore House. He drove away in silence for the home of the President, and returned without meeting with any formal greeting. He was in high spirits, however. Something he had said to the President or something the President had said to him evidently greatly pleased him.

"My visit to the President," he said, "was thoroughly enjoyable. Of course, it was chiefly of a social nature. It is possible and probable that we may have had a word or two about politics. I don't exactly remember."

"Will the Republicans in convention indorse the Administration of President Roosevelt?" was asked:

"Probably they will. They ought to."

"What do you believe will be the platform of your party?"

"I am not the carpenter, or rather one of the carpenters. I shall stand on the platform and I hope that every plank will be thoroughly sound. I do not like, figuratively or otherwise, to stand on a platform that is not well built. I have seen men fall through platforms badly built."

Asked about his choice for Lieutenant Governor to run on the same ticket with him, Mr. Odell said that he had nothing to say other than that he trusted that he would be a man competent and able.

"Is not New York County a good birthplace for that candidate?"

"A very good place for the birthplace of a high State official, and then there are other counties where they have good men. There is plenty of tall timber for the lightning to strike."

In answer to questions as to what he thought of the chances of the Republican Party at the next election, the Governor expressed himself as well satisfied. He said he thought that Congressman Littauer would be renominated and elected. Asked again about the platform, the Governor said that it would probably be a combination of the National and State issues denied that he had heard that the tariff revision plank of Iowa was to be inserted in the Republican platform.

A number of ladies from the Summer colony had gathered to see the Governor, having learned that he was to leave on the 4:14 train. Some of them he knew and greeted. He was introduced to the others. They waved him good-bye as he stood bowing at the rear of his private car.

The only other visitor to the President today was Charles M. Van Hauzen, an old friend of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt when the President was Governor at Albany.

MR. ODELL AND THE GAME LAWS

Says He Does Not Act in Interest of Any Special Class—The Governor's Coming Tour.

Gov. Odell came to New York from Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon after his visit to President Roosevelt. When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he said:

"The discussion I had with the President was about general politics. There was nothing of special moment talked of and the visit was largely a social one."

The Governor was asked as to the statement given out by an organization of amateur sportsmen who, it is claimed, will oppose him at the polls next Fall because of the position he took on certain legislation referring to the game laws. Mr. Odell said he always acted in the interests of the people of the State and not that of any special class when game laws were being considered.

Gov. Odell will start on a tour of the State on Tuesday, when he will deliver a speech at a meeting to be held at a Summer resort in the Thousand Islands. On Aug. 20, Gov. Odell will deliver a speech at Olcott, Niagara County, and from Aug. 20 to 28 he will spend a few days in Albany and other places. On Aug. 28 Gov. Odell is scheduled to speak at the Monroe County Fair at Rochester, and on Aug. 27 at Lowville. On Aug. 29 he will visit the Putnam County Fair, and on Aug. 29 he will be at Dobb's Ferry.

THE FRAGONARD PANELS.

Report that J. P. Morgan Owns Them Not Confirmed.

No confirmation could be gotten yesterday of the story that J. Pierpont Morgan is the owner of the five panels painted by Fragonard for the belvidere of the Comtesse du Barry at Louvencienne, which have long hung in the artist's house at Grasse, in Provence. The subjects of the panels are: "L'Escalade," or "Le Rendezvous," "Pursuit," "Love Crowned," and "Souvenirs," depicting phases of the relation of the Countess with Louis XV. They are 9 feet high by 6 wide. The painter kept them because of the scruples of the King, but received an honorarium of 20,000£.

SEIZED NECKLACE APPRAISED.

Foreign Value of Mrs. Dulles's Pearls, $16,258.60; Duty, $9,755.16.

The necklace of pearls belonging to Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia and seized after she had neglected to declare it along with certain wearing apparel on which she paid duty, when she arrived from abroad some time ago, has been formally appraised, pending the result of the forfeiture proceedings.

According to the return made to the Collector yesterday, the foreign value of the necklace is $16,258.60, on which the duty at 60 per cent. would be $9,755.16, making the home value $26,013.76.

Prof. Hoch's Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Prof. Theodor Hoch's career as a musician was celebrated at Supper's Hotel, Bay Twenty-second Street and Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, last evening. Prof. Hoch is leader of the hotel orchestra, and the programme consisted of a number of vocal and instrumental solos and concerted music by the Brooklyn Saengerbund, Arion Society, and other German singing societies of which Prof. Hoch is a member.

MAYOR DENOUNCED BY CARPENTERS

Park Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx Displeased Delegate on a Mission for the Brotherhood.

The Bronx Borough Division of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is up in arms against Mayor Low and Park Commissioner John E. Eustis for the attitude they have taken toward the organization in its efforts to have the mechanics employed by the city join its ranks. At indignation meetings in the Bronx the Mayor and the Commissioner have been denounced as opposed to the rights of workingmen.

The trouble started on July 26 last, when the Brotherhood directed I. C. Bauscher to ask Mr. Eustis to use his influence toward having carpenters in the Bronx parks join the brotherhood. The delegate went to the Commissioner's office and made known his mission. In reporting the outcome to the brotherhood the delegate said that the Commissioner ordered him out and threatened to have him thrown out.

"You cannot have that done," Bauscher said. "Besides being a committee I am a citizen, and I have the right to come and make a request of you, a public official."

Mr. Eustis called two of his employes, he said, and had them put Bauscher out on the sidewalk.

After the report of the affair the members of the organization determined to carry the case to the Mayor to see if he would not help them. Mayor Low heard the request, but said that he could not interfere. He told the committee that the law did not make any stipulation as to whether a mechanic employed by the city should be a union man, and that under the circumstances he could do nothing.

Other labor organizations in the city have taken up the matter, and have expressed sympathy with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Commissioner Eustis said last evening that on the day referred to by Bauscher two men entered his office and asked him to discharge the men who were not members of the Brotherhood. That he had refused to do. The men, he said, had been selected from the civil service list, and it was not his business to inquire whether they were or were not members of the brotherhood. Afterward, Mr. Eustis said, he received several scurrilous letters relative to the employment of non-union laborers. He had received also a communication from the Mayor on the subject. He told the Mayor of the circumstances and had heard nothing from him since.

J. W. MACKAY'S WILL FILED.

Testament Shows Bonanza King's Wife Shared Her Husband's Property Equally.

The will of John W. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies, which has been filed for probate in the District Court of Virginia, Nevada, divides the dead millionaire's estate equally between his widow and his son, Clarence Hungerford Mackay.

The will discloses a community of interest between the late Mr. Mackay and his wife, the latter possessing an equal share with her husband in the property. Mr. Mackay's share is bequeathed to his son. The latter and the widow are made joint executors of the will. The will itself was made in New York, in 1898, and is witnessed by Albert Chandler of 380 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn; E. C. Bradley, 218 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J., and William H. Baker of 1,054 Park Place, Brooklyn. The witnesses are all officials of the Commercial Cable Company.

The provisions of the will are as follows:

First—That I declare that all the estate whereof I may be possessed is the community property of my wife and myself.

Second—I give, devise, and bequeath all and every interest in or portion of my said estate which is or may be subject to my testamentary disposition at the time of death to my son, Clarence Hungerford Mackay.

Third—I name, constitute, and appoint my wife, Marie Louise Mackay, and my son, Clarence Hungerford Mackay, of the City of Virginia, in the County of Storey, and State of Nevada, executors of this my last will, and I hereby expressly provide that no bonds shall be required of my said executors.

Fourth—My executors are given and shall have full power and authority to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assign, and deliver, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as to them may seem advisable, all and every my estate, both real and personal, without any order, power, or authority from any court, judge, or judicial tribunal whatsoever, and in the same way to invest, reinvest, use, and employ said estate, the moneys thereof, and the proceeds derived from any and all sales of the same.

The principal property of which Mr. Mackay died possessed consists in stock of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies, bonds of the Southern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railroads, and real estate and mining property in Texas, California, and Arizona. The value of the estate is estimated at between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000.

MANY PRINTERS SENT HOME.

Advertisements, Promising Work, Lured Unemployed of Other Cities to New York.

Edward F. Merwin, Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor Department, said yesterday that the department has been put to a great deal of trouble and expense during the past few days caring for printers who, he said, had come to New York in answer to advertisements which promised them permanent employment, and which they could not find upon their arrival.

The advertisements are said to have been inserted by a man from Boston, who gave the name of R. Freeman. About 125 printers have come to New York in response, and later appealed to the department for money enough to pay their passage home to Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Boston, Providence, and other cities. Twenty-five men, Mr. Merwin said, reached New York yesterday by boat from Boston, and were waiting outside of his office when he reached there this morning.

The Superintendent says that already the city had paid out about $1,600 to provide for the return of unemployed printers to their homes, and that the Typographical Union has paid the expenses of many others. Steps will be taken to have the throwing of these men upon the city stopped.

STEAM YACHT ALVINA ARRIVES.

Mr. Griscom on the Way Homeward with J. P. Morgan.

The steam yacht Alvina, owned by Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday, after a twelve-day voyage from Southampton. Capt. Twine reported that on Tuesday he ran into a heavy southwest gale, but the yacht suffered no damage.

The Alvina has been cruising in German and British waters for the past two months. She was in the coronation naval review at Spithead, and was present also at the Kiel regatta, during which Emperor William visited the yacht on the invitation of Mr. Griscom.

Mr. Griscom sailed in the Oceanic from Liverpool on Wednesday. J. P. Morgan is a passenger also.

DOUBLE WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Daughter Weds on 25th Anniversary of Her Parents' Marriage.

A novel double wedding celebration took place yesterday at the home of Joseph Martin, a lawyer of Manhattan, who lives at Ocean and Caton Avenues, in the Flatbush section of Broo

BOTH LEADING PARTIES CLAIM NEXT CONGRESS

The Outlook as Seen by Political Opponents.

Republicans Base Claims of Continued Control on Repetition of Successes of 1900—Causes of Democratic Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Unofficial estimates, based upon the mid-campaign observations of men of experience in both leading parties, made without comparison of figures, shows that Republicans and Democrats reach amazingly like conclusions touching many States; but while the Republican prospect is for a membership of 210 in the Fifty-eighth Congress, with 176 Democrats, and a Republican gain of 34, the Democrats expect to elect 209 members, giving the Republicans but 177, and holding a Democratic majority of 32.

There was among thoughtless partisans indifferent to sentiment and the prophetic meaning of election return tables, a disposition to be amused at the recent remark of Dr. St. Clair McKelway, at Sagamore Hill, that Democrats would vote this year "by instinct," and that there was reason to believe that the Democratic Party would, therefore, resume the activity that characterized it a few years ago, and regain control of the House of Representatives lost in 1894.

Many politicians of experience have learned to have great respect for political "habit" as a force in determining election contests. The habit of the majority in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, perhaps the hereditary instinct of the greater number of voters in those States, was very persistent for years in indicating attachment to the Democratic Party. Not until the election of 1884 did New York show, but inconclusively, because of peculiar local political conditions, that habit could be conquered by passion; and in 1896 and 1900 all these neighbor States demonstrated by their voting that reason, the instinct of self-preservation, aversion for vulgar class distinctions, and for the tricks of the theatrical demagogue were sufficient when appealed to to restrain hereditary political "instinct" or habit.

The managers of the campaign to elect members of the Fifty-eighth Congress have their work pretty well in hand. Candidates are being nominated all over the country. The issues are taking more definite shape from day to day, and that sort of zeal that is found to gain stimulation by predictions as to the outcome of the campaign is being aroused by prophecy of an unofficial character. It is not very reliable, but it is entertaining, and to an extent it is helpful to the organizers, who are fortifying the fields which will later on be cultivated by campaign literature and the spell-binder.

The Republican managers, for whom Chairman Babcock speaks, base their expectations of success in November upon "prosperity," first of all, and upon the expectation that the people, enjoying prosperity and attributing it to the rule of the Republican Party, will vote to continue Republican domination, in the expectation that the success of the Republicans will avert a recurrence of less prosperous times. In an unofficial way, the campaigners have indicated their belief that the Republicans will elect 210 Representatives out of 386—thus giving the party a majority of 34, instead of the 46 held by the Republicans at the close of the last session.

By the Congressional reapportionment under the twelfth census the gain of membership from 357 to 386 was distributed among twenty States. The States affected have made legislative reapportionments to carry out the intent of the law, resulting in a considerable rearrangement of the voters in Republican States with reference to holding as many districts as possible, in Democratic States upon a plan to assure the largest and easiest success to the Democratic candidates.

Confidence is stamped plainly upon the unofficial Republican prospectus as indicated by the tenacity with which all doubtful districts are "claimed." There is a fine superiority of tone in the preliminary shout of victory. Sometimes there is a clash of notes, as when one leader declares the country to be "indifferent" about Cuban reciprocity legislation, while Speaker Henderson asserts that the whole country is in sympathy with the President and his policy, and determined that Cuba shall be accorded the most generous encouragement. Gen. Henderson is not accounted a strong politician, but he reads human nature very well, and is an honest and impulsive talker. He is probably nearer right than those with whom he disagrees on this point, and the facts are supposed to be known by those who are to be responsible for the results of the campaign, and who approve the following estimate of the outcome of the Fall elections:

THE REPUBLICAN "CLAIM."

	Rep. Dem.		Rep. Dem.
Alabama	9	Nevada	1
Arkansas	7	New Hampshire	2 ..
California	7 1	New Jersey	6 4
Colorado	5	New York	19 18
Connecticut	4 1	North Carolina	10
Delaware	1	North Dakota	2
Florida	3	Ohio	13 3
Georgia	11	Oregon	2
Idaho	1	Pennsylvania	22 10
Illinois	13 12	Rhode Island	2 ..
Indiana	7 6	South Carolina	7
Iowa	11 1	South Dakota	2
Kansas	6	Tennessee	2 8
Kentucky	2 9	Texas	16
Louisiana	7	Utah	1 ..
Maine	4 ..	Vermont	2 ..
Maryland	4	Virginia	10
Massachusetts	10 4	Washington	3 ..
Michigan	10	West Virginia	5 ..
Minnesota	9 ..	Wisconsin	11 ..
Mississippi	8	Wyoming	1 ..
Missouri	1 15		
Montana	1	Total	210 176
Nebraska	2	Republican majority	34

This "claim" cannot be analyzed without speedy discovery that it has been built largely upon expectations created by the confident reliance upon a substantial repetition of the party divisions of 1900, when McKinley and Bryan opposed each other and Congressional candidates willingly or reluctantly decided to stand or fall by adherence to all the policies for which those having candidates stood. This is not wholly relied upon by the Republicans. In some States reapportionment is accumulated the vote so that party advantage shall be retained; is relied upon to make gains. California gains one member, and the State has been so redivided that unless some burning issue causes a re-alignment of voters the Democrats will not get one Representative. In Colorado three members are to be chosen. The Democrats are given all three, notwithstanding the fact that the Bryan vote shrunk nearly 30 per cent. between 1896 and 1900, and the Republicans are still gaining.

Although Delaware is "claimed" for the Republican column in the Fifty-eighth Congress, there is no certainty that it will be held. Indeed, there are reasons for believing that it is good ground for Democratic exertion if the campaign be free from Bryanism, the Republican danger now proceeding from Addicksism. Illinois has been reapportioned by the Republicans so as to promise fifteen Republican and ten Democratic members of the House. But the Democrats increased their vote from 1896 to 1900. That was with Democratic dislike of Bryan, undoubtedly keeping many would-be Democrats from the polls. Only a very little Republican dissatisfaction with the Administration, just the faintest wave of protest against the refusal of aid to Cuba, or indifference to tariff revision, will destroy the table made by the Republicans.

The political impulses that sway the voters of Illinois may affect Indiana. If they disturb that State to the securing of a small percentage of votes, the Democrats will easily take a majority of the State delegation, as they have done before. Hope is indulged in by Democrats of the capture of an Iowa district. It may be a "rainbow" dream, but there are Republicans in Iowa who favor a tariff that will not perpetuate to manufacturers the advantage of home prices double those they get abroad for the same articles. Kansas, too, is awakening. There is Republican resentment of the failure to help Cuba. Kansas responds readily to impulse. It may choose three Democrats instead of two; the Democratic managers expect to get four.

For a time the Republicans have lost the advantage they enjoyed for a few years in Maryland. The election laws are not favorable to a repetition of the Congressional victories of 1900. If they hold on to two districts, instead of four, the Republicans will do well. The Republicans take the gain of one Representative in Massachusetts as a matter of course, depending upon a repetition, in 1902, of the desertion, wholesale, of Democratic voters, in a somewhat Bourbonish confidence that there will be no Democratic response to the manifest release of the party from allegiance to the Populism that has paralyzed its forces and diminished its voting efficiency for eight years.

Anxious efforts have been put forth to assure Republicans that the rejection in Michigan of four beet-sugar candidates for renomination was without significance, and that the State could be depended upon to elect a "nearly solid" Republican delegation to the Fifty-eighth Congress. But the qualification is significant, as there is a "solid" delegation in the Fifty-seventh Congress. The voters of the State have repeatedly broken the delegation, and it may be broken again. The Republican "calculation" is that Minnesota will "accumulate" the gain of two members, as the State has been reapportioned so as to give nine Republican districts, with apparently more than 4,000 Republican majority in the weakest district. Yet all Minnesota Republicans are not confident that they will make "a clean sweep."

It is all very well for the Republicans to "claim" two districts in Missouri, but the Democrats have cut out the new districts so as to give the Republicans barely one in St. Louis. The gain of one member by that State will help the Democrats. In New Jersey, which gains two members, the reapportionment by Republicans gives two out of ten districts to the Democrats. But while certain to carry the two Hudson County districts, the Democrats are making efforts to capture the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, and may get two of them. The Democratic Party has indicated a willingness to be resurrected in New Jersey, for even with the Bryan handicap it increased its vote in 1900, nearly 5½ per cent. over that of the resentful slump of 1898.

The Republican claim of twenty-two members in New York State is extravagant in many respects. It is made by holding on to the present representation in the House, and by giving the Democrats simply the increase of three members secured by the new Federal reapportionment. As a matter of fact, one district, the new Eighth, is known to have been captured by the Republicans, for Mr. Lessler, by a "fluke," and that it will be lost in November. Reasons that will occur to all citizens of New York and Brooklyn will explain why the Democrats are not unduly sanguine when they express the belief that they will elect their candidates in nearly every one of the eighteen districts up to Westchester County, and that they may gain in Erie, where they now hold one district. A conservative Democratic estimate properly gives that party eighteen members; they may get twenty, or a majority of the delegation.

North Carolina, with a new franchise regulation and a new apportionment, will have ten Democrats instead of nine. North Dakota gains a member, and the Republicans will undoubtedly elect him. Ohio may return a delegation of six Democrats and fifteen Republicans, as it did two years ago; but there is more than a fighting chance for the Democrats in two districts and room for gain in a third, so that the "claim" of a delegation of eight Democrats and thirteen Republicans is not presumptuous. Pennsylvania will have thirty-two instead of thirty members. The arrangement of the districts favors the Republicans, but they may not get more than twenty-two where they now have twenty, instead of the twenty-seven they claim. Texas, gaining three members, will elect sixteen Democrats. West Virginia has been cut up for five Republican districts, and the Democrats are face to face with the task of gaining where the lowest district majority to overcome is more than 3,000. In Wisconsin the Democratic expectation of gain is based upon disturbed Republican conditions, the extent and probable influence of which cannot now be judged.

The Democratic unofficial prospectus, based upon reports from the different States, sometimes upon information from carefully studied districts, justifies the following statement of the probable result of the Congressional elections:

THE DEMOCRATIC EXPECTATION.

	Rep. Dem.		Rep. Dem.
Alabama	9	Nevada	1
Arkansas	7	New Hampshire	2 ..
California	7 1	New Jersey	6 4
Colorado	5	New York	19 18
Connecticut	4 1	North Carolina	10
Delaware	1	North Dakota	2
Florida	3	Ohio	13 3
Georgia	11	Oregon	2
Idaho	1	Pennsylvania	22 10
Illinois	13 12	Rhode Island	2 ..
Indiana	7 6	South Carolina	7
Iowa	11 1	South Dakota	2
Kansas	6	Tennessee	2 8
Kentucky	2 9	Texas	16
Louisiana	7	Utah	1 ..
Maine	4 ..	Vermont	2 ..
Maryland	4	Virginia	10
Massachusetts	10 4	Washington	3 ..
Michigan	10	West Virginia	5 ..
Minnesota	9 ..	Wisconsin	11 ..
Mississippi	8	Wyoming	1 ..
Missouri	1 15		
Montana	1	Total	177 209
Nebraska	2	Democratic majority	32

A cautious Democratic campaigner suggests the modification of this table. He would drop a Democrat out of each of the States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, and Missouri, and two each from Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan. The eleven members so lost he would concede as likely to be won by the Republicans, giving them 188 to 198 Democrats—a Democratic majority of ten.

The Republican estimate takes "everything in sight." It is clearly more subject to reduction than the estimate from Democratic sources, which at times betrays the timidity of an organization that has not outgrown the depression natural to a party that has been frequently cowed by defeat.

If the "habit" of voting, the "instinct" referred to by Dr. McKelway, reasserts itself, there is no doubt that it will effect changes in the table of Republican expectations that will surprise the party managers and make abortive many gerrymandering contingencies employed with absolute indifference to what "pump" politicians describe as "hereditary politics."

E. G. DUNNELL.

REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK NOT TO BE RECALLED.

Story that the Volume Issued by the Congressional Committee Would Be Revised Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It was published all over the country this morning that the President had found fault with the Republican text book, just issued by the Congressional Committee, and that the book would be revised before going into circulation.

The report was that the President did not like the book because it was silent on the subject of Cuban reciprocity and weak in its handling of the question of trusts. This morning Representative Overstreet, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, telephoned to this city a denial of this report, saying that the only text book that will be published is the one now in print, and that the story it is to be recalled and another book put in its place has no foundation.

Proof for this statement could be had today by a visitor to the building where the Congressional Committee has its headquarters for the distribution of campaign literature. The employes of the committee were busily engaged in packing the text books for distribution, and those that were ready to send away, with those that have already been shipped from this city, will aggregate 23,000 volumes.

Every Chairman of a Republican State Committee receives 500 books, every Republican Representative 100, and additional distributions are made in response to special needs. It is declared that there never has been any intention of suppressing the volume and issuing in its place a revised one.

Specially bound volumes were being wrapped up to-day to send to the President, members of his Cabinet, and a few prominent men in the party. It is believed here that the President fully indorsed the text book before it was given publicity. Explanation of how the story of its suppression was started cannot be ascertained by those who deny the report. They say the only reason the text books have not been placed on public sale is that it has been necessary to first supply State Committees and Representatives with the number allowed them.

As soon as enough books have come from the publisher to meet the urgent demand news stands will be able to obtain them.

The Genial Idiot.

Moved to reflection by the reported discovery of the ruins of the Ark, The Idiot makes a plea for a Museum of Human Interest. His ideas—extraordinary as usual—will be conveyed next Sunday, by John Kendrick Bangs, in one of the series of articles he is writing exclusively for the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

NO WIDESPREAD DEMAND FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY

Conclusion Reached by Those in Favor of Relief.

It Is Believed Americans Think They Have Already Done Enough for the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Unless reports that come to Washington from all parts of the country are misleading there is no great popular interest in the Cuban question, and no general demand for Cuban reciprocity. This is the conclusion reached by many persons who would be glad to be persuaded that there was a strong popular backing for the cause to which they are attached.

One of the strongest advocates of Cuban reciprocity was asked to-day by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES if he thought the country was interested in the Cuban question, and if he had knowledge of anything like a widespread sentiment in favor of a reciprocal trade arrangement between this country and Cuba.

"There is no such sentiment," he replied, "so far as I can judge. In some sections the people appear to favor Cuban reciprocity because the President wants it, and maybe when the President makes his tour this Fall he may say things that will increase materially this sort of sentiment. But there does not appear to be strong support for reciprocity on its merits as at present understood by the American people, and I don't expect any such support until the Cuban reciprocity proposition is presented right-end foremost.

"The American people feel that they have done enough for Cuba. It is a fact we have to recognize that Americans do not consider they owe Cuba anything. In my judgment we will not make such headway with our work for Cuban reciprocity until we drop this talk about 'plain duty,' and undertake to persuade the American people that they will serve their own interests by entering into the proposed trade relations with Cuba. Americans think they have done enough for Cuba, and unless I am greatly mistaken there has been no change in this feeling wrought by the active propaganda conducted by Cuba's friends since the adjournment of Congress. I have asked for it everywhere and from everybody, but have failed to find it.

"The Americans do not feel called upon to do anything more than they have done for the Cubans. They reason that having offered up their sons in battle and having spent oceans of money in settling conflicts that grew out of their undertaking to make the Cubans free, and having through that undertaking also incurred problems of the most difficult and perplexing character that still confront the country, they ought not to be called on so soon to make more sacrifices for Cuba.

"Of course I read in the papers predictions that the people will rise in their might and force Congress to grant reciprocity to Cuba, but I don't look for anything of the kind. If the Cubans get reciprocity from the United States it will come to them in one of two ways: Congress may vote it through just to please the President or Congress may be persuaded that the American people cannot afford to do without it. The latter ground is the one on which I base my hope. I believe it will dawn on the American mind sooner or later that it will pay handsomely to give Cuba reciprocity."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The end of the week will be characterized by brilliant entertaining at Newport, Bar Harbor, and the other resorts. The week at Saratoga has been especially gay and the arrivals of fashionable people have been quite numerous. Polo has been very popular there and at Newport, as also at Narragansett.

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The death of Charles Fair and his wife by a fatal automobile accident in France will throw into mourning Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who is now at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are in France. Mrs. Vanderbilt not sailing with Mr. and Mrs. Belmont and the Duchess of Marlborough this week.

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Mrs. Sydney DeKay and Mrs. William Beekman are stopping this year at North Hadley. They have camps on the shores of the lake. Mrs. Charles Coster has also gone there for the rest of the season.

***

Mrs. Joseph Marié and Miss Josephine Marié have been at Saratoga a part of the season. They will go later to one of the Long Island resorts. Miss Leontine Marié is abroad.

***

James Henry Smith and party have concluded their cruise and are this week at Cowes, spectators of the yacht races. The Margerita will go out of commission, as Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel do not wish to cruise this Summer.

***

Southampton, which has had a tennis tournament during the week, will be very gay to-morrow. Besides the tennis there will be pony racing and a number of entertainments will be held at the club this evening and to-morrow. At Bar Harbor there is the golf tournament, and to-morrow evening the dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club. There will be dances at several of the Narragansett hotels to-morrow evening, and this evening at Newport will take place Mrs. Pembroke Jones's frolic and cotillion.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding have gone to Northeast Harbor for the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel are at Ilseborough. Mr. George Stebbins, who is at Seal Harbor, will entertain several stag parties during the months of August and September.

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Mrs. Charles Edwin Green gave a Dutch luncheon at Kebo yesterday for Mrs. Robert F. Stockton of New Jersey. Among her other guests were Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. William E. Dodge, and Mrs. Alexander.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson are in the North Woods, in the Adirondack region, and will remain there several weeks.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Marian Bradford Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard, to Dr. Egerton Brandt of Nice, France. The wedding will be celebrated in October.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—In the ladies' lawn tennis tournament at the Casino this morning were decided the semi-finals, leaving Miss Edna Barger and her sister, Mrs. Barger Wallach, to finish the contest in the finals to-morrow. The matches were something of a disappointment to the larger number of Summer residents present. Miss Busk, who was expected to give Miss Barger a hard contest, defaulted, and the only match was that between Mrs. Wallach and Miss Moran. The former gave her opponent odds at ⅙—30, but in spite of the handicap, won easily in two sets, 6—2, 6—3. The final match between Miss Barger and Mrs. Barger Wallach will be an interesting contest. Both are placed in the first class by the handicapper, and so they will stay on even terms. In practice Mrs. Wallach generally wins, but Miss Barger has frequently been the victor in match play, so that the result is in doubt. Neither player will allow an easy victory for the other.

A considerable number of Newport society folk went to Narragansett Pier to witness the polo games. To-night the minstrel performance at the local Opera House attracted many Summer residents, who came in after dinner. The theatre has been thoroughly renovated, redecorated, and refurnished, and is now a very pretty and well-equipped pleasure house. It will undoubtedly attract a good patronage from the Summer residents during the latter part of the season.

Miss Leary gave her first Thursday afternoon at home for the present season at the Pane cottage in Mill Street this afternoon, and a large number of the most prominent Summer residents were present. The house was decorated by Hodgson with American Beauty roses in the various rooms. During the afternoon Mr. Robert Burton sang several selections. Mr. Burton sang at Miss Leary's reception when he first came to this country five years ago, and has been engaged to sing each Thursday during the remainder of August and in September.

Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, who purchased the Hoffman cottage in Bellevue Avenue last Summer, has had it remodeled and refurnished. She gave a luncheon there this afternoon, the first of a series of entertainments which will be extended well into September. For the luncheon Hodgson furnished especially handsome table decorations.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan entertained sixty guests at luncheon at the Clam Bake Club this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt took a coaching party to Narragansett Pier today to witness the polo games, going across the Jamestown Ferries to Saunderstown, and thence by road to the Pier. Miss Eleanor Jay occupied the box seat, and Mr. Vanderbilt was the whip. The others in the party included Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Cathleen Neilson, and Messrs. W. E. Carter, Robert L. Gerry, and Austin Gray. On the return in the early evening the party dined with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt at Pinard cottage.

Miss C. Ogden Jones gave a dinner at her cottage on Ochre Point, Sielvecht furnishing for the table decorations some exquisite orchids.

Mrs. William B. Thompson entertained eighteen guests at dinner, the table decoration being centrepieces and four corner pieces of Japanese lilies in silver vases furnished by Hodgson.

Mrs. W. S. Wells, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, and Miss J. C. Mallery also gave dinners.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore gave a notable dinner at his villa Chateau Susmes, in honor of William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. Among the guests were Postmaster General Payne, the Congressional delegation which is here on the Dolphin, Senator Aldrich, Representative Bull, and the commanding officers of the naval stations.

The deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair in Paris will seriously effect the Newport season. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has recalled all invitations for social functions, and will withdraw from society. This is the second time this Summer that death has visited her family, Mr. Harry Oelrichs, her husband's brother, having died early in the Summer. The deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Fair is also likely to interfere, in a measure at least, with the entertaining of the Duchess of Marlborough, particularly the share which Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., would have taken in it.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harned and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kremming of New York, Mr. Denison R. Slade of Asquan Lake, N. H., Mr. L. Winchester of Baltimore, Capt. G. O. Squire, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Farwell, Jr., and Miss Farwell of Chicago, Miss Dodge of Boston, and Mr. Thomas Wallace of New Haven are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Miss Mona Wales of Wellesley, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. George W. Wales at her cottage on Ynaga Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Herrick of New York are here on a short visit.

Mr. Richard Stevens is here for a few days.

A dinner will be given at the Casino Sunday noon in honor of Cardinal Gibbons and the Bishops and other clergymen who will participate in the golden jubilee anniversary of St. Mary's Church on that day. The dinner is given by order of Mr. William Cutting, who has been here during the Summer with his mother at the Munchinger King cottage. Mr. Cutting is still very ill.

The polo game this afternoon at the Westchester Club grounds was rather slow. The players did not seem in good form and did not enthuse much over the play. The attendance of spectators was not large, as many of the polo enthusiasts were at Narragansett Pier seeing the polo games there. The sides were: Reds—O. Mills, Jr., L. Hoyt, C. Biddle, and W. L. Stow. Whites—F. C. Havemeyer, H. S. Burden, J. C. Smith, and J. F. Talmage. After play had gone on for a while A. Havemeyer took Smith's place on the Whites and J. S. Stevens took Hoyt's place on the Reds. The Whites won, 8 goals to 7.

The drawings for the Polo Association games at the Westchester Club grounds were announced to-day. It will be noticed that for the first time they conflict with the horse show, matches being scheduled for the three days of that show. An effort was made to have the schedule changed, but without result. The drawings are as follows:

Brenton Reef Cups, to be played without handicap, Aug. 23; Myopia First versus Country Club of Westchester; Aug. 25, Point Judith versus winners of Aug. 23.

Newport Cups, for teams not exceeding 16 goals, Aug. 26, Westchester Third versus Westchester Freebooters; Aug. 27, Westchester Polo Club versus Myopia Second; Aug. 28, Point Judith versus Devon; Aug. 29, winners of Aug. 26 versus winners of Aug. 27; Sept. 1, winners of Aug. 28 versus winners of Aug. 29.

Westchester Polo Club Cups, to be played under the handicap: Aug. 30, Point Judith versus Westchester Third; Sept. 2, Country Club of Westchester versus Myopia First; Sept. 3, Devon versus Westchester Polo Club; Sept. 4, winners of Aug. 30 versus winners of Sept. 2; Sept. 6, winners of Sept. 3 versus winners of Sept. 4.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 14.—The principal event of to-day was the reception given by Mrs. James Potter and Mrs. Stewart at the Pot and Kettle Club. Society went in force, for the two hostesses are among the most popular matrons here. Among the guests were Baron and Baroness Henglemuller, Gen. Edward de V. Morrill, Count Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Groome, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Robert Adams, Miss Pearce, Miss Theobald, Mrs. Beals, Mrs. Dimock, Baron Frenkenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. J. Riddle Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Baron Neuflis, Mr. and Mrs. Shapley, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Edwards, Samuel Chew, Charles Winslow, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Miss Baird.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman entertained at dinner to-night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. Luquer, Frederick May, and Miss Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery entertained at dinner at the Turrets. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Count Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Robert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, and Capt. Bush were the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock gave a dinner at the Malvern, at which the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Charles I. Howe, and Mrs. Hillson.

The first of the August regattas of the Bar Harbor Yacht Club was sailed to-day. It was an eighteen-mile run, triangular course. There was a large field of entries in the three classes. A strong southwesterly wind made the run home under spinnakers particularly interesting. In the class for knockabouts over thirty-five feet water line William Fleitman won with the Lita Louise. W. C. Allison's Lady Mary was second. In the class for sloops William Draper won with the Kabeyun. Fred May was second with the Rosalind. In the small knockabout class J. Montgomery Sears won with the Helen. T. G. Condon was second with the Red Wing.

Charles Howe, John Howe, Waldron Bates, and S. W. Bates will give a reception at the Kebo Valley Club on Monday.

A dinner was given at the Russian Tea House to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Gaertner. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pendleton, Prince Del Drago, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Wetzeler, and Mr. Bass.

SOCIAL NOTES OF LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Richard S. Dana gave a luncheon at Lenox today in honor of her guest, Mrs. Ferguson Cooper of New York. Among those present were Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Dixey, Mrs. Folsom, and Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rumsen of Paris has just opened the Struthers cottage and will remain here for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant arrived at Lenox from New York this evening. They will remain here until late in the Autumn.

The first tea at the Mahkeenac Boat Club house was very largely attended. It was given by the Misses Folsom for the younger set. Among those present were the Misses Bacon, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf.

Roswell Eldridge has just opened the Kinnicutt cottage. He has brought up twenty horses and some of the finest traps seen in Lenox this season.

Mrs. John E. Alexander will give a large dinner on Saturday evening for her sister, Miss Carrie Webb.

Duke of Marlborough Has Not Sailed

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The announcement made yesterday that the Duke of Marlborough sailed for New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm was erroneous. The Duke went to Southampton to say good-bye to the Duchess, who sailed with her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Mr. Belmont, and he then returned to Blenheim.

FATHER MARTIN CARROLL DEAD

Noted Brooklyn Priest Succumbs to Injuries Sustained in Saratoga Trolley Accident.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The Very Rev. Martin Carroll, rector of St. Vincent de Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, died at midnight last night. Father Carroll never recovered from the shock consequent upon the amputation of his leg, an operation made necessary by an accident due to a trolley car here.

The body of Father Martin Carroll reached the rectory in Brooklyn at 6:30 o'clock last night, accompanied by Father McGuire, pastor of the Church of Transfiguration. Father O'Toole, the curate of the North Sixth Street Church, and Miss Carroll, a sister of the dead priest, and Julia Bergan, a niece, when the body reached the rectory the street was thronged and many women knelt in the street to offer prayer. So dense was the crowd that the reserves of the Bedford Avenue Station under command of Police Captain Short were sent to the scene. Half-masted flags and streamers of crepe were displayed in every street. The announcement of Father Carroll's death was made to his parishioners by the tolling of the church bell sixty-four times, one toll for each year of his life. The church doors were thrown open and the parishioners began to gather in the edifice and offer up prayers for the repose of the soul of their dead pastor. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed, but in all probability will be held on Monday morning, when Bishop McDonnell will act as celebrant at the high requiem mass.

The Very Rev. Martin Carroll was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, sixty-four years ago, and was brought to this country by his parents when ten years old. The family settled in Brooklyn. He received his early education at St. Paul's School, under the teaching of Father Schneller. Later he continued his classical and theological studies at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y. He was ordained Jan. 25, 1865, by the late Bishop John Loughlin of Brooklyn.

After his ordination he was assigned as an assistant to Father McKenna, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where he remained for three years, when he was promoted to the pastorate of St. Malachy's Church, in East New York. When Father Mullane retired as rector of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Father Carroll was chosen to be his successor, and was appointed Sept. 14, 1872. There he remained until his death. His great work had been to foster Christian education. He organized the Franciscan Brothers and the Sisters of St. Joseph; founded an orphan home and parochial school in East New York; organized St. Vincent de Paul's Society for the Relief of the Poor; the Holy Name Society, the Rosary Society, Young Ladies' Sodality, Boys' Sodality, and League of the Sacred Heart, all of which are attached to the parish and in a flourishing condition.

His untiring efforts in raising money to clear the church debt of $350,000 was successful. His interest and enthusiasm in the parish work never lagged, and at the time of his death he was diligently working on plans looking to the furtherance of work for the benefit of the young folk of the parish. It was his desire at an early date to begin the construction of a large hall, equipped with a gymnasium, reading rooms, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and a library. Besides that, he was going to install a large auditorium to be used for entertainments and dancing as an inducement to the young parishioners to avoid picnics and moonlight excursions, to which he was vigorously opposed.

Father Carroll was a member of Bishop McDonnell's council, and also one of the Bishop's advisers.

WILLET E. WEEKS DEAD.

Fourth Bereavement, in Comparatively Short Period, in Family of Banker John T. Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 14.—Willet E. Weeks, son of John T. Weeks, of the Fourteenth Street Bank, New York City, died to-day. This is the fourth death in the Weeks family in a comparatively short period. His mother died a few months ago.

Willet E. Weeks was thirty years old, and his death occurred after a few days' illness. Brain trouble is the cause given by the physician. He was widely known and very popular in social and religious circles of the town, and was to have been married this Fall, so it is reported, to a Miss Gibson. He was connected with St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

In all probability the Rev. Frederick Carter, rector of St. Luke's who is now summering on Long Island, will conduct the funeral services, which it is thought will be held at the home of the family on South Mountain Avenue.

FUNERAL OF JAMES ARKELL.

David B. Hill Writes Tribute to Memory of His Old Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

Gov. David B. Hill has contributed an article to the Courier here on James Arkell, whose funeral wes held to-day.

"My acquaintance with Mr. Arkell," he writes, "began when he was an honored member of the State Senate, and soon ripened into a warm personal friendship which continued to the day of his death. Although he was a political opponent, I had the honor of nominating him for Railroad Commissioner of the State, and although the nomination was not confirmed, owing to a certain exceptional political condition which prevailed, it nevertheless met the approval of the press and of the people of the State without distinction of party, and it was afterward generally conceded that the failure to confirm was a political mistake of the Republicans. Mr. Arkell was a man of great ability, a citizen of high character, an official of the strictest integrity, and a friend whom everybody respected and trusted."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew cabled from Paris his condolence and John N. Starin telegraphed: "I had many opportunities of knowing the high integrity and principle of Senator Arkell, and his place will not soon be filled."

Telegrams came from distinguished men from all parts of the country. Business ceased entirely during the funeral, and the coffin was entirely covered with lilies and orchids. The Rev. Dr. Richard R. Williams of Brooklyn officiated. The body was taken to Troy in a private car for cremation. Among those at the funeral were George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central; Grant Hamilton, and Victor Gilliam, cartoonists on Judge; John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly; John G. Ilse of Chicago, and others.

DEATH OF FRANK THOMPSON.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Frank Thompson, a retired lawyer and millionaire, died suddenly at his home here yesterday morning from oedema of the lungs.

Frank Thompson was born in Ballston in 1843, and was the youngest son of John Whalen and Augusta Lee Thompson. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York City. He was appointed receiver of the Abingdon Square Bank, in New York, which had been wrecked by the Tweed Ring. So thoroughly did he conduct the affairs of the bank that the depositors were paid 93 per cent. of their money. Mr. Thompson leaves an estate valued at $1,200,000. His heirs are a niece and two nephews, Miss Annie A. Thompson and George L. Thompson of New York, and John W. Thompson of Kobe, Japan.

DEATH OF CAPT. BATCHELOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Chaffee, in a cable dispatch to the War Department, announces the death from cholera of Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., retired, at Natividad, P. I., on Aug. 7. Before his retirement he was attached to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. Batchelor was born in North Carolina, and entered the army from West Point in 1890. He was made a First Lieutenant in 1890, and was promoted to Captain a few days after the declaration of war with Spain in 1898. In 1899 he was the leader of an expedition which marched through the upper part of Luson, fighting several battles with Filipinos. After his retirement, a few months ago, he formed an agricultural settlement of 20,000 persons in the Province of Pangasinan.

Obituary Notes.

RALSTON MURRAY CROSBY, son of the late Allen Howard and Josepha M. Crosby, died yesterday in his home in Flushing, L. I., at the age of twenty-nine years. He had been ill only a short time. The funeral services have been arranged for to-morrow in St. George's Church, Flushing.

WILLET E. WEEKS died in his home, in Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday evening, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He had been ill with brain fever, due to overwork. He was engaged to Miss Gibson of New York City. He was the son of John T. Weeks, a banker in this city, and was well known in society circles of Montclair and Newark.

Deaf-Mute Mission Needs Funds.

The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes in New York, which was incorporated in 1872, to promote the welfare of the silent folk after they have left school, is in need of funds for carrying on its work. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of 112 West Seventy-eighth Street is General Manager and M. G. Wisner of 45 Cotton Exchange is Treasurer of the mission. Special sermons

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 14	676,943
To date this year	108,952,988
Corresponding date last year	196,500,740

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 14	$2,712,000
To date this year	$579,026,600
Corresponding date last year	$702,011,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3¾ 6/4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Kan. City South.	¾
Am. Express	¾	Louis. & Nash.	2
Am. Ice	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Nash. C. & St. L.	1⅛
Am. Sugar	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Am. Tel. & Tel	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Can. Pac. subs.	½	St. J. & G. Isl.	1½
Chi. & Alton	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Southern Pacific	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Twin City	⅝
Col. Fuel &	1	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	Wabash	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Wells-Fargo Exp.	12
Corn Products	⅝	West. Union	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Westinghouse	4
Det. Un. Ry.	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	⅝
Dul. St. S. & A.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Illinois Central	1½	Wis. Central pf.	⅞
Int. Pump	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Peo. & East. inc.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d 8s, Class B	1¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class B	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d 8s, Class C	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2¼	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1907	1⅛

THE MARKET MOVEMENT.

Broadening tendencies showed throughout yesterday's market. Most of the conspicuous stocks were very strong. Some of them went up substantially. On the other hand, some stocks seldom traded in fell sharply on small sales, New York, New Haven and Hartford, for example, dropping 2 points on a single hundred shares, while Nickel Plate second preferred on 600 shares declined 5 points.

For the first time in some weeks commission house transactions were on a considerable scale. Covering transactions in Western Union Telegraph were responsible for a further rise of a point, and similar trading caused a three-point rally in Rock Island. The short interest shows nervousness in many parts of the market, the early homecoming of Mr. Morgan upsetting a variety of pessimistic theories. And, incidentally, practically every news development is a development full of encouragement. Crop news, railways earnings, trade reports from every quarter—all are satisfactory, all disclosing still continuing improvement.

As to money market conditions, recent hysteria seems wholly wasted. Rates refuse to do any of the extraordinary things that bear speculators have been predicting. Four per cent. continues top-notch for call loans, and time money stays abundant under 5 per cent. for the rest of the year.

Southern Pacific was the leader of yesterday's market, approximately 115,000 shares being traded in and an advance of between 2 and 3 points recorded. The surprise in this development is not the improvement in activity and strength, but that such improvement has been so long lagging. Southern Pacific is in so many ways typical of what is best in the American railway situation that calculating investors are bound sooner or later to go into it in a large way—make of it a favorite, as they have made favorites of Pennsylvania, and St. Paul, Northwestern and New York Central. Especially clear in the Southern Pacific record has been the entire absence of official effort to advance its market fortunes. Indeed, there have been occasions, and some of them not remote, when it has seemed to be the official aim to give the property an actually ill-savored front, as if anxious to complete upbuilding plans without attracting too much public partnership. Tens of millions on tens of millions of earnings per year have been poured into physical improvements, until now the property as a railroad ranks in condition with the vast properties of the country and is superior to three out of five of the great systems traversing the Northwest and Southwest. On a basis of such expenditures as those other properties make for maintenance and betterments—such as they make out of earnings—Southern Pacific would become entitled to dividends on a substantial basis. Upon the official policy of confiscating surplus earnings by wholesale in order to make roadway and equipment improvements there have been heard some bitter criticisms in Wall Street; but now that the rounding out of that policy seems approaching it is not improbable that the wisdom of it will find appreciation—stockholders finding that it has been profitable to be patient.

London buying in this market yesterday was on the largest scale known at any time this Summer.

CURIOUS VANDERBILT RUMORS.

Sensational rumor-mongering indulges in a variety of exciting tales about New York Central—chiefly representing that there is a new ownership in the control of the company. Two current reports yesterday, agreeing that W. K. Vanderbilt had lost control, (that a majority of the stock had been bought away from him in the open market,) disagreed, however, as to who the purchasers were. One representation was to the effect that John D. Rockefeller and George J. Gould had made the coup, and that they would in this way be able to enter upon an aggressive campaign against the Pennsylvania Railway Company—that they would, indeed, be able to dictate terms in the entire Eastern railway field. The other recitation had it that Judge Moore, Mr. Frick, and Marshall Field have been the buyers, and that there is to be a new and very much bigger Rock Island deal than has been hitherto forecast.

These stories were able to provoke serious discussion in various parts of the Street, though a Vanderbilt authority made this terse comment:

"Such talk is rot."

CHICAGO AND ALTON.

The pool in Chicago and Alton, lately forcing reactions, resumed yesterday its bullish activity. John W. Gates's brokerage firm is handling the account, and Mr. Gates's own "point" is that the Chicago and Alton property is to figure in a new big deal.

SUGAR TRUST CHANGES.

An old story of Standard Oil representation in the Sugar Trust board of directors is revived, and a further circulating rumor has it that President Havemeyer is to retire from active direction of the business.

GUESSES ABOUT MR. KEENE.

One theory accounting for the sudden activity and buoyancy in Southern Pacific yesterday was that James R. Keene, being about to sail for New York, had cabled an order to buy 50,000 shares. Mr. Keene's friends characterized the story as a bad guess. It is the general Wall Street view, however, that in such activity as Mr. Keene may be responsible for on the Stock Exchange this season, Southern Pacific is likely to be notably conspicuous.

ICE TRUST BUYERS.

Boston buying of Ice Trust stocks continued. Officers of the company are apparently in sympathy with this absorption of the stock.

WESTERN HOLDERS OF ERIE.

Two resignations from the board of directors of the Erie Railroad are forecast to make room for representatives of a large new Western stockholding interest.

EXPRESS STOCK BUOYANCY.

There is no express company consolidation afoot, but Wells-Fargo shares jumped up another twelve points yesterday on trading in only 300 shares.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to Joplin, Mo., dispatches zinc ore has advanced $2 a ton since the beginning of the week.

Reports from Cleveland, Ohio, that the Cleveland Furnace Company has bought 80 acres of additional land in Brooklyn township for its $1,000,000 plant.

Announcement from Omaha that a banking house of this city has bought the entire stock of the Omaha Street Railway.

Advices from Homestead, Penn., that the Carnegie mills are working up to capacity to furnish $700,000 worth of structural material for the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.

London cables stating that under an agreement with the Canadian Government the Allan Line, with the Elder-Dempster and Furness lines, has arranged a regular service between Canada and South Africa beginning in October.

Syndicate of Eastern capitalists backing the Fort Wayne, Dayton & Cincinnati Traction Railroad which is said to be planning the biggest electric railway project yet outlined for the Western section of the country.

Cambria Steel Company reported to have bought the ore mines of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. in Michigan, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3¾@4 per cent., closing at 3¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $232,526,485; balances, $1,146,879; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $14,752,405.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—8@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In its City article to-day The Times says that some decline in New York exchange is expected soon, because of the hardening tendency in money there, but it is not expected that it will cause gold to leave Europe for the United States. It will probably merely facilitate the liquidation of part of the present large indebtedness of America. To the extent which the excess of the volume of crops over the average crops admits, it seems probable that such liquidation will be made by new bills drawn against the portion shipped, but it seems unlikely that the total indebtedness will be much reduced on the balance.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the conclusion of the settlement caused relief because difficulties which seemed serious were overcome and apprehensions, perhaps exaggerated, were allayed. Nearly all the markets took their tone from South Africans, which hardened considerably in the afternoon for no apparent reason, very few shares changing hands. The rise was probably the result of the reaction from anxiety. Consols rose in sympathy.

American rails were buoyant, but there was not much real local support. The features were heavy purchases of Southern Pacific on Wall Street account and an advance in United States Steel. Nearly all securities participated in the general activity, and the firm tone was maintained, the last prices being about the highest touched.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Money was in strong demand to-day, despite the fact that settlement requirements were smaller than usual. Discounts were firm. The supply of American paper is larger than for months past, and it is inferred that New York, by thus anticipating produce shipments, is attempting to keep money easy in America.

The stock market was inactive, and there was a meagre attendance. Consols hardened on the satisfactory settlement. Dullness prevailed in the Colonial group, on talk of further loans. Argentine and Chilean securities were in demand. American stocks opened at parity, rose fractionally, and closed firm. Kafirs were slightly harder. Rio Tintos showed an easier tendency in sympathy with the copper market, which was lower on active trading:

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95⅝; consols for account, 95½; Anaconda, 6¼; Atchison, 95¼; Atchison preferred, 106¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 112¾ ex dividend; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56¾; Chicago Great Western, 33½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191; Denver and Rio Grande, 46; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¾; Erie, 40¾; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 172; Louisville and Nashville, 154; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 72¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94 ex dividend; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Reading, 34¼; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 41¼; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 71⅞; Union Pacific, 110¼; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41¾; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 23; Wabash preferred, 48¾; Spanish 4s, 80¾; Rand Mines, 11½; De Beers deferred, 23.

Bar silver quiet, 24 3-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 36.92; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 100.93¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The opening tone on the Bourse to-day was firm, but the trading was inanimate. Option operations were normal. Toward the close rentes and kafirs were well supported, and a firm tone ruled at the last. South American securities were strong. Metropolitan shares were in good demand. Sosnovice shares were firm. Rio Tintos showed weakness early, in sympathy with the copper market, but they became stronger toward the close.

The Bourse will be closed to-morrow (the Feast of the Assumption) and Saturday.

Private rate of discount to-day, 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 85c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 19½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 80.97½.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A quiet tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day, but prices were maintained, and the market became stronger on private advices from London to the effect that a favorable money market is expected shortly in New York.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenigs for checks.

Discount Rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

RUSSIAN BONDS LISTED.

The First Securities of a European Government to be Dealt In on the Stock Exchange.

The 4 per cent. rentes of Russia have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange to the amount of 2,310,000,000 rubles. For the purpose of dealing in the securities 2 rubles are to be considered as $1. The bonds were listed on the application of J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., Baring, Magoun & Co., and the National City Bank, and they are the first securities of a European Government to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The bonds were issued for the purpose of taking up old loans, bearing high rates of interest, for the building of railroads and for other purposes. The interest on the bonds is subject to an income tax of 5 per cent., except for holders who are neither Russians nor residents of Russia and have registered their bonds with the Minister of Finance. In order to meet the requirement the banking houses mentioned have been authorized by the Minister of Finance to receive the bonds and issue therefor temporary receipts. The bonds taken are to be sent for safe-keeping to the State Commission of Sinking Funds in St. Petersburg, and a registered receipt for them is to be issued, which is to be exchanged subsequently for the temporary one given by one of the banking houses.

On the bonds deposited full interest is to be paid by the banking houses. The registered receipts are not transferable. The saving in depositing a bond is 20 cents a year on each $100 par value.

The certificates are of the following denominations: 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 25,000 rubles. Interest is to be paid quarterly, and for the purpose of payment a ruble is to be figured at 51.45 cents. The rentes may be redeemed at any time at the option of the Russian Government.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The demand for money is still relatively light, and while the banks generally are holding a conservative attitude, there seems to be ample funds to meet all present requirements. Sterling exchange was weak in tone to-day, and posted rates were shaded ¼ cent all around. Clearing House rate was 3½ per cent, New York funds were 5 and 8 cents discount, call loans were at 3½ to 4 per cent., and time money was 4½ to 5 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $20,131,819; balances, $1,332,355. Amalgamated sold as low as 65¼ to-day, leading the coppers in the downward plunge. United States Mining continued to show a very firm tone, and once more advanced to 21½, and at no time did it get below 21. The buying of the stock at the present time is of a most excellent character, and the talk on it is extremely bullish. Massachusetts, on scattered selling, fell to 17, and Copper Range to 57. Dominion Steel was again the conspicuous feature of the general list. The same buying was in evidence that has been helpful in the recent past in lifting this stock several points. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Atchison	95¾	92⅝	93
110	Boston L.	161	160¾	160¾
6	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
250	Boston & Maine	200	200	200
8	Conn. & Passumpsic pf.	167	162	162
5	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
350	Mass. Elec.	40¼	40½	40½
202	Mass. Elec. pf.	98	97½	98
5	Mexican Central	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232½	232	232
40	Pere Marquette pf.	90	90	90
$50	Pere Marq. pf., scrip	80	80	80
1	Union Pacific	107½	107½	107½
68,666	Union Pacific rts.	57c.	46c.	50c.
15	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92
14	West End	95½	95½	95½
13	West End pf.	118	118½	118½

TELEPHONES.

35,359	Am. T. & T.	166¾	165	166¾
7,044	Am. T. & T. rts.	15⅝	15	15⅝
25	Cumberland	126	126	126
350	Mex.	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	N. E.	143	142½	142½
527	Western	20½	20½	20½
215	Western pf.	102½	102½	102½

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	Am. Ag. Chem.	27	26	26¾
90	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	88	88
225	Am. Pneu. Service	88	88	88
82	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28½	28	28
640	Am. Sugar	133¾	132¾	133¾
28	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	120
50	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
101	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
8,125	Dom. I. & S.	70½	69	70½
28	Edison	280	280	280
47	G. E.	186	185	185
18	Massachusetts Gas	186	186	186
15	N. E. Gas & C.	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Reece Buttonhole	9	9	9
21	Seattle Elec. pf.	108	108	108
818	Swift P. & P.	165	165	165
125	United Fruit	112	111½	111½
162	United Shoe Machine	54½	53½	54
65	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
87	U. S. Steel	40½	40½	40⅝
42	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90	90½
2	Westinghouse	106½	106½	106½

MINING.

65	Adventure	22½	22½	22½
5	Allouez	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,516	Amalgamated	66¾	65¼	66
65	Arcadian	5	4¾	5
129	Bingham	32½	32	32½
450	Bonanza	90	85	85
5	Calumet & Hecla	540	540	540
800	Cons. Mercur	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
520	Copper Range	57	57	57
25	Franklin	11	11	11
525	Mass.	17¼	17	17
50	Michigan Flower	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
200	Mohawk	45½	45½	45½
450	Old Dominion	18	17½	17½
325	Osceola	57	57	57
135	Parrot	27	26¾	26¾
855	Santa Fé	2¼	2	2
20	Shannon	11	11	11
793	U. S.	21¼	21	21
610	U. S. Coal & Oil	17	16⅝	16⅞
20	Victoria	6	6	6

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 3-16 per ounce and in New York at 52¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Comstock sold at .05½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia, at 1.25, 200 Elkton at .44, 300 Golden Fleece at .20, 400 Hale & Norcross at .20, 100 Horn Silver at 1.50, and 200 Small Hopes at .49.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The Philadelphia market to-day continued strong and there was considerable activity. Consolidated Lake Superior was persistently bought and advanced 1⅝, closing with a gain of 1⅛. Philadelphia Electric was very active in the afternoon, and finally rose above 6. Marsden Company gained 5-16. Rapid Transit was unchanged, and Union Traction rose ¼ to a new high figure. Philadelphia Company had a spurt to 50 in the early dealings, with some big blocks changing hands. It was the feature of the morning trading. Cambria Steel was up ¾. Huntington and Broad Top declined ⅛, but regained the fractional loss. Lehigh Valley reappeared in the transactions after two days' absence. The local money market is dull and rates are unchanged; call loans, 4 per cent.; time loans, 4½ and 5, and commercial paper, 5 per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Cement	7	7	7
37	American Rys.	50	50	50
400	Allegheny Valley pf.	34¼	34	34
35	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
120	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26¾	26¾
7,837	Cons. Lake Superior	27½	26⅝	27⅛
1,459	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76	76	76¼
400	Diamond State Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Electoric Storage	57¾	57½	57½
600	Erie	39½	39½	39½
400	Fairmount Park Trans.	31½	31½	33½
500	Hunt. & Broad Top	32	31½	32
150	Lehigh Valley	34½	34¾	34½
100	Lehigh Navigation	75¾	75⅝	75⅝
1,529	Marsden Company	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
315	National Asphalt	6	6	6
26,341	Philadelphia Electric	6¼	5-11-16	6⅛
3,875	Phila. Rapid Transit	14¼	13¾	14
356	Pennsylvania	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝
9,547	Philadelphia Co.	50	49½	49⅞
463	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50½	50	50½
100	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	98	98	98
425	Philadelphia & Erie	71¾	71¾	71¾
10	Philadelphia Nat. Bank	307	307	307
25	Penna. Elec. Vehicle	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,490	Reading 1st pf.	33½	33⅜	33½
100	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43
100	Reading 2d pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
600	Southern Ry.	40⅝	40	40
110	Southern Pacific	71¼	70⅝	71¼
13	United Gas Imp.	109	108⅝	109
700	Union Traction	48½	48¼	48¼
2,620	U. S. Steel	41	40⅝	40⅝
10	W. G. & Seashore	70	70	70

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—New York exchange was quoted at 10c premium to-day; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Box Board again developed some strength to-day, both the common and preferred shares showing considerable improvement. The common in fact made a new high record. Shipbuilding common and Swift & Co. also moved up sharply. The rest of the list was quiet and practically unchanged. Carbon common sold at 31½, Can common at 11⅝, and Biscuit common at 47⅞. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can com.	11⅝	11⅝	12⅜
30	American Can pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
225	Am. Shipbuilding com.	55	53	55
20	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	106½	106½	106½
400	Am. Strawboard receipts.	49¼	48¾	49
5	Chicago Telephone	165	165	165
107	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	104	103½	103½
217	Chicago Title & Trust	131	130½	131
2	Central Union Telephone	80	80	80
10	Diamond Match	140	140	140
100	Lake Street Elevated	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
27	A. Booth & Co. pf.	110	110	110
50	Northwestern Elev. com.	36½	36½	36½
320	National Biscuit	48	47¾	48
80	National Biscuit pf.	106½	106½	106½
242	National Carbon	31½	31¼	31¼
120	National Carbon pf.	100½	100½	100½
330	Quaker Oats	91¾	91¾	91¾
125	Swift & Co.	163	161	163
200	Street's W. S. C. Line pf	85	85	85
2,040	United Box Board	17	16	17
1,250	United Box Board pf.	69¾	69¼	69¼
8	West Chicago	95	95	95

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The Seaboard issues were less prominent to-day from a bullish standpoint, due to a growing conviction that the upward movement has about reached its culmination. There was some buying, intermixed with a very palpable profit taking, but the response to the buying on the part of outsiders was less urgent and aggressive. The backward tendency was apparent as New York showed less anxiety to buy. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 22,315 shares of stock and $422,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13,483	Seaboard Railway	34¾	33½	33½
6,192	Seaboard Ry. pf.	55	52⅞	53¼
100	Atlantic Coast Line	180½	180½	180½
65	Con. Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼
145	G. B. S. Brewing	16	16	16
800	United Rys. & Elec.	16½	16	16
125	Nashville Railway	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Union	76	75	75½
50	Ala. Con. Coal & I. pf.	87½	87½	87½
135	Old Town Bank	11	11	11
20	Ga. South. & F. 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½
29,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88¼	87¾	88¼
1,000	Potomac Valley 5s	118½	118½	118½
2,000	West Va. Central 6s	113¼	113¼	113½
53,000	U. Rys. & Elec. inc.	70¾	70½	70½
22,000	U. Rys. & Electric 4s	98⅛	97⅞	98
2,000	N. News & Old P. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	104½	104½	104½
7,000	Cotton Duck inc.	48	47¾	47¾
2,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	87	87	87
5,000	Ga., C. & Northern 5s	112	112	112
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	53¾	53½	53⅝
9,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	43¼	43	43
200	City 3½s, 1928	100¾	100¾	100¾
10,000	City 3½s, 1930	110½	110⅜	110½
10,000	Con. Gas 5s	112¾	112¼	112¾
2,000	City Ry. & Light 5s	99	99	99

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,920	Amal. Copper	66¼	66¾	65¾	65⅝
170	Am. Car & F.	34¼	34¼	34½	34¼
100	Am. Ice	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
30	Am. Ice pf.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼
130	Am. Locomotive	32	32½	32	32⅜
8,910	Am. Sugar	132	133½	132	133
60	Anaconda Cop.	102	102	102	102
5,500	At., T. & S. F.	83	83¼	82¾	83⅛
90	At., T. & S. F. pf.	103	103	103	103
250	Balt. & Ohio	111⅜	111⅝	111¼	111¼
930	Brooklyn R. T.	68¼	68¾	67⅞	67⅞
850	Can. Pacific	137⅝	138⅝	137½	138
240	Ches. & Ohio	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54½
110	Chi. & Alton	42¾	43½	42¾	43½
2,400	Chi. Great West 33	23	23¾	22¾	22⅝
1,940	Chi., M. & St. P.	158⅝	159⅞	158⅛	158½
40	Chi., R. I & Pac.	184	184	184	184
10	Chi. Union Trac.	15½	15½	15½	15½
430	Chi. Fuel & I.	90¾	91	90¾	91
20	Col. Southern	34	34	34	34
10	Col. So. 2d pf.	52	52	52	52
50	Col. & H. Coal	21½	21½	21½	21½
730	Erie	39½	39⅝	39½	39½
40	Erie 1st pf.	69¼	69¼	68¾	69¼
80	Ill. Central	168⅞	169½	168⅞	169⅝
1,170	Louis. & Nash.	150	151½	150	151⅝
1,030	Manhattan	135⅝	135½	135	135⅛
10	Mo., Kan. & T.	31½	31½	31½	31½
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½
11,600	Mo. Pacific	118½	119¼	118⅛	119¼
60	Nat. Lead	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
160	N. Y. Central	163¾	164	163¾	164
220	N. Y., O. & W.	34	34	33⅞	33⅞
910	Nor. & West	70¾	71¼	70¾	70¾
500	Pennsylvania	160	160	160	160
250	People's Gas	103½	103½	103	103¼
10	Pressed S. Car	48¼	48¼	48¼	49¼
1,900	Reading	66¾	67	66⅝	67
20	Reading 1st pf.	85⅞	85¾	85½	85⅞
400	Rep. Steel	19	19	18	19
120	St. L. Southw.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
29,100	Southern Pac.	69¾	71⅞	69¾	71¾
4,430	Southern Ry.	40¼	40¼	40	40½
70	South. Ry. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾
240	Tenn. C. & I.	68	68¼	68	68
3,730	Texas Pacific	50¼	51⅜	50	51⅛
7,010	Union Pacific	107⅞	108⅞	107⅝	108⅝
1,050	Un. Pac. rights	½	½	⅜	⅜
240	U. S. Leather	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
120	U. S. Leather pf.	86½	86⅝	86½	86½
6,810	U. S. Steel	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40⅝
510	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90½	90¼	90½
1,210	Wabash	31¼	32¼	31¼	32
4,290	Wabash pf.	47¾	48¼	47¾	48
580	Western Union	91¾	93	91¾	92¾
10	W. & L. E. 2d pf	89	89	89	89
580	Wis. Central	23½	23	23½	23¾
50	Wis. Cent. pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼

109,630

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	C. of Ga. 3d inc.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾

OREGON RAILROAD BONDS.

To-morrow is the last day on which holders of the Union Pacific preferred and common stocks may exercise their rights to subscribe to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings to the Oregon Short Line Railroad 4 per cent. and participating twenty-five-year gold bonds, secured by equal amounts of Northern Securities Company stock deposited as collateral. The whole issue is $31,000,000. Subscribers may pay in full in cash for the bonds now, the amount being $901.67, or they may pay $450 per bond on subscription and $453.33 on or before Sept. 15. Receipts are given at the time of subscription, and the bonds will be delivered Sept. 15 and thereafter. Subscriptions have been coming in at the Union Pacific office since early last week. With the large blocks of rights known to have been collected the amount left unsubscribed, the purchase of which has been arranged for by the syndicate, will be small, and probably smaller than in any instance of stock rights in the last five years.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable life was shown by outside stocks yesterday, and the trading in a number of issues was followed with interest. While in the Se

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 14, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65¾	65⅞	14,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	68⅝	66⅞	65¼	65¾	— ¾
20½	28	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1⅞
6¾	6⅞	300	American Bicycle Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
18	20	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	..
34½	34½	1,300	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	34½	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
92⅜	92½	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	300	American Cotton Oil	51¼	51¼	51	51	+⅛
59⅜	59½	3,900	*Am. Grass Twine	57⅝	59½	57⅝	59¼	+1⅞
38	38½	100	Am. District Tel.	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
250	254	125	American Express	254½	254½	254¼	254¾	+ ¾
12⅜	13	2,400	*American Ice Co.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
42½	43	2,740	*American Ice Co. pf.	41⅝	43	41⅜	43	+1⅝
24¾	25	1,900	*American Linseed Co.	24½	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅜
32	32½	900	*Am. Locomotive Co.	32½	32½	32	32	— ⅛
93⅜	93¾	200	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	93⅜	93½	93⅜	93¼	+ ¼
5⅞	6¼	100	*American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	..
47⅛	48	2,200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅝
97½	97⅝	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
133	133¼	11,725	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	133⅝	132	133	+1⅛
120	120½	200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	..
165	166	300	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	166	166	166	166	+1
77	79	80	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	79	79	77	77	..
101½	102	1,000	*Ana. Copper Min. Co.	102⅜	102½	101½	101¼	—3⅜
93⅛	93¼	16,750	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	93¼	92⅜	93⅛	+ ⅞
102⅞	103	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¼	103½	102⅜	102⅝	+ ¼
111⅜	111⅝	15,700	Baltimore & Ohio	111⅞	111⅞	111⅛	111⅜	+ ⅛
96¼	97	135	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅜	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	68	67⅝	67½	— ⅛
48	55	20	*Butterick Co.	48	48	48	48	..
138¼	138¾	5,550	Canadian Pacific	137¼	138¾	137¼	138	+1⅝
134½	135	200	*Ca. Pac. sub. 2d in. pd.	135	135	135	135	+ ½
184	187	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	185	185	185	185	..
54⅞	55	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¾	55	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	43¾	13,000	Chicago & Alton	42¾	43⅝	42	43¾	+1⅛
76¼	76¾	1,500	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	76⅜	76	76⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	16,950	Chi. Great Western	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
49⅜	50	3,000	Chi. Great West. pf., B.	49⅝	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
186¾	186⅝	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	186	186¾	186	186¼	+ ⅛
193¾	195	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195¼	195¼	193½	195¼	..
242	245	100	Chi. & Northwestern.	243	243	243	243	..
184½	184¾	2,878	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	182	184¾	182	184¼	+3½
22½	22¾	700	Chi. Terminal Trans.	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	40¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	40	40	40	+1
15	15½	500	Chi. Union Traction.	15½	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	400	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
90⅝	91¼	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91	+1
33⅜	33¾	700	Colorado Southern.	33¾	33¾	33½	33¾	..
78¼	78⅝	275	Colorado South., 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ½
51⅜	51¾	1,900	Colorado South., 2d pf.	52	52½	51⅜	51½	+ ⅜
21¼	21½	2,700	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	21⅝	20	21¼	+ ⅛
121¼	121½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	..
32	32¼	1,345	Corn Products.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
83⅜	84	700	Corn Products pf.	83¾	84	83½	84	+ ½
178½	179½	300	Delaware & Hudson.	179½	179½	179	179	+ ½
44¼	45¾	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	44½	44½	44½	44¾	+ ¼
93	93¼	800	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	93⅝	93½	93⅜	93½	+ ½
52	52⅛	1,100	Des M. & Fort Dodge.	52½	52½	51½	52	..
21	21⅜	700	Detroit Southern.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
40	40½	100	Detroit South. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	..
86	86⅞	700	Detroit United Ry.	86⅝	86⅞	86½	80⅞	+½
4	4½	1,000	*Distilling Co. of Am.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
4	4½	300	*Distilling of Am. ctfs.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	..
34½	34⅝	500	Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	35½	35½	34	34	—1
17	17¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
29⅜	30¾	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
39⅞	39⅝	6,230	Erie	30½	30⅝	29⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
68⅜	69	2,620	Erie 1st pf.	68½	69	68½	69	+ ⅝
53½	54	200	Erie 2d pf.	54	54	54	54	..
61½	62	1,000	Evans. & Terre Haute.	62	62½	61½	61½	..
58	60	500	*Fort W. & Den. City.	60	60	60	60	..
184½	185¼	300	General Electric.	185	185	185	185	..
100⅝	100¾	2,300	Hocking Valley.	100½	100⅞	99½	100¾	+ ⅞
94	94½	300	Hocking Valley pf.	94½	94½	94	94	—1
168¼	169¾	8,700	Illinois Central.	168⅞	169⅞	168¼	169⅝	+1⅛
22	22¼	4,700	International Paper.	22¼	23	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
74½	75	100	Int. Paper pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
52	53	100	Int. Steam Pump.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
91	92	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	91	91	91	91	—1
49⅞	50	1,600	Iowa Central.	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	+ ¼
86⅜	87½	100	Iowa Central pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
87	88¼	1,400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	86	86¾	86	86	..
49½	50	1,100	Kanawha & Michigan.	50	50½	50	50	— ½
36	36½	2,200	Kansas City Southern.	36	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
60	60½	600	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	60¾	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
35	35¾	100	Keokuk & Des Moines.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
65	66½	100	Lake Erie & Western.	65	65	65	65	—1⅝
151	151½	20,300	Louisville & Nashville.	149⅝	151½	149⅜	151½	+2
135	135¾	7,000	Manhattan Elevated.	135¼	135⅝	135	135	— ⅛
148¼	149	200	*Met. Street Railway.	148½	148½	148½	148¾	..
127½	128	1,300	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	128¼	128¼	128	128	— ½
290	294	450	Mexican Central.	294	296	291½	293½	— ⅝
112	113	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
64⅛	64⅜	700	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	64½	64⅝	64¼	64⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	3,500	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
63¾	63⅞	1,500	Missouri, K. & T. pf.	63¼	63⅝	63⅛	63⅞	+ ⅛
119⅛	119½	29,800	Missouri Pacific.	118½	119¼	118⅝	119¼	+ ⅛
		2,700	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	117½	119¼	117	118⅞	+1⅛
47⅜	48	925	*National Biscuit Co.	47⅞	48	47⅜	47⅝	..
25½	25⅝	3,800	*National Lead Co.	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
93	93½	700	*National Lead Co. pf.	94½	94½	92½	92½	—1⅝
18⅝	18⅞	250	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
38	38½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
192	193	1,462	*New York Air Brake.	190½	193	190½	193	+2½
164	164¾	4,300	New York Central.	163½	164½	163¼	164	+ ¼
57⅛	57⅜	1,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	56⅞	57½	56⅝	57¼	+1
92	95	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	93½	95	93½	95	—5
231	235	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	234	234	234	234	—2
33⅜	33⅞	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
70½	70⅝	17,350	Norfolk & Western.	70⅝	71⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
122½	125	100	North American.	123	123	123	123	..
74½	75	100	Pacific Coast.	75	75	75	75	— ½
79½	81	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
40	40½	250	Pacific Mail.	40½	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
159⅝	159⅞	2,300	Pennsylvania Railroad.	160	160	159½	159⅝	— ¼
..	..	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	— ⅛
..	..	100	Pere Marquette.	77	77	77	77	..
115	120	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	120	120	120	120	..
48⅛	48⅝	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
86	86½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½	+ ½
88	88½	100	Pitts. Steel Spring pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	..
66⅜	67	6,000	Reading.	66¾	67	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅜
86	86¼	200	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
72⅜	73⅛	4,500	Reading 2d pf.	73	73	73	73	+ ¼
19	19¼	450	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19¼	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
76¼	76⅞	150	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¾	+ ⅛
22	22¼	200	St. Joseph & Grand I.	22	22	22	22	+ ½
73	73¾	120	St. Joseph & G. I. 1st pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ½
80½	80¾	500	St. L. & San Francisco.	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
78	78½	100	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	..
38⅝	38¾	7,000	St. Louis Southwestern.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
74⅜	74¼	4,900	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	74	74½	73⅝	74¼	+ ½
44	45	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	44	44	44	44	..
71⅜	71⅞	111,275	Southern Pacific.	70	71⅞	69¾	71⅜	+2¼
40¼	40½	12,850	Southern Railway.	40½	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
97⅜	97¾	1,090	Southern Railway pf.	97¾	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞	+ ½
68⅛	68¼	1,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	68	68¼	68	68	+ ⅛
51⅜	51½	30,300	Texas Pacific.	50¼	51½	50	51½	+1½
		200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	41	41	41	41	..
24½	24½	7,580	Tol., St. L. & Western.	23	24⅜	23	24¼	+1⅛
42⅜	42⅝	11,040	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	42	43	42	42½	+1⅜
126	128¼	1,200	Twin City Rapid Tran.	126	126½	126	126½	+ ⅝
14⅜	15¼	200	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	14⅜	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅜
108¾	108⅞	20,100	Union Pacific.	107⅞	108⅞	107⅜	108⅝	+ ⅛
		67,000	Union Pacific Rights.	½	½	½	½	..
92¼	92⅜	625	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
45¾	46	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	45¾	46	45⅞	46	+ ¼
132	134	675	United States Express.	136	137	134	134	—1
13	13⅛	2,200	*United States Leather.	13	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
86¾	87	300	*U. S. Leather pf.	86¾	86⅞	86¾	86⅞	+ ⅛
56	58	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	—1½
40⅝	40⅞	15,275	United States Steel.	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
90⅞	90¼	7,295	United States Steel pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅜
68¼	68½	2,900	Va.-Carolina Chemical.	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	7,000	Wabash.	31¼	32	31¼	32	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	14,900	Wabash pf.	47½	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	+ ¼
25	250	300	Wells-Fargo Express.	240	240	240	240	+12
92⅞	93	16,900	Western Union Tel.	91⅞	93	91⅞	93	+1
220	221	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	220	220	220	220	+4
24⅜	25	8,810	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	24¼	25½	24¼	25	+ ⅝
65⅜	66	3,400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	63	64	63	63⅝	+1½
38½	39½	2,200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38¼	39¼	38¼	39½	+1⅝
28½	28⅝	8,350	Wisconsin Central.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52¼	4,700	Wisconsin Central pf.	51¾	52⅝	51¾	52¼	+ ⅞

Total... 676,943 | *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.	310	310	310
4th week July.	$88,919	$75,709	$47,250
Month.	202,441	181,875	149,685
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage.	336	336	336
4th week July.	170,884	177,652	.....
Month.	473,079	452,946	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage.	1,891	1,891	1,891
1st week August.	359,644	396,044	322,209
From July 1.	1,927,117	1,995,289	1,684,855
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage.	4,082	4,082	4,082
1st week August.	584,810	566,144	537,976
From Jan. 1.	17,494,790	16,637,899	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage.	2,080	2,135	2,054
1st week August.	347,716	280,949	241,541
From July 1.	1,882,356	1,644,273	1,563,705
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage.	1,894	1,355	1,355
1st week August.	108,761	89,845	72,148
From July 1.	637,940	516,783	434,634
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage.	50	50	50
1st week August.	2,374	2,979	2,318
From Jan. 1.	112,700	91,086	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage.	352	352	352
1st week August.	44,464	52,787	38,162
From July 1.	249,323	257,842	209,032
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage.	2,975	2,971	2,971
1st week August.	431,230	389,365	.....
From July 1.	2,234,593	1,995,224	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week August.	73,118	63,129	.....
From Jan. 1.	2,064,779	1,797,864	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings.	1,658,000	1,706,957	1,459,503
Op. expenses.	1,124,507	1,169,447	1,004,004
Net earnings.	533,523	537,510	455,499
Charges	241,802	244,418	224,313
Surplus	291,721	293,092	231,186
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings.	18,717,071	17,877,489	16,806,851
Op. expenses.	13,744,920	12,755,638	11,749,204
Net earnings.	4,972,151	5,121,851	5,057,587
Charges.	2,790,951	2,916,968	2,886,539
Surplus	2,172,500	2,204,888	2,191,048
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY COMPANY for July—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$325,898	$302,988	$22,910
Op. expenses and taxes	182,848	149,812	33,036
Net earnings.	143,050	153,176	*10,126
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings.	1,917,185	1,674,935	242,250
Op. expenses and taxes	1,089,891	925,159	164,732
Net earnings.	827,294	749,776	77,518
*Decrease.			
ELMIRA & LAKE ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY. Northern Central Railway Company, agent, reports for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings.	196,795	174,445	22,350
Op. expenses.	182,986	185,877	*2,701
Net earnings.	13,909	11,232	25,141
Fixed charges.	6,420	13,149	*6,729
Net income.	7,489	124,381	31,870
Net income for yr.	17,507	.....	.....
*Decrease. ‡Deficit.			
LEHIGH VALLEY (lines in New York State) reports to the New York Railroad Commission for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$1,567,188	$1,579,848	*$12,660
Op. expenses.	1,686,779	1,676,569	10,210
Deficit	119,591	96,721	22,870
Charges	277,274	272,274	5,000
Fix. deficit.	396,865	368,993	27,870
*Decrease.			
LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for the June 30 quarter—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings.	$102,018	$103,265	$113,729
Op. expenses.	50,295	71,840	59,015
Net earnings.	51,723	31,425	53,914
Total income.	52,618	32,278	.....
Charges	57,100	33,870	.....
Deficit	4,482	1,592	.....
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for June—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	$262,045	$503,069	$425,277
Op. expenses	286,056	347,160	308,459
Deficit	24,011	*155,908	116,818
Fiscal year—			
Gross	5,456,096	5,322,883	4,963,482
Op. expenses	4,157,754	3,777,137	3,414,917
Net	1,298,942	1,545,746	1,548,565
*Surplus.			
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN reports to the New York Railroad Commission for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings.	1,101,691	1,457,458	1,172,268
Op. expenses.	948,920	1,031,089	826,213
Net earnings.	152,771	426,367	346,050
Other Income.	52,740	132,646	67,295
Total income.	205,511	559,018	413,345
Charges	234,121	326,576	261,479
Deficit	28,610	*232,437	151,866
*Surplus.			
PEORIA & EASTERN for June—	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.	204,944	221,793	16,849
Op. exp. and tax.	163,918	178,694	14,678
Net earnings.	41,026	43,099	2,171
Int. and rentals.	33,689	32,825	*864
Surplus	12,339	15,374	3,035
Fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings.	2,515,750	2,488,304	*30,446
Op. exp. and tax.	1,864,838	1,666,354	*106,284
Net earnings.	654,112	821,950	167,838
Int. and rentals.	404,260	404,075	*185
Surplus	249,852	417,875	168,023
*Increase.			

Abstracts taken from reports of railroads made for quarter ended June 30:

Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company: Gross earnings, $40,638; net earnings, $8,547; other income, $265; fixed charges, $8,537; net income, $272; against a loss of $2,853 last year; deficit for year, $7,286.

Elmira and Williamsport Northern Central Railway Company, agent: Gross earnings, $313,760; net earnings, $62,658; fixed charges, $44,115; net income, $18,543, compared with $18,386 last year; net income for year, $29,595.

Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley: Gross earnings, $13,616; net earnings, $2,387; other income, $50; fixed charges, $4,992; deficit, $2,554; cash on hand, $5,421; profit and loss surplus, $4,126.

Troy and New England: Gross earnings, $5,745; net earnings, $2,585; fixed charges, $2,200; net income, $385; compared* with $381 last year; cash, $387; profit and loss surplus, $8,865.

Catskill Electric: Gross earnings, $2,175; net earnings, $63; fixed charges, $750; deficit, $68, against a defit of $719 a year ago; cash, $410; profit and loss deficiency, $5,573.

Buffalo, Gardenville and Ebenezer: Gross earnings, $2,823; net earnings, $469; fixed charges, $487; deficit, $21; cash, $66; profit and loss deficit, $318.

Orange County: Gross earnings, $4,001; operating expenses, $4,479; other income, $2,127; fixed charges, $319; deficit, $1,330; profit and loss surplus, $4,048.

Kanona and Prattsburg Railway Company: Gross earnings, $3,890; operating expenses, $2,872; net earnings, $818; other income, $179; fixed charges, $750; net income, $247; cash on hand, $509; profit and loss surplus, $2,827.

The Connecting Terminal (Buffalo) Railroad Company: Gross earnings, $22,215; operating expenses, $18,302; net earnings, $8,913; fixed charges, $8,913; cash on hand, $4,885; profit and loss deficiency, $18,026.

Hudson Valley Railway Company: Gross earnings, $83,795; operating expenses, $62,290; net earnings, $21,496; other income, $8,268; fixed charges, $38,959; deficit, $7,193. The general balance sheet shows: Cash on hand, $44,879; profit and loss surplus, $3,463.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Grand Trunk	$18,666
Mexican Central	67,669
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	18,856
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City	602
St. Louis & San. Francisco	61,847
Total increase 5 roads	$167,640
Increase previously reported	474,921
Total increase 30 roads	$842,561

The following showed decreases:

Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	$39,400
Peoria & Eastern	8,323
Total decrease 2 roads	$47,728
Decrease previously reported	179,646
Total decrease 12 roads	$127,369
Net increase 42 roads	$515,192

ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE BONDS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Essex County Board of Freeholders last night it was announced that a special meeting is to be held on Aug. 27 for the purpose of receiving proposals for the purchase of $300,000 worth of Essex County Court House 4 per cent. bonds, in denominations of $1,000 each, due on Aug. 1, 1940. An issue of $1,000,000 of the bonds was authorized, and $200,000 has been disposed of.

New Members of the Stock Exchange.

Erastus T. Tefft, Leo M. Prince, and Gardner W. J. Brown have been elected members of the Stock Exchange.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, Aug. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Gould.
1¼—In re Gould.
2—Am. Ice Co. vs. City of New York.
3—Bowers vs. Connary.
4—Montano vs. Montano.
5—Barmash vs. Barmash.
6—In re Nason-Ryder Co.
7—Clifford vs. Press Pub. Co.
8—Buslovits vs. Kleinfeld.
9—People, &c., vs. University Magazine Co.
10—Milliken vs. Earle.
11—Standard Trust Co. vs. O'Rourke.
12—Kiddier vs. Newell.
13—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Kast.
14—Halpran vs. Tupper Lake Mfg. Co.
15—Goldfarb vs. Musher
16—In re Purcell.
17—In re Rosendorff.
18—Benedict vs. Phyfe.
19—Friedman vs. Austro-Hungarian Hospital.
20—Smith vs. Altieri.
21—Carey vs. Miner.
22—People ex rel. North American Co. vs. Miller.
23—In re Lafayette Av. 23½—In re Lafayette Av. (In re Fitzgerald.)
24—In re Abeel.
25—Connolly vs. Keenan
26—City of New York vs. Nuis.
27—Frankel vs.
28—Jackson vs. General Building, &c., Co.
29—Le Gereci vs. L. I. R. R.
30—Mayer vs. Mayer.
31—Schwall vs. Cain Mill Co.
32—Felt vs. Felt.
33—Schmischske vs. Reiss.
34—Same vs. same.
35—Robertson vs. Rockland Cemetery Imp. Co.
36—Hammel vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
37—Arnoux vs. Trippe.
38—Kelly vs. Roosevelt.
39—In re Thuringia Am. Fire Ins. Co.
40—In re Bostwick.
41—Dun vs. Skiarsky.
42—Graff vs. Butterick Pub. Co.
42½—Same vs. same.
43—Lyons vs. Smith.
44—Brener vs. Goldberg.
45—Blum vs. Blum.
46—In re Delehanty.
47—Stolts vs. Tuska.
48—Nicholls vs. City of New York.
49—Kronfeld vs. Liebman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
William H. Fanton,
Wilhelm Rothfuss,
Elizabeth Egenberger,
Bernard Klernan,
Charles D. Cooper,
Fanny Maginn,
Maria Ohl.
At 11 A. M.
Jacob Wilhelm.
At 1 P. M.
Moses Wills.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.). Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—Walter Chapman.
2—Michael Eagan.
3—James Winn.
4—Henry Birnbaum.
5—Melbourne Hastings.
6—William Lester.

Pleadings.

1—Dominick Pawaronne
2—George Meyers.
3—Edward H. Hammerman.
Francis J. Farrell.
4—Bernard Finnegan.
5—Thomas F. Collins.
6—Thomas Brown.
7—Henry Deveto.
8—Robert Dunn.
9—Andrew Green.
10—William Green.
11—Jennie Mullins.
Herbert Wittnebel.
James F. Dolan.
12—Joseph Diar.
13—David W. Davis.
15—Arthur A. Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Charles Turner.
2—Joseph Diar.
3—Herbert Johnson.
4—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Telephone Company Adds to Its Dey Street Holdings—Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

The five-story building 9 Dey Street and the similar adjoining parcel, No. 11, both of which were purchased recently by Warren Leslie through Samuel Goldsticker, have been resold through the same broker to the New York Telephone Company, owners of the adjoining ten-story building running through from Cortlandt to Dey Street. Ultimately the telephone company will extend its building over the lots just acquired, although no plans to that end have yet taken definite form. The company's combined holdings now cover frontages of 119.1 feet on Dey Street and 125.4 feet on Cortlandt Street.

A. W. Eager has sold the eight-story apartment hotel on the south side of Eightieth Street, 64 feet west of Columbus Avenue, on a plot 60.1 by 102.2. This property adjoins the Orleans apartment hotel at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, and has been operated as an annex to that structure. The sale, it is said, will not lead to any change in this arrangement, although the purchaser's name could not be learned yesterday.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Henry D. Winans 114 West Forty-first Street, an old four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 98.9.

The Century Realty Company and the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company have sold through Slawson & Hobbs to F. S. Dumois, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 135 West Seventy-fourth Street, 23 by 102.5, one of a row purchased by the two companies jointly a few months ago.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold for Charles H. Webb the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Cyrille Carreau has sold for Lizzie M. Sproul to a Dr. Roeloffs the three-story dwelling 309 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 33 East Twenty-second Street, 27 by 98.9.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for the Smyth estate to Jacob Herb the two five-story double flats, each 25 by 100, 448 and 450 West Fifty-eighth Street; also, for Marie E. Jacobson to S. Epstein, 1,614 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 30 by 100.11.

B. Nauheim has sold for William Rankin to Jonpole & Werner the plot, 46.3 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 170 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Frank Hillman has bought from Sarah Mikelson the two flats 349 and 351 East Third Street, on plot 40 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased, for Jacob Vanderpoel the three five-story double flats 206, 208, and 210 East Fifty-ninth Street, at an aggregate rental of $13,860; also, for Mrs. Nora Buckley, the five-story double flat 312 East Thirty-ninth Street, at an aggregate rental of $6,000.

Architect C. P. H. Gilbert is preparing plans for a new six-and-one-half-story American basement dwelling to be built on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 100.5 feet east of Fifth Avenue, a plot 30 by 100. This house is to be erected for Howard Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, who is now building, from plans prepared by Mr. Gilbert, a house adjoining this site on the east. The plans formerly prepared by Mr. Gilbert for a sixteen-story bachelor hotel to be erected on this lot have been abandoned, for the reason that the owners of the adjoining house on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street have entered into an agreement with Mr. Holbrook to restrict their property to private residences.

Golding & Hillman state that in the trade involving 155 and 157 Ludlow Street and 80 Essex Street the former parcels figured at $87,000 and the latter at $36,500. S. Jacobovitz, they say, was not interested in the transaction.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

431 and 433 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, 50 by 102.2, one and two story brick and frame buildings; partition sale, to David Lippmann.....$12,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

126 to 130 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Alphonse Hogenauer and another.....9,905

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

263 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 21.3 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Henry Nicholsburg.....39,605

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth; foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.3 by 102.2 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $18,228.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Haven Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, if extended, 102.4 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, one-story brick dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,515.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 75 Christopher Street, north side, 101 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 106.2 by 25 by 106.1, seven-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,968.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Jeroloman, referee, 110 Eighth Avenue, east side, 17.2 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 26.1 by 93.6, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $698.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Prince and Thompson Streets, northeast corner, to a six-story brick tenement, with store, 44.2 by 85.4; Bender & Graham 167 Rivington Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Avenue D and Fourth Street, southwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 35.2 by 73; L. Lippman of 168 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

Fifty-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, by 79.10; M. Newborg, owner; I. H. Friedlander of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 149 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 38; W. R. H. Martin, Greenwich, Conn., owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Eastern Boulevard, east side, 260 feet south of South Road, for a one-story frame boat locker, 12 by 48; Fred Lohbauer, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Brown Place, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick church, 73.8, and two-story brick parsonage, 21 by 42; T. A. King, representative of owners, 143 St. Ann's Avenue; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; total cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick synagogue; J. McCarthy, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 505 to 515 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick factory; John Tuch estate, owner; Rowland & Eulich, St. James Building, architects; cost, $20,000.

Catharine Street, east side, 275 feet south of De Milt Avenue, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 21 by 25; Mrs. Kate McDonald, premises, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 160 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 15 by 29; Patrick Butler, premises, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

First Street, south side, 80 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 40; Filomena Carlo, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 14, 1902.

BURLING SLIP, 32 and 34, s s, 43x 45.3x irregular; William Jay, executor and trustee, to the China and Japan Trading Company.....$88,000

BURLING SLIP, 38 and 38; South St, 86; Eleanor K. Jay, widow, to the China and Japan Trading Company..... 1

CARROLL PLACE, lot 190, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; James Lynch to Thomas Lynch, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

LOTS 15, 16, 60, 61, and 62, map partition Mary A. Wells and another; Marcus Nathan to Emanuel Alexander, ½ part..... 1

Lis Pendens.

CRESTON AV, w s, 444.10 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; Charles H. Edgar against Edwin H. Mosher, administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, C. H. Edgar.

HUGHES AV, 2,458; Louisa Romer against Meta J. Bjorkegren and another, (accounting, &c.); attorney, F. Grady.

3D AV, 2,181; United States Trust Company of New York, administrator, against S. I. Ferguson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

13TH ST, 444 East; George W. Adams against Francesco Dina and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, T. Sattler.

22D ST, s s, 153.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.3x 98.7x16.2x98.7; Aaron Goodman against Harriet M. Gladstone and another, (action to establish a lien); attorney, W. Bernard.

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125x 102.2; James J. Conroy and another against Elias Kempner and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien); attorney, J. P. Donellan.

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50.6x73.11x irregular; Samuel Levy against Theresa Avitable and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, E. Arnstein.

128TH ST, 238 East; Daniel P. Nichols and another against Charles W. Russell and another, (action to set aside two conveyances); attorney, G. C. Coffin.

128TH ST, 15 East; Barnard Brindize against Stephanie Staus, (specific performance); attorneys, Eustis & Foster.

NEGRO SELLS HIS FREEDOM.

Ex-Slave of Tennessee Barters His Liberty for $1,000.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Jerry Logan, the aged negro janitor of the State Supreme Court, has sold himself to Gerald Stuart, Clerk of the Court, for $1,000. For this sum he agrees in a written contract to serve and obey Stuart as his legal master from now until the time of his death.

Logan has lately been worried by debts which he will pay now from the sum to be paid him for his liberty. He is an ex-slave, born of slave parents sixty years ago and has many white friends of the old regime.

Story of Mindanao's White Race Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—A story disputing the existence of a race of white men on Mindanao Island is told by C. G. Stone, who was recently a member of the Army Engineering Corps in the Orient, and who has returned. Mr. Stone was commissioned to make a tour of the island with the purpose, in part, of ascertaining the truth of the reports that a race of people distinct from the typical Moros inhabited the interior portions of Mindanao. He declares statements as to the existence of native white men on the island are not founded on fact.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Cleveland & Tallman Cold Storage plant, containing a large quantity of cheese, at Canton, St. Lawrence County, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Firman Onderkirk's sawmill, in Dr. Webb's Park, at Nehasane, in the Adirondacks, was burned to the ground yesterday morning. Four cars of lumber were destroyed. The mill cost $52,000.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 14.—The south wing of the main building at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames was destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is $10,000. The valuable botanical collection, the museum, and the office and school furniture were saved.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:30 A. M.—325 Tenth Avenue; Henry Dowling; damage, trifling.

10:50 A. M.—145-155 East Fifty-sixth Street; Suesskind & Rehfeldt; damage, $15,000.

1 P. M.—415 West Forty-fourth Street; unascertained; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—50 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Bernard Harris; damage, $10.

4:40 P. M.—171 West Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. Phillips; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—231 West Fourteenth Street; Dr. F. Van Ness; damage, $10.

Financial.

WE HEAR UPON THE BEST INFORMATION obtainable in the Wall Street district after 3 P. M., in the neighborhood of the Hoffman House Café, that Reading common is going to have an exceptional, dramatic, and amazing decline, immediately, if not sooner.

J. H. REES,
A Curb Stone Philosopher.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Recorded Leases.

PARK AV, 1,815 and 1,817, and 100 to 106 East 125th St; George Ehret to Frederick H. Mayerhoff and another, 15 years.....$9,000-11,000

3D AV, 265; Emma M. Zeltner to Barthold Weinberg; 4 7-12 years..... 600

9TH AV, 198, n e corner 52d St; Ella C. Lamb to Henry R. Smith, 5 years..... 1,750

110TH ST, 87 East; William W. Taylor to Leo Ach, 3 years..... 1,000

153D ST, 401 West; Mary A. Harriot to J. M. Bleyer, 3 years..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BEEBE, Lillie S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 30th St, s s, 76 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....$10,000

CENNON, Celie, to Carrie E. Deshon and another, executors; 62d St, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 10 years..... 13,500

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Building Slip, 32 to 38, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

CONWAY, Mary J., executrix, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 21st St, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av; 1 year..... 4,000

COLLINS, Minnie and Robert A. to Silas Brumamings; 14th St, s s, 155.1 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

CHATER, David S., to Frederick Pfeiffer and another; 135th St, s s, 216.1 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

DAVIN, Mary, to Richard P. French and another, trustees; 51st St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, gold..... 964

DECKER, Clara, to Simon J. Barkley; Tinton Av, w s, 143.6 ft s of Home St, due Aug. 14, 1905..... 6,000

DECKER, Clara, to Simon J. Barkley; Tinton Av, w s, 37.6 ft s of Home St, due Aug. 14, 1905..... 6,000

DOUGHERTY, Ann, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 1st Av, w s, 74.1 ft n of 30th St, 3 years..... 12,000

DOYLE, Mary F., to Albert Bode; St. Ann's Av, e s, 149.10 ft s of 148 St, 3 years..... 2,000

FISCHER-HANSEN, Nelly and Carl, to Isaac V. Brokaw; 97th St, 305 and 307 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....110,000

GOLD, Max, to Charles Jackson; 118th St, 153 and 155 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

HALL, Robert, to Annie W. Gould; 136th St, n s, 401.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,000

HARRINGTON, Dennis J., to George C. Currier; 143d St, 227 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

HARRINGTON, Dennis J., to George C. Currier; 143d St, 227 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 600

JUNKER, William E., to Louis Gates; 180th St, w s, w corner of old line Mapes Av, 1 year 6 per cent..... 600

KAHN, Herman, to Mary E. O'Shaughnessy and another, trustees; Southern Boulevard, s s, 5.8 ft e of Avenue St. John; also, proposed road, s s, at line between Lots 15 and 16, map of the estate of Philip Dater, contains 3 72-100 acres, 1 year..... 1,000

KETCHUM, Angelica S., and others to Franklin Seymour, 12 to 16 John St, s s, 1-7 part, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LUCAS, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 127th St, s s, 216.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

MACDONALD, Robert M., to Lillie J. Herts; 542 West 162d St, 3 years..... 11,000

MARTIN, Charles, to Frederick Meyer; 537 West 44th St, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 1,000

MEHRBACH, Jeannette, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 97th St, 301 to 313 East, 3 years..... 45,500

SCHREDNITZ, Alphons, to Thomas K. Egerton and another, trustees; St. Nicholas Av, 428, e s, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 19,900

THAYER, Francis A., to M. C. Merriman; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 122d St, 2 months, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WALLACE, Ruth A., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 11th Av, n w corner of 54th St; also 55th St, s s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, runs s 200.10 ft to 54th St x w 250x n 100.5x s 300x n 100.5 to 55th St x e 250; s 100.5x e 150x n 100.5 to 55th St x e 50; also 52d St, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....$90,000

WIELER, Ferdinand, Jr., to Margaret Boehmer; 2d Av, s w corner of 78th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONWAY, Mary J., guardian, to Manhattan Savings Institution..... 1

HERTER, Rosamond, to William H. Schmohl..... 6,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 12,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 3,500

MARKS, Alfred C., to William A. Hall.. 1

McDONALD, John, to A. C. Markes..... 1

TIPPETS, Henry, Jr., to William Simpson, Jr., and another, trustees..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FORT WASHINGTON AV or Road, w s, 2,731.10 ft n of 181st St, 110x275x116x 252; Patrick F. Hickinson against Ernst Grund, owner and contractor..... 1,563

LEXINGTON AV, 1,066; John A. Murray against John W. Love, owner; O. R. Dooley, contractor..... 293

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100x110; Bernhard Jahn against Maurice Hoffmann, owner; M. Hoffman, contractor..... 450

11TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Abraham Rochmovitz and others against Leopold Wertheim, owner and contractor; C. H. Wertheim, contractor..... 925

30TH ST, 3 West; Dennis Sweeney against Charles Josephs, owner; George Willershausen Sons, contractors..... 44

31ST ST, 238 East; Sobel & Kean against the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Incarnation of the City of New York, owner; D. Sweeney & Sons, contractors..... 181

88TH ST, 217 West; Christopher Wally against Teresa C. Donnelly, owner; Thomas Donnelly, contractor..... 24

97TH ST, 339 East; Francesco Lomonte against Peter J. Clarken, owner and contractor..... 1,050

117TH ST, 20 East; Bennett Sangerb against Jacob Cohen, owner; Jacob Sommers, contractor..... 60

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Bernard J. Lenahan against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor..... 603

152D ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 50x100; United States Gas Fixture Company against John Farrell, owner; Eugene Clarke, owner and contractor..... 123

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

118TH ST, 153 and 155 East; Charles Jackson with Max Gold..... 15,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SUFFOLK ST, 129; Jacob Hurwitz and another against Mary Wolkenberg and another, June 3, 1902..... 60

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; the Crane Company against Max Vogel, May 21, 1902, canceled..... 382

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Story of a $13,500 House.

LOCATION—Albemarle Road, 70x100, corner, the swellest thoroughfare of this swell property; parkway in center of street; asphalt driveway on either side.

HOUSE—11 large rooms, 2 baths, tiled vestibule, coat room, lavatory.

HALL—Big Hall in English oak, great fireplace, massive seat, beam ceiling, high wainscot.

PARLOR—White enamel, imported paper, $8.00 per roll.

DINING ROOM—Quartered oak, paneled tapestry and burlap decorations. Dome electrolier.

KITCHEN—Double oven "Perfect" range, gas water heater, cabinets, dresser. Butler's pantry elaborately fitted up.

SECOND FLOOR—4 large bed rooms, one off balcony, mirrored doors, double chests of drawers; beautiful decorations.

BATH ROOM—Tiled throughout, two large windows, medicine closet, porcelain tub, shower, mirrors, and all nickel fixtures.

THIRD FLOOR—Billiard room, two bed rooms and bath room. Steam heat every room. Parquet floors, Holland shades.

CELLAR—Cement floor, laundry, servants' toilet, etc.

The land is worth $6,300. House cost over $8,000 to build. For sale at $13,500, **because we bought the land cheap.** $2,500 cash, balance easy terms.

TRANSIT—22 minutes from Park Row by **Manhattan Beach L,** or take any **Brighton Beach Trolley** from Bridge or Ferries; also Smith St. and Franklin Ave. Trolleys.

Leave all cars at **Beverley Road,** right at our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

FLATBUSH—$14,000 HOUSE FOR $12,500. CHOICEST PART OF FLATBUSH, 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN, (NEAR OCEAN AV.) LARGE GROUNDS; NEW, DETACHED CEDAR-HALL HOUSE; ELEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TWO TILED BATHS, FINISHED IN THREE KINDS OF HARDWOODS; PARQUET FLOORS; HOT WATER HEATING, EXTRA FINE PLUMBING, ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING, RICH DECORATIONS; VERY HANDSOME, LARGE DINING ROOM, WITH BEAM CEILING; BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND LIBRARY, BILLIARD ROOM, FINE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY; BACK STAIRS; BUILT FOR OWNER'S USE; (NEVER OCCUPIED;) MUST SACRIFICE FOR BUSINESS REASONS; TERMS MADE TO SUIT. KEYS WITH C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,067 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

For Sale—A two-family brown-stone house on 55th St., between 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; fully decorated; in good condition; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500. Address "A.," Box 143 Times.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK—433-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 506 to 518 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $50,000. Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

76th St., East, near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,520. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—We have plots for sale in choice localities for business buildings, at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Jane St., near 8th Av.—22.6x85, 3-story and basement, for three families; fine order; good paying; nice home. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$2,000 Cash.—Three-story brownstone dwelling; 12 rooms; for one or two families; mortgage $5,500 at 4½. 1,661 Lexington Av., 106th St. Owner on premises.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 26th St.; sale $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A first-class tenement below 14th St., paying over 12 per cent. on money invested; price reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures PERMANENT HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 166TH AND 167TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 163d St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Three-family frame, single flat, seven rooms and large bath each; all rented; rare chance; $1,200 cash required; balance $4,000 mortgage, liberal terms. James J. Coleman, 641 Bergen Av., N. Y. City.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley; proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville Club Hotel and Restaurant to let adjoining large electric factory; large range in kitchen; hot, cold water; large icehouse, bar, carriage shed, and garden; on main road; license $100 yearly, rent $50 monthly; seen daily; ready for immediate business. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS. PLOTS OR LOTS. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners assured of fixed income; a certainty for an uncertainty; with relief from annoyance of management and dissatisfaction with agents; security furnished. Mechanic, 1,564 Broadway.

Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907.

TO OWNERS.—We have several buyers for private houses in good locations; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Want farm about 10 acres, Long Island, near city limits; full particulars. Heancy, 770 Tremont Av.

Wanted—Very light loft; over five thousand square feet; Bronx Borough. Walter Emmerich & Co., 115 Spring St.

Wanted, plot 50x100, suitable for improvement, west side, north 15th St. Jacob King, 744 Broadway.

Old tenement and lots below 14th St.; send full particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

North Shore, Long Island.—I have some big bargains in water-front property; write for particulars. Stephen Yates, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$1,400 will buy seven-room and barn in Corona; fare 5c. Owner, J. George, 346 Broadway, City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

$100, Croton and repairs; four-story American basement; steam heat, hot water supply; 16 rooms; 2 baths; elegant trim; up-to-date in every respect; particularly adapted for a first-class boarding house, which it is now. Layton & Rogers, 1,659 Amsterdam Av., 142d St.

West 141st St.—$1,000 for a 25-foot private house; newly papered and painted; two bathrooms; excellent location. Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

176th St., 107 East.—Nine rooms and bath; $32.50.

DO YOU EVER INVEST?

If so, a good chance to build at moderate cost. Easy payments. Free deed in case of death. Commutation, five dollars per month. 40 trains daily. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Passes and map of

WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, DEPT. D., 309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

$150 DOWN, $150 DOWN,

balance same as rent, buys $1,500 home, 35 minutes City Hall; employment for 50,000 people in vicinity. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS. PLOTS OR LOTS. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

HOUSES.

UP-TO-DATE—DETACHED.

8 to 11 rooms; $4,000 to $5,000; on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.

JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Catskill Mountain and Hudson River Valley Land Agency is offering some of the greatest bargains on earth in stock, poultry, dairy, or fruit farms, lake or river fronts, club grounds, camping sites, and trout streams; have been established twenty years, and authority on properties in the Catskills and Valleys of the Wallkill, Hudson, and Rondout; do not purchase in this section before consulting me. When writing make known every requirement and address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY

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Positively greatest bargain we ever offered; 100-acre farm, ¼ mile large manufacturing village; fine large buildings, in perfect shape; price, only $4,000; easy terms. Holmes & Co., No. 7 East 42d St.

Must Be Sold!—104 acres in Northern New Jersey; elevated ground, pleasant drives; grove, lake; good buildings; desirable for Summer home; stock or small fruits. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,150 and 299 Broadway, New York.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have 1,600 apartments to rent, in all sections of Manhattan, from $35 to $600 per month; but if we have nothing to suit, we will find what you want without expense to you.

We represent 400 apartment houses. A visit to our office is equivalent to your visiting these 400 houses. We are the Apartment House Clearing House.

Call, write, or telephone for list of apartments, stating location, price, rooms, etc., desired.

Real Estate Rental Exchanging Company, Proprietor of "Illustrated Apartment House Directory," 31 West 31st St., New York.

Owners, Agents, and Superintendents.—Send us a list of your apartments for rent.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Seven-story High-Class Apartment House,

Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service. RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR. The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Telephone, 2734—79.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $34.00.

510 Manhattan Av.; seven extra large rooms and bath, newly decorated, all improvements, hall service.

CORNER, SEVEN ROOMS, $38.00,

N. E. cor. Manhattan Av. and 121st St.; seven very light; sunny rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, and all improvements; hall service. Apply janitor, or agent, 438 Manhattan Av.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street, Between Park and Madison Aves.

Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; rents, $660 to $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 West 79th Street.

Choice, large, light apartments of eight rooms and bath, electric lights, elevator all night, steam heat, hot water; rents, $1,000 to $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

New Elimont.—Apartments six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water, elevator; A1 neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $35 up and; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Elegant Parlor Apartment.—3 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; rooms perfect order; private yard; only $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five elegant, extra large light rooms, bath; hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 529 Lenox Av.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply to Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

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We have several flats tenements, hotels and other property to exchange; send us particulars of your property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

3 & 5 WEST 18TH ST., One door from 5th Ave., LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, Very desirable location, Immediate possession. WARREN & SKILLIN, NO. 90 BROADWAY.

Four fine floors, each 20x70, large windows front and rear; electric freight elevator, &c.; building 112 Worth St.; rent reasonable. Apply to J. Ridley, 36 Beekman St., N. Y., or 293 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or to S. H. C. Kemp, 34 City Hall Pl., N. Y.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. PARLOR STORE, $1,800; ALSO OFFICES, $10 TO $25; NEWLY ALTERED. AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business: 106 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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Hotel with bar; all improvements; house, 35x40; lot, 100x168; 19 furnished rooms; shades, &c.; the only hotel and saloon in town; 12 miles out; mortgage, $2,000; price, $5,000; license, $100. EMIL ASCHER, 10 Union Square.

Five acres excellent land at fast growing Summer resort; worth $1,000; to be sold at once; $25 CASH takes it. Assurance given as to title, &c. Opportunity, box 25, Times office.

Farm, 27 acres, nicely situated; large house, barn, hennery; fruit, shade; also small farm, three acres; house, all improvements. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

HOUSES.

UP-TO-DATE—DETACHED.

8 to 11 rooms; $4,000 to $5,000; on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.

JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Catskill Mountain and Hudson River Valley Land Agency is offering some of the greatest bargains on earth in stock, poultry, dairy, or fruit farms, lake or river fronts, club grounds, camping sites, and trout streams; have been established twenty years, and authority on properties in the Catskills and Valleys of the Wallkill, Hudson, and Rondout; do not purchase in this section before consulting me. When writing make known every requirement and address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:30, 5:30, 9:15, 11:50 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—PORTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 8:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 2:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 3:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ‖Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

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Via Springfield and the

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(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.

*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.

†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†2:25 P M—(4) Limited Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*8:00 P M—For Rock., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.

†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry; (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7.15 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:10 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 1:00, 23:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, 18:00, *9:00, †10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 16:00, 17:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

BATH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, 5:00, *7:09, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 18:00, 19:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖11:00, 1:20, 12:40 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, *5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M, Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, P. M. ‖12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. §Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve	3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	12:55pm	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	†10:25am.	†10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	‖11:55am.	‖12:00m. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:25pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	25:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
23:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
6:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:35 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Jr., J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

From East 34th Street Station.

Shelter Island, Greenport, 8:30 A. M., (1:20 Sat'ys,) (2:50 Shelter Island Special, Fridays only, stops at Riverhead, 3:50 and 4:50 P. M.

The Hamptons, Amagansett and Sag Harbor, 8:25 A. M., (1:20 Montauk Special, Sat'ys only, Eastport and stations east, excepting Sag Harbor,) (3:20 The Hamptons Limited, Fridays, Quogue and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Express, Westhampton and stations east,) and 4:40 P. M.

Moriches, 8:25 A.M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20 P.M.

Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, and Bayshore, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 3:50, 3:20, 4:20, (4:40 excepting Sayville,) 5:20, 6:20 P. M.

Babylon, 8:25, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Massapequa and Amityville, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 5:50 P. M.

Wading River, 8:55 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Smithtown, Kings Park, Northport, Cold Spring, Huntington, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 2:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Wednesday & Saturday,) 2:00, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, 9:50, 10:58, 11:10, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:20, (1:50 Far Rockaway only,) 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 7:20 P. M.

Garden City and Hempstead, 9:20, 10:30 A. M., 12:20, (12:50 Garden City only, Wednesday and Saturday,) (1:20 Sat'ys,) 2:00, 3:20, (3:50 Garden City only,) 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50 P. M.

Annex Boat leaves New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days: (12:30, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Sat'ys,) 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, (5:35 and 6:05 except Sat'ys,) 6:35 P. M. Running time 25 minutes.

For Schedule of Additional Trains to above points and trains to all other points, see time table at Ticket Offices, 120, 261, and 1363 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., Astor House, 43 W. 125th St., 102 Chambers St. station and 34th St. station, E. R., N. Y., and at principal hotels.

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Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‖12.25. 67.15. 25.25. 86.45. 35.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*67.10 AM	*67.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 NOON
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*26.40 PM	*26.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 255, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 183 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 25th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston Via Providence & N. R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

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Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

*Hoh'nzol'n..Au. 16,10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin..Sept. 16, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Aug. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Sept. 23, 9 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

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From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbar'sa..Aug. 21, 10 AM | Luise.....Sept. 6, noon
Bremen...Aug. 23, noon | Kurfuerst..Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich..Sept. 4, noon | Bremen..Oct. 2, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave.....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller.....Oct. 18, 10 AM

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Columbia..Aug. 28, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 18, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke...Aug. 19, 10 AM | Bluecher, Sept. 2, 10 AM
Patricia..Aug. 26, 10:30 AM | Waldersee Sept 9, 10:30 AM

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St. Louis..Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Philadel'a..Aug. 27, 10 AM | *Southwark..Sept. 9, Noon

*From Pier 57, York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon | Friesland...Aug. 30, noon
Kroonland..Aug. 23, noon | Friesland...Sept. 6, noon

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 10, 9 A. M.

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Twin-Screw Steamer RYNDAM Aug. 16, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM Aug. 23, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

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Columbia..Aug. 23, noon | Astoria.....Sept. 6, noon

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From Pier 51 North River.

Campania..Aug. 16, Noon | Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM
Umbria..Aug. 23, 9 AM | Campania, Sept. 13, Noon
Lucania..Aug. 30, Noon | Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon | Majestic..Sept. 3, Noon
Cymric..Aug. 23, Noon | Oceanic..Sept. 10, Noon
Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon | Germanic..Sept. 10, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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R. M. Athenian..Sept. 1 | R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20
Emp. of China..Sept. 8 | Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

Miowera.....Aug. 22 | Aorangi.....Sept. 19

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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Landings at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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RAILWAY LAWYERS SUSPECT CONSPIRACY

Power Case Against Northwest Merger One of Series.

Small Coterie Thought to be Behind All But Government Suit — Lawyer Lamb in Tears Pleads for Adjournment to Go After Power.

There was a very searching inquiry made yesterday into the relations of Peter Power with the suit brought in his name to annul the merger of the companies comprising the Northern Securities Company. For three hours testimony was taken, and every incident bearing directly or indirectly upon the case was inquired into in detail.

It became evident as the questioning of Capt. Henry Stern proceeded that the Northern Securities Company's representatives were relentlessly in pursuit of the real backers of the Peter Power litigation. There has been considerable testimony to the effect that Camille Weidenfeld was sponsor for this case, but it is believed that other strong interests were concerned in the suits, of which the Power case was one of a series.

It can be stated upon authority that it is the belief of the Northern Securities Company that the suits brought by the Western States, the Bauden suit, the Chapman suit, and all other suits brought to annul the Northern Securities merger, excepting the suit brought by the United States Attorney General, were instigated by one coterie of men. The Government's suit is considered to have been inspired by political considerations.

Who the coterie of men back of these suits are has not yet been divulged. George Alfred Lamb posed as attorney for Peter Power, and he has testified that the interests back of him were Camille Weidenfeld, H. Content & Co., and Capt. Henry Stern, an engineering and accounting expert connected with the Content office. Mr. Lamb has insinuated that W. Bourke Cockran was also interested in the suit.

Lawyer W. D. Guthrie, in his questioning yesterday, made some inquiry as to whether David Lamar was connected with the case. It was also asked of Capt. Stern if he understood that the Governor of Minnesota was contributing in any way to Mr. Lamb's litigation.

According to the testimony of Capt. Stern yesterday, Peter Power never saw the certificate for 100 shares of Northern Pacific stock, upon which the suit was brought. It is contended by the Northern Securities people that, in fact, those who brought these suits never owned the stock of the company at all. This matter is to be brought prominently to the attention of the court.

The hearing will continue to-day, and Messrs. Thomas and Post of the firm of that name, Mr. Bauden, and a representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been summoned to appear to-day. The question of the instigators of these suits will be still further inquired into. The lawyers for the Securities Company intend to push the matter, and get at the bottom of the conspiracy which they believe to be behind this case.

"THESE CORPORATION RAIDS."

"These raids against corporations have been going on for several years," said one prominent Wall Street man recently, in talking of this case, "and it has been determined that in the future there will be no submission to them. The blackmailing of corporations has got to stop."

Lawyer Lamb begged, with tears in his eyes, at the close of the hearing yesterday, that further hearings be adjourned until next Thursday, the day after which he had been notified to appear before Judge Lacombe to show cause why he should not be suspended from the bar for unprofessional conduct. He pleaded that he wanted to go to Montreal and get Peter Power.

But Mr. Guthrie was obdurate. He demanded that the case go on this morning at 11 o'clock.

Walter Content of the firm of H. Content & Co., by advice of his counsel, Mr. Limburger of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, refused to divulge the details as shown on his books, of his account with Ellsworth Ives Chapman. It had been testified the day previously that the Content firm had loaned to Mr. Chapman $19,000 on the security of 150 shares of Great Northern stock purchased in the market at 192.

"Do you know," began Mr. Guthrie, "that the market value of that stock on the day you made the loan was 184½?"

"I loaned it at what I thought was the market price," replied the witness. Mr. Content testified that the loan was made on Jan. 16 of this year at 6 per cent., and that $100 interest had been paid to him in cash.

Mr. Content then denied that he had ever said to Lamb that he had made losses in the Northern Pacific corner, and that he wanted to punish somebody.

Capt. Henry Stern was then sworn. He lives at 499 Fifth Avenue, and said his occupation was that of a "commercial engineer." He said that he had known Mr. Weidenfeld for twelve years. He said that he had seen Peter Power half a dozen times. He had first seen the complaint in the Power case in the offices of Bulkley, Gray & Moore, Chicago lawyers.

The witness stated that he had first discussed the question of Northern Pacific litigation with Lamb about Dec. 15, 1901. Lamb remarked:

"It would be a great thing for a young lawyer, if he could take up litigation of this character and carry it through to the end."

"All that was mentioned was a desire for fame?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"Yes, fame," was the response. "I said that I thought I would be in my grave before the litigation was finished."

"What else did Lamb say to you?"

"He said that he was going out to Minnesota and that he thought he could get the aid of the State in preventing the merger."

The first mention of Weidenfeld, said Capt. Stern, was a statement Weidenfeld made to him that he would be glad to go into such litigation if Lamb could get the aid of the State of Minnesota. Lamb announced on Dec. 22 that he had made up his mind to go West and bring the suit. When Lamb was West he telegraphed him that Northern Pacific stock would be a good thing to hold at that time.

PAYMENTS TO LAMB.

Capt. Stern said that the telegrams had been sent to him, because Mr. Weidenfeld wished to be out of town at the time. The witness also stated that Weidenfeld had arranged to pay for the litigation in this case to the extent of $3,500. The payments as made to Lamb by Capt. Stern were then detailed as follows:

Jan. 2, $1,500; Jan. 13, $1,000; Feb. 7, $1,634.10; Feb. 18, $1,000. These payments were all made first to Capt. Stern by H. Contant & Co., for account of Camille Weidenfeld.

Capt. Stern further testified that he had gone West with Lamb and Peter Power on Jan. 11, for the purpose of consulting with the Western lawyers and reporting to Mr. Weidenfeld what was thought of the case.

A conference was held, according to the witness, at the offices of Bulkley, Gray & Moore, lawyers, in Chicago. Judge Lancaster of Minneapolis was present, but Peter Power was not there. Mr. Stern said that he displayed the certificate for 100 shares of stock, which had been committed to his care by Mr. Weidenfeld. Judge Lancaster said he would like to have at least 500 shares represented.

Capt. Stern said that Lawyer Lamb then remarked that he had a client named Marquand who held 200 shares of the stock, and another client who possessed 100 shares more. This seemed to satisfy Judge Lancaster. The witness then vehemently declared that after that conference he put the certificate belonging to Mr. Weidenfeld in his pocket and brought it back to New York, where he delivered it to Mr. Weidenfeld. The certificate had never been seen by Peter Power and had never been carried to Minneapolis.

It was later disclosed in Capt. Stern's testimony that he had gone to Chicago in May or June of this year to settle certain disputes which had arisen for the attorney's fees in this case. There was one bill from Judge Lancaster for $2,000, and another for $5,000, with $2,400 credit. From Mr. Boutelle of Minneapolis there was a bill for $1,200.

"When Lamb returned from Minnesota on his first trip, what did he say to you?" inquired Mr. Guthrie.

"He said he had the absolute support of the Government of the State."

POWER'S ATTORNEYS QUIT.

His Western Lawyers Object to the Recent Treatment of Railway Counsel by Lamb.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—W. A. Lancaster and M. H. Boutelle of this city, attorneys for the mysterious Peter Power of merger suit fame, have withdrawn from the case, also Bulkley, Gray & Moore of Chicago.

The recent conduct of Mr. Lamb, Mr. Power's attorney in New York, is the chief cause. They could not stand for Lamb's treatment of the counsel of the Northern Pacific road, to whom they were indebted for many courtesies. They never had a doubt until recently that Power was the bona fide owner of Northern Pacific stock.

HORGAN & SLATTERY PLANS FOR ARMORY REJECTED.

Board Considers $56,000 an Exorbitant Price for Troop C Building Site.

Upon advice from the Corporation Counsel the Armory Board yesterday rejected the plans of Horgan & Slattery for an armory for the Second Naval Battalion in Brooklyn. A resolution was unanimously approved rejecting the contract, and a second resolution passed asking the advisory architects for Brooklyn to prepare plans for a competitive scheme similar to those to be followed for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in this borough.

The board took decided action against the Damage and Grade Commission in Brooklyn, which fixed the value of the site for the Troop C Armory, on Bedford Avenue, at $56,000. This value was thought to be exorbitant, and it was referred to the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Rives, in an opinion, advises that $26,000, the price the board thought enough, should be accepted. Action will now be taken to restrain the Commissioners from adopting a majority report of the matter.

Capt. Wilson of the First Battery, which had its armory destroyed at the time of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire, was present to invite the board to a formal occupancy of new quarters in the Bronx on Sept. 30. The invitation was accepted.

HER VOICE THE LAST STRAW.

Husband Says Servant's Vocal Efforts, Added to Daily Delicatessen Diet, Drove Him from Home.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Gustav Gebert, as guardian for his daughter, Elsa Bilhoefer, asked Justice Greenbaum for counsel fees and alimony for his daughter pending the trial of a suit which Mrs. Bilhoefer has brought against her husband for a legal separation on various grounds, including lack of proper support. Max Bayersdorfer appeared for Mrs. Bilhoefer.

The husband, Frederick Bilhoefer, an optician with a place of business at Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, tells a tale of woe in his answer to the suit.

He says that when he returned with his wife from their honeymoon in July, 1901, he found that his father-in-law had taken possession of the flat and announced that he would like to remain there. He agreed to pay half of the expenses of the table, while Bilhoefer was to settle the remainder of the bills.

According to Bilhoefer, rolls and milk for breakfast, with cold ham and potato salad and beer for dinner was the almost daily diet set for the husband. For a change once in a while, bologna was substituted for the ham, and upon extraordinary occasions frankfurters and sauerkraut were served. He did not mind this very much, but he says that he did object to the head cheese that Mrs. Bilhoefer always kept on hand, the odor being not all that might be desired. It was, however, the voice of the servant, Lena Smith, which he describes as "strong, sweet, and remarkable," that proved the last straw.

Bilhoefer says that he was compelled to work late at night and slept in the daytime. That is, he tried to sleep; but Lena's "strong, sweet, and remarkable" voice put sleep out of the race. Bilhoefer finally objected and said to his wife that the vocal exercises must stop.

"If you think more of her than you do of me," said Bilhoefer, "you can live with her."

"It's up to you to get out," Mrs. Bilhoefer is alleged to have replied, whereupon Bilhoefer got.

Justice Greenbaum took the papers and reserved decision upon Mrs. Bilhoefer's application.

FIRE AT TERRACE GARDEN.

Lessee Suesskind Dashes Through Smoke with Wife and Children.

Fire, which started in the kitchen in the basement of Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue, a few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, burned out the two dining rooms attached to the Garden; did considerable damage to the kitchen, and burned through the roof of the pavilion in which the dining rooms are located, before the firemen mastered it. The damage is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000.

When the fire started, Adolph Suesskind, one of the lessees of the establishment, was asleep in his apartment in the building, where he lives with his wife and three children. He was hastily aroused and partly dressing himself ran through the smoke, carrying his children and followed by his wife.

An opera company was rehearing "Erminie" in the theatre, but according to Stage Manager Maflin, there was no stampede among the actresses. The rehearsal was stopped for a few minutes, but was resumed as soon as it was learned that the fire would not prove serious.

VETERAN'S SUIT DISMISSED.

Justice Dickey Denies Application to Restrict Borough President Swanstrom.

Justice Dickey, sitting in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of Edward A. Dubcy, made in a taxpayer's suit to compel Borough President Swanstrom to appoint one of three veterans who are at the head of the eligible list for appointment to the position of Superintendent of Incumbrances, an office created in February last.

At that time Henry A. Goulden was appointed provisionally. At the examination held for the post Mr. Goulden secured the best rating, but, under the law, three veterans who took the examination were advanced ahead of him on the list, and in the argument the attorney for Mr. Dubey contended that the Borough President was discriminating against the veterans because he had not made the appointment.

The court accepted the plea of the Borough President that there was no need of filling the place at the present time.

"KIDNAPPING'S" HAPPY ENDING.

Husband and Wife, Long Separated, Are Reconciled in Court.

John Reilly of 342 First Avenue, who was arrested on Wednesday night by Policeman Conahan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with trying to kidnap George Heine, two-and-a-half years old, of 796 Eighth Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court yesterday.

Reilly, it appears, had not lived with his wife for a little over two years, and when they separated their child was about six months old. On Wednesday night he made up his mind that he would see his child, and, after discovering his wife's address, went to the house. When he reached the second floor he saw little George Heine playing outside one of the doors. Thinking it was his own child he took it up in his arms and commenced to kiss it. The child began to cry and the scene that culminated in his arrest followed.

When Reilly was arraigned, he saw his wife in court and immediately rushed over to where she sat and embraced her. When the Magistrate heard the facts of the case he discharged Reilly, who walked out of court arm in arm with his wife.

FRESH CIGARS IN OLD BOXES.

Broadway Dealer Arrested on Charge of Using Old Stamps Improperly—Declares His Innocence.

Charged with having violated the internal revenue laws on the destruction of stamps on cigar boxes, Morgan Marshall, the proprietor of a cigar store at Chambers Street and Broadway, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday and released subsequently under $2,500 bail.

The internal revenue officers learned recently that some one had visited clubhouses, cafés, and hotels and bought empty cigar boxes. If of imported goods and in good condition, from 50 cents to a $1 each was paid. They learned also that a lot of empty cigar boxes was in a room in the second story of the building at 296 Broadway. On Wednesday afternoon they examined the premises and found three large packing cases. One contained about 500 empty cigar boxes, which had at one time contained imported goods, and which had been emptied with care so as to not destroy the stamps; except such breaks as were necessary to open the lid. In all about 2,000 imported boxes and 3,000 domestic boxes were found. It was said that the cases belonged to Mr. Marshall, and that the boxes represented an outlay of $2,500.

One of the officers went into Marshall's place yesterday and stopped a man who was leaving with a bundle that contained about twenty-five boxes of high-priced domestic cigars. On some of the boxes were marks made the afternoon previous by the officers. The cigars were seized, and later Mr. Marshall was placed under arrest.

Mr. Marshall said the refilling of the boxes must have been the work of some of his employes, and that he had never authorized any one to refill boxes in his place. He said that he would have no difficulty in showing that he personally was innocent of the charge, and that he would assist the revenue officials in getting the real culprit.

It is said that in this city and at Key West there are factories that make "stuffers," cheap cigars, and pack them in boxes marked to indicate to the initiated that the contents will fit in empty boxes of cigars of well known brands. It is said also that many of the best clubs of this city are flooded with cigars of that character. The "stuffers" can be purchased for $70 a thousand. In some instances the stamps are steamed off and turned around, so the breaks made in opening boxes will be new.

HELD FOR PASSING BAD CHECK.

Prisoner Caught When He Asked Victim to Cash Another Draft.

Frederick Forster, one of the bicycle riders who competed in the six-day contest held here last year, appeared before Magistrate Zellar in the Harlem Police Court yesterday as complainant against William Maarsen, nineteen years old, who says he is a clerk and lives at 439 East Eighty-eighth Street, and who, Forster says, induced him three months ago to cash a bad check for $19.

On Wednesday night, Forster told the Magistrate, Maarsen appeared at his bicycle shop at 1,663 First Avenue and presented another check for $111.66, which he asked Forster to cash for him. After Forster had recovered fom his astonishment he held the man in his store and had him arrested by Roundsman Boyle of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The second check, which was on the Mount Morris Bank and made payable to the New York Musical Supply Company, at 17 East Sixteenth Street, proved to be good, but the Musical Supply Company said they had never received it.

Maarsen said he found both checks. He was held in $500 bail for trial on the charge of larceny.

LEGAL NOTES.

NO LIABILITY FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY OVEREXERTION.—When an employe subjects himself to overexertion, his employer is not liable for any damage that may result. Such is the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in an action for personal injuries brought by Edward C. Roberts against the Indianapolis Street Railway Company. The plaintiff was a conductor on the defendant's railroad, and part of his duty was to assist the motorman in turning the car around on a turntable at the end of the route. When the turntable was in good condition this could be easily done with but little exertion. One day, however, the turntable became out of order, and Roberts, in assisting in turning it, overexerted himself to such an extent that he was injured internally. Justice Jordan, for the court, in sustaining a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint, says in part: "Conceding that appellee, under the alleged facts, was guilty of negligence in failing to keep the turntable in proper repair, nevertheless the complaint, under its averments, clearly establishes that appellant, in exerting or straining himself in turning the table, was also guilty of negligence which contributed as a proximate cause to the injuries which he sustained; hence the case is ruled by the maxim of 'Damnum absque injuria,' and he cannot recover in this action. Appellant was under no obligation to appellee to overexert or strain himself in his effort to turn the table, and certainly, under the circumstances, appellee company could not anticipate or foresee that by reason of its failure to repair the table there was any necessity to protect appellant again his own voluntary action in subjecting himself to the overexertion or strain which resulted in the injury of which he now complains. He is shown to have known of the condition of the table, and, from his previous experience in the operation thereof, he certainly was aware of the extra effort or force that was required to operate the table. He is presumed to have known his own strength, and, in fact, he himself was the only one who, under the circumstances, could measure the extent to which he could safely exert himself in his effort to turn the table. As nothing appears to the contrary, we may assume that he was competent to act and judge for himself. The company neither exacted nor had the right to exact of him any overexertion of his strength in turning the table; hence he assumed whatever risk there was due to such overexertion or strain to which he voluntarily subjected himself."

***

CHILDREN ENTITLED TO PAY FOR CARING FOR THEIR INSANE FATHER.—The defense of the executor of the will of Daniel G. Jones to claims made against the testator's estate by his children for caring for their father after he became insane was founded on the doctrine that where persons related to each other by blood or marriage live together as members of a common family there is no obligation, in the absence of an express promise, or unless the surrounding circumstances show an implied promise, to pay for services rendered or for board. The Supreme Court of Indiana, in affirming a judgment of the Circuit Court allowing the claims, decides that this case does not come within the prohibition of the rule, because here there was an express promise on the part of the guardian, appointed after Mr. Jones became insane, to pay the children for their father's care, and because the services were rendered at the guardian's request. "The facts in the case now under consideration," says the court, by Justice Jordan, "disclose that the guardian directed, or at least requested, appellees to render the necessary services, which they did in taking care of his ward, with the understanding or arrangement with them that they were to look to his estate for compensation. To hold, under the circumstances, that they are not entitled to compensation because of the fact that they, as his daughters, previous to his affliction lived with him as members of his family would be a travesty upon both the law and justice."

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$10 buys choice of 650 Norfolk jackets with trousers, and you're $5 to $12 to the good.

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$3.50 buys choice of 180 outing trousers—flannels, etc.—and you're $1.50 to $3.50 to the good.

$2.50 buys choice of 300 youths' trousers—worsted and outings, and you're $2.50 or more to the good.

$1 buys a pair of linen trousers—coolers; if too cool warranted moth-proof.

Were about to say 85 cents buys once higher negligee shirts, but there aren't enough left to wad a gun, and they're nearly all pink—Take 'em for 50 cents.

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Twenty-third Street.

At Start of This Sale

we were 600 strong. At roll call, our sizes are badly broken. We enlisted 400 more recruits from our $16, $18, $20 & $22 Fancy Cheviot Suits, all this season's styles, some of them heavy enough for fall wear, To-day they get the command to march

At $12,00.

An army of Negligee Shirts,

they are all together, $1.50, $2.00 & $2.50—all great bargains—

Your pick, 95 Cents.

Good for hot weather tramping—Lace Mesh Socks, 50c. value—at 25c.

Stores close Saturday at 1 o'clock.

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NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION

The New York Times.

AUG. 17.

AMONG NUMEROUS SPECIAL SUNDAY FEATURES WILL BE THE FOLLOWING:

THE VENEZUELAN CRISIS.
Germany's part in the revolution. Will she use her creditor rights to challenge the Monroe doctrine? Her recent mysterious survey of Margarita Island and its strategic importance to Venezuela.

BUILDING BATTLESHIP IN NEW YORK.
What is being done at the navy yard to prepare the ways for the giant vessel whose keel is soon to be laid down.

HARVESTING ON GIGANTIC FARMS.
Cutting the wheat on an 8,000-acre field. Taking in crops on a farm of 62 square miles. Banker at head of syndicate employing an army of men on a single ranch.

THE LOOKER-ON.
David Graham Phillips writes on certain happenings of the week.

GORGEOUS PUBLIC CEREMONY COMING.
An Arabian Night's entertainment without a parallel since the days of ancient Rome.

NEW YORK'S NEWEST IMPROVEMENT.
A work of great magnitude which is expected to eclipse anything of the kind elsewhere.

GIANT RECLAMATION.
Pumping out the Zuyder Zee and draining the Hackensack Meadows excelled as pieces of engineering by two great works now being prosecuted in this country.

LOST PLANET FOUND.
Mysterious disappearance of a strange body from the sky now explained.

INVADING CANADA.
A new form of American enterprise soon to be seen for the first time in the Dominion surprises Canadians by its magnitude.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS
Contributes another chapter in the series "The Genial Idiot," written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.
"A Summer in New York," in which metropolitan people and conditions are viewed by a Western girl and described in letters to her sister.

LOVE AND POLO.
A story of out-of-doors.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.
The Gallery and Theatrical Point of View. A discussion of matters pertaining to plays and players.

SOME CLUB PERSONALITIES.
Notes about men prominent in social life in New York.

CARTOONS.
Events of the day reflected in a humorous vein by Kemble, Post, MacAuley, and Crane.

TO INSURE GETTING THE SUNDAY EDITION, ORDER IT TO-DAY FROM THE NEWSDEALER.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for alteration and improvement to sewer in Fifty-first Street, between Park Avenue and Fifth Avenue.

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON,
Commissioner of Public Works.
The City of New York, August 7, 1902.
For full particulars see "City Record."

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL ST., Baltimore, Mr., Aug. 11, 1902.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Curtis Bay, Baltimore Harbor, Md., will be received at this office until noon Sept. 11, 1902, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL ST., Baltimore, Mr., Aug. 11, 1902.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Southwest Baltimore Harbor, Md., will be received at this office until noon Sept. 11, 1902, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

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14¾-cent Pillow Cases.....at 8½
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Each made an inch over the regulation to allow for shrinkage.
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6-cent Unbleached Muslins..... 3½
42-inch Pillow Casings—were 12½.... 7¼
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2¼-yd. Sheetings—were 25..... 19¾
Butcher Muslins—1¼ yds. wide—
16-cent quality..... 10½

WHITE ALL WOOL BLANKETS
11-4, strictly all wool—a little heavier than usual—value $7.00.....4.98

FINE WHITE BLANKETS
All Wool—extra grade—long, fine staple—wide white silk binding—
11-4—value $9.00.....5.98

FINE WHITE BLANKETS
Enough cotton to prevent shrinking—pretty borders—
10-4.....value 4.98.....2.98
11-4.....value 5.98.....3.98
12-4.....value 8.98.....5.98

TABLE LINENS
All Linen Damasks—full bleached—64-inch—value .50..... .37
Full Bleached Damasks—high satin finish—large flower designs—72-inch—regularly 88 cents..... .57
All-linen Napkins—new patterns—18-inch—value 1.00 dozen..... .74
18½-inch—value 1.19 dozen..... .87
21-inch—value 1.69 dozen.....1.29

TURKISH TOWELS, Etc.
1,000 dozen full bleached—extra heavy—hem'd or fringed—46 inches long—were .17..... 12½
Turkish Bath Mats—pink and blue—48 inches long—were .69..... .39

WHITE GOODS
Were. Now.
Madras Shirting—cord effects... .15 5¾
Cushion Dot Swisses..... .69 .49
Long Cloths—12 yds.....1.19 .98
40-inch Victoria Lawns..... 9¾ 6¾
36-inch Organdies..... .19 12½

UPHOLSTERY FOR FRIDAY
Prices to make quick sales—
Irish Point Curtains—were 4.50.....2.98
Scotch Lace Curtains—were 4.00....2.49
40-inch Col'd Stripe Scrims.....12½
Yard wide Scrims—lace effects..... 10¾
Momie Cretonnes—were .15..... 11¾
Linen Taffeta Cretonnes—were .39... .29
Furniture Tickings—were .29..... .25
Yard wide Fig'd Burlaps—were .19. .15
Tapestry Table Covers—
1½ yards square—half value..... .29
2 yards square—half value..... .49

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS
Mercerized Chambray—tucked Gibson waists, with emb'y insertings—flare flounce—tailor finish—were 7.98.3.49

WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES
Over White Lawn drop—tucks, insertings and lace trim—dressy styles—were 12.98..... 6.98

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS
Satin Foulard—pin tucked Yoke—flare flounce—were 15.00..... 8.98

LADIES' WAISTS—All reduced
Peau de Soie and Taffeta, tucks, hemstitching and Gibson styles—were 4.00 to 6.00..... 1.98
White China Silk—button back or front—in various styles—long and short sleeves—also Taffeta and Peau de Soie—were 6.00 to 8.00..... 3.49
Albatross and Flannel—were 2.98... 1.29

LADIES' WASHABLE SKIRTS
Were. Now.
Polka Dot Duck.....1.49 .79
Linen and White Pique, 3.00 to 4.00 1.69
White Pique—emb'y insertings, 7.98 3.49

LADIES' WRAPPERS
Fancy Fig'd Lawn—light and medium colorings—pointed yoke ruffle and lace inserting trim—deep flounce—were 1.19..... .79

LADIES' BATHING SUITS, Etc.
Flannel Bathing Suits—white braid trim—were 2.98..... 1.79
Knitted Cape Shawls—hand made.... 1.98

MILLINERY SPECIALS
Were. Now.
Ladies' Black Chiffon Dress Shapes, with and without straw crowns.....1.49 .98
Children's Tuscan Flats..... .69 .35
Children's Flower Wreaths.... .98 .69

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Best Fabrics—daintiest styles.
Those that were 1.69..... .98
Those that were 2.98..... 1.49
Those that were 3.98..... 1.98
Those that were 4.98..... 2.98
Those that were 9.98..... 3.98
Above are Clearing Prices!

LADIES' COL'D SHIRT WAISTS
Lawn, Dimity, Mull, Fancy and lace Stripe Ginghams—plain, tucks or inserting trim—odd sizes—have been 1.98 and 2.49.....now .98
Fancy Stripe Lawns—were .98....now .49

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES
Fine Muslin—V or high neck—two insertings of good emb'y or four insertings of fancy lace—were .65.... .49
Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin—lace or emb'y trim—15 styles—were 1.25..... .98

LADIES' CORSET COVERS
Cambric—V or square neck—shirred or fitted—emb'y, tucks or H. S.—were .39..... .25
Cambric and Nainsook—Round or square—lace or emb'y—trim'd armholes—were .69..... .49

Remember, We Close All Day Saturday
SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY.

WASH DRESS FABRICS
A Few Extraordinary Offerings:
Fine American Novelty Ginghams—assortment of fancy stripes in Oxblood—regularly sold at .10..... 4¾
Fine Irish Dimities and Dotted Swisses—assortment of Dots—were 12 to 15 cents..... 6¾
Best quality Polka Dot Ducks, also Russian Crashes—were .12½ to .17.... 8½
Fancy Cotton Challies—good assortment—also Shirting Cambrics—best quality—fast colors—were .8... 3½
Accumulation of Remnants and Dress Lengths—regardless of cost.

1,200 PCS. ALL WOOL HENRIETTAS
45-inch—high silk finish—all colors, including evening shades—actual value .59—special..... .39
Also
Were. Now.
44-inch All Wool Cheviots..... .59 .39
46-inch Mohairs—blk & navy..... .39 .28
56-inch All Wool Skirtings.....1.25 .98
46-inch Albatross & Batistes.... .79 .69

A FEW SILK ITEMS
Were. Now.
Plain and Corded Taffetas..... .65 .49
Fancy Silk Foulards.....59 and .79 .34
Foulards and India Silks..... .49 .29
Black Taffetas (guaranteed) plain, corded & hemstitched.... .75 .59

FRIDAY VALUES IN HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES
Ladies' Fast Black and Polka Dot Hose—were .19..... 12½
Ladies' Lace Openwork Lisle Hose .19
Ladies' Rib Cotton Vests..... 9
Ladies' Lisle Vests—silk trim'd.... .19
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—extra value..... .29
Men's Cambric Night Shirts—fast color emb'y—were .49..... .39
Ladies' 2-clasp Silk Gloves—patent finger tips..... .49

SCREENS
Clearance Prices!
18 inches high—extend 20 to 37 inch.. .19
20 inches high—extend 20 to 37 inch.. .24
27 inches high—extend 22 to 42 inch.. .29

ALL WOOL RUGS
Smyrna—30x60 inch—were 1.98..... 1.59
Smyrna—26x54 inch—were 1.69..... 1.25
Smyrna—36x72 inch—were 3.29..... 2.79
Axminster—27x63 inch—were 2.69.... 1.98

DRESS SUIT CASES
Light weight Canvas—steel frame—cloth lined—heavy leather corners—strong lock and catches—were 2.49.. 1.98
Cowhide—steel frame—linen lined—4 inside straps—solid brass lock and catches—extra strong corners—were 5.49..... 4.49

A FEW LACE SPECIALS
Venise, Chantilly, Linen and fancy Cotton Galloons and Edgings—were .59 to .98..... .49
White Venise and Chantily Insertings, Edgings and Appliques—were 1.25 to 1.50..... .98
Venise Nets—White, Butter and Arabs—were 1.25 to 1.35..... .98
Black Silk Chantilly Galloons—2 to 4 inch—were .25..... .19

BOYS' CLOTHING
This is the way we'll sell:—
Were. Now.
Wash Sailor Suits.....1.50 .57
Wash Sailor Suits.....3.00 .98
Knee Pants (all wool)..... .98 .59
3 to 16 yrs..... .75 .39
Washable Pants—3 to 15 yrs.... .29 .19
Norfolk Suits—3 to 8 yrs.....3.98 1.98
Sailor Suits—3 to 10 yrs.....4.98 2.98
Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 yrs.....4.98 2.98
3-Piece Suits—odd sizes.....4.98 2.98
3-Piece Suits—9 to 16 yrs.....5.98 3.98
Youths' Suits—14 to 20 yrs.....5.98 3.98
Long Trousers—14 to 20 yrs.....2.98 1.98
Percale Blouses—4 to 14 yrs.... .29 .19
Cheviot and Percale..... .39 .25
Madras Blouses..... .98 .49
Percale Waists—laundered—4 to 13 yrs.—"Mother's Friend," "Star," and others—were .69 to .98, now .49 and .69
Fauntleroy Blouses—2½ to 8 years—were .39 to .69, now .24 to .49
Bathing Suits—size 24 to 34..... .69 .49
Jersey Sweaters—all colors..... .59 .49
Boys' Cloth Hats..... .49 .19
Boys' Derbies, Tams, etc..... .98 .49
Boys' Straw Sailors—were .69 to .98, now .29 to .49
Children's Wash Hats—were .49 to 1.50, now .19 and .29

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESSES
High and Low Neck—pretty styles and tucks, hemstitchings, fine emb'y, lace and ribbon-run beading—deep hem or French flounce skirt—4 to 14 years—
Those that were 7.98.....3.98
Those that were 5.98.....2.98
Above are Clearing Prices.

BABIES' WEAR FOR TO-DAY
Gingham Sun Bonnets—were .25.... 9
Short Gingham Dresses—were .39... .24
Long Cambric Slips—were .19..... 12½
Caps of Tucked Lawn and Allover Emb'y—were .49..... .19

COUTILLE & SATEEN CORSETS
Girdle, Straight front, French shape, medium and long lengths—were .59 to 1.00..... .39

PILLOW SHAMS
Lawn and Cambric—squares of ribbon-run emb'y beading—wide emb'y instgs and ruffle—were 2.69...1.98

REGARDING DELIVERIES OF GOODS BOUGHT FRIDAY.

All goods bought Friday will be delivered Friday or Saturday, according to our regular routine—drivers and wagon boys receiving a holiday during the week to make up for Saturday (which other employes get). ....This insures customers receiving goods promptly as per schedule, same as if our stores were open, and deprives no employe of a holiday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh east to northeast winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,415. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. FAIR'S ESTATE FOR NEW JERSEY RELATIVES

She Told Her Mother She Had Left All Her Property to Them.

MAY GET HUSBAND'S MILLIONS

Nephew Says Mr. Fair Had Willed His Entire Belongings to His Wife, According to the Latter's Own Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Hannah Nelson of New Market, N. J., mother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who, with her husband, was killed on Thursday in an automobile accident in France, will leave on Sunday night for California, in response to a telegram from Joseph Harding of San Francisco, the dead woman's lawyer, who has informed her that the bodies will be sent there immediately for burial. Mrs. Nelson, who arrived here to-day from Union, will be accompanied by Abram Nelson, Mrs. Fair's half-brother, who also resides at New Market. When seen this afternoon Mrs. Nelson said:

"I know everything is all right, and that I am provided for. Carrie was home for a few days just before she sailed for Europe in June, and she told me that I needn't worry. After Mr. Fair's father's estate was settled she asked me for a copy of a will she had given me, for she was going to make a new one. All the property was left to us.

"She never cared for any one around here, saying that some day she would marry a rich man. She left home when sixteen years old and lived with an uncle in New York, and only came back for a short visit. On the stage she was Lillian Nelson. In San Francisco she played eleven years. She then met Mr. Fair, whom she married a year later. He was here four years ago. Carrie's influence caused him to stop heavy drinking."

Abram Nelson told THE NEW YORK TIMES representative that his sister said to him in June that she had left the estate equally divided among her sisters and brothers, making ample provision for her mother.

"My sister," he continued, "sent mother $250 a month, and this house we live in was enlarged by her. At Christmas time she always gave us large checks. We don't know the provisions of the will, for none of us has seen it. When she was here in June, Carrie seemed to have a premonition that something was going to happen to her, so she said if anything did I would hear from her lawyer. When we get the money it won't make any change. We are plain people, and are happy in our little town. We will remain in San Francisco until the estate is settled."

Mrs. Charles L. Fair's maiden name was Carrie Smith, and as the daughter of William Smith of New Market, she was brought up amid humble surroundings. The father earned a living by driving a delivery wagon for H. B. Dunham, a tailor in New Market, and the mother, Hannah Smith, worked in C. T. Rogers's tailor shop there. One day, years ago, her father started out on his wagon route and never was heard of again. What became of him has never been learned. Mrs. Smith was married in course of time to Lloyd Nelson.

Mrs. Fair invested in a building loan association for her brother William, and was paying $28 per month on his home. She was educating her niece, Mabel Leffler, at a private school at Caldwell. She started her half-brother in the grocery business at New Market and her brother William in the bakery business.

The heirs who will come in for an equal division of Mrs. Fair's property if she disposed of it as her half-brother thinks she did, are her sisters and brothers, Mrs. Joshua Leonard of Caldwell, N. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Burnell of Union; Charles Smith of Highlands, N. J.; William Smith, Abram Nelson of New Market, and the three children of another sister, Mrs. Minnie Leffler.

One of the relatives of Mrs. Fair in this city is Edward S. Leffler, a nephew, who is in the real estate business with offices at 36 Wall Street, and who resides with his younger brothers and sisters at 920 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street in the Bronx. His mother, who died five years ago, was a sister of Mrs. Charles Fair. Mr. Leffler, who is scarcely above his majority, has since taken care of his five brothers and sisters. In his office yesterday afternoon he spoke freely of his wealthy aunt, her munificence to her mother and sisters, and their prospects for sharing in the Fair millions.

"My uncle and grandmother will leave for San Francisco on Sunday to look after the interests of our connection in the Fair fortune," he said, "and, of course, at present it is too early to talk of what we will all receive from the estate. Whether we will get the entire estate of Charles Fair depends on many things. If he died before my aunt we will inherit the entire $10,000,000, for she had told my grandmother time and again that he had willed his entire estate to his wife. Even if

Continued on Page 2.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 38c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Keep the blood cool by regular use of the genuine CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT. BE SURE to use only the genuine.—Adv.

350 Boarding Houses
listed in No. 15, "Four-Track Series"; sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, New York Central, New York.—Adv.

BOLTING HORSES JUMP ON A CROWDED CAR.

Passengers in a Panic and Many Hurt—Physician Runs with Woman to a Hospital.

A dozen persons more or less injured, one—a woman—so badly that she may die, a panic on a crowded car, and the arrest of a car driver were some of the results of a runaway accident yesterday afternoon at First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

A band of Italian musicians on their way from "Little Italy" to Mulberry Street to take part in the celebration in honor of St. Rocco, reached Twenty-eighth Street and Second Avenue shortly after 5 o'clock. At the crossing and going east was a cross-town car, driven by Edward Macklin of 415 West Thirty-first Street. The car had just left the east crossing when the band struck up a lively air. At the same time an elevated train came rattling along. The combination was too much for the car horses, and they bolted.

A sudden swerve after they had gone a few feet caused the traces to break, and the team, freed of the car, dashed over the street, the broken harness lashing them on the flanks. Two men tried to stop them, and one man was thrown in the gutter. He was not hurt.

The animals continued their flight to First Avenue and arrived there just as a south-bound open horse car left the crossing. The driver of the car, Peter Farrell of 218 East Fifty-eighth Street, saw the maddened animals, but was too far out into the street to stop his own team. The runaway animals made no attempt to turn aside and pass the obstructing car, but dashed directly into it.

The belt-line car was well filled, and there was a panic. Men, women, and children rushed to get out. They had hardly leaped from their seats when the frightened animals struck the car. Both horses jumped as though to get into the aisles between the seats. The first horse landed well on board. His mate struck a stanchion, but managed to get his fore feet into the car.

Then ensued a wild scramble by the passengers to get off the car. Some fell, but the others in that line of seats climbed over them. One woman fell off, and another close behind her jumped on top of her. Both went down, and then the first woman fainted. Another woman fainted during the excitement.

Miss Annie Costello, twenty-eight years old, of 742 East Ninth Street, occupied the seat nearest the end of the car where the first horse landed. In trying to get out of the way she fell, and one of the horse's hoofs struck her in the head, cutting the scalp and possibly fracturing the skull. Dr. Frederick A. Carpenter of 341 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was at the scene of the accident, rescued the unconscious woman and carried her to the sidewalk. Seeing that she was dangerously injured, he did not wait for the arrival of the ambulance, but, picking her up again, ran with her to Bellevue Hospital, where last night it was said that she probably would die.

Next to Miss Costello on the car was Peter Cusick, thirty-one years old, of 29 Mangin Street, a conductor in the employ of the Interurban Street Railway Company, on his way home from work. He sprang from his seat and joined the rush to the street, but was struck in the back by the horse's hoofs and knocked down between the seats. He was cut about the body and received a severe contusion of the head. He was taken in the ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Vose attended his injuries and he was sent home.

In the seat ahead of Miss Costello and on the end was Minnie Hickey, twenty-seven years old, of 410 East Sixteenth Street. She was struck on the head during the excitement and received a severe scalp wound. Dr. Vose, the ambulance surgeon, attended her, but she refused to go to the hospital.

Dr. Vose also attended a number of other passengers who received slight injuries.

Farrell, the driver of the car, and a number of men, managed to extricate the horses and lead them to the curb. Both animals were badly though not seriously cut.

Policeman Edward Moore of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station went down to Second Avenue and arrested Macklin, the driver of the cross-town car.

CONNECTICUT TOWN'S EXODUS.

Population Leaving New Hartford Because Cotton Duck Mills Have Been Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 15.—The depopulation of New Hartford, as the result of an order issued by the Cotton Duck Trust to shut down its Greenwoods mills there on Sept. 1, for an indefinite period, has begun in earnest, no less than 700 people having left the town during the past two weeks. By the middle of next month it is estimated that fully one-half of the population of the place, which is 3,500, will have made their exodus.

Placards reading "Closing Out Business" and "To Rent" are already in scores of store windows, and "For Sale" signs are tacked on property everywhere. In a district known as Dublin, where several hundred of the mill operatives lived, there remains but a single family.

Business men already feel the effect and are planning to locate elsewhere. Truckmen, however, are at present doing a rushing business hauling household goods to the railroad stations. The Greenwoods plant is to be removed to Talassie, Ala., where, according to the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company officials, manufacturing can be done more cheaply. The business was established in New Hartford in 1833.

BIG BEEF CONCERN SOLD.

Member of the Firm of Nelson Morris & Co. Buys the United Dressed Beef Company of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Edward Morris of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co. has purchased the United Dressed Beef Company of New York for a consideration said to be $3,000,000. The transfer will be made in a few days, the report to that effect being confirmed in La Salle Street to-day. The property was taken over in the name of Edward Morris, but the sale is accepted as in reality a purchase by Nelson Morris & Co. The use of an individual member of the firm is understood to have been for convenience and to conform with some legal requirement.

As deal after deal is made in packing circles in which Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co. absorb their smaller competitors, the predicted combination of all the concerns in that industry is declared to be nearer realization. No other construction is placed on the new purchase by Nelson Morris & Co.

It was pointed out to-day that Nelson Morris & Co. had no other use for the plant just acquired except to carry out a general scheme of consolidation and to remove one more competitor from the packing field.

Immediate prompting of strength and energy after using JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT and NO REACTION. Beware of substitutes.—Adv.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES TO-DAY

Routine Resolutions Prepared for the State Body.

Unit of Representation to Conventions to be Discussed by County Committee Executives.

The Republican politicians will meet in force at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day and settle many of the details of the coming State and local campaigns. There was a gathering of some of the old campaigners of the Republican Party last evening and the questions at issue were discussed.

The State Committee will meet at 10 A. M. in Parlor D. R. Chairman George W. Dunn and the other State leaders predicted that there would not be a ruffle on the surface of the calm political pond during the meeting.

It was stated that the question of the Congressional fight in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of New York would not be brought up. President Roosevelt is known to favor the candidacy of Congressman Littauer for this place, and there are two other politicians who at present are serving in Congress who also aspire to be returned to the House of Representatives. The muddle in the district was caused by the combining of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties in one Congressional district.

"The meeting of the State Committee will last about fifteen minutes," said a Republican leader last evening. "The routine resolutions have been prepared and there will be few matters of importance discussed."

The Republicans of New York City who gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel would not say the same about the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, which is scheduled to be held at 11:30 A. M. The one question which will be discussed at length is the unit of representation to the various conventions above that of the Assembly districts for the nomination of Assemblymen.

Lemuel Ely Quigg has brought forward one plan, and President Morris has another. Two resolutions have been prepared, and the question will be on the adoption of the basis of representation.

President Morris wants to see the election district as the basis of representation to the Congressional and State Conventions. He affirms that the real strength of the Republican organization is in the election districts, and although the conventions would be made up of a larger number of delegates there would be a surer test of the feelings of the voters.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, who has jumped again into political prominence as a candidate for Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, wants to see the Assembly Districts adopted as the basis of representation. The politicians of both factions predicted a victory for their own ideas at the meeting to-day.

A rumor was started yesterday that Gov. Odell would object to the naming of Lemuel Ely Quigg to be temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention. Senator Platt has stated in several interviews that he was not opposed to the ambition of Mr. Quigg to again be in the lime-light of politics.

Chairman George W. Dunn, when asked last evening as to the temporary Chairmanship of the convention, said:

"The meeting of the State Committee will be most harmonious. I am not aware that the question of the temporary Chairmanship of the Republican State Convention will be discussed. I think Senator Platt's position in this matter has not been made clear. Senator Platt is not insisting strenuously on the nomination of Mr. Quigg for temporary Chairman. A call will be issued for the State convention to be convened at Saratoga. Other routine matters will be discussed and acted upon, but there will be no break in the harmony clouds."

Many of the up-State Republican leaders who were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening declared against the nomination of Mr. Quigg for temporary Chairman of the convention.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S 3-CENT FARE

Cleveland Street Railways Obtain Injunction Against City's Proposed Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Mayor Johnson's three-cent fare plans for Cleveland street railways, were effectually blocked to-day, when the Supreme Court tied up the City Council by granting an injunction asked for by the attorneys of the two street railway systems of this city.

The Council was some time ago about to pass a three-cent fare franchise ordinance when an injunction stopped it. The Circuit Court dissolved the injunction, but the opposition carried it to the Supreme Court and that body has continued the injunction until a full hearing can be given the matter.

If the Supreme Court ses fit it can hold the case until next Spring. This means that three-cent fare in Cleveland is blocked, perhaps for a long time, as the legislature in special session may remove franchise-granting powers from the present Council.

LESSON IN AUTOMOBILING.

New Jersey Freeholders Get Practical Protest Against Speed Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 15.—The members of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, who are in session here, accompanied several members of the Automobile Club of New Jersey on an outing to Pompton this afternoon. It is said that the trip was given for the purpose of demonstrating to the Freeholders that the proposed speed ordinance would work a great injury to automobiling.

A prominent member of the Automobile Club said to-day that the Freeholders had not been aware of the facts concerning the machines, and that the matter was placed before them in a practical way. He said that the same prejudice which was attached to trolley cars and cycling at one time was now held against the automobile. That in time, he says, will be quelled, but not until the general public is thoroughly acquainted with the working of the vehicle.

UNUSUAL FUNERAL INCIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—At the funeral of Dr. J. Benton Tipton, the organist of All Saints' Cathedral, this morning, there was an incident which caused a shock to the mourners. The dead organist's favorite anthem, "The Radiant Morn," was to be played on the beautiful organ which Dr. Tipton had been instrumental in securing for the cathedral.

The pallbearers were about to grasp the handles of the casket, and but the opening notes of the anthem had swelled forth, when they changed to a weird shriek. It was found that the electricity which runs the organ had given out. The break was soon repaired.

Round Trip Tickets to California
On sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

KILLED FOR HIS INSURANCE.

Vermont Man Said to Have Been Murdered by Wife's Instigation—The Two Had Been Separated for Some Time.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 15.—A startling story was brought out to-day at the inquest held before Justice Shurtleff into the death of Marcus Rogers, whose body was found in the Walloomsac River here yesterday, when Levi Perham, aged nineteen, confessed that the man had been murdered, and implicated himself and the wife of the dead man as the participants in the crime.

Levi Perham, his brother, Boyd, twenty-four years old; Mrs. Rogers, and Miss Stella Bates, were all placed under arrest as the result of the confession. The Bates woman is alleged to have obtained the chloroform with which the victim was first rendered unconscious.

Rogers separated from his wife several months ago and went to work for his brother at Hoosic Corners, his wife, it is alleged, having since been living here with another man. Rogers had his life insured for $500 for his wife's benefit, and this fact had an important bearing upon his death.

Rogers left Hoosic Falls on last Tuesday morning for Bennington. He was seen up to 8 o'clock that evening, and not again until his body was found in the river on Thursday morning. The body was brought to the bank, and the face was found to be covered with scratches, and there was a severe bruise over the right eyebrow. The left ear was also badly torn. Rogers was known to have had $23 or $24 in money with him when he left Hoosic Falls, but when his pockets were examined after being taken from the river they contained but little over $2 besides his insurance papers and a silver watch.

The fact that the lungs were full of air led to the belief that the man had been foully dealt with, and because of the unfriendly relations said to have existed between the dead man and his wife, Mrs. Rogers was placed under surveillance, and an inquest was ordered. A hat was found near the river, pinned to which was a note purporting to have been written by Rogers, in which the writer said that he had ended his own life, as there was nothing further to live for.

At the inquest held this afternoon before Justice Shurtleff, at which eight or nine witnesses gave testimony, Levi and Boyd Perham directly charged their brother and Mrs. Rogers with the murder. In his story Boyd Perham said that the deed had been under consideration for several weeks. He said Mrs. Rogers approached him a few days ago and offered to give him the amount of the insurance on her husband ($500) if he would go to Hoosic Corners and do away with him. He refused. Failing to enlist him in her service, Boyd said that Mrs. Rogers approached his younger brother, Levi, and exerted such an influence over him that the latter consented to lure Rogers to Bennington, where a trap had been set for him.

Rogers, he said, was enticed to Morgan's Grove, where on the evening of Tuesday he met his wife and Levi Perham. The meeting was apparently a friendly one, and under the impression that his companions were showing him a trick with ropes Rogers allowed them to bind him hand and foot. When in this helpless condition they chloroformed him, and threw him into the river. To create the impression that the man had committed suicide they wrote a note to that effect, signed Rogers's name to it, and pinned it to his hat, which was hung upon a tree.

Levi Perham took the stand at the conclusion of his brother's recital, and confessed that all that had been revealed against himself was true. The arrests followed immediately.

RAILROADS IN HOSTILE CAMPS.

Pittsburg and Lake Erie and Wabash Dispute Over Ground in Pittsburg, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 15.—The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, a Vanderbilt system, and the Wabash have established two camps within few feet of each other on coveted ground on the south side of the city, on which the Wabash has commenced condemnation proceedings.

The Wabash within the past few days had announced plans for a freight terminal adjoining the yards of the Lake Erie and had also laid claim to part of the ground claimed by the latter. This took the Lake Erie by surprise and several hundred men were put to work this morning by the latter laying tracks on the vacant land, the object being to defeat the attempt of the Wabash, as one railroad cannot condemn the property of another on which tracks are laid.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon a contractor and 100 men were brought on the ground by the Wabash people. The laborers went into camp and began erecting fortifications.

To-night the Lake Erie people also had their workmen in camp on the ground. There is only a line between them, and if either party oversteps that, trouble is likely to ensue. Both parties are commanded by officials from the two railroads.

MR. HANNA ON ANNEXATION.

The Senator Thinks Cuba Should Logically Become Part of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—Senator Mark A. Hanna of Ohio, who was in Detroit to-day attending the funeral of Senator McMillan, said in an interview that he could not see a way out of the difficulties over relations with Cuba, except the annexation of the island to this country.

Senator Allison of Iowa also was present, and expressed the opinion that a special session of the Senate would be called, and Mr. Hanna said he did not agree with this.

"It does seem," said Mr. Hanna, "that in view of the promises made something should be done for Cuba, but the logic of events is annexation."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

RECEIVER WANTED FOR LOAN ASSOCIATION

Gross Mismanagement of a Paterson Concern Charged.

Severe Criticism by the Banking Commissioner—Wage Earners Hurt by the Concern's Embarrassment.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Application for a receiver for the Commercial Dime Building and Loan Association of Paterson was made to Vice Chancellor Reed to-day by Theodore Backes of the Attorney General's office. The Vice Chancellor granted an order, returnable Sept. 9, directing the association to show cause why it should not be declared insolvent and a receiver be named. The complaint was made by the Banking Commissioner, who charges that the association has been mismanaged grossly. The association's assets are shown to be $2,638.73 and the liabilities $8,120.53. The books of record of the association, it was asserted by the officers, were destroyed in the recent fire.

From the new cash book of the association, it is said, the Examiners discovered that from Jan. 1 to July 19 the association received from all profit sources $586 and expended $1,421.73. The liabilities include amounts due installment creditors, $6,725.55, prepaid shareholders, $380; mortgage assumed, $1,000. In their report of the condition of the association the Examiners scored the officials, saying:

"The Treasurer of the association has, during a period of very little more than six months, disbursed of the money belonging to members, as their contribution to the capital stock, the sum of $835.73; that is to say, more than 50 per cent. of the payments made by the members as dues during the period in question was used by the officers of the association for the purpose of meeting current expenses.

"Although more than five months have elapsed since the Paterson fire, no systematic effort has been made to get the association's records in shape. The loan register is the product of a guessing process. The officers are: President—W. C. Roderick; Vice President—L. B. Wilson; Treasurer—John Scattergood; Secretary—E. C. Pierce. The by-laws require that all officers and Directors shall be shareholders. After a very careful search we failed to find that any of the officers had qualified in this respect.

"The victims of the association are chiefly the very poor, a special effort having been made to get waggearners to pay small sums at a time into the association. No stock ever matured. The membership is not known, but will probably reach 250 to 300."

REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION OF NEWARK ENJOINED.

Receiver to be Appointed to Wind Up Concern—Vice Chancellor Says It Is Insolvent.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day granted an injunction against the Republic Savings and Loan Association of Newark, that has branches in many sections of New Jersey, and declared that he will name a receiver on Tuesday. Alleged bad investment in tenement property in New York City caused the Banking and Insurance Department to apply for the injunction as a safeguard to the members of the association.

The case was argued by Attorney General McCarter a month ago, and the facts were brought out that hundreds of members were desirous of withdrawing, but could not get out without a loss.

In speaking of the tenement property investment in New York, Vice Chancellor Reed declared that the investments have been very injudicious, and that to continue them would be hazardous.

Examiners of the Banking and Insurance Department reported the association's assets to be $625,895 and its liabilities $695,168. The Vice Chancellor in his opinion points out that the company's expenses during its existence amounted to $358,000, which was $122,000 in excess of the profits earned during the same time and the money paid in by the shareholders. The Vice Chancellor says that the management of the company has been extravagant. The large item of $163,000 of real estate acquired by foreclosure indicates to him that mortgages were not wisely placed.

A technical question was raised as to whether the company was insolvent because its creditors are its shareholders. The Vice Chancellor disposed of that point by holding that the company is insolvent because its assets are less than the amount due the shareholders.

MALCOLM ADMITS HIS FAULT.

Turns Over His Property to Meet Alleged Shortage in Accounts of Building Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 15.—There is great excitement among the 600 poor persons who are stockholders of the Mutual Loan and Building Association, the largest association in this county, over the announcement that the association has suspended, owing to the alleged defalcations of its Secretary, William Malcolm. Malcolm admitted last night to the Directors that he had misappropriated more than $100,000, and that he was short about $20,000 in efforts to make the amount good.

The association was organized twenty years ago, and Malcolm was made Secretary. Bank Examiner Conklin ascertained recently that Malcolm had used $80,000 of the cash. Malcolm turned over all of his property and that of his wife to make good the amount, and borrowed $14,000 besides. Then he was re-elected Secretary, as he had declared that the shortage was due to errors in bookkeeping, and that the stockholders had reaped the benefit. A few days ago he was ousted as Secretary, and F. B. Conant put in.

Conant reported last night that he had found other shortages, and Malcolm was sent for. He denied at first that he had taken the money. Then he broke down and said: "I have turned over all my property to you, and can do no more. I admit I have made errors and am at fault. Arrest me if you will. It will kill me, that's all."

Malcolm is away to-day. He may be arrested when he returns. He is also City Treasurer, and his accounts are being investigated. The accounts have been mutilated considerably.

The association is unable to pay its claims. Its assets amounted at one time to more than $500,000. Malcolm, up to the time of the first announcement of his shortage, was regarded as an able and honest business man. He had complete run of the association. Grave charges have been intimated by some of the Directors.

The Coronation.
Indisputably the Highest Authority.
At every State function given by His Majesty, Edward VII., King of England, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively, including the Coronation Derby Dinner to the Jockey Club, and the Grand State Coronation Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at Windsor Castle.
Quality stamps Moët & Chandon "White Seal" incomparably the pre-eminent Champagne.—Adv.

Every attribute of refined pleasure is realized on a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music. New Landing W. 129th st. 8:45 A. M.—Adv.

COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT?

It Is Reported that the Anthracite Mines Will Be Operated After Sept. 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 15.—Indications point to the settlement of the anthracite coal strike on or before Sept. 1.

Major John Biddle, Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, is authority for this statement. In passing throught here to-night en route to Detroit Major Biddle said an agent of the anthracite operators in Washington quietly told dealers there to prepare for shipments of anthracite coal after Sept. 1, adding that the mines will be in operation.

The understanding is that the operators will make concessions, and the miners also will make a sacrifice.

LUTHER R. MARSH IS DEAD.

The Well-Known Spiritualist Passes Away at Middletown, N. Y., Aged Eighty-nine Years.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Luther R. Marsh, widely noted as a spiritualist, died at his home at this place late this afternoon, after an illness lasting several weeks. He was eighty-nine years of age. Notwithstanding his great age, Mr. Marsh, up to a few weeks ago, was actively engaged in literary work, and, just before his last illness, had filled several pulpits.

It is believed the end was hastened by overwork. He was conscious up to a short time before he died, and it is said fully realized his end was near.

Some days ago Mr. Marsh summoned Justice Bartlett of the Court of Appeals to his bedside, and, it is believed, at that time made final disposition of his great library and picture gallery. No announcement, however, has been made as to the wishes of the dead man in this respect.

Mr. Marsh was deeply interested in all charitable undertakings, and especially in this, his home section, he will be sincerely mourned.

The funeral services will be held here on next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be on Tuesday in Greenwood Cemetery.

Luther R. Marsh was born at Pompey, N. Y., in 1813. His ancestors were among the old New England stock, who first settled Massachusetts. He was raised in the country town, and attended the village school. He entered a law office in Pompey, and gained admittance to the bar.

Mr. Marsh soon became noted for his eloquence and his skill in handling cases, which led the Erie Railroad Company, then the largest corporation in the country, to engage him as its counsel. In 1841 he came to New York, where his reputation for eloquence caused him to be selected to deliver the oration at the opening of the exposition in the Crystal Palace, this city.

For fifty-two years thereafter Mr. Marsh held the foremost place among New York lawyers. He was prominently associated with many large cases, and gained such a reputation that Daniel Webster, upon retiring from President Tyler's Cabinet, entered the firm of which Mr. Marsh was the head, and remained there until elected United States Senator in 1845.

Mr. Marsh was also known as a reformer. He thought that this city should be made beautiful at the State's expense, and so introduced a bill into the Legislature in 1883 for enlarging the park area. He was made Park Commissioner by a special act of the Legislature, which position he held until the parks of the city had been brought up to his standard.

Of late years Mr. Marsh had been a disciple of Spiritualism, and many stories have resulted from his connection with that belief. His name has at various times been associated with those of such persons as Adelaide Nelson, Mme. Diss Debar, and Clarissa Huyler. In his home at Middletown, Mr. Marsh had a "spirit room," where, it is said, senaces were frequently held. In 1884 Mme. Diss Debar presented the first illusions of spirits descending from heavon to him, and for the next eight years he was her devoted disciple. She was finally arrested, and Mr. Marsh refused to give her either moral or financial aid.

Mr. Marsh was the Vice President of the Union League Club of this city for many years, of which he was also one of the founders.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TOO LONG.

Husband, Because He Delayed a Suit, Not Entitled to Decree of Separation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 15.—An opinion by Vice Chancellor Stevens, filed in the Chancery Court to-day, holds that twenty-five years after an offense a husband cannot sue for legal separation. The same does not apply to a suit by the wife, he declares. The decision is the outcome of the case of William J. Barker, on an allegation of infidelity.

The parties were married in England in 1869. Two years later Barker and his wife were in Brooklyn for a time. In 1875 the wife returned to England, and the husband charges that the offense occurred in that year. The court says if such is the case the husband's delay of twenty-five years before bringing the suit is fatal to the issuance of a decree for the benefit of the complainant.

MISS CRIMMINS INJURED.

Daughter of New York Contractor Thrown from Her Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 15.—Miss Mercedes Crimmins, the daughter of John D. Crimmins, the millionaire contractor, of New York, whose Summer home is at Collander's Point, was thrown from her horse on Wednesday. Miss Crimmins was riding on the Collander Point Road on a spirited horse, which shied at an object in the roadway, and, rearing, unseated the young lady. Dr. J. W. Avery was called, and found her suffering from bruises and shock, though not seriously hurt.

To-night at the house Miss Crimmins was said to be resting easily and rapidly recovering from her injuries.

Makes Time for the Business Man.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

GOT STOCK FREE TO BRING MERGER SUIT

How Bouden Was Qualified to Start Securities Litigation.

NEVER SAW COUNSEL LAMB

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota One of P. Power's Backers—Efforts to Preclude Chance of "Strike" Proceedings.

What was considered by the lawyers for the Northern Securities Company to be the most important testimony so far adduced in their behalf in the case of Peter Power against the merger corporation was brought out in the hearing in the Federal Building yesterday. Among other things, it was testified that Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota was one of the backers of the Peter Power case.

It was shown that Milton L. Bouden, manager for the Stock Exchange firm of Thomas & Post, in whose name a suit was brought against the Northern Securities Company, never saw the complaint in the case, paid nothing for the stock on which the action was brought, never met his own counsel in the case, and that he had not received the dividends upon the stock, while, for the purposes of the suit, he had been its owner.

Testimony also was adduced to the effect that on Thursday there had been a long conference in the offices of Treadwell & Cleveland, lawyers, between Mr. Bouden, W. Bourke Cockran, Camille Weidenfeld, and Edward R. Thomas of Thomas & Thomas, successors of Thomas & Post. George Alfred Lamb, attorney for Peter Power, has insinuated several times that Mr. Cockran was concerned in the pending litigation.

Camille Weidenfeld, formerly partner of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, said, among other things, that part of the Great Northern stock, which served as a basis for the Bouden suit, after that suit had been brought, had been carried on the Thomas & Post books for the "American Tobacco Syndicate." Mr. Weidenfeld said that was simply another name for a joint account between himself and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Lamb asked Mr. Weidenfeld if the Universal Tobacco Syndicate was not in some way interested in these suits. That Mr. Weidenfeld declined to answer. It was recalled, as a coincidence, by some of those present, that on June 20 W. Bourke Cockran called the attention of District Attorney Jerome to failure to answer questions on the part of officers of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. In reply to that letter De Lancey Nicoll also addressed the District Attorney, in the course of which letter he said, concerning the formation of the Consolidated Tobacco Company:

All of the stockholders except those holding 12,000 shares of the American Tobacco Company, and even a larger proportion of the Continental Tobacco Company, accepted the offer and exchanged their stock for bonds. Most of these 12,000 shares were then assembled into a pool or a syndicate, on behalf of which four suits have been brought which, from one standpoint or another, attack the validity of the American Tobacco Company's offer to purchase. Most of the persons interested in this pool are also connected with the Universal Tobacco Company, organized by Messrs. Cockran, William H. Butler, and others, as a rival of the American Tobacco Company, in April, 1901, and the suits which have been brought are all under the direction or control of Mr. Cockran and his associates, one of whom at least is a gentleman well known in the financial world as a promoter of strike litigation.

SUIT AGAINST COCKRAN.

It was also pointed out as a coincidence that in the suit brought by George Alfred Lamb against W. Bourke Cockran for attorney's fees for bringing a suit to dissolve the Consolidated Tobacco Company, Mr. Cockran testified that one of those interested in bringing that action; along with himself and Camille Weidenfeld, was Gen. Samuel Thomas, father of Edward R. Thomas of the firm of Thomas & Thomas. Mr. Thomas himself yesterday testified, however, that his father had no interest in the Northern Securities litigation.

Camille Weidenfeld went on the stand to indorse and correct his testimony of several days since. He said that on the former hearing he had inadvertently made misstatements which he wished to have corrected. The first was with reference to 100 shares of Great Northern stock on which Ellsworth Ives Chapman had obtained a loan of $19,000 from H. Content & Co. Mrs. Chapman later brought a suit against the Northern Securities merger similar to the Bouden and Power suits.

"I did buy the stock," said Mr. Weidenfeld, "for Mrs. Sophie Chapman. I gave an order for its purchase to H. Content & Co. on Jan. 6 of this year. I paid 189½ for the stock. The price and interest on the stock up to Jan. 16, when the stock was delivered, amounted to $18,994.10. The stock on that date was delivered to Mrs. Chapman, and I was paid by check. Mr. Chapman borrowed $19,000 from H. Content & Co., but not on my guarantee. I was called up on the telephone and asked if I knew Chapman, and I said yes, that he was a man of integrity and some means.

"As to the Bauden stock, it had been suggested by Judge W. A. Lancaster that a suit be brought from the standpoint of a Great Northern stockholder. I went to Mr. Thomas and told him of the fact. He said he was reluctant to engage in such a suit. Judge Lancaster had said that Gov. Van Sant desired a Great Northern stockholder interested, also, and Judge Lancaster had demanded to be satisfied that the suit was brought by a bona fide stockholder, and that it was no strike litigation."

It was later explained by Mr. Weidenfeld that "strike litigation" was litigation brought for a settlement, and not to be tried on its merits. Upon Mr. Weidenfeld's representation, Mr. Thomas then "qualified" Bouden, and the suit was brought.

Mr. Guthrie, counsel for the Securities Company, then asked:

"Were you engaged yesterday for several hours in consultation with Bouden, Mr. Cockran, Mr. Post, Mr. Thomas, and others, at the offices of Treadwell & Cleveland?"

"Yes, for several hours."

"Was this hearing discussed at that conference?"

"It was."

Numerous questions were then asked concerning the Bouden stock. Mr. Guthrie wanted to know if, when the original 400 shares were purchased by Thomas & Post, they were charged to a "syndicate."

"No," replied Mr. Weidenfeld, smiling.

" but I know what you mean, Mr. Guthrie, and will explain. There is a joint account of Mr. Thomas and myself in the name of the American Tobacco syndicate. Some time this Spring 200 of these shares were charged to this account." Mr. Weidenfeld said he would not disclose the account of this syndicate without first consulting counsel.

Q.—Who asked Thomas to engage in this litigation? A.—I may have.

Q.—Did Judge Lancaster send word to you that he would withdraw from this suit if it was to be a "strike?" A.—He sent word that he would not appear unless satisfied that the case would be carried to the highest courts in the land, if defeated in the lower courts.

Q.—Who else contributed to this litigation beside yourself? A.—I don't know, unless it was Bouden.

Q.—What about the agreement with Peter Power that he was to be paid $45 a week for the use of his name? A.—I know nothing whatever of such an agreement.

Mr. Lamb then took Mr. Weidenfeld in hand, but Mr. Weidenfeld remembered very few of the incidents Mr. Lamb attempted to recall to his mind, and Mr. Weidenfeld contradicted the lawyer flatly many times.

Q.—Is it not true that after every trip I made west I reported to you everything that had been done immediately after my return? A.—I think not.

Q.—Wouldn't it have been natural if I had reported to you, as you were furnishing the funds for this litigation? A.—Many things are natural. You have omitted to make many statements to me; you have rendered many which were not true.

Q.—Did you not know that at the time you recommended Chapman to Content & Co. that there were several judgments outstanding against him? A.—I did not.

Q.—And did you not say to me that you would look after them, they were small matters? A.—I did not.

Q.—Who were the members of the American Tobacco Syndicate? A.—Mr. Thomas and myself.

Q.—How many members were there of the Universal Tobacco Syndicate? A.—I won't answer. I think the question is impertinent.

Q.—Any connection between the American Tobacco Syndicate and the Universal Tobacco Syndicate? A.—I refuse to answer.

Q.—Did W. Bourke Cockran have any interest, direct or indirect, in this account? A.—He did not.

Q.—Has he since acquired an interest. A.—He has not.

STILL OWNS THE STOCK.

Milton L. Bouden was then sworn. He is a young man and was greatly disturbed at Mr. Guthrie's merciless examination. He asserted that he now owned 200 shares of Great Northern preferred stock. He admitted that he was present at the conference on the day before, but, upon advice of counsel, declined to state what was discussed. He was making $3,000 a year salary, he said, and had been in business about sixteen years. He was asked to tell what Mr. Thomas said to him when the stock was turned over to him, and replied:

"Mr. Thomas came to me and said, 'Bouden, a suit is to be brought to test the validity of the Northern Securities merger. Here are 400 shares of Great Northern stock. They are yours. The suit is to be brought in your name.'"

The witness said he considered the stock as a gift, and that it did not surprise him that such a gift should be made. He had not collected any money for the 200 shares that had subsequently been transferred to the American Tobacco Syndicate. The stock was registered in the name of Thomas & Post all the time.

It was developed in this testimony, also, that this stock had been used by the firm in obtaining loans, but that Bouden knew nothing about these transactions. He had never mentioned the gift to any one, and the dividends which had been paid upon it had been paid to Mr. Thomas. He said Mr. Thomas said these dividends would be credited to "his account," although a moment later he testified that he had no account with the firm, and only a personal account—not kept in a book—with Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Bouden said that he had never met Mr. Lamb. He never saw the complaint filed in the case. He said that everything in the matter had been attended to by Mr. Thomas, and that he understood that Mr. Weidenfeld was to pay all the expenses. A letter was read in which Mr. Bouden on Aug. 1, 1902, asked Mr. Lamb to withdraw as his solicitor in this case. The witness's first sight of Mr. Lamb personally, he said, was in court yesterday.

Mr. Lamb sent Bouden a bill for $2,500 for services, and Bouden said he sent it to Mr. Weidenfeld, and that he did not feel that he himself owed Lamb anything. The reason he gave for desiring to withdraw from the suit was that Mr. Thomas had said he did not wish to be mixed up in the case any longer.

E. R. Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, disclaimed any desire to punish anybody or to right any wrong by bringing these suits, but he explained as follows:

"Mr. Weidenfeld came to me and said that suits were being brought by various stockholders to test the merger. Gov. Van Sant had demanded, Mr. Weidenfeld said, that Judge Lancaster be retained as a guarantee that these were not strike suits. Weidenfeld assured me that it was a suit for principle only. I said that he might go ahead but that I did not wish my name mentioned."

DENIAL TO MORGAN & CO.

Q.—Did you ever tell a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. that your firm had nothing to do with this suit? A.—I told Mr. Steel, of that firm, that Thomas & Post had nothing to do with the suit. I did not consider the suit a firm matter.

Q.—Did you think your transaction in this case moral and honest? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—Did you not expect that after this litigation was over you would receive the stock from Bouden? A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Thomas said he did not know George Alfred Lamb. He reiterated many times that he considered the stock a gift to Bouden and that he owed Bouden an accounting for the dividends. His only desire was, have the legality of the merger determined, that he might safely advise his clients concerning the wisdom of trading in the stock of the Securities Company.

Edward Maine Post, of the same firm before its dissolution, said that he did not know of Bouden's connection with the case until he had seen it in newspapers, and that it was at his request that Mr. Thomas went to J. P. Morgan & Co. to assure them that the firm was not related to this suit.

At the close of the day's hearing there was the usual request for time and consideration on the part of Mr. Lamb. He asserted that he was not being accorded his rights by way of preparation for the hearing before Judge Lacombe on Tuesday next as to whether or not Mr. Lamb shall be suspended from the bar for unprofessional conduct.

"I am getting some new ideas of Anglo-Saxon justice," exclaimed the young lawyer.

Mr. Lamb said he hoped to produce Peter Power for examination on next Tuesday, and that he would go to Montreal, probably to-day, for that purpose. It was therefore agreed to adjourn the hearing until Thursday of next week unless Mr. Lamb should produce Power on Tuesday, in which event Power would be examined on that day.

NEW COLONY FOR ALABAMA.

Fifty Thousand Acres in Southern Part of State Purchased by Indiana Society.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 15.—A number of Indiana men are now engaged in completing the details of a colonization plan which they have in hand. They are organizing the Florida-Alabama Agricultural Society, and have purchased 50,000 acres of land in Southern Alabama.

The tract is situated about twenty-one miles from Pensacola. It is the intention to incorporate the society under the laws of New Jersey. The society will first establish a town in the centre of the tract, and build churches, schoolhouses, and business buildings. Inducements will then be offered people to settle on the land.

FIVE YEARS' SAVINGS BURNED.

McKeon Has Practical Illustration of Value of Banks.

The savings of five years, amounting to $150, were burned up last night in a mattress in which the loser, Robert McKeon, had put the money. He lives at 213 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

McKeon is a laborer, and had saved the money with the intention of starting a little business of his own. He did not believe in savings banks. "The best place in the world to keep your money is right in bed with you," he used to boast.

There was a trunk under McKeon's bed, on the fourth floor of the five-story tenement, and it caught fire in some unknown manner last night McKeon was not in the room. Firemen from a near-by firehouse hurried around and put out the blaze in a few minutes, but the mattress was burned up. Then McKeon came in. He got down on his hands and knees and hunted for the money. He did not find a cent. He went to the police station, though he did not know why, to tell of his loss.

As McKeon was walking out a man walked in with a bankbook in his hand. He said he found it at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. It had the name of Lena Weiler, and showed she had $180 to her credit in the Dry Dock Savings Bank.

"I'll put the next hundred and fifty in the bank," said McKeon.

DEPUTIES OUT UNDER BAIL

Guards at Duryea During Riot to Have Further Hearing.

It Was Shown that the Men Shot Were Not Seriously Wounded—More Trouble Feared.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 15.—The twenty-five deputies on guard at the Warnke washery, Duryea, when the riot took place yesterday, and who were arrested and jailed by the authorities on the charge of inciting a riot and felonious wounding, were brought down from the prison at noon to-day and given a hearing before Judge Halsey.

It was shown that the two men shot were not seriously wounded. Judge Halsey then released the prisoners in the sum of $10,000 for a further hearing on Monday. The bail was promptly furnished and the men released.

All was quiet at the Warnke washery to-day. A large number of deputies will be stationed about the washery and if they are unable to preserve order it is said the Sheriff will call for troops.

Senator Quay telegraphs from Atlantic City to Chairman of the Public Alliance of this city that he is still under the doctor's care, but that he will be glad to see a committee from the Alliance any time they call on him at his cottage. The Alliance wants Senators Quay and Penrose to use their influence with the coal operators to have them consent to arbitrate the strike.

A Lithuanian striker was arrested in Plymouth Township to-night charged with being one of a party that shot George Sullivan, a Polander, employed in fighting fire at the Jersey mine. Two shots were fired from ambush at Sullivan, one of the bullets striking him in the leg and inflicting a slight wound.

President Mitchell and District Presidents Nicholls, Duffy, and Fahy held two conferences at strike headquarters to-day, but nothing was given out at the meetings.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 15.—The town council of the borough of Shenandoah has offered a reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Joseph Beddal; another reward of $200 for information leading to the arrest of persons who assaulted the town police, and $200 for the information leading to the arrest of all other persons who participated in the riot.

Gen. Gobin spent a quiet day at headquarters. He said he had received no information from the Sheriff of Lackawanna or Luzerne County.

There was an outbreak to-night right under the nose of the troops in camp, and for a time it looked as though serious trouble would occur.

The disorder was the result of a mob chasing an alleged unfair workman near the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's washery in the southeastern part of the town. There was fifty or sixty men in the mob. As they chased the man up the railroad, throwing stones at him, the night watchman of the washery, named Anthony Flinn, tried to rescue the man. The watchman was promptly thrown into the creek running parallel with the railroad by some of those leading in the chase.

The crowd kept after the workman, and he ran to the Reading Railroad Station, where a company of infantry was on provost duty. The company was immediately called into formation and attempted to hold the crowd back. The Captain of the company exercised great patience with the crowd and prevented any serious trouble.

The mob caused a large crowd to gather from all directions and word was immediately sent to camp for reinforcements. In nine minutes the entire Twelfth Regiment and a battalion of the Eighth were on the scene. The crowd quickly scattered and three men, John Howe, Frederick Zimmerman, and Matthew Bronz, who are alleged to have been participants in the assault on the watchman and the workman, were arrested and taken to the town lock-up.

A DENIAL THAT MEN HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED.

Report from Pittston, Penn., Says that Investigation of Story Regarding Mine Employes Proves It False.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 15.—Careful investigation at all of the Erie Company plants in this vicinity of the story that men have been kidnapped from New York and held prisoners to work in the mines is denied here.

Last Saturday night twenty-eight men from New York City reached here in charge of "Ike" Seidman, a constable from Scranton. They were at once taken to the Butler Mine of the Erie Company, where two washeries were being operated. They were quartered there, and are fed there at the mine. All of them are men who are willing to do the work required, and none were kidnapped from their homes, according to the story they tell. They were not informed until after they had left New York what the work was to be, according to one man, but were told soon afterward, and all who cared to stay behind were allowed to do so.

According to the statement of this man, who said that his name was Nehitinger, twenty-eight of them were satisfied to work for $50 per month and their board and came on here. Since the party arrived here two of the men have left, but their names are not known.

Capt. Fremont Stokes, manager of the Erie interests in this district, stated that he had no man working for him who was not at perfect liberty to leave when he pleased, and pointed to the fact that his operations are not barricaded like many of those in this region with high board fences.

He was asked particularly about Jacob Priess, who is supposed to have left his home in New York to come here, and said that the young man had never been at his mines, but he wished that he could find him, for he had a letter for him which had been sent in his care at the mines. He knew of no men by the name of Fells and Altman, and says that they have not worked for him.

No further word has been received from the thirty men from this city who were taken away, with the understanding that they were to work on a new railroad in Philadelphia, but who were shipped to Pittston, Penn., and compelled to work in the coal mines in the place of the strikers. The men who it is declared managed to escape—David Altman and Frank Feit—have lodged no complaint against the man who employed them. Acting District Attorney Ely said yesterday that he had learned nothing more of the case than he had seen in the papers, but that it seemed serious enough to warrant an investigation.

Mrs. Preiss, the mother of Raphael Preiss, one of the boys declared to have been taken away, went to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and asked to have her son found and returned home. She was told that the Pittston authorities would be instructed to look for her son. She then went to David Brand at 15 Avenue B, the brother-in-law of Seidman, the man who, it is claimed, hired the boy, and asked him to have Seidman, who is at Pittston, send Preiss home. Brand promised to write immediately.

Harry Newfeld, the son of ex-Alderman Newfeld, disclaimed any part in the transaction, saying that the men were hired by Seidman while standing on the sidewalk in front of his coal yard at 191 Stanton Street.

Head of Train Victim Found in River.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The head of John Hollenbeck, who was decapitated two days ago by a Delaware and Hudson Railroad fast train near Otego, has been found floating in the Susquehanna River. Hollenbeck, a prosperous farmer, was returning home in the night from Cooperstown, and was walking on the tracks, when he was killed.

BABY THROWN INTO A TREE.

Placed in a Valise It Had Been Cast from a Passenger Train—Landed Uninjured.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—A baby boy, apparently five days old, was found beside the Iron Mountain Railroad tracks near Ironton, twenty miles south of this place, yesterday afternoon. The baby had been placed in a valise and had been thrown from a passenger train.

It landed in the top of a tree, and when found by farmer William Helms, had not sustained the slightest injury, though the train passes that point at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Helms is so much pleased with the child that he will adopt it. So far not the slightest clue to the baby's identity has been discovered.

PASSENGER WAS NOT HONEST.

A Boston Woman Sentenced for Refusing to Return Money Given Her by Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Hannah E. Sutherland, about sixty-five years old, was arraigned in the Malden District Court this morning charged with the larceny of $10 from George A. Cameron, a conductor.

Conductor Cameron testified that Mrs. Sutherland and another woman were passengers on his car, bound from Malden to Lynn, on July 23, and that upon approaching her for a fare Mrs. Sutherland tendered him a ten-dollar bill to pay for two fares. He started to make change, he said, and in doing so he dropped some of the change and, becoming confused, gave her $9.90 in change and passed her the ten-dollar bill by mistake. Upon going to the rear of the car he noticed his mistake and went directly back and informed Mrs. Sutherland of what he had done and requested her to give the money back. She became very indignant and refused to listen to him.

Judge Pettingill, in summing up the case, said that for the protection of the honest public he was obliged to find her guilty and sentence her to serve one year in the House of Correction. She appealed.

IRON PLANTS MAY BE SOLD.

The Property of the Republic Company May Be Purchased by the Cambria Steel Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 15.—A deal which is considered important to this city is in the way of consummation. It is the sale of the Republic Iron Company's plants, mines, and boat lines to the Cambria Steel Company. The deal will not be concluded before Aug. 20, but there is every assurance that it will be carried through successfully. The boats included in the sale are the steamboats Republic and Continental and the schooner Grace Holland. The Republic mines are located in the Marquette Range.

Through the deal the Cambria Steel Company acquires 60,000 shares, for which it pays $15 a share, making the total consideration of the deal $900,000. This, of course, only means a controlling interest in the company.

The point of greatest interest in the deal is the fact that if it is carried through all of the ore brought down from the Northwest by the three boats of the company will be handled through this city over the Pennsylvania lines.

The Cambria Steel Company is known as a Pennsylvania company enterprise, two of the Directors of the company being also Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SENATOR FORAKER'S DENIAL.

Tells Toledo Friends There Is Nothing in Story that He Is a Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Senator Foraker was a guest of his Toledo friends for about five hours to-night. He came in at 6:38 and left at 11:35 over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for Cincinnati. While here he was kept busy answering queries about the story that he would be a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Senator Foraker was inclined to be rather sensitive on this point. When the newspaper men asked him about it he replied:

"The story is false and absurd. I cannot imagine how it started. I have no friends in Washington now who are in any way authorized to speak for me. There is nothing in it."

Asked as to who he believed would be the next Republican nominee for the Presidency he said that he did not think there was any question that President Roosevelt would be made the candidate of the party.

HAFFEN-ZELTNER RIVALRY.

Mr. Ronner Says Greater New York Democracy Has Indorsed Neither.

Register J. H. J. Ronner, leader of the Greater New York Democracy in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and President of the Bronx Club, with a membership of 150, denied at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening that the organization had indorsed the candidacy of either Louis F. Haffen or William Zeltner for the Tammany leadership.

Furthermore, he disputed the right of William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, "to hand out indorsements all along the line." This latter remark resulted from Mr. Russell's authorized statements that members of the organization would support Haffen in his fight against Zeltner.

The so-called indorsement has caused a great deal of comment. While not made by John C. Sheehan, the head of the Greater New York Democracy, it is conceded that Mr. Russell acted at his instance and with his approval.

Queens County Republican Conventions.

The Queens County Central Republican Committee has named the following dates for conventions: Congress, Mineola, Sept. 30; Senate, Lincoln Club, Long Island City, Oct. 1; county, Jamaica, Oct. 2; Assembly, for election of delegates to the preceding three conventions, on Sept. 10, as follows: First District, Lincoln Club, Long Island City; Second District, Jamaica; Third District, Mineola. Assembly, for choosing of nominees for Assembly, Oct. 6, as follows: First District, Elmhurst; Second District, Flushing; Third District, to be named later.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

GEORGIA.—Third District, Elijah B. Lewis, Democrat.

KENTUCKY.—Tenth District, John G. White, Republican.

ILLINOIS.—Twelfth District, J. R. Steward, Democrat.

THE CO-OPERATIVE KITCHEN.

It Has Invaded Minneapolis and Shorn the Servant Girl of Her Power.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—The co-operative kitchen is about to invade Minneapolis. A move has been made toward it by the Minneapolis Club, which has advised all members that meals may be ordered from the club's kitchen for members' homes. These meals are not only cooked in the club kitchen, but are delivered at club members' homes in the best condition.

This is taken to be a step toward the co-operative kitchen for the leaders in Minneapolis society, as the members of the Minneapolis Club are the male element in that society. Apparently the servant girl's regency here is over, and her power and glory departing. She has ruled Minneapolis with an iron hand for several years past, but the advent of the co-operative kitchen means that her power is on the wane.

ANTHRACITE COAL MAY REACH $14 A TON

Price Already Put Up to $10, and Even Higher, by Retailers.

Operators Declare No Strike Compromise Can Be Brought About by Political or Any Other Influence.

While anthracite which has been bought at $9.50 a ton wholesale is expected to be put on the market in a week or so at $11 and $11.50 a ton retail, some of the dealers yesterday raised the present retail price to $10 a ton. According to dealers who were seen there was at least one instance where it was sold at a higher figure. A representative of Meeker & Co., coal dealers and miners, 143 Liberty Street, said that if the strike lasted several weeks longer anthracite might soar up to $14 a ton.

"All the coal that has been hoarded up," he continued, "is practically cleaned up, and those who happen to have small stocks on hand are not parting with it except to favored customers. It is impossible to fix a price now. Anthracite sells simply for what it will bring. It is a luxury, and is only bought by people who must have it, and who have the money to pay for it."

A representative of the New York Steam Company in the same building said that the company, like the Manhattan Railway Company, is now eking out its fast vanishing supply of anthracite with anthracite bought in small lots from a large number of dealers. Any anthracite in the city, he said, was in the hands of middlemen.

"I went along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad between Jersey City and Boonton," he continued, "and found all the yards empty. There was not even coal dust in them. At other places I found barges laden with anthracite. What they carried might seem a large quantity to laymen, but it would be only a drop in the bucket as far as the needs of New York are concerned."

Presidents of the coal-carrying companies would not undertake to predict when the strike would be over yesterday. They were inclined to extend the probable time when it would be ended from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Meetings of the Boards of Directors of the coal-carrying roads were held in their various offices this week, at which the situation was discussed. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad made the following statement yesterday:

"Let it be understood once and for all that there will be no compromise or settlement of the anthracite coal strike through political or other influence. The anthracite coal proprietors will not be made a football in the game of politics; the mistake of 1900 in this regard will not be repeated. The President of the anthracite companies have the absolute, unqualified support of their respective Boards of Directors and stockholders in the position they have taken that these great properties shall be controlled and operated by their owners, and not by outsiders. This is the only real issue in this controversy, and it is vital. It will be fought to a finish on the lines already drawn, no matter how long it takes."

An operator said that the return of J. Pierpont Morgan would not alter the policy of the companies. Mr. Morgan was in touch with the situation all along.

At the Bureau of Penalties of the Corporation Counsel's department, 119 Nassau Street, it was said that the prosecutions against violators of the soft coal ordinance are still going on. The department is aiming at the corporations. A representative of Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle, who has charge of the prosecutions, but is out of town, said there was anthracite to be had if the people were willing to pay the price. The Board of Health was not concerned about the price. It had been shown over and over again that when people were arrested they found the hard coal somehow afterward.

Anthracite $9 at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—The price of anthracite coal has jumped to $9 in Indianapolis. It is estimated that there are not over 1,000 tons of anthracite in the city for sale.

NO OIL SHIPMENTS RATES.

An Attempt to Secure Them to Market Kentucky Output Declared Unsuccesful—Large Production.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—Judge H. C. Faulkner of Barbourville has been in the city several days endeavoring to get rates from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to ship oil to the nearest markets. He was unsuccessful.

He says 3,000 or 4,000 barrels of oil could be shipped from Barbourville daily if the rates were satisfactory.

"The best way to get the oil to a refinery would be through pipes, but there is no pipe line near Barbourville," said he. "The nearest refinery is at Parkersburg, West Va., which is about 250 miles away. I think a pipe line will be laid to it in the course of a year or two. Our people are having a difficult time in getting tanks to hold the oil. A great many of the wells have been capped, but of course they cannot be kept free of water, which is injurious to the oil.

"Oil has been found all around Barbourville, and there is no telling how much of it is in the ground. If it can be marketed at a fair price, it will mean a great deal for the country, and we are anxious to find markets at once."

ELEVATOR DROPS WITH 4 MEN.

Employes of the H. B. Claflin Company Fall from Third Floor in Car.

Four men were injured yesterday by the fall of an elevator in the warehouse of the H. B. Claflin Company, wholesale dry goods dealers, at 20 and 22 Worth Street. The employes were just quitting work. The four men got on the freight elevator at the fourth floor, and it was started down slowly. Before the third floor was reached, however, the hoisting cable broke and the car dropped to the basement. That the men on the elevator escaped fatal injuries was marvelous, as they were piled in a heap among the broken pieces of wood at the bottom, but they were able to extricate themselves from the debris.

George Anderson of 36 Bright Street, Jersey City, was the most severely injured of the four men. He sustained several severe bruises about the arms, legs, and body. James Carroll of 67 Carmine Street received a bad contusion of the left hip, John Burke of 207 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, had his right foot cut by splinters and his ankle wrenched, and John Hastigs of 202 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, suffered a contusion of the abdomen. An ambulance removed Anderson and Carroll to the Hudson Street Hospital, and the other two men were sent home.

Found Crushed in Elevator Shaft.

It is believed that James Tracy, a hostler, of 161 East Fifty-second Street, met his death by putting his head out beyond the elevator he was running in the Adams Express Company stables, at Forty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday. He was found with his head jammed between the car and the second floor.

Newsdealers have an extra sale for THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday), and frequently cannot accommodate all of the transient demand. We therefore advise ordering in advance—to-day—to insure getting a copy.—Adv.

MRS. FAIR'S ESTATE FOR NEW JERSEY RELATIVES

Continued from Page 1.

she died first, it may have been that his will read in favor of his wife and her heirs and assigns forever. In that case her sisters would still inherit the entire estate.

"But in any case she left a will with my grandmother, made just a few days before she left for Europe on her last trip, in which she leaves all her individual property, personal and real, to my grandmother and my other aunts and their families.

"I think my aunt's property amounted to nearer a million dollars than half a million. I know that Mr. Fair deeded her several pieces of valuable property in Nevada, and he made her large presents of money and jewelry. Her jewels alone are worth in the neighborhood of $100,000. I remember she wrote us that her father-in-law, Senator Fair, had presented her with a small silver trunk gold-lined to keep her jewels in. The Senator also presented her with several checks for large amounts as gifts.

"Mrs. Fair was always kind and thoughtful of her family and delighted in sharing her good fortune with them. She often said when she ran in to see her mother and sisters on her way to and from Europe that when the Fair estate was divided and her husband got his millions, that she would settle $50,000 apiece on every one of us, and make us independent for life.

"She built a $5,000 home for her mother and one each for a brother and sister. To another sister she gave an allowance of $50 a month, and she was providing for the education of my two sisters. But she did not try to spoil any of us by foolish lavishness. She would have no use for any of us who were idle, and she would never give either me or my brothers any money or assist us in any way except to provide for the education of the girls. She said we were able to make our own living, but that if we proved worthy she would reward us in her will for our industry.

"I haven't seen her for several years, but she always kept close track of us all through correspondence with my grandmother, and took the liveliest interest in whatever success we had.

"I suppose that if it is found that Mr. Fair died first his other relatives will make a long fight, and we are prepared for that, but such matters can best be arranged by mutual concession and arbitration."

MR. FAIR HAD PLANNED TO SPEND $5,000,000.

Was to Have Been Devoted to Improving the Fair Property in San Francisco—Question of a Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The sudden death of Charles L. Fair and his wife by the collapse of their automobile near Evreux, France, yesterday means a great loss to San Francisco. Just before his departure for Europe in May last Mr. Fair had practically completed plans for $5,000,000 worth of improvements to the Fair property in this city, and it was his intention on his return to sign contracts for the work.

The matter of the disposition of the estates of the dead millionaire and his wife has given rise to some little speculation as to what will become of Charles Fair's portion of his deceased father's immense holdings. It is known that a very short time ago both Mr. and Mrs. Fair made wills disposing of their separate holdings and the community property, but just what the documents provide for Messrs. Knight & Haggerty, the attorneys of Charles Fair, do not feel at liberty to make public at this time.

Mrs. Fair was possessed of property to the value of $350,000, and it is thought her will bequeaths her holdings to relatives in New Jersey, but in the event of evidence being adduced that Charles Fair succumbed to his injuries first, Mrs. Fair's interest in the community property will naturally revert to her heirs, and it is this point on which the disposition of Mr. Fair's estate largely depends.

There being some division of opinion among the friends and reatives of Mr. Fair as to whether his will, in the hands of Knight & Haggerty, was the last made by him, Judge Carroll Cook to-day issued an order granting the attorneys permission to search the several safe deposit boxes used by Mr. Fair, so that if there is a will of more recent date it will be brought to light. Herman Oelrichs, brother-in-law of the deceased millionaire, is emphatic in his assertion that Charles Fair made a will very shortly before leaving this city for Europe.

The Public Administrator applied for letters of administration in the estate of Mr. Fair and his wife. Judge Carroll Cook has not as yet granted the application, preferring to delay matters until proof of death has been received in this city. This delay will give the Fair attorneys an opportunity to prepare papers countering the plea for public administration. The matter will come up for hearing in Judge Cook's court to-morrow morning.

MR. AND MRS. FAIR DEAD WHEN THEY WERE PICKED UP.

Bodies to be Brought Here by First Steamship—More Details of the Accident Which Is the Talk of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The fatal accident to Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair near Evreux, yesterday is the sensation of the city and the leading topic of conversation among American residents and in automobile circles.

It has not been possible to ascertain whether Mr. or Mrs. Fair expired first.

Mr. Ellis, manager of the Hotel Ritz, who has been at the Château Buisson du Mai to-day in accordance with cabled instructions from Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. Fair's sister, to arrange for the removal of the bodies and Mr. and Mrs. Fair's belongings to New York, says he saw Dr. Perriquet, who was summoned after the accident from the neighboring town of Pacy-sur-Eure.

Dr. Perriquet told Mr. Ellis that when he reached the scene of the disaster both Mr. and Mrs. Fair were dead. They had apparently been killed outright. The gatekeeper and other persons connected with the Chateau Buisson du Mai also thought that both the Fairs were dead when picked up.

Mr. Ellis found the bodies covered with beautiful flowers which M. Borson, the owner of the chateau, had gathered from his garden. Mr. Ellis had the bodies embalmed and placed in two oaken caskets lined with lead. They were enveloped in silken shrouds. A special car was engaged to bring them to Paris. They will be dispatched to New York by the first steamship.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., telegraphed from Trouville this afternoon asking if he could be of service, but all the arrangements had been then completed.

The manager of the firm which sold Mr. Fair the automobile in which he met his death declared in an interview to-day that he had more than once warned Mr. Fair that he was too imprudent. He said Mr. Fair had the "speed madness," and had met with an accident the last part of June, when he was in collision with another automobile on the Avenue des Champs-Elysés, in Paris, but luckily no one was killed. He never missed a day on the road, and several times had attempted to beat the one hour record.

"I attribute the accident," said the manager of the firm, "to the condition of the road where the disaster happened. At this point there is a steep and treacherous hill down which Mr. Fair must have gone at full speed, and his automobile, which was capable of running about sixty-eight miles on the flat, would then have attained a speed of from eighty-seven to ninety-three miles an hour. Mr. Fair was not a skillful driver, like W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In fact, he had not driven an automobile very much, prior to purchasing this machine from us."

The machine cost $12,000, and Mr. Fair had ordered another at the same price to be of sixty horse power.

M. Fournier, who is a member of the firm in question, has gone to Evreux. Word has been received from him by telegraph asking for a wagon to transport the wreckage of Mr. Fair's automobile. He says the condition of the Fair chauffeur is much more serious than was at first reported.

The chauffeur says that before the accident he noticed the tire of the left hind wheel of the machine was deflated and that the rim of the wheel was rubbing on the ground. He told Mr. Fair, who tried to stop, and the accident followed.

Peasants who saw the automobile say it was going at such a terrific pace at some points that it was impossible to distinguish its color.

USED ELEVATED PILLAR TO HALT RUNAWAY TEAM.

Skillful Driver Avoided More Serious Accident by Guiding Horses on Either Side of Post.

Mrs. A. J. Champlain, Miss G. Tindall, and Mrs. S. R. Tindall of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, who arrived from Europe on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, yesterday were being driven to the Grand Central Station in a carriage when the horses ran away at Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street. They dashed up the avenue at terrific speed, while Michael Sheehan, the driver, tried in vain to pull them in. At the same Sheehan was trying also to hold on to three trunks, belonging to the women.

The driver found the team getting the better of him, and as the street was crowded, there was every chance for a dangerous accident, so Sheehan determined to cause an accident which would do the least possible damage. He pulled on one rein and turned the team so skillfully that he brought one horse on either side of an elevated railroad pillar. They were stopped with suddenness enough to knock the pole apart and send Sheehan flying over their heads, and roll the women around in the carriage.

A crowd ran up to the coach and got the women out. They were screaming, but were found not to be injured. The carriage had not overturned, nor were the horses hurt. Sheehan was found to be bruised, but no bones were broken. The trunks were picked up in the street, unharmed. The women recovered in a little time, and took another carriage to the station.

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY.

Policeman Halts Animal That Had Broken from Young Woman Driver's Control.

Policeman Rush A. Webster of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, while returning to duty from supper last night on a Third Avenue car saw a horse attached to a light runabout, in which was a young woman, running away down Third Avenue. Webster jumped off the car, and, after a chase of two blocks, managed to catch the animal by the bridle. The animal dodged in between the pillars of the elevated road and knocked the policeman down, but he held on. He was dragged thirty or forty feet when the horse was stopped.

The young woman in the runabout was helped out, almost in a faint from fright. She was Miss Agnes Black, daughter of J. M. Black. Webster reported that she lived in Madison Avenue, but that he had not been able to learn the number. Both of Webster's hands were badly lacerated, his knees were bruised, and his face considerably scratched. He reported sick at the station, and was excused from duty. Several persons who had seen him dragged between the elevated pillars, praised his bravery, and assured him that he had undoubtedly saved Miss Black's life.

PLANNED PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

Philippine Veteran Had Saws and a Revolver for His Brother in the Newton Jail.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Sheriff Hotalen to-day frustrated an attempt to convey to Charles Wirtz, who is confined in the county jail, charged with grand larceny, tools and a weapon to enable him to escape.

A man, who said he was from Dover, called at the jail yesterday morning and asked to see Wirtz, saying he was a friend. This morning he called again, bringing with him a checkerboard, a pound of candy, several paper novels, and a bundle of newspapers. Sheriff Hotalen received him in his office and said:

"Do you know Godfrey Wirtz, Charley Wirtz's brother?"

"Why, no," answered the visitor.

"Well, I do," said the Sheriff, "and you are Godfrey. Now, Wirtz, I'm going to search you."

The following articles were found in his possession. One bracket saw, seven saw blades, a revolver, twenty-three cartridges, one large knife with saw blade, and a bottle of oil. He was locked up.

Godfrey recently returned from active service in the Philippines, and had received an honorable discharge from the army.

RAILROAD ACTIVITY IN OHIO.

Surveyors at Work in the Vicinity of Ashtabula for Various Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Surveyors are at work at many points in this vicinity at present. In the main the projects with which they are identified are said to concern the carrying of iron ore, the increasing traffic in which demands greater carrying facilities.

A proposed new road may reach Conneaut as a northern terminal. At present but one railroad, the Bessemer or "Carnegie" Road, carries coal to Conneaut and iron ore to the furnaces. For the Bessemer a new short line is also proposed to run from Five Points, Penn., to Niles, in Ohio.

Geneva is excited over an alleged project of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to build an ore and coal carrying branch to the lake in Geneva Township, and there establish a new harbor at the mouth of a small stream entering the lake. The Pennsylvania Road wants a new low-grade line which will be a short cut to the lakes, and a gang of a dozen surveyors are making a thorough survey of the territory some distance from the shores of the lake in order to determine which route to the various possible objective points would be the shortest. It is not yet known whether this terminal will be Fairport, Cleveland, or Ashtabula.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS' EARNINGS.

High Rate of Foreign Exchange Having a Bad Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says: "The high rate of foreign exchange which has prevailed during the past several months is having a serious effect on the railway earnings of railways in Mexico, owing to the falling off in importations of goods, particularly from the United States.

The aggregate decrease of earnings of all the Mexican roads for the first seven months of this year was $2,000,000. While the monthly comparative statement of earnings of the Mexican Central show an increase on its face, the showing is a big falling off from that of last year, when the fact that several hundred miles of road have been added to its system since the present year opened, is considered.

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BOYS BRAVE WHIRLPOOLS

Daring, but Vain Effort to Save Drowning Lad in East River.

Little Staten Island Hero Takes Playmate's Body Ashore—Hoboken Youths Rescue Girl.

In spite of the heroic efforts of two boys who saw his danger and tried to save him, Charles Kracka, eleven years old, of 1,386 Avenue A, was drowned early last evening in the East River, off Seventy-seventh Street.

Charles, while playing with several other children on the end of the pier at East Seventy-third Street, tripped over the stringpiece and fell into the water. The current is strong at that point in its race toward Hell Gate, and the boy was carried a block away before he rose to the surface. At Seventy-sixth Street several boys were swimming. William Kratz, fifteen years old, of 419 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Peter Flynn, the same age, of 438 East Eightieth Street, had just climbed on the pier there as Charles was carried swiftly past. These boys knew that at Seventy-seventh Street conflicting current meet, forming a series of dangerous eddies; but they

BRITISH REMOUNT SCANDAL

Criminal Prosecution of Major C. W. Studdert Begun.

He and His Alleged Accomplices Summoned for Trial—He Is a Man of High Social Position.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Major C. W. Studdert and others, who were concerned in the alleged fraud and conspiracy in connection with Yeomanry horse sales in Ireland, were to-day summoned for trial before the court of Clare County.

The case of Major Studdert has been exciting a great deal of interest in the United Kingdom, and it has been openly charged that the Government has refrained from taking criminal proceedings against him because of his high social position.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 4 John Dillon said that Studdert was a person of great connection and influence, and he (Mr. Dillon) had no doubt that Dublin Castle was besieged by powerful influences begging the officials not to expose him.

In a speech the same day the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, said, amid laughter, it appeared to him that, while the horse was not an immoral animal, it was the cause of much immorality in others. The Studdert case exhibited a man well reputed in his own country, and of an excellent character, a man who stood high in all the relations of life, who, when he came to trade in horses, committed a flagrant breach of honorable conduct, and who, indeed, was guilty of dishonesty.

Civil proceedings have already been taken against Studdert and his alleged accomplices, but the critics of the Government were not satisfied with this, and demanded a criminal prosecution. It is alleged that horses were purchased by Studdert and others at £6, £7, and £8 each, and sold to the British Government for £30 or £35 each.

Major Studdert was appointed purchasing officer because he was known to be a first rate judge of horses, and was a man of high standing. It was thought that, by employing a man of this character, in touch with the horse dealers, the best remounts would be secured. When Major Studdert had made some purchases it was brought to the notice of the Yeomanry committee that the horses were not up to the required standard. An inspector was sent to see the horses and to take photographs of them, and a most remarkable collection of photographs was obtained. A member of Parliament said the animals were "about as rotten a lot of screws as could possibly be found."

Studdert was ordered to attend before the committee, and he was asked what position he thought he occupied. He replied that he was appointed an agent of the committee at a salary of two guineas a day, and in buying the horses he had done the best he could.

PLANS FOR BOER GENERALS.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 15.—The arrival here next week of the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey will, it is expected, put a check to the recently renewed anti-British propaganda.

According to the present programme the Boer Generals will first visit Amsterdam, where a great reception in their honor will be held. They will then come to The Hague to visit Mr. Steyn, ex-President of the Orange Free State, and from here will go to Utrecht to confer with ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal.

Many of the Boer refugees here are awaiting the arrival of the Generals to urge them to mediate with the British Government in their behalf, but the greater number have complaints to make of the treatment they have received at the hands of those surrounding Mr. Kruger.

FRENCH CATHOLICS DENY THE PREMIER'S ACCUSATION.

Say the Agitation Against the Closing of Religious Schools Is Not Due to Royalists.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The semi-official announcement made after yesterday's Cabinet meeting to the effect that the Royalists are directing the agitation against the closing of religious schools in Brittany has evoked considerable comment. Catholic leaders and the Catholic press deny that the movement is anti-Republican.

Count Albert de Mun, who, with the Abbé Gayraud, is the guiding spirit of the resistance in Finistère, declares that the movement is entirely spontaneous on the part of the people themselves, and that not an act has occurred nor a shout been uttered in Brittany to justify the allegation that a Royalist conspiracy exists. Count Albert says that the "Marseillaise" has been sung everywhere, and that it is evident the Government is embarrassed by the situation, and has invented the Royalist scare in order to create a diversion.

François Coppée, in an interview, expressed a similar opinion in more violent and picturesque language.

The Patrie says it is rumored that the Government intends to arrest the Royalist Senator from Finistère, M. de Chamaillard.

Ministerialist organs assert that the Government possesses curious information as to the manner in which the Breton peasants were deluded into a belief that they could successfully resist the republic.

Admiral de Cuverville, the Abbé Gayraud, and Councillor Soubigon have addressed a protest to Premier Combes on account of the allegations of royalism, saying:

"We protest against the attempt to give a political character to the demonstrations of an indignant public conscience. While applauding the legitimate protests of the population, who are grateful to the sisters, we shall continue to strive to prevent acts of violence. Long live the Liberal Republic."

The situation at St. Méen and Folgoet remains unchanged. An important pilgrimage to Folgoet took place to-day, on the occasion of the Feast of the Assumption, 15,000 people gathering from the surrounding country. Processions from St. Méen, Ploudaniel, and other villages arrived in the morning, headed by priests bearing crosses and banners.

FRENCH NUNS MAY COME HERE.

Desire to Settle in America, but the Vatican Disapproves the Plan.

ROME, Aug. 15.—Members of the religious orders expelled from France, especially sisters, are applying to the Vatican authorities for permission to settle in the United States. Several of them have come to Rome personally for the purpose of urging their requests.

A reply has been sent to them pointing out that there are no vacancies in the United States and calling attention to the difficulty arising from the fact that the expelled sisters do not speak English.

Canada has been suggested as a better field, as sisters are comparatively scarce there, and because French is spoken in a large area of the Dominion. The applicants, however, do not take kindly to the suggestion, and persist in their requests to be allowed to go to the United States.

Extraordinary Cold in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The temperature yesterday in Southern Saxony stood at 33 degrees Fahrenheit, and snow fell in the Erz-Gebirge and in the Vosges Mountains in Alsace. The North Sea Summer resorts are practically deserted, and persons on vacation are returning to their homes. Army officers are wearing their Winter overcoats.

BONAPARTISTS DIVIDED.

One Wing of the Party Accuses the Other of Being Tainted with Republicanism.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Bonapartists, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have been giving evidences of internal dissensions in the party. There are two wings, one called the Imperialist Committee and the other the Traditionalists. The former, which is presided over by Paul de Cassagnac, accuses the latter of being tained with republicanism.

The Cassagnac party met on Thursday night. M. de Cassagnac was not present, but sent a letter congratulating the party on pulling itself together after falling into the hands of hollow phrasemakers. The letter asked the "Emperor" to revive the attenuated hopes of the party and remove the fear of the rise of a rival Emperor.

The Times's correspondent says the warning was apparently unheeded, since yesterday, at a meeting of the other wing of the party, a letter read from Prince Victor Napoleon dealt vaguely with the position and gave no indication such as M. de Cassagnac solicited.

ENGLISH GROCERS' PLIGHT.

They Are Likely Soon to Disappear Owing to Co-operative Societies' and Big Companies' Competition.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times says that the struggle going on at St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, between the retail tradesmen and the co-operators is an indication of what is proceeding throughout England, except in the south, where hitherto the co-operative movement has not gained a foothold.

The grocers feel this competition the most keenly, particularly as they are also threatened by various companies, like Lipton's. In all the big northern towns the co-operative business is enormous, 1,500 societies existing, while one company has 250 branch shops in London alone. The ordinary retail grocer, therefore, is likely soon to disappear.

APPEAL TO AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Cardinal Vaughan, says The Times, has sent a letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States urging help for hundreds of missionaries recently dispatched to heathen countries. The Cardinal has also sent an agent to America to collect money for this purpose.

FATE OF THE BOYACA.

Colombian Gunboat Said to Have Been Captured by the Rebels—Attack on Panama Feared.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug 15.—News has reached here from the camp of the Colombian revolutionists in the Agua Dulce district that after a naval engagement the Colombian Government gunboat Boyaca was captured by the revolutionists.

Three hundred Government soldiers with Gens. Ortiz and Henao, and munitions of war and provisions were captured with the Boyaca.

The revolutionists are said also to have secured a gasoline launch which was in the Government service.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The British steamer Floridian, from Liverpool July 24 for West Indian and Central American ports, arrived here to-day from Colon and reported considerable insurgent activity in the neighborhood of the Isthmus. An attack on Panama was feared, and the Colombian Government was making strenuous efforts largely to reinforce the garrisons there and at Colon.

Regarding the recent battle at Agua Dulce, the Floridian's officers report that the Government of Colombia claimed that the insurgents were routed, but that it was believed at Colon that the engagement was not decisive.

THE VENEZUELAN CIVIL WAR.

8,000 Revolutionists Said to be Waiting Attack by Castro — Gunboat Marietta at La Guayra.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 15.—Gen. Cruz Monagas, chief of the Venezuelan revolutionists at Barcelona, who is now here, says the revolutionists have devided their forces into twenty-five sections each containing from 1,000 men upward. One division, of 8,000 men, commanded by Gens. Matos and Domingo Monagas, is at Orituco awaiting an attack by President Castro, who is at San Casimiro.

Gen. Monagas adds that the revolutionists' telegraph lines reach to many points, enabling them to keep themselves better informed than the Government, and he claims that two-thirds of the country are still in the possession of the revolutionists.

CARACAS, Aug. 15.—The report of the capture of Porto Cabello by the revolutionists is untrue.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 15.—The United States gunboat Marietta has returned to La Guayra, Venezuela, from the Orinoco River.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department is in considerable doubt as to the exact statue of a affairs at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, as it developed to-day that there had been some confusion in the transmission or interpretation of the dispatch of yesterday relative to the control of the town by the revolutionists.

The officials still belief that the revolutionists are in control, but in order to clear up the doubt a dispatch of inquiry was sent to-day to the American commander at that point. His answer had not been received up to the close of office hours to-day.

Mr. Reid's Claim Against Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—Justice Emerson of the Supreme Court to-day named Peter Archibald to be third arbitrator in the adjustment of the Reid railroad claim. Mr. Archibald was formerly Chief Engineer of the Inter-Colonial Railway of Canada.

The claim of Mr. Reid, the railroad contractor, against Newfoundland is for $2,000,000. A recent dispatch from St. John's quoted a prominent member of the Colonial Government as saying: "The solvent existence of the colony depends upon the outcome of this arbitration."

The Wreck of the Delano.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—The salvage steamers which yesterday went to the aid of the British steamship Delano, which ran ashore in Seal Cove, near Cape Race, returned here to-day. They report that the hull of the Delano is under water, and that practically nothing was saved from the vessel except her deck gear.

Offer by Mr. Carnegie to Marylebone.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate $150,000 for the establishment of free libraries in the Borough of Marylebone on condition that the Borough provide for its maintenance.

M. P.'S ACCUSED OF LOYALTY.

Dublin Paper Says Nationalists Cannot Serve Two Masters.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—An article in The Dublin Evening Telegraph on the statement that five Nationalist members of Parliament were present at the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey is quoted in a dispatch from Dublin to The Times. The paper says:

"Let no Nationalist delude himself in the belief that he can be sometimes a loyalist. A Nationalist cannot serve two masters. Let the week-kneed Nationalists who would be loyalists read, ponder, inwardly digest, and make choice.

"If the King visits Ireland Nationalists are forewarned how even the most perfunctory demonstrations of loyalty will be interpreted."

"DICK" SEDDON REFUSES A TITLE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Wellington to The Times announces on London authority that the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, has refused a baronetcy.

KING EDWARD THANKFUL.

Expresses Gratitude to God in His Reply to an Address from the City of Portsmouth.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 15.—King Edward's reply to an address from the City of Portsmouth yesterday was handed to the Mayor of Portsmouth to-day.

On behalf of himself and Queen Alexandra his Majesty thanks the city for its congratulations on his coronation, the recovery of his health, and the conclusion of peace, and adds:

"We are unfeignedly thankful for the mercies which it has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe to us and to our people, and we trust, now that we are happily at peace with all the world, that the recent rejoicings wherein the whole empire shared may send us forward, each in his own station, to work with renewed earnestness for the maintenance and improvement of our noble heritage and the accomplishment of the ends that become a great people.

"For myself I shall ever be stimulated in my exertions for the welfare of the empire by the ineffaceable recollection of a tribute of loyalty and affection which has touched me deeply."

The King and the Prince of Wales landed at East Cowes to-day and visited Osborne House.

In the morning the King marked the spot where the coffin containing Queen Victoria's body stood on the deck of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. A brass cross was set into the deck, bearing the words:

> Here Rested the Beloved Remains of Queen Victoria from Feb. 1 to Feb. 2, 1901.
> Born May 24, 1819.
> Died Jan. 22, 1901.

BRITISH NAVAL REVIEW TAKES PLACE TO-DAY.

Portsmouth Filled with Visitors—Chamberlain, Kitchener, and Roberts to Greet Boer Generals.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Portsmouth is now filled up with visitors who have gone to witness the naval review to-morrow. To-night the fleet was illuminated for a little while by way of rehearsal, and fireworks sent up from Southsea Commons added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

Several royal personages joined the royal party off Cowes this evening.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain. Lord Roberts (Commander in Chief of the Forces) and Lord Kitchener reached Southampton to-day, and boarded the steamship Nigeria, upon which the Boer Generals De Wet, De la Rey, and Botha will be welcomed upon their arrival from South Africa to-morrow and entertained during the review.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Portsmouth this evening and boarded the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, which will participate in the naval procession to be reviewed by King Edward.

By sanction of his Majesty Portsmouth will observe to-morrow as a coronation holiday.

To-night the Mayor of Portsmouth gave a garden party in Victoria Park, at which the 2,000 guests included a number of British and foreign naval officers and the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, Baron Hayashi.

CROWDS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Immense Throngs Go to See the Coronation Fittings.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The plan of opening Westminster Abbey to give the public an opportunity to view the coronation fittings has involved the authorities in a great deal more trouble than was expected.

On Wednesday the admission fee was 5s. and yesterday it was reduced to 2s. 6d. Great crowds inspected the building during these two days, but this morning the rate of admission was further reduced to 6d., and throngs past all calculations congregated long before the doors were opened. By noon the line extended a mile to the westward of the Abbey, in closely packed ranks.

A small army of police was called out to keep order. The people passed through the turnstiles at the rate of 2,500 an hour. Thousands turned away, giving up hope of entering.

The King's Gift to Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—King Edward has presented to Westminster Abbey a beautiful golden crucifix as a memento of his coronation.

TURKS ROUT MACEDONIANS.

Sanguinary Battle Near Uskub Reported—Revolutionists Cut to Pieces.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—Local newspapers publish reports of a sanguinary fight between two battalions of Turkish infantry under the command of Nedim Pasha, and a band of Bulgarian-Macedonian revolutionists commanded by an ex-Bulgarian army officer named Stojanoff.

The engagement took place near Uskub, European Turkey. The revolutionists were cut to pieces, and the Turks had many men killed or wounded.

INSANE IMMIGRANT ADMITTED.

By Error at Bellevue Woman Is Allowed to Go Free.

An immigrant named Maria Colombo arrived here Aug. 14 with her two children on the steamer Palatia of the Hamburg-American Line. One of the children was ill with measles, and on account of the overcrowding of the immigrant hospital on Ellis Island the child was sent to Riverside Hospital, whither the mother was permitted to accompany her. The mother soon after developed symptoms of insanity and she was sent to Bellevue. Her husband, who has been living in Chester, Penn., came for her and she was discharged in his care.

Now Commissioner of Immigration Williams tells the Bellevue authorities that they must find the woman, as she had not been regularly admitted to the country before she went to the hospital. The Bellevue authorities said yesterday that her release was a mistake, but that her whereabouts is known.

The Venezuelan Crisis.

Germany's part in the revolution. Will she use her creditor rights to challenge the Monroe doctrine? Her recent mysterious survey of Margarita Island and its strategic importance to Venezuela. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

Brigandage Increasing—Effort to Counteract British and German Traders' Influence.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times quotes a message from the Port Arthur correspondent of the Listok, who declares that brigandage near Port Arthur and elsewhere is becoming frequent. Bands of Hunguses continually raid, plunder, and murder, and are increasing in boldness.

The Listok's correspondent adds that an effort is being made to counteract the influence of the British and German traders in Manchuria. The country has been a customer for steel, iron, copper, and general manufactures, chiefly supplied by British and Germans. The advent of the railway at Kharbin, however, seems to leave the Russians masters of the situation.

CHINESE VICEROYS WARNED.

Imperial Edict Forbids Extortion in the Collection of the Indemnity Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received from Minister Conger an interesting Chinese imperial edict concerning the raising of the war indemnity. The edict shows that China is seeking to devise a plan for meeting the indemnity, and is fearful that the heavy taxes on the people will incite them to further disorder. It also accuses the Chinese officials of "filling their own pockets" with the sums taken from the people. The document is as follows:

"Concerning the various new plans for raising the indemnity there is not a single good one among them.

"Edicts have repeatedly been issued on the subject, instructing the Viceroys and Governors to deliberate on the state of affairs, and to devise satisfactory plans of action.

"There must be no oppression nor irritation of the people. The Throne has pity for the people and does not forget them, awake or asleep, and as a special reminder we command the Viceroys and Governors to do away with whatever may cause too much friction in their plans for raising the indemnity.

"There should not be the least needless severity, which might lead to trouble. The people should be made to understand the circumstances, so that they may be willing to do their duty gladly.

"Concerning the officials, in their districts, connected with the Likin, who collect taxes, it is the more necessary that a stop be put to the filling of their own pockets, and that they be strictly prohibited from practicing extortion.

"If any be found out at their old tricks, seeking to make profit for themselves, we command that they be justly impeached, so that they may be severely dealt with. There will be no leniency shown.

"The Viceroys and Governors have received great favors from the Throne, and they should from time to time make investigations, with the special object of affording relief in these hard times, and so ease the burdens of the people.

"Obey these special instructions.

"Respect this."

CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Some of Its Provisions Opposed by the United States, Russia, Japan, and Portugal.

PEKING, Aug. 15.—Opposition to the British-Chinese commercial treaty will evidently necessitate lengthy negotiations before the interests of the various powers concerned can be harmonized and the Chinese system of taxation reformed.

The United States and Japan oppose an increase in the customs duties, and particularly in the export duties. Russia objects to that feature of the treaty which increases the powers of the imperial customs establishment, in view of the British understanding that the chiefs of the Chinese customs are to be Englishmen so long as there exists a preponderance of British trade. Portugal is contending that her goods should be admitted to China at the old rates, inasmuch as she did not sign the protocol.

TIEN-TSIN RETURNED TO CHINA.

Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai Assumes Control of the Chief City of His Province.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 15.—The turning over of the government of the City of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese authorities was completed to-day with considerable ceremony.

Yuan-Shi-Kai, Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Province, arrived this morning, and was received by a guard of honor of Chinese troops. After meeting the foreign commanders in the city the Viceroy was entertained at luncheon by the City Council, and the employes of the Council formally handed over the city's government.

The day's proceedings closed with a banquet to Yuan-Shi-Kai.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Minister Conger has sent to the State Department a proclamation by the Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li in which the people are warned against carrying arms. Reference is made to the Boxer troubles, and the Viceroy says old scores must not be raked up.

"The people and the Christians must not retaliate against each other," concludes the proclamation, "but forever be at peace with each other. Tremble and obey."

THE NEW LEGATION IN PEKING.

Treasury Department to Send an Architect There to Complete the Plans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Complying with the request of the Secretary of State, the Treasury Department will detail an expert architect from the office of the Supervising Architect to go to Peking in order to complete the plans and specifications for the new United States Legation building there and to superintend its construction.

The selection of an architect will be made very soon.

SON MAY SUCCEED BRIDGES.

Plan to Elect John J. an Alderman in Father's Place.

The friends of John J. Bridges, a son of the late Alderman James J. Bridges, have started a movement in the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn, to have him named as the successor of his father in the Board of Aldermen.

Bridges at present holds a position as clerk in the office of the Surrogate in Brooklyn. There are two other candidates in the district for the place left vacant by the death of Alderman Bridges. They are ex-Councilman Martin Conly and Richard Nagle.

KITE PULLED BOY FROM ROOF.

He Would Not Let Go His Hold on the String—Injured Severely.

William Lindman, twelve years of age, of 610 River Street, Hoboken, was injured last evening just as the storm came up by being dragged by a kite from the roof of his father's three-story house. The wind caught the kite and the boy tried to haul it in. He would not let go, and neighbors saw him brace himself to hang on. The strain was too great, and he was dragged to the edge and over it.

His skull was fractured, both of his legs were broken, his left arm was broken at the wrist and above the elbow, and his right arm was broken at the wrist. It was believed last night that he cannot recover from the effects of the fall.

MYSTERY OF MISSING BATHERS NOT SOLVED

Hollenberg Possibly Chose to Disappear at Coney Island.

Left Cheap Suit in Bathhouse, but No Collar Buttons—Bride Not Worried—Gray Probably Drowned.

Greater mystery than before, yesterday surrounded the supposed drowning in the surf at Coney Island on Thursday afternoon of James A. Gray, son of ex-Commissioner of Corrections John Morrissey Gray. Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly District of Kings County, and Henry Walker Hollenberg of New Rochelle, who disappeared suddenly while in bathing near Balmer's pavilion.

Despite the fact that there are persons who say they saw Gray drown, the Coney Island police refuse to believe that either man is drowned until they have tangible proof in the shape of a body or bodies. The life guards at the bathing pavilion where the men left their clothes were prepared to admit yesterday that Gray might have been drowned, but in view of various surrounding circumstances it is generally believed that Hollenberg is alive and well. No motive has as yet been discovered for the young man leaving his clothes in the bathroom and disappearing, but there are not wanting precedents for that sort of thing. The most notable instance of recent years was that of Miss Louise King of this city, who left her clothing in her bathroom, slipped out of the water and to a room near by, where she put on other apparel and eloped.

The case of Gray and Hollenberg presents many phases that are puzzling in the extreme. Both men went into the water at approximately the same time, if not indeed together, and at 7 o'clock in the evening their clothes were found in their separate rooms. The police dragged the water in the vicinity for a good part of the night, but without finding a body. It was at first said that the two men had Rooms 62 and 69 at the pavilion, these being close together, which gave color to the supposition that they might have been together at the beach. It was said at the pavilion yesterday, however, that Gray's room was 96 instead of 69. Furthermore, Mrs. Hollenberg, the wife of one of the missing men, who went to Coney Island yesterday, said that her husband and Hollenberg had never met each other. Gray's sister, on the other hand, said that she had heard her brother speak of Hollenberg. It was asserted yesterday that Gray and Hollenberg had been seen on Thursday morning in a poolroom in South Brooklyn.

The detectives of the Coney Island station said that the clothes found in Hollenberg's room were of the commonest description, such as might be purchased to be discarded in a short time. The most significant feature connected with the wearing apparel, however, was that the collar and cuff buttons were missing. The police assert that this shows almost conclusively that Hollenberg had other clothes, to which he transferred the buttons. Furthermore, there was not a cent of money found in the garments. The police argue that a man like Hollenberg would not come all the way from New Rochelle and run completely out of money in Coney Island.

In Gray's case, however, there is evidence tending to prove almost conclusively that he was drowned, or at least that some man was drowned in the surf on Thursday afternoon. Three life-savers are employed at the Balmer Pavilion. They are Capt. Thomas Reilly, John Carroll, and John Vogelstein, the latter occupying a boat just outside the life lines throughout the day. He was in his place near one of two rafts moored about twenty yards outside the life lines at about 3:15 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Among the many bathers around the floats was a young man supposed to be Gray, who was diving to the bottom, 14 feet below, and bringing up shells. F. A. Wurzbach, a salesman in the employ of Travers, Keil & Co. of Manhattan, and John Farlow saw the young man dive, and heard his head hit the bottom of the float when he came up. Farlow says he called to Vogelstein, and the latter dived repeatedly under the float, but found no body. Farlow is certain that a man was drowned. His description, given imperfectly, tallies fairly closely with that of Gray.

Miss Murray of 145 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday that she had gone to the island with Gray, having met him near their home, she having known him since childhood. She did not go into the water, but waited on shore while Gray swam out to the float. She saw him on the float, and a few moments later there was a commotion among the bathers there. She heard that a man had been drowned, and finally concluded that the victim was Gray. She said that it was 7 o'clock before she could get the bathhouse attendants to search the dressing rooms, when not only Gray's clothes, but those of Hollenberg, were found.

Mrs. Hollenberg said that her husband, to whom she has been married only about two months, had not been home since Tuesday afternoon. She was perfectly composed and her manner led the police to infer that she was a widow. She resented being questioned, saying that the police were displaying unnecessary activity in the case.

Coroner Michael J. Flaherty of Brooklyn has been collecting careful data against the Coney Island pavilions where, it is charged, there is constant laxity and indifference on the part of the life savers. He will place the results of his investigation in the hands of the Grand Jury. On Tuesday last the Coroner found no less than nineteen bathing resorts with no life guard or life boat. There was one so-called life saver who was a deaf mute.

POLICEMAN NOT BELIEVED.

Clubbing Said to Have Preceded Arrest for Intoxication of Man Who Served with Sampson.

A story of an alleged clubbing by a policeman, said to have been due to the fight between the two rival Democratic factions in the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, was told yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court by George Olsen, a follower of Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton, the anti-Doyle leader of the district.

Olsen is employed in the Navy Yard and lives at 176 Twentieth Street. In the Spanish war he was a cook on Admiral Sampson's flagship, the cruiser New York. He was arrested on Sunday night by Patrolman Daniel Marks of the Fourth Avenue Station on a charge of intoxication.

When the case came up in court yesterday Olsen denied that he was intoxicated at the time of his arrest. He alleged that Policeman Marks struck him in the face, clubbed him, and then took him to the station. Olsen declared that while the policeman was beating him he remarked: "You're not the only one who is going to get it around here." Olsen produced witnesses who testified that he was not intoxicated on Sunday night.

Policeman Marks called Sergt. Evans and four patrolmen to corroborate him as to Olsen's alleged condition, but Magistrate Dooley discharged the prisoner.

MILK DEALERS ACCUSED.

Magistrate Barlow, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday held the following-named defendants for examination on charges of selling alleged adulterated milk:

Isaac Greenberg, 251 Second Street.
Abraham Mastinsky, 18 Cannon Street.
Abraham Shager, 265 Monroe Street.
Aaron Lebovsky, 248 Monroe Street.
Meyer Nemorofsky, 65 Mangin Street.

Inspector Emil Johnson of the Board of Health was the complainant against them.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — PETIT PIC AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Store Closes at 1 To-day.

Time Sanctions No Delay.

Busy hours to-day until 1 o'clock, and then we'll all go a-half-holidaying.

What shall it be? Clothing? Footwear? Food, or what? Ready in every way, no matter what way. Vacation needs of all sorts—and lots of people are getting ready to go away. You'll be interested to-day, no matter what part of the store you visit. And you'll profit well, too.

Pure Food Show.

The Sunday Dinner is a subject of unfailing importance. And the World's Greatest Grocery in the very heyday of its charm comes briskly to the fore with some very excellent attractions, namely:

THE BAKERY SECTION.

CRULLERS; old fashioned NEW ENGLAND CRULLERS; doz., 10

BREAD; the largest, best loaf of BREAD in the city for 5

ARMOUR'S DELICIOUS MILD SUGAR CURED BOILED HAM; (sliced), per lb., 27

COFFEE. FANCY CUCUTA MARACAIBO; sweet and fresh roasted, per lb., 14

FISH: Fancy Large Live Soft Shell Crabs, doz.,	35
BOSTON BOILED LOBSTERS: Each,	10
LAMB: Hind Quarter or Legs Fancy Canada Spring Lamb, lb.,	12½
MUTTON—Legs or Hind Quarters Canada Mutton, lb.,	10
POULTRY: Fresh Dressed Broiling Chickens, lb.,	15
SELECTED FRANKFURTER SAUSAGES, 4 lbs.,	25
ROAST BEEF: Fancy Beef Roasts, lb.,	14
FANCY PORTERHOUSE STEAK, lb.,	18
LAMB: Short Forequarter Lamb, lb.,	5
CHEESE: State Full Cream Cheese, lb.,	13
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
PEACHES: Fancy Jersey Peaches, very luscious, large basket,	10
SWEET POTATOES: New Fancy Jersey Stock, 2 quarts,	15
LEMONS: Juicy thin-skinned Messina Lemons, doz.,	8

(Fourth Floor.)

Wines and Liquors.

Mount Vernon Rye, per gallon $2.75; per bottle,	75
Lexington Rye, per gallon $2.35; per bottle,	65
Cook's Perfection Rye, per gallon $1.80; per bottle,	50
Old Friars Port or Sherry, per gallon $1.10; per bottle,	35
Saint Julien Claret, per gallon 80c.; per bottle,	25
Riesling, choice quality, per gallon 85c.; per bottle,	25

(Fourth Floor.)

TO-MORROW'S EDITION

The New York Times.

Among the Special Sunday Features Will Be:

A NEW PROFESSION.
One hundred young men taken from college graduating classes receiving lessons in New York in commercial work that has been curiously systematized.

THE DISORDERS IN FRANCE.
The new law of associations. The religious orders, their numbers, extent, and resources.

MOST NOTABLE SUMMER.
A three months' record which will go down in history. And the end is not yet.

NEW YORK'S LATEST NEWSPAPER.
A curious publication set up from 12,000 pieces of type.

A TURF MARVEL.
The blind trotter which has lately broken so many records.

THE NEWEST SOCIETY.
A curious organization with a curious purpose.

GORGEOUS PUBLIC CEREMONY COMING.
An American girl who will soon figure prominently in what is promised to be the most elaborate function since the fall of Rome.

THE VENEZUELAN CRISIS.
Germany's part in the revolution. Will she use her creditor rights to challenge the Monroe doctrine?

BUILDING BATTLESHIP IN NEW YORK.
What is being done at navy yard to prepare ways for giant vessel whose keel is soon to be laid down.

HARVESTING ON GIGANTIC FARMS.
Cutting wheat on an 8,000-acre field. Taking in crops on a farm of 62 square miles.

THE LOOKER-ON.
David Graham Phillips writes on certain happenings of the week.

RAOUL—A FISHING TALE.
A yarn of the Penobscot.

WISEACRES OF WALL STREET.
A consideration of them from a humorous point of view.

NEW YORK'S NEWEST IMPROVEMENT.
A work of magnitude which is expected to eclipse anything of the kind elsewhere.

GIANT RECLAMATION.
Pumping out Zuyder Zee and draining Hackensack Meadows excelled by two great works now being prosecuted in this country.

LOST PLANET FOUND.
Mysterious disappearance of strange body from the sky now explained.

INVADING CANADA.
New form of American enterprise soon to be seen for first time in Dominion surprises Canadians by its magnitude.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS
Contributes another chapter in the series "The Genial Idiot," written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.
"A Summer in New York," in which metropolitan people and conditions are viewed by a Western girl and described in letters to her sister.

LOVE AND POLO.
A story of out-of doors.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.
The Gallery and Theatrical Point of View. A discussion of matters pertaining to plays and players.

SOME CLUB PERSONALITIES.
Notes about men prominent in social life in New York.

CARTOONS.
Events of the day reflected in a humorous vein by Kemble, Post, MacAuley, and Crane.

A BURGLAR, AN INVENTOR, AND A TIME LOCK.
A story with the element of surprise.

GOWNS WORN AT NEWPORT.
With much other matter of interest to women.

Leave Your Order To-Day with the Newsdealer To Insure Getting To-morrow's Edition.

The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 12 o'clock Noon | The Wanamaker Store.

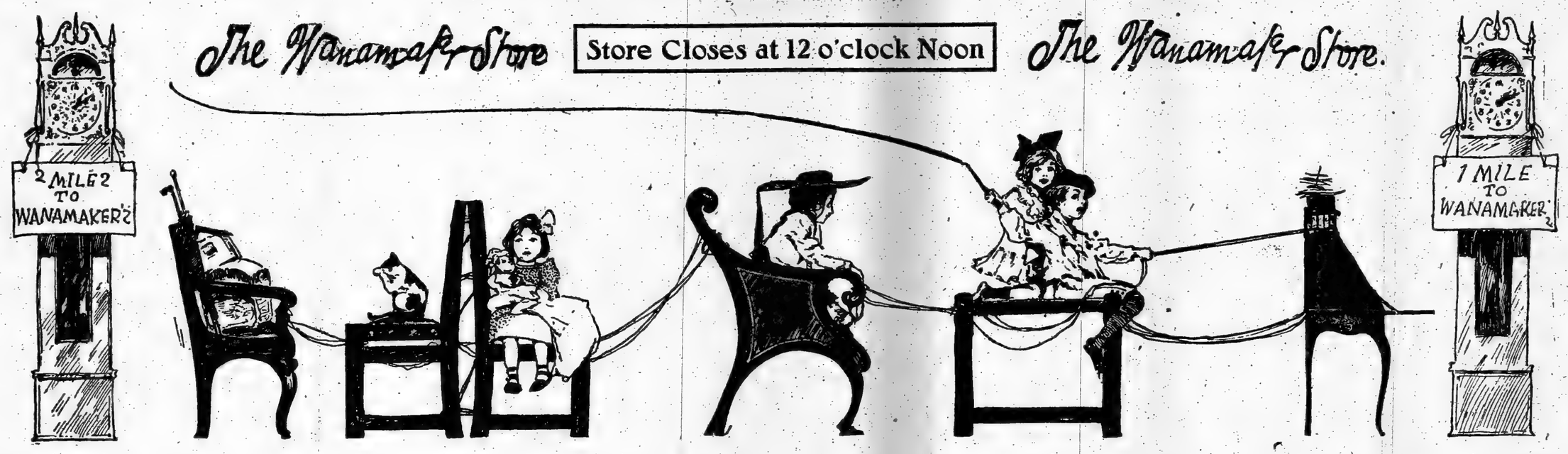

The August Furniture Sale Is Speeding By

Two busy weeks of enthusiastic buying have already passed. Two weeks still remain, unless the supplies of special furniture become exhausted, and end the sale before the calendar expires.

The sale has added very materially to the prosperity of thousands of New York housekeepers. It has given seventy-five dollars' worth of value to the housekeeper's savings of fifty dollars. It has given the buying-power of fifteen hundred dollars to the thousand-dollar appropriation of the new home-builder.

This morning—next week, the August Sale still maintains the fullness of its economy-producing power. Our floor still displays profuse varieties of worthy furniture for every room of the house—all grades—the low-priced, the elegant, and all grades between—some at a quarter, some at a third, some at a half below the fairest regular values of the furniture.

To wait is to waste. To buy is to benefit almost beyond belief. Realization can only come from seeing the furniture in all its goodness and beauty. Here we can give but merest hints of description and prices of attractive economy examples:

August price, $3; usual price, $4.50—Quartered oak Dining Chairs; shaped seat frame with box frame; open cane seat, square stretchers, French legs carved at top; claw feet, banister back with carved top; fine construction, highly polished.

August price, $10.50; usual price, $16—Golden oak Bureaus; swell top base, 40x22 in.; two small and two large drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 22x28 in.; shaped standard, carved frame.

August price, $13; usual price, $20—Quartered oak Extension Tables, golden oak finish; round top 42 inches in diameter; deep rim under top with beaded edge; 3½-in. square tapered legs; 6 ft. long when extended; well built and highly polished.

August price, $6.75; usual price, $9—Golden oak extension tables; 42x42 in. square top with deep rim; moulded edges; round tapered legs with bell shaped foot ends; one center leg; 6 ft. long when extended; top is quartered oak well polished.

August price, $18.50; usual price, $25—Mahogany veneered chiffoniers; full swell front case with top 34½x19 in.; 5 large drawers paneled ends; shaped standard with carved mirror frame; French plate mirror 20x16 in.; well built and highly polished.

August price, $22; usual price, $35—Curly birch Wardrobes, finished light; 6 ft. high, 30 in. wide, 22 in. deep; moulded edges; paneled front; paneled door; shaped legs; one inside shelf with swivel hooks made of richly figured curly birch and highly polished.

August price, $24; usual price, $36—Golden oak Sideboards; 5 ft. 10 in. high, 47 in. wide, 23 in. deep; swell top base; two small drawers with swell fronts; two cupboards with carved doors; one long linen drawer; cabinet top has one large and two small shelves; French plate mirror 36x18 in.; of fine finish and highly polished.

August price, $16; usual price, $20—Quartered golden oak Bureaus of Colonial design; square front case with top 42x20 in.; French plate mirror 30x24 in.; plain brass knob drawer pulls; three long drawers; well built and finished.

Fourth floor.

August price, $40; usual price, $55—Golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. 6 in. high, 48 in. wide; 23 in. deep; neatly moulded edges; base contains two small drawers; one large drawer, two cupboards; canopy top has four shelves; glass cabinet in center with glass sides and door; below the glass cabinet a French plate mirror 36x18 in.

August price, $45; usual price, $65—Mahogany Sideboards; 64 in. high, 48 in. wide; 23 in. deep; Chippendale effect with long tapered legs; two small drawers; one large drawer; double cupboards; top has French mirror 40x16 in. in pattern design; two small side shelves. This piece of furniture is of fine design, neatly moulded and highly finished.

August price, $3; usual price, $4.50—Quartered golden oak Rockers; high back, high arms; back has center panel with side spindles; carved top; saddle-shaped wood seat; highly polished.

August price, $5.50; usual price, $8.50—Full-size white enamel Iron Bedsteads; 1 1-16 in. pillars and top rails; ornamental filling rods with fancy cast connections; well built and best enamel finish.

August price, $3.25; usual price, $5—Small square-top Stools, with twisted strands of rush forming seat; square tapered legs with square stretchers; golden oak finish; highly polished.

August price, $15; usual price, $30—Art Nouveau Parlor Chairs; richly moulded and hand-carved wood work; spring seat; upholstered seat and back, covered in all-silk damask.

August price, $12; usual price, $16—Full-size ivory and gold finished Iron Bedsteads; 1¼-inch side posts forming top rails; large filling rods; very ornamental connections. One of the handsomest iron bedsteads made, and the finish is of the highest possible grade.

August price, $15; usual price, $25—Raised head Couches; 26 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. long; full spring seat and head; covered with imported embossed velour and fringe.

August price, $5.50; usual price, $8.50—Mahogany finished Fancy Chair; high back with center panel inlaid with rosebuds and leaves; high arms; saddle-shaped wood seat; highly polished.

Mattresses, Springs and Pillows

The Mattresses and Pillows bought in this August Sale are made up in our own factory, fresh and new, exactly the same as when sold at regular prices. Hair and feathers are fresh, clean and odorless; and quality guaranteed throughout.

Here are hints of the very positive savings:

At $6, worth $8—Short hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 45 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.
At $9, worth $12—Mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.
At $12, worth $16—Extra mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; blue-and-white or fancy stripe ticking.
At $6.75, worth $8.50—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, one part; blue-and-white ticking.
At $8.50, worth $11.25—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, one part; blue-and-white ticking.
At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered hair-top Box Springs, for wood or metal beds; full size.
At $8, worth $10—Rabbet-edge Box Springs, for metal beds; full size.
At $4, worth $4.50—Steel woven-wire Springs; all sizes.
At $4, worth $5—Maple frame woven-wire Springs, with adjustable ends; all sizes.
At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in., 3 lbs.
At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in., 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

Furniture bought now will be delivered immediately, or later on in the Fall, as you may desire.

Saturday Sale of

Men's Summer Shirts

Three for a Dollar!

That's as little as any man would wish to pay for Shirts; and these are all well made, nicely shaped Shirts, in good designs of percale, cheviot and madras, in light and dark colorings.

There are only about six hundred Shirts in the collection. Some were our special half-dollar Shirts; and very many were regular dollar Shirts. They'll sell in a jiffy, of course; and the store closes at 12 o'clock—so be prompt. **35c each; 3 for $1.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Saturday Morning's

SHOE OFFERINGS

Four sharp items for four hours of quick selling. Two groups for men—decisive in the economy they offer; for they are regular goods from our Main Shoe Store—Summer Shoes, but offering broad service this year and next.

Men's $3.90 and $5 Shoes at $2.85—
All the Tan Shoes for Men in the Main floor Shoe Store reduced—tan kid and calfskin, lace and Oxford.

Men's $3 and $3.90 Shoes at $2.40—
Black Kidskin and Enamel Leather Oxfords from our regular stock. Swell shapes, best materials, and wearable for three months yet. Main floor.

Women's $3 to $4 Shoes at $1—
Kidskin and Patent Leather summer-weight Shoes. Sizes are broken, but women with small feet get remarkable values.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90—
White Canvas Oxfords and Lace Shoes; welted oak leather soles. Just the thing for vacation wear, at almost half price. Basement.

$1.25 White Lawn Waists, 75c

These are exactly such neat and dainty Shirt Waists as every woman will be glad to secure to replenish her Summer supply. The manufacturer got in a hurry to sell them; but you know you'll have plenty of use for them yet before wearing time is over.

Fronts are of attractive patterns of allover embroidery; backs are plaited; collar and cuffs plaited; waists buttoned in back. Regular $1.25 value at 75c each. Basement.

Hosiery and Underwear

Two attractive items for women, and one for men:

Women's Stockings

At 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Imported fast black cotton Stockings, in plain black or black with unbleached feet or split soles; sizes 8 to 9½ only. Worth 25c pair.

Women's Vests

At 25c each—Extra fine white ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, short or no sleeves.

Men's Half-Hose

At 50c pair—Fast black lisle thread Half-hose; allover openwork in assorted patterns; also fast black lisle thread with white or colored side clocks. Cardinal, Yale, navy or cadet blue, gray, tan or white lisle thread, allover openwork in assorted designs. Broadway.

Boys' $1 Blouses at 50c

This is the clean-up of our entire stock of these handsome Blouses for boys of 6 to 15 years. They are made of fancy and white madras, with and without collars. All are regular dollar waists, at 50c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lace Mitts for Women

A short time ago we said that Lace Mitts would enjoy pronounced popularity this coming season—Paris had said so.

The prediction is already being verified—and our stock of these Lace Mitts requires constant replenishment. But we maintain the variety broad and full, as the following hints show. The Mitts are in black or white; the lower-priced sorts of machine-made silk lace, the more expensive ones hand-made, in delicate patterns.

Filet Lace, $3, $5.75, $6.75, $9 and $11 pair.
Maltese Lace, $2.25 and $5 pair.
Point Applique Lace, $3.50, $4, $4.50 to $22.50 pair.
Oriental Lace, $5 a pair.
Real Thread Lace, $15 a pair.
Chantilly Lace, $8; beaded, $10 pair.
Machine-made Silk Lace Mitts, at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50 pair.

Here is also an ample supply of

Suede Lisle Gloves at 25c a Pair

Two-clasp; in black and white; and most comfortable for warm weather. Tenth street.

Baby Carriages

Baby should almost live outdoors in Summer. Perhaps he's just about to start his outdoor explorations—or perhaps the old carriage may have become shabby, after the Summer's use. In either case parents will be interested in the fine variety of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts shown in our Annex Store.

Here are a few suggestions:

English Perambulators, in dark blue, brown, green and white, $35 to $75.
Reclining Go-Carts, various styles; enameled gear and rubber tired, $4.75 to $25.
Reed body Baby Carriages, tinned wheels, rubber tire, complete with parasol and rod, $5.50, $7.50 and $9.50.
Reed body Baby Carriages, with hood top, enameled gear and rubber tired wheels, $15.50 to $24.75.
Reed body Baby Carriages, close woven, with roll edge, enameled gear and rubber tired wheels, complete with parasol and rod, $10 to $24.75.
Lace Parasol Covers, $1 to $6.50.
Safety Straps, 30c to 50c.

Paris Swings

6 ft. high, for 2 children, $4.
8 ft. high, for 2 adults, double frame, $5.50.
10 ft. high, for 4 adults, double frame, $8.50.

Eagle Steel Swings

With canopy of fine steel, nicely finished, for 4 adults, $12.75.

Hammock Chairs

Of fine steel, can be adjusted to any position, $3.75; with canopy, of fine hardwood, $4.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Attractive Styles in

Muslin Underwear

These fresh, crisp Undergarments of muslin are distinguished in more ways than one. There's the variety of dainty, well-chosen styles to begin with—styles that have the merit of not being flashy, tawdry, or common. Then the making is of the best—careful and well-proportioned, not skimpy or ill-fitting. Materials, too, are soft and fine, and the laces and insertions are of good quality, in pretty patterns. Lastly, but none the less important, is the matter of price. Look at these prices, then at the garments to which they apply—and you'll wonder at their lowness:

PETTICOATS—
At $1.75—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and cluster plaits above.
At $2—Of cambric; deep lawn flounce, finished with small ruffle, and trimmed with two rows of Point-de-Paris insertion and edging.
At $2.25—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes insertion and edging.
At $2.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery edging, with embroidery insertion and plaits above.

NIGHTGOWNS—
At 85c—Of cambric; high neck; yoke of fine hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
At $1—Of Nainsook; round neck; trimmed with torchon insertion and edging; ribbon run through beading; short sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace.

NIGHTGOWNS—
At $1.50—Of nainsook; round neck; yoke trimmed with medallions; short sleeves hemstitched.
At $1.75—Of nainsook; square neck; trimmed with embroidery insertion, edged with Valenciennes lace; ribbon run through beading; short sleeves trimmed with embroidery and lace.

DRAWERS—
At $1—Of cambric; finished with lawn ruffle; trimmed with torchon insertion, and edged with plaits above.
At $1.25—Of cambric; trimmed with embroidery, edged with Valenciennes lace and plaits above.
At $1.50—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, edged with embroidery and plaits above; ribbon run through beading.
At $1.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with lawn ruffle, Point-de-Paris insertion and edging, hemstitching above.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Cameras and Supplies

We all enjoy reminiscences of vacation days. A camera gives us permanent pictures with which to recall happy days, and the pleasant friends we have met.

Is yours ready for your vacation?

5x7 Wizard B Cameras, were $9 (listed at $18)—now $7.50.
No. II. C Korona, 5x7, Cycle style, including carrying case. Finely finished. (List $27)—$10.
(*Note*—The manufacturer's list price of Cameras simply identifies the style. They are always sold for less.)
Complete line of Premo and Poco Cameras, also Korona and Wizard Cameras and Eastman Film Kodaks.
Large three-sided Ruby Lamps, $1.
Three-fold Tripods, 75c.
M. Q. Tubes, box of 6, 25c.
Wanamaker Triple-strength Toning and Finishing Solution, 8-oz. bottles, 20c.
Selfo, for Velox, 8-oz., 25c.
Plate-holders, to fit Premo, Poco or Wizard Cameras, 4x5 in., 35c.; 5x7 in., 45c.
Albums, Print Frames, Lamps, Card Mounts, Plates, Films and Paper, all sizes, always fresh. Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

4-Fold Japanese Screens

The Japanese Screens are always favorites with tasteful housekeepers. Today we offer a quite attractive group under-price:

Four-fold Screens with black velvet panels, embroidered in floss; formerly $10; now $6.50.
Light green Screens, with designs; formerly $6; now $4.
Screens in light straw ground, with painted designs; formerly $5; now $3.50.

Japanese Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Tooth and Nail Brushes

A large variety of Wooden-back Nail Brushes, all of excellent quality, at 25c to $1.

Also Tooth Brushes, with four or five rows of bristles; all sorts and sizes, 5c to 25c each. Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Kennedy's Cortlandt St.

The Chance of a Lifetime.

Panamas, 3.90; were 8.00.

Porto Ricos, 1.49; worth $3.00.

Rough Sailors, 49c., Sennet Sailors, 95c.

These prices will sweep out the Straw Hats.

High Heel Shoes. Oxfords, 1.98.

1,200 pairs this season's newest styles. The stock of a great factory, 4.00 values. 8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98. High heels, outside swing, pointed sole.

Men's Furnishings.

1.00 Shirts, at 39c.

Colored Madras, the newest styles.

White Cheviot Negligees, 79c., pleated bosoms, worth 1.50.

Tan Negligees (pleated), 1.25, worth 2.00.

Heavy Bathing Suits, 98c., worth 1.50. 75c. Belts (nickel buckles), 39c.

All really good judges drink only straight whiskey, which is the reason for the steady increase in the sales of

OLD CROW RYE

Also

Bonnie Brier Bush and Souvenir Scotch Whiskies.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 2 P.M. TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS. TO-NIGHT BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST. MR. PAIN WILL REPEAT THE CORONATION DISPLAY.

To-Night LAST 2 nts 9, PERF. FLORODORA Mat. To-day 4 P. M. Next Week—THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2.15. an. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's A CHINESE HONEYMOON

FERALD Square Theatre. MAT TO-DAY. THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c. "A really charming picture."—Tribune. 6th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT. Japanese Comic Opera THE MIKADO. Japanese Imperial Troupe. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Greatest of All New England Plays. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8:15. Tuesday evening, Aug. 19th, SOUVENIR book of QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. Gilt top, fully illustrated, bound in silk. Regular $1.50 edition.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c. Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Conterno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NEXT MONDAY, AUG. 18. (Seats now ready.) J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET The Days of 1803.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN. BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY. HI HENRY'S MINSTRELS. 15, 25, 35. Nxt Wk—An Am. Gentleman 50 &75c.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Vaudeville Hill of Unusual Strength.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. TO-DAY. Creatore and Band of 60.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-dy 2:15. Last 3 weeks Loderer's The Wild Rose

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. Popular Night. Soloist, Leopold Winkler.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes. 12th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

3rd Ave. Mat. To-day. The Limited Mail. Next Week—An American Tramp.

The Turf.

Last Day at Brighton.

Greatest Special Trot OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT

Lord Derby AND Louise Jefferson

TO WAGON—OWNERS TO DRIVE.

Crack 2:07 Trotters and Other Sensations.

FIRST HEAT AT 2 P. M.

All Routes to Coney Island reach Brighton Track. Special Race Train at 1 P. M. from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge.

BRIGHTON HARNESS RACES

Zephyr and Audubon Boy Were Winners in Straight Heats.

AMATEURS IN TWO CONTESTS

Sharp Work for the Novelty Trotting Purse—The Seaside Meet Meeting to be Closed To-day.

With a $5,000 stake event as the chief feature and a programme of five races, two of which were for amateur drivers, the harness meeting at the Brighton Beach track yesterday lacked only attendance to make a day's sport equal to the average for the Grand Circuit. The crowd was not there, the grand stand holding but a sprinkling of visitors, while the field stand was all but empty, and so it happened that the most stirring finish of the afternoon utterly failed to arouse anything like enthusiasm. The weather was perfect, the track fast, and some of the best and fastest horses of the season were out, however, and the trotting horse enthusiasts present had a most enjoyable day of it in spite of the fact that harness racing men in general agreed that the meeting was a failure so far as interesting the New York public at large was concerned.

The two special events of the day, the John H. Shults purse for four-year-old trotters, of the 2:25 class, and the pacing race for 2:04 horses, both were won in straight heats, and by the favorites, these results making a remarkable average for the meeting, for up to date only one actual favorite for a race has been defeated, this single loss for the knowing crowd having come on the opening day. For the John H. Shults purse, mile heats, three in five, the fast Pennsylvania bred filly Zephyr, owned by the Terrace Farm of Titusville, and driven by L. Schaffer, was a strong choice over the field from the time that the first pool was sold, starting at $50 to $35 for the field of five horses that opposed her. She went on and made something of an exhibition of her antagonists, her first heat being done in 2:11½ and the next two heats necessary to win being finished in slower time without the stakes ever being in danger. Other fillies were second and third, while a colt, Horace J. W. Wilson, got the small end of the purse.

Among the drivers there was some little feeling of rivalry, as Mr. Shults, the Long Island trotting horse breeder, for whom the race was named, had agreed to present the driver of the winner with a suit of clothes made by a fashionable tailor, but after the first heat the other drivers agreed that Schaffer had the clothes so safe that there was a call for him to "wet" the prospective raiment even before he had won it.

Dan Patch did not even appear as a likely starter for the 2:04 pacing race, and, with the champion out of the way, Audubon Boy, driven by Scott Hudson, handler of the great blind horse Rythmic, was a favorite over the field of four that went against him. There was quite a volume of betting on this race, though there was no heavy plunging. The trotting horse crowd went for Audubon Boy with something approaching unanimity, and the selection proved correct, for Audubon Boy won so easily that there was hardly the semblance of a race, he taking the two heats required to win without turning a hair, while Fannie Dillard, winner of a fast-class pace earlier in the meeting, was second with about the same ease in both heats.

The "novelty" purse, for the 2:16 class trotting, was the medium of a bit of sharp work by the managers of the mare Bemay, but this escaped the attention of the judges, for no official notice was taken of the management of the mare, in spite of the fact that she won the third heat in time five seconds faster than that for the second heat, in which she finished fifth to Ivandorf. This race proved a rare chance to the talented set, for the knowing bettors backed Walnut Hill at odds-on to win the first heat, and he won, and then bet on Ivandorf with the same confidence for the second heat, and he in turn was first to the wire. Some one suffered in the betting on the third heat, however, for in this Debut was favorite at odds-on, but could do no better than finish third, Bemay being turned loose and coming back in time so fast that there was reason for question as to what had delayed her in the second.

The racing closed with two events for amateur drivers, both to wagon, one for pacers and the other for trotters. Both races went to the millionaire patron of the harness horse, C. K. G. Billings, who took the pacing contest in straight heats with his show and road horse Hontas Crook and the trot with the mare Imogene, who up to the time of her victory was a "green" performer, without even a creditable matinée record. Mr. Billings bought Imogene for a reported sum of $4,000 at Cleveland, and if he really did get her for that amount he seems to have made a rare bargain, for the mare trotted the second heat in 2:14½, and then came back in fair time and won the race with quite a lot to spare. She might have won the first heat, for she had a good advantage at the last furlong pole, but driver, in his eagerness, crowded her too hard, and she broke just when she seemed to have the heat secure, and so permitted Little Helen to get to the wire first in the closest heat of the afternoon, Joymaker finishing second and Imogene last. For the second heat, however, Imogene closed with a fine burst of speed in the last half furlong and won cleverly, and in the last heat again came from behind and won with a degree of ease that argued well for Mr. Billings's chance to win races with her later on. The Brighton Beach trotting meeting of the New York Trotting Association will come to a close to-day. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The John H. Shults purse of $5,000, for the 2:25 Class, trotting, four-year-olds, three in five heats.

Zephyr, b. f., (L. Schaffer)	1	1	1
Maxine, b. f., (C. Lyons)	3	2	2
Hollie Hardin, b. f., (J. McGuire)	2	3	4
Horace W. Wilson, ch. c., (B. Shank)	5	4	3
Bell Sligo, b. f., (R. Strader)	4	5	5
Directum Spier, b. c., (B. Kenny)	6		

*Distanced.

Time—2:11½; 2:12¼; 2:12¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse of $1,500 for the 2:04 Class, pacing, two in three heats.

Audubon Boy, ch. s., (S. Hudson)	1	1	
Fannie Dillard, b. m., (W. Snow)	2	2	
Connor, blk. g., (A. Macdonald)	3	4	
Shadow Chimes, b. s., (E. Geers)	5	3	
Indiana, b. g., (W. Clark)	4	5	

Time—2:06½ 2:05¼.

THIRD RACE.—Novelty purse of $1,500, for the 2:16 Class; trotting; three heats.

Walnut Hall, br. s., (E. Benyon)	1	*	
Bemay, blk. m., (W. Snyder)	5	5	1
Ivandorf, b. g., (I. Dickerson)	2	1	*
Ben Hall, b. g., (F. Turner)	3	2	2
Debut, b. s., (M. Demarest)	4	4	3
Joe Steiner, b. g., (V. Nichols)	6	3	4

*Ruled out.

Time—2:11½; 2:18¾; 2:13¾.

Winner's share of the purse awarded to Walnut Hall for the fastest heat, Bemay second, and Ivandorf third.

FOURTH RACE.—Special wagon race; pacing, amateurs to drive; two in three heats.

Hontas Crook, ch. h., (C. K. G. Billings)	1	1	
Frazier, ch. g., (Frank G. Jones)	2	2	

Time—2:15; 2:11¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Special wagon race; trotting, amateurs to drive; two in three heats.

Imogene, ch. m., (C. K. G. Billings)	3	1	1
Little Helen, b. m., (De Witt Flanagan)	1	2	2
Joymaker, b. s., (Frank G. Jones)	2	3	3

Time—2:18¾; 2:14½; 2:17¼.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—Novelty Purse, for the 2:12 Class, pacing, three heats. Albert, Amokin, Carl Wilkes, Gesner, Jessie S., Maggie Hubbard, Miss Leach, Olivewood, Pauline G., Pinchem Wilkes, Prince Direct, Quarterstake, Rosebud, S. Riga, Schley, Pointer, Star Hal, Sylviaone, and Wilkie Redbuck.

SECOND RACE.—Purse for the 2:07 Class, trotting, three in five heats. Anzella, Chain Shot, Dolly Dillon, Kingmond, and The Monk.

THIRD RACE.—Special wagon race, amateurs to drive, for the 2:12 Class, trotting, two in three heats.

FOURTH RACE.—Special, for the 2:10 Class, pacing, two in three heats.

FIFTH RACE.—Special wagon race, amateurs to drive, for the 2:10 Class, pacing, two in three heats.

SIXTH RACE.—Special amateurs' wagon race, two in three heats. Lord Derby, driven by E. E. Smathers, against Louise Jefferson, driven by C. K. G. Billings, for a cup.

OTHER HARNESS RACES.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—The August trotting meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company closed to-day, and like yesterday it was a bad day for the men who backed the favorites, as two lost of the three picked to win. The only favorite to win was Jessie Wilkes, in the 2:26 pace. She got away with first money in straight heats, nothing but Victor being able to make a show against her. Summary:

2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300.

Chum Boy, ch. g., by Harry Mambrino, (Gillis)	1	1	1
Bella, b. m., (Brewster)	2	2	3
Van D., blk. g., (Spofford)	4	3	2
George B., Jr., b. g., (Mitchell)	3	4	4
Earl F., gr. g., (A. E. Richardson)	5	5	dr

Time—2:19¼; 2:17¾; 2:17¼.

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $300

My Chance, ch. g., by Vatican, (Crowley)	2	2	1	5	1	3	1
Massetto, blk. g., by Constantine, (Birney)	1	1	2	7	6	2	3
Byron Wilkes, blk. g., by Tarsitine, (Paige)	5	4	3	1	3	1	2
Nellie S., blk. m., (Drake)	3	3	6	2	7	ro	
Mary Rachel, ch. m., (Avery)	6	6	5	4	2	ro	
Vanity, gr. m., (Spofford)	4	7	7	3	5	ro	
Othmar, b. g., (Fletcher)	7	5	4	6	4	ro	
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Gardner)	Dis.						

Time—2:15¼; 2:17; 2:17¾; 2:19; 2:19; 2:25½; 2:26¾.

2:26 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300.

Jessie Wilkes, b. m., by Stanhope, (Clarey)	1	1	1
Victor, ch. g., (Brewster)	2	2	2
Henry N., b. g., (Blanchard)	3	3	4
Zephyr II., b. m., (Fox)	6	6	3
Redondale, b. g., (Edgerton)	3	7	7
David Harum, b. g., (Paige)	7	4	6
Donney Boy, b. g., (Chickering)	5	5	5
Auntwood, b. m., (Gillis)	8	8	8

Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¾.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The harness racing meeting at Berkshire Park closed to-day. The free-for-all event was declared off. The association lost heavily on the meeting. Summary:

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Beldia, b. m., (Mayfield)	1	2	1
Too Soon, b. g., (Earing)	2	1	2
Clesintay, b. h., (Perrin)	3	3	3
Austin Boy, b. g., (Rosser)	4	4	5
Nellie T., b. m., (Moody)	5	5	4
Hattie Mack, b. m., (Terrill)	6	6	6

Time—2:17¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Amaretta, b. m., (Earing)	1	3	1
Fred. McKale, b. g., (Snow)	4	2	2
The Acrobat, b. g., (Maxfield)	3	5	3
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., (Dodge)	5	4	4
Nickey B., b. g., (Rowland)	6	6	5
Paltz Boy, blk. g., (Rafferty)	7	8	7
Parker C., m. g., (Moore)	8	7	6
Dick, b. g., (Sumner)	2	1	dr

Time—2:26½; 2:24¾; 2:27¾; 2:27¾.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 15.—The season's racing on the kite track was concluded to-day with two events. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Pace; purse, $500.

Ned Wilkes, ch. g., by Wilkes, (Switzer)	1	1	1
Special Boy, ch. g., (Timothy)	2	2	2
Rana, g. m., (Young)	3	3	4
George G., g. g., (Fitzgerald and O'Neil)	4	4	3

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¾.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Emma E., b. m., by Allendorf, (Lawrence)	1	2	2	1	1
Art Alco, b. g., by Bianaleo, (Timothy)	2	1	1	2	2
Norvin G., b. g., (Doble)	4	3	3	3	3
Gyp Walnut, b. g., (Owen)	3	4	4	4	4

Time—2:09; 2:12¼; 2:13½; 2:09; 2:15¾.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The attendance at the closing day's races in the Lake Erie Circuit meet was 2,500. Summary:

2:21 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Willie Osborne, b. h., (Pennock)	5	1	2	2	2	1	1
Mistletoe, blk. m., (McCrea)	4	4	1	1	4	3	3
Soubrette, b. h., (Doore)	2	2	3	3	1	2	2
Rav Hal, b. g.	1	5	5	4	3	dr	
Mary Mauzy, gr. m.	3	3	5	dis			

Time—2:20¾; 2:20¼; 2:24¾; 2:20½; 2:23; 2:17½; 2:22.

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

Topsy, b. m., (Smith)	1	1	1
Pacrose, b. m., (Stout)	3	2	2
Boy Simmons, ch. m., (Rogers)	2	3	3
Bessie Fuller, b. m.	4	4	4

Time—2:23½; 2:23½; 2:31.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Viola Allen, b. m., (Lynch)	1	1	1
Agnes Dolan, b. m., (Rogers)	4	2	2
S. C. I., blk. g., (Hunt)	3	3	4
Ada D., b. m.	6	4	3
Hurt Blake, b. g.	5	6	6
Kitty Reed, br. m.	2	5	dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:21¼.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Miss Fearing, b. m., (Davis)	1	1	1
Maud S., b. m., (Christ)	2	2	2
Eva Burns, g. m.	3	3	3
Cassius, ro. g.	4	4	4
Adrian H., b. g.	dis.		

Time—2:23½; 2:23¼; 2:22¼.

SARATOGA FAVORITES BEATEN.

Old Hutch Was the Only Winning First Choice at the Springs Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Five favorites were beaten this afternoon, the only winning first choice being Old Hutch in the mile selling race. Old Hutch won easily by a length and was bid up $700 over his entered selling price, his owner, C. H. Smith, bidding him in. Olefiant, a Western two-year-old, was made the medium of heavy play in the opening dash. He lacked speed and was only able to finish third, Shorthose winning, with Mamie Worth in second place. The feature race of the afternoon, the mile and a furlong handicap, was won by Zoroaster, which, well ridden by Redfern, won by half a length from the favorite, Caughnawaga.

Irritable, the even-money favorite for the last race of the day, broke down and did not finish. The race was won by blonmell, with Conundrum second and Saducee third, the trio finishing heads apart. A light shower fell just before the third race, but the track was fast. The weather was cloudy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Shorthose, 113 pounds, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Mamie Worth, 111, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and even, second; Olefiant, 118, (Lyne,) 10 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:06 2-5. Old Lady and Examiner also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Moor, 103 pounds, (Murray,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; San Andres, 105, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Frank McKee, 96, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:40. Dol, Satire, Booster, Five Nations, and Tenagra also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; one mile. Old Hutch, 106 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Bessie McCarthy, 101, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Flying Buttress, 105, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Drummond, Pure Pepper, Peninsula, May J., and Locket also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Intervention, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Parisienne, 110, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Auricula, 107, (Lyne,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Figardon, Liberty Chimes, Nine Spot, Healing Salve, Bridesmaid II., Back Number, Epidemic, Medal, and Virgin Soil also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Zoroaster, 108 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Caughnawaga, 112, (Odom,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Himself, 112, (Brennan,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Baron Pepper, The Rival, and Ethics also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Clonmell, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Conundrum, 116, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Saducee, 117, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Rappenecker, Dick Canfield, King's Favorite, Irritable, Joymaker, and Sweettooth also ran. Irritable went lame and did not finish.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Red Path, 132 pounds; Belvino, 130; Alsono, 127; Slipthrift, 124; Daly, 120; Flying Buttress, 116; G. Whittler, 112; Torchlight, 111; Daffo Down Dilly, 110, and Bar Le Duc, 108.

SECOND RACE.—The Trouble Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; handicap; about two miles. Rising Sun, 157 pounds; Sallust, 153; McMurphy, 145; Eophone, 139, and Cheval d'Or, 138.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Africander, 125 pounds; Whitechapel, Sergeant, Charles Elwood, Monte Carlo, and Judith Campbell, 122 pounds each; Grantsdale, Athel, Slave, Sallmaker, Skiiful, Whorler, and Acefull, 110 each; Wild Thyme, 114, and Florite and Bounding Beauty, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bonnibert, 129 pounds; Dublin, 121; Roxane, 116; Morningside, 114; Carbuncle, 113; Chuctanunda, 118; Reina, 110; Kinsella, 107; Rhodes, 108; Swiftmas, 107; Red Path, 105; Whiskey King, 104; Ben Howard, 93, and Sister Jeanie, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; to be ridden by gentlemen riders; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500, with special weights; one mile. Swiftmas, 169 pounds; Kilogram, 159; Latson and Somerset, 148 each; King Edward, 133; Cryptogram, 130, and Blacksmith, Hop Scotch, Heroics, and Seminole, 146 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds beaten at the Saratoga meeting; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Merry England, Fullback, Shotgun, Glennevis, Catechise, Elliott, Bellgardo, Governor, Boutonniere, Old Fort, Ornature, Mount Kisco, Pan, and Lougan, 112 pounds each, and Ithan, Medal, Captivator, Cloche d'Or, Figardon, Bounding Beauty, and Amaryllis, 109 each.

John Kendrick Bangs

will to-morrow (Sunday) contribute another chapter in the series "The Genial Idiot," written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES. —Adv.

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POPULAR PONY RACES.

Younger Southampton Set Practice for the "Gretna Green" Contest To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The novel feature of the annual pony races to be held here to-morrow by the fashionable colony is a Gretna Green race, the second on the card. In this race the conditions are that a lady and gentleman must ride hand in hand from the starting point to a given line. There they dismount and sign their names legibly one after the other, remount, and ride to the finish hand in hand. If the name of the couple is illegible, or they let go of hands in rising from point to point, the couple will be debarred. The ladies must ride side saddles. At the start the gentlemen are to assist their escorts to mount.

Due to the rivalry in this race, the younger set have been riding about the roads near the village hand in hand practicing for the event. This has been no hardship to many of the young fellows, and "holding hands" while riding bids fair to become the proper thing. Among the most prominent entries for this race and their mounts are August Belmont, Jr., and partner; Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Stephen Peabody, Jr., H. C. Beadleston, Miss A. De Goicouria, James G. K. Lawrence, Miss Caroline Putnam, Miss B. Norton, Lathrop Brown, Mrs. H. A. Budd, H. A. Budd, Miss Gertrude Pell, and M. J. Dodge.

In the other races August Belmont, Jr., has the most promising lot of horses to send to the post. He has had the pick of his father's stable, and should get placed in every race which he rides, as he did last season. This year a special dirt track has been built on the plains. This track is to be permanent and to be held by the Southampton Horse Show Association. Among the other prominent entries and riders are W. Gould Brokaw, M. La Montagne, F. C. Bishop, H. C. Beadleston, Harry W. McVickar, Miss Gertrude Pell, S. Osgood Pell, B. V. Vingut, W. Norton Grinnell, E. D. Lentilhon, and Ernest Iselin. The entries and owners:

FIRST RACE.—For ponies; about one-quarter of a mile. August Belmont's Chief and Blemish, Harry T. Peters's Little Tom, F. S. Bishop's The Crow, W. Gould Brokaw's Golden Star, C. Drayton Burrill's Tampa, and E. D. Lentilhon's Straway and Cowboy.

SECOND RACE.—Gretna Green contest; mounts and riders.—Handy Andy and Blemish, August Belmont, Jr., and partner; Rockaway and Badger, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar and Stephen Peabody, Jr.; Echo and Call, R. C. Beadleston and Miss A. de Goicouria; Nelly K. and Colonel, James G. K. Lawrence and Miss Carolyn Putnam; Peggy and Alec, Miss B. Norton and Lathrop Brown; Gaiety Girl and Lord Bobbs, Mrs. H. A. Budd and H. A. Budd; Dora and Jack, Miss Gertrude Bell and M. J. Drake.

THIRD RACE.—For horses over 15 hands, catch weights over 140 pounds; about half a mile. Contention, W. Morton Grinnell; Ballet Girl and Rikki Tikki Tir, S. Osgood Pell; Irish, A. L. Norcott; Forester, H. C. Beadleston; Fayida, F. C. Bishop.

FOURTH RACE.—For ponies 14.2 or under, catch weights over 140 pounds; about one-quarter of a mile. Warrior, August Belmont; Chesley, Harry T. Peters; Mildred, H. K. Hudson; The Crow, F. C. Bishop; Blazes, Miss Milban; Cido, W. Gould Brokaw; Missouri, H. Pelham Robbins; Northumberland, B. V. Vingut; Straway and Cowboy, E. D. Lentilhon; Kali, H. P. Hall.

FIFTH RACE.—For ponies or galloways not over 15 hands; catch weights over 140 pounds; about half a mile. August Belmont's Chief, S. Osgood Pell's Lady Esterling, Harry T. Peters's Little Tom, W. Gould Brokaw's Golden Star, and Miss Rose Aldworth's Starter.

SIXTH RACE.—For horses over 15 hands; catch weights over 180 pounds; about one-half mile. S. Osgood Pell's Trayella, W. Morton Grinnel's Dick, A. L. Norcott's Duke of Durham, H. C. Beadleston's Forester, and F. C. Bishop's Fayida.

GOLF ON MOUNTAIN LINKS.

Reinhart of Princeton Beat Findlay Douglas in Ekwanok Country Club Tournament.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 15.—Under superb golfing conditions of turf and atmosphere the tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club went through the semi-final round for the four cups to-day, and the principal event—that for the cup offered by President Isham—leaves Walter J. Travis of Garden City and last year's National champion, to play C. B. Corey of Wollaston. The final event to-morrow for the Governor's Cup will be between Paul Waterman of Englewood and Clark Burnham of Dyker Meadow.

The feature of the day was the defeat of Findlay S. Douglas, the 1898 champion, by young Frank O. Reinhart of Plainfield, N. J., and also of Princeton. This is the second victory of importance which young Reinhart has scored this year, his first being his defeat of Travis early in the season. Reinhart played almost as well in the afternoon in his match with Corey, but the Wollaston man was a bit stronger and won by a margin of two holes.

The second round in the four cup events started in the morning. The play was in the semi-finals in the afternoon. The match between Travis and Chick was the attraction, and proved to be one of the closest of the day, equaling that between Reinhart and Douglas in the morning. Travis's card was 80 and Chick's 83 for the eighteen holes.

C. B. Corey defeated Frank O. Reinhart, the conqueror of Douglas, by 2 up in an exciting contest. Corey was 2 up at the turn, and held the lead to the end. His medal score was 81, to Reinhart's 82. Summary:

President Isham Cup.—Semi-Finals—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat William C. Chick, Oakley, 1 up; C. B. Corey, Wollaston, beat Frank O. Reinhart, Princeton, 2 up.

Governor's Cup.—Semi-Finals—Paul Waterman, Englewood, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 5 up, 4 to play; Clark Burnham, Dyker Meadow, beat C. I. Travelli, Brae Burn, 5 up, 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi Finals—Harry R. Sweeney, Albany, beat E. L. Reilly, Philadelphia, C. C., 1 up; W. M. Whiting, Oakley, beat A. L. White, Wollaston, 2 up and 1 to play.

Golf To-day on Local Links.

Play on the local links will not be very brisk to-day. The most important competition will be at Deal, where the home players will meet Seabright in the second half of the annual match. Deal won last week at Seabright by 13 to 9, Nassau system. The professionals of the two clubs, Norton and Andrews, played thirty-six holes on the same day for a $200 purse, Norton finishing two up. They will play the last thirty-six holes to-day at Deal. About a dozen competitions will be decided on Metropolitan Golf Association links.

Ex-Champion Gray to Compete.

George R. Gray, the ex-champion at putting the sixteen-pound shot and holder of the record at this game, sent in his entry for the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union championships, to be held Aug. 30, but, not being a member of the association, he will not be eligible to represent any club in this association. He will, however, compete in the National meeting to be held Sept. 13 at Travers Island, competing as a registered athlete, and not representing any club in the Metropolitan Association.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Contests in the Minor Leagues Were Played as Scheduled—Standing of the Clubs.

Only the games scheduled in the minor leagues were played yesterday, as a shift of the clubs necessitated an intervening day for the National League to travel, the Eastern teams all being booked for games in the West to-day, and from then on until the first of next month.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	69	23	.750	Cincinnati	44	50	.468
Brooklyn	55	44	.556	St. Louis	44	53	.454
Chicago	51	44	.537	Philadelphia	38	58	.396
Boston	48	44	.522	New York	31	64	.326

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City defeated Montreal again yesterday at West Side Park, and should have shut out the visiting Canadians without a run were it not for an error of Oakes in left field during the eighth inning which allowed the Montreals to tally once. The home team really won the game in the fifth inning, when they scored 2 runs on Griffen's safe hit, a three-base hit by Mack, and Butler's drive for two bases. Again, in the eight inning, the home players by free hitting added 4 runs to their score, and it was in this inning that Oakes's error saved the visitors. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Halligan, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Woods, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0
Griffen, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Shoch, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Mack, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Butler, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Pfanmiller, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	6	8	27	15	2

MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stafford, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Shearon, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lovell, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Foster, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Kelly, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Leonard, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Stroh, c.	0	0	1	6	1
Magee, p.	1	1	0	1	1
Total	1	6	24	9	3

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	—6
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned run—Jersey City. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 2. Left on base—Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 5. First base

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Mixed Doubles Event Won by Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty.

COLUMBIA CHAMPION BEATEN

Pennsylvania Player Won the Final Round of the Consolation Singles in Straight Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Tennis of a higher class than is usually seen in mixed doubles was played to-day in the semi-final and final contests of the Long Island championship tournament, now nearly finished on the courts of the Meadow Club. The fact that the English experts, R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and Dr. Joshua Pim, played in these contests acted as the magnet which attracted a large and fashionable gallery. It was the largest in numbers that has yet attended the matches, and they were keenly attentive and generous in their applause. Miss Hollins, who paired with the former champion of England, R. F. Doherty, captured the mixed doubles event in two straight sets, the score being 6—0, 7—5. The final of the consolation singles resulted in something of an upset, Lyle E. Mahan, the holder of the Columbia University title, losing to the Philadelphian, Harry S. Allen, by the score of 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. William A. Larned, the National champion and recent winner of this tournament, engaged Dr. Joshua Pim in an exhibition match, in which the American had all the better of the playing.

The opening match of the day's play was that in the semi-final round of the mixed doubles. In this Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty were opposed by Miss Alice Sands and Dr. Joshua Pim. On both sides the work of the women was spirited. The competition, however, resulted in a splendid victory for Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty, in two straight sets. This was somewhat unexpected, as Miss Sands is classed above her opponent. Miss Hollins ably supported her partner in all of the plays and displayed great spirit and dash. She outplayed Miss Sands in many of the rallies and ably attested her skill as a racquet fielder.

The first and second games went to Miss Sands and Dr. Pim before Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty, the former champion of the English tennis courts, steadied down and began to make their attack effective. Both of the women displayed considerable skill, especially on their drives, which possessed both length and force. R. F. Doherty and Dr. Pim had many of the rallies out alone. The work of the two Englishmen was interesting, as they held to the back-court method of play.

The ball was sent very accurately to the corners by them, and a majority of the passes were worked by Dr. Pim against Doherty.

The score went to three games all before Doherty and Miss Hollins really got into the full swing of their stroke. Then they began a fusilade of volleyings and cross-court shots from position near the net. By this work they outplayed Miss Sands and Dr. Pim despite the plucky stand made by the latter pair. Miss Hollins and Doherty took the last three games and the set at 6—3.

In the last set Doherty and Miss Hollins completely overwhelmed Miss Sands and Dr. Pim. The racquet work of the women was especially clever, and they ably supported their partners. Again the slowness of Dr. Pim was a factor in deciding the match, in which the final set was taken by Doherty and Miss Hollins at 6—2.

The final contest was reserved as the chief bit of sport for the afternoon session. The attendance was even larger than in the morning, and when Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty, followed by Mrs. Russell Hoadley and H. L. Doherty, stepped out on the court they were liberally cheered. The spirited, dashing play of Miss Hollins was again strongly in evidence. Nothing but the hardest sort of play at the net would suit her, and, almost unaided by her partner, the American girl scored the points by her well-played shots. On the inside of the net Mrs. Hoadley and H. L. Doherty vainly tried to check the opposing pair. They made heroic effort, but were beaten in the first set by a love score.

By high lobbing, combined with more careful racquet work on the part of Mrs. Hoadley and the English champion, the pair were able to get the lead on games in the next set at 4—3. Miss Hollins and her partner made a great effort, and by the most aggressive tactics brought the games to deuce at 5—all. The crowd cheered both pairs for the exciting play. The eleventh and twelfth games went to deuce on points, but Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty finally won at 7—5 by their superior playing and accuracy.

To the surprise of the experts the Columbia Champion Lyle E. Mahan lost in the consolation in straight sets. Mahan was unable to overcome the fatally accurate drives by which Harry S. Allen passed him along the side lines. Mahan was hardly at the top of his form, and he made many faulty returns in trying to smash at the net. Allen lobbed effectively at times, and from the beginning to the end always held the leading position.

The exhibition match between Larned and Dr. Pim was chiefly interesting because of the remarkable baseline play developed. The long drives, and consequently prolonged rallies, resulted in some pretty tennis of an old fashioned variety. Larned won without greatly exerting himself. Summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty defeated Miss Alice Sands and Dr. Joshua Pim, 6—3, 6—2.
Final Round—Miss Hollins and R. F. Doherty defeated Mrs. Russell Hoadley and H. L. Doherty, 6—0, 7—5.
Consolation Singles.—Final Round—Harry S. Allen defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.
Exhibition Match in Singles.—William A. Larned defeated Dr. Joshua Pim, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

NATIONAL TENNIS DRAWINGS.

Extraordinary List of Players Entered for the Championships at Newport Next Week.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Drawings for the match play of the eighty-three experts who have entered for the National lawn tennis championship at the Casino next week, were made to-day, and the result was most satisfactory, inasmuch as none of the stronger players will have hard matches until the second or third round. The tournament will, therefore, increase in interest as it progresses, with some excellent events in the fourth and fifth rounds, and leaving the two championship double matches as the features of the first two days. The list is one of the largest as well as the strongest for many years, including not only the three English players, R. F. and H. L. Doherty and Dr. Joshua Pim, but the very best of the American exponents of the game. The eighty-three entries made the drawings somewhat complicated, and the preliminary round includes nineteen matches, the first round being in two divisions. In the upper part of the list are Dwight F. Davis of Boston and Kreigh Collins of Chicago. In the second quarter is M. D. Whitman, the former champion, and a strong favorite for this year's event. Then come B. C. Wright, J. P. Paret, and Richard Stevens. In the third quarter are H. L. Doherty, Clarence Hobart, and L. E. Ware. In the lower section are Dr. Pim, R. F. Doherty, W. J. Clothier, Holcombe Ward, and L. H. Waidner of Chicago. It looks as if the semi-finals would be between D. F. Davis and M. D. Whitman, and one of the Dohertys, and W. J. Clothier. The winner of the tournament will play William A. Larned for the championship. The entries were drawn this morning by Herman Norman, Secretary of the British Embassy, who was selected by Dr. James Dwight, President of the National Association, because of the importance of the affair from an English point of view. The tournament begins on Tuesday. The drawings are as follows:

Preliminary Round—R. G. Hunt vs. C. F. Watson, Jr., T. N. Wood vs. S. C. Williams, W. K. Bryce vs. G. L. Dunn, B. M. Grant vs. W. P. Knapp, M. D. Whitman vs. F. R. Smith, J. S. Zabury vs. I. C. Wright, W. B. Wood vs. H. W. Warner, R. Lyons vs. T. R. Pell, B. C. Wright vs. J. H. Ballinger, I. Lyons vs. J. H. Haret, A. de Navarro vs. H. V. Maron, W. H. Bates vs. Richard Stevens, H. L. Doherty vs. Lydig Hoyt, J. F. Talmadge, Jr., vs. Clarence Hobart, D. F. Appleton vs. George McFadden, W. D. Hatch vs. J. G. Willis, W. McKibben vs. C. R. Budlong, R. C. Seaver vs. H. F. Allen, J. C. Neeley vs. L. E. Ware.

First Round—R. P. Huntington vs. S. P. O'Connor, F. B. Hoffman vs. F. C. Mahoney, Stewart Waller vs. H. E. Oelrichs, C. E. Sands vs. D. F. Davis, R. D. Little vs. Alfred Codman, R. F. Manning vs. P. H. Sharples, A. P. McMaster vs. J. F. Bird, H. S. Avery vs. Craig Biddle, H. H. Whitman vs. F. J. Otis, Louis De Forest vs. Deane Miller, G. Frankenstein vs. Kreigh Collins, winner of Neeley-Ware vs. Augustus Heaton, R. A. Fischer vs. C. S. Lee, H. A. Plummer vs. Joshua Pim, S. C. Whipple vs. H. R. Sedgwick, J. C. Davidson vs. R. F. Doherty, R. B. Cutting vs. L. E. Mahan, J. Walker vs. W. W. Hoffman, T. F. Behr vs. W. J. Clothier, L. W. Glazebrook vs. Alfred Stillman, Jr., Holcombe Ward vs. W. A. Warner, E. P. Leonard vs. W. T. Foulke, G. P. Herrick vs. L. H. Waidner.

GARRISON'S AFFAIRS CLOSED.

Senator Minch Takes Business Enterprises — Bondsmen Anxious Concerning Liability.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Walter H. Bacon, representing Senator Bloomfield Minch, closed up this morning the business enterprises of William O. Garrison, recently County Collector, under the absconding act. Mr. Minch holds a blanket mortgage on the entire estate of Garrison. It is believed that the shortage will be less than $400 over $25,000, the amount Garrison left word he had taken.

Nothing has been learned of the missing bond for $50,000. John H. Cooke, who was clerk of the Board of Freeholders, says that he has no recollection of ever seeing the bond. Three of Garrison's previous bonds are in the possession of the present Clerk, and as much of the alleged embezzlement occurred during the life of these bonds the bondsmen are anxious.

WAITER SHOT BY STEWARD.

Attempted Assault with a Chair on Mrs. Garner, Manager of the Berkley Arms Hotel.

SEASIDE PARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Henry Gleason, the head waiter in the Berkley Arms Hotel, was shot last night by Bernard Hatzel, the chief steward. Gleason was about to assault with a chair Mrs. E. Garner, the manager of the hotel, when Hatzel shot him twice in the breast. The wounds are not considered dangerous.

Gleason tried to kill Hatzel after he had been shot, but Hatzel escaped. A constable arrested Gleason and took him to the county jail at Toms River. It is said that Mrs. Garner resented Gleason's love making. The guests were excited considerably by the affair.

LAUNCH STRUCK SANDY HOOK.

Sheriff Davis's Boat, with Party of Twelve on Board, Ashore for Several Hours.

The naphtha launch Senorita, of Red Bank, N. J., while on a pleasure trip from Coney Island to Red Bank yesterday afternoon, went ashore near the point of Sandy Hook. The launch carried nine women and children and three men, all of whom were saved.

The Senorita belongs to Sheriff Davis of Monmouth County, who was aboard with his family. The launch was hauled off by the life-savers last night. She started immediately afterward for Red Bank apparently uninjured.

EX-GOV. A. B. CORNELL HERE.

Says Reports Circulated About Him Are Absolutely False.

Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell arrived in this city at 8 o'clock last night, and registered at the Astor House. The ex-Governor looked hale and hearty for his seventy years, and said that he had come here for a few days to look things over.

"All of these reports which have been circulated about me lately are absolutely false," he said. "In regard to the statement that I am suffering from softening of the brain that is simply a repetition of the malevolent slander which was uttered some years ago for political purposes. Another absurd declaration is that I am still in control of great wealth. Now, not only am I not in control of great wealth, but I never was. Another allegation which is entirely unture is that I have drawn checks on banks in which I have had no funds."

HER $2,000 IN A SLIPPER.

Chicago Woman Finds Amount There After Having Two Men Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—After causing the arrest of two men on a charge of stealing $2,000, Miss Frances A. Spur has found the money in one of her old slippers, where it had been placed without her knowledge.

When Miss Spur reported the loss of the money, she suspected Albert Fogg and William Matthews, two plasterers, who were working in the house. These men were arrested and bound over to the criminal court. They probably will be released.

Loss of Mexican Gunboat Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Mazatlan, Mexico, says: "Reports from coast points both above and below Mazatlan show that the recent severe storms caused great losses and damage to shipping. Many small coastwise vessels went to pieces, and the loss of life was heavy. The early reports of the loss of the gunboat El Democrata, belonging to the Mexican Navy, and the steamboat Romero Rublo are confirmed.

Convict Died with Freedom Near.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Joseph Kenna, a convict at the Sing Sing State Prison, was found dead in his cell in the prison on Tuesday. The autopsy showed he died of heart disease. Kenna was sent to the prison from New York for assaulting his wife. He was sentenced to three years, and had about three weeks to serve.

Tonawanda (N. Y.) Woman's Suicide.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Florence E. Warner, wife of Thomas E. Warner, a former City Clerk, shot herself to-day with a revolver. She cannot recover. Temporary insanity is the reason assigned for the act. Mrs. Warner is the daughter of the Rev. Phoebe Hannaford of New York, the first ordained woman minister.

Cornell Summer Session Finished.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The six weeks' Summer session at Cornell was finished to-day and a majority of the students left Ithaca to-night. The attendance this year was 547, a gain of 20 per cent. over last year.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:10 A. M.—1,118 Third Avenue; A. H. Judson; damage, $10.

5:00 P. M.—47 Mott Street; Berbeann Bicaleacalino; damage, $500.

5:20 P. M.—307 West One Hundred and Third Street; John Peterson; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—35 Bowery; Samuel Cooper; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—2,846 Broadway; John Kelfoyle; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—165 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Thomas Wolf; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—132 to 138 King Street; Francis H. Leggett; damage, $2,000.

9:15 P. M.—213 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Robert McCone; damage, $50.

Harvesting on Gigantic Farms.

Cutting the wheat on an 8,000-acre field. Taking in crops on a farm of 62 square miles. Banker at head of syndicate employing an army of men on a single ranch. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

BANKS FOR HORSE TRADING.

New Department Being Added by Institutions in North Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—The banks in some of the newer sections of North Dakota are adding horse departments. Horse trading is hardly a department of banking, if traditions are to be believed, but the North Dakota banker cares nothing about traditions, provided he may make money by legitimate trading, whether in horses or something else.

An era of prosperity exists with the country bankers of the Northwest, and it is to take advantage of the present boom in lands that the banks are affording the new-comers not only ordinary banking facilities, but facilities in trading in lands and in many cases in horses.

The horses dealt in are shipped from Iowa and Illinois, and sold to the farmers either for cash or on time. In sales on time the bankers receive not only their profits on the horses, but their interest on the paper given.

NEW YORK MAN BADLY HURT.

E. R. Slocum Meets with an Accident in Cleveland Trying to Avoid a Runaway Horse.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Albert Menjou, proprietor of a café in this city, was seriously injured to-day by being thrown from his carriage. The horse ran away in the downtown district, and swerved to the sidewalk, causing a stampede among the pedestrians.

E. R. Slocum of New York, representative of a cut-glass company, in attempting to avoid the horse, fell upon an iron fence, one of the pickets penetrating his abdomen.

Both Mr. Menjou and Mr. Slocum were removed to hospitals. While their wounds are considered serious, it is believed they will recover.

CUSTOMS HOUSE MAN ARRESTED.

W. H. Dillard, Colored, Charged with Forging Chinese Letters of Residence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—William H. Dillard, the absconding colored messenger of the Customs House here, has been arrested at Vancouver, B. C. Dillard is accused of having issued no less than forty-two fraudulent certificates of registration to Chinese in this country, and is believed to have realized thousands of dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service to-day received a telegram from one of his operators at Vancouver, B. C., announcing the arrest there last night of William H. Dillard, charged with forging Chinese letters of residence. The United States authorities have been trying to effect his arrest since the last of May. Until May last Dillard kept charge of the issue of Chinese certificates of residence.

Chinese Inspectors of the Treasury Department in New Mexico, in May, wrote to the Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco asking for a duplicate of a Chinese certificate.

The letter from the Inspector was turned over to Dillard, who wrote a supposed letter saying that he was forwarding the duplicate certificate to the Inspector. Soon afterward Dillard disappeared. He was indicted in July.

Jail Breaker Recaptured.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Walter Wilson, arrested on the charge of stealing a bicycle, picked the lock of the jail here last night and got away without being noticed. At the time of his arrest the prisoner had in his possession several letters written by a woman in Elizabeth. When he was missed Capt. Cosgrove informed the police of that city and asked them to keep a watch on the woman's house, with the result that Wilson was recaptured as he was about to enter it.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; B. M. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company, Baltimore, and the Hon. I. V. Baker, Albany, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Frank W. Morse, Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

VICTORIA—Judge H. B. Coman, Albany; Col. S. L. Selden, United States Army, Denver; T. V. Powderly, Washington, D. C., and Gen. J. A. Warner, Gainesville, Ga.

ALBEMARLE—L. J. Dorflinger, Honesdale, Penn.

HOFFMAN—M. F. Lane, Baltimore, and H. L. Barr, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—W. W. Powers, Rochester, and W. H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.

EMPIRE—N. E. Willis, Philadelphia, and H. E. Patterson, Chicago.

MAJESTIC—Baron Odolfo Bronco, Florence, Italy, and Charles R. Sickles, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—Commodore A. E. Austin, Providence, R. I.

GRAND—Major George A. Dodd, United States Army, Ethan Allen, Vt.; Capt. George O. Squier, United States Army, and the Hon. John R. Cooper, Macon, Ga.

GILSEY—The Rev. W. C. McKnight, Greenport, N. Y., and Thaddeus Cahill, Washington, D. C.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. D. Savage, Montgomery, Ala.

ASTOR—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell and Capt. R. Pinkham.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. Mercbaum, leather goods and jewelry; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. O. Hale, cloaks, suits, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; G. Watkins, linens, laces, and white goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Leon Smith, silks and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wylie, cloaks; 104 Worth Street.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. McKenzie, underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Barry, corsets; Miss L. Regenstorff, infants' cloaks and ladies' underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; J. Docksey, dress goods and silks; W. C. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Navarre.

McLean, James, & Sons, York, Penn.; D. H. McLean, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; Miss C. Ney, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Stegal, W. D., & Brother, Montgomery, Ala.; W. C. Stegal, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Stein, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Stein, cloths; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble.

Well, Raphael & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Lazarus, prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Baltz, house furnishing goods; 65 Fourth Avenue; Victoria Hotel.

Leslie, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Conway, J. T., McCord & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. McCord, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Wilson, Lewis J., Navasota, Texas; H. N. Bissell, general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.

Fiedeler, Henry J., St. Louis, Mo., shoes; Hotel Cadillac.

Mantelstemm, A. B., Jacksonville, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stix-Bear-Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Neustetter, cloaks; D. G. Braham, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; H. Kaufmann, dry goods.

Cuppers Stationery Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Isaac A. Hedges, merchandise; Astor House.

Ox Breeches Manufacturing Company, The, Louisville, Ky.; G. G. Summers, clothing; Imperial Hotel.

Murphy Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; Laura Rea, millinery; Grenoble.

Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hallischwag & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; Sol. M. Skall, furnishing goods; 60 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Stewart Dry Gooods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. Hamilton, retail dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Frank, L. E., Jacksonville, Texas; clothing.

Andrews, George F., St. Louis, Mo.; commission; Hotel Navarre.

Nebraska Clothing Company, Omaha, Neb.; H. Swanson, clothing; Gerard House.

Terry, Charles F., Glasgow, Ky.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Little, books; Hotel Navarre.

Tuckies, H., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lena Mannheim, dry goods; 20 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Hattie Green, leather goods; St. Andrew.

Bowland, Morehouse & Martin Company, Columbus, Ohio; Max Morehouse, dry goods; Imogene Morehouse, dry goods; Katie Morris, dry goods; Anna Altmaier, dry goods; C. C. Winans, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Byers, Ben, Lehigh, Indian Territory, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Pettibone, Peabody & Co., Appleton, Wis.; Emma Martinsen, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Lewis, Sol., Ennis, Texas, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Meir Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; Millard Meir, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Fitzgerald Dry Goods Company, Lincoln, Neb.; Florence Marr, dry goods; Mary Stevens, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Corsicanna Dry Goods Company, Corsicanna, Texas; A. Horvets, dry goods; 77 Franklin Street.

Highland Store Company, Highland, Ill.; J. G. Bardell, department store; Hotel Albert.

Robertson, A. B., Danville, Ky.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; A. B. Robertson, dry goods; 46 West Twenty-fifth Street.

St. Louis Agency, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Robertson, dry goods; 101 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Edwards, B. J., San Antonio, Texas; millinery; 1,285 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Stiefel's, J., Son, Angola, Ind.; L. C. Stiefel.

Steinberg, M. J., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Kaufmann, waists; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stowe & Hughes, Liberty, Mo.; Frank Hughes, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Innes, George, & Co. Wichita, Kan.; M. Struble, dry goods; Daisy B. Denton, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Fair, The, Cleveland, Ohio; F. H. Baker, clothing.

Renz Brothers, Eureka, Ill.; E. M. Renz, merchant.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; William Chabbin, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.

Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery; Miss Anna Nagel, millinery; Nellie Waldron, millinery; Mary Waldron, millinery; Marlborough Hotel.

Penney & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Z. Adams, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Hodges, Moore & Cowles, Terrell, Texas; T. S. Cowles, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Vetter, John A., Louisville, Ky.; haberdasher; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Goldley & Lewis, Talladega, Ala.; Sam Goldley, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Harris, W. H., Hat Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Harris, hatter; Sinclair Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Moses Goodman, dry goods; Emma Doan, dry goods; Yetta Rosenfeld, dry goods; Harry Phillips, dry goods; Savoy Hotel.

Nicolaus, W. A., Company, Bloomington, Ill.; Mary Heffeman, dry goods; Kate Heffeman, dry goods.

McAfee, Lydane & Ray, Owensborough, Ky.; Mrs. W. J. Buckner, dry goods; 47 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

Reeves & Beebee, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Reeves, boots and shoes; Astor House.

Bogole & Van Arsdale Company, Beatrice, Neb.; B. H. Bogole, dry goods; 210 East Fifteenth Street.

Cumming, The M. J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Cumming, art needle work; 159 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Haggard, E. W., Winchester, Ky.; F. H. Haggard, millinery; 63 Seventh Avenue; E. W. Haggard, millinery, 63 Seventh Avenue.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Will, cloaks; 65 Fourth Avenue.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; fresh east to northeast winds.

Local rains are indicated for Saturday from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. In the Middle West and Southwestern States the weather will continue warm and fair.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable and mostly from east to southeast, with conditions favorable for squalls. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be light to fresh southerly. On the Great Lakes fresh northeast winds will prevail.

Steamships departing for European ports will have variable winds, mostly easterly, with partly cloudy weather and probable squalls to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	64	65
6 A. M.	71	63	67
9 A. M.	74	69	77
12 M.	77	77	80
4 P. M.	79	78	79
6 P. M.	78	76	76
9 P. M.	76	70	72
12 P. M.	73	69	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	70¾
Corresponding date, 1901	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer recorded 66 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 70 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity registered 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Louis Soleliac, Jr., and Walter O. Boswell are assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Artillery Corps, will proceed to Governors Island and report to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur for duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, upon the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty.

Contract Surgeon Harry M. James will proceed to his home, New York City, for annulment of contract.

First Lieut. Edmund D. Shortlidge, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, and report for further orders.

Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, Assistant Adjutant General, upon his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as Adjutant General of the general service and State College.

Lieut. Col. George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to take effect Oct. 15, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Adjutant General of that department.

Major Charles J. Crane, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of that department.

Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Artillery Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, will report in person to the Adjutant General of the army for duty in his office.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Williams is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the hospital at Newport, R. I., for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—Arrivals: Buffalo at Nagasaki, Aug. 15.
Essex at Halifax, Aug. 14.
Pedro at New London, Aug. 15.
Marietta at La Guayra, Aug. 15.
Leonidas at San Juan, Aug. 15.
Olympia, Brooklyn, and Mayflower, at Woods Hole, Aug. 14.
Montgomery at Frenchman Bay, Aug. 14.

SAILED.

Kentucky, Aug. 15, from Nagasaki for Vladivostok.
New Orleans, Aug. 15, from Nagasaki for Taku.
Solace, Aug. 15, from Hongkong for Cavite.
Lancaster, Aug. 15, from Gardiner's Bay for New London.
Boston and Philadelphia, Aug. 14, from Mare Island for Bremerton.
Peoria, Aug. 14, from New Bedford for New London.
Alert, Aug. 14, from Santa Cruz for San Francisco.

DEFIES HIS CREDITORS.

Robert Weinberg Reported as Having Ordered Stock Sold at Auction.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against Robert Weinberg for $1,792 in favor of Max Kraut for merchandise sold to him from July 16 to Aug. 1. It was obtained on the ground that Mr. Weinberg had departed from the State to avoid creditors.

Mr. Kraut said that he heard Mr. Weinberg was in Philadelphia, and he found Mr. Weinberg in a hotel there on the 5th inst. He said that when he demanded payment Weinberg replied:

"I do not propose nor intend to pay you nor any of my creditors what I owe them. That is the reason why I left New York. You cannot do anything to me now, for I am out of New York. I gave all my property to Field, Chapman & Co., auctioneers in New York, to sell for me on commission, and whenever they have sold all the property I gave them they will send me the money that they owe me for the goods, and then I will go where I please and you people cannot do me anything at all."

The Sheriff served the attachment on Field Chapman & Co., where, it is said, there are 3,000 umbrellas that belong to Mr. Weinberg, who was a manufacturer of umbrellas at 438 Broadway.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 181 failures in the United States during the week, against 169 for the previous week, and 178, 168, 172, and 195 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1897. The Middle States had 55, New England 30, Southern 16, Western 46, Northwestern 11, Pacific 14. Canada had 29, against 14 for the preceding week. About 59 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Attachment Against Detroit Bankers.

Sheriff O'Brien has received an attachment against William L. and John T. Holmes, who compose the firm of Holmes Brothers, bankers and brokers, of Detroit, Mich., who had an office in this city at 128 Broadway, for $1,000 in favor of William W. Hubbard, which was granted on the ground of non-residence. It is on a claim for an installment on an agreement to pay $25,000 to Messrs. Hubbard, Rice, and McDowell. Messrs. Rice and McDowell have assigned their interest to Mr. Hubbard. It was served on a bank here.

Receiver for Publishing Company.

Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Ricketts receiver for the partnership assets of Enoch N. Miner and Thomas J. Carey, doing business as the Popular Publishing Company at 335 Broadway, on a suit brought by Mr. Carey against Mr. Miner for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. Mr. Carey said that the assets are worth $15,000 over the liabilities, and Mr. Miner said that the assets were worth only $5,358, and that the liabilities are $1,604. They began business in November last.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.—Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an execution for $9,020 against William Cauldwell of 13 Park Row in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank on two notes made by Mr. Cauldwell on Sept. 4, 1897, for $3,000, and the other on Oct. 28, 1897, for $4,000, payable four months after date, which were indorsed by S. W. Dunscomb.

CHARLES L. YOUNG MUSICAL CLUB AND AMUSEMENT DIRECTORY.—Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed James Frank receiver for the Charles L. Young Musical Club and Amusement Directory of 1,127 Broadway, on the application of Edward M. Hadley, a judgment creditor for $305, on April 11 last. The receiver's bond was fixed at $3,000. There are two other suits against the concern for $2,633. It was incorporated in June, 1901, with a capital stock of $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ARTHUR E. WILSON & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur E. Wilson, Solomon J. Miller, Solomon F. Miller, and Emanuel R. Miller, who compose the firm of Arthur E. Wilson & Co., stock brokers, of 50 Broadway, by Charles W. Coleman for the following named creditors: Joseph Rosenbaum, $250, balance due on stock transactions; Joseph C. Boero, $836, balance due on stock transactions, and Daniel McCabe, $1,000, for margin deposited with the firm. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring $3,000 to one Willis, purporting to be a creditor. The suspension of the firm was published on July 25. Arthur E. Wilson resides at 401 Park Place, Brooklyn, Solomon J. and Solomon F. Miller reside in Baltimore, and the residence of Emanuel R. Miller is not given.

M. GOLDSTEIN & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets of M. Goldstein & Co., clothing manufacturers, of 21 West Houston Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 13th inst., on the application of Edwin Blumenstiel. It was said that the firm's place of business is empty; that several thousand dollars' worth of stock has been seized by a City Marshal under writs of replevin for about $800, and that it is believed the goods so seized were not the property called for in the writs. The firm made a signed statement on July 10, claiming to have assets of $30,000 over their liabilities. Of this amount $10,342 was in outstanding accounts, which it is believed the firm is collecting. The Marshal is restrained from disposing of the property seized.

CHARLES ALTSCHUL.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Charles Altschul, who is a dealer in jewelry at 41 Maiden Lane, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 8th inst., on the application of Myers Goldsmith and Brenner for Ingomar Goldsmith, creditors, for $2,055. The bond of the receiver was placed at $5,000. It was said that at a meeting of his creditors he offered to compromise at fifty cents on the dollar, which offer was afterward withdrawn. He allowed the petition in bankruptcy to be filed against him. The liabilities are $31,000 and assets $15,000 to $20,000.

NATHAN ROTHSTEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Rothstein, manufacturer of braids at 114 East Fourteenth Street by the following-named creditors: Rudolph Cohan, $106; G. Hirsch's Sons, $638, and David Steckler, $10. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that he has transferred accounts to the amount of $1,000. He has been in business since 1897. He had also a millinery store on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

WILSON C. MORRIS.—Wilson C. Morris of 56 West Thirty-third Street, a hotel manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,168 and nominal assets of $3,000, consisting of a suit in the Supreme Court against Syria W. Mathewson and Syria W. Mathewson, Jr.

BERNSTEIN BROTHERS.—Freeman and Samuel Bernstein of 69 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who compose the firm of Bernstein Brothers, formerly at Island Park, Albany County, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here. The firm liabilities are $8,431, and no assets. Freeman has individual debts of $4,771 and Samuel of $550.

THOMAS J. DALY.—Thomas J. Daly, a cigarmaker of 56 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,307 and no assets. He was formerly of Albany.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUCHTERLONE, Edward — New York Telephone Company	$30
AVILABILE, Theresa—D. A. Gaylord	49
BERNSTEIN,

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "The Necessity Laid on Jesus."
Evening subject: "The Best of Blessings."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Dr. W. S. SWANSON of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "With the King for His Work."
Evening subject: "Transformed by Beholding."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West 52d Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. WM. E. STRONG,
will preach, 11 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor. Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th Street; public worship to-morrow morning at 11 A. M. Rev. William B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.—Rev. ALBERT SWIFT OF LONDON, the English evangelist, will conduct the services to-morrow, which commence at 11:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. From August 18th until September 13th this church will be closed for repairs.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET,
CLOSED.
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 14TH.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A.M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. OPEN ALL SUMMER. Preaching 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trotter. No evening service. Subject: "God's Interest in Men." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches 11. "The Ideal Man;" 8, "What Was the Ark of God?" All invited.

"GLAD TIDINGS TENT," 111TH ST., 7TH AV.—Prominent speakers; good music; 4 and 8 Sunday and every night.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 57TH ST.—Services 11 and 8. Rev. John Y. Moore, assistant.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's Day service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—The Church of the Open Door," Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
10:45, Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre; 7:45, Rev. Howard V. Ross. Open all Summer. Popular concert to-night.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow morning at 11 A. M. Rev. Herbert Ford will preach. Sunday school at 9:46 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. —Holy communion, 11 o'clock, by the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5 Av. & 10 St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
The rector will officiate at both services.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, also evening at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. Roswell H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The assistant pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM H. GARDNER, plaintiff, against EMILY J. MURRAY, Frances A. Sherman, William Stuart, Rose Stuart, (first name unknown and fictitious,) Sherman F. Stuart, Helen Stuart, his wife, and Joseph Roehmild, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated N. Y., July 3d, 1902.
JOHN M. GARDNER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
To William Stuart and Rose Stuart, (first name fictitious and unknown.)
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint, original of which complaint is also on file in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York; that said order, copy, complaint, and affidavits upon which it was granted, were filed in said clerk's office on July 18th, 1902, and the original complaint filed in same office on July 7th, 1902.
The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following-described property, viz.:
All that parcel of land situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the westerly side of Rose Street, commencing at a point about 154 feet and 8 inches south of the southwesterly corner of Duane and Rose Streets; thence westerly 110 feet and 6 inches; thence southerly 25 feet and 7 inches; thence easterly about 104 feet; thence northerly about 27 feet 4 inches, now known as 28 Rose Street, and being the same premises devised by the will of Samuel Judd, in trust, to Emily Maria Sherman, now deceased.
Dated N. Y., July 18, 1902.
JOHN M. GARDNER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JOHN EDWARD BRADLEY, plaintiff, against DAVID D. ALLERTON, executor, and Elizabeth Mary Steers, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Bradley, deceased; John Bradley, Mary M. Bates, Hattie M. Kinder, Flora Robertson, Minnie Bradley, Alice Long, Sarah Hayward, Andrew H. Smith, William F. Davis, Catharine Lee, Alice Long, Sarah Haywood, and Charles C. Bradley, defendants.—Summons.—Plaintiff designates the County of New York as the county wherein he desires the trial to be had.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28th, 1902.
HENRY HOYT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendants, John Bradley, Mary M. Bates, Hattie M. Kinder, Flora Robertson, Minnie Bradley, Alice Long, Sarah Haywood, and Charles C. Bradley: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, July 16, 1902.
HENRY HOYT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 231 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EGBERT C. FULLER, Plaintiff, against WELLINGTON DOWNING, Defendant.
To the above-named defendant, Wellington Downing:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated Aug. 6, 1902, and filed with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, New York County, New York State, on the 7th day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, August 8, 1902.
THOMPSON & MALONEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 3rd, 1902. THOMPSON & MALONEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 24.

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SUBJECT.—Report of the spies, Numbers, xiii., 1-3, 25; xiv., 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed is the man that maketh the Lord his trust. Ps., xl., 4.

There is nothing probably which every man resents more promptly and emphatically than to have his word doubted; but there is nothing which God endures so constantly and so graciously. To call another "a liar" men consider an unpardonable offense, whether it be directly or by implication. How much more, then, to apply the term to God? And yet men do it constantly when they say: "We have not sinned." (I. John, i., 11,) and when they do "not believe in the witness that God hath borne concerning His Son," (I. John, v., 10, R. V.)

It is not strange, therefore, that our Lord said that the very first work of the Holy Ghost is to "convict the world of sin because they believe not," (John, xvi., 8-9, R. V.) For unbelief is the root of all sin, the disturber of all peace. This is the great truth now brought before us.

When Moses bade the children of Israel to strike their tents at the foot of Mount Sinai, without doubt they were filled with great expectations and consequent rejoicings. For as long as they remained there they were not as near Canaan as when they were in Egypt, and they had now been there about a year. Although no nearer in distance, they were, however, much nearer in experience. For it had not been a year of idleness on their part, nor of indifference on the part of God. Stretching off on every side about them there was a great wilderness, frequented by wandering and warlike tribes, but no assault had been made upon them during all their stay in that region, except the attack of Amalek when they first came into it. None dared to molest them or make them afraid, for God was their defense. Their occupation was to do His service; their one business was to learn and do His holy will.

SIGNAL TO GO FORWARD.

But now, "on the twentieth day of the second month of the second year, the cloud was taken up from off the Tabernacle of the Testimony," (Numb., x., 10-11.) It was the signal to go forward—to go forward and take possession of the rich inheritance God had promised them. It was only "eleven days" distant, (Deut., i., 2,) and then they would be permanently at rest.

The arangement of the several tribes when they went into camp we have already seen. When they marched—as described in the tenth chapter of Numbers—the order of the procession appears to have been as follows:

1.—The camp of Judah, with each tribe composing it under its appointed leader.

2.—Levites, or the four families of Gershon and Merari, sons of Levi, with the framework of the Tabernacle, its coverings and curtains, bars, pillars, and sockets. These were carefully covered, and loaded upon six wagons, drawn by twelve oxen. (vii., 7-8.)

3.—The camp of Reuben, with each tribe composing it under its appointed leader.

4.—Levites, or the four families of Kohath, the son of Levi, bearing the furniture, and vesels of the Tabernacle. These were carefully covered, and were borne upon their shoulders. (vii., 9.)

5.—The camp of Ephraim, with each tribe composing it under its appointed leader.

6.—The camp of Dan, with each tribe composing it under its appointed leader.

Over this great company hung the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, to direct its movements, (Deut., i., 33.) So they moved forward. It must have been a very imposing sight.

It was the great company of God's redeemed children—the Church of God—marching onward in the midst of an unbelieving world, to accomplish the mission He had given it, and to reach the inheritance He had promised. It consisted of

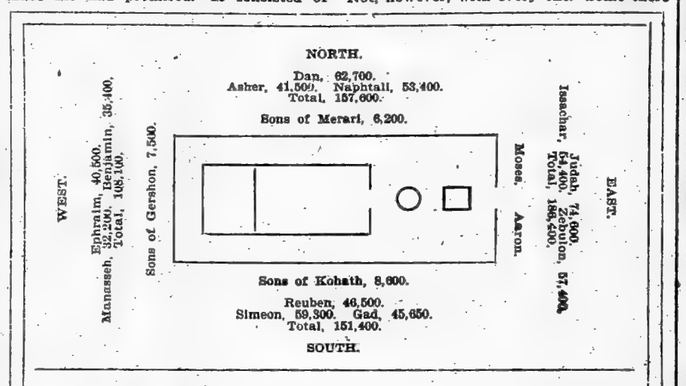

In the diagram printed last Saturday an error was made in the arrangement of the explanatory matter about the cut. The diagram is reproduced in corrected form, as it may be found useful for future reference.

many divisions, but it was only one host. Each division was entirely separate and distinct from every other division, and must remain so. Each had its own peculiar characteristics and capabilities. They are fully described in Gen. xlix., 1-28. Each had its own specific duties; each had its own recognized place, and each its own standard. Asher was not expected to march under the banner of Judah, and Ephraim had no need or desire to gather any to his standard but Manasseh and Benjamin.

HOST GREATLY STRENGTHENED.

It is very evident, however, that there was nothing in all of this arrangement that tended in the least to weaken the host. On the contrary, it greatly strengthened it. It was by God's appointment, and not by man's ordering. Each division had the same commission, and was animated by hope in the same promises. To all alike was committed the care of the Tabernacle, and all that it implied. Each had the same journey to perform, and the same testimony to give in the sight of the heathen. Each was exposed to the same enemies—each must fight the same battles, win the same victories, and glorify the same God. Each looked to the same High Priest, and each followed the same Shepherd, for God led them all "like a flock by the hand of Moses and Aaron." (Ps., lxxvii., 20.) There were "many members, yet but one body," (1 Cor., xii., 20.) Ephraim did not envy Judah, and Judah did not vex Ephraim, (Is., xi., 13.) It is the first record in history of God's people as an organized body. It is a grand illustration of true historic Church unity.

While we thus see in this great company the whole Church, we can also see in it, with equal clearness, each individual believer. For what belonged to all belonged to each—and what was promised to all was promised to each. The strength and glory of the whole depended upon the faithfulness and stability of each. But then, as now, each one had but little knowledge of his own weakness because of sin "in his members," and but little thought that the whole company lost power because of his weakness. This has been the history of the Church and its members in every age—a history of large opportunities and of high expectations, with lamentable failures and bitter disappointments.

Although the land of Canaan was not far distant, yet it is evident that they did not reach it "in eleven days." Time and again their joy was clouded—they were visited with great distresses—and suffered many delays. But not because of any attacks from without. Their troubles and delays all arose from within themselves. Because of discontent—and a carnal mind—and the spirit of pride and ambition—"the fire of the Lord burnt among them" at Taberah—"a very great plague" broke out at Kibroth-hat-taavah—and "Miriam became leprous—white as snow," at Hazeroth, (xi., 1-33; xii., 1-16.) Thus between Taberah—the place of their first encampment—until they reached the borders of Canaan, they stopped at least twenty times, (xxxiii., 16-36,) and evidently tarried at many of the stopping places several days.

At last, however, they reached Kadesh-Barnea. It was but a step now to Canaan. They were on the very borders of the promised land—the land they had been so anxious to see and occupy—the land where they would have rest and peace. No one contested their entrance into it, any more than they had impeded their march toward it. They had come "by way of the mountain of the Amorites," (Deut., i., 19,) and, as they soon learned to their sorrow, the Amalekites and the Canaanites were dwelling in the hills all about them, (xiv., 45.) But none of these rose up at that time to withstand them. It was entirely their own unbelief that stopped their progress. So it is now.

HAD NOT LEARNED TO TRUST.

Comparing Numbers xiii., 1-17, with Deut. i., 19-23, it seems that as soon as they had pitched their camp at Kadesh-Barnea, Moses pointed out the good land before them, saying, "Go up and possess it as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not, neither be discouraged." But the exhortation fell upon very human ears, Like many since in every age—yea, even like ourselves from day to day—they had not, after all of their experiences, learned to trust the simple promise of God. They virtually charged Him with speaking a falsehood, and doubted His ability to do as He had said He would. So they urged Moses to send up spies to examine into the condition of things before they were willing to venture any further.

Evidently Moses laid the matter before the Lord, and He directed him to do as they desired. They needed to learn a very important lesson for themselves and for us—a lesson which is rarely learned but by experience. So "Moses, by the commandment of the Lord," (v., 3,) selected and sent out the spies. They were all leading men in Israel—a man from each tribe. They were men in whose judgment all could trust, and on whose word all could rely. When they were appointed the people were satisfied. They were sure that they had acted very wisely. So human is it to have more confidence in what men can search out and declare than it is to rest on the simple word of the Lord!

Being thus appointed, these men went through the land. Whether they went as a compact body of twelve men, or whether they divided themselves into many groups and went in different directions, we are not told. But for forty days they searched wherever, and into whatever, they pleased. During all that time neither they nor their brethren in the camp were at all disturbed by the surrounding nations. What they saw and heard more and more confirmed all that had been told them of that good land. In due time they returned to the camp with their heads and their hands full of testimony concerning its excellence. Whoever returned after the most diligent searching into the depths of any of God's promises with any other result?

Their report was a true report. They held nothing back, neither did they exaggerate either the wealth of the land or the difficulties in the way of possessing it. It would require much hard fighting. But no one ever enters into the fullness of any of God's promises without many battles. It is the law of spiritual life, and the report of these men shows that they had been well chosen for the work which they had accomplished; it was a perfectly true report. In it they realized that they were men dealing with men, and they dealt honestly and frankly, as they ought to have done. They would have been very much to blame if they had said that they could easily possess the land. But they and their brethren both overlooked one factor which men in every age are very apt to overlook.

LEFT GOD OUT.

As a body they left God altogether out of their report, and the people did not appreciate the omission because they did not perceive it. When they went through the land they had looked at it only as men look at things, and they had measured themselves with their enemies only by human standards. So in their eyes the land was peopled with "giants," and they said: "We were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight," (33.) Yes, in their "own sight," and in the sight of their enemies, they were undoubtedly "as grasshoppers," but not in God's sight, and He had promised to be with them. Their eyes, however, were so intently fixed upon themselves that they did not—and, in fact, could not—see the arm of the Lord at all.

Notwithstanding the earnest protests and pleadings of Joshua and Caleb—the only ones who looked more at the Lord than at the "giants"—the people, therefore, could not be persuaded to go forward (Deut., i., 34-36.) So they did not enter into rest "because of unbelief" (Heb., iii., 19.) They were filled with distrust—and distrust always denies both the truth and the power of God. It says to His face, that He will not, and cannot, do what He has said He will and can. And this, their folly, has since then been often and sadly repeated. Not, however, with every one. Some there are in every age like Caleb and Joshua whose faith triumphs over fear.

So it was with old Nanny. Her home was in one of the secluded glens of Scotland, and she was poor and old, and almost helpless. As she lay upon her bed one day with her Bible near at hand, a young minister who had learned much from her lips called to see her. As they talked together, he said:

"Now, Nanny, what if after all your prayers, and watching, and waiting, God should suffer your soul to be eternally lost?"

It was a startling question. But old Nanny only raised herself on her elbow, and laying her hand upon her Bible, replied with all the strength she possessed: "Aye, dearie me! Is that a' the length ye hae got yet, man?" And then as her eyes sparkled with a heavenly light, she added, earnestly:

"God would hae the greatest loss. Poor Nanny would but lose her soul, and that would be a great loss indeed, but God would lose His honor and His character. Haven't I hung my soul on His exceeding great and precious promises'? If He should brak His word He would make Himself a liar, and a' the universe would rush into confusion!"

So it would.

CONSEQUENCES OF UNBELIEF.

But when men fail to realize this they are always very apt to confound—as the children of Israel did—the presumption of unbelief with the courage of faith. For it is one thing to do what the Lord commands and quite another thing to do it because He commands it. So when the Israelites saw the consequences of their unbelief, they proposed at once to make up in activity what they lacked in faith. Disregarding Moses's remonstrances, they "girded on every man his weapons of war," and went boldly but "presumptuously up into the hill" to attack "the Amorites which dwelt in that mountain." Now, however, they had no strength but their own, and it was perfect weakness. So their enemies "chased" them—"as bees do"—back again to their camp. (Deuteronomy, i., 41-44.)

Thus it is evident that it was not courage, nor zeal, nor energy, nor skill that they lacked, but simply faith in the promise and the power of God. With Him, "should one chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight," (Deuteronomy, xxxii., 30,) but without Him they were "reputed as nothing." (Daniel, iv., 35.) It has been so ever since, and always will be. For entering into rest, into that peace "which passeth understanding," (Philippians, iv., 7,) is not by doing, but by believing. It demands both the courage and the patience of faith.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the great truth now brought before us?

How long had the children of Israel encamped at Mount Sinai, and what had been their experiences?

What was the order of their march when they left it, and what is said of them as the types of the whole Church, and of each believer?

What occurred on the march, and what was done when they reached Kadesh?

How long did the spies search out the land, what was their report, and what is said of it?

What important factor did they leave out of their report, and what was the result?

How is the faith of Joshua and Caleb illustrated?

What did the people do when they saw the consequences of their unbelief, what was the result, and what is said of it?

English Evangelist to Preach.

The English evangelist, the Rev. Albert Swift of London, will conduct the services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock and 4:30 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. Mr. Swift is pastor of the large and flourishing East Dulwich Congregational Church.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug. 16

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Thomas J. Carey vs. Enoch N. Miner—William H. Ricketts.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Roberts vs. Roberts—Lawrence Godkin. Holmes vs. Anderson—Abraham H. Sarasohn. Harris vs. Harris—John C. Coleman.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—In re Thuringia-American Fire Insurance Company—Daniel O'Connell. Milliken vs. Earle—Frederick Spiegelberg. In re Martin—Maxwell Davidson.

Edward W. Townsend.

"A Summer in New York," in which metropolitan people and conditions are viewed by a Western girl, and described in letters to her sister. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 5:55, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:55, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION
SUNDAY, AUG. 17TH.

L. I. R. R. AND N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE ST'R "MAINE."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR. Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M.; Franklin Ave., 8:21; East New York, 8:30, and Jamaica, 8:50.
Due at Newport at 3:00 P. M.; leave at 5:00 P. M.
Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, in which case tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON STEAMER.

AL-FOSTER. DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 8:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.
Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York 9:15 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

UP THE
HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c
On SUNDAYS, the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Cafe; popular prices.

SPEND SUNDAY at FIRE ISLAND.
$5 will pay all your expenses from Saturday evening until Monday morning at the NEW Fire Island Hotel on the Great South Bay of Long Island. Fine surf bathing and Great Fishing. Music twice a day. DOBIE & CAHN, Managers, Fire Island, N. Y.

A CHARMING SATURDAY $1.50
HALF-HOLIDAY TRIP
A Rare Combination of Travel. Take fast steamer Richard Peck for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M. (stops Sats. East 21st St., 3:15;) return by express train due N. Y. 10 o'clock. Ask for Half-Holiday Tickets. Cut this out.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS
On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN and SAMUEL SCHOLLE, as trustees under the last will and testament of Abraham Scholle, deceased, plaintiffs, against SIMON FEIST and Carrie Feist, his wife; the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Arthur R. Peck, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Bruce S. Aldrich, deceased; Christian Cook, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Hogan, Edward L. Kline, the name Edward being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Louis Will, William E. Leffingwell, Edward R. Jennings, James E. Briggs, Milton Clark, David H. Burrell, Annette A. Hardin, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of George A. Hardin, deceased; Watts T. Loomis, John J. Gilbert, the name John being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; William P. Lansing, the name William being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Hadley Jones, John W. Fitzgerald, George Kirkland, and James B. Rafter, as executors under the last will and testament of Henry D. Alexander, deceased; Robert Earl II., Giles Everson, Margaret E. Kaufman and Franklin J. Kaufman, as executors of the last will and testament of John S. Kaufman, deceased; Rosa Hamburger, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of David J. Hamburger, deceased; John A. Fogg, Henry H. Mawhinney, the name Henry being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Curtis Clark, Michael D. Wells, the name Michael being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Stephen H. Mills, and Milton Clark and John W. Fitzgerald, as managers and attorneys of the New York Central Lloyds and the above-named underwriters, defendants.—Second Amended and Supplemental Summons.
To the above-named Defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this second amended and supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the second amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1902.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office and office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
To Hadley Jones, John A. Fogg, Henry H. Mawhinney, (the name Henry being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs;) Curtis Clark, and Michael D. Wells, (the name Michael being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) defendants.
The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of August, 1902, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
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Legal Notices.

ON AUGUST 13TH, 1902, at 3:30 P. M., CITY Marshal Louis Leubuscher, acting under an execution against Yik Bing Shan, sold out all the right, title, and interest to the restaurant and the lease thereto at 108 Third Avenue, for $515, to Young Nam. This restaurant is owned by a partnership of seven Chinamen, of whom Young Nam is the manager and representative. This partnership has now the entire control both of the lease and of the business of the restaurant at 108 Third Avenue, and this restaurant is continued under the management of Young Nam.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. special train 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R., round trip $1.10. Return Steamer Ramdell, round trip, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert Orchestra on board.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

Country Board.

People suffering from rheumatism, nervous and physical debility will find relief at Avenel Springs; high land; dry air; Avenel Springs Medicinal Water; beautiful scenery; only 16 miles from New York; board and rooms in physician's country house at moderate rates. Dr. A. N. Spector, Avenel, N. J.

The Old Homestead, Millerton, N. Y.; highest elevation on Harlem R. R.; beautiful country; fine drives, walks; horses, boats, fishing, bathing, fruits; very best accommodation; circular and rates, apply to Mrs. Lizzie Campbell.

Berkshire Hills.—Boarders accommodated at Old Homestead Farm, head of Pontoosuc Lake. Bicycling, boating, driving; three daily mails. Send for circular. Carrie R. Dow, Lanesboro, Mass.

Boarders wanted in one of the finest places in healthy Ulster County; special terms for August and September; finest kept grounds and farm; booklets and terms. Breeze Lawn, Ellenville, N. Y.

Galatea, Nyack-on-Hudson.—Prettiest and most desirable place to spend vacation; free drives; $7 up.

At "By-the-Sea," 32d St., Sea Gate, Coney Island; ocean front; furnished rooms, $5 week; free bathing.

Private family; thirty minutes to 42d St.; attractive home; grounds, shade. Box 210, Pelham, N. Y.

Physician desires few first-class boarders; no invalids; terms, $7. Box 3, West Hurley, N. Y.

Excursions.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.
GLEN ISLAND
Attractions from all parts of the world. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers, Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. OPEN AIR CIRCUS PERFORMANCE DAILY, at 2 P. M. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.
Including admission to all attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD
$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY
SHOHOLA GLEN.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Excursion Fare, 40c.
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30 P. M. Add'l trains Saty's 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO
THE SWITCHBACK
AND RETURN
VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
SUNDAY, AUG. 17th
$1.50 Round Trip. Children 75 Cents
Special train will leave New York, 241 St., 8:25 a. m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:50 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8:15 a. m. Returning, lv. Mauch Chunk, 5:45 p. m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Ticket office at Ferry Stations and 355 and 1234 Broadway.
From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS
Pleasant

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
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WHY NOT TRADE WITH CUBA?

In our Washington dispatches yesterday morning it was reported that some of the earnest advocates of commercial reciprocity with Cuba think that the American people will not respond to the appeal to the public conscience in that matter, but can be aroused by a demonstration that reciprocity is in the interest of the United States. A Cuban gentleman is reported also in recent dispatches as resenting the notion that Cuba desires something in the way of trade concessions which she is not willing and abundantly able to return.

The argument from interest is undoubtedly conclusive. We do not share the opinion that the American people will prove indifferent to the appeal to conscience if it be presented to them with force and directness. We are persuaded that if the President, in the course of his addresses to the public this Fall, shall state his case with the simplicity, sincerity, and emphasis characteristic of him when his mind is bent upon some moral purpose that deeply moves him, the popular response will be such as the politicians cannot afford to disregard. Whatever we may say as to the profit to be derived from just treatment of Cuba, it still remains true that we owe to the island friendly access to our markets, and that the refusal to grant it is inspired by a very mean motive. Not only is it the greed of the beet sugar people that controls the action of Congress, but it is the greedy desire of these people to prosper at the expense of the rest of the Nation. The Nation as a whole has nothing but gain to expect from a rational and friendly arrangement with Cuba. A brief review of our actual commerce with the new republic will show this.

During the last three fiscal years, ending June 30, the imports from and exports to Cuba have been as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1900	$31,371,704	$26,513,400
1901	43,423,088	25,964,801
1902	34,694,684	26,623,500
Total, 3 years	$109,489,476	$79,101,701

Here is an average total trade of $63,000,000 a year. The imports from Cuba are exceeded only by those from Great Britain, France, and Germany. Our exports to Cuba are exceeded only by those of the three countries named and the Netherlands. Our total trade with Cuba is nearly three times as great as that with China, of which we hear so much, and is larger than that with Japan or that with India. It is, moreover, trade at our own doors, with near neighbors, and it is obviously capable of great and rapid development.

At present it is confined to a small number of commodities. Of the imports, sugar constitutes nearly 60 per cent. and tobacco about 30 per cent. Of the exports foodstuffs and animals count for over 45 per cent., iron and steel and their manufactures for some 15 per cent., wood and manufactures of wood about 10 per cent., and the remainder is made up of more than thirty kinds of commodities with totals ranging from $12,000 for wool and woolens to nearly three-quarters of a million for coal and coke. The variety of the small exports shows that there is a wide range of demand, while the amount of them shows that the demand is very slightly developed. All that can possibly be needed to secure a rapid and extensive development of the demand is prosperity in the agricultural and other industries in the island, together with a reduction of the duties on imports into the island, on which the Government is at present forced to rely chiefly for revenue.

Such reduction Cuba is undoubtedly ready to grant in return for reasonable concessions on our part. She proposes a perfectly fair bargain, and one from which nothing but gain is to be looked for on either side. All that she needs, and all that she asks, is trade of the very best sort for us as well as for her—trade of what she produces for what we produce, trade of what she needs from us for what we need from her. If the two countries were two persons, meeting on such ground, with such needs and resources, each of them would be eager to do business, and if either of them were not eager, he would be set down as a fool in practical affairs. It is not a rare thing in this world for justice and decency to be good paying investments in the conduct of business, but there never was before in our history a situation in which so much profit was plainly to be secured by the practice of these virtues.

THE SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

It seems to be a pretty fair deduction from the observed phenomena that M. COMBES will not long continue to be the Premier of the French Republic. As THACKERAY said about BULWER, "his intellectual nature is not physically adapted" to the kind of contest in which he is engaged, and which he himself forced on without any effective pressure from outside. It is perfectly plain that the poor man did not know his France. His Paris he may have known, but proofs multiply that it is not enough for a French politician who aspires to be a French statesman to know his Paris. In fact, he undertook to enforce an obnoxious law, of which the enforcement was committed to his discretion, without the slightest notion what forces he was going to encounter—of what, in our American slang, he was "up against."

When enthusiastic resistance confronted him on every side, the discomfited Premier was fain to soothe himself with the notion, which he promptly promulgated, that the revolters were "Royalists." Even if that had been true, it was by no means the business of a Minister of the French Republic to say it. It is his business not to exaggerate, but to minimize the opposition that there still may be in France to a form of government now so established and so dominant as is the republic, which is the most stable political edifice that has been reared on the ruins of the feudal throne. But, unfortunately, his opponents rise up and tell him that it is not true. They are Catholics, they tell him, but they are not Royalists, and they point to the fact that the Frenchmen who have resisted his proceedings have inaugurated their resistance by singing the "Marseillaise." To say that a good Catholic cannot be a good Frenchman is to make a declaration very menacing to the French Republic if it were true. But the patriotic heat with which these good Catholics deny and reject the imputation is of itself a sufficient answer and a sufficient proof that the Prime Minister of France does not know his countrymen.

In this most unfortunate and perplexed ousiness the one fact which no observer can miss is that there has been a conspicuous absence of tact and consideration on an occasion on which tact and consideration were very urgently needed. Nobody can have followed M. COMBES's proceedings without observing how much more German they were, specifically how much more officially Prussian, than they were French. It is safe to say that a man distinguished for want of tact cannot go far in French politics.

WORDS OF WISDOM AND ACTS OF FOLLY.

In the paper on "The Mutual Relations of Capital and Labor," read by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT before the Church Congress in Cincinnati, in 1878, are found many passages which, in the light of subsequent experience, may be regarded as prophetic. For such prophecy the inspiration needed is clear insight and the intelligence to recognize the existence and note the trend of the forces which make for social regeneration.

The foundation of all sound reasoning is accurate definition, and nothing could more clearly define the nature and general objects of the modern labor movement than the following which we quote from the paper in question:

> Until the modern development of industry, the compensation of labor had but little reference to what the labor might produce. The slave, the serf, the bondsman, was fed and clothed, and when freed he inherited the custom of being fed and clothed. Hence what may be termed the custom of wages was based upon what the laborer required to keep him in a condition for efficient labor. Anything beyond this limit he could get only from the conscience of his employer, or by the force of his own will. The power of isolated men to curb and overcome the force of custom is very slight. No radical, or even appreciable, change can be effected, except by a union among those who believe themselves aggrieved. In other words, the principle of association must be invoked in order to produce any marked departure from prevailing practice.
>
> Given, then, a state of things in which the wealth was in the hands of one class, who necessarily became the employers of labor instead of being its owners; and the muscular power in the possession of another class, possessing nothing besides muscle, and who, out of the common results of the employment of capital and labor, obtained only a bare subsistence, notwithstanding it was apparent that there was a steady increase in the amount of wealth, which, instead of being equitably distributed, was all appropriated by the employing class—It was inevitable, as it was just, that a struggle should arise to enforce a different ratio of distribution.
>
> That these self-demonstrating truths are not yet understood by many for whom they have interest is shown by the fact that the anthracite mine owners are to-day banded together in dogged opposition to the principle of organization for labor, while following a policy in the management of their business which last year produced a local strike for every working day and this year has wholly stopped production for four months. They do not seem to see that, as Mr. HEWITT further says, "a new power has entered into the industrial world which must be recognized. This power cannot be destroyed by force or violence unless society be destroyed with it. It must be heard; its just demands must be heeded." The mine owners are evidently of the opinion that their futile plans for maintaining in their industry conditions against which it is at once the right and the duty of organized labor to rebel are wise and farsighted. If they have not learned otherwise by this time they are not likely to learn it from anything which may happen in the future. It in no wise excuses their stolid opposition to the forces which make for social progress to say that organized labor is at present badly advised and misled by agitators and demagogues. To what extent have those vainly trying to hold it in suppression by "sitting on the safety valve" endeavored with honest advice and friendly co-operation to direct the power of organized labor to wise and beneficent ends?
>
> In the deplorable conditions existing in the anthracite trade we have an illustration of the natural conflict between capital and labor—capital in this instance being represented by a monopoly of natural resources of incalculable value, gradually acquired by the process of unobtrusive absorption and as gradually unified by the railroads controlling the outlets, and labor by men oppressed by the conditions of an employment which the employers have for years sought to degrade by the overcrowding of the district and the maintenance of a system which has rendered continuous work at satisfactory wages impossible. Whatever the immediate issue of the struggle now in progress, these conditions cannot be made permanent and adherence to the system can have no other effect than to continue a struggle in which labor will win in the end. The present union may be wrecked, as perhaps it should be, but another and stronger will take its place, with wiser aims and more effective methods. The more obstinate the resistance offered by the mine owners to the movement of which the present strike is an expression the more certain is it that society, as represented by the lawmaking machinery of the body politic, will cancel the privileges which are sought to be abused for the perpetuation of obsolete and impossible conditions in the relations of labor and capital. No vested right is as strongly intrenched as was the principle of the divine right of Kings to govern as pleased them; but when the time came this principle was overthrown and its traditions obliterated.

HAPPINESS.

It has frequently been remarked that happiness is relative. It must be, considering from what conditions some people are able to extract it. For example: A young man who lately figured as a principal in an extremely unsavory social scandal, then fled the country to escape the scorn of self-respecting men and women after playing a particularly disgraceful confidence game in which his aged and infirm mother was the victim, and was rejoined in Madrid by the abandoned woman for whom he had wrecked his life and disgraced an honored name, sends back word to the effect that "we are now perfectly happy, and I hope our troubles are ended."

A man who can be perfectly happy, or happy at all, with the ineffaceable brand of deep disgrace upon his name must have had an experience as instructive as that of the Scotch community whose pastor recognized the futility of preaching the terrors of perdition "when the very thought of hell is a comfort to them." Perfectly happy! Heaven save the mark! What would be needed to make such a man unhappy; to stimulate the pinpricks of an awakened conscience; to induce self-contempt; to crowd his waking thoughts with bitter regrets and his dreams with visions of inevitable retribution? Happiness is the end and aim of human effort, no doubt, but from the capacity to find it in the situation of the young man referred to the least happy might cry, in the language of the Litany, Good Lord, deliver us!

THE SINGING SERVANT GIRL.

In proceedings for legal separation of a man and wife, now pending in one of the local courts, one of the allegations of the aggrieved husband, and altogether the strongest of those embodied in his affidavit, is that the wife insisted upon retaining a singing servant girl in the house and that her singing established conditions which were intolerable. Assuming the facts to be as stated, the sympathies of the average citizen will go out to the man who seeks to erect a legal barrier between his tortured ears and the musical domestic who insists on singing when hired for other and more useful services. Spontaneous melody indicates a contented and even joyous disposition, but its effect upon one compelled to listen to it at unreasonable times and under unfavorable conditions is usually that which lately prompted a Western editor to insert in his columns a personal to the following effect:

> If the young man who plays the flute evenings somewhere in the neighborhood of our office will sit within reach of our fire those when we have steam up he will hear of something to his advantage.

The singing servant girl is something the normal man cannot tolerate. Her répertoire is usually restricted to mournful ballads of Hibernian origin, rendered with an enrichment of arbitrary grace notes which to the sensitive ear are cumulatively exasperating. That way madness lies. To expect a man with a normal complement of nerves in good working order to submit to it, for no better reason than that the singer is a capable servant in other respects, would be to congest our insane asylums with the victims of acute homicidal mania. The courts should not be a party to such a crime against male humanity as would be involved in refusing to recognize the singing servant girl who cannot be displaced as a sufficient cause for the breaking up of a home that might otherwise have been happy.

"HARMONIZING LABOR AND CAPITAL"

We have received a number of inquiries as to the article on the above subject, written by Mr. ALEXANDER PURVES, on which we recently commented. The full title of the paper is "Harmonizing Labor and Capital by Means of Industrial Partnership." It forms a part of the July number of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which is published bi-monthly at the press of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where it can doubtless be obtained.

We are extremely gratified that our necessarily inadequate notice of this noteworthy paper has attracted attention to it, for it appears to us a most intelligent and practical effort to work out a definite plan for industrial partnership which shall attain the advantages and avoid the risks involved in other plans. Substantially the purpose of Mr. PURVES, as we understand it, is not only to distribute equitably the joint product of capital and labor, but so to distribute it as to stimulate the best work of each and thus increase the common product as well as the share of each. That purpose he seems to us to have pursued with remarkable clearness and sound judgment.

A man who drives a motor vehicle over a wagon road at a speed of sixty-two miles an hour takes his life in his hand, and if he loses it on the way some satisfaction may be found in the fact that the example of his tragic death tends in some degree to counteract the vicious example of his recklessness. Such machines as that which Mr. FAIR owned and operated between Paris and Trouville are as unfitted for use on country roads as New York Central locomotives would be. Whether the two lives lost in the automobile smash near Evreux were wasted or not will depend upon the influence of the tragedy upon survivors of the same reckless class. It should not need many such warnings to produce an impression upon those who may be supposed to value their own lives, even though indifferent to the lives of others.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While opposition to the Government's Philippine policy does not necessarily take the form of denunciation of the army and of the men composing it, yet as a matter of fact it almost invariably has taken that form, either in part or in whole, and The Louisville Post points out very clearly why the Democrats who engaged in such work have made enemies instead of friends for themselves and their party, even in the States where, naturally, Republican policies are least liked. "The recruiting station at Louisville," it says, "has enlisted 8,000 soldiers since we captured Manila. They have come from Kentucky chiefly, but some from Tennessee and Southern Indiana. These are not conscripts; they are volunteers. They are not convicts; they are self-reliant Americans, who desire to serve their country. They are not on a holiday excursion; the service is perilous, and we are all proud of the way the army has conducted itself." Of the army as a whole The Post says: "The army in the Philippines is an American army, made up of American citizens, composed of our neighbors and friends. Its character has not been changed by a sea voyage. These soldiers are our soldiers, and the American people do not like to hear them maligned, even by Senators." The misconduct of a few officers and privates in the Philippines, concludes The Post, no more prevents the American people from being proud of the American Army than does an occasional resort by a Senator to the argument of fists or knives prevent it from recognising that as a rule the manners and morals of our Senators are as worthy of admiration as is their ability. These are considerations to be heeded, not only in Kentucky, but in all other parts of the country, by "practical" politicians in search of "issues," and reflection upon them would almost certainly lead to a marked diminution in the number of assaults upon the reputation of the Nation's most devoted servitors.

—When the exploiters of airships fall out the kindly and credulous public has a chance to revise its ideas and get them more nearly in accord with the nature of things as they are. The interesting SANTOS-DUMONT, about to embark on a ship which, unlike his own, is able to take him to his destination even when a dead calm does not prevail, denounces "the Aero Club of America" for not keeping its promises regarding a twenty-five-thousand-dollar prize for an achievement of no value or significance. Thereupon "the Aero Club of America," whose other name is Mr. G. F. KERR, being left behind with nothing to show for a considerable exercise of his talents as a Summer resort press agent except a few anticipatory gate receipts and a second-hand airship with no visible means of support, reviews the immediate aeronautical past with a cruel frankness. He says in effect that all the talk which he and his late partner have "put up" about aero clubs and twenty-five-thousand-dollar prizes was merely a pleasant and euphemistic expression of their hopes to elicit contributions from transportation companies eager for excursionist patronage, and that while he is now sure of the ability of M. SANTOS-DUMONT to fly the country, he is vehemently dubious alike of his inclination and of his competence to fly anything else. Many other things does Mr. KERR say, all of a character to make the young Brazilian rejoice that La Touraine is more easily and certainly movable and dirigible than is a "balloon with a paddle," especially when the paddle is broken. But Mr. KERR should not, and we will not, be too harsh in commenting upon the latest of M. SANTOS-DUMONT'S "exhibitions." It is not at all necessary to question the honesty of the cloud-hunting youth from Brasil. He seems to mean well, and probably he did not know how far he had fallen when he landed on Coney Island. Mr. KERR thought he did, and from this reciprocal misunderstanding the present embarrassing—and amusing—situation has arisen.

—If a man enjoys having rows, squabbles, scraps, ructions, and name-calling matches with yachtsmen, there is no particular reason—matters of taste not being debatable, or at least not profitably so—why he should not gratify his inclination, and certainly he will experience no difficulty in finding yachtsmen willing to make things interesting for him by giving him as good as he sends. On the other hand, if a man likes to join yacht clubs and is able to pay the dues without depriving his family of the necessities and conveniences of life, nobody would think of criticising him though he joined a dozen or a hundred. But no man can successfully combine the fads of fighting of yachtsmen and joining of yacht clubs, and one cannot but wonder, first, that Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON, whose vision in many directions is extremely keen, did not realize this fact, even before he began his attempts to attain a joy so complex; and, second, that failure with the New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs did not prevent him from seeking—with the usual and inevitable result—admission to the Cohasset Yacht Club. What Mr. LAWSON has neglected to take into account, apparently, is the solidarity of yachtsmen, their tendency to make common cause with each other—much in the same way and perhaps for the same reason that the forefathers of some of us hung together in the Revolutionary era—and their firm maintenance of the rule that an injury or an insult to one of their number must be resented, and if possible punished, by all the rest. Lots of the world's fun is within the reach of Mr. LAWSON, including no inconsiderable share of its race horses, its pinks, and its copper, but he simply can't collect yacht clubs and yachtsmen's scalps at the same time. Let him make a choice between the two, or, rather, he should have made his choice in the beginning. At this late day, if the fighting of yachtsmen will not content him, he must go uncontented. The yacht club market, so far as concerns Mr. LAWSON, is cornered.

—Another queer decision in the interest of topers has just been made by a Boston Police Justice. It seems that one JAMES MCDONALD, while in a state of alcoholic exhilaration, gave vent to his emotions by breaking a large pane of glass in the window of a Chelsea saloon. He was arrested, brought before Special Justice CUTLER, and charged with malicious mischief—of which it appeared to be a clear case. It wasn't, for the Justice, possibly to justify the "Special" part of his title, discharged Mr. MCDONALD without so much as a reprimand. In explanation of this course, the Justice first read what the court dictionary had to say as to the meaning of the word "malicious," and then he said that while a drunken man is for some crimes as responsible as a sober man, there are certain specific charges that may not be proved against him. If, he added, a drunken man breaks a pane of glass when he is in such a condition that he does not know what he is doing, and can therefore harbor no malice, he then becomes civilly responsible for the damage, but cannot be punished criminally for the offense. As we said when another Boston Justice declared that intention to get drunk must be proved before a man can be punished for drunkenness, this decision opens wide vistas.

A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a good deal of activity among the leading Democrats and Democratic newspapers to elect a majority of Democrats in the lower house of Congress. I read THE TIMES every day, and I find in it leanings that way. Such being the case, I would like to ask THE TIMES if it honestly believes that the best business interests of the country would be subserved by that.

The business of the country was never in as good, prosperous, and promising condition as now. We had some experience in 1884 as to electing a Democratic house, and sad it was.

Hence, can it be that THE TIMES sees looming up any advantage at this time in placing in the lower house of Congress a majority of that party which is bent on disturbing the present great prosperity which is so happily upon the country?

CHARLES PLACE.

New York, Aug. 14, 1902.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was particularly pleased to read in your to-day's special from Washington the excellent and sensible statement of "A Cuban" on the ever-present Cuban question. I agree with him that the American press and people have laid altogether too much stress on the charity aspect of this question, and I share his belief that this country has as much to gain as Cuba by our fair and liberal treatment of her.

His argument that American statesmanship should not permit Cuba's efforts to exist as a republic to fail is, in my opinion, most sound and might be added to and greatly strengthened by the ever-growing necessity of setting an imposing example to the other American republics and to encourage these to throw off their "despotisms."

I hope you will elaborate more fully the importance of these two new aspects of this "irresponsible conflict" and assure "A Cuban" that large numbers of Americans share his views and wish his cause godspeed. RUDOLPH SCHOVERLING.

New York, Aug. 14, 1902.

BOOTBLACKS ON FERRYBOATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The management of the Union Ferry Company has seen fit to farm out the privilege of bootblacking on their ferryboats between New York and Brooklyn. Two or three youths are kept on each of their boats, and their insistent raucous-voiced appeals to passengers for "Shine!" "Polish!" are very disagreeable to the great majority of those who travel on their ferries. There is quite a section of downtown New York the business occupants of which are about as conveniently situated to use the ferries to Brooklyn as to use the bridge, and many of them cross the big structure instead of going by the ferryboats, just to avoid the insistence and disagreeable shouts of the young bootblacks.

They, next to the robust and often insulting tramp-beggars of upper Broadway and the shopping districts, are the worst feature of local travel, and the ferry management should insist on silence and as good behavior as they can enforce while their contract lasts. In their own interests it cannot be supposed that the management of the ferry company intends to have this nuisance as a permanency.

A COSMOPOLITAN BROOKLYNITE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Real Thing.

"Are you a real Indian?" asked the investigating youth of one of the painted Indians who accompanied a Wild West medicine show.

"Sure!" replied the Indian. "I was born an' raised in Indianapolis, Indiana."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Happy Georgia Darkey.

"De race is got ter git up en hustle, ef it ever hopes ter git dar," said the old colored citizen. "Too many er us thinks dat de sum er airthly happiness is ter go ter sleep in de hot sun, en wake up ter eat watermillions in de shade."—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Or If He Thinks He Has.

If a man has a new story, better let him tell it, and get it over with; he will not be satisfied until he does.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

He Had It.

"Yes, it's Fullerton's hobby that advice is cheap and within the reach of every person."

"What does he mean, anyhow?"

"What he says, I suppose. He's a confidential divorce lawyer."—Baltimore News.

Those Millinery Marvels.

"Everybody who sees it tells me this hat is very unbecoming, and I've brought it back."

"That hat! Why, excuse me, madam, you've got it upside down!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ALONG THE WAY TO MEETIN'.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I wondered if the world so wide had heard
my heart a-beatin',
With Sally walkin' at my side along the
way to meetin'.
It seemed to time my every step—jest
keepin' time accordin',
An' sayin': "There's no rest fer you' cept
t'other side of Jordan!"

I'd tried an' tried to say "the word," with
patientest endeavor—
The word that might, or mightn't, make
her heart my own forever;
But somehow, when it reached my lips,
it seemed too much to utter,
With my poor heart a-keepin' up that ever-
lastin' flutter!

'Twuz shore my tribulation day—close by
my side to view her—
To pull the wild flowers by the way, an'
then not give 'em to her!
But, sudden come this word from her—
'twuz like a benediction—
"I'm thinkin', John, this meetin' day
you're under deep conviction!"

An' then, I up an' told her all my heart,
so sore afflicted:
I loved her more than all the world—that's
how I stood convicted!
An' then, as close she come to me, with
sweeter looks an' fonder,
I read my shinin' titles clear to earth—
an' over yonder!

THIRTEEN SAT AT PRESIDENT'S TABLE

His Guests Included Gens. Young and Corbin.

Mr. Roosevelt Announces that in Future Deaths of All Soldiers Will Be Cabled from the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—That the President of the United States does not worry about superstitions was shown today, when his luncheon party numbered just thirteen. Nor, presumably, did the dread of the supposed ill-omened number enter the heads of any of the others, for no one called attention to the fact.

Among the first to arrive for the luncheon were Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, whom the President has spoken of as the best of cavalry officers, and Major Gen. H. C. Corbin. The others, who, including the President and members of his family, made up the thirteen, were: Henry Loomis Nelson, the author; Jacob A. Riis, Robert A. Morris, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee; ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, who is President of the St. Louis Exposition; Henry M. Warren of Philadelphia, son of Bishop Warren of the Methodist Church, and Congressman Mercer of Nebraska.

The President announced to the visiting military men and others that in future all deaths of privates in the Philippine service were to be cabled to the War Department, as was done when the volunteer regiments were fighting in the islands. Since the return of the volunteers only the names of officers have been cabled, they coming by code, so that a single word designated the man, his rank, and regiment. This curtailment was due to the enormous expense the Government had to incur in cabling the names of killed and wounded. The President, however, has received many requests to let those at home know of the fate of the soldiers in the regular army. He announced that he believed this was the right thing to do, and that at Gen. Young's suggestion the War Department had been instructed to issue an order in regard to the cabling.

Gen. Corbin said that he and Gen. Young had called to pay their respects to the President before leaving to witness the manoeuvres of the German army. They are to be the guests of Emperor William, and will meet Gen. Leonard Wood in Berlin. They sail to-morrow on the steamship Vaderland. He said that they looked forward to a pleasant and at the same time instructive trip.

Congressman D. H. Mercer, who is one of the nine members of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, told the President that the reception planned for him at Omaha on Sept. 27 had been changed from a Republican demonstration to a popular one, without regard to party. This was due to the request of Democratic merchants and others, who insisted that they ought to join in the welcome to the Chief Executive of the United States. Congressman Mercer said he had discussed with the President the political situation in the Northwest. Among other things that meant Republican victory, he said, were the amazing crops. Nebraska would harvest more corn, oats, and wheat than ever in her history, and the same was true of the other Northwestern States. He said that the people were happy and prosperous and in thorough accord with the action of the Administration in retaining the Philippines as a duty to National honor as well as to civilization.

Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri said that he had called on the President to assure him that the opening of the St. Louis Fair would be on April 20, 1903, and to beg of him, on behalf of the people of the Mississippi Valley, to reserve that day to be present at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the treaty for the Louisiana purchase.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw slipped into town on a late afternoon train, and was driven to Sagamore House, where he dined with the President. He returned on an early train to the city without making known the purpose of his visit.

The afternoon was made lively for the young people of the Roosevelt family by a lawn party, given to them by their music teacher, Miss Britten of South Street. She had arranged contests at ping pong and croquet, with pretty prizes for the winners. The children of the President, with the exception of Miss Alice, who is visiting in Newport, were all present. Margaret, George, Jack, and Philip, the children of Emlen Roosevelt, arrived with the President's children, and immediately after them came Nicholas and Leoraine Roosevelt, the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. With them were their guests, Mary Langdon and Catharine Treat. The prize winners were "Teddy," Jr., Ethel, Kermit, and little Miss Treat.

Archie proved himself a diplomat in regard to Miss Britten's party. His chum, "Nick" Roosevelt, is not musical, and had not been invited. The day before the party Archie rode to Miss Britten's home, and after talking about the weather and his pony, broke off to ask if she had not forgotten his chum. Miss Britten acknowledged she had, and told Archie to bring him along.

"And don't you think, Miss Britten, he would like it more if you wrote saying it was an accident you did not send the invitation before?" asked Archie. When Miss Britten acknowledged that she thought it would be the proper thing to do, Archie added: "Please don't say that I asked you. If you don't he will enjoy himself ever so much more."

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw returned last night from his visit to the President at Oyster Bay. What particular subjects were discussed he declined to say.

"There were a thousand and one things to be talked over," he said; "and it is only natural that a Cabinet officer should see the President once in a while. Nothing, however, that we talked of was of paramount importance."

Mr. Shaw passed through the city from Washington about 3:30 P. M. yesterday and reached Oyster Bay at 5 o'clock.

"I had dinner with the President," he said, "and a very pleasant time while I was there."

He reached the city on his return at 10 o'clock, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will leave for Washington this morning.

JUDICIAL TANGLE IN GUAM.

Continuance of Old Spanish Law Causes Embarrassment—Washington Appealed To.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An anomalous situation exists in the Island of Guam in regard to the administration of justice, and Commander Schroeder, the Governor of the island, has appealed to the Navy Department here. Congress has not passed legislation for the island, and the will of the Naval Governor has been practically supreme.

When the island was turned over to the Navy Department and Capt. Leary was appointed Governor, he decided to continue in operation for the time being the old Spanish laws. Under the old system thus put in force there existed practically but a single court on the island, the Court of First Instance, which corresponds to the lowest judicial tribunal in this country.

Under the Spanish law an appeal was allowed from the decisions of this court to the Court of Cassation in the Philippines, but with the advent of American control this power of appeal was cut off. Some time ago a native was convicted in this court of murder, and was sentenced to be executed. The evidence seemed to leave some qustion of his guilt, and Gov. Schroeder was appealed to. Being at a loss as to what action he could take, he asked the Secretary of the Navy for instructions.

There are said to be other cases, which involve the rights of American citizens. The subject is now being considered by the Navy Department.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Programme for the Exercises in Washington in October Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. — At a conference to-day at encampment headquarters, presided over by Gen. Eli Torrance, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the following programme of exercises for the 1902 encampment was adopted:

Sunday, Oct. 5—Patriotic services in various local churches, particularly in New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., will preside, and in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, where the Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., will preside.

Monday, Oct. 6—Campfire in Convention Hall at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at which the members of the veteran associations will be addressed by speakers of National reputation; S. E. Faunce, Chairman of the local Committee on Campfires, to preside.

Tuesday, Oct. 7—Naval day; parade of special veterans' associations, detachments of regular troops, district militia, and various civilian organizations to be particularly invited; excursion to Mount Vernon for the delegates to the encampment; public evening meeting of welcome at Convention Hall, at which Chairman Warner of the local Citizens' Committee will extend the freedom of the city to Gen. Torrance and his associates.

Wednesday, Oct. 8—Grand review of Grand Army of the Republic by the Commander in Chief and the President of the United States, with an elaborate reception in the evening at Convention Hall.

Thursday, Oct. 9, and Friday, Oct. 10—Sessions of National encampment.

Meetings of auxiliary conventions and corps and regimental reunions may be scheduled for any time during the encampment.

PRESIDENT PALMA ATTACKED.

Havana Papers Accuse Him of Incompetence, Ignorance, and Weakness.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—In the course of the last few days several Havana newspapers have been making violent onslaughts upon the Chief Executive of the republic, accusing him of incompetence, ignorance, and weakness in not having as yet done anything useful for the country.

The Lucha claims that President Palma's promises to treat the various elements in Cuba alike have not been kept, and declares that what the Executive wants is to govern without law and to ignore the Constitution. The paper says that, in spite of the repeated requests of Congress, President Palma has not yet presented the budget.

The Discusion says that Congress is wasting time lamentably, and declares that a number of bills have been delayed either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate. Congress must do more work, says the paper, or the session will pass without the accomplishment of anything for the vital interests of the country.

CUBA'S FORTS AND ARSENALS.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—In the House of Representatives to-day it was resolved that none of the fortresses or arsenals of the Cuban Republic can be leased or sold by the Government.

CHECKS GOOD FOR DUTIES.

Approval of Collector's Plan for Payments by Passengers from Abroad —Express Companies' Deposits.

The Treasury Department has approved a plan of Collector Stranahan for the payment of duties on passengers' baggage on the piers by the checks of express companies drawn against deposits of the companies in the Sub-Treasury. For many years importers have paid duties by checks on deposits made by their banks in the Sub-Treasury.

The deposit of any express company is not to be less than $3,000, made daily before 10 A. M. In addition each company must deposit $10,000 in United States Government bonds, to secure overdrafts, and to indemnify the Collector for any loss which may occur.

YOUNG NEWS VENDOR'S LUCK.

Has Made Nearly $12,000 in Eight Years, According to His Assertions.

New York has another prospective "self made" millionaire in the person of John Mangles, who is well known to attachés and patients of Bellevue Hospital as being one of the two boys who for the past eight years have had the privilege of selling newspapers through the hospital, and who has just decided to retire from the field of itinerant newspaper dealing, with a fortune, according to his assertion, of nearly $12,000.

Mangles is twenty years old, and has only been selling papers for the eight years mentioned. At that time he succeeded his uncle, John Stellner, as purveyor of news at Bellevue, his relative having held the exclusive right for thirty years, and having himself retired to live on his comfortable savings.

The uncle did not make quite as much money relatively as his nephew has, however, as he was not spurred by competition. Shortly after Mangles's advent Dennis Barnett got permission from the Commissioner of Charities to sell papers in the hospital, and from then on there was keen rivalry. For a long time every morning brought about a fist battle as to who should have the most lucrative wards, but the boys finally decided that the best way out of it was to form a trust. So they entered into partnership. Now Barnett is buying out his partner, who is said to be on the eve of marrying and entering a more extensive business.

IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

Remarkable Increase in Those Used for Manufacturers' Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The growth in the importation of manufacturers' materials and the increasing share which such materials form in the total imports, is the most notable feature of the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended.

A table, showing the importations by great classes in each year from 1880 to 1902, is printed in the annual report of the Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The total value of importations for use in manufacturing, which amounted in 1881 to $217,571,551 were, in 1902, $418,776,681, or practically double those of 1881. This phenomenal growth becomes even more striking when it is compared with the growth in importation of all other articles than those for use in manufacturing.

Comparing conditions in 1902 with those of 1892, there is an increase of about 50 per cent. in manufacturers' materials and actual decrease of about 10 per cent. in other imports. The report also shows that while the value of raw silk imported in 1902 is only three and a half times as much as in 1880, the quantity is more than five times as much. The total importations of unmanufactured silk in 1880 amounted to 2,362,824 pounds, valued at $12,024,690, while that of 1902 was 14,234,826 pounds, valued at $42,635,351. In India rubber the quantity imported has increased from less than 17,000,000 pounds in 1880 to over 50,000,000 in 1902; fibres from 118,024 tons in 1880 to over 305,727 tons in 1902; tin, from 32,000,000 pounds to 79,000,000 pounds; cotton, (including waste,) from 3,500,000 pounds to 113,000,000 pounds.

FOR PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Bids for Rental Opened in Washington, but No Awards Will Be Made at Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Bids were opened to-day by the Acting Postmaster General for the rental of pneumatic tube service in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis. The bids greatly exceed the appropriation of $500,000 granted by Congress to be used for this purpose for the fiscal year 1903.

It was announced before the opening that no awards would be made at present, as it will be necessary to make some adjustment among the different cities in order to come within the appropriation. Following are the bids for New York and Brooklyn:

New York—New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, Route No. 7, $435,500 per annum, or $16,769 per mile.

Brooklyn—New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, $48,103, or $16,799 per mile.

THE GOSSIP OF SARATOGA

John W. Gates Thinks the Resort More Cosmopolitan than New York.

Influx of Democratic Politicians for the State Committee Meeting—Fall Wraps Worn by Evening Promenaders.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—John W. Gates of Chicago, who has combined business with pleasure here during the season, was heralded to leave Saratoga yesterday for the West to look after his interests in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but he did not leave town till to-day. Meanwhile his family will continue to occupy their cottage suite in the United States Hotel, and Mr. Gates himself expects to return later on, probably near the close of the season.

Mr. Gates thinks Saratoga is even more cosmopolitan than New York or Chicago, for here, he says, he can see and talk with people from every part of the country, and make pleasure of business and business of pleasure, which is the happiest combination he knows of for Summer.

Mr. Gates smiled when his attention was called to a published story that he had given a United States Hotel waiter named Gustav Bauman a tip of $500, and that the waiter at once resigned and started for the race track. Mr. Gates does not spend money in that way, and there is no waiter bearing the appellation of Gustav Bauman at the hotel.

Democratic politicians and leaders are gradually increasing in numbers here, and frequent the Grand Union Hotel, where the Democratic State Committee will meet a week from to-morrow to issue its call for the State Convention which may assemble here on Sept. 25. In that event Convention Hall will be occupied on Sept. 23 and 24 by the Republicans, and on Sept. 25 and 26 by the Democrats.

The Grand Union Hotel clerks have been kept busy answering questions as to when David B. Hill is expected, as there seems to be an impression that there will be no politics of any importance until the ex-Governor puts in an appearance. As yet Mr. Hill has not communicated with the hotel management.

Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, who was taken ill last Saturday and has since been confined to his room at the Grand Union Hotel, has so far recovered that he intended riding to Saratoga Lake this afternoon had not a sudden rain prevented. Dr. Freeman F. Ward, the hotel physician, says the Senator will be fully himself again in a day or two.

Among some of the Democrats here are Lewis Nixon, John J. Scannell, James Shevlin, Augustus Van Wyck, ex-Mayor Robert Van Wyck, and John F. Carroll. James O'Brien is also on hand. Mr. Nixon says he is not seeking gubernatorial honors, as he has too much private business that demands his time.

Among names mentioned for the Governorship are John B. Stanchfield, Elliot Danforth, John G. Milburn, D. Cady Herrick, John Clinton Gray, Edward M. Shepard, George H. Palmer, Alton B. Parker, and Norman L. Mack. Apparently there is an abundance of timber for the Governor's executive desk.

The Republican State Committee at its meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City to-morrow will, it is understood, issue the call for the Republican State Convention to assemble here on Sept. 23. The impression prevails here that Lemuel E. Quigg will be both temporary and permanent Chairman, and that Gov. Odell will be renominated. Ex-Sheriff W. W. Worden of Saratoga is spoken of as a candidate for State Treasurer.

The rainstorm that prevailed during a portion of the afternoon caused a postponement till Monday next of the baby parade and children's carnival, an annual event for Congress Spring Park. Hundreds of children from all parts of the country were disappointed, but they will be happier next Monday.

The temperature this moon-lit evening is 64 degrees, and Fall wraps are worn by some of the promenaders on Broadway and on the hotel piazzas. A much lower temperature is reported from many resorts in the Adirondacks.

The Meadow Brook team and the Country Club of Westchester will meet to-morrow in the finals for the Hitchcock Cups. It will be the concluding event in the Saratoga Polo Club's annual tournament.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CASE

Application Filed by John W. Gates and Others for Injunction to Restrain Non-Counting of Votes.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—Application was filed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day by John W. Gates, James Blair, John J. Mitchell, and Arthur J. Singer against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, John C. Osgood, John A. Kebler, Alfred C. Cass, Dennis Sullivan, and David C. Beaman, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from preventing the plaintiffs from casting, counting, and having considered the votes which they allege they are entitled to cast at the annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors and officers of the corporation.

The complaint recites that of 239,178 shares of stock outstanding the plaintiffs own and control by proxies 191,609 shares, giving them a clear majority, but that it is expected that unless the court grants them protection they will not be allowed to cast their votes, because of conspiracy and collusion on the part of the officers and other shareholders. Numerous written demands, the complaint says, have been made upon the Secretary of the company, David C. Beaman, to furnish the books of the company, in which a list of the stockholders and the number of shares held by them are kept, but none of the demands has been complied with.

The complaint alleges that the officers of the company have transferred to eighteen persons, mostly employes of the company, five shares of stock each, with the evident object of packing the meeting and fraudulently controlling the election of officers. It is alleged that the defendants deny the right of Arthur J. Singer and William H. Valle to vote, on the ground that their names do not appear on the stock book, and that the defendants have obstructed every effort to have the names placed on the stock book.

Subpoenas were issued commanding the officers of the company to appear in court and show cause why an injunction should not be granted, and a hearing may be held to-morrow before Judge Hall.

Arguments were heard by Judge Johnson in the district court to-day in the case of William H. Valle, who is seeking an alternative writ of mandamus requiring the Secretary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to exhibit the stock books to him. Judge Johnson decided against the plaintiff on the ground that he had not shown that he was entitled to see the books of the company.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—At Fernleigh it is said that Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Bishop Potter's fiancée, who has kept to her room for a couple of days on account of illness, is somewhat better. Bishop Potter, it is reported, will come to Cooperstown next week, immediately upon his arrival from abroad.

Many quiet sufferers from headache, heartache, and home cares can find sure relief in DR. D. LAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

PIER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Flagpole on American Line Shed Shattered and Two Watchmen Shocked.

During the thunderstorm of last evening the lightning at 7:15 o'clock struck the thirty-five-foot flagpole on the dock of the American Line Steamship Company's pier, No. 15 North River. The flagpole was shattered into fragments, which fell upon the dock building and into West Street, one piece, six feet long, crashing in front of two newsboys who were standing in the shelter of the building.

John Lynch, the watchman employed on the ground floor, who was standing in the doorway, was shocked and staggered by the flash. Another watchman on the second and top story of the building was unhurt, although badly shocked.

West Street in front of the Hoboken Ferry, which is usually crowed at that hour, was almost deserted on account of the violence of the rainstorm.

NEGROES' FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Subscribe Funds to Contest Clause of Virginia's New State Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15.—The negros of Virginia are making every preparation to fight the suffrage clause of the new Constitution. They have already subscribed $3,000 for the purpose of paying counsel to prepare a case and carry it to the Federal Supreme Court, and they expect on Monday to have all the money needed for these expenses.

On that day the Virginia Educational Association will meet here and be addressed by leading men of the negro race. There are 600 delegates to this body, representing every section of the State. Letters have been received from John S. Wise and ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who have been, with others, retained as counsel. These letters are to be read before the association when the appeals are made for contributions of money to fight the Constitution.

It is understood that Mr. Wise's letter is particularly strong in urging reasons why the suffrage provision of Virginia's new law should be defeated.

MGR. CORRIGAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Two Other Candidates Beside Bishop Farley Are Being Considered in Rome.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It was said at the papal legation to-day that owing to the death of the Cardinal Prefect at Rome and the various formalities necessary to be gone through with, the appointment of a successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan will not be made until late in November, or possibly December.

It is said that the selection is being considered carefully, and that while Bishop John M. Farley has been strongly urged for the appointment, there are two other Bishops whose names have been submitted who are regarded as formidable candidates. These latter the officials of the legation declined to designate by name.

It was announced yesterday at the residence of the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, that no information has come to him in regard to the appointment of a successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan.

It was added that news of the filling of the vacancy without doubt would first come through the Apostolic Delegate at Washington.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH LETTER-WRITING AFFAIR.

Congregation Refers It to an Advisory Committee—Report of Miss Merritt's Resignation Denied.

The congregation of Hope Baptist Church held a meeting last night to consider the letter writing affair which has brought the church into notice and seriously embarrassed Miss Grace Merritt, President of the International Christian Endeavor Union, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the writing of the letters. After discussing the matter at length the meeting decided to put the case in the hands of an Advisory Committee, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Hartley, pastor, and the seven Deacons and six Trustees of the church. This committee immediately went into session.

At the conclusion of this meeting the Rev. Mr. Hartley said that it had been decided not to disclose the deliberations of the church officials, but that a report had been adopted by all present which would be submitted to the general congregation of the Church on Friday night.

Concerning the report that Miss Merritt had resigned from the church, a deacon said that this was impossible, as under the regulations of the Baptist Church a member could leave a congregation only by expulsion by a vote of the congregation, or to be dropped from the church rolls for non-attendance. Neither Miss Merritt nor her father was present at the meeting of the congregation.

PRINTERS AGAINST SOCIALISM.

International Typographical Union Convention Adopts a Resolution to That Effect—Business Transacted.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The International Typographical Union, which has been in session here all week, has disposed of more than 300 propositions for changes in its laws, as well as many resolutions.

The spirit of the convention was most emphatically shown in the adoption of a resolution against Socialism.

The agitation over the organization of the International Ladies' Auxiliary was settled to-day by the adoption of a resolution of indorsement by a large majority.

Resolutions were adopted for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; for public ownership of public utilities and the abolishment of all exploitations; for trade autonomy; for union labels on all manufactured articles; for union-made schoolbooks; putting a ban on Cincinnati and Boston beer; asking Congress to appropriate $6,000 for a statue of Amos J. Cummings at Washington; against single tax, and against so-called "government by injunction."

The convention adopted a proposition for an aggressive campaign the next year for universal eight-hour law.

Just as the delegates were leaving the Opera House for the noon recess the building was discovered to be on fire. Everybody succeeded in getting out of the blazing structure without trouble.

The fire started in a sub-cellar of George Joffee's grocery, where a boy was smoking cigarettes. The flames caused a total loss of $15,000.

NEW BREWING COMPANY.

Liquor Dealers in the Bronx Directors of the Organization.

Articles of incorporation of the North Side Brewing Company of the City of New York have been filed in the office of the County Clerk and with the Secretary of State. The corporation is to have a capital stock of $1,000,000, of which $100,000 is to be used for the starting of the business of brewing ale, beer, and porter.

The Directors are: Joseph W. Flynn, John Massinimo, Arthur Murphy, Gustave A. Nowak, Harry Bamman, James E. Brady, Philip Harnischberger, Daniel O'Sullivan, Edward A. Schill, Alfred P. Clark, George F. Gminder, Michael J. Brown, Herman Menaker, Carl Franck, and Christian Georges. With the exception of the last named two the Directors are residents of the Borough of the Bronx, several of them being liquor dealers. The officers are: George F. Gminder, President; John Massinimo, First Vice President; Joseph W. Flynn, Second Vice President; Arthur Murphy, Treasurer; Edward A. Schill, Secretary.

NEWPORT'S DINNER-DANCE

Elaborate Function by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Friedheim.

House Enlarged by Temporary Additions, and Tents and Grounds Transformed by Electric Lights and Floral Decorations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Friedheim, which is this year, as last, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, was to-night the scene of one of the most elaborate dinner dances ever held in Newport. Preparations for the dance had been in progress for several weeks, and workmen only late this afternoon completed the fitting of the house and the temporary additions for the event.

In many respects the main features of the arrangements resembled those of the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Jones last Summer, but in its details it differed very materially, and many novelties in decorations and favors for the cotillion were introduced. The guests numbered fully 350, making one of the largest parties, if not the largest, ever entertained in Newport.

The grounds were prettily decorated with numerous strings of Japanese lanterns, stretching in every direction, while among the green vines on the pillars supporting the porte cochere twinkled myriads of small electric lights in globes of various colors.

The house normally affords but little room for the entertainment of so large a number of guests as Mr. and Mrs. Jones wished to invite, so large temporary structures were constructed on the lawn in the rear of the house extending nearly a hundred feet toward the southwest, and connected with the broad piazza was a ball room 40 feet wide, with a fully equipped stage at the further end raised 15 feet from the floor. This room was constructed in a sufficiently permanent manner to insure protection from any kind of weather, being inclosed on all sides and having a water-proof roof.

HOW THE TENTS WERE PLACED.

On the South was a small tent in which the favors were kept until they were needed for the cotillion, while on the North a smaller tent was erected for the use of the vaudeville performers as a dressing room. A tent 100 feet long and 40 feet wide was erected to the northwest, and this also connected with the piazza. In this tent the tables were set for the supper, fifty tables being necessary to accommodate all the guests.

The entire colony of tents was lighted with a complete electrical system on the grounds, the various places being provided with cut-offs so that that the lights of one or all might be turned off or on at will. Each part of the system had its special purpose to serve during the ball.

The floral decorations by Hodgson were on a most elaborate scale, several schemes of coloring being used in as many different parts of the dwelling and of the temporary structures. American Beauty roses were used by hundreds in the several rooms of the cottage, in vases, and banked on mantles and on tables in the drawing rooms, which, with the enormous palms, formed a beautiful entranceway to the theatre, through the broad piazzas, transformed with a grape arbor effect with vines and grapes in bunches.

The theatre and dancing pavilion was the most striking in decorative effect. It was white and pale green in tone, lavishly emphasized by the use of some 10,000 water lilies arranged in streamers from the ceiling and on the walls, where they showed to splendid advantage near the score of large plate glass mirrors which lined the walls from floor to ceiling. The front of the stage was banked with white roses and tall stalks of white hollyhocks, which blended well with the scenery.

WHERE SUPPER WAS SERVED.

The supper tent was so decorated as to represent a woodland scene, with the sides entirely enclosed with greens, and the ceiling hung thickly with the beautiful Southern bamboo vine, brought especially from the South for this occasion. In the tent were placed the small round tables for the supper, each having a generous centre-piece of flowers. From the centre of each stood an electric device in the form of an umbrella. Bunches of gardenias were provided for all the ladies at the first supper. There was also a second supper following the cotillion.

After the dinner came the cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Pembroke Jones, two hundred couples participating. The favor figures illustrated the dances of various nations, Swiss, Italian, African, French, English, Turkish, Irish, and American, being represented by appropriate favors.

Those, for instance, representing the Swiss were Alpine stalks, tied with ribbons for the women, and boutonnieres of edelweiss tied with Swiss colors for the men. To represent Italy, there were copies of the St. Mark's Bell in antique copper for the men and Venetian chains and bags made of beads of Italian colors for the women. For the French figure, favors were Empire bags embroidered in Napoleonic bees and fleur de lis and penwipers with fleur de lis upon them. To represent Turkey there were Oriental scarfs and fezzes. For the Irish figure, the men were given small Killarney hats, with green ribbon bands in which were stuck small pipes, and for the women small harps of Erin. To represent England there were old English sporting prints for the women and English odds on neck ribbons for the men.

NEGROES IN A WATERMELON.

One of the features of the cotillion was the African figure, when a negro boy appeared, drawing a watermelon 5½ feet long. When he arrived at the point where the favors were distributed he proceeded to "carve dat watermelon," taking out a large slice, when from within emerged two picaninnies, who executed a clever cakewalk.

The most elaborate favors were in the American figure in which the favors were large globes representing the earth mounted on sticks. These globes were made of transparent material, and at a signal all the lights in the hall were extinguished and each globe was found to contain an electric light, the battery being concealed in the stick, and the light from the two hundred globes illumined the entire place.

During the dancing a continuous vaudeville performance was given on the stage, the artists being provided by Gottschalk & Alfuente of New York, and the performance being under the personal direction of Mr. Alfuente. Sherry furnished the supper, and Mullaly's orchestra provided the music.

While the guests were assembling there was a heavy downpour of rain which played havoc with the lanterns on the lawn, but occasioned no discomfort to the guests within.

LA LORRAINE SIGHTED.

Liner Probably Has Equaled Her Best Time for Westward Voyage.

The French Line steamship La Lorraine, from Havre, was sighted off Fire Island at 10:23 o'clock last night. This passage probably will equal the time of her best previous passage for the voyage between Havre and this port.

She has among her passengers P. B. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan B. Blanchard, Count Jean de Sieyes, the Rev. Father Bruneau, C. L. Peabody, the Rev. Father Jacquier, Capt. Sawyer, Alfred Binsse de St. Victor-Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Underhill, Felix Fournier, McDougall Hawkes, Commissioner of Docks, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Koobe.

New York State Leads in Patents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin on the relation of patents of manufactures. It states that New York State, though third in population and patent rank for the first decade, has since been first in both as well as in manufacture.

Building Battleship in New York.
What is being done at the navy yard to prepare the ways for the giant vessel whose keel is soon to be laid down. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week-end was well rounded in Newport by the large and lavish entertainment given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Friedheim. At Saratoga races and dinners were the attraction, with dances at the principal hotels, which were very well attended. The other resorts have excellent programmes for this evening and many house parties are arranged for over Sunday. In town it is exceedingly dull.

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Several ships expected to-day will bring from Europe about the last of the tourists who sailed in the Spring. The Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will not be due until Tuesday. Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan probably will arrive on Wednesday.

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On the lists to-day are booked a few New Yorkers. On the Minneapolis are Charles M. Abercrombie, Walter H. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Pratt. On the Vaderland are several Army people, the list being headed by Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin. Others are Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, and Lieut. James F. McKinley.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood leave the city to-day for a two-weeks' visit to Newport. They have been passing the Summer at their place on Rumson Road, near Seabright. By some error it has been reported that Mrs. Bloodgood had taken a cottage at Monmouth Beach and had entertained there quite extensively, giving a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Berry Wall. It was Mrs. William Bloodgood, not Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, who was the hostess on that occasion.

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The death of Miss Emma L. Hunt took place on Monday at Winchester, Va. Miss Hunt was one of three sisters of the late William H. Hunt of Louisiana, who was Minister to Russia. She had many friends and family connections in this city. Her niece, Miss Nelle Hunt, was at one time a member of the household of Ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and has often visited New York and Newport.

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Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll gave a dinner of thirty covers at Southampton last evening, and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands will give a dinner there to-night. Mrs. Stephen Peabody also will entertain at dinner this evening.

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Mrs. Frederic Betts gave a luncheon yesterday at Southampton for the tennis players. Next Saturday evening, at the Meadow Club, a dinner of sixty covers will be given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter.

***

Col. Robert M. Thompson, with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, are at Newport on Col. Thompson's new yacht, Lady Forfrida.

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Several members of the Southampton colony have had their miniatures painted and there is to be an exhibition of them there this coming week. Miss Edgerly was the artist. Among those who have had their portraits painted are Mrs. Edward M. Post, Miss Renee Coudert, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Charles Van Ingen, and Mrs. Arthur Weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney have arrived at Bar Harbor and are at the Hamilton cottage. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and the Misses Constance and Beatrice Pratt are at the Newport, Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of New York gave a reception and musicale at Canary Cottage to-day. It was attended by 300 guests. Mrs. Seabury Ford and Myron Whitney, Jr., sang. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould,
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin,
A. C. Gurnee,
Count and Countess Langier Villars,
Johnston Livingston,
Count Cassini,
Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller,
Baron Neufliz,
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,
Mrs. Roland Redmond,
Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sears,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sears,
Miss Edwards,
Mrs. James W. Gerard,
J. B. Henderson,
Mr. and Mrs. William Rahnestock,
Mr. and Mrs. William Fleitmann,
Gen. and Mrs. Hubbard,
Peter Marie,
Robert Adams,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin,
Prince de Cesmerole,
Mrs. George Lord.

The race of the "knockabouts" to-day resulted in a win for Montgomery Sears's boat, the Helen. A. J. Cassatt was second with the Rip.

A large number of persons saw the final match in the ladies' singles tennis match at the Kebo Valley Club this morning. Miss Julia Lawrence, daughter of Bishop Lawrence, and Miss Fannie McLane were matched for the trophy. It was a hard-fought contest to the end. Miss Lawrence won the final set after "deuce" had been called several times.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and their two sons, Jay and Kingdon, will arrive here Tuesday on their yacht. They will remain through the Horse Show week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

Mayor Seth Low arrived here to-day. He is the guest of John S. Kennedy, at Kenarden Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., will give a luncheon Tuesday for Prince del Drago.

J. L. Ketterlinus entertained at dinner to-night Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Gaertner, Prince del Drago, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, and Miss Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vandelbilt gave a dinner to-night at Point d'Arcadie.

New York arrivals here to-day included U. F. Armstrong, J. A. Tabor, and the Rev. George Sertier.

William D. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wilson.

Mrs. and Miss Archibald of New York have arrived at the Malvern.

N. B. Burr of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon.

Edward Morrell will give a dinner to-morrow night for Congressman C. E. Littlefield. Mr. Littlefield will open the campaign here to-morrow night.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The minuet to be danced at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Colonial ball on Friday evening next is being rehearsed at Mrs. Fish's villa on three and four afternoons a week, under the direction of Miss Helen Weaver, who is a charming and graceful dancer.

The dancers will be gowned in the most becoming dress of Colonial times. The young people who have been selected for the dance have entered into the spirit of it with much enthusiasm, and the minuet promises to be one of the most notable features of the ball.

Congressman Melville Bull gave a dinner to-night at the Casino grill rooms in honor of William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. The guests included Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, United States Senators Aldrich, Hale, and Wetmore, Congressmen Capron, Foss, Dayton, Cannon, Mayer, and Roberts, Dr. William T. Bull, William R. Hunter, and the commanding officers of the naval station here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland gave a dinner to-night in honor of Bishop Leonard of Ohio and Mrs. I. Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter took a party to Narragansett Pier to-day, which included Arthur Iselin, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Miss Cathleen Neilson. On their return they attended the Jones ball.

Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. John Chester Eno, Miss Mary P. Eno, Miss T. R. Sears, and A. De Navarro are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Henry Clews gave a dinner at her villa near Bailey's Beach this evening. The table decorations were pink sweet peas in silver vases.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner at her villa on the Cliffs, at which the decorations were American Beauty roses. Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a dinner at Chastelux, the decorations being pink phlox.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson will go to Lenox in a few days to visit her daughter, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from Marblehead in his yacht, the Rainbow.

Mrs. E. R. Sears of Boston is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold at the Deerham cottage.

Mrs. Alfonz De Navarro of New York is a guest of Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

PULLMAN FAMILY REUNION.

Evergreen Tree Planted on St. Lawrence Island in Memory of the Departed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The annual reunion of the Pullman family, which has been held for many years on the birthday anniversary of the late Mrs. E. C. Pullman, was held to-day at Castle Rest, the beautiful Summer home of the late George M. Pullman, now the property of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago.

The members who assembled to-day were the Rev. James M. Pullman of Lynn, Mass., brother of the late George M. Pullman; Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. William F. Fluhrer, Miss Helen Fluhrer, Minton and Lewis Fluhrer, of New York; Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Pierce of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pierce of Boston, and Miss Leola Pierce.

It was on Pullman Island that the late George M. Pullman entertained Gen. U. S. Grant in 1872. Castle Rest was built by George M. Pullman in 1885 as a Summer place for his mother, who died in 1892. At Mr. Pullman's death Castle Rest went to his daughter, Mrs. Lowden, with the stipulation that it should be opened during the month of August for a certain time each year.

According to the custom established at other similar occasions a small evergreen tree was planted to-day on Pullman Island by the assembled family in memory of the departed founders.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following musical programmes will be rendered in public parks at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

MACOMB'S DAM PARK.
(Bronx Borough Military Band, August Stover, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

Prelude—"Star-Spangled Banner."
March—"New England's Finest" ..... Clarke
Overture—"William Tell" ..... Rossini
Entr' Acte—"The Ballet Girl" ..... Bendix
Selection—"The Rounders" ..... Englander
Cornet Solo—"Bugle Calls" ..... Styles

PART II.

A Novelette—"In a Cosey Corner" ..... Kimball
Concert Waltz—"Lazarre" ..... Blanke
(a) Miserere—"Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
(b) Characteristic—"A Western Cyclone" ..... Beslfer
Selection—"Cotton Blossoms" ..... Smith
Finale—"The Mobile Prance" ..... Brown
"Home, Sweet Home."

ST. MARY'S PARK.
(Beggs's Band and Orchestra.)

PART I.

National Hymn.
March—"I Love Thee, Columbia" ..... Tobani
From patriotic song by Henry G. Kost.
Overture—"Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Waltz—"Artist's Life" ..... Strauss
Cornet Solo—"The Holy City" ..... Adams
By Albert C. Sweet.
Reminiscences of Meyerbeer ..... Heinecke

PART II.

Vocal Solo—(a) "The Furniture Man" ..... Breen
(b) "Fade Away, I'm Waiting for My Man" ..... Jerome
By Mr. Charles Cartmell.
Selection—"Chaperons" ..... Witmark
Caprice—"A Trombone Oddity" ..... Pryor
Grand Selection—"Der Freischutz" ..... Von Weber
Medley—"Garrett O'Magh" ..... Olcott
"Star-Spangled Banner."

CROTONA PARK.
(P. Berlinghoff's Military Concert Band, P. Berlinghoff, Conductor.)

PART I.

Prelude—"Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Keys
March—"The Messenger Boy" ..... Ansted
Overture—"Concert" ..... Muhl
Grand Concert Waltz—"The First Violin" ..... Witt
Selection from Gounod's "Faust" ..... Heinecke
Cornet Solo—Selected,
Mr. F. Gilns.

PART II.

Selection—"The Jolly Musketeer" ..... Langey
(a) "Pilgrim Chorus" from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
(b) "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Potpourri—"A Night in Berlin" ..... Meyrelles
Intermezzo—"Isis" ..... Morse
Finale—"The Daisy and Buttercup" ..... Beyer
"Home, Sweet Home."

New Jersey School of Ceramics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 15.—Work has been begun on the building in this city which is to be used as the New Jersey State School of Ceramics, which was established by act of Legislature last Winter. The building will be on College Avenue, opposite Rutgers College.

DEATH OF CAPT. PETER FINNEY.

He Aided in the Making of the Model of the Schooner Yacht America.

Capt. Peter Finney, who was well known years ago as a designer and handler of racing yachts, died on Wednesday in his home at 558 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born sixty-nine years ago in Portland, Me. In early life he was associated with Nelson Spratt, and he aided in the making of the model of the America which brought the famous yachting cup to this side of the Atlantic.

Capt. Finney was on several of the winning yachts in the international races, and he helped the Magic to win her race by taking her Captain's place when the latter was injured. He was for a number of years the head of the firm of Finney & Hoffman, dealers in machinery, in Manhattan, retiring about twenty years ago.

Mrs. Rachel S. Howland Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Rachel S. Howland, widow of Matthew Howland of New Bedford and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died Wednesday afternoon at the home of her son, M. Morris Howland, in Providence, in her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Howland, who was Miss Rachel Collins Smith, was born in Burlington, N. J. Her ancestors were famous in the Colonial history of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Her great-great-grandfather, James Logan, was an intimate associate of William Penn. Mrs. Howland was for fifty-five years a minister in the Society of Friends.

Funeral of Senator McMillan.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—In deference to the family's wishes, extreme simplicity marked the funeral services this afternoon of Senator James McMillan, who died suddenly last Sunday at his Summer home in Manchester, Mass. The residence at 215 Jefferson Avenue was crowded with representatives of both branches of Congress, the State Legislature, and all departments of the State and City Governments. Among those present were Gov. A. T. Bliss, Senators Hanna, Ohio; Foraker, Ohio; Kean, New Jersey; McComas, Maryland; Allison, Iowa; Lodge, Massachusetts; Burrows, Michigan; Fairbanks, Indiana; Cockerell, Missouri, and Gallinger, New Hampshire. As a mark of respect the car works here which Senator McMillan built up and developed were closed to-day, and the engines on all the Detroit and Cleveland and Detroit and Buffalo steamers stopped at 2:30 o'clock and did not move for ten minutes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Daniel D. Mangan, Jr.

Daniel D. Mangan, Jr., died yesterday at Clifton Springs, N. Y. He had suffered for a long time from anemia and chronic appendicitis, and had gone to a sanitarium in the hope of being cured. Mr. Mangan, who had for many years lived in Brooklyn, was born in Ossining in 1864. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of '85, and two years later succeeded his father in the firm of Daniel D. Mangan & Co., wholesale grain dealers. In 1899 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Mangan associated himself with the firm of Knapp & Mangan, in Manhattan. In May last he was obliged to retire because of ill-health. A widow survives him, a daughter of the late T. De Witt Talmage, and two daughters. Mr. Mangan was a member of the Produce Exchange, the Hamilton Club, the Riding and Driving Club, and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 41 Garden Place.

Ex-Mayor Nicholas Williamson.

Dr. Nicholas Williamson, Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J., from 1895 to Jan. 1 last, died at his home in that city yesterday morning. He had been ill with typhoid fever for three weeks. He was born in New York City in March, 1845. His family moved to New Brunswick in 1860. In 1871 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. He began practice in New Brunswick in partnership with Dr. Henry R. Baldwin, who died in February last. He served two terms as an Alderman, and in 1895 he was elected Mayor on the Republican ticket, although the city is Democratic. Last year he was defeated by 188 majority by George A. Viehmann. He had protested against the nomination. A wife, three daughters, and one son survive the doctor.

Miss Sue E. Perrin Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Aug. 15.—Miss Sue F. Perrin, a sister of Dr. Thomas L. Perrin of Brooklyn, died here last evening, after an illness of two days. She came here to nurse her sister, Mrs. N. R. Baker, who had been ill. Miss Perrin contracted the same disease, and died after a two days' illness. Her brother has been sent for, as have two brothers living in Western Pennsylvania.

Ezra A. Mallory.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 15.—Ezra A. Mallory, one of the most prominent hat manufacturers in this city, died at his home here to-day of old age. He was eighty-two years old.

Roy H. Smith.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Roy H. Smith, founder and principal owner of the Ithaca Gun Works, died at his home here to-day of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Smith was fifty-six years old and had been ill nearly a year. He was a brother of Lyman C. Smith of Syracuse.

Answer to a Correspondent.

A CITIZEN.—The manner of addressing royal personages varies in different countries, but the form used in writing to the King of England may be employed for other rulers without any great departure from etiquette.

An envelope addressed to King Edward should bear the words, "The King's Most Excellent Majesty," and should begin either "Sire," "Your Majesty," or, more formally, "May It Please Your Majesty."

A letter to Emperor William is addressed, "His Imperial Majesty," and begins "Your Imperial Majesty." On an envelope addressed to a Prince or Princess is written, "His (or Her) Royal Highness the Prince (or Princess,)" &c., or else "His (or Her) Royal Highness the Duke (or Duchess) of," &c.

A letter to King Edward may be concluded: "I remain, Sire, with the deepest respect, your Majesty's most dutiful and most obedient servant." The same form, with the addition of the word "Imperial" or the substitution of the words, "Royal Highness's" may be used in closing a letter to an Emperor or Prince. Of course, however, the word "Sire" is only used in the case of a monarch.

T. R. B. Kane Not Chased by Sharks.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 13 there appeared a dispatch from Greenwich, Conn., regarding Thomas Kane. He was said to have been attacked by sharks while fishing off Old Greenwich Point, and compelled to throw his catch overboard to appease the pursuing monsters. THE TIMES is in receipt of a communication from Thomas R. B. Kane, who insists that the reported adventure of Thomas Kane refers to him and did not take place.

Business Notices.

Violins, Banjos, Italian strings, cases. Repairing a specialty. **Victor S. Fiechter's, 23 Union Square.**

DIED.

CROSBY.—At Flushing, L. I., after a short illness, Ralston Murray Crosby, only son of the late Allen Howard and Josepha M. Crosby, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. George's Church, Flushing, Saturday, Aug. 16th, at 4 P. M.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.
Office of the Secretary,
146 Broadway, (Room 409,)
New York, Aug. 15, 1902.

The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, RALSTON MURRAY CROSBY, at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, Saturday, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock.

FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

DEWAIK.—Mohammed Dewaik, a Syrian, who formerly lived in the United States, died at Sarakcibo, Brazil, July 5, 1902.

HAINES.—At Summit, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1902, Gustavus Sabine Haines, in the 18th year of his age, eldest son of Charles D. and Mary Sabine Haines of New York City, and grandson of the late Gustavus A. Sabine, M. D. Funeral services

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 15	622,582
To date this year	109,575,570
Corresponding date last year	106,971,571

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 15	$2,437,000
To date this year	$581,463,600
Corresponding date last year	$703,166,220

Money rate; Collateral loans on call, 3½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	10
Am. Ag. Chem	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	½
Am. Ice	½
Am. Ice pf	1
Am. Tel. & Tel	1¾
Buff., R. & P	1½
Canadian Pacific	½
Chi., Ind. & L	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½
Chi. Un. Tract	2
Chi. Un. Tract. pf	1
Den. & Rio Gr	⅝
Detroit Un. Ry	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	¾
Great Northern pf	¾
Hocking Valley	½
Iowa Central pf	1
Louis. & Nash	½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 1st pf	½
Pullman Co	5
Rep. Steel pf	½
St. L. S. W. pf	2
Sloss-Sheffield	1
Southern Pacific	⅝
Tol., St. L. & W	1½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Union Bag & P	⅝
Westinghouse 1st pf.	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf	½
Am. Sugar	½
Chi. & East. Ill	3¾
Chi., M. & St. P	½
C., C., C. & St. L	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W	1½
Col. Fuel & I	½
Consol. Gas	¾
Corn Products	2
Dist. of Am. pf	1
Evans. & T. H	½
Ft. W. & D. City	2
Illinois Central	¾
Int. Paper	1
Int. Paper pf	½
Kan. City South	½
Kan. City So. pf	½
Missouri Pacific	1¾
Nash., C. & St. L	3⅞
Nat. Lead pf	½
N. Y. C. & St. L	1½
N. Y. N. H. & H	½
Norfolk & Western	⅝
North American	¾
Pacific Coast	½
Pac. C. & St. L	½
Ry. Steel Sp. pf	½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	⅝
Sloss-Sheff. pf	2¼
Stand. R. & T	½
Texas & Pacific	½
U. S. Express	2
U. S. Red. & Ref	2½
Va.-Car. Ch. pf	⅝
Wabash pf	½
W. & L. E. 2d pf	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Seaboard Air Line 4s 1¾

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 5s	1
Penn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Money market manipulators disported for a little while on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Pulling hard and pulling altogether they succeeded in rushing the rate for call loans up to 6 per cent. Probably as many as two relatively unimportant transactions were made at that figure. The day's business was largely transacted around 4 per cent., some volume of business having been executed at 3½. Along with this manipulative loan market spurt, the bear contingent raided the stock list with such aggressiveness as they could marshal; and some stocks receded, but only a few of them more than fractionally. Of railway stocks that declined as much as a whole point there were but four in which transactions extended beyond a single hundred-share order. Of the substantial changes of the day gains were in large majority. The money market rate foray had for net result no bear advantage whatsoever.

Of course, the Street was filled with prophecies of what to-day's bank statement will show and what the showing will signify. This is the usual Friday pastime. Of the prophets, however, they who affect to know most generally know nothing; and forecasts are unimportant —especially valueless just now, in view of development transactions whose accomplishment will produce far-reaching benefits to the financial situation here.

Sterling exchange rates shrink. Grain bills are offering in volume. Gold imports are already being discussed in international banking circles as likely to start early this Fall.

SOUTHWESTERN COMPETITION.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is to build 600 miles of new competitive line, a large part of it in the Missouri Pacific territory. Announcements to this effect are semi-officially made. But Wall Street cannot understand the move in view of the much-proclaimed friendliness existing between the Gould and Rockefeller interests. Some of the construction contracts have been let.

GERMANS IN ERIE?

Renewed reports appear of a new bond issue out of whose proceeds the Erie Railroad can be provided with a big improvement fund. One feature of the report has it that Mr. Morgan has made the necessary financial arrangement with German capitalists, the new issue not to be a mortgage, but a debenture security.

COLORADO IRON FEUD.

The contest for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is to be followed by litigation probably in both the Eastern and Western courts. It is also declared that certain interests hitherto identified with the property have already obtained large subscriptions of Wall Street capital to establish competitive plants in the Colorado territory.

AFTER TELEPHONE TRAFFIC.

Western Union negotiations to obtain control of the Telephone Trust are discussed in Gould circles, though "officially" it is declared that no such purpose is in view.

AN ADAMS EXPRESS "DENIAL."

The official denial that there is any express company deal was further supplemented yesterday by a jump of 10 points more in Adams Express Company stock.

A GLUT OF RUMORS.

To account for smart rises in the stocks of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway—stocks neglected for more than a year —Wall Street rumor mongering grows very active. In the explanations of yesterday were quoted efforts of the New York Central to obtain control, a traffic alliance with the St. Louis and San Francisco, and some new coup which John W. Gates has planned. Friends of the property smile at the current yarns.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advices from St. Petersburg that a syndicate of Americans is negotiating for control of the street railway systems of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

According to Pittsburg dispatch, the Page Woven Wire Fence Company is arranging to sell $1,750,000 5 per cent. twenty-year bonds in New York City and is planning improvements at its Monessen plant, to cost $1,000,000.

Greenwoods Cotton Mills at New Hartford, Conn., which employ 1,000 operatives, are to be moved to the South.

Canadian Pacific reported to be building at its shops in Montreal twenty-four compound ten-wheel passenger locomotives, to be used in the transcontinental service.

Bar silver quiet at 24 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 9-16@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.20; Madrid, 36.95; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 100.93¾.

Reported sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Oil Company to the Standard Oil Company for about $1,000,000.

Increase of $357,624 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $664,512 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Adjournment until Sept. 10 of the meeting of the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company which was called for yesterday to vote upon a merger agreement with the Long Island Title Guarantee Company.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

According to the commercial reviews trade prospects are very favorable. Speaking of this matter, Bradstreet's will say to-day:

The favorable trade features noted in the telegrams to Bradstreet's this week are the expansion in the Fall demand for dry goods, hardware, groceries, clothing, shoes, and millinery at leading markets North, West, East, and Northwest, the more optimistic views expressed as to the large size of the Southern cotton crop and its effect on future business, the strength of iron and steel, caused by the curtailment of production in July as a result of shortages in fuel supplies due to the strikes and car shortages, the firmness in lumber, mills being heavily sold ahead, and the continuance of the improved export demand for cereals, particularly wheat, with the steadiness in prices of actual grain, which is in active request, while speculation is rather slow. The less favorable features noted are the restriction of trade in Summer goods, caused by the cool weather; the continuance of the deadlock at the anthracite coal mines, with the growing nervousness as to supplies and prices if the strike continues until cool weather, and the unfavorable figures of July export trade, caused by reduction of last year's conditions into the present. Collections as a whole are classed as seasonable.

On the same subject Dun's Review will say:

Shoe manufacturers at the East have received practically all the Fall orders that will be placed, and new business is now restricted to sample orders in Spring lines. On the whole, it has been a good season for New England producers in respect to the amount of business placed, but the question of prices is becoming serious, owing to the tendency of materials. Buyers are still numerous in the Boston market and reports from the West are favorable. A heavy Spring trade is anticipated. Local jobbing is quiet, the next event of importance being the usual demand for children's school shoes. Leather has again risen in price and sales were heavy during the past week, not only in sole, but also upper stock and belting butts. Recent violent advances in hides have been fully maintained, and large transactions occurred, while heavy Texas steers reached a new record price. Foreign hides nominally advanced, without actual trading.

Despite the very favorable reports from dry goods jobbers regarding the volume of business transacted, and the bright outlook for Fall trade, conditions in the primary market and at the mills are now devoid of incident. Buyers are still governed by the impression that a large cotton crop is assured and the resulting lower prices for raw material will bring better terms for goods. Orders thus far have made few concessions and consequently trading is dull, except in specialties, and the absence of an export demand is weakening the tone of brown cottons. Buyers of light weight woolens are evidently satisfied with opening prices, as a good volume of business has been placed. Many lines of both worsteds and woolens have been withdrawn, prospective production having been sold. Staple fabrics have met with the best demand, and medium priced fancy woolens are in favor. Some lines of the latter goods have been opened, but no changes in prices are anticipated.

Of conditions in the iron trade Bradstreet's will say:

Pig-iron production is still restricted by scarcity of cars affecting coke supplies and the anthracite strike. Demand is no less active, Southern pig selling heavily. Foundry iron is active for near-by and next year delivery at $1 advance on Bessemer iron. Premiums for spot iron at Chicago are high, and it is very scarce at Pittsburg. There is plenty of foreign steel offered, but business is not active at the prices demanded, though domestic supplies are scarce. Eastern furnaces are buying coke for next year at $2.75 at furnace. Plates and structural material are largely sold ahead, and Western rail mills are refusing orders. Sheets, tin plate, and wire are "dragging." Nothing like the present activity in hardware is recalled. All markets report activity in this line and Chicago notes large sales for Spring delivery. Tin is weaker on lower foreign markets, and copper is nearly ½ cent lower and weak on full offerings at concessions.

On the same subject Dun's Review will say:

Statistics of pig-iron production on Aug. 1, according to The Iron Age, are more satisfactory than might have been expected in view of the great scarcity of fuel. A weekly capacity of 336,465 tons is 15,599 tons less than the high record of May 1, it is true, but compares favorably with all earlier dates and shows an increase of 32,016 tons in output a year ago. These figures by no means suggest a serious setback in the industry, but rather emphasize the abnormal condition of demand which finds such a heavy yield entirely inadequate. Southern furnaces have contracted so far in advance that they have practically withdrawn from the market, and all dates for deliveries are remote, except where foreign arrivals are offered. Pressure for steel is undiminished, and the urgency of domestic consumers is shown by additional imports of large size. Structural material is sought by car shops and bridge builders, while many office buildings and other steel structures are planned. Coke production in the Connellsville region exceeds 250,000 tons weekly, and outside ovens are also surpassing all records of activity. Yet shipments are unsatisfactory, causing frequent delays.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says discount quotations rose slightly yesterday because of the fall in New York exchange on London. This movement was expected, but it came sooner than seemed probable, assuming that the advance is not temporary. American houses are disposed to increase their liabilities in Europe, using the excellent crop prospects as a basis for fresh operations.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday business was on a small scale, but the improvement in the tone continued. Option business was rebegun in consols and Kafirs, and the latter advanced appreciably. The recent great advance in Argentine bonds led to some realizations. There was some investment buying of home rails.

Some disposition to speculate on a rise in American rails was shown by professionals, but the market was irregular. The tone at the opening was strong, under the lead of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, and nearly all prices advanced above New York parity, but the improvement was not fully maintained, because of New York selling orders and local realizations. In late dealings prices relapsed slightly on arbitrage sales.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The pressure for money was relaxed to-day, although the supply was not plentiful. Discounts were firm, affected by the growing demand for money by New York and talk of gold exports to that centre.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was fairly active, and the tone was cheerful, prices being supported by Continental buying of Kafirs, on reports of further discoveries of gold over large areas and that the native labor supply is improving. The impression that an extreme monetary stringency at New York will be avoided also aided to sustain the market. The dealings were largely professional. Consols hardened and home rails were firm.

Americans opened steady, at prices above parity, and hardened, especially Union Pacifics, Southern Pacifics, and Louisville and Nashvilles, but they closed below the best prices. Grand Trunks were irregular.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 95 7-16; consols, for the account, 95 9-16; Anaconda, 6¾; Atchison, 95½; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 112¾; Canadian Pacific, 142½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56½; Chicago Great Western, 34; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191½; Denver and Rio Grande, 46⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90¼; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 70⅝; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 133½; Louisville and Nashville, 156; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168¾; Norfolk and Western, 72½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 61⅞; Reading, 34¼; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 41¼; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 74½; Union Pacific, 112; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 41⅞; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 32½; Wabash preferred, 49; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 11¾; De Beers, 23¾.

Bar silver quiet at 24 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 9-16@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.20; Madrid, 36.95; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 100.93¾.

The Berlin Market.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day owing to other Boerses being closed on account of the celebration of the feast of the Assumption. Later prices grew firmer and banks and mines closed with a good advance. Canadian Pacifics were lifted to New York parity.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $230,414,300; balances, $9,357,715; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $867,274.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2¾@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

VIRGINIA COAL AND COKE.

The Plan for the Reorganization of the Company—Adjustment of All Obligations.

The general outlines of the reorganization plan of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company were made public yesterday. The committee that has charge of the readjustment plan consists of Levi P. Morton, Edwin J. Berwind, Grant B. Schley, and H. K. McHarg. The plan provides for the restoration of the property and business of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, now in the hands of receivers, to the management, the discharge of the receivers, the discontinuance of the pending suits for foreclosure and the adjustment of the company's obligations to relieve it from embarrassment in its operations.

The plan contemplates the payment of the back interest on the company's bonds, as well as the settlement of the debts incurred during the receivership, and at the same time provides for the paying off of some of the underlying mortgages. It is proposed to issue $2,000,000 of bonds on the property of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad Company, which is owned by the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. In addition to the bonds, there will be issued $1,000,000 of new railroad stock, that amount being in addition to the similar amount of the railroad company's stock held now by the Virginia Iron Company. The railroad bonds are to be issued with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock at par, less an underwriting commission of 2½ per cent. The right to subscribe to the bonds is to be given to the stockholders of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. Holders of the Virginia Company's bonds, on which no interest has been paid since September, 1900, are to receive payment in cash for the coupons due on March 1, 1901, and March 1, 1902. The September coupons of 1901 and 1902, as well as those of 1903, are to be paid by an issue of five-year scrip. The coupons so funded are to be kept alive as security for the scrip.

The proceeds of the bonds and stocks are to be applied to the payment of the obligations of the receivers upon the loan of $1,000,000 negotiated by them, the obligations secured by the mortgage of the Virginia Company to the Morton Trust Company, amounting to $575,000 and interest, and other accounts, so that when the receiver shall have been discharged, and the adjustment plan consummated, there will be no mortgage liens on any of the property of the Virginia Company, other than the lien of the mortgages to the Manhattan Trust Company, securing bonds outstanding to the amount of about $7,000,000, and the lien of the mortgage of the Virginia and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the lien of the mortgage of the Carter Coal and Iron Company to the Continental Trust Company, securing $585,000 of bonds.

The agreement provides that the committee shall act without compensation, the expenses of the plan of rehabilitation to be paid by the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. Bondholders are to deposit their bonds with the Morton Trust Company on or before September 3.

More Time for Steel Trust's Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Another postponement of the filing of the amended answer of the United States Steel Corporation was announced to-day by Robert H. McCarter, the New Jersey counsel for the complainants. The amended answer was to have been filed at 10 o'clock to-day. The extra work on the part of the corporation's counsel was advanced as a valid reason for asking for the postponement, which was granted until Aug. 25.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Philadelphia market to-day continued active, and some of the specialties reached new top figures for the present movement. Most of the business to-day was in Cambria Steel, Consolidated Lake Superior, Philadelphia Electric, and the traction stocks. Consolidated Lake Superior shows evidence of vigorous support on the strength of its present business. The common rose ⅝ to 28 to-day, and the preferred rose ½. Marsden continued active, there being steady buying from one house. There was no lack of sellers, and after a gain of ⅝ had been recorded part of the advance was lost. No news came to the market, and most of the activity seemed to be speculative. In the local money market loans are stiffer, but rates are unchanged at 4 per cent. for call, 4½@5 per cent. for time, and 5 per cent. for commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	12	12	12
325	Am. Shipbuilding com	55	54	54
50	Am. Strawboard receipts	49½	49½	49½
360	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	106	104	106
14	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
139	Chicago Title & Trust	131½	131	131½
150	Chicago Union Traction	16¼	16	16¼
5	Chicago Telephone	167	167	167
70	Diamond Match	140	140	140
197	Met. Elevated pf., ex div.	89	88	88
552	National Biscuit	48	48	48
150	National Biscuit pf., cash	106¾	106½	106¾
20	Nat. Biscuit pf., ex div	104¾	104¾	104¾
270	National Carbon com	31¾	31½	31¾
140	National Carbon pf	100½	100	100
220	Swift & Co	166½	164½	166
917	Quaker Oats pf	93¾	91½	93¾
637	United Box Board	17½	16½	16½
450	United Box Board pf	69¼	67¾	67¾
10	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
3	Street's W. S. C. Line	29½	29½	29½
27	West Chicago	95½	94¾	94¾
150	Western Stone	27	27	27

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½
14,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	90	88¾	89½
2,000	Geo. & Ala. Cons. 5s	113½	113½	113½
25,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc	70¾	70¾	70¾
18,000	Un. Ry. & El. 4s	88	88	88
1,000	City Pass. 4½s	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s	101	101	101
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83¼	83	83
4,000	Cotton Duck inc	45	45	45
3,000	Geo., Car. & North. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
4,000	Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½
5,000	Atlanta St. Ry	160½	160½	160½
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc	42½	42½	42½
1,100	G. B. S. Br. inc. scrip	42½	42½	42½
1,000	Cons. Gas 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼
4,000	Pitts. Union Trac. 5s	116½	116½	116½
2,000	Pitts. Md. Av. 5s	118	118	118
53,000	Virginia Mid. 5s	116½	116¾	116¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—New York exchange was at par to-day; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Such speculative interest as was shown in the local market to-day was for the most part manifested in Box Board. There continues to be a fair demand for this stock, and prices showed a further advance immediately after the opening this morning. Sentiment on the floor of the Exchange in regard to Box Board is mixed. There is a good deal of "soreness" on the part of some of the traders who have sold Box Board against Straw Board receipts, which since have proved to be not good delivery, by reason of the fact that they were not extended under the May 31 agreement. Swift & Co. shares again showed a strong upward tendency to-day, prices moving up sharply in response to a moderate demand. The local market in general showed a good tone during the greater part of the session. Diamond Match and Biscuit were both the subject of a fair demand, and there was considerable scattered trading in a number of miscellaneous stocks. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	12	12	12
325	Am. Shipbuilding com	55	54	54
50	Am. Strawboard receipts	49½	49½	49½
360	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	106	104	106
14	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
139	Chicago Title & Trust	131½	131	131½
150	Chicago Union Traction	16¼	16	16¼
5	Chicago Telephone	167	167	167
70	Diamond Match	140	140	140
197	Met. Elevated pf., ex div.	89	88	88
552	National Biscuit	48	48	48
150	National Biscuit pf., cash	106¾	106½	106¾
20	Nat. Biscuit pf., ex div	104¾	104¾	104¾
270	National Carbon com	31¾	31½	31¾
140	National Carbon pf	100½	100	100
220	Swift & Co	166½	164½	166
917	Quaker Oats pf	93¾	91½	93¾
637	United Box Board	17½	16½	16½
450	United Box Board pf	69¼	67¾	67¾
10	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
3	Street's W. S. C. Line	29½	29½	29½
27	West Chicago	95½	94¾	94¾
150	Western Stone	27	27	27

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½
14,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	90	88¾	89½
2,000	Geo. & Ala. Cons. 5s	113½	113½	113½
25,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc	70¾	70¾	70¾
18,000	Un. Ry. & El. 4s	88	88	88
1,000	City Pass. 4½s	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s	101	101	101
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83¼	83	83
4,000	Cotton Duck inc	45	45	45
3,000	Geo., Car. & North. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
4,000	Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½
5,000	Atlanta St. Ry	160½	160½	160½
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc	42½	42½	42½
1,100	G. B. S. Br. inc. scrip	42½	42½	42½
1,000	Cons. Gas 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼
4,000	Pitts. Union Trac. 5s	116½	116½	116½
2,000	Pitts. Md. Av. 5s	118	118	118
53,000	Virginia Mid. 5s	116½	116¾	116¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Money rates are still held relatively firm, but the demand at the same time is not extreme. Sterling exchange remains quiet and with its tone still showing considerable weakness. Clearing House rates 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; call loans, 3½@4; time money, 4½@5; Clearing House exchanges, $22,025,894; balances, $1,810,222. The continued demand for Dominion Steel was the feature of the stock market. American Telephone made a further lift to 167¾, from which it fell back to 166¼. The Copper shares displayed strength at points. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Atchison	93¼	92¼	92½
58	Atchison pf	103	102⅝	102⅝
1	Boston Elevated	161	161	161
86	Boston & Maine	200	199½	199½
105	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	128	128	128
400	Mass. Electric	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
90	Mexican Central	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	N. Y., N. H. & H	233½	233	233½
850	Union Pacific	109½	108⅝	108⅝
8	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

3,064	Am. Tel. & Tel	167¾	166	167
4,163	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15½	15½	15⅝
150	Mexican	21½	21½	21½
109	New England	144	143½	144
368	Western	31½	30	31
135	Western pf	102¾	102	102
15	Western pf., ex div	100⅝	100¾	100⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

910	Am. Ag. Chem	27½	26¾	27
815	Am. Pneu. Service	9	8	9
100	Am. Pneu. Service pf	29½	29	29½
276	Am. Sugar	133⅝	132¾	132⅝
131	Am. Sugar pf	120	120	120
100	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
2	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78
6,595	Dom. I. & S	72⅝	71	72⅝
10	General Electric	185	185	185
18	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
14	Painters' Compress	35	35	35
13	Painters' Compress pf	82	81	81
544	Swift P. & P	168	164	165
356	United Fruit	112¼	111	111¼
350	United Shoe Machine	55	54½	55
15	United Shoe Machine pf	31½	31½	31½
1,405	U. S. Steel	41	40⅝	41
26	U. S. Steel pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	Westinghouse pf	110	110	110

MINING.

110	Adventure	22½	22	22
15	Allouez	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,873	Amalgamated	65½	65	65½
100	Bonanza	90c	90c	90c
5	Calumet & Hecla	540	535	540
5	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾
870	Cons. Mercur	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
250	Copper Range	57	56½	56½
5	Daly-West	52	52	52
10	Dom. Coal	143¾	143¼	143¼
400	Elm River	3	3	3
55	Franklin	11	11	11
150	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
100	Mass	17¼	17	17¼
50	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Mohawk	45	44¾	44¾
50	Montana Coal & Coke	3	3	3
400	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
20	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2¼
110	Old Dominion	18	18	18
133	Osceola	57	56¼	56½
9	Trinity	129	129	129
5	Parrot	26	26	26
25	Phoenix	5	5	5
225	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
606	Santa Fé	2 1-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
520	Shannon	10¾	10¼	10¼
52	Tamarack	175	175	175
10	Tecumseh	2½	2½	2½
315	Trinity	11¾	11¾	11¾
315	United States	21	20¾	20¾
1,255	U. S. Coal & Oil	17	16¼	16¾
50	Utah	20¾	20¾	20¾
440	Victoria	6	6	6
3,924	Winona	5	5	5¼
76	Wolverine	58½	58½	58½
150	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8½ asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	United States Steel	41	40⅝	40⅝
10	United States Steel pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,460	Pittsburg Coal	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
552	Pittsburg Coal pf	91	90¾	90¾
330	Pittsburg Brewing	28½	28½	28½
15	Pittsburg Brew. pf	46¾	46¾	46¾
210	Monon. River Coal	12½	12½	12½
350	Monon. River Coal pf	40½	40½	40½
450	Am. Window Glass	63¼	62¾	62¾
2677	Philadelphia Company	50¼	49¾	49¾
28	Philadelphia Co. pf	49½	49½	49½
32	Pennsylvania Steel pf	98	98	98
100	Railway Co. general	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,545	Reading 1st	33 7-16	33 5-16	33 7-16
100	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	43 1-16	43 1-16	43 1-16
100	Read. 2d pf. t. c.	36 7-16	36 7-16	36 7-16
100	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Southern Railway	40¼	39½	40
973	United Gas Imp	109	108¾	108¾
200	Union Traction	48¾	48¼	48¼
200	Union Pacific	109¼	109¼	109¼
1,192	U. S. Steel com	41¼	40¾	40¾
109	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

*Ex-dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Seaboards continued to hold the primary place in to-day's trading, but the belief that the advance has already discounted all benefits to accrue under any deal induced considerable sales to realize. The price held fairly well during the major part of the day. The 4 per cent. bonds were strong, gaining 1½ points. International Trust was strong and higher, due to the accruing benefits from the rise in Alabama Coal and Iron shares, of which it holds a large bulk, besides the reported good profits. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,555	Seaboard Ry. com	34½	33⅞	33⅞
2,515	Seaboard Ry. pf	54	53⅝	53½
250	United Ry. & El. com	16¼	16	16
100	Nashville Ry. com	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
315	Norfolk Ry. & L. com	13	13	13
158	International	140	139	139¾
10	Continental	216	216	216
40	Colonial	33	33	33
130	Union	76	76	76
100	Consolidated Coal	80¼	80¼	80¼
15	Third National Bank	135	135	135
12	Union Bank	119	119	119
80	Western Bank	40	40	40

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 15, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
210	230	400	Adams Express	215	220	215	220	+10
65⅝	65¾	8,600	*Amal. Copper Co	65¾	67⅛	65	65⅝	— ⅛
20¼	28	100	Am. Agr. Chemical Co	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
6¾	7	1,300	Am. Bicycle Co	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
20	21⅜	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	20	20	20	20	— ¼
32⅜	34	1,570	Am. Car & F. Co	34⅛	34½	33⅝	33⅞	
92	92½	153	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	
51	51⅛	800	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	50½	51⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	39⅞	3,400	*Am. Grass Twine	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
246	252	11	Am. Express	247	247	247	247	
12⅞	13	1,300	*Am. Ice Co	13	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,200	*Am. Ice Co. pf	44	45	44	44	+1
24	24½	200	*Am. Linseed Co	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
31¾	32	1,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	32½	32½	31¾	32	
93	93⅜	275	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93	93	93	93	— ½
47⅜	48	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co	48	48	48	48	
97½	97¾	20	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅝	— ⅛
132½	132¾	3,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	133⅜	133⅝	132¼	132⅝	— ⅛
166½	167	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	166	167½	166	167½	+1½
...	...	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts	15	15	15	15	...
92⅜	92⅝	16,600	Atch. Top. & S. F	93½	93¾	92¼	92⅜	— ¼
102⅜	102⅞	3,820	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103	103⅛	102¾	102⅞	— ⅛
109⅝	109⅞	16,400	Baltimore & Ohio	109¾	110	109½	109⅞	+ ⅜
94½	96	45	Balt. & Ohio pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95½	...
67	67¼	2,470	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67½	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	— ⅜
123	125	200	Buff. Roch. & Pitts	124	124	123¾	123¾	+1⅞
138½	138¾	6,400	Canadian Pacific	139	139	137⅞	138½	+ ½
135	135¼	300	*Ca. Pac. ctfs., 2d in pd	135	135	135	135	...
54⅜	54⅞	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	55	54⅛	54⅜	— ⅛
43	43¼	3,900	Chicago & Alton	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43	— ¼
70¼	77	100	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77	77	77	+ ¼
...	217	280	Chi. & East. Ill	215	215	215	215	—2¾
32⅜	32⅞	8,550	Chicago Great West	33	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
89¼	89½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
50¼	50⅜	2,810	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	50	51	50	50¼	+ ¼
75	76½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
185¾	186	9,960	Chi., Mil. & St. P	186⅝	186⅞	185⅞	185⅝	— ¼
...	...	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	193½	193½	193¼	193¼	...
241	244	100	Chicago & Northw	243¼	243¼	243¼	243¼	+ ¼
184½	184½	2,040	Chi., R. I. & Pac	185	185¾	184¼	184½	+ ¼
22⅞	22⅞	600	Chi. Term. Trans	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	40⅞	5,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	+ ¾
17⅛	17¼	4,000	Chi. Union Traction	17¼	17	15¾	17	+2
48	50	100	Chi. Union Traction pf	50	50	50	50	+1
105½	106¾	700	C., C., C. & St. L	106⅜	106⅜	105½	106½	— ⅞
74	78	100	Cleve., Lor. & W	75	75	73	74	—1⅝
90	91	2,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	91¼	91¾	90	90⅜	— ⅝
33⅝	35⅝	1,800	Col. & Southern	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33½	— ¼
78½	78¾	70	Col. & Southern 1st pf	79	79⅝	79	79⅛	
51¼	52	800	Col. & Southern 2d pf	51⅜	52	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
20	21⅜	200	Col. & H. C. & I	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
223½	223½	2,000	Consolidated Gas	223½	223⅞	223	223	— ⅝
121⅛	121¼	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121⅛	121⅜	121¼	121⅛	— ⅝
30¼	32	1,522	Corn Products	32¼	32¼	30¼	30¾	—2
83⅝	84	270	Corn Products pf	84	84	84	84	...
275	279	100	Del., Lack. & West	278	278	278	278	...
45¼	45⅜	900	Denver & R. G	44⅜	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	+ ⅜
93¼	93½	650	Denver & R. G. pf	93½	93⅜	93¼	93⅛	...
51⅝	51⅞	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	2,300	Detroit Southern	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+1
41	42	800	Detroit Southern pf	40¾	41½	40¾	41½	+1
86½	87	500	Detroit United Ry	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+ ½
...	4½	800	*Distilling of Am	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
35	35½	1,000	*Distilling of Am. pf	35½	35½	35¼	35½	—1
17	17¾	150	*Dul., S. S. & At	17½	17½	17½	17½	
30¼	31	620	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅝
38⅝	39⅜	8,500	Erie	40	40	38⅝	39⅝	
68⅜	68	910	Erie 1st pf	69	69	68¾	68⅜	— ¼
53	54	300	Erie 2d pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
61	61¼	200	Evans. & T. H	61½	61½	61	61	— ½
58	60	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C	58	58	58	58	—2
101	102	100	General Chemical pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
184½	185¾	200	General Electric	185⅜	185⅜	185	185	...
60¾	61¼	37	Geo. A. Fuller Co	60½	60½	60½	60½	
105¾	106	150	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
192¼	193	700	Great Northern pf	192½	192⅝	192¼	192⅜	+ ⅛
101¼	101¾	7,000	Hocking Valley	101	102	100½	101¼	+ ½
94	94⅜	400	Hocking Valley pf	94½	94½	94	94	...
168⅜	168⅝	4,400	Illinois Central	169½	170	168¼	168⅜	— ⅜
21¼	22	1,100	Internat. Paper	22	22¼	21½	21½	—1
74½	75	200	Internat. Paper pf	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	— ½
52¾	53¼	200	Internat. Steam Pump	53	53	53	53	...
50¼	50⅝	2,500	Iowa Central	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
87¾	88¼	3,200	Iowa Central pf	87¾	88⅛	87¾	88	+1
85½	86	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	86	86	86	86	...
...	...	300	Kanawha & Michigan	50	50	49¾	50	— ⅛
36	36¼	1,400	Kansas City South	36½	36¾	36	36	— ⅛
59⅜	60	100	Kansas City South. pf	59⅜	59⅝	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
34¾	35	150	Keokuk & D. M	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
88	89	25	Laclede Gas	89	89	89	89	...
151⅞	152¼	29,450	Louisville & Nashville	151¾	152⅝	151¼	152	+ ⅛
134½	134⅝	3,225	Manhattan Elevated	135¾	135¾	134⅝	134⅝	— ¼
127½	128	103	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	128	128	128	128	...
148	149	630	*Met. Street Railway	148½	148½	148¼	148¼	...
29⅞	30	3,800	Mexican Central	29⅝	30⅝	29¾	30	+ ¼
112¾	113	160	Minn. & St. Louis	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	...
64¼	64⅜	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M	64½	64½	64¼	64⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	32	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
64	64⅜	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	64	64½	63¾	64	+ ⅛
117⅜	117⅝	37,050	Missouri Pacific	119½	119⅝	117¼	117⅜	—1⅝
114	117	1,400	Nash., Chat. & St. L	119	119	114½	115	—3½
47¾	48	1,825	*Nat. Biscuit Co	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
25⅜	25½	2,280	*Nat. Lead Co	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
92½	93¼	400	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	93	93	92	92	— ½
38	39	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39	39	39	39	+ ½
164⅜	164¼	7,500	New York Central	164½	165⅞	164	164¼	+ ¼
56¾	57	1,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	57½	57⅝	56	56	— ⅛
234	235	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	233	235	233	233	—1
33⅝	34	800	N. Y. Ont. & West	34	34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
70	70¼	14,925	Norfolk & Western	70½	70⅝	69½	70	— ⅜
122¼	124½	100	North American	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ⅜
73¾	74½	700	Pacific Coast	75	75	74	74½	+ ⅛
40¼	41	200	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
160¾	160⅝	33,850	Pennsylvania R. R.	159⅞	161⅜	159¾	160	+ ⅜
41	43	100	Peoria & Eastern	42	42	42	42	...
96	96¼	100	Pt., U. C. & St. Louis	96¾	96⅛	96¼	96¼	— ⅞
48¾	49	1,010	Pressed Steel Car	49	49	48½	48¾	— ⅛
86	86¼	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	...
243	247	100	Pullman Company	245	245	245	245	+5
30⅜	31	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
87½	88	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
66¾	67	6,000	Reading	66⅞	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
86	87	400	Reading 1st pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
73	73¼	3,100	Reading 2d pf	73¼	73¼	73	73	— ⅛
19	19½	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅝	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	St. Jo. & G. I	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
73	73½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
80	80¼	1,800	St. L. & San Fran	81	81	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅛
77	77½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., x d	77	77¼	77	77½	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	3,100	St. Louis Southw	39	39	38⅝	38½	— ⅛
76¼	76¼	10,900	St. Louis South. pf	74¼	76¾	73½	76¼	+2
44½	45	1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	44	45	44	45	+1
84	86	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	84	85	84	84	—2½
72⅜	72¾	107,500	Southern Pacific	72	72⅝	71⅜	72½	+ ⅛
40	40¼	16,730	Southern Railway	40⅜	40⅝	39¾	40	— ¼
97⅝	97⅞	1,141	Southern Railway pf	97⅛	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	...
7	7⅛	300	Standard R. & T	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ½
...	...	2,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	68¾	68⅞	68¾	68¼	+ ¼
50⅜	50¾	35,650	Texas & Pacific	51⅝	52	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅞
28⅞	29	15,370	Tol., St. L. & West	24½	29	24½	29	+4⅞
44⅞	45¼	19,445	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	43	45¼	42⅜	45	+2⅝
125½	126¼	400	Twin City R. T	126¼	126¼	126	126¼	+ ½
15½	16	600	*Union Bag & P. Co	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	12⅜	700	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	108⅞	21,250	Union Pacific	109¼	109½	108⅞	108⅞	...
...	...	6,100	Union Pacific rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
92¼	93	400	Union Pacific pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
130	133	100	U. S. Express	132	132	132	132	—2
13	13⅜	1,800	*U. S. Leather	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	...
86⅜	86⅞	361	*U. S. Leather pf	86⅜	86¾	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛
32¼	35	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	32	32	32	32	—2½
40⅜	40⅞	11,150	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅝	8,522	U. S. Steel pf	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝	— ⅛
68¼	68⅝	2,500	Va.-Caro. Chem	68¼	68⅝	68	68	— ⅛
128¼	130	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	129	129	129	129	— ¼
31½	32	3,570	Wabash	32	32½	31¼	31¼	— ½
47½	47¾	4,700	Wabash pf	48¼	48¼	47¼	47⅜	— ⅝
92⅝	92¾	13,500	West. Union Tel	93	93⅜	92¼	92⅜	— ¼
219	223	300	Westinghouse E. & M	221	221	220	220	...
223	228	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	228	228	228	228	+8
24¾	25	3,400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	25¼	25½	24½	24¾	— ¼
63¾	64	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞	63⅞	...
38	39	727	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	39½	39½	38½	38½	—1
28¼	28⅝	2,100	Wisconsin Central	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
51¾	52	1,300	Wisconsin Central pf	52⅜	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
Sales		622,582	*Unlisted.					

TABLE OF BANKS' WEALTH.

Some Institutions Wrongly Made to Appear as Merged.

In the tables of assessments on the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the New York banks by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, printed yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, an error was made in the lines where the word "Merged" was used.

It was incorrectly made to appear that the Eleventh Ward Bank had been merged with the Fifth National, the Franklin National with the Gallatin National, the Ninth with the Oriental, and the Republic with the Riverside Bank.

The correct form of the table was as follows:

Eleventh Ward	Merged
Fifth National	$514,972.04
Franklin National	Merged
Gallatin National	3,058,237.03
Ninth National	Merged
Oriental	718,328.33
Republic	Merged
Riverside	200,000.00

The records of the Tax Department show that the Eleventh Ward, the Franklin National, the Ninth National, and the Republic banks were merged with other institutions and are therefore not assessable separately.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Bonds.

Vermilye & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. offer to holders of the collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which are payable on Oct. 1 next, the opportunity to exchange the maturing bonds for an equal amount, par value, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway refunding collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds, due in 1911, on payment of $25 per bond. Bonds surrendered are to carry the coupon due Oct 1 next, the refunding bonds deliverable in exchange carrying coupons due Nov. 1 next. The offer of exchange is subject to withdrawal, and it is announced that a large proportion of the bonds has been exchanged. The authorized amount of the refunding collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds is $10,000,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The New Era Company, Esopus, Ulster County, (publishing business;) capital, $250,000. Directors—M. W. Baldwin, Port Ewen; W. H. Bond, E. S. Murphy, New York.

Bandarlog Press, New York; capital, $7,500. Directors—Frank Holme, Chicago; Kirke La Shelle, Ray Brown, New York.

Manhattan Parquet Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Pierre Warny, C. D. C. Sperry, I. S. Heller, New York.

Buffalo Brake Beam Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. L. Polk, E. C. Farlow, New York; F. N. Watriss, Westbury, L. I.

The Model Skirt Company, New York; capital, $5,100. Directors—C. F. Barnes, William Livingston, G. F. Wilson, New York.

Walker Whiteside Company, New York, (plays, operas, dramatic compositions;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Walker Whiteside, Lelia W. Whiteside, Hastings-on-the-Hudson; W. H. Blain, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—W. T. Smith & Sons; capital, $1,000,000, to manufacture and deal in carpets. Incorporators: W. T. Smith, W. K. Smith, R. C. Sterner, all of Philadelphia.

STOPPED PAYMENT ON DRAFTS.

Method Taken to Halt Farmer Who Saw the Sights.

Adolph Leuasseur, a farmer from Marion, Iowa, was a defendant yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged by the manager of the Grand Union Hotel with having had a draft for $100 cashed and then having stopped payment. Mr. Lowenstein, who appeared for the prisoner, told Magistrate Cornell that Leuasseur had come to this city with $1,000 in drafts, and that he had visited the Chase National Bank, where payment had been ordered stopped on all of them. He said that the man had later presented one of the drafts to a steamship company in payment for a ticket, and that the draft was not accepted.

Magistrate Cornell held the man until John T. Oxley, a lawyer of Marion, appeared before him, and told him that Leuasseur was slightly demented. After a quarrel with his wife he had come to this city, where he had been dissipating. He said that the Chicago police had arrested Leuasseur for imbibing too freely. The Magistrate then agreed to discharge the prisoner in Oxley's custody. They will return to Iowa to-day.

To Reconsider Tin Plate Co.'s Rebate.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—A number of lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have decided to reconsider the vote on the rebate proposition of the American Tin Plate Company, which was overwhelmingly defeated a week or two ago. Renewed efforts are now being made to secure favorable action. Several of the tin plate plants that were closed were started, and others will be put in operation next week. At most of these plants the men had voted against the proposition, but have since reconsidered it.

WHAT CANADA OUGHT TO DO.

Minister Tarte Says American Goods Should Be Kept Out and Canadian Waterways Improved.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15.—The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Canadian Minister of Public Works, in a speech before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here, declared that Canadians must no longer allow their markets to be slaughtered by American manufacturers, and the trade of the continent carried through American channels. The remedy he proposed was improvement of the Canadian waterways and a higher tariff on imports from the United States.

"We must," he said, "transport from west to east through Canadian channels. This country must be united by cheaper transportation and a strong Canadian tariff favoring imports from the mother country. The shortest route to the seaboard is destined to be the great carrying highway not only of the Canadian wheatfields, but of the whole American continent. We have a route from Georgian Bay to Liverpool 300 miles shorter than via New York. The Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Grand Trunk must work together to carry that trade via Canadian routes."

The Minister stated that Canada would soon have a fast Atlantic line, and declared that Halifax in Winter and Quebec in Summer were the natural terminals.

PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE.

President Cantor Insists that the Prevailing Rate of Wages Clause Would Be Valid.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan sent a long letter to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday relative to his objections in the matter of granting a franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad for a tunnel in this city. Mr. Cantor says in part:

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the joint committee and the Pennsylvania Tunnel Company's representatives I urged the incorporation of a condition in the contract providing that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid by the constructing company. Great stress was laid at the time, in opposition to my suggestion, that such a condition would be unconstitutional and could not therefore be enforced.

Upon examination of the authorities bearing upon the question of the right of the City of New York to insist upon embodying in its contract for tunnel construction with the Pennsylvania Railroad a provision that the railroad shall pay its workmen the prevailing rate of wages, such right appears to be indisputable and unhesitatingly affirms that such contract would be perfectly valid if it contained such a provision.

The letter quotes the authorities referred to, and concludes:

May I ask that you will submit this communication to Edward M. Shepard, Esq., counsel for the commission, so that he may have an opportunity of considering the matter before the next meeting of the committee? I have also submitted a copy of the communication to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, so that it can be carefully considered by them before the next meeting.

LEASE OF PLAZA HOTEL.

Mr. Hammond Says It Will Be Renewed —New Owners Profess Ignorance of Plan.

F. A. Hammond, the present lessee of the Plaza Hotel, said yesterday that the new owners of the hotel are ready to give him a renewal of his lease covering a term of five years, when the present lease shall have expired in 1904. Mr. Hammond intimated that he intended to avail himself of this opportunity, which would mean that the much-talked-of new hotel on the Plaza site will not be begun for at least seven years.

The new owners of the Plaza are the George A. Fuller Company, the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, and Hallgarten & Co.—these concerns having acquired it jointly from the New York Life Insurance Company about three months ago. Officers of the George A. Fuller Company would not say yesterday whether any such offer regarding the lease as that mentioned by Mr. Hammond had actually been made. A member of the firm of Hallgarten & Co. also professed ignorance of any such plan.

RUMOR ABOUT MR. SCHWAB.

Steel Directors Denied Reported Intention to Resign Presidency.

A rumor was circulated yesterday to the effect that Charles M. Schwab was to resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation.

It was characterized by several Directors of the company as without foundation.

Yacht Mysteriously Burned.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 15.—The sloop yacht Wayward, belonging to Daniel C. Chichester of Amityville, was found burned to the water's edge this morning. Mr. Chichester left Amityville in the boat on Wednesday, intending to cruise along the coast. Last night he anchored a mile off the Clifton House and came on here, leaving a man in charge of the yacht. This man, it is said, was seen on shore at a late hour last night. Since then he has disappeared. The yacht was 45 feet long and cost $6,500.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:10	Sun sets...6:58	Moon sets...2:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:30	Gov. Isl'd...5:55	H. Gate...7:51
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:42	Gov. Isl'd...6:10	H. Gate...8:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Barbados and North Brazil	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores, Italy	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Yaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacoa, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 18.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

El Dio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad		
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa		

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

Coleridge, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Donna Maria, Azores and Madeira		
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, Barbados, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 16 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 16.

Canadian, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 9.
Cymric, Liverpool, A

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Owners on 125th Street Add to Their Holdings—West End Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings.

Lachman & Goldsmith have bought from the Knickerbocker Real Estate Company the two-story brick buildings 216 to 220 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 62.6 by 100, together with the abutting three-story buildings 209 to 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 75.6 by 100. The buyers already owned, in conjunction with Henry Morgenthau, 230 to 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with a frontage of 62.6 feet, running through to 229 to 233 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Between this property and that just acquired is a leasehold, controlled by the Ehrich estate, and having a frontage of about 87 feet, so that a total frontage of 212 feet on both One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets between Seventh and Eighth Avenues is now in the hands of closely allied interests.

The estate of Richard V. Harnett has sold the plot at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 75.6 by 10.

It was reported yesterday that the two seven-story apartment houses known as the Larchmont and Greenwich, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fifth Street, on plot 100.11 by 100, had been sold. The owners of the property, Harry Turner and Thomas Kiernan, could not be reached, and no confirmation of the report could be obtained from the agents of the buildings, Jesse C. Bennett & Co.

The Westminster apartment house at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 48.5 by 110, has been sold by George Dalker to Hugh Stewart, who gives in exchange the Argyle Building in Brooklyn, running through from Fulton to Pierrepont Street. The new owner of the Argyle immediately resold it to Louis J. Horowitz, representing the Brooklyn Heights Improvement Company, and took in part payment a large number of scattered parcels in Brooklyn.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for H. E. Stanford to Abraham L. Gutman the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 62 East Eighty-sixth Street, 15 by 102.2. The purchaser has resold the house to a client of Leon S. Altmayer.

It is reported that D. B. Freedman has sold the three-story dwelling 17 West Sixtieth Street, 19 by 100.5.

M. Witmark & Sons are the buyers of the plot, 39.3 by 98.9, at 144 and 146 West Thirty-seventh Street, sold recently by the Hinds-Reed Company. A six-story building will be erected on the site, for occupancy by the new owners.

Ernest Tribelhorn has bought the four-story dwelling 45 East Ninety-second Street. This house adjoins the Carnegie Hill Hotel at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and will probably be operated as an annex to that structure.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold the five-story flat 58 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 27.6 by 100.11.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for August Brockman to Michael Casey the five-story flat 2,085 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.2 by 100.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for the estate of Morris Levy the four-story dwelling 166 East Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5.

Abraham Goldsmith has sold to E. A. Hurry the lot 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

M. F. Reeby has sold to M. E. Blair four lots at the southeast corner of Aqueduct Avenue and Buchanan Place. The buyer will erect four cottages on the plot.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for Henry Tredgens to Thomas Regan a plot on the east side of Creston Avenue, 125 feet north of the Hundred and Eighty-third Street, adjoining the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 49 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone residence, 20 by 102.2 feet, for Auguste Weiller, on private terms.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

75 Christopher Street, north side, 101 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 106.2 by 25 by 106.1; seven-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to S. J. Ruth and others.....$31,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 11 East Ninetieth Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, 25.1 by 100.8; Mrs. M. L. McAlpin of 55 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Barney & Chapman of 244 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 620 and 622 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick factory; R. A. Wallace, Amesbury, Mass., owner; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 3 East Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Weidenfeld, premises, owner; J. R. Pope of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 21 East Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick stable; G. R. Smith of 154 Greenwich Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 964 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 384 Fifth Avenue, to four-story brick loft, with store; Momochan of 11 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; R. T. Lyons of 225 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 15, 1902.

MORRIS AV, e s, 152.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; H. Harper Jasper and another to Julie E. Jasper, (mtg $5,500).. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 428, e s, 25.8x125, Alphons Schrednitz to Markus Pollak, (mtg $19,900).....

3D AV, 3,070, e s, 25x125; Marie A. Lichtscheln to Lena Feser, (mtg $10,500)... 1

MONROE ST, 94, s s, 25x22.6x irregular; Helena Liebmann and another to John Katzman, (mtg $9,500).....

2D AV, 750 to 754, e s, 49.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $8,500).....

2D ST, 22 East, 21x100.5; Isaac Dreyfus to Julius Braun, (mtg $53,000).....

PARK AV, 88, e s, 19.8x80; Herman Thomas to Clarence Porter, (mtg $45,000)

2D AV, 1,464, e s, 25x88.10x25x88.9; Ludwig Weinberger and another to Benjamin M. Holzman, (mtg $15,500).....

77TH ST, 67 East, 18.9x102.2; Caroline E. Mott to John O. Mott, quitclaim.....

88TH ST, 402 West, 18x100.4; John Katzman to Helene Liebman and another, (mtg $8,500).....

2D AV, 1,464, e s, 25x88.10x25x88.9; Theodore Christoffel to Ludwig Wemberger, quitclaim.....

WARREN ST, 96, n s, 20x50; Mary J. Daggett, widow, to John Moonan.....

AVENUE C, e s, 85.3 ft n of 7th St, 18.3 x82.5; Frederick Mathews to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....

8TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 25.5x 100; August Brakmann, to Mary T. Casey, (mtg $40,000).....

84TH ST, 209 East, 12.6x98.9; Robert C. Myles to Helen D. Kiel, (mtg $6,000)....

21ST ST, n s, 305 ft w of 6th Av, 20.8x 98.9; Zefa Hayward, executrix, to Ellen T. Duer, rerecorded.....

64TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 75x160.5; Charles M. Rosenthal to Liberty Storage and Warehouse Company.....

145TH ST, 618 West, 25x99.11; Charles Neuendorffer to Marie Benzing, (mtg $16,200).....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 48.3x110; George Dalker to Hugh Stewart, (mtg $100,000).....

185TH ST, s s, 216.1 ft e of Broadway, 75 ft w s of Wadsworth Av x 79.11; Frederick Pfeiffer and another to David S. Crater.....

AVENUE C, s s, 67 ft n e of 7th St, 18.3x82.5x18.3x—; John U. Baier and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.

Columbia St, 79, w s, 25x100; Joseph Horowitz to Israel L. Prager, mtg $26,000).....

135TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Mary E. Deeves to Max Wagner, (mtg $3,500.) re-recorded.....

56TH ST, 80 East, 16.8x73; Ada N. Stern individually and as executrix, to Annie Bruns, (mtg $20,000).....

3D AV, 1,874, w s, 25x100; Miriam S. Nova and another to Mina Kramer, (mtg $27,000).....

DEY ST, 9, s s, 25.6x89.6; Warren Leslie to New York Telephone Company, (mtg $85,000).....

DEY ST, 11, s s, 25.6x89.6; Lottie G. Horton to Warren Leslie.....

MONROE ST, 154, s s, 25x99.8x25.4x99.4; Frank Hillman to Morris J. Simon and another, (mtg $29,000).....Omitted

HENRY ST, 291, n s, 24x78.5x24x78.7; Thomas Gabrylowicz to Barnett Steinberg, (mtg $12,500).....

McDOUGAL ST, 138, e s, 20x58; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Amos F. Eno.

AMSTERDAM AV, 44, w s, 25x92; Friederick Gemmer to Isidor Abraham, (mtg $16,500).....

51ST ST, s s, 91 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.5; F John Rockwell to Townsend Wandell.....

2D AV, 1,806, e s, 25x75; Hannah Walach to John F. Genthner, (mtg $12,000).

66TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Henry Rosenwald to Emma Rosenwald, (R S $50).....

OLIVER ST, 31, w s, 22x75.10x irregular; Hannah E. Keefe, widow, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....

DEY ST, 11, s s, 25.6x89.6; Warren Leslie to New York Telephone Company, (mtg $80,000).....

CLINTON ST, w s, at n e corner of Lot 1,830, 25x100, ½ part; 61st St, 253 East, 19.6x82.5x irregular; Fee Fanny Krakower to Nancy Krakower, all liens.....

SUFFOLK ST, 137, w s, 25x100; Hyman Reetitseit to Michael Tenzer, (mtg $30,500).....

136TH ST, 558 East, 25x100; Mary Humphreys to Adeline D. Brickner.....

MOTT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 16.8x 105.5x10.8x105.9; John Kelly to Eleanor M. Kelly, (mtg $6,050).....

120TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of 7th Av, 16x 100; Martha Laroche to James T. Barry, (mtg $12,000).....

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 31.8x 100.11; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Henry Nicholsburg, (mtg $35,000).....

166TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 16x101.10x16x103.4; John A. Picken to Helen A. Picken, (mtg $10,000).....

114TH ST, 117 West, 26.3x100.11; Herman Brandstein to Solomon Kohn, (mtg $21,000).....

HALL PLACE, w s, 449.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x100.11x26.3x107.8; John Flynn to Thomas P. Concannon.....

173TH ST, s s, 111.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 27x11; Macintosh Kellogg to William E. Wehle.....

HENDERSON PLACE, e s, 123.6 ft n of 86th St, 18x46; Frederick C. Eberlin to Lucia M. Eberlin.....

BALCOM AV, w s, 275 ft s of Latting St, 25x100, Westchester; Alford W. Cooley, referee, to Benjamin Knower, as trustee.....

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company C. of Edenwald to Erick Bergman.

AVENUE C, e s, 28 ft s of 10th St, 80x 80, Unionport; Florence Crosby to Frederick G. Weed, (mtg $2,000).....

BURNSIDE AV, s w s, 208.4 ft e of old e s of Anthony Av, 25x111.7; August Moebus to Dennis W. Moran.....

INTERIOR STRIP, 75 ft s of 93d St and 75 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 25x s 0.8½x e 25x n 0.8½; Gustav Goodmannn to Moses Valentein and another, quitclaim.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 21.9 x90.2x120.2x122.7; Benjamin Sire to William F. Donnelly, 1-6 part, (mtg $75,000).....

52D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Jacob Fippinger, executor and trustee, to Jacob Fippinger.....

16TH ST, 324 West, 25x41.8x25x39.4; Thomas F. Braham, individually and as administrator, to Charles W. Priemer, (mtg $6,000).....

16TH ST, 324 West, 25x41.8x25x39.4; Margaret E. Braham and others, by guardian, to Charles W. Priemer, all title..

337TH ST, 140 East, 26x98.9; John W. Smyth to William H. Martin.....

74TH ST, 235 West, 20x102.2; Louise B. Goodwin to Isaac Westervelt, (mtg $12,000).....

132D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 12th Av, 50x 99.11; 132d St, s s, 150 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; Hamilton Bank to Richard Fitzpatrick.....

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; Henry Kohla to Katie Roehrich, (mtg $20,000).....

107TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles L. Cohn to George Rosenblum, (mtg $5,000).....

3D AV, 1,255, e s, 32.8x71.8; Michael H. Cardozo to Samuel Aufses and another.

Recorded Leases.

107TH AV, 288; Christopher F. Korner to John Witten and another, 5½ years.....

DIVISION ST, 104, corner of Allen St; Sam Rosenthal to Aaron Kuflik, 3 years.....

PLEASANT AV, 340, n e corner of 118th St; John G. Loeser to Kurt Conrad Sauberzweig, 5 years.....

BARCLAY ST, 17, Cortlandt A. Baldwin to William H. Young, 2¾ years.....

BROADWAY, 414; Archibald C. Weeks to David Macnellage, 1 year.....

14TH ST, 233 West; Nannie Lauer to Virginia Potter, 2 1-6 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

HICKS, Thomas P., and another to Lucy R. Comfort; Lexington Av, e s, 175 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years.....

HICKS, Thomas P., and another to Lucy R. Comfort; Boston Av, n s, 315.11 ft e of Suburban Place, 3 years.....

LE GALLEZ, Ellen W., and others to Adam Reidemann; Lexington Av, 49, 6 years.....

FISHER, Joseph A., to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 183d St, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....

KEIL, John H., to Andreas Wissenrang 169th St, e s, 80.3 ft s e of Barretto St, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years.....

LUM, Harriet S., and another to Louis Gates; 105th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of Marion Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

GILHOOLY, Andrew, to John S. Montgomery; Nassau St, 115, ½ part, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

REILLY, Hugh, and another to the East River Savings Institution; 117th St, 145 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

BANNAN, Teresa V., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 17th St, s s, 224.9 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

GREEN, Robert D. to Meyer L. Sire; 95th St, 232 and 235 East, 1 year.....

WERNER, George F., to Nineteenth Ward Bank; 77th St, s s, 123.8 ft e of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent.....

BRANN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 62d St, 22, s s, 58 ft w of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent.....

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO., to A. H. Slocomb; (2d Av.) Walnut Av, w s, 139.5 ft n of 141st St, interest and time due.....

BETZIG, Charles, and others, to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, (Old Boston Road,) s corner of Grove St, 1 year.....

ROBERT, Daniel, to Bowery Savings Bank; Cortlandt St, 42, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

LESLIE, Warren, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dey St, 11, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

JURKOVITZ, Moritz, to Jacob Klingenstein; 13th St, 517 East, prior mtg $16,000, due Dec. 1, 1903.....

JURKOVITZ, Moritz, to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; 13th St, 517 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, e s, 67 ft n of 7th St, 1 year.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, e s, 67 ft n of 7th St, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Louis P. Mahler; Avenue C, e s, 85.3 ft n of 7th St, 1 year.....

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE Company to Charles M. Rosenthal; 64th St, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, prior mtgs $125,000, installment, 7½ years.....

SIMON, Morris J., and another to Frank Hillman; Monroe St, 154, installment, 6 per cent.....

BRAUN, Julius, to Isaac Dreyfus; 62d St, 22 East, prior mtg $53,000, due Oct. 14, 1903.....

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Carrie G. Currie and another, trustees; Leggett Av, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 3 years.....

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Leggett Av, n w corner of Hewitt Place, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year.

HAFT, Isaac, to City Mortgage Company; 118th St, s s, 212.11 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

ABRAHAM, Isidor, to Friederich Gemmer; Amsterdam Av, 44, prior mtg $16,500, 3 years.....

KEIL, Helene D., to Robert C. Myles; 84th St, 209, prior mtg $6,000, 5 years.

BARRY, James T., to Joseph A. Farley; 35 West 114th St, prior mtg $18,000, due Dec. 1, 1903.....

BURNS, Jessie, and another to Mathias Haffen; 149th St, s s, 420.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years.....

PATTERSON, Emma, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 167 ft s of 152d St, 1 year.....

SAUBERZWEIG, Kurt C., to Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company; 340 Pleasant Av, saloon lease.....

BLUM, Nicolaus, to Louis Santer; Brook Av, n w s, 353.4 ft n e of 167th St, 3 years.....

COWMAN, Thomas, and another to George Stark; 504 West 130th St, prior mtg $15,000, demand, 6 per cent.....

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; 112th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $....., 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BEEBE, Millie S., to Mary E. Fay; 89th St, s s, 178 ft e of West End Av, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

SCHWARTZMAN, Samuel, to Minerva Burwell; 51st St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, due Nov. 15, 1902, gold.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 31 Oliver St, 1 year.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 31 Oliver St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

DONNELLY, William F., to American Mortgage Company, Broadway, s e corner of 56th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

MILLER, Elizabeth S., to Elizabeth S. Miller and another, trustees; Broadway, 2,790 and 2,792, prior mortgage $100,000, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent.....

PRIEMER, Charles W., to Margaret Miller; 16th St, 324 West, due Aug. 15, 1903, 6 per cent.....

FARLEY, John T., to the Trust Company of America; 5th Av, e s, 30.7 ft n of 64th St, 1 year, 5½ per cent.....

TIMKEN, Mary A., to Alexander Tofts; 51st St, 245 West, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....

AUFSES, Benjamin, and another to Louis Frank; 3d Av, 1,255, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

JENNINGS, Ella A., to Ezekiel Rowe; 142d St, 522 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.

FIPPINGER, Jacob, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

WEED, Frederick G., to Florence Crosby; Avenue C, e s, 28 ft s of 10th St, Unionport, 3 years.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

HURST, Theresa, executrix, to Anna Michel, 7-11 part.....

HURST, Theresa, executrix, to Emma Zachmann, 2-11 part.....

HURST, Theresa, executrix, to Annie Zachmann, 2-11 part.....

SINGHI, Henry U., to Anna N. Rogers...

CURTIS, Charles B., to Thomas L. Reynolds.....Nom.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women.....

KRAKOWER, Fanny, to Nancy Krakower, assigns two mortgages.....Nom.

MATTESON, George W. R., and others, trustees, to Dora A. Valentine, as guardian, two assignments.....

GUNTHER, Franklin L., trustee, to Bernard G. Gunther.....Nom.

BIRKENSHAW, Christine R., to Louis R. Berg.....

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and another to Knickerbocker Trust Company.....

GUTHY, John, executor, to Jacob Guthy and another.....

GUTHY, John, executor, to Jacob Guthy and another.....

MAHAN, Joseph H., trustee, to Margaret Mahan.....

FEIGENSOHN, David N., to Morris Berman.....

SIRE, Meyer L., to Seventh National Bank.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 9; Adolph Shapiro against Joseph Berkowitz, owner and contractor.....

80TH ST and West End Av, s w corner, 100x100; Nicholas Conforti against Thomas Frazier, owner; Arthur C. Hyde, contractor.....

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 85th and 86th Sts, —x—; Arthur Brounet against Herbert Dougan, owner and contractor.....

30TH ST, 3 West; George W. Kingston's Son against Charles Josephs, owner; George Willershauser and H. L. Boughton, contractors.....

EAST BROADWAY, 128 to 134; Pesah Rosenberg against Elias Sobel, owner; Kazemier & Uhl, contractors.....

135TH ST, 5 to 9 East; 6 to 14 East 136th St; Bernhard Voes against the Traders' Hygiene Ice Company, owner and contractor.....

112TH ST and Broadway, n e corner, 100x 100; Nicholas Conforti against George E. Wilson, owner and contractor.....

BROOME ST, 468 and 470; Dennis Mahoney against William Iselin & Co., lessees; D. M. Winne, contractor; Daniel Tyrrell, sub-contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

118TH ST, s s, 212.11 ft e of 3d Av, 37.1x 100.5; the City Mortgage Company, with Isaac Haft.....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

196TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Marion Avenue; Nicholas Presently against Harriet Lum and another, July 29, 1902.....

195TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Marion Avenue; Andrew Bickhardt against Harriet Lum and another, Aug. 1, 1902.....

56TH ST, 80 East; John W. Cooney against Ada N. Stern and another; May 8, 1902.....

56TH ST, 80 East; Jordan Christie against Adam N. Stern and another, May 9, 1902.....

56TH ST, 80 East; George A. Suter against Sigmon M. Stern, July 10, 1902.

56TH ST, 80 East; E. Wendehack & Son against Sigmon Stern, May 7, 1902.....

2D AV, 104 and 106; William Buess against Philip Horowitz and another, Aug. 5, 1902, by bond.....

21ST ST, 233 and 235 East; Booker Contracting Company against Isaac Klemfeld and another, July 30, 1902.....

LENOX AV and 138th St, 99.14x100; Anthony Schwoorer against Henry Michelsberg and another, Aug. 6, 1902, by bond.....

Lis Pendens.

TINTON AV, e s, 178.7 ft n of 165th St, 17.9x 75.2; Elizabeth T. Bell against Maggie Adler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 23.6x100; Abraham Arndt against Charles Brogan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Gilbert.

23D ST, 244 and 246 West; Fulton McMahon against the Hitchcock Land Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Willman.

23D ST, 244 and 246 West; Joseph E. Higgons against the Hitchcock Land Improvement Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Beltz.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 380; Euphemia D. Russell and another, executors, against William C. Moore, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Westerfield.

8TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x80; Mary V. O'Brien against Jane Falkiner, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.

HOME ST, n s, 158.11 w of Almon Av, 20x 123.4x irregular, except part taken for opening said street; the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company against William Robitzek and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK—433-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000. Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

76th St., East, near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—We have plots for sale in choice localities for business buildings, at reasonable prices. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

A.—201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av., 2d flat, 25x90; 6-family house; all improvements; 5 large light rooms; rent, $47.50.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Jane St., near 8th Av.—22.6x86. 3-story and basement, for three families; fine order; good paying; nice home. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5-story 7th Av. store property, $31,500; rent, $3,528; triple flat, West 115th St., $33,000; rent, $3,540. Bargebuhr & Strasser, 108 Lenox Av.

A first-class tenement below 14th St., paying over 12 per cent. on money invested; price reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Three-family frame, single flat, seven rooms and large bath each; all rented; rare chance; $1,200 cash required; balance $4,000 mortgage, liberal terms. James J. Coleman, 641 Bergen Av., N. Y. City.

Choice lots, $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley; proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have several flats, tenements, hotels and other property to exchange; send us particulars of your property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

4-story brick flat and a 2-family house, with combined equity of $7,000, for lots, flat, and cash. Losere, 871 Brook Av., (161st.)

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Arverne-by-the-Sea.—Handsome residence, furnished, decorated; west side Seaview Av., with land in lawn, 150x100; space on lawn for a second house, if desired; now occupied by owner, John R. Waters; terms reasonable; 11-room cottage; all modern improvements; furnace heat throughout. Apply to owner on premises, or at his office, 46 Cedar Street, Manhattan.

North Shore, Long Island.—I have some big bargains in water-front property; write for particulars. Stephen Yates, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

PLOTS OR LOTS. WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners assured of fixed income; a certainty for an uncertainty, with relief from annoyances of management and dissatisfaction with agents; security furnished. Mechanic, 1,504 Broadway.

Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision.
M. & L. HESS,
643—BROADWAY—907

TO OWNERS.—We have several buyers for private houses in good locations; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Want farm about 10 acres, Long Island, near city limits; full particulars. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

Wanted—Very light loft; over five thousand square feet; Bronx Borough. Walter Emmerich & Co., 115 Spring St.

Wanted, plot 50x100, suitable for improvement, west side, north 15th St. Jacob King, 744 Broadway.

Old tenement and lots below 14th St.; send full particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

HOUSES.

UP-TO-DATE—DETACHED.
8 to 11 rooms; $4,000 to $5,000; on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill L. I.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.

THE MOST SPACIOUS AND UNIQUELY SITUATED

Fireproof Residence

NOW FOR SALE IN NEW YORK CITY.

No. 2 East 87th St.

Directly opposite the garden front of one of 5th Ave.'s finest mansions.

The house is 40 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and has an easement of 13 feet on the easterly side, thus insuring perpetual and abundant light in every room.

The house is a conspicuous example of the highest type of domestic architecture.

Everything appertaining to the most advanced methods of construction and mechanics has been incorporated.

For price, plans and details inquire of any 5th Av. broker.

Purchasers of Real Estate

desiring a LOAN to complete their purchase can SAVE MONEY by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **$6,000,000**

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,000; terms $750 cash and $60 monthly; ALL ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in CURLY BIRCH, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; STEAM HEATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; GRANITE STONE FRONT; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 PER $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$14,000 HOUSE FOR $12,500. CHOICEST PART OF FLATBUSH, 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN, (NEAR OCEAN AV.) LARGE GROUNDS; NEW DETACHED CENTRE-HALL HOUSE; ELEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TWO TILED BATHS, FINISHED IN THREE KINDS OF HARDWOODS; PARQUET FLOORS; HOT WATER HEATING, EXTRA FINE PLUMBING, ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING, RICH DECORATIONS; VERY HANDSOME, LARGE DINING ROOM, WITH BEAM CEILING; BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND LIBRARY, BILLIARD ROOM, FINE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY; BACK STAIRS; BUILT FOR OWNER'S USE; (NEVER OCCUPIED;) MUST SACRIFICE FOR BUSINESS REASONS; TERMS MADE TO SUIT. KEYS WITH C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

For Sale—A two-family brown-stone house on 55th St., between 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; fully decorated; in good condition; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500. Address "A.," Box 143 Times.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville Club Hotel and Restaurant to let adjoining large electric factory; large range in kitchen; hot, cold water; large icebox, bar, carriage shed, and garden; on main road; license $100 yearly, rent $50 monthly; seen daily; ready for immediate business. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hotel with bar; all improvements; house, 35x40; lot, 100x108; 19 furnished rooms; shades, &c.; the only hotel and saloon in town; 12 miles out; mortgage, $3,051; price, $5,000; license, $100. EMIL ASCHER, 10 Union Square.

Five acres excellent land at fast growing Summer resort, worth $200, must be sold at once; $25 CASH takes it. Assurance given as to title, &c. Opportunity, box 25, Times office.

Farm, 27 acres, nicely situated; large house, barn, hennery; fruit, shade; also small farm, three acres; house, all improvements. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Must Be Sold!—10½ acres in Northern New Jersey; elevated ground, pleasant drives, grove, lake; good buildings; desirable for Summer home; stock or small fruits. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms; stable, chicken house; half acre; cost, $11,000; price, $6,000; easy terms; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

216 East 69th Street.
The only Schermerhorn house for rent.
3-story high-stoop modern dwelling; exposed plumbing; now being decorated; rent, $800.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.
149TH ST., NOS. 544 TO 558 WEST.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms; will be decorated to suit. CARETAKER in No. 544, or WARREN & SKILLIN, No. 96 Broadway.

West 141st St.—$1,000 for a 25-foot private house; newly papered and painted; two bathrooms; excellent location. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Rent reduced. Ready Sept. 1. One-family, all improvements, except gas and heater. Call week days, 1 to 6 P. M. Address H., East 178th St., south side, east of Arthur Av., one block north and to east of Tremont Av. L Station, Bronx. A Box 163 Times.

176th St., 107 East.—Nine rooms and bath; $32.50.

Real Estate to Let—Richmond.

Your immediate attention is called to the 15 attractive and up-to-date cottages now in course of completion for George W. Vanderbilt, Esq., on the Vanderbilt property at Clifton, Borough of Richmond, ready for occupancy in September, 1902.

As the rental asked will appeal to you, do not wait, as they are going, before there is a chance to advertise, and you may miss the opportunity.

THINK OF IT! Commodious Cottages, with EVERY IMPROVEMENT, hardwood floors, porcelain tubs, electric light and gas, windows and doors wire screened, ample grounds, none less than 50x100 feet, and an unoccupied plot between each of them.

RENTALS, $35 to $42 PER MONTH, OR $420 to $500

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 86, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS. Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 1:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P.M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 1,216, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 1001 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M. 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M. 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—(1) for Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M.—Chicago Express.
*2:20 P M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at ‡2:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at ††11:20 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passr Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*2:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only,) P. M. Sundays, 2:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*2:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 2:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—*2:00, 9:40 A. M., (8:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*2:00, 9:10 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*2:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—*2:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 91:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:33, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*2:25, 47:00, 48:00, *9:00, 10:00, *11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, 91:30, 92:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 16:00, 47:30, 89:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*2:25, 48:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, *3:40, 5:00, *7:00, 49:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—*4:00, 94:25, 88:00, 99:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only,) 91:00, 1:20, 92:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Recto St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ¶Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City,	South Ferry, Liberty St.	
Chicago,	Pittsburg. *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago,	Columbus. *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg,	Cleve..... *3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg	Limited"... *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati,	St. Louis. *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....		†12:55pm †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington,	Balto.. †8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington,	Balto.. *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *2:55pm.	*3:00pm. Diner.
"Royal	Limited"... *3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington,	Balto.. *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington,	Balto.. *12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,200 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

Daily. ‡Except Sunday. Sunday changes 6.12 A. M. 97.15. 98.25. 96.45. 95.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.23 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 M
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO LIMITED	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 1,216 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

"The Busy Man's Train."

THE "20th Century Limited"

980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN

NEW YORK and CHICAGO
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL
and LAKE SHORE.

FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

Superb new Pullman equipment.

Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.

Leave New York, 2:45 P. M., Arrive Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.
Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati, 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.

IT SAVES A DAY

We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day between New York and Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati. See our timetable in this paper.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:35 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No Coaches to Pittsburg.

8:35 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:35 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:35 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:35 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Ticket offices 78, 401, 1,196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
From East 34th Street Station.

Shelter Island, Greenport, 8:30 A. M., (1:20 Sat'ys,) (2:50 Shelter Island Special, Fridays only,) stops at Riverhead, 3:50 and 4:50 P. M.

The Hamptons, Amagansett and Sag Harbor, 8:25 A. M., (1:20 Montauk Special, Sat'ys only, Eastport and stations east, excepting Sag Harbor,) (3:20 The Hamptons Limited, Fridays, Quogue and stations east,) (3:20 The Hamptons Express, Westhampton and stations east,) and 4:40 P. M.

Moriches, 8:25 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20 P.M.

Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, and Bayshore, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, (4:40 excepting Sayville,) 5:20, 6:20 P. M.

Babylon, 8:25, 10:50, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20 P. M.

Massapequa and Amityville, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:40, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50 P. M.

Wading River, 8:55 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 8:55, 11:00 A. M., (1:30 Sat'ys,) 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

Smithtown, Kings Park, Northport, Cold Spring, Huntington, 8:55, 11:00 A. M. (1:30 Sat'ys,) 2:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Wednesday & Saturday,) 2:00, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Arverne, 9:50, 10:50, 11:10, (12:50 Sat'ys,) 1:20, (1:50 Far Rockaway only,) 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50 P. M.

Garden City and Hempstead, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, (12:50 Garden City only; Wednesday and Saturday,) (1:20 Sat'ys,) 2:00, 3:20, (3:50 Garden City only,) 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50 P. M.

Annex Boat leaves New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days: (12:30, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Sat'ys,) 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, (5:35 and 6:05 except Sat'ys.) Running time 25 minutes.

For Schedule of Additional Trains to above points and trains to all other points, see time table at Ticket Offices, 120, 261, and 1383 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., Astor House, 43 W. 125th St., New Chambers St. station and 34th St. station, E. R., N. Y., and at principal hotels.

ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.

149TH ST., NOS. 544 TO 558 WEST.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms; will be decorated to suit. CARETAKER in No. 544, or WARREN & SKILLIN, No. 96 Broadway.

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RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS sold by all routes. Send for booklet containing 200 specimen trips.

TOURS UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT through Eastern States and Canada, as well as to Yellowstone Park, California and Around the World, occupying from one week to six months. Circulars free.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY,
25 Union Square, New York.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

3:15 A. M.....	Way Train ..... 3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M....	Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl, Sat'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich.... 12:15 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland.. 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily. ‡Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

*Hoh'nzol'n. Au. 16, 10 AM | Kaiser... Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin. Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Aug. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbar'ssa. Aug. 21, 11 AM | Luise..... Sept. 6, noon
Bremen... Aug. 28, noon | Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich. Sept. 4, noon | Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn.... Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.... Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave.... Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave.... Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller..... Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller..... Oct. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

F. Bismarck. Aug. 21, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM
Columbia. Aug. 28, 10 AM | F. Bismarck. Sept. 18, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Moltke. Aug. 19, 10 A.M | Bluecher.. Sept. 2, 10 AM
Patricia. Aug. 26, 10:30 AM | Waldersee Sept 9, 10:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul.. Sept. 3, 10 AM
Philadel. Aug. 27, 10 AM | *Southwark. Sept. 9, Noon
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland. Aug. 16, noon | Zeeland.... Aug. 30, noon
Kroonland. Aug. 23, noon | Friesland.. Sept. 6, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD
TOURS, (31st year,) strictly first class.
Write for Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA..... Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..... Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA..... Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE..... Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..... Sept. 13, 2 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Spreckels Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia Sept. 4 Sept. 29, and every 25 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer RYNDAM Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM Aug. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...Aug. 16, noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 30, noon
Columbia...Aug. 23, noon | Astoria....Sept. 6, noon,
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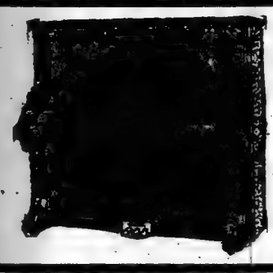

Saturday will probably be the last day that we offer the Mayers Piano at $155.

There were only 200 in the original lot, and the greater part of the lot has already been booked. Probably by Saturday night every piano will be sold; and after that it will not be possible to secure the Edward Mayers piano at this sale price—

$155
on terms of
$5 Down @ $1 Wk.

Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

These pianos are built by one of the most reputable piano makers in the country.

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Jack's	43d St. & 8th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
Montague	103-5 Montague St., Brooklyn. Ala. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Music Evgs.
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Hotel Raleigh	663-665 Broadway. A la carte. Richard de Logerot.
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FIRE DEPARTMENT INQUIRY

Trial of Chief of Construction Ryan Begun by Mr. Sturgis.

Witnesses Testify Material Was of Inferior Quality — Alleged Work on Private Vehicles of Scannell and Chief Croker.

John M. Ryan, Chief of Construction and Repair to Apparatus of the Fire Department, was tried yesterday by Commissioner Sturgis on omnibus charges prepared by Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy, brother of Henry D. Purroy, the anti-Tammany politician. The technical charges were: "Conduct prejudicial to the good reputation, order, and discipline of the department and wilful neglect of duty."

The ten specifications charge the defendant with having accepted inferior material for use in the department's repair shops, and that by so doing he conspired to defraud the department, inasmuch as his requisition called for first-class material; that he paid exorbitant prices for material; that he allowed the city's workmen to make repairs to a blue runabout, red runabout, Speedway sleigh, victoria, and hansom belonging to Fire Chief Croker and ex-Commissioner Scannell; that he made false entries in the books of his department; that he allowed employes to work overtime without justification; that he failed to get proper receipts for materials taken from the department shops, and that he allowed fire hoses to be used by private persons in the Polo Grounds. The exhibits in the case, materials, apparatus, &c., incumbered the trial room.

Chief Ryan, who was suspended last May, appeared in full uniform, with his counsel, Delos McCurdy. The city was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby. When the case was called the defendant entered a plea of not guilty to each charge.

Mr. McCurdy then demurred to the charges as not sufficiently definite and certain, and in referring to his client said:

"This is an appeal to your sense of fairness and love of justice. After a service of thirty years in the department—a service honest, manly, and unimpeached—he stands here accused in the most vague terms. It is only just that we should know the meaning of these general terms."

Mr. McCurdy was assailing the specifications and the period covered by the charges, January, 1898, to January, 1902, when Chief Croker, who is on his vacation at Good Ground, L. I., arrived, and after saluting Mr. Sturgis sat at the trial table. The Commissioner denied Mr. McCurdy's motion and Chief Examiner of Accounts John H. Allen, was the first witness.

He said that an examination of the books relating to Chief Ryan's department showed work done in the harness shop for ex-Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker. In the case of Mr. Scannell it was making new harness or repairing harness, and in that of the Chief a dog muzzle and three dog collars. In the wheelwright's and paint shop other work had been done for them. In all twelve vehicles had been repaired, including a blue runabout, a red runabout, a speeding vehicle, a landau, a top buggy, a victoria, a hansom, a barouche, a top surrey, and a light sleigh. Mr. Allen said he had searched all the stables of the department and found that the barouche, top surrey, and sleigh were in the department. He had, therefore, drawn the inference that the other vehicles must be the private property of Scannell and Croker.

Commissioner Sturgis overruled Mr. McCurdy's objection to the introduction of Chief Croker's name, because, as he understood it, the vehicles said to have been repaired for him were the property of the Fire Department.

Mr. Allen said that he found no record of payments for the work by Mr. Scannell or the Chief, and volunteered the information that part of the records were mutilated. He found numerous instances of overtime work, and that in the three years covered by the charges $8,574 had been paid on this account. In one case, while the records showed that a broken axle took from 2:55 to 9 P. M. to repair the apparatus was on duty at quarters at 6:35 P. M. Other discrepancies in regard to time occupied in repairs were instanced.

Chief Croker was not present after recess, as he had gone back to Good Ground after placing himself on record that he was ready to answer any questions on proper notice.

James Dixon, employed by Brewster & Co., the carriage manufacturers, was called as an expert. He had examined the materials in the repair shops. His general opinion was, "It's as poor a lot of timber as I ever saw." To Mr. McCurdy Dixon admitted that every year it became more difficult to get good timber; that he did not know if the samples in the shops were fair samples of the wood used there, and that he did not think that during his visit any attempt at concealment had been made.

Chief Examiner Allen, recalled, informed Mr. McCurdy that only two bookkeepers were employed at the repair shops. Mr. McCurdy contended that this explained discrepancies in the books. Mr. Allen admitted that he could not say if the repairs to articles for Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker had been made for them as individuals or as officials.

William H. Mesick, a wheelwright in the repair shops, said that, so far as he knew, no inspection had been made during the period of complaint of materials brought to the repair shops. They were of inferior quality, especially the ash, and the price paid was above that of the market. In the last three months the department had received first-class ash at lower figures. He could not say if the vehicles repaired for Mr. Scannell were used in the department or not.

The trial will continue this morning.

MINING COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Broker Accused of Retaining Money Received in Sales of Stock—Says the Company Owes Him.

Herbert T. Beatty, who described himself as a broker and said that he lived in the Clarendon Hotel, was before Magistrate Hogan, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged by Charles W. White, Secretary and Treasurer of the Balvanera Mining Company, with not accounting for funds and stock of the company amounting to $17,500. He was paroled for examination on Tuesday next. He is twenty-nine years of age.

The first count was that on Oct. 8, 1901, Beatty, while in the employ of the company, sold stock worth $2,500 to A. G. Kroetzer, Jr., of 142 Pearl Street, without the consent of the Board of Directors, and had not accounted for the funds. In the second count it was alleged that Beatty sold $5,000 worth of the company's certificates to Jay S. Jones in May, 1901, receiving notes, which he had discounted at the Seventh National Bank. The third count was that in May, 1901, he sold stock worth $5,000 to H. O. Packard. The fourth count was Beatty, also in May, 1901, received notes from J. Medbury of 470 Broome Street for $5,000 in payment of stock sold to him, the notes having been discounted by A. G. Kroetzer.

Mr. Beatty's defense is that the company, which it is said is in the hands of a receiver, is indebted to him for more than the amount of the claim, and that the remedy of the plaintiffs, if they have any, is in a civil action.

For New Jersey City Post Office.

Representative Allan L. McDermott of Hudson County announced yesterday that the commission appointed to inspect the Jersey City Post Office had completed its work and would report at the session of Congress in December in favor of making an appropriation for a new building.

GOV. KIMBALL NOT ARRESTED.

Counsel for Rhode Island's Executive in No Hurry to Have Client Come to New York.

George Gordon Battle, acting as counsel for Andrew F. Power, promoter and treasurer of the New England Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday that the order of arrest obtained from Trustee Steckler against Gov. Kimball of Rhode Island was in the Sheriff's hands for execution. It could not be executed, however, unless the Governor came to New York, and Mr. Battle did not know when that would take place.

Mr. Hunt, of Hunt, Hill & Betts, of 120 Broadway, is the attorney on the other side. Mr. Hunt says that the Governor is eager to have the matter disposed of. Mr. Hunt himself, however, desires to go out of town, and he will not urge the Governor to hurry to New York and go through the form of furnishing the $3,000 bond necessary.

GOLD BEATERS' STRIKE.

Manufacturers Decide to Stand by Compromise Offer of $15 a Week for Workmen.

An important conference of representatives of the principal gold leaf manufacturing firms throughout the United States was held yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Gold Leaf Manufacturers' Association of America, in the Broadway Central Hotel, to devise a plan of action regarding the gold beaters' strike. About forty firms in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities were represented, Stephen Hickson of Hickson & Co., New York, presiding.

Owing to the deadlock in the trade, gold leaf is becoming very scarce, and the manufacturers say that if wages are raised much higher they cannot compete with the imported gold leaf, most of which is made in the prisons of Bavaria. The gold beaters demanded an increase from $12 to $21 a week and the discharge of women now in the trade. A few days ago the manufacturers, by a general vote, decided to offer a compromise of $15 a week. The gold beaters were willing to accept that, but reiterated their demand for the discharge of the women, which was refused. A day or two later a committee of the manufacturers offered to compromise on $16 a week.

A motion was made at yesterday's meeting to offer the strikers $18 a week. The Chairman then declared the motion out of order. He also declared the decision of the committee to offer $16 a week out of order, on the ground that no general vote was taken on it. After a long discussion it was decided to stand by the original offer of $15 a week and to retain the women.

OFFICERS OF 71ST ACCUSED.

May Be Court-Martialed for Making Fraudulent Claims on State.

Two prominent officers of the Seventy-first Regiment probably will be tried by court martial, it is said, their alleged offense being the making out of a false certificate. The names of the officers will not be made public until the case is officially acted on.

For several weeks a Board of Audit has been in session, receiving the claims of officers of the Seventy-first for personal losses sustained by the fire which destroyed the armory in February last. This board is constituted as follows: Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Col. William G. Bates, Lieut. Col. James H. Wells, and Major Clinton H. Smith. Officers in presenting their claims were requested to attach a certificate to the effect that no insurance was on the goods for which a claim on the State is made. In going over these accounts it has been discovered, it is asserted, that two officers who filed claims have already received insurance for their property in question.

WEDDED IN A POLICE STATION.

Policeman Evangelist United a Couple Who Suddenly Decided to Marry.

A wedding with unusual features occurred in the Ralph Avenue Police Station on Thursday night, when Edward R. Seymour and Miss Anna S. Crouch, both of 788 Madison Street, were married in the Captain's room by Policeman Herbert A. Lowe, known as the policeman evangelist. The wedding had been set for Christmas week, but during a stroll on Thursday night the young people decided to be married immediately. They went to the station house and asked for the address of the nearest minister.

"We've got one right here," answered Sergt. Lutton.

He sent to the stable, and Lowe appeared presently, in jumper and overalls.

"Is this a joke?" queried Seymour, indignantly.

Lowe showed the certificate of his ordination, and then went to his room and changed into full dress uniform. Policeman Stoney was best man, Seymour's mother acted as bridesmaid, and Sergt. Lutton gave the bride away. Policeman McIverny lent a ring from his own finger, Seymour not having had an opportunity to buy one.

East Side Riot Inquiry.

Secretary Rabino of the committee recently appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the east side riots announced last evening that there would be a public session of the committee at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon at the University Settlement, Eldridge and Rivington Streets. There will also be a night session, Mr. Rabino said, that those who were willing to testify, yet who wished to avoid publicity in the matter, would be afforded an opportunity to do so at an executive session.

Suicide in Central Park Reservoir.

Hans Krogh, a Swede, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the reservoir in Central Park. The body was found at about 9 o'clock by Assistant Foreman John Hussy of the Water Department. Krogh was dressed in a costume such as that worn in hospitals, and in his pockets were found three letters and a postal card. The latter was from the Metropolitan State Hospital for Consumptives and bore some medical advice.

No Alimony for Mrs. Bilhoefer.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of Mrs. Elsa Bilhoefer for counsel fee and alimony pending the trial of the suit brought by her through her guardian, Gustav Gebert, for a separation from her husband, Frederick Bilhoefer, optician at Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. He said he considered it a case for mutual forbearance, and not one where a decree of separation would be granted.

Tried Suicide with Post and Chain.

William Widdemeyer, forty years old, of Oder Avenue, Concord, S. I., attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning on Canal Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares in that place, by using a chain attached to a hitching post in an effort to strangle himself. Policeman King discovered him in the act and arrested him. The man refused to explain why he had chosen such a peculiar method to end his life.

Jews Organize for Protection.

The Jewish residents of Jersey City, who have decided to form an association for mutual protection, yesterday retained Myron Ernst to prepare a plan of organization, and draw up the rules necessary for its government. The proposition is to establish a central organization in the Bergen section, with branches in the other districts.

Ebstein's Prisoner Fined.

John Ryan of 8 Clarkson Street, in whose arrest Deputy Commissioner Ebstein assisted, was fined $10 in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for disorderly conduct. William Brooks of 531 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, who was arrested at the same time, was discharged.

COL. PARTRIDGE'S TOUR

Guided by Inspector Cortright, He Visits the East Side.

Inspects Police Stations and Drops Into a Vacation School, the Work of Which He Praises.

Police Commissioner Partridge, accompanied by Senior Inspector Cortright, made an extended tour of observation on the lower east side yesterday afternoon. Inspector Cortright was not in uniform, and the visit of the two officials attracted little attention excepting upon the part of the police, who recognized them and passed the word along the line.

The Commissioner's trip was primarily for the purpose of inspecting the Madison, Eldridge, and Fifth Street Station Houses. Between these visits, and before and after, the Commissioner walked about through the streets of these and other precincts, taking notes of general conditions in this crowded part of the town and acquainting himself with the way people live over there.

He found the Eldridge and Fifth Street Station Houses in fairly good condition, but the Madison Street Station House, he said, will have to be put in repair at once.

While making the rounds the Commissioner went into one of the vacation schools near Essex Market.

"The public ought to know more about the fine work done in these schools," said he, "so that interest will be aroused and more of the schools provided. We went into the playground, and the gentleman in charge, a Harvard man, took us around and showed us the system.

"It was astonishing to see those little boys and girls, most of them ragged and a lot of them dirty, do what they are told to do. They have every kind of game I could think of. The children are permitted to choose what they want to play at, but are required to go systematically at the thing they choose. It is good training and a means of keeping them away from bad influences. They are thrown with people who will exert the right kind of influence over them. More of this kind of thing would mean less need of policemen.

"When I got into that playground I thought that there couldn't be any more children left on the outside. But when we went out we found the streets swarming with them, so that we could hardly get along without stumbling over them."

REAGAN TRIAL CONCLUDED.

Why He "Forgot" All About Suspected List in Herlihy's Precinct.

The trial before Deputy Commissioner Thurston at Police Headquarters of Patrolman Stephen J. Reagan, who was Wardman under Capt. Herlihy in the Eldridge Street Station, was concluded yesterday, and the Commissioner reserved decision.

The only point of interest in the proceedings was when Reagan was asked why he did not tell Assistant District Attorney Gans what he knew of the suspected list in Capt. Herlihy's precinct. Reagan had stated, while in the precinct and before Recorder Goff, that he knew the suspected list by heart, but when examined by Mr. Gans in the District Attorney's office he professed to have forgotten it. Reagan admitted that he still remembered the list, but gave as an excuse for his loss of memory before Mr. Gans that he was afraid he might incriminate himself.

"How could you incriminate yourself if you are innocent?" asked Assistant District Attorney Morgan.

"Well, I was afraid that I might become confused and make a mistake which would be brought up against me," said Reagan.

Not to Have "Specials'" Shields.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday denied the application of Edmund A. Rockwell of Brooklyn to have special officers' badges issued to S. M. Grouse and ten other residents of the neighborhood of Brooklyn in which the Latimer murder was committed, so that they might patrol the streets themselves. The applicants had lost their enthusiasm for doing policemen's work, anyhow.

GIRL NOT RIGHTFUL HEIR.

Justice Greenbaum Decides Real Margaretha Mayer Is Dead.

Margaretha Pearl Mayer will not be allowed to attempt to prove her title, as heir, to the property at 639½ Hudson Street. In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court, Justice Greenbaum holds that the girl is legally dead. It was asserted on her behalf that she was entitled to the property as the lawful heir and child of John F. Mayer, deceased, to whom the property was willed by his mother.

The defendants named in the application are all distant relatives of the Mayers. They hold the property at present, asserting that the real Margaretha is dead. To prove that, they submitted affidavits as well as a Philadelphia Coroner's certificate. It is contended that Margaretha died from cholera infantum in 1896 while being taken from Coney Island to Philadelphia by her mother. Justice Greenbaum says:

"Affidavits are submitted designed to establish that the applicant and the then infant in arms at the proceeding in June, 1896, are one and the same person, and the applicants positively swear to the identity of the child and the infant. I am reasonably certain, however, upon a careful perusal and consideration of the affidavits and facts, that Margaretha Mayer, the child of Annie F. Mayer by John F. Mayer, her husband, died on July 31, 1896; that the present applicant is the adopted and substituted child, Mary Hedde, known as Margaretha Pearl Mayer."

WIFE ACTS BEFORE MAFIA.

Ajello, Fearing Secret Vengeance, Is Arrested for Non-Support.

Antonio Ajello, a wealthy Italian, who a few days ago received a letter threatening his life, signed "Sicilians," and which he believes came from the Mafia, was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court for non-support. Ajello lives with his mother and two sisters at 336 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Ajello has a store at 2,428 First Avenue. In the rear of the store lives Adelina Vaccarom, who, Ajello admitted, is his wife, and her three children, and he was ordered to pay her $8 a week.

VETERAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.

C. H. Smith Was Captain in Kentucky Regiment in Civil War.

Charles H. Smith, sixty-two years old, said to have been a retired army officer, was found dead in bed yesterday at Miller's Hotel, 39 West Twenty-sixth Street. Physicians said he had died from heart disease.

Dr. Miller, the proprietor of the hotel, said that Smith and his wife came to the hotel to live last November. In June Mrs. Smith went to Kentucky to visit relatives, and is there now. The couple have a son in Norfolk, Va., where he is practicing his profession as a civil engineer. Dr. Miller said that Mr. Smith was the publisher of a magazine called American Home, at 156 Fifth Avenue, where he did business under the title of the Hito-Smith Publishing Company.

Smith, it was said at the Fifth Avenue office, came to this city about two years ago. He was at one time Captain in a Kentucky regiment in the civil war, and was formerly one of the editors on the Louisville Commercial.

Every year Bronchitis, under the mistaken name of Consumption, sweeps thousands of people to a premature grave. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT nearly always cures this form of disease.—Adv.

G. H. NASON'S APPOINTMENT

Commissioner of Accounts Russell Disclaims Responsibility.

Says It Was Made at Request of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Republican Organization of Kings County.

Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell, who is also deputy leader of the Greater New York Democracy, made an explanation yesterday as to the appointment of George H. Nason, formerly Coroner in Brooklyn, to the position of Examining Inspector in the Commission of Accounts office at $1,800 a year.

Commissioner Russell said that at the time he made the appointment he was not aware that Mr. Nason had ever been under charges and that he had never heard that Mr. Nason had been indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury for complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the city by holding "fake" inquests. Moreover, if any mistake was made, it was by the regular Republican organization of Kings County.

"It may be, you know," said Mr. Russell, "that there was nothing in the charges; the mere fact that charges are brought against a man does not establish anything unless they are proved. You might charge a man with anything without any grounds for it, but that would not make him guilty."

It was suggested to Commissioner Russell that Edward B. Coombs, Mr. Nason's associate in office, had been found guilty of the charges and sent to prison.

"I think that is a good point for Nason," he replied. "If he had been guilty he would have gone to prison, too."

Mr. Russell did not appear to be familiar with the case and did not recall that one of the main reasons why the indictment was quashed was because the chief witness fled. He then went on to explain how he came to appoint Nason.

"He came in here with a pile of letters of recommendation that high," (indicating a space equal to about a foot.) "They were from politicians and business men, and all recommended him very highly. There was one from the regular Republican organization of Kings County, signed by Chairman Brenner, and there was another from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff; there were others from other prominent men, and it was on the recommendations contained in these that Mr. Nason was selected. I did not know at the time that he had ever held public office before, and the responsibility for his appointment rests on the Republican organization of Kings County. I had not the slightest knowledge of the charges that had been brought against him.

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff not alone wrote to me indorsing him for the place, but he called upon me personally and urged me to make the appointment. It has been erroneously stated in one of the morning papers that Col. Dady wrote a letter indorsing him, but the fact is that Col. Dady neither wrote to me nor called upon me with reference to the appointment.

"On Aug. 1, the day after I had appointed Mr. Nason, I got a second letter from Mr. Brenner of the Republican organization in Brooklyn, in which he said the appointment of Mr. Nason 'is a matter of great importance, and I trust you will find a few spare moments to devote to the matter in order that it may be settled.'

"I intend to write to Mr. Nason to-day calling his attention to the charges referred to in the newspapers and ask him for his side of the story. When I receive his reply I will send it, together with a letter which I shall then write, to Mr. Brenner of the Republican organization and demand from him to show what the Republican organization has to say about it. When I receive that information I will determine what future action may be necessary."

George H. Nason, when a Coroner in Brooklyn, was indicted for conspiring to defraud the city in connection with fraudulent bills for inquests. Dr. Edward B. Coombs, who was also a Coroner, was tried on the same charge and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. District Attorney Clarke claimed that because of the mistakes made by a handwriting expert Mr. Nason could not be convicted, and the indictment was subsequently quashed.

LEGAL NOTES.

INNKEEPER AND GUEST.—A Trial Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in instructing a jury which was trying Michael P. Regan and his brother for unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, said that if a man "ordered a turkey dinner," still he would not be a guest resorting to the hotel for food, within the meaning of the Massachusetts statute allowing sales of liquor by an innkeeper to "guests who have resorted to his house for food or lodging," if his object in going there was to get the liquor, and his ordering the food a mere means of obtaining it. The same court, on appeal, has reversed a judgment on a verdict of conviction, holding that the instruction was erroneous, that the relation of innkeeper and guest is created by outward circumstances and not by inward intent. Chief Justice Holmes, for the court, says in part: "No doubt the instruction was based upon the words 'who have resorted to his house for food.' But these words are satisfied if to purchase food is the actual purpose of the one who resorts to his house. They do not require the purpose mentioned to be the final motive. A man resorts to a house for food who goes there intending to buy food and eat it, and none the less that the motive of his intent is an ulterior desire. Were it otherwise it might be hard to state why a distinction should be taken between the case where the motive of the intent is desire for drink and where it is desire for conversation with a friend. The proposition may be illustrated further by the alternative case of guests who have resorted to the house for lodging. It hardly would be maintained that a person did not resort to the inn for that purpose because the object of his lodging there was to concoct a scheme for housebreaking. Conversely, no one would say that if a man gave another poison he did not administer it for poisoning because his only motive for wishing to poison was some desire which was virtuous apart from the means employed."

***

FORCE IMPLIED FROM THREATS.—In an action brought by Robert R. Ditto against the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company to recover damages for being ejected from a freight train on defendant's railway, the complaint alleged that when the plaintiff bought a ticket one night to go from Hume to Dana he was told by the station agent that the freight train in question would carry passengers. Ditto boarded the train, and after it had gone about three miles the conductor ordered him to get out of the caboose and get off the train. The conductor had the train "slowed down," but would not let it stop. Ditto protested, and went out on the platform steps to avoid being assaulted, as by this time the conductor had become very threatening and abusive in his language. Mr. Ditto alleged that to save himself from assault he finally jumped off the train and was badly injured. A judgment in his favor has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Indiana. "It is true," says Justice Monks, for the Court, "that it is not alleged that the conductor touched appellee, but it is clear that appellee was compelled by the order and demonstrations of the conductor to attempt to get off the train while it was moving, when it was so dark appellee could not see—the conductor refusing to stop the train—and that appellee was injured thereby. Appellee did not attempt to get off merely because the conductor ordered him to do so, but the acts and conduct of the conductor in following him out of the caboose and standing over him while he was on the step, threatening to throw him off unless he got off while the train was moving, were equivalent, under the circumstances, to actual force. If a person not entitled to be carried as a passenger is injured by being ejected while the car is in motion, or in a dangerous and improper place, where he is exposed to unnecessary peril, the railroad company is liable for such injury."

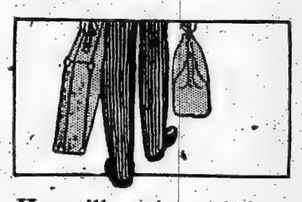

Here till twelve to help you out, with clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings—man or boy.
Then we get out—half holiday.

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We fill orders by mail.

NO FLEAS MISSING HERE

New York Postal Officials Doubt Allegheny's Charges.

Local Jumping Pests All Present or Accounted For—Not Shipped in Mail Sacks.

Assistant Superintendent Mack of the Railway Mail Service at New York, yesterday received an official communication from Postmaster Grier of Allegheny, Penn., in which resentment and desperation were but thinly veiled by words of studied formality and calm. According to the indorsement thereon, the document dealt exclusively with fleas.

Dilating upon this rather unusual subject for the United States Postal Service, the Pennsylvania Postmaster, whose letter was written in a nervous, jerky sort of way, as if the writer were afflicted with extreme restlessness, went on to tell that immediately after the arrival of several sacks of mail matter of the first class from New York at the Allegheny Post Office on Wednesday, there appeared on the scene countless numbers of able-bodied fleas. From the contents of Postmaster Grier's letter, it seems that the insects were apparently suffering from extreme hunger, and that, dividing the personnel of the Post Office among them, began business at once, demoralizing the routine of the office and filling the Government precincts with petulance and profanity.

The Postmaster in his complaint to the authorities here, is pessimistic. He says that insect powders of various kinds have been used in copious quantities, but that the fleas seem to thrive on them. In a tone of bitter sarcasm he inquires in effect what particular brand of fleas is being exported from New York this season.

Postmaster Grier's communication has been duly filed, and it is probable that a searching investigation will be set on foot at the General Post Office here to ascertain who is guilty of carelessness in allowing foreign matter to be sent through the mails from this city.

Superintendent Mack, when seen yesterday, gave several reasons why Postmaster Grier must be wrong in his apparent assumption that the great flea plague at Allegheny emanated from the New York Post Office. In the first place, it was pointed out that it might not have been the New York mail sacks after all out of which poured the swarm of peace eradicators.

"He does not say specifically that the fleas came from the New York mail," said Mr. Mack, triumphantly, scratching his leg. "There are various breeds of fleas, I've no doubt. There is the Western flea, for instance. Why couldn't those fleas have got to Allegheny from Kansas City or Omaha? Maybe they came from the far South. How is he to say that they are New York fleas? Unless an expert examines one of the Allegheny Post Office fleas and says it is from New York, I refuse to believe it. The men here are careful what goes into the mails. But even if the fleas did go from this city they might have been sent in a letter or package which came open in transit. There may be such persons as flea fanciers. Maybe these are samples of some new breed. I shall refer the question to the Mailing Department, but I don't believe anything will come of it."

Astonishment was manifested among the clerks in the Mailing Department when the affair was called to their attention. It was said positively that there could not have been such an enormous shipment of fleas from the General Post Office to out-of-town points without a noticeable diminution in the flea supply in the various departments in the local office. No such drain, it was declared, had been noticed here. It was further intimated that the New York Post Office flea was decidedly a home-staying beast, attending always strictly to business and taking few vacations, and therefore would never wander in such numbers, especially to Allegheny, Penn. It was further declared by some that the local flea was entirely too large to get into an ordinary mail sack in any considerable numbers without being at once detected.

Chief Clerk Jordan of the Mailing Department was indignant and skeptical when told of the flea shipment. "It is quite possible," he said, "that the flea epidemic in the Allegheny Post Office may have come from Pittsburg, right across the river. Why make such a hullabaloo about a few fleas, anyhow!" and the Chief Clerk clutched convulsively at his right sleeve with his left hand.

ARREST ANGERS MAGISTRATE.

Kirkland Accused Young Woman of Theft on Theory Advanced by Servants.

Magistrate Cornell became indignant at George Kirkland of 34 West Thirty-sixth Street, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when he found that Kirkland had caused the arrest of Miss Jessie Dobbins, a young woman whose reputation had always been good, merely because a servant had told him that Miss Dobbins had taken bric-a-brac from the house.

Miss Dobbins occupies a room in Kirkland's house, and is employed at the Martinique apartment house as a stenographer. Some time after the girl had left the house yesterday morning Kirkland missed the articles in question and made inquiries. One of the servants accused Miss Dobbins, so Kirkland had her haled to court.

"Is that all the evidence you have?" thundered the Magistrate after Kirkland had summed up his case.

"Yes, Sir," answered the complainant, looking rather sheepish.

"Then this young woman is discharged."

Real Estate Dealer Accused of Perjury.

Herman Baumann, real estate dealer, of 434 Lenox Avenue, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with perjury by Otto N. Spannbrake, architect, of 401 East Sixty-fourth Street. The complainant says Baumann engaged him to draw plans for a building in Sixth Avenue, his commission to be $500, but refused payment, and that when sued in the Third Municipal Court before Justice Moore testified that he had never seen Spannbrake until he saw him in court. Magistrate Cornell continued the case for examination until Aug. 26, paroling Baumann in custody of his counsel.

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UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.
BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
Fast Color Eyelets used.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES: 229 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt Street, 433 Broadway, 753-755 Broadway, 1849 Broadway, 2202 Third Ave., 201 West 125th Street, 974 Third Avenue, 846 Eighth Avenue, 95 Nassau Street. BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 421 Fulton Street, 494 Fifth Avenue. JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue. NEWARK 785 Broad Street.

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"NEW GEM" SAFETY RAZORS.

If you shave—if you are irritable—if time counts—if comfort is to be reckoned—if you value your face—if you are economically inclined—then a "New Gem" safety razor is as vital a factor in your daily life as sleep. Nothing simpler, nothing surer than a "New Gem" Razor. The only way you can go wrong is to buy an imitation.

Complete Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
Automatic Strop Machine and Strop....$2.00

Just to convince yourself before buying, accept this invitation to a shave at our expense—at our offices, 34 Reade St., ten steps from Broadway; or, better still, come and take a "New Gem" Razor home on a ten days' trial.

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THE STROLLERS SHOE
Shoes and Oxfords
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Sold Exclusively at Our Stores.

THE EARLY FALL BUYER "CATCHES THE PLUM." Here's a snap for some one who has snap enough to be an early caller. Patent leather Shoes and Oxfords for Fall, all sizes and widths. Some worth $5; none worth less than $3.50. Just for a flyer,

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Brill Brothers
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

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A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

Cartoons.

Events of the day reflected in a humorous vein by Kemble, Post, Macauley, and Crane in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)

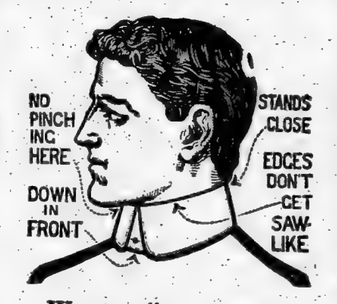

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or Arrow "Ironton" 15c.
Do you wear Cluett or Monarch Shirts? You can't wear better.
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Water Filters and Coolers
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best Kinds
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for alteration and improvement to sewer in Fifty-first Street, between Park Avenue and Fifth Avenue.

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The City of New York, August 7, 1902.
For full particulars see "City Record."

AUG 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
A Eulogy of Cavour. Franz Xaver Kraus, a German Catholic, Praises the Great Italian Opponent of the Pope. By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER	545
A Royal Litterateur. Oscar II. of Sweden as Poet, Writer, Athlete, and Sovereign	547
Rites of Navajo. Ritual of the Night Chant a Nine-day Ceremony—Modern Symbolism Like Aztec and Maya Lore Before Columbus	548
Books of Poetry. Poems of E. R. Sill—Anthologies and Other Verse	549
The Book Tastes. Trials and Joys of Men Who Say What Shall and What Shall Not Be Published	551
Our Cable Letter. Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D	553
Village Libraries. Mr. E. Irenaeus Stevenson Offers Suggestions as to How to Conduct Them	555
Hippolyte Taine. The Life of the Great French Litterateur Told Mainly by His Correspondence	557
Science and Miracles. The Gospel's Superphysical Features in the Light of Psychic Research	559
London Literary Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN	560
Other Books Reviewed.	
"Political History of the United States"	546
"West Point in the Early Sixties"	548
"Ecclesiastical Records, State of New York"	548
"A Speckled Bird"	550
"The True Napoleon"	550
"Indian Fables"	555
"The Jewish Encyclopedia"	559
"Cranbrook Tales"	560
A Historian's Perspective	552
The Oxford Manner	552
The Stevenson Tonic	552
Educating "Business Men"	552
Infinitives That Split	552
Retriever and Dynamite Stick	547
From Cooking to Literature	551
The Nibelungen Drama	553
Some Suppressed Danteana	553
Rare Books Sold in London	553
A Rare Zoroastrian Manuscript at Columbia University	555
Book Collectors Who Gamble	557
England's Shakespearean Losses	557
Topics of the Week	545
From Readers	554
Queries	554
Books and Men	556
Books Received	556
Notes and News	558

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WHEN Mr. John Morley gets the late Lord Acton's library, what will he do with it? Considerable amused speculation on this subject is current in England. The London Times remarks:

In one of her novels the wonderful Ouida gayly talks of her hero possessing "a million volumes"—which would more than fill Westminster Hall. A library like Lord Acton's, of 70,000 volumes, reckoned at ten volumes to the foot, would fill seven shelves of 1,000 feet run—say four rooms, measuring fifty feet by twenty. One does not have four rooms of that size in Chelsea.

The cost of properly housing these books has been variously estimated at from ten to one hundred thousand dollars. At a superficial glance it looks as if "the American Ironmaster," as The London Times calls Mr. Carnegie, were emulating the King of Siam, the potentate who, the traveler relates, is accustomed to crush an obnoxious courtier by presenting him with a white elephant, to the sacred care of which any but a royal purse is unequal. It will be remembered, however, that in his manner of purchasing the books from Lord Acton, Mr. Carnegie showed that he is as delicately thoughtful as he is generous in his benefactions; and there is every reason to suppose that he has been no less considerate as to Mr. Morley's convenience. Still, the situation is an amusing one, and a curious world will await with interest the disclosure of the plan by which Mr. Carnegie has prevented this huge collection of books from being a sacred white elephant.

The Academy of London is much concerned about American book reviewing, and incidentally about American novels. Its concern has been aroused by reading the reviews of our lively neighbor The American and Journal. Its chief objection to the proceedings of our neighbor appears to be that the editor of its literary department saw fit to group four novels under one head and designate them as "Four Cooling Novels." The Academy, with that gravity which always attacks a true Briton in the presence of American flippancy, proceeds to show that Mr. Howells's "The Kentons" and Mr. Bangs's "Olympian Nights" would be just as interesting and amusing in Winter as they are in Summer. Doubtless this fact did not escape the literary editor of The American and Journal, but he, with that peculiar eagerness of the American journalist to print timely matter, undertook to show that now was the accepted time to read such books. Next Winter he will have other fish to fry, and he knows that what he says to-day will be forgotten then. Meanwhile, we may be permitted to note that The Academy declares that "the piping far exceeds the dancing," which is a figurative way of saying that the praise of our reviews exceeds the value of our novels. The Academy confesses that it is told that "the period during which the American novel enjoys favor is 'growing shorter all the time.'" With all deference to such a distinguished authority, we do not see how anything can "grow shorter," but it occurs to us that if the novels referred to are going to be just as good reading in the Winter as The American and Journal says they are in Summer, their favor will be for more than a season.

What! Smash Shakespeare's own and particular cliff? and shall an English War Department do this thing, because for the defense of Dover, or the driving away of some new Armada, the cliff obstructs the range of the heavy guns? It is good to know that the Dover Corporation has passed a resolution remonstrating against such vandalism, which would rob this English port "of one of its most thrilling attractions." There stands the old castle, and the Shakespeare cliff, one a part of the other, and the absence of either would destroy the majesty of the scene. What did Shakespeare know of the cliffs? Was he familiar with the topography of the cost? Grand is the passage wherein the cliff is described, "whose high and bending head looks fearfully in the confined deep."

Chalk is a valuable commodity, and the tumbling down of many thousands of tons of the carbonate of lime might supply the trade, and so there are those who vaguely hint that the cutting down of the cliff is in the main suggested by commercialism, and that the War Department has little to do with it. It is to be hoped that King Lear will stand up in defense of his pre-empted cliff, and that its high level will not be lowered.

An excellent illustration of the uncritical state of mind is afforded by a letter received a few days ago to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The writer incloses a publisher's announcement of a new book quoting Mr. Hamilton Mabie as declaring it to be "the best novel of the South before the war ever written." Our correspondent says: "Cannot you expose this gushing humbug Mabie?" And, again: "Has this flatulent book boomer ever heard of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by a certain Mrs. Stowe?" There cannot be any doubt that a gentleman of Mr. Mabie's wide literary knowledge has heard of and even read Mrs. Stowe's popular novel. From what he is quoted as saying, it seems that he does not regard it as "the best novel of the South before the war ever written." It does not, however, follow that Mr. Mabie is a "gushing humbug," nor that he is a "flatulent book boomer." It simply follows that he does not agree with our correspondent, who writes as if Mr. Mabie—or something—had disagreed with him very badly.

There are those that put their faith in insanity as the root of all genius, and those that lay their faith in drink. The supporters of the drink theory will find interest in the following passage from a letter from Burns, which is dated Oct. 20, 1787, and is addressed to Peter Miller, Esq. of Dalswinter, Dumfries. The letter lately sold in London for £40.

I want to be a small farmer, about a plow gang, in a pleasant country, under the auspices of a good landlord. I have no foolish notion of being a tenant on easier terms than another. To find a place where one can live at all is not easy. I only mean living soberly. The banks of Nith are as sweet, poetic ground as I ever saw.

From this it would appear that to Burns's mind sobriety and poetry might flourish together on the sweet banks of the Nith—or at least, poor lad, that he hoped so.

A EULOGY OF CAVOUR.

Franz Xaver Kraus, a German Catholic, Praises the Great Italian Opponent of the Pope.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER,

Author of "The Dawn of Italian Independence," "Throne-Makers," &c.

THERE died at Mentone last Christmas Franz Xaver Kraus, who had been for many years a professor in the University of Freiburg, and had retained, in spite of his temperamental Liberalism, the friendship of Roman Catholics of a stricter orthodoxy. He had, it is true, written books in which the Congregation of the Index discovered heretical tendencies, but these Dr. Kraus dutifully corrected, and his books are still widely used, I believe, in Catholic seminaries abroad. He was born about 1840, and while still a young man he became conspicuous in the group of Liberal Catholics who strove to rescue the Roman Church from plunging over the precipice to which the Jesuits and the Ultramontanes had led it. The publication of the Syllabus, in 1864, showed that the politicians of the Vatican were ready to lay all modern progress under an interdict, and by progress they meant not only popular education and representative government, but also railroads, telegraphs, a free press and free speech, and in general those advances in science and invention in which the modern world had set its hope. In 1870, when the partisans of the Syllabus controlled the Ecumenical Council, and promulgated the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, the fatal step was taken—"fatal" from the standpoint of believers in the ameliorability of the human race, but most consistent and logical for the zealots of a church which adopted its dogmas in the thirteenth century and maintains that they are immutable forever.

Dr. Kraus, in common with the Liberal and Old Catholics, did his utmost to prevent his Church from proclaiming that her ideals were fixed irrevocably in the past; but when the step had been taken, he continued, like the late Lord Acton, to worship according to his old faith. Just what the state of intellect and of conscience can be in men who declare that a proposed doctrine sins against reason, history, and morals, but who, when that doctrine is voted by the majority, stand loyally by the institution, which is nothing more than that majority for the time being, must always perplex persons who do not trim their principles to suit institutional or party shifts. Without question, however, men of undoubted sincerity, like Kraus and Acton, manage to persuade themselves that such a position is tenable. Kraus's erudition, which was remarkable even in Germany, soon gave him a reputation; and there were certainly very few Roman Catholics of his time who equaled him in general culture, so that his appointment to a professorship followed naturally. He seems to have had great personal charm, which endeared him to his colleagues, and made even his adversaries in polemics keep their personal esteem, and often their friendship, for him. He was a favorite with the ruling House of Baden, and in spite of his unorthodox possibilities, he was put forward as a candidate for bishop, but the Vatican, which might allow a little innocuous latitude in a philosopher, could not tolerate that in one of its prelates.

Within a week or two of his death in December, 1901, there appeared Dr. Kraus's biographical sketch of Cavour, in the series of "Weltgeschichte in Karakterbilden," issued by Franz Kirkheim, in Mainz. This sketch at once created a sensation both in Germany and Italy, because it is practically a eulogy by a distinguished Roman Catholic of the great statesman whom the Roman hierarchs, with sufficient reason, have hated with a perfect hatred. What Dr. Kraus says has been said many times over by Italian Liberals and foreign Protestants or rationalists; it is because a Catholic, a German, a profound observer bent only on stating the truth, confirms the verdict of those others, that Dr. Kraus's eulogy has been widely discussed abroad. At a time when an American Catholic Archbishop is bidding for the triple crown, by urging more vehemently than the Roman hierarchs themselves the restoration of the Temporal Power, it is certainly interesting to find a German Catholic of Dr. Kraus's eminence describing that temporal power as it actually manifested itself, corrupt, narrow, ignorant, greedy, cynical, serving Mammon under the pretense of serving God. This has been, of course,

*CAVOUR. Von Franz Xaver Kraus. Mit einem Lichtdruckbild und 85 Abbildungen. Mainz: Franz Kirchheim. 1902. Quarto. Pp. 104.

the bitter complaint of spiritual Catholics always, and has never been so mightily declared as by Dante.

Dr. Kraus aims at giving an outline of the Italian Risorgimento, from 1850 to 1870, taking for his central subject Cavour's work between 1850 and 1860 and very properly, for through Cavour the irreconcilable quarrel between Church and State was forced to take definite shape, and the stupendous task of unification was brought within sight of completion. Dr. Kraus begins with a description of the Italian despotisms under the Restoration, which, though familiar, are always amazing. With mingled scorn and horror he narrates the methods adopted by the Papal Government to keep its subjects quiet: Prisons crowded with political prisoners, thousands of persons under police surveillance; every suspect required once a month to get a certificate from the police that he had been to confessional; police visits to the hotels every Friday to enforce abstinence from meat; the seven censorships past which every writing must go before it could be published—the literary censor, the ecclesiastical censor, the political censor, the Holy Office, the publiceur of the Archbishop, the imprimatur of the police, and, finally, the "last verification" of the Inquisition. As a comment on all this Dr. Kraus quotes Massini d'Azeglio's contemporary announcement: "Europe must know once for all that Italy has no other alternative except negro slavery or the complete independence of the free people."

Dr. Kraus summarizes sympathetically the writings of Gioberti, Balbo, and D'Azeglio, which circulated in spite of censors, and held up the wrongs and hopes of Italy for the world to see between 1843 and 1846. Besides these avowedly political writers he comments on Manzoni, Leopardi, and other authors, and especially Rosmini, that vast and luminous spirit, in whom more than any one else Kraus finds his affinity. Rosmini pleaded for a restoration of the early uncorrupted Catholicism; which implied an energetic protest against the worldliness of the Church, against the dying out of the priestly ideal in the clergy, against the barriers which had been raised between the selfish designs of this clergy and the needs of the people, and which appear in the adoption of a form of worship and liturgy which the people cannot understand. Pius IX., in his first fervor for improving everything, kindled at Rosmini's beautiful vision, and it was announced that he intended to create Rosmini a Cardinal; but Pius's brief inebriation with the wine of regeneration soon spent itself, and the conduct of the Holy See fell into the hands of the party which planned to perpetuate under their most virulent form the abuses against which Rosmini protested.

Dr. Kraus sufficiently states his opinion of the "reform Pope" in the following sentences:

> In Pius IX. (he says) the man was pious and venerable, while the ruler lacked nearly all the qualities which were needed. The nervous, changeable, precisely feminine temperament of the Pope subjected him to all the emotions and suggestions of the moment; it tossed him helplessly to and fro between high-hearted resolves and deepest depression. The Pope was not without gifts, but he had studied very superficially, knew next to nothing of history and law, and so his spirit wanted that solidity and sound training of which a Prince at that crisis stood so terribly in need.

Dr. Kraus outlines the course of the revolution of 1848 in Rome, from its delirious beginning under the auspices of the Pope, to its collapse, after a brave stand, under Mazzini. He does not describe the real cause which led to its failure, but seems to think that, if Pellegrino Rossi had not been assassinated the dream of a Liberal Government in Rome might have been realized. He sees no good in Mazzini's republic: "The demonic element," he says, "which had been chastised for centuries in the Italian political sects, here celebrated its most impudent triumph." And he adds, "Can one really condemn Pius IX. because he not only would have nothing to do with this outthrow of hell, but also dreaded to tread again the road which, as he thought, had from the nature of things led to this result?"

On the whole, Dr. Kraus's treatment of the revolutionary movement of 1846-49 is unsatisfactory. He assured us that every consideration, political, religious, social, economical, cried out for reform; but when the first attempt at reform is made and fails, owing partly to popular inexperience and largely to the treachery of Pope and Princes, he seems to extenuate those who wrecked it. As we read further, however, we discover that his devotion to Liberalism has not changed. He quotes from Antonelli's address to the envoys at Gaeta (Aug. 11, 1849,) the statement that "representative government cannot be harmonized with the independence and freedom of the Pope;" and from Pius's own words to Rosmini at this time, that "the constitutional form of government is incompatible with that of the Church; that the so-called constitutional rights, such as the freedom of the press, of meetings, &c., are bad in themselves, immoral, and hence incompatible with the spirit of the Church." And after reporting still more extravagant statements of the reactionists, including the declaration of La Civilta Cattolica that the Italians are by God's intent "the helots of the Church," Dr. Kraus says of Cardinal Antonelli: "Few men have labored so successfully as he for the ruin of the temporal power." To the astute Cardinal's successors, who now direct the politics of the Vatican, this simple statement of fact must have a tang of irony.

And now he introduces Cavour to the scene. In a chapter full of pith, he surveys Cavour's life, from his birth, in 1810, to his entry into the Piedmontese Cabinet in 1850. Then follows an account of the chief events in the great decade, 1850-60, when Cavour dominated the Italian movement; persuaded Napoleon III. to wage war for it, secured the moral support of unofficial England; made Garibaldi and the party of the revolution partners in the patriotic work; and was just grappling with the Roman question, when death struck him down. Dr. Kraus simply confirms the world's verdict in applauding the masterfulness with which Cavour advanced from victory to victory. He does not, however, spare criticism of the annexation of the Two Sicilies, of Umbria, and the Marches, which he calls the darkest point in Cavour's policy. "His conduct must seem the more doubtful because he was not ashamed to make a compact, even if it were only temporary, with the old enemies of the social order, with Mazzini and Garibaldi, and to secure their service." But Dr. Kraus's most important comment naturally concerns Cavour's relations with the Vatican and his famous formula, "A free Church in a free State." I may remark, in passing, that his attempt to make Cavour at heart a Roman Catholic, if not borne out either by Cavour's writings or reported sayings, or by the testimony of his most intimate friends. The fact that he arranged to have his good friend, Father Giacome, attend him on his deathbed, and that he desired to be buried according to the customary ritual of his people, proves no more that he accepted the Catholic faith than did the burial of Charles Darwin in Westminster Abbey, according to the service of the Book of Common Prayer, prove that he was an Anglican. Cavour was a rationalist. In early manhood he had been most impressed by the Swiss Vinet, whose teaching coincided at many points with the Unitarianism of Channing; in later life, when questioned as to his view of the eternal mysteries, he would look grave and shake his head, and reply in Montaigne's words, "Que scais-je?" But he was too human a statesman not to be profoundly interested in the creed of the twenty-three million Italians whom he was striving to weld into a nation, and Dr. Kraus does well to insist that in his dealings with the Vatican he had no intention of disturbing the Church in her religious position. That the clerical politicians should confound spiritual things with temporal was not his fault.

Dr. Kraus epitomizes approvingly Cavour's last great speeches, (March 23 and 25, 1861,) in which, having reviewed the Roman question in all its aspects, he declared that Rome must be the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. He lays great stress on the secret negotiations which Pantaleoni and Passaglia, two of Cavour's agents, who were also irreproachable Catholics, carried on during that Winter with the Pope's Ministers—negotiations which seemed for a moment about to succeed, when some "zealots," as Kraus calls them, excited alarm in Pius's fickle nature, with the result that Pantaleoni was ordered to quit Rome at once. Before the matter could be reopened Cavour died, and his successors, lacking both his authority and his tact, failed to come within parleying distance of the Vatican. What Cavour would have accepted in 1861 is clearly defined in the Pantaleoni memorandum, on which he noted his opinions. The Pope was not formally to renounce his temporal power, but was to "acquiesce" in the conversion of Rome into the Italian capital, his own liberty of action in matters spiritual being guaranteed. After the forcible entry of Victor Emmanuel's troops through Porta Pia on Sept. 20, 1870, this arrangement was carried out; but instead of acquiescence, the Vatican displayed wrath, and it has ever since kept up the falsehood that the Pope is a prisoner in his palace, and that without the restoration of his temporal power the Church cannot discharge her spiritual functions.

Dr. Kraus admits that without Rome as its capital the new Kingdom of Italy would have been geographically and historically incomplete; he evidently sympathizes with the separation of temporal from spiritual concerns; but he reprobates the forcible separation. Had the change come peaceably, as Cavour planned, it would have been well. But here Dr. Kraus seems to lose his hold on facts. If the problem were to be solved peaceably, the Vatican must agree to accept the terms negotiated with the King's Government; but when the Vatican refused even to negotiate it cannot fairly be held up as the advocate of a peaceable solution. After all, this is one of those world questions the justice of which cannot be decided on a technical quibble. There are irrepressible conflicts which can be settled only by the extinction of one of the antagonists. The Roman Curia, being what it was between 1850 and 1870, under the guidance of Antonelli and the retrograde party, could not be expected to relinquish its worldly power. The Italians, on the other hand, could no longer abstain from occupying Rome, which history, logic, sentiment, and the desire of the Romans themselves marked as the capital of United Italy. The Curia declared no compromise nor conciliation to be its rule; the Italians accordingly broke the deadlock in the natural way. A government may be hated, it may be detested, but it can never afford to be despised. But for half a century before it fell the Papal Government had been despised and not feared by its subjects, and it was so weak and so incompetent that its very existence had to be preserved by a foreign garrison. When that garrison was withdrawn it inevitably collapsed. To pretend that such a government must be perpetuated or restored in the interest of religion is the acme of irreligion.

Dr. Kraus has not the heart to press this aspect of the case. Like the pleaders for the restoration of temporal power, he ignores the pretensions of the Romans themselves—as if the victims of Papal misrule had no right to be considered! The fact of coercion vitiates for him the result, because it creates baneful difficulties. Not that he would restore the temporal power, however, but that he would at all cost bring Church and State into enduring friendship. From the ideas which prevail to-day at both the Vatican and the Quirinal he despairs of any immediate reconciliation. Perhaps it is from a desire to efface the line which now separates them that he devotes the conclusion of his study to pointing out the inadequacy of Cavour's formula, "a free Church in a free State." To an American his arguments here must seem unconvincing. Unquestionably, the intertangling of Church and State which has existed in Italy for 1,500 years cannot be unraveled in a day; custom will continue for some time to mix clerical and secular affairs there, which in other countries are no longer confounded; but not for these reasons is Cavour's great formula to be discarded as "only half true." The application of every principle by which men have climbed up from the level of the brute world has required time, usually centuries, or even ages, for each advance. The question is not, therefore, Are the Italians as well qualified as the New Englanders to apply the principle "A free Church in a free State?" but, Will that principle, if adopted by them and developed, raise them and improve Church and State alike, as it has done wherever it has been honestly carried out? In spite of Dr. Kraus the appeal to the experience of "Belgium, England, and North America" is most pertinent. But no one can complain that out of his zeal for concord, he urges the Italian State to remember how much it needs the cooperation of the Church. For himself, he looks forward to the golden age when "religious Catholicism," as distinct from "political Catholicism," shall, in a few decades conquer a world, and shall build for Christendom a new home, not in an inclosure held together by compulsion and ruled by terror, but in the hearts of a purified, self-searching, free and happy race of men. And then, as a last counsel of perfection, he bids Italy learn to understand that her political strength "rests on those Germanic elements which, in the Middle Age, were so copiously mixed with the indigenous population of Upper Italy, and that its complete freedom and State idea can be upheld and saved only in union with the "Germanic-Ghibelline thought." No wonder that a political philosopher who looks upon mediaeval Ghibellinism as a political system suitable to twentieth century needs sees little profit in citing the example of the United States! How words live on after the ideas they stood for have perished, and how the echoes of voices long ago silenced lead men hither and thither in the dark!

Although he sees no prospect of concord between the Quirinal and the Vatican, Dr. Kraus does not believe that the overthrow of the Italian kingdom, for which Clericals and Socialists have been working in an unholy alliance, is even remotely probable. The day of small States is over. Were a foreign despotism to be re-established over Italy, there would follow swiftly another national uprising. "Cavour's name will shine forever as pole star on the road to Italian independence." Among statesmen Cavour belongs, he says, with Bismarck and Napoleon—below them in many respects, but above them and all other modern statesmen in clearness of designs and in self-forgetfulness. Most persons will agree with Dr. Kraus in the latter opinion, but if the true measure of genius in statesmanship be the accomplishing, in spite of small means, of immense results against great obstacles, Cavour ranks above Bismarck. And in any final estimate, the end for which a statesman wrought and the means he employed must be taken into consideration. In an era when the world was turning to liberal institutions, Bismarck labored by despotic means to create a despotic empire in Germany; only a few years earlier Cavour, using the instrument of freedom had created a liberal nation in Italy. "There is no truly great man," Cavour wrote in his youth, "who was not a liberal. The degree in which he loves liberty measures for each the level he reached in moral elevation." Judged by this criterion Cavour need fear no comparison with any of his contemporaries.

Dr. Kraus raises many other questions which deserve attention. He writes out of the fullness of a mind trained to philosophic views. He is neither a historian nor a biographer, but a thinker, to whom the deeds of men and the unfolding of national destinies are as bits of mosaic, out of which he fashions a pattern corresponding to the supernatural original which his religion has given him. So his pages are strewn with significant thoughts. But most significant of all is the fact that he, a German Catholic, should choose to write of Cavour as a great exemplar of the "genuine, good spirit of Italianism," and as a revealer of the "flowering of its intellectual and moral life." That to this German Catholic Cavour's work toward the abolition of the temporal Papacy should appear laudable, a necessary process in the restoration of "religious Catholicism," which has been smothered so many centuries by "political Catholicism," is especially noteworthy now, when the partisans of the temporal power are unusually active, and the death of the venerable Pope may at any moment reopen this question in the Conclave. One cannot help wondering whether, had Dr. Kraus lived, he might not have been summoned to retract, subtly, which peremptorily implied condemnation of the policy which the Vatican seems almost ready to proclaim as a dogma. For a Catholic to paint the temporal power as it really was, and as Dr. Kraus has done very moderately, must savor of insubordination, if not of heresy. Fortunately for him, the kindly, sympathetic truth-loving, scholarly Kraus is beyond the reach of the Congregation of the Index. The shears of Atropos have rendered futile the scissors of the ecclesiastical censor.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

"Our Political History."

The second volume of Prof. Gordy's "Political History of the United States"* is an endeavor to present the history of this country from 1800 to 1829 so far as it relates to the rise, development, and overthrow of parties in American politics. Prof. Gordy seems to have accomplished the unexpected in producing a work which, in its discussion of our early nineteenth century politics, is totally free from rancorous party spirit. Beginning with the first Administration of Madison, Prof. Gordy traces the series of events leading to the declaration of war on England in 1812, and shows how the vacillating behavior of the Government permitted the United States to be trifled with both by England and France, how the astute policy of Napoleon virtually compelled us to fight with England. The reputation of the Emperor fares rather badly at the hands of Prof. Gordy, and it must be admitted that Napoleon's conduct toward this country is not calculated to make us form a high opinion of his political morality. But the professor perhaps goes too far in asking this question, "What act in his [Napoleon's] career indicates that honor, truth, generosity, mercy, any of the motives that differentiate civilized man from the savage had any influence with him when they stood in the way of his personal interests?"

In the history of our early politics, the war of 1812 is specially important as occasioning the collapse of the Federal Party, which, placing party spirit above patriotism, would have played into the hands of England in its selfish attempts to oust the Republicans from office. The war may, in many respects, be considered a drawn battle, but it was of service to the United States in arousing a feeling of nationality and in teaching us to unite against the enemy. The overthrow of the Federalists left only one party in the United States, the Democratic, but its composition was such as to prevent its long remaining a compact organization. In consequence of the election of 1824 and during the Administration of John Quincy Adams those who called themselves Democrats, but believed in the aristocratic theories of Hamilton, came into opposition to the true Democratic Party, the followers of Jefferson, who believed in rule by the people. The election in 1828 of Andrew Jackson, a genuine child of the people, showed that the oligarchical rule of the enlightened few was at an end.

The doctrine of State sovereignty, which was to play so important a part in the war of secession, Prof. Gordy shows was doomed to perish. The original thirteen States might believe that they were so many Commonwealths, joined together by mutual consent, but losing none of their powers thereby, but the States afterward admitted, as Prof. Gordy shows, would naturally consider themselves as part of the American Republic rather than as independent sovereignties. Speaking of the admission of Louisiana, he says:

> The passage of that bill meant that the States of the American Union might one day include the whole of North and South America, the West Indian Islands, an indefinite number of islands in the Pacific—might include as much territory as the Government saw fit to annex, provided it was able to enforce its will.

On the slavery question Prof. Gordy preserves an attitude of perfect fairness. Both sections of the country were actuated by human and selfish motives in the stand they took in regard to the negro. The South was solid for slavery, the North in 1820 was by no means solid against it, and the greater willingness on the part of the North to see the slave free was largely due, no doubt, as Prof. Gordy says, "to the fact that, if freed, he would live at the South." Indeed, humanitarianism is rarely the cause of any great political movement, when unaccompanied by some more potent force. The votes of Northern members of Congress on the Missouri compromise showed that the North was not contending for principle alone.

In his chapter on the "Monroe Doctrine" Prof. Gordy shows how the stand of our Government in supporting the policy of England was important in checking the anti-liberalism of the Holy Alliance. President Monroe's message, though a mere expression of personal opinion, was correctly judged by Europe as indicating our attitude toward armed intervention.

Prof. Gordy's book contains much of no great interest to the general reader of American history. His discussions on the financial situation after the war of 1812 and the adoption of the principle of protection by the Democratic Party are tolerably dry reading. But the attention to details necessary in a work of this kind compelled him, no doubt, to write much that would properly be omitted in a popular treatment of the subject.

*POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. With Special Reference to the Growth of Political Parties. By J. P. Gordy, Ph. D., (Professor in the University of New York.) In four volumes. Volume II. Pp. i.-581. Second edition, thoroughly revised. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1902.

AUG

A ROYAL LITTERATEUR.

Oscar II. of Sweden as Poet, Writer, Athlete, and Sovereign.

KING OSCAR'S memoirs, following closely upon the French translation of his poems, gives a timely interest to the Swedish sovereign's personality. King Oscar is, perhaps, the least discussed of any European ruler; in fact, were it not for the periodical bickerings between Swedes and Norwegians, it is more than probable that the very existence of Bernadotte's descendant would be forgotten outside of his own dominions.

It is in many respects a strange fatality that, of all the dynasties established by the first Napoleon, the only one still in possession of a throne should be the Bernadottes, of whom Oscar II. is the present representative. A superior man in every respect, of splendid physique, and undeniably handsome, King Oscar, by his intellectual attainments, easily heads the list of royal savants and littérateurs. A scientist of eminence, his achievements in this direction received public recognition four years ago, when he was elected honorary member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow. He belongs to all the leading scientific societies in Europe, and is a D. C. L. of Oxford University.

Like most of his royal confrères, Oscar II. has been decorated with nearly every order in Europe, but the honor which he cherishes above all is the medal of the French Humane Society, presented to his Majesty thirty-six years ago, when he was still Crown Prince. As he was walking along the Cornice Road one afternoon a runaway carriage and pair dashed toward him, whereupon the Prince, with his usual presence of mind, ran to the horses' heads, and after being dragged several yards, succeeded in stopping them. For this act of courage he received the medal.

King Oscar never loses an opportunity of displaying his love for art and letters, as the delegates to the International Congress of Journalists at Stockholm well remember. On that occasion the newspaper men assembled from Europe and America were completely won over by the King's democratic ways and charm of manner. At the several dinners given in honor of the press delegates the King and Prince Royal remained throughout the evening, chatting in a familiar manner with the members of the Congress. Such a democratic attitude on the part of royalty is totally without precedent in Europe. As a Swedish journalist remarked at the time: "If we were to proclaim a republic to-morrow the King could easily be elected President."

One of King Oscar's marked characteristics is the great interest he takes in education. He is a constant visitor to the public schools of Stockholm. The King is not in the habit of announcing his visits beforehand, but makes his appearance in the schoolroom most unexpectedly. Apropos of this, a good story is told. Quite recently the King was inspecting a class of young girls, who were naturally much overcome by the royal visit.

"Can you tell me," asked the sovereign, "the names of the great Kings of Sweden?" "Gustavus Adolphus," answered one girl. "Charles XII.," responded another. "Oscar II.," stammered one of the smallest, who was something of a courtier in her way. The King, much amused, went up to her and asked her to tell him one of the great events in his reign. The child blushed, hesitated, and finally, in tears, murmured: "I don't know any." Oscar II., smiling, stroked the child's hair and said: "Don't cry, my dear child; I don't know any myself."

The King, who was a great athlete in his younger days, has always been fond of sport, hunting in particular and stalking the chamois more especially. Though seventy-three years old, he is still passionately fond of mountaineering, and thinks nothing of walking twenty-five miles a day. When on these excursions he generally outstrips his companions and often returns to the castle a mile or so ahead of them.

It was owing to King Oscar's well-recognized keen sense of justice and impartiality that he was selected as arbitrator in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. A typical instance of his impartiality was shown some time ago in his treatment of the Norwegian writer, Björnsen. The King has, as already stated, great ability as a poet and prose writer, and Björnsen was led into the belief that the sovereign was responsible for the merciless criticisms showered on one of his plays. Considering this more in the light of jealousy from a rival than fair criticism, he challenged King Oscar to fight a duel. Notwithstanding the King's democratic ideas, Björnsen's action was considered as being rather beyond the bounds of loyalty, and the famous Norwegian playwright was forced to exile himself from his native land to escape arrest for lèse majesté. This occurred in 1879, and thirteen years later the King conferred on Björnsen, whose ultra-republicanism is a secret to no one, the Grand Cordon and Star of the Order of St. Olef, in reward for his services to Scandinavian literature.

As a sovereign, Oscar II.'s position is certainly no sinecure, owing to the constant friction between Norway and Sweden, and the Norwegian agitation in favor of absolute home rule. In the controversies which have arisen over these delicate matters the King has been called upon to exert all his powers of tact and diplomacy.

The King, who is an honorary member of the Berlin Academy, is the most idyllic of Northern poets. He has sung the beauties of his native land in a manner which reveals in him the nature of a real poet. His best known production in verse is, perhaps, the enthusiastic poem dedicated to Gounod, for whom he had the deepest admiration. He has been a great student all his life, and has written several historical works, the result of long years of research. Of French ancestry, he shows his descent by his esprit, which is decidedly Gallic.

King Oscar's domestic life has not been a happy one. The Queen has for many years past neglected her duties toward her husband, and sincere sympathy is felt for the King in Sweden on this account. The Queen, who was always an eccentric woman, has of late years become a religious fanatic, and made a sensation some years ago by joining the Salvation Army. Her absolute devotion to this sensational organization is constantly made manifest, and she spends most of her time and much of her money in increasing the ranks of the "army" and building new homes for the faithful followers of "General" Booth. The Queen is greatly assisted in her work by her second son, Prince Oscar, a naval officer, who has lately become a street preacher. Prince Oscar, it will be remembered, attained a certain amount of notoriety a few yars ago by his marriage in England with a young maid of honor. By this morganatic alliance he was compelled to relinquish all his rights of possible succession to the throne.

The Queen, as a result of her connection with the Salvation Army, has become extremely unpopular, and is generally known as the "Salvation lass." The entire royal family, with the exception of the King, are known for their religious fanaticism.

The most popular of the Swedish royal Princes is Prince Eugene, King Oscar's youngest and favorite son, who was for some time an aspirant for Queen Wilhelmina's hand. Prince Eugene is the only member of the royal family who is popular in Norway, where he spends much of his time wandering about the beautiful Norwegian hills with one or two attendants. He is often to be seen sitting at a small table in a country inn partaking of a frugal meal of fish and tea. When outside of his father's dominions Prince Eugene is even more democratic. While an art student in the Paris Latin quarter and afterward in Florence he lived entirely among his fellow-students and refused all intercourse with royalty.

The Retriever and the Dynamite Stick—A Remarkable Coincidence.

Since the days when Mark Twain proved to the satisfaction of his friends, if not to his enemies, that he did not steal his story of "The Jumping Frog" from a Hellenic source, there has been nothing more remarkable than the varied interpretations given by Frank Norris, Jack London, and Charles Forrest McLean to what was once, in all probability, an actual occurrence. Somewhere in the mining section of the great West a dog, which had been trained to retrieve, chased a stick of dynamite to which a lighted fuse had been attached and brought it unwelcomed to his master. The expected happened and both master and dog suddenly disappeared.

S. T. Clover, the editor of The Los Angeles Express, with considerable patience and without malice shows how this episode figures as the principal incident in Frank Norris's "The Passing of Cock-eye Blacklock," published in the July Century; in Jack London's "Moon Face; a Story of a Mortal Antipathy," which appeared in The San Francisco Argonaut of July 21, and in Charles Forrest McLean's "An Exploded Theory," which appeared in The Black Cat of November, 1901. In spite of the fact that names and localities are changed, as well as the motive improving the thrower of the stick of dynamite, and the extent of mortality following its explosion—still the circumstances attending the tragic death of the three dogs remain conspicuous in each.

As a literary study it seems worth while giving the synopses of the stories as they emanated from the pen of the editor of The Los Angeles Express:

He (Cock-eye Blacklock) was a "short-card" artist, whose business had been shamefully curtailed by the Marshal of Ophir camp, Placer County, Cal. This puts Cock-eye out of touch with his fellows and he retires to a dilapidated cabin to become a terror to the settlement. But with all his killings and maraudings he is cunning enough to evade the law. One of his devilish delights is to dynamite a favorite trout stream, gather in the dead fish, and sell them "down Sacramento way" to the market. It is determined to catch Cock-eye redhanded; many attempts are made by the Marshal and his posse, but they prove fruitless.

It is a yellow, worthless fool pup named Sloppy Weather that finally brings Cock-eye to grief. Sloppy has been trained to retrieve in the water, and thereby hangs the tale. He goes out chasing jack-rabbits one day and doesn't return to camp, for, as is afterward discovered, he "meets up" with Cock-eye and visits with that outlaw to his everlasting undoing.

It is the day following that the Marshal and his assistants again lay for Cock-eye. They hear him dynamiting up creek, but cannot catch him in the act. After a while they hear a dog yarp, and soon Sloppy comes in sight of the men lying concealed, followed by Blacklock. The latter looks cautiously around; all is quiet. Taking a stick of dynamite out of his hip pocket, he ties two stones to the stick and "heaves it into the drink." But the rocks slip off and the dynamite floats with the lighted fuse still burning.

Meanwhile the fool pup, unnoticed by Cock-eye, has plunged into the stream at the moment the stick leaves Blacklock's hand. The man sees the dog's head almost within touch of the burning fuse and tries to call him back. Useless, the pup is too well trained. He gets the stick of dynamite in his jaws and turns for shore with the fuse sputtering like hot grease. Blacklock heaves a rock at the brute, yells, capers, dances. Sloppy comes right on. Then Cock-eye lights out, but the dog is after him; he thinks that is part of the game.

No use, Cock-eye cannot evade his fate! The dog catches up, cavorts around, jumps up and down on Cock-eye, having lots of fun. Then all at once "something big happens" and when the watchers look again there is a hole in the side of the cañon. When the smoke clears away they find many fragments of Blacklock; but nor hide nor hair of Sloppy Weather.

Well, that is the story told by Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus" and other stories. Now for the second. In The San Francisco Argonaut of the current week (dated July 21) is a weird yarn by Jack London called "Moon Face; a Story of a Mortal Antipathy." It purports to have been written in San Francisco, July, 1902, and it is so much worse than anything that Jack London has written heretofore that, but for the dénouement, one might fancy it was one of his earliest juvenile efforts in the literary line.

There is a morbid person in this story of Mr. London's, who entertains an intense aversion to the irrepressibly good-natured John Claverhouse. The reader cannot doubt this, for John is harassed and plagued by his bête noir until anybody but a glutton would have been satisfied. Not so this revengeful chap; only John's life will appease him, and he proceeds to plan for it.

How? That is the question. Ah, he buys a water spaniel, a young one, teaches it retrieving, and when Bellona is well trained, with devilish intent he presents the dog to John Claverhouse. He knows John is fond of trout fishing, and is cognizant of his private and civic sinful methods of catching fish. A week later John takes his dog, his dip net, and gunnysack and starts off. His Nemesis follows swiftly and stealthily after. From the top of a bluff he sees John arrives at his favorite pool, throw down his dip net and sack and draw from his hip pocket what appears to be a large, fat candle.

Reader, you have guessed it. Yes, it was a stick of dynamite. He attached the fuse by wrapping the "giant" tightly in a piece of cotton. Then he ignited the fuse and tossed the explosive into the pool.

But why continue? Mr. Norris already has told the sequel. Of course Bellona plunges in after it, retrieves the "stick," pays no attention to the yells of Claverhouse, nor the rocks he pelts at the well-trained spaniel. When John realizes his danger and runs, the dog takes after him hot-footed.

"And then, just as she caught up, he in full stride, and she leaping with nose at his knee, there was a sudden flash, a burst of smoke and terrific detonation, and where man and dog had been the instant before there was naught to be seen but a big hole in the ground."

But the queerest phase of these literary coincidences remains to be told. In The Black Cat of November, 1901, appeared a story by Charles Forrest McLean, entitled "An Exploded Theory." This also is credited to the Pacific Coast, Howe's Pool, half a day's ride from Seattle, being the locale of the story.

Same idea as before, or, perhaps, as this one saw light six months in advance of either the Norris or London effort, it is only fair to say—after. "Fishing" party, illegal dynamiting of stream, retriever dog, dénouement! But in this instance the water spaniel is the only victim.

Really, this begins to be funny. Listen to the finale: The cartridge has been tossed into the pool and the "fishermen" are awaiting the result. But they suddenly hear another and a louder splash. Of course, it is the dog, faithful to his instinct, intent on retrieving the "stick." As with the others, his master alternately calls, raves, and swears. No use! The dog makes for the shore with the "long-timed" cartridge between his teeth. All the men take to the woods. The spaniel folows his owner, a fat man, who is in a panic of fear. He stumbles over a log just as the loaded spaniel is upon him. He shouts and drops behind the prostrate tree trunk. The next instant the cartridge explodes; the man is safe, but Tips, oh, where is he?

Of course, the only fair explanation of this extraordinary literary verisimilitude is that the fishing incident was told to Frank Norris, Jack London, and Charles Forrest McLean about the same time. Each saw in it possible "copy," and clothed it in his own form. It must be confessed that The Century story is by far the most pretentious of the three versions. One can understand that it may have been written by Mr. Norris long before The Black Cat yarn was in manuscript even, for every one knows the length of time it takes for an accepted story to see daylight in the big magazines. But how about the Argonaut inflection? Granting that Mr. London had overlooked The Black Cat production of last November and had let the July Century pass his eye unnoticed, what has the publisher of this usually carefully edited literary weekly to say of his remissness? He owed a double duty: first to his readers, next to his contributor, for Mr. London has achieved deserved fame as an original, virile writer, and he should have been spared this.

Curious, isn't it?

Mediæval Rome.*

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*MEDIAEVAL ROME FROM HILDEBRAND TO CLEMENT VIII., 1073-1600. By William Miller, M. A. The Story of the Nations Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons 1902. Price, $1.35.

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RITES OF THE NAVAHO.

Ritual of the Night Chant, a Nine-Day Ceremony—Modern Symbolism Like Aztec and Maya Lore Before Columbus.*

THE Navaho Indians of Chaco Canon, New Mexico, are best known in the Eastern States for their brilliant blankets, the manufacture of which has been encouraged of late years by Messrs. Talbot B. Hyde and E. B. Hyde, Jr., who have introduced their fabrics especially to New York. Their myths, rites, and ceremonies have been studied for many years by Dr. Washington Matthews, who lived among them, became a chief, gained their confidence, and wrote for the Folk Lore Society "Navaho Indians," and for the Bureau of Ethnology "The Mountain Chant, a Navaho Ceremony." Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff has contributed to the seventeenth report of the Bureau an article on "Navaho Houses."

Much has been written about this people, but nothing has appeared so complete as this account of the nine-day ceremonies for healing the sick, which the Navahoes call Kledse Hathal, or nocturnal songs, translated by Dr. Matthews as Night Chants. The folio volume is illustrated with many cuts and by five plates in colors which give the very necessary side of Indian symbolism expressed by colors as well as objects.

Different Indian nations have a different gamut of colors for the four points of the horizon. With the Navahoes the North is black, the South blue, the East white, and the West yellow. The symbolism of color is a very extensive and intricate one, applying to the elaborate masks used by the performers in the Night Chant, their staves, bows, rattles, breechclouts, wigs and ceremonial feathers, their drums and drumsticks, the decoration of the lodge in which the patient is treated, whether applied to the domical roof or the floor, on which they form colored figures in sand and other materials called here "dry paintings." In such things the Navahoes are like the old Aztecs of Mexico, the Mayas of Yucatan, and the Incas of Peru, who used colors as an important part of symbolism on their textiles and pottery, architecture, figures of their gods, and the headdresses, masks, garments, and weapons used in their ceremonies. Indeed, the light that Dr. Matthews throws on the meaning of these ancient records of the civilization of America further south, at the time of the Spanish Conquest, forms one of the most important items to the credit of his book. Only by reading such a description can one realize the intricacy of the problems offered the antiquarian by the remains of the Mexican and Peruvian nations; only by reading the myths of the Navahoes, together with the minute explanation of their rites, can one hope to enter into the mentality of other Indians and realize how important must have been the shape and color and relative position of objects, things which seem of small account without such clues.

The deserted cliff dwellings of New Mexico seem to represent haunted houses to the Navahoes, where the Yéi, or supernatural people dwell. Since their legends assign to these Yéi the origin of the ceremonies of the Night Chant, they having instructed a prophet not only in the wording of the songs but the preparation of all the many implements and pictures that accompany the rites, it is natural that Dr. Matthews should argue that the Navahoes once learned these matters from the actual cliff dwellers. We have, then, a survival among a people perhaps inferior in culture to the old cliff dwellers of a certain cult which may have had its earlier start in Mexico. It is tempting to imagine that the Pueblo people and the cliff dwellers represent a northward push from the swarms that carried ceremonial religion to great lengths in the city and on the plateau of Mexico, and that in the Navaho ceremonies we have something analogous to those which were common to the speakers of the Nahua tongues over a large part of Mexico, Central and South America.

What strikes one as particularly strong evidence for the fundamental resemblance of Navaho with ancient Mexican ideas is the prominence in the Night Chant ceremonies of the gods of the four points of the horizon, the symbol of the cross, with colors indicating North, South, East, and West, the figure of the whirling logs in cross shape on which certain male and female gods sit at the extremities in couples, while four male gods stand at the ends of the arms, and a female, representing the rainbow goddess, encircles the whole with her snakelike body, her head being in the northeast and her feet in the southeast. This revolving cross was well-known in some parts of America, being carried out in actuality, the performers whirling about on a real framework of wood, while elsewhere a still simpler form consisted of a pole from which the performers descended with a circular movement.

In the chart given by Dr. Matthews we have a rude symbol of the revolution of the seasons and the stars, the gods represented being twelve in number, or, with the rainbow goddess, thirteen, seven being males and five females. It is at least a curious coincidence that the most noticeable constellations about the apparent centre of rest in the northern heavens, the Polestar, should be the Dipper or Great Bear with seven, and Calelopsis's Chair with five bright stars, making twelve stars, while the Polestar makes thirteen. That is a number which seems to have been a sacred sum among a great many primitive peoples, and has come down to modern Christian times as an unlucky numeral, probably because among the heathen it was regarded with awe but by no means as a portent of misfortune. It would not be likely that bakers, for example, would have added a loaf to the twelve, (whence the familiar baker's dozen,) if the number thirteen had had a sinister suggestion about it in the past. We may readily believe that just as it was Christian teaching which weaned people from horse meat because to eat horse was a religious rite, so it was Christian teaching which set a stigma on thirteen because it was deeply symbolical of heathen worship of the stars.

Besides the symbolism of color the Navahoes use a symbolism of sex, the masks for the Yebaad, or goddesses, being square, while those for the gods are round. Women do not always perform in the dances of the Night Chant, but when they do they have a different step in the dance and hold their hands in a different position from the men. Often the part is taken by a boy or undersized man. Women hold a very high position among the Navahoes, and although polygamy exists, it is curious to note that the gods always have wives and each only one wife. Inanimate objects are often spoken of by the Navahoes in terms of sex, the coarser, stronger, more violent as male, the gentler as female. Thus the north is male because the land to the northward is rough, and thence come the blustering cold winds over the snow peaks of Colorado. Black is the color of the north. The south is female and the color is blue—that of the peaceful sky and the bluebird, harbinger of Spring. The warm winds come that way, and the land itself is tame and level. The San Juan River is male, apparently because it is rough and turbulent, while the placid Rio Grande is called Thobaad, or Female Water. A heavy, stormy rain, with thunder and lightning, is called he-rain; a quiet, gentle one, she-rain.

In the feathers used for ceremonies it is important that they should come from living birds; so the latter are caught alive at night. Great stress is laid on the pollen of different cultivated and wild plants as a food for the gods and as necessary ingredients in ceremonies, the sick man being touched or strewed with it, the ceremonial objects smeared with it, the performers putting it on their tongues and heads, and also eating it in a paste. In order to keep the "living principle" in the pollen they put live birds in the basket with it. The sacred buckskin on which the pollen is poured must come from an unwounded deer; so they capture one alive and asphyxiate it by cramming pollen into its nostrils and throat. Thus the skin is supposed to retain the living principle when the creature is flayed. Perhaps the old Mexicans did this when they flayed the skin from a Chief of a tribe they wished to incorporate in their commonwealth. The skin of the victim was donned by the chieftain-priest of the conquerors, and thus the life of the conquered leader was supposed to enter the body of the conqueror and permit his tribe to obey the latter as the legitimate, consecrated successor of their late ruler. The "living principle" is so important to the Navahoes that a stone knife used in the rites must be perfect; if chipped or broken it is "dead," and will ruin the ceremony.

Another radical resemblance between the Navaho and the ancient Mexican ideas is the Ascent to Heaven and the Descent. The prophet whom the Yéi carried off to instruct in the ritual of the Night Chant ascended with one of them into the sky after visiting the four mountains which represent the four points of the compass. Many of the stone monuments of Mexico and the pictures in old Mexican manuscripts deal with a demi-god or hero, who descends from the sky, sometimes on a sunbeam, sometimes on a spider's thread. The Navaho prophet reaches heaven on sunbeams arranged like a ladder by his supernatural guide, reminding one of the ladder that Jacob saw in his dream.

The four quarters of the horizon and the empyrean make the mystical number Five, which is so common a symbol in the old Mexican charts, carvings, and decorations, not to speak of the use made of that number by nations in Asia. An obvious symbol found extensively in Old Mexico is the human hand, where the thumb is the leader, the god who ascends to heaven and descends to bless mankind with knowledge, and the fingers represent the gods of the four quarters, the Bacabs, as they were called by the Mayas in Yucatan. The hand, the simple cross, the whirling cross with a god standing on the axis, are often very complicated, to be sure, but symbols which can be referred to this origin in north, south, east, west, and zenith.

The patient who pays large sums to have the Night Chant performed needs all the stoicism of the Indian to support nine days of it, and in that time there is at least one night during which he must not close his eyes. The description of these rites takes many pages, but one is charmed with the imagery of the songs and prayers. Very curious are the prayer to the owl-god who inhabits the North, the tobacco song, and "song in the rock." Here is a free translation of the songs of the Slayer of the Alien Gods, and the Child of the Water:

I am the Slayer of the Alien Gods.
Where'er I roam,
Before me
Forests white are strewn around.
The lightning scatters;
But 'tis I who cause it.

I am the Child of the Water.
Where'er I roam,
Before me
Waters white are strewn around;
The tempest scatters;
But 'tis I who cause it.

The alien gods are supposed to be giants, dangerous to mankind, and the child of the water is a mystical son of the White Shell Woman who personifies or is the wife of a waterfall. Other gods are equally important in their dances and songs.

The expenses of this beautiful and instructive volume are borne by Mr. F. E. Hyde, Jr., who, with his brother, has enriched the Museum of Natural History with many valuable collections from New Mexico.

*THE NIGHT CHANT. A NAVAHO CEREMONY. By Washington Matthews. Publications of the Hyde Southwestern Expedition. Vol. VI. of Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History. New York, May, 1902. Folio, 8 plates.

The Church in New Amsterdam.*

This curious and interesting volume was prepared in large part by the Rev. Edward T. Corwin, D. D., who obtained a great part of his material from the records of the Dutch Reformed Church in Holland. Other sources of information were our own colonial records and a number of historical works. The documents quoted are arranged chronologically. The first volume of the work deals primarily with the Dutch Reformed Church of New Netherlands, and refers to other denominations in only an incidental way. The record opens with a quotation from the proceedings of the Synod of North Holland at Haarlem in August, 1621. In these proceedings occurs the name of the Rev. Jonas Johannis Michaëlius, the first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church to settle in New Netherlands. In 1624 he was dismissed from his pastorate in Holland that he might go to Brazil (Dutch Guiana,) and in 1628 he arrived in New Netherlands. This occurred in the administration of Peter Minuit, who became a ruling elder in the Church established at New Amsterdam by Michaëlius, as did Minuit's brother-in-law, Huygens.

It was the custom of the Dutch Reformed Church of that day to appoint for remote regions "krankenbezoeker" and "siekentrooster," that is, visitors or seekers out of the sick, and comforters of the sick. The charters establishing patroonships in 1629 required that the patroons should provide such officers for the people dwelling within their jurisdiction. This volume has many references to the appointment of such officers and to the difficulties they met with occasionally in obtaining their somewhat meagre salaries.

A letter from Michaëlius to a brother minister in Holland describes in interesting fashion some of the incidents of his voyage to New Amsterdam, his reception there, the difficulty of converting the Indians, and the circumstances of the colony. Domine Michaëlius was succeeded in office by Domine Everardus Bogardus, who came over in 1633, along with Wouter Van Twiller, the successor of Minuit. With Van Twiller came also Adam Roelendsen, the first schoolmaster of New Amsterdam. In this same year the first church of New Amsterdam was built. Hand in hand with the regular establishment of a State Church went the establishment of a free school system. Domine Bogardus is of special interest as having married the widow Annetje Jansen (Anneke Jans,) whose farm, bordering Canal Street, became the property of Trinity Parish and the subject of a famous lawsuit. The farm was known as the "Domine's bouerie."

The records of the Dutch Reformed Synod of Holland amply testify to the extremely human character of the ministers sent over to New Netherlands. An unedifying portion of the records is that dealing with the intolerant efforts of the pastors in New Netherlands and the ecclesiastical authorities in Holland to exclude from the colony every form of worship but the Dutch Reformed. Such religious intolerance was shown not only toward Jews and Roman Catholics, but toward Mennonites, Quakers, and even Lutherans, and only the interference of the civil authorities in Holland prevented severe persecution for conscience sake in New Netherlands. The Rev. John Megapolensis writes to the Classis of Amsterdam in 1655, noting the arrival of a few Jews, "healthy but poor," who became a charge upon the municipality, because as he asserts the Jewish merchants of New Amsterdam would not give their poor brethren a stiver. The arrival of these poor Jews and the report that others were soon to come, and that a synagogue would be built at New Amsterdam, "caused the congregation here a great deal of complaint and mourning." In this same year of 1655 Jews were especially exempted from military service, because the Dutch of New Amsterdam objected to serving with them, but each Jew thus forcibly excluded from the performance of military duty was required to pay for the exemption a tax of about fifteen dollars a year.

Another letter from Domine Megapolensis to the Classis of Amsterdam, written in August, 1657, tells of a shipload of Quakers who, after touching at New Amsterdam, sailed eastward, as he supposed, for Rhode Island, which the domine describes as the receptacle of all sorts of riff-raff people, and nothing else than the sewer of New England. But, in spite of the horror in which the orthodox held the idea of the public celebration of other worship than that of the Dutch Reformed Church, the practical Dutch burghers of New Amsterdam received with consideration a traveling Jesuit priest from the French possessions in Canada and employed him to negotiate a treaty whereby the ships of the company obtained the privilege of trading to Quebec.

It seems pretty plain from the records of the ecclesiastical authorities in Holland that great care was exercised in choosing men to discharge sacred functions in the colonies, greater indeed than the authorities of the Church of England sometimes exercised in providing clergymen for some of the Southern colonies. John Backer, who, in accordance with an affectation of the time latinized his name to Backerus, appeared again and again before the Classis of Amsterdam in his effort to obtain an assignment to Curacao. Another minister who came to New Netherlands without obtaining the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities to his leaving his charge in Holland was sharply pursued and at length forced to return and make proper apology to the Classis.

Much of the matter in this volume is now for the first time published, and while some of it is necessarily trivial, other portions are of great historical value in revealing views and conditions existing in the early years of New Amsterdam. It is interesting, for example, to find Domine Backerus, he that so long sought appointment in Dutch Guiana, declaring in 1648 that of the 170 members of his church "at Manhatans" most were very ignorant of true religion and much given to drink, a fault into which they were led by the seventeen taphouses of the city.

The volume seems to have been prepared with great care. Where translation of the original Dutch has presented difficulties the translator has in some instances given in parenthesis the Dutch text. Proper names are not uniformly spelled, but doubtless in this matter the original documents have been followed. On page 405 there is a manifest typographical blunder, "relation" where "religion" is intended.

*ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS, STATE OF NEW YORK. Published by the State Under the Supervision of Hugh Hastings, State Historian. Vol. I. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer. 1901.

At West Point.*

Without a touch of pipe clay the author of "West Point in the Early Sixties" tells of his reminiscences of the cadets, many of whom occupied distinguished positions during the civil war. The character of the West Point joke is fully explained. Sometimes in after life the joke is practically carried out. Take this example: Before the advance was made on Corinth a tall and "raw recruit" asked some soldiers where he could have "some washing done." Two of the group were practical jokers, and so they pointed to a tent, telling the recruit that there was a "short, stout man" who did washing. The description of the man tallied with the occupant of a certain tent, who was Gen. Grant. The recruit thanked them, and walked off in the direction indicated.

He gained entrance to headquarters, and stood in the General's presence. "What can I do for you?" said Gen. Grant. "They told me you did washing, and I have a bundle here." Gen. Grant probably enjoyed the situation, but his imperturbable face did not relax. He simply asked the question: "Could you identify the men again?" The men were identified, and the conclusion of the story is that Gen. Grant sent a Corporal's guard, the jokers were gathered in, and for punishment were given the recruit's dirty clothes and were made to "wash them thoroughly."

Many were the gallant men in that class of '61. In 1857 there were 108 men, and on the list of to-day but five are alive. According to the humor of the author, you go from grave to gay. Here is a story concerning Gen. Fitz Lee. It was in Appomattox County, Va., at the McLean House, where Major Gen. John Gibbon met Fitz Lee. As a true soldier, the United States officer welcomed the downfallen Confederate, and there was a pleasant talk. Before leaving, with a grim humor Fitz Lee took from his pocket a five-dollar Confederate note, and, writing across its face, "For Mrs. Gibbon, with the compliments of Fitz Lee," he said: "Send that to your wife and tell her it's the last cent I have in the world."

Once at West Point a remount was necessary, and so Lieut. Field was ordered to Vermont to purchase horses "and had advertised throughout the State for vicious animals, his idea being, no doubt, that they might serve the useful and double purpose of teaching cadets to break horses and horses to break cadets." There came then a large invoice of these Vermont horses, and in due time the animals were equipped with blankets and "snaffle bits" ready for the riders of the junior class. Then a practice march began. "It beat the band," Mr. Farley writes. "Fully three-quarters of the entire squad picked themselves up at various points along the road, and trotted home on 'shanks' mare!'" Well, practice of this kind has its usefulness. When cavalry leaders were sought for they were found at the Military Academy. Irrespective of the sides on which they fought simply as cavalry men, were Earl Van Dorn, Marmaduke, Mackenzie, Jubal Early, Gregg, Buckner, Averill, "Harry" Wilson, "Jeb" Stuart, "Joe" Wheeler, John Buford, Alfred Pleasonton, "Fitz" Lee, "Charley" Fitzhugh, Fitzpatrick, Stoneman, Merrill, Custer, "Phil" Sheridan, "Bob" Williams, "Charley" Field, "and a host of others too numerous to mention, all sons of our Alma Mater."

At the conclusion of this pleasant volume with its many fine illustrations is given that West Point classic, "Benny Havens, Oh!"

*Miss Carrie A. Harper, who collaborated with Beulah Marie Dix in "The Beau's Comedy," is a Boston girl. She has been a writer of special articles for various newspapers, and is the author of a short study on Arthurian material, which has won recognition from foreign scholars.

*WEST POINT IN THE EARLY SIXTIES. With Incidents of the War. By Joseph Pearson Farley, United States Army. Cloth. Pp. 201. Troy: Pafraet's Book Company. $2.

BOOKS OF POETRY.

Poems of Edward Rowland Sill.*

So many writers of books, which, if not poor, are but indifferently good, have recently attained to hand-made paper and other attributes of the de luxe edition that it begins to seem more honorable to escape such flattery. But this infelicity has not yet come full circle, and in the meantime it is good to have the honor bestowed where it belongs, and particularly so in such a case as Sill's, which is that of a man whose reputation has been growing steadily for some thirty years. Those who have loved him from the beginning and who remember that his modesty was such that in his lifetime he printed only two little books of verse, and one of these privately, will be very glad to have their poet treated in this handsome fashion; to read his verses in a book whose whole appearance is of a large nobility that answers perfectly to the character of his high-hearted song.

The growth of Sill's reputation has been at once interesting and satisfactory. It has not been stimulated by any artificial means. It has not been the growth of a cult, more conscious of the distinction of its peculiar worship than of the godlike in the object of its blatant vows. He has not been recommended to his admirers by any noisy eccentricity or by any moral limitation or defect. The motley of pessimism was not his only wear, nor was his that preference of sound to sense which, for so many, establishes the superiority of the later to the earlier poets. Art for art's sake was not his creed, but art for the sake of moral inspiration, spiritual enlightenment. "Give me a thought," said Richter, "that I may refresh myself." It is those who come to the poets making this demand for whom the work of Sill has had a widening attraction. It was in response to their desire that the tiny "Poems of Edward Rowland Sill" was published soon after his death in 1887; "The Hermitage and Later Poems" in 1889, and "Hermione and Other Poems" in 1899. The present volume adds a few pieces to the aggregate of the previous collections, happily nothing that Sill's wisest friends can much regret. In the entire collection there are a few poems that are not worthy of the sumptuous permanence, and probably a larger number that would not have been equal to the exigency of Sill's own choice of things by which he would be known. We would willingly believe that this beautiful book is without a single flaw, but "A Foolish Wish," a poem of the rarest tenderness, is marred by the omission of the quotation marks which should inclose the line,

'Tis coming night; the great sea climbs the shore.

The relative merits of these poems can perhaps be gauged a little better now that we have them all between the covers of a single book, but there is little likelihood that there will be any revision of the judgment which has assigned to "The Fool's Prayer," "Opportunity," "A Morning Thought," "A Foolish Wish," and "Truth at Last" to the highest rank in the gradation of his work. And that these poems, and such as these, have most endeared Sill to his readers is significant of his standing among poets. He does not compete with those who make what Emerson called "poetry fit to put round frosted cake," and which another critic has compared to scented soap. Those for whom poetry is Mr. Saintsbury's "beautiful arrangement of beautiful words" should go elsewhere than here for their delight. There is not much either of that curious felicity, one flash of which often reconciles to a whole page of dullness decanted on us by Wordsworth, one of the masters to whom Sill always lifted up a reverent face. If there is considerable variety in the metrical forms, they include few, if any, that have any subtle or subtile quality, and of the undoubted lyrical cry there is not much. Sometimes the measure halts as visibly as Emerson's in his more careless hours, and "well" rhyming with "ill" in the last stanza of the book is one of many instances of a defect to which Whittier was lamentably indifferent.

The qualities that have earned for Sill an admiration always deep, and widening steadily, have not inhered in the mechanism of his verse, but in its spiritual temper and the personality that it reveals. We have here that "history of a soul" which Browning declared to be the only thing to which we need attend. All of these poems are autobiographical, but one of them is confessedly so, its title, "Roland," constituting the confession. This is the last poem in the present collection, and nearly all the others are amplifications and illustrations of its meaning. There is no posing anywhere, no hugging of dark and gloomy thoughts because Baudelaire and Sénancour and Leopardi hugged them aforetime. Emerson complains that Ellery Channing does not keep faith with himself or his readers. No such complaint can justly be made with Sill. Everywhere we have an accent of complete sincerity, and with this a note of courage and of victory. Like one of the world's greatest poets the man has been in hell, but he has struggled back into the cheerful upper air. The doubts that afflicted Arnold and Clough have afflicted him also, but have not subdued him to their mournful color in a like degree. Clough "fought his doubts and gathered strength" more successfully than Arnold, partly because clinging less timidly to "the form of sound doctrine" from which the substance had been eaten out. And so it happens that Sill's temper is more akin to Clough's than to Arnold's, but than Clough's, too, more courageous and inspiriting, while at the same time his is a wider departure from the conventonal encouragements and consolations. From doubt to faith has been the line of his development, but there has been no backward step. He has won his victory without supernatural aid. His is religion without dogma. He can be sympathetic with Christian forms of thought because they are of human birth, and nothing human is more foreign to him than it was to the Roman poet. But the entire movement of his thought and feeling is outside the limits of the traditional theology. He has been the friend and aider of a great many persons who have lost their grip on this theology. It is no secret that at one time he studied for the Unitarian ministry and broke off his studies because he could not meet the requirements of Christian belief which thirty years since were made the standard of fitness by the more conservative guardians of the Unitarian faith. Nevertheless, he has been a minister of religion in a manner and degree surpassed by few who have had the vantage of a pulpit from which to publish their message.

Sill's is a gospel of work; it is also a gospel of beauty. He has much to say to those who are not sickened with his doubts and bent down under the weight of his burdens. If he has kinship with Clough and Arnold, he has also kinship with Wordsworth, with Emerson and Thoreau. All natural things were dear to him, but far less as objects of a scientific curiosity than as the objects of a poet's love, and here, too, he is sincere. We have no anxiety lest suddenly the lark or nightingale enliven the New England orchard or the California woods. He testifies to that which he has seen, and we are made partakers of his joy, and always there is the high-souled man; and to find ourselves in contact with him, to be permitted to enter into the deep places of his thought and life, to share his conflict and his victory, is such a privilege as is but seldom granted, and one for which our gratitude can hardly be too much.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*"THE POEMS OF EDWARD ROWLAND SILL." Pp. xii.-357. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 500 copies. Svo. On hand-made paper. With a portrait. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Anthologies, and Other Verse.*

That fascinating bouquet which we call an Anthology, and which a Grecian singer initiated, seems to have become a somewhat favorite form in literature in recent years. Usually it is drawn from a broad and various group of writers, but sometimes, as in Matthew Arnold's selections from Wordsworth and Byron, it merely culls the best fruit from a single source. Whether from one author or many, though, one is obliged to remember that in dealing with such a collection we are not so much on a ground for argument as we are in a garden for admiration or dislike. If the Arnold collections here cited can be used to illustrate what is noticeable in the assemblement of mixed authors it would be inferred that these at least should be evidence of almost unfailing good taste.

So far as they go they undoubtedly are, and yet Mr. Arnold omitted from his Wordsworth selections two brief poems that there was ample room for, and whose absence is almost vocally felt. To know, therefore, how varying the aptitude for selection is, when it is acknowledged to be trained and competent, is to see that each new Anthology is chiefly—as Whittier's, Emerson's, and Bryant's are—the expression of the compiler's personal taste. Even Palgrave's Golden Treasury is partly admirable as that first effort was.

A very large Victorian collection is the one just presented under the editorship of the Hon. Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. For forty years he had been grouping together, not on strictly critical lines, but with reference mostly to their personal appeal, a large number of known with anonymous pieces, and the result of his search and tabulation is this volume of almost 600 pages. It embodies, as a matter of course almost, a great number of generally favorite poems, but the sense of proportion, as well as the particular choice displayed, are not meant to be from a critical consensus, but are solely the editor's. As an instance of these, we find as the entire representation of Wordsworth his not particularly notable sonnet on "The View from Fox How" and "The Pillar of Trajan." From Walter Savage Landor we have only "The Hamadryad" and the quatrain upon his seventy-fifth birthday. "Rose Aylmer," which Charles Lamb could never stop repeating, and which has never before been lacking from a Landor collection, has no place. And besides this marked omission a dozen of the small bits of verse that Stedman and Aldrich put in their matchless Landorian "Cameos," and that Colvin caught, are left outside the gate. Other similar violations of choice and proportion could be named, if there were more space to be devoted to this purpose; and yet the book has some excellent merits, and will afford very many pleasant references to the flowery treasures of Victorian song. There are a few pages of introductory notes, a classified tabulation, and a preface and index.

Of rollicking, tender, and variously sentimental college songs there is a constantly growing number, many of which possess musical and poetic qualities not to be despised, in fact to be treasured and remembered. Now that our colleges and universities are so many, a new yearly output must be expected, from which later selections will occasionally be assembled. The present volume of "Cap and Gown" is the third series of its kind so far in verse, in addition to "Harvard Lyrics" and a prose collection, all from the publishers here named. It is pleasing anthology, and affords many lyrics worth quotation; but this from The Yale Record must suffice:

THE MODEST POET.

"Dear Jack," said Kate, with eyes of blue,
"To tell the truth, I cannot see
Why you don't make a verse or two
Which I can say is all for me?"
"My love," said Jack, "that would I do
If I did not with fear foresee
That if I made a verse to you,
It might make you averse to me."

Although coronation odes have suffered some loss of their pristine bloom, as many more worldly interests have suffered from King Edward's unhappy illness, the grand pageant that was to be, and which has passed, shorn of its splendor, has at least elicited one or two notable lyrics. William Watson's was an effort that really towered to the high occasion, and made us feel how well he would have fitted, if reasons of State had not intervened to prevent it, the position of laureateship made vacant by Tennyson's death, and, some might be moved to say, made vacant otherwise. To be named with his noble performance is the poem of a Canadian subject, whose poetic craftsmanship and ideal are notably perfect in all that he undertakes to embody in verse.

The stanza and rhythm which Mr. Carman employs are not so sedate as Watson's, and they perhaps have a rather more tripping step, and a greater glow of deliberately riotous color. Yet there is a true argument underlying the lines, a picturesque touch of history, and a sober sense of the significance of the spectacular scene which only royalty of a high and long lineage can summon seriously to its crowning.

How well to the purpose, for the event conceived in advance, before the gloom and disaster were to be known or expected, are these lines:

There are joy bells over England, there are flags on London town;
There is bunting on the channel, where the fleets go up and down;
There are bonfires alight
In the pageant of the night;
There are bands that blare for splendor, and guns that speak for might;
For another King in England is coming to the crown.

* * * * * * *

They will take him up to Westminster, and set him in his place;
And Church and Lords and Commons will stand before his face,
And hear him make reply
In the name of God most high,
To be their Faith's Defender, as it was in days gone by,
With the thousand years behind him and the glory of his race.

* * * * * * *

But who will stand before him, with simple words and few
And a knowledge of the morrow, and tell him straight and true,
Not only by God's grace
He comes unto his place,
The sovereignty of office, the reverend pride of race,
But by their will who choose him as their fathers used to do?

And the lyric closes thus:

When you hear the princely concourse take up the word and sing,
And the Abbey of our fathers with acclamations ring,
Know well that, true and free,
By the changeless heart's decree,
On all the winds of heaven and the currents of the sea
From the verges of the Empire will come, "God Save the King!"

Mr. Oliver Davie presents us in "Odds and Ends" a melange of his own prose and verse, with the verse somewhat in the ascendant. The very brief prose contributions are mostly devoted to a description eulogistic of the most notable birds of the Middle States, as they are seen in Ohio, or else to some other appetising theme borrowed from nature or the humanized landscape. Sometimes he puts a bird in one of his lyrics, and in the one that follows, which is one of his best rhyming efforts, he celebrates without undue superfluity

THE CAT-BIRD'S SONG.

The cat-bird sings a crooked song
In minors that are flat,
And when he can't control his voice
He mews just like a cat,
Then nods his head and whisks his tail,
And lets it go at that.

There is a preface in the book which the author thinks is "hardly necessary," and a portrait of the author which shows that he is still in the sunny domain of youth, with a happy good nature visibly apparent in its facial expression. I would advise Mr. Davie, if he should issue a new edition of these various pieces, to correct his reference to Fitz-Greene Halleck, as he was never before called "Green Hallack," so far as my memory serves me, by the most perverse compositor or "copy"-ist.

JOEL BENTON.

*"AN ANTHOLOGY OF VICTORIAN POETRY. Edited by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. Pp. xxiii.-570. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.; Limited. 1902. $2.50 net.

*"CAP AND GOWN." Selected by R. L. Paget. Pp. 221. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1902. $1.

*"ODE ON THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD." By Bliss Carman. Pp. 24. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1902. $1.

*"SONGS AND HUMS OF PRISON AND CAMP." By Oliver Davie. Pp. 138. Columbus, Ohio: Press of the Spahr Printing Company. 1902.

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A Speckled Bird

By AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON

Author of "St. Elmo," "Infelica," "Vashti," "At the Mercy of Tiberius," etc

The sixteen years that have elapsed since the publication of Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's last work, "At the Mercy of Tiberius," have made her retirement appear as final. The appearance, therefore, of "A Speckled Bird" comes in the nature of a surprise, and this surprise is sure to deepen, with the discovery that in this new novel the author's imagination blossoms forth with all the glow and glamour that took the public captive in "St. Elmo" thirty odd years ago, and still works a spell as potent upon the generation of to-day.

There is in this new novel a gain in breadth of view which brings this remarkable woman quite into touch with the present time and the things that have occupied the thinking world since she last laid down her pen.

As with all her previous novels, the scenes of this story are laid mainly in the South, and in it Mrs. Wilson gives full rein to her genius as a born story teller. It is rich in movement, local color, and contrast of sentiment, and some of the types presented are unlike any found in the author's previous books. Incidentally, the conditions of the South, and the state of Southern feeling during Reconstruction are brought into effective play. The dramatic situations are strong, and the love complexities intense. It is the hatred of her father by her grandmother's neighbors, and the reflection of this in their attitude towards the heroine of the story, placing her in the parable light of the Scriptural Speckled Bird, that gives name to the story.

It stands in *the highest rank of modern fiction*, and will command the largest sale of any novel of the year.

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September Number of THE SMART SET Out To-Day.
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

OXFORD COLLEGES.

The Histories of Merton and New College.*

Of the two volumes "Merton College" and "New College," as portions of the series "College Histories of Oxford," the first has the claim of seniority. Mr. Bernard W. Henderson in his preface to "Merton College" writes that "the first part of his book consists of a narrative of events in chronological order; the second, mainly of an account of the buildings of the college."

Walter de Merton was born in Merton, Surrey. In 1245 he was Chancellor of England and Bishop of Rochester. "Therewith came to him, as to every great mediaeval ecclesiastic, the duty of making provision out of his riches and power for those of his kin who were poor and looked to him for aid." As Walter de Merton grew richer, so did his ideas expand and took the form of the foundation of Merton College in the University of Oxford. So he set aside at first certain of his estates for the support of eight young kinsmen "scolis degentes," i. e., in study at a university. Finally his ideas broadened, and the "domus scholarium de Merton" had its beginning, though the number of scholars was limited.

The date of Merton College is 1264. Mr. Henderson writes that Merton doubtless borrowed from monastic institutions "the ideas of a common life and rule," but "if one of the scholars of the house of Merton took the vows of any order, clearly the order was bound to maintain him, and there was every reason against his continuing to enjoy the benefaction intended for other ends." The aim of Merton was the advancement of the Church in England, and the studies of the scholars were directed toward theology and canon law. It must be understood that then the Church was the only avenue of approach to the learned professions.

Mr. Henderson writes that "over a century after its foundation it [Merton] was par excellence the College." This pre-eminence was due "not only to its riches and buildings, but also to its scholars, whose repute spread far beyond the walls of the City of Oxford." Those three essentially great men, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, and William of Ockham, were believed to have received their instruction, or a part of it, at Merton. As to Roger Bacon, as the author explains, they are many difficulties in attaching his name to Merton. It is just possible that he may have lectured there.

Step by step the author follows the history of Merton College. "Inter vos concordate," the Merton students did not follow; for undergraduates, masters, and bachelors were turbulent and aggressive. There were constant rows in the college itself and with other colleges, but principally with the Oxford people, and so "Town and Gown" riots were frequent. Bludgeons were not used alone, but swords were drawn. North and South took sides, and many really bloody battles followed, and once Merton, the college, was besieged.

Modern Merton follows in due order. It passed not without many a conflict through the times of the Reformation, the Puritan, and the Restoration. Great attention is paid to the buildings of the college, and the dates of their construction. Quaint were the customs in vogue at and after the date of the foundation of Merton College. "No Master, Bachelor, or Fellow might ever dine elsewhere save in the college hall, unless special dispensation were granted. * * * During meal time all conversation must needs be in Latin, and a Chaplain had to read aloud the Bible and say grace when bidden by the Sub-Warden." After the cheese had been put on the table, Masters who came in were fined for lack of punctuality. In 1504 there were differences made at table during Lent. The jurists and theologians might have supper, but the philosophers not a morsel. How long the philosophers stood the famine is not precisely stated. The distinction Merton has won in boating, cricket, and football, are all cited.

True is it that the history of a great seat of learning "is the history of a country in microcosm." Take the story of the life of William of Wykeham, the founder of New College, who was born at Wickham, in Hampshire, in 1324. He was said to have been the son of a carpenter, and William was the first of his family to assume a coat of arms. He went to a grammar school. The authors write: "For the promising youth of humble birth the regular avenue to a career in the Church was by the way of the university. But there were other avenues to the same end." The higher professional callings were generally carried on by tonsured ecclesiastics, but there were some exceptions. It was in a Notary's office, so think our authorities, that Wykeham completed his education, learned the ordinary routine of business, and picked up the rudiments of the law. In 1356 he was attached to the King's service as Clerk of the King's Works. Then followed rapid promotion, with an income "that of a fairly well-beneficed priest." He superintended a part of the building of Windsor Castle. He seems to have been a thorough man of business.

The ways of the world at that time are made clear when we read that then "the cheapest way for Kings and nobles to pay employes was by ecclesiastical preferment." Now it happened that the Black Death in 1348 sent to their graves many ecclesiastics, and there "was created a glut of vacancies." Wykeham began by having a rectory given him, then came preferments by batches, and he became canon and prebendary at Lincoln. At one time he was credited with the possession "of one archdeaconry, one provostship, and ten canonries, with prebends." The total value of these preferments was £373 6s. 8d. Then came two civil preferments. In 1364 he was Keeper of the Privy Seal, and in 1366 Secretary of the King. Froissart wrote of him as so much in favor with the King of England that everything was done by him and nothing was done without him. His highest honor was to have had awarded to him the Bishopric of Winchester, and in 1367 he became Lord High Chancellor.

Then came trouble, brought about by the enemies of the King, but in time Wykeham came out of the contest as powerful as ever. His character is summed up as follows: "Without being a great statesman, a saint, or a hero, he was probably the most respected prelate of an age when prelates were not wont to be either saintly or heroic." Certainly Wykeham made money, and knew how to keep it, having a sharp eye for business. The term "commercial philanthropist" employed by the authors, is a rather disdainful one. There may be some few who know best how to gather in the pounds or dollars, but fewer still who expend it for the benefit of their fellows.

What is of exceeding interest in the sketch of William de Wykeham is the reference to the character of the good work performed by those who in mediaeval times had become rich—and their wealth mainly derived from the Church. There were many pious founders in those days. There were hospitals and monasteries ready to receive money gifts. William de Wykeham was an ecclesiastic by accident, as it were. Perhaps he felt the want of education and determined that England and English lads would be benefited by a higher and a better schooling, and so he founded New College, and the royal license was granted him in 1379. Then followed not less than thirteen ecclesiastical bulls, giving the college its proper status, and with one exception all these bulls "remain in perfect preservation in the muniment room" of the college.

In the volume may be read the duties, the functions of the many officers ruling the college. As to the poor scholar there, he was given a shilling a week for his food, but in times of scarcity as much as 2 shillings. He had an annual "livery." He was not to pawn his clothes or sell them within five years. After four years' wear the scholar might give them to junior scholars or fellows. Religious instruction seems to have been lax, for somehow heresy was always dreaded. The authors write:

William de Wykeham has the credit of being the first college founder who inaugurated that system of daily compulsory attendance at chapel which has now been abolished in deference to the scruples or the laziness of the modern undergraduate.

How college men lived in the fourteenth century is described. There were three or four occupants of a room. The windows were unglazed, and straw was thrown on the floor. There was no fire. Wykeham gave in his college a bed to each scholar, which was luxury indeed. The men in the upper story were warned to be careful of the water in "washing the head, feet, or hands," lest they should upset the fluid to the annoyance of those living in rooms below them. "As in all mediaeval statutes, the employment of women servants was strictly forbidden. If a 'lotor' cannot be found, the dirty linen might be sent through one of the servants of the college to the 'lotrix,' but even so, she must be 'of such age and condition that no sinister suspicion can or ought to follow her.'"

Athletics were not of that day. All games were prohibited. A game of ball, so it was stated, might knock over the images in the chapel reredos. One stupid restriction of the time related to men who walked alone. "Walking alone" in the Middle Ages was considered "bad form," and at least placed the man under suspicion. The chapters on the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Revolution, the Restoration, and the age of reform, all having to do with the fortunes of New College, are of singular interest, and in the appendices the modern college, its ways, its habits, are fully dwelt on. You will even find who were the Captains of the New College Cricket Blues from 1838 up to 1899.

*UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. College Histories. (1) Merton College. By Bernard W. Henderson, M. A., Fellow and Librarian of Merton College. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 294. (2) New College. By Hastings Rashdall, M. A., and Robert S. Rait, B. A. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 256. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 per vol.

A Speckled Bird.*

After sixteen years of retirement from the literary field, Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson has come forward with her eighth novel, written, as the dedication indicates, at the request "of kind readers, known and unknown."

Its curious title, "A Speckled Bird," is explained by this quotation from Jeremiah: "As a speckled bird, the birds round about are against her." As in all of Mrs. Wilson's novels, the scenes are laid mainly in the South, and in this case during the period of reconstruction after the civil war, still bitter and irreconcilable. Eglah Kent is brought up by her grandmother, Mrs. Egbert Maurice, widow of a Confederate General, who never forgave her dead daughter's elopement with Allison Kent, a New England lawyer, who rises to fame as a Judge and a United States Senator.

Senator Kent remarries, but eventually is again left a widower. His second wife's son by her first marriage is the hero of the romance, Noel Herriott, a New Yorker, is wealthy, athletic, handsome, a paragon of virtue and honor, and Eglah's senior by several years. He asks her to be his wife, but she refuses, for while she entertains the highest regard for him, she does not love him. Finally, however, having discovered a terrible secret, she does become his bride, as he is about to set off on an expedition in search of the elusive north pole—"sells" herself to him with the sole purpose of saving from ruin and disgrace her father, who had been mixed up in some exceedingly shady speculative transactions, and had been compelled to resign from the Senate.

On the night of the wedding she reveals to her unsuspecting husband the reason why she married him, and they part, never, they believe, to meet again. He goes to the frozen north, and during his absence Eglah discovers that she not only loves him, but yearns for him with all her heart and soul. Her solicitous foster mother divines the state of her mind, and succeeds in effecting the inevitable and much-to-be-desired reconciliation.

Quite otherwise is it with Nona Temple, alias Mrs. Dane. Vernon Temple, a cousin of Eglah, when a youth had secretly wedded in the West a teamster's daughter as young as himself. A son was born to them, but in a manner incidental to the safeguarding of the clandestine union Temple loses track of both wife and child, and all efforts to find them prove futile. Filled with chagrin and remorse, he joins an Anglican Episcopal order and takes vows of celibacy. Years afterward, through the agency of Herriott, Father Temple and his wife are brought face to face in New York. She meantime, however, thinking she had been heartlessly abandoned, had become a rabid Socialist, and leader of the anarchical element. Despite his entreaties and explanations, she refuses to have anything to do with him, and it is not until too late, when their son is dead, a victim of consumption, and she is dying from injuries received from the explosion of a bomb thrown during a strike of street railroad men, while she was urging them to refrain from violence, that she takes him back into her heart.

The interest of the story is enhanced by epigram, and flashes of clever conversation on religion, the "new woman" and other topics.

*A SPECKLED BIRD. By Augusta Evans Wilson. One volume. Pp. 425. 12mo. cloth. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

The True Napoleon.*

Mr. Charles Josselyn's volume, "The True Napoleon," must at least be acknowledged to represent an immense amount of reading and patient research as to all that could be found in books already issued which would throw strong light upon his subject. The book's sub-title, "A Cyclopedia of Events in Napoleon's Life," indicates its author's purpose. Mr. Josselyn thinks Lord Rosebery entirely correct in his theory that the reason there has never been written so far an entirely adequate life of Napoleon is because we are still too near the prejudices and passions of the First Empire—too near Napoleon's historical sphere of influence for the proper preparation of such a volume. Mr. Josselyn's own book, therefore, is not intended to be a biography in any sense of the word, but instead a carefully made compilation of anecdotes and opinions about the life and actions of Napoleon. Interesting facts relating to separate periods are grouped together, his material being drawn from any reliable author that he felt could be useful to readers generally.

Mr. Josselyn's main purpose, he tells us, has been to illustrate the best side of Napoleon's character, carefully avoiding all mention of the scandals and intrigues which were all too common.

That Napoleon had faults was sometimes untruthful, cruel, even vicious, is admitted, but the good he performed, the great results he achieved may possibly overbalance many of these unpleasant and bad qualities, and these I think in a great measure are buried beneath his many noble deeds. Again, perhaps many with whom he had to deal and the necessity at times for prompt action warranted measures that, under other circumstances, would not have been justifiable. He probably did place too broad an interpretation on the adage "that all is fair in love and war." * * * It is as a conqueror and statesman that we must judge Napoleon, and we must take him with all the imperfections that other great and noble characters have.

Mr. Josselyn also quotes and agrees with Lord Rosebery's verdict that "ordinary measures and tests do not apply to Napoleon. In such a creature we expect prodigious virtues and vices all beyond our standard." The bearing of the various extracts included in the volume and their sources are indicated in side notes, save in the cases of extracts from unknown or unimportant sources, so that the book should possess much value for reference purposes, although one could hardly fancy reading it as a whole. Its value, however, for such reference purposes would seem to absolutely demand an expansive index, a feature in which the book is entirely lacking. Among the writers quoted are Las Cases, Duchesse d'Abrantes, Mme. Junot Labedoyère, Bourrienne, Parker, Meneval, O'Meara, Masson, Norris, Headley, Rapp, Thiers, and many less known authors.

Mr. Josselyn has divided his work into six distinct portions, the first four dealing with distinct periods in Napoleon's career. These periods are as follows: "Napoleon: Boy and Man, 1767-1821;" "Napoleon: The Soldier, 1790-1815;" "Napoleon: Emperor and Statesman, 1799-1815," and "Napoleon: Exile and Philosopher, 1815-1821;" "Napoleon: the Man of the World," from Emerson's "Representative Men," forms the fifth portion of the volume, while the concluding portion is a long chronological table of the leading events in his life. The book is very fully illustrated, containing as a frontispiece a fine reproduction in colors of "1814," after Meissonnier; while a pretty emblematical title-page shows various emblems closely connected with the subject. The other illustrations consist of portraits of Napoleon, reproductions of various artists' conceptions of great battles, the Dome des Invalides at Paris, a reproduction of a piece of statuary, Napoleon's Last Day, and an interior showing Napoleon's Court.

The most interesting portion of this work will be found to be the long extracts as to the Battle of Waterloo and the chapter on Napoleon as Exile and Philosopher. Not only are the extracts found in both these portions of this volume longer, but being largely drawn from the same writers they are more closely connected and consequently smoother in their reading.

Mr. Josselyn claims to be numbered among Napoleon's lovers, and has compiled his present work with the idea that it will be found a valuable aid to those who wish to become conversant with Napoleon's career—not a one-sided idea, but a general summary of all that is to be known. A summary, he thinks, that readers will be glad to find brought together "without the trouble of reading through many volumes to find that which they would like to read." From this standpoint and for purely reference purposes Mr. Josselyn's work should find many friends, although, as has been said, it can hardly be found readable as a whole.

*THE TRUE NAPOLEON. A Cyclopedia of Events in His Life. By Charles Josselyn. Illustrated. Pp. 437. New York: R. H. Russell. 1902.

Home Thoughts.*

The wisdom of these "Home Thoughts" which have cheered the readers of The New York Evening Post for some time past lies deeply imbedded in a saccharine coating having several times the cloying power of ordinary literary sugar. Nevertheless it is wisdom, and is recognized as such by the home readers to whom it is addressed. Some of us shrink more or less from abundant discussion of the feelings and experiences that are held in common by all and are at the same time the most intimate and personal of any belonging to the human race, but there are many to whom it is indisputably a help and solace to talk over with their author as with their clergyman or their physician the relation between themselves and their families, the errors of their conduct, the moral uses to which they may put their desires and intentions, and everything else connected with the domestic and personal life. To these "Home Thoughts" will come with inspiration and will satisfactorily express many a conviction and aspiration otherwise doomed to mute inglorious life in minds not facile in self-expression. We may heartily commend "Home Thoughts" to all readers who value sincere advice on great matters from the passer by.

English and Scotch Gardens.*

This handsome collection of pictures may be regarded as a collection of statistics illustrating the historic growth of the formal garden and its technical features, the general effect being rather inadequately rendered, and the plan emphasized. A historical note prefacing Part I. traces the origin and development of the formal garden in England from the useful plot devoted to herbs, vegetables, and medicinal plants in the Middle Ages, through the rapid changes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the excessive topiary work of the seventeenth century, to the "gentle disorder" of the landscape garden in the eighteenth.

The interest of the garden, formal or other, is imperishable, and the present work is an important contribution to the general subject. It will attract those amateurs whose taste is reverting to the formal style, and who wish to model their own gardens on the best originals. Ample opportunity for comparison and study of detail is afforded by the careful sketch plans supplementing the illustrations of the finished product, and the whole will form a very satisfactory part of an ardent gardener's library equipment.

Books by Amy Brooks.*

Boston is the scene of the greater part of the third "Randy" story, "Randy and Her Friends," and it shows the sweet little heroine conquering city girls and their mothers by simple, unaffected goodness, as aforetime she conquered her country neighbors. The great merit of this series is the absence of the silly and feeble-willed parents with ill-mannered and slangy daughters. Randy is possibly a shade too good, but she is a little gentlewoman and an excellent object of contemplation for the ten-year-old girls for whom the story is meant.

"Dorothy Dainty" is intended for very little girls, to whom it relates the doings of a small girl with dolls and a naughty dog and of a poor little girl duly adopted by a rich lady, which is the chief end of poor little girls in story books. Like the Randy book, it is illustrated by the author, and, like it, it cannot teach a child bad manners or bad words, no small merit in the eyes of careful mothers. It is only publishers who think that "Drums of the Fore and Aft" was written for children.

*HOME THOUGHTS. By C. (Mrs James Farley Cox.) Second Series. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xii.-340. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1902. Price, $1.20.

*FORMAL GARDENS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. By H. Inigo Triggs. B. T. Batsford, 94 High Holborn, London. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Sold only in sets of three volumes. Price, $25 net.

*RANDY AND HER FRIENDS. By Amy Brooks. 12mo. Pp. 263. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. $1.

*DOROTHY DAINTY. By Amy Brooks. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 203. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

AUG

THE BOOK TASTER.

Trials and Joys of Men Who Say What Shall and What Shall Not Be Published.

A READER. What is a reader? Happy are those who read what they please, or when they please. Oh! the bliss of reading yourself to sleep. It is not to be understood that there are certain books endowed with anodynous qualities, but there are blessed volumes, so restful and soothing that they induce happy dreams, and tend toward somnolency. If inclined to insomnia, never go to bed with a brand-new book. Morpheus holds in mortal hatred all novelties.

Once more, what is a reader? There is a manuscript. It is a romance, and the writer of it would be wanting in self-respect had he not coddled it. Remember how the coarse Jean Jacques Rousseau fondled his "Julie," for he wrote, "I used for it the finest gilt-edged paper, and dried up the ink with blue and silver powder, took the fairest blue ribbon to bind the copy with." Egged on by want, just as often as not, but never indifferent to fame, the manuscript maker dumps his copy and it reaches a publisher. If it had followed the Jean Jacques Rousseau ornamentation, why even the errand boy in the publisher's office would have snickered at it. Anyhow, a package is received, and it may be registered or not, according to the finances of the writer of the romance. Experienced sorters in the publishing office determined its character on sight.

Now comes in that important personage, the professional reader. Being then a reader, he does not read what he pleases. Pretty generally the reader does not take up his quarters in the publisher's premises. He lugs home his sack of manuscripts. Has it ever been known in this age of hold-ups that a reader so weighted down with romances has been ordered to stand and deliver? It was a disgruntled author who called the reader "that animal tethered in a publisher's stall, who munches paper all day, and is paid for the masticating and digesting process, being immune from appendicitis."

Does the reader feel his responsibilities? Does he pass over without a comment the paragraph in the morning paper how Richard Turpin, aged ten, and Jack Sheppard, aged twelve, were committed by the Police Magistrate for larceny, such peculiar conduct having been brought about by the boys' overapplication to books about highwaymen? Does he ever stop to consider what effects such a delightful story as Mr. Watson's "Galloping Dick" might have had on a young generation? Many a manuscript, clever as to style and full of incident, yet containing the germ of wickedness must pass before a professional reader's eyes, and what follows? We do not know. It is barely possible to imagine a reader who does not fling aside at once a writer whose immoral tendency is marked, and yet there are cases when books of a filthy character have been printed, and it is possible that the perception of the reader has been blunted.

We have been told over and over again of that delicacy of taste shown by the expert who sips endless cups of tea, and so gives to a penny's worth the commercial value of a chop of Souchong or Bohea. Then there is the cook who laps up sauces, and determines to the fraction of a clove or garlic their respective constituents. Dare it be intimated that from overtasting the palate is actually dulled? It might then happen that the reader from overreading has his mental functions brought to a state of congestion. It is well to encourage this theory, the one of utter satiety, since it accounts in such a rational manner for the returning of so many manuscripts, a coup de grace performed not by publishers of books alone, but by newspaper editors.

That the reader is a conscientious man must not be questioned. He is not employed to reject, but to accept. He is paid so that he may find. The publisher has his type, his presses, and they must not remain idle. There is a story more or less authentic relating to an English concern. Their reader returned an entire lot of manuscripts, declaring that it was "all rubbish." He was informed that something must be found to be put to press instanter. At the reader's suggestion a dozen or more of the rejected manuscripts were shoved into a hat, and one was drawn forth at random, and at once set up. The novel went through the press, and turned out to be one of the popular romances of the day. Perhaps the eleven others, the rejected ones, would have been just as good or bad.

One trait the reader should have is hopefulness. As he begins his task he should say to himself, "This day I will find a jewel without price." Perhaps he has been ever intent on finding it, and failing, has become disheartened. It is a deep sea he dredges or drudges in. If there be no jewels there might be rusted anchors or old guns well worth bringing to the surface. What the public wants is what is not so easy to impress on the reader. He must have commercial ideas, and has to pick out what will sell. Literary junk has its market. A writer in The Academy, who has been a reader himself, gives some particularly sound advice. He recommends that the professional reader should "dull his imaginative powers," but it might be asked, how could a reader plod through fiction without the imaginative faculty? Perhaps if the reader (professional) lowered his heat he might carry out his duties in a more satisfactory manner. But then the trouble is, that we pretty generally place our ideal on too lofty a platform, and we want everybody to crane his neck in looking up at the skyscraper of our own rearing. How much of routine enters into the work of a reader? He should know what might be called the style of the house. Take, for instance, the well known firm of A. B. C. As a reviewer you may be certain that the book bearing their imprimatur has merit, at least you read it without prejudice. Take then that other volume issued by X. Y. Z. It is likely to be insipid, or mawkish, harmless qualities, but tiresome. Mr. A. is just the kind of man A. B. C. have sought for and found, but put him with X. Y. Z. and he would be discharged before the week was over.

Sometimes we read of publishers who have taken the manuscripts offered them and judged of their merits. Delightful are the yarns of publishing magnates, who have set up all night devouring copy, so entranced were they. We are forced to discredit the greater part of these legends. A grocer may taste his pickles or his marmalades, but such gustatory samplings the publisher hardly ever indulges in. The reason is a simple one, apart from any literary ability—he has not the time. Even when the publisher sends forth a book, does he read it? A literary man tells this story: To his great surprise he saw a well-known publisher in the act of reading a book. The incident took place in the cars. Curiosity prompted the writing man to ask the reader what was the kind of book the leaves of which he was turning over. This was the publisher's reply:

"It is not one of ours. The man who wrote it sent it to us, and our reader declined it. Now you are going to say that we made a stupid blunder in not accepting it, or that 'Mumpus of the Mumps' is a brilliant success. It is no such thing. It is a stupid and silly book."

"But do you read your own books?" was asked.

"If I find the chance I do read the books of history, or travel, or biography such as we publish, that is if I find the time, but romances, never. 'Mumpus of the Mumps' is so tiresome that I must get rid of it." Thereupon the publisher opened the window of the parlor car and dropped the romance on the track, remarking: "I don't think I shall be considered as placing obstructions on the rails."

There might have been some trade jealousy on the part of that publisher, because, as the story teller said, "Mumpus of the Mumps" was a good novel that fell into unappreciative hands.

Mr. Kegan Paul, whose recent death has been generally noticed, had a well deserved literary reputation, for his "Life of Godwin" is an uncommonly strong book. Mr. Paul came to London in 1874, and became reader for King, the publisher. Then, in time, King handed over his business to Kegan Paul. The Athenaeum writes of him:

To young authors he seemed at first a special instrument of Providence raised up for their benefit; but, although a fire on his premises enabled some of them to print a second edition, they gradually discovered that the publisher who talked so pleasantly about literature was no more able than his less accomplished brethren to secure them a wide sale and large profits.

According to The Academy, Stevenson said of Kegan, "Oh, yes, Kegan is an excellent good fellow, but Paul is a publisher." If in his younger days Mr. Kegan Paul was the boon companion of many of the rising men of letters in London, in his later life he seems to have had no wish to associate with them, and for this he has been found fault with. The bonhomie of a publisher when carried too far would certainly prove his ruin, for publishing is entirely a matter of dollars and cents. Be it in Paternoster Row or on Wall Street, human nature is just the same.

Returning to readers, (professional,) if it is for the most part dreary work, a long, tough job, every now and then, not too often, there comes true pleasure. It will happen in romance that the reader does stumble across a manuscript, unheralded, written by a man or a woman, absolutely unknown, that shows that rarest of all traits—true genius. Then the reader chuckles and hugs himself. His kindlier nature asserts itself. He forgets the swamps he has been wading through, for he is positive that he has set his foot on the highland, and he sees the sun, feels its glow and warmth, scents the bloom of the flowers, harkens to the songs of the birds, and even hears the fluttering of the butterflies.

Poor old weather-beaten reader, with the wrinkled forehead and the hard, grim mouth! The spectacles drop from his nose, and it is so silly of him, for two tears (not a hogshead of them) trickle down his cheeks and he is devoutly happy. And this is no sham story, for it has happened, and such discoveries have been made. When it has occurred the reader never forgets it. It has been given to some few to read the letter of advice addressed to the publisher when a literary discovery has been made. It is good to know that no young lady could write more gushingly. Accepted the manuscript must be. Readers are not infallible, but it is pleasant to learn that in many cases the work so enthusiastically indorsed has not only been heard of, for it is alive, to-day. Surely there are readers who have not toiled in vain.

From Cooking to Literature.

I stood before the handsome residence of Mrs. Charles Toll, on Capitol Hill, Denver, and wondered which was the proper door to approach, as I had been sent to interview her cook, and the correct form seemed one of great importance to me just at that moment. Mrs. Toll is the sister of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, and occupies an important social position in the Western city. I wished to see Miss Sarah Johnson, and Miss Johnson occupies this important position in the Toll household. Not wishing to seem too presumptuous, I went first to the side entrance, which appeared a very happy compromise between Mrs. Toll's feelings and my own, and knocked, discovering no bell.

Miss Sarah Johnson has just taken the $350 prize in a short-story contest. Denver is said to have produced many anomalies, but this is the first time on record that one of her cooks has entered a prize story contest and won. It has created something of a panic in Denver literary circles, but Mrs. Toll stands by her cook, and is sorry she is to lose such a useful and accommodating servant, whose culinary talents have been most satisfactory and satisfying.

I was so absorbed in wondering what I should say to Miss Johnson that I waited unnecessarily long before realizing that I could not gain admittance by the side door. I felt sure that the house had not been closed for the Summer, for a glimpse through the window showed the library with every sign of recent occupation and solid comfort. There was no longer any question that it must be the front entrance, and screwing my courage to the sticking point, I passed round the house, over the soft turf of the lawn, and boldly rang the bell.

"Does Miss Sarah Johnson live here?" I asked of an elderly maid with a very friendly countenance, who opened the door.

"Yes'm," she replied, not showing the least surprise that Miss Johnson's visitors should ask for her there. "Will you come in?"

"Thank you, I'll wait here," I replied, not wishing to penetrate to the cook's quarters until I had had a look at that personage herself.

Everything seemed to be working like a charm. Suddenly and noiselessly there appeared in the doorway a young woman, rather small, blonde, and wearing a blue calico wrapper. She had hair done up neatly on the top of her head, and there was nothing frowsy, crabbed or untidy about her. In fact, she was quite like the gentle, refined girl who might have opened the door and smiled a welcome to you in any of the comfortable homes of the middle class in America.

I blessed my stars that there were people like the Hon. Mrs. Toll, who gathered such domestics about her, and entered, bidden by Miss Johnson, the cook. Not to the kitchen, however. I felt a certain disappointment in this, as I should liked to have seen how this clever little artist kept the scene of her culinary exploits. I had made my errand known, and was invited into the drawing room, where Miss Johnson, after seeing me comfortably seated, sat down near me, quite at her ease, examining my make-up as carefully as I did her's. I glanced about the room and concluded that Mrs Toll must have some sort of restful charm, as the house had that effect upon my nerves and I did not feel it was so incongruous after all that her cook should be a lady-like, refined looking young person, with a manner well bred and gentle. And Miss Johnson is all that. She has been earning her livelihood cooking for the past eight months, because she decided that it was better than earning the slender salary of a stenographer in a lawyer's office, which she was doing just previous to her entrance as cook in the Toll household. Her past life has been monotonous to a degree. Wonder of wonder, she did not make any apologies for her blue calico wrapper, but sat there and answered questions simply and with an almost child-like interest that any one should wish to know about her. As a child she lived on a farm in Iowa, where she was born and brought up. She was taught all the accomplishments of a good housewife—cooking, washing, sweeping, dusting, sewing, and mending, and could turn her hand to dressmaking to-day, if all else failed her, for this demure little woman is very feminine, and loves pretty clothes, like all sane women. Her mother died when she was a child, and when she was still very young she began keeping house for her father and brother. This cultivated a self-reliance and poise, which is one of the chief characteristics of her mature womanhood.

Miss Johnson is not possessed of any extraordinary idea that she is to carve out a new and startling career for herself. On the contrary the career idea seems to be quite lacking in her make-up. She has allowed her humor to lighten life for her, and appears to be watching herself with just a suggestion of a twinkle in her eye. She is a voracious reader of poetry, and this has tempted her to dabble in verse writing, some of which has been printed in various periodicals and papers. She has a brother and sister, both gifted with facile pens. Her brother studied for the ministry after leaving college, and is now a regular contributor to the papers of his denomination. He has also been very successful as a writer of stories.

The story which won Miss Johnson the $350 prize was written in five days, much of it in a department store with people moving all about her. She saw the offer in a magazine when she was prowling round the book counter, and there were just five days left before it would be closed. She bought a pad of paper, went up to the rest room of the establishment and wrote out her first installment. She took it over to a stenographer to have it typewritten, losing no time. In this way, writing at her leisure, she completed two stories and got them off in season to enter the contest. A few weeks ago she received word that one of them, a love story, had been accepted, taking the $350 prize.

Miss Johnson apparently finds nothing unpleasant in her present position, more than would be incident to any occupation working under others. She seems to have the point of view of her forefathers, that domestic service is dignified and honorable in woman. She has not found it degrading to cook and wash dishes in a refined and comfortable home. Her mistress has not found her cook less proficient because she has a clever pen as well.

But the last chapter is not yet written. Miss Johnson has established sufficient money to retire for a few months while she tries her hand at more stories. She is going to take a room, and within the confines of her chosen cave she will give up her time to their claims. She laughs when failure is mentioned, quite secure and serene in the knowledge that she can go back to cooking, stenography, or, if needs be, sewing, for she is a young woman of great resources, with none of the false pride of many Americans, that only certain occupations bear the stamp of respectability. Sufficient to all occasions, free to follow the dictates of her common sense, this little woman is going the even tenor of her way, happy in her own life, her own thoughts, and her few friends. Her independence is very characteristic. She might be dependent upon others, but prefers her own money and liberty. Brought up in comfortable circumstances, she has never had to face poverty, and with her many practical accomplishments wage-earning has no terrors for her.

She has served in various business positions. At one time she was assistant cashier to her brother in a bank, and as a stenographer she has seen much of office life. The most interesting experiment in her life, so far, will begin when she settles down in a few weeks and systematically tries to make her pen earn the shekels to provide bread, while at the same time she pursues a vocation more congenial than either cooking or stenography.

JESSIE SABIN.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUGUST 16, 1902.—16 PAGES

A HISTORIAN'S PERSPECTIVE.

Does the study of history give the student a more correct view of the immediate future and qualify him to pass judgment on present tendencies? Is the old phrase, "History is philosophy teaching by example," near enough to the truth to be of real value to the historian, and through him to his contemporaries?

These questions derive a certain interest from the publication by Mr. Theodore Stanton in a recent number of The Independent of a number of letters from James Anthony Froude to Gustave Cluseret, the Frenchman who served in our war for the Union, and afterward sought service in the Fenian movement. Cluseret was a brilliant fellow in his way, and his sincerity cannot be doubted, since he repeatedly risked his life in the defense of his ideas, but he was a fanatic in the matter of revolutions, and his intimacy with the writer of British history who compared Julius Caesar to the founder of Christianity, rather to the disadvantage of the latter, is curious enough. In the course of the correspondence, which runs from 1872 to 1876, Mr. Froude indulges in a good deal of prediction. Writing of Ireland and advising Cluseret to have nothing to do with it—"it is a broken reed which will run into the hand that leans upon it"—he added: "The revolution there and everywhere is played out. Modern society will fall in pieces, but by its own incoherence only, not by the vigor of any external assaults upon it." In 1873 he wrote:

> We are on the edge, I think, of a Conservative reaction in England. I am not sorry. The Liberal Party so far has been the party of the men of money, who to the poor are worse tyrants than the men of birth. Both will go down in the future; but when all is said you cannot have equality when nature has made inequality. Wise and brave men must lead; fools must follow and submit to be led. How many centuries will have to pass before a new organization takes the place of the old and the right men are in the right place?

Three years later he spoke in the same spirit:

> As long as two-thirds of our people are employed in trade and manufactures we shall never have a peasant proprietary. The land will be owned by the rich men who wish and intend to make money out of it, and will therefore grind the faces of the poor, or by our old families who are governed by other objects and other traditions. In this country and in yours, too, (look even at Gambetta,) the effect of the revolution hitherto has only been to substitute a plutocracy of the middle classes for an aristocracy of the higher, and the latter is the better of the two. We have not virtue enough for a true republic, and if we cannot have a true republic, the gods save us from a false one in which money will rule.

When Mr. Froude gave vent to these gloomy forebodings he was in the full possession of his remarkable powers, from fifty-five to fifty-eight years of age, had just completed his great work, was popular, prosperous, and intimately associated with many of the strong men of England. His predictions have not been verified, and there is no sign that they will be. So far as the land has passed into the hands of the hated middle class, these have proved more generous landlords than the aristocracy, chiefly because they can afford to be. The faces of the poor are not so sorely ground as they were wont to be. Money does not count for so much in the politics of either England or France as it did under the rule of "the men of birth." The tendency toward honesty in administration and justice in legislation and in the courts is steadily stronger. In short, the historian is sadly "off" in his interpretation of present events and in his forecast of the immediate future. In the case of Mr. Froude at least the study of history did not give the perspective which is the condition precedent to sane judgment.

THE OXFORD MANNER.

Now that the Rhodes bequest is, one assumes, in the way of being made available for this country, ambitious American students are beginning to inquire what there really is for them in an Oxford education. The decadence of England has become so common a theme, in England quite as much as outside of it, that it may not seem as if there were much. Eminent Englishmen are addicting themselves to scolding the teachers of youth and the British methods of education, and telling the universities to "wake up," as if it were not the traditional characteristic of a university that it does not wake up.

> A pleasing land of drowsihed it was
> Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye,
> And of gay castles in the clouds that pass
> Forever flushing round a Summer sky.

We are rather inclined to believe that what there is in an Oxford education for an American youth is precisely "the Oxford manner." One has to give a wide extension to the phrase. Mr. Corbin, in his delightful book on "An American at Oxford," tells a story of an undergraduate who was complimented by his tutor on an examination paper, and who blushingly responded that he had taken great pains to get his facts right. "On the contrary," rejoined the tutor, "you have got every one of them wrong, but you do show some notion of how to write an examination paper." Our recollection of the anecdote, to quote a classical Oxonian locution, "is no doubt, extremely incorrect," but it will serve to make the point, which is that at Oxford one does learn to express himself, particularly on paper. Emerson, in his "English Traits," after laying stress on the physical superiority of the English over the American undergraduate, adds, "But I could forgive them this if they did not also read better than our boys, and write better," or words to that effect. Both superiorities have now been diminished. It is doubtful, "pace" Mr. Corbin, whether the leading English magazines and newspapers are now better written than the American periodicals of equal rank. It is true that some of our best writers are not college-bred men at all. But the "Oxford manner" remains a very valuable and characteristically English production. One can name men and writers who really did not have much else, who have attained and held eminence by means of it. Ease, elegance, and moderation in statement, these are some of the desirable things which are still surer to be got at an English university than anywhere else in the world.

Charles Reade, who, to be sure, had a good deal besides, is a characteristic product of Oxford, a British squire with a university education. In one of his books he presents his hero under cross-examination, and observes, "There was a flavor of Eton and Oxford about him that won all hearts." Discriminating readers know what that means. Calverley was another most characteristic product, to be sure, of both universities, as it singularly happened. Nobody can possibly imagine him as other than an English university man, as nobody can imagine Henry Thomas Buckle to have been a university man. From what abysses of platitude the author of the "History of Civilization" would have been rescued if he had had the benefit of a "regular education." He would have come much nearer to being a great man. Of living writers, Mr. W. S. Gilbert comes nearest to filling the bill of particular university qualifications, and it is a real blow to find that he is not an Oxonian, nor yet a Cantabigian, but only "London." Nevertheless, as Lord Coleridge said at Yale, pleading for the classics, one cannot get on in a "profession" * * * "without some kind of beauty of diction." And Oxford is the place of places where that enviable acquirement is surest to be acquired. That is the Oxford manner. He who has it has no reason to stand in fear of "any created form of butler," nor yet of multimillionaire. As Mr. Kipling has intimated in a parable, the multimillionaire has reason to go in fear of him, and knows it. In spite of Mr. Goldwin Smith, we believe there is a good deal in an Oxford training for the right kind of American youth.

THE STEVENSON TONIC.

An article in the August Atlantic, we are glad to see, brings Browning again before the public in his simplest and most natural aspect, not as a laborious puzzle against which the wits of men and women lose their edge, but as "The Browning Tonic"—a fresh, vitalizing influence, imparting spiritual ozone to the air. The author lays renewed stress on the quality by which Browning's permanent hold upon his public has been kept, his fighting courage that keeps "eternally at it" and realizes "that surrender is the only defeat."

At the same time she unconsciously suggests the difference between the feeling of the public toward him and its feeling toward Stevenson, whose philosophy is of a similar militant type. "I have never asked, it is true," she says, "whether in detail he lived up to what he preached. It does not matter." But in point of fact, for the time being, it does matter immensely. It is because we do know in minute detail how Stevenson lived up to what he preached, and because we know against what odds he fought in "the iniquitous lists," that we have made of him not merely a literary standard, but a personal hero. For his own generation, at least, he carries double weight by reason of his life backing the lesson of his writings.

> If still in my veins the glee
> Of the black night, and the sun,
> And the lost battle, run,

has an impressive significance from one who, to our certain knowledge, has passed nearly the whole of his life in the shadow of death.

Browning's "Prospice" cannot be read with Stevenson's "If this were faith" without the consciousness that both writers were fully endowed with the resolution that faces tragedy open-eyed, determining, as Prof. Royce puts it, "that if the world will be tragic, it shall still, in Satan's despite, be spiritual." Both, also, were endowed with an obstinate elasticity of temperament that would not down under blows the heaviest; the time to attack was always clearer to both than the time to retreat, and it was "Santiago, and close Spain" with them to the end. But we think of Browning as a very wholesome English gentleman whose lot was cast in pleasant places, and who had no more need to exercise the splendid courage exalted in his poems than most of his readers upon whom the common ills of humanity have fallen. The stimulating bitterness of the Stevenson tonic, on the other hand, lies in the pitiful contrast between the maimed and suffering life and the sturdy spirit that counted "one dank dispirited word a crime of lese-humanité."

To Mr. Archer, Stevenson's creed seemed cruelly optimistic until he was assured by Stevenson himself how thoroughly the latter had tried what unhappiness was like. And whether we can or cannot brace ourselves with Browning's exuberant faith, we can hardly decline to be stimulated by Stevenson's carefully reasoned argument, upheld by his experience, that "to suffer sets a keen edge on what remains of the agreeable." His command to Henley was merely the iteration of his own contribution to the health and strength of the world:

> Small the pipe; but O! do thou,
> Peak-faced and suffering piper, blow therein
> The dirge of heroes dead; and to these sick,
> These dying, sound the triumph over death.

INFINITIVES THAT SPLIT.

Of all engines for arousing bitter and personal animosities commend us to the split infinitive!

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

My attention has been called to your review of my book "71 Days' Camping in Morocco." In justice to myself and my publishers, I must point out the carelessness of such criticism as the following: "The style—with its numerous co-ordinate clauses strung together by 'and,' its many split infinitives, and irregular paragraph structure—proclaims the amateur, but at no time does it become dull." I defy the person who wrote this review to justify the sentence I have quoted. I will undertake to say without glancing at a page of the book again that there is not a single split infinitive to be found from cover to cover. It would be as impossible for me to make use of a split infinitive in constructing a sentence as it would be for me to write "English" after the fashion of the modern American journalist. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AGNES GROVE.

Crushed and humbled as we are, we see no way to lessen Lady Grove's hatred of the modern American journalist; but is it not possible that she is extreme in her hatred of split infinitives? Does she not remember Browning's exquisite song in Pippa Passes?

> Give her but the least excuse to love me!
> When—where—
> How—can this arm establish her above me,
> If fortune fixed her as my lady there,
> There already to eternally reprove me?

And is she not mindful of that vigorous line:

> He's not the man to calmly acquiesce!

In so far as writing is an art, there can be no question of mere right and wrong; it is all a matter of better and worse—of what means are best to gain the desired effect. If Lady Grove can improve either of these passages by cementing the split, then she will be justified in extending the contempt she has of American journalists to her own countryman. If she cannot, then, Browning, at least, is safe.

This is not to defend all split infinitives. Most of them are awkward and ungainly enough. What we intend is to make a distinction between a mere split infinitive and an infinitive that does the split. The purport of our critic's remark was that Lady Grove's infinitives did the split, and we are relieved at being assured that there was no such unseemliness.

"EDUCATING" BUSINESS MEN.

In a recent number of The Independent Dr. David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, writes with much sense as to the higher education for business men—that is, for men intended for the management of affairs on a large scale.

One thing he advocates with earnestness. It is training in some form of original research. Of course, he does not fall into the error which some less-experienced teachers have made, that it is practicable for even the brightest boys in college really to engage in any line of research with the hope of accomplishing something entirely original or actually extending the limits of important human knowledge. That notion has made nuisances for the time being of a good many otherwise nice youngsters. But he advocates the practice by the students of the methods by which such knowledge has in fact been widened in the past, instead of trying to 'teach them "by heart" the results of research. Nor could this scheme be adopted on a large scale. Life is too short. The point is that in one or two carefully selected lines the student should be required and helped to do the work of research for himself. If he were the right sort, he would in this way acquire a personal acquaintance with, a love for, the pursuit of truth in an exact, patient, conscientious fashion. He would be training his mind and his character as well. He would learn at once the value and the price of tested truth.

If he were of the right sort! Mark that. Dr. Jordan believes that it is worse than folly to waste the time and labor of good instructors on those who are not ready and eager to work for the training that may be had for work only. For the lazy, the indifferent, for those who seek in college only social pleasure or accomplishment, for the young men wasteful of time and money, the sons of rich and silly parents, he has literally "no use." And he is right. Whatever a good college has the right and the duty to require of its students, the requirement of faithful and honest industry is one that cannot be disputed. It is simply demanding that before guidance can be claimed there shall be motive power. If this obvious test were applied firmly and kindly the net result of college training, especially of training for efficient business men, would be much greater than it is.

***James Barnes has a story in the September Scribner's entitled "The String of Pearls," which furnished the author with the situation for a play which was seen at an amateur performance last Winter.

AUG

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Sir Alfred Lyall has begun work on his biography of Lord Dufferin, and is visiting Clandeboy, where an immense mass of papers and correspondence must be gone over and studied.

***

Swinburne's oft-announced new volume of poems has gotten as far as to be printed in the Autumn list of Messrs. Chatto Windus, but the date of publication has not been fixed. Austin Dobson's new collection of essays, called "Sidewalk Studies," is announced by the same firm. They also will publish "The Confessions of a Violinist," by T. L. Phipson, comprising personal reminiscences of musicians for a half century, and James Greenwood's study of London police courts, called "The Prisoner in the Dock."

***

Forthcoming novels are "The Long Vigil," by S. Phillipson, in which John the Baptist figures, J. Fisher Unwin being the publisher, and "The Romany Road," by J. H. Yoxhall, M. P., partly founded on personal experience of gypsy life, but dealing with incidents a century old. The Macmillans will soon publish a new life of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, by Edward Armstrong, and "Old Quebec," a history, by Gilbert Parker.

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Bennet Burleigh, the widely advertised correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, will write the longest and most elaborate volume on the South African war from a personal point of view yet printed. The publishers are said to be hotly competing for it.

***

Blackwood's will publish this Autumn Prof. Flint's new work on Agnosticism, which is expected to rank with his well known work on Theism.

***

The centenary of the invaluable Hansard, the official record of Parliamentary debates, will be celebrated early next year by the publication of a special volume, giving its history, with a preliminary sketch of Corbett's Parliamentary History which preceded it.

***

There has been celebrated this week Victor Hugo's birthday in his native town of Besançon, where a new monument to the poet will be unveiled on Sunday by Jules Claretie, the director of the Théâtre Français, who will represent the French Academy. E. A. D.

A Nibelungen Drama.

For the past six or seven centuries, or ever since the epical ballad of the Nibelungenlied has been popular in Germany, it has been the pride and boast of the little town of Pöchlarn on the Daunbe that its whilom lord, Rüediger, "father of all virtues," played a prominent rôle in the tragedy when Kriemhild took her revenge on Hagen and her brothers for the murder of her heroic husband. Rüediger suggested to Attila, King of the Huns, how to obtain the consent of the widow to their marriage, and we read between the lines that it was not merely the beauty of Kriemhild, but the fact that her bride-price had been the hoard of the Nibelungs, originally the treasure guarded by the dragon Fafnir, that made the Hunnish Emperor so keen to get her. It was "von Bechelâren der guote Rüediger," who summoned his own good wife Götelinde from that town and proceeded to Worms on the Rhine in order to persuade the widow to accept the Hun. It was he who conducted her to Vienna and would not allow Attila to see her alone until the wedding, that seventeen-day ceremony which expresses so well the mediaeval idea of "having a good time." It was Rüediger, who told Kriemhild which kings and which heroes she was to kiss on her arrival. When the ill-starred Burgundians reached the Court, lured to their ruin by the vengeful queen, it was Rüediger who tried to calm the angry passions, taking the heroes to their quarters and only in the final struggle wounding Gernôt to death and falling under the latter's sword.

Pöchlarn on the Danube considers its part in the Nibelungenlied quite sufficient to warrant the establishment of an annual drama, mystery play, call it what you will, which shall set forth the main lines of the famous tragedy of Siegfried and Brunhild and of Krienhild and Gunther; the baleful councils of one-eyed Hagen and the joyous contrasts in the minstrel Volker, the warnings of the Water Witch, and the courteous knightliness of Rüediger and Dietrich of Berne. It is to be for Pöchlarn what the passion play is for Ober-Ammergau, that is to say, a mediaeval drama enacted by the inhabitants of the town in the open air, or with only partial shelter for the performers. Some idea of the size of the stage and magnitude of the play can be gained from the estimate that at least 500 persons will be needed in addition to the leading actors. As the time is to be August, the country people will have finished harvesting, and the city people will be in the country.

The guiding spirit of the proposed Nibelungen Fest-spiele is the burgomaster Wran, who is the apothecary of Pöchlarn, while the local magnate, Baron Tinti, has offered a site for the open-air theatre on the banks of the Danube whence the audience can see the ruins of Margrave Rüdiger's castle. Prizes are about to be offered for a competition in order to obtain a drama founded on the Nibelungen legend as it appears in the Nibelungenlied. If the Pöchlarnians have any luck, such a mediaeval heroic play will attract great crowds, not only from Austria and Germany, but from France and the Netherlands. It will form a pageant for the whole countryside as well as those who sit in the theatre proper; for it is proposed that the embassy bringing Kriemhild from her home on the Rhine shall arrive on a galley large enough to hold 500 performers who will land in the most realistic way at the foot of Rüdiger's castle.

The story of Siegfried, Kriemhild, and Hagen has all the elements of a tremendous tragedy, with fighting galore and picturesque incidents of the most varied kind. As the period before the Crusades, but later than Charlemagne, offers great opportunities to thoroughgoing antiquarians, and as the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg and others will supply authentic materials for costumes and weapons, it is more than likely that the Nibelungen Play will be instructive as well as moving. At all events, the Neues Wiener Tageblatt, which announces the play, has no doubt of its success. The ambitious little town has a year to make the necessary preparations.

Some Suppressed Danteana.

The following canto from Dante's "Inferno," entitled "A Vision of Editors," has invariably been omitted from the editions prepared for publication. It seems to have been the feeling of his various translators that the great poet may, perhaps unconsciously, have allowed personal experiences to unduly embitter and influence this portion of his otherwise calm and veracious narrative. But the present-day demand for the publication of everything an author ever wrote, might have written, or even should not have written, gives especial timeliness and interest in default of his marginal comments on his butcher's bills, which unluckily have not survived to posterity, to the appended fragment of Dante's work, here, for the first time, hurribly submitted.

All that Dante has to say on the subject of editors is comprised here. It is noteworthy that they receive no mention in his "Paradiso."

* * * And as we descended to the ninth circle, I said to Virgil, in much amaze, "Is there yet a lower depth and a more hideous dwelling-place than we have just passed through? And if so, who are those doomed ones I see undergoing their various torments, whose countenances, ink besmeared, I seem to recognize?"

"Thou knowest and hast met them all," replied my guide, "unless the conditions have greatly altered since Virgil laid down the pen. This circle of pain is reserved for editors; they who in their days subjected the literary guild to so great tribulation and shame."

"O glorious justice!" exclaimed I with rapturous heart. "For whom do those small and courteous imps heat pencils red hot at yon friendly fire?"

"For those who so burned to alter manuscript that they mutilated it past its own author's recognition. Now they burn more than ever, but are not permitted to lay the pencil of purging down."

And I, beholding so many singed fingers, was moved to chortle, for was it not one of that ilk who, in preparing for a magazine the first installment of my "Inferno," most unwarrantably removed the name of an enemy of mine from the list of those in torment, and substituted that of an enemy of his own? thus sacrificing holy truth to private grudges.

"This," continued Virgil, whose spirits seemed to rise more buoyant in this circle than I had elsewhere observed them, "is where the editors suffer who clamored for 'cheerful endings' to narratives. As thou seest, with forked sticks in their mouths to mechanically produce glad smiles, they endure the misery of cramped aching cheeks until any ending would seem cheerful. Gaze here upon the first of the family, who to the sublime tragedy of Red Riding Hood added the inartistic touch of ripping open the wolf and releasing the grandmother, who, had she been possessed of the merest elements of good taste, had insisted on staying where she was, to teach bold children to all eternity the peril of monkeying with wolves. Here, too, is this editor's close kinsman."

It was a vast caldron we were beholding. Underneath was a merry blaze, and on the surface came up now and then the head of a man.

"This," said my guide, "is he who would not that any should write long poems. The sympathy of many he possesses."

"But not of me," answered I with hasty speech, "for he once questioned of me if I could not boil my great work down to a quatrain—a line for Hell, a line each for Purgatory and Heaven, and a line summing them up into a whole and apologizing to the reader for taking up his precious time with my trival verse. 'I can't,' firmly I replied, but he believed me not. 'Boil, boil!' was ever his cry."

"True," said that courteous Mantuan soul; "and now he boils. Still, of many he yet has sympathy, for all long poems are not my Aeneid."

This plunging us both into deep thought, we spake not until, arriving at the foot of what I had conceived a lofty mountain snow covered, I found it to be composed of paper, thousands, yea, millions of manuscripts in the most villainous handwriting, and at their foot a small careworn-looking man crouched half buried.

"This," was I told, "was he who ran what, in days since I wrote, was called the syndicate. Doubtless thou hast met him."

"Yea," I answered, "he bade me write a sequel to the 'Divina Commedia,' with a title of his own constructing, 'What Dante Saw the Second Time,' going in an automobile and with a photographer by my side. I told him I would see him damned first, and—wonderful gift of prophecy that endows us poets!—now I do so. But wherein hath he sinned? His money fattened many an author."

"And thinned his work. Many promising futures has he wrecked, with his subtle tempting of writers to pump the sacred fount dry, and sell its very grit and settlings for gold baser than themselves. Now from purgatory, where they writhe in expiation, they send up to him manuscripts without end, each one worse than the last, which they are condemned to write, and he to read."

I shuddered and passed on.

Next paused Virgil before a corner dark and moldy smelling, where one with bowed shoulders poked petulantly about with a stick in what on earth would have been an ash barrel. Here and there he found a cinder still live and red, and he shrieked as he touched it, and from him threw it far.

"This," said the shade, "is he who feared 'the literary touch' as though it were destruction."

"I mind him well," I said. "Several dozen of him returned to me my 'Commedia' with the suggestion that if I purged it of the theological allusions and treated the subject in a manner more purely comic they would be glad to consider it."

"Doomed is he now," spake Virgil, "to search forever and vainly through the literary rubbish heap for some tid-bit of refuse miserable enough to offer to the public. 'Tis but his delusion that he can find it; he never can."

With his words came a thought to me, more wrathful than the thought of all those wicked ones who now received just castigation for their oppressions. "Poet," breathed I, "the worst kicks of the shins and bruises of the heart, the frostiest neglect that thou and I suffered, I have not yet seen expiated. Where, O son of Mantua! are the public."

"Poet," mildly spake he who had been a shade for so many years, in a voice void of bitterness, "they cannot all be here. Wouldst thou have heaven and purgatory empty?"

"Not the latter," right heartily said I, adding, after a moment's musing, "and as for the former, from childhood have I heard that there was plenty of room at the top."

And he, proposing that we visit other portions of this realm of sighing, distracted me from my intent to likewise inquire as to the poets. Though, indeed, reason whispered, seeing in what woeful whereabouts earth's two greatest were to be found, (I not then knowing whether I should issue forth to the light again,) what hope seemed there for the smaller fry?

LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS.

Rare Books Sold in London.

Messrs. Sotheby's last sale of the London season, July 28, 29, and 30, brought a total of about £7,000 for only 771 lots. The principal contribution to this large total was a copy of Caxten's "Royal Book," printed by England's prototypographer about 1488, which sold for £1,400 to Quaritch. This was a fine and perfect example of a great rarity, with two blank leaves measuring 10 by 7⅝ inches, and bound in modern brown morocco, antique style, by Riviere. Last year the same copy was sold at Sotheby's for £1,550, and it was now resold, it is said, for the account of a collector who secured for £2,225 a larger and finer copy last March. Only five perfect copies are extant, three of them are in public libraries. The copy just sold and the £2,225 example are consequently the only perfect copies now purchasable. The other prices of interest were as follows:

Lot 676—Cowley's "Poetical Blossoms," 1633, blue morocco, by Riviere, with the rare portrait of Cowley by Vaughan, (slightly defective, however, at foot and fore edge, but much mended,) another portrait by Faithorne, pasted inside of cover, £35. (Mr. Foote's fine copy, formerly the Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica, Daniel and Corser copy, sold for $220 to Mr. Hoe in 1895).

Lot 582—Drayton's "Poly-Olbion," 1613-22, part first in the original calf, part second rebound, with the printed title and table, £44 10s.

Lot 713—Cicero's "Cato Major," translated by Logan, printed by Franklin, in Philadelphia, in 1744, blank margin of one leaf slightly torn, but an uncut copy in old half binding, £35. (The beautiful Lefferts copy, entirely uncut, in the original marbled boards, sold for £87 at Sotheby's June 9.)

Lot 650—Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," 1762, first edition, two volumes, described as an immaculate uncut copy in the original boards, as issued, £93.

Lot 643—Horae, Paris, no date, probably before 1510, printed on vellum, with thirteen large woodcuts of spiritual subjects and thirty-six small woodcuts of saints, all richly illuminated in gold and colors, £380. (This was purchased by Quaritch.)

Lot 683—Milton's "Lycidas," 1638, fine copy of the first edition, green morocco extra, by Riviere, £198. (Purchased by Quaritch. This is a record price, and should interest those American collectors who suffered the splendid Ives copy to sell for only $315 eleven years ago.)

Lot 669—Milton's "Poems," 1645, brown morocco, extra, by Riviere, (portrait a little cut into, a few leaves shaved, but a fairly large and excellent copy of the first edition,) £85.

Lot 752—Missale, Venice, 1494, one of two perfect copies of the September issue of Hertzog's Salisbury Missal, in the original oaken boards, covered with leather stamped with roses, fleurs-de-lis, &c., (slightly injured by damp,) £390. (Bought by Quaritch.)

Lot 797—Second Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1632, with the excessively rare Smethwick title page, (water stained throughout, but text sound, half of last leaf backed, otherwise very good copy,) measuring 13 by 8¾ inches, old calf, £610. (Bought by Quaritch. The Lenox Library has a copy of this rare issue. Another was bought for £690 this season by Mr. Perry. Only a few copies are known.)

Lot 770—A series of ninety autograph letters, written by Robert Southey at various dates from 1800 to 1837 to Miss Mary Barker, £41. (A portion of these letters recently appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, but fully half are unpublished. They give a vivid picture of his relations with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Shelley. Miss Barker was the "Bhow Begum" of "The Doctor.")

Lot 638—Isaac Watts's "Horae Lyricae," 1706, first edition, original binding, (broken,) a few leaves stained, an interesting letter by Watts on fly leaf, presenting the book to a friend, £50.

Lot 24—Watt's "Divine Songs," 1715, first edition, old English, red morocco, portrait by Vertue inserted, said to be the only copy known, £155. (Bought by Pearson. The second edition, 1716, is said also to exist in a unique copy).

Lot 646—Original manuscript of four sermons by Watts, delivered in 1726, 72 pages prefaced with an autograph letter to his mother, presenting the sermons, £57.

Lot 681—Watts's own copy of Clifford's "Treatise of Humane Reason," 1675, with his signature and seven and a half pages of notes, £25.

A Relic of Corneille.

One dull Winter's day in 1876 Victorien Sardou was hurrying down the Rue d'Argenteuil and absorbed in a plot for a future comedy, when he was startled by a cry of "Gare!" coming from the roof of a house, and then a tile smashed on the pavement near to the playwright's feet. Was there a jealous author bent on the destruction of Sardou? Looking above him Sardou saw that there was a building which workmen were in the act of demolishing, and more than that, that it was the very house in which Pierre Corneille had lived when in Paris. "Oh! for a relic of the man who wrote 'Médée,'" cried Sardou.

There was a huge porte cochère, that is, the entrance way for a carriage. That was too big to handle, but as is common in such porte cochères in old and modern Parisian houses, there was a smaller door, made for the convenience of humble pedestrians. Then Sardou entered at once into negotiations with the chief demolisher in person and secured the little door, with its knocker.

There must have been any number of illustrious personages of the time of Louis XIV. who had rapped with that knocker. Molière unquestionably visited Corneille, and had helped to polish that metal knocker. Securing his prize, M. Sardou has kept the door as a sacred relic for the last quarter of a century. Recently he has presented Corneille's door to the Carnavalet, the Municipal Museum of Paris.

A Brave Boy.*

Mr. M. E. Waller in "The Little Citizen" takes for topic the good work carried out by the Society for Providing Country Homes for Waifs. Miffins is the typical New York newsboy, and the lad is maimed for life with a dislocated hip. Fortunately for Miffins, he is succored by the society, and finds a home on a farm in Vermont, where he is kindly cared for. The description of the lad's journey in the cars, the sympathy he excites, and the presents showered on him by the passengers is most pleasantly told. On the Foss farm there are many colts. Nance Liscom, a rather wayward girl, lives near the Foss farm. Miffins teaches her circus tricks. Nance runs away, having made up her mind to be a bare-backed rider. Fortunately when arriving at New York she is found by John Anstey, a young philanthropist, and Nance is put under Mr. Anstey's care, and in time returned to her relatives. Under judicious training the New York street arab becomes the best of boys, and distinguishes himself by saving the country from the dangers of a flood, and so gains the proud title of "The Little Citizen."

"The Right of Way."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In "The Right of Way" it seems to me that a grave ethical error presents itself, one which I have not seen referred to by such critics as have declared the book "vicious." Was there no wrong done by Charley Steele in allowing his wife to live, as legally married, with the man to whom she was not legally married, her husband being still alive? This "unconsidered trifle" of irregularity left an unpleasant flavor upon my mental palate. The book, in many respects, impressed me as being seriously below the high grade of Mr. Gilbert Parker's previous literary achievement. E. C.

New Albany, Ind., July 29, 1902.

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston are about to bring out Goldoni's "Il Vero Amico," one of the most entertaining and easy Italian comedies, arranged with notes and vocabulary by Profs. Geddes and Josselyn of Boston University.

*THE LITTLE CITIZEN. By M. E. Waller. Cloth. Decorated cover. Size, 5¼x7¾. Illustrated. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.12.

WE OWE NEARLY 5,000 copies of "The Leopard's Spots" by Thomas A. Dixon on untilled orders; at present writing the orders are nearly 1,000 a day and we should not have got behind but for a flood in the subway, destroying the paper for 10,000 copies which were just going on the press.

Orders are also piling up for "The Misdemeanors of Nancy" by Eleanor Hoyt, but the fourth edition will be ready next week.

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FROM READERS.

English and American Authors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Several weeks ago there appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a letter from one D. F. Hannigan which discloses some very pertinent opinions on "English Novels and American Readers." We are asked "whether the taste of American readers is not in fault in preferring American novels of an inferior quality to good English fiction." The writer continues: "There is no American novelist capable of producing works like those of George Meredith and Thomas Hardy. With all respect to Mr. W. D. Howells's talent, he is rather a critic than a creator. Nor are any living American novelists fit to be compared with Mrs. Humphry Ward, or 'Lucas Malet,' or Mr. George Gissing." The letter concludes with this astounding remark: "And no American writer save Nathaniel Hawthorne belongs to the first class. Even Cooper is a mere imitator of Scott."

Now, I have taken the pains to send this letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, not that I care so much for this D. F. Hannigan's lack of critical and appreciative acumen, but rather that a good deal of this same standard of judgment is prevalent with American readers. Col. Harvey spoke rightly when he warned the British novelists to have a care for their laurels. And the reason is evident. With the great progress of American activities, surely American taste cannot be said to have deteriorated, and this being true, is it likely the American people are going to be satisfied with English fiction that, with the exception of a few authors, is inferior to their own?

I count Mr. Thomas Hardy the greatest living master of English fiction. Now, Mr. (Mrs. or Miss) D. F. Hannigan claims we have no "novelist fit to be compared with Mrs. Humphry Ward, or "Lucas Malet," or George Gissing. Of these three writers, only one, Mrs. Humphry Ward, is fit to be named in the same breath with Hardy. But I wonder where our correspondent places our own James Lane Allen? I repeat, Hardy is the greatest living master, and to my mind George Meredith has much to do to keep second place against Allen. Is there anything in all English literature, with the possible exception of Jeffries's "Field-Play," to be compared with Hardy's description of Egdon Heath in "The Return of the Native," or "The Song of the Hemp" in Allen's "Reign of Law," or "A Diversion on a Twopenny Whistle" in Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel"? As an artist, surely Mr. Allen ranks equal, if not above, these English masters; his deep feelings of emotions and insight into human motives are as capable as theirs, and without a doubt, in these things that go to make up a genius, he is superior to the trio Mr. Hannigan names. But America has other novelists who do not pale in comparison with their English cousins. Miss Ellen Glasgow, while lacking the experience of Gissing in application to her art, reveals nevertheless an equal amount of native talent. No finer studies of human emotions and phases of metropolitan life have come from the press in recent years than her "Decadent" and "Phases of an Inferior Planet," even though they show the unmistakable traces of an undeveloped style; yet do not her two recent books show an advance in remedy of this fault that speaks for her a serious consideration in the future? Mrs. Humphry Ward certainly has given the world some excellent books, but has not Mrs. Margaret Deland, (to recall her "John Ward, Preacher,") Mary E. Wilkins, and Mrs. E. S. P. Ward handled problems quite as deftly and logically? To prefer "Lucas Malet's" revolting, morbid stories, which surely have no influence in awakening healthy aspirations, to either of the above American writers' clean, wholesome books of spiritual motives and honest principles seems to me to reveal a lack of discernment and appreciation for what is good and true in literature. It may be true that these Americans are not as great artists as "Lucas Malet," but they are of infinitely more worth to humanity, with the clean, sweet lessons they teach, and the hopes and ideals they impart. What they lack, however, Mrs. Wharton possesses, and in a better manner than "Lucas Malet," and yet our good, kind correspondent takes the trouble to inform us we have no writer fit to compare, &c.

As for Mr. Howells and Mr. James, is one to admit that they are not fit also, despite the fact that Howells is a "critic rather than a creator," and Mr. James a "psychologist rather than a novelist," one might add? Is there any one in England who entertains us quite in the manner these two gentlemen do? I suppose their works are of an "inferior quality to good English fiction." I wonder what Mr. Hannigan terms "good English fiction"? By its lowest standard I presume we must take "Lucas Malet" and George Gissing, and what these two write must be the test by which Howells and James and other Americans write inferior stories. And so, before this tribunal, "Silas Lapham," "A Chance Acquaintance," "The Kentons," "Daisy Miller," "Roderick Hudson," "The American," and "The Bostonians" must be adjudicated.

Certainly out of England comes no better historical and romantic fiction than our own country produces. Maurice Hewlett, Anthony Hope, and Stanley Weyman are no more diverting than Miss Johnston, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Charles Major, and Richard Harding Davis, who is proving his ground with his latest serial, "Captain Macklin." Grant Hewlett color and movement, and one is bound to compliment Miss Johnston, and likewise in regard to the others, on both sides of the Atlantic, in the essentials of every phase of the romanticists' function.

What I emphatically protest against is the statement that we have but one first-class writer in Hawthorne. The late lamented Bret Harte is classic, and to be classic is certainly to be first-class. Cooper was a first-class writer as much as Scott. Neither was a genius, or great, unless enduring, laborious application is so-called, yet both are indispensable to literature, and to civilization. And if England can afford to classify Scott as first-class for the services he rendered to a romantic country and period, surely we can claim for Cooper the same, who did as much in his own way for primitive America.

WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 6, 1902.

Spanish Custom Concerning Names.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your criticisms of Mrs. Dollin's "Sketches of Great Painters," in the issue of July 26, you publish a statement concerning the name Velasquez, contradicting Mrs. Dollin, this wise: "'According to the Spanish custom, he took the name of his mother,' when the fact is that a Spaniard unites the names of his father and mother in his own." Kindly state where you find the authority for your statement. In the "Edinburgh Review," Volume 171, is found the following: "According to an Andalusian custom, the name by which Velasquez is commonly known is that of his mother." The fact that Velasquez's father's name was Juan Rodriguez de Silva and that of his mother Dona Geronima Velasquez leads one to infer that Mrs. Dollin is correct in her statement. Will you please further explain your criticism cited above, and oblige with a reply in your next issue?

F. A. TOLHURST.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1902.

Mrs. Dollin's statement is probably more misleading than inaccurate. It is not a Spanish custom to take the name of the mother alone, but to add the name of the mother to that of the father. His father being Rodrigues de Silva, his name was Diego de Silva y Velasques. As often happens, the connecting "y" was omitted for brevity, and he signed himself Diego de Silva Velasquez. The fact, then, that he is known as Velasquez is merely the natural result of the Spanish fashion (not at all peculiar to Spain, by the way) of stating the mother's or spindle side in the naming of children.

The Morality of Richard Calmady

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In bringing to notice the "vicious" strain in Sir Richard Calmady which is so potent an influence in poor human nature, Mr. C. F. Adams does not seem to have found the fine moral of the entire story, which to me is apparent above everything else, and to show which the temporary fall of poor Sir Richard is an essential part of the book. One is left with no admiration for such vileness; nothing but disgust, which was shared by Dicky himself through all his degradation, a state sought by him in utter desolation and despair at his unhappy condition. Surely that alone is the intention of the author, to show the only true life and how a man may fall to rise again stronger and nobler for the experience. Truly there is "more joy over one sinner that repenteth." In reading "Sir Richard Calmady" the immoral part of the book to me was entirely subservient to the result. Not only from Sir Richard but from all the characters was there much to be learned for lasting good always. Even from the one whose selfish, sensuous character served, by contrast, to bring out the grandeur of those others more strongly. In spite of her physical charms, no one could regard her with aught but abhorrence or have any desire to emulate such qualities. Such is the impression made upon one reader by "Sir Richard Calmady," his long-suffering mother, the devoted and unselfish love of Julius, and all Dicky's noble friends—an impression only for good, and a powerful longing to "win out," as did Sir Richard, in spite of the frightful odds he had to fight against. I would suggest that Mr. C. F. Adams read, if he has not already done so, the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of the same date as his letter, entitled "Problem Stories Barred."

F. S. ALLEN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1902.

A Protest Against the Republication of a Famous Author's Earlier Effusions.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To illustrate the extent to which some publishers will go in giving out anything and everything an author may write once the goal of fame or popularity has been attained, there was printed in a recent issue of a leading New York newspaper—brought to mind by the circumstance of the poet Bret Harte's death, and coupled with the volcanic eruptions and terrible holocaust in the Antilles (quoting from The London Spectator) * * * "will I think bring strikingly to the memories of some of us his short poem 'St. Thomas,' of which I may be permitted to quote the first and last lines:

Very fair and full of promise
Lay the island of St. Thomas,
Ocean o'er its reef and bars
Hid its elemental scars.
Groves of cocoanut and guava
Grew above its fields of lava—
So the Gem of the Antilles.
* * * * * * * * *
Not a flagstaff or a sentry,
Not a wharf or port of entry;
Only—to cut matters shorter
Just a patch of muddy water
In the open ocean lying
And a gull above it flying."

Now what the lines which were omitted in the quotation may have contained I am unable to state, but there is a near enough approach to what in my schoolboy days we termed "machine poetry" to suggest the fact (speaking sarcastically) that they must have contained something unusually fine to have redeemed the worse than mediocre quality. To undertake an analysis—the first pair of rhymes, although not entirely inadmissible or irredeemable, are certainly not marked by quality. And then, the extra or parenthetic seventh line, which does not rhyme with anything else, is absolutely inexcusable at this juncture, and if introduced at all should have been at the end of the last stanza.

The climax of absurdity in attempt at rhyme occurs, however, in the middle of the last stanza:

Only—to cut matters shorter
Just a patch of muddy water.

Comment is or ought to be unnecessary—and, as if that were not enough the misdemeanor in regard to the rhymes is eclipsed (could it have been with the idea or intention of hiding it) by the irreconcilable metre (?) of the first of these two lines—in this instance I should say aggravated by the fact that it could have been so easily rendered uniform with the others; after the following manner:

And—to cut the matter shorter, which, perhaps, isn't worth while, after all; the rhyme is so bad. The fifth line has also one syllable too many, and should have been written "Groves of cocoa and guava."

All honor and just tribute to the memory and achievements of a poet whose so-called probe was after all perhaps his best poetry; but I must admonish every lover of the noblest art—the very embodiment of all art—that which "in the education of the heart is past-mistress" that it is certainly none too soon to set a watch upon the encroachments of publishers who find it easy—too easy, I must admit—to throw (gold) dust in the eyes of the successful writer, who is only less to blame in that he finds it difficult to deny the merit of his own work for which he is offered a handsome pecuniary reward.

As to the general public, can it be expected to be discriminating when so much of its time and thought are given to earning the means wherewith to possess itself of the vast mass of reading matter?

FRED HORNER GARY.

New York, July 28, 1902.

Queries.

"A STUDENT," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly publish the titles of some good books devoted to short story writing, journalistic and literary work generally; also, the title of a comprehensive work on proofreading, if such is published."

An excellent work is W. Dixey's "Trade of Authorship," published by the author in Brooklyn in 1890 at $1.25. This does not appear in the "U. S. Catalogue of Books in Print," but should be obtained without much difficulty. For a book on proofreading, &c., see T. L. De Vinne's "Correct Composition, with Some Observations on Punctuation and Proof Reading," (the Century Company, $2.00.) Among recent works on journalism are the following: "Reporting for the Newspapers," by C. Hemstreet, (Wessels, 75 cents;) "Writing for the Press," by Robert Luce, (the Writer Publishing Company, P. O. Box 1,905, Boston, $1.00;) "Practical Journalism," by J. Dawson, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.00;) and "The Art and Practice of Journalism," by E. L. Shuman, (Stevens & Handy, Chicago, $1.00.) We know of no guide to the art of short story writing. A wide acquaintance with the productions of Harte, Kipling, and Maupassant should be of aid.

"M. B. R.," Carlisle, Penn.: "Will you kindly inform me what are the sources of information about the "Hall of Fame'?"

See H. M. MacCracken's "Hall of Fame," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"G. M. C.," Chattanooga, Tenn.: "Will you please inform me what are the largest and best collections of proverbs, or folk-sayings. I should like to get them of English, Continental, or Oriental origin—all in English, of course."

Bohn's "Handbook of Proverbs" and "Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs," (the Macmillan Company, $1.50 each.)

C. A. BRAGAW, 342 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Which is the best book on English synonyms?"

P. M. Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words," (Longmans, Green & Co., author's edition, $3.50.)

JOHN KOHL, 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York City: "Kindly give me the name of a useful text book of commercial law."

E. W. Spencer's "Elements of Commercial Law," (Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind., $2.00.)

F. B. RIEDESCHL, Asbury Park, N. J.: "I am anxious to get a translation of Gustav Freytag's 'Ancestors,' ('Ahnen.') The German newspapers of New York City cannot aid me in the matter. Also, have the memoirs of Mme. de Riedeschl (whose husband was the leader of the Hessians in this country) ever been translated?"

The first volume of Freytag's "Die Ahnen" ("Ingo und Ingraban") was translated into English in 1874 under the title of "Our Forefathers," but this seems to be out of print. The "Letters and Journals of Madame Riedesel Relating to the War of the American Revolution and the Capture of the German Troops at Saratoga," translated by W. L. Stone, were printed in Albany in 1867, and can be had from a dealer for about $3.50. The "Memoirs and Letters and Journals of Major General Riedesel During His Residence in America," translated by Stone, appeared in Albany in two volumes in 1868. The latter is worth about $6.50.

WILLIAM E. HOOKER, Wilton, Conn.: "Please inform me of the value of Catlin's 'American Indians,' New York, 1844, two volumes."

This edition has sold at auction for $4.50. It is not particularly scarce.

"G. B. T.," Buffalo, N. Y.: "What is the value of Morgan's books on 'Masonry,' published in 1829, in good condition, original paper covers? It came into my possession at the death of my father, who was a Mason."

This is perhaps the fifth edition of a famous book, and is not especially valuable. The first edition, printed in Batavia "for the author" in 1827, is one of the scarcest of American books. The latter contains eighty-six pages, and has a note by the publisher, added "in the absence of the author, who was kidnapped and carried away from the village of Batavia on the 11th day of September, 1826, by a number of Freemasons." The second edition, with ninety-two pages, appeared in Batavia later in 1827, the third, with ninety-six pages, still later in the year, in Rochester, &c. These facts are based on the notes in the Brinley catalogue.

Miss E. G. BASS, 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "Replying to Ludlow Parham's recent inquiry, the poem, 'He Leadeth Me,' beginning 'In pastures green?' Not always,' was written by Carlotta Perry of Chicago. It has found a place in various collections of 'sacred' verse, though not always. I regret to say, credited to her. I do not understand why it was not included in the volume of her poems published in 1888, to which should now be added several that bear testimony to her ability as a writer of strong and tender verse."

"F. E.," Montclair, N. J.: "Can you tell the names of any good illustrated books on moths?"

M. C. Dickerson's "Moths and Butterflies, with 200 Photographs from Life," (Ginn & Co., 29 Beacon Street, Boston, $2.50); Julia P. Ballard's "Among the Moths and Butterflies," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50;) C. J. Maynard's "Manual of North American Butterflies," (Dr Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston, $2,) &c.

"M. F. H.," New York City: "Kindly tell me what a letter of the Duke of Wellington to Lady Hamilton is worth; also, the value of the autographs of Longfellow, Whittier, and Rosina Vokes?"

Any important or interesting letter of the Duke of Wellington is valuable. The same applies to letters of Longfellow or of Whittier. The autograph of Rosina Vokes has little value.

LOUIS ABEL, 754 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly recommend a guide to the study of Shakespeare."

W. H. Fleming's "How to Study Shakespeare," with an introduction by Prof. Rolfe, (Doubleday, Page & Co., two volumes, each, $1.)

"L. T.," 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I get Poe's 'Raven' in convenient form, apart from the rest of his poems?"

See "The Raven, The Fall of the House of Usher, and Other Poems and Tales," edited by Prof. Trent, (Riverside Literature Series, No. 119, 15 cents, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"R. M. R.," Pensacola, Fla.: "Will you kindly let me know the value of an old book, viz.: 'Bibla-Sacra,' Nurenberg, dated 1477, with hand illuminated initials?"

This is Koburger's second Latin Bible. A copy, with painted initials, large and sound, but a few leaves stained, sold at a London auction Oct. 29, 1900, for £6 10s.

JOHN R. HELWIG, Allentown, Penn.: "I am a young man with a high school education, a great reader, and would like to take up the study of Spanish during my leisure moments."

See Ollendorff's "Spanish Grammar," (D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York City, $1; "Key" to same, 75 cents.)

"A READER," New York City: "Kindly inform me where I can obtain a practical book on the manufacture of peroxide of hydrogen, also a rhyming dictionary?"

We do not know of any book especially devoted to the subject of peroxide of hydrogen, but in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," (Volume II., Pages 296-299, Longmans, Green & Co., the various methods of its manufacture are given. Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary," published by F. Warne, at $1, by Routledge at $1.50, and by H. B. Dick at $3.

"W. H.," New York City: "Some years ago a young poet died in Australia, leaving a number of beautiful poems. I think his name was Kendal, but am not sure. One of his poems was written on the death of his first-born. I am desirous of obtaining it. One part is as follows:

"'Other flowers may be given, but this rose
beyond recall,
But this garland of your girlhood will be dearer
than them all.'"

This is possibly by Henry Clarence Kendall, the Australian poet, (1842-82,) but we can find it in no collection of Australian verse, and the three volumes of his poetry are not accessible at the present time. Possibly some of our readers may be able to identify this poem.

MARTIN McGANN, 434 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City: "Kindly tell me who are the publishers of the 'Life of Gen. James Shields,' by Condon? Also, what is the title of the book recently written by T. W. Russell upon the Irish land question, and by whom published? I am also anxious to know of a good biography of Henry Grattan, dealing in particular with the last days of the Irish Parliament."

W. H. Condon's "Life of Major General James Shields" was published by the author at $4 in 1900, but we do not know his address. T. W. Russell's "Ireland and the Empire, 1800-1900," can be had from E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, for $2. For a good biography of Henry Grattan see Robert Dunlop's "Life," (J. B. Lippincott Company, 624 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 75 cents.)

MAY SMITH, New York City: "Who is the author of 'The Little Moorland Princess?'"

The author is E. Marlitt. A translation by Mrs. Wister is published by Lippincott at 75 cents.

JAMES T. WHITE & CO., 5 East Sixteenth Street, New York City: "Replying to "G. G.'s" inquiry for more particulars concerning William W. Lord, we desire to say that the fullest sketch of his life thus far published is to be found in 'The National Cyclopedia of American Biography,' and it may be relied upon as authentic, having been corrected by Mr. Lord himself."

Appeals to Readers.

J. K. F. KIDSON, Hempstead, N. Y.: "I have recently been examining a manuscript diary, written over ninety years ago by a Yankee schoolmaster, and among the books which he mentions reading, most of which are now among the classics, there is the record of a novel, the title of which was 'The House of Tyrnan.' I have made some effort to learn more about this book, but I cannot find where or when it was published, or who was the author of it. I have nothing more than its mere title. In its day this may have been a popular and successful book, though time appears now to have buried it with the great mass of other ephemeral and forgotten debris of the ages. Can you or some of your readers give me some knowledge of the book or tell me where I could find a copy?"

H. D. APPLETON, East Orange, N. J.: "Can any one tell me in what poem these lines occur? Also the name of the author?

"'There's a day about to dawn,
There's a light about to break,
Men of thought and men
Of action, clear the way.'"

"S. M. F.," 43 West Ninetieth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of 'The Three Daughters of the United Kingdom,' and where can it be obtained?"

EDGAR T. BRANDENBURG, Headquarters Union Veterans' Union, Washington, D. C.: "Who is the author of the following lines:

"'They terribly carpet the earth with dead,
And before their cannon cool
They march, unarmed, by twos and threes,
The natives off to school.'"

JOHN B. TABB, Mattoax, Amelia County, Va.: "Who wrote this couplet?

"'Sleep soft in dust, wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise, unchanged, and be an angel still.'"

J. W. ROSS, 1 Grand Street, Hartford, Conn.: "Who is the author of 'The Brigantine; or, Admiral Lowe, by an American, a Tale of the Seventeenth Century,' New York, published by Crown & Decker, 5 Astor Row, opposite Niblo's Garden, 1839?"

"G. T.," 783 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.: "I wish to obtain a copy of a book published in London by the Hirkgatons in 1895, N. C. Romanoff's 'Sketches of the Rites and Customs of the Greco-Russian Church.'"

1902

VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

Mr. E. Irenaeus Stevenson Offers Suggestions on How to Conduct Them.

THE village library is growing more and more an indispensable adjunct to American village life. It comes into existence and thrives naturally, almost spontaneously, in the large towns, or even in the smaller towns. Intelligence and public sentiment appreciate its work. In the case, however, of the smallest communities scattered about our country, where its beneficial functions ought to be exercised on a smaller radius, a library's outsetting and conducting are more difficult matters. To start it upon a right basis and to see that it conducts its work efficiently, the constitution for such an undertaking must be simple but effective. If this be well framed, it is valuable in taking the place of less formal responsibility among individuals.

One hundred books that are positively good for something are better in a library for any village than are many hundreds that are negative. That is axiomatic. Of course this does not allude to any that are aggressively pernicious. A library for a village starting merely with Webster's Dictionary and a handful of reference books is sometimes perfectly invaluable in a very small town where there is little money and little disposition and little knowledge, to say nothing of a deficiency in taste, for establishing a library in the household.

But even such a small library must be on a most definite and practical working basis. Its written constitution must not merely contain rules for its work, and the duties of those concerned in this work, but hints that are practical and judicial beyond any such letter of the law.

The present writer lately was asked by a community in which several friends are interested during the Summer—in a very small town in New Hampshire, indeed, hardly more than a collection of fifteen or twenty houses—to undertake the systematic formation of a public library and the placing of it on a working basis, constitutionally and otherwise. The village is one with a considerable Summer influx of guests. It has seemed that the suggestions made, and even the draft of the constitution and by-laws herewith annexed, can be useful in any part of the country to those who would like to set about some such village work, even on a very modest footing to begin with, but who are not quite sure of what definite regulations and admonitions ought to be included in its outset. The writer begs to submit the following constitution framed and adopted by the selectmen or committee interested in the matter. It will be seen that a special choice of works, owing to the limited amount of money at the committee's disposal, ought to be exercised. Perhaps at some later date it may prove interesting to those who read this article to have a draft of a simple catalogue, up to date. I would add that the library in question includes at present not more than 125 volumes.

CONSTITUTION OF THE —TOWN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Article I.—This association shall be incorporated and known as "The —town Free Public Library."

Art. II.—Its object shall be the diffusion of useful and otherwise beneficial literature within the community of —town, in the State of —.

Art. III.—All residents of the place named of proper age, either temporarily or permanently, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, provided such temporary residence be not less than for two weeks. But to the reading room of the library all such residents and visitors for even a shorter time than two weeks shall be welcome.

Art. IV.—In the character of the books and periodicals which the library means to put at the service of this community a preference shall be given to other works than those of fiction, at least for the present. A very limited amount of fiction shall be admissible to the library as it grows, and the special functions of this library shall be educational, particularly in the connections of history, biography, travel, popular science, higher belles-lettres, and art.

Art. V.—The practical control of this library shall be vested in the hands of a committee of five persons, to be known as "The Committee of the —town Free Public Library," who shall take cognizance of all its affairs. This committee can include at least two non-resident members. The committee shall be selected by a vote of the residents annually. The Chairman of the committee shall be chosen by a vote of the committee.

Art. VI.—The selection of the books and periodicals and their purchase shall be made by a committee of three members chosen from the above "Library Committee," and known as "The Book Committee." In their hands shall rest the responsibility of adding all the literary matter for the library, either purchased or acquired by gift or otherwise.

Art. VII.—The library shall occupy the most convenient and suitable quarters possible to it all the year round.

Sec. 2.—Its daily custody and practical functions shall be committed to a Librarian, chosen by the full Library Committee, by a majority out of five votes. This Librarian shall be entitled to such assistants as from time to time may be found expedient, such assistants to be elected by vote of the full Library Committee.

BY-LAWS.

1. The Librarian shall receive such compensation in the way of an annual salary as the committee shall sanction by vote.

2. The Librarian shall be on duty on such days of the week as the Library Committee shall select, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening; or for such other hours as the committee shall set. And if, in time, the library can beneficially be kept open for the greater part of the day and evening, the Librarian must give all his or her time to the work of the library.

3. The Librarian shall not have any private occupations conflicting with the full discharge of duty to the library and the public.

4. The Librarian shall be responsible for the practical care of all books on the library's shelves not loaned out.

5. The Librarian shall keep a complete and very legible catalogue of all the books and periodicals in the library, so that at any time its contents, by name and aggregate, may be ascertained.

6. The Librarian shall be a clear and neat penman.

7. The Librarian shall keep a register, in which the delivery of every book to every applicant for books (periodicals are not to be lent) shall be set down and dated.

8. The Librarian shall keep a strict watch on all books that they do not remain out of the library an unlawful time.

9. The Librarian shall collect all fines for the detention of books or injury to them.

10. The Librarian shall keep a register of all fines due the library.

11. The Librarian shall be personally responsible for one-half of the aggregate amount of all fines of the library at the end of each six months, not collected, except by special excuse by the Library Committee.

12. The Librarian shall make a written report each six months to the Library Committee in which shall be set forth the number of books not in loan, the number of fines due, their aggregate amount, and any other practical matters concerning the library.

13. Books can be loaned to any residents of this place of suitable years, including those persons residing here for not less than two weeks, and to those permanently residing near the town's limits, but not actually in them, having no other library privileges.

14. Only one book can be loaned to one person per week. In the case of works in several volumes, only one volume in the set can be loaned at a time to one person.

15. Patrons leaving the town on longer absences than a week must not take away books loaned to them.

16. A fine of 10 cents shall be imposed on the detention of any book for one day beyond the due date of its return, and of 2 cents for each day after the first day's non-return so fined at 10 cents.

17. As a general rule a book must not be kept out longer than one week, even if the borrower will pay a long fine for its detention. But certain books, named by the committee, may be brought back at the first week's end to the Librarian and registered as "renewed" and marked so in the book, and then the reader can retain it for a week longer, and at that week's end it can be similarly "renewed" again for one week more, these extra weeks to be free of fine. But no third "renewal" shall be allowed. For these "renewals" the book must be brought to the Librarian.

18. The Librarian shall keep a special list of the books thus "renewable" and out on "renewal."

19. In each book shall be pasted, on the inside of the first cover, a slip titled "The —— Free Public Library"; and on the slip shall be the book's number in the library catalogue; and also a blank column for the Librarian to write the date of the book's loan, so that the person borrowing the book can keep in mind the date when return is due; the slip to be renewed as needed.

20. The Librarian shall have liberty to shorten the time that any book may be kept out, with the Book Committee's approval.

21. Certain books that seem peculiarly of reference, as dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, &c., shall not be loaned out. They must be consulted in the library building.

22. All books, before put into circulation or reference use, shall be carefully and strongly covered with paper, the Librarian being responsible for this matter.

23. In regard to the addition of new books to the library, any resident and patron may write on a slip of paper the name of a work desired in the library. Such slip is to be signed by the proposer; and so proposed, the Book Committee to whom the request is to be addressed shall act on it as they think best.

24. No books presented to the library shall be accepted without the written approval of at least two members of the Book Committee. They are responsible for its inclusion in the library.

25. Books so presented and accepted shall be indorsed on the inside of the back cover "Presented by ——," "Accepted by——."

26. Books to be bought shall be added every six months, in a group, to the library; not bought and added one by one, when desired and practicable. Books presented shall be added when accepted.

27. Books lost by patrons must be replaced by the losers.

28. A certain amount of high-class juvenile fiction shall be included in the library; but it shall be the juvenile function of this library to furnish its younger patrons with literature intended for young people, but not necessarily fiction. Great care and reserve shall be exercised by the Book Committee in including all juvenile books and periodicals. No "detective novels" for juveniles shall be allowed in the library.

29. In periodicals, newspapers, &c., for the library, the Book Committee shall select what cover the widest range within the scope of the amount of money for them. Newspapers and periodicals cannot be taken from the library building.

30. The Librarian shall be financially responsible for books or periodicals lost through his or her fault.

31. The Library Committee of the Whole shall hold a meeting every six months to adjust any business, unless there be absolutely none but that for which the Book Committee only need come together.

32. The General Committee shall publish each six months, in one or more of the county newspapers, the report of the meeting described above and a financial and literary statement as to the library's condition and work.

33. This constitution and these by-laws can be altered or added to only by a majority of votes in the full Library Committee, taken at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering and acting on the matter.

Such is the working model of the village-library's organization, as already found serviceable in at least one example. With apologies for any shortcomings in it, the framer of it offers it for use, with all needful improvements that others may make in it. "We air a reading people, Sir," proudly declares one of Mr. Dickens's Americans, in "Martin Chuzzlewit." We are such indeed; and more such each year and generation. It is to be hoped that even our small towns, with very small public libraries, may help on the process until it shall matter little whether the schoolmaster be abroad or at home.

E. IRENAEUS STEVENSON.

A Rare Zoroastrian Manuscript at Columbia University.

In April of last year the interesting news was announced in America that Columbia University had received, through Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, the princely gift from the Parsis of Bombay of five manuscripts of the Avesta. This year the university is further enriched by a sixth codex, which Prof. Jackson has just received to present on behalf of the Parsi high priest Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspji and the former owner, M. Pavri. This manuscript is in some respects the most valuable of them all. Not only is it venerable on account of its age, which is evidently great from its appearance, although it is undated, but it is the most important codex for the particular portion of the Avesta which it contains.

The manuscript, which is known as S1, as it was formerly at Surat, near Bombay, comprises 160 folios, of which the first three have been lost. These leaves are 12¼ by 9⅛ inches in size, but many have, unfortunately, been cut down and, in some cases, patched by recent hands. The paper is coarse in texture and brown with age, but the writing is distinct and the ink as black as in the days when this venerable book was written.

The portion of the sacred liturgy of the priests of ancient Iran, so erroneously called fire-worshippers, which the manuscript before us contains, is known as the Yasna, or ritual of praise. It is the oldest part of the extant Scriptures of the Persia of old, and comprises also the Gathas, or songs, corresponding strikingly to our own Psalms. It is not improbable that some of these Gathas, all of which are written in an archaic dialect of the Avesta, were composed by Zoroaster himself some seven centuries before our era. Of rare beauty and an exalted morality, filled moreover with the gospel of labor for God and love for man, the Yasna stands in the foremost rank of ethnic Bibles. That our own university should have received this finest manuscript of such a faith is an honor to our city, and a just tribute to the professor whose careful researches into Zoroaster and his faith have merited this gift to Columbia through his hands.

The manuscript is, like most of the other Avesta codices at Columbia, which possesses the only ones in America, bilingual. After each Avesta sentence is written the Sanskrit translation, which is ascribed to Nairyosangha Dhuval, a Parsi priest of the thirteenth century of our era. As the Avesta script runs from right to left, and the Sanskrit from left to right, the scribe, after each Avesta sentence, turned the manuscript upside down and wrote the Sanskrit version; after which he again turned the leaf back, and so proceeded with his original text. Other Zoroastrian manuscripts have, beside the Avesta text, translations and paraphrases in Pahlavi, or Middle Persian, which are of older date than the Sanskrit of Nairyosangha.

Among the Columbia codices is one of the Avesta-Pahlavi texts of this same Yasna. The manuscript S1 is practically the basis of the Yasna portion of the great edition of the Avesta, which was edited by Prof. Jackson's teacher, Prof. Karl F. Geldner of Berlin. The leaves of the codex, which is unbound, are placed between sheets of tissue paper. Later it is probable that this precious manuscript will be placed on exhibition, together with the others in the collection, when they are finally ready for general inspection.

It is to be hoped that some way may be found to have the codex S1 collotyped, as Oxford has done with Jf, or our own Johns Hopkins with the unique Kashmirian manuscript of the Atharva Veda. The sincerest thanks of all interested in the advancement of American scholarship are due to the generous priests of Bombay, who, filled with the spirit of their prophet of old, the holy Zoroaster, have given to us this crowning treasure of the Avesta collection at Columbia University.

LOUIS H. GRAY.

Fables from India.*

The little book of Ramaswami Raju's on "Indian Fables" is one of small interest either for the student of the fable or of Indian literature. For children, however, it should be an excellent thing to read. There is almost nothing in the book which is specifically Eastern, and the compiler, who was lecturer in Tamil and Telugu, the two most important non-Aryan languages of India, at University College, London, has failed to give any hint as to the regions whence he collected his stories. "A few," he writes, "have long had a standing in the literature of India, though in a slightly different garb. The rest may be said to have been derived from original sources." When one remembers that it was India which in all probability furnished the material for the so-called Aesopic fables, and thinks of the veritable treasury of beast stories in the Sanskrit Pancatantra and Hitopadesa, the latter of which is readily accessible in Sir Edwin Arnold's translation entitled "Book of Good Counsel," it seems the greater pity that this book is not of a higher standard. It might easily have been made a work of much importance without sacrificing its popular interest.

There is one thing further to be said of "The Indian Fables," which, however disagreeable to write, should not be passed over in silence. It is an exact reprint, with the omission of the dedication page, of the same book published in 1889 by Sonnenschein in London and Dillingham in New York, a copy of which is in the possession of the writer of this review. That a firm of high reputation should send forth an old book as one issued in 1902 with no note that it had been published previously seems to the reviewer a regrettable circumstance and one misleading to the public.

*INDIAN FABLES. Collected and edited by P. V. Ramaswami Raju. With eighteen plates by F. Carruthers Gould. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-168. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Quiller-Couch's Ending to "St. Ives." In the report of an interview with A. T. Quiller-Couch, which appears in The Book Buyer of August, Mr. Quiller-Couch is quoted as being "struck that anyone should have thought it worth while to come such a great distance to see me." He modestly confesses to being "one of those authors who enjoy a certain reputation without great popularity. * * * I have always contended," he says, "that it is impossible to write a good historical novel in which the main persons are real characters, and I am putting this theory to practical proof in a story that I am writing about the Wesleys. There was * * * an interesting tragedy in connection with a love affair of the sister of Charles and John Wesley which has never been cleared up, and which serves as the motive of my story." Mr. Quiller-Couch frankly thinks that the "dialect and local color stories have been overdone of late" and that "dialect is now on its deathbed."

When complimented upon his ending to Stevenson's "St. Ives" he declared it to have been a "thankless task. * * * I regretted afterward that I ever undertook it. * * * As a matter of fact only one chapter was of my own invention. I ought really to have changed the whole ending, for I am convinced Stevenson abandoned the book simply because he got 'stuck.'"

Robert Louis Stevenson's Name. That there is more in a name than Shakespeare would have us believe is evidenced by the repeated changes in Robert Louis Stevenson's signature before it finally settled down to the familiar "R. L. S." or more formal "Robert Louis Stevenson." Christened Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson, after his two grandfathers, to which names that of his mother's family was added, nevertheless in his earliest letters and until he was nearly fifteen years old he signed himself "R. Stevenson"; after that he occasionally appears as "R. L. B. Stevenson," but later, at his own request, he was called "Robert Lewis." Mr. Balfour, in his "Life of Stevenson," says: "For the next five years he was generally, but not invariably, 'R. L. Stevenson' until about 1873, when in a letter to Mr. Baxter he writes: 'After several years of feeble endeavor with regard to my third initial, (a thing I loathe,) I have been led to put myself out of reach of such accident in the future by taking my first two names in full.'" The change of "Lewis" from the Scotch form to the French "Louis" was made when he was about eighteen. Mr. Balfour explains the alteration as "due to a strong distaste, shared by his father, for a fellow citizen who bore the name in the form in which Lewis had received it. But it was only the spelling that Stevenson changed and never the pronunciation."

The Need of an Elective Bibliography. In view of Mr. Carnegie's probable intention of establishing libraries throughout England similar to those endowed in America, a correspondent of The London Times Saturday Review presents a few suggestions which he believes to be of vital importance in the choice of the books they should contain. He thinks what is absolutely necessary in the careful selection of these books is "an elective bibliography," of which he declares there is no accurate one in existence. Now is the time, he thinks, for its compilation. The expenses entailed thereby are more than publishers might care to risk, therefore he declares this to be Mr. Carnegie's golden opportunity to incur that expense which "would be a mere fraction of the vast sum he is said to intend spending on new public libraries in this country." Briefly he sketches his plan:

Leaving out fiction for the present, as a subject that is better dealt with separately * * * we may assume that the number of broad subjects read up in public libraries, even in such of 50,000 volumes, does not exceed thirty. Each of these subjects shall be intrusted to three scholars; each of these scholars to draw up a list of 1,500 such works on his subject as he has long known from personal study to be really good, helpful, solid works. Each list of 1,500 works shall be "graded," so that the first 500 works shall be such as would do for a smaller public library, the next group of 500 works such as would be required for a larger public library, and the last group of 500 works for a very large public library.

After the selection made by these competent scholars, the rest, the writer thinks, is merely a question of cost.

Andrew Lang on Dickens. Since Swinburne's recent article in The London Quarterly Review, mention of which was made in these columns last week, Dickens seems to have become the ball of contention that is being tossed among writers generally. Replying to Mr. Swinburne's earlier remarks, Mr. Lang says in part:

"Now I am a recent editor of Dickens, if to write preliminary essays on a gentleman's novels, good, bad, or indifferent, is to 'edit' him. Personally, I don't think that it is, exactly. I made no attempt to amend or preserve the sacred text of these masterpieces of the human intellect, and really, compared with the vulgate or common text of Thackeray, that of Dickens is quite respectable. It is probably better than the text of the 'Waverley Novels,' in which the Gaelic is a heart-break to the philologist, while the Latin quotations are in want of a friendly hand. Moreover, Sir Walter cannot possibly have written in 'The Surgeon's Daughter' that Nautch girls 'perfumed their Oriental domes' for the amusement of the European traveler. The conjectural emendation of a correspondent, 'perfumed their Oriental dances,' is worthy of a Bentley or a Verrall and must be correct. However, the text must be respected, and I never pretended to interfere with that of Dickens. I merely spoke my mind about his books with the frankness of an old and enthusiastic admirer, and the candor of an elegant and liberal mind—such as George III. spoke of Shakespeare, in fact. When Dickens 'wallows naked in the pathetic'; when he kills off little boys and girls and dogs and Dora; when he 'drops into poetry' (quite unconsciously) and reels off blank verse printed as prose; when he wraps up a plot in a mystery (as the mother of M. Jeanes do la Pluche enveloped the secret of his birth;) when he invents Lord Verisopht (or Lord Frederick Verisophi;) when his fun is as the crackling of thorns under a pot; when he writes 'Carol Philosophy' and the 'History of England,' and does a score of other things which do not 'set his genius,' I see that he is astray, and I say so with 'enthusiasum,' to adopt the spelling of a literary journal."

Another Book On Aubrey Beardsley. Albert E. Gallatin, whose forthcomming book on Aubrey Beardsley was first noticed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, has brought to light considerable new material concerning his subject. Mr. Gallatin has been in communication with many collectors of this great artist's work, among whom the artist's sister, Miss Mabel Beardsley, the well-known actress, who is now playing with Mrs. Langtry in London, has aided him in several ways. Mr. Edmund Gosse, who was one of Beardsley's friends, also aided Mr. Gallatin in getting possession of certain data.

Mr. Gallatin, who lives in this city, recently made the request in The Saturday Review of London that those possessing unrecorded drawings communicate with him. A London publisher will bring out the book in the late Autumn.

A Parody on Mary MacLane. At last it has come—the real parody—not the stuff that the papers have been publishing by the ream, as what Mary MacLane "might have said," but the printed book entitled the "Story of Lizzie McGuire," by herself, which Henry A. Dickerman & Sons of Boston announce for publication this Fall. The author's true identity is not revealed, but he is said to be a Boston man. That Miss MacLane's book is highly susceptible of interesting parody is evident to the most casual reader of her many startlingly original statements. One knows what to look for, therefore, in the record of Miss McGuire's checkered career. "I have decided to put down in my diary," she says, "a full account of myself and my feelings, for I am queer. * * * I am a sweet, dear, maiden of thirty-five Summers, and I have lived in Chelsea all my life. Surely that is enough. I need not add, after telling that, that my parallel cannot be found on earth to-day. * * * The only days of my life when the barrenness of Chelsea has seemed to brighten up * * * has been the thirty St. Patrick Days that I can vividly recall." Apropos of Miss MacLane's passion for steak with "fresh young California onions," Miss McGuire finds equal ecstacies in "the adorable gray sausages which the Beef Trust cannot touch." In closing, Miss McGuire remarks, "As I look bold over my diary and read what I have written, I can plainly see that I am a bluff, a fool, and a liar. * * * I have written a lot of fibs in my diary, and, like myself, it is all a bluff, but if people go wild over young girls who seek notoriety by writing slush about themselves, why should I not make a stab at selling a few diaries?"

All of Miss MacLane's foibles, her frank confessions, her tender passions, are well paralleled, and if Miss McGuire's vulgarity is at times sadly apparent, Miss MacLane's is equally so.

Mme. Butterfly in Opera. John Luther Long's "Madame Butterfly," that dainty little love story of Japan, which was first published as a magazine story, and afterward, in dramatized form, had a successful run at a New York and an English theatre, is about to be brought before the public in still another garb. Signor Giacomo Puccini, the author of "La Boheme," has just converted the little story into an opera. The first act takes place in Nagasaki, and it is here that the woman's love is revealed, but the "left-motif" of the suicide is heard at times, even in the great love duet which is the feature of the act. Signor Puccini, it is said, has given much time to a careful study of the Japanese world, and possesses an extensive "collection of Japanese 'Kotre Musica' by the Tokio Academy." It is announced that the opera will first be produced early in Autumn at the Théâtre Constanzi, Rome, and in all probability it will not be long before it may be expected in both England and America.

Naisly Personal. **In a recent number of The Century, in a contributed article on bloodhounds, the statement was made on an authority believed to be trustworthy that a number of bloodhounds had been killed on the plantation of Jefferson Davis toward the close of the civil war. In the September Century the editor gives prominence to a denial of this fact from Mrs. Davis, which is further reinforced by an ex-slave, who was on the adjoining plantation, belonging to Mr. Davis's brother.

**Mr. Elliott Flower, author of "Policeman Flynn," insists that one can never imagine anything as funny as can be found in real life. "A daily newspaper," he says, "is a regular mine of humor for the man who knows how to work it. Just dig into the interior, and very likely you'll find a three-line item hidden away next to pure advertising matter that's good for a Civic Illustrated word story at least." Mr. Flower learned this trick while a newspaper reporter, when for a time he had a commission to pick up odd little stories.

**Another believer in the excellency of Mr. Flower's theory is Mr. S. R. Crockett, author of "The Stickit Minister" and "The Dark o' the Moon." He began life as a minister in the little Scotch town of Penicuik, and, as he received a very small salary, it was necessary for him to increase it by doing journalistic work. To assist him in his work he gathered thousands of clippings, from which he afterward was able to draw many valuable suggestions and ideas.

**Apropos of discounts an excellent story is told of Mark Twain. While connected with a publishing house, Mr. Clemens one day entered a New York bookstore, and, picking up a volume asked the price. He then suggested that as a publisher he should receive the usual 50 per cent. discount, to which the clerk readily assented. "As I am an author," said Mark, "it would appear that I am again entitled to 50 per cent. discount; and as a personal friend of the proprietor, I presume you will allow me the usual 25 per cent. discount." Once more the salesman bowed assent. "Well," continued Mark, "under these circumstances, I think I will take the book. What's the price?" The clerk began to figure industriously, then he announced the result. "As near as I can calculate," he said, apologetically, "we owe you the book and 35½ cents."

**The new "Book of Beauty," edited by Mrs. Harcourt Williamson, will contain a poem by Rudyard Kipling called "Roses Red and Roses White." Another feature of the book will be a poem dedicated to Queen Alexandra by Sir Edwin Arnold, while the Queen of Roumania also contributes to the volume.

**Mary E. Wilkins's "Jerome; a Poor Man," will appear on the stage this season with Walter E. Perkins in the leading rôle. Mr. Perkins's quaint character work is well known and he will be remembered as the leading actor in "My Friend from India." The dramatization of "Jerome; a Poor Man," has been done by Carroll Fleming, and is the first of Miss Wilkins's stories to have found its way to the stage.

**Mr. George Bird Grinnell has recently been sent to the West by President Roosevelt on a special mission to the Standing Rock Indians, with whom the Government has recently had trouble over the lease of certain lands. Mr. Grinnell will be remembered as the author of "The Punishment of the Stingy," a collection of old Indian folklore tales, which he is said to have learned from the Indians themselves in friendly vigils over their campfires.

**Mr. Joseph Hatton is said to be arranging his famous "Cigarette Papers" for publication in book form.

**It is reported that Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin has secured a number of letters which passed between Alexander Hamilton, James Reynolds, and his wife, Maria Reynolds, which he will use in his book, "The Climax; or, What Might Have Been."

**In a recent note from Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, Vice Consul at Leghorn, he says, referring to the recent American criticisms of his "In Tuscany": "I like this book of mine because it has brought me so many nice unknown correspondences in the United States."

**A writer in The London Athenaeum, speaking of Samuel Minturn Peck's volume of "Alabama Sketches," sums them up as follows:

Negro humor, local politics, religious denominational squabbles, and such like matters are no doubt easy to write about, but it is difficult to make them interesting. Even in America it seems they have begun to pall, and they have hardly ever proved attractive to English readers.

**W. F. G. Shanks, whose interesting recollections have recently figured in these columns, is preparing a volume of reminiscences. This should be, and doubtless will be, a work of much interest. Mr. Shanks is one of the old-school newspaper men of New York, and has known men and things for forty years. He was one of the company of brilliant war correspondents who wrote the daily history of the civil war. Afterward he became a member of the staff of The New York Tribune, and was for some years city editor of that paper under Whitelaw Reid. In recent years Mr. Shanks has utilised his wide acquaintance with men by supplying them with clippings from papers, while at the same time he has conducted that unique publication, The Bond Buyer.

**Among the notable features of Alumni Day at the commencement celebrations of the University of Vermont was the presentation of the Hon. Mr. Roberts, in behalf of the class of '69, of a portrait of the late Herbert Tuttle, former Professor of Modern European History at Cornell University. The painting is the work of Mary McArthur Tuttle, who also painted a portrait of her husband for Cornell University.

**It is announced in England that Mrs. Craigie, better known as John Oliver Hobbes, whose novel "Love and the Soul Hunter" will be published in book form next month, will shortly produce a play in collaboration with Mr. Murray Carson, one of the authors of "Rosemary." Mrs. Craigie's part in the collaboration is concerned principally with the dialogue in which she is said to have no superior.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Year by Year. By Edwin Emerson, Jr. Introduction by Georg G. Gervinus. Illustrated. 12mo. 3 vols. Pp. about 600 per volume. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.00 per set.

THE FEUDAL REGIME. By Charles Seignobos. Translated and edited by Earle W. Dow. 8vo. Pp. v.-70. New York: Henry Holt & Co. (Pamphlet.) 50 cents.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD COLLEGE HISTORIES. Merton College, by Bernard W. Henderson; New College, by Hastings Rashdall and Robert H. Rait. 12mo. Two volumes. Pp. about 240 per volume. Series complete in 20 volumes. $40 per set; $2 per volume. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

STUDIES IN UNITED STATES HISTORY. A Guide for the Use of Students and Teachers. By Sara M. Riggs. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-178. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

THE STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS. Parts 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Folio, paper. New York: Francis R. Niglutsch.

MATTHEW ARNOLD. By Herbert W. Paul. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. viii.-188. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PERKIN WARBECK, Pretender to the Crown of England. By Edwin Hayes, Jr., and George Chauncey Briner. 12mo. Pp. 43. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

THE LAWSON HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CUP. A Record of Fifty Years. By Winfield M. Thompson and Thomas W. Lawson. Folio. Pp. xv.-408. Boston, Mass.: Winfield W. Lawson.

Religion and Science.

JESUS THE JEW, AND OTHER ADDRESSES. By Harris Weinstock. 12mo. Pp. 229. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH AND GOSPEL MIRACLES. A Study of the Evidences of the Gospel's Superphysical Features in the Light of the Established Results of Modern Psychical Research. By the Rev. Edward Mascomb Duff and Thomas Gilchrist Allen. 12mo. Pp. xii.-394. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

THE TEMPLE BIBLE. (two volumes;) THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH and LAMENTATIONS. Edited by E. Tyrell Green. THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET EZEKIEL. Edited by O. C. Whitehouse. 24mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE KINGDOM OF THE INVISIBLE. By Mary Platt Parmele. A paper read before the Wednesday Afternoon Club Dec. 18, 1901. 12mo. Pp. 46. (Brochure.) New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

A REVOLUTION IN THE SCIENCE OF COSMOLOGY. The Keystone to the Arch of Science. By George Campbell. 12mo. Pp. 216. Topeka, Kansas: Crane & Co. (Two volumes.)

Poetry, Essays and New Editions.

THE DEATH OF SIR LAUNCELOT, and Other Poems. By Condé Benoist Pallen. 12mo. Pp. 128. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

THE BEST OF STEVENSON. Edited by Alexander Jessup. 12mo. Pp. 398. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

CAP AND GOWN. Third Series. Selected by R. L. Paget. 16mo. Pp. xiv.-330. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

ODE ON THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD. By Bliss Carman. Folio. Pp. 34. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF HAMLET, Prince of Denmark. Folio. Pp. 172. East Aurora, N. Y.: Roycroft Shop.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF VICTORIAN VERSE. Edited by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-570. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

THE WORKS OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Vols. XVII.-XVIII. "Captain Fracasse." Translated and edited by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast. 8vo. Pp. 353. New York: George D. Sproul.

CORNEILLE AND THE SPANISH DRAMA. By J. B. Segall. 12mo. Pp. ix.-147. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, agents. $1.50.

REMEMBERED DAYS. By James B. Kenyon. 12mo. Pp. 228. New York: Eaton & Mains.

SONGS. By James Vila Blake. 12mo. Pp. 109. Boston: James H. West Company.

Fiction.

CASTLE CRANEYCROW. By George Barr McCutcheon. 12mo. Pp. 390. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

THE NATURAL MAN. A Romance of the Golden Age. By J. William Lloyd. 12mo. Pp. 140. Newark, N. J.: Benedict Prieth.

THE WAY OF A MAN. A Romance. By Morley Roberts. 12mo. Pp. vi.-311. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE DEAD CITY. By Gabriele D'Annunzio. Rendered into English by Prof. G. Manteilini. First English Version. 12mo. Pp. vi.-282. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.25.

THE BRIDGE OF THE GODS. A Romance of Indian Oregon. By F. H. Balch. Seventh edition. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-280. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

A SPECKLED BIRD. By Augusta Evans Wilson. 12mo. Pp. 428. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

A WOMAN'S NO. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. 12mo. Pp. 294. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

IN THE GATES OF ISRAEL. Stories of the Jews. By Herman Bernstein. 12mo. Pp. 316. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

THAT MINISTER'S BOY; or, Was He as Black as They Painted Him. (FRED. HARWOOD;) or, Turned Out of His Home. Stories for Boys. By W. W. Hooper. 12mo. Pp. 256. Brooklyn: Published by The Brooklyn Eagle Press.

Travel and Description.

THE ADVENTURES OF MARCO POLO, THE GREAT TRAVELER. Edited by Edward Atherton. Appleton's Home Reading Books. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-162. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

WATER EXPLORING. A Guide to Pleasant Steamboat Trips Everywhere. By Cromwell Childe. 24mo. Pp. 112. Published by The Brooklyn Eagle. Pamphlet.

Educational.

THE ESSENTIALS OF BUSINESS LAW. By Francis M. Burdick. 12mo. Pp. xx.-226. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HAROLD'S DISCUSSIONS. By John W. and Edna B. Troeger. Vol. V. "Nature Study Readers." 12mo. Pp. xii.-298. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

GRAPHIC METHOD FOR SOLVING CERTAIN QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC OR ALGEBRA. By George L. Vose. Second edition. 24mo. Pp. 62. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 50 cents.

A BRIEF OF NECROSCOPY AND ITS MEDICO-LEGAL RELATION. Arranged by Gustav Schmitt. Pocket edition. Pp. 200. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Miscellaneous.

MAN'S GREATEST DISCOVERY. How to Control Fate Through Suggestion—Not Hypnotism, but Suggestion. By Henry Harrison Brown. 12mo. Pp. 70 per book. (three brochures.) Paper. San Francisco, Cal.: The Now Company. 25 cents per volume.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution for the Year Ended June 30, 1900. 8vo. Pp. 738. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.

CRANBROOK TALES. By George G. Booth. 8vo. Pp. 99. Detroit: The Cranbrook Press.

AUG

HIPPOLYTE TAINE.

The Life of the Great French Litterateur Told Mainly by His Correspondence.*

THIS is the first of a series of three volumes in which is to be presented, mainly through letters, the outline of the life of the French littérateur Hippolyte Taine, who is perhaps best known to English readers by his "History of English Literature" and his "Ancien Régime." Judged by the standard of that which the editors of the initial volume set out to accomplish, it must be pronounced a success, although it can by no means be called a successful biography. Indeed, it does not deserve to be styled a biography at all, in the sense that Mrs. Gaskell and George Lewes wrote biography. Taine was a peculiarly modest man, with a nervous shrinking from all publicity of a personal nature, and so severe were the restrictions laid by him upon his literary executors that he reduced them from the plane of biographers to that of mere chroniclers. This was unfortunate, as in view of his gifts and position his life could hardly fail to furnish interesting material to the general reader.

Yet, in spite of this drawback, the volume is well worth reading by those who would learn what manner of man the author was and who would gain a side-light on the thorough but stereotyped nature of French instruction and the evils of a system in which all is made to depend on official place. From earliest youth Taine was primarily, almost exclusively, a scholar, and the "events" in his life are therefore chiefly of a scholastic nature; the letters, however, most of which are addressed to his immedate family and to school comrades, reveal an affectionate, engaging personality, despite the pedantic tone of the early epistles, which goes far to supply the note of more intimate interest which is otherwise lacking.

The volume before us has for sub-title "Correspondance de Jeunesse," and covers the period from 1847 to 1853. In an introductory chapter and in paragraphs interspersed throughout the book the anonymous editors supply the biographical information absolutely essential to an intelligent perusal of the one-sided correspondence.

Hippolyte-Adolphe Taine, as he was baptized, was born at Vouziers, France, on April 21, 1828, of an honest, prosperous bourgeoise family, several of whose members had achieved a certain unostentatious provincial fame. Both from his mother's and father's family the future savant came legitimately by his bookish tastes, which were early the subject of careful personal attention on the part of his father. Unfortunately, however, the elder Taine died when his son was but twelve years of age, and the lad was sent to Paris to the Lycée Bonaparte, at which he remained until his entrance at the Ecole Normale in 1848, as first in the list of applicants. The boy had originally been intended for a notary, but at the family council called to decide upon the question of his future this idea was finally abandoned, not, as his biographers inform us, on account of his remarkable gifts, "but because prudence did not permit the expenditure of the family's modest fortune on one individual, as must have been the case in paying for his apprenticeship." Accordingly, he was enabled to devote himself to scholarship, to his own and his country's profit.

Several boys destined for renown were among those who entered the normal school with Taine, as, Edmond About, Sarcey, Paul Albert, and Frédéric Rieder; but in point of scholarship none could be considered his competitor. As giving an estimate both of the lad's mental and moral qualities at this time, the opinion of one of his teachers, M. Vacherot, is worth quoting. Taine was, he says, "the most industrious, the most distinguished of the pupils I have met at the Normal School. Of an ardent thirst for knowledge, whose like I have never seen. A mind remarkable for the rapidity of its conception, the finesse, the subtlety, the power of its thought. Only he grasps, conceives, judges, and formulates too rapidly. He unites with great gentleness of character and amiable manners an indomitable firmness to a degree that no one can influence his thought. He is, however, not of this world. The motto of Spinoza will be his: 'To live for the sake of thinking. As for morality, I believe that this exceptional, aristocratic nature is a stranger to all passions other than the passion for truth. He is first by a long distance, in all the classes and examinations."

In the Summer of 1849 Taine successfully passed the "licentiate," or Bachelor of Arts examination, and he then began to apply himself assiduously to the study of philosophy in preparation for the so-called "agrégation," or university fellowship at the Sorbonne. When, however, in 1851 he presented himself for the test, which he underwent with the greatest ease, his candidature was refused by the jury on the ground that his discussion of the object of morality had not been along the lines intended. This was doubtless in great part due to his early emancipation from the formal doctrines of the Christian religion. Taine's fellow-students and preceptors were thunderstruck; to them the decision seemed incredible. There was, however, no appeal therefrom, and at the completion of his course at the Normal School the young scholar, who seems to have incurred the ill will of those in power by the originality and freedom of his views, was sent to fill the post of instructor of philosophy at the college of Nevers, instead of being retained in Paris, as was considered due to his attainments. A few months later he was transferred to the chair of rhetoric at Poitiers, and from this point he forwarded to Paris his theses on the nature of sensation, which he proposed to defend for the acquisition of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Again, however, he found himself helpless in the face of official stupidity and narrow-mindedness. "It shows a lack of common sense," declared one of the professors with whom his fate rested, "to present opinions to a faculty which they don't entertain themselves." Accordingly, Taine turned to the safe field of litcrature, selecting Fontaine as his cheval de bataille, on which finally in 1853 he successfully stormed the jealous portals of the doctorate. In the meantime, however, a great change had come into his life through the definite severing of his connection with the State educational system and his return to Paris, where he supported himself by giving private lessons, thus gaining opportunity for the prosecution of the far-reaching and diverse studies which he considered as a basis for his projected literary work. It is at this moment that the volume closes, when his future has taken on a most problematic character before his issuance from the ranks of well-trained, ambitious youths, of whom France always possesses an abundance.

*H. TAINE, SA VIE ET SA CORRESPONDANCE. Vol. I. Paris: Hachette et Cie.; New York: Dyrsen Pfeiffer. Octavo, pp. 366, 16 cents. Paper bound.

Book Collectors Who Gamble.

The book auction season, now drawing to a close in London, has afforded many instances of the risks which collectors take. The most significant is the case of the recently discovered "new" book by Charles Lamb. It was chiefly by the two series of the "Essays of Elia" that Lamb's fame was established, but while these volumes are valuable, (they have sold for over $200,) his early juvenile books are greater treasures in the eyes of collectors, Daly's copy of "Poetry for Children" selling for $2,220 in 1900.

Five months ago E. V. Lucas, Lamb's latest literary admirer, found a reference to a new bit of Eliana in the Lamb-Wordsworth correspondence at Ambleside, the residence of Gordon Wordsworth. Writing under date of Feb. 1, 1806, Lamb refers to several books which he has just sent to his friend, including "A paraphrase on the King and Queen of Hearts, of which I, being the author, beg Mr. Johnny Wordsworth's acceptance and opinion." A copy of this book was found in the collection of Miss Edith Pollock, a London lover of children's books, who had purchased it for a few shillings, together with several other juvenile publications, at the Tuer sale in July, 1900. The book, boasting a new bibliographical rank, was speedily sent to the auction room, and on March 19 last was bought by a New York collector for £222—a large sum to pay, in view of the fact that the front cover of the book bore the date of 1809, while the title page was dated Nov. 18, 1805. As Lamb had presented a copy in February, 1806, the £222 copy was apparently a second issue. This proved to be the case, and another copy, with the front cover dated 1806, soon turned up and was sold for £240 at a London auction June 5, another New York collector securing it.

The 1806 "King and Queen of Hearts" is now worth much more than £240, and will continue to appreciate in value, in the absence of any other copy, for the book is acknowledged to be Lamb's first essay in juvenilia. The other copy, dated 1809, is worth much less than £222, and will continue to depreciate, for no collector is especially interested in the second issue of a famous book. The man who bought the latter copy took a chance, and presumably now regrets it. Yet he would not be a good collector if he were not courageous. Bibliographical opportunities must be grasped, if one desires to form a fine collection.

An interesting illustration of the chances taken by collectors was shown at a sale in this city in May, 1897. There then came into the auction room the library of a New York lover of Shelley, whose special collection of first editions of the poet's works was believed to be the finest in the world. The prize of the collection was a copy of the first issue of "Queen Mab," 1813, which had been presented by Shelley to Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, (whom he married three years later,) and which contained over a page of her writing, beginning: "This book is sacred to me." That volume might reasonably be expected to appeal to a poet, to even a non-poetical lover of a poet. It so appealed to an American librettist, whose library contains many rarities and treasures, that he gave $615 for it, though the last time it had been sold (at Banker Brayton Ives's sale in 1891) it had brought only $190.

The all-wise frequenters of auction rooms scoffed at the author of "Robin Hood," who had thus ventured to pay a "fanciful" price for a first Shelley, even though it possessed a strong personal interest. Yet a rebound copy of the same book, lacking the tender associations of the other, sold this Spring for $600, and the $615 example, which once belonged to Shelley's wife, could hardly be bought to-day for $2,500. In 1897 it might have been considered costly; in 1902 it is justly regarded as an almost incomparable literary possession.

Shelley's fame and Lamb's are, of course, unalterable by time, and he who gambles in their books does so with infrequent regret. Not so the little coterie that plunged on Kipling a few years ago. The first copy of "Schoolboy Lyrics," Kipling's first book that came upon the market, was privately purchased from an Anglo-Indian, to whom it had doubtless been presented by the parents of the author, then in his fifteenth year. It was resold by a dealer for a little less than $400, and was again sold to Albert J. Morgan for something under $500. A second copy turned up in the Spring of 1899 and brought £135 at Sotheby's, being soon resold at a small advance to a collector in Chicago.

The mercenary souls to whom authors give their books read of this event with joy, and hastened to send other copies to the auction room, together with first editions of Kipling's later writings. A few items sold high for a while, and then Kipling began to depreciate. Collectors naturally became suspicious when a public sale contains three copies of a book once thought to exist in a unique example. Mr. Morgan's library was privately sold in the Spring of 1901 to George H. Richmond, and his special collection of Kipling's books was resold to Mr. Williamson for $6,000. Later in 1901 a second-Kipling collection, possessing many interesting features, was sold to another American collector for about $4,000. There are surely few authors whose writings are valued at $6,000 or even $4,000, and assuredly no other writer ever had such early bibliographical fame.

If Kipling's literary fame endures, the first editions of his early books will gradually go back to the former prices; if the reverse is the case, the speculative collectors who gambled in his writings will mourn their investment. Even now they are reading with troubled eyes "The Islanders" of last January, and last month's "Wireless," and are secretly wishing that he would return to the early manner of "Danny Deever" and "Dinah Shadd." The readers who recently worshipped and raised him to a pinnacle of golden adoration are doubting to-day; the collectors who went further, substantially backing the judgment of the public, are beginning to regret.

Probably no books of recent date were ever speculated in so largely as were the publications of Morris's Kelmscott Press. Immediately after the death of the poet-Socialist-printer, the Kelmscott books began to sell high at American sales. This continued for several years, Edelheim's set being sold at a great profit in March, 1900, and a sale at Henkels's, in Philadelphia, May 16, 1900, exhibiting extraordinary prices. In 1901 Mr. French's set realized $4,575.50 (the $1,375 given for three vellum copies being excluded,) Mr. Arnold's set bringing $3,853.50; the Shakespeare Trial Page, which sold for $625, and the Ancoats Leaflet, which fetched $6.25, being set aside. Later American sales in 1901 did not exhibit the Kelmscott Press books in a prepossessing light, and the prices paid here in 1902 were very low. Curiously enough, the books are now selling high in England, the Chaucer, on paper, bringing £94 on June 7, 1902, and the same book, on vellum, selling for £520, as against £83 and £510 last year.

In this country the Kelmscott books will probably never return to the inflated prices of a few years ago. It is difficult to imagine why they should do so, for there is no sane reason why a paper Chaucer, issued in an edition of 425 copies at £20 each, should be worth £94 in England or $500 here. It is possibly true that for typography, ornament, and illustration combined, the Chaucer is one of the grandest books issued from the press since the invention of printing, (one cannot go further and adopt Mr. Ellis's extravagant language concerning it); but the fact of its typographical excellence and artistic beauty should not make it a costly volume, for it is not a rare book and can never reasonably become rare.

The speculative book collector, possessing money, bibliographical knowledge, and common sense can make a small fortune out of book collecting rightly pursued. Sometimes he loses money, but this is more apt to be the case when he invests in modern books. When he invests in the works of a living author this is particularly apt to be so, but the chance thus taken adds the zest of gambling to the collector's business. And most collectors are gamblers at heart, after all—only they dislike to acknowledge the fact.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

England's Shakespearean Losses

The latest issue of the Athenaeum contains the following interesting advertisement:

Shakespeare.—Wanted to purchase, fine copies of the First Folio, 1623; Second Folio, 1632; and Third Folio, 1663 or 1664. Very high price will be paid for any in choice condition; also for Quarto Plays prior to 1600.—Albert Jackson & Son, 224, Great Portland Street, London.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS reprints this advertisement because of its general interest. It is hardly possible that its publication will induce American owners of fine Shakespeare quartos and folios to part with their prizes. One may also doubt whether Albert Jackson & Son will secure in England fine copies of any of the items for which they advertise, for it is a well-known fact that Great Britain is practically drained of purchasable examples of the early editions of Shakespeare's plays.

It is understood that these booksellers are acting in this case for Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., whose Shakespeare collection includes a host of rare books, prints, and manuscripts connected with the name of the poet. They have been Mr. Perry's London agents for several years, and have secured an important part of the Shakespearean items that come upon the market during that time. A brief list of purchases made by them for Mr. Perry in London since the beginning of 1889 may be of interest:

1. Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," 1632, Halliwell-Phillipps sale, July 1, 1889, —495.

2. Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, (the edition printed by James Roberts, considered by Halliwell to be earlier than the other edition of the same year printed for Thomas Fisher,) Birket Foster sale, June 11, 1894 —£122.

3. Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," 1600, the edition printed by Roberts, Foster sale, £146.

4. "Sir John Oldcastle," (by Drayton, Hathway, Munday, and Wilson, but once attributed to Shakespeare,) the edition of 1600, with Shakespeare's name on title page, Foster sale, £41.

5. Shakespeare's "King Lear," 1608, (the edition of that year which does not specify the place of sale,) Foster sale, £100. (This was George Daniel's copy, which sold for £29 8s. in 1864; probably also Sir William Tite's, which fetched £11 in 1874, may also be George Steevens's copy.)

6. "A Yorkshire Tragedy," 1619; first edition was 1608, (once attributed to Shakespeare,) Foster sale, £28.

7. Shakespeare's "Works," Oxford, 1744, six volumes, edited by Sir Thomas Hanmer, containing the original India ink drawings of Francis Hayman's designs, Sir Edward Herbert Bunbury sale, July 2, 1896, £160.

8. Halliwell-Phillipps's Shakespearean collection, sold privately in January, 1897, for a sum said to be £5,000.

9. Shakespeare's "Pericles," 1609, beautiful copy in the original vellum, measuring 7 by 5¼ inches, John Tudor Frere sale, Feb. 14, 1898, £171.

10. Giovanni Savara's "I Quattro Libri della Filosofia," Venice, 1595, with two signatures of "W. Shakespeare," written twice outside the cover, said by William Pickering, the book dealer, and Madden, keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum, to be really the poet's handwriting, the pedigree goes back to 1611, sold at Sotheby's, July 29, 1898, for £102.

11. "The Troublesome Raigne of King John," 1591, (believed to be the play on which Shakespeare founded his "King John," the first genuine text of which appeared in the first folio, 1623,) slightly imperfect, but only one other copy—Capell's, in Trinity College, Cambridge, England—is known to exist; sold at Sotheby's, April 24, 1899, for £510.

12. Halliwell-Phillipps's "Life of Shakespeare," 1848, one of six thick paper copies, extra illustrated with eleven letters from Halliwell to George Daniel, Whalley's "Notes" (unpublished) on Shakespeare, &c.; sold at Sotheby's, March 2, 1901, for £48. (This was the Daniel copy which sold for only £2 12s. in 1864.)

13. Samuel Ireland's "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments Under the Hand and Seal of William Shakespeare," 1796, inlaid to quarto size and interleaved with manuscript copies of W. H. Ireland's original forgeries, in the latter's handwriting; Edward James Stanley sale, June 21, 1900, £122. (Mr. Perry also owns the original forgeries, which he secured a number of years ago in New York at private sale.)

14. The Second Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1632, with the excessively rare "Smethwick" title page and a brilliant impression of the portrait by Droushout, very fine unwashed copy, bound in red morocco in the early part of the last century, measuring 12⅞ by 8⅝ inches, containing two variations unknown to the editor of Lowndes, (most copies have the Allot title page,) sold at Sotheby's, March 21, 1902, for £690. (This is a record price for the book.)

15. "The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth," 1617, (the first edition was 1598, but only a few copies of the 1617 edition are known, perhaps only this, the Bodleian copy and the two copies in the British Museum. The Bodleian copy of the first edition is unique,) sold at Sotheby's, June 5, 1902, for £197.

16. "Polimanteia," 1595, containing the first printed reference to Shakespeare, ("all praise-worthy Lucretia, Sweet Shakespeare,") a book of extraordinary rarity; Fountaine sale, June 11, 1902, £151.

17. "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1608, (once attributed to Shakespeare,) beautiful copy, one of three known to exist, a second being at Trinity College, the third being the Frederick Perkins copy, sold to Quaritch in 1889 for £14; the present copy realized at the Fountaine sale the large sum of £320.

18. "Mucedorus," 1615, (another early English play, also attributed at one time to Shakespeare, first edition was 1598, the present is the sixth edition, but all editions are rare;) Fountaine sale, £80.

This list illustrates the exceeding richness of the Shakespearean collection of Marsden J. Perry (whose name is printed "Martin J. Perry," by Mr. Lee in an article on "The Shakespeare First Folio.") It also gives a fresh proof of the manner in which England is losing the most valuable memorials of her literature. In the early part of 1899 Mr. Lee made this appeal: "Public sentiment ought to demand that whenever any specially valuable Shakespearean treasure, which should be regarded as a national monument comes into the market, the Director of such a national institution as the British Museum should have funds placed by the Government at his disposal to enable him to enter into competition on something like level ground with American amateurs." That was three years ago, and our bibliographical invasion of England has not ceased. Her losses during that time, particularly in the Shakespearean department, were never greater. Mr. Lee and the London Times may well ask themselves, "What is the end to be?"

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Marco Polo.*

In Appleton's Home Reading Books appears as the most recent contribution "The Adventures of Marco Polo," with an appropriate introduction, descriptive of the period. Mr. Edward Atherton gives what were European conditions when Marco Polo left Venice in 1271. Some thirty years before, Europe "was in deadly terror of the Mongols led by Yenghis." In 1240 Budapest had been captured. It awakens a smile to-day when we read that the English fishermen could not sell their herring because the Dutch mariners who bought the fish were afraid to leave their own ports, dreading the Mongols. The author of the volume acknowledges his indebtedness to Col. Yule's well-known work. "Marco Polo" will be found singularly attractive to young people.

*APPLETON'S HOME READING BOOKS. The Adventures of Marco Polo, the Great Traveler. Edited by Edward Atherton. Cloth, Illustrated. Pp. 242. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 45 cents.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE new novel by F. Hopkinson Smith, "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," which has been running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, will be published in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons Aug. 29. This novel is Mr. Smith's longest one, as well as his most ambitious. The chief part of the story deals with the life of an artist in New York, and Mr. Smith pictures artistic and literary life in New York during the last thirty-five years, with which he has been so familiar. The early part of the story is practically the history of the end of one civilization—that of the old South, where the hero was born, and from which he is transferred to New York studios and so-called bohemian cafés.

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"Outlines of the History of Art," translated from the last German edition, edited, revised, and enlarged with new illustrations by Russell Sturgis, will come out in the Fall. Wilhelm Lübke's "History of Art" has been the standard book on this subject. Mr. Sturgis has added much additional matter to the two forthcoming volumes, having paid much attention to the illustrations. It will bear the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

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"Views and Reviews," by W. E. Henley, will be published in a short time by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is the second series in the "Essays in Appreciation." The book contains comments on the art and the artists of the last century, and in particular the romantic school, so arranged as to become a handbook of reference, containing an essay on "Romanticism" and an estimate of R. A. M. Stevenson as a critic of art. The London Spectator says that "Mr. Henley has been known for a considerable time as one of the most fearless, if not also one of the most uncompromising, of art critics, the sworn foe of conventionality in 'paint' and of flabby timidity in writing the truth about it."

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"Songs of England's Glory," compiled by William Canton and H. P. Robinson, will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in the early Fall. This is a collection of poems and ballads relating to the noblest episodes of English history.

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The attempt to bring out a uniform set of the works of Brander Matthews is gradually finding substantial expression by Charles Scribner's Sons, who will bring out in September his "Aspects of Fiction and Other Ventures in Criticism." This is enlarged from the second edition originally presented by The Century Company by the inclusion of new papers. Uniform with the forthcoming volume are "Pen and Ink Papers on Subjects of More or Less Importance," "Parts of Speech: Essays on English," "The Historical Novel and Other Essays," "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century."

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"Her Lord and Master," by Martha Morton, with illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy and Esther MacNamara, will be ready for publication about Nov. 1 by Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. The author is very well known as a successful playwright, and it is believed that she will be successful in novel writing, too.

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A notable addition to Longmans, Green & Co.'s Silver Library is Buckle's "History of Civilization in England." It will be in three volumes, and as it has cost $6 since 1867, it will now be within the reach of a much larger circle of readers.

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"Donovan Pasha," by Sir Gilbert Parker, author of "The Right of Way," is soon to be published by D. Appleton & Co. While this volume was in preparation for the press the honor of knighthood came to the author, who is one of the three or four most worthily successful writers of fiction in recent years. His Canadian romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," has gone through many editions. He has entered a new field with "Donovan Pasha."

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Apropos of Cecil Rhodes's bequests of American scholarships in Oxford University, E. P. Dutton & Co. have arranged with the English publishers to issue in this country at once the history of each of the Oxford Colleges written by men who are qualified to do so. Eighteen volumes are ready for Autumn publication. "Queen's," by the Rev. J. R. Magrath, and "Hertford," by S. G. Hamilton, M. A., will be ready in October. Among those to follow are "All Souls'," by C. Grant Robertson, M. A.; "Magdalen," by the Rev. H. A. Wilson; "Brasenose," by J. Buchan, M. A.; "Corpus Christi," by the Rev. Dr. T. Fowler, President of Corpus.

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"The House Under the Sea," by Max Pemberton, author of "Footsteps of a Throne," is announced for publication this Autumn by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Pemberton's new story is running serially in The Strand Magazine.

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On Sunday evening, Sept. 7, 1902, at 8 o'clock a challenge debate and entertainment between the Waverley Club of the Union Settlement and the Lincoln-Douglas Debating Society of the Y. M. H. A. will take place in the auditorium of the Y. M. H. A. building, at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The subject of the debate will be, "Resolved, That Immigration to This Country be Further Restricted by Law."

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Dodd, Mead & Co. are preparing a holiday edition of Hamilton W. Mabie's "Under the Trees," which will contain a number of beautiful illustrations by Charles L. Hinton, whose recent drawings for Mr. Mabie's "Child of Nature" called forth very favorable comments.

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The George W. Dillingham Company announce that a second edition of 25,000 copies of Augusta Evans Wilson's "A Speckled Bird" is about to be issued.

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Harper & Brothers have secured Mr. Edwin A. Abbey's permission to reproduce in color in their Magazine for September his paintings entitled "The Quest of the Holy Grail," now in the Boston Library. Of these pictures Dr. Henry van Dyke said "they have the power and poetry of a realised ideal." The same issue of the magazine will contain an article on the places Stevenson loved and made immortal in his books, by William Sharp. Other contributions will be by Richard Le Gallienne, who writes of Julia Cooley, a little Connecticut girl of eight years whose remarkable verse, for one so young, has attracted considerable attention; Prof. Woodrow Wilson will write of "Early Migrations Westward," dealing with the period when the need of a permanent Congress began to be vigorously felt, and Agnes Repplier will have an essay on "The Headsman."

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The September Century will contain the "Personal Recollections" of Mr. E. L. Godkin, prepared by Mr. Joseph B. Bishop, who was for many years associated with Mr. Godkin on the editorial staff of The Evening Post. The article is said to contain a number of new anecdotes and not a little that will be in the nature of a revelation of Mr. Godkin's unique personality.

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The August American Illustrated Methodist Magazine contains an article on "Hall Caine and Manxland," by Joseph Caillister. There is also an instructive and entertaining article on "The Olive Groves of California," by Rosa B. Lee. "The Ghost of Injun Joe" is a contribution toward the fiction of this number, while the regular departments of the magazine contain some unusually interesting matter.

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The Brooklyn Daily Eagle has just published "Water Exploring," by Cromwell Childe, which is a companion volume to his recently published "Trolley Exploring," now in its sixth edition. The present little book is full of interesting information covering practically the entire water touring territory east of the Mississippi River. The book should be valuable not only for its timeliness in the present vacation season, but it is full of information which may prove valuable for ready reference.

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In September Scribner's Walter A. Wyckoff, the author of "The Workers," will begin a new series dealing with the conditions which surround the wage-earners in England. The picture he draws of the laboring man in London is much brighter than the general American idea of him. Some of the other features of this issue will be a description of the fascinating life at Villa Medici of the Prix de Rome student whom France sends to Italy for a period of study. There will also be a new sea story by James B. Connolly, and William F. Whitehouse, son of Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, will give an account of a journey through Abyssinia.

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Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for early publication the last completed novel written by the late Sir Walter Besant called "No Other Way." They are also preparing for the press a sociological study of the working people of New York, entitled "The Leaven in a Great City," by Lillian W. Betts. In this book the author endeavors to show the influence of the altruists and the churches on the lives of those who ask for nothing but the opportunity to earn their living.

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The Century Company will issue this Fall a new nature book on "Caterpillars and Their Moths," by Ida Mitchell Eliot and Caroline Gray Soule, which represents the work of more than twenty years of study and rearing moths.

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Among the new books to be published by Thomas Whittaker during the Fall season will be "Makers of Modern Fiction," by J. Dawson, being the third in the series of studies on The Makers of Modern English; "Cameos From Nature," by Mrs. J. T. Gumersall, with numerous illustrations; "The Church and Its Social Mission;" by the Principal of Aberdeen University, Dr. J. Marshall Lang; "Ourselves and the Universe," by J. Brierly, author of "Studies of the Soul."; a "Robert Browning Birthday Book," "The Story of Catharine of Siena," by Florence Witts, and "Up and Down the Pantiles," by Emma Marshall.

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Peter Newell will put out, through the Century Company, another "Topsey and Turvy" book this year, which will be made up of selections from his two previous books, published in 1893 and 1894, and which are now out of print.

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Marie Corelli has again demonstrated her versatility by the preparation of a new book called "A Christmas Greeting," and which is in the line of a revival of the old-time "annual." The book is in striking contrast to her "The Master Christian," dealing with religious subjects, and "Boy," a book of totally different nature, published during the same season. The publishers of her new book will be Dodd, Mead & Co.

***

T. Y. Crowell & Co. are about to issue their Virginia Edition of Edgar Allan Poe, in seventeen volumes, which will include one volume of biography, prepared by Prof. Harrison, one of letters, five of tales, one of poems, six of criticism, and three of essays.

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In the preparation of his "The Essentials of Prose Composition" Dr. James Morgan Hart, Professor of English in Cornell University, says his aim was primarily to meet the needs of young persons between sixteen and twenty. The book represents those working principles which the young, in their formative period, most need in acquiring the gift of correct and easy expression. Eldredge Brothers of Philadelphia are the publishers.

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Fisher Unwin, London, will issue in October, "Lombard Studies," by Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, whose "Italian Characters," "The Liberation of Italy," and "Life of Cavour," in the Foreign Statesmen Series, are well known on both sides of the Atlantic.

***

"Home Life of the Borneo Head Hunters" is the rather gruesome title of a new book by Dr. W. H. Furness, 3d, who lived for a while among the men of Borneo. The book, however, is not as unattractive as the title would seem to indicate. It discloses a home life attractive and unsophisticated which, while dominated by superstitious fears stirred by the ever-present mysteries of the jungle, bears also many traces of that folk lore which seems to girdle the earth. The J. B. Lippincott Company, who will publish the volume, announce it to be issued in a limited edition of 500 copies. It will be elaborately illustrated, some of the pictures reproducing the tattooing of the men and women of the tribe.

***

James Pott & Co. will publish this Fall John Goldworth Alger's "Paris, 1789-94," which it is thought may throw a new light on the French Revolution owing to the fact that the author has had access to a mass of manuscripts mostly uncalendered in the national archives. The same firm will issue "The Builders of the Republic" by the author of "Famous Homes of New York." Each chapter of this new book will be a sketch of some great American who has aided in the building of the Republic. The book will be devoted most especially to bringing into convenient form much valuable and interesting historical material which has been omitted by historians and essayists.

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A unique feature for Leslie's Monthly for September will be the beginning of a series of articles grouped under the title, "The Autobiography of a Thief." They are said to be the stories told by an ex-thief, who has been out of Sing Sing only a few months. Mr. Hutchins Hapgood, who has prepared the memoirs, is said to have met the man under peculiar circumstances which promoted confidences. Since their first meeting many other meetings have taken place at a little German café on the east side, where the development of the reminiscences has been consummated.

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A new serial by Ralph Connor, author of "The Man from Glengarry," which proved to be one of the popular books of the season, will begin in the September issue of Leslie's Monthly. The new story will be called "Glengarry School Days."

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The September Century will contain a suggestive little article called "The Twofold Cause of Betting," by President Hadley of Yale, in which he draws an instructive parallel between betting and dueling. "The Boyhood Home of Mark Twain" will be another interesting feature of this number, containing as it does illustrations of Mr. Clemens's old home in Hannibal, Mo. Mr. William Watson will be the subject of a critical essay by Prof. George E. Woodberry of Columbia University.

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Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's new novel, "Woven With the Ship," which The Lippincott Company will soon publish, will be unique in its illustrations, as there will be full-page drawings by five prominent illustrators, including Christy, Leyendecker, Glackens, Parkhurst, and Crawford. In speaking of the book, Mr. Brady says it will contain some of his best work and one short story which satisfied him more nearly than anything he has done yet.

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The Funk & Wagnalls Company have just published a book on "Jesus the Jew," by Harris Weinstock, who recently delivered a course of lectures at Stanford University upon the relation between the Jews and the Gentiles and particularly their attitudes toward the teachings of Christ. The book, which is mainly comprised of these addresses, is designed more for the interest of the general reader than the theologian.

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A book that should be of immediate interest to stenographers whose ambitions lead them to seek employment as court or law stenographers, is W. L. Mason's "How to Become a Law Stenographer." Mr. Mason, who is the Principal of the Metropolitan Shorthand School, has already published several books on phonography and typewriting, and the present volume is full of practical hints and suggestions. Indeed, there is much information which might be of equal interest to persons engaged in any commercial business. The book is published in brochure form by Mr. Mason at 35 West Twenty-first Street.

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The Dillingham Company announces that the first run of 15,000 copies of Denslow's "Night Before Christmas" is sold in advance of publication, and another edition of 15,000 copies is about to go to press. The book will be published Sept. 5 and will appear simultaneously in England and Canada.

***

Paul Leicester Ford's last completed story, "Wanted: A Chaperon," which was printed in a recent magazine, will be brought out in book form for the holidays in an edition uniform with Mr. Ford's "Wanted: A Matchmaker." The book will contain a number of illustrations in color by Howard Chandler Christy, and will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

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Mr. L. G. Chiozza in a pamphlet entitled "British Trade and Zollverein Issue," makes the rather interesting statement that more than two-thirds of Great Britain's imported raw materials, as well as 75 per cent. of the food supplies are supplied from foreign countries.

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The London Daily Chronicle notes the increased demand for books—most notably recent successful war books—in South Africa. There is some call for fiction also, while large supplies of school books are being sent out for instruction of the Boer children.

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Another volume of the engravings of Timothy Cole, with text from his own notes and by Prof. John C. Van Dyke, will be issued by the Century Company this Autumn under the title of "Old English Masters." The book will contain Mr. Cole's engravings of the work of the English school, including Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner, and Landseer.

***

Under the title of "Alexandre Dumas (père,) His Life and Works," The Lippincott Company will shortly publish a handsome volume offering a comprehensive review of Dumas's life and works by Prof. Arthur F. Davidson, M. A., former scholar of Keble College, Oxford. The book will present an intimate account of the novelist's life and will contain some rare pictures and photographs of Dumas.

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A new novel entitled "Stillman Gott, Farmer and Fisherman," by Edwin Day Sibley, is announced for publication by John S. Brooks & Co. of Boston. This will be the first book issued by this firm, which announces its intention of publishing a general line of books on varying subjects.

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By mistake it was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 9 that Hamilton W. Mabie's "Parables of Life" was about to be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. We herewith correct the statement, as the book was published several months ago by The Outlook Company.

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Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The new volume of "The Men of Letters Series," Prof. George E. Woodberry's "Nathaniel Hawthorne," delayed in the Spring, is almost ready for publication. Like the former volumes, it deals with the man of letters rather than with the man of the world, or of what Mr. Micawber would call the fireside, and this will be especially agreeable in the case of Hawthorne, the most reticent of men, the most ruthlessly revealed by the unscrupulous publication of his notebooks and unfinished work.

Eastern bird lovers, furnished with Mr. Chapman's manual, hardly understand the difficulties besetting their brethren of the Far West, with not too many descriptions of their native birds to be found anywhere, and with no field companion whatsoever, but now this difficulty will be removed, for Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey, assisted by her husband, Mr. Vernon Bailey of the United States Biological Survey, has prepared a volume giving descriptions of the birds found west of the ninetieth degree of longitude. The illustrations will number several hundred, thirty-three being full-plate pictures by Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuentes. Both water and land birds will be included in this book, the former being Mr. Bailey's part of the work. This book will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who also announce a new story by Mr. Burton Egbert Stevenson, entitled "The Heritage." The hero is with St. Clair in his luckless expedition, and is taken prisoner and held captive for three years before he escapes to serve under the more fortunate Wayne.

The other story is entitled "The Heart of the Doctor," and tells of a Harvard Medical School graduate's experience among the Italians of the North End of Boston, "Little Italy," as it is rather scornfully termed by the dispossessed Irish, who have fled before the newcomers even as the Americans fled before them, the last one departing exactly thirty years ago. The heroine belongs to an old Boston family of the sort that can produce the cruel parent on occasion, and with him the young physician has to struggle even while fighting with the obstinate prejudice and ignorance of his patients. The Fall bulletin of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is to be illustrated with portraits of authors, which is a novelty, portraits having hitherto appeared only in the catalogues.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 15.—There has just been issued by the Abbey Press, New York, a novel which has a double interest for Philadelphians, because it is written by a former United States District Attorney of this city, and because its author is said to have done most of it while serving a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary at this place, convicted of attempting to bribe United States Secret Service Agent McManus in connection with the notorious Jacobs-Kendig counterfeiting plot. Ellery C. Ingham is the author, and the book is a romantic novel called "At the Point of the Sword." It purports to be a translation from "The memoirs of Ernest Sieur D'Artveldt, sometime Captain under William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and afterward a Colonel commanding a regiment in the service of their High Mightinesses the States General of Holland, giving an account of his birth and his youthful adventures, relating some of the startling scenes enacted about Antwerp, when that city was besieged by the Prince of Parma, and détailing in full how Sieur D'Artveldt met, wooed, and won a fair lady."

The Saturday Evening Post announces that it will shortly begin the serial publication of the already much desired sequel to Frank Norris's "The Octopus." Perhaps sequel is a strong word to use for this story, as it is altogether complete in itself, and is connected with its predecessor in Mr. Norris's proposed trilogy, only in that it deals with another phase in the history of the same wheat crop which made and marred the fortunes of the characters in "The Octopus." This wheat has now reached Chicago—just as it will later, according to Mr. Norris's plan, reach a starving Russia—and in the tragedies of "the Pit" in the Windy City Mr. Norris has found both his subject and his title. The plot has to do with the career of a boundlessly wealthy unknown "bull," who tries to corner the wheat market. The Post has also arranged with Mr. De Blowitz for some of the entertaining reminiscences of that former Paris correspondent of The London Times, with "Tay Pay" O'Connor for a series of London letters, and with Sir Gilbert Parker for a new novelette, "A Tyrant and a Lady."

The Era is responsible for the start of a unique feature in several literary magazines, which has since become most popular. This is the "Wit and Wisdom From New Books," a series of excerpts from the brightest passages in current publications, which appears monthly in that magazine, and which is copied and imitated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The only bit of gossip that is going about during this season concerning that authors' organization, the Franklin Inn, is to the effect that there is considerable dissatisfaction on the part of a number of the younger members with the set of rules which have been drawn up by the House Committee. It seems that these rules forbid singing and even lights after what the younger men believe to be a relatively early hour, and that they will not allow any alcoholic drinks to be served in the club on Sunday. There is no real trouble brewing about these rules, but they are the cause of some annoyance, and it is probable that an effort will be made in the Autumn to have them done away with.

1902

SCIENCE AND MIRACLES.

The Gospel's Superphysical Features in the Light of Physic Research.*

IN the sub-title of this book is an apt description of its main intent: "A Study of the Evidences of the Gospel's Superphysical Features in the Light of the Established Results of Modern Psychical Research." But the authors have endeavored to strengthen their position by an introductory chapter, "The Old Verification of History," which is a review of "the internal and external evidence from the ordinary historical standpoint." This, so far from strengthening the book in its entirety, rather weakens it, the argument is conducted in such a slipshod manner. Talk of a coach and four! There are gaps through which a team of elephants could be driven easily. First, we have several pages devoted to a proof of the actual historical existence of Jesus, as if any one had ever doubted this who is worth considering. Ferdinand C. Baur, whom these gentlemen make their scapegoat, certainly did not. Our authors appear to have confounded him with David Friederich Strauss, and to have misconceived the latter's "mythical theory" as so many have done aforetime; for Strauss as little doubted the historical existence of Jesus as did his orthodox contemporary Neander.

The critics are but few who would not cheerfully concede the truth of what is here so passionately urged—that the presence of supernaturalist elements in the Gospels does not disprove their first-century authorship. Moreover, such authorship enlists the "consensus of the competent" so far as the first three Gospels are concerned. But such an opinion hardly touches the validity of the New Testament supernatural. Even as regards the Fourth Gospel, so competent a critic as Prof. Toy contends that it can be thrust back into the first century without any advantage to its character as a faithful representation of Jesus. But for Messrs. Duff and Allen the differences between John and the Synoptics, which have given many learned critics so much trouble, simply do not exist.

They are more at home and much more convincing when, in their second chapter, they come to "The Miracles of Modern Times." These are discriminated under five heads, and many illustrations are given. There is always a good word for the witnesses who are favorable to the writers' point of view. Prof. Crookes is "that peerless scientist," and other honors are given with the same lavish hand. Many of the stories have grown threadbare on their rounds of service, but all is grist that comes to this super-physical mill. A chapter, "We Speak That We Do Know," is a record of the personal experience in matters super-physical. The relations are sufficiently astonishing, but they would be more convincing if our authors assured us as completely of their critical severity as of their appetite for things new and strange.

Next we have a chapter, "Spirit in the Realm of Life," "showing that the human soul is a corporeal organism in which spirit has attained to the highest degree of symmetry in his creative process, and treating of the conditions under which psychic action at a distance takes place in telekinesis, mesmerism, telepathy, and clairvoyance." An attempt is made and followed up with much ingenuity to mediate between an idealistic and a materialistic psychology. The doctrine is that "every part of the physiological structure has its ethereal counterpart; these ethereal counterparts together form a complete corporeal organism, the soul, which is the true and abiding medium or tabernacle of human spirit." Blood-curdling instances are furnished in proof of these positions. We commend some of them to the enterprising novelist who would have "on horror's head horrors accumulate," in his next assault upon the much-enduring popular taste. Behold a man whose amputated hand felt to him full of sawdust, and as if a nail were driven through the first finger, and who discovered that the amputated part had been treated in the indicated fashion. Instances are given of the parting soul made visible as "a faint bluish form." There is a wide range in the tax on our credulity, and in the quality of the evidence produced, but we do not see how any one reading these chapters can fail to be persuaded, if not so already, of a wonder side to human nature of wide extent, with many poignant illustrations, even though doubting much whether "the light of common day" is not more promising than these mysterious gleams.

The speculative temper becomes more pronounced in a chapter "showing that the forces inherent in and controlling so-called inert matter in the universal and vegetable kingdoms and in the planetary system are essentially spiritual." Here the method and result involve much careful thinking and are closely similar to those of Dr. Newman Smyth's recent "Through Science to Faith." But the book reaches to its main affect in Part III., where we have "Christ's Works of Healing in the Light of Psychic Law," considered in the first chapter. Much of it reads as if intended more to confirm the modern instances by the similarity of the New Testament narrations than to confirm these by the modern instances. Thus, the "dark séance" is approved by the conditions under which Jesus did his "mighty works." "Lazarus was raised from the dead in the darkness of a cave," "Jairus's daughter in the subdued light of an Oriental chamber," and so on. The blasting of the fig tree, the wine of Cana, and the feeding of the 5,000 were cases of "psychochemicalization" of which we have much modern proof. The miracles of which Jesus was the object—his virgin birth and resurrection—present more difficulty, but it would be a far less facile method than that of Messrs. Duff and Allen that suffered from them any serious retardation. Indeed, the virgin birth is found to be "far easier and inherently more credible" than a properly constituted materialization under Mrs. Sawyer's management. "A Few Words to the Orthodox" is a concluding chapter and is creditable for its stout sincerity, for it confesses frankly that the miracles of the New Testament are not at all the traditional miracles of violated law. In the very act of proving the actuality of these miracles our authors remand them to the sphere of natural occurrences. They may well believe that those soundly orthodox will hardly thank them for this service, and even the most heterodox Christians will scarcely relish an interpretation which assimilates the "mighty works" of Jesus to such mysteries as those purveyed, however plausibly, by Mrs. Sawyer and by such psychochemicalized spooks as Katie King.

*PSYCHIC RESEARCH AND GOSPEL MIRACLES. By the Rev. Edward McComb, Duff, M. A., and Thomas Gilchrist Allen, M. D., Ph. D. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 355. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

The Jewish Encyclopedia.*

The second volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia is a volume of 685 pages. Beginning with "Apocrypha," the last word is "Benash." The letter "A" is concluded in this volume and the "B" has only its beginning. Last year, when the first volume of this work was presented, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS commented on the thoroughness of it, making a particular note on "the calm, deliberate, and dispassionate tone employed by its many compilers." In this, the second volume, may be found nearly 1,600 articles, and all of these carefully treated. The encyclopedia is not written by Jews for Jews. It is cast in a much broader mold, for among its contributors may be found many who are not the followers of the Mosaic law, and so the work is compiled for universal readers irrespective of their religion.

Is not Lieut. Col. Claude R. Conder to be considered as a leading authority in regard to explorations in Palestine? Read then his contribution with the title "Aqueducts in Palestine." Egypt owed its fruitfulness to natural irrigation, but in Palestine there was no great source of water as is the Nile. If after the conquest of the Jews by the Romans aqueducts were constructed, Col. Conder shows that there were earlier ones. There were several aqueducts at Jerusalem. The Jews hewed through the rocks making tunnels, and in many cases the work was done in the time of the Hebrew Kings. There was even a short aqueduct which carried its water into the interior of the Temple. It might be added that the Duc de Loubat has recently directed archaeological research in the direction of the water supply of Jerusalem.

Under the letter "B" there is the word "Beard." You may look at the beard of an Assyrian King and wonder how he or his barber managed it. The Assyrian sculptor was undoubtedly a practical artist, and carved that beard in stone just as he saw it. Were there superadded ornamentations? There was among the early Jews a prohibition as to the cutting or clipping of beards. "The adornment of a man's face is his beard," was a common expression among the Babylonian Jews. Later on the Jewish sages agreed in "basing their objection to such removal (of hair on the face) on the ground that God gave man a beard to distinguish him from woman, and that it is, therefore, wrong to antagonize nature." When the Jews mixed freely with the Greeks, the latter shaving their beards, it seems that the Jews followed the Greek customs, and the heads of the synagogues were vehement in condemning the use of the razor or clipping instruments, being fearful that the Jews would forget their religion. Nevertheless there were conscientious Jews, learned in the law, who laughed at the cult of the beard, and among them was Joseph Solomon del Medigo, who wrote:

If men be judged wise by their beards and their girth,
Then goats were the wisest creatures on earth.

Many have been the discussions as to the wearing of the beard or the cutting of it, and by no means confined to the Jews. Take that dictum of the fourth council of Carthage, (398,) "clericus nec comam nutriat, nec barbam radat," to be translated, "the clergyman shall not let his hair grow, neither shall he remove his beard." The side lock, (pe'ot,) still worn by some of the Jews of Poland and Russia, dates from very far back. According to the Halakah the removal of the side locks was prohibited. If anything the Jew is conservative, or has little dread of showing from the outside what is his belief.

Mr. Joseph Jacobs, so well and favorably known in the United States, and an authority on all subjects relating to the Jews in England, is the writer of an article on "Banking." Mr. Jacobs states that "banking" in the sense of taking money on deposit is comparatively recent.

The financial activity of the Jews in the Middle Ages is generally called banking: but this is erroneous, as they did not receive money of others on deposit. . . . Their operations were more of the nature of finance banks—that is, loan corporations—and were conducted under special economic conditions and relations to the State.

Mr. Jacobs cites the names of the great Jewish financiers of the Middle Ages, as existing in England, Aragon, Navarre and France. The part Jewish bankers have taken in modern finance Mr. Jacobs notes. He does not forget Haym Solomon in our Revolutionary struggle, and the assistance he gave us. The history of the Rothschild family is told, and strange is it that because they had the care of the money, intrusted to them by the Elector William I. of Hesse-Cassel, this was the beginning of their career—and this money was derived from the hire of the Hessian troops loaned by the Elector to the English in the time of our Revolution. Mr. Jacobs attributes much of the anti-Semiticism in France to the attempt on the part of the Catholic financiers in France to drive the Rothschilds out of business in 1885.

Taking purposely topics at random, we come across "apoplexy." Lombroso, in analyzing the vital statistics of Italian Jews, "found that deaths due to apoplexy are twice as frequent among them as among the general population of the country." Dr. John S. Billings, in his report on "The Vital Statistics of the Jews in the United States," finds nothing of the kind. His figures show "that among Jews the death rate from apoplexy is less than one-half that among the general population of Manhattan." Abnormal mental exertion is, however, prone to bring about apoplexy, irrespective of race or creed. Nervous troubles are said to be prevalent among the Jews.

Under the general heading of "Apostasy" there are ten pages given to the subject. There have been men born Jews, who as apostates have been the cruelest of enemies. There was Moses Sephardi of 1106, who wrote a book denouncing Jews and Moors. In France there was Donin, who took the name of Nicholas, whose hatred of the Talmud was intense. Many Jews in the long past have accepted Islamism, but have "exhibited no great animosity toward their former brethren." Ararat, the picture of the mountain where supposably the ark rested is printed from a photograph "taken by special permission of the Russian Government." As all the world must be pleased at the favor granted, it must be stated that this famed mountain lies in Armenia, between the Lakes Van and Urmia, and the River Araxes. It is not the place of the encyclopaedia to give theories, as to glacial periods, or submergence of continents, or the reliability of Babylonian theories and legends. Coming down to later times, had Mordecai Manuel Noah in 1825 any idea of the Zionist movement of to-day? Mr. Noah wanted to establish a city of refuge for the Jews somewhere near Niagara Falls, and he gave it the name of Ararat. It was a paper project. Zangwill in his "They That Walk in Darkness" has given a vivid description of Noah's dreaming.

A very curious article is the one with the title "asceticism." The author of the article writes "Judaism is of a temper which is fatal to asceticism, and the history of both Judaism and the Jews is on the whole free from ascetic aberrations. Nevertheless there are "Jewish hermits, living in a state of celibacy and devoting themselves to meditation, to be found among the Falashas."

As often as not the reading of the encyclopedia has a saddening effect—"man's inhumanity to man" appears constantly in its pages. You may never read of a State or a city of the mediaeval period, when the Jews were not made to suffer for their religious belief, and sometimes this cruelty is continued up to to-day. The absolute facts are told in the work, and without exaggeration. There are, however, more pleasing subjects. Here are the lives of many illustrious Jewish men and women who as students, philosophers or scientists, artists or musicians, have added their quota to the civilization of the world.

Covering so vast an expanse of history, beginning at the commencement of all things, that is, as far as man has tried to keep the record, this encyclopedia is a mine of information. It is the fons et origo of not alone ancient but modern thought, and you must need wonder reading of the oppression of the Jews, as deadly in some parts of Europe in its cruelty to-day, as it was in the long past, how the Jews have still retained their mental and physical strength, and defied all attempts at their annihilation.

Above all, as has been said before, is the impartiality of the encyclopedia to be commended. It never indulges in speculations. It simply tells what has happened so far, and gives no prophecies as to the future. To get into shape so great an undertaking, indifferent to the mercantile risks to be run, shows the enterprise of the publishers. As to the mechanical portion of the work, nothing could be better. The paper is excellent, the composition clear and distinct, and the best judgment has been shown in the selection of the illustrations. Among the volumes, to be consulted at home, this Jewish Encyclopedia should find an appropriate place, and a public library would be wanting in a main work of reference without it on its shelves.

*THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times Up to the Present Day. Prepared by More Than Four Hundred Scholars and Specialists. Isidor Singer, Ph. D., Projector and Managing Editor. Complete in Twelve Volumes. Vol. II. Cloth. Illustrated. 10x7½ inches. Pp. 685. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

*** "Helen Mathers," now Mrs. Henry Reeves, is at Margate, convalescing from the accidental dislocation of her shoulder. Her new novel, "Honey," appears to-day, and as she expects her son, Mr. Philip Reeves, to return soon from his three years' of service in South Africa, the book will be called a happy omen for her.

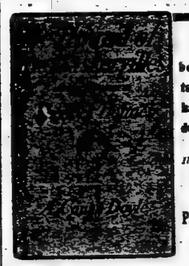

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS BY

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 31.—The late Mr. Kegan Paul was a man of letters and also a publisher. This is a rare conjunction, for the average publisher knows next to nothing of literature, and holds that his business is simply to know what will sell. One would naturally fancy that a publisher like Mr. Paul would have gathered around him a clientage composed of authors whose books deserved to sell, and did sell, but it does not appear that Mr. Paul accomplished this. It is true that he published the earlier books of Stevenson and Hardy, and he therefore deserves the credit of perceiving the merit of their works. But he soon grew to doubt the possibility that Stevenson and Hardy would ever become popular authors, and therefore he declined to publish any more books for them. This refusal was made only a short time before the public, as well as Mr. Paul, discovered Stevenson and Hardy, and so Mr. Paul lost the opportunity of publishing the really profitable books of the two eminent authors.

This seems to show that, after all, a publisher who is himself a literary man and a man of excellent taste is no more likely to bring deserving authors into popularity than is the average publisher. The latter saw that the time had come when Stevenson and Hardy would be recognized by the book-buying public, but Mr. Paul had not seen it. The inexperienced author usually sighs for a publisher who is, like Mr. Paul, a man capable of perceiving literary merit, but when the author grows older he perceives that such a publisher is not any more likely to foster literary merit than is the publisher who looks upon publishing simply from a tradesman's point of view. Mr. Paul disappointed authors, and he was probably himself a disappointed man.

***

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is usually the despair of people who want to drag him into publicity. He has nevertheless consented to open a new hall for rifle practice at Lower Sydenham, which has been leased by the Jaeger Company for the use of their employes. Mr. Kipling is so profoundly convinced of the necessity of a knowledge of rifle shooting that the Jaeger Company has had no great difficulty in capturing him for the opening of their rifle hall. There does not seem to be any obvious connection between the manufacture and sale of all-wool underclothing and the practice of rifle shooting, but inasmuch as the Jaeger Company employs a large number of young men it is creditable to the discernment of the Directors that they have seen the advisability of giving their employes the opportunity of learning to shoot. The Pearson publishing house did very much the same thing more than two years ago, but their example has been followed much more slowly than could have been wished.

***

Mr. Wells's new story, "The Sea Lady," which is to be published in a few days, was originally published as a serial in the Strand Magazine. The resemblance between the title and that of Ibsen's "Lady of the Sea" has suggested to one of the leading weeklies the remark that writers seem to find it very difficult to invent titles. The reason is, however, obvious. Nearly all possible titles, like nearly all possible jokes, have been used at one time or another. Could we search the libraries of the world we should doubtless find that Ibsen had been anticipated many times, so far as his title, "The Lady of the Sea," is concerned. At the same time, it does seem odd that clever men should show such a conspicuous lack of cleverness in the selection of titles as many of them show. The title of a book should be one which can be readily remembered, easily spoken, and adapted to attract attention. It ought not to be hard to meet these conditions, but how many authors meet them? To give a book the name of a man or woman is easy, but it is only a sneaking way of escaping the responsibility of finding a real title. "Two on a Tower," "Many Inventions," "Kidnapped," are all admirable titles, since they fulfill the conditions just named, and are, moreover, found, after the books to which they belong are read, to be eminently appropriate. Still they are not ideal titles, for they lack the merit of marked originality. There is room for a new profession—that of the manufacture and sale of titles. Why should not some man make a study of the subject and prepare titles which can be sold at a modest price to authors who have written new books. It would be a relief to the author of a new historical novel if he could send to the Title Bureau and ask for a list of suitable titles. If the bureau were managed by a man of ability and ingenuity it would do a large and profitable business.

***

We know at last precisely how the "Steevens Scholarship," is to be made a reality. The Chairman of the Committee of the City of London School explained the whole matter in a speech made by him the other day. The school is to have classes in journalism, in which will be taught reporting, news editing, sub-editing, leader writing, reviewing, and "making up." Candidates for admission to these classes must not be less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age. Just how long the course of instruction is to last has not been mentioned, but presumably it would be a two years' course. At the end of the course the man—or boy—who showed the greatest promise would receive the Steevens prize of £400, which would be applied to the payment of his expenses in a tour around the world, in the course of which he would be supposed to learn still more of the profession of journalism.

Precisely how valuable the prize scholar of journalism would prove to be in a newspaper office no one has yet predicted. He would doubtless be almost as valuable as the boy who runs the elevator between the publication office and the editorial rooms. No one thinks it feasible to make a great performer on the piano by establishing classes for the study of the theory of music and the construction of pianos. But such an undertaking would be no more absurd than is the proposal to teach journalism in a school. Mr. Squeers, had he undertaken to teach journalism at Dotheboys Hall, would doubtless have pursued the same system by which he taught botany—namely, by sending a boy to weed his garden. The Squeers system is, in point of fact, the only one which can teach journalism, but it is not the one which the City of London School has adopted.

***

Mr. Bernard Capes's new book, "The Mill of Silence," has all the merits as well as the faults characteristic of the author. Its merits are many and it has only one serious fault—the author's fondness for strained and unnatural expressions. It is certainly characterized by power. The author is original in his conceptions and an artist in the way in which he carries them out. He has handicapped himself in the matter of style, and if he would only write in a straightforward way from beginning to end he would do himself more justice than he has yet done. But there can be no doubt that he is a writer who will grow. Every succeeding book that he has written since he first came before the public has been a marked improvement on the previous one. "The Mill of Silence" is, on the whole, an advance on all his previous work, and is alone sufficient to give him a reputation. Every one who wishes to keep abreast of contemporaneous fiction must read Mr. Capes, and fortunately the task is one that abundantly repays the trouble. "The Mill of Silence" will undoubtedly be republished in America, for by this time publishers must have learned that Mr. Canes's books are of the sort that are sure of many readers.

***

Very readable is Mr. G. B. Burgin's new book, "A Willful Woman." Mr. Burgin will be charged with imitating the late Bret Harte, and undeniably there are resemblances between certain scenes and characters in "A Willful Woman" and those which are to be found in Harte's Californian stories. But Mr. Burgin has a pleasant gift of humor which is certainly his own, and makes his books always enjoyable. His latest book is due to a suggestion made to him by his former friend, the late Mrs. Lynn Linton—that large-hearted woman whom shallow people called cynical and hard. Mr. Burgin, like Mr. Jacobs, should be read for his humor alone, but Mr. Burgin also knows how to construct and develop a plot, as he shows in the present volume.

***

Mr. Charles Marriott, whose "Column" had a certain success, has written a new and decidedly better novel, entitled "Love with Honour." I owe Mr. Marriott a debt of gratitude for the way in which he spells his name. The fact that it is spelled with two "r's" and two "t's" enables one to spell it with confidence, whereas the name of the author of "Midshipman Easy" has baffled thousands of people. I have a fairly good memory, but whether there are one or two "r's" and one or two "t's" in the Captain's name is something of which I am never sure, and as a result I never dare to spell his name without previously consulting the title page of some one of his books.

To come to Mr. Marriott's new book, it is sufficient to say that it is an exceedingly clever piece of work. The "Column" never pleased me—which was probably my own fault—but "Love with Honour" is a very different affair. It does not read, as did the "Column," like the work of a young man who had not yet learned that fine writing is a delusion. Mr. Marriott writes in his new book like a man who is sure of himself, and has good reason to be. The book is interesting and well written, and what more need be said in praise of a novel, except, perhaps, that it does not aspire to teach anything.

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Mr. Jerome's serial, "Paul Kelver," is still running in To-Day, and promises to be very much the longest as well as the most important work which Mr. Jerome has written. It is his bid for recognition as a serious novelist as well as a writer of amusing sketches, and I sincerely hope it will succeed. For there is much more in Mr. Jerome than those who know him merely as the author of "Three Men in a Boat" imagine. Mr. Jerome is at present on a walking tour in Switzerland, and will doubtless return, like most men who go on walking tours in Switzerland, with a full knowledge of Swiss railways. I knew a prominent author who spent two months walking through Switzerland not very long ago. He confided to me that in reality he had walked one day, between two towns which were not connected by a railway or a diligence. Of such are the Swiss walking tours in which authors so frequently indulge. They are a great saving, so far as shoes are concerned.

W. L. ALDEN.

Cranbrook Tales.*

The latest issue of the Cranbrook Press, "Cranbrook Tales," has just been published in a beautifully made edition, limited to 210 numbered copies. The volume is printed on a fine quality of hand-made paper, made specially for it, and bearing the water marks of the press. It is issued in two styles of binding; in boards, at $4 per copy, and in the beautiful half classic vellum so familiar to lovers of the issues of this press, at $5 each.

Mr. George G. Booth, the owner of the press, is responsible not only for the book's artistic format and fine typography, but also for the authorship of the tales, five in number, which, with a prologue, "A Pilgrimage to Cranbrook," make up the contents of a volume charming, both as to its contents and their equally fine setting. The pages are unusually well proportioned, the type employed good in every way, and the volume's decorations, consisting of illuminated initials at the beginning of each tale, excellent both as to design and color. The volume also contains six full-page woodcut illustrations, the work of D. W. Driscoll, which are pleasing in every way.

The little Kentish village of Cranbrook lies to the south of London, and was the birthplace of Mr. Booth, whose home and Cranbrook Press are to be found in Detroit. The stories included in the present volume are thus drawn from the legendary and historic lore of a region with which Mr. Booth is very familiar, and which he has lately revisited.

His prologue, "A Pilgrimage to Cranbrook," dwells upon the beauty of Kent in the springtime, "the garden of Old England," bringing to our minds through his descriptions, pictures of the old days when princes, kings, and queens, with long retinues of attendants and guards, traveled over this region. He speaks of a visit to Penshurst, going thence to Tunbridge Wells, and so on to the home of Queen Elizabeth as a little girl, until finally his goal, the old town of Cranbrook, is reached.

The tales included are five in number. "The Landlord's Tale," "The Grave Digger's Tale," "The Viscount's Tale; or the Ghost of Bodiane," "The Bride of Glassenbury; or the Cab Driver's Tale," and, best of all, "The Tale of the Cloth Worker." This last story dates from the time of Edward III., about A. D. 1345, and is a tale closely connected with and growing out of the introduction of Flemish weavers into England, through the efforts of Richard Hedworth, a mercantile ambassador from the English king; the story embodying the main events in the life of Philip Landon. Flanders had grown so celebrated through her cloth making that Edward III. determined, instead of sending English wool to Flanders, receiving in return her cloth, to try to bring about the settlement in England of some of the best of these Flemish weavers, so that England in time might learn to manufacture her own cloths. Hedworth, the ambassador, visited Bruges, saw that the cloth-workers looked worn from their labors and were ill fed, as well as struggling under the exactions of severe masters. After studying the situation he promised these men that if they would settle in England with their families and teach his countrymen their trade, that comfort and plenty should be theirs, "and that the richest yeomen of England will not disdain marrying their daughters to you." Philip Landon, the hero of this tale, was the best educated, and by far the cleverest of the Flemish workmen who accepted Hedworth's offers, and the story follows the journey to and across England, Landon's final settlement with the other weavers at Cranbrook, the improvements in weaving gradually brought about by Landon, his growing wealth, and finally his marriage to Ellen Archer, daughter of one of the chief men of the town. The young wife's early death was followed later by Philip's visit to his early home, where a second marriage soon came about with a girl with whom he had grown up."

*"CRANBROOK TALES. By George G. Booth. Illustrated. Pp. 101. Detroit, Mich.: The Cranbrook Press. 1902. $4.

The Harp of a Thousand Strings

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Two writers in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 2 refer to that humorous hard-shell Baptist sermon, "The Harp of a Thousand Strings." Mr. W. F. G. Shanks affirms that William P. Brannan, an artist, of Cincinnati, is the author of the sermon. Just what facts or evidence can be given in support of Mr. Brannan's claim remains to be brought forth.

In Harper's Magazine of August, 1859, Page 415, a contributor asserts that A. St. George Lee was the author. In Burton's "Cyclopedia of Modern Wit and Humor," published in 1864, the sermon, which is put down as "anonymous," is reprinted, and a footnote says that "this characteristic effusion first appeared in a New Orleans paper." The sermon, in its peculiar dialect and with its vein of native humor, is an interesting example of its kind. Those who have enjoyed it would like to know who really wrote this short sermon, which seems to have caught the popular fancy from the first.

L. J. V.

New York, Aug. 4, 1902.

The Most Popular Book in America

An interesting compilation of reports from the prominent book stores of the six best selling books of the month was printed in "The Bookman" Magazine for August. "The Mississippi Bubble" led all others as the best selling and most popular novel in the United States. Booksellers in the following cities reported it:

NEW YORK.	PITTSBURG.	DETROIT.
BOSTON.	PORTLAND, ORE.	KANSAS CITY.
ALBANY.	SALT LAKE.	MEMPHIS.
BALTIMORE.	ST. PAUL.	OMAHA.
CLEVELAND.	TUCSON.	PORTLAND, ME.
DENVER.	CHICAGO.	PROVIDENCE.
INDIANAPOLIS.	PHILADELPHIA.	ROCHESTER.
LOUISVILLE.	BUFFALO.	ST. LOUIS.
MONTREAL.	CINCINNATI.	TOLEDO.
NORFOLK.	DALLAS.	WASHINGTON.

"It is a book of unusual charm, ever human in its interest. Its unfailing power to hold the reader has in a few short weeks assured its popularity beyond the dreams of its author and publishers. If a deserving novel can find permanence in the sea of popularity, 'The Mississippi Bubble' will endure the storms and live to be read by future generations."—*The Buffalo Courier.*

"One of the truly great romances. It is truth and art combined."—*The Boston Journal.*

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO., *Publishers.*

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh north winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,415. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.—32 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POPE LEO'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Presented, with a Mosaic, by Bishop O'Gorman.

Confirms News that Negotiations Over the Philippine Friars Have Been Amicably Concluded — What the Bishop Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., presented to President Roosevelt to-day a letter from the Pope, which would indicate that the question of the removal of the friars from the Philippines as outlined during the conference of Gov. Taft and the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican had been settled, and in accordance with the propositions of the Administration. A beautiful mosaic picture of the Gardens of the Vatican accompanied the letter, which reads as follows:

"Mr. President:

"I am much pleased with the congratulations which you addressed to me in your letter of the 9th of May, and since in addition to the good wishes also expressed through the Governor of the Philippines you have added a present of your own works, I am doubly grateful.

"You, Mr. President, will surely remember the many expressions of good will which I have uttered concerning the United States. Nothing could be to me more agreeable than to assure you of my continued good wishes, especially at the moment when the negotiations of Gov. Taft, having ended in a satisfactory result for both sides, have come to strengthen the excellent understanding between the Church and the United States authorities.

"As a token of my satisfaction I have charged Mgr. O'Gorman to bring you a mosaic picture from the workshop of the Vatican, representing our gardens. May I ask you to keep it as a souvenir and as an expression of my friendly regard?

"Rome, the Vatican, 18th July, 1902.

"LEO XIII."

Mr. Roosevelt found the Bishop awaiting him when he returned from a picnic with his family. The President, "Teddy, Jr.," and his cousin, Philip Roosevelt, left Sagamore House early in the morning in a rowboat. There was a high wind and a rough sea, but the three handled their oars sturdily and skillfully. They shipped little water, and landed off Eaton Light in good order. Mrs. Roosevelt and the younger children followed shortly afterward in a launch.

The President and his family had a jolly happy day camping out. The air was keen and cold, and all were warmly wrapped. The President and the boys rowed back to the landing off J. West Roosevelt's place. Mrs. Roosevelt and the children beat them home on the launch.

The meeting between the President and Bishop O'Gorman was extremely cordial, and the Bishop staid for dinner. The President expressed the greatest satisfaction at the letter from the Pope, seeing in it the confirmation of the news from Rome that the negotiations with the Vatican had been amicably concluded by Gov. Taft. He was delighted with the mosaic which in its big gilt frame looks like an exquisite painting.

Bishop O'Gorman left here on the 10:10 train. At the station he said:

"Both sides are satisfied. As a result of this letter the pending questions in regard to the removal of the present friars in the Philippines will be left to arbitration of Gov. Taft and the Apostolic Delegate at Manila. These questions are the pious trusts, the division of property formerly held in common by Church and State, and the price to be paid for Church lands. The pious trusts include charitable institutions. What belongs to the State will go to the State and what belongs to the Church will go to the Church. The friars will go, being replaced by men selected by their superiors and sent wherever their superiors see fit.

"Our Government will make ample and proper compensation for such damage as has been done to the property of the Church through the occupation of our troops. It will take considerable time to find what was lost by Spain and what prices are to be paid for Church lands. This will all be amicably settled."

Col. J. D. Hill of New Orleans called on the President this evening to confer with him in regard to the Brussels convention of March 5, 1903. The action of this convention Mr. Hill believes will have considerable bearing on the solution of the sugar duties as applied to Cuba.

COLORADO FUEL PLANS.

Gates Expects to Make Henry C. Rice President at Company's Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Henry C. Rice, Superintendent of the Bay View Mills of the Illinois Steel Company, will be made President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the event of the Gates faction winning at the annual meeting.

John J. Mitchell, John W. Gates, and Edwin Hawley reached Chicago to-day from New York, and in the afternoon left here for Denver to attend the annual meeting of the Fuel and Iron Company, to be held Aug. 20. One of the party, a member of the proxy committee, said: "Henry C. Rice will be made President of the company. The Chairman of the board has not yet been selected. Mr. Gates and others have been under consideration. As to the Osgood faction I don't think it has proxies for more than 30,000 shares. It has been a nice fight, but I believe we have won."

GATES'S FIGHT FOR CONTROL.

Amended Plea for Injunction Against Officers of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—The application of John W. Gates and others for an injunction against the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company came up this afternoon before Judge Riner, who granted counsel for the plaintiffs leave to file an amendment to their bill, based on the following telegram, received from H. D. Mason at Chicago:

Have you seen minutes of Directors' meeting of July 30, modifying by-laws so that President, Vice President, or Chairman may preside, appoint tellers, &c.?

Judge Riner gave the defendants until 10 o'clock Monday to file a demurrer should they elect, or until noon Monday to file an answer, and set the case for hearing at 1 o'clock on Monday.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Millions of bottles prescribed for kidneys. —Adv.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California. New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte; via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 335 Broadway. —Adv.

ELGIN CREAMERY CO. FAILS.

Largest Concern of Its Kind in the Country Forced Into Bankruptcy—Has 10,000 Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Elgin Creamery Company, which operates 135 creameries throughout Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, failed yesterday. The creditors are estimated to number nearly 10,000, more than 8,000 of them being farmers. The American Trust and Savings Bank has been appointed receiver and the bond fixed at $500,000.

Just before the United States District Court closed in the afternoon a petition in bankruptcy, directed against the company, was filed with the clerk. This morning it was taken before Referee Sidney, who entered the order for the appointment of the receiver. The assets of the company are said to be $800,000, while the liabilities are estimated at $350,000. Inability to realize on outstanding accounts is given as the cause of the failure.

The Elgin Creamery Company is the largest concern of its kind in the United States, and was organized by the consolidation of scores of independent plants throughout the country. Its authorized capital stock is $400,000. Of that amount $275,000 is outstanding and paid up. About forty creameries originally formed the basis for the combination. Others were acquired gradually until the concern owned 135 separate plants. Headquarters of the company are at 154 Lake Street. The filing of the petition was brought about by the merchandise creditors, and was entirely unexpected, although the concern was known to be in a cramped condition financially. The American Trust and Savings Bank is a creditor of the company.

CONTRACTED CONSUMPTION WHILE STUDYING DISEASE.

Dr. Scofield Dying — One-quarter of Yale Class That Specialized Tuberculosis Suffer from Malady.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 16.—Yale men here have received word that Dr. H. F. Scofield of Bridgeport, son of City Engineer H. G. Scofield of that city, is dying from consumption in Denver. He was a student at Yale until three years ago. He made a specialty of the study of tuberculosis, and out of a class of forty-four he is the eleventh to contract consumption while endeavoring to discover a remedy for the disease.

Scofield, while here, sought out the most aggravated cases for treatment. He was indefatigable in the work of the Yale Medical School until he contracted consumption, when he had to go West, finishing his medical studies in Denver.

BATTLESHIP MAINE SIGHTED.

New Warship Passes Sandy Hook Before Midnight En Route for This Port.

The new United States battleship Maine, which sailed from Philadelphia yesterday, was sighted off Sandy Hook at 11:49 last night.

After going into dock for a few days the Maine will sail for Boston. Her trial trip will take place on Aug. 22, off the Massachusetts coast.

Battleship Maine on Trial Trip.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—The battleship Maine, which is on her trial trip, was plainly seen off this city this afternoon. A salute was fired here in honor of the new warship.

ANN ARBOR ROAD'S ELECTION.

A Gould Directorate Selected, Showing that Wabash Is in Control.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 16.—At the annual meeting of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, held at Durand this morning, the following Directors were elected: George J. Gould, Alvin W. Kreck, and Joseph Ramsey, Jr. They succeed J. Edward Simmons and R. C. Martin of New York and Henry W. Ashley of this city. The Directors will meet in New York Aug. 25 for the purpose of electing officers.

The new Directors are all Directors of the Wabash, and this shows that the Wabash people are in full control of the Ann Arbor.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

Pope's Letter to the President	1
Garroted on the Street	1
Religious Disputes Cause a Tragedy	1
Mrs. Fair's Will Found	1
Local News	2, 10
General News	3
Cable News from London	4
Cable News from Paris	5
Cable News from Berlin	6
Editorials	6
Society	7
Letters to the Editor	8
Amusements	9
News from Washington	11
Sporting News	12, 14
Death List of the Week	15
Politics and General News	20
Coming Durbar at Delhi	21
The Looker On	21
The Tobacco War	21
The Religious Disturbances in France	22
Three Months of Earthquakes and Eruptions	22
News Notes of Advocacy	23
Germany in Venezuela	23
"The New New York"	23
Harvesting on Gigantic Farms	24
New York's Great New Driveway	24
The Newest Society	24
The Blind Trotter Rhythmic	24
To Build Battleship in New York	25
Lost Planet Found	25
New York's Latest Newspaper	25
Invading Canada	25
Summer Resort News	26, 27, 28

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

The Man in the Street	1, 2
The Genial Idiot, by John Kendrick Bangs	3
Love and Polo	4
Some Club Personalities	5
Of a Burglar, an Inventor, and a Patent Time Lock	6
The Gallery and Theatrical Point of View	7
The Spell of the Maiji, by Kate Masterson	8
A Summer in New York, by Edward W. Townsend	9
Frocks Worn at Newport and Elsewhere	10
Women Here and There	11
Down-town Wiseacres	12
Raoul—A Fishing Tale	13
Full Moon Ranch	14
Autobiography of a Flee	15

Cartoons.

Opposition to the Hall of Fame—E. W. Kemble	1
Another Launching—C. R. MacAuley	2
An Eruption After Years of Activity—F. Crane	4
Apropos of Some Recent Matches—C. J. Post	5
A Modern War of the Roses—J. C. Fireman	9
Feeding the Cubs—C. R. MacAuley	12
Hope for the Blind—F. Crane	16

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, sparkling, delicious water, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

GARROTERS ATTACKED COUPLE IN THE STREET

Theatrical Manager and His Wife Robbed of Valuables.

TWO MEN CHASED AND CAUGHT

Third Man Escaped with Jewelry and Money—Prisoners Known by Complainant—Woman's Story of the Robbery—Previous Visit of Four Men.

The ancient crime of garroting, which has been of rare occurrence in the streets of New York in recent years, was revived early yesterday morning when Charles L. Downes, a theatrical manager, and his wife, Anna, living at 362 West Thirty-first Street, were held up, within half a block of their home, by three men and almost choked to death before their money and jewelry, valued at more than $1,000, could be torn from their hands and pockets. The crime was committed in a comparatively well-lighted part of West Thirty-first Street and was witnessed in part at least by half a dozen persons who peered down from bedroom windows above the scene without realizing at the time that two persons were being strangled.

The vitality and nerve of the woman, who pursued the highwaymen while her husband lay senseless where he had fallen, resulted in the capture of two of the men who were identified as the garroters. The third, who escaped, carried the proceeds of the crime. The police are confident, however, that he and the valuables will be recovered within a short time, as all of the men are known by the detectives. The incidents that followed the garroting threw the entire neighborhood into an uproar.

Policeman Joseph Herzing of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was patrolling at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, when he heard a woman's voice, crying: "Murder! Police! Stop them! Stop them!" The next moment he caught sight of a man, running swiftly across Eighth Avenue at Thirty-first Street, pursued by a woman, who screamed as she ran.

The policeman was about to run to the women's assistance when two stockily built men turned the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, the way the woman had come, and started at full speed up Eighth Avenue. Herzing went into a doorway and waited until the fleeing men got near him. Then, with a loud rap on the curb for assistance, he sprang out in front of the men and brought them to a halt.

"Quick, quick, there's a man bleeding to death down in Thirty-first Street," one of the men explained, breathlessly.

"Well, you come back with me," the policeman said. "I may need your assistance."

Taking a firm hold on the sleeve of each man, he turned them and started back toward Thirty-first Street. While he had been parleying with the men he caught sight of several other men coming out of Thirty-first Street and rushing up Eighth Avenue in his direction. As soon as these men caught sight of the policeman and his charges they shouted:

"Hold them. They are garroters."

The two prisoners wrenched themselves loose from Herzing and ran up Eighth Avenue. Herzing chased them and caught one of the men after a sprint of half a block. The other was captured by Detective James Kelly, who ran from Thirty-third Street to the avenue to respond to Herzing's rap for assistance. By that time a crowd of several hundred men and women had been attracted by the shouts.

The officers took their prisoners into Thirty-first Street, where on the stoop of the house at 328 they found Downes reclining, half conscious and moaning with pain. Bending over him was his wife, the woman Herzing had seen pursuing a man across Eighth Avenue. She identified the two prisoners as men who had, with the assistance of the man she had pursued, garroted herself and husband. Her husband being unable to speak, Mrs. Downes told the story of the robbery.

MRS. DOWNES'S STORY.

"My husband and I were coming home from dinner at a restaurant at Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue," she said. "This man," pointing to Policeman Herzing's prisoner, who later gave his name as Harry Jeder, twenty-three years old, a cloth packer, of 275 West Twenty-fifth Street, "got a dinner and some money early in the evening from my husband, who knew him slightly, and then he left us.

"Just as we got to this point, on our way home, we saw three men standing at the curb, apparently waiting for us. When we drew near Jeder stepped up and asked my husband for a match. My husband had none, and told him so. The next thing I remember was that Jeder, or this other prisoner, suddenly putting his arm around my husband's neck, and spinning him around, placed his knee in the middle of his back. Before I could scream one of the men, the one that got away, grabbed me around the neck with one hand and with the other pulled me down in the areaway and began stripping my rings from my fingers.

"The other men, who had my husband down on the sidewalk, were removing his jewelry and bringing it to my captor. My husband was struggling, and, with one great effort, he managed to throw his wallet in my direction. This probably saved one or both of our lives, for the wallet fell in the areaway some distance from me. My captor, letting go my throat for an instant, made a grab for it. That instant I screamed as best I could, and the man let go of me entirely and started to run. I instantly started in pursuit of the man who had all our valuables, keeping ahead of the two other men, whom I feared might stab me. He ran too swiftly for me, however, and I finally lost sight of him, but I can identify him without any trouble."

While Mrs. Downes was telling this story, Mr. Downes, limp and almost lifeless, was bleeding from the mouth, nose, and ears. He was taken to his home a few doors distant and a physician was summoned. Mrs. Downes was suffering from shock and exhaustion and her neck was scratched and bruised.

In the police station Jeder's companion described himself as William Foster, twenty-six years old, a teamster, of 450 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Both men were taken to Police Headquarters and photographed. The police say that Jeder's real name is Jones and that the real name of Foster is Rogan, and that both came from St. Louis. Later the men were arraigned in the West Side Court. Mr. Downes and his wife were there to make a complaint. Mr. Downes in his affidavit said that he had been robbed of two diamond rings valued at $560, a watch valued at $100, a watchchain and diamond valued at $50, three five-dollar gold pieces, and a wallet containing between $220 and $250. His wife's two rings that were taken were valued at $300.

When asked by Court Clerk Murray how he wished to plead, Jeder nodded toward Downes and replied:

"I don't know if Charley will press the complaint."

Both men, however, pleaded not guilty and were held under $2,000 bail each for examination to-day.

Mr. Downes hails originally from Memphis, and he has been a theatrical agent for the past ten years. Last season he managed a burlesque company, producing a "skit" on the road called "The Flip Mr. Flop." This season he is preparing to take on tour a similar organization. His wife is connected with the stage also, her stage name being Anna Deshon.

When seen yesterday afternoon Downes told a story to the effect that Jeder and three other men had come to his boarding house on Thursday evening during the absence of himself and wife, and inquired of Mrs. Evans, the landlady, for "the little man with the Panama hat." The description fits Downes closely. Only three of the men went into the house, Jeder standing on the outside. The men represented themselves to Mrs. Evans as detectives, and said that the man they wanted had been accused of swindling at cards. The landlady ordered them out.

DOWNES KNOWS THE MEN.

"I've no doubt," Downes said, in commenting on the occurrence, "that these men have been tracking me for some time, and if they had found me in that night they would, on a pretense of arresting me, have robbed me then and there.

"Yes, I know Jeder pretty well, and I know a good deal about the other two men, but I won't say at this time how much I know about them. Jeder knew yesterday afternoon that I had a lot of money about me, for he was in a saloon looking on at a game of pinochle in which I was playing, and I was telling of a bit of luck which I had in a poolroom yesterday. Jeder heard me tell this story, and I suppose he wanted to make a haul.

"When I saw him and his pals on the street this morning I recognized him at once. When he came up and asked me for a match I knew instinctively that I was going to be attacked. I said I had no match, and started to back out into the street, when a second man threw his arm around by neck quick as a wink and pressed in like a vise. I might as well have died there, for I went through as much torture as any man who is hanged ever does, I am sure. I felt them take my pocket coins and my watch, and then I thought of my wallet and concluded to throw it in the direction of my wife. I thought that by some chance they might overlook it, and as it turned out it saved my life, I suppose, for soon after I threw it I lost consciousness."

Downes, with face and tongue swollen, said he had suffered extreme agony in his back at intervals, owing to a wrench given it when the garroters stuck their knees into it.

It was learned in the afternoon that associates of the prisoners had made overtures to Downes to return the booty if he would not press the charge of robbery. Downes denied that any negotiations are under way.

Residents of the houses at 326 and 328 West Thirty-first Street told yesterday of having been awakened by the scuffling during the robbery. Emmett Devoy, an actor, living in the top story at 326, said tht he was awakened by the scuffling, and, looking out of his window, saw a man lying on the pavement below with two men bending over him.

"The man was making fearful guttural sounds," Devoy said, "and I thought he was very ill. 'Do you want some water?' I shouted down. 'Yes,' replied one of the men. I hurried down with a pitcher of water, but when I got there the men had gone and only the sick man was there."

CONGRESSMAN IN A FIGHT.

Representative Williams of Mississippi Has His Face Cut by a United States Marshal.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 16.—Representative John S. Williams and Edward S. Wilson, United States Marshal, were participants in a street fight here to-day. Both men were struck during the altercation, and Wiliams's face was cut by a ring which Wilson wore.

Friends separated the men. Politics and a publication in a newspaper were the alleged causes of the quarrel.

LITTLEFIELD ON TRUSTS.

Tariff Offers No Remedy, He Says, in Speech at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine opened the campaign here to-night by addressing a large audience at the Casino. A particularly strong fight is in progress in this district, and the rally was a most enthusiastic one. Mr. Littlefield was introduced by the Hon. Edward Morrell of Pennsylvania, who outlined briefly the plan of campaign.

Mr. Littlefield, eliminating all other issues, devoted himself to the question of trusts and the remedies proposed by both parties. He contended for the efficacy of Republican administration of this particular industrial condition as against the "ill-advised and impossible remedies" proposed by the Democratic Party. The trusts, he said, are growths over and beyond political parties, consequent to neither and subject to both.

The tariff, he contended, offers no remedy.

SPOONER NOT LIKELY TO BE RETIRED FROM SENATE.

Candidates for Wisconsin Legislature Being Instructed in His Favor—Not a Defeat for La Follette.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Reports from Wisconsin which come in by returning visiters to that State indicate that Senator Spooner's case is not so desperate as early reports indicated. They tend to show that while the rank and file of the State may be with Gov. La Follette in the reforms he is endeavoring to carry out, State pride is with Spooner, and is not disposed to brook any attempt to keep him out of the Senate. If the reports can be relied upon, the Republican sentiment in Wisconsin is to support Gov. La Follette in State matters, but to make sure that Spooner is returned to the Senate, and to that end candidates for the Legislature are being instructed.

If that arrangement is carried out, Gov. La Follette will not in any sense have met with a defeat, for his State policy will be indorsed. He will, however, have failed in his effort to commit Senator Spooner to a support of his views.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, who just has returned from a visit to Wisconsin, is one of those who believe that Spooner will be returned. He said that the proceedings at the State Convention had opened the eyes of the people of Wisconsin to the fact that Mr. Spooner was likely to be retired to private life through the adoption of a local platform with which he had nothing to do, "and with which," added Mr. Taylor, "as a National leader he was not logically concerned." Nearly all of the candidates nominated for the Legislature so far have been instructed to vote for Spooner.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! For "Water Book" address 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

Solid comfort on the Day Line between New York and Albany. Breezy, bright, and beautiful. Music. New Landing, W. 129th St. 9.15 A. M. —Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Absolutely purest natural water in the world. —Adv.

DISPUTES ON RELIGION ENDED IN MURDER

German Storekeeper's Suicide After Killing His Wife.

Tragedy Over a Store in the Bronx Witnessed by Fourteen-Year-Old Daughter—Indications of Intentions—Woman Shot Eight Times.

Because his wife, Emma, was an ardent Catholic church worker and a member of several Catholic societies, Charles C. Rubson, who was a Protestant, ended yesterday afternoon a series of disputes on religion by murdering her and then committing suicide in their rooms over their general furnishing store, known as the Willis Avenue Bazar, at 480 Willis Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. The tragedy was witnessed by Elsie, the fourteen-year-old daughter. The husband and father shot ten times at his wife, and only two of the shots missed fire. He then grasped a third revolver, pressed its muzzle to his right temple, and pulled the trigger. His death was instantaneous, but Mrs. Rubson, with eight wounds, lived several minutes afterward. In the room were many pictures of religious subjects, rosaries, and crucifixes, and other emblems of the woman's religion.

Mr. Rubson was a well-to-do German merchant, forty-two years of age, and he was married a little more than twenty years ago. There are three children, Carl, aged seventeen years; Elsie, aged fourteen, and Emily, aged ten. It was said that Mr. Rubson was the owner of considerable real estate. Mrs. Rubson was Miss Emma Miller before her marriage, and was thirty-nine years of age. Mr. Rubson's aged father, Louis Rubson, and Mrs. Rubson's mother, Mrs. Mary Miller, lived with their children in the same apartments.

According to relatives, Mr. Rubson was a Protestant in religion and his wife was a Catholic and an ardent church worker. Letters left by Mr. Rubson indicate that he was prompted to end his own and his wife's life because of their differences on religious subjects.

Mrs. Rubson and the children had planned to leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on a vacation trip to Branchville, Conn. To Coroner Joseph I. Berry, Elsie Rubson told the story of the shooting. She said that she and her sister had dressed for the journey, and were running around the store, when she, in her elation, cried out to her father:

"We're going to the country on the 4 o'clock train, Papa."

"Is that so?" he replied. "Well, I'll see about that."

With that remark he turned and went up stairs. The girl said that she was afraid, because her father and mother had had disputes before, and she followed him.

"Just as I got to the top of the stairs," she told the Coroner, "I saw Mamma, who was only partly dressed, as she ran across the dining room. She looked awfully scared, and was screaming and crying. Papa was running after her with a revolver in his hand. Then he began to shoot, and fired, oh, I don't know how many times. Then Mamma fell on the floor. I cried and said, 'Oh, Papa, you have killed Mamma. What did you do that for?' 'Yes,' he said, 'I know I did.' Then he stopped and stood still for a moment, and then reached over to the table and picked up another big revolver. He pointed it at me, and I screamed. Then he put it up to his head and fired and dropped to the floor."

Coroner Berry was attending the funeral of Deputy Register Ferdinand Boehmer, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and, with many others, was attracted by the sound of the shots. He ran across the street to the Rubson home and hurried up the stairs. He was followed closely by Dr. Barton, a physician at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue, who had been attracted from the drug store on the corner. Dr. Barton, the Coroner said, found the husband dead. Mrs. Rubson's life was not extinct, and the Coroner, seeing that the woman was a Catholic, sent for a priest. She died, however, before Father Otterbein of the Immaculate Conception Church, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Melrose Avenue, arrived.

A great crowd was attracted by the shots and the shouts. Several hundred people pressed about the building, and the jam extended far into the street, blockading street car traffic. It was necessary to call out the reserves from the Alexander Street Police Station to clear the street and keep order.

The Coroner's examination showed that eight bullets had entered Mrs. Rubson's body. One, the conditions indicated, was sent from the muzzle of the revolver when it was held against the woman's left eye, and it penetrated the skull. Others, on the arm, indicated that she had lifted it as though to shield her head. The weapon which Rudson reserved for taking his own life was a large English bulldog revolver. The single shot sent into his brain killed him instantly. It was learned that the weapons had been left over from a supply which Mr. Rubson ordered for the Fourth of July trade in a small store at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue.

Rudson left several letters. One was addressed to the Coroner, one to Rubson's son Carl, another to his three children collectively, and a fourth addressed to Bishop Farley. Coroner Berry said that in the letter addressed to him the murderer said that he was sorry to cause him any trouble, but that he believed in reciprocity and so had decided to give the official some business. He explained that in his pocket would be found some money, which he wanted given to his son. It amounted to $98.83. Further requests were that he be buried in the clothing that he wore at the time of the shooting; that the Coroner expedite matters, and that he give the children as little trouble as possible. A final expression in the letter was, "Priests are troublemakers in families." A postscript expressed the hope that the writer would meet the Coroner in the great beyond. The letter addressed to the children contained a check for $145, dated on Friday last.

Mrs. Miller, the murdered woman's mother, said that she is a Catholic, that her husband had been a Protestant, and that during their long lives they had lived happily together. She said she could not understand why her son-in-law should kill his wife because of difference in religious beliefs, and she was inclined to think that he was temporarily insane. She refused to permit the "body of a murderer to be left in the house over night," and therefore Rubsom's body was taken to a nearby undertaking establishment.

Until far into the night a crowd of persons surrounded the Rubsom house. The police had their hands full most of the evening. There was no open disorder, but the crowd time and again advanced toward the house only to be pushed back.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Water is positive cure for acute Bright's disease. —Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited," one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central Lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

PERTH AMBOY MAN DIES AT THE THEATRE.

Play at Academy of Music Suspended Several Minutes—Curtain Rung Down While Body Is Taken Away.

A few minutes after the curtain had gone up on the first scene of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," in the Academy of Music, last night, William King, Jr., of Perth Amboy, N. J., who was seated with a friend a few feet from the stage, gasped and collapsed in his seat lifeless. Such excitement prevailed in the theatre that the curtain was "rung down," and the play suspended for a few moments, while the lifeless man was carried behind the scenes.

Mr. King, accompanied by B. J. Miller, Vice President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, also of Perth Amboy, had come to the city expressly to see the play. After dining at a Sixth Avenue restaurant, they went to the theatre and procured seats in the orchestra, four or five rows from the front. For a few minutes prior to the overture the two friends chatted, and Mr. King showed no indication of being ill. The orchestra had finished and the curtain had been raised, when Mr. King pressed his left hand over his heart and drew a deep and long breath, then gasped and collapsed without a word. The attention of those who were seated about was immediately attracted.

Many arose from their seats to ascertain the trouble. Ushers and Policeman Braun, who was on duty in the lobby, hastened to the front of the house. Mr. Miller, Policeman Braun, and ushers carried the unconscious man through a door that led to the rear of the stage.

Policeman Braun then summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Vose on arriving at the theatre pronounced Mr. King dead. The body was carried from the Fourteenth Street stage entrance, placed in the ambulance, and taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Several women were so unnerved by the occurrence that they left the theatre, and a subdued feeling prevailed throughout the audience, when the real trouble was generally known. The curtain was raised and the first act of the play continued.

Mr. Miller accompanied the body to the station house, and, as soon as permission was given by one of the Coroners, he would have arrangements made for the removal of the body to Perth Amboy.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 16.—William King, Jr., who died of heart disease in New York to-night, was a native of Perth Amboy, and one of the best-known residents. For several years he was associated with his father here in the cork business, but finally retired, the business now being conducted by the latter. Some time ago the two lost a fortune in an effort to introduce into Belgium a special kind of cork-making machinery.

Mr. King was formerly rather prominent in politics and served as City Clerk for two terms. He had lately been connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. He was prominent in Masonry and had held the office of Secretary in Raritan Lodge for more than twenty years. He is survived by a wife and three children.

LYMAN J. GAGE STRIKES GOLD.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Makes Mine Richly Productive After Twenty-five Years of Effort.

Special to The New York Times.

BOULDER, Col., Aug. 16.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman G. Gage stood to-day on the dump at Brainerd's camp, near Ward, with an exultant air. For twenty-five years, with Col. Wesley Brainerd, his brother-in-law and others, he has been developing the sulphide belt, but up to this time he has not shipped a ton of ore. Now, at 1,800 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, a fine body of sulphide ore, carrying gold values running from $69 to .168 to the ton has been discovered.

The ore is found at great depth and in a vein eight feet wide. The pay streak is fifteen inches wide, and is rapidly widening as the tunnel is pushed into the mountain. The discovery was made in the Alaska, which is but one of several tunnels they are boring.

OFFERED $100,000 FOR LIFE.

Pennsylvania Ironmaster, Fatally Hurt by Train, Tried Use of Wealth to Keep Death Away.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—John Henry of Carnegie, struck by a train last night at the Fourth Avenue Station of the Pan Handle Railroad, died at the Mercy Hospital at noon to-day as a result of his injuries. Lying on the platform, he offered any one $100,000 to save his life.

Mr. Henry was one of the wealthiest residents of the Chartiers Valley. He was about to start for a few weeks' vacation trip in Michigan, and came up from Carnegie to this city on the 8 o'clock train. Instead of keeping on through the gate and up to Forbes Street, he attempted to go around the fence which separates the eastbound tracks. A west-bound train came out of the tunnel, and he was struck and hurled high in the air. He fell between the passing train and the fence, but so narrow was the space that he was unable to save himself, and his left arm was crushed beneath the wheels.

When the Chartiers Iron and Steel Company was absorbed by the American Sheet Steel Company Mr. Henry was its President.

BIG WHEAT CROP, SAYS HILL.

Great Northern's President Inspects Grain District—Earnings of Merged Roads Estimated at $150,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16.—"I have come through the finest crop district I have ever seen," said J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Road, on his arrival here. "The crops in Washington, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota are simply immense. However, when I reached Minnesota, I found the fields filled with weeds. The acreage will be small in North Dakota. Last night I saw some wheat that will go thirty-five bushels to the acre.

"It was magnificent. On the whole the average yield per acre will be above the average. In Washington I saw the finest crops ever harvested. Wheat there will go sixty bushels to the acre. That indicates that the farmers have shown great intelligence in the industry. I should say that the Dakotas and Minnesota will raise about 180,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Nobody can tell what the oats and flax yield will be, though it will be enormous."

Concerning a probable car famine Mr. Hill said:

"On the Great Northern we have 2,000 more cars than we had a year ago, and I am informed that the Northern Pacific has about the same number of additional cars. I don't believe we will have any difficulty in handling the grain traffic.

"I estimate that the earnings of the Burlington, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern will reach, if not exceed, $150,000,000 for the year commencing July 1 last, and I feel that this estimate is conservative."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Celebrated water recommended for the kidneys. —Adv.

MRS. FAIR'S WILL FOUND

Was in a Safe Deposit Vault and Was Made in 1900.

Decision on Public Administrator's Application to be Given To-morrow—The Question of Priority in Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Attorney Charles J. Haggerty announces that the last will of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who with her husband was killed in an automobile accident in France on Thursday, has been found in a safe-deposit vault. He refused to make known the contents of the document.

The will was prepared by Knight & Haggerty, in April, 1900. This is the will of which Mrs. Fair told Mrs. Joseph Harvey, and by which it is presumed, upon the evidence of her statements to Mrs. Harvey, she left legacies to her mother, brothers, and sisters, aggregating the total amount of her individual fortune, variously estimated at from $250,000 to $400,000.

No other will was found. In Knight & Haggerty's custody there has been the will of Charles L. Fair, drawn about the same time, April, 1900. This and the will of Mrs. Fair found in the trust company vault are the documents that will be filed by the attorneys for the Fair heirs whenever it becomes necessary in their opposition to the petition of the Public Administrator. If the Public Administrator does not interfere the wills will not be filed until after the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Fair in this city.

It has not yet been ascertained whether the Fairs acquired separate or community property after the making of these wills. This property will legally be included in the disposition authorized by the wills, and the legatees so named will receive their share if the courts authorize distribution in accordance with the provisions of the wills.

The question of priority of death is exciting much comment, but Attorney Haggerty, who, with Hermann Oelrichs, is conducting the necessary litigation preliminary to the probation of the wills, declares that if Mrs. Fair survived her husband, this circumstance can have no effect upon the final disposition of the property except to give her relatives all that she bequeathed to them. If her husband survived, his estate will be distributed equally to his sisters, Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, with whatever additional property Mrs. Fair may have willed to her husband. The law of California presumes that where husband and wife perish in the same calamity the husband, as the stronger, survived the wife.

The matter of the application of Public Administrator Farnham for letters of administration over the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Fair came up for hearing in Judge Carroll Cook's court to-day. After listening to extended arguments for and against the application, Judge Cook announced that he would give a decision on Monday, and in the meantime would await further particulars of the accident, as the reports of the death of the millionaire and his wife while undoubtedly true, are, in the eyes of the law, merely hearsay, and must be substantiated by more direct evidence than has already been presented.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair will be placed in the Fair mausoleum at Laurel Hill beside the body of Senator James G. Fair.

BODIES OF THE FAIRS ARRIVE IN PARIS.

Deposited in the Vault of the Church of the Madeleine—Latest Versions of the Automobile Accident.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The coffins containing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair arrived in Paris at 4 o'clock this afternoon and were placed in the vault of the Church of the Madeleine, in the presence of a representative of the United States Consulate, Mr. Ellis, manager of the Hotel Ritz; Brotey, Mr. Fair's chauffeur, and Mrs. Fair's maid. A priest of the church said prayers for the repose of the souls of the deceased.

A representative of The Associated Press has just returned to Paris from the Château Buisson du Mai, at Evreux, where a personal investigation into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Fair was made.

Mme. Hourde, wife of the gate keeper of the château, who was an eye witness of the disaster, made the following statement to him:

"When the automobile crashed into the trunk of the elm tree I saw the occupants of the carriage shot into the air to half the height of the tree. I screamed and rushed out from the gateway and across the road, where I saw the automobile tilted by the side of the roadway, five yards from the tree.

"At first I did not see the victims, but afterward perceived them at the foot of the tree. Mr. Fair was lying at full length behind it, while his wife was against its front, as though sitting huddled, with her head leaning against the tree. Mr. Fair, apparently, was quite dead. I took his wife's head in my hands and gently laid the body flat on the grass. She did not

and Mrs. Fair at the time of the accident, said:

"When I reached the spot, a quarter of an hour or so after the accident, both Mr. and Mrs. Fair were quite dead, and I am convinced, from the nature of the wounds, that death was instantaneous in both cases. Mr. Fair had his forehead and the forepart of his skull completely crushed, while the side of his wife's face and her forehead were battered in, as though she had received a blow from a sledge-hammer."

Questioned regarding the statement of Mme. Hourde as to the movements of Mr. Fair's foot and his wife's hand, Dr. Perriquet said:

"I am convinced that at the moment the movements are alleged to have occurred life was quite extinct. They were killed instantaneously, just like a snail which is crushed beneath a man's foot."

Brotey, the chauffeur, threw some further light on the cause of the accident, saying:

"When we left Trouville Mr. Fair was suffering from bronchial catarrh. He coughed frequently on the road, and during the fits of coughing his face was much congested, evidently producing slight dizziness. He had just been coughing when I noticed that the tire of one of the hind wheels was deflated. I realized the danger, and jumping to my feet and leaning forward I shouted in Mr. Fair's ear in English: 'Stop quick! Tire no good!' Mr. Fair glanced back, but he did not reply. Apparently he tried to stop, but in doing so he must have made the wrong steering movement, as the machine swerved across the road and went in a straight line for a tree.

"Mrs. Fair, as she saw the direction the automobile was taking, clasped her husband's shoulders with her arms and turned her face back toward me with a look which said plainly: 'We are lost.' The next moment came the crash, and I was thrown into a field beside the road and stunned. When I recovered, which I did quickly, I limped to the side of my master and mistress, and with the help of the chateau gatekeeper's wife, extricated the bodies from the wreck."

Asked if either then showed signs of life, Brotey replied:

"They both seemed to be dead, but I was in such a dazed condition from shock and so affected at the ghastly spectacle presented by the wounds on the heads of both victims that I did not notice whether either moved or not."

AUTO BURIED BESIDE VICTIM.

Members of Baron von Bleichroeder's Family Have Given Away or Sold All Their Motor Vehicles.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Bleichroeder family have caused the automobile that killed Baron George von Bleichroeder, the banker and sportsman, near Cologne, on June 11 last, to be buried beside his grace, in the grounds of Schloss Dueren, not far from Cologne.

All the members of the family have given away or sold their automobiles, of which they had several. Baron James von Bleichroeder sold for $1,500 a magnificent French racing machine that cost $11,000.

CROWDS VISIT THE NELSONS.

Grocery Store of Mrs. Fair's Half-Brother Besieged by Strangers, Including New York Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 16.—According to a statement made by Abram Nelson, the half brother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, the latter's relatives have received more callers to-day than in all their existence. Mrs. Hannah Nelson, the mother, is suffering from slight prostration, and all visitors are seen by Abram Nelson, who is hustling behind the counter of his tiny grocery store just as if nothing unusual had happened.

When THE TIMES representative arrived there Abram was answering all sorts of questions addressed to him by farmers, many of whom had come a great distance. Though few of these individuals betrayed any knowledge of the family affairs they seemed anxious to recall alleged friendships of years ago. A village stage driver was reaping a harvest driving strangers to the home, and among his customers were several New York lawyers. Each one of these barristers informed Abram how desirous he was to see the Nelsons obtain the estate and offered his services. None received encouragement from Abram, who appears to represent the dead woman's kin here.

No communication has been received from San Francisco since yesterday, except another telegram from Joseph Harding, who has arranged to meet Mrs. Hannah Nelson and Abram on their arrival. They start to-morrow morning.

Abram states that none of the family has any further knowledge of Mrs. Fair's will than from the statement made by her in June that she had prepared one, leaving the estate to her New Jersey relatives. He says the Nelsons have no intention of seeking the acquaintance of the Fairs, but will comply with their Western counsel's wishes.

AUTOS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

Freeholders, After Ride to Dinner of Automobile Club, Inclined to Raise the Speed Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—At a dinner given in honor of the Road Committee of the Essex County Board of Freeholders by the Automobile Club of New Jersey at Pompton Plains yesterday nearly every member of that board went on record as favoring the granting of a speed of twenty miles an hour to automobiles outside the limits of the city. Some were outspoken in their favor of granting a speed of thirty miles, while the most conservative ones would agree to a limit of only twenty, with a possible addition of five miles if thought proper.

The trip to Pompton Plains was made in automobiles, the members of the Board of Freeholders agreeing to put on all speed. In fact, several of them suggested faster speed, remarking that it was no fun riding slowly.

In speaking of the matter W. J. Stewart, Secretary of the New Jersey Automobile Club, said to-day that it was the purpose of the club to clearly demonstrate the mechanism of the automobile to the Board of Freeholders and to show them the exact extent to which the machine could be controlled.

"The board," he went on, "is about to pass an ordinance regulating the speed of the vehicle, and the fifteen-mile limit outside of the boundaries of the city is too slow. We are willing to abide by the allowance of eight miles an hour in towns, but can see no reason, as we have the machine absolutely under control, why more speed should not be allowed on the country roadway, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that you can stop an automobile going at its highest rate of speed within its own length, which is quicker than you can pull up a horse going at the rate of ten miles an hour."

CLOUD LAYERS MEASURED.

What William A. Eddy's Experiments at Newton, N. J., Show.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—William A. Eddy and A. M. Hardin to-day measured the actual height of three different cloud layers and discovered that the rain which set in here yesterday at 3:30 P. M. was indicated at 10:30 A. M. and probably much earlier by a decrease in the height of the clouds as compared with the measurements of yesterday.

More than eighty observations were made to-day from a base line of 1,000 feet long by surveyors' measurements, twenty observations being made with kite quadrants on each cloud edge with the result that the cumulus clouds were found to vary in height from 2,471 to 7,006 feet above the earth. During yesterday the clouds floated at nearly double the height measured to-day, showing that the lower clouds to-day as compared with yesterday indicated rain.

The greater difference in altitude was due to the piling up of cumulus clouds with pinnacles or thunderheads. In some instances those pinnacles reached to a height of nine miles, but the showery conditions yesterday were moderate and the heat not great, so that the white vapors rose only to a moderate altitude.

SAMUEL GOMPERS TALKS ON LABOR AND CAPITAL

Presents Workingman's Side at Mountain Lake, Md., Chautauqua.

Employment of Children the Great Evil Needing Reformation, He Says—Predicts Success of the Coal Strike.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md., Aug. 16.—Several thousand persons greeted Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who delivered an address to-day before the Chautauqua Assembly on "Labor and Capital—the Workman's Side of the Story." President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, who was also to have spoken, was unable to be present.

Mr. Gompers said:

"The newspapers, without any attempt on my part to charge them with unfairness, usually present the labor question from the standpoint of the employer. They either get their information from employers or their representatives. It is the same old story because it is the men and women, the representatives of labor, who suffer from the same old wrong. There is no short cut to emancipation."

Mr. Gompers declared that the labor of young and innocent children is the great evil that needs reformation.

"Many States, particularly in the South, have no law whatever to prevent the practice. Men get rich," he declared, "from the labor of children whose bones are ground into almighty dollars. It is a sad commentary. Men walk the streets in idleness in the textile districts, while the mills are filled with busy children. Instead of labor being crowned with honor and dignity, its rightful heritage, it is a question of how much labor can be squeezed out of the laborer, and how little wages he can be forced to accept in return."

Mr. Gompers discussed the question of shorter hours at length, declaring the countries of long hours were decidedly backward, and denied the allegation that the movement to shorten hours would mean the decadence of the United States as a great producing power. He declared that there was no greater conservator of the peace than the labor organization.

"One hundred and fifty thousand men in the anthracite field have been engaged in a silent struggle for three months, and there has been less violence than is committed at a picnic of ordinary people upon ordinary occasions. The men struggling today had been reduced to a state of serfdom, but in the past three years their characters have been remodeled. Their manhood is aroused, and I believe, as God is my judge, the worst the miners have had to confront is past." (Great applause.)

Mr. Gompers declared that the lawyer was incompetent to discuss the industrial question. "The lawyer lives in and studies the past," he declared. "While being faced physically forward he is mentally in the dark ages."

This observation was brought out by the alleged remark of a Mr. Ross, a legal representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad recently, that there can be no arbitration; that the miners must first return to work and then the companies will discuss the matter with them.

"We demand the right to be heard by counsel," declared the speaker. "Just imagine the miner being forced back to work with all the grievances he may have had squeezed and starved out of him."

Mr. Gompers declared against proposed Government compulsory arbitration. He predicted the success of the anthracite strike.

FARMERS TO BE DEPUTIES.

Sworn In So as to Protect Their Property from Striking Miners—Southern Strikes End.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 16.—Gen. Gobin, after an investigation of the conditions in the Catawissa Valley, has decided that military protection for the farmers is impracticable, and at his suggestion Sheriff Beddal has sworn in the men of the valley as deputies so that they will be in a position to protect their farms from the foreigners.

The crowds that assembled to witness the usual dress parade on Main Street this evening were disappointed. The Democratic primaries were held this afternoon, and, as large crowds of men were assembled at the various polling places, Gen. Gobin decided that it would be wise to keep the soldiers in camp.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 16.—President Mitchell left for Indianapolis late this afternoon. Before going he said he had received reports from every section of the strike region, and they showed that the strikers were standing firm and more confident of victory than ever.

No attempt was made to resume work at the Warnke washery to-day, and as a result everything was quiet at Duryea. The owners of the washery say they will start up their works next Tuesday, and if the Sheriff does not give them protection they will make an appeal to the Governor for State troops.

Sheriff Jacobs says he will do all in his power to preserve order, but if affairs get beyond his control he will have to call on the State authorities for aid.

The United Mine Workers are said to be putting forth their best efforts to have the strikers at Duryea remain away from the washery, but the foreign element is stubborn and not inclined to be governed by what the English-speaking leaders say.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Aug. 16.—With the signing of the scale by the Merchants' Coal Company of Tunnelton it is thought that the miners' strike in this district has come to an end. The miners gained all they asked for. All the mines where the strike was instituted will probably resume work on Monday.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—An agreement was reached between the district mine workers and the Coal Creek and Jellico operators to-day. An advance of 1½ cents per ton on screened coal and 1 cent per ton on run of mine was granted by the operators. Nine hours remain a day's labor, monthly payday is unchanged, and day laborers get an advance of between one-third and one-half cent an hour.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—"The strike in the anthracite region is as firm as the everlasting hills. Confidence and quiet reign supreme."

Such is the "strike synopsis" of the situation in the anthracite field, as published in this week's issue of The Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America. The fourteenth week of the strike has closed, and the managers declare that the strikers are stronger than when the strike was declared.

"The fact that 179,000 men remain on strike for that period," said W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, to-day, "without a sign of a break in the ranks is the strongest argument that I know of in favor of the justice of their claims. If even a portion of that number had been receiving only living wages before the strike, it would be next to impossible to keep them from returning to work.

"While the strikers are being cared for in the best manner possible, there is nothing in the provision made which would make a man prefer to live in idleness if it were possible to earn a living in the mines."

Mr. Wilson says there is no fixed rule for the distribution of the money and supplies which are provided by the National organization. The Census Bureau says the average family consists of five members, and on this basis the miners' organization is caring for 895,000 men, women, and children.

Large sums are received daily by Mr. Wilson for the strikers' fund. This is all sent to the strike region as rapidly as received.

IRON SHIPBUILDERS MAY STRIKE.

Blacksmiths and Their Helpers in Brooklyn Want More Pay.

There were rumors current about the shipyards along the Brooklyn water front yesterday of an impending strike of the workers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. It was said there was a likelihood of the strike being called to-morrow. If it is ordered it will involve several thousand shipfitters, boilermakers, helpers, riveters, passers, and heaters, and nearly every yard in Brooklyn will be more or less affected.

The dissatisfaction is chiefly among the blacksmiths and their helpers. The former, who now receive $3.25 a day, want an increase of 25 cents a day, while the latter, who at present receive $2 a day, want $2.20 a day.

ELEVATED ENGINEERS ACT.

Agreement Between Manhattan Company and Firemen Unanimously Ratified by Rising Vote.

At the meeting last night of local Lodge No. 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the agreement entered into between the firemen and the Manhattan Railway Company last Tuesday was ratified. The meeting was held in the lodge room, at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and was attended by 195 members out of a total lodge membership of 420. All branches of the line affected by the threatened strike were represented.

After the meeting William L. Jenks, who was the chief representative of the lodge in the conferences with Assistant Grand Chief Youngson, said that the meeting had been secret, and had not been attended by any representatives of the firemen.

"Our meetings are secret," he said, "and we do not let firemen into our secrets. The Committee of Seven, which met Assistant Grand Chief Youngson and arranged the settlement with the Manhattan Railway Company, were all present. They presented their report, which was unanimously accepted by a rising vote. We are absolutely satisfied with the agreement. We do not ask for any time clause. The fact is that in the agreements between railroad companies and their employes no time limit clause exists, so far as I know. We worked under an agreement for seventeen years without any time clause, and are content to do so in the future.

"We feel that the Manhattan people treated us very generously."

WORKMEN CHARGE KIDNAPPING.

Railroad Mechanics Say They Were Locked in Car and Carried from Omaha to Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 16.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company received twenty-two shopmen from Fort Wayne, Ind., to-day, some of whom assert they were engaged to work in the shops of the Milwaukee Road at Omaha, but that upon the arrival of the train there the car was locked and guards placed at the doors. The men say they were kept prisoners until Cheyenne was reached. On their arrival here some of the men engaged an attorney, who demanded return transportation for the men. They left here for the East to-night.

Railroad officials deny the kidnapping story, and say that if the doors were locked at Omaha and guards placed on the car it was done to prevent strikers from interfering with company employes, and not for the purpose of keeping the new men prisoners.

Several of the Fort Wayne men have accepted positions in the shops here.

DESIGN FOR SOUVENIR DOLLAR.

Practically Decided that St. Louis Exposition Gold Piece Will Have Busts of Jefferson and McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A conference will be held on Monday to decide the design to be placed on the gold dollar to be coined as a souvenir of the St. Louis Exposition. The question is to be decided by ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, J. T. Morgan, engraver of the Philadelphia mint, and Robert E. Armstrong, secretary to Secretary Shaw. Their decision will be reviewed by the Secretary.

Already the question practically is settled. It is understood that Jefferson's bust will appear on 125,000 of the gold dollars, and McKinley's on the remainder. Two schemes of a sentimental character have been found to be either impracticable or unlawful. One was that the busts of both Jefferson and McKinley should appear on the dollar. The objection to that was that a gold dollar is so small that it would be almost impossible to tell whom the designs were intended to represent if there were two on the coin. The other scheme was to have President Roosevelt's bust on the dollar. The projectors of that plan ran up against the law which prevents the likeness of any living person being used upon a coin.

The reverse of the souvenir dollar will have the words, "Louisiana Purchase Exposition," and the dates "1801-1904." The coin will be ready for issue next January. It is to be minted at Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BOND PLAN.

Resolution for a $100,000,000 Issue Said to Have Been Adopted—No Date for Stockholders' Action.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company has been considering the advisability of authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, convertible into stock at par at any time within twenty-five years from the date of issue, but subject to call at about 105.

While it is understood that a resolution recommending such an issue has been adopted, no date has been set for action on the matter by the stockholders, and in fact no definite action with that point in view has been taken.

In well informed quarters it was said yesterday that perhaps the issue would not be made at all at the present time, but that in any event not more than one-fourth of the amount authorized would be issued in the beginning.

The Southern Pacific Company is a holding corporation, which owns the Southern Pacific Railroad of California and its allied lines. Its authorized capital is $200,000,000, almost all of which has been issued. The proposed bond issue will, it is understood, carry some "rights," constituting in effect a dividend on Southern Pacific stock. In the event of the bond issue a large sum will be expended in the improvement of the property.

PITTSBURG'S RAILROAD WAR.

The Lake Erie and the Wabash Each Get Injunction—Armed Employes Behind Barricades.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—All night the forces of the Wabash and the Pittsburg-Lake Erie Railroads were stationed between the Atterbury glass plant and South First Street. Trouble was expected at any time, but the Lake Erie men did not try to break through the barricade erected by the Wabash forces and there was no violence. The Wabash Road has its property surrounded by piles of lumber, ties, wagons, and anything that will close out intruders. Behind the breastwork are the Wabash employes armed with pickhandles and other cudgels, prepared to resist any attempt of the Lake Erie men to lay tracks over the property.

The commissary wagon from the Wabash tunnels arrived early this morning and the men were furnished with breakfast. The police are prepared to quell any disturbance.

The battle was taken into Common Pleas Court No. 3 later to-day. The Lake Erie won the first round by obtaining a preliminary injunction restraining the Wabash from entering on ground said to belong to the Lake Erie. Immediately after that decision a hearing was begun in a cross-suit by the Wabash to restrain the Lake Erie from entering on land claimed by it. A preliminary injunction was also granted in that case. Important legal questions are raised in both bills, as the rights of one company to condemn the property of another is at issue.

Named for Assembly in Steuben.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Floyd E. Whiteman was to-day nominated for member of Assembly by the Democrats of the Second Steuben District.

MAN RESCUES WIFE FROM NAPHTHA BLAZE

Escape from Apartment House Third Floor Window.

They and Their Son Badly Burned—Fifteen Families Frightened—Baby Saved by Janitor—Two Dumb Boys Imperturbed.

Benedict Beck, who lives with his wife and sixteen-year-old son, Benedict Beck, Jr., on the third floor of an apartment house at 135 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, the corner of Lexington Avenue, rescued his wife and himself from fire last evening.

Mrs. Beck had just recovered from a serious illness, and the three Becks were engaged last evening in cleaning with naphtha the mattress she had lain upon for some weeks. It is believed that the boy stepped upon a match, igniting it, but whatever the cause, the naphtha caught fire and the blaze spread like a flash. The liquid in the bottle exploded, setting fire to Mrs. Beck's dress and burning all three.

With the bedding and furniture burning about him, Beck acted with coolness and precision, first tearing off his coat and wrapping it about his wife. He then dragged her to a parlor window. Lowering himself from the sill, Beck kicked in the window of the floor below and managed to clamber down to the sill of the second floor. Then, pulling down the upper sash of the window, he climbed up until he could extend a rescuing hand to his wife. She grasped the hand and let herself drop. Thanks to his strength and the firm hold he had on the upper part of the second-story window frame, Beck withstood the shock of his wife's fall and succeeded in passing her through the window.

The boy had in the meantime managed to get to a door and had made his escape into the hallway and descended the stairs.

Great alarm prevailed among the fifteen families who live in the house, and most of them descended to the street on the fire-escapes, the smoke having quickly filled the hallways.

Policeman Wood of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station sent in an alarm, and firemen extinguished the fire in the Beck apartments, though they found the blaze stubborn. Policeman Wood also summoned an ambulance, and Dr. Buckner of Harlem Hospital attended to Mr. and Mrs. Beck and their son. Beck had been painfully burned about the arms, and his wife about the back. The boy had caught the full force of the explosion in the face, and his arms, face, and chest suffered grievously. All remained in a neighbor's rooms after being treated.

During the excitement a woman who lives on one of the upper floors of the house created a furor in the street by screaming that her baby was in the house. Joseph Burns, a janitor, of 154 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on hearing her cries, dashed into the house and up to the woman's rooms, where he found the baby. With the child in his arms he descended a fire-escape to the street, while the crowd cheered.

On the top floor of the house lives the family of Jacob Dethoffer, which includes two boys, fifteen and seventeen years old, said by the neighbors to be dumb. Their father had instructed them to stay at home and not to answer the door should any one knock. They obeyed the instructions so well that, when both policemen and firemen knocked at the doors in their attempts to alarm every one in the house, the two boys did not answer. They remained in the rooms during all of the time of fire and excitement and were unhurt.

GIFTS TO COL. D. F. PHELPS.

Law Division Employes Present a Gold Watch to the ex-Deputy Collector—Brokers Also Remember Him.

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, who recently resigned as Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the Law Division, received yesterday two tokens of the esteem and affection, in which he was held by those who came in contact with him during his long term of office.

Shortly after the noon hour the employes of the Law Division gathered in the Colonel's old office when Chief Clerk Francis A. McAvoy made a speech presenting Col. Phelps a gold watch and fob as the gift of the employes. He spoke of the warm personal regard that all in the office had for Col. Phelps, and wished him continued happiness.

Col. Phelps responded at length, thanking each one by name, and then he was escorted into the Custom House restaurant, where the Custom House brokers presented him with a silver tea service. The presentation was made by J. W. Masters, President of the Association of Custom House brokers. After the presentation a luncheon was served.

VETERANS' "STATUS CARDS."

Pension Commissioner Ware Evolves a Plan Which is Causing Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Pension Commissioner Ware has hit upon a device for making things pleasant for present or prospective pensioners which is likely to make things lively in the Pension Bureau this year. The Commissioner's kindness of heart toward old soldiers is well known, but even his strongest friends are worried about what will happen to him if he carries out the plan which he has just outlined.

He purposes to help the comrades who attend the Grand Army encampment here this Fall to have a good time. To that end he is going to have a big reception for them in the Pension Building, with a business end to it. What he calls "status cards" are to be printed. These cards will be distributed among all the comrades who take advantage of the opportunity to attend the reception. Each old soldier can inscribe upon his "status card" his name, regiment, and company. He is to leave it at the Pension Bureau when he goes, and the clerks will look up the soldier's status and file a report on it, with a view to getting him a new pension or increasing the pension which he already has.

Mr. Ware announces that he will detail a large force of clerks to look after the wants of visiting veterans and to look up their "status" in accordance with the suggestion made by the leaving of the "status card." Good judges predict that the Pension Bureau is about to see an influx of hard work such as it has not witnessed since its organization.

COLORING OF OLEOMARGARINE.

Manufacturers to Make Another Effort to Gain Permission to Use Palm Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—What will practically amount to a reopening of the whole oleomargarine question soon will be submitted to Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes. That officer already has decided that the use of palm oil as an ingredient of oleomargarine is unlawful, because if used as submitted to him in samples it would be deleterious to health, while if used in small quantities its effect would be solely to give the color of natural butter to the product.

Instead of taking this decision to the courts, the oleomargarine interests have decided to place before the Commissioner the further question whether palm oil can be used at all in oleomargarine, if the oil is pure and not used to obtain the color of butter. It will be used in the same proportion that common seed oil is now used. It is to be refined and purified, so that no objection can be raised on the ground of taste or odor. If the Commissioner decides in their favor, it practically will win for the oleomargarine men the point for which they have been contending, for the palm oil will naturally have the effect of coloring the oleomargarine yellow so that it will look like butter.

It was to prevent that that the oleomargarine law was passed at the last session of Congress. If the Commissioner decides against the plan, and rules that the palm oil is used only for the purpose of coloring the product, then the case will be taken to the courts.

LODGE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Discusses Measure of Civil Government Allowed in Our Eastern Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in the next issue of The National Magazine, will have an exhaustive article on the new civil government for the Filipinos. In part, Mr. Lodge says:

"So much has been said during the past few years about the Philippine Islands, both for and against our retention of them, that it may be of interest to look at the actual progress we have already made toward setting these people upon the path to representative government. The cry, raised for political purposes, has gone out that we have done nothing for the natives except to kill great numbers, and the Democratic Party, together with some other far less numerous but highly vocal organizations, have tried to give the impression that it was the intention of the Administration to keep the inhabitants of the Philippines in practical slavery for an indefinite number of years, if not for all time. Four years ago we made our first acquaintance with the islands, and since then one of the great naval battles of history has been fought there, our army and navy together have taken the islands from the Spaniards, and we have suppressed a serious insurrection followed by savage and protracted guerrilla warfare.

"We have done all this in four years; peace has now come, and with it we have established, by a law passed at the last session of Congress, civil government except for those portions occupied by non-Christian tribes.

"It is a curious thing that the bill providing for civil government should have met with such strenuous resistance from so many persons in and out of Congress, who say they are opposed to military rule and are crying out so loudly about the injustice we have dealt out to the Filipino."

Reviewing the provision of the bill, the Senator says:

"One of the most beneficial provisions of the law is that part which relates to the purchase by the Philippine Government of the lands of the religious orders. These lands are to be bought and sold to the natives on suitable terms.

"No Asiatic people have ever had so large a degree of popular representative government either given or promised to them. It is a great experiment—one new to the world—but the Republican Party at least believes that with time and patience, both in large measure, we can solve the problem of the government of Eastern tropical possessions in accordance with American principles. If we abandon the Philippines now we not only shirk a great responsibility, but we turn the islands over to bloodshed and anarchy, which can result only in their absorption by some strong European power or by Japan."

UMBRIA REACHES HER DOCK.

Judge Hazel of Buffalo and His Bride on Board—Kissed the Blarney Stone on Their Honeymoon.

The Cunard steamer Umbria reached her dock at 7 o'clock last night with 115 saloon, 342 second cabin, and 210 steerage passengers, having made the run from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook Lightship in 6 days 12 hours and 20 minutes. Capt. Dutton reports fine weather all the way across, and Chief Steward Gore proudly points out that for the first time in months he did not have the racks out over the tables during the trip.

United States Circuit Judge John Hazel of Buffalo returned on the Umbria with his bride from their honeymoon. He says that they had a most delightful tour of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and most feelingly replied to all who asked whether he had enjoyed the trip: "Well, it was our wedding trip; what else could it be but a happy and roseate one? Of course, it rained most of the time, and I have not seen an evening since we left here in June when I didn't need my overcoat, but we had a delightful trip. We visited Killarney, kissed the Blarney Stone, and saw all the preparations for the coronation, even if we missed the event itself."

When asked about the political situation in Erie County Judge Hazel said: "Oh, I'm out of politics entirely now. You know that the judiciary is not a partisan affair, and I have plenty to occupy my attention in my judicial duties without reference to campaign affairs. In fact, I am out of politics, and I am not sorry for it. I served by apprenticeship, and I think I carried the harness without having many scars to show when I laid it aside. I am now going home to resume my judicial work, but shall not take any active part in the political affairs of our county this Fall. I have been so out of touch with the situation for the past three months that I could not express any opinion on the situation, State or local, if I wanted to."

The Umbria brought a multitude of trunks and boxes labeled with the name of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, which were in charge of a youthful envoy who reported that Mrs. Campbell will be here in person next Wednesday on the Oceanic, and meanwhile he asked the customs officials to send the impedimenta to the Public Stores to await her arrival.

The Rev. Walford Green, delegate from the Methodist Church in Great Britain to the General Conference to be held in Winnipeg in September, was a passenger on the Umbria, and was accompanied by his son W. D. Green, M. P. Others among the pasengers were R. H. Bulley and family, H. L. Galpin, Harry S. Cornish, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the Rev. John Power, Dr. Frank Vanderpoel, and Dr. Lewis Green Woodson.

HOLD-UP ON LOWER BROADWAY

Night Watchman Assaulted Opposite Trinity Churchyard—Robbery Motive Suspected—One Arrest Made.

The Old Slip police reported last night that an attempt at a hold-up was made on Broadway during the evening. They arrested Nicholas Rehola, thirty-one years old, a sailor living at the Eagle Hotel on the Bowery. Charles Meyer, fifty years old, a watchman of 188 Ninth Avenue, was the victim. He was held up and assaulted in front of 72 Broadway, and the police say an attempt was made to rob him, without success. He has five bad cuts on his head, which had to be sewn up by a Hudson Street Hospital surgeon. He was then removed to his home.

Lower Broadway is a busy street Saturday night, people coming from Coney Island and the Staten Island, Jersey City, and Brooklyn ferries. Many walk up Broadway and the police think the attempt at a hold-up on this thoroughfare one of the boldest in a long time.

Policemen were startled to hear calls for help about 9:30 o'clock, and ran to Broadway in the vicinity of Rector Street, just at the corner of Trinity Churchyard. They found opposite No. 72 a man lying on the sidewalk with his head cut open in several places. He was too weak to say much, but he made the police understand that he had been waylaid.

Rehola was found close by, and he was put under arrest. He denied any knowledge of an assault or attempt at robbery on Meyer, but he was locked up in the Old Slip Station, and will be given a hearing this morning.

People passing on lower Broadway crowded around when they heard Meyer's cries for aid, and saw no assault, but were astonished to find him bleeding from wounds which the surgeon said had been caused by some blunt instrument.

PENROSE TRIAL ENDED.

ERIE, Aug. 16.—The court martial called to try Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Penrose on the charge of making false returns, embezzlement, scandalous conduct, absence from duty, and negligence, arrived at a verdict this evening and adjourned.

The court deliberated four and one-half hours and the findings have been sent sealed to the Department at Washington, where the proceedings of the court will be reviewed and the verdict made public by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light to fresh north winds.

During Sunday local rains will continue along the South Atlantic Coast and in the States of the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley.

The temperature will rise in the Central Valleys to-day, and in the lake region and Atlantic States to-morrow.

Along the North Atlantic Coast light to fresh north winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast brisk northeast winds are indicated.

On the Gulf Coast the winds will be light and variable. In the lake region the winds will be light and variable, shifting over the upper lakes to fresh southeasterly.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	72	65	67
6 A. M.	71	62	67
9 A. M.	74	64	68
12 M.	81	67	71
4 P. M.	80	71	71
6 P. M.	83	70	69
9 P. M.	79	67	66
12 P. M.	77	63	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67¾
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1901	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The thermometer recorded 64 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 71 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity registered 55 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Will open their Autumn and Winter assortments of California and Eastern Blankets on Monday, August 18th.

Also Novelties in Down or Wool Filled Quilts (silk or satin), with lace incrustations.

California and Eastern Blankets will be offered as follows:

10/4, Single Bed size,	Pair	$2.55, 3.65, 4.25
11/4, Double Bed size,	"	3.25, 4.35, 5.00
12/4, Extra Large size,	"	5.25, 5.90, 7.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

New Publications. | New Publications.

BEST WORK OF BEST AUTHORS

THE SMART SET A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

NEVER, in the history of magazine-publishing, has there been recorded such a marvelous success as that achieved by THE SMART SET. In a little more than two years it has gained a foremost place among the great monthly periodicals of the world; its subscription list and its monthly sales have increased enormously with every issue. This wonderful achievement has not, however, been in any sense sensational; it has been a steady, sure, and healthy growth, due to but one thing—unrivaled merit. It was determined at the outset that stories should be accepted for publication in THE SMART SET simply on their merits, without regard to the reputation of the authors, because they were good stories, with human interest and real sentiment or humor; that the verse should not be merely ephemeral and used only to fill empty space at the bottom of some page, but vital poetry, or lyrics of grace and charm; that no illustrations at all should be given a place, since it was believed that if stories were not worth reading for themselves, they were not worth reading at all; that each number of the magazine should be complete in itself—in other words, that no continued stories should be published; and, finally, that the great reading-public wished to be entertained, not instructed. To this end, the brightest and cleverest known writers were sought, and many new ones were found. The result of such methods has been that each issue of THE SMART SET forms a unique collection of stories, poems, essays and witticisms, in which the best literary art is joined with brilliancy of thought and true feeling. The most distinguished authors the world over have contributed and will contribute their best work. Among these may be mentioned:

Albert Bigelow Paine,
Alfred Henry Lewis,
Baroness von Hutten,
Barry Pain,
Bliss Carman,
Caroline Duer,
Carolyn Wells,
Charles Battell Loomis,
Charles G. D. Roberts,
Charles Stokes Wayne,
Clement Scott,
Clinton Ross,
Clinton Scollard,
Countess Loveau de Chavanne,
Countess of Warwick,
Douglas Story,
Duchess of Somerset,
Duffield Osborne,
Eden Phillpotts,
Edgar Fawcett,
Edgar Saltus,
Edith Sessions Tupper,
Edith M. Thomas,
Edward S. Van Zile,
Elizabeth Duer,
Ella Wheeler Wilcox,
Ethel Watts Mumford,
Flora Bigelow Dodge,
Frank Dempster Sherman,
Frank Lee Benedict,
Frank Roe Batchelder,
Geleff Burgess,
Gertrude Atherton,
Gertrude Lynch,
Gilbert Parker,
Guy Wetmore Carryl,
Harriett Prescott Spofford,
H. C. Chatfield-Taylor,
Infanta Eulalie,
Jack London,
John B. Tabb,
John Regnault Ellyson,
John Vance Cheney,
Josephine Dodge Daskam,
Julian Hawthorne,
Julien Gordon (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.)
Justus Miles Forman,
Kate Jordan,
Kate Masterson,
Katrina Trask,
Lady Violet Greville,
Lillian Bell,
Lloyd Osborne,
Louise Chandler Moulton,
Louise Betts Edwards,
Madison Cawein,
Marquis de Castellane,
Martha McCulloch-Williams,
Marvin Dana,
Maud Stepney Rawson,
Max Pemberton,
M. E. W. Sherwood,
Molly Elliot Seawell,
Mrs. Burton Harrison,
Mrs. Poultney Bigelow,
Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield,
Mrs. Stephen Crane,
Mrs. William Allen,
M. Quad,
Onoto Watanna,
Paul Lawrence Dunbar,
Prince Albert of Monaco,
Prince Vladimir Vamiatsky,
Reginald de Koven,
Richard Le Gallienne,
Richard Marsh,
R. K. Munkittrick,
Stephen Fiske,
Theodosia Garrison,
Vance Thompson,
William le Queux.

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Newsdealers will gladly forward subscriptions.

$3.00 PER YEAR. 25 CENTS PER COPY.

ESS ESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The SEPTEMBER Number JUST OUT Contains:

A FRIEND OF CARA'S, . . By Louise Betts Edwards
THE STORY OF JEES UCK, . . By Jack London
NEWPORT, THE APOSTLE OF ESTHETICISM, By Douglas Story
THE SHINING GLOSS, . . By Gertrude Lynch

And Forty Other Signed Contributions.

WAR ON MOSQUITOES

Sallade's Mosquito Bite Cure & Insect Exterminator

Kills Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c. Never fails. Wonderful disinfectant, 25c. Bottles, ½ gal., $1.00; gallons, $2.00. At all dealers, or SALLADE & CO., 122 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

UP FORTY-SECOND STREET WAY.

There may be a place which seems lower down than 42d Street, but it would not be nice to name it, and perhaps 42d Street might suffer by the comparison.

The real attractiveness of the things shown by the "Popular Shop" is offered as a reasonable explanation for the continued use of the thoroughfare, going west from the 5th Avenue.

The "Popular Shop."

Opening New Importations for Early Fall Decoration of TOWN HOUSES and APARTMENTS

The McHugh Wall Papers, select styles at moderate cost.
New Crop Japanese Grass Cloths, in a variety of brilliant colorings.
The Cecil Aldin Nursery Papers,
The

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION CALLED

Party Will Meet at Saratoga Springs Sept. 23.

Committee in Session Just Seven Minutes and Did Not Consider Either Temporary or Permanent Chairmanship.

The Republican State Committee, in session for seven minutes at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, selected Saratoga Springs as the place and Sept. 23 as the date for the holding of the State convention. The headquarters of the committee will be at the United States Hotel, where the committee will meet on the night of Sept. 22.

No outside issues were discussed. Nothing was said about the temporary or permanent Chairmanship, and no selections for these places will be definitely made until the committee meets in Saratoga. With regard to the disputed basis of representation in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District Convention, no action was taken, for the reason that the committee appointed by the Congressional District Committee to allot the representation is to meet to-morrow night.

Should the existing deadlock continue a special meeting of the State Committee to settle the differences will probably be held at an early date. There was also some talk that the matter, in the event of a disagreement, would be disposed of by Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Chairman Dunn, Secretary Fox, and Executive Chairman Barnes.

Neither was anything done with regard to filling the vacancies in the committee from the Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Districts. Committeemen Hugh McRoberts and W. J. Glenn are dead, and Judge J. F. Parkhurst of Steuben resigned when he was appointed a member of the State Court of Claims.

The following schedule of representation in the State convention was agreed to:

	Number of Delegates.		Number of Delegates.
Albany, I.	7	New York, XI.	4
II.	8	XII.	5
III.	5	XIII.	3
IV.	8	XIV.	4
Allegany	8	XV.	4
Broome, I.	6	XVI.	4
II.	6	XVII.	4
Cattaraugus, I.	6	XVIII.	3
II.	6	XIX.	3
Cayuga, I.	9	XX.	4
II.	9	XXI.	12
Chautauqua, I.	16	XXII.	9
II.	8	XXIII.	4
Chemung	8	XXIV.	7
Chenango	7	XXV.	4
Clinton	6	XXVI.	6
Columbia	7	XXVII.	4
Cortland	6	XXVIII.	9
Delaware	9	XXIX.	5
Dutchess, I.	7	XXX.	12
II.	7	XXXI.	5
Erie, I.	6	XXXII.	4
II.	12	XXXIII.	8
III.	5	XXXIV.	6
IV.	5	XXXV.	12
V.	5	Niagara, I.	6
VI.	8	II.	8
VII.	6	Oneida, I.	8
VIII.	6	II.	8
IX.	6	III.	8
Essex	6	Onondaga, I.	7
Franklin	7	II.	7
Fulton and Hamilton.	9	III.	7
Genesee	6	IV.	8
Greene	5	Ontario	9
Herkimer	7	Orange, I.	9
Jefferson, I.	7	II.	8
II.	7	Orleans	6
Kings, I.	6	Oswego, I.	7
II.	3	II.	7
III.	3	III.	8
IV.	8	Otsego	9
V.	7	Putnam	3
VI.	7	Queens, I.	7
VII.	8	II.	7
VIII.	3	III.	9
IX.	3	Rensselaer, I.	7
X.	6	II.	5
XI.	7	III.	8
XII.	7	Richmond	7
XIII.	6	Rockland	5
XIV.	4	St. Lawrence, I.	8
XV.	5	II.	9
XVI.	9	Saratoga	11
XVII.	9	Schenectady	8
XVIII.	9	Schoharie	5
XIX.	4	Schuyler	4
XX.	8	Seneca	5
XXI.	8	Steuben, I.	7
Lewis	5	II.	7
Livingston	7	Suffolk, I.	7
Madison	8	II.	5
Monroe, I.	8	Sullivan	5
II.	8	Tioga	6
III.	7	Tompkins	6
IV.	7	Ulster, I.	7
Montgomery	8	II.	7
New York, I.	2	Warren	6
II.	3	Washington	9
III.	4	Wayne	9
IV.	4	Westchester, I.	10
V.	6	II.	7
VI.	4	III.	6
VII.	4	Wyoming	6
VIII.	3	Yates	4
IX.	5		
X.	4	Total	974

Among the prominent Republican politicians who lounged about the hotel before and after the meeting of the committee were Louis F. Payn, Jacob Snell of Montgomery, Thomas Wheeler of Oneida, Henry B. Coman of Madison, W. W. Worden of Saratoga, Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany, Senator George R. Malby of St. Lawrence, Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany, Judge F. H. Robinson of Steuben, ex-Railroad Commissioner I. V. Baker of Washington, W. M. Smyth of Tioga, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, W. C. Warren of Erie, Walter B. Atterbury, D. Harry Ralston, and ex-Assemblyman McGraw of Kings, Senator N. A. Elsberg, and others of New York County.

Brooklyn politicians attached little faith to reports persistently circulated that Timothy L. Woodruff would again be requested to make the run for Lieutenant Governor. Jacob Snell and other up-State men asserted that the farmers wanted Woodruff, and during the early afternoon and evening the opinion grew in strength that, while Mr. Woodruff had declared himself out of the race, he was in such a position that he could accept.

But with many the idea prevailed that a New York County man would be selected for second place on the ticket, and the names most considered were those of Edward Einstein, Louis Stern, Job E. Hedges, and Senator N. A. Elsberg.

W. C. Warren said it had been agreed that Erie County could name the candidate for Secretary of State or State Treasurer, but had not decided which position it would select. This report was confirmed by Chairman Dunn and Secretary Fox. It was thought last night that Erie would present the name of Joseph E. Ewell of Buffalo for Treasurer.

If this is done Theodore P. Gilman of New York, Barnet H. Davis of Wayne, and W. Worden of Saratoga will be eliminated from the possible candidates for State Treasurer. Mr. Worden has many friends backing him for the place, and if Erie selects the Treasurership it is probable the Saratoga County man will be pushed for Secretary of State.

Speaker S. Fred Nixon declared that Senator F. W. Higgins of Oleau, who has often been regarded as a probable nominee for Lieutenant Governor, would not be a candidate for re-election to the State Senate.

There seems to be no dispute about the nomination of the following:

For Governor—B. B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange.
For Controller—N. S. MILLER of Cortland.
For Attorney General—HENRY B. COMAN of Madison.
For State Engineer and Surveyor—E. A. BOND of Jefferson.
For Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM C. WERNER of Monroe.

PRESIDENT MORRIS'S RESOLUTION APPROVED.

Question of the Unit of Representation to Congress Conventions Submitted to Three Lawyers by County Committee.

At the meeting of the executive branch of the Republican County Committee over the unit of representation to Congress and local conventions a resolution offered by President Robert C. Morris to submit the legal points in dispute to three lawyers to be selected by the President was adopted without opposition. Then the committee adjourned to meet at 4 P. M. on Thursday next.

The rules of the County Committee provide:

The units of representation for election of members of the Republican County Committee and of delegates to all conventions representing political divisions larger than an Assembly district shall be the several Assembly districts embraced in the County of New York, in said political division, as the case may be.

The units of representation for the election of delegates to Assembly District Conventions and Assembly District Committees shall be the several election districts of the Assembly district. Where a portion of an Assembly district is within the political division for which the committee or convention is elected, such portion shall be deemed to be an Assembly district for the purpose of representation, and the rules and regulations applying to an Assembly district shall in all things apply to such portion of an Assembly district.

President Morris has long contended that the unit of representation should be the election district, but this idea has been opposed by Fred S. Gibbs, Lemuel E. Quigg, and others, and the forces were supposed to be very evenly divided.

When the committee met yesterday there were several proxies, including L. E. Quigg for George R. Bidwell, N. A. Elsberg for A. E. Mason, Henry Birrell for McDougall Hawkes, John Shea for F. Norton Goddard, and William S. Bennet for Abraham Gruber.

When the committee had been called to order President Morris made a short speech in which he said that the question had arisen as to the representation in Congressional conventions. Legal points were involved and, as the matter had been publicly discussed, it was of much importance that there should be no possibility for invalidating an election because of any mistake in the selection of delegates.

Mr. Morris's motion prevailed unanimously, and it is said the lawyers who will be consulted are ex-Justice William N. Cohen, Paul D. Cravath, and United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett.

This action is generally regarded as a victory for President Morris, and if he is sustained, the influence of Assembly District leaders will be weakened in the naming of candidates for Congress.

After the meeting adjourned there was a good deal of comment because at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Committee Mr. Morris supported a motion, which was carried, making the Assembly district the unit of representation in the election of members of the City Committee. The latter will meet at Murray Hill Lyceum Dec. 23, at 8:30 o'clock for organization.

THE FIGHT AGAINST WANMAKER.

Opposition Movement Attributed to Deputy Surveyor Wilson Berryman.

Friends of George W. Wanmaker, the Republican leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District, say that Deputy Surveyor Wilson Berryman is at the head of the movement to depose Mr. Wanmaker from the leadership. They also charge him with the authorship of a widely circulated piece of doggerel entitled "Touchin' on an' appertainin' to" Republican situation, 1902, in the Fifteenth Assembly District.

Mr. Wanmaker said yesterday that he was not at all worried and declined to discuss the matter for publication.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Many Seekers After Republican Nomination in New Seventeenth District.

There are plenty of candidates in the new Seventeenth Congress District on the Republican side. The district comprises half of the Twenty-first, all of the Twenty-third, and nearly all of the Thirty-first Assembly Districts.

Among those seeking the nomination are Deputy Appraiser Harvey T. Andrews, ex-Congressman Philip B. Low, ex-Assemblyman William H. Smith, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Adelbert H. Steele, ex-Judge James B. Davenport, and Assemblyman William S. Bennet.

BOSTON "SKYSCRAPER" TRUST

A Firm Announces Its Formation and a $1,000,000 Subscription for an Eleven-Story Building.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The activity in the building of "skyscrapers" in Boston that has become so notable in the past year or two, continues with unabated vigor, and now the firm of C. W. Whittier & Brother announces the formation of a trust and the subscription of $1,000,000 for the construction of an eleven-story building on the site of the Boston Museum, 12 to 28 Tremont Street.

The subscription list was opened Wednesday morning, July 13, and closed at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 15th, and at that time between $800,000 and $700,000 had been oversubscribed. Mr. Whittier expresses himself as highly pleased with his stock. The Kimball estate is one of the very few large ones in the centre of the city that remain unimproved.

As soon as the existing leases expire the present structure will be demolished and the new fireproof eleven-story office building will be constructed at once.

SUIT AGAINST 26 RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Seeks to Enforce Order Against Discriminating Rates.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—In the United States District Court here District Attorney Harry Skinner filed a bill in equity to-day, the purpose of which is to enforce an order recently made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in an action brought by the Wilmington Tariff Association against the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia and twenty-five other railroads to obtain an equitable freight rate to Western points. The assertion was made that there was unjust discrimination in freight rates in favor of Norfolk and other distributing points in Virginia.

The decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was in favor of the complainant, but it is alleged by the commission that the order has been totally disregarded by the defendant railroads. It now invokes the aid of the Federal court to carry its order into effect. The defendants are cited by the bill in equity to file their answer on or before Sept. 29, 1902, and to appear before the court for further orders on Oct. 6.

EFFORT TO EXTRADITE HAHN.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The habeas corpus case of ex-Insurance Commissioner William H. Hahn, wanted in New York State on the charge of embezzlement from the Manhattan Insurance Company, was finished this afternoon. L. C. Mengert, in opening his argument for the defense, referred to the attempt to take Mr. Hahn to New York as a blackmailing scheme, declaring that the Speaker of the Assembly of New York had no power to sign the requisition. Assistant Attorney General Todd presented authority to show that the acts of Myron H. Nixon as de facto Governor of New York are valid. Judge Campbell announced that he would hand down his decision in the case on Sept. 1.

JAMES A. GRAY'S BODY FOUND.

The body of James A. Gray, son of the well-known Brooklyn politician John Morrissey Gray, who disappeared Thursday at Balmer's Bathing Pavilion, Coney Island, and about whose fate there has been much speculation, was discovered between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning by Night Watchman John Moore of Henry's Bathing Pavilion.

The body was seen floating about 100 yards from the shore. Charles Henry, manager of the pavilion, and Policeman Griffin of the Coney Island Station, recovered the body, which was taken to the station house.

Stage-Struck Girl Disappears.

Mrs. Donnelly of 437 West Fortieth Street reported to the police last night the disappearance on Tuesday last of her eighteen-year-old daughter May, and she also volunteered the information that she strongly suspected that her daughter has left home to go on the stage. Last Winter she discovered that the girl was down for the chorus of an opera company. She went to see the manager, with the result that her daughter did not appear before the public.

HELD FOR CHICAGO MURDERS.

Oscar Thompson and John Claffy Charged with Deaths of Two Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Oscar Isberg, alias Oscar Thompson, was held to the Grand Jury to-day by Judge G. W. Patton on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Anna B. Bartholin. At the same time John Claffy, the old stableman, was held as an accessory after the fact to the murder of Miss Minnie Mitchell. Thompson also was held on this charge.

Claffy's bond was fixed at $3,000, but the court declined to fix a bond for Thompson, as the murder charge on which he waived examination does not permit of accepting surety for the accused. The two men were taken to the county jail. No attempt was made to give bond for Claffy, as the primary object of the attorneys acting for him and Thompson was to get the prisoners out of the hands of Inspector Hunt and free from his "sweatbox" methods.

Prosecutor Murray immediately filed formal charges against Thompson and Claffy which were supported in each case by an affidavit by Joseph D. King, accusing the two men as heretofore mentioned. King is a patrolman at the Englewood Station and arrested Thompson.

RIVAL TO THE SARDINE TRUST.

A Syndicate of New York and Other Capitalists Reported Planning a New Company.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 16.—A syndicate of New York and other capitalists is planning a combination of all the sardine packers outside the present Sardine Trust. Representatives of the proposed company have been canvassing among the owners of the largest independent plants, and it is said they have received options on a majority of them.

The sardine-packing industry is now practically controlled by the Sea Coast Company, which is also making efforts to secure control of the independent companies. The advent of a rival would undoubtedly have an effect on the market price of the product. Although the details of the independent concern are being kept secret, it is known that the promoters have their plans well under way.

MALCOLM WITHOUT MONEY.

Declares that He Never Used the Mutual Building Association's Funds —His Wife's Belief.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 16.—William Malcolm, ex-Secretary of the Mutual Loan and Building Association, refused to-night to make a statement as to what became of the $100,000 that he is accused of misapplying.

"I won't talk," he said, "I still claim that the association reaped the benefit, and I never used the money. I don't see why every one tries to kick me when I am down. They all left me, and I am penniless and almost friendless. I have done all I could. They say that they will send me to State prison."

Mrs. Malcolm is ill in her home, which is owned now by the association. She is broken-hearted over the announcement concerning her husband. She said:

"I gave up all that I had in this world when they told me that there was something wrong. We have nothing more to give up. I refuse to believe that my husband took one cent wrongfully. They say that they will put my husband in jail; well, if they do it will kill me. This home we gave to the association. I gave up $28,000 myself. My husband secured a position in New York to-day, and if they will let him alone now we will live down this notoriety and make such restitution as we can. 'Will' never told me that he was in trouble."

It has been decided that no arrests are to be made in the case until the conclusion of the present investigation. Chief William Hendry and G. D. Bogart, two of the Directors of the Mutual, said to-night that they had told Malcolm that he must go to State prison, and that they will see to it that he goes.

PISTOL DUEL ON THE STREET.

Seven Shots Fired and One of the Principals and a Bystander Wounded.

There was an exciting duel last night at Sixty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. William Johnson, a colored barber, of 248 West Sixty-third Street, and another colored man, said to have been Jerry Gray of 223 West Sixty-third Street, met at the point indicated. The men, according to information gathered by the police, had been enemies. When they met, and while they were about twenty-five feet apart, both drew revolvers and began to fire at each other.

Instantly there was great excitement, and those on the street sought safety in nearby doorways or in flight. In all, seven shots had been exchanged when three detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrived on the scene. Detective Dunn, after a chase of two blocks, succeeded in capturing Johnson. When arrested the man carried in his hand a revolver with five chambers empty. While the detectives were holding their prisoner it was discovered that he had a flesh wound in the right arm.

The police were taking their prisoner across the street when a man went up to them. He was bleeding from a wound on the right side of the head.

"I have been shot," he told Detective Dunn, at the same time handing the policeman a flattened bullet.

"I was standing across the street watching the fighting," he said, "when I was shot in the head. The bullet flattened against the skull; I removed it, and here it is."

The man said that he was Adam Mitchell, a carpenter, living at 142 West Sixty-third Street.

The wounds of both men were attended to, and Johnson was locked up, charged with felonious assault, while Mitchell went home.

MAINE BROTHERS IN CONGRESS.

A few days ago a Western paper spoke of the nomination for Congress of the three Landis brothers, two in Illinois and one in Indiana, and claimed that if they are elected it will be the first time three brothers have served in Congress together. In reply, we instanced the case of Maine's famous Washburn brothers, four of them representing as many States in Congress, and three of them being members at the same time, and all three later being Governors of their respective States.

And now we are reminded that there is still another case in which Maine has repeated this remarkable achievement. The three Washburns were all members of the Thirty-sixth Congress. In the Thirty-seventh Congress were the three Fessenden brothers, and in this latter case not only were they Maine men, but all three represented Maine in Congress. William Pitt Fessenden of Portland, one of the greatest men Maine ever produced, was in the Senate, and his brothers, Samuel C. Fessenden of Rockland and Thomas A. D. Fessenden of Auburn, were members of the National House. All three were graduates of Bowdoin College.

It is true that they were not all in the same branch of Congress, as were the three Washburn brothers, and as will be the three Landis brothers, if they are elected, but they were all in Congress together, an honor to the State that sent them, and it is the only case in the history of the country where three brothers have represented the same State at the same time in that high body.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

CONVENTION PLANS MADE AT SARATOGA

Republican Leaders Who Have Already Engaged Accommodations.

Democratic Convention Probably Will Be Held on Sept. 25—Senator McCarren Recovering—A Valet Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The United States Hotel will be the headquarters of the Republican State Convention, which has been called to assemble here on Tuesday, Sept. 23. The State Committee will meet here on Monday evening, Sept. 22.

Quite a number of prominent politicians have already booked engagements for cottages, parlor suites, and headquarters apartments for the convention period. Among them are Thomas C. Platt, Chairman George W. Dunn, and Secretary Reuben L. Fox of the State Committee; Timothy Woodruff, A. B. H. Mangin, Frederick S. Gibbs, Superintendent Collins, Frank S. Black, G. A. Manchester, Robert C. Morris, J. A. Weeks, Jr., and H. K. Burd. The Republican State Committee will occupy two or three cottages. The New York City Republican Committee will also have a cottage. The number of rooms being engaged for delegations indicates that the attendance upon the convention will be very large. Very little Republican politics is being gossiped about on the hotel piazzas.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee was recently in town to see about the facilities for accommodating the delegates to the Democratic State Convention here. It was at first thought that the convention would be called for Sept. 30, but there now appears to be an impression that when the Democratic State Committee meets at the Grand Union Hotel on Saturday, Aug. 23, that Sept. 25 will be fixed upon as the time.

While here, Chairman Campbell was assured by the proprietors of the United States Hotel, which usually closes on Oct. 1, for the season, that they would, should the convention be called for Saratoga, Sept. 30, keep their hotel open any length of time for the accommodation of the Democrats. So, whether the convention is called for Sept. 25 or Sept. 30, there will be an abundance of room for all, and nobody will be crowded, which will be pleasing news to the delegates and those who wish to attend.

Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn has recovered so far that to-day he was able to leave his room in the Grand Union Hotel and descend to the office and piazza floor, where he was greeted by many friends, who had become quite solicitous about his physical condition. He was taken ill a week ago to-day.

Supreme Court Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn arrived here this morning, and is at the United States Hotel, where he will remain till Monday. Judge Cullen, James Shevlin, and Judge Van Wyck were in conference fully an hour on the hotel piazza to-day.

William C. Whitney smiles over the report that he would make an available Democratic candidate for Governor. He is credited with saying that he would not accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The Saratoga Polo Club concluded its annual tournament to-day. As a large majority of the members are from out of town and intend remaining here till the close of the season, it is understood that matches for Wednesdays and Saturdays, with handsome cups as prizes, will be contested for some time to come. The usual rainstorm, lasting about an hour, followed by magnificent rainbows, broke over Saratoga this afternoon.

Charles Shreve of Washington, D. C., jumped from a moving train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad early this morning, and was instantly killed. The remains were to-night shipped to the National capital. He was a valet employed in the family of Mrs. Julia James, who are occupying a cottage at the United States Hotel for the season.

The dances at the United States Hotel, Congress Hall, and the Kensington Hotel to-night were largely attended.

TWO CHILDREN SHOT BY THEIR FATHER.

Afterward the Man Killed Himself—Recovery of Children Doubtful—Wife Driven Out.

Placing his two children, Edward, aged six, and Mary, aged five, on a lounge in his home, in a big tenement at 551 West Forty-fifth Street, last evening, Frederick Dietsch, with a revolver, shot each of them in the head and then sent two bullets from the weapon into his temple. The man died almost instantly. The little ones were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was announced late last night that their survival is doubtful.

Dietsch was a driver of a garbage wagon for the Health Department. Friday was the anniversary of his twenty-seventh birthday, but, according to John Haverman, his aged father-in-law, who lives in the same flat, the man did not have any money and was forced to borrow 10 cents "for a pail of beer." There was a small reunion of relatives at the house and a brief celebration of the event. Dietsch received yesterday two weeks' wages and indulged very freely in liquor. Relatives said that he was "crazy drunk."

At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the father-in-law left the house to visit his son Tony, at 522 West Forty-fourth Street. As he passed out of the house he met Dietsch going in. They stopped in the hallway, and Dietsch's naturally bellicose disposition when drunk prompted the old man to say:

"Fritz, now don't you fight."

"All right, Pop, I won't," the man promised.

When Haverman returned shortly before 8 o'clock he saw strangers carrying the two wounded grandchildren out of the tenement and to the drug store on the corner of Eleventh Avenue. He inquired of them, but was told to go up stairs. There he found the body of his son-in-law.

"If I had been here," the old man said between his sobs last night, "this would not have happened. I had great influence with Fritz, but I was away."

From those in the house at the time of the shooting it was learned that Dietsch had been in a bad humor during most of the day, quarrelsome and abusive. Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon he went out. When he returned at about 7 o'clock he quarreled with his wife, and, as neighbors said, struck her and drove her from the room.

He then called the children, Edward and Mary, and held them for a short time, and then asked them to sit on the lounge. Edward clambered onto it, and the father lifted up the girl. It was in the rear of the flat, in the apartment occupied by Haverman and his wife, the parents of Dietsch's wife. Dietsch's apartments are in the front.

The drunken man then pulled the revolver from his pocket. He turned his pocket wrongside out in so doing and thirty or forty cartridges fell to the floor. Stepping in front of his children, he placed the muzzle of the gun against the left ear of Edward and fired. The bullet entered the boy's head. The father then turned to the little girl, Mary. He pressed the gun against her forehead and pulled the trigger.

The noise of the shots and the screaming of the children attracted the attention of other tenants of the tenement. Many ran to the apartments of the Dietsches, and when they opened the door found the man lying on the floor. He had fired two bullets into his own head at the right temple. The children were taken hurriedly to the drug store at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and an ambulance was called from Roosevelt Hospital. When Surgeon Wittemore arrived Dietsch was dead. A permit for the removal of the body was issued for an undertaker, but it remained uncalled for until long into the night, and a morbidly curious crowd from the streets went in and out of the rooms.

The wife, who had carried her baby away when driven from the room, was overcome when she returned with the neighbors and saw her dead husband and wounded children. Later she went to the hospital to be with the children.

Relatives of the man said that he never carried a revolver and that the one with which he did the shooting was never seen in his possession before. It was believed that the man borrowed the weapon from William Kugler, an acquaintance in the neighborhood, with whom Dietsch was seen several times yesterday. Shortly after the tragedy somebody secured possession of the weapon. It was said at the house that Kugler was with Dietsch until a few minutes before the shooting.

"GENTLEMAN" NOT CHEAP THIEF STOLE MONEY.

A Laborer, However, Boston Man Alleges, Appropriated His Valise in Down-Town Hotel.

A man who described himself as John Curtain, a laborer, of 202 West Twenty-seventh Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night on complaint of James J. Farrell of Boston, who charged him with stealing a valise. At the station Farrell said that shortly after he had arrived here from Boston on one of the Fall River boats last Thursday he met and became engaged in conversation with Curtain in a small down-town hotel. They were in the barroom and had a sociable drink together. Farrell declared that his valise and Curtain disappeared about the same time. At the station Farrell was accompanied by a friend.

"I thought you told me that you were robbed of $32 as well as the grip?" remarked the friend.

"So I was," answered Mr. Farrell, "but that was later, and the man who took the money was a gentleman, not a cheap thief."

Curtain denied that he had stolen the valise, and said that he had never seen Mr. Farrell before, but despite his protestations of innocence he was locked up.

ROCK PAINTINGS STOLEN.

Indian Tracings Removed from Bluffs by Laborious Processes.

The discovery has been made that two of the most distinct Indian paintings on the high bluff at Hull's Hollow, which have been standing the weathering processes for many years, have been carved from the rock face of the bluff and have been carried away. The discovery was made by an Alton man who is interested in the old specimens of the Indian artistic idea, and there is much indignation among people in Alton who are interested in these paintings.

The two paintings removed represent an owl and an animal supposed to have been either a wolf or a dog. The owl picture was the best of all the Indian paintings, having stood the weathering processes better and having been better located on the bluffs. The person who took these paintings must have been assisted by a skillful stone cutter, as the owl was painted on the bold face of the cliff. To remove the picture it was necessary to make a cut around the representation of an owl and then to make a deep cut behind it with a chisel. This was accomplished successfully, as the face of the rock shows only a deep hollow where the picture was.

The picture of the quadruped whose identity was in doubt was on a rock which fell from the bluff, presumably after the Indian painting was done, and had lain on the ledge high above the Mississippi River for many generations. The corner of rock bearing the likeness of the animal was broken off by the use of a quarry drill, the two marks of the drill being very distinct on the rock.—Alton (Ill.) Telegram to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Central R. R. of Georgia Dividend.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad of Georgia to-day, an annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared on the first preferred income bonds.

THE FOOD SHOW CONTINUES A BRILLIANT EVENT.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Women's Summer Dresses and Shirt Waist Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices.

This is a sale of vivid interest and important economies. It features the most conspicuous reductions of the entire Summer season.

MOST OF THESE STUNNING FROCKS ARE ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

MERCERIZED SHIRT WAIST SUITS; blue, pink, green, tan, rose, etc.; very chic and serviceable; made with deep bias folds and tucks on waist, with contrasting fold on skirt; embroidered turn-over collar. Price reduced to 3.50

BEAUTIFUL BATISTE and DOTTED SWISS DRESSES, with wide lace trimming, applied in a novel manner; extremely stylish. Reduced from $10 to 5.90

SATIN FOULARDS LINEN and LAWN DRESSES; a large assortment of newest styles, but of which we have not a full range of sizes. Reduced, therefore, to 6.75

SATIN FOULARD DRESSES; newly designed and extremely stylish. Reduced to 9.75

WOMEN'S ORGANDIE DRESSES; summery daintiness typified in pink, blue, green, corn, light gray and red, white, Reduced from $22.50 to 12.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

Misses' and Children's Shoes $1.50 and $2.00 Kinds, 75c Pair.

Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes; Dongola kid tops; all in sizes from Child's Number 5 to Misses' No. 2. Every pair of Shoes included in this offering is excellent $1.50 or $2.00 value.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES. Satin calf; stout soles of solid leather. Good shoes for knock-about wear; all sizes from the little fellow's 8½ to the young man's number 5½; special for Monday, 1.00

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES. Oxford ties in patent leather and patent kid, also Colonials in patent leather, $2.00 to $3.00 values; special for Monday, 1.50

WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS. Black button and lace shoes, Oxford ties and Colonials; from $3.00 to $5.00 values; special for Monday, 1.95

(Main Floor, 19th St. side, Rear of Fountain.

Women's Wrappers.

Wrappers of lawn and dimity. Made neatly and finished in faultless fashion. In fact, all that you could expect to find in Wrappers costing again as much.

AT 50c. WRAPPERS, dimity, in pretty polka dot effects, full skirt with flounce, border trimming; regular 98c. value, 50

AT 1.00 WRAPPERS, lawn and dimity, very handsome patterns, skirts are extra full, deep ruffle, waists are trimmed with embroidery, 1.00

AT 1.25 WRAPPERS, lawn and percale, pretty light and dark patterns; extra full garments, skirt trimmed with lace and embroidery; trimming on waist, 1.25

(Second Floor, Centre.)

14.000 Handkerchiefs.

Men's and Women's Half Price and Less; at, each, 10c

Fine pure linen, hemstitched, with slight imperfections in the cloth, but nothing to deteriorate in any way. In fact, most of them are so near firsts that you will search in vain for the blemish unless you are an expert. Made to sell at 20c. to 40c. each.

They represent a foremost manufacturer's entire Fall line.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Chatelaine Bags At Less Than ½ Their Regular Value.

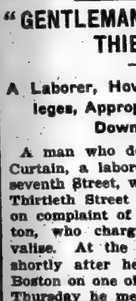

An extremely attractive opportunity. So good, in fact, that few who read this will neglect to seize it.

These Chatelaine Bags are made of German silver, large size fish scale mesh, with chatelaine attached. Warranted to wear.

Were it not for the fact that the purchase is a very extraordinary one, we would not be able to sell them at less than half their regular value; special price 1.50

Jewelry Store, Main Floor.)

7,200 Pocket Knives, each, 25

Values up to $1.00.

Every man knows the value and usefulness of a good pocket knife, and how easily it is mislaid or loaned to some very forgetful friend.

At this extraordinarily low price you should purchase two or three. Such values may never again be equalled.

PEN AND JACK KNIVES, 2, 3 and 4 blades; with stag, bone and horn handles; excellently finished; easily worth three and four times as much; very special, each, 25

WILLIAM ELLIOTT & CO.'S MAGNETIC RAZORS; made in Germany; best quality steel; hollow ground; value $2.00; each, 95

(Main Floor, Front.)

Great Rug Bargains.

Again the Very Unusual.

Rugs are in greater demand than ever. Mills are unable to meet the orders that are pouring in on them from everywhere.

And this signifies much. It means that you should buy now if you have any sort of Rug need or are likely to have before long. It would not be a bit surprising if manufacturers sharply advanced prices. HERE IS IMPORTANT NEWS FOR TO-MORROW:

AXMINSTER RUGS, best quality, deep rich pile, very large assortment, soft French colorings, Oriental and floral designs,

Size 9x12	8.3x10.6	6x9
21.25	19.25	14.00

SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, reversible, newest designs and colorings, Oriental and medallion effects,

9x12	7.6x10.6	6x9	4x7	36x72 in.	30x60 in.
22.00	16.50	11.00	5.00	3.25	2.25

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, our special, the best value ever offered, large variety, Persian designs in rich dark colorings,

9x12	7.6x10.6	6x9	30x60 in.
11.50	8.75	5.25	1.35

Third Floor, Front.

Silks Reduced.

SHARP REDUCTIONS ON SUMMER SILKS.

Cheery news this. The Silk Store will be exceptionally busy Monday.

SATIN FOULARDS, in a variety of charming colors and choice designs; reduced, per yard, to 69c. and 49

LINING TAFFETAS, in all the wanted shades of the season; per yd., 39

BLACK TAFFETA, guaranteed, one yard wide, the most satisfactory taffeta for wear; per yd., 98

COLORED TAFFETA, one yard wide, in twenty-five new shades; per yd., 68

(Main Floor, Front.)

Carpet Specials.

TAPESTRY CARPETS, excellent quality, large variety of new patterns; for rooms, halls and stairs, 39

TAPESTRY CARPETS, best quality; complete assortment of new Fall patterns; with or without borders; also hall and stair effects, 55

VELVET CARPETS; known for their durability; large range patterns; with borders; also hall and stair patterns, 75

AXMINSTER CARPETS, handsomest parlor carpets made; exquisite patterns and colorings; floral and geometrical designs, with borders, 85

(Third Floor, Front.)

Towellings.

KITCHEN CRASH, 19½ inch, all linen, unbleached, Choice 8c

IMPORTED GLASS TOWELLING, 19 inch, assorted patterns, Choice 8c

SCOTCH TOWELLING, full bleached, Choice 8c

RUSSIA CRASH, heavy full bleach, American made, will not lint, Choice 8c

Values up to 12½c. per yard. Choice 8c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Oilcloth.

OILCLOTH; large and well assorted stock; all the different grades; all widths.

No. 1 quality; per square yard, 40
No. 2 quality; per square yard, 35
No. 3 quality; per square yard, 30
No. 4 quality; per square yard, 30

(Third Floor, Front.)

Refrigerators.

NEWS OF FURTHER REDUCTIONS FOR MONDAY.

Deep and decisive reductions are announced on our popular "Model" Refrigerator. It is one of the best constructed now before the public. It has charcoal filling between inner and outer walls, is built of first-class material, has lumber thoroughly kiln dried and cases strongly built. The locks are of solid bronze, Roman gold finish. It is perfectly air-tight and has removable waste pipe.

These prices for Monday:

No.	Wide	Deep	High	Price.
438	25	19	50	11.75
460	28	20	54	14.25
463	31½	21	58	18.25
464	34	22	61	19.25

(Basement.)

Infants' and Misses' Wear.

PRICES RADICALLY REDUCED.

BABIES' SHORT WHITE DRESSES, yoke of fine tucks and hemstitching, sizes 6 months to 3 years; special, 49

MISSES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep lawn flounce of hemstitching and tucks, edged with embroidery, sizes 18, 20, and 22 inch, 49

MISSES' GOWNS, fine muslin yoke of tucks and hemstitching, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves, sizes 10 to 14 yrs., 49

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, deep cambric umbrella ruffle, edged with embroidery, 59

MISSES' CAMBRIC SKIRTS, deep lawn umbrella hemstitched flounce, edged with lace, sizes 10 to 16 yrs., 59

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The Beauty of Old Mahogany

finds expression in our reproductions of Old Colonial pieces. The Tester Bed, the Dignified Highboy, the roomy Bureaus and the quaint rush seated Chairs—all bearing the imprint of broad feeling and faithfulness to the old designs.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, No. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

LONG VACATION CALM IN ENGLISH LIFE AND POLITICS

People Not Even Greatly Interested in the Cabinet Changes or the By-Elections—Non-Conformists May Refuse to Pay the Taxes Provided by the Education Bill—Treatment of the Press at the Coronation Criticised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It has been a week of unwonted calm in "the fertile, temperate, envied Isle of Fate," as John Davidson enthusastically calls his native land in his coronation ode, and the Long Vacation has begun with the promise of more suitable weather than the London season had.

It has not rained for at least two days, and overcoats have been laid aside again. The coronation is off the public mind; the heavy burden of politics has been dropped so completely that people positively refuse to discuss the elections which Premier Balfour's Cabinet changes have made necessary, while the financial world is in a comfortable condition, with no present thought of getting out of it by renewing operations very actively.

Not even the revelation of the fact that five of the eighty-odd Irish Nationalists so far degraded themselves as to attend the ceremony of the coronation of King Edward VII. has ruffled the public mind. The English refuse to be amazed, while the Irish reply that only one of the five is in good standing among the Nationalists, and he does not count for much, either.

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THE REORGANIZED CABINET.

In another season there might have been sharper discussion of Mr. Balfour's reorganized Cabinet, which seems really to please nobody, while it excites no fierce hostility. Gibson Bowles has gone on a holiday, and will reserve his criticisms until Parliament meets, on Oct. 19, while the most significant journalistic comments touch chiefly on the reduction of the average age of the members of the Cabinet from fifty-eight to fifty-four years and the fact that each recent change in the personnel of the Government has made it more aristocratic.

Of all the appointments, that of Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer is best liked, at least in the City, as these dispatches foreshadowed it would be, and if certain theoretical statesmen would have preferred a man whose views on large economic questions are more definite, practical politicians and financiers and ordinary citizens who watched Mr. Ritchie's safe course as Home Secretary are amply satisfied.

That J. Austen Chamberlain and George Wyndham, two very young men, will be in the Cabinet is a fact that nobody has failed to notice, but both have proved in the past quite as wise and much smarter than some of their new associates of advanced years.

Of course, nobody takes the appointment of Lord Londonderry as President of the Board of Education very seriously, and it is generally thought that it will be temporary, but it is not a position in which much harm can be done.

Mr. Akers-Douglas should be a fair Home Secretary, while Lord Percy's appointment to the not onerous post of Under Secretary for India is a sop to the Anglican Party, which the Government must consider, especially as a Cecil, namely, the pale, purposeful Lord Hugh, is its Parliamentary representative.

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EDUCATION BILL SAFE.

Talking of the Anglicans, the indications are that the hopeless minority votes against the Education bill in committee have convinced the Nonconformists that there is no chance of blocking the passage of the bill in exactly the state the Government intends to have it passed in the Autumn, and it seems that all their energies are now bestowed on the thorough organization of what is called "conscientious resistance" to the payment of the taxes after the bill has become law. Persistence in such a policy would inevitably entail a great amount of inconvenience and contumely, and perhaps downright suffering, upon the "conscientious objectors," and it remains to be seen if enough of the heroism of their forefathers remains in the blood of the modern Dissenters to induce them to go to such extremes.

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NONCONFORMISM GROWING.

Probably little will come at present out of the agitation. But Nonconformism and the dissenting spirit grow apace, and there is some reason in the hope expressed by one prominent Nonconformist preacher who was admitted to the Abbey at the coronation, that at the crowning of the next King the National Free Church Council may be represented in the ceremony.

The representatives of the English and Scotch Dissenting Churches at last Saturday's ceremony had seats in the nave, from which they could only see the procession, and their comments on the ceremony are most interesting, in spite of some inevitable reserve. One goes so far as to express the wish that the anointing, which he calls a "meaningless survival of ancient custom," might be omitted, but there is loyalty to the crown in all their utterances.

Among the English journalists, especially those representing the great provincial dailies, one notes a disposition to complain of the accommodation provided for the press in the Abbey, particularly in view of the fact that some of the best of the none too good seats in the triforium were occupied by persons who had no actual connection with the press. The conclusion they draw is that the English press needs to combine and co-operate in order to sucure its rights and the recognition of its services to the public accorded to the press of every other country.

England is the hardest country in which to get news, as much because there is no sort of harmony among the newspapers as for any other reason.

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THE CROWDS IN THE ABBEY.

The patient crowds who have been thronging Westminster Abbey all the week, standing for hours in lines nearly two miles long and paying money for the privilege of walking through the main aisle, to see only the coronation chairs and the fronts of the temporary balconies, may prove the intense loyalty of this people, but the ribald foreigner might be tempted to say that it proved only stupidity.

Of course, no idea of what the Abbey looked like during the coronation ceremony can be derived by these throngs, while an excellent idea is obtainable from any one of the dozen sixpenny illustrated papers.

Cinematograph exhibitions of the coronation ceremony are already on at the music halls, and thousands of worthy folk actually believe that these photographs were taken in the dimly lighted church during the ceremony. As a matter of fact, they were taken leisurely months ago in a painted scenic imitation of the Abbey out Hammersmith way, with ordinary persons made up to represent royalty and clerics. They are very good pictures, too. E. A. D.

LONDON IS STILL FULL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

Departures for the Continent Delayed—Yachting in the Solent—Atlantic Steamers Are Crowded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There has been some sort of social activity in London this week, and many departures to the Continent and Scotland were delayed by the naval parade and the King's presence at Cowes.

Yachting is still going on in the Solent, and many Americans are now in that neighborhood.

Young Mr. Armour has been entertaining Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester; Lady Lister-Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard, the Princess Hatzfeldt, and Commander and Mrs. Richardson Clover on his yacht, the Utowana.

The Duchess of Marlborough has gone to the United States, while Ambassador and Mrs. Choate are giving a week-end house party at North Berwick.

The Bradley Martins have opened their house at Balmacan, Scotland.

While London is still full of American tourists, energetically doing the Tower and the British Museum, the hotel lists show a falling off of distinguished Americans, and no new names were added this week.

Some of the millionaires, however, who delayed securing home passages are learning that money does not buy everything, and they will have to wait till the rush is over.

ENTHUSIASM OVER BOERS.

Their Welcome to England as Hearty as That Given to Kitchener.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 16.—Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey arrived here this morning. The scene at the railroad station on the arrival of the Boers was remarkable. An enormous crowd of people gave them a welcome as hearty as given to Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener when they arrived here from South Africa. Shouts of "Good old De Wet!" "Our friends, the enemy!" and "Brave soldiers all!" were frequently heard amid salvos of cheers. Gen. De Wet was fairly cornered by a mob, and had to be rescued by the police, who by sheer force cleared a line of retreat for him.

The Boer Generals looked remarkably well, and evidently were much pleased at the heartiness of the welcome accorded them. Soon after landing they boarded the steamship Nigeria, where Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary; Earl Roberts, and Gen. Lord Kitchener greeted them. They were also introduced to Mrs. Chamberlain and Lady Roberts, with whom they chatted for some time.

Gen. De Wet, in conversation here, confirmed the statement that he and his companions will visit the United States before returning to South Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Boer Generals reached London in the course of the afternoon and were loudly cheered in the streets. Asked why they had declined the Government's invitation to witness the naval review, the visitors remarked that they were "too tired after the long war and needed a rest."

It is still uncertain whether or not they will return to Cowes and see the King.

Gen. De Wet's secretary stated to-night that the Boer Generals had accepted an invitation to visit King Edward at Cowes to-morrow. Afterward, he said, the Generals expected to give out a statement of their views and plans. The main object of their tour was the collection of a fund for the families of Boers who died in behalf of their country. He added that a circular would be drafted clearly stating the Boer case to the British public.

NO RUSH TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Large Proportion of Applicants for Passes Are Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There is a decided lack of public interest in the settlement and development of South Africa. The publication of a number of tentative schemes, official and otherwise, has not resulted thus far in any rush of emigrants.

In fact, the United States Embassy seems to have supplied the Foreign Office with a large proportion of the applicants for South African passes, many Americans having registered applications during the past week. None, however, could properly be classed as emigrants.

The pro-Boers are quite gleeful at the apparent fulfillment of their prophecies that the wages of the whites would be lower under the British than under the Boer régime. The always acute problem of working the mines is now more difficult than ever. It is said that the supply of workmen is 200,000 short of the demand. The Kafirs, like the Filipinos, are strongly disinclined to settle down to steady work after the comparatively large pay and easy life of army employment. The lack of agriculturists is equally marked.

CECIL RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Probably Will Be a Couple of Years Before They Can Be Awarded.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is likely to be 1904 before any of the scholars who receive appointments under the terms of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes will arrive at Oxford University. The executors of the will find so many intricate details to be arranged that there is little hope of getting the curious system working earlier.

George Robert Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, who has been appointed by the executors to prepare a plan for the allotment of the scholarships provided for in the will, and who left London Aug. 12 on the White Star steamer Oceanic for New York, will make a tour of the British colonies to ascertain the views of the local authorities and report thereon. The executors will then draw up regulations governing the eligibility of candidates for scholarships and with regard to other matters involved in the bequest.

So many complicated questions have been submitted for decision to the executors by Governors and Colonial Premiers that they feel it would be unwise to expedite matters without a thorough knowledge of the opinions of all the various shades of thought and nationality embraced in Mr. Rhodes's scheme.

LONDON RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Dr. Pentecost will start on his previously announced special mission to the Orient in the middle of September.

Undoubtedly the Dev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago, who has been temporarily filling the renowned Dr. Parker's place at the City Temple, Holborn, has made a great impression here, and though it is unlikely that he will return permanently, he has been seriously urged to do so, and his occasional visits will always be welcomed.

Killed by an Avalanche.

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Aug. 16.—Two Englishmen and two Zermatt guides were overwhelmed to-day by an avalanche while ascending the Wetterhorn. One of the tourists and a guide were killed. The other members of the party were seriously injured.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON IS BEGINNING

The Fall Season Starts with Many New Plays.

New Melodrama at the Drury Lane Theatre—Imre Kiralfy's Success Has Been Spoiled by Rain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Autumn theatrical season is already beginning, and between now and October there will be a dozen or more important first nights.

Marie Tempest will appear in a new play from the French called "The Marriage of Kitty," on Tuesday next.

Robert Marshall's new version of Scribe's "Bataille des Dames" will be done at the Haymarket Theatre next Saturday.

English opera, in which, as previously said, unusual interest is manifested, will begin at Covent Garden on the following Monday, while Alexander will produce "If I Were King" and Nance O'Neill will appear in "Magda" a few days later.

Besides that veteran of many triumphs, Mrs. John Wood, the cast of the new Autumn melodrama at the Drury Lane Theatre will include Reeves Smith, Herbert Standing, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, Sydney Valentine, Conway Tearle, and Minnie Conway.

There is no more doubt that the stockholders of the Lyceum Theatre will not pay for the structural improvements demanded by the County Council, and the building site will be sold for what it will bring.

Among the amusements now running there is the big and splendid show at Earl's Court, our own Imre Kiralfy's idea of Paris in London, with a morgue full of wax effigies and a Moulin Rouge painted on canvas, but with lots of excellent shows which are Parisian enough.

This enterprise has been languishing since May with cold and rain, but now that Summer is really "a-comin'," as the old song has it, it will be thronged till the fogs set in. E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—McKee Rankin is actively engaged in rehearsals of the forthcoming season of Nance O'Neill at the Adelphi, beginning Sept. 1, when, it is announced, the usual first-night complimentaries will be abandoned.

The sterility of the theatrical season is indicated by the fact that while thirty-two theatres presented first performances at Christmas, only eight houses west of Temple Bar are now open.

SHAH'S VISIT TO LONDON.

His Dread of Seasickness Delays Oriental Monarch in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Shah of Persia will arrive in London after the season is finished, but after his various formal receptions he will doubtless have a good enough time, as the ballets are still on at the Empire and the Alhambra, and the shows at the theatres devoted to so-called musical comedy run all the year.

The Shah comes here to find a tonic after undergoing a Continental cure, and no doubt he will find it, for there is plenty of interest and amusement in London after the fatigue and annoyances of the fashionable season, which has just finished.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Two big receptions have been planned to take place next week on board the King's yacht at Cowes in honor of the Shah of Persia and Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian General. The former arrives in London Monday. He has been waiting forty-eight hours at Calais, France, for the most favorable weather in order to make a dash across the Channel, being an inordinately bad sailor, like most Orientals. In fact, he is said to be in abject dread of even a visit to the King's yacht, anchored in the smooth water of the harbor of Cowes, and the officials in charge of his tour are actually afraid that a catspaw breeze Tuesday may wreck what is intended to be an imposing reception on the royal yacht.

GOVERNOR OF SANDHURST.

Appointment Given to Col. Kitson, Formerly of British Embassy.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Col. Gerald C. Kitson has been appointed Governor and Commandant of the Military College at Sandhurst. The recent incidents at the college, when incendiary fires were set, presumably by cadets, besides the report of the Royal Commission, convinced the War Office of the necessity of radical changes in the administration of the college. It is hoped that Col. Kitson's study of the West Point Academy while he was Military Attaché at the British Embassy, will enable him to remedy admitted defects.

The mysterious fires at the Sandhurst College began in April last, and continued up to the latter part of June. As a result of an investigation made by Earl Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, twenty-nine cadets were rusticated, but twenty-seven of these were reinstated later.

TEARING DOWN NEWGATE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—They are actually beginning to tear down historic old Newgate Prison, and soon even the Old Bailey will be no more.

For more than twenty years Newgate has not been an ordinary prison, and has been used only as a prison for condemned London murderers and for their burial place after execution.

NO DIMINUTION OF FRENCH AUTOMOBILE ENTHUSIASM

But the Fatal Accident to Mr. and Mrs. Fair Has Schocked Paris—W. T. Dannat Has Had Many Mishaps—Tod Sloan Getting a Daredevil Reputation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Society is talking of nothing but the fatal accident to Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, which must clearly be attributed not to carelessness or rashness, but to a broken screw in the steering gear following on the bursting of a tire.

Nothing, however, cries halt to the automobile enthusiasm, which is as great as ever. W. T. Dannat, the American artist, who attributes less importance to broken tires than most drivers, holds that there is no sensation in the world like being in an automobile, and would like to die in one. He has already flown many yards through space as a result of accidents, but has as much knowledge and experience of machines probably as any American chauffeur in Europe.

It was Mr. Dannat, by the way, whose coolness saved the situation on the sensational occasion when Mme. De Hegermann-Lindencrone, wife of the Danish Minister here, had her baptism of bumps in the Saint Cloud woods coming back from Versailles. Great sympathy was felt for Mme. De Hegermann-Lindencrone at the time, the memory of which is revived now that she is about to leave here, her husband having accepted the post of Danish Minister in Berlin.

Mme. De Hegermann-Lindencrone comes of an old American Colonial family, and as Mrs. Charles Moulton was one of the belles of the Court of Napoleon III., where she specially shone as an amateur singer. Like Miss Fanny Reed, the late Mrs. Paran Stevens's talented sister, her musical gift brought her into acquaintanceship with Liszt, Gounod, Verdi, Auber, and other great composers, who dedicated works to her. Mme. De Hegermann-Lindencrone is at present in America, and will visit her daughter, Countess Roben, in Denmark before going to Berlin. She will be a great loss to society here.

Automobilism is especially the rage at Trouville, where W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has now sailed for the United States, has been very busy with his forty-horse power racing Panhard, and claims to have won the record for a kilometer against M. Serpolet, doing the distance in 28 2-5 seconds.

Tod Sloan is getting a daredevil reputation as a scorcher. Mr. Bradley Martin has a Panhard with which he recently demolished a shop window.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

Senator and Mrs. Depew Back in Paris—Mrs. Dinsmore Wins First Prize at Battle of Flowers at Houlgate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—There have been a large number of departures from Paris this week, including those of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, P. A. B. Widener and E. B. Dahlgren of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Damon, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel of New York.

Senator Depew, Mrs. Depew, and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., are back from Lucerne, where on Thursday Senator Depew entertained Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Palmer.

Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes has arrived at Ritz's, whence James R. Keene departed at the beginning of the week, as did also Mrs. George O. Wittel and George Wittel, Jr.

Mrs. Robert Dunlap, with her daughters, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Baker, and Mrs. Lawson Johnston, and her son, William Dunlap, have arrived from London at the apartment which Mrs. Dunlop has taken in the Avenue Montaigne.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel Bell of Philadelphia passed through this city on Thursday en route for Aix.

Contessa da Conturbia has left Aix for Italy with her mother, Mrs. David Stewart.

At the battle of flowers at Houlgate on Wednesday the first prize for the best decorated carriage fell to an American, Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, and the second prize to Mrs. Herbert Ward, also from the United States.

Mrs. Griswold Gray has left Etretat for Trouville.

W. O. Havemeyer will leave Paris for New York on Aug. 30. He and his daughter have been making the round of French watering places.

PORTO CABELLO HELD BY CASTRO'S TROOPS.

Agreement Entered Into by Commandant and Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Event of City's Capture.

PORTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Aug. 16.—Porto Cabello has not been captured, nor even attacked. Monday, Aug. 11, at 1 A. M., a marauding party of 150 men, who had been looting the adjacent village of San Esteban, attempted to cross the savannah in the rear of Porto Cabello with their booty of cattle and horses, on their way to Patanemo. They were observed and fired on by the Government outposts. The return fire was desultory. All the firing was at long range. The affair lasted two hours, and although several thousand shots were fired there were no casualties nor was the slightest damage to the city reported. Quietness has reigned here since this event.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A dispatch received here from Caracas, Venezuela, announces that the commanders of the German cruiser Falke, the United States gunboat Topeka, and the Dutch gunboat Suriname, now at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, have resolved, in agreement with the Commandant of Porto Cabello, as follows:

"In the event of the town being captured by the revolutionists the forts shall not fire on that portion of the town where the foreigners' property is situated.

"An emphatic protest will be made against the bombardment of this quarter by Venezuelan warships.

"Twenty-four hours' notice must be given of an intended bombardment."

The foreign warships are ready to embark persons of their respective nationality, and if necessary will send guards ashore for their protection.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Aug. 16.—The United States gunboat Marietta has left La Guayra for Cumana, State of Bermudez, Venezuela, to protect American interests.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati is anchored at La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Definite information was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Nickels of the Topeka, dated Porto Cabello, which corrected the misapprehension which arose out of the garbled dispatch received Thursday last from which the department assumed and announced that Porto Cabello had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists. Yesterday when it appeared from a more careful study of the dispatch that a possible misconstruction had been placed upon it Acting Secretary Darling cabled Commander Nickels asking whether the department's construction was correct. A reply dated yesterday received this morning reads as follows:

"No. Everything is quiet at Porto Cabello. Will sail for Curacao for coal and stores and start to-night. A German man-of-war will remain here during my absence."

It is apparent from the above dispatch that the forces of Castro still hold Porto Cabello. The Topeka sailed last night in accordance with advices sent by Commander Nickels, and according to a dispatch received to-day arrived at Curacao, which is only a few hours' run from Porto Cabello. After taking coal and supplies aboard he will return to Porto Cabello, and in the meantime the German warship will look after American, German, and other foreign interests at that port. The cruiser Cincinnati left Barcelona last night and arrived at La Guayra to-day. Commander McLean in reporting his arrival stated that he had left everything quiet at Barcelona. Both the Cincinnati and Marietta are now at La Guayra. No information has been received from Commander McLean as to his reasons for leaving Barcelona at this time. Under general instructions he is permitted to go where his presence may seem necessary, but generally speaking his movements are practically under the control of the American Minister. Several days ago Minister Bowen was telegraphing in all directions for a warship to come to La Guayra, and on Thursday he reported to the State Department that he had been unable to reach either the Marietta or the Cincinnati. It is surmised that he finally secured communication with both of them about the same time, and that both Commander McLean of the Cincinnati and Commander Rodgers of the Marietta hastened to respond to his urgent appeal. The result is he now has two ships at his service.

The United States Minister at Caracas, Venezuela, has telegraphed the Department of State that he has reliable information to the effect that there is no blockade of the ports of Carupano, Cano Colorado, and Guiria. At Ciudad Bolivar, however, the blockade is effective.

Mr. Bowen reports that the Government troops have shown great courtesy to noncombatants in the Orinoco region, and that the revolutionists have been equally magnanimous at Ciudad Bolivar, where food supplies are plentiful.

Capt. Strong and May Yohe.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Putnam Bradlee Strong and May Yohe returned to Paris yesterday and registered at a hotel under the name of Strong. They left for the South of France this morning, and previously declined to be interviewed.

King Edward Reviews Fleet Off Spithead

Great Enthusiasm as Royal Yacht Moves Down the Line—Illumination at Night—Massing of Ships a Great Success from a Spectacular Point of View, but Defects of Vessels Cause Comment.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 16.—King Edward completed the programme of the coronation festivities to-day by reviewing the fleet for the first time since his accession. From a spectacular point of view the assemblage of a hundred and odd war vessels in the roadstead off Spithead was a magnificent show, but to those looking beneath the brilliant veneer of paint and polish it was evident that the fighting strength of the fleet was by no means formidable. The lines of ships were thickly dotted with ineffectives. Among these may be mentioned the third-class cruiser Calliope, of Apia fame, while others included such relics as the battleships Devastation, Dreadnought, Camperdown, and Edinburgh, which are classed by some experts as absolutely dangerous to their crews, while some of the nominally effective fighters are still armed with muzzle-loaders. It must be pointed out, however, that the display represented merely the home fleet, not a single vessel having been withdrawn from a foreign station to participate in the pageant.

The day opened fine. There was an immense influx of visitors. The waters of the Solent were covered with pleasure craft of every variety, from the tiny canoe to the big excursion steamer, and every vantage point on shore was covered with spectators. At 8 A. M., in response to a signal, the fleet broke out flags, and in the space of a minute the lines of black hulls were transformed into parti-colored lanes of fluttering bunting. Simultaneously the pennant of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, was flung out from the peak of the Royal Sovereign, which to-day acted as flagship of the fleet. Five other Admirals' flags were also in view in different sections of the parade.

ARRANGEMENT OF FLEET.

The five lines in which the fleet was moored were located midway between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. Nearest to the Portsmouth shore were the Special Service vessels and yachts and a few distinguished visiting war vessels, headed by the conspicuous white hull of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Asaschio. The next line was made up of thirty-two British torpedo boat destroyers. Then there was a line of cruisers and gunboats. Then a double line of battleships, and finally another line of cruisers. Another parallel line, nearest to the Isle of Wight, was made up of foreign men-of-war, including two Japanese cruisers, the Asama and Takasago; the Italian armored cruiser Carlo Alberto, and the Portuguese cruiser Don Carlos I. The precaution had been taken to compel all the vessels present to burn smokeless coal, but as the day advanced a haze spread over the water and the scurrying small craft frequently disappeared in banks of mist.

At 12:30 P. M. the lines of the fleet closed, the guard boats drove all unauthorized craft out of the forbidden area and, promptly at 2 o'clock the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other royal personages on board, slowly got under way. This movement was signaled by a gunshot from the Royal Sovereign, and thousands of jackies swarmed over the decks, superstructures and fighting-tops, and manned ship in honor of their approaching Majesties. Then came the firing of the royal salute of twenty-one guns. Amid the crash of naval ordnance the King's yacht moved slowly eastward, accompanied by the royal yachts Osborne and Alberta and three others, and escorted by a flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers. The King, who wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, was surrounded by a brilliant staff. As his Majesty passed each ship the officers and men cheered, and when the Victoria and Albert, after traversing the lines, took up fresh moorings abreast of the Royal Sovereign the whole fleet joined in a final roar of cheers for the King, who then personally signaled an invitation to all the flag officers, including those of the foreign ships, to join him on the royal yacht.

ILLUMINATION DESPITE STORM.

Thousands of persons who were expectantly awaiting the illumination of the fleet off Spithead to-night not only were disappointed but were drenched and bedraggled by a thunderstorm and rainfall of almost phenomenal suddenness and violence.

The storm broke just as the signal for the illumination was given, and the crowds ashore and afloat stampeded for shelter. There was no lingering to await the possibility of the lifting of the shroud of mist, the darkness of which enveloped the ships and shores.

A great majority of the sightseers were in the vicinity of Southsea Common and far from available shelter. They returned to the deluged streets of Portsmouth in a pitiable plight.

The illuminative decorations of the Town Hall and in that vicinity, consisting largely of balloons, were quickly ruined by rain, and the wind, which blew half a gale.

The storm continued for an hour. After that the night was fair, and the illumination was carried out and was witnessed by thousands who reappeared upon the shore.

A rocket was sent up from the royal yacht, and a moment later the dim outline of the yacht burst out in thousands of incandescent lights. This was the signal for the hundreds of other ships, and, as if by magic, the entire fleet was illuminated in a great blaze of light. The sudden change from dusky shadows of battleships to one of electric brilliancy had a starting effect on the crowds, and they made manifest their delight by rounds of cheers.

The lines of the funnels, masts, and upper decks of the ship were outlined in mellow, glowing lines, and the flagships by a clear, pale light, mast high. The brilliant lights of the merchant ships and pleasure craft added to the splendor of the maritime fete. Simultaneously hundreds of public and private buildings ashore were illuminated, while an imposing display of fireworks, varied in color and form, gave fresh interest to the carnival. After an hour's display, the incandescent bulbs on the ships were extinguished, and were succeeded by a gorgeous display of colored searchlights, trained uniformly in various directions, and ending with rainbow effects, which were heightened by the clouds of steam exhausted from the funnels of the vessels.

The searchlights were still gleaming when the royal salute was fired at midnight. Then all were extinguished, save that on the royal yacht, which remained glittering.

The King will again inspect the fleet Monday, when all the ships will steam past the royal yacht. After what one writer calls "this display showing the progress of naval construction during the Victorian era, from the time of the early wooden vessels," the fleet will disperse.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The great naval parade off Spithead is filling columns of the London papers with indictments of the Admiralty as well as panegyrics of the magnificent pageant. William Laird Clowes, the naval critic and historical writer, who is unquestionably an authority on comparative naval statistics and who cannot be classed as an alarmist, writes that while there are a dozen very efficient battleships off Spithead and a few cruisers, all comparing favorably with those of the best foreign construction, the bulk of the great fleet is merely an "exhibition of flags, paint, and gilding, and the majority might well be built of cardboard, as they are mere dummies, too feeble to fight and too slow to run away."

The Admiralty is also coming in for scathing criticism on account of the overcrowding of transports. Returning colonial troops from Cape Town, on the steamers Britannic and Drayton Grange, going to Australia, were devastated with measles, pneumonia, and pleurisy. The stories of filthy quarters and inadequate medicine and food rival anything charged in connection with the "fever ships" which arrived at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, after the war with Spain. Official statements from the Admiralty all deny overcrowding, but the fact remains that after indignant protests from Australia the transport Aurania, then on the eve of sailing for Cape Town, before proceeding disembarked 320 officers and men, thus admitting that the ship was overcrowded to this extent.

Even more serious from a national point of view than the transport, remount and commissary scandals is the problem of caring for the hordes of discharged soldiers now clamoring for employment. There is no question that the various relief organizations accomplished a vast amount of good throughout the war, and they are still doing so. They disbursed literally millions of pounds sterling in aid of widows, orphans, and invalids, but now the workhouses of the United Kingdom are filled with time-expired men, and in all the big towns masses of volunteers and reservists are vainly seeking fresh situations in place of those their employers promised to hold open till after the war. Strangely enough, while the cities are glutted with men out of work the farmers in all sections of the country are reported to be lamenting the dearth of field hands.

CHANGE OF NAME FOR BUCKINGHAM PALACE URGED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Now that the King has made Buckingham Palace the first abode of English royalty, a change of name for that not particularly beautiful, but imposing edifice is urged.

There is no reason, of course, why the title of a Duke should be retained these days for a royal palace, but there is as little reason why the house of the heir to the throne, backing on St. James's Park, should be called after a title now borne by Consuelo Vanderbilt, who, by the way, would like very much to repurchase the house.

The Colombian Revolution.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 16.—The Colombian Government gunboat General Pinzon sailed this afternoon for Cartagena. From that port she will proceed to Savanilla, where she will embark reinforcements for the isthmus.

As yet no news has been received from Agua Dulce, where the Government Gen. Morales Berti and his army are operating against the insurgents.

Peter's Pence Collection Small.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Assumption Day collection of Peter's pence in all the churches of Rome aggregated only $5,000, much less than had been expected. This money is for the Pope's personal use.

St. Mary's at Madeira.

FUNCHAL, Island of Madeira, Aug. 16.—The New York schoolship St. Mary's arrived here to-day.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN WESTMINSTER.

The Tower Will Be the Highest Byzantine Structure in Europe, Now that the Venice Campanile Has Fallen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is actually asserted that a proposition has been made to Cardinal Vaughan that he shall permit a performance of Laurence Housman's new miracle play, as it is called, in the Westminster Catholic Cathedral before its consecration, but it is very unlikely that he will consent.

As the spire of this Byzantine edifice rises in the air to braver heights the building, which in itself is not particularly imposing, takes on new dignity.

It was a good and loyal idea of the Cardinal to name this splendid tower, which since the Campanile of Venice tumbled down has been the tallest Byzantine tower in Europe, after a Saxon saint who is so closely associated with the sentiment of the recent pageant at the neighboring Westminster Abbey. Hereafter St. Edward's tower will be one of the most striking landmarks in London.

LEVY ON PROSPERITY.

Ex-Congressman, in London Interview, Says It Has Come to Stay.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A lengthy interview with ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of New York is published to-day. In it Mr. Levy dwells upon prosperity in the United States, which he considers is assured for years by the enormous crops now under cultivation.

He says the uncertainty expressed by some financial writers regarding the permanence of general prosperity, the financial situation, and the increasing value of securities is entirely uncalled for and that European financiers pay too much attention to the New York weekly bank returns, which do not fairly represent bank reserves.

The shipping combine headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, he considers, will prove beneficial alike to the commerce of Great Britain and the United States, "so fears of an adverse effect upon British trade and interests are unnecessary."

Mr. Levy and James R. Keene were passengers on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York.

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

Storm Wrecks Several Vessels Off Coast of Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 16.—As the result of a storm which has just swept over here, the British bark Highlands, Capt. Smith, from New York July 10 for East London, and the British bark Brutus, Capt. Dallachie, from London June 3 for Table Bay, have been wrecked off this coast, the British transport City of Lincoln is ashore, and the German steamer Kaiser, from Hamburg July 15 for East Africa, has been damaged.

Chief Officer Bourke of the Highlands, says the bark sank almost instantly, and that twenty-three of the crew were drowned. The Captain, ten men, and himself clung to the bridge, which floated, but the Captain and the others were washed off. Bourke and two other men were rescued after having been six hours in the water.

POLO IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Americans Play Britishers, Game Being Under Patronage of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The sports arranged by the Therapian Polo Club, the membership of which is composed chiefly of members of the British Embassy and the United States Legation, were held to-day under the patronage of the Sultan. John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. All of the diplomats and nearly all of the social set were among the crowd, which was the largest gathered for a like purpose in Constantinople for many years. The prizes given by the club were delivered by Mrs. Leishman.

American Yacht Wanderer Sails.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The American steam yacht Wanderer, N. Y. Y. C., C. L. F. Robinson, Newport, R. I., owner, sailed from the Scilly Islands to-day.

Earl of Dudley Sworn In.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—The Earl of Dudley was sworn in this afternoon as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (in succession to Earl Cadogan, resigned,) in the Council Chamber of the Castle.

Proposed Alliance to Fight American Trade

German Professor Wants Tariff Union of Middle Europe—Declares that Through Commercial Reciprocity Between Germany, Austria and Small States Alone Can American Competition Be Met.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Prof. Sartorius von Waltershausen of Strasburg University, one of the leading German authorities on political economy, will publish in the next issue of the Zeitschrift für Socialwissenschaft a long article, entitled "The United States and Middle Europe."

The article will say that sooner or later the Middle European States will find it necessary to unite against the ever-growing tendency of the United States to gain commercial supremacy over the whole world.

For this reason he proposes: First, the formation of a commercial agreement between two or more States for moderate duties, and the creation of higher duties against other States which remain outside of the agreement; secondly, the establishment of free trade among the contracting States and united action in all negotiations with foreign States, and, thirdly, the creation of a mutual customs boundary and of a mutual commercial policy, with, however, entire political independence.

The professor says such a union would be of great advantage to the different States. A union between Austria and Germany would encourage the shipping business of Trieste and of the Elbe and the railroad traffic to Hamburg. A German-Austrian tariff union would influence Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland to join the agreement, as these small, economically weak countries could not stand economic isolation.

He also proposes mutual Consuls, mutual coaling stations, and mutual cables.

In connection with the above, some interesting utterances of the late King of Saxony are reported. "Americans," he said, "will certainly make us trouble. Now we are suffering under their tariff, and finally they will also crush our industry."

MUST FOLLOW AMERICA.

German Electricians Think Trust Plan Their Only Hope.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The crisis in the German electrical industry is occasioning much discussion. The proprietors of electrical works are bent on finding a remedy for the present ruinous competition and bringing the producing capacity of the works more in harmony with the market's demands. The Bank for Electrical Undertakings of Zurich, which is owned by the Allgemeine Elktricitaets Gaselischaft of Berlin, discusses the situation in its yearly report, just issued, and concludes that the European electrical companies must adopt the American trust idea, getting all the works under one management and then shutting down the unprofitable ones till the situation improves.

KAISER STIRS BAVARIANS.

His Message to the Regent Offering $25,000 for Art Was Offensively Couched.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Emperor William's telegraphic offer to the Regent of Bavaria, Prince Luitpoid, to donate $25,000 from his private purse for buying works of art, has caused a political commotion of extraordinary proportions. It is treated as a constitutional question involving the right of the Emperor to intervene in local questions of the Confederated States. The expression especially objected to is his Majesty's "displeasure at the mean ingratitude displayed" by the Bavarian Diet in refusing to appropriate $25,000 for art. The ecclesiastical feeling aroused adds to the intensity of the discussion, for it was the Centrists who defeated the appropriation out of pique at the Ministry for not supporting Dr. R. von Landmann, the Minister of Education, in appointing Prof. Chroust to a chair of Wuerzburg University.

The Faculty objected to the professor, alleging that he was a Czech. This was purely a Bavarian question, but it instantly became an imperial question through the Kaiser's telegram, every newspaper in the empire taking sides and filling its editorial page with its constitutional views, those in opposition averring that his Majesty's act was only one of a series of steps tending to increase the prerogatives of the Emperor beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution.

Certainly more than half the country shares the Emperor's sentiments, but some of his Majesty's defenders think that his public expression was injudicious. Others affirm that a great deal is being made out of nothing; that Emperor William's telegram was merely a personal expression of what he regarded as being a slight to a brother monarch, and say that his offer to contribute the money required was simply an active expression of his love for art.

Emperor William, as a subscriber for a hundred tickets in a lottery of the Friends of Art Society, at $3.75 each, has been a continuous winner of prizes, and an explanation is printed in the newspapers because of the frequency of his Majesty's name appearing as a winner on the lottery list of the society. It is pointed out that the Emperor buys one-tenth of all the tickets, and that the proceeds are devoted to the purchase of art works for public galleries.

SPLIT IN THE GERMAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Retirement of Baron von Wangenheim as Leader Means Secession of the Radical Agrarians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A serious split is about to divide the Conservative Party in Germany. The recent report of the withdrawal of Baron von Wangenheim as leader of the Agrarians has a deep significance.

Baron von Wangenheim was not only President of the Union of Husbandry, but also of the Executive Board of the Conservative Party.

The party was unwilling, according to its whole tradition, to antagonize the Government, and made Wangenheim clearly understand that he had to choose between the Conservative Party or the Union of Husbandry. He resolved in order to escape the dilemma to retire entirely from political life.

The Agrarians, on the other hand, say that the withdrawal of von Wangenheim gives them an opportunity to elect a more radical anti-Government leader.

NEW GUNS FOR U. S. ARMY.

War Department Contracts with Herr Ehrhardt of Dusseldorf.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The United States War Department has bought of Herr Ehrhardt, a gunmaker of Dusseldorf, the right to re-arm the American field artillery with Herr Ehrhardt's new piece. Capt. Henry D. Borup of the United States Ordnance Department is now at Dusseldorf on this business, probably to learn thoroughly how the gun is constructed. Besides his large works at Dusseldorf, Herr Ehrhardt has a branch at Eisenach. He sold to the British Government several hundred pieces after experience in South Africa had demonstrated the inferiority of the British artillery. The gun which the United States has acquired the right to use is understood to be an improvement on the model supplied to Great Britain, being lighter and of longer range.

The United States ordnance officers have long complained that their field gun was less effective than the French and German guns. The United States Ordnance Department learned some time ago that the Krupps had a new light model, and they were invited to exhibit the piece to United States ordnance experts, but the Krupps declined, giving as their reason that if they demonstrated that they had the best piece in the world there was no certainty that the United States would take it. Herr Krupp recently made a gun of exactly the same bore as a certain best American type, but considerably lighter, and tested it a few days ago, throwing shrapnel effectively 6,000 yards, against the American gun's 2,900 yards.

Herr Ehrhardt established five years ago a branch at Pittsburg, Penn., for the manufacture of cartridges and shells. Proving unprofitable, it was closed and he brought the machinery back to Germany.

Capt. Borup is remembered among foreign ordnance officers as formerly attached to the Paris Embassy of the United States and as having been recalled on an intimation of the French Government that such a step would be desirable, this being due to his unusual success in penetrating military secrets.

AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS CALLED TOO INQUISITIVE.

Information Denied to Members of the United States Labor Bureau's Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Members of the committee sent by the United States Bureau of Labor to report on the influence of trades unionism on European labor met with a rather cold reception in the different countries. The Neue Züricher Zeitung mentions the fact that the American representatives were too inquisitive and were therefore frequently denied information.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a communication received from Saxony expressing similar opposition to the American investigators.

Anarchist Plot Story a Canard.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Inquiries made in every official quarter here show that there is absolutely no foundation for the reports, published in the United States by a news agency, that a sensational attempt was made to blow up the imperial yacht Hohenzollern off Reval, Russia, recently, while Emperor William and the Czar were on board, or that letters containing notes seemingly referring to a plot to assassinate Emperor William during his stay at Homburg have been found on a criminal in court at Frankfort.

Germans Get Confederate Money.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The German police are just becoming acquainted with the criminal possibilities of Confederate notes. A person calling himself Charles von Hess has been swindling extensively in one hundred, fifty, and twenty dollar Confederate bills of the 1864 issue. He has operated by advertising in agricultural papers for a manager for a large estate in Illinois, commenced negotiations with those who applied for the position, and found opportunities for getting Confederate bills converted into German money. He is still at liberty.

PRINCE ROSPIGLIOSI'S CHILD.

She Will Be Baptized at Country House to Avoid Conflict with Church.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Prince Rospigliosi, in order to avoid further friction with the Roman Catholic Church, has decided to have his infant daughter baptized at one of his country houses, where the priests, are more or less dependent upon him. The Princess, who is in good health, will be present at the baptism.

The Catholic authorities at Rome have refused to recognize the marriage of the Prince and Princess Rospigliosi because the Princess was a divorced woman, she having secured an annulment of her marriage to her first husband, Frederic Parkhurst of Bangor, Me. The Church refused permission to a Blue Sister to nurse the Princess at her confinement. The Princess was formerly a resident of Washington, D. C. Her maiden name was Marie Reid.

American Girl Gets Ph. D. Degree.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Miss Jane Scherzer of Franklin, Ohio, has just passed the doctor's examination at the university here in English philology with a dissertation on a mediaeval poem. Miss Scherzer is the third American woman to pass the examination here. She was Principal of the High School at Franklin, also of Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio.

Coroner Scholer's Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Coroner Scholer of New York, who is here this week, had a conference with the Coroner of Berlin. They talked over a plan for the mutual identification of corpses in the two cities.

German Schoolship to Visit America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The schoolship Charlotte, having on board Prince Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, leaves Bilboa, Spain, to-morrow for America by way of Madeira.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN GREATER NEW YORK

There Are About 600,000, According to The Jewish World.

"Every Fourth Man or Woman You Meet in Manhattan Is a Hebrew," Says That Paper.

The Jewish World publishes a careful estimate of the number of Jews in Greater New York, based for the first time on the only sure statistical foundation—the number of Jewish burials as recorded by the Board of Health. These amounted in 1901 to 7,997, and as the death rate in the most congested Jewish district is little over fifteen per thousand, this implies a population of 533,133 in the middle of 1901. Since that time no less than 39,225 have arrived in New York and staid here, while by natural increase of births over deaths another 12,400 would be added up to Aug. 1 of this year, making a grand total of 584,788.

That this is rather under than over the actual state of the population is shown by The Jewish World in various ways. The number of Jewish marriages in Manhattan alone in 1901 was 5,062, which, at a very high marriage rate of 10 per 1,000, would imply a population of 506,200, to which has to be added the 70,000 Jews of Brooklyn and the increase by immigration and excess of births, as before. The high rate of marriage is due to the fact that so large a proportion of the Jewish immigrants are adults—three bachelors to every two spinsters.

Again, since 1881 the number of Jewish immigrants had been counted each year, and amounts to date to 627,950, who arrived in New York, of whom 459,035 have staid here. Counting in the 45,000 Jews who were in New York in 1881 and the natural increase during the twenty-one years as 105,908, a total is reached of 609,958.

A further confirmation is obtained by the writer in The Jewish World from the nationalities of the residents of New York as declared by the census of 1900. Taking the Jewish percentage of those either born in Russia or of Russian parentage as 80 per cent. would give 396,005; Austria at 70 per cent., 128,340; Germany at 6 per cent., 66,144; England at 3 per cent., 6,279, and adding the whole of the Roumanians then in New York there is reached a sum of 607,843, without reckoning the immigration and increase since 1900.

Altogether, it is clear, the article says, that the calculation founded on the death rate is a conservative and minimum estimate, and that the Jews of New York number over 600,000, or 16.5 per cent. of the total population, whereas 500,000 reside on Manhattan Island, or 27 per cent. Every fourth man or woman you meet in Manhattan, says the paper, is a Jew or Jewess.

"FLORODORA" GIRL ARRESTED.

Miss Dessa Gibson of the Sextette Charged with Stealing Diamond Rings Valued at $375.

Miss Dessa Gibson, one of the "Florodora" "pretty maidens," was arrested last night at the Hotel Irvington, in West Twenty-seventh Street, by Detective Connolly of the Sheepshead Bay Police Station, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Speers in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning, charging her with "keeping feloniously" three diamond rings belonging to Albert B. Pierce of Providence, R. I. The warrant was in the name of Dessa Stevens. She declared that he gave her the rings.

Pierce told the magistrate that he had met Miss Gibson through a Providence woman of his acquaintance, while the "Florodora" company was playing in Providence a year ago. He said that he had taken her out sailing on his yacht, and that during the course of the sail Miss Gibson had expressed a liking for three diamond rings which he wore, and that he, jokingly, had allowed her to put them on her fingers. When he asked for the return of the rings, he could not obtain them, and Miss Gibson shortly afterward left Providence.

Pierce affirmed that he had merely loaned them to her. He determined to look up his property, he said, and in doing so found that Miss Gibson was at the Hotel Navarre, in this city. He came here a few days ago, and upon arriving heard that she had moved to the Imperial. He went there, and learned that she had again moved. At last, becoming weary of chasing her, he went to Manhattan Beach, where he heard she nightly appeared, and applied for the warrant. He said that the rings were valued at $375.

Miss Gibson was held at the West Thirtieth Street Station until about 11 o'clock, when William H. Newman, her lawyer, and Samuel Shubert appeared with Magistrate Brann and bailed her out. Mr. Shubert said that his reason for bailing her out was that he had engaged her to appear in the "Chinese Honeymoon," and that he needed her at rehearsal. As she left the station Miss Gibson said that Pierce would have to pay dearly for the arrest.

Miss Stevens, or Miss Gibson, is said to be the original model for Charles Dana Gibson's "widow."

FELL FROM A DAM HEADGATE.

C. B. Whitcomb of Brooklyn and a Companion Have Narrow Escape from Death in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 16.—C. B. Whitcomb of Brooklyn, about seventy years of age, who, with another influential man whose name is withheld for the present, intends to resurrect the manufacture of cotton duck in Colebrook River, a small village north of here, had a miraculous escape from possible death in that place yesterday.

He, with Contractor H. V. Johnson of Winsted, had walked out to the headgate of the dam, which is twenty feet high, when suddenly the timbers gave way and both were thrown below.

Mr. Whitcomb was caught in some planks ten feet down, while the contractor was pinned so that he could not move. Cries for help brought assistance, and both were rescued from their perilous positions badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

BROOKLYN MAN DROWNED?

John A. Greene Reported to Have Lost His Life at Glasco, in This State.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—John A. Greene of Brooklyn was drowned in Esopus Creek, at Glasco, last night while fishing. He lost his balance in making a cast. Coming to the surface, he called for help, but his companion in the boat became frightened at the sight and fainted. When he recovered consciousness Mr. Greene was drowned.

There are two persons named John A. Greene known in Brooklyn. Inquiry showed that one—John A. Greene of 200 Livingston Street—was alive and well; the other, of 274 Clinton Avenue, was out of town and his house closed up. A neighbor said the Mr. Greene who is away is with his family at Ridgewood, N. J.

CHILDREN TWICE MARRIED.

The Husband Is Sixteen Years Old and His Bride Fourteen.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benjamin is the way two children announced themselves to-day as they walked along the street arm in arm.

It appears that Mr. Benjamin, who is sixteen years old, and his wife, who was Mamie Dunster and is two years his junior, were secretly wedded by a Justice of the Peace on July 15. Last night, through steps taken by the parents, they were again married, in the sacristy of St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Flynn.

HAITIAN REBELS GAIN VICTORY AT ST. MICHEL.

Gen. Alexis Nord Burns Town Before Retreating to St. Raphael.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 16.—Gen. Jean Jumeau, in command of the Firminist troops in the Department of Artibonite, attacked St. Michel on Thursday. After two days' fighting he routed the troops of Gen. Alexis Nord, commanding the army of the Provisional Government, who before retreating entirely burned the town. St. Michel is situated between Grande Riviere and St. Raphael. The army of Gen. Jumeau continues to advance, and more fighting is imminent at St. Raphael.

The Firminist cruiser Crete-a-Pierrot has landed more troops near Cape Haitien to reinforce the army of Gen. Albert Salmave, which, it is believed, will await the arrival of the troops of Gen. Jumeau before attacking Cape Haitien.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Navy Department to-day received a mail report from Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias, dated Cape Haitien, July 31, detailing the conditions as he found them upon his arrival from Colon, whence he sailed for Haiti under instructions of the department. The report is, in part, as follows:

"I arrived here on the 28th, coming as fast as I could without using forced draught. Any delay in arriving is due to the ship's foul bottom.

"The arrival of the ship was considered very opportune, as an attack by land and sea was considered imminent. I called on the Provisional Governor, Gen. Alexis Nord. He declared he did not consider foreign interests menaced. I told the Consul to communicate to the foreign consuls that I would object to any bombardment without due notice. There are no important American interests existing at this place. Business is at a standstill. Most of the business houses have sealed their doors, and rendezvous have been assigned all foreigners at the consulates or at the adjacent houses over which flags are hoisted."

Minister Powell has sent the State Department a mail dispatch from Haiti, giving a comprehensive review of the present disturbed condition of the island, with the outlook for the future. In view of the continued agitation, the department has not given out the Minister's review, as it is necessarily speculative as to future events.

In the course of the dispatch Minister Powell calls attention to the fact that the revolutionary Government of Gen. Firmin does not assert authority over all of Haiti, but calls itself the Government of the northeast, which is a detached portion of the island. This suggests to the officials here the possibilities of a recurrence of the incidents when Haiti and Santo Domingo were separated. These two countries were formerly one, but a revolutionary movement developed, the revolutionists asserting authority over a portion of the island, which thereafter became Haiti. In the present case it is thought that Gen. Firmin many intend to set up an independent Government, not over all Haiti, but over the northeast section.

PAWNED EARRINGS NOT PAID FOR.

Then Lost the Money at a Race Track and Is Now in Jail on Larceny Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Awaiting a formal warrant and extradition papers from New York upon a charge of grand larceny Reuben Cohen of Elizabeth, N. J., is locked up at Bayonne Police Headquarters upon complaint of S. Bietchman of 57 Maiden Lane, New York. Capt. M. J. Foley made the arrest shortly before midnight last night upon an order issued by a New York Magistrate to any officer of that city, which Bietchman presented when he learned Cohen was visiting relatives in Bayonne.

Cohen is alleged to have obtained diamond earrings from Bietchman at his store about two weeks ago, valued at $365, upon false representations, and to have pawned them for $200. The owner claims Cohen was allowed to take the diamonds to a pawnbroker for examination as to value, but neglected to return or settle, the police explain. Cohen is held for examination, and, having failed to obtain bail, was locked up. He declared he was innocent of grand larceny or of swindling. He said he purchased earrings of Bietchman for $365 without even a partial payment, with the distinct understanding that he might pawn them and then pay $100 to the seller. Cohen admits pawning the diamonds, but says he visited the Brighton race track and lost $400 on the races, forgetting to pay Bietchman the $100. Cohen says he then went to Canada to see relatives, hoping to borrow money, but failed. He claims he purchased and paid for a diamond ring of Bietchman when married nine months ago, and that the latter knows his relatives well.

Cohen lives at 516 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, and says he is employed by Freedman, a wholesale grocer there. Bietchman lives at 73 West Twenty-sixth Street, Bayonne. Efforts to effect a settlement with Bietchman before the arrest were said to have been made. Cohen's young wife offering to make restitution for her husband upon the installment plan.

TRUST CONCERN SCANDAL.

Bankers' Trust and Investment Company of Chicago in Sheriff's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Bankers' Trust and Investment Company passed into the Sheriff's hands to-day as the result of an attachment for $55,000 damages brought against the concern by the Paxton Electric Light Company of Paxton, Ill. The President, A. F. Norval, disappeared about ten days ago and J. B. Hessenius, the Second Vice President, said that if he knew where Norval was he would have him arrested for embezzlement. Vice President Caldwell is also out of the city. Hessenius told a story of the affairs of the company, in which he said no books had been kept, that the capital was readily absorbed, that contracts were signed without reading them, and that finally Norval disappeared. He said:

"My savings of fifteen years as cashier in an Iowa bank are gone. I have been the victim of a fraud, and am the only officer of the company who has staid and faced its creditors. I paid all the debts I was able to with the hope of getting its affairs back into shape again. The business was a money maker if conducted honestly.

"The company was incoporated under the laws of South Dakota, and was capitalized for $120,000. Norval claimed that all of this amount was paid up with the exception of $55,000.

"During the company's life it did a banking business with five or six banks, never keeping its accounts long in the same institution."

The affidavit of the Paxton Company, on which the attachment was issued, stated that the company negotiated a loan with the trust company for $50,000, and alleges a breach of contract on the part of the trust company in not procuring the loan, causing the plaintiff to suffer damages to the amount demanded.

Gen. G. M. Smith Doubts Scandal Rumor

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 16.—Gen. George Moore Smith stated to-day that the first intimation he had of any scandal in the Seventy-first Regiment was the report in the morning papers accusing two high officers. Gen. Smith said he believed the reports to be groundless.

TOURNAMENT CHESS GAMES.

Appended is another selection of games from the recent Hanover international chess masters' tournament:

CENTRE GAMBIT.

Mieses. White.	Marshall. Black.	Mieses. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. BxR	QxB
2. P—Q4	PxP	18. KtxB	QxPch
3. P—QB3	PxP	19. Kt—K2	B—R3
4. B—QB4	PxP	20. CastlesQR	BxKt
5. BxP	P—Q3	21. R—Q4	QxKtP
6. P—K5	Kt—K5	22. R—K	RxKt
7. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	23. RxB	P—Q4
8. Kt—Q5	Kt—R4	24. Q—K3	Kt—B5
9. QxP	P—Q4	25. Q—R6ch	Kt—B2
10. P—K6	KtxP	26. R—Kt4	Q—B8ch
11. Kt—B4	Kt—R3	27. R—K	QxBP
12. Q—QB3	P—QKt3	28. R—K2	Q—B8ch
13. Kt—B3	B—K2	29. R—K	Q—B7
14. R—Q	Castles	30. R—K2	Q—B4
15. Kt(Q4)—K6	KR—K	31. RxPch	K—R
16. B—R5	B—B	32. R—Kt8ch	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Gottschall. White.	Janowski. Black.	Gottschall. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. P—Kt3	B—K2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	26. P—QR3	Q—B2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	27. Q—B2	P—QKt4
4. Kt—B3	B—K2	28. P—QKt4	RPxP
5. P—K3	Castles	29. PxP	R—R6
6. B—Q3	P—QKt3	30. B	R(Kt1)—R
7. Castles	B—Kt2	31. R—QKt2	Q—Kt3
8. PxP	PxP	32. R(B3)—B2	Q—K3
9. Kt—K5	P—QB4	33. R(B2)—B2	B—K
10. P—KB4	Kt—QB3	34. Q—QR3	B—B2
11. KtxKt	BxKt	35. Q—Kt2	B—B2
12. B—Q2	R—K	36. Q—K2	R—R8
13. R—B3	Kt—K5	37. K—Kt2	P—R3
14. R—QB	B—B3	38. Kt—R2	Q—K3
15. P—KK2	Q—Q3	39. R(B3)—B3	R(R8)—R8
16. B—B3	P—B5	40. Kt—B	P—Kt4
17. B—Kt	B—Q2	41. Kt—R2	B—Kt3
18. P—KR3	R—K2	42. Kt—B	P—Kt5
19. BxKt	QxB	43. Q—K2	Q—K5ch
20. Kt—Kt3	KR—K	44. K—R2	PxP
21. Q—Q2	P—QR4	45. KxP	Q—Q1
22. R—K	B—KR5	46. B—K	QxQ
23. R—K2	P—B4	47. Resigns.	
24. Kt—B	KR—Kt		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Swiderski. White.	Mieses. Black.	Swiderski. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. RxR	BxR
2. P—KB3	Kt—KB3	26. PxKt	BxP
3. B—Q3	B—Kt5	27. Q—Q7	B—Kt3
4. B—K2	RxB	28. Q—Q6	P—K5
5. QxB	P—K3	29. QKt4	PxQ
6. Kt—KB3	QKt—Q2	30. PxQ	PxP
7. QKt—Q2	P—QKt3	31. P—Q6	P—Q6
8. Castles.	B—K2	32. R—B	R—Q6ch
9. P—K4	PxKt	33. R—B3	R—Q8ch
10. KtxP	PxP	34. K—Kt2	R—Q7
11. KtxP	KtxKt	35. K—B	RxRP
12. QxKt	Kt—K4	36. R—B8ch	K—Kt2
13. Q—K3	Castles.	37. R—QKt3	P—Kt4
14. P—QB3	Q—Q4	38. RxPch	K—Kt3
15. Q—R3	P—B4	39. R—Kt7	B—K6
16. KR—K	B—B3	40. R—K5	R—R8ch
17. Kt—K2	B—B4	41. K—Kt2	R—R7ch
18. B—K3	Kt—Q6	42. Kt—B8	R—Kt8ch
19. KR—Q	QR—Q	43. K—R3	P—KR4
20. P—B3	B—K2	44. R—Kt6	P—Kt5
21. P—QKt4	Q—B5	45. R—K8	B—B7
22. K—B	R—Q3	46. K—R2	K—Kt4
23. R—Q2	P—B5	47. Resigns.	
24. B—B5	KtxB		

PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Popiel. White.	Suechting. Black.	Popiel. White.	Suechting. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	10. Kt—B3	QKt2ch
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	11. Q—Q2	Castles.QR
3. P—Q4	PxP	12. Castles.QR	QxQch
4. P—K5	Kt—K5	13. BxQ	Kt—KB4
5. QxP	P—Q4	14. RxKch	KxR
6. PxPe.p.	KtxP	15. K—Q	B—Q3
7. B—Kt5	P—KB3	16. Kt—Q2	KtxB
8. B—KB4	Kt—B3	17. KtxKt	B—K3
9. Q—Q2	B—Kt5	18. B—B4	Drawn.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Popiel. Black.	Marshall. White.	Popiel. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. R—Q6	R—Q6
2. P—QB4	P—K3	26. RxR	PxR
3. Kt—QB3	P—QB4	27. Q—Q4	R—B2
4. P—K3	Kt—KB3	28. B—B4	R—Q2
5. Kt—B3	P—QKt3	29. Q—Q6	B—B3
6. P—QKt3	Kt—QB3	30. Q—K5	B—B3
7. Castles.	B—Kt2	31. Q—K6	Q—K
8. PxP	BPxP	32. R—Q	K—B2
9. B—Q3	B—Q3	33. RxP	K—B2
10. Castles	B—Q2	34. P—QKt4	PxP
11. R—K	R—B	35. P—KR4	PxP
12. R—QB	B—B5	36. PxP	R—Kt2
13. R—B2	Kt—QKt5	37. P—R5	R—Kt8ch
14. Kt(B2)—K2	KtxB	38. K—R2	B—Q2
15. QxKt	B—B3	39. R—KKt3	B—B3
16. Kt—K5	P—KKt3	40. Q—KKt5	B—K5
17. Q—B3	BxKt	41—B—K7	B—R4
18. PxB	Kt—K5	42. Q—R6	Q—KKt
19. PxKt	P—KB4	43. P—B5	P—K4
20. KtxKt	Q—Q2	44. R—QR3	PxP
21. Q—K3	KR—Q	45. QxPch	Q—Kt3
22. R—R3	Q—B	46. QxQch	PxQ
23. R—R3	Q—Kt2	47. RxP	R—Kt7
24. B—B	Q—Kt2	48. K—Kt3	B—K3
25. P—KR4	P—B4	49. R—R8	B—Q2
26. P—KR5	P—B5	50. P—B6	Resigns.

PONZIANI.

Popiel. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Popiel. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	27. R—B3	Kt—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	QKt—B3	28. Kt—Kt3	Kt—K3
3. P—B3	P—Q4	29. Q—Q3	QxP
4. Q—R4	P—B3	30. QxQ	KtxQ
5. B—Kt5	KKt—K2	31. R—Q3	P—B3
6. PxP	QxP	32. K—B2	Kt—B3
7. B—Q2	B—Q4	33. K—Kt3	B—K4
8. B—B3	PxP	34. R—R	P—R3
9. PxP	Kt—K4	35. K—Kt3	K—B2
10. Kt—B3	KtxKtch	36. P—Kt4	K—K3
11. QxKt	Q—B2	37. B—Kt4	R—Q2
12. K—K2	P—QR3	38. R—KB	Kt—K4
13. BxBch	QxB	39. R(Q3)—Q	R—B5ch
14. Q—Kt3	Castles.	40. K—B2	Kt—B5
15. QR—QB	Kt—K3	41. R—Q3	Kt—Kt7
16. B—Kt4	P—KB4	42. R—K3	R—Q
17. Kt—Kt5	R—K	43. R—KKt	R—Q7ch
18. Kt—B7	P—B5	44. K—B	R—Q8ch
19. KtxR	KtxKt	45. R—Kt2	R—Q6
20. Q—Kt4	Kt—K3	46. K—K2	R—Q6
21. P—KR4	P—KB	47. K—Kt4	R—Q7ch
22. PxP	B—Q3	48. K—Kt4	Kt—Q6
23. P—K4	B—P5	49. R—Kt2	R—Q8ch
24. R—B2	K—Kt	50. K—Kt2	R—K8ch
25. P—R5	K—B	51. Resigns.	
26. P—Q5	Q—Q3		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Alland. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Alland. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	22. B—Q	Kt—K3
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. B—B5	KtxKt
3. P—QB4	P—QB4	24. BxKt	B—K3
4. P—QB3	Kt—QB3	25. Q—QB2	Kt—B3
5. Kt—K2	P—Q5	26. B—B	Q—K2
6. Castles.	Kt—B3	27. Q—KKt2	Q—Q
7. P—K5	Kt—K5	28. Q—B2	BxP
8. B—K3	P—B5	29. B—Q6	R—Kt2
9. B—B2	QxKtP	30. P—QR4	P—QR3
10. Kt—Q2	B—K3	31. PxP	PxP
11. P—KB4	P—KB4	32. R—QR	R—Q2
12. PxKt	PxKt	33. R—R6	R—KB2
13. Q—K3	Castles.	34. R(B)—R	K—B2
14. Q—Q2	K—R	35. B—B5	R—Kt2
15. Kt—Kt5	BxKt	36. R—Q6	Q—Q2
16. PxB	Kt—B	37. RxB	KxR
17. Kt—B4	P—KKt3	38. P—Rch	K—B2
18. P—KR4	P—QKt4	39. P—KKch	K—Kt
19. R—QKt	P—K4	40. PxR	R—B2
20. P—KKt4	K—K2	41. BxQP	KtxB
21. PxP	KPxP	42. QxKt	Resigns.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Mieses. White.	Popiel. Black.	Mieses. White.	Popiel. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	28. Q—Q3	Q—Kt3
2. Kt—KB3	K—QB3	29. Kt—Kt2	Q—R4
3. P—KKt3	P—KKt3	30. Q—K4	R—B4
4. B—Kt2	B—Kt2	31. P—B4	PxB e.p.
5. KKt—K2	P—Q3	32. B—Q2	Q—B2
6. P—Q3	Kt—R3	33. B—Q3	R—QB
7. B—Kt5	P—QR3	34. R—B	Q—R4
8. Castles.	K—R	35. R(B)—Q	B—B
9. Q—Q2	K—R	36. R—QB	BxP
10. P—B4	Kt—KKt	37. BxB	RxB
11. P—KR3	P—KR3	38. BxP	P—KR3
12. B—K3	P—KKt4	39. R—K7	B—K6
13. P—KR3	P—KKt4	40. R—K8ch	Q—R3
14. P—KKt4	B—Q2	41. R—Q4	R—B4
15. Kt—Q5	Kt—B3	42. R—Q8ch	K—Kt2
16. P—KB4	P—K4	43. R—K7	Q—B3
17. Kt—B3	Kt—Q5	44. R—K8ch	K—R2
18. Kt—Q5	Drawn.		

CENTRE GAMBIT.

Mieses. White.	Janowski. Black.	Mieses. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. R—B	QR—K
2. P—Q4	PxP	26. R(B)—Q	QxP
3. P—QB3	P—Q6	27. QxQ	RxQ
4. P—K5	P—Q4	28. RxP	RxR
5. Kt—Q2	Kt—KB3	29. RxR	P—B4
6. BxQP	Kt—QB3	30. R—Kt5	P—R2
7. Q—B2 >	B—K3	31. K—Q2	K—R2
8. CastlesQR	B—Q3	32. R—Q6	K—B2
9. P—KR3	Kt—K4	33. K—Q3	K—K
10. B—Kt5ch	P—B3	34. R—KB6	R—K8
11. B—KB4	PxB	35. R—Kt6	R—K2
12. PxKt	BxP	36. P—KR4	K—Q
13. Kt—KB3	B—B2	37. R—KB6	R—K5
14. B—Kt5	Q—Q2	38. P—R5	PxP
15. P—K5	K—Kt	39. RxPP	R—KKt5
16. Kt—Kt3	B—Kt3	40. R—B7	K—B
17. Kt(Kt3) —Q4	P—QR3	41. R—Kt7	K—Kt
18. P—KKt4	Kt—K2	42. K—K3	K—R2
19. BxKt	PxB	43. P—Kt4	K—R3
20. Kt—B5	BxKt	44. K—Q3	K—Kt3
21. Q—Q	K—Kt	45. K—B2	K—R2
22. Kt—Q4	BxKt	46. K—Kt7	K—K3
23. RxP	P—KKt3	47. K—K3	K—R2
24. Q—B6	Castles	48. K—R3	K—R2
		Drawn.	

RUY LO

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 17, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

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AND

Financial Section and Quotation Supplement.

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THE QUALITY OF OUR IMMIGRATION.

It is a curious indication of the immense extent of the interests of our people that very little popular comment is elicited by the fact that the volume of immigration pouring into the country is larger than it has ever been before, with the exception of two years—1881 and 1882. During the last fiscal year the total immigration was 648,743, which is 33 per cent. more than in 1901 and 208 per cent. over the total immigration of 1899.

This means that we are adding to our foreign-born population each year a number larger than the population of Boston, or twice that of a city like Milwaukee, or Detroit, or Pittsburg. It is impossible to deny that such an addition to our population must have a direct and considerable influence on our National life, if it were to be kept up for any length of time. Were all these newcomers persons of fair intelligence and reasonably apt to adjust themselves to their surroundings, it would still take a long while for them to become really safe and desirable citizens. They are, as a mass, almost entirely unaccustomed to self-government, and in the great majority of cases are imbued with a prejudice against the Government because of their experience in the lands from which they come. Undoubtedly we shall, as a Nation, after a while assimilate them more or less successfully, as we have assimilated those who came in the past. But the process in the past has not been an easy one; it has been accompanied with much inconvenience and some serious difficulty, and it is not a process that we should make any harder than it necessarily must be.

The difficulty of assimilation will, roughly, be in proportion to the intelligence of the immigrants. The only available test of intelligence is schooling, and though it is by no means completely satisfactory, it is one that should strictly and firmly be applied. By this test the character of immigrants cannot be said to be desirable, and it is not improving. Last year the total of illiterates was 105,105, against 117,645 the year previous, an increase from 28.4 per cent. to 28.7 per cent. This is not a marked change, but it is in the wrong direction and adds to a proportion already much too large. The significance of these figures is emphasized when we regard the countries from which the immigrants come. Last year the total immigration from Eastern Europe, excepting Hebrews, increased from 248,203 to 353,896, or from 50.8 per cent. to 54.6 per cent. Again, the proportion of immigrants from Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, the countries supplying the largest number of illiterates, advanced from 68.6 per cent. to 70.6 per cent. As to these immigrants, it is to be said that not only is the rate of illiteracy larger, but that they are less readily adapted to our National life on account of the difference in their language and, for the most part, the radical difference in their antecedents. They have the strongest tendency to form "colonies," to live together, and to live as they have lived in the past. It is from this class that came the young woman on the east side described in our columns recently, who desired to learn the language of our country and set herself to acquire German. That is but a grotesque instance of the separateness that persists among the people who are with us but not of us.

We are not, as our readers are aware, opposed to immigration in itself. We recognize the enormous benefit it has been to the country, and especially we concede with gratitude the element of solid citizenship that has been derived in the second and later generations from immigrants themselves extremely alien. But we hold that it is the duty of the American Nation, at the stage of development it has now reached, to impose with strictness reasonable restrictions on the increase of immigration that is hindering and injurious. This we believe can be done by insisting on the test of fair education. The chances are very greatly against illiterates becoming useful residents, and they are far too likely to be harmful. They could with wisdom be entirely excluded.

"STRIKE" SUITS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Recent events have thrown a strong light on the practice, to which attention was called in these columns several weeks ago, of blackmailing corporations by bringing injunctions and similar proceedings against them just as they were about to consummate some important transaction. The difficulty in which the corporations have found themselves in most of these cases has not resulted from their having anything to conceal, but from the fact that it might be cheaper to buy off the "strikers" than to submit to vexatious delays on the eve of the completion of some important financial operation. The discussion which has followed our presentation of the subject seems to have opened the eyes of a good many people to the real character of some of the suits which are being brought in the name of alleged injured shareholders. If anything were needed to complete the demonstration of their character and purposes, it has been afforded by the dodging of writs, the disrespect shown the court, and the personalities indulged in in a case which is now before the public.

The growth in this evil of hunting up dummy stockholders, to make cases against corporations and to force the corporations to "come down" heavily in order to escape annoyance, can hardly have escaped the notice of the courts. They are acting none too early in proceeding summarily against these highwaymen in gentlemen's clothes, and they may properly apply at least the severest penalties for contempt of court. It may be difficult in any given case to prove champerty, although the proceedings in which a dissatisfied stockholder was guaranteed against loss in order to secure the use of his name in a suit by the attorneys interested in the project would seem to fall pretty nearly within the legal definition. BLACKSTONE says, in regard to the crime of champerty, that "it signifies the purchasing of a suit or right of suing," and declares that "these pests of civil society," who are engaged in such business, under the Roman law "were punished by the forfeiture of a third part of their goods and perpetual infamy." The forfeiture of a third part of their exactions by some of the instigators of legal blackmail would probably be regarded by them only as an abnormal commission on their immoral gains, and they are more or less indifferent to the penalty of infamy so long as a portion of the "swag" remains in their pockets.

The public, however, is more deeply concerned in this subject than might at first appear. It is an easy saying that the corporations are capable of taking care of themselves in such matters. Undoubtedly they will protect themselves after a fashion. It is an encouraging sign that they are forcing the legal highwaymen to fight in the open instead of secretly making terms with them. But the public are concerned as investors that corporate money shall be wisely spent instead of wasted in compromising with thieves. The courts and the bar are interested that the former shall not be diverted to the purposes of assisting crime instead of punishing it, and the latter that the cloak of the most honorable of professions shall not be prostituted to base uses. The remedy cannot perhaps be found in a change of law without diminishing the safeguards thrown around honest stockholders, but it should be found in the intelligence of the courts and the high sense of honor of the legal profession.

The part which has been played during the last few years by a gang of legal freebooters in this policy of blackmailing is tending to so confuse the public mind as to do a serious injury in future cases to honest shareholders who may be really aggrieved. If the public becomes satisfied that a large proportion of the suits entered to prevent the carrying out of corporation plans are begun simply for the purpose of blackmailing, the honest and sensitive shareholder will hesitate to enlist himself even in appearance in such enterprises, and will perhaps suffer serious wrongs rather than expose himself to such suspicions. This tendency is likely to be even more marked among reputable attorneys. It was stated by one of the parties in a recent case that he stated on a certain occasion that no law firm of prominence and standing would take up one of these cases. Hereafter there will be still less disposition to take them up on the part of reputable firms if by so doing they lay themselves open to the suspicion of champerty. It will thus become difficult to check even questionable plans of consolidation and conversion because of the odor of blackmail and extortion hanging about such proceedings.

CHINESE VICEROYS.

Clearly the Chinese imperial edict concerning the raising of the war indemnity goes too far or not far enough. The indemnity, in spite of the efforts of the United States, to some extent seconded by some of the other Powers, was raised to the utmost limit of China's supposed or assumed ability to pay. It has since been made more burdensome by the further depreciation of the silver currency which is the Chinese medium of exchange, and the insistence of a majority of the Powers against any consideration being shown to the debtor on that score.

On the part of the Powers it has been urged that the exactions of the Viceroys are not limited by the requirements of the indemnity, but that some or all of them extort much more from their subjects than is demanded by foreign Powers, putting the difference in their own pockets, and taking advantage of the occasion to represent that the extortion is not theirs, but that of the foreigners, and thus to increase the odium with which these latter are already regarded and to instigate another anti-foreign uprising.

These are very serious charges. The remarkable fact about the situation is that the Central Government assumes the truth of them and makes them its own, without doing anything to the purpose in consequence. It is plainly said that the Viceroys "must put a stop to the filling of their own pockets, and that they be strictly prohibited from practicing extortion." But of course such an "order" amounts to nothing except as an official confession. In China, as elsewhere, a corrupt official will not stop stealing merely because he is told to. He must be put in fear. And the only effective way of putting him in fear is to select one of the most flagrant and demonstrable cases and to visit the criminal with condign punishment. If the Central Government confesses itself to be too weak to do that, it is playing into the hands of its enemies, foreign and domestic, who insist that it is too weak to be allowed to continue the pretense of governing China.

BRITISH REMOUNTS.

The scandal respecting the remount department of the British Army is the sorest and most mortifying to patriotic Britons of any of the shortcomings developed by the war in South Africa. Ever since the Crimean war it has been plain that the business methods of the British civilian by no means extended to the British staff officer. But, in the Soudan and in the Transvaal, Lord KITCHENER has done very much to redeem the reputation in this respect of the British Army, and the efficiency of the departments of transport and supply became, before the close of the war, highly creditable. What makes this scandal of the remounts so grievous is that it touches not only the competency but the honor of British officers. Observers of the British officer have frequently had occasion to deny that he was an officer, properly so called, but they have very seldom had occasion to deny that he was a gentleman. When a Major in the British Army is arraigned on a charge of fraud, and there is excellent reason for believing that there are other officers quite as guilty as he, the revelation may well be viewed with pain and disgust by the British public.

Of course, there is but one thing for the British Army authorities to do, and that is to make the investigation thorough and searching. There is no reason to suspect Mr. BRODRICK of any lukewarmness or want of zeal in the matter. It has already been made plain that many purchasing officers paid extravagant prices for worthless animals, in circumstances which indicated that the Government agents were corrupt men or extraordinary fools. No army can afford to harbor such men among its commissioned officers, and we believe that the honor of the British service is in this respect as high as that of any other in the world. But it can be kept so only by vigorously and ruthlessly purging it of any scoundrels who may have managed to get commissions in it. Happily there is no reason to believe that these are many in number, nor that there is any desire on the part of their fellow-officers to screen them. In any case, the arraignment on a charge of fraud of an officer supposed to have "position" and "influence" is an excellent beginning.

THE DECAY OF VENICE.

The fall of the Campanile of St. Mark's set in motion an inquiry into the condition and stability of other structures, and the report of the Commission for the Inspection of Venice Monuments reveals a condition of things in that venerable city which is at least disquieting. The whole place is not in imminent danger of falling in a heap of dusty ruins, but through great age and long neglect many of its most famous and attractive buildings are admittedly in a bad way.

The Doge's Palace needs extensive repairs and should be shored up in many places. It has been found necessary to remove the books from the Marciana Library, since the foundations and side walls can no longer carry their weight. Until the Zecca is ready to receive them, which it will not be for some time, they will be stored in the Capella Nicoletta, a chapel attached to St. Mark's and the Doge's Palace.

The Procuratie Vecchie, the colonnade of buildings occupying the north side of the Piazza of St. Mark, and flanked at its eastern end by the famous Clock Tower, is showing dangerous cracks, and unless very thoroughly restored will probably soon become dangerous. It has been raised a story since it was built, as appears from a comparison of its present appearance with that shown in BELLINI'S picture painted in 1496. This is true of many buildings in Venice, which are now larger than their foundations were calculated for. Until the fall of the republic this composite structure belonged to the State and was used for public offices and the residences of the Procurators of St. Mark. Afterward it was sold to private individuals, and is now divided into shops, warehouses, cafés, and hotels. To accommodate successive tenants interior partitions have been changed with very little regard to structural requirements, and many parts are now overloaded with merchandise. It may not be in danger of falling all at once, but it is distinctly unsafe. It is recommended that it be restored and again converted into dwellings, to minimize the floor loads.

The Campanile of St. Stefano has had vicissitudes. It was built some time in the thirteenth century, and its upper part was destroyed by lightning in 1585, when the bells were fused. The original part seems to be sound enough, but the part rebuilt is now nearly six feet out of plumb and threatens to fall. The ringing of the bells has been stopped and the demolition of the relatively new part has been ordered.

The Church and Campanile of St. Barnabas were built in 805, burned in 1105, and rebuilt. The Campanile is cracking and bulging near the base. Its bells have been silenced and its reconstruction is contemplated. The Campanile of San Francesca della Vigna was built in 1581, was struck by lightning in 1758, and restored in 1760. It has settled and shifted, owing to its having been built too near the banks of an old canal. Its bells no longer ring and its immediate strengthening is recommended. The bell tower of the Arsenal, surrounded by buildings of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, all in more or less dilapidation, must be rebuilt. Its famous bell, the Marangona, has been removed to temporary supports. The Church of Mater Domini dates back in its present form to 980, and is probably one of the oldest of the original buildings of Venice. Its condition is such that the commission recommends that it be closed until thorough overhauling is possible. The Church of the Miracoli, built in 1484-9 by PIETRO LOMBARDI, has already been closed to await necessary restoration. Its beautiful dome has been found to be unsafe. Lastly, the Ghetto, containing the nearest approach to the modern "skyscrapers" to be found in Southern Europe, has been carefully inspected and many of its most picturesque buildings condemned. It was originally the site of the great Venetian foundries, and it is believed that the name Ghetto had its origin in the verb "gettare," to cast. Some of its ten-story apartment houses, built at a time when the crowding of the Jews in narrow quarters necessitated building high to provide sufficient accommodations, will probably have to come down.

This sounds very serious, but it really is not as bad as had been feared. Venice is a city fifteen centuries old. It was built in the sea, and every building has a base of piles under its foundations. Its most important buildings, including the Doge's Palace and St. Mark's, are of "adobe"—bricks dried in the sun or only superficially fired in primitive kilns; and since the fall of the republic practically nothing has been done to arrest the ravages of time among its monuments. The wonder is not that so much needs to be done, but that it is still so solid and beautiful and preserves so perfectly the charm which has gathered round it through the centuries since its foundation, in 421 A. D., in fulfillment of the prophecy of St. Mark, who was wrecked there as he was returning from Aquileia.

SWEARING BY TELEPHONE.

A case has been decided in St. Louis, and a physician who was made defendant was mulcted in a substantial fine for relieving his feelings when exasperated beyond toleration by the vagaries of the telephone and pouring into it a stream of picturesque and variegated profanity. His defense was that he was not swearing at the operators, but at the system. This did not avail. Central received the message and promptly curled up like a caterpillar on a hot shovel. Her ear was blistered, and it needed a half holiday to restore her normal equanimity so that she could say "They're busy" with becoming calmness. The incident should be a warning to short-tempered people who are prone to think aloud when they have the mouthpiece at their lips.

It is not only very wrong to swear into a telephone, but it is very foolish as well. Nothing is accomplished by it. Our advice to the man who cannot contain himself is to "ring off," retire to a safe distance, and then say what he thinks. Central has him at a hopeless disadvantage. She can cut him off just at the climax of his imprecation, or connect him with some one else—his wife or his pastor if the opportunity offers. There is absolutely no satisfaction in swearing into a "dead" instrument, nor, for that matter, in a feeling of uncertainty as to whether what you have said has been heard or not. "The system" does not care a rap how much you curse it, and the operators will probably find it a diversion from the monotony of their occupation to make you pay for your fun in a police court. The only value of this kind of diversion is in its reflex influence upon the person who indulges in it. This he can experience with greater fullness and satisfaction if, when his internal pressure exceeds the weighting of his moral safety valve, he will go off by himself and, well—perhaps the best thing he can do then is to reflect whether it is worth while to swear at all.

"THE TELEGRAPH-EMPEROR."

Between sips the worthy beer-drinking Bavarian is rapping out an oath on the meddlesome Kaiser for his officiousness in reproving the House of Representatives of Bavaria for refusing a small appropriation to buy works of art. The voters in the German kingdom next largest to Prussia are touchy folks. Doss der Deibel ihn hol'—they are remarking, what does he mean by interfering in our Bavarian matters, offering to pay the $25,000 our representatives have stricken from the budget?

Bavarians are aware, all the same, that the cut of 100,000 marks for buying art works for public museums was small business of the kind we call peanut politics over here, having no principle behind it, since it was meant simply as a slap at the Government for quite a different matter. It was raised to the importance of a contest between the strength of the Chamber of Representatives and that of the Chamber of Royal Councilors. It is the answer of the Catholic Centrum to the dismissal of their strongest man in the Cabinet, Dr. VON LANDMANN.

It may be that the Kaiser was in an irritable frame of mind from the joke played on the Reichstag by the Socialists who recently smuggled into the solemn clauses of the new tariff under discussion before the commission a paragraph laying a tax on decorations granted to foreigners. Those who claim that Germans have no humor had better hide their heads. Hardly a month passes that some comic incident is not put to the credit of international gayety by the Socialist press, though it is quite true that the official, the semi-official, and the ordinary time-serving papers of the Fatherland refer to these same incidents as signs of depravity, being all too indignant, it would seem, to crack a smile.

The complication of telegrams from the "all highest" place ostentatiously condoling with LUITPOLD for this small afront is calculated to increase Bavarian dislike of the empire, because the Prussian King in his quality as Emperor arrogates to himself the right to mix in purely Bavarian matters. With that curious inconsequence which is so human, moreover, the Bavarian Liberal is proud of the great antiquity of the Wittelsbach line of Margraves, Electors, and Kings, beside which the Hohenzollerns are comparatively new, and he resents the tone of patronage in WILHELM'S generous but tactless offer; moreover he has a profound contempt for WILHELM II. as an art amateur.

PUBLIC ART.

The meeting of the Park and Outdoor Art Association at Boston was remarkable for the number of organizations now interested in its work. It was founded at Louisville in 1896 and this was its sixth meeting. The park system of Boston is so admirable that no better place could have been chosen for the conferences, especially as excursions were arranged on the Charles River by launch and to Concord, Lexington, Medford, Revere Beach, and other points by trolley, not to speak of the attractions in the city itself. President ELIOT of Harvard urged cheaper car fares and picnic places for townsfolk whereby they would pass more time in the open air; Mr. ALBERT KELSEY of Philadelphia was the champion of water as an effective factor in municipal art; the address by Mr. CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON of Rochester took up the general subject of city improvements while defining what municipal art ought to be, and the sculptor BUSH-BROWN spoke for the Architectural League of America and the Scenic and Historic Society. An address by JOHN DE WITT WARNER, President of the Municipal Art Society of New York, on the ideals of city management was read, and Secretary WARREN H. MANNING summed up the achievements of the association and forecast its future.

While these and other talks and essays had their good points, it must be confessed that as a whole the meetings lacked organization and direction. The Park Commissioners who held meetings parallel with those of the Outdoor Art Association, expressed by a resolution the need of some permanent agency for gathering, compiling, condensing, and furnishing information relating to park work. The same need is apparent in the Outdoor Art Association, so that when the annual meetings are held there will be less waste of time and energy, less duplication of topics among the representatives from the various organizations in all parts of the country, more realization on the part of speakers and essayists of what has been accomplished. In other words, the American Park and Outdoor Art Association has reached the stage when it requires a permanent abiding place and centre of information in order to do its work to the best advantage and keep its members in touch with what is being done in America and abroad.

The extent to which public interest is being attracted to the big problems of city embellishment and art that meet the eye of the multitude may be measured by the success of the Turin Exposition this year which embraced in the word "decorative" a good deal more than interior decoration. Next year the old Saxo-Polish capital on the Elbe will have a City Exposition directly concerned with this class of exhibits, this category of art ideas. Some of the largest American cities will be asked to forward exhibits to Dresden, and the organizations represented the other day at Boston will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to see what Europe is doing to meet the necessities of these days, when towns grow to cities and cities to vast urban nations with a rapidity that taxes the best minds of the age to meet new problems of overpopulation.

The year thereafter we shall have the St. Louis World's Fair, at which it is proposed to show on a scale approaching the actuality how a town should arrange its most important factors, its lighting and heating, transportation and fireguards, postal delivery and telegraphs, water supply, and street accommodations, and at the same time attend to the embellishment of its parks, avenues, and public buildings in a way to make life in the city as endurable as possible. The system pursued by the Outdoor Art Association of meeting each year in a different city is excellent; but it is plain enough that something in the nature of a permanent bureau and headquarters is necessary to hold it properly to the good work it has so admirably inaugurated.

GENERAL NOTES.

Col. Charles Denby, formerly United States Minister to China, is to be invited to deliver the address at the dedication of the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument in Lincoln City, Ind., Oct. 1.

* * *

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has expressed his disapproval of an elaborate celebration of his silver jubilee next October, and the project has been abandoned. The Cardinal thought it inadvisable in view of the large number of similar observances that have been celebrated lately.

* * *

A new and pretty public park on the Rock River, near Beloit, Wis., has been named Ho-no-ne-gah, after the Indian wife of one of the pioneer settlers of Winnebago County, Wis. This settler was Stephen Mack, a trader, who married the Indian maiden in 1820 and through her became possessed of several sections of land.

* * *

Stimulated by a recent deplorable accident, the Massachusetts Railroad Commission has intimated quite plainly to the street-car companies of the State that the time has fully come for them to equip all their cars with safety power brakes. And it is said the companies are hurrying to comply with the suggestion in fear of suits for damages.

* * *

The Baltimore American will reach its one hundred and twenty-ninth birthday on Wednesday next. Despite its advanced age The American is a very sprightly newspaper and deserves all the good things that will be said of it. "A firm believer in this Republic at the start," it says, "it has never changed its faith and never will." A fac simile of its first number, dated Aug. 20, 1773, will be issued to-day.

* * *

The Maryland Legislature at its last session appointed a commission to enlarge the State House at Annapolis, and the people of the town are now appealing to it to make the enlarged building not unworthy of comparison with the attractive Post Office recently erected there by the General Government and the group of noble buildings at the Naval Academy. The existing halls in the old State House have served the Legislature for 128 years.

* * *

The International Mining Congress is to hold its fifth annual meeting in Butte, Mont., Sept. 1, continuing in session five days. The objects of the congress are to obtain reforms which it regards as needed in the mining laws of the Western States, to meet the changed conditions of the times, and to advocate the establishment of a mining bureau by the General Government, to be represented by an additional member of the President's Cabinet.

* * *

Henry P. Blackwell says that there are in Boston 18,500 women taxpayers, who last year paid taxes on real estate in that city valued at $150,000,000, "but who are not permitted any voice or vote in city affairs." About one-seventh of all the taxes collected in Boston, he adds, are paid by these unrepresented women property owners; while, on the other hand, some 65,000 men, or more than two-thirds of the city's present voters, pay no tax whatever—not even the poll taxes, for which they are legally liable.

* * *

Chinese Minister Wu Ting-Fang has conditionally accepted an invitation from the Central Labor Union to deliver an address at Binghamton on Labor Day. "I appreciate highly the friendly spirit that prompted this kind invitation," he writes to the committee, "and I will endeavor to see my way clear to accept it. It is specially gratifying to me to find that there are union men who hold such enlightened views of exclusive legislation, and I assure you it will be a pleasure to meet and address such broad-minded men."

ALANSON TRASK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of this gentleman, who had nearly filled his hundred years, removes one of the most delightful and most picturesque old men of the century, and everyone who has known Peter Cooper, Mr. Gladstone, the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, and Parke Godwin, know how delightful an old man can be.

Mr. Trask had none of the faults attributed to age; he was not crabbed or illnatured, never dissatisfied with life, with apparently no physical suffering, a gay and pleasant, ruddy countenance, moving about his farm, which he cultivated at Saratoga, near the splendid estate of Yaddo, which is the high-water mark of American homes and which belongs to his son, Spencer Trask, with a cheerful industry which, if it was work, he made play, and if it was play, he translated it into honest work, and made it pay, with the energy of fifty instead of the selfish preoccupation of old age. A man educated in the stern Calvanism of the early Puritan, but who joined in all the revels with the heart of youth and with the sweetness of a lovable nature, "the true creed solely in the head and the false creed nowhere in the heart," making one remember that "none is wealthy but the affluent in soul," this agreeable and picturesque son of a longvanished New England past, was the most favored and favorite guest at his daughter-in-law's banquets, when, on his birthday, she read him a verse of her own lovely poetry and gave him flowers with her own white hand.

"I declare, Kate," he would say; "I believe I have more poetry written to me now than I did when I was young," and it was singularly pretty to see her throw her arm around him and make him take two steps of the waltz with her until he would declare laughingly, "You know I believe it is wicked to dance," while he joined in her hospitality. As he gave of his charity to the poor, so cheerfully and constantly did he communicate his sympathy. He had a keen sense of humor and he had great peace in his house. Everybody loves such a man and makes the path smooth for him, for his hope and joy kept him young and his good common sense made him wise. He made no mistakes in his ninety-four years. As time went on he became more and more precious—one of Nature's curios. One was glad to see a human being triumph over Time as he did, loving and giving, very agreeable, never in the least tedious, and extremely pleasant to have about. Very beautiful was his union with his son, and the love between them was unspeakable. When we remember that the little ills of life are the hardest to bear we must know what sunshine of the heart he had, in his ninety-four years, to keep him always cheerful; "he that would make a golden gate must bring a nail to it daily."

It is a great, an industrious, and a rare thing to grow old agreeably. How much human selfishness must have to be hidden away, how much patient sweetness cultivated. "It was ever the gift of genius to build grandeur out of trifles," and fortunate as was the life of Alanson Trask, it was the more fortunate in his own character, and the power with which he strived to make every day happy, a blessing to himself and others; the faculty of fitting himself to the changed conditions—"to build grandeur out of trifles."

And so he passed away, in the midst of the dearest of companions, the sweetest of nurses, the best of sons, mourned, regretted, and admired by all who knew him.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

New York, Aug. 16, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There would seem to be some further explanation necessary in regard to the rule of certification and appointments under the civil service law. Your correspondent, who signs himself "Thirty-eight," asks whether those who passed the examinations for the Tenement House Department but were passed over when the appointments were made, can yet hope for appointment.

In a previous letter I explained how it was possible and legal for the head of a department to skip over two out of every five names in the list in making appointments. It was then stated that those who were passed over would be certified without prejudice to other departments. Of course I meant provided there was a call for their services. A clerk or a stenographer might be rejected by ten different departments and yet be certified, in his turn, when a requisition was made by an eleventh. The Tenement House Inspector has the same rights under the rule, but there is little chance that there will be a call for just these services in any other than the Tenement House Department.

Those who were on the list for Tenement House Inspector and were passed over on appointment have now little chance of being appointed to the city service from that list. The list is still in force, and will remain so until a new list is drawn up; but they will not be certified again to the Tenement House Commissioner except by his request. They will not be certified to any other department unless the Civil Service Commission holds this to be the most appropriate list from which to fill a vacant position.

The Tenement House Commissioner acted within his rights in culling the candidates before him, or his Chief Clerk, before making selection. He had to appoint three out of five. He actually rejected a considerably smaller percentage than the rule permitted him to reject. It would have been gratifying if he had found it possible to appoint all the candidates in the order of their standing, but, provided the selection was not guided by political considerations, no one has any legal ground for complaint.

ELLIOT H. GOODWIN.
Secretary Civil Service Reform Association.
Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 14, 1902.

Too Much Speed Near Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way to compel the Amsterdam Avenue cars to slacken speed when approaching dangerous places along the line of the subway? What might have cost a human life at Seventieth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon was miraculously averted by the motorman, but not until a subway ironworker had been dragged some distance, and perhaps internally injured. Would it not be a good idea to have a signal the same as in blasting along the line of work to warn the workmen when a rolley car is approaching? J. H. S.

New York, Aug. 15, 1902.

HIGH-POWER AUTOMOBILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a constant reader and admirer of THE TIMES to thank you for the editorial paragraph this morning on automobiles, suggested by the Fair accident.

I would like to emphasize and reiterate the point, now first to my observation sharply put, that such high-powered machines "are as unfitted for use on country roads as New York Central locomotives would be."

I have long wondered that there has not already been a loud and concerted demand for legislation absolutely forbidding the use on public highways of such scandalously overpowered machines. This city, in conjunction with two railroads, is spending millions of dollars to eliminate grade crossings along the lines of these railroads; public opinion is forcing trolley lines in country and suburban districts to the side of the highway, or to private right of way, and at the same time, unchecked by law, machine after machine appears on any and all highways literally as ponderous and powerful as the trolley car of to-day, or the locomotive of a quarter century ago.

Surely, municipal, county, or State law might well prohibit the use on the public highways of automobiles above a certain designated horse power, graded according to seating capacity, a limit that would allow of speeds equal to that of the best horses under like conditions, and would exclude speeds suitable only for specially prepared tracks.

Therefore I hail the approach to this topic in your editorial, and write this in the hope that it may contribute in some slight degree to directing public sentiment in the desirable and practical direction above suggested.

WILLIAM HALE HERRICK.
Newark, N. J., Aug. 16, 1902.

An "Irrepressible" Conflict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct a slight error of your printer in my remarks on the Cuban question. I wrote "irrepressible conflict," not irresponsible. A higher logician may approve of the adaptability of the latter adjective to the intended meaning, although "irrepressible" seems to me the better one, as I fear this conflict will not be ended for some time, until settled with honor to ourselves and with justice to the Cubans.

RUDOLPH SCHOVERLING.
New York, Aug. 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Misfits at the Bargain Sale.

Nell—I stopped in at a bargain sale today.

Belle—Did you see anything that looked real cheap?

Nell—Yes; several men waiting for their wives.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Another Sort.

Beryl—Was Jack much embarrassed when he proposed to Miss Antique Gotrox?

Sibyl—Well, I should say so.

Beryl—I suppose he blushed and stammered the way they all do!

Sibyl—Not at all. His was financial embarrassment.—Baltimore Herald.

The Lucky Member of the Family.

"No use o' talkin'," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "dat brother o' mine is a mighty lucky man. He allus has money."

"But you must remember that he is much more industrious than you are. He isn't at all afraid of work."

"Dat's jes' de point. He were lucky in bein' born industrious."—Washington Star.

Nothing Like the Stage Kind.

"No, it wasn't much of a country place," said Miss Lighthead, back from her vacation.

"Not many farmhands there, eh?"

"Oh, yes; that's just it. There were four or five farmhands, but they couldn't have been the real kind because they didn't sing part songs, not even 'The Old Oaken Bucket.'"—Philadelphia Press.

MAJESTIC MAN.

"Josh Wink" in Baltimore American.

Majestic man! How proudly he goes ever on his way!
How firmly he maintains his course, with neither stop nor stay!
No petty curiosity can lead him from his path—
Inquisitiveness feminine awakes his caustic wrath.
He holds his way unswervingly * * * * * * * But, mark yon seething crowd!
They struggle hitherward and yon, with objurgations loud,
What is it? Oh, what is it? Why, it is your men of might
Observing with expressions tense two little newsboys fight!

Majestic man! He holds the world submissive to his sway;
The elements are harnessed for his pleasure night and day.
With calm, unfaltering confidence he rules affairs of state,
And woman's wond'ring nature has his dislike strong and great.
The trivialities of life * * * * * * * * Wait! Here's another mob.
Mark how within its boundaries the heads, excited, bob.
What is it? Some debate on how to pay the nation's debts?
'Tis mighty man before a new display of cigarettes!

Majestic man! As we have said, he goes upon his way,
Unheeding all the little things that fret the hours of day.
The burden of the world is his—no moment must he lose:
His mind is ever working on * * * * * * * * Look! Here they're shining shoes.
And one lone man is in a chair with boot black at his feet,
While fifty mighty men are rubbernecking from the street!
* * * * *
But, as we started out to say, man is too great to stop
And fool around, and look at things, like women when they shop.

SOCIETY COUPLES IN GRETNA GREEN RACE

Southampton's Summer Colony Holds Annual Pony Games.

August Belmont, Jr., Wins Fourth Race Narrowly and Is Beaten by a Nose in the First Event.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 16.—In the daredevil style of riding that made Gretna Green a famous speeding spot for eloping couples bent upon hasty marriage, the younger fashionable set this afternoon raced over the Southampton plains. The race in which they competed was a part of the annual pony games. To the minds of the assembled Summer colony it was the best part.

A man and a maid must ride the distance together hand in hand to win. Miss Mary Harriman, with Frederick C. Bishop as her escort, won by a dash at the finish over little Miss Carolyn Putnam and James G. K. Lawrence. The third pair home were Miss Peabody and R. H. Williams, Jr.

This race was especially arranged so that the younger women of the socially smart set might have their fling in the races and show the paces and blood of their favorite mounts. It was run on the turf, the men assisting the women to their saddles at the word of the starter. Then there was a wild scramble down the field. Miss Kennedy was almost unhorsed by her partner, Haven Peabody, who dragged her from her saddle by keeping his grip upon her hand. She fell to the ground just as she reached the barrel upon which they were to write their names. As Miss Kennedy was obliged to let go of her reins in order to save herself from an injury, her pony got away and galloped about the field, thus making it impossible for her to finish the race.

Several of the women had hard experiences in trying to get in the saddle after the dismount to sign their names. Mrs. Harry McVickar's pony nearly threw her on her first attempt, as the horses were excited with the jumble of riders. She pluckily held to her saddle and finally finished, but away back among the "also rans." In coming down the field to the finish line the pony ridden by Miss Alice De Goicouria balked, and although she did not release the hand of her cavalier, H. C. Beadleston, the pair had a hard time getting the ponies to go to the mark.

August Belmont, Jr., got the second place in the first race and won the fourth race. He had two of the crack ponies from his father's stable, Chief and Warrior. In the first he was beaten in a driving finish by a nose, and in the fourth race he beat out the favorite, Northumberland, by the narrowest kind of a margin. Starter was a hot favorite in the fifth race, and all sorts of money was wagered among the fashionable folk in the grand stand and on the lawn. Again the tipster was wrong, and Irving Hey had a struggle to get the place. He afterward claimed a foul, which was not allowed.

The races were run on the new track, built by the Southampton Horse Show Association. The track is three-quarters of a mile in length, and was in good condition. A band played upon the lawn, while beside the grand stand were lined four-in-hands, drags, breaks, and handsomely equipped carts. Automobiles were ruled off for the day.

The officials were:

Judges—Dr. T. Gallard Thomas, Louis G. Boissevain, and E. T. H. Talmage.

Starters—Stephen Peabody and Benjamin Nicoll.

Clerk of the Scales—William Manice.

Stewards—Henry E. Howland, H. C. Beadleston, E. Weyman Porter, T. F. H. Betts, H. P. Robbins, Henry May, A. H. McKee, and William Blanchard.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For ponies 14.3 hands or under, catch weights over 180 pounds; about one-quarter of a mile. Golden Star, M. La Montague, won; Chief, August Belmont, Jr., second; and The Crow, F. C. Bishop, third. Blemish, G. A. Murdock, and Tampa, Stephen Peabody, Jr., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Gretna Green race for couples; post entries; about one-half of a mile; condition, couples "lady and gentleman," must ride hand in hand from starting point to a given line. There they must both dismount and sign their full names legibly, one after the other, on the piece of paper tacked on top of a barrel marked with their number, remount and ride back, hand in hand to the starting point. If the names of any couple are illegible or they let go of their hands in riding from point to point, said couple shall be disbarred. Ladies to ride side saddles. The race starts with couples dismounted, the ladies to be put in their saddles by their escorts. Holocast, Miss Mary Harriman, and Dynamite, F. C. Bishop, won; Colonel, Miss Carolyn Putnam, second; Tampa, James G. K. Lawrence, second; Tampa, Miss Peabody, and Fairy, R. H. Williams, Jr., third. Rockaway, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, and Bridget, Stephen Peabody, Jr., Cali, Miss Alice De Goicouria, and Echo, H. C. Beadleston; Peggy, Miss Betty Merton, and Alec, Lathrop Brown; Gaiety Girl, Mrs. H. A. Budd, and Lord Bobbs, H. A. Budd; Doda, Miss Gertrude Pell, and Jack, M. J. Dodge; Handsome, Miss Pell, and Tid Bits, T. Marcon Robinson; Calif, Miss Kennedy, and Wallop, Haven Peabody, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For horses over 15 hands, catch weights over 140 pounds; about half a mile. Irish, Irving Hey, won; Ballet Girl, S. Osgood Pell, second; Forester, Harry W. McVickar, third; Contention, W. Morton Grinnell; Rikki Tikl Tavi, James Pell, and Fayida, F. C. Bishop, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For ponies 14.2 hands or under, catch weights over 140 pounds; about one-quarter of a mile. Northumberland, B. V. H. Vingut, third. Chesley, Mr. Carle; Mildred, H. K. Hudson; The Crow, F. C. Bishop; Straway, E. D. Lentilhou, and Cowboy, H. D. Lentilhou, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For ponies or galloways not over 15 hands, catch weights over 140 pounds; about half a mile. Golden Star, M. La Montague, won; Starter, Irving Hey, second; Little Tom, Mr. Carle, third; Chief, August Belmont, Jr., also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For horses over 15 hands, catch weights over 180 pounds; about half a mile. Trayella, S. Osgood Pell, won; Forester, H. C. Beadleston, C. second; Fayida, F. C. Bishop, third. Dick, W. Morton Grinnell, and Duke of Durham, D. Coleman, also ran.

EL RECONCENTRADO REVIVED.

Paper Suppressed by Gen. Ludlow Allowed to Resume.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—El Reconcentrado, which was suppressed by Gen. William Ludlow, Military Governor of Cuba, made its reappearance to-day, the orders of Gen. Ludlow and his successor, Gov. Gen. Wood, with regard to the paper having been annulled by Congress.

El Reconcentrado was suppressed by Gen. Ludlow Aug. 1, 1898, the order of the Military Governor characterizing the newspaper as "an obscene sheet, daily uttering by assertion and innuendo vile personalities against not only the established authorities of the city, but the best people of Havana."

William B. Thomas Missing.

William B. Mathews, a lawyer from Washington, appeared at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and asked the police to look for William B. Thomas, a friend of his, also from Washington. Mr. Mathews said that Mr. Thomas had arrived in this city two weeks ago with his wife on a business trip, and that they had been staying at 38 West Twenty-fifth Street. Early yesterday morning Mr. Thomas left the house and had not returned, and his wife feared something had happened to him. The Sergeant referred him to Police Headquarters.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eaton of Halesite, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last night, and received congratulations from many friends and relatives. Mr. Eaton is seventy-five years old, and Mrs. Eaton is sixty-seven. Seven children were born to them, five of whom are living, and they have fourteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

So far the season at Newport has more than justified anticipations. In fact, there is very little change from year to year. From now on there will be some very notable entertainments, and among them the vaudeville performance to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Beaulieu, the ball of Mrs. Astor, the musicale of James J. Van Alen, and the colonial masquerade of Mrs. Fish. With these will come also the tennis tournament, followed by the Horse Show, plenty of polo and out-of-door sports, and the ball to introduce Miss Cynthia Roche. The season will be prolonged far into September. Newport is at its best in the early Autumn, and there is the possibility of a very warm term of weather at the equinoxial time. Heretofore September has been something of a puzzle. People did not want to return so soon to their suburban homes and town, except for a run in for the new plays. The Hot Springs was the refuge of many, but, delightful as that resort may be, there are limits to the enjoyment of many.

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Newport is always mentioned first in the category of fashionable resorts. There may be at times more vim at other places, but as one old Newporter expressed it, "the tone is better" at the city by the sea. Saratoga has been in a hurly-burly. The races have drawn large crowds, in which there was a good representation of society that was mixed more than select. Many went only for a few days. Saratoga has had an excellent season, but it is a long way from being a rival of Newport. One or two families do not make a Summer, to alter an adage. The representation has been excellent of its kind, and one would want none better than the Whitneys, the Belmonts, the Wilsons, the Rhinelanders, the Lorillards, and others of the same standing. After the Futurity the fashionables will go back to their first love, and Newport will have a gay ending of a brilliant season.

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The arrival of the Duchess of Marlborough is a great event for Newport. It is regretted that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., her sister-in-law, has been obliged to go into mourning by such a tragedy as the death of Mr. and Mrs. Fair. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs too had planned great things. It is an odd coincidence that two of the famous mining families of California, who have made their homes in New York, should be thrown into mourning within such a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have gone into the deepest mourning. Clarence Mackay is expected home this week, and Mrs. Mackay has come from Bar Harbor to meet him. He will return to England later, when the remains of his father are sent here, and he will then bring over his mother, if her health will permit it. Although Mr. and Mrs. Fair were not seen in society, Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., always kept up pleasant relations with their brother. The lesson of fast and furious driving in automobiles comes home to young Vanderbilt, who has made a record for himself. Everyone is expecting a fatal accident on this side of the water. So far, there has been only one, and that was when Frederick Benedict lost his life.

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A wedding in midsummer is to be that of Miss Clarisse Coudert and Conde Nast on Wednesday. It is to be a very small affair, as the ceremony is to be witnessed by relatives and intimate friends. The young couple will eventually go abroad.

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Bishop Potter, who is due here this week, will be the recipient of many congratulations. The date of his wedding with Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark has not been announced. The Bishop has been in France and Germany, and he has regained his health. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan and Lispenard Stewart are on the same ship. Mr. Stewart did not pay the much-heralded visit to Turkey and the Isles of Greece. Newport has missed him very much, and although he will not be installed in White Lodge this year, he will entertain during the gayest part of the season.

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The announcements of engagements have been few. Divorces seem to have cropped up again, but neither those that have been granted nor those in the courts are sensational. They have been discussed for some time.

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There were few well-known persons on the cabin list of the Campania which sailed for Liverpool yesterday. On board were David Lapsley, Robert L. Crawford, Jr., Russell Murray, Judge A. C. Thomas, Mrs. Van Vleet, Miss Van Vleet, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Campbell, Miss Elizabeth R. Dinsmore, and Mrs. William Hayden.

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Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin and family are in the White Mountains. They will remain there until September. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are abroad. William E. Iselin is cruising in his yacht, the Emerald.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury are contemplating an automobile trip from Saratoga to Newport, stopping at Lenox. From New York to Saratoga they went in a large automobile, which they had brought from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have had a long trip in mind, but circumstances may alter their plans.

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There is a great deal of activity displayed at Idle Hour, the seaside residence of William K. Vanderbilt. It is being made ready with great rapidity, and it is said that the Duchess of Marlborough will occupy it for a time during her visit here, and that her father will come over and act as host. In that case some beautiful entertainments will be given there. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough passed their honeymoon at Idle Hour. The old house was burned at the time of occupancy by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., during their honeymoon.

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Miss Lena Morton, the daughter of ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Saratoga. Later Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will go abroad for a short season. Miss Mary Morton is at the Inn, Monadnock Mountain, N. H. The Count and Countess Boson de Perigord (Helen Morton,) contemplate visiting the Countess's parents in this country this Fall.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeWar Simons (Miss Jessie McNamee) are at Beth Haven, Conn. Near the Country Club, Staten Island, they are building a house in which they will reside next Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James and Miss Marie G. Bryce are on a cruise on the Aicha, Mr. James's yacht. Mr. and Mrs. James return to Morristown in September.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross of Washington Square North are at Manheim, where Mr. Cross is taking the cure. Their new house at Newfoundland, N. J., will be ready for them on their return in the late Autumn.

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Among the various changes at Morristown and vicinity one of the most important is the new house being built by Luther Kounts for his daughter on the Mendham Road, opposite his country seat. Louis Thebaud is also building a large mansion, and at Morris Plains Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy are altering their residence.

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Paris has fallen into the catalogue of "deserted villages" until the late Autumn. Society is out of town and the different spas and "eaux" and plages are filled. Trouville has its usual cosmopolitan crowd; Dinard has its small circle of Americans and Etretat and Ostend have also a few New Yorkers and Philadelphians. In fact, Americans are scattered over Europe, although there are comparatively few abroad now, when the hotel registers of two months ago are compared with those at present. Aix has had a very gay season. The King of Greece has been there for more than a month, taking part in many of the sports and amusements. As he has a penchant for Americans and is very democratic, he has helped to make the season a success. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is taking the cure at Carlsbad, having left Aix on Aug. 1. Mrs. David Patterson is at Aix, with her daughter, the Countess de Conturbia. The battle of flowers will take place to-morrow and King George will award the prizes. Among those who are expected at Aix in the coming week are Gen. Horace Porter and Gen. and Mrs. Winslow.

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Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia, Miss Pepella de Garmendia, and Mr. Cordova de Garmendia were received in special audience two weeks ago by Queen Christina of Spain, who is visiting Nymphenburg, near Munich, Bavaria. The Queen is being entertained there by Prince and Princess Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria.

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Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has taken rooms at Homburg. She will be there during the latter part of August and in September. Among the Americans there at present are Mrs. George B. McClelland, Mrs. Potter, and Miss Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon.

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The Princess Hatzfeldt has gone to Draycott Manor, her country seat in England, for the Summer.

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The wedding of Miss Rittie Emerson King, daughter of the late J. Howard King of Albany, and Edward S. J. McVickar, a son of Mrs. James McVickar of Dobbs Ferry, is to be celebrated in September at the Summer residence of the bride's mother, Ridgefield, Conn. The wedding will be a small affair, and Bishop W. N. McVickar, an uncle of the bridegroom-to-be, will officiate. William Nielson McVickar will be his brother's best man, and the ushers he has selected are John R. McCullough, Chauncey McKeever, Rufus H. King, Jr., Saxe Whitehouse, William Goadby Loew, P. B. Thompson, and George H. Mairs.

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The engagement of Miss Jeannette de Mauriac and George F. T. Brittan, which was mentioned several times in the past few weeks, has been "formally" announced. Miss de Mauriac is a daughter of Mrs. Eugene de Mauriac (Miss Laura White) of 30 West Sixty-eighth Street. Her sister, Miss Aurelia de Mauriac, was married last April to Kenneth M. Murchison.

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Another engagement of the week is that of Miss Marian Bradford Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard of West Seventy-fifth Street, to Dr. Egerton Brandt of Nice, France. The Willards are at their Summer home on the Shore Road, Greenwich, Conn. The wedding will take place in October.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes and their children, who are now abroad, are expected at Southampton in September. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings intend leaving Southampton in September to visit Mrs. Jennings's father, John D. Crimmins, at his country place at Noroton, Conn.

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Mrs. Oscar Livingston of New York and her sister, Mrs. James F. Sullivan of Philadelphia, are at Elberon, where they went from Bar Harbor.

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In Philadelphia the engagement has just been announced of Miss Adaline Coleman Potter, daughter of William Potter, formerly United States Minister to Italy, and Joseph Walker Wear of St. Louis, whose sister, Miss Lulu Wear—now married—was well known in Philadelphia society.

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Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, will have at her wedding on Aug. 27, her sister, Miss Edith Post, as her maid of honor. Mr. Candler's best man will be James Otis Post, a cousin of Miss Post's. The Rev. Theodore Irving Breese of Milton, Mass., will officiate. The ceremony will be celebrated at Strandhome, the Post country house at Bayport, L. I., and the wide inclosed veranda will be decorated as a chapel. The wedding breakfast will be served at small tables on the open piazzas and the lawn. The bride will be given away by her father. It will be one of the most notable of August weddings.

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The engagement of Miss Frances Coster Jones, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, to Harry S. Kip was announced at Narragansett Pier yesterday. Miss Jones was a débutante of two years ago at Newport. She is a girl of striking appearance, châtain in complexion, with clearly carved features. She is talented and clever, and has a very pleasing voice. She has been studying very hard for the past year, and she had a special studio in the Carnegie Building. She has never cared for society. Two Summers ago she was considered the most attractive of the débutantes at Newport, where her parents have a Summer place. Miss Jones is an heiress in her own right. Her father and mother are wealthy. Her father comes of the old New York family of Jones, and her mother was Miss Sarah Post Anthon. Henry S. Kip is a son of Mrs. John Blake Baker. He is a graduate of Yale, 1896, and a member of the Racquet and other clubs. His mother was Miss Annie Spies, and his father one of the wealthy Kips from the centre of the State. His father died about twelve years ago, leaving a widow and three sons. Mrs. Kip married about six years ago John Blake Baker, a member of the Metropolitan and other clubs and a man of wealth. Mrs. Kip and her sons were left a large fortune.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—The Kebo Valley Club is the social Mecca. The well-known resort of the Summer residents has never been so popular as during the present season. The dinner dance to-night eclipsed that of last week, which exceeded in attendance any club affair given in the past. The demand for tables was so great that it was necessary to utilize the verandas. The ball which followed the dinner was a large and brilliant affair. The guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Charles E. Green, and William T. Park.

Mrs. Pearson's guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Commander and Mrs. Wagers, Capt. Bush, Miss Fox, Mr. Milbank, Miss Edith Taylor, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. Rollins, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, Miss Godwin, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Coster, Mr. Rodgers, Mrs. Hampton, Mr. Hildreth, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Charles How, Peter Marié, Myron Whitney, and Robert Adams.

R. Hall McCormick had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Miss Hone, Miss Seeley, Mr. Carroll, Miss Thorndike, Mr. Thorndike, Miss Stickney, Dr. Stokes, Miss McCormick, and Mr. and Mrs. Hone.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerard Condon had as guests Miss Kane, J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Draper, Miss Helen Seeley, Mis Alsop, Miss Knowlton, N. B. Burr, F. J. Alsop, Miss McCormick, Mr. Pierson, and Waldron Bates.

Edward de V. Morrell gave a dinner at Thiristane to-night in honor of Representative Charles E. Littlefield, who spoke here at the opening political meeting of the county. The guests included Morris K. Jesup, A. D. Addison, George R. Sheldon, E. B. Mears, De Grasse Fox, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Dr. F. Fremont Smith, Herbert Jaques, Charles Fry, Bishop Lawrence, J. P. Bass, Dr. Robert Amory, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Johnston Livingston, and W. S. Gurnee. After the rally Mr. Morrell entertained at his home.

Herbert M. Sears gave a large dinner party at the Malvern to-night.

Harold Vanderbilt came in to-day on his yacht Cape Ann. With him were Harold Tweed and Frederick Kernochan.

The yacht Columbia, with W. G. Brokaw, came in to-day.

The yachts Shenandoah, Tuscarora, Anita, and Ardea arrived this morning.

A large number of the New York Yacht Club fleet will be in the first of the week for the horse show. George Gould arrived Tuesday morning.

Peter Marié will give a large uncheon at the Malvern on Wednesday.

Mrs. R. H. Green of New York entertained Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. S. C. Chubb, and Judge and Mrs. A. P. Wiswell at cards to-night.

The box holders for the horse show are A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. A. Dupont, Mrs. James Gayley, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Simpson, Herbert M. Sears, W. L. Graves, Edwin Gould, J. J. Emory, William P. Parks, Miss Furniss, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Edgar Scott, J. M. Sears, Mrs. J. L. Leller, W. M. Fleitmann, A. Horatio Hitwell, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Seuff, Henry Reed Hatfield, A. Howard Hinkle, and Mrs. Edward de V. Morrell.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The leading social function of to-night was the dinner given by Miss Leary at the Pane cottage, in Mill Street, in honor of Cardinal Gibbons. The dinner was served on three tables, one large one, in the dining room, at which the guest of honor was seated at the right of the hostess, with Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane at his right, and two smaller tables on the piazza, opening directly out of the dining room. The table decorations, by Hodgson, were of American Beauty roses, and all the table appointments were in cardinal red. The house was handsomely decorated by Wadley & Smythe with white roses and other flowers. The guests were Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Harkins of Rhode Island, Bishop John S. Foley of Detroit, Bishop Matthew Tierney of Hartford, the Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, the Rev. William B. Meenan, and the Rev. Louis J. Deady, pastors of the local Catholic churches; Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones; Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. C. C. Perkins, George G. Haven, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, Mme. Bonaparte, James V. Parker, Mrs. Street, Matthew Astor Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Eugene Higgins, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrich, Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Miss Fish, A. Muller-Ury, Miss Louise Leary, Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Miss Taylor, Peter D. Martin, F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., Arthur Dixey, and Dr. Ramon Guiteras.

After dinner coffee was served on the lawn, which was covered with rugs. The tents were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and the grounds were given a strikingly picturesque appearance by hundreds of fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns. Mullaly's orchestra played during and after dinner.

The Clambake Club had a clambake at its house on Easton Point to-day. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Francis J. Otis gave a luncheon and Mrs. Charles M. Bull a reception.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner for fifty guests at Crossways. Dinners also were given by Mrs. George S. Scott, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. E. A. Wicks, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mr. W. Blumenthal will give a supper and dance at Berger's next Monday evening and Mr. J. A. Bidder will give a dinner for twenty guests at the same place on the following evening.

Mr. Harry De Windt is expected on Monday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. De R. Wissman of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Capt. Jackson of London is visiting Robert L. Gerry at Seaverge.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club has returned from the cruise of the club to Marblehead.

James Campbell Harrison, who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, and Miss Harrison, have gone to Mount Kined, N. Y., for a month.

Dwight Bramen, who has recently returned from Europe, is at Berger's.

Henry Clews and Gordon McKay have each given $50, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe and Louis L. Lorillard $25 each, and Theodore M. Davis $15 to the Police Relief Fund. The total contributed to this fund by the Summer residents this Summer is $1,210.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Heidekoper of New York are at the Seaview cottages.

Col. James E. Tate of Baltimore is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Sunday promises to be a lively day for social entertainments. There will be many dinners at the cottages, and every table has been taken for dinners at the Casino grillrooms during the evening concert.

EDGEWATER CRECHE CHARITY.

The Trustees of the Edgewater Crèche beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following contributions:

Miss Annie O. Mitchell	$50
Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier	40
James C. Carter	25
"A Friend"	25
Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.	25
W. S. Gurnee	25
Mrs. Emily A. Brinckerhoff	25
O. H. Kahn	25
Edward C. Bogert	25
Spencer Trask & Co.	25
William C. Lobenstine	20
Sunday School Missionary Association of Englewood Presbyterian Church	20
Mrs. H. R. Kinhardt, Jr.	20
Miss Annie Frazier	15
C. T. Cook	15
Richard J. Chard	10
Willard V. King	10
Gifford Pinchot	10
E. A. Crulkshank	10
John G. Floyd	10
Miss Anna C. Brockett	10
Miss Josephine Wisner	10
Robert W. De Forest	10
"J. H. W."	10
Francis L. Slade	10
Miss Laura Pell	10
Miss Ella Pell	10
Mrs. Martha M. Lord	10
Mrs. Walter Damrosch	10
G. Theodore Roberts	10
Mrs. L. McIlvaine Luquer	10
Theodore L. De Vinne	10
The Rev. and Mrs. John A. Ingham	10
"Here a Little, There a Little" Circle King's Daughters and Sons	5
Mrs. Dwight A. Jones	5
Miss Sarah Dawes Banks	5
Winthrop S. Gilman	5
Charles T. Wills	5
Anonymous	5
Miss Ella M. Packard	5
Miss Ethel Ely Millard	5
Frederick Bertuck & Co.	5
"Paisades"	5
Herbert L. Cory	5
Mrs. Emma Calman	5
Miss Abby N. Dawes	5
Mrs F. W. Brooks	5
A. Engler	5
Jansen Wendell	5
Howard Mansfield	5
Mrs. E. B. Whitney	2

Many serious incipient cases of disease from the tenement districts visit the Creche for relief and cure, which is given by our trained nurse under the supervision of our Medical Directors. Additional contributions are needed to carry on the work efficiently. Donations sent to the President, F. Delano Weekes, 45 William Street, or to the Treasurer, Charles D. Kellogg, 1,123 Broadway, will be promptly acknowledged.

De Mille—Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Miss Constance Adams, daughter of Judge Frederic Adams of the Court of Errors and Appeals, was married at noon to-day in her father's residence, 77 Washington Street, East Orange, to Cecil Blount De Mille of Pompton by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, rector of Calvary Church, Summit. Miss Rebecca Adams, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and William C. De Mille, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The house was decorated with flowers and palms. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. De Mille left on an extended wedding trip. They will reside in New York.

You can sink steadily into some incurable disease through neglect of the warning signs—tremors, giddiness, numbness, flushes of heat and cold—but all of these can be cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

CHANGE OF TARIFF RATES IN THE CUBAN LOAN BILL.

Minister Squiers Sends a Report Giving a Comparison Between Present and Proposed Duties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Minister Squiers has sent to the State Department a mail dispatch from Cuba, giving in detail the text of the Cuban loan bill, as it recently passed the Senate, and of the House bill. He says concerning them:

"The Senate bill is now before the House and seems to be the one most favorably talked of. However, I understand there is some considerable objection in the House to certain provisions of the Senate bill, particularly Article 10, which I will report as soon as I am better informed."

The text of the bill shows that in Section 10, the executive is directed to negotiate a loan of $35,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be used, in part, for the payment of the indebtedness and obligations "legally contracted in behalf of the revolution by the four commanders of the Liberating army, after Feb. 25, 1895, and prior to Sept. 19, of the same year, and to the payment of the indebtedness and obligations which the revolutionary government itself, or through its legal representatives, may have contracted previously in foreign countries, in compliance with the first transitory provision of the Constitution."

Another section provides for the "payment of the wages of the Liberating army of Cuba, after the rolls of said army have been revised, and the compensation due each member thereof has been decided."

Mr. Squiers also gives in detail a comparison of the tariff rates at present and the proposed increase, as follows:

Coal, 1,000 kilograms, now free, 25 cents per one thousand pounds.

Stearin, per 100 kilograms, present rate, $5; increase, 50 per cent.

Common soap, per 100 kilograms, present rate $3, increase 150 per cent.; pine lumber, present free, 40 per cent. ad valorem; poultry, per kilogram, present 8c., increase, 100 per cent.; canned beef, per kilogram, present 50c., increase 50 per cent.; fresh beef, per 100 kilograms, present $4.50, increase 50 per cent.; fresh mutton, 100 kilograms, present $4.50, increase 50 per cent.; fresh pork, 100 kilograms, present $4, increase 100 per cent.; salt beef, 100 kilograms, present $2.80, increase 50 per cent.; salt pork, 100 kilograms, present $2.80, increase 100 per cent.; jerked beef, 100 kilograms, present $3.95, increase 50 per cent. to 100 per cent.; bacon, 100 kilograms, present $4, increase 100 per cent.; hams, 100 kilograms, present $5.50, increase 50 per cent.; lard, 100 kilograms, $2.80, increase 100 per cent.; cheese, 100 kilograms, present 50 cents, increase 100 per cent.; condensed milk, present 10 per cent., increase 100 per cent.; wheat flour, 100 kilograms, present $1, increase 100 per cent.; butter, 100 kilograms, present $7, increase 70 per cent.; codfish, present $1, increase 100 per cent.; herring, 100 kilograms, present $1, increase 50 per cent.; rice, 100 kilograms, present $1, increase 100 per cent.; eggs, 106 kilograms, present $5; increase 100 per cent.; beans and peas, 100 kilograms, present $1.10, increase 100 per cent.; onions, 100 kilograms, present 70 cents, increase 100 per cent.; potatoes, 100 kilograms, present 50 cents, increase 100 per cent.; olive oil, 100 kilograms, present $3, increase 100 per cent.; coffee, 100 kilograms, present $12.15, increase 50 per cent.; corn, 100 kilograms, present 30 cents, increase 333 per cent.; boots and shoes, per dozen, present 90 cents, increase 10 per cent to 47 per cent.; wine, litre, present 85 cents, increase 70 per cent.; wines, hektoliter, present $13, increase 70 per cent.; liquors, hektoliter, present $21 to $34, increase 70 per cent.; cider, hektoliter, present $1.60, increase 50 per cent.; beer in wood, hektoliter, present, $3, increase 50 per cent.; beer, bottled, hektoliter, present $4, increase 50 per cent.; hats, dozen, present 20 per cent. ad valorem, increase 60 per cent.; alimentary preserves, kilogram, present 25 per cent. ad valorem, increase 100 per cent.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—La Discusion, discussing the increased customs duties voted by the Senate, says they serve three purposes—to increase the revenue, to put Cuba in a better position to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States, and to protect local industries.

The paper says the increase of 50 per cent. on the duty on flour would increase the receipts for 1902 from $602,202 to $903,303, though the increase of 70 per cent. in the duty on wines cannot be expected to produce $1,013,800, which would be the proportionate increase compared with 1901.

The total increase in revenues from the new customs duties, it is estimated, will be $5,200,000.

MRS. M. A. V. LA BAU DIES IN HER CITY HOME.

Daughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt Had Been in Ill-Health for Several Years.

Mrs. Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau, who was a daughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died yesterday at her home, 144 Riverside Drive, in her seventieth year. Mrs. La Bau had been in ill-health for several years and lived at her home, on Riverside Drive, under the care of attendants. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Jose Aymar of 358 Lexington Avenue, who was formerly Mrs. Blois.

Mrs. La Bau was a daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt and Sophia Johnson, his first wife, and was one of thirteen children. She was a sister of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and the aunt of William K., Frederick, and George W. Vanderbilt. At one time she was very fond of traveling, but her health began to fail several years ago, and her powers became impaired, so that she was compelled to moderate this pleasure.

In 1889 she came prominently into public notice, when she brought suit against Arthur P. Dodge, President of the Linetic Power Company of Delaware, to recover $20,000 which she declared she had spent in the furtherance of falsely represented patents.

In January, 1888, a dispatch from Boston was printed charging that Mrs. La Bau had mysteriously disappeared and that her continued absence was a source of sorrow to spiritualistic mediums in that city, because of the recklessness with which she was said to be accustomed to supply them with money. This dispatch purported to set forth how Mrs. La Bau had been victimized, first by "an electrician, faith healer, and heaven-born physician" called Dr. Hodges, who invoked the spirit of truth for her benefit, and later by a spiritualistic medium named De Lancey Young.

Scott Loyd, the lawyer, who had had charge of Mrs. La Bau's affairs at that time, made a public denial of the story, and Mrs. La Bau, in a statement made by herself at the same time, said:

"The article alluded to me as Mme. Berger. I will simply say that I was married in 1878 to M. Berger, but soon afterward left him for reasons of my own, and assumed the name of La Bau. I have never attended a spiritualistic seance in Boston, or consulted a medium or any one in that line.

"For the past few years I have traveled for my health. I do not know, nor have I ever heard of either Dr. Hodges or De Lancey Young.

"As to my religious belief, I have never denied, and now have no intention of denying, that for the last thirty years I have believed in the spiritualism of 'our Master,' and could not therefore be deceived by such trickery as represented in the article."

Mrs. La Bau was also one of the parties in connection with a contest of the will of Commodore Vanderbilt.

DEATH OF GEN. H. N. HOOPER.

Ex-Resident of Brooklyn Passed Away at Point Loma, Cal., Last Wednesday.

Gen. Henry N. Hooper, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died last Wednesday at Point Loma, Cal., whither he went in June last for his health.

Gen. Hooper was born in Boston sixty-seven years ago, and was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. As a young man he went to South America, and was for some years Superintendent of the Bushenthal sheep ranch in Paraguay, then one of the largest in that country.

At the beginning of the civil war he returned to the United States and enlisted in the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment, in which he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. He later became First Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and before the end of the war rose to the rank of Colonel.

After the war Col. Hooper was commissioned Brigadier General and placed in charge of the Department of the Colorado, in charge of operations against hostile Indians in Colorado, and the neighboring territories. When the Indian uprising was quelled, Gen. Hooper resigned his commission in the army and went to New Mexico, where he was in charge of the Maxwell ranch, at that time one of the most extensive in the West. After several years as Superintendent here, he became interested in mining enterprises, and later, with Henry Maxwell of New Mexico, undertook the financing of a railway from Galveston, Tex., to San Diego,

Letters to The Editor of The Times

UNIONISM IN THE COAL REGIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me space in your columns in which to make answer to your editorial of last Wednesday on trades unions. I will give some of the facts as many of us here see them; the reader may make his own deductions.

There is an ideal trades union that most of us have in our mind's eye, and its dealings are honest to employer and employe; but we look in vain for anything approaching a realization of it.

The man who really needs a trades union to help him along is the laborer, the man who uses a pick and shovel in digging ditches or who does the sort of work any able-bodied man can do with little or no apprenticeship. The man who has a trade is already upon a higher plane than his companions, because he is in possession of a higher degree of skill than most other men. The idea of guilds, the trades unions of other days, was to increase the knowledge and develop the skill of their members, and thus place the trade upon a higher level. That was surely a commendable thing to strive for, but this purpose has been lost sight of lately in the formation of unions, the only purpose of which is to advance wages.

Most workmen assert that to belong to the union is a benefit to them. To the unprejudiced student of the matter it is evident that all stand upon the same level in the organization, and that a finished workman can command only the wages demanded by his less skillful companion-member. The incentive to reach a higher standard of efficiency, the thing which makes some men reach a higher sphere of usefulness, is absent.)

There are many men in this region, notably in the building trades, who because of their skill were being paid a couple of years ago more wages than their fellows, but who are now compelled to work for the regular union wage, a reduction of sometimes from 25 to 50 cents per day.

We who reside in the coal regions have been for the last year or two in the hands of trades unions of all sorts, but particularly have the operators been in the hands of the miners' union. While the latter won no formal recognition in the winning of the strike of 1900, the advance secured was brought about by the union and the backing they had in the public's belief that they were entitled to the increase. The labor in the mines has been strictly union since, and it is fair to claim that the union has been on trial, as it were, ever since. It is fair also to assume that their actions in the future will be similar to those of the last year or so, at least we of this region base our opinions upon that.

The operators' side of this strike has not been written, and likely will not be. They have had a year or more of being stamped upon by men, a majority of whom are more ignorant and brutal than the people outside of this region are willing to believe, and it is now a fight to the finish. They are honest when they say there is nothing to arbitrate. Human nature can stand only so much, and then there's a fight. For one I would rather trust myself to the mercy of the coal companies—and my name was on their pay roll for many years—than to the mercy of the miners' union. Let me point to one example of their tyranny:

Certain culm piles around this city, owned by the companies, and which contain much good coal, were given over to the people, who without money and without price, go there and get a supply of fuel for the picking of it. Some members of the miners' union, who have no more right to it than other people, at once decided upon a lot of rules regarding the work, and the enforcement of them, too! They decided that any one bringing a wheelbarrow there might pick all the coal he could wheel away, but wagons were not to be allowed. A few wagons appeared at a later stage of the proceedings and were loaded, but a crowd of ruffians overturned the same and the coal was strewn upon the ground.

Possibly the reader asks about police protection. Well, you'd get mighty little of it, and likely none at all. Votes count more than principles here, and the strikers know that lesson well, though they have failed to use it in their own behalf. A dollar on election day is bigger to many of them than any move in the direction of a higher or a nobler civilization.

The operators have too much at stake to allow any body of men whose sympathies are wholly with the workingmen, to settle their differences for them. Practically, as has been pointed out before, that is what they have had to contend with during the last year. They have time and time again stated they would meet a committee of their employes to hear any grievance, but the men shelter themselves behind the union and because of their having a magnified idea of its power and influence, they have been guilty of many errors and indiscretions.

The union also fails to accord to the operator the consideration his money entitles him to. It is but just that an investment of money should bring to its owner a certain return, and as few of the men know or the magnitude of that investment, they look only at the earnings and reason with that as a basis.

As a matter of information, the average anthracite proposition is worth in money expended to get the same in shape to produce about a half a million tonnars, and the life of it is of the same about twenty-five years. Of course, there are many operations here that are more costly than that; there is one operation close by here which has nearly a million dollars' worth of machinery in it alone, not counting the other furnishings, but the figures above quoted are a fair average.

No man or corporation will make an investment unless reason points out that a return of the principal and a fair rate of interest is likely to be made. The profits, in view of the above statements, must be large, and there ought to be a fair rate of interest added because of the attendant risks from labor troubles, fire, and water. When a mine is worked out there is hardly anything around it of value except a lot of rusty machinery and a few holes in the ground to point out the location of a "has been."

The union has done all it could, without laying itself liable to the law, to destroy the property of the companies. The destruction they wrought in calling out the engineers and pumpmen, figured up in money, would be enormous. I will not speak of the public sympathy they lost by that act, for it hurt their cause a great deal. Because of that calling out many mines are now filled with water, and in some cases it will remain there. This means millions of tons of coal lost to the world and to the owners of the properties, and a serious menace to the safety of contiguous operations as long as they are workable. It also means that if the strike were terminated to-morrow, it would deprive many of the opportunity to get work for weeks and months. A mine needs constant attention during its idleness and activity, and one of the most destructive agencies to contend with is water. After the same is pumped out, the renovating of the mine somewhat occupies many months.

The officials of the union say that fully one-third of the men have gone to other fields to work, and are thus lost to this region for all time. That is only true in part. The work of the miners here is spoken of as being of the most difficult character. Pin any old anthracite miner down to the facts, and he will be obliged to confess that, compared with many other lines of work, it is not the drudgery it is pointed out to be. Of course, a certain danger is always present, but that is also magnified, for very many of the accidents are caused by negligence, but his shift is done very often at noon, and he leaves his "laborer" to do the bulk of the work, the loading of the coal into the cars. The labor of the bituminous miner is much more prolonged than that. Most of the work being with a pick, he is obliged to labor pretty nearly if not the whole day to furnish coal for his laborer.

The miners who have left here will return when the strike is over, with but few exceptions, and for the reason which may be deduced from the statement just made. Because many of the mines here will never be operated again on account of the expense of renovating the same, not near as many men will be needed as were used before this strike.

The trouble has now reached that stage where arguments are useless on either side. The operators see nothing but difficulty in the future if they make the least concession to the men, or rather the union, which represents their cause, and as the men have decided to abide by the outcome of the fight as it has been outlined, we who are upon the outside can only hope for an early termination.

J. W. C. MORRISON.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 13, 1902.

TRADES UNIONISM AND THE COAL STRIKE SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my surprise at your editorial in yesterday's TIMES on trades unionism. It would seem that your fear of the high price to be paid for hard coal the coming Winter has seriously warped your usually sound judgment. As to trades unionism, the writer considers it to be the worst curse that at present afflicts the American people.

For instance, look at the present state of affairs in the hard coal section of Pennsylvania: General business is killed; women and children are going barefooted and starving; non-union men are being clubbed to death for working to preserve their loved ones from starvation; grocers dare not sell to non-union people; officers as a general thing dare not execute the law; ministers dare not speak as they would—all through fear of the dynamite of trades unionism.

How the intellect indicated by the finely worded editorials of THE TIMES can see any good in such a state of affairs is past my poor comprehension. The writer has no sympathy for the so-called coal trust, but when the time comes that the labor disturber can dictate terms to the mine owners, the railroad companies, and the large manufacturers of the country, all business will come to a standstill, and the whole country will see the same state of anarchy that rules in the hard-coal region to-day. As to the hard coal companies, they have got a bad lot of anarchists to deal with, but before snow flies you will see that Messrs. Fowler, Truesdale, Morgan, Thomas, and Baer will rise fully equal to the occasion.

You will remember that about six months ago some of the large manufacturers of England made the statement that, owing to the aggressive attitude of trades unionism in that country for years past, they were obliged to go into the markets of the world and compete for trade with one hand practically tied behind them, and that is where the manufacturers of this country will soon find themselves if the walking delegate can have his way.

The writer hopes that by the United Mine Workers will be so badly beaten in the present strike that next Spring the Anarchists who lead the poor misguided men on to sure defeat will not raise their voices in a threat to destroy the business of the land unless their various demands are complied with.

J. B. HAMMOND.

Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1902.

MORAL OBLIGATION OF MINE OPERATORS AND STRIKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE NEW YORK TIMES explain the nature of the moral obligation of the striking miners and the coal operators? I have tried to understand your contention that the coal operators are under a moral obligation to mine coal, i. e., to allow coal to be mined and brought to market; also the proposition that the "protracted paralysis of the anthracite industry is an outrage on the public interest and a disgrace to both parties to the controversy."

I can agree with THE TIMES that the paralysis of this industry is an outrage on the public interest, but that it is especially disgraceful to anybody but the public is more than I can comprehend. As for the striking miners, it surely cannot be a disgrace for them to try, by every means in their power, to secure better conditions. It cannot be wrong to enforce compliance with their demands in every way short of the destruction of property, or of murder, or the interference, by the application of physical force, with other men willing to accept the conditions which the "coal operators" may choose to impose. The strikers, it seems to me, are acting clearly within their right when they refuse to accept the conditions offered by the "coal operators"; and it seems to me that they have a perfect right to dissuade other men from accepting the conditions.

THE TIMES admits that the "coal operators" are the legal owners of "one of the most valuable natural resources," and that such ownership constitutes a monopoly. If the ownership of these natural resources is morally correct, then the "coal operators" may rightfully impose what condition they please, and they are under no moral obligation to mine coal except at their own pleasure. I am aware, of course, of the contention of the moralists that a man is morally bound to make the best use of his opportunities and abilities. To this I agree. But when society avoids its moral obligations individuals cannot rightfully be held responsible for doing likewise. When it is left, as it is in this case, and as it should be always, to individuals or collections of individuals, to determine what is the "best use" to make of opportunities and abilities your contention that either party to this dispute is under a moral obligation to do something which in their judgment is against their interest, must fall.

The public, which it is to your interest to serve, has neglected its moral obligation. The public, that is the people, through government, are under moral obligations to make such conditions as will compel, by an appeal to self-interest, every individual or collection of individuals to make the "best use" of their opportunities and abilities in such a way that the benefit must be distributed—not necessarily in equal shares—but equitably. If this is a desirable thing to do then I say positively that there is but one road to its accomplishment, and that is by way of the single tax.

You may as well put it upon record that the Congress and the Legislatures, the labor unions and the other selfish combinations of men may legislate and contend from now till doomsday in an effort to establish peace between labor and monopoly, and it will all be in vain till the "equal rights to all and privileges to none" is secured in the only way it can be secured—by the single tax.

C. H. LOMAX MITCHELL.

Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 15, 1902.

THE PEOPLE AND THE COAL OPERATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time for the people of this country to take a hand in the coal strike? There is no doubt that a corner in any food product is reprehensible, and, when any attempt is made to carry such a deal to completion, a howl of indignation is made by the press and the instigators are denounced roundly. No such corner has ever been successful, while the people who suffer meanwhile are the speculators only. There is to-day a corner in coal conducted by the railroad operators for their own profit, and the people, rich and poor, are made to suffer.

It is well known that a private operator or owner of mining property can obtain no help from the railroad near his property, and cannot get his product to market. Further, the railroads will not buy his property, and as a result the private individual is eventually frozen out, and when the railroads contiguous to his property feels inclined it makes an offer for the tract, far below its true value, and the owner is compelled to sacrifice his land, as it is practically useless to him.

Why should not a railroad, to which a franchise has been given, not sold, be made to operate its mines as well as to run its trains? What effort has been made by the operators to open and run their mines?

This is a free country; labor is plenty, and no organization under the sun can prevent any man or set of men from running their business. State Governments will and must protect when necessary; but what has been done?

The miners are told to work upon terms laid down by operators, or starve. The people are told to mind their own business, pay the demands of the coal barons or freeze. No such state of affairs has ever before been known in this country, and, if the administration is powerless, let the people take a hand, overturn the monopoly by electing Congressmen pledged to pass such laws as will forever estop the high-handed proceedings.

E. P. C.

New York, Aug. 15, 1902.

THE COAL STRIKE AND THE ELEVATED ROAD TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of Thursday, Aug. 14, permit me to explain to your readers why a settlement was effected between the management of the Elevated Railroad and its engineers, while the operators of the anthracite coal mines remain stubborn, resisting all overtures toward a settlement of the strike.

There is absolutely no parallel in these two cases. It is a well-known fact that the ownership and management of the Elevated Road is not that of the Metropolitan surface road; so here we have competition, and a loss of business on the Manhattan Road means a corresponding gain for its competitor, the Metropolitan Road. There is a good inducement to prevent a strike, regardless of public opinion.

How about the coal strike? The owners of the anthracite coal mines are at the same time owners of the bituminous coal mines. With prices ranging from $8 to $10 for hard coal and $5 for soft coal, operators can well afford to wait until their employes, driven by want, are willing to resume work again. In fact, the longer the strike, the larger the profits of our coal barons.

The Manhattan has not more respect for the rights of the people than any other corporation. All are soulless. Fortunately, the people are getting educated; slowly as it may seem to advocates of Government ownership, but really, as fast as movements of such import generally grow. The methods of trusts and monopolies are self-destructive. These gigantic corporations are the true educators of the masses and are paving the way to better conditions. They cannot retrace their steps in their onward march. Therein lies our hope.

LOUIS JUSTEMENT.

New York, Aug. 15, 1902.

THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading with interest your discussions of the coal strike, together with the correspondence thereon appearing in your columns. But I consider your reply to your ultra-conservative correspondent, published last Monday, very "lame" indeed.

You quote from your correspondent:

> The coal lands of the United States are as much the private property of those owning them as are the great [department] stores, and, so far as I am aware, they are under no moral or legal responsibility to take out one ton of coal a year unless they see fit to do so.

In your comment on this you say: "If this view of the case is the correct one, the opinions of the average citizen on a good many subjects of large public interest will need revision." Allow me to suggest that, entirely apart from the present discussion and on merely "general principles," such revision of opinion would be a good thing for this country and for the world at large. But to return to the subject.

You further assert:

"There is no such thing as a natural right of property; still less is there such a thing as a right independent of public control existing under a corporate franchise." And, in closing, you say: "The natural and inevitable reaction from such extreme views as to the 'right of property' in undeveloped natural resources and public utilities would be to the wildest heresies of Socialism and Populism."

There have existed in the past such things as property wrongs. I do not believe you are prepared to say there are none such in existence to-day, since to say so would estop you from advocating any changes in the laws affecting property or the rights of property.

We are taught that logic is that science which teaches men to think and reason with propriety. As the conclusions of mathematics are accepted without debate in the domain of physics, so should the conclusions of logic be accepted in the realm of mind and morals. Its premises being well founded, its conclusions are irrefutable.

Does a man own himself? If so, then he may own what he makes or earns, and that is his property. If this natural and inherent right of property be denied, what is the basis of any right of property at all?

Your editorial seems to suggest that such right is derived from the State, and may be for reason withdrawn by the State. If this is so, what can you say against the State's confiscating all property rights to the use of the Socialistic Commonwealth? Only this: "The State gave, and the State hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the State." To deny the natural right of property is to throw down the defences against the most odious communism.

Rather let us admit that there are some things about the laws governing or affecting property rights which need amending—even that there may be some things regarded as property rights which on strict examination may be seen to be property wrongs. As a man's person, if property at all, is his own, so "public utilities" and "undeveloped natural resources," if property at all, may be public and not private property.

It doubtless requires nice discrimination to distinguish between public property rights and private property rights. But if such discrimination be lacking, the denial of all natural property rights is a sorry substitute. It is almost criminal, for the logical conclusion of such doctrine is the substitution of might for right, and the consequent subversion of civilization. It is the extreme of anarchism.

Let us never forget that the truth will make us free.

LIBERTY BELL.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1902.

A REPLY TO SENATOR HANNA'S PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Senator Hanna's address at Chautauqua last Saturday, he is quoted as follows:

> Organized labor is an imported article. It came to us with the influx of population from the Old World, from conditions which do not and cannot exist in America. It was organized there under conditions which made labor antagonistic to capital, a feeling that every employer was against the laborer. Organized labor is an institution that has come to stay. It is an institution that is promoted by laboring men who seek to protect themselves and whose hope is mutual benefit. In its early days organized labor went upon the theory that the only way to settle labor difficulties was to strike, but it is my theory that it is becoming recognized that there is a better way to settle such differences.

He also said: "These organizations (labor unions,) so far as I am familiar with them, carry beneficial features—a mutual assistance to the members and their families." Referring to the controversies between labor union and the employers, he said: "The Civic Federation is trying to establish a condition of absolute confidence between employer and employe." This end is to be accomplish by arbitration.

It is true that labor organizations have some beneficial features; it is always beneficial for men engaged in similar occupations to meet and discuss the various questions and problems which they are interested in solving to their mutual benefit and advancement. From the time of the early colonization of our country men have been accustomed, in almost every little hamlet, to organize various associations, clubs, lodges, or unions, from which they have undoubtedly derived much benefit.

In the eyes of the law, there is no difference between labor, whether it be by brain or muscle—brain and muscle are only names applied to different parts of man. The so-called capitalist possesses accumulated labor, which is entitled to receive, under our theory of government, the same protection given to the unaccumulated labor of the individual. The capitalist, in taking care of his property, exercises both brain and muscle, as does the laborer in performing his daily work. The laborer of to-day may be the capitalist of to-morrow. No line should be drawn between capital and labor; each must recognize and obey the laws of our Government, or it will fail. Our laws are simply the rules of conduct between men established by the representatives, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, chosen by the people, of the people and for the people.

Man has the inalienable right under our laws to labor, for what is his greatest pleasure in life, and whatever deprives him of that right, whether it be unjust laws, panics, depressions, or unionism, must and will be remedied.

We have to-day a great body of men in the anthracite coal field deprived of their right to labor—not by unjust laws, (if so, let the people repeal them,) not by panic or depression, but by a few professional labor agitators and a handful of followers. Their chief contentions are that the miners should not be permitted to work more than eight hours in one day, and that the union created by the professional agitators must be recognized, which latter contention means that the owners of the coal mines must conduct their business—if they conduct it at all—under the rules, regulations, and conditions dictated daily by these labor agitators.

It means that the owner of the coal mine may operate his plant only when the leader of the labor union says he may, whether it be three, five, or eight hours a day, or not at all. It means that the owner must not repair his property to keep it from destruction unless the leader of the labor union says he may. It means that the owner must not hire or discharge a man unless it meets with the approval of the labor agitator. And, above all, it means to the labor agitator that no man shall be given an opportunity to work in the mine unless he agrees to contribute a certain percentage of his earnings to the support in luxury of these various and numerous so-called labor leaders.

The coal mining industry of this country is a great one; it gives daily employment to hundreds of thousands of men; it has characteristics peculiar to itself. The mines must be constantly ventilated, repaired, and free from water, and so they are kept in operation day and night. The miners are not paid by the day, but are paid a certain sum for a certain amount of coal mined. The industrious, intelligent, and ambitious miner can, therefore, earn more in his day's work than the sluggard. The mine is open constantly to him; he can work one or fifteen hours a day, as he chooses.

But with the advent of unionism, having for its first commandment, "Thou shalt not operate thy mines nor shall thy employe have opportunity to work except between the hours of 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., and under such conditions as we may impose from time to time," a new theory of despotism over employer and employe alike is created, and when fully understood neither will stand for it.

This new commandment has been enforced in a number of the bituminous coal fields for a number of years, and necessarily has proved unsatisfactory and ruinous, in many instances, to employer and employe alike.

I know of my own personal knowledge of a number of coal mines in such fields which were successfully operated for upward of twenty-five years until the advent of the United Mine Workers' organization, and when the commandment of that organization was put in force the mines could not be operated under the dictates of these leaders except at a loss; they were, therefore, ruined and closed and abandoned, and the miners—a large proportion of whom were satisfied with their work—who owned not only their own homes but other houses, which they rented to their less industrious or frugal comrades, were compelled to seek employment elsewhere, and they as well as their employers lost their savings of almost a lifetime. These are not demagogic theories but facts, easily proved by investigation and examination.

The man who desires to sell his labor or services has the inalienable right to sell it in the highest market he can obtain—the same as the farmer or merchant or manufacturer or other producer has the right to sell his commodity in the highest market. If I choose to sell my labor or my services to a person or corporation who desires to purchase such, the relation which is thereby created is contractual, our minds have met on a basis mutually satisfactory; it does not follow that the creation of this contractual relationship gives me a proprietary interest in my employer's property, nor the right to dictate to him how he shall conduct his business, nor the right when I decide to leave his employment to use violence and force to prevent him from employing some one else to perform the labor which I have refused.

It has never been held that an individual is justified in demanding that an arbitration board shall decide whether his employer shall retain his services upon his own terms, nor is a union composed of a number of individuals justified in demanding that an arbitration board shall fix the terms and conditions of employment. When such a rule is enforced, we will not have a free government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as declared in our sacred Declaration of Independence, but we will rather have a condition which will oppress the industrious and ambitious man down to the standard of the sluggard.

Enforced arbitration, morally or legally, goes hand in hand with the ratio of 16 to 1, and the American people will never stand for either. It is simply repudiation of contractual rights, which must be enforced, if against one class, against all classes and individuals.

The ability to labor and accomplish results is always recognized in every avocation of life, as is not infrequently demonstrated by the advancement of men from the humblest work to the most exalted positions of trust and confidence among men. The tendency, however, of unionism is to destroy individual development and to create class conditions, which is un-American. The environments in mines differ materially; what is fair and reasonable in one is ruinous in another; it is impossible to make uniform rules and regulations governing all mines alike; the proper forum, therefore, in which to settle the contractual relations between employer and employe is in the workshop of the employer, where the conditions are known to each.

Employers, as a rule, are reasonable and pay their employes in accordance with the laws of competition. There is always a market—except in times of panic—for services of men, and if one employer will not pay the market value of the services to be sold, the employe has the right, and generally the opportunity, to sell his labor to another employer who will pay the market price.

Of the 15,000 employes of the mining department of one of the large coal companies 80 per cent. were opposed to entering upon this strike, and yet, because the labor leaders succeeded in getting the 20 per cent. to join with the dissatisfied miners of other territory, they have been able to keep this large percentage of men from their work for more than three months, and to cause them and the innocent members of their families great suffering and distress.

In the light of these facts, can it be truthfully said that unionism is essential to the development and advancement of our people, or that the employer must be deprived of his constitutional right to participate in making contracts with his employes in order that the self-constituted walking delegate may continue to flourish, or that the rights of the employer shall be delegated to the labor agitator through a political or other board of arbitration?

WALTER W. ROSS.

New York, Aug. 12, 1902.

ONE VIEW OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's TIMES a Mr. Alexander Purves proposing some way to divide the products of labor with so-called capital. What rot! I for one would like to see what right capital has to any of labor's product. Could all the capital on earth produce a spool of thread? Why don't the great capitalists in the coal regions pour out the coal from the mines, and if they are so honest about it, why don't they share with the descendants of Columbus, who discovered the land that produces the coal?

The only way to get at it is equal division between laborers and make the position the incentive, for I doubt if there is a man on earth who would not rather be Superintendent than mule driver. But if any be determined to stay with the mules, don't squeeze the living of his wife and family down. Surely he deserves just as much as the best.

Near this place is a mill. The Superintendent is a hard-working man. So is his help. If the mill should burn down he would not be out of pocket one cent, as his recompense has been large enough to enable him to put away a good-sized fortune. What about the poor girls and men who get the princely income of $5 per week? Still they work as hard as the Superintendent. Their hunger is just as keen, their natural desires just as alive and pure as his, but in such a case they would be destitute.

The only way is laborers to divide equally. Free and compulsory common school and no other. If the schools are not good enough for thebest, then make them better. And don't let a man share in anything he has had no hand in making.

EQUALITY.

Glendale, Mass., Aug. 11, 1902.

THE BALANCE OF NAVAL POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion of the ship subsidy question and the present great steamship combine are two of many facts which may be cited to show that the United States as a Nation is becoming more and more interested in the carrying trade of the great commercial nations. We have already heard this condition of affairs alluded to as an argument in favor of a very material increase of our naval force. There is no doubt that a commercial nation must today protect its interests by naval power. But naval power, like most other, is relative. If the nations of the world increase their navies abnormally, (and several of the largest are doing so,) it is sound policy for the United States to do likewise, in spite of the fact that navies are very expensive, and that new and frequent inventions soon render the best ships obsolete. But if it were possible to induce the nations of the world to discontinue the rapid increase of naval armament one source of rivalry and jealousy would be removed from international relations.

I believe firmly and am going to try to prove by this article that the United States or any other of the powers could by firmly advocating a principle of approximate naval equality or of the balance of naval power put an end to much of the useless naval expenditure of today. This suggestion may at first seem idle and theoretical, but I hope to show by referring to history and by citing precedents that this idea is practicable, and that its partial realization would be in accordance with the interests, selfish or otherwise, of the commercial nations of the world.

It may seem that England is to be excepted, but this exception is only apparent. It is true, however, that the greatest hindrance to any approach at naval equality is England's avowed policy of maintaining her naval supremacy at all costs.

Since the defeat of the Spanish Armada it has been England's almost constant aim to gain control of the sea. Her geographical position, the maritime characteristics of her race, the political condition of Europe, the continuity of her purpose, and a remarkable share of good luck had all combined at the beginning of the last century to make her realize this natural ambition. Supported by an unrivaled development of industry and a practical monopoly of commerce, England has been able for almost a century to retain this decided naval supremacy not only over the European nations, whose policies were dictated by political and social considerations, but also over the United States, a young and growing Nation, till recently unconscious of her strength. This condition has existed so long that it is now regarded as an inevitable fact, and as one called for in the natural course of events.

Every Briton regards the sea as England's special property, and this audacious idea receives the unconscious acquiescence of foreigners. But conditions have changed. England's commerce no longer enjoys that supremacy of a quarter of a century ago. Germany and the United States are not only rivals, but rivals inspiring fear to those English statesmen whose view into the future does not stop at the next election or the fall of a Ministry. A position which was real, natural, and even just a few years ago has now under altered conditions become false, unnatural, and unjustifiable. England has gradually yet surely lost her commercial supremacy, and this without any war altering the course of events. Just as gradually, as surely, and as peacefully will the loss of her commercial supremacy be followed by the loss of her naval supremacy. In the days when England virtually monopolized commerce it was natural and just that her naval force should be unrivaled by any other. This condition was accepted by the other nations, because it did not clash too severely with their interests.

But England can no longer rule the seas, and her ambition to do so is not only a dream, but must of necessity antagonize the prime interests of every civilized nation which has even a few miles of seacoast or a single good harbor. To-day commerce on the seas is the joint privilege of all nations, and the attempt of any one of them to control by a gigantic navy the great water roads of trade is a danger to all others. This simple fact is none the less true because it is not generally realized. As has been said, its realization will suggest immediately the theory of naval equality, and the recognition of this theory forms one of the rare instances in which the interests of many nations are identical. Although it may be some years before such a principle will become a written law of international validity, it will at once become an established fact and a potent and ever-present factor in the political calculations of those statesmen who guard the interests and shape the policies of nations.

Far-seeing Englishmen will view the rapid growth and firm establishment of this doctrine with a mixed feeling of fear and relief. They will see that England's position as ruler of the seas will cease to be a reality and become but a glorious page in her history, a stage in the course of maritime events. But they will also recognize that one of England's most essential and difficult duties—namely, that of protecting her commerce, will form part of the task assigned to the nations at large. To keep her ports free from actual blockade in case of war will become the first consideration of her Admiralty. This will be done principally with land fortifications. England, as any other nation, in going to war and being defeated at sea must sacrifice her carrying trade to the merchant marine of a neutral nation.

In other words, this theory can be expanded to the following principles of international law: "The abnormal increase of the naval power of any nation shall be viewed as an indirect menace to the interests of all commercial nations, and as a fit subject for a joint and effective expostulation on the part of these nations. Naval warfare shall be confined as much as possible to efforts to secure a landing for military forces and to the occupation or effectual blockade of seaport towns. The sea, instead of being the common battle ground of nations, is to be neutral territory, and a violation of this neutrality shall be an act hostile to all nations, as piracy is to-day. The generalization of commerce has rendered the immediate establishment of this principle imperative."

Those who believe that only a war could induce England to renounce her naval superiority should study the history of the balance of power. This principle as applied to the policies of European nations is older than the Reformation. For several centuries it has checked the inordinate ambitions of the different Continental powers. Spain and Germany under Charles V., France under Louis XIV. and Napoleon, and Russia, especially during the Crimean war, have all suffered at the hands of strong political coalitions acting as the avowed champions of this convenient and powerful doctrine. The force, influence, and persistent revival of this doctrine can easily be understood when one remembers that this is one of the few principles upon which most of the European nations can out of pure self-interest agree. It is hardly too much to say that in the world of European politics it takes the form of a law of self-preservation. This doctrine has frequently saved the national existence of small States, and worn out and punished those nations which at different times have tried to violate it.

England has always been counted among its firm advocates, and has never been the butt of its slow but certain vengeance. From this it would seem that England is to escape the fate which at different periods has been allotted to Spain, France, Russia, and the former German Empire. This may be explained by the fact that England's main efforts have been on the sea, and according to writers on international law and to common opinion up to the present time, the sea is exempt from the positive jurisdiction of this great law. This was natural at a time when the sea was successively monopolized by the different European nations, but to-day, when interest in the world's commerce is general, the control of the sea becomes a matter of universal concern. Consequently it is but necessary to offer the temptation, and the commercial nations of the world will not be slow to declare and firmly advocate a doctrine of the balance of power on the sea, or a theory of naval equality.

All the nations will gain by the de facto establishment of this principle. They will not only save the great and uncertain expense of large navies, but they will be reasonably certain that a mere accident of naval warfare cannot annihilate their commerce. Again, sea battles will be terrible both in loss of life and money; they should therefore be minimized as far as is consistent with National welfare. Some may argue that the equalizing of the navies of the maritime powers or their creation in approximate accordance with the commercial interests of each nation will have rather the opposite tendency, but at all events it will prevent a nation which possesses an overwhelming naval force from the temptation of using it in the hope of material gain. Again, this doctrine includes the principle of the neutrality of the sea. Intense commerical rivalry has made the nations as selfish and as grasping as perhaps they ever were, or at least prevents them from becoming less so.

Therefore this doctrine, although it may arise out of universal jealousy, will be productive of beneficial results, and it is better that it should now be advocated in political literature and by statesmen of the day than that it should be the inspiring motive of a great maritime alliance to hold England in check after she had defeated one of the large navies of the world. But whether to-day or in the very near future is a minor consideration, because it is inevitable that this doctrine will appeal to every nation, and will form an article of agreement of them all. No matter how reluctantly, Englishmen must recognize this fact, and it will become the duty of English statesmen to fit the policy of their country to this altered condition of affairs.

Precedents for such combined action of the nations of Europe are not wanting. At the time of the American Revolution Russia, as head of the League of Armed Neutrality, forced upon England and the whole world the recognition of the then new doctrine that "free ships make free goods." Even at the Hague Peace Conference Russia brought about an understanding between the nations, which although it by no means eliminated war, did something to mitigate its evils. The United States could likewise take the lead in advocating the doctrine of the balance of power on the sea, and the strict neutrality of the great water roads of commerce, and is that way check the evil and far-reaching results of indiscriminate naval warfare. The principle is sound, practicable, in keeping with the progress of civilization, and mutually beneficial to all concerned. It would be to the honor and to the interest of the United States to insist upon the recognition of this principle.

CHARLES JAMES FOX, Ph. D.

Washington, Aug. 9, 1902.

DUTY LEVIED ON AN AWARD FOR MERIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to invite your attention to the unjust and inequitable rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury in the two following matters:

1. The Secretary is reported to have issued an order, exempting from duty articles sent to this country by the Emperor of Germany as gratuities in acknowledgment of services rendered in courtesies extended to his brother.

2. Last November the Institution of Civil Engineers of England awarded to me, in recognition of a description of my work in my profession, the Telford Gold Medal and Premium of that institution. The medal was duly received and admitted by the postal authorities. The remainder of the award takes the form of technical books specially bound and marked, and on arrival duty was demanded thereon by the New York custom authorities.

On reference to the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, I found that paragraph 612 provides for the free entry of medals and awards for merit, and finding that the Collector of the New York Department was inaccessible and his deputies were unable to read anything but the bare words of the act, which they are presumably placed in office intelligently to execute, I referred the matter to Secretary Shaw, and received the reply that the free entry under the paragraph referred to, "is confined to metallic articles," and that therefore these books, though forming a part of the award of merit, being uncommercial articles, partaking of the nature of a certificate, and being evidently within the intention of the paragraph, were liable to duty. The Assistant Secretary accompanied this decision with a copy of Department Circular No. 125 of 1899, relating to the reimport of casks, barrels, carboys, bags, shooks, and staves of American manufacture, which enlightening document I presume was intended in some occult manner to relate to the matter in question.

Hopeless of further attempts to fathom the operations of the official comprehension of the department, I have paid the duty of 25 per cent. of the value assessed by the New York Bureau, and find myself to that extent the poorer on account of my having, by my professional work, achieved such small measure of success as to have earned the appreciation of a foreign body of scientists.

It appears very clearly to me and to all others to whom I have exhibited the correspondence that a partiality has been shown in this matter, and that a citizen of this country is placed at a disadvantage by rigid and unintelligent readings, which are very promptly and equally unintelligently waived when consideration for a foreign potentate comes into question.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

New York, Aug. 9, 1902.

Secretary Shaw, who was seen in Washington, said the gifts which Emperor William sent to this country were shipped to the German Ambassador and delivered by him to the persons for whom they were intended. They were admitted free of duty as a matter of international courtesy. The gifts to Mr. Bolton are not in the same category, Mr. Shaw said.

FAVORS UP-STATE CONTROL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your correspondent who advocates making New York City a State by itself, under the name of the State of Manhattan, I desire to say that the country can get along very well without New York, but New York cannot get along without the country.

Do not understand me as ready to decry the greatness of New York, for there is no stronger upholder of the greatness and destiny of our metropolitan city than myself, but the effect of the remedy which is proposed by your correspondent, namely, the making of a new and sovereign State out of New York City, would be nil.

He claims that the various political factions would be quieted thereby, but in that I cannot agree with him. True, the faction which is "working for its pocket all the time," to quote the words of a well-known political boss, might be satisfied, but the respectable element of the community, hardly. If such a remedy were to be applied the last state of our city would be worse than the first.

We all know that under the régime of Mr. Robert A. Van Wyck our city was a stench in the nostrils of the world, for even in distant India the fame, or rather notoriousness, of such men as Richard Croker and others of his ilk was known and spoken of.

And yet, in spite of all this, your correspondent wishes to make of New York, a Democratic city, and not Democratic alone, but a city of Tammanyites, between whom and the true Democrat there is a vast difference, a separate State. Thank God, he will have to go to Congress to do it, and that body, I am quite sure, will never pass such a bill.

It is a good thing for this city that we have the "up-State" districts to control us, though I must admit that the Raines law, which is one of the most pernicious pieces of legislation that ever emanated from Albany, was the product of the brain of an "up-State" Senator.

Some people are grumbling because Mayor Low has not driven corruption from the city in a single day. Let these fault-finders remember Virgil's saying: "Descensus Averni facile est, sed revocare hoc opus est, hoc est labor," and I am sure that the Hon. Seth Low will, in time, give us that government of which we have so long stood in need.

If the strait-laced Republicans had allowed their civic pride to get the better of their party principles, and voted for Mr. Seth Low instead of Gen. Tracy, he might have been elected four years sooner, and the city have been spared one of the most painful periods in its history.

This experience should leave these Republicans sadder and wiser men, and I sincerely hope, should such a contingency ever occur again, that the candidate who is drawing votes away from the man who is entitled to win for the highest interests of the community will have the courage to withdraw, as Gen. Tracy, with all due respect to him, did not, and that the best of our citizens will rise to the occasion regardless of party creed and politics, and place in power the best and cleanest ticket.

H. STEWART FRUITNIGHT.

New York, Aug. 14, 1902.

ADVANTAGES OF BETTER ROOFS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a reasonable idea to compel builders of future tenement houses to construct the roofs of such buildings as substantially as any other floor? Just note the advantages: A better and heavier watertight roofing can then be applie, reducing the liability to leakage and the consequent damage to ceilings; reduced liability to catch fire from outside brands and increased resistance to combustion originating in the house itself; attractive resting place for tenants; convenient, readily cleaned, comparatively quiet, and superlatively airy; an ideal substitute for the noisy, dusty, and overcrowded street; safe for small children, and, with modern ornamental grill railing, safe for the more daring youngsters.

Compare the advantages of such a place of recreation with the gruesome mortality tables recapitulated in your editorial in to-day's issue; deaths in the past three months due to respiratory diseases, 195 more than for the same quarter of last year, and from intestinal troubles 264 more than in 1901! Who benefits by this excess of mortality?

The intestinal complaints can usually be traced to improper feeding—overfeeding as a rule—and are frequently the result of mere ignorance, all causes within control of average parents, but the respiratory ailments, almost invariably due to foul atmosphere, absence of ventilation and provision therefor, overcrowding, defective plumbing, &c., are obviously the results of narrow streets, narrow shafts, and narrow legislation, causes far beyond the control of individuals. For either class of disease fresh air is a recognized panacea, but where can a tenement dweller obtain it without discomfort—mark the word. The child must be dragged through the muddy or dusty street to some distant bulkhead or pier, where sewage may or may not contaminate the questionable river air, and, after a short time, when well tired out—an easy prey for noxious germs—must be dragged back to its home. The adults suffer in proportion.

Take an average east side street, say thirty feet wide between stoop lines; allowing one-half to each house, street surface equals 15x25 feet, say 375 square feet.

With Good Plays and Big Profits Summer Show Season is Ending

Theatres and Roof Gardens Have Met with Good Returns from Warm Weather Patrons of Places of Amusement—Attractions Provided for This Week—Sunday Concerts.

The theatres and roof gardens that have remained open this Summer soon will end their season, and managers are preparing, with pleasurable emotions, to cast up the totals at the box office. The three months of Summer will have been, to the most of them, almost as profitable as the Winter term, thus disproving the theatrical adage that all the profits of a house must be gathered in forty weeks of the year. Of the three months perhaps this one of August will be counted the most successful financially. Just now the city is full of excursionists and out-of-town buyers, and each night they throng the roofs and the theatres.

This week's play bill offers a great variety of attractions. Some fifteen curtains will raise on Monday night, nearly half of which will be for new or revived plays. The next two weeks will see the opening of some of the Broadway houses for the new theatrical year.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre will be opened on Monday night with a new Irish play, "Robert Emmet," by Brandon Tynan. The play is in four acts and five scenes, and, it is promised, will be well staged, with a strong cast. The story revolves around the last months in the life of the Irish leader, and tells of his pursuit, capture, and trial. Naturally, the scenes present old Dublin, excepting a digression into the Wicklow Mountains where, after a battle, Emmet is captured. More than one hundred persons take part in the performance. In a church scene there will be two choirs, one of mixed voices and the other a surpliced one of male singers only. The cast includes the following:

Robert Emmet	Brandon Tynan
Michael Dwyer	William H. Thompson
William Lacey	Francis Powers
Colonel Brook	Charles Chappelle
Major Sirr	P. Aug. Anderson
Lieutenant Sturgeon	Frederick Sumner
Jimmie Soonan (alias Jones)	William Elton
Martin Bourke	Luke Martin
John Allen	Charles Bunnell
Darby Keegan	Owen Fawcett
Antrim Jack	James H. Bradbury
Jack McAllister	John W. Dean
Tom Wylde	Fulton Russell, Jr.
Lord Norbury	Eugene Powers
Corporal Hanlon	
William Byrne	Charles Whyte
Slim Jimmie Donovan	E. P. Arba
Sarah Curran	Angela Russell
Ann Devlin	Margaret Hayward
Kathleen Allen	Eva Weston
Mrs. Allen	Etta Baker Martin
Nora Dowdall	Celci Tynan
Ellen	Josephine Folland

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At the Manhattan Beach on Monday evening H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, and Miss Grace Van Studdiford will appear with the Bostonians in "Robin Hood," which will be continued through the week. This season the Bostonians, it is said, have made special plans for a magnificent revival. The staging will be entirely new. The scenery will be fresh and the costumes specially designed. The ballet and original stage groupings will offer new pictures of the revels in Sherwood Forest and the chorus will be much larger than on any previous presentation of "Robin Hood." The evening performances at the Manhattan Beach begin at 9 o'clock, while the Saturday afternoon performances begin at 4.

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"Erminie" will be the opera attraction at the Terrace Garden this week. The cast in Jakobowski's tuneful opera will be as follows:

Erminie	Miss Belle Thorne
Cerise	Miss Elizabeth Goodall
Marie	Miss Adele Spencer
Captain Delauney	Miss Kitty Gay
Princess de Grampenauer	Miss Alice Gaillard
Javotte	Miss Ursula Marsh
Ravenne	Harry Luckstone
Cadeaux	Edmund Lawrence
Chevalier de Brabazone	Murry Woods
Benedict	Martin Cheesman
Simon	Martin Cheesman
Marquis de Ponvert	Edward Lahey
Eugene	Maurice Lavigne
Defois, innkeeper	O. W. Risley
Sergeant	Robert Roberts
Vicont de Brisac	Thomas F. Donnelly

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At the new Star this week "An American Gentleman," a romantic melodrama in four acts, will be produced.

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"The Village Parson" is offered by the management of the Metropolis Theatre for this week.

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"A Jolly American Tramp" is to tell its tale at the Third Avenue.

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Rice's "Show Girl" will appear on Saturday night at the Grand Opera House. It is to remain there one week, after which it will be taken on the road.

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The Majestic Theatre at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, will be one of the few theatres now building to open early in the season. It is fast nearing completion and Sept. 15 "Arizona" will be shown there with almost the original cast.

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John W. McKinney, manager of the Manhattan Beach Theatre, announces a series of Sunday night concerts in grand opera. There will be three concerts. The first one will be given Aug. 24. For the concerts he has engaged Selma Kronold, the soprano; Leo Liebermann, the German tenor, and a chorus of fifty voices from the singers of the Metropolitan and Grand Opera Houses. The programme for next Sunday night will consist in part of the finale of the second act of "Lucia" and the anvil chorus of "Trovatore" with an artillery accompaniment of thirty-three guns. Thomas Shannon's Band will be used in the concerts.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

A contract has been signed between David Belasco and Mme. Helene Odilon by which the German actress has secured the performing rights of David Belasco's play "Du Barry" for Germany, Austria, and Russia. Negotiations have been pending for several months, in fact ever since Mme. Odilon first saw Mrs. Carter as Du Barry during the long run of the play last season. The German actress was appearing three times each week in the Irving Place Theatre, alternating her performances with those of Herr Bonn and Herr Sonnenthal, the German tragedians. Three separate times she saw David Belasco's play and Mrs. Leslie Carter's performance. Then she wrote to Mr. Belasco expressing a desire to secure the play for an early production in Berlin, with herself in the title part.

As Mr. Belasco was considering important offers for Mrs. Carter's appearance as Du Barry in London and the largest Continental cities, it was impossible to give the German actress a definite answer. The matter rested largely with Mrs. Carter, as it is understood that she shall hold the rights for all countries of any play in which she appears. Mrs. Carter will play in "Du Barry" in London, and she desired to appear in the play in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. As the possibilities of her fulfilling such engagements were somewhat uncertain Mrs. Carter decided to retain only the performing rights for London and Paris.

The incident may be considered important to the American stage in that "Du Barry" is secured as a "star" play by one of the leading actresses of Germany. Mme. Odilon's production of "Du Barry" will be as nearly as possible a duplicate of that which will open the new Belasco Theatre early next month, as Mr. Belasco has given her attorney the manuscript of the play, the musical score, the costume plates, and the scene models. It is planned to present "Du Barry" for the first time in Berlin during the early part of December.

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In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES Grace Livingston Furniss, the author of "Mrs. Jack," says that the statement that in her comedy she has caricatured Mrs. John Gardner of Boston has caused her great annoyance because of the fact that they have many mutual friends, and that the character from which the comedy takes its name, and which Miss Alice Fischer is to create, does not resemble Mrs. Gardner in the slightest particular.

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Duss's East Indian horn player is the victim of a joke on the part of his brother buglers. He was told that the band's engagement in Buffalo would not permit of his seeing Niagara Falls, as the falls were shut off on the Sabbath Day. "But," one of the skylarkers added, "we can have it turned on if we each pay a dollar to the keeper." The East Indian, it is said, dove into his privy purse for his share of the fund.

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The daily newspaper to be published at the Women's Exhibition in October is to be known as The Woman's Century. Anna Marble, formerly of The Brooklyn Eagle, will be editor in chief. The editorial and the mechanical departments are to be conducted by women.

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The Garrick Theatre is to be opened on Aug. 25 by the production of H. M. Paull's three-act farce, "The New Clown." Jamieson Lee Finney and Jessie Busley will have the leading rôles. The other members of the organization are Ralph Delmore, George Irving, Winchel Smith, Fred Beane, Harrison Armstrong, Frederick Spencer, G. J. Garrigan, Alexander Taylor, Thomas Davis, Margaret Gordon, Beatrice Morgan, Leonore Harris, Elsie Ferguson, Helen Douglas, Carrie Landers, Inez Marcel, Blanche Landers, May Luby, and Caroline Starbuck. Julius Witmark and Maude Raymond have been engaged also by Mr. Frohman for the production.

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In the cast of "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," which is to be produced in Buffalo on Aug. 25 and in the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 1, are William Gould, George Honey, Eugene Jepson, Lee Harrison, Hattie Williams, and Clara Palmer.

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John W. Albaugh, Jr., who will appear in the leading juvenile part part in George C. Hazleton's new Colonial comedy, "Captain Molly," to be produced at the Manhattan Theatre, occupies a somewhat unusual position in the theatrical business. His father was a prominent actor-manager for more than forty years, but young Albaugh had no early predilections for the stage. He reluctantly embarked with the late Lawrence Barrett as an actor, but after two years in that association inclined toward the business side of the theatre. He thereupon was installed as manager of the Lyceum Theatre, Baltimore, and after conducting that house for several years, leased it from his father and established the Lyceum Stock Company. During the second month of the first season of that venture Mr. Albaugh found himself short of a juvenile man, and himself stepped into the vacancy. From that time his public would have no other in his place, and thus he became reconciled to acting. He scored successes in a wide range of rôles, and is latest remembered for his work as Frank Austin in "Colorado" last season.

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John Drew met the members of his company on the stage of the Empire Theatre on Friday, when his play for the coming season, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," by Isaac Henderson, was read to them. The rehearsals of this play, under Charles Frohman's personal direction, will begin on Monday morning, and will continue until the play is produced at the Empire Theatre on Sept. 4.

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Monday, Sept. 1, the regular season of the Herald Square Theatre will be opened, when Jefferson De Angelis and his comic opera company will be seen there in "The Emerald Isle," the latest operatic success of the Savoy Theatre, London, where it ran for more than a year. The music of the piece is by the late Sir Alfred Sullivan and Edward German. The book and lyrics were written by Capt. Basil Hood. Mr. De Angelis is said to have engaged a capable company in his support and will give the complete production as it was in London. Among the principals will be Helena Fredricks, Kate Condon, Edmund Stanley, Gerald Gerome, F. Stuart Hyatt, and Frank Belcher. There will be more than a hundred persons in the presentation.

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James Wilson has signed to head the permanent stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue this season. Negotiations are now under way for a well-known leading woman. Frederic Bond will head the Fifty-eighth Street's permanent stock company, and Adelaide Keim will be leading woman at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house.

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Manager F. F. Proctor has a play by Clyde Fitch, which he purchased years ago when the author was less widely known. The manuscript was mislaid until recently, when Mr. Fynes, in searching through one of the Proctor safes, discovered the long-forgotten play. It will be appropriately named, and will soon be produced by the Proctor stock company at the Fifth Avenue.

***

The Augustin Daly Musical Comedy Company in "San Toy" will remain under the management of Ben Stevens and Edwin H. Price this season. The organization, numbering more than sixty-five persons, will make an extended tour of the country, opening on Sept. 1, at Hartford, Conn. In the company this season will be Samuel Collins, George K. Fortescue, Hobart Smock, Nagle Barry, Sarony Lambert, Elgie Bowen, Nellie Lynch, and Norah Lambert. They will carry their own orchestra, and the veteran conductor, John Braham, will wield the baton. Harry Sloan, lately of the New York Theatre, will be the traveling business manager for the "San Toy" company.

***

Mascagni's "Iris," to be produced in America for the first time by the composer's own opera company this Autumn, should not be confused with Pinero's drama "Iris," also to be given its first production on this side of the Atlantic within a few months. The two have nothing in common save name. Mascagni's libretto tells a love tragedy of Japan, and the entire opera breathes the quaint Orientialism of that country. Pinero's drama is a story of modern Babylon of the kind commonly spoken of as a "problem play." Mascagni tells of a charming little slant-eyed country maiden who is abducted by an unscrupulous suitor.

***

Miss Virginia Harned, who is to play the title rôle in A. W. Pinero's drama, "Iris," which Charles Frohman will produce next month at the Criterion Theatre, returned from Europe on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

When asked about herself, Miss Harned said:

"My rehearsals of 'Iris' will begin on Aug. 25. I am going into the country, where I shall be able to give my entire time to the rôle and play. It was impossible for me to do this in London, as Mr. Sothern and myself had many friends there who claimed our attention and who made the days and weeks speed so rapidly that little if any thought could be given to the work of the coming season. One of the most delightful entertainments we had in London was given us by Mr. Pinero, the author of 'Iris.' Dion Boucicault, who is Charles Frohman's stage manager at the Duke of York's Theatre and who originally staged 'Iris' in London, will stage the play here. He told me he would sail next week, immediately after the opening of the Duke of York's Theatre. Mr. Sothern will return in about three weeks. I go for a while to Cincinnati, open in Cleveland, Ohio, with 'Iris' Sept. 15, and in New York Sept. 22."

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

At the top of the Keith bill for this week are Ai Shean and Charles Warren, presenting their farcical skit "Quo Vadis Upside Down." Next is the Sandor trio, ring performers. The Nichols sisters, who care so little for their good looks that they work in blackface, will sing negro melodies. Monroe and Sinclair, who have a new sketch called "Jags"; Whelan and Otto, the German comedians; Susie Fisher, the female baritone soloist; Lloyd and Lillian, comedy jugglers; John H. W. Byrne, with an original monologue, and other features make up the Keith offering.

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Kaltenborn continues to offer attractive concerts in his circle auditorium.

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A new burlesque, entitled "The Sweet Girl;" is given in addition to the vaudeville bill on the New York Roof.

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Cinematograph reproductions of the coronation of King Edward will be displayed at the Eden Musee, beginning on Monday. The different tableaus will show the Archbishop administering the oath, the anointing, the obligation of the sword, the orb and sceptre, the crowning of Edward VII., and the King and Queen in their chairs of state. This attraction is shown every afternoon at 3 and in the evenings at 9 o'clock.

***

Duss continues at the St. Nicholas Garden. It is said that he will give each of his patrons a bottle of Economy (Penn.) wine as a souvenir of the one hundredth New York concert on Sept. 1.

***

At the Lion Palace Roof Garden and Music Hall the Bell trio, acrobats; the Hiltons, jugglers; Hemmy Valberg, operatic soprano; the Aeolian four, singers and dancers; Frey and Fields, comedy sketch, and the Crawford sisters, songs and dances, will provide the entertainment this week.

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The programme for the floating roof garden on the steamboat Grand Republic will be headed by Frances Curran. Harry B. Lester will offer a monologue, Nolan and McShane, rapid-fire conversation, and Seymour and Seymour will sing and dance.

***

The Proctor bill includes a revival of "Dora" at the Fifth Avenue, with Paul McAllister, Arthur Wesley, and others in the presenting company. "A Parisian Romance" is seen in Harlem, while "Sis Hopkins" is the vaudeville headliner at the Twenty-third Street house.

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Creatore's fourth week at the Paradise Roof finds him as popular as ever. The vaudeville bill also proves entertaining.

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"The Mikado" is presented on the Madison Square Roof in connection with the Geisha girl, Japanese fencers, and other novelties.

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Hurtig & Seamon will open their Harlem Music Hall on Saturday, Aug. 30, with a bill of foreign and home vaudeville features. Among those that will start the season are Lewis McCord in Willard Holcomb's one-act play, "Her Last Rehearsal"; Mme. Avery Strakosch, prima donna soprano; Bedini and Arthur, comedy jugglers; Monroe, Mack, and Lawrence in "My Mother-in-Law; Smith and Doreto, comedians and acrobats; Mars and Sartella in their singing and dancing act, and many others.

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The Jeffries-Fitzsimmon's fight pictures, giving in detail every one of the eight rounds, fought recently in California, will be the feature of the week's bill at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. Naomi, a six-legged cow; Boston, the trained rooster; Wu Ching Ma, the Chinese dwarf; Parker Brothers, bag punchers; Ellert, the juggler; Kraus, magician, Wisner, musical marvel, and James Stanley, who breaks stones with his hands, are offered by the management for the patrons. On Sundays concerts are given.

***

The bill for Huber's Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Jerome Avenue, includes Fox and Grant, the Elroy brothers, Logan and Delmore, the Stanton trio, Rockland quartet, Fred Sully, Pauli and Dunn, and "Billy" Pierce.

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," at the Academy of Music, the first of the new plays of the coming season, enters upon the second week of its run to-morrow evening. It has many of the faults of both the rural drama and the dramatized novel; but it affords an innocent and pleasurable evening's entertainment. On next Tuesday evening a souvenir in the shape of a handsomely bound, fully illustrated $1.50 edition of the book, Quincy Adams Sawyer, will be given to each lady in attendance.

***

"The Wild Rose," at the Knickerbocker, is the veteran of the shows now on Broadway, and has insured its success by virtue of the gayety of the lines by Harry B. Smith, and the quality of the music by Ludwig Englander. To-morrow it begins its last fortnight, which will all but complete the fifth month. On Monday, Aug. 25, the entire production will be taken to Newport, when it will be the occasion of a vast theatre party given by one of the Summer residents. On that night the Knickerbocker will be closed.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, is a musical comedy imported from London, has more than the usual amount of color and variety, and a versatile troupe of players. It is said that the receipts are unusually large. No end of the run has as yet been announced.

***

"The Defender," at the Herald Square, enters upon its last week. It is a musical comedy from Boston, with several amusing songs and considerable talking, horseplay, especially in the later acts.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

At Terrace Garden "The Bohemian Girl" will be given in its entirety, while the promenade band concerts in the open-air garden will continue as a feature of the nightly programme.

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Duss will offer "The Grand Choral," a new march by W. Paris Chambers; Duss's "G. A. R. in Dixie," Liszt's "Rhapsody Hongroise," Strauss's "Roses from the South," and other selections.

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Kaltenborn offers pleasing selections of both popular and classic music at the Circle Auditorium.

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The Proctor concerts begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and are continuous.

***

Creatore will play several selections, among which will be a medley of National airs by Herbert.

***

Shannon's Band plays in the afternoon and evening at Manhattan Beach. Miss Alta Yolo, the California contralto, will be a feature of the concerts.

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A vaudeville and concert programme is to be presented at the New York Roof.

Kaltenborn "Musical Nights."

The Kaltenborn concerts at Eighth Avenue Plaza are increasingly interesting, and it is gratifying to note that the musical public has appreciated that fact. The "musical nights," if one may so distinguish them, are the symphony night, which is Tuesday, and the Wagner night, which is Thursday. Last week the feature of the symphony night was clearly and in spite of Dr. Dvorak's "New World" symphony. Leopold Winkler's performance of Beethoven's G major concerto. Donyani gave a memorable performance of the work, which is much less known than the "Emperor." But Mr. Winkler's performance was especially noteworthy for the success with which the pianist brought out the essentially intimate character of the composition, which, in spite of its scoring for piano and orchestra, is really, as he made it appear, a piece of chamber music, meant to please and to be appreciated by the select few. The completeness with which the pianist put his technical equipment in subordination to his sense of the meaning of the composition, and renounced chances for the display of virtuosity, was noteworthy and highly artistic. The last Thursday evening was a Liszt Wagner occasion, notable for the production of "Orpheus," one of Liszt's symphonic poems which is too seldom heard; for a capital performance of the "Preludes," and for a sympathetic rendering of the "Siegfried Idyll," as well as of more familiar Wagner numbers, one of which, the series of excerpts from "Lohengrin" took on the aspect of a novelty by reason of Mr. Klugescheid's clever arrangement.

AMELIA BINGHAM RETURNS.

Actress to be Seen Here in Two New Plays from Paris.

Amelia Bingham arrived last night on the Cunarder Umbria after a three months' trip abroad. She will open the new Willis-Wood Theatre in Kansas City on Aug. 25 with "A Modern Magdalen," and later will go on tour with the same play until Feb. 2, when she will begin her New York engagement with "Madame Flirt," which has been playing for nearly a year in Paris, and which has been adapted by Clyde Fitch.

Another play which she has brought over is "The Two Little Vagrants," by Pierre Berton, the author of "Zaza."

St. Louis Visitors at Ancient Rome.

In Pain's amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach the fourth exhibition in the series for children is to be given to-morrow evening, to which the Sunday school children of many churches have been invited. Tuesday will be Brooklyn night; Thursday will be the Fraternal Societies' night, and Saturday St. Louis night. Gov. Francis, appreciating the compliment to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has appointed a committee from St. Louis to be present at Manhattan Beach and visit Ancient Rome and witness the special display of fireworks prepared for the occasion.

DIOCESAN UNION GAMES.

In Points Contest at Vailsburg the Dominican Athletes Came Out Ahead.

The championship meeting of the Young Men's Diocesan Union, held yesterday afternoon at the Vailsburg track, Newark, N. J., proved the most successful athletic event ever held in the history of that organization. The interest manifested in the event attracted about 1,500 spectators to the track. First honors were won by the Dominicans with 35 points. The Catholic Institute was second, with 21. Belleville got 17, St. Mary's 16, St. Columba's 4, and Paterson and Holy Cross 3 each. W. Reilly of Belleville was an easy winner in both the half-mile and one-mile run, running from the cratch in both events.

There was a lot of interest centred in the 220-yard dash. C. Deitz, the scratch man, was expected to win this event, but was unable to get a lead on the handicap men. Summary:

440-Yard Run, (Novice.)—First Heat won by H. Coates, Dominicans; C. Springer, Belleville, second; J. Pardue, Institute, third. Time 1:00. Second heat won by M. A. Brennan, Institute; H. Knochle, St. Mary's C. C., second; E. Stanley, St. Mary's C. C., third. Time—1:00 1-5. Final heat won by H. Coates, Dominicans; E. Stanley, St. Mary's C. C., second; H. Knochle, St. Mary's C. C., third. Time—1:00 1-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, (Scratch.)—Won by M. Coffey, Institute; M. Journey, Belleville, second; J. Collins, Institute, third. Time—1:29.

75-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Semi-Finals—First heat won by John Tuite, St. Columba's, (10 feet;) John Neville, Institute, (12 feet,) second. Time—0:08. Second heat won by H. H. Williams, Dominicans, (10 feet;) H. J. Kaysen, Dominicans, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:08 1-5. Final heat won by H. J. Kaysen, Dominicans, (10 feet;) J. Tuite, St. Columba's, (10 feet,) second; H. H. Williams, Dominicans, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Biller, St. Mary's C. C., (18 inches,) actual put 36 feet 4 inches; T. McIntyre, Dominicans, (34 inches,) second, actual put 34 feet 9½ inches; E. Crowe, St. Mary's C. C., (18 inches,) third, actual put 33 feet 9 inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Reilly, Bellville, (scratch;) Joseph Bromilow, Paterson, (10 yards,) second; H. Bandeman, St. Mary's C. C., (45 yards,) third. Time—2:11 4-5.

Two Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by M. Coffey, Institute, (scratch;) M. Journey, Bellville, (15 yards,) second; T. Cummings, Institute, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:53 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Murphy, Institute, (5 inches;) distance, 5 feet 2 inches; George Mason, Dominicans, (6 inches,) second; distance, 5 feet 1 inch; J. H. Biller, St. Mary's, (5 inches,) third; distance, 5 feet.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. B. Garrigous, Dominicans, (24 inches;) distance, 17 feet 8 inches; Joseph Reilly, St. Mary's C. C., (16 inches,) second; distance, 17 feet 3½ inches; F. Carolon, Institute, (24 inches,) third; distance, 16 feet 5 inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Reilly, Bellville, (scratch;) L. Fagan, Holy Cross, (55 yards,) second; J. Reilly, Belleville, (50 yards,) third. Time—5:04 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by H. H. Williams, Dominicans, (11 yards;) H. J. Kaysen, Dominicans, (12 yards,) second; J. Tinte, St. Columbia's, (11 yards,) third. Time —0:24.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by the Dominicans team, with J. Whalen, N. McManus, H. Kaysen, and H. Coats; Institute team—John Pardue, T. F. Cummings, P. Gerdes, and C. Dietz—second; St. Mary's team—J. Reilly, H. Knochl, E. Stanley, and J. Schreiner—third. Time—3:39 3-5.

St. Bartholomew's Open Games.

An exceptionally good entry is expected for the open games of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, which will be held at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., on Aug. 23. One week later the Metropolitan championship will take place at the same place on the same grounds and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club games will offer the cracks a good opportunity to test themselves. Among the athletes who have already entered for these games are the famous Seneca Indians, Jerry and Frank Pierce. They will be the back markers in the mile and a half run. The programme is as follows: 75-yard dash, novice; 100-yard dash, handicap; 400-yard run, handicap; half-mile run, handicap; half-mile run, novice; one and one-half-mile run, handicap; putting 12-pound shot, handicap running high jump; handicap and one-mile relay race. Entries close with A. G. Harvey, 209 East Forty-second or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, on Tug. 18.

ART NOTES.

The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment proposes to erect in Pittsburg a monument to Col. Alexander Leroy Hawkins, who lost his life at the battle of Malolos in the Philippines. Col. Hawkins was a veteran of the civil war, and saw a good deal of service under Gen. Merritt at Manilla before the final battle. The monument is to cost $20,000, and is to show the bust or complete figure of Hawkins, with tablets referring to the eight companies of the Tenth Pennsylvania. Sculptors have been asked to send in sketch models on or about Dec. 1 to a committee of selection in New York, consisting of the sculptors Daniel Chester French and Thomas Shields Clarke and the director of the Carnegie Institute, (in Pittsburg,) Mr. John W. Beatty. This committee has full power to accept or reject models and may ask one or more of the competitors to develop the sketch. Sculptors may write to Mr. W. J. Diehl of Pittsburg, chairman of the memorial association, for photographs and further specifications.

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Signor Alfredo Melani writes from Milan to The American Architect denying the legend of Venice that the Campanile of San Marco had very deep foundations and was established on a star-shaped platform of logs, rising to a point beneath the stone base. In 1886 it was ascertained that the Campanile had only from 18 to 20 feet of underpinning. The collapse appears, however, to have been due much less to movements in the foundation than the bad materials used in the shaft. The original tower is ascribed to the tenth, and by some to the eleventh century, by others even to the fourteenth, but it was ruined in a fire in 1489 and shaken again by an earthquake in 1511. Then it acquired the shape we know it by. The designer of the belfry, with its four-sided pyramidal cap, is thought to have been Bartolommeo Bon of Bergamo, who was naturally affected by the Renaissance and did not carry out the belfry in the spirit of the Golden Basilica, but in that of later edifices in the city. Mr. C. Howard Walker, the architect, sends The American Architect a number of sketches taken on the spot before and after the fall. Mr. Walker says: "My own impression is this: the top of the tower had been continuously repaired with new material; the bottom less so. The loggetta concealed the condition of the bottom wall behind it and was neglected. The series of windows just inside the corner, in order to light the stairs, was always a structural weakness in this type of tower." Mr. Walker says that he had already raised $800 for the fund to replace the Campanile as it was.

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The portrait of the Pope, which the latter dispatched to President Roosevelt by the hand of Bishop O'Gorman, is a product of the mosaic shops of the Vatican, whose chief occupation is the translation of old masters in painting into old masters in stone. St. Peter's has a great many of these copies, which faithfully repeat in fine cubes of colored stone the tones and drawing of old pictures, not always, it is true, to the best advantage of the cathedral, because the originals were not always calculated for such a large interior, but at any rate, after an interesting and useful fashion, in case of the gradual decay of the original or its immediate ruin by fire or otherwise. The portrait in question is copied from that by Herman Corrodi, the Roman painter of landscape and genre, well known in England and Germany. It shows Leo XIII. seated at some distance from a group of standing prelates and servitors on a terrace in the Vatican. The background is a silhouette of Rome.

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The late King of Saxony was an etcher and took a good deal of interest in paintings, but he could never reconcile himself to the modern open-air school. Indeed, he is on record as saying that he thanked God he did not see Nature the way these modern luminists do.

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Edward Berge, the Baltimore sculptor, to whom was given the commission for the bronze portrait of Lieut. Col. William H. Watson, to stand on the monument in honor of Marylanders who fought in the Mexican war, has made his design. It is published by The Baltimore Sun. Resting his weight on his right foot, which is a little advanced, Watson looks forward as if directing troops. In his lowered right hand is his bared sword, in the left is a field glass held just below the belt in front of him. The cap is of a kind no longer used in our army. The effect is simple, direct, and unpretending. Watson was killed in the battle of Monterey in 1846. The monument erected by the Veterans of the Mexican War will stand not far from Druid Park, in Mount Royal Avenue, where Lanvale Street crosses. A round granite pedestal twenty-two feet high will have bronze tablets with the names of Maryland soldiers, and the figure itself will be ten feet in height. The dedication will be made in February.

***

Although a number of citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., have petitioned that the monument to Gen. Fitz John Porter should not be given to any one sculptor without a competition, it is probable that the design by Mr. J. E. Kelley of New York will be carried out. The committee has so recommended. The sculptor studied his figure from Gen. Porter, and the likeness is said to please the family. The General is on horseback, with his head bared and his hat to his breast in the act of saluting the flag. Horse and man will measure twelve feet, and the pedestal about the same. The funds for this monument were supplied by a bequest of $30,000 in the will of Robert Eddy of Boston.

***

A portrait statue of McKinley, for which the sum of $30,000 has been collected by public subscription, is to have its designer selected by competition among all sculptors without regard to nationality. It is to have an architectural setting and will probably stand in West Park, Philadelphia, in line with the centre of the window of the eastern pavilion of Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. Sketch models on a scale of one-half inch to the foot should be sent prepaid to Charles J. Cohen, Secretary of the Committee on Design, 320 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Costs of return of design will also be borne by the sculptor. The dates are from Feb. 2 to March 2, 1903. The sum of $30,000 must cover the erection of a full-size model to be erected in "staff" on the site, as well as the completed pedestal and bronze. Prizes will be given for five designs by a jury of award consisting of J. Q. A. Ward and Paul Bartlett, representing the National Sculpture Society; Wilson Eyre, Jr., and T. P. Chandler for the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; Edward H. Coates and Charles E. Dana for the Fairmount Park Association, and Frank Miles Day, representing the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Each of the five chosen designs will receive a prize of $500. No member of the jury can compete, and the jury can not be compelled to recommend that any one of the five designs shall be taken by the General Committee. If the jury shall agree on one of the five and recommend it, the General Committee is to accept it, even though the opinion of the Committee conflict with the jury's choice.

***

Sir Joshua Reynolds received about £140 for his famous portrait of the Duchess of Rutland. It was engraved by Valentine Green, and six years ago a print in the first state brought £190. So violent is the competition among print collectors, however, that these first-state prints are worth £1,000 to-day.

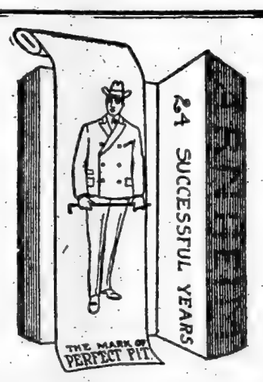

The record of our 24 years of experience is before you.

Our Remnant Sale, which closes on Saturday noon, is a great benefit to all who take advantage of it. It does us good also, as it keeps our staff of cutters and tailors employed, at the same time using up all remnants that are returned from our agents; we make a uniform price of, suit to order, $15.00, formerly from $20.00 to $40.00; coat and vest, $11.00, formerly from $15.00 to $30.00; trousers, $4.00, formerly $5.00 to $10.00.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Mrs. Ebert Attaches Husband's Money.

Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment for $1,750 against Ludwig Ebert in favor of his wife, Dorothy Ebert, for money which she claims belongs to her which he deposited in his name. It was stated that he was arrested on the 12th inst. on board a vessel bound for Germany, but was discharged by the court on Friday. The Sheriff served the attachment on the property clerk at Police Headquarters, who, it is said, has $1,900 cash and $1,500 drafts belonging to Mr. Ebert.

Receiver for Umbrella Manufacturer.

Judge Steckler of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis A. Jaffer receiver of the assets of the firm of Burrell & Corr, manufacturers of umbrellas at 12 White Street, on the application of A. A. Joseph, in a James J. Corr for a dissolution of the partnership. They have been in business together since 1888. In February last they leased a plant in Newark to manufacture fur hats in which the trade style of the Beaver Hat Company was used. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $3,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BERLIN, Zachariah K.—J. Meurer and another	$408
EDWARDS, William W.—F. H. Leggett and another	273
ENGEL, Martin—New York Evening Post, costs	499
FRIEDMAN, Rachel—I. Polakoff and another	7
HARFORD, Harry C.—J. M. Cohn and another	181
HALSEY, William A.—L. D. Garrett Company	2,514
HEYMAN, Amelia—Squire & Turnbull Company	781
MOMAUD, Reginal—F. J. Welton	123
PENDELTON, Allan—E. P. Sloane	1,012
POLLACK, David—W. T. Hookey	2,056
PAGE, J. Seaver—L. D. Garrett Company	1,338
PELL, Fred H.—Phoenix Lock Works	12
SING, Ah—A. Simon	120
STREAM, Joseph B.—C. H. Harris	82
SIMPSON, John B.—L. D. Garrett Company	3,770
SMITH, Frank G.—Burnett Company	373
SULLIVAN, John J.—J. V. Geraghty	125
WESSEL, Edward A.—F. H. Leggett and another	123
WATERBURY, Emma A.—J. Meurer	172

Confederate Association's Trouble.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment from Brooklyn against the Confederate Memorial Association, a Mississippi corporation, for $17,770 in favor of John N. Shaughnessy. It was granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation and was served on Charles W. and Peter Rouss.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:30 A. M.—14 East Ninth Street; James W. Putnam; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—Franklin Avenue and Main Street; Weaver Brothers; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—630 Eighth Avenue; Paul Matz; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—335 West One Hundred and Ninth Street; Emley Stoddard; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—240 Cherry Street; Sabina Bondrarnimin; damage, $50.

12:20 P. M.—933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; Robert Steward; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—75 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Hugh Reilly; damage, $50.

2:30 P. M.—Pier 33, North River; Carl Blackley; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—137 West One Hundred and First Street; George Tice; damage, $500.

4:30 P. M.—53 West Ninetieth Street; James Price; damage, $1,000.

4:38 P. M.—511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Gustave Steffens; damage, $25.

6:25 P. M.—135 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Benedict Beck; damage, $400.

7 P. M.—88 Forsythe Street; Max Freedman; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—United States Attorney General P. C. Knox, Washington, D. C; Vicomte G. de Villeneuve, Bargemont, Paris.

HOLLAND.—R. Stonewall Jackson, Middleborough, England; Dr. George Bean Johnston, Richmond, Va.

VICTORIA.—Garry E. Chambers, United States Army, Cortland, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Senator M. B. Scott, West Virginia; W. T. Clark, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Maxwell, Washington, D. C.; Senator John N. Steward, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MAJESTIC.—Judge W. R. Kelley, Chicago; R. J. Lennox, Montreal.

GRAND.—Major J. M. Kelley, United States Army.

EMPIRE.—B. Griswold, Boston; P. A. Bayles, Chicago; N. S. Guthrie, Buffalo; E. F. Schell, St. Louis; E. S. McCreary, Augusta, Ga.

MANHATTAN.—Edwin Rice, Jr., Boston; F. I. Winship, Providence, R

THE AQUARIUM'S ART GEMS

arvels of Form and Color in Fish Ignored by Artists.

ealth of Beauty in Things from the Sea That Astonish and Delight the Multitude.

The fish market where the scaly and her denizens of the water are laid out in ws to tempt our palates is a place that fers many an interesting sight. The apes and colors of fish are often beauti-l even in such conditions, but it is the e fish and frequently just those which e never brought to market as food which rprise and delight every one who is open impressions of beauty.

Many European markets have tanks with lt and fresh water in which one can see e food fishes in all their natural comeli-ess; they are brought from a distance tank cars and naturally commend them-lves to gourmets, because the more deli-te fleshed are sure to lose a great deal f their savor if they are not cooked soon fter being killed.

To realize the beauty of fish one must isit a great aquarium like that on the attery in Manhattan Borough. As one oins the crowds that form a never-ending rocession past the tanks, it is good to ear the exclamations of people who never efore have had a chance to visit such a lace. An entirely new horizon has opened efore them.

"Great and wonderful is nature!" cries gayly clad woman as these marvels of he deep appear. Perhaps she has had her olor sense trained by poring over silks and atins, ribbons and hats, and here she uddenly discovers a number of "combina-ions" of colors never met with in all her xcursions into shops and millinery par-ors, but full of suggestion for those who re seeking novelties in dress.

"Did you ever see anything finer than hat?" asks a youth, nudging his comrade s they stop before an aquarium full of reamy white, silver-and-gold and solid olden carp from China, which go by the ame of goldfish, though the original stock s olive green, and though black and other arieties exist. Like so many other things riginal in China, it is certainly a mag-ificent sight when a number of big speci-nens of this carp are brought together in narrow space. They are like the grand olid-color porcelains of the Middle Flow-ry Kingdom, for they also are the product f man's cleverness, working on materials urnished by nature.

OBJECT LESSON FOR THE STUDENT.

The insatiable pleasure that children and rown folks take in watching the fish dis-ort themselves at the Aquarium is war-ant for the existence of the present Fish Zoo at the Battery, and should encourage the establishment of branches in the other oroughs—Brooklyn, Bronx, and Richmond. Mere pictures in books, even exquisitely colored pictures, can never take the place of the live creature. It is only when the child and that larger child the man or wo-man sees the living thing that it impresses itself on the mind indelibly; then indeed the study of natural history in books is fruitful; for memeory brings back the creature itself and that recollection forms the peg on which the lesson or the written account will securely hang. But the Aqua-rium is also a place for the art student and the worker in the arts and crafts. It is the substitute for those direct studies from nature on land and sea which few artists or artisans can compass. It is a living mu-seum containing fragments of the marvel-ous world below the waves, torn away, it is true, from their natural setting, but even so important enough to hold the attention of artist or amateur.

An example of beauty in one of our com-monest food fish is the scup, scuppaug or porgy, as it is called, after its old redskin name at different points on our Atlantic seaboard. In life it is a charming combi-nation of color and shape, though one would scarcely suspect it when the horns of the wandering fish vendor is heard in the land and the cart heaves in sight filled with endless dull-colored "porgies."

It is of the porgy seller and the boy in the window that the classic but unbeautiful dialogue is told:

"Toot, toot, toot! Nice little boy, does your mamma want any porgies this morn-ing?"

"No, Sir; thank you."

"Then come down here and I'll kick yer in the neck!"

Far more beautiful than this handsome fish is the crevalle, or cavally, belonging to the horse mackerels, which swims or rath-er darts in shoals close together, and by the elegance of its proportions as well as its alert action holds the attention. The slen-der attachment of its broad, nervous tail to its body is particularly fine. But the mack-erels are generally beautiful in shape, formed like arrows to cleave the water and strike their prey. They are much more beautiful, for instance, than the fresh water pickerel, which when young is a far from ugly fish.

A river fish that has earned far more fame for beauty than it deserves is the trout, probably owing to its well-deserved popularity with anglers as a game fish, not to speak of its toothsomeness when prepared quickly for the table. Neither in shape nor in coloring can it compare with twenty fish from salt water. The rainbow trout is charming in color, though not fine in outline, and the white fish is a hand-some, distinguished looking fish, almost as good to look at as to eat.

But if the ocean beats the river and lake in the beauty of its finny herds it is on the other hand the place for the monstrous and hideous. The sea robin that exasper-ates the local fisherman by walking on its leg-like fins along the bottom and gobbling up the bait; the toad fish that disgusts him by giving a loud croak as it flops on the flooring of the boat, are dispatched without mercy because they are so hide-ous. The cowfish and the porcupine fish of the West Indies are marvels of ugliness. The orange filefish is awkward and worse. More curious than beautiful are the groupers which lie close packed together on the bottom, their spots making them look like masses of brown rock with quartz or whitish coral bands; but there are other kinds in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico which have beautiful tones in fins and elsewhere. The trunkfish is sure to excite the visitor by its singlar outline, less like a trunk than a Gladstone bag with broader bottom than top, by its prominent eyes, ever shifting about, and its rather help-less motion through the water. A kind of grouper called hind looks for all the world like an old spotted liver.

THE GORGEOUS SPECIMENS.

Of course, the angelfish, with its shift-ing azure notes and delicately colored fins waving like wings; the Princess Rockfish, spotted like the pard, sometimes suffused as to back and face with a reddish hue and always finely tinged as to fins and tail with pale yellow; the yellowtail of elegant shape and charming, discreet col-oration; moonfish most strange in out-line, but silvery and flat like an old-time polished sixpence! the triggerfish, with its changing blushes of indigo and orange; the red snapper for its general color and shape; the ladyfish, with rich combination of orange and dark blue; the blue and red fin parrotfish; the white and the deep indigo blue varieties of the surgeon fish with its ivory-colored quills near the tail, keep the crowds in a state of wonder through the seemingly endless variety of their colors and the boldness of their com-binations. Many of these Southern fish and some of ours are almost as gifted as the chameleon in their power to change the note of coloration according to their surroundings, perhaps according to their will; for stupid as the fish seems to us in certain lines, it appears capable of thought, and possibly of memory.

While the actions of creatures in cap-tivity may be deceptive it is still possible to detect broad distinctions between slug-gish and swift fish, dull and sportive fish. We have only to look at the Cavally and then at the big carp to realize the differ-ence. There are the catfish and suckers and eels, the groupers and morays among the dullards. The sturgeon in one of the large pools seems contented enough, and perhaps one wastes sympathy on this par-ticular head of "Albany beef" on seeing so large a creature confined to so small a pond. It seems to be a dull, porcine rather than bovine fish, arranged to root up the bottom with its snout and built to inhabit the oozy depths. And yet it is exactly this heavy mail-clad and seemingly un-aspiring fish that leaps far from the water on moonlight nights without any given reason for its acrobatic feat.

When we see the flying fish whirring from wave to wave, or performing down the wind one of its longest aerial stunts, we know that it is not in the air for its health or pleasure, but flees and flies, un-like the wicked, because some one doth pursue. But what enemy can the sturgeon have to drive his bulk out from the dark depths into the moonlight? The sturgeon is the last of a great family of fishes once swarming the seas in dim geological times; perhaps he knows he is dying out and wants to see all of the world he can before he goes. Or may be there was a time when the water held enemies which could tackle even such a bulk as his, and he learned then and has never forgotten the art of getting out of the way for a moment as the monster passed. At the present time the leap in the air seems strangely out of place in one built like him.

The Japanese, who eat more kinds of fish prepared in more kinds of ways than any other people with whom we are acquainted, have used the fish in the arts in their usual clever fashion. The great red Tai, which they eat raw as a relish as well as cooked for sustenance, is a splendid shape on their lacquers, in their bronzes and ivories and wood carvings. Fish are favo-rite decorations for Kakemono and screen, sword guard and Inro, pipe case and Netschuké. When we consider the number of our fishes, then beauty in color and form, and the important position they hold as a foodstuff, it is surprising how little our artists and decorators employ them, either directly for realistic purposes, or in conventional forms. Were we to have a Naval Arch in New York, ten to one our architects and sculptors would not go be-yond a timid use of the conventional dol-phin established by the Greeks and the men of the Renaissance.

Our artisans have not learned to use the scales of certain fish shells for decora-tive purposes, although barbarous people in Africa and Oceanica know how to use them with a natural sense for color and form that delights the lover of the beautiful. The jellyfish and anemonies, the starfish and sea urchins of our coasts offer the most beautiful designs and colors in vain. This great treasury of artistic wealth should not lie neglected; there is no excuse for our artists and artisans to ignore it, when so much of it has been collected and brought to their very studio doors.

THREE SOLDIERS SURPRISED.

Floored by Supposed Farmer, They Found, on Recovering, Pugilist Corbett's Card Pinned to Their Coats.

When three Willets Point soldiers "came to" on the roadway on Friday and found the card of James J. Corbett pinned on each of their coats they realized that they had been "up against the real thing."

Corbett lives in retirement on a small farm in Bayside, and spends considerable of his time in tending to his garden. On Friday he was driving alongthe road, clad in blue jean overalls and an old farmer's hat. He noticed three soldiers coming along the road toward him, but paid no particular attention to them. The soldiers did not know that the supposed "farmer" was Corbett, and as they passed made insult-ing remarks about him.

Corbett overheard the remarks, and made up his mind that an apology was due to him. He tied his horse to a tree on the roadside, and then started up the road af-ter the soldiers. He overtook them before they had gone far, and then asked them why they had made use of such language to him. For answer one of the soldiers struck Corbett a stinging blow on the face. Corbett squared off at the fellow, and then a real fight was on, but it was very brief. He landed the fellow flat on the road with one punch. Then it was that the other two soldiers started in to "do" the pugi-list. He struck out with both fists, and the other two also measured their length on the roadway.

When the men recovered and saw the cards they looked at one another in amaze-ment, and, after limping back to Willets Point, told the men in the barracks how they "did" James J. Corbett.

GIRL ABLAZE FLED WITH BABY.

Both Badly Burned by Explosion of Oil, and Another Child Scorched.

Baby Rachael Ventramin and her nine-teen-year-old sister, Sabina, are at Gouver-neur Hospital in a dangerous condition from burns received yesterday as the result of an explosion of a can of kerosene with which the girl sought to hurry along the kitchen fire in their home in a tenement at the rear of 240 Cherry Street. Both the baby and the older girl received severe burns about the face, arms, and chest, and it is feared that the little one cannot sur-vive.

A third victim of the explosion was Ju-lius Ventramin, their brother, aged five years, who was burned about the shoulders.

The flames from the stove set fire to the oil, and immediately the room was filled with flames. Sabina was completely en-veloped, but she turned and picked up from a mattress on the floor of the kitchen the crying baby. With it in her arms she ran out into the hall, where Mrs. Sarah Leno-witz, the landlady, and her daughter, Mrs. Bella Luckman, met her. Mrs. Lenowitz grabbed the baby and carried it out, and Mrs. Luckman threw a table cover over the burning girl in an effort to suffocate the flames. The little boy, Julius, followed them on the run, his shirt afire. Mrs. Luckman tore the garment from his body, burning her hands severely, but preventing serious injury to the little fellow.

The fire was confined to the apartments of the Ventramin family, and the damage will not exceed $100.

AMENITIES OF CITY PEDESTRIANS.

Louis Windmuller in The Review of Reviews.

No corporal exercise is better adapted to promote health, none more reluctantly practiced, than walking. Americans will patiently suffer the indignities that public vehicles inflict rather than move their feet. They use cars which are close in Winter, draughty in Summer, to bring them from airless workshops, where they have passed their day, to spend the night in unventi-lative homes. Ask for directions in any city and you are carefully told what trolley will convey you. When you inquire how to reach your destination afoot, the same courteous stranger is apt to leave you without reply, but with a suggestive shrug of his shoulders; the man who persists in walking where he can ride is considered a fool.

The tortures endured by frequenters of the trolleys of cities during "rush" hours are excruciating; many passengers could lessen by their absence the pressure, if they would walk all reasonable distances. They rather permit insolent conductors to elbow and jostle them in a crowded car which jerks at every stop and turn with such violence that hapless strappers are huddled together, or thrown on the knees of compressed sitters, while they must listen to the familiar ejaculations: "Move forward," "Step lively," and "Fares." The pedestrian, independent of motors, strides over comfortable sidewalks and looks with complacent pity on the often slowly pass-ing victims of their indolence.

The distress, apprehension, inconvenience, and danger of Asthma can all be overcome by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT if administered according to directions.—Adv.

FIRE CHIEF RYAN'S TRIAL

Testimony as to Character of Material Used in Repair Shop.

Foreman Hass of the Harnessmakers Tells of Work Done for Scannell and Croker as Individuals "in My Judgment."

The trial of Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus Patrick F. Ryan was continued yesterday at Fire Headquarters. As was the case on Friday, no positive evi-dence was given that work done in the repair shops and charged to Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker was for them as private individuals, and not necessary to them in the exercise of their official functions. Much of the testimony was te-dious, and this was recognized by Com-missioner Sturgis, who cracked a joke at his own expense with the remark:

"I may as well lighten up the solemnity of these proceedings."

Mr. Sturgis said this after admitting that he had had harness made for him at the repair shops, a transaction which he con-sidered unnecessary to explain, as he was not yet on trial.

The first testimony was given by the wheelwright, W. H. Mesick, who was on the stand on Friday. He said that the clerical force at the repair shops was ade-quate. Cross-examined by Mr. McCurdy, Ryan's counsel, he could not say whether a victoria which figured in the specifica-tion as having been repaired was sold and the money turned into the relief fund or if one of the vehicles mentioned in the complaint is not now in the official use of Commissioner Sturgis. He did know that Mr. Sturgis's harness was under repair at the shop. Mesick could not identify an exhibit of inferior wood as having been purchased by the department since 1897; it might have been in use more than two months. Invited to go to the exhibits and select a piece of timber bought for the de-partment since Jan. 1, 1898, he returned with a piece of an engine pole and said he was sure that it had been bought within that time. Pressed on this point, he said he was "morally certain."

"I do not," said Mr. McCurdy, "want to know anything about your morals. Will you swear to it?"

"I will not."

The witness upset the insinuation that evidence against Chief Ryan had been burned up by admitting that it was the custom at the shops to so destroy broken timber removed from apparatus. He failed to identify several exhibits produced by counsel for the defense.

Questioned in regard to the character of work done in the shops for Commissioners and the privileges of officials in this re-gard, Mr. Mesick said that such work re-ceived more attention than that for bat-talion chiefs. Mr. Sturgis interposed:

"The Commissioner and the former Com-missioners are not on trial here."

"I don't know about that," retorted Mr. McCurdy. "The point seems to have been made that any shop work done for the Commissioner was baneful. You are try-ing the Chief, but under the rules he was bound to do what the Commissioner direct-ed."

"That," replied Mr. Sturgis, "is not quite true. Many things might be ordered to be done which subordinates ought not to have performed."

Stephen Bridge, another shop wheel-wright, came as an expert in timber and said that under the direction of Chief Ryan he inspected material that came to the re-pair shops and rejected stuff that was infe-rior. On one occasion he rejected half of a lot of 1,500 felloes. Chief Ryan ordered a reinspection, and only 27 were thrown out, but kept by order of the Chief on the plea that they were surplus stock. The wit-ness looked over the exhibits and said that some of the wood would not grade third quality. The rest of his testimony was in relation to overtime and emergency work. He had known of emergency work being stopped and resumed after two or three weeks. He admitted that it was at present difficult to get good timber.

Battalion Chief Eugene F. Terpeny testi-fied that at the Polo Grounds he found six-teen lengths of rubber hose, six lengths of canvas hose, and two nozzles which be-longed to the Fire Department. He was informed that the property came to the Polo Grounds prior to 1900. Mr. McCurdy con-tended by his questions that public service had been done by this transaction because of the combustible nature of the buildings and stands on the grounds. The Chief said that hotels, theatres, and other public re-sorts were required to have their own fire apparatus.

After recess John Wanner, another repair shop wheelwright, gave expert testimony. He said that the woods used, ash, oak, and hickory, were of poor quality, and that he often complained to the foreman on this score. He was told to mind his own busi-ness and use the wood as he found it.

James J. Carey, a carriage painter in the shops, told at length of painting and varnishing work done on the carriages and wagons mentioned in the specifications. He had "understood" that overtime work out-side of these was devised to consume unex-pended appropriations.

"How many vehicles," asked Mr. Mc-Curdy, "did Commissioner Scannell present to the department?"

"I don't know."

"He gave it a brougham, didn't he?"

"I believe so."

Finally Carey said that he could not tell whether the vehicles he worked on be-longed to the department or not.

John M. Hass, foreman of harness mak-ers at the shops, testified at length in re-gard to work done for Commissioner Scan-nell and Chief Croker, as individuals "in my judgment." This included several sets of harness and a dog muzzle and collar for Mr. Scannell, and a dog leader and harness for Chief Croker. He had remarked in re-gard to Mr. Scannell:

"For God's sake, will he ever get enough?"

And about an order for harness from Chief Croker:

"He's a —— fool to at this time order a set of harness of this kind."

He referred to a set of cob harness which he admitted might have been used in the service of the department. The Scannell harness was equipped with the Commis-sioner's monogram in gilt and silver ro-settes, and Chief Ryan admitted that the Commissioner was "a fancy fellow."

Hass found an opportunity to clear Chief Ryan of a covert accusation of having mu-tilated the books of the repair shops, and explained satisfactorily that it was he who tore out several leaves from an old account book, which happened to contain a Scan-nell account, to make memoranda of car-fare expenses.

DID NOT RETURN FOR BUNDLE.

Left with a Boy by a Stranger, It Was Found to Contain Wearing Apparel.

William Reinbeck, a thirteen-year-old boy of 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was standing on the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon, when a man approached carrying a heavy bundle. The man asked the lad to mind it for a few minutes while he went to make a short visit. The boy watched the bundle for more than an hour, and as the man did not return he notified a policeman.

The bundle was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where it was found to contain $200 worth of women's wearing apparel and seven ten-yard pieces of dress goods. The police are trying to find out whether there has been a robbery in Harlem.

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Heretofore $12.90 to 23.50

West Twenty-third Street

FIRE UNDERWRITERS ATTACK STEWART

W. A. Anderson Says Metal-Covered Wood Not Fire-Proof.

If Proposed Ordinance Is Passed, He Declares, Insurance Rates Could Not Be Settled—R. G. Dun Also Talks.

The Board of Fire Underwriters of New York, represented by William A. Anderson, Superintendent of their Survey Bureau, outlined their policy against the Building Department yesterday. Mr. Anderson took a decided stand against Superintendent Stewart of the Building Department in the supervision of buildings in course of con-struction. He said that as long as the Building Department inspections are man-aged as at the present time, insurance rates would never be settled, and no insur-ance company would know what minimum or maximum of fire danger to place on a building.

"At the present time," said Mr. Ander-son, "I do not know whether a building is fire-proof or not, for no one can tell. When the architect draws plans for a building, an estimate is made for the amount of wood covered with metal or fire-proofed wood that is necessary. In a great many cases that I know of, when the contracts were let, the amount of fire-proof material was cut in half. It is a natural inference to think that the other half, which is not included in the contract, is not of fire-proof material.

"The Inspectors of the Building Depart-ment, therefore, are unable to tell whether the buildings are fire-proof or not. They cannot tell after the wood is in place whether it is fire-proof, as the woods look the same as common woods. There is only one way whereby this can be done.

"I am urging, in company with the other members of the board, on the Building De-partment, that samples of all woods be taken, the Inspector making a mark on the beams to show from where he has taken them. These should be thoroughly tested, and if satisfactory well and good. Besides this, the contractor furnishing the fire-proof woods should be compelled to give a sworn affidavit to the Building Depart-ment that he has furnished a certain amount. The architect drawing the plans for the building should also be compelled to give a sworn affidavit stating the num-ber of thousand feet required of the woods.

"There is one great trouble between the woods covered with metal and the ordinary fire-proofed woods. Supposing it was com-pulsory to have the sleepers and bucks of a building of wood covered with metal—that is what the new proposed ordinance would do—how on earth could that be done. It would be impossible.

"There are so many kinds of fire-proofed woods on the market that are inferior and really of but little use, that it is a hard question to settle. I know of fire-proofed woods that are practically useless. They, in many instances, are supposedly kiln-dried, but an order comes in for the wood to be fire-proofed before it is thoroughly kiln-dried, and it is rushed away to be used. In my experience woods treated by electric treatment are the nearest to fire-resistent theory. Wood covered with metal is not fire-proof, nor do I claim this for fire-proof wood. In fact, I do not think the former is even fire resistent, but I claim the electric treated wood certainly is."

Mr. Anderson was asked what position he would take in connection with the or-dinance before the Board of Aldermen to do away with fire-proof wood and substi-tute wood covered with metal in all build-ings over twelve stories high. He said:

"Fire Chief Croker and our board are of one opinion in this matter. We consider that it would be dangerous in the extreme to have the proposed ordinance pass, and we will do all we can to defeat it. The pe-tition which, I understand, is being circu-lated by architects against the passage of the amendment will find quick approval from us. When the matter comes up be-fore the Board of Aldermen I hope to be able to appear and speak against the prop-osition."

In connection with the ordinance to which Mr. Anderson referred, R. Dun Douglas, owner of the Dun Building, and head of the Dun Commercial Agency, was asked about the matter. He said he was decidedly op-posed to it, and expressed the desire that owners of large buildings who contemplate erecting more in the future might get up a second petition and oppose the ordinance. He said he did not believe it would ever prove beneficial to building interests. In speaking of the matter he said:

"Looking at the matter, aside from the safety point of view, in which all architects and builders and owners of large build-ings should stand together in opposition, I do not believe the appearance of wood covered with metal would prove sightly. In any offices I may have I want natural wood and no metal covered wood.

"This building (the Dun Building) has wood fireproofed by the electric processes throughout. If I was going to put up another building—and I hope to do so—I certainly would use it. We had a fire on the eighth floor of this building some time ago. Some Japanese screens were lying against the woodwork. They burned, as did a desk and other office furniture, but the fireproofed woods were only slightly charred.

"I shall be very sorry to see such an amendment as is proposed adopted, and certainly will do all I can to stop its passage."

ACCUSES FOSTER DAUGHTER.

Says She Signed a Deed, Thinking It a Will—Gets Temporary Injunction to Protect Her Home.

A story of alleged ingratitude on the part of an adopted daughter was told before Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City yesterday, when Hammond Hamilton, a lawyer, obtained a temporary injunction restraining Charles Rohlf of West Hoboken from further tearing down the houses at 729 and 731 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken. The property is alleged to be-long to Mrs. Velle Deveau, whose lawyer, Mr. Hamilton, claims that they were ob-tained from her by fraud by her foster daughter, Mrs. Ernest Parmentier of Union Hill.

Thirty-two years ago Mrs. Deveau and her husband adopted Celeste Renaud, the daughter of friends of theirs, by whom, it is alleged, the child, then thirteen months old, had been deserted. Celeste was edu-cated in France, and after her education had been completed returned to this coun-try and was married to Ernest Parmentier, although her foster mother, who was now a widow, opposed the match. A reconcilia-tion was effected, however, and in course of time Mrs. Deveau decided to will her property to her foster daughter's children. Then there was more trouble. Mrs. Deveau alleges that she was tricked into signing a document deeding her property to Mrs. Parmentier, when she thought that she was merely signing a will, leaving the houses to her foster daughter's children. She says that Mrs. Parmentier attended to the whole matter and deceived both her and the law-yer who drew up the papers.

The lawyer does not speak French, and Mrs. Deveau knows hardly any English, and as Mrs. Parmentier, as alleged, acted as interpreter, Mrs. Parmentier, it is claimed, subsequently sold the property to Rohlf, who began to demolish the houses, intending to erect others.

Mrs. Deveau lived in one of the houses, and, being without means, was in danger of becoming homeless, but another tenant, Alphonse Papen, who understood the con-dition of affairs, stood by her. Papen patched up a part of the house in which she lived, and by means of canvas and old timbers managed to keep a roof over the old woman's head. Mrs. Deveau is seventy-six years old.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson granted a tem-porary injunction, and a hearing will be held on Sept. 2.

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Invasion and Brief Reign of a Coney Island "Barker."

Court Officers Shocked by Slot Machine Man Who Actually Had a Permit —"Rest Salve for Tired Shoes" Dealt In.

The Criminal Court Building was one of the liveliest and merriest places in town for a time yesterday. Its corridors rivaled the sprightly precincts of Coney Island with a fine assortment of ornate nickel-in-the-slot machines, while at intervals could be heard the soothing tones of the Summer "barker," imploring the passing public to "Come one, come all, weigh yourselves; get the weight of your wives and babies; weigh the little ones, only a cent, a penny each; come on, come on now."

Lawyers and court attendants halted in their wild flights from one courtroom to another, rubbed their eyes, and wondered whether they were or were not being swept by ocena breezes. The general public was surprised for about as long as any New York crowd ever is surprised at anything, and then got weighed in large numbers, while the gentle barker, with insinuating tone and imploring gesture, urged all man-kind to ascertain its avoirdupois. Every-body seemed to take on a sprightlier step in this usually grim old Hall of Misery, and men looked about them to see if the music would not start up somewhere.

The innovation was inaugurated early in the morning, when a wagon loaded down with a dozen or so of bright new weighing machines backed up at the door of the Criminal Court Building and men began unloading the machines and carrying them inside.

"Hey, w'ateryedoin' there?" shouted a Court House policeman. "Take them things away! What de think this is? Lit-tle Coney Island?"

One of the men in the wagon quietly drew a paper signed by Superintendent of Public Buildings William Walker. "S'all right, I s'pose," said the policeman, back-ing off. "That's a permit, all right," and the unloading proceeded. The machines were advantageously distributed about the corridors, much to the surprise and indig-nation of court officers who have an eye for the proprieties. One was put in the ro-tunda, facing the main entrance, and others were put in corridors near Judges' cham-bers and jury rooms. Then the barker started his gentle flow of rhetoric. While he gathered the crowd, a bootblack was busily engaged erecting a highly ornate stand on the great front stairs of the build-ing. The boot-cleaning establishment was unusually embellished with various many-colored placards setting forth the prices and advantages of "crystal glasses," "liquid washes for dirty boots," "rest salve for tired shoes," "extra shines," &c.

"Well, what next?" ejaculated a police-man, as he made a dash for the shoe ren-ovator. But the latter was also armed with a paper bearing Mr. Walker's sig-nature, and the policeman withdrew.

By this time crowds were roaming about the building, testing the slot machines, get-ting shoe shines, and keeping a lookout for such things as fortune telling booths, lung testing machines, and other Coney Island devices. At last a man went to Borough President Cantor's office to find why the Criminal Court Building was be-ing fitted up as a pleasure resort. Mr. Cantor was out of town, but his right-hand man, George W. Blake, was in the office. He was astonished, and sent for Mr. Walk-er at once.

"Why, I simply gave a man permission to put a new kind of machine in the base-ment of the building. He said he merely wanted to test it," said Mr. Walker bland-ly to Mr. Blake, who ordered the things re-moved from the Court House instantly, and yesterday afternoon it was once again the dismal old place that criminal court buildings normally are.

East Side Tailors' Strikes Settled.

The strikes of the east side tailors, in-cluding coat tailors, trousers makers, knee-breeches makers, and others, which have been in progress for nearly two months, and affected about 30,000 workers, have been all settled according to a report made by the Garment Workers' Trade Council yesterday. Those who have not already re-turned to work will do so to-morrow, and a meeting will be held some time this week to formally declare the strikes off. Some of the strikers gained all their demands, but most of them compromised them.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services named.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West Fifty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Dr. Morse; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, Forty-second Street, west of Broad-way.—The Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street.—Services at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 337 East Seventeenth Street.—The Rev. John V. Moore; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue near Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, 10:45; the Rev. Howard V. Ross, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, Sixty-first Street near Third Ave-nue.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow, 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE, corner Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Albert Swift of London; 11 and 4:30.
OLD FIRST, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy, 11.
SPRING STREET.—The Rev. Roswell H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, corner Eleventh Street.—11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant; 11 and 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and Seventy-first Street.—The Rev. A. S. Cropsey, S. T. D., 11.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, corner Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Dr. W. S. Swanson of Glasgow, Scotland; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, corner Seventh Street.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, corner Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. William E. Strong, 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"GLAD TIDINGS" TENT, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—4 and 8 P. M.
MERRITT BUILDING, Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8 P. M.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following programmes of music will be rendered in the public parks at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

CENTRAL PARK MALL.

(Seventh Regiment Band, George L. Hum-phrey, bandmaster.)

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. Processional March "Silver Trumpets" . . . Viviani
2. Overture, "Leonora No. 2" . . . . . Beethoven
3. Largo . . . . . Handel
4. Selection, "Lohengrin" . . . . . Wagner
5. Cornet solo, Cavatina from "Robert La Diable" . . . . . Meyerbeer
Mr. Charles W. Smith.
6. Serenade, "Rocco" . . . . . Meyer Helmund
Arranged by Herman Dutschke.
7. Intermezzo, "Whispering Flowers" . . . . Bion
8. Fantasia, "Reminiscences of Bellini" . . . . Godfrey
9. Menuet, Opus 14 . . . . . Paderewski
10. Chorus from "The Creation" . . . . . Hayden
Doxology.

CLAREMONT PARK.

(Friedgen's Band; George Friedgen, band-master.)

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Victory" . . . . . Bion
2. Overture, "Peter Schmoll" . . . . . Weber
3. Operatic selection, "The Idol's Eye" . . . . Herbert
4. Cornet solo, grand fantasia, "Dreams of Love" . . . . . Hoch
August Beringer.
5. Valse, Espagnole, "La Serenade" . . . . Metra
PART II.
6. Grand concert overture . . . . . Bohner-Friedgen
7. Medley selection, "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" . . . . Stromberg
8. Humoresque, "The Darkies' Jubilee" . . . . Turner
9. Waltz, "An Autumn Bud" . . . . . Lesser
10. Finale, "The Stars and Stripes Forever" . . . . . Sousa
"Home, Sweet Home."

BRONX PARK.

(Hager's American Military Band; F. W. Hager, Director.)

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "New England's Finest" . . . . Clarke
2. Overture, "Zampa" . . . . . Harold
3. "Dance of the Byrades" . . . . . Rubenstein
4. Medley of the Latest Songs . . . . . O'Hare
5. Trombone solo, "Leonore Polka" . . . . Zimmermann
Leo Zimmermann.
PART II.
6. Grand Fantaisia, "Flying Dutchman" . . . . Wagner
7. Characteristic, (a) "Passing the Cotton Fields" . . . . . Clarke
(b) March from "Beauty and the Beast"—"My Princess Zu Lu" . . . . Soloman
8. Valse, "Ambrosia" . . . . . Ringleben
9. "Yankee Doodle in Trouble" . . . . . Reeves
(With variations for each instrument.)
10. Hungarian Dances Nos. 1 and 2 . . . . Brahms

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

(Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band; James Pierce, bandmaster.)

PART I.

1. March, "The Conqueror" . . . . . Boehme
2. Overture, "Maritana" . . . . . Wallace
3. Descriptive, "A Trip to Buffalo" . . . . Bendix
(In which the band exhibits its vocal accomplish-ments.)
4. Cornet solo, "Ione" . . . . . Styles
PART II.
5. Waltzes, "Dolly Varden" . . . . . H. Clarke
6. Medley Overture, "Head Liner" . . . . Mackie
7. Grand Ensemble, "Fatal Letter" . . . . Butler
8. Selection, "The Chaperons" . . . . . Witmark
9. Overture, "Stradella" . . . . . Pletow
10. Finale, "American March" . . . . Oscar Snyder
(New English march dedicated to America.)

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
August 17, 1902

M'MILLAN'S BENEFACTIONS

Late Senator Delighted in Starting Young Men in Life.

Generosity to Employes—Had Finally Shifted Business Cares to Son's Shoulders When Death Came.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—"There is no man of my acquaintance," said a newspaper correspondent in discussing the death of the late Senator McMillan, "by whose death I would have suffered a greater personal loss than by that of Senator McMillan. In twenty years' acquaintance with public men I can recall no one whose life I consider more of a pattern than his. Starting in life in humble circumstances, he accumulated great wealth, amounting, probably, to $10,000,000, and, although I knew him from boyhood, I never knew of him injuring any man. He was large-hearted and judiciously generous. It was his habit when persons approached him for aid in various enterprises to take a day or two to consider the question, and on their return it was 'yes' or 'no,' more frequently yes than no. He showed me one time a list of at least 150 young men in Detroit whom he had started in life by advancing from $1,000 to $10,000. Few of them ever paid him back, perhaps, but he used to say, 'What do I care? I have $10,000,000, and if only one out of ten young men whom I start in life proves worthy I consider myself repaid.'

"Any young man who entered Senator McMillan's offices and displayed ability was bound to succeed. I know a young man who entered there twenty-five years ago as an ordinary clerk, and now is worth $250,000. Senator McMillan appreciated his ability, and every once in a while when he had a mortgage or debt which it was some trouble to collect, and which he thought might not be paid, he turned it over to this young man on a 50 per cent. commission.

"Senator McMillan had the finest set of offices I ever was in. Everything there is comfortable almost to the point of luxury. Frequently the Senator would enter his office in the morning and tapping a little bell on his desk would summon half a dozen or so of his young men to his office. 'I am about to inform you gentlemen that I have engaged to take a large block of stock in such and such a company,' he would say. 'The stock is now selling at about par, and I think it will go to 110 or 115. I don't want to specially recommend this stock to any of you young men, but if you should happen to have a few hundred dollars in bank I consider it a fairly good investment. It is now selling about par, but if you gentlemen would like any of it I could let you have some shares at 60 or 65.' Upon this, of course, every young man who was present would hustle around to collect all the money he could lay his hands on and invest it in the stock which the Senator recommended. Nothing would be heard further from him about the stock, perhaps, for a period of six months or a year, when he again would tap the little bell and, summoning the boys, would say: 'Sometime ago I advised you young men if you had any money to invest in stock in the so and so company that I thought it was a safe investment. You got the stock at 65. It is now selling at 197, and if any of you young men have any stock to sell I would be glad to take it at that figure. But I think very likely it will go to 250.'

"Twenty-five years ago Senator McMillan went to his brother, William McMillan, who then was keeping a small hardware store, selling principaly stoves. 'William,' said the Senator, 'selling stoves is no business for you. You can't make anything in this trade. Now, I have decided to establish a branch of my car company in St. Louis, and I want you to go there as my Superintendent.' William McMillan died in the early part of this year. You never heard of him, I never heard of him, yet the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, who is from St. Louis, told me that William McMillan was one of the best and most highly respected citizens of St. Louis.

"Five years before his death Senator McMillan started in systematically to give away his money. He wanted to give it away wisely and superintend the distribution during his lifetime. He provided his son, who lives in Europe, and his grandchild with all the money he thought they would ever be likely to need, and continued to give away large sums up to his death—how much no one knows, for he did not like to tell anything about it. Yet he died leaving a vast fortune.

"Senator McMillan, being Chairman of the District Committee of the Senate, considered that it was not proper for him to invest in District real estate, which might advance in value by reason of improvements made by the Government. Consequently, the only piece of property he owned was the house in which he lived.

"The wealth accumulated by the late Senator was made by the hardest kind of honest work, but after he started it seemed that everything he touched turned to money. 'I have been very fortunate,' he said to me just after Congress adjourned. 'I seem instinctively to know whether an investment is going to turn out well or not. People come to me with propositions, wanting me to invest $10,000, $50,000, or $100,000. I look at one and say, "Yes, this will do. I will go into this." I look at another and say, "No, I don't want any of that." The one I go into turns out a success and I make 50, 100, or 200 per cent. on my money. Something is wrong with the one I don't go into, and it fails, but I don't lose anything. It is very simple.'

"Twenty-five years ago Senator McMillan worked at his office from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Before he left Washington for the last time he said to me, 'I am now sixty-four years of age. I have settled my family in life. I have placed all the burdens of my business cares on my son William. I propose for the remainder of my life to be free from business cares.' Two weeks later he was dead. On that same occasion he told me that golf was his great recreation. 'I consider that golf is the greatest thing in the world for me,' he said. 'It has undoubtedly prolonged my life,' and yet it was golf that killed him. I asked him about the course over the links at his Summer home. He said, 'It is a very good course, and not especially hard except there is one long hill. Some of the players complain that they get out of breath when they climb that hill, but I have never found any difficulty in that respect.' Yet in less than a fortnight the Senator climbed that self-same hill and died. He did not know he had heart disease.

"As I said, when Senator McMillan started in life he worked from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. He was founding a great business. His son William has succeeded him. He is continuing a great business. The changed conditions of the times is illustrated well by the difference between the methods of the father and the son. Young McMillan steams to the wharf in his beautiful yacht and reaches his office at 9:30 or 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon his business is out of the way, his yacht is announced, and he steams off to his Summer home to play golf or indulge in other recreations. He is the executive head of a great business and only the larger matters come before him. All the details are attended to by well-paid and competent subordinates. It is a forcible example of the modern trend of business.

"The Governor of Michigan is in a peculiar position. He wants to be Senator, but, of course, cannot appoint himself, and the Constitution prohibits him being a candidate for the Senate while he is Governor. As Governor he might land the Senatorship, but he cannot take it, and if he should resign the Governorship he would lose the influence which he otherwise might exert to land the Senatorship. I hope young McMillan will be appointed, for he is his father over again."

APPOINTMENTS BY VATICAN.

Mgr. Guidi Not to Go to Manila—Falconio for Washington.

ROME, Aug. 16.—It was said to-day that the Vatican's idea of appointing Mgr. Guidi of the office of Cardinal Rompolle, the Papal Secretary of State, to be Apostolic Delegate at Manila has been abandoned because he does not know sufficient English to be sent there, and that he will be sent as Apostolic Delegate to India instead.

As to Mgs. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, whose possible appointment as Apostolic Delegate at Manila has been rumored, the Vatican denies that his name has ever been considered in connection with the Manila post, where, it is pointed out, the conditions demand a thorough man of business, speaking fluently English and Spanish, of unquestioned impartiality, and withal persona grata at Washington.

It seems probable now that Mgr. Merry Del Val, who was to have represented the Pope at King Edward's postponed coronation, will be appointed Papal Nuncio at Vienna, while Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate in Canada, may ultimately be transferred from Canada to Washington.

GREAT LAKE SHIPPING DEAL.

It Is Stated an Offer Was Made for the American Company's Stock by J. P. Morgan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A report to-day says:

A definite offer has been made for the stock of the American Shipbuilding Company, and the Directors are considering the matter. Their reply will be given the first of next month, when they meet in special session. The man behind the deal is J. Pierpont Morgan.

The present transaction will strike at the control of the great lakes. The American Shipbuilding Company has its headquarters in Cleveland, owns construction yards, machine shops, and foundries in this city, Lorain, Detroit, and Wyandotte, Mich.; West Superior, and Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago and Buffalo. Its property is valued at $15,000,000, with an extra reserve fund of $3,000,000. It is doing an immense business.

It is said that the aim of the Eastern people is not only to get control of the American Shipbuilding Company's business, but eventually of that of other large concerns, so as to practically monopolize the entire business from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and undoubtedly in the end all the trade from ocean to ocean.

Two days ago representatives of the Eastern trust arrived in the city. The stocks of the American Shipbuilding Company took a jump. Thursday the common stock advanced from $49.25 to $54.25. It was known by those of the inner circles that a proposition was contemplated. It came yesterday.

The representatives of the Eastern trust came with the intention of buying, and made their offer to the American Shipbuilding Company. It was to buy all their stocks with a generous amount of extra for the good will. The price offered for the common stock was $100, and that for the preferred stock $150.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—W. L. Brown, President of the American Shipbuilding Company, when shown to-day the report that his company had received an offer to sell out to the J. Pierpont Morgan interests, replied: "This is the first I have heard of any such deal. There is nothing to the report of any offer directly or indirectly, for the control of the company. I think that covers the case."

WILL DISCHARGE EMPLOYES.

The International Harvester Company Expected to Make Reduction of Three-fourths of Field Force.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It is reported that following the International Harvester Company's declaration that economy in the manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery was the motive for effecting the $120,000,000 merger, several of the Chicago companies that make up the combine yesterday issued letters to their general agents throughout the country, ordering a reduction of about three-fourths of the total number of employes representing these companies in the field.

The other companies in the combine, it is also reported, are preparing to follow their example. Equally radical reductions in the office forces are being planned by all, it is said, for the near future. Ten thousand men in all are expected to lose their positions.

HURT IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mrs. J. H. Lindsley and Daughters of Whitehouse Thrown from Carriage.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Joseph H. Lindsley, a well-known society leader here, is confined to her home in a dangerous condition, as a result of a runaway accident. Her arm is broken, and it is feared that she is injured internally.

Mrs. Lindsley was driving last night from the railroad station with her daughters. The horse became frightened in some manner and bolted. The sudden jolt caused the breeching strap to give way and the wagon knocked against the animal's hind legs. The horse ran from one side of the road to the other, and the wagon was overturned, all its occupants being thrown to the ground. Mrs. Lindsley was the only one badly injured.

Secretary Moody Sees a "War Game."

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—Secretary of the Navy W. P. Moody to-day witnessed the working of a "war game" at the War College. In the afternoon, after seeing a sham battle by the apprentice boys, the Secretary left for his home, at Salem, Mass. He has devoted considerably more than a week to naval manoeuvres. It was expected that he would remain to see the evolutions of the North Atlantic Squadron, but this plan apparently has been abandoned. The Congressmen and Postmaster General Payne, who came here with Mr. Moody, also left to-day.

New Hawaiian Steamer Launched.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 16.—The steamship Texan, the last of three sister vessels built at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, this city, for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, was successfully launched this afternoon. The vessel's dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 464 feet 3 inches; molded beam, 57 feet; molded depth, 42 feet 6 inches. Her displacement will be 16,165 tons, and her carrying capacity is 11,000 tons.

Missing Boys Had Been Drowned.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 16.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Charles Haas and George Leiderthal, two Young Men's Christian Association boys, who five weeks ago went out upon Lake Ontario in a small canoe, was solved to-day, when Haas's body was washed up on shore near the outlet of Long Pond at Grand View Beach. Leiderthal's body has not yet been found. Their canoe evidently had been capsized.

SECRETARY SHAW TO SPEAK

Vermont Address Will Be Devoted to the Tariff.

It Is Expected that His Utterances Will Be the Keynote for Other Cabinet Ministers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Shaw will deliver a speech on Tuesday at Morrisville, Vt., his native town, at the request of the Republican Campaign Committee of that State. The speech is expected to be devoted almost exclusively to the tariff, and to take strong ground against any general revision of rates at the present session of Congress.

The Secretary left Washington Friday morning, and stopped at Oyster Bay, for the purpose of conversing with the President about the points of his speech.

It is generally understood that several members of the Cabinet will take part in the Fall campaign, at least to the extent of making a few speeches on National questions in which the attitude of the Administration will be explained. It is very probable the forthcoming speech of Secretary Shaw at the Vermont town, on Tuesday next will be the keynote to the utterances which Cabinet Ministers will put forth during the campaign, and that it will faithfully reflect the views of the President on the question of tariff revision.

Secretary Shaw will give emphatic approval of the declaration of the Iowa Republican platform on the tariff. He will declare that the Republican Party is not wedded to schedules, but that it will not enter upon a general devision because conditions may require that the rates in any one schedule, in whole or part, should be changed.

He believes the Iowa platform sets forth the views of the great bulk of Republicans on tariff revision, and expresses confidence that the Republican majority in Congress will not be induced to enter upon a movement that will threaten the great business interests, simply because the Democrats have started a campaign cry for revision.

"We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world," is the declaration of the Iowa platform, which Secretary Shaw will quote and approve.

With regard to the bill which Representative Babcock introduced in Congress providing for radical changes in the iron and steel schedule, Secretary Shaw will take the ground that there is no good reason for its passage, and that if passed it would fail to accomplish the object intended, which is the limit at once of the powers of the United States Steel Corporation to control prices.

He will direct attention to the fact that this great corporation is threatened with a very lively competition within the coming year, and that upon the completion of the steel plants now in course of construction, the United States Corporation will be confronted with a competitor armed with the most improved and modern machinery, and with a capacity to turn out as large a product as the trust. He believes the people of the country, and especially the farmers, have nothing to fear from the Steel Trust, and attention is directed to the fact that this corporation makes a full statement at stated periods of its business, which is given wide publicity, thus doing that which it is believed by the President and others will preclude any corporation or combination of capital from seriously deceiving any considerable number of the people.

The Secretary will also take strong ground against the demands made by the retail butchers at their recent National Convention held in this city for the abolition of duty on fresh meat and live cattle, and will contend that free admission of cattle from Mexico and South America would not remedy the evil complained of, while on the other hand it would seriously lessen the profits of the cattle raiser in Iowa and elsewhere in the country.

In this connection the Secretary will point out that the butchers have the same freedom and opportunity to purchase from the farmer as the packers have, and will declare that no Representative in Congress from a district in which are any agricultural interests will ever be so bold as to vote for a bill striking off the duties on fresh beef and live cattle.

CAUGHT IN A POLICY RAID.

Prisoners Taken by County Detectives in a Precinct Where a Tipster Is Alleged to Operate.

County Detective Reardon, assisted by County Detectives O'Shea and Platt, raided an alleged policy shop in the basement of 338 West Thirty-eighth Street on Friday night, and captured George Moore of 345 West Forty-ninth Street, and John Cooper, colored, of 228 West Forty-first Street. Moore was held in $1,000 for examination and Cooper in $1,000 for trial, by Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court yesterday morning.

"We found the man Moore acting as a picket in front of the alley which leads to the room where the game was operated," Detective Reardon told the Magistrate. "We placed him under arrest, but by the time we reached the basement an alarm had spread, for a third man fled, dropping a manifold book, and Cooper, who had not time to get away, we caught. Just as he was arrested he dropped a bundle of policy slips on the ground. On searching Moore we found a number of slips."

Reardon said after the prisoners were taken away that there had been considerable difficulty in making arrests in Capt. Foody's precinct, owing to an alleged "tipster" who warned the policy operators that the county detectives were in the precinct. "But this time we got to the game first," he said.

Actress Desired to Play Ping-Pong.

Helen Baker, who said that she played in "Du Barry" last season, and that she lived at 441 West Thirty-ninth Street, entered the office of the Post Graduate Hospital, Twentieth Street and First Avenue, yesterday afternoon and acted in such a peculiar manner that she was sent to Bellevue Hospital. She insisted that she wanted to play ping-pong. She was placed in the alcoholic ward. Miss Baker is twenty-six years of age. She wore a black taffeta silk waist with Japanese silk skirt and a picture hat.

Bodies Washed from Cemetery Recovered.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 16.—All the bodies washed away from Hillside Cemetery by the flood on Sunday evening have been recovered and reburied. A meeting was held last evening by the Board of Health and the Council to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of the disaster.

An Unauthorized Solicitor.

A woman named Collins, or Campbell, is soliciting funds for the fresh air work of the Frank Bottome Memorial. She is not authorized to do this, nor is she known to the King's Daughters' House, in Harlem. Mrs. George Moulton is the only authorized representative.

Frank B. Noyes Ill with Typhoid.

Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press, is ill with typhoid fever at Number Four, Lewis County, N. Y. Mr. Noyes has a physician and a trained nurse in attendance.

Horner's Furniture.

FALL - 1902

A MOST OPPORTUNE TIME for supplying your Furniture needs is offered at our establishment by reason of the important price reductions now in force in order to reduce stock to make room for incoming goods, and to close patterns which will not be reproduced.

Included in the reductions are Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suits, also hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture of every description, comprising Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, &c.

The opportunity of the year to buy High-class Furniture at such advantageous prices.

Purchases made now will be held for later delivery if desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

HELD FOR ROBBERY OF $28,000.

Man Who Shipped the Amount by Express, and Agent of the Company Both Arrested.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 16.—The agent of the American Express Company at Fordsville was robbed of $28,000 last night under peculiar circumstances. J. W. Boatner, who shipped the money to Fordsville, is under arrest at Irvington, and J. C. Schlitzbaum, the agent of the company, is being held at Falls of Rough.

Several days ago a man giving his name as J. W. Boatner of Memphis, Tenn., appeared at the office of the American Express Company at Deanefield, five miles from Fordsville, and wanted to express $30,000 to the latter point. Boatner took a receipt for it, and then the agent remembered that he was allowed to ship only $5,000 at one time, and made him take the cash back. Boatner kept the money until last night, when it was sent to Fordsville by express, where it arrived late last night.

The express agent, it is said, informed a number of people that the money had arrived. It was not put in bank, as Boatner sent word that he would be there early this morning. This morning Schlitzbaum turned up at Falls of Rough, ten miles away. He stated he was held up, robbed, and kidnapped during the night. He first decided to stay at the station all night, he says, but finally got nervous and started to the hotel, which is only one square away. Between the two places he was set upon and robbed of the money by three men.

The express people and the officers believe that the whole affair was a conspiracy to defraud the American Express Company out of $28,000.

RESCUED FROM BURNING HOUSE.

Brooklyn Policeman's Resourcefulness Saves Four Lives.

The resourcefulness of Policeman Hugh Meehan of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, saved four lives yesterday morning. Meehan discovered fire in Otto Schmidt's hat store at 494 Grand Street. It had gained a good headway, and was eating its way to the sleeping apartments on the third floor occupied by Andrew Schmidt, sixty years old, his wife Dora, fifty-nine years; Otto Schmidt, twenty-six years old, and Mamie Schmidt, twenty-two years old.

After sending in an alarm Meehan, finding the door of the house securely fastened, entered an adjoining house with William Mulholland of 118 Union Avenue, and climbed a ladder to a wooden awning. Reaching the first story they pulled up the ladder and, placing it against the wall, went to the top of the house. Another climb up the ladder was necessary to reach the roof of the burning building. Policeman Meehan forced open the scuttle with his club and descended to the third floor.

He found the four Schmidts affected by the smoke which filled the halls, and took them to the roof, whence they gained the roof of the house adjoining and passed down through the scuttle to safety.

The damage caused by the fire was placed at $1,000.

BANKER ANDREWS GUILTY.

Vice President of Wrecked Detroit Bank Convicted of Misapplying Funds.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—Frank C. Andrews, formerly Vice President of the wrecked City Savings Bank, this afternoon was found guilty of misapplying the funds of that institution after a trial that lasted four weeks. His attorney, Mr. Kirchner, at once notified the court that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, and a stay of proceedings for sixty days was granted.

"When the verdict was announced, Andrews turned pale. "It's a terror," he said, "and it is unjust. I never intended to cheat or defraud any one. God knows it."

Officer of Steamship Urd Accused.

Carl Cornilinsen, chief officer of the steamship Urd of the Munson Line, was arraigned before Acting Recorder Laverty in Hoboken yesterday, charged with being concerned in the theft of fifty-five bags of sugar, valued at $10 each. The Urd unloaded at Brooklyn and was afterward sent to a Hoboken dry dock for repairs. There the sugar was landed and placed on a truck, which was seized by detectives as it was being driven away. Cornilinsen protested his innocence, saying the sugar was merely the sweepings of the hold after the cargo was discharged. The case was adjourned until to-morrow at Cornilinsen's request.

Vicar General Sheppard's Denial.

The Rev. John S. Sheppard, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese, who has been in Quebec for some time, returned to his home in Jersey City, he being still rector of St. Michael's Church. He said there was no truth in the story that he was to succeed Bishop O'Connor in case the latter was transferred to New York to succeed Bishop Farley. He said he had heard nothing of the transfer of Bishop O'Connor, and, while it might be made, he had no expectation of becoming Bishop in his place.

Anderson in Contempt of Court.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday held that Gustav Anderson, an iron merchant at 447-449 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was guilty of contempt of court in failing to obey an order of the court to pay his wife, Irene S. Anderson, who is suing for a separation, $10 a week alimony and a counsel fee of $100. Robert J. Haire, counsel for Anderson, asked that the order and the warrant for his arrest be held over for a few days to enable his client to settle matters, and this was agreed to.

Father Crowley Ill in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Jeremiah Crowley, pastor of the Church of St. Ambrose, and one of the oldest and best-known Catholic priests in Brooklyn, is seriously ill in his residence adjoining the church, at Tompkins Avenue and Kosciusko Street. He is suffering from a complication of diseases, and his condition is causing his physicians much concern. He is nearly seventy years of age.

Le Boutillier Bros

White Waists

Women's White Lawn Waists, high neck and long sleeves, and low neck and short sleeves, elaborately trimmed with lace. Also, a line of White Etamine and Madras Waists,

$1.95

formerly sold at $3.98.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

ANXIOUS FOR HIS TRIAL.

Leonard, Prisoner in the Tombs Since April, Says Delay in His Case Is a Shame.

The friends and wife of William Leonard, a prisoner in the Tombs, are making an effort to have the District Attorney present his case to the Grand Jury. Leonard lived, with his wife, a bride of seven months, at 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. On the night of April 13 he, accompanied by his wife, attended a dance in the Harlem Lyceum, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue. There, it is alleged, Alfred Werner of 199 East One Hundred and Ninth Street insulted Leonard's wife, and Leonard struck Werner. The latter was taken home, and died there the next day, as the result, it was alleged, of Leonard's blow.

Leonard was arrested, remanded to the Coroner, and a few days later was arraigned before Coroner Jackson. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon asked for adjournment of the inquest, saying that he wanted the brain of the dead man examined by a pathologist, as he believed Werner died from natural causes.

When Leonard was rearraigned on May 22, the report of the pathologist was presented by Dr. O'Hanlon, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that "Werner came to his death from cerebral hemorrhage, endocarditis, congestion of the lungs, pulmonary oedema, congestion of both kidneys, congestion, enlargement, and softening of the spleen, and acute gastritis, and that death might have been accelerated because of the blow afflicted aforesaid in Harlem Lyceum."

In view of the extenuating circumstances, Coroner Jackson fixed Leonard's bail at $500, in default of which Leonard was committed to the Tombs.

Leonard was defended at the inquest by Lawyer Eli Rosenberg of 346 Broadway, while Deputy Assistant District Attorney Krotel represented the State. After the inquest Mr. Rosenberg, it is said, promised to get Leonard released at once, but has not, it is claimed by the wife, done anything in that direction.

Since Leonard's commitment his wife and numerous friends have worked hard for his release. It is said that several Sisters of Charity connected with St. Francis Xavier's Church have visited the District Attorney's office, and that Mr. Krotel has told them he was still working on the case.

Leonard's wife visits the Tombs twice or three times each week, and recently has been compelled to secure employment.

Mr. Krotel said yesterday concerning the case that he was making efforts to secure more evidence and that as soon as he had secured sufficient he would present the case to the Grand Jury. He said that he had several times asked Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, for the name of the pathologist who examined Werner's brain, but that he had refused to tell it.

Leonard, when seen in the Tombs Prison, was walking in the courtyard.

"It's a shame," he said, "to keep me here all this time. I don't for a moment fear the outcome of this case. The blow I struck was in self-defense, and I am positive it was not the cause of Werner's death. I don't ask to be free from here without a trial. I am willing to stand trial, so as to vindicate myself. All that I ask is to be allowed to prove that I am innocent and to get out and support the wife to whom I was married seven months before this took place."

TO UNLOAD HAY FEVER STOCK.

Gen. Thomas L. James Goes Abroad and ex-Mayor Grace Starts for Maine on Same Mission.

Ex-Postmaster General T. L. James and ex-Mayor William R. Grace are partners in business. One is President the other Vice President of the Lincoln National Bank. They have another asset in common. Each has acquired a considerable supply of hay fever, in fact, they are inclined to think that between them they have about cornered the market in that commodity. Each day as they have met in the private offices of the bank the two financiers have compared notes as to their respective holdings, and fonally determined it was about time to unload.

"I'm going to Maine," announced Mr. Grace the other day. "It is the best place to get rid of hay fever that ever happened. I know just the hamlet up there on the rugged Maine coast where I can dispose of all my accumulations in a week."

"To the winds with your Maine coast," replied Gen. James. "The only way to get rid of such a surplus of hay fever stock as we have accumulated is to take an ocean voyage. I'm going to Europe and you'd better come along. We'll unload all our hay fever on Father Neptune on the way across and then we'll have a royal time."

"Nay, nay," said Mr. Grace. "You go your way and I'll go mine. I'll warrant you I'll be enjoying life up in Maine while you are still sneezing and gasping in the throes of our common enemy."

As a result Mr. James, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed to-day for Europe on the Campania, while Mr. Grace left this morning for the Maine coast.

"The first object of my trip," said Mr. James just as the ship was starting away, "is to get rid of the hay fever. Then we propose to take a run on the Continent and through the British Isles. In September we shall visit Wales, where I have been invited to preside over the Royal National Eisteddfod, which will this year be one of the most brilliant musical festivals ever given. Singing societies from all over the world will take part, and I consider it a great honor to have been selected as the presiding officer."

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

Semi-Annual Stock Clearance

Our Half-Yearly Stock Clearances are as much a part of our business as the opening of New Goods when a new season comes.....Were it not so, we would not be able to start a new season with an absolutely new stock. .....Without going into a discussion as to the wisdom of others who carry stock from year to year, we firmly adhere to our policy of selling all goods of fashion the season bought, and closing out surplus in all departments preparatory to stock taking——

Therefore we announce
Stock Clearances in All Departments

Wash Dress Fabrics
It is better to inventory cash than merchandise—Therefore:

	Were.	Now.
Madras Ginghams—32 inch	.15	8¾
Imported Ginghams — French and Scotch Novelties—.39 and	.49	.19
Imported Fancy Batistes	.30	.12½
Imported Organdies	.39	.19
Grenadine Batistes	.29	.15
Satin Stripe Muslins	.10	.12½
French Novelty Muslins	.69	.29
Madras Percales—36 inch	.19	.12½
Corded Percales—36 inch	.15	9½
Fancy Dress Cambrics	.07	3¾
Fancy Challies	.08	3¾
Fancy and Plain Ducks	.12½	8½
American Novelty Ginghams	.10-12½	4¾
Fancy Lawns	.08	4½
Dotted Swisses	.12½	6¾
Linen Color Novelties	.12½	7¾
Jaconet Batistes	.12½	7¾
Russian Crashes	.19	8¾
Blk and White Russian Poplins	.45	9¾
Danish Cloth—leading shades	.12½	8¾
Apron Ginghams—one of best	.08¾	5¾
Yard wide Flannelettes	.15	8¾
Summer Flannelettes	.10	6½
Black Granite Crepes	.19	9¾
Black Grenadines	.12½	8¾
Plain Col'd Dimities	.19	.12½
Foulard Sateens	.25	.15
Foulard Sateens	.15	9¾
Black Sateens	.12½	7¾

And many, many others, small lots and odd pieces which we are cleaning out AT HALF AND THIRD EARLIER PRICES
Every step in department brings bargains to view

Silks
It is better to inventory cash than merchandise—Therefore:

	Were.	Now.
Pongees, col'd figures—24 inch	.35	.19
White Washable Habutais	.39	.29
Foulard and India Silks	.49	.29
Figured Silk and Satin Foulards	.49...59	.34
Plain and Corded Taffetas	.65	.49
Black Guaranteed Taffetas	.75	.59
Cord and Hemstitch Taffetas	.79	.59

Odd Lot of Novelty Appliques
We never carry goods of fashion from year to year—Therefore:
18 to 21 inch—Broadcloth, Taffeta, Velvet, and Net in Black, White, Persian and black-and-white effects; also gold cloth, with black and white—make very elaborate Jackets, Waists, Yokes and trim'gs—
were 3.98 to 6.98..... .98

Men's Summer Shirts
Another great purchase of Fine Madras and Percale Shirts—pleated Bosoms—white ground with small colored figures in red, blue and black, also plain white—separate cuffs—usually sold at 1.25 and 1.50..... .67

Two Hundred Cases More Blankets
have come to swell the great
August Sale Bargains

A belated shipment that will give this week's buyers as large an assortment to select from as whe n the Sale started....Here are some of the more important offerings:

20 CASES GRAY BLANKETS
light and dark—handsome borders—
11-4—over half wool...usually 5.98..3.98
11-4 all wool.....usually 7.98..5.98
10-4 wool mixed.....usually 4.50..2.98

FANCY PLAID BLANKETS
14 cases—white, with pink, blue or tan crossbars—very handsome—
11-4—real value 8.50.....5.98

100 CASES WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
A clean-up of Mfrs' small lots—All Wool and Half Wool—many customers preferring the cotton, as they do not shrink, and yet are heavy and warm—
Ten-quarter.....1.98
Eleven-quarter.....2.79
Eleven-quarter—extra—value 5.49....3.98
Eleven-quarter—finer—value 6.98.....4.98
Twelve-quarter—value 5.98 to 8.98—
Special.....3.98 to 5.98

TWELVE QUARTER WHITE BLANKETS
Just a few cases—strictly all wool—for largest beds—value 10.98..... 7.98

WHITE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS
The finest made—soft and close as velvet—beautiful to the sight and touch—handsome borders—extra wide silk binding—
Eleven quarter..... 15.98
Twelve quarter..... 16.98
25 per cent. less than usual.

FINE SCARLET BLANKETS
All Wool—Superb Quality.
11-4....value 8.49..... 4.98
12-4....value 12.49..... 8.98

BABY CRIB BLANKETS
Full Assortments:—
30x40—Extra h'vy nap—pr. .34 to 2.98
36x50—Extra quality—pr. 1.25 to 3.98
42x56—Best all wool—pr. 4.98 to 6.19

Yard Wide Bleached Muslins
Case price, whether you buy one or a hundred cases, not less than 7¼ cents——In this Sale..... .4½
For trade reasons we don't give the brand, but you can rely upon it being a good one.
NO MAIL ORDERS.

White Crochet Spreads
Full size—neat designs—neatly hemmed—ready for use—were 1.25... .89

Chintz Comfortables
Full size—white cotton filled—the old-fashioned patterns—never sold for less than 1.69——special..... 1.29

Ladies' Dresses, Etc.
We never carry goods of fashion from year to year—Therefore:

Shirt Waist Suits of Mercerized Chambray—tucked Gibson Waists, with emb'y insertings—flare flounce—were 7.98..... 3.49

Shirt Waist Suits of Silk Foulard—over drop ribbon trim—flare flounce—were 18.00..... 10.98

White Point d'Esprit Dresses over white lawn drop—tucks, insertings and lace trim—dressy styles—were 12.98..... 6.98

Finer Point d'Esprit Dresses—elaborately trim'd with lace galoons and ribbon—ruffled or accordion flounce skirt—were 19.98..... 11.98

Black Taffeta "Frocks and Frills" Jackets—sailor collar—lace inserting trim—flowing sleeve—special value... 4.49

Balance of White and Black China and Pongee Silk Waists—unlined—open front or back—elaborate trim'gs—were $7 to $10..... 4.49

Second Floor—Ladies' Suit Dept.

Ladies' Fine White Waists
We never carry goods of fashion from year to year—Therefore:
This season's daintiest creations at Clearance Prices.
Were 1.98; now .98 | Were 4.98; now 2.49
Were 2.98; now 1.49 | Were 5.98; now 2.98
Were 3.98; now 1.98 | Were 8.98; now 3.98

Dressing Sacques
We never carry goods of fashion from year to year—Therefore:
Those that were .98..... .49
Those that were 1.69..... .98
Those that were 2.39..... 1.49
Those that were 3.98..... 2.49
Those that were 8.98..... 4.98
White and col'd Lawns, Dimities, Dotted Swisses and Silk Mulls.

In Upholstery Dept.
We want to reduce stock, therefore:

Satin Russe Tapestries	were .49	.32
Petit Point Tapestries	were .98	.59
Silk Stripe Damasks	were 1.39	.79
Heavy Gobelins	were 2.25	1.49
Rich Silk Damasks	were 2.98	1.98
Furniture Cretonnes—Momie finish		.11¾
Drapery Sateens	were .23	.15
Art Tickings for Slip Covering and Drapery	were .35	.25
Taffeta Cretonnes	were .45	.29
Plain Art Denims—best quality		.15
Imported Sash Muslins—Heavy Cushion and Tambour figures—side ruffle—value .39 to .59		.29
Grenadine Scrims	were .19	.10
40-inch Serpentine Scrims	were .17	.12½
Col'd Fig'd Madras	were .49	.25
Tambour Sash Muslins	were .25	.15
Col'd Stripe Curtaining	were .25	.15
Silkoline and Art Crepes	were .12½	8¾
White Curtain Swisses—lace stripes, woven spots and figures		6¾
Armure Tapestry Table Covers—reversible—tassel fringe—2 yards square	were 2.29	1.49

Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases
made of the well-known "Utica" Muslin.
SURPLUS OF ODD SIZES.
Therefore:

PILLOW CASES.

42x36	were	18 to 23 now 12½
45x36		
45x40½		
50x36		
50x40½		
54x36		
54x40½		

SHEETS.

Were.	Now.		Were.	Now.
54x90..... .49	.35	81x108..... .79	90x 90..... .59	
72x90..... .67	.49	90x 90..... .82	90x108..... .85	.61
72x99..... .69				
81x90..... .74	.54			

BOLSTER CASES.
45x72—and 42x72—were .39—45..... .25

Linens and Towels
Every Item a Decided Bargain:

TABLE LINENS
All Linen Table Damasks—full bleached—64-inch—splendid value at 50 cents..... .37

Heavy Cream Pure Linen Damasks—five patterns—equal to quality elsewhere at 69..... .47
Another item is the extra width—72 inch.

Full Bleached Damasks—high satin finish—large flower designs—72-inch—regularly sold at 89 cents..... .57

All Linen Bleached Napkins—good for family use—18 inch—were 1.09 dozen..... .74

18½ inch—were 1.19 dozen..... .87

24 inch—Satin Damask—were 2.09 dozen..... 1.98

Extra heavy and fine Napkins—full bleached—extra good designs—usually 1.85 dozen—special..... 1.29

Hemstitch Dinner Sets—pure linen—silver bleach—8-10 cloth—18 inch Napkins—extra wide H. S. hems..... 3.98
This price includes a dozen napkins.

Fringed Lunch Cloths—fancy diced pattern—3 stripe border in red, blue, or white—(guaranteed fast) 8-10 size—usually 98 cents..... .69

8-12 size—usually 1.29..... .87

TOWELS
Union Linen Huck—hemmed—band or damask borders—37 and 39 inches long—value .16½.... 9¾

Satin Damask Towels—flower border—knotted f

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Complications Met With by Those Who Strive for Mechanical Knowledge of the Motor Vehicle — Strength in Tires for Machines of Various Weights—Favorite Automobile Trips.

Somewhat peculiar conditions exist at the present time with reference to the means for conveying information about automobiles to those who are interested but have no time or inclination to make a serious study of the subject. The difficulties are commonly underrated, probably because most people mentally associate automobiles with bicycles, and remember how easily a sufficient practical knowledge of bicycles was acquired during the period of their introduction. But bicycles never required to be understood mechanically in order to be used successfully. In fact, the less the average cyclist imagined that he grasped the mechanical construction of his mount, the less apt he was to tinker with it and the better he got along. With automobiles the case is much more complicated. The automobilist must understand his mechanism to some extent in order to either operate it or take care of it with any degree of success, and, what is most important, imaginary knowledge cannot take the place of real comprehension without a radical curtailment of the pleasures and the utility to be derived from the machine. While this fact has brought an immense amount of enthusiasm to the automobile cause on the part of amateurs with plenty of leisure—who demand nothing better than a palatable excuse for doing hard work under another name—it involves many difficulties for persons otherwise situated and who cannot give themselves up wholly to the new pastime. Even among the builders of automobiles there is hardly any one man who is competent on all points of construction in a motor vehicle, especially a gasoline motor. Real engineering data are almost completely lacking as yet, if by this term is understood knowledge which has been systematized and made accessible to all engineers. The results which have been accomplished under these circumstances are little short of marvelous, and show that intuition works more rapidly than science in the beginning of a difficult art. Automobile building will undoubtedly remain an art rather than a science for a long time, and, like the medical art, with which it has many points in common, will be practiced by the called and the uncalled alike.

Popular appreciation of what is good and what is bad in automobiles, as well as high skill in driving and caretaking, can, under existing difficulties, not be expected as early as in the case of the bicycle; neither can the price reduction which follows the adoption of routine methods of manufacture be expected to materialize by leaps and bounds, although it is true that there always remains a possibility for building automobiles at comparatively low cost by arresting progress and concentrating productive work on some makeshift type of vehicle, and making the public accept it, with its acknowledged or concealed shortcomings, as full value for the money asked for it. This has in fact already been successfully attempted, and may be considered as rather a clever method of meeting the public's expectations half way.

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At the present time those who have only a superficial knowledge of automobiles usually bunch them all together when speaking of them. Accidents or incidents are referred to as happening to "an automobile" in general, which could not possibly happen to more than one particular type of automobile, and in many instances only to one particular make of that type. In this manner hundreds of defects and troubles are charged to "automobiles," and the impression is created that automobile flesh is heir to them all. A fractured axle is recorded in one case, a leaky cylinder gasket in another. A spring creaks unbearably or breaks on account of a badfitting clip. The steering pivot bends or snaps. A muffler gets red-hot, and burns the knuckles of the operator who tries to find out what is the matter, although the trouble is solely due to his faulty operation. A gasoline pipe springs a leak, and there is a conflagration, possibly an explosion. A brake fails to act, and there is a collision. A boiler is burned out, and the machine must be towed home. These and a hundred other things may happen, and the automobile in general is the scapegoat which is laden with the odium of it all. But in reality each particular make of automobile is not very liable to more than two or three forms of mishaps when properly treated, and these are generally due to some detail in construction which has not been thoroughly thought out by the makers. In other automobiles these particular shortcomings have been remedied, but other ones have taken their place. Drivers, on the other hand, fall into certain habits which by degrees injure the machines. One uses his brakes too frequently; another runs unnecessarily on his low gear when the high gear would serve better. Ignition troubles are courted—and not in vain—by wrong adjustment of the explosive charge or neglect of the ignition battery or dynamo. The list of errors is a long one, but probably no longer than could be enumerated in regard to the treatment of horses by hostlers. Nevertheless, all of this list is also charged against "the automobile," much to the prejudice of the automobile movement. Finally, the incompetence of the average automobile repairman makes havoc of originally good construction and workmanship. For trifling or no cause he takes a motor or a transmission gear apart, and blunders in putting it together again; and the more errors he makes the longer is the time that he spends on the job and the higher are his charges.

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Among the means which have been proposed for obviating the errors of automobile owners and drivers—and which react against the automobile movement—the license system is gaining ground. The Committee of Fifty which was recently in session in this city to ascertain public opinion on automobile questions by a postal card canvass embracing 30,000 names, finished its labors with a resolution recommending a license system by which the capacity of each driver for operating a machine on the highways could be verified by examination and trial. Chicago has enjoyed a similar system for a couple of years, and, while complaints of fast driving have been numerous from the Western city, the accidents have been conspicuously less serious than in New York State, and the 100-mile trials held near Chicago this month under severe road conditions showed that the amateur chauffeurs developed under the license system compare favorably in skill with their Eastern brethren in the sport and pastime. The third factor which was mentioned as contributing to the ill-repute of automobiles, namely, the maltreatment of the machines by incompetent workmen, has been taken in hand by the Automobile Club of America. This New York organization has established a registering bureau for automobile mechanics and professional chauffeurs, by the aid of which it is confidently hoped that automobile owners will be enabled to distinguish between the chaff and the wheat when in need of automobile repair work or automobile "help."

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In all European long-distance races previous to the last memorable contest between Paris and Vienna, the weakest part of the racing machines was the tires. It was no uncommon thing to use up three or four sets in a three days' race, and to be compelled to repair or replace inner tubes once or twice each day. Fournier ascribes his victory in the Paris-Berlin race largely to his ability to insert a new inner tube in six minutes. The rival tire manufacturers established supply stations with large quantities of tires and expert workmen at the disposal of their patrons along the route of all races prior to 1902, submitting to enormous expenses in order to assist machines fitted with their tires to win out. The two largest concerns were said to have spent about $20,000 each on the Paris-Berlin race in addition to the prizes offered by them. The principal causes of tire failures were the great speed and the great weight of the vehicles. Light cars went through without half as many ripped or bursted tires as the heavy machines weighing from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. It seemed as if there was a certain weight limit for the cars beyond which the pneumatic tires became particularly unreliable at racing speed. The rubber was pushed from the tread, laying bare the canvas, and thereafter the liability to puncture was of course very much increased. But this was not the most dangerous feature. Under the continual stress of alternating compression and relaxation the air in the tires was heated to a high degree, and, expanding by the heat, burst through the tire casing. If this happened to the tire on a front wheel the probability of a spill was imminent, as the escape of the air immediately reduced the diameter of the wheel, causing the vehicle to swerve around it. At high speed the chance for counteracting the circling motion by the steering gear was small, and the vehicle was usually landed upside down in a ditch. Fortunately the rear tires were more likely to suffer than the front ones, being more heavily loaded and doing the traction work besides. It is interesting to note that delays and accidents due to these causes were much reduced in number and severity in the Paris-Vienna race, and this although the roads in Austria were decidedly rougher than any previously traveled over in similar contests. Speculation is rife now as to the reasons for the better showing. The tiremakers contend, very naturally, that it is due to great improvements in the tires, and some credit may be deserved on this point. Another explanation is found in the compulsory reduction of the weight of the heavy vehicles.

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Automobiling and cycling tourists who returned from their outings on the South Jersey pikes this Summer are unusually enthusiastic in their praises of these shell roads. The process of constructing these roads is of special interest because of its simplicity. There is no expense of digging out the roadbed and filling in first with large stones and then with a smoother top dressing, as in the construction of a macadamized road. The shells are simply unloaded from the boats (which bring them in great quantities from near-by oyster fields) and are then carted out along the roads until a hollow is found, or any spot that needs repairing, and are then unceremoniously dumped and left without any process of pounding or smoothing, until broken up and leveled off by passing carriages and farm wagons.

In constructing a shell road from the beginning, load after load of the oyster shells are dumped in an irregular bank all along the centre of the roadway; then with a road scraper a bank of earth is thrown up along the edge to keep the shells from scattering. This leaves a narrow smooth space over which the scraper has passed along the edge of the bank of shells; and as this is used for driving as long as the weather is dry, it would seem that the bank of sharp shells would never be driven into smooth, white firmness. But wait until there is a heavy storm and the smooth road at the side becomes a mass of heavy mud and sand, then the rough shell bank is gladly mounted, and although it is decidedly rough at first, the heavy country driving and carting of farm produce soon crushes the shells and forces them into the rain-soaked soil beneath. A second or third banking of the shells, (scattering them farther over the sides of the roadbed each time,) with this process repeated, forms a roadbed that is hard and firm to the depth of a foot or more and beautifully smooth and white. When these shell roads extend along great stretches of pines, with even rows of cedar and fir trees lining the roadway, (as they do throughout many parts of New Jersey,) one is reminded of the palmline drives so alluringly pictured in views of "our new possessions."

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Automobile races will be a feature of the Minnesota State Fair this year, and it is believed that from a spectacular point of view they will be one of the most attractive features that could be given in connection with the fair. The races will be held on the mile track, and prizes will probably be offered in four classes. Two special prizes will be given for gasoline autos, which will be classified on a basis of weight, the dividing line being either 1,200 or 1,500 pounds. Possibly the number of classes may be increased to three, placing the machines weighing between 1,200 and 1,500 or 1,600 pounds in a special class. Another class will be restricted to steam vehicles, and the fourth prize will be given for the best mile against time. This contest will be open to all classes of autos As not more than five or six machines can race at the same time on the Hamline track with safety, the races will probably be run in heats, and it is believed that a most attractive programme can be arranged.

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George D. Cooke of this city is making a tour of several weeks' duration through New England with his wife, two children, and a maid, in a 16-horse power machine, which is fitted with canopy top, and steamer trunks are strapped onto the sides of the car. The objective point of the trip is Bar Harbor, Me.

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In accordance with the request of the Executive Board of the Automobile Club of America, George F. Chamberlin and W. E. Bugby reported at the last meeting of the Board of Governors of the club that the schools they have established at their country places at Rye and Highland Mills for accustoming horses to motor vehicles have been very successful. The school established by President Albert R. Shattuck and Cortlandt F. Bishop in Lenox, Mass., has been discontinued, as, after training about 150 horses, it was found that practically all the horses in the vicinity were no longer afraid of the machines. Many of the Lenox liverymen brought their horses each morning, when the school was being conducted, to the roadway where Mr. Bishop was operating his machine, with excellent results. Mr. Bishop now is of the opinion that there are many men who ought to be given lessons in the use of motor vehicles and be educated to the rights of the machines on the highways. Most of the opponents of automobiles, he holds, are persons who know nothing about them and have never ridden in one. Therefore, he has invited many persons to ride with him and has found that the experience materially changed their opinions.

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An excellent road between New York and Philadelphia is said to be by the way of Port Richmond, Bulls Head, Springfield to Tottenville, although the road from St. George to Tottenville is all that could be asked, and doubtless many other good ways of getting to Metuchen can be found. From Tottenville, ferry to Perth Amboy, thence to Metuchen, New Brunswick, Cranbury, Heightstown, White Horse, Bordentown, Mount Holly, Camden. This route does not take one into Trenton, and is said to be in fine condition, excepting from Mount Holly to Camden, where a trolley line is now being constructed.

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According to Alfred A. Winslow, United States Consul at Liege, Belgium, bicycles and automobiles are in very general use in that country. There is no country in the world where the conditions are as favorable for their use. The roads are excellent and the grades easy. Most of the roads in the country are provided with special bicycle track, and while a number of American wheels are in use there, a great drawback is in getting parts when repairs are needed. But few repair shops are supplied with parts of American machines, and the repair charges are consequently much heavier. Bicycles and automobiles are quite extensively manufactured in Belgium and are of very good quality, but Consul Winslow considers there is a fairly good opening for both American automobiles and bicycles, and an excellent opening for parts and supplies.

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A "double decker" electrical street omnibus has been put in commission in Chicago. Its route is from Jackson Boulevard to Diversey Boulevard along the streets adjacent to Lake Michigan. The vehicle is built to accommodate fifty passengers with seats. From a beginning with one vehicle and one route the company in control of the enterprise promises to extend its service to carry passengers on a number of routes into the heart of the city. From the moment every seat in an omnibus is taken the vehicle will become an "express car," say the promoters, and will make no stop on the route until the first passenger to get out reaches his destination. Fares will be placed in slots from either deck. The guard will stand on the stairway leading to the upper deck, where he can make change for passengers on either level. Passengers will be allowed to talk to the motorman if they choose, inasmuch as the motorman in his glass-inclosed space at the front of the vehicle will be unable to hear them. The cabs are to be lighted and heated by electricity, and electric push buttons are provided at every seat.

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The royal families abroad are nearly all enthusiastic devotees of the automobile. Her Imperial and Royal Highness Archduchess Gabrielle Marie Theresia of Austria uses a steam carriage with great success. The Queen of England, often accompanied by the Princess Victoria, uses a handsome dark blue automobile of the phaeton style. Since the last family reunion at Fredensburg the Dowager Empress of Russia has zealously taken up this modern sport and now runs her sister a close second. The former is never happier than when grasping the steering wheel of her new sixteen horse-power automobile. The other day she was seen at Cintra, Cascaes, and Villavicosa, doing her forty miles an hour. Queen Wilhelmina also rides in one occasionally. Though William II. has always been bitterly opposed to female bicyclists, he smiles on the fair automobilists, and Empress Augusta long ago took up the craze. Among French aristocracy the Duchesse d'Uzes tops the list of "chauffeurs" and laughingly boasts an enviable score of "premieres." The Duchesse was the first French lady to obtain the certificate as a competent driver of the automobile, the first "chauffeuse" arrested for fast driving, the first to create automobilist modes, and only a couple of months ago scored another distinction—that of being the first and only lady who has ever ridden to hounds on her machine.

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The State law of Connecticut regarding automobile traffic includes a speed limit of twelve miles within cities, and fifteen miles elsewhere, compulsory speed reduction at crossings, and complete stops when horses hitched to vehicles show signs of fright. It deprives cities, towns, and boroughs of all rights to regulate automobile traffic, thus going much farther in this respect than the New York law. Section 5 of this law paves the way for automobile races and contests in Connecticut by authorizing local authorities to put the speed regulations of the State out of force upon special occasions or for special vehicles. This section is worded as follows: "The Mayor of any city, the selectmen of any town, or the warden of any borough, may, upon any special occasion, or whenever in their judgment it may be deemed advisable, grant permits to any person or persons, or to the public to run such motor vehicles during a specified time, or until such permit is revoked, upon specified portions of the public ways or highways, of such city, town, or borough, at any rate of speed, and may annex such other reasonable conditions to such permits as they may deem proper." A penalty not to exceed $200 is provided for offenders.

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The Austrian Minister of Railways has ordered an automobile carriage, to be of the dimensions of an ordinary third-class European railway carriage, with thirty-two seats and standing room, writes Consul Haynes of Rouen. Under the flooring will be placed a 30-horse power four-cylinder motor, with the mechanism and supplies necessary to enable the carriage to travel independently at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Controlling levers will be placed at both ends of the carriage on platforms inclosed with windows, and will enable the carriage to move in either direction. The car necessitates the service of only one man, and will probably be put into use during the coming Autumn on the Southwestern line, in lower Austria. Such a vehicle will permit exceedingly economical traffic on local lines in thinly populated districts, and consequently more frequent trains and better connection with main line.

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An Eastern automobilist, experienced in the promotion of contests, recently ventured the prediction that the Chicago 100-mile endurance run will be the last important event of its kind. His opinion is that a 100-mile test is inadequate and teaches the makers and operators little or nothing. The distance must be greater and the conditions more arduous to really test the machine. The time is coming when, if contests are to continue, the machine will have outlasted the man, and more than one operator will be necessary to give the machine the test it is capable of withstanding. Such may be the case in the proposed test from New York to Chicago. One man only has made the trip at anything like speed, and he arrived in Chicago with one hand so badly numbed from vibration and exposure that it was practically useless for a week. In such a test as will be necessary to try the automobile of the future to its limit there will be more failures among men than machines.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won from Chicago by Timely Batting.

TAYLOR PITCHED IN GOOD FORM

St. Louis Beat Brooklyn—Large Crowd Saw the Game in Cincinnati and Home Team Lost.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Notwithstanding the fact that Manager McGraw was not present, the New York baseball team played and won a good game from the local nine to-day by the score of 6 to 3. The visitors were unusually strong at the bat, Brodie making a home run and Bresnahan the only three base hit in the game. Lundgren and Taylor were the opposing pitchers, but the latter grew more effective as the game progressed, while the visitors soon got accustomed to the former's curves, and by bunching hits scored two runs in each of the fourth and fifth innings and one run in the seventh and ninth innings. Lundgren began by striking out the visiting side in the first inning, his delivery being very fine.

The local men scored a run in this half, but both sides drew blanks in their next two attempts. McGann foulfiled to Chance in the fourth. Brodie, the next man up, drove the ball to the fence back of the right field bleachers for a circuit of the bases. Bowerman hit safely between third base and shortfield. Lander hit in the same direction, and Bowerman by fast foot work reached third. Smith sent a long fly to right field, and Bowerman got home on the throw in.

Taylor opened the fifth inning with a left-handed line hit to centre. Browne bunted and got to second on the pitcher's wild throw, while Taylor scored. Bresnahan sacrificed and Browne tallied on Menefee's muff of McGann's liner. Brodie's fly was caught by Slagle, but a passed ball let McGann go to second base. Chance fumbled Schaefer's throw of Bowerman's hit, but on a quick play by Kling and Tinker McGann was nipped at the plate. These 4 runs proved sufficient to win, as the home team only gathered in 2 runs in the seventh inning, while the visitors added 2 more to their total in the seventh and ninth. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Menefee, rf	1	0	4	0	1
Slagle, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	11	0	1
Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	4	0
Lowe, 2b	0	2	2	1	0
Kling, c	0	2	6	1	0
Shafer, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Lundgren, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	10	27	8	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, lf	2	3	2	1	0
B'hanss, ss	1	2	1	2	1
McGann, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Brodie, cf	1	3	2	0	1
Bower'n, c	1	1	3	1	0
Lauder, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	5	2	0
Mat'w'n, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Taylor, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	6	14	27	11	2

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 9. Two-base hit—Lowe. Three-base hit—Bresnahan. Home run—Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, Lowe, Bresnahan. Double play—Kling and Lowe. Struck out—By Lundgren, 5; by Taylor, 5. Base on balls—Off Lundgren, 1; off Taylor, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

ST. LOUIS, 10; BROOKLYN, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The local enthusiasts gave the St. Louis players a royal welcome home from their Eastern trip today, and the team responded with a decisive victory over the Brooklyn nine by a score of 1 0to 4. Capt. Doonvan selected the O'Neill battery, and Manager Hanlon put Hughes in the box for Brooklyn, with Ahearn, who has been laid up for some weeks with an injured knee, behind the bat. Neither side scored in the first inning, but in the second the visitors tallied twice and the home team once. The local men took the lead in the third inning with three runs, and outplayed Hanlon's men until the end of the game. In the sixth the visitors went to pieces, and the home players chalked up five additional runs as they found Hughes very easily, and ten of them were at bat during the inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Barclay, lf	2	3	0	0	1
Donovan, rf	0	2	4	0	0
Farrell, 2b	1	2	3	4	0
Kruger, ss	2	2	1	3	1
Hartman, 3b	1	0	2	3	0
J. O'Neil, c	1	1	2	1	0
M. O'Neil, p	2	1	0	1	0
Total	10	13	27	12	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	4	1
M'Creery, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Farrell, 1b	1	1	13	1	0
Flood, 2b	0	0	1	6	2
Hughes, p	0	1	1	3	1
Wheeler, 3b	0	2	2	1	0
Ahearn, c	0	0	2	1	1
Total	4	9	24	15	6

St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	1	0	—10
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Hughes. Three-base hit—J. O'Neil. Sacrifice hits—Hartman, Smoot. Passed ball—J. O'Neil. Stolen bases—Barclay, (3,) Farrell, McCreery. Hit by pitcher—O'Neil. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

BOSTON, 3; CINCINNATI, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Fully 20,000 persons saw the Cincinnati baseball team go down to defeat this afternoon before the Bostons. It was not, however, without one of the gamest struggles ever seen on the local field. The event of the day was the stepping down and out of John T. Brush from Cincinnati baseball circles and the incoming of the local baseball owners of the Cincinnati Club. Hahn outpitched Pittinger, but the three hits in the first inning were enough to win. Hahn struck out eight men, but could not land a victory. It was the first time that either Kelley or Seymour had been seen here in a red uniform, and these players especially were given a great ovation when they came to the bat. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	6	1
Boston	3	5	0

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Pittinger and Moran.

PITTSBURG WON BOTH GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Pittsburg won both games by all-around better playing than Philadelphia put up. Both games abounded in brilliant fielding plays. Leach's steal home from third while Iberg was pitching one of his slow curves set the local enthusiasts wild. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4	12	0
Philadelphia	2	9	1

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer; Fraser and Doolin.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	6	8	1
Philadelphia	2	4	1

Batteries—Leever and Smith; Iberg and Douglass.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	71	23	.756	Cincinnati	44	51	.463
Brooklyn	55	45	.550	St. Louis	45	53	.459
Chicago	51	45	.531	Philadelphia	38	60	.388
Boston	49	44	.527	New York	32	64	.333

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	3	7	0
Toronto	0	2	2

Batteries—Hesterfer and Jope; Gardner and Taft.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	6	1
Worcester	0	1	1

Batteries—Barry and Law; Hastings and Doran.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	9	10	3
Rochester	1	3	3

Batteries—G. Sullivan and Kelly; Horton and Phelps.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Toronto	61	32	.656	Jersey City	51	49	.510
Buffalo	61	37	.622	Rochester	41	52	.441
Worcester	51	45	.531	Montreal	41	58	.414
Providence	51	46	.526	Newark	30	68	.306

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
At Boston—Boston, 7; Detroit, 1.
At Washington—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3.
At Baltimore—St. Louis, 12; Baltimore, 5.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	53	40	.570	Cleveland	48	51	.485
St. Louis	53	41	.564	Washington	46	52	.469
Boston	55	44	.556	Baltimore	40	57	.412
Chicago	52	43	.547	Detroit	39	56	.411

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 7; Syracuse, 1.
At Troy—Binghamton, 11; Troy, 3.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Ilion, 3.
At Johnstown—A. J. & G., 5; Utica, 3.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

Montreal's baseball team was again defeated by Jersey City's representatives at New West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday by a score of 3 to 1. This was the third successive defeat for the Canadians, who played a strong game. The contest was a tie in the second inning, but in the third Jersey City scored two runs on a splendid drive made by Capt. Carr to right field, which was good for three bases and brought in two men. Both teams played without an error up to the ninth inning, when Shindle and Halligan each made an error, but they were not costly, as no run resulted. Woods and Souders were the opposing pitchers, and they received good support in the field. Three opportune double plays by the home side were very nicely executed. The teams will meet again this afternoon for the final game of the series at West New York Field, Weehawken. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Halligan, cf	1	1	1	0	1
Carr, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Griffen, 2b	0	1	4	4	0
Shoch, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Mack, ss	0	0	4	6	0
McManus, c	0	0	3	0	0
Woods, p	1	1	1	3	0
Total	3	6	27	14	2

MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stafford, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Shearon, rf	0	1	5	0	0
Lovell, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Foster, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Dooley, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Quinlan, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Stroh, c	0	0	1	1	0
Souders, p	0	0	1	0	4
Total	1	6	24	9	0

Jersey City	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Earned runs—Jersey City, 3; Montreal, 1. First base on errors—Montreal, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 3; Montreal, 5. First base on balls—Off Woods, 2; off Souders, 1. Struck out—By Woods 2. Three-base hit—Carr. Two-base hits—Halligan, Shoch. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Shindle, Dooley. Stolen base—Griffen. Double plays—Griffen, Mack, and Carr; Mack, Griffen, and Carr; Mack and Carr. Umpire—Mr. Hinn.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

In a poorly contested and uninteresting baseball game yesterday afternoon at Englewood, which lasted over two hours and a half, Englewood was defeated for the fifth time this season by the New York Athletic Club team, which won the amateur championship last year. New York made two runs in the first inning by two bases on balls, an error, and three singles, and two more in the third by a pass, an error, and two hits.

Dunscomb, who was pitching for Englewood up to that time, was taken out of the box and Bert Vorhis substituted. He only allowed one hit the balance of the game, but was liberal with bases on balls, and several times New York should have scored with the aid of a little stick work. They made a run in the ninth by infield errors and their last hit. Englewood scored in the second on a base on balls, a double, and a single, and again in the eighth by errors of Powell. In the ninth, with the score 2 to 5, it looked as if New York was going to throw the game away by errors of second, first, and short, but Englewood could not hit, and only one run was made. The score:

ENGLEWOOD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donnelly, ss	0	0	1	2	2
Evardell, 2b	1	1	3	1	1
Owing, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Cuming, c	0	1	9	2	0
Vorhis, p&lf	1	0	2	2	0
Tannahill, cf	1	1	2	2	0
Coe, lf & 1b	0	1	7	0	1
Dunscombe, p. & lf.	0	0	1	1	1
Probst, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	28	9	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Phillips, 2b	0	1	5	1	1
Powell, ss	0	0	2	3	3
Goodman, c	1	0	5	3	0
Kebler, p	2	1	0	4	0
Lambert, 3b	2	2	4	0	0
*Cowan, cf	0	1	2	0	0
H'riques, 1b	0	0	7	3	1
Dunne, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Olwen, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Total	5	6	27	14	6

*Cowan out on three foul bunts.

Englewood	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Stolen bases—New York, 8. Two-base hits—Evardell, Owing, Tannahill. Bases on balls—Off Dunscomb, 4; off Vorhis, 5; off Kebler, 2. Hit by pitcher—Dunscomb. Wild pitch—Vorhis. Strike outs—Dunscomb, 3; Vorhis, 4; Kebler, 3. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	7	1	.875
Montclair	4	1	.800
Knickerbocker A. C.	1	3	.225
New York A. C.	1	3	.225
Englewood	0	5	.000

Baseball Players Free to Play.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—The petition of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club for an injunction against the players Lajoie and Bernhard was denied by Judge Strimple in Common Pleas Court to-day. The Philadelphia Club sought to enjoin these two players from playing with any other than the Philadelphia Club. An injunction had been granted in Pennsylvania, and it was sought to have it extended to Ohio, but the court denied this on the ground that it would interfere with the internal policy of a sister State.

The case settles the status of the two players named for the balance of this season at least, as no further hearing or appeal can be had until after the close of the baseball season.

FLOUR MILLING DECREE.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Vice Chancelor Stevenson to-day made a decree confirming the report of State Senator Joseph Cross as special master in the foreclosure proceedings instituted against the United States Flour Milling Company by the Central Trust Company, as trustee for the bondholders of the milling concern.

The property of the company was recently sold to the Standard Milling Company for $3,500,000, which after deducting $80,528.99 left $3,439,471.01 as the net amount to be apportioned among the bondholders. This netted the bondholders $416 on each $1,000 bond. There were in all 7,504 bonds, which with accrued interest made the company's obligation $8,624,725.03.

After deducting the proceeds of the sale there was a net loss to the bondholders of $5,185,254.02. Of the bonds 7,375 were owned by the Standard Milling Company, the purchaser of the United States Company's property. Senator Cross received $17,525 as a fee from the proceeds of the sale.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Bertram F. Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is transferred from Company M to Company F.

First Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Fourth Infantry, is transferred from Company H to Company K.

First Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., Fourth Infantry, is assigned to Company H.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail:

Col. Greenleaf A. Goodals, Seventeenth Infantry.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon.

Major Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps.

Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. Llewellyn N. Bushfield, Seventeenth Infantry, Recorder.

First Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, vice First Lieut. William H. Monroe, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Capt. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, is honorably discharged by the Acting Secretary of detailed as a member of the examining board War as Major and Surgeon, United States Volunteers only, to take effect Aug. 15.

Major Leven C. Allen, Sixteenth Infantry, is appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, vice Major William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Second Lieut. William D. Pritchard, recently appointed, is assigned to the Thirteenth Cavalry, Troop F.

Chaplain John T. Axton is assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Douglas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Nevada State University.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Joines S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to New York City and relieve Major William J. Wakeman, Surgeon, from temporary duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city.

Capt. Wilson will report to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Major Wakeman will proceed to Fort McPherson and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, in addition to his present duties as a member of the Board of Medical Officers is appointed, Feb. 2, for the examination of candidates for the Medical Corps.

Second Lieut. William M. Goodale, Sixteenth Infantry, will join his company at Fort Sloeum.

Navy.

Lieut. R. E. Coonts is ordered to the Adams.

Chief Engineer F. O. Maxson is ordered to the naval station at Cavite.

Movements of Na

Lord Derby's New Worlds Record

Great Gelding, Driven by E. E. Smathers, Lowered All Marks for Wagon Races—Surprises Marked the Last Day of the Harness Meeting at Brighton Beach.

Sensations marked the close of the New York Trotting Association's meeting at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. The "novelty" purse, first on the afternoon's card, made a fair start in the way of surprising results, and following came the defeat of that veteran campaigner of the Grand Circuit, The Monk, after a hard five-heat race, but the happenings that most stirred the crowd in attendance came in the breaking of two world's records, one following the other so closely that a number of the spectators became bewildered, and confused the struggles of slow-class pacers in the last race of the day with what had gone before, the result being that two amateur drivers, who were "not guilty" of anything out of the general for the time being, were much embarrassed by the applause that greeted their appearance on the track for the least interesting race of the day.

The chief honors of the afternoon were won by the great trotting gelding Lord Derby, the foremost claimant for the championship of the light-harness turf of the present time, since his really formidable adversaries have been retired for one cause or another. Lord Derby made his first appearance at the Brighton meeting in a special race for amateur drivers, to be trotted to wagon, his big match for the championship having fallen through because of the inability of The Abbot to meet him. His only opponent in his race yesterday was the fast mare Louise Jefferson, the property of the amateur driver, C. K. G. Billings, who drove his own horse. The great gelding also was driven by his owner, E. E. Smathers. This race, though it was an amateur contest, with only a cup depending on the result, attracted more attention than did the meeting of the 2:07 trotters, one reason for this being that Louise Jefferson, with the advantage of a good send-off, had beaten Lord Derby in a special at the matinée trots on the Empire City track a week before.

LORD DERBY'S GREAT RACE.

All the horsemen knew, however, that the victory for the mare had been the result of something closely resembling accident, and Lord Derby always was a hot favorite for the race, which was mile heats, two in three, the fourth event on the last day's card.

In spite of the fact that the betting was very one-sided, Lord Derby ruling favorite in the auction pools at odds of about 5 to 2, the crowd, which was the second largest of the meeting, about 5,000, was on the tip-toe of interest to see how the mare and the famous gelding would finish. There was the same difficulty in getting a start that was experienced at the Empire City track, Louise Jefferson being nervous and flighty, and behaving in a style calculated to drive her trainer wild. She only just made up her mind to go on after Lord Derby had been pulled up almost to a standstill, as they approached the judge's stand, and the word was given with Lord Derby brought down to so slow a jog that by the horsemen it was regarded as a standing start for the gelding, in spite of the fact that he still was in front of the mare, who was going well within her stride when they passed the judges. For a flash in the journey to the paddock turn Louise Jefferson showed the most speed and raced up to the gelding, but the moment the latter got his stride, Lord Derby went on again, and though he was pulled to the mare through the first three-quarters, held her safe at any part of the distance.

WORLD'S RECORDS ECLIPSED.

After the last quarter was entered Mr. Smathers let Lord Derby go on and trot his best without urging him. The horse gave splendid response, and slipping away from his opponent at every stride to the winning line was first by nearly a furlong in the remarkable time of 2:03¾, which beat two world's race records, the single heat taking first place for the world's best time in a race to wagon by a trotter, and also eclipsing the world's record for a trotter driven by an amateur to wagon. More than that, it was found after Lord Derby had finished that he had trotted to this marvelous time from almost a standing start, after having cast a shoe in his heat, Mr. Smathers stating that at first he believed the shoe had been lost about the first quarter pole. The shoe really was found close to the half mile pole, indicating that Lord Derby, great as was his performance, actually trotted only the last half mile with one foot bare. Whether the shoe was lost at the quarter or half mile, however, did not detract from the merit of the great gelding's race, for without urging beyond the voice of his driver the great gelding held his hot pace all through the heat, and actually made the last quarter of a mile the fastest of the heat, this last quarter being done in 0:30¾, or but a shade slower than a two minute clip, and the mile being finished in 2:05¾, which shaved a big margin from the trotting record to wagon by either professional or amateur, and so took two world's records at one swoop.

Another feature of the performance by Lord Derby and one that was not announced for the benefit of the crowd was that the gelding, after casting his shoe, went on and trotted out a game and fast heat with a split hoof, a good part of his toe having been broken off at some time after the loss of the shoe. The fractions of this fast heat were 0:32½, 0:31, 0:31½, and 0:30¾. Because of the loss of his shoe there was a long delay before the second heat was trotted, Lord Derby then being almost a prohibitive favorite, though some of the older horsemen questioned the wisdom of starting him after the accident he had met with. Start he did, however, and the start was about all that was necessary to win, for, broken hoof and all, Lord Derby held the mare safe from the first quarter pole, and, coming away at the end, was first as he pleased in comparatively slow time, the second heat being finished in 2:06¾, or a quarter of a second behind the old record of Lord Derby, made to racing sulky. His fast heat, however, carried away the chief honors of the meeting, for it was not only a world's record as stated, but also was the fastest mile trotted this season, and also lowered the race record of Lord Derby by three-quarters of a second.

RECORD WAS SHORT-LIVED.

Just before Lord Derby went his remarkable mile, York Boy, driven by Mr. Bedford and racing in the name of E. F. Bedford of Brooklyn, won a race for amateur drivers, and in the second heat trotted a mile in 2:08¾, thus beating the record for a trotter to wagon driven by an amateur, and arousing a great deal of enthusiasm, though, as matters happened later, Mr. Bedford's triumph was short-lived, Lord Derby not only eclipsing the amateur mark, but also taking the world's record to wagon. It was some solace to the York Boy party that their horse won his race about as he pleased in straight heats. To round out the closing day's programme a third event for amateurs was decided, this being for pacers, and going to Mr. Billings, with Dr. Monicle, in two heats.

For the chief professional event of the day The Monk was favorite at odds on over a field of three starters, the pools before the first heat selling with The Monk bringing $100 and the filed $70. The Monk won the first and second heats, and to the majority of the crowd seemed to have the race at his mercy when, surprising to relate, the betting against him grew from 1 to 10 after the first heat to 1 to 5 when he had two heats won. As if to bear out the result anticipated in the betting, The Monk went a poor third heat, and tiring at the finish was beaten out in the last few strides by Anzella, while Chain Shot, who took a heat from The Monk earlier in the season, was again third. With only Anzella and The Monk left in the race, Anzella was made favorite, and though The Monk gave her a hard race in the fourth heat, made all the pace and won after The Monk was crowded to a break under the whip in the last fifty yards of the heat.

For the fifth heat Anzella again went on in the lead and never was headed, she winning by a length and a half, with The Monk hard driven behind her.

For the "Novelty" purse, the opening event of the afternoon, the horses that won heats were the horses that were backed to win, in the regular sequence that has attended all the "Novelty" races of the meeting. The winner's share of the purse went to Pinchem Wilkes, who paced a mile in 2:05 to earn it. The weather was fair, the track at its fastest, and the attendance unusually enthusiastic. In the course of the meeting something like $70,000 has been distributed among the owners of fast trotters. The lion's share of this went to Scott Hudson, who won the biggest event of the meeting, the Bonner Memorial of $10,000, with Rythmic, and who also won with other horses a sufficient sum to give him a credit of about $11,000. The summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Novelty purse of $1,500, for the 2:12 class; pacing; three heats.

Pinchem Wilkes, b. g., (J. Estes)	1	ro.	
Rosebud, ch. m., (V. Nuckols)	5	1	ro
Carl Wilkes, ch. g., (L. Macdonald)	2	5	1
Pauline G., blk. m., (W. Snow)	3	2	2
St. Riga, b. g., (A. P. McDonald)	6	3	5
Gesner, ch. g., (J. Dickerson)	8	4	4
Maggie Hubbard, b. m., (J. Grant)	4	6	6
Quarterstake, br. g., (J. Nichols)	7	7	3
Sylvianne, gr. m., (B. Walker)	9	dr.	
Wilkie Redbuck, ch. g., (T. McGuire)	dis.		

Time—2:05; 2:07¼; 2:08½.

Winner's share of the purse awarded to Pinchem Wilkes for the fastest heat, Rosebud second and Carl Wilkes third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $2,000; for the 2:07 class, trotting, three in five heats.

Anzella, br. m., (M. Sanders)	2	2	1	1	1
The Monk, b. g., (E. Geers)	1	1	2	2	2
Chain Shot, b. g., (L. Macdonald)	3	3	3		
Kingmond, b. g., (J. Dickerson)	4	4	4		

Time—2:09¼; 2:07½; 2:07¾; 2:08; 2:08½.

THIRD RACE.—Special wagon race, trotting, amateurs to drive, two in three heats.

York Boy, b. g., (E. F. Bedford)	1	1	
Alice Barnes, b. m., (E. E. Smathers)	2	2	
Dr. Book, br. g., (C. K. G. Billings)	3	3	
Mabel Onward, b. m., (Frank C. Jones)	4	4	

Time—2:12; 2:08¾. The time of the second heat lowered the world's trotting record to wagon in a race driven by an amateur.

FOURTH RACE.—Special wagon race, trotting; amateurs to drive; two in three heats.

E. E. Smather's Lord Derby, b. g., (Mr. Smathers)	1	1
C. K. G. Billings's Louise Jefferson, (Mr. Billings)	2	2

Time—2:05¾; 2:06¾. Fractional time, first heat—0:32½, 1:03¾, 1:35, 2:05¾; second heat—0:32¾, 1:03½, 1:35¾, 2:06¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Special wagon race, pacing; amateurs to drive; two in three heats.

Dr. Monicol, br. h., (C. K. G. Billings)	1	1
Jack, ch. g., (Harry D. Gill)	2	2

Time—2:16, 2:12¾.

FORMER MACKAY COLT WON.

Skillful, Bought by C. Ellison at the Recent Sale, Captured the Stakes at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Skillful, the two-year-old colt by Mirthful-Skadi, purchased by Charles Ellison at the sale of the Clarence H. Mackay horses on Tuesday last, upset all calculations by winning the $10,000 United States Hotel Stakes from a first-class field this afternoon. Skillful was a maiden up to the time of his victory, and so little was his chance considered that he was at 20 to 1 in the betting. His owner had a good-sized bet on the colt, winning $16,000 in wagers in addition to the purse.

The field numbered thirteen. Athel, on the strength of a very fast trial, was favorite for the race; White Chapel second choice, and the Western filly, Judith Campbell, and Acefull and Maxnic, an added starter, all well played. Judith Campbell, followed by Skillful and Athel, cut out the running, with the others two lengths away. This was the order to the stretch, where Judith Campbell fell back beaten and Charles Elwood joined the leaders. A driving finish ensued, with Skillful just lasting long enough to win by a head from Athel, who was an open length in front of Charles Elwood. Athel pulled up lame. Acefull was thrown into the fence soon after the start and was pulled up. White Chapel closed strong after being carried out at the head of the stretch, and with clear sailing would have been a contender.

The race for gentlemen riders was won easily by the even money favorite Kilogram. Chuctanunda scored a victory in the Delaware Handicap at a mile, covering the distance in 1:38 and equaling the track record. Knight of Rhodes was second and Morningside third. Swiftmas broke down. Three favorites and a like number of outsiders were the winners. The weather was warm and cloudy, and the track fast.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Bar le Duc, 108 pounds, (Redfern,) 12 to 1, and 5 to 1, won; Torchlight, 111, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Belvino, 130, (McCue,) 2 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:25 4-5. Slipthrift, Daly, G. Whittier, and Daffo Down Dilly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Trouble Steeplechase Handicap; two miles. Eophone, 139 pounds, (Barry,) 17 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Sallust, 153, (Gallagher,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second. Time—4:14. Rising Sun fell and did not finish. Three starters.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Skillful, 112 pounds, (Landry,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Athel, 110, (Lyne,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Charles Elwood, 122, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Africander, Dalimarlo, Forfull, Judith Campbell, Acefull, Wild Theme, Grantsdale, Siave, White Chapel, and Maxnic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Chuctanunda, 118 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Knight of Rhodes, 108, (Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Morningside, 114, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:38. Bonnibert, Whiskey King, Dublin, Renia, Redpath, Sister Jeanie, and Swiftmas also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders; one mile. Kilogram, 159 pounds, Mr. Michaels, even and 2 to 5, won; Seminole, 146, (Mr. Clarke,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; King Edward, 133, (Mr. Deveraux,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Blacksmith, Somerset, Latson, and Heroics also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Shot Gun, 112 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Ithan, 109, (H. Michaels,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Boutonniere, 112, (Wonderly,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Elliott, Governor, Old Fort, Ormanet, Mount Kisco, Pen Loughlin, Captivator, Fullback, Glen nevis, Horse Catechise, Cloche d'Or, and Figardon also ran.

NEW YORK ATHLETE WON.

Arthur Duffy Was Beaten by a Two-Yard Man in the Cliftonville Athletic Games.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the Cliftonville athletic sports to-day the 100 yards handicap was won by Murray of Dublin, with two yards handicap. He defeated A. F. Duffy, (American,) who was at scratch, and Westney, (American,) who had three yards handicap. Murray's time was ten seconds.

The 120 yards hurdles handicap was won by S. S. Jones of the New York Athletic Club with 3 yards handicap. Allen of Pennsylvania, at scratch, was second. Time—16 2-5 seconds.

D. H. Barrows Won Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 16.—A net score of 79 made by Dudley H. Barrows won first honors for the Golf Committee Cup on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club course this afternoon. F. C. Talmadge and Robert Abbott won second and third honors respectively. The scores:

Dudley H. Barrows, 89, 10, 79; Frank C. Talmadge, 91, 0, 91; Robert Abbott, 88, 0, 82; Elliott T. Barrows, 102, 18, 84; Olaf Sangstad, 100, 15, 85; W. L. Glenny, 87, 2, 85; Walter Peterson, 92, 5, 87; H. D. Hebbard, 99, 10, 89.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Knickerbocker A. C. Team Won a Championship Match from Manhattan—Games at Prospect Park.

The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club added another victory to its record in the championship series of games of the Metropolitan Cricket League yesterday at Bayonne, where the Manhattan team was defeated by 91 runs. The wicket prepared for the match was saturated with water at one end and hard and fast at the other, a fact upon which the Manhattans commented upon freely after their opponents had won "the toss" and put them in first.

As events turned out the pitch just suited the bowling of C. H. Clarke, who was in great form with the ball, and he captured 8 wickets at a cost of only 9 runs. The Manhattans could do absolutely nothing with him, and were all retired for 20 runs. The score:

MANHATTAN.

F. J. Prendergast, b. Kelly	8
A. E. Smith, b. Kelly	0
A. J. Gray, b. Clarke	1
E. B. Edwards, b. Clarke	6
F. A. Slade, b. Clarke	0
W. Adam, b. Clarke	1
J. Flannery, b. Clarke	0
T. J. O'Reilly, b. Clarke	0
J. Balmer, not out	3
H. Rushton, c. Griffiths, b. Clarke	0
T. Howard, b. Clarke	0
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
Total	20

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.

J. Forbes, b. Adam	0
A. Gunn, b. Adam	12
A. G. Laurie, b. Rushton	4
C. H. Clarke, c. O'Reilly, b. Adam	17
F. F. Kelly, b. Rushton	11
A. V. Clarke, b. Adam	14
A. G. Cooke, b. Adam	7
C. Dalton, not out	19
C. H. E. Griffiths, b. Rushton	6
C. H. Hill, c. O'Reilly, b. Rushton	0
W. F. Lewis, b. Adam	1
Byes	12
Leg byes	8
Total	111

The Livingston Field Club of Staten Island played their League championship game against the Brooklyns yesterday at Staten Island, and were rather surprised at sustaining a defeat by 71 runs and 2 wickets. C. A. Worm bowled in effective style for the winners, and captured 7 wickets for 27 runs, while the batting was good all through, no less than seven of the nine men who went to the wickets getting into double figures. The score:

LIVINGSTON FIELD CLUB.

R. T. Rokeby, b. J. Poyer	5
H. E. Jackson, b. Worm	1
M. R. Cobb, b. Worm	4
N. S. Walker, jr., c. Durrant, b. Boxill	23
W. R. Ogilby, b. Worm	9
T. H. Allison, l. b. w. b. Worm	5
F. H. Sparks, b. Worm	4
F. A. W. Ireland, b. Boxill	0
W. H. Clark, b. Worm	0
J. D. Ogilby, b. Worm	0
E. B. Ireland, not out	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	5
Total	61

BROOKLYN.

S. B. Standfast, b. Walker	0
J. Poyer, c. Clark, b. Cobb	6
O. Smith, b. F. Ireland	14
C. A. Worm, c. Walker, b. Cobb	10
A. S. Durrant, b. Walker	11
H. Poyer, c. W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Rokeby	24
E. E. Smith, c. J. D. Ogilby, b. Cobb	11
D. Boxill, not out	29
A. Lovell, c. W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Rokeby	13
J. Rodgers did not bat	11
Byes	1
Leg byes	2
Wides	1
Total, (8 wickets)	132

A large crowd witnessed the match at Prospect Park between the West Indians and Kings County. Two innings were played in this game, and the West Indians won by 9 wickets. This was due to the effective bowling of A. Kelsick, A. Gage, and G. McDermon, the first two named being responsible for the dismissal of the Kings County men in their first innings for 34 runs. The totals were: Kings County, 34 and 52; West Indians, 44, and 44 for 1 wicket.

The B team of the Brooklyn Cricket Club played the Branch Brook Club of Newark in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association yesterday at Prospect Park and gained the victory by 6 runs and 2 wickets to spare after a close finish. C. Smith and H. A. Laurie made a long stand for the winners, which yielded 38 for the former and 27 for the latter. The totals were: Branch Brook, 105; Brooklyn Team B, 111 for 8 wickets.

The team of the steamship Teutonic played the Kilkenny eleven at Central Park and suffered defeat by an innings and 14 runs after their opponents had declared their innings closed with 7 wickets down. N. Breen batted in great form for Kilkenny for a hard hit innings of 34, while P. Murphy achieved success with the ball. Two tosses were thrown away, he declared for 7 wickets;; steamship Teutonic, 25 and 18.

The Queens County Cricket Club played the Bermudas yesterday at Central Park, where an unusually large crowd was present to witness the play. The Queens County team did not show to advantage, and were twice disposed of for a total of 30 runs, against which Bermudas put on 69, and thus won by 38 runs. A. Lambert was the only man of either side to score double figures.

The Thistles met with another defeat yesterday. Their opponents on this occasion were the C team of the Brooklyn Club, who won by 20 runs after a good game. E. J. Atwood and C. Gautier made a good stand for the winners, the former getting 38 and the latter 26. The totals were: Brooklyn Team C, 86; Thistle, 66.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club played its return game with the Manhattan second team in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association yesterday at William's Bridge, and scored a decisive victory by 54 runs, after a pleasant game. J. Allen distinguished himself for the winners by scoring 18 and taking 3 wickets for 7 run, while C. Dillon made 18 for the Manhattans and took 3 wickets for 6 runs. R. Cobban, H. O. Wilkinson, and J. E. Foy also played well for Columbia, while G. Bradshaw added doubles for Manhattan. The totals were: Columbia Oval, 104; Manhattan second, 50.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Point Judith Team Beat Myopia in First Trophy Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—In the first polo game of the season for the Point Judith Cup, Point Judith defeated Myopia this afternoon in a match which ended strong and exciting by a score of 12½ to 9. Myopia had the better of the play at first, but Point Judith by excellent team work and brilliant playing by Bob Collier and Brooks showed that it was the better team. Agassiz and Cochrane were the stars for Myopia. P. J. Collier at back for Point Judith showed himself a reliable man, and was applauded for his fine backhand drives. Toward the close of the first period Brooks secured the ball in his own territory and, running the entire length of the field, made a goal. In the third period Myopia took a brace and held her opponents, each side making four goals. Agassiz and Cochrane played a dashing game in this period. P. J. Collier sustained a fall from his horse, but was uninjured.

On Monday Point Judith and Myopia will play the final game for the Narragansett Cup. Line-up and summary:

POINT JUDITH.	MYOPIA.
1. R. J. Collier,	1. Maxwell Norman,
2. R. Brooks,	2. F. P. Cochrane,
3. R. La Montagne,	3. R. L. Agassiz,
Back, P. J. Collier.	Back, S. B. Fay.

FIRST PERIOD.

Club and Winner.	Time.
Myopia, Cochrane	1:59
Myopia, Cochrane	6:02
Point Judith, La Montagne	1:25
Point Judith, R. J. Collier	0:59
Point Judith, La Montagne	0:51
Point Judith, Brooks	0:40
Point Judith, Brooks	Elapsed

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith, R. J. Collier	2:31
Point Judith, La Montagne	7:02
Point Judith, Brooks	2:00
Myopia, Agassiz	1:33

THIRD POSITION.

Point Judith, Brooks	0:17
Point Judith, R. J. Collier	1:15
Myopia, Norman	2:58
Point Judith, Brooks	4:23
Point Judith, R. J. Collier	1:33
Myopia, Agassiz	1:03
Myopia, Cochrane	1:17
Myopia, Cochrane	1:01

FOURTH PERIOD.

Myopia, Agassiz	5:31
Point Judith, Brooks	3:23
Myopia, Cochrane	2:43

Point Judith earned 13 goals, lost ½ on 2 safeties. Myopia earned 9 goals. Referee—W. W. Keith. Scorer—H. B. King. Timers—S. A. Culbertson and E. A. Mitchell.

SMALL YACHTS CONTEST

In the Annual Regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club.

FORTY-FIVE BOATS STARTED

Knave Won in the Special New Rochelle Class—Excellent Weather Prevailed for the Little Racers.

Forty-five yachts started in the annual regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club yesterday, an immensely large number, as the largest yachts summoned to race were those of the 36-foot class. It was a perfect day for racing, with a clear sky, a smooth sea, and a whole-sail breeze from a point east of north. The course was a five-mile triangle, the turning points of which were the home mark off the Horseshoe Harbor Clubhouse, the easterly buoy on Execution Reef, and the striped channel buoy north of Whortleberry Island. Yachts of the 36-foot and 30-foot classes sailed three times around this triangle, a total distance of fifteen miles. The Horseshoe Harbor one-design boats, the 15-foot catboats, the Indian Harbor sailabouts, and the dories went once around. All other yachts sailed the course twice around, a distance of ten miles. It was a run to the first mark, a reach to the second, and windward work from that point home.

The regatta was sailed under such perfect conditions and was so smoothly conducted that it was practically without incident, excepting the fouling of a stakeboat by Celia, an accidental foul in the New Rochelle one-design class, in which "Larry" Huntington's Deuce was adjudged at fault, and the breaking of Zaza's gaff at the jaws. Even thus handicapped Zaza won her race.

Heretofore this season very few catboats have appeared in the regattas. Two of the 30-foot class sailed yesterday, as also three of the 25-foot class, and several in smaller classes. The rest of the story is told in the summary:

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—30 to 36 feet.

Course, 15 miles. Start, 1:05 P. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Possum, E. S. Ballou	3:43:39	2:38:39

SLOOPS, CLASS N.—25 to 30 feet.

Course, 15 miles. Start, 1:10 P. M.

Zaza, G. P. Granberry	3:17:26	2:07:26
Leanita, H. Leroy	3:17:32	2:07:32

CATBOATS, CLASS S.—25 to 30 feet.

Course, 15 miles. Start, 1:10 P. M.

Nymph, W. A. Marble	4:07:22	2:57:22
Oconee, C. G. Gaubert	4:10:16	3:00:16

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Mavis, H. L. Pirie	3:03:24	1:48:24
Scamp, T. Pirie	3:06:37	1:50:37

SLOOPS, CLASS P.—20 to 25 feet.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:20 P. M.

Pristis, Iselin and Law	3:13:24	1:53:24
Chicken Coop, A. Adams	3:17:21	1:57:21

CATBOATS, CLASS T.—20 to 25 feet.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:20 P. M.

Adeline, C. W. Thorpe	3:43:57	2:23:57
Ripple, Bloom-Downey	3:43:39	2:23:39
Arrow, A. C. Miller	3:43:31	2:23:31

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.—18 to 21 feet.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:25 P. M.

Montauk, J. S. Appleby	3:11:17	1:46:17
Gazabo, N. P. Vulte	3:14:37	1:49:37
Eos, E. B. Mead	Did not finish.	
Neola, J. Johnson, Jr.	3:12:10	1:47:10

SPECIAL LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB 21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:25 P. M.

Celia, William S. Gould	Disqualified.	
Adelaide, J. Dwyer	3:12:38	1:47:38
Hourl, J. Esser	3:14:04	1:49:04
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:12:23	1:47:23

SLOOPS, CLASS R.—18 feet and under.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:30 P. M.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	3:26:07	1:56:07
Flim Flam, A. Prince	3:23:28	1:53:28
Pandora, H. B. Towle	3:25:37	1:55:37

CATBOATS, CLASS W.—18 feet and under.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:30 P. M.

Erna, G. Wigman	3:57:28	2:27:28

SLOOPS, SPECIAL NEW ROCHELLE CLASS.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:35 P. M.

Knave, R. N. Bavier	3:42:18	2:07:18
Ace, W. N. Bavier	3:44:43	2:09:43
Caper, P. A. Howard	3:44:31	2:09:31
Deuce, L. D. Huntington	Disqualified.	

SLOOPS, SPECIAL MANHASSET BAY YACHT CLUB CLASS.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:35 P. M.

Bab, J. R. Hoyt	3:45:36	2:10:36
Firefly, G. Standing	3:49:16	2:14:16
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:46:04	2:11:04
Arizona, G. A. Corry	3:51:40	2:16:40

SLOOPS, SPECIAL HORSESHOE HARBOR CLUB CLASS.

Course, 5 miles. Start, 1:40 P. M.

Indra, W. S. Allen	2:48:21	1:08:21
Catharine, R. E. Robinson	2:49:21	1:09:21
Joan, W. Hammett	2:51:22	1:11:22
Yeoman, T. S. Wiswall	2:54:32	1:14:32

CATBOATS, SPECIAL CLASS.—25 feet and under.

Course, 5 miles. Start, 1:40 P. M.

Bouncer, A. S. Tappan	2:50:47	1:10:47
Sneaker, F. W. Vulte	3:19:48	1:39:48
Kid, J. Kitching	3:17:06	1:37:06
Champion, T. Dee	3:35:22	1:55:22
Scout, A. Zerega	Sold; not finish.	
Scud, D. Abbott	2:48:58	1:08:58

INDIAN HARBOR SAILABOUTS.

Course, 5 miles. Start, 1:40 P. M.

Cero, R. D. Mallory	2:57:23	1:17:23

DORIES, SPECIAL CLASS.

Course, 5 miles. Start, 1:40 P. M.

Prize, R. N. Kitching, Jr.	3:37:04	1:57:04
Marguerite, W. F. Johnson	3:31:57	1:51:57

The winners were Possum, Zaza, Nymph, Mavis, Pristis, Arrow, Montauk, Dorothy, Flim Flam, Erna, Knave, Bab, Indra, Cero, Scud, and Marguerite. The new measurement rule was set aside, and the yachts sailed under their measurements taken in 1901.

YACHT GRANTO LAUNCHED.

Another Handsome Steam Craft Added to New York Yacht Club Fleet.

The new two-masted schooner-rigged steam yacht Granto, built entirely of steel and up to the highest requirements, was successfully launched yesterday from the yards of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights.

A. E. Austin of Providence, R. I., who is a member of the New York Yacht Club, is the owner of the vessel, which, when finished some four weeks hence, will equal in looks and seaworthiness any of the steam yachts of her size in the New York Yacht Club fleet. Her length over all is 155 feet, and her other dimensions are beam, 20 feet; depth, 12 feet 6 inches, and draught, 8 feet 6 inches. She is lighted throughout by electricity, and her propelling power consists of a Seabury watertube boiler and a triple expansion engine with cylinder 11, 16, 26x16 stroke. The speed contract only calls for 14 knots, but her builders and designers firmly believe that she will exceed this. Her complement of boats consists of one naphtha launch, one cutter, one dinghy, and a sail boat, all of which are made of mahogany. Her owner's quarters, four single and two double staterooms, with bathrooms all handsomely finished in white pine with mahogany trimmings, are aft of the machinery bulkhead. Accommodations for a crew of sixteen men all told are found in the quarters forward of the machinery.

The launching was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Austin and party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Gardner. Mr. Austin said that he intends to use the vessel late in the Fall in a trip to the West Indies.

SLOOP MIMOSA'S VICTORY.

In Annual Regatta of Huntingdon Yacht Club—Twenty Yachts Completed.

Trenor L. Park's thirty-foot sloop Mimosa won another cup to add to her season's trophies in the annual regatta of the Huntington Yacht Club yesterday. Over a course of sixteen miles in a stiff northwest wind she handily defeated her only competitor, the Marguerite, by 2 minutes 2 seconds. The course was triangular, and the Mimosa excelled the Marguerite in all points of sailing.

The regatta called to the starting line twenty boats, the Empress, Cymbria, and Windora, in the thirty-six foot class. A spirited race was begun between these three boats, but the Cymbria and the Windora met with slight accidents to their rigging that compelled them to withdraw. That gave an empty victory to the Empress.

With the wind blowing strong from the northwest, fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and the waters of the bay and Sound covered with whitecaps, many of the small boats found it not easy to finish. Several of them had mishaps which, however, did not put them out. Two courses were sailed. That for the thirty-six-foot and thirty-foot sloops was from off West Beach in Huntington Bay to a stakeboat off Eaton's Neck to a stakeboat off Lloyd's Neck, to the starting line, to the red and black striped buoy off Eaton's Neck, to the bell buoy off Lloyd's Point, to the starting line, a double triangle, distance of sixteen miles. The course for all other classes was from the starting line to the stakeboat off Eaton's Point, to the stakeboat off Lloyd's Point, to the starting line, a distance of five miles, once sailed over for the dory class and twice for the others.

The race was in charge of the Race Committee of the club, H. H. Gordan, O. W. Ingersoll, and F. K. Lord. The summary follows:

SLOOPS.—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 16 miles. Start, 1:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Empress, G. M. Heckalier	4:27:13	2:52:13
Cymbria, F. C. Henderson	Disabled.	
Windora, John Dean	Disabled.	

SLOOPS.—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 16 miles. Start, 1:40.

Marguerite, J. F. Dinges	4:25:08	2:45:08
Mimosa, Trevor L. Park	4:23:08	2:43:08

RACEABOUTS CLASS.

Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:45.

Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	3:31:25	1:46:25
Hobo, Trevor L. Park	3:32:46	1:47:46
Whistledwing, H. M. Crane	3:30:21	1:45:21

SLOOPS.—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:50.

Ogilway, D. P. Morse	3:39:47	1:49:47
Trouble, W. H. Childs	3:40:10	1:50:10

CATBOATS.—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 10 miles. Start, 1:50.

Vagabond, C. H. Fletcher	3:49:00	1:59:00

SLOOPS.—CLASS R.

Not over 18 feet racing length.
Course, 10 miles. Start, 2:00.

Chipmunk, T. S. Young, Jr.	4:10:06	2:10:06
Viper II., W. B. Hennen	Did not finish.	
Vim,	4:31:10	2:21:10

NORTHPORT YACHT CLUB DORIES.

Course, 5 miles. Start, 2:05.

3. S. L. Ackerly	3:42:45	1:37:45
4. H. D. Ackerly	3:30:13	1:25:13
5. W. Donahoe	3:28:26	1:23:25
9. Morse Brothers	3:36:17	1:31:17
8. Quackenbush	3:34:40	1:29:40
9. C. A. Van Iderstein	3:34:04	1:29:04

The winners were the Empress, Mimosa, Whistledwing, Trouble, Vagabond, (sailover,) Chipmunk, and Dory No. 5.

RIVAL HUDSON RIVER CREWS.

In Strict Training for the Harlem River Regatta on Labor Day.

The Hudson River oarsmen have gone about preparing for Labor Day in a vigorous manner, and the outcome of their efforts will furnish two of the best races in the Middle States Regatta, namely, the senior four-oared barge race and the junior four-oared gig race. The first promises to be the warmest race of the day, as the greatest rivalry exists between the Valencias, Atlantics, and Rosedales of Hoboken, N. J., which are among the entries, and the race will probably be between these crews. On July 5, at the Monm

GOLF ON MANY LINKS

Professionals Play for Purse on the Deal Golf Club Course.

NORTON DEFEATED ANDREWS

Team Matches and Handicaps Prepare the Players for Fall Tournaments —Ekwanok Tourney Ended.

One of the best professional matches of the decade was played yesterday at the Deal Golf Club, between Willie Norton, professional of the home club, and J. W. Andrews, professional of the Seabright Golf Club. The match was at 36 holes, the best two out of three. Norton, having won two matches straight, took the $200 purse. He won yesterday by only 1 up and with but 4 holes to play the match was all even.

Norton played capital golf in the morning, making an 80 and getting a lead of 3 up. Andrews, who is a home-taught golfer, having learned the game while a caddie for Joe Lloyd, the American open champion of 1897, was very nervous at this stage of the match. On the long game Andrews seems better than Norton, but the latter scored very decisively in approaching and putting. There was a great "gallery" to watch the players in the afternoon.

In the afternoon Norton was wild in direction, and his poor work on the fifth and seventh holes, where he was out of bounds from the tee, spoiled his card. At the fourteenth hole Andrews had the match all square. Aided by a lucky approach Norton won the fifteenth, and as the remaining holes were halved, he won the match. The cards:

Norton	4	7	4	5	4	5	3	5	5—42
Andrews	5	5	4	5	5	3	6	4	6—43
Norton	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—38—80
Andrews	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	3—39—82
Norton	4	5	5	6	5	5	7	4	6—47
Andrews	5	5	6	5	5	4	5	3	6—43
Norton	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—39—86
Andrews	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	4—39—82

In the final round for the men's foursome cups, Smith and Napier, who received ten strokes, beat Allen and Brokaw by 2 up. This, too, although the best ball of the beaten pair was 76. George Brokaw, who is the Captain of the Princeton team, equalled the amateur record of the course, held by Allen, with this card:

Out	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	3	6—43
In	4	5	5	2	5	4	5	3	4—37 80

All the competitions scheduled for yesterday at the Colonia Country Club were postponed on account of the absence of some of the best players.

GOLF FINALS FOR TROPHIES.

Champion Travis Won Chief Event of Ekwanok Club Tourney.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 16.—The golf tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club was concluded to-day with match play for the four cups, and an interesting handicap event in which twenty-four players participated. The principal event of the day was the match between former champion Walter J. Travis of Garden City and Charles B. Cory of Wollaston, Mass., of the Wollaston Golf Club, for the President's Cup. Travis won by the wide margin of 10 up and 8 to play, practically having the match won at the end of the morning round.

The Governor's Cup was won by Paul Waterman, the Vermont State champion; the Consolation Cup by M. T. Whiting of the Oakley Country Club, and the "Duffers' Cup" by C. D. Cleghorn. In the afternoon play Cory started out well, winning the first hole, but Travis took the next four in succession and the next three were halved. Then Cory won the twenty-seventh, but Travis took the twenty-eighth and the match. Both players continued for a score, Travis getting 79 to Cory's 80. The former champion rounded out the thirty-six holes for the day with a total score of 156, his 77 in the morning, winning the gross score medal prize in the handicap event.

The matches for the other three trophies were much better contested, none of the winners being more than 2 up. Waterman's match with Dr. Burnham of Dyker Meadow for the Governors' Cup was decided on the home green, the Vermont champion holing a three-yard put and taking the hole 4 to 5. He was 1 up at the end of the morning round. It took M. T. Whiting of Oakley 38 holes to defeat Harry R. Sweney of Albany for the Consolation Cup, Sweney being 1 up at the end of the morning round. Both played great golf in the afternoon, but Whiting's accurate work on the greens won him the match.

C. D. Cleghorn played a fine up-hill game against T. K. Wellington for the "Duffers' Cup." Cleghorn was 4 down in the morning, but managed to win by 2 up. In the handicap event, which continued all day, N. Mallouf of Garden City and P. H. Jennings of Mount Anthony, both playing from scratch, were tied for the best net score at 79. Findlay Douglas made the second best gross of the day, with 78. The summary:

President Isham Cup.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Charles B. Cory, Wollaston, 10 up, 8 to play.

Governors' Cup.—Paul Waterman, Englewood, beat Dr. Clark Burnham, Dyker Meadow, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—M. T. Whiting, Oakley, beat Harry R. Sweney, Albany, 1 up. (38 holes.)

Duffers' Cup.—C. D. Cleghorn, Ekwanok, beat T. K. Wellington, Mount Anthony, 2 up.

Handicap Event.—Net Scores—N. Mallouf, Garden City, 79; P. H. Jennings, Mount Anthony, 79; John H. Brooks, Scranton, 80; H. H. Boyd, Buffalo, 81; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, 82; F. C. Bowers, Dyker Meadow, 85; Gus Von Duhn, Baltusrol, 85; A. L. Sherman, Dyker Meadow, 86; J. B. Thacher, Ekwanok, 86; C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia, 86; W. J. Evans, Powelton, 86; J. S. Wood, Apawamis, 87; W. Taylor, Philadelphia, 89; H. I. Brown, Philadelphia, 89; C. L. Travelli, Brae Burn, 90; S. Hartwell, Garden City, 90; M. T. Whiting, Oakley, 91; James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, 91; Frank Clark, Ekwanok, 93; A. W. Harrington, Doreset Field, 94; F. W. Taylor, Philadelphia, 95; C. M. Clark, Philadelphia, 95; J. D. Foote, Apawamis, 97, and Herbert Cassard, Baltimore, 98.

Deal Golfers Won Team Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The return best ball team matches which were palyed with Seabright at the Deal golf links to-day resulted in a victory for the Deal Club, scoring by the Nassau system. The teams and scores were as follows:

Deal.—McClair and Bowly, 0; Napier and Smith, 3; Hilliard and Shanley, 0; Burch and George Hurd, 0; Brokaw and Harris, 1; Croker and Anthony, 2; Lounsbury and Hurd, 0; Kellogg and Allen, 0; Laidlaw and Stoutenbury, 2; Terhune and Osborn, 3; Larkin and Baxter, 3. Total—14.

Seabright.—Baker and Sanger, 2; Dr. Wylie and E. Havemeyer, 0; Taylor and O. G. Smith, 1; Van Ingen and Ellengwood, 1; Proal and Rennard, 0; Dwight and O. Havemeyer, 0; Ayers and Kerr, 3; Kellogg and Porter, 3; Brooks and Thorndyke, 0; Gilbert and Sheldon, 0; Graves and Johnson, 0. Total—10.

Bar Harbor's Golf Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 16.—The golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club to-day brought out the largest field of the season. George S. Robbins of New York won, with C. C. Auchincloss second. The net scores follow:

George S. Robbins, 75; C. C. Auchincloss, 79; F. J. Alsop, 82; J. De R. Bowen, 83; Percy Pyne, 83; S. I. Day, 84; Paul Dana, 84; E. Pierrepont, 85; S. W. Bates, 86; M. F. Freeman, 86; J. T. Bowen, Jr., 87; George Minot, 88; M. S. Burrill, 88; N. B. Burr, 95; T. G. Condon, 89; I. F. Turner, 90; R. Wellman, 91; Bartlett, 92; Miss McLane, 92; A. Gourlie, 93; C. R. Auchincloss, 93; Mrs. Bowen, 98; Dr. Amory, 98; Major McCauley, 99; J. K. Munro, 100, and Herbert Jaques, Jr., 104.

New-Comers Took Golf Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 16.—New-comers carried off the honors in the weekly competition for the President's Cup on the links of the Park Golf Club this afternoon. Many of the regular players are absent on their vacations, so the competition was not well attended despite the fact that the course was in excellent condition and the weather ideal. Charles B. Morse still leads for the trophy, with S. St. John McCutcheon second. To-day's net scores were:

E. Maxwell Honeyman, 83; H. C. Phillips, 87; Mongan T. Townsend, 89; Charles B. Morse, 90; Charles L. Nicholas, 94; Roberts De S. Newhall, 101.

HENRY M. BENNETT'S HEIR.

Laura Biggar, Once Wife of Burt Haverly, Nursed the Millionaire in His Last Days.

Laura Biggar was popular as an actress about ten years ago, when she was the wife of Burt Haverly, who some years later brought suit against Henry M. Bennett, the millionaire theatrical manager, accusing him of alienating his wife's affections.

Miss Biggar once nursed Bennett through an illness after his physicians had given up hope, and the millionaire was always grateful. When Bennet's health again declined the actress went to his home, at Farmingdale, N. J., in the capacity of housekeeper, and during his last illness, which terminated in his death on April 11, nursed him faithfully.

Bennett's will was made during September of last year, and its reading, at Asbury Park on April 14, opened up a legal controversy between Miss Biggar and the other heirs, the former having beenf bequeathed practically everything. Miss Biggar's portion was estimated at at least $1,500,000.

On April 21 the attorneys of Bennett's nieces and two nephews of Boston filed a caveat in the Surrogate's office, and three days later counsel for the actress made application for the appointment of an administrator of the estate pending litigation, representing that the estate included a great deal of perishable property which required looking after.

On July 18, the Boston heirs made a statement, in which they agreed to allow the will to be admitted to probate, but on July 20, Dr. Charles C. Hendricks, to whose sanitarium at Bayonne, N. J., Miss Biggar had been taken, suffering with nervous prostration, gave out a statement in his patient's behalf, repudiating the "alleged agreement" with the other heirs, and declaring positively that Miss Biggar would accept no compromise.

SWIMMERS AT BATH BEACH.

Van Cleaf of Knickerbocker A. C. Won Championship of Brooklyn.

Close finishes were the rule at the swimming carnival held by the Fort Lowery Swimming Club at Bath Beach, L. I., yesterday.

The programme consisted of four short races for experienced swimmers, consisting of 75-yard novice, 100-yard handicap, 300-yard handicap, and 300-yard scratch event for the championship of Brooklyn, and a few races for youngsters, providing a 100-yard and a 75-yard race for boys and a 50-yard race for girls.

The course was on a line parallel with the shore and in front of the Fort Lowery Hotel, from the balconies of which the guests viewed the races, while a good crowd saw the contests from along the shore.

The chief interest centred in the outcome of the race for the championship of Brooklyn, distance 300 yards, as a great contest was promised, with the possibility of E. H. Adams, who won the 440-yard championship from George W. Van Cleaf July 30 by a few inches, entering, but Adams did not put in an appearance, and Van Cleaf won easily.

Fancy diving by Capt. Leo Von Stoll in a dress suit entertained the spectators. The day's sport was followed in the evening with carnival marches, diving by men and women, tub racing, a Venetian fete, and fireworks. Summary:

75-Yard Novice.—Won by R. Mulvey, Bath Beach Swimming Club; second, Fred Hunt. Time—1:19.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by D. Bratton, K. A. C., (12 seconds;) second, L. J. Goodwin, (3 seconds.) Time—1:19.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by P. Kitching, New York A. C., (10 seconds;) second, L. de B. Handley, K. A. C. Time—3:44.

300-Yard Scratch, for the Championship of Brooklyn.—Won by George W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker A. C.; second, P. J. Kearney, Pawnee A. C. Time—3:57.

100 Yards, for Boys.—Won by J. McAuliffe.

75 Yards, for Boys.—Won by Al. Ostender.

50 Yards, for Girls.—Won by Miss L. Spielbug.

Nonpariel Boat Club Regatta.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Nonpareil Boat Club was held yesterday on the Harlem River, the course for the races being a half mile, with the finish about fifty yards below the club's house. The river was crowded with boats containing oarsmen from the clubs along the river. The principal race of the day was the eight-oared shell event, in which six crews were entered. Each boat carried nine ladies, and the contest was full of excitement from start to finish. Summary:

Novice Single Gig.—Won by A. H. Wisner; J. E. Reardon, second. Time—2:57.

Junior Single Gig.—Won by G. A. Reiley; H. F. Shoemaker, second. Time—1:53.

Junior Double Gig.—Won by Crew No. 1.—Bow, H. C. Bartlett; stroke, H. F. Shoemaker; crew No. 2—bow, G. A. Reiley; stroke, F. L. Loeser, second. Time—1:30½.

Senior Double Gig.—Won by Crew No. 2—bow, A. Kroll; 2, F. Loeser; stroke, E. Adlum. Second place between H. C. Bartlett, bow; H. F. Shoemaker, stroke, and H. Maurns, bow; E. A. Nicola, stroke.

Four-Oared Gig.—Won by: Bow, J. Canavan; 2, A. Kroll; 3, F. Loerer; stroke, Adlum. Second: Bow, George A. Pearse; 2, H. F. Shoemaker; 3, R. A. Hunken; stroke, G. A. Riely. Time—1:29½.

Eight Shell.—Won by Crew No. 1—Bow, G. A. Pearse; 2, John Moren; 3, H. F. Shoemaker; 4, T. Raywood; 5, R. A. Hunken; 6, H. Newton; 7, E. Adlum; stroke, J. J. Kraft; coxswain, A. D. Dunn. Crew No. 2—Bow, E. A. Nicola; 2, A. Kroll; 3, F. Dernbecker; 4, G. A. Riely; 5, H. C. Bartlett; 6, F. A. Wohl; 7, J. Petitt; stroke, A. Campbell; coxswain, F. A. Haight, second. Time—1:30.

Eight-Oared Barge Race Between Married and Single Men, with Passengers.—Won by Crew No. 1.—Bow, F. Loeser; 2, H. F. Shoemaker; 3, John Moren; 4, H. C. Bartlett; 5, T. Raywood; 6, James McKinley; 7, E. L. Simpson; stroke, F. A. Wohl; coxswain, A. D. Dunn; Crew No. 2—Bow, M. Naughton; 2, A. Kroll; 3, J. Kraft; 4, R. A. Hunken; 5, R. Reiley; 6, J. V. Kenefick; 7, W. Hay; stroke, A. H. Wisner; coxswain, W. H. La Farge—second. Time—2:10.

Golf Tourney at Hollywood.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Vice President's Cups were the attractions at the Hollywood Golf links to-day. The conditions were club handicap; the eight best scores to qualify, and the survivors, Miss O'Donoghue and Mrs. Byers, will meet in the finals for the trophy on Monday. There were nineteen entries for the men's handicap. The eight to qualify in the preliminary round with scores and handicaps were J. J. O'Donohue, 7—83; E. B. Byers, 18—85; A. Nathan, 10—86; Arthur McAleenan, 9—88; F. E. Henderson, 5—90; G. W. Lembeck, 10—92; S. A. Lewisohn, 18—93; J. Campbell Phillips, scratch—95. In the final round match play A. McAleenan beat J. J. O'Donohue 2 up and 1 to play, J. C. Phillips beat G. W. Lembeck by 1 up, S. I. Henderson beat A. Nathan by 4 up and 3 to play, E. S. Byers beat S. A. Lewisohn 4 up and 2 to go. The semi-finals and finals will be played on Monday.

Bresnahan to Get $6,000 Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Roger Bresnahan of this city, who has gained fame in baseball, and who is now catching for the New York team, stopped over in the city last night.

Apparently Bresnahan's conscientious work has been appreciated by McGraw, for the manager of the New Yorks has already signed Bresnahan for 1903, and the contract, which was left in Toledo last night by Roger, calls for $6,000 for the season. This is given out authoritatively, and the document is safely filed away here. Incidentally some of Roger's friends in this city are making preparations for a wedding when the season closes, for the baseball player will become a benedict then. When not playing ball he is on Carew's detective force.

Polo at Rumson Neck.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 16.—The silver trophy offered by A. N. Beadleston was this afternoon captured by the Rockaway polo four, who on the Rumson campus defeated the Rumson team by 16 to 3¾ goals. The attendance was unusually large, the campus being lined with visitors from the cottage colony along the coast. H. L. Robert acted as referee. Four periods were played.

LOCAL ATHLETES CONTEST

In Annual Games of the New West Side Athletic Club.

TWO RECORDS MADE BY WRIGHT

Home Talent Victorious in Most of the Events—McKenzie Beaten in Mile Run.

Only local athletes competed in the annual open games of the New West Side Athletic Club on the club grounds in Fifty-fourth Street yesterday, and the large crowd of spectators which gathered in the small enclosure saw some fair sport in which club rivalry dominated quality of contest.

The race of most interest to the club members was the half-mile run for which John Brannigan had offered a very handsome prize, and it was expected that G. H. Wright, the club's crack runner, would have to move lively to win. As it turned out, however, he won easily, and was not forced to his limit, though he ran fast enough to break the track record of 2:08, he winning in 2:07 1-5.

The best open race of the day was the duel between Alexander McKenzie of the Pastimes, with 30 yards, and G. H. Wright, on scratch, in the one-mile race. The limit man led for four laps when McKenzie went into the lead, closely pressed by Wright. On the last lap Wright passed McKenzie, but McKenzie went after Wright and passed him, and it looked for a moment as if Wright was done, but with an extra effort he gained the advantage and led McKenzie home, easily winning in the fast time of 4:41 3-5, clipping ten seconds off the track record.

The games were held on a track made famous in the seventies and eighties by the athletes of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, who with a very limited treasury turned out the fastest aggregation of athletes then in competition, leading in the sprints, middle, and long distance runs, hurdles, walks, pole vaults, and all the field events, proving themselves far superior to the clubs which had every advantage. The track is 186 yards in circumference and 80 yards on the stretches. Summary:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open, winners to run in semi-finals.—First heat won by J. A. Bohan, New West Side A. C., (18 feet;) time, 0:07. Second heat won by Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (18 feet;) time, 0:07 1-5. Third heat won by F. Flores, Greater New York I. A. A., (10 feet;) time, 0:07 1-5. Fourth heat won by M. Block, New West Side A. C., (17 feet;) time, 0:07 1-5. Fifth heat won by W. Beekman, New West Side A. C., (17 feet;) time, 0:07 2-5.

Semi-Finals.—First heat won by J. A. Bohan, New West Side A. C., (18 feet;) time, 0:07 2-5. Second heat won by F. Flores, Greater New York I. A. A., (10 feet;) time, 0:07 3-5.

Final Heat.—Won by J. A. Bohan, New West Side A. C., (18 feet;) Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's A. C., second. Time—0:07 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, Closed, winners to run in semi-finals. Final heat won by William Ingram, (13 feet;) time, 0:07 2-5. Second heat won by James Bresnan, (11 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Third heat won by Charles Heiberg, (10 feet;) time, 0:07 3-5. Fourth heat won by F. S. Callahan, (10 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Fifth heat won by Charles Peabody, (scratch;) time, 0:08 2-5.

Semi-Finals.—First heat won by F. S. Callahan, (10 feet;) time, 0:07 3-5. Second heat dead heat between Thomas Murray and Charles Heiberg. Time—0:08.

Final Heat.—Won by F. S. Callahan, (10 feet;) William Ingram, (13 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5.

600-Yard Novice, Open.—Won by M. Marks, N. W. S. A. C.; T. Richardson, N. W. S. A. C., second. Time—1:26 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by G. H. Wright; J. L. McAdams second. Time—2:07 1-5.

440-Yard Handicap, Open.—First Heat—Won by J. G. Hoben, Star A. C., (16 yards;) W. H. Dawson, N. W. S. A. C., (24 yards,) second. Time—0:55 4-5. Second Heat—Won by H. L. Hillman, K. A. C., (14 yards;) P. J. Lee, Star A. C., (20 yards,) second. Time—0:58 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. G. Hoben, Star A. C., (16 yards;) H. L. Hillman, K. A. C., (14 yards,) second. Time—0:54.

One-Mile Handicap, Open.—Won by G. H. Wright, N. W. S. A. C., (scratch;) Alexander McKenzie, Pastime A. C., (30 yards,) second. Time—4:41 3-5.

150-Yard Dash, (Closed.) Winners of Heats to Run in Finals.—First Heat—Won by Al. Bocca, (10 yards.) Time—0:17 2-5. Second Heat—Won by William Beckmann, (9 yards.) Time—0:17. Third Heat—Won by Charles Keiberg, (7 yards.) Time—0:17 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. Obertubbesing, (10 yards.) Time—0:18. Fifth Heat, (for second men)—Won by Wm. Ingram, (7 yards.) Time—0:17 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by Al. Bocca; William Beckmann second. Time—0:16 4-5.

One and One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by C. Maher, (scratch;) John Corley second. Time—7:43 3-5.

Putting 14-Pound Shot, Closed.—Won by J. Sommerer, (7 feet,) with a put of 28 feet; H. Bresnan, (8 feet,) second, with a put of 33 feet.

Running Broad Jump, Closed.—Won by Charles Keiberg, (24 inches,) with a jump of 20 feet; H. Obertubbesing, (6 inches,) second, with a jump of 20 feet 11 inches.

AUTOMOBILE STABLES.

Small Building Can Be Constructed with Turntable and Quarters for Operator at Little Expense.

The automobile owner in a large city, as a rule, has little difficulty in arranging for the storage of his motor vehicle in some establishment primarily devoted to that purpose and finds it merely a matter of expense. In the suburbs or the country, however, the question of suitable automobile accommodations is not so easily answered, especially if several of the vehicles require to be accommodated.

If there is an ordinary stable on the premises it usually can be altered to serve the new purpose by installing a turntable, a drip pan, and providing for the storage of gasoline. A pit to enable the operator to get under the vehicle to make examinations and repairs is necessary for some types of imported machines, but is not necessary for most American makes.

In case a new building must be constructed a great saving over the expense of an ordinary stable for horses and carriages is possible on account of the saving of space usually allotted to the quadruped, his harness, and belongings, and his bulky provender.

A physician in the vicinity of this city recently has had built a two-story house for his automobile, costing but $300, which contains a turntable, examination pit, and accommodations for both the vehicle and driver.

The dimensions of the house are 14 by 24 feet, and the height is sufficient to provide a room under the roof for the mechanic. The main floor is in one room, containing a turntable 9 feet in diameter, back of which in the centre of the floor is the pit. There is a workbench and the necessary shelving and closet room. The pit is 2½ by 3 feet, and has a removable cover.

The turntable is the principal feature of the entire house, as without it the house would have to be made much larger to enable the vehicle to turn around in it, or much time would be lost in backing out each time the carriage was used or when necessary to wash or clean it. As an automobile, even of the lightest type, is much heavier than a horse-drawn carriage, all unnecessary handling should be avoided.

The construction of the table is quite simple. The floor is unframed, being made of two layers of one and one-quarter inch spruce boards, laid in opposite directions, to the bottom of which are fastened sixteen large ball casters, such as are used for heavy pieces of furniture. These casters are equally spaced about a circle about seven feet in diametetr, concentric with the turntable and run on a track composed of two semi-circular strips of flat iron, ¼x2 inches, firmly fastened to a heavy wooden flooring laid on the floor joists. The platform is maintained in position on its centre by a central thrust bearing, composed of an iron ball one and one-quarter inches in diameter, slated between two semi-spherical slats of Babbitt metal. The total cost of the turntable was only $40.

The supply of gasoline is kept outside the house in an upright iron tank, provided with an iron look faucet. There is no

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:11	Sun sets...6:57	Moon sets...3:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:18	Gov. Isl'd...6:36	H. Gate...8:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:25	Gov. Isl'd...6:50	H. Gate...8:46

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

El Dio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Galicia, St. Thomas and Northern Brazil	9:30 A. M.	.....
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	.....	.....
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

Coleridge, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Donna Maria, Azores and Madeira	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, Barbados, &c	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Pathfinder, Ponce	9:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydsey, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 26 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SUNDAY.) AUG. 17.

Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 9.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Elizabeth, Liverpool, July 30.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Aug. 1.
Nicomedia, Stettin, July 27.
Roma, Naples, Aug. 5.

MONDAY, AUG. 18.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Aug. 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 12.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Aug. 9.
Lahn, Genoa, Aug. 6.
Minnetonka, London, Aug. 9.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

Bremen, Bremen, Aug. 9.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 12.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 13.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

Alamo, Galveston, Aug. 14.
Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Border Knight, Algiers, Aug. 5.
Casilda, Sunderland, Aug. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 9.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

Arkansas, Stettin, Aug. 4.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company.

Battleship Maine, from Philadelphia. Sighted off Sandy Hook at 11:49 P. M.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Allx, Havre Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie General Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Daldorf, Rotterdam Aug. 2 and Shields 4th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. Aug. 15.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Scott, Palermo July 26 and Gibraltar 31st, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Cantell, Buenos Ayres July 19 and Montevideo 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. Aug. 15.

SS Maverick, Fassett, with barge S. O. Co. No. 58 in tow, Sabine Pass Aug. 7, with oil to the Standard Oil Company.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Arapahoe, Bearce, Jacksonville Aug. 13 and Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Hamburg July 31 and Shields Aug. 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Aug. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. Reached her dock at 7 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Aug. 7, and Boulogne 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Dominic, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, and Manaos.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Hamilton, Bermuda.
SS Zulis, for Curacao, &c., via Porto Rico.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Naupilia, (Ger.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS El Sud, for Galveston.
SS Elwick, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Concho, for Galveston.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa and Leghorn, via Algiers.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Sing, (Nor.,) for Havana and Matanzas.
United States cruiser Supply.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:52 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hiligien, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, from New York, via Aden, Manila, &c., arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, from Hamburg for New York, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Conzoneri, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa Aug. 14.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Froeth, from New York, via this port, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Segebarth, from New York, arr. at Ghent yesterday.

SS Albuera, (Br.,) Capt. Grady, for Victoria, Brazil, and New York, sld. from East London Aug. 4.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, for New York, sld. from Lisbon Aug. 11.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, for New York, sld. from Lisbon Aug. 11.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from Stettin for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Aug. 13.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at noon to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, for New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Monzano, for New York, sld. from Naples Aug. 13.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Sundermann, from New York for Christiania, Stettin, and St. Petersburg, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, for New York, via Cherbourg, sld

SPEED OF VEHICLES.

Local Ordinances and the State Law Regarding Offenses Committed by Automobilists.

The recent decision by Recorder Goff that a Police Magistrate has no power to fine or imprison a person accused of driving a vehicle faster than the legal rate of speed, but can only hold him for trial in a court of Special Sessions, has drawn attention to the apparently conflicting provisions of the law as amended at the last session of the Legislature and incidentally seems to show that the recent arrests and fining of a number of automobilists and motor bicyclists at Freeport and other places in Long Island was illegal.

Previous to the passage of the Cocks bill at the last session of the Legislature the matter of vehicle speed throughout the entire State was regulated by a general Highways law, passed through the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen, which gave local authorities the right to fix a limit of not less than eight miles an hour in the built-up sections of cities, towns, or villages, and not less than fifteen miles an hour on the country roads. All local legislation fixing lower limits than these was declared void, but a higher limit might be established by any local authority.

Under this act the local authorities were not empowered to arrest offenders for an alleged breach of the local speed laws, but could only bring a civil suit to recover a penalty not exceeding $25. A large number of local wards, including that of Nassau County, passed local ordinances, or enacted previous enactments to conform to the provisions of this law, but in consequence of the power to arrest offenders and impose a fine being lacking, prosecutions were infrequent, the law against reckless driving usually being invoked in flagrant cases.

At the session of the Legislature last Winter Senator Cocks of Nassau County introduced a bill which became known by his name, to amend the Highway act by providing a penalty of fine or imprisonment in place of the penalty to be recovered by a civil action. The bill was considerably amended, and finally passed. It did not repeal the old Highways act, but merely amended it in two respects. The old rate of eight miles an hour in incorporated cities, towns, and villages was retained, and the limit on country roads was raised from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. Power was given local authorities to make arrests for breaches of the law, and a penalty not exceeding $50 for a first offense and a fine of the same amount or imprisonment or both for a second offense was authorized to be imposed by a Court of General Sessions. No mention being made of unincorporated towns or villages in the Cocks law, it has been held that the provisions of the Highways act still apply to them, and that where action has been taken by the authorities of such communities under the provisions of that act such action still stands.

The recent arrests at Freeport and elsewhere in Nassau County were stated to be made under authority of a law passed by the local Board of Supervisors in accordance with the provisions of the general Highways act, before the passage of the Cocks bill, and in that case a civil suit to recover a penalty of not over $25 would have been the legal procedure. If made under the provisions of the Cocks act, the offenders could only be held to answer in a court of General Sessions. In either case, therefore, it would seem that the fines imposed were illegally collected.

SARATOGA POLO SEASON ENDS.

Last Game for the Hitchcock Cups Series Won by the Meadow Brook Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The annual polo tournament of the Saratoga Club was closed to-day when the Meadow Brook team vanquished the Westchester players by a score of 8¾ to 8. It was a handicap contest, the last in the competition for the Hitchcock cups, which covered a series of four games. The defeated teams in the first three games included the Bryn Mawrs, the Saratogas, and the Dedhams. The Westchesters were allowed five goals by the Meadow Brooks. The teams were in good form and the field was in excellent order until the second period, when a heavy rain set in. The line up and summary:

MEADOW BROOK.	Hdcp.	COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER.	Hdcp.
1—H. S. Page	3		
2—A. Alexander	4	1—E. S. Reynal	3
3—Harry Payne Whitney	7	2—J. I. Blair	3
		3—J. C. Cooley, Jr.	3
Back—R. L. Stevens	3	Back—H. C. Brokaw	3
Total	17	Total	12

SUMMARY.—FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Whitney	Meadow Brook	6:55
2	Page	Meadow Brook	0:15

Thirty-seven seconds over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1	Blair	Westchester	1:20
2	Alexander	Meadow Brook	10:20

Played to limit.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	Whitney	Meadow Brook	1:00
2	Stevens	Meadow Brook	3:15
3	Whitney	Meadow Brook	0:45
4	Cooley	Westchester	6:35
5	Whitney	Meadow Brook	1:30

Played to limit.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	Page	Meadow Brook	1:45
2	Cooley	West Chester	8:45
3	Page	Meadow Brook	1:00

Played to limit.

Safety allowed against Whitney of the Meadow Brooks. Score—Meadow Brook, 6¾; earned goals, 5, less ¼ for safety. Westchester, 8; earned goals, 3; by handicap, 5. Referee—L. Waterbury. Scorer—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.

NEW YORK ATHLETES VICTORS.

Metropolitan Clubs Took Many Prizes in South Bethleham (Penn.) Games.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHM, Penn., Aug. 16.—New York athletes carried off nearly all of the prizes at the Forester's Day sports on the Bethlehem Fair Grounds this afternoon, in the presence of thousands of people though the events were all closely contested. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., New York; Arthur Kent, Pastime A.C., New York, second. Time—0:10¼.

Putting the Shot.—Won by John Julian, Emmett A. C.; John Kennedy, Mascot A. C., second. Distance, 32 feet 2¼ inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Edwards; J. Ronane, West Side A. C., New York, second. Time—0:22½.

Throwing Hammer.—Won by John Corbett, Xavier A. C., New York; Julian, Emmett A. C., second. Distance, 76 feet 8 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Edwards, Kent second. Distance, 21 feet 1¾ inches.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Louis Markheim, Pastime A. C.; W. H. Duffy, Temperance A. A., second. Time—2:14.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Edwards, Ronane second. Time—0:51.

High Jump.—Won by J. F. Kehnle, Star A. C., Long Island; John Torpey, Emmett A. C., second. Distance, 5 feet 6 inches.

Mile Relay Race.—Won by Pastime A. C. team; Emmett A. C. second. Time—3:47.

Special, 100 Yards.—Won by Bob McManara, Oliver Serfass second. Time—0:10¼.

Seawanhaka Knockabouts Race.

The Seawanhaka knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club had two races yesterday on Oyster Bay off Centre Island. In the forenoon the Gowan and the Lucille were sailed over the knockabout course for the Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup. The Gowan was the winner by 22 seconds. In the afternoon six boats were started in the sixth race this season for the Centre Island Cup. The Heron won by 1:46 over Nakodo, the second boat. The other yachts were unfortunate. There was a strong northwest wind blowing, and a heavy sea on, and they came to grief. The Wyntje was dismasted and gave up. At the outer mark the Lucille, Vagrant, and Bobs got all jumbled up and were disqualified for fouling. The summary follows:

LELAND CORINTHIAN CHALLENGE CUP.
Knockabout Course 3. Start, 10:45.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Gowan—F. G. Stewart	1:33:26	2:48:26
Lucille—H. H. Landon	1:33:48	2:48:48

CENTRE ISLAND CUP—SIXTH RACE.
Knockabout Course 3. Start, 3:20.

Heron—T. R. Coudert, Jr.	5:44:26	2:24:26
Nakodo—J. T. Sherman	5:46:12	2:26:12
Wyntje—C. S. Hoyt	Disabled	
Lucille—H. H. Landon	5:41:40	Disqual.
Vagrant—Brown & Low	Disqualified.	
Bobs—W. A. W. Stewart	Disqualified.	

Polo Games at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—There was polo in plenty at the Westchester Club grounds here this afternoon, two games being played in four sections of play, the sides being changed for each period. There were sixteen players on hand and all took part in the play which at most times was fast.

There was one accident just after play had started in the main match of the day. George H. Norman was hit on the left cheek by a ball driven by Isaac T. Burden, Jr., and was compelled to withdraw from the game, his face being painfully cut. Peter Martin took his place. In this match the sides were: Whites—P. D. Martin, T. A. Havemeyer, J. S. Stevens, and Crane Biddle, against Reds—A. S. Burden, A. Iselin, I. T. Burden, Jr., and A. G. Vanderbilt. The Whites won by 5 to 1. Another match had the same Whites with Arthur Burden in Mr. Stevens's place. The match was played against the Yellows—R. Vanderbilt, G. McFadden, C. Snowden, and W. E. Corlis. The Yellows won by 3 to 1.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—George A. Burrell vs. James J. Corr—Louis A. Jaffer.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—In re Nason-Ryder Company—William C. Arnold.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Isidore Kaplan vs. James Redman—Joseph F. Prendergast.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—In re Johnston—Edward Galinger. Haverly Company vs. Nankeville—Edward Herrmann. American Mortgage Company vs. Redfield—Henry W. Sackett.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Sales.		Price.	Previous Price.
	Amory	--	157¾
	Atlantic	--	50
	Amoskeag	--	1,900
	Arlington Mills	--	112½
	Androscoggin	--	120
	Appleton	--	115¼
	Bates	--	162½
	Belvidere Wool Mfg., Lowell	--	702½
	Bigelow Carpet	--	102
	Boot	--	607½
	Boston (new)	--	100
	Boston Belting	--	233½
	Boston Duck	--	1,175
	Continental	--	40
	Cabot	--	69
	Columbian	--	102½
	Chicopee	--	49½
	Cochecho	--	300
1	Dwight	1,015	1,021¼
	Edwards	--	175
	Everett	--	105
1	Franklin	101½	100¼
	Grinnell	--	182¼
	Great Falls	--	167½
	Hamilton Cotton	--	745
	Hamilton Woolen	--	50
	Hill	--	45¾
11	Manchester Mills	86	86
	Hillsborough Mills, (Woolen)	--	25
	Lyman Mills	--	66½
	Jackson	--	890
	Low Mach. Shop	--	310
	Lancaster	--	301
	Low Bleechery, (new)	--	101¼
	Lawrence	--	123
	Lowell	--	632½
	Lockwood	--	91¼
	Massachusetts	--	98
	Low Bleachery, (new)	--	107¼
	Merrimack	--	100¾
4	Middlesex	90	87½
	Monadnock	--	850
	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	--	61¼
	Nashua Mfg. Co	--	581
	Newmarket Mfg. Co	--	130
	Otis	--	1,853¼
	Pacific	--	2,152½
6	Pepperell	200½	257½
	Queen City Cotton Co	--	100
	Russell Mills, Plymouth	--	30
	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co	--	100
	Stafford	--	107½
	Sark	--	960
	Thorndike	--	1,062½
30	Tremont & Suffolk	103	103
	Waltham Bl'ch & Dye Wks.	--	98¾
	Wamsutta	--	119
	Washington	--	129
	York	--	860

FALL RIVER MILLS STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 16.—The stock market for the week continues quiet and steady. Few bids were received, but high prices are being asked. Chace Mills sold at 101, Flint Mills at 103½, and Osborn Mills at 92. Transactions were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co	--	96	--
Arkwright Mfg. Co	90	--	--
Barnard Mfg. Co	--	103	--
Border City Mfg. Co	--	117½	--
Barnaby Mfg. Co	--	101	--
Chace Mills	--	102½	101
Cornell Mills	--	130	--
Flint Mills	--	106	103½
Hargraves Mills	--	105	--
King Philip Mills	--	130	--
Laurel Lake Mills	--	122½	--
Merchants' Mfg. Co	--	85	--
Mechanics' Mills	--	86	--
Narragansett Mills	103	105	--
Osborn Mills	--	92½	92
Pocasset Mfg. Co	--	120	--
R. Borden Mfg. Co	--	130	--
Sagamore Mfg. Co	100	102	--
Seaconnet Mills	--	95	--
Shove Mills	--	65	--
Stafford Mills	--	94	--
Tecumseh Mills	--	120	--
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	--	142½	--
Wampanoag Mills	--	83	--
Weetamoe Mills	57	58	--

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

To-morrow Breaks the Record.

A marvelous month—this August in this Store. Two weeks of wonderful value giving have turned old standards topsy turvy and made what merchants usually accepted as a "dull" month into one of the busiest of the year.

The Abraham and Straus Store has blazed many a new path in merchandising which others have been eager to follow. Perhaps later August will see general offerings of exceptional values everywhere. We hope so. We shall be glad of any forward movement which benefits our public.

Trade conditions make underprice buying possible in August as at no other season of the year. So we have bought largely when merchants generally are content to clean up stocks. We have sacrificed profit, too—even a share of cost sometimes, just to keep the store thrilling with activity. And the result will be to-morrow.

THE GREATEST STOREFUL OF WORTHY MERCHANDISE UNDER PRICE THAT BROOKLYN EVER HAD A CHANCE TO SHARE:

Don't miss a bit of the details. Don't let anything keep you away. Come as early as you can. But come without fail.

More Carloads of Furniture
Join the August Sale.

FRESH ARRIVALS TAKE THE PLACES of the Furniture that is gone—the fourth week of the Sale will start in to-morrow with practically undiminished offerings. And it is such good Furniture. We want every piece to make a friend—and if you save a few dollars and then find the Furniture falls apart in a year or two, we are not likely to make a friend, are we? So this is always

The Sort of Furniture That Made This Store Famous At an Average Third Under Usual Prices.

Sale. Chippendale, Colonial the Louis periods—any style that strikes your fancy is represented in the Deliveries at any reasonable time—if you are not ready, let us keep the pieces you buy until you are. These are three very notable values:

$5.75 Gilt Chairs---$3.50
Fancy carved frames; seats covered with assorted silk damasks.

$10.00 Bureaus---$6.75
Golden oak, well carved standards, with 18x20 inch bevel plate mirror. Well made and finished.

$8.50 Chiffoniers---$5.75
Golden oak, carved frame, with 12x20 bevel plate mirror; 5 drawers. Well made and finished.

Sample Couches---Fourth to Third Under Price.

The whole sample line of one of the largest makers of Couches—so fresh in design and sterling in workmanship are they that we shall probably sell them regularly. The maker has taken his season's orders now, so he sells his samples at a sacrifice. About 80 altogether—and no two alike. Covered with the newest velours and a quarter to a third under later prices:

At $6.95, regularly $12.75. Tufted, all hair and covered in striped goods.
At $8.50, regularly $12.75. Tufted, with fringe and covered in figured velour.
At $10.00, regularly $15.00. Tufted, all hair, covered in figured velour.
At $16.00, regularly $24.00. Tufted, all hair, covered in figured velour.
At $18.00, regularly $27.00. Plain seat, pillow head, covered in figured velour.
At $21.00, regularly $28.00. Golden oak, all hair, covered in embossed velour.
At $24.00, regularly $32.00. Golden oak, all hair, covered in ribbed velour.
At $37.50, regularly $50.00. Golden oak, tufted, in leather.
At $54.00, regularly $72.00. Golden oak, tufted, in leather.

Third Floor, Central Building.

Still Greater News of Shirt Waists.

FAST AS WE HAVE PILED THE COUNTERS high with crisp and dainty Shirt Waists, the piles have melted—never was there such eager buying in August anywhere before. But

Never Were Such Shirt Waist Values Paralle'ed.

The sale starts afresh and better than ever to-morrow. There are thousands of Waists. They are made of excellent and pretty materials—strongly sewn and in the season's smartest styles. To-morrow should break the record again. Read the details.

50c. and 60c. Waists, 12c.
Gingham Waists, full front and French back, bishop sleeve, dress collar. Others of percale, some trimmed with embroidery, others tucked front and back in colored stripes, also black and white striped effects.

$1.00 Waists at 39c.
A special lot of colored Waists in black and white polka dot effects, others in solid colors in a variety of styles.

$1.25 Waists at 59c.
Fine madras Waists, in solid colors, made with plaited front and back, dress collar, hemstitched turnover.

$1.50 to $2.50 Waists, 79c.
More of the fine white Waists we had last week. They are prettily trimmed with fine embroideries and deep hemstitched cuffs, fancy collars, buttoned in back.

$2.00 and $3.00 Waists, $1.29.
Fine white Waists, with front of fine lace insertions and tucking, others with front insertions of fine embroidery and six clusters of tucks; hemstitching in front, dress collar and tucked cuff.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

A Great August Sale of
Lace Curtains :: Reduced.

BE A BIT FOREHANDED. To-day brings news in the Upholstery Store that well warrants the purchase of Lace Curtains for Fall—news of definite

Savings of a Third or More

On the choicest, prettiest and most perfect Lace Curtains to be had. Some are sharp reductions on our own stock—some are the remainder of this season's stock from one of the best importers. Why not think ahead when it means that your money will do half more than the usual work?

80c. White Nottingham Curtains, 45c.
$1.10 White Nottingham Curtains, 79c.
All fresh and new and perfect.
$1.50 Bobbinet Curtains at 98c.
$2.25 Bobbinet Curtains at $1.39.
Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains, with lace insertion and edge.
$6.00 white Irish Point Curtains, $4.39.
$8.50 white Irish Point Curtains, $6.95.
Beautiful patterns—full size Curtains of the best character.

Table Covers Much Under Price.

Tapestry Table Covers, 1½ yards square, in Oriental designs, blue or red grounds, $2.75 value at.....$1.85
Tapestry Table Covers, imported and two yards square, reversible and with extra heavy fringe, $4.50 value at.....$2.95

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Black Thibet Suits.
Extraordinary News.

A GOOD BLACK SUIT is like a government bond—every man wants one. Demand for first class black Suits is so steady all the year round that underprice offerings are as rare as the proverbial hen's teeth. Once in a while a group of odd sizes will go below value, but that is all. So there will be wide attention for this news of

$12.00 Black Suits at $7.50.

Manufacturers have had hard lines this season and one of the best of them has turned to us with his overstock to sell for little more than half price.
Material is a fine black Thibet that will not break and of right weight for now and well into the Fall. Coats are smartly fashioned in the four button sack style; serge lined and well tailored. Such Suits have cost $12 all season—you would expect to pay that for these. Regular, stout and long sizes ready to-morrow at.....$7.50

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Cottons: Clearance Prices.

THE FINE, STAPLE, DESIRABLE cloths that you have been buying all season and we have been glad to have for regular prices. August—this August—is bringing some of the most wonderful bargains that Brooklyn ever knew, though, and the Cotton Goods Store is at the fore with its share.

25c. Corded Woven Chambrays, 11c.
Thousands of yards—practically a perfect stock of these beautiful Chambrays. Thirty-two inches wide, too—an unusual width. You have been paying—you will likely pay next season 25c. a yard for the identical cloth and no whit better patterns. Isn't it good policy to buy more than for present needs when you can get them for.....11c. a yard

12½c. and 15c. Corded Batiste—5c.
We cut the price to 8c. a yard a while ago—and it made such a stir that we could hardly cut them up fast enough. Now here is a fresh lot quite as fine and pretty. But the price is smaller yet,

5c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Another Great Corset Value.

TWELVE HUNDRED CORSETS went before noon last week—nobody ever heard of such an offering. But here is another to match it—

$1.75 Straight Front Corsets, 65c.
The fine "J. B." make and two splendid models. One is long over the hips with bias sides, low bust and fully gored. The other is a short hip model with medium waist, low bust and bias sides. Both models are trimmed with lace and ribbon.
We can get no better Corsets to sell regularly for less than $1.75 and prices here are the smallest anywhere. Judge what bargains these are at to-morrow's price.....65c

Second floor, center, East Building.

The Famous Nature Books
An August Sale : : Record Prices.

VACATION DAYS are coming to most every one now and these Books are open doors to the wonderland of nature. You buy them steadily at regular prices—they have stimulated a love of birds and trees and flowers that is growing wider every year. Now we are doing our share to help along this growth of nature love by

Cutting Prices Lower Than They Ever Were.

It is a notable list—the Books will likely go in a day.

Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted, $1.18. A life history of 170 birds of prey, game birds and water fowl, with 48 large colored plates, by Neltje Blanchan.
Bird Neighbors, $1.18. 48 large colored plates, by Neltje Blanchan.
Bird Homes, $1.44. The nests, eggs and breeding habits of the land birds of the Eastern States. By A. R. Dugmore. Illustrated by photographs from Nature.
Nature's Garden, $2.24. By Neltje Blanchan. With 32 colored illustrations and 48 in black and white.
Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them, $1.44. By Harriet L. Keeler. With 178 illustrations from photographs and 162 from drawings.
How to Know the Wild Flowers, $1.44. By Mrs. William Starr (Dana) Parsons. With 144 illustrations.
How to Know the Ferns, $1.18. By Mrs. William Starr (Dana) Parsons. A guide to their names, haunts and habits.
With the Wild Flowers, 50c. By Maud Going. From Pussy Willow to Thistledown, with many illustrations.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Pay a Small Deposit and We Store Them Until You Want Them Delivered.

We Open the Blanket Season To-morrow

With Sample Lines From Sixteen Mills, Covering Territory From Maine to California, Which We Will Offer at Prices from

20 to 33⅓ Per Cent. Less

Than you will be able to buy them in November, and just stick a pin right here, that from October, 1902, to March, 1903, there will be some freezing reasons for Blankets—more freezing reasons than you've known for years. As any weather sharp. This isn't prophecy; it's a pointer! You can't wrap yourself in a ton of coal, but you can in a real good Blanket like these.

How can we sell them for less now? Here's the reason:

The mills make up goods nearly a year in advance. Business is anticipated to a great extent. Capital is tied up. To get early customers they offer extra inducements to move their stock and get the cash.

By offering Blankets in August for one-quarter less than regular Winter prices economical housekeepers are induced to take advantage of the same.

We accommodate buyers, who do not wish to take their Blankets until later in the season, by storing them on payment of small deposit.

Our new Blanket Dept. on main floor—of our new addition—rear of Linen Dept.

Part wool Blankets, which measure 58x73 inches, red and blue borders, ½ inch binding, per pair.... $1.62
Part wool Blankets, which measure 62x81 inches, red and blue borders, ½ inch binding, per pair $1.98
Half wool Blankets, which measure 62x79 inches, red and blue borders, ¾ inch silk binding, per pair. $2.50
All wool Blankets, which measure 62x76 inches, red, blue and pink borders, 1 inch double stitched silk binding, per pair..... $3.25
Part wool Blankets, which measure 70x80 inches, ½ inch bindings, a pair..... $1.98
Half wool Blankets, which measure 72x81 inches, red, blue and pink borders, one inch double stitched silk bindings, per pair..... $2.75
All wool Blankets, which measure 72x81 inches, pink, blue and red borders, one inch double stitched silk binding, per pair..... $3.69
California Blankets, measure 72x85 inches, red, blue and pink borders, one inch double stitched silk binding, per pair..... $3.75

All wool and California wool Blankets, size 72x82 inches, pink, blue, red and gold borders, one inch double stitched silk bindings, per pr. $4.89

California Blankets, fine soft wool Blankets—the best blanket value ever—

Size 70x86 inches, per pair..... $5.00
Size 80x86 inches, per pair..... $6.00

Red, blue, pink and gold borders, one inch double stitched silk bindings.

California Blankets, the best Blankets that can be manufactured for the money. All have double stitched silk bindings, and red, pink, blue or gold bordered:

Size 70x82 inches.....$6.00 per pair
Size 72x86 inches.....$6.50 per pair
Size 72x88 inches.....$8.50 per pair
Size 72x88 inches.....$11.00 per pair
Size 78x88 inches.....$5.50 per pair
Size 80x84 inches.....$6.00 per pair
Size 80x86 inches.....$9.50 per pair
Size 84x88 inches.....$11.00 per pair
Size 90x94 inches.....$15.00 per pair

We will say this much, that our showing of California Blankets is unsurpassed in this country.

All wool scarlet Blankets, ½ inch silk bindings.

Size 72x82 inches.....$4.89 a pair
Size 72x82 inches.....$5.50 a pair
Size 72x86 inches.....$6.50 a pair
Size 72x85 inches.....$8.00 a pair

All wool Rob Roy plaid Blankets.
Size 72x78 inches.....$5.00 per pair

In connection with sale we will show an elegant line of Down Comforts, and the choicest of clean cotton filled, silkoline and sateen covered Comforts.

Horse Blankets.

We have closed out from a mill about 100 all wool square Blankets at 1-3 less than regular price.

Size 84x90 inches, each.....$4.50
Size 90x96 inches, each.....$6 50

Regular prices $6.50 and $10.00.

Horsemen should see these Blankets.

Bed Spreads.

A lot of seconds, no holes, but some slight imperfection that hardly an expert could find. It's the price is badly hurt.

100 full size crochet Spreads, 72x86 inches, Marseillesdesigns, hemmed ready to use, regular price 59c., each. 39c
200 full size crochet Spreads, hemmed ready to use, Marseilles designs, regular price 75c., each..... 59c
300 very heavy full size Spreads, hemmed, regular price $1.19, each 89c
200 extra quality 11-4 size Spreads, beautiful patterns, hemmed, regular price $1.50, each..... $1.25
100 extra large, extra weight 12-4 crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed, regular price $1.89, each..... $1.50
100 extra quality satin finished Bed Spreads, beautiful designs, regular price $2.65, each.... $2.25
100 extra heavy, extra quality Marseilles Spreads, hemmed, full 12-4 size, regular price $3.00, each $2.50
200 very handsome 12-4 satin finished Bed Spreads—we think the best Spread value ever—regular price $4.00, each..... $3.00
100 colored satin finished Spreads, pink, light blue and gold, hemmed, regular price $3.50, each.... $2.50

Fraternity School Pin Free!
Boys and Girls, Attention!

This pretty enamel finish Pin free to every boy and girl who will cut out this cut of Pin, paste it on a postal card, write name and address and the number of the school which they attend, and mail it to us on or before August 26. We will make them a Pin with their school number on it.

The idea is to create comradeship between scholars of different schools. Each can tell just where the other attends. This Pin will be just as effective as any of the college pins, both in its object and appearance.

Now mark! Either send address, etc., by mail or else have some adult register for you at Book Dept. Small children will positively not be permitted to register.

F. D. Matthews, Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Great Sale of Linens and Great Savings.

Special Sale of Suits and Skirts
For Half and Less Than Half Price.

These garments are this season's best styles and the prices asked cover the cost of making only.

$10.00 and $12.00 Women's Suits for $5.00—These Suits are made of cheviots and homespuns, in blouse and Eton effects; the jackets are silk lined and the skirts percaline lined; they are extra good value.

$6.75 Women's Dress Skirts for $3.98—These Skirts are made of very fine all wool materials, mostly light colors; they are trimmed with straps and cording; they are up to date Skirts and just what you want for the Fall season.

$4.00 Women's Walking Skirts for $2.19—These Skirts are made of a heavy plaid back cheviot, 7 gore flare, with 10 rows of stitching round bottom; extra good value.

$6.50 and $7.50 linen Dress Skirts for $3.98—These Skirts are made of the best Irish linen and handsomely trimmed with fine insertions; they are clean, fresh goods.

We have a few very dainty Shirt Waist Suits in lawns and linens that are marked down to less than half former prices to close them out while the season is at its height.

Special Sale of Silk Waists.

Women's China silk Waists, colors, white and black, all neatly trimmed, former prices $2.98, $3.50 and $3.98, special to close.....1.98

Trunks—Special Sale.

Canvas covered, oiled, iron bound, heavy slats, brass lock, double bottomed, one of iron, regular price $3.98, special for this sale..... $2.98
No. 400, another size, made same as above, regular price $3.75, special for this sale..... $2.75

Special Sale of Fine Black Goods.

25 pieces of black Cashmere Serge, 36 in., value 25c., at.....14c
44 in. Mohair Japons, very lustrous, value 59c., at.....39c
44 in. French India Twills, value 69c., at.....50c
44 in. Pebble Cloth, pure worsted, 75c
50 in. English Mohair Sicilian, high luster, value $1.00, at.....79c
50 in. Cheviots and storm Serge, sponged and shrunk, value $1.25, at.....$1.00

Main Floor.

Death List of the Week.

ACKER
Adams
Ahearn
Anglin
Arkell
Arnold
Allen
Atwater

BACKUS
Baer
Baker
Bailey
Beck
Barton
Bennett
Buckley
Black
Bolen
Boltz
Bossard
Bowes
Boyd
Breen
Buckmen
Burns
Byrne

CAMPBELL
Canfield
Carroll
Carroll
Clark
Clarke
Collins
Conroy
Cook
Casey
Casserly
Castleberry
Celler
Champlin
Chapman
Chinnock
Chesebro
Christian
Clapp
Clark
Cleary
Cockburn
Coldwell
Collins
Conolly
Cook
Cortelyou
Cotterill
Coulter
Coyne
Crockett
Croker
Crosby
Cullen

DANOVIN
Dardonville
Darling
Davidson
Dennehy
Devanney
De Vries
Doherty
Dolan
Donohue
Doody
Dooling
Dowson
Driscoll
Dunn
Dunning
Dyer

EDSALL
Edwards
Elliott
Emmerich
Eppelsheimer
Evers
Ewell
Ewing

FAIR
Falke
Farrelly
Farrington
Finney
Fisher
Flaherty
Flannery
Fleming
Flemming
Foley
Fowler
Fulton

GALLAGHER
Garrett
Gerrodette
Gunbiner
Galligan
Gardner
George
Goemann
Goldman
Gonzalez
Goodwin
Gorman
Grant
Gray
Gross

HAINES
Hannon
Hanrahan
Hard
Harpell
Harrington
Harrnett
Hathaway
Hawkes
Helm
Hennelmann
Hennion
Herlin
Hicks
Hilkenbach
Hillary
Hinman
Holmes
Hooper
Holbrook
Hollenberg
Horan
House
Howen
Howland
Hubbell
Huestion
Hultman
Humphrey
Hunt
Hurd
Hurford

IGELHEIMER
Irwin

JACKSON
Jacobs
Jacobson
Jaehne
Jamison
Jarvis
Johnson
Joralemon

KAHNNE
Kalv
Kavanagh
Keaver-Leahy
Kerrigan
Krauss
Kellner
Kelly
Kelsey
Kennedy
Kind
Kleindinst
Knodel
Kogge
Kracka

LAMY
Lacey
Levin
Lockwood
Land
Landsberg
Landsburgh
La Prelle
Lebtino
Lee
Lercho
Lockwood
Ludlum
Lundquist
Lussier
Lyons

MAGILLIGAN
Mallory
Mangam
Mansfield
Mansfield
Marsh
Martin
Masterson
Mathews
Maxwell
Melrose
Messinger
Metcalf
Milan
Mitchell
Moore
Moran
Moran
Moriarty
Morse
Mosbruger
Mosley
Mulhall
Muller
Munson
Murphy
Murphy
Murray
Murray
Mulhall
Muren

M'CARTIE
McCarthy
McNally
McQuade

M'Cann
McDonald
M'Donnell
M'Gie
McGoey
M'Gorry
M'Guire
McIntosh
M'Laughlin

McMahon
McMillan
McNearney
McTigue

NEMETZ
Nugent

O'CONNOR
Odell
Orthey
Osswald
O'Sullivan
O'Connor
Olliffe

PARSITT
Perrin
Phalen
Pierce
Place
Pratt
Pronk
Purves
Piaget
Platts
Porter
Proctor

QUINN

REID
Reynolds
Rice
Roberts
Robinson
Roos
Rosencrantz
Ross
Russell
Rockefellow
Roe
Rogers

SACHREY
Salomon (2)
Samuels
Schaefer
Schmid
Schwarzer
Scott
Sheerin
Sloan
Smith
Speed
Spellman
Sprague
Squire
Starrett
Stinallo
Stutz
Sullivan
Sweeney
Somers

TAGUE
Taillandier
Tarpey
Taylor
Terry
Testidt
Thompson
Thorn
Tighe
Tipton
Tracy
Tyler
Tucker
Tyson

UNDERHILL

VALK
Vannuchi
Van Tassell
Veltman
Verity
Villari
Vogelius
Von Normann
Verity

WADE
Walsh
Walters
Warner
Washbourne
Washington
Watson
Weeks
Weller
Weir
Wells
Winthrop
White
Williams
Williamson
Wilson
Winters
Woodburn
Woerz
Wolff
White

YERKS
Young
Young

ZEIGLER
Zorn

ACKER.—At Albany, N. Y., Aug. 14, John J. Acker, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the Domain of New York.

ALLEN.—In Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11, James M. Allen, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

ARNOLD.—Aug. 15, Mary, wife of Michael Arnold of 1,244 Third Avenue. Members of Corinthian Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Volunteer Firemen's Association of the City of New York, are invited.

ANGLIN.—At Lexington, Ky., Aug. 15, Timothy C. Anglin, 72 years old.

ADAMS.—Aug. 10, at New Gretna, N. J., Nellie, eldest daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Adams.

ARKELL.—Aug. 12, at Canajoharie, N. Y., James, aged 72 years, father of William J. and Bartlett Arkell, Mrs. Bernard Gillam, Mrs. John Isle, and Mrs. Ed. Burnap. Born in Berkshire, England.

ATWATER.—At Riverside, Conn., Aug. 10, Jeremiah W. Atwater, in his 70th year.

AHEARN.—Aug. 13, at the Hudson Street Hospital, William Ahearn, aged 30 years, of 352 St. Nicholas Avenue.

BACKUS.—Aug. 14, near Russell, St. Lawrence County, Sophronia Dodge, aged 96 years, mother of Foster L. and Erastus Backus.

BAER.—Aug. 9, Rosie, daughter of Abraham and Roseaile Baer, residence 404 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

BAKER.—Aug. 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Abbott, Stamford, Conn., Sarah J., widow of Stephen S. Baker.

BARTON.—Aug. 15, Melissa, wife of James C. Barton, 64 years old, residence, 121 Norman Avenue, Greenpoint.

BECK.—Aug. 13, John D., husband of Ann Jane Beck (nee Douglass) and father of George W., John, Joseph, and Addie Costello; residence, 377 Broome Street.

BENNETT.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, Sarah J., wife of David Bennett, residence, 215 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

BUCKLEY.—Aug. 16, at 184 East Eighty-seventh Street, Anna, daughter of Catharine and the late David Buckley.

BURNS.—Aug. 12, at New Brighton, S. I., Mary I. Burns, sister of Mrs. E. Tener and Mrs. W. T. Van Vredenburgh.

BAILEY.—Aug. 10, Ann Lewis, wife of the late Godard Bailey of Charleston, S. C., residence, 746 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

BLACK.—Aug. 12, at La Grange, Ore., Charles W. M. Black.

BOLEN.—At Saratoga, Aug. 11, Helen V., daughter of John and Julia A. Bolen.

BYRNE.—Aug. 11, Francis, husband of Bridget Byrne, residence, 160 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

BOSSARD.—Aug. 11, August Bossard of 25 Frankfort Street.

BUCKMEN.—Aug. 11, Henry Buckmen of 311 West Seventeenth Street.

BOLTZ.—Aug. 12, at 94 First Avenue, Mamie, wife of Charles Boltz.

BOWES.—Aug. 9, John J., husband of Mary Bowes, native of Ballyraggat, County Kilkenny, Ireland, residence 160 East Fifty-fifth Street.

BOYD.—Aug. 9, Edward C. Boyd, husband of Nellie E. Cotter, of 167 St. Nicholas Avenue.

BYRNE.—Aug. 9, Anna Byrne, (nee Hawkes,) widow of Martin Byrne, Clomfree, County Roscommon, Ireland, residence 510 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

BREEN.—Aug. 11, Margaret, wife of James and mother of Joseph F., Peter J., Mary C., and Katharine M. Breen, formerly of the Seventh Ward. Residence, 310 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

CAMPBELL.—At Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 13, William C. Campbell.

CARROLL.—Aug. 13, at Saratoga, N. Y., Rev. Martin Carroll, aged 64 years, rector of St. Vincent de Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, uncle of Julia Bergen. Born in County Tipperary, Ireland.

CARROLL.—At 249 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, Aug. 14, Mollie Shannon, wife of George A. Carroll and daughter of Ellen O'Brien and the late James Shannon.

CHESEBRO.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 14, Harriet Provoost, wife of D. P. Chesebro.

CHINNOCK.—Aug. 13, at 232 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Marian Watts, aged 82 years, wife of the late Charles Chinnock.

CHRISTIAN.—Aug. 13, Katherine, aged 75 years, widow of Christopher Christian of 215 Covert Street, Evergreen, L. I.

CLARK.—Aug. 16, Michael Clark of the Rockaway Beach Police, at Rockaway Beach.

CLARKE.—At 21 Union Place, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 16, Mary Electa Howard, wife of Edward Clarke.

COLLINS.—Aug. 15, Edward F. Collins, husband of Mary Howard and brother of Stephen J. Collins and Mrs. Margaret T. Faxon; residence, 205 Eighth Avenue.

CONROY.—Aug. 16, Timothy, husband of Molly Conroy (nee Fox) and brother of Charles J. and William Conroy; residence, 459 West Twenty-seventh Street.

COOK.—At Newburg, Aug. 15, Wray Cook of Middlehope.

CLEARY.—Aug. 13, Cornelius, son of William and Annie Cleary of 541 West Twenty-ninth Street.

COLLINS.—At Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 13, Abraham Collins of Groton, 70 years old, father of John Collins.

CROSBY.—Aug. 14, at Flushing, L. I., Ralston Murray, son of the late Allen Howard and Josepha M. Crosby, in the 29th year of his age.

CHAPMAN.—Aug. 14, at 883 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, Elisabeth, wife of Henry Chapman, aged 82 years.

COLDWELL.—Aug. 15, Julia H., widow of John H. Coldwell, in her 72d year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Barton, 669 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

COYNE.—Aug. 13, James Coyne, at 411 Malbone Street, aged 69 years.

CANFIELD.—Aug. 9, at 28 Rogers Av., Brooklyn, Frank M. Canfield, aged 38 years.

CASSERLY.—Aug. 10, 346A Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, John Casserly.

CASTLEBERRY.—Aug. 11, at Hotel Auditorium, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, William D. Castleberry of Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Mrs. Carrie D. Castleberry.

CHAMPLIN.—Aug. 11, Mary L., widow of Jeffrey H. Champlin, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. D. W. Hibbard, 771A Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

COCKBURN.—Aug. 12, at Maplewood, N. J., Peter Cockburn, aged 85 years. Born at Eckford, Roxburyshire, Scotland.

CORTELYOU.—At Valley Cottage, N. Y., Aug. 10, Elizabeth, wife of the late William Cortelyou.

CLARK.—Aug. 11, at Peoria, Ill., Horace Clark, aged 79 years, father of George, Charles D., and Horace.

CONOLLY.—Aug. 11, at 111 East Seventy-third Street, Catharine C., widow of Edward D. Conolly.

COTTERILL.—At Adirondack, Warren County, N. Y., Aug. 11, George W. Cotterill.

COULTER.—Aug. 11, Frank, husband of Elizabeth Coulter of 445 West Thirty-seventh Street, Aug. 14.

CROCKETT.—At 145 Mount Pleasant Av., Newark, N. J., Aug. 9, John Augustus, son of the late Caleb Pierson and Jane Vanderpool Crockett, in his 68th year.

CROKER.—Aug. 11, at 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Annie R., wife of R. V. Croker, aged 27 years.

CASEY.—Aug. 12, John Sylvester, son of Michael and Cora Casey, nee Holland, aged 6 months; residence, 306 West Thirteenth Street.

CELLER.—Aug. 13, at Arverne, Long Island, Emilie, relict of Mark Celler, in the 78th year of her age.

CLAPP.—Aug. 13, in Brooklyn, L. Russell Clapp of Hempstead, L. I.

COOK.—Aug. 9, John Cook, in his 60th year, at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

CULLEN.—Aug. 11, Patrick Cullen, husband of Delia Rourke; residence, 53 Mill Street, South Brooklyn.

DANOVIN.—Aug. 12, at Columbus, Ohio, Col. Simpson K. Danovin, aged 71 years.

DARDONVILLE.—Aug. 14, at Massapequa, L. I., Edith Marie Louise (nee d'Orsay,) wife of Jules Dardonville.

DAVIDSON.—Aug. 15, Sarah, aged 76 years, at 173 East Eighty-second Street.

DE VRIES.—Aug. 14, at 339 East Seventy-ninth Street, Alexander, aged 55, husband of Henrietta De Vries.

DOODY.—Aug. 14, John, 7 years old, son of Peter Doody of Elm Park, S. I.

DENNEHY.—Aug. 12, Michael, son of Honora and the late John Dennehy, aged 26 years. Residence 819 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

DOHERTY.—Aug. 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, James W. Lamb, 25 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, Alice Doherty, formerly of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

DOLAN.—Aug. 10, at 241 Fountain Avenue, James H. Dolan, aged 46 years.

DOOLING.—Aug. 11, Mary Dooling (nee O'Brien,) wife of the late Maurice, and mother of the late John F., and Brian Dooling, native of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, residence, 38 Front Street.

DRISCOLL.—Aug. 12, at 216 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, Daniel Driscoll, aged 50 years.

DUNN.—Aug. 11, at the residence of his sister, Julia Johnson, 446 West Thirty-ninth Street, John, son of John Dunn, native of Kings, County Tipperary, Ireland.

DUNNING.—Aug. 11, at the Summer home of his son, Lake Sunapee, N. H., John H. Dunning, aged 79 years.

DYER.—Aug. 11, at his sister's home, corner Myrtle and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, John, son of Thomas and Catherine Dyer (nee Lafferty,) native of Turraghfallagh, County Roscommon, Ireland.

DARLING.—Aug. 10, at Sugar Hill, N. H., Lyman M. Darling, aged 52 years, President of the Pawtucket Gas Company.

DEVANNEY.—Aug. 9, at 279 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, Gardner C., brother of John L. Devanney.

DOWSON.—Aug. 9, Susan S., aged 69 years, widow of James B. Dowson, residence, 162 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

DOLAN.—Aug. 9, Joseph P. Dolan, aged 41 years, of Wayne Place, Nutley, N. J.

DONOHUE.—Aug. 12, James F., son of Mary A. and the late Patrick Donohue, formerly of 10 Mangin Street, New York.

EDSALL.—Aug. 10, Richard W., son of the late Richard and Harriet Edsall, formerly of Newtown, L. I., residence, 35 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARDS.—Aug. 10, Stanley Russell, son of Frederick C. and Violette G. Edwards of 484 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

EMMERICH.—At Manhasset, Aug. 12, Anthony Emmerich, aged 84 years, father of Mrs. John Munday of Little Neck; Mrs. R. C. Calhoun of Clinton, Penn.; Mary, Annie, and William Emmerich of Port Washington.

ELLIOTT.—At Manchester, N. H., Aug. 16, William H. Elliott, in his 81st year, father of Dr. George H. Elliott of New York; the Rev. Charles F. Elliott of Chicago, and Mrs. Ida F. Smith.

EPPELSHEIMER.—Aug. 12, Henry Eppelsheimer, aged 50 years, at 211 West One Hundred and Second Street.

EVERS.—Aug. 10, John, husband of Bridget Evers, (nee Carroll,) native of Castlerea, County Roscommon, Ireland, residence, 300 East Thirty-first Street.

EWING.—Aug. 10, at 45 Park Street, Jersey City: William R. Ewing, aged 78 years.

EWELL.—Aug. 9, at 504 Tenth Avenue, Archie F., aged 24 years, son of Col. Archie and nephew of Gen. R. S. Ewell.

FAIR.—Aug. 14, at Trouville, France, Charles L., aged 35 years, son of the late James G. Fair of San Francisco and brother of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Born in Virginia City, Nev.

FAIR.—Aug. 14, at Trouville, France, Carrie Smith, wife of Charles L. Fair of San Francisco, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Nelson of Newmarket, N. J., at the age of 35 years.

FALKE.—Aug. 14, Zoe, wife of Charles H. Falke, in her 28th year.

FLAHERTY.—Aug. 13, at 510 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Mannie V. Flaherty.

FINNEY.—Aug. 13, Peter Finney, aged 69 years, of 558 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

FLEMMING.—Aug. 15, Agnes Flemming, 5 years old, of Cator Avenue, Jersey City.

FOLEY.—Aug. 14, Ellen, daughter of Owen Foley and sister of Mrs. Curry and Hugh Foley of County Sligo, Ireland; residence, 21 Marion Street.

FULTON.—Aug. 13, Andrew Fulton of Albany, N. Y.

FALLER.—Aug. 11, at Irvington, Md., Louis, aged 14 years, son of Louis V. Faller.

FOWLER.—Aug. 11, at Mount Carmel, Conn., Maltby Fowler, aged 69 years.

FARRELLY.—Aug. 10, at his aunt's residence, 231 East Eighteenth Street, Peter son of Thomas and Bridget Farrelly, native of Lisgrey, County Cavan, Ireland.

FLEMING.—At 314 West Nineteenth Street, Aug. 9, Archibald Fleming, native of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 54th year of his age.

FOWLER.—At White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 10, Mary E., wife of Isaac V. Fowler.

FLANNERY.—Aug. 11, Edward, son of James and Catherine Flannery, aged 31. Residence, 157 Dikeman Street, Brooklyn.

FARRINGTON.—Aug. 13, at The Oaks, Lakewood, N. J., Elizabeth Tate, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Tate Farrington.

FISHER.—Aug. 12, at Bay Ridge, Katherine, infant daughter of Roderick Prentiss and Mabel Britton Fisher.

GALLAGHER.—At 401 West Thirtieth Street, Aug. 10, Theodore S., husband of Kittie Harrington Gallagher.

GARDNER.—Aug. 10, at Cropsey Avenue and Bay Thirty-second Street, Bensonhurst, Richard H. Gardner, aged 68 years.

GARRETT.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 16, Common Councilman William H. Garrett of Philadelphia.

GERRODETTE.—At Patchogue, Aug. 14, Viola F., wife of Jacob Gerrodette of Brooklyn, at the home of her father, N. Forest Smith of Patchogue, 34 years of age.

GUNBINER.—Aug. 15, Stanley E. Gunbiner, 9 days old, at the home of his parents, 318 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

GOLDMAN.—Aug. 13, at the foot of Rutgers Street, Isaac Goldman, aged 8 years, of 216 Clinton Street.

GOEMANN.—Aug. 13, Ernest Goemann, in his 20th year; residence, 537 East Eighty-seventh Street.

GRANT.—At 235 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Aug. 13, J. Pierson Grant, aged 66 years.

GROSS.—Aug. 13, at the Gouverneur Hospital, Molly, aged 4 years 6 months, daughter of Louis Gross of 14 Willett Street.

GALLAGHER.—Aug. 14, at 209 President Street, Brooklyn, Bridget Gallagher, mother of Mary A. Lawler.

GOODWIN.—Aug. 14, at Moberly, Mo., William M. Goodwin of Grossman Brothers Seed Company, Rochester, N. Y.

GRAY.—Aug. 14, at Coney Island, James A., aged 24 years, son of John Morrissey Gray, 244 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

GONZALEZ.—Aug. 11, Mary E., wife of the late Andrew and mother of Andrew and Richard Gonzalez, native of Dublin, Ireland, residence, 208 East Forty-first Street.

GRAY.—Aug. 11, John H., husband of Bridget and son of the late James and Mary Gray, residence, 330 First Avenue.

GORMAN.—Aug. 11, Mary M., daughter of Mary and the late Hugh F. Gorman, in the sixteenth year of her age, residence, 165 Miller Avenue.

GALLIGAN.—Aug. 11, James, son of James G. Galligan and Mary Harlow, native of County Roscommon.

GEORGE.—Aug. 13, at Lawrenceville, N. J., Isabel Parsons, wife of W. J. George.

HAINES.—At Summit, N. J., Aug. 14, Gustavus Sabine, in the 18th year of his age, eldest son of Charles D. and Mary Sabine Haines of New York City, grandson of the late Gustavus A. Sabine, M. D.

HARRINGTON.—Aug. 12, George E., husband of Mary E. Harrington, (nee Bladder,) residence, 86 Charlton Street.

HELM.—Aug. 14, Florence M. Helm, aged 50 years, of 80 West One Hundred and Third Street.

HILKENBACH.—Aug. 13, Henry, son of Elizabeth and the late Albert Hilkenbach of 432 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

HANNON—Aug. 15—Richard Hannon, 14 years old, of 244 West Sixty-seventh Street.

HOLLENBERG—Aug. 14, at Coney Island, Henry Walkuns Hollenberg, of 168 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, brother of Col. F. T. B. Hollenberg of Little Rock, Ark.

HORAN—Aug. 15, Rose Anna Horan (nee Brady,) wife of Martin Horan, of 267 East Tenth Street.

HOUSE—Aug. 13, Elizabeth Brown, widow of Albert E. House, granddaughter of the late William Suydam.

HOWEN—Aug. 15, Mary Howen, 6 years old, of 244 West Sixtieth Street.

HOWLAND—Aug. 13, Rachel Collins Smith, widow of Matthew Howland of New Bedford, of the Society of Friends, at the home of her son, M. Morris Howland, in Providence, in her 87th year.

HUNT—Aug. 11, at Winchester, Va., Emma L., sister of the late William H. Hunt of New Orleans, La., and Washington, D. C., in the 83d year of her age.

HARD.—Aug. 11, John R., husband of Kate F. Hard, residence, 109 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

HARTNETT.—Aug. 11, at 884 Tenth Avenue, Catherine Hartnett, aged 70 years.

HANRAHAN.—James, son of Anastasie and the late James Hanrahan, of 167 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

HARPELL.—Aug. 11, at 80 Amity Street, Flushing, Carrie May, aged 26 years, wife of Howard Harpell and daughter of James Clarke.

HENNION.—Aug. 12, at 51 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, Charles D. Hennion, aged 47 years.

HERLIN.—Aug. 11, Emma E. Herlin, at 639 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

HILLARY.—Aug. 11, John E. Hillary of 63 Halft Street, Long Island City.

HINMAN.—Aug. 11, at Covert, N. Y., Eliza, aged 99 years, widow of Lockwood Hinman, daughter of William Mundy, mother of Mrs. Hemingway Bradley, Mrs. Mary Alaire, and Mrs. P. H. Hinman.

HOLBROOK.—Aug. 11, at 554 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Francis Newberry Holbrook, aged 50 years.

HOLBROOK.—Aug. 12, at 46 East Twenty-first Street, Dr. Martin Luther, aged 72 years, father of Dr. Dio Lewis Holbrook. Born in Mantua, Ohio.

HAWKES.—Aug. 11, Dr. Ray Harlan Hawkes, aged 30 years, residence, 42 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

HENNELMANN.—Aug. 11, at J. Hood Wright Hospital, Helen, aged 27 years, wife of Louis Hennelmann of 573 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

HUBBELL.—At Saugatuck, Conn., Aug. 11, Amelia A., wife of James E. Hubbell, aged 62 years.

HULTMAN.—Alice F., daughter of George F. and Lucy G. Hultman, aged 17 years, 11 months, residence, 29 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

HATHAWAY.—Aug. 13, at La Porte, Ind., Sarah E., aged 85 years, widow of Col. Gilbert Hathaway of the Seventy-third Indiana Volunteers.

HICKS.—Aug. 10, Elias Whitehead, son of the late Elias W. Hicks, in the 40th year of his age, residence 236 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

HOOPER.—At Danbury, Aug. 9, Nicholas B. Hooper, aged 76 years.

HUESTON.—At St. John's Hospital, Aug. 10, Susan Loney, wife of William Ferris Hueston, of 118 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

HUMPHREY.—William H. Humphrey, Aug. 10, Hahnemann Hospital.

HOHNES.—Aug. 12, at Amityville, L. I., Charles Hohnes, aged 68 years. Born at Port Monmouth, N. J.

HURD.—Aug. 13, at Bedford Station, N. Y., Ellison Hurd.

HURFORD.—Aug. 13, at Canton, Ohio, Alexander Hurford, aged 85.

IGELHEIMER.—Aug. 13, Charlie, son of Benjamin and Rachel Igelheimer, in his 14th year. Residence, 171 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

IRWIN—Aug. 14, at Amityville, L. I., Anna M., wife of Henry Irwin, in her 58th year.

JACKSON.—Aug. 9, at 167 East Eighty-ninth Street, Rebecca, aged 17 years, mother of Coroner M. J., Dr. Meyer, and J. and E. Jackson.

JACKSON.—Aug. 11, Bridget, wife of the late Frank Jackson; residence, 772 Ninth Avenue.

JACOBS.—Aug. 9, Fanny, wife of Lewis Jacobs and mother of Mrs. Julius Barasch, Jesse R., Milton, Edith, and Rhoda Jacobs, residence 424 East Fifty-first Street.

JACOBSON—Aug. 9, at Mobile, Ala., G. Jacobson, aged 63.

JAMISON—Aug. 13, William Jamison, husband of Alicia McNally. Residence, 415 West Forty-seventh street.

JAEHNE.—At 434 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 11, Ernst G. Jaehne, aged 60 years.

JARVIS.—Aug. 10, Adaline M., aged 67 years, widow of George E. Jarvis, of 260 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—Aug. 10, Thomas, husband of Bridget Johnson, residence, 270 West Twelfth Street.

JORALEMON.—Aug. 13, at Lyndhurst, N. J., Peter Joralemon, in his 73d year.

KAHNNE.—Aug. 10, at 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, Melia Kahnne, aged 5 years.

KALV.—Aug. 10, at Newark Bay, John Kalv of 413 West Twenty-fifth Street, son-in-law of Edward Davidson.

KAVANAGH.—Aug. 11, Patrick J., son of John and Mary Kavanagh; residence, 41 Bedford Street.

KELLY.—Aug. 10, John Kelly, aged 38 years, husband of Annie, (nee McGloin,) native of Glengar, County Leitrim, Ireland, residence, 613 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

KENNEDY.—Aug. 10, Martin J., aged 17 years, eldest son of James and Margaret Kennedy of 16 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

KELLY.—Aug. 14, Edward Kelly, aged 62 years; residence, 414 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

KIND.—Aug. 15, Karl, son of Mrs. Frieda Kind, aged 30; residence, 667 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

KNODEL.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 13, Theodore Knodel, aged 23 years.

KRACKA.—Aug. 15, Charles Kracka, 11 years old, of 1,366 Avenue A.

KEAVER-LEAHY.—At Millbrook, N. Y., Bessie, wife of P. H. Keaver and youngest daughter of Daniel and Lucy Leahy.

KELLNER.—Aug. 10, Moritz, husband of Fanny Kellner, residence 832 Lexington Avenue.

KOGGE.—Aug. 12, George F. Kogge, in the 40th year of his age, residence 616 Washington Street, Hoboken.

KELSEY.—Aug. 12, at Blandford, Mass., Ebenezer L. Kelsey, aged 69 years, uncle of Mrs. M. L. Henry of 271 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

KLEINDINST.—Aug. 13, at Washington, John H. Kleindinst, aged 57 years.

KERRIGAN.—Aug. 15, Ambrose, son of Kate and John Kerrigan, at 557 West Thirty-sixth Street.

KRAUSS.—Aug. 14, Gebhardt Krauss at 84 Cornelia Street; born at Aalan, Wuertemberg, 55 years ago.

LAMY.—Aug. 11, at 214 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles F. Lamy.

LACEY.—Aug. 15, at Quogue, L. I., Richard Lacey, in the 68th year of his age; residence, 147 Amity Street, Brooklyn.

LEVIN.—Aug. 15, Augusta Levin of 686 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—Aug. 15, at Oyster Bay, Edward, son of Capt. Joseph Lockwood, at the home of his brother, William, on Audrey Avenue.

LA PRELLE.—Aug. 9, Fanny, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth La Prelle of Dublin, Ireland; residence, 324 East Thirty-fourth Street.

LAND.—Aug. 12, at Atlantic City, Joseph Land, aged 10 years, of Philadelphia.

LOCKWOOD.—Aug. 12, at residence of her son-in-law, Dr. A. T. Banning, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Hannah Elizabeth, widow of John A. Lockwood, of New York City.

LEBTINO.—Aug. 15, Frank Lebtino, 10 years old, of 241 York Street, Brooklyn.

LUSSIER.—Aug. 15, Mary H., wife of Thomas Lussier, residence, 218 East Thirty-fifth Street.

LUNDQUIST.—Aug. 13, the Rev. Carl O. Lundquist, pastor of the Swedish Mission Church of Busti, N. Y.

LYONS.—Aug. 14, at Liberty, N. Y., Stanley A., aged 1 year 5 months, son of Alexander and Belle Lyons.

LERCHE.—Aug. 10, Albrecht Julius, husband of Elise Lerche of 303½ East Thirty-third Street.

LUDLUM.—At Elmont, L. I., Aug. 9, Robert Van Nostrand, son of the late Nicholas and Sarah E. Ludlum.

LANDSBERG.—Aug. 11, Edith, aged 13 years 1 month, daughter of Gottfried and Melina Landsberg, 4 St. Nicholas Terrace.

LANSBURGH.—Aug. 13, Rosie Wolff, widow of Simon Lansburgh, aged 46 years; residence, 240 West Seventieth Street.

LEE.—Aug. 13, William G., aged 43 years, son of the late John Lee, at the home of his brother, 225 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

MAGILLIGAN.—Aug. 12, Thomas Magilligan, at 159 St. John's Place.

MALLORY.—Aug. 15, Ezra A. Mallory of Danbury, Conn., 82 years old.

MORIARTY.—Aug. 15, at 301 West Thirteenth Street, Daniel, husband of Hanora Moriarty, aged 73 years.

MUREN.—Aug. 15, at the residence of her son, Dr. G. Morgan Muren, 73 Orange Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Marion Cozzens, daughter of Fanny Kyle and the late Samuel Haven Hamilton of New York and widow of George Monteith Muren of New York.

MANGAM.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Aug. 15, Daniel Delevan Mangam, Jr., in the 39th year of his age; residence, 41 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

MARSH.—At Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 15, Luther R. Marsh, 89 years of age.

MASTERSON.—Aug. 14, Philip, son of the late William and Catharine Masterson, native of Firmallagh, County Longford, Ireland, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Hetherington, 349 East Forty-first Street.

MOORE.—Aug. 15, Lucy Prescott, widow of Dr. Edward Mott Moore of 74 South Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, N. Y., and daughter of Mary Pettis and Samuel Prescott of Windsor, England, at the age of 82 years.

MOSBRUGER.—Aug. 11, at San Francisco, Cal., Carl Friederich Willibald Peter Mosbruger of Wertheim, Grossherzogthum, Baden.

MANSFIELD.—Aug. 14, at 300 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Lewis Mansfield.

MARTIN.—Aug. 14, Hannah Martin, (nee Clark,) wife of James Martin, and daughter of the late Owen and Elizabeth Clark, native of County Westmeath, Ireland; residence, 207 East Eighty-fourth Street.

MILAN.—Aug. 13, at Long Branch, Charles W., aged 20, son of John and Mary Milan.

MULHALL.—Aug. 14, Bridget, wife of William Muihall, and mother of Julia, Eleanor, Lucy, and the late Christopher and William Mulhall, also Mary E. Degan; residence, 546 East Thirty-first Street.

MULLER.—Aug. 13, George A. Muller, 32 years old, of 343 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

MAXWELL.—Aug. 11, at 1,134 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, John Maxwell, in his 81st year.

MATHEWS.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 10, Agnes, wife of A. H. Mathews.

MANSFIELD.—Aug. 9, Dorothy H., daughter of Winfield S. and S. E. Mansfield, in her 8th year; residence 51 Dresden Street.

MESSINGER.—At New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 10, Elizabeth Coles, widow of Daniel Messinger and daughter of the late Anthony Bleecker Nelison.

MURPHY.—Aug. 9, at 564 Sterling Place, Mary, wife of James Murphy and daughter of the late Thomas and Bridget Hughes.

METCALF.—Aug. 12, John Metcalf of 322 Columbia Street.

MORAN.—Aug. 13, at 105 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Thomas F. Moran, aged 38.

MORAN.—Aug. 10, Edward, son of John and Margaret Moran of 147½ Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

MOXLEY.—Aug. 11, at Lake Huron, Mich., Alice Moxley of 2,016 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

MURRAY.—Aug. 9, John Murray, husband of Margaret Carroll, native of Killorain, County Galway, Ireland, of 237 East Eighty-eighth Street.

MELROSE.—Aug. 11, at 303 East Seventy-third Street, Benjamin F. Melrose.

MITCHELL.—Aug. 11, at Elizabeth, N. J., William Mitchell.

MORSE.—Aug. 10, at 1,070 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass., Herberta Gunton, wife of Justin N. Morse and daughter of Prof. George Gunton of New York.

MUNSON.—Aug. 11, at the residence of Jordon Sherman, Point Pleasant, N. J., Grace Emmaline, aged 8 months, daughter of E. T. Munson.

MURRAY.—Mary, daughter of James F. and Mary Murray, aged 20 years; residence, 74 Bradford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

MURPHY.—Aug. 13, at Amsterdam Avenue and Eightieth Street, Edward T. Murphy, aged 24 years, of 416 East Seventy-third Street.

McCARTIE.—Aug. 9, Mabel, daughter of Richard and Lilie McCartie, aged 1 year; residence, 744 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

McCARTHY.—Aug. 16, at 69 Morton Street, Ellen, wife of Michael McCarthy.

McLAUGHLIN.—Aug. 14, Edward, husband of Mary McLaughlin (nee Carroll) of 5 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

McMAHON.—Aug. 15, Timothy McMahon, husband of Catharine Ronan, in the 73d year of his age, native of Pallas Kenry, County Limerick, Ireland.

McMAHON.—Aug. 14, Julia, widow of Patrick McMahon, at the residence of her son James, 544 West Forty-fifth Street.

McQUADE.—Aug. 14, Margaret McQuade, (nee Kelly,) wife of Francis McQuade; residence, 2,280 Eighth Avenue.

McNALLY.—Aug. 13, George P., son of Bertha and the late James McNally, in his 28th year; residence, 572 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

McNALLY.—Aug. 16, Thomas J., son of the late Margaret and William McNally; residence, 148 Johnson Street, Brooklyn.

McGIE.—Aug. 9, George B. McGie, in the 79th year of his age; residence, 8 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

McMILLAN.—Aug. 10, at Manchester, Mass., James McMillan, aged 64 years, United States Senator for Michigan, husband of Rose Wetmore of Rome, N. Y.

McGORRY.—Aug. 13, at 286 First Avenue, Mary, wife of the late Hugh McGorry.

McTIGUE.—Aug. 14, Michael, son of John and Catharine McTigue, native of the Parish of Kilnanona, County Clare, Ireland; residence, 641 Hudson Street.

McINTOSH.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., Aug. 12, Maria, wife of James P. McIntosh.

McGUIRE.—Aug. 14, Minnie, daughter of Hugh and Annie McGuire; residence, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Wakefield, N. Y.

McCANN.—Aug. 11, Florence, aged 8 years and 9 months,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Unexpected Volume and Variety in the Week's Business.

Central Park West Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—This Week's Auction Offerings.

Business last week was of somewhat wider range and of greater volume than might have been anticipated from the recent course of the market, although few individual transactions have presented features of special significance.

The purchase of 9 and 11 Dey Street by the New York Telephone Company is of interest as showing the unique manner in which the development of the block bounded by Broadway, Church, Cortlandt, and Dey Streets is being carried forward. It would seem to be a natural law and one which has been followed in the majority of cases that the improvement of blocks abutting on Broadway should proceed either eastward or westward, as the case may be, from that thoroughfare. But with the block in question the movement has been in the opposite direction, giving to it an altogether novel appearance with the modern Havemeyer and Telephone Buildings at its westerly end, while its Broadway frontage is wholly covered by the same antiquated structures that have stood there for a generation. This state of affairs is the result of two conditions, namely, that much of the Broadway front between Cortlandt and Dey Streets is held by estates at high figures, while, on the other hand, the merits of Cortlandt Street as a thoroughfare have made the rebuilding of the block a project wholly independent of the whims of the Broadway owners. But in any event the spectacle of modern structures closing in on Broadway, as it were, instead of radiating from it is an unusual one.

The buying of dwellings for occupancy, which has constituted a very considerable proportion of recent dealing, still continues active, and the purchase of one of the Messrs. Hull's new houses, 37 West Fifty-sixth Street by Elisha Dyer, Jr., for $200,000, served to supplement a long list of transactions involving residences west of Central Park and in the immediate neighborhood of Riverside Drive.

The west side, moreover, if one may judge last week's reports, is also commanding much attention as regards its apartment hotels and its sites for that class of structures. The sales of corners at West End Avenue and Seventieth Street, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, and West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street are undoubtedly preliminary to building operations. Of recently completed structures, the Larchmont and Greenwich at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fifth Street are reported to have passed into the hands of a syndicate which has for its object the acquisition and management of several similar properties in that section.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

M. Lindheim & Co. have sold for John V. Signell to Edward H. Litchfield for $425,000, the seven-story apartment house known as the Cherbourg, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, on plot 75.8 by 125. In part payment Mr. Signell takes a plot of thirty lots at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street, in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn.

Wright Barclay has sold for David H. Hyman to Capt. W. Wheeler the four-story stone-front dwelling 66 West Fifty-first Street, 18 by 100.5.

The northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 102.2 by 100, purchased recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company under foreclosure, has been sold to Thomas J. Reynolds. The new owner, it is understood, will carry forward the erection of an apartment hotel on the property.

Montgomery Mazet has sold, through D. Sylvan Crakow, 143 and 145 East Forty-sixth Street, for $60,000.

H. N. Mooney has sold to George W. Thedford 342 West Eighty-eighth Street, the residence of the late Gen. Egbert L. Vielle, for about $40,000.

Theodore H. Mead is the buyer of the annex to the Orleans apartment hotel at 102 West Eightieth Street, an eight-story structure on plot 63.3 by 102.2. A. W. Eager, the seller, has taken a twenty-one years' lease of the property, and will continue to operate it in conjunction with the Orleans on the adjoining Columbus Avenue corner.

Peter S. O'Hara & Brother have sold for Octavio A. and Jose Zayas of Cuba a plot in the Bedford Park section on the west side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, about 125 feet north of the Southern Boulevard.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company, in conjunction with Samuel Frothingham & Co., has leased the property 20 West Thirty-first Street for a term of fifteen years to L. and A. Pincus. Plans have been prepared for a new five-story building, which the lessees will occupy as an art gallery.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for the estate of William M. Trenholm the American basement dwelling 312 West Seventy-third Street, 30 by 95 by 102.2, for a term of years at a gross rental of $35,000.

C. Nicholas has leased for George C. Boldt the store at 391 Fifth Avenue for a term of years; also, for the United Cigar Stores Company the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street; also, for Ferdinand T. Hopkins the four-story dwelling 8 West Seventy-first Street; also, for Elizabeth S. Clinton the building 78 and 80 Walker Street.

The twelve-story apartment hotel known as the Seymour, 41 to 44 West Forty-fifth Street, running through to 43 West Forty-fourth Street, has been leased for twenty-one years by Irons & Todd to J. C. & M. F. Miller, who are also the lessees of the adjoining Iroquois apartment hotel. The Seymour will not be completed until Oct. 1, after which date the two buildings will be connected and conducted as a single establishment. The aggregate rental of the Seymour for the term of twenty-one years is said to be $1,365,000.

The Auction Room.

Small partition offerings of both Manhattan and Bronx properties lend some little variety to this week's list of legal sales. To-morrow Peter F. Meyer will sell 437 Pleasant Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and the dwellings 152 and 152½ East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. On Wednesday the dwellings 525 to 529 St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and 614 Wales Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, belonging to the estate of Frederick Schwab, will be sold at the stand of Auctioneer Wells.

For Wednesday there are also listed foreclosure sales of the apartment house at West Seventy-second Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, and of the vacant block front on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place. Adjourned offerings of the five-story dwelling 317 West Eighty-sixth Street and of twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 900 feet west of Broadway, are down for Thursday.

The only item of interest in last week's auction business was the sale of the Schuyler apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street for $290,000, although the property was purchased by a recently organized corporation known as the Pierrepont Realty Company, which, it is said, represents interests of mortgagees already identified with the Schuyler.

There were recorded last week 145 mortgages for $2,487,037, of which 54, for $812,000, were at 5 per cent.; 55, for $794,637, were at more, and 36, for $880,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 231 mortgages for $3,974,978; of which 74, for $777,927, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $1,304,551, were at more, and 54, for $1,892,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 437 Pleasant Avenue, west side, about 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 152 and 152½ East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side; 327.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; with two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 226 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 295.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.8 by 90.4 by 19.3 by 81.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,869.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 310 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $17,898.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gutterman, referee, 416 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,666; subject to other mortgages for $73,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gutterman, referee, 973 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 286 feet east of Trinity Avenue, 18 by 103.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,806.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Levy, referee, 539 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 153.10 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,968.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, Eastchester Road, at its junction with Sawmill Lane, plot of about 53 acres, with dwelling and barn; Eastchester Road, adjoining the foregoing on the north, plot of about 4¼ acres. Due on judgment, $8,709.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 137 Perry Street, north side, 130.3 feet east of Washington Street, 25 by 98.10 by 25 by 98.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,512; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Aspinwall Hodge, referee, 46 West Seventy-second Street, north side, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $135,840.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Herbert H. Maass, referee, Heath Avenue, northwest side, 365 feet northeast of Boston Avenue, 25 by 87.9 by 25 86.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,517.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 525 to 529 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings; 612 and 614 Wales Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 103, one, two, and three story frame dwellings, stable, sheds, &c.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block, front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 645 Third Avenue, east side, 58.9 feet north of Forty-first Street, 20 by 65, three-story brick and frame tenement. Due on judgment, $6,997.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.—By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Simpson Wolf, referee, Avenue C, southeast corner of Second Street, Unionport, 75 by 105, two-story dwelling and vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 40.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene C. Gilroy, referee, 96 Watts Street, north side, 90 feet west of Washington Street, 20 by 50, three-story dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $6,489.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hanter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, adjoining on the south the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, two lots, each 25 by 100; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, one lot, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $17,885.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,309.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.5 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.3 by 103.7 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $18,238.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-sixth Street and First Avenue, southeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 89.10; E. Doctor, of 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; J. Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $32,000.

Nos. 20 to 24 East Twentieth Street, for a six-story brick building, 74.3 by 72; A. G. Gallitin of 671 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

Rivington and Chrystie Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 90.2; J. Weinstein of 190 Bowery, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 322 and 324 East Eighth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store; M. Katzen of 52 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $45,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 500 feet north of Second Street; William's Bridge, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 22 by 21; Joseph Buchler of 114 Fifth Avenue, owner; Pringle & Buckhout, architects; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 60 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; T. Davies of 27 Manhattan Avenue, owner; S. Wood, Jr., of 729 Columbus Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 461 Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick office, with store; M. Espenscheld, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 38 West Fifty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; G. M. Tuttle, premises, owner; Hoggson Brothers of 7 East Forty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, southeast corner, to a one-story greenhouse; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, owners; T. J. Reid of New Rochelle, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner, to a one-story brick shed; Koehler & Campbell, premises, owners; E. Rue, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 120 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, to a one-story frame building; Norcross Brothers of 130 Fifth Avenue, owners; J. Oliver of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a brick and stone church; Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, premises, owner; George W. Kramer of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Seventh Street, south side, 180 feet east of Second Avenue; William's Bridge, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Mrs. Marie Schwaickert, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

AVENUE C, e s, 28 ft s of 10th St, 80x80, Unionport; Frederick G. Weed to William H. Field, mtg $4,200 1

ALLEN ST, 137 and 139, w s, 40x70; Dora Drapkin to Nathan Drapkin, (mtg $41,000) 1,000

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 137th St, 20x75; 137th St, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander av, 20x100; Jackman T. Stockdale to Sophia Hirschfeld, (mtg $21,000) $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x125; John V. Signell to Edward H. Litchfield and another, individually and as trustees, (mtg $310,000) 425,000

ESSEX ST, 128, e s, 17.6x50; Moritz Muddberg to Harris Bekelman 14,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft e of Essex St, 20x75; Morris P. Joachim, administrator, to Julius Berkowitz 19,000

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of Clifton St, 16.7x137.6; Louis Tapescu, and another to Nicola V. Ursone 1

UNION AV, w s, 160 ft n of Clifton St, 16.7x137.6; Nicola V. Ursone to Michelina Papesca, ½ part 1

PLOT at line between Lots 75 and 76, map of Upper Morrisania, 40 ft e of Webster Av, runs s e 36.4 x s e 70.11 to the n s of Ittner Place, x — 29.7 x n 102 to line of — 61.8; John Marton to Paul M. Herzog 100

5D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 50th St, 21x90; Frank B. Morehouse to Empire Brick Supply Company, (mtg $27,000) 1

5TH ST, 382 and 384, 34.6x88.6; Isidore Colle to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $18,250) 1

5TH AV, 430, w s, 25x100; Helen S. Kingsland and others, executors, &c., to Frank V. Burton and another 250,000

5TH ST, 506, s s, 25x100; Hamilton L. Ingston to Aron Schrenkeln, (mtg $27,500) 1

5TH AV, 1,414, w s, 29.11x100; Michael Stern to Charles Garfiel, (mtg $28,000) 1

6TH ST, 704, East, 20x48.6; Sigmund Schnee to Isidore Colle, (mtg $7,000) 1

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St, 45.8x77.7x irregular; Joseph Ullman to Emma Edington, (mtg $88,476) 53,550

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St; Johannah Baumann to Emma Edington, quitclaim 1

7TH ST, 192 and 194 East, 27.10x90.10; Dorothy F. Bergman and another, by guardian, to Rosetta Kalchheim, all their 5,866

7TH ST, 192 and 194 East, 27.10x90.10; Sophie Bergmann, individually and widow, and another to Henry Kalchheim, (mtg $5,990) 17,333

7TH ST, 192 and 194 East, s e, 27.10x90.10; Henry Kalchheim to Julius Miller, (mtg $5,600) 1

8TH ST, n s, 301 ft e of Avenue B, 20.7x99.10; Charles Groh to Joseph Lengel 1

8TH ST, n s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Jacob Pfeiffer to Selig A. Kors, (mtg $33,000) 1

16TH AV, n s, 2 ½ of Lot 373, map of Wakefield, 50x114; also, 16th Av, n s, Lot 337, same map, 100x114; Anna M. Shell to Joseph Schmeider, (mtg $1,200) .. 2,100

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 88.4x80; Wright D. Goss, individually and as trustee, to the Empire Brick and Supply Company, (mtg $78,000) 80,000

61ST ST, 340 East, 28x100.5; Morris Weinstein and another to Eugene Figoni and others, (mtg $10,000,) quitclaim 100

62D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 20.10x100.5; David S. Jacobus to Agnes J. Pratt, (mtg $12,000) 1

79TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Max S. A. Wilson to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $12,000) 1

84TH ST, 203 West, 19x102.2; William J. Usher to Louise V. Weber, (mtg $21,000). 1,000

84TH ST, 59 East, 25x102.2; John McAuliffe, administrator and trustee, to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $25,000) 1

86TH ST, 62 East, 15x102.2; Harriet E. Stanford to Abraham L. Gutman, (mtg $12,000) 1

86TH ST, 62 East, 15x102.2; Abraham L. Gutman to Sanders B. Altmayer, (mtg $12,000) 1

116TH ST, 447 and 449 East, 50x100.10; Eliza D. Tucker to Isabella M. Pettit, (mtg $41,500) 1

119TH ST, 132 East, 20x100.11; Adolph Danziger to Abraham Friedman, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) 1

123TH ST, 15 East, 19.4x99.11; Stephanie Staus, widow, to Bernard Brindze, (mtg $11,000) 13,000

125TH ST, s s, 133.11 ft w of 3d Av, 46.8x100x irregular; John H. Brennan to Patrick Brennan, (mtg $6,800) 1

136TH ST, 558 East, 25x100; Adeline D. Brickner to Henrietta Schubert, (mtg $7,500) 1

156TH ST, 983 East, 18.9x86.11x18.8x94.7; Abraham He Feuchtwanger to Lawrence Davis, (mtg $18,000) 1

182D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; William R. Lowe to Mary Lowe, all liens 100

Recorded Leases.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 54 ft s of Potter Place; Pasquale Fusco to Francisco Merllo, 3 years $288

COLUMBIA ST, 79; Joseph Horowitz to Louis Kadofsky, 3 years 3,100

MADISON ST, 239; Jacob Finkelstein to Isaac E. Sharkowitz, 2¾ years 2,300

4TH ST, 41 West; Jaques Senn to Charles Hahn and another, 4½ years 1,500

15TH ST, 417 East; Anna Alsheimer to John A. Daly, 4 8-12 years 780

31ST ST, 20 West; Katherine C. Butler to Louis Pincus and others, 15 years, $4,500 to 5,000

45TH ST, 44 to 50 West, 80x100; 44th St, 43 West, 18.9x100.5; Seaboard Realty Company to Seymour Hotel Company, 21 years 60,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BEKELMAN, Harris, to Eliza C. Farnham; Essex St, 128, 5 years 9,000

BEKELMAN, Harris, to Moritz Muldberg; Essex St, e s, 35 ft s of Rivington St, prior mtg $9,000, due Feb. 15, 1903, 6 per cent. $2,500

BERKOWITZ, Julius, to Carrie L. Miller; Rivington St, n s, 80 ft e of Essex St, 5 years 13,000

BRICKNER, Adeline D., to Mary Humphreys; 136th St, 558 East, 3 years 7,500

BYRNES, James, to the General Building and Construction Company; Broadway, e s, 83.3 ft s of 94th St, interest and time due under contract.

COLLE, Isidore, to Sigmund Schnee; 6th St, 704 East, due April 29, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000

CHAPMAN, Frances A., to William J. Usher; 84th St, 203, due Aug. 1, 1905, prior mtg $21,000, 6 per cent. 2,500

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Richard M. Hurd; 99th St, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 12,000

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Louise G. Markewitz; 156th St, 983 East, due June 1, 1907 5,250

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; 156th St, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, installments 3,500

EDINGTON, Emma, to Christina R. Birkenshaw; 6th Av, 110 and 112; 1 year, 6 per cent., prior mtg $33,523 25,000

EDINGTON, Emma, to Christina R. Birkenshaw; 6th Av, 110 and 112; 1 year, 6 per cent., prior mtgs $78,523 10,000

EDINGTON, Emma, to Christina R. Birkenshaw; 6th Av, 110 and 112; 1 year, 6 per cent., prior mtg $33,523 20,000

EDINGTON, Emma, to West Side Savings Bank; 6th Av, 110 and 112, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 33,523

HARDY, William L., to Mary R. Burdett; Jerome Av, e s, 487.7 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years 7,500

KORS, Selig A., to Jacob Pfeiffer; 8th St, n s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 3,000

LENGEL, Joseph, to George M. Bruestle; 8th St, n s, 301 ft e of Avenue B, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

LENGEL, Joseph, to Ann E. Hasbrook; 8th St, n s, 301 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 9,000

LUCKEL, John, to Henry Doscher; Lot 207, second map of Neill estate, 3 years. 3,500

MANNHEIMER, Fannie, to Lewis J. Phillips and another, trustees; 4th St, 161 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

MILLER, Julius, and another to Eliza C. Farnham; 7th St, s s, 64.6 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

PURDY, Sylvanus, and another to John B. Ryer; Lot 41, map of land of J. J. Gleason, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. ... 500

SCHENKEIN, Aron, and others to Julius I. Livingston; 5th St, 710 East, installments, 6 per cent. 5,500

VOEGE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 427, due July 24, 1905, 4½ per cent. 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HURD, Richard M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $12,000

HYER, Martin C., to Joseph H. Bearns .. 6,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees 12,500

MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to R. Anna Purdy 5,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to the Sevilla Home for Children, two assignments 35,000

PFEIFFER, Frederick, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 12,000

STARR, Moses Allen, to Blakeslee Barnes and another 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Sevilla Home for Children, two assignments 27,500

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV and 83d St, n e corner, 75x75; Pierre Aguado against John Weber & Sons, owners and contractors. 37

UNION AV, e s, 119 ft n of 163th St, 75x200; Max Globu against Hellene Tremberger, owner and contractor 749

10TH ST, 330 West; William J. Stewart against George Wolfe, owner and contractor 46

59TH ST, 15 to 19 East; Hans Beeber against Harry L. Topiltz, owner; Neil Campbell & Son, contractors 425

117TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.8; Patrick F. Guiden against Max S. A. Wilson, owner and contractor ... 2,552

140TH ST and 8th Av, s e corner, 100x100; John N. Dyer & Son against Howell A. Webster, owner; Howell Webster, contractor 832

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Henry Doscher, with John Luckel 3,500

WEST END AV, 412; Walter S. Bringham against the Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor; J. C. Caldwell, contractor 266

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 72 and 74, and 9 to 13 New St; John C. Gabler against Century Building Company, Aug. 8, 1902, by bond 3,000

BROADWAY, 72 and 74, and 9 to 13 New St; John C. Gabler against Century Building Company, Aug. 9, 1902, by bond 1,411

BROADWAY, 72 and 74, and 9 to 13 New St; Murray & Hill against Century Building Company, Aug. 9, 1902, by bond 1,767

BROADWAY, w s, whole front, between 85th and 86th Sts; Arthur Brownell against Herbert Dongan and another, Aug. 15, 1902 ..... $252

128TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Carrie R. Abeel against Samuel Strasbourger, July 10, 1902, canceled. 100

Lis Pendens.

16TH ST, 431 and 433, West, two actions; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, trustees, against Mary B. Schramm and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. G. Boston.

25D ST, 244 and 246 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, trustees, against Hitchcock Publishing Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Boston.

WEBSTER AV, n s, 85 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; Webster Av, n s, 185 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.5; Hull Av, s s, 413.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x89.1x25.1x82.3 to 207th St, n s, 294.4 e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100.7x23.1x95.10; R. Anna Purdy against Mury M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

WEBSTER AV, n s, 1,175 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x78.3x50x76.8; Richard Lyons against Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

WEBSTER AV, n s, 1,000 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 75x83.5x50x81.11; Lewis J. Conlon against Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

City Real Estate for Sale.

NEW YORK—33-5-7 East 47th St, and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 70x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000. Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000. Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVE PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures

A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION.

8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted;

CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS.

Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.

Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

DOUONA
LOUONA PARK LOT?
More money in it than anything else.
Let us tell you about our terms.
Drop us a postal card or call.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St.
Manhattan. New York City.

Cash Bargains.—Near West 110th St., five-story double flats, $22,900 each; also 118th St., near 5th Av., five-story double, $22,000; also corner five-story, near East 106th St., $32,500. Don't delay. These are rare opportunities. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 98th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DON'T HURRY! DON'T WORRY!
But Seek and Find
Health, Home and Happiness
By Locating at
HOMECREST
Take a ride down to HOMECREST, thirty minutes from Park Row, New York, through a charming stretch of suburban land, and see what we have done and are doing there. The trip alone will repay you; it may mean a large profit to you in dollars and cents.
Houses at HOMECREST, comfortable and artistic, range in price from $3,950 to $5,500. Choice building lots $350 and up. Terms to suit purchaser.
Five lines of cars through the property, but the most direct from New York are the Smith Street Coney Island line and the Fulton Street Brighton Beach "L" from Park Row direct. Get off at Avenue U.
Write or call for particulars and photographs:
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
21 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

For Sale or To Let—Six-story building and basement, with good steam power, 50x100, near Brooklyn Bridge. Address J., Box 172 Times Office, N. Y. City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs,
SPECIAL SELECTION DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.
A GEM.
Beautiful new 5-story American basement, No. 309 W. 84th St. Open for inspection. Price $28,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.
PERFECTION
seldom obtained in a private dwelling may be found in a specially constructed 5-story American basement facing Mr. Schwab's new residence. We have inside figure.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.
AN OPPORTUNITY
is offered to secure a 4-story 20-ft. front dwelling near 72d St., Central Park West, for $42,000. Parquet floors throughout.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.
EXCEPTIONAL.
Four-story 20-ft. dwelling in heart of the Seventies; choice location. Should sell for $45,000. Offered at $39,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
A Trust Company has authorized us to sell at $50,000 a large 24-ft. dining extension house in the Seventies. Decided sacrifice.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.
UNEXCELLED
for beauty of location and grace of architecture—a new 4-story 25-ft. dwelling; wide street, near Central Park. Price only $65,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.
284 Columbus Av.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
312-332 West 101st Street.
New Five Story
AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS,
17, 20, and 22 feet wide.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Daily, 8 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5. Particulars and best prices.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Avenue.

OWNERS REALTY CO.
11 WEST 20TH ST.

161-163 E. 95th	5-story double flat, 25x100 each. New Bldg. All improvements.	
158, E. 95th	3-story and bas't. brownstone private, 18.9x100.	
142 W. 124th	5-story double flat. New Bldg. All improvements.	
977 3d Ave.	6-story store and apartments, 25x105. Rents, $6,200.	
117-119 Christopher St.	6-story tenements. New Bldgs., 25x92 each.	

Either of above at attractively low prices. Would exchange for lots in Manhattan and add cash.

A.—A.—Three-story semi-detached brick and stone houses; all improvements; 14 rooms and 2 baths; arranged for one or two families; situated on LORING PLACE, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS; most beautiful location; overlooks Manhattan Island and the Palisades; 46 minutes from Rector St.; will be sold very low, on reasonable terms, to settle estate of William M. Ryan. Apply to Vincent A. Ryan, Successor, 149 Broadway.

46th St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves.
Astor Leasehold. 3 Stories. $6,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

A.—201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av., 2d flat, 25x80; 3-family house; all improvements; 8 large light rooms; rent, $47.50.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

5-story 7th Av., store property, $31,500; rent, $3,528; triple flat, West 115th St., $33,000; rent, $3,540. Barguebuhr & Strasser, 108 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.
PICTURESQUE
NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.
BEAUTIFUL, UP-TO-DATE COTTAGES NEAR VAN CORTLANDT PARK, WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES.
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.
MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND ISLAND SCENERY.
BEST EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM 42D ST., CITY HALL OR BATTERY.
TIME, 28 TO 40 MINUTES.
FARE ABOUT EIGHT CENTS.
Send for Our 40-Page Handsomely Illustrated Book on American Homes, How and Where To Obtain Them.
H. F. WHEELER, 20 EAST 42D STREET.

Three-story single frame flat, high ground; 17 rooms; hot water, heated; all rented; fine location, near school and elevated station. Strieker, 3,050 3d Av., 158th St.

Look at the best two-family houses in finest section Bronx; top floor pays all expenses; yours for $500.00. 1,992-1,994 Anthony Av., between Tremont and Burnside Avs.

Estate funds to loan first mortgage annexed territory, 5%; builders' loans considered. Baecher, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights dwellings for sale and rent. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Ave., rear 144th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JERE. JOHNSON Jr. COMPANY

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POSITIVE AUCTION LABOR DAY,

At Noon, on the Premises,
THE REMAINING

450 RESTRICTED LOTS

LEFFERTS, JOHNSON, BRIGGS, JEFFERSON, BELMONT AVES., AND BEECH, OAK AND ELM STS.

MORRIS PARK, RICHMOND HILL,

Borough of Queens, City of New York,
On the Line of the
GREAT ATLANTIC AV. IMPROVEMENT,

upon which thousands of men are now at work. Property near the station.

STONE SIDEWALKS, SHADE TREES, FINE STREETS—some of them macadamized. Careful restrictions. The very best surroundings of any property in the City of New York.

MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,

graded to terminate in two years or a 5% discount for all cash.

TITLES INSURED WITHOUT EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $6,000,000.

LUNCHEON. MUSIC. PASSES.

HOW TO GO: From the Brooklyn Bridge (High St.), City Hall (Johnson St.), or Fulton St. Station of the Elevated R. R., take a Long Island R. R. (Jamaica) Train and get off at MORRIS PARK. Running time, 35 minutes. Our temporary office is on Atlantic Av., opposite the Morris Park Station. Or else take any elevated road in Brooklyn to the East New York Loop and transfer without extra fare to a Jamaica Av. surface car; get off at Lefferts Av. and walk to our office on Atlantic Av.

ILLUSTRATED MAPS, FREE PASSES, and all additional information from

JERE. JOHNSON Jr. CO.,

187 Broadway, N. Y.; 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or temporary office on Atlantic Av., Morris Park.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hotel with bar; all improvements; house, 35x40; lot, 100x108; 19 furnished rooms; shades, &c.; the only hotel and saloon in town; 12 miles out; mortgage, $2,051; price, $5,000; license, $100. EMIL ASCHER, 10 Union Square.

Farm, 27 acres, nicely situated; large house, barn, hennery; fruit, shade; also small farm, three acres; house, all improvements. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Ten-room, modern furnished house, sale or to let, Montclair, N. J. F. P., 3 East 13th St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PLOTS OR LOTS. WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907.

Have cash purchaser for a gentleman's country place, with acreage, shore front, on Long Island Sound. Preferably New York or Connecticut. Submit photographs. Principals only. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av., N. Y.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners assured of fixed income; a certainty for an uncertainty, with relief from annoyance of management and dissatisfaction with agents; security furnished. Mechanic, 1,364 Broadway.

Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907

Want nice country or village place within 3 hours of New York, worth $2,500 to $4,000; give good home in New York's best suburb; only half an hour out; owners send full particulars. Rounds, 20 East 42d St.

Wanted—Two private houses, location 110th to 130th St., Madison to 8th Av.; must be cheap for cash and immediate possession. Send full particulars to John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

We take full charge of every kind of property; careful attention; by competent men; under personal supervision. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses and flats to rent will kindly send particulars to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Wanted, plot 50x100, suitable for improvement, west side, north 15th St. Jacob King, 744 Broadway.

Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St., will buy any property in Manhattan that is cheap.

Private stable, east side, north of 65th St. E. A. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let— Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

$1,100	97th St.,	4-story	$2,000,	82d St.,	4-story
1,250,	70th St.,	4-story	2,100,	81st St.,	4-story
1,400,	84th St.,	4-story	2,200,	71st St.,	4-story
1,400,	87th St.,	3-story	2,200,	90th St.,	4-story
1,600,	85th St.,	3-story	2,500,	80th St.,	4-story
1,600,	97th St.,	3-story	2,500,	86th St.,	4-story
1,700,	88th St.,	3-story	2,500,	Wes End Ave.,	4-story
1,800,	West End Ave.,				4-story
Amer. b'm't.,		3-story	2,600,	75th St.,	4-story
1,800,	78th St.,	4-story	2,600,	88th St.,	4-story
1,800,	82d St.,	4-story	2,750,	75th St.,	4-story
1,800,	71st St.,	4-story	3,000,	72d St.,	4-story
1,900,	71st St.,	4-story	3,000,	86th St.,	4-story
1,900,	77th St.,	4-story			

Also many others from $1,200 to $5,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Ave., near 81st St.

216 East 69th Street,
The only Schermerhorn house for rent.
3-story high-stoop modern dwelling; exposed plumbing; now being decorated; rent, $800.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

Rent free to Sept. 15; three-story brownstone dwellings, all modern improvements; open plumbing; 171, 173, 177 East 95th St.; open for inspection weekdays 8 to 6; must see to appreciate. Fred B. Wilson, 1,026 Lexington Av.

OWNERS' REALTY COMPANY,
11 WEST 20TH ST.
We have list of very desirable private houses, all parts of city. Call or write.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Rent reduced. Ready Sept. 1. One-family, all improvements, except gas and heater. Call week days, 1 to 6 P. M. Address H., East 178th St., south side, east of Arthur Av., one block north and two east of Tremont Av. L Station, Bronx. A Box 168 Times.

176th St., 107 East.—Nine rooms and bath; $32.50.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

76th St., West, near Central Park West, house to let, furnished; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; excellent location. O'Hara Brothers, 51 Chambers St.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR RENT.

All the choice houses of this vicinity, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 stories; rents, $324 to $1,800; also fine apartments and flats, $15 to $60; nearest office to main entrance of Park.

A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Av., op. 7th

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Five elegantly decorated large light rooms, bath, 2 rooms; two flights; hot water; $20; house quiet, thoroughly clean, kept strictly first-class; adults, 72 West 134th St.

145th St., 334 West.—Three-story high stoop and basement brick, near L railroad; now being repainted and decorated. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

414, west side of 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.—First flat, for housekeeping or light business. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

204 East 21st St., 220 East 25th St., and 231 East 24th St., all 3, 4, and 5 room apartments; bath, and all improvements; rents reasonable.

98th St., 58 East.—Attractive single flats, seven and bath; steam heat; on Carnegie Hill, $33-$48.

9 elegant extra large light rooms, bath; hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 527 Lenox Av.

Apartment Hotels.

THE RAMON,

340 WEST 57TH STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH TO FIFTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
NEAR CARNEGIE HALL, CENTRAL PARK, ELEVATED AND ALL CAR LINES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE and SERVICE.
ENGAGEMENTS MADE NOW FOR OCT. 1ST.

THE BERESFORD

CENTRAL PARK WEST
81st to 82d St.

Fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Sq.
A few very desirable suites to lease, unfurnished, from October 1st, 1902, to October 1st, 1903.

THE RAYMOND,

42 EAST 28TH STREET.
New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have 1,600 apartments to rent, in all sections of Manhattan, from $35 to $000 per month; but if we have nothing to suit, we will find what you want without expense to you.
We represent 400 apartment houses. A visit to our office is equivalent to your visiting these 400 houses. We are the Apartment House Clearing House.
Call, write, or telephone for list of apartments, stating location, price, rooms, etc., desired.
Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietor of
"Illustrated Apartment House Directory,"
31 West 31st St., New York.

Owners, Agents, and Superintendents.—Send us a list of your apartments for rent.

A New Departure.
A Private House—Apartment House
1078 Madison Avenue.
One Apartment on a Floor.
Seven and Eight Rooms, Bath, etc.
In construction and appointment cannot be excelled on the avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.
Rents, $1,800 to $2,400.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High Class Apartment House,
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Telephone, 2734—79.

The Frontenac.

76-80 West 113th St.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Magnificent New Apartment House.
JUST COMPLETED;
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD;
Apartments of 5 and 6 large sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c.
Only a few Apartments left.
Rents, $450 to $700.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Cor. 126th St.
New High-class apartments.
SUITES 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 TO $60.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $34.00,
510 Manhattan Av.; seven extra large rooms and bath, newly decorated, all improvements, hall service.

CORNER, SEVEN ROOMS, $38.00,
N. E. cor. Manhattan Av. and 121st St.; seven very light, sunny rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, and all improvements; hall service.
Apply janitor, or agent, 439 Manhattan Av.

THE STUART,

Cor. Broadway and 94th Street.
Two very desirable eight and nine room apartments for rent in the STUART. First-class in every particular. Elevator service all night and individual telephones in all apartments.
Rents $1,250 and $1,350.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER, 60 LIBERTY ST.

61 TO 69 EAST 86TH ST.

Strictly first class in service and attendance.

Suites, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath. | 7-room Apartment, first floor, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.

2 room and bath Bachelor Apartments from Oct. 1. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; rents, $860 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Corner.
Two and three rooms and bath; every room has outside windows; southern exposure; large rooms; new house; $480 to $720; from Oct. 1.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

Only two apartments left
in the new Schermerhorn Apartment House,
354 E. 66th St., corner 1st Av.
Four large outside rooms and bath; model arrangement; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; ground floor, $22; 5th floor, $20.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

FREE TO SEPTEMBER 15.
Convent Av., 100, corner of 146th St.; an elegant apartment, seven rooms, every modern improvement; finest location in Washington Heights; rent $50.00. Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $60, or partly furnished, $75.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

All Light Rooms—Low Rents.
4 AND 5 ROOMS; OPEN PLUMBING; GAS RANGES; $28 TO $32.
778 8TH AVE., NEAR 48TH ST.

New Elimont.—Apartments six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water, elevator; A1 neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $35 upward; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
57th St., 452 West.—1 apartment, 7 rooms and bath, handsomely appointed, decorated to suit; rent only $34. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

FREE TO SEPT. 15, 1902.
Broadway, 2,323, Near 86th St.—An elegant apartment, 7 rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; rent only $45. Agent, Pocher, 40 W. 34th.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

La Rochelle, Columbus Av., 75th St.—Fireproof, electric lights, gas ranges, elevators; all-night service; telephone each apartment; $1,500; Haan's Restaurant in house; call.

Bachelor Apartments. — "Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $27.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Elegant Parlor Apartment.—8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; rooms perfect order; private yard; only $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

Country in City, Morningside Park.—Convenient to elevated station and surface roads; 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $24-$27; references. 300-306 West 117th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant apartments, single flat; seven large light rooms and bath; all improvements. 221 East 84th St.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE ALVARADO,

Southeast cor. 80th St. and Park Ave.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Apartments of 7, 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with servants' toilet and bath extra in each suit;

Rentals, $1,200 to $1,800

Call or send for descriptive booklet.

This house is conveniently situated in a choice, residential section of the city. The rooms are large and well lighted; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator service, uniformed attendance; very select.

WE WILL NOW MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR RENTALS FROM OCT. 1.
APPLY TO
SUPERINTENDENT, on premises.
Southeast corner 80th St. & Park Ave.

THE PIERREPONT

43, 45, 47 West 32d Street.

The apartments are unfurnished and consist of suites of one, two, and three rooms, each with bath; the rentals include electric light and excellent attendance; no "extras"; there is a long-distance telephone in every apartment; also refrigeration. There is an excellent restaurant in the building for the convenience of tenants and their guests only. Apartments are leased by the year and rentals are reasonable. Apply to the manager.

The Most Beautiful Location
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The choicest and most conveniently arranged apartments on the West Side.
ALL OUTSIDE LIGHT.
LARGE PRIVATE LAWN.
Suites of 11 and 12 rooms with 2 and 3 baths.
Separate stairs and elevator for servants.
Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 92D ST.

THE HENRY JAMES

501 West 113th St., n. w. cor. Amsterdam Av. All outside light, 7, 8, 9 spacious rooms, bath, two toilets, servants' toilet rooms and kitchen, with separate halls; unusual ventilation; highest class finish; individual telephones, electric lift, liveried attendants; pronounced the most excellent plan; careful individual management for people of refined tastes; most healthful, select section; magnificent views and surroundings; rents, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, most delightfully situated, handsomely finished; modern in all respects; electric lift, electric and gas lights; separate telephones, &c.; commanding beautiful views; within block of Riverside Drive, &c.; rents, $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN KOUEN

2790—2792 Broadway, Schuyler Sq., W. 105th St.
One management. Agent,
J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

THE HIGHLANDS,

91st Street and Lexington Ave.,
APARTMENT HOUSE & HOTEL COMBINED.
Suites for housekeeping; single rooms and suites, with hotel service. Servant question eliminated.
ROOF GARDEN AND SOLARIUM.
Allnight elevators; telephones in every apartment; steel wall safes; mail shutes; marquees from entrance to curb; liveried attendants.
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT ON TOP FLOOR.
Rentals, meals and service very reasonable.

THE GANOGA.

37-37 EAST 27TH ST.
NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL. HOMELIKE AND ACCESSIBLE.
Large, light, and airy apartments of one room and bath or two rooms and bath.
Private telephone.
ELEVATOR SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT.
RESTAURANT EXCLUSIVELY FOR GUESTS.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
ROOMY APARTMENTS.
8 large rooms and bath.
219 W. 43D ST.,
within a few doors of Broadway.
Entire building being completely renovated; entirely new plumbing of the finest description; every room redecorated. Rent, $60 to $75 per mo. To reputable, responsible parties only; references required.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—Modern conveniences; $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Broadway, Corner 66th St.—Seven and bath, $85; one at $50. Opposite Marie Antoinette, 126 West 66th St.

124th St, 312 East.—Large apartments; six rooms, bath; newly decorated, $25-$27.

58th St., 388 West.—2d flat; 6 rooms, bath, private hall; newly decorated; $37.50.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT,
All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; reasonable prices. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL. 145 WEST 84TH ST.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

New Jersey Property to Let.

A CHARMING SPOT.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 MINUTES.
Illustrated circulars of Houses, with floor plans, in choicest locations.
RENTS $300 TO $600.
OLD SHADE, FRUIT, GOLF, TENNIS.
Apply to JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, New York, or Nutley, N. J.

For Rent, **NUTLEY, N. J.** 45 Minutes.
Refined, attractive Home of 11 rooms, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry on first floor; Cabot stained shingle house; five minutes of station; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent, $550; illustrated circular.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

For Rent.—Studio residence; modern English shingle house, with large studio; 12 rooms; lot 105x125; all improvements; rent, $550. J. R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y., or Nutley, N. J.

CRANFORD.—Attractive 8-room residence; all improvements; fine location; near station; boating. Bookl't, 35 Liberty St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Religious Notices.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St.; William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's Day service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Summer Resorts.

America's Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Perhaps you don't know just where to go for a week or two weeks' vacation.

Call at one of our Recreation and Information Bureaus, and see what a lot of places we can tell you about.

Save time and money by locating at a point reached by the New York Central Lines.

We can give you rates and points regarding all kinds of Summer hotels as well as farmhouses and boarding houses by the hundreds.

Information at our Bureaus is Free. They are 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th Street; 415 Broadway, corner Canal Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A copy of "America's Summer Resorts," containing a fine map and a lot of information about places and how to reach them, will be sent free on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, New York Central R. R.; Grand Central Station, New York. From some portion of its lines the

New York Central Tickets to Every Resort in America.

NEW YORK. Long Island.

NEW YORK. Long Island.

EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.
35 Minutes from 34th St., N. Y., or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
Directly on the Ocean. The Finest Hotel on the Coast. Now Open.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout. 50 private baths.
Golf, tennis, croquet, surf and still-water bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing. Excellent drives. Rates, $5.00 per day.
Booklets, diagrams, etc., on application. G. E. WEBB, Manager, Edgemere, L. I.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

The Oriental Hotel,
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

Ulster County.

FARM. Good board, fine water, shady lawns; near mountains and village. Mrs FRANK COUTANT, Highland, Ulster Co.

White Lake.

THE KENSINGTON, WHITE LAKE. Accommodates 85. Bath, toilet, and gas. J. B. Racine, Prop.

Country Board.

The Old Homestead, Millerton, N. Y.; highest elevation on Harlem R. R.; beautiful country; fine drives, walks; horses, boats, fishing, bathing, fruits; very best accommodation; circular and rates, apply to Mrs. Lizzie Campbell.

Boarders wanted in one of the finest places in healthy Ulster County; special terms for August and September; finest kept grounds and farm; booklets and terms. Breeze Lawn, Ellenville, N. Y.

Private Cottage, near Paul Smith's Adirondacks; high, dry location; excellent table; $8, $9 per week; deer hunting Sept. 1st. Apply Joseph M. Schwerti, Paul Smith's, P. O. Gabriel's, N. Y.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Ave.; very desirable rooms, large grounds and piazzas; beautifully located, directly on the water, boating, bathing.

RAYVELLA HALL, HASBROUCK, SULLIVAN CO., near Falsburg.—Accommodates fifty; sanitary improvements; large farm; bowling, tennis.

Galatea, Nyack-on-Hudson.—Prettiest and most desirable place to spend vacation; free drives; $7 up.

At "By-the-Sea," 32d St., Sea Gate, Coney Island; ocean front; furnished rooms, $5 week; free bathing.

Physician desires few first-class boarders; no invalids; terms, $7. Box S. West Hurley, N. Y.

For Sale.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00.
FOR CLEANING OR MAINSPRING. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $2.50 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. Warranted 5 years. You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1493 John.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

DESKS new and second-hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $60. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St.—Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 333 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 6 John St.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

Edgewood Inn

Edgewood Park,

GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

Open from June until November.

RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF.

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.

The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

ADDRESS FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER

NEW JERSEY. Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK

NEW JERSEY.

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT.

Noted as one of America's most famous resorts for health and pleasure. Located within easy access of New York by rail or water. This beautiful city is an Ideal Resort, excelled by none for its magnificently equipped hotels, churches, schools, stores. One of the finest electric plants in the world, the best of sanitary arrangements, unsurpassed roads, and all other advantages of a high-class modern civilization. Splendid facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and croquet enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure depot on the North Atlantic Coast, and free from mosquitos. Here one breathes in at its fullest measure the life-giving ozone which the salt air from old ocean yields in such generous proportions.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OPEN DAILY AT ROOM 59, TIMES BUILDING, AND 129 WEST 125TH ST., 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., WHERE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS AND ALL INFORMATION CAN BE SECURED.

Asbury Park's Leading Hotels

The Minot House.
Select service only.
Booklet on request. CAPT. J. MINOT.

OCEAN HOTEL,
LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL.
GEO. F. ATKINS' SONS, of Hotel Normandie, New York City.

Sunset Hall.
26TH SEASON.
Under same liberal management. Terms and descriptive booklet furnished on application to JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON, Prop.

HOTEL BRISTOL. Complete ocean front. Cor. 4th and Ocean Aves. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Booklets. BANTA & HILYARD.

GRAND AV. HOTEL. Open all year; rooms en suite, with bath; capacity 200. L. SILL.

EDGEMERE INN, 4th Ave., second door from ocean; modern house, spacious verandas, booklets. C. M. VAN WICKLE.

THE GUY MANSION, 206 Second Ave., Ocean view. First-class service. No infants and nurses. J. F. BOWEN.

ST. CHARLES, 3d Av. & Kingsley St. Overlooking ocean. Capacity 200. Excellent service. Orchestra. Booklets. M. J. BOICE, Manager.

HOTEL PARK VIEW Ocean and Lake View. Remodeled, enlarged, beautified, and refurnished; modern throughout, including elevator; capacity, 300. M. E. BROOMALL.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Leading Hotel; Ocean Front; Popular Prices; capacity, 400. Frank B. Ten Broeck.

THE WYANDANK, 215 3d Av. Unlimited view of ocean. Large airy rooms; excellent service. Mrs. N. Allendorph.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Ocean end 2d Av. Splendid table. Trolley pass door. A. L. WILCOX.

LAKE AV. HOTEL. 515 Lake Ave.; beautifully located, lake front and unobstructed ocean view. MRS. J. DOUGHERTY.

BEACHWOOD INN, 205 Second Av. 100 yards from ocean. Newly modeled and improved; homelike. S. A. CLIVER.

THE NAUMAN, 206 3d Av., Asbury Park, N. J.—One block from ocean. I. NAUMAN, Prop.

THE CARLTON, 1st Av. & Bergh St. Near ocean. E. R. RICHARDS.

McKINLEY VILLA, 511 1st Av.; beautiful location; excellent service. MRS. E. M. WILSON.

TENNY'S FAMILY HOTEL, OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

ST. LAURENT, 408 7th Ave. Open all year. Mrs. S. Flynn.

NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

Edgewood Inn

Edgewood Park,

GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

Open from June until November.

RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF.

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.

The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

ADDRESS FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER

NEW JERSEY. Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK

NEW JERSEY.

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT.

Noted as one of America's most famous resorts for health and pleasure. Located within easy access of New York by rail or water. This beautiful city is an Ideal Resort, excelled by none for its magnificently equipped hotels, churches, schools, stores. One of the finest electric plants in the world, the best of sanitary arrangements, unsurpassed roads, and all other advantages of a high-class modern civilization. Splendid facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and croquet enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure depot on the North Atlantic Coast, and free from mosquitos. Here one breathes in at its fullest measure the life-giving ozone which the salt air from old ocean yields in such generous proportions.

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Asbury Park's Leading Hotels

HOTEL BRUNSWICK.
The leading hotel in every respect on the beach; unobstructed view of the ocean; elevator; Casino Orchestra; evening dinners. MORGAN & PARSONS.

THE LAFAYETTE.
Every modern equipment; capacity 200; evening dinners, orchestra, elevators; illustrated booklet upon application; 14th season. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL MONMOUTH.
On the ocean front. Send for booklet. Wm. Applegate, Prop. C. Arthur Applegate, Mgr.

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Absolutely first-class; elevator to street level. S. BAKER BROOKS.

THE NEW FENNIMORE, 1½ blocks from the ocean; capacity 200; booklets. T. NOBLE.

THE SURF HOUSE, 1st Av. 50 yards to ocean. Capacity, 150. Modern. Booklet. E. A. MARTIN.

THE MADISON, overlooking the ocean; all modern improvements; cuisine excellent; evening dinners. J. K. DODMAN.

MARLBOROUGH HOTEL. Open all the year; newly furnished; all modern improvements; excellent service; terms reasonable. MRS. M. E. SEXTON.

BURRINGTON, 317 7th Av., block from ocean and Deal Lake; beautiful location; all modern improvements; excellent service. Dunleavey & Devitt.

THE BUCKINGHAM, With Orlando Annex. Corner Grand and Summerfield Avs.; remodeled and newly furnished; rates, $8 to $15; send for booklet. MRS. G. M. DEY.

Prospect Hotel and Cottage, Lake Av. Only kosher house. Ocean view; lake frontage; excellent accommodation. Booklet. PH. ATKINS. Tel. 161—I, Asbury Park.

HOTEL LENOX, 4th Av. Block from ocean. New management. Excellent cuisine; evening dinners; music. ALBERT S. CRAIG.

THE HANLON, Open all the year. Two minutes to ocean. MRS. J. OGDEN HANLON.

LYNDALL INN, One block from ocean. 216 3d Av. All outside rooms. W. LYNDALL.

FIFTH AVE. HOUSE, Near Ocean. Good table; moderate rates.

HAWTHORNE. 4th Av., near Ocean; excellent service; terms moderate. MRS. E. J. DOTY.

THE DELPHIAN, 1st Av. & Kingsley St. Ocean front. M. I. Niemeyer. E. L. Lukens.

RAVENSWOOD INN, 5th & Grand Av. C. BRAZER.

THE PHENIX, 325 Cookman Av., near ocean; terms moderate. Mrs. O. A. Clayton.

THE NORTHERN, 307 6th Ave. Block from Ocean. Fine location; excellent service. B. STEWART.

Spring Lake.

THE ALLAIRE.

SPRING LAKE, N. J. Directly on beach. Open during September. E. M. RICHARDSON.

NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

THE WAUMBEK

AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NOW OPEN.
For plans, booklets, etc., address DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager. A. J. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.
New night train and splendid through service from Grand Central Depot, New York, to Jefferson.

MONADNOCK HOUSE,
White Mountains, Colebrook, N. H.—Delightfully situated in mountainous country; 1,200 feet elevation; fishing and hunting; fine driving, sublime scenery; all natural attractions; house perfectly appointed; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells; excellent cuisine; fine livery attached; terms $7 to $14 per week. Address for circulars, T. G. Rowan & Co., Props.

The New Manchester House,
Manchester, N. H., leading hotel in New England outside of Boston; equipped with all modern conveniences; headquarters for commercial travelers; centrally located; service unsurpassed. A. D. WRIGHT, Manager.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIR

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:20 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A.M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. 30 miles local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—†BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—** THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28hours to Chicago, both D. L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:30, Indianapolis, 9:30 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

RIM DIVISION.

8:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 7th Av. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R.; Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.

*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.

*11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

*12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*4:00 P M—(4) Chicago Express.

*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*5:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chi.

*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 12:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 12:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (61:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, 13:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A. M., 61:00, 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 61:00, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 61:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 89:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25 68:00, 619:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) 181:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg, 12:10nt. 12:25nt.

Chicago, Columbus. *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

Pittsburg, Cleve.... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.

Pittsburg Limited** *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt. *12:15nt. Limtd.

Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.

Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Norfolk..... †12:55pm †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.. †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.

Washington, Balto.. *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

"Boys' Limited"... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.

Washington, Balto.. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Washington, Balto.. *12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway; 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ¶12.45, 61.15, 12.25, 86.45, 13.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.35 AM	¶12.00 NT
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*7.40 PM	*7.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 355, 1294 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 95 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Cars, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:35 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1190, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) and Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

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NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡9:15 A. M.	Way Train	9:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
15:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 2 P. M. for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "

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Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day, 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y. Cut rates to all New England points.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

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From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiserin.Aug. 19, 10 AM Kaiserin.Sept. 16, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Aug.26, 10 AM Kronprinz.Sept. 23, 9 AM
Kaiser....Sept. 9, 10 AM Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM

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From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbar'ss.Aug.21, 11 AM Luise....Sept. 6, noon
Bremen...Aug. 28, noon Kurfuerst.Sept.18, 11 AM
Friedrich...Sept. 4, noon Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

F. Bism'ck.Aug.21, 10 AM A. Victoria.Sept.11, 10 AM
Columbia.Aug.28, 10 AM Fürst Bism'k.Sept.18, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Moltke...Aug. 19, 10 AM Bluecher.Sept. 2, 10 AM
Patricia.Aug.26, 10:30 AM Waldersee Sept 9, 10:30 AM

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BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMERS

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CRUISES OF 14 TO 74 DAYS' DURATION, to PORTUGAL, SPAIN, principal MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, the ORIENT, WEST INDIES & SPANISH MAIN.

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

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MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....September 6, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 2 P. M.

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Philadel.Aug. 27, 10 AM *Southwark.Sept.9, Noon

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

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Kroonland...Aug.23, noon Friesland...Sept. 6, noon
Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon Vaderland.Sept. 13, noon

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Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

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Emp. of China...Sept. 3 Emp. of Japan...Nov. 3
Emp. of India...Oct. 6 R.M.S. Athenian.Nov.17

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

Aorangi.....Sept. 19 Moana.....Oct. 17

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

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NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY,

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TO HALIFAX, N. S., SYDNEY, C. B., AND ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven and Nantucket Sounds.

By Fine Passenger Steamers

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Sail from Pier 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: August 27; Sept. 2, 12, 19, 30; October 8, 18, 25, etc.

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Bowring & Co., 17 State St. N. Y.,

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

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An active, reliable party would take interest in established, paying business or purchase where showing and business is satisfactory. Particulars necessary. Wagner, P. Box 182 Times.

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Mayers Piano $1 a Week.

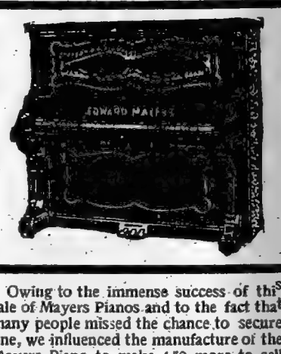

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Pianos delivered on first payment of $5 and no interest charged on time taken in making payments. This is not a piano club, and is open everybody. No long waiting before pianos is delivered to you, and the only payment before delivery is $5 and thereafter only $1 per week.

During this sale we will present with every piano a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

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PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (discontinued style)	$195
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Upright (used by artists)	$225
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Upright (celebrated make)	110
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$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
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UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 ly. new mahogany upright piano, $7 month. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Wanted—Small basket donkey cart; must be in good condition and cheap. Address F Box 141 Times Office.

Instruction.

NEW JERSEY.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

River St., bet. 5th and 6th

DEVERY DAY AT ROCKAWAY BEACH

The ex-Chief Greeted by Many Thousands of Admirers.

Some of the Things That He Accomplished for the Benefit of the Locality Referred To in Speeches —Great Day for All.

It was "Devery Day" at Rockaway Beach yesterday, and about 30,000 persons, it is estimated, journeyed to the resort to pay tribute, or watch others pay tribute, to New York's famous ex-Chief of Police. Early in the day the crowds began to gather, and long before the noon hour there was in the streets a surging mass of men, women, and children, a great majority of whom wore in conspicuous places on their clothes badges, each with a portrait of William S. Devery. The appearances were that everybody that could went away from the Ninth Assembly District of Manhattan, not to mention thousands from other districts and the resorts along the shore.

At about 4 o'clock a great shout went up from the vicinity of the railway station, and a moment later a carriage, drawn by two fast-stepping bay horses, moved up the street, followed by scores of other vehicles, containing enthusiastic cheering supporters of the candidate for the Democratic leadership in the Ninth District. The procession went along the streets, which were lined with cheering thousands, and came to a stop in front of the New York Hotel, from the balcony of which Devery had been advertised to speak.

The ex-Chief hurriedly pushed his way through the crowd and, followed by his wife and daughter Annie and several personal and political friends, sought the shade of the balcony.

The reception was arranged by several of the citizens of Rockaway Beach, including W. H. Wainwright, sometimes called "The Father of Rockaway," and they were among those on the balcony to welcome the candidate for leadership honors.

Devery had hardly finished greeting his friends when he surprised them by announcing that he was too hoarse to speak, and would have to beg to be excused from delivering the much-advertised address.

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Wainwright, "You don't mean that. Why the people expect you, and you certainly must do a little talking of some kind."

"All right," replied Devery. "I am with the people, you know, and if they want to hear me talk, I'll talk, hoarseness or no hoarseness."

Mr. Wainwright then stepped to the front, and, waving his arms frantically for some minutes to get the cheering crowd to be quiet, told them about a lot of things that Mr. Devery, to whom he referred as "our distinguished and highly respected fellow-citizen," had done for Rockaway Beach. Among the things, he said, was the stopping of the dumping of garbage on the beach and the procuring through his own influence of that of his friends numerous other improvements for the beach that tended to make the resort more popular.

When Devery faced the crowd the cheering became frantic, men, women, and children, especially the children, yelling at the tops of their voices, calling the speaker all kinds of flattering names, and hailing him in scores of different ways, as the next leader of the Ninth, one man going as far as to predict that it would not be long before he would be at his old desk in Headquarters, as Chief of the New York police force.

"We are all here to-day," Devery said, "irrespective of politics or class, and we are not here to talk politics, but to have a good day's sport. So I am not going to tell about politics, for this ain't a political meeting, but a gathering of the people, as I said, for the purpose of having a good time, and I want you all to have it. You all have come here with your wives and sweethearts, mothers, sisters, and best girls, and other members of your family, and I am glad you have come, for I have been coming for more than twenty-five years. I remember when this place was only Seaside Avenue.

"The people on this beach have had two very disastrous fires, one many years ago, and the other a short time back, but still they progress and go right ahead. It won't be long till all the places around here will be one place, a place like Atlantic City. I am interested in this place, and I hope you will all keep coming down here, for it will do you good.

"There ain't no sense in people going to Atlantic City when they can get down here in half an hour. The people down here need some more improvements, and one of them is a board walk like Atlantic City, extending the entire length of the beach, along which you can walk and breathe in the pure ocean ozone, and that board walk is coming, too.

"Col. Waring's bottomless scows used to empty their garbage down here too, and the stuff would float up on the shores with the tides, but that is a thing of the past. Then the people down here didn't have any fire apparatus, not even an inch of hose to compete with the fires, but I touched 'em up, and the city appropriated $40,000 for an apparatus, and now they have some hose, an engine, and other apparetus.

"I am going to stop now and let you all go and turn one another head over heels in the ocean, or go up against a little German beer and a sandwich. There is also going to be some games, and I and my best girl are going to run in the greased pig race."

Leaving the New York Hotel Devery was driven to the Iron Pier, on the end of which several hundred little children greeted him with patriotic songs. As he came on the pier the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," while the children cheered. When the music and the cheering ceased Devery made a motion for the children to be quiet, and then addressed them as follows:

"There is no doubt of what I can see of you bright little chaps and schoolchildren, that you are all little boys and girls of this beach. You must all go to school every day and don't play 'hookey' and go in swimming when the codfish are running brisk. Don't make your parents think you are at school when you ain't, but take my advice and go every day and grow up to be good men and women and citizens of Rockaway Beach. If ever I can do anything to get better schools for you or improve you any way if you will let me know, I'll be ready to lend a helping hand to accommodate you. Now, get well educated; it'll do you good. That's all."

The children came forward then and shook the ex-Chief's big hand, after which he went to keep his next appointment at an adjoining resort, and so on through the day.

An amusing feature of the day was the speech of a waiter at one of the hotels who, just as the ex-Chief stopped talking, stepped to the front.

"He is the best Chief of Police New York ever had," said the waiter, "and when he gets through with 'em Goodwin will go back to carrying the hod and Sheehan will make tracks in the direction of Buffalo."

It was nearly midnight when the celebration broke up and the crowds started for home. It was announced that another "Devery Day" is to be celebrated on Labor Day.

$10,000,000 Cotton Mill.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—A site for the ten-million-dollar cotton mill projected by Eastern and Missouri and Kansas capitalists, has been selected at Holliday, Kan., fourteen miles west of Kansas City. An option has been secured on 1,700 acres of land, on which besides the mill and buildings directly pertaining to the industry, it is intended to construct a village for the 5,000 employes, which it is estimated the mill will employ, and their families. W. B. Smith Whaley of Columbia, S. C., who is to be President of the concern, says $1,000,000 of the first $3,000,000 required to build the plant has been raised

FESTIVAL OF ST. ROCCO.

Five Thousand Italians Begin Celebration in Honor of Neapolitan Saint with Fireworks and a Banquet.

The Festival of St. Rocco di Ruoti Dimos, a Neapolitan saint of great fame about the provinces of Conserta and Baselicata, Italy, was celebrated enthusiastically by Italians of the lower east side last night. The principal celebration occurred in the neighborhood of East Houston Street and Mott Street and was under the auspices of the Saint Rocco Society of this city.

A platform three stories high, decorated with red, white, gold and silver tinsel, was erected in front of 272 Mott Street, and under a variety of bunting was placed a statue of the Saint. In front of the effigy were models of human hands, legs, and feet, all marked where disease had been cured by the Saint.

Near this platform was a second, smaller in size, which was canopied in like manner. Under this canopy was a cube, on the four sides of which were pictured some of the cures said to have been made by the object of veneration.

In front of each platform was a row of candles, some 8 inches in diameter. Each bore a picture of the saint in the act of healing the sick.

A line of rope was stretched to the gutter from the sides of the platforms to keep back the crowd of holiday-clad Italians, while within the roped space were stationed three members of the Society of St. Rocco in the society's regalia, guarding the platforms. To one side of the large platform was a small table draped with the Stars and Stripes. On the flag was a tin plate, upon which the passing throng were expected to throw their contributions to the fund for fireworks and general celebration.

The festivities began with a banquet at the residence of the President of the St. Rocco Society, Rocco Moresco, of 294 Mott Street. The banquet was attended by the Acting Italian Consul of New York and a number of the Italian bankers of the city.

Immediately after the banquet long strings of lights were strung across the street on ropes, and in a gaudily draped stand a red uniformed band of musicians was stationed, and all night long played the national airs of Italy. By 8 o'clock there were upward of 5,000 persons crowded into the narrow street, while the fire escapes and windows of the tenements, decorated with Italian and American flags, were filled with spectators. Over twenty set pieces were fired. A number of them consisted of giant pinwheels, which scattered showers of sparks into the windows of the tenements or flung bunches of firecrackers among the densely packed spectators.

One of the figures consisted of a dancing girl of tissue paper, who spun furiously with lighted torches in her hand while balancing herself on one toe.

It was said that the fireworks and music may begin again to-night, as the Board of Aldermen has suspended the corporation ordinance in regard to fireworks and allowed the Italians to celebrate for four days.

FOUND RING AFTER 22 YEARS.

Connecticut Woman's Wedding Circlet Recovered in Garden—Husband Replaces It on Her Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 16.—Twenty-two years ago this Summer Mrs. John P. Cook of 373 North Main Street lost her wedding ring while at work in the garden in the rear of her home. At that time she had been married three years. Every Summer since then she has searched the garden for the ring, but not until yesterday did she find it.

As she was walking toward her tomato patch a glistening object in the path caught her eye and it proved to be the long-lost gold ring. Recent heavy rains are supposed to have unearthed the treasure. When Mr. Cook returned home he replaced the ring on the finger of his wife's hand.

GENS. CORBIN AND YOUNG SAIL.

Will Study Particularly the Staff Organization of European Armies.

Major Gens. Henry C. Corbin and Samuel B. M. Young sailed yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Vaderland for Germany, where as representatives of the President they will witness the German military manoeuvres, beginning on Sept. 2 with the great military review by the Kaiser. They are accompanied by their aides, Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston and Lieut. James F. McKinley, a nephew of the late President.

"We shall have our eyes open," said Gen. Corbin yesterday, "to discover wherein foreign army methods are superior to our own. I refer more particularly to staff organization, for although in some instances foreign soldiers may be better machines than our own, I am firmly of the opinion that the American rank and file is the best in the world."

Gens. Corbin and Young will meet Gen. Leonard Wood in Berlin, and after the German manoeuvres they will visit Aldershot in England, and later inspect French military institutions.

ZIEGLER CABLES TO BALDWIN.

Letter of Credit Sent to Tromsoe for the Polar Explorer.

William Ziegler, who has financed the Evelyn B. Baldwin Polar Exploring Expedition, sent a cable dispatch of instruction yesterday to Tromsoe to Mr. Baldwin. The cablegram was sent in view of the fact that Baldwin was not aware of the directions given to William S. Champ, in charge of the relief and exploring party, which might be termed an auxiliary expedition. The fact that a letter of credit was cabled shows that Mr. Ziegler has not lost confidence in Mr. Baldwin. The dispatch read as follows:

Champ, in charge of Frithjof, with relief and exploring party fully equipped, had instructions, in case of failure to meet Baldwin, or his failure to reach destination, to Winter in Franz-Josef Land and make independent dash in Spring 1903. Baldwin, with America, to return to Franz-Josef Land to meet Champ's returning party, and in case their failure, to Winter there and make another attempt for Pole the following Spring, 1904. Letter of credit cabled to-day.

CAUSE OF MISS PERRIN'S DEATH.

The Brooklyn Woman Broke Down While Nursing Her Dying Sister.

The death of Miss Susan F. Perrin of Brooklyn, which occurred at Washington, Penn., on Thursday night, is said to have been due to the breaking down of her health under the strain of long vigils at the bedside of her dying sister.

Miss Perrin, who was a sister of Dr. Thomas L. Perrin of Brooklyn, lived at 352 Clinton Avenue, that borough. She and her sister, Mrs. N. R. Baker of Washington, Penn., were devoted to each other, and when the latter fell ill about six weeks ago Miss Perrin went at once to the Pennsylvania town to nurse her sister. Miss Perrin remained almost constantly at the bedside of Mrs. Baker, and finally she, too, fell ill. She refused, however, to leave her post, and continued nursing her sister. Mrs. Baker died about a month ago, and then Miss Perrin took to her bed. Her death was due to gastritis. She was forty-eight years old. Three brothers survive her. She was buried yesterday at Brownsville, Penn., her grave and that of her sister being side by side.

Accused of Giving a Bad Check.

Robert A. Willard of 508 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, bookkeeper for the Brooklyn branch of the New York Telephone Company at 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock as he left his home on a charge of uttering a worthless check. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination on Monday by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court. Simon Cahnmann of 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue alleges that Willard bought $30 worth of champagne, giving him a check on the Long Island Trust Company in payment. The check was returned marked "N. G. No account." Willard is married, and has two children. He lives in good style, and is well dressed.

DOCK COMMISSIONER'S TRIP TO EUROPE

McDougall Hawkes Compares New York with Foreign Ports.

Some Improvements He Purposes to Introduce—Says Pierhead Extension Will Have to be Made Sooner or Later.

Commissioner of Docks McDougall Hawkes, who went abroad last month for the purpose of inspecting the principal European harbors, returned yesterday on the French liner La Lorraine. Just prior to his departure formal application had been made by the Dock Department to the Department of War for permission to extend the pierhead line on the North River front from Bloomfield Street to West Twenty-third Street 200 feet further out into the river, and it was in anticipation of the War Department's permission that Mr. Hawkes undertook his trip abroad to investigate the latest European methods of dock construction.

On his arrival at his office the Commissioner announced that he had received private information that his application for the Chelsea improvement, as the pierhead extension scheme was known, had been denied by the War Department, and that he felt much chagrined that the improvements would not be made, at least as soon as he expected. "New York will have to make this improvement," he said, "even if it costs $5,000,000."

At a public hearing given three weeks ago in the Armory Building before the Harbor Line Board, representatives of the Cunard Line and of the International Navigation Company supported the application of the Dock Department, on the ground that unless the length of their piers could be extended to 800 feet, they would be unable to carry out the plans which they had on paper to build larger steamships.

The Commissioner was met at the pier by a party of friends on the Dock Department tug Manhattan, which took Mr. Hawkes to Pier A. During his trip abroad he visited London, Liverpool, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. Speaking of the natural advantages of New York Harbor in comparison with foreign ports, the Commissioner said:

"Vessels arriving in New York," he said, "at any hour of the day or night could go at once to the dock and commence unloading passengers and freight. The enormous difference in tides at certain foreign ports necessitates the disembarking of passengers at landing stages or by tenders at one point and discharging of freight at other points, generally inclosed basins, entailing great loss of time and extra expense. A vessel going at once to her dock and commencing the unloading of passengers and freight at one point without the intermediary of lock, tenders, or landing stage, is generally unknown.

"In one particular, however, New York is behind the times. Every European port, no matter how small, has graving docks, that is, dry docks, for the repair of vessels, to adequately accommodate the largest vessel frequenting the port, and surprise was everywhere expressed by the foreign authorities to learn that the largest city on the American continent and the greatest sea port of the world has not a graving dock outside the Brooklyn Navy Yard of proper size, so that large transatlantic liners are compelled to go elsewhere for such accommodations.

"I intend to bring this matter at once to the attention of the Mayor, and with the approval of the plans by the Sinking Fund Commission, commence immediately the construction of a graving dock in this city which will accommodate the largest vessel afloat.

"Our magnificent recreation piers with concerts every evening are a feature unknown to European ports, but in no foreign city are the public deprived of the water view and healthful breezes as at present in many blocks in the lower part of Manhattan; and where the necessities of commerce require the erection of sheds along the bulkheads on the water front, the roof of the shed or storage warehouses as at Antwerp and Copenhagen, is converted into a beautiful and ornamental promenade, a system which I propose to introduce at once in the future construction of bulkhead sheds in this city.

"The construction of docks in Europe is everywhere different from ours. Wooden piers, or piers of any kind, in fact, are not found. The docks are either walls similar in purpose but different in construction and appearance to our stone bulkhead wall, or consist of basins inclosed by such walls—very durable, but very costly and almost impossible to alter to meet changing conditions in increased length, beam, and draught of modern vessels. In Liverpool they are now widening and lengthening basins and locks erected some years ago at enormous expense by blowing them up with dynamite. The erection of piers within the basins would increase the wharf room fivefold. All these basins, moreover, are constructed by excavating solid land, and not by extension into the stream.

"In Rotterdam they are at present experimenting with a 'concrete pile' for water-front construction, consisting of rods of iron bound together with wire and filled in with and surrounded by concrete, making a column with a pointed end for facility in driving. Experiments will be made by the engineers of the department to ascertain the adaptability of this form of construction to the water front of the city, its fire-proof qualities and imperviousness to attacks of the teredo worm are distinctive arguments in favor of its adoption.

"I had brought to my notice the system of sailors' and immigrants' boarding houses that is in vogue in several of the countries I visited. These houses are mostly under municipal ownership and are run in a most cleanly and economical fashion. In New York there is a very different system of things. Sailors are robbed, in many cases, and immigrants overcharged."

STENCH FROM RIKER'S ISLAND.

Bronx Residents Protest and Seek to Restrain the City from Dumping Garbage There.

Lawyer Cornelius J. Earley yesterday obtained from Justice Steckler in the Supreme Court an order directing the City of New York and Street Cleaning Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury to explain to-morrow why a permanent injunction should not issue restraining them from using the garbage and refuse collected in the city for filling in the land at Riker's Island, opposite Port Morris. Lawyer Earley represents Michael Martin, a taxpayer and resident of the Bronx, who lives on Locust Avenue.

The result of the dumping of the garbage on Riker's Island is that a nuisance in the form of obnoxious odors has been created, it is alleged, which is detrimental to the health of the inhabitants of that section of the Bronx, and so an injury to the property of the residents there, and seriously interferes with the development of the city in that vicinity.

Mr. Martin says that after repeated protests had been made to the Street Cleaning Commissioner without avail, a petition signed by 400 residents of the locality, including many real estate owners, was presented to Mayor Low, asking for an abatement of the nuisance, but nothing was done. His complaint is backed up by affidavits from Dr. Joseph J. Smith of 302 Alexander Avenue and Dr. Francis L. Donlin of 825 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, who say the nuisance is dangerous to health. A number of prominent real estate dealers also make similar affidavits.

Policeman Drowned at Rockaway.

While bathing in the ocean at the foot of Henry Street, Rockaway Beach, yesterday forenoon Michael Clark, doorman of the Seventy-ninth Precinct Station House, was drowned. It is thought he had a stroke of apoplexy while in the water. Other swimmers went to his assistance and brought him out of the water. He was pronounced dead by two physicians, after they had worked over him for an hour. Clark was not married. He was appointed to the force two years ago.

HARD COAL FOR SCHOOLS

Large Supply on Hand in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Contractor Bound to Furnish the Fuel No Matter What It May Cost Him —The General Situation.

The high price and increasing scarcity of anthracite, it was learned yesterday, are likely to affect the supply of coal for the public schools in Manhattan and the Bronx. The contracts for the supply up to next May were awarded last April, and, according to authorities on the subject, in the case of contracts for supplies for such city departments, if the contractor fails to make good his contract, the Superintendent of Supplies for the public schools can go into the open market and purchase whatever coal is necessary, charging the extra price to the contractor if it is bought above contract price. Parker P. Simmons, the Superintendent of Supplies, said in reference to the coal supply for the schools:

"We anticipate no difficulty in the matter. We have enough anthracite coal for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to last for some time. We have got to advertise for coal for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, but if there is not enough money to pay for it I am pretty sure that the Board of Estimate will appropriate a sufficient amount."

Mr. Simmons said that the contract price for the coal ordered for the schools in Manhattan and the Bronx is from $4.98 to $5.62 a ton.

The representative of a coal company at 11 Broadway, who is an authority on the matter, said yesterday:

"Under the law governing the supplies for the city departments the contractors have to furnish bonds to carry out their contracts. There is no strike clause in such contracts. In Boston there is a deadlock about the public schools because the contracts have not yet been placed. The coal dealers have fixed the price at a high figure and the department hesitates to purchase the coal at this figure in view of the fact that the strike will likely be ended before much coal is required."

According to the Board of Health there is anthracite to be had if people are willing to pay $9 or $10 a ton for it or more, according to the price demanded by the holder.

It was learned that there is more anthracite in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens than in Manhattan. Dealers in these boroughs, however, have not been putting it on the market, and have only been supplying the immediate needs of their regular customers.

The dealers and independent operators say that even if the strike ended now anthracite will be dear all Winter, as the country owing to the strike is three months behind in its supply.

CRUSHED TO DEATH AT DEPOT.

Window Cleaner Killed by Elevator at the Grand Central Station.

George Sable of 313 East Seventy-first Street, while cleaning the windows of a passenger car on the centre track of the Grand Central Station, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon by the sudden ascension of a freight elevator from the baggage room below to the track.

Sable was thirty-seven years old, and was regularly employed by the Central Railroad as a window cleaner. He placed his small ladder in the narrow space between the elevator opening and the side of the car, and began to work. He did not see or hear the elevator as it arose behind him until the top of it knocked the ladder from under him. His body was taken to the sub-station beneath the depot. His brother Charles, who is also employed by the road as a window cleaner, arranged to take it home.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHANGING BENEFICIARIES.—Eugene G. Fink, when he joined the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Mutual Aid Society, designated his mother, Caroline, as beneficiary, but when he married he changed the designation and named his wife, Ellen. Fink was married in the Spring of 1898, and in the Fall of that year, while he and his wife were living with his parents, he became very sick. His wife was not allowed to nurse him and was ordered from the house. Young Fink on Dec. 8, 1898, while very weak and at the point of death, wrote a letter to one Wiltshire, a collector of the society, and requested that another certificate be issued, naming his mother as beneficiary. He inclosed 25 cents, the fee required by the society's by-laws, for a new certificate. On receiving the letter Wiltshire wrote to the younger Mrs. Fink and requested that she surrender her certificate. That she refused to do. Wiltshire then wrote to the Financial Secretary of the society and stated that Mr. Fink wished to change his beneficiary, and have his mother named, and inclosed the fee of 25 cents. He, however, never forwarded the letter written by Fink because it was not accompanied by the old certificate. On the day Fink died his father's lawyer, at his dictation, wrote to the Secretary, and, referring to the letter written to Wiltshire and the fact that no answer had been received, asked for a new certificate and inclosed 25 cents. This letter and the one written by Wiltshire were not received by the officers of the society until the day after Mr. Fink died. On the day of his death the latter made a will, also specifically bequeathing the amount of the benefit certificate to his mother. The Court of Appeals, in reversing the Appellate Division and affirming the Special Term of the Supreme Court, holds, in a controversy between the two Mrs. Fink, that the attempts made by Fink to redesignate his mother as his beneficiary were futile. Fink, the court says, by Judge Vann, could only appoint a new beneficiary by a strict compliance with the by-laws. As Wiltshire was not authorized to receive the payment of the fee for a new certificate and was expressly prohibited from waiving any of the conditions of the by-laws, the payment and request to him could not be considered as having been made to an agent of the society. The two letters received by the society the day after the insured died did not constitute a timely delivery of the request for a change of beneficiaries and the fees, as there was no provision in the by-laws for sending the fee by mail, nor had there been any correspondence on the subject. Neither, it is also held, could the member change the beneficiary by will, because the by-laws did not so provide, and the method prescribed by them was exclusive.

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INVESTMENTS BY GUARDIANS.—Guardians ought to take warning from a case decided lately by Surrogate Grant of Delaware County and not make investments with their ward's money without being advised as to whether they are acting within the law or not. George C. Decker, as guardian of Arthur W. Clark, invested $1,000 of the latter's money in real estate in Margaretville, Delaware County, but when young Clark became of age he objected to the investment and to others, and his objections have been sustained. It is held by Surrogate Grant that the guardian could only make such an expenditure of the ward's personal property for profit by permission of the Supreme Court. A guardian is not allowed to invest in bank stock, and for this reason Mr. Decker is charged with $500, with which amount he bought stock in the People's Bank of Margaretville. Mr. Decker made an investment in a foreign corporation, and his action in that instance is condemned also. "A guardian," says the Surrogate, "acting within the scope of his powers, like an executor or administrator, is bound only to fidelity and ordinary diligence and prudence in the execution of his trust. And his acts, in the absence of fraud, will be liberally construed. But a guardian is presumed to know the law. Ignorance of the law is no excuse for a failure to perform his duties according to law."

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

New Arrivals for Furniture Sale.

Tables, Couches, Brass and Iron Beds

Prices fully 1-4 Below the Regular.

Another trainload of new furniture makes the August sale double up to-morrow in opportunities for lovers of the best furniture. A lot of manufacturers' sample tables and couches—the kinds to be made for the coming season—the most unique creations of the designers' skill—newest woods, newest shapes, newest coverings, newest finish—a display well worth seeing. The prices are fully 1-4 less than the regular goods will be sold for later.

484 Sample Tables.

Tables for the parlor library, bedroom and hall, mahogany, mahogany inlaid, golden oak, weathered oak, maple and birch.

Mahogany inlaid parlor table, $33.00, reduced to $20.00
" " " " $36.00, " " $27.00
" " " " $52.00, " " $38.00
" " " " $55.00, " " $32.50
" " library " $25.00, " " $18.75
" " " " $37.00, " " $27.75
" " " " $45.00, " " $33.75
" " " " $76.00, " " $55.00
Oak library table, $10.00, reduced to $7.50
" " " $19.00, " " $14.25
" " " $23.00, " " $17.25
" " " $40.00, " " $30.00
" " " $60.00, " " $45.00
Quartered Oak Table, $1.75, " " $1.35
" " " $2.00, " " $1.50
" " " $4.75, " " $3.50
" " " $6.50, " " $4.85
" " " $8.00, " " $6.00
" " " $10.00, " " $7.50
" " " $16.00, " " $12.00
Mahogany finish, " $1.75, " " $1.25
" " " $2.00, " " $1.50
" " " $3.25, " " $2.50
" " " $4.85, " " $3.65
" " " $7.25, " " $5.50
" " " $10.00, " " $7.50
" " " $13.00, " " $9.75

105 Sample Couches.

Oak frames, leather tufted, $62, reduced to $45.
Mahogany frames, leather tufted, $66, reduced to $49.50.
Leather tufted and fringe, $75, reduced to $55.
Oak frame, embossed velour, tufted, $35, reduced to $26.
Embossed velour, tufted and fringe, $48, reduced to $36.
Oak frame, tapestry, tufted, $39, reduced to $29.
Oak frame, figured velour, tufted, $30, reduced to $21.
Frame couch, plain green velour, tufted, $26, reduced to $19.50.
Couch, striped velour, tufted, $20, reduced to $15.
Couch, figured velour, tufted and fringe, $16, reduced to $12.
Oak frame, tapestry, $12, reduced to $9.

Self opening box couches, $10.50, reduced to $7.95
" " " $19.50, " $14.25
" " " $29.00, " $18.75

Beautiful lot of coverings to choose from.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

An assortment of sample beds of a character rarely if ever equalled, and prices low enough to please everybody, for instance:
AT $1.95—A good substantial bedstead, 3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.
AT $5.10, REGULAR PRICE $6.75, white, blue, pink or green enamel, straight or bow foot, brass rod, vases and ornaments.
AT $23.50, REGULAR $39.00—Brass bedsteads, 1½ inch posts, curved top rod, scroll in head and foot, bow foot, 4 feet 6 size only. Our entire stock of brass and iron bedsteads marked 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than the regular prices.

Second Week of Carpet Sale.

Never Such Selling of Floor Coverings.

No August sale of carpets we ever had has met with the success of this one---and never has there been a better combination of quality and price reasons for it. It is gratifying to feel that our unequalled preparations have met with such appreciation. The sale continues to-morrow, with offers fully as opportune as those on the opening day a week ago. These prices tell a forceful story.

19c. YARD FOR 30c. STAIR CARPETS—Reversible and extra heavy.
29c. YARD for 45c. INGRAIN—Carpet yard wide and reversible.
47c. YARD FOR 75c. ALL-WOOL INGRAIN carpets from the best makers, and best quality. No better made.
41c TO 63c. FOR 65c. TO 85c. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Thousands of yards of the best patterns from one of the largest manufacturers of these goods, whose product is noted for its durability.
Regular 65c. quality at 41c.
" 75c. " " 55c.
" 85c. " " 63c.
65c. TO $1.07 FOR $1.00 TO $1.50 WILTON VELVETS—Wilton velvet carpets, a fabric noted for its ability to stand hard wear, and especially adapted for halls and stairs. The regular $1.00 to $1.25 grades at 65c., 77c. and 83c. per yard; the regular $1.35 to $1.50 grade at $1.07 per yard.
73c. TO $1.27 FOR $1.10 TO $1.75 AXMINSTERS—Axminster car pets, to-day the popular parlor carpet of America. All the newest colorings are now shown. Many of the best effects are included in this sale. These goods are from the famous makers, Alexander Smith & Sons, the Hartford and Bigelow Co., the best in the world. The regular $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 grades 73c., 87c., $1.07 and $1.27 per yard.
$1.07 FOR $1.50 BODY BRUSSELS—Body Brussels, the popular Brooklyn carpet, here in wide variety from the famous Bigelow-Lowell mills. The regular $1.35 and $1.50 goods at $1.07 per yard.
$1.97 FOR $2.50 AND $3.00 ROYAL WILTONS — Royal Wiltons, the best wearing carpet made. 100 choice patterns in this lot at less than wholesale prices. The regular $2.50 and $3.00 goods at $1.97 per yard.
$1.47 FOR $2.50 ROYAL WILTONS—Patterns of which we have only a limited quantity, that average about 40 to 50 yards. The $2.50 quality at $1.47 per yard.

Mattings at 1-2 Price.

Two special lots which we are closing at less than importation cost. Extra heavy reversible China mattings in fancy checks and plaids that usually sell at 30c. yard at 15c. yard, to close.
Extra quality Japanese mattings in large damask patterns that usually sell at 35c. yard, at 19c. yard, to close.

Rugs at Like Reduction.

This sale is of more than usual importance because the rugs are the new season's goods at prices lower than the old. The Alexander Smith & Sons' Axminster and the Hartford 5-frame body Brussels; both makes for the uniform price of
9x12, at $19.98, regular $23.75
8.3x10.6 at $16.98, regular $19.75 and $21.50.
After Tuesday we will not sell any of these rugs at less than regular price.

Clearing Up Men's Shirts.

95c. for $1.50 and $2.00 Negligees.

This clearing up time in our men's furnishings store gives you shirt opportunities not equalled before this season, even at Loeser's. A man needs to see our plaited white madras shirt but once to want it more than any other shirt. The fabric is a fine corded madras, light in weight, cool, yet serviceable, handsomely plaited fronts, cuffs detached. There are 480 shirts at 95c., instead of $1.50.
Other regular $1.50 and $2.00 madras negligee shirts: madras of woven and printed patterns, stripes and figures, dark and light grounds, cuffs on or off, real reductions from regular stock, sizes 13½ to 17, 95c., instead of $1.50 and $2.00.
MEN'S GARTERS, 3 PAIRS FOR 25c.—These garters are now a regular feature of men's store: made of excellent lisle webbing, put up 3 in a box for 25c., instead of 25c. a single pair. Thousands of these already sold.

Clearing Up Lace Curtains.

Prices are 1-3 to 1-2 the regular.

This is a matchless opportunity for any housekeeper to buy curtains if she can manage with the 2, 3 and 4 pair lots of a kind. A clearing up of all our 2, 3 and 4 pair lots of Irish point, Renaissance and American Arabian lace curtains. Styles which we cannot duplicate—at ⅓ to ½ regular prices. Lace curtains at values impossible to procure during the near approaching season. A few specimen prices as follows:

Irish point curtains, - $1.85, $2.98, $3.85, $4.95, pair.
Regular value, $3.00, $5.00, $6.50, $8.00, "
Renaissance curtains, $4.75, $5.75, $6.95, $9.50, "
Regular value, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00, $13.50, "
American Arabian curtains, $3.50, $4.95, $6.95, "
Regular value, $5.00, $7.50, $9.50, "
2 lots white Nottingham curtains at half prices:
Lot No. 1, 20 patterns, at 69c. a pair, regular $1.25 to $1.50
" " 2, 26 " " 95c. " " $1.75 to $2.00
A few have slight imperfections, but nearly all are perfect.

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

THE TOBACCO WAR

Little Ways in Which New Yorkers Benefit—Free Soda and Mineral Water the Latest Inducements.

WHEN the next annual statistics of the consumption of cigars and cigarettes in New York are made up there are likely to be some figures that will cause crusaders against the use of the weed to either put forth redoubled efforts or give up the fight entirely. For tobacconists say that never since the epoch-marking occasion when Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced tobacco into civilization has there been so much smoking going on as there is at present in this city.

The fight between the two tobacco trusts is one cause of this great conflagration of tobacco. The lower cost of the weed since the annexation of Porto Rico, the reduction on imports from Cuba, and the pacification of the Philippines also contributed to the same end.

The war between the tobacco companies, which has spread to an equal hostility between the retail storekeepers, has brought about some picturesque results. In times past the smoker of tobacco has had little offered to him in the way of inducement to smoke—apart, of course, from the excellence of the article smoked—except an occasional miniature of some more or less known actress or other public celebrity.

Now all this is changed. Free soda water, free boxes of matches, free lithographs of large dimensions, free "Arabs' heads," free jewelry, free suits of clothes—free everything, in fact, is offered if the smoker will only smoke enough. And the poor smoker, who is already tempted sufficiently by his ordinary craving for a fragrant weed, without having a lot of free things thrust upon him with every purchase, is fairly driven to increased consumption in pure desperation to not let the gratuities go by him.

One down-town cigar store, which also has branches in other parts of the city, has installed a complete soda-water plant, with all the regulation attachments, and every purchaser can get a drink with his smoke. A conspicuous sign outside reads, "Free Soda Water to Our Patrons," and it does not require much calculation on the part of the thriftily inclined to decide, on a hot day, that there is money to be made by getting a drink and a cigar for 5 cents instead of paying 5 cents for a drink and buying a cigar later.

In still another shop there stands a capacious fountain of carbonated water, to which any one is at liberty to help himself to as much as he likes. At first there was displayed a polite intimation to the effect that as the "carbonic" was free folks were not to waste it, but this soon disappeared, and now you can help yourself, and hang the expense!

It is with the cigarettes generally that the "works of art" are given away—the lithographs, the "Arabs' heads," the statuettes, &c. Some dealers offer a whole bust with a box of cigarettes at $1.25. This price is the same at which the cigarettes alone sold a few months ago, and the quality appears to have suffered no deterioration.

Indeed, a notable feature of the present cheapness of cigars and cigarettes is that not only is the price lower, but the quality generally better than in the past. The two principal tobacco combines, in their efforts to defeat each other, have both lowered prices and taken greater pains to produce good articles.

The consumption of cigarettes made of Turkish and Egyptian tobacco has increased to a remarkable extent during the past few months. This, too, has been one of the results of the competition between the manufacturing companies and to the extent to which these cigarettes have been advertised. The price for the better quality is somewhat lower than it used to be, and their flavor is preferred by many to that of the milder product of Virginia tobacco.

Another interesting document, and one of the most valuable possessed by the society, is the deed of the original sale of what was then known as the "Eastern Division of New Jersey," which was practically the entire southern portion of the State. This transfer of real estate was made in 1708, during the reign of Queen Anne. The territory was bought by what would now be called a syndicate composed of Ebinezer Wilson and eight others. The lands were apparently owned by a tribe of Indians, and on the parchment fifteen Indians and one squaw have affixed their marks. The signatures are faded and scarcely legible, but the small seals of wax beside their marks are as bright as on the day when they were placed on the deed.

The early Jerseymen were apparently good at making a bargain in real estate. A list of what they paid the Indians for the entire southern portion of what is now the State of New Jersey is as follows: Thirty pounds in cash, 30 blankets of various colors, 15 kettles, 20 axes, 20 hoes, one-half barrel of wine, 1 barrel of rum, 2 barrels of spirits, 3 files, 1 gun "boer," 1 auger, 4 pistols, 4 cutlasses, 10 "gunnes," 100 barrels of lead, one-half barrel of gunpowder, 20 shirts, and 100 knives.

In connection with this purchase, in 1604, the Earl of Perth and Robert Barclay, second Governor of New Jersey, entered into an agreement by which the local Government was permitted to build a house for the use of the Governor. According to the agreement, the place where the building was to be located was to be known as Perth Towne in honor of the Earl.

COMING GREAT DURBAR AT DELHI

An American Girl to be One of the Two Central Figures in a Gorgeous Spectacle of Unparalleled Splendor—The Princes and Maharajahs of India to Camp with Their Retainers on an Immense Central Plain.

THE world will soon be reading accounts of a celebration of a kind which, most people supposed, would never be witnessed again—a celebration as elaborate as an old Roman triumph, as gorgeous as a scene from the Arabian Nights. And an American girl will be one of the two central figures in it.

Some of the writers who described the coronation of King Edward declared it to be improbable that, considering modern conditions, anything of the kind would be seen again. Possibly this statement may be true in regard to Europe. It was certainly not true about India. The coronation Durbar to take place there next January will, according to all accounts, be as much more gorgeous than the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey as the latter was more gorgeous than the second jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Just outside the beautiful and famous old City of Delhi, once the capital of the Mogul Empire, will be witnessed a scene of an unprecedented character—at least in modern times. Perhaps, indeed, even this reservation is not needed, for it may surpass the wonderful displays which took place in the Indies in the old days of rulers whose wealth was fabulous, whose power over life and death and property was absolute, and whose vanity equaled their cruelty. The London Times says of this approaching celebration:

"It may be doubted whether, even in India, the immemorial home of pomp and pageantry, any ceremony has ever been witnessed which could vie with the forthcoming celebration at Delhi of the coronation of the King-Emperor. Should the historian be able to produce from chronicles inspired by Oriental enthusiasm and imagination a record of some triumphal progress of apparently unapproachable magnificence, he must yet fail to present us with anything so impressive to the instructed imagination."

The celebration of the coronation will take the form of a great Durbar—a Durbar such as has never been seen before, not even when Lord Lytton proclaimed Queen Victoria Empress of India. That was a marvelous occasion, splendid and solemn and inspiring, but it is the intention of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, to make the approaching Durbar even more magnificent. The Viceroy knows the Hindu character thoroughly; he knows that the native loves nothing better than pomp and glitter; that he is impressed by these things in a manner which an Occidental finds it hard to understand. And this time he means to give the Hindu such a display as will be talked of for generations.

TO LAST A FORTNIGHT.

It is no mere one-day ceremony that is being arranged. The Imperial Durbar for the announcement to the Princes of India that their Emperor has been crowned will be held on Jan. 1, but the other functions in connection with the celebration will last a full fortnight. Already the arrangements are far advanced. Already hundreds of Englishmen of rank have decided to go to India in December in order to witness this unique sight, and it is expected that, as soon as Englishmen and foreigners begin to realize on what a scale of magnificence the affair is to be held, thousands of persons from all over the world will make up their minds to undertake the journey. Even now the British-Indian steamship companies are advertising special rates.

Every one has heard of the fabulous riches of the Indian Princes; of their jewels, of their gold and ivory, of their fairy-like palaces. But it is not so generally known that the greatest of the treasures that these Maharajahs and Rajahs possess are hardly ever shown; that the riches lying in the treasure houses that have existed under the palaces for centuries are not even exhibited to the most favored of European guests. The Indian Princes who went to London for the coronation dazzled the crowds by the jewels they wore, but they left their chief treasures at home, refusing to risk them on a long sea trip.

These treasures will be visible at the Durbar. Each Prince—there are no less than forty-two important States, besides many smaller ones—will endeavor to outshine the others. There will be elephants with trappings smothered in gems; turbans with great diamonds and rubies and emeralds, of which the historian of precious stones has never even heard; palanquins of gold and ivory; servants as gorgeously attired as Emperors—all the glamour of the Arabian Nights.

LADY CURZON'S PART.

And a central figure in this marvelous scene will be an American girl, Lady Curzon, the Viceroy's wife. There is no such title in India as "Vicereine," however often certain American papers may use it. Nevertheless the Viceroy's wife holds a position equal socially to that of the Emperor's representative, and the homage of the Princes will be paid to the lady who was Miss Leiter of Chicago, as well as to the Viceroy.

Ever since they have been in India Lord and Lady Curzon have been distinguished from their predecessors for the elaborate and stately entertainments they have given. Lady Curzon's grace and tact have completed the conquest of the splendor-loving Hindus. And the culmination of a series of entertainments never before attempted by a Governor General will be the celebration next January.

Delhi has been chosen as the site of the Durbar because of its imperial associations—it was there that Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India—its suitability for the assemblage of a large number of troops and a great display, and its central situation. But the City of Delhi could not begin to accommodate the thousands of visitors to the Durbar, and so they will live in camps, which will, so says the official statement regarding the Durbar, extend for "a distance of several miles on every side of the city." The Viceroy's camp will be pitched on the historic ridge where the decisive struggle of the Indian Mutiny took place.

On the immense plain will be pitched other camps accommodating 12,000 representatives of the Empire of India, feudatory States, independent Asiatic rulers, European countries, and other parts of the world. The number of troops to take part in the celebration is 49,000, representing every section of the Indian Army.

The main ceremony will take place in a great amphitheatre beyond the camps on one side of the city. There will be sitting or standing room for all of the 12,000 actual participants in the ceremony, while even should the number of spectators run up to the hundreds of thousands, as it is expected will be the case, there will be plenty of space for all of them.

ROUND THE CAMP.

The arrangements for the various camps are being very carefully thought out, and Lord Curzon's well-known mastery of detail is being made use of. It is the Viceroy's hope that the Durbar will not only be a splendid success as a spectacle, but that everything will go without a hitch. Round Lord Curzon's camp will be the camps of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors, the Commander in Chief, (Lord Kitchener, who will have arrived in India by the date of the Durbar,) and other high civil and military officials—those "minor luminaries" of whom Kipling writes. Each local Government will further have a provincial camp for the entertainment of the chiefs and native noblemen and other natives of high position who will accompany it. At a little distance will be pitched the camps of the foreign Consuls and other foreign guests. In the same neighborhood will be the camp of the Indian and European press.

Outside the walls of Delhi also will be camps for the accommodation of European visitors who would be unable to find room in the city. It is, however, of course the native Princes' camps which will be the chief sources of interest. Each will have thousands of attendants, and it is there that will be found the many elephants, the sedan chairs, the splendid horses, the gorgeous retainers, the treasure houses, and the nautch girls.

The Viceroy will arrive at Delhi on the morning of Dec. 29, and the first of the series of dazzling pageants will ensue. This will be the state entry into the city. A procession will be formed at the station, with the Viceroy and the ruling chiefs on elephants, and with the leading officials on horseback or in carriages, and will pass through the streets of the city for a distance of six miles to the camp.

There will be a very large military escort, and the streets will be lined with troops. Even this preliminary function will almost be worth a journey to India to see, for, in our dull Occidental cities no procession, however glittering and imposing, can ever be witnessed to advantage. In Delhi, that old home of splendor, with its arches and temples and palaces, the scene will be one that will tax all the skill of the brilliant special correspondents who are now being assigned for the duty to describe.

AN EXHIBITION.

The following day the Viceroy will open the great Indian Arts Exhibition, which, by a happy inspiration, he arranged to combine with the Durbar. The exhibition will be the most elaborate of its character ever held, and it is hoped that it will have a permanent effect in causing a renaissance of some of India's wonderful old-time handicrafts. Government emissaries have already been traveling through India for months collecting from public and private sources the most precious objects in each, and ordering, from selected artisans, the choicest products of their skill. All the articles except those in the loan exhibition will be for sale.

On Jan. 1 will be held the coronation Durbar. The great amphitheatre is shaped like a horseshoe. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon will arrive in state, with a full escort, and will occupy a dais in the inner recess of the arena. The ruling chiefs and leading guests will be ranged in the front rows of the adjoining tiers.

The ceremony will consist of the reading of the coronation proclamation, the firing of a royal salute, playing by massed bands, the Viceroy's address to the assembled multitude, and the presentation of the ruling Princes.

The night of Jan. 2 the city will be splendidly illuminated in the Indian style, which is far more artistic than the Western style. There will also be a grand display of fireworks.

All sorts of other celebrations are to follow, including a state ball, a chapter of the Indian Orders, and a great review of all the troops, British and native. Minor functions will succeed each other so rapidly that it will hardly be possible to keep count of them.

And, strange as it appears, the cost to the Government of India of the whole celebration will be comparatively trifling. Of course, the native Princes will spend enormous sums, but they are only too delighted to have the chance of doing so for such a purpose. Lord Curzon is a business man, and nobody knows better than he the big profits that will come to the railway and other Government departments, one department paying the money that another department spends. As for other valuable privileges, they are to be sold to the highest bidders, and the Government expects to make a large sum in this way.

L. W. C.

IN A GIANT AUTOMOBILE.

How Prohibition "Spellbinders" Are Going to Tour Minnesota

A GIANT automobile, with accommodations for a number of "spellbinders," a male quartet, and a brass band, will tour the State of Minnesota during the approaching State campaign. It has been drafted into service by the State Central Committee of the Prohibition Party.

It is their belief that the horseless wagon will "give them the ears" of ten times the number of voters they could hope to reach by the old method of holding meetings in halls and opera houses, and that it will enable their candidates to much more thoroughly cover the territory comprising their several constituencies.

The automobile has four seats, each wide enough to accommodate three persons. On one side, between the wheels, is a small platform for the speaker.

The machine is fitted with a twenty-eight horse-power gasoline engine, and with wide, solid rubber traction tires especially adapted to carry the auto over almost any condition of road. It will maintain a speed of from ten to twelve miles an hour on average country roads, and is guaranteed to carry its big load up a 40 per cent. grade.

The plan of the "cold water people" is to put the machine at work at the State fair at Minneapolis in September, and immediately after to start on a tour of the State. The candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket, Charles Scanlon, will be with the company most of the time. Towns to be visited will be posted with announcements of the coming of the vehicle.

The campaigners will roll into the town as near schedule time as possible, take a turn around two or three blocks to the blare of their brass band, swing up on the busiest corner, and foist their Prohibition oratory on the voters.

The New Postal Cards

Surprise Many People and Cause Some Inconvenience.

DURING the past few weeks there has been put in circulation a new postal card with the portrait of President McKinley to supplant the long familiar picture of Thomas Jefferson. So small a number of postal cards is used in comparison with the vast quantities of mail matter generally that the recipients of the new cards are still astonished at the sight of them, and pass them around in their offices or send them to friends in Europe as curiosities.

The new card differs from the old in almost every way—design, device, color, size, and texture. The old buff color has given way to a very light shade of gray. In place of a single vignette—Jefferson supported by a laurel wreath inclosing his name—there are now two. At the left is the National eagle, with the words, "United States of America" disposed above and below it. At the right a profile portrait shows the left side of Mr. McKinley face. Below it is printed "1843—McKinley—1901." Above appear the words, "Postage one cent."

Another marked change is in the device. Where the old card had the solid black frame inclosing the white letters of the words "United States of America," above this "Postal card one cent," below the message, "This side is for the address only," there now appears a large empty space, then in very large letters "Postal Card," above which stands "The space above is reserved for postmark," underneath are the words, "The space below is for address only," all three together forming a sort of link between the two vignettes.

The most surprising change is in the size; true it is only a fraction of an inch in length, but it causes temporary inconvenience in many kinds of business. Many mail order houses have dating, stamping, &c., machines, filing cabinets, and other paraphernalia specially adapted to handling postal cards. Where the cards are a snug fit it will mean much trouble for these firms, and may compel them to run the cards through a cutting machine.

WHAT NEW JERSEY SOLD FOR

One Barrel of Rum, Twenty Axes, Ten "Gunnes" and a Few Trinkets Bought the State from the Indians.

CAREFULLY locked away in one of the fire-proof safes of the New Jersey Historical Society there now are two valuable documents that tell of the early colonization of the State.

The first is a deed on parchment from Charles II. to his brother James, Duke of York, afterward King of England, giving him a grant of all lands from the St. Lawrence River to Chesapeake Bay. The only two names on the grant that Americans of to-day would recognize are Nantucket and Cape Cod, which are spelled as they are to-day. The St. Lawrence River is designated as "The Great River in Canada."

The deed is beautifully written in Gothic lettering, and the document is in excellent condition. Under each line of writing is a ruling of red, evidently done with a quill. The parchment is over two feet in length, and to the bottom is attached what was once a large seal of wax.

Gold and silver cords are fastened to the seal. In an upper left-hand corner is an engraving of Charles II., and the borders of the deed are filled with pen and ink designs, delicate and beautiful. The document is dated from Westminster in the seventeenth year of King Charles's reign. While the deed is apparently the original, for the amount of work expended on it would not be given to a copy, no signatures appear, and apparently none was ever placed on it.

IMPECUNIOUS PRINCES.

Some of Them Are Peasants and Find It Hard to Get Work—A Princess Who Is a Bricklayer's Assistant.

TO AMERICANS accustomed to associate titles of royalty and nobility with persons of at least a certain importance in the world, whether the importance be financial, political, or social, such incidents as that which happened in this city last week, when a Russian Prince appeared in a police court to press a charge against a firm of ready-made clothiers, who, he said, had charged him $13 for a nine-dollar suit, come as more or less painful shocks.

For the Princes of history and tradition have never worn ready-made clothes at $13 the suit. They may have worn a good deal worse material, away back in the past, but when they did the fellows who were not Princes wore worse still.

As a matter of fact, however, titles are not nearly so valuable an asset as Americans, who live at a distance from the countries where they abound, are inclined to suppose. The romantic story of Princess Helene Zuludidse, who is working as a bricklayer's assistant in Odessa, is by no means an uncommon one, and a study of the curious phases of life in Eastern and Central Europe would reveal some astonishing facts concerning the degradation of royalty.

In many parts of Europe the father's title is inherited by all his children, and there are said to be many villages in Austria, Poland, and Russia in which all the peasants are legitimately descended from some princely ancestor. They are legally described as "Princes" in all official documents, and on leaving their homes many of these peasant-Princes find themselves greatly handicapped by the burden of a high-sounding title.

It may at first sight appear strange that there should be any wish to get rid of the titles. At a time when a good many persons in this country are expending effort and money hunting up ancestral trees and devising coats of arms it would seem that the poor titled peasants of Europe would be glad to have at least their titles to point to with legitimate pride.

But the titles often mean starvation, and when it comes to choosing between eating and being a Prince the selection is apt to fall on the former. Unfortunately, however, they cannot get rid of the titles, and are driven to the expedient of trying to conceal their existence. In this they are not often successful, for by the police regulations no employe can be engaged without showing his "papers," in which the rank, age, and occupation are stated.

The reason that titles prove a handicap to the peasant so afflicted is that few people are willing to engage a workman of legally far higher rank than themselves. Thus the peasant-Prince finds himself without a job, and as often as he secures one the production of his "papers" is apt to end the engagement.

A Prince in this city a few years ago became the partner of a pawnbroker and made some money inducing his aristocratic friends to purchase "heirlooms" of his family picked up on the Bowery.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips.

Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

THERE were published in the newspapers during the week two biographical sketches of the highest interest to those who admire what Americans like to think of as the typical American combination of characteristics for success—honesty, generosity, and simplicity, allied with sagacity and energy. One was the life of Senator McMillan of Michigan, dead at sixty-four, with a large fortune and high public office, yet without a single act of a questionable kind. The other was the life of Capt. John B. Ford, dying of an incurable disease at his home in Tarentum at the age of ninety-one. The strange feature of his career is that at seventy-eight he lost his fortune, landed in New York with less than a dollar, and four years ago retired with a fortune of upward of $10,000,000.

Many striking points were brought out in these two life stories. Two were peculiarly pertinent to the situation of the hour. Senator McMillan was for at least thirty-five years a large employer of labor. Of him it was said in one of the sketches of his career:

"As an employer of thousands of men and women, he had the name of being so just and liberal that none of the thousands ever wanted to leave his service, and many of them grew independently wealthy while he himself was acquiring his millions."

Capt. Ford was also a large employer of labor, his directing activities extending over nearly sixty years. Of him a sketch of his life asserted:

"In his long career of large manufacturing endeavors he never had a strike, because he always paid the highest wages that could be paid in the business."

A close reading of both these stories reveals the explanation of this signal success in dealing with labor and labor questions. Each of these men personally attended to his affairs, did not permit or indirectly compel underlings to do in the name of a corporation that which he would have been ashamed to do in his own name. In neither of these careers do you find a suggestion of the use of what has been happily called "substitute conscience."

People of the East Side.

Apparently the truth is to be brought to the surface in the matter of the east side riot. Those acquainted with the east side conditions of the past eight or ten years knew, as soon as they read the news, that those conditions had at last come to their logical culmination.

For about a decade there have been pouring into the east side throngs of people from what was once Poland. There they have been subjected for centuries to the most savage oppression. The officers of the Russian, Austrian, and German Governments and the people of the ruling race treated them as if they had no rights whatsoever. When they came into the east side, the police and the people already there soon discovered that they had no conception of liberty and no expectation of it. Further, as they spoke an utterly foreign language, there was little danger in oppressing them. And their attitude of submission, with occasional outbursts of the sort of frenzied resistance which a man offers when he has the cornered-rat feeling, tended to aggravate their misfortunes by brutalizing their oppressors. The story of the sufferings of these unfortunates at the hands of the police and the rowdy element, encouraged and protected by its police pull, is a story of worse-than-Russian tyranny. They were immeasurably better off than in Russia or Germany or Austria. But it is a black story, a disgrace to New York—though, in judging those responsible for it, one must not forget that there never has been, and probably never will be, devised a system that will guarantee the possession of rights to those who do not know their rights and know how properly to defend them.

The Forces of Education.

But the forces of education have been at work—the newspapers, read by these people in their own language, and the schools attended by their children. And as they are people of naturally acute minds—far more teachable minds than those of most of their oppressors—they have been learning their rights, learning that their wrongs need not be tolerated. Their vote in the last election was one—and only one—of the many significant signs of their awakening. Not unnaturally, this new, this American spirit in these people, thus suddenly developing, and as a matter of course often revealing itself in ways far from tactful, has roused the rage of those who found them only a few years ago so easy to trample and rob. And as the new spirit has shown itself frankly and widely since the local political revolution last Fall, the clash was inevitable.

It is unfortunate that Col. Partridge has not had the training which would enable him to understand and appreciate east side conditions. However, as the Mayor's private secretary, Mr. Reynolds, is an east sider, one whose indignation has often been stirred by the sights and stories of the wrongs of these newcomers of strange aspect, language, and religious practices, it may be that the necessary measures of police punishment and police reform will be taken by Mayor Low's direct order.

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A woman at Newport writes to a friend in this city:

"It is strange that the newspapers give no hint of what a farce the alleged gayety here is—how much dullness goes to the composition of the life that is described as so giddy, and, above all, how much less important it is to have millions in order to get on here than one would imagine from the accounts in the 'fashionable intelligence' columns. Why do they never understand that the truth is more picturesque and interesting than their golden fables? Why has nobody ever painted Newport as it is, with gold and diamonds mixed up with so much that is contentedly shabby and makeshift—the queer little houses to which people bring their New York men servants and the plainly dressed women who flit about with the gorgeous?"

But is the truth more interesting and picturesque than the "golden fables"? John Bright once said to the late Earl of Kimberley: "You are the only real democrat among men of title I have known, and one of the very few real democrats." By "real democrat" he probably meant one who is a democrat because he wishes no more for himself than he is conceding to all other men, not one who envies titles and the like or fears their possession by others, the while arrogating to himself all the pretenses he can stick on. And so it is—is it not?—with these "golden fables." To be reminded that Mr. and Mrs. Multimillionaire possess only five senses like the rest of us and are dependent for their happiness upon the brain which receives and lives upon the reports of those common, vulgar five senses; to be told that they have poor friends as well as rich, and like them and would not be happy without them, that boredom cannot be shut out by golden doors any more than by wooden ones, is so well—certainly these lonely truths would not enliven a humble, human breakfast table so highly as do "golden fables" appealing to the universal human love of pomp that defies the teachings of philosophy and a century and a quarter's practice of democracy.

Freedom from Snobbishness.

However, it would be absurd to think that our National intelligence and our long training in democracy had not made an impression, a profound impression, upon the ancient human reverence for pretenses. If the Paris Matin's story of the infatuation of the German Crown Prince for an American girl is true—and that is not a small if—it is another striking instance of the value of our comparative freedom from snobbishness. This young woman's alleged conquest is different only in degree from the conquests the American woman, and the American man, too—though less has been said about that—are making across the Atlantic all the time. The reason for these social triumphs is the same as the reason for our really important, though not so romantic, triumphs in politics and commerce in the same field. No American who has not seen with his own eyes can appreciate what European snobbishness actually means or what an enormous handicap it is to European progress. Once witnessing it, one can understand why Americans, going to Europe and looking about with their democratic, American level eyes and unclouded senses, get on so miraculously well.

Whether at home or abroad, the biggest asset of the American is his lack of deference, his freedom from the spirit which stirred Walt Whitman to draw himself up haughtily and say: "By Heaven, there has been about enough of doffing and deprecating. I find no sweeter fat than that which clings to my own bones."

Americans should be careful how they permit themselves to trifle with this asset.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

DENTIST'S BAD BARGAIN.

DURING a recent festival at Neuilly a young woman attracted the attention of a large crowd by holding a heavy bar of iron between her teeth. Among those who watched her was a dentist, and at the close of her performance a luminous idea came to him, and he determined to carry it out.

Going to the young woman, he said: "Mademoiselle, I am a dentist, and therefore I am more impressed with the wonderful power of your jaws than any one else. Now, I am about to make a proposition to you: I will give you $250 if you will write a letter to me saying that you do all this work by the aid of a set of false teeth which I have manufactured for you."

After some thought the young woman replied: "I will accept your offer on one condition. You must first give me as many dollars as I can raise from the ground with my teeth."

The dentist hesitated a moment, and then said that he would give her in dollars as many twenty-five-cent pieces as she could raise. To this she agreed, and a few minutes later the dentist was almost stupified when he saw her raise a weight which was equal to that of $10,000.

BICYCLES AND CHURCHMEN.

OUGHT clergymen to ride bicycles? is a question which has often been asked, and now at last it has been definitely answered, at least so far as the clergy of the Catholic Church are concerned. A congress, of which Cardinal Swampa was President, was recently held at Rome for the purpose of considering the matter, and after a long debate it was unanimously decided to issue a formal decree prohibiting priests from riding bicycles.

Three Months of Earthquakes and Eruptions

Remarkable Records of May, June and July of This Year—Widespread and Violent Terrestrial Disturbances—Mont Pelee Only One of a Number of Volcanoes Affected—Tidal Waves, Cyclones, Tornadoes and Lowered Summer Temperatures.

GREAT natural cataclysms are always preceded by certain warnings and premonitory symptoms. At the same time, what might be regarded as such warnings have occurred in times past without being followed by disaster. Should any unprecedented cataclysm occur in the immediate future, however, the historian would infallibly point to the extraordinary succession of events which has preceded it.

Never before in the history of the world has there been such a remarkable series of terrestrial disturbances as those which have followed each other day by day during the past three months over an area covering practically the entire surface of the globe. From the original eruption of Mont Pelée to the present time there has been hardly a day when the record has not shown earthquake, tidal wave, or volcanic disturbance in some part of the earth.

These phenomena have been remarkable not only for their number, but for the sympathetic action which is indicated by simultaneous occurrences, though separated by thousands of miles. But their most astonishing feature has been their violence. Previous movements of the sea bottom have been almost eclipsed by those that have recently occurred. Almost at the same time earthquake shocks of extreme violence have agitated widespread areas, in this country almost demolishing a large town. As to the volcanic eruptions at Martinique and St. Vincent, there is no need to dwell upon the mighty forces which they exerted.

Considering these simultaneous manifestations, it has been regarded as certain that they all have similar origin in a terrestrial contraction which is still going on and the end of which no man can foretell. Nothing but an earth movement of the first magnitude, it is believed, would have occasioned such phenomena.

They have been accompanied by lesser displays of natural power, such as cyclones, tornadoes, and exceptional lightning, these in turn producing duststorms and waterspouts, while the entire terrestrial atmosphere has been affected to the extent of many degrees of temperature. Coldness and rain, which have distinguished the present Summer, are regarded by many as but one result of the extraordinary earth movement which future historians will identify with the present year. Witness this table of terrestrial disturbances during the past three months:

April 10—News received of volcanic activity at Unalaska, Aleutian Islands.

April 18—Earthquake in Guatemala, Mexico, Amatillan, San Juan, San Marcos, Escuintla, and Santa Lucia, killing 1,000 persons, injuring 3,000 others, and rendering 50,000 homeless.

May 3—Mount Redoubt, in Alaska, erupts.

May 7—First eruption of St. Vincent.

May 8.—First eruption of Mont Pelee, destroying St. Pierre and its 30,000 people.

May 12—Mount Colima, near Guadalajara, Mexico, becomes active.

May 13—Severe earthquake felt at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

May 15—Mount Soconusco, State of Mexico, becomes active, causing many casualties and a few fatalities in Aquespala, Leverga, and Comitan.

May 18—Earthquakes in the southern part of Portugal.

May 18—Second eruption of St. Vincent.

May 20—Tidal wave destroys a portion of the village of La Carbet, Island of Martinique.

May 20—Basse Pointe, Martinique, inundated by mud.

May 21—Earthquake experienced at St. Augustine, Fla.

May 24—Mont Pelée resumes and continues with great force for several days.

May 28—Earth tremor registered at Bayonne, N. J., and at Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 30—Another eruption of La Soufriere, accompanied by a severe earthquake.

May 31—Sulphurous exhalations from Mount Trabochetto, between Nice and Genoa, Italy.

June 2—Announcement of eruption of Mount Blackburn, in Southeastern Alaska.

June 4—The Gusygran, a mud volcano near the village of Kobe, in Caucasia, erupts, killing several persons.

June 4—Landslide, Mount Grigna, near Lake Lecco, Switzerland, kills two noted scientists.

June 6—Another violent eruption of Mont Pelée.

June 8—News received of the eruption of Tacana, in Guatemala, accompanied by violent earthquakes which razed many buildings in several towns. One thousand persons killed.

June 9—Columns of steam rise from Mount Rainier in Alaska.

June 14—Discovery of slight elevation of localities in Pennsylvania.

June 14—Still another violent eruption of Mont Pelée.

June 15—Strong earthquake shocks in Sicily.

June 19—Mass of slime ejected from Pelée, practically destroying the town of Basse Pointe.

June 20—Disastrous earthquake shocks in Tyrol.

June 21—Volcano of Pichincha, in the Province of Manabi, in Ecuador, becomes active.

June 22—Violent earthquake shock at Cassano al Jonio, in the Department of Calabria, in Italy.

June 24—News received at San Francisco of the eruption of the volcano of Kilauea, near the City of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

July 1—Earthquake shocks in Salonica, European Turkey, causing heavy loss of life and great damage to property. On the same day, also earthquake shocks were felt simultaneously in twenty towns in Asia Minor, causing the collapse of many houses.

July 7—Large boulders and gases ejected from Tulsa, a small volcano in the Indian Territory.

July 7—Guvsene and Zollova, in European Turkey, partially destroyed by an earthquake.

July 8—Tidal wave at New Orleans, La., forces salt water up the Harvey Canal, killing countless millions of fish.

July 8—Volcanoes of Miravallis and Ricond de in Vieja, in Costa Rica, reported to be in active eruption.

July 9—Severe earthquake shock at Bunder Abbas, Persia, doing much damage.

July 9—Three severe earthquake shocks at St. Vincent, Danish West Indies.

July 10, 11, 12—Loud detonations from Soufriere volcano.

July 11—Fresh eruption from Mont Pelée.

July 12—Violent earthquake shock in Caracas, damaging towns of Guarenas, Guatire, Valencia, and La Guayra.

July 17—Other severe earth quakings at Kingston, St. Vincent, Danish West Indies.

July 27—Destructive earthquake shocks in California, doing much damage to property in Los Alamos, San Maria, and Santa Barbara. Simultaneously a series of severe shocks was felt in Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Western Iowa, and did damage to property.

The initial work of destruction was the most awful—the eruption of Mont Pelée, on the Island of Martinique, and the destruction of more than 30,000 persons.

About the same time there appeared unusual disturbances of the earth in many lands. Across the Gulf in Mexico a succession of earthquakes demolished several towns, caused the death of more than a thousand persons, the injury of 3,000 others, and rendering more than 50,000 people homeless. Immediately following were eruptions of Mount Redoubt, in Alaska, and of Mount Colima and Mount Soconusco, in Mexico, and earthquakes in Portugal, and within a few weeks there were other smoking and erupting volcanoes in Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, and the West Indies; destructive earthquakes in Spain, Southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, and California, and perceptible tremors of the earth as near New York as Bayonne, N. J., and noticeable changes in the elevations in Pennsylvania.

Then there were the unseasonable atmospheric conditions — extraordinarily low temperatures, excessive rainfalls, and terrific windstorms, which in many places in the United States became tornadoes and cyclones, doing great damage. The first unseasonably cold weather occurred two days after the Martinique disaster, and was felt most seriously in Paris, where during what usually is one of the warmest spells of the year the citizens found it advisable to don their overcoats and heavy undergarments. The entire Summer in New York has been exceptionally cold, and the cause assigned by many is the unusual disturbances in the interior of the earth.

Storms have been startling in their magnitude and frequency this year. Cloudbursts and waterspouts, or downpours of such force and quantity that the layman could not place them in any other class, have flooded many States. The valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, with their abundant crops, have been flooded and their fields laid waste, causing a loss to farmers of several million dollars. The East has suffered, and the Far West as well. Many of the storms were accompanied by lightning and hail, which added to their destructiveness.

If nothing worthy of record is accomplished by man during the twelve months comprising the present calendar year, 1902 will be accorded a peculiar place in history because of the goings-on in which he has no part. Dame Nature, with a more mighty and inconsiderate hand than she has shown for many generations, has wrought great and widespread devastation. Thousands upon thousands of persons have lost their lives, other thousands have been maimed, towns and cities have been wiped out, and there have been property losses aggregating millions.

M.

The New Science of "Advocacy."

The First School Established in New York This Summer—To Educate Young Men in Getting Insurance Business—The Graduating Classes in the Big Colleges Drawn Upon for Recruits, Who Are Now Practicing the New Profession.

ACCORDING to the latest in the world of business it will no longer be the "drummer," the "commercial traveler," or the "solicitor." These functionaries of trade are all to be left behind in the march of progress.

Essential as they were thought to be in the old mercantile days and as important as they are now regarded, the new modern theory passes them by. In their place comes the "advocate," and for the special training he needs there will be founded schools of advocacy. A science of advocacy is being already promulgated.

Fantastic as this may seem, it is severely practical and serious. It is no theory up in the air, but a strict business proposition in which one of the greatest corporations of the country is investing thousands of dollars.

This concern has already started its school of advocacy in its own establishment and is sending out its advocates. The new principle it has evolved and is putting into practice is that to sell anything to the best advantage and with the greatest skill men need to be especially trained for this business as well as for the professions.

Heretofore men have developed into salesmen, "drummers," or agents largely by force of circumstances, this corporation argues. Many have become great successes, more have fallen and failed. The successes would have been greater and more in number, the failures fewer, if these men could have been taught.

APPLICABLE TO ANYTHING.

In other words, what has been needed has been a science of selling, no matter what the goods to be sold were. The new principle applies alike in the minds of its disciples to the selling of dry goods, cheese, iron, insurance, shoes. To make the best of salesmen; they say, the men who are going into it must be drilled just as they are to enter one of the professions.

This especial corporation that is giving the first practical illustration of advocacy has not only taught men, but it has started out its first batch of graduates from this unique school on good salaries, and it will stand by its opinion that it will make more money out of these men during the coming year than it would out of men of actual business experience, but minus this special training.

The corporation spoken of is one of the biggest insurance companies in the country. It can afford to pay any sum in salaries it may like, and can call to its staff the best men in its line.

Not a day passes that it does not have the opportunity to add to its force most promising men. But it feels that by means of this special training it can build up men for its outside force of business getters that will be better than any others possible.

THE REQUISITES.

There is much that is of interest in this new business theory. The science of advocacy, as outlined by its projectors, includes two things. A man must be well grounded in the technique of the goods he is selling. He must know how to talk about them.

But there is one point far more important—he must be full of the proposition he is to bring before possible buyers. It must be the greatest thing in the world to him, he must be so thoroughly convinced of the excellence of the article he is selling that he can communicate his enthusiasm to the man he is persuading. Thus the first principle of advocacy is that it shall make a man self-reliant beyond all else, shall give himself equipment, and adjust him to his work.

What this company did to start off their school was to send some of their picked officials on a tour among some twenty leading universities early this Spring. These officials first got into communication with the college Presidents and learned roughly what men of the graduating class would probably be interested in this school of advocacy that was to be carried on during the Summer. This determined, these men were invited to come and listen to a talk in a near-by room.

With his gathering before him the official talked insurance. Only men whom the company knew could attract by the force of their personality and by what they said had been sent out, and it did not take long before many a young man was raised to a high state of enthusiasm and began to believe that insurance was the greatest branch of business in the world and that it must be his own lifework.

A HUNDRED YOUNG MEN.

That was the way this school of advocacy commenced. All in all, the company found in those twenty colleges nearly a hundred young men who were aroused to enthusiasm and in whom capacity could be seen. To these the company offered their board and "expenses" in New York during the month of July. The school as planned was to last one month. Once the course was completed each young man would be sent out to one of the big agencies of the country and would be given from the start a salary of from $50 to $75 a month.

This programme was carried through, and on Aug. 1 the men who had been drilled in the company's building for thirty days were sent out and are now started on their new work of advocacy.

The course of the school was peculiar, and is well worth touching on. It made comparatively little point of teaching the youths any of the intricacies of insurance. Each afternoon, indeed, the young men were instructed as to policies and rates, and they were given as much insight as possible into the workings of the various departments. But this was, after all, a small matter.

The essence of the school was its lecture every morning given by certain men of the company with the express design of "firing up" the raw material they had before them and making it a power that in its determinedness could do anything and would stop at nothing.

THE THEORY EXPLAINED.

One of advocacy's first points is to make all its followers feel proud that they are advocates. Below are some fragments of a lecture that was delivered before these young men by one of the company's cleverest talkers, a man who for years was perhaps the most successful book agent in the country, and afterward became famed as a manager and "inspirer" of agents. He is now, probably, the foremost professor of advocacy.

"The creative power is the highest of all in the scale of human equipment. In advocacy it makes conditions instead of submitting to them. It resists the influences of environments instead of being dominated by them.

"There are two kinds of advocacy. The first depends for its initiative upon the development of conditions. In it the initiative lies outside of the advocate and rests in the will of another. The so-called 'professions' lie within this class. The individual equips himself for certain work and then depends upon developments for the exercise of his equipment.

"The individual of the second class develops his own initiative, makes his own opportunities, and thus generates additional will power for the accomplishment of the undertaking itself when he has come to it. The latter kind of advocacy furnishes the greatest opportunities for growth. It appeals to the all-around power of the individual.

"The strongest men of the country have been developed through the stimulus of the second class of advocacy above mentioned. To this class belong the organizers and promoters of the country, the men who have accomplished large things."

POLITICAL CATCH WORDS

Count von Berchem Denounces "Civis Romanus Sum" in a Letter on International Relations

THAT a letter from an ex-Cabinet official should have created almost a revolution in the methods of the German press is something that Americans will find it hard to realize, yet the fact remains that this result has followed a certain expression of views by Count von Berchem, who was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the time of Prince Bismarck. The Count wrote to Dr. Lotz, a Munich Professor, in reference to an article by the latter on political mischief making which appeared in a Munich paper. Dr. Lotz promptly gave the Count's letter out for publication, and the result, if the press dispatches from Berlin are to be believed, has been little short of astonishing.

Count von Berchem severely criticised the press of Germany for its want of consideration in the way it discussed the affairs of other nations, and it is declared that already—so much were his words taken to heart—a distinct change for the better is observable in the manner in which the papers treat foreign subjects, especially those relating to Great Britain. Of course the probability that the writer was expressing the views of personages more exalted than himself may have had something to do with the effect of his letter. Count von Berchem said in part:

"We Germans are surely the most peace-loving of all nations. But since we have considered ourselves delivered from anxiety as to our own existence we have become extraordinarily susceptible to events abroad, and while in former times, before we felt ourselves firm in the saddle, foreign countries imposed on us out of all measure, we are apt now to fall into the other extreme.

"It is an interesting exercise for us to turn away from dull questions of home politics and bury ourselves in foreign affairs, with little consideration for the feelings of other countries and less care for any effects our action may produce. Your excellent exposition affords proof that a want of care in the treatment of England by publicists has led on both sides of the Channel to a disturbance of public opinion which has no real ground in fact.

"The attempts which are made here and there to combat these imprudences are met with phrases such as 'civis Romanus sum' or 'the German people has a right to give expression to its feelings.' This civis Romanus sum belongs to a time when the Romans claimed to rule the world and would allow no independent state a place beside themselves. This is a path along which we will not follow them, and could not even if we had the necessary infatuation. * * * It should, therefore, be the aim of all patriotic circles to fight against the employment of dangerous catchwords which confuse and befool our youth and the general mass of the people more than long articles."

DE WET AND THE HIGHLANDERS.

THAT Gen. De Wet, the famous Boer leader, has a strong sense of humor the following anecdote shows: A Scotch officer, while recently drinking his health, said to him: "I fancy that this is not the first time that you have seen our whisky, for you must have captured several barrels of it during the war."

"No," replied De Wet, "I never captured any, for, before attacking any Highlanders, I found out whether they had any whisky with them or not, and if I heard that they had I let them alone, for I knew that they would have died to the last man before they would have allowed us to get any of their drink."

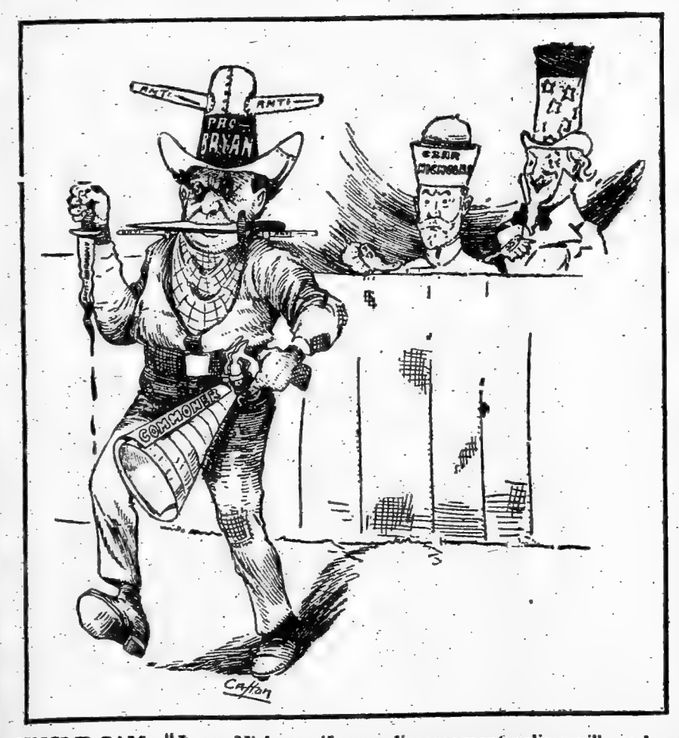

UNCLE SAM—"I say, Nick, see if your disarmament policy will work on this fellow."—*From The St. Paul Dispatch.*

The Religious Disturbances in France

Terms of the Act of Associations Whose Enforcement Is Causing Dispersal of the Orders—120 Carmelite Convents Already Deserted—Scenes of Excitement Attending the Departures—Number and Extent of the Orders Affected.

THERE arrived in New York last week forty nuns who form a part of the great dispersion occasioned by the French Act of Associations. Thirty-six of the expatriated sisters, members of the Filles de la Croix at Brest, proceeded to Shreveport, La., and the other four had Fall River as their destination.

The wholesale exodus of the members of the numerous organizations affected by the drastic enactment passed despite the most strenuous efforts of the influential opposition, composed of the Catholic aristocracy and the Royalists, has now reached considerable proportions, and exciting scenes are taking place almost daily in France.

Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and Belgium have been the principal refuges of the dispersed nuns and monks. One hundred and twenty Carmelite convents are now deserted, and hundreds of Dominican, Visitation, and poor Clare nuns have trouped out of the country. The departing nuns of St. Benedict were led forth by Adelaide, Duchess de Braganza, accompanied by her daughters, the Archduchess of Austria and the Duchess of Parma.

The Carthusian monks have gone to Spain and Belgium, and the Benedictines have found a home in England. The Apostolic College of La Salette missionaries has been transferred to Belgium, and the French Jesuits—many of whose historic chapels have been closed—are scattered abroad.

But not all the religious congregations have "gone out." The Capuchin-Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Trappists, the Oblates of Mary and the Marist Brothers have applied for and received the necessary authorization and will remain.

There remain a large number of nuns in convents and schools who decline to quit unless subjected to force. At the Crozin Convent, Les Nevins, on Tuesday last the sisters barricaded the building. On the same day at Lanoven a Colonel of chasseurs, on being called upon forcibly to close a nuns' school, angrily declared that he and his men would not stoop to perform work of that kind. The officer was deposed from his command and sent a prisoner to a fortress.

The agitation in Paris continues to grow with alarming rapidity, but it is at present mainly confined to the women. The League of the Women of France, presided over by Mme. de Cuverville, whose husband, Admiral de Cuverville, was active in defending the nuns at Finistere last week, has roused the mothers of the capital and from that organization has sprung the aggressive Patriotic League, whose leader is the Baroness de Brigode. Many members of the royalist families are taking an active part in the movement against the Ministry.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES.

The movement for the repression of the religious orders may be said to have originated in 1882, in which year the then Premier, M. Brisson, introduced a repressive measure, but it was left to the Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to frame the drastic bill the passing of which has created the crisis which is stirring all France to-day. Those best able to judge the signs of the times predict troublous times ahead, and a beginning of a religious strife whose end and results no man can foresee.

In the act an association is defined as "an agreement by which two or more persons unite their knowledge or activity for some other object than pecuniary profit." Organizations which come within the scope of the act are obliged to make their contracts of association public and to notify all changes relating to property, administration, &c.

The Civil Tribunal may at the instance of "all concerned," or at the instigation of the Public Prosecutor alone, suppress at will any association which it deems affected by the measure. Fines of 500 to 5,000f. and terms of imprisonment varying from six days to twelve months constitute the punishments for carrying on proscribed organizations after issuance of the prohibitory decrees. Owners of buildings are liable in the same penalties if found guilty of allowing their premises to be used by suppressed associations. Six months' grace was allowed to the orders to make application for permits or to remove from the country.

The funds belonging to the members before the formation of the associations, or which have come to them since, but only in line of direct succession, shall be, the act provides, restored to them. Sums acquired by gifts can be claimed by the donors or those "who have any claim on them." The heirs of a rightful claimant of a testator may also claim, provided they do so within a year after the publication in the Official Journal of the decree of dissolution or of the act of voluntary disbandment of the association.

After the period specified the property shall accrue to the State as well as the surplus of the money invested—the money to be devoted to the establishment of a Workingman's Pension Fund.

PENSIONS FOR WORKMEN.

The allocation of the proceeds of what the Ministry call "government control" and the despoiled, "confiscation" and "plunder" to the creation of a pension fund for workmen was described by the Catholics as a bribe to the Socialist Party in the Chamber and as a crafty method of confusing the issues. The advocates of the orders scornfully attacked the Government for thus endeavoring to divert the attention of the masses from the "spoliation" aim of the measure and for seeking to cover the depredations with the cloak of philanthropy.

Enemies of the bill seized upon the inconsistency of Ministers in proceeding against the members of the associations in France and Algiers while their brethren in the nation's colonies were to be left untouched. It was represented that the Government found the services of the members in the foreign fields less valuable in expanding and developing the colonial possessions to the meantime dispensed with, but that in due course they, too, would meet with the fate of their comrades at home. It was a remarkable coincidence that almost at the moment when the Ministry was pressing its measure through the Chamber of Deputies M. Delcassé was lauding the orders as "the best pioneers of French interests in the interesting border lands of civilization."

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It was recalled, too, that when the Sultan of Turkey proposed to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on the property of those Orders which carried on missions in his dominions, the Government interposed and secured a reversal of the decree. That the Ministry was prepared to defend the foreign missions of the Orders as such, and not merely to protect the lives of the missionaries as citizens, was advanced as additional proof of the Government's inconsistency, the contention being that the workers who were worthy of active, solicitous protection abroad were no less deserving of consideration when located at home.

To M. George Trowliiot was left the piloting of the bill through the Chamber. The measure was fought stage by stage with bitter antagonism. Count de Mun, a descendant of Clovis and of the Kings of Navarre, was the most energetic of the opposition leaders. M. Ribot, a former Premier, reminded the Deputies that not even Gambetta denied the right of the Orders to exist undisturbed, and he prophesies that the effect of the measure would be to infinitely increase the strength and influence of the Congregations a few years hence.

The struggle ended in April, 1901, when the bill passed the Chamber by 303 to 224 votes, and in July the Senate ratified the measure by 173 to 99. These figures are striking when it is remembered that out of France's population of about 39,000,000 no fewer than 37,000,000 are classed as Catholics!

Stringent as the provisions of the act were, they were subsequently strengthened by the Council of State in an amendment which rendered it necessary that a request for authorization of existing Orders or for permission to found new associations should be accompanied by a recommendation of the Council before going to the Chamber of Deputies.

STATE'S HEAVY HAND.

Although six months' grace was given by the act before its drastic provisions were enforced, other evidences of the changed condition of affairs became manifest. The Consell d'Etat—similar in function to the Supreme Court of the United States—declared the publication of papal decrees in France, without the consent of the Government, "an abuse of the law and subversive of the rights of the Gallican Church." The Bishop of Annecy was fined for forbidding non-Catholic banner in Catholic churches, and the celebration of the "Red Mass" at the opening of the session of the law courts was prohibited.

Seminarians who had formerly been allowed to return to their studies during their term of army service found that old-time privilege withdrawn. In the navy the observance of Good Friday was prohibited. The Assumptionists were suppressed; limitations were set on preaching in certain districts; civil servants were ordered not to figure in church services, and State school teachers were forbidden to sing in church choirs.

The Minister of Worship refused to recognize an assistant priest who had been ordained at Rome and not by his own Bishop or in his own diocese. In these and in other ways the Orders and the Church felt the heavy hand of the State upon them.

FREEMASONS.

The members of the Congregations ascribe the initiative in the troubles which have fallen upon them to the machinations of Freemasons, and they adduce in support of that contention the following resolutions adopted at the General Assembly of the Order of the Grand Orient of France: "The delegates should in their respective Orients institute a vigorous campaign for the suppression of the Religious Congregations." The Masonic bodies found, allege the spokesmen of the orders, the "atheistic" Government only too willing to take up the crusade. As illustrating the "irreligious" spirit manifested by the rulers of the republic, past as well as present, the Clericalists point out that not since the days of Marshal MacMahon had any President set foot in a church until M. Loubet was compelled by courtesy to accompany the Czar on his visit to Rheims Cathedral.

The general impression among the Catholics of France is that the Government, having disbanded the non-authorized Associations, will next attack the authorized bodies, and finally make a grand assault on the Church itself. The annual payment of $10,000,000 which the State pays to the Church in consideration of property confiscated 100 years ago is considered by some as an additional motive for what they believe to be the ultimate intention of the powers that be.

NAPOLEON AND THE ORDERS.

The opposition has sought to prove that the congregations were indirectly included in the Concordat entered into between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. on July 15, 1801, which treaty is still in operation. They assert that because of his fear of the revolutionists the Emperor refused to specifically include the Orders, but that he tacitly acknowledged them, and they recall that he alone signed the authorization decrees of 247 religious corporations, one of these documents—that relating to the Society of the Sacred Heart—receiving his sign manual on the field of Austerlitz. But the Government claims that the Concordat protects, and was intended to protect, only the secular clergy, who are not affected by the Associations act. Moreover, the Ministry urges that the secular clergy themselves desire relief from the orders, whose members are said to have usurped their functions, but that the Bishops and priests hastened to deny and Cardinal Langenieux in a manifesto declared that the secular clergy were unitedly with their brethren.

At the date of the passing of the act there were in France 100 Congregations of men, representing 35,000 priests and assistants and 378 Associations of women with 135,000 active workers. The former were located in 874 communities and the latter labored in 2,883 districts. In France and its colonies, including Algiers and the Antilles, there are 18 Archbishops, 72 Bishops, 33,452 priests, and 6,923 assistant priests paid by the State.

THEIR LABORS.

The Religious, as the members of the Orders are called, had charge of 18,000 established hospitals, asylums, reformatories, schools, and kindred institutions. They watched over 110,000 sick, infirm, and aged persons, ministered to 60,000 orphans, took oversight of 12,000 wayward girls, and tended 68,000 of the blind, deaf, and dumb in addition to the carrying on of other charitable work, and to the teaching.

It is claimed that the public services thus rendered by the monks and nuns was of the minimum annual value of $200,000,000, which sum, it is computed, would be the yearly cost to the State of replacing the gratuitous workers were they all to be displaced. In this connection an interesting fact emerges, viz.: That the personal cost of each member of these associations averages about $60 per annum. That sum is the maximum allowance per head of the Trappists.

Twenty-eight Congregations of men and 265 of women have been recognized.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

According to the original Ministerial estimate the value of the property of the orders is 1,000,000,000f. That computation was contested by the Opposition, whose estimate was less than half the sum mentioned, and the Government subsequently modified its statement, although not adopting the figures of the Clerical party. Some time must elapse ere a reliable statement of the property values can be compiled.

On behalf of the Orders it has been claimed that for years they have been treated in an exceptional manner in the matter of taxation. It is alleged that the levies upon their property and revenues has been eight times greater than that imposed on businesses, and that in many districts their agencies have been hampered and their charities curtailed by the burden of taxation.

One of the phases of the conflict between the State and the Orders has been the attitude of the Catholic Hierarchy. There has been an absence of attempt at leadership on their part. Save for the manifesto of Cardinal Langenieux relative to the alleged hostility between the two branches of the clergy and a few isolated expressions of sympathy the Bishops of France have been silent.

There are those who believe that in the present situation there are the seeds of a revolution. Almost to a unit the women of France, patrician and peasant alike, are massed against the Government's attitude to the Orders, which will, declares The London Times, "envenom and perpetuate, more than any other measure, the divisions which at present make of France two hostile camps."

G. R.

SULTAN DECORATES CHILDREN.

IT IS DOUBTFUL if any American family has ever received as many foreign decorations as that of Mr. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey. According to the European press, the Sultan has presented to him the gold medal of Liakat, to Mrs. Leishman the Grand Order of Chefakat, to Miss Martha Leishman, their oldest daughter, the same order of the second class, and to Miss Nancy Leishman, who is only seven years old, the Chefakat Order of the third class. Another young lady who has been honored by the Sultan in the same manner as Miss Nancy is the eight-year-old daughter of the British Ambassador to Constantinople.

A CURIOUS BANQUET.

ONE of the most remarkable banquets on record was recently held at the leading hotel in Grand-Serre. It was given by a lawyer in honor of his eightieth birthday anniversary, and his guests were his twelve oldest clients. Not one of them was less than eighty years old, and the ages of the thirteen amounted to the respectable total of 1,051 years. A few of the guests, it is said, were at first reluctant to accept the invitation when they learned that there would be thirteen at table, but the old lawyer would take no excuse, and so the thirteen feasted to their hearts' content.

"WITH THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."
—*From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"THE MOORS" AFTER "COWES"

Prospects for the Scottish Shooting This Year—How the Bags are Steadily Increasing in Size.

A SPECIAL CABLE to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday told of English society preparing for "Cowes week" after the coronation and after that for Scotland.

Cowes week and grouse and pheasant shooting are two events in the life of the Englishman of means which have remained fixtures for a century. From the earliest days of yachting the Cowes Regatta, which has been the great social event in England during the past week, has formed the culmination of the London season. From the earliest days, too, of bird shooting—which came into favor soon after man shooting went out—the grouse of the Scottish moors have formed the favorite sport of the British sportsman.

But there has been a great change in both in a hundred years. In the old days the yachts which raced at Cowes were built and rigged as men-of-war. They carried guns, cruised in company, manœuvred, saluted, and in all respects acted up to the dignity of the title they bore—the Royal Yacht Squadron.

As for the grouse and pheasants, in the old days when the moor cock had only a commercial value, the birds had to struggle for existence without the protection of any law. Now the grouse is worth its weight in silver, and the bird has every encouragement to thrive and multiply which the law can give, while science has also come to its aid, and human gamekeepers endeavor to secure a more numerous progeny than, if everything were left to the bird itself, would probably happen.

The heather of the moors is burned in order that the rank variety which breeds tacilli injurious to the grouse may be destroyed; watch and ward are kept over the interests of the birds during the breeding season, and they are artfully persuaded to make their nests on the low ground, where they may lay with greater safety than on the snow-clad uplands. All this so that the birds may produce as many new birds as possible and—be shot.

The critical season for grouse—the nesting period, in April, May, and June—is watched with anxious solicitude by the Englishman who intends to go shooting in August. If the season is wet the chances are against there being many grouse to shoot, and the English sportsman feels the situation more keenly than a drop in the value of the stocks which he holds. The present year in England has been exceptionally cold and wet, and there is said to be consequent depression among the prospective shooters.

Few Americans realize the serious way Englishmen take their Autumn sports and the vast proportions to which the systematic and scientific killing of birds has grown. A recent writer in The Badminton Magazine tells of four days' shooting at Cheveley Park with the Duke of Beaufort and some friends, as the result of which a "bag" of 3,613 was made, as the Duke's record card shows. Among the party were Hugo de Bathe, the husband of Mrs. Langtry, and Harry McCalmont.

On one day nine guns made the enormous bag of 1,908, of which 1,546 were pheasants. What this means when compared with old-time shooting is shown by the experience of the Duke of Rutland, T. Thoroton, Esq., and Beau Brummel almost a century ago at Belvoir, when after a day's shooting they came back with three head of game! Each had shot one bird!

The year before, 1803, it is on record that Beau Brummel killed one pheasant. During the entire year of 1804 Lord Granby records that a total of twenty-eight pheasants were shot at Cheveley. Now a bag of thousands in a single day is not considered remarkable, and each year that passes sees the total of birds killed steadily mounting upward.

CHEVELEY PARK.

Game killed on the 29th 30th 31st and 1st days of October & November 1895.

DATE.	BEATS.	GUNS	PHEASANTS	PARTRIDGES	HARES	WOODCOCKS	RABBITS	VARIOUS	TOTAL
October 29th	Bare Mead	6	152	9	21	-	8	3	193
30th	Old Bottom Mute Twenty Acre Park	8	803	23	155	-	26	30	1037
31st	The Park	9	1546	30	306	-	11	15	1908
November 1st	Wood Bitton Road	8	84	310	75	-	4	2	475
	Total		2585	372	507	-	49	50	3613

PARTY

Captain Hon A Somerset — Sir Ralph Bleu — Captain Conachett
J. Murray Bannerman — Hugo de Bathe — R.T. Watson — M. Thorp
H. McCalmont — with Major Crabbe (31st only) and Captain Machell (Nov 1st only)

The New Orleans Plague of Ants.

BY a sort of eminent domain billions of small, red ants—hymenopterous; genus Linnaen—have taken possession of New Orleans. The quaint, historic City of the Gulf is overrun with countless numbers of the pests.

Not content with taking up their homes in the streets and in public places they have invaded the homes. The citizens seem to be unable to combat the new-comers, or, even with most extensive aggressive measures, to make any appreciable diminution in their number.

The newspapers of New Orleans have talked volubly this Summer of the almost total disappearance from the city and vicinity of the mosquito. Also they have told that daring experiments have revealed the fact that those that remained are not so strong, hefty, and aggressive as usual, but instead are degenerating into weak, lean, puny creatures that are not at all bothersome. Another unusual thing which the papers discussed at great length was the almost total absence of the pestiferous fly, saying that few of the insects were to be seen about the public markets this year.

Then came the plague of ants. They came no one knew whence, in great armies. The pavements and sidewalks were made brick-colored by their presence, and the housewife and cook were pestered to desperation by them. But the philosophical people are reasoning that the little red ant is less bothersome than the fly or the mosquito, that he is an excellent and ever-industrious scavenger, and that he has never been accused of being the means of spreading contagion.

PASSING OF THE BELLE MEADE FARM.

Thoroughbreds in Which Richard Croker Was Interested to Be Sold and Typical Southern Plantation to Go Out of Existence.

THE Belle Meade thoroughbreds, in which at one time Richard Croker was interested, will be sold at public auction on Oct. 22 and 23, and Gen. W. H. Jackson will retire from breeding horses. The decision on the part of Gen. Jackson to retire from active life deprives the American turf at once of the best-known breeders and one of the most celebrated stock farms on earth.

Gen. Jackson's reason for giving up the life he loves so well are his old age and continued ill-health. For thirty years, says the Nashville Banner, he has stood in the forefront of American breeders, and the get of his stables has won fortunes on both sides of the Atlantic.

Gen. Jackson has given the world a string of racers which will live in fame when the present generation has died and been forgotten. No Tennessean will receive the tidings that the great stock farm is to be discontinued and the scions of its fame scattered to the four winds without a feeling of sorrow that in the course of human events this has become necessary. Belle Meade has been a source of pride to all loyal citizens of the State.

Distinguished visitors are carried to the farm that they may see the plantation life of the South in its most unblemished phase, its master a gentleman of the old school who entertains with a lavish hand, and its stables stocked with runners which are known to men who are not aware that Nashville is on the map.

John Harding, one of Tennessee's pioneers was the original founder of Belle Meade, settling there in 1803, and making his home in a log cabin, now occupied by "Uncle Bob," the famous old negro servant of the family. Gen. William G. Harding was born in 1808, and his daughter became the wife of Gen. Jackson. Gen. Jackson undertook the management of the estate shortly after the civil war, and has since been in continuous control.

The famous race horses of the Belle Meade stables date back to 1830, when Priam won the English Derby. Then followed Vandal, Jack Malone, Sir Richard, Highlander, Childe Harold, Bonnie Scotland, John Morgan, imp. Great Tom, Tremont, and Iroquois. They are names which are recounted in the paddock and send a thrill of emulation to the heart of all lovers of the thoroughbred.

In the present generation the prestige of the breeding establishment was given new lustre by the performances of Proctor Knott, Bramble, Clifford, Cayuga, Egmont, Getaway, Rancocas, G. W. Johnson, Helen Nichols, Inspector B., Uncle Bob, Tulla Blackburn, Tammany, Gotham, Maid Marian, Falsetto, Red Banner, and a score of others whose names are almost as famous.

The winnings of the horses were very large. In one season Proctor Knott won $69,865; Tammany, $72,300; Inspector B., $38,375; Helen Nichols, $20,775; Bella B., $23,300; Uncle Bob, $20,860; G. W. Johnson, $16,000, and Egmont, $15,694.

The Belle Meade stud now is composed of The Commoner, purchased by Gen. Jackson for $15,000, and who refused for him $50,000; Inspector B., the sire of the famous Endurance by Right; imp. Tithonus, Madison, and others equally as famous.

When the auction is cried in October it is probable that the most distinguished gathering of turfmen ever seen in Nashville will have assembled to bid for the thoroughbreds.

GERMANY IN VENEZUELA

Will She Take Advantage of a Creditor's Rights to Challenge the Monroe Doctrine?—The Mysterious German Survey of Margarita Island, Which Would Make a Good Naval Base—What Led to the Present Trouble.

OUR State Department is watching the present crisis in Venezuelan affairs with far more than the interest usually accorded South American revolutions. We have become so accustomed to the frequent changes in the Governments of Venezuela and the republics on the Isthmus that we ordinarily give them only perfunctory attention.

Occasionally, however, as in the present instance, the internal troubles are so closely interwoven with international affairs that it behooves the United States to keep a watchful eye on the turn of events, lest some overeager nation find a plausible pretext for an encroachment upon the Monroe doctrine.

The officials of our Government are fully aware that despite her disclaimers of any intention of establishing a coaling station in the Caribbean Sea, Germany has not relinquished her purpose to secure a foothold in South America, and the lines of least resistance led her naturally to Venezuela.

When, from time to time, upon reports of the activity of German naval vessels in Venezuelan waters reaching us, we have awakened to a realization of Germany's true aims, we have again been lulled into a sleep of confidence by a few inexpensive personal expressions of good will on the part of Emperor William.

MARGARITA ISLAND.

Occupying a commanding position relative to the northern coast of South America, and belonging to Venezuela, is the island of Margarita, valuable for its pearl fisheries. It stands as a sentinel guarding South America from the north, and as it is within easy steaming distance from our West Indian possessions and the Isthmian Canal, presents to a foreign power peculiar advantages as a possible naval base.

As there are no German interests of magnitude on Margarita Island, its complete survey not long since by a German war ship was certainly open to the interpretation that its use was contemplated by the German Government. Shortly following the exploitation of the cruiser's movements came the order for the new Meteor, later followed by Prince Henry's visit.

It may be overstating the case to say that the overtures for American friendship were prompted by something else than good will and appreciation of American skill; but even assuming no insincerity beneath the surface, the actual results of fostering a national interest in yachting and maritime affairs would be to create a sentiment favorable to the large naval appropriations which have since been requested in the Reichstag.

An important factor in the minds of those conversant with the financial conditions prevailing in Venezuela which might make international complications not only possible but probable is the power the creditor always holds over the debtor. The Government of Venezuela is, at the present time, heavily in debt to German interests that are very closely allied to the imperial Government. Under these conditions there is always the fear that blue jackets, landed under the stress of temporary emergency, might prolong their stay ashore until the obligations to Germany should be discharged. These obligations are already of such magnitude that the finances of Venezuela must be managed in a very different manner from heretofore if the debt is ever to be liquidated.

While German interests are important in several of the South American States, in none other have they the dominating influence that they exert in Venezuela. Here the German banks and commercial houses are the strongest in the country. But the one German enterprise that dwarfs all others is the German railroad built by the Krupps, and extending from Caracas, the capital and commercial metropolis, to Valencia, the second city in importance.

It is the principal railroad system in the republic and its debt is one of the legacies left by Guzman Blanco, who, after enriching himself at the expense of the country to the tune of $20,000,000, escaped to Paris, where he has since lived in luxury. Although the peculations of Guzman Blanco were on a more mammoth scale than those of his imitators, the immediate effect upon the country was actually one of prosperity, at the same time placing heavy burdens upon posterity.

BLANCO'S ETHICS.

According to Guzman Blanco's code of ethics he was a benefactor in that he developed the resources of the country through establishing railroads and harbor and municipal improvements. These results he accomplished by selling the concessions to the highest bidder.

As there were no laws creating these concessions nor establishing the amounts that should be received for them, he did not consider it stealing to pocket the proceeds. The concession for the German railroad was sold by Blanco for $2,000,000, the Venezuelan Government agreeing to pay 7 per cent. annually upon the total cost of construction.

This arrangement certainly placed no premium on economical building and the road enjoys the distinction of being, for its mileage, the most expensive railroad in the world, costing more per mile than that celebrated engineering feat and monument to American skill, the Aroya Road of Peru. The Venezuelan Road, although only seventy-six miles long, passes through eighty tunnels and is reputed to have cost $200,000 per mile.

The present difficulty with Germany is a repetition of the one temporarily settled in 1896. Venezuela was then three years in arrears in the payment of interest, and after Emperor William had made the threat of dispatching a fleet to collect the amount a commission was sent to Europe to negotiate a loan. The loan was finally secured in Germany through the instrumentality of the Krupps, but as the interest on this new obligation has not been met, the country is more seriously in Germany's power than ever before.

Great as has been our commercial conquest of Europe, but little effort has been made on the part of American manufacturers to capture Venezuela's trade, and it is our own fault that the German manufacturers have had the field to themselves in that part of the world. While our own Government's attitude today is somewhat better than it has previously been, it is a notorious fact that Americans doing business outside of the United States have had little support or protection from their Government. In this respect the German policy has been vastly superior to ours, for Emperor William has evinced a paternal care for German trade and given confidence to that the flag would follow trade.

While Germany's intentions toward the United States may contain no more aggressive idea than a sharp commercial competition, it is only the part of wisdom for the United States to maintain its naval shipbuilding programme on at least a par with Germany's. To-day our navy is of superior strength to that of Germany, but the rate at which the latter is being increased will give her in the next three years double the number of our battleships.

Within the last few weeks the German naval authorities have requested additional appropriations which, if voted, will still further enhance the disparity which will exist between the two fleets in 1906, unless we in the meantime concentrate our wonted strenuousness on the building of battleships. A failure to do this will be simply inviting a conflict.

LOUIS LABADIE DRIGGS.

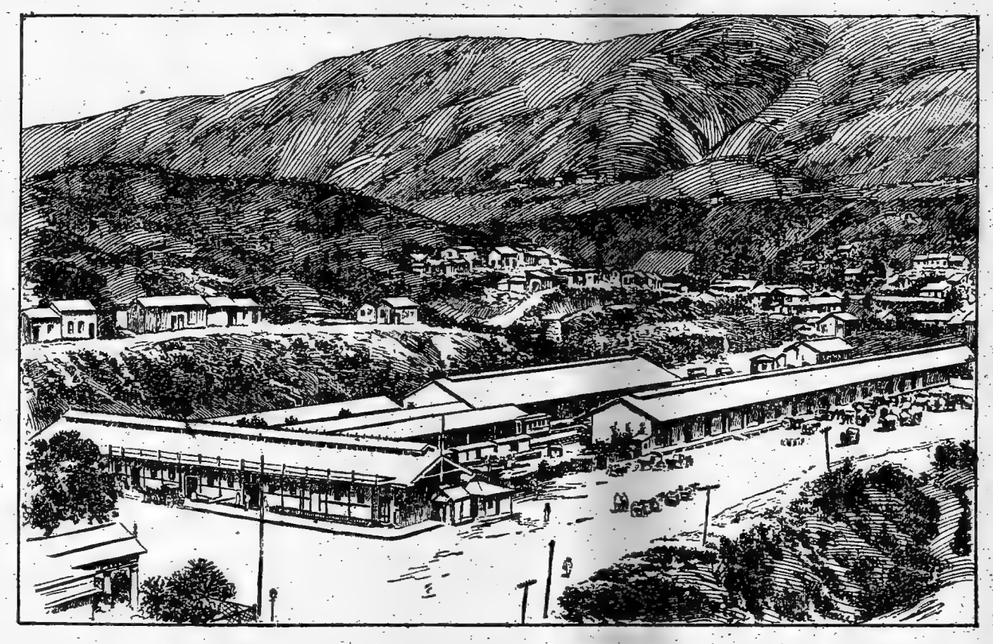

CARACAS TERMINAL OF THE GRAND RAILROAD OF VENEZUELA, IN WHICH GERMAN MONEY IS INVESTED.

Hotel Built on Hill of Human Bones

PROBABLY no other hotel in the world but the new Potter, in Santa Barbara, Cal., has the peculiar distinction of being set upon a battleground of the ancients, builded up into a miniature mountain by successive tiers of dead and crumbling warriors—Californian warriors, who once guarded the beautiful coast at the foot of the Santa Ynez Mountains from the invasions of the insular tribes of the Pacific.

A few days ago some of the most wonderful discoveries of Californian Indian relics in years were made by laborers engaged by the Potter Hotel Company of Los Angeles on Santa Barbara's landmark known as Burton Mound. Burton Mound has been proved to be, not a natural elevation, but a burial mound of prehistoric Indians, which was once the battleground where the fierce tribes of the mainland and the Channel Islands—particularly of Santa Cruz Island—fought to the death in the dim years of another time.

During the past month surprising finds of dead men's bones began to be made by the workmen engaged in grubbing out the old, gnarled cypress trees which obstructed the ocean view of the hotel. The venerable cypresses have grown from tender young things into the might of treedom, nourished by the loam of a rotting race; have stretched forth their mighty limbs toward the mountains and the near sea with the strength that is drawn from blood-fed earth; have gripped into graves and tightened their roots about the remains of departed warriors to hold to through the years against the ceaseless weight of the ocean's breath. And yielding up their lives at last under the American axe, they have torn to the light in their fall the mysteries embraced in their tentacles.

Proof has been found that the unknown dead of Burton Mound died in fierce combat, thus bearing out in large part the old legend of the Santa Barbara battleground, unequaled for bloodiness in its time in all California, which is still told by the priests of the historic mission back of the town.

On July 26 thirty separate skeletons were taken from an excavation made about one tree; an excavation large enough only to allow the workmen to cut away the roots. The skeletons fell to pieces, but the skulls, for the most part, were removed intact. Several of the skulls were very tightly entwined in the roots.

In one of the skulls was imbedded a stone arrowhead—an easy indication of how the life inside was struck out centuries ago. Another skull was crushed in behind, not broken, but bent in from the blow of some heavy instrument. The skull with the arrowhead disintegrated badly when removed from the earth; but a relic perhaps more interesting than this was handled without injury. It is a thigh bone, split almost from top to bottom by an arrowhead, which still is tightly wedged where it struck. Buried with one of the bodies was a shell paint bowl, still containing well-preserved war paint in cakes.

Wherever the dead are uncovered, they lie in heaps; they are not buried as are the bones of those who die in peace. Some lie on their faces, others on their sides, others doubled up; and all sprawled in different directions.

Still more wonderful things are expected to be found as the excavations progress.

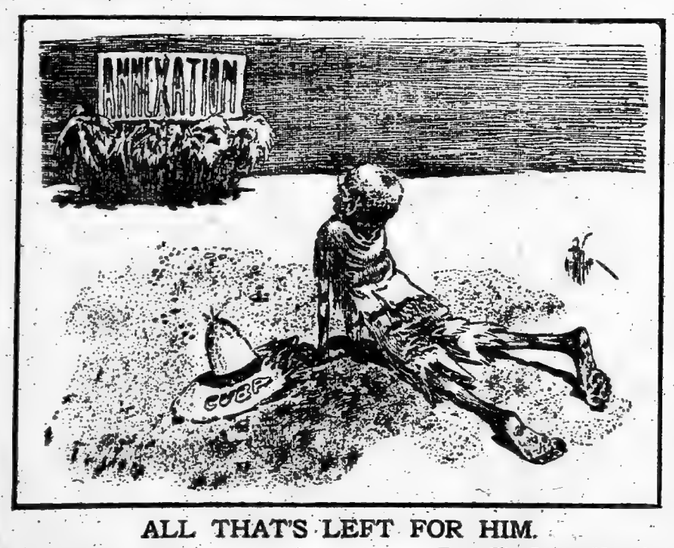

ALL THAT'S LEFT FOR HIM.
—From The Boston Herald.

"THE NEW NEW YORK."

WHAT THE CITY WILL BE LIKE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE—SOME OF THE GREAT DEVELOPMENTS THAT ARE TRANSFORMING THE METROPOLIS.

IT is difficult to realize what New York is going to look like in the immediate future until the various great improvements now projected or under way are grouped as a whole and strikingly presented. This has been done in the August number of the Century Magazine in its leading feature entitled "The New New York." The article is written by Randall Blackshaw, and derives much charm and force from beautiful pictures in color by Jules Guerin. By permission of the Century Company one of the illustrations and some extracts from the article are herewith reproduced.

TO-DAY a new New York is coming to birth which bids fair to vie, if not in historic interest, at least in magnificence and beauty, with even so splendid a capital as that of France. The fair new city lies in the embrace of the old one like the new moon in the old moon's arms, throwing into high relief the harsh parental outlines.

One might almost fancy that the town had been bombarded by a hostile fleet, such rents and gashes appear everywhere in the solid masonry, ranging from the width of a single building to that of a whole block front, nay, even to a succession of blocks, as where the new East River bridge has made footroom for itself on the Manhattan shore.

Reckless as all this seems, wasteful as some of it undoubtedly is, by far the greater part of the destruction wrought has been commercially inevitable, and in accordance with a law of growth that involves the reconstruction of the city's central and more crowded quarters simultaneously with the pushing forward of its frontiers. A hundred thousand dollars must be sacrificed, if necessary, to provide for the advantageous investment of a million.

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It will not be long before spurs of the underground road will be carried down Broadway and beneath the East River to Brooklyn, at an expense of $8,000,000; and perhaps to Bay Ridge, and thence by a plunge under the Narrows to Staten Island. By the time this is achieved, the Pennsylvania Railroad will be carrying out, at an estimated expense of $50,000,000, its stupendous project of a four-track railway, in two eighteen-foot tubes, extending beneath the mile-wide North River from the Hackensack Meadows in New Jersey to New York City, where it will open out into a station 1,500 by 520 feet in size, between Tenth and Seventh Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets.

Above this enormous underground station a bridge 100 feet wide will stretch between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. The end of the bridge will be approached by evenly graded carriageways; and stairways will connect the bridge with the platforms below, which will be skirted by twenty-five tracks. Eastward of Seventh Avenue, the Long Island Railroad, now a branch of the Pennsylvania, will lay three single-track tubes—one each under Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Streets—to and beyond the East River, where they will come to the surface in Brooklyn at a point seven or eight miles from the New Jersey entrance to the tunnel.

This great undertaking involves tunneling the island on a lower level than that of the Rapid Transit subway. Its significance is far-reaching, and so will be its effects. By adding immeasurably to the city's accessibility from the mainland, it will vastly increase its commercial importance; incidentally it will increase real estate values, and lead to a radical improvement in the architectural quality of the buildings in the neighborhood of the proposed station, which is to be modeled, in a general way, on the Gare d'Orléans in Paris.

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President Cassatt's declaration that electric traction will be adopted in the Pennsylvania tunnels as being "in every way the most practical, economical, and the best for the interests of the railroad company and the city," coming just before the recent fatal collision in the smoke-and-steam-filled tunnel in Park Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Ninety-sixth Streets, was promptly followed by the announcement by the New York Central Railroad Company of its intention to use electricity in handling its suburban traffic within the city limits—that is to say, between Mott Haven, beyond the Harlem River, and the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street.

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The Union Club, after long resisting the northward tendency that had proved irresistible to its rivals, has yielded at last, and having sold its old home at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, is erecting a splendid new one at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, on the corner next above St. Patrick's Cathedral. The City Club, devoted to the cause of good municipal government, has arranged for the erection of a home of its own in West Forty-fourth Street; the Republican Club has accepted designs for a handsome ten-story building in Fortieth Street, overlooking Bryant Square, on the site lately occupied by St. Ignatius's Church—"a typical New York clubhouse of the latest type," with kitchen on the top floor behind a Summer roof garden; the Sons of the Revolution have planned a dignified edifice, only two stories high, which will probably be built in West Fifty-fifth Street; the Progress Club, having disposed of its spacious home at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, will build a still more commodious one at Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street, and the City Teachers' Association is raising a fund for building purposes.

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Many millions are involved in the plans for new hotels of the largest and most modern type soon to supplement such new and typically metropolitan hostelries as the Waldorf-Astoria, the Holland House, the Imperial, the Manhattan, the Savoy, and the New Netherland. Among these are the nineteen-storied Hotel Terminus, to be built by the Subway Realty Company opposite the Grand Central Station, at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street; the great caravansary that the Astor estate is demolishing, the St. Cloud, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, to make room for, (both of these will have direct underground connection with the rapid transit tunnel;) the new Astor building in Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets; a twelve-storied structure at Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and the hotel that is to form a part of the projected Pennsylvania Railroad station in West Thirty-third Street.

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Of theatres, large and small, there are at least threescore in the Borough of Manhattan; yet such is the demand for additional accommodations that at least eight new ones have recently been planned. One of these will be built next door to the Republic and the Victoria Theatre, in Forty-second Street, at Seventh Avenue; another on the opposite side of the street; a third in West Forty-fourth Street; yet another in the same neighborhood, the Longacre Square district; a fifth on a site not yet announced; a sixth on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue; a seventh (the new Lyceum) in Forty-fifth Street, east of Broadway, and an eighth in the Bowery.

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The various railway plans that have been in the air for some time past have concentrated attention on the neighborhood of Herald and Greeley Squares, where Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street intersect one another. Here two whole block fronts have been swept away, and while one is to be occupied by a "specialty" store, the other, with an annex across the street, is to be the site of a vast department store. On the opposite side of the avenue the Broadway Tabernacle and adjacent buildings are to be razed, and the site dedicated to the god of trade. Nothing could better illustrate the tendency of the large retail shops to follow the northward movement of population than the fact that a shop in Grand Street that ten or twelve years ago did an annual business of $6,000,000 was closed last year for want of patronage, while in Sixth Avenue, from Fourteenth to Thirty-fifth Street, whole block fronts are constantly being removed to make room for department stores that cut deeper and deeper into what may be called the hinterland.

THE UNION CLUB AND ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

NEW YORK'S GREAT NEW DRIVEWAY

Five Miles in Length, Connecting All the Parks of Manhattan and the Bronx, It Will Afford a Drive Without An Equal Anywhere—The Route.

NEW YORK is to have a "Grand Boulevard and Concourse," planned to be one of the most magnificent driveways in the world. Bids will be opened by President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx on Wednesday of this week and the successful bidder must begin operations at once.

When the contract is signed it will mean the end of seven years of struggle to have the "Grand Boulevard and Concourse" plan adopted by the city. The object of the driveway is to connect Central Park with the large parks now owned by the city north and east of the Harlem River.

The first plan for this driveway was made in 1895, when President Haffen was Commissioner of Street Improvements for the old Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The taxpayers approved the plan, but every attempt to have the city appropriate money for the work failed.

Soon after President Haffen became a member of the Board of Estimate through his election as President of Bronx Borough he appealed for the appropriation. During the administration of Mayor Van Wyck the Tammany officials declared that all the revenues of the city which could be spared must be spent on bridges and tunnels to improve the transportation facilities between the five boroughs of the Greater New York. Mayor Low approved of the plan for the boulevard soon after he took office and President Haffen secured an appropriation of $1,052,000 for the work of regulating and grading.

THE COURSE.

The driveway is about five miles in length. It will begin at Mott Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, extending along the high ridge of land between Jerome Avenue and Webster Avenue, crossing the depression south of Mount Hope by a solid fill supported by heavy retaining walls with ornamental parapets and pedestals.

In this depression Morris Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street connect. They will be carried under the concourse by means of a masonry arch, elliptical in form, 185 feet in length, with a span of 66 feet.

Keeping almost at the summit of this ridge the driveway will continue from this depression through Mount Hope to Fordham, from which point it will extend between Poe Park and St. James Place to Bedford Park, and from there to its terminus at the entrance of Mosholu Parkway. Here connections will be made with the system of driveways through Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Park, and Pelham Park. Connections will also be made for the Zoological and Botanical Gardens.

When completed it will afford a continuous driveway up and through Central Park to Seventh Avenue, up Seventh Avenue to the Central Bridge, and across Central Bridge to the entrance of the Concourse. It is proposed to connect the bridge and the entrance to the driveway by an immense steel structure which will extend to River Avenue, where it will change to a solid approach with masonry walls and ornamental parapets.

From the entrance the drive will be along the Boulevard to Mosholu Parkway, thence to and around the Jerome Park Reservoir, to Aqueduct Avenue, to Washington Bridge, to Boulevard and Riverside Drive, to and through Riverside Drive, back to Central Park. It will make a picturesque and diversified drive fully twenty-four miles in length, and for the greater part at an elevation commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding territory.

The Boulevard will be 182 feet in width. The centre road will be specially surfaced for fast driving. On either side there will be macadam roads for ordinary driving, and flanking these will be sidewalks, eight feet in width, lined with large shade trees.

Benches "for the masses" will line these shaded walks. There will also be bicycle paths and a road for automobilists. The city acquired all the land for the Concourse some time ago under a special act of the Legislature.

"No delay," said President Haffen yesterday, "will be tolerated in the completion of this work. It is an improvement which the people of both boroughs demand. It is proposed to make it a driveway, which for its size will have no equal here or elsewhere."

VAST RECLAMATION SCHEMES.

Draining the Florida Everglades and the Hackensack Meadows—Millions of Acres of Dry Land to Be Created—A Giant Undertaking in Minnesota—Pumping Out the Zuyder Zee.

THE announcement that Hackensack Meadows are to be drained and reclaimed has been heralded as a big engineering feat, but several very much larger schemes of swamp conquest are being carried out in various parts of the United States. The Hackensack Meadows scheme is comparatively small in comparison with the draining of the Florida Everglades or with the reclamation scheme already in progress in Northern Minnesota where 30,000 acres of swamp are being turned into first-class farming land. The Everglades reclamation is even bigger than the project for draining the Zuyder Zee, which Holland capitalists have worked at so long.

The Hackensack reclamation is interesting first because the idea originated with the celebrated Swartwout brothers, merchants of New York City, who sunk their fortunes in the meadows in 1815. They actually built ten miles of embankments, reclaimed 1,500 acres of solid ground, raised 400 tons of hay on the land, which, when all expense was considered, cost them about $1,000 a ton to raise, and then failed.

The meadows are interesting in the second place because of their proximity to New York, where real estate is more valuable then anywhere else in the country. But the Everglades reclamation scheme will put under cultivation land many times greater in extent than Greater New York itself.

THE EVERGLADES SCHEME.

The whole of the Everglades cover an area of 4,000 square miles in the southeastern part of Florida. The land is one vast swamp region, islands, water, shallows, and saw grass, inhabited by about 600 Seminole Indians, the remnant of the powerful tribe that made war upon the whites during the first half of the century. No one could live in the region except these Indians, to whom the Government has given 300,000 acres of the least valuable part for a reservation.

The soil of the Everglades is very rich, and draining the region has always been a much talked-of project. Work has actually been begun, and two companies have obtained State concessions to reclaim the swamps.

The glades are separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a comparatively narrow strip of land, and in places streams from the swamps have eaten their way through to the sea. In the course of long time these streams would themselves drain the swamps, which are higher than sea level.

The eastern portion of the glades is at least ten feet above tidewater, and the western portion ten feet higher still. The companies began by cutting a canal seventy-seven miles long from Juno to Miami River, receiving in return a grant of several hundred thousand acres of public land in payment. Later 300 miles of canals were cut at a cost of over $1,000,000.

The land drained from the swamps will be valuable, as it is very fertile, and on the outlying strip on which cultivation has been attempted large crops of sugar cane, corn, tobacco, &c., have been grown without the use of a fertilizer. The reclaimed land will be cultivated, and sugar cane principally will be grown upon it, and it is expected when the entire everglades are reclaimed and laid down with sugar that Florida will become one of the large factors in the world's cane production.

AGAINST THE WORK.

Yet the scheme has its enemies, who are earnestly protesting against the draining of the swamps. The most substantial of these are the fruit growers in the southern and eastern part of the State. They say the body of warm water now in the Everglades serves as an effectual barrier against the cold winds which frequently blow from the northwest, and that if it is drained off it will mean the ruin of their crop. They claim to have a precedent in the removal of forests in the northern part of the State, since which event frosts have appeared which were never experienced prior to the stripping of the wooded lands, and which caused millions of dollars' loss to the orange growers.

The Seminoles constitute the other class of enemies of the scheme. Of all the tribes in the United States, they have been most successful in resisting the encroachment of the white man on their hunting grounds. This has been largely on account of the inaccessibility of the grounds themselves. There is no such thing as a white man traveling in the glades without the assistance of the Indian, who lends his aid or not, as he pleases.

To get lost in the glades means death, for not even a compass is of assistance to the traveler or hunter. One must know the water courses and the cuts through between deep water and deep water.

Frequently a lane of water which has meandered along for miles with depth enough to float a canoe will end suddenly in a blind pocket or in a shallow where wading and boat pushing are rendered perilous because of innumerable alligators. To make way in a northerly direction one must often pursue a tortuous course east, south, and west. So the Indian was absolute master of his country.

But of course, with the draining of the waters this uncertainty will all be removed, and in time even the portion of the glades laid apart for the Seminole will be invaded. The Indian is not at all in favor of the drainage scheme.

There is said to be a fascination about the Everglades which leads one on and on into its fastnesses; the desire or rather the expectation of new scenes further on which leads to the losing of one's way. Many hunters have spoken of this. The draining of the glades will destroy a happy hunting ground of white men, for the rivers teem with fish, alligators, otter, &c. On the larger islands there are many deer and thousands of birds.

THE MINNESOTA TASK.

The Minnesota reclamation scheme is beset with less difficulty than that of the Everglades. Northern Minnesota is as flat as a floor, and in the Red River Valley the streams sometimes widen out over the low country so far that it is impossible to tell just where the river bank is. So it has been decided to drain these lands and put them under cultivation because, like the Everglade bottoms, they are very fertile. Work has already been begun.

One ditch will be four miles long and will drain 22,000 acres of swamp land. That is on Lost River. Badger River Canal will be eight miles long and will drain 5,300 acres. New Solum Canal, extending four miles, will take care of 1,000 acres, and Good Hope Canal, five miles long, will drain about 1,700 acres, or 30,000 acres in all. Not only will the improvement add to the productive area of Minnesota, but it will improve the sanitary condition of the State.

The draining of the Zuyder Zee has for years been projected in Holland. It differs from the American schemes of conquest in that the area is not swamp, but was once partly dry land. The Zuyder Zee is an arm of the ocean extending into Holland. During the time of the Roman domination the area was a lake separated from the sea by a ridge of land thirty or forty miles wide. This was gradually worn away until in 1282 the waters of the sea and lake met and became one. It has always been a dream of the Dutch to get back this land.

THE ZUYDER ZEE.

Some years ago a company was formed to reclaim the Zuyder Zee. The scheme which has been in progress spasmodically ever since provides for the reclamation of half the area first by building an enormous dike midway across the Zee and pumping the water out, selling the land reclaimed, and with the money obtained diking and pumping out the remainder. It is estimated that the first half of the work will cost about $17,000,000 and require nine years of work. The whole area of 787 square miles will not be reclaimed under thirty-three years and an outlay of $48,000,000.

It is estimated that the land reclaimed will be worth on the average $300 an acre, and that something like $150,000,000 will be realized from the project. An interesting fact concerning the work is that the pumping machinery is being made in the United States.

Much of England has been reclaimed from the sea. Along the shores of the Thames, on the coasts of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire reclamation schemes have been constantly in operation for hundreds of years. Romney Marsh and Walling Marsh, both of which contained about 60,000 acres, were reclaimed. The coast line there now juts out far into the English Channel where once it was a straight line.

Part of the Isle of Wight has been reclaimed. Sunk Island is a remarkable instance of reclaimed land. In 1687 it was only a tiny speck. Now it is seven miles long by four wide.

Yarmouth is practically built upon a sand bank which once lay under the German Ocean. Dumball Island, off Avonmouth, will soon be part of the mainland, as the channel between the two is fast filling up. This is nature's reclamation rather than man's, but there are plenty such instances around and about England, and engineers have sought to assist nature in winning land from the sea wherever possible.

GATHERING THE HARVEST ON GIGANTIC FARMS

One Wheat Field of 8,000 Acres—A Former Bank President Superintends the "101" Ranch, Covering 50,000 Acres—2,000 Calves Born Every Year on the Sherman Farm, Which Covers 62 Square Miles—The Forsha Farm, with Its Own Post Office and Weather Bureau.

TO the average farmer, who cultivates less than 200 acres, a section of land seems indeed a large amount to inclose under one fence. But in the Southwest there are numerous farmers who conduct farms containing 10,000, 20,000, and even 50,000 acres, and who are now employing armies of men to gather the harvest.

These men are modern captains of industry, whose business ability is equal to their farming qualifications. The income and expenses of running such farm-ranches are equal to that of many corporations, the managers of which are known to nearly every newspaper reader. But these farmers are practically unknown to the business world, although they are contributing to the prosperity of the country tenfold.

There are methods used in the management of a 50,000-acre farm that could not be utilized on a small tract of ground, but the general plan of conducting these gigantic places offers many valuable suggestions to the lesser farmer and opens an interesting field of study for those interested in modern farming methods. The managers in every instance are shrewd business men, but nearly all of them have learned their farming education from practical experience.

The number of farms in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Indian Territory, according to a recent census bulletin, was much smaller than in neighboring States, while the number of acres under cultivation exceeded others surrounding. Farms in these States are large and conducted upon an extensive scale.

THE "101" RANCH.

One of the largest farms in the Southwest is the famous "101" ranch in Northern Oklahoma. This ranch is first seen from the car windows of the Santa Fé Railroad as one journeys southward through Oklahoma to the Texas coast. In Summer fields of wheat and corn are seen extending to the horizon, in Winter the gray plowed fields tire the eyes so immense are they in proportion.

This ranch covers 50,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres is under cultivation. Every year there is harvested 8,000 acres of wheat from one field, 3,000 acres from one corn field, besides other cereals. The plan of the managers of this ranch is to place the whole property under cultivation within five years, but the task is large and requires time.

The annual expenses of conducting this place are $75,000, while the profits are about twice that amount. Mr. Joseph Miller, once bank President, but an experienced stock man and farmer, is the superintendent of the ranch. He secured the land from the Ponca and Otoe Indians, and pays them an annual rental of $22,500.

Two hundred men find employment on the ranch, working in the harvest fields, herding the 8,000 cattle kept on the ranch continually, and breaking mules. There is a blacksmith outfit on the ranch, a telephone system runs from one part of the property to another, 100 miles of fence surround the place, and 400 mules are used in attending to the cultivation.

Mr. Miller has inaugurated a system of double planting of his fields, which have proved valuable as they are unique in the history of Western farming. In the Summer, after corn has been given its last cultivation, Mr. Miller has sown between the rows of corn a row of cow peas. These peas do not need sunshine in order to grow, nor do they need cultivation.

By the time the corn is harvested the cow peas have grown up and are ready to pasture the cattle upon. As a forage they are very nutritious. Thus two uses are gotten off the one corn field. After wheat has been harvested the ground is at once plowed up and sown to kafir corn, and when the kafir corn is eight to ten inches high in the Fall, the wheat is drilled in under it. This drilling process does not destroy much of the kafir corn.

After the wheat has gotten started to grow the cattle can then be pastured upon the field without injury to the wheat. After all of the corn has been eaten down the field is left unpastured for a month or more when the wheat blades are high enough to turn the herds upon. To pasture the wheat fields during the Winter season does not injure them.

THE SHERMAN FARM.

Another big ranch in the West is the Sherman ranch, near Geneseo, Kan. This ranch is conducted by Mr. M. M. Sherman. It can be reached by the Missouri Pacific Railway. This ranch covers 40,000 acres, 5,000 acres of which is in wheat and 4,000 in corn and other forage crops.

Two thousand calves are born on the ranch every year, while 3,000 steers are fattened and shipped to the markets. The lands of the ranch are divided into pastures, something unusual for so large a tract. That is, cattle which are to be fattened quickly are given the best grass land, (that nearest the lowlands,) while those that are being held over for some time are given the poorest pasture in which to graze.

There are sixty-two square miles in the Sherman farm. A telephone system connects the various ranch houses. There is a general manager and an expert for every department. Mr. Sherman employs thirty to fifty men the year around. These are paid $20 a month and board. During harvest season they are paid a bonus of $5 to keep them on his place instead of going to work for other farmers during the rush and high wages of the wheat-cutting season. He has started a plan of giving his hired men two hours off at midday during the Summer, a plan which is being generally adopted on all of the immense farms of the Southwest.

Another big ranch in Kansas is the Forsha farm, near Hutchinson. This is modern in every particular. "Sam" Forsha, the owner, commenced twelve years ago on a small scale to raise alfalfa and cattle. Alfalfa is comparatively a new crop, and he found it hard to grow upon the plains of Kansas. Now he has an eleven-hundred-acre field, the largest alfalfa field in the United States. Indeed, he is the second largest grower of this crop in this country or any other for that matter.

Alfalfa makes an ideal food for fattening steers. He puts up thousands of tons every year from his fields. Alfalfa, as grown by Mr. Forsha, generally produces one ton to the acre for each cutting. The value of a ton is $4 net—that is free of expenses of putting it up. If the season is favorable he cuts his alfalfa fields three times and pastures it two months during the year. In this way he realizes a profit of not less than $15 an acre from this crop. This is twice the profit to be had from either corn or wheat.

ENORMOUS HERDS.

Mr. Frosha's ranch property covers 5,000 acres. One thousand acres is sown to wheat and sugar corn and kafir corn; the remainder, exclusive of the alfalfa fields, is thrown into pastures, where roam from 1,500 to 2,000 head of fattening steers. These are fattened with ground feed and alfalfa.

Mr. Forsha has a flouring and feed mill at his ranch headquarters. He buys all of the wheat raised in his neighborhood, and much of his flour is shipped across the waters. He does not follow the general rule of cattle shippers—that is, to fatten and ship his herds at certain seasons, but he keeps a carload or more fattened all the time, ready to jump into the Kansas City markets at every bid rise in prices. He has long-distance telephone connections with the Kansas City and Wichita markets.

On this ranch is a Post Office for the convenience of the manager and his employes, while there is a Government Weather Bureau to keep record of the rainfall and temperature. His ranch house, containing eighteen rooms, is heated by steam and lighted by a gas plant on the ranch. An innovation in ranch houses as established by Mr. Forsha is bathrooms for the hired hands. This improvement is heartily welcomed by the workers, too.

John T. Stewart of Wellington is a modern farmer captain of industry. He came to Kansas in 1876 with $50 in cash. Securing work in a Wichita real estate office, he soon became acquainted with the land situation, and invested his small amount to advantage. Within five year' of work in the real estate office he had accumulated $8,000.

He then removed to Wellington, Kan., and commenced investing in farms. Now he owns 140 in Kansas and 40 in Oklahoma. He rents them all on shares—that is, he takes one-third of the crop for the rental. He superintends them all himself and reinvests the profits in farms surrounding those he already possesses.

His land holdings in Kansas alone are rated at $1,000,000. Mr. Stewart is said to be the richest man in Kansas, having made it all in the farming business. There are scores of other men in the Southwest who have big ranch properties, but their systems are copied after the pioneers already mentioned.

THE NEWEST SOCIETY.

American "Buttonists" Have Organized for Historical Research—Collecting Soldiers' Buttons from Famous Battlefields—Some Recent Finds in New York.

THE Society of American Buttonists, a remarkable society with a still more remarkable purpose, has just been organized. Its charter members are five in number, but they are men of mark in their parts of the world, even if the purpose for which they will hold annual meetings did not make them so. They are Col. Daniel Stevens of Bristol, R. I., President; W. L. Calver, 140 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York, Vice President; Reginald L. Hart, Wayne, Penn., Secretary; Louis F. Emilio, 29 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, historian, and Samuel Milne-Milne of Calverly House, Calverly, Leeds, England, foreign representative.

The purpose of the society is to supplement history by evidence contained in old buttons found on ancient and modern battlefields, but each member has his specialty and each possesses a museum that would delight the heart of an antiquarian. At the same time, facts of historical value have been unearthed by the members. The society expects soon to have a general field day, but in the meantime each member is delving in the battlefields of his respective section, gathering material for papers to be read at the first annual meeting.

W. L. Calver, who has a complete collection of buttons dropped from the uniforms of British soldiers on Manhattan Island during the Revolution, left yesterday for Niagara-on-the-Lake, where he will probe the site of Fort George. There is much of utilitarian value in the purpose of the society.

The President, Col. Daniel Stevens, who was a Captain in a Massachusetts regiment during the civil war, has a general collection of buttons of the armies of every country in the world, with the single exception of Brazil. He has thousands of specimens, some of great beauty, and some very curious, particularly those of the soldiers of Java, Corea, and other Eastern countries. He even has buttons from the uniforms of the soldiers (there was only a handful in the army) of that defunct republic that existed for a short time high up in the Alps.

He has the original button mold belonging to the First Connecticut Regiment of the Revolution that was formed in Hartford. And let it be said that button molds are rare even if old spoon molds are plentiful.

The Vice President, W. L. Calver, as mentioned above, has a complete collection of buttons and other metal parts of uniforms which he has found on Manhattan battlefields. He has found buttons of every British regiment that ever served on the island. A short time ago these buttons were on exhibition in the Van Cortlandt Park Museum.

Mr. Calver owns the only specimens of buttons worn by Tory regiments except one of the King's American Regiment obtained in England of a curiosity dealer by Mr. Milne-Milne. Mr. Calver found his New York Volunteer buttons on the site of the Seventeenth Regiment camp, on what is now Prescott Avenue, in Inwood. He found buttons of the Volunteers of Ireland at Fort George. This was Lord Rawdon's regiment.

He found the only existing button of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Infantry. This find adds to the evidence of the inaccuracy of Gen. Washington's information at one period of the war. In his notebook Washington states that one of his spies, one "S. G., Sr.," had reported that the Forty-sixth Regiment had left New York with other troops on an expedition. Washington notes that this could not be so, as the Forty-sixth was a Burgoyne "convention" regiment and could not be in New York. It has since been found that the spy was right and Washington wrong. Now the finding of the button adds to the evidence of the spy.

Mr. Calver has the only existing button of the Forty-second Highlanders, who fought in the battle of Harlem; some of the Seventy-first, the most unfortunate British regiment of the war, which left Greenock, Scotland, with 2,100 men and surrendered at Yorktown with 300, and some of the historic Seventy-sixth.

The Secretary, Reginald L. Hart, started his museum by collecting Confederate buttons, of which he has some very rare specimens, particularly of the Confederate navy. Navy buttons are always scarce, no matter of what country. When they are discarded they are generally thrown overboard, whereas army buttons go with old uniforms to the camp refuse heap. In time the uniforms rot along with all organic matter, but the soil swallows the buttons and keeps them safe until a buttonist happens along and digs them up.

Of late, however, Mr. Hart has devoted himself to the war of 1812 period. He finds most of them on the Delaware, and he has buttons of every period of occupancy of old Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia.

Historian Louis F. Emilio has a fine collection of early American buttons and some rare button molds. His collection of French buttons is particularly valuable, as it covers every period of the French army since numerical designations were used there on military buttons. The specimens antedate the French Revolution, and extend through the Napoleonic period and the Second Republic to the Second Empire. Mr. Emilio has also a large collection of British army buttons of various periods.

Mr. Milne-Milné is a military antiquarian and has a large collection of breastplates. He has a rare collection of British officers' buttons. He has written the history of several English regiments, and was assisted in his work by the findings of his American confreres, who by their collections were able to substantiate certain disputed facts. Some of these British regiments are very old. The members were greatly surprised to find buttons belonging to their soldiers of long ago in the possession of American antiquarians. Even the regimental museums, do not possess some of the specimens of ancient finery.

There has been no change in United States regimental buttons in fifty years. All regiments of the regular army wear the same buttons. It is so in England now and in France, but the Buttonist Society does not approve of the practice. Many regiments have had a glorious history, and a distinctive button found on a battlefield sometimes proves a marker for the historian.

Men buried in trenches are denied the only means of regimental detection when dug up in after times. The regular British soldier who died on the veldt leaves no mark to be resurrected with his bones, whereas when the bodies of the soldiers of the Ninth United States Infantry who fell at Lundy's Lane during the war of 1812, were dug up last year and reinterred with pomp and ceremony. The only marks of identification found with the bodies were the buttons that had once bedecked their uniforms.

Baron von Richthofen, who was recently expelled from the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, as a Turkish spy, has lodged a formal appeal against this decision with the Swiss Government. In an interview the Baron stated that he is the victim of Munir Bey, who was jealous of the favor shown to him by the Sultan, and that his Majesty did not know the facts of this affair. It is true that both the Baron and his wife, on their recent visit to the Turkish capital, were treated with greatest consideration by the Sultan and decorated.

The Blind Trotter Rhythmic

A Marvel of Speed Whose Performances Astonished Horsemen This Year—Other Celebrated Blind Horses.

THE lovers of light-harness sport have looked long for something like a sensational performer aside from the pacers. At last they have been rewarded, for in the blind trotter Rythmic there has appeared a harness race horse who gives every promise of upsetting all the traditions of the trotting turf and one who, if he lives up to the expectations of his trainer, will crowd Cresceus close for the championship honors.

Rythmic already has earned the distinction of having trotted the fastest mile ever covered by a blind horse, and has taken a record low enough to put him on the list of great horses even had he the gift of sight. That he should have achieved what he has with the handicap that nature has put on him makes him one of the most remarkable horses ever foaled.

Rythmic has had his predecessors, but the best of the blind race horses never accomplished the triumphs that have fallen to the lot of the blind brown stallion. It is a great thing to boast for any horse that he has campaigned through a season and been unbeaten, but when a blind horse makes such a record it is evident that he is more than an ordinary animal.

Rythmic this year has started in five races and won them all, and, what is more, he has raced against the best horses that the Grand Circuit could bring forward in the classes to which Rythmic was eligible. In addition to that, he has reduced his own record in each race, and by his very latest performance last week at Brighton Beach cut his mark down to 2:09¼, a record close enough to the championship figures to justify comparison of the deeds of the blind wonder with the performances of such trotters as Maud S., Sunol, and others.

The blind phenomenon is what is termed "stone blind," which means that he can see nothing, not even light. But he has the most absolute confidence in the man who drives him. Trusting entirely to the guidance of the bit, he goes out and races at top speed through any field of horses that he may encounter.

Rythmic was bred by Jesse Turney of Paris, Ky., a member of the firm of Turney Brothers, who gained fame on the thoroughbred turf a few years ago through the victories of Tillo, Dr. Catlett, Peat, Swiftmas, and Dr. Eichberg. Rythmic is bred to trot, being by Oakland Baron-Duchess by Strathmore. He was handled and trained by Scott Hudson, in whose name he now races, and the trainer makes no secret of the belief he entertains that he will take a mark of 2:04 or better with Rythmic before the present season closes.

Already the blind brown horse has earned a fortune, having captured five races, most of them ten-thousand-dollar stakes, and that without having sustained a single defeat. Many drivers would fear to drive the horse in a race, but Hudson, who knows him, is most careful with him, and drives him at speed with the same confidence that he would drive a horse with good eyes.

For all the seeming recklessness of Hudson in races, he is most careful to avoid anything like an accident. Aside from the chance of injury to himself, there is the certainty that one bad collision or a severe fall would result in so breaking the horse's courage and confidence that it might mean the end of his racing days. Therefore Rythmic is most excellently treated. It is doubtful if any race horse of the Grand Circuit fares better than the blind champion.

Chief among the great blind horses of history is Cheyenne, who won the famous Transylvania Stakes, at Lexington, Ky., when totally blind. The first of the really great blind horses on the harness turf, however, was the magnificently fast Sleepy Tom, who twenty years ago was one of the sensations of the Grand Circuit and raced successfully with the best horses of his time. Sleepy Tom retired with a record of 2:12¼, a marvelous mark for the period in which he was on the turf.

On the running turf there have been very few blind horses which amounted to anything, and of those that commonly were spoken of as blind none was really without some ability to distinguish light. The most successful of these so-called blind horses of the running race tracks was the fast mare Irene, who raced in the late 80s and won a number of good races on the New York tracks.

A HEAVY LOAD.

SPAIN—"He's a sturdy little cuss, but I don't believe he can carry them both."—*From The Newark Sunday News.*

FATAL TO THE CHINCH BUG

CHINCH bugs, those populous, devastating, injurious insects which during the past four or five years have caused losses of millions of dollars to American farmers, have at last lost their prestige. The damage to be feared from them is no longer great.

Entomologists, after long, searching study, have at last devised a trap into which the festive bug walks unsuspectingly to his doom. Farmers throughout the Northwestern States who suffered the greatest damage to their crops have been instructed how to use these traps, and have done so so diligently that the tiny, fearsome insects have been put to rout.

As yet there has not been discovered any means of killing the chinch bugs in the grain, but they can be trapped and killed without much labor after they have left the wheat and attacked the corn. A small furrow is plowed around the corn, with a steeper side toward the field. A small log is dragged back and forth through this furrow until it becomes dusty.

At intervals of about a rod or less post holes ten or twelve inches deep are dug in this furrow. The bugs, unable to mount the second and higher side, travel along in the furrow until they gather in the various post holes, where they are killed with kerosene or hot water.

In wet weather the dust furrow is impossible, and at such times bugs may be stopped by the use of a tar line. While this tar line remains sticky the bugs cannot cross it, but it needs replenishing frequently.

The entomologists, in instructing farmers to fight the pest, advise "clean" farming. In the Fall, they say, all rubbish should be collected and burned, for chinch bugs hibernate in rubbish left deposited in corners, in old straw, in hay stacks, and in corn shocks. The grain fields nearest these sources where the bugs pass the Winter will probably be the first to be infested the following Spring.

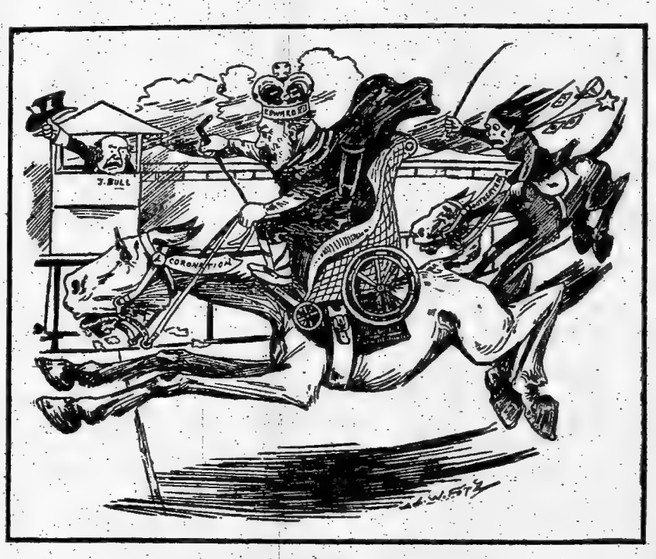

"CORONATION" WINS.

—*From The Syracuse Evening Herald.*

NEW YORK'S LATEST NEWSPAPER.

The "Shu Ho" Will Be Printed from Movable Japanese Type Having Twelve Thousand Characters.

THE one bulwark of European and Asiatic nations which has withstood the assaults of the "American invasion"—the newspapers—is to be seriously threatened in at least one foreign country—Japan. While the newspapers of London, Paris, Berlin, and other Continental centres successfully preserve their customary dullness, Japan is to have real up-to-date American ideas thrust upon her by way of New York.

Beginning a few days ago, The New York Japanese Weekly will be published in this city every Saturday, and besides being the only Japanese paper east of San Francisco ever published by means of movable Japanese type, it will make an effort to lead a movement for the reform of the Japanese language. Hundreds of copies will be sent to Japan every week, where the prevailing interest in America is expected to give it a large circulation, and in this way it is expected not only to exert a marked influence on current Japanese newspaper methods, but to have an important effect in remodeling the Japanese language.

The New York Japanese Weekly will be printed in Chinese characters, which are the characters of the written language of Japan. As indicating the difference between the setting of type for a newspaper printed in English and one in Japanese or Chinese, it may be mentioned that there are about 38,000 different characters in the latter, and that the typesetter has to trot around up and down a large room picking out what he wants from the long rows of fonts which are required to hold this number. As a matter of fact, only some 12,000 characters are in general use, but even 12,000 are sufficient to provide considerable athletic exercise in their selection.

The New York Japanese Weekly is the English for The New York Shu Ho, and the latter appears equally with the former as the title of the new paper. The English title is printed in the usual manner, from left to right across the top of the page, while the Japanese title appears in the usual Japanese style, from top to bottom at the right-hand side.

The first character at the top represents "New," and in its literal picture form means a braided tassel. The character under it, representing "York," means literally to nurse, or educate. It is the spoken sound of these characters which makes them mean "New York."

THE EDITOR.

The editor of the new Japanese paper is Goroko Ikeda, who has been taking a course in arts at Columbia University during the past two years. Mr. Ikeda is twenty-eight years old, and had an experience in Japanese journalism in his native land before coming to this country.

The paper will be printed by Taylor & Moriya, Japanese and Chinese publishers, at 111 Nassau Street.

As already stated, the new paper will be the first published in this part of the country from movable Japanese type. Publications printed in Japanese in New York have heretofore been written out with a brush on lithographic stones, and then printed by hand. The result has not been very legible. The type for the new publication has been imported from Japan, but additions to it hereafter will be supplied here.

The part which The New York Japanese Weekly expects to take in remodeling the Japanese language is an interesting one. It is probably not generally known that the language of Japan is at present very mixed, there being no fewer than four different forms, viz., The spoken language, or colloquial form; the written, or classical form, which is very much like the Chinese; the poetic, epistolate, or letter form, and the narrative, or descriptive form, using the Chinese characters and the Japanese "kanas." The kana, or syllabary, consists of forty-seven syllables, with various modifications.

REFORMING THE LANGUAGE.

A movement to reform the language and secure a uniformity between the written and spoken styles was instituted by the Government of Japan recently, and a committee appointed to devise means. This committee has not yet made its report, and in the meantime Editor Ikeda and his associates purpose showing the way.

It is the intention of the proprietors to establish in connection with the paper a kind of information bureau, which is expected to be of value both to Japanese coming to this country and to American business men seeking information regarding Japan. News will be published of the movements of prominent Japanese who are traveling abroad, and correspondents have been appointed at London and other European capitals who will send this information.

The first issue contains an editorial announcement of the purpose of the paper, a letter of indorsement from the Japanese Consul, Sadazuchi Uchida, personal gossip of the Japanese colony in New York, letters from correspondents on the Pacific Coast, and the more important general happenings of the week condensed.

The last page of the paper is entirely taken up with advertisements, as are also two columns in the inside. The advertisers include prominent silk and bric-a-brac merchants, jewelers, and dealers in wines and groceries. There are said to be some 12,000 resident Japanese in this section of the United States.

Holiday Trips About New York

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF STATEN ISLAND.

FROM exploring rural Westchester and Western Long Island, those New York Summer "stay-at-homes" who are taking and enjoying the out-of-the-ordinary holiday trips described in THE NEW YORK TIMES can this week turn to their profit and advantage as to relief from the conventional hum-drum "day-off" excursion, to a jaunt by boat and rail to and through Staten Island and New Jersey.

This is a most agreeable and attractive trip through pretty near-by country of which the average New Yorker knows but little and never visits. It is a journey that

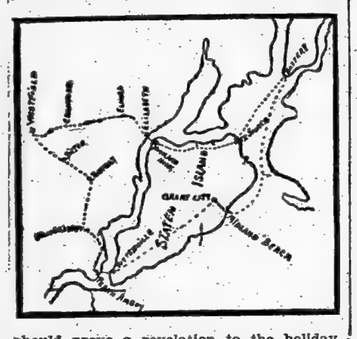

should prove a revelation to the holiday tourist as to the opportunities for such enjoyable but inexpensive travel that are to be so easily found about the metropolis.

From beginning to end this is a trip through pleasant scenes, afloat and ashore, which present themselves in most interesting and delightful variety. As the Long Island trip previously described differed from that of Westchester, so does this excursion vary from either of those jaunts. Because of the lack of more direct and shorter trolley connections between certain points on the route in New Jersey, the trip is necessarily a bit long, but it is at no time wearisome, and can be made easily and leisurely during the bright hours of the day.

The journey begins and ends at the Battery. Start should be made from there at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. The first leg of the trip is by ferry to St. George, S. I. The pleasant sail down the bay, past Governors Island, the Statue of Liberty and the myriad of scurrying craft of all styles and characters, which make the Port of New York one of the busiest in the world, is not unfamiliar to most New Yorkers, but there is a surprisingly large number, however, to whom it will prove a pleasant, new experience.

At the ferry landing at St. George the tourist should take a trolley car for Elizabethport Ferry, at Howland Hook, at the head of Staten Island Sound. The ride to Howland Hook is about five miles in length. It lies through New Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Livingston, West New Brighton, Port Richmond, and Mariners' Harbor, along the shores of Upper New York Bay, Newark Bay, and the Kill Von Kull.

All the way to Howland Hook the water is in plain view on the right, while on the left a succession of pretty village and countryside views greet the eye. Leaving Mariners' Harbor the car shoots out into and across a broad green meadow, and at the further end lands the traveler at the ferry. Crossing to Elizabethport, in New Jersey, by the ferry occupies but a few minutes. The slip on the Jersey side immediately adjoins the big Nixon shipyards, where are to be seen in passing, already in the water, but not yet completed, one of the Government's new harbor defense monitors and a number of torpedo boats, submarine boats, and other interesting craft.

From the ferry a trolley car takes the tourist through Elizabethport to Broad Street, in Elizabeth, where change is made to a car bound for Westfield. Running through the outskirts of Elizabeth, which is a bustling and thriving little city, the car winds out into the country, passing through pretty villages and stretches of field and orchard until Westfield is reached.

The villages passed through on the way are Elmora, Aldene, Cranford, and Garwood.

At Westfield, or rather just before the town is reached, transfer is made to a cross-country trolley line which intersects the main road. Changing to this line, the traveler, who has entered a country skirting the foothills of the Orange Mountains, is taken in swift flight back through new and charming rural scenes to the flat green meadows of the Jersey shore.

From the junction at Westfield the car skims like a swallow down the long slope through broad, open country, two miles to Picton, a hamlet on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. At Picton another transfer is made to a car which goes beyond to Boynton Beach, on the shore of the Arthur Kill. From Picton to the beach the route is down hill quite all the way, and the car travels at a breeze-raising pace most of the time. The way lies through the town of Rahway and along the Rahway River, through the villages of Avenel, Woodbridge, and Sewaren, all typically Jersey.

At Boynton Beach, which is a popular resort with the people of the near-by country districts, the traveler can spend an hour or so stretching his legs and enjoying a salt-water bath.

From the beach another trolley line runs across the meadows to the busy town of Perth Amboy. There the tourist takes a ferry, which lands him again on Staten Island, at its southern end, in the picturesque old village of Tottenville. As there are as yet no trolley lines on the lower end of Staten Island, the traveler must have recourse at Tottenville to the steam road.

From Tottenville the train passes through the most charming rural districts of the island. At Grant City the tourist leaves the train, and there he may obtain at a modest price a very satisfactory dinner at a quaint old French restaurant, which is quite famous among that class of New Yorkers who love out-of-the-way hurly-burly and odd places whereat to dine. This restaurant, with a few other buildings, constitutes the "city."

From Grant City the tourist can reach home by either of two equally pleasant routes. One of these is by trolley to St. George, and from there by the ferry to the Battery; the other is by trolley to Midland Beach, a mile or two away, and from there by steamer up through the Narrows and the bay to the Battery. As the latter route offers a longer sail, and is a change from the usual way of getting from the island to Manhattan, it will, perhaps, be preferred by most tourists.

The expenses of this trip, as to car and boat fares, amount to 80 cents for each person.

NEW NAVAL DEFENSE SCHEME

THE Navy Department has undertaken to make extensive improvements of the coast defenses of the United States entirely separate from and independent of the army, and it is believed that with the utilization of material already available, a large amount of work can be done with slight additional expense.

The plan calls for alterations of and additions to the equipment of the various fortifications along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts. These three general divisions will be subdivided into sections, and to each will be assigned a navl officer, who will have complete charge of the undertaking in his jurisdiction.

The Atlantic Coast is only partially apportioned at present, Admiral Cooper being the only officer assigned as yet. His division extends from New York City up to the Connecticut border, and his headquarters are at Newport. It is probable that the remaining portion of the Atlantic Coast will be divided into two sections, one perhaps from New York City to Charleston, with the commanding officer's headquarters at the latter city, and the other from the northern end of Admiral Cooper's territory to the Canadian border, although this has not yet been definitely decided upon. Admiral Kempff has been placed in charge on the Pacific Coast.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, who was commander of the scout Yale during the Spanish-American war, has been assigned to the Gulf Coast, and has already taken up the work at New Orleans. The improvements of the defenses of that city are among the most important to be made.

New Orleans is a very important naval station, and has a valuable dry dock capable of taking care of any battleship that might receive damage in the Gulf. At present the front defenses of the city are adequate, but the rear defenses are in great need of attention.

The new movement, it is expected, will add vim to the naval militia. It has been given out that the Revenue Marine Service, the Lighthouse Service, and the Life-Saving Service will work in harmony as they have never worked before. Tugs for patrolling and plenty of supplies for the militia will be provided all along the coast, and every other accessory will be used to the best advantage to add protection.

TO BUILD A FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP IN NEW YORK

Work Begun Last Week Making the Foundations—Now Driving Piles to Support Enormous Weight of the Ship.

WORK was begun last week on preparing the "bed" for the new United States battleship which is to be built at the New York Navy Yard as a test of the question, "Where can a battleship be built most economically and expeditiously—at a Government navy yard or under contract?" As the matter of time is an important element in the test, work will be pushed forward from now on with the greatest possible rapidity.

This will be the first first-class battleship to be built at the New York Navy Yard. Work on the armored cruiser Maine was begun in 1888, and on the unarmored steel cruiser Cincinnati in 1890 in this same yard, but these experiments were not considered successful from the point of view of either time or money. So many changes have been wrought in naval architecture in the meantime, however, that it was decided to try the old scheme over again.

The ship which is to be constructed will, it is understood, be called the Connecticut. She will be of about 16,000 tons displacement and be the most splendid floating fort on the seas when completed. Naval men do not prophesy as to a date for that completion. It took five years to finish the Maine. It is hoped to beat that record very decisively.

The work which is already under way at the navy yard consists in driving piles upon which will be imposed the building ways for the vessel. Thirty-five hundred of these piles will be driven to a depth of about twenty-five feet in the ground.

The site of the battleship is at the foot of Main Street in the yard, and the ground is all "made" territory, under which is a considerable amount of quicksand. The piles are driven thus deeply to avoid the danger of the quicksand sinking. The piles will be so driven and the hull of the ship so laid that when she is launched she will plunge straight into the East River.

The piles are to be driven very close together and will project from five to ten feet above ground. Upon them will be reared the trestle work for a cantilever crane to handle the material to go into the hull of the ship. This crane will have a capactiy at its extreme ends of from three to five tons.

The steel for the armor of the ship has not yet been ordered by the Government, so that even with the best progress it is not thought likely that the vessel will begin to take shape in less than six or eight months.

Six drawings for the machinery for the new ship have been received at the steam engineering department of the navy yard and are now being worked out in detail. The drawings give side views, end views, and top views of the engines and boilers. As soon as the specifications have been worked out the work will be begun in the shops of the yard of building the machinery.

Naval Constructor Capps is to have general supervision of building the ship, assisted by Assistant Naval Constructor Richard H. Robinson. Constructor Robinson has for some time been representing the Government at Cramps's shipyard in Philadelphia. The making and putting into place of the boilers and machinery of the ship will be superintended by Capt. Smith.

Capt. Rodgers will look after the electrical equipment. The matter of the guns will be in charge of Capt. Briggs of the Ordnance Department of the navy.

The entire force of the navy yard may be utilized in this work, if needed. That force consists of from 2,800 to 3,000 men. It is estimated also that when the work on the ship is fully under way it will be necessary to employ about 1,000 more men. The general employment of these men will be under the control of Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Yard, although the Superintendent of each division of the work will doubtless be allowed to look after his own men.

It is in this very matter of the employment of labor that naval officers fear they will not be able to compete with private shipyards in the building of the ship. One officer put his views in this way:

"A private shipyard can employ its men and do with them as it chooses. Here at the navy yard we place labor upon a little different basis. We pay higher wages, allow shorter hours, &c. Certain political considerations are back of these rules, but we must follow them. In a work, therefore, of the magnitude of building a battleship, it will be seen that this matter of the difference in labor charges is apt to make a very considerable difference."

Invading Canada

Americans Starting "Bonanza" Wheat Farming There on a Colossal Scale—How the Land Is Acquired.

THE American invasion of European markets, which is being discussed with apprehension in Continental trade centres, is being duplicated in another quarter, in Northwestern Canada, where an American agricultural movement has started, and has already acquired enough momentum to justify the term invasion.

Bonanza farms are not rare in the rich grain States of the West, but across the Canadian border wheat farmers have worked on a much smaller scale. It has remained for an American syndicate, headed by T. B. Hoard, the Nebraska cattleman, to buy 40,000 acres in one lot and establish the first bonanza wheat farm in Canada. The outlay for the purchase was $200,000, or $5 an acre, and the farm is situated near Davidson, on the Prince Albert Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is proposed by this syndicate of bonanza wheat kings to set aside another $100,000 for a fund with which to provide all improvements necessary to the successful operation of this great farm.

A representative of the stock and grain house of McIntyre & Marshall, this city, who has just returned from a trip to Winnipeg and beyond Manitoba in the Northwest Territory, said that this bonanza farm speculation is on a scale about four times larger than anything before known on the northern side of the Canadian line.

"There are a number of farms," he continued, "which are as large as 10,000 acres, and are conducted by individual men, but a 40,000-acre proposition run by a syndicate has been beyond Canadian experience in the Northwest wheat fields. The reason for the cheap price at which this land could be purchase is due solely to the fact that there is so much of it to be had. The soil is the richest in the world, as black as your hat, and requires no fertilizing. Just run a plow through the ground, plant the grain, and the crop will come.

"Thousands of American settlers are going across the border from Minnesota and the Dakotas, and this year the immigration was more marked than ever before. Last Spring before the seeding time perhaps 50,000 farmers, Americans, went into Canada and settled on wheat lands costing them from $2 to $5 an acre.

"This immigration is caused by the richness of the soil and the methods by which the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are opening Manitoba and the Northwest Territory to agricultural progress.

"Every township opened is divided into thirty-six parts. Two of these parts go to the Hudson Bay Company, two are set aside as school lands, sixteen pass into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the remaining sixteen are retained by the Dominion Government.

"Real estate speculators are watching every move of the railroad and the public authorities. The moment they get wind of the intention of the Canadian Pacific to build a new branch they gobble up all the land they can buy along the proposed branch route. Then this land is advertised in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, and in towns of North and South Dakota. Many of the lands which were bought for $5 an acre a few years ago are already marketable at from $25 to $30 an acre, so rapid is the progress. This experience is being used to attract new settlers, and they are going.

"Then the Dominion Government is working along its own lines to get not only Americans to cross the border, but to attract French Canadians westward from the Province of Quebec, and also to interest immigrants from Europe who might otherwise stick in Ontario.

"To each settler the Government offers to give outright 160 acres and an option on 160 acres additional at a small figure, which varies according to the relative nearness of the land to a railroad track.

"Most of the wheat farms contain at least a section of 640 acres, and many extend over a thousand acres. The Northwest Territory has great promise for Americans, and they are not losing any time in the improvement of their opportunity."

BOTANICAL ACQUISITIONS

New American Possessions to Be Especially Represented at Bronx Park—A Wonderful New Porto Rican Orchid.

THERE is at present an air of activity pervading the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park. Under the supervision of Director Britton the entire working force is busily engaged in arranging the new exhibits, which are coming in so steadily and in such large numbers that they have almost excluded the garden's capacity.

These specimens come from all over the world, and as an example of the quantities received, one consignment of East Indian and Asiatic plants, comprising orchids, palms, ferns, &c., recently received from the Kew Gardens, numbered over 1,500 specimens.

Another consignment of especial interest was received the past week from Porto Rico. For some time the Botanical Gardens have had a representative in the person of Percy Wilson, in connection with A. W. Evans, Professor of Botany in Yale University, making a special investigation of a bit of primeval forest in the island known to be particularly rich in rose varieties of brierwort, ferns, orchids, tree ferns, and palms. The shipment just received from Porto Rico includes numerous specimens of the smaller plants and a splendid example of the spiny-stemmed palm, a luxuriant plant fully fifteen feet high.

There is also at present in full bloom in the conservatories, in House No. 15, just east of the large central dome devoted to palms, a remarkably fine orchid received from Porto Rico. The scientific name of the plant is Oncidium baueri lindl., and it is a native of the West Indies, although reported to occur also in northern South America. The orchid was secured by the gardens' collectors recently, and its present condition is due to careful greenhouse culture.

It is suspended from the roof at the west end of the greenhouse, its numerous flowers, yellow-barred with brown, hanging in graceful panicles. There are five of these clusters, the shortest 4 feet 3 inches, while the longest trails 12 feet 6 inches below its suspended perch. The total length of the five panicles is 35 feet 8 inches.

This orchid, according to George V. Nash, the head gardener, is a record-breaker, as the greatest length of panicle previously known was in a plant in conservatories at Liverpool which attained a length of ten feet.

Mr. Nash explained that the genus to which this large and free-flowering species belongs is confined to America, and its members, like those of many other genera of the orchid family, are epiphytal, that is, making their homes on trees, but deriving no nourishment from their living tissues, and hence are not parasites. The genus is a large one, embracing about 300 species, and is confined to America, varying from Bolivia and Brazil to Mexico and the West Indies.

"It is the object of the Botanical Gardens," said Dr. McDougall, First Assistant Director of the Gardens, speaking in relation to the Porto Rico consignments, "to present to the New York public as much of the flora of our new possessions as is possible with the funds at our command. We have by no means overlooked the desirability of procuring specimens from Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippine Islands, but the accumulation of the untold variety of plants found in the great number of islands embraced in the Philippine group and the other Pacific islands is necessarily a matter of time.

"The richness of the field is unquestioned, as very little systematic research has been done there. While I am not at present prepared to make any definite statement as to our plans for sending collectors there, we have had the matter under consideration, and will be able to make known our plans in a short while."

In connection with his work at the Gardens, Director Charles Britton has been carrying on a special study of the sedges of America. To further this study he sails this week on the Campania to investigate the collection of sedges at the Kew Gardens and at Paris. This voyage across the ocean to study American plants was made necessary by the fact that many specimens of these plants, during the early period of settlement of America, were shipped there by collectors sent out for the purpose of studying and collecting the flora of the then new country.

These plants, that is, plants grown from the originals, are still grown at the places mentioned, and Prof. Britton goes to make comparisons with the actual specimens bearing the older names, so that he may complete his studies for publication in connection with a section dealing with the stonecrop family, which will be issued in a few months. These publications are made possible by a fund for the purpose from the late Judge Charles B. Daly, and will be followed by a series of publications on systematic botany in New York.

Aside from its public interest as a mere spectacle, the Botanical Gardens are carrying forward scientific botany in all its branches. That this is so is shown by the many visiting botanical students and professors of botany from out-of-town institutions. At present Dr. C. H. Peck, State Botanist and Director of the State Botanical Museum in Albany, is carrying on a special investigation among the mushrooms and fungi of the Bronx Botanical Gardens.

Another interesting study in experimental botany is being carried on by Dr. McDougall, namely, the relative effect on plants grown in the dark compared with those grown under natural conditions. Some of his later experiments along this line have produced unique results, the plants grown in the dark playing all sorts of pranks, and showing decidedly different forms and leafage from their brothers grown in the sunlight.

This experiment alone has been the means of attracting many botanists to the Gardens, and Dr. McDougall expects to attract large numbers of visiting botanists to the Botanical Gardens during the term of the Plant Growers' Convention, which will be held early in October.

WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

PERSONS residing in the Vaugirard Square in Paris noticed recently that a poorly dressed man came there three times daily and threw crumbs of bread to the sparrows, and, as he was evidently a pauper, they were loud in their admiration of his thoughtfulness and benevolence. The birds, too, apparently looked upon him as an angel in disguise, for they flocked to him from all quarters, and some even perched on his shoulders and hands and took the coveted crumbs from his fingers.

The benevolent pauper would probably still be engaged in this task if one of his admirers had not detected him in the act of thrusting into his pocket two plump sparrows which had just perched on his hand. His real object in feeding the birds was then revealed, for he confessed in court that he considered birds the choicest food and that, as he could not satisfy his appetite in any other way, he was obliged to make war on sparrows. The court did not regard this as a sufficient excuse for his conduct, and as a result the impoverished epicure is now in a place where birds are not often found on the bill of fare.

LOST PLANET FOUND AGAIN

Eros, Which Mysteriously Disappeared Shortly After Its Discovery, Has Now Turned Up Once More—Its Significance.

AFTER having vanished from view for more than a year, the planet Eros has now been rediscovered. The astronomers of the country are on the qui vive, for this elusive wanderer of the skies is looked upon as the means whereby they will be enabled at last to calculate the exact distance from the earth to the sun.

Eros was first discovered on Aug. 13, 1898, by Herr G. Witt of the Urania Observatory in Berlin. He gave it its name, and in less than a month all the great telescopes of the world were at work trying to calculate its orbit. It was learned that the new planet's course approached nearer to earth than that of any other planet, that the moon was the only heavenly body closer to us than this one. The discovery was regarded by astronomers as their most important find within a century.

To show why Eros was regarded as of such great importance it is necessary to consider what was done in the way of planet hunting before 1898. As long ago as the time of Copernicus attention had been called to the wide gap between Jupiter and Mars, and it was theorized that the interval must be traveled by some body that was as yet invisible. Astronomers began to devote their chief efforts to locating it, and between 1781 and 1898 more than 400 new planets had been discovered by the observers.

Previous to 1891 the discoveries were made by the laborious method of repeating telescopic observations time after time until an orbit was calculated, but in December, 1891, Max Wolf of Heidelberg learned how to use photographic plates.

By the aid of these plates the course of a newly located planet traced itself, and the continual redraughting of sky charts, a work that had taken much time and labor, became a comparatively small part of the astronomer's routine work. In the meanwhile so many tiny planets had been discovered by the investigators that the charts came to be filled with what were known as "astronomical nuisances," so prolific had been the unimportant discoveries. In the long years preceding the use of photographic plates it was only due to the industry and patience of German scientists that the sky maps were kept up to date.

Until 1898, as far as the telescope men knew, Mars came nearer to earth than any other planet, but it was soon learned that Eros, with a less average distance than Mars from the sun, reached a point little more than one-third of the distance from earth to Mars. The new body was utterly different from all the others, none of which approached even moderately near this world of ours.

When Herr Witt saw Eros he had been looking for a certain comet. On examining his plate he saw the trace of a new planet that traveled very rapidly. So fast did it traverse its orbit that the little trail left on the plate assumed a more extended length than the reflection of any other planet had ever produced during an exposure of the same length of time.

The discoverer began at once to take more pictures, and before long he had calculated the new orbit. Eros was found to be traveling a course that came 45,000,000 miles within the mean distance of Mars, whose path had hitherto formed a boundary line beyond which the minor planets transgressed very seldom.

Why was Eros of such interest to the astronomers? Not because they hoped to see its surface plainly or to communicate with its inhabitants, for it was found to be only about twenty miles in diameter, which would certainly indicate a lack of inhabitants. The interest in the new discovery was due to the expectation that it would enable the scientists to measure the scale of the whole universe with more accuracy than ever before. Once the distance from earth to a planet is determined it will be a comparatively simple mathematical proposition for us to learn how far we are separated from the sun and from other bodies.

It will be twenty-two years, say the astronomers, before earth and Eros are in the relative positions where the calculations can be made most effectively. But even now the new planet is near enough to make every night's investigations valuable. All the observatories are making calculations.

Later the different astronomers will get together and determine what results their combined efforts have achieved. It may be that a computation of the different angles of observation may effect the desired result before the end of the year.

The disappearance of Eros, more than two years after its discovery, was reported from the Harvard Observatory in May, 1901. The light of the planet had been growing gradually more indistinct since the preceding February.

The 2d of this month was the date of the rediscovery. Prof. G. D. Ling of the Chamberlin Observatory, Colorado, caught sight of the elusive Eros that night. He notified the Harvard astronomers at once.

THE MAFIA IN NEW YORK

SO great is the power of a name that every Sicilian in New York and many Italians continue to tremble when the Mafia is mentioned, although that organization only a few days ago received a body-blow when its leaders were sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. Such was Antonine Ajello, an importer and exporter of olive oil, with several branch stores, one of them at 2,428 First Avenue, this city. Last Tuesday he told the police he was hourly in fear of being killed by the Mafia. His brother, Henry Ajello, confirmed his suspicions.

The trials just concluded in Italy, however, have shown that high officials of the Mafia will allow nothing to stand in their way when they have a definite object to attain. When concluded the sentences were pronounced—Signor Palizzolo and Signori Fontana and Trapani being condemned to thirty years' rigorous imprisonment.

On Feb. 1, 1893, Signor Notarbartolo, the former Managing Director of the Bank of Sicily, was mysteriously murdered in the train between Palermo and Trabia. Several men were arrested, examined, and released. Justice could do nothing, prove nothing. It was the Mafia at work.

Palizzolo at that time was Deputy for Palermo, and had been on the Board of the Bank of Sicily. There had been a dispute about a stolen report, and he had to resign his position. That was all, until at length in December, 1899, at Milan, the nephew of Notarbartolo directly accused Palizzolo of complicity in the murder of his uncle for financial and political reasons, and he was formally arrested.

Another curious murder was then recalled—viz., that of a ducal steward in 1892, and again Palizzolo was linked with it. Throughout the previous trials it had become apparent that the two murders had been brought about by the agency of the Mafia, and as both the murdered men had been known to be bitter opponents thereof, it was thought that certain members of the secret society had willingly lent themselves to the perpetration of the crime, suggested or desired by the notorious Palizzolo.

The accused man made desperate attempts to avert a trial, but in vain, and the Italian Government made a masterly final coup by removing the venue from the Mafia haunted purlieus of Palermo to the untainted jurisdiction of Bologna, in the north.

The great final trial formally opened in September of last year, and, with the exception of holidays, has been going on day by day ever since.

One fact was proved beyond dispute, namely, that Palizzolo was an enemy of Notarbartolo. Nothing very material except that fact was actually sworn to.

His chief counsel, Signor de Nicolo, after working hard till nearly the end of the trial, suddenly fell ill, and could not make the speech for the defense, so his junior spoke for 102 hours, spread over fourteen days. After the Judge had summed up the evidence the jury retired to consider their verdict. There were twelve of them; seven declared that Palizzolo was guilty, and five that he was innocent, so that his sentence was the result of a majority of two.

The two accomplices, or rather the two bravos hired by Palizzolo, who were in the dock with him, Fontana and Trapani, burst into tears, and almost at the same moment the whole of the public in court began cheering lustily, for they knew that the miscreants had met with their deserts.

THE ANNUAL CHASE.

—From The Des Moines Register and Leader

Campers in the Adirondacks Active in Various Enterprises

Telephone Connection with New York Established from Saranac Inn—How Well Known City People at the Various Centres of Summer Activity Are Spending the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The preserves of Paul Smith and William Rockefeller adjoin near the foot of St. Regis Mountain. The mountain, however, is entirely within the Rockefeller preserve. During the course of a Summer at Paul Smith's Hotel and upon the St. Regis chain of lakes it is the ambition of nearly every one to ascend to the top of the mountain, from which about sixty lakes may be seen. Mr. Rockefeller has made the announcement to the Paul Smith's Hotel Company that if the company will cut out the trail on the Smith lands to the point where it enters the Rockefeller preserve they will find a road cut through the preserve to the top of St. Regis Mountain. Mr. Rockefeller has sent men to prepare the trail on his lands, and the hotel company will do the same on the Smith Park.

There are now over 500 people in Paul Smith's Hotel, and the fifteen cottages in connection with the hotel are filled with Summer residents. In many respects the month is one of the best in the history of the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., have taken a cottage at Paul Smith's for the Summer.

J. H. Kernochan of New York will remain some time at Paul Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Miller of Riverside, Cal., have been visiting Paul Smith.

Edward Prentice Colle, Jr., of New York, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. William S. Johnson, at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Silas L. George at their camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mrs. L. Bayard Smith and B. Marston Smith of New York are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau at their cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Major Abbott, Miss Abbott and Gardner Abbott of New York are at Paul Smith's Hotel for an extended visit. Among the other arrivals this week are the following from New York and vicinity: Dr. C. E. Scofield, Mrs. Hannah M. D. Hartung, Mrs. Dorris Hartung, Mrs. H. H. Bradshaw, Mrs. W. H. Parkhurst, F. D. Gainsworth, C. A. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., E. M. Stiger, Miss Stiger, P. C. Rust, De Kyle D. Smith, George Tennant, A. J. Garry, Mrs. Arthur Gaus, Miss Gaus, Daniel Manning, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, Miss Cole, Warren L. Green, Stanley T. Cozzens, Miss Mae S. Sloane, Miss Marie Cozzens, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Mrs. S. P. Nash, Miss Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mrs. J. W Conor and son, A. B. Stappen, Robert Jaffry, and Peter Quinn.

Saranac Lake

Arrangements Completed for Ampersand Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The fifth annual tournament of the Ampersand Golf Club will be held on Sept. 4, 5, and 6. There will be a qualifying round of eighteen holes, with a prize for the lowest score. The first sixteen will qualify for the Ampersand Cup and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup. All matches will be over the eighteen-hole course, except the finals, which are for thirty-six holes. The defeated eight in the first round for the Ampersand Cup will continue at match play for the Eaton Cup. On the last day of the tournament there will be an eighteen-hole match for the Algonquin Cup.

Some concern was manifested last Sunday evening when it came time for the evening concert at the Hotel Ampersand and Henry K. Hadley and Charles Moerenhaut had not appeared. Mr. Hadley is the leader of the quintet which furnishes the music at the Hotel Ampersand, and Mr. Moerenhaut is the second violinist. About 6 o'clock Sunday morning the musicians set out on foot to ascend Saddle Rock Mountain, and had not returned at the time for the opening of the concert. Searching parties were sent out with lanterns and guns, but before they reported the musicians returned. They had been hopelessly lost for some hours, but early in the evening one had climbed a tree, whence he got a view of a farmhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold, Miss Goldsmith, Miss Estelle Goldsmith, Miss Grace Goldsmith, and J. L. Goldsmith of New York have come to the Ampersand for the Summer.

Among other New York arrivals at the Ampersand are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McInnerney, C. C. Newton, H. McKay Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, George Plummer Smith, Dr. and Mrs. James E. Newcomb, Melville Hall, James P. Byrnes, Mary Coleman, Richard J. Keefe, and Mr. and Mrs. John Conley.

Rocky Point

Bass and Trout Fishing Good at Adirondack Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKY POINT, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The visitors at the hotels and camps along the Fulton Chain of Lakes find some excellent bass fishing in the Fourth Lake of the chain at this time. Albert Brown of Pittsburg, Louis Schloss of Wilkesbarre, and Morris Friedsman of New York, who are stopping at Eagle Bay, have had excellent luck, and Theodore P. Gilman, the Deputy State Controller, who is at the Bald Mountain House this Summer, has effected some remarkable catches of trout.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of New York are at the Sperry cottage, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Sexton of New York are occupying Berkeley Lodge, the Summer home of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison on First Lake, and Mrs. A. W. Soper and Miss Mae Soper of New York are at their Summer home on First Lake.

Mrs. Henry Tim of New York, who is spending the Summer at the Bald Mountain House, entertained a large number of friends at a progressive euchre party at the hotel on Friday evening.

Late arrivals at the Rocky Point Inn from New York and vicinity are as follows: John Schermerhorn Jacobus, Miss Jacobus, Miss Schunkeisen, E. V. White, Mrs. B. Styles, Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Grand, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Smythe, Miss Smythe, Miss Eva B. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Knox, Miss Anna M. Knox, Mrs. J. J. Halstead, Pierson S. Halstead, Miss H. L. Knox, Mrs. Charles De Witt Drew, Miss Georgie S. Drew, Mrs. M. B. Cochran, Miss C. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. White, Mr. Mrs. D. Bartha, Mrs. C. W. Fuller, Grace S. Fuller, Miss Mabel E. Fuller, Florence D. Gray, Miss Alice E. Gray, Miss Ruth B. Gray, Mrs. R. M. Bogardus, Mrs. P. E. Jones, Miss Grace E. Jones, Bradley F. Jones, Miss Marion Fisher, P. E. Jones, Miss Jessie L. Moore, Miss Mabel R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Moore, John C. Moore, Samuel Humphrey, Miss Christine A. Ferry, Mrs. Ferry, W. T. Sampson, Dr. and Mrs. G. Marshal Smith, Jerry March, Miss Hazel Douglass, Miss Maude Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Perley Dunn Aldrich, Miss Marguerite Aldrich, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss Wilbur, Miss Mary Wilbur, the Rev. and Mrs. John H. Egar, C. K. Scott, and Frank G. Graham.

Lake Placid

Arrivals Numerous, Despite the Unfavorable Weather Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The remarkable weather features continue, but in spite of the somewhat unpropitious state of affairs the visitors keep coming, and the hotels are filled to overflowing. At the Stevens House all records have been broken in the number of persons accommodated at the hotel. The Ruisseaumont also is compelled to turn away applicants.

Golf reigns among the popular sports, and the interhotel matches have become semi-weekly events. The members of the Stevens House team have defeated the players representing the Whiteface Club and the Lake Placid Club, the latter of which contests took place on Tuesday on the Stevens House course. The score was in favor of the Stevens House players, 7 up.

Handicap matches attract much attention on the various golf courses, and the one at the Stevens House this week was a notable victory for Paul Stevens, who won the event with a gross score of 85 and a handicap of 16, giving him a net score of 69. T. R. Artaud was second, with a gross score of 100 and a net score of 76. There were thirty-three players, and of them H. Naylor made the best gross score, 79.

Miss Katharine Quay, Miss Pennypacker and Mrs. Davidson, who are spending the Summer at Camp Shawnee, which was leased for the season by Senator Matthew Quay, are frequent visitors at the Stevens House.

C. L. Parker, Mrs. H. D. Stebbins, Miss Vernette Stebbins, John Stebbins, and Miss O'Neill, all of Norwich, have come to occupy Paradox cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hawley, Jr., of New York, will remain some time with J. S. Hawley at the Hawley cottage, near the Stevens House.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Eurich, Richard H. Eurich, and Miss Dorothy H. Eurich of East Orange, N. J., are among the late arrivals at the Stevens House.

Some of the recent arrivals from New York and vicinity at the Stevens House are as follows: Miss Tobin, J. F. Tobin, A. Dodmeyer, W. Kershaw, Miss Amy V. Arnold, Miss L. Ballersby, E. Connell, Louis F. Reed, L. W. Dunn, Mrs. C. A. Lyon, Dr. Herbert Cornell, James J. Dollard, N. Murphy, Miss Rose McCabe, Miss Jennie McCabe, Miss F. Houghtaling, John F. Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Law, W. H. S. Demarest, Mrs. John C. Besson, J. N. Rufus Besson, Cornelius Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McMahon, E. L. Gwathmey, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Washington L. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Noyes, Mrs. W. Wallace, Mrs. L. A. Woodward, and Mrs. A. A. Burke.

Childwold

Tennis Among the Sports Which Find Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Judge A. G. Brice of New Orleans is spending August and September at Childwold.

The Misses Ethel and Jean Adams of Glencove, L. I., are the guests of Victor Koechl at Camp Manhattan, on Lake Massaweple.

In the open handicap tennis tournament just closed William Howard Doughty, Jr., of Williamstown, Mass., won the men's singles. Alwyn Scheuer of New York obtained the second prize.

Some of the late arrivals include:

Mrs. Bell, Miss Keatinge, George P. Butler, Mrs. Alfred Wolf, Miss Margaret Alice Wolf, Allan L. Wolf, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheimer, the Misses Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Loeb, Harold Loeb, Edwin Loeb, Willard Loeb, Gus F. Veith, George F. Weed, Miss Ethel Adams, Miss Jean Adams, Julius M. Wile, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Hattie Eckman Buckl, Mrs. S. H. Eckman, Miss Walter, Miss J. Oppenheimer, Jacob Wolf, H. E. Eckstein, Henry Cohen, Isadore Saks, James J. Saks, Miss L. Smith, Henry Dittman, Miss Josephthal, Herman August, Jacob Bernheim, Max J. Bernheim, Ernest Ehrman, Edward Siegman, John C. Dolph, Alfred Wolf, F. L. James, G. B. Kelly, J. E. McMystery, Dr. Charles Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Abrahams, and Henry Brush Abrahams of New York.

Saranac Inn

Long-Distance Telephone Connection with New York Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN., N. Y., Aug. 16.—One of the most substantial improvements at Saranac Inn this Summer has been the completion of a long distance telephone line through the forest to connect with the Tupper Lake system, where one may secure through service to New York.

W. K. Mathews of New York has come to Saranac Inn with Mrs. Mathews and their children for the Summer.

Mrs. F. A. Harrington will remain some time at Saranac Inn. Her son, F. B. Harrington, is in camp on Floodwood.

Mrs. Charles Diehl, Miss Diehl, and Chandler Diehl of Chicago are at Saranac Inn for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Spencer Turner of New York are spending the Summer at Saranac Inn.

Prof. William L. Finley, Miss Finley, and William V. B. Finley, Dr. J. Riddle Goff, Merwin C. Stanley, James Lenox Banks, E. E. Dickinson, Mrs. Morris MacKenzie, and Miss C. Austin of New York at also at Saranac Inn.

M. L. Schiff of New York is at Pine Brook Camp, which is the home this Summer of Jacob H. Schiff of New York.

Richfield Springs

Many Forms of Amusement at This Watering Place.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The field day for St. Joseph's Catholic Church was a great success, the attendance being very large and the programme containing many novel features, including feats with automobiles.

A progressive hearts party was held at the Hotel Earlington this week, those who took part in the games including Col. Joseph E. Goodman, E. Ellsworth, Capt. Wilson, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Crone, Charles E. Cunningham, Dr. Van Zandt, Chandler E. Costello, Juan Galats, Miss Helen Campbell, Miss Bessie Bonsall, Miss Welles, Miss Spadone, Mrs. Eva Coleman, Mrs. Welles, Mrs. England, Miss Adele Kelley, Mrs. Ellsworth, Mrs. E. M. Earle, Mrs. Joseph E. Goodman, Mrs. George D. Sproul, Mrs. J. D. Beals, Mrs. R. L. Crawford, Mrs. Adrian Shiek, and Mrs. Wilkins. Mrs. Kelley won the first woman's prize and Miss Welles the second. Among the men the successful players were Col. Goodman and Dr. Van Zandt.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox will visit the Earlington next week as the guest of Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas. Mrs. Wilcox will afterward go to the Adirondacks, where she will be joined by her husband, Robert M. Wilcox.

In the golf matches which took place during the week the winners were Mrs. George A. Beaton of Standfield Villa and Messrs. Stirling, Maloney, Outwaithe, and Jennings, the men named securing the victory in team play. Among the women players Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Ransom, and the Misses Smith, Orr, Kelley, Shields, Hidalgo, Tunnicliffe, and Fuller made good scores.

On account of the advent of the crack golfer Stewart Campbell the basis of the men's handicap was lowered to 80. Mr. Campbell made the two rounds of the nine holes in 81, equaling the amateur record for the course made by Devereux Emmet in 1900. Gregory Flynn made the best net score of 65, with a limit of 40. At the close tea was served on the piazzas of the clubhouse. Messrs. Campbell, Maloney, Stirling, Bailey, Young, Breed C. Outwaithe, Flynn, Jennings, Livingston, Jr., Cole, Moulton, and S. Outwaithe were the players. Mr. Campbell's card in full was:

Out .....4 3 6 4 6 4 4 4 5—40
In .....3 4 6 4 3 7 3 5 6—41

H. S. Woodworth has brought to town the biggest automobile ever seen here. It was made in France and is twenty-four horse power, with seats for six persons. It runs eighty miles an hour and cost $12,000.

Archie Stirling, son of Admiral Stirling, who has been appointed to a cadetship at Annapolis, will go from Richfield to the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. Edick, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Wandell, Mrs. Asserson, Mrs. Fletcher, the Misses Staunton, Gregory, Asserson, Swift, Bernhauer, Maloney, Ditmars, Cox, Eaton, and Messrs. Asserson, Flynn, Kendall, and Staunton are among the "clock golf" enthusiasts at the Kendallwood, where prizes are given for the games. The Rev. Dr. Breed and Miss Shields, both of Brooklyn, are among the winners.

The Tuller is full this week. Concerts and hops, cards, and ping-pong are among its amusements.

St. John's Fair was a success in every way. Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Mrs. Oliver Drake Smith, Mrs. Alexander Orr, Miss Busch, and Mrs. Butler were among those who worked to bring about this result.

"Progressive ping-pong" is the alliterative title of the new game, the honor of the invention of which belongs to Richfield. The idea was well carried out by the manager of the Berkeley-Warontha, who originated it. Those who participated in the first games were the Misses Welles, Blue, Hidalgo, Tuller, Cobb, Orr, Stirling, Swift, Trechmuth, Campbell, Green, Beckman, Mrs. S. Outwaithe, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Lee Taller, and Messrs. Campbell, Bailey, Outwaithe, Crain, Fletcher, Kenyon, Stirling, Livingston, Cary, Cole, and Maloney, Miss Hidalgo and Mr. Stirling won first prizes, Mr. Bailey and Miss Orr were second.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Doty, J. W. Stewart, Mrs. John Green and son of Brooklyn and Mrs. Ida Olmstead Cook of New York are among the late arrivals at this hotel.

Paul Hofer of Santiago de Cuba, Mrs. Warren Ransom and family, Mrs. M. Clark of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Baldwin of Philadelphia, Mr. W. H. Young of Brooklyn, Mrs. F. McNulty of Englewood, Mrs. J. Wilmot Smith, wife of Justice Smith of the Supreme Court; Mr. and Mrs. William McC. Ransom of Providence, Mrs. James Bateman, and Mrs. G. G. Cameron of Providence are among late arrivals at Richfield.

The admirable concerts of the Hotel Earlington are largely attended, the performances being generally applauded. Joseph Goetsch of the Vienna-Strauss orchestra, 'cellist; Mrs. Jessie Downer-Eaton of Boston, pianist; Mrs. Eva Coleman of New York, soprano, and Miss Bessie Bonsall, contralto, are among the soloists engaged.

The Rev. Dr. Sanford H. Cobb, the Rev. Dr. Booth, and the Rev. Dr. George F. Breed of New York and Boston are among the clerical visitors to Richfield.

Miss Helen Stirling is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. Lee Taller, at Bella Vista.

Capt. and Mrs. Swift are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. William McC. Ransom of Providence.

Mrs. T. D. Messler of St. John's cottage recently gave a dinner to Brooklyn people.

Mr. and Mrs. Singleton Outwaithe chaperoned a party of young people on the steamboat Vixen.

Late arrivals are as follows:

Hotel Earlington—Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Williams, Henry Martin, H. Spadone and family, M. P. Wood, F. R. Van Boskirk, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bothe, Mrs. H. P. Lloyd, Mr. and Miss von Kunbusch, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Allen, Mrs. Camp, S. Kent Page, J. B. Bloomingdale and family, Dr. E. W. Taylor, Dr. O. H. Krone, I. D. Plank, Thomas Balger, Mr. and Mrs. Balter and family, Miss Josie Maher, F. F. Dunn, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Higman, H. W. S. John, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Strumppf and daughter, Mrs. John T. Kirkland, C. Benno, the Misses Benno, Augustus F. Gilliander, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wisner, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherbee, and Miss Florence Webb of New York.

St. James—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Desmond, Louis A. Koelsch, Mrs. Philip Brady, Miss Brady, Miss Vera Brady, Mr. and Mrs. James McLaughlin, the Misses Kursheed, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Munn, Dr. P. Burns, Mr. A. Seidel, Miss M. Seidel, the Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Butler, Mrs. and Miss Butzel, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harned, and Miss Emma Ullman.

Berkeley Walontha—James H. Doty, Mrs. Doty, Mrs. Ida Olmsted Cook, Miss Ramona Whittier, and Joseph Feltel of New York; Mrs. John Green and son and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wellington of Brooklyn.

The Tuller—S. Rosoff, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fuller, Mrs. F. McNulty, Miss Fannie Dun, Mrs. Warren A. Ransom and family, Mrs. G. S. Thorne, and S. Rostzel of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Magnus and W. H. Young of Brooklyn.

The Kendallwood—Mrs. M. E. Forest, Mrs. Kendall, Frank P. Kendall, James Flynn, Miss Staunton, Miss Carpenter, Col. Elliott and family, John Schultheis, Miss Schultheis, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Valentine, Mrs. C. R. Marshall, the Misses Edna and Margaret Barnes, and John A. Shields, Jr.

August Arrivals at Saratoga Break Records for that Resort

The Watering Place Appears to Have Entered Upon a New Era of Increased Prosperity—Doings of the Week Among the Cottagers and Guests at the Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 16.—The season is now fully at its height and, in local parlance, to-morrow will be "one of the big Sundays of the Summer of 1902." The arrivals have during the past few days greatly outnumbered the departures, and the aggregation of visitors, both season and transient, far exceeds that of any previous August, which is always the biggest and most prosperous month in Saratoga. This famous resort seems to have entered upon a new and greater era of prosperity.

For three weeks polo has been one of the leading attractions. Many thousands of Saratoga's Summer visitors have viewed the exciting sport, which has been conducted under the management of the Polo Association, a National organization, on the well equipped grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club. The teams participating belong to some of the most prominent clubs in the East, and among them are the junior and senior Lakewood, the Saratoga, the Rockaway, the Dedham, the Bryn Mawr, the Country Club of Westchester, and the Meadow Brook. Included among the players are George J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, Jay Gould, Benjamin Nicoll, J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury, F. H. A. Lyle, Archibald Alexander, E. S. Reynal, J. C. Cooley, Jr., H. C. Brokaw, J. I. Blair, R. La Montagne, Jr., F. S. Conover, P. F. Collier, Allan Forbes, Elton Clark, W. H. Goodwin, Joshua Crane, Jr., August Belmont, Seward Cary, C. C. Rumsey, E. L. Smith, R. W. Smith, H. S. Page, Harry Payne Whitney, R. L. Stevens, C. R. Snowden, G. W. Kendrick, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., Charles Wheeler, and B. N. Hamlin. There is considerable talk of arranging a number of matches for next week, as many of the players will not leave Saratoga for some time to come. Polo has sprung into greater popularity here this year than ever before, and hereafter it will be considered one of Saratoga's established Summer pastimes.

The devotees of golf allow nothing to divert them from their favorite game, as is shown by the large number who flock daily to the picturesque links of the Saratoga Golf Club, located but a short distance northwest of the village.

Several excursion parties of automobilists have of late ridden into town. One party arrived here with eight autos from Western New York. Another large party is expected here from New York City the latter part of next week. There are more of these horseless carriages here now than ever before.

Yesterday afternoon at Congress Spring Park M. S. Frothingham of New York, as master of ceremonies, conducted the baby parade and children's carnival, which was enjoyed by several hundred children from all parts of the United States, who were accompanied and chaperoned by their parents and friends. The annual function began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted over two hours. Prizes were given. The music was supplied by Gartland's orchestra. Special dances were executed by the Misses Anita Heckler and May Bennett of New York.

The cottage colonists and many of the regular Summer visitors interested in the Home of the Good Shepherd enjoyed to the fullest extent the tea and lawn party given on Wednesday afternoon.

A reception and lawn party for the benefit of the St. Christina Hospital has been arranged for the latter part of August. It will be given under the patronage of Mrs. John A. Manning, Mrs. George P. Lawton, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mrs. Henry Hun, Mrs. G. W. A. Cluett, Mrs. Julius Hart, Mrs. Robert Cluett, Mrs. J. N. Mulford, Mrs. W. E. Woolley, Mrs. Edmund Cluett, Mrs. G. B. Cluett, Mrs. John A. Minor, Mrs. S. U. Cadwell, and Miss Henrietta Cramer, the great majority of whom are cottage colonists. Spencer Trask several years ago donated the extensive St. Christina property for its present charitable purposes.

The Saratoga Floral Association has decided to arrange a four-day programme for its annual fête, which will occupy the greater portion of the first week in September. An illuminated parade of a spectacular character will be given on one of the evenings. The floral parade and battle of flowers will take place on one of the afternoons. The association has a force of men employed arranging all of the preliminary work for the fête.

As the season advances the number of politicians observed lounging about the hotel and on the piazzas gradually increases, and will continue to do so till after the State political conventions are held here in September. The Republican State Convention will assemble here on Sept. 23. The Democratic State Committee will meet at the Grand Union Hotel here on Aug. 23, and will probably decide to have the Democratic State Convention meet in this town on Sept. 21 or Sept. 30.

The Republican Committee of the new Twenty-fifth Congressional District, which became deadlocked on the matter of representation on July 30, has since held numerous brief sessions here, with no tangible results. The district embraces the Counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, and Warren.

Miss Stella Waterman, soprano, of New York, assisted the Second Presbyterian Church choir last Sunday.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment Association will hold its annual reunion on Sept. 17.

The Stevens cottage on North Broadway has been leased by Dr. John C. Minor of New York, who will spend the Winter at Saratoga.

The Athenæum tea and reception was a society function of Tuesday last.

Stamford, N. Y.

Many Visitors at This Place Attend Miss Gould's Lawn Party.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The height of the August season has brought many additional visitors to Stamford, and there is every indication of a long and prosperous Summer.

The fifth annual midsummer ball will be held at the Rexmere this evening. Music will be furnished by Enos Johnson's orchestra. This event has always been the climax of the social season in Stamford, and a repetition of the former successes is expected.

Many of the townspeople and Summer visitors attended Miss Gould's lawn party at Roxbury on Monday. Miss S. E. Churchill of Stamford assisted Miss Gould in receiving the guests. Among those who attended from the Rexmere and Churchill Hall were Dr. S. E. Churchill, Mrs. J. E. Safford, Miss Emilie Fricke, Mrs. William Olcott, Miss Cowes, Miss Fennell, Messrs. Conklin, Miss Bianchi, Miss Lang, Arthur Simonson, Mr. Alberston, and Mrs. Edward F. Buckley.

A men and women's ping-pong tournament was held in the Assembly Room of the Rexmere on Saturday evening. The women's first prize was won by Miss Baxter of New York, while Robert Ebling of New York was awarded the men's prize.

The annual tennis championship of the Utsayantha Golf and Tennis Club will be held from Aug. 18 to Aug. 20, inclusive.

One of the most successful social events of the season was the testimonial concert and dramatic performance given by amateur talent for the benefit of Enos Johnson's orchestra. This is Mr. Johnson's seventh season in Stamford, and the Summer visitors willingly assisted in making the affair a great success.

Francis H. Wood of New York has leased Maynard cottage, on Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapin Bray of Cleveland are the guests of William F. Buckley at the Rexmere.

The recent arrivals at the Rexmere include Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mills, Miss Lois Mills, Miss Dorothy Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Oakens, Miss Hubbard, Mrs. Sheldon Hopkins, Mrs. Francis H. Kimball, A. H. Shoup, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Burleigh, Mrs. Ida J. Dutton, Dr. J. H. P. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Munn, Miss Gardner, Duncan C. Pell of New York, Mrs. J. T. Appleberg, Mrs. H. Kirkpatrick of Washington, Mrs. A. J. Phoebus, Miss Mary Phoebus, Miss Elsie Phoebus of Fort Monroe, Va.; Mrs. E. Yznaga of S'Argent, La.; Miss E. L. Baldwin and Miss Gretchen Walradt of New Rochelle, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapin Bray of Cleveland.

Sharon Springs

Tally-ho and Stage Coach Parties Arranged by Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Mme. E. Sarda de Bessini, formerly prima donna of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, and the Grand Opera, Venice, who is spending the season at Sharon for the benefit of her health, is this week entertaining a distinguished company of musicians. Included in the company are Mlle. Frankel, prima donna of the Grand Italian Opera, Berlin; Signor Miceli, and Signor Clemente, Court Pianist to the late King of Italy.

Senator P. F. Trainor has improved so rapidly since his arrival in Sharon that he has decided to remain here through the season.

The prize winners at the euchre party at the Union on Tuesday evening were Jacob Eltz, Mr. Penny, the Rev. John J. Kennedy, Mrs. Rothberg, Mrs. Sipperly, and Mrs. Van Axte.

A tally-ho party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Weatherbee of New York and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Heusted of Nassau are making their headquarters at the Pavilion, whence they are making a series of excursions to Cooperstown, Richfield Springs, and other near-by resorts and points of interest.

Considerable excitement was caused here on Wednesday by an unusually large automobile balking at making the ascent of the Pavilion hill. It was, however, perfectly willing to make the descent, and an accident was only prevented by a convenient pile of timber and quick work in blocking the wheels.

An unusually jolly tally-ho party from the Union visited Cooperstown and Otsego Lake the middle of the week. In the party were Messrs. Trainor, Campbell, Remmer, Marren, Penny, McManus, and Mahuken of New York, the Rev. Father Kennedy of Bridgeport, Conn., and Messrs. Ahern and White of Boston.

An old-fashioned stage coach ride to Cherry Valley over the once famous Great Western Turnpike was enjoyed by the following party on Tuesday: Mrs. Van Axte, Mrs. Sippelius, Mrs. Rothkranz, Miss Sauer, and Messrs. Van Axte, Sippelius, Eltz, and the host, William Diek. The unusual equipage attracted considerable attention from the natives.

Late arrivals are as follows:

Pavilion Hotel—Mrs. H. Sanders, Miss E. Sanders, Mrs. R. Maniock, Miss J. Manlock, A. Maniock, M. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Katz, F. Katz, Mrs. George W. Van Vlack, Miss Weatherbee, Mrs. P. Rosenfeld, Max Simons, S. Rosenstam, Mrs. A. Vogel, Mortimer Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hoffman, Miss Bella Hoffman, Miss Jennie Disbrow, Mrs. P. W. Hoff, Miss Carrie Michaels, M. J. C. Cohen, Louis Cohen, Samuel Cohen, F. W. Baker, Mrs. J. Beringer, Mrs. T. Gottschalk, Walter J. Mayer, Mrs. John Biehn, Miss O. Biehn, Mrs. M. Schener, Miss J. Jacques, Joseph Schener, Mrs. I. S. Finley, Miss Isabella Finley, C. H. Congdon, Thomas J. Claney, F. W. Mayer, Louis Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Well, Bertram Well, Alfred Well, Martin Paskuoz, M. A. Mayer, Max Schener, Mrs. Albert Meix, Miss Flossie Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, all of New York.

Sharon House—Mrs. J. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Birns, Mrs. J. Straus, Mrs. A. B. Milhausen, A. B. Milhausen, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Thomas Stavenhagen, Horace Bull, George C. D. Brand, Miss E. A. Kean, George L. Wingrove, all of New York; S. Somerfield, Percy Tillinghast, Robert Warmeley, J. C. Bell, C. M. Sullivan, J. J. Farren, George Addington, Albany; the Rev. J. J. Durick, Miss Margaret J. Durick, Mrs. G. Class, and Mrs. M. Hawley, Brooklyn.

Union Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Axte, Mrs. W. B. Franke, George G. Schaefer, Thomas Campbell, Charles Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. A. McCoy, Mrs. L. Greenwald, D. J. Ascheim, Robert M. Silverman, W. B. O'Rourke, Miss Katie O'Rourke, J. H. Rice, Jacob Stahl, Miss Bartha Stahl, New York; A. T. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldman, and Mrs. L. Grandeman, Brooklyn.

Life In the Catskill Mountains And at Resorts of the Interior

The Successful Season Likely to Continue Until Well Into September—Many New Yorkers Among the Recent Arrivals in the Mountains and at the Various Watering Places.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The demand for accommodations for August and September in this section continues. The hotels have no vacant rooms, and many people have been obliged to find quarters with private families.

The week here has been uneventful, save for the usual routine pleasures and an excursion to Saratoga.

Recent arrivals are as follows:

Prospect Park Hotel—Miss Mattie G. Satterlee, Miss Mary Satterlee, Thomas M. Hammer, John H. Payne, Fred Schwarz, Charles Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson E. Ford, Floyd K. Lord, Mrs. K. G. Satterlee, T. B. Crowen, Mrs. L. Vreeland, Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Mrs. E. P. Ripley, George T. Vingut, Walter Newberry, and James Curran of New York.

Summit Hill House—Mrs. E. Wood, Mrs. W. de Countle Boyer, Mrs. John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Moore, Mrs. Solck, Mrs. M. L. Solck, W. L. Rushenwick, George Seyforth, S. Fisher, Mrs. J. Macdonald, and Miss L. Macdonald of New York; Mrs. E. Blanche Hasse, Miss A. Pratt, and H. W. Poole of Philadelphia.

Grant House—Mrs. C. H. Stone, Miss Stone, Miss White, C. S. Williams, Mrs. Harriet Crown, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Furlington, Miss Grace Furlington, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hopkins, Mrs. R. Crowley, and the Misses Crowley of New York.

Saulisbury House—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pipe, Miss Laura Pipe, Mrs. Alice Potts, Louis Eikelheimer, Frank McKnight, Edward McKeon, John Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carrol, and Thomas Carrol of New York.

The Kiskatom Retreat House at Kiskatom has booked nearly half of the people there for the entire month of September. Late arrivals here include Miss Edith G. Prevost, Miss C. Littell, Charles J. Rojas, Mrs. Paul Costellanos and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. De Luna, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. M. Salvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robinson, Miss Ada Reid, Mrs. M. E. Archer, I. M. Broad, H. C. Miller, and J. L. Parrish of New York.

The week at Cairo has brought a number of new arrivals, among whom are:

Hine House—Mrs. H. F. Langenbeck, James R. Stanley, Henry Glebe, S. J. Graham, Mrs. M. Betjeman, Miss Anna Betjeman, Mrs. A. L. Schaeffer, Mrs. Lillian Shrader, Thomas E. Clare, and Harry Steinman of New York.

Chichesters—W. R. Windler, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Reno, F. O. Gersons, F. E. Merry, J. Arthur O'Brien, U. E. Tucker, Miss Clarissa Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. James Carr, and Miss Carr of New York.

Rockwood—Capt. and Mrs. John Nichols and son, Miss Edna Nicols, Mrs. W. Chab, and Miss A. Chab of Newark, N. J.; George Balfour, Jr., Eugene Balfour, Joseph Hackett, Edward J. Plant, and Miss Margaret Plant of New York.

Sunset View House—William Nealus, Miss Alexander, Mrs. C. A. Adams, Mrs. Burns and family, John Drum, and Miss Divver.

Round Top View—Mr. Theodore Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Chardes Zellar, Thomas Foy, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bunker, Mrs. James Hayes, the Misses Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrow, Mrs. Verona Welch, and Mr. and Mrs. William Whiteface of New York.

Evergreen Grove House—Maurice Ettinger, Mrs. L. Silverstein, Dr. David E. Alexander, Mrs. Mary V. Wall, Mrs. Mary A. Murphy, Daniel J. Moore, and Robert W. Farrell of New York.

Glen Falls House—Mrs. Frank Pressinger, H. H. Millering, J. Millering, and Mrs. Reinhardt, J. Sturm, Sr., Mrs. J. Sturm, Jr., and J. Sturm 3d.

Jennings Hotel—Miss C. M. Paullin, Miss I. M. Paullin, Mrs. E. O'Connor, J. Caghan, J. Farrell, James S. Riley, E. E. Schelinger, J. J. Skelly, George L. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cobb, and James H. Tracy of New York.

Palenville arrivals for the week include:

Stony Brook—Mrs. Carrol, George Gootman, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hurtig, Mrs. J. E. Traitel, Mrs. D. Davenport and son, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Miss Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sinshelmer, Miss Bert

Crowded Conditions at Many of the New Jersey Shore Resorts.

Cots in Use at Nearly All of the Principal Hotels, and in One Place the Mayor Is Compelled to Issue an Appeal for Accommodations.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—The last week has made a very great change in the prospects for a good season at this resort. Although July ended with the outlook anything but encouraging, August has come in with promise of better things for the balance of the Summer, the number of arrivals especially since last Saturday having been very large. The only persons who still appear to have cause to grumble are the proprietors of the bathing houses, for whom the pleasant weather has not been sufficiently warm.

All of the cottage owners at this place are interesting themselves to a great extent in a coming election which is to take place here on Aug. 28. The town is trying to obtain a new charter, and change its title from a commission to a city, and this question is to be voted upon on the date named.

A number of the most prominent cottage owners have been interviewed in reference to the matter, and the majority appear to think that it will be of great interest to them and all property owners to have a change in the charter.

During the week the congregation of St. James's Church has been holding a parish fair in the church hall. A great many of the Summer visitors worship at the St. James's, and they did much to make the fair a success.

I. Benjamin of Westwood Avenue, who has been spending the past two weeks at Saratoga, has returned to his Summer residence.

The engegement of Miss Grace Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank of St. Louis, Mo., to Charles Lawrence Greenhall of New York, is announced. Miss Frank and her parents are Summering at the West End Hotel.

Gerald Burchell, son of Mrs. A. Burchell, gave a lawn party to a number of friends a few days ago, on the occasion of his birthday.

Leo Speyer and son, arrived on Tuesday from a three months' tour through Europe, and will spend the remainder of the Summer at the former's cottage at Hollywood.

Joseph MacDonald, who spent the early portion of the Summer season on Cedar Avenue, has gone to Saratoga for the month of August.

Invitations have been issued by the Shrewsbury Yacht Club for a regatta and clambake, to take place at Pleasure Bay, on Sept. 4. Those who have been invited are: The North Shrewsbury and the Monmouth Yacht Clubs of Red Bank, the South Shrewsbury Club of Branchport, Meadow Yacht Club of Seabright, and the Keyport Club. The programme of the day will consist of a series of races, which will include open contests for catboats, knockabouts, and sloops. There will be two prizes for each class.

A new automobile ordinance has been passed by the Long Branch Commission, making the maximum rate of speed ten miles an hour, but in the business portion of the town and West End speed is not to exceed six miles an hour.

Bernard Nichols, the professional of the Hollywood Golf Club, is making a tour through New England playing on the different golf links, and meeting with considerable success.

A great many cottagers and hotel guests attended a patriotic entertainment at the Scarboro Hotel on Wednesday evening.

William Goodwin of Elberon, who has been the bathing master at the Elberon Beach Club for a number of years and is well known by all the cottagers in that vicinity, is ill at his home.

Among the events of the week was a whist party, given in honor of Miss Bella Leffler, at the residence of her brother, J. Leffler. The guests present were the Misses Renee and Florence Baumann, Leo Barnett Weisl, Julius Raunheim, Melville Untermeyer, and Edward Marx. Mr. Marx won first prize for the men, and Miss Renee Baumann won the first women's prize.

On Tuesday the Hollywood cottage boys won the third and last of the series of baseball games with the West End nine.

The Rev. Dr. John Handley, pastor of St. Luke's Church at Long Branch, left this week on his annual vacation. Before returning home Dr. Handley will visit National Park, Pitman Grove, and Portland, Me.

Mayor James A. Bradley of Asbury Park recently presented the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch with a check for $500.

The Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at West Long Branch recently received $1,000 which had been bequeathed to the church by the late William Hathaway of Deal.

On Thursday the annual outing of the members of the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Newark took place at Port-au-Peck, Pleasure Bay, where a clambake was served to a large number of people.

On Wednesday night the little folks at the Brighton Hotel enjoyed themselves at a donkey party; the same night the guests went on a straw ride; on Thursday and Friday a ping-pong tournament was held, and to-night a hop took place.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Augustus Chandler of Third Avenue are entertaining Dr. Peter Ten Eyck, Mrs. Charles Kipp, Mrs. Anna Ten Eyck, and Miss Ella Gordon.

A dinner was given a few days ago by Mr. and Mrs. S. Ballenberg in honor of their daughter Florence's fifteenth birthday. The guests present were Miss Rose Shirnel, Miss Mildred Reecenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Ballenberg, Miss Corinne Ballenberg, Mrs. L. Reuhenbach, Jerome Ballenberg, David M. Levy, Miss Blanche Ballenberg, Morris Gerber, and Milton Ballenberg.

The Trenton High School Cadets, who camped out on the open lot near the beach, opposite Nate Salisbury's "Reservation" for ten days, have returned to Trenton.

The Oliver Byron Engine Company of North Long Branch is making preparations for its annual outing. The company will give a clambake at Oceanport on Aug. 27.

D. Strassberger and family and M. Miller and family of New York, who have been spending part of the Summer at the Howland Hotel, have gone to Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Seabright.

Three Summer Visitors Catch 115 Bluefish Within Two Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, who spend the Summer at Oceanic, where they are the owners of a handsome country seat, have left there for the White Mountains, to be absent the remainder of the month. They expect to return to Oceanic in September.

One day this week A. H. Taylor and his daughter, Miss Louise Taylor, and P. H. Coombs went fishing in the ocean for bluefish, and their catch is the chief topic of conversation among their friends. No less than 115 bluefish, weighing from three and a half to eight pounds each, were taken in less than two hours. Miss Taylor secured the largest one. Mr. Taylor and his daughter are Kentuckians, and are at present the guests of P. H. Coombs.

United States Senator E. K. Fairbanks of Indiana and his family arrived at Seabright this week to spend the remainder of the Summer.

Tenrichi and his troupe were the attraction at the Monmouth Beach Country Club on Wednesday night. On Thursday afternoon the fifth promenade concert of the regular Summer series took place. Evan Williams was the soloist. There was a large attendance at both events.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Van Brunt of Galilee and Mrs. William H. Sherman and child of Seabright are camping at Moosehead Lake, Maine, during the month of August.

C. O. Gordon, Mayor of Union City, Ind., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Gordon, who are season guests at the Octagon Hotel.

John W. Keller, ex-Commissioner of Charities, is among the New Yorkers who are enjoying the sea breezes at this resort.

Congressman John G. Adams of the Ninth District, New York, is visiting ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre at this place.

Mrs. De Ritzma De Grove of New York, who is summering at Seabright, gave a dinner to a number of friends on Tuesday evening.

Miss Lillian Dixon entertained a party of friends at luncheon on Wednesday.

Mrs. T. Pearsall Field gave a luncheon to ten of her friends on Wednesday.

John McGinnes of Butte, Mon., well known in banking circles, is a recent arrival at this place.

J. A. Rawlins, a well-known polo player, is a guest at the Octagon Hotel. Mr. Rawlins is a member of the Westchester Polo and Meadow Brook Hunt Clubs, and during his stay at Seabright plays with the members of the Rumson Club.

Capt. Carl W. Stuart, City Engineer of Copenhagen, Denmark, is among the recent arrivals at this place.

Ludwig Kumpff, the German Vice Consul, is spending a portion of the Summer at Seabright.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman D. Brown of New York are sojourning at the Octagon Hotel.

Alderman J. F. McTaggert of Chicago, who has spent a number of Summer seasons at this resort, is again here.

E. H. Sanford of the London County Council of London, England, and W. H. Northern of Liverpool, England, are two recent arrivals at Seabright.

John McNaught of New York is a recent arrival at the Octagon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Donaldson, the Misses Edith and B. D. Donaldson are among the latest arrivals at this place. Mr. Donaldson is President of the Erie Savings Bank of Erie, N. Y.

Asbury Park.

Doings of the Week Here and at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 16.—There are few vacant sleeping rooms in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove to-night, for the season is now at its height and every hotel, boarding house, and cottage is crowded with happy vacationists. This congested condition will continue for two weeks more, when the many visitors will begin to depart for their city homes.

The San Toy cotillion at the Coleman House on Tuesday evening, the marine carnival on Wesley Lake Wednesday evening, and the celebration of American Day by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of New Jersey on Thursday were the three principal events of the week, while the Sportsmen's Show in the beach auditorium, which comes to a close this evening, helped the visitors to while away the humid days and cool evenings. Swimming races, angling contests, an automobile parade, and canoe and shell races have been held during the week in connection with the exhibition and the various events proved very interesting.

"Founder" Bradley has gone to the mountains in New Hampshire in order to escape the ravages of hay fever. He will not return until the season is over.

The Children's Carnival is due next week and unusual preparations are being made for the event, which will continue for three days. Queen Titania, who is Miss Rhoda Elizabeth Atkins, will hold a court reception at the Coleman House on Monday evening. The Queen will be attended by her Maids of Honor and the city dignitaries and carnival officials will be present to welcome her to the city. The Maids of Honor to the queen were named this week. They are Miss Ella Marie King of Asbury Park, representing the Colonial Hotel; Miss Aida Davis of Philadelphia, Hotel Brunswick; Miss Mary A. Davis of Pittsburg, Marlborough Hotel; Miss Edyth Hill Armstrong of New York, the Minot House, and Miss Esther Schann Ely of Newark, Hotel Columbia. Dancing will conclude this initial function, and altogether the event will be one of splendor suitable to the dignity of the queenly court.

There will be seven divisions in the baby parade. Thus far there are over 100 entries and the prizes number 150, the most valuable one, a sterling silver loving cup, being valued at $150.

On Wednesday evening the Queen's fairies will give a festival in the beach auditorium as a closing tribute to the carnival. The Queen and her Court will be present, and Titania will distribute the trophies to the babies and children who won her favor in the parade of the previous day. Then will follow a series of living statuary, given by young women from the leading hotels. Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey has promised to be here on the afternoon of the parade.

American Day was observed in Asbury Park on Thursday by thousands of members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Ninety-six carloads of delegates were here on that day, and spent their limited vacation on the beach.

Seventy-five thousand spectators witnessed the boat boys' carnival on Wesley Lake on Wednesday evening. The electrical illuminations and the fireworks display were unusually fine. In the centre of the lake, between the two bridges, were twenty-eight imitation marble columns, from which fluttered flags, and the columns were connected with strings of tri-colored electric lights. At the beach end of the lake an electric fountain illuminated the surroundings. The boats in the parade were illuminated and decorated, as were a number of the adjacent cottages and lawns.

The Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology is now in session. It began Monday morning, and will continue until next Thursday. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, is Dean of the school. The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, late President of Princeton University, and the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander of Vanderbilt University are members of the Faculty.

The annual Children's Musical Festival was given in connection with the school Thursday evening, and was, as usual, a great success, thanks to the untiring efforts of Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan and his assistant, Alexander McGuirk. At the concert in the evening every seat in the vast auditorium was occupied, so over 10,000 enjoyed the singing. Among the pieces rendered by the tots were "The Fisherman," by Gabussi; the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater"; "O, Hush Thee, My Babie," by Sullivan; "Let the Hills and Vales Resound," by Richards, and "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan. Among the other attractions were Maxwell Kennedy of New York, the boy soprano; Miss Marion Short, elocutionist, and Edna White of Brooklyn, a remarkable child cornetist. The children's concert will be repeated this evening, and the proceeds of the special entertainment will be spent for a picnic, to be given next week.

The preachers to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke of Buffalo and Bishop Breyfogel of Philadelphia.

Next Wednesday evening the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus and the New York Festival Chorus, 600 voices in all, will sing the oratorio of "The Messiah." The soloists will be Mme. Macconda, Terza Hamlin, George W. Jenkins, and Julian Walker. This will be the last great concert of the season, as the regular camp meeting begins on Friday, Aug. 22, when all worldly amusements must cease for ten days.

Dr. William H. Stewart of New York is spending a day or two at the Colonial.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Dobbins of New York, are at the Ocean Hotel, accompanied by their daughters.

Dr. D. A. Ball is a New York surgeon enjoying Summer diversions at the Marlborough.

C. E. Shults of New York is spending a few days at the Hotel Columbia with Mrs. Shultz.

Miss Grace George, the well-known actress, is here for the remainder of the season.

The Rev. T. S. Braithwaite of New York registered this week at the Coleman House.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cameron are among the New Yorkers stopping at the Coleman House.

The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton of Princeton University, is a distinguished visitor to Ocean Grove.

J. M. Rice of New York, editor of The Forum, is domiciled at a shore front hotel with his family.

Atlantic City.

Mayor Has to Make Request for Accommodations for Big Crowds.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 16.—This great Mecca of the pleasure seekers never entertained a greater multitude of visitors than is now quartered within its precincts, crowding the hotels and boarding houses and the amusement places.

A conservative estimate places the number of the pleasure seekers at 300,000, and the demand for accomodations a week ago was so great that the Mayor deemed it wise to issue a proclamation calling upon cottagers to furnish shelter for any who could not find accommodations at hotels and boarding houses. Hundreds of people called upon the police to advise them where they could obtain rooms last Saturday night, and the 1,200 places which make a business of entertaining guests were crowded as never before. At the big beach front houses cots were used in hallways, and every possible method of providing for the visitors was adopted.

The willingness of late arrivals to accept anything so long as it was shelter was responsible for a very lively time at a hotel on Tennessee Avenue. Twenty Pittsburgers had been granted permission to camp in the parlor over Saturday night. About 2 in the morning they began to bang the piano and sing lively airs as well as to go from room to room arousing the other guests. The proprietor summoned the police, and the Smoky City visitors were evicted.

Railroad advertising is bringing thousands here on special excursions from all parts of Pennsylvania and New York State. One excursion from Pittsburg came in nine sections, with 101 cars, of which 60 were Pullmans. Kentucky and Ohio and upper New York State visitors are also arriving under excursion arrangements that make a trip and a ten days' stay at the shore of reasonable cost. On Thursday several trains of New Yorkers arrived from the district including Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Rochester.

The chief event of the week was Atlantic City's first floral parade, a spectacular demonstration witnessed by thousands. The idea was originated by two enterprising New Yorkers, who went into the matter so thoroughly that they lost money while the city profited. There were scores upon scores of magnificently decorated rolling chairs in the line, as well as many beautifully decorated floats, and a separate division for go-carts and baby carriages, in which reposed the chubby youngsters of many prominent visitors, including several well-know New York families. The originators of the floral parade idea demonstrated that such a display may be made one of the leading attractions of the resort. Next year it will be larger and finer, a very creditable beginning having been made.

Quite a stir has been created by a movement in the City Council to turn over forty feet of Maine Avenue to the abutting property owners on condition that they build and bulkhead the remainder, which runs parallel with the inlet front. The avenue is now 100 feet wide, and properly improved would make a splendid boulevard. An attempt was made to "railroad" the matter through the Council at its last session, but the move failed, and now property owners are up in arms over the boldness of the whole affair. The decision of the Board of County Freeholders to build a drive fifty feet wide across the meadows between this city and the mainland means another fine speeding track for visitors who bring their teams to the seashore with them. Atlantic City's lack of drives has long been commented upon, and the authorities now manifest an inclination to meet the need.

Arrangements have practically been completed for the big regatta of the Atlantic City Yacht Club on Aug. 22. Several New York yacht clubs have been invited to send representatives, and the occasion promises to be a gala one, a very large proportion of the visitors being devotees of yachting. There will be races for the small boats inside the inlet, and a twenty-mile match for big sloops and schooner-rigged craft off the city front, starting and finishing between the piers. It is the intention of the yacht club to make the August regatta, like the Horse Show, an annual event, and eventually to interest the yachtsmen of other cities.

September will bring one of the biggest conventions of the year, that of the New York Rifle Range Association, which will come to the shore about 360 strong. They will have their headquarters at the Hotel Rudolf and be accompanied by a band, making the trip in a special train. In addition to the business meetings, a shooting tournament will be held at the Inlet Park, and some of the best-known marksmen in the country will compete for the prizes to be offered.

On Sept. 9, 10, and 11 the New Jersey State Firemen's Association will hold its annual convention here, and the local firemen have arranged to hold a tournament at the same time. There will be a great parade and fire companies from all over this State and from Eastern Pennsylvania have accepted invitations to participate. This may be the last fireman's festival of its kind in Atlantic City, as a well-organized movement is afoot to substitute a regular department for the volunteer system now in service here.

William A. Brady of New York may build a theatre here as a result of his visit to the shore the past week. Since the Academy of Music was destroyed in the big beach fire of April 3 Atlantic City has had no theatre worthy of the name, and Mr. Brady expressed the opinion that there is a demand for a properly conducted playhouse. He has been quietly getting prices on real estate and expressed surprise over the estimates given. Land fronting on the board walk sells anywhere from $2,000 to $2,500 a foot front, but Atlantic City's increasing Winter patronage would probably make a theatre profitable.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, the Southern author, gave a luncheon at the Brighton a few days ago in honor of Bandmaster and Mrs. Philip Sousa, and a large and notable company met the famous musician. The table was laid in ferns and purple asters, and trimmed, quite appropriately, with trumpet blossoms. Miss Rives's other guests included ex-Judge and Mrs. B. F. Lee and Miss Lee of Trenton, and Miss Adlem of Red Bank.

The New York arrivals at the leading hostelries include:

S. H. Hadley, at the Albany; F. Mack and Mrs. J. T. Harris, at the Clarion; M. B. Curry at the Brexton, and M. Haas at the Islesworth.

C. T. Murphy, at the Agnew; Mr. and Mrs. H. Steeger, D. Carskadden and C. Hostein, at the Dennis; M. Buckmaster, at the Bingham, and Mrs. E. Fulton, Miss Fulton and B. Dillworth, at the Chelsea.

Miss Powell, Miss Kane, S. Raymond, J. Raymond, J. Huston, Mrs. F. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. N. Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennell, at the Dunlop, and F. Green at the Grand Central.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward French, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mulford and Charles C. Davis, at Haddon Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, at the Marlborough, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Besley, at the Majestic.

Mrs. B. Shersblatt, M. Shersblatt and C. Shersblatt, at the Normandie, and Miss S. Murtland, E. Siddle, Miss F. Granler, H. B. Lyland, Miss Bessie Robinson and C. H. Grove, at the Hygeia.

P. Neilly and P. B. O'Neill, at Kuehnle's Hotel; A. L. Stewart, at the Jefferson; J. Minhann, at Hotel Malatesta, and E. A. Firtle, at the Malvern.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford at the Kentucky; J. W. Ullman, Allen Marshall, and Miss Morrell at the Rittenhouse; S. Giesey and family, A. Lowenstein, Mrs. W. Bailey and William Bailey at the Rudolf, and J. G. Duke, R. H. Duke, and C. W. Duke at the Traymore.

G. M. Leslie at the Warner, R. Jackson and Miss L. Wenner at the Totem, Mrs. V. Edwards and Mrs. M. H. Lennon at the Rochford, and Mrs. J. Ward at the Strand.

Mrs. G. Otten and Miss Otten at the Traymore, W. S. Brode at the Windsor, P. Delaney at the St. Charles, and F. J. Cronin at the Seaside.

L. Hallaway, R. Roberts, P. Carr, J. Weems, and N. Clinton at the Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tabor, Miss Taylor, J. P. Brady, and H. Brandt at the Royal Palace, and Miss E. Search and Miss L. George at the Sterling.

W. S. Moore at the Wiltshire, L. A. Hawkins at Woolton Hall, J. T. Curtis at the Wallingford, and J. S. Catle, G. W. Johnson, and G. Millingen at the Warren.

Cape May.

The Height of a Prosperous Season at This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Favorable weather conditions have prevailed at Cape May during the week and made it exceedingly pleasant and delightfully cool for the thousands of visitors who have been here from nearly every section of the East, including more than the usual number of New Yorkers.

Because of the presence of the unusually large crowds the hotel keepers have been compelled to resort to all kinds of means to take care of their guests, and it has been no uncommon thing for many persons to have to seek the third or fourth house before they were able to find accommodations.

As a consequence of the crowded condition of the resort the social gayety has been most brilliant, and no matter where one might go, either on the beach front, at the Golf Club House and links, or about the hotels in the daytime, or at the dances, card parties, dinners and musicales given at the cottages and hotels in the evenings, there is evidence that the crowds will remain until late in the month, and many of the visitors until September.

It has been another great week with the golfers, and within this term may be included the greater number of visitors to Cape May who remain for any length of time, because everybody seems to join the golf club whether he plays golf or not, in order to take in the numerous social events which are given about the clubhouse. Wednesday was a particularly interesting day because of the return match played between the teams from the Cape May and Atlantic City Clubs, it being the sixth time that the respective teams have met.

Miss Annie C. Lunchan of Yonkers has joined a party of friends here for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Osborne and Miss Alice H. Osborne of Brooklyn are at a hotel here for a fortnight.

Mrs. Julia Bartlett and Miss Belle Bartlett of Brooklyn are guests at the cottage of Mrs. L. A. Waters. They have been spending some weeks in Orange, and will remain here for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Pegran, who have a cottage here, are now visiting Mrs. Pegran's parents, ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. James A. Gary, at Catonsville, Md. Later Gen. Gary will visit his daughter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Stevens of Brooklyn are the guests of cottage friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith of Brooklyn are spending their vacation here.

Albert H. Washburn of New York is enjoying his vacation here.

Late arrivals from New York and Brooklyn are Miss Margaret Giggett, Paul N. Loder, W. W. Hern, M. A. Atkin, William Baird, Miss Helen Rowland, Thomas F. Barrett, Mrs. Chatfield, A. S. Wetsell, B. M. Richards, C. H. Mets, C. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. O'Reilly, Louis Oir, J. W. Warklert, A. Hadde, Miss S. A. McElwell, F. S. Bevans, Mr. and Mrs. William Bishop, Miss Mary E. Rose, P. H. Bishop, J. Lee Bell, Liston Leon Lewis, Vincent Tierney, Charles Warner, Dr. John Kelly, Dr. Packard, Dr. G. Van G. Warner, D. W. Roumitree, Mrs. C. B. Beaver, E. L. Hearsey, F. J. Millett, J. N. Kennedy, Miss Louise E. Este, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Moody, Mrs. H. E. Wheatley, William B. Broderick, and Oscar G. Goodman.

Mount Pocono.

Many New Yorkers Registered at Hotels at This Place.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 16.—Mrs. William McAleer and her daughters, Misses E. A. and M. J. McAleer, are at the Montanesca once more. Mr. McAleer is a Congressman from New Jersey.

R. A. Jenkins and Miss Sarah C. Jonkins of Newark and the Misses Ella F. and Alice V. Graham of Brooklyn are located at the Mount Pleasant House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Collins, Miss L. Regan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKean, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Daly are the recent arrivals from New York at this house.

The following New Yorkers are registered at the Mountain House: Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Q. M. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lewis Thomas, and R. L. Johnson.

New arrivals the past week at the Henryville House are: Theodore Smith, Jr., Brooklyn; Charles J. Feury, New York; Miss Susan A. Humphrey, Brooklyn; Dr. J. H. Spann and Herbert S. Williams, New York.

New guests at the Cliff View House are Richard P. Hund, Theodore E. Merkt, Miss Tillie Hund, and Miss Rose Bubeck of New York.

A progressive euchre was held at the Belmont on Friday evening with six tables. Mrs. Holloway carried off the first ladies' prize, Mrs. Pendergast of New York the second. Mr. Felon and Charles Woodruff also secured prizes.

Recent arrivals at this house include Miss E. A. McNamara, New York; Miss Emma L. Taylor, Miss B. D. Matthews, T. W. Davidson, Brooklyn; Miss Irene H. Finnegan, West Hoboken; Mrs. Joseph Gordon, New York; T. H. Cuddy, East Orange, and Henry Lockwood and family and Mrs. J. D. McDonald and family of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is represented at the Clairmont by Miss Elra Fallesen, Thomas R. Cropper, and A. Tyldsley. Messrs. Cropper and Tyldsley are enthusiastic baseball players.

The new arrivals for the week at the Chestnut Grove House are Mrs. J. Schenck, Miss C. A. Matson, Mrs. O. H. Brown, all of New York, and Mrs. J. S. Carrard of Hoboken.

Dancing at the Fair View House is in as much favor as ever and each evening a large number are in the dance hall.

Miss Margaret J. Phair of New York is summering at the Fair View.

Bernard Rolf of New York is a recent arrival at the Ontwood.

The following New Yorkers are recent arrivals at the Pocono Mountain House: R. M. Hasbrouck, Miss E. A. Boyle, Mr. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Storer, Miss Gertrude Storer, Douglas Storer, F. V. Sullivan, M. Morrow, George Edwards, W. C. Giles, William Walker, H. L. Idleman, Mrs. P. F. Brennan, and Miss Elizabeth A. Brennan.

Lake Hopatcong

Hotels Are All Crowded and Visitors Obliged to Camp Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 16.—Over 4,000 visitors have arrived at this resort during the past week. There is not a vacant room at any of the large hotels, and many new arrivals have had to seek accommodations with the campers over night.

Mrs. W. B. Mitchell of New York gave an enjoyable luncheon at her cottage, West Moor, on Wednesday, to seventeen of her women friends. The table on the veranda was tastefully decorated with gladioli and ferns. Among the guests were Mrs. F. Dexter, Mrs. W. Marsh, Mrs. A. Gorham, Mrs. G. Tompkins, Mrs. C. Stropp, Mrs. B. Carleton, Mrs. W. Trowbridge, Mrs. N. Corbin, Mrs. J. Stevens, Mrs. B. Lambert, Mrs. W. Ross, Mrs. T. P. Ferguson, Mrs. D. F. Marston, Mrs. D. Burton, Mrs. S. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. L. Vreeland.

Special concerts, in which society women of New York have participated, at the Breslin during the week, have attracted large audiences, consisting of the cottagers and hotel guests. Wednesday night the singers were Mrs. Frederick Seligman, Miss Florence F. Fleckheimer, Miss Nora Biler, Miss F. Adleson, and Miss Mabel Redmond.

Frank Brower of Brooklyn, who is summering here, has given a number of coaching parties. On Tuesday he took a party to Bernardsville composed of Inspector John Brennan, the Misses Anna, Agnes, and Frankie Brennan, J. P. Bradley, J. Flahme, C. H. Place, and B. J. Barry of Brooklyn.

Charles S. Dodd of East Orange, a popular polo player, has arrived at the Breslin with his prize horses. He is seen daily going through a practice game of polo with W. Tilt and Mr. Van Moroe.

Major and Mrs. A. C. Tate of Brooklyn are spending the Summer here with their daughter, Miss Nellie Tate.

Miss Grayce Reynolds of Brooklyn has distinguished herself as the champion fisher of this lake by catching a black bass fish on Monday last weighing seven pounds. This record eclipses the one made by Howard P. Frothingham, the Wall Street broker, who made a catch of a five-pounder in 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. William Blanchard of New York entertained at dinner at their cottage, Sunnymead, on Wednesday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. F. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mooro, Mr. and Mrs. W. Purson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Detrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Seward entertained on Wednesday for Mrs. Seward's daughter, Miss Campbell. The party included Miss P. Sholdon, Miss A. Davis, Miss W. Harrison, Miss C. Simpson, Miss C. Curley, Miss M. Chase, Miss L. Holmes, Miss H. Ogden, Miss J. Draper, Miss S. Livingston, Miss A. Kramer, Miss L. Young, and Miss G. Patten of New York.

Informal teas, which are quite a feature of cottage life, were given last week by Mrs. T. Leiter, Mrs. P. Hunter, Mrs. N. Reynal, Mrs. F. Bowden, Mrs. J. Woodward, Mrs. Charles H. Robertson, Mrs. W. D. Howland, Mrs. John Shoemaker, and Mrs. Alford Ludlow.

One of the largest and most fashionable dinners of the season was given on Wednesday night by Mr. and Mrs. George Stanley of New York. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. N. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hullman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. A. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. K. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. K. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ackerman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson.

The Thousand Island Region Prepares to Welcome Gov. Odell

More than Five Thousand People Expected to Attend the Exercises of the New York State Grange—Doings of the Summer Visitors at Lakes Champlain and George.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Aug. 16.—The coming week will be a gala week in the Thousand Island region, indications pointing toward immense crowds at this resort and at Thousand Island Park particularly. Gov. Odell and party will arrive on the river Monday afternoon to attend the annual session of the New York State Grange, before which body the Governor will make an address on Tuesday.

More than 5,000 persons are expected to be present at the Grange Day exercises. Immediately on the arrival of the Governor and his party the steel plate observation steam yacht Ramona, belonging to the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, will be placed at the Governor's disposal by Howard S. Folger, the General Manager of the company. On Tuesday morning a special tour of the river will be made for the Governor's benefit through all the intricate channels of the region and by every point of interest.

Society is swarming to the islands, and many events of interest are taking place daily, particularly at this resort and at the Casino of the Thousand Island Yacht Club on Welcome Island, just above Alexandria Bay.

The women of the yacht club gave their annal tea in the Casino on Tuesday afternoon, and it was largely attended by the society people of the region. The reception Committee was made up of Mrs. George C. Boldt and Mrs. Clifton Wharton of New York, Mrs. J. W. Jackson of Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. R. C. Vilas of Chicago, and Mrs. W. B. Hayden of Pittsburg.

Great preparations are being made for the annual yacht club ball, which is the event of the season among the islands. The ball will be held in the clubhouse on Wednesday evening of the coming week.

Mrs. George C. Boldt placed the Boldt steam yacht Louise at the disposal of a party of friends from the Frontenac for the tea, and a large number of them went to the clubhouse on her. Among the latter were Mrs. Charles A. Bragg of Philadelphia, Mrs. George S. Hier of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. Zeigler of New York, Mrs. E. D. Whalley, Mrs. Eugene Gibney, Mrs. L. W. Schwab, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, the Misses Wilson, the Misses Forsyth, Miss Teresa G. Schwab, Miss Edith McLaughlin of New York, Miss Anne Hier of Syracuse, Mrs. Adelaide Bragg Carrick of Philadelphia, and Messrs. H. W. Merrill, Adolf Magnus, H. Sleicher, and George C. Boldt, Jr.

Other parties were taken to the tea on the steam yachts Jule and Columbia from the Frontenac. On the Jule with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello of New York were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peck of New York, and on the Columbia with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hays of New York were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Luckenbach, Miss Harkness, and Mrs. J. Scott Browning of New York.

Charles G. Emery of New York entertained a large party of friends on his steam yacht Nina last Monday afternoon and evening, sailing up the river to Cedar Point, where a complete island dinner was served. After dinner the party again took to the yacht, and the trip was continued to the foot of Lake Ontario.

The women's tennis singles went to Miss Florence Koch of New York, Raymond Simmons of Syracuse, the young interscholastic champion of Central New York, winning the men's prize in the singles.

W. L. Lauderback of New York is the guest of Hubert Van Wagenen at his Summer home here.

John Parslow of New York is the guest of H. C. Vandegrift of Pittsburg at the latter's island, Long Rock, opposite here.

New York arrivals of the week at the Frontenac include Lewis P. Walton, Mrs. F. G. Potter, Miss G. A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Parenty, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Carrington, Henry S. Carrington, L. E. Whipple, George D. Russell, H. V. Thomas, Sterling F. Beardslee, Lawrence B. Blankman, George F. Neidlinger, Rudolph G. Neidlinger, John C. Forsyth, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. N. A. Mossman, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ruppert, Richard R. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gunther, D. L. Hornthal, Mrs. Townsend Ashman, Mrs. A. D. Higgins, Miss Higgins, Miss Grace A. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L. Morris, Miss Mabel Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Furst, L. W. Schwab, Henry L. Calman, Miss Anne W. Calman, H. H. Sidman, J. P. Kennedy, R. P. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Kilmer, S. Jones, Mrs. Robert Robertson, Mrs. Samuel J. Clarke, Andrew Robertson, W. H. Chapman, H. V. Warner, Miss E. V. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hord, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond S. White, Mr. and Mrs. N. Louise Tunis, and Hudson P. Rose.

Frank A. Munsey of New York is sojourning at Wauwinet Island as the guest of Thomas H. Wheeler of New York, who recently purchased the beautiful Wauwinet from C. E. Hill of Chicago.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel T. Maddox of Kings County, with Mrs. Maddox, is sojourning at the Westminster Park Hotel, near Alexandria Bay. President Edward Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn is also a guest at the same hotel.

Charles G. Zimmerman of the Nixon-Zimmerman theatrical syndicate and Frank G. Zimmerman have returned to the Crossmon after spending several days in New York.

Morris J. Hirsch of New York, who is sojourning at the Thousand Island House, captured an eleven-pound pickerel almost in front of the hotel on Tuesday morning.

Miss May Irwin, the actress, has arrived at her Summer home on Irwin Island for the remainder of August.

Mrs. Ansel H. Van Buren of Brooklyn has purchased Cedar Island, in the main channel, opposite Fine View, from J. M. Curtis of Cleveland, and will erect a cottage on it this Fall. Mrs. Van Buren paid $1,200 for the island.

The beautiful little church which was built this Spring on Wellesley Island through the assistance of several New York men, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Fairchild of Brooklyn celebrated their thirtieth marriage anniversary with a family reunion and dinner at their Summer home, on Prespect Point, above Clayton, on Thursday. Those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Mark Fairchild of Brooklyn, Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fairchild of Syracuse, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Kenyon of Syracuse, Dr. and Mrs. Ray B. Kenyon, Miss Mabel Kenyon of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin of Chicago, Mrs. Ella Tice of Minneapolis, and the Rev. and Mrs. Earl Kenyon of Vermont.

The annual reunion of the Pullman family was held at the Pullman Summer home, Castle Rest, now the property of Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, on Friday last. All the members of the Pullman family were present at the dinner, which is held annually on the anniversary of the birth of Mrs. E. C. Pullman.

Plattsburg.

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The Dinner-Dance Now the Principal Feature of Newport Social Life

Two or More Functions of this Kind Likely to be Given Every Week from Now Until the Middle of September—Other Matters which Interest the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The Newport season has entered the ball or dinner-dance stage, and from now on to the end of the season, perhaps as late as the middle of September, there will be at least two, and sometimes three, large social functions a week, with dancing a feature of each of them. This week the Berwind ball began the round of greater festivities, and the Jones ball filled out the week very satisfactorily. The Berwind ball was not as elaborate a function as that given at The Elms last Summer, but it was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. The ball at Friedheim on Friday night was one of the most expensive social affairs ever given in Newport, and it only remains to be seen whether the Vanderbilt theatricals or the Colonial ball at Crossways will surpass it.

Next week there are three dances on the cards. On Tuesday evening Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will open her new villa on Bellevue Avenue with a dance; on Wednesday night Mrs. J. Clinch Smith will give her dinner-dance at Berger's, and on Friday night the long-looked-for Colonial ball to be given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give the week a thorough rounding out. After that society will rest for a day or two. Mrs. Fish's ball promises many novelties, as all of that hostess's social functions do, but it is known that there will be at least a Colonial minuet, in which the best known among the younger people in society will participate, in appropriate costumes, and probably there will be many others in Colonial costumes.

In the following week there is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's theatrical party at Beaulieu on Monday, the great secret of which has already been disclosed; a dinner-dance by Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck at Berger's on Wednesday, and Mrs. Astor's ball, set ahead one day, and now down for Aug. 28. Still later will come the Horse Show and polo tournament, and probably several large functions, including Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks's ball on Sept. 1, and Mrs. Burke Roche's ball to introduce Miss Cynthia Roche, some night during the same week. It looks now as if the season would be prolonged well toward the middle of September.

With two balls during the week it was scarcely expected that there would be a large attendance at the weekly dance at the Casino on Thursday evening, but there was a good-sized crowd in attendance, and the dance was one of the liveliest of the Summer.

Next week the National lawn tennis tournament will hold the attention of the society people. They have already become worked up to a great interest in tennis by the amateur tournaments which have been held during the past three weeks, and the National tournament games will draw out large attendances. This tournament will be scarcely concluded before the polo tournament will be begun, and within four days will come the Horse Show. The latter event is the crowning function of the outdoor season, and, judging from the demand for tickets, will be as successful socially at least as it has been in former years.

The death of Charles Fair will have but little effect on the social festivities at Newport, taking out of the list of entertainers only Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who was to have given several large functions in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough. There will be plenty to entertain the Duchess, and already so many events are fixtures for the time of her visit that there will be little opportunity for others. The Duchess of Marlborough will no doubt be the social lioness of the season, and will not have much time to herself.

Miss Alice Roosevelt stands the strenuous life of a society girl in Newport exceedingly well. She is popular everywhere, and is invited to all sorts of entertainments. It is doubtful if there is anything in the way of social pleasure in Newport in Summer of which she has not had a taste—boating, polo, tennis, dining, dancing, automobiling, and picnicking—and in all of these she has made herself at home. She does not push herself forward, but becomes "one of the crowd" without any ostentation.

Narragansett Pier.

Society Flocks to Wildfield Farm to Witness Polo Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—The annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club has been the all-absorbing attraction for society at Narragansett during the past week, and everybody has flocked to Wildfield Farm in gay trap, stylish victoria, and up-to-date automobile to view the polo matches and to see the advent of the young Gould boys and the Vanderbilts in their contests for polo honors. A more ideal spot for polo could scarcely be imagined.

On Tuesday the Goulds played with Lakewood against the famous Myopias of Massachusetts, and such daring riding and superb play for youngsters Narragansett has not seen for many a day. Though the juvenile players met defeat, it was not until after a hard-fought contest to the exciting end, and then even with odds against them, young Jay Gould snatched the ball from Myopia and with a series of clever drives sent it flying through the goal posts and added more to the score of the Jersey team. Mrs. George Gould was an interested spectator of this match from her automobile on the field. Alfred G. Vanderbilt also came over from Newport in his automobile to witness the game. In the day preceding Mr. Vanderbilt played most creditably on the Westchester team, though his team was outclassed and beaten by the Philadelphia Devons.

Among the array of polo enthusiasts gathered on the field during the week in gay equipages have been P. S. P. Randolph, President of the Country Club; Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conner, Santos-Dumont, Rhoul Regis de Oliveria of the Brazilian Legation, Louis Pastor of the Spanish Legation, Victor Mather, P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier, who sailed over from Newport on Mr. Collier's chartered yacht, the Rhada; Commodore Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, who is here on his yacht Margaret from Newport; Nelson Buckley, who arrived here on the Marietta of the New York Yacht Club with a merry party; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frank Ellis of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Heaton, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, Baron Jacques Merronet de St. Marc of Paris, Vicomte and Vicomtesse Henri de Sibours of New York.

At the Country Club and in the Grecian Gardens there has been much entertaining during the week. On Thursday night Baron Jacques Merronet de St. Marc gave an elaborate dinner there. Covers were laid for twenty-five.

Mrs. George Gould gave a luncheon in the Grecian Gardens on Sunday, and on Monday Miss Berwind of Philadelphia entertained on the green in the open.

Mr. Charles Welsh of Philadelphia gave a dinner to a party of twenty-five at the Country Club on Saturday evening.

Interest will continue in polo for the coming week, when the finals in the various series will be played off.

Arrivals of the week were as follows:

At the Gladstone—Mrs. A. Summer, Jr., Miss Aime Goodwin, C. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Brady, New York; Mrs. Timberlake, Fort Greble, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Vidaud, Garden City, L. I.; T. L. Arnold, Brooklyn; W. H. Hamilton and Eugene Bulkley, Newport; J. J. Hoff, Newark, N. J.; John Mitchell, Washington.

At the Imperial—Charles H. Dickey, Julian S. Jones, Miss A. M. McDonell, Baltimore; Parkson Taylor, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Brown, Providence; Herbert Hart Boyd, Alexander Brown, Marcellus Cox, Philadelphia; A. Santos-Dumont, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomas Goode, Miss Kate Goode, Virginia; Oscar L. Richard, New York; John A. Hermon, Harrisburg, Penn.

At the Matthewson—Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Emerson, Miss Emerson, Baltimore; A. A. Arthur, Texas; W. Albert Pease, Jr., F. B. Guest, William Browning, F. H. Wiggin, J. S. Ulman, New York; W. Sull, K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.; H. E. Cummings, Everett Bogert Terhune, F. C. Goddard, George W. Hill, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barrett, Binghamton, N. Y.; Paymaster H. T. Harris, United States Navy, and Mrs. Harris.

At the Massasoit—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ferriday, W. Scott Jenks, Mrs. S. A. Stillman, Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, New York; L. W. Baxter, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss G. McCabe, Miss E. F. McCabe, Mrs. Wilcox, Providence; Count Henri de Sibours, New York; Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Miller, Cambridge, Mass.

Lenox.

Many Cottagers Return to Their Country Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—Lenox cottagers are remaining here this season in larger numbers than usual, instead of going to the seashore. Some of those who went to the shore a week or so ago have returned, as they find the Berkshires more congenial. The weather has been so cool that open fires blaze in the great fireplaces in the evenings at most of the country houses.

Dinner parties have been very frequent this week, and the cottagers enjoy dining by their own fireplaces better than in a cool seaside hotel dining room. The mercury has been as low as 55 some days this week, the lowest temperature ever heard of here in August. There has been no really hot weather thus far this season. It has been cool and delightful for driving, and there are already signs of Autumn on the hillsides.

The Horse Show comes nearly a month earlier this year than last. The cottagers are taking a great interest in it, and there are many fine horses and traps here this season to be brought out. It will be held at Highlawn Farm in Lee, a beautiful hilltop owned by William D. Sloane. The time fixed for it is Sept. 19, and the programme has been issued. There are twenty classes in all, including four-in-hands, tandems, ladies' horse and trap suitable for country, and ladies' pair and trap suitable for country, ladies to drive; a ladies' driving competition, in which they are to drive a pair provided for them; ladies' saddle horses, ridden by a lady, and jumping over hurdles. The Executive Committee having the arrangements in charge consists of Giraud Foster, Chairman; Miss Kate Cary, F. K. Sturgis, John E. Alexandre, William D. Sloane, and H. P. Jaques. The programme is practically the same as last year.

The golf tournament is also earlier this year than usual, being from Sept. 1 to 6. This is so arranged in order that the college students may be able to play. The tournament will begin on Monday with a handicap match for a cup presented by Giraud Foster, Secretary of the club. Match play for the Lenox Club begins on Wednesday, Sept. 3. This cup is valued at $500, and is now held by Samuel Frothingham. If he wins it again this year it becomes his property. The tournament comes so early that it is expected there will be some of the best players from other clubs to contest for it. The President's cup presented by William D. Sloane will be played for on Thursday afternoon, with the finals on Saturday. The Executive Committee consists of William D. Sloane, Joseph W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, and Giraud Foster.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana has as her guest Mrs. Ferguson Cooper. She gave a large luncheon for her on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field were entertained a great deal at the various cottages during their stay here previous to sailing for Europe. Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a large dinner for them to close the series. They sailed on Wednesday and will tour through France and Italy in a large automobile, which is waiting for them on the other side.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed drove to Newport this week, using a pair of fine hackney horses. This is the first time this trip has been made by any of the Lenox cottagers in this manner, although a four-in-hand has often taken the trip.

Miss K. S. Babcock was at Magnolia this week for a short outing. Miss Evelyn Burden has been spending the week in Saratoga, where she attended the races.

Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, the Misses Morgan, and Miss Constance Parsons are at Bar Harbor.

Richard C. Dixey is in Newport, the guest of Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman.

Mrs. George Turnure has returned to Lenox from Newport, where she was the guest of Mrs. John C. Mallery.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Taylor, who had a cottage in Lenox last season, are at the Curtis Hotel, as also is Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse are expected at Erskine Park very soon, as they sailed on Wednesday from Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf of New York are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf at Windyside.

A driving party in Lenox this week consisted of Mrs. M. N. Hooper, Louis N. Hooper of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hooper of London, England.

Roswell Eldridge of New York has leased the Kinnicutt cottage, Deepdene, for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, who have been in Bar Harbor, returned to Lenox this week and will remain at the Frelinghuysen cottage for the rest of the season.

Southampton.

Doings of the Week at Long Island Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 16.—The beginning of the great tennis tournament on Tuesday on the courts of the Meadow Club brought out a crowd of members, subscribers, and their friends. Judge Henry E. Howland, President of the club, was a central figure in the event. He it is who is responsible for the revival three years ago of the old Long Island Championship, once held on the courts of the club, until now it has place on the schedule of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The Doherty brothers and Messrs. Larned and Whitman will be guests of Judge Howland at his cottage, Storm-a-Long, during their stay.

Many were anxious to elaborately entertain the visiting teams, but they begged off, as being too exhausted from the day's play.

The most original entertainment of the week was the French domino party given by Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll at her home Friday evening for the younger set. On broad white satin ribbon, longer than wide, were black spots to represent dominoes. These were worn by the girls and men across the breast. There were no dinner cards, but at each plate was a domino in flowers, and the number on the table corresponding to that worn by each guest determined the dinner partner. Down the centre of the table was a broad band of ribbon, and on it the keynote of the entertainment was written—"Domino."

The prizes for the girls were a pearl and lace fan and a gold and tortoise-shell comb. There were a handsome match safe and a cigarette case for the men.

Among the guests of the evening were the Misses Dorothy Snow, Josephine Russell, Ethel Hollins, Helen Sloan, Marie Russell, Dorothy Kane, Cornelia Peabody, and Miss Sands, and Messrs. Snow, Stephen Peabody, Murdock S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, "Bob" Graham, and Mr. and Mrs. Huntington.

Mrs. Fred Betts gave a dinner on Friday.

Mrs. Julian Robbins entertained the Bridge Club on Monday, the play being preceded by a dinner.

Mrs. Talmage, who occupies Dr. Holbrook Curtis's cottage, gave a dinner at home on Wednesday.

George C. Clark, Jr., has returned from Europe.

Mrs. H. C. Beadleston was thrown from her horse at the entrance to the Meadow Club on Tuesday, but escaped serious injury.

But in spite of this unfortunate accident there are daily additions to the women riders. Mrs. Sprone has joined the ranks, and the other day made a record jump of 3 feet 6 inches.

Mrs. Wyckoff has just paid $1,000 for a handsome bay mount.

Mrs. Julian Robbins gave a dinner of fifty covers on Friday.

Miss Julia Eagar has been a guest in Newport for several days.

Miss Cecile Boardman's fiancé has taken part in all the festivities of the week, and will stay over for the Horse Show.

The Catholic Fair closed on Wednesday after a successful week.

Many beautiful things were donated by cottagers and raffled. Miss Lee gave a traveling clock and a Colonial lamp shade, Dr. Keyes donated a walking cane, Mrs. Howland an Afghan, and Mrs. Keyes an antique clock and pictures, and Mrs. Creighton of New York an expensive cushion.

The pony races are taking place this afternoon. There are but six races: For ponies 14.3 hands or under, a Gretna Green race, a third race for horses over 15 hands high, a fourth race for ponies 14.2 or under, fifth race for ponies or gallowags not over 15 hands, and a sixth race for horses over 15 hands. Thoroughbreds carry five pounds extra above the prescribed weights for other horses. Handsome silver cups will be given for winners in the six contests.

The Gretna Green race is the feature of the meet. As it is announced on the card, "Second race—Gretna Green. Conditions: Couples (man and woman) must ride hand in hand from the starting point to a given line, there they must both dismount and sign their full names legibly in a book one after the other, mount and ride back hand in hand to the starting point. If the names of any couple are illegible or they let go of hands in riding from point to point, said couple will be debarred; ladies to ride side-saddles."

Mrs. Charles Drayton Burrill, who is spending the Summer at East Hampton, has entered her beautiful pony Tampa for the races, and if the occasion is as lucky as previous ones, Tampa will carry off a blue ribbon.

East Hampton.

Garden Party Attracts the Members of the Society Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, Aug. 16.—This has been a gala week at East Hampton, with its tennis tournament and hard-fought finals, its round of card parties, and dinners and luncheons and dances, and glorious days on the beach, where along the shining sand are pitched gay-colored awnings and umbrellas of every hue, from underneath which interested onlookers watch the gay scene in the water.

This time in the morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock, when nearly every one meets on the beach, is one of the special features of this attractive place.

But in spite of the various amusements, the social calendar records no event of so brilliant effect and success as the garden party on Thursday. An announcement posted early in the week that a fête would be held at Mrs. Robert Southgate Bowne's residence, Clifford-by-the Sea, on Aug. 14, from 4 to 10 P. M., for the benefit of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, was sufficient to insure that the Summer colony had gone seriously to work to raise funds for the needed repairs of the chapel. It was a thorough social and financial success from beginning to end. The management and its coworkers included every name in the Summer cottage list. Those not able to be present sent generous donations of money or articles for sale.

The Executive Committee, composed of Mrs. H. Wessel, Mrs. E. J. Vaughan, and Mrs. Arthur Dunbar, did not rest from their labors from the day of the conception of the plan by Mrs. Wessel to the triumphant close. Others of the committee were Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Percy Moran, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Bowne, and Mrs. Wessel.

Mrs. Robert S. Bowne offered her residence for the purpose, and a more ideal place, with wide piazzas, could not have offered.

Booths were erected on the lawn, where various refreshments were served. In addition to these were a gypsy tent and its pretty fortune-tellers. A corner where stood a mystery boat, a table laden with flowers and a string of attractions for children, whose enjoyment was attested by wild peals of laughter and shouts of delight as each failed to pin a tail on the green donkey. There was a real live donkey, too, and also a goat for riding purposes, and a wheel of fortune for the youngsters was kept in a constant whirl.

Mrs. Percy Moran and Mrs. Wessel were in charge of the entertainment for children, and the cash box at this end was full to overflowing, and a new one had to be provided long before the close.

In the gypsy tent, where many a piece of silver went, Miss Tousey and Miss Wessel, as "Queen" and "Princess," told fortunes.

There was no brighter spot of color anywhere than the flower table presided over by Mrs. Nash and Mrs. McAlpine.

Miss Marjorie Wessel, Miss Ruth Steele, and Miss Seabury served lemonade.

Mrs. Vaughan and Mrs. Wessel were in charge of the refreshment table.

Mrs. Seward Jeffries and Miss Weston looked after the legion of waitresses.

Mrs. Francis Davies, Mrs. James Gallatin and her daughter, Mrs. Davies steered the mystery boat.

The ping-pong tables, with prizes for successful players, showed from the number of entries that the fascinating game is still popular.

The pretty tables on the piazza, where tea and ices were served were extremely attractive under the auspices of twenty young women. Among these were Miss Wessel, Miss Nash, Miss Dunbar, Miss Collamore, Miss Robinson, and Miss Weston.

But a scene of really alluring beauty on the lawn was the apple tree hung with dolls of every nation under the sun, dressed in the fashion of present and bygone times.

Music through the afternoon and evening was furnished by the Sag Harbor Band.

The Committee of Decoration was composed of Percy Moran and Henry Jeffries. Japanese lanterns hung everywhere and were balls of swinging light just as the last glow of sunlight died in the west.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Bowne by the Executive Committee for the use of her beautiful home, which aided so largely in the success of the enterprise.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, who is here, has been the recipient of many attentions. On Tuesday Mrs. John Euart Tousey had a tea in her honor. Those present were Mrs. Van Lennep, Mrs. Wheelock, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Miss Carol Eidletz, Mrs. Schurman, Mrs. Edgar Bull, Miss Torrilhon, and Miss Nash. On Thursday Mrs. Lorenzo Woodhouse had a number of friends at luncheon to meet Mrs. Earle.

Though "bridge" and "hearts" have their clubs and enthusiastic players, there has been a revival of seven-handed euchre. Mrs. Bolton Hall had a most pleasant party on Friday. The players were Miss Torrilhon, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Otis, Miss Steele, and the Misses Griffith. Miss Torrilhon won a handsome jardiniere, one of the two first prizes.

Mrs. Faust entertained a card party of two tables on Tuesday.

Mrs. F. L. Ives had an invited party for cards, and the stages which took the guests out brought them back at 12 o'clock by moonlight.

The dance given by Miss Dunbar at the Maidstone Club last evening was quite the most important event of the week for the younger set. The ballroom was prettily decorated with wild flowers, and the large number of dancers made a gay scene of this exclusive resort. Most of the younger set were present. Among those in evidence on the floor were the Misses Mauson, Judith Adams, Agnes Adams, Pauline Wessel, Hazel Smitth, Polly Ingraham, Louise Drew, Louise Vegin, Lillian Tyler, Mattie Strong, Gladys Robinson, and Miss Nash. There was no scarcity of men. It is said that East Hampton has more than its quota of the masculine element this Summer.

There is a large contingent of Yale and Princeton boys here, and many were present at Miss Dunbar's dance on Friday. Their names include Alfred Remsen, Arthur Willis, Newton Rae, the Messrs. Tilden, Malcolm Davidson, Alexander Earle, Seymour Johnson, Theron Strong, Spencer Turner, Harold Turner, the Lockman brothers, Steve Nash, Whiting Baker, Bob Johnson, and Louis Tousey.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett held her usual Tuesday afternoon with the usual social success. Miss McFarland and Mrs. Jordan served tea. Mrs. Burnett always has some unusual point of interest for her guests. She is, as the world known, from "Little Lord Fauntleroy," very fond of children. She makes a collection of odd toys for them. Her latest is a miniature barn with two noble steeds and everything within complete, even to the hayloft with its genuine hay. Another is a toboggan slide. She occasionally carries these to the beach, and any morning will see her surrounded by her little worshippers.

Vivian Burnett is visiting his mother, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. He has just completed a tour through the South, West as far as the Pacific Slope, and up through the Middle Northwest, covering nearly thirteen thousand miles. He came last from Denver. The trip was purely for the purpose of knowing his own country better, for he is very proud of being an American.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Lennep are this season occupying the Corner cottage. Mrs. Van Lennep is the daughter of Dr. David Trumbull, whose years of work in South America won him the soubriquet of the "Luther of South America," where Mrs. Van Lennep was born.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Perot, after a month's visit to Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Perot's mother, returned to Germantown on Monday.

Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush has cards out for a card party to be given on Wednesday.

New London.

Interest Manifested in Coming Army and Navy Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 16.—The Summer hotels in this vicinity are breaking all records for business, despite the backwardness of the weather. This is all due, no doubt, to the activity in army and navy circles. New London is the centre of a great military district, which during the coming army and navy manoeuvres will be the centre for all movements of either branch of the service.

Gen. Gillespie, chief of the Engineer Corps, arrived on Thursday night and will make his headquarters at the Pequot House. Gen. Wallace Randolph and Gen. Shaler of the Ordnance Department are also here. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who will command the New London artillery district, has also engaged rooms at the Pequot House.

But fleeting visits of the warships have been enjoyed this week, and the naval hops which were a feature of the social life in the Summer colony, have been lacking. Aside from a flying trip of Lieut. Chandler's torpedo boats and the coming of the auxiliary cruisers Mayflower and Scorpion, none of the warships has anchored in the harbor.

Paul Rainey and H. C. Lee arrived on Thursday with an immense Panhard automobile. C. W. Post met with an accident with his machine on Thursday evening while returning from the National Guard encampment at Niantic and was obliged to engage a farmer to tow the outfit back to the Pequot House. Major Ebenezer Hill, Jr., of Norwalk, who is brigade inspector of small arms practice and ordnance officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frost, also met with an accident to the steering gear of his machine in front of the Crocker house on Thursday, and was obliged to send the auto to the repair shop.

The Niantic encampment, where about 3,000 men of the Connecticut soldiery are remaining under tents for a week, has been a pilgrimage point for many of the fashionable folk.

The functions at the Pequot House have consisted for the main part of the regular hops in the parlors and an occasional card party among the cottagers. The Wednesday and Saturday nights gatherings at the Pequot Casino continue to be popular.

Frank McAuliffe of the Department of Charities, New York, arrived during the week at the Pequot House.

The following are the latest arrivals at the hotel from New York: Capt. and Mrs. C. H. MacKinstrey, Mrs. Chris. Wise, Miss Frances Livingston, Mrs. H. Mason Raborg, Mrs. M. August, A. Lester Heyer, John A. Morton, Miss Michaeles, A. V. A. Winans, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ralt Richardson, Edwin L. Meyers, E. H. Wright, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. C. St. Johns, Albert C. Harned, Henry Gilsey, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Foote, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Saunders and Joseph G. Storey of Brooklyn were also guests at this house.

Delaware Water Gap.

Prosperous Season at the Pennsylvania Mountain Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 16.—These August days are finding this mountain resort enjoying one of the most prosperous seasons in its history. All the hotels, boarding houses, and cottages are filled to overflowing, and the Summer people have settled down into a round of entertaining gayeties which keep them well occupied all the time. The chief diversions consist of golf, driving, bathing, boating, and tennis.

F. J. Conway gave a large fireworks display on Tuesday to celebrate the victory of the Riverside baseball team over the River View. The latter were defeated by a score of 20 to 9.

Prominent New Yorkers quartered at the Shawnee House are Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Plumridge, C. E. Plumridge, Jr., and the Misses Blanche, Edwina, and Beatrice Plumridge.

Mrs. Bowden and Mr. Martin and wife of New York and Miss Simonson of Orange are located at Caldeno cottage.

New arrivals from Brooklyn at the same house are Mrs. Frederick, Miss Helen Houck, and Miss Nellie Houck.

Among the late arrivals at Branch cottage are Daniel J. Knearing of New York; Mrs. W. H. Butts and daughter of Hoboken, Horace C. Hilton, Mrs. S. Hilton, and Ade F. Pratt of Jersey City.

New York has the following new arrivals at the Forest House: Albert Badeau, F. D. La Compt, J. B. Hyatt, and W. A. Specht, and Mrs. E. Roos and daughter.

Recent New York arrivals at the Delaware House are W. C. Relyea, C. L. Carlin, C. L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Emmert, W. P. Colton, and M. E. Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Huhn, the Misses Henrietta and Estelle Fatler, L. G. Kress, Mrs. G. M. Sharp, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morgan, all of New York, are new arrivals at the Arlington.

The New York arrivals at the Cataract House are Miss Agnes L. Lithgow and Miss Isabel L. Lithgow, Miss Margaret Gauff, Miss Anna Correll, Miss Marie Duffy, Miss Ella McCarthy, Frank O'Ryan, W. P. O'Ryan, F. M. Shaide, S. E. Cantrell, and E. A. Bolger.

New arrivals from New York at the Water Gap House for the past week are Mrs. J. J. Williams, A. M. Drolet-Le Bar, L. Suydam, Jr., A. C. Sullivan, the Misses Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Strong, E. M. Fraser, C. R. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wolfenstein, Mrs. G. Rothstein, O E. Nelson, Mrs. C. B. Clover, Mrs. E. M. Clover, and Mrs. Katherine Clover.

Block Island.

Visitors Likely to Remain Here Until Late in Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 16.—The season is at its height, and to-morrow should be the banner Sunday, although there will probably be no noticeable depletion of visitors for the next two weeks. In fact, the people stay late year by year, for not only are they discovering that September and October are the two most charming months of the year here, but they are no longer handicapped by the fact that there are no comfortable means of transportation for passengers after about September 1. The fast and luxurious seagoing steamer New Shoreham, built and owned by the town, will continue to run daily through September at least. She is one of the fastest, staunchest, and most up-to-date boats in Narragansett Bay.

The drills of the life saving crews, especially that of New Shoreham Station on Crescent Beach, have been very interesting to the Summer visitors. The regular drills are held on Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Stonestreet of New York, after spending two weeks at the Manisses, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Eskins of New York, who have been at the Manisses for a long stay have also returned.

J. Frank Valentine of Richmond Hill, N. Y., is at the Spring House with his family.

J. G. Stevenson gave a supper at the Surf Hotel last Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. Stein and Dr. Waters of the yacht Genevieve, lying in East Harbor.

Mr. Dersheimer, a lawyer, of Tunkhannock, Penn., is stopping at the Woonsocket House with his family.

Dr. Berlinghof of Scranton, Penn., is at the Woonsocket House with a party of five.

Miss Edna Webb of Flushing, L. I., is at the Surf.

C. H. Ewing, an official of the New York Central Railroad, is at the Spring House, accompanied by Mrs. Ewing.

H. C. Duryea of Goshen, N. Y., last Wednesday joined his family, who are spending the season at the Hygeia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. French and children of Jamaica, L. I., are at the Spring House.

Among the arrivals during the past week are:

At the Highland House—S. Leipsic, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bagnell, Harold Bagnell, Mrs. P. R. Dreyer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beekman, Miss Belle Beekman, Charles Beekman, Philip E. Connell, and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hayward of New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Gushee, Oliver Gushee, Mrs. J. R. Rogers, Miss Jessie Rogers, Miss Sarah Rogers, Charles B. Johnes, and P. Wilhelm of Brooklyn.

At the Manisses—E. J. Smith, Charles Jacobs, Edwin A. Lahm, G. W. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Day, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Du Mahant, Miss C. A. Du Mahant, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stimpson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Brightman, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Finnegan, Miss V. E. Finnegan, and Miss R. A. Finnegan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the Hygeia—Mr. and Mrs. William W. D. Walnut, Mrs. R. A. Block, Laurence E. Block, Harry Alexander, L. J. Du Mahant, W. Gilson, Mrs. Constant, Miss Constant, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Holley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Shugure, H. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Toun, Miss Victoria Toun, Master Lupard Toun, W. C. Cornell, Miss Rogers, J. T. Couran, M. E. Couran, Miss Couran, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cowen, Sarah A. Simonson, William D. Simonson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Corner, Mrs. Thomas Sealy, Miss Hazel B. Sealy, New York; James W. Adams, Brooklyn.

Favorable Weather Conditions Utilized by Bar Harbor Colony.

Outdoor Sports in Addition to Dinners and Other Indoor Functions Now Claim Their Share of Attention—Prominent Society People Who Have Entertained During the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—The wails and lamentations because of the inclement weather have given way to shouts of joy at the sun's reappearance. Society has straightway plunged hungrily into the vortex of gayety, as if to make up for the opportunities snatched from them by the fog and rain. A fortnight's entertaining has been crowded into this past week. What with tournaments, dinners, and dances, rehearsals for theatricals, water parties, picnics, and a score of other products of the social mania, it has been a wonderful seven days.

Peter Marié opened the week with his field day at the Kebo Valley Club. All the fair sex of Bar Harbor assembled on that day to compete for Mr. Marié's favor and his very costly prizes. The venerable beau presided over the occasion with the benignity of age and paternal graciousness. The young women competed at ping-pong, tennis, and golf putting. Then there was a lunch and a dance, and the day passed as one of the most notable of the season. Among those who competed were Miss Poor, Miss Pearce, Mrs. Fenno, Mrs. Osborn Baker, Baroness Hengelmuller, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. W. P. Stewart, Mrs. Schofield, Miss Theobald, Miss Barney, Miss Dana, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Cassatt, Miss Leslie, Miss Whelen, Miss Eno, Mrs. Vatable, Miss Morgan-Hill, Mr. Ruyter, Miss Edith Hollins, Miss Talfree, Miss Pauline Whittier, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Seely, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell, Miss Gibson, Miss Dorothy Kelley, Miss May Adams, Miss Hoy, Miss Sheldon, and Miss Whitney.

The ball at the Malvern on Wednesday night, the private dance of Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Potter on Thursday, the Vanderbilt and Cassatt dinners, the championship golf and tennis tournaments, the Goulds' musicale were among the events of the week.

The August crowd made the ball at the Malvern Wednesday night a brilliant affair. There were many dinners given both at the Inn and about town. Among the entertainers were Mrs. F. I. Amory, who gave her dinner in the palm garden; Peter Marié, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. George Morgan, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Warren Dennis, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Taylor, and Baron A. de Neuflitz.

Mrs. Amory had as guests Mrs. Phipps, John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Fox, Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. Arthur Raikes, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. Bartlett.

Mr. Marié had as guests Mrs. Phipps, Miss Phipps, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Green, Sumner Gerard, Percy Pyne, and Dave Appleton Pearson.

Among the other women who entertained at luncheon on Thursday were Mrs. Hutchinson, who received friends at Canary cottage, and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, who was at home at Lookout cottage, Eagle Lake Road. Mrs. Hutchinson had as guests Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Mrs. Inglis, Miss Draper, Miss Scott, Miss Patterson, Miss Theobald, and Miss Eno.

Mrs. Wright's guests were Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. James McLane, Miss Gowan, Miss Worden, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bridgham, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. John Biddle Porter, and Mrs. Dupont.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. They had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward Welsh, Miss Cassatt, Miss Thomas, Mr. Beekman, Baron Frankenstein, and Mr. Stewart.

A unique affair was the Dutch luncheon that was given at Kebo Thursday by Mrs. Charles Ewing Green in honor of Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, wife of Gen. Stockton of New Jersey, and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne of New York. The others guests were Mrs. J. M. Schofield, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Miss Edith Lombard, Mrs. Cuyler of London, England; Mrs. William L. Dayton, Mrs. Price, Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. McCook, and Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Worden entertained at cards on Thursday evening at the Belmont. The guests were Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Snelling, Mrs. Tolfree, Mrs. Hoy, Miss Brady, Miss Scull, and Miss Coster.

Mr. and Mr. R. Hall McCormick gave a dinner on Tuesday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir De R. Moore, Mrs. Russell, Miss Elizabeth McCormick, Mr. Carey, and Mr. Pierson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright entertained at dinner last Saturday night. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mrs. James Potter, Miss Andrews, Miss Thomas, Miss Conover, Livingston Beekman, Paul Stewart, Mr. Parish, Charles Winslow, Samuel Chew, and Sumner Gerard.

Judge and Mrs. Abraham R. Lawrence of New York have arrived at their cottage to spend the remainder of the Summer.

Miss Mary Brooks is visiting Mrs. Edward A. Smith at the Arcadia cottage on the Eagle Lake Road.

Prince Giovanni del Drago will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Von Gaertner at their cottage the early part of this month. During the latter part of August Prince Hohenlohe will be their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick entertained at luncheon on Thursday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ab

Part Four
Pages 29-32

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The security market continues to be governed by general conditions and influences. The week just closed has been one of sustained strength and moderate increase in the volume of transactions, with perceptible growth of commission house business.

The August Government crop report confirmed the most sanguine expectations on all cereals. It is now certain that 1902 will be a year of abundant harvests. A partial loss of the corn crop in 1901 brought about a general rise in the price of all grains, and prices are still considerably over the average level. How they will be affected by this year's yield cannot be accurately forecast, but it is a fair presumption—confirmed in conservative circles—that the depletion of stocks on hand has been on so great a scale that prices are likely to remain high through the ensuing harvest year. Foreign demand for our grains is good, and bids fair to be better as the season progresses.

All indications, therefore, are for another period of remarkable prosperity for the farmers of the West, and, as so often pointed out, agricultural prosperity is the basis of National well-being, for upon that, in the last analysis, depends commercial prosperity. Producers who make money become liberal consumers, and the wealth taken from the soil is speedily distributed throughout the entire community. Railroad authorities are looking for increased traffic as the result of the crop situation, and it is certain that up to the present time earnings—with the exception of the unnatural situation in the coal-carrying roads—keep revealing increases positively amazing. Year after year new high points have been touched, reaction has been counted upon, but year after year sees constant improvement until railroad incomes are of a volume unthinkable ten years ago.

It is this condition which has made possible and successful the great readjustment plans and the merger schemes which have been and are going on. It is this condition which confounds the prophets of calamity who have been unable to grasp the changed and changing surroundings of the security market. It is this condition which renders powerless professional attacks upon values, based upon the old theories that Wall Street was nothing but a field for manipulation and speculative activity. For the last five years Wall Street profits have been made by those who have had the capacity to correctly foresee National development and the courage to keep in harmony with their conclusions.

The period of growth and upbuilding presents little opportunity for market "bears"—those gentry flourish in times of disaster or in markets of artificial character, when values have been inflated by unnatural methods. The very simplicity of the present market perplexes the professional mind, which diligently hunts for ingenious reasons to explain what in fact lies plainly open to the most ordinary understanding. There is nothing mysterious, nothing recondite, in security market history since 1896. The Presidential election of that year struck off the shackles of doubt and apprehension which had impeded natural progress. It left the American Nation at liberty to pursue its foreordained development without hesitation. The event was happily timed—world trade was at a point where America could take speedy and victorious action. The manufactures and exports of the country swelled to unprecedented size—favored by an average of great crops, home trade also expanded—actual wealth was and is being produced on a scale hitherto unknown. The natural, the inevitable sequence, was a security market of new and gigantic proportions—values steadily rising because what they represented was becoming more valuable.

Roads which had passed through bankruptcies and receiverships were transformed into dividend payers, old industries gained fresh life and new industries sprang up on every hand. How fatuous, how imbecile, to criticise adversely a security market movement so logical and so inevitable; but a generation accustomed to a market largely the creature of manipulation—an instrument of gambling—cannot even yet clearly comprehend what has gone on. Hence, to the present day, Wall Street is full of wonder—many of the "old timers" really aghast—and predictions of an "everlasting smash" accompany each renewed display of strength and growth.

It may seem monotonous to tiresomeness to dwell so often upon general conditions, but in a market of the character of the present one there is no other method of intelligent discussion. The action of pools and manipulators in individual securities is really of little moment except to those personally involved. Such operations are absolutely without influence upon the market at large, and it is a common experience to see a stock so manipulated rise or fall half a dozen points without the general market paying the least attention to it; this could not be were values artificial, for market sensitiveness is proverbial.

The confidence of capital is shown by the steady demand for bonds and dividend-paying stocks which are still selling on a basis yielding satisfactory remuneration—for it is a fact that American securities, even after their prolonged rise, still yield a better income to holders than any other form of investment. This in itself is a powerful argument against any extended reaction. So long as developments continue auspicious surplus wealth ever seeks the best obtainable income.

That American securities were for so many years in disfavor was explicable largely by uneasiness as to the political and financial outlook; those fears have been removed, leaving legitimate influences free play. New leaders have assumed Wall Street mastery—leaders who are not "in the game" to fleece the unwary, but who are creative forces, worthily aiding in the field of finance the productive movement of National energy. Such operations, for example, as those undertaken by Mr. Morgan are all in the line of improvement of value, the Wall Street, as Wall Street, at all—not any more than it represents the legal effect upon the security markets of secondary importance, although, of course, such effect is necessarily beneficial. The vast merger plans and the general readjustment of railroad and industrial corporations in harmony with modern ideas are not planned with one eye upon the ticker.

Of course, the market in due time reflects the result; but it is the instrument, not the end.

Wall Street is becoming transformed into a primary security market of equal if not superior dignity to the old Bourses of Europe, and speculation, pure and simple, is becoming of less and less importance—the investor supplanting the gambler. Of course, the ideal security market is impossible—there will always in the nature of things be more or less of manipulation and speculation. But it is beyond doubt that the atmosphere of Wall Street is much better than under the conditions too often prevailing aforetime.

The better atmosphere, be it confessed forthwith and candidly, however, is not yet one wholly purified. Some reeking qualities there are that linger. And the week just closed has been providing nauseating glimpses of them. Though in a courtroom, not actually a part of the stock market programme, there has been Wall Street watchfulness of the Peter Power inquest, as though the whole proceeding were an official Stock Exchange call. Really, to Wall Street, however, there was scant revelation. Humbug complaints and bogus complainants are no new discovery. This manner of hold-up performance has been too long flourishing and too struttingly flagrant for Wall Street observers to find present occasion for surprise. What does amaze the Wall Street world is the crudeness of recent proceedings. There has been no art in them. The operating gentlemen, despising back windows and skylights and cooperative darkness, have been setting up their jimmies on the front steps in broad daylight. They even ignore all the old theories about being fair to one another, but quarrel in public and tell each other's secrets with utter abandon. Cracksmen whom they hire they kick—and the kicked cracksmen proceed to make the whole world a megaphoned confessional.

Upon the outside world the exhibit is not likely to leave the impression that the claim of a better atmosphere is really yet in the province of a legitimate Wall Street boast. But the fair view is not against representative Wall Street credit. What Peterpowerism stands for is not fraternity and the judiciary. It fastens upon both—an oozy, leeching barnacle. The New York Stock Exchange is discredited—but not one whit more than is the New York Bar Association. Brokers big and little are caught doing queer things; lawyers, not all little, are caught doing queerer. The Stock Exchange has a duty that it ought to be brave enough to face, laws of self-respect that demand enforcement. And there are Bar Association laws, too; there also self-respect ought to forbid dodging. The brisk, young lawyer has his confreres, just as there are colleagues for the broker's clerk who swears blithesomely that though he works through long business hours regularly for a few dollars per day, he quite as a matter of course accepts $80,000 of Great Northern stock for making an accommodating affidavit for "lending" his name. Mr. Lamb, Mr. Power, Mr. Bouden, and the rest of their size make way for portlier figures. They merely convoy the kit; they are not the owners of the jimmies, practiced absorbers of the "swag."

The New York Stock Exchange and the New York Bar Association have opportunity for some co-operative inquests of their own.

There is no sign of trouble in the money market. Funds both on call and time are reasonably plentiful at reasonable rates. The West seems quite able to take care of the crop movement without severe drain upon New York resources. Western financial capacity is no longer a hope or anticipation merely; it has become an actual effective factor.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At times during the past week the trading in the outside market showed considerable animation, and much interest was taken in the movements which occurred in some parts of the list. While considerable irregularity appeared both in prices and in the volume of business, the general tendency of the market was toward further improvement, and among the changes for the week were many substantial advances. In some cases special developments were responsible for the improvement which was recorded, while elsewhere specific explanations were absent. The business transacted was sufficiently large and the results obtained sufficiently satisfactory to be gratifying to those most interested in the market, especially as the activity which has prevailed for some weeks past is not usual at this season.

One of the most prominent stocks of the week was Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke, the market for which underwent decided improvement as a result of the plans now under way for the rehabilitation of the company's affairs, the general outline of which was published yesterday. The stock advanced from 17¾ to 24, and the bonds rose about 6 points, to 76½. In each case the closing prices were near the best figures of the week and showed large net gains. The plan contemplates the readjustment of the company's affairs without a foreclosure of the mortgage under which the company's bonds were issued, thus avoiding considerable trouble and expense.

Seaboard Air Line, which the week before last came into a place of greater prominence than it had held for a long time, was the most active stock during the past week, and at the same time showed large net gains both in the common and preferred. While the movement in the stocks seemed due directly to the working of a pool formed a short time ago to advance them, opinion differed as to the basis upon which the improvement was brought about. In some quarters the earnings of the system were pointed to as ample justification for the higher prices now prevailing for the Seaboard stock, but elsewhere it was maintained that the Seaboard Air Line is to participate directly in any rearrangement of the Southern roads which may be brought about according to plans which are now believed to be maturing.

Apart from the several issues which held the places of the most prominence during the past week considerable attention was given to a number of the less active issues, some of which showed considerable strength. The Rock Island stocks, which were very weak at the start, showed improvement later and recovered several points from the lowest prices of the week. Manhattan Transit was active and strong and on Saturday sold at the best price thus far recorded for the stock. There was some buying of one or two of the copper stocks, and in the case of White Knob Copper the transactions were accompanied by an advance of several points.

MONEY MARKET ALL RIGHT

Great Crops No Menace—The West and South Able to Help Themselves—And the Government Is Watchful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury declines to discuss it—all officialdom is studiously non-committal—but this can be relied upon:

There will be no money market trouble growing out of any demand that the West and South may make for current funds wherewith to handle this year's phenomenal crops.

Wall Street bears who have been counting upon such disturbance will have to reform their pessimistic notions. It is realized by those who are watchful of National conditions, of National needs, and National credit, that severe tests confront any money market situation called upon to finance such harvests as prosper the United States this Fall. Four thousand million bushels of cereals have to be reaped, transported, marketed. There needs to be ready cash in vast volume to run this National harvesting machine smoothly.

Speculative bear speculators in Wall Street count upon the problem as one not solveable except through a stringency that may tempt panic. Money will be too scarce, and become too high, they urge, to permit of any security market movement except one of liquidation, loss, and trouble probably sensational. The bear philosopher can quote precedents abundant to uphold his theorizing. And reports received here from Wall Street suggest that a good many ordinarily cool financiers are possibly disturbed by the oracular gruesomeness infesting the New York Stock Exchange district.

But one factor the prophesying bear speculator and his impressionable hearers fail to take into account. This factor is not to be ignored. It is consequential. In the present case it can be dominating. It may, indeed, give a complete and illumining transformation to the whole scene. For this factor is the power of the United States Treasury Department.

It is not to relieve Wall Street, not even to foil plots of bear market raiders—for Wall Street as a whole and bulls and bears to the utmost wholesale, are out of consideration.

It is realized in controlling official circles here that what is at stake in any crisis that might now threaten money market conditions has to do but indirectly with the professional speculators—it is the American farmer whose good fortune is at risk. Last year's killing drought imposed penalties too dreadful upon the whole agricultural West to permit the visitation now of any affliction that fair or generous treatment can ward off. Last year's crops burned up are followed by bumper yields that promise returns bountiful beyond all record; and only one bugbear intrudes—the apprehension that money lenders can impose heavy burdens, levy extortionate fees, and so confiscate rewards for which the patience and the industry of the West have labored strenuously. Is it strange that in a situation so threatened the Government, having facilities and power, should find it practicable and advisable to intervene? Fair-minded men at the National capital are agreed that the country would hail such intervention with applause for its generous heartedness not alone, but as well for the broad scope of its wholesome National economy.

That the National Treasury Department is awake is significantly shown in the quiet, effective way in which currency has been already made available throughout the West. It is stated that in anticipation of large crops the Treasury has had a large number of notes of small denominations printed, and the increased output from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has gone on so steadily that the total volume of paper currency on hand is now $591,580,000, as against $526,296,000; the number of separate pieces of paper money on June 30, 1902, was 136,721,000, as against 87,111,000 a year ago; so the increase is seen to be largely in notes of small denominations. The increase represents in large proportion notes of $20 and under, a large number of fives and tens having been printed.

And from the same authority is derived the statement that there has been careful calculation in the policy by which the volume of the circulation throughout the country has increased during the last year by a large amount. On the 1st of last July the total circulation was $2,260,750,242, or nearly $200,000,000 more than it was at the end of the fiscal year 1901. Within the past few months there has been a great increase in National bank circulation secured by lawful money in the Treasury. The net increase in National banknotes has, in fact, kept pace with the increased volume of the general currency.

Though officially no statement is forthcoming, it can be depended upon as certain that they who are dominant in Government financial affairs stand ready to see to it that the year's phenomenal crops are harvested and can be transported and marketed without having to be sacrificed to any money market squeezing.

A normal money market can be safely counted upon.

BANKERS FEAR NO CRISIS.

Money Market Conditions, They Say, Are Intrinsically Healthful, and Great Crops Are a Blessing, Not the Creator of Calamity.

However, the professional pessimists of the Wall Street speculative world may make bear hurrahs, the cool-headed men who run the great banks refuse to be exercised over the money market outlook. They see no ghosts in the way. They are all agreed that the business elements producing National prosperity are too real and too substantial to be thrust aside and trampled down by an extraordinary demand for a season's accommodation to the farmers of the West and South. They are all agreed, too, that Government intervention—though none will admit actual expectation of such helpfulness—can do vast good to the agriculturalists, who last year were so direfully afflicted. Quite apart from this phase of the current and possible situation, however, the bankers say that stringency of hurtful character is not threatened. The West and South are become rich in their own rights. They require less assistance than ever before. They are, moreover, so proud of their new financial independence that they will strain to the utmost to make minimum calls for Eastern help.

A Good Time to be Cheerful.

Discussing the situation yesterday, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said:

"We can discern no warrant for anxiety. Rates may work fairly stiff. That will be no menace, but, rather, testifies to a wholesome natural condition. It is when business is bad, crops poor, and hard times are afflicting us that money is what the speculators call 'cheap.' Our vast crops add to our prosperity. They do not hamper us or afflict us. There will be money enough to go round—so we will all find—when occasions arise to require extraordinary use of it. This is a good time to be cheerful. The man in the business world who worries now has to invent his own troubles. The money market is all right."

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And so, in substance, say all the important bankers. Most of them agree that fairly stiff rates may be expected; that business being active and the use of money being profitable, it will be logical for interest rates to work above the level of dull times; but uniformly expressed opinions are that no stringency is threatened which will upset the equanimity of the business world—that the security market is in no danger from any money market crisis. Here quoted are some of these representative views:

Volumes of Money Out West.

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank, said:

"I see no reason for any scare about a stringency of money. There is only the usual mad August demand. Money is not so close this year as in others, but the crops are much bigger than ever. Then, too, there is more money in the West than ever. Persons with good collateral will have no difficulty in getting all the money they want. There have been better financial conditions in the South and West this year than usual, and the West has been lending money. Every year there is a cry raised about tight money. Sometimes it is attributed to crop movements and at others to new financial operations, and business cannot be done without money. And money is generally snug in September. Years ago 6 or 7 per cent. was not considered a high rate, but of late years people have been accustomed to getting rates as low as 2, 3, and 4 per cent., so that 6 per cent. now looks like a panic. But there is no occasion for alarm. Money will be active, but there will be enough of it."

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New Elements Are Elements of Strength.

James S. Clark, Second Vice President of the United States Trust Company, remarked:

"The movement to obtain money to move crops has set in very early this year, but there is no occasion for any scare. People provide for contingencies. Crop movements call for a good deal of small money, and the only extraordinary incident this year is the unusual size of the crops. Everything indicates great prosperity. The crops will be the largest ever handled. This will make good business. Wall Street generally anticipates and prepares for crop movements. People will be able to get all the money they want. I consider the outlook very satisfactory. The West and South have greatly improved their financial condition. Especially is this true in the West, which has been competing with the East in commercial transactions. Whatever new elements have appeared this year have been elements of strength. Money will of course be in very active demand, but there will be no squeeze, nor is there any occasion, in my opinion, for the slightest alarm."

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No Visible Reason for Apprehension.

An officer of the Gallatin Bank said:

"I don't feel there is any great danger from stringency. Money will be active and bring good rates. We are down to a nine-million-dollar surplus reserve in the middle of August, with great crops to move, and have not begun to ship yet. There will be a good demand for money at 5 per cent. General business is very good, and that requires much money to transact it. Then these many new schemes that are being financed cannot be started without cash. I am not so sure that the conditions in the West and South have so greatly improved. Some of the small banks in those sections have not so much surplus as last year. This was caused by the short grain crop and the shipments of cattle, causing the people there, in a sense, to live off themselves and cut down their surplus at home. It is almost impossible to forecast the future by what has happened in the past. The unexpected often happens. Call and time rates have been better adjusted of late, and I see no reason for disquiet."

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Confidence Almost as Good as Cash.

Cashier W. H. Rogers of the Nassau Bank said:

"Every Fall there will be a sharp demand for money. It always has been so and always will be while circumstances are as they are. Money goes West from New York to move crops. New York bankers expect it and prepare for it. I do not expect any extreme stringency, but I do expect a good 6 per cent. market. There is no occasion for a scare. The West and South are better able to care for themselves than in the past. Confidence exists everywhere, and while confidence is not cash, it is an element of strength."

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Conditions Excellent, Funds Plenty.

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said:

"So far as I can see the only source of danger to the money market situation is an unusually excited stock market. I don't believe there will be any squeeze, and I see no reason for a scare. There is an abundance of money and, while there is and will be a great demand for it, I think enough of it will be found to go around. Conditions seem to be quite satisfactory in all parts of the country. Six per cent. is not such a high rate when money is in active demand, and much is being loaned at less."

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Business Will Not Have to be Cramped.

An officer of the Fourth National Bank said:

"There is no occasion for a scare. I think the situation will show that the loans to-day are the largest on record. The reserves are low. Money is and will continue active because there will be a great demand for it. But there will be enough of it found to do business with."

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The West Has Been Forehanded.

An officer of the City National Bank said:

"Several weeks ago Chicago and the West took several million dollars in small bills out of New York. It was claimed at the time that this was needed for the Gates corn deal. Those in a position to know say the money was not used for that purpose, but indicated that the West was preparing for the crop movements. There is no occasion for alarm. Two years ago there was a four or five per cent. market. Everything indicates that preparations have been made in the cotton and grain districts for moving the crops. Cotton is coming in earlier, and exchanges are falling. Money enough will be provided, and it is not at all strange in view of the enormous crops that there should be discussion concerning the providing of the money necessary to move them."

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Western and Southern Independence.

An officer of the First National Bank in the down-town district, when questioned about the money market situation, stated:

"Conditions in the South and West have materially improved in recent years, and those sections are in a better position to do much of their own financing. Especially is this true of the West, which is in excellent condition. All the money that will be required will be produced. There is no occasion for any scare. Six per cent. is not a high rate of interest when so much money is needed. The preparations being made at the Treasury Department are in no sense unusual. It is really an annual event. In the early Fall of every year there is an increased demand for money to move crops. It is anticipated and prepared for by banks and bankers. I expect money to be in very active demand, but I do not apprehend any squeeze or see any cause for alarm. To my mind everything is in a very satisfactory condition."

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Tight Money Talk Merely Seasonable.

An officer of the Importers and Traders' Bank said:

"I see no occasion for worry concerning the condition of the money market. There is no cause for alarm at all. The cry of a tight money market recurs every Fall, but this year, because of the unprecedentedly large crops and the financing in recent years of so many very large industrial organizations, there seems to be a fear in some quarters that the necessary money will be hard to obtain. The fact that the aggregate of loans to-day is probably the largest in the history of the country shows great confidence and that money has been abundant, and I am quite convinced that no one who needs it and is responsible will be unable to secure it. Naturally, with so great a demand, rates may advance, but there will be no squeeze, and there certainly is no cause for disquiet."

RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

How the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway System Has Grown.

The acquisition of the Eastern Illinois by the St. Louis and San Francisco is, as a matter of fact, only the latest development of the very ambitious plans of the management, which since 1897 has increased the company's controlled and operated mileage nearly four times.

The company was organized in 1897 as successor to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, which previously had been operated by the Atchison Company. The Reorganization Committee of that company did not see its way clear to enlarge the scope of the Atchison reorganization plan and to secure additional capital which would have been required to retain the St. Louis and San Francisco as an Atchison line.

Reorganized independently, the new St. Louis and San Francisco Railway operated on June 30, 1897, at the end of the first fiscal year the new company, 1,162 miles of road comprising a system from St. Louis to Paris, Texas, with a division extending from Monett, in Southwestern Missouri, into Eastern Kansas, to Wichita, with a few other short branches. On June 30, 1901, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad operated 1,915 miles of line. This addition of 753 miles to operated line consisted of small roads taken over and also of extensions built, particularly in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas. These additional lines included 112 miles from near Monett to Sapulpa, Indian Territory, formerly the Central Division of the Atlantic and Pacific, and extension of this line 103 miles to Oklahoma City; 262 miles of newly constructed mileage from Sapulpa south toward Fort Worth, Texas, 55 miles additional of trackage bringing the route to Fort Worth, where connection is made with the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway, purchased during the past year and operating 146 miles to Brownwood, Texas. From that point it has been proposed to build south to San Antonio, Texas, to secure a direct connection with the Mexican Central, by the latter company or a corporation in its interest building north. The Mexican Central Railroad is now controlled by H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis, who is the Chairman of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Other new lines secured by the St. Louis and San Francisco include a division into Kansas City from the south, as well as an extension of 100 miles of the branch in Eastern Kansas. Finally, in 1901, the company secured control of the extensive Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis system, with its route through Memphis to Birmingham, Ala.

It will be seen, then, that within five years the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad has been developed from a property operating less than 1,200 miles from St. Louis into Northern Texas, and with little more than local importance, into an extensive system of over 3,700 miles, extending over a wide stretch of territory. Operating as a Southwestern system, it has been interested in the movement of traffic from the grain fields of Eastern Kansas and from the Missouri River at the Kansas City and St. Louis gateways into Texas. With the acquisition of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis system it secured a long line across the Mississippi River to the Northern Alabama coal fields, and now it has secured an entrance to Chicago with good facilities there, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois being part owner of the Chicago and Western Indiana, and also owning quite valuable terminal property of its own in or about that city.

TRUST COMPANY GAINS

So much has been heard lately regarding the increased business done by the trust companies, and the prediction is so freely made that these corporations are fast eating into the business of the banks, and that in a few years the New York companies will lead the Clearing House banks in point of deposits, that comparison becomes interesting.

Five of the chief trust companies in point of business and a like number of banks are given below, with the amount of capital, net profits, and deposits as reported in 1901 and 1902, the figures of the banks being taken from reports made to the Controller of the Currency at the close of business July 15, 1901, and July 16, 1902, while the trust company items are gathered from reports made to the State Banking Department on June 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902:

NATIONAL BANKS, JULY 15, 1901.

	Capital.	Net Prof's.	Deposits.
National City Bank	$10,000,000	$6,170,669	$172,157,838
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	6,758,661	109,115,278
Hanover National	3,000,000	5,434,874	86,185,072
First National	500,000	9,750,525	55,419,724
National Park	2,000,000	3,353,505	72,297,378
Total	$30,000,000	$31,968,294	$495,175,290

NATIONAL BANKS, JULY 16, 1902.

National City Bank	$25,000,000	$17,005,196	$144,206,005
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	7,266,639	95,605,101
Hanover National	3,000,000	5,753,116	81,811,900
First National	10,000,000	12,274,459	78,189,085
National Park	2,000,000	4,303,492	76,258,450
Total	$50,000,000	$46,602,902	$476,670,521

TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 30, 1901.

United States	$2,000,000	$11,609,457	$69,395,001
Union	1,000,000	6,691,535	62,582,133
Farmers' Loan and Trust	1,000,000	6,440,248	53,472,209
Mercantile	2,000,000	4,585,123	61,151,161
Morton	2,000,000	4,026,585	57,382,229
Total	$8,000,000	$33,652,948	$303,982,733

TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 30, 1902.

United States	$2,000,000	$12,094,960	$71,927,243
Union	1,000,000	7,157,532	64,139,894
Farmers' Loan and Trust	1,000,000	6,813,762	58,587,632
Mercantile	2,000,000	5,327,937	55,246,450
Morton	2,000,000	5,372,061	51,517,694
Total	$8,000,000	$36,767,272	$301,408,913

It will be seen that the five banks had deposits on July 15, 1901, of $495,175,290, which amount was $18,504,719 greater than the deposits at the close of business July 15, 1902. This represents a loss in the year of about 37 per cent. In 1901 the five trust companies aggregated deposits of $303,982,733, compared with $301,408,913 in 1902, a loss of $2,573,820, or about 8 per cent., making the relative gain of the trust companies over the banks 29 per cent.

This state of affairs would seem to indicate that the trust companies are really outreaching the banks. Another circumstance which seems to prove this statement is the fact that the net profits of the five banks increased from $31,968,294 in 1901, to $46,602,902 in 1902, a gain of $14,634,708, while the trust companies increased this item $3,114,324 during the same period. The banks, however, now have a capital of $50,000,000, while the trust companies have but $8,000,000, so it will be seen that the increase of the banks was but 31.4 per cent. of the capital, while the trust companies show an increase of 38.9 per cent. of capital, a gain of 7.4 per cent. over that of the banks, notwithstanding the fact that $10,834,527 of the increase shown by the banks was credited to the National City Bank, which increased its capital from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 during the year, placing the new stock at a premium, which accounts for a large portion of this gain.

Of the five banks given, only two, the Hanover National and the First National, show gains in deposits, while of the trust companies three show increases. In net profits each of the ten institutions shows healthy gains.

Many explanations are put forward to explain why the trust companies are getting so much of the business heretofore held by the banks, but the only reasonable theory is that the former allow good rates of interest on all kinds of deposits and offer to their patrons other inducements which the National banks cannot do, according to the National banking laws under which they are working. Another reason is that the trust companies spend large sums in advertising the facilities placed at the disposal of customers.

Delaware and Hudson.

Unique Among the Great Anthracite Railroads.

Probably one of the most unique of the anthracite coal-producing and carrying companies is the Delaware and Hudson. While there have been many rumors as to change of ownership within the past few months the officials of the company maintain serene indifference to all the reports, content with the showing they are piling up for the shareholders. The property is unique, especially from the fact that its officials change but seldom as the years go by.

This company received a charter from the New York Legislature April 23, 1823, to construct a canal and railroad from the coal fields of Pennsylvania to the Hudson River at Rondout, which were completed in October, 1828, the State having granted its credit to the extent of $700,000. As is well known, the canal was abandoned in the year 1900, then being considered an antiquated form of transportation, and dependence has since been had on the lines of railroad owned, leased, and controlled—namely, the Albany and Susquehanna system, from Albany to Binghamton, &c.; the Champlain system, Whitehall to Rouse's Point, &c.; the Pennsylvania system, representing lines of road in the coal region, and the Saratoga system, from Albany to Lake Champlain, &c. The company's coal property is an extensive one, being scattered for a distance of forty miles up and down the Wyoming Valley. The first mining operations were in the vicinity of Carbondale, the nucleus of which town was founded by William and Maurice Wurtz in 1822, when they were digging for coal and marking a route for the canal between Honesdale and the Hudson River. Of recent years operations have been extended down to Scranton and beyond, and that city is now the headquarters of the operating force of the coal department.

History making in the anthracite coal trade is rapid, and sometimes what is put down as suggestion turns out to be a pretty good sort of prophecy. It is not long ago, as time goes in the history of this trade, that it was suggested that "a management which would wisely view all the circumstances of the trade and make arrangements for its best interests was greatly needed." It is immaterial whether this comes from one central authority dictating a policy or representatives of the companies agreeing among themselves to act for the best interests of all concerned. "The idea should be to get something out of the trade by avoiding ill-advised and extreme fluctuations at unexpected periods." How the suggestion has been carried out during the past year every one familiar with the trade is aware; it was the first time in a decade that there was anything like business management. The agreement or whatever it was to even up the monthly tonnage was worth money to the producers far and away beyond previous accomplishment. The "initial interests," or railway lines leading to the districts and carrying the production, are as follows:

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.
Delaware and Hudson Company's Railroad.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company.
Erie Railroad Company.
New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.
Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad Company.
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company.

The control of these lines, through ownership of stock and otherwise, reduces the number of distinct interests very materially. During 1899 the New York, Susquehanna and Western was leased, and its property is now owned by the Erie; during 1900 the Erie purchased the interests of the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Coal Company; in 1901 the Reading purchased the property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and secured a controlling interest in the Lehigh Valley. Thus the number of initial companies or interests is in fact reduced to seven instead of eleven. The financial control of these rests with such persons as the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Astors, &c., who are represented by J. P. Morgan, and they are in hard coal because they know that it has a future which cannot be taken away from it permanently; the strikes come every few years as the boys in the mining regions grow up and think they can manage things better than their sires, but the output goes on after a while, and the basis price in the market is firmer than before.

The most important markets for anthracite coal are those cities and towns situated at points east of the Alleghanies, and the carrying companies find their harvest in this direction. The distribution, in percentage, by last returns was as follows:

Sold in	Tons.	P.C.
Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey	34,953,512	65.25
New England States	8,035,290	15.00
Western States	6,408,232	11.96
Southern States	2,142,744	4.00
Pacific Coast	20,000	.04
Dominion of Canada	1,933,283	3.61
Foreign ports	75,540	.14
Total	53,568,601	100.00

Considering the matter from a view point of yearly tonnage by companies engaged in making the distribution, one finds this to be the approximate position of the several carriers:

	Tons, 1901.
Philadelphia & Reading	10,500,000
Lehigh Valley	8,310,343
Central Railroad of New Jersey	7,531,535
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	6,027,852
Delaware & Hudson	5,500,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	5,007,622
Erie Railroad	2,150,000
New York, Ontario & Western	2,050,009
Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill	1,500,862
New York, Susquehanna & Western	1,500,000
Total	53,568,214

The oldest of the producing companies in the anthracite coal trade, and one that has always been most conservatively managed, is the Delaware and Hudson Company. Its last report shows that it has been in business for over seventy-two years, antedating every other concern in the trade, and its production of coal has been a growing one, so that last year it carried 7,571,298 tons, of which upward of 5,000,000 tons was the output of the company itself. In addition to this traffic, there is a large passenger business done, which is increasing year by year, so that the revenue therefrom forms an important item, as does also the general freight traffic. On its several divisions it has 346 locomotives, 406 passenger cars, and 13,295 freight cars, besides those used in the company's service. The mileage of tracks was 1,314, mainly laid with steel rails. Among the very interesting facts shown in the report are figures giving the estimated amount of coal owned by the company, which is put at the very handsome figure of 224,856,353 tons, so that surely this concern, with an average yearly production of 5,000,000 tons has a very long lease of life. There is shown as an available asset $12,089,648 for unmined coal; this is putting it at a low figure. There is also a large sum, as royalties on coal, which is available for the future without any further expense of that character. During the year many old cars were replaced by new ones, and there were added net 2,285 cars, 28 motors and locomotives, and 244 horses and mules. All property under this heading is annually marked down a full year's depreciation and charged to operating expenses, which shows good management.

This is one of the concerns in the coal trade having very little bonded debt, the amount being but $7,500,000, while its capital stock is $34,645,700 par value on Jan. 1. The last annual report is far and away superior to any which has heretofore been issued, furnishing in the most complete

fashion, and with a wonderful degree of detail, an account of the operations of the company in every form—the income account, the condensed balance sheet, summary of financial operations, comparative analytical income account, together with traffic and mileage statistics, are most comprehensive. It is stated by the President that on July 1, 1902, the sinking find provided "for the retirement of the Albany City loan will have extinguished all indebtedness on that account," and thereafter the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company will be entitled to semi-annual dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, the first dividend of 4½ per cent. to be paid Jan. 1, 1903.

The financial statement of the company for last year shows the following very excellent results:

Gross receipts	$29,497,454.75	
Gross expenses	21,894,708.70	
		$7,602,748.05
Less interest and rentals		$2,998,672.02
Net earnings		$4,604,076.03
Depreciation—		
Railroad equipment	$500,000.00	
Marine equipment	100,000.00	
Mining plant, breakers, washeries, shops, &c.	300,000.00	
Coal handling and storage plants	100,000.00	
Sinking fund, (5 cents per ton on coal produced)	233,369.36	
		1,233,369.36
Balance, being 9.63 per cent. on the capital stock		$3,370,706.67

Since the close of the year 1,386 shares of stock have been purchased or retired, so that the capital stock now stands at $34,507,100.

The story of the formation of this company, with its old-time canal system, forms one of the romances of the trade; from its infancy almost it has been a success—and that due to its management. Some of the brightest men connected with the anthracite industry have given it the benefit of their knowledge and experience, while conservative men of capital backed the enterprise with their means.

Within the last month a new arrangement for marketing its coal has been made; it is one that helps to better results financially. The sale of Delaware and Hudson coal at all points on or reached via the Erie Railroad has been turned over to the Erie sales agents. This relieves the Delaware and Hudson from expenses of sales in those markets.

The Delaware and Hudson Company will continue to care for the line trade of the road, which has been steadily growing, and now takes a good proportion of the total tonnage, and will also look after Northern New England business, which is a growing trade. As regards the remainder of the tonnage, the company simply assumes the position of an independent operator under the contract plan and gets all the benefits of that arrangement. It is pointed out that the difference to the trade and the consumers will be merely nominal, the coal not losing its identity in any way.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

How Bank Duties Are Divided.

Few Opportunities for Leisure in a Modern Banking Institution.

Few of the many persons who visit a bank for the purpose of making a deposit, drawing funds, or transacting other business have any idea of the large force of clerks required to attend to the routine work of the institution.

A mistaken idea seems to prevail that a bank President or Cashier strolls into his office about 10 o'clock, reads the morning papers, takes an hour for lunch, and leaves for home shortly after 3 o'clock, while the clerks of the bank work from 9 to 4 o'clock. Some bankers may enjoy such hours, but they do not do business in New York. In fact, just the opposite is the case, for in many instances the officials of the large financial institutions have longer hours and do more real work while on duty than any other class of business or professional men.

The President of one of the largest banks in New York is always at his desk each morning at 8 o'clock, and does not leave, unless to attend a Directors' meeting of one of the numerous corporations with which he is identified, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, many times making a sandwich eaten at his desk answer for his lunch.

All banks look alike to most people, yet the business transacted by one institution may be as different from that of another as that of the grocer is from the dry goods merchant. There is the bank which does a general banking business and there is the bank which handles mainly the business of the large corporations. There is also the large up-town bank, situated in the residence district which offers facilities particularly inviting to the ladies. Another institution is the bank which caters to the out-of-town bankers. One large down-town bank opened over 400 reserve accounts with out-of-town banks during the past six months, these banks sending their reserve fund, which amounted to about $35,000,000, to the New York institution.

The organization and administration of a large bank is a most interesting subject, and the majority of the people who do business with the banks will be surprised to learn that one of these institutions employs more than 400 clerks in addition to the Board of Directors, the President, two Vice Presidents, a cashier, four assistant cashiers, an auditor, an attorney, a manager of the bond department, and a manager of the foreign exchange department.

In this bank, as in all well-managed financial institutions, the President is the head, and he, with the Vice Presidents, cashier, assistant cashiers, auditor, attorney, manager of bond department, and manager of foreign exchange department, is elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, who direct the policy of the bank, although the President has full authority to act as he sees best in all matters pertaining to the general business of the establishment. Having defined the duties of the President, who supervises and controls the entire bank, we will follow each officer and clerk through his duties of the day. The Vice President attends to certain city discounts, and has under him the cashier, who has charge of the reserve vault, and the third assistant cashier, who attends to all advertising and a part of the city exchange. These cashiers, with the first assistant and fourth assistant cashiers, the latter having charge of the special collateral vault, receive the reports of the manager of the city accounts, who is responsible for overdrafts, and whose duty it is to initial all deals connected with his department. He has under him a sorter who sorts the checks and credits according to books and the items received from the note teller, one of the paying tellers, receiving teller, and manager of the mail and collection department, eighteen bookkeepers, who enter items on journals, and take off balances; nine statement clerks, who write daily statements from original items, extend balances, and prove the teller's figures; two canceled voucher clerks, who sort the checks received from the bookkeepers before returning same to depositors; one general assistant, with four helpers, who do general machine work, such as canceling checks, &c.; two pass-book clerks, who keep a record of certified checks and receive vouchers and pass-books, with statements from the auditor's department, and delivers same to customers.

Under these cashiers are also the manager of the collection department, who buys commercial paper for out-of-town accounts, proves timing of collections, and examines all paper which goes through the department. He also has charge of all out-of-town collateral and attends to the correspondence of the department. Under him are the assistant collection clerk, who waits on city customers and attends to exchange deductions and minor correspondence; the second assistant clerk, whose duty it is to make out credit tickets and send to note teller with collections the night before they become due, receive out-of-town discounts from the discount department ten days before maturity for collection, and run acceptance book; then there are five ledger keepers, a timing clerk, and a city tickler clerk. The latter enters all city notes under due date and takes the items from the files and turns them over to the second assistant collection clerk two days before they fall due. The next department over which these cashiers have supervision is the discount department, presided over by a manager, who attends to city warehouse receipts, pledges for collateral, escrows and indemnity bonds, besides figuring the margins on loans. The assistant manager examines the paper taken on the previous day and proves the time on the same, looks after the discount clerk, who figures the discount, traces out-of-town items, and figures demand interest monthly, and the collateral and filing clerk, who runs the collateral and insurance books, and files discounts according to maturity. In this department are also a registry clerk, three bookkeepers, an assistant discount clerk, and two telephone boys.

The chief clerk, who has general charge of the entire office under the President, looks after the note teller, whose department consists of an assistant, who waits on window, accepting currency in payment of notes and receives returns from the collectors; two bookkeepers, a correspondent and a transfer clerk and assistant; two paying tellers, who have three assistant paying tellers; a manager of the currency, and three assistants, who weigh gold and assort currency, separating the old bills and national bank notes; a bookkeeper and assistant, a clearing-house settlement clerk, who figures out the debit or credit balance of the bank at the Clearing House; a manager and five assistants of in-clearings, and the same number of men for out-clearings; a currency clerk and an assistant.

Then there is the receiving teller, who receives deposits and handles all cash, and the assistant tellers, who enter checks and take off balances. Under the paying teller are sixteen men assistants, a lady teller and assistant, a railroad teller and assistant and a silver teller and assistant. This department also includes a draft teller and assistant, two draft writers and an assistant to the cashier, who signs drafts for that official.

The next important official is the second assistant cashier, who, with an assistant, looks after the out-of-town accounts. He also has supervision over the domestic exchange, the telegrams, and mail. There is a manager of this department, who buys and sells all domestic exchange, receives and translates all telegrams which may be received in cypher, makes telegraphic transfers, and identifies by signature out-of-town parties who present drafts for payment. He also has charge of all currency shipments, makes out Government statements, and runs the payroll. He has three assistants and a telegraph operator.

This cashier also has charge of the mail department, which is under a manager, and consists of three letter sorters, four letter writers, two sellers, one stamper, a manager of collectors, and a reconcilement clerk, with a stamper, a sorter, a bookkeeper, twenty checkers, who check all letters to see that all inclosures are properly listed; six spreaders, six cutters, two sorters, who sort the mail before it is opened, and two messengers, who do nothing but go to and from the Post Office. Then there are six additional sorters, two stampers, two machine men, a bookkeeper, and thirty collectors.

The auditor, who reports to the Directors, examines each department whenever he thinks it necessary. He has an assistant, a reconcilement clerk and assistant, an out-of-town clerk, a city clerk and assistant, a difference clerk and assistant, and a stenographer.

The general bookkeeping department employs a manager, who watches rates of exchange charged up, examines all out-of-town cash items of over $1,000, and looks after things in general. He has an assistant and five general men who can do any work in the department and fill vacancies caused by sickness or by vacations. There is a general bookkeeper and assistant, a supplementary bookkeeper, a chief indorser, who sorts and indorses all items, four assistant indorsers, seven letter writers, five sorters for indorsers, two stampers, nine sealers, twenty-one bills of exchange bookkeepers, two exchange men, who watch exchanges; two tracers and general proof men, who look after lost checks and other items; seven men who list items for proof of bills of exchange books, and six machine men.

Then there is the private secretary to the President. The attorney, who is for consultation only; the assistant attorney, and the second assistant, who has charge of records and books in the attorney's office.

There is the assistant chief clerk, who fills vacant positions each morning from his general men, examines applicants for positions, and runs the pension fund and lunch room. He has twelve general men, capable of filling any position in the bank; a stationery man, a librarian, a printer and assistant, six special policemen, two night watchmen, a telephone operator, twenty-three bell boys, and a waste-paper man, who goes through all waste paper in search of lost checks.

Two important departments remain, the bond department, in charge of a manager who buys and sells bonds; an assistant, who travels when necessary, and an assistant, who investigates legal questions involved and executes stock orders; a bond teller and assistant, a general office man, a messenger, a mail clerk, and a stenographer. The manager of the foreign exchange department has supervision over this section, and sells exchange. The assistant manager buys exchange. He has two general men, a stenographer, a teller and assistant, who buy and sell foreign coins and small drafts; a draft clerk, who writes foreign drafts; a letter-of-credit clerk, an exchange clerk, a transfer clerk and assistant, a bookkeeper and two assistants, a mailing clerk and assistant, a supplementary bookkeeper, and two office boys.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the President of an institution of this kind, be he a capable financier, has no time to waste when at his desk, and needs all the time he can crowd into a business day in order to know what is going on in his institution and be, therefore, able to supervise the business in an effective manner.

BRANCH BANKING AGITATION

Wall Street Becomes Interested in the Expanding Discussion.

Interest in the subject of branch banking is renewed to a lively extent by the widespread distribution of the "speech" of Representative Fowler of New Jersey, published in a copy of the Congressional Record just issued. It would have taken Mr. Fowler at least a week to have delivered this "speech" to the House of Representatives, but the fact that it was such a "speech" places it within the reach of the whole country at a very cheap rate.

However that may be, it is believed by conservative judges of public opinion in Wall Street that the subject of branch banking will receive greater and greater attention from the nation at large within the next few years. It is believed that the continued difficulties of moving crops by the artificial providing of money will make the subject a real issue. In fact, it is freely prophesied that within ten years the national banks of this country will be permitted to establish branches wherever they may so desire.

"In spite of the fact that the establishment of branch banks is very much objected to on the ground that it would foster a 'money trust,'" said a well-known Wall Street banker a few days ago, "as a matter of fact, the people who would be most benefitted would be the very ones who most fear the 'money trust' bugaboo. I speak of the agricultural interests. The farmer would get the most benefit from branch banking, and for two reasons: First, such a system would make the flow of money from one part of the country to the other very easy, and, secondly, it would tend to lower the rate of interest, making it possible for a farmer to secure a loan in a country town at the same rate a banker or stockbroker might procure such credit in Wall Street."

It was pointed out that in all the countries which allow branch banking, the tendency is to equalize the rates of interest everywhere. In Canada, for example, where there are thirty-four banks, with 690 branches in 392 different localities, money may be borrowed in small villages at the same rate it brings in Montreal or Toronto. Banks receiving deposits in Halifax or Montreal may loan money in those same deposits the following day in Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Victoria. Money thus goes automatically where it is needed.

In Scotland and France the system of branch banking has received its greatest development, and in those countries it is easier to procure a small loan at a low rate of interest than anywhere else in the world. There are ten banks in Scotland, averaging $8,000,000 resources each, and having 1,065 branches. The system has been growing for two hundred years, and under its present state of practical perfection deposits are secured from every nook and cranny of the country. Farmers are paid an interest on their deposits, so that these institutions serve the additional purpose of savings banks.

The Bank of France—the largest bank in the world, and, in many respects the most democratic—has 392 branches in all parts of the nation. In some places the office consists only of desk room, where once or twice a week an agent appears to transact business. The rate of discount is the same as the parent bank at all the branches, the usual rate in recent years having been two and one-half per cent. In the United States, where farmers often have great difficulty in obtaining loans, the rate in many rural communities is even now often as high as ten and fifteen per cent.

Another feature of the system in France is the custom of rejecting no paper because of its smallness. Loans of five francs are frequently made. In 1889 there were 20,000 discounts of ten francs or less at the parent bank, and more than 1,000,000 ranging from fifty-one to 100 francs. Yet in spite of the fact that this bank has an absolute monopoly of the note issue, it has numerous competitors in its own territory, the Credit Lyonnais and the Credit Foncier ranking among the great financial institutions of the world.

In Germany there is almost the same story to be told. The Imperial Bank of that nation has 320 branches, and the right to issue $110,000,000 in notes regardless of its cash reserve. Notes above that sum may be issued upon the payment of a tax of five per cent. This is believed by bankers in the United States to be an ideal plan of note issue, for when money goes up to ten and twelve, or even fifteen per cent., because of a shortage of it, it would be a cheap and economical plan if bank notes could be issued at a cost of only five per cent. This privilege has been availed of in Germany very often, to the great advantage of the business community.

It is pointed out by the opponents of branch banking that if such banks were established in the smaller towns they would take away the business of the existing banks. The adherents of branch banking reply to this by saying that this could be done only in two ways, by offering loans at lower rates of interest, or by affording greater conveniences to depositors. And this, it is considered, however much it might damage the prestige of the existing small banks, would largely benefit the general community.

When the Trust Company of the Republic was organized recently its promoters made much of the view that Southern and Western farmers are required to pay excessive rates of interest for loans with which to develop their properties. The high rates they are required to pay make it necessary that they should hurry their crops to market and sell them at any price, in order that they may take up their loans. It was the expressed purpose of this trust company to establish warehouses throughout the South and West, enabling farmers to deposit their products until a satisfactory price for them might be obtained and borrowing money on the warehouse receipts at Wall Street rates.

This was but a step toward affording uniform rates of interest for the whole country. Students of finance regard this equalizing of the discount rate as one of the most serious problems of the nation. They feel that the agitation against a possible "money trust" is rendered of little actual value when the experience of other countries which have tried the branch banking system is considered.

It is pointed out as an anomalous fact that this country which has permitted industrial and railroad monopolies to flourish as has no other nation on the globe, nevertheless prohibits the amalgamation of banking interests to an extent that would afford the greatest convenience to the business community. Curious, too, is the fact that while the branches of foreign banks are permitted establishment in all parts of the United States—the Canadian banks have numerous branches in this country—the National banks of this country are not allowed to establish branches of their own. Queer, again, is the fact that while banks are not allowed to establish branches within the country, even United States banks and trust companies are being permitted to establish branches in foreign countries.

Bankers believe that once the branch banking principle is established in the laws an asset currency will follow. Such a currency, they argue, utilized through a branch banking system, would place the money of the nation at all times just where it is needed. It would do away with the necessity to provide currency to move the crops, often to the great distress of the business world. It is not felt that the provision of safeguards to render such a currency secure would be very difficult to establish.

At any rate, Wall Street men express themselves as very much gratified that this question is being discussed throughout the country, and they say they feel that when the matter is fully investigated and decided upon its intrinsic merits objections to the principle will wither. I. LEE.

ROCKEFELLER-GOULD.

Wall Street is much mystified over the market relationships between George J. Gould and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In Missouri Pacific stock they are running a joint pool, Mr. Rockefeller personally directing the manipulation. At the same time, and while Missouri Pacific under young Mr. Rockefeller's direction is lifted 20 points, it is disclosed that the Rockefeller Southwestern railway system, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is invading Missouri Pacific territory by projecting 600 miles of competitive lines. People who make professional guesses affect to harmonize these curious phases of the situation by making mysterious hints of preparations for consolidation between Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. It is a little difficult to follow the logic of all this.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Opinion Divided as to Outlook for Americans.

But Even the Pessimists Predict Several More Months of Prosperity in This Country—The Proposed Cooperation by British Railroads Welcomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 16.—Some difference of opinion has been noted in the City this week in regard to the recent developments in American securities, but the most reasonable is that the outlook in the United States is distinctly good, while the veriest pessimists predict another seven or eight months of good times in America.

I find a marked disposition to believe that the West will not be able to move its enormous crops without aid from New York, and therefore a tightening of the Wall Street money market is predicted. The comparatively large supply of American paper now circulating in Lombard Street is consequently credited to New York's desire to keep money as easy as possible.

The volume of business in American rails continues small, and brokers tell me that country inquiries, which invariably precede anything like a boom, are almost lacking. However, there has been a greatly increased demand from Continental sources.

One feature of the week has been the favorable reaction in the Kafir market, but this seems due more probably to the successful getting over of two troublesome settlements than to the tales telegraphed from South Africa of new discoveries of gold in remote districts, where mine working, owing to the present scarcity of labor, will be a long and difficult process. The fact is that the City is not much elated by the stories of a new Rand.

Much more comfort has been derived this week by operators and investors from the prospect, however vague at present, of intelligent co-operation by the British railways, which promises to check the decrease in dividends.

It seems to a mere outsider that entirely too much has been made lately of the syndicating of the overloaded account of a well-known operator, who nearly succumbed under a too-great burden of consols and chartereds, and whose failure would have seriously embarrassed many persons in the West End. It seems that he cleared £200,000 in the great American boom of May, 1901, but has lately lost all, while his brokers are out £50,000 on his account. A syndicate has taken up his holdings for the present. Even so small an affair as this has been credited with unsettling the market. E. A. D.

THE LONDON MARKET.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The pressure for money was somewhat relaxed to-day, dividends helping the market. Discounts hardened.

On the Stock Exchange business was quieter, and the attendance was smaller than usual, owing to the naval review off Spithead. Consols were firm. Home rails were supported. Canadian Pacific receded. Americans were irregular in response to New York and closed steady. Grand Trunk was firm. Kafirs were moderately buoyant. There was little public support, but a good demand from the Cape.

Raw Sugar—Centrifugal, 7s 6d; muscovade, 7s. Beet Sugar—August, 6s 1½d. Calcutta linseed—Spot, 50s 9d. Linseed oil, 29s 6¾d. Sperm oil, £50. Petroleum—Refined, 5 13-16d; spirits, 7⅛d. Turpentine—Spirits, 33s 2½d. Rosin—American strained, 4s 7½d; fine, 9s 6d. The closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 96 7-16; ditto for account, 95 9-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94¼; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 113; Canadian Pacific, 141¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56⅝; Chicago Great Western, 33½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96½; Erie, 40⅝; Erie 1st preferred, 70½; Erie 2nd preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 173; Louisville and Nashville, 156; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 71½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 82; Reading, 34½; Reading 1st preferred, 43½; Reading 2nd preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 41¾; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 74⅝; Union Pacific, 111¼; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 41¾; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 32¼; Wabash preferred, 49¼; Spanish Fours, 80¼; bar silver steady, 24 3-16d per ounce; money, 2½ per cent.; Rand mines, 11⅝; De Beers deferred, 23.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Gold premium at Rome is quoted at 93¾; at Buenos Ayres, 120.20; at Madrid, 36.95; at Lisbon, 29.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000.

IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Business on the Boerse to-day was stagnant and the tone was disappointing. Home funds were easier. Canadian Pacific was comparatively steady. Mines were fairly supported. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

ANTWERP, Aug. 16.—Petroleum, 18 francs.

BREMEN, Aug. 16.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennigs.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The local market was divided in interest to-day, the distribution of favors being among Seaboard, Alabama Coal and Iron, and International Trust. There was a palpable effort made to prevent Seaboards from reacting, with very satisfactory effect. The issues held steadily in view of the offerings, but it was impossible to score an advance and hold it. There was some good buying of Alabama Coal and Iron common on the theory that something is developing in the Birmingham district which ultimately may mean a consolidation or other deal. International Trust was higher, due to the prospective profits derivable from its Seaboard holdings and large holdings of Alabama Coal and Iron. It is still about nine points below its paid-in value. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,138 shares of stock and $42,100 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,275	Seaboard Ry. com	34½	33½	33½
1,400	Seaboard Ry. pf	53⅞	53¼	53⅞
580	Atlantic Coast L. com.	28	26	28
575	United Rys. & El. com.	16	15	16
128	International	140⅜	139¾	140⅜
140	Colonial	35	34	35
35	Union	76	76	76
5	Ga. So. & Fla. 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½
10	G. B. S. Brewing com.	16	16	16
$20,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. Inc.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
10,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Norf. & Car. 5s, 1st	120¾	120¾	120¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	82½	82½	82½
5,000	Cotton Duck incomes	44¾	44¾	44¾
3,100	Atl. Coast L. 4s, ctfs.	96	96	96

STOCK MARKET SATURDAY

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 16	220,144
To date this year	109,795,714
Corresponding date last year	197,214,086

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 16	$1,308,000
To date this year	$582,771,600
Corresponding date last year	$703,645,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4 @6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Buff., R. & P.	1½	Nat. Lead	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Corn Products	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Detroit Southern	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	½	Wabash	¼
Hocking Valley	½	Wabash pf.	⅜
Int. Power	1	West. Union	½
Kan. City South	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Dist. of Am. pf.	½
Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	⅝	Illinois Central	½
American Ice	⅝	Int. Paper	½
American Smelting	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mexican Central	½
Canadian Pacific	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Nort. & West.	⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....1 | I.C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L., 1st L. Div. 4s....1¼ | Cent. Br. Ry. 4s....2 | Green Bay deb. B..1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's market was narrow. Traders were disposed to await the weekly Clearing House statement, made public only a little while before the adjournment of business. It had been forecast as certain to be very disturbing. The worst thing it showed was a shrinkage of about a couple of millions in surplus reserves. A $10,000,000 decrease had been among the current gloomy predictions. Following the official figures the market calmly stood still, though in a few quarters bear traders showed disposition to pound quotations.

Of the news developments of the day that which commanded most attention in Stock Exchange circles had to do with the new finance plans of the Southern Pacific Company whereby it is proposed to authorize issuable 4 per cent. bonds to the extent of $100,000,000. This official plan meets with various construction. In conservative circles it found approval. Out of its extraordinary earnings the Southern Pacific has recently expended $15,000,000 upon the physical improvement of the system, and that amount it is now proposed to raise to $40,000,000, perfecting roadway and equipment to what is officially regarded as perfection point. This policy is precisely along the lines advocated by those important minority interests for which James R. Keene, Talbot J. Taylor, and their associates have been contending.

The fact that this new finance plan will provide valuable rights to stockholders may have some effect in inducing favorable speculative sentiment, but that feature, under all the circumstances, is relatively unimportant, for friends of the Southern Pacific Company—they who have such faith in its destiny that they have become large investors in it—are committed to expectations of far greater and more lasting consequence.

Apropos of the new bond proposal a representative of the controlling banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said yesterday:

The talk of an early declaration of a dividend on Southern Pacific is not based on fact. The road is earning a large amount of money, probably at the rate of 8 per cent. for the year, but we believe that the road should be put in the best possible condition before dividends are begun. This has always been Mr. Harriman's policy, and the following of it has brought excellent results. The largest holders of the stock believe in following Mr. Harriman's good judgment, and as long as the present owners of the road are in control the present policy will not be changed.

During the coming week J. Pierpont Morgan and James R. Keene will both return to Wall Street—and neither comes to promote inactivity.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—New York exchange was 10c premium for time and call loans. Shipbuilding led in point of trading interest on the local Exchange to-day. The trading was nearly all in the common, but more than 2,000 shares of that changed hands, and the quotation for it showed an advance of 3 points, to 58. The buying of the stock was on the report that the United States Shipbuilding Company was seeking to acquire control of the property, and that a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. had made an offer of $18,750,000 cash for it. A deal of that kind would give the United States Shipbuilding Company control of the lake, as well as the ocean traffic. Box Board was quiet and slightly lower. Advices from New York to-day were that the Box Board Directors had decided to accept all Strawboard stock deposited up to Aug. 7 in exchange for new Box Board certificates, an arrangement which would permit the sellers of Box Board against holdings of Strawboard to make their deliveries in the regular way.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can common	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Am. Can pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾
2,003	Am. Shipbuilding	58	55	57
10	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	106½	106½	106½
8	Chicago Title & Trust	132	132	132
50	Chicago Union Traction	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
64	Chicago Pneu. Tool	106¾	106	106¾
10	Diamond Match	140	140	140
70	Lake St. Elevated	11	10⅞	11
200	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90	89	90
227	National Biscuit com.	48	47¾	48
10	National Biscuit pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	National Carbon pf.	100	100	100
25	Quaker Oats	72	72	72
123	Quaker Oats pf.	83½	82	82½
197	Swift & Co.	168	165	165
300	United Box Board	16½	16¼	16½
210	United Box Board pf.	67½	67	67½
10	West Chicago	99	95	95

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	U. S. Steel	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Pittsburg Brewing	28	28	28
50	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
50	Mon. River Coal	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
105	Mon. River Coal pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼
1,430	Am. Window Glass	62¼	61¾	62
85	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
500	Marsden	4¼	4¼	4¼
62	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91	90¾	91
383	Manufrs. L. & H.	79	77	79
550	Allegheny Val. Ry. pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾
15	West. Elec.	79	78	79
5	Second Nat. Bank	375	375	375

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday followed rather narrow lines and presented no new feature whatsoever. Generally speaking, the lessening of activity resulted in an easing off in prices, though some of the stocks which had shown strength earlier in the week continued to advance. The announcement of the plan of reorganization of the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company resulted in no decided movement in the securities, the benefits to be derived from the readjustment having apparently been largely discounted by the advance which had been in progress almost without interruption for two weeks.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was again active and strong. Several thousand shares were traded in, and the price advanced to 8⅜, being three-eighths of a point above the previous high record.

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ROCK ISLAND was among the stocks which showed some activity. Apparently insiders interested in the stock have changed, for the time being at least, the plan which had been followed for some days of letting the stock shift for itself. The recovery from the lowest figures at which the stocks sold was accomplished easily, there being apparently as little opposition to the advance as there had previously been to the decline.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	52½	52½	52½
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
1,100	Bay State Gas	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
500	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Dominion Securities	28	28	28
100	Electric Vehicle	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Greene Cons. Copper	27	27	27
100	Hackensack Meadows	8½	8½	8½
3,100	Manhattan Transit	8⅜	8½	8⅜
1,200	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2⅜	2½	2½
100	New Brunswick Coal	4½	4½	4½
100	New York Trans	12	12	12
2,250	Northern Securities	107¼	107	107
600	New Orleans Ry.	18½	17¾	18½
200	New Orleans Ry. pf.	57	57	57
1,200	Rock Island new w. i.	43½	43⅛	43½
900	Rock Isl. pf. new w. i.	79¼	79	79
1,650	Seaboard Air Line	34½	34	34½
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	53⅞	53½	53⅞
120	Standard Milling pf.	33¼	33	33½
250	Storage Power	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Union Ferry	45	45	45
20	Union Typewriter	135	133	135
200	U. Gas & E. of N.J. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
100	U. S. Shipbuild. pf. w. i.	62	62	62
350	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	22½	22½	22½
100	White Knob Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	82	82	82
1,000	International Salt 5s	45	45	45
15,000	New Orleans Ry 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾
250,000	Ore. Short Line 4s w. i.	94¼	94¼	94¼
75,000	Rock Isl. 4s new w. i.	90¾	89½	89½
1,000	Standard Milling 5s	80½	80½	80½
3,000	Syracuse Gas 5s	99½	99½	99½
5,000	United States Ship. 5s	91	91	91
55,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C. 5s	76	75	75

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	58	60	58	60
American Chicle	110	112	110	112
American Chicle pf.	91	93	91	93
Am. H. & L.	7	7¾	7	7¾
Am. Hide & L. pf.	41	42	41	42
Am. Malting 6s	96½	98	96½	98
Am. Maltose Mfg.	55	60	55	60
American Tobacco	283	315	282	300
Am. Steel Foundries	90	...	...	90
American Typefounders	43	...	43	...
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	13½	14	13½	14
Am. Wring Paper	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75½	76½	75½	76½
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	...	110	...
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110	112	110	112
British Columbia Copper	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7¾
British Exchequer 3s	89	90¾	90	90¾
California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden & Trenton R. R.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 16, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65	65¼	3,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	63⅝	65½	65	65	— ⅝
20	21⅜	500	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	...
33⅞	34	1,800	Am. Car & F. Co.	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
91½	92½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅝
59¾	60	900	*Am. Grass Twine	59¾	60	59¾	60	+ ⅝
12½	12⅞	225	*Am. Ice Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
44	45	700	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	45	45	44	44	...
32	32¼	500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32½	32½	32	32	
93¼	94¼	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	94½	93¼	94¼	+1¼
5¾	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	47⅞	5,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47½	47½	46½	47⅜	— ⅛
97½	97⅞	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
132⅜	132¾	900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132¾	132¾	132	132⅜	— ⅛
167	167½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	167	167	167	167	— ½
101	102	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102	102	101	101	— ¾
92¼	92¾	5,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92½	92½	92	92⅛	— ⅛
109¼	109⅜	4,150	Baltimore & Ohio	109⅞	110	109⅛	109⅜	— ⅛
66¾	67	1,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	67	66¾	66⅞	— ⅛
124	125⅜	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	125	125	125	125	+1¼
137½	137⅞	3,100	Canadian Pacific	138½	138⅝	137½	137⅜	— ⅛
53¾	54	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅜	54⅞	53⅜	53¾	— ⅛
43	43⅜	400	Chicago & Alton	43½	43½	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
32⅜	32⅝	3,375	Chicago Great West.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
50	50⅛	500	Chi., Gt. West. pf., B.	50⅜	50½	50	50	— ⅛
185⅜	185⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	185½	185½	185½	185½	— ⅛
193	195	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193½	193½	193½	193½	+ ½
183	183¾	1,917	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	184	184¾	183¼	183¼	—1
22¾	22⅞	600	Chi. Term. Trans.		22⅞	22¾	22⅞	...
40⅜	40¾	1,150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.		40¾	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
17	17¼	700	Chicago Union Trac.		17¼	16⅜	17⅛	+ ¼
105¼	106½	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	106	106	105½	105½	
90	90½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
33⅛	33⅜	300	Colorado & Southern	33½	33½	33⅜	33½	...
78	78¼	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ½
51¼	51½	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	— ½
222½	223	800	Consolidated Gas	223	223	222¼	222¼	— ½
121⅛	121½	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121⅜	121⅜	121⅛	121⅛	—1
31½	32	250	Corn Products	31	31¾	31	31¾	+1½
83	84	45	Corn Products pf.	84¼	84¼	83	83	...
178½	179	100	Delaware & Hudson	179	179	179	179	— ⅛
44½	45	410	Denver & R. G.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
93¼	93½	250	Denver & R. G. pf.	93⅜	93⅜	93½	93½	...
51½	52¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	52¼	52¼	51½	52¼	+ ⅜
22⅛	22¼	3,600	Detroit Southern	22	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
41¾	42⅛	400	Detroit Southern pf.	42	42⅞	41½	41¾	
86¾	86⅞	100	Detroit United Ry.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	4⅛	1,100	*Dist. Co. of America	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
34	34½	100	*Distilling of Am.	35	35	35	35	— ½
		100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
39⅜	39½	2,500	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
68¾	69	500	Erie 1st pf.	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
61	62	200	Evans. & T. H.	61½	61½	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
58¼	59¼	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
101⅜	102	1,800	Hocking Valley	101⅜	102	101	101⅞	+ ⅛
168⅛	168½	1,500	Illinois Central	168½	168½	168	168⅛	— ⅛
21	21½	1,100	Internat. Paper	21⅛	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
74	75	110	Internat. Paper pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	...
67		100	Internat. Power Co.	68	68	68	68	+1
50	50¼	500	Iowa Central	50¼	50½	50	50	— ¼
85¾	86	47	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	86	86	85¾	85¾	
47	50	1,400	Kanawha & Michigan	50	50½	50	50¼	+ ¾
36	36½	200	Kansas City South.	36	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
59¾	60	300	Kansas City South. pf.	60	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
34	36	200	Keokuk & D. M.	35½	36	35½	35½	
151¾	152	9,700	Louisville & Nashville	152½	152½	151½	152	...
134¼	134⅜	2,310	Manhattan Elevated	134½	134½	134¼	134¼	— ⅛
127	127⅛	100	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ⅛
147¼	148	200	*Met. Street Railway	148½	148½	147⅞	147⅞	— ⅜
29¾	30	500	Mexican Central	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
112¾	113	100	Minn. & St. Louis	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	— ⅛
64⅜	65	1,700	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
131½	132¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	132	132	132	132	—1¼
31⅝	32	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31⅞	32	31¼	31½	— ⅛
63⅞	64	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64	64¼	63½	63⅞	— ⅛
117¼	117⅜	5,200	Missouri Pacific	118½	118⅝	117¼	117¼	— ⅜
111	115	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
47¾	48	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	
25½	25¾	1,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
91½	93	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
18½	18¾	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
163¾	164	700	New York Central	164½	164½	163⅝	163⅝	— ½
(56	56¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	57	57	57	57	+1
232½	234⅝	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	234	234	234	234	+1
34½	34½	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅜	2,600	Norfolk & Western	69¾	70	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
40	41	200	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	— ¼
159⅜	160	5,135	Pennsylvania R. R.	160½	160⅝	159¾	159¾	— ¼
96	97	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
48¼	49	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	48½	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	— ¼
85¾	86¼	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86	86	86	
66½	66¾	2,800	Reading	66⅜	66⅝	66¾	66⅝	— ¼
86	86½	100	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	— ¼
18	19	800	*Rep. I. & Steel	19½	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
76	77	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76¾	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	...
68	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	...
73	73½	350	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	73½	73½	73	73	...
80½	81	200	St. L. & San Fran.	80⅜	80⅝	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
77	77¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	...
38⅜	38⅝	8,100	St. Louis Southw.	38¾	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	77½	6,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	77¼	77½	76	77½	+1¼
45	45¼	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	45	45½	45	45	...
72¼	72¾	33,825	Southern Pacific	72½	72½	71¾	72⅛	— ⅜
39¾	39⅞	3,600	Southern Railway	40½	40¼	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
97¾	98	600	Southern Railway pf.	98	98	97¾	97¾	...
67⅝	68	1,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	68	68	67½	67¾	— ½
50⅜	50½	3,400	Texas & Pacific	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
28⅜	29	11,140	Tol., St. L. & West.	29	31¾	28¾	29	
46⅞	48⅜	15,375	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45¼	48	45¼	46⅜	+1⅝
125½	126¾	200	Twin City R. T. pf.	126	126½	126	126½	+ ¼
79¾	80	300	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
108¼	108⅜	4,800	Union Pacific	108¾	108⅝	108¼	108¼	— ⅜
92	92⅜	200	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜	...
128	132	110	United States Express	132	132	132	132	...
13	13⅛	1,700	*U. S. Leather	13¼	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
86¾	87	1,200	*U. S. Leather pf.	87	87	86¾	87	+ ¼
32	34	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32	32	32	32	...
59		100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	59	59	59	59	...
40⅞	41	6,420	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41	40¾	40⅞	...
90⅝	90½	3,600	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90⅝	90⅜	90½	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	1,100	Wabash	32	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
48	48⅛	3,100	Wabash pf.	48	48¼	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
93	93¼	3,000	Western Union Tel.	92½	93⅞	92½	93¼	+ ½
24	24⅜	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
28⅜	28⅝	1,000	Wisconsin Central	28½	28½	28½	28½	
51⅞	52	1,150	Wisconsin Central pf.	51⅞	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
Sales.....		220,144	*Unlisted.					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Anden	.03	.03
Belcher	.06	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	.08
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.03	.05
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.06	.07
Confidence	.67	.71
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.05
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.15	.16
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.02
Mexican	.43	.43
Occidental Con.	.12	.12
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.16	.16
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.18	.17
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.10	.09
Silver bars	52½	52½
Mexican dollars	43⅜@44½	43⅜@44½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	9	7	8
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Cons.	1¾	2	1¼	2
Anaconda	14½	14	14	16
Blue Bell	5½	8	6	10
C., K. & N.	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
C. C. Cons.	6⅜	6⅝	6	6¾
Coriolanus	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
C., C. & M.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Dante	2	3	2½	3
Dr. Jackpot	9⅜	10¼	9½	10½
Elkton	34¼	34½	34⅜	35½
El Paso	61	61⅜	60½	61
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	7	7	8	8
Gold Dollar Cons.	3¾	4	3½	4
Golden Cycle	58	62	57¼	62
Golden Fleece	12½	18	12	18
Gold Bond	2½	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2⅛	2½	2	2½
Gould	4½	7	3	6
Gold Exploration	2¾	3½	2⅝	3¼
Isabella	33	33¼	31½	31⅝
Jackpot	12	13	11	12½
Keystone	2	3	2	3
Last Dollar	50	73	50	73
Lexington	4¾	5	4⅝	5
Little Pittsburg	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Little Bessie	3⅜	3¾	3½	3⅝
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5	7
Mary Cashen	2½	4	2⅜	3½
Moon Anchor	5	12	5	10
New Haven	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	3
Pharmacist	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅝
Pinnacle	4¼	4¾	4	4⅝
Pointer	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Portland	175	176	175	180
Rose Maud	2¼	2¾	2½	2⅞
Rose Nicol	2	4	2	3½
Sunset Eclipse	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅞
Vindicator	98	100	95	100
Work	5½	6¾	5½	5½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
1st week August.	$210,114	$238,013	$199,640
From July 1	1,129,447	1,109,893	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
2d week August.	118,000	100,861	103,404
From July 1	760,100	719,086	657,844
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for June—			
Gross earnings	916,806	751,926	766,842
Op. expenses	490,902	455,415	421,464
Net earnings	425,904	296,511	345,378
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	8,549,526	7,915,100	7,586,746
Op. expenses	5,008,987	4,978,830	4,588,803
Net earnings	3,450,539	2,988,270	3,017,943
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for June—			
Gross earnings	960,874	1,803,760	1,353,217
Op. expenses	804,733	858,590	806,773
Net earnings	186,141	647,221	546,444
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	80.6	58.9	59.5
Gross, 6 months	7,432,837	8,063,617	7,389,690
Op. expenses	4,980,722	4,657,706	4,508,488
Net, 6 months	2,452,115	3,395,911	2,881,102
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for June—			
Gross earnings	1,194,023	1,313,710	1,273,061
Exp. and taxes	780,424	769,008	858,218
Net earnings	413,599	544,702	414,843
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	16,524,378	15,371,541	13,402,070
Exp. and taxes	10,398,402	9,565,880	9,087,638
Net earnings	6,125,886	5,805,661	4,314,431
BUFF., ROCH. & P. for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,292,594	5,863,633	4,902,147
Op. expenses	3,773,566	3,409,032	3,128,880
Net earnings	2,519,018	2,304,681	1,863,267
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	60	58%	(62%
Other income	20,662	26,926	19,988
Total income	2,539,680	2,421,587	1,883,255
Int., rent., div., &c.	2,448,976	2,216,282	1,567,281
Surplus	90,704	205,305	325,974
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for June—			
Gross earnings	1,172,754	1,201,517	894,165
Exp. and taxes	1,016,383	1,005,960	562,308
Net earnings	156,371	195,557	331,857
Interest on bonds and rentals	308,371	303,521	289,282
Deficit	152,494	107,964	*42,575
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	16,391,400	15,403,083	12,026,512
Exp. and taxes	11,871,565	11,134,147	8,795,470
Net earnings	4,519,835	4,268,936	3,861,042
Interest on bonds and rentals	3,644,709	3,507,157	3,453,385
Surplus, year	875,126	761,779	407,057
*Surplus.			

SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT to the New York Railroad Commission for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	687,195	615,162	548,175
Op. expenses	384,285	340,830	319,135
Net earnings	302,930	274,332	229,040
Total income	300,019	290,469	233,267
Fixed charges	228,246	223,918	216,415
Net income	80,773	56,551	16,852

The following companies report for the June 30 quarter:

New York & Pennsylvania: Gross earnings, $25,379; operating expenses, $27,787; charges, $154; deficit, $2,562; cash on hand, $500; profit and loss deficiency, $54,021.

United Traction (Albany-Troy:) Gross earnings, $379,379; operating expenses, $255,076; other income, $1,573; charges, $73,576; surplus, $52,300; cash on hand, $100,842; profit and loss surplus, $67,768.

Greenwich & Johnsonville: Gross earnings, $11,976; operating expenses, $7,458; other income, $220; charges, $411; surplus, $4,332; cash on hand, $1,576; profit and loss surplus, $18,956.

Chesapeake & St. Lawrence: Gross earnings, $1,235; operating expenses, $1,365; deficit, $130; charges, $131; deficit for quarter, $261; deficit for year, $1,557.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$203,921,685
Gold	105,592,900
Silver	25,520,294
United States notes	8,306,965
Treasury notes of 1890	71,452
National bank notes	13,384,832
Total receipts this day	1,589,204
Total receipts this month	25,373,672
Total receipts this year	75,179,363
Total expenditures this day	1,885,000
Total expenditures this month	28,625,000
Total expenditures this year	85,438,567
Deposits in National banks	126,342,941

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$357,817,089
Silver dollars	458,166,000
Silver dollars of 1890	360,063
Silver bullion of 1890	27,860,937
Total	$842,204,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$357,817,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,166,000
Treasury notes outstanding	28,221,000
Total	$842,204,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,969,873
Gold certificates	46,624,027
Silver coin and bullion	18,457,734
Silver certificates	7,062,530
United States notes	8,306,965
Other assets	25,763,012
Total in Treasury	$165,173,143
Deposits in National banks	126,342,941
Total	$291,516,084
Current liabilities	87,594,399
Available cash balance	$203,921,685

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINTON, Aug. 16.—The following companies were incorporated at Dover to-day:

L. A. Sirena Mining Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000.

The Swannanoa Lumber Company of Williamsport, Penn.; capital, $50,000.

The L. D. Fowler Company of Washington, D. C., to do a general brokerage business; capital, $10,000.

The Toponah Mining Company of Nevada filed a certificate showing the change of principal office from Smyrna to Wilmington, Del.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 16, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,775	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	134½	134½	132⅜	133⅛	— ⅛
500	American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
500	American Can pf.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	53	53	52½	52½	— ⅝
75	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug. 10, 1902	110	110	110	110	+2½
110	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1	1	1	...
200	American Hide & Leather	11,500,000	..	..	.....	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
300	American Hide & Leather pf.	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅛
464	American Light & Traction	4,378,600	..	..	.....	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	+1⅛
80	American Light & Traction pf.	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 15, 1902	93	94	93	94	+ ½
200	American Shipbuilding	7,000,000	..	..	.....	49½	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+1⅛
120	American Tobacco ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	300	300	300	300	—15
500	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	...
300	American Writing Paper pf.	12,500,000	..	..	.....	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
17,300	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
600	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6⅝	6¼	7¼	+ ⅝
250	Brooklyn City Railroad ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 1902	247	247	247	247	...
100	California Copper ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	½	½	½	½	...
600	Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	1	11-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
900	Camden & Trenton R. R.	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4	4	4	...
434	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2½	2⅜	*2⅜	— ⅛
234	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
200	Denver Gas & Electric	2,850,000	1½	S	Sept., 1900	23	23	23	23	...
550	Diesel Engine		..	..	.....	10	10	18½	18½	...
100	Distilling of America, new, when iss.	32,500,000	..	..	.....	30	30	30	30	...
200	Dominion Securities	1,681,500	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	27½	28½	27½	28	—1½
950	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ¼
400	Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	6½	6½	5⅜	5⅜	—1
100	Electric Vehicle pf	8,125,000	2	..	April, 1900	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
51	Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
500	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
2,530	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27	—1
100	Hackensack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
10	Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	120	120	119	119	—1
100	Havana Commercial	10,600,000	..	..	.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
100	Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
300	Houston Oil pf.	7,500,000	3	S	Mar. 15, 1902	75	75	74¾	74¾	— ¼
400	Illinois Transportation ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1	⅞	1	...
1,960	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12½	—⅜
5	Kings Co. Electric Light & Power	2,500,000	1½	Q	June, 1902	203½	203½	203½	203½	...
14,020	Manhattan Transit	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
400	Markeen Copper ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
19,100	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000	..	..	.....	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
1,747	National Enameling	15,441,800	1	Q	July 1, 1902	33⅝	34	33½	33¾	— ⅛
330	National Enameling pf.	8,396,800	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	80½	*90	89	*89	+1
1,400	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
350	New England Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	5½	*5	5½	+ ⅛
4,500	New England Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1	½	⅞	— ⅛
3,704	New Orleans Railways	130,000,000	..	..	.....	16⅝	18½	16⅝	18⅛	+1⅜
751	New Orleans Railways pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	57	57	56½	57	+ ¾
100	New York & Hoboken Ferry	3,200,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 1902	71	71	71	71	+2
143	N. Y. & Queens Co. Elec. L. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*43½	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅞
1,299	New York Realty	3,000,000	5	..	July 1, 1902	185	186	183½	184½	+ ½
2,350	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12	11¾	12	+1
1,000	North American Lumber & Pulp	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
12,000	Northern Securities	‡400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	107½	107½	106½	107	+ ⅛
1,000	New England Consolidated Ice

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

a con 4s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
20,000	106¾	1,000	84½
enn Settlement 3s		N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
20,000	96	10,000	94¼
m Spirits M 6s		1,000	94
1,000	90	M C col 3½s	
tch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		10,000	93
5,000	104	N Y, L Erie & W Coal & R R 6s	
15,000	103¾	3,000	121
Adj 4s, stamped		N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s	
1,000	94⅞	10,000	107
lalt & O gold 4s		Norf & W con 4s	
1,000	103½	6,000	101⅞
3,000	103½	North Pac gen 3s	
S'w'n Div 3½s		1,000	74½
7,000	90¼	Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid	
P, L E & W V 4s		10,000	108
28,000	98½	5,000s10F	107⅞
Pklyn Un El 1st		50,000	107⅞
3,000	102¾	21,000	108
anada South 2d		Reading gen 4s	
2,000	110¾	7,000	98¼
ent Branch Ry 4s		Reading, Jers Cent col 4s	
1,000	92	5,000	90½
ent of Ga 2d inc 5s		St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s	
25,000	42½	1,000	93⅞
10,000	41½	4,000	94
1,000	42¾	St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
3d inc 5s		5,000	97⅜
50,000	28	St L S'w'n 2d inc 4s	
ent of N J gen 5s		10,000	89¼
4,000	136	2,000	89¾
ent Pac gtd 4s		3,000	89½
4,000	100¾	25,000	89⅞
ent Pac gtd 3½s		10,000	90
2,000	88½	Con 4s	
hes & O con 5s		3,000	89
2,000	120	San A & A P 4s	
hes & O gen 4½s		1,000	88¼
5,000	108½	Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s	
hi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		2,000	104
5,000	96	Gold 4s	
Registered		10,000	89½
11,000	95⅝	6,000	89¾
hi, R I & P gen 4s		South Pac 4s	
10,000	100⅜	5,000	94⅜
10,000s20F	100⅜	5,000	94½
C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000	94½
5,000	102	11,000	94¾
St L Div 1st		9,000	94¼
1,000	103½	South Pac of Cal-	
11,000	102⅛	5s, stamp	
lev, Lor & W 1st		20,000	109⅞
1,000	116¾	South Pac of Cal-	
ol F & I conv 5s		5s, stamp	
13,000	101	10,000	101¾
ol & South 1st 4s		Stand R & T 6s	
1,000	85	20,000	67
onsol Tobacco 4s		Stand R & T inc	
26,000	64⅞	5,000	15½
1,000	64⅝	Tol, St L & W 4s	
9,000	64⅝	25,000	83⅞
10,000	64⅜	84,000	84
5,000	64⅝	15,000	83⅞
30,000	64½	10,000	84
10,000	64⅝	10,000	83¾
5,000	64⅝	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Denver & S'w'n gen 5s		3,000	105
11,000	89	Union Pac conv 4s	
Det South 4s		2,000	109¾
25,000	86¼	5,000	109⅝
Det South, Ohio So Div 4s		15,000	109¾
2,000	94	100,000	109¾
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		5,000	109½
10,000	20¾	71,000	109⅞
20,000	20	10,000	109¾
Inter Paper 6s		70,000	110¼
5,000	107¼	20,000	109⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s		Wabash 1st 6s	
1,000	77⅞	1,000	118¾
5,000	78	Wabash deb B	
5,000	77⅞	5,000	77⅞
20,000	78	5,000	78
10,000	77¾	10,000	77¾
10,000	77⅞	5,000	77⅞
Manhattan con 4s		Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
4,000	104½	10,000	95¾
Met St Ry ref 4s			
5,000	99		
Mex Cent 1st inc			
1,000	32		
Mo. K & T 1st 4s			
1,000	100		
Total sales		$1,308,000	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108	Hock. V. pf.	93½	95
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108	Homestake	80	90
3s, r., 1918	105¾	106½	Ill. C. L. L.	105	
3s, c., 1918	105¾	106½	Int. Silver	12½	14½
3s, 1918, sm.	105¾	106½	Int. Silv. pf.	59	65
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109	Int. S. P.	51	53
4s, c., 1907	108¼	109	I. S. P. pf.	91½	92
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133¼	Iowa C. pf.	87½	88
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133¼	Joliet & Chi.	185	..
5s, r., 1904	104¼	105¼	K. & D. M. pf.	70	75
5s, c., 1904	104¾	105¼	King. & P.	12	20
D. C. 3-65s.	122	..	Lacl. Gas	85	89
Adams Exp.	215	230	Lacl. G. pf.	100	109
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	L. E. & W.	65	67
Alle. & W.	145	..	L. E. & W. pf.	125	128
Am. Ag. Ch.	20½	28	Lake Shore		335
A. A. C. pf.	..	90	Long Island	85	87
Am. Bicycle	6¾	7	Man. Beach	14	16
Am. Coal	180	200	Md. C. pf.	82	88
Am. Cot. O.	51	51½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	39	39½
A. C. O. pf.	95	98	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	88½	90
Am. D. Tel.	35	39	M. & St. L.	22	24
Am. Exp.	245	250	M. & St. L. pf.	102	105
Am. Lin. Co.	20¼	24½	Mex. pf.	38	39½
A. L. Co. pf.	50½	53	Mex. Cent.	40	45
A. M. Co. pf.	22½	24	N. Y. B.	80	..
Am. Snuff	..	120	M. B. pf.	95	..
Am. Sm. pf.	97	98	N. Y. A. B.	190	192
A. S. R. pf.	120	122	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
A. T. & C.	88	95	Nat. Bis. pf.	102	105
Am. Tob. pf.	145	149	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	39½
Am. W. Co.	14	15	N. Cent. C.	40	45
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79	N. Y. B.	80	..
Ann Arbor	39	40	M. B. pf.	95	..
Ann A. pf.	69	72	N. Y. A. B.	190	192
A. M. 1st pf.	..	95	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	118	120
A. T. & S. F. pf.	102¼	102½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	93
B. & O. pf.	94	96	N. Y. & O.	60	65
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	St. L. 2d pf.	92	93
B. U. G.	253	240	N. Y. Dock	24	27
Bruns. City	10¾	12	N. Y. D. pf.	60	65
B. R. & P. pf.	140	..	N. Y. & R. Beach	14	..
B., C. R. & N.	..	230	N. & W. pf.	90	93
Butterick Co.	49	55	North. Am.	122¼	125
Canada So.	90	91	Nor. Cent.	245	..
Can. P. ctfs.	134	135	Ont. Mining	9	9½
C. C. & C.	40	..	Pac. Coast	74	75
C. R. R. of N. J.	184	187	P. C. 1st pf.	101	105
C. & A. pf.	76	76½	P. C. 2d pf.	70	81
C., B. & Q.	190	203	Peo. & E.	41	43
C. & E. Ill.	216	217	P. C. C. & St. L.	115	120
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	191¼	..
C. G. W.	142	145	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	..
C. G. W. pf.	80¼	80½	Pullman Co.	240	245
C. G. W. d.	92⅝	93	Quicksilver	3	3¾
C., I. & L.	74	77	Quicksil'r pf.	9¼	11
C., I. & L. pf.	90	91	Ry. St. Sp.	30¾	31
C. & N. W.	240	245	Ry. St. S. pf.	87½	88
C., St. P., M. & Om.	160	170	Reading 2d pf.	72¾	73
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200	R. R. S., Ill. C. ctfs.	93⅞	94½
C. U. T. pf.	48	50	Rens. & S.	210	..
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	118	123	R. W. & O.	138	..
C., L. & W.	74	78	Rub. Goods	19¼	19½
C., L. & W. pf.	94	97	St. J. & G. I.	21½	21¾
C. F. & I.	126	136	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87	88½
C. & H. C. & I.	20¾	21½	S. S. S. & I.	84¾	88
Com. Cable	160	..	S. R. & T.	7⅞	7¾
Consol. Coal	80	85	T. P. L. Tr.	39	41
D. & S. W.	50	60	Third Av.	130	133
D. & S. W. pf.	40	61	U. P. & W.	15	25
D., L. & W.	265	278	U. B. & P.	14¼	15½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	135	145	U. S. C. I. Pipe	11½	12½
Det. City G.	80	88	U. S. C. I. pf.	45½	46½
D., S. S. & A.	17	17¾	U. S. Rub.	15	17
D., S. S. & A. pf.	30	31	U. S. R. pf.	55	56
Erie 2d pf.	53¼	54	Va.-C. Ch.	63	68½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	91	92	Va.-C. C. pf.	123	130
Gen. Elect.	184½	183½	W. F. Exp.	230	250
G. A. F. Co.	60½	61½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	220	230
G. A. F. Co. pf.	105¼	105½	Westinghouse assts.	217	219
Gt. Nor. pf.	192¼	193	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	63	64
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	39	39½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,280	Amal. Copper	65¾	65¾	65	65
70	Am. Car & F.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
130	Am. Ice	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
10	Am. Ice pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
90	Am. Locomotive	32½	32½	32¼	32¾
100	Am. Malting	6	6	6	6
106	Am. Smelting	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
170	Am. Sugar	132⅝	132⅝	132	132¼
3,470	At., T. & S. F.	102¾	102¾	102	102¾
10	A. T. & S. F. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
380	Balt. & Ohio	110	110¾	109¾	109⅝
900	Brook. Rapid T.	67⅛	67⅛	66⅝	66⅜
40	Can. Pacific	138	138	138	138
180	Ches. & Ohio	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅞
240	Chi. Gt. West	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝
1,270	C., M. & St. P.	185½	185⅝	185⅜	185⅝
50	Col. Southern	33½	33½	33½	33½
1,570	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
30	Erie 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
130	Illinois Central	168¾	168½	167¾	168⅝
10	Iowa Central	50	50	50	50
420	Louis. & Nash.	152⅜	152½	152	152¼
280	Manhattan	134½	134⅝	134¼	134¼
70	Mexican Central	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
120	Mo., K. & T.	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
3,880	Mo. Pacific	117⅜	118	117¼	117⅜
190	National Lead	25½	25½	25¼	25½
10	N. R. R. of Mex.	18½	18½	18½	18½
110	N. Y. Central	164½	164½	164⅜	164¼
80	N. Y. O. & W.	34½	34½	34	34
70	Nor. & Western	69¼	69¾	69½	69⅝
340	Pennsylvania	139⅜	140⅜	139⅞	139⅞
1,140	Reading	68¾	69⅜	68⅜	68⅜
20	Rep. Steel	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
40	St. L. Southwest.	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅜
9,040	Southern Pacific	72½	72½	71¾	72¼
1,310	Southern Ry.	40	40½	39¾	39⅝
170	Tenn. Coal & I.	68	68½	67⅞	67⅞
390	Texas Pacific	56¾	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
200	T., St. L. & W.	29	31	29	31
110	T., St. L. & W. pf.	46½	48¼	45¾	48⅛
1,910	Union Pacific	108¾	108¾	108¼	108⅝
60	U. S. Leather pf.	13½	13¾	13⅜	13¾
20	U. S. Leather pf.	86¾	87⅛	86¾	87⅛
5,700	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41	40¾	40⅞
360	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90⅝	90¾	90⅜
40	Wabash	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
310	Wabash pf.	47⅜	48	47¼	47½
100	Western Union	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	93¼
110	Wis. Central	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
34,700					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Union P. cv. 4s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.65
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.39½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	10.42½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20¼

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straits, $3.10@$3.45; clears, $2.80@$3.25; Spring specials, $4.20; patents, $3.50@$3.75; straits, $3.10@$3.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 69@71c; No. 2 red, 69½@70¾c; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 3 white, 31¾@33½c; No. 2 rye, 50¼@50½cc; fair to choice malting, 55@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; mess pork, per bbl, $16.85@$15.90; lard, per 100 lb, $10@$10.10; short rib sides, (loose,) $9.45@$9.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¼@10⅝c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31.

COTTON.—It was a day of indifferent trading and narrow fluctuations in the cotton market. On the opening a barely steady feeling prevailed, and prices were 2 points higher to 1 point lower, this being a slim response to favorable English market advices and rather pessimistic crop news from parts of the Western belt. Soon after the call the bear element, finding Wall Street support little, if any, in evidence, made much of the favorable tenor of The Chronicle's review and of rains over the Eastern division of the cotton belt. This caused less confident longs to sell out, and prompted some short selling by the scalping element. There were fresh rumors of a prospective "deal" in August, but the action of the early market failed to signify any strong support of that option. In fact, after the first flurry of activity, the market settled down into a dragging, indifferent affair, with prices disposed to work off a few points in sheer absence of speculation. Toward the close, however, there were strong suspicions that Wall Street bulls had not forsaken the distant months, and the early sellers quickly switched back to the long side. Prices worked up sharply, but did not react until a new high level for the day had been reached. The market was finally steady and net unchanged to 2 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 75,000 bales. The market for spot cotton was quiet, and prices unchanged at 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 417 bales to spinners. New York reported export clearances for the day of nearly 9,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.43	8.45	8.40	8.42@8.43
September	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.95@7.96
October	7.84	7.84	7.80	7.82@7.83
November	7.75	7.75	7.72	7.75@7.76
December	7.74	7.75	7.72	7.75@7.76
January	7.75	7.78	7.73	7.77@7.78
February	..	..	..	7.77@7.78
March	7.72	7.74	7.72	7.75@7.76
April	..	..	..	7.76@7.77
May	7.73	7.78	7.73	7.77@7.78

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Cotton — Spot dull; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5 5-32d; good middling 4 29-32d; middling, 4 13-16d; low middling, 4 23-32d; good ordinary, 4 19-32d; ordinary, 4 11-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,700 bales American; receipts, 3,000 bales, including 2,100 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 39-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 35-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 26-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 21-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 18-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 16-64d @4 17-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 16-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 16-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market while displaying during the early session the dullness usually attendant upon half-holliday speculation, became somewhat more activet toward the close under general liquidation. The September here after opening easier and ⅜c lower under the decline abroad, the favorable crop outlook intensified by the absence of expected rains of importance in the Northwest, and the large movement, improved somewhat, selling up to 74¼c under light purchasing, resulting from the readjustment of speculative accounts for over Sunday; then broke again under heavy liquidation and absence of outside support in the last hour, finally closing at 73⅝c at net loss of ⅝c. The same option in Chicago after selling at 70⅝c closed at 69⅞c, under practically the same influences. Liverpool was ¼d lower, and London, while ¼d higher on August, was 1¼d lower for December. India shipments were 568,000 bushels, and a Broomhall cable estimated the world's shipments to be 9,000,000 on Monday. The curb market was steadier for a time on larger clearances, then weakened under further liquidation and a small export business, which included one load here and four loads at outports. Last quotations were 73¾c for September. Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 75¾c, elevator, and No. 2 red, 76¾@77¾c, on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80¾c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c, free on board, both.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.45@$3.60; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.15@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.05@$3.15; no grade, $2.35@$2.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.45@$3.50, as to brand. Buckwheat Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.26@$1.28. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks to arrive, 200 pounds, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $17; Spring bran, middling, $20@$25; coarse Winter bran, $19@$21; city bran, $18@$18.50. Linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$24; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73⅛	74⅛	73⅜	73⅝
December	73	73	72¼	72½
May	74⅛	74⅞	74⅛	74⅜
Corn—				
September	56⅞	57¼	56¾	56⅞
December	..	..	..	45⅜
May	44	44	43⅝	43⅝
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$10.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅜	70⅝	69½	69½
December	67⅝	67⅝	66½	66⅝
May	69	69⅝	68¾	69
Corn—				
September	51½	51⅜	50⅞	51⅛
December	41⅝	41 9-16	40¾	40¾
May	39¼	39½	38¾	39⅛
Oats—				
September	32½	32 9-16	31⅝	31⅞
December	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝
May	29¾	29¾	29½	29⅝
Lard—				
September	$10.22½	$10.22½	$10.10	$10.20
January	8.20	8.27½	8.20	8.25
Ribs—				
September	9.00	9.02½	9.00	9.02½
January	7.45	7.52½	7.45	7.47½
Pork—				
September	16.00	16.00	15.85	15.92½
January	14.27½	14.15	14.27½	14.35

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Wheat—September, 65¾@66⅜c; December, 64¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 16.—Wheat, Cash, No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; No. 3 Spring, 67½c; September, 67¾c; December, 65¾c. Oats, on track, 32c; to arrive, 33½c; September, 31c; December, 27½c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 69c; September, 63½c; December, 64¾c. No. 2 hard, 67@70c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 54c; track, 55c; September, 47¼c; December, 35⅝c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 27c; September, 25c; December, 25⅞c. No. 2 white, 38@39c.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady at 8½@12½c per lb. for city dressed native sides. No trading in calves of much importance; city dressed veals, general sales, 9½@12½c per lb. Sheep slow; lambs slow and weak; common lambs lower; sheep sold at $2@$3.62½ per 100 lb.; lambs at $4.75@$5.65; dressed mutton, 6@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@11c. Hogs nominally weak; no change reported in country dressed. Beeves, receipts, 6 cars, or 115 head, all consigned direct; no sales reported. Dressed beef, steady; city dressed native sides, 8¼@12½c per lb. Cable last received quotsd American live cattle selling at 13@14c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 12@12½c per lb.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $17.75@$18.75; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $18.75@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9⅝c; 140 lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 13c; 10 lb, 11¾@12c; 12 lb, 11¾c; 14 lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@9c; pickled hams, 11½@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼@6½c; country, 6¾@6¾c. LARD—$10.40@$10.45; city lard, $10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.60; Brazil, kegs, $12.75; compound, 8¼@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13½c; city lard stearine, 12@12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine casks, 47@47½c. Tar, pine bbls, $3.25; oil bbls, $4.50. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55; E, $1.62½; F, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; WG, $4.05; WW, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—Spirits turpentine, 43¼c; receipts, 35 casks; resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 132 barrels; crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 171 casks; tar, $1.50; receipts, 320 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Turpentine, 44½c; receipts, 1,438 casks; sales, 328 casks; exports, 530 casks; resin, receipts, 4,820 barrels; sales, 2,186 barrels; exports, 6,123; A, B, C, $1.05; D, $1.10; E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.60; I, $1.90; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.45; W G, $3.55; W W, $3.70.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

The Thrifty Bride.

"She's one of the most economical women I ever saw," her neighbor was saying. "Why, do you know what she did? She got married three weeks before she was ready, just to make it possible for her husband to take advantage of the Summer excursion rates on their wedding trip, and they were only going about eighty miles, anyway."—Chicago Record Herald.

The Great "Soo" Canal Finished

Engineering Work That Cost $5,000,000 Now Completed After Four Years' Work—Part of It Cut Through Solid Rock—A Mighty Power from This New Outlet from Lake Superior.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 16.—The great water power canal of the Soo, which has just been finished after four years of construction and an expenditure of $5,000,000, is regarded by engineers as the finest work of its kind in the world.

Like an immense river, 220 feet broad, and deep enough to float the biggest vessel that sails the lakes, it divides Sault Ste. Marie, says the Chicago Record-Herald, into a city of two parts, with the island portion, now for the first time completely surrounded by water, the business section and the balance of the city being given over to the homes of its citizens. In the future, when the Soo shall have achieved the greatness for which it is destined, it is altogether likely that every foot of the property included in what is already becoming known as "the island" will be devoted exclusively to business.

The canal is two and a third miles long, from the mouth of the intake above the rapids to the overflow far below the entrance to the ship canals. The average width is 224 feet, and the depth is 22 feet. The intake has an area of more than 15,000 square feet, through which will flow a volume which is estimated to be 30,000 cubic feet per second, with a velocity of about 2 feet per second, or about 1½ miles per hour. The entrance is 891 feet wide and 18 feet deep. In its excavation some 300,000 cubic yards of material were removed.

At a point about 1,00 feet east of the entrance the intake merges into the canal proper. A cross section of the canal at this point measures 4,425 square feet. For a distance of 4,100 feet from this point the canal is cut through solid rock. In cutting out the channel through this rock formation the sides were first cut out by channeling machines. The rock was then drilled, blasted, and excavated, and the sides wherever rough were smoothed off with Portland cement. The bed was similarly finished. The immense labor necessary to accomplish this can be scarcely comprehended. The appearance of the canal bed, before the water was turned in, was as smooth as the exterior of a stone building.

For the balance of the distance the canal traverses a formation of sand, gravel, and clay, the excavation of which was not attended by such difficulties. From the point where the rock formation leaves off to the entrance to the power house the sides and bottom of the canal have been planked with the very best hemlock timber. At a point below the water line the timbering ceases, and the remainder of the sides is paved with rock. Above that the banks are sodded, and a row of trees recently planted at the company expense borders each side of the great water way.

TO REDUCE FRICTION.

The object of planking beneath the water is to reduce the friction, thus securing as large a fall as possible at the point where the water power is secured. The lower 3,000 feet of the canal is on a continuous curve of about three degrees. The construction of the portion of the canal which traverses earth necessitated the removal of 1,500,000 cubic yards of material and 15,000,000 feet of timber were used in the flooring and sides of the canal.

The canal in its course through the city crosses thirteen streets, and at the present time is spanned by five steel bridges, one more is under construction, and others are projected by the city for the future as business demands them. At the lower end the canal widens out into the forebay, or mill pond, for the purpose of securing sufficient frontage for the uniform distribution of the water to all of the turbines, which are installed along the river face of the forebay in the power house. Because of this expansion the water issuing from the canal will at once disperse and enter the turbines at a velocity of two feet per second.

MASSIVE POWER HOUSE.

The river front of the forebay is closed by the power house, the duplicate of which cannot be found in the United States. It is constructed of red sandstone, is forty-eight feet over a quarter of a mile in length, is 100 feet wide, and 125 feet high. The massive building sits upon a foundation of piles covered by log sills and caps, and covered with Portland cement concrete to a depth of three feet. The cost of building this foundation alone represents a snug little fortune. The substructure consists of eighty-one masonry walls 100 feet long, 20 feet high, and 3 feet thick. The stalls or pits thus formed, aside from supporting the building, serve to deliver the water from the turbines into the river.

The penstocks are all of uniform dimensions, 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 20 feet high. The dynamos occupy space on the same floor on the river side of the power house. The floor above is used for the machinery, which converts the energy of the water into electrical power.

The energy to be developed by this immense engineering achievement is estimated at 40,000 actual horse power, developed by 320 turbines of the McCormick type. Four of these turbines in pairs are placed in each penstock. All of the turbines are joined to one high shaft of pressed steel, and are housed in iron cases, leaving no openings save for the passage of water. The water enters the penstocks at a depth of thirteen feet and passes through the buckets of the turbines, through the draft tubes below each turbine, thence into the pits and from there into the river. As the rush of water passes through the turbines the wheels revolve, which in turn revolves the big shaft, and thus the power is produced to turn the dynamos awaiting on the floor above.

The electrical equipment of the power house consists of eighty dynamos constructed by the Westinghouse Company. After converting the water power into electrical power the latter will be transmitted by feed wires to the doors of the various plants, which are either in course of construction or projected, and which are expected to use the power produced. Among other things, the power will be used to light the streets of the Soo and to propel its street cars.

MOVABLE DAM A FEATURE.

An interesting side feature of the canal is the big movable dam constructed at the head of the canal to control the volume of water. This was built by the Detroit Bridge and Iron Company, and the completed structure, it is estimated, represents a cost of not less than $100,000. The dam is made up of four "leaves," fifty feet long and twenty-eight feet high, suspended from and operating between piers and solid masonry. When the water is entering the canal freely these leaves are suspended, and when it is desired to stop the flow the leaves are lowered against a sill in the canal bed.

Still another interesting feature is the ice rack, which occupies a space just at the entrance to the forebay. This is designed to intercept the ice, logs, or other obstructions which may find a way into the canal and divert them into a spillway through which they are conducted into the river.

One of the serious problems which confronted the engineers in planning the canal was the effect of opening such an immense waterway would have upon the level of Lake Superior. Upon this problem the opinions of the very best engineers in the country were secured, and the result was the construction at the head of the rapids of what are known as "compensating works."

To compensate for the loss of water caused by opening a new outlet from Lake Superior which would discharge 30,000 cubic feet per second twenty-four hours a day, 365 days in the year, a submerged weir, or dam built upon timber cribs secured to the rock bed of the river, filled with concrete, with the weir of concrete upon this foundation, was constructed. These compensating works are located at the head of the rapids, just west of the International bridge.

TO ABANDON MISSOURI RIVER

The Great Stream Which Has Committed Extraordinary Antics and Was a Highway for Commerce No Longer Navigable — Artesian Wells May Have Sapped It.

CAPTAIN H. M. Chittenden, chief of United States Engineers for the entire Missouri River since the abolition of the Missouri River Commission, believes the career of the Missouri River as a means of transportation is at an end.

The passing of the Missouri is foreshadowed in his annual report, when he says:

"The discontinuance of the Missouri River Commission and the greatly reduced appropriations, as compared with former years, for both upper and lower river, indicate an intention on the part of Congress to abandon the river altogether in the near future. Before the rendition of the annual report for 1903 the officer in charge will be prepared to submit a comprehensive statement of the conditions of the entire river and the advisability or non-advisability of further work upon it."

The millions of dollars spent in an effort to make the Missouri a permanent canal for commerce have been washed away like

AUG 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

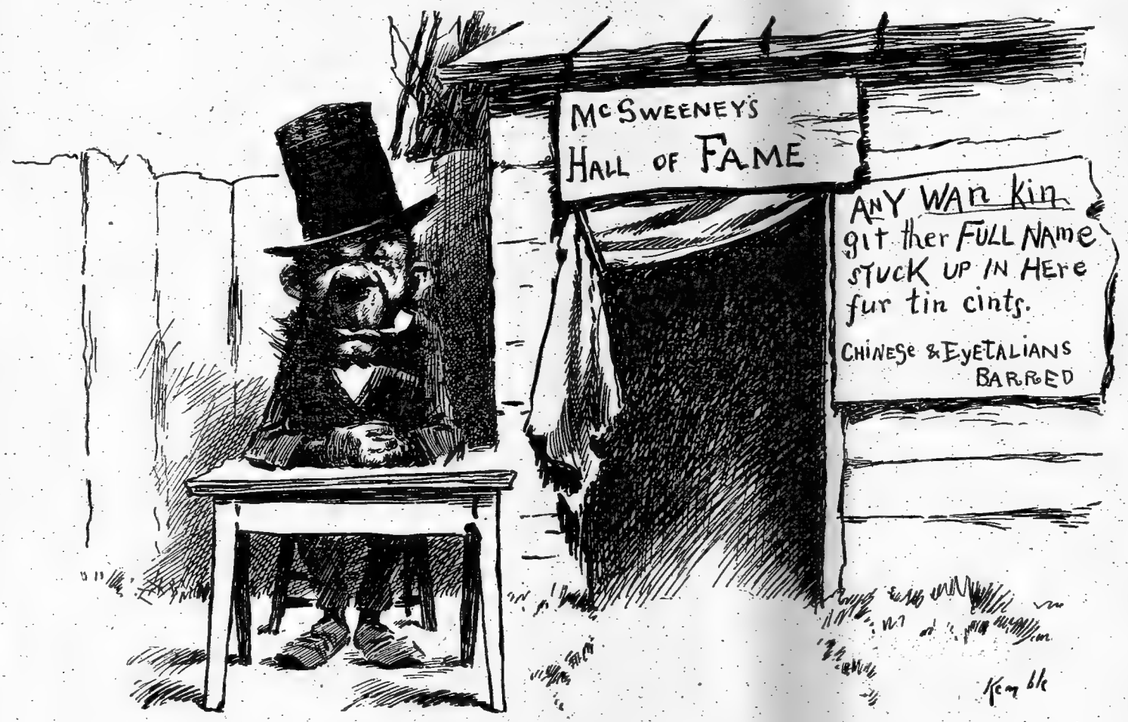

OPPOSITION TO THE HALL OF FAME.

"I'll Knock Out That MacCracken Trust or Me Name's Not Dennis McSweeney."

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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KING EDWARD VII., as is well known, is much interested in all matters relating to flying ships, and especially is he interested in Santos-Dumont and his efforts.

A few weeks before the coronation it was extensively rumored that the King had quite made up his mind to accompany the clever young Brazilian in one of his aerial flights, that he had, in fact, made all arrangements for his travel through the air. A certain well-known scientific peer asked his Majesty one evening, after dinner, whether the rumor concerning the royal aerial voyage was really true.

"Now, Lord ——," answered King Edward, laughingly, "is it likely that I would take this flying ship trip? The coronation has not yet taken place, and I can assure you that I wish to wear my earthly crown before I put on the other!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

RETURNING recently from one of his annual trips to Europe, Senator Chauncey M. Depew was, as usual, the centre and life of the group which gathered in the steamer's smoking room after dinner, and all of his most ancient stories were brushed up and made to do duty once more. Nearly all of the other passengers volunteered various contributions to the general entertainment, but one old countryman sat in a corner every evening, smoking his pipe in silence, broken only now and then by a guttural chuckle. As the steamer neared New York Mr. Depew proposed to the others that he should have a little fun with this old hayseed and try to get a rise out of him, and, calling across the room, he said:

"Mr. Jones, all the rest of us have been doing what we could to amuse the company during the voyage, but we have not heard from you. Can't you tell us a story?"

Mr. Jones could not think of any story.

"Well, can't you sing us a song?"

Oh, no! Mr. Jones could not sing.

"Well, you certainly ought to do your share; perhaps you can give us a conundrum."

Well, he had been thinking of a conundrum, Mr. Jones finally admitted, and it was this:

"What is the difference between Mr. Depew and a wild turkey?"

When no one present could suggest the answer Mr. Jones drawled out:

"Wall, a wild turkey ain't stuffed with chestnuts till after he's dead."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-STATE SENATOR JAMES ARKELL of Canajoharie, who died last Tuesday, was a great wit, and his stories were always spontaneous. At the Horse Show banquet in Madison Square Garden last Winter, when among other notables William C. Whitney was present, Mr. Arkell made an extempore speech in which he defended the "hayseeds" in the presence of the representatives of the city. The speech was copied far and near, and the President of a Western college wrote the Senator that it was one of the best impromptu addresses he had ever read—showed, in fact, that behind the remarks was a man of great learning and brilliancy.

At the close of this address Mr. Whitney shook hands with Mr. Arkell and said:

"Senator, I greatly enjoyed your remarks, and I want to say to you that your son William J. is one of the brightest men I have ever met."

Quick as a flash Mr. Arkell replied:

"Well, W. J. ought to be smart—he has an unusually smart—mother," and the laugh that followed was hearty indeed.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-CONGRESSMAN TIM CAMPBELL says Mrs. Campbell spoke to him the other day about the advertisement of a buttonless shirt.

"What kind of a shirt is that?" she inquired.

"Just like mine," answered the ex-Congressman, who in telling the story said Mrs. Campbell didn't speak to him for a week.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ON ONE occasion Bishop Potter was a guest at the Storm King Club. After a comfortable dinner he sent a telegram to one of the officials of the New York Central Railroad asking him to stop the night express at Storm King station, on the opposite side of the river. He drove down the mountain and hired a boatman to row him across. Arriving in good time, he and the boatman waited in the rowboat until the approaching train warned them to seek the station, only to see the train arrive, rush by, and disappear into the darkness.

The Bishop was irritated.

"Well," he said, "I am a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and I suppose my calling will not allow me to say anything."

"Well," replied the boatman, "I am a Methodist and my principles will not let me say anything."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SENATOR ELLSWORTH tells the following story of a Western farmer who was visiting Albany for the first time:

"While standing in the lobby of the State Capitol at Albany, talking to some friends a few weeks ago, I was introduced by one of my colleagues to a typical Western farmer who had just arrived in the city the night before and was being shown around the Capitol Building. The old fellow had never been in a large town in his life, and after telling me in his own quaint way of some of the sights and places he had seen in the city the previous night, he suddenly turned and said to me in somewhat confidential tones:

"'Say, before leaving home I had read about them fellers that blow out the gas and get suffocated, and I warn't fooled by that darned thing up in my room in the hotel. I seen a light in a glass bottle hanging on the end of a string, and I couldn't put the durned thing out. So I took the knot out of the string and put the bottle in the bureau drawer, and what yer think, Senator? Blest if 'twarn't burning when I got up this morning.'"

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THOMAS C. SMITH, broker, was dining in a John Street chophouse, and, having ordered some Little Neck clams on the half shell, asked the man who opened them what was the best thing to put on them.

"What I like to put on them best is my teeth," was John's apt reply.

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THE annual encampment of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, at Niantic, brought out this story from Col. T. H. Sucher of New Haven a few days ago:

The Colonel and a number of others were swapping stories one evening in the tent of Brig. Gen. Frost. When it came to Col. Sucher's turn he spun the following:

"Col. T. F. Murphy of the Bridgeport Hibernian Rifles and I have always been close friends," said he, "and one time not long ago he invited me down to that city to witness the annual parade of the Hibernian Rifles from all over the State. Col. Murphy, who was in command, and I were at the head of the big parade as it turned into Main Street, and every-

thing went along in good shape until we met an electric car. I noticed the Colonel was squirming around in his saddle, and he looked at me several times. Finally the car drew near to us, and then it was that Col. Murphy faced his men and yelled at the top of his lungs:

"'Split in the middle, byes, and lave the throlley car go through.'"

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CHIEF JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER of the Court of Appeals wrote the prevailing opinion in the "right of privacy" case, which attracted considerable attention, in which the learned Justice asserted the view that the publication of a portrait was not an invasion of privacy.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who is a warm friend of Judge Parker sent to the Judge the pictures which appeared in the newspapers, showing the trousers of Grover Cleveland and Mr. Hill as these gentlemen appeared at the recent Tilden reception, and he also inclosed a paragraph referring to the fact that Senator Hill's picture was used to advertise a certain brand of liquor. Senator Hill appended this comment: "Has an American citizen no rights worthy of respect? I am seriously thinking of applying for a reargument of the case."

Judge Parker replied:

"The Court of Appeals desires me to say that it permits no rearguments, and it believes that any American citizen that wears such trousers as represented in the picture you inclose to me has no rights worthy of respect."

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OF "Uncle Joe" Cannon's predecessor as "watchdog of the Treasury," Judge Holman of Indiana, the story has been revived of how he exposed himself to perhaps the happiest quotation ever made in the House of Representatives. He was particularly opposed to the scientific departments of the Government, and would have starved them all to death if he could. The crafty head of one of these departments, knowing that the Judge had an impracticable dependent relative, concluded to relieve him of this charge, and to put it on the payroll of his own department at $1,200 a year. To the amazement of the House, when the appropriation came up, the guardian of the Treasury recommended the grant of the full amount asked for, and went on with a warm eulogy of the department in question. When he sat down a member who happened to be in the secret rose up and solemnly observed: "Mr. Speaker—

"'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home."

Somebody was recalling this reminiscence the other day to Senator Pettus, and the venerable statesman's comment was:

"That's the only time I ever knew Byron to be of any use."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MAJOR SHATTUCK of the Signal Corps was recently the guest of some National Guard officers at a supper, and said that there was an old-time "religious revival" in a suburb of Savannah, but that it was exclusively among the white folks. The colored brethren wondered why it did not get around to their locality, and after consultation the officers of the colored church decided on a union service. In order that the revival spirit might be quickened it was arranged that the preacher should gave a signal when he thought the excitement was highest, and from the attic through a hole cut in the ceiling directly over the pulpit, the sexton was to shove down a pure white dove, whose flight around the church and over the heads of the audience was expected to have an inspiring effect, and, as far as emotional excitement was concerned, to cap the climax.

All went well at the start; the church was packed; the preacher's text was "In the form of a dove," and as he piled up his eloquent periods the excitement was strong. Then the opportune moment arrived—the signal was given—and the packed audience was scared out of its wits on looking up to the ceiling and beholding a cat, with a clothesline around its waist, yowling and spitting, being slowly lowered over the preacher's head. The preacher called out to the sexton in the attic:

"Whar's de dove?"

And the sexton's voice came down through the opening so you could hear it a block: "Inside de cat!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN HIS earlier days as a lawyer District Attorney Jerome was examining a peculiarly unsatisfactory witness. After asking several questions and getting practically no answer, Mr. Jerome thundered:

"Well, what have you ever done? Did you ever do anything for a living soul?"

Quick as a flash came the answer:

"I've never done anything for a living soul; I'm an undertaker."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

RABBI ISIDORE MYERS of San Francisco, in addressing a meeting of the Federation of Zionists in this city recently, gave a new interpretation of the design of the American flag. His utterance on the subject was of added interest from the fact that most of his hearers were Jewish immigrants, largely Russians. He said:

"Do you know why the Stars and Stripes are in the flag? I will tell you why. They show that America has stars for those who behave themselves and stripes for those who do not."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IT WAS on the occasion of the Cherokees Club outing last week. Alderman "Tim" Sullivan was standing on the dock just before the boat was about to start, winding a piece of cord about a ring which apparently was too large for him. Ex-Assemblyman "Joe" Green observed the Alderman and remarked: "Tim, you don't have to put ropes on your jewelry here. I guess it's just as safe as if you were at a Tammany picnic in the Sixth District."

And the laugh was at the expense of the Alderman.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JOHN PALMER, formerly Secretary of State of New York, and ex-Speaker Reed are personal friends. Mr. Palmer once called on Mr. Reed in Washington, and the two had a long discussion of the personal characteristics and traits of the then members of the House. At length they spoke of a member who was so bow-legged that Gen. Palmer said he reminded him of the traditional man who had to have his trousers cut with a circular saw.

"What on earth could ever give a man such bow legs?" he mused.

"I don't know," replied the ex-Speaker, "but he looks as if he had gone up in a balloon and walked back."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE following is one of the many Mark Twain stories:

Mr. Clemens's place in Hartford was situated close to that of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mr. Clemens would often make a morning call by "shinning" over the back fence, his corncob pipe in his mouth, his collar and cravat most conspicuous by their absence. These informal calls were a source of much annoyance to Mrs. Clemens, who frequently remonstrated with him on the subject.

On the occasion of one particularly long call of this sort, the indignant wife read her spouse a severe curtain lecture. Returning from this chastened and repentant, the mournful humorist carefully wrapped up a collar and cravat in a sheet of old newspaper and dispatched them to Mrs. Stowe, with the following explanatory note:

"Mrs. Clemens tells me that I spent half an hour this morning at your house without the inclosed articles. Therefore I must ask you to look at them for that length of time.

"P. S.—Please return them; they are all I have."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A PARTY of United States Engineers and some friends were taking a trip down the Tennessee River to visit the Muscle Shoals improvements.

Gen. Joe Wheeler and Gen. John T. Wilder were among the guests. Gen. Wheeler fell into a reminiscent mood, and was talking freely of civil war days, during which he commanded a division of Confederate cavalry. Gen. Wilder commanded a Federal cavalry brigade, and more than once the two warriors met in battle.

"Right there," said Gen. Wheeler, pointing out the place indicated, "I crossed the river with my command, under some difficulties."

"Yes," promptly responded Gen. Wilder; "I remember the occasion very well indeed. I was right behind you with my command."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE older inhabitants of Concord, Mass., are very fond of telling stories about the great men who have made their town famous, and its dreamy philosopher, Amos Bronson Alcott, is the hero of many of their reminiscences.

He always preached the doctrine of love to all creatures and was never known to harm any living thing; thus it was a great source of wonder to his neighbor that, while his potatoes were overrun with bugs, Alcott's were remarkably free.

One day the mystery was solved, for the philosopher was detected carefully removing the bugs from his plants and throwing them over the fence.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

TRAVERS anecdotes continue to multiply.

A New York clubman, whose reputation as a conceited and insufferable bore was a byword, was attempting to impress a group of men as being a society pet.

"What a hospitable fellow —— is," he said, naming one of New York's cleverest men. "I dropped in on him the other night, and he and his wife fairly insisted that I stay for dinner. Such a time as I had getting away! Why, when I started to leave they came right out in the hall and backed up against the front door."

"After you'd g-g-gone out?" inquired TRAVERS.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IT was formerly considered a great treat to hear Judge George Barnard indulge in his favorite habit of wittily "chaffing" the lawyers and law clerks who attended his chambers to procure orders.

One morning in a crowded courtroom a small boy was noticed by the quick-eyed Judge passing up papers in contravention of the court rule which was intended to preclude all but those admitted to the bar from applying to the court for orders.

When the Judge took up the boy's papers, he said to him:

"Sonny, are you admitted?"

To the utter amazement of the Judge as well as of all others gathered in the courtroom, the boy unhesitatingly and confidently answered in his shrill, piping voice: "Yes, Sir."

"Who admitted you?" said the Judge, and as the boy innocently responded, turning toward the door and indicating the doorkeeper with his finger, "That gentleman at the door," the assembled lawyers fairly screamed in their laughter at the Judge's overthrow.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ABE HUMMEL, recently entertained a rural relative who was visiting New York for the first time. He took his guest to Coney Island and showed him everything worth seeing, from Manhattan Beach down to the Bowery. The last place they inspected was a dime museum, where the wonderful curiosities greatly interested the stranger.

Suddenly the countryman caught sight of a large mirror, one of the distorting kind that makes a man look as if he had been run over by a steam roller. Mr. Hummel's relative gazed sadly at his elongated, attenuated reflection. Then he turned and said:

"Say, Abe, let's go home, quick! Geewillikens! I never knew until now the meaning of the phrase 'the pace that kills.' Another day like this would be the death of me!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEORGE BARTLETT, the Concord historian, is the hero of this little tale:

One day, when on a picnic, he offered his arm to a young lady to help her down a hill. She, being of rather an independent nature, told him she could support herself, whereupon he fell on his knees, saying:

"Madam, I have been looking all my life for a woman who could do that."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ALTHOUGH the late Dr. Perkins of Union College was widely known as a chemist, his fame as a wit was quite as far-reaching. The idiosyncrasies of "Old Perk," as he was affectionately called, usually determined a student's standing, however well he might understand his formulas of atoms and molecules.

In the class of '99 there were eight men of one fraternity in "Perk's" class, and at the end of the term the student whose work was most meritorious was marked second grade, while every one of the others received first grades.

In a humorous spirit one of the fortunate students approached the doctor:

"How is it, doctor, that we Psi U's all got firsts but Sherwood?"

The doctor seemed greatly confused, and piped in his high-pitched, thin voice: "Is Sherwood a Psi U? Well, well, I thought he was a Delt."

And despite the twinkle in his eye the good doctor looked very sad.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SPEAKING to the point and saying exactly what you mean reminds me of an incident that I witnessed in Atlanta, Ga.," said Clinton N. Howard, the temperance orator of Rochester, N. Y. "An aged negro of the Uncle Tom type had been knocked down and mangled by a trolley car. The usual crowd gathered, and as he was being placed in the ambulance, one individual advised him to sue the company for damages. "Damages," said the old man, with a look of supreme disgust, "got nuf damages—better sue for repairs."

ANOTHER LAUNCHING.

AUG

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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IX.

I WAS glad to read in the papers the other day that the remains of the Ark had been discovered in a fine state of preservation up in Alaska," said the Idiot. "It's a nice thing to have these fine old curios restored to us, and I hope the time will come when New York or some other big American city will be provided with a museum in which they may be properly displayed. Our museums need bracing up with things of that kind."

"You believe, do you, that the vessel recently found on the Yukon was the Ark?" asked the Bibliomaniac.

"I see no reason to doubt it," said the Idiot. "From descriptions that have come to hand it seems to bear all the ear-marks of the long-lost ocean greyhound of the diluvian period, and the fact that one of the bunks on the upper deck has the letters S., H., and J. carved on its baseboard would indicate that Shem, Ham, and Japhet had something to do with it."

"I had not heard that such was the fact," said Mr. Whitechoker.

"Nor has anybody else," observed the Anglomaniac testily. "It's manifestly absurd to say that there is any such carving on the vessel, since in those days there were no Esses, Aitches, or Jays to be carved there."

"Well, of course, if you were there and know that to be a fact," said the Idiot, "I have nothing more to say. Were you a passenger or one of the crew?"

"Tut-tut!" snapped the Anglomaniac. "You are ridiculous."

"My misfortune, that," sighed the Idiot. "I really asked for information, Sir. I have heard only the most meagre details of the cruise of the Ark, and when I discover an individual who knows the whole story I naturally ask questions. Frankly, I never dreamed that among other animals there were Anglomaniacs on board, did you, Mr. Whitechoker?"

"There is no record of the circumstance that I know of," smiled the clergyman.

"There were asses there," sneered the Anglomaniac, with contemptuous significance.

"Ah?" said the Idiot. "Really. Is the other still living?"

"I fail to see what value there is in curios of that precise sort," said Mr. Brief, noting the apoplectic color of the Anglomaniac's cheeks and desiring to divert his attention from the Idiot. "To my mind the enormous sums of money that are spent in gathering together the junk of the ages are just so much wasted capital, which might better be devoted to some more utilitarian purpose. When I was in London I went through the British Museum, and the beautiful things I saw there, I, of course, highly approved of, but the loot of Greece and the cases full of mummies rifled from their Egyptian tombs bored me utterly."

"The average mummy is a dull companion," the Idiot agreed. "Lacking in intelligence and wholly without an appreciation of modern life and its splendors. I don't wonder you were bored. One might as well seek the pleasures of the dance in a cemetery as look for an enlightening conversazione in the mummy salon of the British Museum."

"Oh, you know what I mean," said Mr. Brief. "What earthly use is it to dig these people up and put them on exhibition? In the first place, it's an act of

SAMSON ON EXHIBITION.

vandalism which the Heathen Chinee himself would fight to the death before he would permit it in his own land. It appeals wholly to a morbid taste. To realize the actual horror of it, let us look ahead a thousand years. How would you like to see this company, for instance, yanked out of its last resting place and exhibited to the gaping multitude in a glass case?"

"I don't know," said the Idiot. "It all depends on how we should look. It would always be pleasant for me to meet this company under any circumstances. Even my severest critic here, the Anglomaniac, I should admire to see in a glass case or out of it, and if he were to be preserved as a type of twentieth century life for the edification of the students of the thirtieth century, I don't think it would be a bad thing at all."

"Sorry to disappoint you," said the Anglomaniac. "It is my intention to be cremated, so the beatific picture you have limned can never be."

"Too bad," said the Idiot. "You are going to be a warm proposition to the last, are you?"

"Seriously," interjected the Lawyer. "What would the world say if some as yet unknown civilization were to rise up in its might and descend upon Westminster Abbey as the British have descended upon the tombs of the Ptolemies and run off with the illustrious ashes there deposited, for the purpose of placing them on exhibition? It's a precise parallel."

"You needn't be angry with me about it," said the Idiot, "I never disturbed a Ptolemy in my life. I've collected pretty much everything there is: postage stamps, coins, books, board bills, autographs, and industrial stocks, but I never took any interest in Ptolemies. I suppose it was a sacrilege to take 'em to London, and when I visited the museum it was merely a bird's-eye view I had of 'em.

Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay
Might serve to make a circus sideshow pay,
as Shakespeare would have remarked if he'd known enough, but he doesn't interest me. Architecturally he was like other men; there has been no advance or deterioration since Caesar's time, in the physical make-up of man. So nothing is gained by looking at him. But such junk—as you call it—as the Ark, and the Gates of Gaza, and Cain's bludgeon, and Elisha's Automobile, and the Trojan Horse—those things I admit I should very much like to see, if only for the purposes of contrast. To place the Ark and the Oceanic side by side and study the differences in construction would be educating; to compare the relative speed of the Ark and Shamrock III. would be interesting; and certainly the managers of our cattle steamers could learn a great deal from a careful inspection of the interior of the great original which had room for a pair of all kinds of beasts from twin-screws among the horses to woodchucks and dachshunds. I should also like to see the jawbone that Samson used—"

"An inspiring spectacle!" sneered the Anglomaniac.

"Just to contrast it with that of my friend who has just spoken," the Idiot continued. "I am sure that there has been a development since that cold Philistine Winter when Samson went slaying through the enemy's country. Somewhere on some forgotten dust heap that fearful weapon must now be resting instead of being enshrined in some museum where it would prove an object lesson to the young and a source of envy to the Anti-Imperialists."

"You referred to Elisha's automobile," said Mr. Whitechoker. "That is your conception of the Chariot of Fire?"

"Certainly," said the Idiot, "and I am glad to have it. I like to believe those dear old stories of ye ancient days, and nothing has happened in all history to make the story of Elisha so plausible as the invention of the automobile. It's not hard to imagine a good man sailing off into the empyrean in a whirl of smoke and fire once you accept the automobile as the basis of the fancy."

"You are a trifle off there," said the Doctor. "Elisha went to heaven in his chariot, and you can never convince me that they would let an automobile in there. Heaven would cease to be heaven with Panhards chug-chugging up and down the golden streets, running over cherubs and saints and filling the cerulean with the odor of gasoline."

"Perfectly correct," said the Idiot, "but I don't see how it proves me to be in error. I may go to church in a cab without taking the cab into church with me. It would have been a perfectly simple proposition for Elisha to leave his machine outside of the gates. Anyhow, that is a mere detail. It does not alter the fact that the original machine would have been an interesting thing to study. Then there was the Trojan Horse—that should have been preserved by the men of Ancient Troy—"

"They couldn't preserve anything at all," said the Bibliomaniac, "much less the engine of their destruction. You don't expect anybody to find the Trojan Horse, do you?"

"Why not?" asked the Idiot. "They've found the Ark, why not the hollow-chested war horse of the Greeks?"

"Bosh!" said the Anglomaniac. "The Trojan Horse was nothing more than an allegory, anyhow. Why talk such nonsense?"

"Because nonsense is good stuff nowadays," said the Idiot. "It's the asset of thousands of talkers. You hear it in the churches; you read it in the papers; you buy it in your books; and it has been a political issue in this country within the last decade."

"There!" cried the Anglomaniac, triumphantly. "At last you have acknowledged the corn. For nonsense this country bears away the palm."

"Speak English," said the Idiot. "Nonsense in this country takes the cake is what you mean."

"You never found nonsense an issue in England," retorted the Anglomaniac.

"No," said the Idiot. "Nonsense in England is an institution. Read the coronation programme, if you don't believe it. But, really, to come back to our museum, I wish some one of our multibillionaires would take up the subject seriously and institute a search for all the great things of Scripture and of

"Run off with the illustrious ashes.'

history and corral them when found for an American Museum which should make the British Museum look like one and sixpence. The Ark; the Trojan Horse; the jawbone of Samson; the pen of Shakespeare; a collar of Beau Brummel; the cuffs of Byron; the automobile of Elisha, and the first check that Andrew Carnegie ever drew."

"It would make a gay museum," said the Anglomaniac.

"I think it would," said the Idiot, "and a boon for that very reason. Our museums need enlivening. I, for one, am tired of mummies and pterodactyls and things like that. What I want to visit is a museum where there is a human interest acknowledged and subserved. The first cent that Pierpont Morgan ever had; a bone from one of Dr. Johnson's Fleet Street chops; Andrew Lang's first Grammar; the Kaiser's first hat; the first hoe or the first man with it; and one of the shoes in which Shakespeare walked to London would please me more than all the ichthiosauri in creation plus ten tons of Cesnola's restorations."

"You have a natural liking for freaks," suggested the Anglomaniac.

"I have," said the Idiot. "That and the table are why I board here."

ELISHA'S AUTOMOBILE.

LOVE AND POLO

THE polo field at Meadowthorpe had never in all its history witnessed such a sight. Eight fair horsewomen, in the full glory of fresh white shirtwaists, stood facing each other, four on each side. One team was distinguished from the other by broad red sashes worn over their shoulders. At the end of the glistening double file the referee sat on his pony, his hand upraised to "throw in" the ball.

The gong had sounded the "two minute," then the "half minute" bell, the Captain of the Reds had finally adjusted her sailor hat; Miss Bradbury of the Whites had shaken her habit until it hung as it ought to hang; the spectators held their breath—then the ball fell among the players and the game was on.

It was quite fair and natural that the women of Meadowthorpe should eventually try their skill at polo. For years they had formed an important portion of the worshipful company of self-constituted critics which always abound at a polo game. Goaded by their taunts the poor masculine worms had turned at last and openly defied their tormentors to "play the game" themselves.

"We will show you how polo ought to be played," said Beatrice Middleton, who was a ringleader in the enterprise.

The men protested that they were only too willing to be instructed, but an almost insurmountable difficulty arose when the selection of a referee came up. All agreed that a man should act in that capacity, but who? None of the sterner sex seemed to court the honor.

Old Major Barclay, whose name was first mentioned, refused uncompromisingly to officiate, declaring that he was too old to place his life in jeopardy. Ralph Goring was suggested, but he nervously protested that he had another engagement. Dick Middleton's name was voted down because his wife was Captain of the Whites. Bradbury, the M. F. H., said with brutal frankness that he would rather referee a prizefight.

"It's odd what low tastes some people have," was Beatrice Middleton's scornful comment upon this dictum.

At this juncture, however, Rudyers rushed into the breach and volunteered his services. It was known that Rudyers rather more than warmly admired Kitty Warrington, the Red No. 1, but in view of the difficulty of obtaining a referee, the question of his eligibility was not discussed. It was settled that he should referee the game.

When the ball emerged from the mêlée of ponies' legs it was Beatrice Middleton who followed on a sportive looking gray pony. Mrs. Middleton's eye was straight "on the ball" and her mallet was poised for a strong stroke.

Rudyers put his dun pony into a lively gallop to get clear of the players. There were several feminine shrieks, mingled with the thud of the ponies' hoofs, and a resounding whack as Beatrice Middleton sent the ball bounding toward the White goal.

Then there was a lively procession. Miss Warrington threw the combined weight of her own formidable 115 pounds and that of her white pony against Beatrice in a desperate attempt to ride her off.

"Take your man!" shouted Dolly Strangeways, the Red Captain, oblivious of the fact that the only man on the field was the referee. "Leave it! leave it!" she shrieked as Kitty Warrington showed unmistakable evidences of a desire to "take the ball."

Beatrice swung her mallet and struck at it, but the rattan swished harmlessly through the air. Behind her rode Dolly Strangeways on her bay pony, and she sent the ball careering across the field by a clever stroke under her pony's neck.

"Turn!" cried Beatrice, and Rudyers galloped frantically for cover as the double row of amazons charged furiously across the field.

Dolly Strangeways had lost her hat and her fair hair had escaped its confines and was flying in all directions, but she did not care. With the air of one leading a cavalry charge she headed the flying squadron across the field and reached the ball first. In a flash the other seven players were upon her and Rudyers had begun to realize his responsibilities. There were shrieks and protests of "foul" and "cross" without number. Nearly every member of both teams had "crossed," but he dared not allow them. So he mentally resolved to pay no attention whatever to fouls, and the game proceeded merrily.

There were to be three periods of ten minutes each. "When you allow for time to fix hats straight and adjust your hair, that will make the game long enough," Bradbury had said, sarcastically. But when the bell sounded the end of the first period there had been no "time out" to repair toilets. On the contrary, no faster or more furious period of polo had ever been played on the Meadowthorpe grounds before. As yet neither side had scored.

Rudyers lingered to ride into the clubhouse with Kitty Warrington, but was surprised and hurt to note that the Red No. 1 was inclined to be very cool toward him.

"Your experience as a referee must have been somewhat limited," she said, in frigid tones. "Do you mean to say you didn't see Beatrice Middleton cross me when I had the ball?"

Rudyers had seen it. But he had seen a dozen "crosses" during the period, none of which he had allowed. He thought it more discreet, however, to maintain silence.

"I wish we had a decent referee," pouted Kitty.

This was hard, considering that Rudyers was head over ears in love with the pretty polo player and would have gladly permitted her to ride her pony over his prostrate body.

"But, Kitty," he began, "I—"

"Never mind; no excuses. I know, of course, your sympathies are with the other side."

"But, Kitty—"

"Oh, bother! Who cares for your buts." And Kitty turned her pony and galloped away from him.

Rudyers rode up to his post when the gong rang for the second period with a smile on his face but despair in his heart. He had undertaken to referee the game especially to please Kitty, instead of which he had already got into her black books, and there were two more periods to play.

Beatrice Middleton got the ball this time again, and away it went bounding toward the Red goal. Miss Bradbury, the M. F. H.'s sister and the White No. 1, took the ball and sent it bouncing into the Red goal. Hurrah! First blood for the Whites!

Dolly Strangeways's team was badly rattled. Her No. 1, Kitty Warrington, was in the worst of humors, and her Two and Three were discouraged. Another and still another goal went to the credit of Miss Middleton's team, and the score stood three to nothing at the end of the second period.

Poor Rudyers was in a perfectly miserable condition. With every additional goal scored by the opposing side he felt the gulf between Kitty and himself grow wider. Indeed, that young woman now refused to look at him as she rode off the field, and the referee was sick at heart.

But what could a poor referee do? He might improve the Reds' score slightly by allowing a few fouls against the other side, but in this case he would have to charge up some against the Reds too, or be mobbed for partiality.

He tried ineffectually to set some one to take his place during the last period. Then he went off quietly by himself and tried to think of something. But it was no use. Unless the Reds should have better luck in the last period, he knew that it was all over between Kitty Warrington and him.

Dolly Strangeways had been talking to her team, and the red-sashed quartet wore a look of grim determination on their faces as they "lined up" for the last period. It opened auspiciously for them, for Dolly Strangeways got the ball.

The Whites tried to get it away from her, but, oddly enough, Rudyers's pony behaved very badly and he got mixed up in the shuffle.

The referee was very much in the way, so much so that Miss Strangeways was enabled to send the ball well clear of the crowd and right into Kitty Warrington's grasp. That young woman responded gamely, and succeeded in scoring the first goal for the Whites.

Another goal was scored much in the same manner, and within a few minutes more the score stood three goals all.

Cold perspiration stood out in great beads on Rudyers's brow. His pony was certainly very awkward. He was constantly getting in every one's way.

Dolly Strangeways hit the ball and sent it bounding into the middle of the field. Kitty saw it and rode the pony straight at it, but Beatrice Middleton was upon her in a moment. It was a race for the ball.

Rudyers dared not interfere now. So he sat on his pony and watched the race.

Kitty's mallet swung high in the air. It fell, and—good! the ball was sent whirling toward the Whites' goal posts. On it went merrily. Some one cried "Goal!" And goal it was.

Rudyers drove home with Kitty in her cart, and she told him confidentially—they had driven home by the longest way, down by the creek and the old mill—that he was a "perfect dear of a referee." All of which was quite pleasing

to Rudyers, although he says he will never referee another ladies' polo match.

ALFRED STODDART.

A Hospitable Heathen.

IT WAS high noon, and Monday. Worse yet, it was the thirteenth day of the month. A knock was heard at the kitchen door of the Burns mansion. The Chinese servant opened the door. A tramp of long and varied experience accosted him.

"I've been traveling, and have played in mighty hard luck," observed the tramp. "I lost all of my money in an attempt to corner oats, and now I'm hungry; very, very hungry. Can't you please give me a little bite of something to eat?"

The Chinaman comprehended the situation at once. A benevolent, placid smile spread itself over his entire countenance.

"You likee fish?" he asked of the tramp.

"Yes, I like fish first rate. That will do as well as anything."

"Come Friday," said the hospitable heathen.

Safer Any Way.

Ukerdek—Nothing is better in a time of danger than presence of mind.

Gobang—Oh, think it over. What's the matter with absence of body?

AN ERUPTION AFTER YEARS OF INACTIVITY.

AUG

APROPOS OF SOME RECENT MATCHES.

"Yes, Beatrice, you may ask Mamma. Be firm, dear, and you may win me yet."

SOME CLUBMEN PERSONALITIES

ALTHOUGH ADRIAN ISELIN, Sr., belongs to more clubs than possibly any other man of his age in New York, he is seldom seen at any of them. He is a member of seventeen organizations, and these include all the ultra-fashionable clubs, such as the Knickerbocker, the Union, the Metropolitan, the Racquet, the Tuxedo, the Country, the New York Yacht, and others. He has always been a believer in clubs and has helped many of the smaller organizations to get on their feet. His sons are all well-known club members and also belong to many of the leading organizations, but none of them has as many on his list as his father. In their banking offices all their employes are club members. The belief that a man's position is judged more or less by the club to which he belongs is not only English, but foreign, and it is rapidly gaining ground in this country. In London, a man is a nobody, not only socially but also in the commercial or business world, if he does not belong to a good club. Over there it is the hall mark of respectability.

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James B. Haggin, who is very much in evidence just now both on the turf and in social life, belongs to very few clubs. For some years he has been a member of the Union and the Metropolitan. His eldest son, the late Ben Ali Haggin, was the first of the family to join the Union. He was a member from 1878 until the time of his death. Louis T. Haggin also belongs to the Union, but very seldom goes there. The elder Mr. Haggin is also very little of a clubman and makes but very little use of his clubs.

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Among the bachelor clubmen of New York none is more widely known abroad than Ray Miller, who is now entertaining at Dinard. Mr. Miller is one of the set of bachelors contemporary with Craig Wadsworth, Woodbury Kane, and Thomas Hitchcock. Like them, he has stood the assaults of Cupid. Mr. Miller has introduced into foreign clubs that spirit of bonhomie that one very seldom finds outside of the United States. He usually travels with a retinue. When he is in New York, he will ask a dozen or more men to run up to Tuxedo or to one of the many country clubs of which he is a member. He takes the place by storm and acts the lavish host. Ray Miller's stag parties are famous, and the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet Clubs are always in a state of mild excitement when he is in this country. He belongs to several smart clubs in London and on the Continent, and is one of the members of the Cercle Nautique at Nice.

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Clarence Mackay and John Follansbee are among the most conspicuous members of the California contingent at the Union. George Crocker belongs to the Metropolitan. The late John W. Mackay belonged to but few clubs, and in this city had only two, the Lawyers and the Players. He used them simply as places to take luncheon, as he never cared for clubs otherwise.

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The Pot and Kettle Club at Bar Harbor, where a number of dinners were given last week, is an organization of millionaires, at which the members themselves are supposed to cook the viands. It corresponds, however, with the Clam Bake Club at Newport. It is a dinner or luncheon club, where people go to have a jolly time, sans façon. Col. Morell of Philadelphia was one of its founders. It is famous for its grill. It is some distance from the village, and affords a very pleasant excursion.

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Charles M. Hodgson, who has come from London to examine into the management of New York clubs, with a view to putting the new Anglo-American Club over there on the same lines, was formerly manager of the Carlton in London. In nearly all the London clubs a manager or Secretary, who is a member of the club, is employed to be the head of the working department, and he receives in some cases a salary therefor.

The new Anglo-American Club must not be confused with the Pilgrims' Club, another organization recently started in London by Americans. The former is a much more fashionable organization, and its Governors are all well-known men on both sides of the Atlantic.

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Sydney Paget, who has been ill and who has been in a New York hospital undergoing a slight operation, is well enough to return to Saratoga this week. Sydney Paget for some years was at the head of the Whitney stables, and he opened a new employment for gentlemen and men of leisure. Craig Wadsworth held a like position with Clarence Mackay. Mr. Paget will be one of the leading spirits at the new club in Saratoga, which at present is simply a racing organization.

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Although there has been a great deal said this week as to the failure of J. H. Ballantine, it is not universally known that the building occupied by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club is owned in greater part by Adrian Iselin. After the failure of the old Manhattan, there was a plan on hand to make the building into a hotel. Its proximity to the Grand Central Station gave it an excellent situation for such a purpose, and should the Knickerbocker go to the wall, this will be the ultimate fate of the building. For club purposes it has been out of the way and never was a success. When the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was started with Mr. Ballantine at its head, the doors were thrown open indiscriminately and many members who joined were afterward dropped. The history of this club is the same as that of many others which have adopted the same principle. The Manhattan, on entering its new building at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was very liberal in its admissions, and it has only been since the membership list was pruned and many dropped that the club has been on a good financial footing. Ballantine was quite a picturesque looking man, very dark and tall, resembling a foreigner more than an American. He spent most of his time in Newark, and was never a representative New York clubman. He belongs to the brewing family, which has married into the Frelinghuysens, the Pitneys, and other old New Jersey stock.

Sidelights and Snapshots.

By J. L. Follit.

PRESUMABLY the Philippine Pacific cable will only be used for peace news.

MANY money magnates are amateur farmers—they take readily to watering stock.

THE retirement of Haffen, Murphy & Co. from Tammany Hall was, arithmetically, inevitable. Three into one won't go.

THE strike of Manhattan railroad firemen shows, in a way, an elevated spirit.

LAWYERS will be Tower-less in the N. P. merger case until Peter presents himself.

IF Pierpont Morgan keeps on buying English merchant ships Britons will soon be feeling navy-blue.

THE New York Central talks of stringing electric lights through the tunnel. Wonder if they're "stringing" us?

THERE will be the deuce to pay if the Ninth District presents its Bill to the heads of Tammany.

A GOOD many people get their first pains in life through being struck by an automobile.

RECENTLY leading spiritual companies merged, and celebrated the event by a banquet. A good many glasses were used as eye-openers during the evening.

PHILIPPINE friars are becoming regular "roasters" of American political methods.

NEELY, convicted of Cuban postal frauds, and subsequently released, demands the return of over $6,000 in stocks taken from him when arrested. Most prisoners are content to be free of their bonds.

AFTER the international tennis matches friends invited the contestants to a stag dinner. All were too fagged, however, to raise a racket or even hit a high ball.

In His Dreams.

Hewitt—When I was on the boat the other night I had a lower berth, but I dreamed I was sleeping in the upper berth.

Jarvis—Sort of overdrugs yourself, eh?

Of a BURGLAR, an INVENTOR, and a PATENT TIME LOCK

"YES," said the gentlemanly burglar, "there is one class of men that I occasionally stumble upon in my midnight work which I prefer to avoid. An inventor is always an unknown quantity, and it is unpleasant business ransacking his house. He might be as harmless as a child, or he might prove more diabolically cruel and cranky than an escaped lunatic. Only twice in my experience have I met such characters in their own homes. One was in a suburban house, where everything seemed so easy that I took my time about entering the open windows; but after I had stepped inside I knew that there was something wrong. I found the floor strewn with all sorts of strings and pipes and coils of wire, which, when I stepped upon them, jangled and made all sorts of noises.

"I tried to get out of the window as soon as possible, but I was so tied up in the wires and strings that I stumbled twice. Then the owner of the house appeared, aroused by the jangling noises made by his infernal things. There was a scene which nearly cost me my life. I escaped, however, by tearing around among the pipes and wires until the man went down on his knees and begged me to desist. He offered me everything in his house if I would spare his invention. I had entered his workshop on the ground floor, and every footstep of mine smashed some of his precious things. What did I do? Why, I accepted his apologies for interfering with my work, took his gold watch and spare cash, and departed. The last I saw of the inventor he was seated on the floor wringing his hands in agony over his broken toys. I never knew what invention he was trying to make, but it was such a queer sort of infernal machine that I never want to stumble upon it again.

"The other instance where I paid an unexpected visit to an inventor's home was in New York. The fellow was somewhat of a crank, I imagine, and he invented things for the pleasure of it. I knew nothing about his occupation until I aroused him in the middle of the night by stumbling over his shoes in the middle of the floor. He was the most composed man I ever met under similar conditions.

"'Why do you frighten a man in that way?' he asked crossly. 'Is it not bad enough to rob the house without waking me up by such noises?'

"'Any man who throws his shoes in the middle of the floor deserves to be rudely awakened,' I answered, turning up the gas to study my man the better. 'I owe you no apology.'

"'You are wrong,' he answered. 'You do owe me an apology. If you had shut the door of my room behind you, I might have accepted the situation. But any man who will leave such a draught blowing on a sleeping man deserves to be—'

"'I accept the correction,' I replied, bowing and stepping toward the door. 'I will apologize and at the same time close the door.'

"The perfect composure of the man had aroused my suspicions, and I discreetly kept my face toward him while I backed toward the door and closed it. There was a click of the lock, and the door banged sharply against the jam.

"'You have closed it with a very bad grace and with little thought of the consequences,' the man added. 'If you had given me time to explain you might have saved yourself a good deal of inconvenience. As it is now, I think you have made the situation unpleasant for both of us.'

"'I do not understand,' I muttered, more nonplused than ever by the man's words and attitude.

"'I suppose not, but your ignorance does not alter the fact. I shall, however, seek to enlighten you. To do so I must go back somewhat in my story. I'm an inventor by profession'—these words made me shudder—'and I am just now at work upon a very great thing. In fact, it will prove a revolution in some lines of trade. I mean to invent a time lock which will prove superior to any on the market to-day. This lock will be of value in an infinite variety of ways, but chiefly for use on safes and bank vaults. All that you have to do is to set it for a certain length of time, and no earthly power can unlock it. You may blow up the safe or vault, but the steel bolts will not move from their position. It will remain locked until the time expires, and then the steel spring will open it automatically.'

"'I have met such locks in my work before,' I said impatiently; 'but what has that to do with the present case?'

"'Very much, indeed. If you were of a discerning nature you would have noticed the connection before now. I have put the time lock on that door to test it. Every night I retire and lock the door, and no power can open it until 7 in the morning.'

"'A mighty good protection from your wife,' I suggested with a grin. 'But why was the door open when I entered?'

"'That also will I explain. The night was so hot that I thought I would leave the door open. Besides, my wife is away, visiting her mother.'

"'Now I understand. Then I am to believe that I am locked in here with you until 7 in the morning?'

"'Exactly, and that is the time the private watchman raps on the outside door to see if all is well?'

"'I see,' I replied, smiling less pleasantly. 'But you would not dare signal to the watchman that you had a burglar in your room. I would shoot you the instant you did so.'

"'I'm afraid you are too hasty, and do not understand the life work of an inventor. I would not have to signal. There is an automatic device on the outer door which would warn him. That cannot be disconnected so long as the door is closed.'

"What infernal hole is this!" I exclaimed, jumping up from the sofa.

"For the first time I began to feel a little creepy, but I answered with what suavity I could command, 'but what if I break down the door? It is only made of wood.'

"'That would be impossible. It is four inches thick and made of stout oak and is braced with steel ribs. Nothing short of dynamite could blow it open.'

"'But the windows?' I continued. 'I have slid down the sides of houses before now with nothing but bed quilts to support me.'

"The man sighed—there was no mistaking that. He looked almost pathetically at me and then said:

"'I'm sorry to shatter another delusion of yours, but that avenue of escape is totally closed. It would mean instant death to you. If you will notice the iron grating at the windows you may gather my meaning. Those small steel bars are charged with electricity enough to kill a dozen men. If you attempted to cut them or to pry them apart you would never live to tell the tale. Nor even I, with all my skill at mechanics and invention, could escape through the windows or touch one of the steel bars of the grating. Your only hope is to reach the basin of the house and turn off the switch, but that seems impossible until after 7 in the morning.'

"I felt now the perspiration breaking out on my forehead, for I was undoubtedly in a trap, locked up in a room with the owner of the house, with no possible means of escape until daylight. For some time I lost my nerve and stared helplessly at the inventor before me. He looked so pathetically sorry for me that I almost laughed in his face.

"'Do not make light of it,' he broke out reproachfully, 'for no man should look death or prison in the face without sorrow and remorse. I should think that your past deeds would—'

"'See here, old man,' I interrupted. 'I may be shut up in a room with you all night, but I'm not going to be lectured. I'd rather do the talking if there's any to be done.'

"'But, Sir, I'm thinking only of your welfare—of your soul's safety in the hereafter. I should like to reform you and turn you away from your path of crime. We have six hours together before us, and if in that time I could convince you—'

"'You cannot,' I interrupted rudely. 'I wish to rest and sleep. It will do me more good than if—'

"'You must be very far gone, indeed, if you can sleep at such a time as this. In all my experience with criminals I have never yet found one who would not—'

"I yawned and stretched myself on the sofa opposite him and closed my eyes. 'If you do not wish me to kill you pray be quiet. I have no need for your sermon.'

"'Ah, you will speak differently some—but be careful how you stretch yourself on that sofa. It has a patent spring invented by me which will make it close up with a click and suffocate you in a moment if you should accidentally touch the knob.'

"'What an infernal hole this room is!' I exclaimed, jumping from the sofa and standing in the middle of the room. 'Is there anything else of your invention in this room?'

"'Nothing of importance; that is, nothing except the chairs, which have collapsible backs and legs. If you should happen to seat yourself on one and tip over to the right it might—'

"I moved away from the nearest chair and took a seat on the foot of the bed near my midnight acquaintance. 'The bed at least is all right, I suppose,' said I.

"'Not if two get on it. It will stand just one hundred and fifty pounds, and no more.'

"'What will happen then?' I demanded fiercely, standing up once more.

"'It will spring—'

"The man could not finish his sentence. His face suddenly blanched, and I felt my nerves shaking. Had I accidentally touched some secret button or knob which would bring death and destruction down upon both of our heads? I heard footfalls outside in the hall, but they had little meaning for me. I was wondering what would happen next.

"Then there was a turn of the doorknob, and suddenly the door opened, and a vision of white nightclothes stood before us. A voice asked sharply: 'John, what are you doing at this time of the night with the gas turned up so high? Are you up to your old—'

"Then there was a shriek, and the woman dropped in a heap on the floor, swooning before my eyes as she caught sight of me. I turned an inquiring eye toward the man in bed, but he avoided returning the gaze.

"'Mandy, why did you come here and spoil it all?' he said. 'I—'

"The truth was dawning upon my mind, and in a few moments I recovered sufficiently to say: 'You deserve a horsewhipping, old man, but I'll let you off easy. Now that the door is open I think I shall bid you good night.'

"I hurried somewhat nervously down the stairs, for, after all, I was not certain that the man was faking, but I believe to this day that he was no inventor at all. If he wasn't he had a pretty fertile imagination."

GEORGE E. WALSH.

Told by the Engineer.

"TALK about scares," said the ex-railroad engineer, as he crooked an elbow at a down-town mansion de boom. "The worst scare I ever had in my life was out in the Black Hills of Dakota.

"I was running a through passenger train then, a regular hummer, with a big Baldwin eight-wheeler under me. The train was an express and had to make schedule time or headquarters would send in a roast. Nothing less than a washout or a collision would be accepted as a satisfactory excuse for being behind time. On this particular night of the scare we pulled out with an extra car tacked on to the end of the regular eight Pullmans which made up the train. And in that tenth car, a dandy private one direct from the Pullman works, was the 'old man,' as we called the President of the road, and the 'G. M.,' as the General Manager is called for short.

"I kept up to the schedule time for more than 200 miles, when we struck a long, deep cañon running between two steep and vertical rows of hills. The night was a dark one, so dark that neither moon nor stars were to be seen and the only light was that thrown from the hurrying train against the bare, bleak sides of the hills. I crowded on all steam, for the roadbed that ran through the cañon was as level and straight as a ruler. At the end of the cañon, however, there comes a sharp turn, and then the track breaks out again on a piece of level prairie.

"Suddenly, just as we swept around the curve of the cañon, going at something like sixty-five miles an hour, I saw a great, brilliant headlight showing up on our single-track road about a mile in front of me. My heart jumped into my mouth, but I grappled desperately with the reverse throttle, threw on the air brakes, and in a second the immense wheels of the Baldwin were crunching on the sand released from the sand box. The light on the track ahead seemed perfectly stationary and as my train slowly came to a stop I realized that I had been scared half out of my wits and had delayed the road's pet train five minutes by nothing more or less than the great silver disk of a brilliant Winter night's moon, which had suddenly come out from behind the clouds.

"I sprang back into the cab, grasped the throttle, and in a minute the train gathered its momentum and shot on into the night. But before the train had barely started, the 'old man' and the G. M. came hurrying into the cab. The G. M. let out a string of bad language and wanted to know by all the saints why I had stopped the train. The G. M. had run an engine once in his life, and so I pointed out of the cab window, where he could see the brilliant glare of the moon lying on the horizon, just above the railroad track.

"When he saw it, the G. M. mumbled, reached out for my hand, and with a warm squeeze told me that it was all right. Then and there in the cab he explained matters to the 'old man' and told how he had once had a similar fright. The 'old man' smiled, too. In a month later I had the courage to show the G. M. the specifications for a patent I had just been granted. Our road is using that patent now, as are half the other roads in the country, and I don't get scared stiff at the sight of the moon any more."

THE GALLERY AND THEATRICAL POINT OF VIEW

AWAY up near the frescoes, where the fierce light from the big prism chandelier adds to the heat of the oppressive August nights, men and boys, coatless and hatless, and an occasional woman in a clean shirtwaist, contrasting oddly with the general carelessness of the raiment about her, make merry every night over the bucolic episodes in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," sigh with the blind heroine in her woes, and cheer the hero when he "knocks out" in an incredibly short space of time the town bully and would-be pugilist of the village. They do all this, they follow the play with the rapt attention that indicates keen interest in the outcome of the tangle of love and doubt, and they are not sparing in either hisses or applause. But if the gallery point of view is any different from that of the orchestra chairs, many visits to that lofty perch have failed to reveal the fact.

Not so long ago an extremely interesting, if somewhat unconvincing, article appeared in one of the magazines, wherein the writer sought to convey the idea that a gallery audience was something quite apart from that which congregates in the high-priced seats. The plea was made that to the people of the east side the theatre was an inspiration, an uplifting, and overpowering influence. Numerous examples were cited of cases where women had been influenced for good by attendance at the play, and the experiences of tenement dwellers was cited to prove that to them the theatre was a power for good inestimable. The writer made this the basis of a plea for better plays, and her argument, on the surface, was in a measure alluring. She pointed out that she had spent much time on the east side, knew many dwellers in the poorer tenements, and, in working among the poor, had again and again been confronted with the evidences of the beneficent effect of theatrical representations on the morals and minds of the community.

It seems a pity that one cannot accept her theory with conviction. But the writer, too, has spent many days on the east side. He knows something about the lives of the tenement people. He is not without sympathy for their hopes and ambitions, and he realizes that a large share of the history that is making has it origin, its beginning, and its end in New York's stifling ghetto.

And he, too, has been a patron of the gallery. There in the putrid atmosphere of the Academy gallery, far up among the "gods," his memory reverted to good old days when he sought the lofty gallery perch, not because he was interested in psychological comparisons, not because he was seeking a new point of view, but because, for example, for the same amount of invested capital he could see Edwin Booth six times, in six different parts, instead of once in one play. Some of his most cherished theatrical memories revert to plays seen from the gallery. It was from there that he saw that wonderful woman and noble actress, Adelaide Ristori—was moved to tears by her convincingly pathetic picture of Marie Antoinette and was thrilled by her powerful portraiture of Queen Elizabeth. In the midst of the peanut-eating throng he looked down and saw the mighty Salvini as Othello and the icy Anderson as Pauline. By these things he was moved deeply, and those impressions time cannot efface. His presence in the gallery then was a matter of convenience and purse—it had nothing to do with the case beyond that. But the conditions that existed all about him were practically the same that existed the other evening when he saw "Quincy Adams Sawyer" from the lofty spot, that have existed whenever in recent years he has sought the gallery to find if possible some new point of view, to get from those about him some fresh impression of plays and players.

The fact of the matter is, theatrical appreciation is not a matter of geography or location. The gallery crowd discriminates between good and bad acting no more and no less than does the orchestra-chair occupant. It forgets the moral questions of the play, say, even the incidents of the acts, as quickly after the curtain is down as do the occupants of the boxes and the orchestra chairs. It chatters and laughs, has its little jokes, altogether apart from any question involving the play, and discusses its politics and its business between the acts, just the same as the people in the high-priced seats. And whether one be in San Francisco, Chicago, or New York it matters not. In each of these places, and in the smaller cities, there is a small art clientele, a little band, perhaps, or maybe only an occasional spectator, who go to the play thoughtfully, who make nice discriminations, and who are perhaps largely influenced for good or ill by what is presented. But for the vast majority of playgoers the play is a thing of the hour, to be forgotten as soon as the hand has passed around the dial.

That this is true is to be regretted. Admission of the fact does not necessarily imply approbation of it. "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

But leaving out of the question all points of intellectual growth as resulting from good plays, all argument of improved morals, all thought of increased art appreciation, and looking at it merely from the standpoint of the enjoyment to be gained, there is not the slightest doubt that a greater knowledge of stage matters, a fuller appreciation of the technical side of playmaking and acting would mean increased enjoyment for the multitude. There are a thousand and one little things in every play which would give infinite delight if they were understood. The play may be poor, the acting on the whole mediocre, and the general result a failure, and yet, even under such conditions, the trained observer may find something to compensate him for the time which to the average auditor is just so much time wasted. That the ability to enjoy these things is readily attainable cannot be conceded. Dramatic instinct is rare—the auditor who gets most out of a play is he who has a share of that rare quality, and be he critic, actor, playwright, or a mere spectator, with no direct association with plays or theatres, he will get increased enjoyment if he knows something of the actual stagecraft and mechanism of the theatre and of acting.

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In this connection an article on play writing which has recently appeared in The Academy is brought to mind. It is one of a series that has been running under the head "The Truth About an Author," and the writer endeavors to prove, and does so to his own satisfaction, no doubt, that play writing is mere child's play:

"I had a young friend with an extraordinary turn for brilliant epigram and an equally extraordinary gift for the devising of massive themes," says the author. "He showed me one day the manuscript of a play. My faith in my instinct for form, whether in drama or fiction, was complete, and I saw instantly that what this piece lacked was form, which means intelligibility. It had everything except intelligibility. 'Look here!' I said to him, 'we will write a play together, you and I. We can do something that will knock spots off—' &c. We determined upon a grand drawing-room melodrama which should unite style with those qualities that make for financial success on the British stage. In a few days my friend produced a list of about a dozen 'ideas' for the piece. I chose the two largest and amalgamated them. In the confection of the plot, and also throughout the entire process of manufacture, my experience as a dramatic critic proved valuable. I believe my friend had only seen two plays in his life. We accomplished our first act in a month or so, and when this was done and the scenario of the other three written out, we informed each other that the stuff was exceedingly good.

"Part of my share in the play was to sell it. I knew but one man of any importance in the theatrical world; he gave me an introduction to the manager of a West End theatre second to none in prestige and wealth. The introduction had a weight; the manager intimated by letter that his sole object in life was to serve me, and in the meantime he suggested an appointment. I called one night with our first act and scenario, and amid the luxuriousness of the managerial room, the aroma of coffee, the odor of Turkish cigarettes, I explained to that manager the true greatness of our play. I have never been treated with a more distinguished politeness. I might have been Victorien Sardou or Ibsen * * * (no, not Ibsen.) In quite a few days the manager telephoned to my office and asked me to call the same evening. He had read the manuscript; he thought very highly of it—very highly. 'But——' Who' Desolation' Dustgestion of airy castles' It was preposterous on our part to expect that our first play should be commissioned by a leading theatre. But, indeed, we had expected this miracle. The fatal 'but' arose from a difficulty of casting the principal part; so the manager told me. He was again remarkably courteous and he assuaged the rigor of his refusal by informing me that he was really in need of a curtain raiser with a part for a certain actress of his company; he fancied that we could supply him with the desired bibelot; but he wanted it at once, within a week. Within a week my partner and I had written a one-act play, and in less than a fortnight I received a third invitation to discuss coffee, Turkish cigarettes, and plays. The manager began to talk about the play which was under my own signature.

"'Now, what is your idea of terms?' he said, walking to and fro.

"'Can it be true,' I thought, 'that I have actually sold a play to this famous manager?' In a moment my simple old ambitions burst like a Roman candle into innumerable bright stars. I had been content hitherto with the prospect of some fame, a thousand a year, and a few modest luxuries. But I knew what the earnings of successful dramatists were. My thousand increased tenfold, my mind dwelt on all the complex sybaritism of European capitals, and I saw how I could make use of the unequaled advertisement of theatrical renown to find a ready market for the most artistic fiction that I was capable of writing. This new scheme of things sprang into my brain instantaneously, full grown.

"I left the theatre an accepted dramatist.

"I have not spoken of the artistic side of this play-concoction, our author goes on, because it scarcely has any. My aim in writing plays, whether alone or in collaboration, has always been strictly commercial. I wanted money in heaps, and I wanted advertisements for my books. Here and there, in the comedies and farces in which I have been concerned, a little genuine dramatic art has, I fancy, been introduced, but surreptitiously, and quite unknown to the managers. I have never boasted of it in managerial apartments. That I have amused myself while constructing these arabesques of intrigue and epigram is indubitable, whether to my credit or discredit as a serious person. I laugh constantly in writing a farce. I have found it far easier to compose a commercial play than an artistic novel. How our princes of the dramatic kingdom can contrive to spend two years over a single piece, as they say they do, I cannot imagine. The average play contains from eighteen to twenty thousand words; the average novel contains eighty thousand, after all, writing is a question of words. At the rate of a thousand words a day, one could write a play three times over in a couple of months, prefix a month—thirty solid days of Old Time—for the perfecting of the plot, and you will be able to calculate the number of plays producible by an expert craftsman in a year. And unsuccessful plays are decidedly more remunerative than many successful novels. I am quite certain that the vast majority of failures produced a minimum remuneration of £10 per thousand words. In the fiction mart £10 per thousand is gilded opulence. I am neither Sardou, Sudermann, nor George R. Sims, but I know what I am talking about, and I say that dramatic composition for the market is child's play compared to the writing of decent average fiction—provided one has an instinct for stage effect."

Note the saving clause—"provided one has an instinct for stage effect." In other words, the man who knows how to write a play can write one! Well, nobody is going to deny that. As a matter of fact, playwriting, call it instinct or what you will, has got to be learned. Plays are built, as houses are, and that is one reason why it is so very difficult for the average author to turn out a successful play.

Suppose a man went out, bought a lot of stone and mortar and some iron beams, and announced:

"I never built a house; but I have read several books that tell you just how to go ahead and build one. And I also attended a course of lectures on house building at the Plank Institute, and so I know all about it. Come and see me build."

It is quite probable that the person who had the temerity to make such an announcement would invite the opinion that he was ready for a padded cell in Bellevue. And yet that is just what would-be playwrights are doing every day. And it is taken as a matter of course. But stop and think! Almost every man who is writing successfully for the theatre to-day has seen actual experience in the theatre, nearly every one of them has been at some time an actor, or, at least, comes from a family which has been identified with the theatre. And so far back as William Shakespeare, the master of them all, that rule has held good.

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This seems a good time of the year, when the new season is just budding into flower, to sound a warning on a few bad habits that have decreased enjoyment for the last few seasons. Perhaps the encore fiend is the worst of the lot—the man or woman who insists on an extra verse of a topical song after the comedian has shrieked himself hoarse and run out of material. And the directors in the orchestra who take advantage of the faintest ripple of applause to bring the singer back—let them, too, take warning. The fact is there is nothing that somebody won't applaud, no matter how bad it may be. And why long-suffering audiences should be made to sit through endless repetitions of "the same old thing" to please some sportsman who lacks discrimination is one of the things that only the musical directors and those who manage the stage can explain. It deceives nobody, though the obvious intention is to convey an idea that the "turn" has pleased.

The actress who overloads her eyes with blue grease paint ought to remember that exaggeration is destructive of charm. Since the days of Nadjeri's Wells, when a streak of soot from the chimney and a patch of white from the kalsomined wall formed the chief essentials of make-up, there has been a marked improvement in that line of the actor's effort. The use of certain colors to heighten effects has been reduced to a science, and splendid results in the simulation of youth and age have been attained. Blue paint is useful in giving brilliancy to the eyes. But it can be overdone. And a dozen times this Summer the cry has gone up "out in front." "What in the world does that actress do to her eyes? They look frightful." And so they did.

This would be a good time for the managers to "get together" and make up their minds to enforce a rule that late comers should not be seated until the curtain has fallen on the end of the act.

And the person who has seen the play before and who insists in outlining the plot for the benefit—or otherwise—of everybody in his immediate neighborhood, should take himself in hand right now and begin the practice of restraint. There are other nuisances, some perhaps worse than these, but they don't happen to occur to the writer at the moment. Later on we may enumerate them in detail.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

The Spell of Majji

By KATE MASTERSON

HER Majesty beamed over the coffee cups at the Boy. She had arrived in town unexpectedly just as he was about to start for their Summer home at Daisyhurst to spend his Saturday to Monday holiday.

She explained that she had grown tired of the country and thought it would be a jolly idea for them to go slumming in the city. Her Majesty's definition of slumming included the most expensive dinners obtainable on hotel roof gardens, trolleying, and table-d'hoting and wild suppers in German restaurants.

"I'm sick of cows and chickens and pigs," she declared, as she bolted into the Boy's office. "I've a bad case of New Yorkitis. I want to go up and see the monkeys in the Zoo and be helped over Broadway by a big policeman."

So on Sunday morning they found themselves having a very informal breakfast in the closed-up house where the Boy had been keeping bachelor hall.

"How delightful it seems to see your face at the table once more!" exclaimed the Boy. "I've stopped breakfasting at home since you went away. Home is not the same place without woman's gentle presence."

"I should say it isn't!" exclaimed Her Majesty; "I found thirty-seven empty beer bottles under the piano and soiled collars hung all over the rubber plant, just as though it were a Christmas tree!"

"I entertained the Don't Worry Club here one Friday evening," explained the Boy, "and they seemed to imagine that I had invited them for a week-end party. They didn't go home until Monday, and I had to lend them all clean collars. They were in a decorative mood when they left, and so hung their own collars on the tree."

"Then the idea of the cat!" exclaimed Her Majesty, in an annoyed way.

"You mean the kittens, I suppose," said the Boy. "Well, I couldn't help that, you know."

"Then the geraniums in the window boxes are all in bloom," pouted Her Majesty; "it was so mean of them to bloom while I was away!"

"That was a most remarkable thing!" exclaimed the Boy.

"I've discovered that cigar ashes will make plants bloom. I've been using the window boxes as ash trays. It worked so well with the flowers that I realized that there are undiscovered and perhaps valuable chemical properties in cigar ashes. Just as an experiment I put some in the canary's seed, and, do you know, it has grown quite fluffy."

"I have decided," said Her Majesty, seriously, "that it is a wife's duty to stay by her husband's side during the Summer time. I shall not return to Daisyhurst. I have decided to send for my trunks."

"Don't think of such a thing!" exclaimed the Boy. "I am quite contented, I assure you."

Her Majesty looked sharply at him. Then her face softened. "Ah, yes," she said, "you say that because you are so self-sacrificing, so noble."

"Not at all! Not at all!" protested the Boy.

"Since I have been away," went on Her Majesty, "I have had more time to think of serious things. When I went away I thought of nothing but new gowns."

The Boy looked up in alarm. He thought this angelic mood suggested illness. Her Majesty had a decided appreciation for new gowns normally.

"They were very pretty gowns," he remarked, gallantly; "they were worth the money."

"They are all worn out now," said Her Majesty, "to rags!"

The Boy started apprehensively and looked keenly across the table. He was accustomed to gentler methods for the extraction of new gowns. This was more cyclonic than Her Majesty's usual form.

"I'm thoroughly sick of dressing," she went on. "The women at Daisyhurst think of nothing else and talk of nothing else. We women are misunderstood because of the attention we pay to our gowns. Men think we are idiots!"

"Nothing of the sort," said the Boy. "We know better."

"The best proof of it is beside you," said Her Majesty, indicating a copy of The Daily Jollier as yet unfolded beside the Boy's plate. "In that paper you will find a certain page or pages devoted to women."

The Boy found a highly colored supplement and handed it across the table. Her Majesty opened it with an air of distaste.

"Here, for instance," she said, "is a charming article for Sunday morning reading, 'Eleven Ways to Kill Cockroaches.'"

"One way would seem to be sufficient," mused the Boy.

"Then comes an illustrated discussion of methods to rid the complexion of impurities called 'blackheads.' Ugh!"

"It is clean literature, at all events," reflected the Boy.

"But not elevating, you'll admit," went on Her Majesty. "The Jollier seems to run to the insect world to-day. Here is a half column on the subject of bugs in cereal foods!"

"It does sound a bit crawly, that's a fact," admitted the Boy.

"Then, right in the middle of all this positively nauseating matter, are recipes for the making of luncheon dishes. Can't you see how hideous it all is—how exquisitely vulgar? It is a mass of unpleasant ideas placed in repulsive association with the subject of food."

"Women don't care to read serious stuff," said the Boy; "they like to read about other women's moles and freckles and bleached hair and ingrowing eyelids, even if they don't have 'em themselves."

"We want something better than soap bones, blackheads, and bugs all in a bouquet," said Her Majesty. "The men who get out these things have an idea that women have no soul above buttons."

"Or bugs," said the Boy.

"It is quite true we are frivolous—we know we are frivolous. Men are never frivolous, they are foolish. But they don't know it."

"Oh, give over! give over!" said the Boy.

"Thousands of copies of this page go out over the country to-day representing American womanhood. It is a journalistic insult!"

Her Majesty seemed almost on the verge of tears. The Boy watched her narrowly. "Tell me," said he, "when did you begin this serious line of thought? You showed none of these symptoms when I left Daisyhurst last week."

"Since then my soul has awakened," said Her Majesty, looking deeply into the eyes of the Boy. "The day after you left a Hindu lecturer came to the inn and gave one of his wonderful talks on the soul. He was a dreamy-eyed, tall, silent man and wore a white turban."

"Ah!" said the Boy, interestedly.

"Well, you know what those Daisyhurst women are. They immediately surrounded him with all sorts of silly chatter, and wanted his autograph and his photograph. He treated them as though they were children.

"Women don't care to read serious stuff," said the boy.

"I went out on the piazza. I didn't care to mix with them at all. I had on my blue chiffon gown, and a white lace hat, and the Majji noticed, he told me afterward, that I wasn't like the others."

"What told you?" asked the Boy.

"Majji. That was his name. The others called him Mr. Majji, but he explained to me that was silly. In his own country he said he was a Maharajah or an Akhoond or something. He introduced himself to me and asked me to stroll with him toward the ocean."

"Oh, he did!" said the Boy.

"Of course, this made those cats jealous to begin with. They were simply furious!"

"Do you mean to say you went?" asked the Boy.

"Why, of course! He was a stranger."

"Yes—that's just it."

"But he isn't like other men. He is a Hindu priest. And he has beautiful ideas. He said that when he looked in my eyes he could see my soul smiling at him in recognition. He said we had known each other a thousand years ago."

"Dear me!" said the Boy.

"His theories of life are very beautiful. The only thing that really matters are soul transitions. And look here!" She stretched one hand across the table with the pink palm upward.

"Just look at that faint star under the life line. That indicates that the real romance of my life hasn't yet unfolded. It is to sweep me away like a mighty wave!"

"Great Scott!" said the Boy; "does Majji look like a fighting man?"

"He doesn't entertain any thoughts but those of love, harmony, and the soul. He thinks women are far, far above men. He taught me for the first time to appreciate how wonderful we are. He found new lines in my palm every day."

"Where did these manœuvres occur?" asked the Boy.

"On the beach. We walked down there every morning and sat under my green umbrella. Those women up at the inn had field glasses watching us all the time. We pretended to be flirting just to make them mad."

"That was very manful," said the Boy. "How did you tear yourself away from all this enchantment?"

"Ah, there is the marvelous thing! All this time, while Majji was explaining to me the beauty of the soul and the romance—you see, he didn't know at first that I was married—at least he imagined that I—er—was a widow."

"Did, eh?" said the Boy. "Oh, my!"

"All the time I was thinking of you alone here in town. You see, you were my romance, but—he—Majji didn't know! I questioned him to tell me more and more about the romance, but he said it would just happen. He said there were a great many things an understanding that we just felt them."

"Is Majji still at Daisyhurst?" asked the Boy, with terrible intensity.

"No. When I told him I was coming into town to see you he became disgusted with the place and everything. He went on—he said. He was always going on—on—on. It was really beautiful to hear him."

"But those women at the inn had begun to gossip. They talked and talked and whispered whenever Majji even said good morning on the piazza. You know they have a very odd way of saying good morning?"

"No—I didn't know," said the Boy.

"They bow very low from the waist—you know, very solemnly and solemnly."

"I see," said the Boy.

"But when Majji left Daisyhurst I drove down to the boat to see him off—and when I got back, would you believe it?—those horrid old things sat around and pretended to be reading or embroidering and didn't see me! I swept past them and went to my room and cried. Then I packed a grip and took the train for town. I left no word where I was going—I just thought I'd leave them in the dark."

"Oh, you are a clever girl!" said the Boy, smiling at Her Majesty. "Now, I think you'd better put on a gown and we'll go directly back there."

"To Daisyhurst? Why?"

"Never mind. There are some very mysterious things that you just feel. I just feel as though we had better go back to the inn and sit on the beach under your green umbrella."

"But why?"

"There are eleven ways to kill cockroaches," remarked the Boy inelegantly.

"But one will do," said Her Majesty, thoughtfully.

"Exactly," said the Boy, smiling into her mystical eyes.

Homilies for the Home.

THE most interesting thing to any woman is that which she can least afford to wear.

Overdressed people convey the impression that they are mortgaged to their clothes.

Don't expect a ruthlessly pinched husband enthusiastically to endorse the assertion that fine feathers make fine birds.

Your wife can tell you just how much you really know about women—but she won't.

When you want until all the other places are closed don't blame your wife for "opening up" when you get home.

If you trust your wife half as much as you do your banker the chances are more than two to one that she won't be the first to break.

Many a much-envied society woman can tell you how hopelessly empty is a life filled with money.

Satisfactory.

Newitt—How did you like that small cigar I gave you?

Jewett—Oh, there was enough of it.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister

By **EDWARD W. TOWNSEND**

Author of the "CHIMMIE FADDEN" Stories.

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VII.

MY DEAR SISTER: I really think you should give up your Summer school work and come here at once. I know, dear, that it is important to mentally cultivate the furnace men's children during the heated term; and I know how much the Rev. Mr. Easeman needs your help, and how musical is his voice. But, Fan, I'm a furnace man's granddaughter myself, so don't you think you'd acquire as much merit giving me a little aid and comfort as by devoting all to dear Mr. Easeman's Summer school?

I'm not joking. Did I ever joke? I'm sure I never shall again!

My tow head (I used to love to call myself "golden haired," but "golden" has a hateful sound to me now:) is very bothered, dear. I don't know where I'm at so hard that Sir Cunning Doyle couldn't find me in a whole story book.

Now, I'll start this letter straight, for once in my life; I'd been out for a walk just before dinner with Aunt Sue's maid, Félice, trapesing along with me.

But first let me tell you something else: I walk, the maid is with me; I ride, the groom follows; I gazeaboo, (sight-see,) Cousin Will or Uncle Frank; shop, Aunt Sue is there. I suppose that is all right, and would be all wrong otherwise; but, honest, I begin to feel as if I were a prisoner. Don't think I'm trying to work up hysterics about being a beautiful maiden guarded by ogres—or whatever we used to read guarded beautiful maidens in, distress. Aunt and Uncle are too kind, and there is no suggestion of watching me, in the least, whatever. All the same, I never have a minute's liberty out of the house.

You ask me what I want liberty for? I don't. But something might chance—well, for instance: This morning as we started from the house Robert Prentice happened to be passing. Nothing unusual in that. I'd seen him pass every five minutes for two hours before we started. Lots of men seem to like to walk up and down a block. Every block is exactly the same here; so that proves there was nothing remarkable in his walking up and down our block. Doesn't it, Fannie?

Aunt Sue greeted Robert like a long-lost friend, said how much we enjoyed his tea; so glad he was able to accept her invitation; wasn't it a damp Summer; did he find New York restaurants improved since he went abroad; so sorry we were just leaving the house; and—and—we were in the victoria and away! I hadn't said a word to Robert, nor he to me; though I'm sure he wanted to ask about Ironville. We just exchanged bows and smiles as Aunt Sue's light-running domestic conversation flowed on; and his wasn't very much of a smile, too.

But I started to tell you about something else: Félice, when we came in from our walk that afternoon, closed the door very softly—she always does—and I guess Aunt Sue and Uncle Frank didn't hear us. But I heard them, or Aunt Sue, rather, saying, very decidedly: "Now, I'll not have Will make love to the girl while she's under my roof. It is not fair to her."

I ran up stairs as fast as ever I could. Félice came in soon, and said: "I happened to hear something more. Would Ma'amzelle like to know?" I told her that if she ever said anything like that to me again I would report her to my aunt.

She was not a bit crushed or provoked; just shrugged her shoulders and said, "One sometimes likes to send a note. I am at the service of Ma'amzelle."

She speaks only French, and it isn't much like the French we were taught, so I do not readily understand her. I thought at first that she said she had a note for me; and, before I got the translation through my stupid mind the audacious girl was saying that the handsome gentleman with the pointed, dark beard who passed the house so often that morning had a note for me, she thought, but she had been unable to slip out unobserved to get it. Did Ma'amzelle wish her to do so another time if a chance came?

I was very angry, of course; but I thought that possibly the gentleman she referred to might be Mr. Prentice, who might want to ask me about his people. You remember that his great aunt did die in Ironville a few years ago. He may not have heard particulars. So I told Félice that she must not do any "slipping out," or any sly thing; but if any gentleman I knew had a letter for me she was at liberty to bring it to me openly.

When she left I felt so wicked I was just going to ask God to forgive me; but Aunt Sue knocked, and came in. She looked so serene I thought perhaps it would do as well to confess my sins to her and ask her forgiveness, but she started right off. "Alice," she said, "I want to have a little talk with you."

That made me feel sure that she knew what I had on my conscience, and I felt a goneness under my corset. So I began to cry, and said, "Yes, Aunty."

"Lordy, child!" she said, "what are you crying about?" She kissed me, and said she guessed I was homesick, and was having a stupid time; that we'd go to all the comic operas in town, buy a lot of goyna and nats, and cheer up. Then she said:

"Will is my stepson, so not your blood cousin. He's in love with you. He made a fool of himself when you first came, and spoiled any chance he had of engaging your serious attention, I suppose."

She paused; I couldn't have said a word to save my life. Then she said "I suppose" again, with a question mark in her voice, and waited.

The only thing on earth I could think of was how much her chin was like papa's, done in marble instead of slate. But I thought it would surprise her if I spoke of that just then; so I didn't speak of anything, and she went on.

"Whether or not Will spoiled his chances by his ridiculous assumption that you were a girly girl instead of the cool hand you are, I shall not permit him to make love to you under my roof. All the eligible men you meet are to have an equal chance, and you are to have a fair chance to make a choice; not be cornered by a man in the same house with you. I am sincere with you, child, when I say we are not trying to make a match for Will. Of course, if you come to like him it would please us, but there are plenty of eligible men, any of whom would suit us if he suits you. Geney Carrington is all right. He'll have about twenty-five thousand a year, so he's not a pauper, anyhow. Geney is a fool, and will never have two ideas in his head, but he'll make a very nice husband, indeed. I mention him because the Carringtons make it pretty plain that they'd like the match. But you are to feel free to choose any eligible—and you'll meet some more at my party."

All that fixed itself in my mind out of this talk was the funny way Aunt Sue emphasized "eligible." But I kept on dumbly wondering if papa would let me chalk his chin, sometime, to see how much like Aunt Sue's it would look. I knew she hadn't said yet what she came to say, but she plumped that out next, while my heart alternated between going like the "chow-chow" of the catamaran, and not going at all.

"Mr. Robert Prentice called on your uncle and me while you were out with Félice."

"Chee-chee! Chalk his chin. Am I going to faint? What ails my heart? Chalk his chin."

That's what I was saying to myself, while I was conscious, at the same time, of giggling like a fool and saying, weakly, "Did he?"

"Yes, asked for us both. He said that he came back to America to ask you to be his wife; had always loved you; knew nothing until his return of your father's Trust operations; now heard that you were engaged, and that you were not, in his perplexity came to us, and, if you were not engaged, asked our consent to call on you here with the purpose of which he had informed us. It was the most pronunciamento speech mortal man ever made, but I am bound to admit that he made it in very good form—very manly. Indeed, I'm inclined to think he did not realize how pronunciamento he was."

Fan, I counted to see how many seconds it would be before my heart began beating again. If your heart doesn't beat when you've counted ten, you're dead. That is what it says in some rules. But Aunt Sue went on, and I forgot to count. I almost say I did!

"Your Uncle Frank answered him cleverly; very, for a man. He told him that your father would be the proper person to address such inquiries to; that you were merely visiting us, that the question of your engagement had been the subject of conjecture of a character very disagreeable to us, and that he felt no obligation in this instance to depart from his rule not to answer questions concerning you. That is practically your uncle's reply to society reporters who try to interview him about you. It wholly mystified Mr.—er—Prentice. He bowed himself out, though, rather well; very well, indeed—for a painter."

I just tell you, Fan, my heart was beating then! Robert Prentice treated like a society paper gossip! I said "Envy, enemy, mendacity, my," all the way through to myself three times to keep from speaking. I was afraid of what I might say if I spoke aloud. And then went calmly on:

"An impecunious artist is entitled to any romantic day dreams that amuse him, but we are not talking of a dream. Marriage is sometimes called a dream—but that is another story, as Shakespeare says. Your father would be satisfied with any match I arrange, but, naturally, he will not let any ineligible share his fortune. I know of no artist on the eligible list."

She left me with the smuggest smile; and I never smiled more sweetly in return. Then I wrote a long letter to Robert. When I read it over I found that I had thrown myself at his head in it. Then I thought of the pianiste with the arms—and tore up the letter.

In the evening we went to a Summer garden concert—orchestra and singing—but I didn't know who or what played or sang. A few seats ahead of us sat Mr. Prentice and the pianiste! She looked radiant, Fan, and I hated her as it was wicked. But I was glad I tore up that letter.

Geney came home with us, and got a chance to ask me—oh, dear! I hadn't the heart to tell him I'd be a sister. I told him that he must not talk nonsense, and the poor little chap looked so happy that he'd escaped a thrill. "No" it made me hate myself.

Well, let me get to the end—the end of everything!

All that was yesterday. This afternoon Félice said I was pale, and needed the air. We went out, and around the first corner met—Robert! Félice walked on.

Robert thanked me for coming; said he felt sure that I would come when Félice gave me the message, and then—but I could not listen. I remembered the woman with the arms, and said no. He said then—he and she—had gone to the concert to see her sister make her début as a soloist. I didn't believe him. He urged—oh, how he did plead—and I remembered Geney.

I called Félice and left him, and, Fannie, I am the most miserable girl in the world.

Alice.

A MODERN WAR OF THE ROSES.

FROCKS WORN AT NEWPORT AND ELSEWHERE

THE gowns seen at Newport this season seem to be even more beautiful and more diaphanous than those of last year. Perhaps the fact that there have been comparatively few pleasant days this Summer at the City by the Sea brings out so many exquisite frocks when a day of sunshine and fine air does bless that resort.

The gown illustrated above is of white linen trimmed with appliques of white linen worked with green floss, and having many rows of green fagoting. The white hat is trimmed with green.

White is more worn than anything else, and the younger girls and many of the older ones revel in simple white shirtwaists and the plainest of short white skirts. These are much in evidence in the afternoon as well as the morning at the Casino.

As for the so-called shirtwaist suits—they are not seen at Newport, in either taffeta or foulard. Entire suits are made of muslins, organdies, linens, and every imaginable material save taffetas and foulards.

The criticism made recently by a visiting Frenchwoman on the overdressing of American women would seem well founded when women of high social position appear before luncheon at the Casino or are out driving in white linen gowns with strings of superb pearls twisted about their necks and trailing over their frocks. The combination of linen and pearls is certainly a curious one.

The fashion journals lay down the law as to the wearing of certain styles and colors in veils, shoes, &c., and the great majority follow their counsels, believing that they are comme il faut, and quite the reproduction—save in cost of material—of the fashionable world. Let them go where the members of the smart set congregate and learn the error of their ways. They read that "stockings must match the shoes or the gown with which they are worn." Mrs. Ogden Mills is seen in pure white, save her Colonial ties and hose, which are tan. Looking in the other direction, one sees Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in white and blue, topped by a lavender hat, and her stockings and high-heeled shoes are white; talking with Mrs. Fish, also clad in white mull and lace, stands Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and the lifting of her draperies discloses open-work black stockings and black shoes. It takes a well-built foot to look well in tan or white, but it by no means follows that such are shown in either hue, while many large and broad feet are made still more conspicuous by them.

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The glory of the Casino "hops" at Newport, which waned somewhat and became quite dim two seasons ago, began to revive last year, and this season they are once more well attended by the smart set. Some beautiful gowns were recently worn at one of them. Miss Cynthia Roche, a very tall, slender, and pretty young débutante—daughter of Mrs. Burke-Roche and granddaughter of Frank Work—was in a simple frock of white net with oval dots. It was cut round in the neck and not very low, and the sleeves, close at the top, formed overlapping ruffles down to the long white gloves. It was fitted like a princesse, closing in the back, and about six inches below the waist the fullness of the sweeping skirt was gathered in and fastened. There were several overlapping, gathered flounces around the bottom. At the left of the bodice, from the neck to the belt, were loops of light blue satin ribbon, with white flowers and green leaves. Miss Roche's dark hair was brushed straight back in a fluff to her neck, and caught in a knot.

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Miss Chloise Hatch, who is tall and very slim, was in a soft white gown made with a pouching bodice and with diamond-shaped applications of glittering silver beads—each bead some distance from its neighbor. These were much smaller near the waist line than at the bottom of the skirt.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt was in white lace and wore a narrow lace shawl over her shoulders all the evening. The skirt was gathered in at the waist and had two ten-inch ruffles, slightly overlapping, at the bottom. A wide belt of light blue ribbon was worn with stiff upstanding loops in the back and two long, straight ends. Her elbow sleeve had deep frills, and at each elbow there was a large chou of pale blue. This color appeared again around the top of the corsage and was seen dimly through the lace shawl. Her hair was done high but flat. Around the top of her head ran a tiny fillet of pale blue ribbon, and in front an Alsatian bow eight or nine inches from end to end and fully four inches wide, drawn together tightly in the centre. It was set across the head from ear to ear, rising as straight as though wired, four inches high above the light brown hair. It was distinctive but not particularly suited to her style.

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Miss Gwendolyn Burden was the most brilliant figure at a recent hop. Her robe of light coral red chiffon over white silk was really exquisite. The bodice was cut round in the neck, not very low, and had, as its decoration, a six-inch band of the chiffon heavily spangled with fine coral red sequins. This—it was too scant to be called a frill, yet too full of graceful folds to be properly a band—extended over the shoulders, forming the upper part of the sleeves, and the girdle was a shaped piece of the same spangled gauze, but not quite so wide. Between the bertha effect of the band and the girdle to match the chiffon was gathered to fit the figure. The skirt was also gathered slightly at the top and trailed a little in the back, touching all around. It had a five-inch hem, and a foot or so above it there was a two-inch strip of coral red satin running around the skirt, a foot or so above it, another, and still a third of the same width a like distance above. The sleeves were flowing and came a little below the elbows, clinging closely for, say, six inches from the shoulder seams. Miss Burden's hair was done in a big and fluffy pompadour, and in the back was fastened in a low, loose knot, at the left of which a long spray of green leaves with a couple small white flower was fastened. She carried a rather large oval fan of white ostrich plumes, and as she walked her partner held her hand and arm so that the white plumes curved gracefully up over her face and hair. The effect was artistic.

The above frock is of blue and white striped linen. It is trimmed with white lace and tucks. There are pearl buttons on the Eton coat, and the white hat is trimmed with black velvet ribbon.

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Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia wore a white chiffon gown trimmed in silver or steel. The low cut and full corsage was edged and covered with silver and steel spangles of minute size, and there described runs on the sides of the corsage loose chains and loops of the spangled wire swung from each side of the front almost to the belt, also of steel or silver. The tops of the sleeves were crusted by bands of passementerie and hung full below them. From the waist line rays of spangles—an inch wide at the top, but tapering into sharp points some five inches apart at the top by seven or eight inches at the bottom—radiated like the points of a star two-thirds of the way to the hem. There was a deep chiffon flounce with trailing, curving bands and large roses of the steel and silver beading running around it.

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Mrs. William B. Carter, also of Philadelphia, was another who wore white gauze or chiffon. The passementerie trimming of the extremely low corsage was a combination dull and bright gold, and formed a bolero jacket fitted to the figure. The bodice was cut to a low point in the back. The gold bands ran up over the shoulders, and the sleeves did also, and the latter were laid in plaits, held in place by a second two-inch band of the gold, which encircles each arm below the curve. From that point the sleeves swung loose. A red rose was fastened in the front of the bodice. The bolero effect was produced by blocks of the gold turned so as to make points at the side fronts and backs.

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The Countess Festetics, (Miss Haggin,) who was with Miss Lounsbery, was in light blue linen, with a sweeping skirt having a deep applied flounce. There were stimulated box plaits in the skirt, a little distance apart, and some three inches wide. The bodice, which fitted closely but easily, also showed the stimulated box plaits. These plaits were formed by tucks turned away from each other and stitched in. The sleeves were of elbow length and close. The simple hat that topped the gown was round and flat and mostly white.

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Mrs. Harriman B. Moore, dining recently in a fashionable restaurant, was in a simple but effective frock of white dimity, the raised dots being black. The bodice fitted smoothly, blousing a little in the middle of the front only. Across both the back and the front and with a corresponding trimming on the sleeves—so that the trimming seemed to go straight across both bodice and arms, when the latter hung at the wearer's sides—was a band of black lace in double points. These points were very long and slender, not over an inch wide in the centre and tapering to sharp points. From the upper points to the tips of the lower the band was fully ten inches wide and the points touched each other in the centre only. The sleeves, which were close fitting, ended at the elbow with an edge of black lace. The skirt was fitted smoothly, without a fold, over silvery white taffeta, and closed invisibly in the back. There was no applied flounce, nor any trimming save a band of the double-pointed lace a foot wide around the bottom, the lower points coming within seven or eight inches of the edge of the skirt. The hat worn was large and of dull yellow straw. It bent over the face and in the back, and a large, long, but not very wide or full, ostrich plume started from the front, and, running around the left side, drooped fully four inches below the brim's edge in the back. This plume was striped alternately black and white, the stripes being half an inch broad, excepting at the tip. The extreme tip was white for, say, two inches, then came a solid space of black for three inches, and, finally, the alternating stripes. It was striking and effective.

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Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and her young daughters dined at Sherry's the other evening. All were in black. The frocks of the young girls had deep sailor collars covered with white lace and white lace vests. Mrs. Barclay's gown was as pretty as it was simple. It was a fine voile, and the full and slightly trailing skirt was decorated by two inserted bands of black lace, ending in points on each edge, over white. These were, say, six inches wide and the same distance apart, while the lower band was some eighteen inches from the hem in front by two feet at the back. The bodice, which was shaped to the figure by a few gathers, had an insertion of the lace running around it; also an unlined yoke. The close sleeves each had a band of the lace midway between shoulder and elbow. At the elbows there were lace frills and also ruffles of lace that extended to the hands. The hat worn was small and black; the round crown was perhaps three inches high, and the brim, which broadened at the back, was turned on both sides and pressed against the crown. In the back the crown was not over an inch or so wide. Small black flowers were used at the front and massed at the back. An Empire scarf of white silk crepe also accompanied the frock.

MARIE L. WELDON.

This evening dress is of coral red chiffon over white taffeta and is trimmed with fine spangles and bands of satin. The hat is of white velvet and plumes.

Women Here and There

A Brooklyn man, with a wife who has her own way about doing things, catches her now and then.

"My dear," he said the other morning as he was dressing. "I think you were right when you told me last night that there were burglars in the house."

"Why?" she asked nervously.

"Because all the money that was in my pockets when I went to bed is gone."

"Well," she said, with an I-told-you-so air, "if you had been brave and got up and shot the wretch, you would have had your money this morning."

"Possibly, my dear, possibly," he said, gingerly; "but I would have been a widower."

She laughed softly and then gave half of it back to him.

***

"One day during the busy Christmas season, when every moment was precious," said a bank teller, "a woman presented her passbook and asked to have her money, which amounted to $600.

"I always endeavor to save needless work, and, thinking that she intended making a payment to some one who would only redeposit the money, I asked her if she intended handing all the money over to one person; if so, a check marked 'good' would answer her purpose as well as the cash, besides saving labor.

"Crushing me with one disdainful look, she replied:

"'I wish the money.'

"The money was duly handed out in ten-dollar bills. After spending some fifteen anxious minutes in her efforts to count the money, all the while licking her fingers regularly, she handed it back to me, all mixed up, with the remark:

"'I wish to leave this with you again; I just wanted to see if it were all here.'

"Every year the operation is repeated, but I was made ready for her. The next time I handed her six one-hundred-dollar bills. Much to my confusion and complete discomfiture, she returned them, saying: 'I want those tens I left you.'

"She got them."

***

A young woman who boarded the train at Orange the other morning presented an appearance so strange as to cause the well-mannered commuters who hail from that exclusive suburb to smile discreetly behind their morning papers.

She was arrayed in a Summer gown of expensive texture and fashionable make. Every detail of her costume was in keeping with her dress with the exception of her hat, which was a white duck knockabout. She was a female edition of the man who wears a sack coat and a high hat. To a friend whom she met in the parlor car she explained her strange predicament.

"No," she said, as she unpinned the offending duck affair and ungratefully tossed it aside, "you needn't trouble to deny that I presented a weird appearance as I came through this car—because an unnecessary fib is bad for the soul. When I left New York Saturday I wore, not only a hat—but 'the' hat. It was the 'Queen Bee' of my collection, and the plume on it was something to conjure with. It was a double delight to me, for, despite its undoubted beauty, it hadn't cost me a cent. It was donated, in company with a charming frock, by one of those philanthropic women known as June brides. I had no hesitation in wearing the hat to Aunt Liza's garden party, because my fellow-bridesmaid lived in Denver, and she (and the duplicate hat) had departed thence."

The fair speaker treated her overworked lungs to a fresh supply of oxygen and continued:

"As the evening wore on it got rather damp, and all the girls whose hats boasted plumes bore strong resemlances to Pocahontas; I was no exception. Had I been, the passengers on this car would not now be propounding the question, (apropos of me,) 'What's the difference between a "duck of a hat" and a duck hat?'"

The friend mutely tendered a box of chocolates.

"When we went in the house," resumed the girl, (after she had selected six candies with nuts in them,) "I took off the hat—then a serpent, wearing a white cap and a black dress and posing as aunt's maid, glided up and whispered that if I held the hat near the lamp the heat would restore the curl. I wasn't tall enough, but Sara's brother John offered to hold it."

Again was the box of chocolates tendered, with silent but respectful sympathy, (and again were the few remaining nuts selected.)

"Of course," went on the bereaved one, in a muffled voice, (Was it grief or chocolates?) "one doesn't need to be a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to see the end from the beginning. In turning the hat around a hatpin stuck in the wrist of Sara's 'brother John.' He dropped the hat involuntarily. The flame shot up, and some blackened chiffon floated around the room, with a soft-coaly air that was very lifelike. Aunt knocked the hat off the table on to the floor, where it set fire to the fringe of a table scarf. Then they threw a rug on it and danced—literally danced—on the only excuse I had for spending money."

"Why do you call it that?" asked the patient listener, as she tossed away the empty box.

"Because getting a thing for nothing engenders a virtuous feeling of economy that permits one to be extravagant in other directions," concluded the fair philosopher, as she felt around with her foot for the discarded knockabout and decided to go home in a hack when the train reached New York.

***

It is the complaint of the woman who visits New York that she returns home a complete wreck from the surfeit of rich luncheons, dinners, and late suppers to which she is treated.

"Whenever any one entertains me," said an engaging woman from Illinois who had been a guest in the city for a fortnight, "they invite me to lunch or to dine. If we go to the beach, it is to dine. If we go to a roof garden, it is to partake of something in the line of liquid refreshment. I dislike to say plainly that I can eat at home, and that I would rather go about and see the sights. I have a number of delightful men on my list of friends, and am indebted to them for pleasant entertainment, but it is always the kind of entertainment that suits them, and not always what I would choose.

"For example, one of the things I wished most to visit when I came to New York was the Metropolitan Museum of Art. I am now going home without having seen it. Every time an escort has expressed himself at my disposal I have said, without exception, that I wished to visit the Art Museum. In every instance he has replied: 'Certainly we will go there. We will go to-morrow.'

"To-morrow he never failed to come for me at the appointed hour. It was usually about 1 o'clock. But always he would say: 'Now, I tell you what we will do. We will stop on our way and have a little luncheon first.' When I protested that I had had my luncheon, he informed me that he had not had his, whereupon we went to a restaurant. The luncheon which the New York man orders is a masterpiece of the gastronomic art, and of course by the time it is over it is too late to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"There has been nothing for me to do but to submit. When I have suggested going alone, that plan was not regarded as feasible for an instant, so now I am going home without having seen it. I never expect to view the inside of it, and it's because all of New York entertainment consists in eating. I am going home to rest and recuperate. It's no wonder that New York people look well fed. They are."

***

"A fresh youth" received his just deserts on the bridge the other night. He was well dressed, and evidently conscious of the fact. He spied the only woman passenger who was waiting for a car. The hour was late, about 12:30 A. M., and he no doubt thought that she—who was to an observant person apparently a woman of refinement—had no excuse for being on the bridge at that hour unescorted.

He had been making advances, smiling, coughing, and doing everything in his power to attract her attention, without result. He finally stepped to the bin shelters, which had become unfastened, expecting as he did so a startling remarkable for its rainbow hue. As he straightened up and glanced at the woman he noticed that she smiled at him. Thinking that he had at last succeeded in his attempt at attracting her attention, he hastily walked toward her just as the car showed up at the station.

"It's a very warm night," he said. "Aren't you afraid to be out alone at this hour?"

She seemed to be astounded at his audacity, but replied crushingly: "Excuse me for appearing rude and staring at you, but your necktie has worked up to the back and you look extremely ridiculous."

Whereupon the "fresh youth" mumbled thanks and beat a hurried retreat.

Costly Cigarette

WHEN the girl handed me a small silver filagree jewel box I expected to see some priceless gem, or at least a valuable trinket, but instead I found a half-burned cigarette with the familiar gold seal of manufacture stamped at one end—the same brand I usually indulge in.

"Well," said I, "anything remarkable about that cigarette stump?"

"You'll never in the world guess what it cost," she answered, with an air of mystery that rather piqued my curiosity.

"In it's pristine newness it would bring 5 cents. In its present condition it might tempt a very small and unclean street waif."

"Well," she said, "in its present condition it has cost just twenty-six dollars. By to-morrow evening it will be ten more to the good. Thirty-six dollars for this bit of shredded tobacco!" She pressed down the lid and replaced the box on the mantel with the satisfied air of one who had made a successful deal in Wall Street.

"Let's have the story," I implored.

"It is strictly confidential, mind! Do you remember Mrs. Cressy's benefit last Spring—the one I asked you to attend?"

"Perfectly. I got away with just 5 cents—to pay my car fare."

The girl ignored my insinuation. "Well," said she, "that's where this thing started. A certain young lady, who shall be nameless for the present, had charge of a souvenir booth. She had spoons from the Hoboken fire, dust from Mount Pelée, and bones and things donated from private collections—it was a curio table, you know—and among them was this cigarette, tied on a black velvet plaque, marked $3. Seems that she had a friend who was an invited guest at the German banquet given in honor of Prince Henry, and she asked him to get hold of some sort of a souvenir of the occasion, which he actually did, in the shape of this cigarette, which had been smoked by the Prince himself. He bought it of a waiter for $2."

This simple statement affected me curiously. I felt an almost uncontrollable desire to laugh; but I managed to cough instead. I did not venture to look at the girl for some time, however.

"When she saw how well her story took with the guests she rubbed off the price mark and made it $5 instead of $3," the narrator went on. "A man from New Rochelle bought it. She took his address, and told him that it was customary to leave everything on the tables for the night and that his souvenir would be sent to him by the morning's mail. Well, she sold it again, to a German matron who wanted it for her son. Lastly, it went to a girl curiomaniac. That made $15 all told.

"But the worst is to come. About a week after the affair of the benefit Fred Delgren called on the girl, and he happened to find an old college chum there—a German, by the way—to whom the girl told the cigarette story, minus the benefit transaction. She told the man that she intended selling it for some charity fund, and of course they felt impelled to bid for it then and there. Fred got it for $10. He sent it to me, with a note of explanation, thinking I'd like to have it for my cabinet.

"You know, I didn't get around to the benefit, on account of the automobile accident, consequently I hadn't heard about the souvenir. The girl took special pains to keep it very quiet, you see. Well, when I went down for Mabel's wedding the girl and a friend happened to take the same train to the city. She didn't see me, or if she did she failed to recognize me under my veil, for presently the two came into the observation car and took seats directly in front of me. Then I heard the real story of the cigarette, told in confidence, of course, as a great jest. And the shameless part of it was that she pocketed every dollar of that money, with the exception of the initial three marked on the first plaque, and played the rascal. What do you think of that? It was all I wanted to know. I decided to have Fred's $10 back, anyway. Read that."

It was a frosty little note, addressed to Miss ——, as follows:

Since overhearing the true story of the Prince Henry cigarette I have decided that I'd rather have the price Mr. Bentley paid for it than the fake souvenir. Kindly forward the money at your earliest convenience after receiving package.

"Do you think she will refund the money?" I asked dubiously.

"You may be very certain of that. She knows very well that I'll tell if she doesn't."

Suddenly the girl faced about and eyed me curiously. "I believe you know something about it!" she exclaimed, sternly.

There was nothing to do but confess. "Guilty," said I. "How is a man to refuse a simple request like that of the clever fraud who asked him to bring home a souvenir of his Highness? There really was nothing get-at-able. I wouldn't have risked my reputation by attempting to filch silver or cut glass from the table. In fact, I forgot all about it till the next day, when I hit upon the happy inspiration of sending her a stump of my own cigarette with the inscription taped on."

The girl laughed exhuberantly. "Rick," she said, with a little pat of good-fellowship, "you've got an dull, after all. Serves her right, too!"

"Why did you leave your last position?"
"I was engaged as "upstairs girl," and the mistress used to "call me down."

DOWN TOWN a wiseacre is a man who has made a million "bucking the Street." Up town a wiseacre is a man who knows enough to leave the Street alone. There is a certain inconsistency in the two definitions, but both exist.

The down-town wiseacre is an interesting and instructive type; in fact, he is a liberal education in himself, but, like other liberal educations, he costs money to acquire. One may find him hanging over the ticker, always smoking, always complacent, always confidential. He is as easily recognized as a detective or a head waiter. One can see the financial wisdom fairly glinting in his eyes. He breathes in time with the delicate rattle of the ticker. His heart beats as the market moves. He is the personification of the Wall Street market.

Naturally, then, he is more or less of a barometer. A man coming into a down-town office after a week in the mountains, where tickers are not and where the din of the market is lost in the roar of the mountain stream, does not need to consult the chronicles to find out just how the world has been behaving itself. He may take a comfortable seat in a big red leather chair and watch the wiseacres.

There are two of them, say, leaning over the tape at the front of the customers' room. They stand in moody silence, holding their cigars between their fingers and letting them smoke themselves. It means that the air is heavy. It means that the world has been misbehaving. Perhaps one of them was long of Rock Island at 200; perhaps he was short of it at 175. Who can say? Anyhow, the way is dark and dreary to his eyes.

Another day one finds it very different. The two wiseacres are full of wise saws and modern instances of great things done on Wall Street. Their cigars smoke merrily, as they should, being expensive weeds and rare. There is much talk of "bull markets," "long profits," and "quick turns," and all the other things that make a man happy, even though his wife be up at Saratoga. In such a case one knows that things are ordered well by the little blind demon of chance that cuts the pack and deals the hands for the merry game of millions.

Yet is the wiseacre something beyond the mere speculator. The latter takes his wisdom from the former's lips, or gets it in the tipster's prophecy, or from a chance remark of some great man. The former manufactures it on the premises, so to speak. Back of him he has years of experience, some bitter, some sweet. Does it happen that a certain stock goes climbing swiftly away beyond its value as estimated by the experts, the wiseacre saith to himself:

"'Tis well; I have seen such things before and shall again, I think. Sell me a thousand of this stock that doth so vaunt itself."

Does it happen that the earnings of a certain road, like Pennsylvania, increase and multiply in startling ratio while the stock stands still, then saith the wiseacre:

"Even so; methinks I see a certain profit. Some day soon some mighty one, looking for a goodly subject for a rise, will light upon this road and boom it to the skies. I shall hitch my wagon to this star while yet it hovers near the earth, and see what heights it scales. Buy me two thousand Pennsylvania."

And presently he sells those shares at ten points' rise. So prospers and grows great the goodly cult of wiseacres.

There are, be it said, some wiseacres whose wisdom turns to foolishness, and whose bank account shrinks and dwindles like an apple of last year's harvest, or like the assets of an industrial under the receiver's microscope. Such a one is he who lives too long under one dispensation.

Suppose, for instance, a certain man has followed Mr. Keene through three long bull campaigns. It is most likely that all his profits of those months will fly away as quickly as they came because he cannot of a sudden turn and be a bear when the campaign is over. About the time he recognizes that the campaign on the bull side is over and goes and sells a few thousand shares short Mr. Keene or one like him is ready for the market, takes it in hand, and sends stocks soaring. So is the wiseacre made a fool and turned to no account. Yet never does he cease to be a wiseacre. It is borne in upon him that he knows the stars and the sun and the moon and all the comets that do their turns about the financial firmament, and it comes to pass that he straightway begins to tell the dear people just what is going to happen. With the nimbus of glory about his head that grew there during the time that he followed Mr. Keene he obtains a goodly following, for Wall Street remembers success gained in the wake of a great movement far better than it does failure that came in the dead days when the great leader slumbered. Consequently, there are hundreds of men in Wall Street who have their following of disciples, who swear by them and invest their money by the advice of these oracles. This is the beginning of prophecy. Here are born the tipsters, the harbingers of wealth—either to themselves or to the brokers, it matters not.

The aim and object of the wiseacre, of course, is ultimately to make the "dear public" feel cheap. This mission he has labored at ever since the Wall Street game began, and still the public doesn't seem to mind. If one read with an intelligent eye the advertisements in some few papers in town wherein are set forth the claims of certain of the wiseacres to knowledge beyond the wont of mankind, and especially beyond the ken of all other wiseacres, it would be seen at once that the dear public is the sole and exclusive object of the solicitude of the wiseacre who has become a professional wiseacre. This professional status, as has been remarked many times, came when, as an amateur, the wiseacre came to grief. Now he is anxious to get the people to come and share with him the pleasure and profit of bucking the tough old Street, and to reap with him the golden harvest of a bull campaign. And, strange as it may seem, the dear public is not at all averse to doing the work in the harvest field and getting therefor what small horde of profit may happen to escape the home harvester. "A sucker is floated in on every wave," is a trite but true proverb of Wall Street. And it is also true that there are some few odd fishermen down in the Street, and also that there is sufficient water down there to afford a fair promise of good sport when treated in conjunction with the fishers and the "suckers."

Whatever happens, the wiseacre still remains a wiseacre. He knows that if the crops are good the Grangers will make much store of goodly wealth. He is certain that if Pennsylvania is going to go up higher, it is now a good thing to buy, and that if it is going to drop a few points it is now a good thing to sell. He is quite certain that if the Canadian Northwest gets to be as rich and populous as is the American Northwest, Canadian Pacific will be a great deal higher in price than it is now. He knows also that if it rains to-morrow it will be a wet day, while if the sun shines it is apt to be bright.

C. M. KEYS.

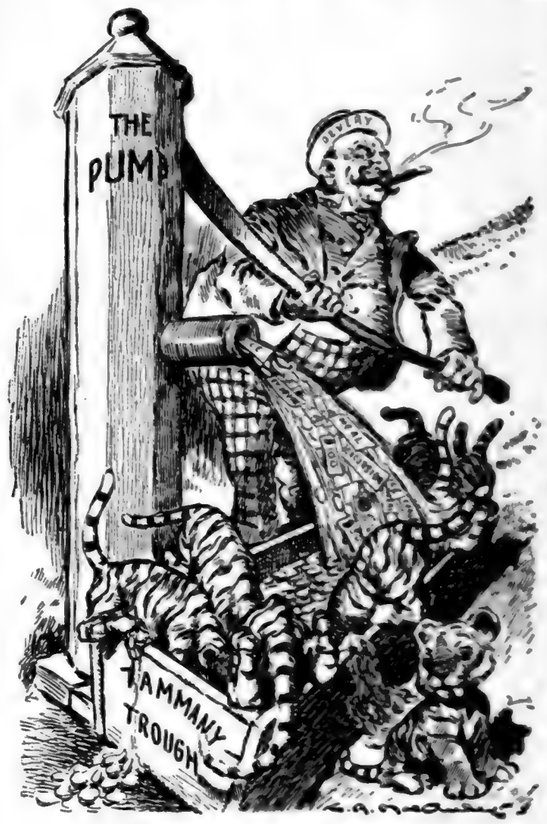

FEEDING THE CUBS.

The Philosophy of Pens.

SO hackneyed and worn is the dictum that "the pen is mightier than the sword" that few people ever stop to consider the true depth of its meaning as they allow it to flow glibly from their tongues. That in truth the saying contains a world of suggestion one will readily discover if he meditate, though only for a few moments, on the matter of a pen and its powers.

What an insignificant bit of steel it seems, lying peacefully, unobtrusively on one's desk and staring vacantly at one's face, with never a hint of an ugly deed to trouble its conscience nor a good one to make it feel self-complacent. How much bitterness, misery, and self-condemnation it has occasioned us poor mortals, however. Even those who boast of their ability to handle it are at times compelled to admit that it has broken completely from their control, and has made them write and do things of which they repented later.

The poet, light, capricious creature as he is considered, often trembles beneath the power of the pen. It is when he is in its thralldom that he indites those mad things termed Spring poems, which usually appear in print when the mercury is trying to hide itself for very shame. How many editors have had occasion to curse the nimble pen as it presents to their angry gaze the multifarious nonsense of an aspiring poet or the proud achievements of a cub reporter. How many, in despair, have seized upon the blue pencil as the only means of curing the folly of the pen, and have ruthlessly stained its lineaments, to find, alas! that the blue pencil is not always a perfect antidote. The pen still marks, disdainfully, and the wonder is that more editors do not find peace in an untimely grave.

Most of all does the pen triumph when it finds itself in the hands of those unaccustomed to its use. It torments mankind from his earliest youth. Think of the oceans of tears shed by unhappy schoolboys over their copybooks, the tortures they sustain while under the influence of the elusive pen. It makes them write straight lines for curves and curves for straight lines. Then the school teacher, emissary of the baleful tyrant, adds to their woes by chastisement or reproof for what is termed their "unpardonable carelessness." Carelessness, forsooth! When all the efforts in the world will never enable a schoolboy to conquer the stubborn pen. Oh, what a relief to the boy if only a law were passed forbidding the use of a pen as a factor schoolwork.

At their best pens are mischievous things. When they realize that they are in the presence of one who will give them a tussle for the mastery they resort to the lowest tricks. Let such a man take up a pen, and straightway the cunning creature begins pranks that would put a Harlequin to shame. If there is a hair or a bit of dirt in the inkwell the pen forthwith seizes it, wraps it around its body as a shield, and puts on clean paper blots that would make a very Job declaim in impatience. Should the man strive to remove the dirt or hair from the pen it at once breaks its point, thus by suicide avoiding the stigma of having been defeated.

Happy is the pen when one seeks to use it for mathematical purposes. With a devilish ingenuity it turns 2s into 5s or 3s, 5s into 7s, 7s into 2s, 4s into 7s. Every man who has to do with figures, bank clerks, accountants, financiers, and all of that ilk, has time and again stoned against the third commandment on account of the vagaries of the pen. It cuts capers and turns hand-springs with a relentless energy, and its helpless victims writhe for hours as they strive to decipher the marks it makes. The pen has driven many a man to drink, has sent some to the madhouse, and has even impelled a few to suicide. Yet, conscienceless, it keeps on in its evil ways, and the only method of effecting its criminal work is to dispense with it forever.

Commonsense proves that the pen should go. Who among us has not suffered in his everyday life from the ravages of the minute, sphinxlike, terrible engine of steel. One might almost say that pens were invented to bring into existence such things as promissory notes, mortgages, sheriff's sales, lawsuits, doctors' bills, the incessant demands of the butcher, the baker, and the candlestickmaker, and the thousand and one kindred evils to which man is subject. Honestly, would we not all be better off were the pen consigned to the limbo to which it properly belongs? Just think a bit about it. H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

AUG

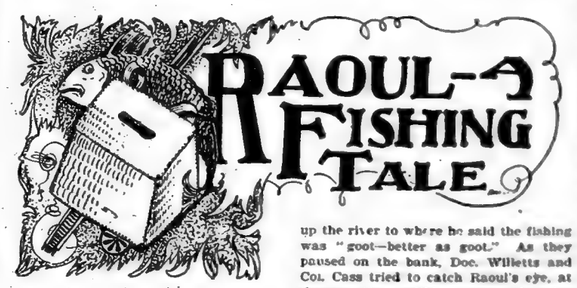

RAOUL was sitting in front of his cabin playing "the feedle." It was his hour for playing, when the under spaces of the forest were glowing and tremulous with the parting rays of the sun. The day was filled with the duties of trapping and river fishing, or with the guiding of outsiders; and after the sun set there was still fishing along the bends of the river and flashlight hunting at the runs or "licks." But this was his hour, when he could bend his head low down over the heart of his "feedle," as though to listen to its beating, and let the tender, slow-swelling tide of his music bear his thoughts away from the commonplace of traps and fishing rods and frying pans.

The door of his cabin stood open, and a shaft of light stole in over his shoulder, as though to examine the fireplace and the pans and kettles hung picturesquely about the walls, and the two or three extra bunks for possible visitors, and the floor and quaintly carved stools—as bright and immaculate as though presided over by a woman—and another shaft came down through the foliage and rested upon the bowed, whitening head and upon the rough, knotted fingers that were unconsciously betraying the longings of a repressed soul to the familiar, responsive strings.

A boat came noisily up the river and was fastened to the bank below the cabin; then two men hurried up the slope, leaving a third to follow more leisurely. But still Raoul played on, unmindful, unconscious.

"Oh, I say," called one of the men, impatiently, "that's awful fine; but will you please stop just a minute."

The bow poised in the air, and then flashed a final staccato across the strings.

"Are you Raoul—the guide?"

"Oui; an' M'sieur?"

"Oh, I'm Doc. Willetts; and my friend here is Col. Cass. What we want is this," lowering his voice and glancing over his shoulder to see that their companion was still beyond hearing; "we're up for a day's fishing, and each of us has bet a hundred dollars with Jack Phillips down there that we'll get the biggest creel. Now, we understand that you're intimate with every fish in the Penobscot, and what we want is for you to place us on the river to-morrow so our bets will be sure. We'll give you ten dollars apiece extra. See?"

Yes, Raoul saw—perhaps more than they intended or would have liked. He had heard of Doc. Willetts and Col. Cass, and of rich, good-natured Jack Phillips, who allowed the sharpers to bleed him on every possible pretext, and in a way that was patent to everybody but himself. Oui, surement, he saw.

"Everything all right?" asked Jack Phillips, as he joined the group; "supper and breakfast, acommodations for the night, and all that sort of thing?"

"Haven't had time to ask him yet, you followed us up so close," rejoined Doc. Willetts, tipping a wink of secrecy to Raoul, and at the same time ostentatiously jingling some coins in his pockets; "but I suppose there'll be no trouble, eh, guide?"

Raoul rose slowly and carried his "feedle" inside the cabin. When he come out he was again the obliging, matter-of-fact trapper and guide.

"I s'pose mebbe me fix you up on all dose t'ings," he said, graciously. "Me hab veenison, on feesh be cotch by trow in de line. Now, s'pose you go in cabin, or seet down und' tree. Me pack t'ings from boat, den me fix for eat."

It was dark before supper had been prepared and eaten; and then, at their request, Raoul took them down to a deer run to try their luck at flashlight.

But the next morning they were out with the day; and after a hasty eating of breakfast and a careful preparation of lines they followed Raoul a mile or so up the river to where he said the fishing was "goot—better as goot." As they paused on the bank, Doc. Willetts and Col. Cass tried to catch Raoul's eye, at the same time audibly fingering the coins in their pockets. Raoul looked up and down the river critically.

"I s'pose mebbe Meest Willetts bes' go to dat lil' cove dere, an' feesh from de p'int back to de big white rock," he said, at length. "I cotch feesh dere more as I carry. An' Meest Cass, him I take up 'round de bend. Plenty feesh dere. An' Meest Phillips," looking at him as though somewhat in doubt, "mebbe I bes' show him beyon' de rapeed. I cotch feesh dere sometime, an' sometime no. Mebbe he do better as me. Dat suot?"

"Oh, yes; that's just the thing!" cried Doc. Willetts, and "Just the thing!" echoed Col. Cass; and then they both rubbed their hands and looked at Raoul approvingly. Jack Phillips was not even listening. It was all one to him where he was placed. So long as he was given an opportunity to cast his fly upon those enticing waters, he was willing to trust to his skill for the result. And the bet troubled his thoughts not at all. Thus far bets had always gone the same way with these men, and he saw no reason to expect a change of luck now. He liked fishing for its own sake, and if they were better men at the sport, it was their fortune and not his fault.

After placing them in position, Raoul circled from one to another, lavish with hints, exhortations, and commendations. Doc. Willetts grew jubilant. By noon he had seven magnificent fellows on the bank beside him, and was adding to them at the rate of two or three an hour. Col. Cass had fared even better, and from time to time his count and enthusiastic comments thereupon came across the neck of land to his confederate. Jack Phillips was half a mile or so up the river, and his luck could only be conjectured. But they did not fear it; they had beaten him many times before on half as good count. It was glorious sport. The guide was a jewel of a fellow, and had well earned his extra money.

According to arrangement, Raoul fired his gun at 4 o'clock, which was the signal for them to stop fishing. Then he went to Doc. Willetts and offered to help carry his fish to camp, but Doc. Willetts emphatically refused to share the honor; then to Col. Cass, and another refusal, after which he went on up the river to Jack Phillips.

"You can help him bring down his pole," Doc. Willetts called after him. "And his empty creel," Col. Cass added.

Only fish that weighed over a pound were to be counted in the contest, and when Doc. Willetts reached camp and weighed his he found that he had thirteen to his credit. Col. Cass went three higher; and then the two stood looking at their fish and exchanging congratulations while waiting the return of Jack Phillips and the guide.

Presently they could see them coming through the woods, staggering as though under heavy loads. They exchanged glances.

"Can't be fish," Doc. Willetts said, apprehensively. "Jack Phillips never made a big catch in his life."

But a very few minutes proved to them that it was fish; and a few more, and the scales added the direful intelligence that forty-four of them went above the stipulated pound. They looked at each other blankly.

"It's jes' dis way," Raoul said, pleasantly; "dat place up dar might' bad feeshin' some day, den 'gain might' good feeshin' some t'udder day." Then he added, under his breath, "an' some t'udder day be jes' dis time year in dis kin' wedder."

"Well," I suppose it's all luck," Doc. Willetts grumbled, despondently; "deuced bad luck, though, I think." Then, "Say, Jack, old man, you'll have to wait a week or two for your money. I'm broke."

"Me too," Col. Cass admitted, gloomily. "I was counting on this to—to—" He flushed recollectingly and was silent.

"Oh, well, boys, never mind," Jack Phillips said, reassuringly; "we won't make any more bets until these are settled, so you needn't be afraid of getting in deeper. But we must be moving if we wish to reach home to-night. Come, help us down with the fish."

Raoul stood on the bank as they pulled away, one of them gay and bantering and the other two silent and depressed. then he went back up the slope and brought his fiddle from its special corner in the cabin. And as the sun went down toward its setting, flinging its parting rays glowing and tremulous into the under spaces of the forest, the music of his "feedle" rose and swelled out through the swaying aisles and across the waters of the river, bearing on its plaintive tide the longings of the bowed figure whose gray head was bent close, close to the responsive instrument, as though listening to its own heart throbs there.

Why the Drummer Failed.

THE drummer had just eaten a good dinner, and was puffing away at the cigar given him by the cigar salesman he had met on the train.

"I tell you," he was saying, "I have yet to meet the man who won't confess that this line I am carrying will increase his business. Some of them don't buy, but they all confess that they would like to if they could afford it."

"What is the line you have?" asked the other man.

"I have the best line of pictures, engravings and colored things, that ever came down the pike. The idea is for the dealer to give them away as souvenirs. Great scheme; goes like hot cakes."

"Let us see you try it on that man over there. He is one of the best-known business men of this town."

The drummer approached a man who was lounging in one of the office chairs.

"Kind'er hot, isn't it?"

"Yep."

"How's business?"

"Fair."

"Like to double it?"

"Like to see more money coming in."

"I can do it for you."

"Um!"

"Now, just you have a look at the line I've got here. The finest lot of pictures you ever saw. Look, here's 'Sirky at the Well.' Ain't that a beauty? Now, listen to me. This is the greatest scheme on earth. I sell you these pictures at $1 per thousand, assorted. You show them in your windows and give them away to every customer."

"Wouldn't do me no good."

"Why, man alive, you it will. The old women will want the pictures to hang around the house. Men'll want them to give to their wives and gals. The kids'll all want them, and your business will pretty near double up in a month."

"Wouldn't do me no good."

"But hucka-here. You get the exclusive right. No other house sells these pictures as cheap as we do, and we won't sell to no one in this town but you. Great Scott! Just you think, a dollar a thousand; why, you can give them away by the handful."

"Wouldn't bring in no more money."

"You'll find the other fellows' customers coming to your store so as to get the pictures."

"Them things ain't no good in my business."

"Why, sure they are. They are good in every business."

"Not in mine."

"Well, say, what business are you in, anyway?"

"I'm the town undertaker. Have a drink?"

JUDGING from the red fire light cast by torrid imagination upon what is known as "the National game," it is a rather desperate and death-defying sort of amusement, in which big jackpots are liable to be obscured in the hostile smoke of miraculously ready revolvers, the players' self-dealt hands summarily pinioned to the table with a bowie knife in such fashion as to materially interfere with the draws, and the proceedings dramatically closed by the coroner and the undertaker coming in to redeem the chips. When, however, fact in place of fiction deals the cards, the showdowns, while often full of surprises, are safer and more satisfactory to the assembled devotees, as the following true story will prove:

The greenly rural borough of O——, in the Keystone State, can, like almost every other hamlet in this broad and progressive land, as individual bias may elect, deplore or boast of harboring a poker club; which, like most of the others, is, or at a recent day was, composed of some half dozen regular "setters," including Major Wright, at whose tavern, in consideration of a moderate "rake-off" with which to feed a reasonably hungry "kitty," the symposiums of chips and chance were held, and generally presided over by the Major himself, in order that in the enthusiasm of pasteboard battle the celluloid sustenance of the juvenile feline referred to might not be overlooked.

The customary limit was 50 cents, and seldom did the players, or any of them, with one exception, financially suffer from the after pangs of "bobtail" remorse. That exception was named Evans, poor both in pocket and poker lore, upon which foredoomed combination fortune steadily and stonily turned her coldest "freezeout" smile. But, as is generally the case, the less Evans had to lose the more determined he became to lose it, and he was never absent from a session, unless unable to beg or borrow enough to buy a two-inch stack of five-cent chips. On this slender stock he would wade into business with the nerve of a curbstone broker, and as invariably go broke while the night was yet young, besides owing such straggling small debts as the good nature or sympathy of his long-suffering opponents would stand for. In short, Evans developed into one of those unmitigated nuisances with whom most poker players are intimately acquainted.

Again and again did Evans's chronic victims hold secret council at the butcher's, the baker's, the tailor's, and the bar, and as often did the generally expressed determination to ostracize him from the company of the elect melt in the presence of his infatuated eagerness and need. Had he not himself insanely supplied the means of his downfall he might still lie in the game. And thus it happened:

There was a jackpot on and Evans opened it for every chip he had. After the draw the tailor bet a half. Then came Evans's masterstroke. With a defiant flourish he suddenly produced a huge long leather wallet from an inside pocket and, slamming it on the table, cried:

"I raise you two dollars!"

The unexpectedness of the move, added to the fact that the tailor was bluffing, rattled him, and he threw up his hand, leaving Evans to rake in the biggest pot he had captured in many a moon. But, exultant over the success of his stratagem, he plunged so recklessly that his winnings soon went the usual road, and at last he found himself single handed up against the Major and a dollar raise, without a chip in front of him. He might have called for a show for his money, but destiny suggested another heroic resort to the big, impressive, already victorious wallet, and from its hiding place it came banging down with a force that caused the chips to dance and topple, and backed by the remark: "I see you and raise you a dollar."

The other players looked at the Major, who seemed puzzled and made a motion as if to throw his hand in the deck. But he did not, and silence lasted until there was at least $3 worth of suppressed excitement and anxiety bulging therein. Then the Major slowly pushed his chair back, and stiffly elevating a pair of No. 12 hipskin boots, planked them in the centre of the table, and as they rested there, overshadowing the wallet, drawled out: "Well, if leather counts in this game, I raise you two feet."

And poor Evans passed, then and there, and out of that game forever.

IT WAS lonesome. I tried to keep busy and forget it, but every time I stood in the station house door, an' listened to that big freight engine just snortin' its way up grade, an' knew I wouldn't see Matt again for days, I couldn't help feelin' it. I was young then, an' hadn't much sense, an' I'd stand there as long as I could hear a sound of the train. Then, as it grew fainter, I'd hear the wind in the pines, an' it always seemed as if they talked an' had such good company times, an' it made me feel outside of things. I'd have to go in an' shut the door, mebbe cry a little before I went back to my work.

"When dad was in the office with me, 'twasn't bad, but after he was too sick to come very often, an' staid on the ranch with ma most of the time, while I was thankful I could do the work, for we needed the money, it was hard. Except the few moments each week I saw Matt. Oh! how I used to watch for his train. I'd hear her comin', 'Billy,' the engineer, Matt said, sympathized with us—he had a girl himself. Well, he'd make his old engine give a funny squeal as they came round the curve, an' Matt he'd be ready to swing down off the train, an' then he'd run in the office—an'—but he could only stay a few short minutes. Then Billy 'd give a great screech, an' off they'd go, an' as I watched them pull out 'twas lonesome.

"Sometimes the operator at Tall Pine called me up, an' wanted to talk, but I never had much to say. I know he thought me a stupid.

"Our station was the nearest Coyote Trail, an' was busy enough in the Spring an' Fall, when the prospectors went in an' out the mountains. Dad came down as often as he could last Fall, but he had one dreadful bad turn when I'd everything to see to. At night, when I got home, he'd say: 'I'll be able to go with you in the mornin'.' In the mornin' 'twould be: 'I'll get there to-morrow.' He felt so bad I'd comfort him up by tellin' how well I was gettin' on. But one thing worried me, though I never told dad: 'twas the money. We had a little old safe, but it seemed such a poor place to trust. I wasn't used to lookin' after the money. Dad always did that, an' although Coyote was a small station, we often did a good business, an' our express receipts ran it up until it seemed a small fortune to me when I ran the office alone. Every time I looked at that safe I'd worry until I'd turn away an' look out the window.

"Way up, on a line with the tree tops, I could see dad's clearin', 'Half Moon,' he called it—it was shaped that way, an' dad's fanciful. Well, I'd think of him, an' ma, an' feel so glad I could be some help to them, an' I'd get near them thinkin', an' feel better. But that money was a big trial.

"It bothered me most one bad day late in the Fall. In the mornin' I could see it snowin' on the mountains. It rained all afternoon, then froze, an' Matt's train was way late. He had to hurry, but after he kissed me good-bye, he ran back to me sayin', 'Oh! Maggie, there's a gang of hoboes headin' this way, can't you start for home early to-night?' He was so upset, I promised. I stood wavin' at him as they pulled out, but my eyes kinder roved 'round to keep from cryin', I hated to see him go. Well, just then I thought I saw a face in a bunch of scrub pines across the track. I looked sharp, but they were thick, an' I didn't see it again. I felt creepy, as if something was hidin' near me, an' longed for Matt or dad. Then I hurried in, an' locked the door.

"It was graylin' for night, and I was soon ready to go, when I remembered the money. I thought of the hoboes. Someway I was sure if it was lost dad would have to stand for it, an' the blame besides. Why! they might even think he took it. It made me sick all over. I just shook. I was afraid to leave it for fear they'd get it. I was afraid to carry it for fear they'd get me. I worked myself up in an awful way, even seein' dad taken to jail, an' Matt wavin' his hand good-bye at me. Matt says I ought to have known him better, but I was young an' hadn't much gumption.

"Well, I made up my mind to risk takin' the money, but hardly knew how to carry it. I couldn't put it all in the front of my dress, an' I didn't want to put any of it there, for if they caught me—that's the place wimen always hide things, even squaws. Then I just remembered I had on a new underskirt. Ma made it for me out of some old bed tickin'. It was double half way up 'long the bottom. I knew the strength of ma's sewin'.

"THE TRACK SEEMED ALIVE WITH HOBOES."

"It was gettin' late. If you've ever seen night drop in the Rockies, in the Fall or Winter, you know how it puts out the daylight, all at once, an' before you know it you're in the dark. So I had to hurry. I didn't want to have a light for fear of some one peekin' in. I pinned up the heavy paper I used as a shade, an' got my work basket—I kept it there, as I often had time to sew on my fixin's. That's what dad called them.

"I just trembled in shivers when I took out the money, but I'd made up my mind; I was goin' to take it home an' leave it with dad. I cut a little slit in the top of the double part of my skirt an' put the money all in. Then I sewed up the hole an' divided the skirt so the money hung even, not all in one place. Then I put some big safety pins in at the top, round my belt to hold the weight, an' felt so glad I'd got it fixed. I locked up the safe an' the office, put on my things, an' was ready.

"I was awful glad to lock the station house door. As I looked down the track I thought I saw the hoboes. Why! the track seemed alive with them, an' if I didn't just fly up our trail until I had to stop to rest. Then I noticed it was pitch dark. I'd come quite a long ways, an' was so tired I stood leanin' up against a big rock to rest. I quieted down an' thought what a fool I was to be so 'fraid. I knew I'd worried too much about the money. When Matt had his next lay off, I'd tell him about it. Thinkin' of Matt comforted me.

"I was ready to start when I heard a faint, strange sound. I knew the sounds in the woods, but that gave me the feelin' you have when you shiver, an' they tell you, 'Some one's walkin' on your grave.' I kept still, an' my ears seemed big as a jack rabbit's. I flattened myself close to the rock an' listened. I heard a step—the trail was slippery. Some one stumbled. A pine cone rattled past me. Every dollar in my skirt seemed alive an' movin'. I dropped on my knees an' had the most of them under me. I was just clear of the trail. Some one passed so close his foot touched my knee, then stopped and called softly.

"He was answered from the top of the rock, just above my head. 'Hello! Did you see her?' The question sounded like a gun fired at my heart. I know it stunned me into keepin' still.

"'No,' said a voice near me, 'Dan will, for he's higher up trail. I don't believe she's got the stuff, anyway; we'll find it in the office safe. Let's go back there an' wait fur Dan, then we'll be sure o' it.'

"'She must a-run pretty fast,' said the man above me, as he scrambled down.

"'Matt MacTrue's hoboes frightened her,' laughed the other. 'I heard him tell her to hurry home.'

"Oh! I had seen a face in the pines. A face I knew, an' if I'd seen plain I'd had no fear of, for I knew the voices. The men 'bached it' on a ranch up above ours, an' often came to our place. Dad was only half-friendly with them, an' ma didn't like any of them. Matt told me 'they was a mighty queer lot,' but we never knew much of them, an' at first I'd hardly believe they was huntin' for me. Dan—he was a great, ugly giant of a man—some place up in the dark, was hidin', waitin' for me. I kept still till I saw the faint gleam of his lantern. He often carried one. Then I could just sense I must hide me quick—so I crawled 'round the rock into the scrub pines back of it. Then I'd just sense 'nough left to make a wide half circle, from tree to tree, an' get on the trail above him.

"I always think that I prayed wings on my feet, for I don't remember how I got home, only I tumbled in dear old dad's arms at the door. He was lookin' for me.

"When he heard what kept me, he said: 'We'll fix them. I'm goin' to Tall Pine, an' I can reach No. 3, at Silver City. I'll tell them to stop at Coyote, ready to catch the three men in the station house.'

"Ma an' I couldn't keep him. I never saw dad so angry, an' the way he whipped that cayuse as he rode off was something awful.

"Well, No. 3 never stopped at our station, but she did that night. She let some of her men off at the curve, an' waited till they got up to the station house, then she ran in with an awful screech. Ma an' I heard it, an' knew dad got them all right. They found the safe open, an' everything upset, an' they caught the three men.

"Next day dad took the money to Silver City in my skirt. I just hated that, but he laughed at me. I didn't care so much when he brought me back a hundred dollars—a present from the road. Some of the head up men were in Silver City, an' saw dad, an' sent the money to me.

"Then, it seemed like sellin' a man, but I got $500 for one of the men they caught in the station house. You see, he'd done something so bad there was a reward offered for any one who found him, an' they said I did, but I'm sure 'twas dad, an' I just made him take part of the money.

"The ranch next to dad's Matt an' I call 'Full Moon.' We live there. Matt left the road when we were married, an' I'm never a bit lonesome now."

LOUISE HARDENBERGH ADAMS.

A Good Old Soul.

THE drummer bundled into the stuffy waiting room of the junction station, staggering under the weight of two heavy grips, a fifty-dollar Panama, (alias a four-fifty Porto Rico,) and a warm temperature. He raised the temperature of the station 10 degrees, heated his face to a lobster hue, and made everybody so warm with his casual remarks concerning the Reuben style of running things in this jumping-off neck of the world that a good old soul with parsnips under his chin could stand it no longer.

"Trav'lin', I see."

"No; just settling down like a cobblestone in a puddle, waiting for some kindly soul to throw a peck of dirt over me and bury me from the sight of man, just because I was such a dod-ganged fool of an idiot to come to this forlorn Sahara of woe and sorrow," growled the drummer, as he jerked out his watch and thrust it back disgustedly.

"Didn't see Squar Rumsey's tater field when ye came past the Corners, did ye?"

"Didn't see nothing but two miles of hot, dusty road leading to this prison pen of punishment for weary ones so unfortunate as to loiter in this benighted spot."

"If ye'd glanced at Rumsey's tater field ye'd hev seen forty turkeys doin' their purtiest paralysin' bugs at lickety-split gait thet'd dun yer heart good. Did ye stop ter glance at Bill Jones's litter o' pigs as ye came under the maples, eh?"

"Hang the pigs—I mean, I had an eye only for this dry goods box of a station belonging to a cowpath railroad that should take to the woods—"

"But ye got here—an' never took note o' all the beauty o' natur' spread 'fore yer path?"

"I got here; walked here with 150 pounds of baggage; yes, I got here."

"Did ye observe the ole grist-mill waterwheel when ye sipped 'long under [illegible]"

"Hang the waterwheel!"

"Which shows thet ye hain't got no eye fur the picturisque o' things. Thet waterwheel hain't hung fur twenty year. Say, podner, how's fishin' down in York an' what sorter balt do ye use fur sharks?"

"The sharks have absconded, and fishing is on the decline. Are the trains generally on time on this wheelbarrow system?"

"Yes an' no. If no 'un's waitin' ter ketch a lift ter Trenton they never miss a ha'r o' time. If the President o' the United States wuz frettin' an' waitin' jist as ye air, 'tain't 't all likely a train'd be 'long inside o' eight hours. But I'm sorry fishin's gone in York. Up here—"

"Great, I suppose? Man can go out before breakfast and catch enough speckled beauties for twenty hungry ones inside of half an hour?"

"Thet 'pends; yes, it 'pends. If he wuz a wizard he could; but bein' a common man built 'cordin' ter God'lmighty's plan, he couldn't git a bite inside o' a week. Mought I 'quire what line ye dicker in?"

"Yes; fishlines, whips, saddlery, horse furnishing goods, and so on."

"Phew! Don't wonder ye're warm. No fishin' here, no hosses to speak on; mostly ox teams we use in these parts. Say, goin' fur?"

"Home, that's all. Deuced glad to get away from this part of the world, too."

"Thinkin' o' startin' soon?"

"Yes; just as soon as that confounded crab sort of a machine crawls near enough for me to grab on."

"Bet ye a yaller calf ye don't."

"Eh—why not?"

"'Cause the on'y train thet stops here went by two hours ago—goodness! ye look pale; hain't troubled with faintin' fits, are ye?"

The drummer coughed, wiped his eyes, and then sagged down, a weak, limp, inert mass of hot and half-dead humanity.

"No—no train—"

"No train till ter-morrer. Say, podner, what's the matter with ye comin' 'long hum with me? Ye can leave yer grips here. Come with me; I'll fill ye full o' the richest milk in Oneida County. I'll sit on the stoop an' we'll visit in the moonlight. I'll have Maria build ye a green-currant pie, an' I'll kill a hen. Good boy! Si, keer fur the gent's traps. He's goin' ter night with me. Come 'long, podner. I'm pesky glad I drapt in." And the pair went down the shady maple lane toward the pretty white cottage.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

AUG

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FLEA

CRUELTY thy name is woman. I know there are many people who will take exception to that statement, but I am in a position to prove everything I say, and the opinion of a member of my family should be heard with consideration.

"For myself, my name was Pete. I don't know how I came in possession of it, but my earliest recollections are of being called by that name, and I know that I must always have been a very healthy, handsome, and promising specimen of a young flea. I know that from the consideration with which I was treated by the grown-up members of the colony in which I lived.

"Not long after I became conscious that I was in the world I was awakened one morning by many ear-piercing shrieks and squeals, and I discovered that in the box with Tabby, who I had learned was a cat, were a lot of funny little wriggling things that other members of our colony called kittens. I was displeased, but the rest seemed delighted, and I soon found that every one of those kittens meant another peripatetic home for members of our family, and we were increasing so rapidly in numbers that it seemed well for some of us to think of emigrating.

"Following the advice of the patriarchs of the colony, who had been kind to me, I took up my residence on a jet-black kitten, and I must say that for a long time I found that I had a most comfortable and luxuriant home. Alas! I was in the heyday of my happiness then and never dreamed of sorrow. The wisdom I have learned since did not come from an overindulgence in the good things of life. It may be thought strange that I should have chosen to make my home upon a black cat, as some people consider them unlucky, and I will admit that I did look with longing eyes upon a little bunch of white fur. I had a varied choice, for, while Tabby was gray and white herself, her kittens might have belonged to half a dozen different families. One of them was all white, one all gray, one gray and white, like its mother, and there was the all-black kitten with which I went to live.

"I must confess that with the headstrong disposition of youth I was somewhat tempted to disregard the advice of the flea patriarchs, for the little white kitten looked most tempting. I insisted upon being told why I should prefer one home to another, but my questions were only received with ridicule.

"'He, he! He will learn soon enough,' laughed old Mr. Patriarch.

"'Ho, ho! Let him do as he pleases,' laughed old Mrs. Patriarch.

"'It won't trouble him long if he learns for himself," said an old spinster flea whom I had always hated.

"One of the younger fleas told me confidentially that for some reason, perhaps on account of our industry and perseverance, good qualities which often make enemies, human beings—the big creatures who brought out saucers of milk to Tabby—were very bitter against us and made every effort to kill us, and that on a white kitten we were sure to be seen and caught. You may be sure I lost no time in taking up my abode on the black kitten, and I have always had a preference for dark-colored cats since, no matter how plump a white or light one might be.

"You will think I am a long time coming to the story of the cruelty of woman, but I am something of a conversationist and am as careful and thorough in stating facts as in all the other habits of life. I would have disagreed with myself after the first conversation I heard by the human beings who lived in our house. It was between the Father and Mother Human Being.

"They had come out into the back room one morning and were looking at the kittens. Tabby was away. The Father Human Being, I thought then, was a blood-thirsty wretch, for, though he took up the kittens one at a time and held them in his big, warm hands very gently, he was trying to persuade the Mother Human Being to have them killed.

"'It is only kindness to them, Jane,' he said, quite seriously. 'We can't keep them, unless you wish to keep one of the kittens and dispose of old Tabby.'

"'No, no! I couldn't let old Tabby go,' cried the Mother Human Being, 'it would seem like sending off one of the children. But do let us keep the kittens a little longer. They are so cunning I love the little soft things,' and she took up the little white kitten and pressed it against her cheek. She had pretty wavy hair, big blue eyes, and the sweetest, tenderest smile I ever saw.

"'Very well,' said the man, and he evidently thought, too, that she looked very sweet and pretty, for, looking around to see that the door was closed, he stooped and kissed her. 'I only hate to see the little things live and suffer,' he said.

"She kissed him again and looked so loving and amiable that I closed my eyes and went sound asleep, feeling that mine was to be a happy, peaceful life, with no cruel men to disturb it. I have heard that they sometimes put kittens into cold water, and water is very prejudicial to the health of the flea race.

"Now I am coming to the cruel part of my story. I had heard them talk of going away from home, shutting up the house, and carrying Tabby in a basket, and I thought how nice it would be, for the kittens would grow fat and well in the country, and we would all be very happy. But what do you think happened one day just before we were going away? The Mother Human Being came into the back room with the hired man, who had a basket, into which he put all the kittens. Then I heard the Mother Human Being say to the man:

"'Now, Thomas, you are to go around and drop the kittens at different places. Carry them way off. Drop one in the park—there ought to be some young birds big enough for them to live on, and put the others in yards where it looks as if some one might be kind and feed them. Be very good to them and put them down gently.'

"That was the beginning of a time of trial and tribulation in my life.

"Such a time as we had after that! It isn't comfortable being a good healthy flea living on a poor little kitten that doesn't have enough to eat. My little black cat had a hard time.

"If the Mother Human Being had seen the little black kitten after a while I guess even she would have been sorry. No one would have known him for one of Tabby's kittens. He was so thin you could have put your fingers together through the thickest part of his body. But he was a nice little cat all the time, and I don't see why some one didn't take him in. He never seemed to get cross, no matter how hungry he was, and when any of the Human Beings came near he would try to rub up against them and purr. If I was sure I had a heart I know it would have ached, I was so sorry for him; but I made up my mind I must leave him, and one day when he was rubbing up against another little cat I hopped off and went away with the stranger.

"That was going from bad to worse, and from that time I don't know with how many poor little cats I lived. Every one drops cats. We were chased by dogs and driven away by other cats, had shoes and stones and sticks thrown after us, and I lived with black cats and gray cats and yellow cats. I was lucky to find a cat that was not starving to death. Such a life as it was until I struck my present home, and it is no wonder I am bitter and pessimistic. But I have enough to eat now and a good time. In a way life is one huge joke, and if I am nimble enough I shall live to a good old age."

HONORIA'S HELPFULNESS

THE man in the red turban was the last speaker. His peroration was particularly eloquent. Up to that time the events of the meeting had had but little effect on Honoria, but his vital words were fatal to indifference, and when finally she passed out of the hall the spirit of helpfulness was strong within her.

Her longing to be of use to somebody was very urgent. She felt as if she couldn't wait.

"Perchance, even on your way home, you may meet some one who needs you," the man in the red turban had said. "Look out for him, and when you see him, do not pass him by."

Honoria took that exhortation to heart and walked home that she might lose no opportunity of bestowing benefits upon the afflicted. She had gone about eight blocks when she spied her victim sitting upon a doorstep. She knew, the minute she set eyes upon him, that he was lost. She asked him if he wasn't, and he said, "Wow-wow-wow!" in tones vigorous enough to convince anybody with ears that he meant "yes."

Having ascertained that much of the youngster's history, Honoria took stock of his personal appearance. This was far from prepossessing. He was a very little fellow, and very ragged and very dirty. Moreover, crying was not becoming to him. Ordinarily, the dirt and the rags and the sticky tears would have repelled Honoria's aesthetic sensibilities, but that day these disagreeable items seemed of the same piece with the red-turbaned man's impassioned address, and she attempted to close her arms round the moist, malodorous little chap's chubby body.

This proceeding evidently was not on his part of the programme, however, for he kicked Honoria's shins with his bare feet lustily. The rebuff, although forceful, did not discourage the lecturer's eager disciple.

"You poor little dear," she said, tenderly. "Where do you live?"

"Wow-wow-wow!" wailed the small boy.

"Oh, dear? oh, dear!" sighed Honoria, "whatever shall I do? I suppose I ought to take him home with me, but I'm quite sure Tom wouldn't like it, he is so impatient with children, especially dirty ones. Do any of you children know where he lives?" she asked, turning to the group of wondering little folks who had hurried to the scene of conflict.

The boy in the patched waist spoke first. "Naw," said he, "I don't. I ain't never seen 'im before."

"I think," said a tow-headed girl, "that he lives down in the next block, but I ain't sure."

"Naw, he don't," corrected a taller girl. "I live in that block myself an' I know ever' kid there. 'E don't belong there."

Honoria had by that time gathered the struggling morsel of boyhood into her arms. The tussle was a fierce one, and when she finally started down the street with her writhing burden, the sleeves and waist of his red calico gown were disfigured by three extra rents as evidences of the fray.

The constantly augmented crowd of children were having the time of their lives, and they followed excitedly in her wake.

"Wot ye goin' to do wid 'im, missus?" asked a boy at her heels.

This was a question that Honoria was hard put to it to answer. "I—I hardly know," she faltered.

At that the lost boy, having succeeded in making his cries semi-articulate, took part in the consultation himself.

"I wanner go home," he bawled. "I wanner my mom-mom-m-m-m! Taker me home!"

"Better take him to the p'leece station, lady," said a man with a clay pipe, who had lately joined the procession.

Honoria's perspiring face clouded at the suggestion.

"Oh, no," she said; "I couldn't think of such a thing. I wouldn't be forming my own character nor doing my duty by my neighbor at all if I tried to get out of a tight place in an easy way like that. It would be absolute cruelty to intrust this little fellow to those big, rough men, with no woman around to pet him and do things for him. Just think how I should feel if I had a child of my own and he should ever be hauled off to the police station. Why, I'd never look up again."

"Well," said her humble adviser, callously, "you could do as you pleased about that; but it'd be the best thing for the kid, an' so is it the best place for this here kid. His folks won't find him this side o' kingdom come if you keep trailin' around over town with him, but they'll nacherly inquire for 'im at the station, an' if he's there they'll get hold of 'im an' have 'im back home in less 'n an hour. There's a cop, now. I'd turn the kid over to him, if I was you."

Before Honoria could make up her mind what to do in the emergency, the officer charged into the thick of the crowd and relieved her of all initiative.

"Case of kidnappin'?" he asked, suspiciously.

"No, indeed," retorted Honoria, indignantly. "A case of lost child. I found him sitting on a doorstep back there, crying his eyes out. He can't tell where he lives, nor his name, nor anything, and so I thought—I didn't know—I—"

"Come along here," interrupted the officer, brusquely. "Trot on over to the station house with me, the whole kit-'n'-bundle of you. If things are as you say they are, we'll get this business straightened out in a jiffy."

Honoria and the policeman started down the street side by side, with the rag-tag-and-bobtail of the neighborhood swarming noisily around them. Before they had turned the nearest corner a series of anguished whoops in their rear caused them to look back. The cries proceeded from the throat of a woman in a blue cotton wrapper without sleeves and limp with soapsuds.

"What are you doin' with my che-e-ild?" she demanded, as she drew near the astonished crowd.

The boy in arms recognized the voice and howled to a new tune. "Mommer, mommer!" he said; "taker me home!"

The woman stretched out her bare, fat arms, and the policeman, who had previously relieved Honoria of her heavy charge, in turn transferred him to parental protection. Then outraged motherhood broke loose.

"How dare you rob me of my boy?" she said to the assembled multitude.

The policeman sidled around on one foot sheepishly, but a spark of Honoria's own temper having been suddenly ignited, she answered stiffly:

"I should think," she said, "that you ought to thank us, instead of assailing us. If it hadn't been for me your boy would have been in a pretty fix by this time. He was lost and I found him. I was just going—"

"Lost, was he?" broke in the woman. "Good Lord! Lost—and on his own doorstep. Did I ever hear of the like before? Things has come to a pretty pass, things has, if a woman that has to wash her fingers to the bone for a living and has to live in rear rooms at that, can't let her precious little boy set out on the front step to get a breath of fresh air without havin' him swiped by fine folks that ain't learned enough yet to mind their own business."

"O-o-oh!" quavered Honoria. "How awful!"

"Yes," said the woman, "I should say it is awful. I don't know what you mean, but anyway you look at it it's awful."

Then she pressed the tattered red gown and its contents against her own sleazy blue one and went back to her washing. Honoria went home in a cab. On the way she took account of her pretty soiled gown, her torn gloves, and her scratched face, and her exaltation suffered a decided slump. That evening the man in the red turban called to deliver a private discourse to Honoria on her duty to her neighbor, but Honoria sent down word that she was not at home.

HOPE FOR THE BLIND.

(With apologies to Dr. Garey.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—Turn on more power, Professor. He's been totally blind for 10 years.

A Hard Luck Tale with a Sting.

IT was not a new hard-luck tale to the man to whom it was told. The young man, neatly dressed and dapper-looking, was not out of work, had not lost his purse, was not poverty-stricken at all, but he had come down from Rye to go over to Newark to play golf with some charming girls, and in changing his clothes had forgot to transfer his pocketbook to the trousers he put on.

"I hate to ask the favor of a stranger," the young man said, "but really it would save me much embarrassment if you could let me have a couple of dollars until to-morrow."

"Indeed I can't do it," said the man, for he believed not a word of the tale, and he left the disconsolate youth at the Post Office, and, meeting a friend, invited him to luncheon, and told him of his "gentleman beggar."

When the waiter handed him a check the two had agreed that the story was highly improbable, but a moment later the doubting man gave a start.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "I've left my pocketbook in my other trousers."

A Light Sentence?

A gentleman now living in this city tells the following story of a negro in Tennessee whose son had been convicted of killing a fellow-workman. A few days after the trial the father was asked what disposition had been made of the case.

"Oh," he answered, "dey done send Johnson to jail for a monf."

"That's a light sentence for killing a man, don't you think?"

"Yes," answered the darky, "but at de end of de monf dey done goin' to hang 'im."

A Peri of the Tennis Court.

THE fact that one had a ticket for Wednesday's games and the other would be permitted to view crack tennis on Thursday was absolutely no deterrent to the doughty soul of her who held a card for the second day of the tournament.

She much preferred attending the opening matches, so she calmly prepared to accompany the duly certificated maid, (much to the latter's secret disquiet.) She was impelled to do this by the knowledge that many of her ancestors had lived in the vicinity of the Blarney stone, and rumor said that not one of them had neglected his opportunities; then, too, there was the new pongee gown and the hat made to sell for $25 but secured for $15, (because of "end-of-the-season" contingencies.) She would like to see the ticket taker who could stand out against this combination, and though the soul of her companion was troubled, the holder of the pasteboard who was going on Aug. 6 (where she was expected Aug. 7) knew no fear.

At least, not until she got there. Then a magnificent young person in a red coat embroidered with a beautiful gold crescent refused politely but firmly (oh, so firmly!) to grant her a seat twenty-four hours in advance. He held out the hope, however, that when the games began and every ticket holder had been provided for; why, then she might possibly be accommodated.

With a look which was sufficiently acid to sour the artificial cherries on her hat, the applicant withdrew. Not permanently, however. She roamed past various openings where pleasant young men bedecked with cherry ribbon bows received guests, (and cards.) With great care (born of her recent set-back) she selected her man. He was of the kind whose relatives excuse his very obvious lack of beauty by remarking that "he has a good heart." *It was on the soundness* of this organ that the (too) early bird depended.

She looked straight into the soul of her victim and remarked, with an engaging show of candor:

"Will you allow me to take a seat on the stand to-day? My ticket is issued for Thursday, but I really can't come then."

"It's against the rules," murmured the guardian of the pass, weakly; "but, see here, if I looked another way you might pass in, mightn't you?"

She admitted beamingly that she might, and she did. Also she took good care to pass the member who had previously compelled her to pose as "The Peri at the Gate."

Slightly Mixed.

Mrs. Clancy caught the attention of Central somehow, and asked to be connected with Mr. Payne's bookstore.

By one of those inexplicable accidents which will happen at the Central Office every five or six times a minute, the lady was placed in communication with Mr. Mants, a German butcher. But she did not discover the mistake at once.

"Have you 'Lamb's Tales' from Shakespeare?" she asked.

"Lamps vot?"

"L-a-m-b-'s T-a-l-e-s—from Shakespeare. Have you any on hand?"

"No, mum; ve hafn't any lamp's tails ad all. In vact, ve hafn't god no lamps, nor any sheeps eider. Since dot meat drust god brices oop so high ve don'd geep muddon ad all. An' ve nefer dit geep any of Shakesbeare's muddons, nohow, dot I remempers off. Iss dere anyding else ve can sent you?"

The lady's emotions had so overcome her that she was unable to make reply.

Guarantee for Napoleon.

NAPOLEON, having lost the battle of Waterloo, bitterly exclaimed: "I have missed my destiny!"

"Perhaps," replied the Iron Duke, "but I'll guarantee you don't miss your destination."

Whereupon he tagged him and shipped him by fast freight to St. Helena.

A Lucky Chance.

AN AMUSING combination of lucky chance and *childlike confidence* in city knowledge was illustrated the other day in a large down-town office when a visitor from up State, after transacting some business, exclaimed:

"Gosh, I've forgotten it!"

"Forgotten what?"

"Why, I came all the way to New York to see a man on an important matter and I can't remember his last name. His first name's Luke. D'you know him?"

After gazing at his inquirer a moment in speechless amazement, and then realizing from the innocent expression on his face that he was in earnest, the New Yorker thought he would hazard a guess, and said:

"You don't mean Darr, Luke & Moore, do you?"

"That's the name. Much obliged."

And away the stranger hurried to the address given with renewed confidence in the city man's intelligence and all unconscious of the amazing coincidence which enabled him to reach his destination.

Man's Best Friend.

RESIDENTS of one of the side streets in Harlem were treated to a rarely pathetic or funny—according to one's point of view—sight the other evening. A hurdy-gurdy made its laborious way through the maze of children and stopped before one of the most crowded stoops—then began to grind out its melancholy tune.

Every one in the block was affected—some to the swearing point, some to the tearful stage—but it remained for a small, underfed dog to demonstrate most effectively his emotion. This cur, which was yellow and apparently motheaten, and whose feeble body showed no signs of overfeeding, began to howl, not angrily, nor yet defiantly, but with the pitiful cadence of unspeakable distress. It was a most emphatic voicing of the general public sentiment.

Every one on the block applauded, and the dog kept up the good work—kept it up so loudly and untiringly that after the third verse the handorgan man desisted in disgust, and then that intelligent canine sat up on its hind legs and received the hearty and fervent thanks of the entire block.

Economy.

THRICE armed is he," so we are told,
Who hath his quarrel just.
But that a little less will do
Is what we hope and trust.

For when it is a lover's tiff
'Tis proven in a trice,
You very probably will find
Two arms will quite suffice.

A Fortune.

"Fijjit has a fortune in sight now."

"What's his scheme?"

"Ping pong that can be played in an automobile."

In Harlem.

Mijjit—What do you think of married life?

Fijjit—It is a flat failure.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.
Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Seltzers, Ems, Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad, Marienbad, Pullna, Bilin, Double and Quadruple Carlsbad, Carbonic, Club Soda, are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery.

20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20 HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO. NEW YORK CENTRAL AND LAKE SHORE.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 16, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Aug. 16. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 16, 3,054,692.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Pe-riod.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 16, '02.
199	147	220	Aug. 15.	199	Jan. 4.	215	230	+10	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 2, '02.	†4	SA	215	220	215	220	176	450
129	69½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	65	65¼	− 2¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 26, '02.	½	Q	67¾	68¾	65	65	115⅜	68,200
35	21	32¾	July 29.	21	Mar. 11.	26½	28	− 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,800	.....		..	28½	29¾	26¾	27	29⅛	900
8¼	1¼	8½	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6⅜	7	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,300	.....		..	7	7	6¾	7	3	3,400
35	10	29½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	20	21⅜	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....		..	20¼	20¼	20	20		1,800
35	19	34½	Aug. 12.	22½	Apr. 11.	33¾	34	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	33	34½	33	33⅞	29¼	17,370
89½	77	102⅝	Aug. 8.	85¾	Jan. 14.	91½	92½	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92	95⅞	91¾	91¾	85⅛	1,181
35½	24	57⅞	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	51	51½	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	30,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	51¼	51⅞	50½	51½	38⅜	1,467
40	32	42⅜	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	35	39	.....	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	38	38½	38	38	...	000
210	170	254¾	Aug. 14.	210	Jan. 13.	245	250	+ 9	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	¾	SA	250	254¾	250	254¾	...	756
45	39⅝	60	Aug. 16.	39½	Jan. 9.	59⅜	60	+ 2	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	57¾	60	57⅜	60	...	8,900
41⅝	25⅜	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 16, '02.	1	..	11½	13⅜	11½	12¼	3⅜	7,775
77⅝	62	87	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	44	45	+ 6½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	38¼	45	38¼	44	63	9,435
30¾	5¼	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23½	24⅜	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....		..	24	24⅞	24	24¾	28	2,900
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	50½	53	− 3	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	52	52	52	52	62½	100
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	32	32¼	.....	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....		..	32	32⅝	31½	32	26	6,200
91¼	83⅜	100¾	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93¼	94¼	+ ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93½	94½	93	94½	83½	2,775
8	4¼	7⅞	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	5⅝	6	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....		..	6	6	5¾	5¾	6⅜	200
30	22½	26⅞	May 20.	21	Jan. 20.	22½	24	.....	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22½	23	22½	23	27½	300
69	38½	49⅞	May 26.	43¼	Apr. 22.	47⅞	47⅝	− ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....		..	47¼	48	46¼	47⅝	52½	10,100
104⅞	88	100⅝	June 23.	95	Apr. 23.	97⅛	97⅜	− ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97⅞	97⅝	97¼	97¼	102	1,650
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 6.	96	98	.....	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	97¼	98	97¼	98	85½	200
153	103⅛	135⅛	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	132⅜	132½	− ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1½	Q	132	133⅜	131⅜	133⅜	132⅜	31,920
130	111	130¼	May 7.	115	Jan. 2.	120	122	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119⅜	120	119⅜	120	125	400
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	102¾	Jan. 13.	167	167½	+ 3	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,903,400	July 15, '02.	2¼	Q	164	167½	164	167	...	2,300
...	...	15¼	Aug. 8.	14	June 30.	...	...	.....	American Tel. & Tel. rights.	...	...	.....		..	15	15	15	15	...	100
82⅜	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	77	79	.....	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	79	79	77	77	77	80
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	93½	July 14.	101	103	− 4	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	102½	102¾	101	101	181	1,200
66	50	77⅜	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	69	73	− 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....		..	70	70	70	70	...	200
91	42¾	94⅛	July 28.	74½	Jan. 27.	92¼	92½	− 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	91	93¾	91¼	92½	73⅜	106,686
108	70	103⅞	July 28.	95½	Jan. 27.	102¼	102½	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	174,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	102⅝	94½	13,785
114¼	81⅜	112¾	July 21.	101	Jan. 14.	109¼	109⅜	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	109½	111⅝	109	109⅜	97	89,400
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	94	96	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	96⅝	97	96⅜	97	93	743
88⅜	55⅞	72⅜	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	66¾	67	− 1⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....		..	68½	68⅜	66¾	66⅞	73⅜	5,610
14¾	8¾	14⅞	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	12	13¾	− ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....		..	11¼	11¼	11	11	11½	200
122	77	123	July 25.	110	Apr. 4.	124	125⅝	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	124	125	122⅜	123	...	400
...	...	2	Aug. 12	1¼	Aug. 2.	...	...	+ ⅜	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg rights.	...	...	.....		..	1½	2	1¼	2	...	1,420
...	...	50⅜	June 13.	41	June 5.	49	55	.....	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	.....		..	48	48	48	48	...	20
89	54½	97	May 22.	85½	Jan. 6.	90	91	.....	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91¼	91½	90	91	70	600
117⅛	87	141⅜	May 26.	112⅞	Jan. 28.	137½	137⅞	− ⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	133	139	136⅜	137½	110⅛	28,050
...	...	135	Aug. 14.	122	May 6.	134	135	+ ⅛	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 2d in. pd.	...	...	.....		..	135	135	135	135	...	500
168¾	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	180¼	July 7.	186	187	− 4	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,815,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	183	183	183	183	159	300
52⅜	29	57⅜	July 13.	45	Feb. 20.	53⅜	54	− ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	49,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	54½	55⅜	53⅜	53⅞	46⅜	48,300
50½	27	45⅜	July 16.	33¼	Jan. 14.	43	43⅛	− ⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,342,850	.....		..	42⅞	43⅞	41⅞	42⅜	37⅜	23,100
82¼	72¼	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	76	76½	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	76	77	75⅝	77	77¼	3,000
140	91	223¾	July 30.	124½	Jan. 6.	216	217	.....	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	215	217⅝	215	217⅜	125	300
27	10	33	Aug. 15.	23⅜	Jan. 22.	32⅜	32⅝	+ 1⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,396,000	.....		..	31⅝	33	31¼	32⅝	21⅜	52,485
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83⅜	Jan. 22.	89¼	89½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,572,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	89½	89¼	89½	89½	83	345
56	41	51	Aug. 15.	43½	Jan. 15.	50	50½	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,100	.....		..	48¾	51	48¾	50	47⅜	8,000
94¾	90	95¾	June 10.	90¼	May 5.	92⅝	93	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	...	931
32⅞	22	30	May 7.	19½	Jan. 14.	74	77	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 25, '02.	1	SA	76½	76½	76¼	76½	37	100
77⅝	58¾	91	Aug. 12.	75	Jan. 16.	90	91	+ 2½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	88	91	88	90½	70¼	1,600
188	134	189⅝	July 25.	160¼	Jan. 27.	185¾	185¾	+ 2⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	187⅜	187⅞	184¼	185¼	162⅝	51,620
200	175	190½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	193	193	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	40,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	193	193¼	192	193½	191	307
215	168⅛	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	240	245	− 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,500	July 1, '02.	¾	SA	240	243¼	240	243¼	194½	1,500
175¼	116⅞	200¼	July 26.	152	Jan. 15.	183	183¼	− 5¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	64,854,800	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	188	188	180¼	183¼	140½	16,200
31	10½	23¾	Apr. 21.	15¼	Feb. 25.	22½	22⅝	.....	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	.....		..	22⅜	22⅝	21⅜	22⅜	19	4,400
57¾	29¾	42	Apr. 21.	30½	Feb. 20.	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....		..	40	40⅞	38⅝	40⅞	38⅜	7,550
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 6.	17	17¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	.....		..	15¼	17¼	15	17¼	...	5,400
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	48	50	− 1	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	50	50	49	50	...	300
101	12¼	108⅜	Aug. 8.	96¾	Jan. 14.	103¼	106½	− ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	108	108	105	105½	89	2,500
124	113¾	123½	Feb. 6.	118	Jan. 21.	118	122	.....	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 21, '02.	1¼	Q	123	123	123	123	...	100
42⅛	27⅝	84½	May 22.	35	Feb. 10.	74	78	− 1⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....		..	75	75	75	75	33	100
136¼	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	90	90¼	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	89⅜	91⅝	88	90½	98	13,910
15	6¾	35¾	July 11.	14½	Jan. 15.	83⅛	33⅞	.....	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....		..	34⅞	34⅞	33¾	33⅞	14	8,100
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	56	Jan. 15.	78	78¾	.....	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	79	79¼	78½	78½	53⅜	3,105
28⅝	16¼	53¼	Aug. 11.	28	Jan. 14.	51¼	51½	− ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....		..	52	53¼	51⅝	51½	23¼	15,300
25¼	12½	23⅝	Apr. 4.	14⅛	Jan. 17.	20⅜	21½	− ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....		..	21½	21⅝	20	21½	20	3,020
225	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	215	Jan. 16.	222½	223	− 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,400	June 16. '02.	2	Q	224½	224½	221¼	222½	221¼	5,500
124	83¾	129⅝	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121¼	121½	− ⅜	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,340,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	117	1,000
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	31¼	32	− ⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425	.....		..	32⅜	32¼	30½	31⅜	...	6,575
...	...	90	Mch. 25.	81⅜	July 31.	83	84	− ⅞	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,085,330	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	83	84	83	83¼	...	2,900
185¼	103	194½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	178½	179	− ½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	33,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	179	179½	177½	179	161¼	1,900
258	188¼	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	275	278	− 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1½	Q	278	278	278	278	228	200
53½	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	44½	45	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....		..	44½	45¾	44½	45¼	42¾	1,710
103¼	80	93¾	July 26.	88⅝	May 19.	92¼	93½	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	93½	93⅝	92¾	93½	92	3,450
71	49	60	July 3.	40	Apr. 19.	...	50	− 4	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02	1½	..	45	45	45	45	...	100
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38¼	Jan. 31.	51½	52¼	− ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....		..	51⅝	53⅜	51½	51½	38	12,500
130	123	159	June 7.	132	Aug. 13.	135	138	+ 4½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	765,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2	A	132	141½	132	141½	...	2,408
92	72¾	90	July 18.	65	May 8.	80	86	+ 1	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,925,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	87	87	87	87	...	300
17	14¼	28¾	May 2.	13	Feb. 3.	22¼	23¼	+ 1⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....		..	21	23⅜	21	22¼	...	6,800
40⅝	30	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	41¼	42¼	+ 1½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....		..	40	42⅞	40	41½	...	1,500
82	75	87	July 31.	75	June 2.	86¾	86⅞	+ ⅞	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	86¾	87	86	86⅞	...	2,575
152¼	127¼	139¾	Jan. 2.	130	Jan. 2.	...	...	.....	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	Q	137½	139¾	137½	137½	146	100
10¾	6⅞	10	Feb. 3.	4	Aug. 16.	3⅞	4⅛	− ⅛	Distilling Co. of America.	100	17,154,981	.....		..	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	7⅞	2,900
...	...	5¼	July 23.	4⅝	Aug. 1.	...	...	− ⅛	Distilling Co. of America tr. cts.	...	27,487,289	.....		..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...	600
54½	23¼	42⅝	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	34	34½	− 1½	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	9,243,814	.....		..	35¼	35¼	35	35	28	200
...	...	37	July 23.	34	Aug. 14.	...	...	− ⅝	Distilling Co. of American pf. tr. cts.	...	20,233,336	.....		..	34¾	35¾	34	34½	...	600
12¾	4½	18⅝	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	17	17⅜	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....		..	17¼	17½	17	17⅛	10½	450
22½	13⅝	35⅝	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	30	31	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....		..	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	19⅜	1,020
45¼	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	39⅜	39½	− ⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....		..	40	40¼	38⅞	39½	37⅞	82,080
75	50⅝	75⅜	Jan. 2.	65⅝	May 10.	69⅝	69	− ⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	69	69¾	68	69	66	6,330
62⅜	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	53¼	54	− ⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....		..	54½	54⅞	53	53⅜	51	2,100
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	61	62	.....	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	62½	63⅜	61	61½	54	4,840
36	17	62	Aug. 12.	30	Jan. 2.	58½	59½	+ 3¾	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	55¼	62	55¼	58½	...	2,950
...	...	67½	May 10.	60¾	July 21.	...	...	+ 1¼	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	June 2, '02.	1	Q	66¾	66¾	60¾	66¼	...	130
...	...	301½	May 23.	98¼	June 20.	...	...	+ ¼	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	5,816,060	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	...	270
289¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	181¾	July 28.	184½	185½	+ ½	General Electric Co.	100	41,945,600	July 15, '02.	2	Q	185¼	186	185	185	265	1,024
...	...	64	July 24.	40	May 17.	60½	61¼	− ¼	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co.	100	10,000,000	.....		..	61¾	62	61¼	61½	...	2,437
69	40	108⅝	Aug. 1	92	May 17.	105¼	107½	+ 1¾	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	105¾	106	103¼	103¼	...	2,179
208	167½	195	July 23.	181¼	Mar. 5.	192¾	193	+ ¼	Great Northern pf.	100	123,867,900	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	193	193	192	192¾	181	1,800
75½	40½	108	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	101⅜	102	+ 2¼	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 15, '02.	1½	SA	101	102	97¼	101⅞	52	24,680
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81⅛	Jan. 14.	93½	93	− 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,008,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	93	93	88½	94	75¾	2,915
154¾	124	171¼	Aug. 8.	137	Jan. 14.	163¾	168¼	− 2½	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	170½	170¼	167¾	168¼	144¾	40,216
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	21	21½	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	20¾	21	20½	21	22	15,000
81¼	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅜	June 24.	74	75	+ ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,538,100	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	74¾	75⅝	74¼	74¼	76½	2,210
100¾	54⅞	99	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	67	...	+ 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	67	68	67	68	92¾	300
11	5½	19¼	Apr. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	12¾	14½	− 1½	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....		..	13¼	15	11⅛	12	7	2,335
51	32½	65	May 17.	45	Jan. 14.	59	65	− ½	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	..	60	60	60	60	...	100
69	44⅛	57¾	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	51	53	− ⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,265,500	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	53¼	53¼	53	53	40½	1,190
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87¼	Jan. 13.	91½	92	− 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	..	91	91	91	91	81¼	100
43⅜	21	51½	Mar. 10.	37¼	Jan. 15.	50	50½	+ ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....		..	49½	50¾	49¼	50	40	8,700
87½	49	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	87½	88	+ ¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,073,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	86⅞	88¼	86⅝	88	74⅞	4,110
41	21	50½	Aug. 14.	33⅞	Jan. 25.	47	50	+ 2¾	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....		..	47	50¼	46	50¼	31¼	7,700
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	80⅛	Jan. 2.	85¾	88	− ⅛	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	86¼	86¼	85¼	86	...	4,971
25	13¼	36⅝	Aug. 7.	19	Jan. 13.	36	36½	.....	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,983,500	.....		..	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	36¼	19	8,200
49	33	62⅝	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 15.	59⅜	60	.....	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	12,000,000	.....		..	60¼	60¼	59	60	...	2,000
49	18½	5⅝	40⅜	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	34	36	+ 1⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,900,400	.....		..	33⅜	33	33	33½	...	3,100
46½	24	84	Apr. 22.	45	Jan. 2.	70	75	+ 2	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,800	Sept. 1, '00.	1	..	72	72	72	72	...	150
95½	70	91	Feb. 6.	88½	Jan. 30.	85	89	.....	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '02.	2	SA	89	89	89	89	...	25
76½	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 16.	65	67	− 1½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....		..	67	67	65	65	63	300
90	67	91¾	May 2.	78¾	Jan. 15.	85	87	− ½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '98.	½	..	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	78	1,000
111⅜	70	152⅜	Aug. 15.	102½	Jan. 27.	151⅜	152	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	149	152⅜	147½	152	102¾	96,805
22	8	10	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	14	16	+ ¼	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....		..	14½	14½	14½	14½	...	100
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	134½	134⅝	− ½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	134½	136	133	134½	116½	47,920
177	150	174½	July 23.	165½	May 10.	127	127⅞	− 2	Met. Sec. Co., 1st in. paid.	...	...	.....		..	125¾	126¼	125	127¼	...	5,716
30	12⅜	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	147½	148	⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¼	Q	148¼	148¾	147⅜	147⅞	166	2,000
111⅝	67¾	31⅛	Mar. 31.	25⅞	Jan. 15.	29⅝	30	.....	Mexican Central.	100	47,053,100	.....		..	29⅝	30⅝	29½	29½	25½	7,550
124½	101¾	118	Apr. 19.	108	Jan. 22.	112¾	113	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	112¾	118

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 16, 1902.—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Aug. 16. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 16, '02.
217	210	255 Apr.	28	200½ Jan.	30	222½	234¾	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	July 1, '02.	2	Q	236	236	234	234	215	400
40½	34	36½ Jan.	2	33 Mar.	11	34½	34½	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,118,900	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	38½	12,720
61¾	44	71⅝ Aug.	14	55 Jan.	14	69¾	69¾	+ 1¾	Norfolk & Western	100	60,000,000	June 20, '02.	1	SA	68½	71⅝	68½	69¾	54	130,255
92½	82	98 July	23	90 Feb.	21	90	98	— 5	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Feb. 21, '02.	2	SA	94	94	94	94	85½	100
130	73½	152⅜ Apr.	29	88 Jan.	28	122¾	125	— ¼	North American	100	11,998,700	.....	..	..	122½	124½	122¼	122¾	100	500
13	6¼	9¼ Jan.	6	7⅝ Mar.	24	9	9½	..	Ontario Mining Co	100	15,000,000	June 20, '02.	30c	..	9	9	9	9	...	200
78	62	76¼ Aug.	18	67¼ June	23	74	73	+ ¾	Pacific Coast	100	6,209,600	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	73⅝	76½	73¾	74½	67	5,700
63	63	82½ Mar.	8	18 July	18	70	81	+ 1¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	2,914,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	79	81	79	80	72	500
43¼	30½	42⅝ Mar.	10	37½ May	17	40	41	.....	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	40¼	40⅝	40	40½	40¾	1,050
161½	137½	161¾ July	25	147 Jan.	14	159⅝	160	— ¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	204,572,350	May 31, '02.	2	SA	159⅝	161½	159	159⅝	144½	60,455
120½	95¾	107 July	23	98¼ Jan.	9	...	...	— 2½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,320,700	May 20, '02.	1½	Q	105	106½	105	105½	112¾	7,400
50	14½	47¾ Apr.	9	39 Jan.	9	41	45	+ 1¾	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	41	42	41	42	...	400
94	33¾	83 Jan.	14	71 Feb.	15	...	...	.....	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	77	77	77	77	...	100
81	67	100 July	26	80¾ Jan.	7	98	97	+ ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	96	97	96	96	...	500
123	88	123 May	14	113 Mar.	25	115	120	+ 4½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	22,649,200	July 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	...	200
52	30	50¼ May	28	39 Jan.	14	45½	40	+ 7½	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	May 29, '02.	1	Q	48¼	49	47⅝	48½	41	5,200
99	72½	89 Apr.	28	82⅝ Feb.	4	85¾	86¼	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1¾	Q	86	86¼	85¾	86	82¾	1,250
225	196¼	250 Apr.	29	215 Jan.	13	240	245	+ 5	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	Q	245	245	245	245	...	100
...	...	84½ Apr.	29	24 Apr.	16	30⅝	31	— 1	Railway Steel Spring Co	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	...	750
...	...	89 Aug.	12	80 Apr.	1	87½	88	— ⅛	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	June 20, '02.	1¾	Q	85½	89	88	88	...	1,200
58	24½	63⅜ July	17	52½ Mar.	10	60¾	60¾	— ⅛	Reading	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	67¼	67⅝	62¾	62¾	41¾	26,400
82¼	65	87⅞ July	17	79⅛ Mar.	10	86	86½	— ¼	Reading 1st pf	50	23,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	86	86¼	86	86¼	77½	2,700
64½	38	74⅛ Apr.	22	60 Jan.	14	72¾	73	— ¼	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	73¼	73¼	72¾	73	52½	16,500
24	11¾	20¾ Aug.	4	15⅝ Jan.	2	18	19	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	19	19⅝	18¾	19	20¾	7,150
82	55¼	77¼ Aug.	4	68 Jan.	16	76	77	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	30,398,900	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	76¼	76¾	75¾	76⅜	75½	1,155
38¼	18	35⅝ Apr.	21	17¼ Feb.	4	19¼	19½	— 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	20¼	20½	20½	20½	29½	100
80	65	74 Mar.	21	63 July	25	68	70	.....	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,951,400	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	69	69	69	69	...	150
112¾	97	125 Apr.	23	74 July	27	...	...	— 3	Rutland pf	100	9,057,200	July 15, '02.	1	SA	75	75	75	75	...	100
15¼	7¾	24 Mar.	10	12 Jan.	14	21½	21⅝	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	20¼	22	20½	21⅝	12	400
78½	55	77 June	17	62 Feb.	6	73	73½	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	1½	SA	73¼	73⅝	73	73	65	1,620
38	17	35⅝ Mar.	12	27 Jan.	6	33¼	33⅜	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	33¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	26	100
64¼	21¼	85½ July	31	53⅜ Jan.	2	80½	81	.....	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	81¼	82¼	80¼	80⅞	40½	10,000
76¾	53¾	80⅝ July	31	70½ May	5	77	77¼	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	78	78½	77	77¼	68	1,610
39½	16	39 Aug.	13	24½ Mar.	6	38⅝	38⅞	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	37¾	39	37	38⅝	29⅞	92,050
71	41¼	77¼ Aug.	16	55½ Mar.	5	77⅜	77½	+ 7⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	69¾	77¼	69¾	77½	63	92,925
41½	19½	45½ Aug.	16	29½ June	23	45	45½	+ 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	42½	45½	41	45	...	5,400
90	65½	86½ Aug.	11	80½ May	19	84¾	86	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	86½	86¾	84	84	80	600
63¾	29	72⅜ Aug.	15	58 Jan.	15	72⅛	72¾	+ 2⅞	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	68¾	72⅝	68½	72½	55⅞	315,900
35⅜	18	40¾ Aug.	8	31⅝ Jan.	27	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛	Southern Railway	100	119,900,900	.....	..	..	40½	40½	39¾	39⅝	30⅜	113,025
94⅞	67¼	96¼ Apr.	15	92 Jan.	14	97⅛	98	— ⅛	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	97⅜	98	97⅛	97⅝	85¾	5,421
8½	8½	8⅝ Apr.	29	4 Jan.	10	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	5¾	500
76⅞	49⅜	74⅜ Apr.	24	61¼ Jan.	14	67⅝	68	— ⅜	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	68¾	68¾	67	67⅝	62¼	11,150
52½	23¼	52 Aug.	15	57½ Jan.	15	50⅝	50½	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific	100	35,760,000	.....	..	..	49¼	53	48½	50½	42	136,810
42½	10	44½ Feb.	18	35 Jan.	15	39	41	— ⅜	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	3,645,300	.....	..	..	40⅜	41¼	40½	41	...	900
25¼	10¾	31¼ Aug.	16	16½ Jan.	21	22⅝	23	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,985,700	.....	..	..	21⅝	31¼	21½	29	20½	36,790
39½	28	48 Aug.	16	25 Jan.	15	46½	46¾	+ 8½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	39¾	48	38¾	46¾	34½	60,485
109⅞	85¾	123½ Aug.	16	107 Jan.	20	125½	126¾	+ 1½	Twin City Rapid Transit Co	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	123	123½	125	126½	96	5,300
19¾	12	18¾ Apr.	3	13 Feb.	1	14¼	15½	+ ⅞	Union Bag & Paper Co	100	16,080,000	.....	..	..	14¾	15¾	14¾	15⅜	16½	800
75¾	65	85 Apr.	5	72 Jan.	16	79¾	80	— ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	79¾	79⅞	...	300
133	76	110⅜ July	26	98⅜ Feb.	28	103¾	103¾	— ⅜	Union Pacific	100	104,074,100	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	103¾	103½	107	103½	96⅛	79,480
99½	91½	94½ July	25	86⅞ Mar.	6	92	92⅜	— ⅛	Union Pacific pf	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	92	92½	91⅝	92⅜	90	3,225
...	...	⅞ Aug.	6	⅞ Aug.	11	...	...	— ⅛	Union Pacific rights	...	...	.....	..	..	...	½	⅞	⅞	...	88,347
...	...	13⅜ May	6	10¼ May	12	11½	12½	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	11½	11¾	11¼	11⅞	...	900
...	...	47 May	1	42 May	13	45½	46½	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf	100	12,106,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	45¼	46	45¼	46	...	700
...	...	44⅝ May	8	34 Aug.	11	32	34	+ 2	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co	100	9,518,800	July 1, '02.	1	QQ	31	36	30	32	...	900
...	...	68 Mar.	6	59½ Aug.	12	59	...	— ½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf	100	9,945,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	59	59	59	59	...	300
106	54	137 Aug.	13	97 Jan.	2	128	132	+ 6½	United States Express	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	128	137	126	132	90	3,315
16⅝	7¾	14⅜ Apr.	3	11¼ Feb.	20	13	13¼	— ⅛	United States Leather Co	100	62,882,300	.....	..	..	13¼	13¾	12¾	13	13¼	8,550
83¾	69½	87 Aug.	16	71⅞ Jan.	21	86¾	87	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf	100	62,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	86½	87	86	87	81	3,581
34	12½	19¼ Apr.	14	14 Jan.	2	15	17	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co	100	23,098,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	...	100
85	47	64 Mar.	24	50¼ Jan.	14	55	56	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf	100	23,325,500	Jan. 31, '01.	4	..	56	56	56	56	55	100
55	24	46⅞ Jan.	7	36¾ June	19	40½	41	+ ⅜	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	June 30, '02.	1	Q	40¼	41	39¾	40½	42⅝	58,964
101⅞	69	97⅝ Jan.	7	87½ June	19	90⅝	90½	+ 1	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	88½	90⅝	89½	90½	81¾	31,067
72	51	76⅞ Apr.	28	60 Jan.	18	68	68¼	— ⅜	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	68¼	68⅝	68	68	58	6,200
125	116	134⅞ May	15	120½ Jan.	17	128	130	— 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02.	2	Q	129¾	129¾	129	129	...	400
36	11¼	32¼ Aug.	15	21⅜ Jan.	14	31⅝	32	+ 1¼	Wabash	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	31	32¼	30½	32¼	21	16,470
46⅝	23⅜	45½ Aug.	14	41⅞ Jan.	13	40	43⅝	+ ⅞	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	47	48¼	45⅞	48	38⅜	44,550
199	135	240 Aug.	14	154⅜ Jan.	25	230	250	+15	Wells-Fargo Express Co	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	4	SA	228	240	225	240	149	550
100¼	81	94⅜ Apr.	19	84⅜ July	10	93	93¼	+ 4½	Western Union Telegraph Co	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	88⅝	93¼	88⅝	93¼	92⅝	60,860
180	145	230½ Apr.	9	163½ Jan.	15	217	219	+ 9	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co	50	9,388,516	May 15, '02.	1½	QJ	213	225	213	220	...	2,400
267	157	234 Apr.	9	181 Jan.	2	220	230	+ 8	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf	50	3,997,450	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	226	226	226	226	...	100
22	11⅜	23½ Aug.	14	17 Jan.	27	24	24⅝	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	25½	23½	24½	18½	15,410
80¾	45	60 Apr.	29	49½ Jan.	27	63	64	+ 2⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	61¾	64	61¾	63⅞	52⅞	5,400
38	24	39½ Aug.	14	28 Jan.	17	39	39	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,993,500	.....	..	..	38	39¼	37⅝	38½	31½	5,027
28	14½	29½ May	7	19¼ Jan.	30	28⅝	28¾	— ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,138,800	.....	..	..	28½	28⅞	27½	28⅞	20⅜	15,450
49⅜	38½	52⅜ Aug.	14	30½ Jan.	24	51⅞	52	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	51¼	52⅜	50½	52	42	13,600

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 16, 1902:

*Capital.	†Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,229,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$17,763,000	$2,734,000	$1,808,000	$17,321,000	$895,000
2,050,000	2,386,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	27,276,000	8,111,000	1,982,000	34,016,000	.....
2,000,000	1,211,800	Merchants' National	13,391,700	2,321,800	1,596,300	15,428,800	.....
2,000,000	2,476,500	Mechanics' National	12,963,000	1,838,000	1,253,000	12,570,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America	21,147,300	2,308,800	2,888,700	22,887,400	.....
1,000,000	982,100	Phenix National	5,753,000	1,162,000	841,000	5,930,000	47,800
25,000,000	15,456,100	National City	134,534,100	22,245,700	8,074,800	120,604,000	4,615,800
300,000	1,212,400	Chemical National	25,171,700	5,260,000	2,234,400	25,448,000	.....
600,000	283,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,315,600	765,300	597,400	5,902,800	237,000
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	8,760,600	940,900	880,900	6,756,700	985,000
200,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,754,900	401,200	82,300	2,072,600	48,200
400,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'	3,629,000	457,000	304,000	3,673,000	.....
200,000	184,500	Greenwich	1,196,000	86,300	205,700	1,103,700	.....
600,000	569,800	Leather Manuf. National	4,587,400	894,400	228,700	4,487,700	482,500
1,700,000	120,400	Seventh National	6,589,100	1,335,100	328,400	6,647,900	538,900
5,000,000	4,314,200	Am. Exch. National	30,407,000	5,411,000	1,957,000	25,781,000	4,314,000
10,000,000	7,296,600	Nat. Bank of Commerce	72,241,700	9,783,100	6,531,500	63,016,900	8,127,900
1,000,000	1,574,800	National Broadway	7,133,300	1,042,900	248,300	6,171,600	448,100
1,000,000	1,396,300	Mercantile National	14,139,300	2,403,800	1,777,600	15,522,400	882,200
422,700	549,000	Pacific	4,264,500	328,400	425,100	3,734,000	.....
450,000	1,010,500	Chatham National	5,903,000	702,700	335,700	5,925,900	49,400
500,000	381,300	People's	2,108,800	113,800	545,900	2,555,100	.....
2,000,000	2,958,900	National Bank of N. A.	16,560,600	2,574,400	1,219,200	13,725,900	812,100
3,000,000	5,753,100	Hanover National	48,001,300	7,779,500	6,407,700	54,864,700	1,969,200
1,000,000	1,078,000	Irving National	7,339,000	709,500	479,400	6,353,000	242,400
1,550,000	691,200	National Citizens	5,839,100	896,300	691,400	6,353,000	842,200
500,000	295,900	Nassau	2,820,800	404,300	264,400	3,132,100	.....
500,000	1,017,100	Market & Ful. National	6,245,900	941,900	719,300	6,627,300	50,000
1,000,000	296,700	National Shoe & Leather	4,053,500	966,900	283,300	4,552,200	46,700
1,400,000	1,838,300	Corn Exchange	24,820,000	3,692,000	2,834,000	27,602,000	.....
500,000	438,300	Oriental	4,314,000	331,900	1,749,000	4,749,000	.....
1,500,000	6,233,100	Imp. & Trad. National	27,876,000	3,776,000	1,252,000	21,259,000	42,100
2,000,000	4,303,500	National Park	53,764,500	16,112,000	4,262,100	68,447,900	49,300
550,000	145,600	East River National	1,191,700	124,700	190,300	1,264,000	50,000
3,000,000	2,662,700	Fourth National	21,358,200	3,258,100	2,602,000	23,325,300	50,000
1,000,000	357,300	Central National	10,573,000	2,099,900	1,002,000	13,288,000	990,000
300,000	1,174,400	Second National	9,858,000	1,522,000	1,098,000	10,647,000	277,000
10,000,000	12,574,500	First National	80,210,900	14,140,200	7,587,500	69,300,700	2,882,000
500,000	367,300	N. Y. National Exch.	5,295,000	888,100	392,200	5,230,400	495,000
250,000	772,300	Bowery	2,837,000	330,000	291,000	3,010,000	.....
200,000	1,109,100	N. Y. County National	3,994,000	774,500	387,000	4,804,000	50,000
750,000	435,200	German-American	3,670,400	581,500	253,900	3,581,100	.....
1,000,000	3,181,000	Chase National	42,030,000	11,251,600	2,416,300	51,544,400	50,000
100,000	1,485,300	Fifth Avenue	9,070,000	2,390,500	1,110,000	9,975,000	.....
200,000	621,400	German Exchange	2,621,300	220,000	400,000	3,101,300	.....
200,000	850,100	Germania	2,907,700	416,700	374,000	4,066,100	.....
500,000	1,168,000	Lincoln National	10,530,100	727,800	2,942,400	11,635,000	246,700
1,000,000	1,262,100	Garfield National	7,256,500	1,510,300	275,700	7,175,000	49,800
200,000	390,400	Fifth National	2,353,400	513,200	138,200	2,504,900	193,100
1,000,000	1,253,200	Bank of the Metropolis	8,153,000	1,584,900	527,100	8,425,000	.....
200,000	472,800	West Side	2,930,000	440,000	318,000	3,068,000	.....
500,000	1,128,400	Seaboard National	13,277,000	2,278,000	1,711,000	15,632,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,049,400	Western National	38,673,900	8,281,800	3,143,400	44,929,300	50,000
200,000	535,000	First National, B'klyn.	4,046,000	675,000	999,000	4,468,000	75,300
500,000	872,200	Liberty National	7,291,600	1,403,400	425,000	7,227,400	497,900
1,000,000	443,600	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,579,100	714,200	414,900	4,544,900	.....
500,000	554,100	New Amst'dam National	7,127,100	1,331,600	819,700	7,960,600	100,000
350,000	491,400	Astor National	4,335,000	779,000	182,000	4,185,000	350,000
500,000	441,400	National Bank of U. S.	4,586,400	850,300	88,000	4,255,800	336,000
69,400,000	98,664,400	Total, National banks	...	...	...	...	...
10,672,700	15,872,700	Total, State banks	...	...	...	...	...
100 072700	114 537 100	Totals	929 148 000	170 838 000	76 350 100	980 246 000	32 105 100

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 16, 1902; 17 State banks, June 10, 1902.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 16, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$251,400.00	$2,900.00	$13,800	$20,600.00	.....	$144,600.00
Colonial	100,000	2,041,300.00	57,000.00	146,900	141,200.00	$100,000.00	2,200,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,916,000.00	141,000.00	110,000	208,000.00	3,000.00	3,028,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	678,000.00	9,200.00	35,577	43,366.00	.....	544,933.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,778,300.00	117,500.00	264,800	213,800.00	.....	2,020,377.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,520,918.76	6,119.77	70,391	135,593.58	16,500.00	1,641,208.39
Hamilton	200,000	1,788,400.00	96,600.00	51,700	143,200.00	5,000.00	1,929,500.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,109,500.00	8,100.00	51,000	115,300.00	300.00	1,073,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,312,900.00	133,100.00	83,000	253,200.00	53,000.00	2,828,100.00
Mutual	200,000	1,703,119.80	39,160.13	134,826	130,932.40	.....	1,715,934.42
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,499,051.90	124,553.00	290,356	135,000.00	.....	1,512,948.00
Plaza	100,000	2,835,600.00	142,200.00	138,300	132,300.00	.....	2,959,500.00
Riverside	100,000	945,803.75	17,793.73	81,904	60,220.39	.....	947,480.12
State	100,000	5,022,000.00	227,000.00	465,000	71,000.00	131,000.00	5,477,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,418,000.00	32,000.00	167,000	124,000.00	.....	1,801,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,193,400.00	44,800.00	110,400	101,900.00	41,100.00	1,408,800.00
Union Square	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	2,141,500.00	247,300.00	55,900	38,900.00	.....	1,217,900.00
Varick	100,000	752,300.00	1,800.00	58,200	65,700.00	400.00	740,000.00
Washington	100,000	719,651.00	41,778.00	6,542	78,015.00	33,065.00	740,873.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	409,723.00	28,814.00	10,321	32,580.00	.....	267,854.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,506,700.00	65,000.00	106,800	148,700.00	7,800.00	1,598,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,456,812.00	11,190.00	90,932	123,131.00	138,466.00	1,579,581.00
Broadway	100,000	1,058,802.00	13,567.00	127,125	238,100.00	.....	1,457,720.00
Brooklyn	300,000	4,455,000.00	47,500.00	49,800	148,100.00	66,300.00	4,123,300.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	320,200.00	7,700.00	34,300	51,600.00	12,000.00	384,600.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	771,900.00	40,000.00	26,900	72,000.00	26,500.00	730,900.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,912,600.00	200,000.00	119,800	431,100.00	.....	3,346,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,758,700.00	195,300.00	193,800	354,700.00	20,000.00	4,306,700.00
Merchants'	100,000	823,800.00	7,383.00	57,036	96,673.00	.....	882,725.00
Nassau Nat.	200,000	3,916,000.00	200,000.00	221,000	665,000.00	30,000.00	4,326,000.00
National City	300,000	2,920,000.00	101,000.00	245,000	255,000.00	55,000.00	3,001,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,049,124.83	9,990.63	46,249	46,102.19	124,171.26	1,046,310.90
People's	100,000	1,295,100.00	47,800.00	69,600	49,000.00	52,200.00	1,215,500.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	331,708.00	9,945.00	47,252	61,505.00	45,667.00	326,001.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,027,800.00	94,900.00	5,000	231,300.00	50,000.00	986,100.00
Twenty-sixth ward	100,000	554,016.00	7,561.00	19,796	64,560.00	5,543.00	563,497.00
Union	200,000	1,326,800.00	40,500.00	81,200	56,500.00	119,000.00	1,295,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	786,100.00	32,600.00	26,590	54,800.00	38,800.00	774,900.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 16, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 16, $12,370,000

	Week Ended Aug. 16.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
American Bicycle 5s	67⅞	67⅞	64⅝	65	45
American Hide & Leather 6s	99¾	100	99½	99¾	40
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	85	90	89	89	19
Ann Arbor 4s	100	100	100	100	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	104⅛	103⅜	103⅜	224
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	20
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	91
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅞	34½
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	111	111½	110¾	111½	68
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103½	102	103½	36½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98½	98½	74
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¾	90⅝	90¾	90⅝	27
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108½	108	108½	7
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	103	103¾	102¾	102⅝	23
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	7
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg gen. 5s	118½	118½	118	118	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	110½	110½	82
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	85	86	84	85	185
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	42¼	42⅝	41⅜	42¼	372
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	28½	28¾	27	28	173
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136	136	136	136	24
Central Branch Railway 4s	94	94	92	92	2
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88¾	88⅝	88½	88½	50
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101	101⅛	101	100⅝	181
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	95
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120	120	7
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	85	85	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82	82½	82	82½	6
C., R. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96	95½	96	199
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123⅞	123⅞	123⅝	123⅞	1
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	2
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	135	135	135	135	7
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	107	107	107	107	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	27
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89½	90	89½	89½	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103½	103½	102½	102½	11
Cleveland, Loraln & Wheeling 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	100¼	101¼	100	101¼	759
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	11
Colorado & Southern 4s	95	95	95	95	6
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65½	65¾	64½	64⅝	647½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102¾	102½	102½	13
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	89	89	89	89	12
Detroit Southern 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	25
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Distilling of America coll. trust 5s	96	96	95½	95½	43
Erie general 4s	86¾	86¾	86¼	86½	87
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	23
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	93⅜	25
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113⅜	114	113¾	114	35
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	88½	88½	88	88½	32
Green Bay debenture, B	20¾	21	20	20	55
Hocking Valley 4½s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105½	105½	105½	105½	2½
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	15
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	75	75	75	75	3
International Paper 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	23
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	91⅝	92	91⅝	91⅞	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	72½	72½	72	72¼	29
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6
Long Island unified 4s	102¾	103	102¾	103	3
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102½	101¾	101¾	17
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	2
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	4
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	99	99	99	99	15
Met. Street gen. 5s	119½	120	119½	120	15
Mexican Central 4½s	96⅝	97	96⅝	97	50
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83½	83⅝	82½	82½	26
Mexican Central 1st income	32½	32¾	32	32	165
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22	22	22	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100½	99¾	100	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84½	84½	84	84½	10
Missouri Pacific 1st con. 6s	124¾	124¾	124⅝	124⅝	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106⅞	109	106⅝	109	8
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	113	113	113	113	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	99	99	99	99	6
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115¾	115¾	115½	115¼	2
National R. R. of Mex. 1st con. 4s	78⅝	79	78½	79	16
National R. R. of Mex. prior lien 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅝	42
New York Central 1st 7s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	93½	93½	93	93	16
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	93¼	94¼	93½	94	34
New York Dock 4s	96	96	96	96	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	112	112	112	112	2
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	33
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. Coal & R. R. 6s	117	121	117	121	13
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	22
N. Y. & Queens Elec. L. & P. 5s	106½	107	106½	107	13
Norfolk & Western imp. & ext. 6s	132¼	132¾	132¼	132¼	2
Norfolk & Western general 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94⅞	95	94½	94⅞	200
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅞	102	101⅞	101⅞	102½
Northern Pacific 3s	75	75	74½	74½	51
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104½	104½	104⅝	57½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103	103¼	102⅝	103½	11
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	126	126	3
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	4
Penn. wnr. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	107½	108	107¾	108	678
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	75	73	74½	19
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	2
Reading general 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98½	106
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96⅞	15
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	18
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100½	25
Rochester & Pittsburg consol 6s	126½	127	126½	127	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	117¼	117⅛	117¼	117¼	23
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	93½	94	93⅝	94	209
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	8
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	97¼	97	97⅜	97⅜	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	89	90	89	90	88½
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	89	89	89¼	89	14
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	6
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	115¼	115¼	115⅜	115¼	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88½	93
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	87½	88⅜	87½	87⅝	148
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104¼	104¼	104	104	40
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	103	103	103	103	10
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	90
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94	94	94½	97½
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	108⅝	109⅜	108⅝	109⅜	22
Southern Railway 5s	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¼	26
Standard Rope & Twine income	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	28
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 5s	87	87	87	87	27
Staten Island Railway gtd. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Texas, Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	108	108	108	108	6
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Texas & Pacific 2d inc.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	3
Third Avenue con. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95½	121
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83	84	83	83½	213
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	92	92	92	5
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	99	99½	99	99½	8
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¼	105¾	104¾	105	71
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝	3,250
United States Exchange 4s	115¾	115¾	115⅜	115⅜	2
Wabash 1st 5s	119½	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	17
Wabash 2d 5s	110¾	110¾	110	110	11
Wabash debenture, Series B	76	76	76	77½	5,712
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d 5s	95	95	95	95	1
West. New York & Pa. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
West. New York & Pa. gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	1

BONDS.

	Week Ended August 16.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	106	106½	106	106½	28
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	96	96	95½	95½	27
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92	92½	92	92½	33

Total sales $12,370,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 16, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	9
United States 5s, coupon	104	104	104	104	1
United States 3s, coupon	105½	105½	105½	105½	½

Total sales $10,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 16, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louisiana consol. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	20
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	20

Total sales $40,000
Grand total $12,420,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 14	100½	Apr. 7	106¾	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106¾	Mar. 7	107⅜	July 23	107⅜	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅞	Feb. 7	108½	July 24	108½	Aug. 12
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108¾	July 26	108¾	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	132¼	July 23	132¼	July 25
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 22	105½	May 15
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	104	Aug. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	108½	July 17	107¾	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109½	Apr. 22	105½	Feb. 5	103½	Apr. 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1913, reg. Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 24	103½	Aug. 7	105¾	Aug. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1915, reg, small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.....		.....		106¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102⅞	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106⅝	Aug. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	.....		.....		136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.....		.....		120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96	Aug. 16
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8	July 17
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	89½	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	July 8

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	July 2

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Yesterday's returns of the New York Associated Banks for the week showed the following changes:

	Decrease.
Surplus reserve	$1,904,650
Loans	2,953,200
Specie	630,400
Legal tenders	1,123,500
Deposits	*663,000
Circulation	*224,900

*Increase.

The averages of the week compare with those of the same week one and two years ago as follows:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$929,148,000	$884,810,300	$814,883,600
Deposits	960,246,000	964,629,200	894,317,300
Circulation	32,105,100	29,039,000	29,063,800
Specie	170,838,000	181,711,100	168,922,900
Legal tenders	76,359,100	77,868,100	75,213,600
Total res'.	$247,188,100	$259,579,200	$244,136,500
Res. required	240,061,500	241,157,300	223,579,450
Sur. res'd.	$1,126,600	$18,421,900	$20,557,050
Ratio res. to deposit, p.c.	25.7	26.8	27.5

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 18.

Ann Arbor Railroad—Annual meeting.
Electric Company of America—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company — Books close.
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

American Linseed Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Central Realty Bond & Trust Company—Special meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Books close.
Butterick Company—Books close.
Capital Traction Company, Washington, D. C.—Extra dividend payable.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred. Annual meeting.
Croscup & Sterling Company—Special meeting.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad—Books close.
Pittsburg Brewing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quaker Oats Company—Dividend payable Aug. 30 to holders of record this date.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

American Coal Company—Books close.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad—Special meeting.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 22.

Kings County Electric Light, Heat & Power Company—Books close.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Books close for dividends on common.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 12	1,386,068,402	60,126,003
*July 5	1,373,962,478	90,401,513
June 28	1,223,624,392	75,369,747
June 21	1,280,698,907	59,493,188
June 14	1,096,280,986	84,921,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	67,250,525
May 31	1,015,072,980	62,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,534,676
May 17	1,486,182,078	61,916,097
May 10	1,610,067,338	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,336
April 26	1,994,990,011	68,319,043
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,267,980
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,326,542
April 5	1,476,991,843	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,877,307	66,912,498
March 15	1,345,204,303	83,699,957
March 8	1,313,238,967	67,340,182
March 1	1,459,914,933	69,507,228
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,134
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,624
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,945,534
Feb. 1	1,375,659,618	60,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,084,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,505,283,749	71,207,583
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,017	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,137,501,107	60,291,194
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	53,705,793
Dec. 7	1,540,886,851	56,057,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,538	53,459,570
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	66,854,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,592	75,605,517
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	62,009,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,106
Oct. 26	1,289,080,384	67,478,537
Oct. 19	1,357,309,210	59,019,023
Oct. 12	1,321,644,033	60,348,185
Sept. 28	1,314,629,397	59,977,611
Sept. 21	1,224,530,571	53,899,116
Sept. 14	1,376,848,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	997,339,631	50,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,833,488	53,713,614
Aug. 24	984,509,078	46,990,648
Aug. 17	1,028,605,902	54,914,534

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$9,735,300
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	12,130,062
From Jan. 1, 1902	351,297,602
From Jan. 1, 1901	358,272,517

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1902	$9,512,910
Week ended Aug. 12, 1901	8,412,705
From Jan. 1, 1902	222,347,251
From Jan. 1, 1901	222,059,815

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$40,856
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	45,138
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,581,324
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,791,903

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$6,607
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	1,003
From Jan. 1, 1902	24,995,710
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,309,621

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$34,849
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	44,136

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$23,414,386
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,410,588

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$33,626
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	26,534
From Jan. 1, 1902	841,501
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,338,571

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$761,094
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	962,132
From Jan. 1, 1902	20,708,316
From Jan. 1, 1901	20,392,995

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$727,468
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	935,598
From Jan. 1, 1902	19,866,755
From Jan. 1, 1901	17,054,424

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$74,482
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	121,672
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,422,825
From Jan. 1, 1901	5,130,474

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$767,701
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	963,135
From Jan. 1, 1902	45,704,026
From Jan. 1, 1901	49,702,616

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1902	$693,219
Week ended Aug. 16, 1901	841,463
From Jan. 1, 1902	43,281,201
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,572,142

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 16, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 ..... Q J	100 Mar 13	93¾ Jan 3	100 Aug 14	99½ 100¾
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995. A O*	103½ Aug 16	103 Apr 24	103¾ Aug 16	103¾ 104
Do registered ..... A O*	103¼ Mar 25	102¾ Jun 26	102¾ June 26	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 ..... Nov.	97 Jul 30	92 Jan 22	96½ Aug 13	96½ 97
Do do registered ..... Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	93¾ Mar 24	94½ Apr 15	.. ..
Do stamped ..... Nov.	95¾ Jan 8	91¼ Jun 6	94½ Aug 16	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1909 ..... *F A	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	96 ..
Do debenture 4s, Series L, 1914 .*F A	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	90 ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ De. 20,01	115 120
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 ..... J J*	97¼ Jun 25	94¾ Jan' 2	95½ Aug 14	94¾ 95¼
Do do registered ..... J J*	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 ..... A O	104¾ Jan 28	102 May 20	103¼ Aug 16	103¼ 103¾
Do do registered ..... A O	103½ Feb 5	102 Jan 6	102¾ Feb 10	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911 ..... *M S	112½ Jul 22	104 Jan 14	111¾ Aug 15	111 111¾
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	93¼ Apr 25	90¾ Aug 1	91¼ Aug 5	90¾ ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941. M N*	101 Feb 18	97¾ May 21	98¼ Aug 16	98¼ ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941. M N*	101 Feb 18	97¾ May 21	98¼ Aug 16	90 90½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925 ..... *J J	91¾ Jun 9	90 Jul 14	90½ Aug 16	90 ..
Do do registered ..... *J J	90¾ Jul 16	90¾ Jul 16	90½ July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 ..... *F A	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 ..... M S	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 14,01	109 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 4s, 1937 ..... M S*	110¾ Feb 20	117 Jun 25	118 Aug 12	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 .*J J	.. ..	.. ..	Ap 14,07	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 ..... *F A	130¾ Apr 11	126 Feb 28	130 May 20	.. ..
Do do registered ..... J D*	129½ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	127 Aug 13	126¾ 127¼
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ..... J D*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 ..... A O*	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	100 104
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951 ..... *J D	106¾ May 29	103¾ Jun 5	104¼ Aug 4	104¼ 105
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 ..... *A O	120¾ Mar 25	124¾ Jun 30	124¾ July 8	122½ 125
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934 .*A O	124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
Do do registered ..... A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117½ ..
C. R. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921 .A O*	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 ..... *J D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908. *J J	107¼ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	104¾ Aug 15	104¾ 105
Do 2d 5s, 1913 ..... *M S	111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	110¼ Aug 16	110¼ 110½
Do do registered ..... *J J	95 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	93 June 3	74 ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948 ..... *M N	108¾ Apr 15	108¾ Jan 28	109 July 24	100 ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937 .*M N	122 May 27	119¾ Mar 10	122 May 27	120¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945 ..... F A	113½ Apr 12	109¾ Jan 3	110¾ Aug 15	110¾ 111
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 ..... M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 ..... M N*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	83½ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	83 Aug 15	83¾ ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	44½ Apr 12	32¾ Mar 14	42½ Aug 16	41¾ 42
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	31 Apr 12	18¾ Jan 8	28 Aug 16	26¾ 27½
Do Chat. Div. par. mon. g. 4s, 1951 .*J D	93¾ Feb 8	91¾ Jan 31	92 May 22	91¾ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1949 ..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 27,99	100¾ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947 ..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 27, 99	108¾ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 ..... M N*	112¾ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112½ Apr 30	103¾ ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 ..... M N*	100¾ Jan 7	100¼ May 24	101¼ May 24	101¼ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987 ..... Q J	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 2	138 Aug 16	136 137
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1892 ..... *M S	132¾ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	135¾ Aug 6	.. ..
Do do registered ..... Q J	116 Jun 27	108¼ May 19	116 June 17	114½ 116
Cr. Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 ..... J J*	103½ Apr 2	100 Jan 3	100¼ June 20	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989 ..... *J J	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99¾ July 21	99¼ 99
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 ..... *M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941 .*M S	104½ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	102¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 ..... *M N	88 Jan 11	85 Apr 18	85 Aug 14	84¾ 84½
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949 ..... A O*	88 Jan 11	81½ Aug 1	82½ Aug 15	82 83
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950 ..... J J*	83¾ Apr 10	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 10	.. ..
Do registered ..... J J*	108¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	103 July 8	103½ ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 ..... *F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 ..... *F A	103½ Jan 17	100¼ Aug 7	100¼ Aug 6	100¼ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 ..... *F A	103½ Mar 31	98¼ Aug 1	99 Aug 6	99 99½
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 ..... A O	116½ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	114¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 ..... A O	116 Mar 10	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	114¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919 ..... *M N	111½ Feb 20	109 Jul 16	110 July 1	109¾ 109½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 ..... *M N	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 7, 04	.. ..
Do do registered ..... *M N	100 Mar 20	98¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 ..... M S*	110 Feb 20	107¾ May 29	110 Aug 16	110 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 ..... *M N	122 Jan 28	118¾ May 19	119 July 9	119 119½
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 ..... *M S	134 May 10	130 Jan 13	131 July 8	117¾ ..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 ..... J D	139¾ Jul 1	138¾ Apr 1	139¾ July 21	139¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1951 ..... A O*	126¾ Apr 17	122¾ Jan 2	122¾ Aug 14	122¾ 124
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 ..... M N	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Do do registered ..... M N	125 May 9	125 May 9	125 May 9	122 ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936 ..... *J J	132¾ Jun 4	126 Jan 16	132 Aug 4	131 ..
Chi., St. L. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947 ..... J J	118 Jun 24	113 Jan 14	117 June 24	117¾ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 ..... N J	119 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	113½ May 9	.. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 ..... J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Do con. 7s, 1905 ..... *J J	126 Apr 4	123¼ Jan 10	123¾ July 14	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 ..... J J	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 2	112 July 11	112½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989 ..... J J	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	114¾ July 11	.. ..
Do do registered ..... Q J	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe. 19,98	.. ..
Do do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989 J J*	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 ..... J J*	120¾ Mar 31	120½ Mar 31	120½ Mar 31	117¾ ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 ..... J J*	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	121 ..
Do C. & M. Div. Div. 6s, 1920 ..... J J*	118 Mar 31	114¾ Aug 4	114¾ Aug 4	114¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 ..... *J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	117¾ Aug 15	117¾ 118½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 ..... *J J	115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	113¾ July 12	113¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 ..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jy 18, 99	.. ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 ..... *J J	134 Apr 2	132½ Feb 28	132¾ June 9	129¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 ..... *J J	130¾ Apr 16	127¾ Aug 13	130¾ Aug 13	127¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910 ..... *J J	182¾ Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 ..... *J J	110 Mar 19	110¾ May 16	110¾ May 26	110¾ ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1919 ..... *J J	109¼ Feb 7	108¾ Jul 16	108¾ July 16	103¾ 103½
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 ..... J J*	111½ Apr 4	111 Jan 7	111½ Apr 8	111½ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910 ..... *J J	115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 7	115 Mar 4	114¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 ..... *J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	117¾ July 24	117¾ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 ..... J J*	117 Mar 10	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 10	115 ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 ..... *J J	125¾ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ 121½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 ..... Q J	141 Jan 22	135 Aug 5	135 Aug 12	134¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915 ..... Q F	164¾ May 28	163¾ Jan 3	163¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do gold 7s, 1902 ..... J D*	101 Apr 30	101¼ Jun 23	101¾ June 14	.. ..
Do do registered ..... J D*	107½ May 8	107 Jun 23	107 June 23	106 ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 ..... F A 15	.. ..	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 99	.. ..
Do do registered ..... F A 15	106¼ Jun 24	106¼ Jun 24	106¼ June 24	106¾ ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 ..... M N*	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Do do registered ..... Q F	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 16	115½ July 22	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 ..... A O*	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Do do registered ..... A O*	110 Apr 10	108¾ Jan 2	109 June 4	109 110
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929 ..... A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ May 24,01	.. ..
Do do registered ..... A O*	109½ Feb 27	107 Aug 14	107 Aug 14	107 108
Do debenture 5s, 1909 ..... M N*	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do do registered ..... M N*	117¾ Mar 22	114 May 10	113½ June 24	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 ..... A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do do registered ..... A O 15	124 Apr 21	121½ Jan 8	123¾ June 13	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933 ..... *M N	.. ..	.. ..	125 My 28,01	.. ..
Do do registered ..... *M N	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ja 23,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 ..... M S*	109½ Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 ..... *M S	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Au 30,01	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909 .*M S	119¼ Apr 2	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907 ..... M N	137¾ Apr 10	133¾ May 17	133¾ July 11	133¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 ..... *M N	126½ Jan 8	125 Aug 4	125 Aug 8	.. 124½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929 ..... *F A	142½ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	138¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925 ..... *M S	139¾ Jan 10	133¾ Jan 3	133¾ Jan 10	133¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 ..... J J*	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Fe 21,01	102¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 ..... *F A	110¼ May 2	110¼ May 2	110¼ May 2	112 ..
Do incomes, 1911 ..... *M N	132 Apr 29	128 Jan 2	132 Aug 4	126 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 ..... J J	129½ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	129½ Aug 4	127 ..
Do registered ..... J J	123¼ Apr 18	123¼ Jan 8	126¾ Aug 16	.. 100½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 ..... *J J	113 Mar 25	109 Jan 2	109¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Do do registered ..... *J J	88¾ Jul 2	88¾ Jan 27	103¾ July 2	90¼ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905 .*M N	98¾ Jun 30	98¾ Jun 30	98¾ Jun 30	98¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910 .*M N	103½ Jul 9	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 10	98 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915 .*M N	98¾ Jun 28	99¼ Jun 26	99¾ June 28	98¼ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916 .*M N	99¾ May 29	98 Apr 28	99¾ May 30	97¼ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905 ..... *J J	91¼ Jul 8	91¼ Jul 8	91¾ July 8	91½ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905 ..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	96½ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905 ..... *J J	110½ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110¼ Apr 4	.. 111
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 ..... A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923 ..... A O*	133 Apr 30	133¼ Jun 3	133¼ July 9	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 ..... *J D	141¾ Mar 21	138¾ Jul 8	138¾ July 8	.. ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 ..... *M N	140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	.. 138
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 ..... *J J	130¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	128¾ June 26	126¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919. A O*	103¾ Apr 17	86 Feb 6	89½ Aug 15	89¾ 90
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947 ..... J J*	119 May 21	113¾ Jun 24	117¾ July 10	117¾ ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932. Q M	103 Apr 28	102 Apr 28	103 Apr 28	107 ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921 ..... J D*	114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¾ May 14	109 ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	.. ..	.. ..	111½ De 9, 01	109½ ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905 ..... A O*	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ..... J J*	137½ Apr 28	118¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	115 ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 .*M N	104¾ Apr 17	102 Jun 3	102 Aug 16	.. 102
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 ..... *J D	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Apr 9	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 ..... J J	103¾ Jun 27	101¼ Mar 3	102¾ Aug 7	102 ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 ..... J J*	104¾ Apr 17	102¾ Aug 16	102¾ Aug 16	103 103¾
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	.. ..	.. ..	96 May 4, 99	.. ..
Do do registered ..... M N*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Je 13, 01	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	.. ..	.. ..	83 Nov 22,96	98 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ..	.. ..	101 Nov. 94	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920. *M N	106 Jan 20	105 Jan 20	105¾ Apr 5	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936 ..... Q F	112¼ Apr 23	113¾ Jul 31	113¾ Aug 6	114 ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	124¾ Jan 7	124¾ Jan 7	124¾ Jan 7	.. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 ..... *J D	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 ..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ No 19,01	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940. *A O	102 Mar 3	98¾ Jun 3	100 Aug 13	100 ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 ..... *A O	82¼ Feb 21	72 May 16	74½ Aug 15	73 75
Do income 4s, April, 1990 ..... A	116½ May 27	114½ Apr 2	116¾ Aug 16	115¾ ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 ..... A O*	126 Jun 6	127¾ Jan 25	129 June 6	124½ ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 ..... *J J	87 Feb 27	82 Jan 2	83¾ Aug 15	.. ..
Col. Hid. Riv 1st g. 4s, 1947 ..... J J*	97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	95 Aug 16	94½ 94¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 ..... *F A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O				
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 ..... M S*	120¼ Jan 28	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 ..... *M N	133 Apr 1	133 Jun 24	135 June 24	133½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 ..... *J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	138 June 18	137 ..
Do do registered ..... *J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921 .*J J	137 May 19	133¾ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	131¾ 133½
Do registered ..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	138½ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923 ..... F A*	118¾ May 2	115¾ Aug 4	113¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 ..... *M N	102½ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	102 June 28	103 ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 ..... A O*	117 Mar 12	114¾ May 28	114¾ May 28	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 .. M S*	144 May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	.. ..
Do registered ..... M S*	.. ..	.. ..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	109¼ ..
Do registered ..... *A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906 ..... *A O	109 Jun 12	108¾ Apr 2	108 June 12	.. ..
Do do registered ..... *A O	111¾ Feb 2	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 ..... *M N	151½ Apr 2	147¾ Jun 3	147¾ June 3	147¾ ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do registered ..... *M N	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	147¾ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 ..... *J J	106¾ Apr 28	101 Jan 3	102¾ Aug 15	102¾ 103¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 ..... *J J	112 Jan 6	110¾ Mar 17	110¾ May 26	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 ..... *J D	113¾ Apr 17	109 Jul 14	109¾ Aug 1	107¾ ..
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5 f. g. 5s, 1929 .*J D	91 Jul 7	84½ Jun 26	89 Aug 16	88 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917 ..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28,01	104¾ ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995 ..... *J D	102 Jul 22	101 Jun 10	102 July 22	101 ..
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995 ..... J D	95¾ May 15	92¾ Jan 24	95¾ Aug 15	92 ..
Det. M. & M. 1st gr. 4s. Ser. A, 1911. Oct. 1	93 Jul 12	90 Jan 8	94 July 30	.. ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951 ..... *J D	67¾ Apr 25	84¾ Feb 6	85¾ Aug 16	.. 85¾
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941 ..*M S	95¾ Feb 28	92¾ Mar 26	94 Aug 16	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 ..... A O*	115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	115 July 22	115 ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 ..... *J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 June 20	114¾ ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 ..... *M N	115 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 ..... *M N	118 May 14	113¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 ..... M S*	122 Jan 28	118¾ May 20	118¾ June 3	119 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 ..... A O*	119¾ Apr 18	115 Mar 14	115 Apr 16	114¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 ..... A O*	121¾ Jan 23	119¾ Aug 1	119¾ Aug 5	119¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 ..... J D	109¾ Jan 16	108¾ Jan 13	108¾ Jan 16	107 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 ..... *M S	142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	140¾ July 10	140 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 ..... M S*	139 Feb 25	138 May 21	139 June 9	139 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds. 1996 ..*J J	102 Jun 12	96¼ Feb 4	100 Aug 14	99½ 100
Do registered ..... *J J	99¾ Jul 29	98½ Jul 29	98½ July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. *J J	93¾ Jul 29	89¾ Aug 1	89¾ Aug 14	89¾ 90¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951 ..... *F A	98 Apr 28	93 Aug 1	93¾ Aug 13	93 96¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 ..*J J	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 ..... *M N	125¾ Apr 28	123¼ May 1	125¾ July 7	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	106 Aug 5	106 106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 ..... A O*	137¼ Jun 23	136¾ May 20	137¼ June 23	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1922 ..... *M N	121 Aug 16	117 Aug 14	121 Aug 16	115 ..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	118¼ Apr 28	118¼ Apr 23	118¼ Apr 23	.. ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946 .*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 27,98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910 .*A O	113 Mar 6	115¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 22	.. ..
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937 .*J J	118 Mar 6	115¼ Jan 13	117 May 29	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ..... J J	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 ..... F A*	110¾ Jan 13	107¼ Aug 4	108¾ Aug 8	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1942 ..... *M N	116¾ May 3	116 Jan 24	116¾ May 8	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 .*J D	115¾ May 20	112¾ Jan 17	114¾ June 24	113¼ 114¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933 ..... *J D	.. ..	.. ..	6s No 10,92	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 ..... J J*	126¾ Jun 6	121¼ Jul 29	121¼ July 29	121¼ ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 ..... *A O	132 Mar 18	106¾ Jul 16	110 Aug 11	.. ..
Do 1st, Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1825 ..... *A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930 ..... *A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	110 ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 8, 00	104¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 ..... *J J	106¾ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 26	103¾ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941. J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J J*	116¾ May 28	108 Jan 30	114 Aug 13	114 115
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928 ..... J J*	92¾ Apr 4	87½ Jul 9	88½ Aug 15	88 88½
Gal., Har. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	106¼ Jan 25	102 May 8	106 May 22	105 106
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	112 ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929. J J*	111¼ Mar 20	106¼ Jan 27	111¼ Mar 20	111 ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Aug 6	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	25 Apr 9	9¼ Jan 3	20 Aug 16	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1920. J J*	112 May 2	107¼ Jan 7	109¾ Aug 15	109 ..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	108 Mar 19	103¾ Apr 28	106 Aug 15	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1834-1951 ..*J J	116 Feb 15	115 Jan 24	115¾ Apr 5	113¾ ..
Do registered ..... *J J	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ Mr 12,00	112 ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951 ..... *J J	105¾ Feb 13	104½ Mar 25	104¾ Mar 25

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J 104⅞ Jun 23	101¾ Jul 2	101¾ Aug 15	101½ ..
Do registered	*J J 103½ Jun 10	103¼ Feb 10	101¾ Aug 15	101¾ ..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J* 109½ Apr 8	106¾ Jul 11	109½ July 11	107 ..
Do do registered	J J* 109 Jan 27	108¾ Apr 2	109½ Apr 2	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S* 104 Jan 28	102⅜ Apr 12	103⅜ Aug 6	103¾ ..
Do do registered	M S* 103⅜ Jan 3	102¼ Apr 1	102¾ Apr 17	103 ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D 101¾ Apr 29	101¼ Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	101 ..
Do do registered	*J D 100⅝ Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	100⅝ Jan 4	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N 101⅝ Apr 3	100¼ Jan 60	100⅝ June 10	100⅞ 101¼
Do do registered	*M N		100¾ No 21,01	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 98 Jan 7	93½ Aug 11	94 Aug 16	94 ..
Do do registered	*F A 96¾ Jan 16	93 Jun 9	93 Aug 5	96½ ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 97¼ Jan 23	93 Aug 5	93 Aug 16	92½ 93½
Do do registered	*F A 96 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93½ Feb 15	96 ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	.. ..	111¼ Oc 10,01	106 ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	106 Je 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J 95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	M S*	.. ..	107½ Jy 6, 00	106 ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	.. ..	110¼ De 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ..	108 Je 14,01	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	.. ..	103½ No 15,01	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J 116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	114½ Aug 14	113½ 114½
Do registered	*J J 115¾ Jan 2	111¾ Jan 20	113⅜ Aug 11	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D* 107¾ Mar 3	104½ Jan 24	104½ June 24	104½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D* 107¾ Mar 13	104¾ May 15	104¾ May 20	104½ ..
Do g. 5½s, 1997	J D 103½ Feb 17	107⅜ Jul 21	107⅞ July 23	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D		110¾ Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A* 114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	108½ ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J* 127½ Feb 6	127¼ Feb 6	127¼ Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ..	144⅝ Ap 12,01	138 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ..	118⅜ De 4, 01	.. ..
Do 6s, 1931	*M S 132½ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	126¾ 130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M 130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ..	110 Dc 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered	J J	.. ..	106½ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	.. ..	110¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. Ist g. 5s, 1927	A O* 121¼ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121¼ Aug 16	.. 124
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O* 127½ Mar 12	122½ Jul 14	127½ July 14	122¾ 125½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	109 Jan. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A 114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	110¾ No 25,01	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O* 108 Jan 6	103¼ May 20	107 Aug 5	106½ ..
Do registered	A O*	.. ..	105 Se 20,01	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J D 100 ..	.. ..	100 De 18,01	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O* 225 Jun 23	220½ Jan 20	223 June 20	225 ..
Do registered	187 No 17,00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 July 19	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N* 135⅜ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	132½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	125½ Fe 8, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	105½ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J 105¾ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102½ ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S 46¾ Jan 4	103 Mar 3	104½ Aug 15	104 104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S		101½ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N 116¾ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	117⅝ Mar 25	.. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N 135½ Mar 10	132 Jul 16	133 Aug 11	.. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	J J* 138 ..	138 Feb 18	132½ Aug 14	132½ ..
Do New River 1st r. 6s, 1932	*A O 154¾ May 26	154¼ Jul 24	154¾ July 24	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O* 102¾ Mar 21	101¾ Jul 15	102⅝ Aug 16	101½ 102
Do registered	100½ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	.. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D* Do Jul 24	92 Jun 6	94½ Aug 15	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J		107½ Jy 1, 01	105½ ..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N* 104¼ Apr 21	101½ Jan 10	103 Aug 13	.. ..
N. P. Ry prim. ry & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J 104¾ Mar 21	104 Jul 1	104⅝ Aug 13	104 104¾
Do registered	Q J 104 Feb 27	103¾ Apr 12	104⅜ Aug 14	74 74½
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F 75¾ Jul 23	73 May 3	74¾ Aug 13	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F 73 Feb 10	73 Jan 2	73 Apr 11	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D* 102½ May 28	100 Jan 2	102½ May 29	101 ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, G. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J* 97¼ Jun 30	96 Jul 1	96 Aug 16	95¾ 96
Do do registered	J J* 96¾ Jan 16	94½ Mar 12	95¾ Aug 16	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A 123¾ May 1	123½ May 1	123¾ May 1	.. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F		Jy 28,99	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A* 122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O* 112½ Feb 28	110¾ Apr 4	112½ Aug 7	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D 101 Jan 16	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	101 103
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M 94¾ Feb 19	93¾ Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J* 119½ May 29	115 Jan 13	116 July 1	116½ 118
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D		112½ Je 3, 01	112 114
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O 110 Apr 7	105 Jun 2	108½ July 9	110 112
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D 114½ Mar 12	103¾ Jan 26	112 Aug 13	111 112
Panama lsts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O 102½ May 12	102¼ May 17	102¾ May 14	103 ..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N* 102 Apr 14	101¾ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J* 113¾ Apr 28	113 Jul 1	113⅝ Aug 6	.. ..
Do registered, 1921	J J* 125¾ May 28	110¾ Jul 8	110¾ July 8	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ..	102 No 11,98	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B., 1941	*F A 90 Jan 7	87½ Mar 7	90¾ July 7	.. ..
Do Tr. Co. rcts. gtd. g. 3½s, 1937	*J D 88 May 29	87½ May 12	88 May 28	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O* 123 Jan 21	122¾ May 2	123 July 2	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J 121 Oc 22,00	.. ..	121 Oc 22,00	120¼ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J* 102 No 7, 00	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	101 ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O* 116½ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 17	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O 115¾ Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ July 1	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ..	116¾ Fe 11,01	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ..	104¾ No 4, 01	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A* 97¾ May 23	97 Jun 13	97 June 13	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J* 132 Jun 13	129¾ Aug 1	132 Aug 1	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J* 131½ May 21	128¾ Aug 12	128¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O 139 Ap 1, 01	.. ..	139 Ap 1, 01	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N 110½ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110½ Mar 8	.. ..
Do warrants for new 5s, 30 p. c. paid	108 Jul 25	106¾ May 19	108 Aug 15	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S 102 No 30,97	.. ..	102 No 30,97	108 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N 112¾ Mar 7	112¾ Mar 7	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J* 111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	.. ..
Un. M. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1941	*M S 111 My 1, 01	.. ..	111 My 1, 01	.. ..
Leh. & P. Un. 1st g. 5s, Feb., 1921	Q F 120¼ Feb 10	120 Jan 28	120¼ Feb 10	122 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1821	M N		101 Oc 31,00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—				
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O* 125 Mar 3	124 Apr 21	125 June 23	125 126
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N 115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112 May 24	112½ 114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O 117 Jan 27	113¾ May 19	113¾ July 7	113½ 114½
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Cev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ..	107¾ Oc 25,00	122 ..
Pitts. June. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	120 Oc 11,01	122 ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O 114 Mar., 02	.. ..	114 Mar., 02	114 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O* 121 Apr 29	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	98 Jy 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J* 102½ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	102¾ June 19	100 101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	.. 100½
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N* 111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	117½ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J 101 Jun 19	97½ Jan 14	98¾ Aug 16	98 98¾
Do registered	*J J		92 Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O 98 Mar 14	93¾ Apr 1	95¾ Aug 16	96½ ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J* 102⅝ Jun 27	100 Jan 2	104⅝ Aug 14	100½ 100¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O 97¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	93½ Aug 14	93¾ ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O 97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D* 115¾ Apr 4	112¾ Mar 29	114 May 13	113 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J* 82¾ Apr 30	80½ Jul 3	80¾ July 3	.. ..
Do guaranteed	J J* 94¾ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	93 Aug 4	92¾ ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*		101¾ No 18,01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J 99½ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	97 Aug 6	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N* 111½ Jan 7	107 May 14	108¾ Aug 14	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N* 110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	108¾ Aug 14	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J* 131 Feb 28	130¾ Jul 10	133¾ July 10	130 132
Do gen. g. 4s, 1931	J J* 118 Jan 28	114¾ Aug 13	114¾ Aug 13	114½ ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J* 100 Jan 16	96 Jan 6	99¼ Aug 4	98½ ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O* 100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	*A O 98½ Feb 7	93¾ Jan 2	97¾ Aug 16	.. ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N 125¾ Jun 16	123½ Jun 16	125¾ June 16	125¾ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. rcf. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O* 94¾ Mar 31	90¾ Jul 1	91½ Aug 16	91½ 92
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, gd. ctfs., 1989	M N* 100½ Apr 15	96¾ Jan 2	99¾ Aug 12	99½ 100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctfs., Nov., 1989	J J 90 Jul 31	77 Jan 3	90 Aug 16	89 89½
Do do trust certificates	81¾ May 26	80¾ May 12	81¾ June 3	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	U 90 Jul 18	88 Jul 22	89 Aug 16	88½ 89½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O* 117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	116¾ June 25	113¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J* 141¾ Apr 30	136¾ Aug 12	138¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do do registered	J J* 140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J* 115½ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Do do registered	J J*		110¾ Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N* 118¾ Apr 7	115¾ Jun 24	115¾ Aug 15	115¼ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D 109 Apr 23	105¼ Jul 31	106 Aug 8	.. 106
Do do registered	*J D		106 My 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st Div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O 107¼ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107 Aug 7	107 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	123 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J* 141¼ Apr 24	140¼ Mar 7	141¾ Apr 24	.. ..
Do registered	J J*		115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J* 125 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 28	125¼ June 12	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D 125¾ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	.. ..
Do registered	*J D		115 Ap 24,96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ..	111 Au 15,01	.. ..
S. J. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ..	113¾ De 11,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	126 De 31,01	125¼ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	112 Mr 17,99	113 ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	.. ..	.. ..	96¾ No 30,01	97 ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N 110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	112¾ ..
Brunz. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ..	97 Au 22,01	98¾ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J* 95 Jul 10	88½ Jun 3	95 July 10	90¾ ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	O* 95¾ Aug 15	94 Apr 10	95¾ Aug 16	92¾ 95
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N 106¾ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	104 Aug 16	104 104½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	104⅝ Fe 15,97	112¾ ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J 96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	97 ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	.. ..	100 De 4, 01	104 ..
Southern Pacific Company—				
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D 101¾ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	100¾ Aug 12	100 100¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D 93¾ May 1	93 Jan 2	94¾ Aug 16	94¼ 94½
Do do registered	J D 95 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 31	95 Apr 10	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	....	111 Je 26,01	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A* 104 Jan 8	100¾ Aug 15	100¾ Aug 16	100¼ 100¾
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Je 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1938	J D 93¾ Jul 28	92 Jan 2	93¾ Aug 16	93¼ ..
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A* 113 Jun 27	109¾ Mar 7	113 June 27	107¾ ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D 108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	104¾ ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N 110¼ Apr 23	107¾ Jan 2	110¼ Apr 23	108¾ ..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N* 112 ..	105 May 14	105 May 14	106 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N 106 Feb 24	106 Feb 24	106 Feb 24	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 6s, int. gtd., 1937	J J* 112¾ Jun 24	110 Jan 3	111 July 3	111 ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O* 114½ Mar 20	110¼ May 16	113¼ June 25	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, inc. gtd., 1921	*A O 95½ Jun 19	93¾ Jan 9	95 July 11	95½ ..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N 127½ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127½ Feb 27	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J* 123½ Jan 10	123 Jan 13	123½ Feb 5	121½ ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	J J* 137 Jan 6	133½ May 28	134¾ July 28	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	....	98 Au 6, 97	100 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	....	113 Ja 4, 01	117½ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	....	105½ No 7, 01	.. ..
Sou. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J 92 Feb 14	87½ Jan 10	88¾ Aug 16	88 88½
S. P. of Ar gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J 113 Feb 27	112¾ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110 ..
Do do March, 1910	J J 114½ Jun 23	112¾ Aug 7	112¾ Aug 7	111¾ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O 108¾ Jun 27	105½ Apr 23	105¾ June 6	103¾ ..
Do do Series B	....	....	108 De 25,01	106 ..
Do do Series C and D, 1905	....	....	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O 119½ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119½ June 13	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	....	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-38	M N 111 Feb 24	106¼ May 2	107¾ Aug 16	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J 116½ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¾ Apr 23	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A* 108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S* 108 Jan 14	104½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	112 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	....	108½ Jy 29, 01	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J* 124 Jun 20	119¾ Jan 16	121½ Aug 15	121 122
Do registered	J J* 122 Jan. 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S* 99¾ Feb 27	97 Jan 6	99 Aug 6	96 ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½s, 1996	J J 115 Mar 12	112¼ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J 101½ Apr 28	99¼ Mar 20	100½ Aug 4	99¾ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	....	120 Mr 25,01	118 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J* 93¼ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	94 Aug 6	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	....	121 Ja 12, 01	126 ..
E. T., Va & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J* 120¼ Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	116¾ 117½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N* 122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	122 Aug 1	121¼ ..
Do do registered	....	....	115 Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S 117½ Jun 3	113¾ May 6	117¾ June 3	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J 129 Apr 23	123 Jan 29	128 June 17	125¾ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J* 128½ Jun 17	125 Jan 30	126¾ June 17	124½ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J 122¾ May 3	119 Jul 7	121 July 24	.. ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O 113¼ Mar 31	111¾ May 1	111¾ May 1	111¼ ..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N* 90 May 7	89 May 7	90 May 7	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N 117 Jun 21	109 Jan 9	110¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N 116 May 13	115 Jan 13	116 July 18	116½ ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	....	110¼ De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 4s, 1916	M S 123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	120¾ ..
Do serial, Series D	M S	....	102 Oc 13,99	112¾ 116¼
Do serial, Series E	M S	....	114 Se 10,01	115 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	A O* 98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¼ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J* 121 May 2	120 Feb 28	120¾ June 20	118 ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	....	117 Jy 25, 00	122 ..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D 98¼ Aug 12	98¼ Aug 12	98¼ Aug 12	.. ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O* 114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	113¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A* 116¾ Jun 17	116½ Jan 24	116¾ June 17	117 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O 115½ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	.. ..
Tex. & Pac. R. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	J D	....	104 Fe 15,01	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J D 122 May 29	119 Jan 11	120 Aug 15	.. ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar. 102¾ Feb 18	96 Mar 11	99½ Aug 14	90 100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	....	111 Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J* 114½ Jan 15	112½ Jul 2	112½ July 2	112½ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	....	112¾ No 22,01	111 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D 110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	109 May 23	108 108½
Ken. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O 89¾ Feb 11	94¼ Jun 9	99¼ July 8	95 ..
Tol., Pec. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J* 98¾ Jan 28	97 Jan 3	97 Aug 13	92 ..
Tex. St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J* 92½ Jun 10	88¼ Jul 25	89 July 29	90½ ..
Do 2d mtge gold 4s, 1980	*A O 87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	83¾ Aug 16	83½ 84
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D 98½ May 6	97 Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	.. ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D 113 May 13	110¼ Jun 3	111¾ July 14	112¾ ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J* 105 Jan 30	104¼ Jul 1	105 Aug 16	104¾ 105
Do reg. stered	J J* 103½ Jun 21	104¼ Mar 3	103¾ July 7	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N 104 Apr 21	103¼ Jan 14	103¾ Aug 16	103¼ 103¾
Do do registered	103 Apr 14	103 Apr 14	103 Apr 14	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D 99¾ May 5	102 Jan 3	103¾ Aug 14	.. 103¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A 126¾ Jan 2	125 Feb 3	126 Aug 12	125¼ 126½
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J* 119¼ Apr 18	116¼ Jun 24	117¾ Aug 14	116½ ..
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	....	103½ Oc 15,01	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	....	117¾ Au 3, 01	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J* 114¼ Apr 19	114¼ Apr 19	114¼ Apr 19	.. ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N 121 Apr 30	118¼ Jan 13	118¾ Aug 15	118½ 119¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A 114¾ Jan 18	110 Aug 15	110 Aug 15	109½ ..
Do deb., Series A, 1939	.... 109 Jan 18	109 Feb 10	109 July 11	103 ..
Do do B, 1939	J J* 120 Apr 10	116¾ Jan 3	117¾ Aug 16	77½ 78
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. l. & s. f. 5s, 1921	*M S 105¾ Apr 29	103 Mar 26	103¾ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & Ch. ext., 1941	J J* 111¾ May 15	109 Jul 12	109½ Aug 5	100 ..

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 16, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923 A O	....	....	104¾ Ap 30 01	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 J J	..	..	97 J'y 17, 02	.. ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	.. ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 *F A	115 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	107¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Kniek. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928 A O	....	....	98 Ap 30 01	.. ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *M N	110¾ Apr 11	104 Aug 8	104 Aug 8	.. 104
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925 J J*	96 Mar 31	89 Jan 30	94 Apr 22	.. 95
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 J A*	74 Apr 22	55 Feb 4	67 Aug 16	65¾ 69¾
Do ins. g. 6s, Aug. 1, 1946 J A*	19 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 27	15¾ Aug 16	15 16
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 *M N	116¾ Apr 2	112 May 13	113¾ Aug 13	112 114
U. S. Rud. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	89¾ Feb 27	88 Feb 4	87 Aug 5	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902 *F A	....	.. ..	101 Se 30, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. grtd. g. 5s, 1909 J D*	.. ..	.. ..	95 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 *F A	106¾ May 7	105 Mar 12	106¾ Aug 14	106¾ ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 J A*	111¾ Apr 30	99¾ Aug 8	101¾ Aug 16	100¾ 101
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 *M N	115 Apr 2	112 Apr 11	115 Apr 11	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115 Jan 2	108 Jan 20	115 June 23	.. ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ..	.. ..	107 My 22, 02	101 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 J D	....	.. ..	80 My 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st grtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J*	105¾ Feb 27	103 Feb 27	105¾ Feb 27	104 ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928 J J	....	.. ..	105 Oc 94, 00	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. R. Dev. 1st 6s, Jan. 1937 A O	111¾ Apr 8	105 Jan 16	110 June 12	105 ..
Do Stras. Dev. 1st con. 6s, 1911 J J	115 Jan 22	108 Aug 26	108 Aug 15	103 ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 J J	....	.. ..	105 Fe 5, 02	.. ..
De Bardc. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1929 J A	104 Apr 8	101¼ Feb 5	105¾ July 14	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929 J J*	100¾ Mar 17	97¼ Aug 8	97¼ Aug 8	97¼ ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 1397 Q J	106¾ Apr 8	105¾ Apr 8	105¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered Q J	....	.. ..	100¾ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928 J J	....	.. ..	109 Oc 9, 99	.. ..
Mer. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1936 *J N	114¾ Apr 29	114½ Apr 28	114½ Apr 28	115 ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 *J J	118¾ Feb 27	110¾ Aug 8	110¾ Aug 8	110¾ 112
Do ref. and t. g. 4½s, 1950 *M N	109¾ Apr 30	105¾ Jul 28	108¾ Aug 13	108 ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 M N	113¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 6	111 June 17	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J	110¾ May 8	108 May 6	108 May 8	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 16	3,054,092
Same week last year	2,263,237
To date this year	109,800,332
Corresponding date last year	197,214,066

Bonds for the week	$12,420,500
Same week last year	$6,902,500
To date this year	$582,808,000
Corresponding date last year	$703,645,220

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Aug. 17 '01.	Aug. 16 '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$1,692,440	$2,554,775	$862,335
Industrial	360,797	490,917	*130,880
Banks	....	10	10

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Aug. 17 '01.	Aug. 16 '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$6,848,500	$10,856,500	$4,008,000
Industrial	209,000	1,713,500	1,504,500
Government	28,000	10,500	*17,500
State	17,000	40,000	23,000

*Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	10	Norf. & West	1¼
Am. Grass Twine	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1¾
Am. Express	9	Peoria & Eastern	1¼
Am. Ice pf	6½	Pullman Co	5
Am. Tel. & Tel	3	St. L. S. W	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	St. L. S. W. pf	1¾
Buff., R. & P.	3	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2
Chi. Gt. West	1½	Southern Pacific	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2	Texas & Pacific	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Chi. Union Tract.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	3¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	4½	U. S. Express	6½
Det. Southern	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Det. Southern pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	3½	Wabash	1¼
General Chemical	1¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	15
Hocking Valley	2¼	West. Union Tel.	1½
Kan. & Mich.	2½	Westingh'se El. & M.	9
Keok. & D. M.	1¾	W. St. L. & M. 1st pf.	3
Keok. & D. M. pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Louis. & Nash.	2¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2¾
Nat. Lead	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Int. Steam P. pf.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	2
Anaconda Copper	4	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	4	Pf.	5
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	3¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	People's Gas. Chi.	2¾
Chi. & N. W.	1½	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5¾	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	1	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	1¾	Rutland pf.	3
Consol. Gas	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	2	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	
Den. & S. W.	4	pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2
Hock. Valley pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Ill. Central	2½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1
Int. Silver	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc. 4s	1¼
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1⅞	Roch. & Pitts. con. 6s	1¼
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class B	1¼
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class C	1¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 6s	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class C	1¼
N. Y., Q. Co. El. L. & P. 5s	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	2⅜
Pac. Coast 1st 6s	1	Wabash deb. B	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2½	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 5s pf. inc.	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st 4s	2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1½	Mo. Pac. Cent. Br. 4s	1¾
C., C. C. & St. L. & P. 5s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
St. L. Div. 4s	1⅞	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1½
Den. & S. W. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Green Bay deb. B	1½		
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1		

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 16, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,080,022,159	$833,566,398	+29.6
Boston	97,823,931	96,511,224	+ 1.4
Philadelphia	75,737,520	84,715,094	—10.8
Baltimore	19,583,258	15,046,060	+30.2
Chicago	127,066,074	118,459,173	+ 7.3
St. Louis	39,109,313	34,564,024	+13.2
New Orleans	8,056,241	6,464,735	+24.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,447,238,076	$1,189,316,726	+21.7
Other cities, 5 days	286,173,214	221,017,268	+11.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,693,411,290	$1,410,335,994	+20.1
All cities, 1 day	345,986,216	309,175,768	+11.9
Total, all cities, for week	$2,039,397,506	$1,719,511,762	+18.4

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4⅝ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4⅝@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $273,516,359; balances, $10,833,966; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $107,511.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 15-16 and 95@95 2-16; guilders, 40 and 40@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount bid, 10c premium asked. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½ premium.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.	Range in 1902. Lowest.	Last Sale
Aug. 16							
225	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$8,500,000	July, 1902 3½	....	....	*205 Dec. 15, 1899
..	90	Am. Agri. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902 2	91 July 25	82¾ Jan. 2	89¾ Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	30 June 19	30 June 19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1902 1½	....	....	70 July 15, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902 3	....	....	180 Dec. 13, 1901
95	98	American Cotton Oil pf	10,196,600	June 2, 1902 3	99¾ Apr. 23	96 Feb. 5	97¾ July 18, 1902
..	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	....	126½ June 20	40½ Jan. 22	121 July 28, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,985,300	....	....	....	2¾ Dec. 15, 1901
88	95	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1902 1¼	93 Apr. 22	84 Mar. 10	91¾ Mar. 17, 1902
145	149	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1902 2	151½ Mar. 31	140 Jan. 9	148 July 3, 1902
14	15	Am. Woolen	29,501,000	....	17¼ Jan. 7	13¾ May 1	13¾ June 19, 1902
38	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	46¾ May 16	32 Feb. 4	40 June 5, 1902
..	95	Associated Merchants 1st pf	6,000,000	July 15, 1902 1¼	96 Feb. 14	95 Feb. 14	95 July 1, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902 3	....	....	*121 Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,985,000	July, 1902 1	*104 June 25	*104 June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1902 2	108½ Jan. 17	108½ Jan. 17	108½ Jan. 17, 1902
233	240	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	242 Apr. 25	210 Jan. 24	239 July 28, 1902
..	..	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 3	144 Feb. 19	139 Apr. 2	141½ June 3, 1902
..	230	Bur., C. R. & Northern	4,739,700	July 1, 1902 3	230 Aug. 7	139 Feb. 15	230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1902 1	....	....	103¾ Jan. 8, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1½	....	....	20¾ Oct. 18, 1898
190	203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,500	July 1, 1902 1¾	194¾ Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	....	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
142	145	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1902 1¼	151 July 1	137 Jan. 10	145½ July 30, 1902
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf	22,398,900	July 1, 1902 2¾	274½ Apr. 29	230 Jan. 18	270 July 7, 1902
160	170	Chi. St. P., Minn. & Om.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1902 5	170½ Feb. 20	140 Feb. 6	167 Aug. 2, 1902
190	200	Chi. St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1902 3½	210 Apr. 15	195 Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	....	....	102¾ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1902 1½	....	....	129 June 4, 1898
94	97	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	99 May 21	77½ Jan. 27	90 June 5, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902 1¾	*192 Apr. 23	*102 Apr. 28	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
126	136	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 4	140 Mar. 26	132 Mar. 25	135 July 25, 1902
180	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 2, 1902 1¾	183 Jan. 23	152 Apr. 25	156 Aug. 13, 1902
80	85	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	85 Feb. 18	80 Apr. 24	80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	24¼ Jan. 9	21¾ June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	26,000,000	June 28, 1902 1¾	87 Apr. 22	85¾ May 21	86¾ May 21, 1902
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	....	....	....
12	20	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	....	14 Feb. 28	8¾ Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	....	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	17¾ Mar. 11	15 Feb. 10	17¾ Mar. 11, 1902
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	55 Apr. 7	53 Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
100	109	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 16, 1902 2½	110 Jan. 27	102¾ Mar. 5	102¾ May 5, 1902
125	128	Lake Erie & West. pf	11,840,000	July 15, 1902 2	138 Feb. 6	125 Jan. 15	125 May 27, 1902
..	335	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1902 3½	346 Apr. 25	325 Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
82	88	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	July 1, 1902 2½	80 Aug. 4	72 Apr. 18	80 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co	10,000,000	June 30, 1902 2½	....	....	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
30	35¼	Metropolitan W. S. El., Chi	7,498,700	....	43 Jan. 6	38 Feb. 1	39 July 23, 1902
85½	90	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1902 1	91½ Mar 22	80 Mar. 3	90 July 31, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902 2	192 Apr. 29	150 Mar. 24	174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
119½	..	Mil. St. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	....	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197 Feb. 25	195 Aug. 7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
102	105	**National Biscuit pf**	28,825,100	May 31, 1902 1¾	109½ Apr. 4	104½ Jan. 3	106¾ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	....	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1½	30 Jan. 29	15 Apr. 17	16 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1½	70 Jan. 11	61 Jan. 27	66 Feb. 13, 1902
40	45	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	42 July 31	33 May 1	42 July 31, 1902
118	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	124½ Jan. 27	117¾ May 21	120 Aug. 8, 1902
24	27	New York Dock	7,000,000	....	28 Apr. 4	12 Feb. 7	25 Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	....	....	....	430 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¼	141 Apr. 14	138½ Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1902 3	....	....	*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902 1½	....	....	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902 1	....	....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
245	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902 4	250 July 23	235 June 16	250 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 2, 1902 1	....	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	16,322,200	July 2, 1898 1	....	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	....	....	75¼ Oct. 7, 1899
101	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902 1¼	106 Mar. 25	100½ Jan. 6	102 July 30, 1902
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1902 1½	....	....	*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co	28,353,000	July 21, 1902 1½	....	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902 2	91½ July 30	80 May 17	91 July 30, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1902 3	....	....	117 May 16, 1899
191¼	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 8, 1902 1¾	193¼ Aug. 4	193¼ Aug. 4	193¼ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1902 3	....	....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
3	3¾	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	4¾ Mar. 8	3½ May 24	3¾ June 27, 1902
9½	11	Quicksilver pf	4,201,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11¾ Mar. 10	9½ June 5	10 June 18, 1902
..	..	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.** stock ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	96½ May 15	93¾ June 27	94¾ July 25, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	....	....	215 Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¼	*141 Jan. 15	*138 Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902 2¼	141¼ Feb. 17	50 May 16	50 May 16, 1902
87	88½	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1, 1902 1	90 July 30	82¾ July 19	88 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs	....	....	65¾ Mar. 12	52¾ June 30	52¾ June 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	....	....	200 Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	659,525	July, 1902 2½	....	....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	South. Ry., M. & O. stock ctfs.	4,932,600	Apr. 1, 1902 1	92¼ July 19	90 May 22	92 July 25, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	....	....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1902 2½	....	....	*30 Apr. 9, 1900
130	135	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1¼	134 Feb. 7	122 Jan. 8	132 July 22, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West	4,975,000	....	20 June 9	20 June 9	20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	159½ Feb. 18	156¼ Aug. 5	156¼ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902 2½	*280 Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	....	....	195 Oct. 26, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	....	....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1½	....	....	120 Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 3	....	....	*88 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Morris and Essex, Northern Central, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Co. common and preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—An nual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	268	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	300	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	720	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	350	365
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	July, 1902	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	320	325
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1899	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	337	345
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 02	815	830
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	125	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	660
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	683	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	225	235
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs. National	800,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	6	..	Jan. 2, 02	450	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	323	335
Mar. & Fyl. Nat	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	258	270
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	225	237
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	600	650
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	342	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	260	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	153
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	800,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	155	165
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	630	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	1	..	.....	145	150
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	115	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	600	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	285	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	208	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	855	870
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	650	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	217
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	630	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	750	..
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	210	220
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	255	260
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	425
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	490	..
Manufacturers'	2,000,000	2	Q	June 30,02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	520	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,02	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,02	1200	1250
N.Y.Secury & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1385	1415
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30,02	265	280
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	400	416
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	S	June 30,02	625	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	290	295
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	340	345
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 10, 02	1390	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	360	..
United States	2,000,000	28	S	July 1, 02	1750	1780
Van Norden	1,000,000	4	Q	.....	230	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	396	415
Williamsburg	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	228	235

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	100	110

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	74	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	69½	71
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	45	45½
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,378,600	..	..	.....	38½	39½
Do preferred	5,358,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	93	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	81½	82½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100½
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16,02	106½	108½
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89¾	91
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	660,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	23	25
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	68½	70½
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1939	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	76	80
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5⅞
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	67½	68¾
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1949	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98½	99½
Syracuse Light'g Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	17½	17¾
Barney & Smith	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	75¾	76¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do 1st 5s, 1942	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Borden's Cond. Milk pf., ex div.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Brit.Col. Cop. ($5)	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	110	..
Brit. Exchec. 3s	1,250,000	..	..	.....	7⅞	7¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	2⅝	2¾
Camden Land ($3)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	113	115
Central Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do 5s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	63	70
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Aug. 3, 02	22	24½
Do pref'd	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 3, 02	65	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	6	8
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	5⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	14	18
Con. Stor. Bat'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	23	..
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	26	28
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,990,300	..	..	.....	50	60
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Electric Vehicle	10,450,900	6	..	1899	5¾	6¼
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	13	14
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1¾
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	49½	51
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27	27¼
H'nack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	12
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	120	122½
Havana Com'cial	10,600,000	..	..	.....	18½	19½
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	58	61
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3
Do 1st pref'd	900,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	May 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Int. Power pf	900,000	1½	Q	May 20, 02	..	145
Internat. Salt ctfs.	15,750,000	..	..	.....	9	10¼
Lanston M'type	3,337,240	..	..	.....	12	12¾
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	124
Manhat. Trans., When Issued	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	185	190
Mexican 5s	$22,780,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	100⅝	101¼
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,065,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	83¾	84
Do preferred	7,656,600	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	89	90
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	103	..
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,375,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	173	178
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	23¾	24¾
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	51	51¾
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	995,000	3	S	Mar., 1902	111	..
N.Y. Realty	4,000,000	6	..	July 1, 02	100	104
N. Y. Tran. ($10)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Nor. Amer. Loan & Trust	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	Sept., 1901	97	97½
Ont. S. T. 5s, g.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	97

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	133	133½
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	58	60
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅝	12
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	52½	52⅝
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 11, 02	110	112
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	91	93
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅜
Amer. Hide & L.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7¼
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41	42
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	96½	98
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,830,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	8½	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	285	315
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 19, 02	43	..
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	62	63
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	94	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	17½	17¾
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	75¾	76¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf., ex div.	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	110	..
Brit.Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	7⅛	7¾
Brit. Exchec. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	2⅝	2¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	113	115
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	2¼	2½
Central Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	63	70
Do 5s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	100	103
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 8, 02	22	24½
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Aug. 3, 02	65	70
Do pref'd	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 3, 02	450	460
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	6	8
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	22	24½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	65	70
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	5½	5⅝
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	14	18
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	19	19½
Con. Stor. Bat'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	104½	107
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	65	72
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15,02	23	..
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	26	30
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	25	50
Do preferred	1,990,300	..	..	.....	50	60
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Electric Vehicle	10,450,900	6	..	1899	5¾	6¼
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	13	14
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1¾
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	49½	51
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27	27¼
H'nack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	12
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	120	122½
Havana Com'cial	10,600,000	..	..	.....	18½	19½
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	58	61
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3
Do 1st pref'd	900,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	May 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Int. Power pf	900,000	1½	Q	May 20, 02	..	145
Internat. Salt ctfs.	15,750,000	..	..	.....	9	10¼
Lanston M'type	3,337,240	..	..	.....	12	12¾
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	124
Manhat. Trans., When Issued	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	185	190
Mexican 5s	$22,780,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	100⅝	101¼
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,065,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	83¾	84
Do preferred	7,656,600	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	89	90
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	103	..
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,375,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	173	178
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	23¾	24¾
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	51	51¾
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	995,000	3	S	Mar., 1902	111	..
N.Y. Realty	4,000,000	6	..	July 1, 02	100	104
N. Y. Tran. ($10)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Nor. Amer. Loan & Trust	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	Sept., 1901	97	97½
Ont. S. T. 5s, g.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	97

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	38¾	39½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	102	103½
Pco., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1¼
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,040,000	1½	S	.....	•36	37
Proct. & Gamble.	4,000,000	3	Q	Aug. 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	27½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	104½	105¼
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	2	Q	July 1, 02	160	165
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	33⅞	34½
Do preferred	16,035,100	..	..	.....	53¾	54
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	280	290
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	91	92½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	29½	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	33	33½
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	80	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16,02	667	675
Ster. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	103	106
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	.

AUG 1902

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; rain; light variable winds

VOL. LI...NO. 16,416. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHINESE TARIFF PROTOCOL SIGNED

The Commissioners of Seven of the Powers Agree to It.

But the Chinese Representatives Have Not Signed, and It Is Likely that Further Negotiations Will Be Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the tariff protocol was signed unreservedly on Saturday by the British, United States, German, and Japanese representatives. The Austrian, Belgian, and Dutch representatives signed "ad referendum." This action, says the correspondent, was due principally to the desire of United States Commissioner Sharretts to conclude his business before returning home.

The Chinese Commissioners were not consulted, being unable to sign the protocol without imperial sanction. Evidently, says the correspondent, the signatures of Saturday will become void if changes are afterward made by the Chinese.

The correspondent adds that the position is further complicated by Portugal's claim to two small islands near Macao and the right to construct a railway from Macao to Canton as a condition of consenting to the new tariff. Portugal obtained £14,000 of the Boxer indemnity, but claims the right to adhere to the old tariff treaty, unless exclusive rights are granted, because she did not sign the settlement protocol.

The incident, says the correspondent, emphasizes the improbability of a satisfactory solution of the question of treaty revision without an international conference.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—Liu-Kun-Yi, Chang-Chi-Tung, and Yuan-Shi-Kai, Viceroys, respectively of Nanking, Han-Kow, and Pe-chi-Li, in separate conference with John Barrett, Commissioner General for Asia of the St. Louis Exposition, have concurred in making two significant and unequivocal declarations.

The first is that the critical time has arrived when China must make a supreme effort for the promotion of commerce and friendly intercourse with America and Europe; the second is, that, as evidence of her good faith in this intention and her appreciation of the generous policy of the United States toward her, China will make an unprecedented exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The State Department has received a dispatch from T. S. Sharretts, the Treasury expert who was commissioned by the department to negotiate a tariff treaty between the United States and China, stating that the treaty was signed on Aug. 15 and that he will sail for the United States on the first steamer.

Mr. Sharretts went to China about a year ago, and has since been engaged in working out the details of a tariff agreement. It was announced about a month ago that the British Commissioner had concluded a tariff treaty with China, and it was understood at that time that the British treaty would serve as a basis for similar treaties with the United States and other foreign countries.

Mr. Sharretts's dispatch is dated at Shanghai and does not go into details regarding the treaty he has signed.

PICKPOCKET IN CATHEDRAL.

Detective Watched Man Move from Seat to Seat—Accused Him of Taking Purse Found on Him.

Persons who attend the 5 o'clock Sunday vesper service in St. Patrick's Cathedral have made complaints to the priests and to the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station House that their purses and pocketbooks and chatelaine bags have been stolen from them while they knelt in their pews. A special officer was detailed, and a young man, who was well dressed, was followed out of the church and put under arrest in the street. He declared himself to be Philip Judd, thirty-four years old, and said he came from a suburban town near Hartford, Conn.

The officer detailed to the case, Joseph Rutledge, was keeping his eyes about him soon after the vespers began yesterday afternoon, when he saw Judd enter. He noticed that the man after remaining for a time in a pew and apparently devoutly praying as he knelt, changed his place for another pew. Rutledge says he watched the man and claims that Judd changed several times, working his way up toward the altar.

Miss Mary McDonald, a domestic in the employ of William Browning, at 18 West Fifty-fourth Street, was sitting in a pew in the middle of the cathedral. She says she left her purse on the seat behind her as she knelt. Rutledge says Judd took a seat beside her, and knelt with his head bowed in his hands. Rutledge moved up to a seat behind them. He noticed the pocketbook on the seat in front of him. He claims Judd quickly and deftly snatched up the pocketbook, put it in one of his pockets, and again bowed his head as if in prayer. In a few seconds he arose, made a genuflection, and walked toward the Fiftieth Street side entrance. Rutledge followed.

Patrolman Mehrer of the East Fifty-first Street Station was on Fiftieth Street. Just as Judd was about to pass him Rutledge stopped him and asked Mehrer to arrest the man. Judd appeared astounded. Rutledge told Mehrer what he claimed to have seen in the church, and Judd denied that he was a thief, and seemed very indignant.

"Well, we'll go to the station, anyway," said Mehrer.

In the station house Judd again protested his innocence. The Sergeant was struck by his appearance, as Judd is tall, slim, of good features, and was attired in a well-fitting blue serge suit, a plaik and white shirt, and a straw hat.

"Search him," said the Sergeant after a minute.

A pocketbook containing $2.35 was found. Miss McDonald, who had come to the station house identified it as hers. Then another pocketbook was brought forth. It was empty. Still another empty purse and then a chatelaine bag were found in the young man's possession.

Judd denied that he had taken the young woman's pocketbook, but he was locked up on a charge of larceny.

Train Kills One, Three Others May Die.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 17.—While Mrs. Barney Tenenbaum and three children were driving in this city to-day their carriage was struck by a Grand Trunk Railway passenger train, instantly killing one of the children and fatally injuring the other three occupants. The horse became unmanageable and backed in front of the approaching train.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

FAST TRAVEL FACILITATES BUSINESS.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

1,000 CHINESE REBELS SLAIN.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—The Viceroy of Sze-Chuen reports that imperial troops attacked the rebel headquarters at In-Chawan on Aug. 12.

One thousand rebels were killed, and their leader, Tong-Yu-Hung, was captured and executed.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUESTS.

Visit of Dr. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, and Mrs. Rixey.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 17.—Dr. P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, and Mrs. Rixey arrived here this morning as the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. They will leave to-morrow morning for Washington.

Dr. Rixey said that he had heard recently from Mrs. McKinley and that she is in very good health.

The President and his family attended services in Christ Church this morning.

MUSIC IS HER ONLY LOVE.

A Kentucky Girl Ignores 150 Marriage Proposals and Will Study Violin Playing Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—Miss Lotta Greenup, who made a reputation that extended far beyond Kentucky by her violin playing as an aid to her father's campaign for the Congressional nomination in the First District, has decided to go abroad for two years' study, and will leave Louisville for Berlin on Aug. 25.

She will go as Miss Greenup in spite of 150 proposals of marriage that were showered on her during the campaign. While Miss Greenup returned to none of her suitors the answer that she was wedded to her music, the truth remains that she is elected to follow it as her work, and will fit herself for her professional career by study under some of the great teachers.

In speaking of her plans last night Miss Greenup said: "I have not yet decided under whom I shall pursue my studies. I shall wait to settle that question until I reach Berlin."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY LOCATED.

Finding of Russian Monuments and Site of One Destroyed Probably Substantiates Claims of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 17.—Skagway advices say the question of the destruction of an old Russian monument in disputed territory between Alaska and British Yukon has been settled. S. Weitzman, a merchant of Haines, arrived at Skagway with the news that Lieut. Owens had found the two monuments in perfect repair and definitely located the place where the third one had been destroyed.

One of the monuments discovered is about ten miles above Rainy Hollow, the other is on Tahkena River, fifty miles from the coast. Lieut. Owens is now examining other portions of the boundary and will secure statements of Indians. The monument destroyed was leveled to the ground and destruction had evidently been wrought within a few months.

There was also found an old stormhouse on the summit. This was called the "boundary house" when the Russians occupied the country. Walls of the building were falling down, but there was every indication of an occupation at one time. This establishes beyond all doubt that the Russians did occupy the territory now disputed, and that the boundary line, according to the treaty, is where the Americans claim it to be.

BANKNOTES FROM OLD PLATES.

Spurious Money in Circulation in Morristown and Vicinity—Merchants Disturbed by Discovery.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Business men in Morristown and vicinity have been disturbed by the discovery that a quantity of supposed money that is not worth the paper is in circulation thereabout. The Morris County Savings Bank many years ago printed banknotes from plates which the State banking officials, it is said, did not destroy. How the plates fell into the hands of parties that have printed from them large quantities of notes is not known.

Most of the notes that have been circulated are twos, although some ones and fives have been found. As the notes are not counterfeits of any United States notes or obligation, the makers and passers cannot be prosecuted under the United States law, but they can be punished for fraud under the State law. The notes have been printed on bond paper.

Most of the men connected with the bank fifty years ago are dead. The local bankers know practically nothing of the affairs of the old institution under State control.

PARDON PETITION TOO LATE.

Woman Convicted of Grand Larceny Dies Before Her Innocence Is Established by the Court.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 17.—Helen Wagner, who died here last month, while an appeal of her case was pending in United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, has been proved innocent of grand larceny. The Grand Jury at Nome four days after her death indicted her prosecutor, Edward Manthe, for perjury. They signed a petition for her pardon now on its way to President Roosevelt.

Evidence according to Nome papers shows that two Nome gamblers, Charles Stevens and Kid O'Donnell, planned revenge on a woman named Annie, whom they had failed to rob. They hired Manthe to railroad her by perjury to prison. He was to identify Annie because she spoke German. Entering a music hall, he chanced to speak to Helen Wagner. She replied in German. Next day he complained she had robbed him, as agreed with the men who hired him, and she was convicted.

When the verdict was read Helen Wagner cried "I am not guilty" and fainted. After being brought here to prison bail was provided, but she became sick from worry and died of rheumatism of the heart July 12. That same week Manthe made affidavit that she was innocent and the Grand Jury began to investigate the case.

Army Officer Drowns.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17.—Lieut. Ralph E. McDowell of the Twelfth United States Cavalry was drowned in Pinto Creek, near Fort Clark. He and Lieut. Lusk were bathing, when McDowell was seized with cramps, and drowned before help could reach him. Lusk nearly lost his own life in attempting a rescue. Lieut. McDowell was promoted from the ranks Feb. 2, 1901.

New York Central Special Labor Day Excursions.
Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Muskoka Lakes, Adirondacks, Montreal, Quebec, The Saguenay, and Rideau Lakes, at Low Rates. For circulars call on Ticket Agent, or write M. C. Roach, G. E. P. A., 1,216 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

BOER GENERALS VISIT THE KING AT COWES

His Majesty Receives Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey.

They Are Highly Pleased with Their Reception—The King Praises Their Bravery and Humanity.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, who reached here on Saturday from South Africa, left London at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Cowes, Isle of Wight, to see King Edward on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

The hour of the Generals' departure from London was kept secret; consequently the streets were deserted when the three Boer leaders, accompanied by their secretaries, but by none of the women of their party, started for Cowes. They were stylishly attired, wearing frock coats and silk hats.

Upon arriving at Southampton the Generals were welcomed on board the Commander-in-Chief's yacht Wildfire, by Lords Roberts and Kitchener. They immediately visited King Edward on board the royal yacht, and were then taken for a trip around the fleet in the Wildfire. They returned to London last evening, accompanied by Lords Roberts and Kitchener, who took leave of them at Waterloo Station.

In an interview Gen. Botha's secretary described the visit to his Majesty. He said that when the Boer Generals boarded the royal yacht King Edward came forward, and after they had been introduced shook hands with each of them.

The reception by his Majesty lasted a quarter of an hour. The King spoke of "the gallant and brave manner" in which the Generals fought through the long and arduous campaign, and of "the consideration and kindness" with which they treated British wounded. His Majesty expressed his warm wishes for their future. It was at the King's suggestion that the Boers took the trip around the fleet on board the Wildfire.

After their talk with King Edward the Generals were introduced to Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria.

During the voyage from South Africa Gen. De Wet did not mix much with his fellow passengers. He was engaged most of the time in writing his book on the South African war. Snapshot photographs were constantly being taken of him and his colleagues, and he was worried with requests for his autograph until he had to protest against the nuisance.

Gen. Botha, on the contrary, was extremely genial and indulged in all the sports on shipboard. He was constantly in the smoking room, where he played cards. Gen. De la Rey, besides playing draughts, took keen pleasure in discussions with British Army officers on board the steamer.

It is said that Gen. Botha is greatly annoyed that his home at Vryheid has been annexed to Natal. The Premier of Natal is reported to have offered Botha a place in the Natal Ministry, which the General declined.

The refusal of the Boer Generals to witness the naval review or see King Edward on Sunday caused free excitation in the Continental press, and undoubtedly upset the plans of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain appeared extremely anxious that the Generals should see no newspaper representatives before their visit to King Edward. He caused instructions to be issued that no reporters be allowed on board the Wildfire or Nigeria, while very unusual restrictions were placed on all reporters.

The general impression is that Gen. Botha and his companions declined the invitation to witness the review and see King Edward on Saturday because it came direct from Mr. Chamberlain; but, on receiving the King's personal invitation for yesterday, they readily accepted it.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—The Boer Generals De Wet, De la Rey, and Botha are expected here next Tuesday for the funeral of Gen. Lucas Meyer.

Enormous crowds viewed the body of Gen. Meyer to-day. It has been embalmed and will be taken to South Africa.

Among the many floral tributes sent for the funeral were wreaths from ex-President Kruger and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary. The wreath sent by Mr. Chamberlain was composed of splendid orchids.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—By declining to witness the naval review, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, the Boer Generals have almost become reinstated in favor with some of their French friends. Telegrams from the correspondents of some Paris papers are full of sarcastic comment, the correspondents using such phrases as "Chamberlain's discomfiture," "Fischer's clever manoeuvre," "An additional defeat of British amour propre."

The Journal des Débats says it may have been thought that the presence of the former enemies of the British at the naval review would have symbolized the reconciliation of conquerors and vanquished. Commenting on the Boer leaders' reception in London this paper says the cheers were expressive of sincere admiration for the Generals' virtues rather than of the admiration which Englishmen feel for themselves.

The Indépendence Belge, in an article quoted by The Times's correspondent in Brussels, thinks that much good will result from the visit of the Boer Generals to King Edward. It deprecates the idea that either the Generals or Kruger favor the creation of a party in the Transvaal hostile to Great Britain, and trusts that the Boer leaders understand that their worst enemies are those who would compel Great Britain to adopt a pitiless line of action.

Owing to the death of Gen. Lucas Meyer, says the same correspondent, public manifestations in connection with the reception of Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey in Holland will be avoided as far as possible.

The warmth of England's greeting to the Generals is not unfavorably noticed by the Dutch press, which interprets their absence from the naval review as a natural mark of respect for the memory of their late colleague.

TELLS OF THE RESULTS OF JUDGE TAFT'S MISSION.

Major J. B. Porter, Who Accompanied Governor of the Philippines to Rome, Discusses Friars' Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 17.—Among the arrivals on the St. Louis at New York to-day was Major John Biddle Porter of the Judge Advocate's Department, who accompanied Judge Taft to Rome. Major Porter said:

"The changes from the Spanish system to ours in the Philippine Islands demanded certain changes in the system owing to the prior union of church and State, and the object of this mission was to arrange those matters for the best interests of all concerned.

"An attempt was made by the American Government to secure a definite contract which should embrace the purchase of the friars' lands, the settlement of the question of rentals for the occupation of Church property by the troops, the administration of certain education and charitable trusts in dispute, and the settlement of the friar question by the withdrawal of the Spanish friars from the islands within a limited period of two years.

"The Church authorities declined to enter into an agreement to withdraw the friars within a fixed period, promising, however, to reorganize the Church and gradually to substitute American friars and priests for the Spaniards now in the islands, but agreeing to a definite contract for the sale of the lands and fixing of rentals and settlement of the trust question by arbitration.

"The ideas of the Secretary of War on the results to be obtained were presented to His Holiness through Cardinal Rampolla, and Gov. Taft was informed that a committee of Cardinals would at once be convened to consider the points. From this time on the details were fully discussed, with the result that the negotiations will be transferred to Manila, to which place Gov. Taft, accompanied by Supreme Court Judge James F. Smith, is now on his way."

PRIEST ON WOMEN'S HATS.

Declares Those with Wide Brims Should Not Be Worn in Places of Worship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—During the course of his remarks this morning the Rev. John J. McGrath, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, at Fishkill Landing, took occasion to make some special remarks to the women of the congregation. He said that the large hats the women wore were all out of place at a church service, and especially so in the cases of those who approached the altar to receive holy communion.

"The hats are all right and every one likes to see a woman becomingly attired," said the pastor, "but the brims appear to be growing in size; why, some of them are so extended that the priest cannot see a woman's mouth in order to permit her to receive communion. Such hats should be left at home while their owners are at church. They are all right on promenade. I hope the women of this congregation will use judgment in the matter in the future."

BIG SHIPBUILDING MORTGAGE.

A $10,000,000 Lien, Signed by Lewis Nixon and A. M. Hyatt, Filed at Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—A mortgage for $10,000,000, given by the United States Shipbuilding Company to the New York Security and Trust Company, was filed in the County Clerk's office at Elizabeth yesterday. It is signed by Lewis Nixon and Abram M. Hyatt, Vice Presidents, respectively, of the shipbuilding company and the New York Security and Trust Company.

It covers the plants of the Crescent Ship Yards and the Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company; Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me.; Hyde Windlass Company, Bath, Me.; Eastern Shipbuilding Company, New London, Conn.; Harland & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., and Canda Manufacturing Company of Carteret.

The mortgage also covers all the raw material, wares, and merchandise, the good-will of the business, rights, credits, privileges, and franchises in the possession of the company; also 300,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

STORM IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

One Casualty Reported, Buildings Demolished and Opening Cotton Blown from Bolls and Ruined.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 17.—A severe electrical storm with high winds passed over the southern section of Georgia last night. At Stillmore the roundhouse of the Air Line Railroad was blown down and wrecked. At Waynesborough a dwelling was blown down, and one man was killed.

At Bartow the Baptist church and the Academy building were struck by lightning and narrowly escaped destruction. Also at Waynesborough a building was struck by lightning and burned.

In all the sections the opening cotton was whipped from the bolls and ruined. The loss from this source is considerable.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 17.—Another series of severe lightning and wind storms passed through Southeastern Iowa this afternoon, doing much damage. In the last few weeks more than 100 barns have been struck by lightning near here, and more than that number in Southeastern Iowa. Many Northeast Missouri counties have suffered the same way.

MILE-AND-A-HALF CHASE IN DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

Policeman and Alleged Highwayman Fall Exhausted After Long Pursuit—Victim's Head Cut.

After a pursuit of more than a mile and a half Michael Ryan, giving his address as 360 West Houston Street, was arrested last night on a charge of highway robbery. When Policeman John Murphy, who made the arrest, finally took his prisoner into the Leonard Street Station both were ready to drop from exhaustion. George Reicher, sixty years old, a merchant residing at 637 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, entered the complaint against Ryan and then was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where a severe scalp wound was sewed up.

Reicher told the police that at 7 o'clock he accosted Ryan at Canal and West Street, inquiring where the Jersey City ferry slip was. Instead of replying, Reicher says, Ryan struck him on the forehead with his fist, knocking him down. He then knelt on his chest and took a gold watch and chain from his waistcoat pocked. Ryan, he says, then ran up Canal Street and Reicher cried for help. Policeman Murphy was about a block away and started after the fleeing man. The latter by this time had a big handicap, but Murphy was able to see him running up Canal Street in the distance. The first lap of the foot race was ended at Harry Howard Square, across Broadway and Centre Street. There the fugitive started back in the direction in which he had come, with Murphy gaining on him. He dodged through street after street until he came to Greenwich and Canal, where, almost exhausted, he stumbled and fell prone on the sidewalk. Murphy came up just as he was recovering himself, and, to make sure of the arrest, fell on Ryan. At the police station the watch, it is asserted, was found in his possession. He also had a bottle of white powder, which the police say was a narcotic. A portion of what is supposed to be a counterfeit bill was also found in his pocket.

Hottest Day of the Year in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 17.—This was the hottest day of the year in Nebraska, the temperature ranging from 96 to 102. At Fairbury for six hours it was above 100, and hot winds were blowing.

A happy anticipation and a pleasant memory are born of a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music. New Landing W. 129th St. 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

WATCHING EXPERIMENTS WITH SUBMARINE BOATS

Navy Department Endeavoring to Provide Defense Against Them.

Rear Admiral O'Neil Discusses Possible Means of Destroying the Underwater Torpedo Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department is watching with interest the work of other countries in experimenting with submarine boats and is endeavoring to equip the Navy with means of defense against this new feature in warfare.

The giant Connecticut and its sister ship, the Louisiana, which will be the greatest fighting vessels in Uncle Sam's navy, will have an exceptionally large secondary battery, which is designed primarily as a means of defense against surface and submarine torpedo boats. These secondary batteries will consist of twenty 14-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, six one-pounders, of an automatic type; two one-pounders of a semi-automatic type, two 3-inch field pieces for landing parties, and eight smaller machine guns.

"The guns from 3 to 14 pounds will be the most effective against submarine torpedo boats," said Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, in discussing submarine warfare to-day.

"Of course these boats will appear on the surface for only a moment, and it will be necessary to fire very rapidly in order to destroy them. The big guns cannot be handled fast enough, but the others, being fired from the shoulder, can pour a string of shot after a submarine that will make it pretty warm for it whenever it comes to the surface. Fortunately for the protection of the battleships, the hull of the submarine is very thin and can be pierced by anything down to a 3-pounder. The difficulty is to hit it. Some of the officers anticipate guarding against submarines by means of swift-moving surface torpedo boats, which can run down the submarine craft, and ram them whenever they come to the surface.

"When I was in the Harbor of Cherbourg, recently," he continued, "I saw one of the French submarine torpedo boats darting around the harbor and apparently making very good speed. It sat very low in the water and was very pointed, and, in fact, one could not tell where it ended, except for a little flag which arose above the surface. We know very little about the French type of boat, as they are guarding it with the greatest of care. I understand, however, that it is run by storage batteries exclusively.

"The Holland, which is as yet the only submarine boat our navy has in commission, is propelled by gasoline on the surface and by storage batteries when running below. There was an explosion on board of the Holland the other day, and it was thought at first that it came from gasoline fumes, but the report of Lieut. Caldwell states that the gasoline tanks were entirely empty at the time the explosion occurred, so that does away with the gasoline theory.

"The board of inquiry will probably find out what caused the explosion. Lieut. Caldwell thinks it came from hydrogen gas, generated by the storage battery, which had just been charged, and ignited by a spark from a pipe or cigar, or something carried by the only man who was present when the explosion occurred. There may have been many accidents on the French torpedo boats from similar cause, as they are run by storage batteries, but, of course, they would not be made public.

"The first submarine boat I ever saw was a boat called the Peacemaker, which I went over to New York with Gen. Sherman and some others years ago to see. Its motive power was furnished by superheated steam. They heated the steam to a very high temperature and stored it in tanks and discharged it into a jacket of caustic soda, which got very hot and enabled them to use the steam over and over again. The boat ran along all right so far as I could see and made a number of porpoise dives. It did not carry any torpedo tubes, and whatever became of it I do not know.

"At the present time gasoline and storage batteries are used on all submarine craft as far as I know. It would be impossible in those close quarters to use steam on account of the heat.

"Of course it will never be necessary for the United States to maintain as many submarine boats as France, but at the same time we should have a reasonable supply. France realizes that it is impossible for it to compete with England in the matter of battleships and cruisers, and has therefore turned its attention to the development of the highest type of submarine torpedo boats. They claim they are able to run across the Channel entirely under water, and as they would probably have them ready for sailing immediately on the declaration of war, they expect to be able to launch a fleet of forty or fifty or more of these vessels of war and have them cross the Channel and in the principal ports of England in a very few hours.

"The consternation it would create among the English shipping can be imagined. However, I do not believe that England's naval operations, should that country go to war with France, would be conducted along the French coast, but would be more likely to take place in the West Indies and elsewhere. The French are therefore designing their craft for offensive as well as defensive work."

RAID ON RICH MEN'S SONS.

Prominent Youths of New Rochelle Caught in Gambling House Run by City Employe.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 17.—The police early this morning raided what they assert to have been a fashionable gambling place in Main Street. They made ten prisoners. The establishment had been under observation for several days.

Of the ten young men made prisoners Herbert Reynolds, son of a wealthy merchant, and Morgan Van Tassell, a city employe, were held under charges of conducting a place in which poker and craps were regularly played. The other prisoners, sons of wealthy residents here, who were held as witnesses and on charges of disorderly conduct, were Henry Dreyfuss, William Kinney, Elwood Randall, Edward Marshall, Joseph Jaett, Charles Morris, P. Brown, and William Hollan.

Reynolds and Van Tassell at first entered pleas of not guilty, but later pleaded guilty. Each was fined $20. The others were fined $3 or $5 each and allowed to go.

Two Chauffeurs Fined at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The police are determined to stop the driving of automobiles beyond the speed limit allowed by law. To-day two arrests were made. One was that of the chauffeur for George McFadden and the other that of Oliver Harriman, Jr.'s, driver, and each was fined $10 and costs, the highest penalty for the first arrest. A second arrest makes the violator of the law liable to imprisonment as well as a fine.

'Along the Historic Hudson River run the tracks of the New York Central. You can enjoy the beauties of the American Rhine if you travel by the Central.—Adv.

LOST "CABIN" GOLD MINE AGAIN LOCATED.

Discovery of the Fabulously Rich Mine Causes a Stampede—Wyoming Town Almost Deserted on Account of the Find.

Special to The New York Times.

SHERIDAN, Wyoming, Aug. 17.—Word received to-night from the Town of Buffalo, Wyoming, reports the place as almost deserted, because of the flocking of the miners and prospectors to the Big Horn Mountains, where the fabulously wealthy and long-lost Cabin Gold Mine has been rediscovered. The mine is located on Otter Creek, sixty miles from Buffalo, and the news of the discovery reached there Friday night. Saturday morning the exodus began, and by night 1,000 prospectors and miners had left for the place.

The search for the lost mine has been carried on by hundreds of prospectors during the last thirty years, and Burris and Sutton, the two who made the discovery, have searched for twelve years throughout the Big Horn Mountains.

The original discovery was made in 1869 by Gorham and Arbach. Shortly after the find the party was attacked by Indians, and all but one killed. This man escaped, but owing to the Indian wars which raged for ten years thereafter could not return to the place at that time. He returned to Buffalo and organized a party, but died of heart failure before locating the mine.

The search has been continued since then and many miners have spent their lives in the hunt.

Burris and Sutton have made a systematic search of the mountains and in the Spring started prospecting up Otter Creek. They soon found rich float along the stream. Then small veins appeared, and a month ago the mine itself was located. The entrance is twenty-five feet from the ground in the face of a perpendicular cliff. The entrance was overgrown with vines and was discovered by accident.

Within the mouth of the cave cut in the rock are the names of Gorham and Arbach, 1869. A little further in, and all up and down the sides of the crevice rich carbonates were found. Numerous nuggets of pure gold could be plainly seen, and which could be picked out with a penknife. More than $10 was taken out in this way from a space of nine square inches.

Burris and Sutton staked off a large number of claims, and then let their friends into the secret. They, too, secured claims, and then the discovery was made public.

Immediately there was the greatest stampede ever occurring in Northern Wyoming.

The news spread like wildfire, and a number of prospectors went from this city. Miners are arriving on every train bound for the place. The only means of making the trip is by foot, the distance being about eighty miles from a railroad.

Assays of the ore have been made, but it is impossible to learn the results, the owners keeping that secret. It is understood, however, that the returns show the rock to be fabulously rich. Should heirs to the original discoverers, Gorham and Arbach, be discovered, there will probably be suits for the property. It is believed, that neither man left heirs, however.

A town site has been laid out at the foot of the bluff in which the mine is located. The town will be named after the original finder, Arbach.

CYCLIST IMPALED ON SHAFT.

Lost Control of Wheel on Hill Near New Rochelle and Dashed Into Carriage.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 17.—James Potter, a builder, of City Island, was probably fatally injured in Neptune Park here this evening by being impaled on the shaft of a surrey. The victim, who is thirty-five years old, was riding a bicycle down a rather steep hill, when he lost control of his machine. The surrey appears to have been at a standstill, and on its own side of the road when the collision took place.

Harry Corsen was driving the vehicle, and with him were his brother and two young women. Corsen says he saw that the man descending the hill was in difficulties, and, guiding his horse to the far side of the road, halted. The wheelman bore directly down on him, and dashed into the shaft. The girls became hysterical at the sight. Corsen and his brother leaped out, and while holding the frightened horse dragged Potter from the shaft. The metal tip protruded two inches beyond the man's back. Potter was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital.

MOTOR ON CYCLE EXPLODED.

Captain of Newark Club Possibly Fatally Injured on Run from Coney Island.

While pacing the Newark Cycle Club along the Coney Island cycle path yesterday afternoon, Harry Woolf of Halsey and Court Streets, Newark, Captain of the organization, was seriously injured by the explosion of the motor on the machine which he was riding. The club had just reached Avenue U, on the return trip, when the accident occurred. Woolf stuck to his seat for a moment, the wheel running across the path, until it struck a tree. Woolf was thrown forward landing on his head.

An ambulance was called from the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island, which took the man to the Kings County Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from bad bruises and concussion of the brain. His recovery is doubtful.

SLASH RAILWAY RATES.

Ticket from Houston, Texas, to Kansas City Was But 10 Cents—"Scalpers" in the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 17.—Railroad passenger rates from this city to the North have reached the street car fare stage, and one broker to-day threw in a box of cigars, worth $4.50 with each ticket, as an inducement to travelers to take a certain line.

This state of affairs is due to a rate war, which for several days has been waged by the rival Texas line of traffic to Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

To-day there was a decided cut in the open rate, and then the "scalpers" took a hand, the rate finally being cut to 10 cents to Kansas City and 30 cents to St. Louis. A large number of tickets were sold by both regular agents and brokers.

Cabin Passenger Dies at Sea.

The steamship Caracas, which arrived from Venezuelan and Porto Rican ports last night, reported on her arrival the death of one of her first cabin passengers, Grant N. Willcocks, a native of England.

Luxurious Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited." Best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 257, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

TURK PLAYS LOCHINVAR AT HARLEM BETROTHAL

Young Gedealia Comes Out of the East to Conquer.

With Six Stout Friends He Does Battle to Carry Away Miss Lifshitz as She Is Being Promised to Isaac Solomon.

From her father's house and from the midst of her friends gathered to celebrate her engagement to another man, Joseph Gedealia, a Turk, tried last night with the aid of six of his friends to carry off Sara Lifshitz, dark and pretty and only nineteen. This is the story of the new Lochinvar—who came out of the East.

Miss Sara lives with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lifshitz, at 1,780 Madison Avenue, and with them lives Solomon Fagin, who is married to Miss Sara's sister, and keeps a delicatessen shop in the front of the same building. Some two years ago Miss Sara, after the way of many enterprising young women of these times, went to work in a dry goods shop at 400 Grand Street.

After a time it was observed that one Joseph Gedealia, a Turk, but following the civil profession of lawyer's clerk, and living, appropriately, in 103 Attorney Street, was frequently seen about the place. Upon divers occasions he made protestations of affection to Miss Sara, and clothed his sentiments in the hyperbolical language of the East, until at last Mr. Abraham, who had charge of the store, warned him away.

Whether Miss Sara at that time smiled upon the civil Turk or not is not said. At all events, there presently appeared another sweetheart, one Isaac Solomon of Greenville, Mass., a merchant, and he came to be the acepted suitor, and last night there was a gay party in the rooms back of the delicatessen shop to celebrate the betrothal.

In the midst of his merriment came a thunderous knock, and almost before the door could be opened, in rushed Gedealia, the Turk, followed by six stout men, who may also have been Turks. Gedealia demanded the dark-eyed Sara for his own, and, when the lady was not given over to him, he set upon the company to take her by force.

The battle, led on one side by the Turk, and on the other by Mrs. Fagin, a strong woman and courageous, raged and surged out of the rooms and along the narrow passage leading to the street, and finally out in the street itself. There such a crowd collected that the place was filled from side to side and the street cars stopped.

After the fight had raged some time in Homeric fashion and Mrs. Fagin had done wonders of valor the police came upon the scene. When the officers appeared some of the combatants scattered, but the minions of the law got hold of the Lochinvar Turk, Gedealia, and two of his friends, whose names do not sound Turkish. They are the brothers Samuel and George Edelstein of 230 East Broadway and 238 Madison Street respectively. All of these the police locked up at the East Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Gedealia produced a letter, which nobody could read, and which he said was from Miss Lifschitz, asking him to save her from a man she did not want to marry. Miss Lifschitz, however, not only denied that the letter was hers, but said that Mr. Israel Solomon was her own choice.

SAW CAR KILL HER MOTHER.

Daughter's Warning Cry Too Late—Women on Coney Island Trolley Faint.

Mrs. Annichia Verde, fifty-six years old, of 167 Gwinnett Street, Williamsburg, was killed in front of her home last night by a trolley car of the Lorimer Street division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad.

Her daughter, Mary, who was sitting on the porch of the house, seeing the danger, shouted to her mother, but the warning was too late.

The car, which was on its way from Coney Island, was filled with a holiday crowd. When the women learned what had happened several fainted, while others became hysterical. Dr. Straub of the Williamsburg Hospital gave his attention to reviving the women on the car who had fainted.

The railroad company sent a wrecking car to the scene, which raised the one which had run down the woman and the mangled body was taken from beneath it.

Thomas Martin, the motorman, was arrested, and held at the Clymer Street Station, charged with criminal negligence.

RABBI'S WIFE DYING FROM STREET CAR INJURY.

Husband Searched All Day Before He Found Her in Harlem Hospital—Conductor Arrested.

Mrs. Bertha Glass, wife of Rabbi Glass, whose residence is 1,635 Eighth Avenue, after being lost all day yesterday, was discovered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Harlem Hospital in a dying condition as the result of a fall in getting off a Madison Avenue car.

Mrs. Glass had gone Saturday to visit friends on the east side, and was returning to her home with her child, an infant in arms, when about 1 o'clock yesterday morning at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street she tried to get off a car on the Madison Street Line.

The car started before she was clear of it, and she fell heavily so as to fracture the base of the skull. The unconscious woman, with the child, was sent at once to the Harlem Hospital, and the conductor of the car, Michael Kelley, was arrested for carelessness.

Rabbi Glass, when his wife did not come home, grew alarmed and went out to search for her with S. D. Wax of 3 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

He scoured the east side and all likely places, and it was not till 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the long search came to an end.

Then the husband learned from the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station where his wife and child were.

RI

GAY CONEY FLOUTS KNIPE

Captain's Injunction to be Good Is Placidly Ignored.

Even the Venerable Sandwich Is Neglected at "Hotels"—Music Hall Singers Don Skirts.

For a time yesterday Coney Island was not certain whether it was real good or downright wicked. Rumors that Capt. Knipe had added three brand-new detectives to his force, and intended to wind up the remainder of the season with a period of strenuous morality and law-abiding observance of the Sunday regulations, had occasioned a feeling of disquiet in the early hours.

As the day grew older and signs of detective activity failed to strengthen, courage came, and long before the sun went down behind the Jersey highlands, Coney was Coney once more. Beer flowed and dancers danced, the fakir cried his wares, and the proprietor of the "crap" game raked in his shekels.

There were 100,000 persons at the island yesterday, and they missed nothing that they wanted, if they had the price. Even the rustic excursionists from out of town, on their "second annual," as some of the badges they wore announced, to whom the mysteries of side doors and cabalistic signs are unknown, failed to note any difference in what they saw from what they expected to see.

In the music halls along the Bowery, where ordinarily loud-voiced females clad in tights provide such entertainment as the resorts afforded, there were the same females with the same voices. Only they wore long white dresses, and hats, and carried chatelaine bags fastened to their belts. But the songs were the same, and beneath the white skirts were the same tights, which the skirts were not always careful to conceal.

Perhaps it was that Coney Island did not take Capt. Knipe as seriously as that official took himself. Certainly if threats and orders had anything of virtue in them, Coney yesterday would have been a meet camping ground for a church picnic or an outing for the Chautauqua Association. For the Captain had arrested no fewer than twenty-one alleged proprietors of "fake" hotels, on whom it was expected was to be visited the full penalties of the law. He had given instructions that no places were to be open that were not duly licensed, and no beer to be sold without meals—or sandwiches.

He even lined up his force of thirty-two night patrolmen before they went on their beats at 6 o'clock, and told them that the law was to be enforced to the limit. The patrolmen listened respectfully, and then went out and watched the fun with the rest of the crowd.

If anything, Coney was more "open" than ever last evening. Even the time-worn sandwich, which has done duty so long as to almost merit superannuation, was conspicuously absent. During the early hours of the day when the island was entertaining the notion that it might have to be good despite itself, a few samples of petrified bread and ham made their appearance, but these soon disappeared, to do similar temporary service, perhaps, next Sunday.

In fact, the only new thing at Coney Island yesterday was the prevalence of signs along the beach cautioning the bathers not to go beyond the ropes. These were the result of the recent drowning accident there, and no doubt were inspired by the meritorious desire of the proprietors to prevent persons drowning themselves who could be much better employed buying beers or visiting the merry-go-rounds.

At the police station things were unusually quiet. There were the usual number of children who had strayed away from their guardians and become lost in the crowds, but that was all. There were no "drunks," no disorderlies, no violators of the law of any kind. So Coney enjoyed itself to the full, and did not stop to bother thinking about Capt. Knipe or Commissioner Partridge or any other police officer.

South and Midland Beaches were crowded from early morning until late at night, and it is estimated that over 35,000 persons visited the two resorts during the day. Heretofore on Sundays the Staten Island Rapid Transit have been running six cars to the train to South Beach, but traffic became so heavy in the afternoon that they were compelled to add another car to each train.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Sixteen Arrests in Manhattan and the Bronx—Quiet Sunday Throughout —The Subject of "Graft."

Walking through the Borough of the Bronx and Manhattan yesterday, any one would have noted a quiet Sunday from the point of view of the liquor dealer.

The Raines law hotels were open, and they did considerable business, although not using the sandwich as a "blind." In many cases beer was sold to family trade.

Most of the saloons without the hotel license were closed, their bars exposed to public gaze, and their side doors locked.

The usual lookout at the corner was not visible, for he was not needed. Few, if any, drunken persons were observed in the streets of any precinct.

The blotter of the Tenderloin, the busiest precinct in Manhattan, registered scarcely a half dozen cases of arrest for various offenses.

In Broadway hotels there was no change from that of one month or one year ago, as the majority serve drinks on Sunday and do so sometimes even without the perfunctory sandwich.

"It ought to break up the paying by saloon keepers of blackmail to the police," Mayor Low said in his "talk" on the excise law. That has, in a measure, it has been said, become an extinct custom during the past two months, as far as concerns the man on post.

Since the trial of Capt. Foley the men on post have been enforcing rather strictly the laws which apply to Raines law hotels and to barrooms.

When unable to secure incriminating evidence of violations of the law, the man on post reports the suspected violation to his Sergeant. That report goes to the Captain, and then the violation is "up to him," in the words of the policeman.

A number of policemen were honest enough to confess to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that they were simply afraid to touch the "graft" just now.

There were fifteen arrests for violation of the excise law on Sunday last, fourteen the Sunday previous, and sixteen yesterday, indicating the activity of the police and the few saloons open without licenses.

The excise arrests in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday were distributed as follows: Oak Street, 1; Charles, 2; Madison, 1; Delancey, 2; Union Market, 1; Fifth Street, 1; West Twentieth, 1; West Thirtieth, 1; West Thirty-seventh, 1; West Forty-seventh, 1; East Fifty-first, 1; West Sixty-eighth, 1; East One Hundred and Fourth, 2.

FUNERALS APART FOR RUBSON AND HIS WIFE.

Body of the Murderer and Suicide to be Buried First—Couple's Disagreement About Baptism.

Relatives met yesterday in the home at 450 Willis Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, to determine what disposition should be made of the bodies of Charles C. Rubson, who committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, and his wife, whom he murdered before he took his own life. After prolonged discussion it was decided that the funerals shall be held apart, and that each body be buried separately. The funeral of the husband is to be this afternoon at 1 o'clock from the home, and is to be preceded by brief services by a Protestant minister. That of Mrs. Rubson is to be Tuesday at about the same hour. The service is to be in the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, of which the Rev. Father Otterbein is pastor. Father Ottetrbein will be the celebrant of the mass to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Mary Miller, mother of Mrs. Rubson, who had the body of the murderer removed from the house immediately after the tragedy, insisted yesterday that interment of it take place as soon as possible.

Where the body should be buried was a question which the family found very difficulty to settle. It was suggested that it be incinerated and sent to Rubson's old home in Germany. That plan was abandoned, and it was determined to have it buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, L. I., where the body of one of Rubson's sisters was buried. Mrs. Rubson's body is to be buried in consecrated ground in another part of the same cemetery.

Augustus Miller, a brother of the murdered woman, made several allegations yesterday against Rubson. Among other things he said that when Rubson was young he kept a butcher's shop in Prince Street. His wife's father, Mr. Miller said, supplied the funds with which the son started, and all of the members of the Miller family worked to place him on his feet. At no time, Mr. Miller said, did Rubson show a disposition to do his share, and was unnecessarily dependent much of the time.

T. Kanna, proprietor of a barber's shop in Thirty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, an old and intimate friend of Rubson, said that in a conversation about a week ago Rubson said: "I am nearly crazy. I can't stand it any longer. It's God and Christ for breakfast, the same thing for dinner, and the same thing for supper. Sandwiched in between are services. I can't stand it any longer."

Kanna said also that Rubson was a member of the Lutheran Church. Originally he was a Jew, Kenna said, but as a concession toward his wife's belief he affiliated with the Lutheran Church. Each of the Rubson children was baptized in the Catholic faith except the youngest, Emily, aged ten. The husband insisted that she be baptized a Protestant. Mrs. Rubson refused to consent to that, and afterward there were many disputes.

Referring to the letter addressed by Rubson to Bishop Furley, Coroner Berry said yesterday that it would be sent to the Bishop, and that it would be returned as evidence at the inquest, which is to be held on Wednesday. In case there is any delay in securing the return of the letter, the Coroner said, a subpoena is to be issued to have it read at the inquest.

Relatives said yesterday that the stories that Rubson was in financial difficulty were erroneous. They said he was worth about $75,000 and that he carried $5,000 insurance on his life. Mrs. Rubson's life was insured for $4,000.

A large crowd lingered in the street near the Rubson house nearly all day yesterday, and a special detail of police from the Alexander Avenue Station was on duty to preserve order and keep traffic open. Many persons were admitted to the house, on one pretext or another.

DIETSCH CHILDREN IMPROVING.

Mother-in-Law of the Suicide Prostrated by the Tragedy.

Edward Dietsch, aged seven, and May, his sister, aged five, the children who were shot on Saturday evening by their father a few minutes before he killed himself, at 551 West Forty-fifth Street, are improving in Roosevelt Hospital, but the physicians said that there is yet much doubt of their recovery.

Mrs. Cornelius Hageman, Dietsch's mother-in-law, in whose room the shooting occurred, was prostrated by the shock of the tragedy and she had to be removed to the home of her son, Anthony Hageman, at 530 West Forty-third Street, where her condition has caused alarm.

OYSTERMAN'S WIFE AN HEIRESS

Mrs. Dickons of Canarsie to Get One-fifth of $3,000,000 Estate Left by Uncle.

All Canarsie was talking yesterday of the good fortune that has come suddenly to Mrs. Elizabeth Dickons, wife of William Dickons, an oyster planter in very modest circumstances, living at Stillwell's Lane and East Ninetieth Street. Mrs. Dickons has received information that her uncle, John Schroeder, of Sydney, Australia, had died and left an estate there worth about $3,000,000. Mrs. Dickons is heir to a one-fifth share in this estate, or $600,000. She also will share, it is said, in other valuable property left by her uncle in Germany.

There are four other heirs to the estate —Mrs. Dora Gretz, who lives in this city; John Schroeder of Northport, L. I., and William and Henry Schroeder of New Briton, Conn. Mrs. Dickons has as yet received only the bare information that her uncle has died, and that she is to receive one-fifth of his estate.

PATERSON EX-MAYOR SUICIDE.

David T. Gillmer Feared His Ill-Health Would Eventually Result in Insanity.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—David T. Gillmer, who was Mayor of this city about twenty years ago, killed himself this morning by shooting himself over the right eye with a .32-calibre revolver. Mr. Gillmer was sixty years of age. He had not yet dressed this morning, and was alone in his room. His sons heard a shot, and running to their father's room, found him dying. The smoking pistol was still in his hand.

Mr. Gillmer had been despondent for some time over ill-health, which, he believed, would eventually drive him insane. He brooded over the trouble he thought impending, and this is supposed to have led to his act. He was standing up in front of a glass when he shot himself, and as he fell his head struck a radiator, causing a deep scalp wound. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

FOUND SENSELESS BY POLICE.

Boy Revived and Told Story of Assault, Resulting in Three Arrests.

John Lealon, a youth of seventeen, was found at noon yesterday at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and East River, where he had been lying unconscious for many hours, and with injuries about his head and body.

The discovery was made by Policeman Shields of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and the boy was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he was revived so far as to be able to say that he was assaulted Saturday night by three young men, one of whom came from one of the many yachts lying in the river there.

As the result of the boy's information the police arrested Michael Ahern, whom they found on one of the yachts, and who gave his address as 2,012 Third Avenue, and two other young men who were caught on dry land.

Their names are Frank J. Galleger, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and George Golden, 514 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The condition of the boy John Lealon is such that his recovery is uncertain.

ILLNESS CAUSED SUICIDE.

Norman B. Thompson Took Poison in a Brooklyn Hotel.

Leaving a letter explaining his act, Norman B. Thompson, fifty-eight years of age, of 223 Greene Avenue, committed suicide yesterday afternon in a room of the Smithsonian Hotel, on Smith Street, opposite Brooklyn Police Headquarters. He hired a room on Saturday night.

A waiter passing the room yesterday afternoon saw Thompson open the door, as if to come out, and then fall over on the bed. He had swallowed a white powder. In a letter to the Coroner he said: "I am perfectly sane, but a complication of diseases, and because I am out of work, has made me sick of life. Get Fenton to see that I am properly buried." He lived with his son, Dr. James C. Thompson.

SUSPECT WOMAN OF MURDER.

Police Believe Bedorio Was Thrown from Window—His Body Robbed.

Antonio Bedorio was killed by a fall from a fourth story window in a flat building at 418 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Soon after he fell it is asserted that a woman was seen to run to him and take several articles from his pockets. She was arrested by Detective Baker of the Morrisania Police Station. In her possession, the police say, were found Bedorio's watch, $4 in coin, and a revolver.

At the station she said that her name was Maria De Soto. She was charged with throwing the man from the window, but she denied that. When Bedorio was picked up it was found that his skull, his right arm, and his left leg were fractured.

NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Sharp Contrast Between the Modern Craft and Farragut's Old Flagship, the Hartford.

The new battleship Maine, which is to take the place in the United States Navy of the ill-fated craft blown up in Havana Harbor four years ago last February, arrived yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from the Cramp Shipyard, Philadelphia. The Maine is to be put into trim here for her Government trial trip off the New England coast.

The new battleship left Philadelphia at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon and reached the anchorage at Tompkinsville on Saturday night. She came up to the navy yard at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and was berthed at the Cob Dock. The ship is in command of Capt. R. D. Bookman, the Cramps' sailing master, and J. Harry Mull, assistant manager of the Cramp yard, is on board to represent the builders at the trial of the vessel. Naval Constructors Powell and Hyland also came up on the boat. The new Maine made the trip without mishap of any kind and those on board said she behaved well, running with great smoothness and averaging sixteen knots an hour on the run.

The battleship will be floated into Dry Dock No. 3 this morning. The bottom will be painted and the engines and boilers will be given a final inspection that they may be in perfect order before the trial. The ship will be taken out of dock on Wednesday and will then leave for Boston. Her trial will probably take place the latter part of the week. She will be speeded over the measured course off Cape Ann. The naval tug Narkeeta will leave the Brooklyn yard to-night for Boston to act as a stake boat at the trial.

Visitors at the Brooklyn yard yesterday beheld a most interesting contrast of old time and modern war craft as presented by the new battleship and the famous frigate Hartford. The Maine and Farragut's old flagship, which is now a training vessel, lay within a few hundred feet of each other on either side of the channel in perfect position for comparison. The big white battleship, a splendid example of the finest of modern construction in the way of war craft, with her great guns and hearlly armored sides, looked as if she were able to blow out of the water in short order a whole fleet of ships like the black hulled fighter of civil war days, lying on the other side of the channel.

COOLEST AUG. 17 IN 20 YEARS.

Temperature Fell to 56 Degrees Early in the Morning—Average for Month About Normal.

With a chill wind blowing from the north which the sun's rays seemed to have no power to temper, New York yesterday passed the coolest Aug. 17 it has experienced for twenty years. The highest point the mercury reached was 72 degrees, which was at 2:45 o'clock, and the lowest was 56 degrees at 6:45 o'clock in the morning. It reached 55 degrees on Aug. 17, 1882, and before then it had never been so low on the same date since 1871.

Thus far August has seemed particularly cool, but according to the Weather Bureau statistics the temperature has not been below the normal. The mean temperature for the last thirty-one years for August is 73 degrees, and for the part of the present month passed, it has been a fraction of a degree above that. The highest reached this month was 86, on the 11th, which has been exceeded but three times in the past twenty years. In 1881 and 1888, 98 degrees, the highest mark for August, was reached.

STRANDED AT NORTH BEACH.

Five Young Men Came to Manhattan, Were Fed, and Sent Home to New Haven.

Five young men, who came to New York yesterday on an excursion of the Russell Council, Knights of Columbus, of New Haven, Conn., were stranded at North Beach last evening. They thought the boat was to leave at 6 o'clock, and were at the landing shortly before that hour, only to find that the boat had sailed an hour earlier. They were without money, except enough to come to New York. They told their story to Sergt. Walsh at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station.

In the station at the time was De Witt C. Keabel, President of the W. F. Schneider Association of 112 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who, when he heard the story, took the young men to the clubrooms. The sum of $10 was raised by contribution by the members, and the young men were fed and sent back to New Haven. They gave their names as Edward Peters, 24 Nash Street; Franck Batchler, 61 Hallick Street; Louis Holbrook, 53 Stevens Avenue; Frank Turbitt, 129 Sylvan Avenue, and Leon Stanford, 399 Oak Street, New Haven.

STRUCK WITH LEAD PIPE.

Treated for Broken Nose, Man Is Now Dying from Skull Fracture.

Coroner Phillips of Brooklyn was called to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island at 10:30 o'clock last night, to take the ante-mortem statement of Joseph Killean, twenty-nine years old, of 325 West Twenty-seventh Street, who had been taken to the hospital, suffering from a fractured skull. Killean had been employed as head waiter in Peter Weld's restaurant on the Bowery, Coney Island.

He told the Coroner that he was seated at one of the tables on Wednesday last when a stranger entered the place, carrying in his hand what appeared to be a newspaper. The man walked up to him and struck him over the nose, and then ran away. The paper contained a lead pipe, and the blow broke the man's nose. An ambulance was called and took him to the Emergency Hospital, where his nose was bandaged and he went home. On Wednesday morning he was found in bed unconscious. Again taken to the hospital he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the skull. The identity of the assailant is unknown.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC DEAL.

Report Says the St. Louis and San Francisco Interests Will Control.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17.—A report was received here to-day from a private source in New York City that the recent heavy buying of Texas and Pacific stock was done by the St. Louis and San Francisco interests and that the latter will soon assume control of the property.

While the truth of the report that the Goulds are about to part company with this important line of their system seems unlikely and incredible, the advantage of such an addition to the 'Frisco system is very apparent, as it would give that system a direct outlet to New Orleans and El Paso.

Southern Railway to Build a New Line.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The Southern Railway has practically decided to build a line from Bushnell, N. C., to Maryville, Tenn. When this is completed the Raburn Gap survey will be used, according to present intentions, in entering Georgia and South Carolina. This will give the Southern better facilities to handle coal into these coal-consuming States, and save it thousands of dollars in handling it. Chief Engineer Wells is authority for the plans given out.

MAY START A COLLIERY

Effort, It Is Said, Will Be Made to Open the Maltby To-day.

Grand Master Fitzpatrick of the Railway Trainmen Has Concluded His Tour of the Strike Region.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 17.—Grand Master Fitzpatrick of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has about completed his tour of the anthracite strike region. He addressed local brotherhoods in many places, and it is said pointed out to the members their duty in case the coal carrying railroads should attempt to ship coal from mines where non-union men were employed. Just what instructions were given was not made public.

James Helligan, an executive officer of the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, was in conference with the officials at miners' strike headquarters to-day. He said his visit to headquarters had nothing to do with the miners' strike.

It is said an attempt will be made to start the Maltby colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company to-morrow. About twenty electric lights have been strung within the inclosure, and fully fifty coal and iron policemen were taken to the mines this afternoon. The lights will enable the guards to be stationed at many points, and have a clear view of all the surroundings.

One of the Under Superintendents of the company, when questioned to-night, said he was unable to say whether or not an attempt would be made to start work at the colliery. At strike headquarters some of the officers are considerably exercised over the matter.

The Rev. J. J. Curran of this city, who has figured in the strike, said in his address at his church to-night, that if J. Pierpont Morgan did not do something to bring the strike to an end it would last for a long time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America arrived here at noon to-day, on his way to Spring Valley, Ill. While in the West Mr. Mitchell will go to Chicago to confer with leaders of the miners of Illinois. He expects to return to Wilkesbarre Wednesday.

"The situation in the strike field remains the same," said Mr. Mitchell. "There has been no change, and I do not anticipate any until the trouble is finally adjusted. The men are just as determined as ever to win, and will stick it out as long as necessary, so that it all depends on the action of the operators when the strike will terminate.

"The financial end of the strike is being kept up in a very satisfactory manner, and we have been able to relieve every case of distress. There is no doubt that we will be able to continue to do this.

"It is true that some of the miners have left the field. When the strike first broke out quite a number of the non-English-speaking young men returned to their native countries, and other miners have gone to the bituminous field and secured employment. There has been very little emigration of miners of late, however. I expect that, all told, about 18,000 men have left the anthracite field since the strike began. Except for these, the number of strikers is as large as ever.

"There have been some shipments of soft coal into the Eastern market, but I cannot say how many tons have been sent there. There have been no shipments of anthracite coal since the strike began, and the supply of that article is now practically exhausted."

Mr. Mitchell insists the men must and will win the strike. Mr. Mitchell left for Chicago to-night.

LACKS CARS FOR COAL TRAFFIC.

The West Virginia Central Is Urging Completion of 1,000 Steel Hoppers.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 17.—The West Virginia Central Railroad is urging the immediate delivery of 1,000 steel hoppers, ordered some time ago, for their coal trade. Thirteen of these cars arrived yesterday, and others will be hurried to completion by the contractors.

Two hundred gondolas for the lumber trade and four locomotives have also been ordered by the company for immediate delivery. It is claimed by officials of the company that they are unable to secure enough cars from the Baltimore and Ohio to accommodate the coal traffic, and as a consequence they are behind in their deliveries.

It is expected that the West Virginia Central connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, giving the first-named road an outlet to tidewater at Newport News, will be completed in six weeks.

ECONOMY IN USE OF COAL.

Dealers Urging Customers to be Careful for Several Months.

Several of the coal dealers in Harlem and the Bronx, it was learned yesterday, have notified the proprietors of apartment houses and hotels to be very careful in the use of coal now and in the coming Winter. After the end of the strike there will be such a scarcity of coal, they said, that they cannot guarantee more than half the usual supply.

Dealers in the central section of the city are notifying the users of large quantities of coal to be economical, saying that if the strike were ended now it would take several months to reach the normal supply.

BOY CAUGHT IN SIDEWALK.

An Hour's Work at Prying Up Section Before He Could Be Set Free.

James Laurie, a six-year-old boy who lives with his parents at 428 Fourth Avenue, found a place in the sidewalk yesterday at Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, where the cover had been taken off one of the Consolidated Gas Company's cut-off boxes.

He found the sensation of thrusting the toe of his shoe down the small opening such great fun that he kept at the game till he had pushed his foot so far down that he could not get it out. Whenever he tried to release himself he wrenched his ankle and soon began to cry with pain.

A crowd of several hundred soon gathered about him and many tried in vain to pull the boy's foot free. Finally Policeman Edward Shibles of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw the crowd and heard the boy's cries and went to his rescue. Shibles hunted up an employe of the gas company, and with hammers and crowbars the two succeeded in prying up the section of sidewalk about the iron box. Then they laid the boy on his side and proceeded to pry the box and the meter, attached at the bottom, out of the ground.

After an hour's work they were successful. Still, no matter what position they placed him in, they could not free the boy's foot. As a last resort they hammered away at the iron until they broke it. The boy ran to the arms of his mother, who had been anxiously watching the work of the rescuers, and wanted to be taken home at once. The crowd cheered.

"SHOOED" FISH ON SHORE.

Trapped in Shallow Water at Patchogue, They Fell Easy Victims.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 17.—Great numbers of fish were caught in shallow water yesterday afternoon between the bars. All the fishermen had to do was to wade in knee deep and "shoo" them on to the beach. It is supposed that the fish, nine-tenths of which were weakfish, were driven into the shallow water by a shark or a school of porpoises.

The fish were observed just as the tide began to ebb. It left a big lake near Water Island, with sand bars all about, and in that hundreds of the fish were caught.

New Jersey Labor Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—Labor conditions in the glass mills of Glassborough and Minotola will be thoroughly ventilated at the meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which convenes in Trenton to-morrow. The question of a female Factory Inspector and compulsory arbitration will be debated.

By far

the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

YOUNG FARMER MURDERED.

House Was Set on Fire and the Body Was Partly Cremated—Robbery Probable Motive.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Watkin Newman, aged twenty-four, was murdered, robbed, and nearly cremated at his home six miles from Jefferson City, Tenn., last night.

Newman and a brother, Isham, lived together and were well-to-do farmers. Saturday night Isham went to Talbott's Station, arriving home at 11:30. He found the house in flames and his brother Watkin lying on a bed dead. He could not rescue the body on account of the fierce fire and the suspicions of murder were not confirmed until this morning.

Examination made after the fire had been extinguished disclosed a terrible gash in the young man's head, inflicted by some blunt instrument. Both arms and legs of the body were burned off.

Money which had been in the house was missing. There is a clue as to the guilty parties, and it will be closely followed by the authorities.

FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN.

Flames Threaten a Town — Crops Threatened and Farmers Alarmed.

FLORENCE, Wis., Aug. 17.—Forest fires that have been raging in this vicinity now threaten the town, and this afternoon the Fire Department was called out to protect a lumber yard and sawmill, on the outskirts of the town.

Crops in the vicinity are seriously threatened and word has been received from Commonwealth, a mining village south of here, that the citizens have united to protect their homes.

The flames have spread so rapidly in the last few days as to cause the greatest alarm among the farmers in this section.

SOLDIER SHOOTS POLICEMAN.

As Result of a Fight Between Enlisted Men and Civilians, One Man May Die.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 17.—A soldier named Tracey, attached to the Garrison at Fort Gabriel, Dutch Island, opened fire on Policemen Wright and Westlake during an altercation to-day, probably mortally wounding Westlake and giving Wright a scalp wound.

The affair was the outcom eof trouble between some soldiers and civilians. Later at a bridge the soldiers thought the policemen were the men with whom they had been fighting and Tracey fired at them.

Westlake was shot through the abdomen. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence. Tracey and his companions were lodged in jail.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

Detective Happened to be on the Rear Platform of a Street Car.

Albert Peters, thirty years of age, of 450 West Thirty-eighth Street, and John Martin, twenty-eight, of 280 West Twenty-first Street, were arrested as suspicious persons last night at High Bridge by Detective John Reich and Mounted Policeman Sturgis.

Reich was on the rear platform of a crowded High Bridge Street car when his attention was attracted by the peculiar actions of Peters in crowding close to a passenger whose attention was being attracted by Martin. Reich watched the men, and he said that he saw Peters put his hand into the passenger's pocket. He seized hold of the man, but Peters got away and jumped off the car. The detective then caught Martin and held him. Peters ran down the street, and Sturgis, mounted on his horse, gave chase and arrested him. The police say that Peters has a police record.

OUTLOOK IN TENNESSEE.

Judge Thompson Expects No Change in Political Complexion of Congressmen.

Judge Frank Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Branch of the Tennessee Democratic State Committee, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, does not expect any change, politically, in the Congressional delegation from that State. In the present Congress Tennessee has eight Democrats and two Republicans.

Judge Thompson said last night that Bryanism was no longer an important factor in his State, and that, while David B. Hill had many friends there, he did not believe the ex-Governor to be as strong in that State now as he was in 1900.

John W. Gates Arrives at Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 17.—John W. Gates and party arrived here to-night. He went to a hotel, and after a consultation with some of his Denver representatives he told the reporters he had nothing to say, and that he positively would not consent to an interview before to-morrow.

Many Cholera Cases in Philippines.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—Cholera reports show few cases of the disease here, but a large number in some provinces. The total number of cases reported to date is 23,636, with 17,596 deaths. Estimating the cases which have not been reported to the authorities, the total number of cases is believed to have reached 30,000.

Brother and $500 Missing.

Peter Mastrobuono, a baker of 508 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was doing so well in business that three months ago he sent to Europe for his brother, Palmiero. The latter disappeared on Saturday. The baker also misses $500 he had in a box. He got the police to send out a general alarm for his brother yesterday.

Suffocated Repairing Gas Leak.

Patrick Slavin of 19 Dry Dock Street, a laborer employed in the Consolidated Gas Company's yard at Twelfth Street and the East River, was found dying yesterday afternoon by workmen employed near by. An investigation showed that Slavin had been overcome by the fumes of the gas while repairing a leak in one of the pipes.

Gunner Wounds Himself.

John Spar, forty-three years old, of 163 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, left his home yesterday to shoot birds on the meadows. He sat down by the roadside to clean his gun when one of the cartridges exploded. The shot were very small and, although a number of them entered his body, he was able to walk to his home after having his wounds dressed at the City Hospital.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

More of the August Clearances.

We have begun in earnest the lining up of stocks of Summer merchandise still with us for review—and have already given many imperative orders to "March!"

Every evening hears the last echoes of the retreating columns ordered onward for that day. To-day these enrolled below must go at double-quick.

Price cutting is what sends them on their way. And you can judge how short the time that sees stocks dwindle by the price quotations with which this great August Clearance Scythe is edged.

Woman's Top Coat, $7.50.
Made of the best quality covert cloth; lined with finest satin or taffeta; elegantly tailored throughout; all sizes; worth $15.

Corset Covers, 39c.
Of cambric; square neck; full front; with six rows of Val. lace insertion down front; lace edge around neck; lace straps over shoulders; an entirely new shape.

Music Cabinet, $7.98.
In solid golden oak; has nine drawers for music; large size; 48 inches high; value $12.

Dinner Sets, $10.50.
Made by the best manufacturer in England; new in shape and have beautiful underglaze flow blue decorations; 100 pieces; with soup tureen; value $15.

Laces, 12½c. Yd.
This is quarter and half off regular to clear up stocks. In the lot you'll find Pt. de Paris, Valenciennes and fancy cotton edges, insertings and galloons, all of which have sold regularly at from 15c. to 25c. per yard.

Grocery Specials.
Flour, finest XXXX patent, none better; not more than one bag to a customer; no mail orders filled; 24½ lb. bag, 45c
Fancy Tomatoes, red ripe, solid pack, per can, 9c
Asparagus, new pack, California, per can, 18c, 22c, 25c and 30c
French Mushrooms, per can, 16c, 22c and 26c
Lemon Cling Peaches, fancy California, big cans, 15c
Queen Olives, large, our 25c. big bottles, 19c

Woman's Jacket, $5.90.
Made of tan covert cloth; black cheviot and broadcloth; all sizes; very jaunty little jackets and worth $10 and $12.

Comfortables, 85c.
Of excellent quality silkoline in dainty figures; soft and fluffy; filled with best snowflake cotton; absolutely odorless and sanitary; worth $1.25.

Reed Rocker, $1.50.
Lady's size; Heywood's make; strong and durable; cheap at $3.00.

White Bed Spread, 69c.
An immense purchase made when mills were dull enables us to quote this price. They are full size honeycomb quilts.

Book Sets.
Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels—containing 24 volumes; beautifully illustrated and bound; published at $48—the most wonderful bargain, at, per set, $10.00
Rudyard Kipling's Works—Authorized edition; 15 vols.; elegant calf binding; published at $37—special, per set, $10.50
Five Vol. Sets—Carey, Bertha Clay, Cooper, Corelli, Dickens, Dumas, Doyle, Emerson, Haggard, Holmes, Henty, Hugo, Kipling, Longfellow, Stevenson — special sale price, per set, 55c

Wool Smyrna Rugs.
Handsome new designs; rich colorings. No mail orders filled on these specials:
32 in. x 16 in., 48c.
36 in. x 18 in., 63c.
45 in. x 21 in., 89c.
54 in. x 26 in., $1.24.
60 in. x 30 in., $1.48.
72 in. x 36 in., $2.24.
84 in. x 48 in., $3.75.

Basket Carriages

are in vogue—very much in vogue. We thought they would be—that's why we built such a large number—so many different styles and shapes. For two or four passengers, with and without rumbles. For ponies, for single horse, or pair. We are ready for the demand for Basket Carriages.

LADIES' BASKET PHAETON.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, corner Forty-eighth Street.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

Valesian Bicyclist Abroad.

One of the most notable of cycling veterans is Karl Kron, an American, who, as early as 1887 published a book of his experiences entitled "Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle," on a guarantee list of 3,600 American, British, and Australian riders. He still remains devoted to the old high "ordinary" bicycle, on which he has ridden nearly 30,000 miles since 1879, but he has also done 11,500 miles on the modern pneumatic "safety" since 1898. He is a bit of an "original," preferring an entirely plated machine and a suit of white flannels. Last year he did some touring in England, and this season he has done 1,200 miles in Ireland. There he changed the white flannels for a suit of green velveteen on two or three occasions, and was forthwith hailed as "a true Irishman."

Karl Kron is a fine specimen of the class who are being scoffed at by some just now as "potterers." How many could be found to-day who would care to amble along with a 46 in. gear? That is the highth of this hardy veteran's wheel. He rides quietly and easily, and from his elevated seat takes keen note of everything he sees. This is how the "Irish Cyclist" describes him:

He never hurries, and never follows a timetable. The low gear of the bicycle gives a moderate pace, quite sufficient for a man who can find interest in the many things which the hurrying throng ov[erlooks]. We have never seen, indeed, a more contented tourist than Karl Kron, and his bronzed face, well-knit figure, and all-round healthy appearance, strongly indicate that he enjoys life keenly.—London Chronicle.

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!
On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. FIRST QUALITY LENS, 35c.; other goods in proportion. Fay system of examination insures perfect glasses.
W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG. CO.,
178 BROADWAY. (One flight up.)

A Negro Lover's Revenge.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—A remarkable love tragedy has horrified the Athenian public. A Greek girl, the daughter of wealthy parents, fell in love with her father's negro servant, and eloped with him. They could not, however, find a priest to marry them, and they returned to her father to obtain his consent to the union. The old man refused, and drove them both away with great harshness. His action exasperated the negro, who swore that he would take a fearful vengeance. He sent word to the father to meet him at a certain place in order to arrange the matter. The parent, being anxious to rescue his daughter from the negro's clutches, went, and on arriving at the rendezvous found himself in the [illegible] of the negro. The negro [illegible] revenge [illegible]

STATE CANDIDATES ACTIVE

27th Congressional District Is a Centre of Interest.

Perhaps the Most Bitterly Fought Contest Is That for Judicial Republican Nomination in Fifth District.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—The Twenty-seventh Congressional District of the State is in a ferment just now. It is caused by the active canvass among the Republicans who want office. Utica is the central point, and from it the political heat radiates with more or less intensity.

Utica is in Oneida County, and Oneida County is in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, in the Fifth Judicial District, and comprises the Thirty-fourth State Senate District. Each of these has offices to fill this Fall, to say nothing of the office of Assemblyman and minor offices.

Perhaps the hottest fight just now being waged is on the nomination for Justice to succeed Justice Milton H. Merwin of Utica. The Oneida Republicans claim a right to name his successor because Justice Merwin resides in Oneida. Of the seven Justices in the Fifth District Onondaga has three, Oneida two, and Oswego and Jefferson one each. This leaves Herkimer and Lewis unrepresented. Thus far neither Lewis nor Herkimer has made any move to nominate a candidate for Justice Merwin's place, but Oswego, which is now represented by Justice Maurice L. Wright, whose term ends with 1905, has instructed her delegates to the Judicial Convention to vote for Merrick Stowell for Justice.

Oneida is going ahead on the assumption that the nomination will come to it, and her four candidates are leaving no stone unturned in their canvass. The candidates are Attorney General John C. Davies, County Judge Watson T. Dunmore, Surrogate Frederic M. Calder, and P. C. J. De Angelis.

Attorney General Davies got a good start on his competitors, beginning his canvass early in the Winter. Then, too, to aid in his support he had little jobs to distribute throughout the county which won him the support of some electors. This handicapped the others to a more or less great extent and they have only their personal popularity and promises of future reward to offer.

All four men are very active. Mr. Davies is driving about the county with a span of horses, while Mr. Dunmore, his most feared rival, follows in a single rig. The other two are doing their work by letter and through the agency of friends.

To add to the excitement of the campaign, a break occurred the other day in the Black River Canal at Westernville. It is believed that it will help Mr. Davies's cause. The number of men and teams employed is said to be large.

So complicated has been the state of affairs in the county that comparatively little attention has been paid to the nominations for member of Assembly. It is said that M. J. McQuade of Utica will be renominated in the First District, and Fred J. Brill of Westmoreland in the Second, while Mr. Evans of Rome will be named in place of Mr. Marson of Whitesborough.

Oswego County is beginning to point to the alleged selfishness of Oneida—the probability of the President naming Representative James S. Sherman of Utica United States District Judge in the place of A. C. Cox, promoted, in the event of Mr. Davies being nominated for the State Supreme Court position.

Should Mr. Davies fail in the Fifth Judicial Convention, then it is said President Roosevelt will name him as Justice Cox's successor. Should the plan be carried out as figured, it is said about Utica that ex-Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville will be nominated for Congress in the Twenty-seventh (Herkimer-Oneida) District by the committee appointed to fill the vacancy, if any occurs.

There has also been talk that Thomas Wheeler, ex-leader of Oneida, might be named, but this is not considered seriously.

Russell S. Johnson of Camden, Chairman of the Oneida County Committee, has given notice that two years hence he will be a candidate for the nomination for Congressman. He put off the time of his candidacy for the reason, it is said, that he comes from the same town as Mr. Davies, and that it would kill Mr. Davies's prospects to have two from one place candidates for two such large offices in the district.

The Federal Judgeship, his friends say, is not congenial to Senator Sherman, and that he prefers to return to Congress.

Another complication which has arisen is caused by the announcement of Mr. Wheeler that he would retire as a Republican State Committeeman. As his successor, Nelson E. Ransom, Postmaster of Little Falls, is mentioned; this would remove the Committeeman from Oneida to Herkimer County.

Senator Garry A. Willard of Boonville may not be returned to the Senate as the representative of the Thirty-fourth District. On Aug. 11 William E. Lewis, a lawyer of Utica, announced his candidacy for Senator to succeed Mr. Willard, and his determination to win. Mr. Lewis is President of the Whitestown Water Works Company, which is now seeking to prevent Rome City getting Fish Creek water.

Mr. Coggeshall has not let go his grip on the delegates of his locality for the Senate nomination. He declares that he is a candidate and is still in the field. Mr. Willard says that he will go into the convention with some votes. Mr. Coggeshall has been offered, it is said, the vacant Secretaryship of the State Railroad Commission, caused by the death of John S. Kenyon.

Senator James D. Feeter of Little Falls, Herkimer County, who has represented the Thirty-third (Otsego-Herkimer) Senate District for two terms, has declared his intention not to accept the Republican renomination. Ex-Senator Walter L. Brown of Oneonta, Otsego County, it is thought probable will be the choice of the convention.

The contest in the Thirty-third Congressional District for Republican State Committeeman will have to be settled by the State Convention. The principal contestants are ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung and J. E. H. Mongin, Deputy Secretary of State. The office of State Committeeman is now held by Justice John F. Parkhurst, who is filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Rumsey, and who will be a candidate for a full term this Fall.

The Forty-ninth and Fortieth State Senate Districts include territory in the Thirty-third Congressional, but the first-named is represented by Benjamin M. Wilcox of Cayuga and Seneca; Schuyler, Chemung, and Tompkins by Edwin C. Stewart of Tompkins.

LIVELY CONGRESS FIGHT.

Long Island Opposition to Frederic Storm's Renomination — Advocates of Free Postal Delivery Charge Him with Obstruction.

A lively storm is raging in Republican political circles in the First Congress District, now represented by Frederic Storm, who is seeking a renomination. Nassau and Suffolk Counties and a part of Queens County comprise the district. Mr. Storm, who is said to be regarded with favor by Senator Platt, has plenty of opposition, which seems determined to stay in the race, at least until the convention adjourns, even if not later.

Among those seeking the Congressional nomination on the Republican side against Mr. Storm are Frederick P. Morris, President of the Long Island News Company; Senator W. W. Cocks of Westbury, Charles L. Phipps of Hempstead, William McKinney of Northport, and Assemblyman George A. Robinson of Sayville.

The Roosevelt Republican Club of Flushing and the Republican Association of Rockaway Beach have declared against the renomination of Mr. Storm.

Much of the feeling against the present member is said to be the result of the failure to establish the free delivery postal system in Rockaway and other points near by. Mr. Storm's constituents pleaded with him, and it is charged that while he promised much he did little.

Finally a committee prepared a memorial which was sent to the Postmaster General, calling his attention to the fact that cities with a population of 50,000 and over were entitled to free delivery, and as the district was part of the City of New York, with a population of certainly more than 50,000, it was time the free delivery system was inaugurated.

The soundness of the argument convinced Postmaster General Payne, who ordered free delivery inaugurated in Rockaway last month. But the time arrived and there was no free delivery.

As the result of an investigation by a committee, it is claimed, it was discovered that Mr. Payne's order had been suspended at the request of Mr. Storm and the assertion is made that the latter was influenced in seeking delay because the new order of things would affect some of his personal and political friends.

The Congress fight in the district promises to be exciting and it is predicted by the Democrats that they will regain the district, which has frequently been represented by a Democrat.

WANTS EDWARD M. SHEPARD NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

J. J. Adams, President Cantor's Law Partner, Declares that Coler Could Not Be Elected.

Ex-Congressman J. J. Adams, one of the law partners of Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, came out yesterday at Manhattan Beach for Edward M. Shepard as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

"Mr. Shepard," said Mr. Adams, "is the modern Tilden. He is my ideal of what a Democrat should be. He is able and courageous. An intellectual man, he can present the issues on the stump—something Tilden could not do. He has no entangling alliances and would get the vote of every Democrat.

"In connection with Mr. Shepard it may be remarked that he is a bachelor, a very good omen in a Democratic nominee for Governor. Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, and David B. Hill were bachelors when elected Governor. Two of them were subsequently elected to the Presidency, but Mr. Tilden was defrauded of the office.

"If the Democrats elect their candidate for Governor in this State this year, just so surely will he be the nominee for the Presidency in 1904. For that reason I don't believe Mr. Hill will strongly favor Mr. Shepard, because the ex-Governor has the Presidential bee very busily buzzing in his bonnet.

"Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler is a very nice young man, and saved the city a dollar and a half occasionally, but he could not be elected Governor. Mr. Shepard can be. If the issues are properly presented there is no doubt of Democratic success in this State, and the Democrats will make such gains through the country as to control the next House of Representatives.

"The Cuban question is the greatest moral issue raised since the slavery question, and it will cost the Republicans many votes. We also have other issues on which to go before the people.

"I believe that, with Shepard as a candidate, the Democrats would roll up a majority of more than 100,000 below the Harlem. I do not consider Gov. Odell particularly strong. He lacks courage, and it might be well to recall that, since the days of Reuben E. Fenton, no Republican has been re-elected Governor.

"If, for any reason, Mr. Shepard should not consent to make the race, United States Judge E. Henry Lacombe would prove a very acceptable candidate for the Democrats to take up."

HUGH McLAUGHLIN HONORED.

Birthday Celebration at Jamesport for Veteran Leader's Wife.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Aug. 17.—A reception was last night tendered to Hugh McLaughlin and his wife of Brooklyn at the Great Peconic Bay House, where Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin are spending the Summer. The reception is an annual affair, given in honor of Mrs. McLaughlin's birthday anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin will celebrate the forty-second anniversary of their wedding in September, and another big time is expected.

The hotel was decorated outside with 400 Japanese lanterns, and the yachts in the bay were illuminated. The ballroom in the hotel was decorated with flags, bunting, palms, plants, and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin received in the parlors, and then followed a display of fireworks and a dance until midnight.

NEW REPUBLICAN LEADER.

James T. Rogers to Succeed Jotham P. Allds on the Assembly Floor.

James T. Rogers of Binghamton, the home of Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee, is to succeed Jotham P. Allds as leader of the Republicans on the floor of the Assembly. Mr. Allds is going to the Senate and Otto Kelsey leaves the Legislature to become Judge in Livingston County.

Chairman Dunn says Assemblyman Rogers possesses all of the essential qualifications for successful leadership.

FOUR STABBED, TWO MAY DIE.

Probably Fatal Affray Grows Out of Brooklyn Christening — Stopped Fighting to Beat Policeman.

Four men were stabbed, two of them fatally, it is believed, in a fight following a christening in Brooklyn yesterday. The christening party was held in a house on Bergen Street, near Troy Avenue. Several of the men became involved in a quarrel, and came to blows on the sidewalk outside. Policeman Thompson, of the Atlantic Avenue Police Station, was trying to separate them, when they turned on him and tore his coat from his back. Thompson ran to a telephone nearby to summon aid from the station, and the fighters resumed the fight among themselves. They were still at it when the reserves arrived and arrested five of them, after a fierce struggle.

Patrick Carroll of 1,460 Bergen Street was found to be suffering from six stab wounds, and Michael Reynolds of 997 St. Mark's Avenue, from four wounds. Both were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The doctors there said last night that it was doubtful that either would recover. Two other men, Denis Quinn of 1,078 St. Mark's Avenue, and Michael McAlpin of 1,082 St. Mark's Avenue, were also found to be slightly wounded. The fifth man arrested was Lewis Nagle of 1,117 St. Mark's Avenue.

DRAMA IN CHARLES STREET.

Revolver, Hot Water, and a Hatchet in Use in a Disturbance Caused by Birthday Party.

An angry man who used a revolver, a woman who used hot water, and another woman, who was anxious to use a hatchet, were the actors in a drama at 93 Charles Street yesterday, the end of which was that the man, Robert Letson, was arrested and locked up. Letson lives with his wife and children in the basement of 93, and a keen edge has been given to his temper by his occupation, which is that of a knife grinder and sharpener of razors. In the ground story of that number lives James Sloat, his wife, and his daughter Florence, aged seventeen.

Florence had a birthday party on Saturday night, and the noise the young people made was the ground of expostulation on the part of Letsen. He spoke to the girl's father in the back yard of the tenement after the guests had departed, but Mrs. Sloat, from the kitchen window, indignantly denied that the party had been noisy. Then, as Sloat said, Letson said severe things to Mrs. Sloat, and when she closed the window upon his abuse he pulled out his weapon and blazed away with it, not, it appears, with any certain aim, and returned to the basement.

The two families slept peacefully until yesterday morning, when Letson began again to say things to Mrs. Sloat, he persisting in his course until she threw hot water upon his head. Whereupon Letson, in a rage, bolted into his basement, and, coming out again with the revolver, sent two bullets into his neighbor's kitchen.

An advance into the yard by Mrs. Sloat caused further pistol practice. A bullet that went through a thick post hit Mrs. Sloat on the hip as she was running for shelter. Letson went back to his basement.

Then appeared the woman with the hatchet. So armed Mrs. James A. Gray, visiting Mrs. Sloat, stood guard at the basement door while Sloat fetched the police.

BEARD PULLED OUT IN FIGHT.

When Levelson Got to Court He Displayed Handful of Horse Hair as Lost Ornament.

"See my whiskers, Judge," wailed Samuel Levelson, a peddler of Hebrew religious scrolls, waving a handful of loose hair before Magistrate Brann, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. "Here is where they grew. Now look at my chin!" and Levelson turned his face so that the Magistrate could see and appreciate the full extent of the devastation wrought by David Schantman, accused of pulling out one side of the peddler's beard. The operation, doubtless painful, had been skillfully executed.

"Put them away," ordered the Magistrate, but Levelson, pulling down his shiny frock coat, waved a little, low-crowned derby hat in one hand, while he brandished the hair in the other, as he told his story. The half of his beard remaining on his left cheek wagged with the violence of his emotions.

"I live at 17 Allen Street, and Schantman lives in the same house," he began. "Yesterday his children fought with my children"—

"His children fought with mine," interrupted Schantman, at which Levelson thrust the fist full of hair at him with such startling suddenness that the prisoner jumped back, and lapsed into silence.

"His children fought with mine," continued the aggrieved one, "and when I interfered to stop them, he pulled out half my beard. Look at it, Judge; look at it," and the tangled mass was pushed over within alarming proximity of the Magistrate. It was so close that Mr. Brann could not help getting a good view of it.

"Whiskers!" exclaimed the Magistrate, taking a second look. "They're no whiskers. Put that stuff back in your pocket. It came out of an old-fashioned sofa. It's horsehair."

Levelson retired, considerably abashed, but still lamenting his disfigurement. Schantman was called to the bridge, and threatened to make even a more alarming demonstration than had Levelson. Both his eyes were blackened, and his gestures led to the momentary fear that he was about to pluck out the offending optics and lay them on the desk.

"That Levelson," he moaned. "In my two eyes he hit me with an ice pick. I shall be blind."

"Get back," ordered the Magistrate. "If Levelson can grow horsehair whiskers, you can grow glass eyes. Besides, those eyes of yours were blacked at least a week ago."

As Levelson evidently had lost his beard through Schantman's agency, while the source of the latter's black eyes was doubtful, the prisoner was held in $300 bail for trial.

COURT AS GOSSIPPING PLACE.

Magistrate Brann Orders Out the Women and Children Wro Frequent Essex Market.

A lull came in the official proceedings in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and Magistrate Brann, listening for a few moments, heard feminine voices among the spectators imparting these scraps of conversation:

"— and I told Rachel Cohen that her young 'un was gettin' so thin it 'ud drop through the bars of the fire escape if—"

"— The chowden was grand, but me man spoiled his clothes servin' drinks on the barge, and —"

"Did you hear the Rosenberg case yesterday? No? You ought to have been here. It's life he ought to get."

"Ikey, give little Mary a bite of your candy."

But "Ikey" would not, and Mary lifted her voice in a wail of protest at his selfishness. Another child took up the cry, and then another, until the sound in court resembled that in a foundling asylum when they skip a meal. The Magistrate scrutinized the rows of benches. They were filled with women and children—regular attendants—the women enjoying gossip and the court proceedings, and the children, brought along to keep them out of mischief at home, fighting or crying. The Magistrate became angered.

"This court is not a kindergarten," he announced. "Officers, clear this courtroom of the women with children. Doorkeeper, I am not going to tell you any more to keep these women outside. The east side women have formed the practice of dropping their pans, gathering up their infants, and hurrying to court. The nuisance has become unbearable. You women have no business in the court, and must stay out of here."

The Magistrate was obeyed, and the women and children, many protesting vigorously, were hustled from the place.

EXCURSION BOAT AGROUND.

Trippers to Newport Get as Far as Greenport, Where They See the Maine Fast in Mud.

About 1,000 excursionists left this city yesterday morning for Newport, R. I., by way of the Long Island Railroad to Greenport and thence by steamboat across to Newport. The excursionists reached Greenport, but returned to New York from there, arriving at 8 o'clock, without finishing the trip.

The trouble was caused by the steamboat Maine, which was to carry the party from Greenport to Newport, running aground in Greenport Harbor. The vessel left Stonington early in the morning to make the dock in Greenport, and all went well until about noon. As she was passing up toward the dock she rammed her nose hard and fast into a mud bank. The tide was running out, and despite hard work by the boat's own engines, aided by a couple of tugs, the Maine became harder aground every minute. Backing and pulling did no good. Finally five tugs got lines to the vessel, and pulled until the bits were almost started out of her.

Meanwhile the special train with the excursionists arrived in Greenport and all hurried to the pier, from which they could see the Maine with her attendant fleet of tugs, lying out in the harbor with most of her stem showing. It was then the beginning of the turn of the tide, and the railroad officials announced that if the Maine was floated by 5 o'clock, the excursion would proceed to Newport, and if she was not floated at that hour, the excursionists were to return to the station.

At 5 o'clock the Maine was still hard and fast, and all returned to New York. The stranded vessel was floated out of her mud bed later in the evening and started for Bridgeport.

"FLORODORA" GIRL'S PLEA.

Miss Gibson Arraigned in Two Police Courts—Not Guilty, She Said, Because Rings Were Gifts.

The Florodora girl, Miss Dessa Gibson or Mrs. Dessa Stevens, who has been accused by Albert R. Pierce of "having kept feloniously" three rings which he allowed her to place upon her fingers some time ago, appeared yesterday in two police courts.

She was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Poole remanded her to the Coney Island Court, where she appeared before Magistrate Steers in company with a bevy of picturesquely dressed young women of her profession.

She entered a plea of not guilty. Mr. Pierce, she said, gave her the rings. The case was continued until to-morrow, and Samuel Shubert renewed the bail of $500 for the young woman. Mr. Shubert furnished bail early yesterday morning after the arrest of Miss Gibson in the Hotel Earlington. Mr. Pierce values the rings at $375.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT

Controller Chamberlain Probable Republican Candidate for Governor.

Mayor Thayer of Norwich Likely to be Democratic Standard Bearer — To Entertain President Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17.—Early last week, and almost coincident with the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at the Allyn House here, ex-Speaker John H. Perry of Fairfield withdrew as a candidate for the nomination for Governor. Among the conservative element of the party the nomination of Mr. Perry for the first place on the ticket would have been looked upon as ideal. In his letter of refusal he plainly indicated that his choice for the Governorship was Controller Chamberlain, who has ably conducted the affairs pertaining to that office.

The State Central Committee also at its meeting indicated, as far as it could without the passage of a direct declaration, its preference for Controller Chamberlain, and his nomination is now looked upon as certain. He is a man of broad views, stands well in his place of residence, Meriden, and has the distinction of having received the highest number of votes of any candidate on the State ticket at the election two years ago.

While he may meet with some opposition in New Haven County from the friends of Mayor Studley of New Haven and from those who want to have George H. Lilley as the candidate for Congress, it is not thought that the opposition will avail.

Mr. Perry's determination not to be a candidate for Governor has brought him prominently forward as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large. Mr. Lilley, while a very popular man, is thought by many to be unavailable from his connection with the so-called beef trust, he having been for many years a partner of Swift & Co., and managing that firm's business in the Western part of the State. From his connection with that firm Mr. Lilley has amassed a fortune, which he utilizes in entertaining handsomely and in furthering his political ambitions.

He will be opposed in the convention by E. C. Frisbie of Hartford. Mr. Frisbie is a member of the State Central Committee and a retired merchant. Although defeated several years ago for the mayoralty of Hartford, that fact does not appear to have hurt his prospects seriously, and should Mr. Perry decline to allow his name to be used he will stand a good chance for the nomination.

With the Democrats there are but two candidates mentioned for Governor These are Melbert B. Carey of Ridgefield, and Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich. The nomination is likely to go to the Mayor. He is an able politician and is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. When he announced his candidacy for the nomination for Governor he resigned from the committee, but his fellow members refused to receive his resignation.

Hartford is making great preparations for the entertainment of President Roosevelt on Friday. He will be received by prominent citizens and the military, and in the evening will speak at the Coliseum, the largest hall in the city. Over night he will be the guest of John T. Robinson, secretary to Gov. McLean.

Controller Chamberlain remains firm in his refusal to change the site near the Capitol in Hartford which he has designated for the monument of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The Park Commissioners claim that the site is on Bushnell Park and not on ground owned by the State. They have brought an injunction restraining the regiment from placing the monument selected. The date set for the dedication is Sept. 25, but the serving of the injunction will render a postponement necessary, as the case cannot go into court and be adjudicated before that time. Even then an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

BOY STOWAWAYS ON LINER.

Four Youthful Americans Reach Home on the St. Louis After Trip to See Coronation.

At least four young Americans who went abroad this Summer to witness the coronation in London, are sorry they ever left home. That quartet of disgruntled citizens of this Republic got home yesterday on the St. Louis of the American Line, and they did not pay a cent for their transportation.

The boys, who average sixteen years of age, are George Bancroft of Fort Gremble, Conn.; George Miller of Rochester, William Amilman of Hartford, Conn., and Charles Schlitz who did not give his address to either the steamship of the immigration officials.

Several weeks ago, the four youngsters, who met for the first time in London, sailed for the other side in the steerage of as many ships. They were neatly dressed, and had a little spare change. On arriving at the English ports of the respective vessels, they managed without much difficulty to make their way to London. It was in London that they ran short of funds, and they all had a hard time getting anything to eat. It was while in search of sustenance that they ran across each other, and decided to stick together in the effort to get back to the United States.

A weary walk brought them all to Southampton a day prior to the sailing of the St. Louis. In the meantime they ran across another stranded young American. They all slipped on board the vessel on the night of embarkation. Once on board, the quintet managed to get into the engine-room without being detected, and hid behind some of the machinery. Saturday morning, the fourth officer, as is the custom, made a tour of the ship in search of stowaways, but failed to see the Americans. The last recruit got so ravenously hungry just before the St. Louis sailed that he decided to do a little foraging, with the result that as soon as he went on deck he was discovered and put ashore.

The other four remained in the boiler room until the St. Louis had passed the Needles, and then went on deck and asked for something to eat. They were fed by a kind-hearted steward and then taken before Capt. Passow, who promptly put them to work, and kept them at it, the rest of the voyage.

On their arrival yesterday they were taken to Ellis Island and probably will be released to-day. In the meantime the Government will notify their parents of their arrival, and to-morrow four "fatted calves" will in all probability be killed in as many towns.

Y. M. C. A. Vacation Conference.

Between 500 and 600 of the Young Men's Christian Association men of the East have been attending the first Eastern vacation conference at Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., or will be there this month. It is now likely that the big hotel at Silver Bay will be chartered for coming years for the entire month of August at least by the Young Men's Christian Association, and in addition to the accommodations for 400 in the hotel and cottages tents for half as many more will be added.

Body of Tug Explosion Victim Found.

The body of Henry Johnson, forty-four years old, of 248 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, a fireman on the tug Jacob Kuper, which blew up several days ago in the bay, was found off Quarantine yesterday.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE FOOD SHOW BEGINS THIS MORNING.

The Great Pure Food Show Is a Tremendous Attraction!

No less than 150,000 people came to the Pure Food Exposition on the Fourth Floor during last week.

It is a fascinating exhibition in many ways. It savors in no respect of a purely money-making affair. It is lifted far above that, the idea being to still more effectually popularize the World's Greatest Grocery by impressing you with its extraordinary scope and resourcefulness.

It Is an Occasion of Widespread Significance.

The good-natured crowds, the enthusiasm, music, exhibits, and, above all, the mammoth fine stocks of the world's purest food products, make this an affair never equalled or even approached anywhere.

As a Particularly Strong Incentive, Prices Are Lower Now Than at Any Other Time of the Year.

Evidence of this inviting fact is shown in the list of specials that have been planned particularly for To-day.

When you are here, do not by any means forget to view the Dunlap Illuminated Electrical Fountain. It is one of the most marvellous and beautiful inventions of the age, and presents many bewildering combinations of glorious color and tumbling water.

COFFEE. "Popular Blend" Mocha and Java, extra fine value, very fragrant and delicious, excellent drinking coffee, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb., 28

SAPOLIO. Enoch Morgan's Sapolio, per cake, 5

SUGAR. H. & E. refined, Granulated; 5-lb. cotton sack, 23

ARMOUR'S Mild sugar-cured Hams, per lb., 14

SUGAR CORN. Akorn Brand; Fancy Maine; sweet, creamy, tender; per doz., 90c.; per 2-lb. can, Only 24 cans to a customer. 8

SEAQUODS. A new spiced minced fish delicacy, for making sandwiches; large can, 9c.; medium can, 5

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE. Rockland County, absolutely pure, natural flavor. 16 oz. bottle, makes 120 glasses, 35; 8 oz. bottle, makes 60 glasses, 19; 4 oz. bottle, makes 30 glasses, 10

OLIVE OIL. Finest quality French Olive Oil; finest pressing of selected Olives; quart bottle, 63c.; pint bottle, 37

TEA. Extra choice; rich flavored; Green, Black or Blended Teas, 10 lbs., $3.00; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38

SALMON. Cook's Pride, blood red sockeye; rich oil, fine flavor; delicious fish: 1-lb., tall cans, 14; 1-lb. flat cans, 16; ½-lb. flat cans, 10

EXTRACT OF BEEF, HAZEL BRAND. Made from the finest beef; very nutritious. Invigorates and builds up the system. 4 oz. jar, 59c.; 2 oz. jar, 30

CREAMERY BUTTER. Extra Fancy grade, fresh and of a quality that will surprise you. 5-lb. sealed stone crock, 1.30

Gold Dust Washing Powder. 4-lb. package, 14

CATSUP: Household Tomato Catsup, bottle, 7

MOLASSES: Duff's refined table molasses, quart can, 15

COFFEE: Fancy Cucuta Maracaibo, sweet and sound, 10 lbs., $1.40; lb., 15

CHOICE GOLDEN SANTOS, fresh roasted daily; 5 lbs., 65c.; lb., 14

MARMALADE: Millar's imported Irish marmalade, 1-lb. jar, 15

BOSTON BAKED BEANS: Rising Sun brand, 3-lb. can, 8c.; 2-lb. can, 5

BOSTON BROWN BREAD, Old South brand, 3-lb. can, 10

ASPARAGUS: High-grade fancy white asparagus, large, tender spears, doz., $3.35; can, 28

ASPARAGUS TIPS, "Old Fort" brand; all tips and very tender; doz., $1.50; can, 13

MACKEREL: Fancy fat XXXX mackerel (no heads or tails); 10-lb. can, 1.25

STRINGLESS BEANS: Argyle brand; very tender; natural flavor; doz., $1.40; can, 12

HAZEL PURE CODFISH: 2 lbs., 15

LAMB: Whole forequarter Canada spring lamb, lb., 7

MUTTON: Hindquarter Canada mutton, lb., 10

LIMA BEANS: "Maple Leaf" brand; very mealy and tender, doz., $1.15; can, 10

ORANGE AND LEMON SUGAR: 1 lb. enough for 25 glasses; per 1-lb. carton, 19

SARDINES: "La Tour" or "Lalune" fancy imported oil sardines, doz., $1.15; can, 10

SARDINES: "Durand" imported sardines; fine fish, pure olive oil; large cans; doz., $2.00; can, 18

SARDINES: Gold Label fancy Mayonnaise sardines; ¾ can; doz., $1.25; can, 11

IMPORTED CUT STRINGLESS BEANS: (Haricot Coupes); large can, 20c.; medium can, 13

SALT: Best quality rock or ice cream salt; 56-lb. bag, 45

SHAKER SALT: Non-spilling attachment on every box; per box, 10

COLUMBIA POTTED OR DEVILED HAM OR TONGUE: Finest quality; ½-lb can, 17c.; ¼-lb. can, 9

SOUP: Columbia oxtail or mockturtle soup; full quart cans, 18

SOUP: Richardson & Robbin's chicken or tomato soup; doz., $2.35; full quart cans, 20

ARMOUR'S LUNCHEON roast or corned beef; 2-lb can; 22c.; 1-lb. can, 13

MACARONI: Finest quality broken macaroni, 10-lb. box, 45

MACARONI: New shipment finest imported macaroni, macaronicelli, spaghetti, vermicelli, alphabets; made in Italy; 2 1-lb. packages, 25c.; 1-lb package, 13

RICE: Choice Carolina rice, 10 lbs., 48

(Fourth Floor.)

APPLES: Gallon apples, Genesee brand, fancy N. Y. State Baldwins; peeled, cored and quartered; gallon can, 28c.; 3-lb. can, 10

PEACHES: Booth Oval brand peaches, can, 11

SLICED PEACHES, to serve with cream; makes a delicious dessert; 1-lb. cans, per doz., $1.00; can, 9

FLOUR: Siegel Cooper Co. best XXXX Minnesota patent flour; per bbl., $4.60; ⅛ bag, 58

BARTLETT PEARS: Royal Red fancy California Bartlett pears; large can, 18

ROYAL RED CALIFORNIA BLACK CHERRIES, large can, 18

CHEESE: N. Y. State rich old full cream cheese, lb., 14

COTTAGE CHEESE: Made in our own creamery; large ball, 3

VICTOR SLICED BEEF; best quality; 2 jars, 25c.; per jar, 15

COLMAN'S ENGLISH MUSTARD, pea can, 11

POTATOES: Fancy Long Island White Rose Potatoes, per bbl., $1.75; per peck, 18

GRAPE NUTS, a predigested food, package, 10

TAYLOR'S BERMUDA ARROWROOT, ½-lb. pkge., 15c.; ¼-lb. pkge., 8

SPICES, finest quality; pepper, mustard, ginger, cloves, allspice; lb., 20

(Fourth Floor.)

Another Great Wine Sale.

INDUCEMENTS EVEN GREATER THAN THOSE OFFERED A WEEK AGO.

When we advertised last week that we would sell for three days PORT WINE WORTH $2.00 A GALLON FOR 79 CENTS it may have seemed to many persons an impossible price. But those who know us know that the "Big Store" gives what it says it will give. OUR STATEMENTS ARE STATEMENTS OF FACTS. NO ELABORATIONS—NO UNTRUTHS. The result of the advertisement was a veritable flood of orders for every item advertised.

To-day Will Begin a Special Sale of Imported Wines.

THE QUALITIES ARE MATCHLESS, THE PRICES ARE MATCHLESS,

And Back of Every Item Is "The Big Store" Guarantee,

Which leaves no opportunity for disappointment on your part.

The wines can be sampled in the Department, or, if ordered by mail, will be sent to your home, and if at the end of ten days you are dissatisfied with your purchase we will take the wine back and refund purchase price.

SAUTERNES,

Imported in glass from Bordeaux, France. Every bottle wired and sealed, guaranteeing contents genuine. These delicious white wines—some dry, some medium dry and others moderately sweet—all represent in the highest degree the best product of France. We cannot recommend them too highly, especially when the low price is considered.

GRAVES, per case 12 quarts,	5.00
SAUTERNES, per case 12 quarts,	5.85
HAUT SAUTERNES, per case 12 qts.,	7.75
CHATEAU FILHOT, per case 12 qts.,	9.90
CHATEAU RIEUSSEC, per case 12 qts,	11.65

CLARETS,

Imported in glass from Bordeaux, France. The great success of two former sales of these wines has demonstrated beyond a doubt the unusual values we are giving. The prices quoted here are lower than ever. No user of wine should overlook this most positive bargain in fine old and pure Bordeaux red wines.

FLOIRAC, per case 12 quarts,	5.00
ST. JULIAN, per case 12 quarts,	5.65
MARGAUX, per case 12 quarts,	6.00
PONTET CANET, per case 12 quarts,	6.40
CHATEAU MOUTON, per case 12 qts.,	7.35

Rhine Wines

Imported in Glass from Johann Gerst, Frankfort-A-M.

These wines are too well known to need comment on their quality. The price, though, is important. If you know values you will see in these quotations our determination to undersell every competitor.

NIERSTEINER, per case 12 quarts,	5.65
HOCHHEIMER, per case 12 quarts,	6.75
RAUENTHALER-BERG, per case 12 quarts,	7.50
FORSTER-RIESLING, per case 12 quarts,	9.25
ERDENER TREPPCHEN (Mosel), per case 12 quarts,	7.50
BRAUNEBERGER (Mosel), per case 12 quarts,	9.50

Other High Class Liquors at Reduced Prices are:—

NORMANDY RYE, 10 years old, per gal.,	3.25	per case,	11.00	per bot., 1.00
MONOGRAM RYE, 8 years old, per gal.,	3.00	per case,	9.75	per bot., 85
Regal Brand OLD TOM GIN, per gal.,	3.25	per case,	8.50	per bot., 75
Bowmore SCOTCH WHISKEY, per gal.,	4.35	per case,	12.00	per bot., 1.10
MUSCATEL, Puritan Brand, per gal.,	1.30	per case,	4.10	per bot., 40
CATAWBA, Old Friars, per gal.,	1.00	per case,	3.40	per bot., 30
"PRINCE," America's finest Champagne, per case 24 pints,			13.50	per case 12 quarts, 11.50

(Fourth Floor.)

The Marvellous Purchasing Power of a Two-Dollar Bill at The Big Store To-Day.

If the author of that time-honored phrase, "There is nothing new under the sun," could visit the Siegel-Cooper Store these busy August days he would very materially change his opinion. New ideas are everywhere in this big store. If he could visit the main aisle in the men's clothing store and see the throngs of men of all professions, all ages, all heights and weights, and see how perfectly and quickly each is fitted to a pair of new trousers at the wonderfully small price of

$2--Two Dollars--$2

he would agree with the majority of Greater New York's residents that there is something new at Siegel-Cooper's all the time.

The great Semi-Annual Sale of Trousers for gentlemen really needs no advertising. The sale opened last Tuesday morning as no sale of men's garments ever did during the height of the season instead of August.

The newspaper announcements were simple, straightforward and brief. There were no exaggerations—no extraordinary promises—no sacrifices.

What made men come here so spontaneously? What means this steady increase in demand day after day? Yes, particularly when trousers sales have been springing up since last Tuesday with mushroomlike growth? The

Truth Between the Lines

was easily divined by the intelligent readers of this vast community, and these announcements are daily indorsed by the the enthusiastic reports of those who were here and found "more than promised"—who found every size from 28 waist to 50 waist, and all lengths from 26 to 37 inches, and every desirable style of light, dark or fancy Trouserings, and a "Fit" that would baffle expert cutters.

Entirely New Lines Fresh from the Tailor Shops

Are Ready for You.

To-day — $2.00 — To-day

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

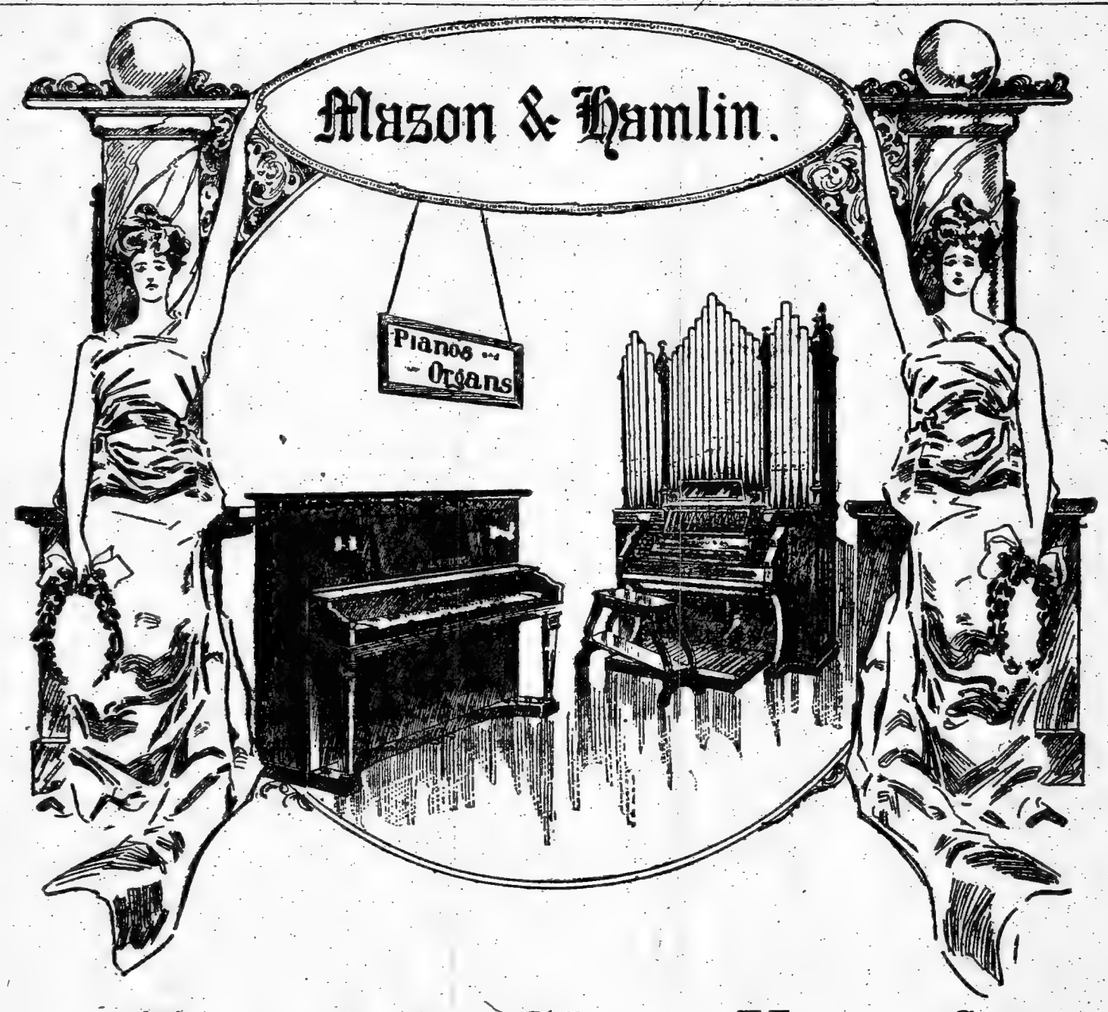

Transfer Clean-Up of Used PIANOS and ORGANS

From the Mason & Hamlin Store

There is to be a memorable sharing of benefits between Wanamaker's and our public over the greatest musical trade transaction of the year.

Perhaps the one point of least success about a conservative high-class piano store is the disposition of its used instruments. And in such a large, healthy, constantly growing business as that of Mason & Hamlin, on Fifth avenue, there was sure to be found an unusually large number of their own pianos and organs that had been out on rental for periods of varying lengths; as well as instruments of other makes taken in exchange for the superb Mason & Hamlin Pianos or Organs.

Immediately upon the transfer of the stock to us, we began preparations for this—

The Greatest Clean-Up of Pianos and Organs Known Recently in the Trade!

The name *Mason & Hamlin* on piano or organ is the certain hall-mark of excellence. Then many of these instruments are practically new; and those whose service has been longer have been re-toned and put in perfect condition preparatory to today's announcement.

The presenting of such an offering as this today is one of the crowning achievements for the public benefit that have come out of our experience in the piano business. The list of instruments is probably the longest and finest ever offered anywhere under-price. More than fifty homes may secure an instrument of superb character at a decisive saving in price. Here are brief hints of the instruments.

USED PIANOS

Mason & Hamlin Upright in burl walnut case, good condition. Regular retail price, $475; now $295.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebonized case, dull finish, 7⅓ octaves; condition fair. Regular retail price when new, $400; now $210.

Newton Upright, three pedals, mahogany case, good condition. Regular retail price, $250; now $165.

Steinway Upright, ebony case, good condition. Regular retail price, $450; now $295.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, three pedals, Blister walnut case, Mason & Hamlin improved repeating action with Sostenuto pedal, like new. Regular retail price, $500; now $350.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, quartered oak case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; good condition. Regular retail price when new, $425; now $825.

Weber Upright, ebony case, 7⅓ octaves; fair condition. Regular retail price when new, $500; now $265.

Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, ebony case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; good condition. Regular retail price when new, $750; now $495.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebony case, 7⅓ octaves; fair condition. Regular retail price, $450; now $250.

Campinini Upright, ebonized case, 7 octaves; $95.

Knabe Grand, rosewood case, three pedals; action and tone in good condition. Price when new $700; now $450.

Capen Upright, walnut case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; very fair condition. Regular price when new, $250; now $165.

Antisell Upright, large black case, three pedals; fair condition. Price when new, $275; now $125.

Steinway Parlor Grand, rosewood case, three pedals, 7 octaves; good condition inside and out. Steinway's price when new, $950; now $495.

Scheidmayer Upright, French figured walnut. Price when new, $250; now $135.

Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, ebonized case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; in fair condition. Regular retail price when new, $750; now $495.

F. Ludke Square, rosewood case, straight legs, $25.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, 7⅓ octaves, artistic case of Colonial design, San Domingo mahogany case; same as new. Regular price, $550; now $395.

Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, San Domingo mahogany case, three pedals; same as new. Regular price, $800; now $650.

Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand, ebony case, three pedals, 7⅓ octaves; good condition. Regular retail price when new, $750; now $495.

Mason & Hamlin Upright, Colonial style, rosewood case, three pedals; same as new. Regular price when new, $450; now $350.

USED ORGANS

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 469, oak case, 5 octaves, 14 stops; suitable for vestry or parlor. Regular retail price, $120; now $95.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 471, quartered oak case, green finish; 5 octaves, having seven sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each, and one set of 1 octave; 14 stops; very desirable for parlor organ. Slightly used. Regular retail price, $180; now $140.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 802; quartered oak; two manual pedal base Liszt Organ (Guilmant model); 13 stops, 395 reeds, equivalent to 462 pipes in a pipe organ; stops running throughout on the plan of pipe organs. Suitable for parlor, church or lodge use. Very good condition. Regular retail price, $850; now $550.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 2346; walnut case, 12 stops. Suitable for parlor or small chapel. Good condition. Regular retail price, $90; now $60.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 469, walnut case, 5 octaves, 14 stops. Suitable for vestry or parlor. Regular retail price, $120; now $95.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 2256, walnut case; model for vestry, school or parlor use; 5 octaves, 6 stops, including full organ knee-stop; having four sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each. Good condition. Regular retail price, $60; now $50.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 2217, walnut case, 5 octaves, 10 stops. Suitable for parlor or chapel use. Condition fair. Regular retail price, $100; now $70.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 510, one naval pedal base Liszt Organ; quartered oak case, 17 stops. Suitable for students' parlor or lodge use. Condition fair. Regular retail price, $400; now $295.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 501; Liszt Organ in ash case; 14 stops, including full organ knee-stop, Scale C. The first one was manufactured for Dr. Franz Liszt, and was characterized by the master as "Matchless," "Unrivaled," "So highly prized by Me." Condition fair. Regular retail price, $400; now $225.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 520, quartered oak case, Liszt Organ; 17 stops, including full organ knee-stop, Scale C. Suitable for small church, lodge or parlor use. Condition good. Regular retail price, $400; now $295.

Mason & Hamlin Organ, style 110, portable, walnut case; suitable for schools, missions, and home. This organ has folding legs, which admits of its being packed in a neat and durable traveling box. Condition fair. Regular price, $82.50; now $25.

Peloubet Organ, walnut case, eight stops. Condition fair. Regular price, when new, $40; now $27.

Furniture in August---

To Buy, or Not to Buy

The decision must be made quickly now. It may mean a saving of five dollars to you, if you only want a chair or table. It may mean a saving of five hundred or twenty-five hundred dollars, if you have an entire house to furnish.

As to the *quality* of the furniture, the chances are nine out of ten that you will get inferior furniture if you wait. First, because few stores are so particular about the character of the furniture that they sell. Second, because most people's means will not permit of their paying fifty per cent. more, even if they have the desire to invest the larger amount necessary to secure the better furnishings.

You Must Buy Now

To secure the better furniture—
To save a large amount of money—
To be satisfied with your investment—
To get the best living out of your income—
To have a better-furnished home than you had dared hope for, or—
To have a snug little sum laid away that you had expected it would be necessary to spend.

The second half of the Sale begins this morning, with stocks refilled, and assortments again broad and complete. Here are some brief price facts:

Parlor Suites

$28 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $20.
$30 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover. August price $22.
$45 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $22.50.
$60 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $40.
$100 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; inlaid frames; damask. August price $50.
$75 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; velour. August price $55.
$85 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $63.
$185 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $67.50.
$150 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; tapestry. August price $75.
$120 Parlor Suite—5 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask. August price $90.
$190 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry. August price $95.
$150 Parlor Suite—3 pieces; mahogany; damask. August price $100.

Odd Divans

$35 Imitation mahogany Divans; inlaid lines. August price $17.50.
$30 Imitation mahogany Divan; tapestry cover. August price $20.
$40 Mahogany Divan, inlaid; embossed velour. August price $25.
$55 Mahogany Divan, inlaid; embossed velour. August price $27.50.
$65 Imitation mahogany Divan, carved; tapestry. August price $32.50.
$50 Mahogany Divan, carved; embossed velour. August price $35.
$60 Mahogany Divan, inlaid; tapestry cover. August price $40.

Fourth floor.

Odd Gilt Pieces

$10 Corner Chair; damask seat, $6.50.
$12 Roman Chair; damask seat, $7.50.
$15 Corner Chair; damask seat, $10.
$60 Parlor Chair; damask seat, $30.
$55 Small damask Divan, $35.
$100 fine Divan, damask, $50.
$110 Louis XV. Arm Chair, $55.
$115 Louis XV. Divan, $57.50.

Sideboards.

Usual Price		August Price
$25	Golden oak Sideboard	$16.50
$36	Golden oak Sideboard	$24
$40	Weathered oak	$30
$55	Golden oak Sideboard	$35
$60	Golden oak Sideboard	$48
$65	Mahogany Sideboard	$45
$45	Weathered oak	$35
$90	Flemish oak Sideboard	$60
$90	Mahogany Sideboard	$65
$115	Weathered oak	$70
$110	Mahogany Sideboard	$75
$135	Antwerp oak Sideboard	$80
$125	Mahogany Sideboard	$85
$125	Golden oak Sideboard	$90
$160	Flemish oak Sideboard	$95
$135	Mahogany Sideboard	$95
$160	Weathered oak	$100
$180	Weathered oak	$115
$290	Golden oak Sideboard	$180

Buffets

Usual Price		August Price
$26	Mahogany Buffet	$18
$18.50	Weathered oak Buffet	$14
$32	Mahogany Buffet	$22
$35	Golden oak Buffet	$28
$118	Golden oak Buffet	$72

China Closets

August price $22, usual price $28—Golden oak; mirror back of top shelf.
August price $30, usual price $45—Golden oak; all wood.
August price $40, usual price $65—Mahogany; wood shelves and back.
August price $42, usual price $63—Imitation mahogany; glass shelves and back.
August price $65, usual price $90—Mahogany; wood shelves, mirror back.
August price $85, usual price $125—Golden oak; glass shelves and back.
August price $80, usual price $125—Mahogany; glass shelves, mirror back.
August price $90, usual price $145—Mahogany; glass shelves, mirror back.
August price $95, usual price $125—Mahogany; wood shelves and back.
August price $130, usual price $195—Mahogany; glass shelves, mirror back.

Extension Tables

August price $4.50, usual price $6—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
August price $6.75, usual price $9—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
August price $13, usual price $20—Golden oak; 6 ft. long.
August price $18, usual price $25—Golden oak; 8 ft. long.
August price $22, usual price $32—Golden oak; 8 ft. long.
August price $23, usual price $30—Golden oak; 8 ft. long.
August price $27, usual price $45—Weathered oak; 10 ft. long.
August price $30, usual price $50—Mahogany; 8 ft. long.
August price $35, usual price $55—Golden oak; 10 ft. long.
August price $38, usual price $65—Mahogany; 10 ft. long.

A Great August Silk Occasion

A Large and Unusual Trade Transaction

This is the largest undertaking in silk distribution that we have ever attempted in August. Yet we are always glad to undertake the unusual, when there is some great public benefit to offer. August is not a month for silk buying, but September, October and November are. And our experience has proven that if we make it of great advantage to our public to buy before actual need-time, they will anticipate their needs accordingly.

There are several hundred thousand yards of fine, new, perfect, popular silks, just received from the importer. They are silks that will be worn during the Summer, Fall and Winter. There are Evening Silks, Street Silks, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Plain Silks, Printed Silks, in almost limitless variety—for instance:

Persian stripes on light and dark grounds.
White stripes on colored grounds.
Warp-printed Louisines.
Jasper taffeta with white cords.
Warp-printed silks with satin stripes.
Canalae stripes with dotlets of white on colored grounds.
Pompadour and Canalae effects in evening silks.
Wash taffetas in evening and medium shades.
Shantung fancy silks.
Plaid taffetas.
Jasper brocades in medium effects.
Jasper figured taffetas.
Fancy brocaded Louisines and taffetas.
Fancy moire in white and colored grounds.
Printed summer silks of various kinds.
Fancy wash taffetas in street and evening shades.
Fancy stitch hemstitched in evening colors.
Openwork with lace effect taffetas—street and evening.
Black and white openworks.
Black-and-white striped taffetas.
Changeable Louisines. Corded stripes.
Wash Habutai stripes.
Corded Japanese Silks.
Black hemstitched effects.
Black corded Silks.
Black brocaded Silks and Satins.
Black L'Aiglon Silks.
Black fancy Louisines.
Fancy colored Gros de Londres.
Black and white fancy Silks.
Evening Silk with pompadour stripes.
Evening Silk with hemstitched stripes.
Multi-color polka-dots on evening and street shades.
Corded pompadour Pekin in evening and street shades.
Fancy Taffetas, white, colored and evening shades.
White ground with black effect.
Open-work designs on colored grounds.
Moire grounds with self-colored designs and stripes.
Plain Crepe Armure in street and evening shades.
Black grounds with designs of black and colors.
Warp-printed effects in Taffetas, Armures and Peau de Cygne.
Colored Matelasse effects.
Plain colored Satin Duchesse.
Brocaded Satin Liberty in evening shades.
Plain soft Armure in street and evening shades.

Of course we can't show them all at once; but our Main aisle and Rotunda are brilliant with them today; and many lower-priced lots are in the Basement Store. Individual descriptions are impossible, but the great fundamental facts of the sale are suggested by the pricing of these general groups:

25c a yard, for Imported Corded Silks, worth 50c
38c a yard, for Fancy Silks of Various Kinds, worth 60c and 75c
45c a yard, for Printed Liberty Satin and Foulards, worth 75c and 85c
55c a yard, for Printed Liberty Satin, worth $1
55c a yard, for Evening and Street Silks, worth 85c to $1.25
65c a yard, for Black, Evening and Street Silks, worth $1 to $1.50

Every woman who has a silk dress in mind for the coming Fall or Winter will miss much if she fails to at least see what this remarkable occasion offers.

Main aisle, Rotunda and Basement.

Sale of PICTURES

This is a hurrying out of our fine regular stock, preparatory to the arrival of new goods. All the pictures are nicely framed; and today's prices are a third to a half below regular values.

At $2.50, worth $4.50—
A choice selection of pleasing landscape Etchings, in two styles; oak frame, size 20x40 in.

At $3, worth $5—
A well selected lot of pastels in heavy gilt frames, with gold burnished ornament; framed without mats; size 14x24 in.

At $5, worth $12.50—
Etchings in three good subjects, matted and framed; wood and gilt frames; size 26x36 in.

Fifth floor.

White Lawn Waists

At $1, instead of $1.75

Very pretty Shirt Waists, in two attractive styles; front of fine plaits and embroidery; plaited back; waist buttons toward the side; long or short sleeves. Very handsome Waists to buy for a dollar.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

August Clean-Up of Bric-a-Brac and China

Small lots, but handsome and perfect wares, now offered at a third to a half under-price for room-making reasons only.

BRIC-A-BRAC—
Austrian Pottery Vases, English Vases in Doulton effects, Patina Vases, Majolica Vases and Royal Bon.

25c, from 50c.	$1.50, from $3.	$2.75, from $4.
40c, from 75c.	$1.70, from $2.50	$3.50, from $5.
75c, from $1.50.	$2, from $3.	$4.50, from $9.
$1.40, from $2.	$2.50, from $5.	$5.75, from $8.50.

Bohemian Glass Vases, in Crystal—
50c, from 75c. 85c, from $1.25.
75c, from $1. $1.50, from $2.25.

AUSTRIAN CHINA—Plates, Fruit Plates, and Oatmeal Saucers, neatly decorated with flowers and gold, and well worth 25c; now 10c each.

Basement.

Wrappers Under-Price

Nicely made Wrappers of lawn and percale, in solid colors, stripes or neat figures; some trimmed with embroidery, others with fancy braid, some with lace; then some are quite plain. Regular values are $1.25 to $4.50; today priced at 75c to $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Glace Gloves

At 25c!

Kid and Lambskin Gloves of various grades that have been returned because of imperfections—the season's accumulation. Sold now as imperfect gloves, and not exchangeable.

You'll be glad to buy them for a quarter, anyhow; and they'll be gone in a jiffy.

Tenth street.

Babies' Dresses Under-Price

Babies' Short Dresses of lawn and nainsook; yoke with plaits and insertion of embroidery; some with hemstitched plaits, with or without ruffle. Also some in French waist style, with plaits and hemstitched bertha or embroidery ruffle and insertion. Sizes for 3 months to 4 years. Prices

50c and 95c

Worth 75c to $1.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BRISK SPEEDWAY SPORT

Drivers Had an Uncommonly Active Day on the Road.

MANY FAST HORSES WERE OUT

Visiting Turfmen of the Grand Circuit in the Crowd of Spectators that Watched the Brushes.

Many of the trotting turfmen who came to New York last week with the Grand Circuit harness performers visited the Speedway yesterday, and through the morning the famous drive was crowded with horsemen and horses. As a result of the big turnout, for which the fine weather conditions were responsible, there was more good racing than has been seen at any other time this Summer.

A number of new-comers put in an appearance in the forenoon, but the old performers in general held their own with the visitors. James A. Murphy, the Chicago horseman, swept all before him with his speedy pacer Rotha J., the mare going faster and steadier than ever before. Rotha J.'s best race was with the chestnut pacer Fred W., driven by C. McBride. The horses had two brushes together and both resulted in a victory for Mr. Murphy's handsome stepper. The first heat was a close affair from the first turn of the wheels, but the second time down Rotha J. showed that she was her rival's superior when it came to a brush by forcing the chestnut to a bad break half way down the stretch. This practically ended the chestnut pacer's chances of winning. Mr. Murphy also drove his mare Amy Wilkes and divided the honors with Fred W., each horse winning a heat.

George Coleman's little sprinter Kingwood, probably one of the oldest horses on the Speedway, won new honors yesterday, defeating all comers without losing a heat. C. Boynton, driving the fast trotter Nighthawk, was the first to encounter Mr. Coleman's trotter, but it was not long before he realized that he would have to view the performance from behind. Kingwood fairly flew away from his rival after passing the quarter and finished two lengths in the lead. The second time down Kingwood was in fast company, with no less than six competitors to battle against.

It was anybody's race at the quarter-mile mark, where they were pretty well bunched, but in the drive to the finish Kingwood pulled away with his characteristic burst of speed and landed the decision by a small margin. G. McBride's Lorna Doon was second, with the others as follows: Virgis Belle, Nighthawk, Ethel B., and Belle H. Another good trial, in which Kingwood was victor, was against Nighthawk and Mr. Marshall's Trixie, who finished in the order named. Lorna Doon won a number of creditable brushes, defeating in turn Glenmere Boy and Belle Virgis.

J. W. Smith had his pacer, Ogden Smith, in good form and defeated Lorna Doon and Upton in straight brushes. H. Riley's trotter Wilkes outfooted Upton and the black trotter Warren, but in turn was defeated by A. Newburger's pacer Smilax and F. C. Caram's trotter Belle H.

The New York Driving Club will hold a special matinée at the Empire City track, Yonkers, this afternoon, to decide which horses are to represent the local organization in the races for the Boston Challenge Cup. A feature of the day's programme will be the meeting between E. E. Smathers's Lord Derby, (2:05¾,) Fred Gerken's The Monk, (2:07,) and F. G. Jones's Battleton. There will also be three other races between local cracks.

Wrecked "Yacht" Was "Knockabout" Boat.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 17.—The fishing sloop Mary A., Capt. Lorenzo, came in here this afternoon, having in tow a dismantled centreboard "knockabout" boat picked up between Eastern Point and Thatcher's Island, which it is thought may be the wrecked yacht reported by Capt. O'Neil of the schooner Lucinda I. Lowell last Tuesday and which it was feared might be one of the New York Yacht Club's fleet. On the yacht's starboard quarter are painted the words "King, Lynn Beach." The boat is thirty feet over all, painted white, with sharp pointed bow and a narrow stern.

Mineola Horse Show Prize List.

The premium list for the horse show of the Agricultural Society of Queens and Nassau Counties, to be held Sept. 26 and 27 at the Mineola Fair Grounds, has been announced to close on Thursday, Sept. 18. Twenty-four classes are opened, these including one for roadsters, four for harness horses, two for ladies' harness horses, one each for tandems, four-in-hands, ponies under the saddle, polo ponies, farm horses, four for ponies in harness, three for saddle horses, and four for hunters. The prizes for hunters include a special cup offered by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

Clorita Sold for $5,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—Clorita, bay filly, four years old, by Loyalist-Lythe, has been purchased from W. H. May by Eastern men for $5,000. She is now at Saratoga. A message from May's son announces the sale, but does not give the name of the purchaser.

W. A. McGibbon of New York bought of Mode Nichols, this city, Time Breaker; by Kantaka-Nelly Stanley, for $1,000. He will be used for show purposes.

DANGER ON MINNESOTA LAKES.

Unsafe Boats Liable to Cause Great Loss of Life Any Day.

A law governing the inspection of steamboats on the inland lakes will probably be enacted at the next session of the Minnesota Legislature. Prompted by fear that the running of dilapidated boats by incompetent help will sooner or later result in a great catastrophe, a number of people from Minneapolis and St. Paul have called on Attorney General Douglas during the past few weeks to inquire if there is any statute governing the inspection of the inland steamers.

"It is just as necessary that the hulls should be examined yearly as the boilers," said Mr. Douglas. "From what I have learned there are hundreds of old boats on the inland lakes whose hulls are so rotten that they would not even make good fire wood. Daily, during the Summer season, these boats are loaded down with excursionists, whose lives are placed in the greatest jeopardy. If these same boats were on navigable waters, where they would come under the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities, they would be promptly condemned.

"At present there is no law by which the evil can be remedied. The owners of the boats try to make all they can out of them during the short Summer season. Yearly they are placed into commission with but little repairs. The boilers are inspected, and if they are found to be in fair condition the boats are given a permit to operate.

"I feel sure that the Legislature next Winter will pass some law to regulate the operation of these boats. Fully one-half of the steamers on the inland lakes should be refused commissions, and the other half subjected to a rigid inspection. The men in charge of the boats, both skippers and engineers, should be obliged to pass a satisfactory examination before they are allowed to assume positions where the lives of so many people are placed in their hands."—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

Russia's Poor American Warships.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Russia's American and German built warships are making a bad name for themselves. The better they are known the more defects are found in them. Not only are the boilers on the American ships so bad that they will probably have to be replaced by new ones, but a second accident has just occurred on the Retwisan due to defective construction. The Novik's (German Schultz) boilers cannot be cleaned without removing all the coal.

Further, the German system of ladder communications, instead of doors in the bulkheads, has been found so inconvenient that the ships with this arrangement will require costly alterations.—London Express.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS GAMES.

Among the games contested in the recent international chess masters' tournament the following scores may prove of interest:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Napier. Black.	Marshall. White.	Napier. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. PxKP	B—K4
2. P—QB4	P—K4	21. R—B2	KR—Q
3. PxKP	P—Q5	22. QR—KB	K—R
4. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	23. B—Kt5	Q—B4
5. QKt—Q2	B—K3	24. BxKtch	BxB
6. P—KKt3	P—KKt3	25. K—Kt2	B—Kt2
7. B—Kt2	B—Kt3	26. QxP	Q—B5
8. Kt—Kt3	BxQBP	27. Q—Kt3	QxPch
9. QKtxP	KtxKt	28. Q—KB3	Q—QKt5
10. KtxKt	B—Q4	29. QxP	QR—QKt
11. Q—R4ch	P—B3	30. P—QR3	Q—K2
12. P—K4	B—B3	31. P—QKt4	R—Kt3
13. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	32. Q—K4	R(Kt3)—Q3
14. Castles.	BxP	33. R—Bf	R—Q7ch
15. Q—Kt3	Q—K2	34. K—R	Q—Q3
16. B—R3	K—B2	35. P—Kt	R—K
17. B—K3	Kt—B3	36. Q—Q6	Q—Q6
18. P—B4	B—B2	37. R—B8ch	BxR
19. P—B5	K—Kt2	38. Q—K5ch	Resigns.

RUY LOPEZ.

Bardeleben. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Bardeleben. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	26. P—KB3	Q—B2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	27. P—R3	PxP
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	28. P—QKt4	Q—B
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	29. P—Q2	B—Kt4
5. Kt—B3	P—Q3	30. P—QR3	B—R5
6. P—Q4	B—Q2	31. Q—Q5ch	B—B3
7. PxP	PxP	32. Q—B4	P—Kt4
8. B—KKt5	B—QKt5	33. Q—B5	QxQ
9. Q—Q3	Q—K2	34. PxQ	P—KKt5
10. Kt—Q2	KBxKt	35. Kt—Kt7	P—K6
11. QxB	CastlesQR	36. PxP	R—KKt
12. QBxKt	QxB	37. KtxP	P—B4
13. CastlesQR	P—KR3	38. R—Q2	R—KR
14. BxKt	BxB	39. Kt—B6	RxP
15. Q—K3	P—QKt3	40. R—KB2	R—R5
16. K—B3	Q—K3	41. P—B4	KPxP
17. P—QKt3	P—KB3	42. PxP	P—B6
18. P—KR3	P—KKt4	43. K—Kt3	R—KB5
19. RxRch	RxR	44. Kt—R5	RxP
20. R—Q	R—K	45. Kt—Kt7	R—Kt4
21. Kt—Q2	P—QR4	46. K—K6	R—Q4ch
22. Kt—B	P—R5	47. K—Kt4	BxKt
23. Kt—Kt3	K—Kt2	48. RxP	R—Kt5ch
24. Kt—B5	R—QB	49. KxP	B—Q2ch
25. K—Kt2	P—R4	50. Resigns.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Mason. Black.	Marshall. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. BxBP	RxB
2. P—QB4	P—K3	24. KtxR	QxKt
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	25. R—B3	Q—K2
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	26. P—Q6	KtxKP
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	27. P—Q6	Q—K3
6. Kt—KB3	P—B3	28. Q—Q3	Kt—B4
7. B—Q3	PxP	29. Q—B2	Kt—Q2
8. BxP	Kt—Q4	30. R—K3	Q—B3
9. B—B	QxB	31. B—K	R—R
10. Castles.	KtxKt	32. R—K8ch	K—Kt2
11. PxKt	P—K4	33. Q—B4	P—R4
12. P—K4	Castles.	34. Q—Kt8ch	K—R3
13. R—K	PxP	35. RxB	R—R4
14. KtxP	Kt—B3	36. R—B7	K—Kt4
15. P—KR3	P—KKt3	37. R—R7ch	K—Kt4
16. Q—Q2	K—Kt2	38. P—Q7	Kt—B6ch
17. Q—Kt2	P—KR3	39. PxKt	K—R5
18. Q—R4	P—Q4	40. P—Q8(B)	R—Kt4ch
19. Kt—Q5	Q—Kt4	41. K—B3	QxP
20. Q—B	P—R5	42. RxRPch	PxR
21. R—K8	Q—K2	43. QxRch	KxP
22. Q—B3	K—R2	44. Q—R4 Mate.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Pillsbury. White.	Napier. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Napier. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	46. Kt—B3	R—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	47. R—Q2	R—K5
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	48. R—Q	R—B4
4. P—Q3	B—B4	49. R—Q2	R—Kt5
5. Castles.	P—Q3	50. K—B	R—B3
6. B—R3	B—Kt3	51. K—B2	R—B2
7. QKt—Q2	Castles.	52. K—B	R—K5
8. Kt—Kt3	Kt—K2	53. K—B2	R—B
9. KtPB	RPxKt	54. R—Q	PxP
10. B—Kt5	Kt—Kt3	55. PxP	R—QB
11. Kt—R4	B—B5	56. R—Q2	R—B8
12. P—Q4	P—KR3	57. K—Kt3	R—QR8
13. BxKt(B5)	PxB	58. P—R3	R—QB8
14. Q—B3	P—Q4	59. K—B2	K—K2
15. P—K5	Kt—K5	60. K—Kt5	R(Kt)—K8
16. Q—R5	Q—Kt4	61. Kt—B3	R—B8ch
17. B—K2	P—Kt3	62. K—K3	K—B3
18. QxQ	PxQ	63. P—KKt4	R—B
19. Kt—B3	P—Kt5	64. R—R2	R—Kch
20. Kt—K	Kt—Q7	65. R—QB2	K—B3
21. Kt—Q3	KtxR	66. R—B7	R—K2
22. Kt—Kt5	K—Kt2	67. R—Kt5ch	K—K3
23. KxKt	P—KKt4	68. P—Kt5ch	K—K3
24. BxP	P—QB3	69. R—B2	R—R3
25. P—KR4	B—B4	70. R—K2	R—R6ch
26. B—K2	K—Kt2	71. K—K2	R—QKt8
27. PxP	K—Kt3	72. Kt—Q3	K—B2
28. KtxPch	KxP	73. Q—Q2	R—KB8
29. Kt—Q3	R—R	74. K—B2	K—K2
30. K—B2	R—KR3	75. K—K2	K—K3
31. Kt—K	QR—B	76. Kt—Kt4	R—B4
32. R—Q	B—K5	77. R—K6ch	KxP
33. P—R3	R—R8	78. RxP	R—B7ch
34. R—Q2	K—B5	79. K—Kt	R—QKt6
35. Kt—Q3ch	K—B4	80. RxP	R(Kt6)xP
36. Kt—K	R—KKt		ch
37. B—P	K—K3	81. K—B	R—Kt6
38. B—K2	R—Kt3	82. R—Kt7ch	K—R3
39. B—B3	R—R	83. R—QB7	RxP
40. K—K3	BxB	84. Kt—B2	R—QKt6
41. KxB	R(R)—K	85. R—B5	K—Kt3
	Kt	86. Kt—R	R—B8
42. R—KB2	P—KB3	87. K—B2	R—QR6
43. R—K2	R—KB	88. Kt—Kt3	R—B7ch
44. PxPch	K—Q3	89. Resigns.	
45. K—B2	R(Kt3)xP		
	ch		

RUY LOPEZ.

Levin. White.	Napier. Black.	Levin. White.	Napier. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	32. R—KKt	P—R4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	33. B—Kt	R—R3
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	34. B—B2	K—K
4. Castles.	KtxKP	35. B—Kt3	K—Q
5. P—Q4	Kt—Q3	36. K—Kt4	R—R
6. BxKt	QPxB	37. P—KR4	R—R2
7. P—K5	Kt—B4	38. R—R2	R—R4
8. QxQ	KxQ	39. P—R3	K—Q2
9. Kt—QB3	P—KR3	40. R—Q2ch	K—B3
10. P—QKt3	B—K3	41. P—R4	R—R
11. B—Kt2	B—Kt5	42. R—Q3	R—R4
12. QR—Qch	K—B	43. R—Q	R—R
13. Kt—K2	R—Q	44. B—B2	R—R2
14. KKt—Q4	KtxKt	45. K—B3	R—R3
15. KtxKt	B—K2	46. R—KKt	K—Q2
16. KtxB	PxKt	47. B—K3	RxP
17. P—KKt3	P—QKt3	48. RxP	R—R
18. K—Kt2	K—Kt2	49. K—Kt2	R—R2
19. P—KB4	P—QKt4	50. R—Kt8	K—B3
20. K—B3	P—Kt5	51. R—QKt8	B—R5
21. R—Q3	R—Q4	52. R—Kt5	R—Q2
22. K—Kt4	P—KKt3	53. RxPch	K—Kt2
23. P—KKt4	R—QB	54. RxRP	R—Q6
24. P—QB4	RxR	55. R—Kt5ch	K—B3
25. KxR	R—Qch	56. B—B5	RxP
26. K—K2	K—B	57. BxP	K—Q2
27. B—B	R—R	58. P—R5	R—Kt7ch
28. P—K3	P—R4	59. K—B3	B—B7
29. K—B3	P—KR4	60. P—R6	B—Kt8
30. PxP	RxP	61. B—R5	R—KR7
31. R—B2	K—Q2	62. P—QB5	Resigns.

PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Cohn. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Cohn. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	21. Kt—K2	Kt—Q
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	22. Q—Q2	Q—K3
3. KtxP	P—Q3	23. Kt—B4	Q—Q3
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	24. B—B2	P—KKt4
5. P—Q4	B—K2	25. Kt—Q3	B—K3
6. B—Q3	P—Q4	26. P—QKt4	P—Kt3
7. Castles.	Castles.	27. B—Kt3	Kt—B2
8. P—K	Kt—KB3	28. Q—K2	P—B5
9. B—KKt5	Kt—B3	29. P—Kt5	P—B4
10. P—KR3	P—KR3	30. PxP	PxP
11. BxKt	BxB	31. KtxP	BxRP
12. P—B3	B—K3	32. Kt—Kt7	Q—K3
13. QKt—Q2	Q—Q2	33. QxQ	BxQ
14. Kt—B	QR—K	34. Kt—B5	B—QB
15. Kt—Kt3	P—KKt3	35. BxQP	BxP
16. Q—B2	B—Kt2	36. Kt—K4	P—Kt5
17. R—K2	P—KB4	37. KtxB	PxKt
18. QR—K	B—B2	38. Kt—K4	K—B
19. RxR	RxR	39. BxKt	B—Kt2
20. RxRch	QxR	40. B—Kt6	Resigns.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Olland. White.	Mieses. Black.	Olland. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	17. QR—Q	B—Q4
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	18. B—	R—B2
3. P—Q4	PxP	19. P—B4	BxP
4. KtxP	Kt—KB3	20. R—Q6	Q—K2
5. Kt—QB3	Kt—B3	21. R—K	P—K5
6. KKt—Kt5	B—Kt5	22. RxBP	Q—K5
7. P—QR3	BxKt	23. R—Q6	QxQKtP
8. KtxB	Castles.	24. Q—Kt5	Q—Kt
9. B—Q3	P—Q4	25. KR—Q	B—Q6
10. Castles.	PxP	26. R—QB	Q—K
11. KtxP	KtxKt	27. R—Q5	P—KR3
12. BxKt	P—K4	28. Q—Kt6	R—B3
13. Q—R5	P—KB4	29. QxQch.	RxQ
14. BxKt	PxB	Drawn by mutual consent.	
15. B—K3	B—K3		
16. P—KB4	Q—B3		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Wolf. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Wolf. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	10. P—QB3	R—Kt
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	11. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	12. Q—B2	Kt—K4
4. B—Q3	P—QB4	13. KtxKt	QxKt
5. KPxP	KPxP	14. B—Q2	B—Q2
6. PxP	BxP	15. KR—K	Q—B2
7. Kt—KB3	Castles.	16. P—KR3	QxKt
8. Castles.	P—KR3	Resigns.	
9. Q7			

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Atkins. White.	Levin. Black.	Atkins. White.	Levin. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. B—QB4	Kt—B3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	18. Q—Kt3	P—B3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. B—KKt5	K—Kt2
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	20. BxB	PxB
5. P—K3	Castles.	21. BxKtch	KxB
6. Kt—KtB3	P—QKt3	22. K—R	BxB3
7. B—Q3	B—Kt2	23. QR—B	Q—Q2
8. Castles.	QKt—Q2	24. R—B2	QR—Q
9. Q—K2	Kt—Kt5	25. KR—QB	B—Kt
10. B—B1	KtxKt	26. K—Kt	Q—QKt2
11. PxKt	P—KB4	27. P—B4	K—Kt2
12. PxP	PxP	28. K—Kt	BxKt
13. Q—B2	P—KKt3	29. QPxB	R—K2
14. P—B4	B—Q3	30. Q—Kt4	QR—Q2
15. B—R6	R—K	31. K—B8	R—QB2
16. PxP	BxP	32. R(B)xR	Resigns.

KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Suechting. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Suechting. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	10. Q—K2	P—QB3
2. P—KB4	PxP	11. QxQch	KtxQ
3. B—B4	Kt—KB3	12. B—K2	P—KR3
4. Kt—QB3	B—Kt5	13. P—QKt3	B—B4
5. P—K5	P—Q4	14. B—K2	QKt—Q2
6. B—Kt5ch	KKt—Q2	15. Castles.QR	
7. KtxP	B—R4		
8. KtxP(B4)	Q—Kt4	16. Kt—B2	KR—K
9. KKt—R3	QxPch	17. Kt—R5	P—KKt4
		18. Kt—Kt7	Resigns.

RUY LOPEZ.

Wolf. White.	Atkins. Black.	Wolf. White.	Atkins. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	12. BxP	Kt—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	13. BxKt	PxB
3. B—Kt5	P—B4	14. K—R	P—KR3
4. P—Q3	Kt—B3	15. Kt—B3	Q—R4
5. Castles	P—Q3	16. Kt—Q5	B—Q3
6. B—KB3	P—K2	17. KtxKt	RxKt
7. P—QR3	Castles.	18. Kt—Kt	B—KKt5
8. B→B4ch	K—R	19. B—K2	BxB
9. Kt—KKt5	Q—K	20. QxB	QxQ
10. P—B4	PxKP	21. KtxQ	Drawn.
11. QPxP	PxP		

RUY LOPEZ.

Gunsberg. White.	Mason. Black.	Gunsberg. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	12. K—R	R—K
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	13. Kt—Kt	Kt—R2
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	14. Kt—K2	Q—R5
4. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	15. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B5
5. Castles	Castles	16. BxKt	PxB
6. P—Q3	BxKt	17. Q—B	QxQ
7. PxB	P—Q3	18. QRxQ	Kt—B3
8. R—K	Kt—K2	19. P—B3	P—B4
9. P—Q4	P—B3	20. Kt—K2 and the game was drawn by mutual consent.	
10. B—Q3	Kt—Kt3		
11. P—KR3	P—KR3		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Bardeleben. White.	Gottschall. Black.	Bardeleben. White.	Gottschall. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. PxP	PxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	18. B—Kt6	PxB
3. P—B4	P—K3	19. BxKt	PxRPch
4. Kt—B3	B—K2	20. KtxP	Kt—K4
5. B—Kt5	Castles	21. Q—Q2	K—R2
6. P—K3	QKt—Q2	22. P—B4	Kt—B3
7. PxP	PxP	23. P—B5	B—B2
8. B—Q3	P—B4	24. BxB	RxB
9. PxP	PxP	25. P—B6	RxP
10. R—QB	B—K3	26. Q—B2	K—Kt2
11. Castles	QKt—Q2	27. RxR	BxR
12. Q—B2	B—KR3	28. QxBP	Kt—K2
13. B—B4	Kt—KR4	29. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
14. Kt—K2	P—B4	30. Kt—R5ch	K—Kt3
15. P—QKt3	P—KKt4	Drawn.	
16. B—Kt3	P—B5		

RUY LOPEZ.

Gunsberg. White.	Cohn. Black.	Gunsberg. White.	Cohn. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. B—Kt5	P—Q3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	16. KR—K	B—K3
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	17. Kt—B4	P—Q4
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	18. KtxB	PxKt
5. P—Q4	PxP	19. P—B3	B—K2
6. P—K5	Kt—K5	20. PxB	RxB
7. KtxP	KtxKBP	21. R—KB	B—B
8. KxKt	Q—R5ch	22. RxRch	KxR
9. K—K3	KtxKt	23. P—B4	R—Kt2
10. QxKt	QxQch	24. R—KBch	R—B2
11. KxQ	P—QKt4ch	25. R—QB	P—Q5
12. K—Q3	P—QKt4	26. R—B3	R—B8
13. Kt—QB3	PxB	27. K—K2	R—B4
14. Kt—Q5	R—R2	Resigns.	

DUTCH DEFENSE.

Janowski. White.	Suechting. Black.	Janowski. White.	Suechting. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	17. Kt(B3)—K2	P—QR4
2. P—QB4	P—K3	18. Kt—B5	PxP
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. P—K3	K—R
4. P—K3	P—QKt3	20. Kt(K2)—Kt3	P—Q3
5. B—Q3	B—Kt2		P—Q3
6. P—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. RxR	QxR
7. KKt—K2	B—K2	22. P—KB3	Kt—Q2
8. P—QR3	Castles.	23. Kt—R5	R—B2
9. Q—B2	Q—K	24. B—K2	B—KB
10. Castles.	P—QR3	25. B—Kt4	B—QB
11. P—QKt4	B—Q	26. Q—B3	Kt—K2
12. B—Q2	K—K2	27. K—R	Q—K
13. P—K4	PxP	28. KtxKt	BxKt
14. PxP	P—K4	29. B—K6	R—B
15. P—Q5	Kt—Kt3	30. Q—Kt3	B—B3
16. Kt—Kt3	B—K2	31. R—KB	K—KKt3
		32. B—R6	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Olland. Black.	Marshall. White.	Olland. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	19. R—Q5	R—Kt3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	20. P—K4	Kt—B2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	21. Q—Q3	B—Q2
4. Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	22. R—B3	R—Q
5. B—B4	B—K2	23. R—Kt3	B—K
6. P—K3	Castles	24. B—B7	R—Q2
7. B—Q3	P—QKt3	25. PxP	PxP
8. Kt—K5	QKt—Q2	26. RxR	R—K2
9. Kt—KB3	P—KB4	27. B—R2	P—KKt4
10. BxKt	QPxB	28. Q—Q2	P—KKt4
11. P—B3	PxP	29. B—Kt8	P—B5
12. K—R	Castles.	30. Q—KB2	R—K6
13. K—R	B—Q3	31. BxP	BxP
14. P—KR3	Kt—K2	32. PxB	Q—K3
15. P—B5	BxKt	33. K—Kt	R—Kt6ch
16. BxB	Kt—Kt5	34. K—B	QxPch
17. B—Q6	R—B3	35. K—K	R—Kt7
18. P—KR3	Kt—R3	Resigns.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Janowski. Black.	Marshall. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	35. K—B2	RxRch
2. P—QB4	P—K3	36. KxR	Kt—B6
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	37. B—Q3	K—Kt2
4. B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	38. P—K5	P—Kt5
5. P—K3	B—K2	39. B—B4	Kt—K5
6. Kt—B3	B—K2	40. K—K2	K—B
7. P—QR3	Castles	41. K—K3	K—Kt6ch
8. Castles	P—QKt3	42. K—B4	K—K4
9. PxP	PxP	43. K—K4	K—K2
10. B—K3	B—K3	44. P—Kt4	K—Kt2
11. Kt—Kt3	Q—Q2	45. K—Q5	Kt—Kt6ch
12. Q—K2	P—QKt4	46. K—Kt5	Kt—B4
13. P—QR4	QPxP	47. K—B6	Kt—R3
14. PxP	P—Kt5	48. K—Kt5	K—Q3
15. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	49. K—B6	K—K4
16. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	50. K—Kt5	K—B5
17. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	51. K—B6	K—Kt6
18. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	52. K—Kt5	K—R5
19. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	53. K—B6	K—Kt4
20. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	54. K—Kt5	K—B3
21. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	55. K—B6	K—Kt2
22. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	56. K—Kt5	K—R3
23. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	57. K—B6	K—Kt4
24. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	58. K—Kt5	K—B4
25. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	59. K—B6	K—K4
26. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	60. K—Kt5	K—Q4
27. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	61. K—B6	K—K4
28. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	62. K—Kt5	K—B4
29. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	63. K—B6	K—Kt4
30. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	64. K—Kt5	K—B3
31. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	65. K—B6	K—Kt2
32. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	66. K—Kt5	K—R3
33. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	67. K—B6	K—Kt4
34. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	68. K—Kt5	K—B4
35. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	69. K—B6	K—K4
36. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	70. K—Kt5	K—Q4
37. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	71. K—B6	K—K4
38. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	72. K—Kt5	K—B4
39. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	73. K—B6	K—Kt4
40. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	74. K—Kt5	K—B3
41. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	75. K—B6	K—Kt2
42. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	76. K—Kt5	K—R3
43. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	77. K—B6	K—R4
44. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	78. K—Kt5	K—Kt4
45. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	79. K—B6	K—B4
46. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	80. K—Kt5	K—K4
47. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	81. K—B6	K—Q4
48. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	82. K—Kt5	K—K4
49. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	83. K—B6	K—B4
50. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	84. K—Kt5	K—Kt4
51. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	85. K—B6	K—B3
52. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	86. K—Kt5	K—Kt2
53. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	87. K—B6	K—R3
54. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	88. K—Kt5	K—R4
55. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q4	89. K—B6	K—Kt4
56. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	90.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE GREAT CROPS OF 1902.

Neither here nor abroad has the significance of the great crops of the year been fully appreciated. The Government report of Aug. 10 indicates a yield of 2,561,490,000 bushels of corn. This is an increase of more than 1,000,000,000 bushels over the actual yield of 1901. The indicated wheat crop is 646,611,000, a decrease of 102,849,218 bushels from the record crop of 1901. But it is to be noted that the August Government estimate of wheat last year was 658,969,000 bushels, nearly 90,000,000 bushels below the actual return of the harvest, while the yield of corn was nearly 200,000,000 bushels above the Government estimate. If the figures for this year have been made with a like degree of conservatism we may expect fully 730,000,000 bushels of wheat. Private estimates from sources held to be of good authority, indeed, put the wheat yield as high as 775,000,000 bushels. But even at the Government figures for the present year the wheat crop would be 40,000,000 bushels above the average of the last five years, while the corn crop is sure to be the largest on record.

All other farm crops are extraordinarily large, showing that the fruitfulness of the earth has been impartially manifested. It is safe to say that the value of the farm crops of the United States for the current year will exceed $5,000,000,000. This is probably more than 25 per cent. of the value of all the farm property in the country, which the census of 1900 put at $16,674,690,247.

It would be futile to attempt any calculation of the addition to the National wealth in the current year from the products of the soil. But that these enormous yields of the staple crops portend great and profitable business activity during the coming year must be plain even to the most bearish understanding. The timorous watchers upon the housetops who have been looking for the dreaded signs of the end of our present period of prosperity can now come down and join their fellow-beings in seasonable activities. If we should stumble upon no foreign troubles or misunderstandings, of which there is now not the slightest prospect, the wonderful period of prosperity with which we finished the old and began the new century would seem to be destined to last at least two years more.

The business of the railroads this Fall will be limited only by their ability to provide cars for crop transportation. It is usually considered that a great yield of corn is not largely reflected in increased railroad earnings, because of the fact that corn is to a great extent fed out where it is grown. But corn counts for a great part of freight totals of such a railroad as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the greatest corn carrier in the country. Perhaps it is this fact that led Mr. JAMES J. HILL to make his prediction of $150,000,000 of earnings for the Northern Securities Company during the year ending June 30 next. Moreover, corn in the form of beef and pork ultimately contributes its share to the business of the railroads, and an increase of a billion bushels cannot fail to have a favorable influence upon their earnings.

Experience and observation have made known what the farmer does with the profits accruing from great crops. First he pays his debts. That process has been going on for some years in the West, until about the only class there complaining of dull business are the agents of the Eastern mortgage loan companies. The needs of the home, and even its luxuries, next receive attention. Sewing machines, musical instruments, better clothing, pleasure carriages, and the like are purchased. After that comes the stage of investment. The surplus earnings of the farm are put into more land, more stock, or deposited in savings banks. These are safe uses of money. Undoubtedly of late years the spread of "bucket shops" to the small towns and villages throughout the country has offered to a great number of farmers the enticement and opportunity of speculation. The vast multiplication of corporate securities also offers to them opportunities of investment, more or less legitimate, which they did not have ten years ago. The trusts and corporations, more prolific of bonds and shares than even the fertile earth is of her fruits, have piled up sundry billions more of face values than the country is now able to absorb even at prevailing low market values. The enormous money surplus now coming into the hands of the people as the result of the year's tillage of the soil will no doubt directly, or through devious channels, find its way in considerable volume into the security markets.

To what extent the money of British and Continental investors will be attracted this way by these evidences of continued great prosperity is problematical. The securities yielding very high rates of interest which Europe took of us in such volumes twenty-five years ago have mostly come back through maturing or refunding, and their foreign owners have shown no great desire to reinvest their money in 3 and 4 per cent. "Americans." They can do better than that now if only they have confidence. Mr. JEFFERSON M. LEVY is represented in a report of an interview with him in London as saying that British investors have not as yet developed this confidence. The low state of New York bank reserves makes them uneasy. They have not yet come to understand the truth so clearly pointed out by The Financial Chronicle this week that "there is nothing alarming in the mere fact of a small surplus when the country is in a prosperous condition, for bank reserves are devised and kept for use in case of monetary stringency, and not to look at." The money of the country is all at work earning more money. That accounts for the small surplus reserve in excess of what is known as the "legal requirement" of 25 per cent., which is the real reserve.

ADDICKS AND ALGER.

At two widely separated points in the political field the Republican Party is this year to have its stamina and its self-respect severely tested.

In Delaware the Addicks men, sustained and inspired by the money of their insatiable and tireless leader, are pressing their opponents with renewed energy. The decent part of the party is reported as somewhat weakened by the crafty intrigues of the office seekers, but its leaders are resolved to fight to a finish and reject all offers of compromise. Strangely enough, it is now pretended by the Addicks men that they have secured some degree of favor with President ROOSEVELT and that he is inclined to use his influence and his patronage for an arrangement by which the State can elect two Senators, of whom ADDICKS shall be one. This claim is strengthened by the conduct of some of the Federal officials in the State. The theory is that it is not the duty of the Administration to support indefinitely a faction which is acknowledged to be in the minority, if the result is to be to deprive the State of its lawful representation in the Senate.

This theory is specious. As a matter of strict duty, there is no reason why the Federal appointments should be given in the State for anything but superior fitness and without the slightest reference to the effect on politics in one way or another. If Mr. ROOSEVELT took this view, he could feel himself absolved from all responsibility for the failure of the State to elect Senators, which is obviously a function with which the National Administration has nothing to do. But if he is to take any share in that function whatever, he cannot justify the support, directly or indirectly, of a man like ADDICKS, who, if he get a seat in the Senate, would not represent the State, or anything but his own bank account. From the disgrace of such a Senator the President may well feel that he is bound to protect the State, even against its own corrupted legislators. That was practically the policy of Mr. MCKINLEY, and we do not believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT has any intention to abandon it. Certainly no intelligent Republican can suppose that in doing so the President would advance the real interests of his party.

In Michigan it is reported that ex-Secretary of War ALGER is plotting to secure the seat vacated by the death of Mr. MCMILLAN. He was at one time on very good terms with the late Senator, but forfeited the confidence of the latter by his course in the War Department and by his treachery in Michigan politics. Neither his relations to the State nor his amazing experience in National politics fit him for the succession to the Senator who so highly honored Michigan by his modest but excellent service. One does not like to think that his plans can go through. A man who has attained the distinction of giving his name to the typical evil of a time of great confusion and ill-doing can only discredit Michigan without retrieving his own reputation if he is allowed to reenter public life. The State, as well as the Nation, has had enough of "Algerism."

The two incidents we have referred to are the most conspicuous examples at the present moment of the perils to which its long lease of great power has subjected the Republican Party. Whether the tendency they show can be checked remains to be seen. The possibility for serious opposition opened for the Democrats by the effacement of BRYAN should warn the Republican leaders that the reverses which overtook them a score of years ago may be repeated.

WHAT CUBA HAS TO OFFER.

Minister SQUIERS, in reporting on the effect of the advance in the Cuban tariff on imports to meet the interest and sinking fund of the proposed loan, if authorized, gives the present tariff rates on a number of articles. These show plainly enough the very great advantages that Cuba could offer to us in exchange for a reduction of duties on sugar and tobacco in our markets. We give below the actual rates of duty imposed on certain food products, for most of which Cuba is dependent on our trade. It will be seen that they are all so high that a substantial reduction would largely stimulate trade with us, while at the same time the lower duties would unquestionably yield more revenue for the island than now. On the other hand, reasonable access to our markets would greatly increase prosperity, and with it the demand for our commodities would increase. It is not easy to conceive of a purely business arrangement that would be more clearly and surely advantageous to both parties. In addition we should have the lasting and constantly growing friendship of the people of Cuba, which in itself would be an asset of incalculable value.

Following are the duties referred to. The kilogram is, roughly, 2.2 pounds:

	Per 100 Kilograms.		Per 100 Kilograms.
Fresh beef	$4.50	Beans and peas	$1.10
Fresh mutton	4.50	Onions	.70
Fresh pork	4.00	Potatoes	.50
Salt beef	2.80	Olive oil	3.00
Salt pork	2.80	Coffee	12.1b
Jerked beef	3.35	Corn	.30
Bacon	4.00		Per Liter.
Hams	5.50	Wine	.85
Lard	2.80		Per Hectoliter.
Cheese	.50	Cider	1.60
Wheat flour	1.00	Beer	3.00
Butter	7.00		P. C.
Codfish	1.00	Alimentory preserves	25
Herring	1.00	Condensed milk	10
Rice	1.00		
Eggs	5.00		

A GERMAN PATH TO FREE TRADE.

Prof. SARTORIUS VON WALTERSHAUSEN has hit on the germ of a progressive idea of protection against the invasion of Middle European markets by the United States.

This distinguished economist proposes that Germany and her neighbors should form a sort of international customs union within which the duties on trade should be reduced to the lowest revenue point, and which should maintain high duties on imports from all countries outside of the union. This is practically following the model of the United States, except that between our States trade is entirely free. If it were possible for Germany and her neighbors to go to the same length, undoubtedly they would attain to something like the prosperity of the United States. It is to be noted, however, that the formation of such a union would be very difficult on account of the conflicting interests in the tariff of the agricultural and the industrial classes in the various countries. The land-owners are in all these countries more rabid protectionists than the manufacturers, and every cent of duty imposed on imported food for their advantage would check the growth of manufactures.

Ultimately, of course, if such an arrangement could be made and continued, the result would be the stimulation of production until markets would have to be sought outside, and substantial free trade would follow. That is the tendency in the United States in despite of the protectionist fanaticism of the politicians of the party in power. Free trade within our own vast territory has so developed our resources, our energies, our ingenuity, and our capacity for organization, that our ability to produce to-day is out of all proportion to our ability to consume at present prices. If an international customs union should shut us out of the markets of Middle Europe the immediate effect would be depressing, and ultimately prices would decline. That some such scheme may be adopted is not at all improbable. The only way we have to guard against it is the negotiation of liberal reciprocity treaties with the Powers that would naturally be so united. That would be done promptly if it were not for the greed of petty interests who enjoy a sort of monopoly through tariff favoritism and whose contribution to the party funds and influence on the party councils give them the means to defeat the larger interests of the whole country.

TIEN-TSIN AND MANCHURIA.

The surrender of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese is an act of tardy justice and pacification. It has been delayed chiefly by the friction between the trading powers, which desire to do the largest possible amount of peaceable business with China, and the military powers, which desire to keep China intimidated, with a view to the ultimate partition of the empire into "spheres" of exclusive influence and concessions. The evacuation marks the triumph of the former group of powers—that is to say, of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. While we are not and can not be formally a party to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, it should not be forgotten that it was our early and continuous protest against any impairment of the integrity of China that made that agreement hopeful, or even feasible.

We have equal reason to congratulate ourselves upon the success of our efforts with regard to Manchuria, though that success is by no means as yet complete. While our chief port of Niu-Chwang is, by the agreement between Russia and China, to be handed over to the Chinese authorities within a few months, the transfer will not be effective without easy access to the "hinterland." Unfortunately, mankind does not believe implicitly in the good faith of Russia, and those are disquieting statements which begin to come to us from Russian sources about the renewal of disorder in Manchuria. It seems fairly safe to say that whatever disorder has occurred has been provoked. But it is quite clearly the business and the interest of China to guarantee the peace and order of the province by furnishing such a police force as may be needed to prevent all just cause of complaint. If Russia can show that the province is unsafe under Chinese control she will have a plausible pretext for continuing her occupation, and of such a pretext there is no reason to doubt that she will be prompt to avail herself. Providence helps those who help themselves, and it is only by giving assurance of her own competency to govern the old home of the reigning dynasty that China will be permitted to regain the full control of it.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

Unquestionably The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore is the most adroit and probably the most efficient critic of the plans of the Southern Education Board. We had occasion the other day to refer to what we considered some of the mistaken notions of those who comment unfavorably on the work and purpose of the board. The Record, in an article of much ingenuity, politely accuses THE TIMES of erecting objections of straw for the purpose of destroying them. To this charge we cannot plead guilty. It may well be that we have misunderstood the grounds of The Record's criticism. If so, we are sorry for the misunderstanding and glad that The Record does not desire to criticise the Education Board on the grounds we imputed to it. Meanwhile we note the following objection on the part of The Record:

> The fundamental objection to the undertaking, in spite of divers plausible utterances and acts, was the danger that local initiative for the support of public schools might be sapped, and thereby that a community should lose one of the principal educational advantages of a public school system, the education in independence. That point has apparently escaped the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is a vital one. It strikes right at the heart of the public school question, and consequently of the education of the South.

Certainly this point has not escaped the attention of THE TIMES, as we have repeatedly pointed out and approved the invariable rule of the Southern Education Board to give no money for education in the South until an equal amount has been raised in the district to be aided. If that does not avoid the "sapping of local initiative" we do not readily see what would. With this objection, erroneously entertained, met by the plain facts, we have no doubt that those who have opposed the work of the board on this ground will cease to do so and may be induced to promote it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Owners and managers of trolley railways are warned by The Electrical World and Engineer that the only way to avoid legislative interference with their business that will seriously hamper its conduct is to make voluntarily and at once some changes in their plant and methods of operation as will put an end to the ever-lengthening series of ghastly accidents on their lines. Most of these accidents, it plainly intimates, are avoidable by the adoption of known precautions and well-tested devices, but on too many roads the differences between a heavy trolley car run at high speed and the old horse car are not taken sufficiently into account, and too much reliance is placed upon the sometimes meagre discretion of motormen and conductors. The existing evils are not ascribed to the recklessness of the managers. "Speeds have increased gradually, and cars have slowly grown longer and heavier, and the whole subject has been approached from the street railway side by a process of evolution. Most electric railway managers, even on the large systems, are graduates of tramway service, and their extra-urban systems pass into serious railway work without a conspicuous break. Hence, they are taken to a certain extent unawares." The Electrical World and Engineer adds that "power brakes, a fully developed block system, and, more than all, proper methods of train dispatching are needed on every important suburban electric line; and if such precautions are not adopted willingly, they will be forced upon the unwilling with no gentle hand." The concluding sentence of the article is especially significant. "On progressive lines," it reads, "ample safety devices have already been installed, and the sooner their example is followed the better for all concerned." Trolley car accidents have been and are so frequent and so serious that this presentation of the situation by an expert is of great public interest.

——When premises are wrong, conclusions go lamentably astray, no matter how orthodox may be the logic that lies between. Hence the mingled grief and regret with which we now regard the admirably reasoned remarks we made the other day on the impossibility of fighting yachtsmen and joining yacht clubs at the same time. A neighbor of ours supplied the foundation for those remarks in the shape of a dispatch, prominently displayed on its first page, telling how Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON, occasionally of Cohasset, had vainly applied for admission to the Cohasset Yacht Club. A day later the same neighbor printed another dispatch to the effect that Mr. LAWSON has long been a member of the Cohasset Yacht Club, and is likely to remain one as long as he chooses, since he owns the land upon which the clubhouse stands, and could evict the club at will. This second dispatch our neighbor seems to have considered of slight interest and no importance, for it was printed in a deep, sequestered nook, on a page far from the first and in the midst of news attractive only to a small band of specialists—not yachtsmen or anything like it. We will try as hard as we can not to understand why this discrimination was exercised between two versions of the same story. Anyway that's no business of ours, and we have enough of our own in the task of discovering a way out of the difficulty into which we were led by seeing and trusting—our neighbor's first dispatch on this subject, and by not seeing the second until it was, alas! too late. We find but one exit—and it's none too large. It consists in calling the attention of Mr. LAWSON and others to the fact that our comments on the experience which he didn't have were not at all unkind, and were extremely well intentioned. And in all humility we apologetically confess that the most eminent of Boston's financiers really can quarrel with yachtsmen, yes, with many yachtsmen, and still have, in addition to racehorses, pinks, and copper, a membership in the Cohasset Yacht Club. Humility could hardly go further than that.

——One's sympathy with the members of the three New Jersey building and loan associations that cannot meet their obligations is deep and sincere, but in amount it is not as great as it would be if the responsibility for the heavy losses the members seem likely to incur did not in large measure rest upon themselves. Building and loan associations are excellent institutions when, as is the case with many of them, they are properly conducted. From their very nature, however, these associations cannot secure for officers financiers of anything like the first rank, and their safety depends upon two things—the narrow limitation of the field within which each society conducts its operations, and upon an interested watchfulness over those operations by every one of the shareholders. When these conditions are established, and especially when they are maintained, the building and loan association almost invariably is not only a success in a financial way, but it is a living centre of true beneficence, eminently helpful to men of small resources, entirely free from the taint of charity, and meeting real needs not to be attained through banks of the ordinary kind. But when the members do nothing except pay their dues, when all the business of the society is left to one or a few unsupervised officers, then the almost inevitable results are running expenses ruinously large and mortgage foreclosures fatally frequent—if the outcome is not, as too frequently happens, wild speculation and outright theft. These facts are, or could be, known to any man or woman intelligent enough to lay up a little money for the future, and when a building and loan association fails or its officers steal, the members have at least as much reason for humiliation as for anger. People who want to intrust their money to others should put it in regular banks or invest in the securities of standard corporations. If circumstance or inclination lead them to unite with others like themselves in a co-operative saving and lending scheme, they should perform a fair share of the work of watching each other.

——Those amiable people who have suffered so severely from the losses sustained in battle with the Filipinos could find, if they chose—but, of course, they won't—a measure of consolation in a line of thought suggested by Gen. LOYD WHEATON. That officer is quoted as saying, since his return from the islands, that "the devastations of war have cost many lives, and the loss among the natives has no doubt been large, but when one takes into consideration the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been saved by reason of the sanitary precautions of the American Army and Civil Commission that loss by war seems infinitesimal." The anti-imperialist, with his tender regard for the inclinations and preferences of all races except his own, will doubtless object that it is no favor to save the lives of people by forcing them to follow customs and endure Governments distasteful to them, but with the world as small as it is nowadays, this argument is decidedly weak, at least so far as the customs are concerned. The unsanitary have become public enemies, and modern war, with all its enormous evils, does spread habits of clean living among the "natives" and the "unprogressives" whom it leaves alive. In Gen. WHEATON'S opinion, the victims of our arms in the Philippines were only a handful compared with the number who would have died of smallpox, plague, and cholera if we had not gone there. And in making up this account the comparison between the present death rates of Cuba and Porto Rico and those of the past should not be forgotten.

PATENT OFFICE ABUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a peculiar characteristic of the American conception of things to consider an offer of charity to a self-respecting class of people as an impudence on the one hand and as a very suspicious act on the other. The offer of charity to inventors as a class savors of many other things than charity. Withal, there is no class of citizens more in need of help than inventors, who, by common assumption, are no more nor less than takers of lottery tickets at the lowest cost, each of $60, (Government fees, $35, and solicitor's fee, $25,) the risk being popularly believed to be in the qualities of the invention. Were it thus the risk would not be in excess of that, which is fair and equitable. But the risk goes far beyond, and there it is where unfairness and iniquity comes in. There are two distinct rocks on which the canoe of the inventor of the most meritorious, practical, valuable invention may be wrecked, and these rocks are not alternative, as Scylla and Charybdis were—they beset the greatest inventors' course successively.

When an inventor goes with his invention into the Patent Office mill with an eye-and-hook contrivance of no visible progressive importance in the art, he is sure to receive within very reasonable time a certificate to the effect that his improvement is new and useful, viz., a patent, and the statement that for seventeen years he should have the exclusive right to use the said invention. Thus, on account of the insignificant character of his invention, he safely passes the first rock, to which allusion is made here above, though the second one is surely waiting to shatter his hopes for success, if ever he was entitled to any, as it is apt to shatter the hopes of his brother inventor, who deserved better of mankind than he did. Before describing how the more meritorious inventor fares when attempting to navigate his heavier canoe past the prior rock, it may be well to cite an authority on the nature of the second rock that endangers the course of all inventors equally as long as their invention is anything at all that is worth having. Here it is:

> Testimony under oath in Ries vs. Henderson, taken in Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1899, at the office of Lyons & Bissing, McGill Building, of Joseph Lyons, patent solicitor, formerly Examiner in the United States Patent Office from 1880 to 1885 in the electrical division:
>
> These companies (large corporations) watch the records (of the Patent Office) and have reports made to them at intervals with respect to every new thing that crops out, but, according to my experience, these companies, after they have found a new and valuable thing appearing in a patent, do not take steps to communicate with the inventor in the attempt of acquiring the invention. The first thing they do is to inquire how and by what means the patent can be avoided, how and by what means the invention can be used without tribute to the patentee. If after a while they should find that the patent cannot be avoided, the next step is to inquire whether it would be cheaper to infringe and to contest a suit for infringement or to pay tribute to the patentee. If the patentee is comparatively poor, and most of them are, as compared with the means controlled by these large companies, then the companies ordinarily resolve that it will be cheaper to contest a suit. They know quite well that private individuals will sooner or latsr be exhausted before the suit is determined, while they, the companies, can afford to continue the suit ad infinitum.
>
> This is my experience. Mr. Edison's drastic remark, that "any fool can invent, but that it takes a wise man to sell a patent," likewise contradicts the assertion that valuable patents will sell promptly.

Edison's paradox in itself is almost as complete a statement of the real state of affairs, as the cited elaborate testimony of one of the most prominent patent solicitors in the United States.

It remains to speak of the primary cause of shipwreck, which threatens exclusively the inventor whose application on its face shows that it is not of the character of a hook-and-eye case of but insignificant importance. This cause or rock is as yet a noli me tangere, and it cannot be properly touched upon at the present time in publication by any single inventor, rich as the material in his possession may be for producing a picture that, came it from a body, a class of citizens, would arouse the country and Congress to action, because no man stands high enough as an individual to lay bare the abuses grown and fostered under and by a political faction that has ruled the country for over forty years with but short interruption. But, whether the stated cause or rock be made less dangerous by being marked or by being laid bare, we need not wait for this being done to apply the sure remedy, such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its issue of Aug. 5, has indicated, namely, (Page 8, fifth column, first paragraph,) "an organization that would inform them (the inventors) clearly and cheaply of their rights and aid them in maintaining those rights."

Five million dollars has accumulated in the United States Treasury as a surplus of the Patent Office over and above expenses, all of it taken from inventors as a class, and yet in Patent Office practice these inventors must either, at extra cost, speak through a solicitor, who naturally likes to best serve his own interest first, or allow themselves to be treated as intruders, as abnormally distrustful, as over-persistent, and as abnormally inquisitive, as incompetent, as suffering under the idiosyncrasy of demanding treatment as by statute provided, in special, so if the inventor is skeptical in regard to the legality of certain rules of practice (second clause of Rule 171) under which the Commissioner may pigeonhole all of any disagreeable inventor's papers for twelve months and then declare his application to have been abandoned. Of the $5,000,000 a good part is ill-gotten gain, because it was obtained by enforcing a second clause of Rule 41, relating to division, which later on was, by the courts and the Secretary of the Interior, declared to be in violation of statute. Inventors as a class might make a splendid investment by forming and maintaining an association for the defense of their statutory rights and for bringing about just and intelligent legislation for the promotion of the inventive geniuous of the Republic, and primarily to the effect that infringement be made an offense against the sanctity of ownership, as embezzlements and thefts are, to be prosecuted by the people and at the cost of the people at large, there being $5,000,000, collected from inventors, on hand to do it with.

F. M. F. CAZIN.

Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 9, 1902.

THE EXPECTANT MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan, an amateur farmer on the saline flats of Salt Creek, Lancaster County, Neb., stepped out to the foot-lights a little while ago and made the hit of his life by announcing that he had sworn off and would never touch another campaign as long as he lived—if he could help it.

Some imagined they saw him pass out immediately by the stage entrance at the rear. There has since been a rustle of programmes to see who would be on for the next number, but now, before any one has time to make a dignified entree, Mr. Bryan pokes his head in from the wings, and, raising his voice slightly, he announces:

"While no one can look very far ahead or foresee the contingencies that may arise, I have no plans looking to a renomination at any future time."

Can it be he expects an encore and thinks his friends in the rear did not hear him?

It is becoming deucedly embarrassing to have him standing there waiting, and no one calling him back. Can't some of his friends tell him about it, how it is, and why it cannot be, and so on, and then lead him quietly away? A fellow really doesn't know what to do. A man hates to raise a row or stand throwing things—it always looks a kind of disgraceful to do anything like that—but what are you going to do when he stands there hemming and hawing and bowing and scraping and waiting?

W. N. C.

New York, Aug. 15, 1902.

Reckless Driving of Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's paper, of about twenty lines, fully and fairly states a fact which should be read and inwardly digested by every owner of an automobile in this country.

The reckless expenditure of money in the pursuit of a pleasure "which as you follow flies," the careless disregard of valuable lives and of others hardly worth the living, the unskilful handling of a controllable machine, the running headlong into a tree, and the killing of the two owners and the maiming of their helpless servant, should be compared with the heroic conduct you so graphically describe on Page 2, Column 6, of Michael Sheehan, the driver of a pair of runaway livery horses, who, to save the lives of his fares and their baggage, dashed head on into a Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad iron pillar, skilfully guiding the maddened animals to the right and left of it, although knowing he would be sent flying over their heads and, perhaps, under their hoofs, to an instant death.

"Look upon that picture and upon this!"

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Aug. 16, 1902.

JOHN F. COWAN'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A rumor has been persistently circulated in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District that I have withdrawn from the contest for the leadership, and thrown my influence with the forces of Percival E. Nagle.

Permit me to say, as explicitly and forcibly as I can, that I am in this fight to stay—and to win. I believe the honest sentiment of the district favors a radical change in the leadership. I believe the true interest of Tammany Hall, and its success in future municipal contests, can only be secured by the enforced retirement of the men who in the past have brought discredit and defeat upon that organization.

The workingmen and the business and professional men of the Thirty-fourth District have united in a final effort to dislodge Mr. Nagle. I shall second their exertions with all the influence at my command, and have every faith that we shall triumph by the virtue of our cause.

JOHN F. COWAN.

New York, Aug. 12, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Money in It.

"And you still insist that your flying machine is a practical commercial quantity?"

"I do," answered the business-like inventor. "If you don't believe it I can show you the gate receipts."—Washington Star.

His Following.

Laubby—I don't know any member of the House who has as large a personal following as you.

Congressman—Personal following? Ah, yes; I guess I have got more fellows after me for jobs than any of the others have.—Philadelphia Press.

An Even Break.

"Don't you find it expensive running to a doctor so often?" asked Wellum to Sickum.

"Oh, no," replied Sickum. "You see, he always puts me on a diet, and I save enough on my meat and grocery bills to more than pay his."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Conscientious Scruples.

"This is a good bill," said the lobbyist, "why won't you vote for it?"

"I have conscientious scruples that prevent me," replied the legislator.

"Come off! When did you ever get those things?"

"I've always had conscientious scruples against doing something for nothing."—Philadelphia Press.

The College Professor.

"Has that college professor you called my attention to the other day made any new breaks?"

"Nothing especially new. I believe he said yesterday that Homer was a wretched plagiarist who never existed, and that little children should be encouraged to use epithets because they give life and vigor to the most monotonous diction."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I'M GOING TO, ANYWAY."

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

When you've set your head to do it,
When your judgment says you're right,
When your conscience gives its sanction,
Then pitch in with all your might.
Don't let anything prevent you,
Though the odds seem big and strong;
Every obstacle must vanish
As the swift days roll along—
If you set your jaw and say:
"Well, I'm going to, anyway!"

What's this life that we are living,
But a mighty hurdle race?
Every obstacle encountered
Makes you quicken up your pace
Till, with mighty bound triumphant,
You come safely to the goal
You had toiled for, you had longed for,
In the centre of your soul,
When you set your jaw to say:
"Well, I'm going to, anyway!"

While the whole world loves a lover,
Yet it loves a winner best;
Loves the man who, till he conquer,
Stops not e'en for sleep or rest.
Or, he may be worn and haggard,
Often he may weary be;
Yet the lion heart within him
Has been firm as rock since he
Set his quiet jaw to say:
"Well, I'm going to, anyway!"

O the loose-hung jaws encountered
In the course of but a day!
O the lives devoid of purpose,
That we find along the way!
They the weaklings are, who know not
What strong faith and will may do;
Know not that the world's a servant
To the man who's game and true—
And who sets his jaw to say:
"Well, I'm going to, anyway!"

UNIFORM INSURANCE CLAUSES.

F. C. Moore Makes Public Recommendations Approved by Committee of Eight Underwriting Bodies Throughout the Country.

F. C. Moore, Chairman of the Conference Committee named by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and seven other prominent insurance bodies to formulate a uniform set of policy clauses and forms for use throughout the United States, has issued his report embodying the work of the committee, which held a number of protracted sessions in December, January, and April.

Eleven clauses of uniform wording have been devised by the committee at the sessions, which were attended by representatives of the National Board, the New England Exchange, the New York State Fire Underwriters' Association, the Middle Department, the Southeastern Tariff Association, the Western Union, the Philadelphia Underwriters' Association, and the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

The forms recommended for adoption by these bodies comprise the following: Telephone, lighting, cold storage, (two alternate clauses,) average, reduced rate average, rent, electricity, lumber, clear space, mill yard lumber, and sprinkler clauses. Fire underwriters have never used exactly similar forms to be pasted upon policies for special conditions, and this lack of uniformity has often given rise to expensive litigation. This Conference Committee was chosen to find a method of alleviating this condition of things.

The uniform lightning clause recommended precludes all possibility of claim for electrical damage to dynamos, wiring, or other electrical appliances, in order that the ordinary lightning clause attached to policies covering buildings containing dynamos and other electrical appliances should not subject the companies to claim for a loss which was not contemplated.

The Conference Committee found the conditions of the situation with regard to cold storage warehouses manifold. First, the companies are divided into two classes, those who are willing to assume only the direct fire loss and are unwilling to cover the indirect or consequential loss due to a change of temperature by interruption of process, some of this class of companies holding that they have no right under their charter to assume the indirect or consequential loss, especially where the interruption of process is by a fire occurring outside of the premises, as where a distant plant is burned. Second, those companies who are willing, for an extra premium, to assume the consequential loss or damage.

The warehouse men—or, at least, most of them—desire insurance covering this consequential damage, in order that they may, in securing loans from banks, give the policies as collateral security, banks generally being unwilling to accept as collateral a policy which excludes consequential damage, which may involve the entire value of the merchandise.

The Conference Committee, therefore, thought its duty as to cold storage twofold:

(a) That of preparing a clause which should especially except any claim for consequential damage, although this damage would probably be excepted under the standard policy without any special clause or notice.

(b) A clause assuming the consequential damage, for which a charge should be made; this charge or rate to be determined by the rating organization like the New York Fire Insurance Exchange or others.

It is probable that a company would assume the additional hazard for an additional premium.

These uniform clauses are now promulgated by reason of an authorization of the National Board of Fire Underwriters which gave the Conference Committee full power at its annual meeting last May.

MAY PROCEED AGAINST MAROS.

It Is Believed American Troops Will March on Bacalod, Where Two Soldiers Were Killed.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—The Moro situation in Mindanao is considered to be critical. It is believed that American troops will soon move against Bacolod, where the recent murder of two men of the Twenty-seventh Infantry was plotted.

A small party of Moros surprised an outpost of the Twenty-seventh at Camp Vickars, Mindanao, Aug. 12 and succeeded in killing two and wounding one American before they escaped. They were from Bacolod, which has a strong fort and other defenses.

Bitter opposition to the Americans exists at Bacolod, and Capt. John J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding the American forces at Lake Lanao, has recommended the reduction of the Bacolod fort.

Gen. Chaffee, who left Manila Aug. 12 on a final tour of the southern islands, reached Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, last Friday. In a conference with the local commander Gen. Chaffee argued that unless the American forces moved decisively against the hostiles they would lose the support of the friendly Moros.

PLAN FOR FILIPINO PRIESTS.

Suggestion Is for Young Native Clergy to Come to America for a Year's Training.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—Father McKinnon, who first came to the Philippines as Chaplain of the First California Regiment, and who is now pastor of the Catholic church in Ermita, Manila, suggests when the Philippine hierarchy is reorganized that 400 of the younger native priests be sent to the United States for a year's training in Catholic seminaries.

Father McKinnon believes such a training would impart to them the spirit of American priesthood and a beneficial knowledge of Americans and their language. He proposes to ask American Bishops to assist this project financially.

MURDER FOLLOWS MUTINY.

Crew of Ship in Philippine Waters Kill Chief Engineer, and Three of Them Are Shot.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—The native crew of the inter-insular steamer Mis Hermanos mutinied at Port Virac, Island of Catanduanes, last Thursday.

They murdered the chief engineer of the vessel and wounded the Captain, the mate, the second engineer, and one of the passengers, all of whom are Spaniards. Members of the native constabulary went to the rescue of the ship's officers. They fired into the crew and killed three of them.

Twenty-five of the crew surrendered and five jumped overboard and are believed to have drowned. During the fighting on the Mis Hermanos the steamer ran aground, but was subsequently floated.

TO WELCOME GOV. TAFT.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made at Manila for His Return to the Philippine Islands.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—Gov. William H. Taft is expected to reach here next Thursday. He left Singapore Straits Settlement last Friday on board the United States gunboat General Alava.

The plans for the reception to be given Gov. Taft are most elaborate. The shipping in the harbor will be decorated when he arrives, and a procession of small craft is to accompany the General Alava up the bay. A series of arches are at present being erected along the line of Gov. Taft's march from the office of the Captain of the Port, where he will disembark from a launch, to Malacanan Palace, where a reception will be given him. There will be a banquet the evening of the Governor's arrival.

Trial of Manila Journalists Ended.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—The trial of Frederick Korr, proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, editor, of Freedom, who are charged with libelling Benito Legarda, a Filipino member of the Civil Commission, was concluded yesterday. Judge Ambler will announce his decision in the case to-morrow.

CAPE PARLIAMENT MEETS WEDNESDAY

The Premier Has to Rely on the Afrikander Bond's Support.

Not More Than Ten of Sir John Gordon Sprigg's Own Party Can Be Depended On to Aid Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Parliament of Cape Colony, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, meets on Wednesday under peculiar circumstances.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, when refusing the suppression of the Constitution, advised that Parliament be convened early for the purpose of passing indemnity acts and the budget, which Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, assured Mr. Chamberlain he (Sir John) could effect.

As the Premier cannot rely on the support of more than ten of his own followers it seems that he must depend on the Afrikander Bond, the support of which cannot be had for nothing. Sir John appears to ignore his own party, which has indicated that other legislation is necessary for the welfare of the country. He apparently desires a short session.

Rightly or wrongly, says the correspondent, Premier Sprigg is believed to be inordinately keen on retaining office. His present attitude, when nearly his whole party is in revolt and the services of the Bond have been enlisted for the purpose of securing a majority, lends color to this report.

COUNT TOLSTOI MAY LIVE IN ROUMANIA.

It Is Reported that He Will Go to Bucharest Because He Cannot Expect Christian Burial in Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Certain Hungarian journals, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, state that Count Tolstoi intends to reside in Bucharest, since, having been excommunicated by the Russian Holy Synod, he could not expect Christian burial in Russia.

It is mentioned that the Queen of Roumania has repeatedly invited Count Tolstoi to visit her at Sinaïa, and that he has expressed a desire to make the acquaintance of the poet-Queen.

On March 9, 1901, the official organ of the Russian Holy Synod published the formal excommunication of Count Tolstoi, which had been announced earlier in the year by a circular. The latter said:

"Count Tolstoi has, by speech and writing, striven to separate himself from all communion with the Orthodox Church."

"All attempts to dissuade him being without avail, the Orthodox Church no longer considers him to be one of its members. We, therefore, place on record his apostasy from the Church."

The Holy Synod sent instructions to all the Bishops of the Russian Church forbidding, in the event of Tolstoi's death, any religious ceremony over his body by a priest of the Church, any requiem mass for the repose of his soul, or the burial of his body in consecrated ground.

NO VICTORIA RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Melbourne to The Times says that the Victoria railway men, after trying to bargain with the Government, have unconditionally withdrawn their threat to strike.

FRENCH READ ENGLISH NOVELS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that English novels are now favored by the Paris journals. Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," "Dickens's "Oliver Twist," Crawford's "Via Crucis," and Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" stories are now appearing as feuilletons.

DENIAL BY MISS GLADYS DEACON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Times says that Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon, emphatically contradicts the Paris Matin's statements in regard to her supposed engagement to a foreign Prince, (the Crown Prince of Germany.) Miss Deacon says that the story is an absolute invention.

THE POPE'S NAME DAY.

His Holiness Gives a Reception to 300 Guests—He Is in Excellent Health.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Pope is in such good health that it was not thought necessary to suspend the Saturday audiences, as has hitherto been the custom, in order to give the Pontiff strength for a fatiguing ceremony such as the great Name Day reception of to-day.

Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, wanted, however, to limit the number of guests to 200 instead of the usual 500. The efforts to obtain invitations to the Name Day reception were so persistent and came from such high quarters that the Pontiff, hearing of them, overruled his physician's advice and had an additional hundred guests included.

The Pope held the reception in his private library. He showed no signs of fatigue, and spoke with a great number of those present. He appeared to be unusually animated, and recognized the Right Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley, Bishop of Savannah, who was the only American present, immediately he perceived him. The Pope said to Bishop Keiley: "I am glad to see you again before you leave."

Bishop Keiley stated afterward that he was astonished at the Pontiff's vitality and brightness of mind.

Upon re-entering his private apartments, the Pope said: "It does not matter what Dr. Lapponi says; I feel better after each occasion of this kind."

The reception lasted an hour. His Holiness talked about the collapse of the Campanile of St. Mark, and expressed a wish to see the restoration of the roof of the Lateran Palace before he died.

In the course of a conversation the Pope urged the building of a chapel to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart.

The innumerable letters and telegrams of felicitation received by his Holiness included communications from the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Alfonso of Spain. The communication from the King of Spain was the first missive sent to his godfather by the King since his majority.

Among the telegrams of congratulation was one of 20,000 words from the Catholics of Catania, Sicily. The receipt of this long message caused amusement, as, under the settlement with the Italian Government, all telegrams for the Vatican are accepted and delivered free of charge.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

Arrives at Dover and Is Greeted by Prince Arthur of Connaught—Sea Trip Made Him Nervous.

LONDON, Aug. 17. — Muzaffar-ed-din, Shah of Persia, arrived at Dover at noon to-day on board the steamship Empress from Calais. At the Shah's request the Empress made the trip over at slow speed. The steamer was escorted by the British cruisers Galatea and Immortalité, and was greeted by salutes from the batteries at Dover and an imposing military display.

The Shah is said to have exhibited great nervousness upon embarking on the Empress at Calais for his first sea trip. But he bore the journey well, and when Prince Arthur of Connaught boarded the Empress and greeted him the Shah smiled, and conversed with animation through an interpreter.

The Shah and Prince Arthur walked together through cheering crowds at Dover to the Lord Warden Hotel, where Muzaffar-ed-din will spend the night, coming to London to-morrow.

MACEDONIANS DIVIDED.

Two Committees Elected, Sarafof's Adherents Holding a Separate Congress.

SOFIA, Aug. 17.—The Macedonian committee which has been in congress here since Aug. 10 has re-elected the former committee.

The adherents of M. Sarafof, the notorious ex-President of the committee, held a separate congress and elected another committee.

The leader of the regular committee is Gen. Zontcheff.

The schism in the committee will, it is considered, greatly minimize the danger of Macedonian agitation, as the two factions are likely to expend their energies in fighting each other.

HOPETOUN ON HIS WAY HERE.

Leaves Montreal for New York—Says He Was Recalled from Australia.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The Earl of Hopetoun, ex-Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, after spending the day here, started to-night for New York, whence he will sail on the Teutonic on Wednesday for home.

Lord Hopetoun, speaking of the reports regarding his resignation, said:

"I did not resign, as has been stated in the newspapers. I was recalled by the imperial Government."

His Lordship would not discuss the reasons leading to his recall. He is accompanied by his Aide de Camp, Col. Corbett, who declared that the salary allowed the Governor General was too small, and the situation became so unpleasant that the recall became necessary.

THE WRECKS NEAR CAPE TOWN.

Twenty-three of the Crew of the Highfields Drowned.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 17.—The statement cabled yesterday that the British bark Highlands, Capt. Smith, from New York July 10 for East London, had been wrecked off this coast is erroneous. It has now been learned that one of the vessels lost in the storm was the British bark The Highfields, Capt. Dunham, from Cardiff June 15 for Cape Town, while the other was the British bark Brutus, Capt. Dallachie, from London June 3 for Table Bay.

The chief officer of the Highfields says that the bark sank almost instantly, and that twenty-three of her crew were drowned. Capt. Dunham, ten men, and himself clung to the bridge, which floated, but the Captain and others were washed off. The chief officer and two other men were rescued after having been six hours in the water.

The British transport City of Lincoln went ashore and the German steamer Kaiser, from Hamburg July 15 for East Africa, was damaged in the storm.

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

Admiral A. L. Douglas Arrives at St. John's to Discuss It.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 17.—The British cruiser Ariadne, flagship of Vice Admiral A. L. Douglas, arrived here this evening, making the port in a dense fog. The Ariadne was escorted by the British cruiser Indefatigable.

Awaiting Admiral Douglas's arrival here were the British cruiser Charybdis, the sloop Alert, and the special service steamer Columbine, all under the command of Capt. Montgomery of the Charybdis, and the French cruiser Isly and the dispatch boat Manche, under the command of Commodore Montferrand. Together the seven warships form the largest fleet which has been here for many years.

Admiral Douglas has come to the colony to discuss the French shore fishery question.

FRENCH ROYALIST ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A Royalist committee held a reunion at Lac St. Farjeau to-day, the name day of the Duchess of Orléans.

The committee sent a resolution of homage to the Duke of Orléans, in which the persecution of the religious orders was referred to, and an appeal was made to the Duke to give the long-awaited signal.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The Casino was again filled this evening on the occasion of the usual Sunday night concert, and the grill rooms were filled with diners. Dinners were given at the Casino by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Schenck, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Scott, who had Miss Alice Roosevelt as her guest; Baron de Morogues, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Pierre Lorillard, Col. John Jacob Astor, J. S. Ulman, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. T. Wallace, Jr.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave her usual Sunday night dinner, which was followed by a musicale, to which a large number of guests were invited.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave her first entertainment at her new villa.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. J. F. De Lanier, and F. J. Otis also gave dinners.

A luncheon was given at the Casino grill rooms by William Cutting, Jr., for Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Harkins, Tierney, Foley, Conaty, Kain, and Donahue, and the priests who had participated in the golden jubilee anniversary at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The table decorations were of dark red gladioli tied with cardinal ribbons and comprised besides the centre pieces smaller pieces.

Bishop Harkins of Providence presided. There were speeches by the Cardinal and Bishops Harkins and Foley.

To-day at noon there was a swimming match from Bailey's Beach to Easton's Point between two well-known amateur swimmers, James De Wolfe Cutting and George D. Scott. The distance is about six miles and was covered by Mr. Cutting, the winner, in two hours and twenty minutes.

R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, the English lawn tennis players, arrived here this afternoon, coming from Greenport, L. I., in Col. R. M. Thompson's steam yacht Lady Torfrida, on which the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club were guests during the recent cruise. Ex-Commodore S. Nicholas Kane of the Regatta Committee is also a guest on the yacht. The Messrs. Doherty were entertained at dinner on the Lady Torfrida tonight and will later be guests of Eugene Higgins on the steam yacht Varuna.

Ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland is the guest of James T. Woodward at The Cloisters.

George Von L. Meyer, American Ambassador to Italy, is a guest of James J. Van Alen at Wakehurst.

The steam yachts Norman, Indolent, and Jathaniel and the schooner yacht Alert arrived to-day.

Gets the Canton Opium Monopoly.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In a dispatch from Hongkong the correspondent here of The Daily Mail says that Ngpikao, ex-Chinese Consul at Singapore, has acquired the opium monopoly of Canton by undertaking to contribute $1,000,000 annually toward the indemnity China is paying to the powers.

FESTIVAL OF SAN DONATO

Italian Colony Celebrates Feast Before Improvised Shrine.

Throngs in Mott Street All Day—Effigy of the Saint Lighted by Myriad Candles in the Evening.

New York Italians observed yesterday the feast of San Donato di Anletta, the saint who, centuries ago, remedied deformities of the body and cured fits, paralysis, and similar afflictions. In the large and beautifully decorated archway in front of 272 Mott Street, the statue representing St. Rocco di Ruoti Dimos, whose festival was celebrated Saturday, was supplanted by an effigy of San Donato. Beside the statue was a wax model of an arm, representing the sacrifice made by the sant to his faithful washerwoman, when he left on his pilgrimage from Anletta to Ripacandida. In a conspicuous place on one of the pillars supporting the immense canopy hung a small child's white dress, and stockings, and shoes, and hood. It was explained that they were those of a little girl who had been cured of fits by the influence of the saint.

Italian worhippers thronged Mott Street all day. They came in great numbers from various parts of the city, approached the shrine of the saint respectfully, and, kneeling in front of the row of big, colored candles, prayed audibly, and some with violent gesticulation. Many of the worshippers purchased button pictures or photographs of the saint or other trinkets on sale at either side of the altar, contributing as much as they cared to or could afford. The money thus given was piled on two wide trays, and as the evening approached there were great piles of bank notes and coin of all denominations in these receptacles.

Mott Street was gaudily decorated for several blocks on either side of the stands. American and Italian flags hung from the windows of almost every apartment in the front of the tall tenement buildings, festoons of bunting were suspended from one building to another across the narrow street, and there were huge, fantastic vari-colored designs, representing Italian religious and fraternal orders on many of the houses. At night the street presented a strange and beautiful spectacle. The emblems were illuminated, and the shrine of the patron saint was brilliantly lighted by a myriad of candles of all sizes and colors.

Yesterday's celebration was different in many respects from Saturday's. The initial observance was of the festival of St. Rocco, the saint who healed many diseases and afflictions. It being on a week day, there was music by bands, a banquet and the shooting of fireworks. All of the display features and noise were eliminated yesterday, although it was the day designated for the celebration. The deferred programme will be carried out to-day. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Order of San Donato di Aenitta, and Anselma Zirpoli, its President, will be in charge.

Mr. Zirpoli announced last night that at 10 o'clock this morning mass will be said by the Italians in the church at Mott Street, near Park Row, and it is expected that several thousand persons will attend. These will form in line after the ceremony, and there will be a parade, led by a band. The line of march will be up Mott Street to Spring Street, thence into Mulberry Street, on Mulberry Street to East Houston Street, and south on Mott Street past the shrine of the saint and the band stand. There will be another service in the same church at 4 o'clock. In the evening there will be a discharge of fireworks, and with this, and singing and more prayers, the festival will close about midnight.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Thirty Thousand Persons Attend Six Meetings Held On and Near Camp Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 17.—Thirty thousand worshippers attended the six services held to-day on and about the camp grounds. The weather was perfect and great enthusiasm was displayed, especially at the early morning meetings in the temple and the tabernacle. At every service a collection was "lifted" for the E. H. Stokes statue fund. The sum of $3,000 was collected and pledged during the day.

The audience in the auditorium this morning numbered 10,000. Seated on the platform were twenty visiting ministers. Bishop James N. FitzGerald presided. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke, who presided at the funeral service in Buffalo over the body of President McKinley. The three departments of the Summer Sabbath School had 3,000 attendants and 5,000 participated in the surf meeting held on the beach at dusk. Another vast congregation filled the auditorium this evening, when Bishop Charles Breyfogel of Reading preached on "The Power of the Resurrection."

The sessions of the Summer School of Theology will be resumed to-morrow, when lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander of Vanderbilt University, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrill, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke of New York. The great camp meeting begins next Friday.

NATIONAL BIBLE CONFERENCE.

Fifteen Hundred Ministers of Various Denominations in Attendance at the Warsaw (Ind.) Meeting.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 17.—The eighth annual session of the National Bible Conference was opened at Winona to-day, with fifteen hundred ministers of various denominations in attendance. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Director of the conference. The speaker lamented the condition of coldness prevalent in the churches of to-day. He also told the preachers that they were not preaching Christ.

The Rev. George Johnston Ross, pastor of St. Paul's Church, London, preached his first sermon in the United States this afternoon. He spoke on the "Glory of Christ."

The "hillside" service, which corresponds to Northfield's "Round Top" meetings, was conducted by the Rev. James Mursell, pastor of the Upper Clapton Baptist Church, London. Nearly three thousand persons attended this outdoor meeting.

The evening sermon was delivered by the Rev. George Jackson, pastor of the Methodist Tabernacle at Edinburgh, Scotland. The Rev. Arthur J. Smith of New York conducted the early morning devotional exercises.

"MARCH AROUND JERUSALEM."

General Glorification Closes Session of New York Camp Meeting Association.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 17.—With the "March around Jerusalem," which characterizes the closing of each year's meeting, the seventy-first annual session of the New York State Camp Meeting Association closed this evening. The attendance to-day was the largest of the meeting, and it is estimated that 5,000 persons visited the grounds during the day.

Fully 3,000 were present when the "march" took place. All the worshippers led by the clergymen and Elders, circled about the grounds, two by two, singing and shaking hands and having a general glorification. The meeting has been most successful. About fifty conversion were reported during the week.

Irving to Play at Drury Lane.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sir Henry Irving has arranged for the next appearance of his company in London at the historic Drury Lane Theatre.

NEW HOME FOR OLD CHARITY.

Fire-Proof Building of the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The latest addition to New York's buildings for charitable uses is the one now nearing completion at Woody Crest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, just beyond Central Bridge, which has been built by the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. The society for more than fifty years occupied the buildings at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street and 30 East Thirtieth Street, on the site of which the Woman's Hotel is now being put up. With the money received from the sale of that site the society purchased the ground at Woody Crest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and a year ago began the erection of the buildings it is to occupy Sept. 1.

The building is on high ground and has an extended view, abundance of fresh air and outdoor freedom, and quite perfect protection against encroaching neighbors. The south line of the property adjoins the Macomb's Dam Park property; the west line is on Woody Crest Avenue, and the east, or rear line, on Audubon Avenue. The frontage is about 225 feet, and the area equal to about twenty city lots.

The building is set back forty-five feet from the avenue line, and is an entirely fire-proof structure. The floors are built of masonry arches; the staircases are iron, marble, and slate. The finishing woodwork is minimized, the largest use of it being in the offices on the first floor. Throughout the rest of the building there is no woodwork at the windows, the sills being of marble. The exterior is built of a grayish-white brick, with trim of white stone and terra-cotta. No cellar is built under the front of the building, but in the rear the descent of the ground is such that it gives cellars and other rooms entirely above ground line and sixteen or eighteen feet in height.

On the first floor are the school rooms and chapel, the offices, and other administrative rooms; on the second and third floors are the dormitories for boys and girls and small children, with indoor playrooms and the appropriate toilet rooms. The baths are both the regular tub kind and the rain bath, a specialized form of shower bath. Glass shelving is provided for brushes and combs and glass rods for towels.

To the fourth floor are assigned the servants' rooms, the large general playrooms, the gymnasium and manual training rooms, and, well separated from all, the hospital section. This occupies the rear of this floor, and immediately underneath it are the quarantine, for the detention of children admittel to the home for two weeks, and the contagious wards. These wards are separated entirely from the rest of the building, and have their own toilet system and playrooms and a separate staircase to a large open-air playground on the roof.

The whole building contains eighty-three rooms, twenty toilets, ten storerooms, and thirty-nine closets, a total of 152 items, and is intended to accommodate 200 children. The architect is William Burnet Tuthill.

Toward the erection of the building Miss Helen M. Gould, who is one of the Executive Committee of the society, gave $20,000, and she has also furnished the children's playrooms. Other gifts have been the furnishing of the chapel by Mrs. Stokes and Miss Olivia Stokes; of the gymnasium, by William Burnet Tuthill; of the Secretary's room, by the Rev. Dr. John Bancroft Devins and his wife; of the executive committee room, by the members of the Board of Managers; of the dormitory for the forty large girls, by Stephen M. Wright; of the nursery for the forty smallest children, by Mrs. A. C. Hencken, while Mrs. Washington Wilson has provided shades for the 280 windows.

But the two boys' dormitories—one to hold forty boys and the other twenty—the dormitory for twenty small girls, the hospital, quarantine, dining room, kitchen, and some office rooms are still unfurnished. Beds, bedding, rugs, chairs, and all needed articles for the large boys' dormitory and their caretakers' rooms adjoining can be supplied for $500, and for the smaller dormitories for $250 each, while for single beds, with their belongings, $20 covers all expense. The furnishing committee invites inspection of the building as it stands, and earnestly solicits gifts for the equipment of this, one of the oldest institutions for children in New York. The members of this committee are Mrs. F. M. Weeks, Mrs. G. B. Watts, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Hugh O'Neill, Mrs. C. A. Edwards, and Mrs. David McGunigle. Gifts for furnishings may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. S. F. Hallock, at the society's temporary offices, Room 514, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The formal opening of the building will be in the Fall, of which notice will be given hereafter.

CHILD STUDIES POLICE WAYS.

Golden-Haired Little Girl and Deaf Old Man Inspect a Station—Visit Firehouse.

A seven-year-old, golden-haired girl, accompanied by an aged man who was deaf, called at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last evening. She told Sergt. Burns that she had come from Boston two weeks ago to live in New York, and that her home was now in West Eighty-third Street. She wished to study New York, she said, and wanted a pass permitting her mother and herself to be shown through the station. The Sergeant told her she might look through the station at once and bring her mother whenever she chose.

The old man then produced an ear trumpet, and asked to be told whether they might have the pass. Sergt. Burns spoke through the trumpet. He spoke several times, each time in a louder voice. Finally passersby stopped in the street and looked in at the windows to learn the cause of the shouting. The Sergeant then called Policeman Townsend, the acting doorman, who escorted the visitors through the building.

The old man took an active part in the conversation, as he said he wished to be sure that the little girl should understand the workings of the police department. The Sunday quiet of the neighborhood was disturbed by the high tone of the doorman's voice; but the visitors were delighted.

The little girl was shocked to learn that there was no bedclothing in the cells and that prisoners were compelled to sleep on rude boards, but she was charmed with the Captain's room and thought it was nice enough for any one to live in. She thanked the Sergeant and promised to bring her mother in a day or two. Then she and her companion visited Engine Company No. 40, across the street, and took up the study of the New York Fire Department.

SHE DISAPPEARED TO WED.

Father and Discarded Suitor Find Girl and Trouble Ensues.

Philip Lazncker of 2,075 Second Avenue and Israel Levin of 188 Delancey Street were taken to the Bath Beach Police Station yesterday on complaint of Henry Worthington of Bay Thirteenth Street, near Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach.

According to the story told to Sergt. Rogers, Lazncker has a daughter, Isabel, twenty-two years old, who disappeared four months ago on the eve of her marriage to Levin. The other day her father learned that she was boarding at the house of Worthington, having married George Pringle of Cincinnati.

Lazncker and Levin last night went to Worthington's house and demanded the girl, whereupon Worthington threw them into the street. The men then broke in the door of the house and were arrested.

The Sergeant let the men go, telling Worthington his proper course was to get out a warrant against the father and discarded suitor.

Farewell Service for the Colonials.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At the invitation of the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminster, the colonial troops still in England attended a farewell service this morning at Westminster Abbey, at which Canon Weldon of the abbey officiated. The privilege of attending a service in Westminster Abbey has been greatly desired by the colonial troops, as the building is still in its coronation dress and closed for public services.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

Daniel Frohman Returns from Ten Weeks' Trip Abroad.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Russian Pianist, to Tour the States—New Plays for Bertha Galland—Heavyweight Understudy.

Among the passengers on board the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, was Daniel Frohman, who has been in Europe for the past ten weeks. He was there for business and pleasure. After seeing the close of the London theatres, he went touring on a bicycle in the South of France. Then he went to the Baireuth festival in company with Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, who is to be under his management in the United States this year. The tour is to begin at Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 2. The pianist will appear with sixty players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Franz Kneisel.

On his return to London Mr. Frohman saw E. H. Sothern, and directed the arrangements for the productions of "Hamlet" and "If I were King." The plays will go on the road, and come to the Garden Theatre in December.

For his new star, Bertha Galland, after her coming season with "Notre Dame," Mr. Frohman has promises of a play from Pinero and also a comedy from Anthony Hope for the late Winter. Mr. Frohman hopes to open the new Lyceum Theatre some time this season. He has ready for his new stock company a number of plays, among which are a romantic comedy by Anthony Hope, entitled "Captain Dieppe," and a five-act play by Comyns Carr, author of "King Arthur." The latter play is based upon the legend from which Wagner drew "Tristan and Isolde."

***

William A. Brady, who is managing the exhibition for the Professional Woman's League, announces that a play competition is to be conducted in conjunction with the show in Madison Square Garden. All plays submitted must have been written by women, and must be sent to the league headquarters before Sept. 20. Two prizes are offered, one for the best drama and one for the best musical comedy. Mr. Brady guarantees to produce the successful works during the season at a first-class theatre on Broadway. It is the intention to present one of the plays during the second week of the exhibition.

***

Ever since "San Toy" was produced for the first time in Daly's Theatre George Fortesque, the three-hundred-and-eighty-five-pound comedian, has played the part of Yen How, the mandarin with the six little wives, and he has never missed a performance. This season Stevens & Price, the managers of the company, decided that they ought to provide an understudy for Fortesque in case he might at some time become indisposed and unable to appear, so they have engaged Wilfred Gerdes. Mr. Gerdes's weight is 348 pounds, but he has told the management that he lost 40 pounds this Summer while playing baseball, and that he would soon be able, by proper dieting and abstaining from outdoor sports, to reach the weight required.

***

On Saturday night the "Florodora" company left Manhattan Beach. It will appear to-night at Atlantic City for a fortnight's run. Al Wheelan and others of the company are asking for some punk to drive away the mosquitos.

***

Anna Barton, formerly in the companies of Mildred Holland and Sadies Martinot, will appear as Mrs. Lorimer in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Moth and the Flame," this season.

***

Thomas W. Broadhurst, who is cruising in his yacht, the Enamorata, along the New England Coast, will return to New York next week to superintend the rehearsals of "The Black Hand," which he will produce early in October. Iva Merlyn, said to be the granddaughter of a famous divine and a university graduate, will play the leading part. The plot of the play, it is said, is based on the works of an organization similar to the Mafia.

***

For this season Henrietta Crosman will appear in the production of "The Sword of the King." Charles Cherry will be her leading man. Sheridan Block, recently Richard Mansfield's leading man, will have a strong part, and Henry Bergman will have a character well suited to him. The others in Miss Crosman's support include Ida Vernon, Barton Hill, William Herbert, Gertrude Bennett, Addison Pitt, Frederick C. Bertrand, Edwin Fowler, F. J. McCarthy, Henry Gunson, and Arthur Shaw. In the play Miss Crosman has a dashing comedy part, and in two acts she will appear as a boy. The play was written by Ronald MacDonald, the son of an English clergyman.

***

Lola Yberri, who returned recently from London, where she produced her fantasy, "A Dream of the Dance," at the Alhambra, will appear in the entertainment on the New York Theatre's roof this week. Her performance, it is said, consists of a series of dances illustrating the history of the art from primeval times to the present. The dancer appears first as a savage in a jungle, then, through rapid transitions, come the Grecian, Oriental, and dances of later periods. The music is by Herman Perlet.

***

Permanent officers for the Green Room Club were elected lately with William A. Brady as President, and Milton Nobles as Vice President. Plans have been accepted for the remodeling of the building at 139 West Forty-seventh Street, and the club will be opened not later than Nov. 1.

GIFT TO MT. HERMON SCHOOL.

H. B. Silliman Donates $10,000 for Hall Improvement—The Summer Term Commencement Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—During the last week of the General Conference at Northfield the Summer term commencement exercises were held at Mount Hermon School. Continuous school is held at Mount Hermon and the three-term system planned by D. L. Moody and carried out after his death by Prof. H. F. Cutler is proving successful. The enrollment for last year numbered nearly 800.

Many of the conference people attended the exercises and addresses were given by Henry M. Moore of Boston, Dr. A. C. Dixon of Boston, Mr. F. B. Meyer of London, and others of the Northfield speakers.

One of the guests present was H. B. Silliman of Cohoes, N. Y., who recently made a gift of $10,000 to the school for altering and improving Silliman Science Hall. Mr. Silliman is a trustee of Mount Hermon and has always taken particular interest in the scientific department. Work has already been commenced on the building. The Fall term opens Aug. 20, enabling the students to be on hand during President Roosevelt's visit to the Moody Schools on Sept. 1. The post-conference addresses will also take place at that time in Northfield.

BRONX PARK MUSK OX DIES.

Succumbs to Pneumonia, While Coral Snake Is Starving Itself.

The musk ox at the Bronx Zoological Park, one of the two of its species in captivity, died yesterday of pneumonia. Dr. Blair, the visiting veterinarian; Curator Ditmars, and Keeper McElroy spent the greater part of the day with the valuable animal in a vain effort to save its life.

The animal was captured on the Arctic coast near Great Bear Lake last Winter by a friend of William C. Whitney. He gave the animal to Mr. Whitney, who presented it to the Park. The only other musk ox, known to be in captivity, is at Hamburg.

The coral snake, the most poisonous reptile known, is starving itself to death in the reptile house at the Park. Last week Sunday the snake weighed seventeen ounces. Yesterday it barely tipped the scales at twelve ounces. The snake is shedding its skin, and instead of eating much more than common during that period, as snakes usually do, the reptile is eating scarcely anything. Curator Ditmars fears that its life cannot long continue. The coral snake is peculiar in that it is immune to the bite of other poisonous reptiles, but its bite is fatal to man or beast.

CHURCH'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Cardinal Gibbons, Five Bishops, and Many Priests Attend Celebration at St. Mary's, in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—St. Mary's Catholic Church observed its golden jubilee anniversary to-day with special services, in which a large number of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church participated. The occasion was made especially interesting by the presence of Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops of five other dioceses of the country, and the Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., rector of the Catholic University at Washington. There were in addition numerous priests from the churches throughout Rhode Island and in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The church was appropriately decorated with palms and flowers, the gift of Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow. Many of the leading Summer residents were present at the services, and there were many donations to the church from those who make Newport their Summer homes and attend services at St. Mary's. Among the gifts were a golden chasuble and altar vessels, the gift of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting.

At the morning service, in which Cardinal Gibbons participated, the church was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to get inside. In the church were:

Miss Leary.	Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.	Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr.
Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane.	Mrs. Peter D. Martin.
Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier.	Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow.
	Mme. Bonaparte.

The service was a pontifical mass, which was celebrated by the Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, Bishop of Rhode Island, with Cardinal Gibbons and Bishops Foley, Tierney, Conaty, Donahue, and Kain occupying stations in the sanctuary.

The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., of Washington, and a specially prepared programme of music was rendered by the choir. At this service was used for the first time a beautiful jubilee chalice, the gift of the people of the parish, the donations being made in the form of old silver and gold and gems. The base of the chalice is of solid silver, heavily plated with gold and the cup of gold. The plate on the chalice was the gift of Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, who, although abroad, maintains a close connection with the church.

At the pontifical vespers this evening Bishop Tierney of Hartford was the celebrant and more priests than had attended the morning service were present.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George M. Hopkins.

George M. Hopkins, one of the foremost electrical engineers in the country, died in his Summer home, The Cedars, in Cheshire, Mass., yesterday. He was taken ill while on a street car on Friday, and death resulted from uraemic poisoning. The body is to be taken to Albion, N. Y., for burial.

Mr. Hopkins was prominent as a patent attorney and conspicuous in scientific research work. He was the author of "Experimental Science," a handbook used in schools, and was at work on a revision this Summer. As one of the editors of The Scientific American, he had charge of the electricity department. He conducted also the department of questions and answers. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Edison. He left a widow and son. The latter was connected formerly with The Scientific American, but is now President of the Cosmos Company. Mr. Hopkins lived at 325 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Ex-Mayor William A. Hemphill.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—William A. Hemphill, ex-Mayor of Atlanta, and founder of The Atlanta Constitution, died suddenly to-night.

William Arnold Hemphill, the publisher and founder of The Atlanta Constitution, was born in Athens, Ga., in May, 1842. His education was received in the public schools of Athens and he was later graduated from the University of Georgia, taking a special degree in engineering. When the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate Army and was wounded at Gettysburg. In 1871 Mr. Hemphill married Mrs. E. H. Luckie. He was elected Mayor of Atlanta in 1891.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. THOMAS TERRY, seventy-four years of age, a well-known Baptist preacher, died at his home in Southwick, Mass., yesterday. He had formerly held pastorates in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

GEORGE C. SHAW, an old-time agriculturist and horse owner of Sussex County, died in Newton, N. J., on Friday, aged eighty-two years. He retired several years ago after being President of the Sussex County Agricultural Society many years. Besides managing a large grain farm he raised horses and cattle forty years ago. Among the fine horses that he owned were Kemble Jackson, of the Black Hawk strain, and the famous Shaw Patchen.

Business Notices.

Violins, Bows, Italian strings, cases. Repairing a specialty. **Victor S. Flechter's, 23 Union Square.**

DIED.

DAY.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 16, 1902, Fanny W. G., beloved wife of William T. Day and daughter of the late Dr. James S. and Fanny Winchester Green.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 414 Westminster Av., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M.

HAINES.—At Summit, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1902, Gustavus Sabine Haines, in the 18th year of his age, eldest son of Charles D. and Mary Sabine Haines of New York City, and grandson of the late Gustavus A. Sabine, M. D.
Funeral services Monday morning, Aug. 18, at 10:30, on arrival of 9:10 train on Morris and Essex Railroad from New York, in Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J. Please do not send flowers.

JONES.—At South Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 16, 1902, Henry Taliaferro, only son of Frederick V. L. and Annie Taliaferro Jones, aged 19 months and 18 days.
Funeral private.
Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

LA BAU.—On Aug. 16, 1902, Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau, at her residence, No. 144 Riverside Drive, in the 69th year of her age.

MANGAM.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 15, Daniel Delevan Mangam, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 41 Garden Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—At Port Washington, Long Island, on Aug. 16, 1902, Hannah E., widow of the late Charles W. Mitchell, in her 87th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Port Washington, on Monday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Washington on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 7:02 P. M.

PARKMAN.—Entered into rest, at his home, Elizabeth, N. J., on the 17th inst., George M. G. Parkman, son of Elizabeth Fearing and the late Rev. Charles M. Parkman, B. D.
Funeral from Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., 11:30 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 19. Interment at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J.

RICHARDSON.—On Aug. 16, 1902, in her 79th year, Laura Louisa, wife of the late Milo A. Richardson and mother of Rosell L. Richardson, at 403 West 126th St.
Services and interment at Sherman, N. Y., on Monday, at 11 o'clock.

TURNBULL.—At residence of John T. Haring, Tappan, N. Y., John, Jr., son of John and Katherine Leigh Turnbull, aged 26 years.
Funeral services at residence Monday, Aug. 18th, at 8 P. M. Carriages will meet arrival,

Our Remnant Sale is backed by our guarantee—you cannot go wrong by trying it.

The public has found it a great snap to bring in a $50.00 suit and find a remnant in trousers to match on sale at $4.00. Some of these suitings can be worn with great comfort to November. We know the excellent value we give and would like you to find it out—without any risk on your part; suit to order, $15 00; coat and vest, $11.00; trousers, $4.00.

This sale ends Saturday at noon.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be **Absolutely Free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

DID
YOU KNOW THAT DID WILL KILL FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, ROACHES, BED BUGS, MOTHS, ALL KINDS OF INSECTS, AND WILL FUMIGATE YOUR HOUSE BEFORE YOU COME HOME. BEWARE OF MALARIAL GERMS. PRICE 50 CENTS.
DID CO., 111 BROADWAY, Room 97. New York.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
Presenting BOBIN HOOD and MAID MARIAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH,
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY in Our ALLEY
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G. V. Hobart.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS | Handsomely bound 1.50 Edition of Quincy Adams Sawyer
TO-MORROW EVE
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
The greatest rural play ever written.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats, Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden, Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
7th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
MIKADO | KUZUOKA Vocal soloist | IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam'l S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | MAT. TO-DAY. THE DEFENDER

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT. 8:15 SHARP. TO-NIGHT.
J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's new Irish play,
ROBERT EMMET. THE DAYS OF 1803.

28TH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE PLATTdeutscher Volksfest Vereen of N. Y. City and Vicinity on 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 24 August, 1902, at Union Hill, Schuetzen Park, N. J. Admission, 25 cents.
JOHN MOJE, President.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Centerno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. "ERMINIE."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. The Wild Rose
Last times Lederer's

NEW STAR WILLIAM BONELLI Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY. An American Gentleman. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'Y. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals Mid Arctic Breezes. 13th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

3rd Ave. Thea. MAT. TO-DAY. An American Tramp

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800
HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St

Sporting Events.

BASEBALL, JERSEY CITY, 4 P. M. To-day and Aug. 19 and 20, Rochester.

Wily Widow; Simple Priest.

BUENOS AYRES, July 3.—On June 26 a poor widow told the priest of a church in the south of this city that she had been robbed of a purse of £20 while at the service. The priest, greatly shocked, announced the theft next day from the pulpit, and promised absolution if the money were returned.

After service a thickly veiled woman came to the priest in the vestry and confessed with tears that she was the penitent thief. She returned the purse, and was duly absolved.

The widow was overjoyed at the recovery; she burst into tears, and taking the twenty-pound note from the purse asked the priest whether he would accept £2 for candles for the saint's altar as a thank offering. This was gladly accepted, and the priest gave the poor lone widow £18 change for her banknote. She hurried away, profuse in her thanks.

Next day, when the priest went to change the note he found that it was a forgery.—London Mail.

HORSES IN THE FUTURITY

Fifteenth Running for Big Prize Promises a Great Race.

J. E. MADDEN'S MANY CHANCES

Kentucky Turfman Interested in a Large Proportion of the Prospective Field.

With the race for the fifteenth Futurity Stakes, the richest prize of the American turf, less than two weeks off, the enviable position of John E. Madden in relation to that great event fairly is dividing with the race itself the interest of horsemen. Madden has been termed the "luckiest" man on the turf, but even the most skeptical critics long ago admitted that the Kentucky horseman combined with his "luck" shrewd judgment and remarkable skill in selecting and handling race horses. The combination which has linked his name with those of the last two Futurity winners, in the opinion of horsemen generally, seems to promise that Madden again is to have a share in the big prize.

The chances of horses which Madden developed, and in which he still retains some interest, appear to be second to none, and the probabilities are that when the Futurity is run at Sheepshead Bay, on Saturday, Aug. 30, victory for any one of half a dozen horses, any of which may win, will add to the wealth of the most successful professional turfman of the time. The dispersal of the stable of Clarence H. Mackay distributed three of the horses which Madden formerly owned to new owners, but for all that a share of the glory and some money will go to the Kentucky horseman should Mexican or Skillful win the big prize.

The Futurity this year will be worth about $60,000, the value of the stakes being the greatest of any Futurity for ten years, and approaching close to the record for the race, the $70,000 that the fixture was worth when the late August Belmont won it with his splendid colt Potomac. The stakes closed with 1,241 entries, and there still are eligible to the race 160 colts and fillies, which include all the best of the year. The list of eligibles, as announced by the Coney Island Jockey Club, is as follows:

Acefull, Adios, Africander, Albany Girl, Amorous, Amaryllis, Anticipation, Andrew Ring, Arthesia, Artvis, Athel, Athelroy, Attorney, Airs and Graces, Ben Chalice, Bensonhurst, Biturica, Black Hussar, Blue Ribbon, Bounding Beauty, Budget of Fun, Busy Maid, Canajoharie, Catechise, Castallan, Charmel, Clarion, Cocagne, Contour, Counterpoise, Countess Reasoner, Cloverdale II, filly, D'Arcy, Daisy Green, Dalesman, Dazzling, Dauphin, Dr. Hughes, Duster, East India, Ed Layson, Erbe, Eugenia Burch, Fire Eater, Flash of Lightning, Fleeing Venus, Florite, Flowermale, Flying Prince, Futurita, Gallant Smith, Gatlen Belle, Gimcrack, Gold Van, Golden Girl, Golden Maxim, Halcyondale, Her Letter, Hurstbourne, Hurst Park, Injunction, Innsbruck, In Order, Instar, Invincible, Irascible, Irish Lad, Jack o' Lantern, Kim, Lady Albercraft, Lady Matchless, Lady Sarah, Lass of Dundee, Leffingwell, Leipsic, Lord of the Vale, Love Note, Lytalls, Lady Stylites filly, Lucy Johnson colt, Lancet colt, Malloforir, Mamari, Manie Reilly, Mamie Worth, Mary Street, Mattie Harmon, Menelaus, Merry Acrobat, Merry Reel, Mesmer, Mexican, Miss Dorothy, Miss Eon, Miss Hamburg, Mizzen, Monte Carlo, Mr. Bender, Mariamne colt, Merry Maid filly, Niaxus, Ninone colt, Old Lady, Onadere, Onatas, Orlando, Osgood, Outlaw, Parisienne, Payne, Pan Zaglobs, Palmist, Pebble, Pinekno, Pinetop, Prediction, Prince of Dixieland, Rawhide, Reckless, Requisition, Rigodon, River Pirate, Robert G. Lansing, Rockford, Royal Summons, Ruth's Rattler, Rozeta filly, Sailmaker, Santon, Sarah Maxim, Savable, Sergeant, Sir Hugh, Sir Launcelot, Sir Voorhies, Sis, Sister Lillian, Skillful, Scioto, Sovereign, Staithe, Starfish, Star and Garter, Sunny Shore, Surbiton, Supposition, Swing Corners, Stromont, Tam o' Shanter, Teddy Mack, The Guide, Toboggan, Tuileries, Vandarlith, Viccerne, Vicsetta, Wandering Girl, Wax Candle, Whitechapel, Will Shelly, Willie Collier, Woodlake, and Yokohama.

Of these horses those that have showed best in races are August Belmont's Mizzen, H. P. Whitney and H. B. Duryea's Irish Lad, C. F. Dwyer's Africander, G. B. Morris's Artvis, the Coughacres Stables Athel, S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon, J. R. and F. P. Keene's Dalesman, Duster, Hurst Park, and Whitechapel; Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, J. P. Kraner's Golden Maxim, J. Fleischmann's Hurstbourne and Waxcandle, Miles Finlen's Mamari, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Mexican; J. W. Schorr's Onatas, J. E. Madden's Old Lady, P. Dunne's Savable, J. B. Haggin's Sir Voorhies, and C. R. Ellison's Skilful.

Mizzen, on his Spring form, looks to be the best, and, in fact, generally is regarded as the best of his year, but Mizzen has been unfortunate in recent races, and so has lost prestige, while "luck," which has much to do with making results, has brought other horses into prominence. Horse against horse, it would seem that Mizzen is unbeatable, but luck will assert itself in big fields, and it appears to be a certainty that the fifteenth Futurity will bring out an uncommonly large field and also one of remarkably high class. Next to Mizzen is the matter of merit as gauged by the general opinion of horse men, is Irish Lad, but merit aside, Irish Lad has been as lucky as Mizzen has been unlucky, and a large proportion of good judges confidently expect to witness a third Whitney victory for the Futurity.

Should Irish Lad win, it would mean a share of the biggest prize of the turf for Madden, for he retained an interest in the colt's winnings when he sold him to Messrs. Whitney and Duryea. Irish Lad, therefore, looks to be Madden's best chance, but it is far from his only chance. Madden was one of the most liberal nominators to the Futurity, and up to July had thirty-one horses engaged in the race, the number being considerably reduced when the last declarations were made. Aceful and Old Lady are likely to represent the Madden stable in the race, these running in the nominator's interest solely. Of the horses sold out of the Madden stable, and which still will give the Lexington horseman an interest in their winnings under the conditions of the race, Mexican and Skillful are the most prominent, the prospects, therefore, being that by the most conservative estimate the field will include five horses in which Madden holds some interest.

The racing at Saratoga in the next ten days may have some slight influence on the probable field for the Futurity, but it hardly will interfere with Madden's prospects. Only two big events for two-year olds remain to be run for, but they may serve to give a more or less reliable line on the quality of the two-year olds that have come on from the West. Of these Saratoga events the $10,000 Grand Union Hotel Stakes, at six furlongs, with penalties and allowances, will be run next Wednesday, and may bring to the post Mizzen, Mary Street, Athel, Charles Elwood, Sir Voorhies, Hurst Park, White Chapel, Dalesman, Aceful, Mexican, Skillful, Old Lady, Artvis, and Judith Campbell. The $5,000 Adirondack Mandicap at six furlongs will be run on Saturday, and as it has among its entries nearly all of the horses prominent in the Futurity, the race will be one of especial interest to horsemen.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Yardarm, 123 pounds; Astarita, 118; Lord of the Isle, Rockmart, and Kushmer, 115 each; Tantalus Cup and Captain Arnold, 112 each; Allan, 111; Wild Thyme, 110; Red Knight, 109; Doctor Saylor and Athelroy, 107 each; Examiner, Orloff, and Scoffer, 102 each; Governor and Forward, 100 each; Kim, 95, and Empress of India and Anna Daly, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $5,000 down to $2,500; seven furlongs. The Musketeer, Ordnung, Clorita, Isla, and Swiftmas, 108 pounds each; Honolulu, King Pepper, and Maud Gonne, 105 each; Brunswick, 96; Eddie Busch and San Nicholas, 99 each; The Amazon and South Trimble, 103 each; Old Hutch, 102; Doctor Riddle, 113; Clonmell, 95; Huntressa, 94, and Wissendene and Delagoa, 89 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Mohawk Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $4,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a furlong. Grand Opera, 110 pounds; Port Royal, 107; Ben Howard and De Reszke, 106; Dixieline, 101; Andy Williams, 108; Honolulu, 98, and Numeral and Fonsolucs, 103 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling; all to be entered for $750; weights twelve pounds below the scale; five and a half furlongs. Bright Girl, Epidemic, Alhambra, Lass o' Linden, Boston, Sir Preston, Fair Lass, Sweet Alice, and Fensance, 107 pounds each; Burgundy and Wheeler B., 105 each; Arcade, Fullback, Mayor Graham, Insensible, Diamante, Farcraft, Leader, and Avignon, 110 each, and Fortunatus, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Douro, 122 pounds; Ethics and Par Excellence, 114 each; Bar Le Duc, 98; Daly, 96; Baron Pepper, 100, and Bluff, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902; weights two pounds below the scale, with penalties and allowances; one mile. Blues and Monograph, 119 pounds each; Runnels, 116; Extinguisher, The Rivel, and Remorse, 109 each; Huntressa and O. H. Perry, 104 each, and Octoroon and Bluff, 92 each.

Saratoga Stakes to Close.

Six stakes of from $5,000 to $10,000 will be closed to-day by the Saratoga Racing Association, the number including the new event, the Saratoga Derby, to be run in 1904. This race is with conditions which will make it a real Derby, the association adding $5,000 to a sweepstake of $100 each, with an additional starting fee of $150, the race to be at one mile and five-sixteenths, weight for age.

The other stakes to close are the Travers, for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, with penalties and allowances, $7,500 guaranteed; the Alabama, for fillies three years old, one mile and a furlong, penalties and allowances, $5,000 guaranteed, and three events for two-year-olds, the United States Hotel Stakes of $10,000, at five and a half furlongs; the Grand Union Hotel Stakes of $10,000, six furlongs, and the Flash Stakes of $5,000, five and a half furlongs, all with penalties and allowances.

CANOES SAILED CLOSE RACE.

H. D. Murphy Won After an Exciting Contest at American Association's Massachusetts Camp.

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 17.—At Camp Nauset the members of the American Canoe Association spent the day in enjoyment of camp life. The sailing canoe race for the Eastern Division trophy, postponed yesterday, was sailed to-day, Herman D. Murphy of the Winchester Club being the winner. The event brought together a good number of men well known in connection with canoe contests. The trophy is a magnificent bronze urn, and for the first time was up for competition.

The wind at the start was light, but the occasional flaws which set in from seaward had considerable power behind them. H. D. Murphy of the Winchester Boat Club crossed the line first, with J. A. Newman of the same club five seconds behind. All except W. J. Ladd followed within a minute and a half. Murphy kept the lead for two rounds by a small margin, being pushed by Newman all the time. The latter forged in ahead at the beginning of the third round. At this time Ladd caught a strong, puffy squall, was capsized, and withdrew.

The race at this time was exciting, as Murphy and Newman constantly changed positions. At last Newman by strong and true sailing forged ahead and at the end of about a mile of the race had a lead of nearly two and one-half minutes. The breeze then shifted and Murphy rapidly overhauled Newman and passed him on the first leg of the fourth round and finished in the lead.

The annual meeting of the association will be held on Thursday. This afternoon the annual meeting of the eastern division was held and these officers were elected: Secretary, Pro Tem., John B. May; Vice Commodore, B. T. Jacobs, Jr.; Rear Commodore, D. S. Pratt; Purser, O. C. Cunningham; Executive Committee, C. M. Howe, Edward Nottman, and Harold Roberts.

Paul Butler of the National Board of Governors, spoke of the American Canoe Association's future, and the advantages to be had at Sugar Island, which is now the property of the association. It was inferred that the next meeting of the association will be held at Sugar Island, which is in the St. Lawrence River.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C. MEETING.

Members Called On to Aid in Tiding Over Club's Present Difficulties.

Secretary John D. Adams of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has issued a call to the resident and non-resident members of that organization to attend an important meeting, which will be held in the clubhouse, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, next Thursday evening. There are between eighteen and nineteen hundred names on the membership list, and it is expected that the majority of them will be represented.

The recent assignment of J. Herbert Ballantine, who is largely interested in the club, has made it necessary that some speedy and definite action be taken so as to insure the continued success of the club, which for years has been self-supporting. The general feeling among the most active members is one of confidence in the ability of the management to sustain the reputation of the "Cherry Diamond," and they believe that they will be able to retain possession of their present well appointed premises.

Should it become necessary for them to go elsewhere they have no doubt of being able to get suitable quarters in some other convenient part of the city. No radical change is expected to take place in the management of the affairs of the club, but possibly there may be changes in the Directory.

CYCLERS' DOUBLE CENTURY RUN.

More Than a Hundred Finished in Ride Started by Moonlight.

Hundreds of cyclists congregated at Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to witness the finish of the double century run of the Century Road Club, which was started from that point at 7 o'clock the evening before. The bright moonlight and fine clear weather made the first run of one hundred miles a delightful outing for the riders, who numbered about 150. More than two-thirds of these finished and took part in the second round of the course.

The course for the moonlight run was as follows: Bedford Rest, Coney Island, Jamaica, Freeport, Amityville, Valley Stream, Freeport, Hempstead, and back to Bedford Rest, where the first division arrived at 5:30 A. M.

Several additional starters participated in the daylight run, which was begun from the same place an hour later. The following route was covered: Bedford Rest, Coney Island, Jamaica, Hempstead, Massapequa, Hicksville, Amityville, Freeport, and from Valley Stream back to Bedford Avenue and Eastern Boulevard. The second century was concluded in the scheduled time—twelve hours. The riders were in two divisions, the first in charge of Chiefs Daniel M. Adee and Thomas Moore, assisted by Charles Burch and S. G. Major. Chiefs John Castles and E. Webster paced the second division, aided by George Sweet and S. Mehrbach; and the courier service was performed by Paul Thomas. Among the first to finish the double century was T. E. Zinger, who, by doing so, completed a five-hundred-mile run.

Great Pacer Online Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Online, the great pacing stallion owned by M. W. Savage, died at the Minnehaha Driving Park to-day of colic. Mr. Savage valued the animal at $20,000. Online held the four-year-old stallion pacing record of 2:04. The record performance at Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1884, was the last race Online ever paced, as he then was placed in the stud. Besides holding the four-year-old record Online held the record for two-year-olds of 2:11. In 1891 Online was one of four stallions to have three colts in the 2:15 class, and in the year 1901 he had more pacers on the list than any other stallion living or dead. Online was twelve years old.

Expert Golfers in a Team Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—A thirty-six-hole best ball match for a wager between Bernard Nicholl, professional, and Archie Graham of North Jersey against Willie Norton, professional, and Stewart Gillespie on the Deal links was won by the former team by 6 up and 5 to play. Nicholl and Graham were 3 up in the first 18, and ended the match on the fifteenth green by Graham running down for 3. Graham broke the amateur record for the course, making 79. The scores were as follows:

Nicholl and Graham	40	34	74
Nicholl and Graham	38	36	74 — 148
Norton and Gillespie	42	37	70
Norton and Gillespie	42	35	77 — 156

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

The New York Nine Twice Outplayed the Chicago Team.

BROOKLYN AND ST. LOUIS TIE

Pittsburg's Champions Defeated in Cincinnati—Boston Now in Third Place.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—New York's baseball players won two games here to-day from Selee's men, taking three straight from Chicago as a starter on their Western trip. They won the first game by 3 to 2 mainly through the poor base running and fielding of the local players. By bunching their hits in the sixth inning the visitors won the second game, 3 to 1.

Manager McGraw was not on hand for either game, but his absence seemed to be an incentive for the New Yorkers to redouble their efforts to win. McGinnity pitched the first game and Cronin played in right field. They changed positions in the second game. Bowerman was behind the bat in both contests. Dunn is still unable to play and Bresnahan filled McGraw's position in short field. Their double defeat to-day has forced the local team back to fourth position in the pennant race and Boston is now third. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Taylor, rf	1	1	0	1	0	Brown, lf	1	3	4	1	0
Slagle, lf	1	3	2	0	0	Bres'han, ss	1	2	4	3	3
Chance, 1b	0	3	18	0	1	McGann, 1b	1	3	14	1	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	6	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	4	7	1	Bower'an, c	0	0	7	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Kling, c	0	2	4	2	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Shaefer, 3b	0	3	5	4	0	Cronin, rf	0	0	5	0	0
Menefee, p	0	0	0	4	0	McGin'ty, p	0	1	1	6	1
Total	2	13	42	20	2	Total	3	10	*41	19	8

*Dobbs out for interference.

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
New York ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 16; New York, 8. Sacrifice hits—Bowerman, Brodie. Stolen bases—Chance, Brown. Double plays—Tinker, Lowe, and Chance; Bresnahan, Smith, and McGann. Struck out—By Menefee, 3; by McGinnity, 6. First base on balls—Off Menefee, 1; off McGinnity, 2. Hit with ball—Chance, Lowe, Menefee, McGann. Time—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Taylor, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Brown, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Slagle, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Bres'han, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
Menefee, 1b	0	1	3	0	0	Brodie, cf	1	1	0	1	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Bower'an, c	0	1	8	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Kling, c	0	1	4	2	0	McGin'y, rf	0	1	0	0	1
Shaefer, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Cronin, p	0	0	0	2	0
Williams, p	1	2	0	2	0						
Total	1	6*	18	12	0	Total	3	7	21	13	1

*Game called on account of darkness.

Chicago ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 . . —3

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 2. Three-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Bresnahan, Cronin, Shaefer. Stolen bases—Brown, (2.) Double play—Williams, Lowe, and Menefee. Struck out—By Williams, 3; by Cronin, 1. Time—One hour and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

BROOKLYN, 7; ST. LOUIS, 7.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The St. Louis and Brooklyn baseball teams played eighteen innings to a tie this afternoon. It was the longest professional game ever played in St. Louis. Umpire Brown deemed it too dark to continue after the players had battled for three and a half hours, and called the contest. Both Currie, who succeeded Pearson after the third inning, and Donovan pitched sensational ball. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b	1	1	26	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	4	3	4	1	0
Smoot, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	2	1	0
Barclay, lf	2	1	6	1	0	Dolan, cf	1	1	2	0	1
P. D'van, rf	2	2	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	2	4	6	2
J. Farrell, 2b	1	2	9	9	0	McCreery, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	2	5	13	2	C. F'l, 1b&c	0	2	13	2	0
Hartman, 3b	0	2	1	3	1	Flood, 2b	1	4	1	7	0
Ryan, c	1	2	3	4	0	W. D'van, p	1	1	1	4	0
Pearson, p	0	0	0	1	0	Quinlan, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Currie, p	0	0	0	5	0	Ahearn, c	0	2	12	0	0
**M. O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	7	14*	53	37	3	Total	7	17	54	24	3

**Batted for Currie in eighteenth. *Wheeler out for running out of line.

St. Louis ..... 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—7
Brooklyn ..... 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Barclay, Wheeler, Hartman, Kruger, Keeler. Double plays—Kruger, Farrell, and Brashear; Kruger and Brashear; Currie, Kruger, and Brashear; Barclay and Farrell; Farrell and Wheeler. Stolen bases—Kruger, Barclay, P. Donovan, Dahlen, (2,) Sheckard, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—By Currie, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pearson, 3; off Currie, 5; off Donovan, 7. Struck out—By Currie, 1; by Donovan, 13. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; Brooklyn, 14. Innings pitched—By Pearson, 2; by Currie, 16. Hits—Ogg Pearson, 1; off Currie, 13. Time of game—3 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

CINCINNATI, 2; PITTSBURG, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—The Cincinnati team to-day defeated the Pittsburgs for the first time this season. It was probably the best played game seen here this year, not an error being made. The Cincinnati team batted out a victory. Poole, the ex-Pittsburg pitcher, winning from his old comrades. Over 15,000 people were at the game and much enthusiasm was shown. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 . .	2	10	0
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	8	0	

Batteries—Poole and Bergen; Phillippi and Zimmer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	71	24	.747	Cincinnati	45	51	.469
Brooklyn	55	45	.550	St. Louis	45	53	.459
Boston	49	44	.527	Philadelphia	38	60	.388
Chicago	51	47	.520	New York	34	64	.347

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

At bat as well as in the field the Jersey City team outplayed the Montreal baseball nine at West New York Field yesterday, scoring their fourth consecutive victory over the Canadians. Since their return from a tour of the Eastern League circuit, the Jerseymen have played eleven games and won nine. McCann pitched a splendid game for the winners, as he held the Canadians to two hits. Montreal scored one run through an error by Shindle in the first inning. The Jersey City players got a run in the second inning, and tallied three times in the third on a safe hit by Halligan, two errors, and Shock's drive for three bases. The Rochester team will begin a series of three games with Jersey City at West Side Park this afternoon. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	1	6	0	0	Stafford, 2b	1	0	3	3	0
Shindle, 3b	1	1	3	1	0	Shearon, rf	0	1	2	0	0
H'gan, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Foster, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Carr, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	Kelly, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Griffen, 2b	1	2	2	3	2	Dooley, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Shoch, rf	0	1	2	1	0	Lovell, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Mack, c	0	1	3	1	0	Quinlan, ss	0	0	3	1	1
Butler, c	0	1	3	0	0	Stroh, c	0	0	0	0	0
McCann, p	0	0	0	4	0	Raub, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	7	27	13	3	Total	1	2	24	9	2

Jersey City ..... 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 . . —4
Montreal ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—Jersey City, 1. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; Montreal, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 4. First base on balls—Off McCann, 3. Struck out—By McCann, 3. Three-base hit—Schoch. Sacrifice hits—Halligan, Griffen, Shoch, Foster. Double plays—Quinlan and Dooley; Stafford and Dooley. Umpire—Mr. Runn. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 5—9	12	1	
Newark ..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3	6	3	

Batteries—Briggs and Taft; Hemming and Thackera.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence ..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 . . —3	8	2	
Rochester ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	7	0	

Batteries—Conn and Kelly; Becker and Phelps.

New York State League Games.

At Ilion.—Utica, 4; Ilion, 3.
At Schenectady.—Schenectady, 11; Troy, 0.
At Albany.—Albany, 6; Syracuse, 5.

Charter Oak Park Races to Close.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17.—The class races of the Grand Circuit at Charter Oak Park close Monday, Aug. 18. At the same time the starters for the $10,000 2:11 trot at the same track will be named.

96TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street: 2226 to 2234 Third Ave. Corner 121st St.
Chatham Square: 193 to 205 Park Row. Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
EVERYTHING RELIABLE.
CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, etc.

33 1/3% *Clearance Sale, to Close Out Mattings, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, Willow Ware, Reed and Rattan Goods, all to go, less . . . .* 33 1/3%

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Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.
No extra charges of any kind.

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

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SPIRO COMPANY,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HARLEM OARSMEN ACTIVE

Yesterday's Pleasant Weather Brought Out Many Crews.

RACING PLANS FORMULATED

Training for Coming Regattas Well Advanced—Entries for Labor Day Decided On.

Favored by perfect weather the Harlem River oarsmen swarmed to the different boathouses yesterday and took full advantage of the pleasant conditions, and the forenoon was devoted to practice by the racing crews, who have but two weeks left for training before the races of Labor Day. The oarsmen who are fond of barge rowing started for Point View, Donnelly's, and Willets Point, on the Sound, while a few rowed up and down the river.

The question of moving still is open with the Nassau, Har

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, United States Navy; A. G. Yates, Rochester, President of the Rochester, Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad.

HOLLAND—H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Lake Forest, Ill.; Walter S. Hunt, Nottingham, England; Thomas Sinclair, Liverpool, England.

MANHATTAN—Dr. C. D. Carr, Philadelphia; Dr. Frank W. Talley, Philadelphia; I. J. Morse, London; M. P. Quay, Pittsburg; the Rev. F. J. Fitzpatrick and the Rev. John F. O'Neill, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; George W. Brown, Portland, Ore.; Thomas R. Stone, Buffalo; E. J. Decker, Jr., Liverpool, England.

ALBEMARLE—G. Tucker Bispham, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Major W. W. Gray, United States Army; Capt. Cecil Stewart, United States Army; Capt. Joseph R. Holmes, England.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. P. Newcomb, United States Army; E. M. Wilcox, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—Col. A. Barry, Edinburgh.

GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines, Canandaigua, N. Y.

ASTOR—The Rev. C. Currier, Washington, D. C.

CADILLAC—G. W. Hall, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Alfred Dalton, Providence, R. I.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Housman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; Ludwig Housman, cloaks and suits, 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

"Hillman's" Chicago, Ill.; G. Israel, toys and sporting goods, 458 Broadway.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; notions and furnishing goods, 326 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldsmith, L. & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Frisch, notions, jewelry, linens, laces, and white goods, 513 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; R. B. Maxwell, domestics, dress goods, silks, linens, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Member, carpets, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dodge, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cole, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cole, carpets and notions; Hotel Earlington.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, blankets and upholstery goods, 621 Broadway; Holland House. B. Knight, silks; Miss F. Diggs, ladies' and infants' wear; W. L. Shaw, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits, 15 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Prints, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Prints, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Smith, dress and wash goods; Hoffman House.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; J. Frothingham, domestics and linens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Orlivie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; William Rieke, carpets; notions, and cloaks, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. Chamberlain, jewelry and optical goods, 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Anderson, G. W., & Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, cloaks and notions, 60 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Burkett, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Morton; ladies' wear, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists, 462 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Clairmont, domestics and linens, 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Adler, David, Sons, Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, woolens and trimmings; Hotel Savoy.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, millinery and ribbons; Mrs. P. C. Roneurd, millinery, 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Neuhansel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Neuhansel, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens and white goods; H. A. Morgan, gloves; Miss A. Ryan, waists and muslin underwear; T. J. Lindberg, notions and umbrellas; F. R. Williams, dress goods; W. J. Shenk, dry goods; H. L. Pfiedelin, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Landauer, Adolph, & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. L. Singer, laces and embroideries; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, N. Y.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Kohn & Blumenfeld, Opelika, Ala.; J. Kohn, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Besso & Langeni, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Armstrong, James A. & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stone, Fisher & Lane, Seattle, Wash.; R. J. Fisher, dry goods, 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Klein, Sol., Chicago, Ill.; J. Jiran, notions, jewelry, hosiery, gloves, and ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Lorentz, hosiery and underwear; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Marshall Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, ribbons, laces, and trimmings, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Gerard.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Nugent, J., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Fraser, hosiery and knit underwear, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Gillespie, laces, leather goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; A. J. Hersman, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

New York Store, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. J. F. Ruffad, dry goods; Miss Sarah James, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.

Simon Auction Company, Bristol, Tenn.; H. J. Simon, furniture.

Caldwell, J. L., Pine Bluff, Ark.; Isaac Dreyfuss, department store; Hotel Marlborough.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; O. W. Hann, 65 Wooster Street.

Richardson, William, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Richardson, hardware, 54 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Garside, S. W., Lancaster, Ohio; millinery.

Robertson, G. W., Mexico, Mo.; hardware; 48 East Twenty-first Street.

Weiskopf, A., Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Weiskopf, dry goods; 117 East Sixtieth Street.

Slaner & Flauman, Hobart, Oklahoma; P. Slaner, dry goods; Holland House.

Cook, H. S. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. S. Cook, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Ketcham, Roselin, Greensburg, Ind.; dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Thorpe, N. A., Egg Harbor, Wis.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hub Mercantile Company, Shawnee, Oklahoma; David Cohn; 252 Union Avenue, Brooklyn.

Rindisoos, A., & Son, Circleville, Ohio; William Rindsfoos, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

New York Dry Goods Company, Huntsville, Texas; W. H. O. Bannon, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Eastham, L. B. & J. C., Dennison, Texas; J. C. Eastham, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Crosby, W. F., Topeka, Kan.; dry goods.

Crosby Brothers, Topeka, Kan.; A. E. Conkling, dry goods; L. P. M. Canne, dry goods.

Columbia Shade Cloth Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. McDonald, shade cloth.

May, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Edward C. Betts, general merchandise; Victoria Hotel.

Haas, Henry A., & Co., Des Moines, Ia.; H. A. Haas, dry goods.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Green, jewelry; St. Andrew's Hotel; Lottie Green, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Nona E. McMillan, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Webb, J., Cincinnati, Ohio, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Otto Edwin Thulin, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Coop, H. S. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mamie Isaacs, furnishings; Earlington Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:10 A. M.—750 Courtlandt Avenue; Cammon Selento: damage, $300.

12:55 A. M.—687 Third Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

1:23 A. M.—151 Orchard Street; Morris Arnold; damage, $25.

4:35 A. M.—215 Broome Street; Morris Barad; damage, $100.

8:20 A. M.—157 Rivington Street; Sadie Schipler; damage trifling.

9:55 A. M.—173 and 175 Grand Street; New York Pattern Company; damage trifling.

10:46 A. M.—255 Eldridge Street; Jacob Weissman; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—851 Broadway; Marlow & Co.; damage, $10.

2:41 P. M.—551 West Fifty-seventh Street; Edward Ruth; damage, $100.

3:30 P. M.—432 East Sixty-sixth Street; John Reilly; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 17.—William Curphey's sawmill or Lake Centennial, on the edge of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning with a large amount of lumber. Loss, $50,000.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The main building of the Marietta Paint and Color Company was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000. The company will resume operations at once. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Heat Wave in the Arctic Circle.

Dawson City, though situated not far from the arctic circle, has been suffering from a heat wave. A correspondent, writing on June 27, says: "It was 92 degrees above zero here several times this week. This is 132 degrees above the registration of last January, when it was 60 degrees below.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:12	Sun sets	6:57	Moon sets 4:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:52	Gov. Isl'd	7:15	H. Gate 9:11
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:06	Gov. Isl'd	7:30	H. Gate 9:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 19.		
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Galicia, St. Thomas and Northern Brazil	9:30 A. M.	
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada, and Trinidad		10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.		
Coleridge, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Donna Maria, Azores and Madeira		
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, Barbados, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 21.		
Barbarossa, Bremen		11:00 A. M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
Pathfinder, Ponce	9:00 A. M.	
FRIDAY, AUG. 22.		
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $16 and up to Aug. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. $30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and China, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $30 and up to Sept. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 18.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Aug. 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Aug. 9.
Lahn, Genoa, Aug. 6.
Minnetonka, London, Aug. 9.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

Bremen, Bremen, Aug. 6.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 12.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 13.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

Alamo, Galveston, Aug. 14.
Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Border Knight, Algiers, Aug. 5.
Casilda, Sunderland, Aug. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 9.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 9.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

Norge, Copenhagen, Aug. 6.
British King, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 14.

Arrived.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello Aug. 7, Curacao 10th, La Guayra 11th, and San Juan 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Beavan, Huelva July 30, with iron pyrites to the Pennsylvania Salt Co. Vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS El Norte, Gardener, Galveston 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

United States battleship Maine, (new,) Buckman, Philadelphia.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Kirkby, Trinidad and Grenada Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M. 16th.

SS Diana, (Nor.,) Stoltz, Progreso Aug. 10, with hemp to Samuel Hermanos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Comal, Woodward, Galveston Aug. 8, via Brunswick 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS St. Louis, (Amer.,) Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 A. M.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:29 A. M.

SS Wennington Hall, (Br.,) Diver, Perth Amboy; in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

SS Manzanosorta, (Span.,) Ruiz, Huelva July 30, with iron ore to order. Vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Orum, St. Petersburg July 19 and Copenhagen Aug. 1, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Verries, Marseilles Aug. 2 and Naples 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS New York, Watson, Charleston Aug. 13 and Wilmington 15th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:55 A. M. 18th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., west-southwest; light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) for Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, &c.

SS Arapahoe, for Philadelphia.

SS Brighton, (Br.,) for Bocas del Toro and Port Limon.

SS City of Everett, towing one barge, for Port Arthur, Texas.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) for Adal, Singapore, Hongkong, Manila, and Yokohama.

SS Taurus, for Philadelphia.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Wennington Hall, (Br.,) from Perth Amboy for Norfolk, std. from Quarantine.

Notice to Mariners.

PENSACOLA BAR RANGE BEACON LIGHT.—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 200, No. 1,046; List of Reacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 67.)—Notice is hereby given by the Light House Board that on or about Aug. 18, 1902, this light will be changed, temporarily, from a light of the sixth order to a lens-lantern light, without other change. Due notice will be given of the re-establishment of the sixth-order light. The light is located on the Gulf coast of Florida, on the northerly side of the westerly end of Pensacola Bay, and 458 feet SSE. ½ E. from Pensacola Lighthouse.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, std. from Queenstown for New York at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg and Boulogne, std. from Southampton for New York at 9:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hamer, from Genoa for New York, passed St. Michaels to-day.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from New York for Alexandria, &c., arr. at Malta to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Two days hence Mr. J. P. Morgan will be home, his extended vacation over. He returns with health. And in financial quarters where it is not an affectation to profess knowledge of his disposition and purposes it is accounted certain that soon following his appearance in Wall Stret market broadening will develop. Long lists of developments have been held in abeyance during the leader's absence; and in the same period progrss of very substantial character has been scored in a variety of enterprises with which the Morgan fortunes are identified.

Mr. Morgan returns, therefore, to a market situation which in itself shows intrinisc improvement of very material sort.

That he will offhand plunge into speculative leadership is, of course, not expected in sane quarters. But that his presence will speedily exert helpful influences is equally beyond doubt. The securities of the United States Steel Corporation, of the Northern Securities Company, and the anthracite coal shares are, by their friends, especially regarded as likely to be advantaged. Associates of Senator Hanna in the Civic Federation are quoted in Wall Street as believing that Mr. Morgan's return will be followed by a change in the coal trade situation—that his forceful influence will be thrown upon the side of settlement, that he will urge the principle of arbitration.

Money market conditions are likely to be much discussed during the current week; but they who have been most aggressively pessimistic seem finally to be faltering in their dreary recitation that the country has too much prosperity to be safely financed. Good authority supports the theory that the United States Treasury Department will forbid any such money market squeezing processes as can damage the West and the South in the harvesting and marketing of their phenomenal crops.

And with no crop movement disturbance the money market situation can involve no elements of trouble for the security market.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Boerse last week had an irregular tendency. The week opened with the appearance of the semi-annual statement of the Deutsch Genossenschafts Bank, admitting heavy losses through unfortunate industrial ventures, and calling for a stockholders' meeting to reduce the capital of the bank by 6,000,000 marks. Later came the announcement of the reorganization of the Redenhuette Iron Works, with an assessment upon the shareholders. This caused a heavy fall in the company's shares. The breaking off of relations between the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company and the coal syndicate also had an adverse effect upon speculation.

The foregoing events, however, beyond further contracting the volume of transactions, exercised a comparatively slight influence on the Boerse. German 3 per cents. and Prussian consols weakened upon the higher tendency in discount rates and the listing of the latest issues of these securities in London, which is interpreted as meaning preparations for new loans this Fall. This, however, the Frankfurter Zeitung again authoritatively denies. Nevertheless, there were considerable short sales of German 3s and Prussian consols.

The weakness of the Boerse was followed on Friday and yesterday by a much stronger tone as a result of the strength of the London mining market and the Canadian crop report. The latter caused active trading in Canadian Pacifics, and with the exception of Government securities, this activity spread to other issues.

The vantage to the German harvest produces the belief that there will be large imports of Russian grain; there was consequently an advance of two points in the shares of private railroads in East Prussia. The recovery at the end of the week carried coal shares several points above the quotations of Aug. 9; some iron shares also were slightly higher. Machinery and electrical shares were mostly lower during the week; those of the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg and the Continental Electrical Company were especially weak. Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares were slightly higher in spite of the fact that Hamburg was selling on the Boerse here.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 17.—The cloth market was quiet and steady last week, and each day there was a moderate amount of business. A fairly large number of orders for cloth were executed. There was considerable inquiry, largely from India, but sellers complained of unsatisfactory prices. The China demand was inactive. There is no immediate prospect of improvement in business with the South American, Levant, and smaller outlets. The total turnover was poor.

Yarns last week were quiet; the inquiry was firm, but the turnover small. There was a rather better demand for finer spinnings of American cotton, which resulted in business where quotations were not rigid.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The money market is maintaining its strength. The advances in the rates of discount are considered justified by the fact that the Bank of England is controlling the market and by the possibility that an advance in the bank rate will later be found necessary.

The Stock Exchange has gone through another settlement without serious trouble. It is consequently cheerful, although the volume of business has not materially increased.

Notwithstanding lower prices and considerable liquidations, the week end witnessed some renewed activity. There was no demand for British railroad shares, but they were steady in spite of decreased earnings. Kafirs have been bought considerably since the reports of new gold discoveries.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy; rain; light, variable winds.

During to-day an area of thunderstorms and local rains that has developed in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys will extend over the western lake region and the Ohio Valley and possibly reach Western New York. The temperature will rise in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and fair and warm weather will continue in the Southwest. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will continue fair and will be slightly warmer.

Along the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northerly winds will prevail, with probably thunder squalls; on the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly northerly; on the great lakes the wind will increase in force from the southeast.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds, mostly from the northwest, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	75	68	68
6 A. M.	74	66	65
9 A. M.	81	62	70
12 M.	85	70	74
3 P. M.	85	73	75
6 P. M.	83	73	74
9 P. M.	79	68	69
12 P. M.	76	66	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	65½
Corresponding date 1901	79½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer recorded 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 70 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 56 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity registered 59 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Dogs Buried in a City Cemetery.

"Yes, we've got a couple of dogs buried here," answered a busy grave digger in Woodlands Cemetery. "One's in Section E, the other in H. Does nobody object? Well, not so far as I know. You've got a right to bury what you please on your own lot, just as you have to keep what you like in your own house. I heard one man say he'd sooner take his long sleep next a decent dog any day than he would alongside lots of folks he knew. How about the expense? Well, enough ground to get buried in here costs $125 at the cheapest, and the very desirable locations come high. But that doesn't worry those who have the wherewithal and have lost an animal that has proved his worth. Somehow, the devotion of a faithful dog gets right at a person's heart and, for the time being, they feel as bad at losing him as they could under any circumstances."—Philadelphia Record.

Neighborly Sympathy Aroused.

An undertaker went to an Atchison house recently to make a social call, and within half an hour every woman in the neighborhood had put on her best black dress and gone over, prepared to "do something."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 16th day of August, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$357,817,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$357,817,089
Silver dollars	456,166,000	Silver certificates outstanding	456,166,000
Silver dollars of 1890	360,063	Treasury notes outstanding	28,221,000
Silver bullion of 1890	27,860,937		
Total	$842,204,089	Total	$842,204,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,969,873.02	
Gold certificates	46,624,027.00	
Standard silver dollars	15,720,661.00	
Silver certificates	7,062,530.00	
Silver bullion	2,737,073.76	
United States notes	8,305,965.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	71,452.00	
National banknotes	13,384,832.00	
Subsidiary silver coin	11,571,126.36	
Fractional currency	156.28	
Minor coin	725,446.80	
		$165,178,143.22
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$118,538,854.72	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,316,672.00	
Total	$125,855,526.72	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	487,415.01	
		126,342,941.73
Total		$291,516,084.95
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,845,207.92	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,830,803.33	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,672,770.20	
Post Office Department account	2,143,178.28	
Miscellaneous items	6,102,427.74	
		87,594,899.47
Available cash balance		$203,921,685.48

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$757,200.38	$14,074,814.34	$38,506,537.57
Internal revenue	792,652.42	9,443,270.04	31,901,394.45
Miscellaneous	19,351.00	2,355,588.21	5,612,411.59
Total receipts	$1,569,204.70	$25,873,672.59	$75,179,363.61
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	225,000.00	5,980,000.00	19,804,584.71
War	385,000.00	5,120,000.00	23,635,514.57
Navy	700,000.00	4,825,000.00	11,883,507.40
Indians	25,000.00	1,650,000.00	2,865,352.83
Pensions	500,000.00	9,700,000.00	21,192,634.20
Interest	50,000.00	1,850,000.00	6,056,973.80
Total expenditures	$1,885,000.00	$28,625,000.00	$85,438,567.51
Excess of expenditures over receipts	315,795.30	2,751,327.41	10,259,203.90
Receipts Last Year—			
Of April	708,772.70	11,488,490.84	32,752,454.05
Customs	889,586.52	11,844,614.02	40,182,804.61
Internal revenue	1,717,303.17	24,652,477.20	76,972,817.20
Receipts from all sources last year	1,355,000.00	24,095,000.00	76,402,590.88
Expenditures last year			
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	781,000.00	2,312,670.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	75,350.00	856,892.50	2,530,902.50
	431,107.00	7,388,550.00	23,001,479.00
Notes received for current redemption			
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notas. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,479,480.00	$5,210,308.00	$64,689,788.00
This fiscal year	573,342.00	130,968.00	704,310.00
This month	201,520.00	54,968.00	256,488.00
This day	45,510.00	.....	45,510.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,479,480.00	5,210,308.00	64,689,788.00
This fiscal year	573,342.00	130,968.00	704,310.00
This month	201,520.00	54,968.00	256,488.00
This day	45,510.00	.....	45,510.00

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,106.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall St., N. Y.
232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOC

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

MacFarland, from Scratch, Won Five-Mile Professional Event After a Close Finish.

The bicycle races at Vailsburg yesterday were witnessed by a crowd of about 6,000. The feature of the day was the five mile professional handicap, the winner being Floyd MacFarland, who was on the scratch mark. There were thirty-four riders in the race, and MacFarland was not able to overtake the long mark men until more than four miles of the distance was covered. It was a good race at the finish between MacFarland, "Plugger Bill" Martin, and John Bedell of Lynbrook, Mass., MacFarland winning by less than two feet.

Jed Newkirk of Chicago finished first in the fourth heat of the one mile professional race, but was disqualified for fouling Tom Butler of Boston. The heat was awarded to MacFarland. The race went to Frank Kramer, who won by a few inches from MacFarland. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—First Heat—Won by Oscar Erickson, Newark; F. Borel, New York, second. Time—1:09 3-5. Second Heat—Won by F. McDonald, Warren; Arthur Wear, Newark, second. Time—1:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by T. Brown, New York; J. F. Baughan, New York, second. Time—1:07 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Casper Saetter, Brooklyn; C. La Motte, Plainfield, second. Time—1:10 3-5. Final Heat—Won by C. Lambertson, Kearney; F. McDonald, Warren, second; Arthur Wear, Newark, third. Time—1:10 4-5.

One-Mile Amateur, (Penelope Handicap.) Six Riders to Qualify.—First Heat—Won by Rudolph Stober, Brooklyn, (140 yards;) M. Sheehan, New York, (100 yards,) second; A. Beyerman, New York, (60 yards,) third; Edwin Bailey, New York, (80 yards,) fourth; J. Schroder, Hoboken, (80 yards;) fifth; T. Billington, Vailsburg, (scratch,) sixth. Time—2:02. Second Heat—Won by L. H. Gargan, New York, (60 yards;) H. D. Hooper, Roselle, (160 yards,) second; C. F. Irving, Elizabeth, (80 yards,) third; George Glasson, Newark, (scratch,) fourth; J. Zames, Newark, (40 yards,) fifth; W. Losee, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) sixth. Time—2:04. Third Heat—Won by H. B. Appleton, Newark, (160 yards;) Otto Wolf, Newark, (140 yards,) second; C. Garrabrandt, Paterson, (60 yards,) third; H. L. Lind, Newark, (140 yards,) fourth; H. E. Chappey, Little Falls, (40 yards,) fifth; W. Courter, West Orange, (120 yards,) sixth. Time—2:07 2-5. Final Heat—Won by H. E. Chappey, Little Falls, (40 yards;) W. Losee, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) second; W. Courter, West Orange, (120 yards,) third; L. H. Garghan, New York, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:01 4-5.

Mile Open, Professional, (Flash Stakes, Paced by Motor, Single.)—First heat won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; W. S. Blizzard, New York, second. Time—1:58. Second heat won by R. A. Carni, Worcester; George Collette, New Haven, second. Time—2:02. Third heat won by John Bedell, Lynbrook; W. Martin, Lowell, second. Time—1:58 2-5. Fourth heat won by Floyd MacFarland; G. C. Schreiber, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:04. Fifth heat won by Orlando L. Stevens, Los Angeles; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, second. Time—2:02 1-5. Sixth heat won by J. B. Bowler, Chicago; John King, Newark, second. Time—1:59 1-5. Semi-final Heats.—First heat won by Floyd MacFarland; time, 2:02 2-5. Second heat won by J. B. Bowler, Chicago; time, 1:59 2-5. Third heat won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; time, 1:58 1-5. Final heat won by Frank Kramer, Floyd MacFarland second, J. B. Bowler third. Time—1:58.

Half-Mile Amateur, (Consolation Race.)—First heat won by Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn; George Laurie, New York, second. Time—1:08 4-5. Second heat won by M. P. Dove, New York; Walter Counter, West Orange, second. Time—1:07 1-5. Third heat won by E. Bailey, New York; F. Kindle, Newark, second. Time—1:07. Fourth heat won by Leo Gargan, Tremont; A. Weisher, Vailsburg, second. Time—1:06. Fifth heat won by W. L. Losee, Brooklyn; M. L. Hunter, Nutley, second. Time—1:06. Sixth heat won by A. Beyerman; W. F. Vandeveer, New York, second. Time—1:09 2-5. Final heat won by M. P. Dove, New York; E. Bailey, New York, second; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, third; W. F. Vandeveer, New York, fourth. Time—1:07.

Five-Mile Professional, ("L and Stevie" Handicap.)—Won by Floyd MacFarland, (scratch;) "Plugger Bill" Martin, (200 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, (100 yards,) third; W. A. Rutz, New Haven, (200 yards,) fourth; Tom Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass., (150 yards,) fifth. Time—10:29.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WALTER D. DAVIES, plaintiff, against JACOB HEINRICH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street distant one hundred and forty-four feet west of the westerly side of Avenue A; thence running southerly, and parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 23, 1902.

CHARLES E. F. McCANN, Referee.

SMITH & BUXTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court St., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 444 East 78th Street.

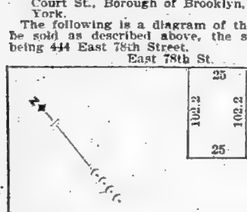

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,061.11, with interest thereon from the 26th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $466.51, with interest from July 16, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $43 and interest.

Dated New York, July 24, 1902.

CHARLES E. F. McCANN, Referee.

au18-2aw3wM&F&s10

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of May, 1902.—Present: Hon. Samuel A. Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Directors of THE NAUROSHONK COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of Rudolph A. Witthaus, Louis W. Riggs, and Alexander E. Macdonald, a majority of the Directors of the Naurashonk Company, duly verified on the 12th day of May, 1902, and the Notice of Motion dated the nineteenth day of May, 1902, directed to the Attorney General of the State of New York, requiring him to show cause why an order to show cause should not issue directed to all persons interested in this corporation, requiring them to show cause on a day not less than three months thereafter, why said corporation should not be dissolved, and the proof of due service of said petition and schedules and said Notice of Motion on said Attorney General of the State of New York:

Now, after hearing Eustace Conway, attorney for the petitioners in support of said motion, and the Attorney General of the State of New York appearing and not opposing said petition, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before William L. Levy, referee, at his office, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 23 day of September, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and a receiver of the assets of said corporation should not then and there be named; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week during the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed as above for showing cause, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, newspapers published in the City, County, and State of New York. Enter: S. G., J. S. C.

[Seal.] A copy.

THOS L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

CITATION:

Before the District Court of San Juan, Puerto Rico, appeared Mr. Ernesto López Díaz, asking for a decree of divorce from his wife, Agnes Gueron, who resided in the house No. 313 West 14th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

The Court has ordered that Agnes Gueron be informed of this petition, so that, within the term of twenty days, counting from the day after the delivery of this citation, she may appear answering what she may deem necessary in her defense.

And for the purpose of delivering it to Agnes Gueron, in case she is found, I issue this present in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the 14th day of June, 1902. [Signed] RAMON PADRO, Clerk of the District Court. [Seal of said Court.]

For any information, see Luis Castro-López, Notary Public, or Claude J. Banigan, attorney at law, in 31 and 33 Broadway, New York City.

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REMOVAL.—Miss Roberts's school for girls, with kindergarten and classes for boys, has been removed from 148 to 272 Madison Avenue. Address until September 15th, Sandwich, Massachusetts.

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REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.

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Surrogate Notices.

CLYMER, MEREDITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lily S. Clymer, Henry Clymer Overton, G. Bleasdale Overton, Louise Overton Ward, Edward Overton, Eliza Overton Hammond, Ella M. Little, Mary C. Angle, Graham Macfarlane, James C. Macfarlane, Eugenia H. Macfarlane, Mary G. Grant, Mary Willing Bayard, James Macfarlane, Harriet B. Macfarlane, George Clymer Macfarlane, Edward Macfarlane, Malcolm Macfarlane, S. Bartlett Macfarlane, Rose K., Countess de Bryas, the widow, heirs and next of kin of MEREDITH CLYMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William B. Shubrick Clymer of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MEREDITH CLYMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au18-1aw7wM.

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY B. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS B. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was rendered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the Magnes, called "Atalanta"; thence south 3¾° E. 2,095 ft. to a post called "Jale"; thence south 86¼° E. 6,295 ft. to a post in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1,327 ft to a post at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to the village of Chimi; thence north 78¼° W. 6,148 ft to the said first post called "Prados," the place of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchises appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedule "A" of the said mortgage, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; boiler building, 25'x50'; office building, 20'x50'; store building, 14'x16'; residence building, 18'x50'; framed lumber for crusher building; 1 ten-stamp California gold mill equipped with chrome steel shoes, dies, tappets, and cams; one 20-horse power engine; one 40-horse power Ames horizontal boiler; one True Vanner concentrator; one 12'x6"x12" Hall duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wire rope, pulleys, &c.; one 25-horse power upright boiler; one steam mine pump; two iron mine cars; one hand pump; stores of powder, fuse, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forge, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

ROSENSTEIN & KOHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

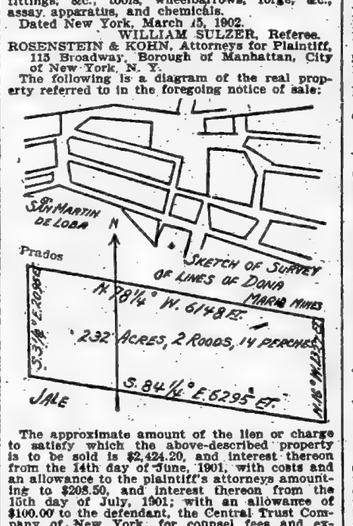

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $208.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of the said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises at the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Mompos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may be required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG, plaintiff, against HARRY C. BROWNING et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly and along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Harry C. Browning by the plaintiff and his wife by deed dated February 13th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1902.

CHARLES E. F. McCANN, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS; Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

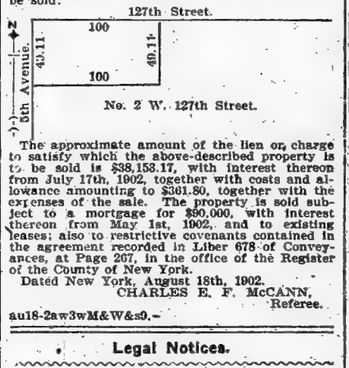

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $38,153.17, with interest thereon from July 17th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $361.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The property is sold subject to a mortgage for $90,000, with interest thereon from May 1st, 1902, and to existing leases; also to restrictive covenants contained in the agreement recorded in Liber 678 of Conveyances, at Page 207, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1902.

CHARLES E. F. McCANN, Referee.

au18-2aw3wM&W&s9.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York for and on behalf of the said City for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of, and persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 10th day of July, 1902, and which said maps were filed one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 23d day of July, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 1st day of August, 1902, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 23d day of July, 1902. It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right, easement, and right of way under the following described premises:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of 8th Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence running westerly along said northerly line of 8th Street a distance of ninety-one feet six inches; thence running northerly along a curve with its convexity to the east of about 860 feet radius to the southerly line of 9th Street, a distance of about 160 feet; thence running easterly along said southerly line of 9th Street to its intersection with the above-mentioned westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 14 feet 6 inches; thence running southerly along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 100 feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, 2 Tryon Row.

au18-2aw6wW&M&S30

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York for and on behalf of the said City for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to lands situated on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, at a Special Term of said Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of, and persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 10th day of July, 1902, and which said maps were filed one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 23d day of July, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 1st day of August, 1902, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 23d day of July, 1902. It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right, easement, and right of way under the following described premises:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of 8th Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence running westerly along said northerly line of 8th Street a distance of ninety-one feet six inches; thence running northerly along a curve with its convexity to the east of about 860 feet radius to the southerly line of 9th Street, a distance of about 160 feet; thence running easterly along said southerly line of 9th Street to its intersection with the above-mentioned westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 14 feet 6 inches; thence running southerly along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, a distance of 100 feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, 2 Tryon Row.

au18-2aw6wW&M&S30

Excursions.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers Glen Island and Glen Island Castle. Restaurant and bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. OPEN AIR CIRCUS PERFORMANCE DAILY, at 2 P. M. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE. STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 6:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS. Including admission to all attractions.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Excursion Fare, 40c.

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40-P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS

Pleasant Tourist Parties for LABOR DAY including ALL EXPENSES

	Date	Time	Fare
Niagara	Aug. 30	3 days	15.50
1000 Islands	Aug. 30	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and lakes	Aug. 29	5 days	28.50
Same with Quebec	Aug. 29	7 days	42.50
1000 Islands, Toronto & Niagara	Aug. 29	7 days	34.50
Bermuda	Aug. 30	8 days	38.50
	Aug. 30	11 days	44.00

Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

ROCKAWAY BEACH ALL WATER ROUTE **50c.**

GENERAL SLOCUM
GRAND REPUBLIC

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a. m.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 a. m., 1:35 p. m.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40 a. m., 2:05 p. m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a. m., 5:00, 6:15 p. m.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill, (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments and music on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.

LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, } Half hour later.
North River, }

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M. Excursion, ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 9:40 A. M.
From New York, W. 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

HENDRICKSON'S

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.

Everything first-class. All expenses included. Aug. 23d, QUEBEC and the SAGUENAY, 9 days. Aug. 30th, WHITE MTS. and OLD ORCHARD, 8th days.

Circulars, information, tickets, etc.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St. N. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp, N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS and JACOB A. RAPPAPORT, bankrupts, doing business as M. & J. A. RAPPAPORT.

To the creditors of the above bankrupts: Notice is h

Financial. | Financial.

Barrel Shares Will Be 40 Cents

Within Two Weeks at the Rate They Are Now Going —May Be Much Sooner.

No industrial investment has ever before struck such a quickly responsive chord.

No industrial investment has ever before had such a vast business interest so completely in its grasp.

It needs no special genius to see the amazing possibilities of this Barrel and Package proposition.

One of the most prominent New York dealers in fine glassware says he is anxious to give a big order for the packages at once.

A representative of vast salt interests examined the packages last week and said he is ready to use them as soon as the company can furnish a supply.

More than 35,000,000 cement barrels are used each year in the United States. The manager of one of the very foremost cement concerns says the company can command that business.

And so it goes. Not a day passes that does not bring definite offers of business to the company from men who have critically examined the barrels and packages.

THIS IS THE BARREL

OF DOUBLE STAVE VENEER.

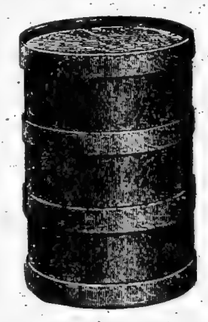

Lighter, Tighter, Neater, Stronger, Cheaper than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

Less Wood, Less Work, Less Space, Lasts Longer, Better in Use than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

Its advantages over the old form of barrel are so many and so marked that no one has the least difficulty in realizing them. Women are vying with men in enthusiasm for the new package—and in desire to invest in the stock of the company.

Well they may. This is a business proposition, with every element of chance cut out. Here is the situation.

200,000,000 Barrels used yearly.
$40,000,000 paid for them yearly
Making done as for 2,500 years.

A new Barrel, better in every way.
Saves $10,000,000 a year in cost.
Saves millions in freight and storage.

Is there a ghost of a question as to what the result will be? The company's factory in Cleveland, Ohio, proves that there is not.

MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS.

The company intends to establish other factories in each large distributing centre of the country—the first in Jersey City. Conservative estimates of each factory give these figures:

Cost average size factory..	$25,000	Daily output.....	$1,500
Working capital.....	100,000	Entire daily expenses.....	1,200
Total investment.....	$125,000	Daily net profit.....	$300

Working more than 300 days in a year would mean an annual net of upward of $90,000, or

75 PER CENT. PROFIT.

It is believed that at least five such factories will be started the first year, and there is no reason why fifty of them should not ultimately be in operation, returning

Annual Dividends of $4,500,000.

The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey. Capital stock, $5,000,000. No bonds, no preferred stock, no debt. Par value of shares, $1.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY STOCK MAY STILL BE

HAD AT 25 CENTS A SHARE.

Make all checks payable to S. H. Smart, Treasurer.
Come and see the barrels and packages or WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

NATIONAL BARREL AND PACKAGE CO.,

Office, 180 Broadway, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE A. GAGE, New York (President.) | CHARLES W. CRAVEN, New York (Vice-Pres.)
S. H. SMART, Cleveland, Ohio (Treasurer.) | JOSIAH H. MEAD, New York (Secretary.)
M. M. GILLAM, New York. | JOHN A. WOODS, New York.
LOUIS B. DAILEY, New Jersey.

Depository, PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
Transfer Agents, CORPORATION TRUST CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PLOTS OR LOTS — WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907.

Have cash purchaser for a gentleman's country place, with acreage, shore front, on Long Island Sound. Preferably New York or Connecticut. Submit photographs. Principals only. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av., N. Y.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners assured of fixed income; a certainty for an uncertainty, with relief from annoyance of management and dissatisfaction with agents; security furnished. Mechanic, 1,364 Broadway.

Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision.
M. & L. HESS,
643—BROADWAY—907

Want nice country or village place within 3 hours of New York, worth $2,500 to $4,000; give good home in New York's best suburb; only half an hour out; owners send full particulars. Rounds, 20 East 42d St.

We take full charge of every kind of property; careful attention; by competent men; under personal supervision. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St., will buy any property in Manhattan that is cheap.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have for sale or exchange over 1,000 parcels of property in Manhattan; investors will find it to their advantage to consult us. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

4-story brick flat and a 2-family house, with combined equity of $7,000, for lots, flat, and cash. Losere, 871 Brook Av., (161st.)

Legal Notices.

THE CHARLES E. RYCROFT COMPANY.

Notice to the creditors and all persons interested in The Charles E. Rycroft Company of the City and County of New York:

The notice that a full and accurate account of all the proceedings of the receiver of the above-named corporation, on oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 23d day of September, 1902, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and that a full discharge having been received from all creditors, a motion will then and there be made that the said account be allowed and decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation and upon all persons who may have claims against it upon any open or subsisting engagements and upon all the stockholders of such corporation, and that said receiver be discharged, his bond vacated, and his sureties thereon released.—Dated New York, August 7, 1902. SAMUEL LEVER,
Receiver of the Charles E. Rycroft Company.
GOODWIN, THOMPSON & VANDERPOEL,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM FOR SALE.

126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

IN BERKSHIRE HILLS.—A beautiful and attractive home, large house, 16 rooms, electric light, steam heat, stable, icehouse, large fine grounds; everything in first-class order. Address Chestnutwood, P. O. Box 218, Great Barrington, Mass.

Near Fishkill-on-the-Hudson—20 acres orchard, high ground; fine house, 10 rooms, all improvements; first-class condition; must sell. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms; stable, chicken house; half acre; cost, $11,000; price, $6,000; easy terms; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Surrogate Notices.

HARRINGTON, BRIDGET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANN McGINLEY, James Doran, William McKenna, William A. Doran, Hannah Delany, Bridget Cullen, Margaret "Doran," (the last name "Doran" being fictitious, the real name being unknown and cannot be ascertained,) the heirs and next of kin of Bridget Harrington, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Edward T. McGinley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of BRIDGET HARRINGTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au2-law6w5

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 437 Pleasant Avenue, west side, about 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 152 and 152½ East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 827.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

City Real Estate for Sale.

NEW YORK—433-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000. Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000. Apply AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

OWNERS REALTY CO.
11 WEST 20TH ST.

161-163 E. 95th	5-story double flat, 25x100 each. New Bldg. All improvements.
158 E. 95th	3-story and bas't, brownstone private, 18.9x100.
142 W. 124th	5-story double flat. New Bldg. All improvements.
977 3d Ave.	6-story store and apartments, 25x105. Rents, $6,200.
117-119 Christopher St.	6-story tenements. New Bldgs., 25x92 each.

Either of above at attractively low prices. Would exchange for lots in Manhattan and add cash.

Cash Bargains.—Near West 116th St., five-story double flats, $22,500 each; also 113th St., near 5th Av., five-story double, $22,000; also corner five-story, near East 106th St., $32,500. Don't delay. These are rare opportunities. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

A.—201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av., 2d flat, 25x90; 3-family house; all improvements; 8 large light rooms; rent, $47.50.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE in fine business location; 38 apartments, 5 stores; rents moderate; mortgage, 4 per cent.
HAGAN & ELEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

5-story 7th Av. store property, $31,500; rent, $3,528; triple flat, West 115th St., $33,000; rent, $3,540. Bargebuhr & Strasser, 108 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St. Asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 98th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK."
The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Three-story single frame flat, high ground; 17 rooms; hot water, heated; all rented; fine location, near school and elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Estate funds to loan first mortgage annexed territory, 5%; builders' loans considered. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTION SALE
of choice lots and plots at
VALHALLA, KENSICO STATION,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1902, AT 3 P. M. ON PREMISES.
JOHN R. SWEENY, AUCTIONEER,
148 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

These lots are located at the station and are admirably adapted for those desiring an investment or residence accessible to 42d Street. Train will leave 42d Street at 2:08 P. M. For map and passes apply to the NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5th Avenue, New York City, or present this advertisement at the 2:08 train at 42d Street, Harlem Division.

Bronxville.

Bronxville Club Hotel and Restaurant to let adjoining large electric factory; large range in kitchen; hot, cold water; large icebox, bar, carriage shed, and garden; on main road; license $100 yearly, rent $50 monthly; seen daily; ready for immediate business. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Bargain.—Nearly new house, Yonkers, eight rooms; all improvements; hardwood floor and trim; lot 50x100; shade; macadam, sewered street; easy terms; $7,000; might exchange. Rounds, 20 East 42d St.

Mount Kisco.

FARM FOR SALE.—67 ACRES, $7,000. BOX 271 MT. KISCO, NEW YORK.

Real Estate.

PURCHASERS
At Foreclosure, Partition and Executors' Sales

should remember that they do not get a warranty of title, and unless protected by title insurance have no recourse in case of undiscovered defect.

Insure in the Strongest and Best.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000
Lends money on approved Real Estate in large or small amounts at reasonable rates.

TAKE A TRIP
to Whitlock; write for passes to-day. See what a choice location for a summer and winter home. Then talk over the ways and means to build; we help you, and are liberal. We get you the money to build. Whitlock Realty Company, Dep't D, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

Attention! $250,000 to loan on mortgage; Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6wM

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it; WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,900; terms $750 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in CURLY BIRCH, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; GRANITE STONE FRONT; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$14,000 HOUSE FOR $12,500.
CHOICEST PART OF FLATBUSH, 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN, (NEAR OCEAN AV.,) LARGE GROUNDS; NEW DETACHED CENTRE-HALL HOUSE; ELEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TWO TILED BATHS, FINISHED IN THREE KINDS OF HARDWOODS; PARQUET FLOORS; HOT WATER HEATING, EXTRA FINE PLUMBING, ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING, RICH DECORATIONS; VERY HANDSOME, LARGE DINING ROOM, WITH BEAM CEILING; BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND LIBRARY, BILLIARD ROOM, FINE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY; BACK STAIRS; BUILT FOR OWNER'S USE; (NEVER OCCUPIED;) MUST SACRIFICE FOR BUSINESS REASONS; TERMS MADE TO SUIT. KEYS WITH C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,067 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

FLATBUSH.

Owner will sell for business reasons modern cottage, 10 rooms; built for owner under special architect's supervision; contains special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; in splendid neighborhood; will be sold for less than cost; values of ground adjoining have increased $200 per lot within three years, and everything bought and built on; Nostrand and Ocean Avs. trolley from 23d St. ferry; Flatbush Av. from bridge direct to house, within two or three blocks; price, $6,250; terms can be made to suit. Apply to agent, Charles Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

For Sale—A two-family brown-stone house on 55th St., between 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; fully decorated; in good condition; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500. Address "A," Box 143 Times.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

North Shore, Long Island.—I have some big bargains in water-front property; write for particulars. Stephen Yates, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

HOUSES.
UP-TO-DATE—DETACHED.
8 to 11 rooms; $4,000 to $5,000; on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hotel with bar; all improvements; house, 35x40; lot, 100x108; 19 furnished rooms; shades, &c.; the only hotel and saloon in town; 12 miles out; mortgage, $2,051; price, $5,000; license, $100. EMIL ASCHER, 10 Union Square.

Farm, 27 acres, nicely situated; large house, barn, hennery; fruit, shade; also small farm, three acres; house, all improvements. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Offices and studios $10 to $50 month; newly altered building.
Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Fine light floors, windows front and rear; hoistway. Cheap rents, $30, $40, $60. Fine business locality, near Broadway. 7 Barclay St. Apply at Hitchcock's Music Store on premises.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

488 Greenwich St.—Suitable for light business or stables. Robert L. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

Out of Town.

FREE RENT —7 years' free Rent. Out-of-town Factory; 8,000 square feet; 2½ Hours from City. Also others, shorter distance. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

Loans on furniture, rents, legacies, real estate, and all securities; confidential; easy payments; legal interest; no publicity; loans taken up. APPEL, 119 Nassau St., 234 West 116th St., 374 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

$50,000 TO LOAN on first mortgage, 4, 4½, and 5%.
EMIL ASCHER, 10 Union Square.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway, between 103rd and 104th Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, at a Special Term of said court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of September, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property, rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in said Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The real property affected is located in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and a fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the several lots or parcels of property and rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected is annexed to similar maps thereof adopted and approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901, and which said maps were filed, one in the office of the Chief Executive Department of the City of New York having principal charge of the streets on the 5th day of August, 1902; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, and one in the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners on the 13th day of June, 1901.

It is sought to obtain in this proceeding a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way under the following-described premises:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 49 feet 0¼ inches north of the northerly line of West 103rd Street, running thence northerly along the easterly line of Broadway a distance of 52 feet to the boundary between lots Nos. 20 and 46½, as shown upon the maps above referred to; thence running easterly along the boundary line between said lots No. 20 and No. 46½ and along the boundary line between lots No. 22 and No. 46½, as above upon said maps, a distance of 44 feet, and thence running in a southwesterly direction along a railroad curve of radius 325 feet, as shown upon said maps, a distance of about 64 feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1902.
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Corporation Counsel, No. 3 Tryon Row.
au15,2aw8w5&8

Apartment Hotels.

THE RAMON,
340 WEST 57TH STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH TO FIFTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
NEAR CARNEGIE HALL, CENTRAL PARK, ELEVATED AND ALL CAR LINES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND SERVICE.
ENGAGEMENTS MADE NOW FOR OCT. 1ST.

THE BERESFORD
CENTRAL PARK WEST
81st to 82d St.
Fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Sq.
A few very desirable suites to lease, unfurnished, from October 1st, 1902, to October 1st, 1903.

THE RAYMOND,
42 EAST 28TH STREET.
New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have 1,600 apartments to rent, in all sections of Manhattan, from $35 to $600 per month; but if we have nothing to suit, we will find what you want without expense to you.
We represent 400 apartment houses. A visit to our office is equivalent to your visiting these 400 houses. We are the Apartment House Clearing House.
Call, write, or telephone for list of apartments, stating location, price, rooms, etc., desired.
Real Estate Renting Company,
Proprietor of
"Illustrated Apartment House Directory,"
31 West 31st St., New York.

Owners, Agents, and Superintendents.—Send us a list of your apartments for rent.

CLEMENT COURT,
NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High Class Apartment House,
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises.
Telephone, 2734—79.

The Frontenac.
76-80 West 113th St.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Magnificent New Apartment House.
JUST COMPLETED;
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD;
Apartments of 5 and 6 large sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c.
Only a few Apartments left.
Rents, $450 to $700.

61 TO 69 EAST 86TH ST.
Strictly first class in service and attendance.
Suites, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath. | 7-room Apartment, first floor, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
2 room and bath Bachelor Apartments from Oct. 1.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street, Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; rents, $660 to $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

Only two apartments left in the new Schermerhorn Apartment House, 354 E. 66th St., corner 1st Av.

Four large outside rooms and bath; model arrangement; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; ground floor, $22; 5th floor, $20.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

New Ellmont.—Apartments six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water, elevator; A1 neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $35 upward; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

COUNTRY IN CITY, MORNINGSIDE PARK.—Convenient to elevated station and surface roads; 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $24-$27; references. 360-366 West 117th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant apartments, single flat; seven large light rooms and bath; all improvements, 321 East 84th St.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT.
All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; reasonable prices. Baird, 230 West 116th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL. 145 WEST 84TH ST.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

216 East 69th Street,
The only Schermerhorn house for rent.
3-story high-stoop modern dwelling; exposed plumbing; now being decorated; rent, $800.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

OWNERS' REALTY COMPANY,
11 WEST 20TH ST.
We have list of very desirable private houses, all parts of city. Call or write.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Rent reduced. Ready Sept. 1. One-family, all improvements, except gas and heater. Call week days, 1 to 6 P. M. Address H., East 176th St., south side, east of Arthur Av., one block north and two east of Tremont Av. L Station, Bronx. A Box 168 Times.

176th St., 107 East.—Nine rooms and bath; $32.50.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

145th St., 334 West.—Three-story high stoop and basement brick, near L railroad; now being repainted and decorated. Robert L. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

414, west side of 4th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.—First flat, for housekeeping or light business. Robert L. Brown, 20 Nassau St.

204 East 21st St., 230 East 25th St., and 231 East 24th St., all 3, 4, and 5 room apartments; bath and all improvements; rents reasonable.

5 elegant extra large light rooms, bath; hall heated; hot water; rent, $18. 527 Lenox Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

New Jersey Property to Let.

For Rent.—Studio residence; modern English shingle house, with large studio; 12 rooms; lot 105x125; all improvements; rent, $550. J. R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y., or Nutley, N. J.

CRANFORD.—Attractive 8-room residence; all improvements; fine location; near station; boating. Bookhout, 35 Liberty St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

Business Opportunities.

$125,000 WILL BUY 800 ACRES
of Coal Lands. Now running about 400 tons per day. It is possible to make a profit of $24,000 a year with present equipment. Further particulars from Lewis & Co., 116 Nassau St., N. Y.

Hotel Men.—Several new apartment hotels to lease to responsible lessees for ten to twenty years; one hundred to five hundred rooms; some splendid opportunities. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

An active, reliable party would take interest in established, paying business or purchase where showing and business is satisfactory. Particulars necessary. Wasnue, P. Box 182 Times.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59d Ave. & 59th St.

Another Chance!
Mayers Piano
$1 a Week.

Owing to the immense success of the sale of Mayers Pianos and to the fact that many people missed the chance to secure one, we influenced the manufacture of the Mayers Piano to make 150 more to sell at the same special sale price—

$155
on terms of
$5 Down @ $1 Wk.

If you are interested in this piano proposition you should not miss the chance again to secure one of these celebrated instruments.

Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

Full, rich, and resonant in tone, nothing but the best materials used in their construction; guaranteed in every way for five years; cases highly finished in walnut, mahogany, and oak; double veneered panel beautifully carved in empire style; with Boston fall board; keys of selected ivory, 7 1-3 octaves; automatic practice muffler; very elastic action.

Pianos delivered on first payment of $5 and no interest charged on time taken in making payments. This is not a piano club, and is open to everybody. No long waiting before pianos is delivered to you, and the only payment before delivery is $5 and thereafter only $1 per week.

During this sale we will present with every piano a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (discontinued style)	$195
Upright (nearly new)	115
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (concert used)	$200
Upright (celebrated make)	110
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$75
Upright (used 6 months)	145
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	$25, $45, $55, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.	

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,669 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

For Sale.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00.
FOR CLEANING OR MAINSPRING. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $2.50 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.
Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

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CANTOR'S WORK AND PLANS IN MANHATTAN

Borough President's Quarterly Report Sent to the Mayor.

Wants an Art Commission to Beautify the Island, and Talks About Street Signs, Baths, Markets, and Naval Park.

Borough President Cantor of Manhattan has sent to Mayor Low his quarterly report, together with reports from the various bureaus of his department, covering in detail what has been done toward the improvement of the Borough of Manhattan since the new charter went into effect on Jan. 1.

In his report Mr. Cantor advocates the appointment of a commission composed of prominent men who have had experience in art matters, and who would be empowered to devise a comprehensive plan for beautifuying the city, and which would lay down certain regulations and limitations for future building operations.

"I have already conferred," he says, "with prominent men of these professions upon the subject, and am a firm believer in the necessity of creating such a commission. The result would be uniformity and harmony under one system, comprehensive enough to embrace all the departments, and that will be the rule, instead of the exception, in the construction of public improvements. We have already succeeded, through the generosity of the Municipal Art Society, in securing for the city an artistic island of safety at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, after the submission of competitive designs generously provided for by this commission, and in conjunction with the Metropolitan Railroad Company and William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, we have just provided for the placing of another island of safety on Fourteenth Street, near Union Square."

A naval park on Blackwell's Island is recommended in the report. "I think," he continues, "that the National Government would readily co-operate in the expense of making this improvement, not only by providing for the removal of the buildings, but, to some extent, for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for similar purposes elsewhere. This would give a large park acreage for the use of the residents of the east side of the city. A portion of the island could be used for drilling purposes and for naval exhibits by the Navy Department, and such use would inspire a feeling of patriotism in the minds of visitors, as well as on the part of the people of this city."

The report states that provision has been made for a uniform system of illuminated signs to be placed on the corners of all the principal streets, including Broadway, Madison Avenue, Twenty-third Street, East and West, and along the Boulevard. At his request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has authorized the expenditure of $40,000 for this purpose, and 2,126 such street signs will be erected, most of them to be illuminated from within, upon the principal thoroughfares of the city. There will be also 683 signs on electric-light poles at prominent corners and 1,443 signs placed on the lamp-posts in equally prominent positions, besides about 6,000 white and blue enameled signs attached to corner buildings.

Mr. Cantor strongly urges the importance of providing permanent public baths, in addition to the temporary floating baths which are used only during the Summer months. He says the bureau having charge of this matter has now in process of construction three permanent public baths to be located on plots of land 50 by 100 feet in size. Two of these will be situated on the eastern side of the city, one of them in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and the other in the vicinity of Chrystie Street. The third bath will be located on the west side, near Fortieth Street and Ninth Avenue.

The unsatisfactory conditions of many of the city buildings are commented on, and appropriations for their improvement reported. Mr. Cantor favors the construction of a Municipal Building and Court House on Chambers Street and the removal of all the old buildings in the City Hall Park, including the Court House, with the exception of the City Hall.

President Cantor says the public markets of the boroughs are as a rule in a very unsightly and unsanitary condition and he intends to make a report early in the Fall to the Board of Estimate, showing in detail their condition, the alterations necessary to be made, the expense involved, and which of the larger markets can be safely abandoned, the property sold, and smaller markets substituted throughout the city in convenient localities.

The report also comments upon the asphalting contracts which have been made; recommends the construction of pipe galleries to be laid in connection with the subway; advocates the removal of twenty miles of unusued car tracks which exist within the borough, and discusses the condition of the sewers, to keep which in satisfactory condition an extra appropriation has been asked for.

In concluding his report President Cantor compliments his bureau officials for faithfulness and energetic work since the 1st of January.

PRESIDENT HAFFEN ON BRONX IMPROVEMENTS.

A Bridge Over Harlem Tracks at Woodlawn Settled Upon—Plans for New Public Bath, Court House, and Street Signs.

Borough President Louis F. Haffen of the Bronx, in a summary of the operations of his department since Jan. 1 last, just issued, gives a statistical illustration of the practical operations of the home rule borough features of the new charter, in so far as they relate to the initiation of local public improvements, such as regulating, grading, and paving; construction of sewers, acquiring title to land for public purposes, and the laying out of street lines.

In addition to detailing assessable improvements authorized since the beginning of the year, aggregating a total estimated cost of nearly $4,000,000, President Haffen makes several announcements.

He has just completed negotiations with the Directors of the New York and Harlem Railroad for the construction of a one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar bridge across the tracks of that corporation at Woodlawn Station, Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one of the most dangerous crossings within the city limits, and one the authorities have been trying to abolish for years. Half the cost of this bridge will be borne by the railroad. He also announces that plans are completed for the building of a bridge across the Bronx River at Tremont Avenue, one over the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Westchester Avenue, and also one at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

Plans are also prepared for the building of a public bath, to occupy one whole block, somewhere in the vicinity of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. He has secured $15,000 for the purchase of a site. It will have every modern improvement and will be open the year round. A new $250,000 Court House will be erected at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue, and contracts are about to be let for new street signs for the entire borough.

The following summary of initiated proceedings and improvements indicates the amount of work accomplished under the present borough scheme of municipal government. This summary relates only to assessable improvements and does not include the routine matters pertaining to the local administration. The table shows the character of the proceedings, their number, and the estimated cost.

Regulating, grading, and macadam and granite paving, twenty proceedings initiated; estimated cost	$813,795
Regulating and grading, forty-two proceedings initiated; estimated cost	1,842,890
Granite paving, fourteen proceedings initiated; estimated cost	488,500
Asphalt paving, (sheet and block,) seven proceedings initiated; estimated cost	134,600
Macadam paving, five proceedings initiated; estimated cost	148,000
Sewer construction, twenty-three proceedings initiated; estimated cost	236,225

(This includes contract for Grand Boulevard and Concourse.)

Including the contracts for the asphalting of Forest Avenue from Westchester Avenue to Home Street, Park Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to Tremont Avenue, and Washington Avenue from East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to Pelham Avenue, which contracts were let on Aug. 4 last, the cost of all these proceedings enumerated above reaches the total of $4,000,000 as a result of the first six months of President Haffen's present term. In addition to these proceedings, there were fifteen changes of line, laying out of streets, &c.; eight changes of grade, and twenty for acquiring title to land for various public purposes.

Bids for thirty-one contracts included in the above proceedings will be opened in Borough Hall to-day, and on Wednesday the one-million-dollar Boulevard and Concourse contract will be awarded. Specifications for the other contracts are being rapidly prepared, and they will be let at an early day.

President Haffen also announces that the necessary steps have been taken for the burial of all overhead telephone and telegraph wires that are now strung over the streets of the Bronx, and that, with the co-operation of the proper authorities, he expects to have all the dangerous railroad crossings in the borough abolished.

JEWS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The Funeral Riot the Subject of an Address by Julius Harburger.

The Koniner Young Men's Benevolent Association had a banquet yesterday afternoon in Murray Hill Lyceum. Five hundred members and their wives were seated at the tables. Among the speakers was Julius Harburger, who took as his subject the riot at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph. He said:

"Anti-Semitism can never gain a foothold on American soil. Our American coreligionists have ever been ready to rescue the victims of persecution and to use their best endeavors to destroy the spirit of anti-Semitism wherever it may prevail. While we are foremost in our loyalty, patriotism, love of country, and desire to be known first of all as American citizens, yet throughout all the trials, tribulations, and troubles which have attended our people the spirit of Judaism has survived and has maintained its pristine glory. Nations which have cruelly persecuted the Jew have disappeared from the map of the world and the Jew still lives and worships the Deity as his conscience dictates. Whether it be that the Jew is of what is called by many the chosen people or not, the chronicles of history have made record of the fact that, whether it be a nation or individual, there seems to be a Nemesis which metes out sure vengeance upon his persecutors.

"I should estimate a population of the Jews in the eastern section of our city of several hundred thousand, and in Greater New York of one-half million, and a voting strength of ninety thousand. Nowhere in the world are congregated so many of our coreligionists as in our great city. The blood of the Maccabean surges in their veins when indignity is heaped upon them and the soldier spirit is aroused.

"We demand a full, thorough, honest investigation. I cannot believe that any sect of other denominations can harbor feelings of resentment toward a race that has been driven from other lands to seek an asylum and a harbor of refuge in the greatest liberty-loving country on earth."

What Mr. Weinberg Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to call your attention to a mistake in your paper which I would very much like you to correct. On Aug. 14, in your news item, "Stories of Clubbing at Riot Hearing," you say of me: "The witness, who is of Jewish extraction, but not of Jewish faith." You apparently misunderstood what I said, which was this: "Although I am not a follower of the deceased rabbi, the solemnity of the funeral procession impressed me deeply."

W. M. WEINBERG.

New York, Aug. 17, 1902.

FOUGHT DUEL IN STREET.

Old Rivals Exchange Shots as Result of Romance Begun in Italian Vineyard —Bystander Wounded.

Henry Ferrara yesterday fought a duel with his successful suitor, Giuseppe Sparafore, in Mott Street near Broome. Each of the men fired five shots from his revolver, but neither of the duelists was wounded. Joseph Notaro, eighteen years old, a bootblack, a bystander, was brought down with a bullet wound in his leg. Ferrara and Sparafore were arrested. When arraigned in the Tombs Police Court both protested that they had done the shooting for fun, and that no harm was meant.

Thomas J. Sullivan, retained as counsel in the case, however, told an interesting story of the love affair which led up to the shooting. He explained that years ago, when Ferrara and Sparafore were in their homes in the southern part of Italy, they loved the same girl. She was unable to chose between her suitors, and to settle the difficulty bade them compete as grape gatherers, her hand to be the prize for the winner. Both of the young men had labored long in the vineyards of their fathers and were rapid workers.

In the test Sparafore proved himself the more capable. He claimed his bride and brought her to America. Disappointment rankled in the breast of Ferrara. He deserted the country district, learned the trade of a barber, and then came to New York. Here he learned from other Italians who had been residents of the same province, and who knew Sparafore, of the happy life of his rival and old sweetheart. Yesterday morning, soon after 8 o'clock, Ferrara saw Sparafore in Mott Street, near the latter's home. He drew his revolver and fired at the husband. The latter returned the fire. Ferrara sought protection behind the lamppost on the corner, and shot at Sparafore again and again. The other man, standing entirely exposed, calmly fired all his cartridges in the direction of his old rival. The aim of both, however, was poor, for neither shot his opponent, though one of them managed to hit the bootblack.

Policeman John H. May of the Mulberry Street Station, captured both duellists after a short chase, but the crowd was so great that he could not take the prisoners to the station, which is within two blocks. He called for assistance and the reserves were hurried to the scene. It was with difficulty that the crowd was dispersed. One of the revolvers, that used by Ferrara, was seized by the police. Sparafore passed his weapon to some one in the crowd, and it could not be found.

Magistrate Barlow held the prisoners in $1,500 each to await the result of the wounded boy's injuries.

BOY KILLED BY LEAD SINKER.

Fisherman Swung His Pole for a Cast and the Weight Hit the Lad Behind the Left Ear.

Gustave Grunewald of 354 Central Park West took his sons Gustave, aged thirteen, and George, aged sixteen, on a fishing excursion yesterday morning to Martin's Pier, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the North River. With about twenty other fishermen they sat on the stringpiece.

One of the fishermen reeled in his line and decided to try another cast. As he swung the pole, expecting to cast the sinker far out in the river, the bit of lead struck the younger Gustave behind the left ear. The boy fell and the fishermen who saw the accident tried to aid him. In the excitement the fisherman whose sinker had struck the boy, reeled up and went away unobserved.

Dr. Wickham went there in an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, but the boy was dead when he arrived. The body was sent to the West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street Station. The cause of death, as given by Dr. Wickham, was the rupture of a blood vessel in the head. Only a small bruise showed where the sinker struck.

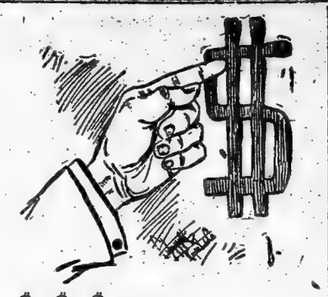

$ $ $

Boys' short trouser suits, sizes 10 to 16 years.

Knockabout suits, single breasted suits with vests, double breasted jacket suits.

$3,—were all kinds of higher prices.

A handful of serge sailor suits, 3 to 6 years.

$3.

For men and youths.

What's left of our Norfolk jackets and many of the most attractive outing suits—crashes, homespuns, flannels.

$10 for coat and trousers.

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MINERS IN NATIONAL GUARD

Subject Introduced at Central Union Meeting.

Conflicting Opinions Expressed by Delegates—Decision that Agitation Be Delayed Until After the End of the Coal Strike.

The relation of the militia to the coal miners caused an excited discussion at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday. The matter was brought up by Delegate Quinlan of the Pipe Caulkers' Union, who said he had been informed that there is a regiment of militia in Pennsylvania composed entirely of members of the United Mine Workers.

"This is a remarkable condition of affairs," he continued. "These militiamen are liable to be called on to take up arms against their brethren who are on strike for living wages."

He proposed that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers be requested to see that members of the union in future do not join the National Guard. Several delegates said that the central body should consider well before taking any such action. The miners, they said, have trouble enough on their hands now.

"This charge is only an assumption so far," said Herman Robinson, the Financial Secretary. "I think we should find out what is in this statement, and in any case lay the matter over until the miners' strike is ended."

"This is no time to criticise the miners," said Delegate Wolf of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 90. "They are engaged in a tremendous industrial struggle. Let us help them to win their strike first."

Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union remarked that it would be better if the National Guard were made up of trades unionists. He preferred to encourage members of labor unions to join the militia.

"If the militia were made up of the members of labor unions," he continued, "the soldiers would hardly care to shoot their fellow-workers when on strike. I want to see battalions, regiments—in fact, an army of militia—composed of trades unionists. They would be better than the United States Army."

"I am a member of the National Guard," said Delegate Holland of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers' Union, "and I am not ashamed of it. But if I were called on to shoot down workingmen on strike I would resign."

The decision was to allow the subject to rest until after the end of the strike.

About two dozen delegates reported that their organizations had contributed various amounts to the striking miners independent of weekly per capita assessments of their members. In all about $3,000 had been given by direct donation, the largest being $1,000 from the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The per capita assessments ranged from 5 cents to 25 cents a week.

A circular was read from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to all Central Labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, protesting against the C. F. U. joining a new political federation proposed by the Trades Council of Wilwaukee, Wis. The promoters of the new body, he said, were honest in their ideas, but the organization of a new federation would cause bitterness and rivalry, and tend to disrupt organized labor.

"To divide the masses," he concluded, "and array them against one another has been the policy of tyrants and enemies at all times."

It was decided to refer the circular to a committee appointed several weeks ago to find out all about the new federation.

The delegate of the Gold Beaters' Union reported that some of the employers in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston had agreed to the demands of the gold beaters who have been on strike for more than a month. Until now the large goldleaf manufacturers have refused to make any concessions.

A letter was read from Sheriff O'Brien, ex-President of the central body, in reference to the present status of the fight between the Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters, which has tied up many buildings. Sheriff O'Brien said that at the request of the central body he had gone to the Board of Building Trades and the two fighting unions with the request that they appoint a joint committee to arbitrate the trouble.

"The Board of Building Trades," he said, "referred the matter to the Amalgamated Painters' Society. The society would not arbitrate matters until the Brotherhood discharged members who had taken the places of striking members of the Amalgamated Society. The Brotherhood of Painters' was willing to submit the quarrel to arbitration. I have heard since that the strike on the Wadleigh High School, which was caused by the fight between the two unions, has been ended. I find considerable friction on both sides."

Delegate James P. Archibald of the Brotherhood of Painters, said that the Amalgamated Society had filled the places of brotherhood men years ago.

"If the building trades keep their hands off," he continued, "we will join the Amalgamated Society within sixty days, if we cannot whip the society before that time."

It was decided to leave the question of arbitrating the fight referred to to the two fighting unions.

A letter was received from the Better Times Agitation Committee of the National Federation. The Committee on Outside Communications recommended that it should not be received on the ground that the body sending the letter does not represent organized labor. The letter was read, and was principally to the effect that organized labor should vote for persons who are friendly to it irrespective of party.

"Edward Thimme, Samuel Solomon, and Charles Edgerton are among the officers of the body to which the letter refers," said Matthew Baer, delegate of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union. "They do not represent organized labor." The letter was dropped without further action. The assistance of the central body was asked by the Suspender Makers' Union to organize the shops and abolish the sweating system in the trade. The matter was referred to the Organization Committee. A request from the Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage Handlers to form a local union of the trade here was referred to Financial Secretary Robinson, who is a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

O'Neill's

New Fall Styles in

Silk Waists.

To-day, Monday.

A special purchase of Peau de Soie, Taffeta and Satin Waists, all new designs in creams, colors and black. All sizes, that would sell in regular stock at prices ranging from $5.75 to $7.00, on sale to-day at

3.49 Each.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

GOOD BOARD

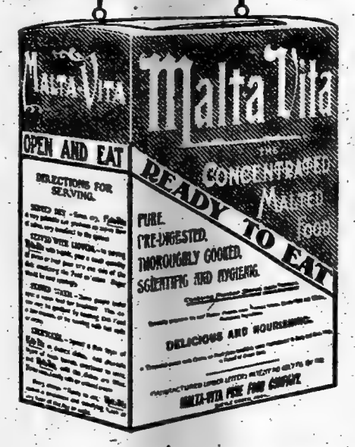

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BRAIN and MUSCLE

MALTA-VITA is good board for all mankind. Relished by old and young, sick or well.

MALTA-VITA is the original and only **perfectly cooked, thoroughly malted, flaked, and toasted whole wheat food.**

MALTA-VITA is the perfect food: perfect in taste, perfectly cooked and malted; perfect because MALTA-VITA contains all of the elements necessary to sustain life and invigorate mind and body. Perfect health, sound, restful sleep, clear complexion, bright eyes, clean, white teeth, sweet breath are the blessings that follow a regular diet of MALTA-VITA.

A week's trial of MALTA-VITA as a diet for breakfast and supper will convince the most skeptical of the superior merits of MALTA-VITA.

Beware of imitations. Insist on getting MALTA-VITA, "The Perfect Food." Requires no cooking, always ready to eat.

For sale by grocers.

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.

Battle Creek, Mich. Toronto, Canada

TROUBLE AMONG ENGINEERS.

Those of Eccentric and Standard Association Will Not Support Brotherhood in Labor Difficulties.

Patrick J. McMahon, President of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers' Association, reported yesterday that his association, by a unanimous vote late on Saturday night, indorsed his stand, as expressed by him a week ago, that his association never would support the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in trouble. He was glad, he said, that there was no strike on the elevated railroads, but this was not on account of any sympathetic feeling for the engineers.

The contention of some of the firemen that the agreement signed on behalf of the engineers and firemen is defective because it has no time limit was laughed at yesterday by delegates of other unions. The Iron Molders' Union of North America, they said, has had an agreement for years with no time limit, which goes on from year to year. That agreement may be in existence indefinitely or it may be terminated if either side wishes a change.

Some of the engineers admitted yesterday that they were lucky in getting an agreement, even without a time limit, giving them the wages they are now receiving. Those who had been denouncing the company last week hastened to say that the company acted generously. The work of the engineers who are motormen is easier than the work they did in the cabs of the engines. They are protected from wind and rain, the work is clean, and a touch starts and stops the motor car. Besides, they do not have to stand.

It was learned yesterday that some members of the Brotherhood of Firemen employed as guards and conductors who were protesting at the way they say their interests were neglected by the engineers in the negotiations have been called to task by the leaders of their locals. Local No. 155 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which takes in some of the firemen on the elevated roads, will meet this week and is expected to ratify the agreement without further question.

NO STRIKE AT NAVY YARD.

Boilermakers and Shipbuilders Satisfied with Wage Rate.

Francis J. McKay, business agent of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, yesterday denied reports to the effect that a general strike was threatened by his union at the navy yard to-day.

"We have no trouble at the navy yard," he said. "We have all the wages and terms we asked for, and will work at those wages while the work lasts, and there is plenty of work. The local union of blacksmiths has made a demand for a minimum rate of $3.50 a day. That does not affect the navy yard at all."

Besides the minimum rate of $3.50 a day, the blacksmiths throughout the city demand a 10 per cent. advance for all who are now receiving $3.50 a day or over, and the blacksmiths' helpers also demand an advance of 10 per cent. Some of the blacksmiths are not in favor of the demand. One of these men said these men are "enforcing this demand the union is legislating out of a job many a man who is now working steadily at $3.50 a day, which he himself considers fair."

CARPETS.

We offer the following special attractions for this week:

250 PCS. AXMINSTER
200 " WILTON VELVET } From 85c yd.
150 " BRUSSELS

RUGS Our stock embraces a most extensive line from the least expensive domestic to the finest antique.

LARGE CARPET SIZE RUGS.

A select lot of Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna; take your choice at $18.50. Some worth nearly double.

Mattings! Mattings!

500 PCS. VARIOUS PATTERNS (extra quality)

Regular $7.50 Rolls of 40 yds. at	$4.90
" 12.00 " " " "	8.04
" 16.00 " " " "	9.84

Inlaid Linoleum

Odd pieces of sheet Oilcloth and printed Linoleums at about half price.

Before making your purchases at other FURNITURE SALES, inspect our unparalleled Stock, Styles, Quality and Prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

INJURED COLORED MAN DIED.

Came from Washington, Found Wandering on Hackensack Meadows.

Edward Hudson, colored, forty-seven years of age, of 17½ Tenth Street, Washington, D. C., died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. He was found wandering on the meadows near the Hackensack River, at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. His throat had a slight wound, but he said he did not know how he had been injured. He told the police that he had a gold watch and $18, but neither watch nor money was found on him.

In the hospital it was ascertained that the man was suffering from internal injuries. It is believed that he fell from a train on Thursday night.

Newark Lawyer Has Religious Mania.

Winfield J. Taylor, the Newark lawyer who was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night for assaulting a gateman at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, yesterday was found to be insane and was removed to the City Hospital. Dr. Joseph Rector, who examined Taylor, said he was suffering from religious mania. Taylor's relatives will arrange for his removal to his home to-day.

O'Neill's.

The Great August Sale of

Blankets and Bedspreads!

It surpasses in its money-saving chances any offering we have heretofore made. If you have not yet supplied your needs, do so now while you have the opportunity, for when the present stock has been sold the prices will advance from twenty to thirty-five per cent.—just a reminder as to the prices.

Eastern Wool Blankets!

Ten Quarter,	65c.,	98c.,	1.75	to 2.98	Pair.
Eleven Quarter,	98c.,	1.65,	2.10	to 3.98	Pair.
Twelve Quarter,	3.98,	4.98	to 6.50	Pair.	

California Blankets!

Ten Quarter	2.98,	3.50,	4.25	to 5.98	Pair
Eleven Quarter	3.98,	4.98,	5.75	to 9.98	Pair
Twelve Quarter	4.75,	5.75,	7.00	to 12.98	Pair

Crochet Bed Spreads, 65c., 87c., 98c. to 1.45 Each.
Marseilles Bed Spreads, 1.75, 2.25 to 3.50 Each.

Also Exceptional Values in Crib Blankets, Comfortables, Etc.

Beds and Bedding!

Three Great Bargains in Complete Outfits.

A Sale of Unusual Interest to Thrifty Housewives and Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.

OUTFIT NO. 1.

Comprises the following: One massive White Enamelled Bed in fancy scroll design, heavily trimmed with brass; on heavy all iron Spring, and one long black curled hair mattress in one or two parts.

All Sizes. *Actual Value 36.00.*

Sale Price, 28.00.

OUTFIT NO. 2.

Comprises the following: One heavy White Enamelled Bed with extended foot brass rails, mounts and spindles, one heavy all iron Spring, and one black mixed hair mattress in one or two parts. All sizes.

Actual Value 20.00.

Sale Price, 16.98

Furnishing Contracts.

The complete furnishing of Hotels, Clubs, Institutions, etc., in every detail is one of our specialties. Estimates, ideas and sketches submitted upon application to our Contract Dept. Best workmanship and lowest prices guaranteed.

OUTFIT NO. 3.

Comprises the following: One White Enamelled Bed, trimmed with brass, a good substantial article; one all iron Spring, one soft top and bottom mattress, 3-foot size only.

Actual Value 9.00.

Sale Price, 6.98.

Also 75 Long Black Curled Hair Mattresses.

Made, in one or two parts. A. C. A. or fancy ticking at these special prices:

3 ft.	3½ ft.	4 ft.	4½ ft.
8.98	9.98	10.98	11.98

Sale of High Grade Refrigerators

A special lot of the O'Neill Cleanable Refrigerators, all handsomely finished, mineral wool lined, will keep ice and food longer than any other make. Heretofore 10.45 to 19.30, will be offered to-day and while they last at

8.35, 9.95, 12.00, 12.60 & 14.30

All cash purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Fall Opening of

India, Turkish and Persian Rugs.

150 Carpets,
8x11 to 12.6x17,
$50 to $150.

300 Extra Fine Guendji and Kasaks,
$20 & $25.

300 Fine Mosul & Karabagh Rugs,
average size 4x7,
13.50 & 16.50

Note. The above lots are reduced for this occasion only.

Sale Commences
Tuesday, August 19th

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE FOR A GRANT OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Take notice, that the undersigned will file with the Commissioners of the Land Office, on the 18th day of September, 1902, an application for a grant of lands under water hereinafter described, and by the resolutions of said Commissioners any person deeming himself liable to injury by reason of such grant may file before said date with said Commissioners at the Capitol in Albany, a remonstrance stating why said grant will be an injury to him or his property. The land under water above mentioned is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land under water, lying in the East River in front of and adjacent to the upland hereinafter described, belonging to the undersigned applicant, situate, lying, and being in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, in the City of New York, Counties of Queens and New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, as extended, distant westerly seven hundred and thirty-six (736) feet and nine (9) inches from the northwesterly side of Front Street measured along said centre line as extended; thence running along said centre line, as extended, north sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') west two hundred and one (201) feet and one (1) inch to Pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War, February 18, 1898; thence north twenty-four degrees (24°) fifty-eight minutes (58') twenty seconds (20") east along said pierhead line two hundred and thirty (230) feet two and a half (2½) inches; thence still along said pierhead line north thirty-five degrees (35°) thirty-nine minutes (39') forty seconds (40") east thirty (30) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, thence along the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, south sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') east two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches to pier and bulkhead line established by Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1878 of the State of New York; thence southwesterly along said line, two hundred and sixty-one (261) feet and seven (7) inches to the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning. Containing 1 252-1000 acres.

The soundings taken once in every fifty feet along the whole exterior water line of said proposed grant, beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning in the aforesaid description, and running around said land under water above-described in the course above described, are 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 7 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the westerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the northerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 28 feet 7 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches, 28 feet 5 inches at the easterly corner of said land under water above described.

The lands of the undersigned applicant, adjacent to the lands applied for, are bounded as follows: Northerly by Flushing Street, and lands of the Yellow Pine Company; easterly by Front Street, and lands of the applicant; southerly by Pidgeon Street, and lands of the applicant; and westerly by the land applied for.

It is the intention of the undersigned to appropriate the lands above described to its beneficial enjoyment by filling in, and erecting bulkheads and buildings thereon, substantial, permanent structures, docks or other buildings.—Dated, July 21st, 1902.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,
Applicant.

Post Office Address, No. 109 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
FISHER & VOLTZ, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. aug4-law6wd

Swimmer Rescued Off Greenpoint.

John Lagerquist, forty-four years of age, of 132 Huron Street, Greenpoint, was rescued from drowning in the East River yesterday morning by Policeman John Farrell of the Greenpoint Avenue Station. Lagerquist was bathing in the river off Java Street and his cries for help when he had cramps attracted the attention of the passengers on the ferryboat Greenpoint. The policeman, who had been detailed to the public bath at Noble Street, jumped into the river and seized Lagerquist as he was sinking for the third time. The deckhands of the ferryboat took both men from the river with boathooks. Lagerquist was unconscious. He was revived by Dr. Flynn of St. Catharine's Hospital.

Republicans' Summer Night's Festival.

The Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, where Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger is the Republican leader, will hold its annual Summer night's festival at Cosmopolitan Park, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Washington Heights, to-morrow evening.

To Lengthen Steamship Arapahoe.

The steamship Arapahoe, the newest vessel of the Clyde Line fleet, sailed from this port yesterday for Philadelphia, where, at the yards of her builders, which she left a year ago, she will be cut in two and a section of sixty feet inserted, making her length over 365 feet. Her sister ship, the Apache, is now at Philadelphia undergoing a similar alteration.

Bardi Awaits Report from Spain.

Louis Bardi, an immigrant who has been detained on Ellis Island at the request of the Spanish Consul and was released on Saturday, as the Spanish authorities did not seem to be moving in the matter, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday before Magistrate Poole and remanded for forty-eight hours. It was said that Bardi is wanted in Madrid as a parricide. He said that his father is alive and that he was on his way to San Francisco to meet him. The Consul expects to have within two days information on which the man can be extradited.

Port Warden March to Give Outing.

Residents of the old Fourteenth Ward will be the guests of Port Warden James E. March at Greenwood Lake, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 6. The occasion will be the annual complimentary outing, which Mr. March gives each year to those persons living in the Sixth Assembly District, under the direction of the James E. March Association, Loyal Republican Club, and the James E. March Corps of the Roosevelt Rough Riders.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh south winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,417. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902. FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SCHWAB WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-MORROW

This Believed to Mean His Retirement from the Steel Trust.

J. P. Morgan Said to be Returning Home to Assume Temporary Charge of the Corporation's Affairs—Mr. Schwab's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, to-night made arrangements here to sail for Europe Wednesday.

This is taken to mean here that he has practically resigned from the Presidency of the Trust, and on that day J. P. Morgan will arrive home and take charge of affairs until Mr. Schwab's successor is appointed or elected. It is impossible to get any further information from the authorities here. Mr. Schwab has probably booked passage on the St. Louis or the Teutonic, but it is believed it is the former. To prove that there is no friction between Mr. Morgan and President Schwab, the latter has offered his private car, the Loretto, one of the most magnificient in the world, to Mr. Morgan for his exclusive use during Schwab's stay in Europe. This has been accepted.

The Loretto will be started from Pittsbur to Cresson, and President Schwab and his wife will board the train at Cresson, where the express for New York will stop for him, and the car will be hooked on to-morrow evening.

It is believed that Mr. Schwab will retire at the advice of his physician, who has told him that if he continues as the head of the Steel Trust he will have nervous prostration.

President Schwab can be seen any day at Loretto, Penn., but is not at home to business callers. While not dangerously ill he has been advised that a continuation of work would threaten mental derangement. The invalid took a drive from Loretto to Cresson yesterday, a distance of fifteen miles. He did not look like a sick man. The mountain air has braced him up physically, and he looks better than when he left Atlantic City. His physician has excluded all newspapers from him. His wife meets all visitors, and no one on business is allowed to disturb him. The fact that the nervous strain is breaking him down preys on his mind, and he has lost his cheerful demeanor.

An official of the Carnegie Company was seen to-day. He said he knew of Mr. Schwab's condition, which he thought was not serious if he would adopt his physician's advice and drop all business for a year or so. He thought it was doubtful if Mr. Morgan could dispense with the aid of a practical man as head of the Steel Corporation such a length of time. Therefore, another man may be appointed to take his place or an election of Directors may seat some one else in the Presidential chair.

The belief exists that the life of New York and Europe was too much for a man who had always lived as simply as Mr. Schwab.

The people of Loretto who have known Mr. Schwab all his life, and who still call him "Charlie," are much worried over his illness and anxious inquiries are constant. A Loretto correspondent to a Pittsburg paper says:

"President Schwab has accepted the advice of physicians and decided to retire indefinitely from an active business life. He will leave America for some quiet clime, where not an echo of the strenuous life he has led can reach him.

"Dr. Goden never leaves the Schwab home, and the exact nature of his patient's illness cannot be learned through him. Mr. Schwab is not confined to his bed, but spends much of his time on the wide veranda. The people of this town are discussing his prospective departure, and are relieved that he will spend possibly a year in an effort to regain his health.

"The presence of sisters belonging to the Order of Mercy in the Schwab home day and night since Thursday was another indication of illness. The nuns were not visitors, but it is generally known that they are nursing the man who has so many times befriended them and their institutions.

"The only knowledge of the people of Loretto is that Mr. Schwab is going away somewhere. His destination will be kept a secret, and he will do nothing but seek health until his nerves have been restored to their normal condition and his mind fully relieved of the great strain resulting from so many business cares.

"Inquiry among the people of the town who have conversed with the Schwabs fully corroborated the stories that he intends to retire from active business life. His friends, however, deny that if he leaves the United States Steel Corporation it will be at the dictation of any one other than himself."

BELIEVED HE WILL RETIRE.

Mr. Schwab's Resignation Is Accepted as Determined Upon—Possible Successor to Steel Trust Presidency.

The retirement of Charles M. Schwab from the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation is now commonly accepted as determined upon, notwithstanding recent official denials and present reluctance in official quarters to confirm the report.

President Schwab's impaired health is given as the reason for this action. In well-informed quarters it is believed that his retirement will be followed by extensive changes in the membership of the organization.

The succession to the Presidency is a matter of surmise only, and if it has been decided no information can be had on the

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 40c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Pennsylvania Railroad's "Special."
Makes the Run, New York to Chicago, every day in 20 hours. A boon to the progressive business man.—Adv.

A table d'hote breakfast on board makes a right start for that ever wonderful Hudson River Day Line trip. Orchestra. Scenery.—Adv.

SENATOR HANNA TO GIVE MR. ROOSEVELT HIS AID.

He Will Tender His Formal Offer of Assistance During the President's Visit to Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Republicans who stand close to Senator Hanna said to-day that the visit of President Roosevelt to Cleveland in October will have a decisive bearing on the President's campaign for renomination and re-election. Mr. Hanna will, while the President is his guest, formally tender him his assistance in capturing the nomination.

Senator Foraker came out several months ago openly advocating the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Hanna has not committed himself, while his friends have been organizing a little boom for the Cleveland Senator. During the President's visit, however, Mr. Hanna will assure the President that in the event of his nomination by the convention in 1904, he will consent to continue as National Chairman and do as much for Mr. Roosevelt as he did for Mr. McKinley in 1896 and 1900.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is expected, will accept Senator Hanna's offer, and the talk of the displacement of the Senator as National Chairman will be ended.

MISS ROOSEVELT LOST IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

But She Finally Reached Boston After a "Bully Trip" with Miss Ellen Drexel Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, accompanied by Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, made a flying trip to this city to-day in an automobile, leaving Newport after luncheon and arriving at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. George C. Lee, in Brookline, in time to dress for 6 o'clock dinner. Miss Paul acted as chauffeur on the trip.

The journey was made in five hours, which is pretty good time, considering the fact that somewhere between Taunton and Boston the young ladies lost their way and wandered about through country roads for a time. When asked about their experience this evening neither Miss Roosevelt nor Miss Paul could tell how they reached the city. They are known to have passed through Taunton at 4 o'clock, but whether they came through Mansfield, (the direct route,) or not they cannot tell. Miss Roosevelt told her grandfather that they came through Brockton, but if they had gone that far out of their way their arrival in Boston would have been much longer delayed. Both the ladies say that they enjoyed the trip very much, and that other than losing their way they met with no mishaps. Miss Roosevelt's comment was that "it was a bully trip."

The young ladies will spend to-night with Mrs. Lee and leave early to-morrow by train for Rockland, Me., where they will take a steamer for Isleborough. There they intend spending several days as the guests of school friends of Miss Roosevelt. President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine tendered the use of his special car, but this was declined, Miss Roosevelt preferring a Pullman section.

CUDAHYS SELL THEIR PLANTS.

It Is Positively Stated They Have Disposed of Their Property to the Packers' Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—The Cudahys have finally accepted the terms of the Packers' Trust and have agreed to sell their plants, located at South Omaha, Cudahy, Wis.; Chicago, and other places, to the combination. An Omaha afternoon paper to-day says:

"South Omaha men interested in the packing-house business stated to-day that the Cudahys and the men back of the Meat Trust had reached an agreement whereby the Cudahy interests would be sold outright to the combination.

"It was stated that the deal would be closed and the transfer made about Sept. 1. The amount involved in the deal is said to be $21,000,000. In consideration of this amount the entire holdings of Michael, John, and Edward Cudahy are to be transferred to the trust. As far as the packing industries are concerned, the Cudahys are to retire from the packing business for a term of years.

"Within the past ten days a complete inventory of the holdings of the Cudahy plants at all places has been made. It is believed that the inventory was made in order to settle any disputes as to the value of the property which might arise."

Edward Cudahy is with his family at his Summer home at Macinack. The general manager of the Cudahy plant at Omaha said:

"It is true that we have completed our July inventory, but this does not indicate anything, as we take three or four of these inventories yearly. I know nothing about the rumored sale of the Cudahy interests."

The capital stock and the stock value of the Cudahy plants is said to be considerably less than $21,000,000.

PETER POWER ON WAY HERE.

Lawyer Lamb Wires Marshal Henkel from Canada that He Will Produce Him To-day.

United States Marshal Henkel yesterday received the following telegram from Montreal, Canada, from George Alfred Lamb, the attorney in the Peter Power case:

United States Marshal Henkel, New York City, N. Y.:

Shall positively surrender Power to you Tuesday morning as agreed. Body of Pinkertons here. Look to you to see there is no interference on train by anybody.

It is supposed that the Pinkerton men are armed with bench warrants for Power's arrest, and it may be that they will arrest him as soon as the train crosses the border line. Marshal Henkel, when asked about this, said that he had no power to stop such interference until Power is placed in his custody, but it was said about the Federal Building by those well versed in Federal matters that Judge Lacombe would regard such interference, when it is openly known that Power is on his way to this city to give himself up, as an aggravated case of contempt.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—Peter Power left to-night, in company with his wife and his counsel, Mr. Lamb, by the New York Central express for New York. On his arrival in New York in the morning he will surrender himself to the United States Marshal and be ready to go on the stand.

SWALLOWS HIS FALSE TEETH.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 18.—While eating on Friday evening, Frederick M. Darrow, ex-station agent at Norfolk, and a telegrapher well known throughout Connecticut, swallowed his false teeth.

The plate, which held two front teeth, passed down into his stomach, and all efforts to locate it have been unsuccessful. He was removed to the hospital in Hartford this afternoon, where he will probably have to undergo an operation. The X rays will first be employed to locate the teeth.

Race Train to Saratoga.
Daily, except Sunday, until August 29th, New York Central train leaving at 8:45 A. M. will have through Pullman car, due at Saratoga 1:40 P. M. First race 2:15 P. M.—Adv.

Short Time: Short Line to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. —Adv.

ESCAPING GAS AND CAVE-IN CAUSE PANIC

Families Near Long Acre Square Leave Homes.

Water Main Breaks—A Sidewalk Begins to Sink—No Lights Allowed in Street—Police Reserves Out.

A fifty-five-foot timber bridge over the sidewalk in front of the excavation for a twelve-story million-dollar hotel at 127 to 135 West Forty-third Street caved in at 7:30 o'clock last evening, breaking a six-inch water main and a four-inch gas main, letting loose enough water to fill the excavation.

Gas escaped to such an extent that it could be smelled for blocks, and the police would allow no one with even a lighted cigar or cigarette near the scene, and all the gas lamps were put out.

Then part of the street caved in, and inhabitants scurried away and left their homes to seek more secure quarters. Late in the night No. 137, a bronwstone-front boarding house, was in danger, it was said, and the residents were in a state of great excitement over the condition of the street and their homes.

The bridge was erected by Canavan Brothers, contractors, for pedestrians to cross their excavation for the new hotel. Old buildings had been torn down and a deep trench cut for the foundation of the hotel. It was so deep that it is believed by the police that the joists and jacks for holding up the timber bridge, fifty-five feet long, were loosened by the vibration of wagons passing through the street, and the climax was reached with some heavy traffice of last night, when the centre of the bridge gave way, fell into the trench, ten feet deep at that point, and then the whole structure went down with the exception of the easterly end, which, however, was in bad shape.

There was no one on the bridge at the time. In a second the waters could be seen rushing out of the broken six-inch water main into the excavation and overflowing tools and timbers. This went on until the water was five feet deep in the hold and all the tools were buried, while sticks floated about on top.

The accident so startled the neighborhood that people rushed out of their homes into the street to see what had caused the loud report. Policeman Murtha of the West Forty-seventh Street Station had run to the station house and been sent back with the reserves, and a dozen policemen took charge. The residents were standing about asking questions, when the gas began to escape, and it was discovered that the main leading into the excavation had been broken. The gas spread about rapidly, and in a little time could be smelled all over Long Acre Square.

While a crowd was standing near the edge of the trench, the water had been loosening the earth under the street, and a big part of the street pavement gave way and sank with a loud crash into the water.

Women fled in terror and the menfolk disappeared almost as quickly. Their perturbation caused wonderment in the great crowd of theatregoers, promenaders, and others who had gathered at both ends of the block trying to see what the police were preventing them from witnessing. Policemen ran up and down trying to quiet the women, who disappeared as quickly as they could into their homes, many to prepare to leave for other parts of the city.

Soon after the diffusion of gas about the district came the exodus from the houses. Many persons were observed leaving the block with grips and dress-suit cases and with the evident determination not to come back for the night. They cast anxious glances at the new lake and at the street, into which they almost seemed to expect to fall.

In front of the boarding house of Mrs. R. E. Richardson at No. 137 the sidewalk was soon observed to be going downward, and it had sunk some feet at a late hour. This is the first house alongside the excavation, and its occupants became anxious for the immediate future.

In an hour the odor of gas was so foul and it had permeated the atmosphere for so great a radius that it got to be dangerous to have lights anywhere in the neighborhood. The police had secured railroad lanterns and put them about 10 feet apart along the block in which the cave-in occurred, but they soon put these out. They also extinguished the gas street lamps. Then they sent for more police, and these were strung along Broadway near Forty-third Street and along Sixth Avenue, near the same street, and no person smoking a cigar or cigarette was permitted to go down the Forty-third Street block. This made the people in the houses very nervous, and explosions were expected with the increasing volume of gas and the delay in shutting it off.

The gas was so prevalent and so sickening that the crowd could not stay in the vicinity, and those who found it necessary to go there made all haste. Dogs were much affected by the odor, and could be seen scurrying away, whining and making strange contortions, while the police warned many men and women who had dogs with them not to get too close.

All along Forty-third Street and Forty-fourth Street the people on that block shut all the windows of their homes.

After a time men from the Water Department shut off the water at the end of the block. This left the inhabitants without water, and made life still more unbearable in that special quarter. This helped some to decide to leave for the night.

The shutting off of the water also deprived the Hotel Cadillac, at the northwest corner of Forty-third Street and Broadway. The guests were already much annoyed by the oder of gas, but they made no complaints.

Some of the men living on the block persisted in remaining outside their homes, and while some were standing near the remains of the bridge a section gave way, at 9:30 oclock, and crashed into the water with a loud report. Some who heard the crash thought the gas had at last exploded.

By 10 o'clock the gas had been disseminated by the wind so much that it was not annoying, except near the excavation, and it was found the end of the pipe had imbedded itself in the mud and gas escaped slowly.

Men from the gas company then appeared and began to dig to shut off the gas by putting caps on the main in front of the excavation, and said only a few houses would probably be without gas. They had to work in the dark, as lights were dangerous.

The street was closed and blocked to wagon traffic by the police, and the reselves left about 10:30 o'clock. It was said there was no further danger from any source.

JUSTICE SHIRAS TO RETIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Reports have reached here that Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court will retire. His son, George Shiras, third, said:

"It is true that my father expects to retire from the bench of the Supreme Court in the coming year. I do not know that a positive time has been fixed. One report said that he would leave the bench in April next. My opinion is that if he remains there that long he will continue in service until May, when the adjournment of the court occurs."

"The 20th Century Limited"
is, of course, the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.—Adv.

STRIKER FATALLY SHOT.

Clash Between Miners and Deputies at Nesquehoning—Trial of Guards at Wilkesbarre.

NESQUEHONING, Penn., Aug. 18.—In a clash between strikers and deputies here to-night Patrick Sharp, a striker, of Lansford, was shot and killed almost instantly by a deputy. The shooting caused considerable excitement for a time, but order was soon restored without any other persons being injured and the town is now quiet. A deputy named Harry McElmoyle was arrested charged with the killing of Sharp, and was taken to the County Jail at Mauch Chunk.

The shooting occurred shortly after 6 o'clock. Five deputies were on their way to Shaft No. 1 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, just outside of the town. In the centre of the town they were met by a number of strikers who began persuading them not to go to the colliery. The officers did not stop, but kept on their way and tried to prevent any trouble. The strikers, it is said, then began to abuse the men and followed them nearly up to the colliery. There are conflicting stories as to what actually brought on the clash, but just before the deputies entered the place a shot was heard and Sharp dropped to the ground. The bullet entered his body close to his heart and he died almost instantly. Witnesses say that the shooting was done by McElmoyle and that he [illegible] only six or seven feet from Sharp when he fired his revolver. Only one shot was fired.

The deputies immediately withdrew to the colliery, and a large crowd gathered about the place. When it was learned that Sharp was dead there was the greatest indignation among the strikers.

Sharp was a leader among the younger element of the strikers and when the news of his death spread the entire Panther Creek Valley was thrown into a turmoil. When his body arrived at his home in Lansford a mob of about 500 miners had gathered. After the dead striker had been carried home about half the mob started on a march over the mountain to Nesquehoning to wreak vengeance upon the deputies. Before they reached there the five officers were spirited away and taken to Mauch Chunk under a heavy guard.

To-night Baird Snyder, Assistant Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, appealed to Gen. Gobin, in command of the detachment of the National Guard now on duty at Shenandoah, to send troops to Lansford to preserve order. He said that the entire Panther Creek Valley from Nesquehoning to Mauch Chunk was in a riotous state and that serious trouble was feared before morning. Gen. Gobin said that he could not send troops until an appeal had been made by Sheriff Gombert. Up to a late hour the Sheriff had taken no action in the matter.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 18.—Gen. Gobin is closeted with Trainmaster Keffer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at military headquarters here relative to the removal of troops to the scene of disturbance at Nesquehoning. The General refuses to see reporters, but it is understood the Second Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. Clements, will leave here before morning. A train is in readiness at the Philadelphia and Reading station to carry the troops. Preparations are being made by the battalion for full readiness to leave upon the conclusion of the interview between Gen. Gobin and Trainmaster Keffer.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 18.—The hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of the guards and workmen employed at the Warnke washery at Duryea, who were arrested last Thursday by the authorities of the town charged with inciting a riot and felonious wounding, came up before Judge Halsey, in court to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony was conflicting. The attorneys for the defense said it was a travesty on justice to arrest the officers and jail them for doing their duty. After hearing the evidence Judge Halsey discharged all the defendants except three—Kinney, Reynolds, and Madden. They were held in $200 bail each for trial at court.

Frederick Warnke, the owner of the washery where the riot occurred, said the acquittal of the deputies will justify him in starting up the washery again, and he has served notice on Sheriff Jacobs that if he does not provide ample protection for his workmen and property on Wednesday he will make an appeal to the Governor for troops.

The beginning of the fifteenth week of the strike shows no apparent change in the situation. It was thought that the Lehigh Valley Company would start its Maltby colliery to-day, and early this morning a number of strikers gathered in the vicinity of the mine, but no effort was made to resume work.

WELSH MINERS AID.

J. Pierpont Morgan Reported to be Coming Back to Settle the Strike.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times announces that William Abraham, M. P., President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, speaking in Rhondda Valley on Sunday, urged that the executive of the federation be recommended to send £1,000 to the United States to assist the 140,000 miners on strike there, as, said Mr. Abraham, they were fighting for a principle dear to all workers in Europe—the formation of a board of conciliation to settle their disputes.

Mr. Abraham said he understood that J. Pierpont Morgan was returning to the United States in order to try to settle the strike. If Mr. Morgan failed, he (Mr. Abraham) hoped that the Welsh and English miners would give their American colleagues every support.

Both the Rhondda and Pontypridd districts voted in favor of sending the money.

CONFER WITH SENATOR QUAY.

Committee from Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sees Him in Regard to Ending the Coal Strike.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—The committee representing the Public Alliance of Wilkesbarre, Penn., held a conference with United States Senator Quay at his cottage, in New Hampshire Avenue, to-night, for the purpose of devising some plan to end the present anthracite coal miners' strike.

The members of the committee informed the Senator of the exact situation as it exists in the coal regions, and it was decided by the Senator to endeavor to bring President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, together in Philadelphia, probably next Friday.

It is possible that other officials on each side of the controversy will be asked to attend the meeting. Senator Quay said he and his colleague, Senator Penrose, will do everything in their power to end the conflict.

The Cachet of Royal Approval.
At all the State Banquets at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle given by His Royal Highness King Edward VII. during the festivities in celebration of the Coronation, both in June and in August, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. "Covers were laid for all the crowned heads; and many Royal and Princely guests and other notables from all parts of the world attended.
The exclusive use of Moët & Chandon Champagne on these occasions is a distinct expression of Royal approval as to the high quality and perfection in excellence of the Champagne from the great vineyards of Messrs. Moët & Chandon. —Adv.

TAMMANY DISTRICT LEADERS CRY "FRAUD!"

Make Charges and Counter-Charges of "Colonizing."

Devery, Sheehan, and Goodwin Factions Accuse Each Other—Alleged Illegal Transfers in Districts of Carroll and ex-Sheriff Dunn.

Tammany leaders of several districts charged last evening that wholesale frauds had been committed in the transfer of alleged voters from one district to another for purposes of gaining votes in the primary contests to be decided on Sept. 16. These primaries will decide the fate of many district leaders, and the Ninth District contest will settle whether William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police, or John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy is to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Wigwam. Delegates to the various conventions will be settled by the primaries, and in all the districts in which there are contests the leaders are making strenuous efforts to get every voter under their standards.

These efforts are, in many instances, alleged to be fraudulent. William S. Devery has been charged with "colonizing" the Ninth District with "repeaters," and Devery's supporters, in turn, assert that the followers of John C. Sheehan have been doing likewise.

At the Bureau of Elections last evening President Voorhis said that he could give out no statement as to the number of voters transferred, or say anything about alleged primary frauds.

"We are examining all the transfers, and as soon as the clerical work is done the records will be open for inspection," said he.

The loudest cries of fraudulent primary transfers were raised in the Ninth District. The supporters of Sheehan declared that Devery was peopling every lodging house with men brought from other districts.

Frank J. Goodwin, the present Tammany leader of the Ninth District, opened his campaign for control at the primaries last evening. He said:

"I am going to investigate this transfer matter carefully. The largest enrollment this district has ever had before was 5,500 voters in a primary contest, and now there are 6,600 enrolled. I want to know where those people come from and whether they are entitled to vote. Devery has transferred 573 men into this district, and that is a larger number by far than was ever transferred before. In one lodging house there were 42 regular customers during the last five years. Now cots and beds have been put up and there are more than 125 voters in one house."

The Goodwin men asserted that the followers of John C. Sheehan were also colonizing the district, and that in one house on Twenty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, twenty-six voters were enrolled.

Ex-Senator Louis Munzinger, who is carrying on the primary fight for John C. Sheehan during the absence of the latter at Long Branch, due to an accident, said:

"Why, yes, it is true that there are twenty-six voters enrolled from that house, and there were no people in it before this primary contest started. A friend of ours has hired that house for five years as a lodging house, and we have our friends in there."

Mr. Munzinger exhibited some of the inmates of the house at his headquarters.

William S. Devery was approached on the question of primary frauds. He said:

"They talk about investigating? Why, let them investigate themselves first. What's McMahon, Murphy and Haffen talking about, anyway? When I am elected leader of this district the first thing I will do will be to fire those fellows out. It is time they gave the young men a chance in Tammany."

Mr. Devery was "touchy" on primary frauds, and all he would say was:

"My friends in this district are going to vote for me, and I am going to win. That's all."

Another centre of fraud charges is the district over which John F. Carroll now presides as leader. Triumvirs McMahon and Murphy were in consultation at Tammany Hall yesterday morning with handwriting experts, and the politicians told many stories of sensational developments which would rend the Wigwam. The lines have been drawn close during the last few days between the Sullivan-Croker faction and the leaders who are favorable to the elevation of John F. Carroll to the leadership of Tammany Hall. In all the districts in which the friends of John F. Carroll think there is a chance to win men have been picked out to make the fight against the Sullivan-Croker combination.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn was excited last evening over the primary fight in his district, as his contestant a young blacksmith, John J. Welch, who the Carroll leaders want to see win.

"There have been frauds committed in this district," said the ex-Sheriff, "and some people will be sent to jail for their crimes. I won't say now anything about the matter, but there is trouble ahead."

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was seen in consultation with Triumvirs Murphy and McMahon yesterday. Mr. Carvalho refused to give out any information about his work. He is said to be examining the enrollment records to see if the friends of John F. Carroll can be detected in making fraudulent transfers. Senator Plunkitt, Chairman of the Tammany Committee on Primaries and Elections, has also taken an active part in the investigation, and it was said that there would be an investigation of the expenditures of William S. Devery and of all his acts in the primary contest should he be successful.

A statement was made by a Tammany leader last evening that 300 fraudulent transfers had been found in Carroll's district, and that it was estimated that there were 900 fraudulent transfers in the Ninth District in which the three-cornered contest between Devery, Sheehan, and Goodwin is taking place.

THERE ARE NO TRIUMVIRS, CHAIRMAN VAN HOESEN SAYS.

Declares McMahon, Murphy, and Haffen Are Not Tammany's Leaders in Any Sense of the Word.

Chairman George M. Van Hoesen of the Tammany Hall General Committee, when asked last evening about the political condition of Tammany Hall and as to the leadership of the organization, said:

"There are no such things as Triumvirs. That is just a creation of the newspapers. When McMahon, Murphy, and Haffen were appointed on that committee they were not given any power except over small routine matters. They are not the leaders of Tammany Hall in any sense of the word. They have no power, and I don't see why it is that people are making them important factors when it is all newspaper gossip.

"The leader of Tammany Hall must be a man who has come up from the bottom. He must know all the new faces in the organization and also be on the alert to build up the organization in the various districts. No man can be taken and made a leader of Tammany Hall. Messrs. McMahon, Murphy, and Haffen have no patronage or power to do anything except to look after routine matters. The resolutions creating them expressly provided for their reporting back to the Executive Committee."

"How long do you think Tammany will be without a leader?" was asked.

"It will not be long. A leader will forge to the front, and he will be a man of experience, political judgment, and power. In a short time Tammany will have a leader."

Chairman Van Hoesen then said that if Bird S. Coler had been nominated for Mayor last Fall he would have been elected. He thought Mr. Coler deserved great credit for his fight against the Ramapo water contract and the west side grab.

"He has made mistakes," said Chairman Van Hoesen, "but they have been small ones. We should remember that Mr. Coler fought both bosses, and also attacked Senator Thomas C. Platt and Gov. Odell, who wanted to see the Ramapo contract put through."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

Aged people and those with low vitality renew their age and strength by using JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. AVOID substitutes.—Adv.

BRETON VILLAGERS REPULSE SOLDIERS.

Serious Conflict at Closing of Nuns' Schools, but Unauthorized Establishments Are Now Empty.

BREST, Aug. 18.—The closing by the authorities to-day of the sisters' schools at Ploudaniel, Folgoet, and St. Méen, the last villages in Brittany where unauthorized schools were still open, met with determined resistance. The inhabitants were on guard throughout the night, and the tocsin was sounded when the approach of the gendarmes and troops was signaled, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

At Ploudaniel, in spite of a heavy fall of rain, a crowd numbering several thousand replied with hoots to the summons of the Police Commissaries, while the ringing of church and school bells drowned the voices of the officials. When an attempt was made to force the strongly barricaded door of the school it failed, the defenders in the meanwhile crying "Judas!" and singing Breton hymns, mingled with cheers for liberty and shouts of "Down with Combes!"

The Commissaries tried to attack the school by the garden wall, which they ordered the soldiers to breach. This was done, in the midst of showers of filth and muddy water from the defenders, who manned the breach, armed with clubs, and prevented the Commissaries from penetrating into the garden. The soldiers then attempted to scale the wall with the aid of a pile of faggots, but the defenders deluged the faggots with petroleum and set them on fire, whereupon the Commissaries and troops drew off, amid cheers for liberty and for the sisters.

After their repulse the Commissaries decided to await reinforcements. In the meantime Senator Pichon and Counsellor General Soubigou persuaded the defenders of the school to open the door. After this had been done the Sisters walked to the church, amid an ovation from the crowd. The Commissaries entered the school and made an inventory of the property. They then sealed the doors.

In the course of the rioting two gendarmes were slightly wounded. The leading inhabitants of Ploudaniel have taken the expelled sisters to their homes.

Similar, though less violent scenes, attended the closing of the schools and the expulsion of the Sisters at Folgoet and Saint Méen. At the latter place the Sisters were expelled and the school was closed after a two hours' struggle, in which a Commissary was wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Councils General throughout France commenced their sittings to-day. Many of them have already voted congratulations to President Loubet and Premier Combes upon the application of the law of associations; others have adopted protests against the closing of unauthorized Congregationist schools, in which they ask for the return of the sisters.

At Quimper several thousand peasants and others from all parts of Finistère assembled to-day and presented a petition in favor of the retention of the sisters. The Council General adopted this petition by 35 votes to 2. A counter demonstration at Quimper resulted in rioting, in which several persons were slightly injured.

Premier Combes has been elected President of the Council General of the Department of Charente-Inférieure, by 33 votes to 1.

The Temps says that Commandant Leroy Ladurie of the Nineteenth Infantry, who refused to obey an order to aid in closing unauthorized schools, has been placed under arrest.

INHABITANTS OF ISLAND ALL KILLED BY VOLCANO.

The 150 Japanese Residents of Torishima Dead—Eruption Still Proceeding.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 18.—The little island of Torishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between Aug. 13 and Aug. 15, and all the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were undoubtedly killed.

The island is covered with volcanic débris, and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which make it dangerous for vessels to approach the island.

Torishima is one of a chain of islands extending between the Bonin Islands and Hondo, (Nippon,) the largest island of Japan.

FAST AUTOMOBILE STOPPED.

Lawrence C. Holden Arrested in Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street—Eighth Trip Too Much for Policeman.

Lawrence C. Holden, President of the Westchester Automobile and Bicycle Company, was arrested last night by Policeman Riley for fast driving in Broadway after he had eluded at least a dozen policemen. Mr. Holden, whose home is at 12 East Twenty-seventh Street, started out at about 8 o'clock, and ran up and down Broadway between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets at a rate of speed that made persons on the sidewalks turn in astonishment. Policemen along the way shouted to him to slow down.

He had passed Thirty-fourth Street for the eighth time when Riley, who was stationed at that point, determined that the machine should not pass again. He waited until he saw it coming once more and then stepped into the roadway and stood still. Holden saw him there, and saw also that to continue his course would be to run down the policeman, so he slowed down and stopped. Riley had him locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Cruises to the West Indies, Orient, etc.
The Lloyd express S. S. "Kaiserin" leaves Jan. 14th for the West Indies and Feb. 7th for the Orient. F. C. Clark, Charterer, 111 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

"The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by The New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

ROBERT R. REMINGTON TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Broken Engagement with Miss Van Alen Reported Cause.

THREE WOUNDS IN THE HEAD

Miss Van Alen So Shocked at News that a Physician Had to be Called—Story of Their Courtship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Robert R. Remington committed suicide at the Newport Reading Room this afternoon by shooting himself three times in the head. Mr. Remington's reported engagement to Miss May Van Alen, so the gossip here runs, was broken several days ago, and it was brooding over his disappointment which is believed to have influenced the young man to take his life.

Mr. Remington had rooms at the La Forge Cottage on Pelham Street since early Summer, dividing his time between Newport and New York. He came to Newport from New York on Thursday last, and since his arrival a change in his habits was noticed. He went out but little, and spent the greater part of the time sitting on the piazza of the cottage.

He ate his luncheon this noon, nothing unusual in his manner being noted. After luncheon he left the house and went to the reading room. He sat for a short time on the piazza, and then went inside and asked for the New York papers. Obtaining them, he went out on the piazza again and glanced through them somewhat casually, without apparent attention. Very little notice was taken of him. About 2 o'clock there came a ring from the committee room, and one of the boys, answering it, found another member there, who requested that the lights be turned up. About 2:15 this member went down stairs and Mr. Remington was seen going up. The shots were heard fifteen or twenty minutes afterward, but attracted no attention.

About 3:30, another member, upon going up stairs, discovered Mr. Remington. Upon a hasty examination blood was seen to come from his mouth, and a revolver by his side told the rest of the story. Medical Examiner Stewart was called and found that three shots had been fired from the revolver, and from a careful examination of the head it was found that all three had taken effect, although the first two had evidently not reached any vital spot, and the man, with a wonderful amount of grit, had fired a third shot to kill himself.

The third wound was just behind and a little above the right ear. The bullet entered the brain, undoubtedly causing instant death. The shot was fired from a 38-calibre bulldog revolver, which, it has since been learned, was purchased by Mr. Remington this morning. The pistol was found beside the body.

The shot which made a wound across the forehead was evidently intended to be fired into the side of the head, but the man missed his aim and the bullet struck the heavy frontal bone and made only a short furrow. The shot on the top of the head also gives evidence of nervousness or poor aim. There are traces of powder at the beginning of the cut made by the bullet, but this time also only a narrow furrow was made in the flesh over the skull. The shot behind the ear, evidently the third fired, was true to its aim, and the ball entered the head, leaving a smooth hole, and about this were traces of powder, showing that the revolver was close to the head.

As soon as the body was discovered a physician was hastily sent for, and when it was learned that life was extinct the body was removed to an undertaking establishment and Mr. Remington's brother in New York notified. To-night his brother telegraphed from New York to have the body prepared for burial, and stated that he would be on from New York to-morrow, and the body would be taken to Pittsburg, the former home of the Remingtons.

Since the arrival of Miss May Van Alen from Europe earlier in the Summer there have been repeated reports that the engagement between her and Mr. Remington was off. Mr. Van Alen refused positively to say anything about the engagement or the reports. Mr. Remington since he came from New York on Thursday of last week had little to say about himself or his affairs, and was generally moody and nervous. No one seems to have seen Mr. Remington and Miss Van Alen together in the last few days. Miss Van Alen was on Bellevue Avenue in a carriage shortly after the shooting took place.

Mr. Remington within a week said that there was no truth in the report that the engagement had been broken off, and asserted that their marriage would take place in September.

The body of Mr. Remington lies to-night in a local undertaking establishment dressed as he was before the shooting, and covered with a sheet, on which rests a handsome bunch of pink carnations, which were left by Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, who is at the La Forge Cottage, where Mr. Remington had rooms.

The news of the suicide was broken to Miss Alen to-night, and she was greatly affected. A physician was called in. The entire family was much shocked. Mr. Van Alen positively refused to make any statement.

MR. REMINGTON'S PLACE IN SOCIETY AND BUSINESS.

The suicide of Robert Reading Remington in the Newport Reading Room yesterday, after the reported breaking of his engagement to Miss May Van Alen, the eldest daughter of James J. Van Alen and the grandda

list of the Astors, the Vanderbilts, or, indeed, of any of the smart set. He was entirely unknown to them socially. About five years ago he became a member of the Calumet Club. This is the only social organization in New York to which he belonged. He was a very reserved man in some particulars, and extremely frank in others.

He never made a secret of the one great ambition of his life—to be a social power. He was well born, coming from an excellent family in Philadelphia. His father was the late Edward Remington, and his mother was the daughter of Judge Reading of New Jersey, and the great granddaughter of the Colonial Governor of the State. He was a lawyer by profession and a man of excellent education. He had good manners and an excellent appearance. He was rather tall and thin, with a very pale complexion and very dark piercing eyes. He was about forty years of age.

Mr. Remington first came into social prominence at Southampton about five years ago. It has often been said that Southampton and Lenox are the gates through which many enter into the realms of the very fashionable set. He had belonged to several of the smaller dancing classes in town and he was identified with the "Southampton set." But he never made much headway there. He entertained and he passed a greater part of two Summers at that place.

He came into special prominence at Newport three Summers ago. He had bachelor apartments and a private motor. In fact, he was one of the first men at Newport to own such a vehicle.

Newport is always ready to adopt any one who comes there with a novelty or makes some slight sensation, provided he or she—but particularly he—is presentable otherwise. There were many anecdotes told of Remington at that time which will illustrate his ambitions. He had many men friends, and he used to drive out with them continually in his motor, kindly placing it at their disposal, particularly if any of them were going to visit houses of the smart set. Mr. Remington and his motor became an institution before the end of the season and every one was asking about him.

It was at the beginning of this Summer that he met Miss Van Alen. He had been abroad and he returned on the same ship with her and her father. He renewed the acquaintance before the end of the season. He seemed infatuated with Miss Van Alen from the moment he met her.

Miss Van Alen, as already stated, is the eldest daughter of James Van Alen. She is a very odd, original girl, extremely clever, and with a reputation for slight eccentricity. The life of the Van Alen children has not been of the happiest, notwithstanding their money and their lineage. Mr. and Mrs. William Astor bitterly opposed the marriage of their daughter to J. J. Van Alen, who was the eldest son of Gen. Van Alen of Newport, a man of family and wealth. Mrs. Van Alen died shortly after the birth of her youngest daughter, now Mrs. Robert Collier.

Mr. Van Alen took his children abroad and they were educated there, the daughters being under the care of a governess. Once in a few years he would return to Newport and open Wakehurst and have a number of house parties there. His eldest daughter was sometimes in this country, but she was seldom seen by Newport society. It was said that she was very delicate. About five years ago, however, Mr. Van Alen came from Europe and brought his daughter with him. She was somewhat changed and much improved in appearance. She is not pretty, but is chic and dresses in a very conspicuous and Parisian manner. She has an excited manner in talk and a fondness for saying startling things.

Mrs. Astor, her grandmother, was kindness itself to her, entertaining her, and giving dinners for her and introducing her. The Summer after her début Harry Lehr appeared at Newport, and from the time that he got into society—and greatly through Miss Van Alen's influence—he and she were inseparable. Reports of their engagement were circulated again and again. She joined with him in all his pranks. It was said that Mrs. Astor rather favored the match, but Mr. Van Alen has opposed the marriages of all his children, and put many obstacles in the way.

When Remington appeared on the scene the attentions of Harry Lehr were not as assiduous, and a year later he married Mrs. Dahlgren. In the meantime, although not announced, it was currently believed that Robert Remington and May Van Alen were engaged. He was received by the Astor family, and made his appearance at Mrs. Astor's ball in this city last Winter. He entertained a great deal for Miss Van Alen and seemed absolutely devoted to her.

It was therefore a matter of great surprise last October when from Plainfield came the formal announcement of his engagement to Mrs. J. Porter Mason. Mr. Remington denied this, and previous to the announcement sent out a letter to the various newspapers, asking them not to publish any announcements of that character with which his name was connected. A formal denial of the engagement to Mrs. Mason coming from her family followed this announcement in about a fortnight, leaving society absolutely mystified.

Miss Van Alen and Mr. Remington were being openly congratulated early last Winter. Mr. Van Alen had made a positive objection to his son, J. Lawrence Van Alen, marrying Miss Post the year before, and even threatened not to appear at the wedding, but he finally gave his consent. He whisked Miss Sara Van Alen off to Europe the moment that young woman announced her intention to marry Robert Collier. It was said that he now objected to Remington, but no grounds were given.

Matters took a most romantic and mysterious turn in the late Winter. Miss Sara having been taken away to Europe, insisting that she would marry the man of her choice, Miss May was left in New York. She at once took a house, hired a large staff of servants, secured the services of a chaperon, and set up housekeeping for herself. Remington was her constant cavalier, and both seemed very much in love with each other.

At the Horse Show she was constantly with him, and they were to be met everywhere together. She seemed very proud of him, and the engagement was announced privately to her friends by herself. Then society was again surprised to learn that one morning Miss Van Alen had closed her house, dismissed her servants, and had gone to join her father and sister in Europe. No reason was given for this last move. Two weeks after this flight Mr. Remington formally announced his engagement to Miss May Van Alen and sailed for Europe to join her. It had even been whispered that they were secretly married. This was, of course, a canard.

Never was a lover more faithful, more devoted. With heavy business interests at home, he was kept in Paris almost the entire Spring, as some of his friends say, on the tenterhooks. At one time he and Miss Van Alen were to be married over there; then again that was denied, and then it was learned that James J. Van Alen objected. Reports came with each steamer and the stories differed every week.

The Misses Van Alen arrived in New York in the beginning of July. Mr. Remington came over with them from Europe. The day of the landing was oppressive and Miss Van Alen fainted on the dock. Remington displayed the tenderest solicitude. He remained in New York about a week after the Misses Van Alen went to Newport.

To all his friends here he announced his engagemnt. He seemed in excellent spirits and much less reserved than heretofore, although very nervous. He went to Newport and was seen there constantly with Miss Van Alen. At the wedding of Robert Collier and Miss Sara Van Alen he was one of the few present at Wakehurst, being treated like a member of the family. He seemed to have the good-will and friendship of the Astor family. Then came the rumors of the postponement of the wedding, and then the breaking of the engegement.

Although Mr. Remington was born in Philadelphia, he had lived a long time in Pittsburg. He and his brother were thrown on the world by the failure of their father, who left an involved estate. They succeeded in clearing off all the debts and in making a fortune for themselves. They started a newspaper advertising business in Pittsburg, afterward transferring it to New York. It is said of late years that the brothers quarreled and separated.

Mr. Remington's social aspirations were well known to all his friends. He plodded along with many discouragements, but never seemed a bit put out by his failures. His last three years changed the tide of his fortunes. Never a genial man, and not a brilliant conversationalist, his chief method of attack was entertaining.

In fact, he had rather won the same reputation as James Henry Smith for being a "silent man." He was always extremely courteous, had a soft and agreeable voice and a good tailor. He had somewhat neglected his business affairs recently, running over to Newport at every opportunity. It is said that he was not asked to the entertainment given by J. J. Van Alen on Aug. 9 at Wakehurst. He had been moody and nervous ever since.

Patients Forced to Move Hurriedly.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Louis Horlacker, proprietress of the Consumption Sanitarium on Washington Street, this city, closed the doors of the institution last night and departed. She gave her inmates but a short notice to evacuate, and consternation prevailed among them as to where they could find shelter for the night. Neighbors kindly took them in for the time being.

Senator Hanna to Visit New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Senator Mark A. Hanna has written to members of the Trades and Labor Federation of New Brunswick that he will visit this State in November. The Senator has also been invited to make an address in this city.

OSGOOD REJECTS J. W. GATES'S OFFER

No Compromise in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Difficulty.

Answer to Gates Suit Filed in the Federal Court at Denver—Both Sides Issue Statements.

DENVER, Aug. 18.—Two important features to-day in the fight for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were the rejection by the Osgood faction of a proffer of compromise from the Gates faction and the filing of the answer to the Gates suit for an injunction against the officers in the Federal Court. A meeting of the Board of Directors was to have been held to-day, but no quorum was present, as all but two of the Directors who are supporting John C. Osgood in his efforts to retain control remained away.

John W. Gates requested J. A. Kebler, President of the company, in whose office the Directors favorable to Gates had assembled, to go to the office of Mr. Osgood, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors, and ask him to attend the meeting in order that a compromise might be discussed. Mr. Osgood refused to accept the invitation, and said he would not listen to any compromise. Mr. Gates seemed to be nettled at the turn affairs had taken, and stated later that he would continue the fight indefinitely, and was sure to gain control.

The answer filed in the Federal Court denies that the court has jurisdiction, alleging that the sum involved is less than $2,000, and declares that the suit was improperly brought.

It alleges that, in the demands made by the different persons to see the books of the company, no proper evidence was introduced to show that they were the real owners of the stock which they purported to hold. It states that no book had been prepared showing the names of persons who hold the stock, but that the Secretary was instructed at a recent meeting to prepare such a book, and that he is doing so with all possible speed. The answer alleges that Gates does not hold the number of proxies that he claims to hold and that Osgood has a majority of the votes. In an affidavit Mr. Osgood states that he has been asked by John W. Gates, Charles M. Schwab, and others to dispose of the company to the Steel Trust and that the efforts to depose him followed his refusal.

Judge Riner announced that he would limit arguments for each side to four hours. Joel F. Vaile made the opening speech for the plaintiffs, and will be followed to-morrow by F. W. W. Cutcheon of New York.

Messrs. Gates, Mitchell, and Blair, who are the proxy committee representing the owners of about four-fifths of the capital stock of the company, have issued a statement, in which they say they are not opposed to the continuance of Mr. Osgood's management, because they are in favor of what is said to be his liberal treatment of the employes of the company. They did not want to disturb the relations of the men with the company. They also deny that the company is to be sold out to the United States Steel Corporation, and that there is a possibility of the works being closed. On the contrary, they expect to spend large sums of money on improvements. The statement closes:

"We take it that the public is not generally interested in the reasons that actuate substantially four-fifths of the stock of the company in desiring a change in the company's management. We think it is sufficient to say that that is the fact, and that we are in Colorado prepared to vote on behalf of ourselves and associates that amount of stock in favor of the ticket which we shall propose at the coming meeting."

John C. Osgood has issued a statement in response to the one given out by Messrs. Gates, Mitchell, and Blair. He says:

"I will say now what I have never said to any one before, that the beginning of Mr. Gates's animosity toward me was when I refused to join him in selling out to the United States Steel Corporation. At that time he told me that if I persisted he would get even with me by ousting me from the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The same gentlemen who have affixed their names with Mr. Gates's to the statement told me at the time that Gates was interested much more in United States Steel than in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"As to their dissatisfaction with the management: At a dinner given by me at the University Club last December, after a thorough examination of the property, Messrs. Mitchell, Blair, and Lambert stated in the presence of some of the most prominent business men of the city that they were absolutely satisfied with the management, and that they would make no change if they could. No change has been made in the character of the management since that time."

ATTACHMENT AGAINST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It Is to Recover Amount of Money an Heir Is Said to Have Stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—William Jay Turner, acting as counsel for the State of Alabama, has had an attachment issued against the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities, executor of the estate of Thomas G. Corbin, United States Navy, who died a few months ago leaving an estate valued at $750,000.

Commodore Corbin was an uncle of Francis C. Randolph, who was elected Probate Judge of Montgomery County, Ala., in 1886. The latter served a term of six years and was re-elected in 1892.

As Probate Judge, Randolph had jurisdiction over the liquor licenses of Montgomery, Ala. In 1895 he disappeared, and, it is alleged, took with him $25,000 belonging to the County of Montgomery. He went to Colombia, South America, and that country having no extradition treaty with the United States, Randolph was not molested.

It is stated by counsel representing the State of Alabama that Randolph became involved in a quarrel with a resident of South America and killed a man. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged, but through the intervention of Secretary of the Navy Herbert was pardoned and sentenced to fifteen years in prison. Later he was paroled, and now, it is alleged, is fighting with the Government troops against the rebels.

Charles G. Brown, Attorney General of Alabama, learning that Randolph was an heir of the late Commodore Corbin, came to this city and secured counsel to attach the money in the hands of Corbin's executor. All the State of Alabama asks for is $25,000, the amount alleged to have been stolen by Randolph.

A NEW YORKER MURDERED.

Body of a Man Supposed to be Moses Tunick Found in Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

RED OAK, Iowa, Aug. 18.—The body of a man, supposed to be Moses Tunick of New York, has been found hidden under some weeds near this place. His skull is crushed in, and a coupling pin was found nearby. The body had evidently lain there some time. It is thought that the man was murdered by tramps, as a number camped near the place a short time ago.

The officers found in the pockets of the man's clothing a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States by Moses Tunick, a native of Russia, taken out in New York Oct. 21, 1887, and duplicated Oct. 27, 1898. There was also a receipt from the New York Mutual Gaslight Company for gas used at 88 Suffolk Street, and dated Aug. 8, 1901, and a Southern Pacific ferry ticket from Benicia to Port Costa, dated June 24, 1902. There was no money in the pockets.

CONTORTIONIST'S GOOD BARGAIN.

Outlives Two Doctors Who Paid Him $100 Each for His Body.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Walter Wentworth, a famous contortionist, now seventy-seven years old, who lives in Medford, is wrestling with a legal problem. Physicians have marveled at this wonderful little man in his defiance of the laws of nature in dislocating joints never intended to be dislocated, and two eminent gentlemen of the profession actually bought and paid for his remains after his death, each paying the price of $100.

Mr. Wentworth first received $100 from a Dr. Cowe of Detroit, Mich., but Dr. Cowe died shortly thereafter. Some time ago Dr. H. L. Wilder, then in charge of the Kings County Hospital, New York, became interested in Wentworth. Another contract was made with him, in which was included a clause stating that the physician "does hereby agree to set up the skeleton of said body in a glass case in his private office in such a manner that it may be exhibited to my many professional and other friends."

Dr. Wilder died recently, and this gives Wentworth hope that that contract is void because of the inability of the physician to keep that portion of it alluding to the setting up of the skeleton, thus thwarting any claim of Dr. Wilder's heirs for Wentworth's body.

WHAT HAPPENED TO LEAHY.

He Took Another Man's Seat on a Train and Was Laid Up for Repairs.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Recently James Leahy of this city, accompanied by Officer James Mahar and the latter's son, Frank Mahar, went to New York on one of the excursions advertised by the New York Central Railroad Company. He left his seat when the train reached Poughkeepsie, and when he returned found it occupied. He took another. He says he was ordered from it by a man who claimed it belonged to him. Mr. Leahy declined to give up the seat, and the claimant, it is alleged, called a man named Baxter, who seized Mr. Leahy and threw him forcibly from the seat, dislocating his right shoulder and otherwise injuring him.

Appeal to the train hands is said to have been made in vain, and the complainant says he was handed over to the police when New York was reached and taken to a station house. From there he was sent to the Flower Hospital. He claims that while he was under the influence of ether, having his shoulder reset at the hospital, he lost $7 he had on his person. He further claims that he was not properly treated at the hospital and is now under the care of a Troy doctor.

An action against the railroad company on the ground that such corporations are under obligation to protect from assault and annoyance by either employes or other passengers, has been begun by him. Action against the hospital, his attorney says, will be begun on the ground that it is obliged to protect patients placed in its care.

SEIZURE OF MINES DEMANDED.

Resolutions of New Jersey Federation of Labor—Talk of Prosecuting Employers of Child Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Amid violent demonstrations of delight the delegates to the annual convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor to-day unanimously passed resolutions sympathizing with the striking anthracite miners, and demanding of the Federal Government the confiscation of the anthracite mines, and their operation, based on public necessity, by the authorities at Washington.

The resolutions urge on labor organizations of all States similar action, the result of which is to be sent to all the United States Senators and Representatives and to President Roosevelt.

"Child Slavery" is the subject for to-morrow's discussion, and the delegates promise many startling accusations, backed up by statistics. It appears that the Federation, tired of waiting for State action in this matter, has been securing evidence against South Jersey glass manufacturers who employ boys under twelve years of age to do the most arduous labor, and it is said will begin proceedings against these manufacturers at once.

ROSE COGHLAN'S MISTAKE.

Actress Applies Carbolic Acid to Her Face by Mistake and Is Badly Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 18.—Rose Coghlan, the well-known actress, who some weeks ago announced her intention in the District Court here of becoming an American citizen in order that she might purchase land and engage in the cattle business, returned to Helena last evening after having returned from the northern part of the county, where she bought a large tract of land which she will stock with thoroughbred cattle.

In her apartments at a local hotel last night she applied carbolic acid in a liberal manner all over her face, having mistaken it for a mild solution she had used for years as a lotion. She had rubbed her features with the acid thoroughly before discovering the mistake, and while it was several hours before the doctors could relieve the excruciating pain, it is not thought her features will be permanently impaired.

PASTOR DENOUNCES SUICIDES.

Suggests that Burial After the Forms of Religion Be Denied Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—The Rev. W. F. Lloyd, pastor of the largest Methodist Church in Louisville, denounced suicide and those who attempt suicide from the pulpit last night. He said it was unusual to denounce suicide from the pulpit, he knew, but the great increase in suicide lately was his excuse. Continuing, he said:

"The case is a desperate one and can only be reached by unusual processes. I seriously ask, Should not some measure of indignity be shown the bodies of suicides, at least to the extent of denying them interment after the forms of religion and the order and respect of society? Those who fail in the attempt to take their lives by their own bungling or the interposition of friends should be imprisoned for life, just as those who attempt to commit murder."

HELD UP ON A TRAIN.

Masked Men Compel Riders to Give Up Money and Watches.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18.—John J. Fox reported to the police that he and several others riding on the fast stock train that leaves Elkhart at 9 o'clock every evening, were held up shortly after leaving Ligonier by three masked men with revolvers. There were only a few men on the train, but every one was compelled to give up his money, watch, and other valuables.

In a fracas in one of the cars the masks fell off two of the men, whom Fox claims to have recognized as Tom Keegan and Tom Stewart, pals of "Topeka Joe," who escaped jail here several months ago.

Stab Wounds Prove Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 18.—As a result of stab wounds in the neck, inflicted by George Sinapaw during a quarrel in Hibernia, N. J., last week, John Nolan died in the Memorial Hospital last night, and Sinapaw is now held for murder.

SCHWAB WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-MORROW

Continued from Page 1.

subject. But there are many positions of importance in the United States Steel Corporation now held by persons who are there on account of personal ties with Mr. Schwab and who remained with the corporation from a devotion to his interests, growing from former association in the Carnegie Company.

It has been reported that the Presidency would pass to James Gayley, the First Vice President of the corporation. Other rumors have pointed to H. C. Frick.

The report to the effect that Mr. Schwab would retire was received in Wall Street with a mixture of belief and doubt. The same report was circulated last Friday, when it was officially and absolutely denied. But the positive reiteration of the story confirmed a general idea that there was something in it.

Yesterday also denials of the report were not lacking. Vice President Gayley of the Steel company sent out word that there was nothing in the story and that Mr. Schwab's retirement had not even been considered. Ex-Judge Gary said he knew nothing about Mr. Schwab's proposed retirement, and an official close to Mr. Schwab said it was absurd.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. a positive denial of the report was also authorized.

MR. SCHWAB'S UNCLE TALKS.

Declares Steel Trust President Is Not So Ill as Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 18.—P. A. Schwab, an uncle of C. M. Schwab, returning from Loretto, says he is not as sick as has been reported. He says Mr. Schwab will take a long rest to recuperate from hard work.

"Does Mr. Schwab intend to resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation?" was asked.

"Mr. Schwab will answer that question for himself when the time comes. What he has told me in strictest confidence I will not reiterate," was the reply.

Says Rest Will Cure Mr. Schwab.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—A physician who was familiar with C. M. Schwab's attack here says a rest will fully restore him to health.

CAREER OF C. M. SCHWAB.

No career in American industrial life has been more spectacular than that of Charles M. Schwab. Born amid very humble surroundings and self-educated, he was at the age of thirty-nine elected President of the largest corporation in the world—the United States Steel Corporation—at a salary generally understood to be $1,000,000 a year.

In the Steel Trust, Mr. Schwab is generally considered as the representative of Andrew Carnegie, who holds a prior lien on the entire property of the corporation in the $305,000,000 of bonds paid to him for his Carnegie Steel Mills, of which Mr. Schwab was then President. In fact, there has been a widespread belief that one of the conditions attached to the sale of the Carnegie mills was that Mr. Schwab should become the head of the combination to be formed.

In dates and facts Mr. Schwab's career may be very briefly summarized. Born at Williamsburg, Penn., Feb. 18, 1862, of poor parents, he attended a small elementary school until he was sixteen years of age, and then began clerking in a grocery store at $2.50 a week. At eighteen he obtained work in the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Penn., at $1 a day.

In 1887, at twenty-five years of age, Mr. Schwab was chief engineer of the works. He had built the Homestead steel plant. He turned out of the Carnegie mills its first armor steel plate. In 1889 he was made general superintendent of the Thompson mills, and in 1892 he directed both the Thompson and the Homestead mills. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Board of Managers, and in 1897 President of the Carnegie steel mills. He drew a salary of $50,000, with an interest in the amount of business done by the company. Then followed the election to the Steel Trust Presidency in 1901, with the enormous salary.

Since his election to the head of the Steel Trust, Mr. Schwab has lived in New York, and here he has been a spectacular figure in both the social and financial worlds. He has been very liberal with his money, and has spent as well as given away large sums of it.

One incident of his liberality occurred last Winter. A newspaper was raising a fund for certain relief purposes. Reporters from the paper were sent to solicit subscriptions. One reporter was assigned to see Mr. Schwab. He very reluctantly explained his mission to the Steel Trust President, whereupon Mr. Schwab promptly drew a roll of bills from his pocket and handed the reporter $2,500.

Mr. Schwab took a trip to Europe last Winter, during which time he was almost continually in the public eye. First, he went to Monte Carlo. Extravagant reports came back by cable of his winnings and losses at the gambling table. There was widespread comment upon these reports, and it was currently reported in Wall Street—though subsequently denied—that J. P. Morgan & Co. cabled to Mr. Schwab inquiring into the truth of the reports, and advising no more gambling. The stories of the Monte Carlo winnings and losses thereupon ceased.

When next heard of Mr. Schwab was in Vienna. He was accorded a most gracious reception by the Emperor of Austria, and it was reported that the Emperor wanted to see Mr. Schwab again, but found it impossible to arrange it. Then the Steel Trust President went to London, and King Edward and he had a half hour's talk, the details of which were more or less fully reported.

Another spectacular feat of Mr. Schwab was to purchase the lot at Riverside Drive, Seventy-third Street, and West End Avenue, formerly occupied by an orphan asylum. In a recent number of a New York weekly there was a picture of this house, made from architect's designs, and it was evident from those pictures that this was to be the most gorgeous private residence in America. The entire investment, house and lot, was expected to amount to about $5,000,000.

Since coming to New York to reside Mr. Schwab has lived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He has been frequently seen in the dining room there, giving elaborate dinners. He has also been very much interested in automobiles and has made several cross-country trips at a very hazardous rate of speed.

Mrs. Schwab was, before her marriage, Emma E. Dinkey of Loretto, Penn. She and Mr. Schwab were married when he was twenty-one years of age. The two were playmates when children. The couple have done a large amount of entertaining since their life has centred in New York. They are childless.

Mr. Schwab was taken suddenly ill while driving at Atlantic City, where he has a country residence, on July 26. His condition then was such as to very greatly alarm his family and friends. After a day of complete rest he was able to sit up, but for several days he was compelled to take his outdoor exercise in a roller chair.

This illness of Mr. Schwab, it was currently reported, gave premonitory symptoms of prostration. There was little need of medicine, and the doctors prescribed complete rest. A week later Mr. Schwab went to Pittsburg. Since then there have been almost daily reports that Mr. Schwab was about to retire.

Accidentally Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—While putting away his rifle after a day's shooting, Benjamin Rowe, who lived near Morris, this county, was instantly killed. The gun was in some unaccountable manner discharged, and the ball entered Rowe's neck, severing the jugular vein. He was thirty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Preacher Runs for Congress.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Wood, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, and one of the most widely known ministers of his church in the United States, to-day announced that he would be a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Twenty-first Ohio District. The Republican nominee is Congressman Theodore E. Burton. Dr. Wood has been pastor of Plymouth Church, this city, for several years, and ranks high as a vigorous speaker.

SEARCH FOR WILL IN CHARLES FAIR'S SAFE.

Private Strong Box in a Vault in This City Forced Open by Court's Permission.

In the absence of the Surrogates yesterday, Jay & Candler of 48 Wall Street, attorneys for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, applied to Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court for authority to examine a private safe of Charles Fair in the vault of the New York Stock Exchange Building Company for any will of the victim of the automobile accident in France, in which his wife also was killed. Justice Giegerich granted the application, and the examination of the safe was made in the afternoon by Mrs. Oelrichs, accompanied by Charles Oelrichs and Col. William Jay of the firm of Jay & Candler.

Whether a will was found or not, however, the interested parties declined to say. The attorneys declared that any revelation on their part would be unprofessional. The Superintendent of the vault would not talk at all, and Mrs. Oelrichs herself also refused to say anything.

The vault was opened by mechanics emwere found in it—papers and other things.

Mrs. Oelrichs came yesterday from Newport to the Waldorf-Astoria, from which hotel she went to the vault, and where she returned last night.

Mr. Candler of Jay & Candler explained that if any will was discovered the law required it to be deposited with the Surrogate "forthwith," which term, legally explained, means within twenty-four hours, but nothing was learned last night as to the existence of a will which would have any bearing upon the disposition of Mr. Fair's estate. As to the statement in California dispatches, attributed to Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, and asserting that there was no contest contemplated between the Fair family and the relatives of Mrs. Fair in Jersey, the lawyers had nothing to say.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Judge Carroll Cook to-day postponed the hearing of the application of Public Administrator Farnham for special letters of administration over the estates of Charles Fair and wife until to-morrow.

Until Mrs. Hannah Nelson, the mother of the late Mrs. Caroline Fair, shall arrive here from Plainfield, N. J., it is highly improbable that any testament from either of the victims of the accident in France will be filed for record here.

"We are awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Fair's relatives," said Attorney Haggerty, "and don't by any means expect a legal battle, as has been intimated. Beyond that I can say nothing."

STARVED THOUGH RICH.

"Hermit Prospector" Found Dead in His Lonely Cabin.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 18.—The dead body of Peter Anderson, known as the "hermit prospector of Park City," has been found in his lonely cabin near the anchor mill in the Park City mining district. Anderson had evidently been dead for weeks. It is believed that he died from starvation, though $1,700 in cash was found hidden in the cabin. It is believed that fully $10,000 lies to his credit in various banks. His only known relatives live in Sweden.

$10,000 RANSOM OFFERED.

That Sum Will Be Paid If Kidnappers Restore Six-Year-Old Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 18.—State Officer George C. Neal, who is in charge of the case of Wilton Clark, the six-year-old lad kidnapped from Beverly some weeks ago, is authority for the statement that, if necessary, $10,000 to ransom the child will be paid. "I believe the little chap is still alive," said Neal.

"There is $5,000 guaranteed now, and this can be easily doubled."

Neal is in communication with the people who have the child.

TRAIN ROBBER CAPTURED.

Another of the Men Who Held Up a Mexican Central Train a Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

STIN, Texas, Aug. 18.—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s officials in Texas were to-day advised that another of the men who recently held up a Mexican Central passenger train at Bermejello, Mexico, and secured an express money package containing $5,200, had been captured in the mountains in a remote part of the State of Chihuahua, and had just been taken to Parral and placed in prison.

The prisoner was identified as James E. Parrish, and is well known among the Americans of that part of Mexico. Nearly $2,000 of the stolen money was found on him. The capture was made by F. J. Dodge and Eugene Iglesias, two Wells Fargo detectives, who trailed Parrish through the mountains for several hundred miles.

DEAD-LOCK STILL UNBROKEN.

Republican Committee of Twenty-fifth District Reaches No Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Republican Committee of the new Twenty-fifth Congressional District, including the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, and Warren, held its tenth session to-night, and at 11:25 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The dead-lock has continued since July 30, and threatens to be continued for an indefinite period. The dispute is over the basis of representation in the Congressional Convention, which the committee is authorized to call. The new district is Republican, and a nomination equivalent to an election, hence the contention.

EXPRESS ROBBERY CASE.

Two Men Held for Complicity in a Conspiracy to Defraud.

FORDSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—After a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Evans here to-day, J. H. Boatner and A. B. Schlitzbaum, charged with complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the American Express Company out of $28,000, were held to answer to the Grand Jury in the sum of $30,000. The charges of a similar nature against W. A. Ault was dismissed and he was given his liberty. Boatner and Schlitzbaum were unable to give bond, and were removed to the jail at Hartford, Ky., to-night.

During the examining trial of Boatner he denied emphatically that he was interested in any conspiracy to defraud the express company. Schlitzbaum waived a preliminary hearing.

Texas and Pacific's Monthly Report.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 18.—The Texas and Pacific's monthly report to the Texas Railroad Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shows that the total gross earnings for the entire line in Texas and Louisiana were $11,440,845, made up as follows:

Freight, $8,017,706.89.
Passenger, $2,604,562.75.
Mail, $271,130.81.
Express, $220,756.64.
Other items, $326,688.

The total operating expenses for the same period were $8,221,078.86, made up as follows:

Maintenance of way and structures, $1,872,872.12.
Maintenance of equipment, $1,504,574.41.
Conducting transportation, $4,497,540.30.
General expenses, $346,087.23.

The net income from operation was $3,219,767.03.

Congressman Hitt Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Congressman Robert R. Hitt of the Ninth Illinois District is seriously ill at the Stratford Hotel. He was attacked yesterday when about to take a train for his home in Mount Morris, Ill.

WAGON THIEVES IN HARLEM

Many Complaints by Storekeepers Against Boys.

One Wagon Stopped and Three Youngsters Put Under Arrest—Thefts of Goods from Store Fronts Complained Of, Too.

Juvenile wagon thieves up town have placed their depredations upon a basis which would do credit to a legitimate commercial enterprise, according to the police William Meyers, twelve years of age, of 160 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was caught in Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon while driving away with one of the delivery wagons of the Manhattan Meat and Vegetable Market, kept by Charles Weisbecker at 268 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Complaints of thefts have been coming in quick succession into the police stations in Harlem from storekeepers in that section during the past six months. Detectives who have worked on the cases say that none of the boys engaged is more than seventeen years of age, and that most of them are much younger. They believe that the lads have been directed by a man.

Not only have wagons been driven away from stores and dwellings, but the boys, they say, have snatched goods away from store fronts. The boys have had established routes over which they have taken their plunder and sold it to others of their own age, who have been sent by their relatives with money to buy household supplies. A year ago about half a dozen of the gang were arrested and sent to a reformatory.

Weisbecker had another wagon, containing $20 worth of goods, stolen on Saturday. It was found at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, at 3 o'clock the next morning, but it was empty. The second wagon was driven away from a house in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Weisbecker reported the matter promptly and Detective Shea of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was detailed on it. He saw the wagon, with three boys in it, going rapidly up Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a few hours later. When he ran out from the sidewalk the boys whipped up the horse and ran by him. He succeeded in attracting the attention of Mounted Policeman Neil, who ran down the wagon. Two of the boys escaped from the rear of the vehicle.

Young Meyers was taken to the police station in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and sent from there to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Afterward Meyers told about the other boys and Detective Shea went to their homes. They are William Carmichael, aged ten, of 2,237 Second Avenue, and Frank Meisenthal, aged eleven, of 74 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. They were not at home. Their parents were told to have the boys go to the police station. Later the boys were sent to the station, where they were put under arrest. They said that the Meyers boy had urged them to take a ride with him, and they had complied.

EROS AGAIN DISCOVERED.

Peru Astronomical Station Sends Harvard a Photograph of Lost Planet.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Prof. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory announced to-day that the Harvard Station at Arequipa, Peru, has rediscovered the planet Eros, which disappeared in May, 1901. This planet is an asteriod of fifteen to twenty miles diameter, and is important because of its nearness to the earth, and because by it measurement can be made of the distance between earth and sun. Eros was first discovered in February, 1901.

The light began to grow indistinct, and in May faded out completely. On Aug. 7 Prof. Ling of Denver caught sight of Eros and notified Harvard. To-day a letter and photograph showing the missing planet were received from the Peru station, where the planet was seen over a month ago. It is interesting to note that this station, the first to rediscover it, was the last to see Eros.

TEASED, SHE RAN FROM HOME.

Little Girl's Venture Into the World Quickly and Happily Ended.

Twelve-year-old Emma Wolfe imagined that she was being ill-treated by her brother, who teased her at her home, at 253 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and yesterday morning she packed up some of her frocks in a pasteboard box and ran away. The child only had a few hoarded pennies with which to explore the world she thought kinder than her home, and when she reached Twenty-fourth Street she had disposed of these.

She wandered back and forth for a while, crying bitterly, and at last crept slowly up the steps of 38 West Twenty-fourth Street and timidly rang the bell. The house is occupied by Mrs. Harvey, and, to her the child told her sorrows and asked if she might be employed. Mrs. Harvey telephoned to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and found that a general alarm had already been sent out for the girl. Emma's parents were notified and she was taken home, smiling through her tears.

STRIKE IN OMAHA.

Carpenters, Painters, and Coach Builders of Union Pacific Go Out.

OMAHA, Aug. 18.—The ranks of the striking shopmen on the Union Pacific Railroad were to-day augmented by the walk-out of nearly 200 carpenters, painters, and coach builders in the shops at this point.

Both the car men and the machinists, however, claim that the strike is not a sympathetic one, and that the car shopmen's strike is a protest against the piecework system recently inaugurated by the railroad company.

A POLE'S DEFIANT SPEECH.

Berlin Editor Says Prussia Will Disappear from the Map Before Polish Hopes Are Destroyed.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A fervid assemblage of 2,000 Poles here yesterday cheered what was called the "Polish Democracy." There was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm. Herr Wrobel, editor of a Polish newspaper published in Berlin, in the course of a speech exclaimed:

"Prussia will disappear from the map before they succeed in Germanising the Poles and destroying our hope of the resurrection of Poland. The new Poland will be, not the prey of the aristocracy and clergy, but a free, democratic realm."

The speaker added that all Germans were the hereditory foes of the Poles, including every political party, even the Socialists.

Maharajah's Gift to King Edward.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—King Edward has devoted the gift of £10,000 which he received from the Maharajah of Gwalior to the hospital fund.

Austrian Emperor's Birthday.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The seventy-second birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated here to-day with a review of 30,000 troops, the illumination of the city and the granting of amnesty to all prisoners undergoing sentence for lese majesté. The Emperor himself spent the day quietly at Ischi with his family.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEBRASKA—First District, H. H. Hanks, Fusionist. (Democrat and Populist.)
WISCONSIN—Fourth District, John F. Donovan, Democrat.

Dr. Lyon's

WILL ATTACK THE MOROS

Chaffee Has Permission to Assume the Aggressive.

Renewed Attacks on the Americans in Mindanao Have Been Successfully Repulsed.

MANILA, Aug. 18.—The Moros in Mindanao are renewing their attacks upon the outposts and pack trains of the American column at Lake Lanao, which is under the command of Capt. J. J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

The Americans have successfully repulsed the Moro attacks, and have suffered no losses.

The commanders of the American forces in Mindanao report that aggressive action against the Moros is necessary, and ask permission to move against Bacolod and other strongholds of the hostile Mohammedans.

There are about 2,000 American soldiers in Mindanao available for the desired aggressive movement. It is believed that this number is sufficient to defeat the Moros, although it would possibly be necessary to strengthen their base before undertaking the movement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A cable dispatch has been received from Gen. Chaffee stating that in his judgment an active campaign against the Moros in Mindanao is necessary in order to curb the opposition that has been growing against United States authority. The dispatch was considered of sufficient importance to be repeated to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

Gen. Chaffee has been directed to use his own discretion in the matter, and will no doubt engage in an aggressive movement against the insurgent Moros. Some time before Secretary Root left Washington the Moro situation was under consideration, and from a dispatch then at hand the Secretary was of the opinion that the Moros must be dealt with severely before they would respect the authority of the United States.

Gen. Chaffee is now in Mindanao, having left Manila some days ago. If the campaign should continue for some time he no doubt will remain in the Philippines instead of leaving for home on Sept. 30, as he had planned.

It is understood at the War Department that Gen. Chaffee has sufficient troops to engage in an active campaign.

FILIPINO SAILORS' MUTINY.

Details of the Outbreak on the Steamship Dos Hermanos.

MANILA, Aug. 18.—The following details of the mutiny of the native crew of the interinsular steamer Dos Hermanos, which occurred at Port Virac, Island of Catanduanes, last Thursday, have been received.

The crime was plotted under the leadership of the native boatswain of the Dos Hermanos. The mutineers purposed to steal $150,000, which they supposed to be on board. The officers of the steamer were dining when they were attacked. In addition to killing the chief engineer and wounding the Captain, the mate, the second engineer, and a passenger, all of whom were Spaniards, the crew killed the steward and the carpenter of the ship. The last named were murdered while defending the officers.

In addition ot killing three of the crew, the members of the native constabulary who went to the rescue of the officers of the Dos Hermanos, succeeded in capturing thirty-four of the mutineers, whom they conveyed to Albay, Luzon.

MANILA JOURNALISTS' TRIAL.

Judge Ambler Finds Dorr and O'Brien Guilty of Libel.

MANILA, Aug. 18.—Judge Ambler, who has conducted the trial of Frederick Dorr, proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, editor, of Freedom, who were charged with libeling Benito Legarda, a Filipino member of the Civil Commission, announced to-day that he found the defendants guilty. They were not sentenced.

Judge Ambler decided that the headlines of the article in Freedom in question were libelous, and that the text of the article was not privileged, because it was published maliciously, and was therefore libelous.

The trial of Dorr and O'Brien on a charge of sedition began to-day.

SHARP FIGHTS WITH LADRONES.

MANILA, Aug. 18.—A force of native constabulary engaged a band of Ladrones in a sharp fight last Saturday near Calocan, about four miles north of Manila. The arrival of reinforcements for the constabulary won them the victory. Four members of the constabulary were killed and one was wounded. The Ladrones left three of their number dead behind them, but carried off their wounded.

The chase of the Cavite Ladrones through the mountains of that province continues. Forces of native constabulary have had encounters with the bands of Feliardo and Montallon. Several of the Ladrones were killed or captured and a quantity of their supplies was destroyed.

CUBAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Emilio Terry, Secretary of Agriculture, Desires to Give Up His Post—Resignation Not Accepted.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—At the meeting of the Council of Secretaries to-day Emilio Terry, Secretary of Agriculture, presented his resignation. It was not accepted. Señor Terry will have four days in which to reconsider his step.

The resignation of Señor Terry is commented upon variously to-day in the local press. The Mundo says Señor Terry resigned because he became disgusted with "the weak policy of the Government, and because President Palma has not followed the plan he outlined when he landed at Gibara."

Señor Terry himself says he resigns for family reasons and because he desires to go to Paris.

The Diario De La Marina says: "The resignation of Señor Terry is a triumph for the Radicals."

The Lucha says: "Señor Terry backed Señor Diaz, Secretary of Public Works, in the Castenado concession, which is a scandal, and the rest of the Cabinet would not concur; consequently the Secretary of Agriculture resigned. Señor Diaz should also resign."

The Discusion says: "The resignation of Señor Terry is due to the fact that the House of Representatives delayed its approval of his plans to assist Cuban agriculture and the $4,000,000 loan to be devoted to this end."

ANDREWS IS SENTENCED.

Detroit Bank Wrecker Given Fifteen Years in Penitentiary.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Judge Murphy, in Recorder's Court, to-day sentenced Frank C. Andrews, who was found guilty Saturday of misapplying and misappropriating funds of the wrecked City Savings Bank, to fifteen years at hard labor in Jackson prison. He had previously refused to grant Andrews bail pending the settlement of the bill of exceptions that his attorneys will file.

An exception to the ruling denying bail was taken by defendant's attorneys, and it was announced that they will leave for Lansing this afternoon to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of error on this point. Andrews never winced when sentence was pronounced. He was taken back to jail immediately.

GOV. ODELL REACHES THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.

An Informal Reception Held in His Honor—He Will Speak to Grangers To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Gov. Odell, accompanied by Mrs. Odell and his private secretary, James G. Graham, arrived in Clayton this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Albany. When the Governor had alighted he was met by Ira Sharpe of Lowville, Chairman of the Educative Committee of the Grangers' Association; George A. Fuller, another member of the committee, and Howard S. Folger, general manager of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company.

The Governor accepted Mr. Folger's invitation to ride to this resort in the Folger naphtha launch Viator. The party crossed on the train to escape the throng of persons which awaited on the wharf and adjacent steamers, anxious to catch a sight of Gov. Odell, and passed to the Viator almost without notice.

In the launch M. Henry Folger, President of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, joined the party, which was soon whirled away in the speedy Viator. The party arrived safely, and went at once to the Columbian Hotel, which was decorated for the occasion.

During the evening an informal reception was held in the hotel parlors, a large number of residents of the park and the surrounding Thousand Island region attending, in addition to the Grangers and others present.

Among those present were E. B. Norris of Sodus, Master of the State Grange, and wife; Congressman Charles L. Knapp, Ira Sharpe and wife, Judge C. A. Turner and G. R. Easton, Lowville; George A. Fuller and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. B. B. Lord, Sinclairville; Alvin H. Dewey, Manchester; P. A. Welling, Hannibal; W. N. Giles, Skaneateles; Jacob Saltsman, Fonda, and R. H. Smith, East Schuyler.

To-morrow morning Gov. and Mrs. Odell and the invited party will visit the islands. It is estimated that 8,000 persons will hear the Governor's speech before the State Grange here to-morrow afternoon.

DEATH OF AN ONTARIO HERMIT.

John Willis Was Worth $25,000, but Lived Alone and Deprived Himself of Life's Necessities.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—John Willis is dead at his home at Port Emsley, Ontario. He was worth $25,000, but lived the life of a recluse and ate barely enough to sustain life.

He married many years ago, but separated from his wife, son, and daughter. At times he would lock up his little house and go away for days, but no one knew where. On one occasion he had gone away, and while absent remembered that he had secreted a sum of money in a barrel of ashes. He wrote to a friend residing near his home and informed him of the circumstances. His friend visited the ash barrel and found $1,000.

During his last illness Willis was waited upon by his daughter, who did everything possible to nurse her father back to health, but he was too far gone through lack of proper food.

ITALIAN CONTRACTOR SHOT.

Mysterious Stranger Assaulted Him at the Door of His House in New Utrecht.

Francis Langolucco, a contractor of Sixty-sixth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, New Utrecht, Brooklyn Borough, is in a serious condition in the Kings County Hospital as the result of an attack upon him at his front door by a mysterious stranger, whose name, it is believed, is Dominick Yuello. Langolucco was unconscious last night.

At about 6:30 o'clock the contractor was called to his door by a rather seedy Italian, who was heard to say that he had a letter introducing the bearer as Dominick Yuello. A brief conversation followed, and then the visitor caught up a heavy stick from the ground and struck Langolucco a blow on the head.

The latter staggered back, but the other, evidently not satisfied, whipped out a revolver and fired two shots, both bullets taking effect in Langolucco's leg. The wounded man fell and his assailant fled.

None of the Langolucco household remembers to have seen the man before, and can in no way account for the assault.

PREACHER WAS TOO STRENUOUS.

In Gesticulating He Knocked Over Everything Movable Within Reach.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 18.—In the First Presbyterian Church of this city yesterday there was great excitement when the Rev. W. I. Sweet of Everett, Mass., in his excitement incident to preaching a stirring sermon, did about $100 worth of damage.

The Rev. Mr. Sweet is a mild-mannered man, but when warmed up in his sermons makes many gestures. He had just started when, with a sweep of his hand, he knocked a large and valuable vase containing cut flowers off the pulpit, and the pieces fell upon those in the front pews. The congregation tittered.

A few moments later away went the large Bible, which occupied the top of the desk. This too fell in the front pews. Next a glass containing ice water was sent flying against the choir loft and smashed, and the congregation moved in their seats, but when a table, on which was a cut glass pitcher filled with water, went over into the front ranks of the worshippers it was more than they could stand, and a general laugh went up. Mr. Sweet laughed, too, and when quiet was restored went on as though nothing had happened.

WEIRD DOINGS ANNOY TENANTS.

Doors Open, Bells Ring, Footsteps Are Heard, but No One Is Seen.

The residents of the apartment house at 2,108 Eighth Avenue have for the past three weeks observed very extraordinary phenomena about the house. Electric bells ring at all times of day and night, doors open, and footsteps are heard without any one being seen.

The family of William L. Fisher on the third floor has been particularly annoyed, and he applied to the janitor to have the bells and doors examined. Everything was found to be in normal condition, yet the annoyance continued. Several of the tenants have at times spent the night watching for any trickster, but they discovered nobody. The landlord, after a careful examination, has given up, disgusted at not being able to find the cause of the strange doings.

Tried to Walk on the Hudson River.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A man tried to walk across the Hudson River yesterday and lost his life in the attempt. The dead man was a Slav by the name of Stef Todh. Coroner Mason, who is investigating the death, cannot ascertain what the man's motive was or whether he was insane. He was twenty-three years old, worked on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and lived at Croton. Of course he did not tread on the surface of the water, and before he reached a depth of five feet he walked into a hole, and, despite his shouts, was drowned before assistance came. His body was found later by grappling.

WEST FOR TARIFF REVISION

Republican State Conventions Have Declared for a Change.

Congressman Eddy of Minnesota Tells of the Sentiment on the Subject—Speaker Henderson's Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Representative Eddy of Minnesota, who has just returned to Washington from an extended trip through the Northwestern States, said to-day:

"The sentiment in favor of tariff revision is very strong in that section. Every Republican State Convention west of the Alleghany Mountains has declared for it, and every Congressional candidate nominated is pledged to it, more or less strongly, in his acceptance speech.

"The Western idea of a protective tariff is substantially as follows: 'It should not afford protection to monopoly; that is, to an industry absolutely controlled by an individual, a partnership, a corporation, or a trust, nor to any business or industry we desire to discourage, nor to those industries which reduce their employes to the conditions they are protected against, but all independent industries should receive sufficient protection to enable them to compete on more than even terms with similar ones situated in foreign countries, and where our port tariff law fails in any of these particulars, and it does in many, it should be altered or amended.'

"But the Democrats, instead of assailing the weakness of our present tariff law, attack the principle of protection. A very large majority of all the people are protectionists. They do not want the protective tariff destroyed, but simply readjusted.

"In some quarters it is thought, and by some newspapers it has been suggested, that this strong sentiment for tariff revision will bring about a reorganization of the next House of Representatives. I do not think so. The next House will contain more new men than has been the case for some years. The old leaders will be returned, and a skillful experienced minority intrenched in position in a legislative body is more than a match for an untrained and unskillful majority, however large it may be.

"Speaker Henderson comes from Iowa, one of the strongest tariff revision States in the West. He has never indicated his opposition to a tariff revision measure being discussed or voted upon. Even if he were opposed to it his strong sense of fairness and justice inherited from his Scotch ancestors would keep him from interfering with any action that a respectable majority of Republicans might desire to take.

"Speaker Henderson may not be the best man for Speaker that the next House will contain. I was not one of his supporters in his first contest for the honor, but he has given great satisfaction as a presiding officer. Besides, he possesses the most winning and genial personality of any man in public life I have ever met in twenty years of political experience. He could coax a wild grizzly bear out of its den and make it dance a hornpipe on its hind legs, if he were to exercise the full force of his seductive powers upon it for a short time.

"A large majority of, if not all, the old members are for him, and the new ones will be red-hot Henderson men as soon as they meet and get acquainted with him. His nomination by acclamation is a foregone conclusion. The present organization of the House will be continued through the next Congress."

VETERANS BACK MILES?

G. A. R. Men Said to Wish Him to be Orator and Sit with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A prospect highly disagreeable to the enemies of Gen. Miles has been opened by the civil war veterans, who are to hold their encampment here next month.

The General commanding the army is apparently in high favor among his excomrades of the civil war, and they are determined to have him recognized when the encampment takes place. They want him to be the orator of the day when the National officers of the Grand Army of the Republic get their reception in convention hall, and, besides that, they want him to sit with President Roosevelt on the reviewing stand. This is not likely to be agreeable to the President, it is thought, in view of the strained relations between him and Gen. Miles.

Gen. Ell Torrance visited the War Department to-day and talked with Col. Whitney of Gen. Miles's staff and other department officials. Gen. Torrance's main object was to declare it the desire of the veterans that Gen. Miles be present at the encampment and participate in the ceremonies. Hitherto Gen. Miles has declined the propositions made to him to take an active part, on the ground that he would have to be away from the city during the encampment, but really, as it is suggested, because he felt that his presence would not be agreeable to some of those who would prominently participate in the ceremonies. The sentiment among the veterans, however, is said to have become so strong that Gen. Torrance has felt it advisable to make extraordinary efforts to secure the General's presence.

Gen. Torrance informed Col. Whitney of the strength of the sentiment, and urged that Gen. Miles should agree to their proposition. Col. Whitney promised to do what he could, and said he thought it possible that the matter could be arranged.

A "HEALER'S" MAGIC MIRROR.

It Reflects All Their Ills from the Bodies of His Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—By means of a hand mirror which he claims is anointed, a "healer" is fleecing the ignorant farmers of Brookdale, a farming settlement near this city.

The doctor calls upon the patients and instructs them to look into the glass, telling them that by reflecting the mirror in a large glass he has in Jersey City all of their ailments will be reflected by the larger of the two, after which in due course of time he will furnish medicine that will perfect a permanent cure.

The attention of the police has been called to the matter, and they are on the lookout for the "healer."

KILLS TWO BEARS WITH A KNIFE.

Guide Owes His Life to Lesson Taught Him by the President.

RIFLE, Col., Aug. 18.—W. E. Tribble is the hero of a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with two bears, and that he escaped with his life was due in part to the visit of President Roosevelt to this part of the country two years ago. Mr. Roosevelt showed the old guide just how to give the deathblow to a bear with the knife.

Tribble, while in the mountains, was surprised by a grizzly, and succeeded in dispatching it by the Roosevelt method. When confronted by another big bear he dispatched it in a like manner.

Tribble was covered with wounds, but managed to crawl to his horse and ride to camp, where he lost conciousness.

CASE OF CORP. O'BRIEN.

The Soldier Charged with Perjury Will Be Taken to Washington.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Corp. R. T. O'Brien, who was arrested in North Adams on a charge of perjury before the United States committee of inquiry into the war in the Philippines, was to-day ordered to be delivered into the custody of the Washington authorities by Judge Lowell of the United States Court.

O'Brien will be taken to Washington at once.

JUDGE ACTS QUADRUPLE ROLE.

He Is in Turn Detective, Policeman, Witness, and Finally an Administrator of Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Judge Samuel B. Rogers of Fishkill Landing acted the quadruple rôle of detective, policeman, witness, and trial Judge in the case of Paul Grazrckea, a Slav. Chickens have been missing from the neighborhood of Spy Hill, the fashionable quarter of Fishkill Landing. Judge Rogers decided that the culprit must soon come to justice, for his own hennery had been robbed.

Accordingly the Judge did a little detective work, outside of the police efforts. Late last night he heard a noise, and decided the thief was at the hennery. He stole to the chicken roost and caught a man in the act of bagging a number of his choice fowls. The thief decided it was useless to show fight with the Judge.

Early court was held this morning by Judge Rogers, who decided that summary justice should be dealt to Grazrckea. The Judge was the sole witness. He told the culprit he would send him to the Albany penitentiary for one year, and he was hustled off on a train up the river to begin his sentence.

"That was the quickest justice, Judge, I ever heard of," muttered the man as he was taken out of the courtroom.

GASTON'S FRIENDS WIN.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention Will Be Held in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The supporters of Col. William A. Gaston for the nomination for Governor won a victory in the Democratic State Committee to-day, when that body decided to hold the convention in Boston. Charles J. Hamlin's friends wanted it held up the State, but they lost by a vote of 39 to 15. Now they will propose for Chairman of the convention Richard Olney, and it is understood that the Gaston men will oppose this choice. It is not known, however, whether he would accept. The convention will be held in Tremont Temple Sept. 17.

While it has been proposed to use the Australian system, the ballot suggested by the party leaders bears the name of Gaston and Hamlin, thus assuming that there are no other parties to the contest. It is also planned that the ballot should be marke with the number of the seat check held by the delegate. It is urged that such a course, even if essentially justifiable, would react upon the party and give basis for the cry that the candidacy of Gaston is a machine-made affair and that his managers were attempting to stifle the honest preferences of the members of the party at large. However, the matter was left to the Executive Committee.

BATHERS FIND LEG FLOATING.

Apparently Belonged to Heavy Man—Gold Ring Set with Amethysts in Trouser Pocket.

Several bathers off the foot of Twentieth Avenue, Bath Beach, were considerably starrtled vesterday at the sight of a human leg which the waves floated into their midst. The object was first seen by a woman, who screamed to William Dow of Bay Twentieth Street and Benson Avenue, who notified the police, and the limb was carried to the stationhouse.

It was the right leg of a man who had apparently weighed about 165 pounds, and it had been in the water several days, so it was impossible to tell whether it had been torn or cut from the trunk.

The leg was covered by a lace shoe, light stocking, and undergarment, and a trouser of good material. In the pocket of the latter was found a gold ring set with three amethysts, the one in the centre much larger than the other two. Capt. Sommers is making an investigation.

IMPALED ON IRON FENCE.

Was Trying to Get Into St. Joseph's Home Lawn Party—Will Probably Die.

Albert Ludwig, twenty years old, of 310 East Ninety-fourth Street, tried to vault over the iron picket fence about the grounds of the St. Joseph's Home, at Ninetieth Street and Avenue A, last night. He fell and struck on his back on a lower iron fence inside the grounds. One of the sharp pickets penetrated the small of his back, narrowly missing the spinal cord. Ludwig was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where Ambulance Surgeon Van Ingen said he did not think the patient would live.

The officials of St. Joseph's Home were giving a lawn party to the inmates. The lawn was prettily lighted up, and everybody was having a gay time. Ludwig went around to the gate and tried to get in, but was not admitted, because he had no ticket of invitation. Then he went around to one side, it is said, and tried to leap the high iron fence about the grounds.

He either did not see a low iron fence inside running along a macadam walk, or else miscalculated the distance and tried to leap over both of them. He fell and was impaled on one of the pickets. The sharp point penetrated through his clothing and punctured some of the man's vital organs. He cried for help, and some of those at the party lifted him off the fence.

PLAN TO COLONIZE STRIKERS.

Several Thousand Pennsylvania Anthracite Miners May Go to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18.—George A. Whitney, Secretary of the Western Oil Men's Exchange and local homesteading agent for the Canadian Government, is colonizing the Pennsylvania strikers and expects to take from 5,000 upward of them to Canada. Whitney said to-day:

"I outlined my plan to John Gerathy, agent at Wilkesbarre for District No. 2. It met with his approval, and he hastily summoned 400 miners to talk the matter over. The men were almost unanimously in favor of the plan. I informed Gerathy and the men that I could not only guarantee the men employment at from $85 to $100 a month, but could secure them a land grant from the Canadian Government."

Whitney will leave here next Friday with 200 men whom he will take as far as Winnipeg. This morning he received 109 more applications for jobs in Canada, and a place with those who will go north. He says:

"Gerathy has asked me to go to Wilkesbarre to talk the matter over with the miners, and has laid the plans before Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers. I prefer to hear what he thinks of the project before personally advising the miners."

Caught as Pickpocket in City Hall Park.

James Collins was arrested last night by Policeman O'Hearn of the Oak Street Station, after a chase from Park Row and North William Street across Park Row to City Hall Park and through the park to Broadway. Collins was accused of having stolen a gold watch and chain from James Coleman of 90 Wall Street in Park Row. Collins had asked for a match. He described himself as a clerk, twenty-eight years of age, of 173 Park Row. The watch was picked up in the park by the policeman.

From the Author of "Little Rivers" and "The Ruling Passion."

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is conducted along the lines of genuine criticism. It distinguishes clearly between a review and an advertisement. It has already achieved success. I hope it will win an ever-widening prosperity.—HENRY VAN DYKE.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS

Three Congressmen His Guests at Dinner.

Delegation from New York Among the Callers—A Chat About Catholics in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—This was a day of mystery at Sagamore House. The President had many visitors who had little or nothing to say as to why they had come.

Among the first to arrive was a delegation from New York. O. W. Bird, a polo player of the Meadow Brook Club, headed the delegation, the other members of which were W. H. Page, Mark Birmingham, and Ralph W. Gifford. Their mission was in connection with a claim against the Mexican Government.

Edward J. Sullivan, a tea merchant of New York, who is also a lecturer and writer, was an early caller. He came in response to a request from the President on receipt of a letter written by him in regard to the Philippine situation. Mr. Sullivan said he had told the President, a friend of his for many years, that Catholics in general thoroughly approved the understanding come to between the United States and the Vatican.

"I told the President," said Mr. Sullivan, "that, so far as there was any feeling of discontent, it was on the part of sore-headed politicians who tried to make an issue against the Republican Party. All that we could have asked for or expected was that the benefits of American institutions should be extended to the Filipino people. I assured him that the sooner they were Americanized the better it would be for the Church. The rumpus ought to be set at rest by the letter from the Holy See. In no other country are Catholics better protected, and what is good enough for them should be good enough for the Filipinos."

Another of the morning callers was Joseph Borrhardt, Superintendent of the Beth Israel Hospital in New York. He said he had called to pay his respects to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt had as guests at luncheon Frank P. Travis, a neighbor and friend, and Major J. M. Crane, a cavalry officer. They refused to discuss the purpose of their visit other than to say that it was purely of a social nature.

A delegation of Congressmen arrived in time for dinner. They were Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee; Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, Secretary of the Congressional Campaign Committee. They had a long talk with the President. Congressman Babcock told the President that the Wisconsin Republican Convention would walk in the steps of the Iowa Convention. He also said that Senator Spooner would surely be returned to the Senate.

Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, spent the day on the Sylph, going to the Indian Head Club at Greenwich, Conn. They returned in time for dinner. It is stated here that Dr. Rixey will accompany the President on his New England trip.

There is a foolish story in circulation that the President contemplates a ride in a tremendously powerful automobile that is to be brought out from New York for his edification. On the strength of the belief that the President of the United States will deliberately trample on the laws, the town automobile timers are having their stop watches oiled up and are talking in loud tones about their duty.

JUMPED FROM FERRYBOAT, BODY NOT RECOVERED.

Well-Dressed Man Paced Up and Down Nervously Before Taking the Leap.

A well-dressed man about fifty years of age committed suicide last night by leaping from the ferry boat Oswego, while making the trip between the foot of West Forty-second Street and Weehawken. As soon as the cry of "man overboard" was given the boat was stopped. For five minutes it remained near the spot, but no trace of the man was seen. On the arrival of the boat the police were notified. But few saw the man's rash act.

Andrew Cruger of 21 Jefferson Street, West New York, was standing near the man when he made his dash for the side. Cruger noticed the man, whom he thought was a prosperous merchant, standing near the rear entrance to the ladies' cabin. His attention was attracted by the fact that the man appeared to be in very deep thought and occasionally would mumble to himself. He watched the man when the latter began to walk nervously up and down the deck. When the boat approached the opposite side of the river the passengers trooped forward so as to make the landing. The man remained at the rear. He walked for some minutes, and then leaned against the upright of the ladies' cabin. Suddenly he threw up his head as though convinced after much doubt as to the course to be taken. Then he ran to the rear, leaped the chain, and clambered over the gate.

Cruger saw the man climbing the gate and ran toward him. At the same time Henry Keans, a wheelman, saw him and ran forward to the wheel house to inform Capt. Morris Frost.

The man hesitated not a moment. He climbed to the deck on the other side of the gate and jumped into the river. He held on to a cane which he carried.

Two more men, who had seen his act, set up a shout, and this, with the sudden stoppage of the boat, told the passengers forward that something had happened, and they flocked to the rear. There was some excitement. Capt. Frost remained in the vicinity of where the man jumped into the river, but the latter was never seen again.

PLOT TO GAIN INSURANCE?

Man Pretends to Bury Another to Whom He Had Given His Own Name.

Special to The New York Times.

ORLANDO, O. T., Aug. 18.—It is believed here that C. S. Morris, the traveling salesman of Emporia, Kan., whose death was reported by a man who gave his name as Charles Cox, was in reality the man who claimed to be Cox. Morris had $8,000 insurance on his life.

Cox came here last week and reported that Morris had been killed in a runaway. He bought a lot and a coffin, and went after the body, brought the coffin back, and buried it. Only one man helped him, and he did not see the body, as the coffin was not opened.

Letters from the Modern Woodmen's Lodge began coming here, and the coffin was dug up by the Sheriff. It contained a big chunk of ice and nothing more. A. H. Obley of Emporia, Kan., claiming to be the father-in-law of Morris, came here this afternoon to investigate the reported death of his son-in-law. He had a photograph of Morris, which was immediately recognized as a likeness of Cox, and was regarded as positive proof that Morris had assumed the name of Cox. Obley discredited the story of the burial as told here, and went to Perry to see the man from whom Cox bought the coffin in which to bury Morris. The man was shown Morris's picture, and he, too, declared that Morris and Cox were one and the same man. Obley said that Morris left Emporia Friday, Aug. 8, for Perry, Oklahoma, where he said he was going to sell goods.

The coffin taken from the grave yesterday was on public exhibition at Orlando to-day, having the placard: "The man who buried himself."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will close our present building this Fall when we move into our new store—Broadway at Sixth Av., 34th to 35th St.

Suits and Skirts.

Closing out Women's Suits and Skirts. The price cuts are many and deep. Two hints:

Women's Walking Skirts, made of plaid-back brown, light and medium gray homespun cheviot, panel flounce, finished with several rows of stitching, sold elsewhere at $5.50; our price..... $3.91

Women's fancy-tailored Suits, made of blue, gray and black cheviots, canvas and etamines, Eton and blouse models, nicely trimmed and lined with taffeta; flounced skirts—most of them made over silk petticoat, reduced from $19.74 to $14.74

Misses' and Children's Dresses

Misses' Shirt Waist Suits, made of striped percales and chambrays, trimmed with lace and embroidery; flounce skirts, sizes 12 and 14 years; reduced from $3.24 to $1.31

Children's High-back Dresses, made of chambrays and striped ginghams, trimmed with white pique and embroidery; full skirts, sizes 4 to 12 years; reduced from $2.28 to..... $1.31

Children's Dresses, high-neck, guimpe, sailor and Russian effects, made of blue rose, pink madras, lawn and gingham, also white lawn, trimmed in a large variety of styles, sizes 4 to 12 years; reduced from $2.93 to..... $1.49

Women's Underwear.

Women's Lisle Thread Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, trimmed with wide lace, sleeveless, armholes trimmed with silk tape; reduced from 39c. to 29c.

Women's Fine Swiss Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with silk tapes; reduced from 64c. to .. 49c

Women's Swiss Lisle Thread Union Suits, three styles to select from; hand-crocheted, low neck and armholes, and high neck with short sleeves, knee length; reduced from $1.68 to 98c

Women's Silk and Cotton Shaped Ribbed Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, hand-crocheted front and neck; Pants to match, knee length, French bands; reduced from 98c. to..... 79c

Men's Underwear.

Men's Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, silk fronts, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, double gussets, taped seams and suspender loops; reduced from 69c. to 46c.

Men's Imported Brown Lisle Thread Shirts, silk fronts; Drawers to match, reinforced seats, double gussets and suspender loops; reduced from $1.44 to 98c

Men's Half Hose.

Men's Imported Cotton Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes; black, tan and slate, and Black Lisle Thread Half Hose, split soles, at 19c.

Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, hand-embroidered figures and silk clocking on black grounds, at 24c

Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, enhanced by vertical stripes on black, blue and gray grounds, at 33c

Men's $1.00 Negligee Shirts, 44c

White Corded Madras—black stripes and figures; detached cuffs. No one need care for a better made or nicer looking Shirt for general knock-about wear. They are high class dollar qualities. Because the season has been full of weather surprises and anomalies the Shirts are 44c.

Men's $6.00 Bath Robes, $3.49

Men's Bath Robes, made of serviceable, thread-looped surfaced Turkish toweling, handsome patterns in fine colors that we guarantee to be fast. They are finished with hoods and heavy girdles. The same styles and qualities are sold by others a $6.00; choice $3.49.

HAVANA'S SOCIAL LIFE

President Palma's Banquet to the Diplomatic Corps at the Palace.

Curious Custom of Unbidden Guests Calling at Houses Where Receptions Are Held—Coronation Festivities.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 14.—Midsummer though it is within the tropics, with the sun almost overhead, the social season is far from being dead. In fact, in this Summer land the Summers are far cooler than in the so-called Summer resorts of the States, save only Maine and some of the mountain resorts. A great many Cubans leave here in May or June and do not return until late in the Fall. They are merely paying tribute to a time-honored belief that it must be cooler in the States, since the States are further north. Almost all of them go either to Long Branch or to Saratoga. They fly from a country where the thermometer does not register above 90 degrees half a dozen days in the year to a Summer resort where it is likely to register above that a goodly number of times during the Summer. This year the Spanish steamers carried hundreds of passengers to Spain in time to witness the coronation.

The President and Mrs. Palma have inaugurated the social life of the palace with a banquet to the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, Presidents of the Senate and the House, Gen. Gomez, and a number of others. As all of these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives, the guests numbered fifty or more. It was a very brilliant affair. I wonder if, when in Spanish times the Captains General gave their banquets in that same dining room, and held high revelry, there ever entered a death's head in the shape of a vision of such a feast as that of the other night; if in looking forward they imagined that the President of a republic would occupy the host's chair, and the only Spanish representative be a guest. Spain's Chargé d'Affaires, a gentleman on the best possible footing with Cuba's governing powers. The Police Band sat in the patio and played during the dinner and afterward.

Before the official banquet, the President and Mrs. Palma had entertained various members of the Diplomatic Corps at luncheon or at dinner, but in a very informal manner. Mrs. Palma receives every afternoon between 5 and 6, but I doubt if she will continue this indefinitely. She will probably find it too great a strain eventually to have to give up a part of every afternoon. As for the President, he is too busy a man to give a great deal of time to the whirl of social life. When he took up the reins of government on the 20th of May at the point at which the American Governor General had dropped them, he said that for one week he would join in the festivities and merrymaking of his people—after that, work. But he did not allow himself even that week; the work before him assumed proportions too gigantic. Occasionally Mrs. Palma appears in the President's box at the opera, but the President very seldom attends. Now and then they go out to make an official call, but he rarely appears at a social function. One of these rare occasions was the reception given by the English Minister in honor of the coronation. The President was there to drink the health of the King.

This coronation reception was a most brilliant event, and was attended by hundreds of people, not only English, but foreigners of all nationalities and by Cubans. Although as a Minister Mr. Carden has been here but a short time, as a Consul he has been here a number of years, so his acquaintance in native circles is very extensive. His house is a very handsome one of two stories in the fashionable suburb of Tulipan. It is opposite the pretty little green park which adds so much to the attractiveness of the town.

On the night of the reception the house was decorated on the outside with rows of electric lights, one around the roof of the house, the other above the first story. Not only was the house crowded with people, but on the outside, in the street and in the park, were hundreds of spectators. All of the cars from town were crowded with people going out to look on the gayety from afar. These people were not all of the class that never see such festivities at closer range—far from it; many of them were not invited to the reception simply because they did not know the Minister, but many of their friends were there, and there were many exchanges of greetings between the bidden on the balconies and in the house, and the unbidden on the street or in the park. This custom is a very common one here; often the unbidden guests seat themselves on the porch and receive ices and sweets the same as the other guests. Informally Mrs. Carden, the English Minister's wife, receives every Wednesday evening, and her "at homes" are very popular.

In the local papers I noticed that among the guests were "Señor and Mrs. Garcia," "Señor and Mrs. Rodriquez," &c. Ever since reading the accounts worded thus I have been trying to determine whether the papers wished to inform those desirous of information that Señor Garcia and Señor Rodriquez are Cubans and their wives Americans or English, or whether it was mere reportorial license. The papers also told of the presence of the "Vinda de Mendez," which, being translated into plain English, means the Widow Mendez.

The French Minister has not as yet taken a house, but is stopping at the Inglaterra. For a number of years he was Consul at New York, and his present position was given in recognition of his services there. It is understood that he is to return to France in the Fall on leave, and after his return will take a house.

The American Minister and his family are entertaining very extensively with breakfasts and dinners, at which the guests for the most part are Cubans. Society is on the qui vive for the cotillion which they are to give in the early Winter; the cotillion and the reception at the palace in the Fall are occupying the thoughts of the gay world at present. The latest addition to the American Legation is the military attaché, who arrived during the past week and enjoys the distinction of being the only attaché here, either military or naval. He has not come to new fields, as he was aide de camp to Gen. Wood during his residence in Havana.

Diplomats are arriving in considerable numbers, and the colony of them is already quite large. It is thought that by Winter the number will be augmented still more by the representatives of rulers who as yet have sent only congratulatory notes. They supply the gap in the social world made by the withdrawal of the army.

But while so many are coming, Cuba is also sending away a great many people to represent her interests in other countries. Among these latter is Mr. Carrauza, who has just been appointed Vice Consul to Mexico, his native land. He is the owner of the principal fan store in Havana. The number of persons to be paid from the Cuban Treasury is increasing rapidly, as the various Consuls are sent out, but so far all demands have been met, in spite of predictions to the contrary.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Ex-Gov. Voorhees Wanted as Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Many creditors of the Republic Building and Loan Association of this city, which was declared insolvent by Vice Chancellor Reed on Friday, have requested that ex-Gov. Foster M. Voorhees be appointed receiver. The appointment is to be announced to-morrow.

Ambassador Meyer in a Hospital.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Hon. George von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, to-day entered a private hospital to undergo an operation similar to the one performed on him some time ago. It is understood that the trouble is not of a serious character.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Enter the Fall Fashions

Early Style Pictures in Dresses and Wraps

The flight homeward has begun weeks earlier than heretofore this year. Women are already listening anxiously for all echoes of fashion, and watching for all authoritative expressions on coming styles.

Today we present the concrete style opinions of America's foremost manufacturers, expressed in the tangible form of finished dresses, wraps and walking suits.

It is quite a pretentious exhibition despite the early date; and there are no duplicates anywhere of any of these special garments.

Visitors to the city have the opportunity to take home with them a very complete idea of Fall fashions; also a selection from authoritative Fall styles if they wish early possession of finished garments, to set fashions for home neighborhoods.

The picture illustrates four quite striking ideas, in which originality and beauty are exquisitely blended.

The "*Lampoona*" Dress derives its name from its sleeve, which is lantern shape, and also from the transparencies that occur in the silk plaitings.

This gown is made of black Chantilly; the skirt is of box-plaits overlying a lace skirt; each plait in turn having a transparent insertion of Chantilly. The waist is blouse, back and front, of black Chantilly, with box-plaits overlying same; also with transparent insertions. It has a crushed girdle of black taffeta, with four large buttons of brilliants, back and front. The sleeves are made to match.

The *Grecian Skirt* is one of the clinging effects, showing the lines of the figure; flaring somewhat at the feet. Its striking feature is at the back, giving the effect of a double apron, the parts overlapping one another; showing the form perfectly flat at the hips, yet hanging in the graceful folds that take us back to the time of the Greeks. The skirt in the picture is made of black panne cloth, trimmed with folds of taffeta silk, arranged in a double tier of square scallops and Grecian border effects, and headed off with bark silk braiding of Grecian pattern. The draperies are trimmed to match, giving a new effect both to form and skirt.

The *Victorine* is a visiting wrap of black taffeta in an entirely new shape. It is tight-fitting at the back, with two tabs in front. These are formed of inch plaits. The back is laid in a single box-plait, with a dove-tail below the waist line; a stitched pointed belt, the point encrusted with small satin buttons which hold it at the waist. The sleeves are very large, of plaited taffeta, flaring loose at the hand. The collar is of a cape shape, deep in the back, coming to a point there and at the shoulders; it is covered with cream silk which is overlaid with cream point lace, and this in turn is covered with heavy black passementerie. The inside of the tabs is trimmed with the same lace and velvet ribbon, finishing at the bust with a handsome ornament.

The *Coronation Coat* is certainly a regal garment, entirely new in cut, simulating a circular hooked on to the back of a flowing robe of plaited cloth. The circular is trimmed in white bark silk, and buttons on to a Pelerine of graduated capes at the shoulder, with handsome bark silk ornaments. The Pelerine finishes at the throat with two large tassels of lace in front of the robe, and two large plastrons, trimmed in bark silk to match. This garment promises to be the crowning success of this season.

And so the story goes—there are probably fifty new dresses and wraps in all. The new walking suit deserves special notice, as it gives a new thought to the tailor-made suit. The skirt is not short as in previous walking suits, but just escapes the ground, and the suit is made in far more elaborate styles than walking suits you have known in the past.

The whole Costume section is aglow with the new Fall garments, and will delight all visitors that come today. Welcome.

Second floor, Broadway.

Trade Sale of SILKS

Several Hundred Thousand Yards at About Half Price

The vast scope of this August Silk Sale can probably be best realized by the statement of the fact that the collection includes more than a thousand styles and coloring. And not a piece of the silk was shown here at retail until yesterday morning.

Of course there are scores of styles suitable for immediate wear; but the vast majority of the Silks will be wanted a month or so later. It is out of the question to give descriptions in detail, except by way of example.

Here are a few prices, to tell you why all Fall Silk buying should be done at once:

50c Corded Japanese Silks at 25c—
Over fifty styles and colorings of the best quality, that we have sold thousands of pieces of this season. Now all are marked at 25c.

60c Striped Habutai Wash Silks at 38c—
These are in a great variety of stripes and colorings, and all are safely washable. The best of their kind imported.

75c and 85c Fancy Silks at 40c—
Brocaded Silks in street and evening colors; also washable striped Taffetas in colored grounds with white cluster stripes, and various styles of Fancy Silks in medium colors.

75c to $1 Plain and Fancy Silks at 55c—
Changeable Louisines in a good line of Fall combinations, for waists and linings; Printed Foulards in splendid assortment of good designs and colors, all new; Fancy Louisines in neat effects, in Fall colors.

75c and 85c Striped Louisines at 50c—
In light and medium shades; fine silks for waists.

$1 to $1.50 Black and Colored Fancy Silks at 65c—
Black Brocaded Taffetas, in neat designs and striped effects; also Brocaded Satins in larger designs, for skirts; Black and white Fancy Taffetas, in small figures; also Jasper Taffetas, in striped effects; Fancy Taffetas, in light and dark colors, in a very good variety; plain Black Argentine, suitable for entire dresses.

$1, $1.25 Plain and Fancy Silks, 75c and 85c—
Plain colored Armure Silks, in street and evening shades, for waists or dresses; Novelty Silks, in striped and figured effects, in light and medium colors. Also Persian, Dresden, and Pompadour effects.

Main aisle, Rotunda and Basement.

How This August Sale Will Furnish Your Bedroom

Maybe you only want a Toilet Table, to complete your bedroom Furniture—and every woman should have this invaluable adjunct to her bedroom appointments—or, perhaps you want to furnish the bedroom entire. No matter how much, or how little you need in the way of Furniture, it should be bought now, if you have the least care in the world for the way your money goes.

Today's price news is confined to bedroom furniture—bureaus, chiffonniers, toilet tables, brass bedsteads. The assortment is at its best and values were never so low.

Take first, **TOILET TABLES.** We show 108 styles, running through mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and oak, with different finishes in these woods, and also in white enamel. A more useful piece of furniture for a woman's bedroom cannot be found; and prices on this particular lot are the lowest we have ever named:

Toilet Tables

August price, $19; usual price, $27—Mahogany Colonial Toilet Tables; swell front base, top 34x21 in., French legs, two drawers, pattern plate mirror, shaped standard; highly polished.

August price, $20; usual price, $30—Bird's eye maple Toilet Table; serpentine front, top 36x18 in., five drawers, French legs, pattern plate mirror 26x22 in.

August price, $20; usual price, $30—Quartered golden oak Toilet Tables; full swell front, top 45x19 in., one long drawer, French legs, pattern plate mirror 26x22 in., carved standards.

August price, $23; usual price, $34—Quartered golden oak Toilet Tables; serpentine front, top 39x19 in., one long and two small drawers, pattern plate mirror 26x24 in., raised carving on standards.

August price, $24; usual price, $40—Mahogany Colonial pattern Toilet Tables; square front top 35x19 in., two drawers, fluted legs, pattern plate mirror 22x24 in., fluted mirror supports.

August price, $26; usual price, $45—Mahogany Colonial style Toilet Tables, square front top 39x19 in., four drawers, shaped legs, pattern plate mirror 18x24 in., turned post standards, richly moulded edges.

August price, $30; usual price, $45—Mahogany Toilet Tables; swell front, shaped top 41x22 in., four drawers, carved standards, pattern plate mirror 30x24 in., drawers and mirror frame inlaid with brass lines and drawer fronts are finished in fine marquetry.

August price, $38; usual price, $62—Mahogany Colonial style Toilet Tables; shaped top 39x20 in., three drawers, shaped legs with carved claw feet, plain mirror 18x24 in., supported by carved legs and claw feet.

August price, $45; usual price, $60—Mahogany Louis XV. pattern Toilet Table; top 39x19 in., richly moulded edges, drawer fronts elaborately inlaid, carved legs, triplicate pattern plate mirrors, fine construction and finish.

Bureaus

All the popular woods are shown in this line, and there is a splendid showing of Colonial patterns and the best American designs:

		August Price
$16	Golden oak Bureaus	$10.50
$16	Weathered oak Bureaus	$12
$19	Natural birch Bureaus	$14
$20	White enameled Bureaus	$15
$20	Natural birch Bureaus	$16
$22	Natural birch Bureaus	$16.50
$25	Imitation mahogany Bureaus	$18.50
$23	Bird's-eye maple Bureaus	$20
$50	Mahogany Bureaus	$30
$48	White enameled Bureaus	$35
$90	Mahogany Bureaus	$60
$95	Mahogany Bureaus	$75
$100	Mahogany Bureaus	$80
$118	Mahogany Bureaus	$90

Chiffonniers

A fine assortment, many of them to match bureaus, and some specially fine Colonial patterns, without mirrors, intended for men:

	August Price
$18 Golden oak Chiffonniers	$13.50
$17 Natural birch Chiffonniers	$14
$25 Bird's-eye maple Chiffonniers	$17.50
$25 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$18.50
$30 Golden oak Chiffonniers	$22
$50 Bird's-eye maple Chiffonniers	$30
$42 Bird's-eye maple Chiffonniers	$32
$46 Curly birch Chiffonniers	$35
$60 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$42
$70 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$48
$68 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$50
$70 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$55
$90 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$70
$100 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$75

Brass Bedsteads

In the regular line we can supply them in all sizes, and matched in pairs. Very plain designs or elaborate trimmings or scroll-work. The beds we sell are of finest finish, and best lacquer only is used.

$35 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $25.

$32 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, bow foot. August price, $27.

$35 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $29.

$40 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $30.

$45 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $32.

Fourth floor.

Sale of Dinner Sets and Toilet Sets

The China Store is in a whirl of preparation, these days. New goods are coming in vast quantities. Present stocks are being rushed about, and out, in radical manner. Room-making is playing price-havoc with goods that deserve no such treatment. Our public profits accordingly. Here are the facts in detail:

Dinner Sets

At $6.50, worth $8—Dinner Sets, complete for 12 persons, in several good underglaze decorations.

At $10, worth $16—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; full flower decoration and all pieces gilt.

At $16, worth $22—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, on a new shape, and in five full flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.

At $20, worth $30—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; violet color decoration in sprays, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $20, from $25—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; pink spray decoration.

At $25, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets, in eight choice decorations in sprays and borders; 100 pieces; handles gilt.

At $30, worth $50—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; border and spray decorations.

At $70, worth $100—French china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; chrysanthemum border decoration.

At $85, worth $110—French china Dinner Sets of 117 pieces; festoon flower border decoration with green and gold.

Chamber Toilet Sets

At $9, from $14—12-piece Toilet Sets, with slop-jar; shaded colors with flowers, and heavily gilt.

At $8, from $12—12-piece Toilet Sets, handsomely decorated with flowers and gold; 2 styles.

At $5.50, from $8—12-piece Toilet Sets; very pretty decoration of flowers and gold.

Basement.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Some Exceptional August Offerings

These Rugs are all picked out of our regular stock. Their origins are all fully authenticated and guaranteed by us. The designs and colorings are true to the districts from which they come. Values are pronounced upon by experts who have spent a lifetime in judging Oriental products.

The element of risk is eliminated when buying Oriental Rugs at Wanamaker's, whether at regular prices, or under-price.

This is a satisfaction that is quite unknown in usual "bargain sales" of Oriental Rugs.

Today's offering is in two principal groups:

Persian Rugs in about a hundred Carpet sizes, ranging from about 9x10 feet to 12x25 feet; now marked at prices from $80 to $390. All of the rugs being worth a half more by our usual fair valuations.

The other group consists of Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs, in quite a wide variety; now marked at $15, $16 and $18. Formerly $18 to $25.

We also have ready an early showing of Oriental Rugs imported for Fall business: New colorings and new designs in the fine India quality; light shades of blue, rose, green, etc., for Drawing-room or Boudoir.

We have also secured an immense number of the favorably known Afghan and Soumac rugs.

Third floor, Tenth street.

Clean-Up of COTTONS

Perhaps you want another dress this Summer. Or maybe you're thrifty enough to lay away a dress pattern or two for next Summer, while the cost is so little:

At 8c a yard, from 12½c—Printed Swiss Muslins, in fancy figured stripes, and floral designs on colored grounds.

At 12½c a yard, from 25c—Printed Irish Dimities, in a splendid variety of conventional patterns in dots, stripes, and figured stripes in black and white on white, and colored grounds, and black and white combinations.

At 12½c a yard, from 50c—Printed Silk-and-cotton Mousseline in attractive floral stripes on white grounds.

At 12½c, a yard, from 25c—Fine Printed Batiste; attractive floral spray patterns in stripes, on white grounds.

Embroidered Swiss Muslins in a variety of attractive figured stripes, in white and black with colors.

At 15c a yard, from 30c—Printed Linen-and-Cotton Lawns in dots, stripes, figures, figured stripes, in colors and black on white grounds.

At 18c a yard, from 35c—Fancy Lace Striped Ginghams, in ribbon-drawn stripes of white and colors.

At 25c a yard, from 50c—Printed Silk Embroidered Striped Mousseline, in attractive designs on white and tan colored grounds.

Striped Pineapple Grenadine, in various width stripes in combinations of white with gray and black.

At 25c a yard, from 37½c—Printed Fine Cord Pique, in figured stripes of black, navy blue and cardinal on white grounds.

At 25c a yard, from 40c and 45c—Fancy Mercerized Lace Striped Grenadine in combinations of white and colors, and black.

At 37½c a yard, from 75c—Fancy Mercerized Lace Striped Grenadine; attractive designs in fancy jardiniere figured stripes on tinted figured grounds.

At 37½c a yard, from 65c and 75c—Fancy Silk Ginghams in attractive corded and figured striped designs.

Tenth street and Rotunda.

Girls' Wash Dresses

Sailor, guimpe and high-neck Dresses, of various wash materials, in white and colors; some slightly mussed from handling. Prices were $3 to $5; but offered today

At $1.50 Each

Sizes for 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Early Showing of

Women's Felt Hats

These are the light-weight felt hats that are the first step from Summer straws; mostly in light colors, white, pearl and tan, with a variety of trimmings. Prices, $2 to $6 each.

A few duck and pique Hats, in the popular styles, still remain—all have been reduced.

The popular Dolly Varden Hats, only a few left, are marked 25c today.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Linen Collars

Six for 25c

About two thousand four hundred Collars, *linen both sides*, in styles that are worn almost universally right now—high turnover, straight standing, and Piccadilly shapes. In quality, the equal of any 12½c collar, except our own. All sizes in the lot, though not complete in all styles. Choose as you will—

Six for a Quarter.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MALCOLM'S METHODS DESCRIBED IN COURT

Application for a Receiver of Mutual Association.

Counsel for the Stockholders in Passaic Declared Stealing Was Deliberate—Malcolm Resigns as City Treasurer.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 18.—The announcements at noon to-day that William Malcolm, ex-Secretary of the Mutual Loan and Building Association, had resigned as City Treasurer and that the Board of Directors of the association had decided to suspend business came as a shock to the 600 stockholders of the concern.

At the same time came the report from Jersey City that W. R. Ryan of this city, representing twenty stockholders, had applied to Vice Chancellor Stevenson for the appointment of a receiver of the association. An order returnable on Sept. 5, in Newark, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointe was granted, and was served on the President of the association this afternoon.

Mr. Ryan told the Vice Chancellor that the association was hopelessly involved; that the books were tangled beyond explaining; that shortages to the extent of $100,000 had been found, and that more would probably be discovered. He declared that the stealings of the Secretary-Treasurer had been deliberate and elaborate. Dead books had been turned in, he said, had been marked as withdrawals and two new ones issued for each. In other cases, he said, shares which had matured were closed out on the books and checks tendered to the owners. If they had no use for the money, he added, Malcolm would offer 6 per cent. and the checks would be returned indorsed after he had pocketed the proceeds. There was no hope of the association ever recovering, he said, and the claims could never be paid in full. Because many persons were trying to draw out he asked for the appointment of a receiver.

The office of Secretary Conant in the People's Bank Building was besieged in the afternoon by anxious stockholders. They said that they have every reason to believe that they will lose money by the shortage found in Malcolm's accounts. Threats against Malcolm have been made, and it is feared that some one will do him bodily harm, although he does not appear to mind the threats made against him. He remained at his home and refused to discuss the affair.

"Put me in jail if you want to. What good will it do?" he said to Director M. J. Coman, when asked if he was not afraid of a term in jail.

The resignation of Malcolm as City Treasurer came as a surprise, as he had declared that he would not be forced out. A meeting of the City Council is to be held to-morrow night to take action. Although it is not believed that his accounts with the city are short, the examination has not been concluded.

The Directors of the Mutual Association met to-night. The public demand is that Malcolm be taken into custody. Startling disclosures have been made, but the Directors have refused to say just what they are.

It is said that the value of property turned over by Malcolm and his wife will be $20,000 less than the amount of the shortage discovered. Three experts took charge of the books to-day.

State Commissioner of Banking Johnson, who has charge of the Mutual Association, to-night said that the order issued by the Chancery Court would not interfere with his work in straightening out the accounts and probing affairs. He seemed to be of the opinion that the wreck would not prove as bad as had been feared. He bases his belief on the claim that the officers of association other than Malcolm can be held responsible for the shortage because, as in the case of the bank at Perth Amboy which was wrecked by its Cashier, they should have discovered the state of affairs existing. The decision of the higher courts, which stripped the officers and Directors of the Perth Amboy banking institution of almost every dollar they had in the world, it is claimed can be made to apply in the case of a building and loan association.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Myopia Team Defeated Point Judith Riders in Final Game for the Cup.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 18.—In a very interesting match, Myopia defeated Point Judith in the final game for the Narragansett Cup and individual prizes, this afternoon, by a score of 14½ to 10. Point Judith, which on Saturday easily defeated Myopia without any handicap for the Point Judith Cup, was allowed two goals, and in the first period had everything its own way, making the score 7 to 2 in its favor. In the second period Myopia took a brace, and by good team work tied the score. At the end of the third period Point Judith again had the lead, 9 to 7½, but in the fourth Myopia went in to win and outplayed Point Judith. The line-up and summary:

MYOPIA.	Hdcp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hdcp.
1. F. D. Cochrane	2	1. R. J. Collier	4
2. Maxwell Norman	3	2. Reginald Brooks	3
3. R. L. Agassiz	3	3. R. Lamontagne, Jr.	5
Back, F. B. Fay	4	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Total	17	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals By	Made By	Time.
Point Judith	Brooks	4:01
Myopia	Cochrane	0:32
Point Judith	Brooks	1:06
Point Judith	R. J. Collier	1:25
Point Judith	R. J. Collier	3:31
Myopia	Agassiz	2:32
Point Judith	R. J. Collier	Elapsed

SECOND PERIOD.

Myopia	Norman	3:19
Myopia	Cochrane	2:13
Myopia	Norman	1:35
Myopia	Cochrane	4:24
Myopia	Norman	1:46
Point Judith	La Montagne	0:46

THIRD PERIOD.

Myopia	Fay	2:15
Point Judith	Brooks	0:35
Point Judith	R. J. Collier	2:32

FOURTH PERIOD.

Myopia	Cochrane	1:59
Myopia	Norman	3:09
Myopia	Norman	0:55
Myopia	Norman	0:32
Myopia	Norman	1:46
Myopia	Norman	0:53
Myopia	Agassiz	2:37
Point Judith	R. J. Collier	1:28

Score—Myopia, 14½; Point Judith, 10. Myopia earned 15 goals, lost ½ goal on a safety; Point Judith earned 9 goals, had 2 goals handicap, lost 1 goal on four safeties. Referee—W. W. Keith. Scorer—H. B. Kane. Timers—S. A. Culberson and D. A. Mitchell.

FINE TENNIS IS PROMISED.

Experts Are Gathered at Newport to Oppose English Champions in Big Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The final lawn tennis test of 1902 will begin here to-morrow, with everything pointing to a tournament which in point of merit and interest bids fair to eclipse the recent international meet at Bay Ridge. The attack on the American blue ribbons by the British tennis team has brought out the pick of the American forces, headed by the heretofore invincible Whitman, and the tennis will be of an exceptionally high order in consequence.

For the National singles speculation, based on the drawing, indicates that the final, with the privilege of challenge, will be between Whitman and R. F. Doherty. If this is the outcome, the match will be even more decisive than was the one so nobly won by Whitman at Bay Ridge. With the doubles the outlook for the championship is not so bright, and the Dohertys are the favorites for the victory. This feeling in favor of the visitors, of course, is based on the recent win by them from Ward and Davis in the international. That they will win the East vs. West match from Collins and Wadner, the Western pair, to-morrow is pretty certain. A win in this will give them the right of challenge for the title and permit them to have a second crack at Ward and Davis. Everything depends on Ward and Davis getting down to a combination of steadiness with their brilliancy. If they do not, the Dohertys will undoubtedly repeat their Bay Ridge performance.

To-day was given over to the assembling of the eighty-odd cracks and to settling-down practice. All the men were in good shape and fit to make splendid stands either in attack or defense. The courts were perfect to-day and to-night's rain did them no damage.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

Rain Stopped National Tournament Before Final Heats Were Ridden.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Rain stopped the Velodrome races here to-night at the time when the final quarter-mile National amateur championship was to be run. Marcus L. Hurley won the first semi-final, E. F. Root of Boston won the second, "Teddy" Billington of Vailsburg the third, and Oscar Diggs of Hartford the fourth. George Glasson of Vailsburg finished first in the fourth semi-final, and the judges disqualified him for fouling Diggs.

The best time was 0:30 1-5, made by Hurley, in the first preliminary heat. Billington made the same time in his semi-final. The five-mile championship race was not started. There was a long delay over the starting of a gentlemen's motor race. Only one finished, John H. O'Malley. The distance was two miles. Oscar Hedstrom of Springfield went a mile on a single motor to beat the track record of Carl Ruden of 1:21 2-5, but failed, his time being 1:22. The attendance at the races was 2,000.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA PLANS.

Oarsmen's Association Heard Reports on Outlook for Coming Races.

A meeting of the delegates and the Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association was held last night at Pabst's Hotel, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with William Vandeveer of the Passaic Boat Club of Newark, N. J., presiding, and fifty delegates present. The meeting was called for the purpose of looking over the possible entries, and hear reports from the committees named to manage the regatta and arrange for transportation, tugs, stakeboats, and other details.

The different clubs were called upon for their possible entries, and the delegates reported as follows: Atlanta Boat Club junior four, Dauntless Rowing Club junior eight, junior double, and junior pair; Bohemia Boat Club senior shell, association single, and junior single; Harlem Boat Club, association single and junior pair; Lone Star Boat Club, junior pair and junior double; Nassau Boat Club, junior single, association single, junior four gig, and senior four shell; Nonpareil Boat Club, centipede and junior double; Rosedale Boat Club, senior four barge; Action Boat Club, senior four barge; Atlantic, senior four barge; Valencia Boat Club, senior four barge; Seawanhaka Boat Club, junior single and junior double; Union Boat Club, junior four gig; Wyanoke Boat Club, junior eight shell; Waverly Boat Club, junior four gig; Hudson Boat Club, junior four gig. Several side Boat Club, junior four gig. Several out-of-town clubs are to be heard from.

A letter was received from Secretary Fred R. Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, defining the standing of a college oarsman. The National body decided that a college oarsman is "a winning oarsman rowing in a Varsity race as a senior, and a winning oarsman in any other race is an intermediate oarsman."

Great satisfaction was expressed at this ruling, as it has been a bone of contention for years.

John E. Eustis accepted the position of referee to act on Labor Day.

OCEAN YACHT RACE STARTED.

Run by Auxiliary Steam Craft to Cherbourg from London Begun.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The auxiliary steam yacht sailing match from the Nab Lightship to Cherbourg, France, and back for the Coronation Cup presented by the Earl of Crawford, was started to-day in a downpour of rain. The Valhalla, owned by the Earl of Crawford, led over the line, but was quickly overhauled by the American yacht Utowana, A. V. Armour of New York, which disappeared in the mist with a good lead. The Rosabelle, R. Ramage, and the Sunbeam, Lord Brassey, brought up the rear. King Edward witnessed the start. The yachts encountered a heavy head wind.

Nearly an hour after the rest, the Czarina, Albert Brassey, M. P., started in pursuit of the other yachts in the race.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:25 A. M.—157 and 159 East Forty-second Street; A. Gloistein; damage, $100.

3:30 A. M.—313 East Ninety-seventh Street; Della Hynes; damage, $200.

3:30 A. M.—458 West Fifty-seventh Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $30.

5:45 A. M.—218 West Sixty-second Street; R. G. Burton; damage, $15.

5:52 A. M.—40 Bond Street; B. Ackerman; damage, $500.

5:52 A. M.—328 Third Avenue; Thomas Mainherdt; damage trifling.

9:45 A. M.—3 Hester Street; David Seigel; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—1,356 Avenue A; Louise Schmidt; damage, $800.

1:50 P. M.—8 Willett Street; H. Simons; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—1,681 Park Avenue; J. McParland; damage, $10.

4:55 P. M.—403 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Louis Mintz; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—77 Columbia Street; Mrs. Rich; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—23 Avenue C; Louis Kariss; damage, $25.

7:45 P. M.—839 Washington Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $5.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; fresh south winds.

During Tuesday the area of local rains will extend over the Atlantic Coast States and showers will be followed by clearing and cooler weather in the lake region and Ohio Valley. Showers will also occur in the East Gulf States and the extreme Northwest.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly from south to southwest. On the Gulf Coast fresh south winds will prevail. On the great lakes the wind will shift to fresh north and northeast.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh south to southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	73	63	64
6 A. M.	73	61	66
9 A. M.	74	66	74
12 M.	74	76	77
3 P. M.	73	79	79
6 P. M.	72	79	76
9 P. M.	72	74	74
12 P. M.	72	71	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 18.—The New River Copper Company of New York was chartered at Dover to-day, to engage in mining of all sorts; capital, $1,000,000.

HARNESS RACE SURPRISES

Outsiders in Pooling at Readville Meeting Were Winners.

WENTWORTH TOOK THE STAKE

McHenry's Colt Landed $5,000 Blue Hill After Dropping a Heat to Chase.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 18.—The grand circuit meeting opened on the Readville track to-day with fine weather and some sensational wins for horses little favored by the betting fraternity, the favorites in each event being beaten. Major Muscovite, who won the 2:08 pace, had sold for $5 in pools of $450 before the race. This remarkable win was almost duplicated in the 2:13 trot, which Baron de Shay took, he having brought only $5 in $185 before the race was called. In the 2:08 class New Richmond was heavily backed as the favorite, and promised to fulfill expectations by taking the second heat, making McMahon drive out to land Major Muscovite a winner the next time around.

The big event on the card was the Blue Hill Stakes, for 2:30 trotters, with a purse of $5,000. It went to Wentworth, son of Superior, in a magnificent race, the first three heats beating the stakes record for this class, which was 2:11¼. In the first heat the smart-looking Maxine led at the start, and was only overtaken at the three-quarters by Wentworth, who won the heat in 2:09¾, the time by quarters being 0:32½, 1:04½, 1:36¼, 2:09¼.

Maxine again led the field around to the three-quarters in the second heat, but the favorite Chase began to bid for a place, and by a very fast drive through the last eighth went under the wire a winner by a length, his time being 2:09¼. The third and fourth heats were won by Wentworth, who beat out Chase in each heat with apparent ease and finished the fourth heat at a clip which proved his gameness.

The 2:16 pace was won by the black mare Sufreet in straight heats, she leading from start to finish and never being forced out to her limit. In the 2:13 trot fifteen horses started, and some difficulty was encountered in sending them away. Baron de Shay, who had finished thirteenth in the first heat, won the next two and the race. There will be an extra day's racing on Saturday, when Dan Patch will endeavor to beat the world's pacing record of 1:59¼ made on this track by Star Pointer in 1897. A two-thousand-dollar consolation purse will also be offered for the horses who fail to land in the money in the Massachusetts race for $15,000 on Wednesday. Summaries:

2:08 class, pacing; two in three heats; purse, $1,500.

Major Muscovite, br. h., (D. McMahon)	1	8	1
New Richmond, g. h., (Benedict & Hudson)	9	1	2
The Bishop, b. g., (Wilson)	2	4	7
Dandy Chimes, b. h., (Geers)	3	2	4
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Spencer)	4	3	3
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill)	5	9	5
Knox's Gelatine Boy, blk. g., (Richardson)	11	5	9
Carthage Girl, blk. m., (Merrifield)	6	11	6
Albert, ro. g., (McDonald)	7	6	10
Nathan Straus, br. g., (Curry)	8	7	8
Cinch, ch. g., (Bass)	10	10	11

Time—2:07; 2:08½; 2:06¾.

The "Blue Hill," 2:30 class, trotting; purse, $5,000.

Wentworth, blk. g., by Superior-Daughter of Highland Chief, (McHenry)	1	2	1	1
Chase, b. g., (Hudson)	4	1	2	2
Maxine, b. m., (Lyons)	2	4	3	dr.
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (Shank)	3	3	5	dr.
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	5	6	4	dr.
Dick Berry, b. g., (Lasell)	7	5	9	dr.
Boralma's Brother, b. h., (Paige)	6	7	7	dr.
Upton, ch. g., (Wall)	9	8	6	dr.
Alfred Star, br. h., (Cahill)	8	9	8	dr.
John Patterson, b. g., (Geers)	10	10	10	dr.

Time—2:09¾, 2:09¼, 2:10¼, 2:14¼.

2:16 class, pacing; purse, $1,000.

Sufreet, blk. m., Alcantara-Lucy Wilkes, by Bourbon Wilkes, (Benyon)	1	1	1
Buckthorne, br. g., (Snow)	2	2	2
Kavalli, b. m., (Curry)	5	5	6
Cascade, br. g., (Thomas)	3	3	5
Knox's Gelatine Queen, g. m., (Bresie)	8	8	7
Satan, b. g., (Merrill)	7	4	4
Baroletta, b. m., (Miller)	4	7	6
Sphinxie, g. m., (Rathbun)	6	6	8

Time—2:12¾, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

2:13 class, trotting; two in three heats; purse, $1,000.

Baron de Shay, b. g., Oakland Baron-Oziesa, by Strathmore, (Foote)	13	1	1
Wilque, b. g., (McDonald)	1	5	6
The King, b. g., (Curry)	2	6	5
Agate Medium, b. m., (McCarthy)	7	2	2
Consuelo S., b. m., (Pierce)	3	4	6
A. J. D., b. g., (Walker)	4	14	3
Flash Lightning, b. g., (McMahon)	6	10	4
Pug, g. g., (Merrifield)	5	7	7
Darwin, g. g., (McHenry)	10	6	10
Confessor, ch. g., (Demarest)	8	11	11
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	12	8	14
Promise, blk. g., (James)	9	9	13
Phoebe Onward, b. m., (Lozier)	15	13	9
Hamward, br. h., (McDonald)	11	12	12
Mars, blk. h., (Johnson)	14	15	15

Time—2:10¾, 2:11, 2:10.

TROTTERS' MATINEE RACE.

Lord Derby and The Monk Went a Mile to Qualify for Great Amateur Trophy.

A special harness racing matinée was held by the New York Driving Club on the Empire City track yesterday, the chief purpose of which was to permit the two fast horses, E. E. Smathers's Lord Derby and F. Gerken's The Monk, to race in matinée events, and so be qualified to start for the Boston Challenge Cup race at Cleveland next month.

The cup in question has been won twice by H. K. Devereaux with the great trotter to wagon, John A. McKerron, and as the cup will become the property of Mr. Devereaux's club in Cleveland if he wins it again, the amateur drivers have been put to their best efforts to find horses that may beat John A. McKerron.

There was an attendance of about a thousand admirers of the harness horse, and some fast trotters and pacers were tried out in dash races, but interest centred in the appearance of Lord Derby and The Monk.

As Mr. Smathers could not be present to drive Lord Derby, De Witt Flanagan drove for him, while Mr. Gerken held the lines over The Monk, and Frank G. Jones drove Battleton, who also was driven to qualify. The horses simply had to jog in an exhibition mile, and afterward, both Lord Derby and The Monk were selected by the New York Driving Club to represent it in the Boston Challenge Cup race, entries to which close next Monday. Battleton finished first, with The Monk second, and Lord Derby third, the time being 2:39¾. A summary of the day's events follows:

One Mile Dash—Trotting. Won by Battleton, (F. G. Jones;) The Monk, (F. Gerken,) second; Lord Derby, (De Witt Flanagan,) third. Time, 2:39¾.

One Mile Dash—Trotting. Won by Imogene, (C. E. G. Billings;) Battleton, (F. G. Jones,) second; Little Helen, (De Witt Flanagan,) third. Time, 2:15¼.

One Mile Dash—Trotting. Won by Richard B., (C. C. Lloyd;) Divigo, (Edgar Bronk,) second. Time, 2:25½.

NASSAU CREW LOSES PRIZES.

Long Island Rowing Association Awards Protested Race to Nonpareils.

The Long Island Rowing Association has decided to turn over the prizes to the Nonpareil Boat Club for the junior four-oared gig event, which was rowed at this association's regatta on July 12, and won by the Nassau Boat Club. The Nonpareil Boat Club at the time protested that the Nassau stroke man, A. J. Fraser, was not eligible, he having represented Columbia University on Decoration Day in the junior single event. They claimed that he could not represent two clubs within ninety days, which is the rule in aquatics.

The Long Island Association held a meeting on July 19, at which both clubs were represented, and the Nassau Club explained that they had entered Fraser in good faith, had rowed him at the regatta in Philadelphia on July 4, explaining the exact standing of Fraser before entering him; that no objection was made to him, that they went through the same proceeding for the Monmouth Boat Club regatta on July 5, and no objection was made, and so they thought Fraser's entry would be proper at the Long Island Association regatta.

The Nonpareil Boat Club simply stood on the ninety-day rule. The association ordered the crews to row the race off, excluding Fraser, but this the Nassau Club refused to do, thus throwing the case back for the association to rule upon again, which they now do by awarding the race to the Nonpareil Boat Club.

Harness Racing for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—The programme for the Fall Grand Circuit trotting meeting at Oakley Park was given out by Secretary Campbell to-day. The meeting begins Tuesday, Sept. 30, and will last five days. Four events are down for each day, and on Oct. 1 Cresceus will trot against his record. The total value of the twenty events to be decided will be $41,100. Of these six are closed and the other fourteen will close Sept. 16. The National Trotting Association rules will govern, with the exception that hopples will not be barred.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

First Lieut. Fred T. Austin, from the Seventy-first Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Second Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, from the Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, and for duty as Disbursing Quartermaster, Portland, to relieve Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Jacobs will proceed to St. Louis and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place to relieve Capt. William C. R. Colquhon, Quartermaster, of the temporary charge of that depot.

First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, will proceed to Matunuck, R. I., and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Upon arrival at Matunuck Lieut. Clifton will report by telegraph to the signal officer in charge of signal operations of the New London and Narragansett districts, New London, Conn.

First Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for instructions.

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred to the Artillery Corps. He will remain on duty at Vancouver Barracks until such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco and take transport on Oct. 1 for the Philippine Island, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort McPherson for the examination of candidates from civil life for appointment as Second Lieutenants, vice Major Leven C. Allen, Sixteenth Infantry, relieved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Governors Island for the examination of officers for promotion.

Detail:

Col. John I. Rodgers, Artillery Corps.
Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon.
Majors John D. C. Hopkins and Leverett H. Walker, Artillery Corps.
Contract Surgeon Robert H. Pierson.
Capt. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Deputy Commissary General, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island during the examination of Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, only vice Major Leverett H. Walker, Artillery Corps, who will continue as a member of the board for all other purposes.

The following-named officers will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island:

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry.
First Lieuts. John R. Procter, Jr., and Frederick W. Phister, Artillery Corps.

Capt. William H. H. Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is transferred from Company H to Company K. First Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, will proceed to Cleveland on official business.

Transfers in the artillery corps:

Capt. Charles F. Parker from the One Hundred and Eighteenth Company Coast Artillery to the unassigned list.

Capt. William P. Pense from the Ninety-ninth to the One Hundredth and Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Percy P. Bishop from the unassigned list to the Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. David B. Mulliken, Sixth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company D, and will join that regiment in the Philippines.

Transfers:

Second Lieut. Jens E. Stedje from the Fifteenth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop C; Second Lieut. William W. Overton from the Fourth Cavalry to the Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop K.

Lieut. Overton will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Navy.

Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine (retired) is ordered to Equipment Department, Navy Yard.

Lieut. Y. Stirling to the Navy Yard at Puget Sound, Washington.

Surgeon G. A. Lung to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

W. S. Whitted is commissioned Lieutenant.

Lieut. W. M Falconer is commissioned Lieutenant, junior grade.

B. G. Barthalow, R. T. Menner, H. W. Osterhaus, C. P. Hauft, and E. H. Dodd are commissioned Ensigns.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Hannibal arrived at Frenchman Bay Saturday.

The Nina sailed Saturday from New York for Rockport, Mass.

The Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Massachusetts, the Brooklyn, the Olympia, and the Mayflower arrived at Rockport on Saturday.

The Lebanon arrived at Lambert Point Saturday.

The Dolphin sailed Saturday from Newport for Portland.

The Nashville sailed yesterday from Corfu for Brindisi.

The Montgomery sailed yesterday from Portland for Rockport, Mass.

The Indiana arrived at Newport News yesterday.

The Hercules sailed yesterday from Norfolk for Boston.

The Decatur, the Thornton, the Stockton, the Bagley, the Barney, and the Biddle arrived at New London yesterday.

The Arethusa arrived at Singapore to-day.

The Peoria and the Leyden arrived at Rockport to-day.

The New Orleans sailed to-day from Taku for Che-Foo.

The Albany and the Chicago sailed from Kronstadt for Copenhagen to-day.

The Buffalo arrived at Shanghai to-day.

The Helena arrived at Kobe to-day.

The Solace arrived at Cavite to-day.

The Montgomery and the Nina arrived at Rockport to-day.

The Gloucester arrived at Woods Hole to-day.

The Lancaster sailed from New London for Gardiner's Bay to-day.

The Shubrick, the Decatur, the Thornton, the Stockton, the Bagley, the Barney, and the Biddle sailed to-day from New London for Rockport.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Earl of Hopetoun, England; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyts, Baltimore; P. W. Moen, Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, Worcester, Mass.; Frederick H. Prince, Boston.

HOLLAND—Kenneth Lord, Philadelphia; Baroness Sellilere, Paris; W. S. Proctor, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Henry B. Tompkins, Atlanta, Ga.; Judge William B. Mathews, Washington, D. C.

ALBEMARLE—Senator F. W. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.; R. G. Erwin, President of the Plant system.

PLAZA—Thomas Andrews, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—T. F. Belden, Buffalo; Theodore Emery, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Count Muten, Washington, D. C.

EMPIRE—R. Sanford Brown, Cincinnati; F. Amos Johnson, New Bedford, Mass.

GRAND—Major E. E. Banjamin, United States Army; Col. F. D. Vroom, Inspector General United States Army; J. E. Powell, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Alexander W. Perry, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. S. T. Ansell, United States Army; R. M. Kerr, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NORMANDIE—G. J. Gast, St. Louis.

NAVARRE—H. F. Martin, Philadelphia; E. J. Henry, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—K. Massukata, Kobe, Japan; George W. Alvord, Rainesville, Ohio.

VICTORIA—G. Tracy Rogers, Albany; Col. W. B. Mitchell, Chattanooga; N. W. Ballantyne, Pittsburg; Judge W. F. Bay Stewart, York, Penn.

HERALD SQUARE—William E. Hexamer, Philadelphia; J. F. Devlin, Boston.

IMPERIAL—J. F. Kennedy, Philadelphia; M. E. Dayton, Washington, D. C.

GRAND UNION—C. C. Bryan, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Cole, Richmond, Va.

ASTOR—Major Collins, Brazil; M. George, Scotland.

CADILLAC—T. H. Girardin, Detroit; W. T. Tobin, Akron, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin St.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; Miss E. Haber, gloves and veilings; George Weiman, ligens, white goods, and quilts, 43 Leonard St.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Solomon & Rubin, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. A. Brewer, millinery, 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. Gerhite, silks, 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. M. Mills, notions; C. Puddy, laces; Hotel Cadillac.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, notions, 450 Broome Street.

Meldrum, H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. A. Long, ladies' and infants' wear, 47 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. Toole, furnishing goods, 452 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; B. Zimmer, jewelry and leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, domestics, silks, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Earlington.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Gross, boys' clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens; Miss M. Kehoe, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Clinkenhead, laces; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. H. Ullman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics and muslin underwear, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. Kaufman, cloaks and waists, 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Pogue, H. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Gansphl, rugs; Victoria Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. T. Lyon, dry goods; L. Herzog, linen, laces, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear and millinery, 256 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozio, muslin underwear and infants' wear, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Kerr, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; L. Furchgott, dress and white goods, cloaks and housefurnishing goods, 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; J. Mayer, silks, wash goods, linings, ladies' and infants' wear, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Glershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Glershoefer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Holtz, L., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Holtz, woolens; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Seybold, G. W., & Brother, Logansport, Ind.; O. M. Seybold, cloaks and laces; Grand Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Kerr, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; L. Vanderschmidt, furnishing goods, notions, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, G. R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. Johns, dress goods and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Anderson, cloaks, suits, and millinery; J. M. Reynolds, furnishing goods and clothing; F. M. Drennen, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods, 2 Walker Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. McCloskey, corsets, hosiery, and furnishing goods, 535 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Meyer's, Julius, Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Meyer, dress goods, silks, cloaks, waists, and carpets; S. N. Oliver, dry goods; Miss Miller, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Richardson, waists, muslin underwear, ladies' and infants' wear; J. T. Boyle, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Hudson, upholstery goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

O'Neil, M. Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, and millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldberg, Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; S. K. Goldberg, domestics, millinery and ribbons; D. B. Goldberg, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Ende, silks and dress goods, 238 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Macauley, George, & Co., Columb

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

McGraw's Men Cleverly Shut Out Selee's Chicago Players.

FOUR STRAIGHT VICTORIES

Pittsburg Defeats Philadelphia—Cincinnati Succumbs to the Boston Nine.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—New York's baseball players won their fourth successive game from the Chicago team to-day, scoring five runs off Taylor, while Mathewson held the locals down to four scattered hits and shut them off from getting a single tally.

The improvement in the play of the visitors was very marked, their batting being particularly good and well-timed. The visitors scored a run in the second inning on Bowerman's force hit, Lauder's single to centre, and a wild pitch by Taylor.

In the third they tallied again on Browne's drive to deep centre for three bases and Bresnahan's safe hit to right field. They added three more runs to their score in the sixth inning. Bresnahan's hit was too low for Slagle in left field, and the batter got to second. McGann sacrificed, and Bresnahan scored on Brodie's single. Brodie stole second and ran to third on Bowerman's hit to right field. Lauder popflied to Lowe, and a wild throw by Kling let Brodie home. Smith sent a hot one past shortstop, and Bowerman scored the third run in the inning and last in the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Williams, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Browne, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	McGraw, ss.	0	1	2	5	1
Menefee, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0	Bresn'n, rf.	1	2	2	4	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Brodie, cf.	1	4	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0	Bow'rm'n, c.	2	1	3	2	0
Kling, c.	0	0	4	4	1	Lauder, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Schaefer, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Math's'n, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	4	27	17	1	Totals	5	12	27	15	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Brodie. Three-base hit—Browne. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Bowerman. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Mathewson, 1. Wild pitches—Taylor, 2. Hit with ball—McGann. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

PITTSBURG, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Pittsburg's champion baseball team defeated the visiting Philadelphians here to-day by a score of 7 to 4. Pitchers Doheny and White were both wild at times, but they were cleverly supported in the field. The home team outbatted the losers, winning out with three tallies in the eighth inning by well bunched hits. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	*—7	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1—4	10	2

Batteries—Doheny and Smith; White and Dooin.

BOSTON, 11; CINCINNATI, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Boston's baseball players had a batting streak to-day, and in the first three innings hammered Phillips out of the game. Ewing took his place, but fared no better. Every man on the Boston team succeeded in hitting the ball. The Cincinnatis hit fairly well, but fielded far below their standard. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	2	11	4
Boston	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	1—11	15	1

Batteries—Phillips, Ewing, and Bergen; Willis and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	72	24	.750	Cincinnati	45	52	.464
Brooklyn	55	45	.550	St. Louis	45	53	.459
Boston	50	44	.532	Philadelphia	38	61	.384
Chicago	51	48	.515	New York	35	64	.354

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 4; Detroit, 4. (Game called at end of eleventh inning.)
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 5.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 1.
At Washington—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 9; A., J., and G., 3. A., J., and G., 5; Utica, 1. (second game.)
At Binghamton—Troy, 3; Binghamton, 2. Binghamton, 9; Troy, 0. (second game.)
At Ilion—Ilion, 9; Schenectady, 0. (forfeited.)
Ilion, 7; Schenectady, 3. (second game.)
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Albany, 0.

SENSATIONAL TRIPLE PLAY.

Manager O'Hagan of Rochester Makes It, Unassisted, at Jersey City.

First Baseman Harry O'Hagan, the newly appointed player-manager of the Rochester Eastern League Baseball Club, made a sensational triple play, unassisted, at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday. It was in one of the early innings of the opening game of the Rochester-Jersey City series, which was won by the visitors with the score of 10 to 6. Shoch was on second and Mack on first base when Butler attempted to bunt. The ball went between the pitcher and first base, and it looked like a force hit.

O'Hagan ran in and caught it when only a few inches from the grass. He then ran to first base and, after touching the bag, went on to second, which he reached ahead of Shoch, who had been running toward third base until he saw his error. The play was cleverly executed, and met with the generous applause which it merited.

On May 8, 1878, in a game between the Boston and Providence teams of the National League, played at Providence, Paul Hines was credited with having made a triple play, unassisted, but it was disputed by many, and since that time, up to yesterday, no baseball player had been able to make such a play successfully.

In the second inning of yesterday's game Capt. Carr of the Jersey City team was put out of the game by Umpire Egan for protesting a decision made by that official. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	1	1	1	2	0	0	Hayden, lf.	1	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0	Phelps, c.	3	3	2	1	0
Hallig'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Horton, 3b.	1	1	2	2	5
Carr, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	Blake, cf.	2	3	0	0	0
Woods, 1b.	1	1	10	1	1	O'Ha'n, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Griffen, 2b.	1	1	1	3	2	Henry, 2b.	0	1	5	2	2
Shoch, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Zelmer, ss.	0	0	2	4	1
Mack, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Dennis, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Butler, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Th'man, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Fertsch, p.	1	0	0	0	0	McAl'se, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
McCann, p.	0	0	1	1	0						
*McManus	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	6	8	27	10	3	Total	10	15	27	12	6

*Batted for Fertsch in eighth inning.

Jersey City	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0—	6
Rochester	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4—10	

Earned runs—Rochester, 7. First base by errors—Jersey City, 5; Rochester, 3. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Rochester, 5. First base on balls—Off Fertsch, 1; off Theilman, 4. Struck out—By Theilman, 1; by Fertsch, 4. Three-base hits—McAleese, Blake, McManus. Two-base hits—Phelps, Blake, Henry. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Mack, Blake, Theilman. Stolen bases—Phelps, (2,) Dennis, Oakes. Double play—Woods and Mack. Triple play—O'Hagan, (unassisted.) Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	—9	10	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0—4	8	3

Batteries—Corridon and Kelly; Mages and Stroh.

AT WORCESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	—6	6	1
Toronto	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3—5	10	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and Connolly; Bruce and Toft.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—7	13	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	5	1

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Fox and Thackera.

MOSQUITO STOPS ATHLETE.

Oliver Drew, the Irish handball player, is confined to his home at 154 Academy Street, Jersey City, as a result of a mosquito bite. He was bitten on the leg several days ago and blood poisoning followed. On Saturday Drew's leg was so badly swollen that he was unable to walk.

A physician was summoned, and remedies were applied. Drew was fearful that his leg would have to be amputated, but his physician was able to assure him yesterday that this fear was groundless, though he said Drew would have to abstain from handball playing for at least two weeks.

THE MUSKETEER'S NEW RECORD

Horse Ran Seven Furlongs at Saratoga in 1:25—Close Finishes for Purses.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Frank Farrell's horse The Musketeer broke a world's record in the second race at Saratoga today. He ran the seven furlongs in 1:25 flat. In 1894 at Coney Island Clifford established the old record at the distance on a circular track, 1:25 2-5.

Close finishes were the order of the day. Douro, the top weight in the mile and a quarter handicap; Baron Pepper, and Ethics furnished a stirring contest, the trio finishing heads apart in the order named. In the opening event Orloff, at 40 to 1; Allan, and Lord of the Vale, August Belmont's main reliance for the Futurity, were only separated by heads at the wire.

Blues, the 1 to 7 favorite for the last event, was beaten cleverly by Huntressa, a 20 to 1 chance. The feature of the racing was the Mohawk Selling Stakes, at a mile and a furlong, for which Port Royal was an odds on favorite and an easy winner. The start was bad, Andy Williams being all but left at the post. He made up a lot of ground, however, and was only beaten a neck for the place by Pearlfinder. The track was fast, the weather cloudy, and attendance light. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Orloff, 102 pounds, (Cochran,) 40 to 1 and 16 to 1, won; Allan, 111, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Lord of the Vale, 115, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Astarita, Rockmart, Krishna, Yardazm, Red Knight, Dr. Saylor, Schelroy, Scoffer, Wild Thyme, Forward, Empress of India, and Anna Daly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. The Musketeer, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Clorita, 109, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Delagoa, 89, (Waugh,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:25. Ordnung, San Nicholas, Eddie Busch, King Pepper, Brunswick, Maud Gonne, and Wissendine also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Mohawk Selling Stakes for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Port Royal, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Pearlfinder, 101, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Andy Williams, 102, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Ben Howard, Fonsoluca, and Numeral also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five and a half furlongs. Ella Snyder, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Sweet Alice, 107, (R. Henderson,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Epidemic, 107, (H. Michels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Sir Preston, Leader, Farcraft, Diamente, Fullback, Insensible, Alhambra, Boston, Mayor Graham, Penzance, Fortunatus, Burgundy, Wheeler B., and Demi Tasse also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Douro, 122 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Baron Pepper, 100, (Rice,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Ethics, 114, (Odom,) 16 to 5 and even, third. Time—2:06 2-5. Par Excellence, Daly, and Bar Le Duc also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Huntressa, 104, (Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 11 to 10, won; Blues, 119, (Odom,) 1 to 7 and out, second; Extinguisher, 100, Shea,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:38 4-5. Octoroon and O. H. Perry also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Kilogram, 115 pounds; Bluff, 111; Lone Fisherman, 106; Loone, 103; Bar Le Duc and Trump, 101 each; Bessie McCarthy, 95; Frank McKee, 90; Lady Sterling, 95; The Pride of Surrey, 93, and May J., 86.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Short Hose and Savable, 117 pounds each; Olefiant, 114; Blue Ribbon, Toscan, Tantalus Cup, and W. K. Condon, 110 each; Aceful, Flying Prince, Mesmer, Osgood, Orpheum, and Belgardo, 105 each; Subdue, Merry Reel, Ninespot, Amaryllis, and Bridesmaid II., 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at the Saratoga meeting; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; seven furlongs. Badducee, 114 pounds; Delmarch, 111; Filiform and Rough Rider, 110 each; Brandysmash, 109; Paul Creighton and Potente, 106 each; San Andreas, Boaster, and Lee King, 104 each; Half a Hundred, 103; Appointee, 101; Anecdote, Toddy, and Cogswell, 100 each; Early Eve and Tenagra, 99 each; Kingly Favorite, 96; Salinet, 95; Placket and Golden Cottage, 94 each; Guesswork, 93; Lady Radnor, 91; Musidora, 90, and May J., 84.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 124 pounds; Articulate, 123; Herbert, 122; Dublin, 114; Roxana, 113; Hyphen, 110; Francesco, 109; Knight of Rhodes, Reina, and Sombrero, 106 each; Caughnawago, 105, and Keynote, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Embarrassment, 112 pounds; Hymettus, 109; W. R. Condon, 107; Glorioso, 106; Rockmark and Latrobe, 105 each; Warte Nicht and Dark Planet, 104 each; Shrine, 103; Mount Hope and John A. Scott, 101 each; Wannakee, Ithan, and Alice Carey, 99 each, and Petit Bleu, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile. Lady Schorr, 120 pounds; Roxane, 115; Hyphen and La Jolets, 112 each; Carbuncle, 111; Arsenal and Col. Bill, 107 each; Cunard, 106; Zoroaster, 105; Himself, 100, and Huntressa, 99.

EMPIRE CITY HARNESS RACES.

Programme for the Trotting and Pacing Meeting Announced.

The programme for the harness racing meeting of the Empire City Trotting Association, to be held on the Empire City track through the week of Sept. 15-19, has been announced by Secretary Horace Wilson, with a total of $45,000 offered in stakes and purses. The premiums will range in value from $5,000 to $1,000. The special feature of the meeting will be a race for the great pacers, Dan Patch, (2:00¾,) and Prince Alert, (2:00¾,) who will go for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, two in three.

In addition to the attractions offered for the Grand Circuit trotters and pacers, one event each day will be put on for amateur drivers, these to be races to wagon, two in three heats. The programme arranged is as follows:

Sept. 15—The New York, 2:11 trot, (3 in 5,) $3,000; the Bronx, 2:09 pace, (3 in 5,) $5,000; purse, 2:24 class, trotting, (3 in 5,) $1,000; purse, 2:12 class, pacing, (2 in 3,) $1,200; wagon race, amateur, (2 in 3.)

Sept. 16—The Empire, 2:20 trot, (3 in 5,) $3,000; the Yonkers, 2:20 pace, (3 in 5,) $3,000; special, Dan Patch, 2:00¾, vs. Prince Alert, 2:00¾, for $5,000; purse, 2:15 class, pacing, (2 in 3,) $1,000; wagon race, amateur, (2 in 3.)

Sept. 17—Purse, 2:07 class, trotting, (2 in 3,) $2,000; purse, 2:09 class, pacing, (2 in 3,) $1,500; purse, 2:16 class, trotting, (3 in 5,) $1,200; purse, 2:19 class, pacing, (3 in 5,) $1,000; wagon race, amateur, (2 in 3.)

Sept. 18—Purse, 2:05 class, pacing, (2 in 3,) $2,000; the Westchester, 2:30 trot, closed, (3 in 5,) $3,000; purse, 2:11 class, trotting, (2 in 3,) $1,500; purse, 2:19 class, trotting, (3 in 5,) $1,000; wagon race, amateur, (2 in 3.)

Sept. 19—Purse, 2:07 class, pacing, (2 in 3,) $1,500; the Mount Vernon, 2:14 trot, closed, (3 in 5,) $3,000; purse, 2:09 class, trotting, (2 in 3,) $1,300; purse, 2:13 class, trotting, (3 in 5,) $1,200; special wagon race, amateur, (2 in 3.)

Goshen Harness Meet Opens To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Goshen harness races begin to-morrow and continue for four days. More than $9,000 is offered in purses, and large fields of horses have been entered, including the strings of E. H. Harriman, John McCarty, and others. Among the box holders are J. Howard Ford, E. H. Harriman, John McCullogh, John McCary, Gen. B. F. Tracy, H. H. Alloway, Henry Bacon, J. Newton Van Ness, Rensselaer Weston, Capt. B. H. Tuthill, Horace H. King, R. B. Hock, J. E. Sanford, and Louis Bedell.

DISGUISE II. BACK FROM ENGLAND.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's Horse to be Retired to the Stud.

The American-bred racehorse, Disguise II., owned by James R. & Foxhall P. Keene, was the most conspicuous individual in a large consignment of horses from England, landed from the steamer Minnetonka yesterday, 123 head in all coming on the ship. Disguise II., a bay horse five years old, by Domino-Bonnie Gal, was brought back to the United States to be placed in the stud, at the Keenes' breeding farm in Kentucky, Castleton Stud, near Lexington.

In the name of Foxhall P. Keene, Disguise II. raced for four seasons in England, and was regarded as one of the best of the American horses campaigning there, though his chief success was earned in one season, when in 1900, as a three-year-old, he won three races, among them the Jockey Club Stakes, one mile and a quarter, at Newmarket, one of the biggest prizes of the English turf. That race was worth about $36,000 to the owners, and constituted the greater part of the horse's winnings that year, though Disguise II. also ran third for the Derby at Epsom, and won the Rothschild plate, one mile, at Kempton Park, and the May plate, one and a half miles, at Chester. As a two-year-old, in 1899, Disguise II. was a moderate performer, while last season, in 1901, as a four-year-old, he ran three times without winning. It was found impracticable to train him further this year, and he was ordered sent home to Kentucky, where he is expected to replace in the stud his sire, Domino, now dead.

A few other thoroughbreds came on the Minnetonka, but the greater part of the horses were hackneys and heavy harness strains, consigned to Western dealers and breeders.

Southampton's Horse Show.

The first horse show of the Southampton (L. I.) Association on the new grounds of the club will be held on Friday and Saturday of this week, and, with a list of exhibitors which includes all the wealthy and prominent people of the Summer colony, a social success seems assured. The grounds, which embrace a well-appointed three-quarters of a mile race course, were opened for the first time last Saturday, when a pony race meeting was held. The horse show which will follow this season will be confined to exhibits by residents of Suffolk County, but in spite of that limitation the entry lists are long and many horses that have been winners in open rings of the big shows will be seen in the harness classes.

NATIONAL ROQUE TOURNEY.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—Under the most favorable conditions the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Roque Association opened at the Rockwell Grounds this morning. The tournament in former years began on Tuesday, but in order to complete the games before the end of the week it was necessary to start a day earlier this year. Summary of to-day's games:

First Division—Duryea beat Cranska, Botsford and A. L. Williams; Pack beat Bishop, Botsford, and Bell; Wahly beat Greenslit and Bishop; Cox beat Coleman and Foss; Strong beat C. M. Bryant and Greenslit; Foss beat Greenslit and Cranska; A. L. Williams beat Coleman; Bryant beat Bell; Bell beat Howard, and Botsford beat Williams.

Second Division—Cranska beat Webb; Webb beat H. Duryea; Hogeland beat McCrosby; H. Duryea beat Messenger, and Crosby beat E. Robinson.

Third Division—Shirely beat A. C. Robinson and Prentice; Webb beat Porter; Davenport beat Brown; Porter beat Carruthers; A. Robinson beat Prentice, and Hale beat Brown.

CYCLER NELSON'S NEW RECORD.

In a Twenty-Mile Paced Race He Eclipsed the Old Mark.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Joe Nelson to-night at the Coliseum broke the world's cycling record for twenty miles, and beat Freeman and McFarland. The men were in a three-cornered race, and Nelson set the crowd wild by his superb riding. Freeman lost his pace in the fourth, ninth, and sixteenth mile, and in the seventeenth dropped out.

McFarland had covered seventeen miles when Nelson finished the twenty. Nelson's time for the twenty miles was 27:18, beating the world's record of 27:34 2-5. Nelson's time for five miles was 6:41; ten miles, 13:37½; fifteen miles, 20:28½. His fourth mile was the fastest, being made in 1:18½.

FOX HUNTERS' FALL PLANS.

Orange County Club Is Preparing for an Active Season of Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Orange County Hunt is making great preparations for its coming season, when hunting will be conducted on a larger scale than ever before attempted here. E. S. Craven, the new master of hounds, for a month or two past has been domiciled on the Richardson farm, where the kennels are located, and has had under his daily supervision two packs of Irish fox hounds. One pack of twenty couples was purchased in Ireland last year by Frank Gray Griswold. This pack, which spent the Winter at Warrenton, Va., will be used exclusively for drag hunting. The other pack, which numbers about eighteen couples, will be used only for following the fox.

No live foxes have yet been hunted in Orange County, but the country is so superior in every respect that the enthusiastic huntsmen believe that the chase can be followed without undue hazard. A deal was closed to-day whereby the hunt, during the hunting season, will occupy two handsome Goshen residences, both of which are in Green Street.

On Sept. 15 it will take possession of Mapleshade, the Summer home of Mrs. Charles M. Vail, and on Oct. 1 will take over for the club the large home of Dr. D. T. Condict. This latter house will be reserved exclusively for the women members of the hunt club. The arrangements for the lease were made by John K. Townsend, Dr. J. O. Green, F. Fray Griswold, and Charles H. Coster. It is said that this year Miss Carol Harriman, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, will make her first appearance in the hunting field. She is already a most expert horsewoman, and may be seen practicing the jumps almost every Saturday.

Athletic Fixtures for New York.

All the important athletic fixtures of the late Summer and Fall will be decided in this city. Of these the metropolitan and National championships are of course the most interesting. The former championships will be decided at Celtic Park on Saturday, Aug. 30, while on Labor Day the meeting of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will be held at the same place.

John De Witt of Princeton University, the intercollegiate champion hammer thrower, will compete in the special limit handicap weight-throwing contest against Flanagan and several other athletes of National prominence. De Witt will wear the insignia of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Invitation to English Cricketers.

Major Wardill, the manager of the Australian cricket team now touring in England, has called to the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia that his team is unable to accept the invitation to play here in the Autumn. Much disappointment is felt at this, as it was expected that the Australians would prove a great attraction here. The Philadelphians, however, now have invited Dr. W. G. Grace to bring over an English team, and it is fully expected that he will accept. In the communication from Major Wardill it was stated that Dr. Grace was willing to organize a team to play in the United States, and it was chiefly on this account that the invitation was extended. No suggestions have as yet been made as to what games should take place, but it is understood that three matches will be played in Philadelphia, one in New York, and one in Baltimore. The visitors may then go to Toronto to play all Canada, and possibly may go to Chicago.

Flosshilde Won Yacht Race.

Oscar B. Weber's Flosshilde won the contest for the Fuller Cup over the Gardiner Bay course in the open regatta of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, sailed last Saturday afternoon. Yachts representing three classes participated, a prize being offered for the winner in each class. The Effort, in her class, was the first boat to finish, and won. In Class M the Leda was victorious, while the Flosshilde was the first of the yachts in Class N to finish. She was an easy winner, and on time allowance captured the Fuller Cup by one minute and a half. The Flosshilde excelled all the yachts in windward work. The yawl Punchella, owned by O. Fallert, was victorious in the race for the Weber Cup.

In the morning the smaller boats competed. Three of the contestants, the San Toy, Snook, and Harp, were disqualified for turning Chequet buoy on the wrong side. Andrew Bankers Psi won, with the Arrow a close second.

BOAT CLUBS SEEK SITES.

Harlem River Oarsmen Confer with Park Commissioner Eustis on Question of Moving.

For the purpose of making some satisfactory arrangement whereby Park Commissioner Eustis could allot sites in Macombs Dam Park for the Nassau, Harlem, Wyanoke, Metropolitan, Crescent, and Bohemian Boat Clubs, and move them without serious inconvenience, a meeting of oarsmen was held last night at Hubel's Hotel, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue. Frederick Vilmiar, President of the Nassau Boat Club, was asked to preside, and C. M. Delavergne acted as Secretary.

Commissioner Eustis stated that he wanted the clubs to move back as soon as possible so that his contractor could finish his piling work, thus saving the boat clubs from pulling out into the river. He promised to finish this work in ten days, and have it filled in by Winter, with earth, then ashes furnished by the Street Cleaning Department, then turf, and finished on top by sodding.

As to permanent quarters, Commissioner Eustis could not promise anything, as it was beyond his power, but he would allow the clubs to stay temporarily in the Park, and would do all in his power to aid them in their efforts to secure permanent quarters. He told the delegates that the Legislature would have to determine the clubs' rights, and if they succeeded in getting the necessary authority empowering the Park Department to grant leases, then the Park Department's landscape gardener would pass on the size, space, and style of building. He thought the present boathouses would not be acceptable in the park.

To guide the different clubs in their future action in relation to the general management of such an undertaking, James Pilkington, the President of the Harlem Rowing Club, moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Philadelphia clubs, which are all located in Fairmount Park, under grants by the City of Philadelphia. The presiding officer appointed the President of the several clubs interested to act on this committee.

Just before adjournment a vote of thanks was tendered to Commissioner Eustis for his kindly interest.

CANADIAN WAR CANOE WON.

Grand Trunk Boat Club's Big Craft Took Chief Event at Massachusetts Camp Races.

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Grand Trunk Boat Club of Montreal vanquished the Americans after a great struggle in the war canoe race, the leading event of to-day's programme of the American Canoe Association at Pleasant Bay. The race was for the championship of America, and the positions at the finish were: Grand Trunk first, Medford Boat Club second, and Wabewawa of New London third.

The winning club arrived to-day several hours late on account of missing a train. The Canadian crew consisted of fifteen men, while the Americans paddled with nine, because their canoe was much lighter. The race was not called until evening. At the gun fire the Canadians took the lead and by a very narrow margin held it throughout, first the Medfords and then the Wabewawas being only a few inches behind, neither club being able to get its canoe prow ahead of that of the Grand Trunk men. The course was one buoyed out in the bay, without the formality of measurement. Just before the finish the Canadians hit up the stroke until the canoe fairly flew, winning from Medford by 18 seconds and from Wabewawa by 28 seconds. Paul Butler presented to the winners the canoe trophy offered by the Vesper Country Club of Lowell, Mass.

To-morrow the Canadians propose to put nine of their men into the Wabewawa canoe and race against Medford, which will be a test of the Americans and their visiting friends on even terms. The club fours event also was interesting, the entries being Medford and Winchester. The contest was a close one up to within 150 yards of the finish, when the Winchester canoe got into trouble by a paddle being caught in the sea grass, cramping the boat until she went over and all hands were thrown into the water. They withdrew.

To-day's programme included the hurry-scurry and paddle events. In the former Gerry Johnson of Winchester finished first, but was disqualified. The first place was given to Percival Lewis of the Innitou Club. The ladies' single blade race was won by Miss Louise Drake of the Wabewawas, Miss Rooke of the Oratani being second. Miss Muriel Burton of Toronto and Miss Edith Howe of Innitou also competed.

The record paddling for points to-day resulted as follows: Muggart of the New York Canoe Club, first; Drake of Wabewawa, second; Murphy of Winchester, third; Bell, fourth; Newman, fifth; Ladd, sixth; Hyde, seventh, and Talbot, eighth. In the hand paddle race Harold Roberts of Lawrence was first and Dr. Leroy of the Ianthe Canoe Club second.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Division, Raymond Apollonio of Winchester, resigned as Vice Commodore and William W. Crosby was elected.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Aug. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—United States Trust Co. vs. Kertscher.
2—Same vs. Toplitz.
3—Tuthill vs. Hart.
4—Hall vs. Gilman.
5—Roach vs. Smith.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Cary vs. Ladd.
8—Farmer vs. Stines.
9—Shelly vs. Jones.
10—Hansing vs. Scott.
11—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Stifter.
12—Heyman vs. Shayne.
13—Pollon vs. Pollon.
14—People, &c., vs. Montgomery.
15—Baker vs. Dougherty.
16—Sheehan vs. Martin.
17—Cohen vs. Cohen.
18—Haverly Co. vs. Nankeville.
19—Presbrey vs. Cooke.
20—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Casey.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Hayden vs. Mullins.
23—People, &c., vs. McMahon.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Same vs. Palerino.
26—Mayer vs. Mayer.
27—In re Bergin.
28—In re Muller.
29—Loewenthal vs. Legrand.
30—Page vs. Dempsey.
31—Green vs. Green.
32—Libas vs. Libas.
33—Weal vs. N. Y. & Boston Dispatch Express Co.
34—Antisdale vs. Neufeld.
35—Frankel vs. Frankel
36—In re Mollner.
37—Moscoso vs. Lathrop
38—Standard Thread Co. vs. Telman.
39—Colton vs. President, &c., of Manhattan
40—Goldfarb vs. Musher
41—Knowles vs. Coleman.
42—Hare vs. Ottman.
43—People, &c., vs. Johnson.
44—Pach vs. Gerry.
45—Netterwald vs. Powell.
46—Long vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
47—Guest vs. same.
48—Cicere vs. same.
49—Gorman vs. Lindenthal.
50—Potts vs. Stoever.
51—Same vs. same.
52—Krauss vs. Krauss.
53—Horowitz vs. Paskowits,

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Edward A. Cooper,	Jacob J. Blass,
Eva Graham,	Hasbrouck Du Bois.
Simon Cohen,	At 11 A. M.
George W. Nephews,	John A. Chambers.
Alphonse Edwards,	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—John Graham.
2—Bernard Himelstein.
3—Thomas F. Collins.
4—George Meyers.
5—Basilio Clerico.
6—Dominick Pawaronne.
7—Louis Slatiansky.
8—Amanda Roth, Louis N. Schneider.
9—Isidor Caplan.
10—Michael Whalen.
11—Jennie Mullins. Pleadings.
1—James Croseen.
2—Fred Hughes.
3—Michael J. Payne, John McHugh.
4—James Shortell.
5—William Cox.
6—Robert M. Cody.
7—William E. Ficklen.
8—Charles Costello.
9—William Brennan. Joseph Toomey.
10—Archibald A. Vivian
11—John Boyd.
12—Robert Stewart, William Wurzburg, Fred Netell.
13—Edward S. Clifford.
14—John Fox.
15—James Johnson.
16—Henry J. King.
17—David Merriman.
18—Antonio Ordarere.
19—Mary D. Alber, Gustave D. Alber.
20—Louis Pique.
21—Ignace Lewis.
22—James F. Dolan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Salvatore Leguamari.
2—Cora Lee.
3—John Williams.
4—Charles Turner.
5—John Williams.
6

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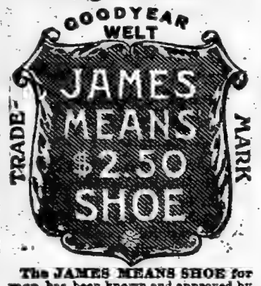

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Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
Presenting ROBIN HOOD and MAID MARIAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH,
First time on any stage.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY in Our ALLEY
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G. V. Hobart.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
7th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
MIKADO KUZUOKA IMPERIAL
Vocal soloist. TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | MAT. SAT. THE DEFENDER

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. | Handsomely bound 1.50 Edition of Quincy Adams Sawyer
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
The greatest rural play ever written.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Centerno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A COMPLETE TRIUMPH.
J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT, "ERMINIE."

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals Mid Arctic Breezes. 13th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thes. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Last times Lederer's The Wild Rose

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-morrow. WILLIAM BONELLI An American Gentleman. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'Y. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. SYMPHONY NIGHT.

3rd Ave. Next MAT. THURS. | An American Tramp

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

ASBURY PARK BABY SHOW

Queen Titania of Fairy Land to Review the Parade.

Court Ball Given at Coleman Palace to Sovereign Who Arrived in a Chariot, Accompanied by Maids of Honor, Pages, and Outriders.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 18.—Queen Titania, the Ruler of Fairy Land, who is to be the guest of honor at the twelfth annual baby parade to-morrow afternoon, reached Asbury Park to-day and was accorded a reception worthy of her position. This evening a court ball was given in her honor at the Coleman House, when the keys of the resort were turned over to her by Harold B. Ayres, President of the Carnival Association. To-morrow the queen and her court will review the marching innocents, 600 strong, from a court erected on Ocean Avenue.

Miss Rhoda Elizabeth Atkins, the daughter of Alfred C. Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Normandie, New York City, assumed the part of the queen, and she played the difficult rôle gracefully and creditably. Her maids of honor were Miss Aida Davis of Philadelphia, representing the Hotel Brunswick; Miss Ella Marie King of Asbury Park, Colonial Hotel; Miss Mary A. Davis of Pittsburg, Hotel Marlborough; Miss Edythe Hill Armstrong of New York City, Minot House; Miss Esther Schan Ely of Newark, Hotel Columbia, and Miss Grace Childs of Troy, Coleman House. The queen's pages were Virginia Hope Kelsey, Millard Filmore Ross, Dudley Lockwood Child, Theodore F. Rudell, Benjamin H. Throop, and James Deshler Wilmot.

The queen upon her arrival was assigned to the royal chambers in the Ocean Hotel. Immediately upon her arrival she issued a proclamation through her Lord High Chamberlain, announcing her visit to Asbury Park and declaring that by special dispensation Princess Cinderella shall rule her kingdom during her brief absence.

The Court ball in honor of the fairy queen was one of the most brilliant functions of Asbury Park. It was arranged by Proprietor Frank B. Conover of the Coleman House and his master of ceremonies, John H. Richards, assisted by Clarence E. F. Hetrick, Miss Ida Wyckoff, and James D. Carton, members of the Carnival Association. Mr. Conover acted as the queen's Lord High Chamberlain, and in his official capacity issued the following invitation to the ball:

Her Majesty Titania, Queen of the Fairy Carnival of the twelfth annual baby parade, Asbury Park, commands ——— to appear at the coronation ball, Coleman Court Palace, Monday evening, Aug. 18, 1902 A. D. Summoned by her Majesty, CONOVER, Lord High Chamberlain.

Queen Titania, her maids of honor, pages, outriders, and heralds, all of whom were appropriately gowned and robed, left the Ocean Hotel for the Coleman Court Palace soon after 8:30 P. M. The streets in the immediate neighborhood were crowded with spectators. The Queen, robed in white satin and ermine, and wearing a crown, rode with two pages in a gorgeous gold-covered chariot drawn by four blooded chargers, all in spangled harness. The royal coach was preceded by post riders, buglers, and postillions, who wore rich uniforms.

The six maids of honor, robed in velvets and satins of beauty, followed their Queen in less gorgeous equipages. They were the first to alight at the Coleman Court Palace, amid sweet music and burning colored fires. The maids formed two columns, through which the Queen passed, preceded by pretty little flower girls, who strewed fragrant flowers in her path. The Casino, the scene of the ball, was crowded when the Queen entered the Court room and took her seat upon the throne. As soon as she had gathered her Court about her Acting Mayor Appleby welcomed the popular Queen to the city on behalf of Mayor Bradley, who was absent. With the welcome Mr. Appleby also gave the ruler of the fairies the keys of the city. The Queen smiled her prettiest on Mr. Appleby and his associates and thanked them for the honor conferred on her.

After these formalities were concluded the Queen's jester and other professional talent entertained the Queen and her subjects for an hour, and this diversion was followed by dancing. The Queen and her Court tarried with the dancers until 10:30 P. M., when she retired to rest for the ceremonies of the morrow. The professional entertainers were the Park sisters, cornetists; Malcolm Shackelford, banjoist; Sara and Frankie Bodwell, fancy dancers; Grace Connorton, and the Stouts, vaudeville artists.

To-morrow at 4 P. M. the Queen will view the twelfth annual baby parade from a court to be erected in her honor in Ocean Avenue. She will be attended by her Court favorites and high officers. The royal musicians will be in a pavilion on her left and the officials of the parade and the parade judges will occupy a pavilion on her right. Opposite, at the foot of Sunset Lake, will be the great grand stand, where thousands of spectators will gather. The Queen will arrive just previous to the parade, accompanied by her maids of honor and pages, and preceded by the royal horsemen, buglers, and postillons. This Queen's pageant will be one of the pretty pictures of baby parade day. On the following evening Titania and her Court will attend the grand festival to be given in the beach auditorium in her honor, when she will distribute the costly prizes and ribbons to the babies and children who won her favor in the parade of the previous day. Gov. Murphy is expected to be present to-morrow and review the parade.

SAYS WOMAN THRASHED HIM.

Man Threatens to Bring Suit Against the Daughter of J. B. Herreshoff.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—E. Le Clairy Jr., is to begin proceedings in law against Mrs. Katherine Tubbs, wife of W. J. Tubbs, the artist, and daughter of J. B. Herreshoff, President of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, because of a thrashing he says he received at the hands of Mrs. Tubbs Saturday at 9 P. M. at the residence of her mother on Burnside Street.

His eyes were nearly closed, and lumps were raised on his cheeks. He said that his head ached to such an extent that night that he could not sleep. He said he did not attempt to strike Mrs. Tubbs because it would be unmanly to strike a woman.

Mrs. Tubbs admitted administering the punishment, and said that in the defense of her rights her course was justified. Le Clair had complained of rubbish being thrown on his premises, which adjoin the residence and studio of Mrs. Tubbs.

POLICEMAN IN A HOLY ORDER.

James Cassin, Once on the Louisville Force, Now a Brother in a Catholic Society.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—James Cassin, an ex-policeman of Louisville, who has been for the past two years a lay brother of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Ind., has taken perpetual vows in that order, and is now a full member.

The Holy Cross is an American religious order in the Catholic Church. Its members are mostly engaged in teaching, and consist of priests and brothers. Mr. Cassin is of the latter class. He joined the order at Notre Dame on probation. He has frequently written to friends here that he is delighted with his new state of life, and it has been known for some time that Mr. Cassin would take perpetual vows at the expiration of the probationary period.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

WAR ON GOULD LINES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Fails to Supply the West Virginia Central's Demand for Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—The Pennsylvania is putting down the screws upon the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad in the war against the Gould lines. Although their demand is 150 cars a day, the West Virginia Central, now controlled by the Wabash, is getting on an average only 10 cars a day from the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania. For this reason the West Virginia Central is hurrying the delivery of an order for 1,000 steel hoppers, fifty tons each, and 200 steel gondolas. The first installment arrived yesterday.

In two months the coal and iron extension of the West Virginia Central will be completed to connect with a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio at Durban, West Va., for a tidewater outlet to Newport News. As the Chesapeake and Ohio is dominated by the Pennsylvania, this extension will not furnish the independent outlet originally planned, and the tidewater outlet via the Western Maryland is now the only one open to the West Virginia Central.

HITS RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

Court Declares Unconstitutional Law Under Which Widener-Elkins Syndicate Operates Cincinnati Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Superior Court in general term to-day declared the Rogers Law unconstitutional. This is the law which extended all the street railway franchises to a uniform date of 1946, or fifty years from the passage of the act. The suit was brought by attorney Theodore Horstman for a taxpayer. The law was knocked out on the two grounds, that it arbitrarily and unreasonably classifies street railways and municipal corporations, and that it is not of uniform and equal operation, even if its classifications were legal.

The bidding price for Cincinnati Street Railway Company stock slumped from 142 to 130 to-day when the news reached Change that the Rogers Law had been declared unconstitutional, but the bid was soon raised to 137. The last known sale was twenty-four shares Friday at 142½. Holders are not alarmed, and seem disinclined to sell.

The street railways involved are now operated by the Widener-Elkins Syndicate, which leased them two years ago from the Consolidated Street Railway Company. The Cincinnati Street Railway Company will file another answer which will set out defenses which have not been passed on.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S NEW LINE.

Part of Direct Route from Memphis to New Orleans and Short Route from St. Louis.

The Missouri Pacific intends to build an extension from Marianna, Ark., to Trippe Junction as a part of the proposed line from Memphis which is to connect with the New Orleans and Northwestern at Clayton, La. The line will run through some of the best and richest soil in Arkansas and Louisiana, and the country is well settled from Valley south to Clayton. The part from McGehee to Latour and from Marianna to Memphis is mostly virgin timber and partly developed; but, as the soil is fertile, it is expected that the country will be built up rapidly.

The total distance from West Memphis to Clayton is 294 miles, and there are no heavier grades than 8 per cent. The maximum curvatures, except at connections with other roads, is three degrees, and the entire line is constructed safely except, perhaps, against extreme high water. When completed the new line will give the Missouri Pacific a direct route from Memphis to New Orleans in connection with the New Orleans and Northwestern and the Texas and Pacific Railway, and it will also afford a short route between St. Louis and New Orleans.

A LEASE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Secured by Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from a Philadelphia Man—Car Trust Fund.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 18.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company has leased from Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, rolling stock consisting of twenty-five consolidated wide fire-box locomotives, 1,000 steel gondolas, 300 wooden box cars, 400 wooden gondolas, 200 wooden coke cars; 110 wooden hopper bottom gondolas, and 200 wooden flat cars, for the sum of $2,000,000.

The Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, on behalf of Edward T. Stotesbury, has secured subscriptions to the amount of $2,000,000 to a fund to be known as "The Chesapeake and Ohio Car Trust, Series B," which is to be applied to the payment of the purchase of the new railroad equipment and rolling stock.

The parties subscribing to the fund are secured in the payment in ten annual installments of $200,000 each, beginning on Aug. 15, 1903, with interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually. All the rights of Stotesbury are assigned to the Girard Trust Company.

Annual Report of Ann Arbor Railroad.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The annual report of the Ann Arbor Railroad, issued to-day, is of interest because the property formally passed into the hands of the Gould interests. At the annual election Saturday George Gould and C. W. Kreck were elected to the Directorate. For the present year the gross earnings were $1,806,409; net earnings, $520,354. The gross revenue was increased about 8 per cent. over last year. The marine service across Lake Michigan contributed $624,650.

Rolling Stock for Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—It was announced at Baltimore and Ohio headquarters to-day that an order would be placed within a few days for 100 additional locomotives, for delivery next Spring. With this new order for locomotives, the company will have placed orders for 254 locomotives, 4,000 steel hoppers and gondolas, 1,300 box cars, 700 flat cars, 50 passenger coaches, 24 baggage and mail cars, 8 dining, and 2 parlor and dining cars. The entire order is to be completed by April, 1903.

Erie Railroad Changes.

The Erie Railroad announces the following changes in its operative department: S. P. Woodside having resigned to accept service elsewhere, C. W. Clarke has been appointed General Agent at Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Clarke has been succeeded by J. H. Hackett, who in turn has been succeeded by D. L. Wells.

PARTRIDGE AND THURSTON VISIT POLICE STATIONS.

Unannounced They Appear at West 20th Street and West 47th Street Houses on Inspection Tour.

Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Thurston paid a visit last night to the West Twentieth Street Station. They came unannounced and stood before the desk while Sergt. Gilmartin was disposing of a case. Then they introduced themselves and were taken on an inspection tour through the building. They inspected the building from the dormitories to the basement. After their inspection they thanked the Sergeant and drove off.

The police were not inclined to discuss the visit last night.

Col. Partridge and his deputy also paid a visit to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Here they also arrived unannounced. Capt. Schmittberger was not present, but Sergt. Farrell received them and had them conducted over the building.

JEWISH RIOT TESTIMONY

Mayor's Committee Hears Several Hoe Factory Employes.

Grand Jury Also Begins an Investigation, and More than Fifty East Side Merchants Are Subpoenaed.

The committee, consisting of Nathan Bijur, Louis Marshall, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Thomas M. Mulry, and Edward B. Whitney, appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the trouble around R. Hoe & Co.'s factory, on Grand Street, at the time of the funeral of the Rabbi Joseph, met yesterday morning and listened to several witnesses who tried to explain the affair. Adjournment was made at 6 o'clock. The Grand Jury also began an investigation into the cause of the riot, its conditions being presented to that body by Assistant District Attorney Krotel. More than fifty east side Jewish merchants have been subpoenaed, and it is thought that the investigation will occupy three or four days.

Edward A. Collins, a general foreman of the Hoe works, was the first witness before the Mayor's committee, and he said that he attributed the trouble to the big crowd made up of "lookers-on." Mr. Collins testified that after the trouble was over he had heard that it had started between cigarmakers and cloakmakers. He said that he believed the affair had been planned, but had nothing with which to substantiate his statement. In reply to a question, Collins said that he had heard that a paper had been circulated about the Hoe building, signers of which would be declaring that they had seen nothing thrown from the windows. The witness insisted that no water could have been sent from the windows, as no line of hose could be brought nearer than ten feet to a window.

ROCKS AND BRICKS PRODUCED.

Wallace Carver of Hoe & Co., the next witness, brought to the stand a large number of rocks, bricks, and other missiles, which he said had been thrown into the factory through windows. This witness admitted that water had been turned on the crowd, but on whose authority he did not know. William Sealckhaver, chief draughtsman, said that at the outset of the affair he had seen a policeman attacked. Then he saw a lot of other policemen rush in, and there was a general mêlée. He said that there was no race prejudice in the Hoe factory, although more than sixty Jews are employed there.

Edward L. Shepard, general foreman, said that the firm had frequently had trouble with young hoodlums of the neighborhood, and that the monthly cost of windows broken in the factory was more than $100. In reply to Mr. Marshall, Shepard said that he had once sent to the police station because several complaints had been made of the behavior of his apprentices, but in no case did he find them seriously at fault. Richard Fichte, foreman, said that during the riot he had looked out of the window and had seen women with their aprons full of stones, supplying men with missiles with which to bombard the building.

"I also saw a woman hit a policeman five times in the face, and then he didn't do anything," said Fichte.

"Five times?" asked Mr. Bijur.

"W-e-ll, between four and five," answered the witness, after thinking for a few moments.

"Four and a half, I suppose," said Mr. Whitney, sarcastically. The witness said that water had been turned on, but that nothing had been thrown. Herman C. Dwyer, an employe, said that he did not think the police used their clubs any more than the people deserved.

Similar testimony was given by other clerks and employes, nearly all denying that anything had been thrown.

At the evening session of the committee Mr. Baldwin atoned for his absence from the afternoon session by reaching the meeting place half an hour ahead of the other committeemen. Secretary Rabino had fifteen witnesses in attendance, but the committee after hearing a round dozen thought they had done enough for one sitting, and adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

Benjamin Asht was perhaps the most important witness of the session. He described himself as "an American Jew without prejudices." He keeps a store at 458 Grand Street, and saw the funeral of Rabbi Joseph from a doorstep just opposite the Hoe factory.

The hearse had just passed, he said, when the Hoe employes began to throw down melon rinds on the procession. When the mourning Jews turned to protest, and before they had done anything but shout their protests, two streams of water were turned upon them from the second and third floors of the factory. Then began a rain of rubbish, old iron and iron bolts. Asht said a small child sitting near to him had its head cut open by a small piece of an iron wheel. He picked up the iron to show his partner, and produced it at the request of the committee.

SAW SEVEN HOSE LINES PLAYING.

Asht told the committee in reply to a question from Mr. Marshall that he saw seven hoses playing on the crowd at one time, while five men were heaving water down from the roof by pailfuls.

Replying to Mr. Whitney, Asht said that, as long as he can remember, the employes of the factory have attacked and insulted the Jews who pass the facory during the lunch hour. He said he had seen unoffending Jews attacked and beaten and their stock in trade ruined so often that now that part of Grand Street is abandoned, while the Hoe people have their lunch hour of liberty. Complaints to the factory and to the police, he declared, have resulted in increased injury and insult.

Sigmund Schwartz, an undertaker at 107 Forsyth Street, said he had warned Capt. Thompson that there would be trouble when the funeral passed the Hoe factory. He said he told the Captain that he had never taken a funeral past the factory without trouble, and that only three weeks earlier one of his drivers had been struck in the face with an apple thrown from one of the windows.

Mrs. Rosie Goldberg, who has lived at 400 Grand Street for three years, passed the Hoe factory just after the funeral passed. Water thrown from the factory wet her and she went up the steps to complain. Two men met her and struck her so severely that she had to be carried away and an ambulance summoned. She told Mr. Wheeler that she was not sure she could identify the man who hit her first. The description she gave fitted very closely one of the men who testified at the afternoon hearing.

STEAMBOAT RACE IN RAPIDS.

Owner of the Cresco Fined for Her Run in the St. Lawrence—Passenger's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—On a recent trip through the rapids of the St. Lawrence River the steamboat Cresco, which runs between Ogdensburg and down-river points, fell in with the Canadian tug Umbria and proceeded to make a comparison of speed.

The boat was run through the rapids in such a manner as to alarm the passengers. Major William H. Daniels of this city was one of the passengers on the Cresco, and lodged a complaint with the Collector of the District of Oswegatchie, Charles A. Kellogg. Upon examination Collector Kellogg found that the law had not been complied with, and Capt. Hatch, the owner of the boat, was fined $100. It is stated that the certificate of 1901 allowed the steamboat to carry 120 pounds of steam, and the certificate of 1902, 110 pounds of steam.

Major Daniels in his complaint alleges that on the occasion of her race with the Umbria the Cresco carried 180 pounds of steam and over.

Collector Kellogg having no jurisdiction over the fireman and engineer, referred the charges against them to the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, who will take the matter up this week.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of the Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on the Kronprins Wilhelm, this afternoon, will be the one event in town which will interest society. The entire party will go direct to Newport. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will visit for a time her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Hermann Oelrichs is expected in New York this week.

***

The Oceanic, with Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Morgan, is not expected until to-morrow. The Corsair will be in readiness to take Mr. and Miss Morgan to their country seat, at Highland Falls. Bishop Potter and Miss Potter, who accompanies him, will stop in town for a short time, and Bishop Potter will then go to Cooperstown.

***

The wedding of Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert, daughter of the late Charles Coudert, and Condé Montrose Nast will be celebrated to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral. It will be a very small and quiet affair, owing to the illness of the bride's mother, and Miss Coudert will have neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., her uncle, will give her away. Mr. Nast's best man will be Robert J. Collier, and the ushers will include Antelo Devereux of Philadelphia, Arthur Shepley of St. Louis, and Mr. Fox.

***

Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush has invitations out for a card party to be given to-morrow afternoon at the East Hampton cottage.

***

Mrs. Reginald Ward has a cottage at Maplewood, N. H. She intends going to Aiken in the Autumn and to spend the Winter there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Neill of Pittsburg, mother and stepfather of Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies of this city, have sailed for Europe.

***

Among those in town yesterday were Mrs. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George Gould; Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Mrs. Arthur Kemp. The two latter lunched together at Sherry's.

***

There are booked to sail to-day on the Moltke for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, the Baron and Baroness Paul von Vietinghoff, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Wingate, Miss Dorothy S. Wingate, and Master Wingate.

***

On the Grosser Kurfurst, sailing to-day for Bremen via Southampton, there are booked, among others, Gen. A. D. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Corey of Boston, Mrs. S. E. Cory, and Miss Linda Cory, Mrs. John A. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Wood, and Masters Wood, and Miss Lulu Livingston Morse; also Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jackson and Prof. A. V. W. Jackson.

***

The Baroness de Graffenreid, who was formerly Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, is in the Catskills with her husband, the Baron, and her children by her former marriage—the Misses Gertrude and Violet Hamilton.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—Miss C. Ogden Jones gave her usual Monday afternoon reception and musicale at her cottage, on Ochre Point.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt gave a reception for her young friends at "The Breakers."

Mrs. F. K. Pendleton gave a children's party.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a luncheon on board the Electra.

Mrs. Peter D. Martin gave a luncheon at the Cadwalader Cottage, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt entertained a few friends at luncheon at Sandy Point Farm.

To-night Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke gave a dinner for twenty persons, at which the table decorations were red cactus dahlias and white phlox.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. George A. Hulin, and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin are arranging for a dinner dance, Sept. 4 will be the probable date.

Mrs. W. Blumenthal entertained a theatre party at Freebody Park to-night and afterward took her guests to supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Ware are at the Greer Cottage for the remainder of the Summer.

Franklin A. Plummer and James De Wolfe Cutting are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott at Belmead.

Mrs. W. H. Busk and Miss Beatrice Bonner are the guests of Mrs. J. T. Bush.

Monson Morris is the guest of Robert L. Gerry at Seaverage.

R. S. Noyes and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood are at the Laforge Cottage.

Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt has returned here, and is at her cottage on Beach Street.

Worthington Whitehouse is the guest of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer. The following are registered at the Casino: Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Wallace P. Knapp, Malcolmoff D. Whitman, Hugo Baring, Pierce Lorillard, Mrs. W. J. Street, R. La Montague, Bertram De Cruger, W. A. Larned, H. L. Doherty, R. F. Doherty, W. H. Collins, and Dr. Joshua Pim.

Funeral services were held this afternoon at the Wharton residence, Jamestown, over the remains of Charles W. Wharton, and the body was taken to-night on the New York boat to Philadelphia for interment.

Miss Alice Roosevelt finished her Newport visit to-day. She left, accompanied by her host, Miss Cutting, on the latter's electric automobile. She was on her way to Boston, and will go thence to Isleborough, Me. Just how far she will go on the automobile was not learned.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—Society has had a brilliant and lively day. It has been the gayest of the season. It was notable chiefly for the long recital of Mme. Blauvelt. The Casino, where the recital took place, was crowded with guests. Mme. Blauvelt was in magnificent voice and sang with such inspiring effect that the audience was completely carried away with enthusiasm. She was accompanied by Herman Wetzler. The concert was for charity, and the most prominent of society women were back of it. Those who had boxes were:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, J. P. Bass, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, ex-Postmaster General Bissell, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Miss Preston, Mr. A. Howard Hinkle, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison.

At the Kebo Valley Club this evening a large reception and tea was given by Charles How, Waldron Bates, John How, and Samuel W. Bates. The weather was delightful. The grounds and clubhouse were lavishly decorated. The hosts received in the main drawing room. The guests numbered several hundred.

The band was stationed outside on the lawn, and impromptu dancing of quadrilles lent a picturesque touch to the scene. Some of the more prominent persons present included Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. William Draper, Miss Draper, Miss Poor, Miss Edwards, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Count Cassini, Baron Neuflig, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, John S. Kennedy, Miss Susanne Green, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Gen. Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Henry E. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Margrave Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jessup, Mr. Frederick Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry.

After the Blauvelt concert many went to the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman in honor of Miss Pauline Robinson. It was a brilliant affair, among the guests were: Members of the British Embassy, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndyke, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton-Smith, Count and Countess De Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Luqueer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Fox, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Hone, Miss Sherman, Miss Caroline M. Wilmerding, Miss Olivia Thorndyke, Miss Ogden, Miss Kernochan, Miss Edwards, Miss Campbell, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Moore, Mr. Robinson, the Messrs. Cobin, Mrs. Livingston, Prince del Drago, Mr. Brown, the Messrs. Auchincless, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Cary, Mr. Duncan, Roger Winthrop, Mr. Gurnee, and Mr. Thorndyke. Gen. Edward Morrell led the cotillion.

The prospects of the Horse Show, which begins here to-morrow, are very bright. There is a larger number of entries than at any of the previous exhibitions, and the quality is unsurpassed.

A. Clifford Shinkle gave a farewell dinner to his bachelor friends at the Kebo Valley Club to-night. The guests included all the ushers and a number of out-of-town people. The wedding, which is to take place Wednesday, will be a very elaborate affair.

George Gould, accompanied by Mrs. Gould and his two sons, will arrive here to-morrow.

Capt. Thomas J. Bush gives a large luncheon at the Pot and Kettle to-morrow.

A large gallery was present to-day at the opening of the annual tennis tournament for the championship of Mount Desert. Some fast tennis was shown. The semi-final round to-morrow will bring together Amos R. Pinchot of New York and M. T. Pyne, Jr., of New York; Sumner E. Gerard of New York, and Wester Fuller, son of Justice Fuller, and Alexander Augustus C. Gurnee is to give a reception at Kebo on Wednesday next. There will be 1,000 guests.

PUT CAPT. SHEEHAN TO FLIGHT.

Tenderloin Commander Abashed by Fluent and Forcible Language of Bicyclist Who Butted a Car.

Emotions to which expression was given by a young bicyclist who tried to butt a north-bound Broadway car off the track at Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon delighted a throng of men and boys, and before he had finished his remarks a crowd had gathered which blocked car traffic in both directions for a quarter of an hour, while women who were penned in the jam used their fingers to close their ears against his strenuous language.

At the collision man and wheel ricochetted across the asphalt and brought up with a crash against the curb before the Café Martin, the machine a total wreck and the man with a four-inch gash just below his left knee.

Policeman Bernard Rinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station was the first to arrive, and he caught the first of the torrent of abuse, which came in higher pitch and greater volume when the discomfited wheelman turned up his trouser leg and saw his hurt. The policeman offered an ambulance, but the spirited way in which the man declined it caused cheers and laughter from the crowd.

"What is the matter, my good man?" asked a big, blond man, who pushed his way to the centre without much difficulty, because frequenters of the district recognized him as Capt. Sheehan, Police Commander of the Tenderloin.

"I'm not a good man, and it's none of your business what's the matter," said the enraged one. "I know what you are. You're an Inspector for the railway company." Then his words became more vehement, and Capt. Sheehan retreated before the torrent after directing Rinn to report the case.

In answer to the policeman's questions the man said he might be Alexander Sweeney from Chicago, and stopping on the Levee, but wasn't. The policeman rode off on a car to tell the story for the police blotter, while the man he wanted to send to the hospital walked off through the side street dragging his wrecked bicycle behind him, and bandying gibe for gibe with the crowd as long as any remained in sight.

Big Coal Deal in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—The deal for the purchase of all shipping coal mines in Sangamon and Menard Counties, and of the mines in Christian County, north of Taylorville, is practically closed. Twelve expert accountants from New York arrived here to-day to examine the books of the company involved in the deal and report on what property it has in order that a syndicate representing $12,000,000 of Eastern capital may know whether the values put on them are too high.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH ST.

Fortune Smiles Brightly Upon Tuesday Shoppers.

The great, big business of Monday swings jubilantly over into Tuesday at the Siegel Cooper Store.

"You are never dull on Tuesdays like the other stores," said a visiting merchant the other day.

Of course not. Why should we be? We're too busy planning all sorts of pleasant surprises for you. Too many people come here to permit the day to savor of apathy.

The following specials are merely to still further intensify your interest. They are representative of a storeful of extra good attractions.

The Semi-Annual
Two-Dollar Trousers Sale
Continues With Increasing Enthusiasm.

Naturally you feel skeptical about getting a good pair of trousers for $2.00. We can't blame you. Among the thousands that have purchased already very few expected anything like the values they received. The astonished look on the faces and the many surprising remarks told the story. In many instances men bought two, three and four pairs, where originally they only intended to buy one.

The fabrics comprise some of the best domestic weaves, and are mostly "cut from ends" varying in length from 1¼ to 38 yards. The others are the surplus and "end of season" gatherings from the great trousers makers of the country.

New additions have constantly kept the assortment fresh and choice, so that those who come to-day will enjoy the same wide selection as when the sale began.

STOUT MEN up to 50 Waist. | SLIM MEN down to 28 Waist.
TALL MEN up to 37 Inseam. | SHORT MEN down to 28 Inseam.

Trousers for All

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 19, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
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RESUMING MINING OPERATIONS.

It begins to look as if the anthracite operators were desirous of resuming the mining of coal. So far as appears, this desire is not the outgrowth of any realization of their public responsibilities, but is prompted by the fear that if they trifle with the situation any longer other fuels will have made such inroads upon the field of anthracite that their trade will be seriously impaired. That something has at last touched them and prompted a desire to get to work again is a cause for congratulation. A higher motive would have been more creditable, but that is beside the fact.

We would remind them, however, that a timid and tentative policy of resuming, by starting one colliery in one place and another at some point far distant, is the one best calculated to invite lawlessness. It gives the turbulent strikers a chance to concentrate their attentions upon the points selected, and to collect formidable mobs for the purpose of preventing those willing to work from doing so. To warrant wholesale desertions from the union, better and more substantial inducements are needed than have yet been offered. Up to this time the conduct of the strike from the mine owners' side has been utterly inane, and has displayed a lack of capacity which is surprising in this era of business intelligence. It looks now as if the effort to resume would be characterized by the same futile infirmity of purpose and general incapacity to grasp the situation. The coal trade evidently needs a master mind to direct its management and reorganize it on lines consistent with modern business methods. It does not appear to have one in the council of the coal road Presidents. The United Mine Workers may have nothing to hope for in the way of advantage from the return of Mr. MORGAN, but it will cause widespread surprise if as the result of his homecoming some one representing the mine owners does not find the amount of intelligence and backbone needed to deal with this situation. The average citizen cannot resist the conclusion that, whatever their purpose, the gentlemen who now figure as the dictators of the anthracite trade are hopeless incompetents. Whoever poses as king in this desperate game has not been out of check for a minute since the strike began, and the call of checkmate cannot be much longer averted if this timid play is to continue.

NO MORE FORCE BILLS.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER of New Hampshire is no longer an advocate of Federal interference in the elections of the people. In a letter to The Sun he complains that lynchings are on the increase in the South, "and lynching is a common and customary method of putting to death obnoxious colored men to keep the colored race in terror and the colored voters away from the polls."

This statement is open to the objection that the lynching of colored men in the South has no relation whatever to the policy of suppressing the colored vote. But Mr. CHANDLER argues that if the Democrats have any chance of winning the Presidency in 1904, "it arises wholly from their support by the solid South, with fifty members of the Electoral College added to their other members by the colored people of that section." The language is muddy, but the meaning emerges under careful scrutiny. Mr. CHANDLER continues:

> Ought there to be in 1902 and 1904 Democratic victories thus obtained, by reason of which the tariff system is to be destroyed on the pretense of suppressing trusts and the United States troops are to be withdrawn from the Philippines and the islands left to anarchy, civil war, cruelties, and bloodshed unlimited, and to conquest by the nations of Europe; or ought it to be unmistakably understood by the whole world that as long as the Democratic Party seeks National power through a solid South, made solid by the lynchings of colored people and the suppression of their votes by the open, defiant, and unexcused and inexcusable disregard of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Republican Party will be kept in National power in the United States?

This is not the old remedy of the Force bill or the re-enactment of Federal election laws. It is an appeal that the Republican Party may be kept in power by general consent, whatever be its behavior toward trusts and the tariff. Mr. CHANDLER'S blind confidence in the willingness of the people to forget everything but the exclusion of the negro from the privilege of voting is almost pathetic. But it is something gained when life-long partisan Republicans definitely abandon the notion that a Federal force bill is a good-enough method of protecting the colored race and the country from the crop of evils for which the Republican Party sowed the seed when in partisan and heedless passion it put the ballot into the hands of the negro.

PRESIDENT CANTOR'S PLANS.

Mr. CANTOR'S quarterly report is extremely creditable to its author. In particular, it is signalized, among reports of like character, by the desire and capacity it shows on the part of its author to take large and long views in the matter of public improvements, especially in those which concern the aspect of the city, as well as its healthfulness and convenience. The absence of such a comprehensive consideration of the city's requirements in the past has wrought us much harm. When every project of improvement or embellishment is considered by itself, as an isolated work and not as an organic part of a general scheme, each fails to attain the best result that it might attain, even when, taken by itself, it happens to be well considered. From any Tammany administration it would be quite absurd to expect any such consideration. The longest view taken by the late Tammany administration was the disgraceful attempt, which the present administration has been endeavoring to baffle in detail, to saddle upon the city, for all municipal work and for an indefinite period, a firm of architects of whom the very mildest thing that can possibly be said was that no competent judge would ever have thought of them, on their professional standing or merits, for a single one of the works in question.

It is apparently the consideration of the striking success of the plan for the improvement of Washington, prepared and submitted to Congress under the direction of the late Senator MCMILLAN, which has induced Mr. CANTOR to believe that much good might result to New York from the labors of a similar commission here. Nobody, we suppose, who has given real study to the matter doubts that it would be an excellent thing for the National capital, and so for the Nation, if Congress should adopt the plan in question and resolve to make all future improvements in accordance with it. Such action would not of itself cost one dollar. And, similarly, here in New York, as Mr. CANTOR perceives and sets forth, the thing to do with reference to municipal improvements is to obtain a competent commission to study the situation and report what can be done to improve it, and then to commit the municipality, or rather the borough, to the execution of it, as gradually as the financial limitations in the way may compel.

It is true that there is one marked difference between the case of Washington and that of New York which forbids us to cherish too sanguine hopes about the success of a plan for New York, or for Manhattan, even as carefully and intelligently thought out as is that for the improvement of the "Federal City." That is that Washington was originally very admirably planned, and the new Commissioners found it their first and most urgent duty to rescue the original plan from the defacements that ignorance, neglect, and downright vandalism have accumulated upon it. New York, on the contrary, was originally very badly planned, with a minimum of trouble to the planners and with no real foresight at all of the requirements of a great city. The want of thought of the Commissioners of 1807 was as marked in the points of comfort and convenience as in the points of dignity and beauty. And the problem before a competent commission at this time would be what could be done at not too great a cost to repair the blunders of their predecessors, and, in fact, toward providing a plan which had never been supplied for a city the growth of which had been forced into wrong lines. It is, no doubt, a very difficult problem, which requires compromise at every point, but it is not to be doubted that the right commission could devise a plan which should not only unify the various separated schemes for local improvements, but should commend itself on business grounds as a good municipal investment, by reason of the values it would enhance or create, even as the Haussmannization of Paris has commended itself to the Parisians. And to Mr. CANTOR belongs the distinction and the credit of having been the first municipal official to propose the preparation of such a comprehensive plan for the improvement of Manhattan.

SOME OTHER TIME.

A consuming desire for the Presidency has possessed many citizens of this Republic. It has robbed them of their peace of mind by day and of their sleep by night. Their every act and thought has been subdued to the furtherance of that ambition. HENRY CLAY, Mr. BLAINE, during many years of his life JOHN SHERMAN, BURR, CRAWFORD, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, and DOUGLAS hankered mightily for that high office, and were grieved or embittered because they didn't get it.

But surely no one of them all, not even when the desire flamed fiercest and most upset his judgment, not when the loud bee went nigh to split his head with dreadful buzzing, ever gave to his fellow-countrymen such a pitiful measure of himself as Mr. W. J. BRYAN gives in replying to the question asked of him by The New Orleans Times Democrat, "Will you be a candidate for President next campaign?" Mr. BRYAN'S answer is published in his Commoner:

> I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency in the next campaign. * * * While no one can look very far ahead or foresee contingencies that may arise, I have no plans looking to a renomination at any future time. * * * If I ever again become a candidate for the Presidency it will be because I am convinced that I can in that way give more effective aid to the cause in which I am enlisted for life, and I am not anxious to be convinced. I cannot say more without prejudging events.

It is simply impossible for this man to let go, even when the rope is cut and he is drifting swiftly astern. No, I have no plans for coming aboard. If I do come aboard it will be because I am convinced that it is drier on deck than it is here in the great salt deep. But I will never give up the ship, not even when she has sailed away and left me alone upon the waters of oblivion.

Twice decisively beaten, and now by the resolute action of Democrats all over the country denied the opportunity to rush upon a third defeat, Mr. BRYAN declines to commit himself to a refusal to be a candidate in 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1936, and 1940, on the ground that he must not prejudge events! What delicacy! What consideration! What an unconquerable belief in his own indispensability!

Asked by an Illinois Democrat if he still believes in silver free coinage at 16 to 1 and if he would favor a law to that effect if he were President, Mr. BRYAN answers "Yes" to both questions. The wonder is how the perfectly evident fact that his party has rejected him as a possible candidate in 1904 ever got into that impenetrable mind.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND CITIZENSHIP

The discussion in the Central Federated Union on Sunday, involving the question whether a wage earner's loyalty to his union would permit him to be a member of the National Guard and render the service expected of that organization in sustaining the civil arm of the Government in repressing mob violence and safeguarding life, property, and personal rights, is a danger signal which the thoughtful young man in the ranks of labor should not fail to understand in all its significance. If membership in the union is inconsistent with the discharge by the wage earner of all the duties of citizenship, he must consider whether his interests as a wage earner are paramount to his duties as a member of the body politic, and whether he can afford to see the institutions of civil liberty subverted, order replaced by anarchy, and life and property subjected to the will of a mob. How he decides this question is of vast importance to himself, his future, and the future of his children. If he casts his lot with the Anarchists and refuses to render the State the service expected of him because to render it would tend to the suppression of mob violence and the discouragement of crime, he has no right to call himself a citizen, has no part nor lot in the privileges and blessings for which those who established our National liberties fought on many a bloody battlefield, and falls beneath the contempt of honest and right-minded men if he claims any of the privileges which citizenship confers. He is a political degenerate, representing a class incapable of self-government for wise and conservative ends, and vastly more dangerous to the State than its open enemies.

To discourage a young mechanic from enlistment in the National Guard because in that service he "may be called upon to shoot down his fellow-workmen who elect to go on strike" is to use an argument which his judgment should resent and his self-respect revolt at. No such order was ever given. If it was it would not be obeyed, and the officer who gave it would be promptly turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to his crime. It has sometimes happened that the troops have been ordered to fire, and have fired, upon mobs of voluntary outlaws engaged in attacks upon the lives and property of citizens. They may have been striking wage earners, or lawless persons who have taken advantage of a labor disagreement to create a mimic civil war the suppression of which is demanded by every consideration of public policy and private interest. The man who puts himself in this position becomes a rebel and an outlaw, whether he is a wage earner, or a thief and thug from the slums who avails himself of the opportunity to make war upon society under the cover of a strike disturbance.

Just now a small detachment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is on duty in the coal district. They are not there to suppress a strike or to oppress or terrorize honest miners who are voluntarily idle. The only people who will ever feel the prick of their bayonets or come in contact with their bullets will be those engaged in the commission of lawless acts which if tolerated would establish a condition of anarchy demanding Federal interference if beyond the control of the State authorities—or it may be a few of those abetting and encouraging such lawlessness by swelling the crowd and thus increasing the difficulty of discrimination. The striker who does not want to kill somebody, or to throw stones with murderous intent, or to beat and maim strike breakers, or to fire the buildings of the companies, or to rescue prisoners from the civil authorities, or to perform or encourage some other act of violence, has nothing to fear from the soldiers. If his partisanship as a union man is so intense that he does not recognize it as a duty to aid the civil authorities in such circumstances, he gives warrant for classing him as a public enemy.

The leaders of the Central Federated Union should see to it that any attempt to array that organization against the State, or to subvert patriotism by further discussion of the question raised at its last Sunday conference, should be sternly rebuked if it cannot be effectually repressed. The worst enemies of organized labor could not have devised a surer way of destroying its influence for good.

AS TO BEING RIGHT.

In a recent talk to the boys of an industrial school in which he is much interested, Mr. JOHN W. GATES gave utterance to the following extraordinary bit of practical business advice: "MARSHALL FIELD once told me that he always tried to be right 51 per cent. of the time. There's a lot in that, young men. The fellow who makes up his mind to be right all the time will be busted always, in the long run, by the man who insists on being right 51 per cent. of the time."

There is reason to believe that Mr. GATES did not catch the exact meaning of what Mr. FIELD told him. No doubt he said that he tried to be right at least 51 per cent. of the time, but that he discovered any advantage in being wrong the other 49 per cent., or that a less percentage of error than forty-nine times in the hundred would imperil his business success or put him in imminent danger of being "busted" by the competition of the "fellow" who maintained that average of mistake and misjudgment, is scarcely probable.

Up to the present the average of human experience does not seem to have shown that the young man who makes up his mind to be right all the time jeopardizes his chances of success in life. What new ethical code may have come into existence with the school of piratical finance of which Mr. GATES is credited with being a past master we do not know. To follow the line of reasoning which would lead a man to the conclusion expressed above and warrant him in embodying it in concrete advice to the young would be extremely interesting, but to do this successfully would require a larger knowledge of Mr. GATES's intellectual endowment and ethical convictions than can be gathered from the known incidents of his career. We suspect that it has more relation to the game of "poker" than to business. If this suspicion is well founded, the remark is perfectly intelligible. In "poker" the player who makes up his mind to be right all the time will be quite certain to find his stack of chips diminishing. The element of chance would be practically eliminated, and that of "bluff" wholly so. Obviously, however, if he can be right 51 per cent. of the time, he will be likely to find the game fairly profitable in the long run. Of course, the difficulty is that the other fellow may be right the 51 per cent. Eliminate this chance, and the other fellow would not be likely to place his money at hazard.

How far the rules of the poker table apply in business is a question we do not feel qualified to answer. In this respect Mr. GATES'S experience is believed to have been considerable, but we should question if it offered a safe basis for generalizations to be crystallized in advice to young men.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For fear that the Summer residents in and around Wood's Hole may not get their fair share of excitement—the region being very pleasant, but equally quiet—we hasten to call their attention to the fact that Dr. BEAMAN DOUGLASS of this city not only thinks, but has confided to The New York Medical Journal his opinion that at Wood's Hole there seems to be "an absolute divorce between brains and wealth." The cottagers, he says, are usually well to do, while the scientists who resort in large numbers to those shores are "as poor as the proverbial church mouse," and the two classes do not get on amicably together. "A few of the cottagers," the doctor admits, "have a proper appreciation of scientific methods, but," he adds, "most of them see fit to interfere with or to look with disfavor upon the botanist, zoologist, or entomologist who ventures on unoccupied grounds belonging to them." Dr. DOUGLASS regards this situation as most unfortunate, for, as he explains, "it indicates a spirit of antagonism that sooner or later may debar the botanist and naturalist from his harmless, silent studies in woods and fields in the vicinity and compel him to gain what knowledge he can of birds and flowers and insects from such observations as he can make on the public highways." Our first impulse, after reading the doctor's article, was to scold the rich cottagers with severity, but, on second thought, it occurred to us that this case, like most others, has two sides. The scientists mean well, no doubt, but even a rich man has some rights, and among them, we think, is the right to shoo scientists off his own property if he pleases. Does Croesus prove himself brainless, for instance, if, on hearing frightful howlings rise from his private wharf, he goes down and finds a man in spectacles butchering a huge amoeba on its planks? Must he submit when another intruder tethers half a dozen echinoderms on the part of the beach selected as a bathing place by the Misses Croesus and leaves the dangerous beasts there unmuzzled until he gets ready to continue his often indelicate investigations? We answer in the negative.

—In the death of our only musk ox there is cause for grief beyond that caused by the loss of one of the most interesting and apparently amiable animals in the Zoological Park—of one not particularly beautiful, indeed, or marked by any great vivacity of disposition or any large endowment of brains, but to all seeming gentle and good enough to win the affection of everybody who conversed with him. Why this death comes with a special shock is because it seems to support the Weather Bureau men in their contention that the Summer has been "normal." Hitherto their declarations to this effect have not excited much resentment, even among those who have been surest that the Summer has been outrageously cool, for they could smile superior and win general assent to remarks on the invariable untrustworthiness of the Weather Bureau's pronouncements. But now the musk ox, who ought to have thrived and been happy in meteorological conditions so much like those familiar to him in his arctic home, has seen fit to pretend that he was overcome by the heat, and has carried the pretense so far as to give the normalists a chance to say that he died from change of climate. Of course he didn't do any such thing. Our own opinion is, and we are supported in it by several owners of beach hotels, that the musk ox died of the cold. He was accustomed to low temperatures in the Winter, but in the Great Bear Lake country they have a Summer which, though short, really is Summer, and naturally a native of that region was ill-prepared to endure the inclemencies of a pseudo-Summer like this. And even the Weather Service will find it hard to explain why, in a "normal" Summer, a musk ox should die of pneumonia, which, according to the general understanding, at least, is a disease either of Winter or of an equivalent lowering of the bodily temperature. However this may be, the musk ox will be mourned with a double sorrow—for himself as we thought he was, and again because his death has revealed a vicious determination on his part to lend verisimilitude to the otherwise bald and unconvincing narratives about a "normal Summer."

—At the time of going to press this morning we had received no reports of a tidal wave at Atlantic City, though yesterday was the date set for the catastrophe. The people said to be more than a few, who shortened their stay on that part of the Jersey coast because of the tidal wave prognostication now have an opportunity to congratulate themselves on their caution—at the expense of their intelligence. For consolation they have the thought that they were not a bit sillier than the innumerable Britishers who for years have been gloomily spreading the tale of a gypsy prophecy about their present King. It was not a gypsy who foretold the tidal wave for Atlantic City, but a negro preacher, ANDREW JACKSON JONES by name, and even he weakened several days before the appointed time, and said that all he did was to warn the Jerseymen and their visitors that, as one account puts it, "the Creator is coming down the coast from New York before the season ends, and it will be well for evildoers to turn from their wicked ways." ANDREW JACKSON JONES can at least claim that his advice was good, and particularly adapted to the stretch of country he had in mind. His declaration, too, that the stern but beneficent influence was to come from New York shows that, though he is not much of a prophet, he has certain sound ideas. Philadelphia, however, will join the Atlantic City hotel keepers now in clamoring for his scalp, but up here he will be more kindly regarded. It is said that Mr. JONES is a man of varied experiences, having been arrested some eight times at divers places and for divers reasons. He declares, with truth, for all we know, that in each of these cases he was persecuted for righteousness sake, and that he awaits with calmness any action that may be taken against him by the maddened Bonifaces of Atlantic City.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the question of giving taxpaying women the right to vote upon all measures pertaining to the spending of the revenue is likely to come up before the next Legislature, it may be well to call the attention of the public to the issues involved. The matter is not nearly so simple as it looks.

To go back to Revolutionary times and quote the war cry "No taxation without representation" is easy. The average citizen is less likely to observe that although there was undoubted right and justice in the claim of our forefathers, it was not of a kind which had an individual application. It was the colonies as colonies which were unrepresented, at the same time that they were the victims of outrageous discrimination and oppression. One of their first acts, however, when they set out to form Governments for themselves, was to levy a poll tax on all male adults, and at the same time to restrict the ballot by property qualifications. It was several decades before these restrictions were abolished, and then only in the interests of that Jeffersonian democracy which had its day in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Since that time there has been no connection between property owning and the ballot till in 1897 a provision was smuggled through the Legislature of New York giving to male property owners the right to vote at special elections on questions of tax spending. Thus was reintroduced the old principle, eliminated from our Government years ago in favor of manhood suffrage, of giving special privileges to property owners. It is a measure of doubtful constitutionality, which, if thoroughly understood and exploited by the labor element, might prove a deadweight to the political party responsible for it.

It is now proposed to add to this special legislation a measure extending the ballot to taxpaying women, still further adding to the power of wealth in a community already threatened with the evils of plutocracy. In this latter case also it can scarcely be said that the ballot is bestowed as a premium upon business enterprise and sagacity, since few women have acquired the wealth by virtue of which they become taxpayers, having in most instances inherited it, while in others they hold it as a safeguard against the risks of the commercial enterprises of their husbands, or possibly to keep it out of the hands of just creditors.

It is also to be considered that the extension of the ballot to taxpaying women would undoubtedly be used to further the interests of woman suffragists in general, and would be followed by a demand from these agitators for the ballot under various other conditions. It becomes, therefore, a matter to be seriously considered by men who have the best interests of good government at heart. Indeed, this whole matter of woman suffrage is, we think, worthy of far deeper study than most men have yet given it, involving as it does a fundamental change in our institutions which would have a tendency to unsettle the relations between the sexes and shift the basis of our Government from the family as the unit to the individual as the unit, a difference scarcely less fundamental and important, though in the opposite direction, than that between a republic and a monarchy.

That such a change would be in the interest of the extreme form of Socialism there can be no doubt. Is it not time that American voters should consider seriously the question whether they are prepared to shift the Republic from the solid basis on which it was established by their forefathers to the untried and visionary grounds proposed by the Social Democracy of Europe? It is to such a change that every measure in favor of giving political rights to women tends. HISTORICUS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1902.

OUT OF BARBARISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The above is the thought suggested to my mind by the scenes daily enacted at the Manhattan end of the bridge at the homecoming hour. It is humiliating to see the supposedly refined men of our beautiful Brooklyn, by whom we expect gallantry or at least common civility exhibited, make a grand rush past the officers and far up the driveway to meet their respective cars. When the car is reached it is greeted with as much ardor as was the prodigal son by his father, "when he was yet a great way off he ran," &c. Instead of the kiss, however, there is a wonderful display of agility in boarding the car. A broadside charge is made by the braves of Brooklyn; the better athletes prefer a leap over the dashboard or a dive under the inside rail or through the window.

Why this display of courage and double-quick action? Simply to get the seats before they can be taken by the faithful, wage-earning women of Brooklyn, than whom there are no better on earth. When once seated in the car, these men (?) appear tired and retired. They let the ladies crowd into the seats and stand up in front of them until they reach their destinations, not even offering to give them their places for a part of the way, thus tacitly avowing their adherence to the maxim "whole hog or none."

An easy and positive remedy for this lies in the power of the railroad company, assisted by the police force. Let a signboard indicate that every other car during rush hours is "For Ladies Only," and let a sufficient number of officers be placed on the car with clubs ready for action in keeping the men out in order to give the ladies a chance. M. L. MINER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1902.

APROPOS OF THE SUNDAY STORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the Sunday storm, let me repeat these verses from the poem written by the late Col. Robert J. Ingersoll, and which were read at his funeral:

We have no master on the land—
No king in air;
Without a manacle we stand,
Without a prayer;
Without a fear of coming night,
We seek the truth, we love the light.

When cyclones rend, when lightning blights
'Tis naught but fate;
There is no God of wrath who smites
In heartless hate.
Behind the things that injure man
There is no purpose, thought, or plan.

We walk according to our light,
Pursue the path
That leads to honor's stainless height,
Careless of wrath,
Or curse of God or priestly spite—
Longing to know and do the right.

New York, Aug. 19, 1902. W. O. B.

Pensioner Approves Pensioner's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 14 you publish an article from a "Veteran Pensioner," which commends itself to every thinking, fair-minded veteran in the country. The things it suggests ought to be acted upon by the Government. I thank you for publishing the article referred to, and trust you will keep up the agitation of similar ideas.

Dr. PHILIP KROHN,
An Old Veteran.

Candoe, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1902.

Most Englishmen Are Royal Blooded.

The Australian M. P. who recently boasted of royal lineage must now recognize that the statement is one of those things which are better left unsaid. After many years Sir William Harcourt's reference to his descent from the Plantagenets is still remembered against him. Kings as ancestors are, indeed, almost as common as blackberries. More than thirty titled families trace descent from Edward I., and thirteen peers from Henry VII., while in the lowest classes there are hundreds of persons whose blood is tinted with the royal blue. Only a few years ago the sexton at St. George's, Hanover Square, was shown to be, like Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a descendant of Edward III., and a Halesowen butcher and a Dudley forgeman can trace their line back to Edward I.

What is the value of such pride of pedigree? Every person has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so in arithmetical progression going back merely ten generations, the ancestors of any person number a thousand in direct line. Calculating thus, and supposing none of our progenitors to have intermarried with relatives, each one of us had at the time of the Norman Conquest many millions of direct ancestors. As Sir William Groves said to the British Association, "the law of probabilities would indicate that no two people in the same country, taken at hazard, would have many generations to go back before they would find a common ancestor." Thus each and every man of the present day may safely claim a king, or at least a belted earl as an ancestor. One of the arguments against the royal marriage act on its introduction in 1772 was that there were 30,000 people of blood royal in the kingdom, and that if the bill became law, in course of time the whole population would be in a state of wardship to the Crown.—London Chronicle.

NUGGETS.

An Aesthetic Soul.

"Well, did she buy the book?"

"No," replied the clerk; "she said she didn't like the cover design."—Detroit Free Press.

Merely a Suggestion.

Miss Thirtyodd—I want to give my fiancé a surprise on his birthday. Can't you suggest something?

Miss DeFlip—Well, you might tell him your age.—Chicago News.

A Stay-at-Home Traveler.

Stranger—What wonderful tales old Blinks relates! He must have been a great traveler in his day.

Native—He was never outside the county in his life, but, you see, his mind has wandered for years.—Chicago News.

What Ping-Pong Is Like.

"Ping-pong," said the lady in the golfing skirt, "is just like golf."

"It is just like tennis," declared the lady in the linen suit.

"You're both wrong," observed the heavy-set gentleman who was wiping his brow and breathing with evident effort. "It's just like hard work."—Indianapolis News.

Not an Ohio Man.

"This new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is a Mr. Holmes, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"Is it true that he's a son of Sherlock Holmes?"

"No. He's a son of Oliver Wendell Holmes."

"Never heard of him."—Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

WHEN PA TRIED MENTAL HEALIN'.

When Pa tried Mental Healin' in the Fall of '04
He says: "At las' I've found the art of livin' evermore;"
And a moisture born of pity dimmed the lustre of his eye,
As he said: "Oh, wretched mortals, in your ignorance to die!
W'en you might keep right on livin' if the fact you once opined
That disease is but a phantom of the morbid, restless mind.
Halleluyer!" said my father, in a jubilatin' awe,
"That the fact that Mind is Monarch is the glorious truth I've saw."

Then Pa read from the sages who the Higher Law apply
That pain is but a notion that the Mind has fooled us by.
There was "Ethyl Biggs, on Spirit," and he said 'twas lovely, too,
And a learned dissertation called "High Thoughts, by Mamie Drew";
There was "Sadie Sobbs, on Sorrow," "Hannah Hurd, on Thought Profound,"
And some more that I've forgotten, but they all were sweetly bound;
And Pa remarked to Sister Bings, in accents even gay:
"I'm goin' to live forever, for I've found the Mental Way!"

"Oh, do not cry, my little son," said Pa, "for here's the truth:
Your pain is only in your Mind; it is not in your tooth.
Jus' set your Mind upon it, an' keep it sot right there,
An' you'll be surprised to notice that it is not anywhere.
Don't tell me that your tooth does ache! I guess I orto know!
An' quit that howlin' now at once, an' give your Mind a show!"
And then I went behind the barn until my tears I slaked—
Perhaps my tooth wan't aching, but I know I thought it ached.

One day my Pa was pounding on a nail against the wall,
And he sort of missed the target and hit his thumb—that's all.
But the words my Pa then strewed around they were a grief to me,
And I thought I'd best console him, for his language was too free;
And so I says: "It doesn't hurt; it's only in your Mind,
And if you'll give your Mind a show you'll be surprised to find—"
I never did get further, for he jerked me out of plumb,
And said: "Dern Mental Healin'! This hurt is in my thumb."

Since then my Pa's backslidden, and he groans and moans around,
And his books on Mental Healin' in the attic may be found;
And he often says, emphatic: "A man's a fool, I find,
Who insists a broken thumb-nail is a phantom of the mind,
That cholerer's a delusion, an' that typhoid is a sham.
They's plenty of such imbeciles, but drat me if I am!"
And so I kind o' argue, though in confidence I speak,
That my Pa has good intentions, but his mind is middlin' weak.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

CITY SUES STREET LINES

Repaving Claims for $1,250,000 Against Traction Companies.

President Greatsinger Said to Have Flatly Refused to Recognize Demand—Interurban Railway's Amount Placed at $922,000.

The street railway companies of Manhattan owe the city about $1,250,000 for repaving the streets in and about the tracks of the various roads. Deputy Controller Stevenson is arranging for a concerted movement on the part of all city officials having to do with this matter to compel the railroad companies to settle. The money is due, it is claimed by the city officials, under Chapter 252 of the General Railroad Law of 1894, which states that the companies shall keep in repair the streets between their tracks and two feet outside of their tracks. Under the law the city is authorized to make all repairs, if the railroad officials refuse or neglect to do so.

A start was made in the movement to compel the railroad companies to pay up by the Commissioners of Accounts on April 28, 1902, when they made a report to Mayor Low showing the liabilities of the railroad companies for 1901 to be $192,835.29 as their share of the cost of repaving streets in Manhattan.

The following are extracts from a statement given out yesterday at the Controller's office:

To Assistant Corporation Counsel Mellen has been assigned the duty of presenting in the courts the claims against the companies. Mr. Rives's assistant will find himself fully occupied for some months, in the attempt to recover on claims dating previous to Jan. 1, 1900, and amounting to the enormous total of $922,343.73. Including a few cases, in which action has been begun by former Corporation Counsels, there are now pending suits against twenty-three companies, involving in the aggregate the sum of $883,756.75. The Corporation Counsel has begun this year thirty-four suits to recover moneys for work done for the companies in Manhattan prior to Jan. 1, 1900.

The refusal of the railway companies in Manhattan to pay moneys justly due the city has found an echo in Brooklyn Borough, where President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company recently flatly refused to acknowledge the right of the city to collect from his company on claims pending for repaving. President Swanstrom did some plain talking on the subject with the result that work on the important Third Avenue improvement was suspended.

The Controller's expert found that the last payment made by the Manhattan companies on the repaving account was on Jan. 28, 1898. Also, that there was collected from February, 1891, up to date, $36,678.73. In his report the expert says:

"In cases where companies have obtained franchises from the city, in consideration of stipulations contained in written agreements or contracts with the city authorities, it is possible that they may be held liable for the cost of paving in and about their tracks, even though the action may not be begun for more than six years from the time the work is done. But in cases where charters have been procured direct from the Legislature the short statute of limitations may possibly be applicable, making success doubtful where suit has been delayed beyond six years.

"In the following cases the city was successful in collecting the amount of the claims prosecuted by the Corporation Counsel:

Feb. 17, 1891—Third Avenue Railroad Company	$431.22
Nov. 18, 1891—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	17,349.33
Jan. 14, 1896—Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, (Metropolitan Crosstown Company)	8,127.12
	$25,907.67

"From February, 1891, up to date, there has been collected from the companies for repaving done by the city, according to information furnished at the office of the Corporation Counsel and of the Commissioner of Highways:

Through office of the Corporation Counsel	$25,907.67
Paid to Commissioner of Public Works	10,671.06
	$36,578.73

"There is now alleged to be due by these companies to the city:

For work done prior to Jan. 1, 1900	$922,343.73
For work done during 1900	127,965.99
For work done during 1901	192,835.29
	$1,243,145.01

The summary of claims shows that the Interurban Street Railway Company, formerly the Metropolitan system, owes the city $922,000 on street paving account.

SENATOR McMILLAN'S WILL.

It Contained a Number of Charitable Bequests—Talk of His Successor.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—The will of the late Senator James McMillan disposing of an estate variously estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 was filed for probate to-day. It contains the following public bequests:

To the Home of the Friendless, the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, the Children's Free Hospital Association, and the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,000 each; to Grace Hospital, $60,000.

The Jefferson Avenue home in this city is left to his widow, and she is also given a life interest in the Eaglehead property at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. Gifts of $1,000 each are made to his son-in-law, daughters-in-law, and nephews and nieces. Three of his former confidential men, George M. Black, Charles Moore, and Richard Rice are left $5,000 each. All other employes in the Detroit office are left $250 each. Bequests of $100 and $200 are made to all the family servants.

All the rest of his personal estate is bequeathed to the Senator's wife and to his sons, W. C. McMillan, Phillip McMillan, and Francis W. McMillan, and to their survivors, as trustees, to hold until the death of the last survivor of the Senator's children, unless they see fit to sooner terminate the trust.

The trustees are to pay to the Senator's wife during her lifetime one-half of the net income of the trust property less the amount of income which shall be derived from certain property valued at about $500,000, heretofore given to his wife, and the remainder to his children, W. C., Amy, Philip H., and Francis W. McMillan, and to his grandchild, Gladys McMillan.

GEN. ALGER UNDECIDED.

Does Not Know Whether He Will Contest for Senator McMillan's Place.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—When Gen. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, was asked to-day if he was ready to announce his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed the late James McMillan, he said:

"Upon mature consideration I have decided to consider the matter a few days longer before arriving at a determination. I shall reach a decision some time this week."

This is taken to mean that Gen. Alger will not be a candidate after all. The News this afternoon says:

"If his health permits, William C. McMillan will be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed his father. This statement is practically authoritative, although he has told some of his closest personal and political friends that he wishes to hold the matter in abeyance for a short time."

Mr. McMillan left to-night for Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., to spend a few weeks. Gen. H. M. Duffield was asked to-day if he was still a candidate, and he said: "I have nothing to say."

Edwin L. Godkin's Will.

The will of Edwin L. Godkin, who for so many years was the editor of The Evening Post, and who died at Brixham, England, on May 20 last, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office. The will, which was executed on May 1, 1888, leaves to his son, Lawrence Godkin, all property of which the testator was possessed at the time of his death, or to which he might have any claim. Lawrence Godkin is appointed sole executor of the will without bonds.

CHINESE DISREGARD THE OPIUM TREATY

Agreement of 1885 with Great Britain Being Broken.

Officials Trying to Levy an Extra Tax of £40 a Chest—Opium Trade at Canton and Swatow Stopped.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times's correspondent at Hongkong says that the Chinese have not been observing the terms of the convention of 1885. In spite of the fact that the British Foreign Office declares that it has not received Consular information on the subject, the opium trade has been completely stopped at Canton and Swatow for several months. The officials are endeavoring to levy an extra tax of £40 per chest.

The officials desire, contrary to Clause V of the convention mentioned, to open packages and levy an additional tax at a point of import which is not the point of consumption, thus avoiding friction with the owners of divans and the leakages which occur through payment of duty to subordinate collectors.

The correspondent remarks that, coming while the new British-Chinese treaty is under negotiation, this attempt is significant.

The opium treaty of 1885 cleared away a controversy between Great Britain and China which the latter country had regarded as one of its chief foreign difficulties. The conditions imposed upon China by Great Britain in regard to the importation and taxation of Indian opium had prevented the Chinese Government from adopting police measures for the restriction of the use of opium, and had diverted to the Indian Government a large part of the revenue collected from the drug.

Under the old arrangement opium paid a customs duty of 30 taels per chest. When forwarded from the port of entry into the interior it paid likin, or transit dues, to the local authorities, and in every district fresh dues were exacted. The 1885 convention provided for the payment to the customs officials, besides the former duty, of a duty of 80 taels in lieu of all transit dues. The Chinese Government established bonded warehouses for opium, and gave a certificate with every package of the drug that it had paid the duty of 110 taels per chest.

The convention was to remain in force for four years, and then to continue by tacit consent from year to year.

AMERICAN GETS POST IN CHINA.

Charles Denby, Jr., to be Viceroy Yuan's Chief Foreign Adviser.

PEKING, Aug. 18.—Yuan-Shi-Kai, Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Province, has appointed Charles Denby, Jr., who was Secretary of the Provisional Government, and who is the son of the ex-United States Minister to China, as chief foreign adviser.

THE KAISER'S MEETING WITH WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

His Majesty Talked in Fluent French About Naval, Philosophical, Social, and Foreign Questions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Figaro publishes the log book of the French yacht Ariane, owned by Gaston Menier, on which ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau was a guest when he recently met Emperor William in Norwegian waters.

When the Emperor went on board the Ariane, in yachting dress and wearing white shoes, he asked to be presented to the ladies and to be allowed to inspect the yacht in detail. He spoke with every one, talking French fluently. He gayly congratulated M. Waldeck-Rousseau on looking so well and complimented the women on being such good sailors, confessing that the sea sometimes made him ill.

His Majesty was then shown over the yacht. He examined everything, even questioning the cooks, and saying he regretted that there was no French chef on the Hohenzollern. He then went on deck again and talked for an hour about naval, philosophical, social, and foreign questions.

When he was entertaining M. Waldeck-Rousseau's party at dinner on board the Hohenzollern the Kaiser talked about the theatre and Paris fashions to Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, who sat on his right. French music was played during dinner, and Rhine and Bordeaux wines were drunk.

PRINCE OBOLENSKI'S ESCAPE.

Particulars of the Attempt to Assassinate the Governor of Poltava and Kharkoff—A Woman Saved Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times sends particulars of the attempt to assassinate Prince Obolenski the night of Sunday, Aug. 10.

Prince Obolenski was standing with friends near his box in front of the Summer theatre in the Tivoli Gardens, at Kharkoff, when a man advanced and, with the greatest deliberation, fired a revolver at the Prince over the shoulder of the wife of the chief of the Kharkoff Agricultural Board, with whom Prince Obolenski was talking.

The woman coolly seized the arm of the would-be assassin before he could fire twice, and a second bullet went harmlessly in the air.

The man was seized by bystanders and held on the ground until the Chief of Police, who was near by, grappled with him. A violent struggle ensued, and the man succeeded in firing twice more, wounding the Chief of Police in the leg. The man, who is still unidentified, was finally secured and locked up. The Chief's wound is dangerous.

Great sympathy is expressed all over South Russia for Prince Obolenski, who was only recently appointed Governor of Poltava and Kharkoff, a difficult post requiring great administrative ability.

The Times's correspondent adds that Prince Obolenski is a great friend of Great Britain, and upheld her cause throughout the South African war.

THE FRENCH FISCAL PROBLEM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Speaking at Plombières on fiscal questions, on Sunday, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, ex-Premier Méline strongly opposed a progressive income tax, because, he said, it would fall heavily on land and be evaded by personal property. He declared that a reduction of expenditure was the only cure for the deficit. France had a strong army. If her finances were set right she need not fear anybody.

A SPEECH BY "TIM" HEALY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that Timothy M. Healy, M. P., speaking at Dundalk at the opening of the Irish National Foresters' hall, referred to the fact that the Irish Foresters had severed themselves from the English organization. Never again, Mr. Healy declared, would the Union Jack or the Lion and the Unicorn stain their own immortal green.

Mr. Healy said that the Foresters had given an instance of practical home rule, everything they used being made in Ireland, whereas all the things the Tories used, even policemen's clothes, were made in Germany. He had once asked in the House of Commons that policemen's batons and handcuffs at any rate be made in Ireland.

WARNING TO THE CZAR.

He Is Said to Have Found a Letter on His Desk Threatening Him with Death.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—A newspaper of Cracow, Galicia, publishes a report that the Czar recently found on his desk a missive from a revolutionary committee threatening him with death unless he conceded constitutional government to Russia.

The Czar, according to the Cracow newspaper, was greatly alarmed.

THE SHAH IN LONDON.

Wears Full State Uniform, with Splendid Jewels, When He Arrives—State Banquet in His Honor.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Shah of Persia, Muzaffar-ed-din, and his suite, who arrived at Dover yesterday and stopped at the Lord Warden Hotel, reached London to-day and took up their residence at Marlborough House as guests of King Edward.

In accordance with the Persian monarch's express wish, the train from Dover only traveled at the rate of twenty miles an hour. His Majesty therefore had plenty of time to array himself in full state uniform, and when he left the train at Victoria station he was resplendent in a blaze of jewels. On his tarboosh (cap) a huge diamond stood out like a headlight, his epaulettes were adorned with large emeralds, and his breast was covered with jewels of all kinds.

The gems worn by the members of the Shah's suite were only a little less rich than those of his Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister; Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief; the members of the Persian Legation, and others met the royal traveler at the station. The Prince of Wales and the Shah shook hands, and the visitor was introduced to the prominent persons present. The Prince of Wales subsequently conducted the Persian monarch to a royal carriage, and they drove off escorted by a detachment of Life Guards and followed by other carriages. The route to Marlborough House was lined with troops.

The weather was miserable, so the sightseers were not numerous.

The Shah drove in state to Buckingham Palace to-night to attend the state banquet given in his honor. He was escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The sixty persons at the dinner included the Prince of Wales, who represented King Edward; Prince Arthur of Connaught, the chiefs of King Edward's household, Prime Minister Balfour, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and other Ministers, and Lords Roberts, Wolseley, and Kitchener.

BRITISH WARSHIPS DISPERSE.

Evolutions in the Solent Marred by Heavy Rain and Wind.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The naval manoeuvres in the Solent to-day were marred by the weather. Torrents of rain and half a gale of wind drove the spectators from the sea front, and it was noon instead of 10 o'clock when the royal yacht Victoria and Albert left Cowes and took King Edward through the lines of the fleet.

Subsequently an array of battleships and cruisers, to the number of nearly eighty, unmoored, formed in two columns, and passed on either side of the Victoria and Albert. All the war vessels manned ship as they passed the royal yacht.

The evolutions had to be curtailed because the weather rendered the proposed difficult "gridiron" movement dangerous. The flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers escorting the King pitched in such a way that they looked from a distance like a shoal of porpoises playing around the royal yacht.

The Victoria and Albert returned to Cowes at about 5 o'clock, and the warships dispersed to take up their usual duties.

BRITISH WEST INDIES GRANT.

Mr. Chamberlain Says Any Increase in the Sum Voted by Parliament Is Out of the Question.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The West India Committee has published the reply of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to the deputation from Trinidad which recently interviewed him on the subject of the inadequacy of the relief which the Government is giving to the planters.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that any increase of the sum (£250,000) voted by Parliament was out of the question, and that he could hold out no hope of a similar grant in 1903. If, however, the sugar industry then required further aid he would consider the question of raising in the colonies money to be advanced to the planters on easy terms. He had no fears regarding the ratification of the Brussels convention, but if through some unforeseen cause it was not ratified effective measures would be taken to safeguard the interests of the sugar industry of the British West Indies.

CONSERVATIVES LOSE ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

The Official Unionist Candidate Is Beaten by an Independent in South Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A by-election for a successor to William Johnston, Conservative Member of Parliament for the South Division of Belfast, who died on July 17, resulted yesterday in the election of Thomas Sloan, the nominee of the Protestant Association, by a majority of 826 votes over those cast for Charles W. Dunbar Buller, the Unionist candidate.

Mr. Johnston had twice received pluralities of 2,600 and upward in the division, and he was three times returned without opposition.

The election of Mr. Sloan has no bearing on the question of home rule. It indicates, however, a serious split in the Orange ranks and dissatisfaction with the Government's policy.

Mr. Buller was the official Unionist candidate. Mr. Sloan was the Independent Unionist candidate, representing tenants' interests, and his election proves that the Government's policy in regard to the Irish land question, &c., is driving a large section of the Ulster Unionists to revolt.

This second serious defeat of a Ministerial candidate at a by-election is thought to bode ill for the administration of Prime Minister Balfour.

The result of the South Belfast election is the second defeat of a Government candidate within three weeks. The by-election held in North Leeds on July 29 to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson to the peerage resulted in the unexpected return of Rowland Barran, a Liberal.

At that time it was said that the result of the election filled the supporters of the new Balfour Ministry with dismay. Many London papers expressed the opinion that the Government's Education bill was the cause of the apparent dissatisfaction in the country, and the grain tax was also credited with helping to make the people desire a change of administration.

BOER LEADERS LEAVE ENGLAND

They Declined to Witness the Review on Saturday Because They Were Not Suitably Dressed.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Late yesterday afternoon the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey left their hotel and proceeded to the docks to embark on the steamer Batavier, bound for Rotterdam. In spite of the secrecy of their movements a large crowd awaited the Generals and cheered the departing visitors.

Montagu White, the ex-Consul General in London of the Transvaal, has issued a statement, authorized by the Boer Generals, as follows:

"The Generals are proceeding to the Continent for the purpose of greeting Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn and attending the funeral of Gen. Lucas Meyer. Their present intention is to return to London at an early date for the transaction of business, but they have not decided on any fixed programme. During their brief stay in London the Generals have been the recipients of many invitations and kind messages of welcome, which they fully appreciate.

"The report that the decision of the Generals not to visit the naval review was due to the influence of Mr. Fischer is not true. Their real reason for declining the invitation on Saturday was that they did not consider their attire quite suitable for a ceremonious visit, and the necessarily short notice conveyed to them did not give them the time for necessary preparations. But they were glad of the opportunity of paying their respects to the King on the following day, after they had made the necessary purchases, and they are gratified at the kind manner in which they were received by his Majesty."

Capt. O'Donnell, who served on De Wet's staff throughout the war, starts immediately for America in order to prepare the way for the visit of the Generals. He says that altogether about 500 Americans and 500 Irishmen were with the Boer forces.

BRITISH SOLDIERS DELUDED.

They Believe America Wants to Employ Them in the Philippines.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Time-expired South African soldiers have been the victims of a curious delusion, which is causing the officials of the United States Embassy considerable annoyance.

Former British soldiers who have served against the Boers have been applying in large numbers at the Embassy for enlistment in the American Army in the Philippines. They all tell the same story, saying a report was in circulation at Cape Town and Durban that the United States was enlisting ex-British soldiers for service in the islands.

At the London Embassy scores of applicants have already been turned away greatly disappointed.

NEWS OF PROF. NORDENSKJOLD.

His Vessel Imprisoned in the Ice, and Dog Sledges Were to be Used.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Secolo cables that further news has been received of the Nordenskjöld antarctic expedition.

The vessel was imprisoned in the ice, and preparations had been commenced to proceed in dog sledges. The health of the members of the party was excellent.

The expedition referred to in the foregoing is headed by Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, nephew of the late Baron Nordenskjöld. It sailed from Gothenburg, Sweden, on the steamer Antarctic Oct. 16, 1901; left Falmouth, England, Oct. 26 of the same year; arrived at Buenos Ayres Dec. 16, and subsequently sailed for the antarctic regions. The first news of the expedition was received at Montevideo last April 13. It was then at Snow Hill, Louis Philippe Land.

Prof. Nordenskjöld, who is working in conjunction with the British and German expeditions, expects to return to Sweden in May, 1903.

MORE ALPINE FATALITIES.

Chief Judge of the Berne Court One of the Victims.

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 18.—The body of Dr. Largin, Chief Judge of the Berne Court, was found to-day at the bottom of a precipice of Mount Dom, which Dr. Largin climbed last Saturday.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Geneva correspondent of The Daily Express telegraphs that the body of a Swiss Lieutenant named Ramud has been found on the Trient Glacier, and that the body of a Swiss mountaineer named Marcus Zimmerman has been discovered in a crevasse on Mont Glarnisch.

Offer to Prof. Tirindelli.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The Italian Government has decided to offer to Pier Adolfo Tirindelli, Director of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, who has just arived here, the Directorship of the great Venice Conservatory of Music.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Prof. Tirindelli has been a teacher of music here for a number of years, and now is under contract with the Conservatory of Music for a term of years. This will prevent his immediate acceptance of the Italian offer, except at the cost of breaking the contract.

The British Exhibit at St. Louis.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Government's official exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition will be limited to the subjects of education and fine arts, but it is expected that the wider range of non-official exhibits will include various features of applied arts. The fine art exhibit is to be controlled by a committee of the Royal Academy. Arrangements for this exhibit are being made by Sir Edward John Poynter, President of the Academy. The Foreign Office will facilitate all industrial exhibits.

Coming Here on the Majestic.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The White Star liner Majestic, which sails from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, will have among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, Gen. James H. Wilson, (who was to represent the army of the United States at the coronation of King Edward,) Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, (of Cincinnati, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa,) Sir Edmund Barton, (Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia,) Sir John Forrest, (Minister of State for Defense of the Australian Commonwealth,) and Dion Boucicault.

The Canard About a Plot at Reval.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The report that an attempt was made to blow up the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern off Reval, Russia, recently, while Emperor William and the Czar were on board, which has previously been denied in these dispatches, originated in an irresponsible newspaper published in Budapest. The story is discredited by all the newspapers of Vienna to-day.

Complication Over Mr. Rhodes's Will.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail this morning says that the proving of the will of Cecil Rhodes will be still further delayed by the legal difficulty in getting Dr. Jameson substituted for W. T. Stead as residuary legatee, the effect of the codicil added by Mr. Rhodes being only to substitute Dr. Jameson for Mr. Stead as executor, but not as residuary legatee.

German Honor for Prof. Agassiz.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Prof. Alexander Agassiz (the naturalist, ex-Curator of the Natural History Museum of Cambridge, Mass.,) has been appointed a member of the Civil Division of the Order Pour le Mérite.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Irish Melodrama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"Robert Emmet" Has Plenty of Irish Character and Wit—A Stirring Story of an Incident of Irish History.

Of the many dramatic incidents in the long Irish struggle for freedom few are as characteristic as that of the uprising under Robert Emmet, which was the subject of a play by Mr. Brandon Tynan, produced last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, in which the author took the leading part. A high-spirited and generous enterprise, blighted in the planning by treachery, faltering in the execution for the lack of organization, and failing desperately because the leader in it turned aside at the critical moment to meet his sweetheart—what a theme about which to write the tragedy of Irish patriotism!

In Fourteenth Street, of course, all this was turned into melodrama, the scenes of which bid alternately for the cheers and the hisses of a patriotic audience, and the animus of which was directed unfailingly against the red coat. Once, indeed, a British officer showed pity for a poor Irishman, and was rewarded with the heartfelt burst of gratitude: "Ye're an Englishman! God forgive ye, ye can't help it. But if there's a cool corner in hell, I hope it's you that'll get it." At this flight of magnanimity the audience shouted and yelled.

There was straight, sound melodrama in the first act, and while it lasted one hoped for a tempered and well-ordered treatment of the whole. There was also a fine closing scene, which derived its quality from the fact that it adhered faithfully, for the most part, to the traditional colloquy which the school readers call Emmet's Vindication. There was a wealth of Irish character in the play, particularly as regards the men, and there was a good deal of Irish wit, as when in reply to an Englishman's charge that Irish lovers don't mean what they say, an Irishman replies, "That's a taunt of the Englishmen, who can't say what they mean." Yet the raw spirit of melodrama predominated. At the end of each of the first three acts Emmet was surprised by the English; twice he escaped by pretending to be on the English side—once even riding double off the stage behind the evil Major Sirr amid the applause of the indigenous and the laughter of the judicious. How he was finally captured no one knows, for that episode occurred between the acts.

Judged just as a Fourteenth Street melodrama, however, Robert Emmet has unusual quality, both from the critical and from the popular point of view. The story is stirring, the scenic production excellent, and the acting of extraordinary quality. William Elton, so long the low comedian of Wallack's Stock Company, was the low Irish traitor; W. H. Thompson appears, by arrangement with Charles Frohman, as the leader of the Wicklow patriots; and the acting of James H. Bradbury and P. Aug. Anderson was equally good in the same admirable manner. All the other parts in a long cast were capably taken, the polite villain of Francis Powers and the Sarah Curran of Miss Angela Russell being especially commendable; and the production was well rehearsed. Altogether the show is, of its kind, abundantly worth seeing.

Mr. Tynan's performance as Emmet was highly sympathetic as regards looks and bearing, and always tempered and restrained; but it fell short in the emotional crisis of the heights of which the part is capable.

Much of the shortcoming was due to the extreme nervousness of the novice; no doubt the character will take substance as the weeks go by. Yet a part of it at least was due to a lack of study and of technique. At his entry in the first act Miss Curran is heard singing in an adjoining room. Emmet has not seen her for months; yet he consistently turns his back on the door and upon the music that to a true lover would be as a mecca of adoration. In the great speech of the last act, which is declamation first, last, and always, he does not always pronounce correctly. A "goverment" is not nearly as fair a mark as a government, at which to launch telling invective.

It is much, however, that so young and inexperienced an actor should, both as a playwright and as an actor, deserve to be criticised seriously by serious standards. In both capacities he is already abundantly worth while; which is to say that he gives unusual promise.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Aubrey Boucicault was engaged yesterday by W. N. Lawrence as leading man for "Hearts Aflame," which opens at the Bijou Sept. 8. He will play the part of Paul Chateris. Mr. Lawrence has had some difficulty in finding a man capable of filling the part, and only at the last moment secured Mr. Boucicault. Last Spring, when the play opened at the Garrick, Robert Haynes took the part, but only temporarily. Then Cuyler Hastings was signed, but about three weeks ago he was released to go with J. C. Williamson, the Australian manager, as Sherlock Holmes. The first rehearsal of the play as it is to be produced this season was held yesterday, the thirty members of the company being present. Among them was Countess Fannie Marinoff of Warsaw, who will be seen as Gladys. The Louis XVI. costumes were made in Paris, Mr. Haynes, the author of the play, having made a special trip there to superintend the making of them.

"The Defender" glides along merrily at the Herald Square.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is running toward its second hundredth performance at the Casino.

Sylvan scenes and sweet songs prolong the popularity of "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker.

Large crowds greet the performances of "Robin Hood" at Manhattan Beach.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" is playing to good houses at the Academy.

"Erminie" is the opera for the week at Terrace Garden.

"The Show Girl" opens at the Grand Opera House on Saturday night.

"A Village Parson" occupies the boards at the Metropolis.

"An American Gentleman" is appearing at the New Star.

"An American Tramp" is the attraction at the Third Avenue.

Concerts, Roof Gardens, and Vaudeville.

Duss continues his concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden.

Shannon's Band is heard at Manhattan Beach.

This is symphony night at the Kaltenborn concert.

At the Madison Square Roof "The Mikado" is continued, with Japanese novelties.

Lola Ybefri is featured at Cherry Blossom Roof.

Creatore's Band is still heard at the Paradise Roof.

"Quo Vadis Upside Down" is the headliner at Keith's.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue "Dora" is revived, as is "A Parisian Romance" in Harlem. "Sis Hopkins" leads the bill at the Twenty-third Street house.

At the Eden Musée are seen cinematograph reproductions of the coronation of King Edward.

Huber's Museum has reopened for the year.

Imported "Wire-Pullers" to be Deported.

Four so-called "wire-pullers" imported to manipulate the wires that control the "aerial ballet" and other aerial effects in "The Beauty and the Beast," who arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck from Hamburg on Saturday, have been ordered deported under the provisions of the contract labor laws. The men have appealed to Washington for a reversal of the order.

A. H. CHAMBERLYN'S CONDITION.

Operation to be Performed—New Play Indefinitely Postponed.

A. H. Chamberlyn, who has been ill at the Herald Square Hotel for the past two weeks, will be removed to the German Hospital to-day, to be operated upon. Drs. Cameron, Bath, and Adler have been called to carry on the operation.

The new play, "My Fiancée," which Mr. Chamberlyn was to have produced at the Victoria Theatre next month, has been indefinitely postponed. The rehearsals of the chorus were discontinued last night.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF FATHER CARROLL.

Great Crowd of Parishioners at His Church in Brooklyn—More than 400 Priests in Attendance.

The funeral of the Rev. Father Martin Carroll, the pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, was conducted yesterday morning, and it was the largest in that section of Brooklyn in many years. Father Carroll died on Wednesday last of injuries sustained in a trolley accident in Saratoga. The body lay in state in the church Sunday afternoon and evening, where it was viewed by several thousands of parishioners.

At the requiem mass yesterday morning more than 400 priests were in attendance and fully 20,000 persons were either inside or outside the church to pay the last tribute of respect. The Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn was the celebrant of the mass; the Rev. William J. Maguire, deacon; the Rev. Francis X. Ludeke, subdeacon; Mgr. F. J. McNamara, first assistant priest, and the Rev. M. J. Moran and the Rev. John T. Woods, deacons of honor.

The front part of the church was occupied by the visiting clergy and nuns of the church and other institutions. Some of the nuns came from Montreal. In attendance also were members of the Faculty of Niagara University, where Father Carroll had studied for the priesthood.

In the pews behind the priests and nuns were seated the members of societies of the church. After they had been seated other parishioners were admitted. So dense was the crowd that filled the street that fifty policemen attached to the Bedford Avenue Station found difficulty in keeping clear the passage from the entrance to the curb.

The honorary pallbearers were Percy O'Sullivan, Eugene Dougherty, Thomas J. Patterson, Patrick Campbell, John Gartland, Peter Blake, James H. Tully, Henry McGowan, Patrick Mallon, Richard Cleary, Thomas Magnor, and John Long.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Father McCarty, the pastor of St. Augustine's Church, who was a classmate of Father Carroll in Niagara University. Father McCarty said in part:

"There lies the remains of one of the best priests that Brooklyn has ever had. There is the lifeless body of one of the most zealous pastors of our diocese. There, asleep in the Lord, at the end of his long day of hard labor is one who has spent himself willingly for the glory of God and for the betterment of man. I speak with knowledge, for I have known him well for forty years.

"There is no need for me to ask you to remember him in your prayers. You have looked too long into his genial face; you have listened too often to his fatherly words; you have felt too frequently the grasp of his friendly hand, ever to forget him. Every day during these many years you have seen him, with hands uplifted, standing at the altar praying for you and yours; you will not forget them now."

At the conclusion of the service 150 children of the parochial school sang the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee." More than one-half of the assembled priests and nuns, all of the societies, and thousands of parishioners went in the procession to the Holy Cross Cemetery.

LUTHER R. MARSH'S FUNERAL.

Citizen George Francis Train Has It Held Until He Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Citizen George Francis Train did a characteristic thing to-day when, as the funeral of his dead friend, Luther R. Marsh, was about to begin in Christ Universalist Church, Middletown, he telegraphed to hold the funeral until he arrived on a fast express over the Ontario and Western one hour later.

The funeral was accordingly held at 3 instead of 2 P. M., as announced. The Rev. J. Newton Emery conducted the service, assisted by Rabbi Hemanelkin of Temple Beth Jacob, Middletown. The attendance was very large and the floral tributes beautiful. Among those present, besides Citizen Train, were Clark Bell and Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. The body will be interred in Greenwood to-morrow.

MORE TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

The Porte Has Not Carried Out Agreements Reached with This Country Long Ago.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The non-execution by the Turkish Government of agreements reached long ago on several questions affecting the interests of American citizens has led to somewhat strained relations between the United States Legation and the Porte.

United States Minister Leishman has informed the Porte that he will not discuss other matters until the terms of the settlements already agreed upon are carried out.

Diplomatic circles anticipate further undue delay and think that this may possibly lead to a sharp reminder from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The State Department is fully informed of the position of Minister Leishman, but the officials will discuss neither his action nor that of the Turkish Government.

Death of James H. English.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 18.—James H. English who had been engaged in the bookbinding business for many years at 60 Murray Street, New York, died this afternoon in his Summer home at this place. He was about seventy years of age. He had been ill with heart disease. He came to Red Bank for the Summer in June from his home at 41 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son.

Y. M. C. A. Congress Opens To-day.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 18.—About 1,000 foreign delegates, representing thirty-one nations, are here to attend the Young Men's Christian Association World's Congress, which opens to-morrow and lasts until Aug. 24. The United States has sent thirty-eight official representatives.

Manhattan's Low Death Rate.

That Manhattan is a healthy borough this Summer is shown by the fact that there were but sixty-five deaths in it during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday. This was the lowest number for one day since Oct. 26, 1901, when there were sixty-three deaths.

From the Author of "My Study Fire."
I think you have achieved a distinct success on high lines. I am constantly hearing about THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS from the best sources.—HAMILTON W. MABIE.—Adv.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

Major Shattuck of the Signal Corps was recently the guest of some National Guard officers at a supper, and said that there was an old-time "religious revival" in a suburb of Savannah, but that it was exclusively among the white folks. The colored brethren wondered why it did not get around to their locality, and after consultation the officers of the colored church decided on a union service, in order that the revival spirit might be quickened it was arranged that the preacher should give a signal when he thought the excitement was highest, and from the attic through a hole cut in the ceiling directly over the pulpit, the sexton was to shove down a pure white dove, whose flight around the church and over the heads of the audience was expected to have an inspiring effect, and, as far as emotional excitement was concerned, to cap the climax.

All went well at the start; the church was packed; the preacher's text was "In the form of a dove," and as he piled up his eloquent periods the excitement was strong. Then the opportune moment arrived—the signal was given—and the packed audience was scared out of its wits on looking up to the ceiling and beholding a cat, with a clothesline around its waist, yowling and spitting, being slowly lowered over the preacher's head. The preacher called out to the sexton in the attic:

"What's de dove?"

And the sexton's voice came down through the opening so you could hear it a block: "Inside the cat!"

SECOND PRIZE.

Travers anecdotes continue to multiply.

A New York clubman, whose reputation as a conceited and insufferable bore was a byword, was attempting to impress a group of men as being a society pet.

"What a hospitable fellow —— is," he said, naming one of New York's cleverest men. "I dropped in on him the other night, and he and his wife fairly insisted that I stay for dinner. Such a time as I had getting away! Why, when I started to leave, they came right out in the hall and backed up against the front door."

"After you'd g-g-gone out?" inquired Travers.

THIRD PRIZE.

The older inhabitants of Concord, Mass., are very fond of telling stories about the great men who have made their town famous, and its dreamy philosopher, Amos Bronson Alcott, is the hero of many of their reminiscences.

He always preached the doctrine of love to all creatures and was never known to harm any living thing; thus it was a great source of wonder to his neighbor that, while his potatoes were overrun with bugs, Alcott's were remarkably free.

One day the mystery was solved, for the philosopher was detected carefully removing the bugs from his plants and throwing them over the fence.

DR. LEOPOLD SCHENCK DEAD.

His Theory in Regard to the Determination of Sex Caused a Sensation in 1898.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—Dr. Leopold Schenck, author of "The Determination of Sex," died to-day at Schwanberg, Styria.

That the sex of children could be determined by the dieting of the mother prior to the child's birth was the theory with which Dr. Schenck astonished the world in 1898. He was at the time Professor of Embryology in the University of Vienna, and his doctrines received very serious, though generally incredulous, attention from medical men in all parts of the world.

Since that time Dr. Schenck has frequently discussed his theories in public. He has published a volume entitled "The Determination of Sex." His colleagues in the Vienna institution of learning finally became convinced that the doctor was seeking notoriety, and last year he was retired on a small pension. It is said that this completely crushed his spirits.

Dr. Schenck's treatment, under his personal care, has been applied in several notable instances. It was reported that in 1898 the Duchess of Aosta placed herself under the professor's care, and that she presented her husband with a son. The Countess of Warwick also followed Dr. Schenck's instructions, and in due time a son and heir was born to this family.

The most notable instance of the Schenck treatment was in the royal family of Austria, before the theory was made public. Archduke Frederick's wife had given birth to eight daughters. A son had been hoped for before the birth of each one. Dr. Schenck was called into consultation, and in 1897 the Archduchess gave birth to a son.

The keynote of Dr. Schenck's treatment was diet. He held that mother's desiring sons should abstain from the use of sweets and other rich foods. He said that the sex of a child was dependent upon the number of corpuscles in the mother's blood.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin F. Guild.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Benjamin F. Guild, one of the owners and editors of The Boston Commercial Bulletin, died to-day in his eighty-ninth year. He was a Bostonian born and bred, a brother of Curtis Guild. After leaving school he was engaged in the fancy goods and fine art business in Boston and New York, proving himself an exceptionally successful salesman. The firm failing in 1850, Mr. Guild's services were engaged by his brother, Curtis Guild, who had just bought The Commercial Bulletin. In 1866 he became a member of the firm. He established a reputation as a writer, and had a humorous column in The Bulletin, entitled "The Spice of Life," which was widely quoted. He was a member of the Merchants' and Algonquin Clubs, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, the Masonic fraternity, and other Boston organizations. He was the founder of the Algonquin Club.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM D. WANN, sixty-six years of age, a retired hotel proprietor and a member of the Democratic and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs, died in Roosevelt Hospital last evening after an operation for spinal disease. On the 9th inst. he was taken to the hospital from his residence at 27 East Forty-sixth Street. Mr. Wann was an owner of considerable real estate in this city, besides the apartment hotels at 25 and 27 East Forty-sixth Street. He left a widow, two wards, and three brothers. His brothers are Thomas W. Wann, auditor of the Erie Railroad; Frederick Alexander Wann, general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and Charles Wann, a dealer in marble in this city.

GEORGE T. JONES died of heart disease yesterday afternoon near his home on Van Pelt Street, Mariners' Harbor, S. I. He was a member of the firm of C. C. Jones & Sons, oyster planters. He was Treasurer of Richmond Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M., for fifteen years and an ex-Collector of Taxes of the town of Northfield. He was sixty-one years old, and is survived by a widow and two sons.

Gen. CHARLES G. LORING, who recently resigned as Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, died at Prides Crossing, Mass., yesterday, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a native of Boston, was born in 1828, and was graduated from Harvard University. His military title was won in the civil war.

THEODORE L. CUYLER STARR, Postmaster of Roselle, died in his home, on Second Avenue, on Sunday. He was a son of the late Prof. A. A. Starr of Westfield, a well-known entomologist. He was born in New York City in 1857. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Henrietta Tillapaugh of Carlisle, N. Y. Congestion of the lungs was the cause of his death.

J. HOWARD JACOBS, one of the leaders of the Berks County bar, and its principal criminal lawyer for many years, died at Reading, Penn., yesterday, aged sixty-four years. In 1880 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress.

WILLIAM E. CLARKE of Skaneateles, a guest at the Vermont House, in Saratoga, died suddenly of cerebral apoplexy Sunday night.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD C. BENSON, senior professor in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, is dead, aged seventy-nine years. The alumni endowed the Professorship of Latin in his name.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD HOSPITAL SHIP.

When the Jersey Central steamboat Monmouth reached her dock at the foot of Rector Street shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning a number of Wall Street bankers and brokers who were among those coming up from their Summer homes accepted an invitation from John P. Faure to inspect the St. John's Guild Hospital ship Emma Abbott, which lay alongside the dock. The party was escorted over the boat and saw the entire system by which needed care and medical treatment are given to the sick babies during a day's outing on this floating hospital.

The white-gowned nurses, the medical staff, and crew in their spotless uniforms of white duck, together with the neat appointments of every department of the ship, added force to the silent appeal which the wan and pinched faces of the little patients made to the men of means to add their donations to the fund. Several promptly requested Mr. Faure to put their names down for substantial subscriptions. Among those who were in the party were:

Col. William Barbour,
William Reich,
Col. J. J. McCook,
Mr. and Mrs. George Victor,
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harding,
Evan Thomas,
J. H. Rhoades,
Isaac Denby,
Howard Walton,
H. K. Cuche,
H. Boyer,
J. W. Day,
Dr. Valentine Wildman,
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Locke,
Miss Helen F. Locke,
Miss Bertha Clark,
Miss Hoag,
President E. J. Lederle of the Health Board,
William Shearer, President of St. John's Guild.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

DAY.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 16, 1902, Fanny W. G., beloved wife of William T. Day and daughter of the late Dr. James S. and Fanny Winchester Green.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 414 Westminster Av., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M.

LA BAU.—On Aug. 16, 1902, Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau, at her residence, 144 Riverside Drive, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral private.

PHOENIX.—At Mendham

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 18	381,455
To date this year	110,177,160
Corresponding date last year	197,488,529

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 18	$1,756,000
To date this year	$384,527,600
Corresponding date last year	$704,282,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of a per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine...1¼	Illinois Central...½
Am. Ice...½	Int. Paper pf...½
Am. Tel. & Tel...1½	Int. Silver...3¾
Am. Woolen...⅛	Louis. & Nash...2
Anaconda Copper...3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 2¼
Canadian Pacific...½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf...1
Chi., Ind. & L...¾	Pacific Mail...2¾
Chi. Term. Trans...¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. ¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. ¼
Col. Fuel & I...½	Texas & Pacific...½
Detroit Southern...¾	Tol., St. L. & W...1⅜
Det. So. pf...¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...⅝
Dul., S. S. & A...¾	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf. ½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf...1⅛	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil...½	Hocking Valley...½
Am. Express...4⅝	Int. Pump...½
Am. Linseed...¾	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf. ⅝
Am. Locom. pf...⅝	Kan. City South...⅝
Am. Malting pf...3½	Met. Sec. 1st in. pd. ⅝
Am. Sugar...¾	Mo., K. & T. pf. ex...⅝
Am. Tobacco pf...1	Missouri Pacific...¾
At., T. & S. F. pf...⅝	Nash., C. & St. L...2¾
B'klyn R. T...½	N. Y. Air Brake...1½
Cent. of N. J...¾	N. Y., C. & St. L...½
Chi. & Alton pf...⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf...½
Chi., M. & St. P...¾	Norf. & West...½
Chi., R. I. & Pac...¾	Norf. & West. pf...1
Del. & Hudson...1	Rubber Goods...½
Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs...1½	Western Union...¾
Erie 2d pf...½	Wheel. & L. E...½
G. A. Fuller Co...1¼	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D. & S. W. gen. 5s...1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s...1
Hous. & T. gen. 4s...1	

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s...1	Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc...1⅞
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc...3⅛	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s...1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The most interesting and the most important development disclosed in Wall Street yesterday showed in the break in the sterling exchange market. Under curiously inspired manipulation exchange rates a fortnight ago were jacked up so as to make it appear that Europe was intent upon drawing gold from here on a large scale; and some exports were made—with some "engagements" made with hurrahs conceled in quiet. Those shipments were not made at a profit. Even with artificial exchange market quotations forced into currency it was not possible to figure for the shippers anything more, than getting out even, their labor for their pains. Wherefore the always ready "reason" for such shipments was proclaimed as "a special transaction." Some crude folks may have been fooled. But the profitless game of manipulation seems to have run its course. Natural conditions prevailing, the rates drop not merely to a point where further gold exports are out of question, but reach apparently toward figures that may soon start gold imports. In various ways, and for various reasons, involving various Wall Street speculative interests, there is more than trifling interest in the collapse of the recent forays upon the sterling exchange market. Yesterday's decline in rates is more than superficially significant.

Total transactions in yesterday's stock market made but a small figure—less than 400,000 shares. Wall Street sees in this reflection a disposition in many important quarters to await the return of Mr. Morgan. Unfortunately there prevails the opinion that soon following his arrival we shall have clearer sailing in a number of quarters, notably in the corporations that have to do with the iron, steel, and coal trades, while in a long list of important railways it is believed that plans of professional development await merely Mr. Morgan's presence to give personal sanction. And in all these quarters Wall Street argues that new activity and buoyancy are dependent largely upon any immediate market attitude which Mr. Morgan may take.

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One significant development of yesterday was in the official announcement that the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have availed themselves of the "right" to subscribe to all but a few hundred thousand of the entire $31,000,000 new Oregon Short Line bond issue.

The disposition of the investing public is clearly reflected in this transaction. Reflected also is the investing public's ability. Both qualities count. The public is strong financially, and it is prepared to proceed unhesitatingly wherever leadership seems right. Readily appreciated, therefore, is the estimate of a Wall Street authority who yesterday declared that the proposed $100,000,000 Southern Pacific 4 per cent. improvement bond issue would be oversubscribed forthwith.

WHAT IS EXPECTED FIRST.

Louisville and Nashville, the most active stock of the list, gained 2 points yesterday, it being now used as an argument in favor of the stock that Mr. Morgan's first act on resuming business will be to put through a Southern concentration deal which will eliminate the Gates party at once. Partners of Mr. Morgan decline to discuss the matter. They intimate, however, that Mr. Morgan will probably be a little leisurely on his arrival, and they are not sure that he is more interested in the Louisville than in some other "deals" that are on his schedule.

OFFICIAL SECRETS PEDDLED.

The Directors of the Central Railroad of Georgia having on Saturday last reduced the dividend upon their company's first income bonds from 5 to 3 per cent., the issues of that property were the feature in yesterday's bond market, the firsts declining 3 points and seconds 1 point. This action was not wholly unexpected. Bear speculators on the Stock Exchange have professed to be in possession of this official plan for two or three months past, and the company's securities have been heavily sold short. Stockholders could not obtain the information in advance, however. The company's earnings increase.

"POINTS" LACKING.

Activity in the Chicago Terminal stocks yesterday was without any explanation. Brokerage houses generally recognized as often representing Standard Oil interests were substantial buyers at the advance, but they explained that their purchases signified nothing.

EARNINGS STILL EXPANDING.

Railway earnings for the second week of August keep pace with the good reports of the earlier week—and thus disappears one more bear prophecy which was confident that finally the period of shrinkage was at hand.

ALL OUT OF EARNINGS.

A Wall Street news agency issued a bulletin yesterday quoting Vice President Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific system as saying that the company is now receiving seventy-five new engines of heavy types, thirty-two of them to be for use in Texas and Louisiana. The company is also receiving forty new passenger coaches; four dining cars, 1,600 new box cars, 1,000 flat cars, and it has just ordered 250 oil-tank cars of 10,000 gallons capacity each, and 650 tank cars with 12,300 gallons capacity each. Between New Orleans and Houston the company is laying 16,000 tons of eighty-pound rails, and within a year the entire line between the two cities will be laid with such rails and heavily ballasted. The Southern Pacific Company also has 315 oil-burning locomotives.

And payment for all this is made out of current earnings—a record made by no other railroad in the country.

CURIO MANIPULATION.

Silver Trust stock cut a grotesque figure on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Having closed last week at 12; its opening was celebrated by a rush up to 20. Then on a single transaction the price was 15, and it closed a fraction higher. Some of Jurist George Alfred Lamb's stock market colleagues are credited with the performance.

OREGON SHORT LINE BONDS.

It was announced officially yesterday that the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have availed themselves of the right to subscribe to all of the $31,000,000 of the new Oregon Short Line bonds except about $500,000.

LIQUID AIR INVESTIGATION.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon began before Special Sessions Justice Julius M. Mayer an investigation into the affairs of the insolvent Tripler Liquid Air Company.

Before the hearing began Mr. Jerome said:

"Up to this time there has been nothing presented to any one in this office to show that a crime has been committed on the part of anybody. Nor has there been any actual complaint. It is not a case, in its present shape at least, for presentation to a Grand Jury, but as there have been allegations I deemed it advisable to have a sort of 'John Doe' hearing before a Justice of Special Sessions.

"I am frank to say that I consider the action of certain persons interested in the case, which has been in this office for some time, in making alleged facts public, not only very improper, but very discourteous to this office. Arthur C. Train, one of my deputies, has charge of the matter for this department."

The company was capitalized at $10,000,000, and Mr. Tripler was confident his patents and discoveries were worth untold wealth. A depot was established on West Fifty-eighth Street, near Seventh Avenue, where experiments were made. These were regarded as very successful, and money flowed into the coffers of the company. According to the statements of those most interested, it was a case of overconfidence on the part of the investors, and some time ago the corporation was declared insolvent.

Senator Jones of Nevada, who claims to have lost much money in the enterprise, characterizes the present proceedings as an attempt at blackmail.

At the session before Justice Mayer yesterday, John M. Hoen, the promoter, who interested Messrs. Jones and Dorsey in the undertaking; Albert Bach, one of the attorneys for the dissatisfied stockholders, and N. G. Miller of the Produce Exchange, were the witnesses examined. Nothing of moment was elicited.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent. by the Central of Georgia Railroad on its first preferred income bonds for the fiscal year, as against 5 per cent. paid last year.

Erie Railroad making improvements on the Mahoning Division which, it is said, will cost $1,000,000.

According to Topeka dispatches, a site for the proposed ten-million-dollar cotton mill has been selected at Holliday, fifty miles east of Topeka.

Increase from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in the capital stock of the Automobile Electric Company of Chicago.

Advices from Chicago that the Elgin Creamery Company, capital $275,000, and a business of $3,000,000 a year, which operates 135 creameries, has failed.

Reduction of half a cent on posted rates for sterling exchange.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 40 shares of Broadway National Bank stock at 330.

Reserve of outside banks last week, $2,365,275 below legal requirements, as against $2,047,450 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4% per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Closing House statement: Exchanges, $110,706,967; balances, $7,077,759; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $402,371.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, 4.83¾@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝, less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—In its City article to-day The Times attributes the uncertainty and hesitation in the discount market yesterday to uneasiness in regard to the general financial situation in the United States. It declares that the situation in New York requires watchfulness, though the evil elements it contains will probably not become dangerous for some months. The almost assured prospect of at least average crops of both wheat and maize has temporarily relieved the big houses of part of the pressure, by furnishing them with fresh materials on which to borrow, and thus provide funds to meet such bills held in Europe as it was impossible or inconvenient to renew.

If, says The Times, the harvest had been bad the position would have been disquieting.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday business was almost at a standstill, partly because of the wet weather, but South Africans, Argentines, and Brazilians were well supported by French buying, the Paris Bourse having opened firm after the double holiday.

Grand Trunks were firm. American rails were irregular. In the morning there was some selling because of the unfavorable New York bank return, but after the Wall Street prices were received there was a sharp advance in Louisville and Nashville and Southern. The improvement in the latter was not maintained, and the market, except for Louisville and Nashville, closed dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Money was in good request to-day, the rates were stiff, and supplies were small. Discounts showed a hardening tendency, being affected by the stringency of the New York market. The supply of American bills offered is increasing.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened steady, but afterward became dull and irregular, the wet weather minimising outside support. Consols were fairly steady. Home rails and Canadian Pacifics were irregular. Americans were unsettled and were mostly a fraction below parity. Louisville and Nashville was the feature. At the close the market was steady. Grand Trunks were firm, the traffic reports being satisfactory. Kafirs were uncertain, some of the purchases, it was said, being partly for investment and for Cape account.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 7-16; consols for account, 95 9-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94⅜; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 141¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55½; Chicago Great Western, 33½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 150½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96; Erie, 40¼; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 35; Illinois Central, 172¼; Louisville and Nashville, 137½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 71; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 81⅜; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 41⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 100¼; Southern Pacific, 73⅜; Union Pacific, 110¾; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41⅜; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 32½; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish fours, 80¾; bar silver, steady, 24 5-16d per ounce; money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 120.20; Madrid, 36.90; Lisbon, 28.84; Rome, 88.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—On the Bourse to-day business was quiet and cheerful, owing to the satisfactory settlement. Contangos were easy. Rentes were stimulated by investment purchases by savings banks and other public institutions. Toward the close Spanish 4s recovered sharply on rumors regarding the exchange rate. Industrials were firm. Thomson-Houstons and Metropolitans had a good tendency. Rio Tintos were heavy on the decline in copper. Kafirs were buoyed up at the opening by London advices, but later there were some realizations. They closed steady.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 81.40.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Business had a quiet tendency on the Boerse to-day, and prices were firmer. Home Funds were neglected. Locals and Banks were maintained. Canadian Pacifics weakened toward the close. A strong tone prevailed in lead and coal shares, consequent upon the better demand for coke.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 2,520,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 580,000 marks, other securities decreased 5,000,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 30,840,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—On call money rules at from 4 to 4½ per cent. For four to six months rates range from 4½ to 5 per cent. on the choicest grade of collateral. Year money is 4¼ to 4¾ per cent. In commercial paper banks are still discounting for some of their best customers as low as 4½ per cent., but only where such a policy is considered necessary. For outside paper 5 per cent. is generally the lowest asking rate. New York is bidding here 4¾ per cent. for six months on all rails and 5 per cent on mixed loans, and even at these figures banks are very indifferent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 3½ per cent. New York funds sold at 10, 8, and 5 cents discount. Clearing House exchanges, $15,239,043. Balances, $1,285,144. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a loss in the reserve of $314,686. The New York excess, however, increased $810,314. Loans increased $906,000 and deposits $2,058,000. The stock market was quiet, with the trading in copper shares dull and featureless, except for Dominion Steel, and closed a trifle weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
535	American Can	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
135	American Can pf	53	52⅞	53⅛
300	Am. Shipbuilding Co	58	56½	56½
155	Am. Strawboard Receipts	47	46½	47
200	Chicago Pneu. Tool	106½	106½	106½
85	Chicago Title & Trust	133	131½	133
150	Chicago Union Traction	16¾	16½	16½
10	Chicago City Ry	215	215	215
10	Chicago Telephone	165	165	165
125	Diamond Match	139	137	137
50	Metropolitan "L" pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
143	National Biscuit com	48	48	48
300	National Biscuit pf	104¼	104¼	104¼
70	National Carbon com	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
20	National Carbon pf	100	100	100
20	Quaker Oats pf	92½	92½	92½
54	Sun Ry. Co	165	163½	163
100	Street's W. S. C. Line	30	30	30
1,637	United Box Board com	16½	15¾	15¾
950	United Box Board pf	67	65½	66⅛
10	West Chicago	95	95	95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	.02
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.09	.10
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.60	.93
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.65	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.18	.15
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.04
Mexican	.43	.45
Occidental Con.	.12	.10
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.18	.16
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.10	.09
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.16	.16
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.06
Union Con.	.18	.18
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.11	.10
Silver bars	.52⅝	.52¼
Mexican dollars	43⅝@44¼	43⅝@44¼
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07¼

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 18.—Gardner and Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	7	9	
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Consolidated	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	14½	16	14½	16
Blue Bell	5½	8	5½	8
C., K. & N.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
C. & Consolidated	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Cortolanus	2	2¾	2	2¾
C., C. & M.	2	3	2¾	3
Dante	2½	3½	2	3
Doctor Jackpot	10¼	11	9¾	10¼
Elkton	35	38	34¼	34½
El Paso	61	61¾	61	61¾
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	6
Findlay	7	8½	7	8
Gold Dollar Cons.	3½	4¼	3¾	4
Golden Cycle	56	62	58	62
Golden Fleece	15	16	12½	14
Gold Bond	2½	3¾	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Gold Exploration	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Gould	3½	4	4	4½
Isabella	34½	36	33	33¼
Jackpot	13	14	12	13
Keystone	2	3	2	3
Last Dollar	50	72	50	73
Lexington	4¾	5	4¾	5
Little Puck	4¾	5½	4¾	4¾
Little Bessie	4½	5½	5¾	5¾
Mollie Gibson	5½	5¾	5½	6
Mary Cashen	2¾	4	2½	4
Moon Anchor	5	11½	5	12
New Haven	2	3	2¾	3½
Pharmacist	3½	3¾	3¼	3¾
Pinnacle	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Pointer	1¼	2	1¼	1¾
Portland	176	180	175	176
Rose Maud	2¼	2½	2¾	2¾
Rose Nicol	5½	6	5	6
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
Vindicator	98	100	98	100
Work	5¾	6¼	5½	5¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41⅝@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,300 shares of Brunswick sold at .08, 200 Chollar at .09, 500 Hale and Norcross at .17, 300 Mollie Gibson at .06, 200 Portland at 1.80, and 500 Savage at .08.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was quite broad, but somewhat irregular and weak. Quite a number of declines, for the most part fractional, were recorded. A few stocks advanced considerably, with Manhattan Transit and Seaboard Air Line as the features. Otis Elevator common advanced 1¼ points on trading in 400 shares and closed quite strong. San Francisco subscriptions, ex stocks, when issued, were traded in for the first time. They opened at 49½ and on transactions amounting to 400 bonds, sold down to 48⅝, at which price the final sale was made.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was quite active again. The common ranged within ⅛ of a point and closed the day at the final price of Saturday. The preferred stock was fairly active and strong, and it made a net gain of ⅞ of a point.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT made a new high record, advancing to 9. About 7,700 shares changed hands, showing a net gain for the day of ½ a point.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE, which has been quite active and strong lately, was traded in to the extent only of 200 shares, losing 2½ points on the small transactions. The bonds, on the contrary, gained 1 point, about 35 bonds being traded in.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alliance Realty	*123½	183	183
1,200	American Can pf	52⅝	52½	52⅝
100	American Elevated	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am. Hide & Leather	7¾	7½	7½
55	Am. Light & Traction	38⅛	38	38⅛
50	Am. Light & Trac. pf	93⅞	93½	93⅛
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	18	18	18
2,200	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Borden Cond. Milk pf	112	112	112
400	Camden and Trent	½	½	½
200	Camden & Trent. R.R.	4	4	4
200	Cons. Refrigerating	5⅛	5½	5½
100	Distilling, new, w. i.	20	20	20
200	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
530	Greene Cons. Copper	27¼	27¼	27¼
100	International Salt	10	10	10
7,710	Manhattan Transit	9	8⅝	8⅞
20	Mass. Gas pf	90	90	90
1,300	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
450	National Enameling	34½	34	34½
700	New England Con. Ice	30¼	29½	29⅝
200	New England Trans.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	N. Y. & Q. Co., El. L. & P. pf	81	81	81
200	New York Transport.	11½	11½	11½
2,300	Northern Securities	107½	107	107⅝
276	New Orleans Rys.	17½	*17¼	17½
436	Otis Elevator	40	39½	40
100	Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Rock Island w. i.	43	42½	42⅝
200	Rock Island pf. w. i.	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
25	Royal Bak. Powd. pf.	105	105	105
500	S. F. Gold & Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31	St. Louis Transit	31½	31½	31½
300	San Fran. com., w. i.	23¼	23¼	23¼
500	San Fran. pf., w. i.	62½	61⅝	62
4,100	Seaboard Air Line	34	34	34⅛
2,200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	54⅝	53⅝	54⅜
200	Standard Milling pf.	34	34	34
10	Standard Oil	673	673	673
400	Storage Power	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
200	Tennessee Copper	16½	17½	16¾
100	Toledo Ry. & Light	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
20	Union Ferry	45½	45½	45½
100	United Copper	34	34	34
100	Un. Gas & El. of N. J.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
100	Un. Typ. Board & P. pf.	67½	67½	67½
800	U. S. Realty w. i.	34	33½	33½
600	U. S. Realty pf. w. i.	81¼	80¾	80¾
218	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	21¾	20	20
300	White Knob Copper	22¾	22	22

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Dist., new 5s, w. i.	76	76	76
235,000	Oregon Short Line 4s	94¾	94¼	94⅝
50,000	R. I., new 4s, w. i.	90	89¾	89¾
400,000	San Fran. subs., ex stocks, w. i.	49½	48⅝	48⅝
5,000	San Francisco 4s	90¾	90⅜	90⅜
1,000	Standard Milling 5s	80¾	80¼	80¼
35,000	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	76	76	70

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	58	60	58	60
American Can	11¾	12¼	11¾	12
American Chicle	110	112	110	112
American Chicle pf	91	93	91	93
Am. Hide & L. pf	40½	42	41	42
Am. Malting 6s	90½	98	96½	98
Am. Maltose Mfg		55		55
American Tobacco	285	315	285	315
Am. Steel Foundries		90		90
American Typefounders		43		43
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	13½	14	13½	14
Am. Writing Paper	5	5½	5	5½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75½	76½	75½	76½
Borden's Cond. Milk	110		110	
British Columbia Copper	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
British Exchequer 3s	98	99½	99	99½
California Copper		⅝	⅝	⅝
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Central Foundry pf	12¼	13	12¼	13
Central Foundry 6s	65	70	65	70
Chi., Ind. & Louis. gtd. 4s	95¾	96¼	95¾	95¾
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf	12	14½	12½	14
Compressed Air	6	8	6	8
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	14	18	14	18
Con. Storage Battery	19	19½	19	19¼
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Dominion Securities	25	28	25	28
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf		50		50
Electric Lead Reduction	1¾	3	1¾	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	5½	6	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf	13½	14½	13	14
Empire Con. Quicksilver	2	3½	2	3½
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	49½	51	49½	51
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guggenheim Exploration	150	160	150	160
Hackensack Meadows	8½	12	8½	12
Hall Signal	112½	125	115	125
Havana Commercial	15½	19½	18½	19½
Havana Commercial pf	58	61	58	61
Havana Tobacco	46	48	46	48
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	65	75	65	75
Houston Oil	19	20	19	20
Houston Oil pf	75	76	70	75
Illinois Trans	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Power		145	..	145
Lanston Monotype	12	12¼	12	12¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mexican Securities	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Mines of Sonora	6½	7⅞	6½	7⅞
National Bread		21⅝		21⅝
National Bread pf		92½		92½
National Enameling pf	89	90	89	90
National Sugar pf	103	104	103	..
New Brunsw. Cannel Coal	4½	4¾	4½	4½
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	43	43½	43	44
No. Am. Lump & Pulp	6½	10	6½	10
Otis Elevator pf	102	103½	102	103½
Pacific Pac. & Nav.	5⅝	6½	5	6½
Pacific Pac. & Nav. pf	33	36	32	36
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op. 40% paid	118	123	118	123
Rapid Tr. Sp., full paid	117	121	117	121
Ratsof	27½	45	27½	45
Ratsof bonds ex div	75	80	75	80
Safety Car Heating	160	165	160	165
Seminole Mining	1	1½	1	1½
Simpson-Crawford	27	30	27	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
South. Light & Trac. 5s	91	92½	91	92½
Standard Coupler	90	95	90	95
Standard Coupler pf	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	8½	9½	8	9
Standard Milling 5s	80¾	81	80	81
Tefft-Weller pf		100		100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	22	25	22	25
Tren. Potteries pf. tr. cts.	100	115	100	115
Union Typewriter	122	131	120	132
Union Typewriter 1st pf	122	132	122	132
Union Typewriter 2d pf	132	135	132	134
U. S. Cotton Duck	13⅛	15	13	14½
U. S. Shipbuilding, w. i.		24½		24
U. S. Ship. pf., w. i.		64	60	63
U. S. Ship. 5s, 75% pd.		90	90	90
Universal Tobacco	6¾	7¼	6¼	7½
Universal Tobacco pf	25	28	25	28
United Box Board, w. i.	15½	16½	15	16½
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	97⅜	98	97⅛	98
Vulcan Detinning	32½	34	..	35

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 18, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65¼	65½	5,200	*Amal. Copper Co	65	65⅝	65	65¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	6¾	400	Am. Bicycle Co	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	3,052	Am. Car & F. Co	33⅜	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
92	92½	265	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
50½	51	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51	51	51	— ½
61¼	61½	5,900	*Am. Grass Twine	60	61⅞	60	61¼	+1½
245	255	100	Am. Express	250	250	250	250	—4
13	13¼	300	*Am. Ice Co	13	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	1,100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	44	44	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅛
22½	24	500	*Am. Linseed Co	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
32	32¼	300	*Am. Locomo. Co	32¼	32½	32	32	...
93⅝	94	150	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅝
6	6¼	300	*Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
22½	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
46¾	47¼	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co	47⅜	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
97	97½	400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	— ¾
131¾	131¾	5,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	131½	132⅛	131⅛	131⅝	— ¾
168¼	172	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	167½	168½	167½	168½	+1½
144	148	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	145	145	145	145	—1
14¼	15	100	*Am. Woolen Co	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
102	104	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	104	104	104	104	+3
69	71	100	Ann Arbor pf	70	70	70	70	...
92	92¼	7,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	91⅞	92¼	91⅜	92¼	— ⅛
102¼	102⅞	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102¼	102½	102	102	— ⅝
109	109⅞	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio	109¼	109¼	108¾	109	— ⅝
66½	66½	5,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	66⅜	66¾	65⅞	66⅜	+ ⅛
137⅜	138	3,000	Canadian Pacific	137¾	138	137½	138	+ ⅛
183	185	100	Central R. R. of N. J	184	184	184	184	—1
53⅜	53⅞	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	54¼	53¾	53⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	43	1,500	Chicago & Alton	42⅞	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
76¼	77	100	Chicago & Alton pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	3,800	Chi. Great West	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	...
49½	50	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
76	77¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
184⅝	185	5,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	185	185½	184⅜	184⅜	— ¾
192	195	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	193½	193¾	193½	193½	...
182¼	182⅞	1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	184	184	182¼	182¾	— ⅜
23¼	23⅜	8,400	Chi. Term. Trans	23⅞	24	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	14,920	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40⅝	41⅝	40½	41⅜	+ ⅛
16	17	400	Chi. Union Traction	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
90⅜	91¼	4,135	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90¼	91⅜	90	91	+ ½
33½	33½	700	Colorado & Southern	33	33½	33	33½	...
51⅜	52	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
20½	21¼	200	Col. & H. C. & I	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
222	223	500	Consolidated Gas	222½	222½	222½	222½	— ⅝
121⅛	121½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	...
31¾	31⅞	500	Corn Products	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31½	— ¼
83¾	84	20	Corn Products pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84½	...
178	179	200	Delaware & Hudson	178½	178½	178	178	—1
93¾	93¼	50	Denver & R. G. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
51⅜	52	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	51½	52¼	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	10,100	Detroit Southern	22	23¼	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅜	1,800	Detroit Southern pf	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42¼	+ ⅛
86½	87½	400	Detroit United Ry	87	87	87	87	— ⅞
4⅛	4½	600	*Dist. Co. of Am., ctfs	4	4	4	4	—⅛
32½	33	100	*Dist. of Am. pf	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33	—⅛
32⅞	33	2,700	Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	33¼	33⅜	33	33	—⅛
18¼	18⅝	4,000	*Dul., S. S. & At	17⅞	18⅜	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
32½	32⅝	1,800	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	30½	33	30½	32½	+1¼
30¼	30½	2,850	Erie	30⅝	30⅝	30	30⅜	— ⅛
68½	68⅞	300	Erie 1st pf	68¾	68⅞	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅛
53	53¼	300	Erie 2d pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
57	59	200	*Ft. Worth & D. Cp	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
60¼	60¾	200	Gen. Fuller Co	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	—1¼
192¼	193	300	Great Northern pf	192½	192¼	192½	192½	— ¼
101⅛	101¾	1,800	Hocking Valley	102	102	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
94	94½	100	Hocking Valley pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
168⅝	169	2,600	Illinois Central	168¼	168¾	168¼	168⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	1,200	Internat. Paper	21	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
74½	75	100	Internat. Paper pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74⅝	— ⅛
68	72	300	*Internat. Power Co	68	68	68	68	+3⅜
15¾	16	2,500	*Internat. Silver	14½	20	14½	15⅝	— ⅛
52	53½	150	Internat. Steam Pump	50	50	50	52½	+ ⅛
48⅜	50½	200	Iowa Central	50	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
87	87⅝	25	Iowa Central pf	87	87	87	87	...
85⅞	86¼	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅝
35⅜	36	100	Kansas City South	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
59	60	100	Kansas City South. pf	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	— ¼
154	154½	34,310	Louisville & Nashville	152	154⅞	151⅜	154	+2
134	134½	1,700	Manhattan Elevated	134¼	134½	134	134⅛	— ⅛
127	128	1,000	*Met. Sec., 1st ln. pd	127	127	127	127	— ⅛
147¼	148	600	*Met. Street Railway	147¾	147¾	147½	147½	— ⅝
37⅞	39½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi	39	39	39	39	...
20⅞	29⅞	2,300	Mexican Central	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
67	67⅝	5,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M	67⅜	67¼	65¾	67¼	+2¼
132⅝	133¼	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	133	133	133	133	+1
31⅝	31⅞	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31¾	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	63⅞	64⅝	63½	63½	— ⅝
116¾	116¾	22,300	Missouri Pacific	117¼	117⅝	116⅜	116⅝	— ⅛
112½	112¾	2,300	Nash., Chat. & St. L	114⅜	114⅜	112	112	—2¾
47⅜	48	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	25¾	600	*Nat. Lead Co	25¾	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex	18½	18½	18½	18¾	...
185½	187	300	*New York Air Brake	190	190	185½	185½	— ⅞
163⅜	164	4,700	New York Central	163⅜	163⅝	163¼	163½	— ⅛
56⅛	56⅜	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	57	57¼	56½	56½	— ⅛
93⅜	94	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	94	94	93⅜	93⅜	—1⅛
33⅞	34¼	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	— ⅛
68⅜	68¾	9,200	Norfolk & Western	68	69¼	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
90	94	100	Norfolk & West. pf	93	93	93	93	—1
43	43¼	8,800	Pacific Mail	41	44¼	41	43¼	+2⅜
150⅜	150½	7,200	Pennsylvania R. R	150¼	150½	149⅜	149½	— ⅜
103¾	103⅞	300	People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
96	96½	200	P., C. & St. L	96	96	96	96	...
48½	49	400	Pressed Steel Car	48¼	48½	48½	48½	...
86	86½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	86	86	86	86	...
30⅜	31	500	*Ry. Steel Spring	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88	88	88	88	...
65⅝	65⅞	6,600	Reading	66¾	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	— ¼
85⅞	86	300	Reading 1st pref	86	86	86	86	...
72⅜	73	1,600	Reading 2d pref	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅛
19	19¼	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19¼	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
76⅞	77	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
19½	21½	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
69	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
73	73½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¾
90	90¼	1,200	St. L. & San Fran	90¼	90¾	90	90¾	— ⅛
38½	38¾	18,400	St. Louis Southw	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
10,700	77⅞	10,700	St. Louis Southw. pf	77	77⅞	78½	77⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	45¼	45¼	45	45	...
71⅞	72	29,025	Southern Pacific	72¼	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	— ¼
39⅜	39⅝	8,610	Southern Railway	40	40⅛	39⅜	39⅝	...
97⅞	97⅞	400	Southern Railway pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	...
92	100	100	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
67¼	67½	1,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron	67⅝	68¼	67½	67½	— ⅛
50⅜	51	9,500	Texas & Pacific	50¼	51⅜	50½	51	+1⅛
30¼	30¾	7,175	Tol., St. L. & West	31	32½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	47⅞	8,020	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	47¼	48¼	47	47⅞	— ⅛
126½	126¾	150	Twin City R. T	125½	125½	125½	125½	—1
107⅜	107⅝	11,975	Union Pacific	108¼	108⅜	107⅝	107⅞	— ⅜
92	92¼	500	Union Pacific pf	92	92¼	92	92⅜	— ⅛
132	135	60	U. S. Express	132	135	132	135	...
13	13½	600	*U. S. Leather	13	13	12⅞	13	...
86⅜	87	504	*U. S. Leather pf	87	87	87	87	...
32	34	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
59	60	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	60	60	59½	59½	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	8,000	U. S. Steel	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
90⅜	90¾	4,180	U. S. Steel pf	90¼	90¾	90⅛	90⅜	— ⅛
68¼	68½	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	68	68½	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅛
32	32¼	2,300	Wabash	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32	— ⅛
47⅞	48	5,200	Wabash pf	48⅜	48⅜	48	48	...
92¼	92¾	3,800	Western Union Tel	93	93	92	92½	— ⅜
24	24⅛	600	Wheel. & L. E	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
38	38½	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	39¼	39¼	38	38½	...
28¼	28⅞	1,100	Wisconsin Central	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½	...
51⅜	52¼	1,200	Wisconsin Central pf	51⅞	52	51⅜	52	...
Sales		381,435	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,150	Amal. Copper	64⅞	65⅞	64⅞	65⅜
70	Am. Car & F.	94	94	93⅝	93⅝
20	American Ice	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
60	Am. Locomotive	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼
100	Am. Malting	6	6	6	6
1,670	American Sugar	131⅜	132¼	131⅛	131½
120	Anaconda Cop	104	104	103⅞	103⅞
4,740	A., T. & S. F	91⅞	92¼	91⅝	92
4,740	A., T. & S. F. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102½
490	Balt. & Ohio	109⅜	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4,790	Brook. Rap. T	66⅛	66⅝	65⅞	66⅜
130	Can. Pacific	138	138	137⅜	137⅜
610	Ches. & Ohio	54¼	54	54	54
260	Chi. Gt. West	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
2,400	Chi., M. & St. P.	185½	184⅝	185½	185½
250	Chi. Ter. Tr	23	24	23	23⅞
260	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf	41	42	41¼	41⅝
20	Chi. Un. Tr	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1,130	Col. F. & I	90⅝	91½	90⅝	90⅜
20	Col. Southern	33	33	33	33
20	Col. & H. Coal	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
280	Det. Southern	22½	23¼	22½	23⅛
160	D., S. S. & A	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
1,210	Erie	30⅛	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
10	Erie 1st pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
100	Illinois Central	168¼	169	168⅜	168⅝
5,010	Louis. & Nash	152	155	151⅞	154½
130	Manhattan	134¼	134¾	134¼	134½
30	Met. Street	147⅝	148	147⅝	148
10	Mexican Central	30	30	30	30
90	Mo., K. & T	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
90	Mo., K. & T. pf	64	64⅜	63⅝	63⅝
9,340	Mo. Pacific	117⅜	118⅜	117⅛	118⅛
40	National Lead	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25½
40	N. R. R. of Mex	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
120	N. Y. Central	163½	163⅝	163½	163⅜
350	Norf. & West	69	69¼	68⅜	68⅜
2,670	Pacific Mail	41	44¼	41	43¼
140	Pennsylvania	150⅝	150⅝	149⅜	149⅝
10	People's Gas	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,200	Reading	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
20	Reading 1st pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
130	St. L. & Southw	38⅝	39	38⅜	38⅝
80	St. L. & Southw. pf	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
10,940	Southern Pacific	72	72⅜	71⅞	72
2,450	Southern Ry	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40
10	Stand. R. & T	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
40	Tenn. C. & I	68	68	68	68
1,370	Texas & Pacific	51	51⅝	50⅞	51
70	T., St. L. & W	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
20	T., St. L. & W. pf	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
2,320	Union Pacific	108⅛	108¾	107⅝	107⅜
40	U. S. Leather	13	13	13	13
5,220	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41	40⅜	40⅞
258	U. S. Steel pf	90⅜	90⅝	90⅛	90⅜
370	Wabash	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
2,910	Wabash pf	48¼	48½	47⅞	48⅛
200	West. Union	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92⅜
50	Wheel. & L. E	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼
40	Wis. Central	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
69,938					

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Rogers & Sollo have been appointed Chicago and Cook County agents of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company to succeed F. S. James & Co.

The first eight fire insurance companies in point of premium receipts during the half year ended June 30 in the City of Boston are as follows: Royal, $76,002; Liverpool and London and Globe, $59,240; Home, $50,383; Aetna, $44,731; German-American, $38,835; Sun, $32,976; Insurance Company of North America, $32,841; Hartford, $32,080.

The Greenwich Insurance Company of New York has issued a circular letter to its agents in Iowa, stating that they are permitted to write lines of insurances upon dwellings and brick mercantile buildings at about 25 per cent. less than the bureau rates. President Stone took this action after conferring with his Chicago general agent, John P. Hubble.

Manager Petton of the Cleveland Inspection Bureau has addressed a letter to fire underwriters, in which he says: "Your attention is invited to the fact that certain electrical contractors and architects are installing new electrical equipments and remodeling former wiring without calling same to our attention, most of which, being concealed work, renders it impossible to pass upon same and issue a certificate of approval. Cheap and defective wiring is thus installed, and we would greatly appreciate the insisting on your part that all risks upon which you may hereafter be interested, whether dwelling, mercantile, or special hazard, and wherein electricity is used for light or power, have indorsement on petit policies and daily reports to the effect that the equipment has been passed upon by this office and approved, or additional premium collected. We are endeavoring to minimize the electrical hazard in this city at no little expense, and cannot successfully do so unless we co-operate with insurance companies and their representatives."

HILL TO ERECT STEEL PLANT.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 18.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad Company will erect a monster steel and iron plant, for which plans have been drawn, according to information from those close in touch with the railway magnates. It is reported that Mr. Hill purchased last week a half interest in the Conrad Iron mines of Choteau County for $25,000. W. G. Conrad, owner of the mines, has confirmed the report of the sale to Mr. Hill. One factor which has been lacking in the reduction of the iron ore to metal has been manganese, which mineral is necessary as a flux in the smelting of the ore. To overcome this difficulty President Hill and United States Senator Paris Gibson have purchased the recently discovered deposits of manganese in Jefferson County on the line of the Great Northern.

Before leaving Great Falls Mr. Hill said he would establish an industry in Great Falls that would employ more men than a number of the railroads.

All along the line of the Great Northern system Mr. Hill has been acquiring iron deposits, paying for one group near the Spokane and Northern line $80,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M.
Sun rises...5:13|Sun sets...6:54|Moon rises.... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....7:81|Gov. Isl'd...7:53|H. Gate....9:49
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....7:46|Gov. Isl'd...8:09|H. Gate....10:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dia, Galveston	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Galicia, St. Thomas and Northern Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	.....	10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	.....
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

Coleridge, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Donna Maria, Azores and Madeira	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, Barbados, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Soldier Prince, Argentine, &c.	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	THURSDAY, AUG. 21.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	11:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	9:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pathfinder, Ponce	10:00 A. M.	.....
	9:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Scotland, via Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Kroonland, Belgium, via Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Italy, via Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	8:30 A. M.
Olinda, Cuba, via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Netherlands, via Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	.....
Valencia, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $16 and up to Aug. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Siberia, due at New York Aug. $20, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $30 and up to Sept. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 19.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Aug. 13.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 18.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 12.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 13.
Vincenzo Romano, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

Alamo, Galveston, Aug. 14.
Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Border Knight, Algiers, Aug. 5.
Casilda, Sunderland, Aug. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 19.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 13.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 20.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 9.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

British King, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Aug. 6.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 21.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 22.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 16.

Arrived.

SS Antillis, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12 A. M.

SS Seguranca, (Port.,) Mello, Tampico Aug. 8 and Matanzas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hanson, Cardenas Aug. 2, Caibarien 3d, Gibara 5th, Baracoa 8th, Nuevitas 12th, and Matanzas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Pezonita, (Br.,) Mills, Venice July 10, Trieste 18th, Fiume 16th, Bari 19th, Palermo 26th, and Gibraltar 31st, via Boston, Aug. 16, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Severnon, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Maria and Port Antonio, Jamaica, Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arr

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Apartment House Changes Hands—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Randolph Guggenheimer and Isaac Untermyer have purchased from the Atlantic Realty Company the Hudson apartment house, at the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive, giving in part payment the property 06 New Bowery.

Mr. Guggenheimer has sold, for about $10,000, the dwelling 122 East One Hundred and First Street.

W. E. Finn has sold, through Folsom Brothers, to Theodorus Woolsey, the four-story dwelling 18 West Ninth Street, on lot 25 by 92.9.

Duff & Conger have sold for Mrs. Annie Gieseman to E. W. Grimley the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 183 East Eighteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.

It is reported that A. D. Higgins has sold the four-story dwelling 318 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Frederick C. Hicks of the firm of Welles, Herrick & Hicks has purchased, through S. Osgood Pell & Co., a large tract on Long Island, formerly owned by the Cornwall estate, and fronting on Manhasset Bay. Mr. Hicks will erect a country residence on the property.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mrs. Mary E. Taylor the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 24 West Eighty-seventh Street to a client, for occupancy, for about $45,000.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone twenty-five-foot residence, with a dining and bed room extension, on private terms.

A. Dobroczynski and A. Blumenkranz have sold for Luder Hanken to Josef Herring the southeast corner of Seventh Street and Avenue C, on a lot 22.9 by 85, for $35,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

457 Pleasant Avenue, west side, about 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to A. F. Hexamer..... $6,350

152 and 152½ East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 327.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling at the rear; partition sale, to J. G. Trebuhs..... 9,250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 226 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 235.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.8 by 99.4 by 19.8 by 81.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,869.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 310 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $17,898.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gulterman, referee, 410 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11; six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,666; subject to other mortgages for $75,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gulterman, referee, 973 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 280 feet east of Trinity Avenue, 18 by 103.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,806.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Levy, referee, 539 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 153.10 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,968.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, Eastchester Road, at its junction with Sammis Lane, plot of about 53 acres, with dwelling and barn; Eastchester Road, adjoining the faregoing on the north, plot of about 4¼ acres. Due on judgment, $8,769.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 137 Perry Street, north side, 130.3 feet east of Washington Street, 25 by 98.10 by 25 by 98.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,512; suject to another mortgage for $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Mount Hope Place, north side, from Monroe Avenue to the Concourse, for a three-story brick tenement, 21.2 by 50 by 56; Oscar H. Vaupel of 405 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick dwelling; E. B. Berwild, premises, owner; H. Trumbaum, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 310 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; A. May of 318 West Forty-second Street, owner; J. H. Kimball of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 315 West Eighty-third Street, to a five-story brick school; Holy Trinity Church, owner; J. H. McGuire of 45 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $11,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 18.

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25x41; Edward M. Voorhees and wife to Annie L. Knapp and another, (mtg $6,000) 1

FORDHAM AV, n s, 105.7 ft w of North St, 50x98; Fletcher F. Seofield to Leander B. Bigelow 1

HENRY ST, 190 n s, 25x87; Abraham Greenberg to Max Cohen, (mtg $23,000). 35,900

HENRY ST, 190 n s, 25x87; Abraham Greenberg to Max Cohen, (mtg $23,000) 35,900

HUGHES ST, 100 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Filomena Tesoro and another to Leon Peller and another, (mtg $3,700) ... 1

LENOX AV, 454 e s, 16.7x85; Johannah Baumann and another to J. Newton Cheney, quitclaim 1

LOT 152, map of Neill estate; Thomas F. Gallagher to Jeanette Winkens, (mtg $2,000) 3,500

PARK ROW, 227 and 229, and 66 and 68 New Bowery; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $29,000,) exchange and 1

PARK AV, 975, e s, 18.9x100; Albert Spitzer and another, administrators, to Fairfield Realty Co. 15,600

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner 95th St, 76.2x98.5x75.6x89.9; Barrington Realty Company to Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $165,000) 1

RIVERSIDE AV, or Drive, s e corner of 95th St, 76.2x98.5x75.6x89.9; Atlantic Realty Company to Randolph Guggenheimer and another, (mtg $165,000) 1

ROAD from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lot 101, map of South Belmont, 20.5x 129.5x80.7x irreg; Paul C. F. Campbell to Anna C. C. Klemm, quitclaim 1

UNION AV, s w s, at s e s of 5th St, 25x 100, Westchester; Jennie B. Calderwood to Charles Knauf 1

UNION AV, s w s, 100 ft n of Clifton St, 16.7x137.6; Nicola V. Ursone to Louis Pappesa 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 153.4 ft s of 175th St, 75.1x35.6x75x39.8; Annie Ziegler to Peter J. Doell 1

2D AV, n s, Lot 71, map of Claremont, 115x126.3x140x125; Charles S. Woodward to Pietro De Respiro and another, (mtg $7,500) 1

29TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 98.9; 29th St, s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x14.6x98.9; Mary E. Fitzpatrick to Adele Meyer, (mtg $16,000,) one-half part and all title 1

35TH ST, 447 West, 23.3x98.9; Stephen O'Shea to Thomas O'Shea, ½ part 1

38TH ST, 243 West, 17.1x98.9; Joseph J. Frank to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $9,000) 100

38TH ST, 243 West, 17.1x98.9; Wellington Smith and another, by guardian, to Joseph J. Frank, (mtg $9,000) 14,000

40TH ST, 353 West, 20x98.9; Charles A. H Hage to E. M. Hage 1

40TH ST, 353 West, 20x98.9; Elizabeth M. Hage to Hugh E. Distelhurst 150

46TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 40x 100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Max Kessler, (mtg $47,500) 1

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 40x 100.5; Shaarai Bersche to the Swedish Evangelical Bethesda Church 45,000

60TH ST, n s, 356 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Edward H. Landon, (mtg $17,000) 1

77TH ST, s s, 68 ft w of West End Av, 18x68x irregular; Mary Lowe to John G. Noble, (mtg $18,500) 1

92D ST, n s, 126.6 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.8; Wilhelmine Olt and another to Congregation Ez Chaim of Yorkville 21,300

103D ST, n w corner Lexington Av, 30x 100.11; Marie E. Jacobson to Simon Epstein and another, all liens 1

114TH ST, 244 East; Alvina Grass to Jacob Kaufelz and others, (mtg $10,000) 1

122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 20x80.11x irregular; Philipina Dalker and another to Harris Hyman, (mtg $7,500) 12,000

125TH ST, 529 West, 25x99.11; Martha Tjetjen to Sophia Hirschfeld, (mtg $27,000) ..... Exchange

134TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17x100; Christian F. Schaue to Henry Jaburg, B. and S. 1

144TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25 x100; Anna C. C. Klemm to Paul C. F. Campbell, quitclaim 1

168TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Union Av, 20x 126.6; L. B. Bigelow to Annie E. Bigelow ..... Exchange

183D ST, 580 West, 18.9x104.11; Pietro De Respiro and another to Charles S. Woodward, (mtg $11,500) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St, 83.3x 140± irregular; Ada E. Bingham and others to J. Fred Graves and wife, 5 years 20,500

BROADWAY, 443 and 445; Mercer St, 20 and 22; estate of N. Ludlam to Einstein, Wolff & Co., 5 years 25,200

MONROE ST, 261, Morris Kerber to Joseph Kerkowitz, 3 years 2,602

PIER 54, North River, s s; Anchor Line, (Henderson Brothers,) Limited, to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 3 years 18,750

2D AV, n e corner of 6th St; Philip Horowitz to Louis Buchler, 3 years 1,380

3D AV, 712; Pauline Goldstein, executrix, to Edward L. Corts and another, 2 years 8 months 900

30TH ST, 618 West; John T. Stanley to Bernard Best, 5 years 960

49TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to Henry B. Sands's executrix, 21 years 752

125TH ST, 29 West; A. J. Martin to Eckley Dental Supply Company, 2 years 9 months 1,440

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to Randolph Guggenheimer and another; Park Row, 227 and 229, and Bowery, 66 and 68, 2 years, gold $6,000

BARNETT, Benjamin, Louis Barnett; Broome St, 301, 5 years 8,500

COHEN, Max, to Abraham Greenberg; Henry St, 190, prior mtg $23,000, due Aug. 15, 1907, 6 per cent 5,000

CONGREGATION EZ-CHAIM of Yorkville to Wilhelmine Olt; 92d St, n s, 126.6 ft e of Park Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

DISTELHURST, Hugo E., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 40th St, 353 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,500

DOELL, Peter F., and wife to Carl Wittmann, as trustee; 415 Broadway, by the following named creditors: G. Robison & Son, $16; Gershon Robinson, Jr., $300, and Caroline Jacobs, $200. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he permitted V. Ingram, executrix, a creditor, to obtain a judgment against him on Aug. 1 for $576, for which he transferred property to her for that amount, and that since Aug. 8 he withdrew $500 from the assets by checks from customers. He begun business in 1897, and used the style of the Long Island Braid Company.

M. SILVERTHAU & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against M. Silverthau & Co., composed of Max and Abraham Silverthau, manufacturers of cigars at 336 East Ninety-eighth Street, by Einstein, Townsend, Guiterman & Shearn for the following named creditors: Tager & Epstein, $196; Schwarzkopf & Ruckert, $860, and S. Siadkus & Co., $848. It was alleged that they are insolvent and unable to pay their debts; that they have permitted notes to go to protest, and have made payments to M. P. Kohlberg, $401, and the Yorkville Bank, $250, to prefer them. The liabilities are $60,000 and assets $20,000. They have been in business since 1881, and some years ago claimed to be worth $200,000, but have gradually gone behind. Of late it is said they manufactured a cheap cigar, but there was no money in it, as they had to meet with the competition of the Tobacco Trust. Abraham Silverthau is reputed to own his residence at 67 East Ninetieth Street, valued at $25,000, mortgaged for $13,000.

Winding Up a Toy Company.

Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles Brand receiver of the assets of the American Toy and Novelty Works of 457 to 461 West Broadway on the application of Henry Rosenstein, who was Treasurer of the corporation, in proceedings brought by him a week ago to wind up the affairs of the corporation. It was incorporated on April 12 last, with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. Rosenstein said the liabilities are $6,000 to him for money lent to the corporation and $2,300 other liabilities. The assets consist of plant, machinery, &c., value unknown; stock, $1,000, and bills receivable, $1,000.

Attachment for Commissions.

Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an attachment for $25,000 against L. Orville Wilcoxson of Chicago in favor of William E. Dorwin, also of Chicago, for commissions claimed to be due under an agreement made on July 17 last to obtain an underwriting agent to secure the sale of $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Klondike Mines Railway Company. The Sheriff served the attachment on five persons here.

Receiver of Elizabeth Times.

On the application of a number of stockholders and creditors of The Times, a daily newspaper published at Elizabeth, N. J., Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday appointed James C. Connolly receiver, with power to sell the plant. The liabilities are $5,000 and the assets $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATWELL, Edwin—A. M. Cardani $63

BROWN, Wolston R.—Globe Security Company 219

BRINCKMAN, John—P. Beck 269

BULGER, Edward F.—John L. Hasbrouck & Co. 961

DAVIS, Willis O.—J. C. Hitchcock 71

FINEGAN, James E., and James McGovern—A. Goodwin and another 326

GALLON, Edward L., Mary R., and Jane L.—G. R. Sutherland 620

GIGNOUX, Robert M., and Standard Frame and Sash Company—R. Loew 377

JASON, John H.—Merchants' Bank of Rochester 537

McSTAY, Patrick, by guardian—C. F. Pitney, costs 25

PENDLETON, Allan—P. Beck 279

SIMON, Jacob L.—J. C. Murphy 851

STILWELL, Marren W.—E. Williams 78

SECOR, Richard J.—George C. Flint Company 114

SICKLES, Frank and Jennie—K. E. Tierney and another 178

WELLS, Adolphus F.—C. De W. Henry. 30

WELLS, Viola—C. De W. Henry 39

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—9 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,900; terms $750 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in CURLY BIRCH, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; GRANITE STONE FRONT; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH PAVED STREET; CORNER; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$14,000 HOUSE FOR $12,500.
CHOICEST PART OF FLATBUSH, 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN, (NEAR OCEAN AV.;) LARGE GROUNDS; NEW DETACHED CENTRE-HALL HOUSE; ELEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TWO TILED BATHS. FINISHED IN THREE KINDS OF HARDWOODS; PARQUET FLOORS; HOT WATER HEATING. EXTRA FINE PLUMBING. ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING. RICH DECORATIONS; VERY HANDSOME, LARGE DINING ROOM, WITH BEAM CEILING; BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND LIBRARY, BILLIARD ROOM, FINE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY; BACK STAIRS; BUILT FOR OWNER'S USE; NEVER OCCUPIED; MUST SACRIFICE FOR BUSINESS REASONS; TERMS MADE TO SUIT. KEYS WITH C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

FLATBUSH.
Owner will sell for business reasons modern cottage, 10 rooms; built for owner under special architect's supervision; contains special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; in splendid neighborhood; will be sold for less than cost; values of ground adjoining have increased $200 per lot within three years, and everything bought and built on; Nostrand and Ocean Avs, trolley from 23d St. ferry; Flatbush Av. from bridge direct to house; within two or three blocks; price, $6,250; terms can be made to suit. Apply to agent, Charles Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and bridge; 8 to 11 rooms; $4,000 to $5,000; on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Arverne-by-the-Sea.—Handsome residence, furnished, decorated; west side Seaview Av., with land in rear, 150x100; space out; lawn for a second house, if desired; now occupied by owner, John R. Waters; ten bedrooms, billiard room; all modern improvements; furnace heat throughout. Apply to owner on premises, or at his office, 46 Cedar Street, Manhattan.

North Shore, Long Island.—I have some big bargains in water-front property; write for particulars. Stephen Yates, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM FOR SALE.
126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three miles from R. R. station; delightful country from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM J. MYER.—William J. Myer, produce commission merchant at 282 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles R. Myer without preference. He has been in business twelve years, and he used the style of William J. Myer & Co. In January, 1901, he claimed to have assets $16,500 and no liabilities. He resides in Elizabeth, N. J. Cromwell G. Macy, the attorney, said that the assignment was due to poor business. The liabilities are $3,500 to the trade and nominal assets about $2,000, of which $1,200 are considered good.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB A. FLEISCHER.—Jacob A. Fleischer, dealer in furniture at 228 West Fifty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,470 and nominal assets $2,750.40, consisting of stock $2,500, office fixtures $250, and cash in bank 40 cents. Two of the creditors are secured by chattel mortgage on stock, viz., the Globe Security Company, or William Muirhead, $3,000, and Charles M. Maxwell, $700. He began business about eighteen months ago.

MULLER & ABEL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Muller & Abel, composed of Oskar Muller and George Abel, manufacturers of church organs at 362 to 372 Second Avenue, by the following-named creditors: M. Reischmann & Sons, $1,050; Frank P. Buckhout, $507, and Charles Hofferberth, $48. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that on Aug. 12 they permitted three persons to obtain judgments against them for $2,708, under which the Sheriff took possession of their place of business. The Sheriff's sale is set down for the 20th inst.

OTTO K. FRIEDRICH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Otto K. Friedrich, manufacturer of braids and trimmings at 415 Broadway, by the following named creditors: G. Robison & Son, $16; Gershon Robinson, Jr., $300, and Caroline Jacobs, $200. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he permitted V. Ingram, executrix, a creditor, to obtain a judgment against him on Aug. 1 for $576, for which he transferred property to her for that amount, and that since Aug. 8 he withdrew $500 from the assets by checks from customers. He begun business in 1897, and used the style of the Long Island Braid Company.

M. SILVERTHAU & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against M. Silverthau & Co., composed of Max and Abraham Silverthau, manufacturers of cigars at 336 East Ninety-eighth Street, by Einstein, Townsend, Guiterman & Shearn for the following named creditors: Tager & Epstein, $196; Schwarzkopf & Ruckert, $860, and S. Siadkus & Co., $848. It was alleged that they are insolvent and unable to pay their debts; that they have permitted notes to go to protest, and have made payments to M. P. Kohlberg, $401, and the Yorkville Bank, $250, to prefer them. The liabilities are $60,000 and assets $20,000. They have been in business since 1881, and some years ago claimed to be worth $200,000, but have gradually gone behind. Of late it is said they manufactured a cheap cigar, but there was no money in it, as they had to meet with the competition of the Tobacco Trust. Abraham Silverthau is reputed to own his residence at 67 East Ninetieth Street, valued at $25,000, mortgaged for $13,000.

Winding Up a Toy Company.

Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles Brand receiver of the assets of the American Toy and Novelty Works of 457 to 461 West Broadway on the application of Henry Rosenstein, who was Treasurer of the corporation, in proceedings brought by him a week ago to wind up the affairs of the corporation. It was incorporated on April 12 last, with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. Rosenstein said the liabilities are $6,000 to him for money lent to the corporation and $2,300 other liabilities. The assets consist of plant, machinery, &c., value unknown; stock, $1,000, and bills receivable, $1,000.

Attachment for Commissions.

Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an attachment for $25,000 against L. Orville Wilcoxson of Chicago in favor of William E. Dorwin, also of Chicago, for commissions claimed to be due under an agreement made on July 17 last to obtain an underwriting agent to secure the sale of $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Klondike Mines Railway Company. The Sheriff served the attachment on five persons here.

Receiver of Elizabeth Times.

On the application of a number of stockholders and creditors of The Times, a daily newspaper published at Elizabeth, N. J., Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday appointed James C. Connolly receiver, with power to sell the plant. The liabilities are $5,000 and the assets $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATWELL, Edwin—A. M. Cardani $63

BROWN, Wolston R.—Globe Security Company 219

BRINCKMAN, John—P. Beck 269

BULGER, Edward F.—John L. Hasbrouck & Co. 961

DAVIS, Willis O.—J. C. Hitchcock 71

FINEGAN, James E., and James McGovern—A. Goodwin and another 326

GALLON, Edward L., Mary R., and Jane L.—G. R. Sutherland 620

GIGNOUX, Robert M., and Standard Frame and Sash Company—R. Loew 377

JASON, John H.—Merchants' Bank of Rochester 537

McSTAY, Patrick, by guardian—C. F. Pitney, costs 25

PENDLETON, Allan—P. Beck 279

SIMON, Jacob L.—J. C. Murphy 851

STILWELL, Marren W.—E. Williams 78

SECOR, Richard J.—George C. Flint Company 114

SICKLES, Frank and Jennie—K. E. Tierney and another 178

WELLS, Adolphus F.—C. De W. Henry. 30

WELLS, Viola—C. De W. Henry 39

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—9 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,900; terms $750 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in CURLY BIRCH, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; GRANITE STONE FRONT; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH PAVED STREET; CORNER; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$14,000 HOUSE FOR $12,500.
CHOICEST PART OF FLATBUSH, 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN, (NEAR OCEAN AV.;) LARGE GROUNDS; NEW DETACHED CENTRE-HALL HOUSE; ELEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TWO TILED BATHS. FINISHED IN THREE KINDS OF HARDWOODS; PARQUET FLOORS; HOT WATER HEATING. EXTRA FINE PLUMBING. ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING. RICH DECORATIONS; VERY HANDSOME, LARGE DINING ROOM, WITH BEAM CEILING; BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND LIBRARY, BILLIARD ROOM, FINE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY; BACK STAIRS; BUILT FOR OWNER'S USE; NEVER OCCUPIED; MUST SACRIFICE FOR BUSINESS REASONS; TERMS MADE TO SUIT. KEYS WITH C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

FLATBUSH.
Owner will sell for business reasons modern cottage, 10 rooms; built for owner under special architect's supervision; contains special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; in splendid neighborhood; will be sold for less than cost; values of ground adjoining have increased $200 per lot within three years, and everything bought and built on; Nostrand and Ocean Avs, trolley from 23d St. ferry; Flatbush Av. from bridge direct to house; within two or three blocks; price, $6,250; terms can be made to suit. Apply to agent, Charles Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and bridge; 8 to 11 rooms; $4,000 to $5,000; on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Arverne-by-the-Sea.—Handsome residence, furnished, decorated; west side Seaview Av., with land in rear, 150x100; space out; lawn for a second house, if desired; now occupied by owner, John R. Waters; ten bedrooms, billiard room; all modern improvements; furnace heat throughout. Apply to owner on premises, or at his office, 46 Cedar Street, Manhattan.

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FARM FOR SALE.
126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three miles from R. R. station; delightful country from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

IN BERKSHIRE HILLS.—A beautiful and attractive home, large house, 16 rooms, electric light, steam heat, stable, icehouse, large fine grounds; everything in first-class order. Address Chestnutwood, P. O. Box 218, Great Barrington, Mass.

Near Fishkill-on-the-Hudson—20 acres orchard, high ground; fine house, 10 rooms, all improvements; first-class condition; must sell. Stricker, 3,060 3d Av., 156th St.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms; stable, chicken house; half acre; cost, $11,000; price, $6,000; easy terms; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 851 West 59th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,119 and 1,121 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

NEW YORK—432-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000. Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $90,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.
Broker.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000.
Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

OWNERS REALTY CO.
11 WEST 20TH ST.

161-163 E. 95th	5-story double flat. 25x100 each. New Bldg. All improvements.	
158 E. 95th	3-story and bas't., brownstone private. 18.9x100.	
142 W. 124th	5-story double flat. New Bldg. All improvements.	
977 3d Ave.	6-story store and apartments, 25x105. Rents, $6,000.	
117-119 Christopher St.	6-story tenements. New Bldgs., 25x92 each.	

Either of above at attractively low prices. Would exchange for lots in Manhattan and add cash.

Cash Bargains.—Near West 116th St., five-story double flats, $22,500 each; also 113th St., near 5th Av., five-story double, $22,000; also corner five-story, near East 106th St., $32,500. Don't delay. These are rare opportunities. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

5-story, 7th Av. store property, $31,500; rent, $2,528; triple flat, West 115th St., $33,000; rent, $3,540. Bargebuhr & Strasser, 108 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 98th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted;
CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS.
Take 4 Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Three-story single frame flat, high ground; 17 rooms; hot water, heated; all rented; fine location, near school and elevated station. Strickler, 3,650 3d Av., 156th St.

Estate funds to loan first mortgage annexed territory, 5%; builders' loans considered. Baecher, 1,3x1 Tremont Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTION SALE
of choice lots and plots at
VALHALLA, KENSICO STATION,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1902, AT 3 P. M. ON PREMISES.
JOHN R. SWEENY, AUCTIONEER,
148 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
These lots are located at the station and are admirably adapted for those desiring an investment or residence accessible to 42d Street. Train will leave 42d Street at 2:08 P. M. For map and passes apply to the NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5th Avenue, New York City, or present this advertisement at the 2:08 train at 42d Street, Harlem Division.

Bronxville.

Bronxville Club Hotel and Restaurant to let adjoining large electric factory; large range in kitchen; hot, cold water; large icebox, bar, carriage shed, and garden; on main road; license $100 yearly; rent $50 monthly; seen daily; ready for immediate business. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Bargain.—Nearly new house, Yonkers, eight rooms; all improvements; hardwood floor and trim; lot 50x100; shade; macadam, sewered street; easy terms; $7,000; might exchange. Rounds, 20 East 42d St.

Mount Kisco.

FARM FOR SALE.—67 ACRES, $7,000. BOX. 271 MT. KISCO, NEW YORK.

Real Estate.

TAKE A TRIP
to Whitlock; write for passes to-day. See what a choice location for a summer and winter home. Then talk over the ways and means to build; we help you, and are liberal. We get you the money to build. Whitlock Realty Company, Dep't D, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

Attention! $250,000 to loan on mortgage; Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PLOTS OR LOTS. WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS.
M. & L. HESS,
643—BROADWAY—907.

Have cash purchaser for a gentleman's country place, with acreage, shore front, on Long Island Sound. Preferably New York or Connecticut. Submit photographs. Principals only. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av., N. Y.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners assured of fixed income; a certainty for an uncertainty, with relief from annoyance of management and dissatisfaction, with agents; security furnished. Mechanic, 1,364 Broadway.

Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision.
M. & L. HESS,
643—BROADWAY—907

Want nice country or village place within 3 hours of New York, worth $2,500 to $4,000; give good home in New York's best suburb; only half an hour out. Please send full particulars. Rounds, 20 East 42d St.

We take full charge of every kind of property; careful attention by competent men; under personal supervision. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St., will buy any property in Manhattan that is cheap.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

HOUSES.
UP-TO-DATE—DETACHED.
8 to 11 rooms; $4,000 to $5,000; on terms to suit; 30 minutes from 34th St. Herald Square.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hotel with bar; all improvements; house, 35x40; lot, 160x108; 19 furnished rooms;

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 86, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN, Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A.M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:05 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M, Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore, Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:32 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 5:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R.; Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.: *7:10 A. M.—For Albany, points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*5:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., (11:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A.M., ‡1:00, ‡3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:00, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—x‡4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, †11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, x‡4:25 §8:00, †10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only.) ‖‖†1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Ocean Grove, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
*9:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 1 Court St., 441, 860 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago.	*12:01m.	*12:15m.
Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:16nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal" Limited..	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices, 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ferry.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday changes. Cl'd P.O. $12.45. $7.28. $5.25. $6.45. $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.80 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.35 AM	*12.40N'N
Manch. Chunk and Hazleton Local	*2.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†6.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*6.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 415, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 26 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:05 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo

APARTMENT HOUSES MAY LACK STEAM HEAT

Possible Effect of the Coal Strike Already Being Discussed.

Leases May Be Affected—Views of Real Estate Agents—Use of Soft Coal Increasing Largely.

The committee appointed by the Retail Coal Dealers' Association to fix the schedule price for coal was expected to meet this week to consider the question of further advancing the retail price of anthracite. It was learned yesterday, however, that the committee has decided to take no further steps immediately, and may wait a week or two longer for developments before further raising the schedule price, which is $9 a ton. Few people, it was stated yesterday, can buy coal by retail at schedule price, from $9.50 to $10 a ton being the figure usually asked. Cargoes that have been bought at $8.50 and $10 wholesale have not yet been put on the market. Coal, it is said, may yet reach $15 a ton.

In case the strike lasts until the beginning of cold weather, or until after the cold weather has started, the question of heating apartment houses and offices will come up. Some of the office buildings and apartments are leased with a proviso that they be steam heated during the Winter. By the time the cold weather comes, if the strike is not over, soft coal will have to be used or else the apartments will be unheated unless some other means of heating is used.

George R. Read, real estate dealer, 60 Cedar Street, who has the leasing of a large number of office buildings, said on this point yesterday:

"Should the owners or lessors of offices or apartment houses be unable to carry out their contract for heating them, the law would have to decide as to how it would affect the leases in case the lessees insisted that an impossible contract should be carried out. That is looking a little ahead, however. In private houses the use of gas logs and asbestos grates is increasing, and the experience of the present strike may stimulate invention in that line. Gas stoves are also being largely used, but they would not heat suites of offices or apartments."

Alfred Seton, Jr., real estate dealer, 111 Broadway, said it was likely that if lessors of offices or apartments failed to heat them the inmates in many cases who wanted to get out would try to make it an excuse for breaking the lease. If, however, the lesser showed that he had done all he could do to heat the apartments, it was a question whether the leases could be broken.

It was learned that meanwhile the sale of soft coal is increasing largely. A representative of the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company said that the company was selling 10 per cent. more of soft coal than before the strike, and this increase was principally for New York. The price of soft coal was still keeping up, though there was no strike in the Pennsylvania soft coal fields.

The representative of another company in the same building said:

"There will not be much left of the soft coal ordinance if the coal strike lasts until the Winter. Every one will have to burn soft coal. The law is supposed to be based on common sense, and such an ordinance as this will not be allowed to stop the business in New York. The Health Board or the Board of Aldermen can suspend or repeal the ordinance if necessary. Another thing: Many people who are now using soft coal will continue to use it when the strike is over."

At the offices of the coal Presidents yesterday it was stated that there is nothing like a break in the strike at present. W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said:

"Nothing has occurred to change the situation since last week."

George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, will come to New York to-day from Philadelphia on his usual weekly visit. In the afternoon he will hold a conference with the other Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying roads, at which reports of the situation at the mines will be discussed.

BRONX IMPROVEMENT OPPOSED

Protest on Behalf of Small Property Owners, Whose Homes Would Be Destroyed.

At the meeting of the local Board of Improvements of the Borough of the Bronx yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building, at Third and Tremont Avenues, a resolution was discussed calling for the giving of contracts for regulating and grading Johnson Avenue from Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Spuyten Duyvil Road, and in Spuyten Duyvil Road from Johnson Avenue to West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street at Riverdale Avenue.

Opposition to the granting of the contract was made by a number of small property holders, whose homes would be destroyed by the opening of these thoroughfares. About five years ago condemnation proceedings were had for the opening of these streets, which were so laid out along Spuyten Duyvil Hill that each road cut through the middle of a row of small cottages which had been occupied and owned by the present residents for from thirty to forty years.

Clarence Ferris, a lawyer, representing the owners of the cottages, said yesterday in his argument that the condemnation proceedings had reached the point where the values of the property to be taken had been fixed, but the money had not yet been paid. He objected to the granting of this contract at the present time. He said it was only just that these small property owners should receive pay for their property before being compelled to move away.

The matter was held over until the next meeting of the board, on Sept. 18.

SAVED HIS LIFE BY GRABBING CAR FENDER.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Sent Word to His Mother Not to Worry.

Seven-year-old Max Kaplan, who lives with his parents at 60 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon under a Reid Avenue trolley car at Broadway, Williamsburg. To prevent himself from being crushed beneath the wheels of the car he grabbed the fender. The boy was an attendant of the Heyward Street vacation school.

The car was in charge of Motorman Thomas Farrell, going in the direction of the Broadway ferry. When the fender struck the boy it hurled him fully ten feet. The car continued on, and the fender picked him up a second time. The boy then realized his perilous position, and clung to the fender with a tight grip, while the car still continued on for several yards.

When the car was brought to a stop several men helped him from the fender to a neighboring store, and a call was sent to the Eastern District for an ambulance. Dr. Doyle responded, and upon examination found that the little fellow had only sustained a broken left leg, together with a few bruises. While the ambulance was about to take the boy to the hospital he shouted to his young playmates:

"Say, boys, go to my home and tell me mudder that I'm all right, and not to worry."

Peanut Vendor's Wealth.

Rose Liberman, a peanut vendor in Rockaway, became engaged in an altercation on Sunday with another vendor who trespassed on what she considered her territory, and was arrested. When searched by the matron $900 in bills was found in a money belt about her waist. She was fined $5 yesterday and paid it out of the belt.

MARRIED AT AN UNDERTAKER'S.

Brooklyn Couple Ran Away Because of Parents' Opposition—Mourners of the Dead Present.

At about 7:30 last night a young man and a young woman entered the store in West Eighth Street, Coney Island, where the offices of several New York newspapers are situated, and told the reporters who were present that they wished to be married. They gave their names as George W. Snow, twenty-eight years old, of 128 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and Louise Purvis, eighteen years old, of 430 Dean Street, the same borough.

The Rev. Henry Mead, pastor of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, was sent for, and the party moved next door, into the undertaking establishment of Howard Havern, where the knot was tied. During the service two bodies were lying in coffins in the shop, over one of which candles were burning. There were also several mourners present, who dried their tears long enough to see the young folks made man and wife.

The witnesses for the occasion were Elizabeth Barling, the matron of the Coney Island Police Station, and Fred George, a lawyer, of Manhattan. After the ceremony was over the bridegroom handed the minister $2, telling him that the balance of the fee would be paid at some future time.

Lawyer George, thinking that the celebration would not be complete without a wedding feast, took all those present to the nearest hotel, where they proceeded to celebrate.

The young people said that their parents were opposed to the match, and they had therefore decided to run away and be married.

BERT REISS ILL WITH TYPHOID.

Brooklyn Lawyer and Politician Resting Easily—Crisis of Disease Not Yet.

Bert A. Reiss, the young Brooklyn lawyer and politician who has on several occasions during the past few years stirred up a great deal of excitement in local Republican circles, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at the home of his parents, 302 McDonough Street. He was resting easily last night, but as the crisis of the disease is yet to be reached his physicians are much concerned over his condition.

Mr. Reiss was until recently the receiver of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company, the so-called Cordage Trust. Several years ago he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. It was a sensational speech made by him at a public meeting which led to the Guden investigation and brought about the Kings County Shrievalty tangle.

SUIT FOR COMMISSIONS.

Claim of Secretary Against the Confederate Memorial Association — Mr. Rouss's Subscription.

John H. Shaughnessey of Brooklyn has brought an action in the Supreme Court, that borough, against the Confederate Memorial Association to recover $17,779.19, commissions alleged to be due him under the assignment of a claim from John C. Underwood, Superintendent and Secretary of the association. The plaintiff alleges breach of contract on the part of the defendant with Underwood. The main contention is over commissions alleged to be due on a subscription by the late Charles Broadway Rouss, amounting to $100,000.

The Confederate Memorial Association was organized in Mississippi in 1896 for the purpose of raising memorial funds. It is alleged that a contract was entered into by Underwood with the association whereby he was to receive a salary of $4,000 a year and a commission of 25 per cent. on all the money he raised as a memorial fund up to $200,000, and 20 per cent. of all sums above that amount.

The plaintiff alleges that a new and slightly modified agreement was entered into in 1901, and that under the contract Underwood raised $198,076.96, which included the Rouss subscription. Underwood, it is alleged, has been paid all of his commissions, except the amount sued for. He assigned his claim to Shaughnessey on Wednesday last. The summons and complaint in the suit were filed yesterday.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT.

Merchants' Association Urges Adoption of the Full Value Basis Plan.

Immediate advantages expected to follow the adoption of the system of assessment of real property for purposes of taxation throughout the entire city at its true market value, as recently urged by Mayor Low and as provided for by the city charter, are pointed out by the Merchants' Association of New York in preambles and a resolution adopted by their Board of Directors yesterday.

It is cited that a different practice obtains in the different boroughs, prevailing assessments, according to a recent court decision, being figured on from 68 to 90 per cent. of the real value in these different localities. The adoption of the full value as the basis, it is said, would distribute taxation more equitably, and would increase the city's debt limit by $75,000,000, thus enabling the carrying forward of much needed municipal improvements prevented or retarded by existing financial conditions.

The city authorities are petitioned to take measures to put the full value system of assessment in permanent operation before the next tax levy.

Boy Drowned in Hell Gate.

John Fuller, seven years of age, of 41 Hallett Street, Astoria, was drowned at 5:30 o'clock last evening while bathing at what is known as Scally Rock, in Hell Gate. The boy was with a crowd of others. Where they were bathing is shallow water, but a step or two too far out from the covelike bathing place brings the bather into one of the worst currents in Hell Gate. Fuller waded out too far in that direction, and was swept from his feet. The body was not recovered.

Work on Newark's City Building.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The first work upon the new city building, which is to cost nearly $1,000,000, was begun at 7 o'clock this morning in the presence of Mayor James M. Seymour and the members of the Building Committee of the City Council. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown out by Giuseppe Gregorio, an Italian known as laborer No. 18. This honor was to have fallen to James T. Neary, Secretary of the City Hall Commission, but he arrived too late upon the scene.

North Hemstead Lake Sale Vote.

Although not yet formally announced, it is known that the election in the town of North Hempstead on the proposition to sell the body of water known as Lake Success to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been fixed for the second Tuesday in September. The proclamation calling the election has been prepared, and is ready for issuance as soon as ordered by the Town Board.

East Side Boy Working in a Coal Mine.

Capt. Titus received word from Chief of Police Loftus of Pittston, Penn., yesterday, to the effect that Jacob Preiss, the New York east side boy who has been missing for some time, has been located in that city and is working in the coal mines. It was first believed that the boy had been kidnapped to work in the mines, but the letter states that Jacob says he went of his own accord.

Yellow Fever Expert Back from Cuba.

Dr. G. M. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert of the United States Marine Hospital Service, after an absence of three years in Cuba, arrived in New York on the steamship Olinda yesterday morning. Dr. Guiteras has been ordered to Philadelphia. He stated on arrival that Havana and Matanzas were in excellent sanitary condition.

BLACKSMITHS ON STRIKE

Twelve Employing Concerns Grant Men's Demands at Once.

Townsend-Downey Shipyards, Where the German Emperor's Yacht Was Built, and Morse Iron Works Affected.

One thousand members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers went on strike yesterday morning to enforce demands made a week ago on all the employers. The demands were $3.50 a day, minimum wages, with 10 per cent. advance in wages for all who had been earning more than $3.50 a day, a general nine-hour workday, and 10 per cent. increase in wages and a nine-hour workday for the helpers.

The New York local of the Brotherhood to which all the strikers belong is known as Defender Union, No. 100, and has a membership of about 1,500. The Brotherhood is affiliated with the Metal Trades Board, with which is also affiliated the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

Among the yards involved in the strike were the Morse Iron Works Company's shipyard at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn; Tietjen & Lange's dry dock, Hoboken; Townsend & Downey's shipyard, Shooter Island, where the German Emperor's yacht Meteor was constructed, and one or two smaller yards. The strikers held a meeting in Military Hall, 193 Bowery, yesterday forenoon, and another in the afternoon.

The first to join the strike were the blacksmiths and helpers employed by Tietjen & Lange. The Strike Committee reported late yesterday afternoon at Military Hall, where strike headquarters were established, that the following firms had also yielded to the strikers during the day: Shield's Forge Company, Brooklyn; Heipenhauser Brothers, Manhattan; McNeill Brothers, Brooklyn; Auto M. Scale Company, Brooklyn; United States Long-Distance Auto Company; Glasgow Iron Works, Manhattan; Dudgeon's Works, Fox Boiler Works, Manhattan; Empire Bridge Works, Brooklyn; Novelty Boiler Works, Brooklyn; Pioneer Iron Works, Brooklyn, and J. M. Robins Dry Dock, Brooklyn.

A member of the Strike Committee said: "This is a strike of the blacksmiths and the blacksmiths only. No other trade is involved and no other trade has been asked to strike in sympathy. We stand alone in this fight."

Five hundred blacksmiths and helpers employed in the machine shops of Jersey City and Hoboken also struck yesterday for an advance of 10 per cent., present wages varying from $2.15 to $4 a day. The shops affected are those of the Frederick A. Verdon Company, the W. & A. Fletcher Company, and W. H. Atkinson of Hoboken, and Theodore Smith & Sons, Brown & Miller, and Michael Russell of Jersey City. The employers say that the existing rate is all they can afford to pay in the present state of business.

FIRST SUICIDE AT RIVERSIDE PARK VIADUCT.

Unidentified Aged Man Jumped Off and Fell One Hundred Feet—Death Came Instantly.

The first man to commit suicide at the new Riverside Park viaduct that extends from West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, jumped from that structure at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and was instantly killed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several men who are employed in Conron Brothers' Riverside Cold Storage Warehouse, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue, were at work on the corner when they heard a thud. Looking around they saw the mangled body lying in the roadway. They ran to render any assistance possible, but found the man in an unconscious condition. Thinking that some spark of life might remain, they called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Gibbon, when he arrived, pronounced the man dead. Every bone in the man's body was broken and the head crushed. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where the Coroner held an autopsy.

The man was apparently about sixty-five years of age, with gray hair and chin whiskers and white mustache. He wore a blue serge suit of fine quality, white undervear, black laced shoes, and black derby hat. There was nothing in his peckets which served to identify the man. In a pocket of the vest was a card bearing the names of Shmolz & Werter, photographers at Broome Street. Across the card had been written the name Charles W. Pratt. The police thought that it might have been the man's name, but on inquiry at the address of Pratt they learned that Pratt is alive.

The police tried to get witnesses of the affair to ascertain whether the man had jumped or fallen. Three boys who were about the place came forward, but each told a different story. The first said that the man had tried to jump to the roof of the Conron Brothers building. The second said that the man had been sitting on the railing of the viaduct and fallen. The third boy said that the man had climbed over the rail and jumped. The Coroner, after hearing the stories, said that he thought it a clear case of suicide.

At the point where the man jumped the viaduct is about 100 feet above the ground. The hill slopes gradually until the viaduct reaches a height of 140 feet. There were several persons on the viaduct at the time the man jumped, but none of them saw him.

GOLF LINKS FOR HOWARD GOULD.

Said to be Negotiating for a Tract of Land at West Neck, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 18.—It is reported here that Howard Gould is negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land in that part of Huntington known as West Neck. Mr. Gould came here recently in his automobile, the White Ghost, with a party of friends and inspected the West Neck property.

It is said that if he acquires the land he will have it laid out into golf links and build a clubhouse.

Recovering from Lead Pipe Blow.

Joseph Killean, who was reported to be dying on Sunday night at the Emergency Hospital, Coney Island, as the result of a blow on the nose with a lead pipe, had improved so much at a late hour last night that the doctors now expect his recovery. The police are looking for William Sleeman, who is said to have been the assailant. He is the son of an official of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and lives in Philadelphia. Sleeman's wife told the police that her husband, who is slightly demented, had been employed at Coney Island by L. A. Thompson on his scenic railway. She said that she had told him of an insult she had received from a man employed in the place where Killean worked, and answering to his description. Sleeman waited about the place for three or four days, and seeing Killean, had taken him for his wife's insulter, and struck him.

Swedish Baptist Church at Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 18.—The new Swedish Baptist Church, which was erected by the members of the congregation, was dedicated here yesterday. The dedication address was made by the Rev. N. E. Nelson, the pastor, who was assisted by the Rev. Oscar Johnson of Stockholm, Sweden, and the Rev. Samuel Swenson, pastor of the Swedish Baptist Church in New York.

POLITE JANITOR A THIEF

Looted Apartments, Promised to Look Up Complaints, and Disappeared.

Custodian of Capt. Thomas's White Stone and Brick Structure Took Quick Advantage of Summer Exodus.

Polite above everything else was William Netheway, custodian of the fashionable Iowa seven-story apartment building, 135 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, which is owned by Capt. Thomas, erstwhile commander of the Tenderloin. In this way he gained the confidence of the twenty-one leaseholders and their families to a remarkable degree, and then, with smiling face robbed them under their very noses and in suave accents promised to investigate his own thefts as fast as they reported them to him, at the same time expressing regrets that such things could happen in the handsome white stone and brick building while it was under his care.

Netheway, who is thirty-five years old, disappeared last Wednesday. His wife and two small children went away the next morning, saying they were going to look for him. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station are doing the same thing, but have obtained no clue.

It does not appear that the man fled because of suspicion directed toward him. It is thought more likely that, when the tenants who are away on their various Summer jaunts come to take an inventory it will be found that he made their absence his opportunity to reap his richest harvest and left a field not worth further gleaning. His known plunder amounts to several thousand dollars, and he seems to have neglected no chance to add to his horde. That his departure was deliberate is shown by the fact that his own family belongings have been removed.

Ten-dollar bills sent to him down the dumb waiter shaft to pay tradesmen's bills he acknowledged with forged receipts. The elevator runners' salaries he withheld, they say, for three weeks, telling them that the Frank L. Fisher Company of 44 Columbus Avenue, agents for Capt. Thomas, were financially embarrassed, though he drew the money from them regularly to pay the boys. He kept these subordinates quiet, however, by giving them small sums, as they demanded money, saying that he made these advances from his own pocket. Miss Gall, a tenant, asked him to ship a couch stored in the cellar to Baltimore, and gave him money to prepay the charges. Soon after he called upon her for more, saying the express company demanded it. The couch, she has since learned, is still in the cellar.

Rent money intrusted to Netheway never reached the agents. Money from the telephone drawer is also said to be missing, and, in the meantime, Netheway and his family have lived on delicacies secured from nearby stores, which he obtained without paying by falsely representing that they were for tenants. Such was the confidence in him that many of the tenants, when they went to the country, left him pass keys to their homes. Those who remained, for the most part, refused to discuss their losses when the story became public yesterday.

Miss Shirk, on the fifth floor, admitted the loss of a sunburst of twenty-nine diamonds worth $500, which had vanished within a week from beneath a quantity of veils, which concealed it in a drawer.

Miss Haines, on the fourth floor, mourned the loss of about $1,000 worth of personal property, among the items being an opera scarf worth $125, a Persian lamb coat, and a mother-of-pearl fan.

Netheway came to the Iowa from the Tower, at Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street, last November, and so had plenty of time to ingratiate himself with the tenants before the Summer exodus began. Capt. Thomas, who is at present stationed at the Arsenal, in Central Park, is on his vacation in the Adirondacks, and is not due in the city until the last of this week.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR BROWN & FLEMING.

Second Disagreement of the Partners in Twenty-two Years of Business as Contractors.

Brown & Fleming, contractors at 129 Broad Street, who have been in business for twenty-two years, are to dissolve partnership. Judge Hall, in the Supreme Court yesterday, appointed Benjamin L. Fairchild receiver of the assets of the firm, in a suit brought by John Fleming against his partner, Charles A. Brown, for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $250,000.

It was said that the liabilities of the firm do not exceed $150,000, and that the assets amount to $830,000, consisting of notes and book accounts, $300,000; plant, &c., including fifty-three scows, $250,000; real estate in New York, the equity in which stands in the name of John Fleming, $125,000; interest in quarry properties, $75,000; four tugs, $75,000, and cash on hand and in bank, $5,000.

The firm has contracts with the United States Government, the Dock Department of New York City, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and other corporations, involving about $300,000, which will take about a year to complete.

The partnership was formed in 1880, and the firm built up a large business. Once before the partners had a disagreement, and proceedings were taken in the Supreme Court in May, 1898, for the dissolution of the partnership, but the matter was settled, and they continued together.

Murderer Rubsam Buried.

The funeral of Charles D. Rubsam, who murdered his wife and then killed himself at their home, 480 Willis Avenue, on Saturday, took place yesterday afternoon. The burial service of the Lutheran Church was read by the Rev. Dr. Richter of the Lutheran Church at One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Alexander Avenue. The interment was in the Lutheran Cemetery in Middle Village, L. I. Rubsam's son Carl and his brother-in-law, Charles Miller, and his wife, and other relatives of the dead man attended, but none of his wife's family, it was said, was present.

Cathedral Pickpocket Pleads Guilty.

Philip C. Clarkin, as he called himself in court, or Philip Judd, as he gave his name in the East Fifty-first Street Station House, pleaded guilty to having stolen purses belonging to women in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon when arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Roundsman Kane and Policeman Mehrer of the East Fifty-first Street Station House showed Magistrate Mayo several purses which they had found on the prisoner and which they alleged he had stolen. Clarkin was held in $500 bail for trial.

Boy, Pulled from Roof by Kite, Dead.

William Lindermann, the thirteen-year-old boy who was pulled off the roof of his father's house while flying a kite Friday night, died yesterday morning from the injuries he received. The boy was flying his kite from the roof of 610 River Street, Hoboken, N. J., when a storm suddenly arose, and before he was able to pull the kite in he was dragged off the roof.

Accidentally Shot a Little Girl.

Assaulted, as he claims, by several men armed with axes, whom he had been forced to put out of his place, Patrick McGuire, a bartender of 51 Cherry Street, drew his revolver and fired at his assailants. The bullet struck twelve-year-old Maggie Parrett of 128 Cherry Street, inflicting a slight wound. McGuire was arrested.

SURROGATE SILKMAN SAYS YONKERS IS "WIDE OPEN."

Calls on Mayor and Police to Close Poolrooms—Mayor Demands Proof of Charges — What Police Records Show.

In a letter sent to the Mayor of Yonkers, the Police Commissioners, and Police Captain Woodruff, yesterday, Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman complained of the poolrooms which, he charges, are running in that city openly and without any police interference. He says that Yonkers has lost its reputation for cleanliness and freedom from crime, and that it is now overrun by places where betting is carried on. According to the Surrogate, the people are in possession of evidence which the police either have not obtained or else have not used.

The Mayor, Commissioners, and Police Captain, the letter charges, are jointly responsible for the state of affairs now existing. It also says that stories have reached the Surrogate that weekly sums are paid the police for freedom to do business. Mr. Silkman concludes with the threat that unless every poolroom is closed in forty-eight hours he will take steps to see that the law is enforced.

Mayor Walsh has sent a letter in reply, in which he calls on Surrogate Silkman to substantiate his charges. He denies that there is any blackmail, and is satisfied there has been none during his administration, but hints that there may have been prior to his advent in office. Ex-Mayor Sutherland was Surrogate Silkman's friend. The Mayor also observes that the letter was sent at an unfair time in view of the fact that the President of the Police Board and Capt. Woodruff are both absent from the city on their vacations.

In their absence the Mayor promises that if the Surrogate produces any evidences of poolrooms being run in the city he will make the needful raids. He couples this with the provision that there must be evidence to justify the raids and sufficient to convict.

While it may be true that poolrooms now exist, as Mr. Silkman alleges, the following are advanced as facts which cannot be controverted: Ever since the poolrooms have had more or less trouble in New York, say for the last five years, they have endeavored to run in Yonkers. Until three months ago there does not appear to have been any effort to suppress them. Within the last three months Capt. Fred H. Woodruff has made five raids on poolrooms, capturing over 500 men. In all five cases the principals, the men charged with running the poolrooms, have been held for the Grand Jury. Fifty men in all have been held, and ten of these are actually under indictment and awaiting call to trial.

It is a matter of police record that two detectives have received money from a poolroom proprietor, but each payment was turned over to the Captain, and the money actually paid is now in the possession of the authorities. The men who paid the money are under bail for the Grand Jury, charged not only with running a poolroom, but with bribery.

CAPT. SHEEHAN ON CROOKS.

Tenderloin Police Commander Says Talk of Such Characters Comes with Poor Grace from O'Rourke.

Capt. Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station had something to say last night after reading a published statement credited to Thomas F. O'Rourke, proprietor of the Delevan Hotel, in which the latter is quoted as saying that five hundred crooks are at work every night in the Tenderloin between Forty-second and Thirty-third Streets in Broadway. Capt. Sheehan said:

"Mr. O'Rourke had better look out for himself, when he talks about rounding up crooks in Upper Broadway. Talk of this kind comes with very poor grace from O'Rourke, following, as it does, the interviews I had with him last Saturday night. The police of this precinct have had more trouble with the people who hang about the Delavan Hotel, at Fortieth Street and Broadway, than with those of any other place, except perhaps a place at Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"Last Saturday night I went to O'Rourke's place twice. The first time I found a dozen or so young fellows lounging about the entrance. I told O'Rourke he must not let them stay there, that he would have to keep the sidewalk there clear of them.

"Two hours later I went again and was surprised to find O'Rourke out in the centre of a group of ten or twelve of the same men I had objected to before. I told O'Rourke that he would have to do what I had said or I would take action. He motioned his hand toward the group and answered, 'Oh, they are all right, Captain.'

"I told him they were not all right, and that I was not going to be played with in this matter. On returning to the station I instructed my men to keep that place clear of the sidewalk hangers-on.

"That is why," Sheehan continued, "that I say it comes with bad grace for O'Rourke to get himself quoted on Monday on the subject of crooks in the Tenderloin."

RUMOR ABOUT CAPT. O'REILLY.

Predicted Change That Would Result in Promotion to an Inspector's Office—Not Known by Him.

It was rumored in police circles yesterday that there is to be a change for Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Precinct, the result of which would be his promotion to an Inspector's position, that of Inspector Thompson's place in Long Island City. It is believed by some that Inspector Thompson is about to be transferred or retired.

In the Oak Street Station last night Capt. O'Reilly said that he had heard nothing of the matter and had not been apprised of any change in his position.

COL. PARTRIDGE AT CONEY ISLAND

Paid a Visit There on Sunday, but Saw No Violation of the Law.

Police Commissioner Partridge paid a visit to Coney Island on Sunday, unheralded and unaccompanied. He visited the Old Mill and the new coal mine, where he listened to a "striking miners'" band from the Pennsylvania coal district. Then he made for the Bowery, stopping here and there to listen to a "sacred concert," or at one or other of the many attractions that throng that thoroughfare.

He said yesterday that he spent about an hour at the island.

"What did you find there, Commissioner?" was asked.

"I found a very orderly, well-behaved crowd," he said. "There was no unseemly noise, and I saw no drunkenness. I took a general look around, and so far as a general observer could see there were no violations of the law. I do not think I was recognized when I first reached Coney Island, but I had an idea I was being watched after a time."

Garroters Arraigned in Court.

Harry Jeder and William Forster were arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court yesterday on the charge of garroting Charles L. Downes, theatrical manager, of 362 West Thirty-first Street, on Saturday morning, and, after the prisoners had accused the complainant of being a criminal himself, the Magistrate decided to pay no attention to their recriminations, and held each in $2,500 for trial. The two men declared that Downes owed them money, as the result of an illegal operation, in which they had all been interested, and that, instead of trying to rob the man, they were simply demanding what they considered was due them.

Strike in Passaic Rubber Works.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 18.—The rubber mixers in the employ of the Manhattan Rubber Works here are on strike as a result of a reduction in wages. The company recently cut the price of mixing 2 and 3 cents on 1,000 pounds. The men sought to have the reduction recalled, and when it was not granted they went on strike. The mill owners have refused to receive a committee.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER'S UNEXPECTED RETURN

Appeared Suddenly at Headquarters and Assumed Command.

Found New Lock on His Desk and Other Evidences that He Was Not Expected Back, at Least for a Long Time.

Fire Chief Edward F. Croker caused a sensation in the department yesterday by suddenly appearing at his office at Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street, while everybody supposed he was spending his vacation time quietly at Good Ground, L. I.

Chief Croker has still about a month of vacation leave. He came to the city last week to attend the trial of Patrick F. Ryan, chief of construction and repairs to apparatus, and he announced that he came on the same errand yesterday, but if that was all that brought him he might as well have stayed away, for Commissioner Sturgis had sent word that a sudden cold would prevent his attendance in the trial room and postponed the hearing until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Chief Ryan is accused, among other things, of permitting the repairing of carriages of Chief Croker and Commissioner Scannell at the Fire Department repair shops during the last Tammany administration. It was Deputy Chief Purroy, in command during Chief Croker's absence, who brought Ryan to trial, after being on suspension since May. He did this by order of Mr. Sturgis.

Chief Croker, when he reached his office, went straight to his desk and tried to open it, but could not do so. Somebody had put a strong Yale lock on it since he was last there. The lock seemed to be set permanently, as though the person who had ordered it expected to retain the desk for an indefinite time. The Chief did not seem greatly surprised, for he smiled grimly as he took his chair and drew up to the closed desk, where he sat waiting. In a few minutes he dictated a letter and then ordered that it be copied. The letter book could not be found. Then the Chief asked questions, and was told that while he was away Deputy Purroy had taken not only his current letter book, but every similar book for the last three years away from the building.

Other circumstances indicated as clearly that Chief Croker was not expected to return—not immediately, at any rate. But he sat and waited for nearly an hour, when Deputy Chief Purroy entered. Purroy had not heard of Chief Croker's arrival, and was visibly confused when he saw his superior sitting at the locked desk. Mr. Croker greeted him most courteously, but informed him that he had resumed command of the department, and asked him to open the desk. Deputy Purroy fumbled in his pockets and produced a key which opened the lock. He and the Chief reached into the desk simultaneously, and Purroy caught up a bundle of papers with which he hurriedly left the building.

Chief Croker was asked about the incident at his night headquarters in Great Jones Street late last evening, but declined to make any statement.

"Do you know what the papers were that Deputy Chief Purroy took away?" he was asked.

"No, I don't know."

"Have you got your letter books back?"

"No."

Asked about his unexpected return, he said:

"I deemed it best to come back and take charge of the department in order to answer any questions which the Commissioner may desire to put to me. My name has been frequently mentioned in the hearing of charges against Chief Ryan, and I am here ready to face any accusation which may be made against me."

The Chief said there was nothing in his career to cause him any apprehension in connection with the matter, but he thought it best to be on hand in case anything should turn up detrimental to his interest, adding that he had come to New York by the advice of counsel.

LEGAL NOTES.

COST OF TOMBSTONE PART OF FUNERAL EXPENSES.—A widow who erects at her own expense a suitable monument over her dead husband's grave is entitled, so the Supreme Court of Indiana holds, to be reimbursed out of the decedent's estate, or, as the court puts it in the legal way, subrogated to the rights of the monument dealer. The court also holds that the expense of erecting a suitable monument over the grave of a deceased person is to be classed among the funeral expenses. Justice Jordan, for the court, says in part: "It certainly cannot be asserted that the mere fact that a tombstone or monument to mark the last resting place of the deceased was erected at the grave after the burial will result in making it any less an item incident to such burial. Of course, where the estate of the deceased is insolvent, a stricter rule prevails in the allowance of funeral expenses than is enforced where the estate is solvent. The rights of creditors of insolvent estates are of more regard than those of the next of kin of the deceased, and the rule in such cases is to allow no more to defray funeral expenses than is necessary and reasonable under all of the circumstances. In the determination of that question, however, the rank or condition in life of the deceased is a factor to be taken into consideration by the court. The rule that, in the eye of the law, one must be just before he is generous, applies with equal force to his estate after his demise, or, in other words, as asserted by some of the authorities, 'dead debtors must not feast to make their living creditors fast.' In the absence of any statutory restriction to the contrary, the amount to be allowed against the estate of a decedent for the cost of a tombstone or monument, or other funeral expenses, is, as a general rule, a matter to be left, under all the circumstances in each particular case, to the sound discretion of the probate court, the abuse of whose discretion will be subject to review on appeal to a higher court."

* * *

DELIVERY OF DEEDS.—A few days before he died, Silas W. Powell sent for William H. Strottner, a neighbor of his, and told him he had some notes and deeds he wished to dispose of. Under Powell's direction Strottner got the papers out of a trunk and placed them in different envelopes which he addressed at Powell's dictation. One deed, Mr. Powell said, was for his niece "Pet." She was also to get a note for $200. Strottner inclosed the note in one of the envelopes, but as the deed was too large to fit in without being folded, he left it out, saying that he would be back in a few days or that "Pet" would "be up here." The latter, however, never received the deed. In an action of ejectment brought by Lucy Dagley ("Pet") against Andrew G. Black, the executor of Mr. Powell's will, the Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed a judgment for the defendant, holding that the evidence was insufficient to show a delivery of the deed to the plaintiff. The court says that while it is not essential that a deed should be delivered into the actual custody of a grantee, it is indispensable that the instrument pass beyond the dominion and control of the grantor. "In order to render a deed operative to pass title," continues the court, "it is not only necessary that there should be delivery of the deed by the grantor, but also that there should be an acceptance thereof by the grantee. She [plaintiff] was not aware, so far as the records show, of the existence of any deed from her uncle to herself until after his death. As she was ignorant of the existence of any such conveyance, if it did exist, no presumption of acceptance on her part arises, although the deed was beneficial to her."

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

A. E.—The moment a man dies, if he leaves no will, any real property he may own descends to his heirs. Should he leave a wife and children his real estate would go to his children, subject to the widow's right of dower—that is, an estate in one-third of the property. As for personal property, it is the duty of an administrator to close up an estate as soon as expedient.

For dollars and cents worth of wear—day in and night out, no cloth we know betters serge. Serges that won't fade or fuzz or fray.

Blue or black; $15 to $32.

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They will play a still greater part this Autumn in Artistic Furnishing.

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1899, Total Sales First Six Months $1,103,820.00
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*The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; moderate temperature; north winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,418. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

PRESIDENT SCHWAB SAYS HE WILL NOT RESIGN

Head of Steel Trust Declares He Has No Such Intention.

"LITTLE RUN DOWN, NOT SICK"

Reaches This City, but Will Not, It Is Understood, Sail for Europe To-day, J. P. Morgan's Arrival Being Expected.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, arrived in this city last night. He is on his way to Europe to recuperate from the effects of overwork and overexertion. He expects to come back in a few months a perfectly well man, and he has no intention of resigning the Presidency of the big corporation of which he is the head.

Mr. Schwab arrived in Jersey City at the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the train which was due there at 7:55, and which was not a minute behind time. He had made the trip in his private car. He was met at Philadelphia by his brother, Joseph Schwab, and by his secretary, Oliver Wrenn. Mrs. Schwab was not of the party, having, it was said, gone to Pittsburg for a few days. At the station to greet Mr. Schwab was his French chauffeur.

As the President of the billion-dollar trust walked down the platform toward the gate, where a dozen newspaper men were waiting for him, his step seemed as elastic as ever. He appeared to be quite amused when he saw the reporters, and at the request of one of his companions he stopped to talk to them.

"I am going to tell you three things," he said, "on condition that you don't ask me any more questions."

Everybody acquiesced, and he continued: "Well, then, first, do I look like a very sick man?"

"No," in chorus.

"Well, I'm not. I've been a little run down, and I am going on a vacation to recuperate."

"To Europe?" asked some one.

"Yes, to Europe."

"When are you going?" questioned one of the reporters.

"Now you must not forget your promise," said Mr. Schwab, who does not want to be bothered with photographers and interviewers on the pier. "I won't say when. But the third thing I want to tell you is that I have not resigned and am not going to resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation."

While he spoke his eye seemed bright and clear, he laughed when some of the reporters broke in with questions, and he seemed generally in good spirits.

Accompanied by his brother, his chauffeur, and his valet, he then took the Twenty-third Street Ferry. He sat on the upper deck in the inside cabin. The reports from Pittsburg had been that he was not permitted to read a newspaper, but here he was, reading an evening paper. A man and a woman walked up to him and shook him by the hand. He seemed delighted to see them and engaged them in conversation, his brother even giving up his seat to the man, who, it appeared, was an old friend of Mr. Schwab. The latter also talked with his chauffeur and asked him about his automobile, which is stored in this city.

Arrived on the New York side the party engaged a four-wheeler and a hansome cab and were driven to Mr. Schwab's apartments in the Lorraine, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. They made a short stop at the Union League Club, of which Mr. Schwab is a member, and when he got out to see whether there was any mail for him Mrs. Schwab was not of the party. It was said that she had gone for a few days to Pittsburg.

It was generally understood that Mr. Schwab would not sail to-day as J. Pierpont Morgan is expected home this morning.

Max Pam, who has been closely connected with the Steel Corporation as counsel of the American Steel and Wire Company, said at the Whitney Club last night that all those closely associated with Mr. Schwab had known exactly how his health was, and the contrary reports had probably been started maliciously. He said that it was an unfortunate thing that the public had given credence to them. All those who had been in close touch with Mr. Schwab knew that he had been overworked, but that was all.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 19.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, passed through here to-day en route to New York. To an old Altoona friend, who talked with him since he has been at Loretto, he said that he was going to France, where he will take a course of treatment at the mineral springs of that country. His chief ailment is an affection of the nerves.

MR. SCHWAB EXPECTS TO MEET MR. MORGAN.

Declares Steel Trust Never Was More Prosperous—Remarks that He Seems to be in the Hands of His Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 19.—Charles M. Schwab stopped in Philadelphia long enough to-day to refute statements made relative to his physical condition.

"Sonny, you can see I am all right," he remarked, when approached by a reporter.

"Splendid, Mr. Schwab," was the reply, "and that is why there is so much wonderment at your announced retirement."

"Retirement?" exclaimed Mr. Schwab as he paused in his promenade. "No one has seen my resignation."

"Then it is true that you are not going to retire? Will you be absent from the United States for a year?"

"Now, that is a wide question," was his cautious reply. "I go from here to New York, where I expect to go aboard the St. Louis and sail for Europe. Whether I remain abroad for a year or six months is problematical."

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 39½c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

At home you may have what thousands visit Europe for—the natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL Water and Salt. AVOID substitutes.—Adv.

NON-UNION MINERS SHOT.

Two Men Employed at the Edgerton (Penn.) Colliery Wounded by Strikers, It Is Believed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 19.—Michael Connelly and Forrest Crossman, said to be non-union workmen employed about the Edgerton colliery, were shot from ambush to-day, presumably by strikers.

Crossman was so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate his right foot. Connelly's condition is regarded as serious.

The men were working on a water course near the breaker when a bullet whizzed close to Crossman's head. Connelly says he thought the shot had been fired by mine guards, and shouted a warning. Two more shots followed, a bullet lodging in Crossman's leg and a charge of shot shattering Connelly's shoulder. Some of the shot hit him in the face.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—Unknown persons exploded a stick of dynamite under the front door of John Workis's house, in Pittston Township, early this morning. The door was wrecked and the inmates of the house were badly frightened. Six men were lodged in the dwelling, two of whom are working in the mines. It is said that the two men who continued at work had been warned that if they did not remain at home harm would come to them.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 19.—Gen. Gobin, who is in command of the battalion of the Twelfth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, sent from Shenandoah to the Panther Creek Valley this morning, opened temporary headquarters in the town to-night. The General and his staff will not return to Shenandoah until the latter part of the week.

The funeral of Patrick Sharp, the strike leader, who was shot and killed at Nesquehoning last night by a deputy, will take place on Thursday. All the miners' local unions in the region are making arrangements to march to Lansford and attend the funeral, and Gen. Gobin will probably station troops along the route to be taken by the funeral.

ANOTHER MINE STARTS IN ANTHRACITE FIELD.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 19.—A stir was created among the striking miners to-day by the starting up of the extensive Hampton Colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system.

Assistant Superintendent Phillips of the Lackawanna Coal Department says that a hundred miners are employed, and that the mine will be operated continuously. Many of the miners, he says, were former members of the United Mine Workers' organization, but were forced to return to work on account of starvation confronting them.

The Hampton is supplied with the most improved appliances, and it is said can produce a great deal of coal, even under present circumstances. It is the third large colliery which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company is operating, despite the strike.

The others are the Dodge and the Cayuga, both situated in this city. The Lackawanna is also taking coal from the People's Coal Company colliery, where 100 gondola cars are loaded and shipped each day. Altogether, there are now five mines at work in the Lackawanna Valley.

GEN. JACOB H. SMITH HONORED.

At a Public Reception at Portsmouth, Ohio, He Says He Is "Still Ready to Fight for His Country."

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The public reception planned some time ago as a fitting mark of respect to Gen. Jacob H. Smith took place to-night.

In response to the address of welcome delivered by Mayor Milstead, Gen. Smith spoke in brief as follows:

"Since that time forty years ago when I answered to the call to arms I have been and am still a soldier. The duty of a soldier is to his country. He is to maintain the honor of his nation, to protect its citizens wheresoever they may be, and to enforce allegiance to the flag in whatever distant lands it is planted and unfurled.

"We, speaking editorially, have fought to make this a united country, to bring liberty to the distant isles of the sea, to avenge the Maine disaster, to compel obedience to our authority in the Philippines, and to pacify and subdue the most savage tribes of the earth.

"We have gone where our country sent us, not of our own choice; but we obeyed her commands, and during these years of service, whether on Southern battlefields or the great plains of the West, on the Isle of Cuba, or in the tropical jungles of the Philippines, we tried to do our duty to the United States of America and our flag.

"For the humble part which I took in bringing into subjection the tribes of Samar I am aware that there has been much criticism, but to take criticism is part of a soldier's training. I have already had occasion to say that he must take what comes to him without complaint, and let his country say whether he has acted the part of a soldier or not. My sword is still at the command of my country, and subject to the order of the Commander in Chief."

WARRANT FOR AN ATTORNEY.

Assistant General Union Pacific Counsel Charged with Inciting North Platte (Neb.) Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 19.—A. P. Kelly, editor of The Evening Telegraph of this city, to-day swore out a warrant for the arrest of John N. Baldwin, assistant general counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad, charging him with attempting to provoke an assault in connection with inciting the Mayor to issue a proclamation stating the city to be in a condition of lawlessness and riot.

The Mayor to-day acknowledged that his proclamation yesterday was made at the instigation of the railroad company, and that Mr. Baldwin had even drawn up the paper for him to sign. The opinion was to-day openly expressed by both the Sheriff and Chief of Police that the railroad company was endeavoring to precipitate a riot and get the State troops out.

In to-day's edition of The Telegraph, the Governor, Mayor, and railroad officials are severely scored for the proclamations already issued, and so high is the tension that a riot amy again break out at any time.

It is understood here that the military company at Kearney, Neb., has been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to come to this place on short notice.

Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by Gov. Savage, left the city to-day before the warrant was issued. It has been placed in the hands of an officer for service.

Blaine's Secretary a Recluse.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 19.—Harry N. Roach, who was once private secretary to James G. Blaine, is now a recluse in Indiana spending his time at Bass Lake. He says he desires to end his life away from the world. He does not communicate with relatives.

"The Buffalo Limited," a second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New York daily 12:50 P. M., due Buffalo 11:00 P. M., by New York Central.—Adv.

COL. BATES ACCUSED BY MAJOR C. H. SMITH

Commander of 71st Regiment Charged with Improper Claims.

Complaint Grew Out of Audit Board Proceedings on Armory Fire Losses —Friends of Col. Bates Scout Seriousness of Attack.

Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has been accused by Major Clinton H. Smith of the same command with having put in an improper claim to the Board of Audit, which has been examining the account of the officers of the regiment, representing claims for reimbursement by the State for property destroyed by the armory fire last February. Major E. T. T. Marsh, the regimental surgeon, is also said to have put in an improper account.

At a meeting of the board held last night it was learned that Major Smith had sent an official communication to Gen. Smith accusing Col. Bates of improper action and desiring that official action be taken.

Friends of Col. Bates, however, scout the idea that anything serious will come of the stand taken against him by Major Smith, and officers who are fully aware of all of the facts of the case say that Col. Bates can fully clear himself, and, in fact, it is said further that ample proof exists at the present time that Col. Bates has done nothing wrong which merits either military or civil action.

An appropriation of $20,000 was made by the State to reimburse officers of the regiment, for their personal property destroyed by the fire in the armory last February. There was a proviso, however, that only claims for property not covered by insurance would be allowed.

A board of audit was appointed, consisting of Gen. George Moore Smith of the First Brigade, Col. William G. Bates, Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, and Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment. The officers sent in their claims to this board, who have been passing on them, preparatory to forwarding them to the Adjutant General. No claims have yet been paid or forwarded, nor has the board made any official report.

An officer who will not allow his name to be used said:

"It is very unfortunate that accusations against any officer of the regiment should have been made, but they will not result in any serious action, and the standing of the accused officer will not suffer, either, when the facts are known. They are these: Col. Bates at a meeting of the board several weeks ago, and long before there was any unpleasantness, announced to the board that he had received some insurance on his property destroyed in the fire, but that he had decided to put in his claim to the State, nevertheless, as he was not so sure that the law barred out officers who has not received full value for goods destroyed. He desired to make this fact plain to the board, he said, so that it could, if it saw fit, throw out the claim if it deemed it improper.

"The board took note of the Colonel's statement, but no action was then taken in reference to throwing out the account or formally deciding that it was proper. The Colonel also explained that he had actually lost much more property than he had received insurance for.

"Some days after Major Smith sent a letter to Gen. Smith, in which he cited that the Colonel's action in presenting such a claim was manifestly improper, and that he should be held to a strict account for the action, which was one, the Major insisted, that merited serious consideration.

"When the board held a later meeting and the matter came up, Col. Bates stated that he did not desire to have any squabble over the matter. He said that he had plainly told the facts of the case to the board previously, and left it to them to dispose of. The Colonel was perfectly willing to have the account withdrawn, although, he said, he was rightfully entitled to it, he believed.

"Major Smith objected to the withdrawal of the account and insisted that the matter be seriously dealt with as an offense, for which the Colonel should be brought to book. No action was taken, as the majority of the board knew that the Colonel had voluntarily told them of his insurance and had advised with them before the claim had been officially acted upon. No officer discovered any wrongdoing, but Major Smith, after Col. Bates had made his statement to the board, as previously explained, concluded that he would take action against the Colonel. This is the whole situation, and Col. Bates, as will be seen, has been guilty of no wrongdoing, for he hid no fact from the board regarding his account, but sought their advice on it. Major Marsh took similar action. As the board is understood to have full powers to act in either rejecting or forwarding accounts, it is very certain that nothing serious will come of the charges of Major Smith."

Officers in the regiment who side with Col. Bates, and they nearly all do, assert that the accusations brought against the Colonel are the result of animus.

Friends of Major Smith, however, assert that he will push the charges and, if necessary, move against the entire board. They claim that he has taken the action solely from a sense of duty.

Gen. Smith, when seen last night, said: "I decline to discuss the affairs of the Board of Audit, except to say that the board was fully informed some time since by Col. Bates as to his insurance on his property destroyed in the fire, and that the Colonel stated he only wanted what the board considered was just and proper."

Col. Bates and Major Smith refused to talk.

Major Marsh is out of town.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

She Arrives with Miss Paul of Philadelphia at Dark Harbor, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 19.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, accompanied by Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, arrived at Dark Harbor, Isleborough, at 6 o'clock this evening on the steamer Pemaquid from Rockland, having come down from Boston to Rockland by rail. They are guests at the Summer residence of Dr. R. H. Derby. Miss Roosevelt, who appears to be in fine health and spirits, wore a traveling suit of white duck and a hat of pale blue silk. The length of her visit at Dark Harbor is not known.

Dark Harbor is a resort established a few years ago at the southern extremity of Long Island, in Penobscot Bay, and it is peopled by a very exclusive set, who have created a sort of sea island paradise there.

SENATOR FRYE TO MARRY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Information has been received here of the engagement of Senator William P. Frye of Maine, President pro tem. of the Senate, to Miss Ellen May of Portland, Me.

Miss May is the daughter of the late Ellery May. She has traveled extensively and spent several Winters in Washington, where she is well known among the members of the New England colony. No announcement of the date of the wedding has been made, but it probably will take place early in the coming Autumn.

Ablaze with Color.
Mt. Pocono and Delaware Water Gap will soon be radiant with Autumn foliage. Lackawanna Railroad will continue special Friday and Saturday trains to these and other resorts in Pocono Mountains throughout September, leaving New York at 2 P. M.—Adv.

STOLE FORTY SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS.

Robbery in Brooklyn Jewelry Store in Business Hours About a Block from Police Headquarters.

One of the most daring and cleverly accomplished robberies of its kind committed in Brooklyn in a long time took place yesterday afternoon in the busy shopping district of that borough, when a tray filled with diamond rings, said to be worth about $4,000, was stolen from the jewelry store of A. A. Webster & Co. at 440 Fulton Street. So smoothly and quietly was the work done that the theft was not discovered until some minutes after the thief had made good his escape. The detectives of the Adams Street Station and several men from the local Central Office were searching last night for the thief and the jewels, but gained no trace of either.

From the boldness and skillfulness with which the thing was done the police are of the opinion that the theft was the work of no ordinary sneak thief, but of an expert in that line of thievery who tries only for large hauls.

The robbery was committed between 3 and 4 o'clock, when Fulton Street was thronged with shoppers. The Webster store is in the very heart of the shopping district, and is only about a block from Police Headquarters, on Smith Street. At the time the robbery was committed it was well filled with customers. Shortly after 3 o'clock a nattily dressed young man entered the store, and, after walking quietly about for a few moments, took up a position at one end of a small counter near the entrance. He attracted no particular attention, and was still standing there when Mr. Webster, who had been in the rear of the store, came forward to the door to show out a customer. Mr. Webster asked the man if he was being waited upon, and he nodded in the affirmative. The proprietor then returned to the rear part of the store.

While clerks and customers were standing all about him the quiet, smartly dressed young man leaned against the end of the counter in an easy attitude and putting his right hand behind the counter softly pushed back the sliding door of the showcase and pulled out a tray containing forty solitaire diamond rings.

Swiftly and deftly concealing the tray and diamonds on his person, the thief walked quietly and unnoticed out of the store and lost himself in the throng on Fulton Street. Five minutes later a clerk discovered that the tray of rings was missing, and immediately there was great excitement in the store. The nobbily attired young man, who had been lounging against the counter, was at once suspected by Mr. Webster, and several of the clerks who had noticed him. It was seen that he had left the store, and word was sent to the Adams Street Station and to Police Headquarters. Detectives were soon scouring the district for the thief, but he had apparently gotten well away by jumping on a passing car.

The man suspected of being the thief is described as being about twenty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with smoothly shaved face and dark hair, and wearing a sack suit of dark material.

The daring and ease with which the theft was accomplished and the close proximity of the store to Police Headquarters have greatly stirred up the officials in Smith Street, and the robbery is being made the subject of special inquiry by Deputy Commissioner Ebstein.

DOCTOR'S BODY IN RIVER.

Mystery in Death of William J. Larmer —Friend Suspects Murder, but Police Say Suicide.

The body of Dr. William J. Larmer of 312 West Twenty-second Street was found floating in the North River at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street yesterday morning by Policeman Brennan of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. There were evidences of injury to the head, bruises on the face, and lacerations on the hands.

The identification was made at the police station, to which the body was removed, by Dr. Joseph E. Messenger of 303 West Twenty-second Street. He said that he had heard that a man answering the description of Dr. Larmer had been found in the river and that he had immediately thought of his friend.

Dr. Larmer had lived with him for the last week, but his guest had left the house at 7 o'clock Monday night without mentioning his destination. When he had not returned at a late hour Dr. Messenger notified the police.

James MacLeroy, caretaker at Dr. Larmer's late residence, said that the doctor was fifty-eight years of age. He was married, and had three children. He formerly was a practicing physician at 304 West Twenty-ninth Street, but had moved to the Twenty-second Street house early in July. About the same time, MacLeroy says, Dr. Larmer became ill and gave up his practice. Soon after he grew worse, and was sent to a private sanitarium in Brooklyn. He later was removed to the sanitarium of Dr. Handel, at Mount Morris, N. J. His wife and children stopped with a relative, Mrs. Mary Fraser, in Brooklyn.

A week ago Dr. Larmer returned to New York and took up his residence with Dr. Messinger. He went to his own home across the street daily, and packed up his goods preparatory to storing them. His health was restored, and he usually was in good spirits. On Monday night when he took dinner with Dr. Messinger, he did not seem at all despondent. About 7 o'clock he went for a walk. That was the last Dr. Messinger saw of him.

The body, when taken from the water, was clothed in a blue serge suit and white straw sailor hat. There was $19 in the pockets and a prescription blank book. Detectives McGinty and Mangin believe that Dr. Larmer was the man who jumped from the ferryboat Oswego on Monday night. They said that the bruises might have been received by striking against the piers, and they accounted for its presence at West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street by the fact that a strong tide set in toward that point. They scouted the idea of murder, saying that such a crime would have been followed by robbery.

Dr. Messenger believes that there was foul play. He said that he did not believe Dr. Larmer had jumped from the ferryboat. He said that an expensive gold watch was missing from the doctor's pocket.

A well-dressed woman, about twenty-seven years of age, who declined to give her name, called at the Morgue last night, and pleaded to be allowed to see the body. She would not say what interest she had in the case. Her request was granted, and upon looking at the body she exclaimed, "It is Dr. Larmer." She then hurriedly left the Morgue.

LONG UNDER WATER AND LIVES.

Special to The New York Times.

FOREST GROVE, Oregon, Aug. 19.—Bessie Mills, fifteen years old, with her brother Frank, and Dessie Christian, were playing in Gale's Creek on a raft. Suddenly Frank stepped off and went down over his head. He caught the raft when he came up, and tipped it so that Dessie Christian slipped off. Bessie grabbed Dessie, and was pulled into the water. She managed to get back on the raft, but seeing her little brother struggling some distance away, she leaped toward him and sank at once.

The other two children were rescued by some women, but they could not find Bessie. Twenty minutes later George Meyers came to the rescue, and after a few minutes located the girl at the bottom of the creek, clinging to a root. It required all of his strength to unclasp her fingers. She was revived, taken home and cared for, and within a few hours was entirely recovered.

Fast Travel Facilitates Business.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:35 P. M. daily; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

SCORE INJURED IN TROLLEY CAR WRECK

Vehicle Speeding Down Hill Leaped Track and Turned Over.

SEVERAL PERSONS MAY DIE

Catastrophe Occurred at Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue—Nine Sufferers in Fordham Hospital.

Simultaneous calls for ambulances and physicians coming over the telephone wires to Fordham, King's Bridge, and other outlying portions of the Borough of the Bronx at 11:15 o'clock last night gave the news of a most serious trolley accident which happened at about that time to a heavy car of the Union system at Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue.

The wrecked car, which was of the open Summer type and of the largest class used by the road, while bound south at a high rate of speed with about forty passengers, suddenly left the rails. There was a ditch beside the track at this point and the great mass of steel and wood ploughed along this watercourse for a short distance when it crashed into one of the poles supporting the trolley wire. The impact, coupled with the momentum of the car, caused the whole fabric to turn completely over. Every passenger was thrown headlong upon the ground together with the motorman and conductor.

No cries of agony came from the wreck, which now stopped instantly. Dead silence succeeded the crashing of timbers and the shouts of terror of a moment before, for every person on board had been rendered unconscious by the fearful shock.

The accident took place at the foot of a steep hill leading from Woodlawn Cemetery, and down this it is the practice, especially at night, to run the cars almost at express train speed, because in that solitary place there is little or no danger of collision. According to the police the car which was wrecked this morning was running at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

No one escaped uninjured. The ambulances hurried to the spot where the doctors administered what relief they could to the sufferers lying upon the ground, and then brought them over the hills to the Fordham Hospital as fast as the vehicles could carry them.

At 1:30 o'clock the following persons had reached the hospital, where the surgeons were working over them:

DONOHUE, MICHAEL, 304 East Thirty-fourth Street; scalp wound and contusions of the head.

BISNER, WILLIAM, 354 Mott Avenue; contusions of the back, injuries to the chest, and broken right leg.

PERRON, C. H., 504 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; internal injuries, contusions of the side and legs.

FARRELL, A. L., residence Yonkers; scalp wound, broken nose, and contusions of the head.

SWEENEY, BERNARD, 154 Alexander Avenue; contusions of the side.

DOLE, PATRICK, 1,672 Eastburn Avenue; contusions of the head and chest, possible internal injuries.

CRAWFORD, R. W., 248 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; injuries to the head, cuts on the face, and fractured collar bone.

PALMER, J. H., policeman, 134 West One Hundredth Street; fractured skull, not expected to live.

Another man was taken to the hospital unconscious, and with a fractured skull. His identity was not established.

Nearly all of the passengers were pleasure seekers returning from various outings or from visits to friends at their country homes. Those who first recovered from the shock said that the car when it struck the ditch seemed to plow its front end deep into the ground, while the back reared high in air, as though it were going to turn a complete somersault.

The passengers were thrown down and forward, save such as were hurled headlong from the car. Instead of falling forward on its roof, however, the wrecked car, after reaching a nearly vertical position, fell over sideways and rolled over bottom up.

Motorman Bernard Sweeney clung to his post. When the car struck he was caught underneath the wreckage and débris, and pinned down into the mud of the gutter. Conductor William Eisner was thrown some distance into the air and struck on his head and neck in the gutter. Both men were later placed under arrest and taken prisoners to the Fordham Hospital.

As soon as those not seriously hurt recovered sufficiently to do so they picked themselves out of the wreckage of the car and hurried off to summon aid. An ambulance from Fordham Hospital quickly responded to the telephone calls, with all the available medical assistance in the institution. Half a dozen ambulance surgeons were kept busy for an hour or more in attending to those suffering from injuries of a minor nature, but who refused to go to the hospital.

On the first trip to the hospital the ambulance took five persons there. On the next trip four were taken. About a dozen were treated on the scene of the accident and taken to their homes in the best equipages that could be provided at that hour of the night. Everybody in the neighborhood who had a wagon or buggy was asked to turn out and help get the injured to their homes, and they all complied with alacrity.

What caused the accident could not be definitely ascertained. Some of the passengers declared the car plunged down the steep Jerome Avenue hill at a rate not less than forty miles an hour. They assert that the car for blocks was running so rapidly that it constantly swerved and careened from one side to the other, and that it seemed in danger of leaving the rails every instant.

Neither the motorman nor conductor of the car was in a condition to talk concerning the accident, but both declared they were in no way to blame, and asserted that the accident could not have been avoided.

The great new Jerome Park Reservoir adjoins the scene of the accident, and workmen upon it were roused by the sound of the crash and hurried across the fields to the spot, where they rendered valuable assistance in extricating the wounded people from the mass of wreckage.

It developed later that Perron, one of the injured men, had been the hero of the accident. After the crash came he found himself imbedded under the car.

There were four or five women passengers, who were screaming loudly, and there seemed to be no one able to go for assistance. Perron, at the expense of great pain, extricated himself from the entanglement of the débris, and dragged himself on his hands and knees to a saloon some distance away, where he had some one notify the Fordham Hospital of the accident by telephone.

The man with the fractured skull, who remained unconscious last night and could not be identified, was found to have a belt around his person which contained $100.

Landmarks of History on the famed Hudson best seen from deck of Day Line Strs. Frome orchestra and scenery. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK AT ASBURY PARK.

Engine of Central Railroad of New Jersey Plunges Into Rear of Pennsylvania Train—Parents Saw Child Crushed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—A regular Pennsylvania train on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, bound north, was run into from the rear at the Belmar station this evening by a special Central Railroad of New Jersey train. The Pennsylvania train had stoppd at the Belmar station to take on passengers.

The Central train was running north also, and empty. The latter had been side tracked at Point Pleasant during the day, having brought excursionists to this city, and was on her way here to pick up a load. The engine of the Central train telescoped the rear car of the Pennsylvania train. At least two persons were killed and several injured. The killed were:

BISHOP, ALICE, thirteen years old, of Biggett.
UNKNOWN MAN.

The injured:

FITZGERALD, EDWARD, brakeman; scalded by steam and hot water.

TOEL, JOSEPH E., brakeman of Jersey City; injured and bruised and may die. His injuries were at first thought slight.

VAN NOTE, HARRY, conductor of Central train; slightly hurt.

One of the saddest features of the wreck was the killing of little Alice Bishop. She was in the company of her father and mother. The three were about to board the Pennsylvania train. The child stepped up on the platform first, and her father was about to assist the mother on the lower step, when the crash came. The father and mother escaped injury, and saw their child crushed to death within three feet of them, without being able to save her.

Six cars in all were wrecked. The engine of the Central train plowed into the rear part of the Pennsylvania train and drove the rear car into the car ahead. Four of the Central cars piled up on the engine and the others were more or less damaged. The rear car of the Pennsylvania train and the first two cars of the Central train were reduced almost to kindling wood.

The wreckage was piled thirty feet high. The freight shed at the station was demolished, and the station itself was damaged.

Fitzgerald, the brakeman, of West Asbury Park, was caught in the wreckage and badly scalded by the escaping steam and hot water from the wrecked engine. He was released from under the wreckage which held him down, and went almost four miles to his home, where he is being attended by a doctor.

Engineer Lippincott of the Central train stuck to his post. His fireman jumped and is said to have been injured. After the accident Lippincott lighted his pipe and sat smoking in his cab until a railroad official arrived and took him away. Those who were first on the scene say it was a strange sight to see the engineer sitting amid the wreckage, through which he later crawled to get out. He seemed dazed by the accident, but smoked mechanically.

The 200 feet of the roof of the station platform fell and no attempt to explore it has been made. There may be bodies under it. A woman, who was on the platform, says there were several others there and near the sides. When the crash came she turned to flee and reached the door just as the long roof collapsed. Her dress was torn by it as it fell and as she went through the door. She frantically insisted to-night that there were several persons under the roof.

The accident occurred at 9:10 o'clock. The Pennsylvania train was due at Belmar at 9:09 o'clock, and had just stopped when the big engine from the rear crashed into it. The last car of the Pennsylvania train was driven into the car ahead more than three-quarters of its length, and in turn the engine plowed into the rear car almost to the cab.

The unidentified dead man may be a yard man from the yards at Point Pleasant. In his hat was found written the name Alton. The railroad men refuse to say if there was a man by that name employed by either company.

The Belmar Fire Department was called out to aid the work of rescue, and wrecking trains are on the scene, but the work of clearing away the wreckage proceeds slowly. The firemen did more execution in the first hour than the railroad hands did in the next two and a half. Nothing has been done as yet on the platform roof, and apparently nothing will be done until daylight, at least.

Immediately after the wreck the forward cars of the Pennsylvania train were detached. Except for broken glass they did not appear to be greatly damaged, and proceeded on their way. That move was made so quickly that those in the forward coaches knew little about the wreck beyond the fact that their train had been run into. The wreck tied up the roads, while the crowds waited to get home. Trains were run down from Red Bank, Rahway, Perth Amboy, and other terminal stations, and by switching here the pressure was relieved. So well was the scheme worked that all the visitors were gotten out safely with comparatively little delay.

FRANCE ON EVE OF CRISIS.

Conflict Between Masses and Classes Feared—Minister of Commerce Attacks Royalists.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the expulsions of the nuns from France have been about completed, but the feeling which the Government's action aroused has been by no means allayed. On the contrary, it is feared that the riots which attended the closing of the convents may be followed by something more serious, namely, a struggle of the masses against the classes.

In a speech at Besancon, Trouillot, the Minister of Commerce declared that Brittany was being turned into a focus of Royalist insurrection by false rumors. Men but half liberated from the aristocratic yoke, he said, were being excited by these reports. He accused the Royalists of making false and incendiary speeches, while a large number of public officials, he said, showed a reactionary spirit.

He further declared that the middle class, which he asserted was formerly Voltairean, was becoming clerical under the influence of the Jesuits.

The Times correspondent says there were some home truths in this philippic, but the warning may be premature. He points out that the essentially middle class bodies, the Departmental Councils, sided with the Government in the controversy over the expulsion of the orders.

The Busy Man's Train.
The Pennsylvania Special to Chicago, only 20 hours. Perfect equipment.—Adv.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER RELIEVED FROM DUTY

Mr. Sturgis Says Order Does Not Mean Suspension.

INSURANCE MEN SURPRISED

The Commissioner Says that Croker's Return from His Vacation Ahead of Time Upset Department Plans.

By the following special order, Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department, was relieved from duty yesterday by Commissioner Sturgis:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 121.

1. Chief of Department Edward F. Croker is hereby relieved from command of the uniformed force, to take effect on the receipt of this order, and will report each Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. to the Commissioner for duty.

2. On the receipt of this order Deputy Chief of Department Charles D. Purroy will assume command of the uniformed force and perform all the duties of the Chief of Department until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Sturgis afterward explained that the Chief had been "relieved," not "suspended;" that this was done because he returned from furlough two weeks before its expiration, and that this upset plans for the control of the department made when the leave was granted, six weeks ago, so that the simplest way out of it was for Chief Croker to finish his vacation. Chief Croker was mute after he had consulted his lawyer. His family are at Good Ground, L. I., but he will for the present make the Broadway Central Hotel his headquarters. Although Commissioner Sturgis says there are no politics in his dealings with Chief Ryan of the repair shops and Chief Croker, and that there are no charges against the Chief of the Fire Department, it is claimed that Chief Croker will be put on trial and that since Jan. 1 last he has been fortifying himself against the efforts of many to oust him. These are said to include ex-Fire Commissioner Sheffield, Henry D. Purroy, his brother, First Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy, and ex-Fire Captain Clifford, who was at the head of the three-platoon scheme for the Fire Department, and which Chief Croker and Commissioner Scannell opposed. The underwriting interests strongly indorsed Chief Croker when they heard that he had been "relieved."

COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF.

"Chief Croker," said the Commissioner, "I do not approve of your returning to command of the department before your vacation is over."

"Is there," asked the Chief, "anything in the rules to prevent my resuming my duties? My place is here."

"If you hold to that, I shall have to relieve you."

"That amounts to suspension. You are the best judge of whether you are making a mistake or not."

Thereupon Mr. Sturgis sent for Acting Secretary Shields and dictated Special Order No. 121 and took up the Ryan case, Acting Chief Purroy sitting to the right of him.

Chief Croker left Fire Headquarters at once, saying that the "relief" order was part of a scheme to get rid of him, and that the department was never so honeycombed with politics as at present. Of Richard Croker, his uncle, he said that all he had ever done for him was to promote him from assistant foreman to foreman. Outside of this Richard Croker's influence was against the nephew; it operated against him.

Chief Croker went down town, and after consulting Frederick St. John of the law firm of St. John & Reynolds, 27 William Street, said:

"I shall say nothing more about my case on the advice of my lawyers, except that I stand on my record in the Fire Department."

Speaking for his client Mr. St. John said: Chief Croker will assuredly take measures to bring about his restoration. The ordinary procedure in such a case is by a writ of mandamus. The Commissioner apparently thinks that there is a difference between relieving an officer from duty and suspending him. He has no right to suspend an officer unless charges are being brought against him, and as no charges have been suggested as yet against Croker, that is probably the explanation for the "relieving from duty." I do not think there is any such difference between relieving from duty and suspension.

"Yes," said Commissioner Sturgis, as he was returning from luncheon, "Chief Croker has been relieved from duty."

"For what reason, Mr. Commissioner?"

"I don't know that I care to enter into an explanation."

"Was it because of developments in the case of Chief Ryan?"

"No. The matter, I may as well explain, stands this way: There is no imputation against the character of Chief Croker in my order or his efficiency as Chief of Department, and there are no charges against him, and—there may be none. But the Chief at the end of July obtained from me two months' leave of absence, on the plea that he had been overworked and needed rest. This was a long vacation, and when the leave was granted I made various arrangements for the working of the force, to extend over the Chief's term of absence. I wanted the duties of Chief to be properly performed while he was away, and to cover, besides, an expected absence of myself. Chief Croker comes back after six weeks and assumes command. This, to a certain degree, upsets the original plans made when he went away. So he has been relieved of duty, and the arrangements made six weeks ago continue. In other words, he continues his vacation.

"There is absolutely no politics in the action I took to-day in regard to Chief Croker, no matter what may be asserted to the contrary. The Ryan charges came from the report

and think they couldn't get a better man if they tried."

"I am sorry to hear of this," said F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company. "I know nothing of the facts of the case, but I may say I have always thought highly of the Chief. I regard him as an efficient and intelligent man and fit to be at the head of the department."

"Croker's a good fireman," said E. S. Groves, Superintendent of the Fire Patrol. "He has nerve, and says to his men 'come' instead of 'go.' He's done as well as the best of them, although he's a young man, as well as Bonner and Shea, and better than Bates."

Chief Croker became a private in the Fire Department June 22, 1884. His promotions are: Assistant Foreman, August, 1884; Foreman, February, 1886; Chief of Battalion, January, 1893; Deputy Chief, July, 1898, and Chief, July, 1899. He has a wife and family, is domestic, and lives in a hired house in West Twenty-eighth Street. He has been conspicuous by his dare, daring, his discipline, and frankness of speech that has offended those who do not like him. He has little of this world's goods beyond his salary of $6,000 a year. He has never sought to be "popular" with the subordinates of the department, and had during the time that ex-Capt. Clifford endeavored to "swing" it through the three-platoon scheme uphill work to enforce discipline.

Deputy Chief Purroy refused yesterday to discuss the cases of Ryan and Croker in any way. The excuses made for him for what was done to Chief Croker's desk was that it is the property of the department, that he had a right to have a private receptacle in it, and that he was not responsible for the absence of a letter book or any other department record left by Chief Croker.

After office hours Private Secretary Breitweiser said for Commissioner Sturgis that the latter did not anticipate being served with a writ, as Chief Croker had threatened, because he did not think the Chief could get one.

THE TRIAL OF CHIEF RYAN.

One Witness Tells of Vehicles of Scannell and Sturgis Kept at Stables —Overtime Work.

The trial of Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus Patrick F. Ryan was continued yesterday at Fire Headquarters. Daniel D. Daly, an upholsterer at the repair shops, said that he did work on a brougham which was said to have come from Commissioner Scannell, a phaeton, and an exercising cart. He used the same materials, only of different colors, as those used for department vehicles, except some silk was used on the brougham.

Michael McDermott, a carpenter, complained of the poor quality of the wood used in the repair shops. He was told when he made complaint that it "would do." Additional testimony in regard to work done on vehicles used by Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker was given by Edward Ahearn, foreman of the paint shop. He only knew Chief Croker by sight. Had painted his service automobile five times. He got a turkey from Commissioner Scannell at Christmas.

Chief of Battalion Joseph Shea, who has charge of the Hospital Stables, said that Mr. Scannell had kept there a red runabout, an exercising cart, a blue runabout, a canopy top surrey, a buckboard, rumble seat sleigh, a brougham, and a speeding sleigh. All were used in department work, and Mr. Scannell's order was that the vehicles might be used whenever needed. The surrey was still in the stable with one of the sleighs, which was the property of the department. A victoria was given to the department by Mr. Scannell and was used until unfit for service, when it was sold. Chief Croker kept two buggies at the stable. They belonged to the department. Commissioner Sturgis has a buggy kept at the stable.

Capt. Isaac Fisher, now in charge of the repair shops, said that since May 30 he had found no necessity for working the employes overtime. Joseph Hyde, a bookkeeper, said that there was no regular method of checking invoices at the shops. Michael Shields, a machinist, said that some of the overtime work was unnecessary and not emergency work. On cross examination he admitted that he had asked for overtime and failed to get it.

It was arranged for the defense to open to-morrow with the understanding to close on Friday.

FIRE CHIEFS' CONVENTION.

The relief of Chief Croker from duty comes on the eve of a convention in this city of Fire Chiefs, to begin on Sept. 14. Last year Chief Croker attended the Chiefs' convention at Annapolis, and then, in behalf of the City of New York and its citizens, he invited the Fire Chiefs to meet here this year. A committee of twenty-five prominent citizens was appointed to have charge of the convention, and the first thing the committee did was to select Chief Croker as its Chairman. Among the members of the committee are H. H. Vreeland, James J. Coogan, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., James R. Sheffield, Thomas J. Dunn, Fire Chaplain William St. Elmo Smith, Fire Chaplain Walkley, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, William K. Ryan, William C. Bryant, Simon Brentano, and Frederick W. Sheppard.

It was said at Fire Headquarters yesterday that Commissioner Sturgis had forced Chief Croker to resign from the Chairmanship of the committee. Thomas E. Crimmins was elected in his place.

The Southern delegates to the convention, it is said, proposed to name Chief Croker as the President of the Fire Chiefs' Association, in which event he would undoubtedly be elected. The event of yesterday will, it is thought, seriously interfere with Chief Croker's aspiration to become the head of the National body.

Another topic of conversation about Fire Headquarters was a statement alleged to have been made by Commissioner Sturgis, when he took charge of the department in January, to the effect that Chief Croker would never be President of the Fire Chiefs' Association, as when the time for the election of that officer had arrived Chief Croker would be out of the department.

A circular issued by the Citizens' Entertainment Committee says that it has adopted a plan of entertainment which will give the visitors an idea of the hospitality and greatness of the metropolis. A feature of convention week planned by the committee will be an exhibition of the latest fire appliances and inventions. For this purpose the entire floor space of the Grand Central Palace Hall has already been taken. In view of our city's recent experiences and the public discussion relative to fire escapes, extinguishers, stand pipes, &c., this exhibition, the committee feels, will be of paramount importance to all citizens.

NEW RULE AFFECTING PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS.

According to a new rule, all public schools will be open for the transfer and admission of pupils from 9 o'clock until noon and from 1 o'clock to 3 on Sept. 3 and 4, and from 9 o'clock to noon only on Sept. 5.

Notices to that effect have been issued by the Board of Education. Parents are requested to attend to the required formalities during those sessions. Children who have been attending public school must apply to that school for a transfer card before they can be admitted to another public school, and these cards can be furnished only upon the request, written or personal, of the parent or guardian of the child. The application must set forth the reason for the desired change. Certificates of vaccination will be required from pupils attending school for the first time.

Announcement was also made that the free evening schools will be opened in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Richmond on Oct. 6 in various school buildings, while free evening high schools will be opened Sept. 22 in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Pupils will be registered for the evening high schools from Sept. 8 to Sept. 26, inclusive, omitting Sundays and Saturdays, between 7 and 9:15 o'clock in the evening, while for the evening schools they will be registered on the five consecutive evenings beginning Sept. 29, between 7 and 9:30 o'clock.

To Move a Great Cattle Herd.

Special to The New York Times.

AMARILLO, N. M., Aug. 19.—The Littlefield Cattle Company of Pecos Valley has decided to move 50,000 head of Hereford cattle to the British Northwest, where a million acres of grazing land have been leased at 2 cents an acre for twenty years. Three hundred miles of barbed wire fence will be built, at a cost of $50 a mile. The moving of the big herd will begin next Spring, and extend over a period of three years. The Littlefield Company is credited with refusing an offer of $1,500,000 last year for its holdings.

GOV. ODELL'S IDEAS ON THE TRUSTS

Explains in a Speech at the Grangers' Convention.

He Believes that They "Should Not Monopolize Certain Products or Oppress Those Who Are Dependent Upon Them."

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Three thousand Grangers are here to attend the State meeting of the Grange. Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell arrived at the Park yesterday afternoon, and last evening a reception was given in the Governor's honor. The programme of the Grange meeting to-day included a prayer by Chaplain Dewey, addresses by Gov. Odell, the Rev. J. D. Phelps, Tabernacle Director; Obadiah Gardner, overseer of the National Grange, and Mrs. E. Lord, State Grange Lecturer.

Gov. Odell made a brief address, saying in part:

"As we study the history of our country, as we trace its progress from the days of the colonies down to the present, we are impressed with the fact that individual efforts have largely given way to other agencies, and that combinations of capital and of labor have replaced the energy of those who single handed and alone formerly wrought out the commercial problem of the time. As we view this situation, as we marvel at our wondrous growth, we cannot well avoid the conclusion that without these new conditions the present proud position of our country could not have been achieved. Without it the railroads, the steamship lines, and other great enterprises of our State would have been impossible. Without it, the results which have followed the blending together of individual efforts and the formation of the great partnerships in our financial and commercial world could not have been attained.

"In keeping with this development it was natural that those whose resources were brain, brawn, and muscle, should have banded themselves together for their mutual protection and advancement. Thus it has come about that we find in almost every locality brotherhoods of the various trades, and in the rural communities, granges, and associations of farmers. The results have been in the main of advantage. They have led to the interchange of knowledge and ideas, and have served to curb to a large extent the greed, the power, and the influence of those who, except for this restraint, would have broken down the safeguards which should accompany these developments.

"I am not one of those who believe that all the acts of corporations are right. I believe that in harmony with our laws now upon the statute books of the State of New York they should not be permitted to monopolize certain products or oppress those who are dependent upon them for the necessities of life. So long as combinations have for their subject a fair return, without injury to the great mass of people who make up our Commonwealth, they are not exceeding the purposes for which they were created. They should be held in check, however, by legislation which is the result of wise and concerted action by an intelligent citizenship.

"But progress and achievements are not the only subjects for which our country was brought into existence. The function of man is not to lie, to cheat, or defraud his neighbor, and the patriotism that has no greater depth, no further foundation than self-interest, is one that will bring any country to ruin. Nor is it right that envy, malice, and discontent should actuate us in our duties of citizenship, because contentment and happiness are the necessary adjuncts of a faithful people. Therefore, so far as these new conditions can be made to harmonize with the necessities of the hour, without in any way impairing the rights of the individual, they may be looked upon as worthy of support, but so soon as they transgress these boundaries they become not only a menace but a disturbing element in our body politic. We are inclined to believe that in the rural communities are to be found those who, because of their conservatism, may be relied upon to exercise the proper influence, should the occasion arise, for the elimination or restriction of privileges that are incompatible with sound governmental ideas.

"In the business world those who acquire property through false representations are guilty of the crime of obtaining goods under false pretenses, and the corollary of this proposition is evident, that he who seeks advancement in the political world through misrepresentation and misstatement of facts is entitled to the rebuke that can only be administered by the freemen's ballot.

"Education is the only true method by which the distinction between governmental and individual rights may be discerned, and upon an educated people, therefore, we must depend to prevent and to repress all transgressions of the laws governing either. Intelligence is more to be desired than wealth; fair dealing of greater worth than prosperity, and the love and approval of the Divine Being who has given us all these blessings more to be sought than success at arms or battles won for principles that are wrong.

"You men, whose lives are spent beneath the open skies, whose livelihood depends upon the benign influence of sunshine and rain, have an important part in our State's work. Upon your conservative judgment much depends, and through you can be exerted an influence that will make for the good of our Commonwealth. Let us all remember that a Government like ours rests with the people, and that our individual liberties are best conserved, not alone through the wisdom of our lawmakers, but by and through our personal judgment in selecting none but those who put the interests of the people above all, and whose ambition it is to merit the approval of their fellow-men."

T. B. BLACKSTONE WILL SUIT.

Executrix Appeals from Decision Taxing $5,000,000 in Stocks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The case of the executrix of the estate of the late Timothy B. Blackstone of Chicago against the Controllers of the State and City of New York, to-day was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error from the Surrogates' Court of New York. Blackstone was for many years President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. A short time before his death, in May, 1900, he deposited with the United States Trust Company of New York a number of shares of stock, which the company disposed of for about $5,000,000, the money being regarded as "temporarily" in their hands, subject to the call of the decedent. The Controllers held that this sum was taxable under the transfer tax law of New York, but on appeal to the Surrogate he held to the contrary.

The Appellate Court reversed this decision and remanded the case to the Surrogate for judgment in accordance with its decision, and it is from this action that the plaintiff bases her application for a writ of error.

THREE KILLED BY TRAIN.

Party, in Avoiding One Locomotive, Stepped in Front of Another.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Word has just reached this city from Essex, Ontario, of a terrible accident which occurred near that place about 12 o'clock last night, causing the death of John Brown and two ladies named Scraums, all prominent young people in the vicinity of Essex.

It appears that the three were walking on the double tracks coming east from Essex when a westbound train approached them. They stepped off the westbound tracks on to the eastbound tracks to let the train pass. They did not notice the fast Eastern express coming from the other direction.

This oversight cost the whole three their lives, as in an instant the train was upon them. The engine struck the party and hurled them many feet in the air, and when they were picked up it was discovered that life was extinct.

PRESIDENT SCHWAB SAYS HE WILL NOT RESIGN

Continued from Page 1.

not a question that will interest the American public."

"Of course you will meet J. Pierpont Morgan before you sail?"

"I presume I shall see Mr. Morgan before I leave. We are good friends. It has come to my notice that his sojourn abroad has been shortened by my reported physical condition. There is nothing in this report, and I am surprised that it has gained any credence."

At this point Station Master William H. Simms approached Mr. Schwab and attempted to force the newspaper men away from the car steps.

"Let them alone," commanded Mr. Schwab, sharply. "I have always found the newspaper men to be all right." Then turning to the interviewers he said:

"Boys, the United States Steel Corporation was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. I make no reference to the stock, which is not in my line, but I speak of the actual business transacted by the company. It will make no difference whether I remain at the head of the corporation or not, the prosperity of the company is assured, coupled as it is with the progress of American industry."

"Who will accompany you to Europe?"

"I am alone, as you see," was his reply, as he invited an inspection of the car by his glance. "You will have to excuse me further, as I have said a great deal more than I had intended to."

Throughout the interview Mr. Schwab's doctor, his private secretary, and his "bodyguard" wore ominous frowns. There were four men in the party including Mr. Schwab, and it was manifest that the latter's free manner toward the newspaper men was a source of displeasure to his companions. When Mr. Schwab invited a visit to his private car in his genial manner there was fidgeting on the part of his friends, and Mr. Schwab tartly remarked:

"I seem to be in the hands of my friends."

PITTSBURG RUMORS OF EUROPEAN STEEL COMBINE.

Mr. Schwab's Journey Now Supposed to be in Connection with Plan for Control of World's Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—Stories of President Schwab's illness are giving way to rumors to the effect that his trip abroad is for the purpose of completing the organization of European steel manufactories which J. Pierpont Morgan has made possible by the steamship merger. An inkling of this was given by a Director of the United States Steel Corporation to-day when discussing Mr. Schwab's illness. He said:

"It is nonsensical. Between the lines of these stores of Mr. Schwab's stepping down and out it is easy to read the animus of a whole flimsy yarn. I expect Mr. Schwab to retain good health and all his old-time vigor for many a year, and to hold the office which he has filled with such rare ability and satisfaction to the board and the stockholders. If he were really ill, seriously ill, he doubtless would retire—he would act foolishly if he would not—but an attack of dyspepsia can hardly be looked upon as serious. I have seen Mr. Schwab five or six times recently, and know that his illness will soon be dissipated. He will be able to proceed with his business in a short time."

Indirectly it was gleaned that, it is hoped, the dream of the American financiers of controlling the markets of the world is about to be realized. Several years ago there was talk of organizing the British and German iron and steel concerns into concrete bodies easily handled and the world's markets would be pooled between them and the United States. Investigations were made and the subject laid before the leading manufacturers, exporters, and financiers of the United States. H. C. Frick, at that time explained that it would be impossible for the capitalists of the United States to carry out their scheme unless ocean traffic could be controlled and freight rates brought to an equal level. It has been customary to charge American shippers high rates and bring European products to the United States as ballast. With Mr. Morgan in control of shipping, American products can be freighted abroad as ballast, and high rates can be charged for European products if the foreign manufacturers become obstreperous.

An effort was made to get a verification of these suppositions to-day from those who know, but the only answer was that such a plan had been under discussion, but it was not known that the time was ripe for action, and these could not say that this was Mr. Schwab's mission abroad.

Mr. Schwab and John Gates, it is said here, were started out simultaneously to procure options for the Morgan combination. President Schwab completed his task of buying the Bethlehem steel plants, and turned them over to Mr. Morgan. Mr. Gates is still at work trying to force the Osgood party out of the Colorado Fuel and Iron, so that he can hand over the property to Mr. Morgan. The latter would not undertake the work of securing options on iron and steel plants. He is not familiar with the details of the work, whereas Mr. Schwab, the experts say, is thoroughly competent to name the value of any plant in the world.

It was noticed by Pittsburg manufacturers who have been informed of the grand European combination scheme that Mr. Morgan while abroad did not accept an invitation from Emperor Francis Joseph when invited to dine with him, but hurried to England at the invitation of King Edward, rushing by express from Italy to London. He also called on Kaiser William, but paid no attention to lesser monarchs. It is said that he has carefully prepared King Edward and Emperor William for what is coming, and that instead of having their antagonism, he will probably secure their co-operation.

To Germany, it is argued, a system of organization similar to that of the United States Steel Corporation will prove a blessing. The ore operators of Luxemburg and other sections have trusts that maintain exorbitant prices, and the ironmasters are compelled to pay these prices. The British control the Spanish ores and the Spanish Government taxes the production heavily. The coal and coke productions of Germany are also controlled by trusts, as is also the pig iron. With the advent of a corporation that will produce finished material from the raw product and controls its own fuel, as is done by the United States Steel Corporation, it will be an easy matter for the Germans to sell their products at much lower prices and secure better profits than at present.

In Great Britain, the multiplicity of small concerns each manufacturing a special brand of material, affairs are different. While coal and coke prices are more reasonable; yet the Spanish ore producers hold a heavy hand on the ironmasters. Methods of manufacture are also antiquated, and Mr. Schwab, it is predicted, will have an easy time bagging options on the plants needed when once he shows his hand to the British and German investors.

BRITISH VIEW OF MR. SCHWAB.

Drunkard's Life Healthy and a Gambler's Tame Compared to His.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The reported breakdown of Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is a subject of much comment in English papers this morning from the viewpoint of the enormous strain that American business life entails on the energies of young men at a period when Europeans of the same age are still engaged in their studies. The Daily Chronicle says:

"The chief of such a corporation as the Steel Trust must lead a life compared to which a drunkard's is healthy and a gambler's tame."

Steel Trust to Get Dominion Iron Co.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 19.—Reports, believed authentic, that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company is to issue $5,000,000 additional stock, have added value to the securities and strengthened the idea that the move means a merger with the United States Steel Corporation. Stock to-day sold as high as 79 with all in sight taken up, supposedly by Boston capitalists.

From the Author of "Wake, Robin."

I look upon THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as the most important enterprise undertaken by a daily newspaper in many years. It gives literature and art their due prominence, and recognizes them as great factors in a people's life.—JOHN BURROUGHS.—Adv.

U. S. SUPREME COURT BENCH

President Soon May Have to Fill Two Vacancies.

Speculation at Oyster Bay as to Whom He Will Appoint—The Chances of Gov. Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—There is much speculation here as to how President Roosevelt will fill the vacancies that soon occur in the Supreme Court of the United States. The general opinion here is that Gov. Taft, on the completion of his work in the Philippines, will be appointed.

The President is said to be somewhat embarrassed by the intimation which has been conveyed to him that Justice Shiras owing to his advanced age is eager to retire to private life and is ready to announce his retirement. As it will take considerable time for Gov. Taft to settle his mission with the Apostolic Representative of the Holy See in Manila, the President may be forced to appoint some one else to succeed Justice Shiras. Chief Justice Fuller is seventy-three years old, and it has been reported in Washington for some time that he would before long resign.

A report has been in circulation for some time that the President may appoint a Democrat to the Supreme Court, which it is said he regards as so sacred that there should be no suspicion that it is in any sense partisan. That Judge Taft may be appointed is due largely to the idea that he has sacrificed a life Judgeship in Ohio to devote himself to the difficult work in the Philippines.

Ludwig Nissen of New York was the only caller on the President to-day, as Mr. Roosevelt is busy in planning for his New England trip.

SUMMONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Congressman W. A. Smith of Michigan Coming to Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 19.—Congressman William Alden Smith was summoned by telegraph to-day to meet President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay at once if possible. Before starting Mr. Smith said he did not know why he was called to Oyster Bay, but supposed that the extra session of Congress had something to do with it.

He expressed the opinion that the President was not in the least concerned about the Senatorial situation in Michigan and that that matter was not the cause of this summons.

SUICIDE OF UNHAPPY SOLDIER.

Guarded with Loaded Rifles and Manacled, with Trial Deferred, Jumps from Lake Michigan Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Guarded with loaded rifles, manacled, and believing he was illegally detained with no hope of a trial, William Botler, a soldier, jumped from the deck of the Dorothea to his death to-day. Col. James H. Lockwood, who is at the head of an organization the object of which is to look after the welfare of enlisted men, says:

"The light ought to be let in on this story. When a manacled man will jump overboard a mile from shore to get his liberty, it means he was suffering and willing to take any chance for relief."

W. J. Wilson of the United States Hydrographic Office says he does not blame the man for trying to get away.

"He should have been tried long ago," declared Mr. Wilson. "For three months the man was kept in confinement, and I only hope he may have gotten away."

Lieut. Commander C. W. Tuttle of the Naval Militia is responsible for Botler's arrest. Nearly three months ago Botler struck Commander Tuttle on account of previous ill-feeling between the men. Every one agrees he was properly arrested, but it is said that the articles of war specifically state that an enlisted man shall not be confined more than eight days or until such time as court-martial can be convened.

CHARGED WITH HOTEL FRAUDS.

Boston Police Think They Have Arrested Man Long Wanted There and in Other Places.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The police think that in the arrest of Charles T. Hubbard, they have secured a man who has been wanted in this city and in other places for several years. In the Municipal Court this afternoon, eh was held, on two specific counts of obtaining money on false pretenses, in $500 bonds, on each count, for appearance next Tuesday.

According to investigation made by Inspector Chapman and others, Hubbard appeared at the Berkeley Hotel about three years ago, and stated he was one of a committee to arrange for a Masonic dinner. On the strength of this, it is charged, he secured some money. At Gould's Hotel, it is also charged that the same process was repeated.

His arrest yesterday was brought about indirectly through Clerk Atwood of the Bellevue Hotel. The hotel people received a letter saying that a party of Odd Fellows from Springfield desired to have a dinner there. Shortly after the letter arrived Hubbard came and introduced himself. He arranged for dates, &c., and went out, saying he wanted to arrange for decorations. Shortly after a telephone message was received, saying that the decorations were on the way. Mr. Hubbard appeared ten minutes afterward and stated that he was $65 short and wanted to borrow that amount.

Hubbard was arrested, and it developed that he had visited several other hotels during the past few days, and in at least two cases had secured money on the same pretense. When arrested he had $57 in money, two gold watches, a lady's watch case, and several Masonic charms.

The police say here that he is neither an Odd Fellow nor a Mason. He is said to belong in Rochester, N. Y., although he claims to have lived in Westfield.

REBELS CAPTURE CUMANA.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Gain Another Seaport — Entered Town Without Firing a Shot.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Aug. 19.—News has just reached here that the seaport of Cumana, in the State of Bermudez, Venezuela, was occupied at noon today by the Venezuelan revolutionists without the firing of a single shot.

The Government forces, commanded by Gen. Velutini, and the local authorities of Cumana evacuated that town last night. They withdrew to the Island of Margarita, about forty miles north of Cumana, on board the steamer Ossah.

A report is current here that a number of British war vessels, under the command of an Admiral, will visit La Guayra, Venezuela, in a few days. No reasons for the presence of the warships in question at La Guayra can be obtained, and the report is causing considerable speculation.

Cumana, which is about 200 miles east of La Guayra, was occupied for a short time by the Venezuelan revolutionists last May. Upon this occasion also the Government forces left the town without offering resistance. Cumana is about fifty miles east of Barcelona, which was captured by the revolutionists the early part of this month. The revolutionists now hold the custom ports of Ciudad Bolivar, Guiria, Cano Colorado, La Vela de Coro, Carupano, Barcelona, and Cumana.

MR. REMINGTON SANE, DECLARES HIS BROTHER.

E. P. Remington Takes Body of the Suicide from Newport to Williamsport, Penn., for Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—E. P. Remington arrived here at 7 o'clock to-night, and at 11 o'clock left with the body of his brother, Robert R. Remington, who committed suicide yesterday afternoon. Mr. Remington said that he received late yesterday afternoon in Pittsburg, Penn., a telegraphic dispatch from Daniel B. Fearing, notifying him that his brother had died suddenly in Newport. He caught the last train East from Pittsburg and rode all night. Immediately upon his arrival in New York he called at his brother's office, and there first learned the nature of his death.

Two hours after E. P. Remington arrived here he left for Williamsport, Penn., the old home of the Remington family, with the body of his brother. The remains will be buried there.

All the information he had regarding his brother's connection with the Van Alen family he had obtained from the newspapers. Mr. Remington said:

"My brother was temperate and had no bad habits. There never was a case of insanity in the family. My brother was not insane. His employes told me that when he was in his office in New York a few days ago they noticed nothing unusual about him. I regret that a statement appeared in the newspapers this morning to the effect that my brother was insane. I do not think that any such statement was made."

From what can be learned it is believed that the engagement between Mr. Remington and Miss Van Alen had been broken. Among the reports there is one upon apparently excellent authority that a note was received by Mr. Remington on the morning of his death from Miss Van Alen stating that the engagement was positively and finally broken off, and that she was soon to be married to another man. Another report was that on the occasion of Mr. Remington's last visit to the house he was received by Mr. Van Alen in the hallway, and was told that Mr. Remington must consider his engagement with Miss Van Alen at an end, and that within a few days Miss Van Alen's engagement to another man would be announced.

Before leaving, E. P. Remington had interviews with the officials of the Reading Room, and with persons at the La Forge cottage, where his brother had rooms.

The body of Robert Remington remained at the undertaker's all day, the casket being covered with roses sent by his friends. These floral tributes were taken in charge by Edward Remington to-night and were sent forward with the body.

The report that Miss May Van Alen, who had been engaged to marry Mr. Remington, was prostrated by the shock, is not so, as the young woman, while somewhat depressed, is in good health, but remains in seclusion at her father's home, Wakehurst.

Charles S. Whitman, Assistant Corporation Counsel of this city, was for several years the attorney for Robert R. Remington. Mr. Whitman said yesterday:

"Mr. Remington has not been in good health for several years, and at times he impressed me as being somewhat affected mentally.

"In my opinion he possessed no great means. He was of the firm of Remington Brothers of Pittsburg, advertising agents, who did a large and profitable business with provincial newspapers in advertising proprietary medicines mainly. His brother left the concern some time ago. I believe Mr. Remington lived up to his income.

"It is my idea that he left no will. I have drawn none, and I think if Mr. Remington had desired to make one it would have called on me to draft it.

"Edward P. Remington called on me to-day on his way to Newport to inquire as to the probability of the existence of a will, and I told him what I have told you."

Mr. Whitman declined to discuss in any way Mr. Remington's affairs in conection with the Van Alen family. While he did not say so, his manner indicated his disbelief in reports that Mr. Remington had lost heavily in Wall Street, as has been reported.

DEGREES FOR SALOON KEEPER.

They Were Conferred by a Knights of Pythias Lodge and There Is Trouble in the Order.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Serious trouble is apprehended in the local ranks of the Knights of Pythias, which may assume a National importance. Lasker Lodge of this city has given three degrees to Scott Parmerton, the proprietor of a saloon on Central Avenue, while the constitution of the order strictly prohibits membership to saloon keepers and liquor dealers.

The facts are not disputed, and it is now said to be the intention of the constitutional party within the order to see that the provisions of the instrument upon which the order rests are observed.

PRIEST FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Vermont Democrats Nominate the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, Who Will Probably Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 19.—The Democrats have nominated the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, for the Legislature. The nomination is satisfactory to the high-license local-option supporters of Percival W. Clement for Governor, and with their support his election seems practically assured.

Father O'Sullivan will be the first Catholic priest ever nominated or elected to a seat in the Vermont Legislature. He was born in Winooski, Vt., Jan. 14, 1853; was ordained in 1876, in 1884 was appointed director of St. Joseph's College, and his was one of the three names sent to the Pope as candidates for the Bishopric of Burlington in 1897.

New York Man Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Robert Wilkes of New York City, who was boarding at George Leroy's boarding house, near Hurleyville, Sullivan County, started out with a friend for a boat ride on Lake Sheldrake near the place yesterday afternoon. The boat was near the middle of the pond, which is quite a large sheet of water, when it was suddenly overturned in the efforts of the men to exchange seats. Both were precipitated into the water, and as Wilkes was not much of a swimmer he was drowned. His body was recovered an hour later.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, with moderate temperature; light to fresh north winds.

The weather to-day will be fair to partly cloudy with moderate temperature in central and northern districts of the country, and generally fair and warm weather will continue in the Southern States.

Along the Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west and northwest winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be light from southerly. Fresh north to northeast winds will prevail on the Great Lakes.

Steamers which depart for European ports will have fresh north to northwest winds, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	73	67	68
6 A. M.	72	66	69
9 A. M.	73	70	80
12 M.	75	79	82
4 P. M.	71	82	83
6 P. M.	69	69	74
9 P. M.	68	68	70
12 P. M.	68	66	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74¼
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1901	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer recorded 68 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 69 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity registered 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STORM STRIKES THE CITY

Lightning Shatters Station Flagpole and Scares Police.

Crowd in Florence House Corridor Terrified by Thunder Crash and Rain of Splinters—Bolt Sends in a Fire Alarm.

While the brief but violent thunderstorm which broke over the city shortly before 6 o'clock last evening caused a drop of fifteen degrees in the temperature, bringing instant relief from the heat and humidity, the sharp lightning which accompanied the storm struck in several densely crowded portions of the city and caused widespread terror.

One of the heaviest discharges shattered the forty-foot flagpole of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station just as the men had assembled in the section room to be turned out for their evening tour of patrol duty. Splinters flew in every direction through the empty street, and the main room where Capt. Creeden and Sergt. Riley were waiting for the men to march before the desk was instantly filled with shooting blue flames. One great wave of electric fire flashed along the railing before them, causing both officers to clap their hands to their eyes, while the commander exclaimed involuntarily, "God save us!" All the electric bells began to ring simultaneously.

Detective Downs and Policemen Smith and Gergan, who were watching the downpour from the doorway, either fell or were thrown from the steps to the sidewalk. Neither was hurt in the least, but they declared that a mighty blast of air seemed to come from the room behind them and blow them from their feet. Several of the men in the ranks in the rear room were so startled that they dashed out of the back door.

After the excitement the telephone was found to be badly damaged, but that and the loss of the flagpole comprised the actual damage.

The storm was particularly violent in what might be called the upper part of down town. The greatest damage was done in the neighborhood of the Florence House at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, in which a half hundred passers-by sought refuge on the sudden bursting of the shower, and on which a flag pole was struck and splintered. The rain, wind, and general tempest forced Superintendent Thomas Hobbs to close and lock the front doors of the establishment, which he accomplished a few seconds before the great flash of lightning, which was the climax of the storm. The brilliant flash was immediately followed by a tremendous clap of thunder which violently frightened every person in the building. Screams from the domestics in the upper portion of the hotel caused Superintendent Hobbs hurriedly to send men all through the building to see if any one had been hurt.

A train of splinters down the front of the building, traced to its origin, showed that the flag pole, which had remained erect for several years undisturbed, had been struck and splintered to the length of four feet from the top. The pole had an iron core, extending four or five feet from the top, and the effect of the electricity seemed to have become neutralized at the point where the iron stopped. It is thought that this fact is responsible for the minimum of damage.

Lightning struck the fire alarm box at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Southern Boulevard during the storm, and caused the sending of an alarm. Three companies of firemen responded. They could find no fire, and, after about fifteen minutes' spent in the rain, searching for a sign of flames, one of the men discovered that the fuse of the box had been burnt out.

He reported "lightning did it," and the firemen, with ruffled tempers, went home.

MRS. J. LESTER WALLACK ENDS LIFE WITH GAS.

Wife of Grandson of Famous Actor Could Not Continue Fight with Poverty.

Suffering from dire poverty, from which there seemed no escape, Mrs. Eleanor Wallack, wife of J. Lester Wallack, actor and grandson of Lester Wallack, committed suicide early yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas at her home, 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Mrs. Wallack had returned from a vain quest to better her husband's financial condition, and after telling him of her failure left the room on a pretext of illness. She entered the bathroom and turned on the gas after placing a connecting tube to her nostrils. When the door was burst open an hour later the woman was dead.

Mrs. Wallack is said to have been the daughter of a prominent piano manufacturer in Philadelphia. She was formerly a Mrs. Townsend. Several months ago she lived with her husband at the Hotel Minot, 272 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, of which the proprietor is Harry G. Humphreys. According to Mr. Humphreys Wallack became unable to pay for his lodgings, and a bill of $250 accumulated against him. Finally, Humphreys says the couple went away and left their trunks as security. They went to an apartment house, he says, and there, also incurred a bill. That was recently, and the Wallacks moved from the apartment house to the rooms in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. Humphreys says that Mrs. Wallack called upon him some time ago and told him that she and her husband were in very straitened circumstances, but had a chance to obtain an engagement if they could get their trunks. That and other similar interviews ended unsatisfactorily for Mrs. Wallack, who went home greatly disappointed and downcast. She told her husband the result of her errand and shortly afterward left the room to go to her death.

JOLTING WAGON CAUSED DEATH.

Hunter's Gun Was Discharged, Inflicting Mortal Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 19.—The jolting of a wagon on which Arthur Hale of West Hartford and three companions were riding through East Granby last night to Southwick Pond for an outing released the trigger of a rifle in the hands of young Hale.

At the time the explosion occurred the muzzle was leaning against the man's breast. The ball came out of Hale's back. None of the others was hurt. Hale was removed to the Hartford hospital to-day in a dying condition. No blame is attached to any one for the accident.

SET-BACK FOR ICE TRUST.

Federal Supreme Court Upholds the Donnelly Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the American Ice Company's appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State upholding the constitutionality of the Donnelly anti-trust law.

Attorney General Davies is preparing an order to be filed at a special term of the Supreme Court to be held by Justice Cochran in this city Aug. 30 to carry into effect the decision of the Court of Appeals. This decision held that the Donnelly law violated no provision of either the Federal or State Constitutions, and leaves Referee Myer Nussbaum free to continue his inquiry to determine whether the ice company is an illegal monopoly.

GIRL CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Was Caught Between a Horse Car and a Heavy Truck.

A girl identified as Rachel Blintich, sixteen years old, of 736 Fifth Street, was caught between a truck and a horse car of the Avenue C line last evening and so badly crushed that she died an hour later in the Gouverneur Hospital.

She was hurrying toward her home, and had reached the crossing of Stanton Street and the Bowery when the thunderstorm broke. Half blinded by the cloud of dust and frightened by the lightning and thunder, the girl darted across the street in front of a heavy truck, ran against the car, and was caught between the side of the car and the rear wheel of the truck.

A policeman from the Eldridge Street Station saw her fall, carried her to the sidewalk, and sent for an ambulance

POLICEMEN INDICTED IN FUNERAL RIOT CASE

Three Will Have to Answer Charges of Assault.

Further Evidence Given Before the Mayor's Investigating Committee —The Police Inquiry.

Three indictments against policemen because of their alleged misconduct in the riot at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday. Two were against Roundsman James H. Jackson of the Delancey Street Station, and are for assault in the second degree, while the other on a similar charge was against a policeman whose name was withheld, and who is understood to be on vacation.

District Attorney Jerome presented the evidence against the men, who were not called into the Grand Jury room. The evidence was secured by Mr. Jerome through an investigation of the circumstances of the riot which he caused to be made independently of all other inquiries into the affair. Police Commissioner Partridge was requested to produce the men for arraignment before Justice Warren Foster at the Criminal Court Building this morning.

The complaints against Roundsman Jackson were made by Harris Rosenblum of 20 Broome Street and Israel Shaeffer of 42 Gouverneur Street. Rosenblum was arrested in the crowd before R. Hoe & Co.'s factory in Grand Street, and he charges that while he was in the patrol wagon the Roundsman hit him on the head with his club. He is corroborated by Samuel Ellenstein of 178 Clinton Street, who was taking the same ride.

The committee, consisting of Nathan Bijur, Louis Marshall, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Thomas M. Mulry, and Edward B. Whitney, appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the riot, held another session yesterday at the University Settlement, at Eldridge and Rivington Street.

Edward Maloney, an Inspector for the Inter-Urban Railway Company, saw the trouble from the front platform of a Grand Street car. He said the funeral procession had passed, but the streets were still filled with curious spectators when he saw a "committee" rush into the Hoe offices, and when they came out they seemed very angry, and the crowd began to bombard the factory, and he then saw the stream of water come from the building.

Jane W. Hitchcock of 265 Henry Street, who is connected with the Mercy Settlement, declared that policemen had handled women with unnecessary force.

Ira B. Wheeler, counsel for the Hoe firm, said he had been unable to identify a clerk for the concern who was said to know something about previous alleged attacks upon Jewish funerals passing the building, concerning which Undertaker Sigmund Schwartz had testified on Monday.

George A. Duncan, a clerk for the Hoes, said he was in the street when the crowd attacked the building, and he ran in and turned on the stream of water in the hose and let it into the street. Mr. Hoe ordered him to shut it off a few minutes later. He had never seen a funeral attacked by the factory hands, he said, but had seen them engage in snowball fights with Jewish neighbors.

Wilfred Hector, another clerk, told of the havoc worked inside by the crowd which invaded the office, and he declared that it was not until they had forced their way in that the water was turned on.

Henry Renken and William May, foremen, and Henry Stockhouse and Walter Nevers, all employed in the factory, told similar stories of the attack on the works. May said that an attempt was made to throw another stream from the second floor after the men had been driven from the windows by the storm of missiles, but the hose was not long enough, and Nevers said that while he was looking out at the passing funeral a bag of water came down from above.

The Hoe concern expect to close their case to-day, when they will produce other witnesses at the session in the afternoon.

Inspector Brooks, at Police Headquarters, also continued his inquiry into the conduct of the police at the riot. Edward A. Whitney of the Mayor's committee, District Attorney Jerome, and Commissioner Partridge attended the investigation at different times.

The principal witness was Inspector Cross. He told of detailing sixty men to the funeral in the morning, and later of getting news of the riot and sending reserves. Then he told of going to Hoe's factory and making an investigation. He got most of his information from the Hoes. He admitted that it was two hours before he made any investigations among the people outside. He did not interview any of the Jews in the hospitals or in prison to get their side of the case.

"Did you hear of any clubbing by the police?" was asked.

"I found that the police had been very badly used," he replied.

Then Mr. Shellman wanted to know where he got the information upon which he said in the report that the attack upon Hoe's was premeditated.

"You have his report and his opinion," interrupted Commissioner Partridge. "That is enough for a preliminary hearing."

The hearing was adjourned till this morning.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Tarnow, neckwear, 104 Worth Street.

Mayer, M., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss R. Klump, millinery and knit goods; Miss H. Bohl, fancy goods; J. J. Glaser, notions, trimmings, and hosiery, 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennetheim, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Verril, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Alshuler, D. & Co., Racine, Wis.; D. D. Alshuler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Strause, clothing, 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Seidl, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. Offutt, laces, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Gotthelf, L., Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutzler, hats; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 47 Lispenard Street.

Sullivan & Stanpfer, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stanpfer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Millner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. R. Millner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sonneborn, H. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Fellman, Leon, & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. Fellman, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lehman, B., Fort Wayne, Ind.; dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Bailey & Bailey, Winona, Minn.; C. R. Bailey, notions, furnishing goods, laces; Hotel Earlington.

Gimfel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Ryan, corsets and muslin underwear; Miss Gilduff, dry goods; 357 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art and fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Strauss Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, ladies' wear and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks and infants' wear; H. J. Newton, dry goods; 37 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Faul, E. H., Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. G. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wiest, P., Sons, York, Penn.; G. L. Wiest, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. H. Anderson, dry goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; Clay Drewry, woolens and white goods; 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions and small wares and dress trimmings; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Shepard, boys' clothing; 79 Grand Street; Holland House.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenebaum, notions, jewelry, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, cloaks, notions, millinery, and furnishing goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, A. B., Hittston, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Webber, laces, ribbons, dress goods, silks; W. F. Adams, cloaks and suits; A. L. Arthur, hats and caps; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Zeleer, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, Rhoods & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Sisman, cloaks, suits, and waists; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. P. Horne, linens and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. H. Mitchell, laces and ladies' furnishing goods; 338 Broadway.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. Leffhoim, domestics and linens; 335 Broadway.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Fahey, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Heenan, D., Mercantile Company, Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlen, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Root, L. B., Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; L. von Prayen, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Gillies, infants' wear; Miss C. Stammeyer, ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Mizer, trimmings and leather goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Andrews Company, Columbus, Ga.; Dave Levy, dress goods and silks; Hotel Raleigh. Miss Minnie Waller, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roe-Merwin Company, Bloomington, Ill.; S. Roe, manufacturer of trousers.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; William M. McGee, drapery buyer; Hotel Manhattan.

McKelvy, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, department store.

Dahlman & Inbusch Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank D. Duffy, wholesale grocers; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. Cosio, art embroidery; Hotel Imperial.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Ritchie, S., & Co., Allegheny, Penn.; R. H. Glover, wall paper; Hotel Imperial.

Kessler Brothers, Macon, Ga.; I. Kessler, dry goods, care of J. Cohen, 39 Bond Street.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Jennie Roberts, dry goods; 135 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George W. Fear, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lesser, A., Macon, Ga.; dry goods; 5 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Moring, C. S., Fort Gibson, Indian Territory; merchandise.

Showers, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Eva Reilly, dry goods; L. P. Rittenhouse, dry goods.

Rosenthal-Sloan Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Amy Mannist, merchandise; Frances Mannist, merchandise; 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Freedman & Bro., Rusk, Texas; Sam Freedman, general merchandise; 1 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Parrott-Maloney Co., Wolf City, Texas; W. P. Maloney, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Lichtenstein, I., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods; 80 Franklin Street.

Ward, Samuel, Youngstown, Ohio; Thomas L. Ward, sporting goods; 1,175 South Boulevard.

Glasgow Bros., Jackson, Mich.; George A. Lathrop, dry goods.

Chaplain, T. A., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Smith, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Thiebes-Stierlin Music Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Brant, pianos, &c.; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Duchess of Marlborough; ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle, West Virginia; W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg; F. N. Hoffstot, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—Prof. Ernest Stroehlen, Geneva, Switzerland; W. J. P. Moore, London; Marquis and Marquise de la Montagne, San Francisco; Francis L. Cramp, Philadelphia; J. Ramsey, St. Louis, President of the Wabash Railroad.

PLAZA—Senator H. K. White, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace, Albany.

ASTOR—The Rev. R. F. Harris, Wheeling, West Va.

SAVOY—Dr. Charles G. Frowert, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Capt. L. St. Clair, Baltimore; the Rev. P. L. Belliveau and Pascal Peirier, Shediac, N. B.

GRAND—Major W. H. Cowles, United States Army; Capt. R. S. Abernethy, United States Army, West Point; Dr. W. W. Aldrich, Watertown, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers:

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, from the Twenty-third to the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Capt. John P. Finley from the Ninth to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from the Twenty-seventh to the Ninth Infantry, Company F.

Capt. Harold B. Fiske, from the Twenty-eighth to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company I.

First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company A.

First Lieut. Waller S. Brown, from the Fourth to the Tenth Infantry, Company M.

First Lieut. Henry A. L. Harris, Jr., from the Tenth to the Fourth Infantry, Company E.

First Lieut. Eldred B. Warfield, from the Twenty-third to the Thirtieth Infantry, Company G.

First Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, from the Twenty-sixth to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company D.

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, from the Thirtieth to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company A.

First Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, from the Twenty-third to the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, from the Twenty-eighth to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company H.

First Lieut. William Taylor, from the Twenty-fifth to the Tenth Infantry, Company A.

First Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, from the Tenth to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company B.

Second Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, from the Seventeenth to the Fifth Infantry, Company H.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, from the Fifth to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company A.

Second Lieut. William R. Leonard, from the Twenty-ninth to the Twentieth Infantry, Company F.

Second Lieut. Francis M. Boon, from the Twenty-sixth to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company K.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Goodwin, from the Twentieth to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company F.

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company I.

Capt. James J. Edmondson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 18.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will make the visits to Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection and receipt of telescopic sights.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy manoeuvres.

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth at the call of the President thereof for the competitive examination for promotion of enlisted men.

Detail:

Major Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps.
Major William D. Beach, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. Henry G. Learnard, Fourteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon.
Contract Surgeon James B. Hallwood, United States Army.
First Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavalry, recorder.

Navy.

Capt. J. J. Hunker is ordered home and to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Holmes is ordered to the Independence.

J. R. Martin is commissioned Pay Inspector.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Nina arrived at Boston yesterday.

The New York arrived at Yokohama yesterday.

The Narkeeta sailed yesterday from New York for Boston.

The Sterling sailed yesterday from New London for Norfolk.

The Annapolis sailed yesterday from Cavite for Yokohama.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from Portland for Boston.

The Modoc and Samoset arrived at Boston to-day.

The Hist sailed to-day from New London for Newport.

The New Orleans arrived at Cheefoo to-day.

The Nashville arrived at Brindisi to-day.

The Nina sailed to-day from Boston for Rockport.

The Decatur, Shubrick, Thornton, Stockton, Bagley, Barney, and Biddle arrived at Rockport to-day.

The orders for the San Francisco to proceed to the Norfolk Navy Yard have been revoked.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Fire of unknown origin to-day destroyed Parsons College at Fairfield, a Presbyterian institution founded in 1875. Loss, $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—326 Delancey Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

3:15 A. M.—171 East Ninety-ninth Street; H. Rear; damage, $100.

9:30 A. M.—35 Essex Street; Samuel Berliner; damage, $10,000.

11:20 A. M.—206 West Sixtieth Street; Hannah Rosensky; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and River Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—1,521 Washington Avenue; Louis Weinstein; damage, $50.

4:40 P. M.—565 Seventh Avenue; Patrick Brady; damage, $5.

5:10 P. M.—37 Essex Street; J. Gillen; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—42 Oak Street; Angelo Cadonla; damage trifling.

SECRETARY SHAW TALKS ON TARIFF REVISION

Speaks at a Republican Rally at Morrisville, Vt.

He Declares When Congress Reaches Conclusion that Certain Schedules Should Be Modified, He Will Favor It.

MORRISVILLE, Vt., Aug. 19.—Five thousand persons listened with great interest to Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who was the principal speaker at a Republican rally here to-day.

Secretary Shaw lived here when he was a boy and went to school here, and the residents of all the section round about came to hear him speak. He reached here at 2 o'clock and was escorted to the hall where the rally was held, where he was received with great applause. Secretary Shaw spoke in part as follows:

"I have been quoted as opposed to a revision of the tariff. I have never opposed readjustment of the tariff. Whenever Congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to conservatively modify certain schedules, so as to meet changed conditions and at the same time successfully resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff law, thus paralyzing business for a season, I shall be in favor of it.

"I have expressed some doubt, however, about the wisdom of instructing by resolutions or exacting pledges from candidates for Congress, when the effect is liable to precipitate a protracted debate with very uncertain results. There ought to be some more tangible reason for such a dangerous expedient than the existence of a sentiment in certain localities, now as always, that demands a reduction of the tariff on articles there consumed and not produced, while it stands ready to fight to a finish any reduction on the things there produced.

"I have never seen the time, since I have given public questions consideration, that I would not reduce the rate on quite a large number of items, nor when I would not increase the rate on other items. I am willing to concede that conditions change, and that the old Morrill bill of the sixties, for instance, when the country was involved in war, would not be appropriate for us now; but I will not admit that the tariff is the mother of trusts, nor will I concede that a tariff for revenue only will destroy trusts on any other theory than that a fire in a wheat field will destroy Canada thistles.

"Business depression dissipates both organized and unorganized capital. Enforced idleness means financial ruin to individuals, to business firms, and to corporations both great and small. On the contrary, business prosperity inspires hopefulness. Does any one suppose that the anthracite coal miners could be kept together if there were a million men out of employment and their families begging bread? Will any one contend that they could be sustained were it not for a great army of bituminous coal miners who are receiving such compensation as enables them to contribute a dollar a week for the maintenance of their brethren?

"The Republican Party in my State recently reaffirmed the tariff platform of 1901. This has caused considerable comment. It has been misrepresented, not quite as persistently, but in the same way that the memorable speech of President McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented, misquoted, misconstrued, and misapplied. This platform was unanimously adopted both years. Its statements are academically correct.

"Is there any one who is not in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as are advisable? I am willing that the jury shall be polled on that proposition. So say we all. It also declares in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly. And, again, we all say 'Aye, Sir,' to the proposition.

"A few days ago the butchers, in convention assembled, declared in favor of abolishing the tariff on cattle and meat to the end that this supposed shelter for the alleged Meat Trust might be removed, but I am disposed to think the good farmers of my State would vote quite unanimously against such an experiment. By the trend of the speeches made at the butchers' convention, I discover a sentiment well-nigh universal to the effect that meat is being monopolized by the great packers. But I happen to have a tenant out in Iowa who has a fine bunch of cattle, on which no packer holds a lien of any kind, and he writes me that he is willing to sell them to butchers if they will pay as much as the packers offer.

"The removal of the tariff on live stock and meat would not restore the butchers to business. It might ruin the farmers, but the packers could stand it, for nothing less than organized capital could enter the import meat business with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships, and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one, and I understand two, of the big packing houses have had men looking into the South American field for more than two years. The farmer, as it is, has ample reason to be apprehensive.

"I have taken occasion to look this matter up since reading of these resolutions, and I think I can find reason for the present price of meat other than the protective tariff. I find that there were received at the stock yards in Chicago, in the one month of July, 1902, 65,009 less beeves and 170,000 less hogs than in the same month one year ago. That means 7,000 less animals per day. The Q Road alone, during the entire month, brought from the Southwest, where the corn crop was a failure last year, 1,000 less fat steers per day this year than last.

"The senior Phil Armour told me that he got rich, while a young man, by watching the iron and coal miners. He said: 'Whenever these men were at work I used to pack every ham I could get my hands on, and my old partner would say: "Phil, you will break us up." I would answer "No. Those fellows are working." But when the coal and iron workers were idle I used to sell everything I could dispose of.' The secret of American prosperity, gentlemen, can be couched in four words—'They are working now.' And 'they' means everybody—farmer and artisan, mechanic and merchant, the man at the forge and the man in the field—and they are all interdependent."

CORTLAND REPUBLICANS MEET.

County Convention Renominates Henry A. Dickinson for the Assembly—Indorses Controller for Another Term.

Special to The New York Times.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Henry A. Dickinson was unanimously renominated for the Assembly to-day by the Cortland County Republican Convention, and W. H. Foster of Homer was renominated for his fourth term as County Treasurer. Delegates to State Congressional, Senatorial, and Judicial Conventions were elected as follows:

To the State Convention:

H. A. Dickinson,	C. O. Newton,
T. H. Wickwire,	F. L. Hilton,
J. H. Tripp.	A. F. Webb.

Congressional delegates:

A. S. Brown,	B. T. Buslingham,
F. E. Lee,	H. I. Van Hoesen,
J. H. Murray,	L. Birdlebough.
F. E. Whitmore,	

Senatorial delegates:

E. C. Alger,	R. C. Duell,
F. A. Frosley,	C. H. Danes,
Henry Howes,	G. K. Smith.
H. C. Crowfoot,	

Judicial delegate—R. L. Davis.

State Controller Nathan L. Miller, who is Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order, and afterward addressed the delegates upon State issues. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to use every honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. Miller as Controller to succeed himself, and resolutions indorsing the National and State Administrations and Senator Platt, and recommending the re-election of Gov. Odell were unanimously passed. County Clerk Otis D. Patrick was elected Chairman of the County Committee to succeed Controller Miller.

The judicial delegate was instructed for Justice Walter Lloyd Smith for Supreme Court Judge, and the Congressional delegates for George W. Bay of Chenango for Congress. George E. Greene will be the choice of the delegates to the next Senatorial Convention.

"REGULAR" REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Nominations for State Offices and Indorsement of Roosevelt Administration in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 19.—The "Regular" Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Congress—L. HEISLER BALL.
State Treasurer—MARTIN B. BURROS.
State Auditor—F. B. NORMAN.

The platform indorses the Administration of President Roosevelt and pledges him the support of the Delaware Republicans for renomination in 1904; commends his statesmanship and his devotion to the public good; commends the work done by the Fifty-seventh Congress, but recommends trade concessions for Cuba; indorses protection and reciprocity, and especially commends President McKinley's reciprocity sentiments as expressed in his last speech at the Buffalo Exposition. The platform makes no reference to the United States Senatorship.

The "Union Republicans," composed of the Addicks wing of the party, will hold a convention here on Sept. 2.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Thirteenth District, ex-Congressman James W. Ryon, Democrat; Nineteenth District, D. F. Lafean, Republican.

KENTUCKY.—Third District, J. McKenzie Moss, Republican.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:14	Sun sets...6:52	Moon rises..7:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:10	Gov. Isl'd...8:30	H. Gate...10:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:25	Gov. Isl'd...8:47	H. Gate...10:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coleridge, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Donna Maria, Azores and Madeira	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, Barbados, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Soldier Prince, Argentine, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Pathfinder, Ponce	9:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	.....
Canadian Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.	.....
Columbia, Scotland, via Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Kroonland, Belgium, via Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Italy, via Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	8:30 A. M.
Olinda, Cuba, via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Netherlands, via Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	.....
Valencia, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	.....

MONDAY, AUG. 25.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 16 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 20.

Alamo, Galveston, Aug. 14.
Alban, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Border Knight, Algiers, Aug. 5.
Byron, Barbados, Aug. 14.
Casilda, Sunderland, Aug. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 19.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

El Sigio, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 20.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 9.
Sobriense, Barbados, Aug. 14.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

British King, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Aug. 6.
Perugia, Naples, Aug. 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 21.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 22.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
Merionethshire, Gibraltar, Aug. 9.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 16.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 9.

SUNDAY, AUG. 24.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 23.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 16.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Aug. 14.

Arrived.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Aug. 12 and Southampton and Cherbourg 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Smith, Cardenas Aug. 8 and Caibarien 12th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara Aug. 8, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Jenson, Hamburg Aug. 3 and Shields 6th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:24 P. M. 18th.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Mann, Guadaloupe, &c., July 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Smith, Colon Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Nierich, Bremen Aug. 9 and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:54 A. M.

SS Nordkop, (Nor.,) Lind, Tilt Cove Aug. 12, with copper ore to the American Metal Co. vessel to A. M. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Aug. 13 and Key West 16th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hamilton, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Clan MacMillan, (Br.,) Cowie, Mossel Bay July 21, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

The Early Fall Fashion Display

continues today. Wanamaker's is now the chief point of interest to strangers in the city, as well as all women of fashion within it. It is extremely enjoyable for all women, interested in matters of style, to see the new ideas definitely expressed in finished garments. And there are about fifty dresses and wraps to see.

Second floor, Broadway.

The August SILK SALE

Who ever heard of such silk-selling in August! It's extraordinary, of course; but who ever heard of such an offering of fine, new, perfect Silks, just a month before thousands of women want to buy?

Remnants, and left-overs of Summer stocks are common enough at half prices; but full pieces, full assortments, complete color lines, just received from the importers and offered at half prices are extraordinary indeed!

Little wonder that women who had expected to buy exactly such silks at full prices a month or two later, are coming by hundreds to buy them at half price now.

Here are more of the details:

25c, worth 50c—
Corded Japanese Silks in many styles and colorings. Our remaining stock of best quality so-called Wash Silks.

38c, worth 60c—
Habutai Washable Silks in neat stripes and good colorings; guaranteed fast colors.

40c, worth 65c to $1.25—
Tinsel Brocades in three designs; all dark grounds.
Matelasse Silks in a great variety of light and dark colors, in allover designs. Two patterns.

45c, worth 65c and 75c—
Washable Taffetas, with stripes of white. Also many styles of Roman Striped and Figured Taffetas.
Printed Foulards in polka-dots; mostly on navy blue grounds with white dots.

50c, worth 75c and 85c—
Striped Louisines, with openwork stripes and narrow Roman stripes between; eleven colors.
Openwork Taffetas, with self-color corded stripes; nine medium colors.

55c, worth 75c and $1—
Fancy Striped Taffetas, with brocaded and braided stripes of white on colored grounds.
Glace Louisine, in plain color effects; twelve combinations; all in best Fall colors; for lining or dress uses.
Printed Foulards, in over a hundred designs and colorings, including all colors and a great variety of good designs.

65c, worth 85c and $1—
Brocaded Liberty Satins, in evening shades; neat self-colored figures in three patterns.
Colored Satin Duchesse, 27 in. wide, in fifteen Fall colors; fine for linings or dress purposes.
Jasper Striped Taffetas, sometimes called Queen's gray silks; glace ground with various styles of white cords.
Warp Printed Louisines, with narrow satin stripes in five colors; also allover designs with brocaded dots.
Braided Striped Taffetas, in evening colors with white stripes and cords.
Black and White Taffetas, in neat stripes and figures, in many styles. Also Gun-metal Louisines and Taffetas in various designs and figures.

65c, worth 85c and $1—
Brocaded Louisines, in plain and glace grounds, with neat designs and dots in self-color.
Pekin Taffetas, in black and white, in various widths of stripe.
Black Striped Taffetas; neat figured stripes between rows of cords.
Black Brocaded Silks, Taffetas, Satins, Louisines, Armures and Argertines, in small and medium designs and dots; about sixty designs in all.

75c, worth $1 and $1.25—
Fancy Taffetas in light shades, with openwork stripes and self-colored figures.
Canale Striped Taffetas, with black and white corded stripes on medium colored grounds; seven colors.
Pompadour Striped Taffetas, with neat corded stripes on colored grounds, separated by white stripes with pompadour figures; nine colors.
Openwork Striped Taffetas, alternating with multicolor dotted stripes, nine colors.
Crochet Striped Taffetas; colored grounds with white stripes and raised dots in black; seven colors.
Hairline Striped Taffetas, with pompadour stripes on white.
Brocaded Striped Taffetas, white grounds, with ombre figured stripes.
Colored Crepe Armure; plain colors, both light and dark; soft and mellow; excellent for waists or costumes.
Lace Striped Taffetas; medium colors, with black lace effect stripes, and self-color openwork stripes.
Plaid Taffetas, in good Fall combinations, satin stripes and cross-bars.

85c, worth $1 to $1.25—
Striped Moire Velours, light and dark colors, with neat stripes and dots of black. Also white with stripes of pink, blue and other light shades.
White Taffetas with fancy stripes and bands of satin, always in delicate shades. Also colored grounds with self-color polka-dots, and small figures in light and dark colors.
Dresden Taffetas, white and light colored grounds, with warp printed Dresden figures.
Persian Louisines, warp printed in seven rich color combinations.
Fancy Taffetas, dotted stripes on glace grounds separated by warp printed cashmere patterns in medium and dark colors.
Warp Printed Peau de Cygne, white and tinted grounds, with buds of color.
Gros de Londres, with self-color brocaded figures, in both light and dark colors, and a variety of neat patterns.

Main aisle, Rotunda and Basement.

TROUSERS for Your Vacation

A lot of men have their vacation still ahead of them; and they want a pair or two of flannel trousers, of course. We're in a hurry to sell the few we've got; hence your opportunity.

Stylish crash and flannel Outing Trousers, with the new wide hip, and turn-up bottoms. Regular and stout sizes. Were $4 and $5; now at $2.50 a pair.

Also a lot of Washable Vests—small lots—$3.50 to $5 values at $2 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Madras Shirts

At a Dollar

Another lot of our regular dollar-and-a-half Shirts is ready—Shirts that were not matched anywhere for less than two dollars. The fabric is a fine corded white madras, light in weight, cool and serviceable. Cuffs attached. Now $1 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' $5 to $8.50 Suits At $2.75

Spring suits make good Fall suits, and particularly good school suits. It costs like fun to dress a boy right; and one feels extravagant when putting fine clothes on him for rough-and-tumble school wear. Here's the chance to put on the clothes you like to see him in, and yet let him tumble and tussle as he wants to—they cost so little.

Broken lots of Sailor, Norfolk and Blouse Suits, double-breasted; and Three-piece Suits, with jacket, vest and trousers; and a few Golf and Bicycle Suits. Sizes between 3 and 16 years in the lot. Former values $5 to $8.50; today all at $2.75 a suit.

Boys' Blouse Waists, of chambray, dimity and madras, in colors, and white, with or without collars; laundered and unlaundered. Sizes for 6 to 15 years. Our three grades that were 75c, 85c and $1, now at 50c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Three Stirring Offerings In SUMMER SHOES

Just about the middle of August most people get ashamed to look at their shoes. Tennis, fishing, walking along country roads—then wearing the same shoes to town. Can't have a good time and keep your shoes spic-and-span.

But you can get new Shoes, just about now; and they won't cost much, if you pick from these:

900 Pairs of Men's Tan Shoes, worth $3 and $3.50, at a Dollar-Fifty Pair
All lace shoes, kid and calfskin; welted soles of oak leather; shapes and make just right.

1100 Pairs of Men's Black Oxfords, worth $3 and $3.50, at a Dollar-Ninety Pair
Patent leather, kid, velour and box calf; welted soles, modern last; high-class shoes.

900 Pairs Women's Black Kid Oxfords, worth $2, at a Dollar a Pair
Kidskin, medium and light-weight; round toes with tips.

Basement.

New SILK WAISTS

At Five Dollars

Six new Fall styles are in this attractive group of Waists shown at five dollars today. Hundreds of women are just waiting for such word as this.

The Waists are of taffeta, in solid colors, in all the newest shades, or black and white checks; also Louisine or moire, in solid black; plaited front with double box-plait, inlaid with vest of same; some with stitched straps, trimmed with buttons to match, and others plaited with broad box-plait down front; trimmed with medallion; some French backs, others plaited; stock collar trimmed with taffeta silk; others with embroidered turnover.

Cooler days make you think of home comfort, too—

KIMONO WRAPPERS—
At $1—Of flannelette, in neat stripes, with border of solid color light blue or pink.
At $1.75—Of flannelette, in solid colors of light blue or pink, with border of white outing flannel.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Dress Skirts

Call them new Fall Skirts, if you will; but hundreds of women want exactly such skirts right now, for mountain and country wear; and have been waiting for the first word of new things.

A fine variety is ready now. Here are hints:

At $4.50 and $5.50—Dress Skirts of cheviot; seven-gored, with flare; inverted plaited back; lined with percaline.
At $8.50—Skirts of cheviot; seven-gored, strap seams, with inverted plaited back; lined with percaline.
At $9—Skirts of cheviot; gored, with strapped seams; straps forming yoke; lined with percaline.
At $12—Skirts of cloth, with flounce trimmed with bands of cloth and taffeta; percaline-lined.
At $18—Unlined skirts of Venetian cloth, box-plaited; trimmed with buttons.
At $20—Cheviot side-plaited Skirts, with inverted plaited back; drop-skirt of silk.
Skirts of camel's-hair and cheviot, trimmed with braid and taffeta; at $22 to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Bathing Suits

We've put hurry-up prices on our entire stock of Bathing Suits for Girls. This particular word is about some attractive suits of flannel and mohair, nicely made, and variously trimmed. Sizes for 6 to 12 years—not all sizes in each style, however.

Prices were $3.50 to $5; now **$2.50 a Suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Babies' Dresses Under-Price

Another lot of Babies' Short Dresses of lawn and nainsook; yoke with plaits and insertion of embroidery; some with hemstitched plaits, with or without ruffle. Also some in French waist style, with plaits and hemstitched bertha or embroidery ruffle and insertion. Sizes for 3 months to 4 years. Prices

50c and 95c

Worth 75c to $1.50.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

DINNER FAVORS

The touches of sentiment for dinners, luncheons, children's parties and the like. We have an excellent variety; and the cost is quite small.

These suggestions:

Ping Pong Tables for ices, 25c each.
Bowling Tables for ices, 25c each. Ping Pong Fans, 15c.
Golf Bags, 15c. Suit Cases, 15c and 25c.
Kodaks, 10c and 15c each. Drums, 5c each.
Tambourines, 8c and 10c. Heart Boxes, 10c and 25c each.
Watermelons, 25c. Steins, 15c and 25c.
Snakes, 10c. Confitte, 5c and 10c.
Mottoes, 8c to $3 dozen. Jack Horner Pies, 25c string.
Paper Napkins, 15c, 25c and 35c hundred.
Lace Mats, 5c to 50c doz. Chop Frills, 50c gross.
Chop Sticks, 10c doz. Paper Cases, 8c to 40c doz.
Paper Baskets, 15c and 20c each.

Basement.

AUGUST FURNITURE

Floors Still Full, and Values Extraordinary

Day after day hundreds come and buy. Morning after morning new supplies come forward to fill up the gaps, made by the previous day's selling. Fullness and completeness of stocks still mark this August Sale. Furniture for every room in the house—fine, handsome, well-constructed, artistic, well-finished Furniture—

At a Third Below Usual Values

Eleven days later, and the August Sale will be over: then you must pay regular prices. Do you propose waiting—or will you share profits with the thousands of August buyers?

Here is further news of Bedroom Furniture at August prices:

August price, $25.50; usual price, $32—Golden oak Bedroom Suite of bedstead, bureau and washstand; bureau has four drawers, top 40x20 in., pattern plate mirror 22x28 in., full-size bedstead with low head and footboards; washstand has three drawers and closet.

August price, $40; usual price, $55—Quartered golden oak Bedroom Suite of bureau, bedstead and washstand; plain Dutch Colonial design; bureau has square front with top 42x26 in., four drawers; pattern plate mirror 32x26 in., bedstead has low head and foot board and is paneled; large-size washstand with one drawer and closet.

August price, $42.50; usual price, $55—Quartered golden oak Bedroom Suite of bureau, bedstead and washstand in Colonial design; four-drawer bureau with top 45x20 in., pattern plate mirror 34x26 in., full-size bedstead; paneled head and foot; washstand to match; edges are nicely moulded and suite is of fine finish.

August price, $45; usual price, $61.50—Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Colonial design; bureau has four drawers; top is 45x20 in., pattern plate mirror 34x26 in., bedstead has paneled head and foot boards; washstand to match; highly polished.

August price, $55; usual price, $72—Mahogany Bedroom Suite of two pieces; old Colonial design; bedstead is semi-four-poster; bureau to match; top of bureau 44x20 in., French plate mirror, 32x22 in., fine construction and highly finished.

August price, $60; usual price, $80—Mahogany Bedroom Suite of bed, bureau and washstand; large-size four-drawer bureau, top 50x22 in., pattern plate mirror 42x30 in., bedstead has low head and foot boards; paneled and carved English pattern washstand to match.

August price, $65; usual price, $85—Golden oak Bedroom Suite of bedstead, bureau and washstand; semi-four-poster bedstead; low paneled head and foot boards; five-drawer bureau with top 44x20 in., French plate mirror 32x22 in., bureau has turned corner posts and mirror supports, washstand has double closet and one drawer.

August price, $84; usual price, $135—Mahogany Colonial Bedroom Suite of two pieces; four-drawer bureau, top 48x22 in.; pattern plate mirror 36x30 in.; bedstead has fluted corner posts; suite has moulded edges, and is of fine construction and finish. Dressing Table to match, August price, $24; usual price, $40.

Fourth floor.

August price, $70; usual price, $90—Quartered golden oak Bedroom Suite; full-size double bedstead, Colonial pattern; shaped top bureau 48x23 in., five drawers; pattern plate mirror 36x24 in., bureau and bedstead have turned corner posts.

August price, $120; usual price, $180—Louis XV. Suite in mahogany; high head-board to bedstead, richly carved and moulded; high five-drawer bureau with top 50x21 inches; French pattern plate mirror 34x30 in. Dressing Table to match, August price, $88; usual price, $65.

August price, $225; usual price, $305—Mahogany Bedroom Suite of bureau, chiffonnier and bedstead; bedstead has low roll top; bureau is large size with top 50x24 in., mirror 42x32 in.; chiffonnier top 40x24 in.; mirror 32x26 in; suite is nicely carved and highly finished.

Some of the other Bedroom Suites in this special sale are priced as follows:

August price, $77; usual price, $125—Mahogany bedstead and bureau.
August price, $100; usual price, $135—Mahogany bedstead and bureau.
August price, $150; usual price, $205—Louis XV. mahogany bedstead and bureau.
August price, $150; usual price, $205—Mahogany Colonial bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.
August price, $155; usual price, $180—Mahogany bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.
August price, $175; usual price, $220—Mahogany bedstead and bureau.
August price, $190; usual price, $255—Mahogany bureau and twin bedsteads.
August price, $193; usual price, $258—Mahogany Colonial semi-poster bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.
August price, $290; usual price, $370—Mahogany bedstead and bureau.
August price, $350; usual price, $460—Mahogany bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.
August price, $350; usual price, $525—Marie Antoinette Suite in mahogany; twin bedsteads, bureau, dressing table, rocker and two chairs; gold decorations.
August price, $440; usual price, $590—Mahogany twin bedsteads, bureau and chiffonnier of Empire design with brass trimmings.

Sale of $1.50 Axminster Carpets

At 95 Cents a Yard!

These Carpets are the product of one of the best mills in the country; and we have secured, at a decided concession, ten patterns of a most desirable all-worsted Axminster fabric, of a quality which is scarce among the new goods at the regular price.

These are full rolls, of fine, perfect goods, with bodies and borders to match—

Worth a Half More Than Today's Price

Certainly it is worth planning a little ahead, when forty yards of carpet, worth $60, can be bought for $38. We'll deliver and lay it any time you wish, up to October First.

Third floor.

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Ready for Fall Gowns

It's late enough aplenty, to start work on first Fall dresses, especially school dresses for the girls. We have a fine variety of suitable stuffs from which to make the choice. Of particular interest is a group of semi-fancy fabrics that are marked at quite liberal concessions in price. Here are the details:

At $1.25, worth $1.75—French Thibet Cloth, similar to broadcloth, but of lighter weight and duller finish.
At $1.25, worth $1.75—French figured Bedford Cords, woven with small silk dots of self-colorings forming narrow stripes.
At $1.75 worth $3—Paris Novelty Velvet Suiting, in small cube designs in black silk velvet, woven over colored grounds.
At $1.75, worth $2.75—Sharkskin Corded Novelty, in combinations of black and colors, woven in silk and wool.
At $1.75, worth $2.50—Paris Silk-corded Suiting, woven in colored silk cords on black.
At $2, worth $3.50—Applique Bordered Cheviots, in popular colorings, with attractive embroidered applique borders.
At $2, worth $3—French Mohair Crepe Granites, in popular self-colorings.
At $2 75, worth $4—Paris Novelty Velvet Suiting, in effective combinations of black pile velvet, woven over colored grounds.

MEDIUM-PRICED SELF-COLORED FABRICS—

At 50c—All-wool Granite	At 75c—All-wool Vigoreaux.
At 50c—All-wool Cheviot.	At 85c—All-wool Prunella.
At 50c—All-wool Whipcord.	At $1—Figured Prunella.
At 50c—All-wool Serge.	At $1—Melrose Suiting.
At 60c—All-wool Whipcord.	At $1—Corkscrew Suiting.
At 65c—All-wool Granite.	At $1—Prunella Cloth.
At 75c—All-wool Prunella.	At $1—Whipcord.
At 75c—All-wool Crepe Cloth.	At $1.25—Melrose Suiting.
At 75c—All-wool Granite.	At $1.25—Rayetine.
At 75c—All-wool Serge.	At $1.25—Prunella Cloth.

Then here are two particularly tempting offerings of always-wanted fabrics:

At 55c, worth 75c—All-wool Henrietta, 44 inches wide, in cream, light blue, pink, gray, tan, old rose, royal blue, navy blue, lavender, reseda and black.
At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Albatross, 38 inches wide, in cream, light blue, pink, tan, gray, royal blue, navy blue and green.

Fourth avenue and Rotunda.

LILLIAN CORSETS

The Corsets that are absolutely right in fit and figure, in poise and gracefulness. Firm, strong, yet most comfortable of all corsets. These style hints:

At $2.75—Lillian Corsets of batiste; low bust, short hips, no side steels, lace trimmed, fine for slender figures. Same, in long hips for medium figures.
At $4.50—Corsets of fine batiste; low bust, dip over hips, long over abdomen.
At $5.50—Corsets of fine batiste; medium high bust, short hips, lace trimmed. Same, in coutil, $5.
At $6.50—Corsets of fine batiste; low bust, very flat over abdomen, medium hips, garters attached, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Second floor.

Also these Corsets at lower prices, in the Basement Store:

At 50c—Tape Girdles; straight front; sizes 18 to 28.
At 38c, value 50c—Ventilating Corsets; strong net, medium low bust, medium short hips; sizes 18 to 24 in.
At 75c, value $1—W. B. Ventilating Corsets; straight front, bias cut, medium low bust, medium long hips; sizes 18 to 28 in.

Basement.

The August Sale of

LACE CURTAINS

Every day is a busy one now, in our Lace Curtain Store. One of the largest purchases of the season has filled this attractive section with the best Lace Curtain offerings seen in New York in many months, and housekeepers are profiting largely by it.

Here are price-suggestions:

WHITE IRISH POINT CURTAINS

$3.75 Curtains at $2.75	$8.50 Curtains at $5.50
$4 Curtains at $2.75	$10 Curtains at $7.25
$4.75 Curtains at $3.25	$12 Curtains at $7.75
$7 Curtains at $4.50	$13.50 Curtains at $9.50
$7.50 Curtains at $5	$15 Curtains at $9.75

ARABIAN CURTAINS

$27.50 Curtains at $18.50	$37.50 Curtains at $25
$30 Curtains at $20	$42.50 Curtains at $28.50
$35 Curtains at $23	$60 Curtains at $40

POINT DE CALAIS CURTAINS

In White—$6.50 Curtains at $3.25	$15 Curtains at $7.50
$12 Curtains at $6	$16.50 Curtains at $8.25
$13.50 Curtains at $6.75	$17.50 Curtains at $8.75
	$20 Curtains at $10
In Ecru—$10 Curtains at $5	$14.50 Curtains at $7.25
$11.50 Curtains at $5.75	$15 Curtains at $7.50
$12 Curtains at $6	$16.50 Curtains at $8.25

Third floor.

UMBRELLAS

Two attractive groups are ready today. Men's and Women's Umbrellas of good, reliable sorts, for quite a little below their regular values:

At $3.75, instead of $5 and $6—
Superior serge silk Umbrellas, close-rolling; in a variety of high-grade handles; 26 and 28 inch sizes.

At $2, instead of $2.75—
All-silk, close-roll Umbrellas, with fine natural wood handles, 26 and 28 in.

Ninth street aisle.

Teneriffe Doilies

These dainty Doilies were made as coronation souvenirs. The damask centers were woven in Scotland, and sent to Teneriffe Island to have the pretty wheel borders worked on them by hand.

The prices are quite little for such dainty hand-made pieces:

6 in. in diameter, 20c each.
8 in. in diameter, 25c each.
8 in. square, 35c each.

Fourth avenue.

A $12 Set of Dickens for $7.50

The last of an edition is going to be sold at this price.

There are 15 volumes, with 450 full-page illustrations and 15 etched frontispieces, well-bound in cloth.

Think of getting Little Dorrit and Dombey and Son, the Tale of Two Cities, Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, and all the rest of the old Dickens favorites, with their rollicking wit and tender pathos, for as little as 50c apiece.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

"Gone up in smoke" is not popular these days.

It should be "come down in smoke," according to the soft coal expert.

Either way suits the fancy of MOGUL Cigarette smokers.

A choice smoke for smokers.

Ten for 15c.

11 *Plain and Cork Tip.*

FOR CONSTIPATION

IRON-OX TABLETS

FOR INDIGESTION

"I was run down very much, but I am thankful to say that Iron-Ox Tablets have put new life into me. My wife, also, is taking the Tablets. She finds great benefit from them."

E. STONE,
32 Brock Ave.
Parkdale, Ont.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators.

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

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TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND

TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.

Presenting ROBIN HOOD and MAID MARIAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH,

First time on any stage.

GEO. W. LEDERER'S

SALLY in Our ALLEY

Music by Ludwig Englander; Book by G. V. Hobart.

SEAT SAL ETOMORROW 9 A. M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.

Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | MAT. SAT. | THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.

"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.

7th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT | Japanese

MIKADO | KUZUOKA Vocal soloist | IMPERIAL TROUPE.

Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.

Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Centemo's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 129th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Crowding the Great Academy.

QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.

Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats.To-day & Sat.Eve. 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT, "ERMINIE."

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Full of Genuine Irish Character.—Times.

J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

GRAND Saturday Evg., Aug. 23, RICE'S Show Girl

Box Office Open

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN

BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.

Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'Y. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creators and Band of 60.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Thes. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Last times Lederer's The Wild Rose

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. WILLIAM H. BONELLI An American Gentleman. 15,25,35, 50 & 75c

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. SACRED NIGHT.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals Mid Arctic Breezes. 125th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

WOMEN CAPTURED IN ALLEGED POOLROOM

Some in Panic Leap from Windows and Escape Raiders.

Police Descent on Supposed Resort for Feminine Gamblers Instigated by Proprietress of Closed Establishment.

More than a dozen women, all of them well dressed, were surprised by the police yesterday in a handsomely appointed flat at 136 West Twenty-ninth Street, said to have been conducted as a poolroom. Seven of them, together with a man who said he was John Turner, of 340 Alexander Avenue, Bronx, and who is accused of having managed the betting, were arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon. Turner was held on a charge of keeping a poolroom. The women were locked up as being inmates of a gambling house.

About seven of the women who were in the flat escaped by leaping through windows in the rear of the flat. It was ten feet to the ground, but they did not hesitate, and, making the jump in safety, ran through the basement to the street.

The police were informed of the existence of a poolroom at the Twenty-ninth Street address yesterday morning, when Capt. Sheehan received a letter signed by a woman who ran the only other poolroom raided recently in the Tenderloin. Her place was in Sixth Avenue near Thirty-first Street, and was closed about three weeks ago. In her letter to Capt. Sheehan she wrote:

As long as you have paid a visit to me, there is a women's poolroom at 136 West Twenty-ninth Street which will bear looking into.

The Captain detailed Detective Sergeant William Maher and Detectives Underhill and Black to investigate the alleged poolroom. Soon after 4 o'clock they went to the number and were refused admittance. Maher then forced the rear door and found two women preparing a meal. Passing on into the parlor he found the company of women surrounding a man at a telephone, and Turner, who was handling the money. Maher was joined by Black and Underhill, whom he admitted through the front door, and seven of the women and the man, who appeared to be the proprietor, were arrested. The telephone operator and another man escaped with the women who leaped from the window. The telephone, several racing sheets, and a "dope" book were taken as evidence.

The women protested energetically when taken to the station. One of them asserted vehemently that she did not think it wrong to bet, and said she would put up her money any time she thought she had a fair chance to win.

The janitor of the flathouse said last night that a man named Charles Jones rented the apartment two weeks ago and was just moving in. The telephone, he said, was installed the latter part of last week. He first noticed women frequenting the place on Monday.

The women prisoners said they were Mrs. Ella Johnson, twenty-eight years old, of 210 West One Hundred and Tenth Street; Clara Walters, thirty-two years old, of 10 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Ida McGee, forty-one years old, of 1,624 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Mary Peters, thirty-eight years old, of 449 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx; Mrs. Jane Smith, forty-five years old, of 208 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Hannah Sheehan, a widow, fifty-two years old, of 83 Christopher Street, and Mrs. Alice Bischoff, thirty years old, of 45 Morton Street.

Clara Walters was the only one of the women who said she was single, and she was heard to say in an undertone to one of the other women a moment after: "Of course I'll not tell them I'm married. I wouldn't have my husband hear of this disgrace for anything in the world."

Detective Sergt. Maher said that he recognized in Turner an old offender, who is known to the police as "Tully."

Late in the evening several men, said to be husbands of the prisoners, called at the Tenderloin Station and entered bail.

CAPT. FOODY MAKES A RAID.

Reputed Proprietress, Eleven Women, and Three Men Arrested in Descent Upon a House.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night made a raid, in which they arrested eleven women and three men, in the house at 212 West Fortieth Street. Policemen Pickhardt and Louge allege that the place was a disorderly one, and yesterday they laid the facts before Magistrate Mott, who issued warrants.

Armed with these warrants, Capt. Foody and seven detectives made the raid. Two of the men were stationed in the rear, and after the patrol wagon had arrived at the corner Pickhardt rang the bell of the house. When the door was opened Capt. Foody shouted that there was no use trying to get out, as the house was surrounded. After hearing this there was not much effort to escape.

Bertha Schwartz was also arrested and charged with being the proprietress of the house.

The three men taken gave their names as Harry Bode, a clerk, 208 East Twenty-fifth Street; Frank Moore, an artist of 116 West Sixty-first Street, and Gus Neuman, a grocer of 301 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street. They were charged with disorderly conduct. The women were locked up for being inmates of the place, and the Schwartz woman was charged with keeping a disorderly house.

GATES FAILS TO GET COLORADO FUEL AND IRON.

District Court Decision Denies Application for Injunction Affecting Old Stockholders.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 19.—The John W. Gates faction of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has lost another round in its battle for control of that company. Judge Riner of the United States District Court to-night denied its application for a preliminary injunction to prevent officials of the company from refusing to allow it to vote proxies it claims to hold at the stockholders' meeting to-morrow in this city.

The suit which was brought in the name of John J. Mitchell and others against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was based upon the alleged fraudulent and absolutely void by-law which was adopted by the Board of Directors of the company on July 30 last, and which the complainants charged was framed and adopted for the purpose of enabling the present officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to dictate the action of to-morrow's meeting, and also to deprive the complainants and the shareholders they represent by proxy from voting at such meeting.

Judge Riner held that the allegations in the bill of complaint were fully met and denied by the answer of the defendant company. In deciding the application for preliminary injunction the court was not expected to pass upon questions of law.

However, he would say that on its face the by-law provided for an orderly and lawful method of conducting a shareholders' meeting, and that apparently there was no other purpose in view. The by-law was adopted in good faith. The application for preliminary injunction would therefore be denied.

The application was made several days ago and a brilliant array of legal talent was retained on either side of the case. The courtroom to-night was crowded with spectators. Mr. Gates and his friends listened attentively to the reading of the decision and as soon as it was completed left the courtroom with their attorneys.

John W. Gates's attorneys filed affidavits signed by all the plaintiffs, denying that they had purchased proxies or that it was their intention to sell out to the Steel Trust. When Attorney Valle referred to the latter point in his closing argument, Judge Riner interrupted him to say it was not necessary to spend any time on that matter.

Summing up his argument, Mr. Valle closed by declaring that there were two fundamental contentions made by the plaintiffs. First, that the stockholders be given the right to know what the books of the company showed with reference to their rights, and, second, that a majority of the bona fide stockholders be given the right to exercise their control in the determination of various questions of dispute. It should be the right of the stockholders to determine the validity of the proxies, and not that of tellers named by Chairman Osgood.

"I am not trying to get the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to sell out to the United States Steel Corporation," said John Gates after the court adjourned to-day. "That, as I see it, has nothing to do with my rights to the control of the corporation, but the other side has included in its affidavits that alleged fact, and they might as well know such is not my intention.

"The United States Steel Corporation does not want the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. If it had wanted it it would have got it at the time it took in all the other subsidiary companies, and neither Osgood nor myself nor any one else outside or the steel company could have prevented it."

Attorney General Post said to-day that the laws of this State are sufficient to prevent consolidation of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with the Steel Trust, and action would be taken to prevent such consolidation should it be attempted.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Annual Report Shows Large Earnings.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the acquisition of which by the St. Louis and San Francisco a few weeks ago created somewhat of a sensation, made public its annual report yesterday for the year ended June 30, 1902. The high price paid for the common stock of the company by the purchaser was criticized in some quarters. The report shows that the earnings last year equaled something over 14 per cent. on the common stock, of which 6 per cent. was paid, while the rest was voted to be spent for further improvements.

The gross receipts from traffic, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1901-2.	1900-1.
From freight	$5,038,726.99	$4,521,002.57
From passenger	1,044,052.94	968,746.03
From express	75,000.00	63,114.90
From mail	87,393.43	86,721.22
From miscellaneous	32,320.01	19,801.67
Total	$6,277,493.97	$5,659,446.39

The increase in gross receipts was therefore $618,047.58, or 10.92 per cent.

Operating expenses and taxes, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1901-2.	1900-1.
Operating expenses	$3,466,243.28	$3,245,760.14
Taxes	233,489.33	225,533.82

Increase in operating expenses 6.79 per cent.

The operating expenses were 55.22 per cent. of the receipts from traffic this year, against 57.35 per cent. last year.

Net receipts from traffic year ended June 30, 1902	$2,577,761.36
Net receipts from traffic year ended June 30, 1901	2,188,152.43
Increase in net receipts from traffic equal to 17.81 per cent.	$389,608.93

The increase in operating expenses was due almost entirely to an increase in the cost of maintenance of equipment, mostly for freight cars and locomotives, and of conducting transportation.

RAILWAY LINES TO COMPETE.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19.—It is reported here that the taking on of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad by the 'Frisco system and the latter's incorporation of the Chicago and Memphis Railroad Company will result in the establishment of a sharp competition between the 'Frisco on the one hand and the Illinois Central on the other for the passenger and freight traffic between Memphis and Chicago and between Chicago and the Gulf.

Already freight and passenger traffic officials of the two lines have begun to give this matter consideration, and formal announcements of new and improved schedules of service between Memphis and Chicago are expected at any time. It is expected the 'Frisco will have its fast trains ready for operation direct between Chicago and Memphis by Jan. 1, if not earlier, competing with the fliers on the Illinois Central. The two systems, so far as mileage is concerned, are about equal, the advantage being slightly with the Illinois Central, over whose lines the distance is 527 miles, compared with 586 miles over the 'Frisco.

The twelve-mile line, known as the Memphis and Chicago, will give the 'Frisco system physical connection between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at Thebes on the one hand and with the Memphis, St. Louis and Southeastern at Cape Girardeau on the other.

The 'Frisco, in connection with this road, now has a through service out of Memphis to Cape Girardeau, while the Chicago and Illinois has a direct line out of Chicago to Thebes. The twelve-mile connection will therefore complete the link, and when this is done the 'Frisco will put its fast trains on between the two cities, thus making competition with the Illinois Central intensely realistic and practicable.

PLANS FOR NEW RAILROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The New York Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which claims ownership of an old charter anterior to the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting railroads running through State lands, has applied to the State Railroad Commissioners for authority to issue a first mortgage for $25,000,000.

The company was formed originally to build a line of railroad from New York to Albany and through the Adirondacks to Canada. There is much doubt in the minds of State officials as to whether this charter will not now prove to have been outlawed by time.

The State Railroad Commissioners have not stopped to examine into this point, it is believed, as the hearing asked is to be accorded the company on Friday, Aug. 29, in this city.

The New York Canadian Pacific Railway got its charter from the Legislature under the title of the Northern New York Railroad. An extension of the charter was secured, and efforts were put forth from time to time to keep the project alive; but now, since Dr. Webb's St. Lawrence and Adirondack Road has been built, it is regarded as extremely doubtful whether any other big company would care to build through the woods, as there is hardly business enough to make it profitable.

The statement that the company will ever develop a railroad which will be a rival of the New York Central is declared to be highly improbable by railroad men.

NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 19.—Thirty-one candidates have passed the mental examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy, class of 1906. Thus far only forty-six examination papers have been corrected by the Academic Board.

The successful candidates, twenty-four of whom are principals and seven alternates, are as follows:

Principals—Lynn B. Bernheim, Kentucky; Carlisle P. Winslow, at large; Douglas L. Howard, Illinois; Lawrence M. Ewell, Maryland; Hugh C. Fry, North Carolina; E. S. Moses, New York; Stephen Doherty, Illinois; Worth W. Foster, Indiana; E. B. Woodworth, Texas; Archibald D. Turnbull, at large; Morris G. Markland, New York; Thomas Green, Mississippi; George S. Bryan, North Carolina; Samuel W. Battle, Jr., at large; William Glassford, Jr., New Mexico; Harold H. Shanley, Vermont; Robert A. White, Pennsylvania; Arthur R. Joyce, Minnesota; Thomas Withers, Jr., Colorado; Harold Jones, Alabama; Herbert J. French, Missouri; L. W. Carstein, Massachusetts; Nolcott E. Hall, Massachusetts; George Morton, Virginia.

Alternates—Flint C. Elder, Massachusetts; Jere H. Brooks, Michigan; Owen Bartlett, Michigan; Newton H. White, Jr., Tennessee; Harry G. Knox, Ohio; Kenneth C. Boush, at large; John B. Rhodes, Pennsylvania.

It is expected the class will number 240 or more.

Cycling Championships Postponed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—Rain to-night prevented the National amateur championship bicycle races from being run off at the Coliseum Board Track. The championship races will be held Friday night.

DOHERTYS WON AT TENNIS

English Champions Beat Collins and Waidner at Newport.

FIVE FAST SETS WERE PLAYED

Victory for the Englishmen Earned by Steady, Even Work — First Rounds in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Again the steadiness of the famous English lawn tennis players, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, gained the victory to-day. They won the opening doubles match of the twenty-second National championship tournament on the Casino courts after five of the fastest and hardest sets that were ever played on this historic field. The Dohertys represented the Eastern title, which they won on the Longwood courts.

The opposing pair were Kreigh Collins and L. H. Waidner of Chicago, who won the Western championship on the courts of the Kenwood Country Club. These men made the Britons show their pluck, for they played all around the Englishmen in the first and third sets. The Americans put the ball through the Englishmen's courts at a faster pace than Ward and Davis had done in the international matches. The short cross-court shots of Collins bothered the Dohertys throughout the match, and had the Westerners been able to hold to the speed at which they set out there would have been another story to tell. The five sets were played without a rest. This is the first time such a thing was ever done. Had the day been warm no American could have stood the strain. As it was, the playing of five sets without any cessation was a sort of a long-distance run for the Englishmen, and they finished as they have done in other races which require stamina, away in the lead. The final score was 2—6; 6—3; 4—6; 6—3; 6—3.

TWO SETS FOR AMERICANS.

The opening match was played under slightly unfavorable weather conditions. The sky was overcast and the turf somewhat slippery. The threatened rain kept away a portion of the big crowd that is usually on hand. Not a seat was vacant on the grand stand, however, but the field was not so largely occupied as heretofore. In all about 4,000 persons were gathered about the court when the play began. The scheduled match for the National championship with the Dohertys as challengers against Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis has been postponed until Thursday in place of to-morrow. The singles were started with eighty-three entries. In none of the matches was there any remarkable play, as all of the experts won without difficulty.

By that singular chance which was noticeable in the international matches, the service in the doubles went to the Americans at the start. Collins led off on his side of the net, but lost the first point by a faulty smash. Both teams closed in on the net at the outset; and it appeared as if that was to be the battle. Good place shots by both Collins and Waidner that put the Dohertys in the defensive position took the first game for the Americans before the score had gone to deuce. The Britons then stood well back in their territory and tried a bit of lobbing. There was a sensational piece of this sort of work for the third point of the second game. It was very pretty, but the English players have not accustomed themselves to such high or deep lobbs as the Americans, and lost the game on two short lobbs driven by Collins in his most effective style.

STEADY PLAY BY COLLINS.

It began to be evident that Collins was to prove a great factor in the match. He got to the net at every opportunity, and from that position of vantage cross courted or smashed the ball for the point. The steadiness of Collins was most remarkable, especially at this stage of the contest. Waidner was nearly as good as his partner, but was not to be depended upon to the same extent. The relative merits of the two Americans were brought out well in the third game. In this the Dohertys made a stand, and by fine racquet work at placing and passing they managed to take this game, their first, after the points had three times gone to deuce. Waidner netted a considerable number of balls in this game on his attempts to smash, only to be supported well by Collins, who was alone responsible for the prolongation of the game from his side of the net. Collins's smashing in this game was little short of marvelous, and it was evident that his accuracy was a source of worry to the Englishmen.

As if to even up matters, Collins and Waidner took the fourth game at love by changing their attack. The Dohertys seemed to be thrown off their balance for a moment by this, and between them piled up a lot of errors, on which the Americans scored. The set was soon over, despite the clever work on both sides. It was a case of Yankee speed and dash, combined with almost faultless play, against the painstaking plodding of the English experts, who, as usual with them, were slow in getting well into the playing and seemed to be devoting their attention more fully to feeling out their opponents in this first set than to winning. Only once in the set did the points touch deuce, and that alone is remarkable. The point score by games in sets follows:

FIRST SET.

Doherty Brothers	2	1	7	0	1	4	2	2—19	2
Collins and Waidner	4	4	5	4	4	2	4	4—31	6

BRITONS' STEADINESS WON.

With the beginning of the second set it was evident that the Dohertys intended to play Waidner strongly and keep Collins out of the game as much as possible. They were unsuccessful in their attempt in the first game, which the Western players took. On the second the beautiful accuracy of the Britons' work became more apparent, however. Collins and Waidner led the score at 40 love. Then the English players served up the ball to Waidner in the most tempting manner, and took it on two outs and three nets made by Waidner in his attempts to smash. In the same way that was so well done in the international match at Bay Ridge, the Dohertys began to increase their speed at this point until all four men were engaged in hitting the ball with all the force they possessed.

The rallies were hotly contested. They were short and decisive, likewise, and with the almost invariable result that the Britons scored the point. The trick was usually worked by a pass, and the wonder of it was that they chose the centre of the court for their passes. R. F. Doherty especially was able to mislead Collins several times as to the direction the ball would take, and caught the Westerner in the wrong place on his court. The shorter of the pair, H. L. Doherty, was very good and quick on his place, and passing shots when very near to the net. He also made several attempts at smashing in the eighth game, and while the same skill as possessed by the Americans was lacking from his stroke, he was able to earn two of the points in this manner. The Dohertys outplayed the Americans in this set, which they took at 6—3, making the score one set all. The point score follows:

SECOND SET.

Doherty brothers	1	5	4	5	2	3	4	4—32	6
Collins and Waidner	4	3	2	3	4	0	5	1	2—24	3

The third set was easily the best of the competition, and it was apparently felt by the spectators and the players that it was the key to the victory. Such proved not to be the case, for although Collins and Waidner won it after a most desperate effort, they shot their bolt in so doing and later faded from the match because of evident fatigue, which led to erratic returns. In this set the work of Collins stood out distinctly. He not only covered his own territory, but he carried Waidner along with him by sheer force of play. The Dohertys could not get a chance to return the many short cross court smashes which Collins put through their court. He had a keen eye for direction and in this set was so uniformly good that the Dohertys were on the defensive throughout. When it was finished there were many ready to predict that the Englishmen's defeat was at hand.

This was not to be looked for, as the Dohertys held to their steady game, even in the face of such extraordinary work. In the last two games of the set they called a halt on the running in tactics of the Americans by the use of some well-placed lobbs. In both of these games the points touched deuce and in both Collins won by the use of a forcing stroke to Doherty, the champion of all England, which caused him to make faulty returns. The point score of the set follows:

THIRD SET.

Doherty brothers	3	4	1	4	4	3	4	1	3	3—30	4
Collins and Waidner	5	3	4	2	5	1	4	5	5—34	6

VICTORY WENT TO VISITORS.

The Americans began to slow their pace in the fourth set. They faded out of the contest rapidly, and their ineffectual efforts were almost pitiful when their former brilliancy was taken into account. No longer were they able to meet difficult balls and make good returns of a sensational order. Even the easy ones went astray with great frequency, and this was more the case with Waidner than with Collins. The Dohertys were quick to discover the change and to take advantage of it. They allowed the Americans no rest, but by placing and driving kept them running about their court to tire them out. Collins kept at his work better than his partner, and made a great fight in the third, fourth, and fifth games, which he forced to deuce. He was not steady enough to win, and lost the set and all chance of beating the Englishmen. The point score follows:

FOURTH SET.

Doherty brothers	4	2	5	5	5	4	0	4	4—33	6
Collins and Waidner	2	4	3	3	2	4	6	2—27	3

When the Dohertys opened the fifth and deciding set by scoring a love game against Collins's service there was not a doubt as to the final outcome of the great match. The Englishmen knew that the Americans had been beaten to a standstill, and they lobbed continually, allowing both Collins and Waidner to work their own defeat by faulty returns, in which the ball either sailed beyond the court lines or into the net. The points were as follows:

FIFTH SET.

Doherty brothers	4	4	2	4	0	4	1	4	4—27	6
Collins and Waidner	0	1	4	1	4	0	4	1	1—16	3

Umpire—Fred Mansfield.

Dohertys—

	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	Double Faults.	Total.
First set	4	10	4	1	19
Second set	3	15	9	1	33
Third set	11	8	11	0	30
Fourth set	9	8	15	1	33
Fifth set	7	10	9	1	27
Total	39	51	48	4	142

Collins and L. H. Waidner—

First set	17	5	9	0	31
Second set	14	5	4	1	24
Third set	16	12	5	0	33
Fourth set	9	13	5	0	27
Fifth set	8	3	5	0	16
Total	64	88	28	1	181

The opening rounds of the singles were not productive of any great matches. There was nothing that even savored of a upset. The National unbeaten champion, Malcolm D. Whitman, was in great form, and he easily disposed of F. R. Smith, only allowing the latter to take a single game in the three sets. Dwight F. Davis put out Charles E. Sands, the American who has won laurels abroad. Davis lost his first set to Sands, but then braced up and took the following three straight and the victory.

Both of the young Harvard players, Beals C. Wright and William J. Clothier, upon whom so much depends, earned their victories in good style. Dr. Joshua Pim, the former English champion, had a comparatively easy time of it with the Yale expert, Howard Plummer. Late in the afternoon the English singles champion, H. L. Doherty, defeated Lydig Hoyt. To-morrow morning the Briton will meet Clarence Hobart on the main court. Summary:

National Doubles.—East vs. West—R. F. and H. L. Doherty (East) defeated K. Collins and L. H. Waidner, (West,) 2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

National Singles.—First Round—R. G. Hunt defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., by default; S. C. Williams defeated T. E. Wood, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; G. L. Dunn defeated W. K. Brice, 8—4, 6—1, 6—0; W. P. Knapp defeated B. M. Grant, 1—0, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0; M. D. Whitman defeated F. R. Smith, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; F. B. Seabury defeated I. C. Wright by default; H. W. Warner defeated W. B. Wood, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; T. R. Pell defeated E. Lyons, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; B. C. Wright defeated J. H. Ballinger, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; J. P. Paret defeated L. Lyons, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; H. W. Mason defeated A. De Navarro by default; R. Stevens defeated W. H. Bates, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; H. L. Doherty defeated L. Hoyt, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; C. Hobart defeated J. F. Talmadge by default; D. F. Appleton defeated G. McFadden, 6—1, 6—1, 8—6; J. G. Willis defeated W. D. Hatch, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0; C. R. Budlong defeated W. McKibben by default; H. F. Allen defeated R. C. Seaver 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5, 8—6; L. E. Ware defeated J. C. Neeley, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—D. F. Davis defeated C. E. Sands, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; R. D. Little defeated A. Codman, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; J. Pim defeated H. A. Plummer, 6—1, 6—3, 8—6; S. C. Whipple defeated H. R. Sedgwick, 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; W. J. Clothier defeated T. H. Behr, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; L. W. Glazebrook defeated A. Stillman, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

Tennis at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 19.—The semi-final round in the tennis tournament at Kebo was played to-day. Amos W. Pinchot beat Mr. Taylor Pyne, Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Weston Fuller beat Sumner Gerard, 6—4, 2—6.

AMERICAN YACHT IN THE LEAD.

A. V. Armour's Utowana First to Cherbourg in Race for Coronation Cup.

CHERBOURG, France, Aug. 19. — The American auxiliary steam yacht Utowana, A. V. Armour of New York, arrived here first at 2:18 P. M. to-day in the sailing match from the Nab Lightship, off the Isle of Wight, England, to this port and return for the Coronation Cup, presented by the Earl of Crawford.

The other auxiliary yachts in the race, which was started yesterday in a downpour of rain, are the Walhalla, owned by the Earl of Crawford, which led over the line but was quickly overhauled by the Utowana; the Rosabelle, R. Ramage; the Sunbeam, Lord Brassey, and the Czarina, Albert Brassey, M. P., which started in pursuit of the other yachts nearly an hour after the first departed. The start was witnessed by King Edward from on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. A head wind was blowing when the racers were sent off on the first leg to Cherbourg, about seventy miles from the Nab Light.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Devon Team, with Handicap Allowance, Defeated Point Judith for the Rhode Island Cup.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 19. —In cold and threatening weather Devon this afternoon defeated Point Judith in the third match for the Rhode Island Cup by a score of 9½ to 5¾. Devon was allowed eight goals handicap, and this proved too much for Point Judith. There will be no game to-morrow, Myopia second defaulting to Lakewood for the Rhode Island Cup, as A. L. Cochrane, who was injured last Thursday, will be unable to play. Thursday Lakewood and Point Judith will play the final match for the Point Judith Cup. The line-up and score:

DEVON.	Hdcp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hdcp.
1. Victor Mather	2	1. Reginald Brooks	3
2. H. W. Harrison	2	2. R. La Montagne	3
3. A. R. Spencer	0	3. W. W. Keith	3
Back, Alex. Brown	2	Back, Morton Smith	3
Total	6	Total	14

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal By.	Made By.	Time.
Point Judith	La Montagne	5:08
Point Judith	Brooks	5:07
Devon	Harrison	3:16

SECOND AND THIRD PERIODS.

No goals.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Devon	Spencer	0:40
Point Judith	Brooks	0:51
Point Judith	Brooks	0:25
Point Judith	La Montagne	7:12
Devon	Harrison	1:04
Point Judith	La Montagne	3:15

Score—Devin, 9½; Point Judith, 5¾. Devon earned 3 goals, was allowed 8 handicap, and lost 1½ on fouls and safeties; Point Judith earned 6 goals, lost ½ goal on a safety. Referee—George J. Gould. Scorer—H. B. Kane. Timers—S. A. Culbertson and B. A. Mitchell.

WOMEN GOLFERS' TOURNAMENT.

The Kebo Valley Club Championship Begun with Ten Competitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 19.—The annual ladies' championship golf tournament began at the Kebo Valley Club this morning with the qualifying round. There were ten entries, eight of which qualified for the match play. In the qualifying round Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati won both the gross score and handicap cups from scratch, doing the eighteen holes in 97.

Match play for the championship begins to-morrow morning. Those who qualified were Miss Herron, Miss McLane, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Wickham, Mrs. W. P. Stewart, Miss L. Jackson, Mrs. Marcus, and Miss Hoy. Dr. Robert Amory and George Robbins won the Robinson Cups in the final round of the Scotch foursomes this afternoon, defeating J. De Kovan Bowen and F. J. O. Alsop 2 up.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Dining Room Furniture.

Fifth Floor.

Ask any housewife in which room she takes the greatest pride, and in almost every instance the answer will be, "The Dining Room."

The family assembles and lives in the Dining Room far more than in any other part of the house—therefore it should be cheerful and homelike, and the Furniture and other appointments should be as good as one can possibly afford to buy, so that they can live with you for years.

We are particularly strong in the matter of Dining Room Furniture and can meet every desire and requirement, be it for a modest sideboard or table or China closet at a dozen dollars or so—or the most elegant, that in price reaches above the century mark.

Price facts will probably impress you most, so read on:

Sideboard, Colonial style; solid mahogany; 5 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet high, top drawer lined for silver; wine closet and long drawers for linen; value $150.00, at..... $126.00

Sideboard, Colonial style; solid mahogany; 4 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet high; French plate mirror; value $95.00, at..... $81.00

Sideboard, quarter sawed golden oak; handsome design; very heavy; 5 feet long, 2 feet deep; made to sell for $85.00, at..... $72.50

Sideboard, quarter sawed golden oak; 4 feet long, 2 feet deep; shaped French plate; swell drawers; well worth $62.00, at..... $51.25

Sideboard, quarter sawed golden oak; swell front shaped plate; value $55.00..... $44.00

Sideboard, golden oak quarter sawed; finely polished, very heavy posts; 48 inches long, 24 inches deep; would be cheap at $42.00, at..... $36.25

Sideboard, golden oak quarter sawed; Colonial style; 3 feet 6 inches long, 24 inches deep; finely polished; not matched elsewhere under $30.00, here..... $24.75

China Closet, solid mahogany, Colonial style; glass back, 48 inches wide, 66 inches high; value $90.00, at..... $76.00

China Closet, solid mahogany, glass back; 40 inches wide, 60 inches high; well worth $65.00, at..... $53.00

China Closet, golden oak, glass back; 48 inches wide, 68 inches high; regular price would be $68.00; we say..... $56.00

China Closet, quarter sawed golden oak; polished finish; 40 inches wide, 66 inches high; all glass; $45.00 would not be high, here at . . . $34.50

China Closet, golden oak quarter sawed, nicely carved; 48 inches wide, 60 inches high; value $32.00, price $27.00

China Closet, golden oak quarter sawed; 42 inches wide, 60 inches high; value $30.00, price . . $24.00

China Closet, golden or weathered oak quarter sawed; polish finish; 40 inches wide, 66 inches high; shown elsewhere at $16.00, here . . . $12.50

Extension Table, solid mahogany; handsome pedestal base, round top; 60 inches; can be extended to 10 feet; fully worth $135.00, at $118.00

Extension Table, solid mahogany, pedestal base, round top; 46 inches, can be extended to 8 feet; value $55.00, price $47.00

Extension Table, round top; 48 inches, 8 feet long; golden oak quarter sawed, highly polished; would be cheap at $45.00, we say $37.00

Extension Table, golden oak quarter sawed; polished finish; can be extended to 8 feet; round or square top; value $40.00, price $33.00

Extension Table, golden oak, polished finish, quarter sawed; round or square top; 6 feet long, value $24.00, price $18.50

Extension Table, golden oak, polished finish; can be extended to 6 feet; value $15.00, price . . $11.75

Stiffed Trimmed Hats For Women And Misses

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Beat New York in the Ninth Inning.

BROOKLYN'S DOUBLE HEADER

Philadelphia Surprised Chicago—Boston Lost to Cincinnati in a Close Contest.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—After winning four straight games from Chicago, the New York baseball team played a strong game against the champions here this afternoon. At the last moment, by a sharp batting rally on the part of the Pittsburgers, the visitors were beaten in the ninth inning, the score being 5 to 4 in favor of the local aggregation.

Manager-Captain McGraw did not come with his team, but went to Indianapolis for a conference with John T. Brush, who is now directing the affairs of the New York Club.

In each of the first two innings the home team scored a run. New York evened matters by tallying twice in the third and took the lead in the sixth with another run. In the latter half of the eighth the game was tied a second time, Pittsburg scoring once. During the first half of the ninth the visitors again took the lead by making a single tally on Lauder's hit to left field, a batting error, and a fine hit by Brown. In the latter half of this inning the local batsmen rallied. Zimmer was hit with a pitched ball, but was forced by Phillippi, who batted for Chesbro; Beaumont hit for a base, and both men got home on Wagner's drive. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Brown, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Dunn, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Wagner, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Bres'han, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	2	1	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Conroy, ss.	0	0	5	4	1	Brodie, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Burke, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Bow'man, c.	0	3	0	2	0
O'Connor, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Lauder, 2b.	1	2	2	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	8	1	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	7	2
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Miller, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Phillippe*	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	5	10	27	7	1	Total.	4	11	26	15	1

*Phillippe batted for Chesbro in ninth inning. Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	—5
New York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 2. Three-base hits—Bresnahan. Home run—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Conroy, and Zimmer. Double plays—Ritchey, Conroy, and O'Connor; Smith, Dunn, and Brodie; McGann and Miller. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Miller, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer, Ritchey, and Miller. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN WON TWICE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Hanlon's Brooklyn baseball team, which has been changed somewhat owing to the sudden release of First Baseman McCreery, won both games of the double-header from the St. Louis players to-day. They shut the local men out of run getting in the first contest and would have done the same in the second had it not been for an error made by Dahlen in the ninth inning, which permitted Capt. Donovan to score the only tally made for his side. In the first game Charley Farrell played first base and caught for Evans in the second, during which Pitcher Donovan filled McCreery's old position at the initial bag. There are rumors that Wheeler, who is playing third base during Irwin's enforced absence, will be released as soon as Irwin gets back.

The visitors batted Yerkes out of the box in the earlier game, and Pearson relieved him after the first inning, in which the Brooklyns got five runs. Kitson pitched a strong game, holding the locals to four scattered hits.

Capt. Donovan tried the O'Neill battery against the visiting players in the later game, but all to no purpose, as three runs were scored by Hanlon's men in the opening inning. Evans was nearly as effective as Kitson, and would have been equally so had it not been for Dahlen's wild throw in the final inning. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Sheck'd, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	2	3
J.Farrell, 2b.	0	2	2	5	0	Ahearn, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Kruger, ss.	0	0	0	5	0	Farrell, 1b.	1	3	12	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Flood, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	0	3	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Yerkes, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Wheeler, 3b.	0	0	3	3	1
Pearson, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total.	0	4	27	14	0	Total.	6	11	27	12	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hit—Dolan, Keeler. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Flood. Double play—Kruger, Farrell, and Brashear. Hit by pitcher—By Kitson, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Pearson, 4; by Kitson, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b.	0	1	14	1	1	Sheckard, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Dolan, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
J. Don'v'n, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	4	3	0
J.Farrell, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	C.Farrell, c.	0	2	1	3	0
Kruger, ss.	0	0	2	2	4	W.Don'van, 1b.	1	1	16	1	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Flood, 2b.	0	2	2	0	2
J.O'Neill, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Evans, p.	0	0	2	0	1
M.O'Neill, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Wheeler, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
Total.	1	6	27	21	2	Total.	7	14	27	20	4

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Brooklyn	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Double plays—J. Farrell, Kruger, and Brashear; Dahlen, Flood, and W. Donovan. Base on Balls—Off M. O'Neill, 1; off Evans, 4. Struck out—By M. O'Neill, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Time of game—1 hour and 38 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—In the early part of the baseball game between the Chicago and Philadelphia teams the local men had all the better of the contest, as the visiting players only made one safe hit off Rhoades in the first six innings. In the seventh and eight, however, the Philadelphians batted freely, getting eight hits, and, aided by three errors and a passed ball, they tallied eight runs, getting a lead which Selee's men were unable to overcome. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	8	9	2
Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	3

Batteries—Duggleby and Douglass; Rhoades and Kling.

CINCINNATI, 8; BOSTON, 7.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The Cincinnati baseball team took the last game of the series from Boston here to-day. The game was the most exciting since the team returned home. In the ninth, with two men on bases and two out, Bergen sent a single over Tenney's head and brought in both men. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	8	13	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2—7	10	2

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Eason, Willis, and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	73	24	.753	Cincinnati	46	52	.469
Brooklyn	57	45	.559	St. Louis	45	55	.450
Boston	50	45	.526	Philadelphia	36	61	.300
Chicago	51	49	.510	New York	35	65	.350

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
At Baltimore—St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 4.
At Washington—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 4.

Eastern League Games.

Owing to a heavy rainstorm, the second game of the Jersey City-Rochester series in Jersey City yesterday was called at the end of the seventh inning in favor of Rochester by 2 to 0. Loose fielding by the Jersey team was responsible for the two runs which their opponents made in the first and seventh innings. There was not an error marked against the winning side, while five were made by the Jersey players. Pitchers McAleese and Barnett kept the hits well down, but the former had the better of the battle. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Horton, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Woods, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	Phelps, c.	1	0	2	1	0
Halligan, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Francis, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Carr, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1	Blake, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Griffen, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1	O'Hagan, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Shoch, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Henry, 2b.	1	0	4	5	0
Mack, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Zeimer, ss.	0	1	4	0	0
McManus, c.	0	1	2	1	0	Dennis, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Barnett, p.	0	0	0	2	2	McAleese, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	0	3	21	8	5	Total.	2	5	21	9	0

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hit—McAleese. Sacrifice hits—Shoch, Mack. Left on bases—Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 6. First base on balls—Off Barnett, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Barnett, 1. First base on errors—Rochester, 2. Struck out—By McAleese, 2; by Barnett, 1. Double play—Griffen and Carr. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sharkey.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	4	0	1
Buffalo	0	0	3

Game called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Moriarty and Jope; Amole and Shaw.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 9; Schenectady, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 11; Troy, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Albany, 4; Albany, 4; Binghamton, 2, (second game.)
At Ilion—Ilion, 5; A., J. & G., 2.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Wives of Popular Young Turfmen Start a Stable—Herbert Wins from Articulate.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 19.—The determination of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea to enter horse racing on their own account is a late development of the interest that society people here are taking in turf affairs. The two, wives of popular young men who recently have engaged in racing in partnership, have formed a partnership of their own, and will race a few horses, trained in connection with those of their husbands and W. C. Whitney, in their own colors under the racing name of "Mr. Roslyn." Their idea is to have an interest in the racing aside from the partisan feeling for the horses of W. C. Whitney and the firm of Whitney & Duryea. They will be guided in their new venture, however, by the advice of J. E. Madden, whose foreman will train the horses of Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Duryea separately from the remainder of the big stable of Mr. Whitney, Sr.

Articulate, the Western speed wonder, was beaten badly in the Merchants and Citizens' Handicap this afternoon at the Saratoga track. The race was run on a heavy track. The son of St. Andrew-Utter came to Saratoga with a great reputation, but he failed to hold his own to-day, and at the finish was not even placed. Herbert, famous as a mud runner, won the race in a drive by a length from the three-year-old Keynote, while Whiskey King was third, ten lengths away, Articulate finishing fourth.

Aceful won the six furlong two-year-old race in easy fashion, and will carry John E. Madden's colors in the Futurity. Brandy Smash, Lady Radnor, and Toddy finished heads apart as named in the seven furlong selling race. Kilogram, the 2 to 1 favorite for the mile and a furlong race, got home a neck in front of Bar Le Duc. Gloriosa, at 5 to 1 in the betting, beat out the 6 to 5 favorite, W. R. Condon, a neck in the two-year-old selling race, the pair running head and head from start to finish.

Zoroaster, favorite for the closing race, was thrown back on the backstretch, and his chances of winning destroyed. Carbuncle won the race by a nose from Huntressa, Arsenal being third. W. C. Daly claimed Bar Le Duc out of the first race, the colt costing him $1,550. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Kilogram, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and even, won; Bar Le Duc, 101, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bessie McCarthy, 95, (L. Jackson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:57 3-5. Loone, Lone Fisherman, Trump, May J., and Lady Sterling also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Aceful, 105 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Nine Spot, 102, (Rice,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Olefiant, 114, (Landry,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Toscan, Subdue, Savable, Mesmer, Osgood, and Bridesmaid II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Brandy Smash, 109 pounds, (Shea,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Lady Radnor, 91, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and even, second; Toddy, 100, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Tenagra, Golden, Cottage, Rough Rider, Delmarch, King's Favorite, Appointee, Boaster, Musidora, Locket, and Paul Creyton also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Keynote, 96, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Whiskey King, 104, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:56 2-5. Articulate and Francesco also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Gloriosa, 108 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; W. R. Condon, 107, (Redfern,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Shrine, 103, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Alice Carey, Latrobe, Squanto, Embarrassment, Hymetus, Mount Hope, and Wannakee also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile. Carbuncle, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Huntressa, 104, (Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Arsenal, 107, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Zoroaster and Himself also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Wyeth, 132 pounds; Rockwater, 121; Red Path, 120; Wealth, 117; Bluff, 116; Belle of Lexington and Setauket, 112 each; St. Finnan, Slipthrift, and Moor, 102 each, St. Barnaby and Hans Wagner, 104 each; Barouche and Torchlight, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, selling; short course. Inspector Stevens, 153 pounds; Kuefa, 138; The Abbe, Somerset, Perlon, and Westown, 143 each; Victor, 131; Marylander, 140; Flon d'Or, 158; Eophone, 141; Fulminate, 149; Inkerman and Zyno, 140 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Maxnic, 125 pounds; Gray Friar, 114; Leipsic, Sailmaker, Merry Acrobat, and Whorler, 110 each; Bounding Beauty, 107; Whitechapel and Judith Campbell, 122 each; Grantsdale, 110; Aceful, Athelroy, and Tantalus Cup, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Huntressa, 100 pounds; The Rival, 95; Janice, 92; Daly, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Petit Bleu, 100 pounds; Turn Back a la Ward, Nimbi, 103 each; Ancre and Wannakee, 100 each; Dramatist, John A. Scott, Amorous, Dark Planet, Fullback, Claude, and Tom Maybin, 108 each; Glorious, Dr. Hagyard, Louise Collier, Captivator, Mary McCafferty, Christine A., Sir Preston, and Ella Snyder, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For apprentice riders that have never ridden a winner, selling; one mile. Lee King, 103 pounds; G. Whittier, 100; San Andres and Honolulu, 99 each; Loone and Mosketo, 98 each; Blanche Herman, 97; Rossignol, 94; Wissendine, 86.

Sheepshead Bay's Fall Stakes.

The programme for the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, beginning Saturday, Aug. 30, when the Futurity will be run at the Sheepshead Bay course, has been issued. With the Futurity as the chief feature of the opening, two other stake events, the Fall Handicap, six furlongs on the main track, for horses three years old and upward, and the Inaugural Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course, will be run. The stake programme for the meeting follows:

Aug. 30—Inaugural Steeplechase, Fall Handicap, and Futurity.
Sept. 1—Autumn Maiden and Twin City Handicap.
Sept. 2—Partidge and Flying Handicap.
Sept. 3—Great Filly, Dolphin, and Hempstead Cup.
Sept. 4—Dash and Turf Handicap.
Sept. 5—Reapers.
Sept. 6—Flatbush and Century.
Sept. 8—Sapphire and Ocean Handicap.
Sept. 9—Flight and Mineola Hurdle Race.
Sept. 10—Autumn and September.
Sept. 11—Belles and Omnium Handicap.
Sept. 12—Golden Rod and Russet Handicap.
Sept. 13—Westbury Steeplechase, Great Eastern, and Annual Champion.

Philadelphia Oarsmen Challenged.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 19.—The Argonaut Rowing Club has sent a challenge to the Vespers of Philadelphia, offering to row them and any other crew who may care to take part in a race at Philadelphia between Sept. 15 and 20. They ask for an answer this week.

BAR HARBOR'S HORSE SHOW.

The Third Annual Open-Air Exhibition Was Well Patronized by Summer Society.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The third annual Bar Harbor Horse Show opened this morning. If the two succeeding days can hold their own with to-day's exhibition, the show will surpass anything of its kind that has taken place here.

The weather was perfect, and society came in its gayest dress. The stands and coaches at Robin Hood Park were crowded. Crowds from every corner of the State also came in to town on excursions, and rubbed elbows at the ringside with the fashionable set. The exhibits were far in advance of the two previous years. The trotting and running races proved to be well fought and interesting.

The judges were William M. Roberts, T. F. Moran, and E. H. Greely for trotters and roadsters; Clarence Moore, John C. Groome, and Edward Browning for horses and ponies in harness, and Charles E. Mather and W. Plunkett Stewart for saddle and jumping horses. One of the prettiest wins of the day was the victory of Mrs. William Lawrence Green in the class for pair of horses shown before an appropriate vehicle and driven by a lady. Mrs. Green drove her entries with consummate skill.

Alexander Butler Duncan won the pony race with his mount Maude. The tandem class brought out a fine lot of exhibits. Edward Morrell's Dan O'Leary and Fancy won over J. L. Ketterlinus's bay team Harry and Frank. A. J. Cassatt won several ribbons, including the pony pumping and park classes.

The boxholders to-day included A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. Alfred I. Dupont, Mrs. R. W. Seely, Mrs. James Gayley, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Irving Simpson, Herbert M. Sears, William L. Graves, Edwin C. Gould, John J. Emery, William T. Park, Miss Furniss, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Edgar Scott, J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Leiter, William M. Fleitman, A. Horatio Whitwell, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Henry Reed Hatfield, Howard Hinkle, and Mrs. Edward Morrell. Summary of awards:

Trotters, breeding class.—Won by St. Gothard, b. s., Edward Morrell; Happy Gothard, b. s., Edward Morrell, second.

Pair of horses, three years or over, shown before an appropriate vehicle.—Won by Valley and Terry, b. ge., James Gayley; Bonnie and Bess, b. m., Joseph T. Bowen, second; High Ball and Cockrobin, br. and ch. gs., G. Stafford, third.

Saddle horses, with ability to carry weights in their respective classes.—Won by Chippie, ch. g., A. J. Cassatt; Lady Lorna, ch. m., Miss Grant, second; Quickstep, br. g., A. J. Cassatt, third.

Best pair of ponies, not exceeding 12.1, shown before an appropriate vehicle.—Won by Punch and Judy, J. T. Bowen; Punch and Judy, Frederick Joy, second.

Horses in harness over 14.1, prize offered by Mrs. W. W. Seely.—Won by My Lady, br. g., Edward Morrell; Boots, br. g., William Erhart, second; Governor, ch. g., William L. Graves, third.

Horses, 15.2, up to carrying 165 pounds, prize offered by Mrs. J. J. Emery.—Won by Con-Bri-O, b. g., Mrs. William L. Green; Commander, ch. g., G. Philip Livingston, second; Gray Fox, gr. g., Edward Morrell, third.

Best pony not exceeding 12.1, prize offered by Mrs. A. J. Cassatt.—Won by Bo-Peep, ch. m., A. J. Cassatt; Gypsy, blk. g., William J. Schieffelin, second; Prince, b. g., E. G. Fabbri, third.

Best heavy harness horse raised in Maine, prize offered by Charles Howard.—Won by Frank, b. g., J. L. Ketterlinus; Harry, b. g., J. L. Ketterlinus, second.

Best saddle horse, long-tailed, 15.2, up to carrying 165 pounds, prize offered by S. H. and F. D. Whitwell.—Won by Enid, br. m., A. D. Addison; Newy, br. g., A. Stafford, second; Hamlet, br. g., Miss Gayley, third.

Best pair of horses driven by a lady before an appropriate vehicle, prize offered by A. C. Burne.—Won by Blonde and Brunette, ch. and bl. gs., Mrs. William L. Green; Brunswick and Nanetto, b. g. and m., H. R. Hatfield, second.

Tandems, prize offered by Mrs. W. L. Green.—Won by Dan O'Leary and Fancy, b. g. and m., Edward Morrell; Harry and Frank, J. L. Ketterlinus, second; Golden Rod and Commander, Philip Livingston, third.

Best park four-in-hand, prize offered by Countess Laugier-Villars.—Won by Edward Morrell; J. L. Ketterlinus, second; J. T. Bowen, third.

Running Race, six furlongs.—Won by Lady Iona, owned by Ivan Fox; Betsy Ross, Edward Morrell, second; Wavey, J. C. Livingston, third.

Clarence Moore's team of three horses beat Edward Morrell's team over the jumps.

Golf Record Lowered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—James S. Taylor, champion of the Powelton Golf Club, to-day lowered the link record to 74, 38 out 36 in. He formerly held with Gilman P. Tiffany the amateur record of 77. The professional record of 75 was made by Robert Dow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN BRINCKMANN.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against John Brinckmann, a grocer of 723 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for $324 in favor of Charles Beermeister and two executions, one in favor of Pauline Beck for $289, to whom he confessed judgment for money lent to him on June 26, and the other in favor of John Wilde. The attachment was granted on the ground that he had disposed of his property. He sold out on the 14th, it is said. He began business about two years ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORTIMER ROTHSCHILD & Co.—Mortimer Rothschild, doing business as Mortimer Rothschild & Co., manufacturer of women's waists at 136 Prince Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,688 and actual assets of $3 cash in bank. His nominal assets were $2,600 when he made an assignment on July 26. There are forty-three creditors. Of the liabilities $2,825 are secured.

NATHAN ROTHSTEIN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of Nathan Rothstein, manufacturer of braids at 114 East Fourteenth Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 15th inst. It was stated that he has not been at his place of business during the past week or ten days. He has some machines and stock there, and a creditor has taken possession of it to prevent its being put on the highway by the Marshal, as dispossess proceedings have been taken against him.

OTTO K. FRIEDRICH.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets of Otto K. Friedrich, manufacturer of braids at 415 Broadway, with a mill at Corona, Long Island, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday. It was stated that for the past two weeks he has been doing no business; that he removed all his books from his place of business between the night of Aug. 9 and the morning of Aug. 11; that he has abandoned his business, his rent is unpaid, and he is liable to be dispossessed. The New England Butt Company, one of his creditors, has a mortgage on some of his machinery, and has threatened to foreclose the same. The assets are estimated at $3,000.

Tin Sign Concern Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an attachment from Brooklyn against the Sentenne & Green Company, manufacturer of tin signs and decorated tin boxes, whose factory is in Brooklyn, with an office at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, for $8,631, in favor of the E. W. Bliss Company, for goods sold and delivered. The attachment was granted by Judge Cochrane of Kings County on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation, and it was served on a bank here. It was said yesterday afternoon that efforts were being made to adjust the matter. The company was incorporated on July 1, 1901, with a capital stock of $250,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLINE, Josiah K.—M. A. Foote	429
BRINCKMANN, John—J. Wilde and another	123
BLOCK, Samuel H.—A. H. Rice and another	171
CASHIN, Elizabeth—The Jefferys & Co. of the City of New York	211
CLARK, Samuel W.—C. E. Miller	29
DOBSON, Terrence, administrator—S. Ransom, costs	23
DEVINE, Mary, Elisabeth S., William R., and George A.—D. Lamond	226
FRIEDENBERG, Benjamin—D. J. Macintosh	20
FISK, Clinton B.—G. A. Clark	20
GREEN, Peter, J.—C. Rentz and another, costs	23
HELLER, Franklin T.—Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company	987
HOGG, Lewis O., and Mary Thompson—W. F. Decker and another	178
RUMHOLZ, Louis—T. A. Watson and another	104
LARSEN, Christian A.—S. Reiss and another	52
LAWRENCE, Nathaniel, and John W. and Morgan T. James—J. H. Mohlman Company	700
MITCHELL, Thomas E.—D. J. Macintosh	35
MARTINI, Louis, and Charles B. Streibel—B. Bopp	577
MOLONEY, Margaret—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	4,748
MOLONEY, Margaret—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	4,753
McCORD, Joseph A.—B. L. M. Bates	726
ROSENBERG, Rachel—J. Poliatschek	512
SOUCEK, Benjamin—H. Behlen and another	70
STUMP, Irwin C.—National Bank of North America in New York	2,408
WEISS, Julia, administratrix—B. Herbst, costs	7
WARDELMAN, John—A. A. Potter	45
WALTON, Alfred—W. E. Busby and another	547
MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—Prentiss Tool and Supply Company	890
DALY GOLD LINING DENTAL COMPANY—R. Wolf	138

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CONSUELO, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, HERE

Visits Land of Birth for First Time Since Marriage.

FAIR TRAGEDY SHOCKS PARTY

Mourning Outfit Sent to Quarantine for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.—O. H. P. Belmont's Visit to Croker.

Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, for the first time since her marriage, seven years ago, returned to New York yesterday. The Duchess, according to her friends, did not look a day older than she did when as Consuelo Vanderbilt she became an English peeress. She was accompanied on the way over by her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; her brother, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; O. H. P. Belmont, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is a sister of Charles L. Fair, who was killed in an automobile accident in France last week, was almost prostrated with grief on receiving news of the tragic event.

That the Duchess was a most democratic young woman was the consensus of opinion among the men and women who came over in the saloon of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, on which she made the journey across the Atlantic. Every day across until the last one was an enjoyable one for the Duchess, she taking part in the majority of the diversions that make life on the ocean wave pleasant. In many ways she showed that her seven years as one of the leaders of the British aristocracy has in no wise changed her American spirit.

Bright and early yesterday morning the Duchess was on deck to catch the first possible glimpse of the city that has undergone so many changes in appearance since she left it as a bride in 1895. With her brother she stood at the rail and commented on the wonderful transformation that had marked the water front and skyline.

At Quarantine the newspaper men, and, of course, the photographers, boarded the liner and forthwith started in search of the Duchess. She was reticent and indicated that she preferred that her mother and her brother do such talking as was necessary to tell her plans while in America. Though the photographers hovered around, the Duchess seemed oblivious of their presence, and allowed them to snap away at her to their heart's content.

To her friends the Duchess expressed the great pleasure she felt in returning to New York, and spoke enthusiastically of her forthcoming meetings with old friends. Of course the death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair in the automobile accident in France last week was a great shock to her, for Mr. Fair was a brother-in-law of her brother, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. That the tragic affair to a great extent will upset many of the plans formed for the Duchess's entertainment was admitted.

The Duchess will remain in the United States until the latter part of September, spending her time principally in New York, Newport, and Hempstead. She was not accompanied by her children, the limited time she will be in the country making it inadvisable to bring them across. Immediately after landing yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, the Duchess was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where she will remain until to-morrow. She will then go to Newport. The Duchess wore a frock of pale green silk mull, elaborately tucked, and trimmed with many insertions of fine cream-colored lace. The bodice was full in front, and the skirt was fitted by tucks. The girdle, of white liberty satin, was spotted with coral red, and tied in the back in a full bow with short ends. Her hat, of medium size, was a dull light brown, trimmed with loops of dark brown velvet ribbon and palest lavender liberty silk gauze that also covered the bandeau, which raised the hat slightly from her coiffure. The hat was rolled at the left and military pompoms in shaded brown feathers were crushed against it. A cape boa of white chiffon, trimmed with narrow ruchings of dark brown velvet ribbon and having stole ends, also trimmed with brown, draped her shoulders. Her dark hair was done moderately high and lay in deep, large waves. She wore a necklace of pearls, while encircling her wrist was a gold bracelet, to which were attached several golden keys. The latter articles, when espied by young Robert Goelet, caused that young man to remark to the Duchess:

"I see you have brought the keys of the castle with you, so that it won't run away while you are gone."

Everybody, including the Duchess, laughed at this bit of pleasantry.

Mrs. Belmont was in white dotted muslin, trimmed with appliques of white lace and having its flounces, stock, and narrow cuffs trimmed with borders of deep blue worked in French knots in white. Her round hat of plaited black chiffon, was trimmed with a large bird of the same color.

Of the plans made for the Duchess's entertainment while in this country and of the matters connected with her stay, Mrs. Belmont said:

"The Duchess will only be here about a month, as her social engagements demand her presence in England before Oct. 1. We will all go first to the Waldorf and then to Newport. Of course the deplorable death of Mr. Fair will change all our plans."

The news of the death of Charles L. Fair and his wife was first received by Mrs. Vanderbilt at Sandy Hook in the morning. Mr. Vanderbilt was on deck, and first learned of it through an article in one of the morning papers brought on board by the pilot. He at once went to his wife's apartment and gently broke the news to her. Mrs. Vanderbilt was deeply shocked, and it was some time before she could be made to realize the full extent of the terrible accident. At Quarantine a complete mourning outfit was delivered to Mrs. Vanderbilt. It was sent down the bay by her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, on one of the North German Lloyd tugs.

At the pier Mrs. Oelrichs awaited Mrs. Vanderbilt, and the meeting between the two sisters was a very affecting one. Neither remained long on the pier, Mrs. Vanderbilt leaving her maid to look after her luggage.

Speaking of the death of Mr. Fair, Mr. Vanderbilt said that he could hardly believe it when he first read the news on board the Kronprinz early in the morning.

"Only the week before I sailed for home," he said, "I was out automobiling with Mr. Fair in his 'Mercedes' machine. I cannot understand how the accident happened, for the 'Mercedes' was easily controlled, and not at all difficult to bring to a stop. As for myself, I have sold all my machines. I prefer not to be locked up for running at illegal speed."

Mr. Belmont, before he left the pier, was asked if he had seen Richard Croker while abroad.

"Yes," he replied, "I saw him just before I sailed, at his Wantage home. Mr. Croker is a regular farmer now. He has brought his dairy to a paying basis, and personally supervises its management. I talked with him on politics, of course, in a casual way, and I can say that there is very little chance of his returning to New York. His place at Wantage is not the vast estate that most persons think it is. I should call it demure. It is so simple. It is just to the retired chieftain's liking."

Mr. Belmont said that he was surprised to hear of the energetic race that Devery was making in the Ninth District for the Tammany leadership.

Asked if he would run for Congress again, Mr. Belmont replied that he would prefer not to discuss politics.

The suicide of Robert Remington Mr. Belmont referred to as a very sad affair. Mrs. Belmont referred in like terms to Mr. Remington's untimely end, saying that it was "awful" and a "pity." Among those who saw a great deal of the Duchess on the way over were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. They have been visiting at the various Continental resorts and taking in the coronation and the Kiel regatta.

Mrs. Gibson referred to the Duchess as one of the most delightful women she had ever known. "Her democratic ways won the hearts of all the passengers. I think her one of the most gracious women I have ever known," said Mrs. Gibson.

Robert Goelet and Dr. F. W. Chapin also were among those who were much in the society of the Duchess, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Belmont. Dr. Chapin, it was said, won two pools of about $900 each on the way over as the representative of a syndicate composed of himself, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Belmont.

PASSENGERS ON THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM.

Judge Holls, Who Had Audience with Emperor William, Tells of Germany's Friendliness for America.

Many prominent persons were among the 676 cabin passengers that arrived in New York on the North German Lloyd Liner Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday morning. The vessel made almost a record passage, and as the weather was very pleasant all the way across everybody had a good time. Among the more prominent of the passengers was Judge Frederick William Holls, a friend of Emperor William of Germany. Judge Holls had a lengthy audience with the Kaiser while in Berlin. The audience was personal, however, and he declined to disclose its nature.

"You may say, however," Judge Holls said, "that the feeling for America is most cordial throughout Europe, especially in England and Germany. The coronation was simply magnificent, especially the music, which was grand beyond the power of words to describe."

Other passengers were William Woodward, Ambassador Choate's Secretary; George Westinghouse, and the Marquis and Marquise de la Montague. The Marquise was one of the officers who assisted in the degradation of Capt. Dreyfus. The Marquise was formerly a Miss Barbiere of San Francisco.

J. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Theodore Bjorksten, the tenor, were others who arrived on the Kronprinz.

It was said by one of the passengers, a well-known New York clubman, that a quartet of card sharps had tried to operate on the way over. They managed to win $75 from one passenger before they were found out and made to seek the seclusion of their cabins. A rumor was circulated that three of the best known of the passengers had been enveigled into a poker game by the sharps, but that was denied by those concerned.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and others on the Kronprinz Wilhelm; the discussion of the suicide of Robert R. Remington, and the coming today of J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, and Bishop Potter, and the presence here in town of a number of fashionable people have given quite an air of excitement to New York in the middle of August. This afternoon the wedding of Miss Clarisse Coudert and Conde M. Nast is another event which would tend to make society forget that at this season the city is "dull and deserted."

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There were quite a number of well-known people who came over in the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Among these were Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, Henry B. Livingston, Walter G. Oakman, James Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, William Woodward, W. F. Dominick, Edward C. Moore, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, J. Murray Bacon, and E. L. Bayliss.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies are booked on the St. Louis, which sails today for Southampton. Other passengers are Victor Sorchan, Major E. B. Cassatt, Mrs. Frederick Barber, and R. D. Wood.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz, lunched at Sherry's. Mrs. Henry Clews was in town from Newport, and Mrs. James W. Gerard was also here.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went to the Waldorf on their arrival. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been there several days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon and their children are at Half-Mile Island, South Norwalk, Conn., where they have a cottage.

***

Mrs. Louis Haggin, who has been for the past ten days in Canada, has returned, improved in health and is at Closter, her Summer place. The Countess Festetics is with her.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ian Malcolm, who have returned from the Continent to England, are to come to the United States on a visit early next Winter. Mrs. Malcolm was Miss Jeanne Langtry.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore have been automobiling in France. They have made the route from Trouville to Paris, and are to go to Ostend later in the season.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—One of the most notable dinners of the evening was that given by Mr. J. A. Biddle at Berger's. There were thirty-eight guests, and a strikingly attractive table arrangement was made by Mr. Berger and Wadley & Smythe. In the centre of the large pavilion a table was placed in the form of a hollow square. In the centre a handsome palm rose high above the heads of the diners, and the entire space, about six feet square, was filled in with a solid field of American Beauty roses, a number of small electric lights showing from beneath and giving a very pleasing effect. Other roses blossomed from the stalk of the palms, many hand flowers being used. At each corner of the table was a small ball of roses and single sprays were scattered on the cloth, gardenias were used for the finger bowls.

Mrs. O. G. Jennings gave a luncheon at her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue and Ledge Road. Mrs. Charles A. Child entertained at the Clambake Club this afternoon. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Mrs. John G. Mason, and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

J. W. Lederer, manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre of New York, is here, superintending the erection of the temporary theatre and stage which is to be used for the presentation of the musical comedy, "The Wild Rose," for the lawn entertainment to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu next Monday evening. The stage is to be equipped for a presentation of comedy as it is given on the stage of a metropolitan theatre.

The stage is being erected on the lawn on the east or cliff side of the house, and it is evident that the piazzas are to be used for the seating of the guests.

Potter Palmer, Jr., is here for a short visit, and will be a guest among the Summer residents.

Among to-night's arrivals are Isaac Townsend, Paul d'Hauteville, Mrs. Seth Barton French, and Mrs. Walker Fearn.

William Woodward, who returned from Europe to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, arrived here to-night, and is the guest of James T. Woodward at the Cloisters.

Samuel Willetts of New York is a guest of Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg.

Miss Benjamin of New York is visiting Miss Edith Cushing.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will make an address before the Woman's Auxiliary Branch of the Channing Memorial Church some afternoon this month.

Mrs. Gordon Dexter of Boston arrived to-night to visit Gordon McKay.

F. W. Lehr of Baltimore is the guest of his brother, Harry S. Lehr. William Appleton is the guest of George B. De Forest.

D. S. Thompson of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Huntington and Miss Dunsmore are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Laura Post is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton Gray at Hawhurst.

Hopper Lenox Mott is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tuckerman Tower at Halidon Hall.

The opening of the National lawn tennis tournament attracted a large attendance to the Casino, and in spite of the unpleasant weather the society people were out in full order and during the match on the championship court, in which the English players, P. F. and H. L. Doherty took part, the grand stand was filled with fair society women. The weather was not propitious for Summer gowns, but there was a notable display, with many wet weather wraps.

S. Thompson, E. H. Ludlow, George P. Agar, William Appleton, Josiah C. Pumpelly, Mrs. Wordsworth Thompson, Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Miss Dinsmore, Mrs. F. E. Fairchild, Miss Laura Post, Miss G. L. Hays, Baron Charles Aliotti, Hopper Lenox Mott, Mrs. U. B. Mason, Mrs. John Elliott, Miss Anna S. Weld, Mrs. Reeve B. Merritt, John M. De Zoldy, Samuel Willetts, S. Di Campello, F. W. Lehr, Franklin Farrel, Jr., Albert B. Oritt, and Potter Palmer, Jr., are registered at the Casino.

Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, Joshua Pim of Ireland, W. H. Collins of England, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Everett and H. D. Stickney of Boston, Legrand S. Burton of Chicago, and G. H. McDowell of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The horse show caused the temporary suspension of entertainments to-day. Society was present at Robin Hood Park in full force. There were, however, a number of small luncheons in honor of visiting yachtsmen. Capt. Bush gave an affair at the Pot and Kettle Club.

At the Kebo Valley Club to-night Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle gave a large dinner dance in honor of their daughter, Miss Francis Hinkle, who is to be married to-morrow to A. Clifford Shinkle. There were about seventy-five guests. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Waldron Bates, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Shinkle, Miss Marie Hinkle, Miss Lucy Heron, Miss Ethel Anderson Tyler-Field, George Warrington, A. Howard Hinkle, Jr., George Ingalls, Dr. Cross, Miss Poor, Misses Seeley, Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Count Del Drago, Mr. and Mrs. Ketterlinus, Miss Grossman, Mr. Ernest Minor, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Eckstein, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Draper, Miss Thomas, Mr. Barnes, Miss Taylor, Miss Campbell, William Kerr, John Howe, and Capt. Bush.

The Hinkle-Shinkle wedding takes place here to-morrow at noon. A large number of guests have arrived for the ceremonies.

EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 19.—Miss May Van Alen is expected to arrive at Lenox with her father within a few days. The Van Alens have been in Lenox a good deal within the last few years, and Miss Van Alen is a favorite here. It was a great shock to the Lenox cottagers when they heard of the suicide of Mr. Remington.

Mrs. William B. Bacon gave a large dinner party this evening. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. Eustace Jaques, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham.

N. F. Hungerford and party of New York arrived at the Aspinwall to-night, and will remain for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Dunn of New York, with a party, also arrived at the Aspinwall to-day.

Mr. Henry H. Cook, who has been very ill since the death of his wife, was reported to be a little better to-night. His daughters are at Whatleigh.

A large party of young people were at the Mahkeenac Boat Club house to-night for a dance and a row on the lake by moonlight.

Among those who registered at Curtis Hotel from New York to-day were Mrs. Emma Buckbee, Elizabeth Buckbee, Miss Emma B. Crott, Mrs. G. L. Beekman, Paul Bayne.

Arrangements are being made for the floral parade, which will take place this year. The young society set are interested in it and will make it a success.

The August Sale Warrants the Great Business It Is Daily Doing.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Annual Pure Food Show Is an Event of Extraordinary Interest.

It is a fine thing to be able to do such a splendid Furniture business. But after all the Furniture Store is merely in the beginning of its great career.

Most brilliant are its prospects. And all this we say, notwithstanding the fact that we furnish thousands of homes yearly with Furniture.

The Reliability of This Business, the Excellence of the Furniture, the Unparying Lowness of the Prices,

are the constituent elements of the success of this Furniture Store. People who come to the Siegel Cooper Store to buy Furniture are not limited as to the matter of selection. Variety in its broadest, most pleasing form is always pre-eminent. The leading specials for to-day are these offers of Beds:

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS; has brass balls; 1-inch post, heavy filling, stands nearly 5 ft. high, extension foot; can be had in all sizes. Regular price, $4.50; special price, 2.75

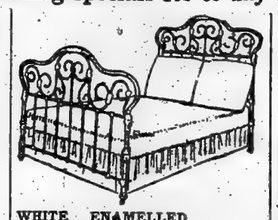

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, massive bent posts, handsome scroll design, heavy filling, brass rosettes and tips, exquisite design, extension foot; can be had in all sizes. Regular price, $10.00, special price, 7.50

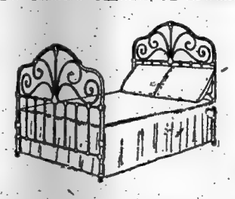

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS; 1-inch bent post, pretty scroll design, gold chills, extension foot; can be had in 4 ft. 6 in. size only. Regular price $7.25; Special price, 4.00

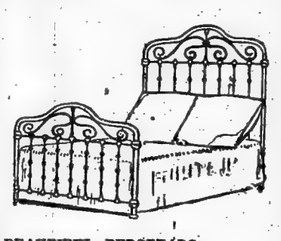

BEAUTIFUL BEDSTEADS; white enamelled, 1¼ inch continuous bent pillars, extra high head, prettily designed brass scroll, heavy filling, extension foot; can be had in 4 ft. 6 in. size only. Regular price, $12.00; special price, 9.50

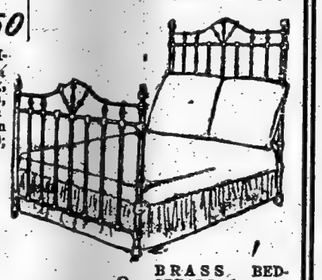

BEAUTIFUL WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, 1¼ inch posts, extra heavy filling, shell chills, shaped brass top rails, heavy brass spindles and French vases, extension foot; can be had in all sizes. Regular price, $16.00; special at 11.75

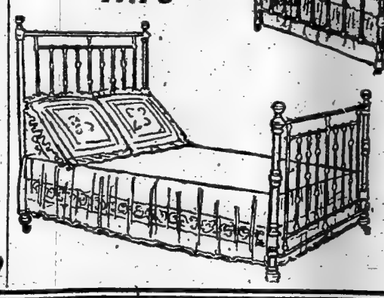

BRASS BEDSTEADS; 1½ inch pillars, extra high head, bow extension foot, heavy husks on uprights, large mounts and vases; can be had in all sizes. Regular price, $24.25; special price, 18.75

(Fifth Floor.)

Is an Event of Extraordinary Interest.

And that is quite natural. It bears none of the earmarks of commonplace lack of individuality, but on the contrary is a strong, helpful and interesting occasion of commanding importance.

The Whole Food Producing World Contributes to This Marvelous Exposition.

The Demonstrations are exceptionally notable. The enthusiastic housewife sees in these many fine exhibitions of choice food products the very best and most convincing evidence of the progress of science. That you may better appreciate and relish the Exposition, samples and souvenirs are freely distributed.

THE SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY INCLUDE:—

WHOLE ROLLED OX TONGUE. 2-lb. can, 53	A SPECIAL BREAKFAST DISH—WHEATLET. Very nutritious cereal; 2-lb. pkg. SLICED PEACHES — To serve with cream; 1-lb. can. Combined, make a most nutritious breakfast. Both for 20	TOMATOES. New solid packed, red ripe TOMATOES: Per doz., 1.05 Per can, 9
CERES WHITE ROLLED OATS. Very nutritious. 5-lb. pkg., 21	COFFEE. Combination Java. An exceptionally choice, mild drinking coffee; very fragrant. 5 lbs. 1.00 1 lb. 22	FRUIT SYRUPS. Absolutely pure and true to name. All kinds. Quart bot., 39 Pint bot., 20 (Full measure bottles.)

TEA; Exceptional value; high class Teas; choice first pickings; FORMOSA OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, JAPAN, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, GUNPOWDER, INDIA CEYLON. To lovers or connoisseurs of fine, delicate drinking Teas this is a rare chance: 10 lbs., $3.90; 5 lbs., $2.00; lb., 43

FLOUR; Cake or Pastry flour; made from White Michigan Wheat; 10 lb. bag, 35c.; 5 lb. bag, 18

FLOUR; finest quality whole wheat flour; possesses all the nutritive qualities of the wheat berry; 10 lb. bag, 33c.; 5 lb. bag, 17

RICE; Extra fancy New Crop Carolina Head Rice; large, flinty kernels; 11 lbs., $1.00; lb., 10

DATES; New Hallowi Persian Dates; pkg., 6

PEACHES; Milford fancy California lemon cling peaches; in heavy syrup; large can, 20

RASPBERRIES; "Park Brand" red or black raspberries; can, 10

JAMS; Home-made pure fruit jams; 1 lb. glass jar, 15

OLIVE OIL; finest quality French virgin olive oil; quart, 63c.; pints, 37

GENUINE NORWEGIAN ANCHOVIES; large can, 12

HERRING; finest Bismarck herring; large can, 22

SALMON; Hume's Kariuk salmon; 1 lb. can, 14

HERRING; Quoddy Bay fresh herring; can, 9

SARDINES; La Tour's Imported Oil Sardines; doz., $1.00; can, 10

SOUP; Victory brand concentrated soup; large 2-lb. cans, various kinds; 4 cans, 25c.; can, 7

COLUMBIA BRAND POTTED OR DEVILED TURKEY OR CHICKEN; ½-lb. can, 23c.; ¼-lb. can, 14

SPICES; Nutmegs, finest quality Singapore Nutmegs; fresh stock, pound, 48

TOURNADE'S KITCHEN BOUQUET, for flavoring gravies, bottle, 20

SOAP; Armour's Flotilla floating soap; 5 cakes, 21

SOAP; Fairbank's Ark Soap, 10 cakes, 29

LAMB; Hindquarters Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 12½

ROAST BEEF; fancy selected beef roasts, lb., 12½

FISH; selected Long Island Weakfish, lb., 5

BEST LAUNDRY WAX, 6 cones, 5

BLUING; Siegel Cooper Co. block blue; best quality, 8 oz. cake, 15c.; 4 oz. cake, 8

STRINGLESS BEANS; "Milford" Brand, very tender, good flavor; doz., $1.40; can, 12

SUCCOTASH; "Holiday" Brand fancy Maine Succotash, very creamy; doz., 90c.; can, 8

(Fourth Floor.)

Wines and Liquors.

We are selling just now some of the world's best wines at the lowest prices ever asked for similar qualities.

THE OPPORTUNITY IS A GOOD ONE. THE PRICES ARE EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

Call at the department on the Fourth Floor and ask to sample them. You will then better appreciate this very special offering.

SAINT JULIEN, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case 12 qts.,	4.85
MARGAUX, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case 12 quarts,	6.00
CHATEAU BRANAIRE, imported from Berton Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case 12 quarts,	6.35
LAUBENHEIMER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim A-R, per case 12 quarts,	4.90
NIERSTEINER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim A-R, per case 12 quarts,	5.10
JOHANNISBERG, the oldest and best Rhine wine produced in California, per case 12 quarts,	4.25
CABERNET, fine old table claret, equal to good imported grades, per case 12 quarts,	4.35
CHABLIS, a very superior old white Burgundy, per case 12 quarts,	4.50
FRIARS SAUTERNES, delightful, medium dry wine, per case 12 quarts,	3.50
IMPERIAL CALIFORNIA PORT OR SHERRY, very fine quality, per bottle, 50c.; per case 12 quarts,	5.50
BLACKBERRY BRANDY, the best quality for medicinal use, per bottle, 65c.; per case 12 quarts,	7.00

(Fourth Floor.)

China and Glassware.

There is much gratification in making selection from stocks that are so representative of all that's new and best in China and Glassware.

We intensify the interest by these special offerings:

ODD CHINA.

SALAD BOWLS, extra large size, handsomely decorated fine Japanese china,	50
BEER STEINS, raised figures and mottoes, fancy metal shape,	50
TOBACCO JARS, with cover, very unique little jug,	10
CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea size, finest French Limoges china, richly decorated,	25
PLATES—Breakfast and Soup Plates, and large size Tea Cups and Saucers, pure white porcelain, finest quality,	7

DINNERWARE.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest thin porcelain, very handsomely gold traced and gold lined, decorated in natural colors,	10.00
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, French china, richly decorated, large size platters and soup tureen,	21.00

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest thin blown glass, handsomely engraved, new designs; per dozen,	60
WATER TUMBLERS, thin lead blown glass; per dozen,	35
JELLY TUMBLERS, tight fitting tin tops, finest quality of crystal glass; per dozen,	23

TOILET SETS.

TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, handsomely decorated,	2.25
TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, including slop jar, handsomely decorated,	3.95
TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, very fancy shape, extra large size, gold edge basin, handsomely decorated in natural colors and richly gold traced,	6.50
CUSPIDORS, large size, handsomely decorated in natural colors, heavily gold stippled,	35

(Basement.)

August Sale of Upholsteries.

Values Are Now Greater Than Ever.

There is a multiplicity of reasons why you should buy your present and future Upholstery needs HERE and NOW.

This August Sale offers you opportunities for the purchase of the finest kinds at prices which will save you from one-third to one-half.

Already thousands of vacationers are returning. Many are energetically planning how to make their homes more attractive and inviting for the coming Fall and Winter seasons. To just those people this sale offers advantages that mean much. A descriptive list of a few values follows:

LACE CURTAINS.

80c. NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, per pair,	49
$1.75 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, per pair,	98
$2.25 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, per pair,	1.35
$3.50 SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, per pair,	1.95
$5.00 IRISH POINT CURTAINS, per pair,	2.95
$7.50 to $8.50 IRISH POINT CURTAINS, per pair,	4.85
$9.75 RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, per pair,	5.90
$16.50 HANDMADE ARABIAN CURTAINS, per pair,	9.75
$40.00 HANDMADE ARABIAN CURTAINS, per pair,	27.50

PORTIERES.

$4.00 ARMURE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, pr. p'r.	2.65
$7.50 TO $9.75 TAPESTRY PORTIERES, pr. p'r.	4.85
$13.50 SILK TAPESTRY PORTIERES, per pair,	8.50
$15.00 TO $18.00 FINE PORTIERES, per pair,	9.75

TAPESTRIES.

These goods were never woven at this cost. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

59c. PLAIN REPS, per yard,	29
49c. TO 59c. ORIENTAL STRIPES, per yard,	32
$1.25 HEAVY PETIT POINT TAPESTRIES, per yard,	69
$2.00 to $3.00 GOBELIN TAPESTRIES, per yard,	98
$3.00 SILK DAMASKS, per yard,	1.75
$4.50 SILK DAMASKS, per yard,	2.65

(Third Floor.)

Mattresses—A Sale Extraordinary.

The commanding feature of the sale is unquestionably the price lowness. But another point is also to be considered. That is the unvarying excellence of the Mattresses and Feather Pillows.

We manufacture all the Mattresses and Pillow Cases we sell. We make them in our own workrooms. Every detail is carefully superintended, and we can heartily praise them, for we know how honest and trustworthy they are. EVERY PRICE INDUCEMENT IS CONSPICUOUS.

MATTRESSES, fine quality black hair, 40 lbs. in weight, full size, one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, regular price $18.00; special price, 14.50

MATTRESSES, high grade black drawings of horse hair, made in one or two parts, 40 lbs. in weight, full size, covered in A. C. A., Gold Medal and sateen ticking, regular price $30.00; special price, 20.00

EXCELSIOR SOFT TOP MATTRESSES, well filled, blue and white striped ticking, full size, regular price $2.75; special price, 1.95

IMPERIAL EDGE FELT MATTRESSES, very soft and comfortable, will not mat or pack, moth proof, dust proof, vermin proof, covered in gray striped ticking, made in one or two parts, full size, regular price $15.75; special price, 10.75

AFRICAN FIBRE MATTRESSES, soft top, well made, blue and white, striped ticking, full size, regular price $4.88; special price, 3.95

UPHOLSTERED BOX SPRINGS, excellent construction, for metal beds, full size, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, regular price $9.00; special price, 6.75

SPRING MATTRESSES, for wooden or metal bedsteads, have heavy iron frames, double woven steel wire, well made and braced, made to fit any size bed; specially reduced to the following prices:

Regular price $1.85, special price,	1.50
Regular price $2.75, special price,	2.25
Regular price $3.50, special price,	2.75
Regular price $4.25, special price,	3.25
Regular price $5.25, special price,	4.25
Regular price $6.00, special price,	4.75

MATTRESSES, extra quality white drawings of horse hair, made in one of two parts, 40 lbs. in weight, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, full size, regular price $30.00; special price, 22.50

MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES, excellent quality, made in one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, 40 lbs. in weight, full size; regular price $10.00; special price, 7.50

MATTRESSES, made of Siegel Cooper Co. special grade black hair in one or two parts, full size, 40 lbs. in weight, covered in San Rafael or Pearl River ticking; regular price $15.00; special price, 10.00

MATTRESSES, pure South American gray or black hair, excellent quality, made in one or two parts, 40 lbs. in weight, full size, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price, $20; special price, 14.50

HUSK MATTRESSES, made of good clean dry husks, soft top, covered in blue and white striped ticking, full size, regular price, $4.28; special price, 3.25

COTTON MATTRESSES, made of extra quality Sea Island cotton, very soft and comfortable, covered in blue and white striped ticking, full size, regular price, $7.50; special price, 6.00

FEATHER PILLOWS.

PRIME DUCK FEATHER PILLOWS, size 20x28 inches, covered in A. C. A. ticking; regular price $1.50; special price, 1.00

GEESE FEATHER PILLOWS, extra selected, 22x28 inches, 3 lbs. in weight, covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price, $2.90; special price, 2.25

(Fifth Floor.)

Housefurnishings.

WASHING MACHINES, latest made, strong and durable,	2.75
CLOTHES BARS, made of hardwood, 3 ft., 3 fold,	28
CURTAIN STRETCHERS, our special,	75
BOOK SHELVES, 4 ft. high, 5 shelves,	75
STEP LADDERS, 4 ft., 35c.; 5 ft.,	44
HARDWOOD KNIFE BOXES with two compartments, sold regularly at 12c.,	5
CUTTING or DRESSMAKERS' TABLES, made of hardwood, 36 inches long, with folding legs, at 50c. and	75
"COLUMBIA," Bissell's make, Carpet Sweepers,	1.25
ROLLING PINS with enamel handles,	8

GRAY STEEL ENAMEL WARE.

Every piece guaranteed strictly first quality.

TEA KETTLES, No. 7,	70
TEA or COFFEE POTS, 4-qt. size,	45
MILK or RICE BOILERS, 2-qt. size,	70
SAUCEPAN, with cover, 4-qt. size,	48
DISHPAN, 14-qt. size,	55

(Basement.)

Refrigerators.

Our 1902 Model Refrigerators, built on best known hygienic principles, cost less than others from beginning to end. Sell for less and use less ice.

	Wide.	Deep.	High.	Special.
No. 431,	25	16	41	8.00
No. 458,	25	19	50	11.50
No. 461,	28½	20	62	16.25
No. 463,	31½	21	68	18.25

(Basement.)

Carpet Values.

To make this a particularly busy day we have selected the following most wanted grades and priced them remarkably low:

TAPESTRY CARPETS; best quality; complete assortment of new Fall patterns; with or without borders; also hall and stair effects,	55
VELVET CARPETS; known for their durability; large range patterns; with borders; also hall and stair patterns,	75
TAPESTRY CARPETS, excellent quality, large variety of new patterns; for rooms, halls and stairs,	39
AXMINSTER CARPETS; handsomest parlor carpets made; exquisite patterns and colorings; floral and geometrical designs, with borders,	85

(Third Floor, Front.)

Handsome Rugs.

The Rug Section is doing its utmost to make this August Homefurnishing Sale the greatest in the history of The Big Store. Startling results have been obtained. To-day's offerings are an evidence of what sort of material has helped to make this possible.

Size 9x12	8.3x10.6	6x9
21.25	19.25	14.00

SMYRNA RUGS, best quality reversible, newest designs and colorings, Oriental and medallion effects.

9x12	7.6x10.6	6x9	4x7	36x72 in.	30x60 in.
22.00	16.50	11.00	5.00	3.25	2.25

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, our special, the best value ever offered, large variety, Persian designs in rich, dark colorings.

9x12	7.6x10.6	6x9	30x60 in.
11.50	8.75	5.25	1.35

(Third Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

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FAREWELL TO BYGONES.

In the leisurely course of the Central American mails we learn that about the middle of July the Captain of the British cruiser Psyche called at Ruatan and read a proclamation to the effect that the Bay Islands belong to Honduras; that they are not a British possession, and that the inhabitants have no claim to British allegiance or to British protection because of such allegiance. It was well done, although the reports give no precise account of the words in which it was done. It was on March 17, 1852, that the British colony of the Bay Islands was constituted by royal warrant. It was on April 19, 1850, that England and the United States signed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which opens with the agreement in Article I. that neither England nor the United States would "ever occupy or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over * * * the Mosquito Coast or any part of Central America; nor will the United States or Great Britain take any advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the same, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through said canal * * *."

This is only one of several similar chapters. In the Bay of Fonseca Honduras also possessed Tigre Island, which commands strategically the western terminus of any isthmian canal, as the Bay Islands command the eastern. In 1849 a British Admiral forcibly seized Tigre Island and retained possession, although notified that Honduras had already made engagements regarding it with the United States. Admiral HORNBY later on evacuted the fortifications which had been begun, but still later threatened to again occupy, by the simple right of force, unless Honduras ratified a certain treaty which England desired. But he thought better of it, and Tigre Island was under the United States flag until the Clayton-Bulwer treaty regulated the situation. England also asserted a protectorate over dusky CLARENCE'S Mosquito Coast, which England discovered was larger in extent than ever CLARENCE imagined. But England in 1860 by treaty acknowledged Nicaragua's title.

The only comment we make upon these facts is that the questions have each and all been settled to the satisfaction of the United States. They caused disagreements which might have grown into war with any other nation less near to us, and less open to conviction by argument. It is not to be doubted that England found it difficult to retrace false steps, a fact which both entitles her to the greater praise and makes criticism more difficult to generous minds. But no false modesty need restrain us from remarking that the United States has retraced no false steps because it took none. The United States never took a neighbor's land for its own, nor ever regarded a savage's title as superior to a white man's. The United States never sought by secret and hasty negotiation to forestall our English rivals in occupation of strategic advantages regarding isthmian transit. Upon the contrary, when HISE and SQUIER, overzealous diplomats, did privately and without instructions negotiate with Nicaragua and Honduras treaties giving the United States exclusive rights, the United States did not ratify them, but communicated them to England as an inducement for mutual engagements which should advantage both and prejudice neither. Throughout this highly contentious matter the policy of the United States has consistently followed the dictates of right and reason.

We say these things in no spirit of unctuous rectitude, nor in any exultation over a controversy settled in a manner to close our mouths except in praise of an opponent who complied with its own convictions of right. We say them now as we said them in the heat of controversy. Upon the announcement that England had rejected the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we recalled its rejection of the Senate's amendments to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty upon this same subject, and said that England's rejection of a seriously taken position of the United States was, upon historical basis, a good prelude to final acceptance. There were those here who shouted that this result must be reached because we were so strong, and what we asked was so necessary to us. In the event no such reproach can be made against us. And there were those in England who also shouted that England was too strong to surrender to us. England surrenders to nothing except her own principles, and we have prevailed only as we should prevail upon an argument before an imaginary International Supreme Court. We say these things because we think them worth saying to the hotheads upon both sides the ocean, or either side, who contend that might makes right. For Americans reason makes right. This we are happy to say is the basis of American diplomacy.

"NOT A REVOLT."

It was at the very beginning of the French Revolution that a bewildered courtier hastened to his royal master with the announcement: "Sire, it is not a revolt, it is a revolution."

Many Frenchmen must now be recalling this historical saying as they see the frightful consequences of the indiscriminate enforcement of the Government decree against "unauthorized" schools. Of the wisdom of the decree itself it does not behoove a foreigner to speak. He does not know enough about the temper and disposition of the French people. But the main political point is that the decree was by its terms permissive only, and not mandatory. The only thing the existing French Ministry could say for itself was that its members had no choice but to enforce the law. That excuse is taken away from them by the law itself, which shows on its face that they had a choice. It is they who are convicted of hopeless ignorance of the French people when they undertake to put a measure into practice, without legal compulsion, in communities in which public opinion rejects that measure. Their pretenses are one after the other exploded. They say the opposition is royalist. The opposition fiercely denies it. Men of standing and local leading go gladly and proudly to jail for defying and resisting the officers of the law. And the shouts with which the protestants resist the gendarmerie and the soldiery are alternately "Long live the republic!" and "Down with COMBES!"

To such a pass has it come with the unhappy French Premier. And evidently all because he was the victim of a fixed idea, and not a statesman. Well may one say it is not a revolt but a revolution. Fortunately for France, it is a revolution that is not likely to go further than the overthrow of the new Ministry, which has been bidding for popular favor by a drastic course of action that is now seen to be widely and deeply unpopular. No unprejudiced person can decently pretend to regret what seems to be the imminent fall of M. COMBES from a place which he has shown himself so glaringly unfit to fill.

THE CUBAN G. A. R.

Among the many reasons which Havana gossip gives for the resignation of Señor EMILIO TERRY, Secretary of Agriculture in President PALMA'S Cabinet, the opposition encountered by his project of a loan of $4,000,000 for the benefit of the sugar plantation owners seems the most plausible. One of the most influential parties or factions in Cuba now is composed of the men who served in the various insurgent armies. They demand that their "claims" for a fair compensation covering the period of their army service shall be considered as a first lien upon the resources of the Government. These "claims" amount to $35,000,000. The old soldiers of the war of liberation are unwilling that a measure of relief in the interests of sugar planters shall take precedence over their demand upon the Government. Accordingly, they have opposed Secretary TERRY'S project of a four-million-dollar bond issue.

A meeting of Cuban veterans was held at Puerto Principe two weeks ago, at which it was said that 5,000 old soldiers were present. Señor TERRY'S loan was denounced and steps were taken to present to the Cuban Congress and President PALMA the demand of the veterans for the immediate consideration of the question of raising money to pay them. Curiously enough, if The Havana Post is not misinformed, it was also agreed to form a veterans' organization to march through the streets with the American flag, demanding immediate annexation to the United States.

Substantially all the property owners of Cuba, who are mostly men of Spanish birth, favor and earnestly desire annexation. The old soldiers of the Cuban Army belong mostly to the Radical Party. If the Radicals and the Conservatives—that is, the property owners—should unite in demanding annexation, and if the pinch of real distress should be felt throughout the island in consequence of our refusal to reduce the duty on Cuban sugar, events might move very swiftly in Cuba. The enlightened Cubans who have desired national independence and the office-holding class who have been made comfortable by Government salaries might find themselves in the minority.

POLITICIANS AND THE COAL STRIKE.

Much as the public desires the early termination of the strike which has tied up the anthracite trade for four months, it would be more to the public advantage that it should last indefinitely than that it should be settled through the agency of Senators QUAY and PENROSE of Pennsylvania, in furtherance of a political deal such as these gentlemen would be apt to arrange. Few lessons would be more dangerous for the professional labor agitators to learn than that if they can make trouble enough the politicians will come to their assistance and help them secure advantages attainable in no other way, for the political benefit to result therefrom. Messrs. QUAY and PENROSE are not the kind of men who are qualified to act as arbitrators. They are not, and can not be, disinterested or impartial. All that they do or say will have steadily in view not the public interest, but the interests of the machine of which they are the chief engineers. The considerations to which they may be expected to give weight are not those involving the welfare of the mine owners or the good of the workmen, but those which will influence votes at the next and succeeding elections. The price of any advantage thus gained by the politicians might be the pledge of additional legislation in the interest of the miners which, like the certification law, will aid them in insisting upon impracticable and unreasonable demands.

The miners are no doubt willing enough to welcome the assistance of the two United States Senators, but the operators will make a great mistake if they take part in any conferences which Mr. QUAY would arrange, and Mr. J. P. MORGAN would make a still greater mistake if he permitted himself to be brought forward as an arbiter under such auspices. He does not need this kind of help to accomplish what he may see fit to undertake; he cannot avail himself of it without compromising his position—which is something he is not in the habit of doing and is little likely to do in this instance.

BOERS IN LONDON.

The reception given the Boer commanders in London, from the formal audience by the King to the cheers and applause of the populace when they appeared in public places, was an interesting illustration of the rapidity with which the wounds of war are scarred over in the process of healing by first intention. The three general officers of the late Boer republic who have just left London for Brussels were very recently giving the British nation all it could attend to in the way of practical war. During this unequal and hopeless struggle they bore themselves like men, and their courage, fortitude, and humanity in the treatment of prisoners won the respect of the British nation. It was good for the English people to see them; it was good for them to see the kind of civilization with which that of the Boer communities of South Africa, so highly developed in some directions and so crude and primitive in others, could not compete in aught that pertains to the building of a modern State. The attitude which the Boers sought to maintain toward other Powers must sooner or later have brought them into armed conflict with more progressive peoples. That their war was with England was fortunate for them. As subjects of Great Britain they will enjoy the full measure of civil, religious, and political liberty consistent with their best interests, and will have substantial assistance in all that makes for progress. They stand first among the colonists in the respect of the mother country and of the world. They ended the war exhausted and impoverished, but unconquered, and surrendered honorably on terms of their own dictation. That the war might have been continued indefinitely had the Boers so chosen is a fact which the English people understand too well.

In this prompt and cordial commingling as friends after a struggle of exceptional bitterness, in which very little military glory was or could possibly be gained for Great Britain, both sides appear to good advantage. That it is possible warrants the hope that we are nearing the time when international differences can be settled by less costly means than war. Two years ago the Boers were not sufficiently civilized to understand this; that they have learned it from experience, and will hereafter read less literally the words of the Hebrew prophets which stimulated Israel to deal harshly with the Outlanders of its environing heathendom, is to be hoped. Many Englishmen understood it perfectly, but obstinacy made war inevitable. However this may be, the blood has been shed, the wealth wasted, and the Transvaal devastated. The best thing to do now is to look for evidences of the good to result from it all, and this will be easier since the cordial and sincere greeting accorded to DE WET, BOTHA, and DELAREY in the British capital, before the grass has once grown over the graves of thousands who fell in the war which emancipated the veldt from conditions hopelessly obstructive of progress in all that makes for the upbuilding of States in a twentieth century environment.

The irreconcilable and impractical OOM PAUL, living in voluntary expatriation and refusing to recognize the accomplished facts of the peace treaty, is the incarnation of the dead past of the Boer Republic; the three brave Generals lately in London typify its happier and more prosperous future.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

It is reported on what appears to be very good authority that a brilliant young business man, who probably occupies the most conspicuous position in corporate management in the United States, if not in the world, has broken down to such an extent that his retirement from business cares and responsibilities has become necessary. How long this retirement will be, and whether through rest he will be able to restore his shattered nerves and recover his splendid powers of executive management, are questions no one will venture to answer. Very much will probably depend upon himself and how he employs his enforced leisure.

That nature gave this young man a superior endowment of physical energy and brain power is evident to every one who has seen him. The frame of a young giant, the muscles of an athlete, the clear complexion and bright eyes indicative of abundant health, were what he brought to the position in which he has broken down. If seriously impaired, it will be attributed to the exigent responsibilities of his work. But for the true explanation of his early collapse we must look less to his work than to his recreations. It has long been evident that he was maintaining the pace that kills. Driving an automobile at record speed, risking large stakes and making large winnings at Monte Carlo, sitting up all night and coming to his desk unrested and unrefreshed in the morning, dashing here and there in special trains to save time, and meanwhile keeping his hands on the levers which control a manufacturing business of unparalleled magnitude, he has not only burned his candle at both ends, but in the middle as well.

It is a gratifying indication of the stability of the United States Steel Corporation that its President may find himself under the necessity for precipitate retirement without causing a ripple of apprehension in business circles as to the effect of such a premature and unexpected happening. The great machine is in no sense dependent upon any one man for its present stability or future expansion, and that no popular misapprehension exists on that point shows very clearly that we are not experiencing a tension so great that it is liable to react in sudden and disastrous loss of confidence. It is even possible that a man who finds his pleasure in his business and who appreciates that his responsibilities follow him even in the hours he takes for leisure and relaxation will be a safer executive head for this great corporation than Mr. SCHWAB has been considered by those who have feared that he did not take himself quite as seriously as he should have done while occupying so conspicuous a position in the public eye.

It is a popular mistake that modern business exhausts more rapidly than did the business of a century ago. The man of to-day is better nourished and has at his command a thousand means of repairing his waste of tissue of which our grandfathers knew nothing. He has uncounted aids and auxiliaries by which his power is increased and multiplied, and with a given amount of exertion he can accomplish vastly more than was ever before possible. But it is no more true now than it was under more primitive conditions that a man can meet the demands upon his brain and nerves and make his pleasures more exhausting than his work without giving out more quickly than nature intended he should. Regular and sufficient sleep, plenty of body-building food, with a careful avoidance of everything overstimulating; moderation and temperance in all things, as much exercise as may be needed for the body, and wholesome recreations for the resting and refreshing of the brain will permit a normal man to carry without fatigue cares and responsibilities as varied and heavy as any which modern business imposes. A great many are doing it without impairment and under conditions which promise long life and hale old age. They are, however, men of the kind who take their responsibilities seriously, and who recognize that as the trustees of great interests they are not at liberty to follow as recreations pursuits more destructive of their mental and physical energies than the work they have to do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Making the large and decidedly rash assumption that our Minister to Cuba was "absolutely in the wrong" when he complained against and secured the punishment of certain Havana policemen, Harper's Weekly declares that the episode has made the fitness of Mr. SQUIERS for his office "a matter of serious doubt," and, including Gen. BRAGG in its condemnation because of his pigtail letter, it decides that "a little shake-up is due at Havana, and two American citizens now in an uncongenial climate might be allowed to come home and think things over." Of course they might, but the necessity therefor is not apparent—yet. We have not heard Mr. SQUIERS'S side of the police incident, and, though we entirely agree with Harper's Weekly in the opinion that the two regulations, violation of which caused the trouble, are good regulations and ought to be obeyed by the families of foreign Ministers as well as by everybody else in Havana, we still are able to believe that Mr. SQUIERS was not "absolutely in the wrong." He is a man who has maintained in several countries the reputation for sense and courtesy acquired in his own, and it is not likely that he would have protested against the conduct of policemen who had merely taken the measures necessary to enforce the city ordinances. It was probably not the thing done by the officers, but the manner in which they did it, that excited his indignation, and that his grievance was to some extent a just one is indicated, if not quite proved, by the haste with which the municipal authorities hastened to express and demonstrate their regret for the annoyance he had suffered. That a technical offense had been committed, justifying some action on the part of the policemen, is admitted, and it would have been well to let the matter drop; but the manner of small Cuban officials in dealing with Americans is often most trying to the patience, and the chances are that it was that or worse in this case. The Cuban Government has indicated no dissatisfaction either with Gen. BRAGG or Mr. SQUIERS, and, until it does, both of them "might" remain where they are.

—As usual, when antagonisms between Tammany "leaders" arise, there are now heard fierce accusations of fraud, made by each of the aspirants for power against his rival. Each charges the other with the commission of exactly the offenses which the rest of the community is accustomed to charge against "the organization" as a whole in every campaign, so there will be no unconquerable incredulity as to the truth of the indictments, and the general hope will be that the quarrel may result, as so often before, in the presentation by these acknowledged experts of such a mass of evidence against each other that both may be undone. Of course the undoing, this time, can only be indirect, for the battle is not for a public office, but for place in the councils of Tammany, where conviction of crimes like "colonizing" and the expenditure of money to influence votes are regarded with disfavor only after the courts have pronounced upon them. But though it makes no appreciable difference to the decent people of the city whether one or the other of two men of the same class "wins out" in a fight for the position of district leader for Tammany, much good may result from the interchange of recriminations between the two. The angrier they get the nearer will they come to telling all they know—and they know a lot. Even in Tammany, too, there are degrees—depths that are deeper than other depths—choices between evils. With excitement and upheaval comes wholesome ventilation.

—Proof not only convincing, but deeply affecting, of the hold which President ROOSEVELT has secured upon the affections of that Far West which is also more or less the Wild West, is presented in a dispatch from Rifle, Col., printed yesterday. It was to the effect that Mr. W. E. TRIBBLE, an elderly man and professional guide, and therefore presumably experienced in all that relates to mountain and plain and the wild inhabitants thereof, encountered two grizzly bears while taking a stroll the other day, was attacked by the animals, and killed them both with no other weapon than a knife. Then came the proof convincing and affecting. For Mr. TRIBBLE, with almost superhuman modesty, credited his successful performance of this mighty deed not to his own courage and strength, not to the skill and wisdom he had acquired by long and close communion with the wilderness, but to a particular and peculiar knife-thrust taught him by President ROOSEVELT. We question if human devotion could go further than that. It has never been doubted that the President is a hunter of fairly high degree, and nobody would be much surprised if he, on opportunity offering, should kill with a penknife one medium-sized grizzly bear; but it has been the general impression, even among those who like him best and are most willing to vaunt his hunting prowess, that in the wilds he has been a pupil of elderly guides and not their teacher. This supposition, thanks to the magnanimous Mr. TRIBBLE, will now be revised, for Mr. TRIBBLE admits—and takes care to publish the admission—that he owes his life to the President's lessoning. Unfortunately the glory-conferring scholar did not explain the nature of the Roosevelt thrust, how it is delivered, or at what part of the ursine anatomy. To suspicious minds this reticence may hint that the "coup de Roosevelt," like the—as yet—more famous "coup de Jarnac," is less fair than efficient, and that chivalrous hunters would no more resort to the one than would a scrupulous duelist to the other. We, however, scorn such an idea. The grizzly bear that engages in combat with a man armed only with a knife makes everything permissible to the man, and the "coup de Roosevelt" is certainly all right from every point of view.

—Ex-Governor, ex-Secretary, and ex-Several-other-things GEORGE S. BOUTWELL has written to Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON a letter in which, after highly commending Mr. ATKINSON'S paper on "The Cost of War and Warfare from 1898 to 1902," he gently and by implication chides the author for complicating the issue by bringing in the tariff issue. Mr. BOUTWELL'S remarks on this subject are interesting for several reasons, but chiefly because of the light they throw on the real nature of anti-imperialism. "For myself," he writes, "I do not discuss the revenue system, and for the moment my interest in that system is very slight. Such are the changes in affairs, public and private, that any revenue system must be of short duration. If that under which we are living is erroneous it may be corrected, and it is likely to be corrected by any Administration that may come into power, if the errors are of a destructive character. The character of a Government when once fixed cannot be easily changed. The anti-imperialists are engaged in an effort to preserve the republican system in America. Without considering the purposes of the Democratic Party, the evidence tends strongly to prove that the Republican Party, if continued in power, will transform this Government into a colonial empire. In my view, that question supersedes all others, and, therefore, I dismiss from my view as far as possible questions of the revenue system and of the currency, and, indeed, every other question that may be suggested." Mr. ATKINSON, in reply says: "I gave much thought to the framing of my 'Cost of War and Warfare,' and I finally concluded to make a reference to the revenue system to strengthen the main case. It may have been a mistake; there it is." Thus is illustrated the difference between two classes of anti-imperialists.

A STOCKHOLDER'S POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where do I come in? If this labor union conspiracy of the coal miners is successful, the Stock Exchange might just as well shut up shop and retire from business. Their "occupation will be gone." Why waste so much money on the new Broad Street building if certificates of stock in coal or railroad and other companies are to be valueless unless "countersigned and registered" by the "vampires" of the day?

I have labored for sixty years for the money which I invested in coal, gas, and railroad stocks. I had every confidence that I had saved something for a rainy day, but apparently the forces of disorder have become too strong for those of order, which

Order is heaven's first law, and this confest,
Some are and must be greater than the rest.

The so-called "People"seem to be ignorant of the fact that the securities of coal and railroad companies are largely held by fire and life insurance companies, also by saving banks. Are they (like Samson) going to pull the house down and bury themselves in the ruins?

STOCKHOLDER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1902.

NUGGETS.

At Least That.

People who adopt the motto, "Love me, love my dog," should see to it that their dogs are of the most lovable type.—Los Angeles Herald.

A Common Variety.

Young Doctor—Which kind of patients do you find it the hardest to cure?

Old Doctor—Those who have nothing the matter with them.—Judge.

A Solitary Exception.

"Our officials should understand that Uncle Sam expects every man of them to do his duty."

"All except the customs officials, of course. He expects them to collect it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chaffin.

"I have always hoped," he said in a discouraged way, "that I had some force of character and was fairly able to show it."

"What's happened?" his wife asked.

"The State boss of the political party I'm affiliated with wants me to run for Governor."—Chicago Record-Herald.

IT ALL DEPENDS UPON YOU.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

It isn't the way that is stormy—
Where the storm-clouds hide the day—
It isn't the thorns that pierce the feet:
It's just how you walk the way!

II.

It isn't that lions linger,
With teeth that are keen to slay—
It isn't the sorrow to-day—to-morrow:
It's just how you walk the way!

III.

It isn't that crowns await you—
The gold of the rainbow's ray—
It's only the Faith that lives through Death:
It's just how you walk the way!

THE NATIONAL EXPENSES

Appropriations of Last Session of Congress $800,624,496.

Nearly 4,000 Extra Officers and Men for the Navy—Big Increase in Civilian Employment—An Increase in Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The volume containing statements of appropriations, new offices, &c., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House, has been completed for the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, chief clerks respectively of those committees. A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of $800,624,496.55. The details by bills are as follows:

Agricultural	$5,208,960.00
Army	91,730,136.81
Diplomatic	1,957,925.89
District of Columbia	8,544,469.97
Fortification	7,298,955.00
Indian	8,986,028.10
Legislative	25,396,681.50
Military Academy	2,627,324.42
Naval	78,856,383.13
Pension	139,842,230.00
Post Office	138,416,598.75
River and harbor	26,771,442.00
Sundry civil	80,183,359.13
Deficiencies	28,050,007.32
Miscellaneous	2,722,795.13
Isthmian Canal act	50,130,000.00
Permanent appropriations	123,921,220.00
Total	$800,624,496.55

In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for certain public works requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of $262,711,465. These contracts include $21,069,500 for additional ships for the navy and for permanent improvements of and increased facilities at certain navy yards; $15,943,650 for additions to old public buildings and the construction of new public buildings in various cities of the country; $38,336,180 for improvements of rivers and harbors; $3,500,000 for reconstruction of old and erection of new buildings at the Military Academy at West Point, and $180,000,000 for the construction of an isthmian canal.

The new offices and employments of a civilian character specifically authorized number 6,386, with compensation for the year of $6,343,505, and those abolished or omitted aggregate 1,165, at an annual pay of $1,289,080.50, a net increase of 5,221, at a yearly cost of $5,054,514.50.

In addition to the new civilian employments shown, the volume also exhibits an increase of 65 in the military establishment, at an annual cost of $42,308, and 300 officers, (including 285 additional midshipmen,) together with 3,000 seamen, in the naval establishment, and 750 additional men in the Marine Corps, with total yearly pay of $1,343,777.50.

Of the total net increase in civilian employments, 34 are for the Library of Congress, 7 for the State Department, 33 for the Navy Department, 179 for the Treasury Department, 306 for the Post Office Department, including 265 on account of the rural free delivery service; 70 for the Department of Agriculture, 117, including 46 school teachers, 22 policemen, and 7 firemen, for the Government of the District of Columbia; 50 lighthouse keepers, 11 for the coast survey, 32 for the diplomatic and consular service, and 4,300 for the postal service, including 118 Assistant Postmasters, 3,134 clerks in Post Offices, 169 agents and others in the rural free delivery service, and 865 railway postal clerks.

Of the net total 5,221 civil officers and employments authorized, only 921 are outside of the postal service.

The number of salaries increased is 725, at an annual cost of $118,576.10; and the number reduced is 16, in the total annual sum of $13,120; a net increase of 709, at a cost for the year of $105,456.10, of which number 481 are the cadets at the Military Academy, who are given an increased allowance of $69.50 each; 31 are Consuls and consular clerks, 64 are officers of the revenue cutter service, whose pay is made equal to the similar officers of the Navy; 13 are in the life saving service, and 32, amounting to $33,000 annually, are in the Department of Agriculture.

A comparison of the total appropriations made at the last session of Congress for 1903, $800,624,496.55, with those of the preceding or short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress for 1903, $730,338,575.99, shows an increase of $70,285,920.56. In this amount are included increased appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, $626,540; for the diplomatic, District of Columbia, legislative, executive, and judicial and naval services, $1,706,981.74; for the Military Academy, $154,670.74; for the Postal Service, $14,653,910; for the whole of the River and Harbor act, none having been passed at the preceding session, $26,771,442; for deficiencies, $12,132,560.38, and for the isthmian canal, $50,130,000. On the other hand there appear reductions of $24,008,912.69 for the army, $65,056 for fortifications, $761,442.90 for the Indian Service, $5,403,000 under requirements for pensions, $1,632,349.08 by the Sundry Civil act, $5,267,223.54 by miscellaneous acts, and $437,000 under permanent appropriations which cover interest on the public debt, making a net increase as stated of $70,285,920.56.

TO SAVE FOREST PRESERVE.

Adirondacks Association Seeks to Interest both Political Parties in Protecting Wooded Section.

Convinced, they say, by investigation and statistics that public sentiment in the State of New York is against any measure which tends to lessen the protection thrown around the State forests, the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, which has headquarters in this city, has requested George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to have inserted in their party platforms a plank which is substantially as follows:

We regard the Adirondack Park, with its forests, waters, and fauna, as one of Nature's legacies to our State, which the dictates of prudence, wise public policy, and foresight require should be carefully safeguarded and protected, not only as a pleasure ground, but as a conservator of the water supply for our rivers and canals. We therefore favor resumption by the State of the purchase of lands within the limits of the Adirondack Park.

The association takes the attitude that agitation in this matter is particularly appropriate, inasmuch as the State of New York was the first to create a Forestry Commission, the first to grant money for the management of its forests, and the first by legislative action to appropriate money for purchasing and enlarging its holdings of forest land.

A circular has been issued by the association showing why the Adirondack forests should be preserved. It says in part:

"It must be realized that a tree is not merely food for a factory, but that it is in very truth a factory itself—a laboratory for the manufacture of pure air and pure water, and a storage battery of chemical and physical energy indispensable for the prosecution of the varied commercial and manufacturing industries which are the very foundation of prosperity. In the light of such revelations we stand aghast at the prodigality which has characterized the treatment of our forests.

"It is claimed that the cutting down of our forests furnishes materials for the use of large capital and much labor. The argument is a specious one and seeks to conceal the fact that such industries are dealing a fatal blow at other interests of the State employing many times the amount of capital and number of employes. The improvidence of such a policy carries with it the reasons for its own condemnation.

"The importance of the Adirondack Park in its relation to the supply of water for drinking and sanitary purposes for a large section of the State has not adequately been appreciated. Forest streams carry less mud and silt than other streams, and the exclusion of large populations and manufacturing industries from the forested area prevents the artificial pollution so common elsewhere. The forests, as conservators of our water supply, also bear an important relation to the subject of fire insurance. A proper supply and pressure of water are necessary safeguards for human life and property. This need is especially great in the City of New York."

NO MORE GAMBLING FOR TREASURY CLERKS.

Secretary Shaw Determined to Put an End to It—He Has Reduced Salaries of Men Too Fond of Card Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Panic has been spread among the "hot sports" of the Treasury Department by the announcement that Secretary Shaw is going to break up poker playing, betting on races, and other forms of gambling among the employes. He also designs to have discontinued the business of the men who pander to the persons afflicted with the gambling mania by loaning them money at 10 per cent. interest to gamble with, and likewise the business of those acuter clerks who swindle the "ten percenters."

He has begun the work by reducing the salaries of three clerks who have been spending too much time in the company of the pasteboards. He also transferred them from the places they held to positions of less importance. One of them was reduced from $1,800 to $1,000 a year. This man's wife was responsible for what happened to him. She visited the Treasury Department and requested that some arrangement be made by which a part of her husband's salary could be paid to her. She was destitute, and had not enough money for household expenses. Every cent of his earnings went for poker. She thought the Treasury Department could at least save enough out of his pay to buy bread for her. Another of the clerks wrote to the Secretary to say that the third owed him $15. Investigation showed that the amount was a poker debt, and it turned out that both men were spending nearly all their salary on the game.

Secretary Shaw was inclined for a while to dismiss both, but it appeared that the persons who would suffer most by this would be the unoffending wives and children of the two gamblers. So they, like the first clerk, were reduced and transferred. While there are plenty of sober, industrious, and domestic men among the Treasury clerks, there is also an element who are as "sporty" as they can be on their salaries, and the performances of this element have long furnished material for the humorists in the local papers.

One Washington humorist has established quite a reputation for his funny sketches of the experiences of a typical Treasury gambler. A number of these clerks were steady patrons of Jackson City, the town of malodorous fame which was recently burned down, as it is said, by an incendiary, who is generally regarded as a philanthropist. The alleged incendiary is now under arrest, and if he turns out to be guilty there are a good many residents of Washington, especially women, who would like to start a monument fund for him.

Others of the clerks have been in the habit of "playing the races" at the tracks, through the pool rooms, and elsewhere. These clerks never seem to win and are perpetually borrowing money from their fellow clerks, which they do not pay back. Mr. Shaw has his eye on this evil also, and is going to take measures to stop the borrowing mania among the Treasury "sports." A number of these have been warned to stop borrowing or get ready to leave the department.

Other Treasury clerks fatten on the misfortune of the "sports" by lending them money at 10 per cent., and there are also usurers outside of the department who do the same thing.

The Treasury Department issued an order that if anybody loaned money at usurious rates he need not appeal to the department to help him get it back. As the department had hitherto been the strongest reliance of the "ten percenters" this practically broke up their business.

A number of the gamblers heard about the rule before the "ten percenters" did and turned it to their advantage. They swooped down upon the usurers, borrowing all they could, and then declined to pay on the ground of usury. When the Secretary heard about this he modified the rule considerably.

THE MARCUS ISLAND CASE.

Japanese Minister Says His Country Will Only Ask Fair Play.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, who is in town for a few days, coming back from his Summer place, said to-day when asked as to the attitude of the Japanese Government in regard to the Midway Islands and Wake Island, so much written about lately, that the Japanese Government had no intention to claim sovereignty over the islands, and that when the United States Government made certain representations in relation to the Midway Islands in January, 1901, the Japanese Government at once officially declared to the same effect.

Mr. Takahira further said that if the United States Government would send a war vessel to the islands, as reported in the newspapers, Japan would expect only that due protection should be given to Japanese subjects, who may be found there, as long as they are engaged in peaceful occupations.

Aside from the foregoing statement by the Japanese Minister, it can be added from authoritative Government sources that the most satisfactory feeling exists between the American and Japanese officials as to the good faith of each, and the harmonious adjustment of the question relating to Marcus Island.

MARK TWAIN PROTESTS.

One of Those Who Think Their Property Is Assessed Too Highly.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—This was grievance day in the towns of Mount Pleasant and Greenburg. Unlike former years, there were very few objections to the assessments. This was due to the fact that in both towns the valuations remained practically the same as last year.

Mark Twain was one of those protesting. He had Henry C. Griffin to represent him. When Mr. Clemens purchased his home here he paid $47,000 for it. The village Assessors fixed its taxable value at $70,000. There was no protest because he did not know of the assessment until too late to enter objection. The town Assessors were more moderate, and placed the value at $50,000. Mr. Griffin asked that this be reduced to $45,000, which he asserted was a fair valuation.

The City of New York asked that an assessment for $151,000 be entirely stricken off as being improper and illegal.

Mrs. George P. Rowell wanted a cut of $5,000 from her assessed real estate at $35,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company asked that its valuation of $22,000 be cut exactly in half.

In Mount Pleasant the Rockefellers entered no protest as their properties were assessed at the figures fixed by the courts a few years ago after a long fight with the town Board of Assessors.

No decisions were announced, as the boards did not consider the objections, simply receiving and filing them.

PEARL IMPORTERS AFFECTED.

It is thought that many of the large pearl importers of the city will be seriously affected by the effect of a recent communication from the Treasury Department notifying them that the duty on a large number of split pearl importations must be reliquidated on a basis of 60 per cent.

The importations had all been assessed at the previous regular 20 per cent. rate, but on May 24 the Board of Classification of the United States Board of General Appraisers handed down a decision fixing the import duty at 60 per cent. The notice from the Treasury Department comes as a direct result.

Gift to Ohio State Library.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Aug. 19.—Mrs. K. A. Simpson of Millburn, a niece of John Brough, War Governor of Ohio, has presented to the Ohio State Library a Bible which was brought to the United States from England more than a century ago by John Brough, the father of the War Governor and of Col. Charles H. Brough, a civil war veteran. The gift has been accepted by the Ohio authorities and, with the Brough family record, will be placed in the State Library.

HOLLAND GREETS BOERS

De Wet, De La Rey, and Botha Arouse Great Enthusiasm.

Gen. Botha Says that Probably at No Distant Date the Boer Generals Will Publish Their Account of the War.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 19.—De Wet, De la Rey, and Botha, the Boer Generals, and their party landed here this morning. They were given a hearty welcome by the municipal authorities and representatives of Boer associations. Many ladies presented bouquets to the Generals' wives. The ships in the harbor displayed their flags. The party proceeded to The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 19.—A public reception was accorded to the Boer Generals on their arrival here to-day from Rotterdam. Gen. Eyter paid a tribute to their heroic deeds. Gen. Botha replied, expressing the appreciation of the Boer officers at the warmth of their reception, and referring to the consolation which it had been to them to know that, while they fought, their women and children were being supported by Dutch generosity. The time, added Gen. Botha, had not yet arrived to make public all they knew, but probably at no distant date they would publish their account of the war.

The visitors were escorted in procession through the town in open carriages and were everywhere loudly cheered by the crowds assembled. A number of Boers who served during the war formed a guard of honor for the Generals.

The space in front of the hotel where apartments had been secured for the Generals was closely packed with people. Shouts of "Long live the Boers!" greeted the South African commanders when they appeared, and then the crowd sang the Transvaal national anthem. The Generals bared their heads and waved their hats in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic welcome accorded them. Subsequently a reception was held in the drawing room, former State Secretary of the Transvaal Reitz and Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, introducing the local celebrities to the visitors.

In the course of a speech Gen. Botha declared that he and his colleagues had not come here to hold festivities, but the cordiality of their reception was some recompense for the great sorrow they had experienced.

"We are deputies," said the Boer Commandant General, "of one of the most ruined people—ruined only because we have done our duty and defended our liberty and independence, for which no sacrifice could be too great."

The Boer Generals are expected to visit former President Kruger at Utrecht to-morrow and will probably remain there until Aug. 21.

The Generals have requested the members of pro-Boer associations to refrain from making anti-British speeches, which, the Boer commanders say, may possibly impair the success of their mission to Great Britain.

During the day the Boer Generals visited former President Steyn.

The Generals attended the Pro-Boer Exhibition which is being held here. Responding to the welcome they received at the exhibition building, Gen. De Wet, in a voice broken with emotion, said:

"All those who organized this exhibition of art and industry have contributed to the growth of nations. The South Africans were on the road to the development of art and industry, but our legs were cut from under us; consequently we need help and support to rise again. It is for that very purpose that we have come to Europe, and we are grateful for the honors shown and the help given us by the Dutch."

DISSENSIONS AMONG BOERS.

Kruger May Abdicate His Authority and Turn Over Residue of Funds to the Generals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a telegram from Brussels stating that dissensions are increasing among the Brussels Boer leaders. It is stated that Kruger, advised to recognize peace in order that the leaders may return to South Africa, refuses, being influenced in his decision by Dr. Leyds.

Editorially the journal says that in vain the rancorous old man, who was the first to leave the country in the hour of danger, advised the Generals to refuse the King's invitation. Their receptions in England, the journal states, taught them that magnanimity is an English word. The Generals are the authorized representatives of the Boers, says the article, and in their reception by the King England shook hands with the whole gallant nation.

PEERESS ON EXHIBITION.

Lady Raglan to Show Herself in Her Coronation Robes for Charity.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Lady Raglan, wife of Lord Raglan, who recently resigned the office of Under Secretary for War, and a daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, is enjoying the distinction of evolving the most up-to-date charity show. She has agreed to place herself on exhibition during the afternoon of to-morrow wearing her coronation robes and coronet for the benefit of the local hospital at Beckenham, Kent.

The modest sum of 6 cents is to be charged for admission to the hall where her ladyship will be on view. The event was intended to be a quiet suburban affair, but the newspapers got hold of the story and the hospital authorities, anxious to reap the greatest benefit, have issued poster advertisements announcing the appearance of the peeress in her robes and wearing the coronation medal presented to her by King Edward.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S PLANS.

Will Spend Winter in Switzerland and Italy Developing Literary Projects.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, has returned here for a few days' work before going to Switzerland, via the Rhine country, with his daughter, Mrs. Newberry, and her third son. Mr. White, after his retirement, (Nov. 7,) probably will spend the Winter in Switzerland and Italy, as he desires several months' quiet work on the literary designs which he has in hand.

The Foreign Office has not been informed officially that Mr. White has resigned, though, of course, it is unofficially aware that he has done so. Should Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, not prolong his stay in Europe, it is believed here that the State Department will make the usual inquiry concerning the new Ambassador through him as to whether the person suggested to succeed Mr. White is acceptable.

"The Man in the Street."

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew says of "The Man in the Street": "The crop, not of chestnuts, but of lively adventures and encounters of wit, between well-known people, can be gleaned day by day, but there has heretofore no agency for gathering and distributing the harvest. THE NEW YORK TIMES, with rare genius and discrimination, has done this beneficent work and won the smiles and gratitude of multitudes through 'The Man in the Street.' This open-eyed and discriminating gentleman has added to the gayety of nations and the happiness of mankind."—Adv.

DUTUIT ART COLLECTION.

Paris Honors the Brothers for Their Splendid Bequest to the City.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times in an article printed to-day explains the importance of the Dutuit art bequest to the city. The Municipal Council, he says, has decided to house the collection in the Petit Palais on the Champs Elysées. The Council, furthermore, has appropriated 8,000f. for busts of the Dutuit brothers, and has also decided to name one of the streets of Paris Dutuit, in honor of the city's benefactors.

"Unlike the Thiers collection, which is one of the eyesores of the Louvre," says the correspondent, "the Dutuit collection is made up of rarities of every form of art from ceramics to bookbinding. It contains many Renaissance gems, some beautiful specimens of Chinese lacquer work, and some master works of painting. The taste displayed in the collection is eclectic, but good.

"There are about sixty paintings in the collection, of which number half are veritable masterpieces, mostly Dutch. The engravings are even of a higher order of merit than the paintings. They include two proofs of Rembrandt's famous 'Hundred Gelder' print.

"The collection of 800 books and missals includes some of the finest specimens of bookbinding to be found anywhere. The specimens of pottery, enameled glass, and ivories are of the finest quality."

MISS STONE'S ABDUCTION.

Charges in Connection with It Made in the Macedonian Congress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the recent Macedonian Congress discussed the alleged unauthorized expenditure of 250,000f. by Sarafof, who said his defense in the trial of Prof. Mikhaile-Anu ccst 100,000f., and that 25,000f. had been expended in the establishment of a committee in Constantinople.

The Zontcheff party denied that such a committee existed. The leader of the Zontcheff party produced a cipher letter alleged to prove that an intimate friend of Sarafof originated the scheme to abduct Miss Stone, and that through the successful carrying out of the plan he came into the possession of a large sum. The Congress took no action on the matter.

NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT VESSEL.

Novel Craft Designed by Yarren Company for Trade in South American Rivers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Times to-day publishes a description of a new shallow-draught screw steamer, designed by the Yarrow Company for trading in South American rivers. The vessel is 75 feet long by 9½ feet wide, and will carry tons of freight. The propeller, by an ingenious arrangement, is so placed that it can be fully immersed when the boat is drawing only eleven inches of water, and that without projecting it below the bottom of the vessel.

The trial of the vessel, which was made recently, showed it to be superior to any type of light-draught paddlewheel boat.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

Canada Customs Officers Charge Her with Landing Goods Without a Declaration.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—Custom officers seized the United States fishing schooner Howard Holbrook of Gloucester, Mass., at Canso, this morning, on a charge of landing a cask of oil at Clarkes Harbor, and seven pairs of rubber boots and a box of tobacco at Wrayton's Harbor, without declaring to the customs or paying duty.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION FIGURES.

Poor Showing of University in Washington Causes Comment in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The Church authorities have received information that 4,085 Catholic students are attending secular universities in the United States, 500 of whom are at the University of Pennsylvania, while the Catholic University at Washington has only 100 students.

It is believed here that this discrepancy is due to the fact that the Catholic University at Washington undertook instruction in other branches of education, in addition to theological studies, without having means, apparatus, or professors to compete with the great American colleges. It is authoritatively stated that the Church knows no remedy for this lack of religious teaching of Catholic students attending secular universities in the United States except through the efforts of the Bishops to induce the governing bodies of these universities to allow free teachers to lecture upon Christian history, science, religion, &c., as is done in the cases of other sects attending the same colleges.

THE WAR GAME IS ON.

A Naval Squadron Will Begin Mimic Efforts to Devastate Atlantic Coast To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Some time between midnight and sunrise war will be declared on the North Atlantic Coast and all of real war lacking will be the absence of solid shot and bloodshed. Every requirement of actual war, scout ships and all, is to be used in the contest incidental to the manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron between the home fleet, commanded by Admiral Higginson, and the attacking squadron, under Commander Pillsbury, who ranks in the manoeuvres as a foreign Admiral.

The strictest of discipline is being maintained, and to all intents and purposes the vessels off Cape Ann and the defenses along the coast are on a war footing.

To-night Admiral Higginson's squadron is lying in Rockport Harbor some distance out. Not a light shows on any of the vessels, save an occasional signal flash. From the funnels of the battleships huge volumes of smoke issuing, which indicates that Higginson is preparing for action. The actual whereabouts of Pillsbury are unknown.

Early this morning his squadron passed Cape Cod, heading north. The destroyers are scouting about the bay looking for it.

A. H. Chamberlyn Undergoes Operation.

An operation was performed on A. H. Chamberlyn, the theatrical manager, yesterday afternoon at the German Hospital, where he had been removed from the Herald Square Hotel, suffering from blood poisoning. The operation was performed by Dr. Kenmar of the hospital staff and proved successful in every way. At the hospital it was said at a late hour last night that Mr. Chamberlyn's condition was most satisfactory and his quick recovery is expected.

FRAUD IN ENROLLMENT.

Suspected by Election Bureau—Tammany Triumvirs and District Attorney to Investigate.

President John R. Voorhis of the Bureau of Elections, said yesterday that the attention of the District Attorney's office would be called to possible frauds in the enrollment blanks from the various Assembly Districts. President Voorhis would make no specific assertion that proof of fraud had been found in the returns to the Bureau of Elections by representatives of the various district leaders.

"I do not care to discuss any specific cases," he said. "We have made an examination of the blanks, and find many irregularities which need investigation. I will not refer to any one district, but an examination of the number of voters transferred from one district to another shows that the District Attorney's office should investigate the matter."

The figures show that in some districts, especially the Ninth, in which there is a three-cornered fight for the leadership between William S. Devery, John C. Sheehan, and Frank J. Goodwin, large squads of voters are now occupying lodging houses and other places in order to vote at the primary elections. In the Ninth District 1,086 voters were transferred from other districts to the Ninth, and 131 young men of the district became of voting age. The followers of William S. Devery assert that they filed only 600 of these certificates, and that the Sheehan leaders also filed about 600 certificates of transfer.

The figures as given out at the Bureau of Elections are as follows:

District.	Became of Age. Dem.	Rep.	Transfer Certificates. Dem.	Rep.
First	14	..	630	..
Second	2	2	7	96
Third	127	..	296	8
Fourth	..	30	24	67
Fifth	..	..	8	..
Sixth	11	..	44	..
Seventh	2	..	39	6
Eighth	..	..	8	2
Ninth	131	..	1,086	6
Tenth	3	..	14	..
Eleventh	1	1	46	2
Twelfth	..	..	1	..
Thirteenth	4	1	30	7
Fourteenth	1	..	35	..
Fifteenth	2	2	25	23
Sixteenth	1	..	155	1
Seventeenth	3	..	43	..
Eighteenth	4	..	22	2
Nineteenth	10	..	105	11
Twentieth	9	4	288	8
Twenty-first	8	18	109	89
Twenty-second	2	..	72	1
Twenty-third	10	..	147	2
Twenty-fourth	..	..	9	..
Twenty-fifth	3	21	20	90
Twenty-sixth	21	..	376	..
Twenty-seventh	..	..	14	1
Twenty-eighth	4	..	23	7
Twenty-ninth	9	2	347	10
Thirtieth	5	..	31	3
Thirty-first	5	..	118	10
Thirty-second	37	3	597	181
Thirty-third	37	..	490	5
Thirty-fourth	41	..	565	2
Total	495	84	5,751	640
Previously filed	1,616	455	4,350	972
Total filed	2,111	539	10,101	1,612

The Tammany Triumvirs met for the first time yesterday since the June meeting and talked politics. President Haffen of the Bronx was in attendance and took part in all the discussions. No report was given out about the proceedings, but the announcement was that as soon as the primary rolls were available an inspection would be made and evidences of frauds would be collected.

NEW JERSEY FACTORY INSPECTOR DENOUNCED.

Federation of Labor Demands Ward's Removal—Defends Himself Before the Convention.

TRENTON, Aug. 19.—The New Jersey State Federation of Labor, at its session to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. Murphy to remove from office State Factory Inspector John C. Ward, on the ground that he had been negligent in performing the duties of his office, particularly as relates to the enforcement of the child labor laws. Mr. Ward appeared before the convention and denied the charges, after which he was subjected to a cross-fire of questions by various delegates. Mr. Ward said that while the child labor laws might be violated in some instances, he was not aware of any particular cases.

William C. Doughty, Vice President of the National Glassblowers' Association of the United States and Canada, gave many instances in which he alleged the laws had been violated, dwelling particularly upon the situation at Minotola. He charged Mr. Ward with purposely neglecting to enforce the law.

The Federation got into a lively wrangle over a resolution calling for a new Sunday closing law. The present law imposes a fine of $2 for the first offense, and a resolution which was finally adopted asked that the penalty be increased to $50 for the first offense with a term of imprisonment for succeeding violations. The resolution was opposed by the Brewers' Union and advocated by the butchers and grocers. Resolutions were also passed asking for the appointment of a State Board of Examiners for barbers.

FUEL FAMINE IN PITTSBURG.

May Necessitate the Closing of Mills, Throwing 50,000 Men Out of Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—It is said that a fuel famine is threatened for the mills in this district, and that 50,000 men may be thrown into enforced idleness through the lack of coal and coke. The trouble comes from a scarcity of engines to move the loaded cars.

It is reported that on the sidings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leading into Pittsburg from the coal and coke regions, there are nearly 5,000 loaded cars. Many of these are said to have been ready for shipment for a week or more.

All of the affiliated plants of the United States Steel Corporation in the Pittsburg district, as well as the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, are directly affected by the failure to get fuel, and probably the furnaces.

PATIENT ASSAULTS PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Fabian of Philadelphia Almost Killed by Blow from Ice-Pick.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 19.—A murderous assault was made on Dr. L. J. Fabian of 708 Brown Street this morning by a patient, who then hurried out of the house and escaped. The doctor was listening to the action of the patient's heart when he was felled with a terrific blow of an ice-pick. As the doctor lay on the floor in a semi-conscious condition for a moment his assailant struck a second blow. Summoning all of his strength the doctor ran to the window and screamed, "Murder!"

While he was doing so his assailant left the house by the front door, and was seen by several persons who could have captured him. When it was too late he was pursued by two men, who lost track of him, and now the police are searching everywhere in the city for him.

Dr. Fabian believes the object of the murderous assault was to rob him of about $7,000 worth of diamonds and a two-thousand-dollar watch which he always carries. There are others, however, who suggest that the physician's assailant was some man who had a personal grievance to avenge.

Elevated Firemen Ratify Agreement.

A meeting of J. F. Bingham Lodge, No. 155, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, composed of firemen on the Manhattan Elevated Road, was held last night in Washington Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, to ratify the agreement recently made with the Manhattan Railway Company. R. Wells, Secretary of the lodge, said after the meeting that the agreement was ratified almost unanimously.

You would believe a friend who told you he had been cured of these perilous consequences of overwork—dyspepsia, vertigo, palpitation, &c. Friends for nearly three-quarters of a century have related a like experience with Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

BABES PARADE BEFORE QUEEN OF FAIRYLAND

Asbury Park Youngsters' Pageant Viewed by 100,000 Persons.

Costly and Ingenious Floats and Costumes Make Beautiful Spectacle—Entries from the Orient.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 19.—Queen Titania, the ruler of Fairyland, visited this baby's paradise to-day, and the little ones, 500 of them, honored the sovereign by marching in review before her. The procession, the twelfth of its kind for Asbury Park, was viewed by fully 100,000 delighted spectators, who crowded the board walk and pavilions, the streets adjacent to the line of march, and the massive grand stand erected in Ocean Avenue. The onlookers came from the coast resorts and nearly every town in New Jersey, for ten special trains were run by the railroads to accommodate those who wished to do honor to the household rulers. It was the biggest crowd Asbury Park has entertained this or any other season.

Almost every known brand of baby was represented in the pageant. Six were from China, two from Japan, and one was a full-bred Indian. Of course, there was not a homely baby in the aggregation, neither was there a crying one. Every parader seemed to realize that the eyes of the State of New Jersey were centred on the show, so when they marched or were wheeled past the decorated court in which sat Titania, her maids of honor and pages, every baby face brightened up, and in several instances baby kisses were thrown at the beloved sovereign.

It was a great day, too, for the doting papas and fond mammas, who spend thousands of dollars for decorations to be used on the coaches and floats of their prides and joys.

Prizes to the value of nearly $2,000 were offered by the Carnival Association for the best decorated coaches and floats, and the ambitious parents were out to obtain one or more of the coveted trophies.

Two hundred youths dressed in rough riders' garb, under command of Major Holt, marched over from Ocean Grove, and a platoon of the boy soldiers led each of the seven divisions of the parade. Counting the rough rider contingent, there were close to five hundred babies and children in the procession, which started from the beach auditorium at 4 o'clock and marched down Ocean Avenue to Asbury Avenue, and then back to the starting point.

MISS ATKINS THE FAIRY QUEEN.

The Fairy Queen, impersonated by Miss Rhoda Atkins of New York, arrived at the reviewing stand, accompanied by her maids of honor and pages, just before the command to march was given by Marshal Guerin. The Queen wore a blue satin gown and a crown. Her six pretty maids of honor were gowned in white. A mounted bugler, appropriately costumed, gave notice of the approach of the Fairy Queen. A pavilion on her right was occupied by the judges who made the awards, and another pavilion at her left sheltered a military band. These three pavilions were profusely decorated.

The first division was composed of tiny paraders pushing their dollies in diminutive coaches, which were prettily decorated. As the head of the procession reached the reviewing stand the band played the "Mosquito March." Its appropriateness was appreciated by the multitude on the grand stand.

Baby coaches composed the second division, and there the ingenuity of the parents was manifested, for the vehicles were elaborately trimmed with natural and artificial flowers, grasses, bunting, and almost every other conceivable material. The original contours of the coaches were hidden beneath the decorations. Then followed scores of youngsters in fancy costumes. Red Riding Hood, Mary and her lamb—a live one, too—Miss Columbia, and other famous characters in real life and mythology passed by and received the plaudits of the admiring crowd. The division was led by Mary E. Sickles of Asbury Park, dressed as Dolly Varden. Behind her came sailors, cowboys, Japanese maids a dozen and more, jockeys, fishermen, policemen, a bride and bridegroom, real Chinese and Japanese children, and a boy less than three years old impersonating Cupid. He was dressed in flesh colored tights and scored the hit of the parade.

Spectacular features came next. There were dozens of costly floats which brought out round after round of applause from the onlookers. The first represented the Rock of Ages. It consisted of a huge cross and imitation rock. Miss Ethel Rugarbar of Asbury Park, a pretty brunette, posed in the striking tableaux.

"Aurora opening the gates of day" was perhaps the prettiest feature of the pageant. "Auror" was five-year-old Virginia Hope Kelsy of Asbury Park, who captured first prize in last year's parade. She was seated in a gilded chariot drawn by a trio of prancing steeds, with the rising sun for a background. Miss Myrtle Gilbert, also of Asbury Park, won the plaudits of the spectators by impersonating "Ben-Hur." Her toy chariot and four chargers were snow white.

Mary Estelle Stork of New York assumed the part of the Mary who once owned a little lamb. Mary's float represented a garden. There was real grass, real trees, real water, and a real lamb. Immediately following was a float designated "The Anti-Trust Butcher." The butcher, dressed in immaculate white and wielding a cleaver, was tiny Robert W. Jewesson of New York. To show his contempt for the Beef Trust, Master Jewesson scattered among the spectators pieces of real beef, veal, and ham.

"PUCK" ON A PEDESTAL.

Frederick Kloepfel of New York was mounted on a gilded pedestal and dressed as "Puck." Wagers were made that a prize will be awarded to him.

Aline, Albert, and Munroe Spitzer of Brooklyn rode on a float drawn by a horse. They were made up as Indians, and their float looked like a typical camp of the savages. There was a tepee, and within this the little ones played. One of the Spitzer children was born in Asbury Park, and the float bore a sign "The first inhabitants of Asbury Park."

A diminutive four-in-hand coach, drawn by four ponies and trimmed with natural flowers, contained four pretty girls and real picaninnies dressed as a bugler and footman. The ribbons were held by Belle Hope Keutgen of Asbury Park.

A make-believe boat race for the Henley Diamond Sculls was the original creation provided for Blair S. Corney of New York, who, rigged out as an oarsman, pulled his tiny shell through imaginary water.

Pretty Marjorie Banks of Asbury Park assumed the part of Cleopatra. She posed in a luxurious barge, lads with blackened faces acting as her slaves.

The six Chinese babies in the parade made a decided hit. They were Wand Jun Lee and Mark Howard of New York, daughter and son, respectively, of Jun Lee, a Chinese importer; Raymond and Roland Hing, children of a Chinese caterer in Newark, and Sui Ping and Ngan Low, young daughters of Eng Bing, a Chinaman from Philadelphia. Sui and Ngan reclined in a coach covered with costly draperies, and the Rev. Frederick Poole, who has charge of the Chinese mission in the Quaker City, looked after their comfort.

Helen Freeman and Florence Freeman of New York attracted attention from the fact that they represented "Morning" and "Night."

Miss Grace Connerton, from Chicago, caricatured Carrie Nation, to the delight of the spectators. She rode in a coach and delivered a tirade against drink as she covered the route.

John Wesley Joralemon of Newark smiled benignly on his many admirers while seated in a huge Easter egg, to which were attached a flock of doves.

Numerous other novelties were shown in the pageant, but those enumerated are most likely to capture the principal prizes.

AWARDS AT AUDITORIUM.

The first award in the various classes is a silver cup. The names of the winners and their particular prizes will be made known at the Beach Auditorium to-morrow evening by Queen Titania, who will also bestow the trophies, 150 in all, on her favored subjects. At the entertainment designated a mid-summer night's festival will be held. Young women from the leading hotels will appear in a series of living pictures, and matrons from the same hostelries will act as patronesses. Alfred Chasseaud of New York is arranging the tableaus. This affair will end the three days' children's carnival, conceded to be the most successful event ever given on the North Atlantic Coast.

The officers of the Carnival Association Committee, who arranged the details of the fete, are President, Harold B. Ayres; Vice President, Alonzo R. Parsons; Secretary, H. C. Millar; Treasurer, Hiram Walton.

The various divisions of the parade and the prizes were as follows:

Baby coach in any decoration.—First prize, $150 sterling silver cup; second, gold watch; third, coat and bonnet; fourth, silver cup; fifth, silver case; six to fifteen, sterling souvenir spoons.

Express wagons, driven or drawn by one or more children.—First prize, silver cup; second, music box; third, gold locket and chain; fourth, silk shirts; fifth, silver case; six to twenty sterling souvenir spoons.

Go-carts, in any decoration.—First prize, silver cup; second, silver set; third, coat; fourth, go-cart; fifth, go-cart; sixth, silver case; seven to twenty sterling souvenir spoons.

Doll coaches, including costume of child.—First prize, silver cup; second, ostrich boa and plume; third, doll; fourth, silver case; five to fourteen sterling souvenir spoons.

Children in costume and portrayal of foreign life, subject and decoration.—First prize, silver cup; second, silk pajamas; third, doll; fourth, silver case; five to eighteen sterling souvenir spoons.

Allegorical floats and novelties.—First prize, solid gold bar; second, silver cup; third, silk coat; fourth, glass set; fifth, china tea set; sixth, silver case; seven to twenty sterling souvenir spoons.

Pony turnout.—First prize, silver cup; second, silver set; third, silver set; fourth, silver case; five to eight sterling souvenir spoons.

Specials.—Child from the greatest distance—First prize, crib; second, silver case; three to five sterling souvenir spoons.

Twins and triplets.—First prize, two silver fountain pens; second, two silver cases; third, two watches.

Special merit prizes—Ten watches.

The judges who will make the awards were busy up to a late hour to-night in discussing the relative merits of the various displays.

DON'T WANT FAIRS' MONEY.

William Smith, One of Mrs. Fair's Poor Relatives, Says the Family Is Not Grasping.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 19.—Apparently incensed over the notoriety they have suddenly attained the Nelson family of New Market, heirs of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, have secluded themselves from the public gaze, but the little grocery is still kept open for business, with Mrs. Abram Nelson in charge. William Smith, a brother of the dead woman, stated to-day that he intends to accompany the remains to California upon the arrival of the bodies in New York. He says that they will arrive on an incoming vessel Saturday, but appears to have no knowledge upon which line they have been shipped. Mrs. Smith, his wife, will also make the journey to San Francisco at the same time.

Preparatory to this trip Mr. Smith has sold out his grocery business, receiving $500 from the purchaser, who takes possession to-morrow. This afternoon, Mr. Smith came to Plainfield and telephoned Mrs. Oelrichs, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, his intention being to learn the name of the vessel upon which the bodies have been shipped. The answer received by him was that Mrs. Oelrichs had just stepped out from the hotel, and that when she returned the message would be given her. Members of the Nelson family here take this answer as meaning that the Fairs desire to hold no communication with their poor relatives in New Market.

No word has yet been received from Frank Smith, the long-missing brother, who is supposed to be in the West, but Mrs. Abram Nelson expects to learn of his whereabouts soon. In speaking of the estate Mr. Smith said this afternoon:

"We don't want Fair's money and won't fight for it, at least I won't. All I want to do is to see my dead sister's body and see that a proper funeral is held. We are contented here, and the idea of riches doesn't make us grasping. We'll have her estate anyway, and that's all we ask."

No will of Charles L. Fair, who, with his wife, was killed in his automobile in France, was filed in the Surrogates' Office up to the close of business yesterday, and the inference is drawn that no documents of a testamentary character were found when Mr. Fair's private papers in his box at the New York Stock Exchange were searched on Monday. Had a will been found, it was said, it would certainly have been filed, for Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court, who granted the order for the search at the instance of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, sister of the dead man, had instructed the lawyers to have the will filed, if they found it, by 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THEATRICAL MEN RETURN.

McKee, Ditrichstein, and Aronson Passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm —New Plays and Players.

Frank McKee, Leo Ditrichstein, and Rudolph Aronson arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday. Mr. McKee said that he had visited Clyde Fitch in Switzerland, and that the playwright was regaining his health. He will return to New York next month. Mr. McKee brought with him the manuscript of the play written for Miss Mary Mannering by Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Ditrichstein, who is the author of "All on Account of Eliza" and other plays, will be seen this season in Capt. Marshall's "Many a Slip," with Miss Jessie Milward.

Mr. Aronson's principal attraction will be Kocian, the Bohemian violinist. He was born in Wildenschwert, in Bohemia, on Feb. 22, 1884, therefore he is not yet nineteen years old. He began to play the violin when only three and a half years of age. At the age of twelve the boy entered the Prague Conservatory of Music and studied the violin in that institution in the same class with Kubelik, under Prof. Sevcik. He had an equally good master in composition in Antonin Dvorak. He left the conservatory in July, 1901, and since then has been giving concerts in Brünn, Prague, Vienna, London, and other cities with great success. In October next, just previous to his departure for America, Kocian will appear before Muley Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, at a special concert. Mr. Aronson received the invitation while in Fez last month. On that occasion he gave the Sultan his first lesson on the piano. Mr. Aronson also obtained for later in the season an option for little Miss Stefi Geyer, a violinist who has done wonders in Austria and Italy.

QUICK TRIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

L. E. Cooke Twice Crosses the Continent for Brief Talk with J. A. Bailey.

Joseph A. Bailey, the head of Barnum & Bailey's Circus, came to New York from Europe about three weeks ago. To-morrow he will sail for Europe again on the Fuerst Bismark of the Hamburg-American Line, to complete arrangements for bringing the show back to this country.

When he reached New York it was Mr. Bailey's desire to have a conference with L. E. Cooke, General Agent of the Buffalo Bill Company—a concern affiliated with the Barnum & Bailey aggregation. Mr. Cooke, however, was in San Francisco. Mr. Bailey, therefore, on Saturday telegraphed Mr. Cooke as follows:

"I must have an hour's talk with you. Come on at once."

Mr. Cooke, accordingly took the first train east and arrived in this city at 8:30 yesterday morning, just three days, twenty hours, and thirty minutes after leaving San Francisco. He and Mr. Bailey met in the Sherman House Buffet and had the talk. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Cooke left again on the Twentieth Century Limited, and Saturday night will find him once more in San Francisco.

Boston to Have a New Playhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Music Hall has been secured by Stair and Wilbur of the New Majestic Theatre, who will open it Sept. 1 as a popular priced house, playing successful attractions. C. H. Smith will be the resident manager, as of the Majestic, which is being pushed to completion, with the idea of an opening about Oct. 1. The Majestic will be run in conjunction with the Majestic of New York with rather higher priced attractions than will be booked at the Music Hall.

ACTRESS WEDS SON OF A MAYOR

Bridegroom Is Percival C. Jones of Toledo, Ohio, and Bride Is Miss Marion G. Cullen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Miss Marion Gertrude Cullen of Dorchester, and Percival Curtiss Jones of Toledo, Ohio, were married in St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, this afternoon. The bride is well known in this city, having for two seasons been the leading lady of the Shore Acres Theatrical Company, while the bridegroom is the oldest son of Mayor Samuel Jones of Toledo.

The ceremony, which was witnessed by only the relatives of the two families, was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Peter Ronan. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, with their two youngest sons, came on from the West to attend the wedding. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Sadie Cullen, and the best man was Frank H. Colbrook of Maine. The bride presented a charming appearance in a white India silk costume, trimmed with lace, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid was attired in crepe de chine, trimmed with lace.

A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, at 8 Longfellow Street, Dorchester.

After a tour through Canada Mr. and Mrs. Jones will go directly to Toledo, where they will occupy a house which has been presented to them by the bridegroom's father

WILLIAM HOLABIRD, JR., DEAD.

Celebrated Western Golfer Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—William A. Holabird, Jr., whose exploits on the golf greens gained him a National celebrity, died last night at the residence, in Evanston, of his father, the architect. He was eighteen years old. Young Holabird was stricken with typhoid fever about four weeks ago.

William Holabird, Jr., was a member of the Glenview and other golf clubs, and both at these and other clubs he displayed surprising ability as a golfer. He won the Chicago Cup at Wheaton, one season, taking it from such well known players as Findlay S. Douglas and C. B. McDonald. In a friendly match with Lawrence Auchterlonie he defeated that expert professional with a medal score of 71.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Joseph Barnum.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—Capt. Joseph Barnum, a well-known veteran of the civil war and editor of The Hartford Sunday Journal, died at the Hartford Hospital this forenoon. He had been an invalid for the past ten years. The dead man was a cousin of the noted showman, P. T. Barnum.

War Minister Planitz Dead.

DRESDEN, Aug. 19.—War Minister Planitz died this morning at Hosterwitz.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL died at his country home, at Long Branch, on Monday night at midnight. He was born in Germany in 1830, and arrived in this country at the age of eighteen years, and was at the head of the importing house of I. & A. Blumenthal for thirty years. He retired in 1879 and devoted his time entirely to charity. He was a Director of the Mount Sinai Hospital for twenty-five years, and at the age of seventy he resigned and was appointed an honorary Director. He leaves a wife and three children.

ROBERT WHITE, the founder of the Robert White Engineering Works in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 609 Sixth Street, that borough. He was born in Scotland, fifty-nine years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty-eight years. He established the engineering plant at the foot of Smith Street in 1874. He was a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. His wife, four sons, and a daughter survive him.

The Hon. R. R. BUTLER, who for ten years represented the First District of Tennessee in Congress, died on Monday night in his home in Mountain City. He was seventy-five years old, and was one of the best known Republicans in Tennessee.

Judge T. P. COOPER of the Shelby County (Memphis) Criminal Court, died yesterday at a sanitarium at Tate Spring, Tenn. He had sat on the criminal bench since 1894.

ZEANTE DAY, seventy-seven years of age, died on Sunday at his home at St. Mark's Place and Stokes Place, New Brighton, S. I. He came from California twelve years ago, having retired from the dry goods business there. He is survived by a son, who is in the dry goods business in Manhattan, and by one daughter who lived with him. The body will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

THOMAS BAMBER, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Monday at his home, 653A Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bamber was for forty-five years engaged in the produce business at 87 Warren Street, Manhattan, as a member of the firm of Roger, Bamber & Co. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

W. MAX STARKS died at Montgomery, N. Y., on Monday night, aged fifty-three years. He leaves a daughter. For twenty-five years he was associated with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad office in New York.

Aged Preacher to Marry.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Emma Dowie, of 563 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. G. Cobb, pastor emeritus of the Congregational Church at Florence, Mass., a suburb of Northampton. Dr. Cobb is about seventy years old, while Miss Dowie's age is about half that. She is a daughter of Major Dowie, who served with distinction in the civil war. Dr. Cobb is a widower, his wife, who was an aunt of Miss Dowie, having died about two years ago.

Business Notices.

A broken eyeglass called for, duplicated, and returned same day; no extra charge. Tel. 1160—18th. Prescription not necessary. Yanss, Optician, 54 East 23d St.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

BLUMENTHAL.—At West End, N. J., Aug. 18, Isaac Blumenthal, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 24 West 47th St., Thursday at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMENTHAL, ISAAC.—The Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, having learned of the demise of Isaac Blumenthal, Director of this institution from 1875 to 1901 and Honorary Director since 1901, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to take from among us our be

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 19	584,385
To date this year	110,761,554
Corresponding date last year	197,937,676

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 19	$1,852,800
To date this year	$386,380,400
Corresponding date last year	$705,482,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper ½	Met. Street Railway ⅝
Am. Express 1	M. St. P. & S. M. 2¾
Am. Ice pf 1	M. St. P. & S. S. M. ⅝
Am. Sugar ⅝	pf. 1¼
Am. Tel. & Tel 1¾	Mo. K. & T. ⅞
At. T. & S. F. ½	Mo., K. & T. pf. 1
At., T. & S. F. pf. ½	Missouri Pacific ⅝
Balt. & Ohio ⅝	Nash., C. & St. L. 3⅜
Brklyn R. T. ⅝	N. Y. Air Brake 4
Butterick Co. 1	N. Y., Ont. & W. ½
Ches. & Ohio ⅝	Norf. & West. 1
Chi. & Alton ⅞	Pacific Coast 3½
Chi. Great West. 2	Pac. Coast 2d pf. 1¼
Chi., G. W. pf., B. 1½	Pacific Mail ⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. ¾	Penn. R. R. ½
Chi., M. & St. P. 1	P., C., C. & St. L. ½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. ½	Ry. Steel Spring 1
Col. Southern ¾	Ry. Steel Spring pf. ½
Consol. Gas ⅝	Reading ½
Det. Southern ⅝	Reading 2d pf. ½
Det. South. pf. ½	Rubber Goods pf. 1
Des M. & Ft. D. 1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2
Dul., S. S. & A. ½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. 4½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf. ½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. 1½
Erie ⅝	Sloss-Sheffield
Erie 2d pf. ¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf. 2
Evans. & T. H. 1½	Southern Pacific 1⅝
Gt. North. pf. 1½	Southern Railway ½
Illinois Central 1¼	Tenn. Coal & I. 1
Int. Paper ½	Twin City 1
Int. Power 1½	Union Pacific 1¼
Kan. City Southern ¾	U. S. Express 2
Louis. & Nash. 3	Wis. Central ½
Manhattan 1¼	Wis. Central pf. 4½
Met. Sec., 1st in. pd. ½	

Stocks Declined.

Canada South ⅝	Keok. & D. M. ½
Chi. & N. W. 3¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. ½
Col. Fuel & I. 2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. ½
Col. South. 1st pf. ½	U. S. Red. & Ref. 1⅛
Col. H. C. & I. 1	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf. 1½
Iowa Cetral pf. ½	
Kan. & Mich. 1	

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3⅜s 1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s. 1⅛
Gal., H. & H. 5s 2½	N. Y. Dock 4s 1
	Wabash S. F. 5s 1¼

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. 3¼	Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s 1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc. 1½	Union Pacific 4s 1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc. 2	Wabash 2d 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's market broadened somewhat, but not enough to provoke much enthusiasm. Commission house transactions were larger than they have lately averaged. Changes of size sufficient to be of interest were as a rule advances.

One development in current business comes from the improved sentiment as to the money market outlook. Pretty much the entire Stock Exchange was nervous last week and at the start of business on Monday. So loud and emphatic had been the dreary recitation that there was not money enough in the country to go around to take care of business in normal ways that a rush for time funds was precipitated—only to be followed by disclosure of the fact that financiers of the foremost consequence have with virtual unanimity come to the conclusion that, after all, the whole money scare has been baseless—that National prosperity is not a National handicap.

In various special stocks, where pools are at work, sharp advances were scored yesterday. Wisconsin Central issues stand as an example. Both the common and preferred shares have risen to new record figures, and no news current to account for the gains. But it is superficial judgment that on this account hurries to the conclusion that such advances are unwarranted. It is one of the characteristics of contemporaneous finance that men of affairs know how to be prudent in handling their business secrets. In properties like Wisconsin Central, Chicago Terminal, and other issues, (where actual official pressure has been a long time exerted to prevent market buoyancy) there exist elements of development which may at any moment's notice reveal new importance, new value—and market profit. The fact that they who work in the affairs of such properties do not proclaim their plans is no drawback. The claquers are not usually the winners. The brass band isn't even able to capture on old cripple like Colorado Fuel and Iron.

The Southern group of corporations keep on advancing in market value. Louisville and Nashville made still another rise yesterday. Friends of the Southern Railway are talking confidently of imminent new buoyancy there, and the champions of the youthful Seaboard Air Line are full of effervescent bullishness. "Deals" in vast variety are discussed—the quotation of facts being, however, very slim. What all do agree upon is that comprehensive projects, far advanced, and sure of accomplishment, have for their purpose a thorough upbuilding of Southern railway investment interests—such a development as will be beneficial to every road in the entire territory. And this manner of forecast comes not from mere speculators; it is the topic of banking circles.

Sterling exchange rates do not recover from the set-back following recent manipulation. Grain and cotton bills increase in volume daily.

TALK OF REORGANIZATION.

Ice Trust affairs get extra ventilation these days. Few of the Stock Exchange properties are kept so much in the public eye. Yesterday it was bulletined as withdrawing from litigation before the United States Supreme Court, as having sued one newspaper and proposing to sue a legion more, as passing under the control of a Boston speculative coterie, and as being once more dear to its original promoter, Banker Morse, who in Wall Street bulletins was credited with buying back an interest in order to profit in any "reorganization" that might be found necessary. The stock meanwhile shows strength. The preferred shares have had a sharp recent advance. There is a substantial short interest in them.

TELEGRAPH POSSIBILITIES.

Friends of the Western Union Telegraph Company are hinting at surprises which they intimate are in store for the market enemies of the property. There is a short interest in Western Union always, but recently it has much increased, and some estimates place it now at many tens of thousands of shares.

One thing that the holders of the stock urge is the possibility of a consolidation of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies into a single corporation, an authority close to a Western Union Directors saying that the economies through such a combination would extend to savings of many millions of dollars per annum. In New York City alone, according to this same authority, there would be available economies of $200,000 yearly.

"So long as Mr. John W. Mackay was alive," said this same official spokesman yesterday, "talk of consolidation was out of the question. But his successors, we opine, will take a broad business view. They are free from personal prejudice. Their aim will be to command the best possible income; and I look for results that will be profitable all around. By combination dividends of from 8 to 10 per cent. could be paid at once by the consolidated company."

COLORADO FUEL FEUD.

Wall Street found interest and amusement in yesterday's reports from Denver of the contest for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The gentle John W. Gates had met one of his own sort in John Osgood. One man could call names neither louder nor more libelous than the other. Mr. Gates charged Osgood with betrayal of stockholders' interests; Osgood charged Gates with equal wickedness. Bribery, forgery, lying, stealing, and the rest of the list—all the bad deeds figured on both sides. Mr. Gates had run his palace-car excursion out to Colorado with blazing proclamations of the heroic victory he was going to win off-hand. Instead of finding a fleeing foe, he trundled into a misplaced switch. And so, of course, the courts and writs and affidavits and bluff threats of receiverships and so on and on and on.

The stock of the company affected Wall Street's view of what was going on by tumbling down half a dozen points. But that was only the stockholders' affliction. That probably profits rather than hurts the proclamatory leaders on both sides.

GOULD IN STANDARD OIL.

A wholly new rumor ran round Wall Street yesterday, having to do with the relationship so much interesting the speculators between John D. Rockefeller and George J. Gould. This tale had it that Mr. Gould is to be elected to the selectest of all the Rockefeller circles, that he is to become a Standard Oil Trustee.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Friends of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company say that before long it will be disclosed that this property is in a position much more favorable than has been hitherto suggested. One curious intimation is that the financiers backing the underground rapid transit system have acquired a substantial Brooklyn Rapid Transit interest.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

London has lately been a substantial buyer of the stock of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, and changing control is believed to be suggested by this in connection with other developments here.

COLORADO SOUTHERN.

Both Rock Island and Missouri Pacific interests have been quietly bidding for control of the Colorado Southern Railroad.

GOLD FOR BUENOS AYRES.

George O. Gordon, agent for the London and River Plata Bank, withdrew $500,000 in gold coin yesterday for shipment to Buenos Ayres as a special transaction.

United States gold could be obtained without the payment of a premium, which made the shipment from here cheaper than by the usual channels.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 500 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each, at 11 cents.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches the National Candy Company, capital $9,000,000, is to be incorporated soon under New Jersey laws to take over the principal candy makers of the West.

Illinois Central to begin next week the erection of its machine and car shops in South Memphis to cost $500,000.

Efforts being made to consolidate a large number of makers of soap and washing powder under the name of the American Soap Company syndicate.

Cudahy Packing Company, according to Omaha dispatches, is said to have been sold to the great packers' combination for $21,000,000.

Advices from St. Paul, Minn., that the Twin City Rapid Transit Company will soon ask permission to do an express business in addition to that of carrying passengers.

New cottonseed plant, with $150,000 capital, to be built at Charlotte, N. C.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company will invest $300,000 in additional coke plants.

Mortgage for $10,000,000 filed by the Bethlehem Steel Company on its plant at South Bethlehem, in favor of the Colonial Trust Company of New York.

Dispatches from Springfield, Ill., stating that expert accountants are examining the books of the coal companies in Sangamon, Menard, and Christian Counties which are to enter the $12,000,000 combination.

Capital of the Weaver Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

According to Pittsburg dispatches steel is becoming more and more scarce, and it is now believed that a further advance in price of billets may take place.

Advices from Philadelphia that the efforts to maintain prices by a pool of shovel manufacturers has failed.

Decrease of $1,277,894 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $1,216,810 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4¾ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,400,300; balances, $15,290,380; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $757,033.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84⅜; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.83⅜@$4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16@5.18⅝ and 5.17½@5.16⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 13-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10c discount@par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In its financial article to-day The Times says: "The volume of business on the Stock Exchange is, if possible, smaller than ever. The tone, however, is fairly steady, except for home rails, Grand Trunks, and Argentines, which are rather easier. American rails are active and strong in tone, but there is hardly any local buying. Coalers have been bought on the expectation that the strike is soon to be settled. The stocks of Southern roads are firm in sympathy with that of the Louisville and Nashville, which has again advanced sharply on American buying.

"Arbitrage purchases this afternoon caused further advances in all active issues. Closing prices were the highest."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Money was not plentiful in the market to-day, but was in good demand, in connection with the payment of calls, due to recent new issues of capital, amounting to about $5,000,000. Discounts were firm. There is no prospect of rates being materially easier while the market is largely indebted to the Bank of England.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened rather heavy, but trading was subsequently moderately active and closed quiet. Consols receded and partly recovered the loss. Home rails improved slightly with the weather. Americans had an uncertain tone in response to New York, but improved later, especially Louisville and Nashville. Prices closed firm. Rio Tintos recovered on the copper statistics. Kafirs wavered. Closing prices were as follows:

Consols, for money, 95 7-16; consols, for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94½; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 142½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55⅞; Chicago Great Western, 34½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190; Denver and Rio Grande, 46; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 70⅝; Erie second preferred, 35; Illinois Central, 173; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 71⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 81¾; Reading, 34; Reading first preferred, 48¾; Reading second preferred, 37¾; Southern Railway, 41⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 100½; Southern Pacific, 74; Union Pacific, 111; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41⅜; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 32⅜; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish 4s, 81½. Bar silver steady, 24 3-16d. per ounce. Rand mines, 11¾; De Beers deferred, 2⅜. Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1⅞ per cent.

Gold premium at Rome has declined to .82½. Gold premiums elsewhere are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 120.70; Madrid, 30.90; Lisbon, 28.34.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but business was inanimate. Rentes had an easier tendency on less investment buying. Spanish Fours and Spanish rails were in demand. Turkish securities were heavy, but grew firmer. Rio Tintos hardened on favorable copper statistics. Industrials and Kafirs were firm. At the close prices were generally steady. The private rate of discount was 2 per cent. Three per cent rentes, 100 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 19¼ centimes. Spanish Fours closed at 81.72½.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The weakness of the domestic loan market in Berlin is attributed by the Tageblatt to the knowledge on the Boerse that New York is borrowing largely here against Fall shipments of wheat and the belief that German gold will later be exported to New York.

Mines were firm on the Boerse to-day, owing to a rumor that the Minister of Railroads had given large orders for equipping the Prussian State railroads. Spanish Fours were firm on Paris advices. Canadian Pacific hardened on the traffic returns. Transvaals improved on reparchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs. Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent. Three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—On call, money rules from 4@4½ per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money ranges from 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months, with mixed loans generally 5 per cent. The market for commercial paper is dull; 4½@5½ per cent., according to grade. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent. New York funds 10@8c discount and par. Exchanges, $21,036,213; balances, $1,396,201. The buying of Dominion Iron and Steel in the stock market was the broadest that has been seen for some time. More than 2,000 shares changed hands in the first few minutes, and the brokers did not wait to get the price in Montreal. Opening strong at 78, Canada sold stock later and the price receded a trifle. New York keeps accumulating American Telephone and Telegraph. This stock was also a feature of strength in the local market, advancing 1½ to 170½ and even a fraction higher. Massachusetts Gas Companies preferred sold at 88¼, and common at 41½. Good buying advanced United Fruit 1¼ to 113. Traders said that there were more buy than sell orders in United States Coal and Oil. Copper shares were generally heavy. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High	Low.	Last.
235	Atchison	92½	92½	92½
340	Atchison pf	102½	102⅝	102½
2	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
35	Boston Elevated	159	159	159
3	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
15	Boston & Maine	200	200	200
2	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
75	Massachusetts Elec	40¼	40¼	40¼
26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	232½	232½
1,020	Union Pacific	108½	108¼	108½
3	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	West End	95	95	95
100	Wisconsin Central pf.	53	53	53

TELEPHONES.

2,721	Am. Tel. & Tel.	171	169	170¼
37	New England	142	142	142
944	Western	31½	31	31½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	27	27	27
100	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	29½	29	29
420	Am. Sugar	132⅜	132½	132¼
10	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	120
30	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
13,355	Dom. Iron & Steel	79½	77¼	78¼
25	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
800	N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	5¼	5½
150	Planters' Compress	35	35	35
100	Planters' Compress pf.	81½	81½	81½
185	Swift Pack. & Prov.	163½	163	163
110	United Fruit	113¾	112½	113¼
254	United Shoe Machine	55	54¾	55
7	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31	31½
335	U. S. Steel	41	40¾	40¾
221	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90	90¾

MINING.

150	Amalgamated	66¼	65⅝	65⅞
1,528	Anaconda	5⅝	5	5⅝
160	Bingham	32¼	32	32
300	Bonanza	100	95	100
310	Centennial	18¾	18	18¾
1,530	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
390	Copper Range Consol.	57⅛	57	57
260	Daly-West	52	51	51
50	Franklin	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Guanajuato	3¾	3¾	3¾
220	Mass	17⅜	17	17⅜
110	Michigan	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
15	Mohawk	45½	45½	45½
10	Old Dominion	18	18	18
250	Osceola	56	55	55
72	Quincy	125	125	125
200	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
870	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
350	Shannon	11	10⅝	11
138	Tamarack	173	170	170
10	Trimountain	94	94	94
100	Trinity	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
380	United States	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
515	U. S. Coal & Oil	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
70	Victoria	6	5¾	5¾
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 7 bid, 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Trading was somewhat restricted in the local market to-day, but prices were well maintained, and there was some variation from the course of the past ten days. Electric Storage, Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh Navigation coming to the front after a period of dullness. Local traction stocks were very strong. Pittsburg was a seller of Philadelphia Company on the rise. The rumor that Mr. Morgan and President Mitchell will have a meeting to confer regarding the coal strike had much to do with the strength of the coalers. Money continues firm. Call loans are quoted at 4 per cent. and time money at 4½ to 6 per cent. Commercial paper rules fairly steady at 5 per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	American Railways	50	49⅝	50
900	American Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	American Cement	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Brklyn Rapid Transit	67	67	67
2	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
3,611	Cambria Steel	27⅝	27½	27⅝
930	Cons. Lake Superior	27½	27⅜	27⅝
935	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	77	76¼	77
150	Electric of America	8 13-16	8 13-16	8 13-16
500	Electric Storage	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10	Electric Storage pf.	87½	87½	87½
275	Fairmount Park Trans.	32	32	32
15	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	254½	254	254½
7	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	50	50	50
76	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
210	Int. Power & Dynamite	10½	10⅜	10½
100	Int. P. & D. pf.	35	30	35
800	Lehigh Valley	34½	34⅜	34⅜
300	Lehigh Navigation	76	75⅜	76
1,510	Marsden Co	4 15-16	4⅝	4⅝
10	Minehill Co	65	65	65
120	Mondon pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼
9,310	Philadelphia Electric	6⅝	6 3-16	6⅜
2,150	Phil. Rapid Transit	14	14	14
86	Pennsylvania	80	79⅝	80
136	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99⅛	99⅛
3,680	Philadelphia Co.	50½	49⅞	49⅞
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
450	Penn. Steel pf.	90½	90	90½
25	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	4	4	4
4,905	Reading 1st Series	33¾	33 4-16	33¾
200	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43	43⅛
1,176	Reading 2d pf.	36½	36 5-16	36½
100	Rochester Ry.	67	67	67
1,100	Southern Ry.	40⅝	40	40¼
10	United Gas Imp.	6	6	6
1,995	United Gas Imp.	100¾	100	100⅜
837	Union Traction	48⅝	48	48
1,081	United States Steel	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
4	West Jersey & Seashore	70	70	70

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—New York exchange to-day was 10 cents discount; time and call loans, 4 to 5 per cent.

Little interest either way was manifested in local stocks to-day. The market as a whole may be said to have been steady, very few noteworthy changes in prices, as compared with yesterday, being shown. Swift & Co. was somewhat lower, but there appeared to be nothing significant in the small amount of selling. Shipbuilding also continued to ease off at the opening, owing to the denial of the reported deal between that company and the United States Shipbuilding Company. On the other hand, Quaker Oats was strong, and there was quite an active demand for the preferred around 93½. Can, Biscuit, and Diamond Match were practically unchanged. Box Board was rather irregular and without any decided tendency in either direction.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can	12	11⅞	12
1,000	American Shipbuilding	57¼	56	57
50	Am. Strawboard rects	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜
50	Chicago City Railway	216	211	216
20	Chicago Dock Company	74	74	74
30	Chicago Title & Trust	132	132	132
200	Chicago Union Traction	16½	16½	16½
100	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	106	105	106
23	Diamond Match	130½	130½	130½
10	Lake Street Elevated	10½	10½	10½
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90	90	90
10	Northwestern Elev. pf.	82	82	82
252	National Biscuit com.	48	47⅜	48
251	National Biscuit pf.	104⅝	104½	104⅝
25	National Carbon pf.	100	100	100
906	Quaker Oats pf.	93⅜	92½	93⅜
236	Swift & Co.	103½	102	102
100	Street's W. S. C. Line	30½	30¼	30½
407	United Box Board	16	15½	16
812	United Box Board pf.	66½	65⅞	66⅜
19	West Chicago	94½	94½	94½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The strength of the various trust companies' shares was the feature of to-day, though the general market was strong. The speculative fever seems to be spreading among outsiders, so that the buying is rapidly broadening. There were really no "soft spots" in to-day's market. The general trend was upward, the leaders manifesting a pronounced bullish tone. International Trust, Maryland Trust, Mercantile Trust, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Trusts were all higher, and the Cotton Duck issues evinced a similar tendency. Seaboards were firmer and higher, though the activity and forward movement were not so striking as the recent average has been. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 9,550 shares of stock and $114,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,405	Seaboard Ry. com	34¾	34⅜	34½
4,185	Seaboard Ry. pf.	54¾	45½	54¾
50	Atlantic Coast Line com.	160¼	160¼	160¾
209	Consolidated Gas	71¾	70¾	71¾
500	United Ry. & El. com.	16	16	16
550	Nashville Ry. com.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
19	Maryland Casualty	54¾	54¾	54½
42	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	148	147	148
75	Fidelity & Deposit	164¼	164¼	164½
42	International	147	146¾	147
30	Continental	218¾	218	218¾
50	Maryland	207½	207	207½
25	Mercantile	170	170	170
25	Colonial	37	37	37
55	Union	76	75¾	76
100	Ala. Cons. C. & I. com.	29	28	29
10	Ala. Cons. C. & I. pf.	90	90	90
43	Georgia Southern & Fla.	50	50	50
50	Charleston Con. Elec.	10½	10¼	10½
25	Old Town Bank	11	11	11

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-year 5s.	104½	104½	104½
3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88½	88½	88½
4,000	Ga. Southern & Fla. 5s.	115	115	115
13,000	United Ry. & El. inc.	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
5,000	United Ry. & El. 4s	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛
5,000	Atlanta Ry. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	Charles. Con. El. Ry. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
6,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	95½	95	95½
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
46,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	76	74	76
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	53¾	53¾	53¾
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	43	43	43

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Following is the general summary of crop conditions issued by the Department of Agriculture:

"The week has not been favorable for the rapid maturing of crops in the northern districts eastward of the Missouri Valley, where it has been abnormally cool, with excessive rains in portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, while hot and generally dry weather prevailed in the Southern States, and the protracted drought continues in the Middle Rocky Mountain districts. Drought has been relieved in Washington, and generally favorable conditions prevailed in the Pacific Coast States, although the week was unseasonably cool in that region, and showers interrupted grain harvesting in Oregon during the fore part of the week.

"Corn continues in very promising condition in the principal corn States, in the more northerly portions of which, however, it has not matured rapidly under the low temperatures which prevailed during the week. The reports indicate that early corn over the northern portion of the corn belt will be safe from frost by Sept. 1 to 15, and the late crop from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, while over the southern portions of the corn belt some of the early corn is already matured, and the late will be safe by Sept. 15 to 23.

"Spring wheat harvest is nearly finished in the Dakotas, and has progressed under favorable conditions in Northern Minnesota, but was interrupted by showers in the southern portion of that State, in which the crop generally has ripened slowly and unevenly.

"In Iowa wheat in shock has been injured, and a large percentage rained by wet weather. Harvesting was also interrupted on the North Pacific Coast, but is well advanced in Washington.

"Further reports of damage to oats in shock are received from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Harvesting is unfinished only in some localities in the more northerly portions of the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

"Late cotton has improved in the Carolinas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and in portions of Missouri and Tennessee. In Alabama and Florida a light crop is indicated, and in Georgia the outlook is so varied as to range from excellent to almost a complete failure. Rust and shedding are very generally reported throughout the belt, with premature opening in portions of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. In Texas cotton is opening rapidly and picking is becoming general, but the crop has deteriorated on account of excessive heat, shedding, and ravages of boll worms and weevil. While some damage has resulted from the hot, dry weather in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, where the crop is maturing fast and picking is in progress, a large yield of good quality is indicated.

"Cutting and curing of tobacco progressed favorably, and the crop has generally done well. While benefited by late rains in Kentucky the crop in that State has been permanently injured by drought in some sections.

"The reports respecting apples are favorable from New England, Michigan, Kansas, Oklahoma, and portions of Illinois, Ohio, and Virginia, and the outlook in Wisconsin is improved, while in Missouri the prospects are less favorable, and variable reports are received from New York; elsewhere a generally light crop is indicated.

"Plowing for Fall seeding has progressed favorably over the northern portion of the Southern States and portions of the Middle Atlantic States, but dry soil has retarded this work in portions of the Ohio, Central Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday showed some slight improvement in prices, owing in part to the firmer market on the Board. Fractional advances were quite frequent throughout the list, with the largest occurring in Manhattan Transit, Northern Securities, Standard Oil, and Otis Elevator common. Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke stock held steady around 20, but the bonds, in trading in some 65, declined 2 points. The rights to subscribe to the new stock and bonds of the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company were traded in for the first time, selling at ⅛, the first sale, then advancing to 1.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was more active than it has been of late, and advanced seven-eighths of a point on transactions amounting to about 4,000 shares.

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AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION common was quite strong, some 600 shares changing hands at 40.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common gained three-fourths of a point, advancing to 40¾, at which price 100 shares changed hands.

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OREGON SHORT LINE was somewhat stronger and advanced to 94½ on transactions totaling 226 bonds.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alliance Realty	132¾	132¾	132¾
100	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Am. Light & Trac.	40	40	40
150	Am. Writing Paper	5	4¾	5
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	18	18	18
400	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Bonden's Con. Milk pf.	112	112	112
200	British Columbia Cop.	6½	6¼	6¼
100	Camden & Tren. R. R.	4	4	4
120	Cons. Refrigerating	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Central Foundry pf.	12	12	12
750	Distilling, new	29	28	29
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	14	14
200	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	General Carriage	1½	1½	1½
1,070	Greene Con. Copper	27¼	27¼	27¼
250	International Salt	10	9⅞	10
7,910	Manhattan Transit	9	8⅝	9
3,150	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2¾	2½	2⅝
110	National Enameling	54	54	54
300	N. Y. Brush, Class

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65¾	65⅞	1,700	*Amal. Copper Co.	65½	66	65½	65¾	+ ½
6½	6¾	1,700	Am. Bicycle Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
20	21⅜	125	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	...
34	34½	1,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	33⅞	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅝
92¼	92⅝	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅜
61¼	62	3,400	*Am. Grass Twine	61⅞	61¼	60¾	61½	+ ¼
250	252	300	American Express	253⅜	253⅜	251	251	+1
13	13¼	360	*Am. Ice Co.	13¼	13¼	13	13	...
44	44¼	1,200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	43¾	44⅞	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
23½	24	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24	24	24	...
50	56	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	...
32	32¼	500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32	32¼	32	32	...
93¾	94	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅜
6	6¼	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	...
46¾	47½	400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47⅜	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	− ⅜
97½	97⅞	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
132⅝	132⅞	1,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132	132¼	132	132¼	+ ¼
170¼	170⅝	900	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	169½	171	169½	170¾	+1¾
102	104	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	104	104	104	104	...
92⅜	92⅝	8,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¼	92¾	92⅛	92⅝	+ ⅛
102⅜	102½	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
109¾	109⅞	22,125	Baltimore & Ohio.	109	110¼	109	109¾	+ ¼
94	97	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97	97	97	97	...
66⅝	67	2,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	67¼	66½	67	+ ⅝
49½	55	100	*Butterick Co.	50	50	50	50	+1
90¾	90½	500	Canada Southern	91	91	90	90¼	− ⅜
137⅛	138¼	5,700	Canadian Pacific	138⅝	139	137⅞	137⅞	− ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	4,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	54	54⅞	54	54½	+ ⅜
43¼	43½	7,300	Chicago & Alton.	43	43⅞	43	43½	+ ⅛
76½	77	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76½	...
34⅝	34¾	28,900	Chicago Great West.	32⅞	34¾	32⅞	34¾	+2
89½	89¾	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	89½	89½	89¼	89¾	− ⅛
51¾	51½	4,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50	51½	50	51½	+1½
90	91¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	91	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¾
185⅝	185⅞	2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	185½	186	185¼	185¾	+1
193⅝	194½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194	194½	194	194½	+1
237	240	100	Chicago & Northw.	240	240	240	240	−3¼
182⅜	183	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	183	183	181¾	182¼	...
23¼	24	1,700	Chi. Term. Trans.	24	24⅞	23¾	23¾	− ⅜
41⅜	41⅞	10,350	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42⅜	41	41⅞	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	700	Chicago Union Trac.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	− ⅛
105	105½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	105½	105½	105¼	105½	...
74	78	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	75	75	75	75	...
87½	88¼	13,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90⅜	90⅜	85	88¼	−2½
34	34¾	2,000	Colorado & Southern.	33½	34¼	33¼	34¼	+ ⅞
73	75	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78½	78¼	78	75	− ⅝
52	52⅜	1,400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅜	52⅛	51⅜	52⅛	+ ⅛
19½	21	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	21	21	20¼	20¼	−1
222¾	223½	2,800	Consolidated Gas	223	223⅝	222¼	222⅞	+ ⅜
121¼	122	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121½	121½	121¼	121½	+ ⅜
31½	31⅞	110	Corn Products	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
83¾	84	310	Corn Products pf.	84	84	83⅜	84	...
45⅜	45¾	1,000	Denver & R. G.	44½	45¼	44½	45¾	+ ¼
93½	93¾	1,100	Denver & R. G. pf.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	...
23⅜	23½	7,200	Detroit Southern	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅝
42⅞	43	2,000	Detroit Southern pf.	42½	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	+ ½
52½	53	2,600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	51½	53¼	51½	53⅛	+1⅝
...	12	...	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	134	134	134	134	...
80½	86⅜	250	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	86⅜	86⅜	− ⅝
4¼	4½	50	*Distilling of Am.	4	4	4	4	...
4¼	4½	100	*Distilling of Am., ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
33	33¼	1,500	*Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	33	33	31⅞	33	...
18⅜	18⅝	4,600	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
31	33¼	3,220	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	33	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	39⅞	8,200	Erie	39¼	40	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
60	60⅛	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	68¾	69⅛	68¾	69	+ ⅛
53½	54	200	Erie 2d pf.	53½	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
62⅜	63	2,700	Evans. & T. H.	62	63¼	62	63	+ ⅛
184½	185¼	100	General Electric	185	185	185	185	...
60⅜	60¾	300	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	60	60½	60	60½	+ ¼
193	194	800	Great Northern pf.	192½	194	192¼	194	+1½
101⅜	101⅝	1,000	Hocking Valley	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
94	94½	225	Hocking Valley pf.	94	94	94	94	− ¼
169½	169⅝	4,000	Illinois Central	169	169⅝	168⅞	169⅜	+1⅛
21¼	21½	1,100	Internat. Paper	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
15	17	200	*Internat. Power Co.	68	68¼	68	68¼	+1½
15	17	100	*Internat. Silver	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
50	50⅛	700	Iowa Central	50	50¼	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
87¼	88	400	Iowa Central pf.	87½	87⅞	87½	87¼	− ⅛
85¼	86	600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	+ ⅛
49	50	160	Kanawha & Michigan.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	−1
36⅝	36¾	1,100	Kansas City South.	36½	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
59¾	60	300	Kansas City South. pf.	59¾	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
34	35	300	Keokuk & D. M.	35¼	35¼	35	35	− ½
156¼	157¼	33,120	Louisville & Nashville.	154⅞	157½	154⅞	157	+3
135¼	135⅝	7,700	Manhattan Elevated.	134¼	135⅝	134¼	135⅝	+1¼
127½	128¼	1,200	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	128	128	128	128	+ ¼
147½	148	300	*Met. Street Railway.	148	148	147⅜	147⅝	+ ¾
29½	29¾	900	Mexican Central	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ¼
112¼	113	20	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	...
68	70	6,475	M., St. P. & S. M.	68	70	68	70	+2¾
142⅜	144	2,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	133½	134½	133¼	134½	+1½
32	32¼	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
64¼	64¾	4,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64	64¼	64	64¼	+1
117¼	117½	10,400	Missouri Pacific	117¼	117½	117	117⅜	+ ⅜
114½	115½	2,200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	114	115¾	113½	115⅜	+3⅝
47¾	48	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅞	1,300	*Nat. Lead Co.	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	19	4,110	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅜	19	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	39½	100	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	38¾	39⅝	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
188½	189	300	*New York Air Brake.	188	189½	188	189	+4
163¾	163⅞	4,000	New York Central	163½	164	163¼	163⅞	...
56¼	56½	250	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56½	56½	56½	56½	...
92	93	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅜	− ⅜
34⅜	34½	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅞	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅛
69⅞	70	20,600	Norfolk & Western.	69½	70½	69	69⅞	+1
77½	78	2,600	Pacific Coast	74½	77¾	77⅜	77⅝	+1½
82	82¼	2,200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	80	82	80	82	+1½
43¾	44¼	2,200	Pacific Mail.	43	44¼	42¾	44	+ ½
160	160⅛	8,498	Pennsylvania R. R.	159¾	160⅝	159⅝	160	+ ½
104⅛	104¼	900	People's Gas, Chicago.	104	104¼	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
41	43	100	Peoria & Eastern.	42	42	42	42	...
96½	97	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	90½	96½	96½	96¼	+ ¼
48¼	48¼	2,200	Pressed Steel Car.	48¼	49	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	2,000	Ry. Steel Spring.	31	32	31	32	−1
88	89	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88½	88¾	88¼	88½	+ ½
66⅝	67	8,200	Reading.	66½	67¼	66½	67	+ ½
86⅛	86⅞	900	Reading 1st pf.	86½	86⅞	86½	86¾	+ ½
73	73¼	1,700	Reading 2d pf.	73	73¼	73	73¼	+ ½
19	19¼	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19½	19¼	19	19¼	...
76¾	77	560	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76¾	77	76¾	77	...
20	20½	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20	20	20	20	...
69	70	500	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	+1
22⅜	23⅞	7,200	St. Jo. & G. I.	22	23¾	22	23¾	−2
77⅝	78	7,400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	73½	78	73½	78	+4½
35	35¼	2,000	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	34	35¼	34	35¼	+1½
80½	81	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	80½	80½	80½	80¼	+ ⅝
76¾	77	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	77	77	77	77	− ¼
38⅝	38½	5,100	St. Louis Southw.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38½	...
77⅞	78	6,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	77⅜	78⅝	77⅜	78	+ ⅛
43½	46	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	46	46	43½	44¾	+ ½
85½	86¼	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	−2
73½	73⅝	70,450	Southern Pacific	72½	73½	72	73½	+1⅝
40¼	40⅝	13,300	Southern Railway.	40⅜	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
97⅞	98	600	Southern Railway pf.	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	+ ⅛
68½	68⅞	4,700	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	67½	69	67½	68¾	+1
51¼	51⅜	6,000	Texas & Pacific.	51¼	51½	51	51½	+ ¼
29⅞	30¼	4,280	Tol., St. L. & W.	31	31	29¾	30	− ⅛
46⅜	46⅝	6,475	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47½	47⅝	46	46⅜	− ⅛
126	126¼	400	Twin City R. T.	126½	126⅞	126¼	126½	+1
109	109¼	15,100	Union Pacific.	108	109½	108	109½	+1¼
92	92¼	710	Union Pacific pf.	92⅜	92⅝	92	92¼	...
45½	46¼	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46⅛	46¼	46⅛	46¼	+ ¼
134	135	700	U. S. Express.	135	135	134	134	+2
13	13⅜	400	*U. S. Leather.	13	13⅜	13	13	...
86⅜	87	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	87	87	86	86	...
32¼	34	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32⅛	32⅜	31	31	−1½
58	60	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	58	58	58	58	−1½
40⅜	40⅞	5,500	U. S. Steel.	40¾	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	...
90	90½	2,030	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90⅞	90	90	− ⅛
68¼	68¾	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	...
32⅜	32½	2,150	Wabash.	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
48⅛	48½	2,100	Wabash pf.	48	48⅜	48	48¼	+ ⅛
92¾	92¾	8,700	Western Union Tel.	91¾	93½	91¾	92⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	900	Wheel. & L. E.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
38½	39	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
30½	30⅝	34,700	Wisconsin Central.	28¼	30⅝	28¼	30½	+1⅝
56	56⅜	21,300	Wisconsin Central pf.	52¼	56¼	52	56¼	+4½
Sales.....		584,385	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Amal. Copper	65¾	66¼	65¼	65½
120	Am. Car & F.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
80	Am. Ice	13¼	13¼	13	13
10	Am. Ice pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
10	Am. Locomotive.	32	32	32	32
270	Am. Sugar	132	132⅝	132	132⅜
5,210	A., T. & S. F.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92⅜
80	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102½
1,590	Balt. & Ohio	110¼	110¼	109¼	110
2,660	Brooklyn R. T.	66⅝	67⅛	66½	66¾
230	Can. Pacific	138¾	138¾	138½	138½
560	Ches. & Ohio	54¼	54¼	54	54¼
110	Chi. & Alton	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅜
5,180	Chi. Great West.	32⅞	34¾	32⅞	34¾
1,000	C., M. & St. P.	185⅜	186¼	185¼	186
980	Chi. Term. T.	24	24⅜	23¾	23¾
140	C., Term. T. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	41¾
2,970	Col. Fuel	90¾	90¾	85½	87⅞
60	Col. Southern.	33⅜	34	33¼	34
380	Det. Southern	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
10	Den. & Rio G.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
200	Int. R. T.	18¾	19	18¾	18⅞
3,540	Erie	39¼	40	39¼	39⅝
120	Ill. Central	169¼	169½	169	169
19,440	Louis. & Nash.	155	157½	155	157
2,560	Manhattan	134¼	135½	134¼	135¼
20	Met. Street	148	148	148	148
30	Mex. C. & T.	32¼	32¼	32	32
20	M. K. & T. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
4,630	Mo. Pacific	117¼	117¼	116⅞	117¼
20	National Lead	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
530	N. Y. R. R. of M.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
70	N. Y. Central	163⅜	164¼	163⅝	164
290	N. Y., O. & W.	34	34¼	34	34½
870	Norf. & West.	69½	70⅜	69½	70½
340	Pacific Mail	43¼	43⅜	42⅝	43½
930	Pennsylvania.	160¾	160¾	160¼	160¾
120	People's Gas	103⅜	104¼	103⅜	104¼
1,950	Reading	66½	67⅜	66½	66⅞
230	Rep. Steel	19¼	19¼	19	19
70	St. L. S. W.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
20	St. L. S. W. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
80,290	Southern Pac.	72⅜	73⅝	72	73⅜
4,660	Southern Ry.	40	40¼	40	40⅜
1,380	Tenn. Coal & I.	67½	68⅞	67½	68⅞
830	Texas Pacific	51⅛	51⅜	51	51⅛
60	T., St. L. & W.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
40	T., St.L.& W. pf.	47½	47½	47	47
5,970	Union Pacific	108	109¼	108	109
190	U. S. Leather	13¼	13⅜	13	13¼
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼
3,900	U. S. Steel.	40⅞	41	40⅜	40⅝
150	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
100	Wabash	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
920	Wabash pf.	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48¼
270	West. Union	92	93¼	92	93
20	Wheel. & L. E.	24½	24½	24½	24½
6,990	Wis. Central	28½	30⅝	28½	30⅝
220	Wis. Central pf.	53⅜	56	53⅜	56
117,910					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	84½	84½	84½	84¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week Aug.	$150,444	$134,750	$113,114
From July 1	886,204	826,939	701,914
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,553	7,438
2d week Aug.	773,000	701,000	521,000
From July 1	4,708,000	4,193,000	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,561	1,476
2d week Aug.	260,494	345,064	303,817
From July 1	1,520,807	2,036,833	1,808,269
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,162	5,155	4,938
2d week Aug.	659,000	701,000	601,000
From Jan. 1	20,974,489	21,410,067	17,732,650
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Aug.	24,000	32,000	31,000
From Jan. 1	603,997	812,894	794,118
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929		929
2d week Aug.	145,104	166,812	138,093
From July 1	816,974	930,271	783,714
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
2d week Aug.	105,695	112,483	.....
From July 1	714,500	682,021	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
2d week Aug.	133,760	118,742	101,993
From July 1	758,705	650,457	570,337
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
2d week Aug.	71,991	71,664	61,963
From July 1	446,669	470,076	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
2d week Aug.	46,545	48,991	40,767
From July 1	292,256	268,529	249,039
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,190	3,183
2d week Aug.	619,730	537,040	489,015
From July 1	3,896,215	3,410,350	3,021,309
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
2d week Aug.	67,030	62,749	.....
From July 1	449,467	422,373	.....
NASH., CHATT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
2d week Aug.	107,447	150,424	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,236
2d week Aug.	140,023	128,846	151,657
From July 1	969,257	873,107	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,551
2d week Aug.	379,928	259,844	296,220
From July 1	2,248,164	1,827,294	1,764,422
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,809
2d week Aug.	756,904	688,190	633,772
From July 1	4,688,050	4,270,345	3,910,136
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
2d week Aug.	167,435	178,147	141,353
From Jan. 1	6,249,489	6,630,591	4,917,399

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$15,694
Canadian Pacific	72,000
Hocking Valley	15,018
International & Great Northern	227
Louisville & Nashville	82,690
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4,281
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	17,023
National Railroad of Mexico	17,177
Norfolk & Western	120,084
Southern Railway	67,714
Total increase 10 roads	$412,008
Increase previously reported	100,972
Total increase 17 roads	$512,980

The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$34,570
Chicago Great Western	21,708
Colorado & Southern	6,788
Iowa Central	2,446
Missouri Pacific	42,000
—Central Branch	8,000
Texas & Pacific	10,712
Total decrease 7 roads	$176,224
Decrease previously reported	12,496
Total decrease 11 roads	$188,720
Net increase 28 roads	$324,260

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The following were incorporated to-day:

J. W. Jenkins Company, Rochester, (boot and shoe manufacturers;) capital, $300,000. Directors—J. William Jenkins, Frederick A. Sherwood, G. E. Woodcock, Rochester.

Electro-Sterilizing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. R. Chipman, A. S. Castner, Brooklyn; Sylvester Eastman, Manhattan.

Large Tree Transplanting Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Malcolm Ryder, C. C. Ryder, Ingle Carpenter, New York.

Ontario Gas Company, Honeoye Falls, Monroe County; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. M. Wellman, M. E. Corbin, Friendship; E. M. Lockwood, Kansas City.

A. J. Peyton & Co., New York, (securities;) capital, $100,000. Directors—David Buchanan, S. H. Wandell, M. L. Ward, New York.

The Lowenthal Realty Company, Rochester; capital, $60,000. Directors—Max Lowenthal, Louis Lowenthal, H. M. Lowenthal, Rochester.

Jacobs, Maybury & Co., Brooklyn, (boots and shoes;) capital, $30,000. Directors—R. E. Jacobs, Brooklyn; J. H. Maybury, Mervyn Mackenzie, Manhattan.

Associated Engineering Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Gulifoyle, F. J. Ashfield, W. P. Roe, Brooklyn.

Pelham Operating Company, New York, (machinery, boilers, and engines;) capital, $5,000. Directors—T. E. Pelham, M. A. Pelham, J. P. G. Watt, New York.

The Bellport Improvement Association, Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—Nathan Mendelson, George Weinstein, Herman Weiss, Brooklyn.

Mirror Flash Light Advertising Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—A. E. Woltmann, Plainfield, N. J.; A. L. Norman, F. E. Richards, New York.

S. W. Levey Company, New York, (custom tailoring;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Lee Levey, S. S. Myers, S. W. Levey, New York.

The Simpson-Crawford Company Employes' Association of New York City was incorporated to-day for social, fraternal, and benevolent purposes. The Directors are: F. C. Swann, Francis P. O'Connor, Frank Swart, James Lowe, William J. Usher, Duncan S. M. Stewart, Warwick Ford, Charles W. Williams, and Adolph Goldman of New York, and Charles F. Jones of Rockville Centre.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—The Swan Creek Mining and Developing Company of Philadelphia was chartered at Dover to-day, to engage in mining of all sorts; capital, $500,000.

The Clousenus Gold Mining and Milling Company of Philadelphia filed a certificate increasing its capital stock from $100,000 to $500,000.

Fork and Hoe Incorporation.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The American Fork and Hoe Company filed articles of incorporation at the County Clerk's Office to-day. The authorized capital is $4,000,000. The objects for which the concern is formed are to manufacture and sell agricultural implements and articles of merchandise made from wood, steel, and iron. Half of the capital is preferred stock. There is $2,000 worth of stock subscribed by these incorporators: George H. Kelly, George G. Whitcomb, Joseph G. Russell, and Arthur B. Rust.

Carbonate Plant Sale.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day confirmed the sale of the plant, patents, &c., of the United States Carbonate Company by Receiver John R. Hardin, to Thomas L. Feitner, ex-President of the New York Tax Board, as Trustee of the reorganization committee of the creditors. The price was $5,500, with mortgage liens amounting to $104,000.

Saratoga Sewer Bonds Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Sewer bonds of the face value of $50,000, maturing in five successive years, were sold here to-day. The premium aggregated $1,007.30. Of the entire amount $45,000 were purchased by Edmund Seymour & Co. of New York City, and $5,000 by L. W. James of this place.

Central Realty's Capital Increased.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, held yesterday, the recently proposed increase in the capital was approved. The increase will be from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in capital, and from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000 in surplus. This will be accomplished by the sale of 10,000 new shares of a par value of $100 at $600 each.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.39½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.67½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 69½c; No. 2 red, 69¼@70c; No. 2 corn, 29¾@29c; No. 3 white,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers Confined to Small Properties—The Day's Results in the Auction Room.

Duff & Brown have sold for Mrs. William Stevens to a Mrs. Steinau, for about $22,000, the three-story dwelling 457 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 18.9 by 55 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

It was reported yesterday that the American Realty Company had sold 30 to 36 West Thirty-third Street, together with 31 to 35 West Thirty-second Street, and that the purchasers would erect an apartment hotel on the plot. None of the officers of the company could be reached, but at the offices of Howland, Murray & Prentice, its attorneys, who have had the management of the property, the report was discredited.

Louis Korn has bought the two five-story flats 1,133 and 1,135 Madison Avenue, on plot 40 by 75.

Andrew Mayer has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 131 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 18 by 55 by 100.

Rachel Bernard has sold to Mrs. M. Stenger the five-story double flat 128 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 30 by 90 by 100.11. W. P. Mangam was the broker in the deal.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Jonas L. Dickson the three-story brick dwelling 12 Washington Terrace, 17.6 by 62.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Charles Seligman and S. Ellinger to Max Muller the properties 1,635 and 1,637 Lexington Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the northeast corner of Norfolk and Broome Streets, old buildings on plot 50 by 50; also, the four-story brick tenement 210 East Fortieth Street, 25 by 98; also, the four-story double flat 315 East Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 102.2.

R. G. Park has been elected a Director of the Century Realty Company, to take the place of Harry S. Black, resigned.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, held yesterday, the recently proposed increase in capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 was approved. The new issue of stock will be sold at a valuation of $600 per share, so that the actual increase in the company's assets will amount to $6,000,000. This, in addition to the company's present capital and surplus, will bring its available resources very close to $10,000,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

224 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 255.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.8 by 99.4 by 19.3 by 81.10, three-story brick dwelling, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... $4,800

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

310 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Miran V. V. Braman and another, as trustees..... 14,000

By James L. Wells.

416 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Nelly H. Lavely..... 77,260

973 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 286 feet east of Trinity Avenue, 18 by 102.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Augusta Fiegel..... 3,500

539 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 135.10 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Eugene Weir..... 4,300

By Charles A. Berrian.

137 Perry Street, north side, 130.3 feet east of Washington Street, 25 by 98.10 by 25 by 98.6, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Henry J. Morris..... 27,123

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Aspinwall Hodge, referee, 45 West Seventy-second Street, north side, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $135,830.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Herbert H. Maass, referee, Heath Avenue, northwest side, 385 feet northeast of Boston Avenue, 25 by 87.10 by 25.36.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,517.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 525 to 529 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings, 512 and 514 Wales Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 50 by 105, one, two, and three story frame dwellings, stable, sheds, &c.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Cronin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.0 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

By Peter J. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 645 Third Avenue, east side, 58.9 feet north of Forty-first Street, 20 by 65, three-story brick and frame tenement. Due on judgment, $6,997.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 443 to 455 West Thirty-first Street, for a six-story brick factory and warehouse, 140 by 98.9 by 74; Standard Rock Candy Company, owner; J. M. Baker of 85 Borden Avenue, architect; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 1,014 to 1,018 Madison Avenue, for three five-story brick dwellings, 23, 24 and 25 by 66; J. C. Lyons, Building and Operating Company of 4 East Forty-second Street, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $240,000.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Fifth Avenue, Wakefield, for a one and a half story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; John Erickson of 148 Willis Avenue, owner; William Koppe of Thirteenth Street and Avenue B, architect; cost, $1,300.

Norwood Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, for two two and a half story frame dwellings, 18 by 40; Grace E. Taibert of 670 East One Hundred and Forty-eight Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $7,000.

Buchanan Place, south side, 105 feet east of Aqueduct Avenue, for five two and a half story frame dwellings, 21 by 33; M. E. Blair of 722 Tremont Avenue, owner; Charles E. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $17,500.

Alterations.

No. 398 Fourth Avenue, to four two-story brick apartments with store; estate of R. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; R. H. Taylor of 83 East Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 137 East Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick stable; J. Gaylor of 71 Broadway, owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 84 Chrystie Street, to two five-story brick tenements with stores; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 144 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; C. R. Smith, premises, owner; Frank & Mead of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Newell Avenue, north side, 200 feet south of Elizabeth Street, to a two-story frame carriage house, 30 by 55; Peter Reiss, premises, owner; Pringle & Buckhout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $75.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1902.

ALLEN ST, 105, n w s, 24.11x88.7x24.11x88.3; Leib Landau to Abraham Friedman, (mtg $23,500)..... 30,000

ARTHUR AV, e s, 25 ft n e of William St, 50x87.6; August Kahn and another to John Maresca, all liens..... 1

AVENUE A, n w s, 25x102x25x101.9, being Lot 25 of map of part of Charles Berrian farm at Fordham; David Ryan to Jane Murphy, correction deed..... 1

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 70x100x69.8x100; William C. Bergen to Herman Berkovitz and others, (mtg $13,500) 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Agnes Douglas to Mary Lowe, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

FRONT ST, 167, s e s, 18.10x76.8x18.7x76.11; George W. Spitzner to the Haynes Company, other consideration and conveyance..... 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36 and 38, w s, 38x100; Arthur R. Parsons to Jacob Spiro and another, (mtg $26,000)..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 250 ft n of 207th Street, Av and 1,300.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; Edward J. Cahill to Franz Breuer, (mtg $2,500.) Omitted

KINSELLA AV, e s, at w s of Lot 70, 25x100, being Lot 71, map of 211 lots of Downing estate; August H. Buchholz to Clara M. Hurlebusch, (mtg $200)..... 400

LEXINGTON AV, 1,635 and 1,637, e s, 50 x96; Charles Seligman and others to Max Muller and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

LOT 579, map of Van Nest Park; Andrew Divine to Catherine McEwan, ¼ part, (R S 50c)..... 1

MADISON ST, 128, s e, 26.9x irregular; 162d St, n s, 152 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Abraham Dubroff to Fannie Siegel, all liens..... 1

ORCHARD ST, 188, e s, 25x87.6; Max Feinberg to Banned Friend, (mtg $22,500)..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 387 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Minnie Witte to Frank Raymond, mtg, other consideration, and..... 100

3D AV, 557, w s, 19.8x77; Eliza E. Madigan, executor and trustee, to Helen E. C. Madigan, (mtg 8,000)..... 1

3D AV, n e corner of 115th St, 20.10x80; Caroline Bloch and another to Jonas Scheuer and another, B. & S., all title... 125

5TH AV, 1,367 and 1,360, e s, 50.6x100; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Gottlob Klein, quitclaim..... 149

10TH ST, 127 East, 20x100; Charles H. Harriot and others to New York City Mission and Tract Society..... 100

13TH AV, n s, Lot 101, map of Wakefield, 100x114; John Flood to Mary McQuade and others, quitclaim..... 1

13TH AV, n s, Lot 101, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Peter Flood to Mary McQuade and others, quitclaim..... 1

13TH AV, n s, Lot 101, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Catharine Gagg to Mary McQuade and others, quitclaim..... 1

22D ST, s s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; 33d St, s s, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; 22d St, s s, 74.6 ft e of 3d Av, 23.6x77.6; Thomas J. Keenan to James P. Keenan, quitclaim..... 1

22D ST, s s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; 33d St, s s, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; 22d St, s s, 74.6 ft e of 3d Av, 23.6x77.6; Edward P. Keenan to James P. Keenan, quitclaim..... 1

40TH ST, 349 West, 20x85.9; Thomas Costello to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $5,000).. 100

44TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Nathan Baumann to John H. Taylor, ½ part..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Henry M. Robinson to Andrew J. Thomas..... 1

61ST ST, 166 East, 20x100.5; Henrietta Solomon and others, heirs, to Samuel P. Hinckley..... 100

75TH ST, 313 West, 20x102.2; Mami I. E. Starr and another to Nathan L. Ottinger, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

84TH ST, 53 West, 18x102.2; Eliza E. Madigan to James C. Madigan, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, (mtg $22,000;) 31st St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x99.8, (mtg $6,500;) William Hauser to Flora Loeser..... 500

106TH ST, 58 West, 27.6x100.11, with strip on e s, 9.2½x100.11; George L. Feit to Lillie Rittenberg and another, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Bertha M. Stand, Jennie Caspers, and Ella Hapford, to each other, each 1-3 part, all title, quitclaim..... 1

107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Israel Marks to Samuel Goodman, (mtg $7,000). 1

112TH ST, 128 West, 30x100.11; Rachel Reinhard to Martha Stenger, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 474.11 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; James T. Barry to Martha Larpche, (mtg $19,100)..... Exch.

116TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Marie F. Kane to Arthur S. Lurie, all liens..... 1

119TH ST, 132 East, 20x100.11; Abraham Friedman to Leib Landau, (mtg $20,000) 26,000

134TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17x100; Henry Jaburg to Caroline J. Schane, B. & S..... 1

141ST ST, 347 West, 25x99.11; Isabella M. Fettet to Eliza D. Tucker, all liens..... 1

152D ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x116.7x50x116.6; Christine Schlamp, widow, to Anton Hone and wife, joint tenants..... 100

183D ST, 582 West, 15x104.11; Gerhard Tietjen to Mabel Fanning, (mtg $10,400, R S $2)..... 11,900

Recorded Leases.

PEARL ST, s w corner of Fulton St; Charles Lane to James E. Grape, 20 years..... 1,200

PEARL ST, 290 to 294, and 32 to 38 Fulton St; Charles Lane to Manhattan Railway Company, 20 years..... 2,000

LEWIS ST, 67; Albert Herskovitz and another to Harry Harber and another, 3 years..... 510

WASHINGTON ST, n w corner of Little West 12th St; Frank L. Wing, executor, to Union Paver Company, 4 years..... 9,030

2D AV, n e corner of 6th St; Philip Horowitz to Max Mozle and another, 3 years. 1,500

3D AV, 597; William F. Lynch, as executor, to Patrick J. Neary, 5 years..500 to 1,800

115TH ST, 446 and 448 East; Morris Finn and others to Giuseppe Milano, 5 years.. 2,880

115TH ST, 446 and 448 East; Morris Finn and others to Giuseppe Milano, 5 years, extension..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAUMANN, Nathan, to Alfred Epstein; 44th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, ½ part, demand, 6 per cent..... $2,750

BERKOVITZ, Herman, and others to William C. Bergen; Clinton Av, s e corner of 170th St, 3 years..... 2,500

COLAHAN, Josephine A., to Thomas Morris; 39th St, s s, 340 ft e of 3d Av, ½ part, 2 years..... 1,500

HONE, Anton, and wife to Christine Schlamp; 152d St, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 4,300

JUNG, Caroline, to Sophie M. Berman; 159th St, s w s, 100 ft n w of Elton Av, 5 years..... 3,500

KEENAN, James P., to American Mortgage Company; 22d St, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 11,000

KIRSTEIN, Morris, to Henry Fischer; 111th St, 91 East, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LOEW, Julia F., to American Savings Bank; Madison Av, 1,232 and 1,234, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 32,000

LURIA, Arthur S., to Harris D. Colt; 116th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Sept. 1, 1903..... 25,000

LYONS, Mary, to Henry A. Bogert, trustee; Cherry St, 65, 3 years..... 8,500

MADIGAN, James C., to Eliza E. Madigan; 84th St, 53 West, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 14,000

MARESCA, John, to August Kuhn and another; Arthur St, e s, 25 ft n e of William St, 2 years..... 2,000

MILLER, George A., to Elizabeth H. Chapin and others, executors and trustees; 26th St, 36 West, leasehold, 1 year..... 10,000

MULLER, Max, and another to Charles Seligmann and others; Lexington Av, 1,635 and 1,637, 2 mtgs, 2 years, 6 per cent., each..... 2,500

MURPHY, Jane, to Frank B. Hill and wife; Avenue A, n w s, Lot 275, map of part of Charles Berrian farm, at Fordham, due July 1, 1905..... 4,500

NOBLE, John G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 304 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

NOBLE, James, and another to William Mullaney; Riverside Drive, e s, 28 ft s of 86th St, building loan, 1 year..... 40,000

RAYMOND, Frank, to Henry Von Der Heid; Westchester Av, n s, 387 ft e of Prospect Av, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 3,500

SCHIERENBECK, Albert, to Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company; Murray St, 60, n w corner of West Broadway, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

THE HAYNES COMPANY to George W. Spitzner; Front St, 167, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 113th St, n s, 180 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 3,500

WHITE, William E., to Philip J. Ross; 175th St, s s, 111.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years..... 5,500

WOLFF, Bena, to Alexander W. Cahn; 114th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 300

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEVERIDGE, Belle G., to Knickerbocker Trust Company..... $6,000

HALL, Charles P., to Belle G. Beveridge. 1

HECKMAN, Jules, and another, executors, to Max Marx..... 3,000

HELLMAN, Beatrice, to the First National Bank of Mamaroneck..... 3,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny, to Nancy Krakower, assigns 2 mortgages..... 1

MUIR, James P., to James P. Muir, executor..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, 2,301 and 2,303; Conrad Schuh against Maria L. Connelly, owner; James J. Connelly, contractor..... 32

BRUNO AV, 213 and 215, and Theodor Westing against estate of H. C. Miner, owner; James J. Spearing, contractor..... 4,522

44TH ST, 210 East; Park Avenue Iron Works against Nathan Baumann, owner and contractor..... 35

49TH ST, 209 and 211 West; Allerton Clarke Company against Catharine Wilson, owner and contractor..... 575

116TH ST, 227 to 231 West; Julius Glaser against Henry Dayzian and Ferdinand Hecht, owners and contractors..... 666

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; William Adams & Co. against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor..... 800

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eben Wight, William H. Lent, Jenny Greismer, Reka Friedberg, John Galligan, Christian G. Asenheimer, John D. Tiencken.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—James Merritt. 2—Walter Chapman. 3—Patrick Kennedy, Peter Hickey. 4—James Gordon, the younger, alias James Sinclair. 5—John Perryman. 6—Louis Meyer, Charles Coords. 7—Louis Slattansky. 8—John Graham. 9—Thomas F. Collins. 10—Michael Whalen. 11—Amanda Roth, Louis N. Schneider. 12—Joseph H. Peters. Pleadings. 1—Edward Williams. 2—August Conrad, William Studley. 3—Della Vendano. 4—George Barber, Henry Overtont. 5—Marcus Finkelstein, alias Mark Finkelstein. 6—Ignace Lewis. 7—Joseph Diar.

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR ST, s e s, 93.6 ft s w of Union Av, 25x87.6; William B. Smith against Michael Engright and another, (partition;) attorney, W. Murray.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 70 ft n of 183d St, 35x87.5x irregular; Conrad Schuh against Maria L. Connelly and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

ELM ST, 143 and 145; John J. Sullivan and another against Rosalie Ruspoli and another, individually and as administratrix and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Bailey & Sullivan.

MAIDEN LANE, 41 and 43; Philip Horowitz against Charles F. Knapp, (specific performance;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

PARK TERRACE North, n e s, lot 60, 61, and 62, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, 725x100; Lawrence Drake against Rose M. Tobin and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8 x75; Henry Freygang and another, executors, &c., against David Morris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russ & Heffenheimer.

TREMONT AV, n s, 71.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x90.7; Agnes Lindhaus against George E. Neuhaus, (action to establish ownership;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

3D AV, 422; 204 Bowery, 108 5th Av, and a parcel beginning at a point 91.6 ft n of n side of 115th St, and 119.9 ft w of 5th Av, runs n e 48.5x n 4.6x w 23 s w 35.6x s e 9.5 to beginning; Giles G. Meinell against Mary L. Meinell and another, individually and as administratrix and another, (partition;) attorney, E. A. Scott.

5TH AV, 160, 2nd and 21 East 27th St; Giles G. Meinell against Augusta O. Meinell, individually and as administratrix and another, (partition;) attorney, E. A. Scott.

73D ST, n s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 16x102.2; John W. Sterling and another, executors, &c., against J. Frederick Sweasy and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Shearman & Sterling.

95TH ST, 113 East; John Maesel against Anton Larsen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

158TH ST, s s, 57.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 55.6x 65; and 158th st, s s, 181.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Augustus Bumo against Joseph Stevens, (actin to establish lien;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Aug. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Germann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 2—United States vs. Neely. 3—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. International Power Co. 4—Farrell vs. Erie R. R. Co. 5—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Whitney Elec. Inst. Co. 6—U. S. for N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Edison. 7—Moss vs. A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co. 8—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Frelloehr. 9—Fayerweather vs. Ritch. 10—Wheaton vs. Daily Telegraph Co. 11—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Western Elec. Co. Cases noticed. 13—In re Maria Burgio. 14—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Whitney Elec. Inst. Co. 15—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Ewald.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy Discharges.

3397—Charles W. Morgan. 4074—Morris Apple. 4103—Joseph Herrman. 4332—Greene & Ward. 4373—J. Francis Booraem. 4428—David W. Bernard. 4490—Riverius Marsh. 4683—Otto H. Bauer. 4692—James Taft. 4737—G. Spielmann & Co. 4775—George H. Gillette. 4822—Salomon Zipser. 4884—Solomon A. Loewenstein. 4949—Gerardus H. Wynkoop. 4955—John P. Fangel. 4973—Harry R. Lefwer. 4989—Goodman Teizer. 4998—Adam Kornblum. 5006—Charles A. Page. 5020—Edward N. Cook. 5001—Jacob Ziegel. 5026—Cohen & Kaplansky. 5027—M. B. Och's Sons. 5028—Fred. G. Ross. 5029—Samuel Colcord. 5038—William J. Lane. 5039—Caroline Borchero. 5040—Bernard Goldberg. 5041—Henry A. Ritchie. 5024—Sarah Ann Abbott. 4682—Julius Eschwege.

Cases under objection.

4113—Albert James Thorne. 4167—Ascher Weissman. 4287—Lazarus Spero. 4611—Isaac F. Smith. 4612—Minnie Smith. 4647—Jacob Barth. 4729—Joseph Blumenfeld. 4822—Morris Polowitz. 4999—Albert Meyerson. 5001—David Tim. 5016—Charles Flaum.

Adjourned cases.

3750—Long & Eberling. 3885—Alvin E. Crocker. 3910—Henry Kassebaum 3960—Isaac L. Davis. 3983—Francis B. Thurber. 4142—Israel Mayor. 4187—Thomas Ould. 4482—Charles Jaimes. 4487—Roubicek & Azobel. 4619—Alfred E. Kramer 4690—Jacob Cohen. 4736—Mark H. Elsner. 4942—John A. Sylvester. 4958—Bernard Levy.

Motions.

In re Mayo & Rohrer Co. In re Wm. H. Zeltner. In re Samuel Ledman. In re Frederick Feldscher. In re Julius Sauer. Same. In re Louis Rosuck. In re Minnie Smith. In re Lesser Brothers. In re Delle & Delle. In re Searles & Stevens. In re David Feldman. In re Xavier Grisez. In re Bernard Schmalacher. In re Emil Henschel. In re Sarah Goldensohn. In re Am. Piano Mfg. Co. In re George B. Wray Drug Co. In re Xavier Grisez. In re Levittan, Lipset & Hatoff. In re Newman Brothers Company. In re Union Cloak and Suit Co. In re Long & Eberling. In re Frank ort & Shaine. In re Granger Brewing Co. In re William Favelle. In re Nathan Lawrence. In re Grant Brothers. In re Rupert Frits. In re Harry E. Mooney. In re John J. Higgins. In re Jette Lehrmann. In re Bertheim Bros. In re Julius Sauer. In re Bramall & Co. In re Kanter & Cohen. In re Silverman, Kravover & Lachman. In re Ken-Cole-Be Flie & Binder Co. In re Levy, Pincus & Levy. In re Mutual Mercantile Agency. In re Catherine Nolan. In re Isidor Wolff. In re Olansky & Parkin In re Franklin Typewriter Co. In re Hayman & Lipsitch. In re Jacob Barth. In re Glickman & Mill. In re Wertheim Bros. In re Wertheim Bros. In re Thomas A. Cole. In re Frederick M. Beakes. In re Alfred C. Kienle. In re Bauman & Jacobs In re Herman H. Levy. In re David Koppie. In re Charles Diamond. In re Thomas B. McCreedy. In re Bauman & Jacobs. In re Wertheim Bros. Same. In re Kanter & Cohn.

Involuntary cases.

4874—Rossman Knitting Company. 5059—T. & J. Farrell Co. 4983—Louis Berman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Aug. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Lttigated motions.

1—Bowers vs. Connery. 2—Rutherford vs. Stewart. 3—Griffin vs. Cantor. 4—In re Henry Brothers & Co. 5—People, &c., vs. Merc. Cred. Guar. Co. 6—Light vs. Met. Life Ins. Co. 7—Thornbury vs. Dunham. 8—Chauvet vs. Seaman 9—Rider vs. Kantrowitz. 10—J. F. Smith & Co. vs. Woodruff. 11—City of New York vs. Johnson. 12—In re St. Paul's Pl. 13—In re Woodward. 14—Kolasky vs. Sametz. 15—Schmischke vs. Reiss. 16—Same vs. same. 17—In re Bridge at Broadway. 18—Roosevelt vs. Schile. 19—Same vs. same. 20—Moravec vs. Greil. 21—Hitchcock vs. Deutsch. 22—In re Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co. 23—McMullen vs. Taylor. 24—Goldner vs. Herter. 25—In re Hurry. 26—In re St. Paul's Pl. 27—Frenkel vs. Thompson-Starrett Co. 28—Market & Fulton Nat. Bank vs. Starrett. 29—Same vs. same. 30—In re Wide West Mining Co. 31—H. M. L. S. Co. vs. Mayper. 32—Fairchild Brothers vs. Eberhardt. 33—Wiberly vs. Wiberly 34—Loewenberger vs. Frank. 35—Smith vs. Dempsey. 36—Same vs. same. 37—De Lisa vs. Wertheim. 38—Luccarini vs. same. 39—Grobe vs. same. 40—Parish vs. Parish. 41—Lane vs. Bochlowitz. 42—Isaacsen vs. Zeitfuss. 43—Mills vs. Thomas. 44—In re Gertz. 45—Spielman vs. Iba. 46—In re Gellis. 47—In re Quinn. 48—Juillerat vs. Juillerat. 49—Ernst vs. Mann. 50—Mann vs. Mann. 51—Miller vs. same. 52—Myers vs. same. 53—Hornthal vs. same. 54—Helmerdinger vs. same. 55—Schrier vs. Mann. 56—In re Schoenberger. 57—In re Krystallized Water Co. 58—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 59—Rollion vs. Pollion. 60—Labaderia vs. Holbrook-Corbet-Daly Con. Co. 61—In re New England Mfg. Assn. 62—Stoits vs. Tuska.

Out of Town.

FREE RENT—7 years' free Rent. Out-of-town Factory; 8,000 square feet; 2½ Hours from City. Also others, shorter distance. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Louis Branstein. 2—Carl Ludeke, Samuel Kukulls. 3—Sadie Oliver, Thomas Watson. 4—Thomas Moncrieff. 5—John Williams. 6—Cora Lee. 7—Charles Turner. 8—John Williams. 9—Salvatori Ligaumari. 10—William Gelleck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Sanford B. Stifter—T. Hood Muir.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—In re Hurry—Grenville B. Winthrop, Cary vs. Ladd—Gilbert H. Crawford. United States Trust Company vs. Kertscher—Benjamin Oppenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Spiers—Daniel F. Ingraham—In re Gray—Daniel J. Early.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prospect Park South.

Here Is Another $10,000 House for Your Inspection. A Most Artistic Piece of Architecture.

HALL in antique finish. Seat built in, coat closet off.
PARLOR—Carved mantel, old ivory finish, embossed decorations.
LIBRARY—Flemish finish. Fine old tapestry; fireplace and mirror.
DINING ROOM—Paneled wainscot, beam ceiling, walls in green burlap, open fireplace.

Six bedrooms, nursery, den and tiled bathroom, all nickeled. Parquet floors on first story, electric lights, gas, window shades, laundry and the best of everything. $10,000. $1,000 cash, $5,500 first mortgage, $3,500 second mortgage, on easy payments. **Cheapest home in Flatbush,** considering asphalt pavement and all street improvements made and paid for.

TRANSIT—22 minutes from Park Row by Manhattan Beach L; or take any Brighton Beach Trolley from Bridge or Ferries, also Smith St. and Franklin Ave. Trolleys.

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DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,900; terms $750 cash and $60 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in CURLY BIRCH, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUETT FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; GRANITE STONE FRONT; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $60 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$14,000 HOUSE FOR $12,500. CHOICEST PART OF FLATBUSH, 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN, NEAR OCEAN AV.; LARGE GROUNDS; NEW DETACHED CENTRE-HALL HOUSE; ELEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TWO TILED BATHS, FINISHED IN THREE KINDS OF HARDWOODS; PARQUET FLOORS; HOT WATER HEATING, EXTRA FINE PLUMBING, ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING, RICH DECORATIONS; VERY HANDSOME, LARGE DINING ROOM, WITH BEAM CEILING; BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND LIBRARY, BILLIARD ROOM, FINE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY; BACK STAIRS; BUILT FOR OWNER'S USE; (NEVER OCCUPIED;) MUST SACRIFICE FOR BUSINESS REASONS; TERMS MADE TO SUIT. KEYS WITH C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

FLATBUSH.
Owner will sell for business reasons modern cottage, 10 rooms; built for owner under special architect's supervision; contains special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; in splendid neighborhood; will be sold for less than cost; values of ground adjoining have increased $200 per lot within three years and everything bought and built on; Nostrand and Ocean Avs. trolley from 23d St. ferry; Flatbush Av. from bridge direct to house, within two or three blocks; price, $6,250; terms can be made to suit. Apply to agent, Charles Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 72d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM FOR SALE.
126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 940 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000. to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
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Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms; stable, chicken house; half acre; cost, $11,000; price, $6,000; easy terms; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

104 acres in Northern New Jersey; elevated ground; pleasant drives, grove, lake; good buildings; must be sold. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 390 Broadway, New York.

Stock farms and small places cheap. G. R. Duncan, Torrington, Conn., Litchfield County.

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AUCTION SALE

of choice lots and plots at
**VALHALL

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers one minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 66, and 260 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Due Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
1:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 128th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M. 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 115 min. later foot West end 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 12:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 12:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) ‡3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:00, ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., s1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—x*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †8:00, †7:30, ‖9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—x*4:25, †8:30, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x*4:25, ‖8:00, ‖10:10, 11:00, 11:30 A. M. Reading only,) ‖11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‖5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—‡2:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:16 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. §Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Unibn Square West, 153 East 125th St., 271 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg, Express.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve., Express.	*3:30pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited."	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk Express.	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited".	‡3:35pm. ‡3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 5th Avenue and 125th St., 391 Grand St., 1 Nassau St., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday change. §13.25, $13.45, $7.15, $3.25, $5.65, $3.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Ar. L.V. N.Y., D
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM *7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.35 AM *9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM †12.00 NM
Wyoming, Elmira and Ithaca Special	*§13.40 PM †§12.50 PM
Wyomiss Valley Express	†3.55 PM †4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM †5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM *5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.00 PM *8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 1,216 and 1,354 Broadway, 157 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 143 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 369 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 3 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Sunday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 9:25 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25 (Dining Car,) 6:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "214 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

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7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

†3:15 A. M.....	Way Train ..... 3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....	Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon.	Express to Norwich..... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland.. 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
§5:40 P. M.	Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL

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is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

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Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M. " Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 " " West 22d St.....9:00 " " West 129th St.....9:15 "

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Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

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Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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Leave New York Friday afternoon 3:00 P. M.
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Leave Norfolk same evening (Saturday)
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

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Kronprinz.Aug. 28, 10 AM Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM Kaiserin, Oct. 14, 10 AM

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Barbar'ss. Aug. 21, 11 AM Luise.....Sept. 6, noon
Bremen...Aug. 28, noon Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich...Sept. 4, noon Bremen....Sept. 25, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

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From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM Main....Oct. 18, 10 AM

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Pennsylvania. Sept. 4, 10 AM | Columbia. Sept. 25, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Patricia. Aug. 26, 10:30 AM | Waldersee Sept. 9, 10:30 AM
Bluecher. Sept. 2, 10 AM | Deutschland. Sept. 16, 3 PM

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AMERICAN LINE.

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St. Louis. Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul. Sept. 3, 10 AM
Philadel. Aug. 27, 10 AM | *Southwark. Sept. 9, Noon

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland. Aug. 23, noon | Friesland. Sept. 6, noon
Zeeland. Aug. 30, noon | Vaderland. Sept. 13, noon

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.

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Steamer
Twin-Screw NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
Steamer
Twin-Screw STATENDAM Sept. 6, 10 A. M.
Steamer

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon | Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM
Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM | Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon

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WHITE STAR LINE.

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Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon | Celtic....Sept. 5, Noon
Oceanic...Aug. 27, Noon | Germanic. Sept. 10, Noon

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Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.

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CLARK'S THREE CRUISES FOR 1903.

WEST INDIES, ORIENT,

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by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. "Kaiserin," 9,500 tons, the cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered: Jan. 14th, West Indies, $150 and up; Feb. 7, Orient, $400 and up; July 2, Norway, $275 and up, all necessary expenses included. Specify program desired. FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 5,046. In the matter of GUSTAVE ADOLPH ELLING, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustave Adolph Elling, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 4th, A. D. 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George H. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 3d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 19th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FALK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Robert C. Ten Eyck, receiver, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, at No. 26 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, August 25th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The said property consists of cut and uncut material, manufactured and unmanufactured suits, cloaks, skirts, &c., machinery, fixtures, &c.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, August 15th, 1902.

ROBERT C. TEN EYCK, Receiver.
ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Atty. for Receiver, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902. Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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New York University Law School | Sixty-eighth year opens Oct 1, 1902. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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THE PAINE-BROWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, cor. 65th St.

REMOVAL.—Miss Roberts's school for girls, with kindergarten and classes for boys, has been removed from 148 to 272 Madison Avenue. Address until September 15th, Sandwich, Massachusetts.

BERKELEY SCHOOL

No. 5 West 75th Street. For new seventh Triennial Catalogue and pr

P. POWER IN JAIL, BUT LAMB'S TROUBLES GROW

Lawyer Fails to Get "Vanishing Plaintiff" Before Examiner.

Question of Attorney's Disbarment Before Judge Lacombe To-day Seriously Affected—Witness Disappears.

With Peter Power safely confined in Ludlow Street Jail, the lawyers for the Northern Securities Company, who have spent time and money in the effort to get the so-called "vanishing plaintiff" on the witness stand, yesterday changed their tactics and for the first time in a considerable period announced that it was not convenient to proceed.

George Alfred Lamb is to appear before Judge Lacombe to-day to show cause why he should not be disbarred from legal practice for his efforts to get Power spirited away. Yesterday morning he produced Power, having brought his client from Montreal, Canada, on a night train. The lawyer stubbornly contested any further delay of Power's hearing; Mr. Guthrie of counsel for the Securities Company was on hand in the morning—while Power was in Ludlow Street Jail—but in the afternoon only a clerk from Mr. Guthrie's office was there to listen to the protestations of Mr. Lamb and seek an adjournment.

Mr. Lamb sought to be allowed to have his client appear in court at 11 o'clock in response to the summons to him as witness. But United States Marshal Henkel said the order committing Power for contempt of court took precedence. Then Mr. Lamb sought an order from Judge Adams permitting Power to appear and testify at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Judge Lacombe was out of town, and Judge Adams said he would not interfere in view of the fact that Judge Lacombe would reach the city in the afternoon.

Special Examiner Richard A. Mabey convened court at 2 o'clock, but Mr. Lamb asked for an adjournment until he could present his application to Judge Lacombe.

"I consent to no adjournment," insisted the clerk from Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson's office. "Judge Lacombe said that we must be ready to examine Power within forty-eight hours' notice. We ask for that time."

"It is essential that Power should be heard to-day," said Mr. Lamb. "His testimony has an important bearing upon the proceedings to go on to-morrow."

The young man from Mr. Guthrie's office looked bored and reached for his hat to go. Mr. Mabey asked Mr. Lamb if he thought he could get the order allowing Power to appear.

"Without a doubt," assured Mr. Lamb, and Examiner Mabey adjourned proceedings until 2:45 o'clock. Judge Lacombe appeared about 2:30 o'clock and went to his chambers. Mr. Lamb asked for an audience, but the Judge said he wanted to examine his mail first.

Meanwhile Mr. Mabey was impatiently awaiting Mr. Lamb's appearance. At 3 o'clock Mr. Mabey announced that he could wait no longer, and the hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Lamb heard the news of the adjournment just as he was being admitted to Judge Lacombe's office.

Mr. Lamb said subsequently that Power was here seeking to be examined. He wanted to tell all he knew, and would then throw himself upon the clemency of the court. Mr. Lamb said he felt confident that Judge Lacombe would hear Power's testimony before deciding the case concerning Mr. Lamb's professional standing.

Peter Power, Mrs. Peter Power, and Mr. Lamb reached this city from Montreal early yesterday morning. Mr. Lamb and his client then went to the offices of Lamb & Guernsey, at 135 Broadway, where they held a long consultation.

Mr. Lamb and his client appeared in Marshal Henkel's office at 10:20 o'clock, and the "vanishing plaintiff" was escorted to Ludlow Street Jail.

What impressed every one who saw Peter Power was his youthfulness. He has been reported to be more than twenty years old, but he did not look to be out of his teens. He is slender, pale, and sallow. Far from seeking to want to punish J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill, and the others who consummated the Northern Securities deal, Power appeared to shrink from all public gaze or strenuous endeavor of any kind.

To add to the other troubles of Mr. Lamb his law clerk, Edward H. Vaughn, disappeared yesterday morning. Mr. Lamb says that last week he asked Mr. Guthrie to put Vaughn on the stand, and Vaughn also asked to be allowed to tell what he knew of this case, but Mr. Guthrie declined to do so. Lamb says that Vaughn would have testified to Lamb's honorable course in this matter.

When Lamb appeared at his office yesterday he found a note from young Vaughn, saying that he had gone on a yachting trip. He gave no explanation, and had not spoken to Mr. Lamb about the matter previously. Vaughn had been in Lamb's office about six years. His father lives in Kimberly, Me. Some of Mr. Lamb's friends intimated that in their opinion Vaughn had been induced to go away by persons unfriendly to Lamb.

LAMB SUES FORMER PARTNER.

Wants Accounting from Voss, Who Calls Him "Strike" Lawyer.

George Alfred Lamb, attorney for Peter Power, has brought suit in the New York Supreme Court to compel George A. Voss, formerly Mr. Lamb's partner in the law firm of Lamb & Voss, to render an accounting for moneys paid to the firm and placed in Voss's custody. Lamb says specifically that a certain $114.20, paid by William Clausen, a client, was not devoted to the purposes directed by Lamb.

Voss denies that the $114.20 was converted to his own uses. He denied all Lamb's other allegations, and says that he has severed his relations with Lamb for many reasons, "among them being the fact that Lamb had attained such a notorious reputation at the bar as an inventor and fosterer of strike litigation that the defendant could no longer, with honor and credit to himself as a reputable member of the bar, allow his name to be connected as a co-partner of said plaintiff." Voss therefore demands the dismissal of the complaint.

DELAY IN STREET SIGNS.

Municipal Art Society This Time Calls a Halt on President Cantor's Plans.

There will be further delay in the placing of street signs according to the plans prepared by President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan.

The Municipal Art Society says it has found that the design for the signs for which President Cantor opened bids and announced he would award the contract; is not the one approved by the society. Letters were sent yesterday to Mayor Low and to Controller Grout, requesting that the contract be not approved as it would be invalid.

FUNERAL OF MURDERED WOMAN.

The body of Mrs. Emma Rubson, who was murdered by her husband, Charles C. Rubson, last Saturday, was buried yesterday in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, L. I. The funeral services took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The body of the husband, who committed suicide, had been buried the day before.

The members of the Catholic Women's Benevolent League, of which Mrs. Rubson had been a member, attended the funeral. After the services the body was conveyed to the cemetery, and interment was made about a half mile from where the body of the husband lies in unconsecrated ground.

"BUTCH" THOMPSON IS DEAD.

Famous Gambler Succumbs to Effects of Old Injuries—His Varied Career.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Charles H. Thompson, better known as "Butch" Thompson, died here to-day after a long illness following injuries received in a runaway accident ten years ago at Long Branch. The direct cause of his death was Bright's disease and cirrhosis of the liver.

Thompson was one of the richest gamblers in this country, and leaves property valued at $500,000.

He was known to every sporting man the country over.

Charles H. Thompson, better known as "Butch" Thompson, was the best-known keeper of poolrooms in New York City, and was nearly as well known as a bookmaker on the race tracks, though for nearly ten years he had not been actively engaged as a bookmaker, preferring to back the books of other men and take a proprietary interest in the business thus carried on, as his health had been failing since the time in 1893 when he had a fall in a carrage at Long Branch, N. J. Thompson was a native of Norway, and was about sixty-two years old, though he himself was not certain of his age. He left his Norwegian home as a boy and in his early youth was a fisherman on smacks sailing from Norwegian ports.

Later he decided to come to America, and as an immigrant landed in this country in the last year of the civil war, and, tempted by the life of adventure that the army offered, enlisted as a private soldier. He served through the last year of the war, and then re-enlisted and saw service on the frontier, where he earned something of a reputation as an Indian fighter, a story told by himself in that connection being that he scalped the first Indian he killed, arguing that if it was proper for the Indians to scalp soldiers it was just as proper for soldiers to scalp Indians.

In his life on frontier posts Thompson got his first knowledge of gambling, and in a short time won all the money of his fellow-soldiers, and, with the idea of continuing as a gambler, managed to secure his discharge from the army. He was known for some years as one of the best "short-card" players in the United States, and gained his sobriquet "Butch" by his action in taking the character of a butcher and actually opening a shop in an Ohio town that he might have the chance to play cards with a wealthy farmer who was a noted card player, but who would not risk his money against the play of professional gamblers.

Nearly twenty years ago Thompson drifted into the business of betting on races, and, recognizing the opportunities that were presented to bookmakers, went into the business of bookmaking. He amassed money from the start, and, associated for a number of years with J. E. McDonald, was said to have become a rich man before he made the venture that gave him his New York fame. This was the establishment of a gigantic poolroom in the building which formerly stood on the corner of Thirty-first Street and Broadway and which became famous the country over as the White Elephant poolroom.

In this venture he was associated with Al Smith, the backer and promoter of prize fights, and both men made much money out of the place, which continued in existence for nearly five years in spite of the efforts of the law to close the establishment. Thompson invested his money carefully, and as he was a shrewd gambler, added to it even after his health broke and he was unable to carry on the business of bookmaking longer. When at the height of his success he paid a visit to his old home in Norway, and took the occasion to discharge all obligations which he considered existed against him by making rich presents to the members of his family. Then he returned to America, saying he was done with the Old World people.

The last year that racing was conducted at the Long Branch track Thompson made a book there, and while driving, after the races, received the injury that resulted in his death by having his carriage fall from the shore road to the beach below because of an caving bank. His back was so injured that for the past nine years he has been under the attention of the best surgeons in the country, but none was able to give him permanent relief. His health broke gradually, and until the last the old bookmaker loved to frequent the races, where his opinion always was valued. Thompson was a widower, his wife having died nearly ten years ago, and his only heirs are said to be the nieces and nephews living in Norway. He was a reserved, silent man, but many stories are told of his generosity to his employes and to those persons who aroused his sympathy.

A FRENCHWOMAN'S VENGEANCE

Throws Vitriol Over Her Divorced Husband and Tells Police He Is a Criminal Who Fled from France.

In a little book shop at 135 West Twenty-eighth Street last night Albert Cheneau, the keeper of the shop, a Frenchman, said by his divorced wife, Claire Cheneau, to be a criminal in his own country, had his head, neck, and arms fearfully burned with vitriol, thrown, as is said, by this divorced wife. The woman is locked up, and Cheneau is at the New York Hospital in a critical condition.

Policemen Barnes and Henck of the West Thirtieth Street Station were passing near the book shop about 10 o'clock when they heard loud cries, and running up found two friends of Cheneau bearing the burned man, who was groaning and screaming with pain, into a drug store close at hand. An ambulance was called at once and the man sent to the hospital.

The friends say that as Cheneau stood behind his counter, Claire Cheneau suddenly appeared, and, after berating him excitedly, flung vitriol at him from a bottle. Cheneau ducked his head and so caught the burning liquid upon his head and saved his eyes, but the stuff ran down the side of his head, upon his neck and arms.

Mrs. Claire Cheneau lives at 354 Seventh Avenue, and the police took her in charge upon this information. Mrs. Cheneau, who is French, and about forty-five, was stationed at the West Thirtieth Street Station, said that Cheneau had been directed by the court after their divorce to furnish her $6 a week alimony, and when he had not done so, and she was without money and too ill to work, she became desperate.

She said she would lay information with the French Consul as to the identity of Cheneau, who, she said, was one of a notorious "Black Gang" of Parisian criminals who had once had headquarters at 6 Rue de la République. Cheneau was bookkeeper for Ernest Causin, a merchant at 55 Rue de Lyon. With the help of confederates and forged orders and false letters of merchandise, she declared, he had robbed his employer of a sum amounting to $75,000, for which reason he had been forced to flee from France and live here in concealment.

Drowned After a Day of Pleasure.

Eight-year-old Katie Connelly, living with her mother and father at 416 East Sixty-fourth Street, fell overboard from a barge and was drowned in the Hudson River yesterday afternoon, after enjoying a day's outing on the excursion of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund. An attempt was made to save her, but her body never came to the surface after disappearing and was not recovered.

Frank B. Noyes Better.

The physicians of Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press, publisher of The Chicago Record-Herald, and one of the owners of The Washington Star, who is ill in the Adirondacks, gave out a statement yesterday to the effect that the invalid was much better.

Mr. Gould Not Buying Golf Links.

Mr. Howard Gould said yesterday that there was no truth in the published dispatch that he was negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land at Huntington, L. I., for golf links and the erection of a clubhouse.

From the Author of "The Lady or the Tiger?"

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is to me very much like a literary club, where I hear news about books and the people who write them. If a man has no literary friends or associates, let him read THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS; if he has many such, let him read it all the same, so that he may be able to talk with profit to himself and them.—FRANK R. STOCKTON.—Adv.

COAL $11 WHOLESALE; HIGHER RATE EXPECTED

Retailers to Raise Price Soon to Meet Latest Advance.

COKE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

Possibility of Bituminous Fuel in Furnaces—Railroad Officials Meet, but Will Consider No Compromise with Miners.

The wholesale price of anthracite suddenly jumped yesterday to $10 a ton for stove coal and $11 for egg, alongside. The advance caused considerable excitement in the market, and the wires in all the dealers' offices were kept hot until the closing hour with inquiries from their customers. Attracted by the high prices ruling in Manhattan, dealers in towns up the State have been making offers to the New York men to supply coal, some of the offers coming from Troy and Utica. So far as could be learned the dealers were not in favor of closing with these offers, as the cost of transportation and handling would be added.

The rise in the wholesale price of anthracite, it was said yesterday afternoon, may change the plans of the committee of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, appointed to regulate the schedule price of anthracite. On Monday the committee intended to take no action for a week or two, but yesterday members of the committee exchanged views on the subject, and it was reported that a new retail schedule of prices may be put in force at any time. A representative of one of the firms connected with this committee said:

"With the wholesale price of anthracite at $10 and $11 a ton, we can hardly be expected to keep the retail schedule price at $9 a ton. We have been selling coal which we bought some months ago, but that supply is exhausted. What the schedule price will be in another month I would not undertake to predict. There is no sign of an end to the strike, and the prospects for the next month are gloomy."

Several dealers said that undoubtedly, if the strike lasted until the cold weather, householders would be driven to great straits for fuel. One of the best-known dealers said:

"Soft coal could be burned in the furnaces used in some houses for heating purposes, but the smoke pipes would have to be made larger or they would soon get clogged. As the smoke pipes are made of galvanized iron as a rule, that would cost very little. The use of soft coal, however, will have other inconveniences. The chimneys in any case will have to be frequently cleaned, and for cooking purposes soft coal will be too smoky to use in kitchens. Some persons already are beginning to use coke in the kitchen ranges, but that has its disadvantages. The great heat it develops melts away the grates by degrees, and the destruction is hastened by the action of sulphur fumes set free from the coke when it begins to burn. Altogether the prospects for householders are not encouraging."

It was learned yesterday that anthracite coal dust, which formerly was a drug in the market, and was sold at $1.50 a ton to the owners of brick yards for their drying kilns, is now $3 a ton and is bought largely in this city by the owners of steam plants. The coal dust is mixed with soft coal for the furnaces.

"The coal famine," said a dealer, "no doubt will lead to many changes in the system of heating. Persons with an inventive turn will have a chance of making mopey. New gas stoves are being planned on a more elaborate scale than those now in use, and it is possible that some of them may be found so satisfactory that they will supplant coal stoves permanently. When the mines are opened, the operators will not be able to get more than half or three-fourths of their force of certified miners back at first. The other half have gone to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and other States where they now are working. This is a prosperous season and work is generally easy to find. The maximum output of anthracite is only 5,000,000 tons a month, and the mines can do little more than supply the Winter demand with the entire force at work. In the meantime, the gas companies are reaping a golden harvest. I understand that one gas company alone has installed over 9,000 hearth stoves in the last month."

A meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying roads was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, which lasted nearly four hours. Among those present were George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and representatives of the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

After the meeting Mr. Baer said that the situation was not materially changed and that he could not predict when the strike would end. Asked about the reports that Senators Quay and Penrose would try to bring him and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers together on Friday to end the strike, he said:

"That is all political talk. I am not giving such matters much attention. There is no politics in the matter."

"Would you agree to their proposal to meet Mitchell?"

"I should think not," he replied, with emphasis. He added that he had been authorized to offer a reward of $2,000 for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons responsible for the shooting of two of the men who had gone back to work.

NEW YORK HUNTING COAL.

Five Hundred Tons Bought in Lynn, Mass., Which Will Retail at $11 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—New York dealers have begun buying hard coal in this section in small quantities. Five hundred tons are to be sent from Lynn next week that a New York wholesale dealer may be aided in supplying his customers.

The barge Buffalo was towed to Lynn today to receive her load. It is understood from the firm which is handling the deal that the terms of the sale are such that the 500 tons can hardly yield a profit, or more than cover expenses in New York, unless the coal shall be sold for at least $11 a ton.

JILTED THEIR FIANCEES.

Two Men Who Failed to Appear When Weddings Were Due Accused of Larceny by Their ex-Sweethearts.

Ralph Schatzel and Anton Meserole were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The complainants were the former fiancees of the prisoners. Both weddings were to have taken place on Sunday, but the bridegrooms failed to appear at the appointed time.

Schatzel and Meserole live at 144 Varet Street. Schatzel was accused by Marie Naper, twenty years old, of 14 Wallabout Street, of having obtained $175 from her under false representations, and Eva Aulia, nineteen years old, charged Meserole with having obtained $180 from her.

Schatzel was to have been married Sunday evening and Meserole in the afternoon. When Meserole appeared at his fiancee's home he was dressed in a light suit. Somebody told him his clothes were out of place for a wedding, and Miss Aulia advanced him $28 to buy a black suit. He left the house, but instead of returning he met Schatzel, who it is alleged agreed to jilt his sweetheart, and the two made arrangements to go to Maine. The disappointed women went to the Ewen Street Police Court Monday, where they met for the first time, and obtained warrants for grand larceny. The prisoners were arrested Monday afternon on the Maine steamship pier in Manhattan.

When arraigned in court they pleaded not guilty to the charge and expressed a willingness to marry the young women, but the latter were not in a forgiving mood and refused. In default of bail they were sent to jail pending a hearing.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN AN EAST SIDE FIRE

Thrilling Rescues Amid Scenes of Intense Excitement.

Baby Thrown Into a Net from the Fifth Floor—Crowd Wails and Weeps as Bodies Are Carried Out.

The deaths of two women and two children and the serious injury of two other persons, besides minor injuries to many men, women, and children, resulted from a fire which yesterday morning ate its way from the first floor to the top of the double-decker tenement at 35 Essex Street.

The flames started in the linoleum wall paper store of Jacob Gross, and the burning oil from the goods created gases that swept upward through the elevator shaft ahead of the flames, preparing the way for asphyxiation and death. So quickly was the path of fire cut from cellar to garret that the firemen who responded to the call worked for half an hour without knowing that a single life had been lost. It was only after the deluge of water had ended in dripping from the top floor to the bottom that the men delving among the debris were surprised to find here and there a dead body.

The fatal progress of the flames was accompanied by excitement and panic such as is rarely witnessed even on the east side. There were also instances of heroism and devotion which in themselves made the fire notable.

The flames were discovered at 9:25 o'clock by Mrs. F. Wolf, the owner of the doomed building, who keeps a liquor store in the building at No. 33, next door. How the fire started is a mystery that is yet occupying the time and attention of the Fire Marshal.

The building is a six-story structure, the first floor being entirely occupied by Jacob Gross, who with his family lived in the rear of the building. Each floor above was occupied by four families, with the exception of the top floor, which was not entirely occupied. When David Rose of 304 Madison Street and Nathan Mott of 386 Grand Street, passers by, who had seen the fire and turned in an alarm, arrived with Policeman Flanders of the Eldridge Street Station, who had been called to the scene, there was little to be done in the way of succoring those who might have been trapped by the flames.

Policeman Flanders was met at the entrance by a solid wall of flame, and at once ran to No. 37 and dashed up the steps to the roof. He found a score of women and children on top of the building, and a number of these he guided to safety. In the meantime the men of Engine Company No. 15 were working their way into the flames on the first floor, and in the rear of the place they came upon the inert forms of Mrs. Rosie Moses, fifty-two years old, and her niece, Hortense Berliner, eight years old, and carried them out to the street, where they revived. Both were burned about the face and head, and were taken to the Gouverneur Hospital.

In other parts of the building exciting scenes were being enacted. The fire-escapes were crowded with persons who begged to be rescued. The fire had eaten itself up the airshaft, and every floor was ablaze, all stairways being useless.

Among those who crowded on the fire-escape was Jacob Muscovitz, a one-armed man, who lived on the fourth floor. He was crazed with fear, and when a whiff of smoke and a puff of flame came near him, he jumped to the street. Besides the injuries from burning, Muscovitz had three ribs broken in his fall.

A thrilling rescue was effected by Wolf Yucker, a saloon keeper of 43 Essex Street. He was watching the fire when he saw an aged man holding a baby in his arms, standing on the front fire-escape on the fourth floor. Climbing from the coping of his house to the escape, Yucker, at the risk of his life reached the side where the man stood and took the boy from him. The man at this time was driven to the fifth floor by the flames, and again made his way to the front fire-escape.

Quickly the men of Engine 15 got out the new Browder safety net which up to this time had never been thoroughly tested under actual conditions. A half dozen firemen got hold of the circular affair with the springs around the sides and motioned for Yucker to throw his burden into it. He balanced himself properly, and a moment later there came hurtling through the air the fragile form of the baby. The crowd literally held itself until the child had struck the net and with a gentle rebound rested snugly in its meshes; then there was raised a shout that could be heard for many blocks. The two men were taken down a fire ladder.

By this time the excitement in the district was tremendous, and many persons were being injured by jumping from the fire-escapes in their terror before they had reached a point sufficeintly near the ground.

The crowd which gathered was immense, and it required the united efforts of the reserves from the Eldridge and Delancey Street Stations to keep them in order.

At length, when the flames were under control, the firemen came upon the dead. They found Mrs. Minnie Balechlon, thirty-one years old; Moses Lebewitch, three years old; Julius Lebewitch, five years old, and a woman and a small boy who had not been identified last night.

As the bodies were brought from the house by the firemen the spectators, almost without exception Jews, set up a loud wailing, beating their breasts with their hands and tearing their hair. A low dronning dirge was heard, which sprung up spontaneously and was taken up by all.

On the outskirts of the fire lines rushed excited men and women, who had been unable to find some relative or friend, and were fearful they had been burned. One of these was a man named Rensler. He had been notified while at work that the house in which he was a tenant was burning and that his wife had perished. Frantic with grief he rushed to the scene. While trying to force a way through the lines a friend placed his hand on the man's shoulder and led him to where his wife was safely standing in a hallway. For ten or more minutes Rensler was so crazed he could not recognize his wife. Then he came to his senses, and the scene was very affecting as husband and wife embraced.

On one of the stairways in the building was found a water-soaked bank book of the State Bank on Grand Street, showing deposits of $4,947 in favor of Lena Cable. This was turned over to Sergt. John McDermott.

Coroner Goldenkranz visited the scene of the fire and viewed the bodies, which were all taken to the Eldridge Street Station House.

During the progress of the fire a mongrel dog bit Patrolman William A. Miles of the Eldridge Street Station on the leg. Miles beat the animal off with his club and then shot it.

The damage to the building was estimated at $10,000.

SEELEY BACK WITH FORTUNE.

Man Who Robbed Shoe and Leather Bank Won Wealth in Western Mining Venture.

Samuel Seeley, who robbed the Shoe and Leather Bank of Manhattan of $350,000 several years ago, and who served a term of imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary for his crime, is said to have been in Brooklyn a day or two ago, having come here from the West to visit friends in the Bedford district, where he lived at the time of his arrest and conviction. Soon after his discharge from prison Seeley went West, and he is reported to have made a fortune in a lucky mining venture.

The swindle by which the Shoe and Leather Bank was robbed of $350,000 was worked by Seeley, with the aid of a depositor named Baker and another man, who, like Seeley, was employed on the books of the bank. On the day the news of the fraud became public, Baker was found drowned in the Sound near his home, at Sands Point, L. I.

While Seeley was in prison his wife obtained a divorce and married again. In the neighborhood where Seeley formerly lived there were all kinds of reports current yesterday as to the amount of money he was said to have made in the West. One report had it that he had made $1,000,000, while others more modestly put his fortune at from $100,000 to $500,000.

A chronic "tearing" Cough can be so alleviated that it will be scarcely felt, while the way is being paved for a perfect cure with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

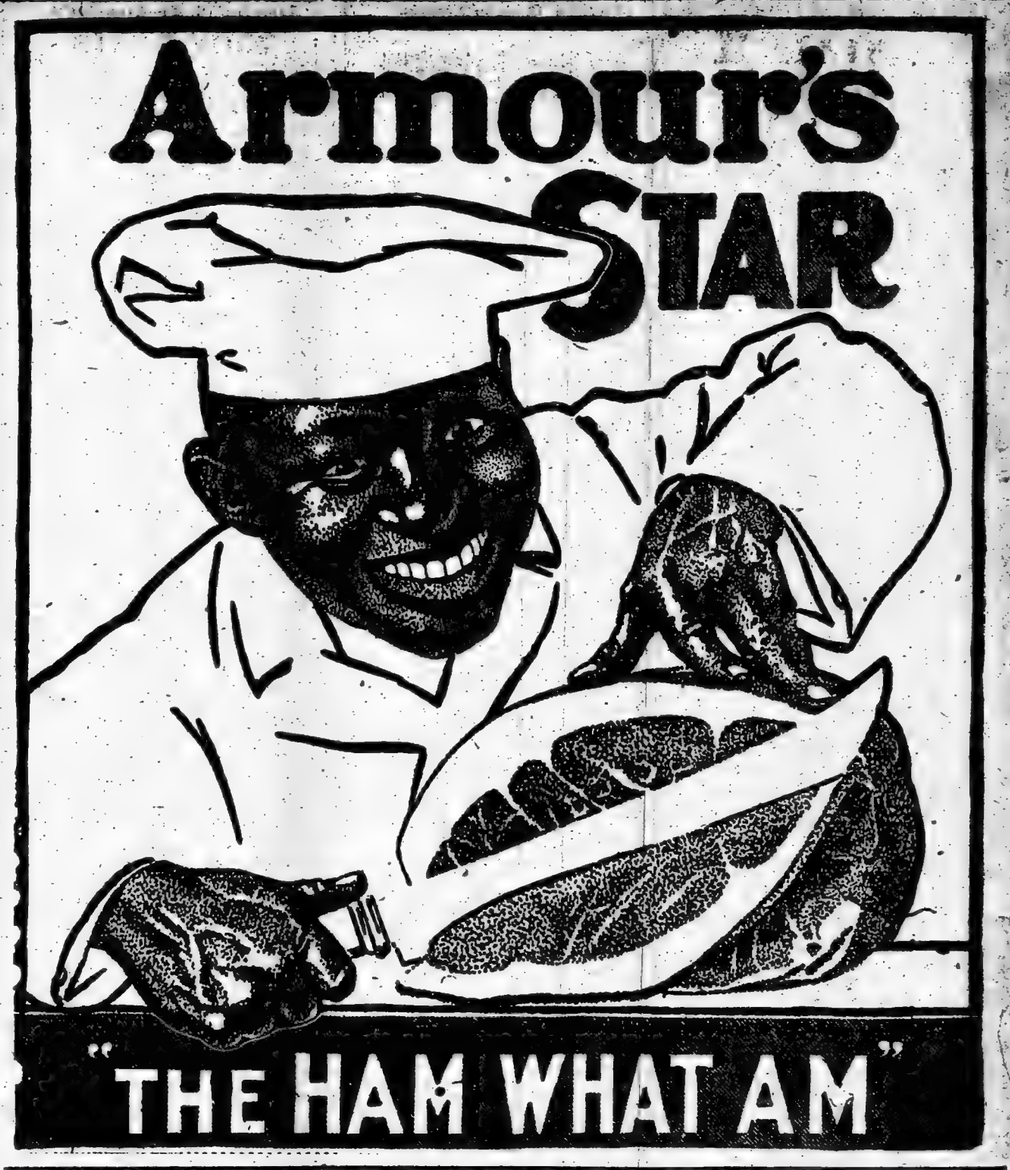

COL. PARTRIDGE'S TOUR.

The Police Commissioner Visits a Number of Precincts in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Police Commissioner Partridge took another tour around some of the precincts on Monday. In the afternoon he went up into the Bronx and visited the High Bridge, King's Bridge, Bronx Park, and Wakefield Stations in company with Inspector Cross. In the evening he visited the Charles Street, West Twentieth, and West Forty-seventh Street Stations in Manhattan.

"The purpose of my trips was to get information," said the Commissioner yesterday. "The objective point of my Bronx trip was to look at the Wakefield Station House. It is not in good shape. I looked over the other station houses, two of which are new, so as to get points about station houses in case I get some money to build some that are needed."

The Commissioner avoided telling of other things he saw during his trips.

He was asked about the rumor that Inspector Thompson is to retire and Capt. Myles O'Reilly be made an Inspector.

"It is the first I've heard of it," he replied.

"He would be the most likely candidate for an Inspectorship, wouldn't he?"

"Oh, I don't know. There are a number of good men in the department."

"But there is no man in the Police Department you think more of, is there?"

"Oh, yes, there is," said the Commissioner, solemnly.

"Who is he?"

For an answer the Commissioner placed the index finger of his right hand upon his own breast, and then walked away, laughing.

"THE" ALLEN GETS OFF AGAIN.

Accused of Conducting Poolroom, Is with Other Prisoners Discharged.

Once again "The" Allen was arraigned before a Magistrate yesterday, charged with conducting a poolroom, and once again he was discharged.

At 3 o'clock in the morning Inspector Grant with three detectives and two patrolmen had descended upon the house at 80 Sixth Avenue and arrested Allen, Charles Myers of 13 Charles Street, Henry Collins of 74 Charles Street, and Richard H. Daly, supposed to be in charge of the place. They also captured some gambling paraphernalia. The four prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court.

"Did you see any bets made or money passed?" asked the Magistrate of the Inspector.

The latter reluctantly said that he had not.

"Then I'll have to discharge the prisoners," returned the Magistrate. "Don't be discouraged, though. Better luck next time."

NINETEEN CHINESE "JOHN DOES."

Arrested Charged with Being in Country Without Possessing Certificates.

Arrested as "John Doe" Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c., nineteen Chinamen were gathered from laundries on the East Side yesterday and brought before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, charged with lacking certificates entitling them to be in this country. Many of the prisoners spoke fair English, made good excuses, and the Commissioner finally put the examination down for to-morrow, at the same time announcing that if certificates of any of the Chinamen were brought to him to-day he would order the immediate release of the man concerned.

One of the arrests was that of Louis Yung of 144 East Fifteenth Street, and a few moments after he reached the Federal building a cousin rushed in bearing the proper certificate. The Chinaman declared that no Inspector had ever asked him to produce the paper. Other Chinamen maintained that they had certificates at home.

Not Morris County Savings Banknotes.

The report sent out from Trenton, N. J., on Monday, saying that the country around about Morristown is being flooded with spurious bank notes made from plates formerly used by the Morris County Savings Bank, which were not destroyed according to law, is denied by H. T. Hull, Secretary and Treasurer of the bank. Mr. Hull, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says: "This bank was incorporated March 3, 1874, and commenced business April 1, 1874, and never issued any bank notes. The Morris County Bank, which went out of business about the year 1865, did issue notes, some of which are in existence as curiosities. They are not, however, in circulation, as the article states."

LEGAL NOTES.

EXECUTION OF WILLS BY ILLITERATES.—Surrogate Church of Kings County, in refusing probate to the alleged will of Carmine Beneventano, discusses the execution of such instruments by illiterate persons. The will in question was drafted by an Italian, and was entirely written in that language. The decedent was also of that race. The draughtsman was a notary public, but spoke English so imperfectly that he had to give his testimony in the probate proceedings through an interpreter. There was no signature to the will, either in writing the testator's name, or by the cross mark usually made by illiterates. In fact, the instrument itself stated that it had been read to Beneventano, but had been signed only by the witnesses and the notary. The absence of his signature was explained thus: "The present will is not subscribed by the testator because he has stated that he is illiterate." The notary, it seemed, had said that Beneventano need not sign, as by the laws of Italy the signature of an illiterate person was unnecessary. There was, however, a small mark on the face of the will after the word "illiterate," which, it was said, was made by the testator, and it was claimed that this mark was a sufficient symbol to be taken as Beneventano's mark in lieu of a signature. Surrogate Church says he would be inclined to hold that the mark was a sufficient subscription if it appeared from the testimony that it was intended as such, but the will itself and the evidence pointed to a contrary conclusion. The Surrogate also takes occasion to say that great care should be exercised in the selection of notaries public, and calls attention to the fact that in European countries the office is a very important one. "Persons coming to this country," he says, "naturally conclude that a notary in this country has the ability and authority which a notary public possesses on the Continent, and frequently, therefore, consult them on matters which should only be attended to by an attorney. We have here acting as notary a person who, although a citizen of this country, is incapable of understanding the English language, and who drafts documents intended to dispose of property situated in this State in a foreign language; he pays so little attention to the laws of the country of his adoption that in executing this paper he follows the law of the country of his birth. It seems to me that our authorities should, at least, see that a commission as a notary public should issue to no person until he is capable of speaking the English language."

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NO UNDUE INFLUENCE SHOWN.—James E. Munger, three months before his death by consumption, executed a will leaving an estate of about $6,400 to his grandniece, Eva Gertrude Linson Moore, "for the reason that I wish to show in the best way I possibly can my appreciation of her faithful care for and unselfish interest in me for a long time past." Mr. Munger added that he felt he could not "even in this way recompense her sufficiently for what she has done for me." This grandniece was Mr. Munger's nurse and constant attendant at his rooms in the Holland Hotel, Fishkill Landing. His widow and a married daughter, Mrs. Marshall, were in no way mentioned in the will, and a contest brought by the latter has been dismissed by Surrogate Hoysradt of Dutchess County. It was shown that Mrs. Munger had not lived with her husband in sixteen years, and that the daughter, while corresponding with her father at intervals, had not visited him during his long illness, although she lived only twenty-five miles away. Mr. Munger never expressed a desire to see either his wife or daughter, but on the contrary said he did not want them to visit him. He often spoke of his appreciation of his grandniece's services, and said he was going to leave everything to her. These facts, says the Surrogate, strongly support the will and overcome any suggestion of undue influence. He says in part: "While the testator occasionally wrote to his daughter it is quite apparent that they were not on terms of intimacy, and that the testaor had fully determined that neither his wife nor daughter, with whom the relationship of husband and father existed only in name, should receive any portion of his estate, and he so expressed himself with great freedom when unsurrounded by any of the influences alleged to have been present on other occasions. There is no proof of any act on his part indicating that any importunity was being made or that he was laboring under any false impression as to his duty. This will is the result of his desire to compensate his grandniece for her services through his illness, if was his privilege to estimate the value of those services without regard to the adequacy of the consideration."

ARIZONA UNITED MINING CO.

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Capital Stock $1,000,000 | **Par Value $10 a Share Non-Assessable**

Having recently organized the ARIZONA UNITED MINING COMPANY, and desiring to put the property in condition to be operated at once, we offer a limited amount of non-assessable treasury stock for public subscription

AT $5.00 PER SHARE.

The property now owned by the Company, and which comprises five mines, is situated in the CAVE CREEK DISTRICT, MARICOPA COUNTY, CENTRAL ARIZONA.

The formation of the ore consists of granite, slate, quartz, and earthy matter stained with oxide of iron, and showing gold, silver, and copper. Numerous samples have been assayed by the United States Government Assayer and they show gold ranging from

$10 TO $120 TO THE TON.

A ten stamp mill is ready for use. Two shafts have been sunk to a depth of 130 feet and 150 feet respectively, which are connected by two drifts, one at the depth of 65 feet and the other at 130 feet.

Engines of sufficient power to do all the hoisting are in position and mines are otherwise equipped for the most economical operation.

The parties who are connected with this mining enterprise are men of high standing, and having implicit confidence in the richness and great value of the property owned by the Company they court the fullest investigation by prospective investors.

Prospectus and subscription blanks will be furnished on application at the office of the Company, 82 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

GEO. M. THOMAS, President. GEO. H. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

As the summer waxes prices wane.

Norfolk Jackets with trousers are $10 now.

Some 400 washable vests are $2.50 now.

Other tidbits.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Local rains; fresh east to southwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,419. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MIMIC NAVAL WAR OFF NEW ENGLAND COAST

Fleet of Admiral Higginson on Lookout for Pillsbury's Vessels.

First Series of Manoeuvres to Test Nation's Defensive Powers—Expert Opinions as to Results.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 20.—The war game in which the rival fleets of Commander John E. Pillsbury and Admiral Francis J. Higginson are pitted against each other began at noon to-day. The North Atlantic Coast is now threatened by a powerful squadron of hostile ships from the attack of which an equally able fleet will attempt to defend this country. This is the first series of manoeuvres in which the ships will participate, and it will be under the direction of the Navy Department alone. Such practice as follows the conclusion of this first contest will be the joint work of the Army and Navy Departments.

Commander Pillsbury's fleet, which will be known as the White Squadron, sailed from Provincetown on Monday, and is now at sea. Its present whereabouts is unknown to Admiral Higginson, whose force will be known as the Blue Squadron.

No glimpse has been caught of Commander Pillsbury's Squadron since Monday morning when the auxiliary cruisers Panther and Prairie left Provincetown Harbor. At 6:15 to-night the torpedo boat Stockton came to the harbor. Her officers immediately proceeded to points of vantage and swept the ocean with their field glasses.

A war vessel passed South by Cape Cod at dusk, but so far out at sea that there was no telling her name. Another (or the same) went by Nantucket two hours later. The presumption is that the Blue Squadron is far to the eastward.

The fleet which Admiral Higginson dispatched to the eastward was outside. Portland harbor at sundown, apparently heading southward.

It was understood that the latter fleet which made its appearance in this harbor last Saturday would under the rules of contest remain here until after noon today. At any time after that hour Admiral Higginson was free to sail in search of the "enemy."

It will be the object of the White Squadron to effect a landing at some unfortified place along the coast as soon as possible after this fixed hour, and occupy the position without interference for at least six hours. It is the duty of the defending fleet to prevent the invaders from accomplishing their purpose. If Admiral Higginson finds the hostile vessels before they can get within striking distance the victory is with him. If Capt. Pillsbury with his ships should elude Higginson and land his force he must occupy the place he has captured and be free from discovery during the six hour period agreed upon. If he is located before this time limit—expires it is scored as a defeat for him.

The first series of manoeuvres is purely technical and there will be no semblance of an engagement between the ships. No shots will be fired except positively upon the discovery of the hostile fleet at night, when the firing would be entirely for signalling purposes and to announce the discovery of Capt. Pillsbury's squadron.

Admiral Higginson lost no time in getting under way after the hour agreed upon for the beginning of the contest had arrived. During the forenoon the ships were getting up steam and at about 12 o'clock they began to weigh anchor, and half an hour later all except the flagship Kearsarge had started out.

First the Mayflower and one of the torpedo boats headed outside the breakwater, bearing toward the north. A second torpedo boat followed toward the northeast. The Brooklyn and the Olympia moved out together, with the Alabama astern of the latter and the Massachusetts at the end of the line. These ships seemed to make directly east. Just before noon a torpedo boat came in from the south, and after joining another vessel of the same class both steamed out together, accompanied by the Scorpion. The Thornton and Gloucester went out by the southern passage just before 2 o'clock. At about the same moment the Montgomery, accompanied by the Leyden, moved to the southwest. This left the Kearsarge and one torpedo boat inside the breakwater.

The Admiral returned to these waters tonight. His fleet is not anchored, but is moving about keeping a close watch for the invader. It is evident that he has covered his position and feels confident that the foe cannot make a landing within his lines. No tidings of Commander Pillsbury have come to hand during the night.

The big vessels of the squadron, when the morning sun broke upon them to-day, were as motionless and gave as little sign of life as the rocks on the near-by shore. The little torpedo boats were not far from the larger craft, and there was nothing in either fleet to serve as a reminder of last night's episode, when the smaller vessels, having put to sea in the afternoon, were repulsed in an attempt to surprise the squadron in a night attack.

It was a beautiful morning, and very early in the day a number of the Summer visitors here, whose rest for an hour or more last night was destroyed by the mimic sea battle, sought points of vantage to view the ships.

There was little at first to satisfy the observers. A launch came ashore for the mail, and the crew of the Kearsarge was put through fire drill. As the forenoon advanced various signs of a prospective movement were noted. Signals were exchanged and small craft were dodging

Continued on Page 3.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77 1-16c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 35c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19½c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 12.

Summer Inssitude relieved promptly and permanently by Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED on. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

WOULD IMPEACH PALMA.

Cuban President Threatened by Disgruntled Members of the Island Legislature.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—A lively discussion occurred in the House of Representatives this afternoon over the action of Manuel L. Diaz, Secretary of Public Works, in granting a concession to Señor Castenada to establish an electric light plant at Havana. Several members of the House argued that Señor Diaz had no authority to grant this concession, and that unless President Palma revoked it he, President Palma, should be impeached by the Senate. The House was divided on the question, and no vote has as yet been taken. A resolution was introduced preferring charges against Señor Diaz.

The Castenada concession dates back to the time of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. Gen. Wood, formerly Military Governor of the island, recognized this concession, but, acting upon orders received from Washington, he caused it to be rescinded May 19, the day before the inauguration of the Cuban Republic. Señor Diaz, by an official order, recently made this concession operative, and his action resulted in bitter feelings on both sides.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The 'longshoremen and lightermen of all classes and the dock laborers went out on strike this morning. They have several grievances, one being that coal should be unloaded per ton instead of by day wages. Efforts are being made by the union leaders to bring out the laborers at Cienfuegos and Cardenas.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN FREIGHT TRAIN WRECK.

Accident Occurs on the New York Central Railroad—A Score Slightly Injured.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Four men were killed, one seriously injured, and a score of others slightly, near Hoffman's Ferry, ten miles from this city, about 9 o'clock to-night by the breaking in half of a New York Central east-bound freight train, and the subsequent crashing of the rear half into the front part which had stopped. The dead:

HORMAN, WILLIAM, of Palatine Bridge, foreman of the gang of workmen.
HARKNESS, WILLIAM, of St. Johnsville.
CROSS, FRANK, of Randalls.
SHUBERT, FRANK, of Canajoharie.

The seriously injured:

JONES, JOHN A., of Canajoharie; severe scalp wound; will recover. About twenty-five others, whose injuries are slight.

The men were in a fence gang, and thirty of them live in a house-car, which was attached to a local freight from Syracuse to Albany, and was about the middle of the train.

FRENCH AND MOORS FIGHT.

Natives Attack a French Military Supply Column—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A telegram received here from Oran, Algeria, says that a party of Moors recently attacked a French military supply column near Ain Delkelil, and that numbers were killed or wounded on both sides.

Troops have gone in pursuit of the Moors.

THREE INCH FALL OF HAIL.

Frozen Particles Piled High in Ogdensburg Astonish Old Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Word has just reached here of a hailstorm which passed over the vicinity of Norwood, near here, Monday night. The storm came up suddenly, and soon the hail began to fall thick and fast. Hailstones the size of peas lay from one to three inches deep in some places.

Old residents say they never witnessed anything like it before. The sun was shining brightly a few minutes before the storm, and in thirty minutes afterward the sky was clear. After the storm several persons took advantage of the opportunity of snowballing in Summer, and pelted each other with hailstone snowballs.

One man was obliged to shovel the hailstones from in front of the barn door yesterday morning before he could open it.

SENATOR HANNA TAKES CHARGE

Will Lead Cleveland Republicans in Their Fight Against Mayor Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Senator Hanna has carried out his promise to lead the Republicans of Cleveland in their battle against Mayor Johnson, and to-day took charge of the financial end of the campaign. As Chairman of the Advisory Committee the Senator will be the most important factor in the contest on the Republican side.

The Republican campaign opened in earnest in Senator Hanna's office to-day at noon with a meeting of the newly appointed Finance Committee. The meeting was attended by representatives of the various Republican factions, Chairman Abel of the County Committee, W. J. Akers, William R. Hopkins, E. W. Doty, Charles Eubanks, Thomas B. Flower, and W. J. Conger being there. Senator Hanna told the committee that factionalism must cease if they expected success.

BIG HARDWARE CONCERN.

Plant with $500,000 Capital to be Established at Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 20.—The Mix & Riddell Hardware Manufacturing Company has been organized here with a capital stock of $500,000 to manufacture locks and hardware. The Directors are George H. Riddell, Frank W. Mix, Edward H. Mix, William F. Ellis, Kenneth K. McLaren, Walter U. Lawson, and David F. Riddell. The concern has purchased a factory site on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, and will soon begin the erection of a factory. The main building will be 210 by 40 feet, four stories high, and there will be another building 40 by 70 feet for power house and brass foundry. Other buildings are being planned.

Major F. W. Mix, the promoter of the enterprise, has been identified with the hardware trade for over fifty years, having operated independently and been connected at different times with the Eagle Lock Company, Bridgeport; P. & F. Corbin Company, New Britain, and the Yale and Towne Company, this city.

G. H. Riddell, Secretary-Treasurer, came here recently from South Bend, Ind., where he was President of a large wholesale grocery house. Mr. Riddell is interested in Indiana and Kentucky oil fields; his wife is first reader in the Christian Science society here.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

DR. MACARTHUR'S SECRETARY ARRESTED

Accused by Calvary Baptist Church Sexton of Burglary.

PRISONER DENIES CHARGE

Captured at End of Short Chase Through Broadway Crowd—An Actor by Profession and the Clergyman's Stenographer.

Broadway strollers were surprised at Thirty-fourth Street at 9 o'clock last evening to see a quietly dressed man speak to Policeman Perigo of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who then approached a well-dressed aristocratic looking young man who was walking with the throng, when the latter broke into a run and dashed south, with the policeman after him. Many spectators joined in the pursuit, which, however, was short, for the policeman quickly overhauled the man and placed him under arrest as the soberly attired man came up.

The man who was arrested was Frank Castle, twenty-three years old, of 363 West Fifty-sixth Street, while the soberly attired man was George F. Koster, sexton of the Calvary Baptist Church, at 121 West Fifty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur is pastor.

Castle is an actor and played with "The Belle of New York," company, but has of late been Dr. MacArthur's private secretary, and has done much stenographic work for him. Mr. Koster charged Castle with burglary, declaring that he forced Dr. MacArthur's study at the church early on morning of Aug. 4 by means of a skeleton key, and stole $250 in cash, a valuable new typewriting machine, and rifled a desk, taking away numerous other articles.

Castle strenuously denied the charge. He was neatly attired in a tweed suit and a Panama hat and promptly answered all questions put to him. He said that he was born in London and had supported Beerbohm Tree in this country. He had been employed by Dr. MacArthur at the close of the theatrical season. If he had not been at the church lately, he said, it was because there was no work for him to do there, Dr. MacArthur being away on vacation. When he was searched he had $2 in his pockets and a bunch of keys. These latter were handed to Mr. Koster, who, after examining them carefully, admitted that there was one among them which would be likely to open the door of Dr. MacArthur's study. He was positive that Castle was the burglar, though he advanced no proof.

Capt. Sheehan was behind the desk at the time and took an active part in examining both Castle and his accuser. He refused to entertain the sexton's charges of burglary, but, as the latter was so positive, he ordered Castle locked up as a "suspicious person."

Special Policeman F. J. Pesky, who patrols the block in which Calvary Church is located, said that he tried the door leading in to Dr. MacArthur's study at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of the robbery and found it locked and securely fastened. Two hours later the engineer came to the church and he found the door standing wide open and the robbery accomplished.

Koster said, however, that the discovery of the burglary was not made until Aug. 12.

He declared that he at once believed Castle to be the culprit and accused him, when reporting the matter to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, which he did, as soon as he became acquainted with the facts. Detective Higgins had been put upon the case from that precinct, but had discovered no clue. Mr. Koster said that he had, in the meantime, kept close watch for Castle and had caused his arrest the moment he saw him.

Castle indignantly denied almost every assertion that Koster made, and said that he had walked in Broadway every day since the alleged burglary, and that there would have been no trouble in finding him if he was wanted. The young man's earnestness deeply impressed all the listeners.

Pesky, the special policeman, declares that on Aug. 10, the Sunday following the robbery, while on patrol at 6:30 in the morning he saw Castle walking up and down in front of the church. The man made no attempt to enter the building while he was watching him, Pesgy says, and after pacing the flagstones went away. He says he thought it a very unusual proceeding, especially at such an hour. Castle had in his pockets a mass of correspondence from a school of journalism in Cincinnati.

At 1:30 o'clock the next morning Koster and Pesky together were in a lot across the way, where a building is in process of construction. They saw a man who, Koster thought, was Castle, and when they moved toward him he ran. They followed up town and across to Sixty-third Street and Central Park West. There the man leaped over the wall into Central Park and got away.

Absolutely nothing was found upon Castle that would indicate that he was other than the respectable character he asserts himself to be.

It was said last night that Dr. MacArthur is traveling through Great Britain and at the present time is believed to be a guest of Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle, in Scotland, for he is a close friend as well as a fellow-countryman of the iron master.

CLOUDBURST AND TORNADO.

Damage to the Amount of $150,000 Caused in Pana, Ill.—Several Persons Injured.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 20.—A cloudburst and tornado struck this city late this afternoon causing damage to the extent of $150,000. Several persons were injured.

The Catholic Church steeple was blown down. Hotels and business blocks were unroofed. Windows were broken and shade trees uprooted. The Young Men's Christian Association building, costing $25,000, was almost demolished.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station at Millerville was blown down. Reports of additional damage are being received. It was the worst storm since 1857.

BOSTON & ALBANY ENGINEERS.

Vice President Van Etten Says There Will Be No Strike Over New Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Vice President Van Etten, who is in charge of the Boston and Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad, declares that there will be no strike of engineers on that road. The engineers' Grievance Committee was in conference with him all day over the proposed new schedule of express trains, which makes Worcester instead of Springfield the eastern terminus.

Only a few men are affected, those who live in Springfield, and who do not want to move. They claim that the change is in violation of the agreement entered into prior to the lease of the road to the New York Central.

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, will continue running on Fridays and Saturdays throughout September, leaving New York at 2 P. M.—Adv.

HILL'S ENEMIES OFFER TRUCE.

Up-State Opponents of ex-Senator Offer to Bury the Hatchet.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill stopped off in Rochester to-day on his way to Orleans County, where he will address the Orleans County Pioneers' Association at its annual picnic tomorrow. He was accompanied by Bird S. Coler, who is also on his way to Orleans County to look after his extensive interests in the brownstone quarries of Medina.

Both ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Coler were the recipients of friendly calls from the leaders of the local Democracy from all parts of Monroe County. The anti-Hill element, which has maintained feeble contests for State delegates and for control of the organization for several years after an uninterrupted series of defeats, has recently shown a desire to abandon its antagonism to the friends of the Senator. To-night a delegation of the anti-Hill men called upon Mr. Hill and assured him of their intention to give his local friends no further trouble, merely asking for fair treatment in the selection of State delegates and local candidates.

Among the former anti-Hill men, who gracefully surrendered to their enemies, were Hon. George Raines, ex-Judge John D. Lynn, and ex-Mayor Warner.

As a result of this meeting it is expected that the customary hostilities will not prevail at the coming primaries. A strong Coler sentiment was observable in the gathering local politicians in and around the Senator's rooms. Three of the four Monroe County districts were for Coler at the last State Convention, and it is probable that all will be for him without a contest this year.

WANT $69,500 COMMISSION.

Agents Bring Suit Against Baltimore Chrome Works on Account of Sale of Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—A suit was filed in the Circuit Court here to-day by Wesley M. Oler of Baltimore and William G. Crenshaw, Jr., of New York against the Baltimore Chrome Works, the Continental Trust Company, and several of the individual stockholders of the Chrome Works, for $69,500, alleged to be due them as commission for finding a purchaser for the stock of the Chrome Works.

The purchaser was George R. Bower, Secretary and Treasurer of the Kalion Company of Philadelphia, and after the deal had been arranged by Crenshaw and Oler, it is alleged, the Chrome Works people discovered the purchaser, and, dealing with him directly, shut out Oler and Crenshaw. The price paid was approximately $1,000,000.

On the day, it is alleged, when the deal was to have been closed, the Chrome Works management gave to J. Henry Ferguson, D. K. Este Fisher, and the Continental Trust Company power of attorney to sell the works. Fisher and Ferguson went to Philadelphia, it is alleged, and sought out Mr. Bower. They told him, it is charged in the action, that the deal through Oler and Crenshaw was off, and then sold the property to Mr. Bower at an advance of 2½ per cent.

TO TRY A RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York Central Must Answer to Charge of Manslaughter in Herkimer Court.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The New York Central Railroad Company will be tried for manslaughter and violating Section 389 of the Penal Code, at the next term of the Circuit Court in Herkimer.

The railroad roundhouse at Herkimer was burned last Winter. It contained several hundred pounds of dynamite and giant powder, and several lives were lost in the explosion which followed. The railroad company was indicted. Then it filed a demurrer to the indictment, which Judge Devendorf to-day overruled. No opinion accompanied the decision.

It is believed to be the first time that a corporation has ever been indicted in this part of the State, and the outcome of the case will be watched with interest. The storing of the explosives was in violation of Herkimer ordinances and the State laws. The explosives were used by the company in construction works.

THE MANGY DOG WAS CURED.

But the Animal with Dynamite Attachment Crept Under Master's House with Strenuous Results.

Special to The New York Times.

DRIFTON, Penn., Aug. 20.—George Mechou, of Scall Siding, had a mangy dog he wished to cure. He attached two sticks of dynamite to the animal, a long fuse connecting with the explosive, and lighted it. He forgot to tie the dog, who, after the fuse was lighted, tagged after his master. The latter took refuge in the house, and the dog crept under the house. An explosion followed, and pieces of dog meat came flying through the floor, and the shanty tumbled over on Mechou and his wife. They were badly bruised.

THE JOHN BROWN HOMESTEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 20.—The committee in charge of the improvements being made to the John Brown homestead in West Torrington announced that it will give the right party who will act as caretaker on the premises and keep relic hunters away, the use of the farm of 100 acres free.

The John Brown Association is industriously carrying out its original idea that the preservation of the old homestead is the best monument to the memory of the famous abolitionist despite the fact that the last State Legislature appropriated $1,000 toward the erection of a monument to John Brown.

The condition of the place was worse than was anticipated. The chimney, six feet of which vandals had torn down in order to secure a brick bearing the date 1751, has been rebuilt of the old material and in the original style. The fireplaces have been restored, new sill beams have been set, new flooring laid, the rooms replastered, and window sashes and outside doors repaired in the style of a century ago. The old material has been used as much as possible.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Short Time: Short Line to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

PULP MILL EXPLOSION KILLS AT LEAST 9 MEN

Five Reported Missing by Accident at Wilmington, Del.

Four Others Are Badly Injured—Steam Digesters Burst and Escaping Acid Burns Employes' Bodies.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 20.—Nine workmen are known to have been killed, five are missing, and four others were badly injured by the explosion of two steel digesters in the Delaware Pulp Mills of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company on the Christiana River this afternoon.

The known dead are:

BURKE, WILLIAM.
COLLINS, ZARACHERY, (colored.)
HARRIS, FRANK.
HINNY, JOSEPH.
LUMBACHER, JOSEPH.
McCORMICK, JOHN.
NAGLE, JAMES.
STOKES, JAMES.
WATERS, GRANVILLE.

The missing are:

HUTTON, JOEL, fireman.
MOUSLEY, E. H.
RUTH, WILLIAM, fireman.
SCOTT, WILLIAM, fireman.
SWEENEY, JAMES.

The injured are:

COLLINS, JOHN; burned and inhaled flames.
DURHAM, GEORGE; burned and scalded; recovery doubtful.
JESTER, JAMES; badly burned; recovery doubtful.
REEVES, THOMAS; skull fractured in two places; may die.

The digesters were located in a two-story building. There were ten of them in the building, each one resembling a vat and about six feet in diameter. They were used for reducing wood pulp.

Eighteen men were at work in the building. There were two terrific reports, and the next instant the building and other mills about the structure were completely wrecked. One digester was blown into the air and fell to the ground 250 feet away.

A dense volume of smoke for a time prevented the outside workmen from going to the immediate rescue of those who were caught in the ruins of the falling building. Several men made their escape without any injury.

An alarm of fire was sounded, and the entire Fire Department of the city and a large force of police were soon on the ground, and the work of rescue was immediately begun. Several of the workmen were taken out unconscious, only to die after being removed to hospitals. The wreckage was piled up for more than thirty feet, and the escaping steam made the work of rescue difficult.

Those who were not killed outright were mangled and burned by escaping acid that flowed over their bodies from the broken digesters. At least eight persons are dead, and, according to the officials of the company, at least six others are in the ruins. To add to the horror of the disaster, the wreckage took fire, but after some difficulty the Fire Department managed to subdue the flames, and the work of rescue was continued.

Steam was used in the digesters. The officers of the company think that too much steam was generated in them, and that this was the cause of the explosion. The monetary loss is estimated at $35,000.

WOMAN TOO LARGE FOR DOOR.

So Kentucky Official Seeks Permission to Hold Court in the Open Air.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 20.—An unusual request was telegraphed to Washington by United States Commissioner Dudley Lindsey of this place to-day. Jane Woolsey was arrested last night at Leitchfield, Grayson County, for "moonshining," and was brought here to-day.

The woman is so large that she could not be brought into the Federal courtroom. The officers were able to get her up one flight of stairs, but were unable to proceed further.

Accordingly Commissioner Lindsey wired for authority to hold court outside his office, and when permission is received he will hear the case in the open air. The woman is only 5 feet 5 inches in height, but she weighs 430 pounds.

CHICAGO AFTER CORPORATIONS.

Cook County Assessors Add 3,000 Concerns to the Tax Rolls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The assessors of Cook County have added 3,000 corporations to its tax books. Last year only 600 were assessed, while this year there are 3,600 listed.

A number of corporations have been making it a business to sell their State charters, and in doing so have undersold the State. This has become prevalent since the increased cost of securing charters for large capital stocks. To get these concerns off the lists or tax their charters is what the Board of Assessors has undertaken to do.

FIGHT OVER SCHULTZ MILLIONS.

Illness of Son of Late Soap Manufacturer May Cause Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 20.—A fight for the millions left by the late Robert Schultz, the soap manufacturer, was disclosed to-night when it became known that a secret application for the appointment of a guardian for his son, William Darlinton Schultz, had been filed on Monday by his wife, Ethel Granger Schultz, and that the application was set for hearing to-morrow morning.

Mr. Schultz died two years ago, leaving an estate valued at $5,000,000, three-fourths of which went to his son William D. Schultz, and the balance to William D. Schultz and John Hoge, as Trustees for Bernard Van Horne Schultz, the other son. One year ago William D. Schultz married Miss Ethel Granger, daughter of Judge M. M. Granger.

A few weeks ago the young millionaire suddenly collapsed, and was hurried out of the city, accompanied by his physician, and taken to a sanitarium near New York City. The application alleges insanity.

The Coronation.
Indisputably the Highest Authority.

At every State function given by His Majesty, Edward VII., King of England, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively, including the Coronation Derby Dinner to the Jockey Club, and the Grand State Coronation Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at Windsor Castle.

Quality stamps Moët & Chandon "White Seal" incomparably the pre-eminent Champagne.—Adv.

NEW YORK THEATRE SOLD FOR $2,000,000.

Sire Brothers Sell the Property to Klaw & Erlanger, Theatrical Firm—The Criterion Sold to Frohman and Rich & Harris.

The New York Theatre yesterday passed from the possession of the Sire Brothers into that of Klaw & Erlanger. The price said to have been paid by the purchasers is $2,000,000.

According to the contract signed by H. B. Sire, possession is to be given Sept. 15. As soon as their contract with the Sires was signed, Klaw & Erlanger in turn sold to Charles Frohman and Rich & Harris the Criterion Theatre, of which heretofore they have been merely lessees. The price paid for the Criterion is not named. The sale was made to prevent change in existing arrangements at that playhouse.

It is announced that the negotiations for the sale of the New York Theatre, which were consummated yesterday, have been in progress for several months, and that Sire Brothers have been seeking ever since they took charge, four years ago, to make such a sale. According to H. B. Sire, Sire Brothers paid the New York Life Insurance Company $1,010,000 for the property. The company, however, continued to exercise strong influence, it is said, in the conduct of the property.

Oscar Hammerstein, in 1895, bought the ground on which the New York and Criterion Theatres are built, and paid for it $1,035,000, the site covering more than ten lots, extending from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street, along the east side of Broadway. On that ground Hammerstein built, at the cost of $1,000,000, an immense theatre, called by him the Olympia, on which the New York Life Insurance Company had a $900,000 mortgage.

When he opened the Olympia Theatre, Hammerstein put into execution the idea of having four entertainments under one roof—to all of which the spectator was admitted by a single ticket. The Olympia had within it a theatre proper, a concert hall, a music hall, and a roof garden—all running at once.

The plan, however, was not successful. The house was too big. At the end of three years Hammerstein failed, owing the New York Life Insurance Company $14,500, unpaid interest on the mortgage. The New York Life foreclosed, and Andrew Freedman was appointed receiver by the court. The place was shut up, and the entrances boarded over.

At the public sale which followed the New York Life Insurance Company brought in the property. Then three years ago the place was opened again by the Sire Brothers. They divided the house, and the Criterion Theatre, thus cut off on the Forty-fourth Street corner, was leased to Charles Frohman and Rich & Harris.

What disposition Klaw & Erlanger will make of the New York is not definitely known. The idea, however, seems to be that they will perhaps divide the house, still regarded as too big, into two. Klaw & Erlanger are building two new theatres, the New Amsterdam and the Liberty, on West Forty-second Street.

The New York will make one or two more, according as it is or is not divided, all owned by these managers. Charles Frohman is in control of seven theatres in the city, but he is, in most cases, lessee merely.

H. B. Sire announced that the Sire Brothers did not intend to retire from the theatrical business. They already control the Bijou, and they are now building a new theatre on the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. In that vicinity also, though on what precise site is not disclosed, Mr. Sire says they have bought ground and will build a third theatre.

ANOTHER WANAMAKER STORE.

Merchant Planning for the Erection of a Large New Building in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 20.—Sums of money aggregating $1,150,000 have been borrowed from several trust companies in this city by John Wanamaker on mortgages on his store properties in Philadelphia and New York. The money has been secured, it is said, in anticipation of the immediate erection at Chestnut and Thirteenth Streets, in this city, of a great building to be used for commercial purposes by Mr. Wanamaker alone.

The mortgages, records of which were filed at the City Hall, are as follows:

Fidelity Trust Company, for $300,000, secured by the property on West Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, $300,000, secured by the property on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth Streets.

Provident Life Insurance Company, $450,000, secured by the property on the north side of Chestnut Street, between Juniper and Thirteenth Streets.

Sarah Harrison, $100,000, secured by property on the north side of Chestnut Street, between Juniper and Thirteenth Streets.

The mortgages are dated Friday, Aug. 15, 1902.

VETERAN CRIMINAL CAPTURED.

Andrew Garvey, Wanted for a Shooting in Parisville, N. Y., Again in the Toils.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Andrew Garvey, alias Wright, who on the night of May 29 broke into a grocery in Parisville, N. Y., and while the officers were attempting to arrest him, shot A. H. Brazee, Deputy Sheriff, and made his escape, was arrested here to-day.

Garvey was traced to Ashtabula, where his parents reside. He had persuaded his thirteen-year-old niece to elope with him, and they went to Akron, where they resided three weeks, and then went to Barberton, where they staid two weeks. From there he sent the girl to Ashland last Thursday, and being without money, beat his way here. He secured work on a farm, and the girl worked in the house for her board, representing themselves as father and daughter. A brother of Garvey, who went by the name of Young, was executed last Friday in New Jersey. Garvey has already served fourteen years in the penitentiary.

EDITOR AS A PARACHUTIST.

Orra L. Tipple's Balloon Ascension the Feature of Schenevus County Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Orra L. Tipple, editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper at Schenevus, this county, made a balloon ascension and parachute drop at the fair held in that village to-day. The feat was witnessed by 5,000 people, nearly all acquaintances of the daring editor.

Tipple prints a unique paper, and its statements are often calculated to create sensations. He is an official of the Fair Association, and his exhibition had been widely advertised. It was the feature of the fair.

New York To-day; Chicago To-morrow
The Pennsylvania Special, the busy business man's train. Only 20 hours to Chicago.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DENOUNCES QUARRELS IN PARTY

Sends Stinging Rebuke to Republicans in Texas.

EVIL OF FACTIONAL FIGHTS.

Calls on Republicans in Democratic States to Bend Efforts to Election of Congressmen.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt to-day, in no uncertain terms, expressed his disapproval of factional differences in the Republican Party. Cecil A. Lyon, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Texas, called on him and presented his side of the controversy which has arisen among the Republicans of the Lone Star State.

The President told him, with the utmost emphasis, that no man had any authority to speak for the President as regards Texan matters, that the President was taking no side for or against any man or any faction among the Texan Republicans, and that as a matter of fact the President was exceedingly impatient with those Republicans who went into factional divisions.

He added that in any such States as Texas or Virginia, or in any other State in which the Republican Party is in a minority, but yet had a chance to do something, the President felt the credit would fall on those Republican leaders who were able to make a good showing at the polls, especially for Congressional candidates, and not to those who spent their time plotting how they could get delegates or receive offices. He told Mr. Lyon that he could explain these sentiments to all Texas Republicans of every faction.

The President also told him that if ever, in any such Southern State, a Republican Congressman was elected, it would amount to far more in the President's mind than anything which could be done in the way of offices, and that he felt there was little need of recognition for an organization which existed only for offices and delegates.

It was learned that the President told Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee when the latter visited him a few days ago that he was profoundly discontented with the Virginia Republican organization for not making a resolute effort to elect Republican Congressmen from the western districts of Virginia, and that he felt that an organization which did not try to develop the fullest party strength at the polls had no claim upon him.

Mr. Lyon was the President's guest at luncheon, the other guests being George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint; Frederick W. Holls of New York, who was Secretary to the American Embassy at the Hague Conference, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews.

Before leaving here for New York Mr. Roberts said that his call was of a social nature. He said that he had discussed Iowa politics with the President, and had informed him that the action of the Republicans of Iowa on the tariff was not of a revolutionary character. The Republicans of his State, he said, believed that certain changes in the tariff were necessary, and thought it would be better to make the movement now than wait until later and be forced into it.

Mr. Roberts added that he had not made up his mind just when he would relinquish his office to assume charge of the paper he has purchased in Iowa. He said that he was going to give up his position, but that he might not do it this year.

MR. LITTLEFIELD LEFT OFF PRESIDENT'S LIST.

Anti-Trust Representative Not to be Visited on Mr. Roosevelt's "Down East" Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The publication of the President's New England itinerary to-day aroused more comment for what it did not contain than for what it did. There was much curiosity about the non-appearance of Rockland, Me., on the list of homes of distinguished men whom the President will visit.

There is no very strong reason why the President should visit Rockland, and nobody would have expected him to do so had it not been generally made known that he was going there to talk with Representative Littlefield. When the announcement was made from Oyster Bay that the President, Mr. Littlefield, and Attorney General Knox were going to form a great anti-trust triumvirate, and devise legislation which should strangle every octopus left alive by the Sherman law, there were various speculations as to the way in which the campaign was to be waged. One of them was that the President was to visit Mr. Littlefield at Rockland and arrange methods of anti-trust warfare with him.

Mr. Littlefield did invite the President to come to Rockland during his speaking tour in New England, and the President accepted the invitation. The fact that Rockland has been dropped from the itinerary excited widespread speculation and many smiles. Of course, there is not the slightest reason to believe that Mr. Littlefield has been "turned down" by the President, after the latter had encouraged him to go ahead with his anti-trust plans. On the contrary, it is said here that Mr. Littlefield and the President undoubtedly agreed together that the idea of the Rockland visit had better be abandoned.

It is said that the Republican managers believe it would be bad policy to challenge a revival of the sarcasms at the expense of the "triumvirate," and that for this reason the President has decided to forget his acceptance of Mr. Littlefield's invitation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY.

Detailed Schedule of the Trip Through New England States—Petition by G. A. R. Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Upon the occasion of the President's trip through the New England States Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will leave Oyster Bay on the Sylph Aug. 22 at 0:30 o'clock for New Haven, reaching there about 1:30 o'clock, where they will be joined by the remainder of the party. The programme for New Haven consists of a drive about the city. The President's train will leave at 2:30

o'clock for Hartford, making a brief stop at Meriden, where a drive will be taken. The programme for Hartford includes a drive immediately upon arrival, and attendance at a meeting at the Coliseum in the evening.

The President, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, and Dr. Lung will spend the night at the residence of Mr. Robinson, secretary to the Governor. On the morning of Aug. 23 at 8 o'clock the President and his party will leave Hartford, and, stopping for thirty minutes at Willimantic, will arrive at Providence at 11:30 o'clock. The Providence programme includes a visit to the Governor at the State House, where the President will meet the State and city officials. At 1 o'clock the party will start for a drive about the city, stopping at the City Hall, where the President will make a brief address.

From Providence the President and his immediate party will go by boat to Warwick, where they are to be entertained by Senator Aldrich at his residence. Afterward they will proceed by boat to Newport, remaining there Saturday night and Sunday.

From Newport the train will go to Lynn on Sunday evening, and the President and Secretary Cortelyou will drive to Nahant to visit Senator Lodge, returning to Lynn on Monday afternoon, proceeding thence to Boston. During the evening there the President will attend a meeting at Mechanics' Hall. The next morning at 8:35 o'clock the party will start for Portland, Me., making brief stops at Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, the home of Secretary Moody; Dover, and Old Orchard.

At Portland the President probably will make a few remarks, and he and his party will drive about the city, leaving at 4:35 o'clock for Lewiston, where a stop of one hour will be made, and the President probably will make a short speech.

Augusta will be reached at 8:30 o'clock. The President will spend the night at the Governor's residence. The next morning, after a drive, the party will leave at 9:30 o'clock for Bangor, where a short drive will be taken. After dinner they will visit the Eastern Maine State fair grounds. In the afternoon the President will make a short side trip to Ellsworth, the home of Senator Hale, where he and his immediate party will be the Senator's guests.

They will leave Ellsworth at 10 o'clock in the evening and arrive at the Weirs, N. H., at noon the next day, stopping during the morning at Nashua Junction and Manchester. At the Weirs the President is to attend the annual reunion of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, and at 2 o'clock the train will again be taken, arriving at Concord at 3, an hour later, where the President will visit the State Fair.

Leaving Concord at 5 o'clock, the party will reach Newbury at 6:20 o'clock, and the President and Secretary Cortelyou will spend the night with Secretary Hay at his residence. The following morning at 10 o'clock the train will be taken for Newport, which will be reached at 10:20 o'clock. The President and his party will spend the day in Corbin Park, and the night at the clubhouse, going in carriages the next morning to Windsor, arriving there at about 11 or 11:30 o'clock. A brief programme has been arranged for Windsor, and at 2 o'clock the party will start for Burlington, making stops on the way at White River Junction and Montpelier.

At Burlington the President will be entertained at the residence of ex-Gov. Woodbury. Following that the President and one or two others will go by steam yacht to Thompson's Point, where they will spend the night and part of the following day as the guests of Secretary Shaw. It is probable that during the day they will go to Shelburne to visit W. Seward Webb.

Returning to Burlington on Monday morning, the train will be taken at 10 o'clock and brief stops will be made at Proctor, Rutland, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Northfield, Mass., will be reached soon after 5 o'clock in the evening. Northfield, which was well known as the home of the late Rev. Dwight L. Moody, is the seat of the Moody School, and a programme has been arranged for the evening in which the school, it is understood, will participate.

On Tuesday, Sept. 2, the President and his party will leave Northfield at 8:20 o'clock in the morning, stopping at Miller's Falls, Athol, Fitchburg, and Sterling Junction, and reaching Worcester at 12:40 P. M. In Worcester the President will be the guest of Senator Hoar at luncheon, and following this the party will be taken for a drive through the city. The President will visit the fair of the Agricultural Society.

The train will be taken again at 3 o'clock and about an hour later will reach Springfield, where the party will be taken for a drive about the city. A short stop will also be made at Westfield, and Dalton will be reached at 8 o'clock. The President will be the guest of Gov. Crane at Dalton, and the following morning the President and his party will go in carriages from Dalton to Stockbridge, making brief stops at Pittsfield and Lenox. The train will be taken at Stockbridge at noon, stopping at Great Barrington and New Milford, and will reach New Haven at 3:20 o'clock. The President and those who are to accompany him to Oyster Bay will be taken from the main station to Belle Dock, arriving there at 7:45 o'clock, and embarking on the Sylph for Oyster Bay, which will probably be reached about four hours later.

Throughout the trip drives are to be substituted for receptions, and in many instances drives will also be substituted for speeches. Owing to the limited accommodations of the train it will only be possible to receive local committees at the places they represent.

In addition to the President's personal staff, representatives of the press associations, the illustrated weeklies, several of the New England papers, and the telegraph companies, and two photographers will be members of the party.

The following communication was addressed to the President at Oyster Bay today by the Citizens' Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic:

"The Citizens' Executive Committee on the thirty-sixth National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic passed a resolution at its last meeting directing me to request that you issue an executive order permitting members of the Grand Army of the Republic employed in the service of the United States in Washington and throughout the country to attend this encampment, which will be held in this city during the week commencing Oct. 6 next, whenever the interests of the public service will so permit, without loss of pay or without having the time so occupied deducted from their annual leave.

This will in all probability be the last great gathering of the veterans of the civil war at the National capital, and a large number of them are coming here for the purpose of meeting their comrades in the union at campfires in a social way. In fact, many of them will make sacrifices in order to be present.

"We sincerely trust you may see your way clear to comply with this request, which will be in the line of encouraging patriotism and devotion to the flag of our country. You will be gratified to know that on this occasion a large number will also assemble here who were soldiers in the Confederate Army, as well as several thousands of your comrades in the war with Spain."

1,000 MECHANICS STRIKE.

Nearly one thousand mechanics, employed in various departments of the Morse Iron Works, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, left their work yesterday and joined the blacksmiths who left their work Monday morning. They have been threatening to go out for some time, but their sudden action came in the nature of a surprise, and cripples the yard. The boilermakers employed by the company remained at work, but they, too, have threatened to strike in sympathy with their fellow workmen, and if they leave, the shipyard will be at a complete standstill.

The trouble between the men and the Morse firm dates back three weeks, when the blacksmiths and their helpers made a demand for a 10 per cent. increase in their pay and a nine-hour day. When this demand was refused the men engaged in the various departments took up the fight, and the situation has been threatening since then.

There are fifty or more vessels now being built or undergoing repairs at the yard, and yesterday only the boilermakers were at work on these. The men declare that this condition of affairs, coupled with the fact that a large number of other shipbuilding concerns have acceded to the demands of the blacksmiths, indicates that the Morse concern will soon come to an agreement with them.

One of the officers of the company said, however, that they would not come to any agreement with the workers, unless they agreed not to strike again for at least a year. The difficulty, he said, was not in granting the increase, but that it would bring more and extortionate demands from them.

J. P. MORGAN RETURNS AND STOCKS ADVANCE

Wall Street Affected by His Being on American Soil.

DISCREDITS SCHWAB RUMORS

Declines to Discuss Coal Strike—May Make Announcement When He Is "Back in Harness."

J. Pierpont Morgan, after an absence of several months in Europe, returned to New York yesterday on the White Star Liner Oceanic. As usual, about a score of newspaper men went down the bay to meet him. Mr. Morgan was disinclined to talk, however, contenting himself with expressing disbelief in the report that President Schwab was to retire from his official position in the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Morgan occupied suite "W" on the after promenade deck. He wore a gray sack suit, and a flat top derby, smoked big cigars, and according to the passengers was in an especially good humor during the voyage.

"Have you anything to say through the newspapers, Mr. Morgan?" was the first question put to the financier by the reporters.

"Not a word," he replied. "When I get back in harness I may say something, but I have not a word to say now."

"Do you expect to see John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers' Union, in regard to the strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields?"

"I absolutely refuse to discuss that question, and that is all there is to it," replied Mr. Morgan.

About this time the "camera brigade" came up, and the photographers began to point their instruments in the direction of Mr. Morgan, who appealed to W. C. Beer, his office secretary, "not to let them take my picture."

About that time one of the photographers snapped his shutter. Beer rushed over to him and asked him if he had succeeded in getting a picture. The photographer replied that he was afraid he had not, and with an injured air marched away to get ready for the next attack.

Another photographer approached Mr. Morgan and blandly asked him to pose for a picture. Mr. Morgan replied that he would not do it for $5,000,000, whereupon the photographer gasped and went in search of other and less high priced prey.

"Do you know that Peter Power is in jail, Mr. Morgan?" somebody asked.

"I did not. I never heard of the man," was the reply.

Mr. Morgan was told about the rumors concerning the possible retirement of Mr. Schwab as President of the United States Steel Corporation.

"I don't know anything about the reports, and I don't believe them," Mr. Morgan answered.

At the pier the Corsair, Mr. Morgan's yacht, was awaiting him. As the Oceanic came in view, the saluting gun on the craft boomed a salute in honor of the return of her owner. The yacht was a mass of bunting from stem to stern and made a pretty sight as she lay in the stream just of the pier. As soon as he landed Mr. Morgan went on board the yacht, which soon steamed away.

Mr. Morgan, accompanied by Charles Steele, one of his partners, arrived at his office in his private coupé a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Wall Street was well prepared to receive him. The stock market had opened strong and active in anticipation of possible announcements of various deals, and all the stocks which possibly could be classed as "Morgan stocks," scored perceptible advances. This strength was maintained, although no such announcements were forthcoming. Mr. Morgan had not a word to say about anything, nor had any of his partners.

There were, however, many callers at his office, first among them being Clement A. Griscom and P. A. B. Widener, who had been his fellow passengers on the Oceanic. Mr. Morgan sat in his office surrounded by his partners, George W. Perkins, Charles Steele, E. F. Whitney, Temple Bowdoin, and W. P. Hamilton, and held a little reception. President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation called about noon, and after a while he and Mr. Morgan had a quiet talk.

The next arrival was Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway. Then came many others, among them being Lewis Cass Ledyard, ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, and others.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Morgan prepared to leave his office, but when he got to the door of his office he found that a photographer had stationed himself on the sidewalk ready to snap his camera. When Mr. Morgan saw him he fled back to his office, hoping the man would go away. He, however, had more patience than Mr. Morgan, and the financier finally hurried down the steps and jumped into his coupé.

MR. SCHWAB PROBABLY WILL SAIL THIS MORNING.

Apparently in Good Health, He Visits His Office and Calls on J. P. Morgan.

Charles Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, went to his office about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after going over some business matters, went over to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he saw Mr. Morgan.

When seen last night at the Lorraine Hotel Mr. Schwab declined to say anything about the nature of the interview between Mr. Morgan and himself.

"That," he said, "is absolutely and purely a personal matter."

He said that arrangements had been made for him to sail this morning on the French Line steamship La Lorraine.

Mr. Schwab left his hotel at 8:30 o'clock and went to Delmonico's, where he dined and later returned to the Lorraine. When questioned about his trip to Europe, he said that it would be purely for pleasure and that there would be no business connected with it.

Ex-Judge Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, said that Mr. Schwab had spent some time in his office, and that he was looking well and hearty. He also said that there seemed little doubt that Mr. Schwab would soon be restored to health, and that his associates were insisting that he take a much-needed rest, as during the last fifteen months he had had charge of more responsibility than one man should assume, but he had so systematized the business of the company that it would not suffer through his absence.

MR. GRISCOM ENTHUSIASTIC ON THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

International Navigation Company's President, Back from Europe, Talks of New Combination—Heavy Crop Movement.

Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, returned from Europe on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. Mr. Griscom has been away six weeks, during which time he has visited England and been the guest of Emperor William of Germany on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

"I left New York," said Mr. Griscom, "to see the coronation. I was at Kiel during the regatta, with Mr. Morgan and Mr. Widener, on the yachts Alvena and Corsair, and had a very delightful time. While there we were entertained at luncheon by the Kaiser, who is a marvelous man.

"We were also on board the Meteor, with which the Emperor is very much pleased. Leaving Kiel we went to Hamburg and Bremen with Herr Ballin, the Director General of the Hamburg-American Line. We also inspected the magnificent imperial palace at Potsdam."

Concerning the shipping combination Mr. Griscom said:

"I do not know when the new company will be incorporated, but when I went away everything was ready, and I suppose the incorporation will take place soon. In England the feeling now is favorable to the combination, and there is no trouble on that score."

"Has the Cunard Line entered the combination?" Mr. Griscom was asked.

"No," he replied, "but I saw a great deal in the newspapers about its failure to enter the combination. There never was any probability of the merging of the Cunard Line. The combination includes the American and Red Star, the Atlantic Transport, Leyland, and White Star Lines. When it gets into working shape it will have many advantages. For instance, a person purchasing a round-trip ticket can go by any ship of the five lines concerned, and come back in the same way, and no ship will be allowed to carry passengers beyond her capacity."

"How about the outlook for American shipping?"

"It never was better. The crops in America are excellent, while the reverse is the condition in Europe. The result is that we will have to send our food stuffs to Europe, and the freight will be enormous. The American shippers have a busy season ahead of them."

Mr. Griscom was asked about the proposed formation of a combination between Canadian railroad and steamship interests to fight the new concern.

"I know nothing concerning that," he replied, "beyond what I have read in the newspapers."

P. B. Widener of Philadelphia, who came over with Mr. Griscom, said that he had gone over for pleasure and had nothing to say for publication.

Mr. Griscom's yacht, the Alvena, was at the pier when the Oceanic docked, and Mr. Griscom boarded her soon after landing.

J. J. HILL ON THE CANAL.

Railway Magnate Says Money Could Better Be Spent Deepening the Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago spoke before the Trans-Mississippi Congress to-day and advocated the improvement of the Mississippi River. He introduced resolutions commending the improvement of the river between Cairo and St. Louis to make the stream permanently navigable to compete with railroads and to furnish an outlet to South America for the products of the Northwest. President Moses C. Wetmore offered a set of resolutions against the operations of the trusts which were unanimously adopted just previous to the address of J. J. Hill, the promoter of the great railway combine. These resolutions scored the trusts and call upon Congress to enact laws restraining them.

J. J. Hill then addressed the Congress on the desirability of cultivating the Oriental trade, laying stress upon the traffic with Japan.

From the opening of Japan to foreign trade, he said, her trade has increased tenfold. The population of the Orient, with which we might trade, constitutes about one-half the population of the earth. He discussed the prospective trade with the Chinese people whom he regarded as more enterprising and of better business capacity than the Japanese. Lack of adequate transportation facilities greatly hinders trade. All European countries go across two oceans to reach that trade which they greatly desire, while we need cross but one. He gave briefly an idea of the great development of American trade with the Far East in recent years. The shortest and cheapest route from the cotton fields to the Orient is by way of Puget Sound. He told in some detail of the plans now under way to handle this growing traffic.

Speaking of the proposed Isthmian ship canal, Mr. Hill declared he would not oppose its construction at an expense of even $300,000,000, but, in his opinion, $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 spent in deepening the channel of the Mississippi between New Orleans and St. Louis would give far better results in the end. As to money spent on the improvement of the upper waters of that same river, he thought it would be much better invested in irrigating the arid regions of the great West. He suggested that it would be the best plan for the Government to irrigate and develop 1,000 acres of land, at a probable expense of $5 to $10 an acre, then to sell it for from $15 to $25 an acre, thereby creating a fund from which to carry on further irrigation schemes without any expense beyond that first involved.

J. J. HILL LOWERS GRAIN RATES.

Reduction Is for Dakotas and Minnesota—Doubts if Farmers Will Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, to-day announced a reduction in grain rates in the Dakotas and Minnesota amounting to about 10 per cent. This reduction applies to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and in these States alone will aggregate $1,000,000, which, however, Mr. Hill says he is doubtful if the farmers will benefit by.

He says the reduction of rates would be more general were it assured that the farmer would be the gainer, but he fears that the middleman or shipper will get the largest share, if not all of the reduction.

DEVERY'S WRATH OVERFLOWS.

Takes an Interest in What He Describes as "Rankest Kind of Persecution" of Follower.

William S. Devery was overflowing with wrath last evening. When the ex-Chief of Police becomes angry his language is likely to be vituperative and expressive. He said:

"Say, sports, those Sheehan fellows think they can win out in this district by persecuting business men who won't stand in on their game. Now I have got a case. That man Stewart up at the Building Department is going to get into trouble. I have hired a lawyer, and the air will be blue. Lightning will strike that place before I get through."

When he cooled down he said that Patrick J. Daly, called the "Mayor of Tenth Avenue," who has a printing business in the Ninth District, met John J. Jordan, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, as he was coming out of church on Sunday last. Mr. Jordan, it was declared, asked Mr. Daly to desert the Devery standard and help make John C. Sheehan leader of the district. Mr. Daly refused, and on Tuesday some Inspectors from the Building Department called with tape measures.

Daly received yesterday a notice, Devery said, fining him $25 for violating the Building Code in failing to have notices posted on the walls of his place showing the strength of the floors of the factory. Daly said he was having his place decorated, and that the painters took the signs down temporarily.

"That's the rankest kind of persecution," the ex-Chief said. "If they think to win by playing that game, Sheehan is mistaken."

Tammany Faction Fight Settled.

A rumor was started last evening that the factional fight for the control of the Third Assembly District had assumed a new form. There has been a three-cornered battle so far between John A. Dooner, formerly of the Building Department, Patrick J. Ryder, the present Tammany leader, and William H. Walker, Commissioner of Public Buildings, who is a Greater New York Democrat, for the control. It was claimed last evening that Dooner and Ryder had settled their differences and the two Tammany factions would combine to defeat the Greater New York Democracy leader.

BISHOP POTTER HOME; TALKS OF COAL STRIKE

Condemns Uncompromising Attitude of Mine Operators.

Regards Mitchell as Ablest of Labor Leaders—Declines to Announce Date of Marriage.

Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Episcopal Diocese of New York returned from Europe on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday, apparently greatly improved in health. One of the first things he was asked was the date of his marriage to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of this city and Cooperstown.

"When it comes to the point of marrying, a man finds it necessary to defer to the mind and judgment of the other sex," the Bishop smilingly replied.

The question of the coal strike then was broached, and the Bishop, after a moment's meditation, replied:

"I am very much surprised to learn that no settlement has as yet been made between the miners and operators. While away I received several letters from Mr. Easley, the Secretary of the Civic Federation that led me to believe that matters would have been adjusted by this time.

"While talking about this strike I want to say that President Mitchell, who is conducting the affairs of the miners, is performing his duty in a very able manner. I consider him the ablest leader labor has as yet developed in this country. I am afraid that the arbitration propositions have not borne much fruit. I hope that the time for arbitration has not passed, but I fear that it has. It looks as if neither side can settle the matter by itself. A way may be found, however, I hope, by which some kind of terms may be made without either side appearing to sacrifice its principles. That may be a job for Senator Hanna and me," the Bishop said with a smile.

"As for the operators, it seems to me that they are utterly opposed to treating with the miners through the union. I do not consider that policy a wise one, for I hold that if the employers have the right to organize for their protection, the employes should have the same privilege."

"Did you have any talk with Mr. Morgan about the strike on the way over?" Bishop Potter was asked.

"No, I did not discuss any probable settlement of the strike with him. You know, that is not his way of doing business. He always gets his facts from the most trustworthy sources before doing any talking. My impression of Mr. Morgan is that his attitude toward labor is friendly and wise. As I said, I am very sorry to learn that the difficulty is not yet settled. The news of its continuation is the one dark spot in a most happy home coming."

Of his trip generally, Bishop Potter, who was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Sarah Potter, spoke at length.

"My daughter and I," he said, "enjoyed our stay on the other side very much. We spent a large proportion of our time in France, and had a delightful time automobiling and admiring the grand old chateaus. Later we went to Scotland and visited Mr. Carnegie at Skibo Castle. Mr. Carnegie certainly enjoys the respect and esteem of his neighbors, and he seems to have an enjoyable time generally. Beyond the fact that he is in excellent health, I have no news for you in regard to Mr. Carnegie.

"From Skibo Castle we went to Newcastle, and visited the Archbishop of York. At the end of that visit we went to Norway and had a delightful trip through that wonderful country. We returned to England from Norway, and were at Oxford during the coronation festivities.

"And, now, suppose I talk a little about New York. There is no air or sunshine like that of New York in all Europe. Even in Norway we found nothing to equal this bracing air and glorious sunshine. While I was in Rome Dr. Nevin, the rector of the magnificent American Church there, voiced the same sentiments I have just expressed. He said that he yearned for one breath of New York air, and was coming home soon to find it. As he said, it matters not how hot the days are in New York, the nights are always cool, and no one can appreciate that fact better than the American who is awakened at midnight on the Continent to find the temperature away up in the nineties."

CALLS YONKERS SURROGATE A PERSISTENT GAMBLER.

Police Board President's Answer to That Official's Criticism of Wide-Open Poolrooms.

YONKERS, Aug. 20.—President Lowerie of the Police Board returned this evening to the city and filed as a part of the police records his reply to Surrogate Silkman's recent letter accusing the police of allowing poolrooms to exist in the city. The reply has caused something of a sensation.

The Surrogate, earlier in the day, acknowledged the reply to his letter by Mayor Walsh. He said that he knows it is true that poolrooms came to Mayor Walsh as a legacy from the last Administration, but calls the attention of the present Mayor to the fact that he was for a time the Acting Mayor of the city during the last Administration.

President Lowerie defends the police and says that he has known since April last that Silkman was to attack the police, but supposed the attack was to be made in September. He says the Surrogate's action is caused by politics. He goes on to say that Mr. Silkman has reason to know how difficult it is to obtain evidence against places of that character, and accuses Mr. Silkman of having been a persistent gambler at a time when the police were trying to close up poolrooms and gambling houses of all kinds. President Lowerie uses plain language, and the accusation has caused a stir.

Surrogate Silkman is an officer in St. John's Episcopal Church, and Mr. Lowerie one of the leading members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Both are members of the City Club.

PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. DEAL.

Papers Signed in London Give the Chicago Concern a World Monopoly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Papers were signed in London yesterday giving the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company a world monopoly of the various forms of air tools and pneumatic machines.

The negotiations just concluded by President J. W. Duntley secure to the Chicago corporation control of the International Pneumatic Tool Company and the Tait-Howard Pneumatic Tool Company of England, which are now merged in a new Anglo-American combine called the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Corporation, with a capital of $10,000,000.

In addition to the four works already operated in the United States, the company will immediately erect a third British plant in the vicinity of the Glasgow Shipyard district, while the establishment of Continental works in Germany is deemed an early probability.

MEETING OF CREDITORS CALLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A meeting of the creditors of Marks Brothers, proprietors of one of the largest department stores in this city, has been called, and will be held Friday in New York.

A member of the firm said to-day that they had no thought of suspending, as they expect to procure enough new capital to carry on the business and tide over what they regard as a temporary difficulty, largely precipitated by the entering of suits by persons having small claims. It is stated that the larger creditors of the house are not pushing for settlement, and that offers of help have been received from other merchants. One such offer, said to have been $100,000, was declined.

The plaintiffs in the suits are L. Steinthal Brother, Asiel, Putzel & Co., A. & M. Levy, and Thomas Martindale & Co. The last named company is a local concern. The locations of the others do not appear in the statements of claims.

"The Man in the Street."

The New Orleans Picayune says of "The Man in the Street" in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES: "These stories are true, and have a well-defined point, sometimes humorous, sometimes pathetic, but all intensely characteristic."—Adv.

RUMORS OF COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Effect of Mr. Morgan's Return Considered by the Operators.

Retail Dealers Advance Domestic Coal Price to $10 a Ton—President Fowler Discusses the Situation.

The arrival of J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday appeared to have given the impression that the end of the coal strike was in sight. Although the operators denied that his return would have any effect in changing their policy, few people were inclined to think that it would have no effect in bringing the strike to an end.

The Committee of Five of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, which had abandoned the idea of raising the price early yesterday afternoon, changed its mind later in the afternoon and held a meeting at which the retail schedule price of domestic coal was raised from $9 to $10 a ton. The coal dealers say that this increase was necessary on account of the high prices charged by the wholesale dealers. The following prices will be charged to-day by the dealers on lower Broadway:

Stove, $10 a ton; egg, $11 to $11.75; furnace, same as egg; washed chestnut, $9; clean mined chestnut, $10; pea, $6.30; washed pea, No. 1, $5.45; washed pea, No. 2, $4.40; washed pea, No. 3, $3.42; soft coal, $3.45.

The dealers say that, though the circular price fixed by the regular scale of the coal operators is $4.45 a ton, it is impossible for them to get it at this figure.

It was ascertained that the meeting of coal Presidents in the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey on Tuesday afternoon was the most numerously attended that has yet taken place since the strike was declared. There are eleven coal carrying roads, and they were all represented, as well as the independent operators. It was said that plans for opening the mines, when the strike is over, were discussed at the meeting. It was learned that President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will probably give Mr. Morgan a report on the situation, but it was denied by the operators themselves that Mr. Morgan will by act or deed do anything to change the situation.

Some of the operators talked with Mr. Morgan, among them President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. Mr. Fowler said later that he did not discuss the coal strike with Mr. Morgan. He also said that he did not believe the strike would last into the Winter, and that, Mitchell having exhausted his resources, there was nothing for the operators to do but wait until the miners returned to work. Regarding the time required to put the normal supply on the market when the strike ends, he said:

"The statement that it would take three months to bring the supply up to the normal point is not correct. When the strike ends the normal supply will be on the market in about a month. Some of the poorer mines may not be touched for a year or more. We will operate the richer mines with fewer men until all the men return.

"I wish to state that the schedule price has not been changed by the operators. When mining begins, the schedule price will be the same as it was before the strike so far as the operators are concerned."

Asked if there was anything in the talk that the return of Bishop Potter and the possibility of the Civic Federation again taking action would affect the situation, he said:

"Not in the least. Neither Bishop Potter, the Civic Federation, Senators Quay and Penrose, nor Senator Hanna will change it. Mitchell is responsible for the various reports of these alleged new influences, and this has had the effect of prolonging the strike. He has been trying by this and other means to hold the people back; but he is at the end of his resources."

Mr. Fowler said also that the attempt to get the bituminous miners to contribute was a failure. Only two sums, amounting in all to $34,000, had been sent so far by the bituminous miners. Much larger sums had been expected. A few thousand dollars had also been contributed by the American Federation of Labor and trades unions.

J. Samuel Smoot of 639 Sixth Avenue, a member of the retail dealers' committee of five, said that the dealers had been selling coal for less by retail than the coal they had been recently purchasing. He anticipated that, while anthracite might not be much above normal price during the Winter, in case the strike comes to an end long enough before the Winter to get the coal shipped, it would in any case be more or less above normal price all Winter.

"None of the dealers will be able to get enough," he said, "as, on account of the depleted state of the market, the coal as it comes in will all be swallowed up. In all probability the retail price of anthracite will get down to $6.50 a ton during the Winter if the strike ends within a month or six or eight weeks, or at the outside two months. The supplies will be so small that dealers, to enlarge them, will have to go into the market and buy coal."

The committee of five, when it was appointed, was given power to act on its own responsibility in fixing the schedule price. The retail coal dealers were not consulted when the price was raised from time to time, and the first they knew of it generally was by circular from the committee notifying them of the successive changes in schedule price.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL SEES NO PEACE SIGNS.

Mine Workers' Leader Says Coal Strike Will Be a Fight to the Bitter End.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—"A fight to the bitter end" is the way President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America to-day put the situation in the anthracite coal strike. He said he saw nothing for him to do in the strike but to hold his men firm. Even an appeal to the American people for intercession, he thought, would be of no avail.

"I see nothing ahead but strife," he said. "There are many rumors of action by influential people to bring about a speedy settlement of the strike, but these have all been vague and at present I know of none on foot. Our position is too well known to repeat. We favor arbitration. Since the operators, however, will not budge, the fight resolves itself into a prolonged struggle. The weakest will lose. The mine workers are well fixed financially. We shall not give in."

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 20.—The coal operators of the Wyoming region took a step forward to-day. The Warnke washery at Duryea, under a strong guard, was kept in operation all day, and the Maltby breaker of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company prepared a lot of coal which had already been mined, for the market.

At strike headquarters it is claimed that the output of coal at the washery was very small and that fifty or sixty special officers were required to protect the few men employed at the place. John Fallon of the National board said to-night that there was no change in the situation. He is of the opinion that the strikers are as firm as ever. The strike leaders here think that J. Pierpont Morgan will consent to a conference of some kind with President Mitchell, and that the strike will be over by the 1st of September.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 20.—The battalion of the Twelfth Regiment encamped at Manila Park, near here, spent a quiet and uneventful night. A heavy guard was thrown around the camp in expectation that an attempt might be made to stone the sentries, but the precaution was unnecessary. Gen. Gobin will return to Shenandoah to-night, but it is probable he will come here on Thursday, the day on which Sharp, the strike leader, who was killed on Monday evening, will be buried.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE STRIKE.

Wilkesbarre Photographer Appeals to Railroad President—Latter's Reply.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 20.—W. B. Clark, a photographer of this city, recently addressed a letter to President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, appealing to him as a Christian to settle the miners' strike. The writer said if Christ was taken more into our business affairs there would be less trouble in the world, and that if Mr. Baer granted the strikers a slight concession they would gladly return to work and the President of the Philadelphia and Reading would have the blessing of God and the respect of the nation.

President Baer replied as follows:

I see you are evidently biased in your religious views in favor of the right of the working man to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does. I beg of you not to be discouraged. The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country. Pray earnestly that the right may triumph, always remembering that the Lord God Omnipotent still reigns and that His reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime.

Ask President Roosevelt to Mediate.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 20.—At to-day's session of the convention of the Pennsylvania branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a resolution was adopted of sympathy with the striking coal miners, and suggesting that the President of the United States, "in view of the widespread distress attendant upon the diminution of the supply of anthracite, tender to the operating corporations his good offices as a mediator."

Forest Fires in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 20.—Forest fire conditions in the State are becoming more alarming, and much valuable timber, and the mining camp of Gold Hill, are threatened. Gov. Richards has notified the Interior Department of the threatened danger in Carbon County and asks that special agents be hurried to the scene.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

Fast Color Eyelets used.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES: 229 Broadway, 48 Cortlandt Street, 423 Broadway, 153-155 Broadway, 1849 Broadway, 2202 Third Ave., 201 West 125th Street, 974 Third Avenue, 845 Eighth Avenue, 96 Nassau Street, BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton Street, 496 Fifth Avenue, JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue, NEWARK 785 Broad Street.

EDUCATIONAL NUMBER OF The New York Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23

Will be the largest and most complete educational number ever printed by any New York newspaper, and will contain the announcements of many of the best schools, conservatories, academies, seminaries, colleges and universities offering preparatory, classical, scientific, military, musical and business courses of instruction.

Highest COST goods (per gallon) in the WORLD, but sensibly CHEAP.

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An interesting proposition will be made to a first-class business man to qualify as district selling Agent.

We solicit the trade. We invite correspondence.

The Leaning Toward Simplicity

finds rapt expression in our showing of furniture for the Library or Study. Purity of design in simple outline is the thought in the Kensington Sofa, the long Study Table and Chairs that embrace the necessary points of comfort and fine construction.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company, (Incorporated,) 34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157 "Minute from Broadway."

Dainty Dishes.

Welch's Grape Lemonade

Take the juice of two lemons, a tumbler of Welch's Grape Juice, a small cup of sugar, and a quart of ice water. This will be a luxury and surprise to the table and unique at social gatherings, receptions, &c.

Welch's Grape Punch

Take the juice of two lemons, the juice of one orange, one pint of Welch's Grape Juice, one small cup of sugar, one pint of water. Serve ice cold. If served from punch bowl sliced lemon and orange add to the appearance.

Welch's Grape Sherbet [Frozen]

Take one and one-half pints of Welch's Grape Juice, two and one-half pints of water, one and one-half pounds of granulated sugar, freeze medium stiff. Take whites of three eggs and three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, beat thoroughly, then beat into sherbet, turn till hard, remove dasher and stand aside to cure—makes four quarts.

Welch's Grape Juice sold in quart and pint bottles by druggists and grocers.

The Welch Grape Juice Co., WESTFIELD, N. Y.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN, WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LAMB IS TO TELL ALL; HIS TROUBLES VANISH

With P. Power, Lawyer Will Lay Bare Merger Litigation.

Disbarment Proceedings Dismissed by Judge Lacombe—Railroad Suits Are Dead.

At the moment yesterday which was expected to mark the climax of the efforts of the Northern Securities Company to condemn and humiliate George Alfred Lamb, attorney for the elusive Peter Power, the clouds suddenly rolled away and Mr. Lamb emerged smilingly, basking in the sunshine of the railroad lawyers' approval. The reason was that Mr. Lamb had agreed to tell "all he knew."

Mr. Lamb and Peter Power are going to appear before Special Examiner Richard A. Mabey this morning and testify. To no question whatever, so assurance has been given, will there be refusal on the part of either of them to testify. Mr. Lamb's agreement, it is said, is absolute and unconditional.

As was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago, the attorneys for the railroad in this case have directed their wrath against Peter Power and Mr. Lamb as a means to an end. They believed that there was a conspiracy at the bottom of the whole proceeding, and that Mr. Lamb was only a tool for the conspirators. Every possible endeavor has therefore been made to force Mr. Lamb to disclose his whole case.

When he was on the stand ten days ago Mr. Lamb took refuge in the privileges of client and counsel to have secrets of their own. The lawyers were going to ask Judge Lacombe yesterday to compel Mr. Lamb to divulge those secrets. But when the case was called Mr. Guthrie, who has hitherto been relentless in probing this whole matter, arose and in most gentle tones said to the court:

"Mr. Lamb has agreed to answer all of our questions, and assurances to the same effect have been made to us on behalf of Peter Power. We expect to obtain from these witnesses such information as we require, so that it will not be necessary to press the motions we have made to require other witnesses to answer questions addressed to them and which they have declined to answer. We therefore ask for an adjournment until the Lamb and Power hearings may be concluded."

Judge Lacombe agreed to the request, and the case went over until Sept. 3. Judge Lacombe then signed an order permitting Peter Power to leave Ludlow Street Jail this morning, and appear for examination before Mr. Mabey. Mr. Lamb and Mr. Guthrie then left the courtroom, both apparently in the best of humor. Lawyer Lamb seemed more self-possessed than had been the case for many weeks—weeks during which he has been closely watched by Pinkerton detectives, and during which every sort of ill-fortune has seemed to pursue him.

When Mr. Guthrie made his gentle request for an adjournment to Judge Lacombe, in the courtroom were all of the hitherto refractory witnesses. Camille Weidenfeld was on hand. He has refused to tell the Examiner about his account with H. Content & Co. and with Thomas & Post, except in minor particulars. He had refused to tell of the affairs of the "American Tobacco Syndicate." Herbert Limburger was present, representing H. Content & Co., who refused to show their accounts with Mr. Weidenfeld and with Ellsworth Ives Chapman, who borrowed $10,000 on 100 shares of Great Northern stock purchased by Camille Weidenfeld for Mr. Chapman at 189½, and with which stock suit was brought by Mrs. Chapman against the amalgamation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Companies.

Members of the firm of Thomas & Post were present. Mr. Thomas had refused to show his books giving an account of the transactions of his office with the American Tobacco Syndicate. Milton L. Bouden likewise appeared. He had brought suit against the combination upon the basis of 400 shares of Great Northern stock presented to him by Mr. Post, and the exact details of which transaction he had refused to disclose to Mr. Mabey. The representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company was also on hand to produce the telegrams which passed between Lamb and Power while the latter was at West Hurley and Quebec.

It can be said that the suits in this campaign against the legality of the Northern Securities combination have been completely vanquished. The entire object of the further investigation is to establish, if possible, the identity of the real conspirators, if there are such, behind the litigation.

When Judge Lacombe convened court yesterday morning he asked Mr. Lamb to appear. That was to answer Judge Lacombe's order that he should show cause why he should not be proceeded against for contempt of court and unprofessional conduct for his management of Peter Power's interests. Mr. Lamb promptly appeared, accompanied by ex-Judge J. Ryder Cady of Hudson, N. Y.; John J. Adams, law partner of Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, and Edward Weiss. W. D. Guthrie and F. B. Kellogg of counsel for the railroad company were present.

Judge Lacombe then said that he could not find that Mr. Lamb was a member of the bar of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, and that, therefore, these proceedings could not amount to anything. Mr. Lamb obviously could not be disbarred from a bar of which he was not a member. Technically, it appeared that Mr. Lamb was in this case only as representing the Western lawyers who are attorneys of record for Peter Power. It is a Minnesota case entirely, according to Judge Lacombe, and was not properly before him in any sense.

The Northern Securities Company lawyers made no protest. Mr. Lamb and his lawyers smiled and Mr. Lamb walked out of the courtroom surrounded by congratulating friends.

ANTI-MALCOLM MASS MEETING.

Passaic Citizens Aroused Over Escape of Building Loan Concern's Defaulting Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 20.—Public indignation at the escape of defaulting Secretary William Malcolm of the Mutual Loan and Building Association has run so high here that a public meeting of the association has been called for Friday night in the armory.

The examiners have failed to bring to light as yet any more disclosures. Several of the Directors are charged with transferring all their property in order to save themselves from paying whatever shortage may exist, and it is claimed by Lawyer Ryan, representing claims, that certain of the stockholders have withdrawn their accounts, taking in return some of the property turned over by Malcolm, to make good the first shortage.

STABBED FOR REFUSING MONEY.

Woman at Nyack, N. Y., Attacked by a Burglar in Her Room.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Mary Scofield, a widow of this place, was awakened late last night by a man in her room, who demanded money. When she told him that she had none, he stabbed her in the head and then gashed her throat.

The woman's cries aroused her sister, and the man fled. Mrs. Scofield is seriously injured.

HARD FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

One Got Away, Leaving a Jimmy Behind, and the Other Refuses to Say Who Companion Was.

Charles Richert, a candy manufacturer, who occupies a fashionable brown-stone house at 157 Hooper Street, Williamsburg, had an encounter with two burglars last evening, one of whom assaulted him with a jimmy. The robbers secured an entrance by forcing open with a jimmy a door leading to the yard. How they reached the yard is a mystery, but the police believe they went through the hallway of a flat house in Lee Avenue. After gaining an entrance they proceeded to the parlor floor where the doors were locked.

Mr. Richert and his family were absent, and the only occupant of the house was a woman named Heperon, who lives on the upper floor. She heard a noise on the parlor floor and started an investigation. Quietly going into the hall and looking down the stairs, she saw the intruders working with a jimmy at the front parlor door. Just about this time Mr. Richert let himself in through the basement gate. On entering the basement he also heard the noise, and as he was going up to investigate he heard Mrs. Heperon's cry for help.

Richert hastened up and tackled the burglars. The one who had the jimmy struck him on the head. Although somewhat stunned, he fought the intruders and kept a tight grip on one. The other, who had had the jimmy became frightened and ran away. He left the jimmy behind. Mrs. Heperon's cries for help were heard by some men in the street who found Policeman Dougherty. He ran to the house, reaching there just as the burglar had vanquished Richert and was going to flee.

The burglar put up a hard fight, but the policeman overpowered him and took his prisoner to the Clymer Street Police Station, where the burglar described himself as Philip Fisher, seventeen years old, and living at 403 West Fortieth Street, Manhattan. He refused to tell who his companion was, saying: "I wouldn't give him away for the world. I've got into trouble and I won't squeal on him."

Fisher had in his possession a dozen false keys. He was locked up on the charge of burglary.

STOLE DIAMOND RING AND RAN.

Thief Tried to Shoot His Pursuers, but Cartridges Did Not Explode.

Charles Kalbow, a jeweler at 311 Broadway, Williamsburg, last night had a chase after a thief. Kalbow was putting his stock away in a safe about 7 o'clock, when a man who later told the police he was Louis Keller, a waiter, twenty-eight years old, but who refused to tell where he lived, entered and asked to see a tray of diamond rings.

Kalbow was robbed some time ago, and he became suspicious of his visitor. He showed him rings one by one. The fellow, on being shown a ring valued at $180, ran out of the store. Kalbow started after him shouting "Stop thief!" at the top of his voice. The chase was along Broadway to Hooper Street and down the latter thoroughfare in the direction of Grand Street.

At South Fourth and Hooper Street the thief halted, drew a revolver, and attempted to shoot at his pursuers. The cartridges would not explode. After running two more blocks, Policeman Cosgriff, at the point of a revolver, compelled the thief to surrender. He was taken to the Bedford Avenue Station. The ring was not recovered.

BIDDING FOR LAKE SUCCESS.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Offer of $50,000 Followed by a Syndicate Bid of $75,000.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 20.—The offer of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to buy Lake Success at the price of $50,000 has induced another prominent Long Islander to offer $75,000 for it. This man is said to be a representative of a number of wealthy men who would be ready at a moment's notice to pay their money, if their proposition was acted upon favorably, and stock the lake for private fishing.

One of the officials in the town of North Hempstead is of the opinion that Mr. Vanderbilt's proposition will be rejected. The official will claim that the young millionaire's offer is far from being a fair price.

"I consider," continued the official, "the lake to be worth at least $100,000, and it would be an outrage to sell it at a lower figure. It makes no difference whether a rich man or a body of men with less means than Mr. Vanderbilt are desirous of securing control. The fact remains that the people in the town of North Hempstead will be deprived of many pleasures which they have hitherto enjoyed if the lake is sold.

"The lake for years has been a place of enjoyment for the people in this town, besides being an attraction to visitors. If it is sold the owner will have the exclusive right to it, which means that no one can visit or use the ice, which for years has been cut and stored by the villagers. In view of this great loss to the people, I consider $100,000 not too much return."

WOMEN ARRESTED AS POOLROOM PLAYERS.

Thirteen Locked Up by Capt. Schmittberger—Alleged Proprietor and Two Employes Caught, Too.

An alleged poolroom for women in the building at 712 Seventh Avenue, near Forty-eighth Street, that was fitted up elaborately and described by the police as equipped with a complete electrical "tipping off" system, was raided at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and a corps of detectives. Thirteen women, all young and in fashionable attire, and three men were arrested and locked up.

The Captain declared that Edwin Kennedy, who has been described as a photographer of 712 Seventh Avenue, was the proprietor of the place raided. Arthur Kennedy, a beardless youth of twenty, was charged with being the telephone operator, and Charles N. Shepard was described as the "lookout." Several of the women became hysterical, and declared they had been disgraced for life. To all their appeals the Captain was deaf.

In Forty-eighth Street the "lookout" was arrested. Then the proprietor appeared at the vestibule doorway as two young women left the place. Seeing the Police Captain, he darted back and closed the door. The Captain and his men burst in the vestibule door and the inner door. Back of the latter was a high partition of pine planks with heavy braces. A sledge was procured and it was battered down. In the two front rooms of the second story were thirteen women. Kennedy was found there, too.

While some of the detectives guarded the women, the Captain and Detective Lohmeyer went up to the third story, where they found the telephone operator seated at a table in a rear bedroom. The Captain took the telephone transmitter and asked that the patrol wagon be sent around. The young man had the nerve to try to get 10 cents from the Captain for the telephone call.

At the police station in the evening everything was bustle and confusion, well-dressed men and women hurrying in and out and trying to arrange for bailing the prisoners.

Could Not Prove Women Gamblers.

"John Turner," of 340 Alexander Avenue, and the seven women taken in a raid on Tuesday in an alleged poolroom, were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Detective Underhill, who with Detectives Maher and Black made the raid, told Magistrate Barlow, in answer to a question, that he had not seen any bets made. All the women, in answer to the detective's question, denied having made any bets.

MUTINY AT STATE PRISON

Murderers Attempt to Force Kentucky Penitentiary.

The Riot Lasted Four Hours, During Which Three Convicts Were Wounded, One Fatally.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 20.—The officials of the State Penitentiary and the citizens of Frankfort were thrown into a state of wild excitement this morning by a riot in the prison started by an attempt to gain their liberty on the part of three desperate murderers, Lafayette Brooks of Morgan County and Wallace Bishop and T. Mulligan of Kenton County.

Before the riot, which began at 6 o'clock and lasted until after 10, was quelled and the mutinous convicts were captured, Bishop was fatally wounded and died tonight, Brooks was shot in the shoulder, and a negro convict, Albert Ransome of Louisville, whom the desperadoes had pressed into service, was hit by a rifle ball.

The rioting started while Brooks, Mulligan, and Bishop, one of whom had a pistol concealed about his person, were coming out of the dining room to answer a hospital call.

Suddenly one of the convicts drew a weapon and compelled Guard A. H. Gill to give up his arms. Guard F. F. Hurst, who rushed to Gill's assistance, was also captured by the convicts. Capt. Mat Madigan, acting Warden, then rushed forward with six guards, and fired on the bunch, but no one was wounded. The convicts then ran across the yard, and at the entrance to the reed department of the chair factory, captured Charles Willis, a foreman. They covered him with their pistols, and, placing him between them and the guards, retreated to the rocker department in the chair factory, from which place they could command a good view of the entire yard.

At a window they stationed Willis, and Brooks, with a revolver in his hand, took a position just beside the captive, resting the muzzle of the weapon on the foreman's side. The convicts then defied Warden Lillard to attempt to capture them, shouting that they would kill the foreman at the first move made against them.

By this time several hundred citizens, many of them heavily armed, had gathered at the prison gates, but the Warden denied admission to all. He issued orders for all the shops to close, and for all the prisoners to be returned at once to their cells. He then placed a guard of sixty men around the building in which the desperadoes had barricaded themselves, and called on them to surrender. The convicts' only reply was a taunt.

For the protection of Foreman Willis, the Warden then determined to starve the desperadoes into submission. In about half an hour a note was dropped from the window of the room where the convicts had taken refuge asking Warden Lillard and Deputy Warden Madigan to come up under a flag of truce and deal with them. This demand was ignored. Shortly after this James Buckley, former City Workhouse Keeper, and Morgan Brewer, a former guard at the penitentiary, climbed to the roof of a residence overlooking the building in which the convicts had taken refuge and fired several shots into the room where the desperadoes were intrenched. They were compelled to desist, however, as Foreman Willis was forced to the window in the line of fire. He called to the men to stop shooting, and informed them that a negro convict whom the desperadoes had forced into service had been shot in the shoulder. At 9 o'clock another note was dropped from the convicts' window, offering to surrender if the men were insured safe delivery to the cell house. This request was also ignored.

Later another letter stated that if the Warden would come to the head of the steps leading to the reed department the convicts would surrender, first sending their weapons down by Frank Brooks.

Warden Lillard prepared to accept the terms of this note, and as a matter of precaution a half dozen convicts were placed in the hospital overlooking the reed department. Warden Lillard, accompanied by eight men, then proceeded to the foot of the stairway.

The prisoners emerged from the reed room as they had promised, with hands up, but as they proceeded down the stairway, Bishop dropped his hands to his side as if to draw a weapon. He had hardly made the motion when one of the Warden's party fired, the bullet striking Bishop in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. When Bishop fell Mulligan and Brooks sank to their knees, begging the Warden to save their lives, and at 10:30 o'clock the two desperadoes, heavily shackled and accompanied by ten men, with drawn pistols, were placed in their cells and quiet had been restored.

After the men had been securely locked up it was discovered that Mulligan had been slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Wallace Bishop, the convict who was fatally wounded, was under life sentence for the murder of Policeman McQueery of Covington, Ky. Bishop had a record of killing several men.

ONE TROLLEY VICTIM DIES.

Hospital Authorities Say Twenty-three Were Hurt in Mosholu Parkway Disaster—The Accident's Cause.

One of the persons on the Jerome Avenue trolley car which almost turned a complete somersault near Mosholu Parkway on Tuesday night died in the Fordham Hospital early yesterday morning. The body was identified by Charles Ruppe of Yonkers as that of William Keyes, a carpenter, of San José, Cal.

Mr. Ruppe says that Keyes is from a very wealthy family in San José, and that he had been in the city only a short time. Tuesday night he visited Mr. Ruppe at the latter's home in Yonkers, and was on his way to the city in the ill-fated car when the accident happened. Mr. Ruppe has notified the man's relatives in California, and it is thought they will send instructions regarding the disposition of the body to-day.

John A. Palmer, the policeman of the One Hundredth Street Station, who was also injured in the accident, had not at a late hour last night regained consciousness. The physicians attending him at the hospital say that they feel quite certain that his skull is fractured, but that they cannot operate or do much to alleviate his trouble while he is in his present condition.

The number of persons injured in the accident is estimated by the Fordham Hospital physicians to be about twenty-three.

Charles H. Person, the man who crawled on hands and knees to a near-by saloon to tell of the accident, is also still at the Fordham Hospital. His back is badly bruised, but it is thought that he will be able to leave the institution in a day or two. The other nine who were injured only slightly were able to go home during the day.

It is quite positively established that mounds of sand, which were washed over the rail by the storm which raged severely in the upper section of the city during the hours immediately preceding the accident, were responsible for the car's derailment.

Bernard Feeney, the motorman of the car, as well as William Elsner, the conductor, were both arraigned in the Morrisania Court and were remanded into the custody of the Bronx Coroner. The latter was at the scene of the accident soon after it happened on Tuesday night, and proposes to thoroughly investigate the case. The date for the inquest over the body of William Keyes has not yet been set.

MIMIC NAVAL WAR OFF NEW ENGLAND COAST

Continued from Page 1.

about. The torpedo boats began to throw out black smoke, and then the larger vessels showed that their fires were being freshened. The crowd of spectators increased, and from every advantageous point the proceedings was eagerly watched.

Interest was at a high pitch when the ships began to heave anchor, and as they moved out of the harbor many expressions of satisfaction at the spectacle were heard among those on shore.

Commander Pillsbury's fleet includes the auxiliary cruisers Prairie, Panther, and Supply.

Rear Admiral Higginson has his flagship, the Kearsarge, and two other battleships, the Massachusetts and the Alabama, and the cruisers Brooklyn, Olympia, and Montgomery, besides seven torpedo boats, two unarmored gunboats, two tugs, and the converted yachts Mayflower and Gloucester.

The torpedo boats are the Shubrick, Decatur, (destroyer,) Thornton, Stockton, Bagley, Barney, and Biddle. The gunboats are the Scorpion and the Peoria.

While the vessels of the White Squadron are understood to represent an attacking force of great power, in reality it can hardly be compared with the defending complement. Commander Pillsbury's three auxiliary cruisers have an average displacement of 6,000 tons and an average speed of thirteen knots. Admiral Higginson's squadron includes battleships of nearly 11,000 tons average displacement and nearly seventeen knots average speed; cruisers, the slowest of which is a nineteen-knot vessel, and torpedo boats good for twenty-six to twenty-nine knots.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The mimic naval war began at noon to-day. Admiral Higginson and Commander Pillsbury, in command of the rival fleets, respectively designated "Blue" and "White," the latter, under command of Commander Pillsbury, being the attacking fleet, were supplied with confidential instructions, which went into effect at noon. The problem for the "White" fleet, which is at sea, is to effect a landing between Portland, Me., and Cape Cod before Aug. 25. To be successful the attacking fleet must seize some undefended anchorage between the points named—Portland Harbor being included, but not Casco Bay—and hold it for six hours without being opposed by a superior force. The instructions define the harbor seized as one that must be capable of gun and mine defense, with not less than six fathoms of water, anchorage for several large ships, and in all respects suitable for an advance base for an enemy's fleet, including heavy ships.

Under the instructions defining the character of the harbor he must seize, Commander Pillsbury is considerably restricted. The Prairie, which is the heaviest draught vessel in his fleet, draws slightly under 22 feet; the Panther 18 feet 2 inches, and the Supply 20 feet.

Naval officers here generally agree that the chances against the White Squadron, in the game which is on, are very great, and that practically its only chance of success would lie in the existence of a heavy fog under cover of which Commander Pillsbury might slip through the cordon of scouts and reach an anchorage in an undefended port. The distance between Cape Cod, the southern extremity of the coast defended by Admiral Higginson's fleet, and Portland, Me., is only about 100 miles, in addition to the torpedo craft, and his lighter ships, which he could use as scouts and string along between these points almost within signal distance of each other, while the heavier ships were held together ready to move at some central point. Admiral Higginson has stationed Ensigns all along the shore to report the enemy the instant it is sighted. These naval officers will be reinforced by all marine observers along the coast. To win, the White Squadron must be in port for six hours without being confronted with a superior force. Within that time after the White Squadron was sighted, Admiral Higginson, if he held his heavy ships midway between the two extremities of the line to be defended, at Rockport for instance, could reach his enemy by steaming ten or eleven knots an hour. From Cape Ann, which is just outside of Rockport, to Cape Cod, is only forty-two and a half miles, and from Cape Ann to Elizabeth Light, outside of Portland, is only fifty-eight miles.

Another feature of the situation which will militate against the chances of the white squadron is the instruction which requires Commander Pillsbury to enter "an undefended harbor," one "with deep water approaches," with "six fathoms" of water, one capable of defense "by guns and mines, and one in which heavy ships could anchor." These restrictions will confine him to less than a dozen harbors, among them Portland, Portsmouth, Rockport, Salem, and Provincetown. None of the many other places, like Newburyport, Ipswich, Amlsquam, Gloucester, Manchester, Beverly, Marblehead above Boston, or Plymouth, Barnstable, and the other ports below, would be available.

A full moon is also another factor against the enemy's success. In the circumstances the naval experts generally agree that an attempt to strike the coast during the daytime would be foolhardy, for the attacking fleet, but that at night, with very thick weather, it might be possible for Commander Pillsbury, with his ships darkened, to creep in, pass the scouts and quietly anchor without being reported until too late for Admiral Higginson to reach him with a superior force.

The speed of Commander Pillsbury's fastest ship, the Prairie, is 14.9 knots, the Panther can make 13, but the Supply only 9½, so that if the fleet is kept together, as his instructions direct, the speed of his squadron cannot be more than its slowest unit, namely, 9½ knots. If sighted outside, therefore, by one of the swift torpedo boats, which make from 20 to 25 knots an hour, the scout could scoot away to the nearest land point and report the enemy to Admiral Higginson, who could be on his way to intercept him before the latter could reach his destination.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 20.—The torpedo boat Stockton, representing the White Squadron, arrived here to-night. The officers and two sailors landed and one officer went direct to the Race Point Station and another to Highland Light. The officers of the Stockton were uncommunicative regarding their visit to the Cape. The life savers on the ocean side report a warship running down the coast off Highland Light at dusk. The vessel was bound South.

MR. MOODY WILL NOT ATTEND.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The United States ship Dolphin reached the navy yard this evening and Secretary of the Navy Moody, who has been aboard of her, came ashore. Later he said:

"The report that I am to be present with the Dolphin during the joint manoeuvres of the Navy and Army which commence next week is incorrect. I will not attend. I feel that if I did I should only be in the way."

Another Tenement Fire Victim.

Mrs. Rosie Moses, fifty-two years old, the seventh person to die as the result of the tenement fire at 35 Essex Street, died last evening at the home of friends at 50 Rivington Street. Death was the result of shock following burns of the head and body. The woman was taken to Gouverneur Hospital on the day of the fire. She was attended and sent to a friend's home in a cab.

Ptomaines Probably Killed Cowboy.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 20.—Mastes Guerra, one of the Texan cowboys exhibiting at Glen Island, died suddenly early this morning, apparently from ptomaine poisoning. A story that he might have been poisoned by some of the Mexicans or Texans in the show was started, but Coroner Banning does not put much faith in it. He thinks the trouble came from eating ice cream.

Montana Mining Property Deal.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Lewiston says that a deal has been practically completed for the transfer of the mining properties of the Great Northern Mining and Development Company, at Gilt Edge, to a syndicate of Eastern people headed by John A. Drake of Chicago. The consideration is said to be about $1,000,000.

COLORADO FUEL TROUBLES

Election of Officers at Denver Delayed by Court Injunction.

Order Obtained by George F. Bartlett, Presumably in the Osgood Interest—Gates Will Try to Dissolve It.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—Judge John I. Mullins of the District Court issued an injunction which caused a postponement of the annual election of officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which was to have taken place at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The injunction was obtained by A. M. Stevenson, attorney for George F. Bartlett, a stockholder in the corporation. The application alleged that the present controversy was doing vast harm to the shareholders and asked that the property be protected by stopping the fight until such time as a hearing could be had in court. All these things were granted in Judge Mullins's order.

George F. Bartlett is Secretary of the Victor Fuel Company, and although he avers this move is made of his own volition, it is understood that he is acting in the interest of John C. Osgood, who is said to be without sufficient stock to elect a board and who, it is alleged, wants the matter postponed until such time as he can acquire other stock. Osgood is also more than anxious to be relieved from John W. Gates's threat to keep up litigation until a compromise shall be effected. The Gates people disavow any connection with Bartlett or knowledge of his move.

The effect of the injunction will be to stop the fight until the injunction is dissolved, either by an answer made to it or by a higher authority than the District Court.

Mr. Gates and all the shareholders in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company whom he is presumed to represent are made defendants in the action. Other stockholders who, it is averred, are being made to lose money by the quarrel over the control of the company, are invited to join the plaintiff, Bartlett, in his action to stop the factional quarrel until the court shall determine the merits of the case.

One effect of the injunction, unless it is dissolved, will be to continue Osgood, Kebler, and the rest of the present régime in office until their successors shall be chosen. The general belief is that a compromise will result from the Bartlett injunction. A large force of Deputy Sheriffs is at the Boston Block headquarters of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, prepared for any emergency.

A statement was given out to-night by a representative of John W. Gates, which, after reciting the facts of the granting of the injunction, concluded by saying that the defendants Gates, Blair, and Mitchell, together with other defendants acting with them, had given notice of a motion to dissolve the injunction, and that the matter would be called up for hearing as soon as practicable under the practice in Colorado.

PROBING RAILROAD WRECK.

Engineer of Jersey Central Train Says Pennsylvania Train Did Not Show Signal Lamp.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—The man who was killed last evening when the special train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey ran into a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Belmar has been identified as Richard De Armand of New Orange. The other person killed was Alice Bishop, eight years old, who had been spending the day at Belmar with her uncle, W. J. McGrath of Rahway. Henrietta McGrath, her cousin, was slightly injured.

Coroner Fleck to-day empaneled a jury, which viewed the bodies of the victims, and then adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. James Lippincot, the engineer of the Central, was not held. He asserts that no signal lamp was set on the rear of the Pennsylvania train.

Edward Fitzgerald of Newark, the Pennsylvania brakeman, who was bruised and scalded by escaping steam, is able to be about. Joseph E. Teal of Jersey City, a brakeman, was badly injured. He has been removed to the Long Branch Hospital. He is suffering from concussion of the brain, and his condition is said to be serious.

Harry Van Note, conductor of the Jersey Central train, was slightly injured.

Oscar Bennett of Belmar was sitting at the end of the station platform with Miss Alma Laug when the crash occurred. As he saw the Central train approaching and noticed that a collision was inevitable he seized Miss Laug, and threw her off the platform, so that she would be out of danger. When the collision came the heavy slate roof of the platform came down, and Bennett leaped just in time to avoid injury.

The rear brakeman of the Pennsylvania train says that the engineer of the Central Railroad train must have been asleep in his cab. The brakeman asserts that when he stepped down when his train stopped to assist passengers on board, he heard the rattle of the Central train down the road. Realizing it was traveling fast he ran down the track. He met the oncoming train before he had gone far, and says that no attention was paid to his lantern signal. When the engine was close to him he stepped aside and threw his lantern into the cab. Then he says an effort was made to stop. A Pennsylvania railroad lantern was found in the Central engine cab this morning.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE WABASH IN PITTSBURG.

Railway Company Files a Bond for Condemnation Proceedings Along River Front.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—In its fight for entrance into this city and its effort to reach the big steel plants along the Monongahela River front, the Wabash Railroad to-day filed a bond with the city for condemnation purposes. The bond is for $25,000, and it is expected the Lake Erie road and others interested will oppose its acceptance on the ground of insufficiency.

President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash, who is in the city, announced to-night that his company had just awarded a contract to the Carnegie Company for 25,000 tons of steel rails to be used between Zanesville and Marietta. The value of the order is about $700,000.

$20,000,000 FOR STEEL CARS.

The Pressed Steel Car Company, since President Hoffstot's return from Europe, has booked orders that amount to more than $20,000,000. Among the items composing the business are 15,000 cars for the Pennsylvania system, 12,000 cars for new equipment, and 3,000 cars for what is known as vacant numbers.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has contracted also for machinery, and it is erecting buildings which will increase its capacity.

The fact that large railroads are ordering new equipment of steel and replacing the vacant numbers in their old equipment with steel cars indicates the rapid dropping out of the wooden car.

Inspecting Railroad Line in Automobiles

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Col. George W. Dunn and F. M. Baker of the State Railroad Commission left to-day with Chief Engineer Thomas H. Mather in automobiles over the line of the proposed Rochester, Syracuse, and Eastern trolley road.

From the Author of "The Man with the Hoe."

I often say to my literary friends that if I could subscribe for only two literary weeklies, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS would be one of them. It should be a delight and a profit to every book lover, be he an author, a publisher, a seller, or a buyer. EDWIN A. MARKHAM.—Adv.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale.

Clothing===Annex.

We have been digging into the Clothing stock—industriously ferreting out, sifting out all broken lines. No use holding on to small lots. The commotion has brought some rare values to the surface. Good chances to buy for next season.

Men's Suits, made of black, blue and fancy cheviots and fine unfinished worsteds, best designs and colorings, superlative "ready-to-wear" tailoring.
$9.98 qualities, $12.98 qualities, choice, $13.98 qualities, $7.96

Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats-and-Vests, made of elegant black fabrics, and Men's Suits, made of black, blue and fancy unfinished worsted and novelty cheviot.
$13.98 qualities, $14.99 qualities, choice, $15.98 qualities, $9.96

Our $1.88 and $2.49 Wash Vests at 49c.

Men's Vests made of fine pique and fancy effects in other washable weaves—some show signs of handling—slightly soiled; reduced from $1.88 and $2.49 to the ridiculous price of 49c.

Young Men's Suits Reduced.

Flannels, Crashes and fancy cheviots in natty designs and colors—also fast-dyed blue serges and cheviots,
$5.94 qualities, $7.49 qualities, $8.98 qualities, choice $4.99

Boys' $2.99 Odd Coats at 99c.

Deducting the regular price of the trousers from the original cost of the Suits it is found that the average value of the Coats is $2.99.

We strike off the two dollars and will sell them at..... 99c

Waists and Blouses.

Boys' Waists and Blouses, made of madras, pique and percale, attached or detached collars, perfectly laundered, reduced from 79c., 94c., $1.24 and $1.88 to..... 59c

Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes and Oxfords at $1.98—Annex.

It wouldn't be bright merchandising to let the unsold balance of our Summer stock of Shoes tarry after August had slipped by. That's why the next ten days will be cleaning-up and clearing-out time. Prices have been subjected to drastic measures to meet the exigency of the occasion. For example:

Men's Oxfords, made of fine imported patent leather, wax calfskin and tan Russia calfskin.

Men's Lace Shoes, made of patent leather, wax calfskin and tan Russia calfskin.

The welts of all are hand-sewed, the lasts and toes are in latest approved effects.

All sizes and widths may be found in the lot, but not all sizes and widths of each style. Worth $3.00 to $3.50; choice at $1.98.

Boys' $1.50 & $2.00 Shoes at 99c.—Annex.

The offering includes—tan Russia calfskin, dark brown vici kidskin and black casco calfskin, spring heels, soles strongly sewed, mannish lasts, sizes 8 to 13½, D and E widths; also

Black Kidskin Lace Shoes, with regular heels, for boys of larger growth—medium-weight extension soles, wide widths in sizes 4½, 5 and 5½; worth $1.50 to $2.00; choice at 99c.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

"May we either say nothing of the absent, or speak of them like a friend."

Trimble Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1793.

CHICAGO MURDER MYSTERY.

Doubt Exists Whether Body Found Is That of Minnie Mitchell—Coroner's Jury Verdict.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—After an investigation by the Chicago police extending over a fortnight and a two days' Coroner's inquest, the authorities are still in doubt whether the body of the murdered woman found at Seventy-fourth and State Streets was really that of Minnie Mitchell.

Three men stand accused of complicity in her death and that of Mrs. Annie Bartholin, and are held in heavy bonds to the Grand Jury. Yet Patrolman Watson, who found the body, could not tell its sex because of its advanced decomposition.

Coroner's Physician Springer stated that the body must have been exposed ten or twelve weeks before the brain could have been absorbed. Even the Coroner's jury, when it rendered a verdict to-day, recommending that Oscar Thompson, Edward Counselman, and John Claffy be held to explain the death, stated that the body was supposed to be that of Minnie Mitchell.

Articles of clothing found near the dead body, however, were identified by the Mitchell family, and a week ago the body was buried as Minnie Mitchell.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Minnie Mitchell, supposed, came to her death by a bullet wound inflicted by a person unknown and at a place unknown.

The verdict practically leaves any further investigation as to the supposed death of Minnie Mitchell to the September Grand Jury.

FROM EUROPE TO BELLEVUE.

Fellow-Official's Complaint Sends Rogers to the Insane Pavilion.

On complaint of Andrew Jackson Stevens, manager of the Dr. A. G. Sanden Company, dealer in electrical appliances at 1,151 Broadway, Albert H. Rogers of 337 West Fifteenth Street was taken yesterday to the West Thirtieth Street Station and sent to Bellevue as an insane person.

According to the account given by Mr. Stevens, Rogers has been in asylums before, and is subject to attacks of his malady. He was the European agent of the A. G. Sanden Company, and lately falling into one of the spells abroad, was ordered home by the company. Mr. Stevens at the same time got orders from the home office of the company in Toronto to have Rogers taken into custody as soon as he arrived in New York.

Rogers insisted that Stevens and not he was the crazy man, and said that he was a friend and comrade of Col. Partridge and a veteran of the civil war.

Dr. Thomas Kelly last night said he had known Rogers for years. Mr. Rogers, he added, was a civil engineer, a graduate of Princeton, an orator of much ability, and in former years had been a strong political stump speaker. He had been Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner under Commissioner Coleman, held over under Commissioner Waring, but had some trouble with Col. Waring, and resigned his position.

Dr. Kelly said that in the municipal campaign prior to the election of the late ex-Mayor William L. Strong Rogers worked very hard in the campaign. This work, Dr. Kelly said, told on Rogers in such a way that he was attacked with nervous prostration, following which his mind became affected. He was sent by friends to a private sanitarium and was there for nearly a year. Ever since then, Dr. Kelly said, Rogers has been subject to attacks of "recurrent mania."

Dr. Kelly said that one of Mr. Rogers's illusions at the present time is that he is running against Senator Plunkitt for the leadership of the latter's Assembly district.

Trolley Ride Off, Man Ends Life.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Because his wife refused to take a trolley ride with him last Sunday, Frederick Robert committed suicide this morning by taking carbolic acid in his home, at 15 East Day Street.

Nervous?

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

quiets and strengthens the nerves, allaying their weakened and irritated condition, which causes wakefulness, nervousness and exhaustion. It improves the appetite, cures stomach ailments and induces refreshing sleep. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Handsome REED FURNITURE

In the August Sale

One of the attractive features of this Furniture Sale just arrived on our floors yesterday. It is a group of more than a hundred pieces of the Fancy Reed Furniture that housekeepers like to see in sitting-room, library and living-rooms.

It comes from one of the best manufacturers in America, and should sell as fast as tasteful housekeepers can pick it out.

These pieces of fancy reed furniture are in golden oak finish; made up in chairs, rockers and divans; finished with upholstered seats or seats and backs of fancy figured red, green or brown velours; some pieces in green plush with fancy figured patterns. All the pieces have more or less ornamental reed work and generally full roll arms with curtain below seat. There are about twenty patterns in all; from one piece of a kind to a dozen or so. A word of prices:

Usual Price		August Price
$3.75	Fancy Reed Chair	$2.50
$4.50	Fancy Reed Rocker, low arms	$3
$5.50	High-back Arm Rocker	$3.50
$5.50	High-back Arm Rocker	$3.75
$6	Fancy Reed Chair	$4
$7	High-back Fancy Chair	$4.50
$7.50	Fancy Chair, silk plush seat and back	$5
$8.50	Fancy Arm Chair	$5.50
$9	Rocker, full roll arms	$6
$9.50	Fancy Chair, silk plush seat	$6.25
$11	Fancy Arm Chair	$7
$15	Small Divan	$9
$15	Small Divan	$10
$17	Fancy Divan	$11

Fifth floor.

Then here are other groups of August offerings, illustrating the unmatchable values of this sale:

GREEN CEDAR LIBRARY CHAIRS at Half Price

About twenty large-size Arm Chairs and Morris Chairs of heavy Mission style construction, finished in a dark weathered green effect; fitted with seat cushions of burlap or leather, and seat and back cushions of burlap or leather. We recently sold a carload in a day:

August price, $5; usual price, $10—Large Arm Chair, burlap seat cushion.
August price, $7.50; usual price, $15—Arm Chair, red leather seat cushion.
August price, $8.50; usual price, $17—Morris Chair, green burlap seat and back cushions.
August price, $8.50; usual price, $17—Large Arm Chair, green burlap seat and back cushions.
August price, $13.50; usual price, $27—Morris Chair, Spanish leather seat and back cushions.
August price, $15; usual price, $30—Morris Chair, Spanish leather seat and back cushions.

Fourth floor.

WOMEN'S DESKS

Almost every desk in our splendidly assorted stock of more than 100 patterns of Women's House Desks has been reduced in price for this August Sale. Some very elegant Colonial pattern Mahogany Desks, Louis XV. Mahogany Desks and richly Inlaid Desks are in this sale. Plain Desks, in oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany, in best American designs. A word of prices:

August price, $5; usual price, $6.50—Golden quartered oak Desks; drop lid, shaped legs, eight pigeon holes inside; neatly moulded edges; good construction and nicely finished. This Desk also in imitation mahogany.
August price, $10; usual price, $15—Imitation mahogany Desks; drop lid, three long outside drawers, French legs; seven pigeon holes and one drawer inside; neatly moulded edges; highly polished.
August price, $6; usual price, $8—Golden oak Desks.
August price, $7; usual price, $10—Golden oak Desks.
August price, $8; usual price, $11—Golden oak Desks.
August price, $9; usual price, $12—Imitation mahogany Desks.
August price, $10; usual price, $14—Golden oak Desks.
August price, $12; usual price, $16—Golden oak Desks.
August price, $20; usual price, $40—Weathered oak Desks.
August price, $20; usual price, $40—Golden oak Library Desks.
August price, $30; usual price, $45—Mahogany Desks.
August price, $32; usual price, $42—Mahogany Desks.
August price, $35; usual price, $70—Open Table Desks, Art Nouveau.
August price, $47.50; usual price, $95—Tuna mahogany high-shelf Desks.
August price, $50; usual price, $85—Mahogany Desks, rich marquetry.
August price, $60; usual price, $90—Mahogany Desks, Art Nouveau.

Fifth floor.

Used Chickering PIANOS

And Other Instruments Under-Price

Some of these pianos have been rented for a short time; some are instruments taken in exchange for newer models, and remade in the Chickering factory. All are now in excellent condition. Many of them are practically new pianos, except for the matter of sentiment.

People with high artistic taste will be glad to secure a superb Chickering Piano under such favorable conditions as are here offered.

This list of pianos and prices:

Grand Pianos

Chickering, walnut case, was $1,000, now $450.
Chickering, rosewood case, was $1,000, now $175.
Chickering, rosewood case, was $850, now $250.
Chickering, rosewood case, was $750, now $650.
Chickering, rosewood case, was $750, now $700.

Square Piano

Chickering, was $500, now $75.

Upright Pianos

Chickering, was $500, now $345.
Chickering, was $500, now $450.
Chickering, was $600, now $375.
Chickering, was $500, now $425.
Chickering, was $500, now $175.
Chickering, was $600, now $375.
Chickering, was $600, now $375.
Chickering, was $600, now $375.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

All Serge Suits Reduced

Every blue and black Serge Suit in our stock must be sold this season. That means that all must be sold before your wearing-time is over. So today is clean-up time. Medium-sized men of regular build, who wear 35, 36 and 37 sizes, will not be able to share this bargain. But men who wear sizes 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42 and 44, are the lucky ones; and this includes practically all sizes for stout or tall men, too.

$15 Serge Suits at $10
$12 Serge Suits at $8.50

And it is the fine, regular Wanamaker stock that is offered. Serges that will neither fade nor shrink.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' SAILOR SUITS

At $3.50, instead of $6

These are exactly the suits for between-season wear, for the first month or two at school, to make a boy comfortable between the throwing off of his Summer suit and the putting on of his heavy Winter suit. They are Sailor Suits of gray and tan cheviot, and striped serge. Sizes for 3 to 12 years. Regular $6 values, at $3.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Extraordinary Offerings of

This August Silk Sale

Have Started New York to Silk Buying

You might think the silk-buying season was here to see the busy throngs at our silk counters this week. And it's silk-buying time sure enough, for all women who have silk needs in prospect this Fall, and who care to save half the cost, or near it.

The Silks are all new and fresh—just received from the importer. The patterns are choice, and the variety is so great that every taste can be amply satisfied.

There were more than a thousand different styles and colorings in the purchase; and as the purchase included several hundred thousand yards, you can depend on finding practically the same variety today as when the sale started.

Dressmakers and dealers are buying the Silks in large quantities, for nowhere can such Silks be bought at wholesale, for anything like the little prices they cost in this sale. And the patterns are as handsome as goods that cost double.

Five items speak for fifty today:

85c Changeable Louisines at 55c—
Twelve good color-combinations, suitable for Fall dress purposes, or for linings.

85c and $1 Black and White Silks at 65c—
These include the Jasper or steel-gray effects—a splendid variety; some in corded stripes, many in small figures and even stripes; also gun-m etal figured Louisines.

85c to $1.25 Black Silks at 65c—
Fancy Taffetas and Satins, in more than fifty pretty patterns, small, medium and large; suitable for skirts, waists and dresses.

$1 Plaid Taffetas at 75c—
Fifteen good Fall styles, in the newest green and blue and other combinations; all have satin stripes.

$1 Fancy Moire Velour at 85c—
Newest styles, fancy stripes on white and light grounds; three patterns and a variety of evening combinations for waists.

Rotunda and Main aisle.

French Broadcloth Robes

At Half Price

Think of buying for twenty dollars a fine broadcloth robe that is very similar in pattern and identical in quality to one you would pay forty dollars for, a month later.

That is exactly what you may do today. Or you may pay nine dollars for an eighteen-dollar robe, or fifty dollars for a hundred-and-ten-dollar robe.

The broadcloth itself—the very finest French goods—is worth more than the complete robe costs now. Then the newness of a dress depends on the way it is made; and when all the new touches are added to these no one will know that you bought your elegant gown for so little.

These descriptions of a few:

At $9, from $18—
Imported Foule Cloth Robes; the material forming the skirt and waist; handsomely braided in round black silk braid wound with tinsel.

At $12, from $24—
Imported Prunella Cloth Robes; the material for skirt and waist, handsomely appliqued in Persian cashmere and black silk braid wound with tinsel.

At $20, from $40—
French Broadcloth Robes, having shaped skirts all but ready for wear, showing narrow corded plaits from waist-line to top of flare flounce, which is handsomely appliqued in plaid tartan silk, the portion for waist appliqued to correspond.

At $22,50, from $45—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts all but ready for wear, showing three flat folds over cream; handsomely braided with white and black silk braid, and the folds edged with plaid tartan silk; the portion for waist braided to correspond.

At $22,50 from $45—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts all but ready for wear, with inlaid heading of flare flounce of Persian printed silk, and a Wall of Troy pattern over same of the broadcloth, handsomely embroidered; the portion for waist appliqued and embroidered to correspond.

At $25, from $50—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts all but ready for wear, having three gathered ruffles, handsomely braided with silk soutach braid; the portion for waist braided to correspond.

At $50, from $110—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts all but ready for wear, elaborately appliqued with black velvet and narrow ecru lace; the portion for waist appliqued and trimmed with lace to correspond.

Rotunda.

The New Walking Suits

For Women

Every woman that claps her eyes on the new walking suits goes into ecstasies over them. First, because of a beauty never matched before in the styles produced. Second, because a comfortable skirt, that does not need to be carried in the hand, is at the same time dignified and dressy in its effect.

The ankle-length skirt, that many women disliked so much, has given place to a skirt that just escapes the ground. Thus it is just as practical, while infinitely more graceful and refined. It promises to take the place of the street suit with a train, because it has all its style and beauty, without its tiresome discomfort.

These shown now are made of light-weight fabrics for immediate wear. The skirts are made very attractive with their plaits, flares, flounces, strapping and various kilted effects.

The jackets are mostly new shapes of Etons, Norfolks and blouses.

These brief descriptions of a few:

At $18—Of black, Oxford and brown cheviot; fly box front; wide straps over shoulder and back; back is fastened with belt; velvet collar; seven-gored flaring skirt, with inverted plait.
At $18—Of black or blue cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket; felled seams and edges, finished with bands of stitching; nine-gored flaring skirt, with habit back.
At $22—Of cheviot, in black, blue, gray or Oxford; Norfolk jacket, double-breasted; seams all stitched; velvet collar, turnover cuffs; flaring skirt with wide box plaits.
At $27.50—Of black or brown cheviot, with white dots; no collar; revers and cape effect extends down back; stitching of white; skirt with twelve gores, forming inverted plaits.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Axminster Carpets

$1.50 Quality at 95c a Yard

This is the most popular high-grade Carpet that we sell. And this particular offering is the product of one of the best mills in the country.

The goods are perfect in every way; but they are not the new Fall patterns. Yet many people would choose these if sold side by side with the new goods. And the quality is identical to what you will get this Fall at an additional cost of fifty-five cents a yard. That's a big price to pay for design—particularly with ten handsome patterns to choose from now, **at 95c a yard.**

These are full rolls, perfect goods, with bodies and border to match.

We'll deliver and lay it any time you wish, up to October First.

Third floor.

Maple Cocoanut Jumbles

That sounds appetizing; and the name is no misnomer. Sweet, fresh boiled cocoanut centers are wrapped in a maple sugar jacket, and then folded in waxed paper. Easy to eat, and delicious. **20c a pound.**

Basement.

The Under-Price Store

This Basement Store is the surest place in New York City to find decisive bargains in desirable goods every day in the year. Thrifty people who want to get the most for their money, and yet be certain that what they get is good, will visit the Wanamaker Under-Price Store on every shopping trip.

Here are some of the special features today:

Carpet Remnant Sale

Every remnant of Carpeting, Linoleum, Oilcloth or Straw Matting that has been left over from our recent sales is now in the Basement Store. The goods vary in length from five to twenty yards, and prices are according to the lengths of the pieces:

Axminsters—50c to $1, worth $1 to $1.50.
Velvet Carpets—60c to 85c, worth $1 to $1.40.
Body Brussels—60c to $1, worth $1.25 to $1.40.
Tapestry (9 and 10 wires)—40c to 50c, worth 75c to 85c.
Ingrain Carpets, All-wool—30c to 40c, worth 65c.
Linoleum—13c to 50c, worth 50c to $1.
Oilcloths—7c to 25c, worth 25c to 50c.
Mattings—6c to 25c, worth 18c to 50c.

Also a lot of odd rolls of **Mattings** and a few that are slightly wrapper-stained, we offer at one-half regular prices. None of these rolls will be cut:
$10, from $20 $9, from $18 $7, from $14 $5, from $10
Rolls contain about forty yards.

Little-Price Silks

Four extraordinary offerings:

25c, worth 50c—
Corded Japanese Silks in many styles and colorings. Our remaining stock of best quality so-called Wash Silks.

38c, worth 60c—
Habutai Washable Silks in neat stripes and good colorings; guaranteed fast colors.

40c, worth 65c to $1.25—
Tinsel Brocades in three designs; all dark grounds.
Matelasse Silks in a great variety of light and dark colors, in allover designs. Two patterns.

45c, worth 65c and 75c—
Washable Taffetas, with stripes of white. Also many styles of Roman Striped and Figured Taffetas.
Printed Foulards in polka-dots; mostly on navy blue grounds with white dots.

Two Stirring Shoe Items

Limited quantities, but remarkable bargains for those who get here in time to share them:

400 Pairs Women's Tan Kid Oxfords at 50c—
Worth $1 to $2 a pair, and nearly all wide sizes to start.

300 Pairs Children's Tan Kid and Drab Canvas Shoes at 75c
Shoes that are worth $1.20 to $2 a pair.

Remnants of Cotton Goods

A fine new lot of Remnants of all sorts of Wash Goods has been prepared for the Basement Store today. Lengths range from 3 to 12 yards, and the prices are

A Half to a Third of Former Prices

Among the numerous kinds are Printed Batistes, Dimities, Swiss Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Linen Madras and Embroidered Swiss Muslins.

New Muslin Underwear

The fine new Fall goods are arriving. The Muslin Underwear section is full of new and dainty lingerie. The garments are superbly made, and the trimmings show new and effective treatment in both laces and embroideries.

It is fascinating to choose from such a fresh and handsome collection. Here are price-hints:

Petticoats

75c—Of muslin; finished with cambric ruffle, with hemstitched hem and plaits above.
$1—Of muslin, with deep lawn ruffle trimmed with three rows of torchon insertion and edging.
$1.75—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle trimmed with point de Paris insertion and edging with plaits above.
$2—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle trimmed with small ruffle and cluster hemstitched plaits.
$2.50—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle finished with small ruffle and two rows of point de Paris insertion and edging, with plaits above.
$2.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn trimmed with embroidery, insertion and edging, with plaits above.

Drawers

75c—Of nainsook; finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace, with plaits above.
$1—Of cambric; trimmed with plaited lawn ruffle, with Valenciennes lace insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with embroidered edge, with Valenciennes lace and plaits above.
$1.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with embroidery, insertion and edging, with cluster plaits above.
$1.75—Of cambric; trimmed with deep embroidery and plaits above.

Nightgowns

75c—Of muslin; high neck, yoke of cluster plaits, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of cambric; square neck, yoke of hemstitched plaits, finished with lawn ruffle and beading; ribbon through beading.
$1.50—Of nainsook; surplice style, with short sleeves, yoke with embroidered medallions and hemstitched hem.
$1.75—Of cambric; high neck, yoke of embroidery insertion and cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace.
$2—Of muslin; V neck, yoke of embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered edge.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Portieres Under-Price

Here are two groups of Portieres that will be hard to distinguish from the new Fall goods which are coming. They'll make your home look just as cozy and handsome as those that cost the regular prices.

Yet see how sharply the prices have been cut on these:

Handsome Mercerized Armure Portieres, in most desirable colors, corded edges, at $7.50 a pair. Were $11.50.
Repp Portieres with borders of Damask appliqued, also Mercerized Armures, some fringed, some corded, and some bordered; in desirable colors; $5.25, $5.75, $6.75 and $7 Curtains at $4.50 a pair. $7.50, $8.25 and $8.50 Curtains at $5 a pair.

Third floor.

Sale of Pictures

At 10 Cents Each

Here is an offering of three groups of attractive pictures that will add much to the decorative finish of the home—for sitting-room, library, den, or cozy corner. The price is a mere trifle; and all the pictures are worth double or more. These:

A series of six golf subjects from the original drawings by Ralph Rowland, framed in passe-partout with red mats and red binding; size 9x9 inches.
Sporting girls, in a variety of twelve subjects—boating, golfing, tennis, etc.; done in water-colors on gray cardboard; size 15x20 in.
Colored pictures, in green oval frames; size 6x8 in.

Choose as you wish for **10c each.**

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Hammocks, Lawn Swings

Comfort things, for the Summer home. A hammock should go with every vacationer. You'll want it, if you only go away for a week.

Today you may pick from a very wide variety of excellent Hammocks at newly reduced prices:

HAMMOCKS

At 50c, from 75c—Open weave, with pillow, spreader and valance; assorted colors; 36x78 inches.
At 75c, from $1—Open and canvas weave, with pillow, spreader and valance, and two end bars; assorted colors; 38x80 in.
At 75c, from $1—Canvas weave, with pillow, spreader; assorted colors; 40x84 in.
At $2.50, from $3.25—Canvas weave, with tufted pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars; assorted colors, 42x84 in.
At 75c, from $1.50—Baby Hammocks with canopy top.

LAWN SWINGS

The Paris, 6 ft. high, for two children, 4.50.
The Paris, 8 ft. high, for two adults, $5.50.
The Paris, 10 ft. high, for 4 adults, $8.50.
The Eagle Steel Swing, with canopy, $12.75.
Hardwood Folding Rocking Chair, suitable for lawn or porch, $1.
Solid comfort Steel Swing Chairs, can be adjusted to any position, $3.75.
Canopy Chairs, hardwood, canvas back and seat; can be adjusted to any position, $4.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FACTORY MEN TESTIFY CONCERNING THE RIOT

Close of Public Hearing by the Committee.

Employes Said Nothing Was Thrown from the Windows—Contradicted by Witnesses—Affidavit Desired from Mr. Hoe.

The public hearing before the committee appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the recent east side riot was concluded yesterday, after considerable evidence had been submitted, especially on the Hoe side of the case. Mr. Wheeler, representing R. Hoe & Co., was asked to secure from Mr. Hoe an affidavit as to whether, in an interview on the day following the riot, he said that "the men up stairs, seeing their fellow-men being mobbed in the street, threw missiles at the crowd." Employes testified, or had signed a statement, Committeeman Marshall said, that nothing had been thrown from the factory windows.

Edward Maloney, an Inspector of the Interurban Railway Company, was recalled, and he said that a number of boys took pieces of iron from a junk team which had been stalled near the Hoe Factory, and threw them at the windows and at Roundsman Jackson. He remembered having seen a man standing on his wagon watching the riot, and, with his hands lifted in the air, yelling something about "free America" when the hose was turned on him.

John H. Wilson, a gang boss in one of the departments of the factory, testified that he did not see any of the men throw things from the windows. Walter Paul, an employe, said nothing was thrown from the windows. Alexander McClay, another gang boss, remembered that water was thrown from the hose but nothing else.

Dr. G. Wonson Vandergrift of Brooklyn, who was in his father's office, directly opposite the entrance of the factory on the day of the riot, said:

"As the clerks or employes passed in after the whistle at 1 o'clock the crowd wanted to follow. Some got in, and the clerks pushed them out. One of the mob struck the window with his umbrella. Extra efforts were then made to keep the crowd out by the Hoe men, and an attempt was made to close the iron gates. It was getting serious when suddenly the hose was turned on. That angered the crowd, and they began to throw stones. I did not see anything thrown from the window of the factory. Before the water was turned on the hearse had passed down the street. While the hearse stood there I did not see any one call from the windows."

He said that the policemen were not rough; that they simply pushed the people away. Continuing, he said: "Until five or six years ago there were very few Jews there. There has been a certain amount of race feeling in that locality for years."

When asked by Committeeman Marshall what he meant by "race feeling," he replied: "For instance, if a Hebrew with a tall hat on passed along the street, there would be trouble. His hat was generally a mark for some one. For that reason I was apprehensive at the time that there would be trouble when the crowd tried to enter the building."

Joseph Kaplan testified that he was seated on his carriage when he saw a number of men in the Hoe building throw scraps of iron from the windows.

"It came down like rain," he said, "and I discovered one man particularly and told him to stop, at the same time telling him he ought to be ashamed of himself. His reply to me was, 'Get out, you Sheeny, or I'll douse you with water!' I'm the man who shouted, 'This is free America!' I remember there was a man in the crowd who had scrap iron in his team. He threw some pieces at the Hoe building. Then I heard some one remark, 'Even we have the Irishman with us.'"

Abraham Postman said he saw bread thrown from one of the Hoe windows. Becoming angered, he said, he went toward the sidewalk, picked up six cans one after the other and hurled them through the windows. "They cost me $12," he added, "or $2 a can." He said he heard a man say he would turn hot water on the crowd. He will go with the committee to the factory and try to identify the man.

The committee will hold an executive session to-day and will probably accept more testimony, but not in public. Counsel Wheeler will have an opportunity to submit testimony in rebuttal to that given yesterday.

FIVE WISE BOYS OF GOTHAM.

Started for Sea in a Rowboat to View Mimic Naval Warfare—Glad to Get Back.

Martial ardor so fired five boys of the east side when they read of the naval manoeuvres that they determined to witness the splendid spectacle. Untrameled by any too intimate knowledge of geography they hired a rowboat at East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon were bowling over the waves in the direction of Hell Gate. That was the last their friends saw of them until just before noon yesterday. Here are their names as reported immediately after the big thunderstorm Tuesday evening, in which all were supposed to have been drowned: Henry Sullivan, sixteen years old, of 339 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Tony Schaefer, fifteen years old, 2,248 First Avenue; Daniel Sautulli, twelve years old, 2,249 Second Avenue; Joseph Schaglio, fourteen years old, 307 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Louis Diego, twelve years old, 336 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

This is the story of their adventures as told by young Sullivan to their sleepless relatives after their boat had crept wearily up to the landing stage:

"We fellers heard that they was to be a big battle between the navy boats, so we thought we would go out and try to see them. We didn't tell where we were going, 'cause we thought we'd come back for supper. It was after 5 o'clock when we got to North Beach. It was getting dark, and we saw a storm coming, so we tried to get home. In Hell Gate we got caught in the storm, and we had an awful time. After we had drifted it seemed like a year we fetched up on shore, and we were glad to get out of the boat on dry land. We walked around until daylight, and then we saw we were at College Point. A kind lady gave us all something to eat, and we pitched into it for fair. When we got a good feed into us the kind lady told us we'd better go home. We was pretty tired and it was five miles, but we knew the folks would worry, so we started to pull back. No more of them warships in ours."

Immigrant Not a Parricide.

Louis Bardi, an immigrant, who was arrested on Saturday at the request of the Spanish Foreign Office at Madrid, where, the cable dispatch alleged, he was wanted on a charge of parricide, was discharged by Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Detective Ryan told the Magistrate that there was no evidence on which to hold Bardi.

Wife Causes Law Clerk's Arrest.

James Kelly, a law clerk living at 708 Washington Street, was arrested last night on the complaint of his wife, Margaret. Mrs. Kelly says that three years ago she married Kelly in Belfast, Ireland, and that three months later she left him and afterward, with her child, came to America. She is now a stenographer of the Rosary Flower Company, 388 Fifth Avenue. Her charge is that her husband, in an effort to get money from her, caused a disturbance at her place of employment.

JUILLERAT FAMILY JARS.

Dog, Cat, Mother-in-Law, Nationality, Size, and Religion Figure in Divorce Suit.

Discrepancy in the size of a husband and wife, difference of nationality, disagreements on religion, jealousy of a pet dog and cat, drunkenness, outbursts of violent temper, wounded pride, frustrated attempts at suicide, and a mother-in-law were among the charges and counter-charges which disturbed judicial dignity and made it difficult for the bailiff to preserve order during the hearing of a divorce case in the Supreme Court yesterday. The application was that of Mrs. May Juillerat for counsel fees and alimony pending the trial of the suit she has brought against Albert E. Juillerat for a limited divorce. Justice Hall heard the arguments.

Counsel for Mrs. Juillerat told the court that the couple had been married only a short time, but that a separation had been caused by a rare combination of influences. He said that his client charged that her husband, a traveling salesman for a manufacturing company, had a bad temper, was of intemperate habits, was jealous of a pet dog and a pet cat of which Mrs. Juillerat was peculiarly fond, and that he had tried to hang himself to a transom in their home, in which attempts he was frustrated by his wife.

Juillerat's counsel, in answer, made a general denial for his client. He said that Juillerat was a religious and temperate man, but that he had been sorely provoked. He said that Mrs. Juillerat made fun of her husband because he was only five feet two inches tall, while she was five feet nine inches in height, and that his mother-in-law, who is a German, made life miserable for him because he was a Frenchman.

Decision was reserved.

SAYS BAIL IS WORTHLESS.

Magistrate Zeller Starts Proceedings Against T. J. Kennedy, Tammany Politician, Who Furnished Bond.

Thomas J. Kennedy, who figured in the fatal gambler's shooting affray in the Onawa Café, with his counsel, Daniel O'Reilly, had a stormy session with Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday over a station house bail bond. The bond was for $500 and Kennedy gave it for the release of Alfred Duggan of 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, arrested as a suspicious person. Kennedy pledged the house 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, swearing that it was worth $14,000 and was unencumbered. Magistrate Zeller found that Kennedy had bought the property for $7,000 and that it was mortgaged for $8,500. He sent him a verbal request to come to court and explain. To that Kennedy paid no heed and a formal summons was issued.

O'Reilly yesterday declared that his client was in no way obliged to pay attention to the verbal message. The Magistrate, nettled, told O'Reilly he could leave the courtroom. Instead the lawyer asked who was the complainant against Kennedy.

"I am," said Magistrate Zeller.

"The court cannot be both complainant and Judge," was O'Reilly's prompt retort.

O'Reilly refused to allow answers to certain questions in regard to the bail bond, and Magistrate Zeller then dictated the following letter to District Attorney Jerome:

"Please send an Assistant District Attorney to investigate station house bond given by Thomas J. Kennedy. In my opinion the bond is worthless and perjury has been committed.

LORENZ ZELLER.

Kennedy is at present prominent as the leader of the forces opposed to Percy Nagle in his fight for the Tammany leadership of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

POLICE COURTS CRITICISED.

Judge Foster Condemns Practice of Committing for Vagrancy Without Recording Testimony.

Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, again condemned the practice of City Magistrates in committing vagrants without taking testimony. He was moved to utter his opinion by an appeal made to him in the case of Mary Celersteins of 23 Downing Street, who on Aug. 9 was adjudged an habitual vagrant and committed by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court. After the woman's lawyer, Thomas A. Smith, stated the facts in the case, Judge Foster asked:

"What Magistrate did that?"

When he was told that it was Magistrate Cornell, he said: "Well, he's getting to be a flagrant violator of the law in these cases. This is the third case on appeal from his court within a very short time."

Turning to Assistant District Attorney Townsend, Judge Foster continued: "Mr. District Attorney, I recommend and instruct you to call the attention of the Mayor and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the failure of the Magistrates to comply with the law."

The Judge explained that the Appellate Division had clearly decided that in cases of disorderly conduct and vagrancy heard in police courts the evidence must be taken by a stenographer and preserved. "Where that is not done," he went on, "there is nothing for an appeal Judge to do but reverse the Magistrate's decision and discharge the prisoner."

REDUCTION COMPANY TROUBLE.

Dr. C. B. Forward, President of Concern Bearing His Name, Files a Petition in Bankruptcy.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Dr. Chauncey B. Forward, President of the Forward Reduction Company, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His schedule shows that he owes $478,587, and has assets worth $4,225, of which $910 is exempt.

Dr. Forward's creditors, as named, are scattered all over the United States, it is said, and he owes them each all the way from $100 to $50,000.

Dr. Forward went into bankruptcy because of the financial embarrassment of the Forward Reduction Company, of which he was President. The Forward Reduction Company will follow him into the bankruptcy court.

The holdings of the company are located in Orange and Jefferson Counties, Texas, and in Louisiana. They represent lands owned in fee simple and held under long term lease. Of the leasings it is estimated that 80,000 acres are alive, some of the poorest territory having been abandoned. Fully 12,000 acres are owned outright. The company was engaged in the refining of oil and other similar products under a secret process of Dr. Forward's discovery. Dr. Forward and L. V. Denis organized the company in Cleveland in 1897. It has a capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,800,000 has been issued, the balance being held in the Treasury. The attorney for the company said the company will be reorganized.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Local rains; fresh east, shifting to southwest, winds.

Local rains are indicated for Thursday in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the eastern lake region. In the Northwestern States the weather will be fair, with moderate temperatures. In the Southern States and over the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts the weather will continue warm and fair.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable, with conditions favorable for squalls on the Gulf Coast; light to fresh south winds will prevail. In the lake region the winds will be fresh from northerly.

Steamships departing for European ports Thursday will have variable winds and probably squalls to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	—TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	69	64	67
6 A. M.	69	62	67
9 A. M.	71	69	72
12 M.	77	75	75
4 P. M.	81	76	76
6 P. M.	81	73	74
9 P. M.	78	71	71
12 P. M.	76	68	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer recorded 66 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 72 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity registered 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

EXPERTS MEET AT TENNIS

Brilliant Play in National Championship at Newport.

ENGLISH VISITORS VICTORS

Doherty Brothers and Dr. Pim Each Won in Second Rounds—Whitman Also a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The second day's play in the National lawn tennis championship on the Casino courts was filled with an abundance of good work by the experts. Perfect weather conditions and turf in prime order brought out a big gallery. There was one feature of the day which caused the American followers of the sport to do a lot of figuring. That was the easy victory gained by the trio of Englishmen.

All gained their places on the next bracket in three straight sets. This was hardly looked for in at least one, and possibly two, of the competitions. It was not thought that H. L. Doherty, the present holder of the single title of all-England, was strong enough to beat Clarence Hobart by this sort of a score. Yet, such was the result by the figures of 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

The final set was one of the most peculiar ever played here. Hobart took four straight games, then led at 5—1. He lost the seventh game at love on nets and outs of the most erratic character, fought hard, and brought the points to deuce in the eighth game, and then his ability to play tennis seemed to leave him. His stroke vanished, and Doherty ran out six straight games and the match.

R. F. DOHERTY WON EASILY.

The match between R. F. Doherty, the taller of the brothers, and the former Southern States champion, John R. Davidson, proved to be merely a practice romp for the Briton. Once he had taken Davidson's measure, and he did that quickly, he won the points as he would, completely overwhelming and outmanoeuvring the American. Dr. Joshua Pim had a player well suited to his liking in S. C. Whipple. The latter simply batted the balls back to Dr. Pim, who could stand still and win without exerting himself. The Englishman enjoyed this sort of thing to the fullest, for he has said that he does not care for the American style, which is all running and little tennis.

While the Englishmen were advancing their chances of taking the American laurels the top class men on the American side were also accomplishing good work. Malcolm D. Whitman, the great unbeaten National champion, made a runaway contest of his match with J. S. Seabury. The latter is among the fast youngsters who have championship aspirations. Seabury's hopes were destroyed by Whitman, who played all around the clever youngster at such a pace that he got only one game in the three sets of the match. It is to Whitman that the followers of tennis in this country pin their faith as being the one man who can be depended upon to stop the invading Britishers from carrying off the American trophy, which really means more to them under the circumstances than their winning of the Davis International Challenge Bowl.

Among the others who came through in excellent form were Beals C. Wright, the Harvard man, from whom great things are looked for this year. The Harvard veteran, Leo E. Ware, also showed the best of skill, and, as he may meet Dr. Pim to-morrow, there is the hope expressed that at least one of the Britons may be stopped in his career. If Dr. Pim beats Ware he will have to meet H. L. Doherty in the next round, provided the latter wins his matches up to that point, as he is expected to do. Another of the college players who accomplished good work was Raymond D. Little, the old-time Princeton champion and expert.

SHARP PLAY IN SECOND ROUNDS.

Little had as his opponent P. P. Sharpless, a brilliant but unsteady player. Sharpless fought hard for the points in the first and third sets. He made his attack from every point of the compass, totally lacking in method, but with a sureness of stroke that brought the points. In fact, his very erratic playing proved rather in his favor, for it was impossible for Little to get any sort of line on his opponent's game, and this made speedy play necessary. Sharpless faded out of the match in the second set, which Little took at love. It appeared as if he had a clear path to victory, when Sharpless came back with a rush that carried the final set to deuce before Little won at 6—4, 6—0, 7—5.

Practically the entire interest of the day centred in the match between H. L. Doherty and Clarence Hobart. The English champion opened with the service. He took the first game at love by playing to Hobart's back hand, which was weak, and as the American made two nets and an out on this stroke and was unable to get a beautiful place shot, he went down heavily in the first game. Then followed a bit of good back court play, each man winning on his service. The long drives from the base line exactly suited the English player, as he was able to give accurate direction to his drives.

H. L. DOHERTY BEATS HOBART.

On the fourth game Doherty broke through against Hobart's service, which gave the first indication that the American was being beaten at the style of game he learned to play so well on the courts of England. In the fifth game there was a splendid rally about the second point. Both men ran into the net to volley. Their work was spirited, but Doherty finally gained the point by a pretty cross-court shot, which Hobart was unable to get over the net. Hobart made a great stand in the eighth game, and forced the points to deuce after the Englishman had led him at 30. The point score follows:

First Set.

H. L. Doherty	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	32	6	
C. Hobart	0	4	1	5	1	0	2	6	0	0	19	3	

Hobart considerably strengthened his play in the second set and made the English champion work industriously for the points all through the set. The corner shots of Doherty in the games of this set were of surpassing brilliancy. The rallies were sharply contested by both men. They went through the latter part of the set at a fast pace, but again the Briton's steadiness won. The point score:

Second Set.

H. L. Doherty	4	6	5	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	38	6	
C. Hobart	6	4	3	7	3	2	4	6	1	0	30	3	

The heat troubled Doherty at the beginning of the third set. Hobart was equal to a great spurt, and by a series of splendid strokes he rapidly scored the first four games. After his good work and leading Doherty up to 5—1 on games, the American went to pieces and was beaten out by the little English player at 7—5. The point score follows:

Third Set.

Doherty	1	2	2	3	4	1	4	6	4	4	5	4	40 7
C. Hobart	4	4	4	5	2	4	0	4	0	0	3	1	31 5

Late in the afternoon Holcombe Ward and Dwight Davis practiced for the great National championship match which will be played to-morrow. Both men were in surprisingly good stroke, and the accuracy of Davis's smashes was exceedingly encouraging to the Americans, who are hoping that the Doherty brothers will not be successful in lifting the new gold cups emblematic of the championship of the United States. The summary:

National Championship Singles.—Second Round—H. P. Huntington defeated P. S. O'Connor, by default; E. B. Hoffman defeated F. C. Mahony, by default; Stewart Waller defeated Hermann E. Oelrichs, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; P. M. Sharples defeated R. F. Manning, by default; A. C. McMaster defeated J. F. Belce, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1; H. E. Avery defeated Craig Biddle, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4; H. H. Whitman defeated F. J. Otis, by default; Louis De Forest defeated Dean Miller, by default; Kreig H. Collins defeated G. Frankenstein, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; R. G. Hunt defeated S. C. Williams, 9—7, 6—3, 6—3; W. P. Knapp defeated G. L. Dunn, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3; M. D. Whitman defeated J. S. Seabury, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; H. W. Warner defeated T. R. Pell, 6—3, 4—6, 9—6, 6—4, 6—4; R. C. Wright defeated J. P. Paret, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; Richard Stevens defeated H. W. Mason, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; H. L. Doherty defeated Clarence Hobart, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5; D. F. Appleton defeated J. G. Willis, 6—4, 6—4; H. F. Allen defeated C. R. Budlong, 8—6, 6—0, 6—3; L. E. Ware defeated Augustus Heaton, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2; C. S. Lee defeated R. R. Fisher, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; R. F. Doherty defeated J. C. Davidson, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; L. E. Mahan defeated R. B. Cutting, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3; J. Waller defeated W. W. Hoffman, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; Ward Holcombe defeated W. A. Warneck, by default; E. Leonard defeated W. F. Foulke, 6—0, 8—6, 6—3; L. H. Waldner defeated G. P. Herrick, by default. Third Round—Raymond D. Little defeated F. P. Sharples, 6—4, 6—0, 7—5; Joshua Pim defeated S. S. Whipple, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4.

AMERICAN YACHT IN THE LEAD.

A. V. Armour's Utowana Regarded as a Sure Winner of Coronation Cup for Ocean Race.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 20.—The American auxiliary yacht Utowana, owned by A. V. Armour of New York, which was the first of the contestants for the Earl of Crawford's Coronation Cup to round the mark off Cherbourg, France, yesterday, passed Prawle Point on her return at 12:10 P. M. to-day.

She rounded the Eddystone Lighthouse, completing the second leg of the race, at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon, and started for Cowes. The other yachts have not been sighted. The Sunbeam (Lord Brassey) gave up the race, and returned to Cowes this evening. It is not expected that the Utowana will reach Cowes before morning, but she is regarded as a certain winner.

YACHTING EVENTS TO COME.

Regattas for Sailing and Steam Craft Announced by Local Clubs for the Future.

The Bridgeport Yacht Club of Bridgeport, Conn., will have its annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 23. There will be races for all regular classes, thirty-six feet and under, and for such larger classes and such special classes as may fill. There will also be a race for power boats owned in Fairfield County. The course will be triangular, off Black Rock Buoy, Bridgeport.

The annual regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 23. The Regatta Committee has called for all regular classes of sloops of thirty feet and under, the raceabout class, and the one-design class of the American, Horseshoe Harbor, Indian Harbor, Larchmont, Manhasset Bay, New Rochelle, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the "larks" of the Pelham Country Club, and the racing dories. The usual club course in front of New Rochelle will be sailed.

The Hempstead Harbor Club of Glen Cove, L. I., will hold races for power launches on Wednesday, Aug. 27. They will be open to launches propelled by gasolene, naphtha, or kerosene, the owners of which are members of recognized yacht, canoe, or boat clubs. There will be three classes—15 feet load water line and under, from 15 to 20 feet, and from 20 to 25 feet. Boats of the smallest class will race over a course of six miles. All others will have a ten-mile course.

The Riverside Yacht Club will have its annual midsummer ball on Friday, Aug. 22.

The annual Rhode Island clambake of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be served to the members and friends on Saturday, Aug. 23. A vaudeville entertainment will be given in the evening.

The House Committee of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club announces that the second clambake of the season will be held on Saturday, Aug. 23. Members have the privilege of inviting friends, and are requested to bring the ladies of their families.

CENTURY RIDE FOR A RECORD.

Long-Distance Cycler Will Go for a New Official Mark.

Charles Mock, holder of the twenty-four hour record and the winner of many long-distance runs held by the Century Road Club of America, has arranged to start, next Sunday, in an attempt to make an official unpaced record for 100 miles. Many records have been made at this distance, but none of them official.

The best previous record for the distance was made by Henry Volt, who covered the distance in 5 hours 57 minutes in the Fall of 1901, but the time was never allowed, as the trial was not an official one. The trial of Mock will be timed and checked by the officers of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, of which Mock is a member. He will start promptly at 11 o'clock in the morning. His headquarters will be at Valley Stream, at West's Hotel.

The 100-mile record run, with handicap, open to all cyclists, will be held over the Long Island roads about the middle of September. The start will be made at the Bedford Rest and over twenty prizes will be distributed to the winners. The third and last series of the fifty-mile championship race, which has proved so popular this year, will take place in the middle of October.

CANOE CREWS' CLOSE RACES.

H. D. Murphy of New York Won Chief Trophy at Camp Nauset.

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 20.—This was the busiest racing day of the week at Camp Nauset, the headquarters of the American Canoe Association, the principal event being the nine-mile sailing canoe race for the association trophy, which was won by Herman D. Murphy of the Winchester Club, who now takes possession of the prize held the past year by Farnum P. Dorsey, also of Winchester. Those who took part in this race were MacTaggart, Goodsell, and Moore of the New York Canoe Club, Drake and Bell of Wabewawa, and Murphy, Newman, Ladd, and Hyde of Winchester. They had all the wind they could stand, and Hyde reefed his sail, though the others carried full sail. Moore finished second and the rest came over the line in this order: MacTaggart, Goodsell, Ladd, Hyde, and Drake.

In the novice single-blade race, Guy B. Galland of Medford was the winner, with Ralph Whitton of Gananoque, Canada, second. The half-mile tandem double blade event resulted as follows: Bowie and Roberts first, McLister and May second, Mather and Galland third. The ladies' paddling race, tandem, was won by Miss Drake and Miss Taylor, and the club sailing race by Winchester, with New York second.

Bowie of the Lawrence Canoe Club finished first in the one-mile trophy tandem double blade race. Time—9:57½. The one-half mile open sailing event went to MacTaggart of New York.

At a meeting held to-day Nathaniel S. Hyath of Ossining, N. Y., was elected Commodore, and Louis Simpson of Yonkers, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in August, 1903, at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River, the island being the property of the association.

GOLF FOR A $1,500 TROPHY.

Steel Magnates at Atlantic City Play Novel Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—F. C. Smink of Reading, Penn., E. J. Converse of Chicago, W. P. Tyler of New York, and Howard Vansant of Pittsburg, wealthy steel men, who are spending the Summer here, played a remarkable game of golf on the links of the Country Club at Northfield this afternoon. All are more or less expert golfers, and it was suggested that they arrange a match game.

They objected to the idea of a money wager, but contributed to a fund and ordered from New York a silver trophy, said to have cost $1,500. The trophy arrived this morning, and the game was played this afternoon. Mr. Converse of Chicago was victorious.

Governor Donates Cup to Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The first annual tournament of the Hudson River Golf Association will be held on the links of the Powelton Club on Sept. 11, 12, and 13. Gov. Odell has donated the championship cup, which will be competed for by the best sixteen scores in qualifying rounds. The cup must be won three times to become the personal property of the winner, and is to be held in trust by the club of which the winner is a member. The second sixteen will compete for the Vice President's cup, presented by James S. Taylor, who holds the record of the course. The President's cup will be for thirty-six holes medal play handicap. It is presented by Richard Deming. Cups will be given for the runners up in the championship and Vice President's cup matches.

Roque Players Elect Officers.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 20.—The annual meeting of the National Roque Association was held to-night and resulted in the election of the following officers: President—Samuel Crosby, New York; First Vice President—J. J. Baker, Washington, D. C.; Second Vice President—F. C. Graves, Bridgeport; Third Vice President—G. W. Porter, Lindsay, Penn.; Secretary and Treasurer—N. L. Bishop, Norwich; Official Editor—Charles Jacobus, Springfield, Mass. W. H. Wahly, Washington, with 8 games won and 1 lost, now leads in the tournament in progress. The second man is C. C. Cox, Malden, Mass., with 7 won and 1 lost. S. T. Duryea, Washington, is third, with 5 won and 1 lost.

Gen. Miles to Inspect Forts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, left Washington last night with his aide, Col. Whitney, to make an inspection of a number of forts in New England, including some which will participate in the coming joint manoeuvres.

Passengers on the Patrician.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Patrician, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Hamburg, had among her passengers Capt. Joseph P. Florio, Dr. M. K. Fechner, Joseph Meagher, Max L. Powell, and W. I. Thurber.

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CLOSE CONTEST FOR STAKES

Driver E. Geers Landed Two Winners on Second Day of Readville Grand Circuit Meet.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Grand Circuit card this afternoon was the one arranged for yesterday, and which the rain prevented. The track was sticky, but in spite of this drawback Direct Hal broke his own record 2:06¼ and the Norfolk Stake record of 2:06¾ by pacing the third heat in 2:06.

This race was easily the best of the day. Its chief incident was the whirlwind finish in the second heat between Direct Hal, driven by Geers, and Greenline, the Goshen (Ind.) horse, driven by Saunders. Geers was obliged to force Direct Hal through the last quarter in 0:29¾ to win, and he finished only half a head to the good at that.

Geers won two races to-day, the Norfolk purse of $5,000 with Direct Hal and $1,000 purse for the 2:18 trotters with Prince of Orange. Dan Patch, who is at this track ready to pace against Star Pointer's famous mile of 1:59¼ Saturday, was sent around several times between the heats.

The first race called was the Norfolk, 2:24 class pace, for a purse of $5,000. There were ten starters, Direct Hal being heavily backed at the odds of 5 to 1. In the first heat Geers took it easy and Greenline won the heat handily. In the next heat Geers found it prudent to drive out, as Greenline was going very fast. At the half Greenline at the pole was being overhauled by Direct Hal and at the three-quarters he was only about a length to the good. Greenline kept on like a machine, and it did not seem possible that he could be beaten, but Direct Hal, urged on by Geers, foot by foot gained, until he went under the wire half a head in the lead.

The third heat was paced in 2:06 flat by Direct Hal, who won the heat and broke the stake record made by Audubon Boy. The time for the quarters was 0:31½, 1:04¼, 1:35¾, 2:06, the last half being covered in 1:01¼. The fourth heat saw only the heat winners called out, Direct Hal and Greenline. They were sent away looking like a pair, keeping at even strides until the last quarter, when Direct Hal took the lead and won easily by two lengths.

The 2:11 trot for a purse of $1,500 was won in straight heats by Malcolm Forbes's Susie J. Geers again came to the front in the 2:18 trot, taking three heats straight easily with Prince of Orange. The 2:11 class pace was a hot race from the start, and the favorite, Billy H., was finally beaten by Prince Direct. The second event in to-morrow's races will be the great "Massachusetts" 2:12 trotting race for a prize of $15,000, and fast time is expected, as the track is in excellent condition.

The Norfolk, 2:24 Class—Pacing. Purse $5,000.

Direct Hal, blk. h., (Geers)	5	1	1
Greenline, b. g., (Saunders)	1	2	3
Tertimin, b. g., (Hudson)	7	3	2
Fuzzy, b. h., (Hyde)	2	4	5
Free Advice, ch. h., (Miller)	3	5	6
Cubanola, blk. h., (Greer)	4	7	4
Deacon, rn. g., (Riley)	6	6	dis
Elastic Pointer, b. h., (Hussey)	8	dis	
Beausant, b. h., (Shank)	Dis		
Gold Brick, b. g., (Spear)	Dis		

Time—2:09¾; 2:07; 2:06; 2:08.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; two in three heats. Purse $1,500.

Susie J., rn. m., (Titer)	1	1
Metallas, blk. h., (Hussey)	8	2
Antezella, b. h., (Spear)	2	11
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	3	3
Ozanam, br. m., (Benyon)	3	7
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	4	9
Prince Lavalard, gr. h., (Bass)	9	4
Col. Cochran, b. h., (Geers)	6	5
Waubun, gr. g., (Saunders)	7	6
Border, br. h., (Lydiard)	11	8
Gen. Johnson, blk. g., (James)	10	10
Glory, ch. g., (Paige)	Dis	

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Prince of Orange, b. g., (Geers)	1	1	1
Silver Heir, b. h., (Erwin)	2	2	6
Millard Sanders, b. g., (Merrifield)	11	11	2
Ben Hal, b. g., (Turner)	4	3	4
Allabrieve, b. g., (McDonald)	5	6	8
Kalevala, b. m., (Young)	3	6	8
Ralph Wick, b. g., (Riley)	9	4	11
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Tozier)	6	5	10
Baron Bell, b. h., (Hudson)	10	9	5
Eulah Mac, blk. m., (Snow)	7	7	7
Effie G., b. m., (Demarest)	8	10	12
Mail Fry, b. g., (Foote)	12	12	9

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:11½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; two in three heats; purse, $1,000.

Prince Direct, b. h., (McHenry)	1	3	1
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	2	1	6
Onota, b. m., (McDonald)	4	2	2
Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Potter)	6	4	3
Betonic, b. h., (Tozier)	11	4	5
Claysops, br. h., (Knapp)	5	7	9
Dan Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	8	5	8
Hana, g. m., (Young)	10	9	7
Evolute, br. m., (Bliss)	9	8	10
*Alice Holmes, b. m., (Allen)	7	ro.	3
Maggie Hubbard, b. m., (Grant)	6	dis.	

Time—2:07½; 2:07½; 2:09¾.

*Ruled off second heat only.

TROTTERS WENT EIGHT HEATS.

Long Drawn Out Race Followed Distancing of Favorite at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The second day's races at Goshen were exciting. Good time was made as the track was in excellent condition and the weather fine. Seven thousand people witnessed the events. In the 2:22 class, pacing, unfinished from yesterday, Willie Osborn, who was a strong favorite, was distanced in the first heat to-day. Montie Joe captured the race in the eighth heat. The 2:16 and 2:20 classes, trotting, were unfinished. Beldia, the favorite in the former event, was set back for swerving on the stretch, and Mike W., for interfering on the turn in the last heat. No time was announced in this heat. The summaries follow:

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Montie Joe, g. g., (Kinney)	9	2	2	2	1	1	2 1
Little Fred, br. g., (Wortendyke)	3	3	3	1	2	3	1 2
Piccolo, b. m., (Rosemyer)	1	5	7	8	5	2	3 3
Billy D., b. g., (Goldsmith)	4	4	6	5	3	ro	
Sir Arthur Wilkes, blk. h., (Brown)	7	8	5	4	4	ro	
Willie Osborn, b. h., (Pennock)	2	1	1	dis			
Kitty G., b. m., (Wheeler)	5	6	4	dr			
Nancy Rush, b. m., (Schaffer)	6	7	9	dr			
Sunnyside, g. g., (Maxfield)	8	9	8	dr			

Time—2:18½; 2:16¾; 2:16½; 2:15½; 2:17¾; 2:20; 2:20½; 2:19½.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600.

Rosebud, ch. m., (Nuckols)	3	1	1
Quarterstake, h. g., (Nickols)	2	2	7
Ready, b. g., (Wheeler)	2	3	2
P. H. Flynn, b. g., (Arthur)	8	8	4
Lady Intrigue, br. m., (Aldrich)	5	5	7
March Gale, g. m., (Cummings)	7	6	8
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Dudley)	6	4	5
Brown Heels, br. h., (Dodge)	4	7	6

Time—2:14¼; 2:10¾; 2:11; 2:15.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500; (unfinished.)

Mike W., ch. g., (Kipp)	1	1	3
Beldia, b. m., (Maxfield)	4	4	1
Kelmont, b. g., (W. Dickerson)	7	2	2
Daisy Wood, b. m., (Kinney)	3	5	5
Miss Kate, b. m., (Butler)	6	7	7
Charley Stiles, b. g., (Demarest)	5	3	4
Grand Simmons, br. h., (Swan)	8	8	6
Grace E., ch. m., (Reine)	2	6	dr

Time—2:17¾; 2:16¾; 2:15¾; 2:16½; no time.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; (unfinished.)

Kid Shay, b. h., (Gobel)	1	2
Audacity, ch. g., (Rowe)	4	1
Louise C., g. m., (Smith)	2	5
Loxonia, b. m., (Murray)	6	3
Anteea, b. m., (Lyman)	5	4
Fannie K., b. m., (Wilson)	5	4

Time—2:17¼; 2:23¾.

Ballston Harness Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Eastern New York Trotting Circuit opened here today. The track was fast and the attendance good. Slick Goods, the favorite, won the 2:20 class purse after five interesting heats. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Purse, $300.

Slick Goods, (Wicker)	6	1	2	1	1
Maud Gleson, (Dean)	2	2	1	2	7
Reddy Hanks, (Westcot)	1	5	5	8	5
Ladon C., (Moore)	7	3	3	3	2
Guards Bell, (Turley)	3	6	6	4	4
Betta Wilkes, (Didge)	8	8	7	5	3
Sam Steel, (King)	5	7	8	6	6
Star Lily, (Clancy)	4	4	4	7	dr

Time—2:22¼; 2:20; 2:21¼; 2:19½; 2:22¾.

2:27 Class.—Purse, $300.

Midget, (B. M. Clancy)	1	1	1
Twisty B., (Taylor)	2	2	5
Jack B., (Downer)	4	7	2
Miss Wayburn, (Dodge)	5	5	4
Billy S., (Rafferty)	8	3	3
Mima B., (Clarkwood)	11	9	6
Artie King, (Holmes)	9	4	8
Countess Margaret, (Painton)	5	6	7
Dan J., (Wicker)	7	8	9
Mabel May, (Turley)	6	10	ds
Redside, (Russell)	10	11	dr

Time—2:22¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¼.

THE ABBOT-BORALMA RACE OFF.

With Both Horses Lame, Big Trotting Match Was Abandoned.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Boralma-The Abbot trotting race scheduled to take place at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., for a purse of $40,000 Aug. 30, was declared off at a meeting between representatives of the owners of the horses here to-day. Both animals are said to be lame and unfit for racing.

E. E. Smathers represented John J. Scannell, owner of The Abbot, at the meeting, and Charles C. Clapp, secretary to Thomas W. Lawson, owner of Boralma, represented Mr. Lawson. By mutual agreement the ten-thousand-dollar forfeit posted for each side is returned to the principals.

GREY FRIAR WON RICH STAKES.

F. R. Hitchcock's Colt Captured Grand Union at Saratoga—Only One Favorite First.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Grey Friar, quoted at 12 to 1, won the Grand Union Hotel Stakes this afternoon in clever fashion from Judith Campbell, while Whitechapel, who, coupled with Rigodon, an added starter, was favorite, finished third. Ten two-year-olds started. The value of the race was $7,000 to F. R. Hitchcock, owner of the winner.

Inspector Stevens, who won the steeplechase, was the only favorite to land home in front. The Rival, the 2 to 1 choice for the mile and a furlong handicap, was easily beaten by Daly, at 5 to 1. Belle of Lexington ran a good race in the seven-furlong, high-weight handicap, and won cleverly from Wealth, with the favorite, Slipthrift, third.

Ella Snyder and Mary McCafferty fought out the finish of the two-year-old selling race, the former gaining the verdict by half a length. Rossignol scored a lucky win in the last race. Mosketo was the best horse, but Pollock, the apprentice who rode him, delayed making his run until too late. The track was fast and the attendance light. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Belle of Lexington, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Wealth, 117, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Slipthrift, 107, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Wyeth, Rockwater, Red Path, Bluff, Setauket, St. Finnan, St. Barnaby, Hans Wagner and Torchlight also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, Steeplechase; two miles. Inspector Stevens, 153 pounds, (Ray,) 11 to 20 and out, won; Flon d'Or, 158, (Mara,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Victor, 132, (Houlahan,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—4:15 2-5. The Abbe, Inkerman, and Westown also ran. Perion started but did not finish. Zyno threw rider.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Grey Friar, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Judith Campbell, 122, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Whitechapel, 122, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, (coupled with Rigodon,) third. Time—1:13. Bounding Beauty, Chas. Elwood, Maxnic, Sailmaker, Merry Acrobat, Grantsdale, and Rigodon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong; Daly, 90 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; The Rival, 95, (Redfern,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Janice, 92, (L. Jackson,) 5 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Ella Snyder, 108 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Mary McCafferty, 105, (Brennan,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Dark Planet, 108, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Christine A., Sir Preston, Dr. Haggard, Claude Amorous, Captivator, Turnpike, Warte Nicht, and Ancke also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, apprentice riders; one mile. Rossignol, 94 pounds, (Anderson,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Mosketo, 98, (Pollock,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Lee King, 103, (T. Adams,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Blanche Herman, Wissendine, Honolulu, Loone, and San Andres also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For beaten non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, all ages, special weights; six furlongs. Monograph and Himself, 118 pounds each; Unmasked, Sadducee, and King Pepper, 115 each; Tribe's Hill, Schoharie, Glenwater, Paul Creyton, and Cameron, 110 each; Lux Casta, Femesole, and Gunfire, 105 each; Elliott and Savable, 100 each, and Medal and Astarita, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. Rockcliff, Titan, and Charles Grainger, 112 pounds each; O. H. Perry and Gregory, 109 each; Octoroon, Lady Teazle, and Aminte, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Huron Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths. Wyeth, 126 pounds; Francesco, 122; Sombrero, 120; Caughnawaga, 119; Arsenal and Whiskey King, 116 each; Port Royal, 115; De Reszke, 113; Gold Seeker, 112; Andy Williams, 111, and Keynote, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Irish Lad, 126 pounds; Skillful, 119; Americano and Short Hose, 114 each; John A. Scott, 112; Leipsic, Russell Garth, and Rigodon, 110 each; Orloff, 109; Mesmer, 105; Sparkle Esher, 104; First Chord, 100; Kim, 98, and Ayreshire Lad, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. The Amazon, 116 pounds; Wild Pirate, 108; Rough Rider and Maud Gonne, 106; Drummond, Heroics, and Handicapper, 103; King's Favorate and I Know, 101; Fonsoluca, Lord Badge, and Tenagra, 98 each; Early Eve, 96; Stevedore, 94; Joymaker and The Pride of Surrey, 93 each; May J., 87, and Lady Radnor, 84.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Dramatist, 112 pounds; Mount Hope and Mayor Graham, 110 each; W. R. Condon and Glennevis, 108 each; Mirena, 107; Embarrassment and Burgundy, 106 each; Wheeler B., 104; Dinksie, 103; Harrison and Reckless, 102 each; Jola, 100; Hilarity, Ithan, Epidemic, Penzance, and Anna Daly, 99 each; Petit Bleu, 98, and Nevermore, 97.

Jockey Club Stewards Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—A meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club was held at the race track here this morning. The Stewards present were August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller. Andrew Miller was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at the Coney Island Jockey Club Autumn meeting. On the recommendation of the License Committee the following licenses were granted: Jockeys—H. Larson, R. G. Lendrum, Lucien Lyne, J. McInerney, A. McQuatters, George Wade, and Thomas Walker. Trainers—John Burns, Frank Bruhns, J. A. Bergen, B. G. Beach, Thomas Costello, E. A. Conley, Luther B. Dickerson, John Fay, John M. Furlong, Michael Gorman, W. B. Jennings, M. J. Lynch, John W. May, S. McNaughton, W. S. Price, R. A. Smith, Ed Steeds, W. J. Spiers, Amos Turney, Edward Whyte, W. B. Hogan, Joseph Whalen.

HANDICAPS FOR GOLFERS.

Champion W. J. Travis Placed at Scratch by American Association.

The handicap list of the American Golf Association, bearing date of Aug. 15, was made public yesterday. W. J. Travis of Garden City, the former golf champion, is the scratch man. Among the prominent players handicapped are the following:

L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, 6; G. T. Brokaw, Princeton, 8; H. A. Colby, 6; C. B. Cory, 6, (instead of 7 in the last handicap;) F. S. Douglas, Nassau, former champion, 2, (instead of 1 in the last handicap;) H. M. Harriman, former champion, 7, (instead of 6 in the last handicap;) A. Kennaday, Montclair, N. J., champion of New Jersey, 4, (instead of 3;) C. B. Macdonald, former champion, 4; P. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 7; F. O. Reinhardt, Princeton, 6, (instead of 7 in the last handicap,) and C. H. Seeley, Connecticut State champion, 4.

Caledonian Club Games.

The forty-sixth annual games of the New York Caledonian Club will be held at Washington Park and Casino, Grand Street, between Maspeth and Newtown, L. I., on Labor Day. Besides the ordinary Scottish athletic games and bicycle events, there will be hitch and kick, shooting, bowling, and quoit competitions. Boys and girls under fifteen years of age will engage in the sword dance and Highland fling at intervals between the different athletic events. The sports of the day will begin in the morning, with an old-fashioned Scotch reel.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Pittsburg Game Prevented by Rain.

BROOKLYN BADLY BEATEN

Philadelphia Won from Chicago—Boston and St. Louis Teams Divided Honors.

There was no game between the New York and Pittsburg clubs on the latter's grounds to-day, as heavy rain precluded any possibility of the teams playing. Brooklyn lost two games at Cincinnati, but as Boston won and lost a game at St. Louis and Chicago was defeated for the sixth successive time, there is no change in the standing of the clubs in the race for the pennant.

CINCINNATI BEAT BROOKLYN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Manager Captain "Joe" Kelly's baseball players had an easy time with Hanlon's Brooklyn men in the two games played here this afternoon. Kelly sent Phillips in to pitch against the visitors in the first game, and while there were twelve hits made off him, they were so well scattered that only two runs resulted. The local team had a batting streak, and they hit Newton freely and effectively. By bunching hits in four innings they tallied ten runs. Hanlon tried Hughes, while Kelly depended on Poole in the second game, and the result was even more disastrous to the Brooklyns, as the locals found Hughes for fifteen runs off twenty-one hits. Sheckard for Brooklyn was the only man to score, and he tallied a single run in the fifth inning. The home players batted and fielded splendidly, and their showing seemed to take the heart out of the visitors, who found Poole even more baffling than Phillips. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1	0	Sheck'rd, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	8	1	0		Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	
Crawford, rf.	2	2	1	1	0		Dolan, cf.	0	4	2	0	1	
Seymour, cf.	1	1	2	0	1		Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	4	2	
Peitz, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0		Farrell, c.	0	1	5	2	0	
Corcoran, ss.	2	2	4	3	0		Donovan, 1b.	0	2	11	0	1	
Maloney, lf.	1	2	4	0	1		Flood, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	
Bergen, c.	0	2	4	0	1		Newton, p.	0	0	0	4	0	
Phillips, p.	0	0	1	2	0		Wheeler, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	
Total.	10	14	27	11	2		Total.	2	12	24	16	4	

Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	.	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Corcoran and Dolan. Stolen bases—Kelley, Beckley, Seymour, and Sheckard. Double play—Keeler and Donovan. First base on balls—By Newton, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 1; by Newton, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Brown and Irwin.

Second Game.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 3b.	2	2	3	1	2	0	Sheck'd, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	3	2	12	0	0		Keeler, rf.	0	2	3	1	0	
Crawf'd, rf.	3	4	0	1	1		Dolan, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Seymour, cf.	3	3	1	0	0		Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	3	0	
Peitz, 2b.	3	4	7	5	0		Farrell, c.	0	0	5	1	0	
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	2	6	0		Donovan, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0	
Maloney, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		Flood, 2b.	0	2	11	0		
Bergen, c.	0	3	3	0	0		Hughes, p.	0	0	1	3	1	
Poole, p.	0	0	0	2	0		Wheeler, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Total.	15	21	27	16	1		Total.	1	8	24	12	1	

Cincinnati	0	2	5	0	0	4	0	4	.	—15
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Peitz, Beckley. Three-base hit—Crawford, Keiley, Peitz. Home run—Sheckard, Seymour. Stolen bases—Peitz, Corcoran, Maloney. Double plays—Donovan and Farrell; Peits and Beckley; Corcoran, Peitz and Beckley. First base on balls—By Poole, 6; by Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Poole, 2; by Hughes, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brown and Irwin.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Philadelphia earned another victory over the local baseball team to-day with a score of 4 to 2. This made the sixth successive losing game which the Chicago men have played since their return from the East. The home team was unable to hit Frazer with men on bases, and three costly errors helped to swell the score of the visitors. Frazer was well supported, three splendid double plays being executed by the Philadelphias. Lowe's fielding for Chicago was a feature, and he took part in the only double play made by the losing side. Lundgren was hit rather lively in the sixth and seventh innings when the visiting team scored all four runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Williams, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Slagle, lf.	0	2	2	0	1		Wolve'n, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	
Menefee, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0		Barry, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	1	0		Krug, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0	
Tinker, ss.	0	0	0	5	1		Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	5	5	0		Jennings, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	
Kling, c.	0	0	3	1	0		Douglas, c.	0	2	7	0	0	
Schaefer, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0		White, rf.	1	1	1	0	1	
Lundgren, p.	0	1	0	3	1		Fraser, p.	1	1	0	1	1	
Total.	2	8	27	17	3		Total.	4	9	27	10	2	

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, Lundgren, White, Douglas, Thomas. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Lundgren. Double plays—Lowe and Menefee; Krug and Jennings; Krug to Hulswitt to Jennings; Wolverton to Jennings to Wolverton. Struck out—By Lundgren, 2; by Fraser, 6. Base on balls—Off Lundgren, 3; off Fraser, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

BOSTON AND ST. LOUIS EACH WON.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Two baseball games were played here to-day between the Boston and St. Louis teams. Each won and lost, both contests being very closely contested. The local players were completely shut out in the early game and the visitors got their only tally in the eighth inning. Currie did good work for St. Louis in the later game, in which Boston got two runs, while the locals hit Willis safely nine times, off which they scored three runs. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Yerkes and Ryan.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	2	

Batteries—Currie and Ryan; Willis and Kittredge.

Eastern League Games.

At West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, the local baseball team defeated the Rochester nine in the final game of the series by a score of 3 to 1. The local players made all three runs in the seventh inning. Halligan got his base on called balls, Carr and Griffen hit safely, and on the throw-in of Shoch's long fly to right field Halligan scored. Mack followed with a two-base hit which brought in Carr and Griffen with the other two runs. Horton, who pitched for Rochester, was supported without an error. Pfanmiller held the visitors to three hits, off which they scored a single tally in the eighth inning.

The Buffalo and Jersey City teams will begin a series of games at West Side Park, Jersey City, this afternoon in a double-header, the first game of which will begin at 2:30 o'clock. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf.	1	2	2	0	1		Hayden, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Shindle, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0		Phelps, c.	0	0	2	1	0	
Halligan, cf.	1	0	6	0	0		Francis, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	
Carr, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0		Blake, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Griffen, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0		O'Hagan, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0	
Shoch, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		Henry, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Mack, ss.	0	1	1	2	0		Zelmer, ss.	1	1	1	6	0	
McManus, c.	0	0	7	0	0		Dennis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Pfanm'r, p.	0	0	0	5	1		Horton, p.	0	0	1	3	0	
Total.	3	5	27	10	2		Total.	1	3	24	14	0	

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.	—3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Rochester, 5. First base on balls—Off Pfanmiller, 5; off Horton, 3. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 1. Two-base hits—Mack, Blake. Sacrifice hits—Hayden, Dennis. Stolen bas—O'Hagan. Double play—Mack, Griffen, Carr. Passed ball—McManus, 1. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6	7	1
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	9	3

Batteries—Ferry and Shaw; Hesterfer and Thackera.

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	

Batteries—Laroy and Shaw; Hesterfer and Thackera.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.	2	6	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	

Batteries—McFall and Connolly; Blewitt and Toft.

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	7	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	2	

Batteries—Gardner and Toft; Hastings and Connolly.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	.	3	4	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	3

Batteries—G. Sullivan and M. Kelly; Souders and Fuller.

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—J. Raub and C. Fuller; Brown and M. Kelly.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Troy, 10; Utica, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; A. J. & G., 0.
At Bingham

Kennedy Broadway at 31st

6.00 Oxfords at 3.49

High heels. Black calf. Flat lasts.

Patent Leather Oxfords, 3.49; were 6.00.

4.00 Oxfords at 1.98.

1,200 pairs this season's newest styles. The stock of a great factory, 4.00 values.

Men's Furnishings.

1.00 Shirts at 39c. Colored Madras, the newest styles. White Cheviot Negligees, 79c.; plaited bosoms, worth 1.50. Tan Negligees (plaited), 1.25, worth 2.00. Heavy Bathing Suits, 98c; worth 1.50. 75c. Belts (nickel buckels), 39c.

Men's Hats.

Panamas, 3.90; were 8.00. Porto Ricos, 1.49; worth 3.00. Rough Sailors, 49c. Sennit Sailors, 95c. EARLY FALL STYLES.

With dress shirts as with any other dress clothes, if they're a little wrong, they're all wrong.

When you want a dress shirt that's all right, wear a Cluett; ready-to-wear.

Furnishers ought to have them; ask to see our name in the Shirt.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone 2,959—18th.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
TO-DAY at 3:30 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
NEXT SUNDAY FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.
CHORUS OF 50. ORCHESTRA OF 50.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
This Sat. Eve. ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION NIGHT
Mammoth Programme.
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
Presenting ROBIN HOOD and MAID MARIAN

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH, First time on any stage.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY in Our ALLEY
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G.V.Hobart.
SEAT SALE TO-DAY 9 A. M.

CIRCLE AUDITORIUM, 60TH ST. & B'WAY.
KALTENBORN CONCERTS
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 21ST,
LEOPOLD WINKLER,
the Eminent Pianist,
will play Wanderer Fantasie—Schubert-Liszt.
WISSNER PIANO USED.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Grand Reopening of the season.
This Saturday Eve.
MOONLIGHT MAIDS
BURLESQUERS
3 Great Farces—Grand Vaudeville
Popular Prices, 25 & 50

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. SAT. THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
7th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
MIKADO KUZUOKA Vocal soloist IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Conterno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 129th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Crowding the Great Academy,
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 8 and 9.

GRAND Saturday Eve., Aug. 23, RICE'S Show Girl
Box Office Open

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT, "ERMINIE."

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Full of Genuine Irish Character.—Times.
J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Last times Lederer's
The Wild Rose

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'K. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creators and Band of 60.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. An American Gentleman. Nxt WK—MAN TO MAN. 25, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals 'Mid Arctic Breezes. 12th Week. Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. WAGNER NIGHT.

3RD AV. Mat. To-day. An American Tramp. Next Week—A Romance of Coon Hollow.

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

GOV. ODELL ADDRESSES PIONEERS OF NIAGARA

Speaks of the Duties of Citizenship and Necessity of Education.

The Problem of the Unceasing Stream of Immigration—The Need of Good Roads—Presented with a History.

OLCOTT BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Niagara County was celebrated here to-day under the auspices of the Niagara County Pioneers' Association. Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell arrived on the private car of President W. Caryl Ely of the International Traction Company after breakfasting at Lockport with Senator Ellsworth.

Upward of 20,000 people were in attendance. Peter A. Porter, President of the Pioneers' Association, entertained 200 guests at the Olcott Beach Hotel at a standing luncheon. The afternoon exercises were held in the rustic theatre. The programme included addresses by President Porter, Hugh Hastings, and Gov. Odell. Gov. Odell in his address said in part:

"Governments are only as pure as their citizenship. Moral degradation is sure to lower the standard of administration. In perhaps no State of the Union is there greater necessity for a loyal, patriotic citizenship than in the State of New York, because through our great port comes that unceasing stream of immigration, bringing those who desire to participate with us in the enjoyment of those gifts which are the heritage of the American people.

"Untutored in self-government, at times with a misconception of our institutions and their limitations, it is a duty that we owe to ourselves and the country at large to show them by our example their duty as citizens. Their industry and their thrift mean much in the development of our resources, and in adding to our National wealth and prosperity, but they must be thoroughly assimilated into our body politic and instructed as to their responsibilities.

"Civilization has as its handmaiden education, and among all the functions of the State none receives such jealous regard and care. A natural development of our great school system brings with it the idea that the State owes to every locality the duty of according to it support which will make education as free in the most isolated sections as in the most populous communities. It was this that led to recent legislation, which not only gives to the localities larger appropriations, but distributes such aid where it is most needed.

"We have advanced in the construction of good roads. What may have sufficed in early days is inadequate now, and counties which expect aid from the State in establishing better inter-communaiti facilities should have regard for others whose prosperity demands facilities that have not been heretofore accorded.

"Of course, these and other improvements demanded by the times, improvements that are absolutely necessary if we are to maintain the reputation of our State, have created new liabilities, but with each added facility there come other agencies to take advantage of the improved conditions and to assist us in bearing the burdens which are increased. While it would not be desirable to bring into the State agencies which would require constant interference by our courts, yet we have endeavored to encourage legitimate vehicles of trade, employers of labor, both for the purpose of assisting those who need employment, as well as to establish a market for that which we produce."

The Governor was presented with a copy of the history of Niagara County. He will spend the night at Lockport as the guest of Senator Ellsworth, and will probably return to Albany to-morrow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of the Oceanic with Bishop Potter, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Richard Irvin, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others, and the presence of the Duchess of Marlborough in town made the morning yesterday quite interesting. There were more than the usual number of people dining at the different restaurants last evening, although all the resorts had special attractions. The quiet wedding of Miss Clarisse Coudert and Mr. Nast was another event of interest in society.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Coppell, a daughter of the late George Coppell, and Lawrence Bogert Elliman of Flushing and New York. The wedding will be celebrated in November next in Grace Church. Mr. Elliman is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and other clubs, and is a brother of Douglas L. Elliman, who married Miss Theodora Trowbridge. The Coppell city residence is at 40 Fifth Avenue. They have a country place called The Towers at Tenafly, N. J.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies and Victor Sorchan were among those who sailed yesterday on the St. Louis. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gourlay Thacher (Miss Ethel Davies) will occupy Pinecroft, the Davies cottage, at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, the Misses Pratt, and D. B. Pratt, Jr., who are spending the Summer cruising on their yacht the Sea Fox, are making a short stay only at Bar Harbor. They have had Mr. and Mrs. Landon as their guests. At present the Pratts are stopping at the Newport House, and Miss Constance and Miss Beatrice Pratt are visiting Mrs. James Terry Gardiner at Northeast Harbor. A tea for young people is to be given on board the yacht to-morrow.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant will come to America in October, and will go at first to Tranquillity, Mr. Stuyvesant's place in New Jersey. They will occupy their residence on Stuyvesant Square, this Winter.

***

Miss Adelaide Randolph, who returned yesterday from Europe, will go to Saratoga and then to Bar Harbor. Miss Randolph went abroad with Mrs. William Douglas in the Spring. She was one of the guests of J. Pierpont Morgan on his cruise on the Corsair.

***

Booked on the First Bismarck, which sails to-day, are Mme. Hélène Modjeska, Edward G. Parsons, Eleanor Southwick, Mrs. William Bradbury and the Misses Bradbury, and Sherwood Clark.

***

Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, who has been living in Paris, will make her home in future in New York.

***

Among the latest arrivals at the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz, are C. C. Cuyler and family, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, and Anthony J. Drexel.

***

Just before Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew left Lucerne, where they were until a few days before sailing, they gave a dinner at the Hotel National. Among their guests were the Count and Countess de Sers, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Col. Dwyer, and Miss Hegeman.

***

The passenger list of the Oceanic was quite long. Besides the people already named, there were on board Mr. and Mrs. Mather Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Charles F. Bacon and Daniel Bacon, A. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Frederic Esler, Vivian Harcourt, Arthur Turnbull, Edouarde Soubrebelle, Frederick Sturges, Miss Adelaide Randolph, Willard Parker, Jr., Mr. Arthur Lee, M. P., and Mrs. Lee, H. C. Kretschmar, H. Maitland Kersey, A. P. Nevin, and Eugene Kelly.

***

On the Teutonic, which sailed for Liverpool, were booked the Earl of Hopetoun, E. E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Timson, R. B. Cholmondeley, and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Anderson.

***

The Misses Wetmore were among those who returned yesterday from abroad. They have been away since the early Spring. They will go to Château-sur-Mer, at Newport. Lispenard Stewart, who has been at Aix, will go to Newport.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, arrived here this afternoon from New York, coming at an earlier hour than was announced, evidently in order to avoid notoriety. They were accompanied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Mrs. Belmont and the Duchess of Marlborough were driven at once to Belcourt and Mrs. Oelrichs to Rosecliff. Mr. Belmont came on a later train from New York, and was brought down from Wickford on Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Mirage. Mrs. Belmont and her daughter received a cordial welcome from the Summer residents as they drove along Bellevue Avenue, and on arrival at Belcourt found many floral gifts from their friends in the Summer colony. The Duchess of Marlborough will be extensively entertained during her visit in Newport, the recent death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair, however, preventing Mrs. Belmont from giving the entertainments she had arranged to give in honor of the Duchess.

The principal event of to-night was the dinner dance given by Mrs. J. Clinch Smith at Berger's. The dinner was served in the large pavilion, which was as usual lighted by Japanese lanterns. The table arrangements by Wadley & Smyth were the most novel of the season. The tables were square, seating fourteen guests on a side, fifty-six in all, and the entire centre, twenty-eight feet square, was made into a very realistic representation of a farm scene.

This space was covered with green sod, and placed about were heaps of eatables of every kind, potatoes, beets, corn, cucumbers, turnips, cabbages, crookneck squashes, radishes, celery, green peppers, eggplants, onions, and carrots. There were also toy stables and farmhouses, hay wagons, wheelbarrows, farm hands, milk wagons, horses, rabbits, sheep, cows, and various sorts of farm implements. Highest above the scene was a stack of cornstalks, from which the lights of red-shaded electric lights shone out.

Numerous small red and white electric lights twinkled out from the banks of hydrangea blooms which separated the table from the grass. Hydrangeas and asparagus vines were strewn on the table. Berger's Hungarian Band, located on an adjoining piazza, played during the dinner, and when the coffee was served the guests lounged about the houses and piazzas while the dining table was removed and the pavilion cleared, and then there was informal dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner for thirty at Beaulieu, the table decorations, by Hodgson, being of pink Egyptian lotus, with night-blooming lilies and American Beauty roses in vases about the rooms.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier entertained twenty guests at dinner, the decorations being mostly of white flowers. Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, and James W. Parker also entertained at dinner. Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon for eighteen at the Train Villa. Mrs. W. P. Thompson and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson also entertained at luncheon.

There is a probability that high-bred cats will be in greater demand than formerly in Newport social circles, and the carrying of these animals instead of dogs may become a fad. This afternoon, at the Casino, Miss Cynthia Roche was seen, attended by two cavaliers, but paying less attention to them than to a sleek and handsome Maltese kitten which she held in her arms. It is suspected that the other débutantes in society will follow the example of Miss Roche, who is extremely popular and likely to start a fad, if any one is. Of course, only Maltese, or Angora, or other high-bred cats will be allowed.

Henry S. Redmond will entertain a party of forty at dinner at the Casino to-morrow evening, taking his guests afterward to the Casino dance.

So far only two dances have been positively arranged for September. Mrs. Burke-Roche will give a dinner dance at Elmcourt on Monday, Sept. 1, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a ball at her villa on the following evening. Mrs. Peter B. Martin will give a dinner at Berger's on the latter evening, taking her guests later to the Brooks ball.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson arrived to-night and are guests of Mrs. William Astor at Beechwood.

John Whipple is again confined to the house by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach are visiting among the cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Pell of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow made a record run to New York and return this week. The yacht left here Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for City Island, and was back at her anchorage in Brenton's Cove at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, having in the meantime put in a half day at City Island.

Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, mother of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, is visiting Miss Leary at the Paul cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dalziel of Paris are guests of Mrs. Dalziel's grandfather, John W. Ellis, at Stonecare.

Oliver S. Campbell, the ex-lawn tennis champion, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings at the Hoffman cottage.

Walter V. Berry is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller.

Frank J. Gould arrived to-day on his steam yacht Helenita.

Ex-Commodore Archibald Rogers and E. P. Rogers of Hyde Park, N. Y., are here on the steam yacht Pioneer.

Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson at the Warren cottage.

The annual meeting of the members of the Newport Reading Room was held to-day, and Messrs. James A. Swan, George L. Rives, Stuyvesant Leroy, and Bradford Norman were elected Governors for a term of three years.

SOCIETY AT LENOX, MASS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster returned from Bar Harbor to-day, where they have been spending the last few weeks. Mrs. Foster will give a large dinner party to-morrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sloane have gone to their camp in the Adirondacks, where they will remain for another week. They are near Paul Smith's and the camp of Dr. Webb. When they return here they are expected to entertain on a large scale.

Mrs. John E. Alexander gave a large euchre party this evening. Among her guests were Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. Jaques, Miss Barnes, and several others.

Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hungerford of New York, with a party of friends, have arrived at Lenox. They will spend several days here and will then go to Newport.

Harry Payne Whitney is expected to arrive at the Whitney estate on October Mountain in two weeks. He will bring with him a party for shooting. William C. Whitney is not expected to come until some time in October. The buffalo, moose, and elk which Mr. Whitney has on the mountain are said to be doing very well.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and their son, George Westinghouse, Jr., who have arrived in New York from Europe, are expected at Erskine Park to-morrow. They will remain here during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Devine of Washington are at the Aspinwall Hotel. They will remain here for about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, who have been spending the last two weeks in Newport, have returned to Lenox.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who has been on a yachting trip up the North Coast, has returned to New York, and will be in Lenox next week.

President Roosevelt will be the guest of Gov. W. Murray Crane on Sept. 2, and will make an address at Pine Grove Park at Dalton on Sept. 3. The President will arrive in Dalton at 7:45 in the evening of Sept. 2, and will be driven immediately to the home of Gov. Crane. He will remain with the Governor over night. He will leave the Governor's house about 9 o'clock on Sept. 3 and will drive through the main streets to Pine Grove Park, where he will make the address. From there he will drive to Pittsfield. All the Crane paper mills will be closed while the President is in Dalton, and the operators will be given an opportunity to see the President. From Pittsfield the President and his party will be driven to Lenox, and from there to Stockbridge, where the President's train will await them. The President and Gov. Crane are close friends. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt offered him the portfolio of the Treasury, which Gov. Crane declined.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA MAY TRADE SCHOLARS

Prof. Parkin's Scheme for Duplicate of Rhodes Bequest.

Would Have Provision in United States Universities for British Students—Talked to J. P. Morgan.

Full of enthusiasm over his mission, Prof. G. R. Parkin, head of the Upper Canada University, at Toronto, who has been delegated by Lords Milner, Rosebery, and Grey; Dr. Jamieson, and Messrs. Blet, Mitchell, and Hawksley, the committee in charge of the Cecil Rhodes educational bequests, to travel through America for the purpose of formulating a scheme to put the American scholarships in force, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. On the way over, Mr. Parkin was much in the company of J. Pierpont Morgan, and it is rumored that the educator had been trying to induce the financier to become interested in a plan that he has taken much to heart, whereby a similar number of scholarships may be established in the various leading American universities for the benefit of young Englishmen.

"I think it would be a most splendid thing," said Mr. Parkin yesterday, "for some liberal American or several Americans to endow in some of your great colleges and universities scholarships for the benefit of English youths similar to the splendid bequest Mr. Rhodes has set aside for the young men of America at Oxford. It would be a magnificent thing, and its international scope would result, I am sure, in much good to all concerned."

Mr. Parkin then reverted to the main object of his visit in relation to the Rhodes scholarships.

"The scholarships at Oxford," he explained, "as you know, are for three years, and the holder will receive in cash $1,500 a year during that period. The amount is liberal, and should cover every expense the student is called on to bear. If he is not extravagant, it will leave him a nice sum at the end of his course to begin life on.

"I shall visit the States and confer with the various public men, scholars, business men, and others, as to the best way to put Mr. Rhodes's scheme into operation. Not only will I visit each of your States, but I will also go to the West Indies, Bermuda, and Canada, with the same object in view. The committee in charge of the bequest is anxious to perfect the best scheme possible to carry out Mr. Rhodes's ideas, and so they are consulting those whose opinion and advice will be most useful in that regard.

"Of course, as yet I do not know what plan will be adopted for the selection of the holders of the scholarships, but I imagine the competitive examination system will be one of the means adopted to select the candidates."

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—Miss Frances Hinkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, and A. Clifford Shinkle, also of Cincinnati, were married here at noon to-day in St. Savaur's Episcopal Church. It was a brilliant social affair.

Both the bride and bridegroom are well known in society. The former has been one of the most popular belles here for several Summers. The ceremony was elaborately beautiful. It opened with a concert of half an hour, given by a portion of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the famous Harpist Schnecker. There was a full bridal chorus of 100 voices. The church was hung with countless chains of fresh oak leaves crossed from every rafter and forming a leafy canopy above the bridal party at the altar. The bride came up the aisle on her father's arm. She wore a gown of white lace studded with pearls. In her hand she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Marie Hinkle, the maid of honor, wore a gown of pink chiffon with lace insertion. She carried a bouquet of maiden hair ferns. The bridesmaids, Miss Lucy Herron and Miss Ethel Anderson, were in white with large picture hats.

The best man was Joseph Kerr. The ushers were Tyler Field, George Warrington, A. Howard Hinkle, Jr., and Ernest Minor.

Following the wedding there was a breakfast at Donaque, the Hinkles' Summer house. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Shinkle, Dr. and Mrs. Cross, Miss Lucy Draper, Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Miss Dennison, Charles How, Waldron Bates, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. James Rosa Todd, Miss Dorothy Edwards, Miss Campbell, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Lawrence, Miss Seely, Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Goodrich, and J. Montgomery Sears, Jr.

The Horse Show ball at the Malvern to-night was preceded by a large number of dinners. There were also several affairs aboard the yachts. The dance was the largest entertainment that has taken place here this Summer. Those who gave dinners at the inn were Peter Marié, Commander Rodgers, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. H. M. Sears, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Edwards, Baron Neuflize, Mrs. Henry Lee, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, and Mrs. George Morgan.

Some of the more prominent people present were Count and Countess Villiars, Prince del Drago, Count Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Miss Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart, Clarence Moore, the Hon. Edward Morrell, Capt. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Pierre Rogestvensky of the Russian Embassy, the Hon. Arthur Raikes and Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Wesley Merritt.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hans-Wetzler entertained at dinner before the ball. Their guests were Mrs. C. K. Wright, Prince del Drago, Mr. and Mrs. Von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton, and Mr. Adamowski.

Amos W. Pinchott of New York won the finals of the annual tennis tournament at Kebo to-day, defeating Weston Fuller in straight sets.

Mrs. Burton Harrison is expected here shortly. Her cottage, Sea Urchins, is being put in readiness for her arrival.

Nast—Coudert.

The wedding of Condé Montrose Nast, grandson of the late L. A. Benoist of St. Louis and son of Mrs. Esther Nast, and Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert, daughter of the late Charles Coudert and niece of Frederic R. Coudert, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The bride's gown was white lace, princesse in its lines, but having a girdle of white liberty satin. The elbow sleeves were finished by deep ruffles, and her large white straw hat was trimmed with white ostrich plumes placed at the left. She carried a bouquet of ferns and fine white flowers, and a spray of white flowers was fastened at the left of her corsage. She was unattended and walked up the aisle on the arm of her brother-in-law Frederick Brennig, who gave her away.

Robert J. Collier was Mr. Nast's best man, and the ushers were Oakleigh Thorne of New York, Corby Fox of St. Louis, and Arthur Shepley. Father Daly of the Cathedral officiated, assisted by Father McKinnon of St. Ignatius's. The chapel was decorated with white hydrangeas and palms. There was no reception, owing to the illness of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Coudert, and none but relatives and intimate friends were asked to witness the ceremony. Among the guests invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Coudert,	Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier,
Mrs. Esther Nast,	Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier,
Miss Rénee Coudert,	Mr. Charles Lanier,
The Misses Nast,	Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.,	Mrs. George Law,
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison,	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereaux of Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Brennig,	Miss Madelaine Knowlton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Pont Coudert,	Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard,
Mr. and Mrs. Condé Pallen of St. Louis,	Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Benoist of St. Louis,	Mr. Fred Juilliard,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Tompkins of St. Louis,	Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould,
Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne,	Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davison,	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrell Hinckley,
Mrs. Charles Kingdon,	

You Have Not Seen All of New York's Best Attractions Until You Have Visited The Big Store.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

WHITE ELBOW SLEEVE WAISTS.

These Waists were made by New York's foremost maker of high grades. Anticipating an exceptionally large August business, this manufacturer made up large stocks. The weather proved fickle beyond precedent, and the manufacturer was left with his product on hand. We obtained them at very remarkable concessions in prices, and offer the remainder to you to-day at these fascinating figures:

69c., 85c., 95c., 1.25 and 1.45.

A great and diversified variety of patterns and in all sizes.

Some idea of the merit and beauty of these Waists may be obtained from the fact that they were made to be wholesaled at $18 to $45 a dozen.

Inasmuch as September is likely to be unusually warm, the need for these Waists will be pleasantly emphasized.

(Second Floor, Front.)

The Food Show Is a Ceaseless Source of Intense Interest

Infants' & Misses' Wear

Four Very Worthy Values:

The low prices are fully as fascinating as the well-made, tasty styles.

At 49c. BABIES' SHORT WHITE DRESSES; yoke of fine tucks and hemstitching; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

At 49c. MISSES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS; deep lawn flounce of hemstitching and tucks edged with embroidery; sizes 18, 20 and 22 inch.

At 59c. CHILDREN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, deep cambric umbrella ruffle, edged with embroidery, 2 to 14 years.

At 59c. MISSES' CAMBRIC SKIRTS, deep lawn umbrella hemstitched flounce edged with lace, sizes 10 to 16 yrs.

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Wrappers

At Unusually Low Prices.

Handsome, pretty styles in Lawn and Dimity, finished in a manner that will please the most particular women.

Prices barely cover cost of material. These same wrappers priced in the regular way would be almost double.

At 50c. WRAPPERS; dimity, in pretty polka dot effects; full skirt, with flounce, border trimmings; 98c. value.

At 75c. WRAPPERS; dimity, in pretty polka dot and stripe effects; some with waist trimmed with embroidery, others with border trimming; deep flounce.

At 1.00 WRAPPERS; lawn and dimity; very handsome patterns; skirts are extra full, deep ruffle, waists trimmed with embroidery.

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Great Shoe Values.

To-day's List Includes Some Great Inducements in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

Shoes for every member of the family, from the soft kid shoe for the toddling baby to the most stylish patent leather kinds for the most auspicious dress occasions.

Reasons why you should buy your Shoe needs HERE and NOW are numerous. For example:

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

At 75c. Patent Leather, button and lace, dongola kid top; all sizes, from children's No. 5 to misses' No. 2.

WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS.

At 1.00 Black high cut lace Shoes, all sizes, good enough for rough wear. Black Kid Oxford Ties with kid top, thin soles; also welted soles with patent leather tips. Regular $3.00 values.

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES.

At 1.50 Oxford Ties in patent leather and patent kid; also Colonials in patent leather. $2.00 to $3.00 values.

WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS.

At 1.95 Black button and lace Shoes, Oxford Ties and Colonials; without doubt the best Shoe bargains this season, as they are values ranging from $3.00 to $5.00.

MEN'S $3.00 & $4.00 TAN SHOES & OXFORDS.

At 1.50 The balance of our entire stock of tan Shoes and Oxfords for men, including our Foot Mould Brand.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES.

At 1.00 Satin calf with stout soles of solid leather; good shoes for knockabout wear; all sizes, from the little fellow's 8½ to the young man's 5½.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Women's Undermuslins.

Dainty, Stylish Garments Priced Extremely Low.

To-day should be a day of unusual activity in this section of The Big Store. Hundreds—yes, thousands of faultlessly finished undergarments have been marked at prices such as discriminating shoppers will be quick to take advantage of.

A short descriptive list follows:

CORSET COVERS; cambric, low neck back and front, edged with embroidery or torchon lace, 29

DRAWERS; fine muslin, cluster tucks, finished with deep ruffle of embroidery, 39

SKIRTS; fine muslin, with deep lawn umbrella ruffle, hemstitched, edged with fine embroidery, 69

SKIRTS; fine muslin, cluster tucks, lawn hemstitched ruffle, edged with embroidery, 98

DRAWERS; fine cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, tucked and hemstitched, edged with embroidery or Point de Paris lace, 49

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The August Furniture Sale Continues to be a Great Success

High-Grade Automobiles.

From the Foremost Markets of the World. Ready for Immediate Delivery.

Considerable time and energy were expended in bringing about this latest innovation to our popular Sporting Goods Department.

To offer that which we could guarantee our customers the best investment for their money in vehicles of this character was the perplexing question that could only be decided by thorough investigation.

Ultimately we reached the conclusion that the following grades had proved by actual tests to possess the highest qualifications of any Automobiles on the market at equal prices.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED UPON REQUEST.

THE "ORIENT" 1902 RUNABOUT is the newest and simplest automobile made (a child can run it.) It is the most reliable—not like a toy, always out of order, but strong and safe. Made by the Waltham Mfg. Co., makers of the famous "Orient" bicycles—a guarantee in itself. Equipped with a high speed 8 horsepower gasoline motor. Specially fitted for city use, as they are so easily handled. Price, 875.00

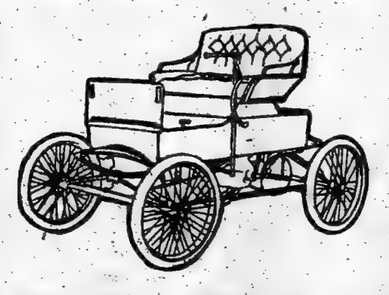

"NIAGARA" ELECTRIC RUNABOUTS, 850.00

NIAGARA-STANHOPE; noted for its elegance of design, richness of finish and general beauty; highest quality and most comfortable upholstery and trimming throughout, 1,500.00

THE CHAUFFEURS' HEADQUARTERS.

Full and complete line of AUTOMOBILE CLOTHING, LEATHER COATS, CAPS, GOGGLES, LEGGINGS, HORNS, and BELLS.

(Third Floor, Rear.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

"ACADEMIC" TARIFF REFORM.

The new Secretary of the Treasury whom President ROOSEVELT has brought out of the West is a disappointing man. We had heard much of his independence of character and of his almost austere manner of living. It was known that he had fearlessly preached sound financial doctrines in regions where silver infidels abounded. Hope dawned here in the East that Mr. SHAW might prove to be a man capable of doing his own thinking, that his impact upon Republican old-fogyism in Washington might yield fresh, original, and striking things and give the country another agreeable surprise such as it experienced when BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW accepted the Treasury portfolio in the second Grant Administration. Secretary SHAW's speech at the Republican "rally" held in his Vermont birthplace rudely dispels these illusions. He exhibits himself as a man quite destitute of ideas, content to follow the dusty, beaten track of narrow partisanship, and one not above employing the old tricks and deceptions of party stump speaking to fool the farmer in the old way and strengthen the Republican hold on power by protectionist arguments that have grown stale by two generations of repetition and are as void of truth now as when they were first employed.

Secretary SHAW ranges himself with Senator ALDRICH, Senator HANNA, Congressman GROSVENOR, and the American Protective Tariff League against any meddling with the tariff. He makes phrases, to be sure, intended to inspire his hearers with the belief that he is not opposed to a readjustment of the tariff, but his whole argument shows that he is opposed to it. Here is his position:

> Whenever Congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to conservatively modify certain schedules, so as to meet changed conditions and at the same time successfully resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff law, thus paralyzing business for a season, I shall be in favor of it.

That is the doctrine of Dingleyism forever. If the "friends of protection" are not strong enough now to revise where revision seems good to them and to resist successfully the efforts of the reckless Democrats to upset the whole structure of protection, when in Heaven's name will they be strong enough? Republican revision of the tariff is always a matter of to-morrow, and to-morrow never comes. Gen. GROSVENOR, to whom the Dingley act is inerrant gospel, could indorse every word spoken by Secretary SHAW at Morrisville.

The comments of Gov. CUMMINS of Iowa upon Mr. SHAW's speech would be mighty interesting reading. The Secretary says as plainly as language can say it that Gov. CUMMINS's Iowa platform is a hollow fraud, a piece of canting hypocrisy and false pretense. Its statements, he says, "are academically correct." "Is there any one who is not 'in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as are advisable'? I am willing the jury shall be polled on that proposition. So say we all. It also declares 'in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.' And, again, we all say 'Aye, Sir,' to the proposition."

Secretary SHAW accepts this "academically correct" platform in whole and in part. Yet Secretary SHAW goes on record as opposed to "the dangerous experiment" of any attempt to revise the tariff at the present time. If the Republicans of Iowa in their platform declarations meant what Secretary SHAW says they meant, then they stand with him as opposing tariff revision. But their platform has been accepted at its face value, according to the natural meaning of its language, as a declaration "in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." We must leave Secretary SHAW to settle with Gov. CUMMINS the issue of honor and good faith that has been raised between them by the Secretary's speech. Mr. SHAW also puts himself in a position of distressing disaccord with his colleague Attorney General KNOX. His speech is a pretty frank defense and apology for the trust, even the Beef Trust, which the Attorney General has called upon to give an account of itself.

Mr. SHAW is convinced that the high price of beef is due not to the trust but to the scarcity of cattle. Shall we remove the duty and bring in cattle from abroad? Oh, no; that would "ruin the farmer," and would not destroy the Beef Trust, since the packers with their organized capital would set up packing houses in foreign countries and buy refrigerating ships to bring the meat here. Where in all this is there any trace of evidence that Secretary SHAW has taken thought about the American consumer? He reveres the Beef Trust as an invulnerable organization. He is tenderly solicitous for the farmer. But the consumer of beef, that is to say, the entire population of the country, rich and poor alike, shall not if he can help it have the benefit of competitive prices for a food product of prime and daily necessity.

Where in Mr. SHAW's speech is there any evidence that he has taken thought about the American manufacturer, burdened by duties upon his raw material that enhance the cost of production and hamper him in the effort to gain a foothold in foreign markets? President MCKINLEY with his riper knowledge and immensely greater wisdom brought that aspect of tariff revision home to the American people in a memorable speech that they have not forgotten and will not forget. The most that Secretary SHAW can say of that last speech of the dead President is that it has been "misrepresented, misquoted, misconstrued, and misapplied." Where, when, and by whom? President MCKINLEY's words were as clear as the sunlight. No intelligent person has ever misunderstood them, no responsible person has ever misquoted or misapplied them. But President MCKINLEY spoke like a far-seeing statesman. Secretary SHAW, subdued and fettered by the miserable bonds that make his party the slave of the protected interests, talks the language of the narrowest and paltriest partisanship.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COAL OPERATORS.

In a letter to a citizen of Wilkesbarre, replying to one in which the Christian duty of the operators to end the present strike was set forth with perhaps more of sincerity than of convincing clearness, President BAER says:

> I beg of you not to be discouraged. The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected, and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom GOD in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country. Pray earnestly that the right may triumph, always remembering that the Lord GOD Omnipotent still reigns, and that His reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime.

This reads like pious counsel, but it does not bear reading more than once. It suggests reflections which are not exactly in the line of the writer's thought. For example, it might be asked by a serious-minded inquirer whether, in the view taken by Mr. BAER, there is not warrant for the suspicion that GOD, in His infinite wisdom, had possibly made a mistake in giving control of so much of the property interests of the country as are represented by the anthracite coal seams to men so little capable of realizing the responsibilities of their trusteeship as the operators have shown themselves to be during the past four months.

No more conspicuous example has ever been given in this country than the anthracite mine owners are furnishing of the readiness with which the minds of capitalists and their representatives absorb and assimilate the idea that their ownership of natural resources is absolute and inalienable, provided they have acquired the conventional right of title in the territory containing them; that in their discharge of the duties and responsibilities of their stewardship they are accountable to nobody, and that it is no concern of the public whether they mine their own coal or do not mine it. Mr. BAER's familiarity with the language of exhortation should have acquainted him with the interesting and instructive parable of the talents, (Matthew, xxv., 15 to 30,) and made him discreetly fearful of imitating the bad example of the servant with the one talent who left it hidden in the earth. What happened to him should be a warning to those who think they can disregard their responsibilities with impunity. If rated as unprofitable servants and cast into the outer darkness of franchise annulment and corporate dissolution, weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth is about all that would remain for them.

That the public is heartily tired of the attitude which the coal operators have chosen to maintain since the strike was declared is a fact which is likely to find expression in many ways which the gentlemen who have invited it will probably consider an invasion of their rights and an interference with the plans and purposes of GOD, who, in His infinite wisdom, has given them control of the property interests of the country. Perhaps what they know about the Divine economy does not include all there is to be learned from the unfolding of events. The parable cited clearly shows that nonuser is not approved, and much authoritative teaching points to the conclusion that the first duty of a trustee is to do the best he can. This the operators have not done. Not only have they failed to realize their responsibilities, but they have impudently denied that such responsibility existed. Nothing could be more dangerous in view of the solemn and momentous fact to which Mr. BAER calls attention, that "the Lord GOD Omnipotent reigneth," and that there is no reason for believing it to be any part of His purpose that the obligations of stewardship should be abused or the privilege of use and development erected into a vested right concerning which the public has no occasion to concern itself.

No one has suspected Mr. BAER of being a subtle humorist, and in view of all the facts we fear he meant to be serious and did not realize that he verged very close upon unconscious blasphemy in arrogating to himself and his associates the rank and powers of subordinate agents and representatives of the Almighty in the adjustment of human affairs. A good many people think they superintend the earth, but not many have the egregious vanity to describe themselves as its managing directors.

NOT A WORD ABOUT THE CANALS.

The indifference of the people of this State to the views of BENJAMIN B. ODELL upon the subject of the trusts is pervading and profound. But one million and a half voters of the State of New York would be put under obligations to him by a frank and full expression of his views about the canals. Does he intend to let the canal system of the State, worth $200,000,000, go to destruction? Or is it his purpose as the official head of his party and an aspirant for renomination and re-election as Governor to advocate the expenditure of a sufficient sum of the people's money to make the canals efficient competitors of the railroads for the transportation of commodities?

Some of the voters believe that the canals ought to be allowed to go to destruction. If Gov. ODELL agrees with them they have a right to know it, since he is shortly to ask of them a renewed vote of confidence. Other voters, a very great number of them, would be willing to put their hands in their pockets for money to be spent in improving the canals. They have a right to know the Governor's view. In his message last Winter Gov. ODELL advocated in a half-hearted way a half-way measure of improvement. The bill as drawn was satisfactory to nobody—unless it may be the enemies of the canals—and the Legislature let it die unlamented. A renewed advocacy of that canal policy might confirm the confidence of the railroads in Gov. ODELL. It would nowhere strengthen him with the people.

In his speech in Thousand Island Park to three thousand Grangers, Gov. ODELL talked of the trusts in an apologetic and persuasive way. There was not a word about the canals. We do not insist that it would be good politics for the Governor to talk about canal improvement to a Thousand Island Park audience. But the canal question is not one of politics. It relates to the preservation of State property and the faithful performance of a public trust. Gov. ODELL has not the right to treat this question as a politician. He must be honest with the people. It is due to them before they go to the ballot box to understand clearly whether he in the Governor's chair is a representative of railroad interests or a representative of the interests of the people of New York.

KRIEGS-SPIEL.

The game of war that is playing, and that for the next few weeks is to be played along our coasts, is one of the very best devices for the National defense that could be put into operation. We do not know whether it has any exact precedent abroad. The military and naval manœuvres of France, England, and Germany are kept separate, and many lessons thereby lost that might easily be learned. The joint manœuvres, moreover, arouse a spirit of the "branch" which adds to the stimulus to good work supplied by esprit de corps.

At any rate, these joint manœuvres, taken in connection with the land operations proposed by Mr. ROOT, will do great good to the army. We say the army particularly, because in one important respect it needs such practice so much more than the navy. The navy is always "mobilized." But the mobilization of the army tests the departments of supply as well as the fighting line. To imitate the actual conditions of war with an army corps would insure us absolutely against a repetition of the frightful blunders of Tampa. It would also insure us from sending an army corps into the field under a man whose experience for thirty years had been limited to the administration at most of a "ten company post." And we had no officers in 1898 whose experience in this respect was more qualifying than that of Gen. SHAFTER.

PEDESTRIANS AND BABY CARRIAGES

Police Magistrates are in the habit of dispensing justice in matters not specifically statutory after the manner of the Cadis in Oriental countries, who know no law, but are supposed to decide cases submitted to them on general principles of home-made equity modified by temperamental idiosyncracies. For example, a few days ago a man who felt it necessary to catch a ferryboat then in the slip was hurrying to the river front, and possibly in consequence of his haste became entangled in the handles of a baby carriage which was standing on the sidewalk, occupied by a sleeping baby, but unattended. The carriage was overturned and the baby spilled. The cause of the accident stopped and picked up the infant, which was unhurt, though probably much frightened by its unexpected contact with the sidewalk, whereupon the mother rushed to the rescue of her imperiled offspring and had the man arrested. He was taken to court and fined $20 by the Magistrate.

In itself trivial, this incident involves a principle worthy of discussion as a question of public interest. Had the Magistrate reasoned a little more closely he might have been led to consider whether if a fine was to be imposed in the circumstances it should not have been assessed against the parents of the infant who left its carriage where it became an obstruction to the street and utilized the sidewalk as a dormitory for their interesting progeny. It is a safe estimate that from twenty to twenty-five thousand babies are daily left to sleep in the path of pedestrians, and that probably four times that number of baby carriages can at any hour between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. be found standing at various acute angles to the movement of traffic on narrow sidewalks. The number pushed against the shins of people going about their business by little girls looking the other way or by nurses having other and more serious concerns in life than steering the vehicles under their care probably exceeds computation. This may be an evil inseparable from as rapid a natural increase of population as the statistics of New York show, but it seems very like a hardship if one using a sidewalk for the purpose for which it was designed, who has the misfortune to stumble over one of these obstructions and to overturn it, must pay an exemplary fine because it trips him.

No doubt the regulation of the use of baby carriages on sidewalks by municipal ordinance would be extremely unpopular, especially in the Borough of Brooklyn, but the evil is very close to the proportions at which it will become intolerable, and it should be regulated, especially as regards the use of the sidewalks, as sleeping places for babies. A baby pound will soon be necessary if it is not so already.

GEN. JACOB H. SMITH.

Our readers know that we entirely approve of the President's punishment of Gen. JACOB H. SMITH. It seems to us that it fitted the crime with great exactness. The uncontested fact was that Gen. SMITH had issued a truculent order, disgraceful to his position as a general officer of the United States Army. Very likely he did not mean it to be taken literally. But, on the one hand, a general officer has no right to issue orders which he does not mean to be taken literally. And, on the other, it was clearly shown that it had been taken literally by one of his subordinates and even pleaded in excuse for what was clearly an atrocity. The President could not have justified himself if he had confined the punishment to the verbal reprimand the court-martial called for. His sentence of the difference between full and half pay for a year and a half, and of compulsory retirement, was not too severe. And it kept in view the offender's long, gallant, and useful service.

That Gen. SMITH has learned his severe lesson he gives proof in the manly and loyal speech which he has just made in Ohio. Nothing could have been more circumspect, or in better taste and temper. It must have endeared the speaker to whoever heard it or read it. This, then, is the way in which Gen. SMITH talks when he stops to think. It is an excellent way. What a pity he should ever have spoken, and spoken officially, without stopping to think!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have seen many descriptions of Mr. CROKER's residence at Wantage, ranging from those that made it out something, but not much, less than Windsor Castle, to those that pictured it as something, but not much, more than the tar-paper cabins which once ornamented the crags of Harlem. None of them, however, conveyed so distinct an impression as did that of Mr. O. H. P. BELMONT this week, when he said of Moat House: "I should call it demure." That epithet instantly fixes the attention. It does not, indeed, as quickly win recognition for accuracy and adequacy, but it pleases the ear and leads to reflection, which in turn leads to admiring acquiescence. "Demure" is both good in itself and good—when one comes to think the matter over—because of its natural affinity with Mr. CROKER and his possessions. We understand that the word harks back through the French "moeurs" to the Latin "mores," and that for those who know it best it represents the phrase "de bonnes moeurs" and combines the ideas of manners and morals, both good. As has been often noted, men's houses almost always illustrate to a certain extent the personal characteristics of their owners, and it takes no long consideration of Mr. CROKER's peculiarities to bring the assurance that in all probability Mr. BELMONT evidenced a most delicate appreciation of the significance of words and the nicest of skill in applying them when he called Moat House "demure." Others rarely apply the term to inanimate objects, and among the animate ones confine it chiefly to young women whose show of gravity and decorum is more pleasing than convincing, but these limitations are by no means necessary, and Mr. BELMONT was perfectly justified in ignoring them. If any criticise his ability in the selection of epithets, he can recall the fact that Falstaff, speaking of Prince John, said: "There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof." In that, if one will take the trouble to figure it out, is a complete vindication for him who called the estate at Wantage "demure."

—Our recent suggestion that such little dislike for and antagonism to the work of the Southern Education Board as has been shown in the South was due to a misunderstanding of the purpose and methods of that organization, and that with fuller knowledge all such feelings would disappear, is corroborated by The Richmond (Va.) Times. That paper, after referring to the jealous regard of Southerners for their own traditions, manners, and morals, and their special resentment of inexpert Northern interference with the negro problem, says: "When the 'Ogden movement' began, many Southern people had the idea that it was proposed to begin a missionary campaign in this section to be conducted by Northern teachers. Laboring under that apprehension, it is not surprising that the Southern people were slow to give this movement their cordial support. But they are now beginning to understand that Mr. OGDEN and his associates have no such purpose in view; that their object is to aid the South in the great work which it is doing by contributing money to be expended by the school authorities." The Richmond Times likes particularly well the figure used by Dr. WALLACE BUTTRICK of the General Education Board when, in addressing the School of Methods at the University of Virginia, he likened the board to the pushing engine which helps a heavy train over a steep grade, but has no part in the management of the train. "So far as we can judge," it concludes, "the people of Virginia are now entirely willing and anxious to have the co-operation and help of both the Southern Education Board which is working up public sentiment, and the General Education Board, which is giving pecuniary aid." There is in all this more than a trace of the often irritating Southern tendency to assume that Southern matters are comprehensible only by Southerners, and the intimation that money is the only form of aid desired by them is not quite gracious, but the change of sentiment revealed is gratifying, and it is not necessary to study its elements too closely.

—Several decidedly important things were revealed when Capt. MILES O'REILLY of the Oak Street Station went into a saloon at 4 o'clock in the morning and found there four of his own men engaged in the interesting but not edifying task of determining the ownership of $28.80 by means of dice. It shows, first, much about the present condition of the police force and the manner in which the city is patrolled at the hours when it is most in need of protection from "the powers that prey." For if policemen thus employ their time in the precinct of a commander with the reputation of Capt. O'REILLY—a reputation, by the way, which seems to be thoroughly well deserved—what may they fairly be supposed to be doing in the precincts of other Captains with reputations entirely different, also founded on evidence equally convincing? And again, the episode throws light on the claim so often made that a Police Captain is dependent upon the reports of his subordinates for his knowledge of what is going on in his precinct. It is obvious that Capt. O'REILLY does have, and that other Captains can have if they choose, better sources of information. As for the four policemen, it is hard to tell whether the three who managed to run away or the one who remained and got caught should be "broken" with the less compunction. The three displayed an agility of mind and body that is extremely useful in the police business, while the fourth may be either a duller man, and therefore less valuable, or he may have certain instincts of discipline that served him ill on the occasion in question, but would be in place if he were a better man. It is safe to assume that Capt. O'REILLY will see to it that all of them get their deserts, and possibly some day he will get his in the shape of a higher position than the one he now holds.

VENTILATION IN THE NEW TIMES BUILDING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe with pleasure that you are about to erect a new building on Forty-second Street. As a reader of THE TIMES, interested in its welfare, may I venture to suggest that thorough ventilation would give your tenants a substantial advantage over those of any other building in the city, and I think it is well worth attention.

For any working force, ventilation is an actual addition to available energy and an increase of efficiency. While where I am I have been very well situated in this regard, and have no complaint to make, yet in the same building the air of most of the other rooms has been literally rotten, and a serious drain on the activity of the force employed therein. Then the resort to drafts by open windows as a remedy has unquestionably given rise to some sickness and has been a hindrance to good work. Good air is not always easy to get, but it ought to be possible to provide it in a new building like yours, if sound sense is applied to the business from the beginning. It counts for as much in good work in the long run as decent heating or general cleanliness, only every one knows when he is too hot or too cold, or is dirty, and does not always know when he is breathing poisonous air. An intelligent architect should see that that kind of air is not provided. I really hope that you will insist that this shall be taken up seriously in your new building, and I believe it would prove an attraction of some value. It would be a humane thing, anyway. F. W. M.

New York, Aug. 20, 1902.

A Cure for a Feint.

We rely on the good faith of a contemporary for the truth of this story. "If your opponent feinted," said the fencing instructor, "what would you do?"

"Bedad," answered the recruit, "I'd just tickle him with the point to see if he was shamming."—London Globe.

NUGGETS.

Wearisome Occupation.

Sue—Oh, I feel so tired.
Emily—Been playing ping-pong?
Sue—No; watching other people play.—Philadelphia Record.

Fairly Healthy.

Eastern Man (in the Rockies)—This is a good healthy country, isn't it?
Western Man—Ya-as, it's healthy enough ef yeh don't put on too many airs.—New York Weekly.

As to Advice.

"Advice, bredderen," said Uncle Ephe, "am er good deal laik trubble; de less yo want de moh yo git, an' de moh yo git de less yo want."—Colorado Springs Gasette.

His Opinion.

"What do you know about this man's reputation for truth and veracity?" asked the lawyer of the witness on the stand.
"Well," replied the witness, slowly, with the air of a man who hesitates about speaking ill of a neighbor, "if this party you refer to should ever tell me I was looking well, I would send for a hospital ambulance immediately."—Syracuse Herald.

So Different!

Jibbs—Why! What's the matter with you, old man?
Jabbs (groaning)—I've just been bitten by a dog!
Jibbs—What an outrage! Why don't you shoot the beast? He may be rabid. Anyhow, it is a duty you owe to society; and the dog's owner ought to be pros—
"But it was your own dog!"
"Oh! Ah—er, why, old man; he was probably playing with you and bit deeper than he intended! He's such a playful dog!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

"OLD-HOME DAY" TALK.

Annie E. Preston in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"And this is John?" "Oh, no; his son."
"And where is Jane?". "Her work was done
Here upon earth some years ago."
"Pray, who is this?" "You ought to know."
"Aunt Linda's eyes, Paul Gardiner's hair.
Why, it is Ruth, I do declare!"
"Now, here's some one you used to meet
At district school—she shared your seat."
"Oh, yes, of course! You're looking well—
(I don't know, but I'll never tell.)"
"Should you have known Jack? Nor should I."
"I thought for sure I'd have to cry
When Martha came in widow's cap!"
"I hadn't heard of Luke's mishap."
"There's Esther Brown in white shirt-waist!"
"Oh, must you go? Don't be in haste."
"George couldn't come—he had hay out!"
"Yes, that is Kate." "Just hear that shout,
I wonder who is coming now."
"Why, Jennie Sharp and Adam Dowe.
You never knew them? Yes you did."
"Why, there comes Dwight with Ella's Syd."
"Just look at Emma Goulding's hat!"
"And hasn't Nancy Slate grown fat?"
"How awful old Ray Clark has grown!
Her girl is like a rose fresh blown."
"Yes, we sold out and moved away
And haven't been back 'till to-day.
I shouldn't want to move back here;
It seems, somehow, so sort of queer.
So many in the burying ground—
Beats all how many graves I found
Of folks I didn't know was dead."
"Now that's just what my Thomas said.
And most folks here have grown so old—
Of course I wouldn't have them told
That I said that. And like as not
I'm changed myself. I am so? What?
You didn't know me. Don't know now?
Good land! I'm Jane Louisa Howe!
And used to live at your house, too—
But first I didn't know 'twas you."
"It's wrong to stay so long away.
Each year should bring an old-home day
To every town." "But let the cheer
Be scattered through the whole round year.
There's time enough 'twixt Spring and Fall
To pick out days to suit us all."
"And one day's junket I declare's
'Most all we farmer folks can spare."
"I've had a real good time." "Good-bye.
"I'm glad I found you out." "So 'm I."

DEMOCRATIC IDEA OF REPUBLICAN TEXTBOOK

Apologizes for President's Language in Message to Congress.

Secretary Edwards of the Congressional Committee Makes This Declaration —Paragraphs Relating to Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—"This is the first time in the history of a political campaign when a Campaign Committee in publishing its campaign text book found it necessary to apologize for the language of the President of the United States, in his message to Congress," said Charles A. Edwards, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, to-day.

"This has been done by the Republicans in their campaign book concerning the language used by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress last December, where he touched upon the trust question," the speaker declared. "In explaining the President's attitude upon the trust question, the campaign book explains that the President did not mean what he said.

"The campaign bbok says: 'President Roosevelt's discussion of the trust question in his first message to the Fifty-seventh Congress was conservative, but fearless. He did not arraign the trusts as wholly bad, but conceded that they were a part of the industrial development of this country as they were of the industrial development throughout the civilized world.'

"In his message, in speaking of trusts, the President says that, 'in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume the power of supervision or regulation over all corporations doing an inter-State business,' and, last, but not least, the President says in his message: 'The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity.'

"The foregoing paragraph from the Republican campaign book, it will be seen, apologizes for the strenuous words of the President concerning trusts. It also is silent concerning the last quotation from the President, which recommends publicity. They no doubt were aware of the fact that a Democrat introduced in the Senate an amendment to a bill exactly embodying the President's suggestion, and a recommendation concerning publicity about trusts, and that it was voted down by a solid Republican vote in that body.

"I do not blame them, therefore, for ignoring this whole question and apologising for the attitude of the President on this question.

"It must be remembered that this book is the text book of the party, the political testament of the campaign, from a Republican standpoint, and presumed to contain an exposition of all the issues which the Republican managers recognise as being present in the campaign. If it is true that the President is satisfied with the book, the public has a misconception of the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt, with reference to reciprocity and to the trusts.

"The question of reciprocity is ignored as not being of sufficient consequence to be considered, or as presenting an issue for which the Republican Party, as an organization, is not willing to take responsibility. The acceptance by the President of this disposition of the question amounts to an acquiescence in the position of the campaign managers of the Republican Party, and an abandonment of the proposition, and it stops from the advocation of Cuban reciprocity on the hustings during his swing around the circle which begins in September. It is a practical admission that the Republicans have abandoned this position, and that he must depend upon Democrats for support, if anything is to be accomplished.

"With reference to the trust question, the acceptance by the President as satisfactory of the presentation made by the Republican campaign book is a reversal from the position which the President is publicly supposed to have taken, and which he evidently did take from the extracts above quated from his message. The spirit and argument of the Republican campaign book is in the defense of trusts in general, it being merely conceded that there is a possibility of some trust being objectionable. The Republicans not only have done this, but apparently fearing that too much importance might be attached to the apparent hostility of the President toward trusts, they have apologized for his position.

"The public may draw its own conclusions."

BANKS MUST MAKE RETURNS.

Commissioner Yerkes's Order Directs Collectors to Report Those Failing to Do So, for Assessment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a circular letter to collectors directing them to report the names of banks which have not made complete amended returns for the year ended June 30, 1902, and in case of neglect or refusal to make proper returns, collectors will report them for assessment.

On Dec. 31, 1901, the Commissioner ruled that under Section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, bankers were required to return for taxation all moneys used by them in carrying on their business, and that banks in making their returns should include therein their capital, surplus, and undivided profits, or other profit and loss account, except so much thereof as may be actually necessary, and has been set apart to meet ascertained liabilities and losses, or to pay dividends actually declared by the Directors of the banks, to pay taxes, or to pay fixed annual charges, and other necessary annual expenses.

Under this ruling a large number of banks and such institutions which had already made returns for the year ending June 30, were required to, and did make, amended returns including their undivided profits or their profit and loss account and additional assessments were made against them. In some instances these assessments were paid, but in a large majority of cases the returns were made under protest and claims for abatement were filed.

Temporary action on these claims was suspended pending a decision of the court in the case. This decision recently having been made sustaining the Commissioner's ruling, the bureau will reject claims for abatement which have been filed, and collectors will be instructed to collect the taxes as assessed.

PAPAL DELEGATE IN MANILA.

It Is Thought that Bishop Blenk of Porto Rico Will Be Appointed.

ROME, Aug. 20.—It is considered probable that Bishop Blenk of Porto Rico will be appointed Apostolic Delegate to the Philippine Islands.

Bishop Blenk was born in 1857. He was educated in New Orleans and in Northern colleges. Afterward he went to Belley, France, to study at the School of Philosophy there, and then entered the Marist novitiate at Lyons. Some time later he went to Dublin to follow a course of science and higher mathematics, and there, as in the other places where he studied, he made a brilliant record.

After leaving Dublin, Father Blenk went to St. Mary's College, Dundalk, Ireland, to occupy the Chair of Mathematics. He became a priest in 1885, and the same year returned to Louisiana. In 1891 he became President of Jefferson College. In 1897 he took charge of the Church of the Holy Name of Mary, Algiers, La. In 1899 Archbishop Chapelle recommended that he be made Bishop of Porto Rico, and received the appointment.

THE PROPOSED CUBAN LOAN.

President Palma Opposed to an Attempt to Borrow $35,000,000 at Present.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—It is doubtful if any attempt will at present be made to float the proposed loan of $35,000,000.

President Palma and his Cabinet are strongly opposed to the revolutionary element, which has been clamoring for the payment of the Cuban army, and which saw in this loan the only means to bring this payment about. This element has been somewhat appeased by the movement started to-day to revise the Cuban army lists, with the object of taking steps to pay the soldiers as soon as the revision is completed. Gen. Maximo Gomez, assisted by Gen. Mayia Rodrigues, is at present engaged in revising the lists, and it will probably take from six to eight months to complete the task. By the time it is completed it is hoped that the republic's financial affairs will be in better shape and that the Government will be able to see its way to raise the funds necessary to pay the soldiers.

In an interview to-day concerning the proposed loan President Palma said:

"I am opposed to trying to float a large loan until the Administration can establish the fact that it can run the Government economically and end up its first year's experience with a surplus. I appreciate the fact that we have not established any credit, and that we cannot expect to borrow money advantageously now. The budget has not yet been made up, and until this is done it would be folly to go on the market for a large loan.

"I would advise, for the present, a loan of $4,000,000 to be distributed among the cane growers of the island. This would stimulate industry and put money in circulation among a class in this country whose sad condition, I fear, is not realized in the United States."

WINNERS IN BABY PARADE.

List of Youngsters at Asbury Park Whose Display Gained Them Awards.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 20.—Queen Titania, the ruler of fairyland, held high carnival this evening in the beach auditorium, which was filled with babies and children who had won prizes in yesterday's parade. During the evening the Queen, through her private secretary, John W. Myers of New York, announced the names of the prize winners, and gave them their trophies. The list was as follows:

First Division.—Baby coach in any decoration—First, silver cup, David C. Peden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, gold pin, Nouma Seymour, Ocean Grove; third, reefer and hat, Joseph A. Reid, Jr., New York; fourth, silver cup, Constance Nies and Adele Nies, Ocean Grove; fifth, silver case, Celia Whalen, New York.

Second Division.—Express wagons driven or drawn by one or more children—First, silver cup, John Wesley Joraiemon of Newark, N. J.; second, music box, Marie Louise Perkins of Carbondale, Penn.; third, diamond locket and chain, Schuyler Buell Brandt and Aaron Buell Brandt of Binghamton, N. Y.

Third Division.—Go-cart in any decoration—First, silver cup, Howard E. Weber, Ocean Grove; second, silver mug, knife, fork, and spoon, Mildred Baker, Newark, N. J.; third, silk reefer, Maud Frances Frey, Jersey City, N. J.; fourth, go-cart, Marie Delafield Miller, Asbury Park.

Fourth Division.—Doll coach, including costume of child—First, silver cup, Jessie C. Gravatt and Mollie P. T. Gravatt of Asbury Park; second, ostrich feather boa, plume, and fan, Esther Dorothy Brower of East Orange, N. J.; third, doll, Myrtle A. Styles of Asbury Park; fourth, silver case, Marion Van Dager and Holmes Van Dager of Jersey City.

Fifth Division.—Children in costume and portrayal of foreign life—First, silver cup, Donald Mackenzie, Ocean Grove; second, silk pajamas, night shirt, and night gown, Howard Tucker, Bradley Beach; third, doll, Florence Freeman and Helen Freeman, New York; fourth, silver case, Wu Sui Sing, Philadelphia.

Sixth Division.—Allegorical floats and novelties—First, gold bar, Monroe Pray Spitzer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, silver cup, Virginia Hope Maisey, Asbury Park; third, silk coat, Ethel Rugaber, Asbury Park; fourth, Dresden glass lemonade pitcher and glasses, Myrtle Gilbert, Asbury Park; fifth, child's china set, Edna May Haffner, New York; sixth, silver case, Robert Wilbur Jewesson, Brooklyn.

Seventh Division.—Small pony turnouts—First, silver cup, Bell Hope Keutgen, Asbury Park; second, silver knife, fork, and spoon, Ruth Baker, Newark, N. J.; third, silver-back brush and comb, Ruth Watson and Eugene Watson of Jersey City; fourth, silver case, Joseph Bourne, Jr., Newark, N. J.; fifth, watch, Pearl Gates, Asbury Park.

Special.—Greatest distance—First, sanitary crib, Carl A. Eicke, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa; second, silver case, Carmencita and Carlos, Guayaquil, Eucador, South America.

Following the distribution of prizes a series of tableaux vivants was given by the young women summering in the Park. The living pictures were shown in a massive frame.

RARE RELICS FROM EGYPT.

California University to be Enriched by Finds from Abroad and at Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Dr. George Reisner, who for two years has been delving in Egypt for archaeological specimens for the Phoebe Hearst Museum at the University of California, has reached this city. He has secured many valuable curios.

The most notable were gold jewelry of the time of the First Dynasty. These were taken by the Egyptian Government for the concession of searching for ancient relics in the country. Four hundred boxes, shipped from Egypt by Dr. Reisner, are now on their way to the university. Many of the articles they contain are without duplicates in the world.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 20.—So important are the recent discoveries of the University of California's Geological Department in the limestone caves on the McCloud River, in Shasta County, that Prof. John C. Merriam, head of the paleontology work, will join Assistant Eustace Furlong, who is on the scene, digging into the deposits.

Prof. Merriam believes that Furlong has discovered a "fissure cave," and that to fill this crevice in the earth has taken thousands of years. In this case the discoveries will lead back to an indefinite period, and the successive layers of soil and gravel will prove a veritable storehouse of geological curiosities.

STEUBEN COUNTY OLD FOLKS.

One Person at the Annual Harvest Reunion 100 Years Old.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Twenty-five hundred persons attended the fifth annual harvest reunion of old folks of Steuben County, held on the fair grounds here to-day.

George Reynolds, colored, of Bath, who was 100 years of age a week ago last Tuesday, was the oldest person present, and Mary French of Bath was next oldest, being ninety-nine years old.

The silver cup prizes were awarded to Charlotte Little of Bath, aged ninety-six, and Josiah Thomas of Savona, aged ninety; 100 persons were over eighty, and 257 were over seventy.

Mr. Holbrook Buys New Jersey Home.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Clark Holbrook of New York to-day bought the Elena Des Robinson property, on Riverside Drive, in Middletown Township, opposite this place. It has a frontage on the river of 272 feet, and is one of the prettiest riverside properties in this section. Mr. Holbrook will make it his permanent home.

Chicago University and Co-Education.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—After discussing for more than three hours to-day the proposed scheme of segregation of the sexes at the University of Chicago, the Board of Trustees has a second time decided to postpone final action for two months. A majority of the Trustees are said to be opposed to segregation and in favor of co-education as it now exists in the university.

State Firemen Elect Officers.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The State Firemen's Convention to-day selected Gloversville as the place for the annual meeting next year. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Colegrove, Horseheads; Vice Presidents—J. V. O'Brien, Troy; T. P. Hefferman, Dunkirk; Secretary—Thomas Honohan, Frankfort; Treasurer—John P. Powers, Ossining; Trustees for five years—George W. Anderson, New Schlegel, Fishkill; Trustee to fill a vacancy—P. Quinlan.

KRUGER REBUKES LEADERS

Boers Upbraided for the Surrender to the British.

Former President of the Transvaal Not Inclined to Acquiesce in British Dominion Over South Africa.

UTRECHT, Aug. 20.—The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, accompanied by Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, Wolmarans, Reitz, and others, arrived here to-day from The Hague to visit ex-President Kruger and consult with him on the South African situation.

Large crowds at the railroad station and in the streets warmly applauded the Boers. The crowd at the station sang the Boer National Anthem.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 20.—The conference at Utrecht between the Boer Generals and delegates and Mr. Kruger lasted for three hours, and, according to some reports, it was rather stormy. At the end of an hour and a half the delegates withdrew, leaving Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey together with Mr. Kruger.

Little has been allowed to transpire as to what took place, but it is understood that the Generals found the ex-President of the Transvaal in no way inclined to acquiesce in British dominion in South Africa, but still clinging to the idea of a United South Africa under the Boer flag. Mr. Kruger is even said to have bitterly upbraided the Generals for giving up Boer independence.

The Generals returned to The Hague to-night.

The Generals intend to hasten their return to England and start on a lecturing tour through the larger towns. They will confer with the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in regard to plans for the future autonomy of the South African colonies.

It is said that possibly the Generals will enter the Legislative Councils in South Africa.

CAPE PARLIAMENT MEETS.

The Progressives Will Support the Ministry on Some Questions—Many Bills Introduced.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A first meeting of the Progressives, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, has been held to decide the party's course of action in Parliament. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, has neither consulted the party nor explained the course of action he has taken in opposition to the majority. The party is forced to demand a hearing for its legitimate demands for legislation in the interests of the colony and the empire.

The correspondent says that a moderate tone prevails in the party councils. While supporting the Ministry in regard to indemnity for acts committed under martial law and in regard to unauthorized expenditure, the party will demand bills dealing with sedition and regulating the importation of arms and ammunition. The Progressives, however, are inadequately organized.

Premier Sprigg, supported by the Afrikander Bund, will, it is believed, probably form a colonial commission, with full powers to make restitution for losses, moral and otherwise, under martial law. The correspondent says that, with such a commission working in an unrestrained manner, the worst fears of the suspensionists are likely to be realized.

By The Associated Press.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20.—The Cape Parliament assembled to-day. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of the colony, announced in a speech that martial law would be removed on the passage of a bill indemnifying the Governor and all persons concerned for acts committed under martial law.

Bills were introduced in Parliament covering unavoidable infractions of the law arising from the delay in summoning Parliament, condoning illegal expenditure incurred for the suppression of rebellion, prohibiting the immigration of Asiatics other than British subjects, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to the aborigines, and providing for the segregation of natives.

Bills were also introduced for numerous local works, loans, railroads, harbors, irrigation, &c., and the contribution of an additional $100,000 to the Imperial Navy.

The Governor expressed his belief that the expansion of trade would justify the required increases in expenditure, and in conclusion he urged a policy of peace and reconciliation and the discussion of all measures in a spirit of moderation.

Agitation for the suspension of the Constitution of Cape Colony last May was followed by the resignation from the Colonial Cabinet of Dr. J. W. Smart, Commissioner of Public Works. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Imperial Colonial Secretary, referring in the House of Commons on June 9 to the demand for the suspension of the Constitution of the colony, said he had received a petition from forty-two members of the Cape Parliament in favor of the suspension.

This request was not granted. Early in July Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, received a dispatch at Cape Town announcing that the Imperial Government had decided against the proposal to suspend the Constitution.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SCANDAL.

Reporters Excluded from the Inquiry Into the Alleged Overcrowding of the Britannic.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Wellington, N. Z., to The Times says that the representatives of the press have been excluded from the inquiry into the alleged overcrowding of the troopship Britannic.

The alleged overcrowding of troopships conveying colonial troops home from South Africa threatens to develop into one of the gravest scandals of the South African war. The case of the Britannic is said to be among the worst, and after a discussion in the New Zealand Parliament on Aug. 6 the Government promised to appoint a commission to inquire into it.

The following day the commission was appointed. It consists of Sir William Russell, R. McNab, and J. A. Millar, all of whom are members of the New Zealand House of Representatives. They are empowered to call whatever witnesses they desire to hear, and to investigate the whole subject of the treatment of the men on the Britannic, which sailed for New Zealand from Durban.

A case which may prove even more sensational than that of the Britannic is that of the troopship Drayton Grange, which arrived at Melbourne on Aug. 7. It is said that the sanitary arrangements on board were deficient, and that the altogether undue amount of sickness was the result of these conditions. Five deaths occurred in the course of the voyage, and when the vessel reached port there were ninety men in the ship's hospital, three of whom were in extremis. The Australian Government promised to urge the Imperial War Office to make a searching inquiry.

Owing to the overcrowding, it is said, the men on the troopship became almost unmanageable. The doctors were overtaxed. One of them continued to do his work a week after it was known that he was suffering from measles.

THE BOERS' APPEAL FOR AID.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Fremdenblatt, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says the civilized world has an opportunity practically to express its sympathy with the Boers by generously responding to the appeal for the South African farmers. The world must do this unless it is prepared to disavow the enthusiasm manifested during the war.

GEN. CRONJE SAILS FOR HOME.

JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, Aug. 20.—A thousand ex-Boer prisoners, including Gen. Cronje, his wife, and his staff, sailed from here to-day for South Africa.

BALTIC FISHERY INQUIRY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the scientific commission sent by the German Sea Fisheries League to ascertain the value of deep sea fishing in the Baltic has not yet published its report. It is known, however, that large feeding grounds were not found, and that trawl fishing as practiced in the North Sea would not pay.

DR. JAMESON AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Cape Town to The Times says that Dr. Jameson arrived there on Tuesday.

WANTS KANG-YU-WEI KILLED.

Chinese Empress Dowager Again Gives Orders for the Assassination of the Reformer.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says he learns on trustworthy authority that Wang-Chih-Chuan, the new Governor of Kwang-Si Province, has received secret instructions from the Empress Dowager ordering him to try speedily to secure the death of the reformer Kang-Yu-Wei.

The Empress Dowager has, according to report, long been endeavoring to have Kang-Yu-Wei assassinated, as she regards him as one of the most dangerous men in the empire owing to his advocacy of extreme progressive ideas.

The story of Kang's influence over the Emperor, and its result in the shape of a series of edicts of a sensationally progressive character, is a familiar one. It is said that the ideas which the reformer inculcated in Kwang-Su's mind were the immediate cause of the virtual dethronement of the Emperor and the seizure by the Dowager Empress of the reins of power.

After the coup which deprived Kwang-Su of power, Kang-Yu-Wei only escaped capture and death by means of the aid of the British Legation in Peking.

MORE MISSIONARIES SLAIN?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—There has been anti-Christian rioting at Chen-Chan, Hu-Nan Province, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, and there is an unconfirmed report that Messrs. Lewis and Bruce, missionaries, were murdered.

THE BRETON DISTURBANCES.

People of Finistere Are Like the Puritans—Were Excited to the Verge of Insurrection.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The French Government, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, blundered in leaving to the last the enforcement of the decrees against the congregationist schools in Brittany, thus giving time for the agitation to grow.

The Bretons of Finistère, the correspondent says, resemble the Puritans. Unlike other Bretons, whose fairs are a delight to artists, they eschew dancing and secular music. They know nothing about politics; their Deputy, the Abbé Gayraud, is a Republican, but he won his seat as a priest, not as a Republican.

The Abbé's eloquence excited the people to the verge of insurrection, and he had the utmost difficulty in persuading the crowd at St. Méen to cease resisting the troops.

BRITISH ACADEMY FOUNDED.

King Edward Grants the Charter Petitioned for Last January.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Times announces that King Edward has granted a charter incorporating the British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies.

The petition for the charter was signed by fifty-one eminent persons, whose names were published last January. Of these Lord Acton, S. R. Gardiner, the historian, and the Rev. A. B. Davidson, the Hebrew scholar, have since died.

Lord Rosebery's name has been added to the list of applicants for the charter.

THE JOURNAL DES SAVANTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Journal des Savants, when the State has withdrawn the subsidy, will not be allowed to die. Gaston Paris, the philologist, has been appointed editor of a new series, with four associate editors, members of various academies.

Instructions for Gen. Chaffee.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—Gen. Chaffee reached the island of Cebu yesterday on the transport Ingalls and received from Washington instructions regarding the course to be pursued in Mindanao Island. Subsequently the General left Cebu for Manila. It is not known here whether the General has taken action in the matter of the Mindanao Moros.

RECKLESS AUTO DRIVERS

French Government Not Likely to Interfere with Them.

Police in Germany Taking Measures to Stop Reckless Running by Belgian Automobilists.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The recent motor car accidents, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have aroused discussion of the absurdity of allowing the highways to be handed over to reckless amateurs.

It is not probable, however, that any law restricting speed will be adopted by the Government, which leaves the question to the Mayors, whose decrees are not regarded.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The police administration of the Rhine country is taking measures to resist the invasion of Belgian automobiles. Parties from across the frontier race recklessly through German villages, and fatal accidents were reported to-day from three places. The inhabitants tried to lynch an automobilist who ran over an eight-year-old girl at Sinzig; a Belgian Count killed an aged man at Brühl, and a child was run over and killed at Puenderich.

REBELS USING THE BOYACA.

Colombian Gunboat Now in the Revolutionists' Hands—Situation at Panama Serious.

PANAMA, Aug. 20.—The Government gunboat Boyaca, which left here July 29 to carry 300 soldiers to Agua Dulce, and which was captured by the revolutionists, is now at sea, flying the rebel flag. The rumors that the Boyaca was sunk are therefore refuted.

Before the vessel left here Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, ordered the commander of the Boyaca not to fire the guns because he feared the bad condition of the Boyaca would endanger those on board if her guns were discharged. Revolutionary reports of the capture of the gunboat are that she fought two hours before being captured, and it is believed in Government circles that some accident to her machinery or rudder forced the commander of the Boyaca to accept unequal battle until further resistane was impossible. The Boyaca's machinery and keel were in very bad condition. She was built in 1883 at Wilmington, Del., for the Colombian Government.

The hopes of the Conservatives of Panama are now centred in the steamship which Señor Concha, Colombian Minister at Washington, is supposed to have bought recently at San Francisco. Should this vessel sail promptly for the isthmus with good gunners on board, it is believed by Government officials that, with the reinforcements expected here from Barranquilla, Gen. Salazar need have no fear of an attack from the revolutionary forces under Gen. Herrera.

Nothing is known here of the reported surrender of the Government General Morales Berti to the revolutionists at Agua Dulce. No news has been received from this General for some time past, but Government officials express the belief that he would only succumb after a gallant fight.

The situation here is serious, but there is nothing to show that Gen. Herrera intends to attack Panama immediately, and the statement that he is now marching toward this city is discredited.

GERMAN FINANCIAL DEFICIT.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The final figures of the Imperial Treasury operations for the year ended last March 31, published to-day, show a deficit from the budget estimate of $12,125,000, due to a shrinkage of the receipts amounting to about $6,750,000 and increased expenditures totaling about $5,250,000, of which army and navy pensions footed up $3,687,500, while the army had $625,000 and the navy $500,000 extra.

The increased receipts from some items were swallowed up by $7,500,000 falling off in the stamp taxes, nearly all of which was due to diminished Boerse transactions, traceable to the general financial depression.

The deficit will be met out of last Winter's loan, and the shortage since March 31 will be covered by short-term Treasury bills which will be discounted by the Reichsbank. The Treasury's requirements will thus be provided for till early in 1903, the intention, being, as recently made known to a New York financial house, to defer the issue of a loan till after the New Year.

May Yohe and Strong Leave Europe.

LISBON, Aug. 20.—Putnam Bradlee Strong and May Yohe sailed for Argentina to-day under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson.

GEN. ALGER FOR SENATOR.

Ex-Secretary of War Announces Himself as a Receptive Candidate to Succeed James McMillan.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, issued a statement this afternon announcing himself a receptive candidate for the United States Senate from Michigan to succeed James McMillan.

He says that while he will not seek election as Senator McMillan's successor, he will accept the office if the people of the State, through the Legislature, see fit to elect him to it. The statement is as follows:

Detroit, Aug. 20.

I will not seek the appointment or election to the office of United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan. The office and honor are too great to be thus gained. Should, however, the people of Michigan, through their Legislature, see fit to elect me to that high office I will accept it and fill it to the best of my ability.

To the friends who have so kindly expressed a desire to have me thus chosen as their representative, I wish to tender my grateful thanks.

R. A. ALGER.

Gen. Alger declined to be seen by newspaper men after the statement had been issued, sending word that he had nothing further to say.

DEAD-LOCK IS BROKEN.

Committee of the New 25th Congressional District Agrees on a Basis of Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The Republican Committee of the new Twenty-fifth Congressional District, which had been in a deadlock since July 30, reached a conclusion this evening, the majority of the committeemen agreeing upon the first basis of representation in the Congressional Convention to be held here on Wednesday, Aug. 27, as follows:

	Delegates.
Fulton and Hamilton	9
Montgomery	8
Saratoga	11
Warren	6

The result points to the renomination of Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of Fulton County.

Fatal Gun Accident on the Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There was a gun accident to-day on board the old wooden battleship Victory, (the flagship of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.) While firing a royal salute on the King's arrival at Portsmouth, a charge exploded prematurely and one of the ancient muzzle loaders and a seaman were blown clean through a porthole. The body of the sailor has not been recovered.

A BORN SPECULATOR DEAD.

George Lea of Port Jervis Made Many Fortunes and Lost Them—His Bold Financial Schemes.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—George Lea, a well-known theatrical and hotel manager, died at his home here this afternoon from infirmities due to old age. The deceased was born in Paris, but before he attained his majority he graduated from an institution of pharmacy at Bristol, England.

Influenced by seamen's stories of finding gold in the streets of New York City young Lea emigrated to this country and landed without a dollar. He found employment in a drug store in Crosby Street, New York, and not long afterward became owner. Then he conducted drug stores at Grand and Mulberry, Allen and Spring Streets, and two on Broadway.

In 1856 he began his show career by opening a performance at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, in Broadway. The venture was not a success until Mr. Lea applied to The New York Herald for a full-page advertisement, paying its price—$212—in cash. For this reason Mr. Lea always claimed that he was the first man to use an entire page of a daily for advertising.

At the close of the war he was a wealthy theatrical manager, but he lost his wealth dabbling in stocks. In 1867 he moved to this village, and conducted a drug store and managed hotels and the local theatres until old age forced his retirement. While here he originated the one-dollar day excursions from Port Jervis to New York, despite the ridicule of Erie officials and townspeople. Mr. Lea's trains on July 28, 1884, carried 4,300 passengers, and when he applied for a train the next Sunday he was told that the Erie could hereafter handle the excursion business itself.

Mr. Lea developed Shohola Glen to its present popularity, and started cheap excursions to Niagara Falls. He sold the glen to J. F. Kilgour, the bluestone king, now living at Passaic, N. J. Several years ago the Port Jervis, New York and Monticello Railroad, built at a cost of $12,000,000, was sold at foreclosure sale, and Mr. Lea's bid of $25,000 above the $50,000 mortgage prevented the Erie Railroad from purchasing. He finally sold the road to a syndicate.

Several times his business ventures brought him fortunes, but he died a poor man from too much speculation. Mr. Lea was noted far and wide for his many deeds of charity. He was averse to jewelry, which was the result of losing from a boat on the Ohio River a $5,000 ring that was once owned by Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Emperor Napoleon. It was brought to this country after the battle of Waterloo.

HACKETT HERE FROM EUROPE.

Actor and His Wife, Miss Mannering, Passengers on the Oceanic.

James K. Hackett and his wife, Mary Mannering, were among the arrivals from Europe on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. Mr. Hackett said he and Mrs. Hackett had enjoyed their vacation, but were nevertheless happy to get back to New York. Concerning his theatrical plans, Mr. Hackett said that he would open in Philadelphia with "The Crisis," Sept. 22. Miss Isabelle Irving, he said, who is to be starred under his management this season, would begin her season Sept. 15.

"Later on," Mr. Hackett continued, "I shall have something new to offer, but I am not prepared to talk about it at this time. I have nothing new to tell you about the syndicate, but now that I am back, I shall take active steps to make it a success."

Mrs. Hackett was much pleased to learn that her manager, Frank McKee, who arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Tuesday, had brought the manuscript of the play written for her by Clyde Fitch. She will be seen in the play at the Garrick, opening in October.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL BACK.

Conspiracy on the Oceanic Against Her Pet, Pinky Panky Poo.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell arrived from Europe on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. She comes for a stay of two months and probably longer. She will open her American season on Sept. 15 at the Garrick Theatre in a play entitled "Aunt Gene," by Benson, the playwright, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and author of "Dodo." Mrs. Campbell also will be seen in Edith Wharton's "Es Lebe des Leben."

A fellow-passenger of Mrs. Campbell's was Ferdinand Gottschalk, the actor, who told a story concerning Mrs. Campbell and her pet poodle.

On the way over, he said, several of the passengers took a great dislike to Pinky Panky Poo, as the beast is named. They decided as a punishment for the alleged misconduct of Pinky, &c., to drop him overboard some day when Mrs. Campbell was not looking. At the crucial moment, Mr. Gottschalk said, the conspirators lost their nerve, and Pinky Panky Poo escaped the dreadful doom that had been planned for him.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Among those engaged for Mrs. Osborn's playhouse will probably be James T. Powers as leading man in "The Understudy," the piece with which the new theatre is to open. Mrs. Osborn said yesterday that, while she had not as yet signed Mr. Powers, she regarded the engagement as practically settled. A few days ago she engaged Fletcher Norton, the baritone, who sang the complete programme last night at the entertainment of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., in Newport. Mr. Norton has been studying for the part seven years abroad, and only recently returned to New York. Others signed for "The Understudy" are Blanche Walsh, now with "The Defender"; Grayce Scott, the Misses Von Denburgh, Mary O'Hagen, Alice Egan, and Claudine Sharp.

***

Edwin Stevens, who recently left "A Chinese Honeymoon," has been assigned by Charles Frohman to play the leading rôle in "The Telephone," a fifty-minute play to be produced during October with another production. "The Telephone" was played in Paris and later in London.

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Many reports have been current about the condition of Ida Gray, the actress, at the Home for Incurables, in Fordham. It was stated there yesterday that her death may be expected at any moment.

SHAH VISITS KING EDWARD.

The Two Monarchs Meet at Portsmouth —Order of the Garter Conferred on the Persian Ruler.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Shah proceeded to Portsmouth this morning for the purpose of visiting King Edward on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which was berthed at the dockyard jetty so as to obviate the necessity of the Persian monarch crossing the Solent. The Prince of Wales and the Shah's suite accompanied the Shah to Portsmouth.

The Shah insisted that the train travel so slowly that the King was kept waiting for upward of an hour. As soon as the train was sighted his Majesty landed from the royal yacht and proceeded to greet the Persian visitor. The meeting between the two rulers was most cordial. They heartily shook hands and then walked to the yacht, chatting in an animated manner, while the warships fired royal salutes.

After lunching with King Edward and Queen Alexandra the Shah started on his return to London amid the firing of a royal salute. Prior to his departure King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Shah, the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria, and Prince Arthur of Connaught were photographed in a group, the Queen and Princess wearing Persian orders, evidently conferred on them by the Shah while the latter was on board the royal yacht. The Shah wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and the Cross of St. Michael and St. George, which were conferred upon him by King Edward.

From the Author of "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis."

A reliable literary mentor is an absolute necessity, and therefore I look forward weekly with eagerness to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Its success must be gratifying to all lovers of literature. WINSTON CHURCHILL.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. White.

George W. White, who was connected with the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn from the time of its founding, in 1852, and who had been its President since 1888, died early yesterday morning in his apartment in the Berkeley Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, Manhattan, aged seventy-three years. The cause of death was typhoid fever, with which he had been ill for about two weeks.

Mr. White was born in Brooklyn, and he lived in Fort Greene Place, in that borough, until recently, when he moved to Manhattan. Mrs. White, who survives her husband, was a daughter of Loomis Ballard, a former Director of the Mechanics' Bank. They had no children. Mr. White is survived also by a brother, Edwin D. White, a Director of the bank.

When the Mechanics' Bank started, in 1852, Mr. White was a clerk in the institution. Five years later he was promoted to the position of Cashier, and in 1883 he was elected President to succeed Daniel Chauncey, deceased. He was known to his associates as a hard-working man, as he was at his office early and late and was seldom absent. He was a Vice President of the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company, and until about five years ago, a Director of the State Trust Company of Manhattan. He was domestic in his habits, and the only organization in which he held membership was the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM F. JONES, Sr., for many years the publisher of The Daily Journal of Finance and President and general manager of the Jones Printing Company of this city, died yesterday in his home, in Roselle Park, N. J. He had been stricken by paralysis. He was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago, and he came to this country when very young. He was for several years a resident of Brooklyn, and was for twenty-six years a clerk of the Long Island Baptist Association. He was at one time Secretary of the old Open Board of Brokers and of the Night Stock Exchange in this city. He is survived by a widow, five sons, and two daughters.

JOHN HENRY LONGNECKER, M. D., a retired physician, died on Tuesday in his home, on Union Avenue, Islip, L. I., aged eighty years. He was a native of Lancaster, Penn., and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced his profession in New York, Brooklyn, and for many years at Hudson, Mass. During the war he was Assistant Surgeon at Annapolis Hospital, and treated among others Union soldiers who had been confined in Libby Prison. For a time he was connected with a Pennsylvania regiment as Surgeon. He is survived by a widow and six sons.

Mrs. BETSEY E. SMITH, widow of Dr. W. A. Smith, ex-County Clerk, and mother of Samuel A. Smith, who was also County Clerk, died of heart disease yesterday in her home, 282 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. She was born in Guildorf, Chenango County, N. Y., about eighty-one years ago. She was a member of the House of Prayer. For many years she was an active member of the Guild and Altar Society.

JOSEPH SHIRK, inventor of the grain cradle, dide to-day at his home in Lancaster County, Penn. He was eighty-five years old, and besides being a noted inventor was a surveyor. In the early thirties Shirk made a revolver, which is believed to have been the first firearm ever made with a revolving chamber.

HOSEA B. PERKINS'S WILL.

Estate of More Than $500,000 Divided Among His Descendants.

The will of Hosea B. Perkins, the "silver-tongued orator of Washington Heights," who died on July 29 last, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of his estate is said to be $500,000 in real property and $25,000 in personal property. Mr. Perkins leaves to his son, Robert R. Perkins, his gold watch and pendants, the gift of his deceased brother, James. To his sister he leaves the income of $7,000, the principal to revert on her death to his residuary estate.

To the city of Dover, N. H., he leaves $1,000 in trust, of which the income is to be used to purchase a gold medal annually, to be known as the Perkins gold medal, to be awarded to the pupil of the Dover High School who shows the greatest excellence in oratory.

The residue of the estate is divided between his children, Robert R. Perkins, Lucy, the wife of Thomas A. Disbrow of Richmond Hill, L. I.; Mary, the wife of the Rev. George H. Payson of Rahway, N. J.; Helen H., the wife of Henry M. Noe of 1,855 Seventh Avenue; Grace, the wife of William J. McCreery, and his grandchildren, Ida Harriet Sperry and Ethan Samuel Allen of 850 St. Nicholas Avenue, the children of his deceased daughter, Harriet Ida, the wife of Ethan Allen. Each child is to receive one-sixth of the residuary estate and each grandchild one-twelfth.

BAR HARBOR'S HORSE SHOW.

The Summer Colony Made a Brilliant Social Success of Second Day of Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—The second day of the Horse Show was marked by a continuance of the perfect weather that attended the opening. It brought forth a holiday crowd which quite filled the stands and paddock at Robin Hood Park. From all over the State large excursions came down this morning. More yachts from the westward also put in to-day, swelling the number of visitors.

The boxes beside the show ring were filled with women in striking toilets. Notable among them were Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Leiter, Mrs. W. P. Simpson, Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mrs. Park, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Browning, and Mrs. S. Mexargee Wright.

The morning programme was given up altogether to the showing of exhibits, but in the afternoon there were a number of racing features that proved first-rate sport. A picturesque exhibit in the afternoon was that of Clarence Moor, master of the Chevy Chase Hunt Club, who showed three of his champion hunters ridden in hunting costume by grooms, with a pack of English hounds. Later there was a test of horses over the jumps.

Miss Cassatt, daughter of A. J. Cassatt, scored a popular victory in the class for the best pair over fifteen hands. She drove Charmer and Claire, two of the champions of the Cassatt stables, and won in a large field. Everett Macy of New York was second, and Edward Morrell third. The four-in-hand class brought together some splendid teams, but J. L. Ketterlinus won with a very smooth four, two roan wheelers and bay leaders. S. Megargee Wright was second, and Edward Morrell third. The hose races, a custom peculiar to Maine, where the volunteer fire departments still are so numerous, proved an exciting and humorous feature. Summary:

Best pair of horses over 15.3 hands, shown before an appropriate vehicle.—Won by Charley and Harry, J. L. Ketterlinus; Bonnie and Biss, J. T. Bowen, second.

Best pair of horses, not exceeding 15 hands, suitable for park use.—Won by Boots and Shoes and Kentucky, W. H. Erhart; High Ball and Cock Robin, G. S. Stafford, second.

Stallions, suitable for getting carriage horses.—Won by Torresdale, Edward Morrell; Happy Gothard, Edward Morrell, second; Tucarnadin, Edward Morrell, third.

Ponies, 13 hands and under 14.1.—Won by Brown Dick, Miss Helen Sears; Cid, Mrs. William L. Green, second; Black Bird, Miss Natalie Duncan, third.

Best pair, over 15 hands.—Won by Charmer and Claire, A. J. Cassatt; Momo and Rikwa, Everett Macy, second; Sheriff and Fancy, Edward Morrell, third.

Horse, over 15.3, shown before appropriate vehicle.—Won by Fashion, W. M. Fleitman; Blank, W. H. Erhart, second; Frank, J. L. Ketterlinus, third.

Four-in-hand road teams.—Won by J. L. Ketterlinus; S. M. Wright, second; Edward Morrell, third.

Best exhibit from any recognized hunt, appointments to count.—Won by Clarence Moor, Master Chevy Chase.

Combination horse, to be shown in harness and under saddle.—Won by Commander, Philip Livingston; Aigrette, Mrs. W. D. Hill, second; Golden Rod, Philip Livingston, third.

The mile flat race was a sterling good contest, and was won in a drive by a head by Ivan Fox's entry, Lady Iona, with Edward Morrell's bay mare, Betsy Ross, second. The mile hurdle race was won by Ivan Fox's Neponset. Morrell was second with John A. Warne.

CITY'S TAX RATE FIXED.

Manhattan's Rate Four Points Lower than Last Year—Other Boroughs Also Lighter.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday and approved the report of the Finance Committee fixing the tax rate for this year. The tax rate in Manhattan and the Bronx will be $2.27 per $100, or four points less than last year. The rate in the other boroughs is as follows:

Brooklyn, $2.35, against $2.38 last year; Queens, $2.31, against $2.35 last year, and Richmond, $2.33, against $2.35 last year.

The Tax Commissioners have increased the real estate assessments by $92,869,318. Total realty assessments amount to $3,380,647,579.

A legal tangle was caused at the outset of the meeting. President Haffen in writing designated his Commissioner of Public Works to act in his stead. Alderman McCall doubted the power of the board to allow this designation, and a recent opinion by Acting Corporation Counsel Sterling was read in which he said such right was given to the Borough Presidents. Mr. McCall took issue with the opinion, and as a compromise it was decided to leave the proxies out of the vote, as more than enough were present to approve the report.

Six members of the committee signed the report, which practically coincided with the figures of the Tax Commissioners made public on July 1. The other three members are out of town.

The report was adopted by 40 votes at 12:46 P. M. Adjournment was taken until Sept. 4.

MISS ROOSEVELT IN MAINE.

Special to The New York Times.

ISLESBOROUGH, Me., Aug. 20.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who arrived here last night, are guests of the family of Dr. Richard H. Derby of New York at their beautiful Summer home here.

The coming of Miss Roosevelt was not unknown to the Summer colony, and a large number of residents gathered at the pier to greet her. She was at once showered with invitations to various entertainments, and last evening a reception was given in her honor at the villa of Dr. Brackett.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for the last month, July, is thus summarized, these statistics being taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society:

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 3,734, representing about 12,447 individuals. Of these 3,102 applied in the Bureau of Relief and 632 in the Employment Bureau, of whom 327 were given employment. Of those who applied in the Bureau of Relief 588 were here for the first time.

After careful examination relief was refused to 163 cases; 61 persons were granted transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 2,503 garments, 289 pairs of shoes, and 168 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 497 garments were made in the work room, and 883 garments were repaired. 17 nights' lodging and 3 meals were furnished to homeless men and women; 10 bottles of wine and liquor, 6 bottles of maltine, 5 orders for groceries, and 6 orders for surgical appliances were distributed. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $13,137.78.

For the Jacob A. Riis Summer House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $3 from "Alexander" for the Jacob A. Riis Summer House for Children at Pelham Bay Park, and the money has been forwarded to the Treasurer of the society.

A Correction.

In a published account on Tuesday morning of the breaking down of a bridge and a cave-in in front of the excavation at 127 to 135 West Forty-third Street, it was stated that the firm of Canavan Brothers were the contractors, leaving it to be inferred that this firm were the contractors for the whole work. The firm has the contract only for the excavations being made and was in no way responsible for the collapsing of the bridge

Business Notices.

Violins, Bows, Italian strings, cases. Repairing a specialty. **Victor S. Flechter's, 23 Union Square.**

MISSOULA. TETONKA. E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

BIRTH.

NASH.—At Ryelands, Rye, New York, Matty, wife of Edmund Nash, of a son.

Louisville (Ky.) and London (England) papers please copy.

MARRIED.

BOURNE—TURNER.—On Aug. 18, 1902, at New Brighton, Staten Island, by the Rev. William G. Thompson, Florence Ethel, oldest daughter of William and Emma Turner, late of Birmingham, England, to Theodore Frederick Bourne.

MORGAN—HALLIWELL.—On Monday, Aug. 18, at Oxford, England, Narah Mignon, youngest daughter of John S. Halliwell, to Reginald H. Morgan of New York.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—On Aug. 19, in England, in her 81th year, Mrs. Sarah Benedict, eldest daughter of the late James Brown of New York.

BLUMENTHAL.—At West End, N. J., Aug. 18, Isaac Blumenthal, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 24 West 47th St., Thursday at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMENTHAL, ISAAC.—The Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, having learned of the demise of Isaac Blumenthal, Director of this institution from 1875 to 1901 and Honorary Director since 1901, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to take from among us our beloved colleague, Isaac Blumenthal, who during his many years of ceaseless activity has been a zealous promoter of the best interests of this institution, a friend to the sick and unfortunate, and a lover of humanity; and

Whereas, We keenly appreciate the loss that we have incurred in being deprived of his kindly counsel and sympathetic presence:

Be it resolved:

That we extend to the widow and family of our departed friend our deep sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss. Be it further resolved,

That the Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital attend the funeral in a body; that the flag of the hospital be placed at half-mast until after the funeral;

That these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of the hospital, be published, and an engrossed copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

LEO ARNSTEIN,
Secretary.

BLUMENTHAL.—The officers, Directors, and members of the Mount Sinai Hospital are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral of our late Honorary Director Isaac Blumenthal on Thursday, August 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 24 West 47th Street.

DAVID WILE, Acting President.

DE MIER.—On Aug. 17, in his 75th year, Juan Cancio de Mier, at 60 West 10th St.
Funeral private.

KELLER.—John Keller, husband of Lydia Keller, on Aug. 20.
Notice of funeral later.

MARTIN.—On Aug. 19, at Appledore, Isle of Shoals, Mary Redmond, daughter of Frank Evens Martin of West Orange.
Funeral private.

OVERTON.—At the residence of her daughter, at Wakefield, R. I., on Aug. 19, Arrietta Ann, widow of R. Carlton Overton, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 87th year.
Funeral and interment at Guilford, Conn., Aug. 21, 1902, 11 A. M. train N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

REID.—Suddenly, at Park Ridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1902, Isabella, widow of the late Andrew Reid and daughter of the late James C. Daniel.
Funeral service at her late residence, 172 Arlington Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock.

TITUS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, Harriett Louise, wife of James L. Titus.
Funeral services at her late residence, 145 West 74th St., Friday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock.

VOORHEES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, Anna C., wife of John G. Voorhees.
Funeral services at her late residence, 2 West 32d St., on Friday, Aug. 22, at 11 A. M.

WHITE.—At midnight on Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1902, at his residence, 20 5th Av., New York, of typhoid fever, George W. White, aged 72 years.
Funeral services from the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Friday, Aug. 22, 1902, at 10 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

WILLSEY.—On Aug. 19, 1902, Mary Lyon, widow of John Willsey, died at Norwood, N. J.
Funeral services at Palisades M. E. Church on Thursday at 2:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 20	895,202
To date this year	111,656,756
Corresponding date last year	198,331,636

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 20	$2,481,000
To date this year	$388,861,400
Corresponding date last year	$707,707,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @4¾ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Locomotive	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Canada South	⅝	Norf. & West	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	North American	1¼
Can. Pac. ctfs.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	People's Gas	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	4½	Reading	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Rep. Steel	⅛
Det. City Gas	⅛	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	¼	St. L. & S. F.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Southern Railway	1
Erie	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Evans. & T. H.	3¼	Texas & Pacific	1⅞
Evans. & T. H. pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Ft. W. & D. City	1⅝	Twin City	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	3½	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Int. Silver	3	U. S. Express	1
Int. Silver pf.	3	U. S. R. & R.	2¾
Iowa Central	1	U. S. R. & R. pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Kan. & Mich.	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wabash	⅞
Minn. & St. L.	1	West. Union	1¼
		Wheel. & L. E.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Am. Express	1	Pacific Coast	1½
Am. Ice pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	5½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1½
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	¾	Westinghouse	1
Met. Street Ry.	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. prior 3½s	1¾
Green Bay deb. B	1		
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	2
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Over 900,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday and the market generally was very strong. Many advances of consequence were reported. Commission house transactions were on a substantial scale. The coal stocks and the iron and steel issues were, as a rule, conspicuous in the day's improvement, though many of the railway issues were materially advanced.

One stock was sensationally weak—Colorado Fuel and Iron plunging 8 points downward. The artistic way in which Mr. John Osgood had whipped Mr. John Gates in preliminary court fights appealed to Wall Street as worthy of celebration, and about 35,000 shares of Colorado Fuel stock were traded in at rapid fluctuations. At 80 yesterday the stock was some 30 points under the price at which Mr. Gates was issuing proclamations throughout the Stock Exchange district that the cheapest thing on the whole list was Colorado Fuel, whose fortunes were thenceforth to be illumined by his own soulful stock market favor. A host of trustful souls "bought for 150"—and those whose brokers have been kind may still be hopeful holders; but most who are on exhibition seem to have journeyed past the hopeful period. Even recent talk of revenge to be wreaked by Mr. Gates through a receivership has not seemed quite amply soothing.

The money market terror diminishes a little further each day. What the pessimists begin now to be busy over is in providing explanations for the way in which funds are coming this way from out of town. Instead of denuding New York of all the bank deposits, country holders of money actually send it here in daily increasing volumes, apropos of which a Wall Street news bureau issued yesterday the following bulletin:

The feature of the money market at the moment is the increased offerings of country funds in this city. The continued discussion of the monetary situation and outlook is inducing capitalists, banks, and financial institutions throughout the interior to forward their unemployed balances to New York, in the expectation of higher rates for money in the interval before this money is apt to be needed in the interior to move the crops. There has not been a transfer of currency through the Sub-Treasury since Aug. 6, when $50,000 was forwarded. The banks gained from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $134,000, making the net gain up to the close of business yesterday, since Friday, irrespective of today's large gain at the Clearing House, $813,000. The call money market at the banks has declined from 4¾ per cent. to 3½ per cent., the last being the latest quotation.

Exhibits like these hardly warrant any worry upon the part of business interests whose success depends upon normal money market conditions. The fact is that throughout all the recent hysterical agitation over alleged money market troubles, important New York bankers have been sturdily declaring that conditions are all right.

MR. MORGAN'S RETURN.

The arrival of Mr. Morgan was responsible for not a little market enthusiasm yesterday. The fact that he has returned in vigorous health and that his close business friends forecast activity in various parts of the security market wherein he has direct interests induces optimistic expectations in Stock Exchange circles generally. Especially is there anticipation in Wall Street that Mr. Morgan's presence will facilitate a coal strike settlement. Some amusing bulletins have been issued announcing that various officers of the coal railroads propose to notify Mr. Morgan that if he undertakes to interfere with their management of the strike situation they will all resign. Up to a late hour yesterday, however, official notification to this effect had not been delivered.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The common stock of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad jumped up 5 points yesterday and the preferred stock 2, with no explanation provided other than that a market pool had been organized in the Gould offices here. One theory, not much entertained, represents that the Colorado Southern is to pass into the control of the Denver and Rio Grande and become thereby a Gould property. It can be of exceptional value as a feeder to the Missouri Pacific in that company's expansive policy.

TELEGRAPH THEORIES.

Western Union Telegraph stock was traded in yesterday to the extent of about 20,000 shares, with a gain of over a full point scored. Coincidentally, on small transactions, American Telephone shares rose about two points, and observers on the Stock Exchange professed to see in the gains the suggestion of a coming deal whereby the telegraph and telephone businesses of the country will be merged in one corporation, this theory insisting that Western Union capitalists are ready to make comprehensive proposals for the acquirement of the Postal Telegraph property. Speculators short of Western Union stock—and the short interest is extended—say there is no possibility of any combination.

EUROPEAN PURCHASES.

Southern Pacific stock made a new high record yesterday, selling above 74 and closing with a fractional gain for the day. A distinguishing element in recent Southern Pacific activity has appeared in the making of large purchase by banking houses having important foreign connections.

PROFIT TAKING.

Though final quotations yesterday showed substantial gains to be the rule, the closing prices were, nevertheless, considerably below the average best figures of the day. Profit taking showed throughout the market in the last hour. This is natural enough after sustained advances throughout several days, and to help along the closing reaction there was free selling for the short accounts.

RAILROADS WELL EQUIPPED.

Railway earnings continue to make the favorable showings which have been characterizing them. An officer of one of the chief Western railroads, discussing this phase of the business situation, this indication of prosperity, made yesterday the following statement:

August earnings, good as they are showing, will be small compared with those which will go on record throughout this Fall and Winter. It is true that there is basis for Wall Street talk of a possible car shortage; but the public must not be misled into the notion that the railroads of the country are poorly equipped. We have more cars, better and bigger ones than ever before in our history; and we will be able this year to handle with ease twice the traffic which could have been well taken care of two years ago, and it looks as if twice the traffic were here.

Subway Certificates.

August Belmont & Co. announce that the voting trust certificates, representing stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, are ready for delivery, and that holders of certificates of deposit of stock of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and holders of certificates of subscription for stock of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company are to present the same at the firm's office, 23 Nassau Street, for exchange for new voting trust certificates. Holders of subscription for stock of the Subway Operating Company will receive voting trust certificates, representing the stock subscribed for, with 40 per cent. already paid in indorsed upon them.

Electric Illuminating Co. Increase.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company at an adjourned meeting here to-day voted to increase the amount of capital stock from $7,850,400 to $8,635,500 and the number of shares from 78,504 to 86,355. In accordance with this vote, the Directors offered to stockholders to-day 7,851 shares at $200 per share at the rate of one new share for every ten old shares now held by them.

Calumet and Hecla Co. Elect Officers.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Not more than half a dozen stockholders attended the annual meeting of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company in this city to-day. By a vote of 70,812 shares the following board of officers was re-elected for the ensuing year: Alexander Agassiz, Newport, R. I.; Francis L. Higginson, Boston; Francis W. Hunnewell, Wellesley, Mass.; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston, and James N. Wright, Detroit, Mich.

Securities at Auction.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following-described securities:

20 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 1,160.
10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 430.
500 shares Dominion Securities Company, $100 each.
100 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company guaranteed 5 per cent., $100 each, 139¾.
15 shares City Trust Company, $100 each, 399.
11 shares E. W. Bliss Company common, $100 each, 145¾.
14 shares New York Realty Corporation, $100 each, 181¼.
5 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, 1,240.
100 shares Morris and Essex Railroad, $50 each, 195¾.
12 shares International Banking Corporation temporary certificate, $100 each, 200¼.
250 shares Blue Jacket Consolidated Copper Company, $10 each, 5c. per share.
350 shares Paterson and Passaic Gas and Electric Company, $100 each, 25.
3 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 428.
10,000 shares Texas and Illinois Oil and Fuel Company, 10c. each, $40 lot.
100 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 256¾.
4 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 440½.
5,000 shares Anchor Salt Company; 2,000 shares Lone Star Salt Company; 2,000 shares Hutchinson (Kansas) Salt Company; 250 shares J. T. Ewing Salt Company; 36 shares Walton Salt Association, Limited, $450,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Cleveland dispatches the general plan of the Everett-Moore syndicate to reorganize the Lake Shore Electric Railway will be made public in a few days.

Keystone Furnace of the Reading Iron Company, having a capacity of 1,700 tons a week, compelled to shut down because of the scarcity of coke.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $70,000 additional collateral trust 5s of American Railway Company, $29,000 additional Bethlehem Steel Company 6s and $1,901,600 additional preferred and $674,300 additional common stock of Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

People's Pure Ice Company organized at Franklin, Penn., with a capital of $350,000.

Reports from Butte, Mont., that a deal has been practically completed for the transfer of the mining properties of the Great Northern Mining and Development Company at Gilt Edge to a syndicate of Eastern men.

Mix & Riddell Hardware Manufacturing Company organized at Stamford, Conn., with a capital stock of $500,000 for the manufacture of locks and hardware.

Baltimore advices that New York capitalists have signed for land at Steelton, a suburb of Clarksburg, West Va., for the location of a mammoth steel plant, to cost complete about $2,000,000 and to employ from 1,100 to 1,300 hands.

Capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston increased from $7,850,400 to $8,635,500.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $221,525,022; balances, $12,139,688; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,176,599.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84½; demand, $4.87@$4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18⅞ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.16¾@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95⅛@95 3-16; 40 1-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In its City article to-day The Times says that there was little fresh business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Consols were flat because of an improbable rumor that a Transvaal loan will be issued shortly. The tone was firm in most departments.

American rails continued strong and business was better distributed. A small amount of local and Continental buying in the morning advanced prices above New York parity, there being very little floating stock here. Louisville and Nashville again showed a marked advance on New York buying, and Denver and Rio Grande was also bought on arbitrage account. The closing prices were the highest.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Money rates and discounts were maintained to-day.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was moderately good, but the transactions were narrow. Consols were dull, being influenced by the condition of New York exchange and the possible effect later of the expected Transvaal loan, to which the steady decline of consols latterly is partly attributed.

There was much speculation regarding the amount of the loan and the date of its appearance, the general expectation being that the prospectus will be advertised in October, and that it will call for $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, embracing a reduction of the floating debt and a settlement with the foreign holders of Transvaal railroad securities. It is expected that the rate of the loan will be 3 per cent., with a British guarantee, thus adversely affecting consols, which will automatically be 2½ per cent. next April.

Home rails were depressed to-day owing to the unfavorable weather. Americans opened steady, and later they were the strongest section of the market. There were substantial advances, notably in Louisville and Nashvilles and Norfolks. Prices closed firm. Canadians were irregular. Kafirs were fractionally stronger.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95⅜; consols for account, 95 3-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 95¼; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 113; Canadian Pacific, 142; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56; Chicago Great Western, 36; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 48; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96¾; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 71; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 174; Louisville and Nashville, 163½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 72½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 82; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 43¾; Reading second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 41⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 100¼; Southern Pacific, 75⅝; Union Pacific, 111⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94⅝; United States Steel, 41⅞; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 35¼; Wabash preferred, 40½; Spanish 4s, 81¼; Rand Mines, 11⅛; De Beers deferred, 22.

Bar silver firm at 24½d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.30; Madrid, 36.80; Lisbon, 28.80; Rome, 75.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 3 15-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—On the Bourse to-day the tone was firm, but the market was inanimate, although there was a steady run of transactions. Rentes were quiet, notwithstanding the investment demand. Spanish 4s were firm. Rio Tintos improved in sympathy with Copper. Industrials were strong, especially Thomson-Houstons. Kafirs were active and higher, in spite of profit taking.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c. Spanish 4s, 81.90.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Prices were generally steady on the Boerse to-day, but business was restricted. Spanish 4s moderately improved. Home Funds were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 48½ pfennigs. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The local market to-day kept pace with New York in strength and activity. The features were Cambria Steel, United Gas Improvement, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and International Powder. Rapid Transit and Cambria Steel made new high records, the former at 14½ and the latter at 27⅞. United Gas was well bought from the outset, and the price advanced materially. Pennsylvania Steel preferred reached par. Philadelphia Electric continued in good demand. Lake Superior was active and stronger, the preferred scoring the most material gain. Susquehanna Iron and Steel was slightly lower. Diamond State Steel was steady. American Railways advanced fractionally. Reading and Lehigh Valley improved substantially in response to good buying. National Asphalt 5s declined to 5½. A number of banks reported an active demand for money to-day, and officials said it looked as if rates would go higher. The current quotation was 4 per cent. on call, and 4½ sharp on time, while commercial paper rules at 5 per cent. for the best names, with some shading in exceptional cases. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
720.	American Rys.	50½	50	50½
20.	Am. Iron & Steel	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,934.	Cambria Steel	28½	27½	28½
1,330.	Con. Is. Superior	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
395.	Con. Is. Superior pf.	77½	76½	77½
100.	Danville Bessemer	⅞	⅞	⅞
228.	Diamond State Steel	18	18	18
1,900.	Erie	40¼	39¾	40¼
200.	Elec. of America	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
151.	Fairmount Park Trans.	32	31½	31½
5.	Finance of Pa., 2d pf.	85	85	85
40.	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
3,071.	Int. Pow. & Dyn.	10½	10½	10½
205.	Int. Pow. & Dyn. pf.	35	31	31
1,140.	Lehigh Valley	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
61.	Lehigh Navigation	76	76	76
150.	Marsden Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾
34.	Marsden pf.	30	30	30
20.	Nat. Asphalt	⅞	⅞	⅞
14.	Nat. Asphalt pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
911.	Philadelphia Elec.	6⅝	6⅝	6 3-16
14,130.	Phila. Rapid Transit	14¾	14	14⅝
20.	Pennsylvania	80	80	80
6.	Philadelphia Traction	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
705.	Philadelphia Co.	50	49¾	49¾
55.	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
1,115.	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	100	99½	99½
10.	Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
60.	Railway Co. general	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5,900.	Reading tr. ctfs.	33⅝	33½	33⅝
525.	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs	43¾	43½	43¾
40.	Reading 2d pf., tr. ctfs	36⅝	36 7-16	36⅝
100.	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
30.	Southern Pacific	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
4,010.	Southern Railway	41½	40⅝	41½
25.	Tidewater Steel	6½	6½	6½
4,735.	United Gas Imp.	111½	109½	111⅞
1,705.	Union Traction	48	47½	48
4,235.	U. S. Steel com.	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞
310.	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅞	90½	90⅝
20.	Wabash	33½	33½	33½

National Tube Co. President Retires.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—It was learned last night on the return of Col. Frank J. Hearne from New York that he has retired as President of the National Tube Company. Vice President William B. Schiller was elected to succeed Mr. Hearne. The latter says there is no further significance in his retirement more than that he wishes to rid himself of business cares.

STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Four and six months money rules from 4½@5 per cent., the latter figure mostly where the transactions are not between banks and their regular customers. Year money is 4¼ per cent. upward. There is no free movement of outside commercial paper under 5 per cent. It is said good names passed at 5 per cent. On the other hand, paper was sold yesterday as low as 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange rates have advanced fractionally, though they are still considerably below posted rates. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in large supply at 4 per cent. One bank official said he believed he could have borrowed at 3½ per cent., if he had been willing to take a large amount. New York funds sold at par; exchanges, $20,701,545; balances, $1,451,222. The stock market was strong and quite active. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300.	Atchison	95¼	92⅝	92⅝
69.	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
50.	Boston Elevated	160	160	160
6.	Boston & Lowell	241½	241½	241½
40.	Boston & Maine	201	201	201
20.	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
160.	Chicago Gt. Western	35	35	35
105.	C. J. R. & S. Y.	128	127	127
8.	Fitchburg pf	145	144½	145
60.	Massachusetts Elec	40½	40½	40½
14.	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
10.	Mexican Central	29¾	29⅞	29⅞
125.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	232	232
70.	Fere Marquette	77	77	77
527.	Union Pacific	109½	109	109
5.	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92	92
2.	West End pf.	114	114	114
50.	Wisconsin Central	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝

TELEPHONES.

3,170.	American T. & T.	172½	170⅝	172
500.	Mexican	2⅞	2⅞	2¼
20.	N. E.	142¼	142	142
109.	Western	31½	31	31
360.	Western pf	101	100½	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

5.	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88½	88½	88¼
7½.	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
105.	American Sugar	132⅝	132½	132⅝
24.	American Sugar pf.	120½	120½	120½
50.	American Woolen	14	14	14
5.	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
8,525.	Dom. I. & S.	79⅞	75½	76⅝
118.	N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	5⅝	5½
12.	Planters' Compress	33½	33½	33½
1.	Pullman	244	244	244
318.	Swift P. & P.	165	163	163½
620.	United Fruit	113½	112½	113½
330.	United Shoe Machine	55	54½	54⅝
80.	United Shoe Machine pf.	31¼	31	31
682.	U. S. Steel	41⅝	40⅞	41⅜
123.	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
30.	Westinghouse pf	109	109	109

MINING.

100.	Adventure	22	22	22
120.	Amalgamated	66¼	65¾	66¼
45.	Arcadian	5	4⅝	5
10.	Bingham	32¼	32	32¼
15.	Calumet & Hecla	530	528	528
5.	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾
800.	Cons. Mercur	2½	2½	2½
100.	Dominion Coal	14½	14½	14½
200.	Elm River	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10.	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
408.	Guanajuato	4	3⅞	3⅞
100.	Isle Royals	13¼	13¼	13¼
210.	Mass	17½	17	17
30.	Mohawk	45½	45⅝	45½
1,050.	Montreal & Boston	3	2⅞	3
60.	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
170.	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1⅝
25.	Shannon	11	11	11
20.	Tamarack	171	171	171
50.	Tecumseh	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
170.	Trinity	11½	11½	11½
50.	United States	21	21	21
4,955.	U. S. C. & O.	17⅝	16¾	17⅛
20.	Utah	20½	20½	20½
250.	Winona	5	5	5
20.	Wolverine	58	58	58
100.	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 5⅞ bid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The local market to-day was generally active and higher. Seaboards lapsed back into less prominence and were the least bullish of the more prominent issues. Nashville Railway securities caught the eye most conspicuously owing to its sudden spurt into activity at a time when the Street anticipated a reactionary movement. Consolidated Gas was stronger on a renewal of pending developments which the Street claims will lead to an important deal. Cotton Duck incomes were more active and higher, as were also United Railways incomes. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 12,037 shares of stock and $350,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,070.	Seaboard Railway	34½	33⅝	34
2,510.	Seaboard Railway pf.	54½	53⅝	54
60.	Atlantic Coast L. com.	160¼	160¼	160¼
320.	Consolidated Gas	72½	71½	72⅜
198.	Cotton Duck, trust rcts.	9¼	9¼	9½
1,700.	United Rys. & Electric	16½	16	16
1,565.	Nashville Railway	6¾	6	6¼
60.	Maryland Gas	55½	55	55⅝
55.	United States F. & G.	149½	149	149¼
80.	Fidelity & Deposit	165	165	165
150.	International	146¼	146	146
10.	Continental	218½	218½	218½
25.	Maryland	208	208	208
95.	Mercantile	171½	170⅝	171½
5.	Colonial	38½	38½	38½
45.	Baltimore	315	315	315
38.	Alabama C. & I.	30	29⅞	30
90.	Old Town Bank	11	11	11
8.	Union Bank	119	119	119
100.	City Bank	32	32	32
5.	Firemen's Insurance Co.	23	23	23

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000.	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20,000.	Seaboard Railway 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾
98,000.	United Rys. & El. inc.	71½	70⅝	71
56,000.	Cotton Duck 5s	83⅝	83⅜	83½
65,000.	Cotton Duck inc.	46	45½	46
66,000.	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
88,500.	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	54¼	54¼	54¼
250.	G. B. S. Brew. 1st, scr.	54	54	54
5,000.	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	43½	43½	43½
100.	City 3½s	110½	110½	110½
500.	City 3½s, 1928	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—New York exchange was at par to-day. Time and call loans 4@5 per cent. Local stocks, although not particularly active to-day, were for the most part firm, and in some directions considerable strength was shown. Carbon common advanced to 32⅝, and Can, Biscuit, and Box Board appeared to be in fair demand at about the level of yesterday's prices. Shipbuilding common sold at 58@58¼, and it is evident that in spite of official denials some traders still cling to the belief that this company will be absorbed by the United States Ship Building Company. Trading in the street railway stocks was light, but the market for about all of these was well held. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
870.	American Can	12	11⅞	12
1,320.	American Can pf.	53¼	52¼	52¼
200.	Am. Shipbuilding	58¾	58	58¾
100.	Am. Strawboard rcts.	47¼	47¼	47¼
52.	Chicago City Ry.	211	211	211
51.	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	106½	106	106
75.	Chicago Title & Trust	131½	131½	131½
104.	Chicago Union Traction	50½	50	50½
200.	Lake St. Elevated	50¼	50	50¼
500.	National Biscuit	48	48	48
5.	National Biscuit pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
533.	National Carbon com.	33	31⅞	33
150.	National Carbon pf.	100¾	100	100¾
65.	Quaker Oats	72	72	72
75.	Quaker Oats ex div.	92¾	92¼	92¾
463.	United Box Board	16¾	16	16¾
275.	United Box Board pf.	46½	46	46
70.	West Chicago	94⅞	94½	94⅝
50.	Swift & Co.	164	164	164

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Remington Construction Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—John B. Summerfield, Secretary; C. E. Everdell and Josiah D. Evans, New York.

Lithuanian Catholic Press Association, Brooklyn; capital, $6,000. Directors—The Revs. J. J. Kaulakis, Philadelphia; V. V. Varnagiris, Brooklyn, and Bathlomew Zuidzius, Elizabeth, N. J.

Robins & Johnson Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. L. Marshall, W. J. Ross, and J. J. Cunneen, New York.

Metropolitan Warehouse Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. R. Sheffer, New York, and J. H. Harman and G. C. Sheffer, Brooklyn.

Medina Foundry Company, Medina, Orleans County; capital, $30,000. Directors—Michael Slack, O. F. Butts, and B. E. Slack, Medina.

Oriental Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,500. Directors—H. E. Palley, Louis Presbet, and Annie Presbet, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 20.—The Eso Manufacturing Company of Akron, Ohio, was chartered at Dover to-day, to manufacture scouring soaps, metal polish, &c.; capital, $50,000.

Certificates of payments of capital were filed by the following:

The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada, $1,290,550.

The Producers' Lumber Company of Philadelphia, $5,100.

The Carbutt Dry Plate and Film Company of New York, $100,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions on the curb yesterday improved considerably over those of the first two days of the week. A number of substantial gains occurred principally in Northern Securities, Otis Elevator common, and American Writing Paper preferred. A few sharp declines took place, but the upward tendency and greater activity of the rest of the list was more than sufficient to offset the declines. The copper group was much more active than it has been in some time, Tennessee and Montreal and Boston being the features. British Columbia Copper was quite active, but sold down to 6, and later recovered fractionally to 6¼.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES formed the feature of the market, going to 110¾ on transactions numbering some 11,000 shares. This price is higher than any reached in some months, and from the lowest, 108½, it went steadily upward, the last sale being made at 110, a net gain of 2 points.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common was quite active, 1,400 shares changing hands at prices ranging from 41 up to 45, a net gain of 4¼ points. A number of rumors were current in explanation of the rise, but none were substantiated.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON COPPER was traded in to the extent of some 11,300 shares. It rose as high as 3 and closed the day with a gain of ¼ of a point. Tennessee Copper was the most active of the copper group. The first sale was made around 16⅝, and on heavy trading rose to 18¾, later falling off to 18⅜ on profit taking. A net gain of 1⅞ points was recorded in this stock. The rest of the copper stocks were quiet.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were again active and strong at the opening, but toward the close of the market weakened considerably. The common lost ⅝ of a point and the preferred a like amount.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300.	American Can	12	11⅞	12
100.	American Can pf.	52⅝	52¼	52⅜
100.	Alliance Realty	132	132	132
1,000.	American Elevated	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000.	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40½	40½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66	66⅜	6,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	65⅞	66¾	65¾	66⅛	+ ⅜
6¾	6⅞	300	Am. Bicycle Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
34⅞	34½	4,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅜	34⅝	34	34⅛	...
92	92½	225	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	− ½
50¼	51	100	Am. Cotton Oil.	50½	50⅝	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
62	62¼	3,400	*Am. Grass Twine.	61⅝	62	61¾	62	+ ½
250	255	100	Am. Express	250	250	250	250	− 1
13	13¼	1,200	*Am. Ice Co.	13⅛	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	400	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅜
22⅝	24	3,000	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24	24	24	...
32½	32⅝	2,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
93¾	94	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93⅞	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
46¾	46⅞	800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
97	97¼	400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
97	98	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	− ⅛
132⅝	132¾	5,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132½	132⅞	132	132⅝	− ⅜
171¾	172	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	172	172	171	172	+ 1⅛
92⅜	92⅞	17,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅞	93½	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
102½	102⅝	2,931	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	102⅞	102⅜	102½	...
109½	109⅝	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio.	110	110¼	109½	109⅝	− ⅛
94½	96	175	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
66¾	67	1,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67¼	67	67	...
89⅞	90½	200	Canada Southern	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
139⅝	139⅞	27,200	Canadian Pacific	138½	140⅝	138	139½	+ ⅛
138	137	900	Ca., Fa. subs., 2d in.pd.	135½	136½	135½	136½	+ 1½
54½	54⅝	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	54⅛	54⅝	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
43½	43⅝	3,600	Chicago & Alton.	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43½	...
76	76½	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	− ⅛
34½	34⅝	17,250	Chi. Great Western.	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
51⅛	51¼	2,420	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	51⅛	51⅝	51	51½	...
90	91⅝	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	90	90	90	90	− 1¼
186¼	186⅝	6,450	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186	187⅝	186	186½	+ ⅝
242½	243¼	1,500	Chicago & Northw.	240	243½	240	243½	+ 3½
188	183½	1,445	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	183	184	183	183½	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	1,800	Chi. Term. Trans.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
41½	41⅝	5,050	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42⅜	41½	41½	− ⅛
16⅝	17	600	Chicago Union Trac.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
100⅞	100	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	105½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+ ⅛
83	83¼	34,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	83	88	80½	83	− 5½
34⅝	34½	8,210	Colorado & Southern.	34¼	35	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
78⅝	78½	150	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	5,700	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52¼	53½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
20	21	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
222¾	223½	800	Consolidated Gas	222⅞	223½	222⅞	223	+ ⅛
32	32⅝	700	Corn Products.	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
83⅜	83⅞	465	Corn Products pf.	83	84	83⅛	83⅞	+ ⅛
179	179½	500	Delaware & Hudson.	179½	179½	179½	179½	+ 1½
49⅝	49¾	43,550	Denver & R. G.	45½	50	45½	49¾	+ 4½
95	95⅛	16,700	Denver & R. G. pf.	93⅜	95½	93⅜	95⅛	+ 1⅝
52½	53	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	400	Detroit City Gas.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ 1½
23⅝	23¼	7,600	Detroit Southern.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	1,700	Detroit Southern pf.	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	...
86½	86¾	810	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	86½	86⅝	...
4½	4⅝	2,380	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4½	...
33½	33⅝	3,130	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	33½	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
19	19¼	5,020	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅞	19¼	18⅜	19¼	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅜	4,500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	33½	34¼	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
40	40¼	41,200	Erie.	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅛
69¾	69½	5,200	Erie 1st pf.	69⅜	69⅝	69	69¼	− ⅛
54¼	54½	2,100	Erie 2d pf.	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
66	66¼	16,200	Evans. & T. H.	63½	66⅞	63½	66⅞	+ 3⅛
91	94	540	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
59½	61	400	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	60	60	60	+ 1½
184	185½	100	General Electric.	184½	184½	184½	184½	− ⅛
196¾	197½	2,100	Great Northern pf.	195	197½	195	197½	+ 3½
101¼	102	300	Hocking Valley.	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
94	94½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
168⅞	169½	5,200	Illinois Central.	168¾	169¾	169	169	− ⅛
54¼	54½	2,100	Internat. Paper.	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
66	66¼	16,200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	63½	66⅞	63½	66⅞	+ 3⅛
91	94	540	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
59½	61	400	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	60	60	60	+ 1½
184	185½	100	General Electric.	184½	184½	184½	184½	− ⅛
196¾	197½	2,100	Great Northern pf.	195	197½	195	197½	+ 3½
101¼	102	300	Hocking Valley.	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
94	94½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
168⅞	169½	5,200	Illinois Central.	168¾	169¾	169	169	− ⅛
54¼	54½	2,100	Internat. Paper.	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
15	18	980	*Internat. Silver.	17	19	17	19	+3
65	70	617	*Internat. Silver pf.	61	65	61	65	+5
91½	92	12	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
50¾	51	7,000	Iowa Central.	50¼	51⅛	50¼	51	+1
88	88½	1,200	Iowa Central pf.	88	88½	88	88½	+1
85¼	85½	7,700	K. C. Ft. S. & M.	83¾	85⅝	83¾	85½	...
49	50	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
36¾	37	10,250	Kansas City Southern.	36½	37⅜	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
60	60	2,000	Kansas City South. pf.	59⅜	60⅝	59¾	59⅞	+ ⅛
157⅞	158½	27,800	Louisville & Nashville.	159	159½	157¾	157¾	− ⅛
135	135⅜	2,200	Manhattan Elevated.	135⅜	135¾	135¼	135¼	− ⅛
127¼	128	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	128	128	127½	127½	− ½
147½	148	630	*Met. Street Railway.	148	148	147½	147½	− ½
29⅝	29¾	3,900	Mexican Central.	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	− ⅛
...	174	22	Michigan Central.	164	164	164	164	− ⅛
113⅜	113¾	1,500	Minn. & St. Louis.	113	113⅞	113	113¾	+ ⅛
70	70¼	3,700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	70	71½	70	70½	+ ½
134½	135	1,900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	135	135¼	134¾	135	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	8,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	32¼	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	8,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64¾	65	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅝	12,900	Missouri Pacific.	117½	118¼	117	117¼	+ ⅛
117½	118	5,700	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	116	119¼	116	117½	+2⅛
47¾	48	900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
125¾	126¼	1,200	*Nat. Lead Co.	125¼	125¾	125¼	125¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	19½	5,900	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19¼	19¼	19	19½	− ⅛
39⅝	40	900	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39⅜	40	39½	39⅝	− ⅛
187½	190	100	*New York Air Brake.	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	− ⅛
163¾	164	2,200	New York Central.	163¾	164⅝	163¾	163¾	+ ⅛
56	56¾	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	9,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	35¼	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
70¾	70⅞	15,200	Norfolk & Western.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
122¾	123¼	280	North American.	124½	124½	123¾	123¾	+1¼
76¾	77¼	1,600	Pacific Coast.	78¼	78¼	76½	76⅞	− ⅛
82⅞	83	2,000	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	83	84	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
44½	44⅜	2,100	Pacific Mail.	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
160½	160¾	6,265	Pennsylvania R. R.	160	160⅝	159⅝	160⅜	+ ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	1,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¼	106	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	300	Pr. C. C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	8,800	Pressed Steel Car.	50	51	50¼	50¼	− ⅛
86⅝	87¼	600	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86½	87¾	86½	86¾	+ ¼
240	246	100	Pullman Company.	245	245	245	245	...
31⅝	32	300	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32	32	32	32	...
67¼	67⅝	10,800	Reading.	67⅛	67¾	66⅞	67⅝	+ ⅜
86	86⅜	1,100	Reading 1st pf.	86⅛	86⅞	86⅛	86½	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅝	5,000	Reading 2d pf.	73	73½	73	73½	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅞	9,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19¾	20¾	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
77⅜	77⅝	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76⅝	77⅞	76⅝	77⅜	+ ⅛
19½	20	700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	23	2,500	St. Jo. & G. I.	23½	23⅞	23	23	+ ⅛
77½	77¾	2,700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78½	79	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
35¾	36	2,000	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
80¾	81	800	St. L. & San Fran.	80⅝	81	80⅝	81	+ ⅛
76½	77½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
38½	38¾	4,500	St. Louis Southw.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	− ⅛
78	78½	3,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
85	86½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	−1½
73¾	73⅞	44,650	Southern Pacific.	73¾	74¼	73¾	73⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	41¼	61,300	Southern Railway.	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41½	+ ⅛
97	98⅛	1,850	Southern Railway pf.	98	98⅛	97¼	98⅛	+ 1⅛
68½	69⅜	22,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	69	70	68½	69½	+1
53	53⅜	63,700	Texas & Pacific.	51¼	53½	51⅜	53⅛	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	4,300	Tol., St. L. & W.	30	31	29½	29⅝	− ⅛
46⅞	46⅞	2,200	Tol. St. L. & West. pf.	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	...
127¼	128½	1,000	Twin City R. T.	126¾	127¾	126¾	127¾	+1¼
0	80¼	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+1¼
109	109⅜	7,500	Union Pacific.	109¼	109½	108⅞	109⅛	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	2,000	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	93	92¼	93	+ ⅞
11½	12	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
136	138	700	*U. S. Express.	135¾	137	135¾	137	+3
13¾	13¾	2,200	*U. S. Leather.	13¼	13¾	13	13	...
88⅞	87	250	U. S. Leather pf.	87	87	87	86⅞	...
...	...	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32	33¾	32	33⅜	+2⅝
...	...	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	59	59	59	59	+1
15	17	200	U. S. Rubber.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	51,195	U. S. Steel.	40⅞	41¾	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅜
90⅝	90⅞	7,747	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	+ ⅛
88⅜	88⅝	1,200	Va.-Car. Chemical.	88	88⅝	87¾	88⅛	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	9,400	Wabash.	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	48⅝	12,050	Wabash pf.	48¼	49	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
93⅜	93½	21,000	Western Union Tel.	93	93½	92⅞	93½	+1⅛
218	220	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	219	219	219	219	−1
24¾	25	2,520	Wheeling & L. E.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
38⅞	39	1,200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
30	30¼	15,800	Wisconsin Central.	30	31	30	30	− ⅛
55	55½	12,950	Wisconsin Central pf.	56¾	56¾	54¾	55½	− ⅝
Sales.		895,202	*Unlisted.					

Silver.

...	30,000	Bullion certificates.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
840	Amal. Copper	66⅜	66¾	65¾	66⅛
380	Am. Car & F.	34⅞	34⅝	34	34⅛
100	American Ice.	13⅛	13⅛	13	13
100	American Ice pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
650	Am. Locomotive	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
8,730	American Sugar	132⅜	133	132	132⅛
5,530	A., T. & S. F.	93	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝
980	Balt. & Ohio	110¼	110¾	109¾	109⅝
2,540	B'klyn R. T.	67⅛	67⅝	67	67⅛
4,120	Canadian Pac.	138¾	140⅝	138	139⅝
220	Ches. & Ohio.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
90	Chi. & Alton.	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43½
4,120	Chi. Gt. West.	35	35⅛	34¾	34⅝
6,780	Chi., M. & St. P.	186¾	187⅝	186	186½
10	Chi. Term. Tr.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
50	Chi. Term. T. pf.	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾
80	Chi. Union Trac.	17¼	17¼	17	17
2,840	Col. Fuel & I.	87⅜	87⅜	80½	82⅝
380	Col. Southern.	34⅜	34⅜	34	34⅛
50	Col. & H. Coal.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
40	Den. & R. G.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½
50	Del. & Hudson.	179½	179½	179½	179½
50	Det. Southern.	24	24	23½	23½
80	E. S. & A.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
6,420	Erie.	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼
50	Erie 1st pf.	69	69	69	69
110	Illinois Central.	168⅞	169⅝	168¾	169⅝
110	Kan. City So.	37½	37½	37	37¼
2,200	L. Louis. & Nash.	155½	157⅛	155	156
900	Manhattan.	135¼	135⅝	135¼	135¼
210	Mo., K. & T.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½
180	M., K. & T. pf.	64⅝	65	64⅜	65
6,980	Mo. Pacific.	117⅜	118⅛	117⅛	117⅝
1,020	N. Y. Air Brake.	188	188¾	188	188¾
30	N. Y. Central.	164¼	164⅝	164¼	164⅜
810	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅝
500	Norf. & West.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
50	Pacific Mail.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
140	Pennsylvania.	160¾	160⅝	160	160
350	People's Gas.	104¼	106	104¼	104½
10	Pressed Steel C.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
5,110	Reading.	67⅜	67⅝	67	67½
30	Reading 1st pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
30	Republic Steel.	19½	20¾	19¾	20¾
180	St. L. S. W.	38½	38½	38	38½
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	78	78	78	78
18,330	Southern Pac.	73¾	74¼	73¼	73¾
11,810	Southern Ry.	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼
7,260	Tenn. C. & I.	69	70½	68¾	69⅝
12,670	Texas & Pac.	51⅝	53¼	51⅝	53
60	T., St. L. & W.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30½
10	T., St. L. & W. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
10,170	Union Pacific.	109¼	109½	108¾	109⅛
450	U. S. Leather.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
40	U. S. Leather pf.	87	87	87	87
10,500	U. S. Steel.	41	41⅝	40¾	41⅜
1,060	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90½
2,300	Wabash.	32⅝	33¼	32¾	33⅛
2,660	Wabash pf.	48⅜	49	48	48½
490	Western Union.	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜
10	Wheel. & L. E.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3,670	Wis. Central.	30⅞	31	30¾	30⅝
880	Wis. Cent. pf.	56½	56½	55½	55⅝
148,310					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Wabash 2d.	109	109	109	109

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
2d week Aug.	$99,479	$95,841	$75,991
From July 1.	558,383	565,283	464,990
DENVER & RIO GRANDE (including Rio Grande Western)—			
Mileage	2,363	2,358	1,673
2d week Aug.	377,900	328,600	.....
From July 1.	2,189,100	2,088,500	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Aug.	72,087	63,503	.....
From Jan. 1.	2,062,129	382,474	.....
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,385	4,943	4,743
2d week Aug.	611,846	504,380	488,109
From Jan. 1.	16,106,696	17,232,819	.....

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
2d week Aug.	11,784	18,106	14,034
From July 1.	80,751	108,966	95,814
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,054
2d week Aug.	397,998	320,846	312,044
From Jan. 1.	12,409,976	10,811,540	10,855,723
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Aug.	21,930	24,573	22,803
From July 1.	135,520	138,054	147,029
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	68
1st week Aug.	7,714	8,874	.....
From July 1.	41,418	45,332	.....
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO. for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	7,409,241	7,082,469	325,772
Op. expenses	5,000,388	4,394,781	605,607
Net earnings	2,407,853	2,687,688	*279,835
Other income	390,000	212,957	177,043
Total	2,797,853	2,900,645	*102,792
Fixed charges	1,020,000	887,957	132,043
Surplus	1,777,853	2,012,688	*234,825
From Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Gross earnings	14,254,138	13,690,217	563,921
Op. expenses	9,460,410	8,575,796	884,614
Net earnings	4,793,728	5,114,421	*320,693
Other income	780,000	517,877	162,123
Total	5,573,728	5,632,298	*58,570
Fixed charges	2,010,000	1,867,877	142,123
Surplus	3,563,728	3,764,421	*200,693

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet as of June 30, 1902, shows cash on hand $937,735, and a profit and loss surplus of $16,600,392.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24½d per ounce and in New York at 52⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41⅛@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05½, 200 Elkton at .38, and 500 Isabella at .32.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Rogers & Rollo have been appointed Chicago agents of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

Edgar Duniap has been appointed sole Atlanta agent of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London.

The National Life and Trust Insurance Company of Iowa has been admitted to do business in Tennessee.

K. F. Brenndorf & Co. of Cincinnati have been appointed agents of the New York Underwriters' Agency.

A request will be for a report upon the opinions of the New York State Superintendent of Insurance and the Attorney General about standard policy riders, by the Executive Committtee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters from the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

The Insurance Press says: "Some complication has arisen in regard to the proposed system of high pressure pipes in the congested district of Chicago. The Commission and the Advisory Committee of Fire Protection Engineers favor direct connection with the buildings and the installation of automatic sprinklers, but Chief Musham of the Fire Department opposes any plan by which water at high pressure will be constantly in the buildings and subjected to the dangers of breaking pipes. He wants standpipes to which hose connections can be made on the various floors."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77 1-16
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.55
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	15.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	19.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	6.90
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19¼

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 70c; No. 2 red, 69¾@70¼c; corn, 56c; No. 2 yellow, 60¾@61c; No. 3 white oats, 34@35½c; No. 2 rye, 50¼@51c; fair to choice malting, 50@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $5; mess pork, per bbl, $16.15@16.20; lard, per 100 lb, $10.43@10.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.10@9.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10½@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.

COTTON.—While a slight further rise was recorded in cotton, conservative traders expressed the opinion on the "curb" that the bulge was practically over for the present, and that no actions should be looked for. The market opened firm and 2 to 3 points higher on active buying for both accounts, led by prominent short interests and the Wall Street bull element. It was seen that Liverpool had fully responded to the firmness in the local market of the previous day, and that the high temperatures in the Western belt continued general, leading to fresh impressions of alarm from that quarter. The orders from the South, Europe, and spot cotton interests nearly all went to the long side, and following the call the tendency of the market was quite steadily upward on support from all branches of the trade. There was a healthy growth in public operations, and the bull faction gave no sign of turning for profits. The private crop reports were very unsatisfactory as a general thing, and demand for spot cotton in the South was officially shown to be increasing. The receipts were large, but had been discounted to a great degree. Later cables from Liverpool reflected changing sentiment in that market, where the bears for some time past have stubbornly resisted all efforts from this side to bring about a higher range of values. During the afternoon the market ruled firm in the absence of urgent selling pressure and on fair bull support, until just before the close, when many of the smaller holders made a quick turn to secure profits. This pressure, with a falling off in public support, resulted in a reaction of 3 to 4 points, with the close, however, steady and net unchanged to 3 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 225,000 bales. The larger scalpers took the short side in the late break, believing a sharp reaction about due. The private cables from Liverpool stated that the European trade was much impressed with the Government report, and that crop ideas were undergoing a change.

Spot cotton, closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 118 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, unchanged. Mobile, quiet, ⅛c higher, at 8¾c; Savannah, steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston, quiet, no quotations; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 9c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston, firm, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; Augusta, firm, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c. Estimated receipts at Houston are 3,203 bales, compared with 866 bales actual last week and 1,876 bales actual for the corresponding day a

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment Hotel Near Grand Circle—Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

W. E. Finn has sold to James D. Matthews 308 and 310 West Fifty-eighth Street, two four-story dwellings on plot 42 by 100. Mr. Matthews will erect a nine-story apartment hotel on the site.

The Municipal Realty Company has sold to James H. Benedict the two four-story dwellings 72 and 72½ Irving Place, on plot 26 by 106.3.

John Donnelly has sold for Carrie I. Shotwell to Schinasi Brothers, for $16,000, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 40 by 100.11.

Siebold & Shenkein have sold for Mrs. A. Siebold to E. Steinhardt the apartment house 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 33.4 by 100.11.

Vincent A. Ryan and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Thomas O'Donnell to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, the five-story flat 320 West Thirty-second Street, 26.8 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 112 and 114 Avenue C, a plot 37 by 83, to Samuel Brasch, who will erect thereon a six-story tenement.

Simon Sinderband has sold for Max Weinstein the southwest corner of Bleecker and Carmine Streets, 50 by 70, to Nathan Kirsh for about $90,000.

Bloodgood, Hayes & Morfill and J. W. Doolittle were the brokers in the sale of the eight-story apartment hotel at 102 West Eightieth Street, which is conducted as an annex to the Orleans on the adjoining Columbus Avenue corner. In part payment, the purchaser, Theodore W. Mead gave to Arthur W. Eager a tract of about 500 acres known as Rippowam, at Ridgefield, Conn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

45 West Seventy-second Street, north side, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company $125,000

By James L. Wells.

Heath Avenue, northwest side, 365 feet northeast of Boston Avenue, 25 by 87.9 by 25 by 88.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Parsons 1,800

525 to 529 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings; partition sale, to J. Riehl 12,450

612 and 614 Wales Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 106, one, two, and three story frame dwellings, stables, sheds, &c.; partition sale, to Smith Williamson 7,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

645 Third Avenue, east side, 58.9 feet north of Forty-first Street, 20 by 65, three-story brick and frame tenement; foreclosure sale, to Francis Mulvey 13,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Simpson Wolf, referee, Avenue C, southeast corner of Second Street, Unionport, 75 by 105, two-story dwelling and vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 41.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 400 feet west of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene C. Gilroy, referee, 96 West Street, north side, 80 feet west of Washington Street, 20 by 50, three-story dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $6,489.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, adjoining on the south the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, two lots, each 25 by 100; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, one lot, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $17,885.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 157 and 159 St. Nicholas Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 56.5 by 49.6; J. H. Dockerill of 308 West Ninetieth Street, owner; S. G. Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Pelham Avenue, north side, St. John's College grounds, for a one-story brick boiler house, 25 by 14; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; George E. Pegram, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 108 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick stable; G. M. Tuttle of 38 West Fifty-second Street, owner; L. W. Buckley, Jr., of 384 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 140 and 142 Third Avenue, to a three and four story brick hotel; M. E. Hutchinson, Seabright, N. J., owner; O. L. Spannhake of 401 East Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 290 to 300 Sixth Avenue, to a one-story brick store; Siegel-Cooper Company, premises, owner; J. W. Reno, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 801 Broadway, to five-story brick store; J. McCreery Realty Corporation, premises, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot of 1 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $500.

Melrose Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, to a three-story brick school, 100 by 40; Church of the Immaculate Conception, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,293, e s, 25x100; William H. Smith and another to Edward Dufault. (mtg $24,000) 1

AVENUE C, e s, 67 ft n of 5th, 36.6x82.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Brasch. (mtg $23,000) 1

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 35 ft w of 170th St, 67.6x105.6x irregular; John Hurley to Arthur C. Kimber 3,100

CHERRY ST, 43, s s, 21.3x73.2x irregular; Daniel Cummings to Ferdinand A. Webb; ½ part 1

GRAND ST, n s, 67.11 ft w of Norfolk St, 17.6x75.1; Paul B. Conger and others to Sidney S. Conger and another, quitclaim 1

GRAND ST, n s, 67.11 ft w of Norfolk St, 17.6x75.1; Frederic G. Conger to Sidney S. Conger and another, quitclaim 1

GRAND ST, n s, 67.11 ft w of Norfolk St, 17.6x75.1; William A. Conger to Sidney S. Conger and another, quitclaim 1

MADISON AV, 1,229, e s, 33x100; Frederick Willenbrock to Lewis Samuels. (mtg $34,000) .....

OLIVER ST, 33, n w corner of Madison St, 23.4x75.10x17x76; Oliver St, 31, w s, 22x75.10x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Hyman Adelstein and another. (mtg $37,000) 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Warren St, runs e — to Worth Av x e across Worth Av to w s of Webster Av x n 25 to centre of Warren St x w — to pt n of Townsend Poole and others to Julia L. Gerding, quitclaim 1

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner Lewis St, 24.11x80x25.1x80; Mary Fay, widow, to Joseph Wilkenfeld. (mtg $35,000) .....

SOUTH ½ part, Plot 442, map of Unionport, 25x108; Florence S. Crosby and another to Nicolo Dippolito and another. (mtg $175) .....

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 373.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25.3x51.2x25x54.1; Francis Riley, individually and executor, to Basil Fichter, all liens, B. & S. 200

TERRACE PLACE, w s, corner of Trinity Av, runs s 380 x w 207.3 to the e s of Park St, x n 202.9 to the s s of Terrace Place, x n e 251.4 x e 30; Trinity Av, n e corner Pontiac Place, runs n 175 to the s s of Terrace Place, x e 70 x n 175 x w 79; Trinity Avenue, s w corner of Pontiac Place, runs s 294.6 to Terrace Place, x n e 142 x n 175 x w 79; Henry Q. Mack to Mary E. Mack 100

187 AV, 2,340 and 2,342, e s, 50.4x75; Fannie M. Porter to Mary P. Searle, all liens 1

8TH ST, 651 East, 24.0x97; William Kraus to Sarah Weiss. (mtg $12,500) .....

32D ST, n s, 253.4 ft w of 8th Av, 25.8x98.9; Thomas O'Donnell to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company. (mtg $20,000) 1

35TH ST, s s, 84 ft w of Park Av, 21x72.6, all; Avenue C, e s, 51.6 ft n of 11th St, 17.7x85, ½ part; also all other real estate in the Borough of Manhattan, owned by grantor; Helen Butterworth, widow, to William H. Butterworth and others .....

37TH ST, 156 East, 20x98.9; Sniffen Court, e s, 79 ft s of 36th St, 19.9x41; William R. H. Hamilton to William P. Hamilton, B. and S. 100

52D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.5x75.10x110.9; the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company to Frank P. Holman .....

52D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.5x75.10x110.9; Frank P. Holman to Daniel B. Freedman. (mtg $55,000) 1

53D ST, 142 West, 20x98.3x20.1x98.6; John J. Clancey and another to Meyer D. Rothschild. (mtg $7,000) 100

54TH ST, 153 to 157 West, 75x100.5; James C. Smith to John J. Reilly .....

57TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 1st Av, 60x73.5x60.2x77.8; Edward Feibel to Adas Israel. (mtg $30,000,) correction deed.. 1

57TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 1st Av, 60x73.5x60.2x77.8; Adas Israel to Bernard Berocho, (mtg $30,000) 32,500

56TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 41.11x100.5x41.7x100.5; William E. Finn to James D. Matthews, B. & S. 90,000

60TH ST, 157 and 159 East, 40x100.5; Louis Koch to George Moore, (mtg $40,000) 1

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Simon J. Silverman to Anna K. Johnstone 60,000

82D ST, s s 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Lyman G. Bloomingdale to Frederica Ashton, all title, B. & S. 1

82D ST, s s 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Frederica Ashton to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, (mtg $22,500) 1

88TH ST, 256 West, 18x100.8; Frederick H. Comstock to William E. Dodge, (mtg $18,900,) Ca. G. 1

95TH ST, 178 East, 18.9x100.8; Max H. Straus to Albert Peiser. (mtg $7,500) 1

105TH ST, 74 West 21.4x100.11x21.5x100.11; Samuel Levin to Emeline Levin, (mtg $7,000) 1

110TH ST, 342 to 346 East, 75x100.11; Fannie M. Porter to Mary P. Searle 100

122D ST, 339 to 343 East, 75x100.11; Fannie M. Porter to Mary P. Searle, (mtg $15,000) 1

162D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Broadway, 300x99.10; Carrie M. Butler to A. J. Larkin, B. & S. 1

162D ST, s s, 300 ft s of Broadway, 300x99.10; A. J. Larkin to the Pierrepont Realty Company, (mtg $53,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, 519; Metta G. Schwarting to Henry Brunning, 5 years 1,500

CANAL ST, 137; James Lenihan to Louis Rabinowitz, 5 years, from May 1, 1900.. 1,300

CANAL ST, 137; James Lenihan to Louis Rabinowitz, 5 years, from May 1, 1901.. 1,300

MARKET ST, 14; Isaac Gelles to Harry Schmukowsky, 3 years 300

STANTON ST, 17; Julia Wolf to Mariano Capuana and another, 3 years 420

2D AV, 1,238; John Bogner to Frank Stahl, 5 years ..... $720.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise recorded.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Oliver St, 33, n w corner of Madison St; also Oliver St, 31, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

ASHTON, Frederica, to Hannah Schwartz; 82d St, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,800

BILL, Elizabeth, and another, to Mary J. Berman; Simpson St, w s, 121.8 ft n of 169th St, ½ part, 5 years 1,100

BILL, Elizabeth, and another, to Mary E. Bill; Simpson St, w s, 121.8 ft n of 169th St, ½ part, prior mortgage $1,100, 3 years 500

BRASCH, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Avenue C, e s, 67 ft n of 7th, demand, 6 per cent 3,750

DIPPOLITO, Nicolo, and another to Florence S. Crosby; s ½ part of Plot 442, map of Unionport, due Feb. 18, 1906, 6 per cent 175

FOSTER, Frederick P., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Pearl St, 44 and 46; also Broad St, 102, s w corner of Pearl St, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold. 95,000

GEOGHEGAN, James F., to William C. Arnold; Fairmount Place, n s, 450 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years 3,000

GLOKNER, William, to Edith L. Chisolm; Balcom Av, n w corner of Marrin St and e s of Vreeland Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Israel Marks; 107th St, 208 East, prior mortgage —, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,250

HAHN, Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 45th St, 355 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

HOLMAN, Frank P., to the Manhattan Storage Warehouse Company; 52d St, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 55,000

HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH to the Board of Home Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 7th St, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, correction mortgage, due May 28, 1907, 4 per cent 3,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 162d St, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 52,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Samuel H. Stone; 162d St, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $52,600, due Feb. 19, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

MATTHEWS, James D., to William E. Finn; 58th St, 308 and 310 West, prior mortgage, $80,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 85,000

MATTHEWS, James D., to William E. Finn; 58th St, 308 and 310 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 80,000

McCULLOUGH, John F., and others to Henry Dreyer; 1st Av, s e corner of 14th St, 3 years 10,000

McDONALD, Isabella A., to Irving Savings Institution; 30th St, s s, 250.10 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 1,000

PHILLIPS, Henry, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 3d St, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 35,000

REILLY, John, to William G. Crane; 112th St, s s, 123.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $115,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 29,250

REILLY, John, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 112th St, s s, 123.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 115,000

REILLY, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, 153 to 157 West, 4 years, 4 per cent 60,000

REILLY, John J., to Catharine S. Lerch and others; 7th Av, 854, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

SCANGARELLO, Michael, to the Washington Bank; Crosby St, 55, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,200

SHAARAI, Berocho (Corporation,) to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 57th St, 350 to 354 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 16,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Annie C. Cochran; 1st Av, s e, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Libbie N. Lyon $3,000

GOLD, Max, to William H. Schmohl 4,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Joseph Larchan 6,000

REILLY, John J., to Bertha Wagner 17,000

WEBSTER, Howell A., to Samuel S. Davis 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front, between 73d and 74th Sts; Standard Marble Works against W. E. D. Stokes, owner; Milton Schmaler, contractor $553

75TH ST, 433 to 437 East; James Murray and another against Joseph Wittner, owner and contractor 103

97TH ST, 220 and 221 West; Peter Bianchetti against Catherine Wilson, owner and contractor 1,325

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

5TH AV, 902; A. Mortenson on George Vassar's Son & Co. to Pittsburg Plate Glass Company $501

59TH ST, 220; Mortenson on George Vassar's Son & Co. to Pittsburg Plate Glass Company 65

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 212½; Peter Skov against David Perlman, July 31, 1902 ..... $221

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Paul Hansen against Louis Lese, Nov. 14, 1901 18

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Hyman Ginsberg against J. Terchman & Sons, July 23, 1902 82

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Arthur Clarke and another against Max Terchman and another, Oct. 16, 1901 50

Lis Pendens.

PARK ROW, 227 to 229 and 66 and 68 New Bowery; Leonard D. Hosford against Atlantic Realty Company and another, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

UNION AV, and 151st St, s e corner, 87.6x90; August Krabo and another against Mary Benson and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Nehrbas & Brothers.

3D ST, 349 and 351 East; Frank Hillman and another against Sarah Michaelson and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

63D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John J. Fish and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Townsend & McClelland.

95TH ST, n s, 180.6 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.8; William Ash against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BURRELL & CORR.—At a meeting of the creditors of Burrell & Corr, manufacturers of umbrellas, at 12 White Street, for which firm a receiver was appointed on Saturday, held at the office of A. A. Joseph, at 302 Broadway, an offer was made to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are $12,000, nominal assets $8,000, and actual assets $3,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MARCUS BADT.—Marcus Badt, an agent, at Brewsters, Putnam County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities at $4,396 and no assets. He was formerly in the clothing and hat business.

MOONEY SCHREIBER. — Mooney Schreiber, formerly a dealer in delicatessen and retail liquors at 2,274 Third Avenue and 121 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,412 and no assets.

PATRICK MCDONAGH.—Judge Adams, of the United States District Court, has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Patrick McDonagh, liquor dealer, at 361 First Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 12th inst.

EMANUEL C. COHEN.—Emanuel C. Cohen, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 706 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,022 and assets $1,834, consisting of stock $1,431, fixtures $400, and cash in bank $30. He began business in May, 1899, at 4 and 6 Cortlandt Street, and moved to his present location on March 30 last.

JAMES C. ACKER.—James C. Acker, grocer, of Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $8,972 and nominal assets $5,550. The assets consist of stock $200, accounts $5,000, of which $500 are considered good, cash $50, horse, wagon, and fixtures $300, covered by a chattel mortgage for $250.

MORTIMER ROTHSCHILD.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Addison S. Pratt temporary receiver of the assets of Mortimer Rothschild, doing business as Mortimer Rothschild & Co., manufacturer of women's waists, at 136 Prince Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday.

PETIT & CARSON.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John H. B. Petit and Edward Carson, who composed the firm of Petit & Carson of New Rochelle, by the following-named creditors: Oran Baxter, $787; Charles M. Levy, $80, and the Eastman Kodak Company, $142. It was alleged that on May 22 they permitted William B. Craft to obtain a judgment against them, on which some of their property was sold, and that their liabilities exceed the assets by $4,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to twenty-nine bankrupts, among whom were Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop of 128 Madison Avenue, whose liabilities were $132,236; Julius Eschwege of Eschwege & Cohn, importers of fancy goods at 648 Broadway, liabilities $91,050; Charles Flaum of 80 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, formerly of S. Pulver & Co., cotton brokers of Ennis, Texas, liabilities $38,065; James Taft, clerk, of 118 Spring Street, formerly a dry goods dealer at Fort Wayne, Ind., liabilities $22,885; David and Bernard Ochs, formerly as M. B. Ochs's Sons, manufacturers of knit goods at 330 Church Street, liabilities, $35,552; Otto Roubicek and James A. Zobel, who composed the firm of Roubicek & Zobel, importers of Bohemian glass at 41 West Twenty-fourth Street liabilities $21,820; Robert M. Greene and James H. Ward, who composed the firm of Greene & Ward, building engineers and contractors, of 133 Fifth Avenue, with a factory in Brooklyn, liabilities $45,890, and Charles A. Page, broker, of 29 Broadway, liabilities $6,100, among his creditors being Russell Sage.

Referees in Bankruptcy Reappointed.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has reappointed the following named as referees in bankruptcy: Morris S. Wise, Seaman Miller, Peter B. Olney, George C. Holt, John J. Townsend, Francis K. Pendleton, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Stanley W. Dexter, and Stephen H. Ahayer for Westchester County; Walter C. Anthony, Orange County, and Charles W. H. Arnold of Poughkeepsie.

Attachment Against French Society.

Sheriff O'Brien has received two attachments against the Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, one for $015 in favor of Charles Brewster on a claim for salary and commissions as agent in the United States, in relation to matters pertaining to the publication of the official catalogue of the International Exposition in Paris in 1900, and the other for $106 in favor of James D. Pickles. The attachments were obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation and were served on four persons here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAUMANN, Hugo—S. W. Goodrich $139

BRAUN, George—O. Lindemann 27

BREIHOFF, Charles E.—A. P. Dienst and another 205

BRUGMAN, John—H. W. Singhi 55

BOGARD, Milo T.—W. N. Dutch 54

CORBIN, Frank—Ballston Refrigerating Storage Company 277

COBB, William P.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 315

CALLANDRIELLO, Frank A.—J. M. Bowers, receiver 1,382

FRANKLIN, John B.—I. N. Burdick 107

FINNAGAN, Patrick, administrator—G. D. Russell and another 231

FINKELSTEIN, Morris—M. Baum and another, costs 23

GALLON, Edward L.—Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company 114

GLENNEN, Thomas, jr., or Thomas and Mary—Knickerbocker Building Loan Company 804

HINDS, Albert—A. Cassaragil 387

HUTCHINSON, Tay—J. Garner 18

KELLS, William—H. B. Robinson and another 45

KAEPPEL, Charles M.—J. Schneider 26

KAEPPEL, Charles M.—J. Schneider 319

KILROY, William H., and William P. Simmons—J. M. Bowers, receiver 1,057

LIESENBERG, George M.—E. J. Gillies and another 246

LUONGO, Raffaele—C. P. Curtiss 725

MARSHALL, William J.—E. Becker 185

MARCUS, Max, John Doe, and Richard Roe—W. T. Omwake, trustee, costs 132

MARCUS, Max, Henry Torb, John Doe, and Richard Roe—W. T. Omwake, trustee, costs 132

MORISON, Thomas J.—J. C. Gothwaite.. 77

MAY, Albert, Albert S.—W. Crawford 153

MANCUSO, Gabriele—E. Q. Wolfolt and another, costs 88

McMANUS, Charles B.—J. Eckstein 63

O'CONNELL, Margaret T., administratrix—M. Reid, costs 88

PALMER, Nellie—J. McGarry 368

REDDY, Patrick—John Bell Company 1,396

STONE, Isaac—Simon Nichtigall & Co.... 126

SCHMIDT, Dirk—Cosmopolitan Range Company 144

SIMON, Samuel—M. Newmark and another 42

SONNENSCHEIN, Joseph—A. Grumbaum. 35

SHELTON, Frank—Manhattan Supply Company, costs 23

TRIMM, Frederick M.—New York National Exchange Bank 177

WRIGHT, Burt—P. Hans and another.. 81

WESTLAKE, Albert—S. R. Congdon..... 481

WERMAKE, Edward W.—S. Brague..... 158

WOLF, Edward and Frederick—J. M. Bowers, receiver 615

WHITEHEAD, Arthur H.—J. M. Bowers, receiver 1,480

PATTERSON DRY GOODS COMPANY, a Corporation—D. T. Merritt and another.. 75

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Transfers: Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-ninth Infantry. He will join the new Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Woodbury from the Twenty-ninth to the Seventeenth Infantry. He will join the latter.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Yellowstone, at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Edgar A. Mearns, Surgeon; Major John Pitcher, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, Third Cavalry; Capt. P. D. Lochridge, Thirteenth Cavalry; Contract Surgeon John D. Brooks; Capt. Robert C. Williams, Thirteenth Cavalry, recorder.

First Lieut. Ola W. Ball, Third Cavalry, will report to Major Mearns, President of the board, for examination.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: First Lieuts. Frederick S. Young, Twenty-third Infantry, Company K; Richard W. Buchanan, Twenty-third Infantry, Company L; Thomas Moorman, jr., Eighth Infantry, Company A; Charles H. Morrow, Fifteenth Infantry, Company H; Lorenzo D. Gasser, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company A; B. G. Ruttencutter, First Infantry, Company E; Jennings B. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, Company D; Charles B. Stone, jr., Twenty-third Infantry, Company I; Howard G. Young, Sixth Infantry, Company G; Augustus H. Bishop, First Infantry, Company G; Hamilton Bowie, Ninth Cavalry, Troop M; Frederick G. Turner, Sixth Cavalry, Troop A; Frederick J. Herman, Ninth Cavalry; Benjamin Lear, jr., Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop M; George P. Tyner, Second Cavalry, Troop A; Albert J. Woude, Sixth Cavalry, Troop L; Walter F. Martin, Second Cavalry, Troop H; Philip Mowry, Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop I; Henry J. McKenney, Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop D; Oscar A. McGee, Second Cavalry, Troop I; John S. E. Young, Fifth Cavalry, Troop L; Raymond S. Enslow, Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop L; Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Second Cavalry, Troop K; Charles C. Wilmis, Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop G; Frank D. McNarney, Sixth Cavalry, Troop G; Thomas M. Knox, Fourth Cavalry; Basil N. Rittenhouse, Eleventh Cavalry, Troop B.

First Lieut. William E. Vose, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of Columbia Arsenal for duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes.

Capt. George A. Skinner, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Snelling and report to the commanding officer of the latter post for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of Dakota.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, First Infantry, is detailed for temporary recruiting duty until Sept. 30, and will proceed to and assume charge of the recruiting station at 115½ North Main Street, Los Angeles.

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, Second Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky., for assignment to temporary duty with the Third Infantry until Nov. 15, when he will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, in addition to his present duties is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed Feb. 2, 1901, for the examination of candidates for the medical corps.

Navy.

Commander J. D. Adams is ordered home and to await orders.

Commander W. W. Kimball is ordered to the Alert on Sept. 10.

Lieut. G. W. Brown is ordered to the Adams as executive officer.

Ensigns J. S. Graham and J. A. Schofield are ordered to the Independence in connection with crew of Adams and on board Adams when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Hercules and Dolphin arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Gloucester sailed yesterday from New London for Rockport.

The Kentucky arrived at Vladivostok to-day.

The Nashville sailed to-day from Brindisi for Trieste.

The Topeka sailed to-day from Curacao for Puerto Cabello.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Shanghai for Hongkong.

The Indiana sailed to-day from Newport News for Annapolis.

The Narkeeta arrived at Boston to-day.

The Sterling arrived at Lambert Point to-day.

The Wisconsin sailed to-day from Tacoma for Seattle.

The Sioux and Neznascot sailed to-day from Portsmouth for Boston.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George B. Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; R. J. Wynn, Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.; Col. Kitson of the British Legation, Washington, D. C.; E. W. Oglebay, Cleveland; Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; Congressman William Allen Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOLLAND—Col. R. C. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Senator George A. Cox, Toronto; George Wharton Edwards, Plainfield, N. J.

MANHATTAN—Judge S. R. Ingraham, Glens Falls, N. Y.; C. E. Scribner, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Nathaniel Ewing, Uniontown, Penn.; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, London; Col. A. J. Hemicom, Omaha, Neb.

MAJESTIC—J. F. Farrell, Philadelphia; W. B. Lang, Detroit.

EMPIRE—T. C. Alexander, Albany; E. E. Gallup, Jackson, Mich.

BARLINGTON—The Hon. W. E. Learned, Albany.

PLAZA—Edward E. Maxwell, Chicago; R. De W. Mallary, D. D., Lenox, Mass.

IMPERIAL—Charles F. Stead, Leeds, England; W. A. Roberts, Washington, D. C.

CADILLAC—Barney E. Myers, Richmond, Va.; N. Sargent Ross, York, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. G. A. Tiffany, United States Army; J. J. Collins, Philadelphia; H. W. Beal, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—H. T. Pratt, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Donaldson, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—Col. F. E. Kelly, Salamanca, N. Y.; Col. W. B. Mitchell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Major L. H. Nabb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. P. Doolittle, Washington, D. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Elsie Cullerton, gloves; 458 Broadway.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. V. Becker, jewelry and leather goods; 56 Franklin Street.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, prints, ginghams, domestics, and linens; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denheim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. N. Oliver, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Blown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; 9 Walker Street.

Grieger, H. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Warner, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; S. T. Ingram, dress goods and cloaks; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasson, H. F., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. J. Lucker, domestics; 335 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions, laces, and ribbons; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Miss K. Hartman, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Frankel, S., Hopkinsville, Ky.; dry goods; H. M. Frankel, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, F., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; F. Siegel, cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; C. E. Berson, dress goods; Hotel Gerard.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Metzger, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; M. Schwarz, furs; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Benvist, L. A., Natchez, Miss.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery, 622 Broadway½ Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Weil, H., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Koster & Blumenthal, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. Koster, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Coow & Feldher, Jackson, Miss.; M. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Carlington.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Lyndhoff, hosiery; W. E. Kilbourn, art and upholstery goods, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. M. Reck, notions and furnishing goods; W. H. Reck, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 486 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Nolte Brothers, Seguin, Texas; E. Nolte, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Thenke, Mrs. A., St. Louis, Mo., dressmaker; 31 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Ayres, L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.; Elizabeth C. Massey, millinery; 56 Worth Street.

Rose Dry Goods Company, Will's Point, Texas; A. Keller, dry goods.

Galewsky, M., & Co., Hempstead, Texas; M. Galewsky, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Davis & Stern, Denver, Col.; Louis Stern, silks and dry goods; 64 West Twenty-second Street.

Hannifin, P. F., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:29, 3:30, 9:15, 11:80 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 P. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL NIGHT LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:32 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 1 Exchange Place, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W, 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 128 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "1600 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

*9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, *9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:30 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*10:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex: (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M., (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:30, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (21:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†3:40 A.M., 21:00, †3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*†4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †2:30, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*†4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, *†4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:30 A. M. Reading only.) ||11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SAND HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON —†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ||Via Tremont. §Saturdays.

Offices, Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry; 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 1 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg, *12:10nt, *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus, *12:56pm, *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, *3:35pm, *4:00pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm, *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt, *12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:26am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm, *7:00pm. Buffet.
Montreal, *12:56pm, †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.. †8:25am, †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.. *10:26am, *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *11:25am, *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *12:55pm, *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"... *3:35pm, *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *5:55pm, *6:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *6:55pm, *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.. *12:10nt *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ft.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges: $12.35, $19.45, $7.15, $9.25, $6.45, $3.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., A
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*12.25 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.00 N
Hauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*11.40 PM	*11.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 950, 1,184 and 1,254 Broadway, 157 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

6:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 6:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New Jersey Central and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 8:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 9:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:23 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 183 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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7-22-1902.

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Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:16 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
6:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

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Stmr. "ALDEN SPENCER" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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" " Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40
" " West 22d St.....9:00
" " West 129th St.....9:15

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Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 18, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 18, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 5 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M., stops East 21st St. Saturdays at 3:15, CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:15,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:50, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

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Kronprinz...Aug. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz...Sept. 23, 9 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 2, 10 AM | Kaiser...Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin...Sept. 16, 10 AM | Kaiserin, Oct. 14, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

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Barbar'sa...Aug. 21, 11 AM | Main...Sept. 6, noon
Bremen...Aug. 28, noon | Kurfuerst...Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich...Sept. 4, noon | Bremen...Oct. 2, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn,

Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM

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Louis H. Myer, 48 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

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Columbia, Aug. 28, 10 AM | Bism'ck, Sept. 18, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

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St. Paul, Sept. 3, 10 AM | St. Louis, Sept. 10, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland, Aug. 23, noon | Friesland, Sept. 6, noon
Zeeland...Aug. 30, noon | Vaderland, Sept. 13, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 8 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.

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Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM Aug. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer STATENDAM Sept. 6, 10 A. M.

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Columbia...Aug. 23, noon | Astoria....Sept. 6, noon
Ethiopia...Aug. 30, noon | Furnesia, Sept. 13, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $30 and $35; third class, $26 & up.
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CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM | Campania, Sept. 13, Noon
Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon | Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM
Servia, Sept. 6, 9 AM | Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric....Aug. 22, Noon | Celtic....Sept. 5, Noon
Oceanic....Aug. 27, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 10, Noon
Majestic....Sept. 3, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 17, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sail from Pier No. 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: Aug. 27, Sept. 2, 12, 19, 30, Oct. 8, 18, 29, etc.

For rates and further information apply to BOWRING & CO., Agents, 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,188.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BLOHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles A. Blohm of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Charles A. Blohm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 20th, 1902.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY B. LEFFERTS, plaintiff, against KARL S. BENHAM and Anna W. Benham, his wife; James R. Lawrence, as sole surviving member of the firm of Lawrence Brothers; Dora Levy, Edward Baer and "Mary" Baer, his wife, (sued by the name of "Mary," her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff;) Samuel Green, Nathan Lewis and "Jane" Lewis, his wife, (sued by the name of "Jane," her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff;) Arthur Wrecht, Michael Meehan, Frank Meehan, Dennis Hogan, Richard J. Leary, Francis J. Farrell, William H. Booth, Egbert H. Booth, Thomas Barton, John Garvey, William Garvey, New York Slate Works, Adolph F. Grunfeld, M. Jessie Constant, Vermont Marble Company, Brainard Person, Clifford L. Miller, John McBerney, Sarah J. Truman, Sarah Smith, Benjamin Deering, doing business under the name of Deering & Company; Fannie Harris, Jerome C. Lewis, Martin M. Lewis, Martin M. Lewis, individually and as executor of Nathan Lewis, deceased; George W. Lewis, individually and as executor of Nathan Lewis, deceased; Jacob Lewis, Albert Lewis, Lucille Lewis, Clarence M. Lewis, Alfred A. Lewis, Sidney H. Stuart, Lillian Stuart, Lillian Suydam, Rose Ross, the State Bank, New York County National Bank, Thomas Kealy, Cornelius Kealy, James Nolan, and John Nolan, (the names "James Nolan" and "John Nolan" being fictitious, it being intended to designate thereby the person or persons designated in a memorandum attached to the writ of Nathan Lewis, deceased, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court, in the County of New York, on July 24, 1901, as "Nolan estate,") such person or persons being unknown to the plaintiff,) and James Jones and John Jones, (the names "James Jones" and "John Jones" being fictitious, it being intended to designate thereby "the mechanics and other parties" mentioned in said above-mentioned memorandum as being creditors of said Nathan Lewis, deceased, such persons being unknown to the plaintiff,) and each of them,

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said complaints.

Dated June 18th, 1902.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

Jy10-law7wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLOTTE WHITE, plaintiff, against GEORGE T. LEAIRD, defendant.—Summons.

THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM URGED BY POLICEMEN

First Hearing of Commission on Police Affairs.

WHAT MEN WHO PATROL WANT

Declarations that the System Can Be Re-established—Frank Expressions of What Has Been Done—Patrolman's Life Described.

Several policemen told Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday afternoon that if there were fewer unnecessary details enough men are on the pay rolls to furnish a three-platoon system, give the citizens better protection, and secure to the members of the force time needed for rest. The statements and the figures were given at the session of the commission appointed by Mayor Low to report to him desirable changes in the police law. At the hearing, which was held in the courtroom at Police Headquarters, Col. Partridge and ex-District Attorney E. A. Philbin of the commission were present. With them were Deputy Commissioners Thurston and Ebstein. Many members of the force attended.

In opening the session, Col. Partridge invited written communications. Policeman William Drennan of the Seventeenth Precinct handed in a document in favor of the restoration of the three-platoon system. Policeman Charles Becker of the Twenty-first followed with a written argument in favor of Drennan's proposition. Then some one handed to Commissioner Partridge a plan submitted by Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the Leonard Street Station. The Commissioner remarked that he did not understand it, and declined to allow it to be seen.

Having accumulated documentary matter, Col. Partridge announced that he was ready to hear oral statements. Policeman Drennan stepped forward and, after saluting, said:

"We believe we can build a third-platoon and give the city as good, if not much better, service, at the same cost, as at present. The three-platoon system was inaugurated a year ago, went through a trying campaign, and, so far as we can learn, there were no protests against it. On the contrary, the Commissioners of Elections commended it. There are more than 6,400 patrolmen in the city, and not more than 3,500 of them are doing actual patrol duty."

"Where do you get your figures?" Commissioner Partridge inquired.

"From the records, Sir. The patrolmen want to do efficient work and want to give citizens the best protection possible. This can only be done by the inauguration of the best system. We consider the three-platoon the best."

"How many posts were covered before the three-platoon system was inaugurated?" Col. Partridge asked.

"Between 1,600 and 1,700."

"How many men went out in each platoon under the three-platoon plan?"

"Between 1,500 and 1,600. The figures show that out of 6,474 patrolmen not 3,500 are doing actual patrol duty."

"What are the other 2,900 doing?"

"That's what we would like to know," responded Drennan amid applause, which was promptly checked.

Mr. Philbin inquired how many men were sent out on patrol under the two-platoon system.

"On Aug. 17 about 1,750 were sent out in each platoon. It might vary a little. We claim we can build—"

"Who is going to build?" Col. Partridge asked.

"We will, if you will accept our suggestion," Drennan answered. "We can arrange it to give you 1,800 men three times a day and leave you nearly 1,100 for details on Broadway, at the Bridge, in the courts, parks, and public buildings. I know the men at the Bridge and on Broadway have hard work to perform, but it ought not to require 1,000 men."

Drennan began to explain about the reserve system, when Col. Partridge, having procured the records, said that 1,996 men were assigned to duty at 6 P. M. on Aug. 17, and 1,900 at midnight.

"It is not for me to challenge the figures," Drennan remarked, "but out of these should be deducted the doormen, patrol wagon men, and others. But, assuming that the number named went on actual patrol, there are enough men to fill three platoons and leave several hundred for details. Now six men are stationed at the Waldorf-Astoria. If that is right under the law, then every other hotel in New York has the right to claim a detail."

COL. PARTRIDGE SARCASTIC.

"Would not more posts," Col. Partridge inquired, "require more hiding places from the roundsmen?"

"It is not for me to discuss that, Mr. Commissioner," was Drennan's answer.

"How were the posts arranged under the three-platoon system?"

"The avenues were policed in shorter stretches, and the men had to look after intersecting streets. The posts were more compact, and it was easier to find an officer."

"But it was a better system to hide from the Roundsman?"

"You can't hide successfully if the Roundsman wants to find you."

"Good boy!" somebody shouted.

"The three-platoon system," Drennan continued, "was approved by the clergy, the Board of Aldermen, and real estate owners. If the men not on actual patrol were properly utilized, the city could be better protected, and the men would be content. The whole bone of contention is that the men are overworked."

Drennan then explained the hardships of a patrolman's life, declaring he had little or no time to himself or family, whereas, by a reasonable distribution of the surplus men, a remedy could be applied. His argument was that many of the detailed men never worked more than eight or nine hours a day. In response to an inquiry he declared the plan of August Stone of the Forty-eighth Precinct, providing for three or four platoons, ridiculous, as it would cause confusion. He declared that men, supposed to be on reserve in the station house, were often on extra duty, chasing ballplayers and the like, or investigating complaints, and that in one precinct, on a recent call for reserves, only two housemen responded.

Replying to Mr. Philbin, who manifested frequently a sympathy with the three-platoon idea, Officer Drennan said: "To give satisfaction there must be a uniform patrol system."

Policeman John T. Nilon of the Thirty-seventh Precinct advocated a splitting up of the details so that all of the members of the force could get "a whack at special duty," and give the detailed men a chance to do their share of the extra work. He directed attention to the arduous character of the reserve duty, and showed how the patrolman often had to lose needed sleep to arraign prisoners in court at a time when he should be off duty.

He was followed by Policeman Frank W. Dunne of the Eighteenth Precinct, who corroborated those who preceded him, and, when asked by Col. Partridge whether a patrolman's life resembled a soldier's more than a sailor's, said: "A sailor's, by all means, because he has to do all that comes along, and there are frequently storms at sea."

John Ritter of the Twenty-ninth Precinct said:

"The reserve duty is generally regarded as a period of rest, but as a matter of fact the reserves are generally doing extra duty. The three-platoon system offers the only real solution to the present problem. Commissioner Murphy abolished the details, but they slid back again."

"Why?" Col. Partridge inquired.

"Why?" Ritter echoed with a smile, "That is not my business to ascertain. But they got back. It is only human nature to shirk work, but the three-platoon system makes shirking more difficult."

"What are the roundsmen doing to permit shirking!"

"A roundsman has forty or fifty men to look after. He can't be all over the precinct at the same time. I don't intend to practice any deception, and I say frankly that where a man has a long post, with a bad section in one end and a quiet one at the other, he will probably seek the latter."

NO INTERMEDIATE PLAN.

"Supposing that this commission should not feel disposed to accept the three-platoon system, have you any intermediate plan?" Col. Partridge asked.

"I know of none," Ritter replied. "The force is pretty well disciplined and is disposed to accept what the Commissioner thinks best. If the three-platoon system is rejected, it is up to the Commissioner and not to the men to explain to those complaining of inefficient protection."

In response to queries Ritter explained that since Col. Partridge assumed control the men had received better treatment in the matter of nights off. These were regarded now as matters of right, whereas in the past they depended on the caprice of the Captain or Sergeant.

"How long did it take you to cover your post to-day?" Mr. Philbin inquired.

"About one and one-half hours."

"How long under the three-platoon plan?"

"Forty-five minutes," responded Ritter, who continued with an explanation that the three-platoon plan formed more compact posts.

James Stevens, thirty-one years on the force and attached to the Fifth District Court, said that when doing patrol duty he frequently did not see any of his seven children for four and five days at a time.

Policeman Charles Becker of the Thirty-first Precinct said:

"The Captains and Sergeants have too much discretion in some matters, and the men are made subservient to them. If a man has a disorderly house or gambling resort on his post he is in doubt whether to report it or not, and, for fear his superiors will use discretionary power against a patrolman, the latter neglects to see things he ought to see."

"You mean," Mr. Philbin said, "that the Captain and Sergeant should not be in a position to grant favors."

"That's it, and the three-platoon system will obviate it, for a man will know just what hours he is on or off duty."

In closing the hearing Col. Partridge said:

"I don't like the disposition that has been manifested here and on other occasions by some men to cast slurs on higher officers by saying what 'we'll' do or what system 'we'll' build up and I am frank to say so. We must observe the law as we find it, and I don't fall in with the spirit which says we will do this or we will do that, if the law does not work as contemplated. I want to give all the men all they are entitled to under the law and the rules governing the department, but I shall also insist that all patrolmen shall show proper respect for their superior officers. This talk of 'We' will do this I don't like. Who are the 'We.' Not the patrolmen, because the law has designated others."

Policeman Becker tried to explain that the men meant no offense by the use of the word "We," but Col. Partridge gathered up the papers submitted, said they would be given proper consideration, and left the room.

TWO INDICTED POLICEMEN ARRAIGNED AND BAILED.

Col. Partridge Not Ready to Act on the Subject—Inspector Brooks's Investigation Adjourned.

Roundsman Jackson and Policeman Doupe of the Delancey Street Station, who were indicted by the Grand Jury in connection with the riot during Rabbi Joseph's funeral, appeared in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday morning. Foster L. Backus, their counsel, pleaded not guilty to the indictments, and asked for the privilege of changing the plea before Friday, if he wished, and substituting a motion. The indictments charge the policemen with assault in the second degree. Jackson's bail was fixed at $1,000, and Doupe's at $500. Bail for both was furnished by Simon P. Flannery of 175 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Inspector Brooks announced that in consequence of the indictment of Jackson and Doupe, his investigation of the riots had been postponed indefinitely.

"I don't think it would be fair to the two men to go on with the investigation," he said. "I shall refer the matter to Commissioner Partridge for whatever action he may see fit to take."

Police Commissioner Partridge, when asked if he would suspend the two policemen, replied that he had not made up his mind yet what he would do. He said that he did not know what information had been put before the Grand Jury, and that he would have to decide what he would do upon the information which is coming into his possession at Headquarters.

"My position," he said, "is different from that of the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, and other officers who have to do with the Police Department and who are in what you must call in an ex parte position. I occupy a position between the public and the police. I have to try to do justice to both. There are places where a policeman, in quieting disorder, has to use his club. If I discipline a policeman who has used his club in a legitimate manner, I could soon get the police so that they would be afraid to use their clubs for the purpose for which they were intended. On the other hand, if I do not discipline them, a patrolman who uses his club without justification will have the Police Department doing nothing but clubbing. That is the reason why I want to go slow in a case of this kind."

CAPT. O'REILLY BREAKS UP POLICEMEN'S CRAP GAME.

Catches Four Patrolmen Off Post and Gambling in Back Room of a Saloon.

Bright lights glimmering through chinks and crannies, and the sound of loud voices within, caused Capt. Myles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Police Station to pause before "Jack" Sommers's saloon at 2 James Slip, while making a solitary tour of inspection of his precinct just before dawn yesterday. He looked up and down the streets for the policeman who should have been on post, but could see nothing of him. Returning to the saloon he effected a stealty entrance through the side door, and the mystery was solved. Not one, but four, policemen, all in full uniform, were bending intently over a round table, on the middle of which reposed a pile of bills and silver coin. Three were eagerly watching the movements of their companion, who was deftly casting dice, while another interested spectator was William Kearns, the bartender.

Possibly it was the thick cigar smoke, or perhaps the pungent fumes of strong waters that filled the place, or maybe just plain astonishment that caused Capt. O'Reilly to cough, after he had taken a careful survey of the scene.

"Cheese it! Here's the old man!" yelled one of the players bounding for the door, followed by the others, who upset their chairs in their flight. The commander seized one of the beg men and shouted to the others "Halt!" but they already had gained the sidewalk. Holding Policeman Loosen, his captive, by the arm, and telling the bartender to keep still, Capt. O'Reilly gathered up $28.80 in cash from the table and the floor, together with the dice and dice box. Then he seized the bartender and started for the station, leading the men by their sleeves.

When the platoon came in from the "dog watch" Capt. O'Reilly faced the line waiting for roll call, and with a stern forefinger identified Policemen Hartt, Quigley, and Campbell as Loosen's companions in the crap game, and announced that all four would have to answer what may prove a "breaking" charge at Headquarters at an early trial day.

After several hours in a cell Kearns was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where Magistrate Hogan held him in $1,000 bail for examination this afternoon on the charge of having his saloon open one hour before the time fixed by law.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER GETS MANDAMUS WRIT

Mr. Sturgis Directed to Show Cause of Relieving Order.

The Commissioner Further Explains His Action and Tells Why Deputy Chief Purroy Was Assigned.

In the matter of the relieving from duty of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker by Special Order No. 121 on Tuesday, Commissioner Sturgis is required by an order issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Geigerich to appear to-morrow before Justice Hall in Special Term, Part I., to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued, directing the Commissioner to rescind and revoke Special Order No. 121 and to reinstate Chief Croker as Chief of Department.

The court proceedings were instituted by John J. Delany, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel and Assistant District Attorney who arrived in the city from Otsego Lake on a summons from Chief Croker. They went yesterday morning to Fire Headquarters and saw Commissioner Sturgis. At Mr. Delany's suggestion that what might be said at the interview would be likely to be a foundation for legal proceedings a stenographer was called in. Mr. Delany then made a formal demand for the immediate rescinding and rescission of Special Order No. 121, claiming that his client was relieved of duty when on active duty, and that Deputy Chief Purroy was illegally put in charge of the department. Mr. Delany presented these points:

First—That Chief Croker was entitled to the position of Chief of Department as a matter of right, and that his relief or removal or suspension was illegal, and that he was entitled to reinstatement as Chief.

Second—On behalf of the department Mr. Delany submitted that the operation of Special Order No. 121 would result in the discipline of the department being seriously affected, as it had a tendency to foster insubordination and create demoralization in the force.

Third—On behalf of the public he submitted that it had confidence in the man who was at the head of the uniformed force which was charged to protect the lives and property of citizens from fire, and that such conditions should not be ruthlessly disturbed.

Mr. Sturgis said he would take the matter into consideration and communicate with Mr. Delany, Counsel for Chief Croker replied that if he had the assurance that Mr. Sturgis would pass on his demands within a reasonable time he would delay further action.

Mr. Sturgis declined to say when he would have decided on the demand. Mr. Delany insisted that the Chief was entitled to immediate reinstatement, and that, unless he had assurance that the Commissioner's decision would be ready within a reasonable time, he would be forced to construe his hesitation as a refusal of relief, and proceed to carry the case to the courts. He at the same time assured Mr. Sturgis that he did not wish to embarrass him or place him in a false position before the public. Mr. Sturgis again declined to say when his decision would be given, and the Chief and his counsel left.

At Mr. Delany's office the application for the writ of mandamus was drawn up and presented late in the afternoon to Justice Giegerich, who promptly issued the order to show cause, which was served on Commissioner Sturgis, who referred the papers to the Corporation Counsel.

The application recited the status of Chief Croker, the granting of his leave of absence, his return on Aug. 18, and the resumption of the duties of his office "as provided by Section 320 of the Rules of the Fire Department," and his reporting his return to the Commissioner, who said that unless the Chief consented to take the remainder of his leave he would relieve him from duty. The details of the issuing of Special Order No. 121 were given. The application continues:

That pursuant to said order deponent, obeying the command therein contained of said Commissioner, who is his superior officer, retired from the duties of his said office; and although such order depriving deponent of his duties and relieving him of command of the uniformed force, to which he is properly entitled as such Chief of department, was unauthorized, he has obeyed said command.

That the said order purporting to relieve deponent from his duties is, in effect, an indefinite suspension of deponent from his said office; that said action and order upon the part of said Commissioner is improper, unauthorized, and wholly unwarranted, and the said Commissioner had and has no power or jurisdiction to make such order of suspension or to relieve or suspend deponent from his said office.

These contentions were supported by extracts from the charter law and the assertion:

There is no provision of law nor any rule or regulation, nor has the said Fire Commissioner any right or power or authority to suspend or relieve from duty your deponent, who is a member of the uniformed force and Chief of the department aforesaid. As appears by said Section 739, above quoted, the Commissioner may reprimand or forfeit and withhold pay not exceeding ten days, and he may proceed to a dismissal, but only after charges duly made and heard.

Chief Croker was silent in regard to his case yesterday, and said that he had decided to let his counsel do all the talking. He slept at the Broadway Central Hotel on Tuesday night, but had last evening arranged to go to his official quarters at the house of Engine Company No. 33, in Great Jones Street.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Sturgis talked of the case of Chief Croker and made some points of it clearer.

"On July 31," he said, "the department was notified that Chief Croker had been granted sixty days leave of absence, and that Deputy Chief Purroy had been assigned to perform the duties of Chief. The vacation, by the way, was with full pay. Aug. 18 Chief Croker, in my absence, issued an order to the force saying he had returned and would be recognized as Chief, and directing Acting Chief Purroy to resume his duties as Deputy Chief. This was an assumption of my duties.

"Special Order No. 121, of course, annulled this action by the Chief, and Chief Croker continues his vacation, while, technically, he is on waiting orders to report to me every Monday."

"How long, Commissioner, are these conditions to last?"

"I cannot tell. It will depend on circumstances."

"What circumstances?"

"I am not going at the present time to state other reasons for my action than those I have already given, because by so doing I might do an injustice to myself or others which the passage of time and further consideration of the matter might obviate. I believe that the outcome will justify the confidence which the public appear to have in the Fire Commissioners."

"I would like to notice a statement that I exhibited enmity to Chief Croker in designating Deputy Chief Purroy as Acting Chief. As to that selection, I have this to say to show how wrong the charge is: Purroy has been Deputy Chief nine years, the next choice, Duane, only three years. Purroy is, therefore, senior Deputy Chief by six years of service and has the experience of that position by so much greater length of time. He is, moreover, in the prime of life and activity.

"Deputy Chief Duane is nearly seventy years old. Before leaving for Manila, ex-Chief Bonner told me personally that he had frequently requested Chief Purroy to represent him during his absence from the department, that his work had always been satisfactory, and that he considered him competent and fully equal to any emergency that might arise, and that he was the best selection I could make for Acting Chief during the absence of Chief Croker.

"As a further evidence of the absence of any personal feeling on my part toward Chief Croker, let me say that since Special Order No. 121 was issued he came to me and asked if he could use his personal quarters in engine No. 33's house.

"I said certainly, and that Purroy, instead of moving into them, would remain at his quarters in the house of engine No. 1, in West Twenty-ninth Street."

FIRE CHIEFS' CONVENTION.

Mr. Sturgis Tells Why He Directed Croker to Relinquish Committee Chairmanship.

Regarding the coming annual convention of National Fire Chiefs, Fire Commissioner Sturgis said yesterday:

"I am not, as stated, opposed to the convention of Fire Chiefs, and have personally requested Mayor Low to be present and deliver the opening address of welcome, which he has kindly consented to do. I have further advised the Committee on Arrangements that all such displays as the condition of the department and its duties would permit, as an exhibit of a fire-boat in action, of the life saving drill with scaling ladders, and of a hook and ladder truck, would be shown to their guests.

"I directed Chief Croker to withdraw from the Chairmanship of the committee because it was the duty of that committee to solicit funds of the public, which it is forbidden by the standing regulations for any member of the uniformed force to do. An exemption in this case would have been seriously injurious to the discipline of the department."

BEEF COSTLY UNTIL SPRING.

J. O. Armour, Back from Europe, Talks of Meat Prices—Knows Nothing of New Trust.

J. Ogden Armour, head of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago, was among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. Mr. Armour, who was accompanied by his wife, started immediately for Chicago.

Mr. Armour, in answer to a question about a rumored Beef Trust, with a capitalization of $200,000,000, replied:

"I know nothing about any such organization. I have been away on a pleasure trip with my wife, and have not been in touch with business affairs on this side. I am going direct to Chicago to resume the routine of my business, and it will take some time for me to catch up with what has been going on."

Mr. Armour, when asked if he had not heard that a consolidation of the leading packing concerns was under consideration, replied that he had heard of such a plan, but did not know the amount of the capital stock proposed.

Referring to the agitation in England for a removal of the tax on Australian cattle, Mr. Armour said:

"I do not think the removal of the tax will in any way offset our market here, as the prices in Europe are already so high that any change over there cannot affect us appreciably."

When asked about the report that the Armours were preparing to increase their plants in Kansas City and other Southwestern points, he said that there was nothing in the report further than that they were making some additions to their plant in St. Louis and are building a million-dollar house at Fort Worth, Texas, to handle the Texas cattle. Most of the product of that plant, he said, would be for Southern markets and for export by way of gulf steamships.

Mr. Armour thought that the tendency of the unusually heavy corn crop would be to lower the prices of beef eventually, but not right away. Probably no effect of this character will be felt before Spring, he said.

BAKER STIRRED UP POLICE.

By Telegraph Ordered Man's Arrest for Murder—Jersey City Thought Dispatch Official.

The Jersey City police on Tuesday received a telegram signed "Bernhardt," requesting them to arrest Otto Wolf, who had boarded an Erie Railroad train at Pearl River, N. Y., and was due in Jersey City at midnight. The telegram added that Wolf was wanted for a murder committed in Vienna, Austria, several years ago.

The police assumed that the telegram was sent by United States Marshal Bernhardt of New York, and Policeman Carroll was sent to the Erie Station to await Wolf's arrival. He was arrested and taken to the Seventh Street Police Station. He denied that he had murdered any one, but was locked up to await requisition. No one appeared against him yesterday, and the police then called up the United States officials in New York. They were told that Marshal Bernhardt was out of town. The other officials said they had never heard of Wolf, and that Marshal Bernhardt had sent no message asking for Wolf's arrest.

The Jersey City police then called up the authorities of Pearl River, who replied that the Bernhardt who sent the message is a baker in that town. Wolf worked for him. He had been moody for several days, and did not attend to his work. Bernhardt asked him what ailed him; if he had killed any one in Vienna before he came to the United States. He said "Yes," Bernhardt asserts, and when, half an hour later, he announced his intention of going to New York, Bernhardt sent the telegram which caused Wolf's arrest. As there was no evidence against Wolf he was discharged. He went to New York.

HOME FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

H. Maitland Kersey Won Commission in British Army.

Major H. Maitland Kersey, ex-general manager at New York of the White Star Line, arrived here on the Oceanic yesterday. Major Kersey has just returned from South Africa, where he served during the Boer war, in which service he won a commission. Speaking of conditions in South Africa, he said that everything was settling down to its former status. "What the Boers want," he said, "is a chance to pull themselves together again, and, of course, you understand, that will take time."

Speaking of the shipping combination, Major Kersey said:

"I think it is a good thing. This community of interest idea is the true solution of the questions which have disturbed the transatlantic transportation business for years. I do not think that the English lines will attempt to organize a rival combination."

GROCER PUT CUPID IN SCALES.

Engagement Broken for Business Reasons—Young Woman Sues.

Miss Clara Meyer, nineteen years old, of Reservoir Avenue, near Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday brought suit for $10,000 against Adam Diefolder, a grocer, at 564 Tonnele Avenue, for breach of promise of marriage. Eugene Murphy, her counsel, in the bill of particulars says that Diefolder, who is a widower, forty-five years old, became engaged to Miss Meyer, and the wedding was set for Aug. 9. As Miss Meyer is a Roman Catholic and Diefolder a Protestant, a dispensation was necessary. That Diefolder obtained. On the wedding day, he sent a note to Miss Meyer saying he had decided he could not marry her. He must have a wife, he said, who could speak German, and who could carry on business with his German customers when he happened to be absent.

LORD HOPETOUN SAILS.

Ex-Governor General of Australia Has Another Position in Prospect.

Lord Hopetoun, ex-Governor General of Australia, was among those who sailed for Liverpool on the White Star liner Teutonic yesterday.

In answer to a question as to why he resigned his position as Governor General of Australia, Lord Hopetoun replied.

"Just to get a change."

"Have you any other position in sight?" Lord Hopetoun was asked.

"Yes, indeed; there is always something in sight, and perhaps I can have my pick now. That is all I have to say."

Accident to the Buckman.

Capt. Mader of the steamship Buckman, that arrived yesterday from Port Antonio, reported that on Aug. 12, on the outward passage, the steamship lost a blade of her propeller and that he put into Port Antonio, where the vessel was surveyed. The surveyors recommended that the steamship return to this port for repairs. On Tuesday last, in latitude 36.23, longitude 74.02, the steamship lost another blade of her propeller.

Stowaway on the Oceanic.

When the White Star liner Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, was one day out on her trip from Liverpool to New York, a stowaway was found in the forehold. The man gave his name as William Clark, an American citizen, and said he was a cattleman. He had "gone broke" in England. He was put to work in the stoke room and was permitted to land by the immigration officials.

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BEST MARACAIBO COFFEE, Per Pound, 19c.

Borax, one-half pound packages	6c	White Pepper, per can	9c
English Mustard, our best, a can	10c	Witch Hazel, one-half pint bottle	10c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, two-pound carton, a package	5c	French Mustard, Butler's best, a bottle	8c
Shredded Gelatine, Peerless Brand, a package	9c	Olive Oil, domestic, pint bottle	9c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, a package	5c	Lemons, choice Messina, a dozen	6c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's best, a bottle	10c	Alpha Pudding, a dainty dessert, a package	5c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, a pint bottle, wrapped	13c	Hires Root-Beer Extract, a bottle	11c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, one-half pint bottle	5c	Fairy Floating Soap, a cake	4c
Campbell's Salad Dressing, a bottle	10c	Potted Ham or Tongue, all standard brands, one-half pound can, 8c.; one-quarter pound can	5c
French Sardines, Clement Brand, with key, a can, 9c., or 2 for	25c	Cocoa, Butler's Peerless Brand, one-half pound can	18c

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A Package Zu-Zu Ginger Snaps with 1 pound of our BEST No. 1 TEA, at regular price of 35c.

CALIFORNIA PRUNES, Extra Large Fancy Santa Clara, 2 pounds for 15c.

Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food. NONE BETTER. DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME. A Package - - - - - 10c.

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TUNNEL MENACES HEALTH

Health Board Calls Attention to Unsanitary Conditions.

Extraordinary Plague of Mosquitos Probably Due to Stagnant Water—Contractors Threatened.

The Board of Health yesterday sent to the Rapid Transit Commission a report of Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, showing that the conditions existing in the excavations are in many places a menace to the health of persons living along the line of the tunnel. The unsanitary conditions mentioned were disconnection of sewers, stagnant water, the escape of sewage, the use of the excavations as dumping places, and the prevalence of foul odors. The report is a summary of the reports of various Inspectors, and covers conditions in the whole length of the tunnel.

President Lederle of the Board of Health said after the meeting that it had seemed to him for some time that the contractors for the rapid transit tunnel, in common with contractors generally, were apt to be careless of the inconvenience they might cause the public. He himself had noted about the excavations in places more stagnant water than seemed necessary, and simultaneously mosquitos appeared in the neighborhood of these places, though that section of the city was ordinarily free of those pests. It occurred to him that the stagnant water and the appearance of mosquitos might be connected as cause and effect.

Already, President Lederle continued, separate action was being taken by the board against individuals among the tunnel contractors who were guilty of maintaining nuisances, but it seemed well to the board to put the Rapid Transit Commission in possession of the full facts, so that the commission could see to it that its contractors conformed strictly to the terms as to the sanitation which were no doubt included in the contracts. If the commission took no action in the matter, President Lederle said, he would proceed at once against the individual contractors. Dr. Lederle went on to say that, in his opinion, most of these nuisances could be abated by the police, and should be so abated.

Dr. Lederle also called attention to the clause suggested by the Mayor as a part of the contract for the Pennsylvania Railway Tunnel, giving the Board of Health charge of the maintenance of sanitary conditions in the contemplated excavations. Such a clause, he thought, ought to exist in all contracts made by the city for work of that character.

In the office of the Rapid Transit Commission Secretary Burrows said the communication from the Board of Health had been received, and forwarded to Chief Engineer Parsons, who, if he found any sanitary nuisances existing, would undoubtedly have them corrected.

YOUNG MAN'S MEMORY BLANK.

Thinks His Name Is "Jack," but Knows When He Is Hungry—Held in Jersey City.

The Jersey City police have a young man of good address who is suffering from loss of memory. He was found at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, sitting on the steps of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross, at Arlington and Claremont Avenues. Detective Clarke watched him a while and then asked him what he was doing on the church steps at that hour.

"Only taking a rest," was the answer.

"What is your name?" asked the detective.

"I dont' exactly know," said the young man. "I think it is Jack, but I am not certain. All know is that I am tired and hungry. Can you take me to some place where I can get something to eat?"

Thinking the man was insane, Detective Clarke took him to the Ocean Avenue Police Station. There he repeated his declaration that he did not know his own name and could not tell where he lived. He was provided with food, and ate ravenously. Later, he was taken before Police Justice Murphy and more closely questioned, but nothing was learned tending to reveal his identity. He was then sent to the City Prison, where he will be held in the hope that his absence from home may be reported by relatives.

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300 School Suits.
Two-Piece Single and Double-Breasted; sizes 6 to 16; all up-to-date styles; reduced from $6, $7 & $8
To $3.00.

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LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED MUTUAL COVENANTORS.—An action brought by John F. Fout against Edward J. Lucas and another, in which the plaintiff sought to restrain the defendants from erecting an addition to their glove factory at Johnstown, N. Y., on property adjoining land owned by him, has been denied by Justice Spencer of the Fulton Special Term of the Supreme Court. Both the plaintiff's land and that owned by the defendants formerly belonged to John E. Wells. The latter, in 1873, conveyed the land now owned by Fout to one Hadcock, and stipulated in the deed that no buildings were to be erected on the lot by the grantee within 25 feet of the street, and that no house should be less in size than 22 by 32 feet. In 1894, Mr. Wells being dead, his executrices, under a power in his will, conveyed the defendants' property to them on condition that no more than one dwelling house, costing not less than $2,500, should be built on the lot. This deed also contained the same stipulation in regard to the size of the house and its nearness to the street as that inserted in the deed to Hadcock. Justice Spencer decides that there is no privity of estate or contract between the plaintiff and the defendants, and that it was not shown that the restrictions contained in the latters' deed were imposed for Fout's benefit. He says in part: "Regarding both parties as grantees from Wells, there is no stipulation in the deeds of conveyance, to which they may be regarded as mutual covenanters. The conditions in the deed of plaintiff's parcel are nothing more than personal obligations binding the grantee. They are not covenants running with the land or creating negative easements available against the grantee or his assigns. There is no covenant on the part of the grantor Wells restricting the use of the property subsequently conveyed to the defendants. An inspection of the defendants' deed discloses no reference to the plaintiff or his grantors or to the premises owned by him. To import into defendants' deed a provision for the benefit of plaintiff, or for those who purchased lots from Wells during his lifetime, would be doing violence to the language employed, and confer upon the plaintiff a right which neither he nor his grantors stipulated for in their contract with Wells, and which no one was under any obligation to confer upon them."

NEGLIGENCE PRESUMED FROM WALKING ON SIDE PATH AT NIGHT.—In the case of Siegler against Mellinger, decided by a Pennsylvania court, (52 Atlantic Reporter, 175,) it is held that negligence is presumed on the part of a person walking on a side path of a country road on a dark night. The action was against the Supervisors of a township to recover for injuries received by falling while walking on a side path. The court said: "A man desiring or being compelled to travel an unknown road on a dark night must always be in some uncertainty, if not peril. The middle of the road is usually the freest from obstructions, and in the best condition for travel, and therefore is prima facie the proper and safest place to go, notwithstanding its special disadvantages in the risk of collision with vehicles having also a right of way. On the other hand, a side path perhaps offers smoother and more comfortable walking, but is liable to its own special dangers, such as produced the accident in this case. Plaintiff testified that the cinder side path at the point where he turned on to it, and along most of the distance, was level, or nearly so, with the rest of the roadway. In cities or municipalities where there is a well-defined sidewalk, and on country roads in daylight, the side is usually the proper place for foot passengers, and circumstances might be shown as to the condition of the side path and of the general roadway that would make a question for the jury whether a traveler, even in the dark, might not be justified in following the former instead of the latter; but the presumption is that it is negligence to do so on a dark night on a country road." The court adds that the circumstances of the case discussed were not such as to overcome the presumption.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,420. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PILLSBURY HAS LANDED SPIES ON THE COAST

Minions of the Invader Lurk in New England Ports.

Higginson's Battleships and Auxiliaries Raking the Atlantic in Search of the Unseen Enemy.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 21.—The battleships of Rear Admiral Higginson's squadron, defending the New England coast from an imaginary attack by a fleet under Commander John E. Pillsbury, were plainly to be seen in the clear atmosphere from this point this morning. The other vessels of Admiral Higginson's command were scattered along the horizon, or in view at nearer points, maintaining guard of the coast. The night passed without unusual incident, and no trace of the enemy was reported from any of the signal stations along the shore.

All conditions at the beginning of the day were considered as favoring the defending fleet, as apparently it would be inviting detection were Commander Pillsbury to attempt to approach the coast uder the cloudless sky and with absolutely no mist or haze to obstruct vision for miles and miles at sea. Nevertheless the coast guard ships were on the move early in the morning.

Off toward Cape Cod were the Brooklyn and the Olympia. The battleships Kearsarge, Massachusetts, and Alabama were outside Straitsmouth Point, near Thatchers Island, their position being at about the centre of the lines of defense. The Mayflower and the Scorpion were on duty off the Isles of Shoals, and the other vessels were stationed at more distant points or were moving to and fro acting as patrols along the picket line.

Just after 8 o'clock the torpedo boat Bagley was sent into port here to get dispatches.

The telegraph and telephone were very busy to-day with the transmission of reports from various signal stations. There is not a point from Portland to Provincetown where extended sea observation can be obtained but what is manned by watchmen from the vessels of Admiral Higginson. Each station has been heard of from time to time, and those in charge of the central naval station here are satisfied that the signal system is as nearly perfect as it can be. Not only are the important points occupied by men from the warships, but in some cases marines and signal men are with them, and they have the co-operation of the lighthouse keepers and of the various life saving crews. All reports received up to noon to-day were the same, to the effect that nothing had been seen of the enemy.

As far as possible, those in charge of the central station here are maintaining conditions of actual warfare. Ensign Berry and Midshipman Fitzpatrick receive reports, handle dispatches, and direct affairs. To-day Chaplain N. T. Helmes of the Kearsarge was at the station for the purpose of getting an accurate land view of the vessels as they moved about at sea.

With his great battleships and his cruisers and his smaller vessels for scouts and dispatch boats, and his elaborate and reliable signal system, Admiral Higginson is viewed as having everything in his favor.

INDICATIONS OF SPIES.

There is evidence to-day that Commander Pillsbury has adopted the daring step of stationing spies at the main points included in the operations for the defense of the coast. The first intimation of anything of this sort came from Provincetown, where, it was suspected, that an officer had been landed. Investigations led to the belief that at other places and even at this station such spies had been sent. This prompted to even closer secrecy, if possible, than had been maintained before and to orders that sharp watch be kept for suspicious persons.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon, a number of marines came ashore from the Kearsarge. They reported that the Gloucester had disappeared, going toward the south.

Not for a moment during the afternoon did the battleships give up their watchfulness. Soon after the noon hour a heavy storm came on, the sky being decidedly black. In the driving rain the impression entertained by the sailors was the probability that Commander Pillsbury would strike his blow on such a night as this promised to be.

But the adverse handicap of weather made the stations of the defending squadron along the Atlantic Coast line all the more active and alert. Messages came in from various points, from Portland to Provincetown, with remarkable quickness.

In an hour the rain had passed, but the thick weather remained, and as dusk came on a mist crept over the surface of the water. It was a dark night. The darkness was just coming on when Admiral Higginson gave the order to his battleships to weigh anchor. So hurriedly had messages been given and so many trips did the dispatch launches make between the shore and the Kearsarge that it was thought that the move this time was out to sea. The Admiral, however, allowed the squadron to pass but a little to the south; in fact, nearer in shore and within hailing distance of Thatcher's Island. This change of anchorage was brought about for two reasons. The Admiral wished to keep his ships in varying locations, and to puzzle the spies of the White Squadron, whom it was firmly believed were strung along the coast. Again the Admiral wished to get in touch with the Straitsmouth Point life saving station, where was established to-night an elaborate system of rocket signaling.

As the night wore on the sky lost but little of its blackness so that the opportunity for Commander Pillsbury to effect an entrance into some one of the harbors along the coast seemed to grow none the less possible. The fact that a constant stream of messages arrived from the various stations along the coast from the north to the south showed clearly enough that the defending squadron feared the approach of Commander Pillsbury.

At midnight thirty-six hours had passed of the possible 120 for the naval conflict, but the anticipated meeting between the hostile fleets had not come to pass. After a day which had been on the whole devoid of many sensations, the night, thick and cloudy as it was, with the moon quite obscured, developed so many confusing situations and so many extraordinary reports that the Higginson squadron had just cause for grave uneasiness. Somehow the feeling grew that it would not be such a difficult attainment after all for the three auxiliary cruisers of the White Squadron to slip in and anchor at some harbor, protected as they would be by the inviting darkness which prevailed.

A STRANGE CRAFT SIGHTED.

Perhaps the greatest danger which came to Admiral Higginson was that of yielding to the temptation to withdraw the Kearsarge, and leave only the Alabama and the Massachusetts to go in search of the enemy reported on apparently reliable authority to have been sighted at either this point or that point along the coast. Such reports were in fact made.

In the early part of the night the station on the Isles of Shoals notified the nearest mainland point by the use of torches and the secret code of the navy that a large, strange two-masted craft had been sighted outside the shoals. Admiral Higginson's wonderful system of signals worked to perfection.

Almost in a moment, it seemed, the destroyer Decatur was rocketed from Portsmouth to pursue the mysterious comer, and in another moment the Decatur, with the smoke belching from her four great stacks, was plowing furiously through the heavy seas. The stranger turned and fled at full speed, and this fact led to the decision that she may have been one of the attacking fleet passing inward on scout duty. At a later hour the Decatur had made no report.

At 11 o'clock came another report of a strange ship sighted south of Eastern Point light, Gloucester. Admiral Higginson at once ordered the torpedo boat Bagley to investigate, but the Bagley found to her surprise that it was the cruiser Brooklyn, which had come down from her northern station pursuant to the privilege extended by Admiral Higginson.

The reason that the Admiral steadfastly refused to leave his anchorage in the harbor here, central point as it is, was that he dared not leave Rockport exposed to the enemy which, taking advantage of needless passage of the defending battleships to another port, might easily creep in and drop anchor at the very heart of the operations of the Blue Squadron. It was all these considerations that forced Admiral Higginson to the conclusion that on none but the surest authority would he leave the Rockport station to join other members of his squadron in the work of putting the enemy out of action.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Aug. 21.—The cruisers Brooklyn, Olympia, and Montgomery and a torpedo boat, were lying off Race Point at the entrance to Provincetown Harbor early to-day. Shortly before 6:30 the Brooklyn steamed across the bay, heading toward Plymouth, and at the same time a large vessel, taken to be the Alabama, was steaming in rapidly from the southeast.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—It is learned that the cruiser Montgomery had a slight accident to her machinery yesterday, but the damage was repaired without difficulty.

SIGNAL CORPS PREPARING.

Arrangements for Defense Along New England Coast in War Game.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, called a number of the officers of the Signal Corps now on duty in Washington into consultation this afternoon to discuss the signaling arrangements which are being perfected at the defenses along the New England coast for the joint manoeuvres. The subject under discussion was, obviously, not of a character to make public, and the officers declined to say anything in regard to the results of the meeting. It was stated afterward, however, that orders shortly will be issued for the collection of all the Signal Corps officers who are to participate in the manoeuvres at New London and all of them are expected to be at that place by next Monday, where they will receive their instructions and proceed to their several posts.

MIDSHIPMEN RETURN HOME.

Their Summer Cruise on the Indiana at an End.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 21.—The United States battleship Indiana, with a portion of the midshipmen aboard who have been on their Summer cruise along the New England Coast, arrived in the Annapolis Roads at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The "middies" will come ashore in the morning, and will leave for their homes on Saturday for a month's vacation. The Indiana will leave as soon as possible to join the North Atlantic fleet for the manoeuvres along the Massachusetts Coast.

MR. HILL'S BUCOLIC SPEECH.

Ex-Senator Expressed Admiration for Farmers at Oak Orchard.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Ex-Gov. David B. Hill spoke to a crowd of 8,000 persons at the Orleans County Pioneer picnic at Oak Orchard to-day. The speech was a general one, Mr. Hill saying he thought it poor taste to inject politics at such a time.

Addressing himself to the farmers, he referred to their courage and sturdy independence in admiring terms, and said the Boer farmers had invoked the admiration of the world.

"I wish to God," said he, "that the Dutch farmers had won."

The speaker thought that farmers as a rule tried to work for much land, and he told of a man who gave three daughters 150 of his 200 acres, and then did as well with the remaining 50 by improved culture. He made a distinction between a farmer and an agriculturist, saying the farmer worked a farm for income, while the agriculturist spent his income to work his farm. "I am an agriculturist," he said.

Continuing, Mr. Hill declared himself in favor of holidays, especially when farmers put aside toil and come together for recreation. He said he found nothing in the Bible in regard to accumulation of corporate wealth and believed that the only right means of accumulation was by personal endeavor. Posterity owes much to the pioneers who have been leaders of all walks and conditions of life, he said. He was not in sympathy with the demand for cheap things. Nothing should be so cheap as to deny proper remuneration to the labor which produces it. He respected public opinion when it was right, but held it in contempt when wrong.

Women, he said, can do some things better than men, which he regarded as a great admission for an old bachelor. Speaking to young men, he declared the three most valuable traits were sincerity, frankness, and prudence. Do not rely for success on influence, but rely on yourself and your own ability and go it alone. Instead of looking to the State for everything, every man must realize that he is the architect of his own fortune.

Bird S. Coler, who accompanied Mr. Hill, spoke briefly.

Monument to New Jersey Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—John L. and William Passmore Meeker of this city have been awarded the contract for the erection of the monument to the New Jersey soldiers that fell on the Antietam battlefield. The monument, which will be erected on the battlefield next Fall, will consist of a base and shaft of granite, surmounted by a bronze figure of a Captain of Infantry in the uniform of 1862.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 35c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19c.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

The Busy Man's Train.
The Pennsylvania's Special to Chicago only 20 hours. Perfect equipment.—Adv.

REMINGTON'S BROTHER IS NOT SATISFIED

Questions the Fact that the Man Shot Himself.

It Is Intimated that the Bullet Extracted from Robert R. Remington's Head Does Not Fit Revolver Found by His Side.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 21.—An autopsy held here to-day on the body of Robert R. Remington, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Newport, R. I., on Monday, has resulted in the report that the suicide theory has been doubted.

One of the men present at the autopsy admits that the pistol found by the side of Remington was brought here by his brother, Edward, and he does not deny that a bullet extracted from Robert's head to-day does not fit the pistol.

It is said, too, that either one of two of the three bullet wounds in the had must certainly have rendered the man immediately unconscious, if not resulting in instant death, thus tending to disprove the suicide theory.

When it became known that Edward Remington entertained a suspicion of foul play, which originated before he left Newport with the body, a reporter called on him and requested a statement. He replied that he would neither deny nor affirm anything, except that the autopsy performed to-day revealed that the bullet in the mouth caused death.

Seth McCormick, his attorney, said:

"Be careful what you say about murder in this case. There is nothing official to give out yet. The conference to-night was to hear the report of the doctors on the autopsy."

The remains of Robert Reading Remington were laid at rest in Wildwood Cemetery this afternoon. The interment, which had been announced as private, was witnessed by a crowd of men and women, who had gathered at the cemetery. On the casket rested a wreath of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley, tied with a wreath of white satin. The flowers were sent by Miss May Van Alen, former fiancée of Robert Remington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The report from Williamsport, Penn., that E. P. Remington doubts that his brother, Robert R. Remington, committed suicide, was a genuine surprise to Newport. There seems to be no doubt entertained here that it was a deliberate case of suicide.

It is known that Mr. Remington on Monday morning purchased at a Newport store the revolver which was found beside his dead body. There were three empty chambers corresponding to the three wounds on the dead man's head. Mr. Remington went up stairs at the Newport reading room alone, and none of the members nor the employes saw any one go up or come down the stairs between that time and the time when the body was found. At least one of the wounds has powder marks about it, showing that the shot was fired at short range, and the position of the wounds are said to sustain the belief that they were self-inflicted.

Remington's moroseness and disinclination to talk to any member of the club, or to any one at his boarding house, just before the shooting, is regarded as further evidence that the man had determined to take his own life. The police do not credit anything but the suicide theory, and all in the club at the time are of the same opinion. There was no sign of a struggle about the room. Two of the three shots were simply flesh wounds, the third having been undoubtedly immediately fatal, and it is believed that if the two former had been fired by some one other than the man himself there would have been some outcry or alarm given.

The absence of a cause for murder is also regarded as a strong argument for the belief that Remington took his own life.

CORDIAL NOTE IN A PEACH.

New Jersey Girl and Princeton Student May Meet as Result of New Grafting Method.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Aug. 21.—Here Cupid has moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. A Jersey peach and a brief but pointed letter hidden within it furnish the data upon which the romance may be founded. When W. J. Montgomery, a Princeton graduate, opened a peach this morning which had been purchased at a grocery store in Nassau Street, he found hidden within the pit, which had been cleverly forced open, a small roll of paper. In the presence of two other sons of Old Nassau he unrolled it, and discovered that the bit of paper bore a message from a young woman several miles over the hills from Princeton. The epistle was as follows:

This peach grew on my father's farm at Little Rocky Hill. His name is Mr. Job Hunt, and my name is Miss Caroline Hunt. My address is Kingston, N. J. Whoever eats this peach let him please write to me and tell me how it tasted. I hope a nice-looking young man eats it, and I hope he is single, and that I may see him some day.

"Well," said the reader, "the girl who wrote that letter is a peach, and I think I shall find out who this maiden is." The two other students voiced his sentiments, and it was agreed that the path over which the peach and its message had found its way into the old college town should be traced back to Farmer Hunt's, and due compliments should be given to his daughter. The peach was then divided among the three students who said it was the best they had tasted this seasin. The town folk looked on, smiled, and then philosophically moved away.

A HOME FOR WOMEN.

Plan for Establishment in Berkshire Hills by a New York Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 21.—Miss Folsom of New York, who is summering in the Berkshire Hills, is looking at farmhouses in the mountains surrounding Lee, Mass., with a view to purchasing this Fall. It is her intention to establish a home for convalescent women.

The enterprise would be conducted in connection with one of the large hospitals of New York, only patients recovering from non-contagious diseases being admitted.

For the Man Who Waited.
Entire stock, $12.50 to $18 Suits, now $10; $18 to $28 Suits, now $15. No reserve. Come early. A. Raymond & Co., Fulton and Nassau Sts., N. Y. —Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad's "Special."
Makes the run New York to Chicago every day in 20 hours. A boon to the progressive business man.—Adv.

SEPTEMBER CORN SOARS.

It Takes Sudden Shoot of Nearly Five Cents a Bushel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Board of Trade grain markets were in a wild state of excitement this forenoon. The most sensational feature of the business was a rise of nearly 5 cents a bushel in the price of corn for next month's delivery. Wheat and oats were also sensationally higher.

There was an afterclap of the July corn deal that startled the whole trade in corn at the opening. Of late it had been a case of blind lead the blind, selling September corn in order to get prices down to a level with the further months. Lower prices did come after the huge receipts of last month, and September tumbled from over 60 cents to 50 cents.

Then came the story of poor receipts with but little grading contract, immense short interests, and backwardness of the maturing crops. Yesterday English markets began advancing. To-day cables were very strong.

"Shorts" wanted stuff to cover contracts with, and wanted it badly, but nobody could buy much. Foreign houses did good early buying, and with slight hesitation after the early jump prices advanced by leaps and bounds. It is generally conceded that September corn is in a very strong position and is badly tied up, as is that option in everything. Other months made good advances in sympathy, but not so excitedly as September.

A rise of 5 cents a bushel in corn may appear a trifling increase in its value to the householders who think of corn only in connection with table use, but when applied to outstanding contracts for delivery in September of 50,000,000 bushels, for instance a 5-cent rise in price means a gain of $2,500,000 in the aggregate to those who have bought, and of course just that much loss to those who have sold it "short."

September corn, which was worth 52⅝ cents a bushel yesterday afternoon, was up to 57¾ cents before 12 o'clock. It closed at 57 cents. The immediate cause of the advance was the scarcity of the commodity. There are more than 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn slowly ripening in the fields, but not enough coming in from the old deficient crop to supply the daily requirements of the country.

Ordinarily at this season of the year Chicago would be receiving 1,000 carloads a day. This morning only 45 cars were received, 30 cars being the estimate for to-morrow. Yesterday only 13 carloads came to hand.

The "old bull crowd," as it is called, was buying the corn this morning. At least some of its individual members were. Harris, Gates & Co. were not conspicuous in the buying, but Logan & Bryan bought as if the firm had an order for all that was left of last year's crop.

In wheat it was Armour & Co. that sent the September price up from 70¼ cents at the opening to 72 cents an hour and a half later.

That firm is supposed to have 25,000,000 bushels of wheat bought for next month's delivery, and there are only about 1,500,000 bushels of contract wheat here.

TO PREVENT GRAIN CORNERS.

Chicago Grain Dealers Meet to Devise a Plan of Self-Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—In an effort to devise a plan for preventing a recurrence of corners in oats and corn such as those of last month, Directors and officers of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association held a conference at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day. No conclusion was arrived at before the adjournment of the morning session, but the members said that some satisfactory arrangements would be made before the end of the meeting.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the association should ask the Directors of the Board of Trade to assist the grain dealers by making a commercial basis of difference in prices "by which grain grading below contract grades may be applied at uniform difference on such grain grading below such contract grades."

The system of grain inspection as applied in Illinois was condemned by several of the members, and E. S. Greenleaf of Jacksonville made an appeal to the dealers to "elect a Legislature that will take the inspection out of politics and put it in the hands of men who know something about grain."

MAJOR GEO. A. ARMES SHOT.

Retired Army Officer Injured by a Former Tenant—The Major's Exciting Career.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Major George A. Armes, a retired army officer, was shot but not seriously injured at his home a few miles outside this city to-day by J. Roland Johnson. Major Armes was able to come to the city, and go to the Army Hospital for an operation to extract the bullet. According to his account, Johnson was formerly one of his tenants, with whom he had some difficulty. Major Armes says he was sitting on the porch of his house when Johnson approached and fired two shots, one of which took effect in the right breast.

Major George A. Armes has at various times figured prominently in the military affairs of the country. He was three times dismissed from the service after a court-martial, but was on two occasions reinstated. In 1839 Major Armes, then a Captain, was for the third time brought to trial and dismissed, the charge being assault upon Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania in front of the Riggs House, Washington, the day following the inauguration of President Harrison.

Major Armes is a Virginian, and when the civil war began, he offered his services to the Government. On his way to Washington he was arrested by Cassius M. Clay, who was drilling a body of rebel soldiers. Clay asked his business, and the lad refused to disclose it. He was then ordered to be hanged, but escaped before the order could be carried out. While in Clay's camp he learned that a raid upon Washington was planned for the next night. By warning the authorities Armes saved the city.

His daring led to his rapid promotion, and in December, 1864, he was made Brevet Major, being then the youngest officer of that rank in the army. After the close of the civil war Major Armes became a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and was stationed in the West, where he gained great distinction as an Indian fighter.

In 1869 Armes caused the arrest of two superior officers, whom he charged with selling mules for their own profit. The men were influential and were acquitted. After that time he was continually at war with the department, until he was forcibly retired.

Gen. Schofield was once reprimanded by the Supreme Court for causing Armes's arrest for fear that Armes would do him bodily harm.

For the past twenty years Armes has lived quietly on his estate in Virginia. He is reputed to be very wealthy.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic Whiskey, appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

Autumn in the Mountains.
Most delightful season of the year. Delaware Water Gap and Mt. Pocono will soon be ablaze with color. Special Friday and Saturday trains via Lackawanna Railroad will be continued throughout September, leaving New York at 9 A. M.—Adv.

PRESIDENT CRITICISED BY ANTI-IMPERIALIST

Prof. Norton Condemns "His Exaltation of War."

Louis R. Ehrich Denounces the Philippine Campaign—Senator Lodge Blamed at the Sanderson Academy Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—In his address at the annual Sanderson Academy dinner here to-day, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, who as usual was the presiding officer, discoursed upon war. Among other things he said:

"Among wars which, even in the warlike days of the seventeenth century, Bacon ranked as unjustifiable, were wars made by foreigners under pretense of justice or protection to deliver the subjects of others from tyranny and oppression. If under pretense of humanity it engage in a war of aggression for the sake of acquisition of territory or other gain, a country adds hypocrisy to the crime of unjustifiable war. And what else but this is to be said of our war with Spain?

"What credit have we won by that war save such as comes to a robust man when he knocks down a weakling who has begged for mercy?

"What credit do we get from our pitiless fightings but the credit of the bully and a ruffian?

"What service can President Roosevelt, with every good intention and with every good fortune attending him—what service can he render that will ever compensate for the evil which he renders by his exaltation of war? The exaltation of peace and justice, of their country's honor are powerless against the madness and folly of the rampant materialism and militarism of the day. The great forces of evil are in the ascendant. But, however dark the skies, the lover of peace and justice knows that the stars are with him."

The other speakers were Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago, Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado, William Garrett Brown of Alabama, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, the poet-preacher of Brooklyn, and Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University of Worcester, who is a native of Ashfield.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Ehrich presented what may be termed the extreme view of the so-called anti-imperialists. Mr. Ehrich said:

"When, in a few decades, the story of our times shall be impartially set down, the historian, in the characterization of our late lamented President will tell of his kindly, sunny disposition—of his capacity in winning and holding friends, of his sweetness and devotion in the domestic relations, of his having died like a hero; and then, unfortunately, he will be constrained to add that the foulest stain on the pages of our history was his signature of the 'benevolent assimilation' proclamation of December, 1898. That document deliberately proclaimed to the Filipinos: 'We have bought you and we shall impose our sovereignty upon you. If you resist, we will shoot you down.' Thank God, they resisted! The dignity of human nature and the principles of liberty cryingly demanded vindication in the hour when this republic arbitrarily proposed to usurp the political rights of 8,000,000 people.

"The saddest, most disheartening fact has been that while our National ideals were being desecrated, while from 50,000 to 100,000 lives were being sacrificed and hundreds of millions of treasure being worse than wasted, the pulpits of Christ applauded; and in all the countless meetings and conventions of our Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, Sons of the Colonial Wars, Woman Federations, and other bodies professing to represent the patriotic spirit of our past and the moral and social hope of our future, not an outcry was heard in protest. Could this generation give stronger proof of American decadence? If you point, as an equivalent, to our material prosperity and to our having developed into a world-power, I quote you Jeremy Taylor in reply, and say that 'A prosperous iniquity is the most unprofitable condition in the world.'

"What is the present, pressing duty of this nation? Two wholly divergent paths—one leading to honor and true glory, the other pointing to disgrace and moral suicide—are each, strangely enough, urged upon the Nation by the two United States Senators of this State. I trust that only one of them represents Massachusetts. As for the other, when in these years I have observed his conspicuous talents employed in the darkening of counsel, in the passionate thick-and-thin defense of party action, in the clever masking of arbitrary and oppressive measures, in the cunning appeal to national selfishness and cupidity, in the obstinate resistance to plain national duty and rectitude, I have more than once inwardly breathed the prayer of Cowper: 'Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!' Your one Senator is a seer, the other an opportunist.

"Justice to the Filipino people is the issue of issues. Our own sacred traditions and ideals are involved. We shall not deserve, and we will not retain, our own liberties if our strength be employed to enslave the weak. There are other important issues to be solved, but, in comparison, they are all bread-and-butter issues. Our hope is in the American spirit of fair play."

PEACE UNION IN SESSION.

The Government Condemned for Its Policy in the Philippines—Denunciation of the Army.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 21.—When the second day's session of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Universal Peace Union opened to-day the report of Treasurer Charles P. Hastings of Philadelphia was read. It showed a balance of $762.46 in the treasury after a disbursement of $1,385.80 for the past year.

After the morning business meeting an address was made by the Countess Helen de la Gardie Nicolia of Philadelphia. Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, discussed "Women and Peace." The other speakers of the morning were the Rev. Matthew Anderson, Principal of the Philadelphia Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, and William N. Ashman, President of the Pennsylvania Peace Society.

At the afternoon session Ernest Howard Crosby of New York spoke on "The Unmanliness of War." Mr. Crosby said that the Philippine war was wicked. He spoke of the ovation tendered to Gen. Smith on his return home, and said that even the Administration disapproved of it. He said that the way for military men to get popular was to have the Administration down on them, and mentioned Gen. Miles, Gen. Smith, and Admiral Schley as examples.

Walter S. Logan of New York, the next speaker, said that he believed in the sentiment "My country, may it be right, but, right or wrong, my country." His subject was "Patriotism and Peace."

Thomas G. Whipple of East Groton, Conn., said that the United States Army was a disgrace to humanity. He said that the President of the United States, who should be a man of God, is teaching his children the use of broadswords. Mr. Whipple ended his address by saying: "God will avenge the Filipinos in this country."

The Lake Shore Limited
is still the great 24-hour train to Chicago; leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:30 next afternoon; luxurious service; all Pullman cars.—Adv.

BISHOP POTTER AT HIS FIANCEE'S HOME.

Will Stay in Cooperstown About a Week—His Views in Regard to the Miners' Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Bishop Potter is at the home of his fiancée, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, in this village. He reached here about 7 o'clock this evening, and was met at the train by several members of the Clark family.

When seen this evening Bishop Potter stated that he expected to remain in Cooperstown about a week, going from here to the Adirondacks. When asked regarding the strike situation, he said:

"It is my opinion that the present dispute will never be satisfactorily settled by arbitration. The questions of difference are between the employers and the employes, and by them they must be settled without the interference of a third party. So far as I can discern, Mr. Morgan has no interests in the strike, no more, in fact, than myself or any other peace-loving citizen. While Mr. Morgan is an employer of labor, his interests do not lie in the anthracite coal regions. His steamships do not burn hard coal, and his iron furnaces are not fed by it."

The Bishop is looking exceedingly well, and is in the best of spirits after an enjoyable trip abroad. When asked concerning his approaching marriage, he turned the subject, contrasting the rugged scenes of Norway and the pastoral landscape of Otsego County.

RESCUED A DROWNING GIRL.

Maurice R. Lanes of This City Distinguishes Himself at Highland Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Aug. 21.—While a party of six persons was boating on Highland Lake here yesterday, Miss Nittken of Torrington accidentally fell out of the rowboat and disappeared beneath the surface. Hundreds of people stood on shore when Maurice R. Lanes, a young New York lawyer, with an office at 230 Madison Street, in that city, jumped into the lake and rescued the drowning woman unassisted.

His heroism will probably win him a bride, as it was reported to-day that Miss Rosella Rosenfield, a friend of Miss Nittken, and Mr. Lanes had become engaged since he averted the tragedy. Before returning to New York to-day the attorney would neither confirm nor deny it.

"BURGLAR, HAVE A CIGAR?"

Mr. Marcy of Passaic, in Light Armor, Has an Encounter with a Self-Possessed Neighbor.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, Aug. 21.—Mrs. J. E. Marcy of Union Avenue was awakened early this morning by the noise of clattering silverware. Jabbing her husband in the short ribs, she said:

"John, burglars are in the house!"

Mr. Marcy, forgetful of the abbreviated garment dedicated to periods of somnolence, jumped to a closet, seized a shotgun, and ran down stairs. He found nobody, but saw a neat bundle of plate packed up ready for removal. Then Mr. Marcy, armed, but not cap-a-pie, rushed into the street.

Strolling in the direction of the alarmed householder came a belated citizen, puffing the short end of a cigar with evident enjoyment.

"Surrender!" cried Mr. Marcy.

"Sure," said the obliging citizen, noticing the gun. "Aren't you afraid of getting cold in your corns?" making a gesture which included that portion of Mr. Marcy's anatomy not covered by his robes de nuit.

Mr. Marcy was puzzled. "Will you wait here until I get some clothes on, Mr. Burglar?" he inquired.

"Got a cigar?" inquired the supposed marauder.

"No, not just now, but I'll send one out in a minute," said Mr. Marcy, and he retired.

Ten minutes later the two entered the police station. The Sergeant in charge greeted both the visitors cordially. They were neighbors, but did not know it. The real thief has not been captured.

SUED FOR $100,000.

President Shaver of Railroad News Company in Breach of Promise Case.

Special to The New York Times.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 21.—Cornelius H. Shaver, President of the Railroad News Company of Chicago, and for fifteen years a Summer resident of Nantucket, has been sued for $100,000 in a breach of promise suit brought by Martha E. Coffin of this town. The case is complicated. Shaver was arrested in bed at midnight Monday, Aug. 6, by Sheriff Josiah F. Janett, and has been detained here in the custody of the police until released last Saturday on $30,000 bail, secured from the Fidelity Trust Company of Boston.

The case is returnable at Taunton, Mass., the first Monday in September, and will come up for trial in New Bedford at the sitting of the Supreme Court.

Martha E. Coffin is about thirty-two years old, and for the past six years, with her mother, has been living with Shaver. Last year he bought a large estate here which he presented to her, where she has since resided. She claims he promised to marry her last year, and has since refused. Shaver claims it is a case of blackmail. He says he never had any idea of marrying, and will fight the case. He was surprised when arrested, as he supposed the friendly terms with Miss Coffin still continued.

Huge Crevasse in a Mountain of Mexico

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Aug. 21.—Henry Troves, once of Austin, now residing at San Nicolas, Mexico, gives an account of a remarkable phenomenon which occurred a few days ago near that place. In a letter received here to-day he says that a crevasse about ten miles long and more than 300 feet wide suddenly appeared in the side of a mountain near San Nicolas, causing the greatest alarm among the inhabitants of that section. One persons fell into the crevasse and was killed, and a number of others received serious injuries. The opening is of unfathomable depth. The Government has appointed a commission of scientists to investigate the phenomenon.

LAWYER LAMB TELLS HIS STORY

Admits He Helped to Send Peter Power to Canada.

DUMMY PLAINTIFF TESTIFIES

Bourke Cockran, Camille Weidenfeld, H. Content & Co. and E. R. Thomas Believed by Lamb to be His Clients, So He Declares.

Some long-sought testimony was adduced in the hearing yesterday of evidence in the Peter Power suit against the Northern Securities Company. George Alfred Lamb, Power's attorney, went on the stand and "told all he knew." Peter Power, hitherto so elusive, but now serving a thirty days' sentence in jail for contempt of court, also told his story.

According to Lawyer Lamb's testimony, he was employed by a coterie of men, composed, as he understood, of Camille Weidenfeld, W. Bourke Cockran, H. Content & Co., and E. R. Thomas of Thomas & Post. Among other things of rather startling character, Mr. Lamb testified that Camille Weidenfeld, after consulting with Mr. Cockran and Parker C. Chandler of Boston, had paid $750 to him to get Peter Power out of the jurisdiction of the court when Power's attendance as a witness was sought.

Mr. Lamb's testimony yesterday was directly contradictory to that of Camille Weidenfeld, E. R. Thomas, Capt. Henry Stern, and Walter Content of Content & Co., all of whom have given evidence in this case. It was reported yesterday that some of these witnesses had asked for permission to go on the stand next week and correct their testimony.

Mr. Lamb's examination was conducted by W. D. Guthrie of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, attorneys for the Northern Securities Company. The witness was represented by ex-Judge Ryder Cady of Hudson, N. Y., who repeatedly cautioned Mr. Lamb not to disclose any facts told to him as between client and counsel. The record showed, however, that Mr. Weidenfeld, when on the stand, stated that he had no objection to Lamb's telling all that had taken place between them, so Mr. Lamb took no refuge behind his privileges as attorney.

In examining Mr. Lamb, Mr. Guthrie was almost tender. On previous days he had refused to give Lamb any quarter whatever. He had made the situation as uncomfortable for Lamb as could possibly be. But all was changed yesterday. Mr. Guthrie's questions showed that Mr. Lamb had confessed the entire story to him previously. In spite of the remarkable character of the story, however, it is reported that there will be even more surprising disclosures in hearings to be held next week.

LAMB'S CHRISTMAS TRIP.

Mr. Lamb was asked to explain the preparation of the Peter Power complaint. The witness stated that he had gone to Chicago on Christmas Day of last year, accompanied by Power. He went from Chicago to St. Paul with Mr. Bulkley of Bulkley, Gray & Moore, lawyers, and at St. Paul Mr. Bulkley and he called on Gov. Van Sant.

"We spent most of the day consulting with the Governor and the Attorney General," said Mr. Lamb. "Gov. Van Sant sent for Judge Lancaster of Minneapolis, who was introduced to us. It was agreed that the suit should be brought in Minneapolis, and that Judge Lancaster would act as an attorney."

"You stated in your previous examination," questioned Mr. Guthrie, "that you had told Gov. Van Sant that you represented certain important interests in New York. Are you willing now to state who those people were?"

"There is no reason why I should not," replied the witness. "When I testified before I believed that I was still counsel for certain men who have since disclaimed any such relationship with me. I understood that these men were ready to pay large sums of money in my interests. I have since found that to be false. I now feel at liberty to state their names. Those whom I represented, or believed that I represented, in these cases were Camille Weidenfeld, Mr. Thomas of Thomas & Post, or the firm itself; H. Content & Co., and W. Bourke Cockran."

"You stated in your previous examination that you considered Mr. Cockran a material witness. What did you mean by that?"

"From long association with Mr. Weidenfeld," replied Mr. Lamb, "it has been my experience that he never undertook any litigation, except after he had consulted Mr. Cockran. I knew that most of the suits with which Mr. Weidenfeld had been connected had been carefully thought out by Mr. Cockran beforehand. I am quite convinced that Mr. Cockran has known of this proceeding from its beginning to the present time."

Q.—Did you receive any payments for the conduct of this litigation from Mr. Weidenfeld directly, in addition to those which came to you from Capt. Stern? A.—Yes. Mr. Weidenfeld paid me two checks about Aug. 3 or 4.

Q.—Those payments were for these litigations? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you on July 30 confer with Parker C. Chandler, the Boston lawyer? A.—Yes, many times.

Q.—Why did he come to see you? A.—In the matter of Peter Power.

Q.—Did Chandler urge you to have Power go to Europe? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he know that Power had been served with a subpœna to appear as a witness? A.—He did. I had told him so.

Q.—Was the payment of $750 made to you to enable Power to absent himself? A.—It was.

Mr. Lamb then testified that, in spite of the fact that he had been recorded as attorney for M. L. Bouden in his suit against the Northern Securities merger, he had never seen him until Bouden appeared on the witness stand in this case. He had also never met E. R. Thomas. All his information concerning the part of either of them in the litigation came, he declared, from Mr.

sorry to see the Contents being drawn into litigation of this character. He regretted the tobacco suit especially.

After Capt. Stern returned from Chicago in June, when there had been a dispute as to the fees to be paid to the Western counsel, Capt. Stern stated to Mr. Lamb, he testified, that the Contents were going to withdraw from the litigation and that Mr. Weidenfeld must assume all responsibility thereafter.

Q.—Why was Capt. Stern used as a go-between in these transactions? A.—Merely to conceal the identity of the persons behind the litigation.

Q.—When the counsel from the West came to this city in March, who paid their expenses? A.—Mr. Weidenfeld.

Mr. Lamb was then asked to state what he knew of the formation of the American Tobacco Syndicate. It had been testified by both Mr. Weidenfeld and Mr. Thomas that the American Tobacco Syndicate was merely a joint account of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Weidenfeld, in which no one else was interested. Mr. Lamb said:

"I first heard of this syndicate at the office of Content & Co. Mr. Weidenfeld told me that he would carry 500 shares of American Tobacco stock for me if I would act professionally for him. He wished to prevent the Consolidated Tobacco merger. I examined the case and told him that I could not see where he had a remedy; that there was nothing in it."

Mr. Guthrie then wanted to know the real meaning of the trip to Chicago in January of this year when Lamb went accompanied by Power and Capt. Stern. Mr. Lamb stated that the purpose of the visit was merely to satisfy the Western attorneys that Peter Power owned the stock upon which the suit was brought.

"Capt. Stern in my presence," said Mr. Lamb, "showed this stock to Mr. Bulkley, Mr. Gray, and Judge Lancaster, stating that it belonged to Peter Power."

Mr. Lamb then explained that the bond of $20,000 given by Power when the injunction was secured against the merger was paid for by Mr. Weidenfeld. From Mr. Weidenfeld also came the information as to ownership of stock, according to Lamb, upon which he drew the complaints in the cases of Milton L. Bouden and Mrs. Sophia B. Chapman.

"You always believed the statements that this stock was owned by Bouden and by Mrs. Chapman to be true?"

"Absolutely."

Mr. Lamb had never met Mrs. Chapman, and the suit had been brought in her name. It was stated, because there were judgments outstanding against her husband which might embarrass the case. Mrs. Chapman sent word to Mr. Lamb about two weeks ago, he said, that she wished to withdraw from this case. Mr. Chapman, said the witness, was a man of very slender resources.

In bringing the suit of Henry Marquand, Mr. Lamb said, his client had been guaranteed against all loss by Mr. Weidenfeld, although Weidenfeld had been reluctant to have a man in this litigation whom he did not know. Marquand was a friend of Lamb's.

NOT SEEKING FAME.

"It has been testified here that you solicited the privilege of bringing these suits for fame." What about that?"

"That statement was false from beginning to end. [It was Capt. Stern's testimony.] The first conversation on this subject occurred in May of last year. Mr. Weidenfeld told me he thought a holding company would be formed, and he said he did not believe such a company would be legal. Soon after the announcement was made in the Fall of the formation of the company, Mr. Weidenfeld sent for me."

Mr. Lamb was then asked to tell about the spiriting away of Peter Power. He said that for some time it had been a matter of disagreement between Capt. Stern and himself as to whether Power should be produced.

"Capt. Stern said he did not think Power could stand cross-examination on the witness stand; that he would reveal the identity of those behind him. I insisted that Power would be a good witness, and that he should testify. When attempts were first made to serve Power with subpoenas, Mr. Chandler came to me. He and Capt. Stern insisted that Power should be sent away.

"Sunday about three weeks ago Capt. Stern sent for me to come to his apartments. He insisted that Power should be sent to Montreal that night. I objected. I said I didn't have any money. Stern then said we must get him off the first thing in the morning. Next morning I was in almost hourly conference with Mr. Chandler. He would telephone to Mr. Cleveland of Treadwell & Cleveland, and to Mr. Cockran.

"Chandler repeatedly advised me that the service of the subpoena on Power was bad. Chandler told me that his associates were of the same opinion. I decided then that I would get Power out of the city and hold him within the jurisdiction of the court until the contempt proceedings could be argued. I told Power then to go to West Hurley, N. Y.

"Chandler assured me that he and his associates would provide all the money that was necessary. They wanted Power to go to Montreal, and from there to Europe. Chandler brought a letter to me, which he had written addressed to Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., asking them to remit $750 to me on account. This was a mere subterfuge to hide the real transaction, for Mr. Weidenfeld at that time held my note for $3,000.

"After I had been informed of the order to show cause I consulted with Chandler, and was sharply criticised by him for not having gotten Power further away from town. Chandler assured me that Power's personal attendance would not be necessary. He mentioned Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cockran expressly as concurring in this view.

"Mr. Chandler also said that Mr. Cockran was a keen judge of human nature and of public events. He said that Cockran had said to him: 'If they push that boy too hard they'll overdo the thing, and there'll be a revulsion of public sentiment.'"

Mr. Lamb then said that he got Power to go to Montreal, but wired Lawyer McLennan there not to let Power get any further. The $750 had been used to defray the expenses of that trip.

"Who did Chandler tell you would provide support for Power in Europe?" was the last question asked of Mr. Lamb.

"Oh, I understood that Weidenfeld, Thomas, and Cockran would do so."

PETER POWER ON THE STAND.

Peter Power was present during all the morning session, and after a noon recess he went on the stand. He was examined by Lawyer F. B. Kellogg of St. Paul, representing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in these proceedings. Power was cool, apparently frank, and, in the opinion of the lawyers, gave a very good account of himself on the witness stand.

Power said that he had been employed in Mr. Lamb's office as an automobile specialist—not a chauffeur—and as a law clerk, at a salary of $30 a week, since January of this year. He denied the story that he had been paid $45 a week for the use of his name for this litigation. Mr. Kellogg then questioned the witness concerning the Northern Securities suit.

Q.—Did you ever own any Northern Pacific stock? A.—Mr. Lamb told me that one of his clients, Mr. Weidenfeld, would carry one hundred shares of Northern Pacific stock for me to bring a suit, and I do own the stock to my best knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever see an assignment of the stock? A.—I did not. I was told that the stock was mine to bring the suit. I did not know why the suit was to be brought.

Q.—What was your object in bringing the suit? A.—My object! Why, I was to act as a plaintiff for Mr. Weidenfeld and others.

Q.—Who was to pay the fees connected with the suit? A.—Mr. Weidenfeld.

Q.—Why was the suit brought in your name? A.—So that the real plaintiffs might be kept in the background.

Q.—What interest had these people behind you in testing the merger? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where did you see the stock first? A.—In Chicago.

Power then identified the stock by the pinholes where Capt. Stern had attached it to his shirt. Power saw the stock for a moment in Chicago. He said that Capt. Stern had seen the Western lawyers in the hotel parlors, and that he then came up to Power's room, saying there:

"Peter, they've seen your stock now. I guess they're satisfied."

"What was the object of that trip?"

"To convince the lawyers that I owned the stock."

Power says that he never saw the stock any other time. He had never conferred with Content & Co., he said, for they wished him "to keep under cover." He had only glanced over the complaint in this suit, Lamb having told him that it was all right, and he had signed it. He was asked if he had read the complaint at all, and he said that he had read some of it.

"What part of it were you interested in?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"Why, I was not interested at all. I understood that I was simply working for the people behind the suit."

Peter Power was examined for about an hour, and his mind seemed very clear about the whole situation. He asserted that the only people he understood to be behind his suit were Mr. Weidenfeld and Content & Co. He knew nothing at all about the Chapman and Bouden suits.

After adjournment until next Tuesday, Mr. Lamb notified Mr. Guthrie that he intended to ask that Power's sentence for contempt be remitted. Mr. Guthrie stated, however, that he would oppose any such motion until he had examined Power's evidence more closely. Power was then led back to Ludlow Street Jail.

COCKRAN CONTRADICTS LAMB.

Declares "the Whole Story" to be "Absolutely False"—Would Not Have Employed Lamb as Counsel.

W. Bourke Cockran was not at his offices, at 31 Nassau Street, yesterday. At his home, in Port Washington, L. I., however, he was told of Lawyer Lamb's testimony connecting his name with the Power and other litigation.

"The whole story is absolutely false," said Mr. Cockran. "I never knew a thing about this matter, except what I had read in the newspapers, until Mr. Weidenfeld consulted with me as counsel a few weeks ago. I think it is safe to say that if I had been concerned in this litigation I should not have employed Mr. Lamb as counsel."

Parker C. Chandler, the Boston lawyer mentioned by Mr. Lamb, was not at the offices where he is usually to be found in this city yesterday, and his associates could not say where he was.

BARTHOLIN IS CHARGED WITH HIS MOTHER'S DEATH.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Case of Woman Found Murdered in Chicago—Minnie Mitchell's Identity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Coroner's jury at the inquest to-day over the body of Mrs. Anna Bartholin brought in a verdict recommending that her son, William Bartholin, be arrested and held as principal for her murder, and that Oscar Thompson and Edward Counselman, who are under arrest accused of complicity in the murder of Minnie Mitchell, be held to the Grand Jury as accessories to the crime. The jury found that Mrs. Bartholin came to her death on or about July 7, death being due to strangulation.

During the inquest Mrs. May Brown, a former neighbor of Mrs. Bartholin, testified that the old lady was suspicious and lived in deadly fear of her son. According to Mrs. Brown's testimony, Mrs. Bartholin in a conversation a few days before her death had told the witness that young Bartholin was nothing but a beast, and that the Mitchell family would regret the day they allowed Minnie Mitchell to have anything to do with him.

Although the result of the Coroner's jury verdict yesterday was the holding of three men to the Grand Jury for complicity in the murder of the supposed Mitchell girl, such grave doubt exists over the identity of the body that was buried as Miss Mitchell that efforts were renewed to-day to have the Mitchell family exhume the body for further inspection, which may be done.

THE GATES-OSGOOD FIGHT.

Several Months May Elapse Before a Colorado Fuel and Iron Election Is Held.

DENVER, Aug. 21.—The resignations of Messrs. Gates, Mitchell, Blair, and Lambert as Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, announced by John W. Gates at midnight, were sent to the headquarters of the company shortly before the time for the annual meeting, but no action was taken by the board, as there was no meeting of it.

It is the opinion of attorneys that under the law of Colorado the four men named are now out of the Directorate, as it is not necessary for any further action to be taken on the resignations. The movement was made in order that Gates and his friends might occupy a better strategic position in the great fight now under way to secure possession of the management of the company.

The Osgood management remains intact until the election is held, and if the stock book is to be prepared before the election takes place, as announced by Chairman Osgood, several months more may elapse. In the meantime Mr. Osgood and his supporters will spare no efforts to secure possession of as many as possible of the proxies now held by Gates. A big battle in the courts is expected, and the best legal talent will be invoked on both sides.

It is announced by officers of the Fuel and Iron Company that the fight will in no way interfere with the large building operations now in progress at Pueblo, and that all the operations of the company will be carried forward as usual.

Mr. Gates is confident of victory and will proceed to New York to communicate with holders of stock on the Atlantic seaboard. It is conceded that finally the majority of stock will win, and it is also conceded that a compromise is an impossibility.

GRIFFIN HALL WILL REMAIN.

Students of Williams College Opposed Removal of Old Landmark.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The new $100,000 chapel for Williams College, the gift of Mrs. F. F. Thompson of New York City, will not be placed on the site of Goodrich and Griffin Halls, as first decided by the trustees, but will occupy the site of the present chapel, which will be torn down to make room for it.

The change was decided upon by the Building Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees and its decision has been communicated to the board. The impracticability of moving Griffin Hall, which the Trustees desired to preserve, and the objections to tearing it down determined the action of the committee.

The building, one of the oldest on the college campus, and considered an architectural feature, has long occupied a tender spot in the hearts of Williams alumni, and when it was learned that plans were on foot to tear it down or move it to another less conspicuous location many objections were heard, and there, with the expense that would be involved in moving it, caused the committee to recommend to the Trustees that the project be abandoned. The architect is now making plans for the chapel for the new site.

KENTUCKY LAND TRACT SOLD.

Boundary of 129,000 Acres Disposed of to Canadian Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Ky., Aug. 21.—The large boundary of land situated in Breathitt and Knox Counties, embracing 129,000 acres belonging to the Breathitt Coal, Iron, and Lumber Company, has just been sold through Mrs. Helen B. Lansdowne of Covington, Ky., the largest stock holder, to Canadian people.

This is the only tract of land in Kentucky containing over 100,000 acres in one continuous boundary. It was patented under a special act of the Legislature, and the law was repealed the following session, and since that time but 200 acres of land could be "taken up" or patented by one person.

Lawyers have passed favorably upon the title, among whom are the Hon. John G. Carlisle, former Governor Stevenson, former Appellate Judge James and Judge James P. Tarvin. Their opinions have been sustained by a recent decree of the Court of Appeals written by Judge Thomas H. Paynter.

This valuable property extends thirty-five miles through the eastern part of Kentucky, and is underlaid with fine cannel coal and iron ore, and has the finest of virgin timbers, with every indication of oil.

JUSTICE RUSSELL RESIGNS.

Leaves Supreme Court to Resume Law Practice in This City.

POTSDAM, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Announcement was made to-day of the resignation of Supreme Court Justice Leslie W. Russell of Canton, to take effect on Oct. 1. Justice Russell, it is said, will resume the practice of law in New York.

Among the candidates for the appointment to be made by Gov. Odell to fill the vacancy are Theodore H. Swift, County Judge of St. Lawrence County; John Y. Kellogg of the Court of Claims, Ledyard P. Hale, ex-District Attorney of St. Lawrence County, and Vasco P. Abbott, ex-Surrogate.

OPERATORS WILL WAIT FOR MINERS' RETURN

Mr. Truesdale Says that to Yield Now Would Be Disastrous.

Bishop Potter Leaves Town Without Seeing Mr. Morgan—Elevated Road and Office Buildings Revert to Soft Coal.

Though the arrival of Bishop Potter from Europe gave rise to the idea that, as a member of the Civic Federation, he would take advantage of J. Pierpont Morgan's return to make a last appeal to him on behalf of the striking coal miners, it was learned yesterday that the Federation has little hope of settling the strike. Unless something very unexpected happens, the Federation, it is believed, will make no further attempt to interfere in the dispute.

Bishop Potter left the city yesterday for Cooperstown, N. Y., where he will remain for some time. Before he went away he said there was no truth in the reports that he intended to go to Mr. Morgan's office to see George W. Perkins in reference to the coal strike.

"I still deeply sympathize with the miners," he continued, "but I am afraid that the strike matters have got beyond me. I have just returned from an extended trip abroad and have not been able to collect all the details regarding the strike."

Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation was away from his office all day. It was said he was in communication with Bishop Potter early in the day and put him in possession of all the details regarding the strike since the Bishop went to Europe.

J Pierpont Morgan reached his office at 11 o'clock and left for home in his automobile at 4:30 P. M., without having made any statement about the strike. Mr. Perkins also declined to talk. Asked if Mr. Morgan intended to give out a statement in reference to the strike, he said:

"I decline to be quoted on the subject."

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road was asked if he would see Mr. Morgan about the strike.

"I have no appointment with Mr. Morgan," was all he would say on that subject. Regarding the present state of the strike, he said:

"We are still waiting, as we have been, since the inception of the strike. We will continue to do so until the men are ready to return to work, whenever that may be."

A representative of one of the coal companies was asked why Mr. Morgan interfered in the last coal strike and declined to interfere in this one.

"The situation was different then," he said. "It was a Presidential election year, and the State of Pennsylvania would have been lost to the Republicans if the strike had not been settled. This year there is no Presidential election. Besides, to yield now would be disastrous to the operators. It would be such an overwhelming victory for the union that fresh demands would habe been in order at the first opportunity. Politics or no politics, the operators could not afford to make any concessions now."

Some of the coal dealers warned their regular customers yesterday to be sparing in their orders, because, if in a month or six weeks the strike should end, they did not want the responsibility of delivering large quantities of coal at steep prices in the meantime. One dealer said:

"At present anthracite is getting scarcer and scarcer. We are selling it to our regular customers at $10 a ton, though it would cost us more by wholesale now."

He admitted, however, that the coal being sold at $10 was not sold at a loss. It was part of a stock bought some time ago which he is dealing out to regular customers.

"The regular dealers who have any anthracite are all doing the same thing," he continued, "but the supply will soon be exhausted. Anthracite has been coming here in small shipments from coal dealers all over the New England States, who send it here, attracted by the demand and the high prices paid in this city. This supply, however, is stopping, and, if coal has to be brought from Buffalo and other distant places, the cost will be prohibitive to a great many people by the time it reaches here."

A member of the Retail Dealers' Committee of Five, which fixes the retail schedule price of anthracite from time to time, said that another advance in the schedule price may be necessary in a week or so if the present conditions continue. Regarding the use of peat one of the independent operators said:

"Peat is very little used in this country, where stoves are used. It can be used in countries where there are open fireplaces, but gives out a feeble heat as compared with coal. When it is burned in the stoves it burns away so fast that the stove would need constant replenishing, and the same results are not reached as with coal. Peat is vegetation in which decomposition which would turn it into soil or mold is arrested half way. It is believed to be the first stage of the transition of vegetation into coal. It would take probably millions of years of pressure before peat would become true coal. There are beds of peat here and there in low lying districts."

It was said that there are beds of lignite in parts of Pennsylvania, which may be worked before the strike ends. Lignite is like coal in appearance, but is woody in texture, burns with little heat or smoke, and has an unpleasant odor when burning.

Complaints have been made during the last two or three days that soft coal is again being burned on the engines of the Manhattan Railway Company in Sixth and Ninth Avenues. It is said that the soft coal is generally burned at night, but people traveling on these roads say that it is occasionally burned in the daytime, too. A large number of office buildings, which had stopped burning soft coal, have also begun to use it again. The Superintendents of some of the buildings say that they cannot get enough anthracite, except at a prohibitive price, and that they are using anthracite and sofe coal.

BIG MEAT DEALERS MEET.

Officials of Armour and Cudahy Plants Give Rise to Rumor that Latter Has Entered Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—General Manager Howe of the Armour Packing Company and General Superintendent Talliferro of Cudahy's were suddenly called to Chicago last night and speculation is rife as to the cause. Coming on the heels of the rumored sale of the Cudahys' plant to the Meat Trust, it is the concensus of opinion among packing house men that their sudden departure has to do with the sale. Especially does the report gain ground since it is known that E. A. Cudahy, head of the Omaha plant, and who has been in Mackinac during the Summer, hurried to Chicago, as did J. Ogden Armour, who had just returned from Europe.

Despite denial from the Cudahys prominent officials in the local packing house believe that the combine is imminent.

A report is current at South Omaha, and comes from several different packing houses, that very shortly the sales houses of the different packers will be consolidated, and where at present each packer may have a sales house and storage room, in future only one house will be maintained, which will handle the products of all the packing houses.

Should this deal be made thousands of trained employes will be thrown out of employment.

All traveling representatives of Armour from all parts of the country have been ordered into Omaha for Sept. 1. The men are fearful that this move is a follower of the consolidation of agencies scheme and means their discharge. Other packers have not yet ordered their men to come, but an order to that effect is looked for any day.

Col. W. H. Hubbell Ill.

Col. William H. Hubbell, who commanded the Forty-seventh Regiment in Porto Rico during the Spanish war, and who is the head of the Spanish War Veterans' Association, in Brooklyn, is seriously ill at the residence of Dr. I. M. Holly, 636 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He is suffering from a kidney disease.

To Play Your Piano.

The Pianola is an instrument which will aid you in playing your piano. It does the hard technical work, leaving the player to infuse his own personality into the music.

Any piece of music can be rendered artistically, even though the player does not know one note from another. The music instructs the player as it unrolls before the eye. Your piano need not be idle. The Pianola multiplies its value, as it makes it available to every member of the family.

Its artistic beauty has called forth the enthusiastic admiration of the world's greatest pianists—Paderewski, Rosenthal, Sauer, Moszkowski, Josef Hofmann. It is not a pleasure confined alone to musicians, but will make a *musician* of the person who lacks time or ability to learn to play. You are invited to hear it. A call need not imply a purchase.

Price $250.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 WEST 23D ST.

Fred'k Loeser & Co. - - - - - - - Brooklyn
Lauter Co. - - - - - Newark and Jersey City

ASKS STRIKE ARBITRATION

Public Alliance Chairman, Wilkesbarrie, Penn., Urges It.

Doubt Expressed at Headquarters of Miners Whether J. P. Morgan Will Intercede with Coal Road Presidents.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 21.—T. W. Hart, Chairman of the Public Alliance of Wilkesbarre, issued an address to the press and public to-night in which he urges that every influence be used to bring about the settlement of the coal strike by arbitration. He says the situation is now becoming acute and threatens every business in the strike region.

The Warnke washery at Duryea prepared considerable coal for the market to-day. The washery is still under heavy guard, but the strikers have made no attempt to interfere with the employes.

Doubt is expressed at strike headquarters whether J. Pierpont Morgan will use his influence with the Presidents of the coal carrying railroads to bring the strike to a close, and the sub-district officers of the United Mine Workers are of the same opinion as their chief officer, President John Mitchell, that the battle will have to be fought to a finish.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 21.—At midnight Superintendent Hayes of the Pennsylvania Colliery at Morea called up headquarters and asked Gen. Gobin to send troops to that place. He said that the foreigners were on the streets discharging firearms, and that he feared an attack on the non-union firemen and engineers was contemplated. The Governor's Troop was dispatched, but the turbulency of the crowd had subsided somewhat, and when the cavalry arrived things were comparatively quiet.

An investigation showed that the Hungarians had been celebrating a christening since Sunday, and that on their way to their homes the men were giving vent to their enthusiasm by yelling and shooting off revolvers.

The authorities there are of the belief that an attack on the non-union workmen was averted by the presence of the cavalry to-day. Gen. Gobin left here on a special car for Lansford at 6 o'clock this morning.

The funeral of strike leader Patrick Sharp, who was shot and killed at Nesquehoning on Monday night, took place from his home at Lansford to-day. It was probably the largest ever witnessed in the coal regions. More than 6,000 people, among whom were 1,000 women, participated in the two-mile march to St. Joseph's Church at Summit Hill, where services were held, and afterward followed the remains to the Catholic Cemetery. Twenty-four men carried the floral offerings. The procession was led by the miners' union band, of which the dead man was manager. No disturbance occurred.

Each mine local appointed a committee of ten men to assist in maintaining order. The soldiers did not leave camp, but a number of trolley cars were side-tracked near by, in order to move the troops quickly in case of trouble.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, who came to Chicago Tuesday night to meet the officials of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, returned to Wilkesbarre, Penn., to-day. Before leaving for the East Mr. Mitchell declared that he knew nothing of any steps to bring the strike in the anthracite fields to an end.

CHICAGO HARD COAL FAMINE.

Last Night There Were Only 25,000 Tons Available for Purchase at $8.50 to $9 a Ton.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—An immediate hard coal famine threatens Chicago. In the entire city there was not more than 50,000 tons on hand to-night, and as one-half of that has already been contracted for, or bought outright, the public has only 25,000 tons of the hard fuel available for purchase.

Usually at this time of the year there are 300,000 tons of hard coal within the corporate limits. Heretofore unlimited quantities could be purchased at $7.25 a ton, but to-day the majority of the dealers were asking $8.50 a ton, and some of them wanted $9.

MOTHER JONES'S PROPHECY.

Declares If Strike Is Not Settled by Next Winter, Miners' Wives Will Visit Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—"Mother" Jones, well-known throughout mining districts, was a visitor at the National Headquarters of the United Mine Workers' of America to-day. She said:

"The wives of the miners will march on Washington, if the strike is not settled by next Winter. We will shake them up down there. We will have a popular Congress when the other Congress is in session."

"Mother" Jones is going East from Milwaukee, where she has been speaking. She said that she was under the orders of Secretary Wilson. He said she would go to Charleston and points in the Kanawha River country in West Virginia.

"We are waiting to see what Mr. Morgan is going to do," Mr. Wilson said to-day.

Forward Reduction Co. Building a Refinery.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 21.—The Texas branch of the Forward Reduction Company, of which Dr. C. B. Forward of Cleveland, Ohio, who failed yesterday, is President, is building a large oil refinery near Orange. Much of the stock of the Texas branch is held in this city.

MISSISSIPPI RACE RIOT.

One White Man Known to Have Been Wounded and Three Negroes Reported Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. 21.—A telegram was received here early this morning by Sheriff Long from Deputy Sheriff Samuel Young from Shannon, asking that the Sheriff come immediately to that place, as it was reported three negroes had been killed and that James Randolph, one of the best citizens of the county, who had assisted in the arrest of the negroes, had been shot through the head and shoulder.

It was ascertained that Mr. Randolph had been shot seriously and that one negro had also been shot. The difficulty grew out of the stealing of some corn from a field belonging to a family named Eubank, three miles west of Shannon, by a negro named Davenport, who was caught in the act and made to pour the corn out of his sack.

The following night the Eubanks went down to the field to look out for thieves and on returning, as they neared the house of James Eubank they were fired on by a squad of about forty negroes, who were lined up alongside the road. None of the shots took effect.

Messrs. Randolph, Rogers, and Barnett were deputized to arrest those implicated in the shooting, and followed three Davenport negroes into Chickasaw County. The negroes barricaded themselves in a barn, armed with shotguns. When they refused to open the door or come out, the door was broken in, and James Randolph struck a match, when the negroes immediately opened fire on him, hitting him in the head and shoulder.

The negroes ran out and one of them was struck by the shots fired at them in the darkness. It is reported by persons who came up here this afternoon from the vicinity that three negroes were killed. Reports, however, are conflicting. Deputies brought to the Tupelo jail eight negroes who were arrested.

Sheriff Long has just returned from Shannon and reports everything quiet.

MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON IN PRESIDENTIAL LIGHT.

Frank P. Walsh, a Prominent Kansas City Politician Discusses Possible Candidacy of the Cleveland Man.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—"Tom L. Johnson will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904. He suits us Western men from the ground up," said Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, the next National Committeeman from Missouri, succeeding William J. Stone, who is practically United States Senator-elect. Mr. Walsh, who is a lawyer and prominent in Missouri politics, stepped into Cleveland to-day for a conference with the Mayor.

"He is a mighty big man and we, in the West, believe he is the salvation of the party," continued Mr. Walsh.

"You have no idea how popular he is in the West. Why, the people in Missouri are crazy over him. Bryan's friends are all talking Johnson, and every new move of his only increases their admiration for him.

"I have only just come from a three-weeks tour of the East. I have investigated conditions thoroughly, and I must admit that the Democratic Party was never in such a deplorable condition. It has neither an issue nor a man. Mr. Johnson can give us both, for the entire country is worked up over the question of taxation.

"Our only hope is Johnson. Whitney would never be accepted by the farmers of the West. Neither would Cleveland, nor would Hill be acceptable. Johnson, on the other hand, has never said a word against silver that could come up against him, and he is the only man who can make a campaign now and steer clear of that subject. Bryan has sent out a tip to his friends, and that tip is, "Tom L. Johnson for President."

During the past few days many prominent Democrats throughout the country have been quietly calling on Mayor Johnson. It is an open secret here that present plans for 1904 is the theme of discussion.

PRESIDENT HARRIS RESIGNS.

Says His Speeches at District Meetings Have Been Misunderstood.

At a meeting of the Twenty-third District of the Greater New York Democracy, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening ex-Alderman Horatio S. Harris resigned as President, and Richard A. Smith was chosen as his successor. Mr. Harris, in tendering his resignation, said that his reason was that almost every speech he delivered seemed to be misunderstood or misinterpreted, and he believed that some other member would serve the organization more satisfactorily.

It was expected that the meeting would discuss the matter of the party's Gubernatorial nomination, and the attendance was larger on that account, but the subject was not broached.

Victory for Congressman Williams.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 21.—The triangular contest in the new Eighth Congressional District, in which John Sharp Williams, Patrick Henry, and Charles E. Hooker were the candidates, ended to-night in a sweeping victory for Congressman Williams, who carried every county in the district except Warren, Mr. Henry's home. All the candidates are members of the present Congress, having been thrown into the same district when the State was redistricted.

From the Author of "The Choir Invisible."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books has created for itself a peculiar and controlling place. The serious reader ignores it or overlooks it to his own loss. Admirably planned and ably edited, it is at once a guide and an inspiration. JAMES LANE ALLEN.—Adv.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Reputation!

The value of reputation should not be overweighed in any transaction. The store that rests on its oars of past honesty and fair dealing will soon find that the wrong pilot is aboard and they're on the shoals of business reverse. People who pay for honest goods expect, above all, that they get what they pay for.

This store has a reputation—no store in the world a better one. But we put through every transaction with the same interest, accuracy, fairness and honesty that we would were this reputation yet to be built. On this basis, and only this, do we invite your consideration.

Silk Skirts, $9.75.
Regularly sold for $17, of taffeta and Peau de Soie, over drop skirt, with fluted ruffles, cut with full flare; those of taffeta made full-flaring flounce shape, trimmed on top with three milliner's folds, and wide bands of fancy braid, finished with small buttons; those of Peau de Soie, same style as above, except that seams are all open and feather-stitched. Sizes 39 to 45 long, waist bands 22 to 34.

Petticoats, $1.98.
Of black sateen, with two plaitings, edged with velvet or deep graduated accordion plaiting, with ruche top ruffle on edge. Also of black and white checked or polka dot sateen, with deep plaitings, with ruffle or ruche on edge.

Umbrellas, $1.
Of Union silk taffeta, with tape border, paragon frames, steel rods, guaranteed for one year, 26 and 28 in. sizes.

Leather Belts, 19c.
For men, women and boys; they formerly sold at from 48c. to 75c. each.

Bisque Figures, 24c.
An assortment of beautiful lace bisque figures in various sitting and standing postures; very special.

Silk Elastic, ¾ yd., 10c.
Silk Cable Elastic, ⅞ to 1 in. wide, for belts or round or side garters, usual price from 20c. to 25c. yd.

Hosiery, 8c.
Women's fine cotton lace open-work hose in black, three patterns.
Men's black cotton half hose, with silk embroidered insteps of various designs.
Children's IXL ribbed stainless and seamless black cotton stockings, sizes 6 to 9½.
Children's German made socks, in black and tan, sizes 4 and 4½.

$6 Blankets $4.19
Large size fine quality California wool, slightly specked here and there. This in no way harms the quality, however.

Linen Napkins 5c
Of heavy Union linen, hemmed ready for use, worth $1 a doz.

Table Damask 49c yd.
Many different patterns, fine linen, bleached and unbleached. Values run up to 80c yd.

Women's Oxfords $1.29
Regular price $2.00. Vici kid, medium and light turned soles, newest styles, all sizes. Also Southern button.

Women's Gloves 39c
Silk and lace open work, double finger tips, worth 50 and 75c a pair.

Men's Trousers $1.66
Very well made and worth $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4 per pair.

Men's Shoes $1.69
Regular prices $2.50, $3 and $3.50. All new desirable styles, black and dark brown kid and calf skin, lace and congress, every size.

Men's Shoes $2.19
Regular prices $3.50, $4 and $5. Vici kid and patent leather, box calf and ideal kid, hand welted and stitched soles, lace and congress.

"Manhattans" $1.13
$1.50, $2 and $2.50 "Manhattan" negligee shirts to sell to-day at $1.13, fit perfectly, some have plain, others plaited bosoms; fancy stripes and figures, as well as plain white. All sizes.

Next Sunday's Edition

The New York Times

August 24.

AMONG NUMEROUS SPECIAL SUNDAY FEATURES WILL BE THE FOLLOWING:

NEW SHERMAN LETTERS.
Old book-store discoveries raise strange question about celebrated March to the Sea. Gen. H. V. Boynton reveals inside White House facts.

SENSATIONAL BETTING.
One man who is believed to have made a fortune at Saratoga this Summer. Some recent record bets.

CLAIM ENGLISH THRONE.
Illness of King Edward and activity of extraordinary organization in Britain.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
Remarkable institution to be opened in this city shortly.

THE LOOKER-ON.
David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH.
An extraordinary tribute to efficiency of United States methods.

ABOUT CLUBMEN.
Personal paragraphs and news notes from exclusive circles of New York clubmen.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.
Some remarkable facts about eastern end of Long Island Sound and its capability for defending New York. The Narrows route.

MAN IN THE STREET.
Always entertaining. Newest and best anecdotes about people of prominence.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.
In "A Summer in New York" the love interest has developed now, and the present installment tells of a tangle.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
The "Genial Idiot" has some things to say about shortage of coal.

A BIRD CHASE.
A romance that had its origin in the escape of a pet canary.

"HOW MOLLY LED THE FIELD."
A fox-hunting story with plenty of life.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.
Little Stories of Stage People. Odds and ends from here and there.

To insure getting the Sunday Edition leave order TO-DAY with the newsdealer.

EMILE ZOLA'S NEW WORK

Its Publication Serially Is Soon to be Begun.

Dreyfus Affair Transferred from the Military to the University World—The Author's Opinion of the Church.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that L'Aurore, which puzlished serially M. Zola's "Fecondité" and "Travail," will soon begin to publish the third of his series "The Four Gospels." It is to be called "Verité."

L'Aurore announces that the lamentable events of recent years have led M. Zola to note that only an educated people is capable of justice. No progress is possible without education of the people. For France it is "the struggle of the lay school."

In his plot M. Zola has transferred the Dreyfus affair from the military to the university world. He depicts the struggle between a free-thinking husband and a Catholic wife over the question of the child. M. Zola is convinced of the necessity of wresting womankind from priestly influences if men mean to assure their own liberation.

The Church, says M. Zola, is the evil anti-social power, which must be destroyed.

BUSY DAY FOR THE SHAH.

He Visits the Maxim Works and Westminster Abbey, Gives a State Luncheon, and Attends a Gala Performance.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Shah paid a lengthy visit to the Maxim Works this morning. He showed keen interest in the latest inventions in artillery and electrical appliances.

On the invitation of Sir Hiram Maxim the Persian monarch got astride of the seat of a Maxim gun and fired three belts of blank cartridges. His Majesty was considerably shaken by the recoil at his first attempt, but he stuck to his post and finished up like an experienced gunner. The Shah and his suite posed for moving pictures before leaving the works.

His Majesty subsequently proceeded to the Persian Legation, where he gave a State luncheon which cost $15,000, so sumptuous were the decorations and arrangements.

The Shah visited Westminster Abbey this afternoon. This evening, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and Lady Lansdowne, and others, attended by the Grand Vizier and a large suite, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, he witnessed a gala performance at the Hippodrome.

The Shah everywhere received ovations, and he greatly enjoyed the performance.

M. JUSSERAND MAY BE THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Rumor in Paris that the Well-Known Author Will Succeed M. Cambon at Washington.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—No announcement concerning the successor of Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, has yet been made. Inquiry at the Foreign Office to-day elicited the statement that the selection of M. Cambon's successor would probably be made this week.

A rumor, however, is in circulation that M. Jusserand, French Minister at Copenhagen, will be M. Cambon's successor.

The Soir says that M. Cambon is mentioned as the successor of the Marquis de Montebello, the Ambassador to Russia.

Jean Orien Antoine Jules Jusserand is not only a well-known diplomat, but also an author who has achieved an international reputation. He is one of the first living authorities on the social life of England in the Middle Ages, and his work, "La Vie Nomade et les Routes d'Angleterre au XIV. Siècle," published in 1884, has been "crowned" by the French Academy. Other works by M. Jusserand are "Les Anglais au Moyen Age," "Le Roman Anglais," "Le Roman au Temps de Shakespeare," and "Le Théâtre en Angleterre depuis la Conquête jusqu'aux Prédécesseurs Immédiats de Shakespeare."

Some of M. Jusserand's books have been translated into English, and have had a wide sale.

M. Jusserand was born in Lyons in 1855, and in 1878 he entered the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Afterward he became Consul in London, and held various other offices, including the Counsellorship of the Embassy in London, which he held from 1887 to 1890. In 1890 he was appointed Minister to Denmark.

In 1883 M. Jusserand was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and in 1882 he was promoted to be an officer of the Legion.

KING EDWARD CRUISING.

Royal Yacht Off Portland—Is Going Along the West Coast of England.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 21.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, left Cowes this afternoon on a cruise along the west coast of England. She will anchor off Portland to-night.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21.—The royal yacht anchored in Weymouth Bay this evening amid thunderous salutes from the warships. The esplanade, pier, and gardens at Melcombe-Regis were illuminated.

21,000-TON VESSEL LAUNCHED.

The Cedric, the Largest Liner Afloat, Enters the Water at Belfast.

BELFAST, Aug. 21.—The White Star Line steamship Cedric, of 21,000 tons, the largest liner afloat, was successfully launched at Harland & Wolff's yards here to-day.

She is 700 feet long, has 75 feet beam, and a depth of 49 1-3 feet. Her carrying capacity is 18,400 tons, and she has accommodations for 3,000 passengers.

It is expected that the Cedric will be ready for service in the Autumn.

FRENCH ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

Speeches by Bishop Turinaz and Gen. Cuny to People from Lorraine.

BERLIN, Aug. 21. — The outburst of French feeling against Germany that took place at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, (or Vionville, fought Aug. 16, 1870,) is described circumstantially by a correspondent telegraphing from Strasburg.

Many inhabitants of Lorraine crossed the frontier in order to participate in the ceremonies. Bishop Turinaz of Nancy, addressing these persons, said:

"You come across the border in spite of German cannon and in spite of the unhappiness hanging over your province to show here on French soil your unshaken fidelity to the old fatherland. Through your very presence you ask the silent but eloquent questions: 'How long shall we wait for you?' 'When will you come to liberate us?'"

Gen. Cuny, who followed, said:

"Comrades of 1870: You have come here in order to send fraternal greetings across the Moselle and Vosges to those whose hearts remain French, and to say to them that your hope of the future, which will wipe out the defeats of the past, will never die."

Gen. Driant and six Nationalist Deputies were present.

CAPE PREMIER REPUDIATED.

Progressives Meet and Elect Dr. Smartt Their Leader in Place of Sir J. Gordon Sprigg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Cape Town to The Times says that twenty-one Progressives, including two Non-Suspensionists, have elected Dr. J. W. Smartt their leader in place of Sir John Gordon Sprigg, (the Premier,) in whom they no longer repose confidence.

Nine Progressives are absent from Cape Town; four Progressive seats are vacant. These, with the members of the Ministry and four others, make up the party.

No plan of action will be formulated until Premier Sprigg is heard from.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cape Town says:

"The Progressive Party have elected Dr. J. W. Smartt to be their leader, repudiating Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, (the Premier.)

Dr. Smartt was Commissioner of Public Works in the Sprigg Ministry until last May.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 21.—The action of the Progressive Party in electing Dr. Smartt to be its leader is an outcome of its extreme disappointment at the omission of an announcement of intention to introduce into Parliament treason legislation to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with future seditious agitation.

BOER GENERALS AND KRUGER.

Reports of Dissensions Not Confirmed—Gen. and Mrs. Botha Go to Brussels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the telegrams from Holland have been confused and contradictory, but it is plain that the Boer Generals have done everything in their power to avoid arousing anti-British demonstrations, and that all reports in regard to their future so-called "political programme" are premature.

The correspondent says that the rumors that Mr. Kruger reproached the Generals are not credited in Brussels, and the reports of dissensions between the Generals and their colleagues are unconfirmed.

The loss of prestike by Mr. Kruger and his party, says the correspondent, is shown by the lack of interest in their doings on the part of the Belgian press. Serious opinion does not assign to Dr. Leyds any status in future political developments in South Africa.

The Temps, in an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, considers that the defeat of the South African Republics was merely temporary, in the sense that the Afrikanders are already victorious.

The paper thinks that the Boer Generals' decision to return to London immediately shows that they expect from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, a positive statement as to when autonomy will be granted.

By The Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 21.—Gen. and Mrs. Botha started for Brussels this afternoon. The General expects to return here within a week.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—Gen. and Mrs. Botha have arrived here. They received a hearty reception from the populace.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is said in a dispatch from Brussels that the Belgian Government has requested the Boer Generals (Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey) not to enter Belgium, and that the stationmaster at the Northern Railroad station has been instructed to summon troops to keep order in the event of receiving notification of the presence of the Generals on a train from Holland.

EXCITEMENT AT MONTEGO BAY.

Relatives of Prominent People Charged with Instigating the Rioting There Last April.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 21.—Considerable excitement prevails at Montego Bay over the arrest of certain people who possess influential connections on charges of complicity in the riots of last April. The police allege that the apprehended persons instigated the disorder.

One of the accused has fled to the United States, and the Jamaican authorities have commenced extradition proceedings against him.

Over fifty persons who participated in the riots have recently been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to fifteen years. Other important arrests are expected immediately.

The rioting at Montego Bay, on the north coast of Jamaica, arose from the collection of increased taxes. A British cruiser was sent to the spot and landed men to preserve order. Troops were also used to quell the disturbances.

One man was killed and many on both sides were wounded.

TURKISH-AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

United States Minister's Sharp Reminder to the Porte Is Having the Desired Effect.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The sharp reminder of United States Minister Leishman to the Porte is having the desired effect of hastening the carrying out of the latter's engagements for the settlement of pending questions.

One of the minor American demands, heretofore disregarded, namely, the return of a package of insurance policies seized by the authorities, was complied with yesterday, while indications point to the Porte being desirous of preventing further friction by settling the other demands, including the rebuilding of the American mission house at Kharput, destroyed at the time of the Armenian massacre there, and the granting of permission to Armenian women and children to join their husbands and fathers who are naturalized Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—No additional information concerning the relations between the United States Legation and the Turkish Government has been received at the State Department.

Among other difficulties which Minister Leishman has encountered, not referred to in the cable dispatch, is in negotiating with a responsible authority. His intercourse has been with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whom he has reached agreements on nearly every question at issue. But the Grand Vizier revokes or annuls the action of the Foreign Minister, and the negotiations come to naught.

Minister Leishman is insisting that the person with whom he deals in the matter of adjusting the various questions must be responsible, so that agreements reached will be carried into effect.

GOOD RAINS IN WEST INDIA.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.—Good rains have fallen in West India just in time to save the crops, removing the immediate fear of a famine.

The Central Provinces and Berar have also been benefited.

AUSTRIA FEARS ISOLATION

Has Been Ignored in the Recent Series of Royal Visits.

King of Italy Starts for Berlin To-day—It Is Said He Has Adopted the Role of a Peacemaker.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An uncomfortable sense of partial isolation is felt in Austria-Hungary, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times. This is partly owing to the country's non-participation in the recent series of royal visits.

Italy's attitude is canvassed in the press. The Reichswehr does not consider that Italy's defection from the Triple Alliance would be so serious to Germany and Austria-Hungary as the Italians suppose. It contends that the Dual Alliance is not eager to admit Italy as a partner.

The Information's Rome correspondent, commenting on King Victor Emmanuel's proposed visit to Paris, says that his Majesty has set himself to remove the rivalries between France and Germany and between the Dual and Triple Alliances.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Emperor William has sent a letter to King Victor Emmanuel expressing the pleasure which he anticipates at their approaching meeting in Berlin, adding that he desires to pay a return visit to the King in Rome on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Goethe, which the Emperor has presented to this city.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Prinetti, will start for Berlin to-day to visit Emperor William.

THE INDIAN EXCHANGE RATE.

Forthcoming Order to Show the Government's Confidence in Its Stability.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Englishman, in an article quoted by The Times's Calcutta correspondent, announces that the State Secretary is about to guarantee the payment of interest on the 3½ per cent. rupee paper at the fixed rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupee.

This will, it is expected, lead to increased investment of capital in India by proving the confidence of the Government in the stability of exchange.

EMPEROR MENELIK'S DECISION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A newspaper at Djibuti, in an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, states that Emperor Menelik has decided to grant no further concessions to Europeans.

THE FALL OF THE CAMPANILE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times publishes a letter from Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, appealing to the public for subscriptions for the restoration of the Campanile of St. Mark at Venice.

IRRITATION AT VON BUELOW.

German Papers Angry with the Imperial Chancellor on Account of Recent Incidents.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The German press, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, shows signs of irritation against Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, as the result of several recent incidents.

The correspondent instances the affair of the Posen official Loehning, Emperor William's telegram to the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and the early release of Lieut. Hildebrandt (who killed Lieut. Blaskowitz in a duel) as among the incidents that have caused anger.

It seems likely, the correspondent adds, that this irritation will find vent in the Reichstag in October, when Count von Bülow's position will not be an enviable one.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An attempt was made at midnight on Wednesday, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, to wreck the express train from Paris to Pontarlier, near Dijon. A rail thirty-six feet long was removed. Fortunately the express had received a signal to slow down, so little damage was done. Otherwise the train would have been wrecked, as the ordinary express speed at the point where the rail was removed is sixty-two miles an hour.

RUSSIAN SECRECY IN THE EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The Government has forbidden Russian newspapers to mention either the official missions in Eastern Siberia or the movements of Russian troops on the Chinese border.

Accouchement of the Czarina Near.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The accouchement of the Empress of Russia is expected shortly.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Funds for Right of Way from Harrodsburg to Danville, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—Funds for the purchase of the Southern Railway right of way from Harrodsburg to Danville reached the sum of $15,000 to-day. The work of solicitation will not stop until a sum of $25,000 has been subscribed and collected, which, it is estimated, will pay for the right of way.

The work is now progressing rapidly, committees reporting an average addition of $1,000 a day to the fund. Some obstacles will have to be overcome along the route of the road, as opposition exists in some localities. As far as possible options will be obtained and purchases of the land necessary for the road will be made outright.

It is believed here that the committee will not have to resort to condemnation proceedings in any instance, as it is thought that the opposition will come to terms when it is seen that the road is certain to be extended.

The Course of True Love.

The truth of the old adage—"the course of true love never did run smooth"—is once again illustrated in the case of Alice, the delightful Western girl, who tells of her experiences in "A Summer in New York," written by Edward W. Townsend for the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times. Next Sunday Alice's letter to her sister will set forth a tangle in her love affair, brought about by well meaning but stupid friends. Everybody has met that kind.—Adv.

RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

The New York and Ottawa to be Disposed Of Under Morton Trust Company's Foreclosure.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The sale of the New York and Ottawa Railroad, running from Tupper Lake, on the Mohawk and Malone Road to the St. Lawrence River, where it crosses over into Canada, ordered by Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court under mortgage foreclosure proceedings, begun by the Morton Trust Company of New York, has some significance in view of the reported statements that a new road was to be constructed through the Adirondacks to Canada, as an opposition line to the New York Central system.

The road will be sold at St. Regis, Franklin County, in November, by Charles G. Irish of Utica as a special master appointed by Judge Coxe.

The New York and Ottawa Railroad has been in the hands of a receiver for some time. Its indebtedness is reported to be over $2,000,000 and the special master is directed to entertain no bid for the property less than $1,000,000. The date of the sale will be fixed later.

Before the State Constitution was amended a special charter was granted the Northern New York Railroad to build a line from the Mohawk Valley near Schenectady northward through the Counties of Saratoga, Fulton and Hamilton, and St. Lawrence. About $50,000 was expended and then work of construction was stopped. It is now reported that a new road will be built.

The decree ordering the sale of the New York and Ottawa Road was filed here to-day.

A MERGING OF RAILWAYS.

Baltimore and Potomac Company Swallowed by Larger Interests.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company held a special meeting to-day and a resolution was unanimously adopted to merge the company with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter was held in Philadelphia for the same purpose.

The details of the merger provide for the organization of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, with a capital stock consisting of 507,000 shares of the par value of $50 a share, amounting in the aggregate to $25,550,450. This stock will be owned almost entirely by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Northern Central Railway Company. The company will also take care of the bonded debt of the two companies absorbed. This amounts to about $12,500,000.

TO BUILD 100-YARD RAILWAY.

The Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Chartered to Curtail Business of the "Wabash" at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—The Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Railroad Company has been chartered to prevent the Wabash from reaching the great South Side mill district of Pittsburg, from which the Wabash people are expecting a large percentage of their local freight tonnage.

The new road will be only about 100 yards long, but it will be on a strip of ground which the Wabash must cross to reach the desired point. It lies between the Panhandle Railroad and a 500-foot cliff on the south and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad on the north, and if the strip can be held the Wabash will be shut out of at least a third of the Pittsburg business it is counting on. It is generally believed that the Pennsylvania interests, which own the Panhandle, and the Vanderbilts, who own the Lake Erie, are jointly behind the new road, although those named in connection with it are identified with the warehouse syndicate terminal railroad scheme.

The property to be traversed belongs to the Henderson-Johnston Warehouse Company, which is interested in the terminal project. The Wabash owns the adjacent property on both sides.

WELLS-FARGO EXPRESS.

Plan to Elect E. H. Harriman President—More Talk on the Combination of Express Companies.

E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern and Union Pacific Railroads, is to be elected President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at a meeting of the company next week, unless the present plans be upset at the last moment. The Southern Pacific Company has owned a controlling interest in the express company for many years, and the election of Mr. Harriman would therefore be a natural thing, according to remarks yesterday by one of Mr. Harriman's associates.

The office of President of the express company has been vacant since the death of J. J. Valentine several months ago. In the mean time Dudley Evans has been Acting President of the company.

The report that Mr. Harriman is to be elected President brought forth some remarks in Wall Street as to the bearing of the election on the oft rumored combination of express companies. It was declared in certain quarters that the election will be the first step in such a combination.

A close business associate of Mr. Harriman, who is also a railroad man, said, however, that a combination of the express companies is not likely, as it would be against the policy of the business. "Express companies," he said, "are owned generally by the railroads over which they run, or at least are controlled in the interest of the roads. That is done merely for the convenience of the roads, who do not care to enter the express business."

Officials of the Wells-Fargo Company in this city declined to confirm or deny the report concerning the election. One of them said he did not know whether Mr. Harriman would accept the position, if it were offered to him. Similar reticence to discuss the matter was shown by Directors of the Union Pacific. It is known, however, that the plan at present is to elect him President of the express company.

RAILWAYS SEEK WATER FRONTS.

Moves of B. and O. and Pennsylvania to Block Goulds in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Moves of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads to block out the Goulds from securing properties for water-front terminals is causing a great rise in the value of land on both the Canton and Locust Point sides of the harbor.

The Baltimore and Ohio, which has lately greatly increased its holdings of water frontage at Locust Point, has encountered an obstacle in the way of purchases in the Baltimore Brick Company. The latter has among its property a very valuable strip of water frontage lying between the Riverside roundhouse of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Gittings property, recently bought by the Baltimore and Ohio. The railroad company wants this tract to complete the extension of the riverside shops and yards, but the brick company will not enter a deal. In consequence the railroad company has filed papers for condemnation proceedings.

To Extend Tennessee Central Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—Practically all the money required to bring the Tennessee Central Railroad to Hopkinsville has been raised. President Baxter was telephoned to-day the result of the work done in soliciting subscriptions, and he warmly congratulated the citizens. He said he would be ready at any time to meet the representatives of the city and sign agreements for the extension of his road to a junction with the Illinois Central to this city. Col. Baxter said he was favorably inclined toward Hopkinsville for the location of the Tennessee Central shops.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

This Season's Greatest Sale

Portieres Lace Curtains

BEGINS THIS MORNING.

Echoes from the Food Show

Now Progressing So Enthusiastically on the Fourth Floor.

Crowds were never before so continuous. Thousands of people from New York and miles around visit it daily. It is a source of education, pleasure and profit combined. For it is beyond all question the greatest exhibit of pure foods ever presented to the public.

Manufacturers, food producers and culinary experts from all parts of the world lend eagerly their knowledge and preparations for demonstration.

Among other things the Dunlap Electric Fountain and the Orchestra continue to amuse the ceaseless throngs.

Of special interest for to-day are:

COFFEE. Popular Blend Mocha and Java; very rich fragrance; delicate aroma; per lb., 25

HOME-MADE PIES. Ample filling; light, crisp, flaky crusts; all kinds; large family size, each, 23

TEAS. Exceptional value in green, black or blended Teas, choice cup qualities, per lb., 33

NEW GREEN CORN. Extra fancy Hackensack green Corn; well-filled ears; doz., 18

CRABS. Fancy large soft-shell Crabs, breaded and cooked; each; 5

CRULLERS. Old-fashioned home-made New England Crullers, doz., 10

FISH: Selected Long Branch Weakfish or Bonita Mackerel, lb., 6
FANCY CHICKEN HALIBUT, or SALMON STEAKS, lb., 10
CHOICE LONG ISLAND PORGIES OR BUTTERFISH, lb., 6
HAMBURGER STEAKS, selected meat, 3 lbs. for 25
MUTTON: Selected Corned Mutton, lb., 5
LAMB: Whole forequarter Canada Lamb, lb., 7
POULTRY: Fancy Broiling Chicken, lb., 15
LAMB: Hindquarters or legs Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 12½
ROAST BEEF: Selected Beef Roasts, lb., 11
CAKE: Pound Cake, Plain, Marble, Citron and Raisin, per lb., 15
GRAPES: Fancy fresh ripe Concord Grapes; 2 baskets for 25c.; per basket, 18
LEMONS: Fancy juicy Messina Lemons; dozen, 8
CANTALOUPES: Strictly fancy Little Gem Muskmelons, very sweet, each, 5
BEETS: Fancy new stock Jersey Beets; 3 large bunches, 5
CUCUMBERS: Fresh long green Cucumbers; 3 for 5
CRACKERS: Fresh made 5 o'clock Tea Biscuits, Fig Tarts or Victoria Jumbles, 2 lbs., 25c.; per lb. 18
OLIVES: Fancy Queen Olives, stuffed with Spanish Peppers, bot., 7
PICKLES: Milford Mixed Pickles or Gherkins, bottle, 16
JAMS: Home-made pure Fruit Jams, 1 lb. glass jar, 15
SPICES: New thoroughly cleaned Pickling or Mixed Spices for preserving, sweet pickling, etc., lb., 25
SALMON: Cook's Pride Fancy Blood Red Sockeye Salmon, ½ lb. flat can, 10
SARDINES: La Tour's Fancy Imported Oil Sardines, 3 cans, 25
ARMOUR'S ROAST, LUNCHEON OR CORNED BEEF: 2-lb. can, 23c.; 1-lb. can, 14
MUSHROOMS: Fancy French Champignons (Blanc), can, 18
BOSTON BAKED BEANS, plain or in tomato sauce; large size 3-lb. can, 9
RASPBERRIES: "Park Brand" Red or Black Raspberries; 2-lb. can, 10
SOAP: "King Cole" White Tar Soap; 10 cakes, 47c.; cake, 5
SOAP: "Life Buoy" Antiseptic, and Cleaning Soap; cake, 5

(Fourth Floor.)

More Attractive Furniture Values.

From the Greatest August Furniture Sale.

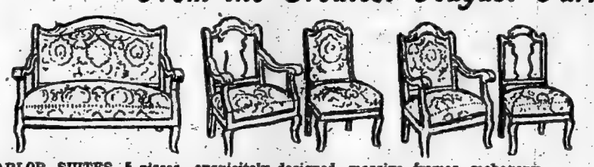

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, exquisitely designed, massive frames, mahogany finished, artistically carved backs, piano polished, high arm, spring edge, French legs, upholstered with best tempered steel springs and covered in new designs of high-grade satin damask, verona, illuminated plush and silk embossed velour. Regular price, $75.00; special price, 59.00

Beautifully designed PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, crotch mahogany veneer frames, piano polished, richly carved, French legs, massive arms, all spring edge, made with best steel tempered springs, and covered in new and exquisite designs of satin damask. Regular price, $56.00; August price, 45.00

5-PIECE PARLOR SUITES, elegant design, mahogany finish, frames prettily carved, made with best steel tempered springs and covered with new and handsome designs of damask; regular price, $48.00; special price, 37.00

EXTENSION TABLES, new, beautiful design, quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, round top, massive pedestal base, with exquisitely designed claw feet; can be extended to 6 feet; regular price $20; special price, 15.75

HANDSOME EXTENSION TABLES, quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, 44-inch top, 6 shaped fluted legs, heavy claw feet, can be extended to 6 feet; excellent construction and design; regular price $16.50, special price, 12.50

BUFFET of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, 48 inches wide, 23 inches deep, 3 small top drawers, one drawer lined for silverware, large linen drawer and wine closets, cast brass drop handles, prettily carved standard with French bevel plate mirror 18x32 inches, regular price $32.00; special price, 24.50

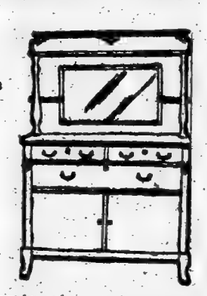

(Fifth Floor.)

Portieres and Lace Curtains

This Season's Greatest Purchase.

A most unusual opportunity! Hundreds will welcome this sale with eager delight. And no wonder, for who wouldn't buy Portieres and Lace Curtains for one-half of their real value? New and handsome goods direct from the factory. This sale is another impressive illustration of the remarkable purchasing power of The Big Store. Two large manufacturers who were in need of ready cash sold us

800 Pairs of Fine Quality Tapestry Portieres,

1,700 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains,

at a price so low that we can now offer you values such as have never before been brought to your attention. Sale starts this morning.

800 PAIRS OF TAPESTRY PORTIERES, consisting of Brocades, Armures, Figured Reps, Ottoman Weaves and many rich Oriental effects. These are excellent values at 1-2 to 2-3 more than our prices. Per pair, 2.75, 3.90, 4.85

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS At Actual Mill Cost. 1,700 pairs, made of finest Egyptian yarn, in Irish Point, Brussels, Renaissance, Arabian and other effects, at prices which will prove a temptation to prospective purchasers. Per pair, 98c., 1.65, 2.35, 2.95

Every pair of Curtains in this sale is good value at from one-half to two-thirds more than the prices quoted.

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St. Side.)

Advance Exhibit

Autumn Styles 1902 Men's Hats.

Our Hat Store establishes new precedents. Heretofore styles were introduced by some hatter of repute on Sept. 1 and the entire fraternity of hatters and sellers of hats would follow. This method is too slow for the "Big Store," the "Store of Progress."

Common Sense Styles

need no eulogies nor high-sounding titles. We do not wait until it is determined whether the brim will be 1-16 of an inch wider, or the crown 1-32 of an inch lower. The demand of our thousands of patrons guides us sufficiently to produce correct styles.

TO-DAY, AUG. 22, we introduce

Our "Fawn" Hats

These hats are both common sense and strikingly new. The colors are "Fawn" in various shades. Of course "Pearls," "Granites" and "Nutrias" are well represented. The shapes are absolutely correct.

Our "REPUBLIC" Hat, 2.80

Our "CITY" Hat, 1.80

NOTE.—The display of these hats in our Sixth Ave. Front will be found of special interest.

These Styles Will Be Universally Worn.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 o'clock. — The Wanamaker Store

Have You a House to Furnish This Fall?
Are You Going to Add Furniture to Your Home This Fall?

Say "Yes" to either question, and you owe it to yourself, or the money-earner, to come promptly to Wanamaker's.

This August Furniture movement, which has been weakly imitated far and wide, since the Wanamaker Store inaugurated the idea in Philadelphia thirteen years ago, is now a national economy occasion. People come for hundreds of miles to our two stores; and visitors from all over the United States pick out furniture to be shipped to their homes.

The positive and thorough-going character of the Sale is what distinguishes it from the transient flurries of make-believe sales. Our experts spend months hunting and bargaining for the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of special furniture obtained for the great August movement. Then many thousands of dollars' worth of our own regular stock is marked down to join the general movement.

Then the price-reductions are absolute! The savings are positive. The valuations quoted are accurate figures of actual values in every case. If a piece of furniture is marked "$40, worth $60," you know absolutely that the lowest price for which we, or any other good store, have previously sold the equivalent of that piece of furniture in regular stock is $60. And the twenty dollars saved is the most positive kind of economy.

In the first place Wanamaker's protects you from inferior and unworthy furniture *always.* No matter whether you pay full price, or half price, our obligation to you is the same. Our furniture expert knows furniture "from a to izzard," and he is probably the most critical and particular man in the business. He stands between you and all unworthy goods. He knows what is good, and what is not; and you have his word, backed by our guarantee, that every piece of furniture that you buy in this sale, or at any time, is, if simple, well-made and honest in all it pretends to be; if elaborate, true to the artistic ideas which it represents—high-class, and refined; worthy to go into the careful homes of good taste.

We never sell other furniture, at any time, either in August or October, December or February.

With the furniture so guaranteed, with the valuations so absolutely stated, with reductions so decisive, savings so great and sure, do you not agree that you owe it to yourself to buy furniture needed this Fall, while such an opportunity is open?

But remember that only today, tomorrow morning, and next week remain—then the August Sale is over.

If you're not ready to receive the furniture now, we'll hold it, and deliver it later on in the Fall, at your convenience.

Here is a batch of price-facts that give point to the general statement:

Sideboards

Usual Price		August Price
$25	Golden oak Sideboards,	$16.50
$36	Golden oak Sideboards,	$24
$48	Weathered oak Sideboards,	$32
$55	Mahogany Sideboards,	$34
$55	Golden oak Sideboards,	$35
$80	Mahogany Sideboards,	$48
$85	Golden oak Sideboards,	$55
$100	Mahogany Sideboards,	$65
$110	Mahogany Sideboards,	$75
$120	Weathered oak Sideboards,	$80
$130	Golden oak Sideboards,	$95
$160	Golden oak Sideboards,	$100
$165	Mahogany Sideboards,	$110
$175	Mahogany Sideboards,	$125
$290	Golden oak Sideboards,	$180

China Closets

Usual Price		August Price
$28	Golden oak China Closets,	$22
$42	Golden oak China Closets,	$32
$65	Mahogany China Closets,	$40
$72	Mahogany China Closets,	$48
$90	Mahogany China Closets,	$68
$95	Mahogany China Closets	$75
$130	Golden oak China Closets,	$85
$145	Mahogany China Closets,	$90
$195	Mahogany China Closets,	$130

Buffets

Usual Price		August Price
$18.50	Weathered oak Buffets,	$14
$28	Mahogany Buffets,	$18
$32	Mahogany Buffets,	$22
$70	Golden oak Buffets,	$50
$118	Golden oak Buffets,	$72

Bookcases

Usual Price		August Price
$12	Golden oak Bookcases,	$8
$9	Imitation mahogany Bookcases,	$6.75
$8	Golden oak Bookcases,	$6
$25	Golden oak Bookcases,	$18
$35	Mahogany Bookcases,	$25
$40	Mahogany Bookcases,	$30
$50	Weathered oak Bookcases,	$35
$65	Mahogany Bookcases,	$38
$85	Golden oak Bookcases,	$70
$100	Mahogany Bookcases,	$80

Library Tables

Usual Price		August Price
$15	Golden oak Library Tables,	$10
$20	Weathered oak Library Tables,	$15
$40	Golden oak Library Tables,	$30
$55	Golden oak Library Tables,	$37
$65	Golden oak Library Tables,	$45
$110	Mahogany Library Tables,	$85
$155	Golden oak Library Tables,	$120
$275	White mahogany Library Tables,	$200

Extension Tables

August price, $6.75; usual price, $9—Golden oak Extension Tables, 6 ft.
August price, $9; usual price, $11—Golden oak Extension Tables, 6 ft.
August price, $18; usual price, $20—Golden oak Extension Tables, 6 ft.
August price, $18; usual price, $25—Golden oak Extension Tables, 8 ft.
August price, $21; usual price, $28—Mahogany Extension Tables, 8 ft.
August price, $22; usual price, $36—Weathered oak Extension Tables, 10 ft.
August price, $25; usual price, $35—Mahogany Extension Tables, 8 ft.
August price, $30; usual price $50—Mahogany Extension Tables, 10 ft.
August price, $32; usual price, $52—Mahogany Extension Tables, 10 ft.
August price, $35; usual price, $54—Mahogany Extension Tables, 10 ft.
August price, $42; usual price, $65—Golden oak Extension Tables, 10 ft.

Fancy Rockers

August price, $3; usual price $4.50—Golden oak Fancy Rocker, wood seat.
August price, $4.50; usual price, $6—Imitation mahogany Fancy Rockers, wood seat.
August price, $4.50; usual price, $7—Golden oak Fancy Rockers, wood seat.
August price, $6.50; usual price, $10—Mahogany Fancy Rockers, wood seat.
August price, $7; usual price, $9—Mahogany Fancy Rockers, Colonial.

Fancy Parlor Tables

August price, $3; usual price, $4.50—Golden oak Fancy Parlor Tables.
August price, $5.50; usual price, $7.50—Golden oak Fancy Parlor Tables.

Fancy Parlor Tables

August price, $5; usual price, $8—Imitation mahogany Fancy Parlor Tables.
August price, $12.50; usual price, $25—Inlaid gold wood Fancy Parlor Tables.
August price, $18; usual price, $30—Mahogany inlaid Tea Tables.

Three-Piece Parlor Suites

$18 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, tapestry cover. August price, $12.50.
$20 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, inlaid, tapestry. August price, $15.
$28 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, tapestry cover. August price, $20.
$45 Mahogany veneered Parlor Suites, inlaid. August price, $22.50.
$75 Mahogany Parlor Suites, carved, velour cover. August price, $37.50.
$60 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, tapestry cover. August price, $40.
$100 Mahogany veneered Parlor Suites, tapestry cover. August price, $50.
$105 Mahogany Parlor Suites, damask cover. August price, $70.
$150 Mahogany veneered Parlor Suites, tapestry cover. August price, $75.
$190 Mahogany Parlor Suites, carved, velour cover. August price, $93.
$195 Mahogany Parlor Suites, carved, damask cover. August price, $125.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites

$73 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, damask cover. August price, $54.
$80 Mahogany veneered Parlor Suites, damask cover. August price, $62.
$90 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, carved, tapestry. August price, $70.
$110 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, damask cover. August price, $75.
$120 Imitation mahogany Parlor Suites, damask cover. August price, $88.
$185 Mahogany Parlor Suites, velour cover. August price, $92.50.
$210 Mahogany Parlor Suites, damask cover. August price, $105.
$250 Mahogany Parlor Suites, tapestry cover. August price, $150.

Fourth floor.

New Fall Suits for Men

About the first thing a man wants in the way of a Fall Suit, is the black cheviot sack; that's why we have hurried in a supply of these suits, in the new Fall styles.

The Sack Coat is not quite so close-fitting as last Fall, and it is a trifle longer—single-breasted, four-button; and smart as can be. Prices, $10, $12 and $15.

Then we also have some new Fancy Cheviot Suits, with both single and double-breasted sack coats, at $15 and $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Negligee Shirts At 50c, instead of $1

This is one of the best offerings of the season in Men's Shirts—about a hundred dozens in all; and every shirt made to sell for a dollar—some are the equal of many dollar-and-a-half shirts.

Some are of plain white madras, others of white madras in neat printings; some of dark colored madras. Some have cuffs attached, most have separate cuffs. **50c each.**

Lisle Suspenders at 25c

Half-dollar goods, except that the manufacturer made these from his short ends of webbings, and we got them at half price. Nickel trimmings, calfskin ends. **25c.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' School Suits

Double-breasted Suits of cheviot and serge, for boys of 8 to 16 years. Exactly the suits for the first crisp days, and particularly for the boy starting to school. These were formerly $6.50; now at **$3.50 a suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

The SILK SALE

Designs, colorings, and the variety of them, are everything when it comes to silk-buying. Low prices are common enough in August, on short ends, eccentric designs and unpopular colorings.

But here is a sale of entirely fresh goods, in complete color ranges, and magnificent varieties of kinds and designs.

Is it any wonder that we are selling thousands of yards daily? Here is a hint of the variety:

85c, worth $1.25—Persian stripes on light and dark grounds.
85c, worth $1—White stripes on colored grounds.
75c, worth $1—Warp-printed Louisines.
65c, worth 85c—Jasper taffeta with white cords.
75c, worth $1—Warp-printed silks with satin stripes.
85c, worth $1.25—Canalae stripes with dotlets of white on colored grounds.
75c, worth $1—Pompadour and Canalae effects in evening silks.
65c, worth 85c—Wash taffetas in evening and medium shades.
75c, worth $1—Plaid taffetas.
65c, worth $1—Jasper brocades in medium effects.
65c, worth 85c—Jasper figured taffetas.
75c, worth 85c and $1—Fancy brocaded Louisines and taffetas.
85c, worth $1—Fancy moire in white and colored grounds.
55c, worth $1—Printed summer silks of various kinds.
65c, worth 85c—Fancy wash taffetas in street and evening shades.
75c, worth $1—Fancy Silks hemstitched in evening colors.
75c, worth $1—Open work with lace effect taffetas—street and evening.
65c, worth 85c—Black and white openworks.
65c, worth 85c—Black-and-white striped taffetas.
55c, worth 85c—Changeable Louisines. Corded stripes.
38c, worth 60c—Wash Habutai stripes.
25c, worth 50c—Corded Japanese Silks.
65c, worth 85c—Black hemstitched effects.
65c, worth 85c—Black corded Silks.
65c, worth $1—Black brocaded Silks and Satins.
65c, worth $1.25—Black L'Aiglon Silks.
65c, worth 85c—Black fancy Louisines.
85c, worth $1.25—Fancy colored Gros de Londres.
65c, worth $1—Black and white fancy Silks.
85c, worth $1.25—Evening Silks with pompadour stripes.
85c, worth $1.10—Multi-color polka-dots on evening and street shades.
50c, worth 75c—Evening Silks with hemstitched stripes.
75c, worth $1—Corded pompadour Pekin in evening and street shades.
75c, worth $1—Fancy Taffetas, white, colored and evening shades.
65c, worth 85c—White ground with black effect.
75c, worth $1—Openwork designs on colored grounds.
75c, worth $1—Moire grounds with self-colored designs and stripes.
75c, worth $1—Plain Crepe Armure in street and evening shades.
75c and 85c, worth $1 and $1.25—Warp-printed effects in Taffetas, Armures and Pean de Cygne.
40c, worth 65c—Colored Matelasse effects.
65c, worth $1.25—Plain colored Satin Duchesse.
65c, worth $1—Brocaded Satin Liberty in evening shades.
75c, worth $1.25—Plain soft Armure in street and evening shades.

Gold-Plated Jewelry at 25c

A great variety of artistic pieces that are regularly worth 50c, 75c and $1 each, including Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Belt Pins, Waist Sets, Sash Pins, Brooches, Hat Pins and Belt Clasps.

Attractive articles of the most wanted sorts, at a ridiculously little price. **25c each.**

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

UMBRELLAS

You never miss the missing umbrella until it begins to rain; then you pay any price you have to, at the most convenient place.

If you buy today, you can save a dollar-and-a-quarter, and pick from a very handsome collection.

These two groups:

At $2.50, worth $3.75—
26-inch All-silk Serge Umbrellas, with long pearl-and-silver horn, silver cap, handles.
Also 28-inch Umbrellas, same as above, with cape horn, stag horn and silver-trimmed handles.

At $3.75, worth $5 and $6—
26-inch extra quality All-silk Umbrellas, with a splendid variety of long flat silver, silver-and-pearl cap, pearl loops, long silver and ivory-and-silver handles.
Also 28-inch Umbrellas, same as above, with stag-horn hooks and natural wood, silver-trimmed handles.

Broadway.

Women's Lambskin Gloves, 55c.

A new and complete assortment of excellent Lambskin Gloves, just received fresh from the maker. All the favored colorings—black, brown, tan, mode, gray, red and white, in sizes from 5½ to 7¼. Also size 7½ in black, brown and gray. **55c a pair.**

Tenth Street.

Dress Suit Cases

We have an excellent variety of these indispensable companions of travelers—some for as little as you would wish to pay; and others as fine as you want them. Traveling Bags, too—all kinds:

DRESS SUIT CASES

Sheepskin Cases, with steel frames, linen lined, brass catches and spring lock; 22 and 24 in. $3.
Light-weight Cowhide Cases; steel frame, shirt flap, cuff pocket, spring lock; 24 in. $4.50.
Hand-sewed Cases of fine cowhide; steel frames, French corners. $7.50.
Hand-sewed Cases; leather lined, steel frames, best English spring lock. $9 and upwards.

TRAVELING BAGS.

Alligator Club Bags; leather lined, spring lock; 12 to 18 in. $4 to $10.50.
Grain Cowhide Club Bags; Oxford shape, hand-sewed; sewed-in frames; 12 to 18 in. $6 to $9.
English Kit Bags; hand-sewed; made of finest cowhide; 20 to 28 in. $18 to $24.75.

Basement.

Girls' Dresses

Girls' sailor, guimpe, and high neck dresses, of lawn, linen, chambray and madras, in white and colors; variously trimmed. A clean-up of dresses that sold formerly at $5 to $9. Now at **$3.50 each.**

Sizes for 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Final Clean-Up of SUMMER DRESSES

And there are elegant gowns offered for a song in this same announcement—beautiful Summer Dresses brought from abroad—the daintiest and most distinguished dresses shown in New York this season.

We brought over lavish variety, and maintained a splendid stock even for the late August vacationers. Wanamaker's had to be the place where you could find an unmatched variety right up to the last week of need-time. Today we feel our obligation at an end; and our entire stock of Summer Dresses meets a price cataclasm.

Women who are just going away on a vacation may reap the best good fortune in dress buying that was ever heard of. All now in these four groups:

$22.50 to $35 Dresses at $7.50
$18 to $35 Dresses at $9
$35 to $58 Dresses at $18
$60 to $85 Dresses at $25

Second floor, Broadway.

New Silk Petticoats

The new Fall styles in Silk Petticoats have arrived. They show many marked changes in shape and decoration. All have the graceful flare, which displaces the umbrella ruffle of the old petticoats.

Here are descriptions of some particularly attractive **Black Silk Petticoats.**

At $5—Of taffeta, 2 styles; accordion plaited flounce, finished with small ruffle, percaline dust ruffle, or flared flounce, finished with small ruffle; percaline dust ruffle.
At $6—Of taffeta, 2 styles; graduated accordion plaited ruffle, with small ruffle, or deep accordion plaited, with percaline dust ruffle.
At $6.50—Of taffeta, with flared flounce, finished with small ruffle; three rows of cording.
At $8—Of taffeta; graduated hemstitched flounce, finished with hemstitched ruffle.
At $10—Of taffeta: deep graduated accordion plaited flounce, finished with two ruffles; stitched folds on ruffles.
At $10.50—Of taffeta; deep flared flounce, with small ruffle, and eight plaits above.
At $14.50—Of taffeta, 2 styles; deep flared flounce, finished with stitched folds, or graduated accordion plaited flounce, with flared ruffle and stitched folds on ruffle.
At $15.50—Of taffeta; graduated accordion plaited flounce, with flared ruffle and five rows of fancy stitching.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CORSETS.

Here are four suggestions of excellent Summer Corsets at popular prices:

At $1—L. R. Ventilating Corsets; net; straight-front, bias cut, gored hips, medium short and long hips; excellent for slight and medium figures; sizes 18 to 30.
At $1—L. R. Batiste Corsets; bias cut, straight front, gored hips, medium low bust, long and medium short hips; white; sizes 18 to 30.
At 75c, regularly $1—L. R. Ventilating Net Corsets; extra strong netting, long waist, medium low bust, short hips, straight front, lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 26.
At 75c, regularly $1—W. B. Ventilating Net Corsets; bias cut, gored hips, straight-front, boned bust, one side steel each side, short hips; sizes 18 to 28.

Second floor, Tenth street.

20th Century Ice Cream Freezers

Are you tired of the ice cream you buy ready-made? Wouldn't you like to select the rich, thick cream, and do the flavoring yourself?

Maybe you would if it weren't for the bother of it, as you remember old-fashioned freezers, with their tiresome grind, grind, grind.

Get acquainted with the XXth Century Ice Cream Freezers, and you'll want to make your own ice cream.

No grinding, no churning, no machinery about it. You simply pour in the ingredients, pack the ice around it, and let it stand.

It freezes up into the firmest, smoothest ice cream you ever saw; and slides out on the platter in a solid disk to be sliced on the table.

And it requires less ice than the grinding kind of freezers.

Four sizes, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $3. Demonstration in Basement. Try some of the ice cream it makes.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

B K C

GOOD AS NEW.

The Summer Suit is as good as new with a fresh pair of trousers.

We've about 400 pair of Worsted Trousers to sell now at $2.50—worth a lot more.

50 cent Suspenders to hold them up—25 cents.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

A regular diet of MALTA-VITA removes the cause of Dyspepsia and Insomnia

Sold by grocers

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Cabinet

380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE, ST.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.
CHORUS OF 50. ORCHESTRA OF 50.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
To-morrow Eve. ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION NIGHT
Mammoth Programme.
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
Presenting ROBIN HOOD and MAID MARIAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
POSITIVELY THURS., AUG. 28,
First time on any stage.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY in Our ALLEY
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G.V. Hobart.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | GRAND REOPENING OF THE SEASON. | To-morrow EVENING.
MOONLIGHT MAIDS BURLESQUERS.
3 GREAT FARCES—GRAND VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PRICES, . . 25c. and 50c.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
7th WEEK. BIG JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
MIKADO KUZUOKA Vocal soloist IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. SAT. THE DEFENDER

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Crowding the Great Academy,
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted.
Centerno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 125th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.
Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. "ERMINIE."

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Full of Genuine Irish Character.—Times.
J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's ROBERT EMMET. The Days of 1803.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat.
An American Gentleman. 15,25,35,
Nxt Wk—MAN TO MAN. 50 & 75c

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Thos. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. The Wild Rose
Last times Lederer's

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'Y. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creators and Band of 60.

GRAND SATURDAY NIGHT. Show Girl

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals
Mid Arctic Breezes. 13th Week.
Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

QUEENS DEMOCRATS MEET.

Long Island City and Newtown to Control County Convention.

The Queens County Democratic Central Committee met last evening in Long Island City and voted to adopt the Assembly district as the unit of representation in the County Committee and the conventions. This will force the contending factors to centre their fight in Long Island City and Newtown, as in the County Convention the first district, composed of those places, will have twenty-eight delegates. The Second District, composed of Jamaica and Flushing, will have but sixteen, while the Fifth Ward, which is coupled with Nassau County, will have but two, giving the First District a clear majority of ten over the other two parts of the county.

In the Congressional Convention the basis of representation was made one to 100, making ninety-one delegates from Queens. The basis of representation in the Assembly District Convention was made twenty-five instead of one to 100, as previously.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NORTH CAROLINA—Sixth District, Gilbert D. Patterson, Democrat.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN FOR THIS YEAR

Republican County Committee Adopts Lawyers' Report.

Commission, However, Recommends a Change in the Rules After Fall Elections—Dates and Places for Conventions Fixed.

The executive branch of the Republican County Committee at a meeting yesterday afternoon adopted, without a dissenting vote, the Assembly district as the unit of representation in the selection of delegates to conventions at the primaries to be held on Sept. 16.

President Morris has contended that a legal construction of the rules and regulations of the committee and of the sections of the primary law made the election district the unit of representation. Two lawyers selected by Mr. Morris have decided in favor of the Assembly district, but qualified their findings with a recommendation to amend the rules to permit of the adoption of the election district idea.

By practical politicians yesterday's action is regarded as a substantial victory for the Lemuel E. Quigg members in the committee, with an easy let-down for President Morris. The friends of the latter contend, however, that the President's claim in favor of the election district plan has been sustained and that lack of time alone prevented its adoption.

Last May President Morris, who was about to go on a vacation, called the Executive Committee together in special session one afternoon, and the full County Committee for the same night, to issue the call for the primaries. The call had never theretofore been issued at so early a date and many members of the committee were unprepared to give the places, at which their conventions should be held or to fix the dates. When the proposed call was read, it developed that Mr. Morris had changed the unit of representation in all conventions from the Assembly district to the election district. L. E. Quigg, who was present with the proxy of George R. Bidwell of the Nineteenth Assembly District, questioned the expediency of the change and explained that the election district plan had been tried under the Committee of Thirty.

LEMUEL E. QUIGG'S POSITION.

To use the language of Mr. Quigg it "had proved a pitfall for the unwary and a windfall for the unworthy." In favoring a continuation of the Assembly district plan, Mr. Quigg pointed out that the Assembly District plan was employed by both parties in New York and Kings Counties and a change would create great confusion.

President Morris offered his motion in favor of the election district plan, and a tie vote resulted, 15 to 15. two officers of the committee voting for Mr. Morris's plan as well as thirteen district leaders.

It was evident at that time that no call could then be issued, and the matter was laid over until this month.

Last Saturday the Executive Committee again met. But, meanwhile, it was discovered that the rules and regulations of the party which, by the terms of the primary act, have the sanctity of law, expressly provided that the Assembly district plan must be used in all conventions.

On Saturday Mr. Morris had a primary call ready, which made the Assembly district the unit of representation in all conventions except for Congressional nominations. As to these Mr. Morris contended the election district plan must be followed.

The County Committee rules say that, where the lines of a political subdivision are so run as to divide Assembly districts, then any portion of an Assembly district in a political subdivision should be considered an Assembly district for the election of delegates.

President Morris appealed to the primary act as the higher law, and it provides that the unit of representation might be an election district, a ward of a city, an Assembly district, a Senate district, a Congress district, or any other political subdivision of the State, which the rules of the party might make. This, he said, permitted the taking of any one unit, but it did not authorize the committee to consider any portion of an Assembly district as a full district. He contended the election district plan was the only unit that could be employed in the selection of delegates to Congress conventions.

The advocates of the two systems were present in force, and, it appearing that a division was inevitable, if the question was forced, a compromise was arranged by Messrs. Morris and Quigg referring the question to a commission of lawyers to be selected by Mr. Morris.

The latter selected Paul D. Cravath and Prof. William A. Keener, Dean of the Columbia Law School. On Tuesday the questions at issue were argued on the one side by Mr. Morris and Tompkins McIlvaine, and on the other by Mr. Quigg, Senator, N. A. Elsberg, and Assemblyman W. S. Bennet. The Commission decided in favor of the Assembly district as the unit of representation.

When the committee met at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday, reporters were admitted at the instance of President Morris, who, when the roll had been called, said:

"In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting, I endeavored to select three lawyers, but experienced great difficulty, because so many members of the bar are out of town. When we met on Tuesday only two, Paul D. Cravath and Prof. Keener, had been secured. Owing to the lack of time, it was stipulated to submit the question to them and to abide by their decision, if unanimous, and if divided to refer the matter to a third lawyer, to be selected by the other two. Before proceeding further I ask the committee to ratify that action."

George W. Wanmaker inquired why this was necessary, as the committee had already voted to abide by the decision of the lawyers.

"Because," replied Mr. Morris, "I secured only two lawyers in place of three."

The action was then ratified on motion of Mr. Wanmaker, and Mr. Morris presented the following decision from Messrs. Keener and Cravath:

You have asked our advice as to the course to be pursued by the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Republican County Committee with reference to the unit of representation for the regular Republican Congressional Conventions to be held this Fall, the call for which is about to be issued. Some of the questions presented are exceedingly difficult. Had the subject been presented to us when it was first suggested by your Chairman last May, we should have advised the immediate amendment of your rules and regulations by eliminating the provision which requires a portion of an Assembly district to be taken as a unit of representation for Congressional Conventions. While such an amendment could have then been made in time to meet the present situation, your rules and regulations cannot at this late day be amended in time to regulate the primaries to be held in September. The change in the present practice without such an amendment might involve much hazard and confusion.

Therefore, after balancing the practical as well as the legal considerations, we are disposed to advise compliance with the letter of the last paragraph of Article 2 of your rules and regulations, and that, in the case of the Congressional Conventions to be held this Fall, Assembly districts and portions of Assembly districts be taken as the unit of representation.

This advice is directed only to the particular situation which now confronts your committee. In view of the serious question as to whether the rule under consideration is in conformity with the primary election law, in so far as it permits portions of Assembly districts to be taken as units of representation, we strongly advise that after this Fall's election the Republican County Committee amend its rules and regulations so as to provide that in case of Congressional districts which include portions of one or more Assembly districts, the unit of representation shall be the election district.

APPROVED WITHOUT DEBATE.

The communication was approved without debate, and President Morris called for the reading of the primary call. This provided for the holding of conventions of delegates to be elected on Sept. 16, as follows:

Judiciary Convention—Murray Hill Lyceum, Sept. 30.
Congress Conventions—Oct. 2.
Congress Convention in old Tenth District to fill vacancy caused by the death of Amos J. Cummings—Oct. 3.
Senate Conventions—Oct. 1.
Assembly Conventions to name candidates for the Assembly—Oct. 6.
Assembly Conventions to elect delegates to State Convention—Sept. 19.
Assembly District Committees—Oct. 6.

The latter will organize on Dec. 22, and the County Committee will meet for organization at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, on Dec. 22. Assembly conventions will be held at district headquarters.

The Congress conventions will be held at the following places:

Eighth District—3 St. Luke's Place.
Ninth District—271 Grand Street.
Tenth District—40 Second Avenue.
Eleventh District—253 Eighth Avenue.
Twelfth District—225 East Thirty-first Street.
Thirteenth District—Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Fortieth Street.
Fourteenth District—344 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Fifteenth District—Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street.
Sixteenth District—208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Seventeenth District—101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Eighteenth District—2,661 Third Avenue.

The places selected for the Senate Conventions follow:

Dist.
10. 12 Chambers Street.
11. 40 Second Avenue.
12. 73 Avenue B.
13. ——
14. 225 East Thirty-first Street.
15. Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.
16. 253 Eighth Avenue.
17. Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street.
18. 241 East Fifty-seventh Street.
19. 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
20. 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
21. Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

The selection in the Tenth District is regarded as a victory for Dennis Shea over Michael O. Hines, who are fighting for supremacy for the leadership in the Second Assembly District.

After the committee adjourned, President Morris declined to talk for publication, but his friends contend he has won a substantial victory and that next year the rules will be changed to accord with his views.

Mr. Quigg was not so reticent. He said: "I have no factious motive in opposing the change. The point is here. Suppose we had made the change. The Assembly district plan prevails in Kings County, and Tammany Hall uses it. Col. Dady of Brooklyn, as an Election Commissioner, must stand up for the Assembly district plan. So, too, must the Tammany Commissioners. Nominations must be submitted to the Election Commissioners who can throw them out for irregularities. If we had adopted the election district plan Col. Dady and the Tammany Commissioners could not accept them without condemning their own. We must follow the rules. We could mandamus the Commissioners, if they decided against us, but, meanwhile, we would be in a pretty mess. We would have no legal nominations, and, as some of the districts are Republican, we would lose members of the Assembly, Senate, and Congress."

DEVERY ON RAISING THE WIND.

Ex-Chief Continues His "Cart-Tail" Campaign and Says State Leaders Are "All No Good."

William S. Devery made several speeches in his "cart-tail" campaign in the Ninth District last evening. He held one assemblage at the Pump, at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. After his speechmaking tour, Mr. Devery was asked about the meeting of the Democratic leaders at Saratoga. He said:

"They are all no good. Why, they go up there and talk about raising $30,000 for a State campaign. They are nice babies. There are forty or fifty members of the State Committee, and why don't they chip in $1,000 each? Why, with all the subway contracts and sewer contracts they have given out they ought to be able to raise a million and thirty thousand dollars. I can raise $30,000 by just doubling Fifth Avenue—over on Tenth Avenue any time."

Louis Munzinger, who is acting for John C. Sheehan, said last evening that an active campaign would be begun on Sept. 1 by the followers of John C. Sheehan.

MERRILL'S ASSISTANT OUT.

George A. Gregg, Who Is Seeking Regular Democratic Nomination, Clashes with His Chief.

George A. Gregg, Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, resigned his position yesterday. This is taken to mean that he will be the next Democratic nominee for the District Attorneyship. The resignation followed a tiff between Mr. Gregg and his chief, District Attorney Merrill. The latter is very desirous of succeeding himself, and has been working hard for some time past to secure the nomination. Mr. Gregg was beaten out by Mr. Merrill three years ago, and has since been working for the nomination this Fall. He is said to have the backing of President Cassidy and most of the other regulars. Mr. Merrill and Mr. Gregg naturally clashed.

At the big Democratic outing at College Point on Tuesday both were on hand and Mr. Gregg was made much of by some of the leaders, and, it is said, was introduced to many by them as "the next District Attorney." He was the Chairman of the committee which received the Tammany Hall visitors, and was rather conspicuous. Mr. Merrill was also present with his lieutenants and worked to strengthen his fences. It is said the two rivals did not meet during the day. They did not meet at the office Wednesday, but Mr. Merrill was on hand yesterday morning when Mr. Gregg arrived. There was an immediate clash.

It is said Mr. Merrill informed his assistant he would have to attend more strictly to the business of the office. To this the assistant retorted that he had always done so and had not neglected his duty. The conversation was prolonged along the same lines and finally Mr. Gregg announced his resignation. He refused to talk last evening, but his friends said they had been told by him that he considered the orders given him by his chief as an effort to handicap him in the race for the nomination. It is alleged that, if Mr. Merrill fails for the nomination, he will refuse to support the ticket nominated.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Dates and Places Determined at a Woodruff-Dady Conference.

The Kings County Republican General Committee will meet to-night to fix the dates for the various local conventions of the party. At a conference yesterday between Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Col. Michael J. Dady, and other leaders it was decided to hold the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions in the county before the State Convention takes place. The dates for the various conventions, as selected by the leaders, are as follows:

Assembly District Conventions for the purpose of chosing delegates to the State Convention, Thursday, Sept. 18; Congressional Conventions, Friday, Sept. 19; Senatorial Conventions, Saturday, Sept. 20; County Convention, to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, Sept. 26; Assembly Conventions, to nominate candidates for the Assembly, Sept. 27.

UP-STATE DEMOCRATS UNDECIDED

Chairman Campbell Says No Candidate Has Been Agreed Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Before taking the train to-night for Albany, Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said that no candidate had been agreed upon and that the convention would settle everything. He added that there might be one exception to the above, that Judge Gray was generally talked of for renomination.

Chairman Campbell will meet Senator Hill at Albany to-morrow, and the two will journey to Saratoga together, where Mr. Campbell will preside at the meeting of the State Committee Saturday morning, when the State Convention will be called.

Ceiling Fell in Bellevue Hospital.

With a crash that startled the patients in the nearby wards, a section 10 by 15 feet of the ceiling of the telegraph office in Bellevue Hospital fell last night. Chief Operator Ryder was struck on the head by a piece of the plaster and John Root, his assistant, was hurt by a piece falling on his left hand. Assistant Superintendent Pickert had just used the telephone and was leaving the room when the plaster fell. In a report to the Board of Trustees several months ago Battalion Chief Ross of the Fire Department directed attention to the ceilings in the telegraph, dressing, and receiving rooms, and said they were liable to fall at any time.

To Keep Sweet Use SPIRO POWDER

Kills the odor of perspiration on body, armpits and clothing. Try a free sample. At druggists or by mail. Full size box, price 25c. SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"GREEN GOODS" ROUND-UP

Postal Inspectors Make Arrests After Long Vigil.

Trunk with $5,000 in Fraudulent Money Found in Newark—Three Men Arrested.

Chief Post Office Inspector Theodore W. Swift is jubilant over what he declares to be a successful raid upon green goods operators, consummated, with the assistance of several other Government officials, on Wednesday, after a patient vigil which has lasted for months. Not only was the entire band of alleged swindlers captured, but their headquarters, at 25 Water Street, Newark, was invaded and a stock of paraphernalia seized. The latest alleged dupe was taken at the same time, but will escape prosecution by repeating in court a detailed story charging the other prisoners with having relieved him of $300, good and lawful money, in exchange for a miniature trunk. He believed, until the casket was opened by the raiders, that the contents were counterfeits of a face value of $5,000, and of such excellent quality that they could be passed with no fear of detection upon his friends, neighbors, and customers in Connecticut.

The prisoners gave their names as Joseph R. Baker, Elmer Brown, Samuel Gottlieb and his wife, George Brown, and Thomas Henry.

Antonio Caperossi, butcher and greengrocer, of New Haven, is the man with whom they last did business.

Inspector Swift said that Inspector Michael Boyle was put on the case when the first of the circulars emanating from Newark came into his hands, and they were soon traced back to that city. Inspector Boyle, while tracking the men, saw them take many men, one at a time, to various hotels.

Inspector Boyle was in charge of the captives, and, with the exception of Mr. Swift, he was left behind to watch the Newark railroad station while the others went on to the Water Street house.

Soon Boyle told them that Elmer Brown was coming and that he had a prisoner with him. They watched from a distance and saw Brown and Caperossi enter the house. What developed next was told by the Chief Inspector in his office yesterday.

JEWELRY GONE FROM A TRUNK.

Tin Box Disappears Between Fire Island and Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 21.—Jewelry worth $1,000 is said to have disappeared from a trunk somewhere between Fire Island and this city. It belonged to Mrs. L. D. Guerin, wife of the proprietor of the Mansion House here. She went to Fire Island two weeks ago, and a week later started for home. She was accompanied to New York by a Mrs. Raynolds, a friend, and they staid that night at the Hotel Martinique. The trunk was to be shipped here.

When it did not arrive on time Mr. Guerin started a search. It was traced from Fire Island to Babylon, where it was turned over to the Long Island Express Company. Through the express company it was traced to the Hotel Martinique. It had remained there until traced.

When it reached here last night it was sealed with the wire and lead fastenings used by the express company. Mr. Guerin is positive this was unbroken. When the trunk was opened a tin box, which had contained the jewelry, was missing.

DIRTY STREETS IN THE BRONX.

President Haffen Makes Excuses for Condition of Westchester Avenue.

A complaint has been received by President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx concerning the condition of Westchester Avenue. The complainant says that the road is either deep in mud or dust all of the time, and that the residents of the Bronx are compelled to go to City Island and Pelham Park by a route five miles longer than that of Westchester Avenue because of the condition of the latter street.

President Haffen admitted that the street complained of is in a very bad condition. He laid the blame for it upon the Rapid Transit Commission. He said that there is also good reason why the road cannot be repaired immediately.

"The abutments for the elevator structure which are being put in on that thoroughfare naturally have torn up the street considerably," said Mr. Haffen. "Then, too, a sewer which was put in one section of the avenue lately also helped to tear it up. Besides all this, there are two bridges to be built along Westchester Avenue, one across the Bronx River, now nearly completed, and the other across the New Haven and Hartford tracks."

To Study Foreign Water Systems.

The Merchants' Association of New York has engaged the services of Columbus O. Johnson, who held the position of Water Register under the administration of Mayor Strong, to make a tour of the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, for the purpose of making a study of the water systems in the different cities and of sending full reports thereof, from time to time, to the association. Mr. Johnson will visit Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, London, Paris, Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, and Munich. He will sail for Glasgow to-morrow.

Change of Venue in Kentucky Trial.

JACKSON, Ken., Aug. 21.—Special Judge Ira Julian decided to-day to grant a change of venue in the case of "Tom" Cockrill, charged with the murder of "Ben" Hargis in Breathitt County. The case will be transferred to Wolfe County. County Judge Hargis strongly objected to the action of the court, and asked the Commonwealth Attorney to dismiss the case, declaring that he and his friends would not prosecute it in Wolfe County; that they would have to go there armed, and that such action would be additional cause for a feud in that county.

Sisters of the Poor Property.

James P. Judge of Brooklyn yesterday filed with the County Clerk of Queens deeds for property purchased for $37,485 from the executors of the estate of Isaac Vanderveer. Mr. Judge acted on behalf of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. The land is at Woodhaven, and has a frontage of 700 feet, on the north side of Fulton Street; and a depth of 500 feet on Vanderveer Place and Flushing Avenue. A mortgage of $18,242 was taken by the Vanderveer estate.

Money for School Houses.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized several bond issues for the Board of Education for school houses. Among them were $256,180, for Public School 92, Manhattan; $49,447, for heating and ventilating the Morris High School; $58,949, for an addition to Public School 51, Queens; $8,797, for an addition to Public School 161, Manhattan. The board also authorized the issue of $624,585 to replenish the fund for street and park openings.

Adams Dry Goods Co

Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

Clearance Sale of Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts!

These two lots are emphatically bargain lots. It's high time that these shirts should go—so go they must and will with these prices:

25c for Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts.
There are 800 in this lot. Most have cuffs attached. All have been made to our order for this season's trade, but as they came to us rather late in the season, we will close them out at the low price of twenty-five cents each.

Men's and Boys' 75c. to $1.75 Negligee Shirts for 50c.
Strictly high class, fashionable and useful. These shirts at this price are genuine bargains. Made from woven madras, they come in a great variety of patterns, and every shirt is complete with a pair of detached cuffs.

LAST DAYS OF THE CLOSING OUT SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHING!

Men's $10, $12 & $13.50 Fine Spring Suits!

Reduced To

This is too good a thing to last long. If you want a $10.00, $12.00 or $13.50 Suit—excellent for late Summer and Autumn wear—for the utterly absurd price of $5.00, ACT AT ONCE! Only a peculiar course of events could bring about this sale and we strained every nerve to make it a success. In all there are fifteen styles—in blue and black cheviots, double and single breasted sack styles—fancy cheviots in straight cut and 4-button sack styles, and in a great variety of cheviots and cassimeres in 4-button sack styles; all sizes; 34 to 44 regular (including many stout and long sizes)—every suit made as it should be, with every attention to fit, finish, fabric and fashion, and we warrant that every purchaser will be more than a satisfied customer, for he will be a surprised and delighted customer.

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Popular Fiction Paper Bound, Published to Sell for 50 cents, marked down to - - - - - 10 CENTS A COPY!

This lot includes a high class series of Fiction by modern authors—books that you cannot find among the regular cheap paper novel lines. They are published at 50 cents each—so you can appreciate the tremendous price cut involved in this special offering!

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Romance of the XIX. Century. Mallock.
Uncle Scipio. Walworth.
Irony of Life. Sienkiewicz.
Margaret Moncrieffe. Burdett.
Forced Acquaintances. Robinson.
Martyrs of Empire. McIlwaine.
On the Winning Side. Walworth.
Is This Your Son, My Lord? Gardener.
Strange Secrets. C. Doyle.
Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter? Gardener.
What's Bred in the Bone. Grant Allen.
A Bride of the Desert. Grant Allen.
Homostelle. Tiernan.
A Galloway Herd. Crockett.
Story of a Governess. Oliphant.
Heart of a Mystery. Speight.
A Black Box Murder. Maartens.
Two Strangers. Oliphant.
Guilty Bonds. Le Queux.
Betrayal of John Fordham. Farjeon.
A Step Aside. Dunning.
A Nihilist Princess. Gayneur.
Unofficial Patriot. Gardener.
An Old Maid's Love. Maartens.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits and Summer Dresses

of Silk Foulard in a variety of patterns; also of a fine quality of Silk Pongee—these Suits and Dresses are made and trimmed in an assortment of fashionable and pretty styles.

Were 12.50 up to 16.50 for 7.98

Were 13.50 up to 22.50 for 10.98

ACCUSED OF WHOLESALE THEFT.

More Than Forty Burglaries Credited to Two Prisoners.

Capt. O'Brien and the detectives of the Leonard Avenue Station took two prisoners into the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning who, they assert, are the burglars who have entered more than forty sweatshops lately and stolen more than $20,000 worth of goods. The prisoners, Jacob Rockman, 325 Madison Street, and Myer Goldman, 15 Bowery, were arrested the night before at Canal Street and Broadway. Each was held in $2,000 bail for further examination on Monday. Capt. O'Brien said the men had confessed to having been the sweat-shop robbers, and had made a statement implicating another man, who they declared was the ringleader of the band.

DETECTIVE CHARGES ASSAULT.

In Serving Legal Paper He Fought with Brothers.

Robert and Joseph Bough, seventeen and eighteen years old, respectively, of 56 Pulaski Street, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, on the complaint of Detective John Berry, who is attached to District Attorney Jerome's staff, and who accused them of assault. Berry's eyes were greatly swollen and discolored, and he told Magistrate Higginbotham that the attack upon him was unprovoked.

Berry said that on Sunday he had sought the elder Bough, father of the prisoners, in order to serve him with a citation to appear as a witness in a criminal proceeding in Manhattan. When he went to the Pulaski Street house he was refused admittance, but he pushed his way in and accidentally jostled Miss Bough, who called her two brothers, and these, it is alleged, attacked him.

Magistrate Higginbotham directed the lawyers to submit briefs and adjourned the hearing, patroling the accused.

GAMBLING ETHICS DEFINED.

Policy Writer Sees Nothing Against Moral Law in His Business.

"I plead guilty to the charge of being a gambler. I respect the laws of God, but the laws of man, of hypocrites and Pharisees, have never appealed to me. If people want to gamble their money, I give it to the successful gamblers. If they don't want to gamble, they please me equally well. If I went up to the Saratoga track and helped the mill owners take the mites of paupers, nothing would be said, but here I am, and I have nothing further to say."

That was the statement made by Charles Loeffler of 92 River Street, Hoboken, when arraigned before Acting Recorder James Laverty yesterday, charged with policy gambling. His pockets were found to be filled with policy slips. William Arthur, his alleged assistant, who was arraigned at the same time, declined to make any statement. Both men were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Thirteen Lucky Women Prisoners.

The thirteen women and three men captured Wednesday night in a raid made on an alleged pool room at 712 Seventh Avenue were arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court yesterday, and were all discharged, the Magistrate deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant continued imprisonment. Edwin Kennedy, the supposed proprietor of the place, was held for a later examination in the afternoon, at the close of which he was discharged.

Magistrate to Give Excursion.

Magistrate Higginbotham of the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, will defray the expenses of an excursion to poor mothers and their children to the number of 5,000, to Orchard Beach Grove on Monday. The steamer Laura M. Starin and the barge Starina have been engaged.

MRS. R. M. SPRINGER ILL.

The Discovery of Copper Mine Brought Riches to Her Family—Formerly a Washington Correspondent.

In the Presbyterian Hospital is Mrs. R. M. Springer, wife of a Colorado mine owner who is registered at the Astor House, but is spending all of his time at his wife's bedside. As "Callie" Mills, or "Diana," she was a Washington correspondent for several years.

After marriage she bought and edited The News, Yorkville, Ill. Two of her sons went West a couple of years ago, to stake mining claims for their father. Many of their letters told of "Bob" Matheson, an old miner. Christmas a year ago Mrs. Springer sent the boys a Christmas box, with a present for Matheson. Matheson was so delighted that he staked out a claim for Mrs. Springer, and then he and the boys started the shaft. They struck a rich vein of solid copper and the Springers went to Colorado to see the mine. Later the town of Springer, Park County, Col., came into existence. She mine was called the "Bob" Matheson and Matheson was appointed superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer came to New York ten days ago for a Summer journey. On the way to Long Branch Mrs. Springer caught cold. For a week she lay ill at the Astor House, and was then removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Springer was married at the age of fifteen. In Washington she became a protégé of Mrs. John A. Logan. It was her intention to have gone to Boston on Tuesday last. Many friends in that place have sent earnest inquiries regarding her.

SUICIDE AFTER SIBYL'S TALE.

Servant Grew Despondent Over What a Fortune Teller Had to Say.

Fortune telling was a chief cause in the suicide of Maggie Keane, twenty-four years old, at the Delaware Hotel, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, early yesterday morning, according to Mrs. George Webster of 108 East Twenty-fifth Street, by whom she was employed as a domestic servant. Such was Mrs. Webster's confidence in the girl that she left her in charge of the house when the family went away for the Summer. Mrs. Webster says that when she returned on Saturday she found Maggie, who had always seemed of an unusually happy disposition, much depressed, and took her to Coney Island to cheer her. They visited numerous attractions, and the object of the trip seemed accomplished when they went to a fortune teller.

The sibyl told the young woman that she would soon be in a sanitarium and would shortly hear of death or die herself. Mrs. Webster says that on Monday the girl paid a visit and learned that her friend's baby had just died. When she came back she remarked that the direful prediction was already coming true.

"I suppose I will be the next," she added. She went out, saying she would soon return, but she did not do so, and Tuesday night Mrs. Webster had a general alarm sent out for her from Police Headquarters.

The girl registered at the Delaware Hotel Tuesday night. She was out all day Wednesday, but was seen alive at 2 A. M. yesterday. Her body was found two hours later. She had securely fastened the door and closed the window and inhaled illuminating gas through twelve feet of tubing, apparently bought for the purpose. Policeman Dust of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station called Dr. Vose with an ambulance from Bellevue and the surgeon pronounced the woman dead.

She had other troubles. After leaving Mrs. Webster's house she had quarreled with Rudolph Opperman of 325 East Thirty-third Street, whose friendship she had seemed to value highly, and had received a letter from her mother in Ireland recently in which the elder woman stated that her heart was broken because of what unnamed persons had written about her daughter.

Would Enjoin Piano Strikers.

Otto Wissner, piano manufacturer, yesterday applied to Justice Cochrane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a permanent injunction restraining his striking employes from intimidating or interfering with new men being hired to work in his factory, on Atlantic Avenue. Mr. Wissner alleged that the factory was being picketed by the strikers, and that the new men were being kept from work by threats of violence. Counsel for the strikers denied that they had made any threats. Justice Cochrane reserved his decision.

Newsdealers Form Trust.

The National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers at a meeting in Thomas Jefferson Hall, in Court Square, Brooklyn, yesterday decided to organize a news company of their own, in opposition to the companies now in existence. The new company is to be a stock concern, each newsdealer in the association to be allowed a five-dollar share. All the newsdealers of the association agree to obtain their supplies of newspapers and other publications through the new company.

BRITONS WON IN DOUBLES

Doherty Brothers Took American Lawn Tennis Championship.

VICTORS IN STRAIGHT SETS

Play on Newport Courts Was Fast and Sensational—Americans Fear for Singles Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The former tennis doubles champions of England, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, to-day won the American lawn tennis championship in the doubles. They defeated Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis in three straight sets, the score being 6—9, 12—10, 6—4. This is the first time that an invading team of Britishers has ever been successful in winning a National title in this line of sport on the courts of America. Throughout the fifty-two games of the match the pace was terrific, but, as was thoroughly demonstrated at Bay Ridge in the international competitions, the steadiness of the Englishmen carried them on to the victory.

At no stage of the contest did they attain the heights of brilliancy and cleverness of Davis and Ward. In only one respect of actual playing ability were they superior to the Americans. This was noticeable in the fast and hotly contested rallies at the net. In nearly every one of these the Englishmen shot the ball cleanly through their opponents' court for a pass. They were much quicker in handling their racquets in these rallies than either Ward or Davis, and with surprising accuracy they got the direction on the ball under the trying conditions of such sensationally fast play.

In all fairness to the Americans it must be said that Ward was far superior to Davis and did the larger amount of the playing. Ward's service throughout the matches has never been duplicated in America. He repeatedly scored service aces by the use of the famous twist stroke and his placing was remarkably fine. As is always the case when Davis is not at the pinnacle of his form, he smashed the ball into the net or out of court with such frequency that the Englishmen had little else to do at the critical points but feed their returns to the great left handed player with the result that they scored on his errors.

ENGLISH EXPERTS CONFIDENT.

The Dohertys went into the battle with a prestige which few teams that have contended at Newport ever had. The scalps of all the American leading pairs, even of Ward and Davis, who were called upon to defend to-day, dangled at their belts and gave them supreme confidence as to the outcome. This confidence acted upon even the American pair's adherents, and among those speculatively inclined the Dohertys were quoted favorites at first at odds of 5 to 4 and were backed down to 2 to 1 on before the match was started.

The Englishmen got the service and R. F. Doherty took the server's position. He sent over the first ball which Ward returned to the net. A good smash by H. L. Doherty and poor drive by Davis gave the game to the Britons. Ward served the second game. He lobbed prettily and cross-courted finely. His service won him an ace and the game. Then through the set the play was close, the Dohertys finally winning by 11—9. The score:

Doherty brothers—																	
4	2	4	0	4	3	3	5	1	4	1	4	3	5	0	4	4	—63 11
Ward and Davis—																	
0	4	1	4	2	6	0	5	2	5	3	4	2	1	—58 9			

There was an abundance of partisan spirit manifested when the second set was started. It brought out some of the cleverest tennis ever seen in a National tournament. The first game went to the Dohertys at 15, but they lost the next at love. The sun broke through the clouds at this period, and the Americans began to send up high lobbs, which compelled the Britons to look up. They were blinded and dazzled by the light, but even under these trying conditions they came and always played the ball safe across the net. R. F. Doherty served finely in the third game, and his great placing took it at 15. Right here Ward appeared to be careless. Davis got into the game in better stroke, and by some hard driving the Americans managed to even the score on games at 5—all.

It was the same old tennis story of each side taking the service game. The Englishmen cleverly shifted from lobbing to driving for passes. They would work to get Ward and Davis widely separated, and then shoot the ball over the net at terrific speed. The play was almost invariably good for the point, and even when the Americans got to look for the stroke they were seldom equal to getting back the return with any degree of certainty. Each made desperate efforts to close up to the net after the third game. Ward broke through the Britons' service by hard playing, and it looked as if the Americans would take the set. Ward and Davis got the leading position at 5—3 on games with the points at 30—love. This was the real test of the competing teams. It taxed the Dohertys considerably, but their cool-headed and almost exasperating accuracy did not desert them. Slowly but surely they earned the points.

Repeatedly the Britons were within a point of taking the set only to be stopped by the individual work of Ward. By good lobbing Ward and Davis held the Britons on even terms up to the twenty-first game. Then they tried driving again. The change was disastrous, and the Englishmen took the set by their careful work. The point score of the set follows:

Second set:

Doherty brothers...	4	0	1	2	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	2	6	4	4	4	3	4	2	1	—72—12
Ward and Davis...	1	4	1	4	4	0	2	2	1	8	5	2	4	1	1	2	6	4	0	3	—65—10

STEADY PLAY TOOK FINAL.

The third set, which proved to be the final, was very fast tennis. There was no let up in the pace from the start to the finish. Ward made heroic efforts, and he was able to hold the score even up to two games all when the Dohertys forged ahead. They got the leading position at 5—2. Then followed what will be long remembered as a great piece of strategic tennis on the part of the Americans. They outlobbed and outgeneraled the Dohertys completely by their placing and driving. Ward got to the net at every opportunity, and cross-courted the ball with telling effect.

As for Davis, he attained something near his real form, and his two place shots, that took the eighth game after the points had gone to deuce, were splendidly executed. In this game Ward and Davis broke through R. F. Doherty's service, and it again appeared as if the Britons would be beaten for the set. The Americans were not equal to the test, however, and they lost the last points by a net by Davis and his double fault on his service. The point score follows:

Third Set:

Doherty brothers.	6	0	4	1	4	7	4	3	2	4—35	6										
Ward and Davis.	4	4	1	4	2	5	1	5	4	2—32	4										

Points scored on opponents:

	Place.	Outs.	Nets.	Faults.
Doherty brothers—				
First set	12	20	25	0
Second set	19	21	28	2
Third set	9	12	12	4
Total	39	61	66	4
Ward and Davis—				
First set	24	12	12	0
Second set	27	15	22	1
Third set	17	5	9	1
Total	78	32	43	2

The Britons are confident now and expect to land the single championship, while every nerve is strained on the part of the Americans to head them off and at least save that trophy for America. The summary:

National Championship Singles.—Third Round—Kreigh Collins defeated Reuben G. Hunt, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1; Robert P. Huntington defeated T. B. Hoffman, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; Leo E. Ware defeated C. S. Lee, 6—0, 6—1; Harry E. Avery defeated A. C. McMasters, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5; L. W. Glasbrook defeated H. Ward by default; H. H. Whitman defeated L. De Forest by default; Malcolm D. Whitman defeated W. F. Knapp, 6—1, 6—1; Beals C. Wright defeated H. W. Warner, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; William J. Clothier defeated J. Walker by default.

Nearly the entire third round of the singles was completed, despite a heavy shower of rain which stopped play for nearly two hours in the afternoon. Two matches were particularly good in this part of the tourney, the Western champion, Kreigh Collins, defeating Reuben G. Hunt in a five set match, throughout which the pace was terrific.

BAR HARBOR'S HORSE SHOW.

The Annual Function Closes in Brilliant Style — Social Leaders Fill Boxes and Applaud the Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The fair weather held to the last, and the third annual horse show closed in the proverbial blaze of glory. The last day was full of features. Socially it was the most successful of the week. The dressing was again pronounced brilliant. Luncheon parties were numerous on the various coaches. The Vanderbilt box was occupied for the first afternoon of the show. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, and Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri were in the party. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould had a large party in their box, as had Mrs. Fleitmann, Mrs. Morrell, Mrs. Cassatt, Mrs. Simpson, and Mrs. De Grasse Fox.

Society was greatly taken with the racing features. The horse trots in the 2:20 class proved to be hard races, and evoked much enthusiasm. There were many books made up in the boxes. The special match running race of a mile between John Livingston's thoroughbred and A. D. Addison's Kentuckian was won in a drive by the former. In the afternoon Ivan Fox's entry in the mile and a half hurdle race beat out Morrell's entry by a short length. It was a sterling good race throughout, and brought the crowds cheering to their feet.

Edward Morrell, President of the association, created a sensation by driving into the ring in a special road coach and four which he proposes to run between Bar Harbor and Seal and North East Harbor. The body of the coach was marked after the old-time fashion. When Morrell drove up to the stand he was presented with a mounted whip on behalf of the ladies. The General made one of his ready replies of thanks from the top of the coach.

Another picturesque feature was the drag hunt, participated in by Clarence Moore's entries from the Chevy Chase Hunt. Six couples of English hounds ran and the course lay around the track and through the park in full view of the audience.

The jumping contest, which came late in the afternoon, had more excitement in it than the management had expected. Several bad spills were narrowly averted. The jumpers were unruly and fought against the trials, with the result that there was a good deal of impromptu rough riding. The Chevy Chase Hunt entries won.

A splendid contest in the show classes was that of a victoria drawn by the best pair. There was a field of a dozen entries, including the famous pair Charmer and Claire, belonging to A. J. Cassatt. They finally received the award after a long wait. William M. Fleitmann of New York took the red with a fine pair of chestnuts. J. L. Ketterlinus, who won the blue with the same team a year ago, received third honors.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green of New York won the blue with Con-Bri-O in the class for saddle horses, ladies to ride. It was a pretty class and well filled. Mrs. H. R. Hatfield on Brunswick took second. Miss Grant, riding Golden Rod, Philip Livingston's entry, was third. Miss Agnes M. Gayley appeared riding astride her entry Hamlet. Her horsemanship was splendid. Summary:

CLASS FOR STALLIONS THREE YEARS OR OVER.

French coach, Cleveland bays, German coach horses.—Incarnadin, Edward Morrell, first; William Penn, Edward Morrell, second.

Class for ponies under saddle; prize offered by Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.—Dolly, William Jay Schieffelin, first; Bopeep, A. J. Cassatt, second; Judy, Joseph T. Bowen, third.

Class for horses in harness over 15 hands, not exceeding 15.3, suitable for park use; prize offered by Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.—Cid, Henry Lane Eno, first; Dolly, William G. Park, second; Rollo, William Fleitmann, third.

Class for saddle horses under 15.2, ladies to ride; prize offered by Mrs. Edward Morrell.—Chippie, A. J. Cassatt, first; Lady Lorna, Miss K. M. Grant, second; Quickstep, A. J. Cassatt, third.

Class for best high stepper, 15 hands and over; prize offered by Mrs. A. D. Addison.—Charmer, A. J. Cassatt, first; Claire, A. J. Cassatt, second; Folly, W. H. Erhart, third.

Class for saddle horses over 15.2 hands, ladies to ride.—Con-Bri-O, Mrs. W. L. Green, first; Brunswick, H. R. Hatfield, second; Golden Rod, Philip Livingston, third.

Class for horses in harness, not exceeding 15.3 hands, to be driven by a lady.—Ninish, G. J. Stafford, first; Jerry, Dr. Horace S. Stokes, second.

Class for best pair of horses shown before a victoria; prize offered by Mrs. C. D. Abercrombie.—Charmer and Claire, A. J. Cassatt, first; Rollo and Harry, William M. Fleitmann, second; Harry and Charley, J. L. Ketterlinus, third.

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

The Red Devil, a pacing tandem, furnished by F. E. Spooner for use in pacing Ben Monroe, is a novel machine. The motor is of the Soucia variety, and the only one of its kind in America in use on a pacing machine. The noise made by this ten-horse power affair eclipses any other motor in existence. It is the most reliable of all the pacing machines, as it has yet to skip or break a chain, and as for pace, it provides a regular gait. Monroe's twenty-five-mile race at Vaulsburg, when he defeated Butler and McFarland, was timed in five-mile stretches, as follows: 7:03 2-5, 7:03 3-5, 7:03 3-5, 7:04, and 7:01 4-5. The even racing shown by these different times is considered remarkable.

A. R. Cantrell having resigned as Chairman of the Bowling Committee of the Royal Arcanum of Yorkmen, A. J. Reids, one of the best bowlers in the club, has been selected to fill the vacancy.

Iver Lawson, the star sprinter, received from Australia last week the medal emblematic of the Australian championship, which he won last year. Lawson spent a Winter in Australia, and among the many events that he won was the championship. Lawson is recuperating from his fall, and by another week should be fit to pedal against Kramer, Taylor, and the other riders who are struggling for championship honors.

Capt. E. M. Bradford has submitted the following schedule of runs for September to the members of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, all to start from the clubhouse, 202 West Ninety-ninth Street: Sept. 7, to Tarrytown, via Yonkers, starting at 9 A. M.; Sept. 14, to Tottenville, S. I., starting at 9 A. M., or members can meet at the ferry at 10 A. M.; Sept. 21, Plainfield, N. J., via Newark, N. J., starting at 8:45 A. M., or Liberty Street Ferry at 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 28, Freeport, L. I., starting at 9 A. M., or East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 9:30 A. M.

The Fall boom in the Century Wheelmen's Club will be started by Sept. 1, as every thing will then be in readiness in the clubhouse.

The special ladies' runs inaugurated by the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen have been discontinued owing to lack of interest. However, the wheelwomen will always be welcome to go on any of the regular runs.

The next club run of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen will be on Sunday, starting from the clubhouse, 202 West Ninety-ninth Street, at 9 A. M., or East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 9:30 A. M. wheeling to Floral Park, L. I., and dining at Blake's.

An important rule for the arrangement of pacing machines has been made by the National Cycling Association. It makes it permissible to use twelve-inch protection, provided no part of such protection projects beyond the outer edge of the tire and conforms at all points to the limits of the rear wheel. This will be productive of more exciting sport, increasing the speed considerably. With this increased protection it is certain that the National champion of the year will have to ride every mile of a twenty-five mile race in better than 1:20.

"Willie" Fenn, the stocky "Nutmegger," is now acclaimed the "Handicap King," with no rival to dispute this title. Fenn now holds all the world's records in handicaps from two to ten miles.

American Yachts in Canadian Waters.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—The steam yacht Elsa, from Bar Harbor for Sydney, C. B., with her owner and party on board, arrived here to-day. The yacht Vigilant has arrived back on the Nova Scotia shore from Newfoundland. Mr. Chubb's party on board was joined at Sydney, C. B., by Mr. Jamieson. The Vigilant is cruising along the eastern shore.

Man Who Shot Hartman Held Without Bail.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 21.—Robert Hartman, the hotel proprietor and member of the Raritan Yacht Club, who was shot last night by ex-Constable John Rhodes as the climax of a dispute engendered by Rhodes's intoxication, is lying in a very serious condition at his home, and there seems but slight chance of his recovery. Four physicians are attending the wounded man. Rhodes was arrested at his home by Sergt. Mulligan and this morning was held without bail pending Hartman's condition. He said in court that the revolver was discharged during a struggle for its possession, and that he could not tell who was responsible for the pressure on the trigger.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Pittsburg Teams Each Won and Lost.

BROOKLYN BEAT CINCINNATI

Philadelphia Shuts Out Chicago—St. Louis and Boston Divide a Double Header.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—In the double-header which was played to-day by the New York and Pittsburg baseball teams each won and lost a game. The local players in the first game hit Mathewson's pitching six times safely and scored two runs. Leever held the visitors to three scattered hits, while the fielding was so good that New York was unable to get a man home.

In the second game there was quite a different contest, as the local men were unable to do any timely hitting at periods when a hit meant a run, and the New York batsmen found Phillippi not quite so puzzling, making twelve hits, off which they tallied eight runs. Only once did the champions get a man across the plate, and that was in the third inning. For New York Lauder's batting was the feature, as he made two hits for three bases each. Bresnahan also made a three-base hit. Manager-Capt. McGraw took part in both games, playing each time in short field. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Brown, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Beau'ont, cf	0	0	4	0	0	McGraw, ss	0	0	0	3	0
Leach, 3b	1	2	2	5	1	Bresna'n, rf	0	0	2	1	1
Wagner, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	9	1	1
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	4	1	Brodie, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Conroy, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Bower'an, c	0	0	8	1	0
Burke, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
H. Smith, c	0	0	3	0	0	G.Smith, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Leever, p	0	1	0	2	0	Math'son, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	6	27	12	2	Total	0	3	24	11	2

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 —2
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Pittsburg. Two-base hits—Wagner, Leever. Three-base hits—Leach, Brodie. Sacrifice hit—Conroy. Stolen bases—Leach, Wagner, Ritchey, Lauder, G. Smith, (2.) First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Leever, 3; by Mathewson, 5. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Brown, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	2	0	0	0	McGraw, ss	0	0	3	2	2
Leach, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Bresnahan,					
Wagner, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	rf. & c	2	2	5	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	4	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Conroy, ss	0	0	0	4	0	Brodie, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Burke, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Bow'man, c	1	1	3	1	0
Zimmer, c	0	1	4	5	0	Dunn, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Phillippi, p	1	1	0	3	0	Lauder, 3b	2	2	2	0	0
						Smith, 2b	1	3	4	2	0
Total	1	6	27	13	0	McGinnity, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	8	12	27	8	2

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York ..... 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 1 2—8

Earned runs—New York, 4. Two-base hits—Brown, Bresnahan, Smith. Three-base hits—Bresnahan, Lauder, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Clark, McGraw, McGinnity. Stolen base—Bresnahan. Double plays—Zimmer and Conroy; Zimmer and Ritchey; Smith and McGann. First base on balls—Off Phillippi, 2; off McGinnity, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Brodie. Struck out—By Phillippi, 3; by McGinnity, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 7; CINCINNATI, 4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Although somewhat crippled, owing to the enforced absence of "Charley" Farrell, the Brooklyn baseball players atoned in part for their double defeat of yesterday by winning to-day's game from the local team with the score of 7 to 4.

Deisel, a local amateur, played behind the bat for Brooklyn, as Farrell hurt his thumb seriously and Ahearn is laid up again with his injured knee. Thielman was very wild in the box for the home club and gave eight bases on balls. Ewing, who relieved him, pitched steadily, but was hit very hard. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, 3b	1	0	2	2	1	Sheckard, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	12	1	0	Keeler, rf	3	2	3	0	1
Crawford, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	3	4	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	2	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Peitz, 2b	1	1	7	5	0	Newton, 1b	0	0	4	1	0
Corc'ran, ss	0	2	1	7	1	Flood, 2b	0	0	3	0	0
Maloney, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan, p	0	2	1	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	4	3	0	Wheeler, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Thielman, p	0	0	1	0	0	Deisel, c	0	0	2	8	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Phillips	0	1	0	0	0	Total	7	12	27	7	1
Total	4	11	27	18	2						

*Batted for Ewing in the ninth.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0—4
Brooklyn ..... 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—7

Two-base hits—Beckley, Donovan. Home run—Seymour. Stolen bases—Beckley, Dahlen. Double play—Beckley, unassisted. First base on balls—By Thielman, 8; by Donovan, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Thielman, 1. Struck out—By Thielman, 1; by Donovan, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Brown and Irwin.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—In an errorless baseball game which was a pitchers' battle for eight innings, the visitors found Williams for four bunched hits in the ninth. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0
Philadelphia	2	9	0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Double play—Wolverton to Douglas to Jennings. Struck out—By Williams, 2; by Iberg, 4. Base on balls—Off Williams, 2; off Iberg, 1. Hit with ball—Menefee. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

Boston and St. Louis Divide.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The Boston and local teams played another double-header to-day, and, as on yesterday, each won and lost a game. Both contests were practically featureless. Pearson pitched the first game, which was won by Boston, but the O'Neill battery proved to be effective in the second. The scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	3	0
St. Louis	1	11	3

Batteries—Eason and Moran; Pearson and Ryan.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	7	7	4
Boston	4	7	3

Batteries—M. O'Neill and J. O'Neill; Malarkey and Kittredge.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	74	38	.661	Cincinnati	48	53	.476
Brooklyn	58	47	.552	St. Louis	47	59	.432
Boston	52	47	.525	Philadelphia	41	61	.402
Chicago	51	51	.500	New York	36	66	.353

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 5.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Detroit, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 6; Chicago, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.

Eastern League Games.

Two games were played at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, between the local and Buffalo teams. The first game was won by the visiting players, 6 to 1, but the second resulted in a twelve-inning tie, each side having scored two runs when the game was called on account of darkness. The tie will necessitate the playing of another double-header to-day, and the first game will begin at 2:30 o'clock. The scores:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BUFFALO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Gettman, cf	2	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	5	0	Brain, 3b	1	2	1	5	0
Halligan, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Grimsh'w, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	15	1	1	Lynch, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Griffen, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	Atherton, 2b	0	2	2	8	2
Shoch, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Milligan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Mack, ss	0	0	1	4	1	Nattress, ss	0	0	1	6	0
McManus, c	0	2	3	2	0	Shaw, c	0	2	5	1	0
McCann, p	1	0	1	2	1	Hooker, p	1	0	1	2	0
Total	1	2	27	16	3	Total	6	7	27	16	2

Jersey City ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Buffalo ..... 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 1—6

Earned runs—Buffalo, 2. First base by errors—Jersey City, 1; Buffalo, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 2; Buffalo, 2. First base on balls—Off McCann, 1; off Hooker, 1. Struck out—By McCann, 2; by Hooker, 2. Home run—Shaw. Three-base hit—Gettman. Two-base hits—Atherton, Brain. Sacrifice hits—Milligan, (2.) Oakes. Stolen base—Brain. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sharkey. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BUFFALO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	3	3	0	0	Gettman, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	3	3	0	Brain, 3b	0	2	0	3	0
Halligan, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Grims'w, 1b	0	0	15	0	2
Carr, 1b	0	1	13	1	0	Lynch, lf	0	2	4	0	1
Griffen, 2b	0	0	4	3	1	Atherton, 2b	1	0	5	1	0
Shoch, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Milligan, rf	1	2	7	0	0
Mack, ss	1	2	3	4	2	Nattress, ss	0	0	0	9	1
Butler, c	0	2	5	0	1	Shaw, c	0	1	4	0	0
Fertsch, p	0	0	0	7	0	Amole, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	2	11	36	18	4	Total	2	8	36	15	4

Jersey City ..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Buffalo ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Buffalo, 3. Left on bases—Jersey City, 15; Buffalo, 10. First base on balls—Off Fertsch, 1; off Amole, 4. Struck out—By Fertsch, 3; by Amole, 2. Three-base hits—Mack and Milligan. Two-base hits—Mack, Amole, and Carr. Sacrifice hits—Grimshaw, Nattress, Carr, Griffen, Mack, Butler, and Gettman 2. Stolen bases—Shaw, Lynch, Atherton, and Mack. Double play—Grimshaw, (unassisted.) Hit by pitcher—Fertsch, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sharkey. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	8	1
Rochester	2	8	1

Batteries—Hemming and Thackera; Becker and Phelps.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 12; Schenectady, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; A. J. & G., 0.
At Utica—Utica, 5; Albany, 1.
At Ilion—Ilion, 7; Troy, 2. Troy, 5; Ilion, 4, (second game.)

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Sombrero Easily Won the Handicap Stakes on a Muddy Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Green B. Morris's three-year-old Sombrero showed his liking for sloppy going by galloping home an easy winner in the Huron Handicap to-day, three lengths in front of Andy Williams. Sombrero was a strong favorite for the race, and led all the way. John A. Scott, aided by a running start, made every post a winning one in the handicap for two-year-olds. Shorthose was second, Skillful, the even money favorite, being no better than third.

Gunfire won the six furlong dash in a gallop. Octoroon finally graduated from the maiden ranks, and will be retired to the stud. Handicapper, after winning the mile selling event, was bid up, and bought by Alexander Shields for $800, an advance of $300 over his entered selling price.

Jockey Wilson, who rode Wyeth on Wednesday, was suspended for the balance of the meeting by the Stewards for incompetency. Jockey Erbsmehl, who was injured by a fall from a horse last week, died at the Saratoga Hospital this morning. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; six furlongs. Gunfire, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won; King Pepper, 115, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Astarita, 97, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Tribes Hill and Schoharie also ran. Femesole was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; one mile. Octoroon, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, won; Lady Teazle, 107, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Rockcliff, 112, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47. Charlie Grainger, Gregory, and Aminte also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Huron Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths. Sombrero, 120 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 1, won; Andy Williams, 111, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Arsenal, 116, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—2:04. Caughnawaga, Whiskey King, and Fort Royal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. John A. Scott, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Shorthose, 118, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Skillful, 119, (T. Burns,) even and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Leipaic, Americano, Sparkle Esher, and Ayreshire Lad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Handicapper, 98 pounds, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; The Amazon, 116, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Wild Pirate, 108, (Bullman,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Tenagra, Heroics, I Know, Lord Badge, Rough Rider, May J., and Lady Radnor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Nevermore, 97 pounds, (R. Shea,) 6 to 1 and even, won; Mount Hope, 110, (Landry,) 8 to 5 and even, second; Harrison, 102, (J. Daly,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Hilarity, Mi Reina, Burgundy, Epidemic, Mayor Graham, Ithan, Penzance, Anna Daly, and Jola also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights, five and a half furlongs. Showman, Erbe, Bellardo, Coyne, Farcraft, Benduro, First Clip, Counterpoise, Pan Zagabla, and Fullback, 112 pounds each; Subdue, Amaryllis, Rockmart, Forward, Merry Reel, Medal, Brideshead, Bostonia, Bright Girl, Courtmaid, and Hymettus, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Ethics, 109 pounds; Zoroaster, 108; Par Excellence, 106; Old Hutch, and Baron Pepper, 100 each; Himself, 98; Daly, 96; The Rival, 90, and Barouche, 87.

THIRD RACE.—The Amsterdam Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile. Belvino, 110 pounds; Ethics and Carbuncle, 108 each; Anak, 106; The Regent, Potente, and Toddy, 98 each; G. Whittier, 96; Moar, 93; Clonmell, 86; Somsetuca, 88, and Pearl Finder, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; seven furlongs. Setauket, 116 pounds; San Nicholas and Eddie Busch, 111 each; Trump, 109; Stevedore, 107; Hans Wagner and Clonmell, 106 each; Mary Worth, 103; Honoluiu, 102; Lady Radnor and Wallenda, 101 each; Munidora, 100; Van Ness, 98, and May J. and Wissedine, 96 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs. Merry Reel, 120 pounds; Mamie Worth, 117; Molly Brandt and Miss Spot, 114 each; Virgin Soil, 116; Sparkle Esher, 111; Medal and Cloche d'Or, 110 each; Courtmaid, 108; Lady Knighthood, Scottish Blue, and Lass o' Linden, 106 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Huntress, 111 pounds; Barouche, King's Favorite, and Pleasant Sail, 101 each; Rossignol and Mary Worth, 100 each; Bessie McCarthy, 98; Lady Radnor and Miss Butterm

TORNADO STRIKES TRENTON.

Heavy Timbers Carried a Long Distance, and Church Steeple Damaged.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—A tornado struck the Inter-State Fair Ground this evening. A general storm was all over this section, but the tornado appears to have hit only one spot, a few feet wide.

The first point of contact with the earth was on the road outside of the grounds. In its sweep it caught Harry Glee, who was riding on a bicycle. He was blown off and rolled into a ditch beside the fence. The wheel was dashed against the fence and wrecked.

The automobile building was then hit and whipped to pieces. The heavy timbers were carried a thousand feet and the lighter ones appear to have been carried a mile or more. Two big oak rafters were driven against a stable and each tore a hole in the building. Hail and rain fell about the fair grounds. Glee was rather severely injured. The damage at the fair grounds is estimated at $20,000. The automobile building was 200 feet long and new.

Hail Damages Up-State Crops.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Two storms, both of them resembling cloud-bursts in their intensity, passed over this city to-day. The second one, at 2 P. M., was accompanied by hailstones of considerable size, working injury to crops in this section.

FONDA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A terrific rainstorm, followed by a severe wind, swept over this section to-day. Large hailstones fell, laying to waste growing crops.

CHICAGO GAS CONSOLIDATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—By the merging of the Northwestern and Cicero Gas Companies all gas plants in Cook County outside of Chicago have been brought under one ownership. While not consolidated with the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, the new company's management is friendly, so that the entire gas business in Cook County, including the city, is practically under the same management.

The name of the new organization is the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company and its capital is $10,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is stock and $5,000,000 bonds.

The names of the men who are most heavily interested financially in the new company are: John R. Walsh, Chicago; C. K. G. Billings, Chicago; A. M. Brady, New York; Flower & Co., New York; Nelson A. McCleary, Chicago; John A. Spoor, Chicago.

ACCUSED OF SEEKING SUICIDE.

Notwithstanding the protests of herself and of her husband, Mrs. Delia Coghlan of 48 Manhattan Street was arrested last night and sent under guard to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, charged with having attempted suicide. Mrs. Coghlan, who has been suffering from an ulcerated tooth, procured a lotion from her doctor, which she applied to her face in order to reduce the pain.

While she was reading last night the tooth became suddenly painful, and, going into the next room, she took a bottle which contained carbolic acid and applied some of the contents to her cheek. The pain from the acid was so great that the woman shrieked, and her husband, seeing what had happened, ran to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and reported it to Sergt. Ferris. He called an ambulance, and Dr. Wickham, who responded, found the woman suffering only from the burn on her cheek.

Ferris ordered her under arrest, despite the protests of her husband. Mr. Coghlan declared that his wife had absolutely no intention of committing suicide, and that her arrest was an outrage.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued today, shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £1,336,000; circulation decreased £374,000; bullion increased £562,250; other securities decreased £444,000; other deposits increased £310,000; public deposits increased £132,000; reserve increased £1,338,000; Government securities decreased £400,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 52.57 per cent. Last week it was 50.32 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WIDE WEST MINING COMPANY.—Judge Hall of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Wide West Mining Company and appointed John A. Blakey receiver. The company has done no business since 1892, and has no assets except some mining claims or prospects in Colorado, which, after an expenditure of a large amount of money, have failed to develop any value. The liabilities are $1,500. The company was incorporated on Jan. 28, 1882, with a capital stock of $300,000, of which $297,725 is owned by Henry Siefried.

LEANDER E. WHIPPLE.—Sheriff O'Brien received an execution yesterday for $4,652 against Leander E. Whipple of 272 Madison Avenue, in favor of Elizabeth F. Stephenson for balance due for services as bookkeeper and secretary from March 31, 1897, to July 30, 1902. Mr. Whipple was President of the Metaphysical Publishing Company of 114 West Thirty-second Street, for which a receiver was appointed on July 14, and Mrs. Stephenson was the treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMANUEL C. COHEN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed John C. Coleman temporary receiver of the assets of Emanuel C. Cohen, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 706 Third Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $1,000.

MULLER & ABEL.—Judge Adams of the Unites States District Court has appointed George M. Reischman temporary receiver of the assets of Muller & Abel, manufacturers of church organs at 362 to 372 Second Avenue, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th inst., his bond being fixed at $5,000. It was said that they have an organ in a storage warehouse in Kings County upon which there is $1,000 due, and another at Glen Ridge not yet delivered, upon which there is a large balance due.

ARTHUR E. WILSON & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alexander Brough temporary receiver of the assets of Arthur E. Wilson & Co., stockbrokers, of 50 Broadway, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 15th inst., with a bond of $1,500. It was said that the assets consist of office furniture and two seats in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, worth not more than $3,000; also that E. H. Miller, one of the partners, disappeared from New York on July 24, taking all the books and papers of the firm, and is believed to be in Baltimore, where the books are said to be in the possession of his attorney.

BURRELL & CORR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Burrell Corr, manufacturers of umbrellas, at 12 White Street, on the following named creditors: Varick Bank, $1,100; Newark Rivet Works, $2,773, and the Newark Tube and Metal Works, $462. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that on Aug. 16 they transferred a large part of their assets, consisting of merchandise, accounts, and fixtures, by means of a suit brought by George A. Burrell against his partner, James J. Corr, in which a receiver was appointed in the Supreme Court, and also since that, on May 30, they transferred part of their property to various creditors. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVIS, William T.—J. Fourow	$65
BECK, Moritz—D. Berg and another	110
BRYAN, Catherine W.—E. Frueden	218
BOOSIN, Lena—H. Boosin	1,326
CALIN, Henry H.—B. Wasserman	286
CASTELLITTO, Rosario—A. G. Hupfel	112
COX, Arthur C.—D. Darke	79
DIEHL, Bernard—F. Finck	21
DEMASI, Vito—F. Siviglia	90
EHRMANN, Leopold—W. Brickelmuer	136
FANNING, Kate, executrix; James H. Peafles, and Charles H. Woodward—A. Fleischner	393
GRAHAM, Thomas—F. E. Gillies and another	451
HEIN, Jacob—H. King and another	514
ISMAN, Max—B. Goldfine	121
JACKSON, Lillie I.—G. T. Woods	117
KNAPP, Lida C.—United States Electric Light and Power Company	24
KUVER, Harry—J. E. Nichols and another	299
KIEFE, Frederick W.—F. Black	1,440
KEROS, William J.—Merchants' Union Ice Company	120
LORDI, Martin—R. T. Canavan	79
LESLIE, Leon M.—W. & J. Sloane	90
LESPERANCE, David A.—W. Archibald	77
LANG, John R.—F. Nopper	66
LIGETY, Aaron—E. A. Kline	224
MAGEE, John H.—H. A. Stadler, Jr.	29
MILLER, Joseph—A. G. Hupfel	163
ORGAN, Roger—I. G. Gresley	220
PARK, Albert E.—H. B. Wesselman	343
ROTTMAN, Henry L.—B. Wasserman	510
SHAW, Robert C.—N. W. West	355
SPIEGEL, Jacques—S. Nachtigall	477
SIROTTA, Herman-Ernste Cumeinlker Unterstutzungs Verein	1,519
STERN, Bernard—J. Seeman and another	99
WITTIGER, Oscar F.—A. Levy	136
WHIPPLE, Leander E.—E. F. Stephenson	4,652
WAGNER, Peter—M. A. Keating, administratrix	559
DR. TAFT BROTHERS MEDICINE COMPANY—New Century Company	142
H. C. HARFORD COMPANY.—D. D. Gregory, Jr.	25

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Morrissey, millinery; Mrs. Hauck, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Mitchell, Harris & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; 822 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Hennessy-Robinson Company, Evansville, Ind.; G. Robinson, cloaks, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 395 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; D. V. Walker, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lanpher, Finch & Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.; O. P. Lanpher, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Feldenheimer, C., & Brother, Moberly, Mo.; I. Feldenheimer, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens, white goods, and embroideries; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces, and trimmings; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, silks; Hotel Navarre.

Meyers, Julius, Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Vaughn, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wolf, Henry, & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. V. Hutchison, dress goods, silks, and linings; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rauser, Leaverton & Kissinger, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. F. Leavens, hosiery and underwear; C. F. Rauser, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Webber, W. W. Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, flannels; Hotel Albert.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Feldman, notions and trimmings; 385 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks; 355 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; 52 Franklin Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Block, ladies' and infants' wear and millinery; 393 Broadway.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, hosiery and underwear; Miss McNamara, sephyrs and art novelties; 821 Broadway.

Strauss, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Kate Reid, dry goods; Mrs. T. E. Adams, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jenkins, W. F., Charleston, Ill.; dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hack & Co., Dayton, Ohio; A. W. Hack, merchant tailor; Holland House.

Springfield Tailoring Company, Springfield, Ohio; T. B. Hack, merchant tailor; Holland House.

Gumble, Horton & Bond, Vincennes, Ind.; R. L. Robison, dry goods.

Weiler, A., & Brothers, Hartford City, Ind.; A. R. Weiler, department store; Hotel Gerard.

Kendricks, William C., Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Amelia Peters, dry goods; Minnie A. Peters, dry goods; Cora J. Ellis, dry goods.

Mill Dry Goods Company, The, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. E. L. Kindman, dry goods; Susan A. Jewell, dry goods.

Jackson & Co., Monticello, Ill.; Mary May Reynolds, millinery; 63 West Ninety Second Street.

Roulette, N. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; underwear.

Jones-Kennigton Dry Goods Company, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Kennington, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.

Kennington, G. C., Yazoo City, Miss.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Ofuel, Samuel, & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Ofuel; clothing.

Lowenstein Sons, Charleston, West Va.; L. Lowenstein, hardware; fifth Avenue Hotel.

Frank, J. D., Blanchard, Iowa; general merchandise.

Heimberger, A. J., & Sons, Massillon, Ohio; William Heimberger, dry goods.

Band, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Maynard, dry goods.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Sophia Harboch, dry goods; 450 Broome Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—W. G. Elliot, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Wilmington, N. C.; Senator L. E. McComas, Maryland; B. N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transportation Company, Baltimore; Charles H. Cramp, Philadelphia.

GRAND.—F. D. Van Ambrugh, Paris; Dr. S. B. Grubbs, United States Marine Hospital Service; Capt. G. O. Squier, United States Army; Gen. Robert H. Hall, United States Army; Major W. W. Young, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Abner McKinley, Somerset, Penn.; Capt. J. Hinkley, United States Army; Dr. Hollingworth, Philadelphia; Sir William Van Horne, Montreal.

VICTORIA.—R. Robinson, editor Atlanta Constitution; T. V. Powderly, Washington; Col. John M. Birch, Wheeling, West Va.

HOFFMAN.—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Capt. L. St. Clare, Baltimore; J. B. Warfield, ex-Mayor of Baltimore.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral H. C. Taylor, United States Navy; Dr. H. S. Schiff, Berlin; Charles Johnson, Bradford, England.

HERALD SQUARE.—Dr. C. S. Ford, United States Army; Norman Dodge, Philadelphia.

GILSEY.—Col. Samuel Churchill, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. W. L. Estes, South Bethlehem, Penn.

ASTOR.—Prof. M. Gauthier, Providence; W. F. Wyckoff, Jamaica.

EMPIRE.—S. Nishi, Commander Baron, Imperial Japanese Navy, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation, Washington.

HOTEL CADILLAC.—Richard Delaney, Boston; A. D. Mitchell, Detroit.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:20 A. M.—54 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Max Roth; $500.

8 A. M.—208 Lexington Avenue, Anthony Guntzer; $10.

10:20 A. M.—2,151 Second Avenue, Henry Silverman; $25.

10:34 A. M.—448 Mott Avenue, Mary Reagan; $5.

11:20 A. M.—30 Canal Street, Morris Singer; trifling.

1:20 P. M.—570 to 576 West Broadway, Hygenia Fibre Company; $2,000.

1:50 P. M.—405 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, R. Edwards; $2,000.

2:55 P. M.—501 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner's name not ascertained; trifling.

4:48 P. M.—157 to 159 Allen Street; Simon Katz; trifling.

8:10 P. M.—109 West Eighty-fourth Street, Mrs. E. Moller; $30.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of Commissaries:

Major Albert D. Nisbern will report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff.

Capt. William R. Grove will proceed to Kansas City and relieve Major William H. Bean of his duties as Purchasing Commissioner. Major Bean will proceed to Omaha and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department. Major Bean will also assume the duties of Purchasing Commissary at Omaha.

First Lieut. Austin A. Parker, Eighth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company H, and will join that company.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

Capt. Oscar I. Straub, from the Eleventh to the First Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. George Blakely, from the First to the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery. The officers named will join the companies to which transferred.

Major Ammon A. Augur, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, vice Major James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, relieved.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, will proceed to New London and report to the chief signal officer for temporary duty pertaining to the army and navy manoeuvres.

First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, will proceed to New London and report to Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, for temporary duty pertaining to the army and navy manoeuvres.

First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Strong and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and 45 the commanding General, Department of the East.

First Lieut. Park Howell, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Eagle Pass, for duty, and to the commanding officer, Department of Texas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Chicago and the Albany arrived at Copenhagen yesterday.

The Lebanon sailed yesterday from Lambert Point for Menemsha Bight.

The Alert arrived at Mare Island yesterday.

The Wisconsin arrived at Seattle yesterday.

The Gloucester arrived at Rockport, Mass., yesterday.

The Sioux and the Nezinscot arrived at Boston yesterday.

The New Orleans sailed to-day from Che-Foo for Hakodate.

The Ajax arrived at Cavite to-day.

The Topeka arrived at Puerto Cabello to-day.

The Alliance sailed to-day from Rio de Janeiro for Cape Frio.

The San Francisco will leave Havre about the 30th inst. and proceed to Norfolk.

Next Sunday.

Next Sunday's edition of The New York Times will be found a newspaper prepared for the purpose of satisfying the most exacting—a newspaper edited from beginning to end with fine regard for the home, and intended for persons who appreciate and admire reliability, cleanliness, and completeness in journalism. The matter will range through a great variety of themes;—Adv.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh west winds.

Local rains are indicated for to-day in the South Atlantic States and from the Middle and Lower Mississippi River to the Middle Rocky Mountain region; from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley over the North Atlantic States the weather will be fair, and fair and warm weather will continue in the Gulf and Southwestern States.

Along the Atlantic Coast fresh west to northwest winds will prevail, on the Gulf coast the winds will be light and mostly southerly, on the Great Lakes light to fresh northerly winds will shift to northeast.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	74	68	69
6 A. M.	74	66	68
9 A. M.	77	68	76
12 M.	85	72	80
3 P. M.	84	74	76
6 P. M.	81	73	74
9 P. M.	76	72	72
12 P. M.	78	66	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	69½
Corresponding date 1901	78½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 69 degrees at 6 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, Aug. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Rosendorf.
2—Bowne vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3—Salkin vs. Smith.
4—Griffen vs. Canzoneri.
5—Wall vs. Gallun.
6—Nichols vs. City of New York.
7—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Butler.
8—Bank for Savings vs. Beggs.
9—In re Blank.
10—In re Rice.
11—City of New York vs. Auerbach.
12—Sotscheck vs. Roonoy.
13—Haverley Co. vs. Nankeville.
14—Baker vs. Dougherty.
15—Goldfarb vs. Musher
16—Nelson vs. Woolverton.
17—Vassar vs. McCready.
18—Reukauff vs. McCready.
19—Frankel vs. Frankel.
20—Von Graberg vs. Bischoff.
21—Fairchild Brothers vs. Eberhardt.
22—Marcus vs. Harris.
23—In re Mothers' and Babies' Hospital.
24—Comrie vs. O'Neill.
25—South Danvers Nat. Bank vs. Stephens.
26—Brant vs. Hartwell.
27—In re Gerts.
28—Conty vs. Servidio.
29—Siegman vs. N. Y. Times Co.
30—Oldham vs. New York, Susquehanna & W. R. R. Co.
31—Knowles vs. Coleman.
32—In re Dugro.
33—In re Bridge at Broadway.
34—In re Hirsh.
35—Knoechel vs. Geinitz.
36—Schmitt vs. Barkin.
37—Taylor vs. Security Mut. Life Ins. Co.
38—Burdette vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—Mahrenholz vs. same.
40—Balnand vs. same.
41—In re Croker.
42—Kaiser vs. Wilson.
43—Wilson vs. Wilson.
44—Montano vs. Montano.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

James Murtaugh,	Elias Sanders.
Lena Sanders,	Henry Newman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—James Merritt.
2—Walter Chapman.
3—Patrick Kennedy, Peter Hickey.
4—Louis Slatiansky.
5—Basilio Clerico.
6—Bernard Himelstein.
7—Edward J. Egan.
8—William F. Gleason.
9—William Brennan, Joseph Toomey.
10—John Graham, Pleadings.
1—Bidwell Flues.
2—Thomas Monohan.
3—Michael O'Connor.
4—William E. Fitkien.
5—William Corcoran.
6—George Shipman.
7—Nicholas Aatola.
8—Delia Nevins.
9—James M. Jackson.
10—Henry Doupe.
11—Thomas Dowd.
12—Frank J. Pillsbury, alias Frank J. Pearson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—Henry Sims.
2—Constant Van Gerichten.
3—John Williams.
4—Henry Devets.
5—William Cox.
6—Robert M Code.
7—John Fox.
8—William Wurzbirg. Fred Neteil.
9—Ephriam Robinson.
10—Corn Lee.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—In re Wide West Mining Company—John A. Blakey, United States Trust Company vs. Emma Ida Copitz et al.—Arthur E. Wood, Eva E. Conlon vs. Mary Ann Kelly et al.—Thomas M. Muiry.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Louis Solomon vs. Morris Wattenberg.—Melvin G. Palliser. Isaac Sandler vs. Sol Kahn—James Frank. Prentiss Tool and Supply Company vs. Frederick H. Gottlieb—James Frank.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Rider vs. Kantrowitz—Alexander V. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kerner vs. Friedel—Charles E. F. McCann.

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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
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NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
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A Rare Combination of Travel. Take fast steamer Richard Peck for New Haven from Pier 26, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M. (stops 23d St., East 31st St., 3:15 P. M.) return by express train due N. Y. 10 o'clock. Ask for Half-Holiday Tickets. Cut this out.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 22, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON:—The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

MR. MORGAN AND THE COAL STRIKE.

The coal road Presidents assert, with great confidence, that the return of Mr. J. P. MORGAN to the United States will in no way affect their plans or purposes as regards the continuation of the coal strike until the miners are ready for unconditional surrender. The announcement is that "neither Wall Street nor politics will change our present determination, for it is a question of handling our own property or turning it over to others to manage."

This is not quite correctly stated, but perhaps the idea underlying the statement is made intelligible. It is very likely true that neither stock-jobbing considerations nor the interests of the politicians will be allowed to have weight in deciding the action of the operators. Mr. MORGAN would not be likely to set in motion the one, and the three United States Senators who are hovering on the outskirts of the conflict, anxious for such identification with its settlement as will be to their advantage, will not be permitted to make cat's-paws of the operators in order that the claim of having conserved the interests of organized labor through arbitration may be paraded as a service entitling them to the control of the labor vote. This is as it should be. No honesty of purpose would lie behind, nor benefit to the material interests of the country result from, the interference of Wall Street or the politicians.

But it will give grounds for profound surprise if Mr. J. P. MORGAN'S large influence is enlisted in support of the policy of inaction to which the operators are committed. If it were simply a question of their own interests, the case would be different. As it is, other interests are deeply and disastrously involved, and through them the whole country is suffering great and lasting injury in much that affects its material prosperity. Great industries are handicapped by lack of their accustomed fuel; other great industries are suffering because their accustomed supplies of bituminous coal and coke must be shared with consumers who have not hitherto used them. The production of pig iron, the raw material of many industries on which internal development of every kind depends, is being curtailed by these causes to a serious extent. Changes which will disturb the business of the country for years to come are being brought about by the anthracite shortage, and the burdens imposed upon the community by the rapacity of the dealers who are retailing at $11 per ton coal they bought at considerably less than half that price are so oppressive as to restrict a normal consumption in other directions. These are facts which cannot escape the attention of a business intelligence as keen as that of Mr. MORGAN. His influence is sufficient to make his counsel felt as a controlling force in the offices of the gentlemen selected as Trustees of the important interests represented in the board rooms of the coal roads; that he will refrain from doing what he can to avert further injury to the interests with which he is so prominently identified is inconceivable.

There is probably no reason to suppose that Mr. MORGAN will either advise or assent to the surrender of the operators to the United Mine Workers, and the granting of the impracticable demands in support of which the present strike was brought. But when he is told that the real question at issue is whether the mine owners or the miners shall manage the properties, he will be very likely, we should say, to give a new direction to the discussion by saying, in effect, that it looks very much as if the miners had been managing them effectually for some four months, and as if they would continue to do so for some time to come unless their right is disputed by the operators and steps taken to put the question of control to the test.

With no specific knowledge of Mr. MORGAN'S views on this subject, or any other concerning which he has seen fit to keep his own counsel, we venture the opinion that the coal road Presidents who count upon his approval of their course up to the present time will have a surprise when he is ready to say what he thinks. If they had made an effort to resume control of what they are pleased to consider their properties, and had taken the steps looking to the resumption of mining which an intelligent study of the situation would suggest to any clear-headed business man of average intelligence, and had failed to overcome the obstacles which the union has put in their way, they could have counted upon his sympathy and co-operation with a great deal more confidence than they are now warranted in feeling. Mr. MORGAN is not commonly classed as invertebrate by those who have had relations with him, and nothing in his business history would warrant the belief that he has a high respect for the trustees of great interests who permit themselves to be beleaguered for more than a quarter of a year by a body of employés who will not permit them to mine coal. If this is the only position they can occupy, his practical judgment would lead him to the conclusion that the United Mine Workers is an organization to be reckoned with, and that the sooner it is taken into virtual partnership in the coal business the better for all concerned.

MR. J. J. HILL AS A SEER.

There must be millions of Germans who have never heard of Puget Sound. When Mr. J. J. HILL, the President of the Great Northern Railroad and the Northern Securities Company, declares that "the shortest and cheapest route from the cotton fields to the Orient is by the way of Puget Sound" some Germans, therefore, may be sufficiently interested in the matter to hunt up Puget Sound on the map. A knowledge of the geographical situation of that body of water and an attentive consideration of Mr. HILL'S address before the Trans-Mississippi Congress will set these inquiring Germans a-thinking. They will then be in a fair way to come to a clearer understanding of why it is that we have watched with a jealous eye German designs in China. They will understand why Secretary HAY was so vigorous a supporter of the policy of the open door in that empire. Perhaps they will wonder also why Secretary HAY'S predecessor was so indifferent to the developments of the Chinese question.

Mr. HILL pointed out in his address that the population of the Orient with which we might trade constitutes about one-half the entire population of the earth. He is of the opinion that the Chinese people are more enterprising and have a better business capacity than the Japanese. Our trade with the Orient needs for its development adequate transportation facilities. Germany and the other European countries must send their commodities across two oceans in order to reach the markets of the Orient. We need cross but one. With these facts before them, even those Germans who are most enthusiastic over the assertion of imperial and world-power authority in China will be in a position to understand the strategic value of Puget Sound from the commercial point of view.

Mr. HILL is in the business of transportation. His transcontinental railroad lines have their termini upon Puget Sound. It is there that the great steamers of his Pacific line receive their cargo. Mr. HILL not only has the habit of knowing what he is talking about, but he also has the reputation of being a very far-sighted man. When a man at the head of the great transportation companies he controls speaks of the Puget Sound route as being the shortest between the cotton fields of the South and those Oriental markets which already with our meagre transportation facilities take $10,000,000 of our cotton goods yearly, the line of his thought is worth following, not only by Germans, but by Americans.

Mr. HILL also said that while he would not oppose the construction of an isthmian ship canal, even at the cost of $500,000,000, in his opinion $40,000,000 spent in deepening the channel of the Mississippi between New Orleans and St. Louis would give far better results in the end; but he thought that it would be better to spend the public money in irrigating the arid regions of the West than in attempting to improve the upper waters of the Mississippi. Mr. HILL, of course, thinks and talks as a railroad man. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, now owned by the Northern Securities Company, has St. Louis connections. If the Mississippi were deepened and improved as a navigable waterway so that the cotton of the South could be sent to St. Louis by that route, Mr. HILL would with the greatest pleasure in the world transfer the bales to his freight trains and whisk them away to Puget Sound, and so on to the Orient. So what is the use of deepening the upper Mississippi?

In whatever degree self-interest may have prompted Mr. HILL to assume the rôle of a seer, it is undoubtedly true that a comprehensive and adequate scheme of Mississippi River improvement would immensely benefit the industries and commerce of the United States. Our foreign trade of $2,000,000,000 a year is really insignificant compared with our internal trade. And it is in the South, the region chiefly to be benefited by deepening the Mississippi, that there is the greatest need of commercial upbuilding. It is there that the National wealth is to be most augmented, and tremendously augmented, in the coming years. Twenty years ago the gospel of less cotton and more general crops was earnestly preached in the South. That was in the days of 6,000,000-bale crops. Now the South raises 10,000,000 bales a year and finds a market for it. If Mr. HILL'S predictions are well founded, if it is to us, through our natural advantages and our energy and enterprise, that a great share of the advantage of the Oriental markets is to come, the days of 15,000,000-bale crops cannot be far distant. Hand in hand with the increase in the yield of cotton will go the increase in its manufacture in Southern mills. It is all a matter of markets. The genius of Americans like President HILL, foreseeing the opportunity and the need, outlines and prepares the facilities to grasp for the United States this great trade of the East.

COMMISSIONER VS. CHIEF.

Commissioner STURGIS of the Fire Department ought to be given to understand in the most emphatic manner and at the earliest possible moment that his fellow-citizens do not approve of him. From no possible point of view can his position be defended.

What has withheld us from earlier comment on the surprising shelving of Chief CROKER by Commissioner STURGIS was that it seemed to us that there might be a creditable explanation of the Commissioner's course. It could, though, we admit, with difficulty be made out from Mr. STURGIS'S first public statement of the matter that he had a fairly good routine reason for his course. The Chief, he said, had applied for sixty days' leave of absence, the ordinary leave of absence being only thirty days. The Commissioner, having adjusted his department to this unusual demand, declined to readjust it when the Chief came back after a fortnight and applied for duty. That seemed sensible enough. The Commissioner was, we think, within his rights in telling the Chief that an arrangement that had been made at the Chief's own request could not be upset because the Chief had changed his mind, and even in "relieving" the Chief from duty until the expiration of the period during which the Chief had himself expressed a desire to be relieved.

If that was all there was in it, Mr. STURGIS had only plainly to say so, in order to relieve himself from criticism. But he refuses to say that that is all there was in it. He allows it to be believed that he has some design of superseding the Chief by a circuitous and indirect method, it being plainly impossible to get rid of him by the decent and direct method of preferring charges and giving him an opportunity to be heard.

The belief that this is Mr. STURGIS'S real object is growing and spreading. That it is, if it be not well founded, is entirely Mr. STURGIS'S own fault. The manner in which he has dealt with the case would have excited suspicion in the mind of a six months' old baby. If he really means to elbow Mr. CROKER out of the department, and if he really imagines that he can do so, he ought to be bluntly undeceived. He ought to be told plainly that Chief CROKER commands far more of the confidence, both of those special interests which depend upon security from destructive fires and from the general public, than does Fire Commissioner STURGIS. Everybody who knows about the Fire Department seems eager to bear testimony that the Chief owes his place to merit. It would be quite as outrageous to punish him as to reward him for the accidental circumstance that he is of kin to the Tammany boss. Mr. STURGIS'S behavior stands in need of much more explanation than he has thus far vouchsafed to give to it.

THE OWNERS OF TENEMENT HOUSES

An excellent feature of the present tenement house law is that which imposes upon the owners of such buildings the obligation to declare themselves and be registered on the books of the Tenement House Department, and which further legalizes the service of notices upon such owners as fail to declare themselves by posting the same in a conspicuous place in the house. This solves many problems in the administration of the law which have involved great difficulty since the regulation of dwellings of this character was first attempted. The owners of tenements of a certain class have been extremely evasive, and to enforce the law against them has in many instances been very difficult, for the reason that in hundreds of instances the owner of record has been a habitual absentee and those representing him have disclaimed everything but delegated authority exercised under sharp restrictions. This ancient fiction served its purpose for years; that it is now at an end will simplify the problems of the sanitary administration.

It is well understood by those who have had much to do with sanitary inspection, that the worst conditions, other than those due to the uncleanliness and carelessness of tenants, are found in the multiple apartment dwellings occupied by people who resent being classed as part of the tenement house population of New York. The present law so classes them, and will extend to them the measure of protection they need in even higher degree than do the tenants of less pretentious apartments. Bad plumbing is bad plumbing, no doubt, and the sewer poisons of one neighborhood are very little if any worse than those of another; but the simple ducts and infrequent fixtures of the typical tenement give less chance for trouble than is found in the more complex piping and more numerous conveniences of the "flat" or "suite." If the occupants of apartments will co-operate with the Tenement House Department and avail themselves of the protection it is in a position to offer them, they will find it to their advantage. If they think they can protect themselves they are mistaken.

FRANZ SIGEL.

Gen. SIGEL had been such a familiar figure on our streets, and seemed always so brisk and alert in his ways, that it is not easy to realize that he was seventy-eight years old. There is something about a German, of a certain type, which not only enables him to grow old gracefully, but hides from the common apprehension that he is growing old at all. Our honored fellow-citizen, CARL SCHURZ, has this characteristic in such perfection that, since the time he was fifty until now, no one would have thought, meeting him casually, of "giving him his age," as the French have it. And Gen. SIGEL, a much less impressive figure in the points of stature and bearing, was a German of the same type and complexion. As the years went on their effect upon his appearance was only to make him look a little weasened, and to deepen the corrugations of his countenance. He was always a noticeable and distinctive, if not a particularly impressive or distinguished figure.

It is hard, we say, to realize that he had attained a great age, and that the work of his life, on which he lived, and very properly, for the rest of it, was done not only forty years ago, but also when he was already a mature man. At the beginning of the civil war there was a great scarcity, considering the demand, of educated officers. Of natives, these were confined to the graduates of West Point. There was a still greater scarcity of experienced officers who had really "played the game." Gen. SIGEL was one of these few. He was a professional soldier who had filled his staff positions in the army of his native Baden, and he had perhaps seen more actual fighting than any other man in the Union Army, barring those officers who had been through the Mexican war. Necessarily he became, if not quite the, yet doubtless a, leading and representative German American. With LYON in Missouri, in the first year of the war, he did his soldier business well, and became a just boast to Americans of his own nativity. It is forty years since the legend, "You fights mit SIGEL? You drinks mit me" became a kind of a German-American slogan. Simply as a soldier, he was probably the leading German-American. And the political prestige accruing from this position was such as pretty well to assure his future as a civilian. He was a meritorious man, and he embodied, in a high degree, the qualities which make all reasonable Americans proud of their fellow-citizens of German birth, provided, of course, that these do not refuse to become Americanized. Gen. SIGEL was not one of these, and his memory deserves to be honored by all Americans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In protesting against the valuation of $50,000 placed by the Assessors of Mount Pleasant upon a house for which he gave only $47,000, Mr. S. L. CLEMENS showed the inability, so common among humorists, to appreciate jokes upon themselves. For, considering the usual method of making valuations upon real estate for the purposes of taxation, this was really a joke—not so good, of course, as that of the other Assessors who valued this same house at $70,000, but still sufficiently meritorious to deserve the tribute of an appreciative smile from a brother craftsman. That there was an element of cruelty and wrong in the joke is not particularly against it, as jokes go, since it is their nature to be more or less cruel, and the victim almost invariably finds them injurious, to his pride if to nothing else. And, anyway, what does Mr. CLEMENS expect if he, who has long been "one of them city fellers," now insists on living out in the country? He ought to have learned many a year ago that villages are ruled by villagers who remain at home all the time and attend to local politics and the local "machine." They look upon the "residents," as distinguished from the "inhabitants," as fair game, as the obviously predestined liquidators of such part of the local expenditures as can be imposed upon them without driving the golden geese away entirely and forever. The valuation of a "resident's" $47,000 house at only $50,000 was—for them—considerate as well as funny, and Mr. CLEMENS ought, with much self-congratulation, to join in the general laughter. The next thing he will be complaining because suburban grocers charge twice the city prices for vegetables.

—Judging from the printed reports of the speeches made by patrolmen at the hearing on the three-platoon system, there was little said to explain, and less to justify, the Police Commissioner's charge of presumption and disrespect for superiors. The speakers were, indeed, of low rank in the service, but their advice had been asked, and in presenting it they could hardly avoid the frequent use of first person pronouns. And, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the three-platoon system, the arguments offered in its favor were clearly put, and, if taken as fairly representative of the sentiments of the men, were distinctly gratifying as indicative of an inclination to put public above private interests and to advance the latter only as an incident to giving the city better police protection. Col. PARTRIDGE might, indeed, have criticised the spokesmen of the patrolmen for one thing—their failure frankly to recognize the fact that police service is a peculiar service, and that the men who enter it voluntarily, with a full knowledge of its character, have no right to complain of its inevitable hardships and dangers. What would be real grievances for other men are for them "all in the day's work" and compensated by high pay, pensions, the exercise of authority, and a sort of social position probably not to be reached by them in any other way. The policeman is a person of no small consequence among those with whom he is brought in frequent contact, and he has numberless opportunities to deserve respect as well as to command it. With these advantages, of course, go certain disadvantages—occasional loss of needed sleep, decreased participation in family life, the ever-present possibility of exposure to deadly peril, and the like—but these are matters to be considered before, not after, entering the police force. The patrolmen have a right, however, to expect that these disadvantages be restricted to the limits of real necessity, and when their opinion is asked as to whether the existing conditions of their work are as good as possible, they have a right to say what "we" think about it.

—A writer in The Shipping World of London protests with much emphasis and more than a little truth that the modern engineer—meaning thereby not the expert in applied mathematics, but the man who actually handles machinery—is not properly appreciated by his contemporaries. The type, in the person of MACANDREW, has been worthily sung by a real poet, and yet, complains the author of the article, "this scholar, enterprising worker and hero is more or less excluded from society because of his soiled hands." "As if," he adds, "the Almighty gave His creatures hands merely to use at personal decorations, billiards, and cricket. Do these butterflies of social life, whose contemptible canons are carried by young officers into the army and navy, ever reflect what would become of the human race if hands were not employed? Can they not see that a few generations of such absolute idleness as they live in would restore them to the caves their forefathers emerged from—caves where, in idleness, without furniture or clothes, and in darkness, we can in imagination see them huddled together, fit companions for the anthropoid ape?" We doubt the idleness of the cave man as much as we do the implication that he kept his hands clean; but that doesn't affect the fact that the machine man is an important and estimable individual who has not yet come into his kingdom, and we are more than willing to continue the quotation from his eloquent defender: "The young giant of the twentieth century is, above all things, a worker. He does not desire to wear soiled clothes or to possess stained fingers; but he will consent to both rather than leave his task unaccomplished. Ought we to tolerate the teachings of society which, in the army and navy, find expression in such a way as to make those familiar with handicraft half ashamed of the profession to which they belong?" It is only on shipboard, however, that the engineer gives precedence to his equals or inferiors, and even there his status is steadily, if slowly, rising.

—Among the buildings in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is one called the Mount Pleasant Mansion. It was built in 1761 by JOHN MCPHERSON, a merchant mariner, who leased it in 1777 to Don JUAN MIRAILLES, the Spanish Minister. Two years later the property, subject to this lease and a mortgage for $8,800 was conveyed to BENEDICT ARNOLD for $31,200. Another interesting incident in the history of the old house—which became the property of the City of Philadelphia in 1868—appears inscribed on a bronze tablet which has just been placed on one of its walls. It reads: "Under the act of March 6, 1776, entitled an act for the attainders of traitors, BENEDICT ARNOLD'S life estate in the property, subject to the lease to Don JUAN MIRAILLES, was forfeited, and was conveyed Oct. 9, 1781, by JOSEPH REED, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to Col. RICHARD HAMPTON." In the erection of this tablet The Army and Navy Journal sees proof that, in spite of occasional efforts to make it appear that BENEDICT ARNOLD was a much-abused man, the general opinion still is that he was a despicable traitor all the same. There is no doubt about that. The best of the alleged excuses for ARNOLD'S treason are only explanations of it, and the chance that the Nation's estimate of him can ever be changed is too small to measure. New details of his crime may come to light, but they will still be details of a crime and of one that is unpardonable. ARNOLD did not have even the justification of thinking his country in the wrong. All the essential facts in his case—the facts warranting final conviction—have been known from the beginning—and from his sentence no appeal can be taken.

RESERVED SEATS FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a good deal of interest the letter in yesterday's TIMES by M. L. Miner regarding the overcrowding of the cars on the bridge and the disgraceful scenes that take place there every evening. Some time ago there was some talk about how to remedy the trouble, but it still exists, and evidently the traveling public has come to believe it is all right to crowd and push weak women to one side.

It is a disgrace to the city, and the longer it lasts the more it lowers the manners of every man who travels across the bridge. Women are insulted and pushed aside without ceremony. They have no chance against the men, and if they are successful in getting on the car find all the seats have been taken.

I would suggest that the railroad company reserve the left hand side of the closed car for ladies and on the open cars the first four seats. Then women and children could wait till the first rush was over, feeling assured that at any rate most of them would find seats. This does not mean that one side is to be kept clear of men, but that no male passenger should be allowed to sit on the left hand side, while a female passenger is standing.

If this suggestion were taken up by the railroad company in the proper spirit it might be tried on cars crossing between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

ROBERT S. BEATON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 20, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Its Peculiarity.

It's strange that the longer an account runs the longer it stands.—Philadelphia Record.

His Soft Answer.

Angry Mother—Now, Bobby, don't let me speak to you again!

Bobby (helplessly)—How can I prevent you, Mamma?—Boston Globe.

Unfailing Indications.

"Going away on vacation, old man? You need it, for you look all fagged out."

"Great Scott, isn't that proof enough that I've already been on my vacation and just got back!"—Baltimore Herald.

No References.

"Can you refer me to some of your former employes?" asked the lady of the girl who had applied for a position.

"I cud, Mum," replied the girl, "but, faith I won't, fer if Oi did yez wouldn't hire me an' what yez don't know won't hurt yez, at all, at all."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Artist's Achievement.

Towne—I guess we'll have to take back all the sneering things we said about D'Auber.

Browne—Why?

Towne—He told me yesterday he had just completed a five-thousand-dollar painting for Mr. Riel S. Tate.

Browne—Yes, it was a large sign: "This corner lot, 60x140, for sale, $5,000."—Philadelphia Press.

RISE ABOVE IT.

J. A. Edgerton in Denver News.

Whatsoever mars your life,
Rise above it.
Whatsoever brings you strife,
Rise above it.
Whatsoever gives you fear,
Whatsoever makes you veer
From the path of duty clear,
Rise above it.

Whatsoever checks your growth,
Rise above it—
Be it selfishness or sloth,
Rise above it.
Whatsoever bars your soul
From its kingdom of control
Keeps you from the final goal,
Rise above it.

In your past has error been?
Rise above it.
Be not slave unto your sin.
Rise above it.
Set your face unto the dawn,
Cry your motto, "Onward, on!"
Never mind the thing that's gone.
Rise above it.

Do you meet the knocking crew?
Rise above it.
Prove it false by what you do.
Rise above it.
Give out love and strength and light,
And the carper's petty spite
All will vanish out of sight.
Rise above it.

Naught without can keep you back.
Rise above it.
In yourself is all the lack,
Rise above it.
There is nothing that can mar
Life for you but what you are.
If there's any inward bar,
Rise above it.

Be the master. Quell the beast.
Rise above it.
Till the voice of Self has ceased,
Rise above it.
This is truth the sages taught,
From the soul of being caught;
Evil rests within your thought.
Rise above it.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FIREMEN'S OFFICERS

Desires to Attend Convention of the Brotherhood.

Senator Pritchard Learns that Judge of Court of Claims Will Not Come from North Carolina—Ohio Out, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 21.—"I have always been a Democrat, and that don't mean that I am not one now," J. J. Hannahan said to-day after his luncheon with the President, and in explanation he added: "President Roosevelt is the most democratic President any one ever heard of. He made us as much at home in as frank and manly a way as any man I have ever met. There were a lot of people there, including Senators, but we were all on the same footing, each man and every man glad to be entertained by a man."

Mr. Hannahan is the Acting Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He came to Oyster Bay with Grand Secretary F. W. Arnold, bringing to the President an invitation to attend the eighth biennial meeting of the Brotherhood, to be held at Chattanooga on Sept. 8. The invitation was bound in sealskin. On the outer cover was a gold shield in form like that of the badge of the Brotherhood, with a locomotive coming head on. On the first of the vellum pages was the drawing of a locomotive. A flag and a bundle of twigs were tied together to represent unionism, and under it was the inscription: "In union is strength."

The President told the representatives of the Brotherhood that he appreciated highly their coming, and made it certain to them that if it be possible he would be with them at their convention. He said that Secretary Cortelyou might be able to arrange his schedule so that he could go to Chattanooga.

At the railroad station Mr. Hannahan said: "I believe he will be there, and if he is not, it will not be his fault. I am sure that the next convention will be in Washington in 1904."

Mr. Arnold attempted to express his pleasure at the reception of the delegates of the Brotherhood. Mr. Hannahan interrupting him, said: "Oh, you're a Republican and the President is a Democrat. I am a Democrat, and so you don't count. There never was a better Democrat than Roosevelt, even if he is a Republican. He treats a man like a man."

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina was at the President's luncheon. He came here incidentally to ask Mr. Roosevelt to visit Asheville in the event of his making the contemplated trip South and Southwest. The President told the Senator that he would certainly include Asheville in his itinerary. He did not say that the trip had been abandoned.

Senator Pritchard conferred with the President in regard to the vacancy in the United States Court of Claims. Appointment to the court was refused by Senator McLaurin recently because newspapers had declared that it would be a reward to a Democratic Senator who assisted a Republican Administration by upholding its policy in the Philippines. The President made it quite clear to Senator Pritchard that the man to be appointed would not be from North Carolina and would not come from Ohio.

C. B. Williams, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Louisiana, who was one of the President's guests, said that he had come to tell of the satisfaction the Republicans of his State had found in the President's recent appointments. He said that he was pleased by Mr. Roosevelt's declaration in regard to Republican affairs in Texas, and said that it was exactly what the men of his party in Louisiana were striving for. They were attempting to get together rather than to split for the sake of attempting to get offers from the President in a vain endeavor at reconciliation.

William Alden Smith of Michigan, Volney Foster, a lawyer from Chicago; Jonas S. Van Duser of Horseheads, N. Y., and John A. Sleicher were the President's other guests.

Mr. Smith talked with the President in regard to a revision of the tariff as it is viewed in Michigan, and its bearing on the local political situation. In Michigan Mr. Smith is regarded as a likely candidate for the Senate.

The President will start on the Sylph tomorrow morning for New Haven, Conn., where he will board his special train and begin his New England trip. His party will include Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Lung, Assistant Secretary Barnes, who will join the party at New Haven, two stenographers, and two messengers.

RANK OF MARINE OFFICERS.

This Will Be Determined According to Previous Service in Case of Civilian Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Navy Department has made a decision which affects the rank of marine officers appointed from civic life under the Naval Personnel act.

Under that act the President was authorized to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps from civil life, and several groups of appointments were made, the largest being eighteen on May 23, 1900. The appointees after passing their examination took rank according to their standing at the examinations. In thus ranking those officers the Navy Department followed the law and practice in the case of cadets graduating from Annapolis, who rank according to standing.

Recently one of the marine officers, Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, questioned the action of the department, in view of Section 1,200 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that officers of the same grade, when appointed and commissioned on the same date, shall take rank according to previous service. Lieut. O'Leary, like other marine officers appointed from civil life, had seen service as a volunteer during the Spanish war, and claimed the benefit of the statute.

The department, upon the recommendation of Acting Judge Advocate General Hanna, has sustained his contention. This ruling will involve a readjustment of the rank of all marine officers appointed from civil life since the Spanish war.

GERMANY'S IMPORT FEES.

They Are Charged on Meat, and Details Are Given in Report from Ambassador White.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The State Department has received from United States Ambassador White, at Berlin, copies of the official German proclamation with regard to the fees to be charged for the inspection of meats brought into Germany from abroad.

The fees embrace compensation for the removal and transport of samples, for notifications, registering in the inspection books, drawing up certificates, and such traveling on the part of the expert Meat Inspectors as may be necessary.

ILLINOIS NOT BADLY INJURED.

Report on Accident to the Battleship Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A report concerning the accident to the battleship Illinois, Admiral Crowninshield's flagship, which went ashore while entering the harbor of Christiania some weeks ago, and which went into dry dock at Chatham, England, for repairs, has been received by the Navy Department.

It indicates that the damage to the battleship was comparatively slight. She ran onto rocks, but her bottom was not torn. A number of plates were dented, and one of them cracked. The cost of repairing is estimated at about $5,000.

WILL OF MRS. FAIR DISPOSES OF $300,000.

Bulk of Estate Left to Mother, Brothers, and Sisters of Testatrix; the Residue to Her Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—It is said here that the will of Mrs. Charles Fair, which is now in the hands of attorneys Knight & Heggerty, disposes of an estate consisting of cash, real property, and railroad and Government bonds approximately valued at $300,000.

To her mother, Mrs. Hannah A. Nelson of Newmarket, N. J., Mrs. Fair left the sum of $2,500, to be paid her annually during her life. Mrs. Nelson is in the neighborhood of seventy years of age. William B. Smith, a full brother of Mrs. Fair, who also lives at Newmarket, N. J., is remembered in the sum of $10,000.

Charles Smith of Boulder, Col., another full brother of Mrs. Fair, is also given $10,000.

Frank Smith, another brother, whose present address is unknown, is bequeathed $10,000.

Abraham Nelson, a half-brother, who lives with his mother at Newmarket, N. J., is bequeathed $10,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bunnell of Union County, N. J., a sister of Mrs. Fair, is to receive $10,000.

To another sister, Mrs. Joshua Leonard of Caldwell, N. J., Mrs. Fair left $10,000.

She also provided for the children of Mrs. Sarah Leffler, a dead sister. The children live in Orange, N. J. The remainder of her estate Mrs. Fair left to her husband.

It is said that the above provisions in Mrs. Fair's will distribute her entire estate, but if her relatives will agree to forego all claims to any part of the estate of Charles Fair, that portion of the estate which Mrs. Fair left to her husband and which reverts as a matter of law to his heirs, will be divided among Mrs. Fair's legatees, share and share alike. This course, it is said, has been decided upon in order to avoid possible litigation.

JEWELS ALL LEFT TO MOTHER.

Sister-in-Law in New Jersey Verifies Report of Will Provisions and Makes Correction.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—When shown a copy of a dispatch from San Francisco giving the details of Mrs. Charles L. Fair's will, Mrs. William Smith of Newmarket, a sister-in-law of the dead woman, verified the report and declared that a duplicate of the alleged will was in the possession of Mrs. Hannah Nelson, the mother, at the time she left for the West, but that she had secreted it from the public.

In an interview Mrs. Smith said: "That report of the will is not complete. All my sister-in-law's jewels were left to her mother, and they are worth $100,000. No, those jewels are not given to her absolutely. They are left with an understanding that she is to divide them among the children, but I would not have any use for diamonds, and I don't think any of the rest of them would."

When asked about the arrival of the bodies, Mrs. Smith stated that they would probably arrive Sunday, and that the relatives here would go over to New York then. The trip of the Smiths to California has been abandoned, because the caskets are not to be opened after the arrival in New York.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs responded to William Smith's telephone communication of Tuesday by having a messenger from her legal adviser call. He came out here last night, and Mr. Smith accompanied him to New York, where Mrs. Oelrichs' lawyer joined him. Mr. Smith says that he was given to understand that no arrangements had been made as yet for the reception of the bodies, but that the Nelsons would be kept informed. Mrs. Hannah Nelson and her son Abram are due in San Francisco this evening.

LONG-RECOIL FIELD GUNS BEST FOR PRACTICAL USE.

It Is Believed the Army Board Will Make This Report After Recent Tests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The tests of the seven field guns subjected to trial at Sandy Hook, N. J., and at Fort Riley, Kan., with a view to the selection of a new weapon of this type for use in the United States Army, are practically complete.

After the guns were tried at Sandy Hook they were taken to Fort Riley and subjected to an arduous field test, and then returned to Sandy Hook, where they are now located. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, under whose auspices the tests were conducted, will meet next Tuesday, either at the Army Building in New York City or at the Sandy Hook grounds, and begin the preparation of its report and recommendations.

It is the general opinion of army officers who have witnessed the workings of the guns that the choice lies between the three long-recoil weapons, the ordnance gun, the Bethlehem piece, otherwise known as the "Lewis gun," and the Ehrhardt gun. The complaint against the short-recoil weapons was that they jolted themselves out of range time and again, and thus demonstrated their great inferiority to the long-recoil guns, which kept firmly in place and allowed the gunner perched on each trail a steady seat. It appears settled that the board will recommend the adoption of one of the three guns mentioned.

CAPT. RYAN ACQUITTED.

Army Officer Was Tried by Court-Martial on the Charge of Administering "Water Cure."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The papers in the case of Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth Cavalry, tried by general court-martial by order of the President, on charges of administering the "water cure" to natives in the Philippines, have been received at the War Department, and when considered by Judge Advocate General Davis will be forwarded to the President.

Capt. Ryan did not deny administering the "water cure," but insisted that it was necessary in order to accomplish results. He had some trouble with the civil authorities and made a tart report regarding one of the Judges of the Civil Government. This was a basis of the trial.

On account of the preponderance of the testimony in favor of Capt. Ryan, it is understood that the court acquitted him.

O'BRIEN FORMALLY ARRAIGNED.

Ex-Corporal Charged with Perjury Before Senate Committee, in Jail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Ex-Corporal O'Brien, who reached this city last night in custody of United States Marshal Daring of Boston, was arraigned in the District Supreme Court to-day and committed to jail on an indictment charging him with perjury in connection with his testimony before the Senate Philippine Committee regarding cruelties practiced by the American army in the Philippines. Justice Clabaugh fixed bail at $5,000.

When O'Brien was taken into court United States Attorney Gould explained that the prisoner had been brought here from Pittsfield, Mass., on a bench warrant, and it was merely desired at this time to have him formally committed to jail.

Mr. Gould said he was in receipt of a letter that O'Brien's attorney would be in this city early next week. It is understood that an effort will be made at that time to secure a bondsman for him.

THE MAINE'S TRIAL TRIP.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The new battleship Maine reared here just before noon to-day. She had a very satisfactory trip from New York. She will rest to-morrow, and if the weather is favorable she will make her trial trip on Saturday.

If the weather is unfavorable the trial will take place early next week.

The new vessel left New York at about noon yesterday, and the entire trip took place under ordinary conditions. Everything on board the vessel worked well and to the satisfaction of her builders. The battleship was given a spurt off the Massachusetts coast coming up to-day, and she showed a speed of 18.3 knots, which was practically attained earlier on her builders' trial. It is the opinion of her builders that she will have no difficulty in attaining the 18 knots required by her contract on her trial trip.

MR. CANNON SAYS TARIFF WILL BE LET ALONE

Illinois Congressman Declares People Want No Change Now.

Revision Some Time, Maybe, But Not During Present Prosperity—Some Views on the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In an interview printed in a Washington paper today Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois was asked:

"Will you promise your people that Congress will revive the tariff at the next session?"

"Nay, nay. Why should I make such a promise? There is nothing sacred about the present tariff schedules, but it is always demoralizing to business to have Congress begin the work of revising the tariff. The manufacturer waits to see what will be the result, working only on orders; the merchant buys only what he feels certain he can sell, and the ordinary consumer buys only what he needs. Everybody waits to see what will be the result, for nobody knows in advance just what schedules will be changed or what the changes will be. It always means at least a year of uncertainty, and I don't believe the people of this country want a year of uncertainty just now to check the prosperity we have.

"The tariff will be revised some time, but not at the next session of Congress or by the succeeding Congress, unless there is a check to the present prosperity. The people of Illinois, so far as I have been able to learn, are not anxious for a revision of the tariff. They are anxious to continue their business affairs without interruption caused by a long discussion in Congress as to what changes should be made. I do not think it will be necessary to give much attention to this question in the present campaign."

"Will the Democrats make imperialism an issue?"

"I hope so. I don't know of any better issue for them or one on which we can better answer them. We have the Philippines, and Congress has provided a representative Government for the people. I have talked with a good many people, and I have found none who desire to give them up and withdraw from the obligation we have assumed. Occasionally I hear a man say he is sorry we have them, but he does not propose withdrawal. And the majority of men I have met are pleased that we have the islands, and believe they will be of great benefit to us, as well as our sovereignty will be of great advantage to the people there.

"This is, however, the logical issue for the Democrats, as they have made two campaigns against what they call imperialism, and they ought not to be discouraged in their fight for what they regard as a great principle of Government."

PRESIDENT INTERESTED IN THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

He Will Co-operate in Production of International Events for 1904—Letters from Officials.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The various States of the Nation, President Roosevelt, and prominent Government officials will cooperate and participate in the production of the International Olympian games of 1904. All foreign countries will be represented. France has promised to send its army cadets, and has asked for the games in 1908.

This much is indicated in letters from Governors of States and commanders of National Guards throughout the country, in reply to invitations which were sent out ten days ago from the general offices in this city and from cables just received from Paris and Berlin. The following comments show the attitude of the President and others toward the games. The President has written:

"Gentlemen—I earnestly wish you success in your undertaking. While I regret that the United States cannot officially take charge of or be responsible for the games, I shall do all in my power to contribute to their success, and it will give me pleasure to open them and to send to them bodies of United States troops and United States sailors to take part in the contests, in which representatives of the armies and navies of all nations are expected to enter. I hope these exercises will include feats of horsemanship and marksmanship as well as tests of endurance and strength under service conditions.

"With good wishes for your success, I am

"Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"As far as I can, I am willing to cooperate in the preparation of a substantial representation from this State.

"A. T. BLISS,

"Governor of Michigan."

"Until the matter shall be taken up with our Adjutant General, and if possible to secure from the next Legislature an appropriation sufficient for the purpose, it will be our pleasure to make, in connection with our Adjutant General, the proper arrangements to take part as requested.

"JOHN HUNN,

"Governor of Delaware."

H. J. Furber, President of the international games, cables:

"The interest in the games is gaining in Germany, France, Switzerland, and other parts of Continental Europe, which we have visited.

"The committee has just finished its investigation of the prospects for French participation in the contests, and is greatly pleased at the outlook. President Loubet has informed the committee that the French Government is in entire sympathy with the Americans, and will facilitate them in every possible way in their efforts to make the games a record breaking celebration. French Army circles are enthusiastic over the military features of the programme, and are making arrangements to send a strong representation from the St. Cyr Military School to compete with West Point cadets. In fact, unexpected interest in the varied programme to be carried out in 1904 is shown by all athletic authorities."

In addition to those given, letters of indorsement and commendation have been received from many Governors of States.

RELIEF FOR MR. MEYERS.

Successful Operation Performed on Ambassador to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The surgical operation, the necessity of which was the cause of Ambassador Meyers's return from Rome, was performed at a private hospital in this city yesterday and is understood to have resulted successfully.

The operation was a minor one, but it entails absolute quiet for some ten days on the patient's part.

Gov. Odell's Pleasure Trip Extended.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This morning it was determined that Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell should spend another day in Western New York. To-day they will go to Niagara Falls from Lockport, as guests of Senator Ellsworth. They will return to Lockport this evening, and will return to Albany to-morrow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The exodus from town began yesterday. This evening there will be a dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, and several house parties are planned for the week's end. At Newport to-morrow evening Mrs. Fish's Colonial ball will be held and several smaller entertainments are scheduled. There will also be the usual dances at the watering places.

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Town is rather interesting these Summer evenings, as there are so many people passing through or sojourning for a few days. On Wednesday evening Bishop Potter dined at Sherry's with Miss Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hyde and Mr. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Esler also had a party. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey and Mrs. Orme Wilson have been dining at Sherry's during the week. Mrs. Wilson left yesterday for Newport.

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Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer has returned from South Dakota and is at Tuxedo. She was in the city for several days.

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Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who are now the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Hay at their country home at Newbury, N. H., have taken the Paget house at 11 East Sixty-first Street for next Winter. They are expected to return to the city soon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have closed their country house at Islip and have gone to Saratoga for a month. They are at the United States Hotel.

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Among those sailing on La Lorraine yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, the Count de Gabriac, Mrs. C. E. Gautier, Burnside Potter, and Mrs. Stauffer of New Orleans.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., left yesterday for Newport, where they will remain for the rest of the season.

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Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post, who on Wednesday next is to marry Duncan W. Candler, will have as an attendant Miss Edith Candler, a sister of Mr. Candler, in addition to her sister, Miss Edith Post. James Otis Post, a cousin of the bride, will be the best man, and Louis Nesbitt will be an usher. Waldron Kintzing Post and Regis Henri Post, elder and half brothers of Miss Post, will entertain at their country places, near Strandhome, many of the wedding guests, while others will go down on a special train.

***

J. Montgomery Strong and Augustus Ireland have been cruising on the yacht Neckan for several weeks, chiefly along the Maine coast, and are now at Newport. They stopped at Marblehead, the isle of Shoals, and were at Bar Harbor for more than a week. They also stopped at Nantucket.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons have left the Catskills and are at their country place at Rye.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin have taken the Newhall residence on Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, for the Autumn and Winter. Mrs. Ernest La Montague has been visiting at Monterey, Cal.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Except for the horse show, the day has been a quiet one with society. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas gave a musicale this morning at Am Meer, at which Mme. Blouvelt sang. Among the guests were Count Cassini, Mrs. Denniston, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Parke Goodwin, Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, Gen. and Mrs. M. C. Conk, Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

The Hon. Edward Morrell gave a dinner to-night at Thirlstane. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, Charles E. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mrs. Morrell, Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Cassatt, Clarence Moore, Charles E. Mather.

Mrs. Musgrave gave a musicale at Eden Hall to-night at which Evan Williams sang.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould left to-day on their yacht for Newport.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris gave a large luncheon at the Malvern to-day.

Senator Frye Denies He Is Engaged.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 21.—Senator William P. Frye, who is at Poland Springs, today asked The Associated Press to send out an emphatic denial of his reported engagement to a Lewiston lady. He states that there is not the slightest foundation for such a report.

BESSIE BONEHILL IS DEAD.

The Well Known Vaudeville Actress Had Been Ill for Three Months in England.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Bessie Bonehill, the vaudeville artist, died to-day at Portsea, Borough of Portsmouth.

Bessie Bonehill was at one time one of the best known light opera and vaudeville actresses on the American stage. She had been ill for three months with cancer.

Very few vaudeville artists have enjoyed the prominence and popularity that Miss Bonehill obtained a dozen years ago, when Tony Pastor found her in London and brought her here to appear in his theatre. Those who saw the now almost forgotten light opera "Little Christopher," will remember that Miss Bonehill took a lively and important part in it.

Off the stage Miss Bonehill was Mrs. William Seeley. She had a country home at Sayville, L. I., which is called Deer Hill Farm. She lived there until last year, when she went to England. Mrs. Seeley was the mother of three children, "Jack" Seeley, Leona Hilton, and Daffa Grey, all of whom are members of the Weber & Fields' Company.

When, a month ago, it became evident that she could not live Mrs. Seeley sent for her children, who immediately sailed for England. They were with her when she died.

Miss Bonehill was born in this country, but was taken by her parents to England while she was very young. Since her return, after being engaged by Tony Pastor, she had resided here almost continuously.

Mme. Duse's Engagements.

George Tyler, manager for Liebler Brothers of this city, who has secured Mme. Duse, the celebrated singer, for a tour of the East during the season of 1903-4, has also engaged her for a tour of Australia after she shall have finished her American engagements. On the way to Australia Mme. Duse probably will appear in the principal Western cities.

American Military Comic Opera.

A new American military comic opera, "The Broidered Belt," will be produced next season in London by a mixed American and English company. The book is by Curtis Dunham, and the music by Minkowski. It will be produced under the direction of Lee Shubert. After the London engagement is finished the play will probably be brought to New York.

Mme. Bernhardt to Play in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Sarah Bernhardt is to play here for a fortnight in October at the Royal Theatre in half a dozen of her leading rôles. Thence she will go to Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, and Weimar.

Lilli Lehmann's Reminiscences.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Lilli Lehmann is about to publish "My Singing Art," giving her experiences as a singer and her observations and personal reminiscences of musicians.

AN ARMY-NAVY WEDDING

Marriage in Newport of Miss Mary McCalla to Lieut. MacArthur.

Bride a Daughter of Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., and Bridegroom a Son of Gen. MacArthur—Many Distinguished Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—All Saints' Memorial Chapel was the scene this noon of its second wedding of the Summer, a wedding which united two families well known throughout the country and children of fathers distinguished for their services to the Stars and Stripes.

The bride was Mary Hendrey McCalla, daughter of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla of the United States Navy, who distinguished himself in the war with Spain, where he gained the title of hero of Guantanamo Bay, later in the Philippines, and in China, and the bridegroom was Lieut. Arthur MacArthur of the United States Navy, and commanding the torpedo boat Winslow, and the oldest son of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East.

The chapel was prettily decorated by Wadley & Smythe for the wedding. In the chancel were groups of palms and ferns, the altar rail was twined with trailing vines festooned with white roses. The large window at the back of the communion table was covered with a network of fine vines and white roses. The steps leading to the chancel were banked with white roses and green vines, and all the large columns in the chapel were twined with laurel and festooned with white flowers. At either side of the two large front pews stood a rose tree twelve feet high filled with American Beauty roses. Large vase-shaped baskets filled with white flowers and trailing vines were placed on top of the pews along the main aisle forming a floral avenue from the entrance to the chancel.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lily McCalla, as maid of honor, and by four bridesmaids—Miss Stella McCalla, another sister; Miss Hetty Sargent of Boston, a cousin; Miss Neville Taylor, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, and Miss Emily Thomas, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Thomas.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Douglas MacArthur, a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point, as best man, and the ushers were Harry Coolidge of Boston, Surgeon Frank Pleadwell, and Lieut. Chester Wells, Amos Bronson, Pope Washington, and William H. Reynolds of the United States Navy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream liberty satin plainly cut, with long square train, and trimmed with ruffles and a fringe of orange blossoms. The bertha of the waist was trimmed with Brussels point lace, the sleeves being of chiffon with point lace trimmings to match the bertha. She wore a tulle veil caught back with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley showered with sprays of jasmine.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Morganstone, rector of Trinity Church. The bridesmaids' gowns were of white etamine, with Renaissance lace trimmings and pink satin girdles. They wore pink tulle hats with wreaths of pink roses and carried shower bouquets of pink sweet peas.

The maid of honor wore white lace, with medallions of silk embroidered in pink and blue flowers, and a white straw hat trimmed with Renaissance lace and large white plume. She carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas with narrow ribbons of pink. The guests included

Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur,
Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs,
Mrs. McCalla,
Lieut. and Mrs. William G. Miller,
Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce,
Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Chester,
Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Coolidge,
Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick,
Col. C. H. Hasbrouck, United States Army, and Mrs. Hasbrouck,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold,
Miss Newbold,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Wear,
Mr. and Mrs. William Binney,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Binney,
Miss Binney,
Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Chase,
Mrs. E. M. Thomas,
Capt. and Mrs. John J. Hunker,
Miss Lonsdale,
Miss H. Bancroft,
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville,
Mrs. David King,
Miss Edgar,
Miss C. Ogden Jones,
Miss Pomeroy,
Lieut. Commander and Mrs. F. F. Fletcher,
Commander and Mrs. N. E. Mooenemason,
Commander and Mrs. J. E. Murdock,
Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Davis,
Miss Davis,
Miss Hayden,
Capt. and Mrs. Waymouth,
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Sturgis,
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliott,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby,
Commander and Mrs. Duncan Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs,
Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor,
Miss Grosvenor,
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Olmsted,
Miss Olmsted,
Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson,
Pay Director and Mrs. I. G. Hobbs,
Commander and Mrs. Winslow,
Dr. E. A. Cunningham,
Miss Hurd,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason,
Miss Mason,
Mrs. Edward Simpson,
Miss Preston,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull,
Miss Bull.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Francis Street, where a wedding breakfast was served to about 100 guests. Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur left on the Wickford boat at 4 o'clock on their wedding tour.

DOUBLE WEDDING IN JERSEY.

Sisters Are Made Brides Under Shade of Apple Tree at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, Aug. 21.—A double wedding was performed yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bates at Hanover. The ceremony was performed under the shade of a large apple tree on the lawn. The wedding march was played by Prof. Rates. The Revs. J. M. Potter and H. M. Templin preceded the couples, who were followed by two flower girls, Vandalia Maines and Fannie Bates. Miss Loretta Bates and William Batson were married first. Then followed Myra Bates and Frank A. Perry.

Squier—Bradt.

The marriage of Miss Leah Ursula Bradt and Dr. J. Bentley Squier was solemnized at 8 o'clock last evening in the rose room of the Hotel Majestic, Dr. George F. Clover, pastor of St. Luke's Hospital, officiating. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. The rose room was decorated with white hydrangeas and white orchids. An elaborate dinner was served in the banquet hall after the ceremony. The bride was attired in white taffeta de Chine and renaissance lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bride was given away by her brother, Gay Bradt. Dr. Francis Carter Wood was best man, and Miss Iphigene Bertha Ochs was the flower girl.

Grinnell—Williams.

George Bird Grinnell, editor of Forest and Stream, and Miss Elizabeth Curtis Williams, daughter of the late Col. Frank Danforth Curtis, were married yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral by the Rev. Father Lavelle, the rector. Mr. Grinnell lives at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Audubon Park. He and his wife started immediately on a long wedding tour.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond gave a dinner at the Casino grill rooms to-night, which was the largest of the evening. The dinner was served in the inclosed section of the piazza, which was transformed into a very pretty dining room by the decorations of Wadley & Smythe. The walls were hung with red, and long garlands of white hydrangea blooms were hung along the wall and connecting the large hanging baskets of hydrangeas and ferns over the tables. In the corners were large bay trees, in the foliage of which were electric lights, which shed a mellow glow on the scene.

Small electric lights sparkled among the flowers in the hanging baskets. The table decorations were seven pieces of American Beauty roses, and loose blooms of the same flower were spread on the tables. Sprays of lilies of the valley were used for the finger bowls. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laroque, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Randolph, Miss Miller, Miss Dahlgren, Miss Cross, Miss Redmond, Miss Stone, Austin Gray, Goold Redmond, W. L. Stow, Lydig Hoyt, and Edward L. Bulkley.

Bussell's Hungarian Gypsy Band played during the dinner, and afterward the guests were taken to the dance at the Casino Theatre.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner at her hall this evening, the table decorations by Hodgson being entirely in yellow.

Mrs. George S. Scott gave a dinner for 20 at Belmead, the decorations being white roses. Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at noon on his steam yacht Electria.

Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mrs. Henry Redmond, and Mrs. William H. Sands entertained at luncheon at their cottages this afternoon, and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a dinner to-night.

Mrs. W. Gordon Theed of London, who is the guest of Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, gave a luncheon this afternoon at Berger's, her guests being Messrs. R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the English lawn tennis champions; Mrs. Spreckles, Miss Lurline Spreckles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Henry Hamlin, Baron De Morogues, and Baron von Ritter Grunstein.

Mrs. Craig Biddele and George I. Scott also entertained at Berger's this afternoon, and Mrs. John C. Eno gave a dinner in the Governors' room at the Casino to-night.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet to-day sent out invitations for a ball at her villa, Ochre Court, on the Cliffs, Wednesday, Aug. 27, in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet. Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck will give a large dinner at Berger's the same evening, the guests going later to the Goelet ball.

The Duchess of Marlborough appeared at the Casino to-day during the tennis match between the Englishmen and the Americans, and received a hearty reception from the large number of her friends who were there.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend of England are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress, is visiting among the cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have returned from Narragansett Pier in the steam yacht Taurus.

Benjamin Nichols, the well-known polo player, is their guest.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give her Colonial ball at Crossways. Extensive arrangements have been made for the function, and many novelties will be introduced. One feature will be the dancing of the minuet by a number of the younger women in society and a number of young men, the latter being chiefly members of the Diplomatic Corps now at Newport, all dressed in costumes of the time of the Revolution. The decorations will follow those of balls of Colonial days, being copied in many respects from well-known pictures. A large temporary structure has been erected edjoining the villa for the dancing.

Miss Louise McAllister, daughter of the late Ward McAllister, is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Miss Leary gave her usual Thursday afternoon "at home" to-day, a large number of the Summer residents calling at the Paul cottage to pay their respects to Miss Leary and to listen to the delightful music furnished by Robert Burton and others.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has invited the Bayside Club of Fall River and the Newport Club to play a game of cricket on his farm in Portsmouth. The invitation has been accepted, and the game will be played on Saturday.

W. H. Koehn and E. W. Koehn of New York are at the Stevens villa.

O. H. P. Belmont, Viscount de Villeneuve Bargemont, George H. Phillips, Mrs. Reginald Heber Reid, Miss Alice W. Peaslee, Mrs. Florence Foster Jenkins, Moses Taylor, Francis E. Sears, C. L. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Samuel Chase, and Mrs. E. G. Patterson are registered at the Casino.

Two more of the Summer residents have been called before the bar of justice in the District Court to answer to charges of violating the law regulating the speed of automobile driving.

This morning W. L. Stow answered to a charge of fast automobile driving, and, pleading guilty, paid the usual fine of $10 and costs. This afternoon Fred C. Havemeyer was served with a warrant which has been out against him since early in the week, charging him with on Sunday last driving his automobile on Bellevue Avenue faster than the law allows. He paid the usual penalty and was released.

At the one hundred and seventy-second annual meeting of the Corporation of the Redwood Library, Arthur B. Emmons was elected President, and Daniel B. Fearing Vice President, and among the Directors elected were Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Admiral Stephen B. Luce, George Gordon King, W. Watts Sherman, and Hamilton B. Tompkins. Resolutions regarding the death of Henry G. Marquand, late President of the library, were presented and adopted.

It is becoming fashionable in Newport to increase, whenever opportunity offers, the extent of Summer residence estates. Messrs. A. J. Berwind and E. Rollis Morse recently added to their already large estates on Bellevue Avenue by the purchase of adjoining property, and now Nathaniel Thayer has purchased, through the agency of De Blois & Eldridge, the Swift estate, on the corner of Bellevue and Wheatland Avenues, adjoining his estate in the Wormer thoroughfare. The purchased property contains about 27,000 square feet, and with these two estates Mr. Thayer has a frontage on Bellevue Avenue of 350 feet and an average depth of 150 feet, and has increased the area of his estate from a little more than 41,000 square feet to 68,000 square feet.

DEATH OF THOMAS NEVINS.

Well Known Contractor of East Orange, N. J., Dies Suddenly at His House in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Thomas Nevins of East Orange, N. J., died at his residence, Mount Shannon, Castleconnell, County Limerick, Ireland, to-day.

Mr. Nevins was a large shareholder in many electric traction companies in the United States. He was also connected with railroad and gas enterprises in New Jersey.

Mr. Nevins was a well-known contractor, and resided when in this country at Holly Hall, Harrison Street, East Orange. He and his son, Thomas A. Nevins, went abroad some months ago to look after certain franchises they had acquired for a trolley line between Liverpool and Manchester, England. When he left this country Mr. Nevins was in robust health. A cablegram received in Newark yesterday afternoon from Mr. Nevins's son said his father's death was sudden.

Thomas Nevins was born at Kells, County Mayo, Ireland, on May 30, 1844. He came to the United States in 1864, settled in Orange, and embarked in the contracting business. His early work was in connection with the macadamizing of roads. He afterward secured a bluestone quarry, which laid the foundation of his later wealth.

He then became interested in the development of trolley systems, and purchased and finally secured control of the street railroad interests of Detroit, Mich. His business ventures were successful and he amassed great wealth.

In England Mr. Nevins had engaged to consolidate the tram lines lying between Liverpool and Manchester and to convert them into trolley roads under the name of the South Lancashire Electric Traction Company.

Mr. Nevins is survived by his wife, his son Thomas, and two daughters, Lillian and Mary. All the children are married.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH F. CRATER, a member of the firm of Crater & Sons, wholesale produce merchants of Easton, Penn., died suddenly from heart disease yesterday morning, at Asbury Park. He was seventy-three years old.

THOMAS BOWMAN PIERSON, one of Morristown's old and preminent business men, died Wednesday night at his late residence on High Street after a lingering illness. Mr. Pierson was born in Mendham in January, 1832, and came to Morristown in 1869. He leaves a wife and five children.

JOHN S. VANDIVER, editor of The St. Peter (Minn.) Journal, a brother of Congressman Vandiver of Missouri, and himself one of the most widely known newspaper men and politicians in the Northwest, died at his home in St. Peter, Minn., yesterday afternoon of heart disease.

Mrs. EUNICE BIXBY died yesterday at her home at Mount Pleasant. She was ninety-nine years old. She is survived by nine children, thirty-four grandchildren, and fifty-seven great-grandchildren. She was twice married. Her father was Col. E. Mundy of the Vermont Continentals. She was born at South Framington, Mass. Up to three years ago she retained all her faculties.

From the Author of the "Literary Landmark" Books.

I am so dependent upon The New York Times Saturday Review of Books that I have it sent to me wherever I may be on either side of the Atlantic. It seems to tell me everything I want to know about current books and their makers, and when and in the way I want to know it.

LAURENCE HUTTON.

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—NEW—
BRIGADIER GERARD
Story just out in the
STRAND MAGAZINE
September Number, Now Ready 10 Cents.
For sale by all newsdealers, and
The International News Co., New York

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL DEAD

Soldier, Reformer, and Editor Yields to Old Age.

In the Civil War "I Fight Mit Sigel" Was a Guarantee of Gallant Action.

Gen. Franz Sigel, veteran of many battles both in Germany, the land of his birth, and in America, the land of his adoption, and one of the most distinguished German-Americans in this city, died at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 563 Mott Avenue, Bronx, from general debility, after an illness of several months.

For the last two months it has been realized that the aged veteran might die at any time. On last Sunday, however, Dr. Emil Huell, the family physician, told Franz Sigel, Jr., who is in Chicago, that he could leave his father with reasonable certainty that he would live for a month or two longer. Those hopes, however, were not justified. Around the deathbed were three of the sons of Gen. Sigel, and his widowed daughter. The General was conscious yesterday morning and almost to the last was able to recognize and talk with those around him. At last he sank into a deep sleep, from which he never wakened.

Franz Sigel, soldier first of all, was a man of extraordinary attainments. Both in Germany and in this country he won distinction in more than one branch of activity. He was admittedly the ablest foreign born commander in the late civil war in this country, and in this city, where he made his home, he was the most popular figure among the larger section of the German-American element. For many years no German gathering was complete without the presence of Gen. Sigel, and it is said that he took part in more German-American affairs than any other man in the United States. Possessing so many of the elements that made for popularity among his fellow-men, he almost inevitably drifted to an extent into politics, and held several offices under Republican Administrations and also one under Cleveland's first Administration.

Gen. Sigel was born in Sinsheim, Baden, Nov. 18, 1824. After completing his studies at the gymnasium at Bruchsal, he entered the military academy at Carlsruhe. He was made a Lieutenant upon graduation. The standing army of his country, as it then existed, met with the decided disapproval of the young soldier, and while stationed at Mannheim he assailed it in public writings, pointing out its weaknesses. That brought him under a cloud of hatred on the part of his brother officers. Toward the close of 1847, after many quarrels and duels, he fought a duel in which his adversary was killed. That disgusted him with the military establishment, but not with the profession of arms. He resigned from the army and began preparing himself for the study of law at Heidelberg. In the Spring of 1848 the revolutionary struggle in Germany began, and he threw himself into the cause of the revolution with all the ardor of his temperament. He raised a corps of volunteers, led a body of more than 4,000 men against Freiburg, but was beaten in two encounters with the royal troops. He escaped across the French border and made his way into Switzerland. The insurrection of 1849 recalled him to Baden. He fought in many battles and at length became Secretary of War, was Adjutant General with Gen. Mierosiawski, and led the retreat of the defeated army into Switzerland.

Sigel remained in Switzerland until 1852, when he went to England. He came to the United States in May of the same year. He became a teacher in a private school and published a military paper in this city until 1858, when he accepted a position as a teacher in the schools of St. Louis, and subsequently was elected a Director of Schools in that city, remaining there until 1861.

The outbreak of the civil war gave Sigel another opportunity to display his genius in the profession of arms. He embraced the opportunity with promptness. At the beginning of the war Gen. Sigel organized and became Colonel of the Third Missouri Volunteers. In May of 1861 he was commissioned a Brigadier General, and won the battle of Carthage on July 5 of the same year. He was made a Major General in March of 1862, and fought against Gen. Price at Pea Ridge, Mo., winning the battle. He commanded the troops at Harper's Ferry the same year, and fought under Gen. Pope at the second battle of Bull Run.

His commands were made up almost entirely of German-Americans, and he was idolized by his men. It was one of the sayings in the campaigns in which his troops took part that when a German-American soldier was found wounded on the field after a battle he could never be induced to give the name of his regiment or corps but invariably replied: "I fight mit Sigel," as though it was all-sufficient, and in most cases it was.

In May, 1865, Gen. Sigel resigned his commission, going to Baltimore. Two years later he came to New York and made this city his home until his death. In 1868 he was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, but was defeated. Two years later he was appointed Director of Internal Revenue, and in May of the same year was elected Register of the city on the reform ticket. After completing his term of office, Gen. Sigel lectured and edited a weekly paper. In 1876 he allied himself with the Democratic Party, and in 1885 he was appointed United States Pension Agent in New York City by President Cleveland. Later, however, the veteran took sides with William McKinley. During the later years of his life he was engaged in the advertising business, and was publisher and editor of The New York Monthly, a German-American publication.

Franz Sigel, the son of Gen. Sigel, said last night that owing to the many German-American military organizations which had already signified their intention of attending the General's funeral, the funeral arrangements had not been completed. It has been settled, however, that the funeral services will take place in Melrose Turn-Verein Hall, 150 Courtlandt Avenue. The orator for the occasion has not been selected. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Business Notices.

Violins, Bows, Italian strings, cases. Repairing a specialty. **Victor S. Flechter's, 23 Union Square.**

MISSOULA. TETONKA. E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

GRINNELL—WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, Aug. 21, by the Rev. Father Lavelle, George Bird Grinnell to Elizabeth Curtis Williams, daughter of the late Col. Frank Danforth Curtis.

DIED.

ABEGG.—At Larrabee's Point, Lake Champlain, on Thursday, Aug. 21, Sarah Harmon Pray, beloved wife of Henry Abegg, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral private.
Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Aug. 19, in England, in her 84th year, Mrs. Sarah Benedict, eldest daughter of the late James Brown of New York.

KELLER.—John Keller, on Aug. 20, husband of Lydia Keller.
Funeral services from the residence of his sister, 189 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

MOSES.—Rose Moses, 52 years old.
Funeral at 11 o'clock sharp from 50 Riving-ton St.

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The Saturday Review of Books each week contains special articles by writers of distinction and authority of unusual interest.

A few of the leading features appearing to-morrow:

IS WAR IMPOSSIBLE?
The Conclusion Arrived At After Elaborate Study by the Late Jean de Bloch. By ALFRED MATHEWS.

PROFESSOR OF CHINESE.
The Career of the New Head of the Department at Columbia. By EDW. T. HEYN.

BOOKISHNESS.
Half Lights and Side Lights Upon the World of Letters.

MRS. STODDARD'S NOVELS.
Her Studies of Temperament Foreshadowed Tourguenieff and Meredith. But Were in Advance of Her Age. By MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

WILLIAM BLAKE.
Artist, Poet, Visionary—Facts, Books, and Opinions Concerning Him. By R. OSGOOD MASON.

JAPAN.
The Stability of Its Commerce and Finance—Religious Feasts and Solemnities.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Its Early History and Celebration. By JOHN D. CRIMMINS of New York.

MORE BOOKS WESTWARD, HO!
English Volumes of Varied Values and Rarity Purchased by Americans.

A WORD UPON ELISION.
A License Pushed Too Frequently to Abuse. By JOEL BENTON

POVERTY AND LITERATURE.
Mr. William A. Linn Questions Whether Poverty Is Necessary to the Development of Genius.

Newsdealers have an extra sale for The New York Times on Saturday, and frequently cannot accommodate all of the transient demand. We therefore advise ordering in advance—to-day—to insure getting a copy.

NICHOLS.—At East Patchogue, L. I., on the 19th, Anne J. Nichols, widow of the late Henry Nichols of Brooklyn.
Funeral services from her late residence, 244 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Friday, 22d inst., at P. M. Please omit flowers.

REID.—Suddenly, at Park Ridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1902, Isabella, widow of the late Andrew Reid and daughter of the late James C. Daniel.
Funeral service at her late residence, 172 Arlington Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock.

SQUIRE.—Entered into rest, on Thursday, 21st inst., at her residence, 108 East 90th St., Elizabeth Carberry Funk, wife of J. Newton Squire.
Funeral service from her late residence Saturday, Aug. 23, Hour of service later. Relatives and friends are invited.
Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

TITUS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, Harriett Louisa, wife of James L. Titus.
Funeral services at her late residence, 145 West 74th St., Friday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock.

VOORHEES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, Anna C., wife of John G. Voorhees.
Funeral services at her late residence, 2 West 32d St., on Friday, Aug. 22, at 11 A. M.

WATSON.—In Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 19, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. C. A. Van der Beek, William Payson Watson, formerly of New York.

WHITE.—At midnight on Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1902, at his residence, 20 5th Av., New York, of typhoid fever, George W. White, aged 72 years.
Funeral services from the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Friday, Aug. 22, 1902, at 10 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 21.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
BOGARDUS, Fred H., 338 W. 23d St.	32	20
BIESELEIN, Agatha, 166 E. 3d St.	73	20
BISHOF, Mary, 247 W. 66th St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 21	880,711
To date this year	112,517,467
Corresponding date last year	199,708,692

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 21	$2,562,000
To date this year	$591,423,400
Corresponding date last year	$709,061,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @4% per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil ⅞	Nat. R. R. of M. pf. ⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel 2	N. Y. Dock 1
Dist. of Am. cfts. ¾	N. Y. Ont. & W. ⅝
Dist. of Am. pf. cfts. 2¼	Pressed S. C. pf. 1
Evans. & T. H. pf. 1	Sloss-Sheffield 3½
General Electric 3½	Tol., St. L. & W. ½
Kan. City South. pf. ⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 1⅛
Lake Erie & W. 1½	West. Union ½
Long Island 1	Westinghouse 1
Nat. R. R. of Mex. ⅝	Wheel. & L. E. 1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper ⅞	Louis. & Nash. 3
Am. Ice ⅝	Manhattan ½
Am. Smelting ⅝	Man. Beach ½
Am. Sugar ⅝	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd. ½
Anaconda Copper 1	Minn. & St. L. ½
At., T. & S. F. ⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 2½
At., T. & S. F. pf. ⅝	Missouri Pacific ⅝
Balt. & Ohio ⅝	Nash., C. & St. L. 3½
Canada South. ⅞	Nat. Lead ½
Canadian Pacific ⅝	N. Y. Central 1½
Chi. Great West. ⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. ½
Chi., G. W. pf., B. 1½	Nor. & West. 1½
Chi., M. & St. P. 1⅝	Pacific Coast ½
Chi., St. P., M. & O. 2	Pac. Coast 2d pf. ⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf. ½	Pacific Mail 1⅝
Cleve., L. & W. 1	People's Gas ⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron ½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. ½
Col. Southern ⅝	Rep. Steel pf. ⅞
Col. South. 2d pf. ¼	Rubber Goods 1¼
Del. & Hudson ½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. ½
Del., L. & W. 2	St. L. & S. F. 1
Den. & Rio Grande 1	St. L. & S. F. pf. 1
Detroit South. ¾	Southern Pacific ⅝
Det. So., S. & A. pf. ⅝	Southern Railway 1¼
Erie ½	Tenn. Coal & I. 1
G. A. Fuller Co. 1	Texas & Pacific ⅝
G. A. Fuller Co. pf. 2⅜	Union Pacific 1
Gt. North. pf. 1½	U. S. Express 1
Hocking Valley 1⅝	U. S. Red. & Ref. 1¼
Illinois Central 1	U. S. Steel pf. ½
Int. Silver 2	Va.-Car. Chem. ⅝
Iowa Central pf. ½	Wabash pf. ¾
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf. ¾	Wis. Central ¾
	Wis. Central pf. 1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

M. & St. L., Pac. Ext. 4s 2½	Texas Pacific 2d 1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s 1	Ulster & Del. 5s 1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s 1⅛	N. Y. Dock 4s 1½
Mid. of N. J. 1st 1⅛	

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Further ill-natured features disappear from the money market. Those lenders who have been urgently insisting that funds at this centre were bound to grow dangerously scarce, and who have been stiffly insisting upon better than quoted time money rates, were yesterday offering concessions. Wall Street having gotten over an early disposition to be somewhat nervous, has been placidly waiting for this development; and time loans were yesterday taken in considerable volume below the figures recently demanded. This left the loan market at the end of the day so situated that advantages were very clearly with the borrowers.

Efforts show in some quarters, however, to continue the campaign of parading scarecrows in the money market quarter. It was, for example, announced yesterday, with much show of solemnity, that out-of-town banks were beginning to make substantial drafts upon New York, and the terrorizing fact was quoted that one city had actually asked for the transfer of as much as $100,000 in currency. Though not officially announced, it was generally believed that the New York banks had been able to respond.

Total transactions in yesterday's market rose above 800,000 shares. Generally the net changes of the day showed declines. Early profit taking and the catching of stop orders preceded a rather aggressive raid throughout the list. The trading element among Stock Exchange members showed an inclination to get on the short side and they put out contracts freely. The short interest was already extended, and such recessions as were scored had the effect of inducing further confident bear activity.

Of the day's news not any item was unfavorable. There were many developments distinctly encouraging.

No indication appeared anywhere in yesterday's market of new activity or of new interest directly inspired by Mr. Morgan's return. Rumors in variety circulated touching Mr. Morgan's disposition toward the anthracite coal strike situation. One series of reports had it that he would direct an early settlement; another set of reports declared just as emphatically that he would not intervene at all, that the position of the operators had his full indorsement. At Mr. Morgan's own office it was intimated that he had so far been too busy with other pressing matters to give attention to the strike. London in the early part of yesterday's market bought the coal stocks in some volume on the apparent belief that a settlement was approaching.

LOUISVILLE RUMORS.

Louisville and Nashville was the leader in yesterday's reaction. It opened at 138; it closed under 135. Of explanatory news there was none. One foolish tale had it that John W. Gates was being obliged to sell out, but Wall Street observers, with knowledge of Mr. Gates's resources, were contemptuous of such rumor mongering. Another recitation had it that Mr. J. P. Morgan was dissatisfied with the arranged terms of the Louisville deal, and would insist upon modifications favorable to the Southern Railway. The apparent truth about the break was that the traders hammered the stock, and caught margin accounts with stop orders.

A WALL STREET THEORY.

Western Union Telegraph Stock, traded in to the extent of nearly 50,000 shares, gained another point yesterday, being one of the few conspicuously strong features of the market. American Telephone stock rose coincidently two points more, and Wall Street theorists persisted in their theory that a grand telegraph and telephone consolidation is close at hand.

CAR SHORTAGE FEARS.

Crop news maintains a favorable character. No set-back of consequence is disclosed anywhere. What now seems to be the single Western apprehension is that there won't be cars enough next month and afterward to go around.

GOULD ACTIVITY.

Extraordinary activity continued in the Denver and Rio Grande stocks yesterday, over 120,000 shares of the two issues—more than a seventh of the entire day's Stock Exchange business—being traded in. The common stock lost a point. In explanation of this exceptional burst of activity no explanation was forthcoming beyond reiteration of the report that "the Gould boys" had formed a new pool and were making quotations. Other Gould stocks were kept fairly active, all declining somewhat.

FOREIGN IMPROVEMENT.

Advices from Europe indicate that money market conditions are promising greater ease not only at London but on the Continent. The great banks are gaining gold and both in England and Germany a variety of recently embarrassing financial conditions have become modified.

ONE ERIE POSSIBILITY.

From sources credited with close relations with James J. Hill's interests come suggestions of developing plans for the retirement of the second preferred stock of the Erie Railroad.

PETER POWER SEQUELS.

The Peter Power inquest continues to command closest Wall Street attention—not the attention merely of the little fellows and curious, but of financial interest of foremost importance, one representative of whom said yesterday:

"Depend upon it—sequels are preparing."

SINCE THE POOL STARTED.

Colorado Fuel and Iron stock had another of its fair days yesterday. It dropped eight points. The slaughter of the innocents has been wholesale. The stock traded in yesterday—approximately 65,000 shares—represents a shrinkage in market value since Mr. Gates's bull pool started far beyond $2,000,000. The company's capital stock is worth now about $10,000,000 less than it was when the pool was getting under way with all Wall Street ambitiously climbing aboard.

BANKS SCORE GAINS.

The statistical position of the money market makes it extremely difficult to predict how long the usual early Autumn demand for money from the interior for crop-moving purposes will be delayed. The $100,000 transfer to Cincinnati, already reported, may, of course, be significant, or the movement of funds to the South may be postponed. When the drift of money turns against New York the change will come quite suddenly. It is certain that early this week money was still being shipped to New York. The banks gained yesterday from the Sub-Treasury on account of domestic gold, reported by this bureau, $522,000, and their net gain from the institution from Friday morning up to the close of business yesterday was $1,335,000. The debit of the Sub-Treasury at the Clearing House this morning, however, was lighter than of late, partly owing to the decreasing ratio of pension disbursements. The debit amounted to $152,000.

The money market continues easy, according to the recent average. The banks, up to 1:30 P. M., had loaned call money over the counter at 3¾@4 per cent., the higher figure being the exception. Time money shows no appreciable change and the dealings in it are not particularly large. Rates are 4¾@5 per cent. for all periods, on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral, the market still being closer to the higher than the low figure. There is a continued fair demand for prime mercantile paper in this city, almost exclusively for the account of out-of-town capitalists and institutions. It is this demand that in the last week or so has prevented the discount market from showing any special quotable difference from the time-money rate.—New York News Bureau.

MR. MORGAN'S VISITORS.

J. Pierpont Morgan was at his desk early yesterday, but he spent a quiet day as far as outward appearances indicated. He had very few callers, Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, and August Belmont being the most prominent of those who went to see him. He left his office shortly after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Morgan was not willing to discuss any of the matters of interest to the general public, such as the coal strike, the ship combine, and the Louisville and Nashville settlement. It is believed that announcement concerning Louisville and Nashville will be made some time next week.

United States Mortgage & Trust Bonds.

Announcement has been made of the issue of $1,000,000, at 4 per cent., 5-20 years, first mortgage trust gold bonds of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The bonds are secured by a deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York of $1,000,000 of first mortgages on improved real estate in the principal cities of the United States, valued at $2,646,900, having a gross income of $265,273, and a net income of $178,372, as against the 4 per cent. charge on the above bonds of $40,000. In addition to the security, the bonds, with the company's deposits, are a direct obligation against all of the company's assets, amounting to more than $32,000,000.

Stock Exchange Extra Holiday.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at a meeting yesterday voted to grant the request that Saturday, Aug. 30, be made an extra holiday. The Labor Day recess will therefore extend from Friday night to Tuesday morning. The extra holiday will be the twelfth observed by the Exchange this year. The other Exchanges are to be closed also.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Further postponement until Aug. 28 of the adjourned annual stockholders' meeting of the Dominion Securities Company.

San Francisco Terminal and Ferry Company recently incorporated with a capital of $6,000,000, said to have for its main object the connecting of that city and the San Joaquin and Santa Clara Valleys by new lines of railroads.

Reports from London, England, that an Austrian oil trust has been formed to compete with the Russian and American oil companies.

Announcement that contracts will be let next month for the construction of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad.

According to Chicago dispatches the gas companies of Evanston, Cicero, and Blue Island have been amalgamated into the Northwestern Gaslight and Coke Company, capital $10,000,000.

Los Angeles, Cal., dispatches stating that the Edison Electric Company is to increase its capital stock to $10,000,000, to absorb its sub-corporations in that part of the State.

Strike at the works of the Empire Bridge Company, which has been in force since June 7, declared off.

Reports from Butte, Mont., that Senator W. A. Clark has purchased the Annie Laurie mines at Kimberley, Utah.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money, 2¼@4¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $232,335,677; balances, $13,078,341; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $152,650.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.16¾@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 93⅞@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par @ 2½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In its City article to-day The Times says that the Stock Exchange generally was very quiet yesterday, but South Africans were rather more active because of French purchases. Consols were again flat, partly, it was said, because of sales by French operators who are opening Kafir accounts.

American rails were irregular. In general the market was firm in the morning, one or two issues showing marked strength, especially Reading and Denver and Rio Grande. In the afternoon there was a further sharp rise in Denver and Rio Grande, but most other stocks relapsed on profit taking.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The rates for money were steady to-day, and there was a rather better supply, owing to a considerable distribution of dividends.

On the Stock Exchange business was dull. Consols were easier, on continued selling in anticipation of a Transvaal loan. Americans opened hesitatingly, but with a trend upward. Louisville and Nashville eased on profit taking. Later prices were generally firmer, and they closed steady. Denver and Rio Grande and Norfolk and Western were the features. Kafirs were mostly cheerful on home and Continental buying.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95; consols for the account, 95 1-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 95⅛; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 112½; Canadian Pacific, 143¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56; Chicago Great Western, 35¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191½; De Beers deferred, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 51⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 41½; Erie first preferred, 71½; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 174; Louisville and Nashville, 162¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 72⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 36¼; Pennsylvania, 82; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 43¾; Reading second preferred, 37¾; Southern Railway, 42¼; Southern Railway preferred, 100¼; Southern Pacific, 75¾; Union Pacific, 112; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 42½; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 50; Spanish fours, 81¼. Bar silver steady, 24¼d per ounce; money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

On the Street, after the close of the Exchange, Denver and Rio Grande was in good request and touched 52¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £105,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Lisbon, 28.30; Rome, 72.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day and business was restricted. Rentes were not in demand. Foreigns were generally in good demand, especially Italians. Russian Industrials were steady. Metropolitans advanced. Kafirs were fairly active. The highest prices, however, were not maintained at the close.

The support of Russian Industrials was due to the favorable crop reports. Rio Tintos were firm in spite of the decline in the price of copper.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19¼c. Spanish 4s, 81.92.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. The feature was the buoyancy of Mines, owing to a statement of the Koelnische Zeitung that a large Belgian foundry had purchased pig and other iron and to the report that President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation is coming to Europe for the purpose of sounding German ironmasters on the subject of an international combination. Repurchases helped to strengthen the market. Banks and railroads hardened sympathetically.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs. Discount rates—Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 40,975,000 francs, treasury notes current increased 16,875,000 francs, gold in bank increased 5,450,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 29,950,000 francs, silver in bank increased 225,000 francs.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—While the New York weakness had some effect upon the local market the latter behaved remarkably well. Trading in Wall Street issues was light, and brokers here turned their attention to stocks that have long been on the shelf. Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Navigation, Tide Water Steel, and American Cement were more active than usual. Reading was bought from New York. Local Electric stocks were very strong, except Electric Storage, which declined half a point. Philadelphia Rapid Transit (par 50, $5 paid,) reached 15, its highest. This is the figure fixed for it at the time shares were brought out. Stop orders were reached at 15, and the price fell off slightly. In the local market it was hard to-day to get time loans at 4½, though that is the quoted rate. Some loans were made at 5. A number of banks showed reluctance in making large loans. Call money is stiff at 4 per cent. and commercial paper firm at 5 per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,374	American Cement	7¾	7¼	7 11-16
255	American Railways	51	50¾	50¾
50	American Alkali	½	½	½
6,940	Cambria Steel	28¼	28	28
855	Con. Lake Superior	27½	26¾	27
219	Con. Lake Superior pf.	77	76½	76¾
50	Con. Trac. of N. J.	69	69	69
238	Elec. Co. of America	8 15-16	8¾	8¾
100	Electric Storage	88¼	88¼	88¼
100	Erie	40¾	40¾	40¾
20	Fairmount Park trans.	31¼	31¼	31¼
20	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
100	Int. Pow. & Dyn. pf.	35	35	35
4,335	Lehigh Valley	35½	34¾	35½
207	Lehigh Navigation	77	76¾	77
600	Marsden Company	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Norfolk & Western	70¾	70¾	70¾
2,159	Philadelphia Elec.	6¼	6	6¼
14,471	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	15	14¾	14¾
388	Pennsylvania	80¼	79 11-16	79 11-16
70	Philadelphia Trac.	99¾	99¼	99¼
93	Philadelphia Company	50	48¾	49¾
140	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	49½	50
180	Penn. Steel pf.	99½	99¼	99¼
232	Railway Co. gen.	5	5	5
9,940	Reading	34¼	33 13-16	33 13-16
390	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼
1,469	Union Traction	48¼	48	48
500	Read. 2d pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾
50	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,100	Southern Railway	41¼	40¾	40¾
760	Tidewater Steel	7	6¾	6¾
3,292	United Gas Imp.	112¼	111¼	111¼
3,156	United States Steel	41¾	41	41
1	United States Steel pf.	90½	90½	90½
500	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 7,437 shares of stock and $158,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,305	Seaboard Ry.	33¾	33½	33¾
1,825	Seaboard Ry. pf.	53¾	53½	53½
280	Consolidated Gas	72¼	72¼	72¼
350	U. S. Cotton Duck	16	16	16
1,325	Nashville Ry.	6¼	6	6¼
30	U. S. F. & G.	150	150	150
80	International	146	145½	145½
10	Maryland	208¼	208¼	208¼
100	Colonial	35	35	35
2	Mechanics' Bank	32	32	32
100	Ala. Cons. C. & I.	30	30	30

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
8,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000	Ga. Southern & Fla. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼
89,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	71¾	71¼	71¾
2,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
14,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83¾	83½	83¾
7,000	Cotton Duck inc.	46¼	46¼	46¼
15,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, cfts.	76	75¾	76
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	54½	54½	54¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—At the Clearing House to-day money was in large supply at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 2½ cents for cash. Call loans are quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent., and time money at the same figures. Exchanges, $20,141,628; balances, $1,985,627. The market for stocks was dull and featureless. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
254	Atchison	93	92	92
100	Atchison pf.	102	102	102
1	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
8	Boston & Lowell	241½	241½	241½
25	Boston & Maine	201	201	201
5	C., J., R. & S. Y. pf.	127¾	127¾	127¾
1	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
100	Mass. Elec.	40¼	40¼	40¼
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
100	Mexican Central	29¾	29¾	29¾
4	Peo. Marquette	78	78	78
250	Union Pacific	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92½	92½
25	West End	95	95	95
3	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

4,367	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	174	172	173⅞
15	New England	142½	142½	142½
158	Western	31½	31	31½

MISCELLANEOUS.

217	Amer. Ag. Chem.	28	27	27
35	Amer. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
505	American Sugar	132½	131¾	131¾
20	Amer. Sugar pf.	121	120½	121
235	American Woolen	14½	14¼	14½
110	American Woolen pf.	77½	77	77
4,721	Dom. Iron & Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼
24	Edison rights	1	1	1
37	General Electric	186¾	185¼	186¼
630	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	5¾	6
100	Planters' Comp. pf.	81	81	81
1	Pullman	244	244	244
28	Swift Pack. & Prov.	104½	102¾	104½
250	United Fruit	113¾	113	113
98	Un. Shoe Mach.	35	35	35
100	U. S. Leather pf.	87	86¾	87
50	U. S. Rubber	16¾	16¾	16¾
791	U. S. Steel	41½	41	41
90	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90	90
4	Westinghouse	111¼	111¼	111¼

MINING.

150	Adventure	22	22	22
50	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
720	Amalgamated	66⅞	65¾	65¾
100	American Zinc	13	13	13
770	Bingham	31½	30	31½
300	Bonanza	$1	97½c.	$1
5	Cal. & Hecla	530	530	530
60	Centennial	18	18	18
615	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	Copper Range Cons.	57	57	57
100	Daly West	51	51	51
100	Elm River	3	3	3
300	Guanajuato	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5	Mass	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,750	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Old Dominion	18	18	18
200	Osceola	56	56	56
325	Phoenix	4¼	4	4
90	Rhode Island	2¼	2¼	2½
10	Santa Fé	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Shannon	10¼	10¼	10¼
36	Tamarack	172	172	172
150	Trinity	11¼	11¼	11¼
527	United States	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,226	U. S. Coal & Oil	17¾	17	17
5	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 8½ bid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—New York exchange to-day was 10 cents discount. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Trading in local stocks was again rather quiet to-day. There were a few sales of Box Board common at the opening at 15½, and of the preferred at 66, prices which indicated a slightly easier tone to the market for these shares. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
652	American Can com.	12	11¾	11¾
80	American Can pf.	52¾	52¼	52¼
6	Chicago Edison	174½	174½	174½
355	Chicago Pneumatic Tool.	104	102½	102½
110	Chicago Title & Trust	131½	131	131
300	Chicago Union Traction	16¼	16	16
350	Chicago Telephone Co.	175	169	170
36	Chicago City Railway	215	212	215
110	Diamond Match	140	139½	139½
50	Metropolitan Elev. com.	39	38½	38½
125	Northwestern Elevated	38½	38½	38½
218	National Biscuit com.	48	48	48
70	National Biscuit pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
115	National Carbon com.	32¼	32	32¼
50	Quaker Oats	92½	92	92¼
67	Swift & Co.	164	163¼	164
30	Street's W. S. C. Line	30¼	30¼	30¼
243	United Box Board	15¾	15½	15¾
150	United Box Board pf.	66	65¾	66
150	West Chicago	94½	94½	94½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,189	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28¾	28¾
195	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91	90¾	90¾
825	Pittsburg Brewing	28¾	28¾	28¾
60	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	46½	46½	46½
200	Mon. River Coal	12½	12½	12½
155	Mon. River Coal pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
20	Consolidated Ice	13½	13½	13½
15	Consolidated Ice pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾
165	Am. Window Glass	62¾	62¼	62¾
175	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
28	National Fireproof	31⅜	31	31
253	Nat. Fireproof pf.	40	39¾	40
275	Crucible Steel	22¼	22¼	22¼
215	Crucible Steel pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾
50	Rep. Iron & Steel	20¼	20¼	20¼
25	Pressed Steel Car	50½	50½	50½
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	88	88
20	Safe Deposit & Trust	107½	107½	107½
26	Manufacturers' L. & H.	78	78	78
275	U. S. Steel	41¾	41¼	41¾
5	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90½	90½
30	Union Switch & Signal.	95	95	95
15	United Realty & Trust.	129	129	129
10	Real Estate & Trust.	285	285	285
155	West. Electric 2d.	100½	100½	100½
35	Pennsylvania Trust	240	240	240
130	Marsden	4¾	4½	4½
20	Federal National Bank.	140	139½	139½
20	West. Air Brake	185½	185½	185½
10	Monon. National Bank.	270	270	270

BONDS.

$3,000	P., McK. & C. Ry. 5s	99¾	..	..
5,000	Mon., L. & P. 5s	107	..	..

RUSSELL SAGE ON TRUSTS.

Believes that Combinations, If Over-done, Are a Menace to the Welfare of the People.

A report in circulation yesterday was to the effect that Russell Sage is opposed to Mr. Morgan's plan of combinations, and that the aged financier had "sounded a note of warning to Mr. Morgan."

When Mr. Sage's attention was directed to the subject he said that he deprecated being placed in a position as if he were opposing Mr. Morgan. At the same time, he said, he had certain views on the trust question, and he had aired the views some time ago in a magazine article. They were to the effect that if combinations of great industries were overdone they would be a menace to the welfare of the people.

When a member of one of the big banking firms in Wall Street heard of the report he remarked: "Whew! Do you hear the cold wind whistling round the corner?"

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Parkes Machine Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—William N. Parkes, Brooklyn; Allan McCulloch, R. L. McCook, Phoenix Ingraham, and A. A. Gullck, New York City; J. D. Boothroyd, Newburg, and J. M. Ferry, Bayonne, N. J.

Lennox Liquor Company, New York; capital, $14,000. Directors—Mary Sager, David Unger, Moritz Brockman, New York.

The Realty Proprietor Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Andrew Mills, Henry T. Benson, Robert B. Floyd-Jones, New York.

Baldwinsville Light and Heating Company, Baldwinsville, Onondaga County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Jacob Amos, W. F. Morris, W. H. Wells, Baldwinsville.

William Randall & Sons, Incorporated, Brooklyn, dyeing, bleaching, cleaning straw and woolen goods; capital, $30,000. Directors—William Randall, S. C. Randall, F. H. Randall, Brooklyn.

American Machine and Ordnance Company of New York, incorporated with capital of $10,000,000, has filed a certificate extending its charter to cover the construction and equipment of railroads, tunnels, and other improvements. Directors—George E. Boschke, New York; C. M. Palmer, Montclair; Charles B. Holder, Brooklyn.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The local market to-day was less active and less aggressively bullish, though the general tone was satisfactory. There were some issues which receded fractionally, but this was due to profit taking and not a break in the feeling of confidence. There were various points which were slightly better, thus indicating a readiness to advance if general conditions grow auspicious. Seaboards were somewhat easier, due to the weakness of Louisville and Nashville. Cotton Duck issues continued to show good strength, with the signs all pointing to a slow but persistent recovery to a better level. Nashville Railway issues moved back and forth in a way suggestive of manipulation for a rise. Money on call was at 4@6 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market did not maintain yesterday the improvement shown on Wednesday, and declines occurred very nearly throughout the entire list, the largest losses occurring in Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke, Tennessee Copper, Seaboard Air Line issues and Rock Island common. Distilling Company of America securities were quite active, and they advanced sharply. Northern Securities remained active, but lost ⅝ of a point in trades of about 6,700 shares. Montreal and Boston was in good demand, about 6,000 shares changing hands at 2⅞ and 3. Tennessee Copper, which rose 80 sharply the day previous, reacted to 16¾, a net loss of 1⅜ points. Seaboard Air Line stocks were quite weak, the common losing ½ and the preferred ⅜ of a point.

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DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA stocks opened at 29, and on trades of about 1,700 shares rose to 32, a net gain of three points. One hundred thousand of the bonds sold at 75¼, and on later sales the price rose to 76½, a gain of 1¼ points.

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TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC was traded in at 345, a small lot changing hands at that figure. The closing quotation was 353 bid and offered at 360.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alliance Realty	*131	130	*131
100	American Can	12	12	12
1,000	American Elevated	1½	1⅛	1½
100	Am. Light & Traction	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Am. Surety	185	185	185
1,000	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5¼	5⅜
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	19	19
8,100	Bay State Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
400	British Columbia Cop.	6¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 21, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅝	65⅝	9,510	*Amal. Copper Co.	65¾	66¼	65¼	65⅝	— ⅛
..	..	100	American Bicycle Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	..
34	34½	1,800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½	..
92	92½	10	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	..
50¼	51	300	American Cotton Oil.	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
61⅝	61¾	3,625	*Am. Grass Twine.	62¼	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
12¼	12½	700	*American Ice Co.	18	18½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
43¾	44	1,920	*American Ice Co. pf.	44	44	42¼	43¾	..
32⅜	32½	1,900	*Am. Locomotive Co.	32¾	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
95	94	10	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	..
46½	47	3,600	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	49⅜	49⅝	46½	46⅜	— ⅝
131⅞	132¼	2,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132⅝	133⅛	131½	132	— ⅜
172	173½	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	172	174	172	174	+ ½
14¼	15	400	*American Woolen Co.	14⅜	15	14½	14½	+ ⅛
102	103	200	*Ana. Cop. Mining Co.	103½	106½	103	103	— 1
69½	70½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	..
92	92¼	14,510	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅜	93	92	92¼	— ⅛
101¼	102	2,160	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	101¾	101⅞	— ⅛
108⅞	109	6,700	Baltimore & Ohio.	110	110	108⅞	109⅛	— ⅛
94½	96	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
66¾	67	1,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67½	68	66¾	66¾	— ¼
89	90	100	Canada Southern.	90	90	90	90	— ¼
138¾	138⅝	11,600	Canadian Pacific.	139¾	140¼	138¼	138⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	54	2,150	Chesapeake & Ohio.	54⅜	54½	53⅜	53⅞	— ⅛
43¼	43⅝	14,700	Chicago & Alton.	43⅝	44½	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
76¾	77	1,400	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	77	76⅜	76½	+ ⅛
34	34½	13,300	Chicago Great Western.	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
89½	89¾	200	Chi. Great West. pf. A.	89¾	90½	89¼	89¼	— ⅜
49¾	50¼	900	Chi. Great West. pf. B.	51½	51½	49¾	50	— 1⅛
90	91	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	90	90	90	90	..
184⅞	185	6,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	186⅝	186⅝	184⅜	184⅞	— 1⅝
183	183¼	1,800	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	188	188	182¾	183	— ¼
162	165	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	162	162	162	162	— 2
22	23½	2,225	Chi. Terminal Transfer.	23¼	23⅜	23	22⅜	..
40⅜	41½	2,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	41⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
16	17	100	Chi. Union Traction.	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
104½	105½	900	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105⅝	— ⅛
74	78	100	Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	74	74	74	74	— 1
75⅝	76	62,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	82½	82½	75	76	— 7
33⅜	33⅞	3,800	Colorado Southern.	34⅜	34⅜	33½	33⅜	— ⅛
78	78¼	400	Colorado South., 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78¼	— ⅛
51⅜	52¼	2,200	Colorado South., 2d pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	— ½
19¾	21	300	Colo. & Hock C. & I.	20	20	20	20	..
222½	223½	1,700	Consolidated Gas.	223⅝	223¾	222⅜	222⅝	— ¼
121½	122	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	..
32⅜	32¾	2,000	Corn Products.	32⅝	32½	32¼	32½	..
83½	83¾	400	Corn Products pf.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜	— ..
178½	179	2,100	Delaware & Hudson.	179½	180	178¾	179	— ½
276	285	2,400	Del., Lack. & Western.	276	276	276	276	— 2
48¾	48⅞	101,800	Denver & Rio Grande.	49⅜	51¾	48½	48¾	— 1
95½	95½	16,150	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	95¼	96¾	95	95	— ⅜
22¼	22⅜	2,400	Detroit Southern.	23⅜	23⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
42¼	42½	500	Detroit Southern pf.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
86¾	86⅞	400	Detroit United Ry.	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86⅞	+ ¼
4¾	5⅛	1,160	*Distilling & Am. ctfs.	4⅞	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
35⅜	36¼	1,300	*Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	38⅞	39	35⅜	35⅝	— 2⅜
18⅝	18⅞	1,200	*Duluth, S. S. & At.	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	33	1,900	*D., S. S. & At. pf.	33⅜	34	33	33	— ⅜
39¾	39⅞	25,250	Erie	40⅝	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¼
68½	69	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	69½	69¼	69	69	— ¼
54	54½	2,400	Erie 2d pf.	54½	55	54¼	54½	..
66	66½	4,000	Evans. & Terre Haute.	66¾	67½	66	66⅛	— ⅝
92	93	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
60	61	200	*Fort W. & Den. City.	60	60	60	60	..
187½	188½	1,700	General Electric.	185	188½	185	188	+3½
59	60½	1,000	Geo. A Fuller Co.	60	60	59½	59½	— 1
102⅜	103½	400	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	102⅜	103⅛	102⅜	102⅝	— 2⅝
195½	197	900	Great Northern pf.	196½	197	196	196	— 1½
100	101	700	Hocking Valley.	101¼	101¾	100	100	— 1⅝
167⅝	168	4,700	Illinois Central.	169¼	169¼	167⅞	168	— 1
20¾	21	100	International Paper.	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
74	75	200	International Paper pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
16	18	2,100	*International Silver.	18½	19	13½	17	— 2
50	51	4,700	Iowa Central.	51¼	51⅝	50⅜	51	..
87¼	87¾	700	Iowa Central pf.	88½	88½	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅜
84⅞	85	300	Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf.	85	85	85	85	— ½
37¼	37½	16,200	Kansas City Southern.	37½	38⅜	37	37	+ ⅛
60¼	60½	1,300	Kansas City South. pf.	60⅝	61	60¼	60⅛	+ ⅛
66	67	300	Lake Erie & Western.	65¼	66¾	65¼	66¾	..
86	87	300	Long Island.	86½	86½	85½	86½	+1
154¾	155	34,100	Louisville & Nashville.	158	158	154¾	154⅝	— 3
14	15	100	Manhattan Beach.	14	14	14	14	— ½
134⅝	134¾	4,310	Manhattan Elevated.	135	135½	134¾	134¾	— ½
126½	127	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127	127	127	127	— ½
147½	148	250	*Met. Street Railway.	147¼	147¾	147½	147½	..
37⅜	39¼	25	Met. West Side El., Chi.	37½	37½	37½	37½	..
29⅜	29⅝	2,300	Mexican Central.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
113	113½	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
123	127	10	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	123	125	125	125	..
68	68½	4,000	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	70½	70½	68	68	— 2¼
134½	135	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	134½	134½	134¼	134¾	— ⅛
32	32¼	1,900	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	..
64½	64⅝	1,800	Missouri, K. & T. pf.	64¾	64¾	64⅜	64⅜	..
116¼	116½	19,720	Missouri Pacific.	117⅝	117⅝	116	116½	— ⅜
114	116	900	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	117½	117½	114	114	— 3½
47⅜	48	700	*National Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	..
25⅛	25¼	1,800	*National Lead Co.	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
19	19⅛	10,600	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	19½	20⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	40½	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41	41	40	40½	+ ⅝
163	163⅜	3,800	New York Central.	164½	164⅝	163	163¼	— ½
56	56½	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	56	56⅞	56	56⅛	— ⅛
92	93	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
24	27	200	New York Dock.	25	25	25	26	+1
50	65	100	New York Dock pf.	60	60	60	60	..
35¼	35¼	43,875	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	35	36	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
69⅜	69½	5,162	Norfolk & Western.	70⅝	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
90	93¾	300	Norfolk & Western pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
74½	76	1,800	Pacific Coast.	77	77	75¾	76	— ⅛
81	83	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	83	83	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
42½	43⅜	1,400	Pacific Mail.	44¼	44½	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
159⅜	159⅝	6,800	Pennsylvania Railroad.	160¼	160⅝	159¼	159⅜	— ⅛
103⅞	104	2,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	104⅝	104⅞	104	104	— ⅛
96	97	200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	96½	96¾	96½	96½	— ½
191¼	..	12	Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.	194½	194½	194½	194½	..
50	50½	3,600	Pressed Steel Car.	50⅝	50⅞	50	50	— ¼
87¼	88	900	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	88¼	87¼	87¾	+1
240	245	100	Pullman Company.	245	245	245	245	..
32	32½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32	32¼	32	32½	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	30,490	Reading.	68	68⅜	67½	67½	— ⅜
86⅝	86¾	1,850	Reading 1st pf.	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	+ ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	3,350	Reading 2d pf.	74	74	73½	73½	..
20	20⅛	7,920	*Republic Iron & Steel.	20⅜	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
77¼	77¾	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77½	77¾	77¼	77¾	— ⅛
18½	19	1,100	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	20	20	19	19	— 1¼
22⅞	23	1,200	St. Joseph & Grand Isl.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	23	..
76½	76⅞	1,400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	77	77	76	76⅜	— ⅛
35¾	36¼	400	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
79⅛	80	800	St. L. & San Francisco.	80½	80⅝	80	80	— 1
76⅝	77¼	1,400	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	77¼	77⅜	77	77	— ⅛
38	38½	1,600	St. Louis Southwestern.	38⅝	38⅞	38	38⅛	— ⅛
77	77½	1,620	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	78½	78½	77	77	— 1
48	49	2,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	45½	49	45½	49	+8½
73¾	73¾	22,775	Southern Pacific.	73¾	74	73	73¾	— ⅜
40	40½	43,300	Southern Railway.	41¼	41⅝	40	40	— ½
97⅝	97⅞	1,900	Southern Railway pf.	98	98¼	97¼	97⅞	— ¼
68½	69	5,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	69½	69½	68½	68½	— 1
52⅛	52½	30,400	Texas Pacific.	53	54	52½	52⅝	— ⅞
31	31¼	7,020	Tol., St. L. & Western.	30⅜	31⅞	30½	31	+ ½
47¾	48	8,420	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46⅝	48¼	46⅜	47⅞	+ ½
126½	127⅞	220	Twin City Rapid Tran.	127⅞	128	127⅞	128	+ ¼
108¾	109¼	12,100	Union Pacific.	109¼	109¾	108	108½	— 1
92	93	2,300	Union Pacific pf.	93	93	92½	92⅞	— ⅛
11¾	12¼	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12	12	12	12	..
137	138	200	United States Express.	136½	136¼	136	136	— 1
12⅞	13½	1,000	*United States Leather.	13¼	13¼	13	13	..
86⅜	87	700	*U. S. Leather pf.	87	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	..
16	16½	100	United States Rubber.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
30	34	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	33	33	32½	32½	— 1½
40⅝	41	23,100	United States Steel.	41⅛	41⅝	40⅞	41	— ⅛
89⅞	90	9,420	United States Steel pf.	90½	90⅝	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
68	68¼	1,400	Va. Carolina Chemical.	68½	68⅝	67⅞	68	— ⅛
32⅝	33	6,300	Wabash.	33½	33⅝	33	33¼	..
47⅜	47⅝	5,900	Wabash pf.	48¾	49	47⅜	47⅞	— ⅜
94⅜	94½	51,813	Western Union Tel.	94	94⅜	93⅞	94½	+1
216	219	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	220	220	220	220	+1
26	26¼	11,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	25	26¾	25	26	+1
63¼	63⅝	1,300	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	63½	64	63½	63⅝	— ⅛
39¼	39⅝	1,900	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	39	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
29⅝	29½	6,700	Wisconsin Central.	30	30½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
54½	54½	2,750	Wisconsin Central pf.	55½	55½	53⅝	54¼	— 1¼
Total...		880,711	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,640	Amal. Copper	65⅞	66½	65⅜	65⅝
50	Am. Car & F.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
40	Am. Ice	13	13	13	13
500	Am. Locomotive	33	33	32¾	32¾
220	Am. Smelting	47	47	46	46
2,310	Am. Sugar	132¼	132½	131¾	131¾
4,220	A., T. & S. F.	92⅜	92⅝	92	92½
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102	102⅜
360	Balt. & Ohio.	109¾	109¾	108¾	108⅞
2,710	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¼	67¾	66½	66½
530	Can. Pacific.	140¼	140¼	138½	138½
240	Ches. & Ohio.	54¼	54½	53¾	53¾
1,190	Chi. & Alton.	44¾	44¾	43½	43½
4,790	Chi. Gt. West.	34½	34⅝	33¾	34⅛
3,130	Chi., M. & St. P.	186½	186½	184¾	185
40	Chi. Term. Trac.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
4,740	Col. Fuel & I.	81¼	82	75	75½
120	Col. Southern.	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½
10	Col. So. 2d pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
20	Col. & H. Coal.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
240	Den. & Rio Gr.	50½	52	50	50
50	Det. Southern.	23½	23½	23½	23½
50	Dul., S. S. & A.	18¾	19½	18¾	19¾
4,060	Erie.	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
10	Erie 1st pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	Erie 2d pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
20	Ill. Central.	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾
140	Kan. City So.	37½	38¼	37½	37½
4,430	Louis. & Nash.	158	158	154¾	154¾
3,270	Manhattan.	135	135½	134¾	135
160	Mexican Central.	29¼	30	29¼	29¾
30	M., St.P. & S.S.M.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼
150	Mo., K. & T.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
7,810	Mo. Pacific.	117¾	117¾	116	116½
10	National Lead.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,880	N. Y. C. & H. R.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
120	N. Y. Central.	163½	163½	162	162
6,200	N. Y., O. & W.	35	35¾	35	35¼
80	Norf. & West.	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾
100	Pennsylvania.	160	160	159¾	159¾
410	People's Gas.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼
20	Pressed Steel C.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
15,030	Reading.	68	68¾	67¾	67¾
40	Reading 2d pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
550	Rep. Steel.	20¾	20¾	20	20
30	St. L. & S. W.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
15,010	Southern Pac.	73¾	74	73	73
9,940	Southern Ry.	41¼	41¾	40¼	40½
730	Tenn. Coal & I.	69	69¼	68½	68½
6,220	Texas Pac.	53	54	52½	52½
140	Tol., St.L. & W.	31¼	31¾	30¾	30¾
50	T., St.L. & W.pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
6,180	Union Pac.	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾
50	U. S. Leather.	13¼	13¼	13	13
1,400	U. S. Leather pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
9,220	U. S. Steel.	41¾	41¾	40¾	41
500	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
1,950	Wabash.	33¾	33¾	33	33¼
1,560	Wabash pf.	48¾	49	47¾	47¾
2,190	West. Union.	94¼	94¼	93½	94¼
230	Wheel. & L. E.	25¾	26⅜	25¼	25⅝
1,040	Wis. Central.	30	30¼	29½	29¾
350	Wis. Cent. pf.	55	55	54	54½
131,200					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	31½	31½	31½	31½
2,000	Un'n Pac. Con. 4s	109	109	109	109
$4,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24¼d per ounce and in New York at 52½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 800 Brunswick at .06, 2,000 Comstock at .05½, and 100 Portland at 1.80.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage.	1,891	1,891	1,893
2d week Aug.	$377,252	$396,044	$322,208
From July 1.	2,304,400	2,394,284	2,007,063
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage.	1,394	1,355	1,355
2d week Aug.	116,767	98,021	70,578
From July 1.	754,707	614,805	505,231
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage.	352	352	352
2d week Aug.	47,088	52,787	38,162
From July 1.	297,311	310,129	247,194
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage.	1,779	1,779	1,766
2d week Aug.	191,715	180,632	161,332
From July 1.	1,138,548	1,100,183	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage.	3,387	2,971	2,971
2d week Aug.	449,210	374,799	.....
From July 1.	2,683,803	2,370,023	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Aug.	68,067	63,602	59,354
From Jan. 1.	2,132,846	1,861,056	1,676,227

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY and affiliated corporations for July—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	1,111,338	961,277	150,061
Op. exp. & taxes.	704,257	577,800	126,457
Net earnings.	407,081	383,477	23,604
Other income.	102,758	44,978	57,780
Total.	509,839	428,455	81,384
Rentals.	84,334	41,477	42,857
Balance.	425,505	386,978	38,527
Fixed charges.	323,271	265,867	57,384
Surplus.	102,234	121,081	*18,657
Due affiliated cos.	1,328	83,424	*82,096
Balance.	100,906	37,667	63,239
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings.	7,961,804	7,024,409	937,395
Op. exp. & taxes.	4,362,354	3,677,882	684,472
Net earnings.	3,599,450	3,346,527	252,923
Other income.	902,692	371,340	581,352
Total.	4,552,142	3,717,867	834,275
Rentals.	538,455	259,316	259,139
Balance.	4,013,687	3,458,551	554,536
Fixed charges.	2,890,715	1,850,826	539,889
Surplus.	1,622,972	1,607,725	15,247
Due affiliated cos.	3,476	237,339	*235,863
Balance.	1,619,496	1,370,386	249,110

*Decrease.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended June 30, as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	1,171,992	1,039,449	132,543
Op. expenses.	1,108,808	967,321	151,487.
Net earnings.	63,184	82,128	*18,944
Other income.	.....	5,234	*5,234
Total income.	63,184	88,362	*25,178
Fixed charges.	320,563	242,841	77,722
Deficit.	257,379	154,479	102,900

*Decrease.

Deficit for year, $507,165. The general balance sheet as of June 30 shows: Cash in hands of agents to pay coupons, $261,230.

Tenements' Owners' Names Required.

The Tenement House Department sent out yesterday a circular letter to all real estate agents and owners of tenement houses in Manhattan and Brooklyn calling attention to the provisions of the law which require the supplying of names and addresses of all owners of tenement houses. The law has been in existence for seven years, but it has been ignored. Section 128 of the Tenement House act provides that a failure to file the information is punishable by a fine of $50.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.08⅝
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72 @73½c; No. 3, 69c; No. 2 red, 70¼@72c; No. 2 yellow corn, 61¼c; No. 2 oats, 30@32c; No. 3 white, 33½@38c; No. 2 rye, 51@51½c; fair to choice malting, 55@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $5; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@16.80; lard, per 100 lb, $10.85@10.87½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10@10.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.

COTTON.—After an almost unbroken upward movement extending through a week or ten days the cotton market broke sharply and finished the session at about the lowest, with sentiment decidedly bearish, as far as the immediate future of the market is concerned. The opening was barely steady, with prices 1 to 3 points lower in keeping with weakness in the Liverpool market, where prices dropped some 2 to 2½ points. There were foreign selling orders here, and the more prudent local longs sold out for a turn, believing the recent advance too great on the bullish factors at work, and that a large scattering long interest had accumulated. The Wall Street bull element came to the rescue soon after the call and bid prices upward rapidly. January reaching 7.92, while August managed in some way to reach 8.56. But at these figures the realizing movement by scattering longs again set in on a liberal scale, and prices were unable to withstand the strain, and worked point by point lower. Reports of showers over the central and Eastern belt, with a forecast for showery weather generally, thus indicating a break in the hot wave west of the Mississippi River, helped to undermine bull confidence. Trading was unusually active throughout the day's session, and in the last hour was general, with liquidation overtopping all other operations. Fear of August notices led longs to disgorge holdings in that delivery, with the result that the price broke 12 points from top, to 8.44. Later months were weak in sympathy. The close was easy and net 6 to 7 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 100,000 bales. Private cables stated that New York "pool people" were selling freely there. Southern telegrams declared spot cotton was being more freely offered at a shade lower prices. The private crop reports were mixed with a bearish average, as anticipated. Receipts gave promise of increasing very rapidly from this on.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 140 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅝c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston quiet, no quotation; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 9c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9½c; Augusta, firm, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 9-16c. Estimated receipts at Houston are 3,900 bales, compared with 2,136 bales actual last week and 3,987 bales actual for the corresponding day a year ago.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.51	8.56	8.44	8.46@....
September	8.06	8.12	8.02	8.02@8.03
October	7.93	7.98	7.88	7.88@7.89
November	7.84	7.87	7.82	7.80@7.82
December	7.87	7.91	7.84	7.81@7.82
January	7.90	7.92	7.84	7.84@7.85
February	7.86	7.88	7.82	7.81@7.83
March	7.85	7.89	7.81	7.81@7.82
April	.....	.....	.....	7.81@7.82
May	7.87	7.87	7.85	7.82@7.83

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business, prices easier; American middling, fair

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment Hotel at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street.

Lease of 51 Broadway to the Wells-Fargo Express Company—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

A syndicate, in which Walter C. Plant and Harry S. Houpt are interested, has bought the old Hotel Bayard property, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, and will erect thereon a twelve-story hotel, costing about $600,000. This property was purchased last Spring by Miss Mary Emma Coleman for $285,000, and the present selling price is said to show a large advance over that figure. The plot contains about 9,200 square feet, and has frontages of 75 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on Fifty-fourth Street.

Louis J. Seleznick of Pittsburg, Penn., has leased from G. L. Morgenthau, through L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., the building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, on a lot 30 by 65. The lessee is a jeweler, and will occupy the building after extensive alterations have been made. The lease covers a term of fifteen years.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have closed negotiations for a ground lease of 51 Broadway to the Wells-Fargo Express Company for a term of twenty years. The lessees will tear down the old building now on the lot and will erect a modern office structure, the greater part of which they will occupy. The lot measures 26.4 by 192, running through to Trinity Place.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for F. C. Hollins, for about $55,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 34 East Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100.5.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co., in conjunction with Nichols and Lummis, has sold for the Samuel I. Hunt estate, 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, an old four-story dwelling on lot, 24 by 98.9. The price, $155,000, according to the brokers, is a record for the north side of any cross-town thoroughfare above Fourteenth Street, excepting those instances in which some modern building has figured in the transaction. The Thirty-fourth Street dwelling will be altered into a business structure.

Vincent A. Ryan has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Henry J. Hemmens 452 West Twenty-seventh Street, old buildings on lot 25 by 98.9.

N. Adelsdorfer has bought the five-story flat, 938 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Max Marx to Moses Valenstein the five-story brick and stone flat, 2,815 Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 24.11 by 80.

Charles S. Woodward has sold to Harry H. Harding the three-story dwelling, 360 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 18.9 by 104.11.

Nichols and Lummis have leased for Andrew McKinley to Willard Mack the five-story American basement dwelling, 10 East Forty-ninth Street; also, for Miss Anna B. Evans to Dr. Edward Cox the dwelling, 36 East Thirty-first Street. Both leases are for a term of five years.

Burrill Brothers report the following sales of Brooklyn property: For Charles P. Armstrong, at $16,000, the four-story double flat, with stores, 152 Seventh Avenue; also, for Agnes Bowes, at $8,800, the three-story brick and stone dwelling, 519 Second Street.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Avenue C, southeast corner of Second Street, Unionport, 75 by 105, two-story dwelling and vacant; partition sale, to Frank Gass $2,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,369.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McIsride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.5 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.3 by 103.7 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $18,238.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 111 East Ninth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 61.11; F. G. Lloyd of 10 West Seventy-second Street, owner. Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 149 and 151 East Fifty-fifth Street, for a six-story flat, with store, 40 by 87.5; B. Gabrilowitz of 274 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Park Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 19 by 30; Mary Harrington of 449 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 2,916 Third Avenue, rear, for a one-story brick vault, 20 by 13; George Grunzfeldt, premises, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 108 feet east of Third Avenue, for a three-story brick factory, 50 by 115 by 125; Saxe Embroidery Company of 32 Broadway, owner; Hamilton Mercereau of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 95 feet west of Morris Avenue, for five three-story brick dwellings, each 18 by 55; Rosalie Conniclio of 3,218 Third Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 198 feet north of Wendover Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 30; Theakel Tump Works, Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, 30.2 by 57.7; Antonio Vernallo of 181 White Street, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 2,202 and 2,204 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; S. C. Welch, trustee, of 235 Greenwich Street, owner; Pollard & Steinman of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

Eighteenth Street, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story frame tenement, with store; D. McCredie, Albany, N. Y., owner; B. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 332 and 334 East Fortieth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; F. McCoy of 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Fiftieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. C. Brundage, owner; W. E. Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 669 Third Avenue, to a brick tenement; C. H. Randall of 55 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; W. O'Connor of 20 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 86 Willett Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Fushowitz of 97 Willett Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 233 feet south of Pelham Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 26; J. Carzillo of 2,491 Arthur Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 259 feet south of Pelham Avenue, to a one-story stone stable, 25 by 30; J. Carzillo of 2,491 Arthur Avenue, owner; W. H. Penny of 1,336 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Melrose Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 26; Mary Donnerlein of 657 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

J. R. DE LAMAR'S NEW HOUSE.

Automobile Storage Room to be Constructed Under the Sidewalk.

A unique feature of the new residence to be erected by J. R. De Lamar at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, is to be an automobile storage room in the vaults under the sidewalk, with an electric elevator for raising the vehicles to the street level.

The plans for the house, which have been filed at the Building Department by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert, show that it is to be six and one-half stories in height and to occupy a plot 50 by 100. It is to be of fireproof construction, with an exterior of light gray granite and roofs and towers covered with red tile. All of the contracts have been awarded, and, according to the architect's estimate, the building will cost about $400,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 133d St, 175x100; Jonas Weil and another to the Louis Weber Building Company, (mtg $135,000) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 133d St, 24.6x100; the Louis Weber Building Company to Helene Stein, (mtg $18,000) 1

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 172d St, 19.6x100; Audubon Av, w s, 19.6x ft n of 172d St, 37.6x100; James Delaney to the Cook & Bernheimer Company, (mtg $10,000) 100

BUCKHOUT ST, 576, s s, 95 ft w of Anthony Av, new line, 20.10x100; Rosalie Dohm, widow to Jennie H. Galloway 1

CARMINE ST, 68, s s, 14x59x14.3x60; Max Rollnick to Abram Schlesinger, (mtg $5,000) 7,200

COLLEGE ST, s s, 50 ft e of Hoffman St, 50x100; St. John's College, Fordham, to Thomas F. Costello, B. & S. 200

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s s, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 21.6x96.10x21.2x85.0; Henrietta Schubert, widow, to Adolphus T. Sieke, (mtg $5,800) 1,000

DAWSON ST, n s, 157.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; John C. Barr to Susie Thomson. 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 15, w s, 25x100; Simon Epstein to Manuel Goldberg, (mtg $31,000) 1

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of College St, 50x50; St. John's College, Fordham, to Thomas F. Costello, B. & S. 200

INDEP LANE, n w s, 365 ft n e of road leading from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 25x86.11x25x87.9; Herbert H. Maass to John Parsons 1,800

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 100.3 ft n of centre of 184th St, 219x239.9x215.8x264.1; Phoenix Ingraham to Jonas H. Monheimer, (mtg $25,582.65) 8,300

LORILLARD PL, 2,454, e s, 20.6x97.6; William Wainwright to Louise Schroeder, (mtg $5,000) 100

LOTS 16 to 19, map of the Neill estate; Clara Kennedy to Thomas J. Kennedy, (mtg $4,100) 1

LUDLOW ST, 153, w s, 25x87.6; Samuel Eckert to Frank Hillman, (mtg $33,000) 1

LUDLOW ST, e s, 150.1 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.6; Joseph Polstein to Moses M. Valentine, (mtg $30,000) 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 319.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Frederick C. Albrecht to Margaret P. Goebel, (mtg $4,000) 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 60x100; the Louis Weber Building Company to Julius Braun, (mtg $100,000) 1

107TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25 x92.3; William Bachrach and another to Herman Fenichel, correction deed, quitclaim 1

107TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25 x92.3; Herman Fenichel to Louis Kotzen, (mtg $37,000) 100

37TH ST, 541 West, 25x98.9; Eliot Tuckerman to John R. Simpson 7,250

51ST ST, 226 East, 17.8x81.10x19.3x90.4; H. B. Wesselman, referee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee. 6,800

53D ST, 6 West, 25x100.5; John H. Foster, executor and trustee, to Sarah R. Manice. 140,000

57TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Hal Bell, referee, to Pauline Beck, (mtg $20,000) 22,000

73D ST, 128 East, 15x102.2; Hannon Hendricks to Burton J. Lee 20,000

83D ST, 521 East, 25x102.2; Robert D. Green to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (mtg $1,500) 1

106TH ST, 311 East, 25x100.11; Gustav Schumann to Virginia Bianchi, (mtg $10,000) 1

112TH ST, 244 West, 33.4x100.11; Augusta Siebold to Samuel C. Steinhardt, (mtg $31,000) 1

116TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 19.9x100.10; Wilbur Larremore to Welcome W. Braden 7,000

125TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 99.11; Clara Kennedy to Thomas J. Kennedy, (mtg $8,500) 1

168TH ST, s s, 206 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x134.3x21.5x134.3; Solomon Myers to William C. Conner, all liens 1

168TH ST, s s, 206 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x134.3x24.5x134.3; William C. Conner to George Schmid, (mtg $6,000) 1

177TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Jacob Schwartz to John M. Mayer, (mtg $4,000) 250

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, corner of 60th St; the Circle Auditorium M. L. Bridgman to Robert E. Johnston, 85 years $20,000, $25,000

BROADWAY, 2,140, and 211 West 75th St; Theodore W. Meyers to John J. Weber and another, 5 years $4,500, 5,000

BROADWAY, 950; Milton Roblee to Milton Fredenheimer and another, 5 years $2,500, 3,000

MONROE ST, 244; Rebecca Lefskitz to S. Yakter and another, 3 years 2,480

2D ST, 265; Charles Deyhler to Henry J. Taaus 840

3D AV, 895, s e corner of 54th St; Pauline Wendel to Fritzel & Lauten, 4 5-6 years. 1,800

3D AV, 1,708, s w corner of 96th St; Aaron J. Bach and another to Peter Begley, 5 years 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Abraham, to Louis Fleischmann; White Plains Road or Av, w s, 100 ft s of 10th St, Wakefield, due Feb. 20, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

ASHTON, Frederica, to Ira L. Bamberger; Madison Av, s w corner of 93d St, prior mtg $201,500, 1 year, 6 per cent., notes. 4,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and others; West End Av, s e corner of 97th St, due Sept. 1, 1902 65,000

COHEN, Louis, to the Jefferson Bank; 115th St, n s, 312 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to St. John's College, Fordham; Hoffman St, e s, 83.4 ft s of College St, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,260

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to William F. Clare; Hoffman St, e s, 66.8 ft s of College St, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,500

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to William F. Clare; Hoffman St, 50 ft s of College St, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,500

DECKER, Clara, to Simon J. Barkley; Cauldwell Av, w s, 325 ft n of Clifton St, 5 years 6,000

DIEFFENBACH, Bertha, to William C. Niglutsch; 114th St, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $12,000, due Feb. 18, 1903, 6 per cent 250

EISENSTADT, Hyman, and another to Julius Solomon; Cherry St, n s, 78.5 ft w of Jefferson St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

HAMPTMAN, Rosanna, to John Prutting; Lot 163, map of Laconia Park, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

HUGHES, John J., to Charles W. H. Arnold; Saxe Av, e s, 25 ft n of Cornell Av, 3 years 1,500

JONES, Joseph H., to Annie A. Colgate; Ogden Av, e s, 75 ft n of 163d St, 2 years 6,500

JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp; Ogden Av, e s, 50 ft n of 163d St, 3 years 6,500

KLINE, Anna P., to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Lot 49, map of Neill estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

KROOSS, Anna, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 142d St, s s, 322.6 ft e of Alexander Av, old line, 1 year, 4 per cent. 8,000

LEE, Burton J., to Mary Carroll, 73d St, 128 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

LEE, Burton J., to Thomas Carroll; 73d St, 128 East, prior mortgage $12,500, 3 years 2,500

LOUIS WEBER BUILDING COMPANY to Jonas Weil and others; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft n of 133d St, installments 17,000

MANICE, Sarah, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 53d St, 6 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 85,000

MAYER, John M., to George Ehret; 177th St, s s, 350 ft w of Marmion Av, prior mortgage $4,000, 1 year 1,500

McGUIRE, James F., to Bowery Savings Bank; Madison St, s s, 64.4 ft w of Catharine St, to Oliver St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 45,000

PERLMAN, David, and another to Henry Meyer; Stanton St, 28 to 32, prior mortgage $75,000, demand, 6 per cent 45,000

PERLMAN, David, and another, to McVickar Realty Trust Company; Stanton St, n e corner of Chrystie St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 75,000

RABADAN, Charles W., to Moses C. Wright, executor; St. George Crescent, s s, 150.8 ft w of Grenada Place, 3 years 1,700

RABE, Antoinette, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 76th St, 13 East, due Sept. 1, 1903 10,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davie, to the State Bank; 5th St, 734 to 738; also 5th St, 740, notes 6,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, to Robert D. Green; 83d St, 521 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHROEDER, Louise, to Paul M. Herzog; Lorillard Place, 2,454, 5 years 2,250

SIMPSON, John R., to Thomas G. Ritch; 37th St, 541 West, 3 years 6,000

STEINHARDT, Samuel C., to Augusta Siebold; 112th St, 244 West, 3 years 4,000

THOMSON, Susie, to Barbara Uhl; Dawson St, n s, 157.8 ft e of Beach Av, due Jan. 1, 1908 4,500

VALENTINE, Moses M., to Joseph Polstein; Ludlow St, s s, 150.1 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,000

VON BEESTEN, Frederick, to John A. Steurer and another, executors; 148th St, n s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, due Feb. 4, 1909 2,000

WODRAZKA, Jacob, to Novy Tabor Building and Mutual Loan Corporation; Fulton St, n w s, being Lot 123, map of Washingtonville, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to the Mutual Mortgage Company, collateral note $25,000

CLARE, William F., to William F. Clare, as trustee 100

GOLDEN, Bernard, to the Union Construction Realty Company 4,500

GREEN, Robert D., to Charles Thomsen 2,500

SMITH, William A., executor and trustee, to George P. Wetmore, as trustee 75,041

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William W. Rouse 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of Albany 115,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank, 2 assignments 58,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 872; Simon & Moersfelder against Isabella B. Haws, executrix, owner; Benjamin F. Haws, contractor 484

1ST AV, 1,073 to 1,079, and 340 East 59th St; Morris Levi against G. & E. Doctor, owners and contractors 55

30TH ST, 3 West; Bronx Iron Works against Charles Joseph, owner; George Willenhauser and H. L. Boughton, contractors 436

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 580; F. Eugene Haskell and another against Mary E. Mick, owner; Oscar Wilder, owner and contractor 144

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of College St, 33.4x100; William F. Clare with Thomas F. Costello 5,000

115TH ST, n s, 312 ft w of Lenox Av, 63x—; the Jefferson Bank with Louis Cohn 40,000

Statements as to Mechanics' Liens.

James J. Spearing, who was named as contractor in a mechanics' lien filed on Tuesday against the property 312 and 314 Eighth Avenue (Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre) states that the lienor, Theodor Westing, has failed to perform the work in question in accordance with his agreement. Mr. Spearing, who is the general contractor, says also that the owners of the property, the H. C. Miner estate, have not been asked to make any payment for the work done by Mr. Westing on account of its unsatisfactory condition.

Max Vogel, owner of 315 to 321 West Seventy-ninth Street, says that the filing of a lien against that property by Purcell & Fay was brought about through their non-fulfillment of their contract. Mr. Vogel asserts that the lien, which has already been bonded, will be contested to a final issue.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, 1,654 and 1,656; Abraham Sonken against Eduard Muller; July 10, 1902, cancelled 1,500

133TH ST, 823 to 827 East; Edwin L. Ross against Eugene Wahlig and another; July 30, 1902 100

BOND ST, 10; Frederick W. Cane against Mitchell and Albert Lehman; April 9, 1902 181

16TH ST and 7th Av, s e corner; Yellow Pine Company against James L. Van Allen and another; Feb. 14, 1902, by bond 3,145

16TH ST and 7th Av, s e corner; McKelvey & Christie against James L. Van Allen; March 17, 1902, by bond 610

75TH ST, 433 to 437 East; Murray & Hill against Joseph Wittner; Aug. 20, 1902.. 193

Lis Pendens.

2D AV AND 97TH ST, s w corner, 25.11x75; Henry W. Schmidt and another, trustees, against James H. Cassiday and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

130TH ST, s s, 143.4 ft w of Madison Av, 16.10x99.11; United States Trust Company of New York, trustee, against Matilda Minor and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

79TH ST, 315 to 321 West; Purcell & Fay Company against Max Vogel, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. D. Tobias.

122D ST, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; William H. Earle against Sarah S. Duryea, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Odell & Odell.

3D AV, w s, 333.4 ft s of 2d St, 66.8x100, Bronx, two actions; Gilbert A. Wright against Marie J. Mayer, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Overington.

45TH ST AND MADISON AV, n e corner, 125x 125.5x irregular; Adrian Iselin against John D. Adams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. De P. Foster.

ALLEN ST, 189 and 191; the State Bank against Rosie Silberman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys J. J. & A. Lyons.

101ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, runs n 76.6 to Old Boston Post Road, x s w along the centre line of Old Boston Post Road to the n s of 101st St, x e — ft to beginning, and parcel beginning at a point on the centre line of block between 101st and 102d Sts, 300 ft w of Park Av, runs s 24.4 to a point where same intersects the centre line of Old Boston Post Road, x s w along said centre line to the n s of 101st St, x w 97 x n e to a point distant 304.6 ft w of Park Av, x e to beginning; Lambert Suydam against Lena Kuntz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

7TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 54th St, 25x100; Benjamin F. Milk and another against Edward Thompkins and another, (action to determine claim;) attorney, J. Honer.

Financial.

Barrel Shares

Will Be 40 Cents

After Thursday, August 28.

No industrial investment has ever before struck such a quickly responsive chord.

No industrial investment has ever before had such a vast business interest so completely in its grasp.

It needs no special genius to see the amazing possibilities of this Barrel and Package proposition.

One of the most prominent New York dealers in fine glassware says he is anxious to give a big order for the packages at once.

A representative of vast salt interests examined the packages last week and said he is ready to use them as soon as the company can furnish a supply.

More than 35,000,000 cement barrels are used each year in the United States. The manager of one of the very foremost cement concerns says the company can command that business.

And so it goes. Not a day passes that does not bring definite offers of business to the company from men who have critically examined the barrels and packages.

THIS IS THE BARREL

OF DOUBLE STAVE VENEER.

Lighter, Tighter, Neater, Stronger, Cheaper than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

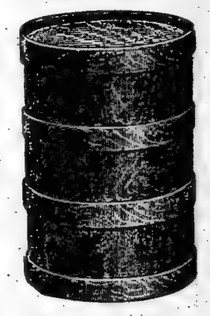

Less Wood, Less Work, Less Space, Lasts Longer, Better in Use than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

Its advantages over the old form of barrel are so many and so marked that no one has the least difficulty in realizing them. Women are vying with men in enthusiasm for the new package—and in desire to invest in the stock of the company.

Well they may. This is a business proposition, with every element of chance cut out. Here is the situation.

200,000,000 Barrels used yearly.
$40,000,000 paid for them yearly.
Making done as for 2,500 years.

A new Barrel, better in every way.
Saves $10,000,000 a year in cost.
Saves millions in freight and storage.

Is there a ghost of a question as to what the result will be? The company's factory in Cleveland, Ohio, proves that there is not.

MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS.

The company intends to establish other factories in each large distributing centre of the country—the first in Jersey City. Conservative estimates of each factory give these figures:

Cost average size factory..	$25,000	Daily output.....	$1,500
Working capital.....	100,000	Entire daily expenses.....	1,200
Total investment.....	$125,000	Daily net profit.....	$300

Working more than 300 days in a year would mean an annual net of upward of $90,000, or

75 PER CENT. PROFIT.

It is believed that at least five such factories will be started the first year, and there is no reason why fifty of them should not ultimately be in operation, returning

Annual Dividends of $4,500,000.

The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey. Capital stock, $5,000,000. No bonds, no preferred stock, no debt. Par value of shares, $1.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY STOCK MAY STILL BE

HAD AT 25 CENTS A SHARE.

Make all checks payable to S. H. Smart, Treasurer.
Come and see the barrels and packages or WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

The allotment of 25 cent stock is rapidly being taken, but the Directors have decided to continue to fill orders at 25 cents until Thursday, August 28. After that date the price will be 40 cents.

NATIONAL BARREL AND PACKAGE CO.,

Office, 180 Broadway, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE A. GAGE, New York (President.) | CHARLES W. CRAVEN, New York (Vice-Pres.)
S. H. SMART, Cleveland, Ohio (Treasurer.) | JOSIAH H. MEAD, New York (Secretary.)
M. M. GILLAM, New York. | JOHN A. WOODS, New York.

LOUIS B. DAILEY, New Jersey.

Depository, PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
Transfer Agents, CORPORATION TRUST CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

Financial.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.

Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N.Y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.

NEW YORK { 1181 BROADWAY, GERKEN BLDG.. 2 EAST 57TH ST. 147 WEST 125TH ST.

BROOKLYN { 44 Court St., (Temple Bar.) 3 Wallabout Market.

PRIVATE WIRES TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN AND NORTHERN CITIES.

We will be pleased to send you upon request our 400-page cloth bound, illustrated **"Guide to Investors,"** also **Stock and Cotton Market Letters.** Issued gratis, mailed free.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your right Stocks."

SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL LETTER ON ILL. CEN. TO BE ISSUED FRIDAY, AUGUST 22D.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OWNERS REALTY CO.

11 WEST 20TH ST.

161-163 E. 98th	5-story double flat, 38x100 each. New Bldg. All improvements.
158 E. 86th	3-story and bas't, brownstone private, 18.9x100.
142 W. 124th	5-story double flat. New Bldg. All improvements.
977 3d Ave.	6-story store and apartments, 25x105. Rents, $6,200.
117-119 Christopher St.	6-story tenements. New Bldgs., 25x 92 each.

Either of above at attractively low prices. Would exchange for lots in Manhattan and add cash.

Cash Bargains.—Near West 116th St., five-story double flats, $22,000 each; also 113th St., near 5th Av., five-story double, $22,000; also corner five-story, near East 106th St., $32,500. Don't delay. These are rare opportunities. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

5-story 7th Av. store property, $31,500; rent, $3,528; triple flat, West 115th St., $33,000; rent, $3,540. Bargebuhr & Strasser, 106 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS

Beautiful up-to-date Cottages near Van Cortlandt Park, with all city conveniences. Sold for cash or on easy payments.

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND ISLAND SCENERY.

Best express service to and from 42d St., City Hall, or Battery. Time, 28, 40, and 50 minutes. Fare about .08 cents.

Call for 40-page Handsome illustrated book American Homes and Where to Obtain Them.

H. P. Wheeler, 20 East 42d Street.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.

Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Real Estate.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

TAKE A TRIP

TO WHITLOCK.

Write for passes to-day. See what a choice location for a Summer and Winter home. Then talk over the ways and means to build; we help you and are liberal. We get you the money to build.

WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, Dept. D, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Goltin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

Attention! $250,000 to loan on mortgage; Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

I desire to take charge of collecting house rents; take most careful attention of same; have any amount of security. Grassman, 236 East 6th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH.—A GREAT BARGAIN; BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL STREET BROKER who was unfortunate; builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE FOR $10,900; terms $750 cash and $80 monthly pays all. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in FLATBUSH; trimmed in CURLY BIRCH, SYCAMORE, AND OAK, with OAK BEAM CEILINGS, PARQUET FLOORS; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 12 very large rooms; 2 tiled baths; GRANITE STONE FRONT; fine large grounds; most beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT; west side, near "L" road and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. IF YOU PAY $80 OR $100 A MONTH FOR AN APARTMENT, THAT WILL PAY FOR THIS HOUSE, AND YOU WILL OWN A BEAUTIFUL RICH HOME. Can be seen any time.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

Bargain on Park Slope.—Beautiful three-story brownstone residence; box stoop; all improvements; select neighborhood; one block from Park. "P," Box 113 Times Office.

Real Estate Wanted.

PLOTS OR LOTS — WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS. M. & L. HESS, 643—BROADWAY—907.

TO APARTMENT HOUSE OWNERS.

Active and responsible real estate broker desires charge of modern apartment house, where services will apply as part payment of rental on apartment. Two in family. Address F., Box 203 Times.

Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision. M. & L. HESS, 643—Broadway—907.

Have cash buyers for flats and tenements, if cheap, between 34th and 42d Sts., Broadway and 8th Av.; must be cheap. Send particulars. I. & H. Littman, 642 8th Av.

We take full charge of every kind of property; careful attention; by competent men; under personal supervision. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; best security furnished. I. & H. Littman, 642 8th Av.

Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St., will buy any property in Manhattan that is cheap.

Country House Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM FOR SALE.

126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY. Buyers get our free monthly catalogue. Owners send details of your property. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dwelling, 12 rooms; stable, chicken house; half acre; cost, $11,000; price, $6,000; easy terms; a bargain. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

104 acres in Northern New Jersey; elevated ground; pleasant drives, grove, lake; good buildings; must be sold. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Stock farms and small places cheap. G. R. Duncan, Torrington, Conn., Litchfield County.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prospect Park South.

Here Is Another $10,000 House for Your Inspection. A Most Artistic Piece of Architecture.

HALL in antique finish. Seat built in, coat closet off.
PARLOR—Carved mantel, old ivory finish, embossed decorations.
LIBRARY—Flemish finish. Fine old tapestry; fireplace and mirror.
DININGROOM—Paneled wainscot, beam ceiling, walls in green burlap, open fireplace.

Six bedrooms, nursery, den and tiled bathroom, all nickeled. Parquet floors on first story, electric lights, gas, window shades, laundry and the best of everything. $10,000. $1,000 cash, $5,500 first mortgage, $3,500 second mortgage, on easy payments. Cheapest home in Flatbush, considering asphalt pavement and all street improvements made and paid for.

TRANSIT—22 minutes from Park Row by Manhatt

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes before leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 86, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PATER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 6 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 10:05, Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via Beech L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M. *SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains lighted throughout with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 128th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street." for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.: arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*8:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †0:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. RAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (s1:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A. M., s1:00, †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., s1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30 †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖8:00 P. M., †12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—z*4:25, 9:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, ‖9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25 ‖8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖‖1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—‡3:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,360, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 244, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:05pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve'd.	*3:30pm. *3:40pm. Limited.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:05pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	‡8:25am. ‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buff't.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sle.pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖. *Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ¶12:35, ‖11:45, 67.15, 68.25, 68.45, 69.45.

Buffalo Local	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., ‖
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*7.10 A M	*12.10 A M
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Wyoming Valley Express	*†8.40 PM	*†12.50 PM
Easton Local	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*†6.40 PM	*†8.00 PM
	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 434, 1204 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square W., 30 Columbus Ave., 132 West 125th St., 4 Court St., 366 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 3:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:55 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
12:15 A. M..... Way Train ..... 8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M..Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon.....Express to Norwich... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M..Saturdays to Rockland.. 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.....Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.....Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 40, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday, SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.
Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.00.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

900 MILES
WATER TRIP via
OLD DOMINION LINE

BETWEEN
New York and Richmond, Va.,
with stop-over privileges at
Old Point Comfort,
Virginia Beach and Norfolk
Either going or coming.

Round trip ticket, including meals and stateroom accommodation, $14.00.
PHONE 1590 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 32 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprins. Aug. 28, 10 AM | Kronprins. Sept. 23, 9 AM
Kaiser.....Sept. 9, 10 AM | Kaiser.....Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM | Kaiserin. Oct. 14, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen....Aug. 28, noon | Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich. Sept. 4, noon | Bremen.....Sept. 25, 10 AM
Luise.....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Friedrich. Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, N. R., foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM

OFFICES, 5 & 7 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Columbia. Aug. 28, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck. Sept. 18, 10 AM
A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM | Columbia. Sept. 25, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Patricia. Aug. 26, 10:30 AM | Waldersee Sept. 9, 10:30 AM
Bluecher. Sept. 2, 10 AM | Pennsylvania. Sept. 16, 3 PM

Select Cruises
To the Orient. To the West Indies.
SEND FOR PROGRAMS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Philadelphia. Aug. 27, 10 AM | Southwark. Sept. 3, Noon
St. Paul. Sept. 3, 10 AM | St. Louis. Sept. 10, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland. Aug. 23, noon | Friesland. Sept. 6, noon
Zeeland. Aug. 30, noon | Vaderland. Sept. 13, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 8 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register
Twin-Screw Steamer ROTTERDAM Aug. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer STATENDAM Sept. 6, 10 A. M.
Apply to Holland-America Line. 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138-18 St. New York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Columbia. Aug. 23, noon | Astoria. Sept. 6, noon
Ethiopia. Aug. 30, noon | Furnessia. Sept. 13, noon
First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.
Umbria, Aug. 23, 8 AM | Campania. Sept. 18, Noon.
Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon | Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM
Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM | Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric....Aug. 22, Noon | Celtic.....Sept. 5, Noon
Oceanic...Aug. 27, Noon | Germanic. Sept. 10, Noon
Majestic..Sept. 3, Noon | Teutonic..Sept. 17, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa,
EVERY TUESDAY, From Pier W., 54th St.
Large Cabins. Dining Saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
R. M. Athenian..Sept. 1 | R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20
Emp. of China..Sept. 6 | Emp. of Japan..Nov. 3
Emp. of India..Oct. 6 | R.M.S. Athenian..Nov. 17
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
Aorangi.....Sept. 19 | Moana.....Oct. 17
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

CLARK'S THREE CRUISES FOR 1903.
WEST INDIES, ORIENT,
NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY,

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. "Kaiserin," 9,500 tons, the cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered. From 14th, West Indies, $150 and up; Feb. 7, Orient, $400 and up; July 2, Norway, $375 and up, all necessary expenses included. Specify program desired. FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M.; week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 18, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:10 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Weld and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.
Pier 36 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.
Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
Extra Boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.
Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fifth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

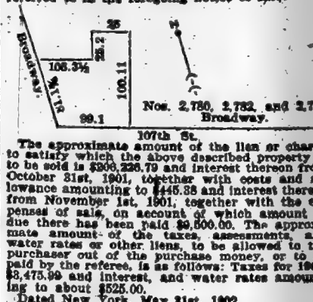

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $300,236.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on which amount as due there has been paid $9,000.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,473.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 2d day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 30th day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 30th, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. aug8-2aw8wF&Tu&au27.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SARAH A. McCLOUD, plaintiff, against FRANCIS M. SCHNUCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas F. Mayo, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-

ADMITS CORRUPTION FUND

Yonkers Surrogate Says Gamblers Pay for Protection.

Denies that He Profits or Participates in Games of Chance Beyond Friendly Poker.

"I am satisfied that gamblers in Yonkers are paying for protection, but I was astounded when friends in New York told me I was said to be one of the four or five men among whom the corruption fund was divided."

Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman of Westchester County, who is conducting a fight against the alleged protected poolrooms in Yonkers, made the above statement to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday when questioned about the charge made by George H. Lowerre, President of the Yonkers Police Board, that the Surrogate also is a gambler. That Mr. Lowerre did in a letter to Mr. Silkman. The latter appeared somewhat nettled at the publication of the communication.

"I purpose," continued Mr. Silkman, "to conduct this fight to a finish if it takes all Summer and all Winter. I well understood when I took up this matter that I had picked up a very hot bar of iron. I had to do it to protect my good name.

"Mr. Lowerre and myself are members of the same club, and he and I frequently sat in a game of poker together. That has been the extent of my gambling, and I see nothing in that to be ashamed of. Of course, Mr. Lowerre may have different opinions concerning the disclosure of what occurs in a private club. Professional gamblers would not be apt to do what he has done. My impression just now is that I shall not dignify Mr. Lowerre's letter with a reply, but I shall be guided by the advice of my friends.

"There are four or five poolrooms in Yonkers, and in one of them are other gambling paraphernalia. Since I instituted the fight they have continued in business, but the outside guards have been doubled, the doors double locked, and only those known to be 'all right' are admitted.

"My belief is that protection is being paid weekly. I have heard the names of those among whom it is divided. I don't know that the information is correct, but I do know that friends in New York told me I was down as one of the men sharing in the spoils. I thought it was time for me to act. Holding the position I do, I could not afford to allow the imputations circulated to pass unnoticed.

"I believe I will win the fight; certainly I shall continue it. I shall confer with some of my friends to-night or to-morrow and shall be guided by them in the main. But, anyway, the fight is on to a finish."

WHIP IN A COURTSHIP.

Brother Threatened His Sister's Sweetheart and Was Driven Off—Justice Settled Difficulty.

William Mueller of 1,009 Summit Avenue and Herman Heinrichs of 331 Central Avenue, Jersey City, were arraigned before Police Justice Murphy yesterday on countercharges of assault. The testimony indicated that Heinrichs had been paying court to Mueller's sister, who keeps a fancy goods store at the Summit Avenue address. The young woman was not averse to his attentions, but they were not regarded with favor by Mueller, and he announced his intention, it was alleged, to drive Heinrichs from the store, where he generally sat when visiting Miss Mueller, except on Sunday evenings.

Heinrichs, who had been warned of Mueller's alleged threats, provided himself with a horsewhip, and, when Mueller attempted to eject him from the store, as Heinrichs declared, Heinrichs drew the whip and drove Mueller to the sidewalk. Justice Murphy put the men under bonds to keep the peace.

Mueller alleged, also, that Heinrichs desired to marry Miss Mueller in order to get possession of her store. Justice Murphy advised Mueller, if he claimed any interest in the store, to bring suit in the District Court, and have the matter determined before the marriage of his sister and Heinrichs.

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB REORGANIZATION.

Efforts to be Made to Retain Present Quarters—Foreclosure Suit Against Piqua Club Association.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Adrian Iselin instituted an action against John D. Adams, Treasurer of the Piqua Club Association, and John H. Ballantine, the owner of almost all of the stock of the association, to foreclose a mortgage of $100,000 on the premises at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, occupied by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It was alleged that, besides the interest due on the mortgage, taxes have not been paid for three years, and that they amount to between $23,000 and $24,000. The Piqua Club Association is a corporation, and was controlled by Mr. Ballantine until his assignment, when it passed into the hands of his assignee. The Knickerbocker Club is a tenant of the premises, and is subject to certain restrictions, and is in a sense a proprietary club.

At a meeting last night the athletic club by an almost unanimous vote instructed the President, G. S. Whitson, to appoint a committee of ten members to devise ways and means for the reorganization of the club as a members' association. The committee is to be instructed to report at its earliest convenience.

John D. Adams, who is also Treasurer and Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, said that an effort would be made to retain the present quarters if the reorganization as a members' association be affected. He was not in a position to speak for the Piqua Club Association, inasmuch as its property is in the hands of the assignee. He thought, however, that it was hardly probable that the assignee would let the property go, and expressed his belief that arrangements would be made for the continuance of occupancy by the athletic club.

GILMAN DEMURRER OVERRULED.

The Suit of Mrs. Helen Potts Hall to Get Possession of the Estate.

Justice Stover in the Supreme Court yesterday overruled the demurrer interposed by the defendants in the suit brought by Mrs. Helen Potts Hall against Theophilus Gilman and Edward T. Norton, the administrators of the estate of the late George F. Gilman, tea merchant.

Mrs. Hall alleged that Mr. Gilman had adopted her as his daughter and had established a verbal contract with her to the effect that, if she would look after him during life he would confer all his property on her at his death. He failed to do so in his will and Mrs. Hall sued to recover possession of the estate under the alleged agreement.

The defendants, relatives of Gilman, demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Dr. MacArthur's Secretary Held.

Frank Castle, twenty-three years old, private secretary to the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, who was arrested Wednesday night on a complaint of larceny, preferred against him by George F. Koster, sexton of Dr. MacArthur's Church, was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow, when arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Castle said his right name is Burroughs, living at 129 West Sixty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Church, was in court and endeavored to have a talk with the prisoner, but was prevented.

PRESIDENT SCHWAB SAILS.

Denies Again that He Intends to Resign and Starts on a Long Vacation in Europe.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, sailed on board the French liner La Lorraine for Europe yesterday. He was accompanied to the steamship by George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation; Joseph H. Schwab, Max Pam, T. F. Baker, S. A. Pope, and Charles Sorck.

As he alighted from his carriage he waived his cane and said: "Well, boys, I have my cane with me." The fact that he carried a silver-headed cane has caused much comment, as he was not in the habit of carrying a stick. The cane was presented to him a few months ago by William C. Whitney. Its weight is only six and a half ounces. He explained jokingly that he carried it to ward off reporters.

Mr. Schwab denied again that he intends to resign as President of the Steel Corporation, and said that he was going on his vacation, and that he did not know how long he would be away. He took with him his chauffeur, as he expects to tour France in an automobile.

The report that he was about to form a European steel trust Mr. Schwab characterized as absurd.

MAN'S MEMORY LOST.

Artist, Who Was Assaulted in Eighth Avenue, Found on Church Steps in Jersey City.

The young man, suffering from loss of memory, who was found sitting on the steps of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was identified yesterday as William G. Bangart of 205 Hutton Street, Jersey City. He is an artist, twenty-three years of age. He lives with his stepfather, William Kemp. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have been at Asbury Park for the past ten days. They arrived in Jersey City to-night, and identified Bangart, but he did not recognize them. He talked to them freely, and they tried to recall various incidents to his memory, but he failed to recall any of the events mentioned.

Mr. Kemp could give no account of his son's movements after he and Mrs. Kemp went to Asbury Park, and the first clue to the mystery came in the form of a telegram sent to Bangart's home yesterday afternoon. It was from District Attorney Jerome's office, and it notified Bangart to appear before the Grand Jury at 10:30 A. M. this morning to give evidence against one Rosenfeld, held for assault.

Following up that clue the police learned that Bangart was assaulted by Rosenfeld at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, on Friday night last. Both were arrested and were arraigned in court on Saturday morning, when Rosenfeld was held for the Grand Jury. Bangart, who was not suffering then from any mental trouble, was told that he would be notified when the case came up. What happened to him after that can not be learned. Bangart was sent to the City Hospital, where he is to be examined by an expert in mental diseases.

SUMMONED TO HIGHER COURT.

Defendant in Two Cases Was Dead When Cases Were Called in Special Sessions.

"Gustavius O. Gessling, to the bar!" shouted Clerk Fuller in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning.

"If it please your Honor, the defendant has been summoned to a higher court, and I recommend that this action be dismissed," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Herman Stiefel, replying to the clerk's call.

"What court has summoned him before we disposed of the case?" asked Justice Hinsdale, who was presiding.

"Here is the certificate of removal," said the Assistant Corporation Counsel as he handed up a death certificate from the Department of Health.

"Case dismissed. Call the next case," said the court.

"He, too, must refuse to appear, having been summoned at the same moment as was the other man," said Mr. Stiefel.

"What's that, two defendants died at the same moment! Impossible," said the court.

"The same defendant appears in both complaints, your Honor," said counsel. "There were two children, and their mother, Katherine Knoll, of 310 East Ninety-third Street, makes a separate complaint for the support of each, alleging that Gustavius Gessling of 1,518 Madison Avenue was their father. He died yesterday."

"Very well, both cases are dismissed," said the court.

CHEERS FOR ANARCHISTS.

A mass meeting of Anarchists was held last night in New Irving Hall, at Broome Street, near Norfolk, to protest against the arrest and prosecution of Anarchist William McQueen and Rudolph Grossman on the charge of inciting the riot which took place during the strike of the silk dyers in Paterson, N. J. About 1,200 Anarchists were present, one-third of whom were women.

The principal speakers were McQueen and Grossman, who were received with uproarious applause. McQueen, who spoke in English, said he was very sorry that his "dear old friend," John Most, had been sent to prison.

"Most and I," he said, "were arrested for saying that the American Government was rotten to the core. So it is. This is a bum Government." [Wild applause.]

McQueen declared that Grossman was not present at the riot and was working at the time. An orderly procession was arranged for, he said, but the police started the disturbance.

"We wanted to pass the houses where the scabs lived," he said, "to induce them to come out. When the people working in the mills began to come out, a boss dyer telephoned for the police. That started what were called the Paterson riots. The police fired their revolvers. I don't blame the men who shot back at the police, but rather admire them. [Applause.]

McQueen then referred to the coal strikes. He said that the employers at the mines "armed every bum with a gun."

"Let the working people take guns," he said, "and shoot down the dogs who shoot them."

McQueen ended with predicting the speedy coming of the social revolution.

Grossman spoke in German, and denounced injunctions and Judges. He declared that he was not present at the riots. He wound up with calling for three cheers for Anarchy, which were given with great energy.

STRICKEN BONDSMAN FELL.

Raids on three alleged disorderly hotels, an ill-timed serenade by a band, and the sudden and serious illness of Jacob Kunzeman made things lively in the neighborhood of the Fifth Street Police Station last evening. William R. Klein was arrested as the proprietor of one of the hotels, and his friends went to the home of Kunzeman, at 157 First Avenue, to get bail.

Kunzeman, who is a liquor dealer and a district leader of the Greater New York Democracy, hurried to the police station, but when he reached the door he had an attack of vertigo, and he fell. A physician from Bellevue Hospital revived him slightly.

Meanwhile Frederick Itzel's band, returning from its work on a recreation pier, stopped at Kunzeman's home, intending to serenade him as a compliment for an engagement for the outing of the J. Kunzeman Association next week. The musicians knew nothing of what had befallen him and waited impatiently until a cry came from the outskirts of the crowd. They struck up a lively two-step and the people cheered, and then Kunzeman appeared in the ambulance and was apparently dying.

Women went into hysterics in the street, the music stopped abruptly, and men shouted that their leader was dead.

The raids were conducted by Inspector Brooks. Acting Capt. Brown, and detectives. Only the alleged proprietor and the clerk on duty were taken in each case.

CHIEF RYAN'S DEFENSE

Experts Approve Material for Fire Department Repairs.

Wood Said to be Up to the General Standard—Chief Croker May Be Called.

The defense of Patrick F. Ryan, Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus in the Fire Department, to the charges preferred against him, based on the report of the Commissioner of Accounts, was begun yesterday afternoon at Fire Headquarters. The evidence for the Chief was presented by his counsel, Delos McCurdy.

Henry S. Darlington, member of a firm of wheelwrights, said that he had examined the lumber in the repair shops. He said that it was of good quality. He would buy the stock in the long run, taking it as general market stock, as first class. The wood in the shops was suitable for the use for which it was bought.

"If," asked Commissioner Sturgis, "we made a requisition for second growth, first grade, white oak, would we not be entitled to the best timber in the market?"

"Yes, Sir."

Witness said that his firm, directly or indirectly, had supplied the Fire Department with apparatus and materials. He had found some felloes in the exhibits that were not first class, but bad timber could get into any piece. He gave Chief Ryan a cordial indorsement as to efficiency and honesty. His firm did not find it easy to get good wood even by cutting it where it grew. Good timber could not easily be bought in the general trade.

Peter Barrett, a maker of felloes, gave similar testimony. The wood in the repair shops was generally good. Some of the ash was not fit for poles and should have been put to other uses. He would be prepared to buy all the stock he had seen. Mr. Sturgis conceded that the method of setting tires in the repair shops often results in breaking wheels.

Jacob Berger, an inspector of lumber, said the wood he saw at the repair shops was as good as can be got in the market. Buying such stuff wholesale, dealers had to be content with 60 per cent. of first-class material, and 40 per cent. second class. First grade could be got in small quantities by paying a special price. Berger told of going to Ellenville to get ash which was intended for the Fire Department, but of 15,000 feet he picked 5,000 feet out. Then the department inspector only took 500 feet.

"I was so mad," said the witness, "that I could have kicked him out."

The samples among the exhibits Berger characterized as "the rotten potatoes" of the repair shops' stock.

After a pleasant digression between the Commissioner and Mr. McCurdy on rail splitting, the former boasting of such work, on a 1,200-acre farm out West, and the latter of like strenuousness for a 300-acre farm near by, H. F. Davidson was called.

He is of a firm that makes ladders and poles for the Fire Department. He classed the stock at the repair shops as good. He did not consider the exhibits as fair samples of it.

Robert Fisher, a carriage builder, classed the stock at the shops as good, while he criticised the ash as not strictly first class.

Peter Martin, foreman machinist at the shops, gave testimony as to regard to the operations of the wrecking gang and the system of over-time charges. He justified a charge of $35 for repairing two machines last Christmas.

The hearing will continue to-day, and Chief Edward F. Croker, for whom a subpoena was issued, may be called as a witness for Chief Ryan.

FIRE DEPARTMENT RUMOR.

Capt. Beekler Said to Have Applied to be Retired Ten Hours After Promotion.

Members of the Fire Department, who have been unusually stirred in the last few days over the relief of Chief Croker and the trial of Chief of Construction and Repairs Patrick Ryan, had another subject for discussion yesterday. It was reported also that Capt. Jacob Beekler of Engine No. 75 had filed an application for retirement, only ten hours after he had been promoted from the position of Lieutenant.

Beekler was Lieutenant of Engine No. 42, with station on East One Hundred and First Street. By being appointed to the command of Engine No. 75, at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, he becomes entitled, if retired, to draw $200 a year more pension than would have gone to him as Lieutenant. Beekler is also, it is said, on the medical officer's "unfit list," which means that he is not able to do full duty as a fireman.

Commissioner Sturgis was asked last evening at his Summer cottage at Babylon, L. I., regarding Capt. Beekler's retirement, and said that he knew nothing about it. Mr. Sturgis said he had been busy all day in the matter of the trial of Capt. Ryan, and had not had the time to become acquainted with what had happened at Fire Headquarters. The Commissioner said, however, that it was quite possible that Capt. Beekler had asked to be retired. Acting Chief Purroy could not be seen.

DETECTIVE'S HOME LOOTED.

Davis Found Dresses, Furniture, Carpets, Even His Police Uniform Gone.

Sam Davis, a Detective Sergeant under the Devery régime, but now a common detective, attached to Police Headquarters, returned yesterday with his wife from a month's sojourn in the country. As he entered the rooms of his apartment at 140 West Sixty-first Street he stumbled over a bureau drawer which was lying on the floor, and which he had not seen, because the drawn blinds made the room perfectly dark.

When Mr. Davis had recovered from the shock of his fall he made an investigation of the premises and found that every article he had left in the place which was of any value had been taken. Dresses, furniture, carpets, wedding presents, kitchen utensils, everything, even his own uniform and helmet, was gone. So complete was the job that he had to go to a hotel for breakfast, not a dish being left in which to cook a meal.

Davis later went to Headquarters, and there found that they were looking for the owner of shield No. 409. He immediately claimed it and, upon inquiry, learned that it had been found at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Broadway by a boy who had given it to Policeman Troy of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Davis refused to make a complaint, but instead determined to look after the case himself and try to get back his happy home.

Indicted Policemen Transferred.

Roundsman Jackson and Patrolman Doupe, of the Delancey Street Station, who were indicted on Wednesday by the Grand Jury on complaints of brutality during the riot that accompanied Rabbi Joseph's funeral, were transferred yesterday by Commissioner Partridge. Jackson was sent from the Delancey Street Station to the bridge, and Policeman Doupe from Delancey Street to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Next Sunday.

Next Sunday's edition of The New York Times newspaper, clean in matter and correct in manner, containing nothing not eminently printable in the estimation of persons of intelligence, culture, and good taste. As before, the first consideration will be the making of a newspaper putting forward all the news of all the world in readily comprehensible form. The fixed features, or "departments," will be complete. The special features and the miscellany will represent experienced judgment in the selection of matter providing literary entertainment.—Adv.

Keep It A Boiling!
Grand wind-up of the $12.00 Suit Sale.
To-day—Last 340 of the smartest, most up-to-date $16, $18, $20 and $22 Suits of the season—
Your pick at $12.00.

13th St. Store Only.
Like Burning Money!
300 School Suits, two-piece single and double-breasted; sizes 6 to 16; all up-to-date styles; and 70 Norfolk Suits, sizes 4 to 8; Reduced from $6, $7 and $8 To $3.00.
200 Fall Overcoats, sizes 8 to 16, reduced from $6, $7, $8 and $9 To $3.75.

Stores close Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY STORES: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

O'BRIEN'S PLATOON PLAN

Police Captain Submits Proposition to Commissioner.

Would Abolish "Dog Watch"—Opportunity for Favoritism an Alleged Defect in Scheme.

Capt. O'Brien of the Leonard Street Station yesterday gave out the plan of patrolling which was submitted by him on Wednesday to the committee appointed by the Mayor to consider a change of police rules, and incidentally a change in the present two-platoon system of patrolling. Capt. O'Brien's proposed system is for an improved two-platoon, with four shifts, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, from that time to 6 o'clock, from then to midnight, and from midnight to 7 o'clock, thus abolishing the "dog watch," from 6 to 8 A. M., which is considered a defect of the present system.

The system also puts the patrolmen, Roundsmen, and Sergeants on the same footing in regard to time off, giving all twenty-nine and a half hours off in eight days.

Capt. O'Brien's letter transmitting the system is as follows:

"I herewith submit a copy of the approved two-platoon system for the workings of the Police Department, exhibiting four shifts on patrol and reserve duty, easily understood by members of the force and the general public, which can be put into effective operation at once with the present patrol force without any change in the territory now comprising day and night posts.

"It places Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen on the same quality in regard to nights off, in excusing each of them from duty for an average period of twenty-nine and a half hours every eight days.

"In computing the number of hours for off duty afforded a patrolman every other day, and the number of hours given regularly every eight days as nights off, as well as the provisions made for commanding officers excusing patrolmen from reserve duty when they have sickness in their families or homes, or to be absent for other proper reasons, it will be readily observed that there is very little difference between the new system and that extended by the three-platoon system, which was recently abolished.

"Having no membership in any of the police organizations of the city, I beg to state that in forwarding your committee the attached system and schedules I have no object in view except the interests of the general public and the betterment of the conditions in the Police Department.

"If upon due consideration you should decide upon giving this system a trial I would be pleased to put it in operation on this precinct. Respectfully,

"STEPHEN O'BRIEN."

Capt. O'Brien, in the schedules of his patrolling plan, gives the tours for each section of the precinct force for twenty-four hours only. As far as can be ascertained from the schedules, one-quarter of the precinct force is on patrol from 7 in the morning to 6 P. M., excepting from 1 to 2:30 in the afternoon, when a third of the afternoon patrolling section remains at the station house as a reserve. Another quarter of the force is on reserve at the same time, excepting that from 6 to 8 in the morning and from 11 to 1 half of the reserves are out in turns at meals.

From 6 in the evening till 7 in the morning half the force is on patrol. From 6 o'clock till midnight the other half of the force is on reserve; but from midnight till morning a quarter remains in reserve.

The two platoons are each divided into two sections, and the sections alternate in doing duty. The Captain's schedule is as follows:

First Platoon.—First Section—Patrols 7 A. M. until 1 P. M., reserve 1 P. M. to 12 midnight, patrol 12 midnight to 7 A. M., and excused 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Second Section—Reserve from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M., patrol from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., reserve from 6 P. M. to 12 midnight, and patrol from 12 midnight to 7 A. M.

Second Platoon.—Third Section—Patrol 6 P. M. to 12 midnight, excused 12 midnight to 7 A. M., patrol 7 A. M. to 1 P. M., reserve from 1 P. M. to 12 midnight, patrol from 12 midnight to 7 A. M., and excused from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Fourth Section—Patrol 6 P. M. to 12 midnight, reserve from 12 midnight to 1 P. M., patrol from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., reserve from 6 P. M. to 12 midnight, patrol from 12 midnight to 7 A. M., and excused from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Captain says that his plan provides for an opportunity for a Captain to reward a good policeman by excusing him from reserve. This is one feature which the patrolmen do not want. They say that they want no chance for the Captains to show favoritism.

One hour for meals is provided for, but the Captain says that extra time may be given to men who live a long way from the station house.

The provision for an extra reserve from 1 until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Captain commends, because, he says, experience shows that a reserve is needed then, and that fewer men are needed on the street. Once in about eight days a man gets either twenty-nine or thirty hours continuous time to himself.

EXCUSES OF POLICEMEN.

Capt. O'Reilly Astonished by Plea of Those Caught Gambling.

Discomfiture was the portion of Capt. Myles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Police Station when he appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to press his charge of violating the excise law against William Kearns, bartender in "Jack" Sommers's saloon at 2 James Slip. It was in this place that he had surprised four patrolmen of his command in the midst of an absorbing crap game, with $28.80 on the table before them, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Captain told all about the dice and the dice box and the money, but admitted that he had neither asked for a drink nor been offered one, nor had he seen any liquor exposed for sale. He brought as his witness Policeman John Loosen, who is new on the force, and who was the one man held as the other culprits dashed past him into the outer darkness.

Loosen said he had gone into the place just fifteen seconds before the Captain appeared. He had not gone in to shoot craps, but to warn Kearns that he was violating the law in keeping open at that hour.

He had hardly got in, he said, when three policemen, whom he would not be able to recognize again, rushed from the little room and knocked him down, escaping over his prostrate form. He said in answer to questions that he would have arrested Kearns if Capt. O'Reilly had not, as he considered he was committing an offense.

"The prisoner is discharged," said Magistrate Hogan, and a smile flitted over the faces of the policemen in the room.

"But, your Honor," ejaculated Capt. O'Reilly, "there were four of my officers there, and they were shaking dice."

"I'm not the Police Commissioner, Captain," answered the Magistrate. "Your men are not on trial before me. Take them to Headquarters if you want to prefer charges against them."

"But, your Honor, each of these men had a pile of money before him," said Capt. O'Reilly.

"Captain, I told you I didn't want to hear about your men. The prisoner is discharged," said the Magistrate. This did not close the proceedings, for John Hoyer, who appeared for Kearns, and who had up to this had little to say, stepped forward.

"Your Honor," he said, "I wish to make a formal demand on Capt. O'Reilly, now in your presence, for that $28.80 which he took from that saloon. My client was counting up his receipts at the time he was arrested and he is entitled to that money."

Capt. O'Reilly gasped with surprise, but recovered sufficiently to say that with "all due respect to Mr. Hoyer, he would keep the money for the present.

"Very well then, Captain," said the lawyer, placidly, "I serve notice on you now that I will advise my client to at once bring suit against you for conversion of property, and you may find yourself in a worse predicament than that in which you think you have your officers."

Capt. O'Reilly walked out of the room. It was learned later at Headquarters that he had filed formal complaints of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer against Policemen Loosen, Hartt, Quigley, and Campbell, because of the saloon episode which they will be called upon to face in the trial room next week.

MAGISTRATE CONFORMS TO LAW.

Zeller Installs a Stenographer to Make Record of Commitment Cases.

In consequence of Judge Foster's remark on Wednesday, when he said that the Police Court Magistrates were violating the law in not taking testimony in vagrancy and disorderly conduct cases, Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday had a stenographer by his side, who made a report of every disorderly conduct case that was brought up.

"I intend to take no chances," said Magistrate Zeller, "and in every disorderly conduct case, no matter what the decision may be, I shall have my stenographer take testimony in the future."

LEGAL NOTES.

USE OF CARS IN DANGEROUS CONDITION.—In an action brought by a Miss Kingman against the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries which she received while a passenger in one of defendant's cars by catching her foot in a ring in the car floor, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in affirming a judgment for the plaintiff, holds that it was not an error for the trial court to allow testimony to the effect that the ring in which Miss Kingman testified she caught her foot was standing erect immediately after the accident. The court also holds that the testimony of one of the passengers that he pushed the ring down with an umbrella, but that it repeatedly, as soon as the car started after a stop resumed an erect position, was admissible. "There was no reason to infer," says Justice Barker for the court, "that anything about the car was different at the time to which the testimony referred from what it had been when the car left the barn after its morning inspection. If, during the time testified to, the ring rose frequently as the car started, and remained up until pushed down, this tended to show that it had been doing the like since its use on that day began. Knowingly to use a car in that condition was negligence on the part of the carrier, and the evidence was competent to show that the car had been, in fact, in that condition for so long a time before the plaintiff became a passenger that the defendant should be charged with knowledge of the dangerous condition, or with negligence on the part of the conductor in not ascertaining the danger."

***

RIGHT TO VIEW OF THE SEA.—Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, for the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, holds, in the case of Attorney General against Vineyard Grove Company, (64 Northeastern Reporter 75,) that the public may acquire by dedication the right to have land unbuilt upon for the purpose of light and air and a view of the sea. The proceeding was to remove a building which, it was alleged, encroached on land dedicated to the public on a bluff facing the ocean at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard. The defendant contended that there could be no dedication for the purpose of a view. "The analogy relied on," says the Chief Justice, "is the rule that a right of prospect cannot be acquired by prescription. The question does not appear to be open in this broad form, but it may be answered. The right to have land unbuilt upon within reasonable limits, for purposes of light, air, and prospect, can be acquired by grant, and dedication stands on the principles of grant, not on those of prescription. If it ever is consistent with public policy to have the individual appropriation of land thus restricted, there can be few objects which offer such strong reasons for encouraging the restriction as does that of keeping open the line of the shore and the view of the sea for all."

See that straw hat?
Soft coal?
Soft hats are ready.
Shapes new and graceful.
Stetsons, $5; others, $3, $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

24th Ward, Section 11.—East 176th Street, regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, paving, fencing, and planting trees, from Jerome Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 21, 1902.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGR. OFFICE, ARMY BLDG., NEW York, August 21, 1902.—Sealed proposals for repairing dikes at Saugerties, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 8, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. MANSFIELD, Col., Engrs.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Stock Clearances and FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

with such a strong reason ahead—(stock taking)—for reducing quantities, and with Friday's reputation to sustain for values, it is natural to suspect that to-day's

Values Will Be Extra, Extra Good. And They Will Be!

You will find far more than here told

GREAT BLANKET VALUES
Friday Clearing Prices!

12-4 Fine White Wool Blankets—extra large—scarlet, pink and blue border—elsewhere sold as a "Special" at 4.74—Our Price..... 3.98

11-4 Superfine White Californias—dainty Persian Borders—elsewhere sold as a "Special" at 9.00—Our Price..... 6.98

11-4 White, 12-4 Scarlet Californias—excellent quality—wide silk binding—were 7.98—to-day..... 4.98

White Crib Blankets—extra fine—regular value .45..... .34

IN MUSLIN DEPARTMENT
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were	Now
Unbleached Muslins—yd. wide	.6	3½
42-inch Bleached Sheetings	12½	7½
50-inch Bleached Sheetings	.14	9½
2¼-yd. Bleached Sheetings	10¾	14
Red German Linen Tickings	.20	10
Rainproof Awning Stripes	.16	9¾

COMFORTABLES AND SPREADS
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were	Now
Honeycomb Spreads—full size	1.10	.89
Imported Marseilles—full size	3.98	1.98
Satin Marseilles—full size	1.69	1.19
Silkoline Crib Comfortables	.89	.59
French Sateen Comfortables—medicated cotton filled	2.98	2.49
French Sateen—down filled	6.98	4.98

LINENS AND TOWELS
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were	Now
18-inch Linen Napkins—doz	1.19	.98
All Linen Satin Damask Napkins—23 inch—dozen	2.69	1.98
All Linen Satin Damasks—full bleached—72 in. wide	.89	.59
All Linen Cream Damasks—extra heavy—72 in. wide	.69	.49
Bleached Damasks—66 inch	.39	.29
All Linen Damask Towels	.15	.10
All Linen Fringed Towels	.16½	.12½

CRASH TOWELLINGS.
All Linen—good qualities.
14 inch—our 6¾ cent quality..... 4¾
17 inch—our 9¾ cent quality..... 6¾
17 inch—our 14 cent quality..... 8¾
22 inch—ex. heavy—were .24..... .15
Limit 10 yards of the 4¾ cent grade.
Bath Mats—extra heavy—pink and blue—48 inches long... .79 .39

WHITE GOODS
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were	Now
36-inch India Linons	.21	.15
Check and Plaid Nainsooks	9¾	6¾
Cushion Dot Swisses	.69	.49
Long Cloth—12 yards	1.10	.98
40-inch Victoria Lawns	.11	8¾
Yard-wide Cambrics	.10	6¾
68-inch French Organdies	.37	.25

TWO FLANNEL BARGAINS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Fine White Domet Flannels—heretofore 5½ cents..... 4½
White Baby Flannels—enough cotton to prevent shrinking—were .35..... .19

LADIES' SILK WAISTS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Peau de Soie, Taffeta and China—all colors—best styles—were $6.00... 2.98
Unlined China Silk—Black or White—fancy styles—lace inserting trim—were $8 to $8..... 3.49

LADIES' WASHABLE SKIRTS
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were	Now
Polka Dot Duck	1.49	.79
Linen—tailor stitched	3.00	1.69
White Pique—emb'y trim	7.98	3.49

Also

Black Cheviot Dress Skirts—unlined—taffeta trim..... 6.00 4.49

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Mercerized Chambray—tucks and lace inserting trim—were 7.98..... 2.98

WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES
Friday Clearing Prices!

Entire lot—very dressy styles, suitable for evening wear—tucks, lace insertings and satin ribbon trim'd—were $18 to $20—to clear..... 9.98

LADIES' CHINA SILK TEA GOWNS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Elaborately trim'd with Point de Paris lace—lace flounce skirt—were $9.98..... 6.98

MILLINERY SPECIALS
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were	Now
White Pique and Crash Outing Hats—Mull rosette	.98	.49
Children's Tuscan Flats	.98	.59
Ladies' Untrim'd Dress Shapes	.69	.39

WHITE LAWN WAISTS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Daintiest and most exclusive styles—Were 4.39..... 1.98 | Were 5.98..... 2.98
Were 8.98..... 3.98
Exceptional values.

KIMONOS AND DRESSING SACQUES
Friday Clearing Prices!

Fancy Lawn Kimonos—stripes and fig's—also black and white—were .79..... .39
Kimonos and Dressing Sacques—white and col'd—lace emb'y and ribbon trim—were 1.98..... .98

CORSET SPECIALS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Summer Net and Batiste—Straight front, French shape, medium and long lengths—white, drab, and fancy shades—were 1.00..... .49
Batiste and Summer Net—straight front—were 1.25..... .79

LADIES' FANCY PETTICOATS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Striped French Mercerized Sateen—Black and colors—graduated accordion pleating—ruffle finish—also dust ruffle—were 1.49..... 1.19

NECKWEAR NOVELTIES
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were.	Now.
Net Ties—applique ends	.98	.49
Taffeta Silk Collars—lace trim	1.25	.69
Taffeta Combination Stock and Tie—colors and black	.60	.49

Remember, We Close All Day Saturday
SUPPLY YOUR WANTS TO-DAY.

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Bookfold Apron Ginghams—best makes—all size checks—were .10.... 5
Balance of Fancy Dimities and Lawns—were .10 to .12½—to-day..... 3¾
Best American Novelty Ginghams—Oxblood and Pink Stripes—were .10.. 4¾
Russian Skirting Crashes—nothing more durable for Boys' Suits—elsewhere 15 cents—to-day..... 7¾
8 cent Quilting Challies..... 3¾
12½ cent Black Henrietta Sateens..... 7¾
15 cent Yard Wide Flannelettes..... 8¾

A FEW SILK SPECIALS
Friday Clearing Prices!

	Were.	Now.
Black Taffetas—Plain, Corded and White Lace striped	.60	.49
Fancy Fig'd Foulards	.39	.25
White Washable Habutais	.45	.29
H. S. Grenadines, also striped and Fig'd Corded Taffetas	.75	.59

GREAT CURTAIN SPECIALS
Friday Clearing Prices!

Tapestry Portieres—finest imported—Oriental and Persian designs—twenty styles—were 9.98... 5.98
Finest French Velour Portieres—duplex designs—value $40..... 24.98
Fig'd and striped Muslin Curtains—4 inch ruffle—full length—40 inches wide—were 1.10..... .79
French Bobbinet—wide lace ins't'g and edge to match—were 3.50..... 1.98
Irish Point and Point de Calais—1 to 3 pr. lots—were 9.98 to 12.98... 6.98

GREAT RUG VALUE
Friday Clearing Price!

6x9 ft. All Wool Smyrnas—Oriental and Medallion designs—were 9.98..... 5

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh north winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,421. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN DISCUSSES COAL STRIKE

Probably Will Issue Statement in Anthracite Troubles.

NO PLEDGES TO OPERATORS.

"When the Proper Time Comes, If There Is Anything to Say, I Will Say It," Announces the Financier.

J. Pierpont Morgan was interviewed yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as to his attitude regarding the coal strike. Despite the fact that the operators have gone on record as saying that Mr. Morgan will not interfere in any way in the strike, the financier himself was careful not to make a positive statement on the subject.

"What action, if any, will you take regarding the strike?" he was asked. "It was the general impression that on your return from Europe you would take some action to bring the strike to a speedy end."

"What action can I take?" he said. "Why is it necessary for me to take any?"

"Will you take any action?"

"Why should I? I am not the President of the coal companies."

Mr. Morgan was then asked if there was any chance of arbitrating the strike.

"I know nothing about the matter," he said.

"There were rumors," said the reporter, "that Bishop Potter, representing the Civic Federation, would try to see you with the object of ending the strike, and that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union, is coming here to meet you."

"I don't know a thing about that," he said. Then he added after a minute:

"Why don't the papers leave matters alone? Why should you stir up things in this way instead of leaving them to settle matters among themselves?"

Mr. Morgan declined to say whether or not he would interfere in the coal strike. It was pointed out to him that the operators had said he would let the strike wear itself out.

"That I will say nothing about," he said.

"But the operators have already said you will not interfere."

"I have not said I will not interfere," he replied, "or that I will interfere. I will not talk on that subject."

Mr. Morgan then said that this was not the proper time to tell his plans. He would not say when he would make any statement. He added:

"When the proper time comes if there is anything to say, I will say it. I may have something to say later or I may not. I will not make any statement now, however. When there is anything to be said by me for the press, the reporters will get it."

Among those who called upon Mr. Morgan yesterday was President Underwood of the Erie Railroad.

On the subject of the resumption of anthracite mining Henry S. Fleming, President of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Exchange, which is composed of independent operators, said yesterday:

"I have been recently through the anthracite districts and find that more of the strikers are returning to work. Some of tem who had been afraid to go back to work have got over their fears and are back again. Mining is being resumed in a small way, and preparations are being made in all the collieries for the resumption of work. The policy that has been settled on of only working the richer veins for the next year or so will have good results."

In reference to the repeated talk about arbitration Mr. Fleming said: "There is no foundation for it. You can say in the most positive terms that no one can interfere. I do not believe even Mr. Morgan would be allowed to interfere now, even if he wanted to interfere, which is not likely. All this talk only encourages the miners and makes the strike longer."

J. I. Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal operators and dealers, Cortland and Church Streets, who was also in the mining districts recently, said that in every part of the districts a proportion of the miners were ready to go back if they were sure they would be protected.

It was ascertained yesterday that the strike of the soft coal miners in the New River fields, in West Virginia, is giving some anxiety to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. The strike in West Virginia divides his attention with the strike of the anthracite miners and hampers him more or less. A soft coal operator, whose headquarters are in lower Broadway, said yesterday that the soft coal operators will hold an important conference in Richmond, Va., to-day, ostensibly to arrange for bringing men from a distance to take the places of strikers in the soft coal fields.

The real object, he believed, was to end the soft coal strike in some way. A suggestion will probably be made to Mitchell to call off the soft coal strike, the argument in favor of that being that he will then be better able to devote his attention to the anthracite strike.

Another soft coal operator said that the strike in the New River field had shown more vitality than had been expected. A large number of the strikers were not even organized.

Coal was selling yesterday by retail at $12 a ton, according to some of the dealers, though the schedule price is $10.

The largest shipment of anthracite brought here yesterday consisted of 1,700 tons of broken, egg and stove sizes. It came from Buffalo and was offered to several dealers at $10 a ton on condition that the entire lot be taken. One or two dealers who thought that the strike might be ended in a month, were afraid to take the entire lot, though they said afterward they were paying $11 a ton for smaller lots. It was finally disposed of to a dealer on lower Broadway for $10 a ton.

Two dealers, it was said, later bought 1,500 tons between them at $11 a ton. Most of the dealers, however, did not care to buy except in small lots in order to supply customers in case of emergency. It is said that the 1,500 tons of coal referred to were purchased in April and held. Of the lot, 1,000 ons came from Perth Amboy and 500 tons from Boston.

The coal bought at $11 a ton is expected to be put on the market shortly at $12 a ton or more. One of the dealers said that there was apparently far more coal on the market than was really here. He explained this as follows:

"Sometimes a dealer has, say, 350 or 400 tons, and he sends circulars to a number of dealers offering it at so much a ton for the entire lot. Dealers meet, and one bets the other that he has been offered a lot of coal. This lot of 350 or 400 tons becomes magnified five or six or ten times, according to the number of dealers who are talking about it."

President Lederle of the Board of Health said yesterday with regard to the violations of the soft coal ordinance:

"I do not think anyone is violating the law willingly. The situation is undoubtedly serious. The Pennsylvania Railroad people came to me yesterday and said that they had conformed to the requirements about as long as they could, unless the conditions change very quickly."

Mr. Lederle said he had tried to be as lenient as possible. Asked if he heard that the Manhattan Railway Company was burning soft coal in its engines at night, he said he had not.

LASSOED HIS PRISONER.

Washington Policeman Turns the Tables on a Suspect Who Fled Into a Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—This morning there was a weird chase in the grounds surrounding the Department of Agriculture. The participants were Policeman Charlton, the pursuer, and William Walker, colored, the pursued. There were suspicions abroad that Walker had been guilty of appropriating to his own use two empty crates belonging to a citizen of Anacostia, and it was in order that the suspicions might be verified or disproved that Charlton was chasing Walker. In the department grounds there is a lake, and close to the borders of this lake the pursuing policeman chased the fleeing suspect.

As the minion of the law was on a bicycle the odds were uneven, and Walker, seeing that capture was otherwise inevitable, dashed into the lake. When the policeman arrived at the shore of the lake he found Walker standing up in deep water to his neck. Charlton ordered him to come ashore, but Walker simply threw back his head and laughed a merry, resonant roar.

Charlton walked around the lake a few times, but the problem was too much for him. He could not swim, and was afraid of having something undignified happen if he walked into the water. Finally he got a brilliant idea. Summoning one of the growing and enthusiastic audience he sent this person after a rope, out of which he fashioned a lariat. The laugh disappeared from Walker's face at the policeman's first throw, although it was unsuccessful and clumsy. Charlton is not much of a cowboy, and it was his first attempt at throwing the lariat. The third attempt, however, caught Walker by the head in a bungling fashion, and in a moment the alleged malefactor was being towed through the water.

Walker spent the day in his dampened garb. The police say that they were unable to find any garments that fitted him, but every time Charlton was questioned about this his face assumed an expression of suspicious glee.

TO GO 100 MILES AN HOUR.

Train Being Built to Revolutionize Railway Transportation.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 22.—Machinery for a train that may revolutionize the railway transportation of the world is being built at the General Electric Works here. It is soon to be tried in Illinois, where the track is almost completed. The engineers estimate that the train will make ninety to 100 miles an hour. If successful, the experiment means eventually a trip from Boston to New York in about two hours. The average time at present is about six. Chicago would be reached from New York in ten hours. The scheme has received the approval of the ablest electricians and railroad men in the country.

The line is about 150 miles long, and is remarkable for solidity and strength. As far as possible grades have been eliminated. Electricity will be the motive power, and the third rail system will be used.

A train of three cars has been built for the first trials. The train will be equipped with twelve motors of 120 horse-power each. Instead of the high speed increasing the danger, it is claimed that the train will be safer and run less risk of leaving the rails than an ordinary street car.

The theory held by Prof. Thompson and other eminent electricians is that the train is practically electrically welded to the track and cannot leave it while the power is on. The successful operation of this line will probably be followed by the building of similar lines between all the great cities on the Continent.

INVENTOR SUES JOHN W. GATES.

Wants $50,000 Damages—Says Gates Failed to Form Airship Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 22.—John W. Gates has been sued by Dr. E. L. Drake of this place for $50,000 damages for failing to form a company to build an airship invented by Drake.

The inventor says that recently he had almost completed arrangements with a Washington syndicate to exploit his invention, when a story came from Chicago that John W. Gates and several of Gates's friends had organized to construct the airship. This story, Drake asserts, caused the other deal to fall through. He expects that a compromise will be offered.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Help digestion by using Johann Hoff's Extract, nature will do the rest. BEWARE of cheap imitations. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
TWENTY-TWO PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firm. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77 1-16c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 35c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 6.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 11.

A charming complexion had only with pure blood. The natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT gives both. BEWARE of imitations.—Adv.

800 BOYS CALMLY FACE PERIL OF FIRE

Go Through Drill While Catholic Protectory Tower Blazes.

CLEAR BUILDING OF FURNITURE

Youthful Brigade Fight Flames with Skill of Veterans—Water Supply Fails—Blaze Believed to be of Incendiary Origin.

Fire which is supposed to be of incendiary origin, and which for an hour or more yesterday afternoon gravely threatened the great main building of the New York Catholic Protectory, on the heights above the old village of Westchester, put the discipline of the institution to its severest test, which it magnificently withstood.

Three thousand boys and girls, about evenly divided in number, and ranging in age from young children to those just attaining their majority, are sheltered in the Protectory. Some of the inmates have been guilty of crimes and were sent there from the city's criminal courts, but many more are there simply because they are poor.

There are 800 boys who are not convicts cared for in the building which caught fire and not one failed in his duty. While the great tower rising fifty feet above the roof was shrouded in roaring flame they went through the fire drill, amid the ever-thickening smoke in halls and dormitories, each in his assigned place, as they had done many and many a time before under less distressing circumstances, while those of them who were detailed to the institution's fire department went about saving the building with "Old Ironsides," their steam fire engine, with hardly less skill and precision than the city's fire-fighters who, after a time, came to help them.

Indeed, had it not been that the water supply failed several times, it is doubtful whether the latter would have found any work at all to do, for it was forty-three minutes precisely from the time the fire was discovered before Battalion Chief McCartney and his men came up on the gallop from William's Bridge, four miles away. The boys were still at work removing portable property from the building, and only left when ordered to do so, and this order came only when the upper part of the great tower crashed down to red ruin, scattering vast masses of flame and firebrands over the rest of the building.

RUMORS DRAW FRIGHTENED CROWDS

Rumors of the wildest sort ran over the adjoining countryside while the fire raged. These were partially verified, for the Catholic Protectory is second only to the High Bridge tower as a landmark of the northern part of the city, and from every hilltop the flames could be seen sweeping skyward.

Soon every road for miles around was filled with vehicles and pedestrians hurrying to the spot, some of the wayfarers, with agonized faces, thinking of certain children who might be within the blazing walls. Many other spectators left the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's suburban trains at the Van Nest station, at the foot of the Protectory Hill, and altogether a crowd of surprising proportions gathered in a very short time about the grounds, where they were kept in fair order by the full force of reserves from the Westchester Police Station, under command of Capt. Walsh.

The Protectory comprises ten large buildings and many smaller ones, distributed about a tract of forty-seven acres, the whole being under the direction of the Roman Catholic Order of the Christian Brothers. George B. Robinson is the President of the institution, the rector in charge being Brother Leontine, who, with five assistant rectors, constitutes the administrative force. There are about eighty other Christian Brothers and sixty teachers working under them.

Brother Leontine, returning from a business trip to Manhattan, was just entering the institution grounds when he saw a tongue of flame spring from beneath a balcony running about the foot of the big tower in the centre of the building's façade. It was seen also by Policeman Fruchtnicht of the Westchester Station, who was crossing the lawn, and by John Geary, a boy, who was on the fifth floor of the building. Brother Leontine rushed into the main hall and sounded the fire bell just as he does for the drill, while the policeman ran to an alarm box on West Farms Road, and Geary bounded down stairs three at a time to give another alarm.

Industrial training is an important part of the work. The classes in printing, bookbinding, carpentry, and other trades which are carried on by the boys in the main building, had closed for the day, and the pupils were taking their afternoon recreation in large yards in the rear, under the direction of Thomas Skelly of the mechanical department as prefect, and their teachers. As the alarm sounded they drew up in battalions and waited for further orders. They had hardly done so when the rising smoke revealed to them that this time it was not mere practice drill, but that there was earnest work ahead.

Soon the commands came from Brother Leontine and his staff. About fifty of the larger boys were in the fire department. These ran on the double quick to the firehouse, where Old Ironsides had long stood with steam up, waiting for just such an emergency. The others hurried in perfect order to the third, fourth, and fifth floors, which are their dormitories, and within three minutes there was a veritable rain of mattresses from every window. Then came the pillows, and then the cots themselves. Basins and pitchers followed, and, last, the pictures from the walls.

During this phase the only casualty occurred. A workman who had not had the benefits of the drill passed the front of the building and was struck on the head by a flying china basin. He hurried away home with a scalp wound which bled profusely. He was not identified.

WATER SUPPLY GIVES OUT.

The engine then rattled up in front of the building, the horses having been hitched in record time, Engineer Bernard Bass commanding, while Fireman Stephen Redmond attended the machine. Soon the boys had two lines of hose run up the front of the building and playing on the flames far up in the air. Clouds of steam quickly mingled with the smoke, and it looked as though the danger was over, when the water supply failed and the fire resumed its sway.

Several times this happened until the city firemen arrived, when Chief McCartney at once sent out a second alarm and special calls, which brought a total of seven steamers, three chemical engines, and three hook and ladder companies from the fire houses of Fordham, Unionport, Westchester, and Tremont. Superintendent Gorman of the Morris Park Race Track, just over the hill, heard of the fire by this time and hurried up with the Morris Park Volunteer Department. Acting Chief Murroy also arrived from down town, but the fire was out when he got there.

Meanwhile the crowd stood staring up at the blazing tower, many hands being pointed alternately to the great cross which surmounted it, and which was gilded only two days before at a cost of $200, and then to the big clock which for years has set the smaller clocks of the neighborhood, as the flame and smoke swayed from one side to the other, revealing these objects. the clock, it was seen, had stopped precisely at 5 o'clock, marking the time within a minute or two of the commencement of the fire.

Shortly before 6 o'clock a warning shout went up. The top of the tower swayed forward, the golden cross reeled, and all crashed down to the ground, leaving the clock still in place. The attending burst of flame set fire to the roof in many places, but the firemen were at work with chemicals and hooks as well as the scant supply of water, and soon after conquered.

The roof was burned away for a distance of about fifteen feet from the base of the tower. Some of the furniture had been destroyed by the flames, and a great part of the building rendered uninhabitable by water and smoke. Brother Leontine estimated the total damage at $12,000.

After the city firemen had left Brother Leontine called his boy firemen into the dining hall on the first floor, and after supper told them to go to bed and sleep as long as they liked this morning. He complimented them highly on the courage, coolness, and general efficiency which they had shown, and promised them a substantial reward within a few days.

The Christian brothers who had been stationed about the grounds to prevent any possible escape by the delinquents came in and reported that no such attempt had been made, and "Old Ironsides" was proudly driven back to her house. The engine is forty years old, and in other days, when owned by the Westchester Volunteer Fire Department, won many prizes at county fairs. The machine from now on will be more than ever a source of pride to the good boys in the Protectory.

But they are not all good boys up there and Brother Leontine suspects that it was one of the other sort, who, smarting under some punishment—they have punishments there that smart, too, if some accounts be true—had climbed up into the tower and set the fire which brought so much excitement and so much glory. He said he could advance no other theory as to its origin.

ACCUSED POLICEMAN GONE.

Reagan, Dismissed and Indicted, Fails to Appear—Testimony Given by Capt. Herlihy's Wardman Used Against Him.

Policeman Stephen J. Reagan, wardman in the "Red Light District" while Capt. Herlihy was administering its affairs from the Fifth Street Station, has mysteriously disappeared. Commissioner Partridge yesterday dismissed him from the force on charges of neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses and to arrest criminals while working under Herlihy.

Almost immediately after the decision was made known at the Criminal Courts Building, the announcement was made from the District Attorney's office that Reagan had been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury. The indictment had been handed down Thursday, but was not made public until yesterday.

Up until 5 o'clock Reagan had not appeared at the District Attorney's office, as he had been ordered to do by Inspector Cortright. Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who has been in charge of the case, said that a general alarm had been sent out for the man from Police Headquarters.

The indictment against Reagan, according to Mr. Morgan, is the result of his testimony given when a witness in favor of Capt. Herlihy, when the latter was on trial in December of 1900 before the old Police Board. At that time, Mr. Morgan says, Reagan was asked if he knew a Minnie Weiner, who maintained a house at 201 Allen Street.

Mr. Morgan declares that Reagan testified that he did not know the woman, had never been in her house, and had never seen her but two or three times, and then on the street. In contradiction to this statement at his recent trial at Police Headquarters, Reagan testified that he had visited the house at 201 Allen Street and had met and talked with the Weiner woman. He further testified that he had visited the house off and on for about fourteen months, and identified Mrs. Weiner, who was in the trial room, as the woman he had known and seen in the Allen Street house.

That variance in testimony on the two different trials caused Mr. Morgan to place the matter before the present Grand Jury.

At the time of Reagan's dismissal yesterday Commissioner Partridge instructed Inspector Cortright to order Reagan to report to the District Attorney's office at once. That order was transmitted to Reagan at his home, and he is said to have notified Captain Brown, of his precinct, that he would at once go to the Criminal Courts Building. That was at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the wardman did not then know officially of his dismissal, but he did not go to the District Attorney's office.

Deputy Commissioner Thurston's opinion dismissing Reagan read in part as follows:

"After mature deliberation I find Patrolman Stephen J. Reagan of the Twenty-fifth Precinct guilty of neglect of duty in that he failed to suppress or restrain the unlawful and disorderly houses within the Twelfth Precinct between Sept. 24, 1899, and Nov. 26, 1900, and did not arrest the persons guilty of violating the law or ordinances or the suppression and punishment of crimes and offenses in such places charged in the complaint. I further find Patrolman Stephen J. Reagan guilty of disobedience of Rule 47, Paragraph H of the rules and regulations of the Police Department, and recommend that he be dismissed from the force."

THE PACKERS' COMBINATION.

Armour Company Official Says the Authorized Announcement Will Be Made in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—A well-known employe of the Armour Packing Company spent today in South Omaha, having just returned from the East. He said that the combination of the packers had been perfected, and that the official announcement would be made in the course of a few days.

"The Cudahy Company," said this official, "has decided to enter the combination. This will mean a consolidation of all the packing interests in Omaha and a consequent reduction of expenses in a number of departments.

"Of course denials have been made about the transfer of the Cudahy property, but it was done for the reason that the negotiations were not fairly under way. Now that the deal is practically consummated the official information will be given out within the next few days."

VIOLENT ERUPTION OF PELEE.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Aug. 22.—Officers of the steamship Dahome, which arrived here to-day, report a severe eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, at noon yesterday.

The eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano. It was twenty minutes before it again became light.

The Dahome was obliged to change her course to escape the volcanic dust, which fell heavily upon her deck.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The seismic observatory at Laibach recorded this afternoon seismic disturbances of two hours' duration, but at a great distance from Laibach.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited," leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

New York To-day: Chicago To-morrow
The Pennsylvania Special, the busy business man's train. Only ^ hours to Chicago.—Adv.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE CHANGES

Details Explained to Delegation from Queens County.

Objections Dispelled by Commissioner Lindenthal—Two-Story Structure, Eighty Feet in Width—Saving of $850,000 Estimated.

Commissioner Lindenthal's sweeping changes in the plans of the Blackwell's Island Bridge are to be adopted. The last vestige of opposition to the radical changes was swept away yesterday when a delegation, representing forty associations of taxpayers of Queens County, called at the office of the Department of Bridges, ready to attack and argue against Mr. Lindenthal's propositions. The taxpayers were led by Borough President Cassidy. They came ready to make a bitter opposition and to tell the Commissioner that they did not propose to have the bridge plans tampered with. They departed enthusiastic for the changes advocated by the Commissioner, after having passed a vote of thanks to the head of the Bridge Department, and accepted every change he proposed.

The facts of the controversy over the changes in the plans of the bridge were brought to light yesterday. At one time the feeling against Commissioner Lindenthal was so bitter that the people of Long Island City sent a large delegation to Mayor Low to demand that Commissioner Lindenthal be stopped. Mayor Low said that he knew of no changes which he had authorized in the bridge plans, and told the delegation that none would be made.

That statement led to reports of strained relations between Mayor Low and Commissioner Lindenthal. The latter continued to announce publicly that the changes in the plans of the bridge which he proposed would be made. Mayor Low requested the representatives of Queens Borough to see Commissioner Lindenthal about the matter. Yesterday was the day set for the meeting.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a delegation of twenty men, headed by President Cassidy and including Alderman James, ex-Judge Lucius N. Manley, J. L. E. Schueler, Robert Laffan, David Deans, John Messenger, T. Connors, J. Barhite, and Andrew T. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of the Manufacturers' Association, called at Commissioner Lindenthal's office.

The delegation had a long wait. In their talk the Queens County men denounced Commissioner Lindenthal, and Mayor Low was criticised also for having declared to the delegation that called on him that the width of the bridge had not been reduced and would not be. The action of Mr. Lindenthal was criticised as a queer proceeding in view of the assurances made by Mayor Low.

When the Commissioner arrived he was bland and smiling. The members of the delegation were ushered into his private office. Stacked against the wall were large drawings, showing the changes Mr. Lindenthal proposed to make.

"Now, gentlemen," the Commissioner said, "you may examine these plans and see for yourselves. My plans are to reduce the width of the Blackwell's Island Bridge from a 120-foot structure in width to a bridge of 80 feet in width, and yet give the people more accommodations in many ways."

The Long Island City men were skeptical at first. Commissioner Lindenthal then continued in detail and told of the new plan. One of the first drawings produced was that of a cross section of the bridge as he wants it built. In the old plan the first story of the bridge was to be occupied by a roadway, two trolley tracks, and a promenade on each side. Down the centre of the roadway for vehicles there was planned to be placed heavy uprights which would divide traffic.

Commissioner Lindenthal then showed his new plan, which provides for a double roadway for vehicles, without obstructions and more than 40 feet in width, so that drivers of vans may swing around.

In both plans the elevated tracks are to be placed on the second story of the bridge. Commissioner Lidenthal proposes to place promenades on the second story and on the sides of the structure. It was pointed out that not a single accomodation provided in the 120-foot bridge would be dropped out of the 80-foot structure, and that in addition the money saved in material and ground could be spent for other things.

The fifty or more detail sketches of the new plans were shown to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. Elevators for large trucks are provided inside of the piers, which rest on Blackwell's Island. The plans allow the placing of elevators for trucks and horses near the East River water front on both sides of the bridge.

In forty or more important details Commissioner Lindenthal showed how the changes which he proposed to make would improve the structure, and make it more useful and ornamental. He provides for large cross beams of steel in the towers. He explained the great advantage of a forty-foot roadway for trucks and all kinds of vehicles on the first story of the bridge, and said, if it was so desired, instead of two trolley tracks, four could be placed there. He said that the upper story, according to his plan, would be 45 feet in width and the lower story 80 feet, so that if the two stories were placed side by side the bridge would be 125 feet in width.

The explanations made by Commissioner Lindenthal convinced the delegation. The members commenced to praise the new plans and in less than an hour every taxpayer was convinced.

"You are going to give us more for our money," said one of the delegation. "We thought you were going to reduce the capacity of the bridge by making it 80 feet instead of 120 feet."

It was explained also that there would be a saving of about $350,000 by the adoption of Mr. Lindenthal's plan in the cost of materials alone. In addition, there will be a large saving in the amount of land required for the long approaches to the bridge. It was estimated yesterday that a saving of more than $500,000 would result in the cost of land to be acquired. The delegation was pleased to see that Commissioner Lindenthal had adopted their suggestions as to elevators for passengers at the towers, as they proposed before the Mayor.

The estimated cost of the Blackwell's Island Bridge is $20,000,000, and it will be one of the longest bridges in the world. It will be the third bridge to be completed over the East River. Considerable work has been done on the piers.

Just before leaving Mr. Lindenthal's office the delegation became so enthusiastic that it was proposed to give a vote of thanks to the Bridge Commissioner, which was adopted unanimously, while Mr. Lindenthal bowed his acknowledgments.

ADMIRAL DIEDRICHS RESIGNS.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Admiral von Diedrichs has resigned his post as Chief of Staff of the Navy. He has been succeeded by Vice Admiral Buechsel.

Emperor William, in accepting Admiral von Diedrich's resignation, referred in highly flattering terms to his services in Asia and in the reorganization of the navy, and appointed him Honorary Admiral of the Naval Corps.

Admiral von Diedrichs is the officer who was in command of the German squadron of five cruisers in Manila Bay at the time Commodore, now Admiral, Dewey was operating against the Spaniards.

Mary Mac Lane at Newport.
First article written by the remarkable young woman from Butte since the publication of her book. "The Story of Mary Mac Lane by Herself." In to-morrow's Sunday World, exclusively. Order to-day.—Adv.

Fast Travel Facilitates Business.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., daily; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv

BODIES OF THE FAIRS NOT SHIPPED FROM PARIS.

Mystery in Regard to Their Retention There—Lawyers Consult Consul General Gowdy.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The American liner St. Paul, which sails for New York to-morrow via Cherbourg, was to carry the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair. The bodies, however, are still in the Church of the Madeleine here, the order for their removal having been countermanded.

There is evidently some mystery connected with the fact that the bodies have not been shipped from Paris. It was originally arranged that the bodies be withdrawn from the Church of the Madeleine at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour two undertakers' vans were waiting to receive the coffins, when orders came sending them away until 9:30 o'clock to-night. At that hour the vans were again on time, but the removal of the bodies was again countermanded, and it is said that it has been postponed to an indefinite date.

In the meanwhile lawyers representing the families of Mr. and Mrs. Fair have been closeted at the American Consulate here all the evening with Consul General Gowdy, who, it is understood, cabled to Washington earlier in the day for instructions in the matter. It is impossible definitely to ascertain the subject of this consultation, but it is reported that the lawyers representing one party desire that a post mortem examination be held before the bodies leave France. Mr. Gowdy has received no reply to his cablegram to Washington.

Mr. Ellis, manager of the Hotel Ritz, where the Fairs had apartments at the time of their death, has charge of the shipping arrangements. When questioned to-day he was very reticent. He said the shipment of the bodies had been postponed because definite instructions for forwarding them had not been received from the family of Mr. Fair. He professed to know no other reason why they should not be moved, and said they would not be shipped until such orders had been received.

NO FIGHT FOR FAIR MILLIONS.

Brother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair Says No Contest Will Be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 22.—William Smith, a brother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, stated to-day that there will be no contest for the Fair millions.

The decision is believed to be the result of an interview had between Mr. Smith and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs's lawyer, in New York, but the heir declines to state whether any amicable arrangement has been made.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Indiana Priests Approve His Attitude Toward Philippine Friar Question.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 22.—President Theodore Roosevelt was to-day praised and honored by the priests of Indiana, who during the past week have been in retreat at Notre Dame. The priests, who represent 100,000 Indiana Catholics, took up the Philippine ecclesiastical question and, after thorough discussion, passed resolutions praising the President for having entered into friendly negotiations with the Vatican concerning the ecclesiastical affairs in the Philippine Islands.

The priests think that these negotiations will be conducted until such an agreement shall have been reached as will fully satisfy the claims on justice and religious rights and liberty for the friars and the Catholic people of the Philippine Islands.

The sympathy of the Catholics of Indiana was expressed for the friars of the Philippine Islands. According to Bishop Alerding and the priests who are here in retreat, the friars have arduously and successfully labored for centuries in the cause of religion and Christian civilization and are now the victims of widespread slander and abuse.

FOUND THEIR TOWN OCCUPIED.

Excursionists Who Went to Settle Thomas, Mo., Discovered It Already Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

THOMAS, Mo., Aug. 22.—When 2,000 excursionists from Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas arrived here to-day to establish a town on the site already prepared for them, they found nearly 1,000 "sooners" on the ground, apparently enjoying life and with no intention of moving out. Three banks and numerous other places of business were already open, and the town made quite a brave showing, as frontier towns go.

The new-comers were somewhat disturbed by the presence of the "sooners," but decided to do the best they could to get along without trouble, until the lots were drawn. The drawings began this afternoon. It is believed there will be no trouble in ousting those who have taken possession of the land without permission. Capitalists of Trenton, Mo., are back of the town site project. Weatherford, eighteen miles from Thomas, is now the nearest telegraph office.

CHICAGO'S GIRL MESSENGERS.

They Took the Places of the District Telegraph Strikers and Seemed to Fill the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Girls as messenger boys in office buildings were an innovation which Chicago experienced to-day. They took the place of the striking messenger boys of the Illinois District Telegraph Company. The girls came in answer to the following advertisement:

Wanted—100 young ladies for work within large buildings; salary $15 to $25 per month. Apply I. D. T. office, 820 Western Union Building.

Tenants in the skyscrapers were surprised when in answer to their call for a telegraph boy they were confronted with stately-looking "young ladies," who announced themselves as messengers who had responded to the call.

The startled messenger boys were startled, too, when they learned that girls had been secured to take their places, and declared their determination to make love to the non-unionists and thereby induce them to stop work.

Attempts to enter the buildings, however, were frustrated, and as the girls did not carry messages outside the boys failed in their plans, being forced to look on at a distance.

The Cachet of Royal Approval.
At all the State Banquets at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle given by His Royal Highness King Edward VII. during the festivities in celebration of the Coronation, both in June and in August, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. Covers were laid for all the crowned heads; and many Royal and Princely guests and other notables from all parts of the world attended.
The exclusive use of Moët & Chandon Champagne on these occasions is a distinct expression of Royal approval as to the high quality and perfection in excellence of the Champagne from the great vineyards of Messrs. Moët & Chandon.—Adv

NEW ENGLAND WELCOMES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Scenes of Enthusiasm at Hartford, New Haven, and Meriden.

Workingmen Present to the Chief Executive a Large Floral Horseshoe—Audience of 5,000 Hear the President on the Nation's Problems.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—President Roosevelt began his tour of New England to-day amid scenes of remarkable enthusiasm. Landing from the yacht Sylph, at New Haven, shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, his progress to this city was a continued ovation. This evening he addressed an audience of more than 5,000 persons in the Coliseum here.

At all three places where the President stopped elaborate arrangements had been made for his reception. At New Haven a special landing at the dock had been constructed for the occasion. There Mayor John P. Studley, with his secretary, and a committee from the Board of Aldermen, greeted him, and conducted him through a roped passageway to the carriage in waiting. The New Haven programme provided for nothing but a drive, and the progress of it took the distinguished visitor through the slums, the factory quarters, and the centre of the city. By proclamation of the Mayor, all traffic over the line of march was suspended. The city's factories changed the noon hour for the day, and the shops were closed between 1 P. M. and 2:30 P. M. The city was gayly dressed in flags and bunting.

Meriden was reached at 3 o'clock. A salute of guns was fired and all the bells in the town were rung, while 20,000 people lined the streets. The programme included singing by 1,000 school children stationed on the lawn in front of the Methodist Church and a greeting to the President by the local veterans of the Grand Army in front of the City Hall. Just before departing President Roosevelt addressed the crowd briefly from the rear platform of his car, the Mayflower, thanking them for the reception tendered him.

On his arrival at Hartford the President was welcomed by a committee of representative citizens, and then taken for a drive around the city, occupying, with Col. Jacob L. Greene, a handsome victoria automobile, in charge of two expert New York chauffeurs. He was enthusiastically cheered all along the route.

The President expressed his satisfaction at the substitution of drives for conventional handshaking. This method of entertainment seems to have given the people the opportunity desired of seeing him.

WORKINGMEN'S WELCOME.

In Pope Park, one of the beautiful outlying recreation spots of the city, the President was greeted by 10,000 workingmen, who presented him with a magnificent floral horseshoe inscribed: "Workingmen's Welcome to Our President."

Father Michael Sullivan made a few remarks, in which he commended the honesty and sincerity of the President. President Roosevelt, in responding, was frequently interrupted by applause. He said in part:

"Father Sullivan: I came here to say some words this evening myself, but nothing that I can say will in any way have the significance that the gift from the wageworkers of Hartford has, and that the language you have used, Father Sullivan, in connection with making it has, and I am sure that Col. Greene, Senator Platt himself, and all of my other hosts will pardon me for saying that no greeting that I have received or can receive in Connecticut will or can begin to please me as much as this one that I receive through you. [Loud applause.] I should, of course, be wholly unfit for the position I occupy if I did not give my best thoughts and best purpose to trying to serve the interests of the toiler—the man who works with his hands, and, of course, also the man who works with his head. Perhaps I can do this best by trying to help as well as I can their best purpose and their best thought [Cries of "Good!"] and that kind of representative I shall strive to be, according to the light that is given me."

At least two-thirds of the audience who heard the President in the Coliseum to-night were workingmen, and the enthusiasm shown by them when the President alluded to the rights of the toiler aroused the keenest interest. Again and again the speaker was interrupted by vociferous applause.

President Roosevelt was introduced by Col. Jacob L. Green. Through Senator Platt he tendered his thanks for the reception accorded him and to Mayor Sullivan his thanks to the people of the City of Hartford. The President again referred to the incident of the presentation of the horseshoe in the afternoon and the pleasure which the workingmen's tribute had given him. He then continued:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"The events of the last few years have forced the American Republic to take a larger position in the world than ever before, and therefore more than ever before to concern herself with questions of policy which affect her interests beyond her own borders. As a people we now have duties and opportunities in the tropic seas and lands south of us as well as in those of the farthest East. And much depends upon the way in which we meet these duties, the way in which we take advantage of these opportunities.

"From the days of Monroe, Clay, and the younger Adams, we as a people have always looked with interest upon the West Indies and the isthmus connecting the two Americas, feeling that anything happening in those regions must be of concern to our welfare. There is now ampler reason than ever before for this feeling.

"The outcome of the Spanish war put us in possession of Porto Rico and brought us into peculiarly close touch with Cuba, while the successful negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty at last cleared the way for the construction of the isthmian canal. Porto Rico, it is a pleasure to say, may now serve as an example of the best methods of administering our insular possessions. So excellent have been the effects of our administration and legislation concerning this island that their very excellence has resulted in their being almost forgotten by those at home.

"There is hardly a ripple of failure on the stream of our success, and so, as is apt to be our way, we do not think of it all. Yet it is well worth while to think of it, and it is pleasant to learn by an experience which teaches us what to follow instead of what to avoid.

RESULTS IN PORTO RICO.

"First and foremost, in Porto Rico, we have consistently striven to get the very best men to administer the affairs of the island. It is

and those who suffer from it are more helpless; while there is less efficient check in the way of that public opinion to which public men are sensative.

"In consequence, the administration of these islands is beyond all other kinds of administration in our country, the one in which the highest standard must be demanded. In making appointments to the insular service, it is necessary to disregard any question of mere party expediency and to look at the matter solely from the standpoint of the honor of our own nation and of the welfare of the island itself. This has been the standpoint adhered to in selecting the men who represent our Government in Porto Rico—Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Judges, Superintendent of Education—every one. In consequence, all Americans should feel a real pride in the way in which their compatriots who are responsible for the government of the island have administered it.

"Moreover, in shaping the government of the island we have acted with good sense as well as with good faith. We have not been frightened or misled into giving the people of the island a form of government unsuitable to them; and while providing that they should govern themselves so far as possible, we have not hesitated in their own interest to keep the power of shaping their destiny.

"In Cuba the problem was larger, more complicated, and more difficult. Here again we kept our promise absolutely. After having delivered the island from its oppressors, we refused to turn it loos offhand with the certainty that it would sink into chaos and savagery. For over three years we administered it on a plane higher than it had ever reached before during the four centuries since the Spaniard first landed upon its shores. We brought moral and physical cleanliness into the Government. We stamped out yellow fever—in itself an inestimable service both to the Cuban people and to the people of our own Southern States. We established a school system. We made life and property secure, so that industry could again begin to thrive.

"Then when we had laid deep and broad the foundations upon which civil liberty and national independence must rest, we turned the island over to the hands of those whom the people had chosen as the founders of the new republic. It is a republic with which our own great Republic must ever be closely knit by the ties of common interests and common aspirations. Cuba must always be peculiarly related to us in international politics. She must in international affairs be to a degree a part of our political system.

FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

"In return she must have peculiar relations with us economically. She must be in a sense part of our economic system. We expect her to accept a political attitude toward us which we think wisest both for her and us. In return we must be prepared to put her in an economic position as regards our tariff system which will give her some measure of the prosperity which we enjoy. We cannot, in my judgment, avoid taking this attitude if we are to persevere in the course which we have outlined for ourselves as a Nation during the past four years; and therefore I believe that it is only a matter of time—and I trust only a matter of a very short time—before we enter into reciprocal trade relations with Cuba.

"The Isthmian Canal represents what is probably to be the greatest engineering feat—the greatest feat of the kind—of the twentieth century. Before we start upon the construction of the canal, certain questions of detail and of our relations with the people owning the soil have to be settled. When this has been done, the first question will come upon choosing the commission which is to supervise the building of the canal. Here again we have to deal with an enterprise so vast and so far-reaching in its effects that but one thought is permissible—how to get the very best men in the Nation, the men of the highest engineering and business and administrative skill, who will consent to undertake the work.

"If possible, I should like to see these men represent different sections and different political parties. But these questions are secondary. The primary aim must be to get men who, though able to control much greater salaries than the Nation is able to pay, nevertheless possess the patriotism and the healthy ambition which will make them willing to put their talents at the Government's service.

"Much for what has been done in the Occident. In the Orient the labor was more difficult.

"It is rare indeed that a great work, a work supremely worth doing, can be done save at the cost not only of labor and toil, but of much puzzling worry during the time of the performance. The generation that achieves greatness, like the individual who achieves greatness, can do so only at the cost of anxiety and bewilderment and heart-wearing effort. Timid people, people scant of faith and hope, and good people who are not accustomed to the roughness of the life of effort, are almost sure to be disheartened and dismayed by much work and the worry, and overmuch cast down by the shortcomings, actual or seeming, which in real life always accompany the first stages even of what eventually turn out to be the most brilliant victories.

THE TASK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"All this is true of what has happened during the last four years in the Philippine Islands. The Spanish war itself was an easy task, but it left us certain other tasks which were much more difficult. One of these tasks was that of dealing with the Philippines. The easy thing to do—the thing which appealed not only to lazy and selfish men, but to very many good men whose thoughts did not drive them down to the root of things—was to leave the islands. Had we done this, a period of wild chaos would have supervened, and then some stronger power would have stepped in and seized the islands and have taken up the task which we in such a case would have flinched frim performing.

"A less easy, but infinitely more absurd course, would have been to leave the islands ourselves and at the same time to assert that we would not permit any one else to interfere with them. This particular course would have combined all the possible disadvantages of every other course which was advocated. It would have placed us in a humiliating position, because, when the actual test came it would have been quite out of the question for us, after some striking deed of savagery had occurred in the islands, to stand by and prevent the re-entry of civilization into them, while the mere fact of our having threatened thus to guarantee the local tyrants and wrongdoers against outside interference by ourselves or others would have put a premium upon every species of tyranny and anarchy within the islands.

"Finally, there was the course which we adopted—not an easy course; one fraught with danger and difficulty, as is generally the case in this world when some great end is to be accomplished as an incident to working out National destiny. We made up our minds to stay in the islands—to put down violence—to establish peace and order—and then to introduce a just and wise civil rule accompanied by a measure of self-government which should increase as rapidly as the islanders showed themselves fit for it. Well, it was certainly a formidable task; but think of the marvelously successful way in which it has been accomplished.

"The first and vitally imporant feat was the establishment of the supremacy of the American flag, and this had to be done by the effort of those gallant fellow-Americans of ours to whom so great a debt is due, the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, regulars and volunteers alike. In a succession of campaigns carried on in unknown tropic jungles against an elusive and treacherous foe vastly outnumbering them, under the most adverse conditions of climate, weather and country, our troops completetly broke the power of the insurgents, smashed their armies and harried the broken robber bands into submission.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE.

"In its latter stages the war against our rule sank into mere brigandage, and what our troops had to do was to hunt down the parties of ladrones. It was not a task which it was humanly possible to accomplish in a month or a year; but month by month, year by year, with unwearied and patient resolution our army in the Philippines did the task which they found ready to hand, until the last vestige of organized insurrection was stamped out. I do not refer to the Moros, with whom we have exercised the utmost forbearance, but who may force us to chastise them if they persist in attacking our troops.

"Among the Filipinos proper, however, peace has come. Doubtless here and there sporadic outbreaks of brigandage will occur from time to time, but organized warfare against the American flag has ceased, and there is no reason to apprehend its recurrence. Our army in the islands has been reduced until it is not a fourth of what it was at the time the outbreak was at its height.

"Step by step as the army conquered, the rule of the military was supplanted by the rule of the civil authorities—the soldier was succeeded by the civilian magistrate. The utmost care has been exercised in choosing the best type of Americans for the high civil positions, and the actual work of administration has been done so far as possible by native Filipino officials serving under these Americans. The success of the effort has been wonderful. Never has this country had a more upright or an abler body of public representatives than Gov. Taft, Vice Gov. Wright, and their associates and subordinates in the Philippine Islands.

"It is a very difficult matter practically to apply the principles of an orderly free Government to an Oriental people struggling upward out of barbarism and subjection. It is a task requiring infinite firmness, patience, tact, broad-mindedness. All these qualities, and the countless others necessary, have been found in the civil and military officials who have been sent over to administer the islands. It was, of course, inevitable that there should be occasional failures; but it is astonishing how few these have been. Here and there the civil government which has been established in a given district had to be temporarily withdrawn because of some outbreak; but at last, on the July 4 that has just passed—on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of our independence—it was possible at the same time to declare amnesty throughout the islands and definitely to establish civil rule over all of them excepting the country of the Mohammedan Moros, where the conditions were wholly different.

BENEFITS TO THE FILIPINOS.

"Each inhabitant of the Philippines is now guaranteed his civil and religious rights, his rights to life, personal liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, subject only to not infringing on the rights of others. It is worth noting that already the Philippine people have received a greater share of self-government, that they have more to say as to how they shall be governed, than is the case with any people in the Orient which is under European rule.

"Nor is this all. Congress has, with farseeing wisdom, heartily supported all that has been done by the Executive. Wise laws for the government of the Philippine Islands have been placed upon the statute books, and under those laws provision is made for the introduction into the Philippines of representative government, with only the delay absolutely necessary to allow for the establishment of definite peace, for the taking of a census, and the settling down of the country.

"In short, we are governing the Filipinos primarily in their interest and for their very great benefit. And we have acted in a practical fashion—not trying to lay down rules as to what should be done in the remote and uncertain future, but turning our attention to the instant need of things, and meeting that need in the fullest and amplest way.

"It would be hard to say whether we owe most to our military or our civil representatives in the Philippines. The soldiers have shown splendid gallantry in the field, and they have done no less admirable work in preparing the provinces for civil government. The civil authorities have shown the utmost wisdom in doing a very difficult and very important work of vast extent. It would be hard to find in modern times a better example of successful constructive statesmanship. Finally, in the Philippines, as in Cuba, the instances of wrongdoing among either our civil or military representatives have been astonishingly few; and punishment has been meted with even handed justice to all offenders.

AWAKENING OF THE ORIENT.

"Nor should it be forgotten that while we have thus acted in the interest of the islanders themselves, we have also helped our own people. Our interests are as great in the Pacific as in the Atlantic. The welfare of California, Oregon, and Washington is as vital to the nation as the welfare of New England, New York, and the South Atlantic States. The awakening of the Orient means very much to all the nations of Christendom, commercially no less than politically; and it would be short sighted statesmanship on our part to refuse to take the necessary steps for securing a proper share to our people of this commercial future.

"The possession of the Philippines has helped us, as the securing of the open door in China has helped us. Already the Government has taken the necessary steps to provide for the laying of a Pacific cable under conditions which safeguard absolutely the interests of the American public. Our commerce with the East is growing rapidly. Events have abundantly justified alike from the moral and material standpoint all that we have done in the Far East as a sequel to our war with Spain."

After his address President Roosevelt was the guest of Executive Secretary John T. Robinson on Asylum Avenue. The President invited Mayor Sullivan to meet him at Mr. Robinson's home. The Mayor is an ex-clerk, who was elected by the laboring men, a fact with which the President was familiar, and he expressed a desire to have a personal chat with Mr. Sullivan.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEPARTURE FROM OYSTER BAY.

Sailors Superstitious Because He Leaves on a Friday for a Thirteen Days' Trip — Salute by Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 22.—The President of the United States left here this morning on the Sylph for his New England trip. The fact that it happened to be Friday and that he was to be gone thirteen days did not disturb Mr. Roosevelt, though the sailors on the President's yacht had a notion that they would never reach New Haven, where the President is to join the party that is to accompany him on his jaunt through the States founded by the Puritans.

The President is a very prompt person. Secretary Cortelyou had arranged that he should leave on the Sylph at exactly 9:30 in the morning. The President was on the dock off J. West Roosevelt's home at exactly thirteen minutes before the appointed time. He was the picture of good health and in a merry humor. He bowed cordially to the reporters in the launch Evade.

The launch happens to be faster than that of the Sylph, and circled about her while the representatives of the papers which must have pictures to illustrate their stories made a thousand snap shots of the President in a boat.

The Sylph was under way exactly on schedule time. With the President were Mrs. Roosevelt and little Ethel. In addition there was Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Lung, Stenographers Latta and Weaver and two men of the Secret Service.

The sailors, who could not help being superstitious, expressed surprise that the day could be so bright and that a tidal wave did not rush over them as they stood at attention when the President and his party went astern.

A large excursion boat came alongside. It was filled with a party of the Methodists of Oyster Bay, who were on their way for a trip to Ocean Grove.

In the distance the villagers were trying to blow off their heads in giving a National salute. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt answered the cheers on the tooting whistle of the excursion boat, bowing and waving to the Methodists while the last of the anvil salute woke up the eels and the lobsters of Oyster Bay.

The salute on shore was "fired" by the Democrats who welcomed the President when he came back to his home after the war with Spain. An iron ring, with a hole for the fuse, was filled with giant powder and placed on an anvil. Another anvil was placed above the iron ring. The fuse was lit and the upper anvil sailed high into the air, while the hills took it upon themselves to echo National salutes as each explosion occurred.

The Democrats who did the saluting were Maurice E. Townsend, who paid for the powder and was in charge; Sergt. John Castle, Corp. J. J. S. Hewlett, and Gunners William A. Starke and James S. McHenry.

PRESIDENT'S NEWPORT PLANS.

Will Stand as Sponsor at Baptism of Son of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The arrangements for the visit of President Roosevelt to Newport and the christening of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler have been practically completed. The President will come from Providence to-morrow, arriving on a steam yacht provided by the Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senator from Rhode Island, who will accompany him to Newport. The President will remain quietly aboard the yacht Saturday night, and Sunday will come ashore to attend the christening, which will take place at noon at the Chanler villa, on Bath Road.

The service will be held in the drawing room of the villa, which will be decorated entirely in white flowers, the baptismal font to be used for the occasion being the gift of President Roosevelt, who, with Lewis Chanler, an uncle of the child, will stand as sponsor. The Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, will officiate.

The child will be named Theodore Ward Chanler, the first name for the President and the middle name for the late Samuel Ward, a relative of the Chanlers. The ceremony will be entirely private, only a few guests having been invited, these including Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Senators Aldrich and Wetmore.

After the ceremony President Roosevelt will return to Providence by a special train, leaving at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

FIVE THOUSAND POLICE GUARD IDLE COLLIERIES.

Force Has Cost Anthracite Companies $1,800,000 to Date—Progress of the Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 22.—It is estimated that the policemen now guarding the idle collieries in four counties of the anthracite region number 5,000. The employment of so many special guards has necessitated an expenditure by the coal companies to date of $1,800,000. Besides paying the special policemen a daily wage the companies supply them with food and lodging.

Every coal company in the anthracite district and nearly every washery has its quota of police. The commissions are all granted by Gov. Stone at Harrisburg, and cost the companies $4 for the granting and recording of each commission. Of this sum $2 goes to the State and $2 to the county.

The Butler washery and the Dodge colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, in which operations had recently been resumed, were closed to-day by striking miners. At the Butler washery the men marched out in a body. It is asserted by the men that all through last night strikers in ambush kept up a continuous fire on the washery, and the shed in which the workmen slept. Not being afforded sufficient protection, the men say, they decided to suspend operations.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 22.—Acting upon the advice of Gen. Gobin, the officers and men of the First Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, stationed near here, sent to Shenandoah for their full equipments and their personal effects. This would indicate that Gen. Gobin has decided to keep a detachment of troops in the Panther Creek Valley for some time. To-day the mine workers sent a petition to Gov. Stone asking that the troops be recalled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—The United Mine Workers' Journal to-day contains the following estimate of the strike situation:

Anthracite miners solid and unyielding. Prepared for a long siege. West Virginia practically unchanged. Strikers quiet, firm, and confident.

J. H. Kennedy, Secretary of the Indiana bituminous miners, says that work is slow in the bituminous district. Little is being done about the mines at Evansville, Boonville, Montgomery, and other points, but he says the time of year is approaching when work ought to be fair.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 22.—Conflicting testimony was given to-day at the inquest held to place the responsibility for the death of Patrick Sharpe, who was killed during a clash between strikers and deputies at Nesquehoning on Monday evening. Twelve witnesses swore that Sharpe had been killed by Harry McElmoyle, while five others held that the fatal shot had been fired by William Ronemus.

SHIPMENTS EXCITE STRIKERS.

Fifteen Cars of Coal Leave Silver Creek Amid Angry Demonstrations.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 22.—Fifteen cars of coal were shipped from Silver Creek Colliery, near New Philadelphia, this evening, and as it was the first coal that has been prepared for market in that district since the strike began, the strikers were very much excited, and several hundred congregated along the railway track watching the train go by.

The crowd got into an angry mood at the sight of the loaded cars, but there was no serious demonstration, and affairs soon quieted.

Coal $9 a Ton in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Anthracite coal advanced to $9 a ton here to-day. This is a jump of $1 a ton since Wednesday. Coal stocks are so nearly depleted that even at this rate the gradually increasing demand cannot be met. Conservative dealers are advising their customers to hold off in the belief that coal mining must resume before exorbitant rates become general.

AMERICAN PUSH IN LONDON.

Rev. Dr. Hillis Tells How Two Yankee Reporters Secured Colgns of Vantage at Coronation Procession.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of New York was among the passengers by the Dominion liner New England from Liverpool to-day. He said that he saw the outside show of the coronation, having excellent seats where he could see everything. One thing he noticed especially, a little incident, but one that attracted his attention because of the illustration it furnished of American push.

While waiting for the procession he saw two men away in the rear of the crowd. As they came down the street he thought he recognized one, and on looking through his glass he saw he was an American newspaper man.

Dr. Hillis said to his companion:

"There are two American newspaper men; they are looking for an opening where they can see the procession. I'll wager that they find a place."

He watched the two men as they worked their way into the crowd and through till they reached the line of soldiers which held the crowd back. By using a few shillings they passed through the line of soldiers and were within four feet of the King's carriage as it passed. This was accomplished in just fifteen minutes from the time Dr. Hillis saw the men in the rear of the crowd.

"It was the finest example of American push with judicious use of a few shillings that I ever saw," said Dr. Hillis, "and it is that spirit which makes our American newspaper great."

MARRIED IN A GRAINFIELD.

Eloping Virginians, Foiled Before, Think Open Air Is Safer than Church.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 22.—Ernest Perndexter and Miss Bessie Overton of Rockbridge County, having once before tried to elope without success, when they were caught almost at the start, made another attempt this week, in which they succeeded. The ceremony was performed in a field of millet.

Profiting by his former experience the bridegroom decided that there was less danger of the ceremony being interrupted in a field of waving grain than in a church. So the couple were married under those unusual surroundings. Perndexter in escaping with his bride-to-be from the home of her parents, had to carry her in his arms through a cornfield and then crossed the James River in a rowboat.

Dropped Dead in Hotel Cafe.

While sitting at a table in the café of the Hotel Westminster, Eighteenth Street and Irving Place, last night, Robert Henry Harris, a salesman for the Ansonia Clock Company, and who lived at Brandford, Ontario, Canada, suddenly gasped and fell to the floor. He died before the arrival of a physician, who was hurriedly summoned. Heart disease, the doctor said, was the cause of death.

Edward W. Townsend.

In "A Summer in New York" the love interest has developed now, and the present installment tells of a tangle in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

HIGGINSON, FOG-RIDDEN, GROPES FOR THE ENEMY

Blinding Mist Exposes New England Coast to Invader.

Blue Squadron's Battleships, in Fear of Individual Attack, Keep Together—Wireless Telegraph to be Used in Signaling.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 22.—The contrast in the conditions prevailing off shore this morning and those of yesterday were most marked, and individuals participating in or watching the war manoeuvres of the navy early to-day found things favorable to the fleet under command of John E. Pillsbury, which is trying to make a landing on the New England coast, between Portland, Me., and Provincetown, Mass., while Rear Admiral Higginson and his squadron defend the seaboard.

This morning a fog so thick that the water of the harbor could not be seen from naval headquarters shrouded Cape Ann and the adjacent ocean. Yesterday for miles, in the bright, clear atmosphere, objects at sea could clearly be seen. Yesterday it was declared that it would be useless for Pillsbury to attempt to draw near. To-day it seemed as if he could have passed within a short distance of any other ship without his presence being known.

When the sun came up this morning the atmosphere was as clear as it could be. At that hour extended observations were made from all signal and lookout stations, and each reported that all was well and that there was no sign of the enemy. The receipt of these early messages interrupted the quiet which had prevailed at the naval headquarters here since 2 A. M., unbroken save by one report received from Portland at 3:45 A. M. This report was like most others sent in, that all was quiet. The report added that scout boats were sighted outside the harbor.

It was not long after sunrise that the fog set in. It was a dense cloud and first impenetrable to the eye beyond a distance of ten or a dozen feet. Just before 9 o'clock there were indications that the sun was burning through the mist in shore.

Aside from the fact that the Kearsarge, at least, was still at anchor off this place, little was actually known here as to the positions of the various ships of Admiral Higginson's squadron. Scouts had been reported off Portland. The cruiser Brooklyn skirted the end of Cape Cod early in the forenoon and went across to Plymouth. Thus both ends of the line of defense were found to be well guarded, and as the naval experts here felt reasonably sure that the Alabama and Massachusetts were with the Kearsarge off Straits Mouth Point, the centre was thought to be safe. Just before 9 o'clock a launch with mail and dispatches was sent out from shore to the Kearsarge. The location of some of the ships may be learned when the boat returns.

The station keepers here have been advised that the look-out line has been extended to Sankaty Head, on Nantucket, where the wireless telegraph station is located. From there all incoming ships will be queried as to whether or not they have seen any of Commander Pillsbury's ships, and the results of these investigations will be signaled to the scout boats or the land stations.

By 11 o'clock the fog had lifted and the battleships were seen in their usual positions. Observation in the distance, however, was impossible, owing to a haze which hung low over the water.

All the signal and look-out stations reported during the forenoon, showing that the cruising system was intact, and all the scout boats were heard from before 11 o'clock either at the station here or on board the Kearsarge.

It is learned that the rules of the manoeuvres in which the vessels are engaged permit the destruction of the ships of the opposing squadron, and it appears that the fear that Pillsbury will dash in and disable one of his vessels is one reason why the defending fleet is kept so compact by Admiral Higginson.

Toward noon there was a quiet space of time. The big battleships lay idly at anchor, the thick haze off shore hemmed them in and prevented a far outlook, while on land there seemed nothing to do but wait for developments.

In the afternoon the weather conditions again were changeable. At 3 o'clock the fog deserted Rockport and passed far out beyond the battleships, hanging away in the east more in the form of smoke.

From Straitsmouth Point the trio of warships could be discerned very plainly. Then suddenly it seemed as if the bank of fog were engaged in a race to the coast line again. The battleships could now no longer signal each other, and the stations on Pigeon Hill and Straitsmouth were rendered for the time being out of action.

NAVIGATION IS HAMPERED.

During the time that the fog prevailed the steel fighters remained motionless. Then confronting Admiral Higginson and his co-workers was the danger in navigating their vessels.

In this case, however, the Admiral concerned himself with the more consequential possibility of Commander Pillsbury taking a position in some one of the coast harbors unobserved.

An hour later the fog again lifted and piled up on the horizon, finally being broken up by a strong east wind. Then black clouds covered the sky, and thunder crashed. The anxious watchers on shore believed that the long-waited-for battle had actually started. Then developed on land several rumors almost distracting in their nature to those who placed in them any form of credence. One of these was that there had been an accident on the Kearsarge, but this was promptly denied from official sources.

The storm continued until dark, when again the weather changed and the stars shone. Lightning, however, continued, serving now and then to illuminate the Harbor of Rockport, so that one could see very plainly the two stakeboats which had anchored inside the breakwater, to serve on the morrow during the official trial of the new battleship Maine. Dispatches from stations along the coast were not as frequent as they had been previously. There were, however, a number of very important telegrams, which were immediately dispatched on the Government launches to Admiral Higginson.

Admiral Higginson has his three battleships at anchor in the same position that they occupied at sundown last night. With steam up, they are ready to start for any point at the slightest warning. More uncertainty was apparent on board than has been seen at any previous time since the manoeuvres began. It was learned that Commander Pillsbury's authority enabled him to take possession of certain steam craft, such as a tug or a yacht, that came in his way, to be used in connection with his plan of attack.

It is figured that if he should do so he might place on board such a craft a force of his ships, and under this disguise land them near some lighthouse or signal station used by the defenders, and thereby interrupt the system of communication maintained by Admiral Higginson and cause any amount of trouble.

Unless Commander Pillsbury makes an attempt to reach a harbor within the next sixty hours from midnight, his efforts to win a victory in the game of mimic war will fail, for theoretically it will be considered that his ships have sunk, or he has found the blockade established by Admiral Higginson from Portland to Cape Cod cannot be broken.

It is only fair to say that naval experts believe that Admiral Higginson's defense is good. Everything to-day certainly favored an attack by the enemy, but no scout of the blue squadron reported signs of Commander Pillsbury's fleet. Fog and storm swept the coast during the afternoon, and while for a time to-night the sky was clear, the haze on the water continued.

To-night Admiral Higgison's three battleships were still at anchor off Thatcher's Island, and beside them were two torpedo boats, but a nasty sea was running, and the lightning occasionally lighted up the bay. At midnight the flagship's launches found difficult work in making landings, and incoming craft reported a wild sea outside. On the battleships the men are wide awake, as every one expects to get word of the enemy before daylight.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 22.—The torpedo boats Bagley and Biddle of Admiral Higginson's "blue" squadron put in here early to-day for fuel. Each vessel took on twenty-five tons of soft coal, and then left to resume patrol duty. The torpedo boat Barney was also sighted cruising outside the harbor, and it was expected that she would put in for coal later in the day. Owing to the scarcity of the fuel, considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring a supply for the torpedo boats.

ARTILLERYMEN TO PRACTICE.

Soldiers in Forts Will Be Given a Chance with Their Guns Before the Naval Attack.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The artillery companies stationed at the defenses of Long Island are to be given an opportunity to brush up on their marksmanship just before the naval attack of the North Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral Higginson begins. During the interval between Aug. 25—the closing day of the naval search problem which is now in progress—and Sept. 1, when the joint manoeuvres are scheduled to begin, extensive target practice will be indulged in at the defenses named, and also at the other forts along the New England coast.

The principal feature of the practice at the Long Island forts will be firing at moving targets, proficiency in which is particularly needful, in view of the impending attack of the war vessels. The targets are rigged in various ways, some of them being fashioned to represent a warship. They are to be drawn past the forts by small tugs.

A number of the ordnance officers on duty at the War Department left Washington to-night to be present at the target work, and Gen. Crozier, Chief Ordnance officer, who is a member of Gen. MacArthur's staff, is expected to view the work at the several forts.

The War Department will issue an order in a few days giving instructions to govern competition in this target practice along the coast.

Orders were issued by the War Department to-day detailing a number of additional officers to duty in connection with the joint manoeuvres. Major Garland N. Whistler and Capt. William Chamberlaine of the Artillery Corps have been ordered to New London to report to Gen. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, who will leave shortly for that place for duty during the manoeuvres, Major George P. Scriven and First Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway of the Signal Corps have been ordered also to New London, to report for duty to Gen. Greely. First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton has been ordered to Wakefield, R. I., on similar duty.

Major Richard E. Thompson will be in charge of the office of Chief Signal Officer during Gen. Greely's participation in the manoeuvres.

The general plan of the joint army and navy manoeuvres, as agreed to by Major Gen. MacArthur and Rear Admiral Higginson the respective commanders of the land and sea forces, at their recent Newport conference, have reached Washington, and the instructions, which will be issued by the two branches of the service to the opponents in the war game, will be prepared here.

These instructions will be of the same character as those which were issued to the commanders of the White and Blue Squadrons, which now are vying with each other off the New England coast. Later on, when the joint manoeuvres begin, the character of the problem as worked out by the War Board, together with the instructions and the rules governing the contest, will be made public.

MILITIA IN WAR GAME.

New York State Naval Forces Ordered Out in Mimic Fight.

General orders have been issued by Capt. J. W. Miller of the New York Naval Militia, for the tour of duty of the militia of the State during the army and navy manoeuvres. Details from the First and Second Battalions, New York and Brooklyn, respectively and the Second Separate Division of Rochester, will be sent to the Indiana, the Montgomery, and the naval militia vessel, the Aileen, for participation in the combined manoeuvres from Aug. 30 to Sept. 7. Permission has been granted for the naval militia vessel, the Aileen, to take part in these manoeuvres.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN DUCHESS.

Mr. Ross, Back from Coronation, Compliments American Wife of Duke of Marlborough.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday afternoon was G. W. Ross, the Premier of Ontario.

"I went over in June to attend the coronation," said Mr. Ross, "and have had a most delightful time. Most remarkable to me was the splendid appearance of the King. For a man of his age to survive the operation and apparently regain all of his old-time vigor is most marvelous. His restoration to health after such a serious illness is a complete refutation of the many stories that have been published that he had not been in the habit of taking the best care of himself.

"I did not talk with King Edward, although I made a very pleasant visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were exceedingly gracious to me."

Mr. Ross in the course of his remarks referred to the Duchess of Marlborough, who arrived in New York on Tuesday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm.

"The Duchess of Marlborough," he said, "is a most remarkable young woman, and a very beautiful one as well. She was undoubtedly the most beautiful of the Duchesses at the coronation, and with it all is a woman of rare good sense. At the coronation she was unusually pleasing in appearance, and I was struck with the grace and dignity with which she bore herself. Her husband, the Duke, is a fine young man, and I consider them a most congenial and splendidly matched couple."

VETERAN OF 1812 DYING.

Hiram Cronk in His 103d Year and Sole Surviving Pensioner of That War.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Hiram Cronk, the only soldier of the War of 1812 now upon the Government pension rolls, is dying at his home in Dunbrook, this county. Cronk is in his 103d year, and has had the distinction of having lived in three centuries. About three months ago his health began to fail, and for some time he has been confined to his bed and is daily growing weaker. He spends much of the time sleeping. Last week he slept for three days and two nights. When he is awake it is at night, but during the day he sleeps quietly.

Mr. Cronk lives with his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Rowley. Until about two years ago the Government allowed him $8 a month, but Congressman Sherman secured the passage of a special law increasing the pension to $25. The old soldier's farm is mortgaged, and the pension is barely sufficient to keep it from going under the hammer.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY'S VIEW.

Believes that the Next President Will Be a Democrat.

Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy arrived in the Cunarder Lucania from Europe yesterday. He was very enthusiastic over the political outlook from a Democratic standpoint, and he said he was certain that the next President would be a Democrat.

"This is a Democratic year," he said, "and on a platform of honest government the Democrats will carry the country. The Republicans have done many things prejudicial to the public interests, and will have to suffer the results. For instance, take the case of the Cuban Republic. The American flag should never have been hauled down until the debt to us was paid."

John Kendrick Bangs.

The "Genial Idiot" has some things to say about shortage of coal in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

J. J. HILL ON CROP CONDITIONS.

President of the Great Northern Expects 250,000,000 Bushels of Wheat in Seven States.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 22.—When J. J. Hill talks of crop conditions, he speaks with authority, and the Great Northern's President says that a conservative estimate of the wheat crop of this year of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Northern Oregon will reach upward of two hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat.

"I believe I am conservative," said Mr. Hill, "and do not wish to be quoted on exact figures, for that would be presumptious. There will be a very large yield of flax and oats, and the farmers will be well fixed this Fall. In Minnesota and the Dakotas the weather conditions have been so mixed that it is a wonder that there are any crops. West, in Montana and Washington, there has been an immense yield.

"I saw wheat that I was told went sixty bushels to the acre. The soil out there is very rich. When that country is all brought under cultivation the yield of wheat will be enormous, and the Pacific States will then have eclipsed the wheat belt of the Northwest, now monopolized by Minnesota and the Dakotas, as the latter States will by that time have become engaged in diversified farming and dairying. It is not improbable that Washington and Oregon wheat will soon be shipped East in large quantities.

"The live stock industry, as now carried on on the ranges, must give way to the small farmer. It will not be many years until range cattle will be a thing of the past, and in their place will come the high grade, pasture-fed steers of the best breeding. In the mountain ranges sheep will continue to be raised for many years, and will undoubtedly occupy those localities for centuries."

AXE AND GRINDSTONE TRUST.

One Said to Have Been Arranged by Charles D. Gates with New York Capitalists.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—Charles D. Gates, President and General Manager of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, has returned from New York, where he conferred with capitalists who are promoting a $25,000,000 combination to take in all the axe handle and grindstone factories in this country and Canada, the plants to be operated under one management.

Plans for the formation of the trust are said to have been perfected and arrangements already made to take over the larger plants, though the deal may not be fully consummated for several months. Men of wealth are interested in the project, which is to be financed by a New York trust company.

An offer of $1,000,000 is said to have been made for the Turner, Day & Woolworth plant, but Mr. Gates refused to discuss the matter further than to state:

"You can say that such a deal is on. A proposition has been made to this company, but as for discussing the matter in detail, or its probable outcome, I cannot do so."

Despite the unwillingness of Mr. Gates to talk, it is stated on good authority that matters have so far progressed that options have been given on most of the plants desired.

DENUNCIATION OF TRUSTS.

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress Passes Resolutions Asking the President to Oppose Them.

ST PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—Although yesterday's discussion of the trust question and the later action of the resolutions committee in ignoring the question had been regarded as the end of consideration of that problem before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, such proved not to be the case. When the Congress was called to order to-day for the closing session, J. A. Gardner of St. Louis secured the floor and moved the adoption of resolutions which he presented. These slightly differed from the Wetmore resolutions of earlier in the session, and precipitated another lively debate. Resolutions were finally adopted as follows:

Whereas, The trust system has been and is a menace to our Republican institutions; and,

Whereas, If allowed to continue to form combinations in restraint of trade and the elimination of competition, the wealth of the entire country will be concentrated in the hands of a few; and,

Whereas, The said combinations are calculated to destroy the hope and ambition of the youth of the country, it being well understood that the ambition and hope of the young men of this Nation have made it great; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Congress that the President of the United States be respectfully urged to use all the power vested in his office to the end that the growing power and the influence of the trusts may be destroyed.

Resolved, That if in the wisdom of the National Congress the laws now on the statute books are insufficient to suppress this growing evil, that other more stringent and efficient laws be speedily enacted.

PLANS A BROOM TRUST.

Mr. Shepard Seeks Options on Manufactories Throughout the Country—No Results Yet.

William A. Shepard, head of the Onondaga Broom Works, who has offices at 150 Nassau Street, said last night at his residence, 712 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, that several gentlemen with large unemployed capital had suggested to him recently the plan of forming a combination of all the broom manufacturers in the country. He had, he said, in pursuance of this plan, written letters to some fifty or sixty manufacturers of brooms in various parts of the United States asking for options on their several plants and property. He had received about forty replies to these letters, but so far had obtained no options.

The negotiations were still proceeding, but the matter was, as Mr. Shepard expressed it, "all up in the air." He said further that no meeting of broom manufacturers had been held in this city, as has been reported. The only meetings were those between himself and the capitalists interested in financing the proposed combination.

According to report, the combination is proposed to be capitalized at $5,000,000.

Buying Potatoes on Speculation.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 22.—About a week ago a man who said he was a wealthy resident of Lincoln, Neb., came to Riverhead and announced he needed 100,000 bushels of Long Island potatoes for speculation. Contracts were made to sell the man a lot of potatoes from the farms in the vicinity, probably something like 6,000 bushels being agreed on. The Westerner obtained the services of August Kaelin, a local buyer, who went about among the farmers soliciting the tubers.

Too Proud to Confess Hunger, Starved.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Sarah Schumacher, seventy years old, was found dead in her room late last night, and her daughter, Martha, was wandering in a half-crazed condition about the lower floor of their home. Coroner Jones said to-day that Mrs. Schumacher had died from starvation. Martha said she and her mother were too proud to tell any one of their condition, and that for several days neither had had a meal. It is said the Schumachers have well-to-do relatives in Philadelphia and in Virginia.

Giant Grain Elevator Changes Hands.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Prescott Elevator Company's half million-bushel elevator has been sold to the Woolvine Syndicate Company for $85,000. This company recently purchased eight steel barges and steam tugs belonging to the elevator company. The plant originally cost $300,000. The Woolvine Syndicate operates a grain line from Duluth to Quebec.

CHEERED DYING LEADER

Brass Band and a Crowd at Kunzeman's Last Hours.

Fourteenth District Politician Knew End Was Near, but Held a Two-Hour Reception.

"Hurrah for Kunzeman! What's the matter with Kunzeman? He's all right. Hooray!"

Thus the crowds of the east side yelled as they stood in front of the home of Jacob Kunzeman, ex-Assemblyman, ward politician, and leader, at 157 First Avenue, shortly before midnight on Thursday night. In front of the leader's residence and saloon the band that had been engaged to furnish music for the leader's outing and crowder party next Monday played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and other pop

HILL'S RULE UNDISPUTED IN DEMOCRATIC CAMP

His Complete Dominancy Noted at State Committee Gathering.

Jacob A. Cantor Gubernatorial Boom Launched, but Coler's Adherents Are Confident—Big Tim Sullivan on Oratory.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—Saratoga to-night was a beehive of political activity. The Democratic State Committee meets here to-morrow to select a place and name the date for the holding of the Democratic State Convention. Nearly every Democrat of prominence in the State arrived here this afternoon. The last, but by no means the least, to put in an appearance was David B. Hill.

The power of one man in an organization was never more marked than is that of Mr. Hill in the Democratic organization of New York. Although there were several hundred men of more or less prominence in Democratic State politics at the various hotels, the one question on all their lips was: "Has Hill arrived?" The manner betrayed in the anxious interrogatory indicated more plainly than open confession of the fact would have done that there would be "nothing doing" until Mr. Hill came. And supremely confident of his complete dominancy, Hill took his time about coming. It seemed as if he were deliberately delaying his arrival for effect.

A member of the New York County Republican organization, who was here as a political observer, commenting upon the great eager crowd of Democrats at the Grand Union waiting patiently for their leader's arrival, said: "Hill ought to revise his famous dictum, 'I am a Democrat,' and make it 'I am the Democrat.'"

"How about Platt?" retorted one of the Democratic sub-leaders, who did not like this reference to the subservience of the Democratic clans.

Prominent among the Democratic leaders here to-night are David B. Hill, who came in on a late train; Chairman Frank Campbell, former Mayor Robert A. Stanwick, Senator P. H. McCarren, Senator T. P. Sullivan, St. Clair McKelway, Elliot Danforth, former Senator Coffey, J. J. Scannell, Norman E. Mack, John F. Carroll, Edward A. McCall, William H. Buckley, Perry Belmont, and William F. Sheehan.

It is the consensus of opinion here to-night that at the meeting of the committee to-morrow it will be decided to hold the convention in Saratoga on Sept. 25.

The Republican Convention is to be held on Sept. 23, and up to within a few days it has been the intention to hold the Democratic Convention on Sept. 30. The change has been brought about by the fact that the hotel proprietors here have notified the Democratic managers that they fear they would be unable to accommodate the Democrats at the later date because of the fact that most of their help have made engagements to take Winter places on Oct. 1.

"There is no reason," said Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, to-night, "why the convention should not be held on Sept. 25. We know who the Republicans are going to nominate and what issues they are going to make, so the sooner we get to work the better."

Governor Hill arrived at 10:30. When he came into the Grand Union he was surrounded by the crowd of faithful Democrats who had been awaiting his arrival, and for fifteen minutes or more was kept busy handshaking. Mr. Hill had little to say. Asked about the date of the convention he said:

"I don't know whether it will be held on September 25 or September 30. I have not had time to talk with anybody on the subject, and I am too tired to hold any conference to-night."

It was learned that Governor Hill is in favor of having the convention held on September 30. What decision will be reached in the matter depends upon whether or not the hotel proprietors can be induced to keep open until the later date.

CANTOR'S BOOM LAUNCHED.

When Grover Cleveland, on the occasion of his visit to New York some weeks ago to speak at the dinner given by the Tilden Club, expressed the opinion that if the Democrats put up the right man for Governor this year, they could elect him, the man whom he had in his mind's eye was Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

A few days before his pilgrimage to New York Mr. Cleveland invited Mr. Cantor to visit him at his home in Princeton. They talked over the New York political situation, and Mr. Cleveland is said to have suggested to Mr. Cantor the political desirability of his coming out as a candidate for Governor.

Accordingly Mr. Cantor is out for the nomination. His secretary, George Blake, and other friends arrived here to-day to launch his boom at the meeting of the State Committee to-morrow. They do not expect a warm reception from the Hill crowd, and it is almost a certainty that they will not be agreeably disappointed. In fact, it is the impression of the well-informed that when Mr. Hill learns that Mr. Cleveland favors Cantor, without further delay, he will show his preference for Coler in a way which will r[illegible] all doubt as to where he stand[illegible]d any now exists.

In [illegible] it is generally hinted that Hill [illegible] been committed to Coler, the t[illegible]n which the Kings County organiz[illegible]greed to support Hill's leadership.

It is recalled in this connection that the bad feeling between Cantor and Hill had its origin in a political move made by McLaughlin, the Kings County leader, when Hill was Governor. At that time Mr. Cantor was the minority leader in the Senate. McLaughlin wanted his man, Senator Jacobs, made leader. He put the proposition up to Hill and Hill agreed to it. The first Cantor heard of it was a few days before the session opened. Calling on Hill one day at his office to discuss some prospective legislation, Hill, as Cantor arose to go, said in an off-hand manner: "By the way, Senator, I think we had better have a change in the minority leadership. To promote the interest of the organization, I think Senator Jacobs should be selected."

Cantor objected to being shoved out of the way in this off-handed way and put up a fight. He won out handsomely and Hill has never forgiven him for his insubordination.

The only possible chance which Cantor seems to have is in a revolt of up-State leaders against the compact which Hill has entered into with the Kings County organization. Cantor is much better known to the up-State politicians than Coler. His long service in the Senate brought him into contact with Democrats from all sections of the State, and he was one of the few men sent to Albany by Tammany who was both liked and respected by the rural-ists. His strength with the up-State leaders, however, is insignificant when compared to Hill's. There is just one thing which he should have in his favor in a contest with Hill, and that is the dissatisfaction of a number of the up-State leaders with the details of Hill's programme.

There is no decided opposition to the evident plan to nominate Coler. On the contrary, Coler's candidacy is meeting with a good deal of enthusiasm. But the agreement which Hill has entered into to make McCarren Chairman of the State Committee, or if not Chairman head of the Executive Committee, with control of the campaign, is obnoxious to some of the country chieftains.

It is asserted by a man in a position to know that when Frank Campbell heard of the aspirations of McCarren for his place he wrote to Borough President Cantor and other men prominent in the party, asking that their influence be used to prevent the consummation of this plan. In his letters he is said to have stated that to put McCarren, or any man of his affiliations, at the head of the party just when it was taking on new life, would mean a relapse into the state of debility which had characterized the organization for several years past.

Chairman Campbell arrived at the Grand Union at 9 o'clock to-night. When asked if he had written such a letter he denied it. Senator McCarren was seen and asked if he had heard of any such action on Campbell's part.

"No, I have not," he said. "When I talked with him a few days ago he spoke in a very friendly spirit. I told him that I certainly had no desire to take on any great responsibility in the coming campaign. I said to him that all I was ambitious to do was to unify the party and that I would strive toward that end in whatever capacity the leaders thought best."

But even if it were true that Campbell had written such a letter, as he is asserted to have written, no one here believes that he or his friends would carry their opposition to Hill's plan to put McCarren in control of the State campaign to the extent of an endeavor to interfere with his wishes with regard to the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Cantor, moreover, has been handicapped by his supposed political friends. It was only the other day that William Hepburn Russell, the Executive Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy, came out in an interview in which he sought to commit the organization to Hill and Coler.

Mr. Cantor's friends here are very indignant over this break of Mr. Russell's. They say Russell spoke absolutely without any authority from the organization. They intimate further that his motive probably was selfish. They say he is currying favor with Hill in the hope that he may be able to secure the nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the First Department.

THE SULLIVANS FOR COLER.

The Sullivans, "Big Tim" and "Little Tim," arrived to-day and helped to swell the Coler boom.

"If we nominate Coler we can win," said Senator Sullivan. "He would go out of New York City and the Bronx with 100,000 majority. He would be supported by Democrats of all shades and opinions, and would poll a big independent vote. What's more, he would be strong up the State. Don't you believe these stories about all being harmonious in the Republican ranks. There is a whole lot of dissatisfaction in the Republican camp. I know what I am talking about, and we all are in better shape in the big cities up the State than we have been in some years. In Rochester all Democrats are now united. The same is true of Buffalo, where, by the way, the Republicans are in desperate straits. Gov. Odell had to remove the Republican Sheriff and several other Republican officeholders have had serious scandals connected with their administrations. I believe one or two of them have been indicted. And let me tell you, too, there is a lot of soreness in New York City among the Republican rank and file. Mayor Low seems to have just two objects in view from a political standpoint in conducting his office. One is to disrupt the Republican organization, and the other is to fix it so that he will be the only man whom the Republicans can elect."

Coler's weakness as a campaigner being suggested, Senator Sullivan said: "He is not an orator, but what of it; have you been noticing the elections recently? Well, if you have you have noticed that they ain't electing many orators to office nowadays. Oratory is on the bum. What the people want is a man who can do things, not talk about them. Odell was not elected for his oratory. Why, I remember when Hill ran for Governor the last time you had to go at 9 o'clock in the morning to get a seat to hear him make a speech at 8 o'clock at night, and we got the worst beating we ever had."

There is a good deal of talk here to-night about "an untrammeled convention." Chairman Campbell and Elliot Danforth have been talking freely about the advisability of letting the delegates have their own way. When Mr. Campbell was asked on this subject, he said:

"Well, if anybody thinks the convention will be a cut-and-dried affair, I will wager him a new hat that there will be a number of candidates, and that it will take several ballots to reach a decision."

Asked about the Chairmanship of the convention, Mr. Campbell said that no names were being mentioned in that connection. The question, he said, would probably not be settled until the day before the convention.

SENATOR SPOONER'S VICTORY.

Indications that Wisconsin Will Return Him to the Senate—La Follette Men Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Reports which come in here from political authorities in Wisconsin indicate a victory for Senator Spooner over his opponents. The La Follette men have apparently decided to concede the re-election of Mr. Spooner and to offer him their support. The State Committee, which will meet in about two weeks, will complete the fusion between the Spooner and La Follette men, and take action toward reconciling the two factions on the basis of Mr. Spooner's return to the Senate.

This affair has been a remarkable one in the history of American politics. It is exceptional in that the La Follette men, who have apparently been so signally defeated in their attempt to undermine Mr. Spooner, are evidently as strong as ever in their control of State affairs. The rank and file have simply arisen and insisted that Mr. Spooner shall be allowed to go back to the Senate, and they have done this without in the least withdrawing their support from the La Follette policy.

Gov. La Follette's grip on the people of his State is so strong and unquestioned that he was led into the mistake of believing that they would allow him to retire Mr. Spooner to private life. The issue was clearly drawn at the State Convention. Mr. Spooner was ordered to indorse the La Follette platform or get out, and it was, of course, a foregone conclusion that he must get out.

The La Follette people lost no time in hearing from their followers, and everything they heard was to the effect that while the rank and file was as strong for La Follette and his platform as ever, there must be no tinkering with Mr. Spooner's prospects. As fast as candidates were nominated for the Legislature they were instructed in an iron-clad fashion to vote for Spooner, and yet at the same time the devotion of the rank and file to La Follette's policy was unquestioned. In other words, the Wisconsin Republicans succeeded in drawing the deepest line yet drawn between State and National politics. They adhered to La Follette on State lines, but insisted that Spooner must return to Washington, whether or not he acceded to the platform they had indorsed, because that platform dealt with State instead of National issues, and Mr. Spooner, as a Senator, was called upon to deal only with National issues.

It is said by Wisconsin men that the attitude of the press of the country had a great deal to do with the case. The general outburst of regret over Mr. Spooner's probable retirement from the papers of both East and West aroused State pride in Wisconsin.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON HOPEFUL.

Predicts that the Republican Party Will Win in November.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, who is one of the wheelhorses of the Republican Executive Congressional Committee, called at State headquarters to-day and told the Illinois leaders that those of them who saw party victory ahead this Fall are wearing the right kind of glasses.

"I think the people of the country are satisfied with Republican ways and that we will have a majority of the next Congress," said Congressman Cannon.

"Although it is an off year, I would not be surprised if the majority is almost as large in the Fifty-eighth as in the Fifty-seventh Congress. The Republican committee is confident there will be no serious losses and expects to make gains in some quarters."

JAMES R. KEENE HOME.

Financier Returns from Europe on the Liner Lucania and Evades Interviewers at Quarantine.

James R. Keene returned from Europe on the Lucania last evening and evaded the newspaper men who boarded the ship at Quarantine expressly to interview him by slipping over the port side of the ship into a waiting tug while the reporters were boarding it from the revenue cutter over the starboard rail.

The tug steamed rapidly up the bay, and long before the big ocean liner which brought him over was docked he was safely ensconced in the Waldorf-Astoria enjoying his dinner. Immediately after eating he retired to his room and refused to see any one. He replied to all requests for an interview that he would answer questions at his office down town this morning.

Gov. Odell's Return.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Gov. Odell left here this morning for Rochester en route to Albany.

THIRTEEN HURT AT GRAND CENTRAL STATION

Boston Express Crashes Into Bumpers at End of Track.

Brakes Refused to Work, and Engine Was Reversed Just in Time to Avert Serious Disaster.

Thirteen persons were more or less badly hurt in the New York Central Station yesterday afternoon when the Boston express which arrived at 1:58 o'clock crashed into the bumper of track No. 4. Those who were hurt, and most of the other passengers, were on their feet, and all were thrown violently forward by the shock. The most seriously injured were:

BENTON, JAMES H., seventy-three years old, of 462 O Street, Washington, D. C.; cut over the right eye and his nose was broken.

NICOLAI, Countess H. de la G., of 331 South Broad Street, Philadelphia; suffered from a blow in the chest and shock.

JACKSON, WILLIAM H., twenty-eight years old, of 37 West Thirty-second Street; severely cut on the left temple and right knee.

Countess H. de la G. Nicolai, who is the widow of a former member of the French Embassy at Washington, and Mrs. Benton were sent in ambulances to the Flower Hospital. Mr. Jackson was sent home in a cab.

V. L. Adams of 321 Newkirk Street, Stamford, Conn., was hurt about the head, but refused to go to a hospital. The other passengers who suffered from the collision were cut by the broken glass of the windows, which scattered through the cars. Their wounds were dressed by ambulance surgeons summoned from Bellevue, Flower, and the Presbyterian Hospitals, and they went on to their several destinations without giving their names.

The Boston train is a very heavy one and does not switch its engine, as is done with the lighter trains. In addition to the baggage and mail cars, there are two parlor cars, a buffet car, and smoking car.

As the train swung into the station the engineer, Charles Gregory, applied the brakes and, finding that they did not work, reversed his engine. He did everything in his power to stop his train, and managed to slacken its speed to such an extent that what might have been a serious disaster was averted. The only damage to the locomotive was the smashing of the cow catcher.

The passengers who were not hurt looked upon the incident as a joke, apologized one to the other for the rudeness of their bumping, and joined friends waiting for them. While several of them were still chatting and planning for their future movements the ambulances came clattering up, and it was then realized that the jolt had not been a joke to all those on the express.

Station Master Stevens, hearing the crash, had immediately sent the calls for ambulances. He refused to talk about the accident other than to say that no one would have been hurt if the passengers had waited for the train to come to a stop before standing in the aisles of the cars.

Mr. Stevens acknowledged that the accident was due to the fact that the airbrakes would not work. Asked if this was a common occurrence, he said it was very unusual. Questioned as to what might have happened if in the event of the signals being set against the train the brakes had failed to work, he refused to answer.

FACTORY GIRLS' STRIKE.

Although Concessions Were Made, They Have Refused to Return to Work in Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Peekskill is worrying to-day through fear that it may lose the Baker Underwear Factory. About ten years ago the company was organized here, and it built a factory that has been enlarged twice. It established branch factories at Richmond, Vt., and Tarrytown and Buffalo, N. Y. The factory here, employing more than 300 girls, had its annual shut-down three weeks ago, and on Monday last it resumed, with the prospects of twelve months' running full-handed. During the recess about $5,000 worth of new sewing machines had been put in. Because the machines are faster the girls could do more work in less time than before, and a slight reduction in the price of piece work was made.

On Monday afternoon seventy-five sewers and binders declined to work and went out. After a conference with the President, John S. Baker, the matter was left to a citizen to arbitrate, and satisfactory concessions were made on both sides. On Tuesday morning the girls, excepting a few, returned to work. More than a hundred girls struck again yesterday, and in the afternoon most of the girls took an hour off, went to McDermott Hall and listened to addresses by labor organizers on the formation of a union. Committees were appointed to that end.

Two-thirds of the female operators did not go to work to-day, but the factory has been running with about 100 hands. Mr. Stevens, the Secretary and Treasurer, said that the old prices had been put back, and all concessions made, and that nothing else could be done. If the girls demand a union shop the company will not comply, he said, but will close the factory. Time for the girls to return to work has been extended until Monday. The pay roll of the factory here amounts to more than $3,000 a week. This afternoon the girls are promenading about town and enjoying themselves.

POLICE HAVE RIVER MYSTERY.

Believe Man Who Had Assurance of $2,400 Loan Committed Suicide.

Another drowning mystery in the North River now confronts the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. The body of a man well dressed was found floating in the water last evening off the pier at West Thirty-eighth Street.

From papers found on the body the police supposed at first the body to be that of C. J. Steele of 120 West Seventy-eighth Street. Inquiry at that number, however, brought the statement that no one of that name had lived there recently or was known there.

In the pockets of the clothing was found an "identification" card of the United States Casualty Company, on which was the name "C. J. Steele" and the address given. There was also found a letter addressed to "C. J. Steele, 51 Exchange Place," and signed by "H. C. Adams, Treasurer." That letter was written on the letterhead of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad, on which Mr. Adams was named as Treasurer. The local offices are at 39 Cortlandt Street. Mr. Adams lives in Hackensack, N. J.

The writer of the letter referred to a twenty-four-hundred-dollar loan "Steele" had requested. The writer stated that he had received the letter requesting the loan, that he was sorry that his funds were tied up in other investments, but that he would gladly make the loan as soon as he could release some of his money, and that he would send a check for the $2,400 in a short time. The writer added that "Steele's" personal note would be ample security for the loan.

In the pockets were found 60 cents in change and a gold watch and chain. On the head were several small bruises, and on the body some slight abrasions. The body had not apparently been long in the water. The police do not attach any significance to the marks on the body, and say they think the bruises on the head came from bumping against piers.

SHE SEEKS BOY'S FATHER

Foster Mother Inquires for Shephard Knapp Smith.

Says He Had Paid for Child's Board for Three Years—Talks of a Secret Marriage.

Mrs. Emma Vernon of 1,565 Broadway, Williamsburg, is anxious to find the father of a pretty three-year old boy named Ralph Lawrence Smith. The boy is said to be the son of a well-to-do Manhattan business man, and has been in the care of Mrs. Vernon since he was ten days old.

The woman said last evening that in the early part of October, 1899, a man named Landwehr, whom she knew but who is now dead, asked her to board a ten-days' old child, whose father had been of a roving disposition and whose marriage was displeasing to his parents, and was being kept quiet. She consented to take the child on payment of $12 a month for his care. This was agreed upon and by appointment Mrs. Vernon met a coach the next evening in Bushwick Avenue and the child was handed to her by a man. Later a man, who said he was the child's father, and said his name was Shephard Knapp Smith of Manhattan, called at her home and told her he would pay the board regularly. He called frequently to see the child, but Mrs. Vernon declares that she could never learn from him anything of the child's mother. The father instructed Mrs. Vernon that should anything happen to the boy she was to send word to his business, the Hygiea Distilled Water Company, at 351 West Twelfth Street, Manhattan.

The monthly payment for the care of the child came regularly until a few months ago, when they ceased. For that reason Mrs. Vernon is anxious to find the father, whose indebtedness to her is now nearly $100. Mrs. Vernon says she needs the money badly, as her husband is ill and they are in straitened circumstances. When she went to the West Twelfth Street address Mrs. Vernon says she met a man who said he was a brother of Shephard Knapp Smith, but didn't know his whereabouts, nor did he know that his brother had a child.

LAWYER HAD BAD CHECKS.

Were Paid by a Woman, So R. E. T. Rowe Was Discharged—Had Been Introduced at Union League Club.

Richard E. Thorndike Rowe, a lawyer claiming a residence at Summit, N. J., was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of passing worthless checks. These, it is said, were made good by Mrs. Lillian McKay Caryl, who claimed to have known the father of the accused, and he was discharged.

Rowe was recently introduced by a mutual friend to Horace B. Fry, President of a mining company at 170 Broadway and living at 148 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Fry was so favorably impressed with Rowe that he introduced him at the Union League Club and gave him a fortnightly visiting card. Stories differ as to just what Rowe did at the clubhouse. Some say he victimized several members, but others deny it.

Mr. Fry said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the clubhouse last night:

"This man Rowe was introduced to me, and I obtained for him a fortnightly privilege at this club. He was here very little and made acquaintance of few or no members growing out of this admission ticket. He did give me some checks on Chicago banks that were no good and which amounted to less than $200. When legal action was taken these were promptly paid. I know nothing about any stories of any other character connected with Mr. Rowe, with whom I am very slightly acquainted. I know nothing of Rowe's career. No lady made the money good; that is, no lady gave the money to me."

Rowe was arrested outside the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday night by Court Officer Thomas E. Boyle and taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. There he called a messenger, sent him to an outside telephone, and soon a lady of middle age appeared. Sergt. Daly allowed her to see the prisoner.

Rowe was in trouble in this city in July, 1901. Then he was arrested at Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue with a woman who gave the name of Lizzie O'Neil. She charged Rowe with disorderly conduct. Both were taken into custody, and Magistrate Meade fined each of them $2. Rowe then gave the name of Richard Roe, and while in court he called a policeman a liar and was again arraigned. Then Magistrate Meade looked the prisoner over and said to him:

"Your name is Rowe, all right enough; but it is spelled R-o-w-e. You are a New Jersey lawyer, and you have been before me in the past, charged with passing worthless checks."

Then an additional fine was imposed for insulting the policeman.

BREWER'S CHARGE OF LIBEL.

Eugene N. Howell of Poughkeepsie Sues William H. Frank of Philadelphia for $20,000 Damages.

An action was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Kellogg & Rose, lawyers, in behalf of Eugene N. Howell, a brewer, of Poughkeepsie, against William H. Frank, a Philadelphian, who has extensive interests in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Howell alleges defamation of character and asks $20,000 damages.

The plaintiff in his complaint sets forth that on three occasions in the hearing of other persons the defendant accused him of robbing the Poughkeepsie Bank and declared that he ought to be in prison. Mr. Howell denies that he is guilty of the charges made by the defendant, and says that his reputation and standing in the community have been injured and that he has suffered pecuniary loss by reason of the accusations.

Bigamist Sentenced for Four Years.

Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday sentenced James T. Gordon to prison for four years to pay the penalty of having two wives, and told him he was sorry that he could not extend the sentence. On Feb. 14, 1900, Gordon and Lena Smith were married, and on Sept. 8 of the same year he took as his wife Alice Sinclair, a nurse. After the second marriage, it was said, Gordon went to his first wife's home and stole the furniture. Both wives were in court yesterday. Gordon smiled as he was taken past them on his way to a cell.

Conspiracy Charged Against Union Men

H. P. Souller, proprietor of the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, was complainant in the Recorder's Court there yesterday against several members of the Theatrical Workers' Union No. 59, accusing them of conspiring to injure his business by posting placards that announced that non-union men are employed in the theatre, and asked union men not to patronize it. The defendants were John Barrett of 243 York Street, Jersey City; Fred Trade of 179 Sixteenth Street, Jersey City; James Butler of 88 Clinton Street, Hoboken, and Frank Farber of 80 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. The case was adjourned until this morning.

The Charity Organization officials say that no such person as Alexander Hanaer was ever connected with the Chicago Board of Trade.

New Sherman Letters.

Old book store discoveries raise strange questions about celebrated March to the Sea. Gen. H. V. Boynton reveals inside White House facts in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS IN FIERCE WAR OF WORDS.

Dates for Various Local Conventions Selected After a Lively Session of the General Committee.

The special meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee last night, which was called for the purpose of selecting the dates for the various local conventions, was largely given over to a series of fierce attacks upon the so-called reformers who are striving to wrest control of the county organization from the hands of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Col. Michael J. Dady, and their lieutenants at the coming primaries.

The display of feeling was occasioned by a resolution calling for the adoption of the report made by the leaders who selected dates for the conventions at a conference held on Thursday. The dates recommended and adopted are as follows:

Assembly District Conventions, to elect Delegates to the State Convention, Thursday, Sept. 18.
Congress Conventions, Friday, Sept. 19.
Senate Conventions, Saturday, Sept. 20.
County Convention, to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, Friday, Sept. 26.
Assembly Convention, Saturday, Sept. 27.

It has been charged by the independent leaders that the date for the Congress Conventions was placed so soon after the primaries, which are to be held on Sept. 16, because the organization leaders believed that this would aid in preventing Walter B. Atterbury from securing the nomination for Congress in the Third District. When the report on convention dates was read Delegates Heckman and Graves, friends of Atterbury, asked why it was planned to hold the Congress and other conventions so close to the date of the primaries. Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Executive Committee replied:

"We understand that the reformers have raised a fund of $31,000, and we thought it would be wise to hold the conventions as soon as possible after the primaries in order to avoid a scandal."

Congressman Harry A. Hanbury then moved that the County Convention be held on Sept. 19 and the Congress Conventions on Sept. 26.

Col. Dady, speaking against this, expressed himself somewhat heatedly.

"These conventions have been placed before the State Convention because those leaders who have been kept busy all Summer trying to hold up their fences against political fakirs and pirates do not want to hasten back from Saratoga to look out for more such work at the local conventions. It will give me pleasure to stop this vilification that has been manufactured with State money, mailed by State money, and sent broadcast throughout the county by the use of State money for the purpose of nullifying the efforts of those who have devoted their money and time for the aggrandizement of the party."

Congressman Hanbury again got the floor, and vigorously attacked Mr. Atterbury and the other reformers.

"How can the leader of the Twenty-third Ward," said Mr. Hanbury, "have the nerve to make any objections to these dates? If he had the character of a sneak thief he would be ashamed to show his head after the testimony he gave at the Guden hearing."

The report of the leaders as to the convention dates was adopted without change. The meeting then adjourned.

DR. G. C. LORIMER RETURNS.

Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church Is in Boston on His Way from Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York, returned from Europe to-day on the Dominion Line steamship New England. He was in Boston but a few hours, and then left for New York. Dr. Lorimer was in England when Gen. Lucas Meyer, the Boer General, died. He says that his death called forth a great deal of sympathy from Englishmen, and that there is little ill-feeling against the Boers, now the war is over.

Asked as to the prospects of his returning to Tremont Temple, Dr. Lorimer did not care to talk on the subject. Regarding his church in New York he said:

"I can say that the outlook is exceedingly favorable. I have had the assistance of the congregation without stint, and the young men particularly have come forward and are giving their best efforts to advance the influence of the church. Already I have had offers to erect a new edifice, but this will not be done at once."

LIFE COMPANY JUDGMENTS.

Two Filed Against the Security Trust and Life of Pennsylvania, Aggregating $72,218.

Two judgments, aggregating $72,218, were entered yesterday against the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.

One for $50,122 was in favor of the St. James Company, for money advanced on July 11, 1900. The other, for $22,096, was in favor of James N. Stout for services rendered to the corporation between Feb. 28, 1900, and Feb. 11, 1901.

The company occupies offices in the St. James Building. Mr. Stout was formerly the Vice President.

A TOLEDO, OHIO, ELOPEMENT.

Parents of Miss Marie Nassr Say Their Daughter Was Hypnotized.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Social circles here are excited over the elopement and marriage of Miss Marie Nassr, sixteen years old, and regarded as the handsomest young lady in Toledo, with A. George Yarid, an educated and well-to-do young Syrian, who came here from New York and went into the importing business. The two eloped once before to Dayton, Ohio, in January last, but a telegram from her father to the Chief of Police intercepted them before they could wed.

They have of late been meeting clandestinely at Put-in-Bay. Yesterday while her family were attending the funeral of Chief of Police Raitz the two met at Detroit, and from there went to Windsor, Canada, and were married. They telegraphed asking forgiveness and blessing.

A brother and cousin are now searching Canada for Yarid with revolvers. The parents claim Yarid is a hypnotist, and that he exercised extraordinary control over the girl. The family claim that she was engaged to a business man in Brooklyn.

LETTER WRITER NOT KNOWN.

Hope Baptist Church Trustees Not to Take Further Action on Identity of Author of Communications.

The Trustees of Hope Baptist Church met after the regular prayer meeting last night to discuss the situation arising from the sending of scurrilous anonymous letters to the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hartley, in connection with the authorship of which Miss Grace Merritt's name has been mentioned.

A crowd waited outside the church, thinking that the Trustees may have decided upon some definite disposal of the question, but they were disappointed. At the close of the meeting Mr. Hartley said: "The incident is closed as far as the church is concerned. That is all I will say and that is all I would say if I lived to be a hundred years old."

Cincinnati Traction Stock Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22.—On the afternoon call of the Stock Exchange to-day there was a sensational advance in the price of Cincinnati Street Railway stock. It rose 5 points, to 135, against sales at 130 earlier in the day. The latter price represented a drop of $28,000,000 in capital value of the company since the adverse court decision last Monday as to the franchise.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PLANS

Board of Directors Defers Action on Preferred Dividend.

Extension of the Voting Trust for at Least One Year Recommended—Operations for the Year.

That a solution of the railway situation in the South is close at hand was demonstrated yesterday when the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company decided to defer action on the preferred stock dividend, which it declared would have ended the voting trust, and to recommend to the stockholders an extension of the voting trust for a period of at least one year. The extension of the voting trust would, it is understood, make it possible to bring about the settlement of the Louisville and Nashville affair with the least amount of red tape.

The meeting at which this decision was reached was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company in this city. It was very fully attended. After the meeting the following statement was made public:

The consideration of the amount of the October dividend on the preferred stock was postponed until a future meeting of the board, on account of a communication received from the voting trustees, stating that they had been requested by holders of large amounts of both the preferred and common stock to extend the period of the voting trust, and that in view of such request they had determined to issue a circular to the stockholders, suggesting and recommending such extension. Pending the ascertainment of the wishes of the stockholders in this respect, the board considered it best to postpone action upon the dividend.

Under the provisions of the voting trust agreement the voting trust was to expire as soon as the full dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock had been declared for one year. The last dividend was 2½ per cent., and was paid in April last. The declaration of the October dividend at 2½ per cent. would have fulfilled the conditions under which the voting trust was to expire.

The payment of semi-annual dividends was announced in January, 1898, when 1 per cent. was declared. This dividend was followed by three more of 1 per cent. each; in 1900 the semi-annual dividend was raised to 1½ per cent., and in 1901 to 2 per cent.

After the meeting there was also made public a statement of operations for the year ended June 30 last, compared with those of the previous year.

The statement of earnings shows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Average mileage	6,743.61	6,790.39	*55.78
Gross earnings from operation	$37,712,248	$35,897,772	$2,014,476
Operat'g expenses (including taxes)	26,846,836	25,093,413	1,753,423
Net earnings from operation	10,865,411	10,804,358	261,052
*Decrease.			

The increase in operating expenses was distributed as follows:

Increase in maintenance of equipment	$512,687.20
Increase in conducting transportation	1,141,121.94
Increase in general expenses	39,436.97
Increase in taxes	116,645.70

The maintenance of way and structure account shows a decrease of $56,468.

Traffic statistics show:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Number tons carried	16,811,538	15,867,378	924,162
No. tons one mile	2,678,303,627	2,537,388,951	140,919,676
Av. rects. per ton per mile	0.931	0.931	.....
Freight earnings per train mile	$1,818	$1,790	2.8
Av. No. tons in each tr'n	195.31	192.42	2.89
Av. No. tons in each loaded car	13.55	13.09	.46

These figures are exclusive of all company freight.

ERIE RAILROAD REPORT.

Preliminary Figures of the Earnings for the Year Show Large Increases.

Preliminary figures of the earnings for the year ended June 30, 1902, of the Erie Railroad Company, which were obtained yesterday, show increases of gross and net earnings, the latter showing an increase of $2,022,508.55. The gross earnings increased $1,992,131.47. Working expenses decreased $230,374.08. After payment of interest, &c., there is left a balance, showing an increase of $1,561,320.67.

The statement shows:

	1902.	1901.
Mileage operated	2,154	2,156
Gross earnings	$40,694,483.89	$39,102,302.42
Working expenses, taxes, and betterments	28,176,600.19	28,406,974.27
Net earnings	$12,717,833.70	$10,695,328.15
Income from other sources, including coal companies	1,845,207.80	1,496,077.53
Total	$14,603,041.50	$12,191,405.68
Deductions from income—Interest on bonds, &c.	10,278,364.38	9,368,249.34
Balance	$4,384,677.01	$2,823,156.34
Less dividends on first preferred stock	1,436,772.00	718,386.00
Surplus	$2,947,905.01	$2,104,770.34

Western Union Changes.

Belvidere Brooks, General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been appointed also General Superintendent of the Southern Division in place of James Merrihew, who has sent in his resignation to take effect on Sept. 1.

BREAK IN CORN PRICES.

Fluctuations in Chicago End with Lower Figures—Big Longs Unloading.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—St. Louis shorts had sent orders for heavy covering at the opening of the corn pit here to-day. Prices would have gone easily to 60 cents or more had it not been that the big longs are competing with each other to unload on the unfortunate outsiders. This willingness on the part of the bulls to sell at fancy figures, however, did not prevent an excited and much higher opening.

September corn started ¼ to 1c up at 57¼ to 58, and with wide fluctuations jumped to 58⅝. Here big quantities came out and before long 1,000,000 bushels or more had been turned over to the shorts. This broke prices badly and as soon as it was thought the short interest had been eliminated September touched 55¾. Every bid or sale made a quick change of from ¼ to 1c in the price of September. Trading throughout the entire session was sensational.

The feature in corn was a somewhat sensational advance in September in this city and also in Chicago, although the latter was lost during the day, while New York closed at the highest point and 1¼c over the previous night on vigorous covering by shorts. Since last week the market here has advanced 7⅞c, against 8¼c advance in Chicago on the same option. The upturn in later positions meantime has been 2¼@2⅝c.

HARVESTER COMPANY'S CAPITAL

International's Shares to be Converted Into Preferred Stock and New Common Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—It is understood that the capitalization of the International Harvester Company will shortly be changed from its present form. It now consists of $120,000,000 common stock. The shares are to be converted into 6 per cent. preferred stock, and thereafter will be issued an amount of common stock representing good-will, which will be distributed as a bonus to the present shareholders.

It appears that in the capitalization of $120,000,000 conservatism was exercised. The plants were in at an appraised cash value, and then net earnings for a certain period were capitalized. This was for an amount probably not much in excess of 10 per cent. of the capital announced.

Determination of the amount of common stock to be issued was deferred until the arrival of J. P. Morgan.

The Looker-On.

David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months $2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom. Sh

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 12 o'clock Noon

Thinking of Home-Coming

The Summer vacation days will soon be over. The migration homewards has already begun. There are Fall wearables to buy, and countless needs for the home to supply. Your demands on Wanamaker's will increase daily; but not faster than our preparation to serve you.

Fall stocks are coming in rapidly now. New clothes for men, new dresses and other garments for women, are already displayed.

Visitors to the city will find early things first at Wanamaker's. As fast as manufacturers get Fall goods ready we shall display them.

Our showing of Fall Millinery and Neckwear for women is already quite interesting.

For Fall preparations count on Wanamaker's for most satisfying help.

Splendid Chances for
Furnishing Your Bedrooms

We have a superb variety of Bedroom Furniture in this August Sale; and much of it is most decisively under-price. True, there are some staple goods, which we will need to buy over again, to sell at regular prices; and on these the reductions are smaller; but if you look well over the stocks you can make most surprising savings.

For instance, from the list below, pick out a mahogany bedroom suite, with a brass bedstead. Why not choose these?

A	$40	Toilet Table - for	$24
A	$60	Chiffonnier - for	$42
A	$50	Bureau - - - for	$30
A	$45	Brass Bedstead, for	$30
Securing a	$195	Bedroom Suite for	$126

Making a positive saving of $69 on an expenditure of $126. And you have as handsome a bedroom as most people would wish for.

But the time grows short. Selections must be made quickly, if you want to share the benefits that the August Sale offers.

No need to worry about receiving the goods now, if you are not ready for them. We'll make deliveries later on in the Fall, at your convenience.

These are suggestive price-facts:

Toilet Tables

August price, $19; usual price, $27—
Mahogany Colonial Toilet Tables; swell front base, top 34x21 in., French legs, two drawers, pattern plate mirror, shaped standard; highly polished.

August price, $20; usual price, $30—
Bird's-eye maple Toilet Tables; serpentine front, top 36x18 in., five drawers, French legs, pattern plate mirror 26x22 in.

August price, $20; usual price, $30—
Quartered golden oak Toilet Tables; full swell front, top 45x19 in., one long drawer, French legs, pattern plate mirror 26x22 in., carved standards.

August price, $23; usual price, $34—
Quartered golden oak Toilet Tables; serpentine front, top 39x19 in., one long and two small drawers, pattern plate mirror 26x24 in., raised carving on standards.

Toilet Tables

August price, $24; usual price, $40—
Mahogany Colonial pattern Toilet Tables; square front top 35x19 in., two drawers, fluted legs, pattern plate mirror 22x24 in., fluted mirror supports.

August price, $26; usual price, $45—
Mahogany Colonial style Toilet Tables, square front top 39x19 in., four drawers, shaped legs, pattern plate mirror 18x24 in., turned post standards, richly moulded edges.

August price, $38; usual price, $62—
Mahogany Colonial style Toilet Tables; shaped top 39x20 in., three drawers, shaped legs with carved claw feet, plain mirror 18x24 in., supported by carved legs and claw feet.

Fifth floor.

Chiffonniers

A fine assortment, many of them to match bureaus, and some specially fine Colonial patterns, without mirrors, intended for men:

	August Price
$18 Golden oak Chiffonniers	$13.50
$17 Natural birch Chiffonniers	$14
$25 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$18.50
$30 Golden oak Chiffonniers	$22
$38 Natural birch Chiffonniers	$27.50
$42 Bird's-eye maple Chiffonniers	$32
$46 Curly birch Chiffonniers	$35
$65 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$42
$68 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$50
$70 Mahogany Chiffonniers	$55

Brass Bedsteads

We can supply them in all sizes, and matched in pairs. Very plain designs or elaborate trimmings or scroll-work. The best we sell are of finest finish, and best lacquer only is used.

Brass Bedsteads

$35 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $25.
$35 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $25.
$40 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $30.
$45 Full-size Brass Bedsteads, straight foot. August price, $32.
Fourth floor.

Bureaus

All the popular woods are shown in this line, and there is a splendid showing of Colonial patterns and the best American designs:

	August Price
$16 Golden oak Bureaus	$10.50
$16 Weathered oak Bureaus	$12
$19 Natural birch Bureaus	$14
$20 White enameled Bureaus	$15
$22 Natural birch Bureaus	$16.50
$25 Imitation mahogany Bureaus	$18.50
$28 Bird's-eye maple Bureaus	$20
$45 Mahogany Bureaus	$30
$48 White enameled Bureaus	$35

Fourth floor.

Mattresses, Springs and Pillows

At $6, worth $8—Black mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 45 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.
At $9, worth $12—Black mixed hair Mattresses, one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; in blue-and-white ticking.
At $12, worth $16—Extra mixed hair Mattresses; one or two parts; full size, 40 lbs.; blue-and-white or fancy stripe ticking.

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered hair-top Box Springs, for wood or metal beds; full size.
At $8, worth $10—Upholstered hair-top Box Springs, for metal beds; full size.
At $4, worth $5—Maple frame woven-wire Springs; all sizes.
At $4, worth $4.50—Steel woven-wire Springs; all sizes.

At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.25 worth $2.70—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in., 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected live geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs.
Fourth floor.

Shirt Waists for $1

Fresh new White Lawn Shirt Waists, in daintiest patterns.

And every woman will be glad to freshen the Summer wardrobe, which is always depleted and uninteresting as August ripens. She'll be particularly glad to do so when she can secure Waists that sell regularly at $1.75 and $2, for $1 each.

The group contains four different styles; some with front of fine plaits, with lace or embroidery insertion; others with hemstitched plaits, plaited back, bishop sleeves, with plaited cuffs. Some open at front, others at side.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Useful Things for Travelers

One may save themselves from many of the inconveniences of traveling by simple little aids. Almost every necessity of the traveler is provided for.

Here are a few suggestions:

Leather Medicine Cases, in assorted colors, with four, six, ten bottles, 40 to 75c. Others, with small and large size bottles, $1.10 to $3.25.
Collapsible Drinking Cups, in aluminum and nickel, in grain leather and alligator cases, 50c to $2.
Drinking Glasses, in sets, 35c and 50c.
Real Leather Flasks, different sizes, with and without cups, 50c to $1.5.
Silk and Chamois Jewel Pockets, for the neck, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Writing Tablets, in assorted leathers and colors, $1 to $8.
Travelers' Clocks, in grain leather, $1.50 and $2.
Ink-wells, 50c to $1.25.
Leather Desk Pads, assorted colors and sizes, 40c to $1.50; with sterling silver corners, $2.25 to $3.25.
Umbrella Straps, in grain, seal and alligator, 25c to 75c.
Morocco Engagement Tablets, in green, red and maroon, $2.75.
Broadway.

Clean-Up of
Men's Summer Clothes

We're in a hurry to be rid of Summer Clothes; and our radical offerings will be interesting to men who have outing-time still ahead.

The prices are so little that one can afford to buy the garments for a week's—even a day's outing.

Two hundred White Duck Trousers, our regular $1.50 grade, at $1.

Also about one hundred and fifty Crash Trousers; that were $2.50; today at $1.25.

A few single and double-breasted wash Vests, about fifty in all, but not in all sizes. Were $2 to $3.50; now $1.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $1 Shirts at 50c

Well made, attractive Shirts of plain white madras and dark colored madras. Some have cuffs attached, most have separate cuffs—every shirt made to sell for a dollar—some are the equal of many dollar-and-a-half shirts.

But it's cleaning-up time, and you may choose today for 50c each.

Lisle Suspenders at 25c

Half-dollar goods, except that the manufacturer made these from his short ends of webbings, and we got them at half price. Nickel trimmings, calfskin ends, 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Summer Skirts

All of our handsome Separate Dress Skirts in the Summer stocks are marked at new prices today.

These two groups:

At $5.50—All skirts that were $10 to $15—Linen, duck and pique, some with attractive insertions, others prettily trimmed.

At $7.50—Skirts that were $15 to $25—Mostly of pongee silks, mohairs and other Summer materials. All handsomely made and trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Bathing Suits

Our fine regular stock of Bathing Suits for women is cut in price today, for the season's clean-up.

The suits are mostly of mohair, in black and blue, in the handsomest styles shown this season.

These two groups today:

At $3—All suits that have heretofore sold from $4 to $6.

At $5—Suits, previously priced at $7 to $10.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Wash Dresses, $1

Formerly priced at $2 to $4. About a hundred dresses in all, in sailor, guimpe, and high-neck styles; in white and colors. Sizes for 6 to 12 years. All at $1 each today.

Second floor, Ninth street.

NOTIONS at Little Prices
Toilet and Sewing Needfuls

The things that everybody wants most all the time. Articles that fritter away the pennies when you pay too much; and on which, if bought right, the saving is considerable because so constant.

These are all of worthy quality; yet at unusually small prices:

Hose Supporters, with corset front attachment, made of fancy silk frilled elastic; 2 straps, 40c; 4 straps, 50c.
Light-weight Dress Shields, Nos. 3 and 4, 8c pair.
Spring Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 dos., 2c.
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yard spool, 5c.
Hand Sewing Silk, box of 1 doz. spools, 18c.
Linen-finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 2c.
Basting Cotton, 1,200-yard spool, 8c.
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yd. piece, 15c.
Cotton Skirt Binding, tan and white, 5-yd. piece, 5c.
Worsted Skirt Binding, black, 5-yd. piece, 5c.
Hairpin Cabinets, 5c.
Curling Irons, 2c.
Superfine Cotton Tape, ½-in. and ⅝-in., 10-yd. piece, 5c.
Knitting Cotton, white, 3c ball.
Hairpins, plain or crimped, 10c doz. papers.
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of 1 doz., 5c.
Pin Books, 2c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.
Fancy Case, containing good assortment of needles and pins, 5c.

Notion Store, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW MARK FOR THE MONK

Lowered His Own and Track Records to Beat Lord Derby.

FIRST HEAT DONE IN 2:05 3-4

Alice Carr Captured the 2:16 Class Purse at Readville After a Long-Drawn-Out Race.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 22.—The one great surprise at the Readville track in to-day's Grand Circuit racing was the appearance of Lord Derby in the 2:07 trot. The surprise was not carried out to the extent of his winning the race, for Ed Geers drove The Monk under the wire ahead of him in straight heats, and won in the first heat, establishing a new record for himself of 2:05¾, and a new race record for the track.

Although $2,500 was offered in this trot, only four horses were entered. Ed Geers sent The Monk away first with the bunch behind. Down to the quarter they went with Lord Derby dropping back at every stride, until he was last. The half had been passed when Lord Derby began to show speed. At the three-quarters he tried to overhaul The Monk, but it was too late, and Geers flashed under the wire winner in a record-breaking performance. The time, while it broke The Monk's own record, by no means damaged Lord Derby's reputation, for when the second heat was called he was still favorite at even money.

In this heat Lord Derby made no mistake in laying back too far at the start, for he followed The Monk like a shadow to the three-quarters. Then began a drive by both Geers and Spear, but to no avail, as they went under the wire with The Monk safely in the lead.

The 2:16 trot had twelve starters, and five heats were needed to find a winner. The first heat went to the Kentucky horse Re-elected; the New Jersey mare, Alice Carr, won the second, and Thomas W. Lawson's, Mary P. Leyburn, the third. The others were then sent to the stable, and Alice Carr won the next two heats and the race.

2:19 pace was won by the Goshen, Ird., gelding, Junius, sired by Online, in three straight heats. The 2:13 pace also was done in splendid time, the game little Port Henry gelding, Carl Wilkes, owned and driven by A. McDonald, winning in straight heats in the fast time of 2:08½ and 2:06¼. To-morrow's card includes six events, one of which is the trial by Dan Patch against the world's pacing record. Summaries:

2:16 class, trotting; purse, $3,000.

Alice Carr, blk. m., Gambetta Wilkes-Nutmontie, by Nutwood, (Garrison)	4	1	8	1	1
Re-elected, g. h., (Macey)	1	2	11	2	2
Mary P. Leyburn, ch. m., (Paige)	3	3	1	3	3
Gene D., blk. m., (Lassie)	2	4	4	4	ro
Rowellan, b. g., (Golden)	6	8	2	5	ro
Prince Selma, br. h., (Hindson)	9	11	3	6	ro
Hylie Bird, b. g., (Knapp)	5	5	7	7	ro
My Chance, ch. h., (Crowley)	11	6	5	8	ro
Silver Sign, b. h., (O'Dillon)	7	10	6	9	ro
Alvanier, b. h., (Maloney)	8	7	10	10	ro
Vadda, br. m., (Gaddey)	10	9	9	11	ro
Walnut Hall, br. h., (Benyon)	dis				

Time—2:11¼, 2:10¾, 2:11¼, 2:11¾; not given.

2:19 class, pacing; purse, $1,000.

Junius, ch. g., Online-Daughter of New York, (Saunders)	1	1	1
Miss Williamont, b. m., (Miller)	3	3	2
Ben Michael, ch. h., (Hyde)	4	2	3
Josh, b. g., (McMahon)	6	2	7
Dick Wilson, br. h., (Wilson)	9	5	3
Ethel Mc., ch. m., (McCarthy)	5	6	4
Bora Rosie, b. m., (Allen)	7	8	6
Amelie, b. m., (Maloney)	8	7	8
Sultana, br. m., (Ryan)	4	dis	
Knox's Gelatine Baby, ch. g., (Brasie)	dis		

Time—2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:08¾.

2:07 Class.—Trotting; two in three heats; purse, $2,500.

The Monk, b. g., Chimes-Goldfinch, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	
Lord Derby, b. g., (Spear)	2	2	
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)	3	4	
Chain Shot, br. g., (McDonald)	4	3	

Time—2:05¾, 2:08¾.

2:13 Class—Pacing; two in three heats; purse, $1,000.

Carl Wilkes, ch. g., by Nutwood Wilkes, (McDonald)	1	1	
Androsis, ch. g., (Kent)	2	3	
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	3	2	
Jesse H., b. g., (Golden)	3	7	
Mace, b. g., (Allen)	4	5	
Go See, b. g., (Proctor)	7	4	
Dewey N., blk. g., (Miller)	5	6	
Sylvianone, s. m., (Ervin)	6	8	
George Wilton, ch. g., (Gibles)	9	9	
Hale D., b. g., (Richardson)	dis		
Curtis, ch. g., (Bever)	dis		

Time—2:08½, 2:08¼.

Harness Races at Goshen.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The attendance at the Goshen races to-day exceeded that of any previous Friday in the history of the track. The two unfinished races on Wednesday, the 2:16 and 2:20 classes, were captured to-day by Beldia and Kid Shea, respectively. Ex-Senator McCarty's mare, Jantina, took the 2:24 class in three heats. In the 2:17 class, pacing, Schley Pointer disappointed his friends by being distanced in the first heat. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500. (Finished from Wednesday.)

Beldia, b. m., (Maxfield)	4	4	1	1	5 1
Mike W., ch. g., (Kipp)	1	1	3	2	6 3
Kellmont, b. g., (W. Dickerson)	7	2	2	3	1 2
Daisy Wood, b. m., (Kinney)	3	5	5	4	2 ro
Charley Siles, b. g., (Demarest)	5	3	4	5	3 ro
Miss Kate, b. m., (Butler)	6	7	7	7	4 ro
Grand Simmons, br. h., (Swan)	8	8	6	6	dr
Grace E., ch. m., (Reline)	2	6	dr		
Time—2:17¼, 2:16¾, 2:15½, 2:16½; no time; 2:15¾.					

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000. (Finished from Wednesday.)

Kid Shea, b. h., (Goble)	1	2	1	2	2 1
Audacity, ch. g., (Rowe)	4	1	2	1	1 2
Antrea, b. m., (Lyman)	3	6	3	4	1 3
Louise C., g. m., (Smith)	2	5	4	6	4 ro
Zanonia, b. m., (Murray)	6	3	5	3	5 ro
Fannie K., b. m., (Wilson)	5	4	6	5	6 ro

Time—2:17¼, 2:20½, 2:16¾, 2:20½, 2:16½, 2:18.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Nellie Gay, b. m., (Murphy)	1	1	1
Earline, b. g., (Kinney)	2	4	2
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nuckles)	5	2	3
Hattie Mack, b. m., (Terrill)	3	3	4
Silk Lace, blk. m., (Lyman)	7	5	5
Author, g., (Avery)	4	6	7
Bow Rens, b. g., (Keegan)	6	7	6

Time—2:18½, 2:18¾, 2:17¾.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Leo S., g. h., (Van Tassel)	2	2	1	1
Oliverwood, b. g., (Hayden)	1	1	2	2
Mary's Own, blk. m., (Gott)	4	3	4	3
Corazna, blk. m., (Wilkin)	7	5	3	4
Winona, b. m., (Lyman)	6	6	5	5
Mabel D., ch. m., (Goble)	3	4	dis	
Russel Hardin, ch. g., (Shackleford)	5	dis		
Schley Pointer, b. h., (Nuckols)	dis			

Time—2:12¾, 2:12½, 2:12½, 2:13½, 2:14¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Janita, b. m., (W. Dickerson)	1	1	1
Moline, b. m., (Allen)	2	3	2
Ubadee, br. m., (Murray)	3	2	5
Cynithia, b. m., (Andrews)	5	4	3
Mike R., br. g., (Aldrich)	4	5	4

Time—2:19¼, 2:21, 2:21.

Eastern New York Circuit Trotting.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The best racing of the Eastern New York Circuit meeting here was furnished to-day, when the meeting closed. It required five heats to decide the 2:17 class. Summaries:

2:40 Class, Worden Hotel Stakes, trotting.

Lady Foxwood, b. m., (Lohnas)	1	1	1
Seth Russell, b. g., (Kins)	2	2	3
Greycross, b. g., (Dater)	3	3	2
Miss Jefferson, b. m., (Heeney)	4	4	4

Time—2:36½; 2:38; 2:35.

2:17 Class, trotting and pacing; purse $300:

Teddy Wilkes, b. g., (Hubbard)	6	4	1	1	1
Howell Boy, b. g., (Moore)	1	1	2	3	7
Martie Wilkes, b. m., (Andrews)	2	8	6	2	5
Grover G., blk. h., (St. John)	5	5	3	5	2
Walter H., b. g., (Hartman)	7	2	5	4	6
Vic, g. g., (Carpenter)	8	7	8	7	3
Carlie D., b. m., (Baldwin)	4	6	4	8	4
Earl W., b. g., (Westcott)	3	3	7	6	dr

Time—2:20, 2:18¼, 2:18½, 2:19¼, 2:20¼.

ATALANTA BOAT CLUB RACES.

Trial Heats Yesterday Reduced Contestants for To-day's Races.

The fifty-fourth annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club will be held to-day on a course running from the Madison Avenue Bridge to Central Bridge on the Harlem River. More than 150 entries have been received. Owing to the big entry, trials were rowed last night which resulted as follows:

Novice Gig Race—13 entries, first and second in trial heats to row in finals to-day. First heat won by Robert J. Owens, Charles W. Randolph second; second heat won by Richard Fenstein, John Rumpf second; third heat won by F. Grassmuck, H. M. Childs second.

Single Gig for Admiral's Medal, (17 entries, first and second in trial heats to row to-day.)—First heat won by W. G. Federlein, Charles W. Randolph second; second heat won by Robert J. Owens, J. J. Dempsey second; third heat won by W. M. Varley, Frederick Kloepfer second.

Double Gig, (10 entries, first and second in trial heats to row in finals.)—First heat won by Crew No. 5; bow, W. M. Varley; stroke, John Rumpf; Crew No. 3, bow, Charles W. Randolph; stroke, W. T. Russell, second; second heat won by Crew No. 10, bow, J. J. F. Mulcahey; stroke, I. A. Holloway; Crew No. 9, bow, L. W. Grayley; stroke, J. J. Dempsey, second.

A four gig, an eight shell, eight barge, senior single gig, a tub race, and a swimming contest will close the afternoon contests. In the evening a dance will be held in the clubhouse.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Light Fields Ran on a Muddy Track, and Form Reversals Were Frequent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A heavy holding track caused many withdrawals to-day, and the fields ruled small. It was an afternoon of reversals of form and bad riding, O'Connor, through careless horsemanship, throwing a race away with Carbuncle, and in addition being left at the post on Mamie Worth, the heavily backed favorite for the two-year-old filly handicap.

Shea, who rode The Rival in the handicap at a mile and a furlong, also came in for much censure for his poor handling of the horse, which, after being almost left at the post, made a strong run through the stretch, and was only beaten a length for first money by Zoroaster.

W. C. Whitney's two-year-old colt Payne, which started in the first race, was backed off the boards while the horses were at the post. Payne won hard ridden by half a length from the favorite Forward. Clonmell easily won the Amsterdam stakes. Lass o' Linden, quoted at 50 to 1, had no difficulty in capturing first money in the five and a half furlong race for two-year-old fillies. Bessie McCarthy won the closing race in a gallop. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Payne, 112, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Forward, 109, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Counterpoise, 112, (Conley,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Subdue, Arbe, Beligardo, Showman, Rockmart, Farcraft, Bendura, Pan, Zagloba, Fullback, Hymettus, and First Chip also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Zoroaster, 108 pounds, (Odom,) even and 2 to 5, won; The Rival, 90, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Himself, 98, (Creamer,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:59 2-5. Ethics, Daly, and Par Excellence also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Amsterdam Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Clonmell, 91 pounds, (Shea,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Carbuncle, 108, (O'Connor,) 1 to 2 and 1 to 6, second; The Regent, 98, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Fonsoluca, Potente, and G. Whittier also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Vanness, 96 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4 won; Setauket, 116, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; San Nicholas, 111, (Landry,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:30. Honoluiu, Trump, Mary Worth, Hans Wagner, and May J. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Lass o' Linden, 106 pounds, (Redfern,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Nine Spot, 114, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Cloche D'Or, 110, (Landry,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1 third. Time—1:09 4-5. Scottish Blue, Medal, and Lady Knighthood also ran. Mamie Worth left at post.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bessie McCarthy, 98 pounds, (L. Smith,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; King's Favorite, 101, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Miss Buttermilk, 99, (Shea,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:43. Pleasant Sail and Wissendene also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—High-weight handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Chuctanunda, 140 pounds; Dublin, 139; Clorita, 129; Reina, 125; Belvino, 119; Bells of Lexington and Redpath, 118; Rockwater, 115; Smart Set, 114; Isis, 112; Bluff, 110; Sliphitch, 109; Cricoff, 107; Sadie, 106, and Dr. Saylor, 105.

SECOND RACE.—The Shillalah Steeplechase Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights, penalties, and allowances; about two and a half miles. Geo. W. Jenkins, 149 pounds; Jim Meighen, 162; Dillon d'Or, 163; Rising Sun, 132, and Clasher, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Grey Friar, 115 pounds; Sergeant, 110; Fire Eater and Grantsdale, 108 each; Bensonhurst and Sir Voorhess, 112 each; Judith Campbell, 117; Love Note, 99; Artcrusher and Maxnic, 119 each; Mesmer, Tantalus Cup, and Capt. Arnold, 105 each; Athleroy and Merry Acrobat, 106 each; Sailmaker, 107; Molly Brant, 108, and Meltonian and Wild Thyme, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup; for three-year-olds and upward; weight for age; one mile and three-quarters. Herbert and Advance Guard, 127 pounds each; Douro, 124, and Andy Williams, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Dark Planet, 112 pounds; Turnpike, 97; Harrison, 102; Tom Maybin and Ayrshire Lad, 106 each; Bright Girl, 105; Mount Hope, 110; Christinea, 107; Auriesville and Boston, 99; Amorous and Arabo, 108 each; Wheeler B., 104; Dinkie and Reckless, 103 each; Jack o' Lantern, 108, and Latrobe, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Dixielipe, 101 pounds; Stevedore, 100; Satirist and Heroics, 103 each; Drummond, 97; Prince Richard, 109; Lee King, 105; The Amazon, 116; May J., 86, and Sweet Tooth, 110.

FINAL POLO GAME WAS CLOSE.

Foul Allowed Against George J. Gould Gave Devon Victory at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 22.—The final game of the polo tournament at the Point Judith Country Club was played to-day, and Devon of Philadelphia won the Rhode Island Cup and individual prizes, by defeating Lakewood, 8¾ to 8¼. Devon was allowed nine goals and played such an excellent defensive game that Lakewood was unable to overcome the handicap. The match was not decided until the close of the game, for with about ten seconds to play, Lakewood was ahead, by a score of 9 to 8¾. Just as the whistle sounded, however, a foul was declared against George Gould, thus enabling Devon to win. The line-up and summary:

LAKEWOOD.	DEVON.
1—George J. Gould	V. C. Mather
2—J. Gould	K. W. Harrison
3—Kingdon Gould	A. R. Spencer
Back—B. Nicoll	Back—A. Brown

Total handicap ....15 Total handicap 6

SUMMARY.

FIRST PERIOD.

Time.

Lakewood, J. Gould 3:55
Lakewood, K. Gould 11:10

SECOND PERIOD.

Lakewood, Nicoll 2:50
Lakewood, G. J. Gould 3:22

THIRD PERIOD.

Lakewood, Nicoll 4:08
Lakewood, Nicoll 3:15
Devon, Mather 5:13

FOURTH PERIOD.

Lakewood, J. Gould 0:30
Lakewood, K. Gould 10:22
Lakewood, K. Gould 0:53

Score—Devon, 8¾; Lakewood, 8¼. Devon earned 1 goal, had 9 handicap, lost 1¼ on three safeties and foul. Lakewood earned 9 goals, lost ½ on one foul. Referee—La Montagne. Scorer—M. E. Kane. Timers—Gilbertson and Mitchell.

NEWPORT'S POLO TOURNEY.

First Game of Annual Competition Will Be Played To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The annual polo tournament at the Westchester Club ground, near Bateman's Point, will begin to-morrow afternoon with a match between the Myopia Club and the Country Club of Westchester for the Brenton's Reef Cup. The match will be played without handicaps, the teams being made up as follows:

MYOPIA.	C. C. WESTCHESTER.
1. Maxwell Norman.	1. E. Reymal.
2. F. D. Cochrane.	2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
3. R. L. Agassiz.	3. Lawrence Waterbury.
Back, F. E. Fay.	Back, J. I. Blair.

The polo games will be well patronized by the Summer residents, parking space for carriages at the grounds having been taken by T. A. Havemeyer, Theodore M. Davis, Miss Busk, Edwin S. Cramp, Elisha Dyer, Jr., W. Dennison Hatch, Benjamin Thaw, Robert J. Collier, Seth Barton French, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, W. Kirkpatrick Bruce, William E. Carter, John Jacob Astor, Edwin D. Morgan, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Pembroke Jones, E. Moore Robinson, J. Stevens Ullman, William H. Sands, J. Clinch Smith, Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Craig Biddle, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., E. C. Knight, Jr., Perry Belmont, and Francis J. Otis.

A New Departure.

Remarkable institution to be opened in this city shortly in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn's Team Badly Beaten by Pittsburg's Champions.

NEW YORKS DID NOT PLAY

Chicago Lost Another Game—Cincinnati Won a Close Contest from Philadelphia.

New York's baseball team did not play yesterday, as the men were en route to St. Louis, where they will meet Donovan's team in the first game of a series this afternoon. Manager McGraw did not accompany the team, as he is gone in another direction in search of new recruits.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—Hanlon's Brooklyn baseball team, crippled through the disability of Catchers Farrell and Ahearn, was beaten in both games of the double header by the champions here to-day. This was the second double defeat within three days for the Brooklyn players, as they lost two games in Cincinnati on Wednesday. Joe Wall, who was recently released by the New York Club, was pressed into service behind the bat in both games to-day, and played the position fairly well.

Kitson, who pitched the opening game for Brooklyn, was all right for the first two innings, but in the third the local players got used to his delivery and batted him hard and often. They scored seven runs in the third, two in the fourth, and tallied five more in the ninth inning. Only once did the visitors get a man home. This was in the fourth inning, and Sheckard was the lucky player who scored. Crollus, a new-comer who is playing right field for the home team, and Ritchey bumped into each other in running for Sheckard's fly and missed the ball. Both players were stunned for the moment, and Sheckard got to second base safely. Keeler failed at first, but Dolan sent a nicely placed hit past Doheny, who was pitching, which brought Sheckard home with the tally which saved Brooklyn from being shut out.

In the second game neither side scored until in the fifth inning, when Brooklyn got a run. Flood was hit by a pitched ball by Chesbro. Wall hit to the infield for a base and Flood went to third on a wild pitch. Wheeler sent a long fly to Beaumont in deep centre, and Flood scored on the throw-in. This was the only tally made by the visitors, for whom Evans was doing the box work. Up to this time Evans had been very effective, but in the sixth and seventh innings the Pittsburg men got their eyes on the ball, and by timely hitting, with the aid of poor fielding by the visitors, scored seven runs. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	0	2	0	0	
Beaum't, cf	2	2	2	2	0	
Leach, 3b	2	3	4	0	3	
Wagner, 1b	3	2	11	1	0	
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	1	7	0	
Conroy, ss	1	3	7	3	0	
Crollus, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Zimmer, c	0	1	3	0	0	
Doheny, p	1	2	1	3	0	
Total	14	17	27	18	0	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Dolan, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	2	0	
Donovan, 1b	0	1	7	1	1	
Flood, 2b	1	2	1	3	0	
Wall, c	0	1	6	0	1	
Kitson, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Wheeler, 3b	0	1	3	1	0	
Total	2	10	24	9	2	

Pittsburg	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	5	.	—14
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Beaumont, Wagner, Ritchey, Sheckard. Three-base hits—Leach, Conroy, Crollus. Home run—Leach. Sacrifice hit—Conroy. Stolen bases—Wagner, (3;) Conroy, Zimmer. Double plays—Ritchey and Wagner; Doheny, Ritchey, Conroy, and Wagner; Ritchey, Conroy, and Wagner, (2.) First base on balls—Off Doheny, 3; off Kitson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Struck out—By Doheny, 3; by Kitson, 5. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Beaum't, cf	2	2	0	0	1	
Leach, 3b	0	2	1	2	0	
Wagner, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	
Burke, 2b	1	1	0	3	0	
Conroy, ss	1	0	1	3	0	
Crollus, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Zimmer, c	0	1	0	0	0	
Chesbro, p	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	7	8	27	8	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Dolan, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	1	0	
Donovan, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	
Flood, 2b	0	1	0	1	0	
Wall, c	0	1	3	0	0	
Evans, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Wheeler, 3b	0	0	4	4	3	
*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	4	24	8	3	

*Batted for Evans in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	.	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Three-base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Burke, Keeler. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Zimmer. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Evans, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Flood, Wall. Struck out—By Chesbro, 8; by Evans, 3. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Balk—Chesbro. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

BOSTON, 5; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Boston's base ball team won to-day by timely hitting, Pittinger's great pitching and costly errors on the part of the locals. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Taylor and Kling.

CINCINNATI, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Cincinnati team landed on Duggleby in the first two innings and piled up enough runs to win. After the second, however, they could do nothing with him. Hahn was steady, except in the sixth, when he allowed two bases on balls and both came over the plate. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	3	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Duggleby and Doolin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	76	25	.753	Cincinnati	49	53	.480
Brooklyn	58	49	.542	St. Louis	47	57	.452
Boston	53	47	.530	Philadelphia	41	62	.398
Chicago	51	52	.495	New York	36	66	.353

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 4.
At Boston—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 1.
At Baltimore—Detroit, 10; Baltimore, 2.
At Washington—Chicago, 9; Washington, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Hlion, 4; Troy, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Utica, 1. Albany, 6; Utica, 1, (second game.)
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Syracuse, 5. Schenectady, 9; Syracuse, 4, (second game.)
At Johnstown—A. J. and G., 4; Binghamton, 2. A. J. and G., 8; Binghamton, 1, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday the Rochester and Jersey City baseball teams played another double-header and divided the honors. Buffalo won the first game by a score of 10 to 1, and the second went to the credit of the local club by 7 to 3, mainly through the effective pitching and excellent batting of Pfanmiller.

The teams will play again this afternoon at West Side Park, and to-morrow they will finish the series in a game on the West New York Field Club's grounds at Weehawken. The scores:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	0	0	2	0	
Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	
Halligan, cf	0	1	1	0	1	
Carr, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	
Griffen, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	
Shoch, rf	0	0	2	2	0	
Mack, ss	0	2	1	5	1	
M'M'nus, c	0	1	0	0	0	
Barnett, p	0	0	0	4	1	
Total	1	8	24	16	6	

BUFFALO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Getm'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0	
Lynch, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Brain, 3b	0	0	3	2	0	
G'ma'w, lf	2	1	3	0	0	
Law, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	
Ath'ton, 2b	1	3	2	3	1	
Mil'gan, rf	2	3	1	0	0	
Nat'ess, ss	2	0	4	3	0	
Shaw, c	1	1	2	1	0	
Ferry, p	0	2	1	1	0	
Total	10	13	27	12	1	

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Buffalo	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	.	—10

Earned runs—Buffalo, 3. First base on errors—Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Buffalo, 7. First base on balls—Off Barnett, 3; off Ferry, 2. Struck out—By Ferry, 1. Home run—Grimshaw. Three-base hits—Milligan, Shaw. Two-base hits—Atherton, Milligan, Ferry. Sacrifice hits—Brain, Milligan. Stolen bases—Nattress. Double plays—Griffen and Carr; Nattress, Atherton, Law; Atherton, Nattress, Law. Hit by pitcher—By Ferry, 1. Passed balls—McManus, (2.) Time of game—two hours. Attendance—1,600. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	2	2	1	0	0	
Shindle, 3b	1	1	3	0	0	
Halligan, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Carr, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	
Griffen, 2b	0	2	1	2	0	
Shoch, rf	1	0	2	0	1	
Mack, ss	0	0	4	6	2	
Butler, c	1	1	6	0	1	
Pf'miller, p	1	3	0	2	0	
Total	7	9	27	10	4	

BUFFALO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Lynch, cf	2	1	2	0	0	
Brain, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	
Grima'w, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Law, 1b	0	1	6	0	0	
Atherton, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	
Milligan, rf	1	0	5	1	1	
Nattress, ss	0	1	2	0	0	
Shaw, c	0	0	6	0	0	
La Roy, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	5	24	5	1	

Jersey City	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	.	—7
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Jersey City, 3; Buffalo, 1. First base on errors—Buffalo, 4. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Buffalo, 8. First base on balls—Off Pfanmiller, 5; off La Roy, 4. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 4; by La Roy, 4. Three-base hit—Pfanmiller. Two-base hits—Pfanmiller and Brain. Sacrifice hits—Grimshaw, La Roy, Shindle, Mack, and Halligan (2.) Stolen bases—Shindle, Halligan, and Law. Hit by pitcher—La Roy. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

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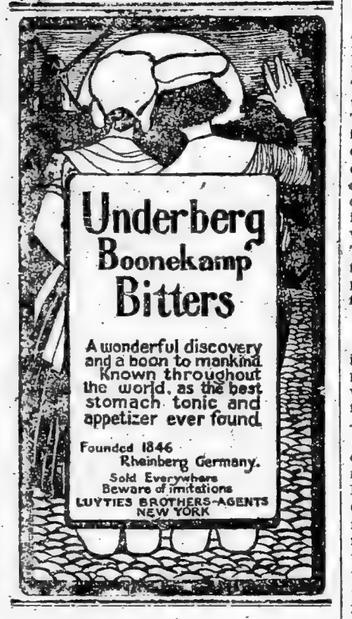

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Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches, 11, "Sowing and Reaping"; 8, "What Does America Need?" Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. —The assistant pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor. Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2,5 Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, Rev. EDWARD W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, "The Christian Has Eternal Life Now." Evening, "How to Come into the Kingdom."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 9th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, "The Poison and the Antidote." Evening, "A Hard Saying."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Menuelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Holy communion, 9 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Rev. R. G. Quennell officiating.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Services 11 and 8; Rev. John Y. Moore, assistant.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. 10:45—Rev. Howard V. Ross. 7:45—Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre. Seats free. Special concert to-night.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE PECKHAM, D. D., Pastor. OPEN ALL SUMMER. Preaching 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow. No evening service. Subject: "Personal Ownership." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. CLOSED. WILL REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14TH.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow morning at 11 A. M. Rev. Wm. B. Rebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. Arthur C. McMillan, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. Only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe Leaders.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. —Morning prayer and litany, 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

"GLAD TIDINGS TENT," 111TH ST., 7TH Av.—A symposium of eloquence and music, 4 and 8 Sunday, and every night.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. Only. Sixty Minutes of Music To-night. Free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 31.

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SUBJECT.—The brazen serpent.—Num., xxi., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life.—John, iii., 14-15.

Probably no text in the Bible is so familiar to men—and so frequently quoted by men—as the text which says, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him, should not perish, but have eternal life," (John, iii., 16, R. V.) It has been translated into more languages of the earth than any other saying. It has been more used by the Holy Spirit to open the eyes of men to see how God really regards them, and it has spoken peace and comfort to more troubled consciences than any other single text in the Bible.

And it has filled this unique and most glorious place because our Lord Himself so closely connected it with the incident of this lesson. For He gave it, not as an isolated truth to be accepted independently of every other consideration, but as the reason why faith in "the Son of Man" "lifted up," as this serpent in the wilderness was lifted up, insures eternal life. He said it was because, or for, God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son.

These two facts therefore—that the Son of Man was lifted up and that God gave His only Son—are the two most important facts in the history of the world. They should never be separated. In fact, they cannot be separated, for they are one. The same faith which is required concerning the one is required concerning the other. They are as intimately related to each other as are the foundation of a building and the superstructure—as the conclusion of an argument is to the premises on which it is based. They are the two pillars on which the great plan of redemption rests. Take away either pillar and the plan falls. This consideration gives great importance to the incident now brought before us.

SPIRIT OF MURMURING.

There was a long interval of time between it and that considered last week. But the places where the two incidents occurred were probably not very far apart. The forty years of wandering in the wilderness—a year for each day spent in searching the land into which they had not faith enough to enter, (Num., xiv., 34)—had nearly passed away, and the children of Israel had again reached the borders of Canaan. All of these years had been marked by repeated rebellions, punishments, and forgivenesses. God had dealt with them in great mercy, and yet He had visited their sins with sore judgments. Gradually all those who feared nearly forty years before had passed away, and it was another generation altogether which was now approaching the land of promise. But they bore the image of their fathers. They were no better and no stronger. The same spirit of murmuring, the same desire for carnal ease, the same forgetfulness of mercies, the same lack of faith, characterized them as marked the generation which had fallen asleep. Every succeeding generation to the present time has shown the same spiritual characteristics, and we are no better than our forefathers. But God who proclaimed Himself to Moses as "the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth," (Ex., xxxiv., 6-7,) has dealt with every generation as graciously as He dealt with these men in the wilderness.

When they came to Kadesh, the route by "the King's highway" (xx., 17) would have been a comparatively short one into the land of Canaan. The place is described as "a city in the uttermost border" of Edom, (xx., 16.) It may have been the City of Kadesh-Barnea—the very place from which they had sent the spies into Canaan nearly forty years before—but it is not certain, for the term "Kadesh" applies to a region as well as to a special locality. They abode there, however, "many days," (Deut. i., 46.) During that time Miriam, the sister of Moses, died, (xx., 1.)

While there also, "Moses sent messengers unto the King of Edom," (xx., 14,) asking permission to go through his territory because God had commanded him—"Meddle not with them—for I will not give you their land—no, not so much as a foot-breadth—because I have given Mount Seir unto Esau for a possession," (Deut., ii., 1-6)—for Esau, the head of Edom, was the brother of Jacob, the head of Israel. The King of Edom, however, not only "refused to give Israel passage through his border," but actually "came out against him with much people and with a strong hand, wherefore Israel turned away from him," (xx., 20-21,) to the south, and made a wide detour around Mount Seir. So "they journeyed from Kadesh, and came unto Mount Hor," where Aaron died, and Eliezar became high priest. There they remained "thirty days" mourning over the death of Aaron, (xx., 22-29.)

WERE STILL WEAK.

Notwithstanding a signal victory over the Canaanites "which dwelt in the south," and who had attacked them at this time, they had scarcely resumed their journey "from Mount Hor," before "the soul of the people was much discouraged because of the way," (vv., 1-4.) Although they were now apparently soon to enter into the full possession of all that God had promised them, yet—true types of God's children in every age—they were just as weak and unbelieving as when they first came out of Egypt. That great deliverance was an experience of the far-distant past, and to their short-sighted faith the promised inheritance was still far off in the future. So they let their minds dwell on the trials of the present, and their souls fainted within them. They forgot both their redemption and their inheritance! How often is this the case even with us to-day!

Two incidents which occurred about this time are very significant. They mark with peculiar emphasis the spiritual need that God's people have—even to the end of their journey in life—to drink of "The Living Water," and to feed upon "The Living Bread." The two incidents were not far separated in time or place.

The first occurred probably not long before the children of Israel left Kadesh. There they again felt the pangs of thirst, for "there was no water for the congregation," (xx., 2,) the natural supply of the place having evidently become exhausted. The water from the smitten rock of Horeb, which had "followed them," (I. Corinthians, x., 4,) had also evidently been withheld, perhaps from the time when they first came to Kadesh. For during all of their wanderings in the wilderness they appear to have had but little fellowship with God; they neglected the rite of circumcision, (Joshua, v., 2-7,) and there is no record of their keeping the Passover or any of their other feasts. They were therefore probably dependent on the natural springs of the country through which they passed for the water that they needed. Now, however, there was no such supply, and again they cried out because of thirst.

But Moses was not again commanded to smite the rock. On the contrary, God said to him, "Speak ye unto the rock before their eyes, and it shall give forth his water." (xx., 8.) Moses, however—impatient at their murmurings—said to the people, "Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock? And with his rod he smote the rock twice," (xx., 10-11,) "because they provoked his spirit, so that he spake unadvisedly with his lips," (Psalm, cvi., 33.) So the thirst of the people was again quenched by water from a "smitten rock," but Moses was punished. He was numbered among those who had doubted God's promises and power, and so, like them, he was not permitted to enter into the earthly Canaan. For "The Living Water"—or the refreshing of the Holy Ghost—comes through a Saviour who suffered once, and needed not to be smitten again for our sins. Moses, however—as here the great representative of the people—by his act had denied this gracious fact. Therefore he must bear his punishment as a testimony to its truth, for the history of the children of Israel must be true to the experiences of God's people in all ages.

LOATHED THE MANNA.

The other incident was a murmuring for bread. It was punished by this visitation of the fiery serpents. It arose because they were "much discouraged" (v. 4.) What shall we eat? had become as important and engrossing a question now as at the beginning of their journeyings, just as, What shall we drink? had been a little while before. For the manna, on which they had been so long feeding, had not only lost its novelty, but it was no longer sweet to their taste. They actually called it "light bread," and they said, "Our soul loathed it," (v. 5.)

How common is this, spiritually, with those who have failed to enter into the fulness of God's promises, and have wandered away from Him! Hence the Apostle's exhortation, "Neither let us tempt Christ, as some of them tempted and were destroyed of serpents," (I. Cor., x., 9.) For looking lightly upon "the Living Bread which came down from heaven," (John vi., 51,) men always at once feel the stinging bite of "that old serpent, called the Devil and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world," (Rev. xii., 9,) and they have no power to resist him, or to ward off his attacks.

So it was with the children of Israel. God did not take away the manna because they murmured, any more than He had denied the water because Moses had sinned, but now He "sent fiery serpents among the people; and they bit the people; and much people of Israel died," (v. 6.) That bite was probably accompanied with a painful inflammation, from which came the term "fiery serpents." It was felt in every part of the camp. There was no distinction between high and low, rich and poor, old and young, male and female, but it was fatal to all alike. Heretofore the serpents which infested the mountains God had restrained, as he had the wild beasts and warlike tribes through whose territory His people had passed, (Deut. i., 19.) But now His hand was stretched out in judgment. As He had used the Amalekites, and the Canaanites, at Kadesh-Barnea, to punish His people for their presumption, so now He used the serpents to punish their murmuring.

But when "much people of Israel died" grace was given them to see that it was not a mere matter of taste whether they liked the manna or not. It was a great sin to refuse it, or in any way to think lightly of it, just as it is now to refuse, or think lightly of that which it typified. So they came to Moses deeply penitent, and with an honest confession threw themselves upon the mercy of God, saying—"We have sinned—pray unto the Lord that He take away the serpents from us, and Moses prayed for the people." (v. 7.)

And the Lord heard his prayer. But he did not take away the serpents. Neither did He restrain them from biting the people. Neither did He destroy the poison of their bite any more than He takes away sin from the nature of the believer. But He provided a remedy which was perfect and certain. It was one, however, which demanded that they should believe and trust Him. Without faith on their part, it had no efficacy whatever. And each man was required to exercise this faith for himself. If he refused there was no cure for the serpent's bite. He must die.

Thus the remedy was altogether of God. The application of it depended altogether upon the voluntary act of each individual. For "the Lord said unto Moses—Make thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole—and it shall come to pass, that every one that is bitten, when he looketh upon it, shall live" (v. 8.) It was in all respects "to be made like unto" (Heb. 2, 17) the fiery serpent from whose bite they were dying. When it was "set upon a pole," the people saw that it was motionless—stiff, and dead. For a living serpent could not thus be set up.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SERPENT.

This is a commonly recognized proof of death in farming and mountainous districts. For when one in such a neighborhood kills a snake, he almost instinctively at once raises it upon the stick with which he has beaten it, or upon a branch near at hand, and when he sees it hanging there limp and motionless, he knows that its death has been accomplished. I have often seen this done, and when a boy often did it myself, for this reason without any thought of its significance.

Thus the lifting of the serpent "upon a pole" by Moses, signified that the serpent was dead, and if the serpent had died then there was hope that the bitten might live as God had said. For when the condemned and dying Israelite believed Him he saw that his condemnation had been taken away and laid upon the serpent—because of its death his sin was forgiven and he lived. This gracious provision was open to "any man" (v. 9,)—and to "every one" (v. 8,)—whether of Israel or of "the mixed multitude" that went up out of Egypt with Israel. By the simple look of faith every one who was conscious of being bitten "passed from death unto life," (John v., 24,) for the act of looking showed that he believed all that God had said. But no one was compelled to look.

Doubtless the good news of this grace was soon proclaimed throughout the camp. And doubtless also, for everyone who was commissioned to proclaim it, it was an unpardonable offense if he used his time to tell of anything else. For it was the message of life to the dying. But it evidently was not left to Moses, and Eleazar and the Levites alone to carry this message. Everyone who heard it—and especially everyone who had been healed—must at once have become a swift and earnest messenger to tell others. So it should be with the Gospel message.

For this is more than an incident in the history of Israel. It is a prophecy of the Gospel, and was so declared to be by our Lord Himself when He taught Nicodemus, (John iii., 14, 21.) For the condition of man in the world is the same as that of Israel in the wilderness. It is one of condemnation and death. For "by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin" (Rom. v., 12,) just as by the serpent, death entered into the camp of Israel. Therefore, as the bite of the serpent required the death of one in the likeness of the serpent that Israel might live—so the sin of man required the death of One in the likeness of man—even the death of "The Son of Man,"—that man might live.

So our Lord said: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up." And this He said, as on another occasion, "signifying what death He should die," (John, xii., 33.) For the term "lifted up," does not mean as some have interpreted it, "made conspicuous," or "proclaimed," but "crucified," just as the term "executed," now applied to one condemned by the law to death, signifies "hanged," or "electrocuted," or "guillotined," according to the place where it is used. Thus in the very beginning of His ministry, our Lord declared that He must die as a "man" on the cross, in order to be the sinner's substitute.

But then he immediately explained why faith in the death of Himself as a "man" would insure eternal life. It was: He said, because, or for, God's love had given "His only begotten Son," to be this "Son of Man." When He "was made flesh," He was called "Jesus." (Matt., i., 21.) For His work, He was called "the Christ." (John i., 41.) Therefore, "whosoever believeth" on Jesus Christ—the Son of Man, and the Son of God—shall not perish, but have everlasting life.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

What is said of the text John iii., 16, and of its relation to this incident?

How long an interval was there between this incident, and that considered last week, and what marked that interval?

When the people reached Kadesh, what occurred, and how were they affected?

What was the occasion of Moses's offense, and what was its spiritual significance?

Why were the people bitten by serpents, and what was the effect when many died?

How was Moses's prayer answered, and why did the people live when they looked to the brazen serpent?

How was the news of this remedy made known, and what is the explanation which our Lord gave of it?

Inquiry Into East Side Riot.

The investigating committee appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the causes leading to the riot on the east side during the funeral of Rabbi Joseph held secret sessions on Thursday and yesterday. Police Commissioner Partridge and Inspector Brooks were present. The next meeting of the committee will be held next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the University Settlement.

Policemen May Examine Records.

Foster L. Backus, counsel for Roundsman Jackson and Policeman Doupe, indicted on Wednesday on charges of beating three persons during the riot at Rabbi Joseph's funeral, yesterday obtained from Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, permission to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury in these cases. There was no police court examination, and the policemen will now be able to learn the precise nature of the evidence against them.

Claim English Throne.

Illness of King Edward and activity of extraordinary organization in Britain in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

JOKE ON WEATHER SAGES

Elevator Man and Meteorological Sharp Was Deluded.

Letter, Ostensibly from Government Forecaster, Protesting Against Amateur Interference, Was Forgery.

William Wright, an elevator man in the Stewart Building, has many times admitted to his friends that, while ostensibly confining himself to the somewhat prosaic task of fluctuating with an elevator he has in reality given his soul up to the study of the elements. A heavy frost to Wright has been for years a source of unbounded delight, and light showers followed by fair and cooler weather are to him as the children that play about the fireside. The "areas of high pressure" have for him no mysteries, and the "barometrical disturbance in the Carolinas" have no terrors for him. In other words, Wright has for years given many of his leisure hours to the study of the vagaries and eccentricities of New York weather, and coyly confesses that he can feel anything from a blizzard to light showers fully forty-eight hours ahead. He was therefore but little surprised to receive last Wednesday the following letter:

WEATHER BUREAU,
66 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 20.

Dear Sir: As your predictions of late are causing me a great deal of annoyance, both personally and through the mails, and also in the public newspapers, I beg of you kindly to pay me a visit at my office to have an interview as perhaps we can reach some conclusion that will be beneficial to us both. Please call Friday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM EMERY,
Official Weather Forecaster.

Now the Weather Bureau man is Mr. Emery, and his office is at 100 Broadway, and accordingly at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Wright, dressed in his best clothes, repaired thither, having found that there was no weather bureau at 66 Broadway.

"I understand that I am wanted here to consult with you, and to—er—er—talk over the situation," said Mr. Wright, grasping Mr. Emery's hand and passing over the letter.

"Not on your—that is—there must be some mistake here," said Mr. Emory. "I, er—"

"Yes, I guess there must be some mistake," said Mr. Wright quickly, and seizing the letter begging the appointment, he hurried from the building.

"It's a joke, I guess," said Wright when seen a half hour later at his post in the Stewart Building. "Some one must be playing a trick, but there is jealousy at the back of this. Yes, I've been predicting the weather for some years, and my success has earned me a good deal of fame. I began predicting early in 1888, when I predicted the great blizzard of that year forty-eight hours in advance. At that time my employer came to me and told me that if I again caused so much suffering and inconvenience and hardship I would be discharged, and I gave up predicting for a time. I took it up later, however, and I get a straight prediction in every little while. For instance, I predicted a couple of showers yesterday, and the Government people didn't. The showers came all right. But if Mr. Emery don't want my assistance, it's not for me to say he is missing a good thing."

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

Albany Female Academy 19
Adelphi College 20
Alfred University 20
American School of Opera 22
Academy of the Holy Cross 22
Brown University School 22
Berlitz Schools of Languages 17
Berkeley School 17
Bryant School for Stammering 21
Bennett Scientific Tone Production 23
Baltimore Medical College 19
Brooklyn Law School 21
Brown Business College, The 16
Catharine Aiken Boarding and Day School for Girls 19
Coleman National Business College 21
Charles Commercial School 22
College of St. Thomas 19
Clarkson School of Technology 19
Crane Normal Institute of Music 19
College of Physicians and Surgeons 19
Concord School 19
Courtland School for Girls 19
Connecticut Military Academy 19
Clark University 20
Columbia Grammar School 20
Conklin's School of Stenography 22
Chicago-Kent College of Law 22
Carlos N. Sanchez, Vocal Culture 22
Dr. J. Sachs Collegiate Institute 17
Drew Seminary for Young Women 17
Darlington Seminary 22
Danville Military Institute 18
Economist Training School 21
Eagan Business College 22
Ethical Culture Schools 22
F. Lusk Shorthand, Reporting, and Typewriting Office 21
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute 19
Freehold Military School 18
Fishburne Military School 18
Friends' Seminary 22
Graham Hall School for Girls 17
Grand Conservatory of Music 22
Glenwood Institute 18
Grossmann School 22
Humboldt College 17
Heffley School 21
Harriet Webb, Shakespearean Reader 22
Hudson River Military Academy 18
Hawn School of Elocution 22
International College of Languages 21
Irving Institute for Boys 18
International Correspondence School of Music 23
Joseph Adelman's Dramatic Studio 22
Jennie Slater, Vocal Instruction 22
Kingsley School 22
King School, The 18
Lasell Seminary for Young Women 20
Lyon School 17
Loyola School 21
Long Island Business College 21
Linden Hall Seminary 19
Locust Dale Academy, (Military) 18
Lowville Academy 22
Metropolitan Shorthand School 22
Max Decsi, Vocal Teacher 22
Mme. Lena Doria Devine, Vocal Teacher 22
Miner's Business Academy 22
Mrs. Leslie Morgan's Boarding School for Girls 22
Manhattan College 20
Miss Wilkins' Cambridge School for Girls 20
Miss Murphy's Boarding and Day School for Girls 20
Massachusetts Preparatory School 18
Mitchell's Military Boys' School 18
Mary Baldwin Seminary for Young Ladies 19
Miss Hall's School 19
Mercersburg Academy 19
Miss Lowe's School for Girls 19
Mount St. Ursula Academy 19
Mme. Ogden Crane, Dramatic Soprano 22
MacDonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing 20
Margaret Hilton Hard 22
Mount St. Ursula Academy 22
Miller Business School 21
MacGregor's Shorthand School 21
Mount de Sales—Academy of the Visitation 17
Miss Beard's Home School for Girls 17
Mackenzie School 17
New York School of Caricature 22
Notre Dame of Maryland 22
New York College of Music 22
New York Institute for Stammering 22
Nyack Military Academy 19
New York School of Expression 22
New York Conservatory of Music 21
New York School of Journalism 21
National Conservatory of Music of America 21
Paine Up-To-Town Business College 21
Progressive Shorthand School 21
Pennington Seminary 22
Rose Eyeman 23
Packard Commercial School 22
Pantops Academy 19
Princeton Preparatory School 18
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn 20
Packer Collegiate Institute 20
Putnam Hall School 22
Pitman's Shorthand School 22
Randolph & Pond School 20
Rye Seminary 19
Randolph-Macon College System 19
Rockland Military Academy 18
Shakespeare Sunday Evening Reading Club 22
Sig. Carbone Singing School 22
Syms School 22
Swarthmore College 18
St. John's School, (Military) 18
St. Austin's School 18
St. John's College, (Brooklyn) 19
St. John's College, (Fordham) 19
St. Albans School for Boys 19
St. David's Hall 17
Spanish Instruction 22
Staunton Military Academy 18
Twentieth Century School of the Commercial Arts 21
The McDowell School of Dressmaking 22
Trinity School 19
The Booth Preparatory School 19
The Ridge, for 250 Boys 19
Taconic School for Girls 20
Technical School of Telegraphy 22
University College of Medicine 18
Virginia Polytechnic Institute 18
Woodside Suburban School for Girls 17
Wood's College, Newark 21
Wright's Bookkeeping 21
Wood's Gymnasium 21
Westminster School 21
Wilmington Military Academy 22
Wilford Home School for Girls 19
Wendell School, The 18
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, The 18
Walworth Institute 20
Weinman's School of Dress Cutting 22
Woodlawn Seminary 22

PLANS FOR NEW PUBLIC BATHS.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings for three new public baths, to be erected by the city—one on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 80 feet west of Second Avenue, on a plot 60 by 48.3; another on the west side of Allen Street, 100 feet south of Rivington Street, on a plot 50 by 48.3, and the third on the north side of Forty-first Street, 150 feet east of Ninth Avenue, on a plot 50 by 48.3.

The buildings will be two stories in height. On the first floor there will be separate waiting rooms for men and women. The men's baths on this floor will have thirty-four showers and two tubs, and the women's twenty-nine showers and six tubs. The entire second floor will be given over to men's baths, with thirty-eight showers and two tubs.

The One Hundred and Ninth Street bath will cost $80,000, the one in Allen Street $70,000, and the one in Forty-first Street $75,000. York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue are the architects.

Remains of a Mastodon Unearthed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—E. W. Du Bois, a farmer, living just outside of Newburg, has found embedded in soil on his farm several bones of a mastodon, including a rib, part of the skull, and several huge teeth. One of the teeth is 8 by 3½ inches. The bones were three feet below surface. Search will be made for the remaining bones. Since 1845 four skeletons of mastodons have been found near Newburg, the finest being now in the Boston Museum.

Excursions.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON.

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Round trip from N. Y. to Summit of Mount Beacon only $1.00. To West Point or Newburgh and return, 75 cents. Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped steamer "Homer Ramsdell" leaves Franklin St. Sundays 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30. Returning leaves Newburgh 5:00 P. M., Fishkill 5:10, West Point 6:00. Arriving at W. 129th St. 9:00 P. M., Franklin St. 9:30 P. M. Tickets good also to return on Stmr. "W. J. Romer," leaving Newburgh 6:30 P. M., Fishkill 6:40, West Point 7:30; also on Stmr. "J. W. Baldwin" from Newburgh 9:30 P. M. The most enjoyable one-day trip out of N. Y. is this trip to Mt. Beacon. For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Inclined Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach N. Y. on return trip early in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Music and refreshments on steamer and at new mountain Pavilion. Steamer "Ramsdell" makes this trip WEEK DAYS ALSO, leaving Franklin St. 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Newburgh 6:30 P. M., Fishkill 6:40, West Point 7:30. Sundays Steamer "Ramsdell" lands at Yonkers 10:15 A. M. Returning 8:15 P. M.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.

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ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30 P. M. Add'l trains Saty's 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

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SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30, and 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A. M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:56, 10:40 A. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 10:20 and 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30, and 4:45 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION SUNDAY, AUG. 17TH.

L. I. R. R. AND N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE STR "MAINE."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M.; Franklin Ave., 8:21; East New York, 8:30, and Jamaica, 8:50.

Due at Newport at 3:00 P. M.; leave at 5:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, in which case tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON STEAMER.

Fire Island Hotel

$5 pays all expenses from Sat. evening until Monday morning. Fine surf bathing. Great fishing. Music.

DOBIE & CAHN, Managers, Fire Island, N. Y.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On SUNDAYS, the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café; popular prices.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, N. R., N. Y., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

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THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT.

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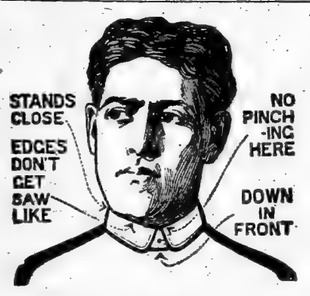

Do you want to be sure your collar's going to be right before you put it on? Before you buy it?
You do.
Ask for Cluett "Aldine" 25c; or Arrow "Ashbourne" 15c.
Our name in a Collar or a Shirt is a sign it's going to fit you—body, mind, pocket.
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Welch's
When you are tired and exhausted there is nothing so refreshing and invigorating as Welch's Grape Juice. A glass of Welch's will satisfy the thirst, and because of its easy digestion the whole system is refreshed at once. Remember Welch's Grape Juice is not a false stimulant, but it creates a vigor from which there is no reaction.
Be sure you get Welch's from your dealer. It is the best, it was the grape juice served at the Pan-American. It will stand dilution of one-third to one-half and still be strong and better than other brands. Many prefer dilution.
AT DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.
The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
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Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 2:00 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-MORROW (S'ND'Y) AFTERNOON and EVENING,
FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.
CHORUS OF 50. ORCHESTRA OF 50.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION NIGHT
Mammoth Programme.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Tdy. 4 P. M.
Presenting ROBIN HOOD and MAID MARIAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
POSITIVELY THURS., AUG. 28,
First time on any stage.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY in Our ALLEY
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G.V.Hobart.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | GRAND REOPENING OF THE SEASON. | TO-NIGHT.
MOONLIGHT MAIDS BURLESQUERS.
3 GREAT FARCES—GRAND VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PRICES. . . 25c. and 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. MAT. TO-DAY. THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
7th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT
MIKADO KUZUOKA Vocal soloist
IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. excepted. Conterno's 14th Reg. Band & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 129th, 8 P.M., W. 20th, 8:30 P.M. Battery, 9 P.M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Crowding the Great Academy,
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. Eve. 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.
Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT, "ERMINIE."

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Full of Genuine Irish Character.—Times.
J. Wesley Rosenquest's production of Brandon Tynan's ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND To-Night Show Girl
RICE'S
KNICKERBOCKER
Thes. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y, 2:15. The Wild Rose
Last times Lederer's

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE B'way, 45th St.
Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY.
An American Gentleman. | 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c
Nxt Wk—MAN TO MAN.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 50c. TO-DAY. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals
Mid Arctic Breezes. 13th Week.
Columbus Av. and 66th Street.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th.
To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all.
POPULAR NIGHT.

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Next Week—A Romance of Coon Hollow.

SOCIETY'S ELECT FLOCKS TO MRS. FISH'S BALL

Colonial Function the Most Brilliant of Newport's Season.

Stars and Stripes the Background in Fairyland of Flowers—Dancers in Unique Costumes of Bygone Times—Some Novel Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—All eyes in society were turned this evening toward Crossways, the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on Ocean Avenue, where the much discussed and anxiously awaited Colonial ball took place, and as the evening advanced practically all those among the Summer residents in Newport were making their way to the one goal, for not to have been invited to Mrs. Fish's entertainment was to have proven that one is not in society.

Like a city that is set on a hill, Crossways stands on an elevation at the meeting of two roads, and overlooking an expansive vista of field and shore, with the beautiful Narragansett shore in the distance. The Fish villa is a prominent object in the landscape as one drives along Ocean Avenue in the day time, but to-night, with its thousands of extra lights, it was more than ever a place not to be passed by unnoticed. The house and its additions were brilliant with light, and the grounds were made as brilliant as day by thousands of electric lights scattered here and there over the lawn and the shrubbery and plants along the paths. At the entrance of an arched gateway was an elaborate electric device surmounted by a large shield with the date 1789 picked out in colors of red, white, and blue in miniature bulbs.

From the entrance to the porte cochere the path was through a mass of flowers, great banks of hydrangea plants on every hand brilliantly illuminated with electricity. At the porte cochere the tall columns of the house, which is quite appropriately arranged for this occasion, of Colonial design, were twined with ropes of flowers and bow knots of bunting of the National colors, which were generally used throughout as the color scheme of all the decorations. Against the white walls of the house were placed tall rose trees in full bloom, giving a pleasing touch of color.

As one entered the house one caught a glimpse in the hall of the elaborate and handsome floral decorations, which Hodgson had planned and very successfully carried into effect. The hall was distinctively decorated with Southern smilax. Strands of green and tall, graceful palms intermingled with pennants, shields, flags, and trophies of the Colonial period. Entering the drawing room, where Mrs. Fish and her daughter, Miss Marian Fish, received their guests, an idea was had of the Colonial feature of the ball. The Stars and Stripes were draped in a conspicuous place, and banners bearing the fleur de lis stood out prominently from garlands of green. American Beauty roses were massed in the corners and on the mantel shelf, with Southern palms and Northern pines in groups in convenient places. Opening out of the drawing room was the conservatory, with its wealth of palms, flowering plants, and orchids in full bloom in view.

A TEMPORARY BALLROOM.

Passing from the drawing room into the hallway, looking down a broad vista of palms and flowers extending through the dining room and piazza, a glimpse could be had of the ballroom, which Mrs. Fish has had constructed adjoining the house especially for this occasion. It was a very substantial structure, with a floor surface 40 by 70 feet and 15 feet clear to the ceiling. This was completely inclosed so as to afford a perfect protection against the weather and to fit it for the occasion had been beautifully decorated. The ceiling was lined with cloth panels, and the side walls were covered with a neutral tint of a buff color. The side walls were marked off in large panels by white pilasters, leaving a wide open frieze line on the face of which was arranged a floral decoration, with several devices in red, white, and blue, types of Colonial times. Electric lights arranged in candelabra gave a brilliant light to the room, which showed no evidence of its temporary character, and varied little from the appearance of the permanent portion of the house.

At the eastern end of the room were six tall white columns of Colonial design, wound with green and light, the space between the columns being filled with palms excepting in the centre, where mirrors reaching from the floor to the ceiling were used to give an idea of the French window. On the face of the mirrors were garlands of flowers harmonizing to the tone of the color scheme of the room, and over them the words "Peace Ball," made of yellow flowers and illuminated with golden yellow shaded electric lights.

At intervals along the sides were tall pedestals bearing large clusters of golden yellow orchids and other flowers, filling the spaces in the panels beneath the paintings and pictures, which represented some event in Colonial history.

In the cotillion, which was led by Messrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Harry S. Lehr, with Mrs. Fish, 100 couples participated. The favors were all in keeping with the Colonial idea of the ball, being specially designed and made for Mrs. Fish by K. J. Collins. In one figure favors were match boxes made to represent hats of the days of Washington and Lafayette, for the men, and large blotters with covers of satin of delicate colors, on which were embroidered crossed American flags, for the women. Another set of favors were large fans representing the American flags for the women, and fobs of Colonial design for the men. Others were sashes in red, white, and blue, and others with ribbons with the same colors. Another figure had for its favors lanterns covered with silver stars for the women and large silver stars for the men. In another there were cherry trees in gilt jardinières for the women and hatchets with a bunch of red cherries upon them, with ribbons of the National colors for the men. Miniatures in oval frames of George and Martha Washington were used in another figure. In addition to these there were several floral figures.

A notable feature of the cotillion was the minuet, which had been planned by Miss Helen M. Waver. The figures were happily arranged to avoid monotony, every figure being different from the others, and every step replete with grace and dignity. The dancers were Miss Roche and Mr. Ledyard, Miss Jay and Mr. Kernochan, Miss Sands and Mr. Otis, Miss Cruger and Mr. Preston, Miss Rives and Baron Oppenheim, Miss Schenck and Baron Haugert, Miss Hoyt and Baron von Ritter Grunstein, and Miss Burden and Baron Charles C. Aliotti.

All were handsomely dressed in Colonial costumes, the young ladies being particularly attractive in their lofty arrangement of their hair and their picturesque gowns. The dancers made their entrance from one end of the ballroom, and with dignified and graceful steps marched around the room, one couple following another and finally taking their places in the middle of the floor, forming a large square, with two couples on a side. After the salutations to the centre and then to partners, the steps of the first figure were danced, partners finding each other and dancing exclusively together, still maintaining the square. In the second figure each couple joined hands, and, facing out from the centre of the square, executed several slow and measured steps toward the outside of the room, and then back to their places again. The third figure was particularly beautiful and graceful, the steps being of the most difficult movement. In the first part of this figure the side couples danced facing each other, and in the second part each couple danced with corner couples. After executing this figure the dancers left the room, executing the same steps as when entering.

Many of the other dancers were in Colonial costumes, several of them of unique design and all of rich material, giving the ballroom a strikingly pretty scene. Among the costumes were some of satin and silk of old-fashioned design, trimmed with old lace and richly brocaded, and for ornaments many old family heirlooms were used, one guest wearing a locket containing on one side a lock of Gen. Washington's hair and on the other that of Richard Henry Lee, an ancestor, and also a miniature of Gen. Lee.

Supper was served by Mrs. Fish's chef in a separate tent adjoining the ballroom, the three hundred and more guests being seated at fifty-two tables, each table containing centrepieces of flowers and ferns.

Two orchestras, Mullaly's from the Casino and Rarzer's Hungarian Band, furnished a continuous programme of music during the dancing and the supper.

Among the guests were:

The Duchess of Marlborough,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle,
Miss Whelan,
Miss Spottswood Schenk,
Miss Natalie Schenk,
Mrs. Newbold Edgar,
Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith,
Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Ogden Mills,
The Misses Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,
Miss Gladys Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Knight, Jr.,
Mrs. E. Moore Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. Philips M. Lydig,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
The Misses Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan,
Mrs. Ladenburg,
Col. John Jacob Astor,
The Misses Blight and Mrs. W. P. Thompson,
Edward Bulkeley,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll,
Baron Charles Aliotti,
Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,
W. H. Neilson,
Henry F. Eldredge,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing,
The Misses Gerry,
Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch,
Miss Hatch,
Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt,
Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.,
Lydig Hoyt,
Miss Hoyt,
Stuyvesant Leroy,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow,
The Misses Gray,
Miss Moran,
George Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold,
Mrs. Burke Roche,
Miss Cynthia Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque,
Mrs. Frederick Neilson,
Miss Cathleen Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton,
Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier,
Mrs. William H. Sands,
Miss Anitha Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer,
Miss Anna Sands,
Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson,
The Misses Wetmore,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones,
Miss Frances C. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor,
Mrs. W. Gordon Theed,
Mrs. Spreckels,
Miss Luiline Spreckels,
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,
Miss May Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond,
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Miss Laura Swan,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
Sir Philip Burne-Jones,
Baron Oppenheimer,
Baron Von Ritter Grunstein,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Miss Eleanor Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings,
Francis J. Otis,
Henry Norman,
Miss May Handy,
Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy,
Miss Pomeroy,
Gould Redmond,
Miss Redmond,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
Miss Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe,
Charles A. Munn,
John G. Cameron,
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott,
George I. Scott,
Willing Spencer,
Reginald C. Vanderbilt,
Henry R. Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,
The Misses Thayer,
Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,
Count Guardabassi,
C. J. Hamlin,
Robert Graves,
Miss Randolph,
William L. Stow,
George McFadden,
F. C. Havemeyer,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells,
Miss Natalie Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller,
James T. Woodward,
William Woodward,
The Messrs. Brice,
The Messrs. Hague,
Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce,
Woodbury Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie,
J. H. Van Royen,
The Misses Stone,
Matthews Astor.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is given over generally to dancing entertainments at the different watering places. Mrs. Fish's ball at Newport, the dance at Southampton, and the entertainments at the smaller clubs were the most interesting events of the day. The week-end parties have taken many of the clubmen out of town to-day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell (Miss Beatrice Bogert) are at Garrison, N. Y., where Mr. Blackwell has taken Brookwood. They will remain there until some time in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thurston Bogert are abroad.

***

The wedding of Miss Rittie Emerson King and Edward S. J. McVickar, is to be celebrated on Monday, Sept. 15, at the home of Miss King's brother, at Ridgefield, Conn. As Miss King's family are still in mourning for her father, J. Howard King of Albany, the wedding will be extremely quiet, and relatives and a few intimate friends only will be invited to it. There will be no maid of honor or bridesmaids. The correct list of Mr. McVickar's ushers is as follows: E. J. Whitehouse, Chauncey McKeever, William Goadby Loew, John H. McCullough, Phillips B. Thompson, Edward McVickar, Clifford Buckram, Rufus H. King, Jr., and John G. McVickar. The Right Rev. William H. McVickar, an uncle of the bridegroom to be, will perform the ceremony.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt are to give a dinner to-night at the Kebo Club, Bar Harbor. The guests will principally be the younger set, friends of the Misses Pratt and D. B. Pratt, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin have been in London and are contemplating a trip to Scotland. William K. Vanderbilt has also been in London, stopping at Claridge's. He has made several flying trips to Paris. He is very much interested at present in his stables at Maisons-Lafitte.

***

A few well-known people are sailing for Europe this week end. Booked on the Cymric yesterday for Liverpool were L. A. Abercrombie, Gen. Robert H. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. C. L. Paget, Mrs. Mary C. Ward, and Miss Alice Ward. On the Minnetonka, for London, will be A. Judson Hyatt, W. V. King, J. Osborn Morgan, and Mrs. R. S. Day. On the Columbia, for Glasgow, will be Thomas Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. James Stevenson, and Mrs. A. H. Graydon. On the Kroonland, for Antwerp, are booked Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Miss Benjamin, Miss Doremeaux, William H. Leroy, and Guy Duval. On the Rotterdam, Mrs. William Wright and Miss Wright. On the Lahn Mr. and Mrs. H. P. White.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are in London, where they will remain for some little time, making numerous country house visits. An account of Mr. Stuyvesant's conflict with the English authorities on account of his automobile has been sent over by cable.

***

Sir Michael and Lady Herbert are expected shortly in this country. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

***

W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who has been traveling with a large suite and a caravan through Abyssinia, has contributed this month in one of the current magazines an excellent account of some of his adventures and explorations. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Edward C. Knight, Jr., of Philadelphia, who is spending the Summer here for the first time, is occupying Col. E. De V. Morrell's cottage at Ochre Point. He has become a property owner in Newport, and will become a permanent Summer resident, having purchased a lot in the north corner of Bellevue Avenue and Yznaga Avenue, the only vacant lot on the east side of Bellevue Avenue from the old Ocean House side to Bailey's Beach. He will build an attractive dwelling there during the coming year. The lot contains 75,300 square feet of land, with a frontage of 22 feet on Bellevue Avenue and 300 feet on Yznaga Avenue. It adjoins the W. W. Astor estate of Beaulieu on the north and the Ingersoll estate, now owned by Robert N. Carson of Philadelphia, on the east.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave her first luncheon this afternoon to a company of sixteen at Lyndhurst, the Hodgson cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, which she is occupying this Summer. American Beauty roses were arranged in golden service by Hodgson.

Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens gave a luncheon at Hill Top cottage, her guests being Craig Biddle, George McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Robert Goelet, Miss Nichols, and Mrs. Ladenburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave an elaborate dinner this evening for about fifty guests, among whom were the sixteen minuet dancers at the Fish ball, who came in costume, and immediately after the dinner repaired to Crossways. The diners were seated at large tables placed on the broad veranda of Friedheim, which was handsomely decorated by Hodgson, who also hung large silver lamps over each table, filled to overflowing with choice pink flowers. Each lady received a bunch of gardenias, and each gentleman a boutonnière of orchids.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a large dinner at her new villa this evening, covers being laid for twenty-eight, Wardley & Smythe furnishing the table decorations of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a dinner at which Japanese hydrangeas and grasses were used for the table decorations.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained a large dinner party, including the Duchess of Marlborough, the guests going later to the Jones ball.

Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler also entertained at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, who are occupying the Rosevale cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, this Summer, have sent out invitations for a dinner at Berger's on Thursday evening, Sept. 4. The guests will number eighty.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, who is staying at Pinard Cottage No. 2, and when the news got out among the cottage colony many floral offerings were sent to the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston and Robert S. Brewster of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings at the Hoffman cottage.

John G. Cameron of Liverpool, England, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammel at their cottage on the Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Charles Allen Munn is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure are guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

George J. Gould will leave to-morrow on his steam yacht Taurus for the westward.

W. Harold Brown, Charles Allen Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Miss E. Waterbury, William Woodward, J. G. Lawson, Miss Preston, and W. A. M. Burden are registered at the Casino.

Edwin S. Farlow, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farnum, Miss Elsie Waterman, and Granville Waterman of New York; Jarvis Adams, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn.; Fred S. Brooks of Detroit, R. P. Flint and R. A. Rowan of Los Angeles, A. A. Crocker, C. Hobbs, and C. Crocker of Boston are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—The activity and gayety which came with the Horse Show have continued throughout to-day. There have been a number of affairs, principally dinners and luncheons. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a musicale at Bide-a-While, which was attended by most of the Summer people. Miss Gertrude Harrison sang. Mrs. Von Gartner and Wetzler played. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Baron Neufliz, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Prince Del Drago, Mrs. Louise Gerard, and Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris entertained at luncheon at the Malvern Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Tolfree, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Mrs. Keyser, Miss Dennison, Miss Patten, Mrs. R. H. Johnson, Mrs. Frederick K. Joy, and Mrs. W. W. Seely.

A dinner party was given aboard the yacht May to-night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Biddle, Miss Fell, Miss Tuckerman, Killaen Van Rensselaer, Col. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, and Mrs. Potter.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt came in yesterday on the yacht Sea Fox.

There will be an entertainment of private theatricals to-morrow at Mizzen Top, the Summer home of R. Hall McCormick.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright are to give a large dance at the Pot and Kettle Club to-morrow night.

Mayor Seth Low of New York is the guest of John L. Kennedy.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE SHOW.

Exhibits of Actual Residents Considered First—Champions in Special Class.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 22.—The annual show of the Southampton Horse Association was held to-day at Interlaken. There was a full attendance of the cottagers. The show is purely a local one, the entries being restricted to horses actually owned by those persons who have lived in Suffolk County this season.

To prevent purchases of fine horses simply for the show, it was provided that the horse must have been owned since the first of the current month. Owing to the restricted number of horses, all previous winners were barred from competition in the ordinary classes, and no blue ribbon winner of previous year could compete. As a consolation all previous winners were allowed to compete in classes between themselves, and these were termed champion classes.

Charles F. Hubbs won the ribbon in the roadster class, with Dr. G. A. Dixon's entry second. Dr. Dixon won the team event, with George C. Clark's pair second. Miss Janet H. Robb took first with her pony, with George Peabody's entry second. George A. Crocker took the blue in the dog-cart entries, with G. L. Boissevain second. The saddlers shown were of the best, and first went to George C. Clark. Dr. L. G. Thomas's entry was second.

MET WRITER OF PEACH NOTE.

Princeton Student Calls on Farmer's Daughter Who Inclosed Letter in Fruit.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Aug. 22.—W. J. Montgomery, a Princeton graduate student and well known as a football player, who yesterday found a note from a young lady in a peach, has learned that the young woman who bade the finder of the note to call on her, is Miss Susan Caroline Hunt, daughter of Job Hunt, a farmer, living about two miles beyond Kingston. Montgomery and a fellow-student this afternoon rode out to Kingston. Mr. Hunt was just coming in from the peach orchard when the two sons of Old Nassau put in their appearance. He greeted them cordially, and as their conversation continued, the "peach letter" was brought up and the story of its finding vividly narrated. Mr. Hunt paused and said:

"I told Susie that just as like as not some young fellow would get hold of that letter, and sure enough he did." He summoned the writer of the epistle, who offered the following explanation:

"A short time ago the Rev. Redichs of Trenton, an Episcopal clergyman, said he read in a newspaper about a note being found in a peach, and so that is how I got the idea. When pa got his peaches ready to take to Princeton I wrote the note and hid it in the peach."

Then, with a glance at Montgomery, she continued, "I hardly thought, however, that a good looking young man would find it."

Montgomery will call on Miss Hunt again.

New England Gas and Coke Foreclosure

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day in the case of the New England Gas and Coke Company versus Whitney and others, and in the case of the Central Trust Company against the same, defendants have filed answer admitting the facts in the plaintiffs' bills and consenting to the entry of decrees for foreclosure of the mortgage. This is another step in the reorganization scheme.

FAST TENNIS AT NEWPORT

Dr. Pim of English Trio of Experts Beaten by L. E. Ware.

WHITMAN DEFEATS WRIGHT

Day's Results in Championship Tourney Strengthen American Players' Hopes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—After the play was finished to-day in the lawn tennis matches, two important problems connected with the struggle for the National championship honors appeared to be solved. The Englishmen are not invincible, for Dr. Joshua Pim lost to Leo E. Ware in straight sets, while H. L. Doherty came near to being beaten by Richard Stevens.

Wright helped along the solution of the other puzzle in his match with Malcom D. Whitman. When their contest had been completed it was the general opinion that the great unbeaten American champion was not at par. He certainly failed to show his accustomed form against Wright, although he was equal to the task of beating the young Harvard expert. Their match was in every respect as fine an exhibition of tennis as has been seen on the Casino courts this year, and yet there was an absence of the usual dash and vigorous aggressiveness on the part of Whitman. At every stage of the match Wright worried Whitman. The victory of the latter is more a triumph of the experienced court general than that of a superb stroke player.

Both of the Dohertys came through. H. L. Doherty had the hardest sort of a time with Richard Stevens, and for a while it appeared as if he would be beaten by the American. After a long session of wearing play the stroke played by Stevens began to show that he was tiring, and Doherty won. The Columbia University champion, Lyle E. Mahan, was outclassed by R. F. Doherty, who came through the match with hardly any effort. Mahan could not meet the effective placing and passing of his opponent with anything like strong defensive play. When the interscholastic champion match was played, only Harvard and Columbia preparatory students came forward. Harvard's representative, Henry H. Whitman, won in three straight sets over Floyd R. Smith, the Columbia player.

WHITMAN BEATS WRIGHT.

The Whitman-Wright match had much tennis to be admired in it. Wright got the opening service and essayed the net game. His kills were a bit erratic, and Whitman took the first game at 30. Whitman played very steadily in the second, and with the advantage of service, won at 30. The first really big rally came in the sixth, and it was beautifully carried out. Whitman winning the game at love, and leading 4—2. Whitman played his game splendidly in the seventh, breaking through on Wright's service, and making the win an earned one on sharp angle passes. The score:

FIRST SET.

Whitman	4	4	0	6	2	4	4	2	4	4—30—6
Wright	2	2	4	4	4	0	2	4	2	2—24—3

Whitman served the opening game of the second set and Wright got through, drawing up from 40—15 to deuce, and the win on four successive points. Wright weakened over head in the eighth, and Whitman got the game at 30. Wright got well up in the tenth, and won the game at 30 and the set 6—4 very cleverly. The score:

SECOND SET.

Whitman	3	2	4	2	3	1	4	4	4	2	2—29—4
Wright	5	4	2	4	5	4	0	2	2	4	4—32—6

With the match standing a set all interest was greatly increased when the men began the third set. The light bothered Whitman considerably and he complained of the heat. The set went nine games, Whitman winning, and welcoming the chance to rest. The score:

THIRD SET.

Whitman	5	4	2	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—35—6
Wright	3	1	4	7	1	6	2	2	1	0	1—25—3

When the rest period was over the men went at the matter in hand with more vigor. The third game was more stubbornly fought, Whitman striving every way he knew. The seventh was a case of each striving to break through on the other for the needed advantage. Whitman came near accomplishing this, and was twice within a point of it, but Wright cleverly stopped the effort. The score:

FOURTH SET.

Whitman	5	4	7	5	2	4	4	4	3	4	4—50—7
Wright	7	1	9	3	4	1	6	0	5	2	0—40—5

Umpire—Fred Mansfield.

DR. PIM MEETS DEFEAT.

The Ware-Dr. Pim match was begun with the American as the server. Dr. Pim started with his usual pretty places along the side lines and by working the ball cleverly from side to side of Ware's court, he took the first game at 30. By keeping to these tactics, the Briton also won the second and third games, although Ware worked heroically and forced the points to deuce in each by sending the ball at Dr. Pim's feet. Then Ware changed his plan of attack, and by going into the net he was so effective on his overhead strokes that the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth games went to him by comparatively easy scores. The slowness of Dr. Pim had given place to really fast work in this contest, and with all his skill he endeavored to check the progress of his opponent.

Dr. Pim hit the ball with great force and put a cut into his strokes that gave the ball plenty of drop, but the old Harvard player was equal to the call every time, and finally took the set at 7—5.

In the second set Ware kept his adversary on the run. For a time it was win and win, and then break through on the service. While there was no let-up to the speed or force with which Dr. Pim played, the way in which Ware got the difficult returns was extraordinary. Many times these were untirely unexpected on the part of the Englishman, who had played for a pass. The natural consequence was that Ware caught Dr. Pim off his guard and scored by clever placing and passing. Again the set went to the American at 7—5, and the final section of the match began.

Although the Briton fought well, he could make no headway against the American's quick strokes. The first game of the third set went to Ware at 30. Dr. Pim secured the second by side line shots. Ware got a good deal of twist into the ball in the third, and won at 30. Side won the next at 30 also by good placing. The American served well in the fifth, but was placed repeatedly by Pim when at the net. Deuce was reached, and game went to Ware.

The seventh was an easy one for Pim. Pim was making a gallant struggle to stem the tide against him, but he lost the eighth at 15 on poor returns. Ware forced the playing at the net in the ninth and won at 15 and contest. The score:

FIRST SET.

L. E. Ware.	2	6	3	5	4	8	4	6	1	0	5	4—46—7
Dr. J. Pim.	4	8	5	7	6	6	0	4	4	3	0	0—39—5

SECOND SET.

L. E. Ware.	2	4	4	0	4	1	4	2	7	0	4	4—36—7
Dr. J. Pim.	4	1	2	2	4	0	2	4	5	4	2	0—32—5

THIRD SET.

L. E. Ware.	4	1	4	4	5	1	0	4	4—27—6
Dr. J. Pim.	2	4	2	2	3	4	4	1	1—23—3

Umpire—Floyd R. Smith.

Championship Singles.—Third Round—S. Waller beat D. F. Davis by default; H. L. Doherty beat R. Stevens, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1; H. F. Allen beat D. F. Appleton, 6—0, 8—6, 6—1. Fourth Round—R. F. Huntington beat S. Waller, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3; R. D. Little beat H. F. Avery, 8—4, 6—4, 6—4; Kreigh Collins beat H. H. Whitman, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; M. D. Whitman beat E. G. Wright, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5; L. E. Ware beat Dr. Joshua Pim, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3; L. H. Waidner beat L. W. Glazebrook, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

International Tennis Tournament.

The Niagara Lawn Tennis Club of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, has announced that it will hold the international lawn tennis championships on its turf courts next Wednesday, Aug. 27, and following days. R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the English players, are expected to enter. A large and strong entry is expected. The events are: Men's singles, winner to play R. D. Little, title holder; men's doubles, ladies', all comers,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID:

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

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FREE SPEECH IN ASHFIELD AND IN BROOME STREET.

Two classes of our fellow-citizens exercised on Thursday their constitutional right peaceably to assemble and speak their minds. One of these meetings was held in New Irving Hall in Broome Street, the other in the Town Hall at Ashfield, Mass. The Broome Street assembly was a mass meeting of Anarchists held to protest against the arrest of WILLIAM MCQUEEN and RUDOLPH GROSSMAN, two Anarchists accused of inciting a riotous outbreak among the striking silk dyers in Paterson. The Ashfield meeting was an assembly of anti-imperialists, having as its occasion the annual Sanderson Academy dinner, and as its purpose the denunciation of the people and the Government of the United States.

There was a remarkable similarity in the spirit of the two meetings and in the utterances of the speakers.

Mr. MCQUEEN, speaking at the Broome Street meeting, regretted that his "dear old friend," JOHN MOST, the Anarchist, had been sent to prison. We quote from his speech a sentiment which evoked wild applause:

Most and I were arrested for saying that the American Government was rotten to the core. So it is. This is a bum Government.

Referring to the coal strikes, Mr. MCQUEEN said the employers at the mines "armed every bum with a gun," and he spoke these words of counsel:

Let the working people take guns and shoot down the dogs who shoot them.

Mr. GROSSMAN, speaking in the German language, denounced the Judges and the processes of the courts, and "wound up with calling for three cheers for Anarchy, which were given with great energy."

Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, speaking at the Ashfield dinner, said:

Thus, four years ago the Nation was easily rushed headlong into a needless and criminal war by a band of designing politicians. * * * If, under pretense of humanity, it engage in a war of aggression for the sake of acquisition of territory or other gain to itself, it adds hypocrisy to the crime of unjustifiable war. And what else than this is to be said of our war with Spain?

What credit have we won by that war but such as a robust man wins by knocking down a weakling, who has begged for mercy, and then stripping him? What credit do we gain from our pitiless fightings in the Philippines but the credit of the bully and the ruffian?

Mr. EDWIN BURRITT SMITH of Chicago, following Prof. NORTON, declared that the American Army if set to perform an American military task would perform it in the American way. But "send it to the other side of the globe to compel an entire people to accept and obey an authority which denies them all rights, and it will adopt harsh, even criminal methods. * * * Give it the devil's task and it will be forced to employ the devil's methods." He continued:

Let us not deceive ourselves. We have not merely set up despotic government in the Philippines. We see there only its instruments and its first victims. The thing itself is intrenched at Washington. The capital of the republic has been made the seat of government without consent.

Away with a policy which has transformed our army into an instrument of savagery. Away with a policy which requires our highest in civil authority to deceive the people whose servants they are. Away with a policy which compels American officials to do things which they dare not disclose and which they cannot defend in the presence of free men. Away with a policy which makes the personal rights of every American citizen merely a matter of locality.

Mr. LOUIS R. EHRICH of Colorado informed his audience that the foulest stain on the pages of our history was President MCKINLEY'S "signature of the 'benevolent assimilation' proclamation of 1898," which he characterized in these words:

That document deliberately proclaimed to the Filipinos: "We have bought you and we shall impose our sovereignty upon you. If you resist, we will shoot you down." Thank God, they resisted!

We append two other extracts from Mr. EHRICH'S address:

Let us not dwell on the horrors of the last three years. The saddest, most disheartening fact has been that while our National ideals were being desecrated, while from fifty to one hundred thousand lives were being sacrificed, and hundreds of millions of treasure being worse than wasted, the pulpits of Christ applauded; and in all the countless meetings and conventions of our Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, Sons of the Colonial Wars, woman federations, and other bodies professing to represent the patriotic spirit of our past and the moral and social hope of our future, not an outcry was heard in protest. Could this generation give stronger proof of American decadence?

The past is past. The outrages and excesses of our troops should make every American cheek tingle with shame; but what else was to be expected? We might have known that the door was opened to every fiendish passion when men were sent out to slay their fellow-men. "War is hell," and necessarily evokes devils.

The spirit of the Broome Street meeting of Anarchists and the spirit of the Ashfield meeting of anti-imperialists are one and the same. A small and almost infinitesimal fraction of the American people, speaking the sentiments of an inconsiderable minority in each case, attacked the Government and its policy in language of intemperate violence. Mr. MCQUEEN describes the American Government as "rotten to the core," "a bum Government." Prof. NORTON declares that in a great undertaking, in which it had the loyal support of the people, the Government gained only "the credit of the bully and the ruffian." Mr. EDWIN BURRITT SMITH said that the army of the Government had employed the devil's methods to accomplish the devil's tasks. Mr. EHRICH indirectly, but none the less plainly, described the soldiers of the United States as "devils." In speaking of the armed resistance of the Filipinos to the authority of the United States Government, he went to the somewhat remarkable extreme of thanking God that they resisted. We do not recall any other recent instance in which an American citizen has thanked God for the resistance offered to the Government by the public enemy. Mr. EHRICH, however, was not content with denouncing the Government and offering up thanks for the conduct of its enemies. He lumped the whole American people together, the clergy, organizations that perpetuate historic memories and the traditions of patriotism, and other bodies professing to represent the social and moral hope of the future, and put upon them all the stigma of "decadence."

We see no essential difference between the sentiments of MCQUEEN and GROSSMAN and the sentiments of NORTON, SMITH, and EHRICH, save only in respect to methods. The remedial measures advocated by the Anarchist were nowhere commended to the audience at Ashfield. Mr. MCQUEEN frankly advised the working people to take guns and shoot down the dogs who shoot them. Mr. SMITH says "away with the policy" of the Government, without indicating the method by which he would put it away. We have no idea what methods he has in mind, and in the present languid and declining state of the anti-imperialist cause we can imagine no measures open to him which would be likely to affect the Philippine policy of the Government.

It is a circumstance worthy of the attention of thoughtful men that the speakers at the Sanderson Academy dinner should so closely reflect the sentiments of the speakers at a meeting of Anarchists in Broome Street.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE COAL OPERATORS.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger quotes at some length the views of Judge R. M. BENJAMIN of Illinois, who has lately studied the laws of Pennsylvania with reference to their bearing upon the present attitude of the coal operators—a title, by the way, which has become something of a misnomer, since they do not operate. Judge BENJAMIN is a jurist of standing in the Northwest, and his views are worthy of consideration. He is of the opinion that the strike can be ended very promptly by Gov. STONE, if he will take the steps for which the law provides, and to take which has become his exigent official duty. The Public Ledger quotes Judge BENJAMIN as saying:

All that the Governor has to do is to let it be known that if these mines are not in operation before some not far distant day he will call a special session of the State Legislature to devise ways and means whereby these mines will be opened. Under the pressure of the high prices and scarcity of hard coal, and especially if there should be any considerable riot and bloodshed at any of the mines, public opinion will demand and justify a special session for such purpose. The expense of such session would be but slight as compared with the present expenses of keeping thousands of the military at these mines at the request of the operators.

As to the powers of the Legislature in the conditions which now exist, the same authority says:

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has the unquestionable power to do either of two things:

1. Upon due investigation the Legislature can classify the mines with reference to the depth and thickness of the coal veins, and fix schedules of reasonable minimum prices per ton for mining coal, and a suitable penalty against any operator who may make contracts with miners for less than such prices.

2. But the Legislature, once in session for the express purpose of securing the steady operation of these anthracite mines, might conclude to take for the State itself the ownership and full control of these coal lands. It can do this under the power of eminent domain. It can enact the laws necessary for the condemnation of these lands and the compensation therefor. It can provide for taking all of these lands, or for taking enough of them to supply the demands of the public. The coal mines of this country should never have been allowed to be the subject of private ownership.

This is significant. The attitude of the anthracite operators is severely criticised and condemned by a majority of those who, on any issue in which they were right, or were even endeavoring in good faith to be right, would stand with them. In the judgment of some of the brightest and most intelligent men identified with the management of public utilities, they are blindly and recklessly inviting what they would probably find excellent reason to deplore if it should overtake them. Their incapacity to manage a public trust such as they control through a suspension of public rights which cannot be alienated or wholly abrogated, has been demonstrated beyond discussion, and the unctuous arrogance they have displayed in their repudiation of all responsibility to or concern for the people of the United States has done much to popularize the idea of the nationalization of undeveloped fuel resources—more, probably, than the propaganda of this politico-economic cult could have accomplished in half a century.

The fact that the influence of the coal roads is possibly, and probably, sufficient to deter Gov. STONE from following the course above outlined, or, if he did, to control the action of the Legislature in special session, will not increase public confidence in them as safe trustees of great public interests. If Gov. STONE could slip his collar, like the trick dog of the vaudeville stage, he would have such an opportunity as will not come again to pay his debt to Senators QUAY and PENROSE for their effort to make him the scapegoat of the order sending troops to Shenandoah while they pose as the friends of organized labor, eager to effect a settlement in the interest of the miners. Exactly the course of action outlined by Judge BENJAMIN would rehabilitate the Governor in public confidence. That he will see his interest as others do is perhaps too much to hope for in the circumstances.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

Several glaring illustrations have of late been furnished of the amazing opinion of Judge PARKER of the Court of Appeals of this State, that the right to privacy is not a right which in the State of New York anybody is bound to respect, or which the courts will lend their aid to enforce. We happen to know that that decision excited as much amazement among lawyers and jurists as among the promiscuous lay public.

The present President of the United States has been so much annoyed by photographers who have attended his down-sittings and his uprisings and spied out all his ways, for the purpose of making permanent pictorial record of the same, that it is reported that only his respect for the dignity of his office has upon one or two occasions prevented him from subjecting the impertinent offender to the appropriate remedy, which is all that the Court of Appeals has left, of personal chastisement.

Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, we read, was so beset by "kodakers" lying in wait to catch his emergence from his office on the day of his return from Europe that he was actually held a prisoner for some time.

Both the President of the United States and so very leading a figure in the industrial and financial world as Mr. MORGAN are necessarily public characters. Moreover, they are reasonably thick-skinned citizens who do not partake the characteristics of the shrinking violet. When they revolt from the continuous ordeal of the camera, it is shown that there is something very irritating to normal nerves in chronic "exposure." But take the case of that young woman in Newport whose portrait was flaunted in all the illustrated newspapers for no other reason than that she had at one time been betrothed to a young gentleman who committed suicide in circumstances necessarily very painful and horrible to her, and rendered far more so by this wanton invasion of her privacy and her grief. If that young woman had happened to be the daughter of Judge PARKER, we are of the opinion that the incident might have induced his Honor to reconsider with some care the decision that no private person had any rights which the purveyors of publicity were bound to respect.

In this series of events we can see political evolution at work. We can see the effect of public opinion upon law and institutions in the making. For all these things appeal to the decent and unsophisticated human mind as outrages. And the highest legal authority in the greatest State in the Union assures us that they are outrages for which the law provides no remedy. So much the worse for the law, say all the decent people. If there be, as Judge PARKER says there is, no law now to cover these savage and horrible practices, practices incompatible with the claims of the community in which they are allowed to be committed with impunity to be called a civilized community, then the decent people will say that it is high time that there were such a law. In some way they will see to it that there is such a law, and the Court of Appeals will not be left to shadowy analogies and precedents for its conclusion that these outrages are legally unpreventible and unpunishable. It will have the advantage of a clear and explicit statute to construe.

FIRE RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION IN HIGH BUILDINGS.

In the controversy now in progress growing out of the effort to induce the Board of Aldermen to change or modify so much of the Building Code as relates to the use of fire-proofed wood, the position of Superintendent STEWART has been misunderstood. That officer is not opposed to fire-proofed wood, nor has he advocated its abandonment for a return to untreated wood. His contention is that if the code is amended, it should be by increasing the stringency of its requirements relative to the use of combustible materials in construction, and his suggestions are to that end.

In the conscientious discharge of the duty devolving upon the Superintendent of Buildings such an enforcement of the provisions of the code relative to the employment of fire-proofed wood in buildings of twelve stories, or over 150 feet in height, as will satisfy everybody is attended with many difficulties. Up to this time there have been no standards to which everything requiring treatment could be required to conform. At one time it appeared to be enough to call any sort of wood fire-proof to insure its acceptance as satisfactory by the Inspectors and officers of the department. Hasty and insufficient treatment by processes of doubtful value, which consisted in superficially wetting the material with solutions supposed to discourage combustibility cost very little and met all the requirements under a lax official interpretation of the law. Superintendent STEWART endeavored to change all this, and with the co-operation of the architects, builders, and owners could very well have done so. This co-operation he did not have. Not only was it found necessary to inspect each lot of material delivered, but to avoid the use of unfit material it would have been necessary to inspect each piece of each lot. With the force of Inspectors at his command this was impracticable. Criticised for doing the best he could under conditions demanding the exercise of high discretion and the liberal interpretation which the code provides shall be given to its requirements, Superintendent STEWART has vindicated his fidelity to the responsibilities of his office by proposing even a longer step in the direction of fire-proof construction than his critics are ready for. Among other things he wants it made the law that all shafts shall be metal lined and that automatic sprinkler heads shall be introduced into them. When a fire starts, as in the Park Avenue Hotel, at the foot of a shaft extending from cellar to roof, it is immediately converted into a blast furnace in which temperatures of 3,000 to 4,000 degrees are developed, and these mean the destruction of everything less refractory than silica bricks or asbestos. His plan for covering window frames and sashes with metal is not insisted upon for any other reason than that it makes for greater safety. If, however, stairways are fire-proof and all elevator and other shafts are constructed as he deems they should be, and equipped with automatic sprinklers set to discharge at, say, 150 degrees Fahrenheit, any treatment of wood used in trim which will make it slow burning, and which does not promise a dangerous evolution of mephitic gases when heated, will probably minimize the fire risk.

Those interested in an honest and progressive administration of the Bureau of Buildings—a branch of the City Government which was conceived in sin and born in iniquity, and which through most of its history has been a shame and a disgrace to New York—will make a mistake and do Mr. STEWART a great injustice if they seek to put him on the defensive. What he needs is the cordial co-operation of all who are interested in raising the standards of building in New York until they shall reach the level which the public interest demands. This is what Mr. STEWART is trying to do, and the measure of success which has already attended his efforts is the best evidence of the sincerity of his purpose.

DISCOURAGING SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

The recent action of the teamsters of Chicago in declaring against sympathetic strikes and agreeing that they would not engage in one under any conditions unless two-thirds of their union membership should vote in favor of it, marks a progress toward a clear conception of the true function of organized labor which is gratifying and encouraging. The circumstance derives additional interest from the fact that on the same evening, in another place of meeting, the employers of union teamsters resolved that they would not have any more sympathetic lockouts, and that each employer should do the best he could to settle his differences with those working for him before bringing his grievances before his associates, who would sustain and assist him only so far as he could show that he was wholly right and his men wholly wrong.

This concurrent and harmonious action was the outgrowth of the recent disastrous strike of the teamsters and freight handlers which paralyzed the trade and industry of the city and injured all in interest. It shows that organized labor is not, as many have supposed, incapable of learning the lessons of experience, nor wholly under the dominion and influence of leaders in alliance with the organizers of National federations. The locomotive engineers have not found it to their disadvantage to paddle their own canoe and decline to load it with dead weight in the quarrels of others in which they had no interest and from which they could derive no benefit in any event. They have found that they can get what they ask for without strikes, and are as little concerned as may be at the declaration of other unions that they will not aid them with sympathetic strikes. It does not appear that they have been asked to. If the workingman could learn, as he undoubtedly will, that the locomotive engineers furnish the best example to be found in this or any other country of a completely successful trades union which does not have to order strikes to get what it is entitled to, the action taken by the teamsters of Chicago would be generally followed and every problem in the relations of labor and capital would be very much simplified.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the London papers—The Chronicle, to be definite—tells, with all the air of believing it, a remarkable story about a young American woman who devoted time that she might have used in watching the coronation ceremonies to reading a novel, and an old one at that. The Chronicle admits that there are a few British subjects who boast of having looked at neither the proceedings in the Abbey nor the street processions, but it hints that these were all cases of could not, rather than of would not. "But surely," it continues, "nobody was quite so peculiarly perverse as the young American lady who sat in a privileged seat in Whitehall, whither she had been brought by enthusiastic English friends, and who read 'The Adventures of Harry Richmond' with an attention that was undistracted by the byplay of the crowd below or the enthusiasm of her neighbors." Even as a means of whiling away the hours of waiting, this devotion to literature was sufficiently astonishing to the young woman's friends, but worse was to follow: "When at last the State coach appeared in view, and the lady still fixed her eyes on Mr. MEREDITH'S page, a dowager beside her told her to look out. 'I guess you're full of fleas,' replied the interrupted reader. The dowager was inclined to be nettled until it was explained to her that the phrase in transatlantic speech meant merely that she was too lively. The girl then relapsed into her reading, and Richmond, for a few moments, metaphorically wore the crown of England." There, now, is a story that proves itself. One might have doubted its absolute accuracy had it not contained the phrase which "in transatlantic speech" means lively, but that phrase is so familiar to all of us over here, and so close to certainly would have been used by a young American woman who reads MEREDITH and gets invitations to coronation ceremonies, that the veracity of The Chronicle's informant is put beyond question. He simply couldn't have invented the pretty euphemism, and therefore he couldn't have invented the incident.

—It is a curious fact that the journals devoted to the applications of science to industry and to the new trades that are also professions and almost arts, no longer preach that education should be strictly "practical." This they all did during the years when faith in "the classics" as the only form of mental training slowly waned away, but now these papers evidently think that the pendulum has swung too far and that the technical schools are turning out men who have paid a fatal price for the ability actually and immediately to do things. The Electrical Review, for instance, laments "the present tendency to take up long detailed studies of applied branches of engineering at the expense of pure science and mathematics." The schools, it declares, have yielded too much and too soon to the demands of employers for men instantly useful in a shop or an office, and as a result they teach ill the things that can only be well learned in the conditions of actual work, while they neglect the things which, in those conditions, there is no time to teach. One remedy would be for the technical schools to specialize more than they do, but this would only give further justification to the charge that engineering courses are narrow, and The Review advocates the alternative open to the schools, which is "to come out flatly with the statement that they turn out trained thinkers, men who know the theory and have the use of that most powerful of tools, mathematics." In other words, learn theory in college, practice in the school of the world. But this is the old doctrine—the doctrine which has been so vigorously and so successfully attacked in recent years. At any rate, it is what the old doctrine pretended to be and what it always would have been if it had not been misapplied, if means had not been confounded with ends. The classicists and the scientists are getting together at last in their definitions of "the educated man."

—That this and other newspapers are telling all that might be told about the war game now playing off the North Atlantic Coast—all, for instance, that might be told if the participants in it were willing to talk—cannot be asserted, but unquestionably the papers are giving quite as much as the public interest in the subject demands, and at least the manoeuvres of the defending squadron and the doings of its officers on land are reported with an approach to accuracy and completeness close enough for all practical purposes. The attacking vessels, by remaining well out to sea, have managed to surround themselves with considerable mystery, and therein lies such small measure of success as the department has been able to attain in its effort to avoid publicity. Would not the game, however, have been more realistic if the patriotism of the people had been taken more into the account, and if the assistance which they and the newspapers both could and would render in case of a real invasion had been utilized? To be sure, the scene of the operations is the coast of the State that either produces or harbors men like those who deliver speeches at Sanderson School dinners, and hence there was some excuse for suspicion of the neighboring population, but the Asheville orators are no more serious in their treason than the Government is in its naval war, and it would have been quite safe to invoke the aid of the chance Massachusetts man in foiling the plots of a public enemy, real or imagined. And as for the American newspapers, eager as is their desire for news, they do discriminate, and even the most reckless and unscrupulous of them can keep secrets as well as reveal them. As a matter of fact, newspaper offices are probably the safe repositories of more secrets, and of more important and dangerous ones, than any Government department, even the Department of State. All the politicians of any prominence long ago learned to trust the reporters implicitly, and in time the warriors of land and sea will come to do the same. Then neither the people nor the papers will be treated as enemies by the players of the Kriegs-spiel—and it will be much more convenient all round.

—"Is WILLIAM MCKINLEY," asks the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "many times Congressman, twice Governor, twice President and slain by an assassin, forgotten so soon?" It is moved to make the inquiry—and the implied answer in the affirmative—by the fact that the promoters of the proposed memorial at Canton have announced the abandonment of hope that the required amount, $1,250,000, can be raised. But the fact and the answer do not go together and the inquiry answers itself in the negative. The late President is not forgotten or like to be; but remembrance, however loving and reverent, does not necessarily involve the erection in small towns of enormously expensive monuments, and its failure to choose that form of expression proves nothing except that the form does not strongly appeal to the public taste. This country has not refused, but it has always been slow, to honor its great men in this particular way, and of some of its greatest the resting places are likely long to remain impressive to the mind rather than to the eye. But they are not forgotten, and at least this Republic is not ungrateful. The McKinley monument needed at Canton is one of the sort and size that Canton itself is perfectly well able to provide, and invidious, reproachful interrogations, if addressed at all, should be addressed to that town, not to the Nation at large, which has its own way of doing things—an extremely good way, too, and not open to criticism.

THE MEN WHOM GEN. CLAY DRILLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your reference this morning to the shooting of Major Armes, the statement is made that Cassius M. Clay was "drilling a body of rebel soldiers," which is an error, so far as the word "rebel" is used. The facts are these: On the receipt of news at Washington, D. C., of the firing upon Sumter, in the greatest excitement a large crowd gathered in front of Willard's Hotel. Addresses were made by Gen. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, Gen. James H. Lane of Kansas, who had just arrived as Senator-elect from that State, and others, all for the Union.

After the speeches these gentlemen commenced the enlistment and organization of companies for the defense of the Capital. Those commanded by Gen. Clay were designated as the "Clay Battalion," and assigned to the defense of the Capital, where Government supplies were stored, and the city east of Ninth Street, N. W. Those recruited and commanded by Gen. Lane were known as the "Frontier Guards," on duty to defense of the White House, the Treasury and other Government buildings in West Washington; these men were under the eye of President Lincoln and actually camped in the Executive Mansion. They remained in service until regiments arrived from the North, when they were honorably mustered out by order of Gen. Scott, receiving commendation and thanks from Mr. Lincoln.

It was these men, the first to volunteer, that were being drilled by Gen. Clay at the time referred to, forty years ago, instead of rebels. Gen. Clay had brought his sword and military uniform of his campaign in Mexico to Washington, and undoubtedly was the first commander of volunteers to appear in full uniform. Gen. Lane was also a veteran of the Mexican war, ranking as Colonel of an Indiana regiment, and in Kansas he acquired the title of General. S. F. TAPPAN.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1902.

Condition of Westchester Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much amused by the explanation given by President Haffen in relation to the condition of Westchester Avenue. I quite agree with your correspondents that this avenue is in a deplorable condition. I have repeatedly noted the poor horses struggling with loads that would attract the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Farmers using the avenue are compelled to employ an extra horse from West Farms Bridge to Prospect Avenue.

Mr. Haffen states it is owing to the work of the Rapid Transit people. Allow me to inform him that these foundations were placed in position last Fall, and they would in no way interfere with the work of relaying the road. They have been all laid from Prospect Avenue to Southern Boulevard. The sewer he complains of was completed last Spring, and I cannot see how the bridge over the Bronx River will interfere with the work of fixing up this road.

Come, President Haffen, show the people of the east side that you are their President as well as those of the west side. You are making 90 per cent. of your improvements on the west side.

D. COLEMAN.

New York, Aug. 22, 1902.

Does Any One Want a German Son?

Dresden-A., 9. August, 1902.
Eibberg 5, 11.

Mr. Chef Redacteur of the N. Y. Times, New York, U. St.:

Hochgeehrter Herr: Sie würden mich auf das lebhafteste verpflichten wenn Sie die grosse Liebenswürdigkeit hätten zu nachstehender Frage mir Ihre Ansicht freundlichst mitzuteilen, da mir das Uhrtheil einer so massgebenden Persönlichkeit in Hinsicht auf die Foerderung meines Clienten von höchstem Werte ist.

Würde es möglich sein, und wie, unter den bedeutenden Familien Ihres Landes eine zu finden, die bereit ist, einen jungen, ganz hervortragenden Künstler, Architekten, dessen Schöpfungen und Entwürfe wegen ihrer über den deutschen Character hinausgehenden Grosszügigkeit in der Heimat nicht die nötige materielle Würdigung finden, an Sohnesstatt aufzunehmen und dadurch die Bedingungen zu schaffen, unter denen seine Kraft zur vollen, reifen Entwickelung gelangen und Ihrem schönen Lande dienen kann? Nehmen Sie, hochgeehrter Herr, für Ihre Mühewaltung meinen sehr verbindlichen Dank entgegen und genehmigen Sie die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung und Verehrung. J. K.

LABOR UNIONS AND COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States is a free country; we have laws for the protection of child labor, slavery is abolished, and each citizen is free to accept whatever position is best suited to his capabilities. Under these conditions I believe it absurd for an intelligent man to strike.

When a man, without compulsion, hires himself out to work for a fixed period of time and for a stated compensation he is under contract with his employer to fulfill the terms of their agreement strictly and faithfully. An intelligent, ambitious man, no matter in what capacity or with what wages he may begin, will after a longer or shorter period make his way in the world through his own efforts, and not through a labor union. Did Rockefeller, Mackay, Ogden Mills, Wanamaker, Edison, and so many others who all started poor, receive help from labor unions?

A man who joins a labor union expects to receive without struggling what the ambitious man receives as a premium for hard and faithful work. Why do not the clerks of the great business concerns, the typewriters, &c., join such unions? Knowing that their own unaided efforts is the surest way to permanent advancement, they put forth their best energies, confident that, if deserving, their merits will be recognized. Employes of business houses are certainly not more lacking in intelligence than miners or other union labor men. If labor unions would ameliorate their condition they would not be the last to take advantage of their protection. While conceding that strikes may have helped to raise wages in America, they have also helped to raise living expenses.

The present coal strike in Pennsylvania furnishes us with a practical illustration of economical conditions. The mine owners are not the losers in this contest between labor and capital. The public will pay the piper in the end. An indispensable article like coal must be obtained at any price. Before the strike hard coal brought $5.50 and $6; now one must pay $9 or $10 per ton. This distressing condition of affairs is brought about because a large and misguided proportion of the community repudiate their share of work. What matter is it of theirs that a coal famine is imminent with Winter almost at our doors? What a travesty on freedom and justice this spectacle of 250,000 able-bodied men living on their fellows and preventing others of their kind from earning an honest living.

The severe lessons taught us by this disastrous strike show us the necessity of proper legislation to prevent recurrence.

Yonkers, Aug. 20, 1902. E. M.

NUGGETS.

His Method.

First Broker—What do you do when you happen to be short on a certain stock?

Second Broker—Oh, I grin—and bear it.—Chicago News.

Easily Explained.

Mr. Hornspike—You know it is said that the female mosquito is the one that does the biting. How do you account for that?

Mrs. Hornspike—Some man said it.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Keeping Up.

Mr. Upjohn—I wish you would tell Kathleen she cooks her steaks too much.

Mrs. Upjohn—You are three girls late, John. The name of the present cook is Mollie.—Chicago Tribune.

A Little Mixed in His Quotation.

It was somewhere in New Jersey that a man got somewhat mixed on Scripture, and said, "Brethren, when I consider the shortness of life, I feel as if I might be taken away suddenly, like a thief in the night.—The Christian Register.

The Coal Problem Solved.

"You say your father is becoming interested in social entertainment?" said one young woman.

"Yes," answered the other; "he says he will be glad to entertain all our friends two or three evenings a month. The other evenings we can let the fires go out and go to somebody's else house to keep warm. The plan seems a very economical one for all concerned.—Washington Star.

WHILE WORTH WAITS BRASS WINS

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Worth sat at home and waited
While youth's years wore away;
"The world," he kept repeating,
"Will find me out some day."

Brass went with banners flying,
His voice was bold and loud;
The show he made attracted
The notice of the crowd.

Worth's clothes at last got shabby,
His cheeks grew pale and thin,
But still he had the notion
That he some day must win.

Brass strutted in fine raiment
And added to his girth;
He took the pains to herald
His triumphs o'er the earth.

Worth died at last of hunger;
A book beside him lay;
Within it was this proverb:
"True Worth must win some day."

Brass lived in royal splendor;
His boasts were bold and loud;
He thought himself a wonder,
So did the gaping crowd.

Perhaps True Worth will triumph,
As sages like to say—
But can True Worth sit waiting
While youth's years wear away?

CONGRESSMAN SAYS WE OWE CUBA NOTHING

Representative Eddy of Minnesota in Opposition to Reciprocity.

Admits Public Opinion Favors It, but Says Opinion Is Wrong—The Part of the Sugar Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—"There is no question that a very large majority of the people favor Cuban reciprocity as proposed by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and erroneously termed the President's policy," said Representative Eddy of Minnesota to-day. "Although I do not agree with the public in this matter, any other statement would be a perversion of fact.

"The public," continued Mr. Eddy, "is of the opinion that we owe somthing to Cuba, that reciprocity would benefit the Cuban planter, that it is inimical to the interests of the Sugar Trust, and that it originated with the President. Having these opinions, the people, following the lead of certain papers, have dubbed those who opposed the scheme Insurgents, and think their opposition is based either upon corrupt motives or through ignorance.

"Public opinion is generally right, and as a rule it is safer for a legislator to follow the well-considered opinion of a majority of his fellow-citizens than that of the wisest statesman. Sometimes, however, such opinion is based on passion, mistake, or sentiment, and when such is the case it goes wrong, and when a legislator believes this to be true and bows to the blast instead of resolutely performing what he believes to be his duty, he is unworthy to represent any constituency.

"I am one of those who do not think we owe Cuba anything, morally, politically, or financially. We spent hundreds of millions of dollars and drenched her soil with out best and bravest blood to give her independence, and she is now dependent. Her people possess the most favored natural resources in the world. Why should we now contribute to her finances? Cuba owes us a moral and financial debt she can never pay, and we are generous enough to never ask or expect such payment, but the idea that we are Cuba's debtor is absurd.

"No advocate of this proposition of reciprocity has been able to show how the people of Cuba or of the United States, outside of a few interested parties, would ever received a dollar's benefit. The Sugar Trust would be relieved of $6,000,000 duty on its imports of raw sugar, but that it would donate this to the Cuban planter or the American consumer unless compelled to is a palpable absurdity, and that such compulsion is impossible is self-evident.

"Members of the Sugar Trust testified in favor of the proposal. They contributed liberally to bring public sentiment to bear in favor of reciprocity. Sugar stock went up when the prospects of the measure were favorable and went down as failure became apparent. In view of those facts, the theory that Cuban reciprocity was defeated at the behest of the Sugar Trust is too ridiculous for consideration.

"The President unquestionably favors reciprocity with Cuba. But the plan of the much discussed measure is the creation of a majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and if any one believed it would originate legislation inimical to the Sugar Trust, or to any other trust, or formulate any scheme of tariff revision unless forced to do so by public sentiment, he is at liberty to do so.

"The almost universal impression is that the ultimate settlement of the Cuban question will be the island's annexation, and that this will be eventually brought about by the request of the Cubans themselves is generally believed."

TO MAKE TARIFF THE ISSUE.

Widespread Republican Demand for Senator Gallinger's "Prosperity and Protection" Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A significant indication of the way in which the issues of the Fall campaign are shaping themselves is furnished from the document department of the Republican Congressional Committee. It is said at that department that of all the speeches sent out by far the greatest number consists of copies of Senator Gallinger's speech on "Prosperity and Protective Tariff."

Secretary Shaw, Representative Cannon, and other leading Republicans appear to think that the tariff is not much of an issue this year, and a good many of the big men in that party are anxious for a campaign waged on the Philippine issue. The demand for Mr. Gallinger's speech is, however, very suggestive of what the rank and file of the party think is the issue of the hour.

Mr. Gallinger's speech is exactly what its title indicates, a protective tariff argument of the strongest kind, with prosperity as a text. The significance of the heavy distribution of the Gallinger speech lies in the fact that the various Congressional districts are allowed to choose for themselves what kind of literature they shall have. As speeches are printed by the Congressional Committee they are sent to all the Republican nominees for Congress, and after examining them these candidates order the documents which they think best suited for their districts.

It is therefore evident that all over the country Republican candidates for Congress are more anxious to have tariff literature than any other kind. This, in the opinion of political observers here, indicates that the candidates expect to have to wage their campaign chiefly on the tariff issue, and also that they think the voters of their districts are more interested in that topic than any other.

Senator Gallinger's speech is the only one on the list thus far sent out which deals with the protection and prosperity question. The other speeches are those of Representative Cooper of Wisconsin on "Civil Government for the Philippine Islands"; Representative Landis of Indiana on the Philippine question, and Representative Hamilton of Michigan on trusts. None of these are in such demand as Mr. Gallinger's.

There is strong ground for believing that President Roosevelt does not agree with the evident opinion of the Congressional nominees, and that on the contrary he indorses the view taken by Secretary Shaw in his recent speech. It is of course supposed by persons familiar with the way such things are done that no Cabinet officer would think of making an important campaign speech in opposition to the views of his chief, particularly when it was at the President's suggestion that he deliver any campaign speeches; but aside from this, there is other ground for believing that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Shaw are in accord. It is said on good authority that Mr. Shaw's speech was sent to Oyster Bay and carefully examined by the President before it was delivered.

REBUILT HIS OWN AUTOMOBILE.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—Henry K. McHarg, only son of H. K. McHarg, a New York millionaire broker, whose home is here, has recently rebuilt an automobile, and may be seen frequently driving the machine about the city. Young Mr. McHarg has a decided taste for mechanics, and is, indeed, about to enter on a four years' course in mechanical engineering.

He purchased an automobile two years ago. Last Winter he decided to rebuild the machine on improved lines. The plans were evolved in his own brain, and the work of tearing the old machine apart and rebuilding the body, putting in the new running gear, engine, and boiler, was done by him on his father's premises.

The millionaire mechanic has introduced some of his own ideas in the machine, which experts say are good and practical. Attired in soiled blue jean overalls he drives the machine through the streets of this city with great unconcern and keen pleasure.

NEWFOUNDLAND WINS IN DISPUTE WITH CANADA

To Resume Negotiations for Reciprocity with America.

Premier Bond Going to Washington, Where He Will Discuss Bond-Blaine Treaty Ratification.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sir Robert Bond, the Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, sailed from Liverpool on Thursday for Montreal, on his way to Washington. He carries full powers from the Imperial Government to reopen the negotiations, through the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, for the ratification of the Bond-Blaine convention.

The Newfoundland Premier has declared himself in favor of free trade with the United States as against a union of the colony with the Dominion of Canada. His success in obtaining Imperial sanction for his present American mission is the culmination of twelve years of persistent effort, and only this week was Sir Robert able to convince the Government here of the injustice done to Newfoundland by the non-ratification of the convention and secure its consent to the resumption of the reciprocity negotiations.

Sir Robert will lose no time in getting to work, and the British Chargé d'Affaires will communicate with the State Department shortly after the Premier's arrival in America.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 22.—The announcement that Premier Bond will visit Washington to revive the Bond-Blaine convention negotiations has aroused great interest here.

Official authorities say that the Canadian Ministers in London offered most strenuous protests against permission being given to Sir Robert Bond to take this course, but the Imperial Government is said to have had no alternative but to agree to the proposal.

The convention was only disallowed in 1890 until Canada had tried to secure reciprocity. Canada failed to do this, and there was, therefore, no further warrant for hampering the efforts of Newfoundland.

The Bond-Blaine convention was a special agreement entered into in 1890 between the late J. G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State, and Colonial Secretary Bond of Newfoundland. The instrument was framed with a view to admitting the Americans to free baiting and other privileges in Newfoundland waters, in return for free entry of Newfoundland trade and mineral to the United States markets. Canada was not included because, so it has been said, the "Americans felt that to include her was to destroy themselves."

Practically, it was said, the proposed treaty would create a preference for United States fishermen in Newfoundland or British waters over Canadian fishermen.

Mr. (now Sir Robert) Bond had been authorized by the Imperial Government to go to Washington to negotiate the treaty, and he acted at Washington in conjunction with the British Ambassador. As soon, however, as the terms of the draft of the convention were made known, the Government of Canada presented a most vigorous protest, alleging that the treaty, if ratified, would affect the fishing interests of Canada most injuriously, and would greatly embarrass Canada in carrying out fishery arrangements with the United States.

The British Government recognized the validity of this protest and declined to ratify the Bond-Blaine treaty. The convention was also objected to by a strong party in Newfoundland itself, on the ground that it made large and valuable concessions to the United States, but failed to secure corresponding concessions for the colony, so that the advantages were nearly all on one side. It was, however, the protest of the Dominion which decided the Imperial Government to refuse ratification of the agreement.

Soon afterward, in order to mark its disapproval of what it considered the unwarrantable interference of Canada, the Government of Newfoundland declined to grant licenses for obtaining bait to any Canadian fishing vessels, while such licenses were given free of charge to American fishing vessels. Canada adopted retaliatory measures, and for a time a bitter tariff war was waged between the Dominion and Newfoundland.

TURKEY WARNED BULGARIA.

Would Have Concentrated Troops on Frontier If Bulgarian Manoeuvres Were Held on Scale Planned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A communication from Sofia, quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says that the Bulgarian Government at first intended to call out all the reserves and to convert the Shipka Pass manoeuvres into a trial mobilization of half the military forces of the country.

The Turkish representative at Sofia intimated that if the manoeuvres were carried out on the proposed scale, Turkey would be obliged to concentrate troops on the other side of the frontier.

The scope of the manoeuvres was thereupon restricted.

TURKISH-AMERICAN HARMONY.

Sultan Assures Minister Leishman that All This Country's Claims Will Be Complied With.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—Through the medium of Izzet Bey, one of his Secretaries, the Sultan yesterday sent a friendly message to United States Minister Leishman, assuring him that all the pending claims of the United States would be complied with and begging the Minister to resume his visits to the Porte.

In consequence of these fresh assurances, Mr. Leishman yesterday visited the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Leishman and Robert S. McCormick (United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary) will attend the Selamlik to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Leishman at Constantinople announcing that amicable relations have been re-established between the legation and the Porte.

Mr. Leishman has resumed negotiations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon subjects that had not been settled when the intercourse between the American and Turkish Ministers ceased.

THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the result of the Japanese general election is as follows:

The Sei-Yu-Kai party (Marquis Ito's party) has obtained 192 seats, the Progressives have 104 seats, the Imperialists 20, and the Independents 59.

The correspondent says the result of the new election system is satisfactory, as it secures the representation of minorities.

THE BIG FRENCH DEFICIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In an article in the Journal des Débats quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times Paul Leroy Beaulieu says the continued deficits which supplementary credits and railway guarantees will bring up to 200,000,000f. Unless, says M. Beaulieu, imprudence and fanaticism in regard to education, the relief of the poor, public works, and railways are avoided, increasing expenditure will accompany the decreasing revenue, speedily producing most serious embarrassments.

ANOTHER ALPINE DISASTER.

Two Englishmen and Two Guides Killed on the Wetterhorn.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Grindelwald, Switzerland, to The Times reports a fatal accident on the summit of the Wetterhorn on Wednesday.

The Rev. Robert B. Fearon, a curate of Hammersmith, and his brother, Henry C. D. Fearon, with two guides named Bravand and Bohren, were killed by lightning.

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Aug. 22.—Two Londoners named Fearon and two guides, who started on Aug. 19 to ascend the Wetterhorn, have lost their lives.

Two bodies only were recovered by the rescue party; they were those of the Rev. R. B. Fearon and a guide named Bravand. Both bodies were blackened by lightning and still roped together. The handle of the guide's ice axe, which was found stuck in the snow on the summit of the Wetterhorn, had been split by the lightning.

No traces of the bodies of the other members of the party were found. It is believed, however, that after being overtaken by a snowstorm, they were blown over a precipice into the Wetterkessel Gorge, where they are hidden by the snow.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The two Fearons killed on the Wetterhorn were the Rev. R. B. Fearon and H. C. D. Fearon. The latter was an Inspector of Factories.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

It Is Stated at the Foreign Office in Paris that M. Jusserand Will Be Appointed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times comments on a semi-official announcement made yesterday that M. Jusserand is to succeed M. Cambon as French Ambassador at Washington.

The correspondent says that M. Jusserand's studies in English history and literature have made his name familiar in England and the United States. As Minister at Copenhagen he was chiefly influential in inducing M. Delcassé (French Minister of Foreign Affairs) to arrange the recent meeting between King Christian and President Loubet.

It will, says the correspondent, not be easy to succeed M. Cambon, but probably no one in the French diplomatic service is better capable of understanding the American temperament than M. Jusserand. Both France and the United States are to be congratulated on his appointment.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It was stated at the Foreign Office to-day that the successor of Jules Cambon as Ambassador at Washington had not yet been appointed, but that M. Jusserand, the Minister at Copenhagen, had been selected for the post.

M. Jusserand speaks English fluently and is the author of several English books. His wife, who was a Miss Richards, is an American who resided for a long time in Paris. M. Jusserand has been prominently connected with the movement for the development of athletic sports in France.

It is not true that M. Cambon is going to St. Petersburg as the successor of the Marquis de Montebello, Ambassador to Russia. It is said on good authority that M. Cambon will be appointed Ambassador at Madrid, succeeding M. Patenôtre.

PRINCE OBOLENSKI'S ESCAPE.

Cordial Telegram of Congratulation from Emperor Nicholas.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says that the Czar has telegraphed to Prince Obolenski, Governor of Poltava and Kharkoff, whose life was recently attempted at Kharkoff City, as follows:

"I sincerely congratulate you on your escape from deadly danger. I thank God for the preservation of your life. I highly value your faithful and self-denying service to me and the Fatherland."

THE CONGRESS AT OSTEND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sixteen Governments and about sixty Chambers of Commerce and industrial associations, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, will be represented at the International Congress on Commerce and Industry, which meets at Ostend next Monday. It will consider commercial treaties, the relations between capital and labor, and old-age pensions.

BEER CONSUMPTION IN BERLIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Statistical Year Book of Berlin, says The Times's correspondent in the German capital, shows that the consumption of beer per individual increased from 199 liters (about 44 gallons) in 1895 to 232 liters in 1900. The corresponding figures for all Germany were 115 liters in 1895 and 124 liters in 1900. The Bavarian average in 1899 was 247 liters. The Berliner thus overdrinks the average German and underdrinks the Bavarian.

THE JOAN OF ARC MEMORIAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—President Loubet, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, will be invited to unveil the national memorial to Joan of Arc at Domrémy-la-Pucelle.

Joan of Arc was born at Domrémy-la-Purcelle, near Toulouse, in 1412. Her house is preserved as a national relic, and there is already a monument of the Maid of Orleans in the town, with a colossal bust.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A terrible holiday tragedy occurred to-day at Filey, a watering place near Scarborough.

Five children, who were playing on the sands, were cut off by the inflowing tide and drowned before their mothers, who were sitting on the beach, and who noticed the threatened danger. The shore at the scene of the tragedy was deserted and no boats were available. The mothers of the children and others made heroic attempts at a rescue.

The oldest child made a futile attempt to save the youngest one by holding it up in his arms. Those who attempted to rescue the children had narrow escapes from drowning.

SAYS CHINESE LABOR IS NEEDED IN PHILIPPINES.

Article in London Times—The Malays Declared to be Too Lazy to Do the Necessary Work.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"Chinese Immigration" is the title of an article published in The Times to-day. The writer seeks to prove that the policy of excluding the Chinese from the Philippines is a fatal error.

It is urged that the Malays are lazy and unwilling to do the necessary work for the development of the country. The Americans, says the writer, will not follow the Dutch system of compelling the natives to work, and they must rather imitate the British policy in the Straits Settlements, where Chinese immigration is unrestrained.

The writer says that the hope of converting the Filipino into an American by education is not practical, and the Americans will ultimately be obliged to recognize the fact that the salvation of the Philippines is to be sought not in a futile attempt to revolutionize the nature of the inhabitants, but by supplying the qualities lacking by permitting the immigration of the industrious Chinese.

GOV. TAFT AT MANILA AFTER VISIT TO VATICAN.

Civil Governor of the Philippines Receives an Enthusiastic Reception—Says His Mission Was Satisfactory.

MANILA, Aug. 22.—Civil Governor Taft reached here this morning at daylight on board the United States gunboat General Alava from Singapore, Straits Settlements. He was welcomed with an enthusiastic popular demonstration.

The day had been made a holiday, and the city was decorated. Eight large arches had been erected on the streets. Twenty thousand natives from adjoining provinces participated in the demonstrations in honor of the Governor's arrival. There was a parade of vessels in the bay, and thirty decorated craft carrying members of the Civil Commission, military officers, and the Reception Committee met the General Alava down the bay and escorted Gov. Taft to the entrance of the Pasig River.

The Governor was then escorted by a large procession to the palace in the Walled City, where a public reception was held. Responding to an address of welcome Gov. Taft outlined the progress and the result of his negotiations at Rome in the matter of the Philippine friars and said that all Church questions were progressing toward a satisfactory settlement. The Governor said the action taken by Congress concerning the Philippines showed that the American people honestly desired to help the Filipinos. The Americans were determined the islands should not be exploited by Americans at the expense of the natives.

Gov. Taft predicted that eventually the archipelago would have practically free trade, and he congratulated the Filipino people upon the restoration of peace. He advised the Filipinos to till the soil and restore their country, rather than waste time in useless political agitation. He promised personally to labor for the natives, and asked for their confidence and support.

PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Sarafof, the Macedonian Leader, Said to Have Organized a Committee to Effect His Assassination.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—A newspaper published in Bucharest says it has learned that M. Sarafof, ex-leader of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, has organized a committee, the object of which is to effect the assassination of the Sultan of Turkey.

WARSHIPS TO LEAVE VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department is in receipt of a cablegram from Minister Bowen at Caracas, saying that he can spare two of the war vessels now in Venezuelan waters. This information is taken to mean that the situation in Venezuela has so far improved that little danger now threatens American interests.

Upon the receipt of the information contained in the dispatch the Navy Department immediately ordered the Topeka and Cincinnati north. The latter vessel will stop at Cape Haitien and, if in the opinion of the United States representative there the presence of an American warship is desirable much longer, the Cincinnati may relieve the Machias. If the prospects are that the situation will soon warrant the withdrawal of a warship the Cincinnati will proceed on her journey home, and will shortly be followed by the Machias, which is now at Gonaives.

The Marietta will remain in Venezuelan waters as long as Minister Bowen desires her, after which she probably will be ordered to Colon.

RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT FINED

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Rutherford Stuyvesant, the well known clubman of New York, and the driver of his automobile, were fined yesterday by a Kingston-on-Thames magistrate for furious driving.

A police constable testified that Mr. Stuyvesant's car traversed a measured quarter of a mile in thirty seconds. Mr. Stuyvesant expressed the opinion that it was not going more than ten miles an hour. The magistrate, however, remarked that he had just had a personal experience of the pace at which the New York gentleman traveled. On his way to court he encountered Mr. Stuyvesant's car rounding the corner, and only his nearness to the curbstone enabled him to escape from being knocked down.

LIPTON'S AUTOMOBILE WRECKED.

Sir Thomas Was Driving It, but Escaped Serious Injury.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton was in an automobile accident while coming to town this morning from his country house. Sir Thomas's car, which he was driving, skidded on the street car rails at Woodgreen and crashed violently into the iron railing bordering the road. The car was wrecked and a good deal of the railing was smashed, but Sir Thomas escaped with a shock and a few bruises.

CONSERVATIVE WINS ELECTION.

But Mr. Forster's Majority in the Seven Oaks Division Is Greatly Reduced.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—H. W. Forster (Conservative) has been re-elected to Parliament in the Seven Oaks Division of Kent. The election was made necessary by his appointment as a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Forster's majority was meagre. He obtained 891 votes more than the Liberal candidate, Beaumont Morice. The contest centred on the Education bill.

At the last previous election in the Seven Oaks Division of Kent, in 1900, Mr. Forster defeated his Liberal opponent by a majority of 4,812 votes.

M. R. HUTCHISON HONORED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Miller Rees Hutchison of New York City, who sailed for New York to-day on board the White Star liner Celtic, was summoned to Cowes yesterday and received from Queen Alexandra a special coronation medal.

Mr. Hutchison has been treating the Queen for deafness, but Her Majesty ascribed the gift to her recognition of Mr. Hutchison's services to deaf mutes in London and Paris during the coronation season.

MANSFIELD'S DOUBLE ROLE

Actor to Portray Caesar and Brutus in Shakespeare.

Gives Views of Coronation, and Considers English Theatrical Situation Hopeless.

Richard Mansfield, who this season will be seen in probably the most elaborate production of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" to be put on the stage, arrived at New York on the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday afternoon, after a brief sojourn in England.

"My original plans for the season," Mr. Mansfield said yesterday, "have been changed since I left this country a few weeks ago, and instead of opening in New York I will start the season in Chicago at the Grand Opera House. The play will be 'Julius Cæsar.' I shall play both Caesar and Brutus, something I do not believe has ever been done before. The task will be comparatively easy, as the characters, while very closely allied, do not conflict to any great extent, and where they do the change can be easily made.

"You ask me the reason why I will play both characters? Well, you see, the people, if I played only a single character, would complain that I was not on the stage enough, and quit coming. You know we have to look out for the business end, too.

"As for the supporting company, I think it will be a very strong one. About 300 or 400 persons will be in the caste. My new leading woman is Miss Dorothy Hammond, an English girl of ability and very pleasing appearance, who has made a reputation on the other side. Both Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. Palmer, who have seen her act, were much impressed with her. Of course Miss Hammond will be seen as Portia. Others in the company will be Miss Maud Hoffman, who will portray Culphurnia; J. W. Denny, a leading English comedian, who will be seen in the rôle of Cosca, and Arthur Forrest as Marc Antony. The costumes and scenery will all be by Sir Alma Tadema.

"We have been preparing the production for six months and are in hopes we will be able to give one of the finest interpretations of the play ever seen on the stage."

Mr. Mansfield then told about his trip, and gave his opinion on various topics of the day.

"I did not see the coronation," he began, "though I expect I should say that I did, I was in Scotland when it took place, but I heard a lot about it, and understand they had a merry old time and drum up a crowd to witness the celebration. You see the coronation was not unlike a play that has been extensively advertised and its opening postponed.

"Of course you know that a postponed play is never the success it might have been had its production come off on schedule time. So it was with the coronation. Everybody wanted to see the King crowned, and everybody that could get off went to London. Then came the King's illness and the postponement, and the people left town. They did not return, so that when it did finally take place very few were on hand to take in the sights. Then it rained nearly all the time and it was dangerous to expose yourself."

"Of King Edward I heard a great deal, especially from a man who occupies a very exalted position in England, and with whom I had quite a lengthy chat. That man told me that King Edward is greatly interested in America, and the Americans. King Edward, he said, desired very much that Prince George, while on his recent tour of the British dominions, should extend his visits to the United States. When the Prince finished his Canadian tour, however, which came as it did, at the time of Mr. McKinley's assassination, he was so tired out as a result of his journeyings that the contemplated visit had to be abandoned.

"Another thing the King wants to do is to make the British Embassy at Washington the most important of English diplomatic posts."

Mr. Mansfield at this point took occasion to remark that he considered the English theatrical situation as "hopeless."

"It's all production, and very little acting," he said. "The fact is, nobody over there is writing any plays, everybody being busy thinking up how to make the productions as gorgeous and magnificent in appearance as possible. This brings to mind the necessity, in my opinion, of a National Theatre in the United States. It would be a wise expenditure."

Some one asked Mr. Mansfield if he knew Miss Viola Allen, who was a fellow-passenger on the Lucania.

"No, I do not," he replied, "and you will be surprised when I tell you that this country is full of people who can't understand why an actor does not know every other man and woman in the profession. For instance, the Postmaster of one of the great cities asked me not long ago if I was acquainted with Frank Daniels, and after I told him I was not, he couldn't see the joke when I asked him if he knew the Postmaster of a certan New England hamlet, that once upon a time I had the pleasure of visiting."

MISS VIOLA ALLEN'S RETURN.

Talks of Her Forthcoming Production of Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" with Music by Mascagni.

Miss Viola Allen arrived from Europe on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday afternoon. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, and though she was not very well during the trip home, said that she was, taken all in all, in very good health indeed and looked forward to a successful season in Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," in which piece she will be seen this season, opening in Washington in October and later appearing in New York at the Knickerbocker.

"I have been traveling in England and on the Continent since June," Miss Allen said, "though for the greater part of the time I was in Paris, in the suburbs of which city I have a cottage. Mr. Caine was in Paris during my stay and discussed his play with me.

"I did not met Mascagni, who has written the music for the play, but those who have heard the music speak of it in the most flattering terms. Since Mascagni expresses himself as satisfied with it, there is probably very little to fear on that score. Grand composers, you know, often find it harder to satisfy themselves than others.

"In London I met Mr. Tree, who is very enthusiastic over his forthcoming production of 'The Eternal City,' which he will put on at Her Majesty's Theatre practically simultaneously with the production of the play in this country."

Bigger Subsidy for Cunard Line?

LONDON, Aug. 23.—It is rumored in Liverpool shipping circles that on the decision of the Cunard Line not to join the shipping combination the Government consented to increase largely the company's mail subsidy.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RUMORS.

President Williams Denies that Negotiations for Sale of Road Are in Progress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—With reference to rumors that the Seaboard Air Line would enter into a merger with other Southern roads, under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan, the following telegram was received to-day by an Atlanta paper:

Reports that any negotiations are now to have been under consideration looking to a sale of the controlling interest in this system by its present owners are absolutely without foundation.

The Seaboard Air Line System is now and intends to remain independent, and will continue to devote its best energies and efforts toward advancing the interests of the territory which it now occupies, or which it may hereafter enter in its work of development.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS,
President Seaboard Air Line.

King Edward at Milford Haven.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, anchored to-night at Milford Haven, Wales. The Victoria and Albert left Cowes yesterday afternoon.

CECIL RHODES'S BEQUEST TO COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

It Is Said that She Has Realized $1,000,000 by Selling Lands in South Africa Left to Her.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Essex County Chronicle says it hears that Cecil Rhodes bequeathed to the Countess of Warwick lands in South Africa which have been sold for $1,000,000.

One of the country seats of the Earl and Countess of Warwick is Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Essex, which may perhaps explain how it is that an Essex County paper has the foregoing report.

Lady Warwick is one of the best known peeresses in England. She has been prominent in society for a number of years. Before her husband succeeded to the Earldom, he was known as Lord Brooke, and the nickname of "the babbling Brooke" was given to Lady Brooke because, so it was said, it was owing to her that the Tranby Croft baccarat scandal, in which King Edward figured, became public property.

The Countess is said to be one of the very few women who succeeded in interesting the late Cecil Rhodes in philanthropic projects. Lady Warwick has been active in aiding institutions for the training of women, and she founded Brooke House, Reading, for this purpose. Some time ago she added to it a colonial department, in which women are taught cooking, housewifery, laundry work, and dressmaking.

Some time before the death of Mr. Rhodes the Countess published an article on "Training Girls for the Transvaal," in which she directly appealed to Andrew Carnegie for aid in the work.

At the time the provisions of Mr. Rhodes's will were made public it was reported that he had left a large sum of money to Lord and Lady Warwick because the Countess, more than all other English women, "best personified British imperialism from a feminine point of view," but the report was denied by an intimate friend of Mr. Rhodes who was familiar with the contents of the will.

THE LUCANIA'S QUICK TRIP.

From Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook in 5 Days 12 Hours 3 Minutes—Bishop Derrick's Experiences — Sudden Death.

The Cunarder Lucania that arrived from Liverpool yesterday ended the quickest voyage she has made in three years. Over a course of 2,782 miles she steamed at an average hourly speed of 21.06 knots, the trip from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook occupying 5 days 12 hours 3 minutes. The Lucania arrived off the Hook early in the afternoon, and had reached her North River pier and landed her passengers by 7 o'clock—a feat she had not duplicated in many months.

Among those who arrived on her was the Right Rev. W. B. Derrick, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been visiting in England and on the Continent, and received many honors in the former country. He preached the sermon at Canterbury on the occasion of the three hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the Huguenot Church in that city, besides occupying the pulpit of many other well known churches throughout the kingdom. He later visited Italy, and yesterday related the following incident that took place in Venice:

"The King of Greece was there when we were," said the Bishop, "and when we prepared to go from Venice we found that the King was to travel on the same train. Moreover, he had engaged all the compartments on the one sleeping car except one, and some twenty others besides myself were clamoring for this one remaining chance to get a night's sleep en route. I was the successful candidate, and Mrs. Derrick and I were the only ones besides the King and his retinue to ride in the royal coach."

Others on board were Congressman T. J. Creamer, the Hon. A. Stafford Northcote, the Hon. A. G. Drummond, T. Douglas Robinson, a nephew of President Roosevelt, and G. Nostrand Smith.

The only sad incident of the Lucania's trip occurred on Tuesday, when William Henry Wood, a steerage passenger, died suddenly of heart disease. He was a native of Birmingham, England, and was returning from a visit to his old home. The body was buried at sea.

THE PHILADELPHIA ARRIVES.

One of the Quickest Trips Since She Was Rebuilt—Senator Depew on Board.

The American liner Philadelphia, from Southampton and Cherbourg, arrived off Sandy Hook lightship at 12:55 this morning, after one of the quickest trips which she has made since she was rebuilt from the old Paris and placed in commission early this year. It is probable that this trip of the steamship will break her record for the passage between Cherbourg and this port by about an hour. Her record for the voyage is six days thirteen hours and five minutes.

Among the passengers who were booked to sail on the Philadelphia were F. H. Allen, J. A. Bradstreet, Charles S. Bryan, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and Mrs. Depew, Samuel K. Groover, Douglas H. Gordon, Dr. W. A. Keagan, Albert L. Lewis, Dr. Edward A. Magill, Frank P. Mitchell, Samuel L. Parrish, George H. Robinson, Dr. A. U. Shea, Miss Hilda Spong, Robert Sharpe, W. M. Van Norden, Mason G. Worth, Charles D. Wetmore, Harry Elkins Widener, and G. M. Walker.

RARE CASE OF ILLNESS.

The Death of a Box Manufacturer in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Rudolph Fliedner, a box manufacturer, died this morning after a lingering illness. He had been afflicted with a rare skin disease. He was taken ill in May last. The disease increased despite the most radical treatment and spread over his entire body.

His skin became as if scalded and the entire body had to be bandaged in cotton. Dr. Donohue diagnosed the case as pemphigus vulgarius.

Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee of New York was called in consultation on the case. He is quoted as saying he had never seen anything like it before or heard of a similar case in this country. What caused the disease is a mystery.

Mr. Fliedner was born in Union, Hudson County, on Sept. 18, 1856. In 1882 he became engaged in the business of his father. He started the box department for the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company of this city. For six years he was superintendent of that department. Then he started in the box-making business for himself. His factory has an output of 1,000 000 boxes a year.

CUT OFF CHILDREN IN WILL.

Morristown Testator Specifically Provided that Offspring Should Not Inherit.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—At the Morris County Surrogate's office this morning the will of William H. Kirby of Newark was admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were granted and issued to his wife, Mrs. Nancy H. Kirby. The provisions of the instrument created some excitement in legal circles, owing to the construction placed upon the clause which debars the children participating in the estate. It is as follows:

"I hereby declare that I do not intend in my last will and testament to make any provision for any child now born or hereafter to be born to me." A contest will be made.

Coming Here on the St. Paul.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The American Liner St. Paul, which sails for New York tomorrow from Southampton, will have among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Lord Rosslyn.

Because it is a sure worm destroyer, it is none the less a strengthener. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.

GENS. SIGEL AND HOOKER

Resolutions Drafted by Former at Death of Latter Used Again.

Hooker, Feeling He Was Going to Die, Had Asked Veterans to Name Committee to Take Action.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—The surviving members of a committee appointed twenty-three years ago by the Eighth New Jersey Regiment Association to draft resolutions on the death of Gen. Joseph Hooker held a meeting in the City Hall here to-day to draft similar resolutions on the death of Gen. Franz Sigel, the news of whose death was received to-day.

The earlier meeting was held pursuant to a resolution adopted on the occasion of Gen. Hooker's death, to fulfill a duty for the performance of which the New Jersey soldiers who had fought under Hooker in the Third Army Corps and under Sigel in the Eighth Army Corps had solemnly pledged themselves.

In 1879, just prior to his death, Gen. Hooker was present at a reunion of the Eighth Regiment Association in this city, and along with Gen. Sigel, was an honored guest. It was at this banquet that Gen. Hooker, foreseeing his death, suggested that a committee be appointed to take such action as might be deemed proper by the association. In accordance with Gen. Hooker's request the association appointed James F. Connelly, now City Clerk of this city, who was made Chairman; John P. Thompson, Capt. William H. Howard, Capt. Charles F. Bowers, Col. Charles Courtois, Col. Edmond L. Joy, and August Bock. To this committee was added the name of Gen. Sigel, who readily accepted the duty, and submitted a set of resolutions which was adopted as the sentiment of the Eighth Regiment Association.

The original copy of these resolutions is now in the hands of Mr. Connelly, and was read at to-day's meeting and adopted, Gen. Sigel's name replacing that of Gen. Hooker. There are only three survivors of this committee, namely, James F. Connelly, Capt. Howard, and John P. Thompson.

The resolutions are as follows:

Having learned with the greatest sorrow the sad news of the sudden demise of Major Gen. Franz Sigel, the distinguished soldier, patriot, and citizen, their friend and former commander, in gratitude to him, we hereby

Resolve, That by his death the country loses one of its most able soldiers, patriots, and citizens, who, in the hour of danger, was one of the first to devote his life to the performance of a great duty, and to preserve the liberty and union of the Republic.

Resolved, That while we so highly appreciate his past service, his high qualities as a soldier and a man who by his bravery and ability led on his legions to victory, we also will never forget the self-sacrificing and tender care bestowed by him upon his wounded arms wherever he was called upon to do so; and that he has therefore left in their hearts the sentiments of deep and imperishable gratitude.

Resolved, That we, his former comrades in arms, recognized by himself as his old guard, in memory of his noble life and character, his great service rendered to the country and his friendship to the defenders of the Republic, hereby give public expression to our sentiments, and further resolve that these resolutions shall be engrossed and sent to his relatives as a token of our sorrow and respect.

Resolved, That the necessary preparations shall be made to ascertain the day of the funeral and to take such other steps as may be necessary to have the association properly represented thereat.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the local papers for publication.

A meeting of the Eighth Regiment Association will be held soon, when the committee's action will be ratified and the committee discharged.

GEN. SIGEL'S FUNERAL.

To Take Place To-morrow in the Hall of Melrose Turn Verein.

The funeral services over the body of Gen. Franz Sigel will be held to-morrow afternoon at the hall of the Melrose Turn Verein at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Courtland Avenue, where the body will lie from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., so that all those who desire to do so may look upon the face of the civil war hero. The services will be conducted under the direction of the Glisa Post 264, G. A. R. George Van Skal, of the Staats Zeitung, will deliver a eulogy in German. A eulogy in English will also be delivered by a speaker yet to be selected. The body will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

There will be a large attendance of representatives from the various Turn Vereins of which the dead General was an honorary member. The pall bearers will be Germans who fought under Sigel in the revolution of 1848.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. W. F. Hendrickson.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—Dr. W. F. Hendrickson, instructor in pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, died last night at the Union Protestant Infirmary. Dr. Hendrickson was taken sick with meningitis on June 1, and after rallying for a time was sent to Saranac Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains. His condition not improving to any extent, he came to this city and became a patient at the institution the first week in August.

Dr. Hendrickson was born in Baltimore, and was but twenty-six years old. He was a son of the late William F. Hendrickson. He was graduated at the Johns Hopkins University in 1896, taking high honors. Then he took up medicine in the medical school of the university, and obtained his degree in 1900. He went to the University of Pennsylvania soon afterward. Dr. Hendrickson was called to California on one occasion, and on another to Des Moines, Iowa. He also was invited to teach further North. All the offers, however, were declined by him, as he did not wish to live far away from his mother and sister, who reside in this city. He was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. ELY, for several years a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and at one time secretary and Treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is dead in his home in Beverly, N. J., at the age of sixty-three years. He resigned his office with the railroad company to enter the brokerage business in 1864, but later returned to the employ of the Lehigh Valley, continuing in the service up to the time of his death.

Master Mechanic PETER E. GARRISON of the Ponda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad died suddenly in his office in Gloversville yesterday. He was formerly connected with the Erie and Central Railroad, and was Master Mechanic of the Western Division of the West Shore Railroad for a number of years.

FREDERICK R. COFFIN died of bronchial pneumonia yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital. He was at one time associate editor of The Journalist, and was for a while connected with Harper's Weekly. He was born in this city forty years ago. He had attended Columbia College and he was a member of the University Glee Club.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES K. HAZEN, who for twenty-five years had been Secretary of Publication of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, died at his home in Bon Air, near Richmond, Va., yesterday. He was born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1833. At Williams College he was an intimate friend of President Garfield.

Prof. SAMUEL PRYOR, founder of Pryor's Band, died in St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday morning. He was fifty-eight years old. In response to a request of the dying bandmaster, his musicians played lively airs for him as he passed away, several pieces being of his own composition.

LEWIS VANDEREN, ninety years of age, the oldest member of the Peapack Reformed Church, and the wealthiest resident in White House, N. J., died on Thursday evening. He made a fortune when peach growing was started in New Jersey.

Cartoons.

Cartoons with points—good ones—that is the distinctive feature of the cartoons printed in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Such pictures often point the way in affairs political and social. Kemble, Crane, Macauley, and Barritt are the artists who will

FUNDS FOR FRESH-AIR WORK.

Appeal of Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appeals for funds to complete its fresh-air work for this Summer. The estimated expenses will be $60,000, and of this sum $2,000 remains to be raised.

There have been forty-two day excursions to Sea Breeze, comprising 16,807 women, children, and babies. Since May 31, when Sea Breeze opened, there have been 1,780 women, children, and babies in residence for an average period of two weeks. Of all the sick babies who have been taken to Sea Breeze only one has died. Although the Summer has been unusually cool, the number of applications has been the largest on record. It is proposed to keep Sea Breeze open until Sept. 16, if the contributions make it possible. Checks should be made payable to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, and sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

DIED.

ABEGG.—At Larrabee's Point, Lake Champlain, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, Sarah Harmon Pray, beloved wife of Henry Abegg, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral private.
Boston papers please copy.

FISK.—William W. Fisk, aged 32, son of L. J. Fisk of Cheshire, Mass., at Pasadena, California, Aug. 19. He was a member of class of '94, Princeton.
Burial takes place at family lot in Cheshire.

KELLER.—John Keller, on Aug. 20, husband of Lydia Keller.
Funeral services from the residence of his sister, 189 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1 P. M. Interment private, at Woodlawn.

SQUIRE.—Entered into rest, on Thursday, 21st inst., at her residence, 108 East 90th St., Elizabeth Carberry Funk, wife of J. Newton Squire.
Funeral service from her late residence Saturday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2:30. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment private.
Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1902, Mrs. Martha J. Williams, widow of Henry V. Williams.
Funeral service from her late residence, 98 South Highland Av., Ossining, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27.

WRIGHT.—At her residence in Salem, N. Y., Aug. 22, Mary Gibson Wright, wife of T. A. Wright and daughter of the late Judge James Gibson.
Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Salem, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 25, at 11 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 22.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 22	611,453
To date this year	113,128,920
Corresponding date last year	200,356,941

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 22	$1,382,000
To date this year	$392,805,400
Corresponding date last year	$712,270,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3
Am. Linseed	½	Nat. Lead pf	3
Am. Malting pf	½	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	¾
Am. Sugar	⅞	New Cent. & Coal	3
Am. Tel. & Tel	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Central	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Norfolk & Western	1½
Brunswick	1½	North American	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	People's Gas	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Com. Cable	8½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Consol. Gas	½	Rep. Steel	1
Con. Tobacco pf	¾	Rep. Steel pf	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅜	St. J. & G. I.	½
Den. & R. G. pf	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅝
Det. Southern	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Dist. of Am.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅞	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	2¾
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	Southern Pacific	2
Ft. W. & D. City	1⅜	Southern Railway	⅞
Hocking Valley	1	Penn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Illinois Central	⅛	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M., pf.	1	Twin City	½
Kan. & Mich.	¼	Union Pacific	¾
Kan. City South	½	U. S. Express	⅜
Louis. & Nash.	1½	West. Union	⅝
Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	¼	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Nash., C. & St. L.	1¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
		Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Pacific Coast	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅞	Peoria & Eastern	1
General Electric	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅜
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	U. S. Red. & Ref.	½
Long Island	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Tenn. R. R. of St. L. con. 6s	3⅝
Int. & G. N. 3d	3	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel 6s	1½	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	2⅝
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1⅜	Seaboard Air L. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

With buoyancy in two or three special stocks for exception, yesterday's market was commonplace enough. It was distinctly strong, though. Losses induced by the raids of room traders on the day before were generally recovered, even Colorado Fuel and Iron rising a point or two—making a more profitable level, perhaps, at which insiders can do some more unloading on their friends.

The most active stock of the day was Southern Pacific, over 60,000 shares being traded in and a two-point net gain scored, the closing price being at new high record figures above 75. The return of Mr. James R. Keene from Europe—so run the popular theories—will be helpful especially to Southern Pacific.

All the business news of the day was favorable. Some pessimists paraded their grotesque worries over advance calculations of to-day's Clearing House bank statement—the usual Friday stupidity, signifying nothing.

Railway traffic returns keep up to the high marks, and the rule of increasing figures does not change except to expand.

One element in the American business world of which calculating financiers take account developes in the rapid increase of exports. An expansion of over 25 per cent. in wheat alone is one of the significant showings of this week—and authorities who aim to be conservative estimate that from this time forward the figures will fly upward by leaps and bounds. International trade balances have new record-breaking probabilities close ahead.

GOULDS IN HOCKING COAL.

The Columbus and Hocking Coal property is now reported as about to have new controllers in younger members of the Gould family, who will develop the mineral lands in connection with the Gould Central-Western railway system.

AN OLD TOBACCO RUMOR.

Renewed talk is heard of plans to retire the preferred stock of the Continental Tobacco Company, preliminary to a market movement in the new Consolidated Tobacco bonds.

STILL BULLING ALTON.

John W. Gates telegraphs from the West to Stock Exchange colleagues that he has not changed his mind on Chicago and Alton, but still believes the stock will go much higher this Fall.

A GLUT OF DEAL RUMORS.

Wall Street is jammed with rumors of railway deals, consolidations, mergers, leases, and capital readjustments. Of a sudden old reports by the score are revived. In important financial quarters this development is regarded as indicative of gossip getting beyond legitimate bounds, for many of the circulating tales are inventions of crude character. But on the Stock Exchange and in brokers' offices there shows a new ready disposition to accept stories as true if only they be big. The return of Mr. Morgan to Wall Street activity has unloosed a good many imaginations.

Thirty-fourth Street Bank's New Home.

It was learned yesterday that the real purchaser of the property 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, sold recently by the Samuel L. Hunt estate, is the newly organized Thirty-fourth Street National Bank. The old four-story dwelling on the lot will be remodeled and its lower floors fitted up for the bank's occupancy.

According to Nichols & Lummis, the brokers through whom the purchase was made, the price paid for the property, $155,000, is the high record for a single lot on Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

New Director of Mexican Trust Co. Bank

Ygnacio de la Torre, one of the foremost capitalists of Mexico, son-in-law of President Diaz, has taken large financial interest and has been elected a Director of the Mexican Trust Company Bank. The bank is operating seven branch banks in the Republic of Mexico at the following-named places: Guadalajara, Pachuca, Monterey, Tampico, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, and Puebla. The principal bank is in the City of Mexico.

Lincoln Trust Company Officers.

Henry E. Wilson was elected President of the Lincoln Trust Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday, and Frank Tilford was elected Vice President. It is said that Mr. Wilson is the youngest trust company President in the city.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments of the week in the country's trade were favorable. On that subject Bradstreet's will say to-day:

Fall trade is now in full swing at most of the leading centres. Buying of dry goods, shoes, clothing, and millinery is liberal. Some sections, particularly the Southwest, report the best trade in years. But withal there is a tone of conservatism which tends to prevent speculation and any excess which may result in overloading. Almost uniformly good reports as to collection come not only from the West and Northwest, but from many parts of the South, where trade is picking up. As examples of the widespread activity, it might be noted that Chicago reports increased business, St. Joseph that Fall purchases are large, St. Louis that the market is crowded with buyers, Kansas City that business is unusually good, Cleveland that trade is favorable, Baltimore that the presence of Southern buyers has stimulated trade and that the season is above the average, New York that dry goods jobbers are doing an unusually active business, and Grand Rapids that the furniture exhibit this year was a grand success. Higher prices have prevailed and larger orders for better goods have been placed.

The shoe and leather trade is in an interesting condition. Buying of shoes is active at Western points, and manufacturers are busy, while tanners' sales are large. At the East Philadelphia manufacturers are busy and sole leather is active. The New England industry, while in better shape than for some time past, reports little money in the business. Leather tends upward and hides are very strong. Heavy upper and sole leathers are especially firm, and offers of some shoe manufacturers to cover their wants until December or later at present prices are rejected. The situation of the Eastern shoe manufacturer, between a tanner who says the shoes must be sold at a price and the leather man who demands higher prices for his raw material, is reported not satisfactory. Shoe shipments from New England points are showing gradual gains, from week to week, but are still below a year ago for the week and the season.

On the same subject Dun's Review will say:

Textile mills are well occupied, business gradually increasing in the cotton goods division, and demands for quick delivery emphasize the fact that stocks are low and requirements for consumption are pressing. Export trade in brown cottons is insignificant, but more inquiries are reported. New lines of light weight woolens and worsteds for Spring wear are now fully opened, and buyers are placing much business. Quotations are steadily maintained with the market in healthy condition. There is some evidence that supplementary orders will command higher prices, especially if raw wool makes any further advance. Footwear shops at the East have assurance of full operation for two months, although there is much complaint of quotations in connection with the sensational movement of the material. Hacker hides at Chicago have attained new high record prices, and oak sole leather has advanced. There is a general disposition to delay making contracts at present quotations, legitimate purchasers of material fearing an artificial element in the market, and shoe manufacturers will be cautious while Spring contracts are under consideration.

Of the iron trade Bradstreet's will say:

Lack of fuel threatens to make the shortage in pig iron acute. In the Pittsburg district the long-standing complaint of car shortage has eventuated in the banking of many furnaces for want of coke, of which there is plenty at Connellsville. Pittsburg appears to have outgrown its railroad facilities for one thing, and the fear is expressed that many pig iron contracts for the second half of this year may remain unfilled. A shortage of coke exists at Chicago, however, while Baltimore complains of a dearth of pig iron and foundries shutting down. Some foreign steel is reaching Chicago, 10,000 tons of billets having been sold there this week, but it is claimed that this material is making little headway at Pittsburg. Pig iron is in demand at Chicago for Southern account, a scarcity of some grades being noted there. Rails and structural materials are in as heavy demand as ever the country over. The effort to induce the tinplate workmen to accept a wage reduction in order to capture orders which would, otherwise go abroad has not as yet been abandoned. The wire trade is a little stronger, but the sheet trade is dull. Hardware is in exceptional demand as heretofore, and machinery manufacturers are very generally crowded to keep up with orders. While isolated instances of colliery resumptions are noted, no sign of a general ending of the coal strike is yet to be seen. Nervousness over the Fall outlook grows, and retail prices are in the neighborhood of $10 per ton. Some Welsh coal has been imported, but there is said to be little profit in it below $9 per ton wholesale.

On the same subject Dun's Review will say:

As the active blast furnace capacity of this country decreases through want of fuel, foreign pig iron is purchased more freely, and Scotch warrants have advanced because of the steady demand. Official reports show that during July alone Great Britain sent 50,412 tons of pig iron to the United States, compared with 3,293 tons in the corresponding month last year, which was a normal shipment. Domestic needs are now far beyond all precedent, and even with the available home capacity active there would be imports, although less than are now arriving. There is much that is encouraging in this state of affairs, but there is also a drawback. During the recent period of exceptional domestic demand many export orders have been sacrificed, which German and Belgian makers secured. When the time comes that this foreign business is desired, it will be no easy matter to regain our lost position. Aside from this remote international factor there is no unfavorable sign in the situation, except the temporary idleness of furnaces that are unable to secure fuel, either because of the strike or the traffic congestion in coke transportation. Output of the Connellsville regions continues above all records, but stocks accumulate.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement from Chicago that 75 per cent. of the stock of the Lake Street Elevated Railway of that city is opposed to any assesment in the proposed readjustment of the company's finances.

Advices from Birmingham, England, that the Creusot Company is contemplating the establishment of an arms and ammunition factory in the United States.

According to dispatches from that place it is reported that practically all the money required to bring the Tennessee Central Railway to Hopkinsville, Ky., has been raised.

All the outstanding bonds of the Binghamton (N. Y.) General Electric Company, amounting to $700,000, called for redemption.

Nova Scotia Iron and Steel Company to sell $1,910,000 common stock now in its treasury to raise funds to enlarge the plants of the company.

Efforts being made to consolidate the leading maleable iron foundries of the country, with capital from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Dispatches from Cincinnati stating that there is likely to be a hitch in the formation of the $9,000,000 candy combine, embracing the leading confectionery manufacturers in the West, owing to the refusal of certain concerns in that city to join the proposed trust.

Decrease of $26,675 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $339,762 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of fifty shares of Shoe and Leather Bank stock at 160.

Statement, authorized by an officer of the American Ice Company, that all of the collateral trust bonds have been sold to the Directors of the company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $255,700,734; balances, $12,251,944; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $600,599.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84.40; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In its City article to-day The Times says American rails opened lower on the Stock Exchange yesterday, on the weaker tone shown on the New York market on Thursday, and there was less confidence because of fears of dearer money in Wall Street.

In the afternoon there was a slight recovery in sympathy with Denver and Rio Grande and Ontario and Western, which were bought freely on New York account. In the late dealings, however, prices gave way generally, so most of the closing quotations were lower on the balance.

Partly because of the weakness of American rails and partly on account of the approach of the settlement and the usual Friday realizations, the tendency on the Stock Exchange was dull. Consols, however, closed higher.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day in connection with tenders for $5,000,000 in Treasury bills. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange attention was centred in Americans and Kafirs. The general tendency was uneven; realizations of Consols, said to be largely for Paris account, depressing business. Prices improved later on the cessation of sales. Americans were unsettled by realizations. Later prices were steadier. Business closed quiet. Kafirs reacted a trifle. This was mainly attributed to the closing of weak accounts in anticipation of the settlement commencing Aug. 25.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 3-16; Consols for account, 95 3-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94½; Atchison preferred, 104¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 111¾; Canadian Pacific, 142¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53¼; Chicago Great Western, 35; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 160; DeBeers, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 50¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¾; Erie, 40⅞; Erie first preferred, 70⅜; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 172; Louisville and Nashville, 160; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 167½; Norfolk and Western, 72⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 36½; Pennsylvania, 82; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 34⅞; Reading first preferred, 43⅜; Reading second preferred, 37⅞; Southern Railway, 41⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 100½; Southern Pacific, 74⅞; Union Pacific, 110⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94⅜; United States Steel, 41⅞; United States Steel preferred 92¼; Wabash, 23¾; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish Fours, 81⅜.

Bar silver quiet, 24 3-16d. per ounce.

Money 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £16,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 36.90; Lisbon, 20; Rome, 77.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Business was irregular on the Bourse to-day. Prices were fairly supported and closed firm. Attention was centred in foreigns. Rentes were in demand owing to the rumored French loan. Spanish 4s benefited by repurchases. Russian industrials were heavy. Rio Tintos reacted, though the price of copper was unchanged. Kafirs were weak on pessimistic reports regarding the labor supply in South Africa. They closed irregular but above the lowest prices of the day.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c. Spanish 4s, 82.02.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, and business was less active. Government securities were maintained, and in some cases there was a moderate improvement. Mines were rather weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—At the Clearing House this morning money between banks was in good supply at 4 per cent., though perhaps not so plentiful as was the case yesterday. New York funds continue in good demand, with sales at par for cash. The President of one of the largest national banks in Boston says:

"There is no denying the fact that there is a tendency on the part of some of the local banking institutions to place their loans in New York, where the borrowers do not object to quick call. I know of three large Boston banks who are loaning large sums of call money in New York, where there are no copper stocks among the collateral, except possibly Amalgamated, and where a ready response will be made in case the loan is called.

Time money, 4½@5; call loans, 4½@5; exchanges, $19,635,025; balances, $1,675,964. The stock market was quiet to-day, but fairly firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
389	Atchison	93	92	92⅜
25	Atchison pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼
45	Boston Elevated	159	158	159
1	Boston & Maine	200½	200½	200½
3	Bos., Con. & M., Class 4	199	199	199
62	Fitchburg pf.	145	144½	145
406	Mass. Elec.	40¼	40	40
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
1	Old Colony	211	211	211
45	Union Pacific	108¼	107½	107½
10	Union Pacific pf.	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜

TELEPHONES.

1,589	Am. Tel. & Tel.	174½	172	173⅝
5	New England	142	142	142
80	Western pf.	100½	100	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	89	89
515	Am. Pneu. Service	9	7¼	8½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
1,045	American Sugar	133⅛	132½	132⅝
10	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
10	Colorado Fuel	78	78	78
4,160	Dom. Iron & Steel	77½	76	76¾
1,406	Edison Rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
110	General Electric	187½	187½	187½
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Planters' Compress	35	35	35
3	Pullman	244	244	244
335	Swift Pack. & Prov.	164	162	163
556	United Fruit	113¾	112	113¼
359	Union Shoe Machine	56	55½	56
506	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31¼	31½
2	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56
321	United States Steel	41½	41	41
379	United States Steel pf.	90¼	90⅛	90⅜

MINING.

100	Adventure	22	22	22
202	Amalgamated	66⅛	65¼	66⅛
570	Bingham	30½	30	30
100	Bonanza	97½c.	97½c.	97½c.
200	British Columbia	6	6	6
200	Centennial	17¾	17½	17¾
20	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
1,955	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2 1-16	2⅛
210	Copper Range Consol.	56¾	56½	56¼
310	Daly West	51½	51	51½
35	Dominion Coal	140	140	140
150	Elm River	3	3	3
85	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
210	Guanajuato	4	3⅞	4
250	Mass.	17	17	17
10	Michigan	11½	11¼	11½
950	Montreal & Boston	3¼	3⅛	3¼
50	Old Dominion	18	18	18
55	Osceola	55½	55	55
75	Parrot	27	26	27
50	Phoenix	4	4	4
10	Quincy	126	126	126
140	Shannon	10½	10	10
1	Tamarack	171	171	171
175	Trinity	11¾	11¼	11½
195	United States	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
1,850	U. S. Coal & Oil	17½	16⅞	16⅞
400	Utah	20½	20½	20½
50	Winona	5⅝	5½	5⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—The local market was dull and featureless and slightly reactionary, due to the irregularities in New York. Recent bull leaders were the chief losers.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,585	Seaboard Ry.	33½	32½	33
2,120	Seaboard Ry. pf.	53½	52½	53
485	Atlantic Coast Line	180¼	180¼	180¼
10	At. C. Line of Conn.	204	204	204
15	Northern Central	124¾	124¾	124¾
20	Consolidated Gas	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
20	Cotton Duck trust rcts.	9½	9½	9½
7	G. B. S. Brewing	16⅜	16	16⅜
1,225	United Rys. & Elec.	16½	16	16
445	Nashville Ry.	6	6	6
50	Maryland Casualty	55½	55½	55½
422½	United States F. & G.	150	150	150
146	International	145¾	145	145
5	Colonial	35	35	35
10	Union	75½	75½	75½
350	Ala. Con. Coal & I. Co.	30	29½	30
35	Ala. Con. C. & I. Co. pf.	90	90	90
145	Merchants' Bank	31½	31½	31½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104½	104½	104½
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88½	88½	88½
10,000	Potomac Valley 5s	118	118	118
52,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	71⅞	71½	71½
24,000	Cotton Duck inc.	46	46	46
2,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	80	80	80
250	G. B. S. Brew., 1st scrip	54	54	54
300	G. B. S. B. inc. scrip	42½	42½	42½
1,000	Va. Ry. & E. Rys. 5s	97½	97½	97½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	United States Steel	41	41	41
75	United States Steel pf.	90	90	90
25	Pressed Steel Car	51	51	51
750	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28⅝	28⅝
130	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
375	Pittsburg Brew.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
111	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
50	Mon. River Coal	12½	12½	12½
70	Mon. River Coal pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
171	Amer. Window Glass	62½	62½	62½
100	Crucible Steel	22½	22½	22½
50	Crucible Steel pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
50	Republic I. & S.	20¼	20¼	20¼
85	Nat. Fire-Proof	39½	39½	39½
95	West. Elec. 2d pf.	100⅞	109½	109½
25	United States Glass	145	145	145
80	United Realty Trust	129	128½	129
80	Mfrs. L. & H.	79	79	79
150	Lustre Mining	14¾	14¾	14¾
5	West. Air Brake	185	185	185
$10,000	P., McK. & C. Ry. 5s	100	...	...
$3,000	River Coal 6s	116¼	116	116¼
$3,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	112½	...	...

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,650,517, as against $2,677,102 the previous week and $2,310,755 for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods marketed were valued at $2,717,466, as against $2,628,201 for the previous week and $2,339,621 for the corresponding week last year.

Sale of First Bale of New Cotton.

The first bale of new North Carolina cotton, shipped by the Hall & Pearsoll Company of Wilmington, N. C., to Latham, Alexander & Co., was sold by auction yesterday in front of the Cotton Exchange to George W. Cummings, who will ship it by the Leyland Line to Ellison & Co., Liverpool. The cotton brought 12½ cents, being worth on its merits 9¼ cents.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Incorporated to-day were: Chilton Special Machine Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. H. Chilton and W. J. Krandt, New York; W. W. Chilton, Hackensack, N. J.

Barkelow & Kent Company, Esopus, Ulster County; (merchandise); capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Hoyt and G. W. Hoyt, Ithaca; E. A. S. Barkelow, New York.

New York Store Company, Brooklyn, (department store;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Hyppolite Roos and Siegfried Greenbaum, New York; Thomas Moynan, Brooklyn.

National Home Mutual Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—M. M. Dolphin, D. G. Rogers, and M. E. Dolphin, New York.

Morrisania Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. J. Betzig, J. H. Schmidt, and L. F. Diehl, New York.

Alexander Aderer Audit Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Alexander Aderer, Charles Katz, and C. W. Link, New York.

Samuel H. Folkoff Cloak Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Leopold Kehlmann, Samuel Kantor, and Charles Raithouse, New York.

Katz Brothers Leather Goods Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. M. Katz, L. M. Katz, and A. S. Katz, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Gregory Rubber Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—F. R. Hansell, Herbert S. Murphy, and Edward T. Magoffin.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Mina Grande Consolidated Mining and Milling Company; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Frederick Famboch, P. F. Rooney, and Jacob G. Switzer, all of New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 22.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The Oakdale Coal Company of Tioga, Philadelphia, Penn.; capital, $200,000.

The Franklin Drug and Chemical Company of Philadelphia; capital, $200,000.

The W. P. Wright Grocery Company of Wilmington, Del.; capital, $10,000.

Sensational Betting.

One man who is believed to have made a fortune at Saratoga this Summer. Some recent record bets in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia stock market was irregular to-day and a number of stocks that have hitherto been active were hardly touched. Others, which have been but little traded in of late were active and very strong. Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Cambria Steel and Iron Traction were neglected and suffered somewhat. Lehigh Valley, long inactive, showed up strong under persistent demand for small lots in the early trading and gained ¼. Exceptional strength was shown by United Gas Improvement, but in other directions the market was almost devoid of interest. Money rules stiff but unchanged. The time loans are 4½@5; call money 4 per cent. and upward, and commercial paper 5 per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,073	American Cement	7¾	7 11-16	7¾
118	American Railways	51	50¾	51
850	Cambria Steel	28	27⅞	27⅞
886	Con. Lake Superior	27¼	26⅞	27
7	Con. Lake Superior pf.	77	77	77
815	Electric Storage	83½	83	83½
100	Electric Storage pf.	86½	86½	86½
265	Easton & Con. Electric	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
300	Erie	40½	39⅞	40⅜
100	Fairmount Park Trans.	31½	31⅜	31½
25	Insurance of North Am.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
100	Int. Power & Dyn.	10½	10½	10½
2,892	Lehigh Valley	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
150	Lehigh Navigation	77	76⅞	77
205	Marsden Co.	4 9-16	4½	4½
30	Manufactured Rubber	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Asphalt	½	½	½
1,650	Philadelphia Electric	6 3-16	6⅛	6⅛
1,770	Phila. Rapid Transit	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
21	Pennsylvania	80	79⅝	79⅝
910	Philadelphia Co.	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
90	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
300	Pennsylvania Steel	99¼	99	99
200	Philadelphia & Erie	66½	66	66
25	Penn. Electric Vehicle	1¼	1¼	1¼
225	Railway Co. gen.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
7,155	Reading 1st pf.	34⅝	34	34
10	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	43¼	43¼	43¼
575	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	37	37	37
200	Sus. Iron & Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Southern Pacific	75¼	74⅜	75⅛
1,000	Southern Railway	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
540	Swift Packer & Prov.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
734	United Gas Imp.	112½	111⅝	112½
200	Union Traction	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1,390	United States Steel com.	41¼	41⅛	41¼
335	United States Steel pf.	90¼	90	90
85	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
200	Un. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	52	52	52

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—New York exchange was 20 cents discount to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. There were few interesting features to the local stock market to-day. The trading continues quiet, and in most cases the fluctations in price are so narrow as to cut no figure. The tone generally was firm to-day. Box Board common continues to hang round 15½. Carbon common around 32. Can common around 11¾, while Biscuit common is still in fair demand at 48. The street railway stocks were neglected.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
675	American Can	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
50	American Radiator	120	120	120
100	Amer. Ship Building	58	58	58
150	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	104	103	104
75	Chi. Telephone	170	170	170
50	Chi. Union Traction	16½	16⅜	16⅜
100	Diamond Match	139½	139	139
5	Met. Elevated pf.	90	90	90
210	Nat. Biscuit	48¼	47⅞	48
146	Nat. Biscuit pf.	104¾	104½	104¾
90	Nat. Carbon com.	32	31⅞	32
250	Northwestern Elev. com.	36½	36⅛	36⅜
100	Quaker Oats pf.	92½	92½	92½
93	Swift & Co.	102½	102½	102½
20	Street's W. S. C. Line pf.	85	85	85
901	United Box Board	15¾	14⅝	15
799	United Box Board pf.	65¾	65	65
	West Chicago	95	95	95

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 22, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66	66⅛	3,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	65⅝	66⅛	65¼	66	+ ⅝
6⅝	7	1,100	Am. Bicycle Co.	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18	21	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	...
34½	34½	1,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅝
92	92½	10	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	...
50¼	51	50	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	50¼	50⅝	50¼	...
61¾	62	1,700	*Am. Grass Twine	61⅞	62	61¼	61⅝	+ ¼
12⅜	13	636	*Am. Ice Co.	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	24⅜	1,400	*Am. Linseed Co.	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
93¾	94	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93⅞	94	93¾	94	...
23	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ½
46¼	47	100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46⅛	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
97	97⅞	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞	...
132⅜	132⅞	8,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132¼	133⅜	132¼	132⅞	+ ⅞
173	174½	325	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	174⅛	174½	173	174½	+ ½
103	103¼	300	*Amaconda Cop. M. Co.	102¼	103¼	102¼	103½	+ ½
92⅜	92⅝	9,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92⅞	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
102½	102⅝	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	+ ⅛
109¾	109⅞	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	109½	110	109⅝	110⅛	+1
95	96	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
66¾	67	3,130	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67¼	66¼	66⅞	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	+1½
89	90	600	Canada Southern	90	90	90	90	...
130	139¼	5,300	Canadian Pacific	138⅜	139⅝	138⅜	139½	+ ⅝
54	54¼	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅛	54⅜	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	2,210	Chicago & Alton	44⅛	44⅞	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
76	76½	100	Chi. & Alton pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ¼
34⅝	34½	5,900	Chi. Great West.	34½	34½	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	50½	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50¼	50½	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
183⅝	186	7,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	183½	185⅞	183½	185¾	+ ⅛
193	195	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194½	194½	194½	194½	...
240¾	242	200	Chicago & Northw.	240	240	240	240	— 3½
183½	184	1,352	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	183	184	182¾	183⅜	+ ⅜
23½	23⅝	900	Chi. Term. Trans.	22⅛	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
16½	16¾	800	Chicago Union Trac.	16	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
77⅛	77¼	46,250	Col. Fuel & Iron	76	77½	73¾	77⅛	+1½
83⅞	84	600	Colorado & Southern	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
78	78¼	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
51⅝	51⅞	1,000	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	52⅛	52⅛	51⅜	51⅝	— ¼
19¾	20½	600	Col. & H. C. & I.	19⅞	21¼	19⅞	21¼	+1¼
167	...	100	Commercial Cable	165	165	165	165	+8⅝
223	223½	2,200	Consolidated Gas	222½	223⅜	222½	223⅜	+ ½
122	122½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122¼	122	122	122	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	863	Corn Products	32¼	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ¼
83¼	84	100	Corn Products pf.	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83¾	...
179	180	700	Delaware & Hudson.	179	179	178½	179	...
49½	49⅝	18,500	Denver & R. G.	49⅜	50¼	49	49½	+ ¾
95⅞	95¾	7,800	Denver & R. G. pf.	95¼	96	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
22¾	23	520	Detroit Southern	23	23	22½	23	+ ½
42½	42⅝	600	Detroit Southern pf.	42½	42⅝	42	42⅜	— ⅛
52	52¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
86¼	86⅝	250	Detroit United Ry.	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	5,300	*Dist. of Am. ctfs.	5	5⅞	5	5½	+ ⅛
37¼	37½	700	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+1⅝
18⅞	19	1,650	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅝	19¼	18¼	18⅞	...
33¼	33⅜	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	33	33	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
40	40¼	7,200	Erie	39¾	40⅜	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	1,325	Erie 1st pf.	68½	69½	69	69	...
54½	54⅞	750	Erie 2d pf.	54⅜	54⅞	54½	54½	+ ¼
67	67⅛	1,700	Evans. & T. H.	66½	67	66¼	67	+ ⅛
92	92⅜	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92½	92½	92¼	92½	...
60½	61	400	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	61⅞	60	61⅞	+1⅞
100	102	100	*Gen. Chemical pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	+ ¼
186	187½	934	General Electric	187	187½	187	187	— ¼
103	104	411	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ¼
196	196½	100	Green Bay pf.	196	196	196	196	...
101	101¼	1,150	Hocking Valley	100	101	100	101	+1
168½	168¾	1,400	Illinois Central	168½	168½	168	168½	+ ½
208¾	211¾	700	Internat. Paper	207⅝	207⅝	207⅝	208¾	— ¼
74	75	100	Internat. Paper pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
50⅜	51	3,450	Iowa Central	50¾	51⅜	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	200	Iowa Central pf.	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	1,300	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	85	86	85⅝	86	+1
49⅝	50	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	50	50¼	50	50½	+ ½
37⅝	38	2,600	Kansas City South.	37½	38¼	37	37½	+ ½
59¼	60	400	Kansas City South. pf.	60¼	60¼	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅜
85	87	400	Long Island	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	—1¼
156	156¼	16,750	Louisville & Nashville	156	156⅝	154⅝	156	+1¼
134¾	135¼	2,300	Manhattan Elevated	134⅝	135¼	133¾	134¾	+ ⅛
127½	127¾	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127	127	127	127½	+ ⅛
147¼	147¾	200	*Met. Street Railway	147	147¼	147	147¼	—1
29½	29¾	150	Mexican Central	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
113	113½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	113½	113½	113¼	113½	+ ¼
125	126	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	126	126	126	126	— ½
70	70⅜	2,450	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	68¼	70½	68¾	70½	+2½
135	136	2,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	135	136	135	135	+ ¼
32⅜	32¾	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
65	65⅜	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
116¾	117	12,800	Missouri Pacific	116¼	117¾	115⅞	116¾	+ ⅛
115¾	116½	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	115½	115⅞	115½	115¾	+1¼
47¾	48	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	...
103¾	105	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105½	105½	103½	105½	+ ⅜
25⅝	25¼	1,515	*Nat. Lead Co.	24¾	25½	24½	25½	+ ⅛
92	93½	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
19¾	19⅞	2,500	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19¾	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
39½	40½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
40	45	550	New Central Coal	45	45	45	45	—3
183¼	184	200	New York Air Brake.	180¾	183¾	180¾	183¾	+ ⅛
163¾	164	900	New York Central	163¾	164	163½	164	+ ⅜
56	56⅜	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56⅛	56⅞	56¼	56½	+ ⅜
231	234	13	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233	233	...
36	36¼	37,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	8,820	Norfolk & Western	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+1½
124½	124⅝	300	North American	122¼	124⅝	122¼	124⅝	+1¼
74½	75¼	1,200	Pacific Coast	76	76	74½	75	—1
82	83	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	+1½
44	44¼	600	Pacific Mail	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ½
160¾	160⅝	6,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	160	160⅝	159½	160¼	+ ½
104¾	104½	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	104½	104¾	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
41	42	100	Peoria & Eastern.	41	41	41	41	—1
50¾	51½	2,000	Pressed Steel Car.	50	51½	50	50¼	+ ⅛
87½	88¼	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
68	68⅛	1,700	Reading	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67⅞	+ ⅛
86¾	86⅞	1,200	Reading 1st pf.	86½	86⅞	86½	86⅞	+ ⅛
74	74¼	4,600	Reading 2d pf.	73⅞	74¼	73⅞	74¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	13,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	20¾	21¼	20	21	+1
77½	78	3,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77	78⅜	77	77⅞	+ ½
19	20	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	19	19	19	19	...
23⅝	23¾	1,300	St. Jo. & G. I.	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
78⅝	78¾	4,000	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅛
36	36¼	2,200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	36	37¼	35¾	37½	+1¼
80	80¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.	79½	80	79	80	...
77	77¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	77⅛	77⅞	77	77	...
38⅞	38¾	500	St. Louis Southw.	38¼	38½	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
78⅝	78¾	3,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	77½	78⅝	77½	78⅞	+1⅛
49¼	49⅜	2,040	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	50	50	49½	49½	+ ¼
85	87⅜	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	+ ¾
71⅝	73¼	61,650	Southern Railway	71⅜	73⅝	71⅜	72⅞	+ ⅝
40⅝	40¾	13,250	Southern Railway pf.	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
98	98⅛	1,083	Southern Railway pf.	98	98⅛	98	98	+ ⅛
7½	7⅞	10	Standard R. & T.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
70	70⅛	13,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron	68½	70⅝	68½	68½	+1⅝
53	53⅜	10,700	Texas & Pacific	52½	53¾	52⅝	53	+ ¼
30¼	30¾	4,000	Tol., St. L. & West.	31	31	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
48	48¼	4,100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅛
128¼	129	900	Twin City	128⅜	128⅝	128⅛	128½	+ ⅛
12	12¾	2,100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	12	12	11½	12	— ⅛
46	46⅜	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	45	46½	45	46	— ¼
108¾	109	17,900	Union Pacific	108¼	109	108	108⅞	+ ¼
92⅝	92⅞	200	Union Pacific pf.	92⅜	92¾	92⅜	92¾	— ⅛
139½	140	375	U. S. Express	138	139⅜	138	139⅜	+3⅜
13	13⅛	825	*U. S. Leather	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
88⅝	89	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
16	16½	200	*U. S. Rubber	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
29	34	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32	32	32	32	— ½
41	41⅛	13,900	U. S. Steel	41	41¼	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛
90	90⅜	5,450	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90¼	90	90	+ ⅛
67	67¼	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chem., ex d	67	67¼	66¾	67	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	1,850	Wabash	33	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	3,400	Wabash pf.	48	48⅝	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
95	95⅜	69,500	Western Union Tel.	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	27¾	7,900	Wheel. & L. E.	26¼	27⅞	26¼	27⅞	+1⅝
64½	64¾	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	4,600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	39½	40¾	39½	40½	+ ⅛
29⅝	29¾	2,600	Wisconsin Central	29⅞	30	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
54½	55	2,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	54½	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅛
Sales.....		611,453	*Unlisted.					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77 1-16
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 9-16
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.09⅞
Lard, prime	11.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@74c; No. 3, 69c; No. 2 red, 70⅝@72½c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 34@37c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@61c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $4.50@$4.65; mess pork, per bbl, $16.55@$16.60; lard, per 100-lb, $10.65@$10.67½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $9.85@$9.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8⅜@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10⅞c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.10.

COTTON.—From a further decline after the break of the day previous, the cotton market turned sharply, and pretty much the balance of the session advanced steadily, with speculation more active than noted in some weeks. The market opened steady, with prices down 1 to 6 points, following the lead of Liverpool, which market was down 2½ to 3½ points. Europe, the South, and local bears were active sellers on the opening decline and were made doubly confident by the issuance of some 35,000 August notices, on the belief that this option would act as a loadstone upon the market. The first sale of August was at 8.37, or 9 points off from the final bid of the day previous. But just when everything seemed to favor the shorts, Wall Street entered the ring as an aggressive buyer of the Winter months, while a well-known spot cotton house bid August up with a rush. It later developed that the latter firm had "stopped" a goodly portion of the notices and intended shipping the cotton to Europe. A report quickly gained circulation that Philadelphia interests had put out the August notices for manipulatory purposes, hoping to weaken the market and take in shorts in September to advantage. But after selling at 8.37 on the call, August "jumped" straight up to 8.51, and September bounded up to 8.13, later reaching 8.14. Finding the market here strong, Liverpool reversed its direction and covered shorts in both markets. The close here was steady and the early loss was reduced to 1½ to 2 points. Commission houses were quick to follow the lead of the Wall Street bull contingent and bought freely. On the rise very bullish crop reports reached the ring from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. The latter State complained of continued burning temperatures, drought, and rapid deterioration. Well-known local operators were constrained by the late information received to predict a condition report by the bureau on Sept. 3 next of about 71, or the same as a year ago, counting upon Georgia and Texas to cut down the average condition figure. Toward the close the market advanced several points on general buying and was finally very steady, with prices net unchanged to 11 points higher. August alone being unchanged. Total sales were estimated at 225,000 bales, this representing an unusually active market for a Summer month season. The world's visible supply this week was reported to have decreased 80,000 bales, against a loss same time last year of 140,000 bales. The American visible lost 66,000 bales, against 77,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 600 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; Savannah steady, ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; Charleston quiet, no quotation; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 9c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston steady, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 8⅝c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8 9-16c. Estimated receipts at Houston are 3,500 bales, compared with 2,739 bales actual a week ago and 3,006 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.37	8.51	8.37	8.46@8.47
September	7.99	8.14	7.99	8.13@8.14
October	7.86	7.98	7.86	7.98@ ...
November	7.79	7.80	7.79	7.90@7.91
December	7.80	7.91	7.78	7.90@7.91
January	7.82	7.94	7.82	7.90@7.92
February	...	...	...	7.90@7.92
March	7.80	7.91	7.80	7.91@7.92
April	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.91@7.93
May	...	...	...	7.92@7.93

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Weekly Movement.

	Bales.
Port receipts	*30,401
Overland to mills and Canada	2,234
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	20,000
Brought into sight for the week ending Aug. 22, 1902	52,635
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT FOR THE 356 DAYS ENDING AUG. 22, 1902.	Bales.
Port receipts	7,593,705
Overland to mills and Canada	1,106,925
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,733,000
Brought into sight during 356 days to date	10,436,630

*5,054 bales added.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices easier. American middling fair, 5 3-16d; good middling, 4 15-16d; middling, 4 27-32d; low middling, 4½d; good ordinary, 4¼d; ordinary, 4⅛d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,200 bales American; receipts, 2,100 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed very steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 42-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 19-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 17-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 17-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For a time wheat was firm and somewhat higher, but, as the impulse to take profits was not to be denied, the whole market eased off in the last hour, and closed rather weak at ½@¼c decline. The September situation was weakened somewhat by a break in Northwest markets, giving confidence to those who were still short of the option. Weather news continued rather bearish from Spring wheat sections; the high barometer continuing, although temperatures are a little low. Receipts just about matched those of last year, but were somewhat larger in the Northwest than they have been of late. Receipts of 221 cars at Chicago included only 2 cars contract, showing no improvement in this particular over previous arrivals this week. Argentine shipments were exactly the same as last week. Reports from there stated that rain is much needed, and crop prospects becoming seriously affected. Cables showed a good advance at Liverpool, closing ¾@1d net higher, with Paris nearly 10 points up. In face of free weather in both England and France. The cash trade here was moderate, and sales for export included 8 loads of No. 2 red, in addition to which 20 loads were taken at outports. The Modern Miller was bearish. Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 76c, elevator, and 77@77½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, New York, 77½c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 77c; Aug. 30 to Sept. 5: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, late; September; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80c, early October, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, Oct. 15 to 20; all free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65c; September, 65¼c; December, 65½c; No. 2 hard, 65@68c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 55c; September, 53½c; December, 36⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29c; September, 26½c; December, 26⅝c; No. 2 white, 38c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; September, 70½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 51½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 75c; sample, 47@61c. Corn—September, 56⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c; No. 3 Spring, 66½c; September, 68½c; December, 65½c. Oats—September, 32½c; December, 29½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—Wheat—September, 66½@66⅝c; December, 64¾@64¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra, No. 1 Winter, $3.15@$3.25; extra, No. 2 Winter, $3.05@$3.15; no grade, $2.20@$2.25. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.45@$3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.24@$1.26. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 tons, $16.50. Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $18@$18.50. Linseed oil cake, $26.50; cornmeal, cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$24; oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75 15-16	75 15-16	75	75¼
December	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅞
May	74⅞	74⅞	74 7-16	74⅝
Corn—				
September	64¼	64¼	62⅝	64¼
December	48⅜	48⅝	47¼	47½
May	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝
Oats—				
December	36	36½	35⅛	36¼
May	...	...	...	36⅛
Lard—				
August	...	...	...	$11.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	71⅞	72½	70⅞	71⅜
December	68	68⅛	67 3-16	67⅜
May	70	70	69⅜	69½
Corn—				
September	57½	59⅜	55½	57
December	42⅞	43½	41½	42⅛
May	40	40⅝	39¼	39⅝
Oats—				
September	34⅝	34⅞	33	33⅝
December	31	31½	30	30⅜
May	31	31⅛	30 5-16	30⅛
Lard—				
September	$11.00	$11.00	$10.77½	$10.77½
January	8.45	8.50	8.32½	8.32½
Pork—				
September	10.12½	10.17½	9.87½	10.02½
January	7.72½	7.72½	7.60	7.60

COFFEE.—Brazilian news was in direct contradiction to the cable received here late the day previous making light the frost scare. It was stated on what is considered trustworthy authority, that not only was the August flowering practically destroyed, but that in many instances the trees also were injured. This version of the situation was backed up by a sensational advance in the Brazilian markets. Santos advanced 600 reis and Rio 125 reis, with the exchange rate 1-32d lower, at 11 31-32d. The European cables also reflected a disposition among the trade abroad to take the more serious view of the crop outlook. Havre advanced ¾f and Hamburg ¼@½ pfennig in the face of our decline of Thursday. The local market opened irregular and excited, with first prices 15@30 points higher. Toward mid-afternoon some recessions took place, in instances carried prices slightly below the opening figures and some 10 points under the best figures of the day. The market finally closed firm, with prices 10@25 points higher, the total sales amounting to 187,000 bags, constituting the most active day's business for months. Spot coffee was fin better demand than of late at a higher range of prices, quotations being based on around 5 9-16c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.35@5.40
September	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.35@5.40
October	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.35@5.40
November	5.45	5.60	5.45	5.45@5.50
December	5.55	5.60	5.45	5.50@5.55
January	5.50	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.65
February	...	...	...	5.80@5.70
March	5.85	5.85	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
May	5.95	5.95	5.80	5.85@5.90
June	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@5.95
July	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—No. 7 Rio, 4⅜c; exchange, 11 31-32d; receipts, 21,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 692,000 bags. Santos—Good average Santos, 5⅝c; receipts, 53,000 bags; stock, 1,070,000 bags. Hamburg—At 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales, 70,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, ½f higher; 12 M., advanced ¼f; 5:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 52,000 bags. Spot, 37.50; September, 37.75; October, 38.00; November, 38.25; December, 38.50; January, 38.75; February, 39.00; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 40.00; July, 40.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$19; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $18.75@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180-lb, 9¾c; 160-lb, 9¾@9¾c; 140-lb, 9¾@10c; pigs, 10¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoothed, 12¾c; 10-lb, 11¼@12c; 12-lb, 11¼c; 14-lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 11¾@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—$11.10; city lard, $10.30@$10.40; refined lard, South America, $12.15; Continent, $11.50; Brazil, $13.40; compound, 7¾@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard, stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil, barrels, 47c; machine-made, barrels, 47½c. Tar, pine, barrels, $2.25; oil, barrels, $4.50. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.65; H, $1.62½; I, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.05; W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 22.—Turpentine,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 103 and 105 William Street Sold—Several Fine Dwellings Change Hands—Day's Dealings by Brokers.

Francis B. Robert has sold for ex-Gov. George Hoadly to Mayer S. Auerbach 103 and 105 William Street, adjoining the southwest corner of John Street, a plot 42 by 77, now covered by two five-story brick buildings. Ex-Gov. Hoadly bought this property in 1895.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry C. Pratt the four-story limestone-front dwelling 212 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2; also, for Charles Buck, the new five-story American basement dwelling 318 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 100.11.

The same brokers have also sold for John Stewart to M. L. & C. Ernst, for about $13,000, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 75 feet west of Audubon Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

It is reported that Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold the new American basement dwelling 17 East Eighty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 100.8.

The operation involving the old Hotel Bayard property, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street will be conducted by a realty and construction company now in process of organization, in which C. J. Ryan, Adams Brothers, Charles H. Easton & Co., Robert S. Finney, Harry F. Houpt, and Matthews Brothers will be interested. The purchase of the property was negotiated through Eugene L. Clarkson.

The lease of 51 Broadway to the Wells-Fargo Express Company, recorded yesterday, shows a graduated rental varying from $11,000 to $12,000 per annum.

John F. Duss, the bandmaster, has bought from John Schneering the four-story dwelling 693 West End Avenue, 21.4 by 100.

Ella S. Conklin has sold to Wesley Thorn the three-story dwelling 109 West Sixty-third Street, 19 by 100.5.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold to a client for occupancy the four-story dwelling 799 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100.

B. Englander has bought the seven-story apartment house known as the Granada, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 55.9 by 95.

T. & F. Fay has sold for James J. and Charles S. Dumas to Harris Levy, for about $21,000, 140 Ludlow Street, old buildings on lot 25 by 89.2.

The Estate Realty Company has sold for a client to Joseph Golding and Frank Hillman, for $55,250, the property at the northeast corner of Avenue D and Fourth Street.

Joseph Weill has sold for J. C. Barr the two-family dwelling 981 Dawson Street, near Union Avenue.

C. J. Behan has sold to F. W. Caesar 2,054 Anthony Avenue, a frame dwelling on lot 16.8 by 146.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold, for Herman Scheuer, 700 Lexington Avenue, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 80 feet.

M. F. Kerby has sold, for Cornelius J. Behan to F. W. Caeser, the frame cottage 2,054 Anthony Avenue.

Yesterday's advertised foreclosure sale of 307 Seventh Avenue resulted in the withdrawal of the property, while that affecting 422 West Fifty-seventh Street was adjourned for one week.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Second Avenue; Allen Street, north side, 100 feet south of Rivington Street, and Forty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for three two-story brick public baths, 60 by 48.3, 50 by 48.3, and 50 by 48.3; city, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $225,000.

Hull Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame building, 25 by 38; G. M. Frevers of 606 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; John D. Kirby of 772 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 10 Catharine Street, to a ten-story brick lodging house, with stores; M. Golde, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, to eleven-story brick offices; Manhattan Company Bank, premises, owner; J. D. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 56 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of W. H. Gunther, premises, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 138 Bowery, to a three-story brick concert hall; T. Viggiari of 24 Spring Street, owner; F. Musty of 912 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 209 Fifth Avenue, to five-story brick offices, with store; Beacon Hill Real Estate Company, premises, owner; E. Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 5 Rutgers Place, to a five-story brick shop; H. D. Baker of 141 Division Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,720 Washington Avenue, two-and-a-half-story frame building, 22 by 40; G. D. Plummer, premises, owner; L. A. Soule of 593 Ford Street, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 22.

BROADWAY, 456, e s, 25x100; Jacob Bernstein to Henry O. Heuer, (mtg $110,000) $138,000

BROOK AV, 918 and 915, w s, 49.9x61.11x50.6x72.10; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., to William H. Welher, (mtg $25,000,) correction deed 1

BROOK AV, 913 and 915, w s, 49.9x61.11x50.6x72.10; Lorenz Welher, Sr., to Henry Dreyer, (mtg $25,000) 100

ELLISON AV, e s, 350 ft s of Latting St, runs e 134.6 ft to w s of Edwards Av x s e 78.8± w 56.11± n 25± w 100 to avenue x n 25; John A. Carlson to Annie C. Carlson 1

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, s e corner of 182d St, 62.9x83.4x46x68.10; Henry Dreyer to Lorenz Welher, Sr., (mtg $1,500) 100

HAMILTON, TERRACE, 36, w s, 387 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Jacob Spiro to Lena Feuer, mtg $13,000 ..... Exchange

LEWIS ST, 67, w s, 19.4x50± irregular; Albert Herskovits and another to Markus Siegelmann, (mtg $8,000) 1

PARK AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 121st St, 20x75; Jurgen A. L. Hoyer to Maria A. Hoyer, mtg $6,000 1

PITT ST, 13, w s, 25.8x128x25.6x128; Samuel Smith to Joseph Sperber, (mtg $30,000) 39,750

RIVINGTON ST, 240 and 242, n s, 50x100; Frank Hillman and another to Davis Rosenkrantz, mtg $71,000 92,000

THOMPSON ST, 26, e s, 20x94; Thompson St, 28, e s, 19.2x94; Rocco M. Marasco to Dominick Abbate, quitclaim, (mtg $35,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Lot 58, map of Morrisania; Christina Winkler to Elizabeth C. Specht, quitclaim 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Charles Siegfried to George Kenna, mtg $15,000 25,000

19TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100, Wakefield; Christopher Daier to Caroline Daier, ½ part, (mtg $1,500) 100

20TH ST, 414 and 416 East, 40x92; George H. Engel to Lanty Ryan 2,025

28TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 22x14x irregular; Barbara J. Bonn to Francis C. Bonn, (mtg $15,000, R S $6.25,) re-recorded 30,000

82D ST, s s, 276 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Clara Bilyes to Rosie Andreas, E. & S., all liens 1

87TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Henry W. Youngling and another, executors, to William Wheeler 1

91ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Winfield S. Gilmore to Crouch & Fitzgerald, mtg $15,000 30,000

98TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, 162 ft to highwater mark x —x185x100.5; water lot; Mary &c., Exchange Contract Company to New York City Milling Company 1

71ST ST, 173 East, 14.8x102.2; Samuel E. Ayres, executor, to Silas H. Furman, (mtg $4,000) 1

72D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; J. Aspinwall Hodge to New York Life Insurance Company 125,000

136TH ST, n s, 86.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 59.11x100.11x irregular; Alfred B. Heath and wife to Robert J. Todd, ½ part subject to life interest of Lawrence Dunphy, B. & S. 1

137TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; John N. Wright to Aaron M. Jacobs, and others 100

152D ST, s s, 164 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x100; Morris Kronovet and another to Henry Kahn 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 51, and Trinity Place, 27, 28.4x192x26.3x194; Catharine B. Campbell and another to Wells, Fargo & Co., July 28, 1902, to May 1, 1923 ..... $11,000, 12,000

LEXINGTON AV, 201; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, to Patrick Curley, 5 years 1,500

PARK ROW, 209; Sarah Jacob to Thomas Sullivan, 5 years 1,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 990; Ann Murtagh to Frank Greco, 5 years 192

WEST BROADWAY, 227; Dorothy A. Conklin to Herman H. Hashagen, 5 years 1,100

46TH ST, 50 West, 18.9x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to Bertha Naumburg, 21 years 693

51ST ST, 522 West; Alice F. Bradley to Thomas McTieman, 3 years 360

64TH ST, 211 West; Johanna Coughlin, by attorney, to Thomas Mortimer, 3 years 420

89TH ST, 252 East; Frederick Derscheidt to Philipp Scheimeister, 5 years 612

116TH ST, 332 East; Virginia Senese to Michele Gagliardi, 2½ years 396

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, a corporation, to Winfield S. Gilmore; 41st St, s w s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent $15,000

DE KRAFT, Bertha, to William B. Conklin; 54th St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $14,000, due Oct. 21, 1902, 6 per cent 500

DEMPWOLFF, Mary, to Gottlob Eppie and another; White Plains Road, s e s, Lot 7, map of Washingtonville, prior mtg $1,000, due Feb. 22, 1903, 6 per cent 600

DREYER, Henry, to Lorenz Welher, Sr.; Brook Av, w s, 25 ft n of Elton Av, due Nov. 1, 1903 3,600

FURMAN, Silas H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 71st St, 173 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

JANFOLE, Aaron M., and another to John N. Wright; City Park, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 13,000

KEMNA, George, to Charles Siegfried; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of 136th St, prior mortgage $15,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 7,000

NEW YORK CITY MILLINERY COMPANY to Continental Trust Company; 48th St, n s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, to high-water mark, East River; all property conveyed to Patrick McCafferty and all water rights, &c., due Jan. 1, 1922, gold 500,000

POSNER, Philippina, to Albert Mamlock; Audubon Av, e s, 25 ft n of 168th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

POSNER, Philippina, to Albert Mamlock; Audubon Av, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

PURDY, Charles R., and others to Westchester Savings Bank; 5th Av, n e corner of 82d St, 1 year 16,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Frank Hillman and another; Rivington St, 240 and 242, installments, 6 per cent 2,750

SANDROVITZ, Peter, and another to George M. Bruestle; Stanton St, n s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000

SCHEVCEK, Edward J., to Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association; Webster Av, w s, being Lots 33 and 104, map of William Elliott, demand 1,000

SHANLEY, James, to Ann Murray; Belmont Av, n e corner of 187th St, due Feb. 21, 1903 2,500

SIEGELMANN, Markus, to Albert Herskovits and another; Lewis St, 67, prior mortgage $8,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

SIMPSON, George H., to Morris Appel; Chrystie St, s e corner of Canal St, due Jan. 22, 1903, 6 per cent 700

SOLOMON, Leah, to Reuben Grunauer; Clinton St, 185, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

SPERBER, Joseph, to Samuel Smith; Pitt St, 13, w s, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,750

STABLER, Clara M., and another to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 158th St, s s, 805.6 ft w of Boulevard, prior mortgage $10,000, interest and time due, —, secures bond on appeal. ...

WHEELER, William, to George S. Youngling and others, trustees; 37th St, s s, 195 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRENNAN, Michael, guardian, to William A. Boeckel $1,545

EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK to Frank R. Merrall 2,500

FROST, Mary A., and others, executors, to Norman G. Johnson 3,000

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Patrick Dempsey and another 200

KEARNS, Ellen, to Thomas P. Howley.. 700

KRAUER, Joseph, to Louise C. Haller and others, 3 assignments 1

LEVY, Maurice, to Samuel Levy 1

MULHERN, James P., and others, trustees, to Bertha Beck 1

MULLANEY, William, to Thomas R. A. Hall 1,200

NIMPHUS, Henry F., to Theodore G. Emes 200

ROONEY, John P. T., to Paul Westphal. 1

ROUSSEAU, Mary, as guardian, to Martin Perry 1,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria B. Nicholas and another, as guardians 15,000

VAN DYCK, Marion E., to John H. Boscher 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

7TH ST, 121 East; Peter J. Connors against the Hungarian Reformed Church, owner and contractor $5,400

25TH ST, 507 and 509 West; Frank Schrieber against Hugo and Paul Drosihn, owners and contractors 485

77TH ST, 264 East; Domingo Altieri against Vincenzo Berritella, owner and contractor; B. Diehl, contractor 400

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Patrick F. Guidera against Jacob, Max, and Philip Tuchman, owners and contractors 150

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 66x99.11; Benjamin W. Levitan against Ernest E. Califano, owner and contractor 200

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY-AND 112TH ST, n e corner, 100x100; Nicholas Conforti against George E. Wilson, Aug. 13, 1902 ..... $3,500

RIGHT, TITLE, &C., TO CONSTRUCT railroad, &c.; the Lorain Steel Company against Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, Feb. 27, 1900 315,522

WEST END AV AND 80TH ST, s w corner, 100x100; Nicholas Conforti against Thomas Frazier and another, Aug. 15, 1902 12,500

11TH ST, 244 and 246 East; Abraham Rochmovitz against Leopold Wertheim and another, Aug. 14, 1902 925

28TH ST, 17 West; Burdock Burnett against John Hicke and another, July 18, 1902 512

48TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against Orange County Contract Company and another, Sept. 21, 1901, canceled 175

125TH ST, 240 and 248 West; Sam Samet and another against Samuel Strasbourger and another, July 10, 1902, canceled 190

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, 1,006; Anna S. Finck against Annie Aaron and another, (action to determine claim;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

CATHARINE ST, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Bronx; Reese B. Gwillim and another, executors, against Matilda Svenson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. H. Meyers.

ERNESCLIFF PLACE AND GRENADA Place, n w corner, —x—, and other property in Kings and Ulster Counties; L. Walter Sammis against Charlotte E. H. Sammis and another, (partition;) attorney, G. A. Rogers.

JAMES SLIP, 8; Edith A. Whitford against Max Kramer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel.

47TH AV, 318; City of New York against Alfred L. Snyder and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

55TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Angela R. Hoisman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

95TH ST, s s, 190.6 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.8; Ann E. Hasbrook against Isaac Simons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

JOSEPH F. VANNESS.—Joseph F. Vanness, formerly a dry goods merchant in Gloversville, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His debts are $25,980 and assets nothing.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRIS J. BRAMSON.—Harris J. Bramson of 17 Suffolk Street, formerly a merchant on the east side, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,490 and no assets.

UNITED INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.—Schedules of the United Incandescent Light Company of 812 Greenwich Street filed yesterday show liabilities of $27,711 and nominal assets of $83,731.

EDWARD GOTTSCHALK.—Edward Gottschalk, a clerk of 81 Fourth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $50,508 and no assets. Among the creditors are Thereso Gottschalk, $12,000; Henry McAleenan, $5,000; Robert Simpson & Co., $901, and H. H. Hebert & Co., $5,400.

ORLANDO M. HARPER.—Orlando M. Harper, cotton goods commission merchant of 108 Worth Street, who suspended on Aug. 11, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $373,229 and assets of $83,344. On the motion of Hage & Humphrey, attorneys for William Henry Hale, and on petition and request of Treat & Converse, James T. White Company, H. B. Claflin Company, Henry Hentz, and a number of other creditors, Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, appointed William Henry Hale receiver for Mr. Harper. The receiver's bond was fixed at $50,000. The secured claims amount to $44,672. Among them are Henry Hentz, $6,500, and the Bank of Huntington, N. Y., $6,100. The non-secured liabilities amount to $328,415. To the mother, the wife, and other members of the family of Mr. Harper, there is owing $211,325. Among the creditors listed in the schedules are Catlin & Co., $6,747; R. W. Anderson, $3,050; the Worth Mills, $5,979; Fleitman & Co., $2,332; William Henry Gale, $2,988; Mrs. K. T. Harper, $12,187; John A. Harper, $34,000, and Lydia E. Harper, $150,037. The assets consist of real estate, $44,450; cash, $2,002; bills and promissory notes, $2,176; stock in trade and fixtures, $17,673; personal property, $5,081, and debts due, $11,483. Mr. Harper had been in business for himself in this city since 1888. He came here from Pittsburg, where he had been for twenty years a manufacturer and President of the Eagle Cotton Mills of that city.

Out of Town.

MERCANTILE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A. L. Thurman was yesterday appointed receiver at Columbus, Ohio, of the Mercantile Assurance Company, an Ohio corporation. Three suits have been brought by stockholders, charging misrepresentation in the sale of stock. The company has been establishing branches in other States.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 181 failures during the week, against 181 for the previous week and 181, 135, 154, and 172 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 51, New England 29, Southern 28, Western 48, Northwestern 16, Pacific 7, and Territories 2. Canada had 26, against 23 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY—Dents Lithographing Company $689

BORNKESSEL, Andreas—J. H. Ballin and another 95

BRANSON, David—L. J. Condon and another 683

CHOATE, George C.—J. H. Berry and another 600

CANTON, Peter—F. C. Neale 153

COHEN, Morris—A. J. Bates and another 502

COHEN, Morris—E. A. Harting 229

DEVINE, Andrew—Mayer, Lowe & Co. 170

DALL, Jesse—P. Cleary 2,140

IMMEL, John—H. V. V. Braman and another 5,112

KIEBIEL, Samuel—E. W. Bloomingdale and another 67

MARTIN, George W.—E. W. Bliss Company 241

STUBS, William S.—H. Herman Lumber Company 124

SCHIERLOH, Christopher F.—C. Kaufman and another 80

TOYZ, Martin E.—J. W. Aitken and another 1,492

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs,
SPECIAL ELECTION DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We advertise no antiquities. Nothing poorly located, and nothing old and dirty. EVERY HOUSE IS A MODERN ARCHITECTURAL GEM. Superbly located and in perfect condition.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Elegant 20-ft. 4-sty., near 72d St. and Central Park West. Electric lighted, modern and complete. Parlor decorations alone cost the owner $2,500. Price only $45,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Construction perfect—location unexcelled, facing Mr. Schwab's new mansion. 5-sty., 24 ft. wide, Am. basement. Must increase in value. We have inside figure.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Beautifully decorated new 5-sty. 18-ft. American basement, near Riverside. Must sell. Offer below $30,000 considered.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Nos. 312-332 W. 101st St.,
NEW FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,
17, 20, and 22 ft. wide.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Daily 8-5. Sundays 10-12, 3-5.
Full particulars. Best prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Will show by electric light, 5-sty., swell front, American basement, 23 ft. wide. Wall hangings of choice silks and tapestry. Quick buyer $45,000. Mortgage $25,000 at 4%. Key at this office.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

New 4-sty. 25-ft.-front dwelling. Wide street near Central Park West. (Worth $85,000.) Offered at $65,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

American Basement, 22 ft. wide, commanding view of Riverside, and overlooking beautified lawns of adjoining property. Delightful house.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Av.

OWNERS REALTY CO.
11 WEST 20TH ST.

161-163 E. 95th	5-story double flat, 25x100 each. New Bldg. All improvements.	
158 E. 95th	3-story and bas't, brownstone private, 18.9x100.	
142 W. 124th	5-story double flat. New Bldg. All improvements.	
977 3d Ave.	6-story store and apartments, 22x105. Rents, $6,200.	
117-119 Christopher St.	6-story tenements. New Bldgs., 25x92 each.	

Either of above at attractively low prices. Would exchange for lots in Manhattan and add cash.

NEW YORK—432-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000.
Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

Cash Bargains.—Near West 116th St., five-story double flats, $22,500 each; also 113th St., near 5th Av., five-story double, $22,000; also corner five-story, near East 106th St., $32,500. Don't delay. These are rare opportunities. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE in fine business location; 38 apartments, 5 stores; rents moderate; mortgage, 4 per cent.
HAGAN & SLEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Irvell.
PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS
BEAUTIFUL UP-TO-DATE COTTAGES NEAR VAN CORTLANDT PARK, WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES.
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.
MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND ISLAND SCENERY.
BEST EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM 42D ST., CITY HALL, OR BATTERY. TIME, 28, 40, and 50 MINUTES. FARE ABOUT .08 CENTS.
Send for 40-page Handsomely illustrated book American Homes, How and Where to Obtain Them.
H. P. Wheeler, 20 East 42d Street.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted.
CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Bargain, a new 3-family, 20-foot house, for $6,900; 4 blocks from L station; rents $720; must be sold. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION.
Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.,
OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL
BEDFORD PARK.
Contains 2 baths (tiles to ceiling), with shower, exposed beam, panel dining room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily.
CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

CORNER PROPERTY. FLATBUSH.
EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL.
OWNER LEAVING THE CITY, must sell. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. Cost $9,250. PRICE $8,250. Terms, $850 cash; balance mortgage, OR $66 monthly pays all. NEW DETACHED CORNER COLONIAL HOUSE, never occupied, containing attractive hall in centre. ELEVEN FINE LARGE ROOMS. Tiled bath; laundry, and conservatory. All parquet floors; trimmed in oak. HANDSOMELY DECORATED. With LARGE GROUNDS. In the RICHEST and BEST SECTION of FLATBUSH. Close to "L" station and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. Shade trees and ALL IMPROVEMENTS in streets. No assessments. Can be seen any time. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

Real Estate Wanted.
PLOTS OR LOTS
WE HAVE TENANTS WANTING BUILDINGS ERECTED BY YOU OR OUR CLIENTS.
M. & L. HESS,
643—BROADWAY—907.

TO APARTMENT HOUSE OWNERS.—Active and responsible real estate broker desires charge of modern apartment house, where services will apply as part payment of rental on apartment. Two in family. Address F., Box 203 Times.

Entire charge taken of all kinds of property; careful attention by competent men under personal supervision.
M. & L. HESS,
643—Broadway—907.

We take full charge of every kind of property; careful attention; by competent men; under personal supervision. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St., will buy any property in Manhattan that is cheap.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM FOR SALE.
126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Owner having business in West will consider all offers for good house in Yonkers, the most beautiful and accessible suburb; 8 rooms; all improvements; 2 lots; value $7,000. Opportunity, Box 163 Times.

For Sale.—One of the best farms in Litchfield County; stock, tools; milk and vegetable route; one mile from city limits; all in good condition. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Stock farms and small places cheap. G. R. Duncan, Torrington, Conn., Litchfield County.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bargain.—New house, seven rooms, all improvements, large lot, $2,500; payments easy; 25 minutes from Manhattan on two railroads. Call Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Residence, 12 rooms and bath; every conveniences; 10 minutes from railroad. Inquire of owner, John W. Chandler, 100 Broadway N. Y.

Sale.—Small, desirable farm, fully cultivated; house 10 rooms; bath, improvements; excellent condition. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

54 East 59th St.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. HERTER & SON, 47 East 58th St.

For Rent.—An entire floor in building at 377 Broadway; handsomely decorated; fine oak trim; private offices, &c., with storeroom on roof; rent very reasonable. Apply to A. S. Herrmann, Room 1,211, 309 Broadway.

182 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Offices and studios $10 to $50 month; newly altered building.
Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BRQTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Loft, 6,300 feet; all light; steam heat, electric elevators. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

Out of Town.
FREE RENT.—7 years' free Rent. Out-of-town Factory; 8,000 square feet; 2½ Hours from City. Also others, shorter distance. Owners' Realty Co., 11 West 20th St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Queens.
HOUSES,
UP TO DATE, DETACHED,
8 to 11 rooms, $3,500 to $5,000, on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Arverne-by-the-Sea.—Handsome residence, furnished, decorated; west side Seaview Av., with land in lawn, 150x100; space on lawn for a second house, if desired; now occupied by owner, John R. Waters; ten bedrooms, billiard room; all modern improvements; furnace heat throughout. Apply to owner on premises, or at his office, 46 Cedar Street, Manhattan.

A fine large house, 14 rooms, in perfect order; new range, boiler, tubs, bathroom, electric lights; furnace; plot 80x200; in best part of village; stable, shade trees; for $6,000; terms to suit. C. L. WALLACE, Rockville Centre, L. I.

A pretty home, cottage, 8 rooms; bath, range, boiler, porcelain tub; stone wash tubs; nearly new, small barn, poultry yard; some nice trees; about $2,000; easy terms. C. L. WALLACE, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale.—Farm, 25 acres; South Bay Shore, front; fine location; come and see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE Company—J. N. Stout 22,096
SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE Company—St. James Company 50,122
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. Frissel.. 28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. Carozzo. 21
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Carter... 22
WATTANMAKER, Aaron—S. Welsberg.... 511
WERNER, Benjamin, and Mary Newmark—M. Isaacs 95
WEINSTEIN, Max, and Mary Rosen—I. Hirschorn 61
WASHINGTON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND Power Company and Ellis B. Southworth—Pettingell-Andrew Company 300

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Theresa D'Albert vs. Max A. Wacker—Melvin G. Palliser.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—In re Dugro—Charles H. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Murray—Daniel F. Cohalan, Vietor vs. O'Sullivan—H. B. Claflin Company vs. same—Max D. Steuer.

Adolph Klauber.

Little stories of stage people. Odds and ends from here and there in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Homes-on-the-Hudson
Grantwood.
High Above the River,
Opposite the Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.
$300,000 worth of property has been sold in 3 years, and 57 houses have been built, a school site has been selected, and work on the building will be under way in a few days.
If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful home site than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it—but see Grantwood before you make a bargain.
FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40 PER MONTH
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood. Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; large porch; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.
Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferry, (by North Hudson Company's R. R.,) or 20 minutes from 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" trolley.
Write or send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., 1,135 Broadway, New York.
(TELEPHONE 1847 MADISON SQ

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A. M.—§SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—|SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

P. M.—§SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

3:20 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

11:30 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:40 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 20 Union Sq., W. 125th St. and 3d Ave., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street." New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.

*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.

†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P M—(5) Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.

†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:10, (2) at 10:45, (3) at 11:45 A. M.; (4) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 3:30, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (31:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A. M., 31:00, 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 31:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA. (READING TERMINAL)—x*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, †1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, †4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M. Mdt., †12:10 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, †11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, 5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, x4:25, 48:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only.) ||11:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 15:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 18:00 (Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

xFrom Liberty St. Ferry only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 5th Ave. and 125th St., Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 240 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limit.
*Pittsburg Limited	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt. *12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:26am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	12:55pm. 11:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	18:25am.	18:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:15nt.	*12:10nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‡12.15, ¶3.45, ††5.25, §6.45, ‖5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Atl. Ferry.	Ar. at Buffalo.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*5.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.35 AM	*12.00 NOON
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	15.10 PM	15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 415, 1,216 and 1,364 Broadway, 183 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:05 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Morristown and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:30 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:25, 3:45, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:45, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:58 (no coaches,) 8:25, 9:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1106, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 96 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passr Agent.

7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M. Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
‡9:05 A. M. Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon. Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:20 P. M. Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M. Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for VANSVILLE, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

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Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE

Via Providence & N. Y. & N. E. R.R. Every week day, 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 36 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK, lvs. 3:00 P. M., (stops East 21st St. Saturdays at 3:15.) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:15,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

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leave Pier 40, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz.	Aug. 26, 10 AM	Kronprinz.	Sept. 23, 9 AM
Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser	Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin.	Sept. 16, 10 AM	Kaiserin	Oct. 14, 10 AM
Luise	Sept. 23, 10 AM	Friedrich	Oct. 21, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn	Aug. 23, 10 AM	Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM
Trave	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave	Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

F. Bism'ck.	Aug. 21, 10 AM	A. Victoria.	Sept. 11, 10 AM
Columbia.	Aug. 28, 10 AM	F. Bism'ck.	Sept. 18, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Patricia.	Aug. 26, 10:30 AM	Waldersee	Sept. 9, 10:30 AM
Bluecher.	Sept. 2, 10 AM	Pretoria.	Sept. 16, 3 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Philadel.	Aug. 27, 10 AM	Southwark.	Sept. 3, Noon
St. Paul.	Sept. 3, 10 AM	St. Louis.	Sept. 10, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland.	Aug. 23, noon	Friesland.	Sept. 6, noon
Zeeland.	Aug. 30, noon	Vaderland.	Sept. 13, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA	Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.

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New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	ROTTERDAM	Aug. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	STATENDAM	Sept. 6, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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First saloon, $50 and upwards.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM Campania, Sept. 18, Noon
Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 PM
Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

Oceanic...Aug. 27, Noon Germanic...Sept. 10, Noon
Majestic...Sept. 3, Noon Teutonic...Sept. 17, Noon
Celtic.....Sept. 5, Noon Cymric....Sept. 19, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hatfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MAX YAVELOW, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Yavelow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 3d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 22d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, August 23, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 812 Greenwich Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furniture, Fittings, Machinery, Tools, Incandescent Mantels, &c. Order of GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN and SAMUEL SCHOLLE, as trustees under the last will and testament of Abraham Scholle, deceased, plaintiffs, against SIMON FEIST and Carrie Feist, his wife; the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Arthur R. Peck, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Bruce S. Aldrich, deceased; Christian Cook, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Hogan, Edward J. Kline, the name Edward being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Louis Will, William E. Leffingwell, Edward R. Jennings, James E. Briggs, Milton Clark, David H. Burrell, Annette A. Hardin, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of George A. Hardin, deceased; Watts T. Loomis, John J. Gilbert, the name John being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; William F. Lansing, the name William being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Hadley Jones, John W. Fitzgerald, George Kirkland, and James B. Rafter, as executors under the last will and testament of Henry D. Alexander, deceased; Robert Earl II., Giles Everson, Margaret E. Kaufman and Franklin J. Kaufman, as executors of the last will and testament of John S. Kaufman, deceased; Rosa Hamburger, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of David J. Hamburger, deceased; John A. Fogg, Henry H. Mawbinney, the name Henry being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Curtis Clark, Michael D. Wells, the name Michael being fictitious, said defendant's real given name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Stephen H. Mills, and Milton Clark and John W. Fitzgerald, as managers and attorneys of the New York Central Lloyds and the above-named underwriters, defendants.—Second Amended and Supplemental Summons.

To the above-named Defend

PETER POWER FREED, MAKES VAGUE THREAT

Speaks of "Sledge Hammer Blow" to be Delivered.

"Vanishing Witness's" Term of Imprisonment Cut Short by His Testimony in Merger Suit.

Peter Power, the "vanishing witness," is again a free man. He was associated with George Alfred Lamb, a lawyer, at 135 Broadway, in the suit against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to restrain that corporation from merging its property with two other roads in the Northern Securities Company. When he was needed as a witness he could not be found, and United States Judge E. Henry Lacombe adjudged him guilty of contempt of court, committing him to jail for thirty days.

Power, who recently was married, went to West Hurley, N. Y., and thence to Montreal, whence he was brought by his counsel. He testified on Thursday before Examiner Mabey. Before undergoing examination Power spent some time in Ludlow Street Jail.

Power was taken to the office of United States Marshal Henkel, in the Federal Building, yesterday morning. He read his testimony and signed it, breaking the monotony by enjoying a luncheon at the expense of the United States.

Marshal Henkel yesterday received a letter from Judge Lacombe, in which the writer said that, as Power had surrendered himself, had testified, and, by reason of the law's delays, had passed several days in jail, he would order his release provided counsel in the case had no further questions to ask him.

Mr. Henkel at once communicated with Messrs. Lamb, Guthrie, Cravath, and Henderson, and Frank Kellogg. Lamb and Kellogg appeared and the others telephoned they had no further questions for Power. He then was discharged and left the Marshal's office with Mr. Lamb.

Before leaving the Federal Building he said: "I am glad to be free again and to be rid of being shadowed by process servers. I shall rejoin my wife at once."

Later, when seen at Mr. Lamb's office, he remarked: "My troubles are over. Some others may not be out of trouble and may think soon that they have been hit with a sledge hammer."

Mr. Lamb gave out a prepared statement, in which he said in part:

"At the preliminary hearings before Examiner Mabey I strained every nerve and raised every technical point to conceal the identity of my real clients. They availed themselves of Peter Power as a cover, and my instructions from them were not to let their interest in the suit become public. I think I succeeded fairly well, and it was not until the defense opened that the truth was unfolded."

After rehearsing the proceedings Mr. Lamb continued:

"I had begun to suspect there was something in the wind. The conferences between W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. Weidenfeld, Capt. Stern, and Messrs. Thomas and Content were concealed from me. I concluded a scheme had been concocted to save themselves at my expense. That such was the case was evident when Weidenfeld testified. His testimony surprised me greatly, as did that of Stern and Content. I cannot understand how, with such eminent counsel, they could have been advised to deny wholly their connection with the Power case, when they know that I can produce, in rebuttal, a mass of outside testimony that will bear me out.

"But they had made up their minds to throw Power and myself overboard. I then came to the conclusion that when a lawyer was forsaken by his clients, and his whole future imperiled, he must take imperative measures. I then made up my mind to throw all privilege to the winds, answer the questions I had refused to answer, and divulge the truth that lay at the bottom of the matter. In the near future I shall so corroborate my testimony that no doubt will remain that I have exposed the schemes of these men.

"I am as certain that Mr. Cockran was as deeply in this as Mr. Weidenfeld or the others were, as it is humanly possible for a man to be."

Mr. Cockran yesterday reiterated his denial of any connection with the Power litigation.

While none of the parties interested in the Power case would speak for publication, there was a persistent rumor yesterday that the Northern Pacific interests intended to follow the matter to the last ditch, even to the taking of criminal proceedings. A lawyer well versed in federal criminal law, said:

"I have heard criminal proceedings are contemplated. Under United States laws no charge of conspiracy will lie, because under Section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes a charge of conspiracy can only be maintained where the conspirators have sought to defraud the United States. It is possible that an allegation of conspiracy could be maintained in a State court for any overt act committed in this State, in connection with this case. There has unquestionably been much perjury, and while the proceedings arose in Minnesota, the perjury, if committed, was committed in this district, and for that reason charges and indictments could be found in this district under Sections 5,392-3-4-5-6 of the Revised Statutes.

The members of the New York Stock Exchange indulged in much speculation yesterday as to whether or not the Governing Committee of the Exchange would take cognizance of the results of the testimony in the Power case so far as they concerned the connection of Stock Exchange houses with the suit. It was reported that the Governing Committee had been called to meet on Wednesday of next week to consider the matter.

When this report was brought to the attention of Rudolph Keppler, President of the New York Stock Exchange, he said that he had not called any meeting of the Governors. It was learned on good authority that the Governing Committee will not take the initiative in this matter.

If a complaint should be made, the case would have to be tried, but even if such a complaint should be made it would not come before the Governors until their first regular meeting in September, which will be about the middle of that month.

MARKS BROTHERS' AFFAIRS.

Committee of Creditors Appointed to Investigate Philadelphia Firm—Liabilities, $769,907.

A meeting of the creditors of Marks Brothers, proprietors of a large department store in Philadelphia, was held yesterday at 124 Greene Street, this city. The members of the firm were present and about one-half of the thousand or more creditors were either present or represented at the meeting. Marks Brothers were represented by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, their New York counsel, and by Frank & Lequin. J. E. Cowdin of Johnson, Cowdin & Co., was elected Chairman. Leo Frank presented a statement, showing the assets of the firm to be: Stock on hand, cost value, $526,456; outstanding accounts (about) $100,000; total assets, $626,456. The liabilities were set forth as: Merchandise, $403,913; bills payable, $215,994, and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, $150,000; total liabilities, $769,907.

A committee of creditors was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm, with a view of determining what settlement could be made. It consisted of Mr. Litt of Litt Brothers, Philadelphia; Edmund Wright of Victor & Achelis, Emil Wolff of Einstein & Wolff Co., William Evans of Mills & Gibb, and Mr. Langfeldt of Philadelphia, in the interests of the banks in that city, to whom $100,000 is owing.

Emanuel Blumenstiel said the firm did a business of $2,250,000 and that they had paid to creditors during the past six months $1,210,747. The firm has been in business for about forty years, and six months ago procured an extension.

Man in the Street.

Always entertaining. Newest and best anecdotes about people of prominence in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Extent of Plague Tabulated by Medical Correspondent — Natives Object to Health Measures.

The Medical Journal to-day will print an article from a correspondent in Manila on the cholera situation in the Philippines. The attempts which are being made to control the disease are likened by the correspondent to the "spectacle of a dozen men vainly attempting to stamp out a prairie fire." The correspondent thus describes the condition in the archipelago:

"From a single focus in a filthy suburb the disease has spread, now slowly, now rapidly, until to-day nearly every province in Luzon has been invaded, and from these the Islands of Leyte, Mindoro, Masbate, Samar, Cebu, and Marinduque.

"In the City of Manila the cases have numbered from ten to sixty daily, with a mortality rarely falling below 80 per cent.; the totals to date being reported as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Filipinos	2,224	1,794
Chinese	185	100
Americans	60	37
Europeans	22	13
Others	15	8
Total	2,506	1,952

"For the provinces the latest reports show a total of 15,255 cases, with 11,491 deaths. These figures do not represent the actual number of cases and deaths, as it is well known that the Filipino physicians fail to report many cases of cholera in order that they may thus avoid the quarantine regulations, to which the native population is much opposed."

The army in the Philippines has suffered severely. "In Gen. Bell's brigade alone," says the correspondent, "nearly two hundred soldiers and civilian employes contracted the disease, which proved fatal in about 65 per cent. of the cases. Severe losses among the constabulary and the Philippine scouts have also been reported."

PRISONER CARICATURED WIFE.

Papers Produced in Court Show How a Patent Medicine Man Relieved His Feelings.

Some queer and amusing papers were exhibited in a habeas corpus case before Justice Cochrane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Allen Burrows of Sheepshead Bay was taken before Justice Cochrane on a writ, in an effort on his part to secure his release from Raymond Street Jail, to which place he had been committed for contempt of court.

In February last Burrows's wife instituted a suit for a separation against him, and the court allowed her alimony of $20 a week. Burrows is a druggist and the proprietor of a patent medicine. In May Justice Marean committed Burrows to jail for contempt of court for failing to pay the alimony. The commitment, however, was to be stayed if Burrows turned over to his wife orders he was receiving for his medicine, so that she might manufacture and sell the remedy and pay herself the alimony out of the proceeds. Burrows refused to turn over the orders to his wife and was sent to jail.

When the habeas corpus matter came up yesterday, counsel for Burrows argued that his commitment was void, as it was in violation of the Constitution. Lawyer T. E. Hodgskin, counsel for Mrs. Burrows, who opposed the motion to free Burrows from imprisonment, exhibited a number of drawings alleged to have been made by Burrows while in jail. One of these showed the patent medicine man being held over a fire on a gridiron by his wife. A companion picture, which was marked "After Three Months," represented Burrows as being free from the broiler and his wife in the fire. Another exhibit was Burrows's conception of the order committing him to jail, executed upon a sheet of note paper deeply bordered with black ink. On the sheet was a rough sketch of a man fastened to a cross. Under the cross was written: "Requiescat in Pace. The obliteration of associations by imprisonment (which is temporary death) is as eternal as that of the tomb as between the victim and the hand that strikes the deadliest blow that hate can conceive."

After hearing the argument, Justice Cochrane took the papers and reserved his decision.

FIRES PURSUE JAMES LYONS.

Self-Insured Manufacturer Believes Incendiaries Plan to Cripple Him Financially.

James Lyons, a wealthy manufacturer of Evergreens, Queens Borough, thinks he is the victim of a persistent fire bug who has persevered in his efforts to ruin him through many years, or else that the fates are singularly against him. Mr. Lyons expressed his belief yesterday while standing looking at the ruins of a large barn which has been owned by him and which stood near Cypress Avenue, Evergreens. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning it was found to be on fire, and burned down before the firemen could do much toward saving it. The loss is estimated at $1,300. Twenty-four hours before his latest loss by fire, Mr. Lyons's residence in Evergreens, not far from where the barn had stood, was destroyed by fire. He and his family escaped with little more than their night clothing. That fire cost him about $5,000.

A few weeks ago Mr. Lyons suffered a more serious loss when his big lamp black and tar paper factory, situated a mile or so from his residence, went up in a cloud of smoke. That fire involved a loss of about $100,000.

Four years ago Mr. Lyons had another fire, the largest and most expensive he has had. Then the buildings devoted to his tar paper and lamp black works burned. They were much larger and more substantial than the ones which burned more recently. He says that within five years he has lost fully $200,000 by fire, as several times small buildings connected with his manufacturing establishments have been burned. He has never carried insurance, preferring to run a system of self insurance, but his three recent losses have somewhat changed his ideas.

LABOR LAW VIOLATION CHARGED.

Complaint Against Concern in Which Politicians Are Interested.

The office of Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn has received a letter from Deputy Commissioner of Labor John Williams, in charge of the State Bureau of Factory Inspection, in which Mr. Williams accuses the Borough Construction Company of Brooklyn of violating the labor laws. A number of the Willoughby Street Democratic leaders are interested in the company, among them James Shevlin and ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer.

Deputy Commissioner Williams writes that his bureau investigated a complaint made against the company and found that it was requiring or permitting its employes to work more than eight hours a day on public contract work—the construction of a big sewer in South Brooklyn.

Runaway Girls Wanted.

Joseph Maurer of 254 Avenue A reported to the police yesterday that his daughters, Lillian, aged eight, and Bertha, aged twelve, disappeared from home at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday last. According to an older sister, Annie, seventeen years old, who keeps house for her father, the girls were almost incorrigible. Mrs. Healy, who lives in the top story of a five-story tenement, at 526 East Sixteenth Street, said that the two girls came to her house on Wednesday night and said their father had scolded them, and that they did not want to go home. Mrs. Healy let them remain over night, and they left the next morning, after promising to go home. On Thursday night they were seen by a boy on a stoop at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

A Bird Chase.

A romance that had its origin in the escape of a pet canary in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

CROKER DENIES STURGIS'S POWER TO SUSPEND

Argument of Fire Chief's Counsel Before Supreme Court.

Powers Said to be Practically Co-ordinate—Decision is Reserved by Justice Hall.

Arugment on the order of Justice Giegerich to Fire Commissioner Sturgis to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued against him directing him to reinstate to active duty Chief Edward F. Croker, who was "relieved" by Special Order No. 121, was heard yesterday before Justice Hall in Special Term, Part I of the Supreme Court. Chief Croker appeared with his counsel, John J. Delany. The City was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley. Mr. Sturgis's presence was not required.

Mr. Delany in his argument recited what he contended, when he made application for the order, read the Commissioner's special order of relief, and detailed the circumstances in which his client was supplanted as active head of the Fire Department by Deputy Chief Purroy. He also dwelt on the power conferred on the Commissioner by the Charter to select subordinates. He submitted that the powers of the Commissioner and Chief were to a large extent co-ordinate, that the Commissioner makes certain promotions and appointments on the recommendation of the Chief, that the Commissioner had not the authority to suspend; that "relief" from duty in this case was a subterfuge and amounted to suspension for an indefinite period, and that Chief Croker had the right to end his vacation and that he followed the rules strictly in acting under his rights and reassuming his duties as chief of the department.

Under Special Order No. 121, the lawyer said, the Chief might wait until the crack of doom for reinstatement. Justice Hall directed Mr. Delany to present further legal references as to the powers of the Commissioner in his papers.

Mr. Farley said that Chief Croker had been relieved of his command of the uniformer force, but not from any of his other duties. The question was whether the Fire Department shall be ruled by the Commissioner or by the Supreme Court. Mr. Farley recited the circumstances of the Chief's leave of absence and his return, and when he declined to continue his vacation the Commissioner, in the exercise of his administrative jurisdiction, issued Special Order No. 121. Justice Hall laughed and asked:

"Does not the relator consider that a refusal?"

When Mr. Delany read from stenographic reports what passed between the Chief and the Commissioner, and it appeared that Mr. Sturgis declined to restore the Chief to command, Mr. Farley did not reply, but claimed that the court had no right to review the administrative acts of the Commissioner.

Justice Hall said he did not care to hear further argument, and told counsel to submit their papers. A decision is not likely to be handed down for several days.

CROKER IGNORES PURROY AND ANSWERS CHARGES.

Fire Chief Takes the Stand in Hearing, Before Commissioner, of Allegations Against Ryan.

The trial of Chief Ryan of the Department of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus was ended at Fire Headquarters yesterday. The result will not be known for several weeks. The principal witness for the defense was Chief Croker, who on entering the trial room ignored Acting Chief Purroy, but returned a polite "Good morning" to Commissioner Sturgis's "Good morning, Chief."

"I am Chief of the department," he replied to Delos McCurdy's inquiry as to his status. In regard to the material—hose, a nozzle, and a coupling—found at the Polo Grounds, Chief Croker said that they were sent there in compliance with an order from Commissioner Scannell to Chief Ryan.

The witness said he had no carriage in the department. He never had had any of his private harness repaired at the repair shops. He used locomobiles in the service of the department, and necessary repairs were made to them at the repair shops.

"When," asked Mr. Sturgis, "were the orders given to Chief Ryan about sending the hose to the Polo Grounds?"

"I can't tell exactly, Mr. Commissioner. My private letter books are missing, but I think it was about the time of the first ball game last year."

"That," said the Commissioner, "is all I have to ask," and the Chief hurried away to the Supreme Court hearing.

Other testimony for the defense was given by several witnesses who were recalled, including Peter Martin, foreman of the wrecking crew. Several of his crew were called to testify in regard to overtime pay. W. W. Graham, the purchasing agent of the department, said that Chief Ryan obtained supplies through requisition. He could not recall a single instance when he had stated the price of an article.

Christopher Schmidt, the suspended foreman wheelwright, who was the lumber expert, told how he selected wood for the shops. He chose the best, and when he found an inferior piece he put it aside. He had refused to accept bad lumber.

At the afternoon session Commissioner Sturgis recalled Robert Fisher, Capt. Fisher, and John Warner. He questioned them sharply in regard to an examination of the lumber in the shops in behalf of the defense, but failed to establish collusion. Edward J. Moore, general foreman of the shops, gave further evidence as to overtime work. Gustavus L. Jewell, department bookkeeper, said that Chief Ryan's pay rolls passed through his hands. He always found them correct.

Chief Ryan, called in his own defense, gave the features of his career as a machinist and foreman. He explained the overtime system, and said that whatever work had been done that formed the basis of the charges were on the orders of Commissioner Scannell or Chiefs Shea or Croker.

"Have you," asked Mr. McCurdy, "ever, directly or indirectly, profited by any material for the repair shops?"

"Not by a penny or by the fraction of a penny."

Commissioner Sturgis, in cross-examination, pressed the defendant very hard in regard to the extent his obedience to orders should go. Finally he asked:

"Has the Commissioner the right to give you an illegal order and are you obliged to obey it?"

"He has no right to give me an illegal order. As a fireman, it is my duty to obey it."

"If it's an order that defrauds the city?"

"That's rather far-fetched."

"I want to get your mental attitude. You base your answers and your actions in all this that you had the orders of the Commissioner?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Are you obliged to do it?"

"I am, and I let him take the responsibility."

The case was closed, and Mr. McCurdy was given until Sept. 5 to file a brief.

Not a Candidate for Ambassador.

Frederick W. Holls yesterday said the published statements that his name was being considered by the President in connection with the Ambassadorship to Berlin, in succession to Andrew D. White, were entirely without foundation. "I have not been a candidate for the position," said Mr. Holls, "and am not now a candidate, and this fact is well known, not only to the President, but to all of my friends who have thought it worth while to ask me about it."

WOMAN ACCUSED OF BIG SWINDLING GAME

Is Said to Have Operated All Over the Country.

Prominent Persons in Many Cities Victimized Through Plausible Begging Appeals Backed by Forged Credentials.

A woman representing herself as Mrs. Jean Harris Hunter, the widow of a one-time member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon on the technical charge of vagrancy and held in $500 bail for examination to-day. She is fifty years of age, slight of build, with gray hair, and was dressed in deep mourning. She was arrested in front of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s banking office, at 27 Pine Street, by Special Agent James Forbes of the Charity Organization Society and Detectives McAvoy, Platte, and Barry of the Central Office.

Since 1897 the Charity Organization Society had been looking for a chance to have the woman arrested. In the morning she appeared at Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s office and asked for financial aid, saying that she had an invalid brother, for whom she wished to buy an invalid's chair. She remarked that Mr. Kuhn had aided her last year in connection with another matter, and she thought he would not mind helping her again. Mr. Mitchell, a clerk, to whom she applied, told her that Mr. Kuhn was in Europe, and asked her to return later, saying that meanwhile he would look up her case, and, if she was deserving, give her the desired aid.

As soon as she had left he telephoned the Charities Organization, and was informed that for the past seven years a woman answering her description had been going the rounds of the prominent brokers' offices collecting money upon one pretense or another. She invariably represented herself as the widow of a former President of the Chicago Board of Trade, it was said, and as having lost her money through various failures.

The special agent and the three detectives were sent to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s office at the time appointed for the woman's return and, after seeing her receive a one-dollar bill from Mr. Mitchell, they arrested her. She was taken to the Church Street Station and later removed to the Elizabeth Street Station, where a matron searched her and found papers on her person which reveal a swindling scheme, by which it appears many prominent and wealthy men of this and other cities have been victimized.

According to the Charities Organization, Mrs. Hunter first appeared in this city in 1897, with a letter from Collis P. Huntington, representing her to be a worthy person in need of transportation to the West, where she had a consumptive son whom she wished to see before he died. The letter was presented at the office of one of the railroad companies, and she received a pass for Los Angeles, Cal. Then the woman went to various banking and brokerage offices and told the story of the sick son, and, showing the pass, asked for money to help her in the trip across the continent.

The story did duty for a time in this city. Then Mrs. Hunter went West, and there secured passes on all of the principal Western roads, which she would use for a year and then have them renewed. Armed with these, she has traveled from San Francisco to New York, collecting money all the time, until, it is estimated, she has amassed at least $50,000. At various times she has changed her story and told of a paralytic father, a consumptive brother, and a young daughter whom she wished to aid. Her story seemed so credible and her manner so frank that the people to whom she applied readily opened their purses, and when she was searched at the station vouchers for amounts up to $100 were found upon her.

Mrs. Hunter has been aided in her work by a man who signs himself the Rev. James H. W. Harris, but who the Charities Organization says is no clergyman, but an imposter, and a brother of the woman. He gave Mrs. Hunter a letter last year, written on the paper of the Manhattan Mission, which certified that she was a needy and deserving woman, and called upon all Episcopal organizations to help her. Upon investigation it was found that the Manhattan Mission never existed, but was merely a ruse of Harris's to raise money. The Charities Organization has learned that Harris has at different times posed as a commercial traveler, a hotel clerk, a Confederate Major trying to raise funds for the building of a home for old Confederate soldiers, and a rector. He has been on the black list of the organization for two years.

Recommendations were made out for the woman by this man, through which she received money from J. P. Morgan, George Crocker, David A. Boody, Archer Huntington, H. P. Frothingham, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and many others. After she had succeeded in gaining her point with these people, she had letters made out, in which they were supposed to speak very highly of her.

To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Mrs. Hunter told the following story:

"I come from Sheridan, Wis., where I have left a father eighty-one years old, a son, down with consumption, and a four-teen-year-old daughter. Since I have been in this city I have lived at 295 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. I came here to find an imbecile brother, whom I knew was in a very bad way. I tried to take him home with me, but he would not go, so I determined to stay with him. The folks out West have no means of support, so I set about securing aid for them.

"I had another brother in the city, Mr. Harris, whom I thought to be a clergyman, and who assisted me in my work. It was only a few days ago that I learned he was not in the Church at all. At various times I have given him large sums, and one time I bought him a communion service, for which I gave $2,000. It was such swindles that took the fortune which my husband left me. Now I am penniless, having an income of only $25 a month, from some relatives. In receiving money from people in this city I have done no wrong, and the police cannot hold me."

She added that her first husband, Alexander Hunter, died seven years ago, and that she had remarried, but would not say who her second husband was, neither would she give the names or addresses of any of her relatives, for fear, she said, of causing them to worry.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST CASTLE.

Dr. MacArthur's Secretary Suspected of Having Robbed Detective's Flat.

Frank Castle, private secretary for the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, who is locked up in the Jefferson Market prison charged with stealing a typewriter, a considerable sum of money, and other property from the minister's study in the church, is now accused of robbing the apartment of Detective Davis of the Central Office, at 129 West Sixty-first Street. Davis and his wife returned home after an absence of ten days on Thursday, when they found their rooms looted.

Davis found that a strange young man had spent a few days in the apartment house during his absence. Castle gave the Sixty-first Street house as his address at the time of his arrest. The detective saw him in court and, by representing himself as an attorney, gained his confidence to such a degree that the prisoner showed him his keys. In the bunch Davis found the brass key to his rooms, which he had left with the landlady when he went away. Davis says he will bring the landlady to court when Castle is rearraigned to-day to identify him as her transient lodger.

The nearest thing to a certain Cough Cure is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; and it is deceptively cheap; it takes so little of it to do the work.—Adv.

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Then out for fun.

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SEEKS LONG-LOST BROTHER

Family, Now Prosperous, Wants Boy Parted With in Adversity.

Sister Says Children's Society Conceals Disposition Made of John Armstrong—Appeals to Court.

Mrs. Mary E. Stewart of 39 West Ninety-seventh Street, is searching for John Armstrong, Jr., a brother, whom she has not seen since his babyhood. She says that the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty, to which he was committed in 1883, has in the years between repeatedly declined to give to her or to the boy's father any information as to his whereabouts.

It was only yesterday, by application at the Jefferson Market Court, that Mrs. Stewart found that the records of that court showed that on Oct. 1, 1883, John Armstrong had been committed by Magistrate Duffy to the Home of the Sisters of St. Francis, at 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. She went at once to see the sisters, and, as she reports, was told by them that a boy named John Armstrong and answering to her description had been with them from 1883 up to a year ago. At the time when he came into their charge he was between two and three years old, and he was kept at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street institution until he was ten years old. Then he was sent to the Sisters of St. Francis Institution at Peekskill.

Mrs. Stewart said that the sisters told her the boy was very delicate in health, but blue-eyed and pleasant, and much liked by everybody. Last year he left the Peekskill institution, and the sisters knew nothing of him since that time.

Mrs. Stewart's story is that in 1883 her father, John Armstrong, was in great trouble. His wife, her mother, was ill, and he was sadly straitened for money. Then his youngest child, named after him, and no more than three years old, was given into the care of the Children's Society. At first $2 a week was paid, but these payments must have stopped, for the society later notified John Armstrong, Sr., that money was due for the child's maintenance. Armstrong went to the agents of the society, and told them he was unable to provide the money. The society had Armstrong up in court. About 1888, Mrs. Stewart says, her father, who had prospered in the meantime, went to the society and wanted the custody of the boy, offering at the same time to pay the full amount of any charges from the time the boy first came into its hands. The agent of the society, Mrs. Stewart said, would not produce the boy or take the money, refusing even to say to what institution he had been committed. Mrs. Stewart went on to tell how she and her sister had missed their little brother, and how they went frequently to inquire about him. "Every time they saw a new face at the desk," but neither they nor their father learned anything.

So many years passed. John Armstrong continued to make money as a contractor, and some time ago retired with a competence. He is now, his daughter says, in Europe for his health's sake. Mrs. Stewart has resolved if possible to find her brother. She is advertising and has made a canvass of the police stations, hospitals, and other institutions of the city for any trace of him. In the course of this canvass she found a few days ago that a John Armstrong, identified as the missing boy, was sick at Bellevue in September, 1901, and was sent from there to the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, from which place, on Nov. 25, 1901, he was discharged. The young man was said to be a consumptive, but Mrs. Stewart says there is no consumption in her family.

Yesterday at the Jefferson Market Court she found the record of the commitment of John Armstrong to the Home of the Sisters of St. Francis, and from them had something of the history of the boy's life up to a year ago, as has already been related. To-day, Mrs. Stewart says, she and her sister will go to Peekskill, and see if they can find there any trace of the young man, the last record of whom is that discharge from the Metropolitan Hospital.

Superintendent Jenkins of the Children's Society, Mrs. Stewart says, still persists in refusing her any information about her brother.

BEGGED DOG HERO'S LIFE.

His Master's Appeals and "Jack's" Record Averted Death Penalty for Biting a Man.

President George C. McCarthy of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday spared the life of a fox terrier on account of its record and the pathetic appeal made by its owner, Antoine Mipro of 574 Palisade Avenue. The dog, which answers to the name of Jack, had bitten a man named Herman Guttschmidt, who lives in the house with Mipro. He had made no complaint, but the police, hearing of the affair, had seized Jack and sent him to the society to be killed.

Mipro made an impassioned appeal for the dog's life. He said Jack was a pet animal and unusually intelligent. While he was living in Elizabeth last January Jack had discovered a fire in the tenement house in which his owner resided. It was after midnight, and Jack barked loudly until he had aroused the inmates and enabled them to escape from the building, which was burned to the ground. There were twelve families in the house. Mipro also said that Jack had only acted in self-defense when he bit Guttschmidt, because at the time the affair happened Guttschmidt, who was playing with the animal, pinched his tail until he yelped with pain. Mipro said, in conclusion, that he and his wife, who were very fond of Jack, had not slept since he was taken into custody.

President McCarthy admitted that a pretty strong case in the dog's favor had been made out, and Jack was surrendered to Mipro, who said he would place the animal for a while with a family in Elizabeth, who had been aroused by his barking at the fire last January.

BANK ABSORPTION RUMORS.

Broadway, Mercantile, and Seventh Mentioned—Denials that Negotiations Are Under Way.

It was reported yesterday that negotiations had been in progress for some time for the absorption of the National Broadway Bank, at 237 Broadway, by the Mercantile National Bank, at Dey Street and Broadway, and that an effort had been made also by those in control of the Mercantile Bank to secure the control of the Seventh National Bank.

An officer of the Seventh National Bank denied that there had been any recent negotiations for the control of the bank. At the time that the Seventh National was in trouble a year ago, he said, an offer had been made for the control, which, however, had been declined.

In the Broadway National Bank it was denied that any such negotiations were in progress. An official of the Mercantile National Bank said that no negotiations were under way for the control of the Seventh National Bank. He would neither confirm nor deny the report that the Broadway National Bank is to be absorbed.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July, August and September

Saturday is Clerks' Holiday here,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

TO-MORROW'S EDITION
The New York Times

PART OF ITS CONTENTS:

TO SPEND $1,000,000,000.
Something that is going to take place in New York within the next thirty days.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.
Performance of the week that eclipses anything of the kind on record. The first man to do a thing that was thought impossible.

NAUTICAL WONDER.
Marvels expected to be performed by a boat that will get under way in a few days. Her part in the naval manoeuvres.

TREASURE HUNTERS.
Remarkable discovery of a recent expedition that went to seek buried gold on a lonely island.

THE DERELICT SEASON.
Extraordinary wanderings during August of hulks that are now a menace to Atlantic navigation.

HEROES OF THE SUMMER.
Life savers of 1902 who are to get medals. Details of their work.

LAST OF NEWGATE PRISON.
Jack Sheppard's escapes from the historic edifice. Prison-breaking extraordinary.

TURNING FARMERS INTO SAILORS.
Success of the new experiment of the Navy Department as demonstrated by a recent experience.

QUEER OLD DOCUMENT.
Ancient parchment upon whose words the crowning act of King Edward's coronation depends.

NEW SETTLEMENT.
Entirely novel departure to be begun in New York this Fall.

NEW SHERMAN LETTERS.
Old bookshop discoveries raise question about authorship of the celebrated March to the Sea. Gen. H. V. Boynton reveals some White House history.

SARATOGA PLUNGERS.
Unprecedented prodigality of the present Summer, described by Julian Ralph.

CLAIM ENGLISH THRONE.
Illness of King Edward arouses activity of strange British society.

THE LOOKER-ON.
David Graham Phillips on certain events of the week.

NOVEL INSTITUTION.
Remarkable experiment about to be begun in New York.

AMERICA'S LATEST TRIUMPH.
An extraordinary tribute to efficiency of methods of this country.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.
The eastern entrance of Long Island Sound and its capability for resisting attacks on New York. The Narrows route.

ABOUT CLUBMEN.
Personal paragraphs and news notes.

MAN IN THE STREET.
Always entertaining. Newest and best anecdotes about people of prominence.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.
In "A Summer in New York" the love interest has developed now.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
The "Genial Idiot" has some things to say about shortage of coal. E. W. Kemble illustrates it.

"HOW MOLLY LED THE FIELD."
A fox-hunting story by Alfred Stoddart. Illustrated by Willock.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.
Little Stories of Stage People.

WALL STREET'S WESTERN VISITORS.
Phases of life in "the Street" and experiences of men who go there.

THE PRIDE OF COCHICHEWICK.
The first efforts of a volunteer Fire Department in a Massachusetts village.

"A WISE HOG."
Antics of a porker who met his match at last.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.
Contributes a poem, "Point of View."

W. D. NESBIT.
"The Story of a Story"—a little romance of the literary life.

SQUIRE YOKUM'S WHITE MARE.
Tale of a queer misunderstanding the scene in the Bluegrass regions of Kentucky.

CURRENT SLANG.
Details of the origin of phrases in everday use.

CARTOONS.
Kemble, Crane, MacAuley, and Barritt are the artists who will contribute.

To be sure of getting to-morrow's edition you should order it to-day.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHIEF'S FAILURE TO ATTEND FIRES.—The right of a house owner whose premises have been destroyed by fire to recover damages against the Chief of the Fire Department of an incorporated village for his alleged negligence in failing to have the necessary apparatus and firemen present at a fire recently was passed on by the Appellate Division of the Third Department in the case of Julia A. Walter and another against Laurel E. Meader. The court finds, from the facts before it, that conceding that the chief was not merely the servant of the municipality, but was a public officer charged with a duty toward the owners of property, and as such liable in an action for negligence in the discharge of that duty, still the proof was far short of establishing actionable neglect. "The plaintiff," says Justice Kellogg, for the court, "failed to prove any facts which would authorize a jury to conclude that, had the defendant used the utmost diligence, and arrived, with such apparatus as the village provided, at the scene of the fire, within a reasonable time after notice, his presence with such fire apparatus would have been of any avail. It was not proved that there were any hydrants or water mains in that vicinity, or any water supply which the fire apparatus was adapted to use. It was proved that there was near this house a well of water, but no bucket or chain or rope; that there was a creek with water in it, some 200 feet away, but no pails or buckets to carry the water in. It is not to be presumed that pails and buckets are the usual apparatus of a fire department, or that defendant was in possession of any such crude means of extinguishing fires. The case is left without facts upon which an intelligent judgment could have been formed as to the possibility or probability of saving any portion of the house had the engineer reached the scene of the fire within a reasonable time after notice." Justice Kellogg says that from these facts he thinks it unnecessary for him to determine whether the chief owed to plaintiffs a duty which the village did not owe in respect to the maintenance of an efficient fire department, water supply and apparatus for extinguishing fires.

***

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.—Because R. Snell did not have his residence wired for electricity by the Clinton Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, that corporation refused, when Snell applied to it for electric lighting, to install a transformer in his house without cost, although its practice was to furnish customers with such transformer free. The Supreme Court of Illinois has sustained Mr. Snell's appeal from the decision of a lower court refusing to grant him a mandamus against the company. The Court holds that the discrimination was an unjust one. The electric light company's contention was that it only considered itself under obligation to furnish the transformer free where it had been allowed to make a profit in wiring a house. Justice Carter, in giving the opinion of the Court, after stating that a transformer or reducer is just as necessary in lighting houses as the pole on which it is fastened or the wire that carries the electricity, says: "It is entirely immaterial who does the wiring of the house—the electric light company or some other party; the transformer is necessary in either case. If the company does the wiring, that is a business distinct from that of furnishing electricity for lighting purposes, just as the putting in of gas and water pipes into a house is a distinct business from furnishing the gas or water to flow through them. Appellee, being organized to do a business affected with a public interest, must treat all customers fairly and without unjust discrimination."

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of August 23 to September 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11.—MARION AVENUE SEWER, from the existing sewer in East 188th Street to King's Bridge Road. EAST 178TH STREET SEWER, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue. EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Valentine to Ryer Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, August 22, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

24th Ward, Section 11.—East 176th Street, regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, paving, fencing, and planting trees, from Jerome Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 21, 1902.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGR. OFFICE, ARMY BLDG., NEW York, August 21, 1902.—Sealed proposals for repairing dikes at Saugerties, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 8, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. MANSFIELD, Col., Engrs.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

GIRLS' FINISHING SCHOOLS POPULAR

Development of Conveniences in New York Institutions.

Young Women May Study or They May "Do" Society, Properly Chaperoned.

In these years of phenomenal prosperity for the women's college, the girls' boarding school and "finishing school" seem to prosper quite as well. There are now "finishing schools" of every description. A girl can come to the city and be chaperoned anywhere she chooses to go, paying some attention to literary studies. Or she can go to a school in a country town where young women must really study hard.

These city schools have prospered tremendously in recent years. There are half a dozen in New York which have a National reputation. It is of a certain social value to a young woman to have it said of her that she attended some one of them. The schools whose names are thus valuable usually charge very high tuition and are extremely careful about the social standing of those they admit.

The ancient regulations of the girls' boarding school, under which the young woman was surrounded with all kinds of restrictions, was never allowed to receive young men callers except in the presence of a chaperon, had her correspondence inspected, and similar restrictions, are unthought of in these modern institutions. The young women who attend these schools now are allowed to receive callers freely at certain hours of the day, and the intrusion of the chaperon would be quite as much resented as if the young woman were in her own parlor.

It is true that the young woman is not expected to go out of the school unaccompanied by a chaperon, but modern society places such a restriction upon nearly all young women in school or out of it. These "finishing school" pupils may attend theatres, dances, and other social events when accompanied by one of the teachers as a chaperon as freely as would be the case were the young woman at home.

SOCIETY MAINLY A FEATURE.

In fact, it may be said that many of these schools encourage their pupils to take advantage of every opportunity to attend a social event. All the latest forms and regulations of "society" are supposed to be taught. There was a time several years ago when a certain generally considered unusual method of shaking hands was freely introduced in certain Western cities by girls returning from finishing schools, on the principle that that was "the latest thing."

But many of these city finishing schools really do good work, work that colleges would recognize as up to their standard. The young women thus have their instruction in small classes and under circumstances requiring the least possible physical effort. The theory of these schools is that the young woman should have her preparatory school education rounded off, and yet not be subject to such mental discipline as it is necessary for the girl in college to undergo.

The more important girls' colleges also make very much of the social feature of their college life. At Smith College—the institution which has made its social life famous—there are small dances for the young women, to which they may, informally, invite their young men friends, about twice a month. Then, during the year there are several larger events, which always attract a perfect army of men.

At Vassar and Wellesley, it is much the same way. The young women are allowed to receive callers. They may go driving with their men friends, at Wellesley. In fact, at all three of these schools, a girl is allowed just about as much freedom, in the matter of seeing her men friends, as would be the case were she at home, except that, of course, her school duties must here have precedence.

In recent years there has developed a form of "finishing" school in New York which, as a matter of fact, has very few of the elements of a school connected with it. It consists usually of a first-class boarding house, handsomely appointed in every particular. To it young women are permitted to come, at high rates, and enjoy the pleasures of living in a city, duly chaperoned. Whenever one of these fortunate young women wishes to attend a theatre, to go shopping, to go anywhere, in fact, it is always possible for her to go, and under pleasant circumstances.

Usually the women who manage institutions of this character are well educated and polished socially. The young women in their charge are provided with suggestions concerning their reading. It is possible for the pupils to get the best instruction in art or music at any school in the city they may wish to attend. They may have all the educational advantages of the metropolis, if they are only willing to pay for them.

It is the opinion of persons who have traveled and studied abroad, and especially in cities like Paris, Berlin, London, or Vienna, that the opportunities for a young woman to come to New York and study art or anything else under pleasant conditions are far greater than in any of the cities on the continent. It is only in New York that finishing schools of this most advanced type have been developed, of the cities in this country. And all such schools, according to present reports, have been very successful.

NOVEL NATURE STUDY PLAN.

How Chicago Children Were Instructed in Very Practical Fashion—Had Their Own Garden.

At two primary schools in Chicago the kindergarten pupils last year were instructed in rather novel fashion. The subject of gardening was to be taught, and it was reasoned that far more could be taught by practical object lessons than by any amount of theorizing. The teacher secured the loan of a garden from an interested mother, and the children cleared the ground.

The pupils accompanied the director to engage a plowman and then measured the bed with strings. Nasturtiums, morning glories, radishes, lettuce, cabbages, onions, potatoes, pumpkins, sweet corn, and popcorn were planted. The crop was good, and before the close of school occurred a party was held where lettuce and radishes were conspicuous among the refreshments. Invitations decorated by the children with designs of lettuce and radishes were sent to the mothers for a sale, and on the eventful day the little shopkeepers took in sufficient money to buy a much-coveted picture for the kindergarten. A big harvest in the Fall, a Thanksgiving party, in which another kindergarten participated, plenty of popcorn for the Christmas tree, a long sunflower stalk for a flagstaff, and many seeds put away for next season, completed their triumphs.

An experiment in another Chicago school where all participated was as follows: A vacant lot 348 by 158 feet was loaned, fenced in, and ployed, divided into beds, and each room given a bed. Vegetables and grains only were planted, but every child was given seeds with instructions for window boxes and flower beds, and prizes were offered for the best results in the Fall.

SCHOOLS MAY BUY INSECTS.

State Entomologists to Supply Small Collections at a Nominal Fee.—How They Will Be Classified.

Arrangements are being made by the State Entomologist of New York to supply schools desirous of such aid with small collections of insects upon the payment of a nominal fee. These collections are to be designed to illustrate courses in zoology, biology, nature study, and it is announced that they will be classified into the following divisions:

1. A systematic collection of about 100 representatives of the principal orders, with series illustrating the transformation of species having both complete and incomplete metamorphoses.

2. A collection of about 100 of the more common interesting species found in the field, together with series illustrating the various stages and habits of some of the more important forms.

3. The same as number 2 but composed largely of insects met with in the Spring.

4. Special collections of about the same size as those described about and representing limited groups, for example: Economic insects, mimicry, bees and their allies, flies, butterflies, and moths, &c. These special collections will be prepared only in response to several requests. Other phases of insect life may be illustrated if there be a demand for it.

TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE.

The United States Government Maintains a School of Its Own—Pupils Number 267.

In the practical experience of the United States Department of Agriculture it has been found that no school or college has prepared men or women along exactly the lines demanded by the work in that department. Nearly all schools trained their students in certain specialties, while, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, no one specialty was sufficient for him whose lifework it is to study soils and their composition, climate and its effects, moisture and its potentialities, animals and their uses, insect enemies and friends, the microscopic plants and animals and their influences, the economic growth and disposition of crops and the like.

The Department of Agriculture is educating two hundred and sixty young men and women in these sciences at the present time because the colleges and universities have not trained them in the sciences relating to agriculture.

Foreign countries, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, are looking to the United States for educators along these lines. Owners of land properties are inquiring for trained agriculturists at home and abroad. The State colleges and experiment stations inquire for masters in agricultural science to teach and investigate. Every farm that is being robbed of plant food is crying aloud for better treatment.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in commenting recently upon the lack of proper preparation of men and women for work in his department, said:

"Five thousand students attend agricultural colleges, but these colleges are feeling their way in the dark along untraveled paths. They are fitting and trying, as carpenters built barns in old times; they will at last forge out a system, by comparing notes, that will meet the requirements of producers and be entirely new and suitable to our conditions as a people."

"ACCREDITED SCHOOLS" BOARD

Plan in Western States Corresponds to the One Utilized in the East.

It is considered by educators that one of the most significant steps in the progress of secondary education recently taken in the Western part of the country was the establishment by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of a commission on "accredited schools." This will very largely correspond in the West to the college entrance board in the Eastern States.

This commission has been in existence about one year. It has submitted one annual report and has made very great progress in that time. The commission consists of about forty members, equally divided between colleges and secondary schools. Its purpose is to effect reasonable uniformity in requirements for admission to college. If the plan recommended by the commission is put into execution, any school on the accredited list may without difficulty enter any college in the association.

The annual report recently submitted defines a unit course of study as a course covering a school year with four or five periods of at least forty-five minutes each per week. It is recommended that the high school curriculum contain not less than fifteen such units, and that the same number be accepted as fulfilling the requirements for admission to college. Of these fifteen units there shall always be three in English and two in mathematics.

The report also presents definitions, with detailed suggestions as to the ground to be covered in each unit of the several subjects of the high school curriculum; a plan of school inspection in accordance with which the list of accredited schools may be formed, and suggestions for the assignment of college credit for high school work done in advance of the college entrance requirements.

In defining and describing unit courses of study the commission has based its recommendations on the definitions of the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, the Committee of Twelve of the American Philological Association, the Committee of Twelve of the Modern Language Association, the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association, and the Department of Science of the National Educational Association.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS COLLEGE

"Model Office" a Feature of One Such Institution.

Students Afforded Individual Instruction and Every Means for Rapid Progress—Outgrowths of the Movement.

Commercial education is in these days considered to be a very important feature of the equipment of young men for business, and the development of the commercial training school has been very extensive. Not only have business colleges grown to a stage of high development themselves, but as an outgrowth of them there have been established commercial courses in the public and high schools, and the New York University has even established a Department of Commerce.

The public business school has become a very considerable competitor of the private institution of the same character, and as a consequence the privately conducted institution has been forced to avail itself of the most approved and scientific methods in every particular. There is also very strenuous competition between the private institutions. This was manifested recently by the appearance among street car posters in this city of the advertisement of a certain business college.

The modern business college of the most advanced type instructs its pupils in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, business methods, commercial law, correspondence, and allied subjects. The time required to complete the courses is from four to eight months, varying with the adaptability of the student. One college announces that some of its particularly ambitious students have finished the complete course in from eight to ten weeks.

It will thus be observed that the student may advance as he chooses. There are no classes in which all do the same work. The system of instruction devotes itself to the individual, and every attention is paid to the fact that the student is seeking at the earliest possible moment to devote himself to active business affairs.

Each department of these schools is highly developed. In bookkeeping, for example, recognition is taken of the fact that under the high-pressure methods of modern business there is no time to train employes in an office. The young man or woman who wishes to take a position must be ready to perform its duties at once. In the bookkeeping course, consequently, each rule and the reason for it is carefully explained to the student. He is given school currency, notes, drafts, invoices, &c., and works on living business transactions instead of spending weeks in the dry study of mere textbooks.

ALL OFFICE WORK EXPLAINED.

Every detail of the work in a modern office is illustrated and explained. Students are given actual practice in letter filing, letter-press copying, indexing, and drawing up all kinds of business papers. The students are well grounded in arithmetic, and taught to be rapid and accurate in the use of figures. They are also taught to write not only speedily but well. They are given a course in business law, drilled in letter writing and spelling, given a complete understanding of the latest labor-saving methods of accounting, and trained to perform all the details and routine of office work.

In teaching shorthand the students are divided into three grades usually. When the principles of shorthand have been mastered, speed in writing is attained through systematic practice under the supervision of a skilled and experienced teacher. This point, in the best schools, is reached in from three to five weeks. The grades are then as follows: 1. Where dictation is at the rate of from 30 to 90 words a minute; 2. Where the rate is from 90 to 110 words a minute; 3. Where the rate is from 110 to 125 words a minute.

One college has introduced as a feature of its shorthand course a "model office." This is a large room equipped with every modern office appliance and convenience. Here are duplicated the exact conditions that obtain in the offices of the largest and most progressive business houses.

The newest types of desks, new typewriters, with the very latest improvements, the leading card index systems, folio indices, letter presses, the mimeograph, the neostyle—everything the student may later be required to use in actual business—is here.

All pupils regularly devote a considerable period of time to this work, familiarizing themselves with the details of office routine and obtaining a practical instead of a theoretical knowledge of business systems and methods. The school correspondence, as well as that of the employment department, is conducted in this office.

The instructor, who is here the employer in effect, gives each student in turn actual dictation. This is then transcribed and passed to the instructor for examination, and, if necessary, correction. The student then attends to the copying, indexing, cross-indexing, and mailing of the correspondence.

The employment department of a modern business college is another of its important features. It is a part of the plan of the more progressive schools to assist all of their students to obtain positions. To do this effectively a thoroughly systematized employment department is maintained, which keeps in close touch with a large number of business firms from whom requests for employes are continually received. Banks and trust companies have regularly on file with these institutions applications for the services of the particularly bright and capable.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW PROFESSIONS.

Demand for Trained and Educated Men Created by the Modern Division of Labor.

The extraordinary division of labor in modern life has created new demands for educated men—whether they be educated by themselves or in schools and colleges. Law, theology, medicine, and engineering are no longer considered the only learned professions.

A demand for a considerable number of specially trained teachers has been created by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations springing up in all parts of the country. There is need of agriculturists, horticulturists, entomologists, dairy experts, biologists, plant pathologists, and bacteriologists.

Chemists are needed in every college, university, and experiment station, in government laboratories, and in hundreds of manufacturing establishments. The larger cities and towns also support private chemists, some of whom find abundant employment at remunerative rates.

The United States Weather Bureau, the Agricultural Department, the Coast Survey, and the Geological Survey, employ considerable numbers of trained men in lines connected with the special work of their departments.

Librarians of education and culture are more and more in demand at colleges and universities, and as endowed libraries increase in number and wealth. Schools for librarians are located in a number of places.

The increasing interest in forestry is creating a demand for trained foresters. New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have already passed laws creating forest reservations, and from the great interest manifested, it would seem that other States are likely soon to follow. There are large private forest reservations in New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and possibly in other States. Over 2,000,000 acres of private forest land are now more or less carefully protected and under the care of trained men. There has just been a call for twenty trained foresters for the Philippine Islands.

The position of health officer is becoming of greater and greater importance and is demanding better and better qualified men. Almost every State in the Union, and almost every city and town of any size in the country, now has a health officer. The call for popular instruction in science, literature, history, economics, and other subjects, in university extension work, teachers' institutes and farmers' institutes, has created a demand for competent lecturers on these subjects, which demand cannot at the present time be filled by trained persons.

There is a limited demand for expert mathematicians in the coast and geological surveys of the National Government, and in the offices of the great life insurance companies, where they act as actuaries. In every large city there is some demand for expert chemists, bacteriologists, geologists, prospectors, microscopists, pathologists, &c. The work along these lines is mainly done by college and university professors, but a few persons have opened private offices, and by close attention to business have been able to build up fair practices.

There is some demand for educated men and women to take charge of Christian associations in cities and college communities. Trained linguists are being demanded in the spreading of American commerce. In the American insular possessions there is a demand for stenographers who can speak Spanish.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MODERN SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

Novel Features to Be Embodied in the New De Witt Clinton High School.

Modern school architecture has advanced to a stage of development quite proportionate to the advancement of the modern school itself. The new buildings which are being erected at colleges and preparatory schools throughout the country have been in nearly all cases designed according to plans embodying novel ideas.

The greatest possible attention is paid in these days to proper methods of ventilation, of heating, of lighting. There must be easy means of access and exit. Fire protection must be adequate. Attention must also be paid to acoustic properties in the school rooms and at the same time the walls must be so made that no sounds will pass from one room to another.

Probably no modern building will embody more of the latest developments in school architecture than the De Witt Clinton High School now being erected in New York City on East Fifteenth Street, between Stuyvesant Park and First Avenue. The lot is 210 by 206 feet.

The structure will have five stories and basement. The basement will provide for a gymnasium 75x20 feet with a running track, a bath with swimming pool 18x66 feet, shower baths, locker rooms, instructors' offices, etc., adjoining. Large spaces have been set aside for lunch rooms, bicycle storage, boiler, engine and coal rooms.

The first story has been provided with two large entrances on the Fifteenth Street front, which afford immediate access to the principal's offices, elevators, main corridors, and stairways, also to the auditorium, which is located in the centre of the building, under a light court. A seating capacity of 2,000 will be afforded by the auditorium, a portion of which is provided for by the gallery; access to this is had from the second story. The balance of the first story is divided into twelve classrooms, library and wardrobes and toilets.

Provision has been made in the second story for eleven classrooms, two chemical laboratories, with the usual complement of preparation and store rooms, also a study hall, lecture room, offices for heads of departments, store rooms, toilets. The third story has been divided into fifteen classrooms, three physical laboratories, one study hall, one lecture room and the usual offices, store rooms. On the fourth story there are thirteen classrooms, eight laboratories for biology, study hall and the usual offices.

The fifth story has been divided into eighteen classrooms, six of which have sliding partitions to provide for an extra assembly hall or study room when required, and a gymnasium 55x91 feet, with the necessary store and toilet rooms. An observatory has been provided on the roof of the Sixteenth Street side of the building with a revolving dome to accommodate an 8-inch telescope.

The building has been laid out as a hollow square, with a central court of about 80x130 feet. This gives a better light even for the rooms facing on the square than is obtained by those facing the streets. The available working floor space is 124,272 square feet, being exclusive of corridors, stairways, boiler and coal rooms, a much greater percentage than has heretofore been obtained in any of the new high schools of New York City.

The building contains 3,472,456 cubic feet, from which some idea of its vast size may be obtained. A recapitulation of the working spaces is as follows: Classrooms, 70; laboratories, 14; lecture rooms, 2; study halls, 3; gymnasiums, 2; library, 1. Total number of working rooms, 92; one auditorium seating 2,000.

The accommodations afforded by this building on the basis of a maximum of thirty-five pupils to a classroom will be 3,400 pupils, thus making it the largest high school in the world.

DANGER IN INKSTANDS.

In Germany a new microbe has been discovered and a very dangerous one it is said to be. Only in inkstands and ink bottles is it found, and for this reason it is known as the ink microbe. Vessels which contain ink and which are seldom cleansed or corked furnish a most congenial home for it. Ink infected with this microbe was recently injected into rats and guinea pigs, and as a result the animals speedily died. Fortunately there is an easy way to get rid of this pest, and that is by keeping one's inkstand clean and covered.

NEW REGIME FOR MILITARY SCHOOLS

Details of Army Officers to be Restricted.

Some Institutions to Have Special Advantages in Return for Their More Strict Regulations.

Those interested in the non-Government military schools of the country—of which there are more than a hundred—are expressing great delight that the War College Board has taken up the question of the regulation of the United States War Department to these institutions, and that the regulations on the subject are to be revised. It is held that the unbusinesslike principles which have governed this matter heretofore have resulted in a vast amount of useless labor being done and have curtailed resources where they were very much needed.

It is well known that the War Department has in past years detailed certain graduates to West Point to give instructions in these military schools. The details were for an indefinite period, and were often continued long after they were needed. Claims of favoritism and wastefulness in the administration of these details were freely made, both on the part of the schools and the officers concerned.

Some officers were given very "soft snaps," and in many cases the places to which details were made were not at all worth filling. There was a school in this city to which an officer was assigned, and he was kept there for years in spite of the fact that it was utterly useless to give military instruction to such small boys as he was teaching. The War Department was informed of this, but the detail was continued indefinitely.

The War College Board has now considered this entire matter. It was recommended—and the recommendations have become regulations—that one hundred men be detailed to this service. New York and New Jersey are each to get nine of these instructors, California and Hawaii two each, Massachusetts three, Illinois and Wisconsin seven each, and other States will receive smaller numbers.

No details of these military instructors is to be made to any institution which does not agree that at least 100 pupils shall be under military instruction. It must also be guaranteed that these students will be regularly drilled and organized under the regulations governing the United States Army.

The various institutions to be thus favored are to be divided into three classes. For each class there will be a separate course of military instruction. Some of these institutions will rank the department of military science equally with other important branches. They will require military drill and study, and other strictly military orders will be maintained.

To schools maintaining regulations of this nature will be accorded the distinction of having the names of their three most capable students inserted in the Army Register at the time of their graduation. It is believed that such institutions will train up a class of men who will be of great usefulness in the State militias and will be of great service to the military establishment of the Nation in the event of war.

DETAILS FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

In connection with these changes in the regulations governing military schools, there has been considerable agitation of a plan to have these details filled by retired officers. The service schools and West Point take so many men away from their regiments that, it is argued, these extra details should go to the men who otherwise would have almost nothing to do at all.

This is but part of a similar agitation to have the recruiting of the army in charge of retired officers. Many retired officers would be willing to accept one of these school details or the duty of recruiting, for a little extra pay. Legislation would be required to have this done. But, say the advocates of the plan, Congress has authorized the Navy Department to make use of the services of retired officers, and the War Department might well receive a similar authorization.

The military schools rather oppose this plan, however, in so far as it relates to them, on the ground that the younger officers are of much more value to them in instructing the boys in their care. The younger officers give a snap and a "go" to their work which would scarcely be expected of an older officer. The younger men, fresh from West Point, are also more familiar with the standards of discipline employed in schools and which are best adapted to the use of schools than are the men whose school days were four decades remote.

It is believed that such considerations as these will prevail with the War Department in the making of these details, and that the retired men will not be employed. Military men say that if the proper men are assigned to these schools, and the inspecting officers are of sufficiently high grade, the work in the military schools of the country will be elevated to a much higher standard.

At the present time a large number of these military schools are doing work which receives the enthusiastic approval of the War Department. They have first-class, energetic officers as instructors, and the standard of their work approaches as nearly to that of West Point as, under the circumstances, could be possible. The popularity of these schools has caused the number of them to be largely swelled in recent years, and the popularity of this form of instruction seems to continue undiminished.

DEFEND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Some Spirited Replies to a Recently Published Criticism—Schoolboys Considered Very Democratic.

In a recent number of The Educational Review there was an article by George C. Edwards in which he criticised in detail seven private schools for boys and gave an argument for a single system of public high schools. This discussion has elicited spirited replies from a number of men familiar with private school work, and they have told of the ideals of the modern private school.

A. Franklin Ross of Lawrenceville states the alleged objections against private schools to be that they are un-American and tend to encourage snobbishness; that they are not needed because of the extension of public high schools, and that they are imitations of English schools. But Mr. Ross considers that private high schools are not un-American and snobbish. He declares that in numerous localities there are no public high schools, and the contention that there is any imitation of English schools he considers of trivial importance.

Frederick Whitton of Hlees Military Academy, Mo., also takes up cudgels against Mr. Edwards. What he says on the subject of snobbishness is especially interesting. He grants that there may be individual instances of snobbishness in these schools, but he does not think private schools usually breed such a spirit in their students.

"There are several adequate reasons for this," says Mr. Whitton. "In the first place, the things that the average boy deems admirable and enviable have nothing to do with the social prestige of his parents. The latter he takes for granted in part, in part he has not learned to value. The tests of superiority among boys are qualities entirely personal, such as athletic ability or the magnetism that makes a good companion. If Mr. Edwards were correct in his contention, then we should expect to find that in private schools the wealthiest boys were the most influential and the most sought after; this is probably not the fact in a single school anywhere.

"Among no group of boys can vicarious merit create standing. The caste spirit, where it exists at all, is fostered by home conditions and by natural inclinations, and will show itself with equal virulence under whatever circumstances the boy finds himself. My opportunities for observing this spirit in public schools have been limited, but I am inclined to feel that the spirit of caste is developed quite as strongly there among boys of good families who are brought into close contact with those from a different social stratum.

"There is, moreover, much nonsense about this whole demand for democracy in the school. The boy who comes from a family of wealth with all the luxuries that accompany modern wealth is not the equal in opportunity and circumstance of the laborer's son, and it does no good to pretend that he is.

"The only hope in American life for the public service of the former as a class lies, not in teaching him that he is no better than his fellow—and this is the form that the doctrine of democracy often assumes—but it does lie in teaching him that he has greater responsibilities than his fellow. There is a sentiment that, in the long run, is needed to temper and correct the doctrine of democracy. It is that of noblesse oblige."

NEARLY ALL SUBJECTS NOW TAUGHT BY MAIL.

Instruction Plan of the Correspondence School—How the Student Begins at the Bottom and Attains Proficiency.

No recently invented method of instruction has prospered more than the correspondence school. "We teach wherever the mails go," is the motto of one of these schools, and that same one gives instruction in seventy-six different branches of study. The correspondence schools of law and journalism, long well known, are complemented with the correspondence courses in electro-therapeutics, for instance, or marine engineering.

The system of teaching utilized in these schools, or the best of them, has been very carefully worked out. One of its principal features is the use of specially prepared and illustrated instruction and question papers, in place of the text books used in the ordinary resident school. These papers are written by men of technical education, carefully selected because of their fitness for the work they are called upon to do. Each paper is also edited by one or more specialists.

The papers are printed in pamphlet form, of from 10 to 100 pages, and can readily be folded and carried in the pocket for study in spare hours. Each paper is complete in itself, and contains all the instruction required for the mastery of the next paper. The writers assume that the student knows nothing about the subject in hand that has not been treated in a previous paper. The illustrations are a feature of these papers and they are freely employed.

It is the custom of one of the best of these schools as soon as the pupil is enrolled to send to him the first and second instruction and question papers, accompanied by directions for proceeding with the work, "information blanks," and a supply of addressed envelopes.

After carefully reading the directions he studies the first instruction paper until it is thoroughly mastered. If he meets with any difficulty he fills out an information blank, giving full particulars, sends it to the school, and proceeds with his studies. A full written explanation of the matter is promptly forwarded from the school, and he is encouraged to write for special information at any time. After mastering the contents of the first instruction paper he takes up the accompanying question paper, and writes his answers to the test questions on one side of sheets of light paper, numbering each answer, and writing his name, address, and class number at the head of the first sheet. He then forwards these answers to the school in one of the addressed envelopes, and proceeds to study the second instruction paper.

When the sets of answers are received at the school they are examined with great care. When an error is discovered it is not only indicated in red ink, but a careful explanation is written on the back of the sheet. Whenever necessary special exercises and letters of explanation are sent to the student.

After being corrected the papers are entered upon the books as passed if a mark of 90 per cent. has been attained, which, it is said, is generally the case if the student has carefully studied the instruction paper. If his mark falls below 90 per cent. he is required to review the incorrect portions. The answers are returned with a percentage slip, and the third set of papers. The student always has one paper to study while the previous paper is being corrected.

If the student meets with continued difficulty in the study of any subject, a "special instructor" is assigned to him, on request, who will give personal attention to his case, until the subject is completed. Finely engraved certificates of progress are granted upon the completion of each subject of a course, and a diploma is awarded when the student attains 90 per cent. on his final examination. The student may pursue his studies at leisure. There are no school terms, no classes to prepare for, and he can spend as much time on each lesson as he pleases.

No subject seems too intricate or too ambitious for the correspondence system. One of these schools has recently taken up the matter of textile education—a course of study hitherto almost neglected in all the educational institutions of the country. The only textile school was the factory. This school now plans to teach both cotton and woolen manufacture, and has provided elaborate courses in both subjects.

An idea of the prosperity of these schools may be obtained from the fact that one of the leading ones is capitalized at more than $2,000,000, has its own buildings, valued at $250,000, and maintains a large staff of specialists. It has also secured the cooperation of some of the leading specialists in universities, both in this country and Europe. Its pupils are numbered by the thousand.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST STUDENTS' "CRIBBING"

Strenuous Efforts Expected During Coming Term.

Features of the Recent Princeton Incident—How the Problem Is Being Met.

When it was announced early in the Summer that Princeton University had rejected the entrance examination papers of eighteen out of thirty-one young men from a certain preparatory school because of unmistakable evidences of "cribbing" that had been discovered, there was manifest a very considerable amount of public astonishment. The burden of the story of those most astonished was that there was thus apparent an unusual amount of moral obliquity among the students of the school in question.

The very widespread discussion of the subject which has been aroused, however, has disclosed several facts which many believe make unjust the conclusion which seems to have been so generally arrived at.

There is very general testimony to the effect that teachers in preparatory schools realize perfectly well the seriousness of the problem with which they have to deal. Their students are very young and very irresponsible. Many of the boys consider that in going to school they are simply off for a big frolic in preparation for the bigger one they anticipate having in college, or are doing their parents a favor.

In some schools there are rules to the effect that any student caught cheating in examinations shall be expelled summarily. But it may be doubted whether the enforcement of this rule is as rigid as its expression. It is probably like the rule at some girls' colleges, that all lights shall be extinguished at 10 o'clock at night—merely to inculcate good habits.

It can as a general fact be stated that even in schools where "cribbing" prevails there is, on the whole, a body of manly, honorable young fellows. They feel that it is no more dishonorable to "crib" in an examination than it is to utilize a translation in solving the mysteries of a dead language. They do not feel that in "cribbing" they are trespassing upon anybody's rights; but, on the contrary, that they are taking advantage of a simple expedient to accomplish an onerous task.

TROUBLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

This peculiarity is not confined to American preparatory schools, but it is manifest in those of England, and even in the gymnasia of Germany. Teachers in all these countries are agreed that the best way to combat the evil is by kindness. Harsh punishment does little good. The student ordinarily feels that it is undeserved.

Teachers often attempt to solve the problem by trusting the students to an unusual degree, but it is generally found that boys of the preparatory school age are not sufficiently mature to appreciate the meaning of such trust, and abuse it. It is but a part of human nature, teachers explain, which must be fought against gradually, and which is generally driven away by the time these boys become men.

The only successful campaign which has been made against cheating in examinations is in those schools where, by one means or another, the students have been impressed with a sense of their responsibility to one another for good, behavior. Student sentiment that cheating must not go on, it is generally agreed, is the only rule that will cure it. To foster such a sentiment is the aim of all preparatory school instructors. And there is a general belief that they are succeeding now more than at any time hitherto.

The solution of this problem is, in a measure, being taught to the preparatory schools by some of the colleges. Even now "cribbing" is very common at some of the colleges of the country. A graduate of a large New England institution recently wrote in a published letter that, while it was not considered honorable at his college for a man to gain a high standing by cheating, it was deemed perfectly proper for him to insure his passing an examination in this way. One man, commenting upon this sentiment, remarked that the "cribbing" student might not always know just how high a standing his cheating would give him.

But there are colleges which have met this "cribbing" problem with almost complete success, notably Princeton and the University of Virginia. At Princeton the system is very highly developed, and a description of just how the matter is treated seems worth while.

There is no oversight of the students while examinations are in progress. The professor usually appears when the examination begins, to elucidate any point that may be raised concerning the meaning of questions which are asked. He then goes away, and leaves the janitor of the hall to deliver the papers to him after they have completed their work. The students have perfect freedom during the examination period to talk to one another, to smoke, to get up, and to walk around or take a stroll on the campus and return to their work.

PRINCETON'S STUDENT COURT

Any case of cheating or supposed cheating, whether detected by the professor from internal evidence in the paper or by the students, is reported to a student court. The students feel that they have a compact with the Faculty to prevent all cheating, and it is considered perfectly proper for a student to report such an infraction of the laws, just as it would not be considered "tattling" for a man to report to the police a case of burglary committed by his friend.

The student court is constituted of the four class Presidents, and two upper classmen chosen by the Presidents—presumably the six most popular men in college. They convene their court when a case is presented to them, and hear evidence under oath. Their sessions are secret, and it is never known that they are being held unless a verdict is made public.

The Faculty takes no part in the deliberations of the court, but when the verdict is ready, if it is a verdict of guilty, it is reported to the Faculty, with recommendations. Those recommendations are invariably complied with. This system has worked so well that since it was adopted there have been but few times when the necessity for convening the student court has arisen.

In the discussion growing out of the recent experience between the preparatory school and Princeton, the point was made that the master of the preparatory school recommended to the Princeton professor in charge of the examination that several of the men taking the examination were under-classmen and were not fitted to take the examination.

This brings to the fore a point which has been argued between preparatory schools and the more important universities for

many years. The preparatory schools have clamored for the privilege of having their certificate or diploma admit a student to the freshman class of the university without further examination. The colleges, on the other hand, have steadily maintained that they would accept any student who could pass their entrance examinations, and that no "certificates" would be accepted.

It has often been the case that underclassmen in preparatory schools have, by dint of an extra struggle, prepared themselves for the college examinations. Preparatory school instructors have invariably remonstrated against this practice, and have advised the colleges not to receive such students, but to no avail.

It is, furthermore, not believed that so long as the curricula of preparatory schools are so different and the entrance requirements of the different colleges are so various, that the more important colleges will ever admit men on "certificate." It is considered worthy of note, in this connection, that several of the more noted women's colleges do admit pupils on certificate from a large number of preparatory schools.

There was one fact in the Princeton incident that struck many people as peculiar. That was the statement that several of the men who took the examinations in that case did so not with the intention of going to Princeton, even if they passed the examinations, but of using the Princeton certificate that they had passed as a means of getting them into another less important institution without further examination.

Those familiar with Princeton methods regarded this as a remarkable evidence of the ingenuity of the modern preparatory school pupil. It brought home the fact that Princeton's "honor system" had been utilized for a peculiar purpose. Princeton men are free in expressing the idea now that henceforth in entrance examinations the honor system will not be utilized except in institutions where the students are accustomed to its methods.

It is pointed out that in the recent incident the honor system was allowed to prevail in an examination surrounded with none of the safeguards which prevail at Princeton. Educators who have discussed the matter are well-nigh agreed in considering that plan to be a mistake.

The principle of "cribbing" in examinations has by this recent discussion attracted more attention than it has probably before enjoyed in years. It is believed that, as a consequence, there will be unusually strenuous endeavors in all preparatory schools during the coming Winter to prevent "cribbing."

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETICS.

How the Modern Preparatory School Trains Baseball and Football Heroes.

While there has been in recent years a considerable amount of declamation against the extravagant quantity of time given to athletics in colleges and universities, the fact has been lost sight of, apparently, that preparatory schools also emphasize the athletic features of their life to no small degree.

In the more important preparatory schools athletics have been developed to a system almost as complete as that in vogue in the larger colleges. All of these schools have their teams of various kinds, and their match games with rival schools are important events in the schools' calendars.

At Exeter, Andover, Lawrenceville, Hill's School, St. Mark's, and others that might be mentioned there are football teams and baseball nines in their appropriate seasons, all carefully trained. The boys have their training tables, their coaches—often experienced college players—and the teams usually get in condition to play first-class games.

It is to this remarkable development of preparatory school athletics that has been attributed the success of football teams in smaller colleges in recent years. There was a time when the important elevens had virtual walkovers in all their games until the great games were reached. Preparatory schools, however, are sending to all the colleges men thoroughly versed in the art of football, and to their efforts may be attributed the success of smaller teams against the great university elevens.

Preparatory schools are also training their men in field athletics. De Witt, Princeton's hammer thrower, attained to considerable prominence while he was still in a preparatory school. The college athletes watch the efforts of these young fellows, and when a man seems especially promising a campaign is thereupon commenced to induce him to go to some particular college. When the young man reaches college he finds that his reputation has gone before him, and that he is sure of being given every chance to show what he can do in competing for a place on the 'Varsity teams.

REMEASURING ARC OF PERU.

French Scientists Engaged Upon the Work—It will Cost $100,000.

Last year a mission composed of five officers, seventeen non-commissioned officers and privates, accompanied by a military surgeon, left Paris for Ecuador to remeasure the arc of the meridian of Quito, (the old arc of Peru.) The work, which was carried on under the auspices of the Société de Géographie, and under the supervision of M. R. Bourgeois, Commandant du Service Géographique de l'Armée, began in 1899 with a reconnaisance. It was estimated that the enterprise would occupy four years, and $100,000 was voted for field expenses.

Arriving at Guayaquil on June 1, 1901, with a huge outfit of astronomical and geodetic instruments, camp requisites, baggage, &c., weighing about eighteen tons, which was transported with immense difficulty, the members of the mission at once set to work.

Operations were conducted in the region between Guayaquil and Riobamba, at the valley between the double range of the Andes. There the triangulation is now in progress. The longitude, latitude, and azimuth were ascertained, and the base line was measured. The latter is ten kilometers in length.

The measurement of the base having been completed, the party was divided into two sections, one of which moved on to Quito to ascertain the latitude of the northern extremity of the arc, while the other proceeded with the triangulation. One of the members was dispatched to Payta, Peru, to operate at the southern extremity of the arc.

The commander of the expedition recently returned to Paris, where he gave a graphic and interesting account of the labors of the mission. He expects that by the end of 1904 the measurement of the arc of the meridian—six degrees in amplitude—will have been completed. Owing to the lack of intelligence in the inhabitants of the sphere of operations signals have been destroyed and marks dug up.

Fictitious Antiquities.

Antiquarian collectors and Directors of museums have just received a very unwelcome shock, says Dalziel, by the discovery that for some time they have been victimized wholesale by a system of frauds in the matter of curiosities from the Roman and Middle Ages acquired by them in recent years. Many of these imitations are said to be of Greek manufacture. A small amber statuette, composed of many sections, has been found to have been made of pieces of old cigar holders, which even retain traces of tobacco.—London Globe.

THE NEW ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Some of Its More Radical Provisions.

Objections Raised by Mr. Bryce—He Believes There Will Be Serious Denominational Troubles.

Much is heard nowadays among those interested in education of the new English Education Bill. One of the leading opponents to the measure—which has the official sanction of the British "Government"—is the Hon. James Bryce, M. P., author of "The American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce holds that legislation on this subject in England ought to take five general directions:

(1) The provision of secondary education where it does not now exist, and the raising of its quality where it does.

(2) The bettering of equipment and instruction in rural schools and the securing children's attendance for a longer time.

(3) The provision of more highly trained teachers both in the rural, and in the bulk of the urban schools, and, in particular, a sweeping reform of the pupil-teacher system.

(4) The enlistment of a far larger measure of popular interest in, and popular sympathy with, the work of the schools.

(5) The elimination (so far as possible) of religious or ecclesiastical partisanship from questions relating to the teaching and management of schools.

Mr. Bryce says that a sixth lead might be added, viz., the creation of a single controlling authority for all grades and kinds of education. In a recent number of the Nineteenth Century Mr. Bryce enumerates what in his opinion the present bill does and does not do to supply existing deficiencies and remedy existing faults.

This new bill permits the extinction of all school boards by giving county and borough councils power to assume that work. The bill throws an added burden on borough authorities in this way. School boards in cities have been heavily weighted already, and to transfer all their work to the borough councils is considered a disadvantage.

In addition to the councils there is to be a special educational committee, but without the right to borrow or raise money. It can theorize, but have no independent power to give effect to its theories. Mr. Bryce remarks that the councils may have "power without knowledge," while the special committees may have "knowledge without power."

Mr. Bryce summarizes his objections to the bill point by point as follows:

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

"(1) For secondary education, perhaps the most urgent of our present needs, it does little, if anything. It enables the county and borough councils to levy a further rate of a penny in the pound and to apply to secondary instruction the money they receive under the customs and excise act (of 1890) and the produce of any rate they may levy. But they could apply this money already to everything except Latin and Greek; and the money is not, as in last year's bill, permanently dedicated to education. No duty is laid upon them to provide secondary education.

"Not a school need be erected, not a class opened, unless they please, however great the local needs. Weak and faulty as are the three clauses which touch secondary education, they might be developed into a good bill. But most of the interest and the funds which the new authorities ought to have given, and would have given, to this higher work will now be diverted to elementary education, where the work and the cost will both be heavy, so the higher kinds of instruction may probably be neglected.

"(2) The rural schools, including in that term those of the smaller non-manufacturing towns, are confessedly the weakest part of our educational machinery. The rural school board areas are often too small and the members far from competent. The voluntary schools are often ill-staffed and equipped, and they are, being privately managed, out of touch with the people. In some villages or small towns there are too many schools on the ground, two or even three weak schools where there ought to be and might be, a single strong one.

"The bill deals with one of these evils by giving voluntary (i. e., denominational) schools a right to draw upon the rates in all areas for which the local authority (in rural areas the county council) may adopt the act, and schools hitherto under school boards will also be charged upon a county rate. Assuming that the act is adopted by or forced upon county councils, the result would be to enable the council to raise the level of denominational schools. So far so good. But what are the conditions?

"To raise the weak rural schools, denominational and others, will involve a heavy charge upon the rates. Some progressive county councils may be willing to lay this additional load on the ratepayer; but his local burdens are already grievous, and imperial taxation has been rising fast. Accordingly, many councils will be likely to refuse to spend the sums needed to make rural schools efficient.

EFFECT ON EDUCATION BOARD.

"Vague as the words of the bill are, it is plain that the Board of Education, which has, though less heartily during the last seven years, forced up the worse schools will in future have much less influence. The county councils, with the question of cost always present to their minds, and a far inferior knowledge of educational matters, will give less thought and pains to raising the standard.

"And this will be most likely to occur just where the need is greatest, for the counties now educationally backward are the counties that will least care to spend money on education. Taking all these facts together, the fair conclusion is that the rural schools will in many districts be rendered little more efficient and that the process of leveling up in some parishes will be accompanied by a leveling down (from financial reasons) in others, so that no general improvement can be expected.

"(3) As regards the teachers whose competence and zeal are of course the most important element in the efficiency of every school. The want of adequate provision both for their general education and their special professional training is universally admitted. Mr. Arthur Balfour dwelt upon it in introducing the bill. The present pupil teacher system is indefensible; the Vice-President of the Council has repeatedly condemned it. But no provision whatever in the bill deals with either of these evils.

"The new authorities may, if they like, spend money in paying the teacher better; but nothing requires them to do so; and such responsibility as the Board of Education has hitherto recognized in these matters will in future lie much more lightly upon it. In denominational schools the teacher remains subject to private managers.

"Every one is familiar with the complaint that in places where there is only a Church of England school—including some 8,000 parishes—a Nonconformist is usually unable to enter the teaching profession. This is evidently an educational misfortune, for it excludes many young people of industry and talent from a career in which they might have profitably served their country.

"(4) Of all the causes which have kept education in England, secondary as well as elementary, below the level it has reached in such countries as Switzerland and Scotland, and New England, the most deep-seated is the want of popular interest and popular sympathy. The people have not felt the schools to be their own, have not been associated with the management, have not realized how largely the welfare and prosperity of the nation depend on the instruction which each generation receives.

"Since 1870 something has been done to stimulate popular interests by the creation of school boards (whose admirable work in the large towns is admitted even by the ministry which proposes to destroy them,) by the introduction of a large representative element upon the governing bodies of endowed secondary schools, and by entrusting county and borough councils with power to spend money on technical instruction.

"What can be plainer than that a wise statesmanship ought to follow in the same path, endeavoring to create everywhere local educational authorities chosen by the people and responsible to the people? No such idea has been present to those who framed this bill. It reduces instead of increasing, the element of popular interest and popular control.

"(5) The element of religious or ecclesiastical controversy it ought to be the aim of every one who cares for education to endeavor to eliminate, or at least to soften and reduce. This bill, so far from reducing the bitterness which surrounds educational problems and has done so much to impede their solution, will intensify it and provide additional occasions for its expression. Hitherto no theological partisanship has affected the elections for county councils and borough councils. Henceforth it must affect them.

"It will reappear when the councils have to select six persons for the education committees. It will vex the education committees when they come to appoint managers for local schools. It will raise strife in the country parishes and small towns whenever the question of establishing additional schools arises. Should the bill become a law the storm which it has already provoked will pass into an agitation for repealing or altering it which will give the new machinery even less chance of working smoothly than its inherent defect promises."

HOW SMOKING AFFECTED BOYS IN ONE SCHOOL.

Tabulated Statement of Observations in a Public Institution.

Some interesting observations of the effect of cigarette smoking upon boys in school were presented by P. L. Lord in a recent number of The School Journal. A public school of about 500 pupils was taken as an example, and in this school it was found that the boys were very much inferior to the girls in every way. It was also found that a large majority of the boys were habitual cigarette smokers.

An investigation was ordered to ascertain exactly how far the smoking was to blame for the boys' inefficiency and low moral condition. The investigation extended over several months of close observation of twenty boys whom it was known did not use tobacco in any form and twenty boys known to be "cigarette fiends."

The non-smokers were drawn by lot. The report represents the observation of ten teachers. The pupils investigated were from the same rooms in the same schools. No guesswork was allowed. Time was taken to get at the facts of the case on the twenty questions of inquiry—hence the value of the report.

The ages of the boys were from ten to seventeen. The average age was a little over fourteen. Of the twenty smokers, twelve had smoked more than a year and some of them several years. All twenty boys used cigarettes, while some of them also used pipes and cigars occasionally.

The following table shows the line of investigation and also the results:

	Smokers. No.	Smokers. %	Non-Smokers. No.	Non-Smokers. %
1. Nervous	14	70	1	5
2. Impaired hearing	13	65	1	5
3. Poor memory	12	60	1	5
4. Bad manners	16	80	2	10
5. Low deportment	18	90	1	5
6. Poor physical condition	12	60	2	10
7. Bad moral condition	14	70	..	..
8. Bad mental condition	18	90	1	5
9. Street loafers	16	80	..	..
10. Out nights	15	75	..	..
11. Careless in dress	12	60	4	20
12. Not neat and clean	12	60	1	5
13. Truants	10	50	..	..
14. Low rank in studies	18	90	3	15
15. Failed of promotion	*79	..	*2	..
16. Older than average of grade	19	95	2	10
17. Untruthful	9	45	..	..
18. Slow thinkers	19	95	3	15
19. Poor workers or not able to work continuously	17	85	1	5
20. Known to attend church or Sunday school	1	5	9	45

*Times.

The following personal peculiarities were noticed in the smokers:

Twelve of the cases had poor memories and ten of the twelve were reported as very poor, only four had fair memories and not one of the twenty boys had a good memory. Eighteen stood low in deportment, only one was good, and none were excellent. Seven of them very low, being constantly in durance vile because of their actions.

Twelve of the boys were in a poor physical condition, six being subject to "sick spells," and were practically physical wrecks already. Eight were reported as being in a fair or good condition, but none were excellent.

The table shows that the average efficiency of the average boy in this school who had never used cigarettes is represented by about 95 per cent., or, in other words, out of 100 such boys, 95 of them are reasonably sure of getting at least a good, common school education.

German Children Must Mutter Mama.

German chauvinism penetrates everywhere nowadays. Some earnest Teutons have started the idea that German children must drop the words "Mama" and "Papa" in favor of "Mutter" (mother) and "Vater," (father.) "How," say they, "can anybody prefer the unmeaning 'Mama' to the deep and impressive 'Mutter'? Nothing can replace for a German the word 'Mutter,' certainly not the French 'Mama.'" A certain philologist, however, asks how it can be suggested that the word "Mama" is derived from the French, seeing that it is probably to be found in all languages of the world. In the numerous dialects of Africa and in India the word for mother is "Mama," which is given as a title of honor to every elderly dame deserving of esteem and respect. "Mama" and "Papa" (Baba) are so generally used in all parts of the world that they probably date back some thousands of years.—London Telegraph.

Some Novel Kinds of Schools.

There are a great many schools in New York of which the lay reader hears very little. There is a school for detectives, for example, at which the most improved methods of detecting crime are taught. The New York Telephone Company maintains a school for "Hello girls," where the principles of operating the telephone are explained and practiced. Another institution teaches the latest methods of dress cutting.

SOME OF THE NEW TEACHING METHODS

Great Changes in Arithmetic and Reading Systems.

Effort Now to Combine Algebra, Geometry, and Arithmetic into One Elementary School Subject.

Systems of teaching almost everything have been very greatly changed within recent years, and in the matter of elementary education methods have been subjected to a veritable revolution. This has been especially so in the old-fashioned subjects of reading and arithmetic—two of the primitive "Three R's."

In learning to read, the twentieth century child does not first memorize his "A B C's." In fact, the alphabet becomes acquired by him almost unconsciously. It is never taught to him in the old-fashioned manner. The child begins by seeing pictures of objects. Underneath these objects are the words standing for them. The child pictures this word and remembers it as an entity the next time he sees it.

Under this method children of the present generation learn to read with the greatest rapidity. At first the tendency is very much to miscall words, and there is no analysis of the syllables such as was a feature of the older methods, but the child makes good progress in his reading, and so the teachers are satisfied.

Methods of teaching arithmetic have been very greatly revolutionized. The revolution which has taken place has passed through the successful accomplishment of three radical reforms. The first reform affects the foundation of arithmetic in number learning. The second relates to the introduction of elementary mathematics in the higher grades and of observational geometry in all grades of the elementary school. The third reform relates to the reorganization of the topics of arithmetic in so far as they concern the powers, needs, and interests of the children in different grades.

The old style methods of teaching arithmetic were based upon the fundamental idea that one topic in arithmetic grew out of another, and that the logical order of the subject was necessarily the psychological order of presentation. It was also considered that the subject of arithmetic should be thoroughly mastered before any other subject in mathematics, such as algebra or geometry, was taken up.

Some years ago "mental arithmetic" was a great feature of the teaching in all schools. In many schools of to-day this form of instruction is never heard of. It has been done away with for two reasons; first, because the term "mental arithmetic" is a misnomer, since it does not distinguish its nature. All arithmetic, educators believe, is necessarily mental. Second, because the text books and exercises in mental arithmetic were mere collections of process problems now considered to have been utterly uninteresting in their nature and by no means satisfactorily paralleling the steps in the progress of written arithmetic.

VALUE OF MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Nevertheless, mental arithmetic stood for something which teachers felt was altogether worth while. The theory now held is that the true solution of how to bring into active exercise the principle of mental arithmetic is in daily unwritten and sometimes silent arithmetical problems introducing and accompanying all written work.

There was in vogue in many schools a few years ago a method of teaching numbers known as the Grube system. Children were introduced to arithmetical conceptions of magnitude and number through observing and counting objects. The older idea of counting numbers as steps in series possessed this truth, that arithmetic deals with the answer to the question, How many? The Grube principle went further and asked, How many what? The ratio principle insists on asking of every unit, How much? With these questions now the philosophy of the most elementary teaching of numbers is considered complete. The effort now is simply to combine these three methods so philosophically that they become one. Ratio measures magnitudes. Number counts magnitudes and finds multitude. Ratio lays bare all the principles of fractions, percentage, and denominate numbers.

These principles, combined with the fundamental operations of numbers—addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and factoring—round out the cycle of useful elementary arithmetic, according to the best educational opinion.

For some years educators have been experimenting with a variety of methods for correlating algebra, arithmetic, and geometry. When this work is complete there will be practically a new subject for the highest grammar grades. Teachers are pretty well agreed that the geometry should be observational or inventional and that the algebra should be the application of the equation to the solution of problems with such exercises in factoring as will facilitate such solutions.

Geometry grows naturally out of mensuration and should proceed collaterally with the development of arithmetic from the earliest topics. It is only by geometric forms that the mind can properly interpret ratios, fractions, and percentages. The value of the geometry of the sphere in connection with geography and of the geometry of the parallelopiped in connection with cubic measure is obvious. The power of geometry to interpret square root and cube root is equally obvious.

The algebraic equation is not only exactly the same as the arithmetical equation, but it grows very simply out of proportion, which is an equality of ratios. What has not yet been satisfactorily accomplished is the correlation of the elements of algebra with the elements of arithmetic beyond the solution of square and cube roots. Here is an important series of problems for the pedagogical philosopher.

SOME POLICE EXAMINATIONS.

Amusing Answers to Civil Service Questions—3,000 Applicants Heard.

Preparations are being made by the Civil Service Commission for several large examinations during the present month. More than 3,000 candidates were examined during the last few weeks, and for the positions of policeman, Sergeant, and temporary clerk, for which examinations are to be held, as many more will probably be examined.

President Ogden, since his return from Europe, has introduced some reforms in the method of examining the papers of applicants. As an example, the eligible list for clerks for the Tenement House Commission was ready within ten days after the examination took place, although 230 candidates were examined. The examiners have been very busy during the past few months.

Applicants for civil service positions exhibit many peculiar traits during examinations, and the answers which they give to questions are sometimes amusing.

A candidate for Roundsman, at the recent examination, on being asked what he would do in case he saw a violation of the excise law, answered:

"I saw an excise violation at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue on April 27, and I reported it to the Roundsman." Another candidate, on being asked "Where do you live?" replied, "In a flat." The next question was, "Where were you educated?" The answer was, "In the public schools and Cooper Institute, where I got the benefit of many doubts."

A candidate for bookkeeper was asked what "an error of 9 cents in his calculation would indicate?" He answered, "I never make an error of 9 cents; I always make it 10."

A question as to the meaning of the technical term in architecture "intrados" brought the answer: "That word is used in foreign climes, but not in New York City."

A man who sought to be a Sanitary Inspector answered as to the requirements for air and light in a sitting room: "Two chairs and a table."

Another, being asked for a statement of his experience, said:

"I was for many years in the office of an architect, where I spent many useless hours. I always obeyed my superiors, but I found they forgot the men behind the pen."

One of the questions was: "What is the length of roof with the other dimensions named?" The answer was:

"The question depends on width of parapet wall, if such is required, according to design. There are many kinds of roofs, such as peek, flat, &c. The question is proper if asked in detailed preferment. A roof may overlay a wall. The question is not theoretical but practical, and experience would differ on the question asked."

A test in writing from dictation was being given. The examiner read: "There appetites were whetted by the view of the enemies' country."

Several candidates wrote the sentence: "Their appetites were wetted by the dew of the enemies' country."

A peculiarity of many candidates is to write out an argument on each question without giving an answer. An applicant was asked as to the number of loads of earth to be excavated from a cellar the dimensions being given, and the perpendicular distance being stated. The answer was:

"The perpendicular distance in any man's career has nothing whatever to do with excavating."

Another candidate ended every question and answer on his arithmetic paper with the statement: "The law covering this case must be obeyed!"

PROGRESS OF THE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.

How "Stage-Struck" People Get Their First Lessons—Many Applicants Discouraged at the Very Start.

There are still people of antiquated notions who believe that the best means of training for the stage is to apply at the stage door for a position as a "super" and then work up. The modern stage manager scouts such an idea, however, and he maintains that the best dramatic schools of to-day make it possible for a man to accomplish in two years what it formerly required eight or ten to do.

These dramatic schools give the student every opportunity to disclose his qualifications for going on the stage. They hold that they do about as much good in discouraging mistaken applicants as they do in training capable ones. As a well-known dramatic teacher said recently, "The first moral duty of the school of acting is to discourage all who do not possess the requisite natural talent."

Nowadays the art of the drama is taught in schools which reach the stage aspirant in some such manner as the following: The would-be actor has heard, perhaps, of a given school through reading newspapers or magazines. He writes to the manager or principal of the school, and is usually advised to come to the city. Ordinarily, this city is New York, for here is the centre of dramatic activities in this country.

Once in this city the aspirant meets the manager or Secretary in person. Teachers of the drama maintain that in an art dealing so entirely with human nature little can be accomplished at the start except through a personal interview. There must also be a test of the applicant's ability right at the beginning.

THE VOICE MUST BE TESTED.

Not only must the voice be tried, but the physical constitution of the aspiring actor must be understood. There must be obtained a knowledge of the tastes, imaginative powers, and the instinctive tendencies, natural and inherited, of this applicant. In addition, there must be numerous recitations and rehearsals in which the applicant's natural power and special dramatic gifts may be ascertained.

If the applicant be now acepted he is notified of the business arrangements of the dramatic school. These arrangements are about the same as in any other private school, consisting of the payment of a tuition fee to cover the entire course, the school giving suggestions, if desired, as to boarding places, living expenses, &c. The system used in that school is then explained, and the new pupil is ready for his work.

Schools of the highest class are ordinarily conducted on the plan of a combination of collegiate and theatrical methods. In assigning classrooms and tabulating hours for work, about the same rules are followed as obtain in an ordinary academic institution. The stage rehearsals, methods of practice, discipline, and close personal criticism are adapted rather after the manner of the leading theatres.

The student comes in the morning, as if he were attending a rehearsal at a theatre. He finds on a call board his summonses to classrooms and rehearsals. The routine thereafter follows largely that of a college.

In some schools only one years is required for the entire course, but with the more advanced and more comprehensive processes of instruction the time of tuition has been lengthened, so that in these institutions two years is the usual period required for graduation. The first year is devoted to technical studies. The second is given over to such drill as would be employed in training a stock company in a theatre.

The first year's training includes the training of the voice, speaking, and singing, the mechanics of speech, study of the English language and literature, training in the principles of pronouncing the French language, study of conception and imagination in the portrayal of characters, physical training, pantomime, (both natural and conventional,) fencing, dancing, "make-up," costuming, art decoration, stage mechanics, and all the technicalities concerning the staging and rehearsing of a play.

In the second year the student devotes his attention to advanced rehearsals. There are several public performances, perhaps, for which he trains and in which he participates. He also applies himself to a careful study of the higher technique of the stage and the drama.

Certain subjects receive attention in schools of the drama which are not taken up in any other academic form of training. Among these there might be mentioned life studies, observations of human nature under all sorts of conditions, representation by imitation, study and practice for the cultivation of the imagination and the creative faculties, reading rehearsals, and acting rehearsals.

In these schools subjects which are related directly to the theatre receive the most minute attention. Stage mechanics, for example, are studied with a model of a theatre. All the ropes, scenes, traps, &c., are named, and their methods of operation and uses are explained. The matter of "make-up" becomes not alone a study of the possible artistic effects, but a scientific study of the action of the muscles in expression and emotion.

To sum it up, in the most advanced of the schools of the drama, every single moment of the instruction from the beginning to the end of the course is devoted to the art of acting.

GRADUATES AIDED AND ADVISED.

Upon graduating the successful students are advised and aided in securing employment. Teachers of the drama say that all their students start with an overwhelming amount of ambition, but that they all soon find their level. These teachers maintain that no school can make actors. The schools lay the foundations and they outline processes for the development of the dramatic talent, but they say that a very high degree of ability is prerequisite to their being able to direct that talent along the best lines.

One prominent dramatic teacher said recently that the successful actor must first of all be a complete man or woman. "The standards of height, weight, in fact, all vocal, physical, mental, and spiritual ideals," he said, "for the actor and the man and the woman are the same. The one who comes nearest to the harmonious blending and the balancing of all faculties is the one who is nearest the type of the perfect actor, unless the given applicant is suited by physical and mental characteristics for some eccentric 'character' line of parts."

Schools of the drama have very largely supplanted private teachers because the organized school is able to furnish more at less expense than could the teacher. Moreover, the science of dramatic training has developed to such an extent that even the teachers in a dramatic school must be specialists, and no one teacher is able to give instruction in all the branches.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Features of the New Public High School Which Will Teach Methods of Business.

Unless something unexpected should occur to delay the completion of the building for the new High School of Commerce which is in process of construction on Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, the school, the first institution of its kind in the Borough of Manhattan, will be opened for the reception of students early in the Autumn.

It was hoped that the building would be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school term, on the second Monday in September, but this was rendered impossible by the delay in the delivery of the iron work necessary in the construction of the handsome edifice. The building is, however, rapidly approaching completion; the contracts for the interior fittings, the heating apparatus, and the electric lighting fixtures have been given out, and up to the present time the work is progressing with all possible speed.

The building when completed will undoubtedly be the most commodious structure in the United States dedicated to free commercial instruction. It will be five stories in height and H shaped, with entrances on Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets. The shape of the structure secures ample light and ventilation, and every attention is being paid to the sanitary appliances for the health and comfort of the teachers and students.

There will be accommodations for between 2,000 and 2,500 students. The school is easy of access from all parts of the city by the elevated and surface railroads, and the underground road when completed will have a station within a short distance.

The course of instruction which has been adopted by the Board of Superintendents is based upon the aim to turn out graduates equipped to fill high positions in the business world, and to act as foreign representatives of firms in this country, or as resident agents for foreign merchants. It is intended to make this school similar to the great foreign governmental schools of commerce which have contributed materially to the success of Germany and France in securing foreign trade.

The students will be required to pursue a thorough training in English, modern languages, including, of course, German, French, and Spanish, economics, mathematics, history, and industrial science. The student may also elect courses which will fit him peculiarly for foreign trade.

The principal subjects include English for the first year, one of several foreign languages, German, French, or Spanish, in addition to Latin; in mathematics, algebra, natural science, biology; in political science, Greek and Roman history on commercial lines; economics and law; business technique, drawing, physical training, and music. In the second year plain geometry, chemistry, mediaeval and modern history, which will be continued in the third and fourth years with advanced algebra, geometry and trigonometry, physics, chemistry, English history and United States history with reference to industrial and constitutional aspects; principles of political economy and more advanced study of commercial and elementary law.

The fifth year will be devoted to higher mathematics, advanced physics, chemistry, economic geography, nineteenth century history, banking, finance, transportation and communication, administrative and international law, accounting, auditing, business organization and management.

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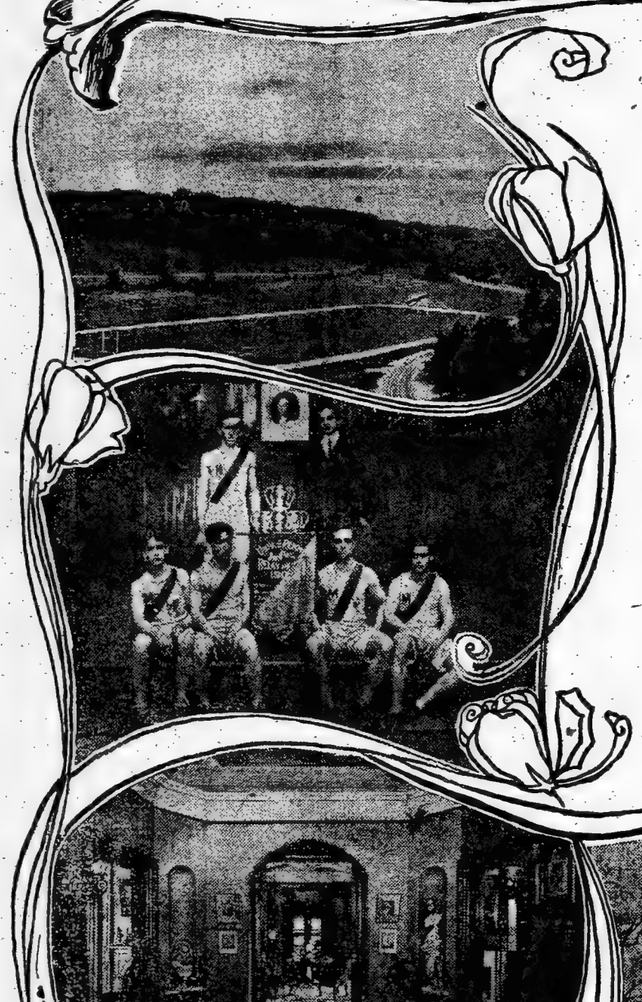

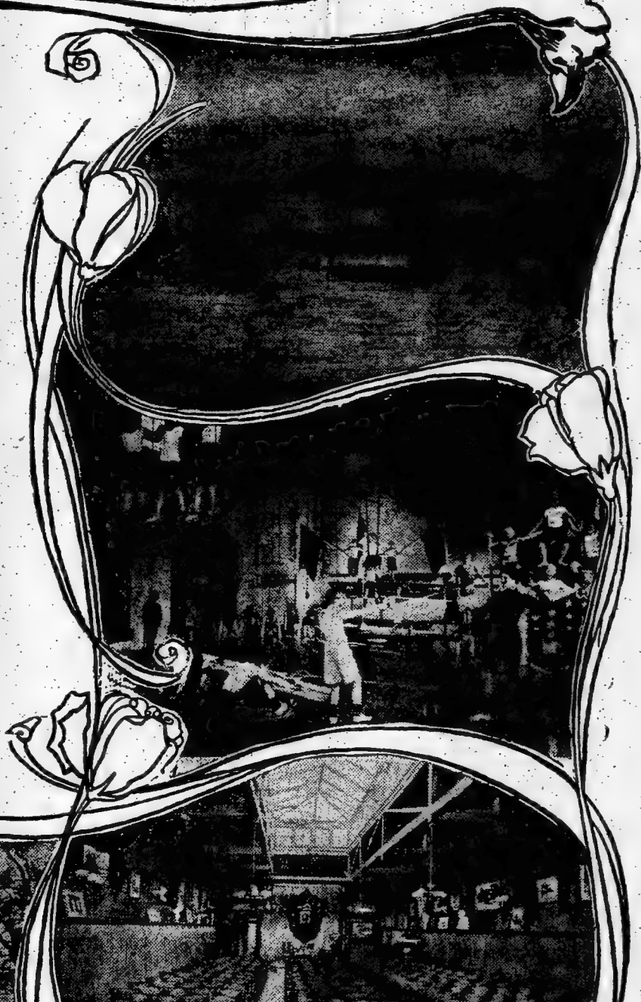

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Rev. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Ph. D.
GREEK, HISTORY, AND THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

Phillips Exeter Academy; Lafayette College, A. B., 1878, Ph. D., 1882; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1882-1883; Principal Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Academy, 1878-1882; Head Master, Lawrenceville School, (N. J.,) 1882-1899; Director Tome Institute, (Md.,) 1899-1901.

WYATT W. RANDALL, A. B., Ph. D.
CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

A. B., St. John's College, 1884; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1890; Laboratory Assistant, Johns Hopkins University, 1890-1892; Associate in Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University, 1892-1898; engaged in special research, University College, London, 1895; Science Master, Lawrenceville School, 1898-1900; Professor of Chemistry, Tome Institute, (Md.,) 1900-1901.

FRANCIS P. TRENCH.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

New England Conservatory of Music, pupil of George Chadwick, S. A. Emery, William F. Apthorp, and William A. Sherwood; vocal pupil of J. H. Wheeler, Signor Tamborello, and John Howard; Director of Music, Bethany College, West Virginia, and S. W. Kansas Conference College, Winfield, Kansas; Musical Director, Lawrenceville School, 1892-1900; Musical Director, Tome Institute, 1900-1901.

FRANK H. WOOD, A. B., Ph. D.
GERMAN AND HISTORY.

A. B., Syracuse University, 1891; A. B., Harvard University, 1892; Student of History and Economics in Graduate School, Harvard, 1891-1893; Instructor in Latin and Mathematics, Academy of Northwestern University, 1893-1894; Master in History, Worcester (Mass.) Academy, 1894-1898; University of Leipzig, 1898-1900, Ph. D.; Head Master, Allen School, West Newton, Mass., 1900-1901.

ERNEST H. KOCH, Jr., B. S.
MATHEMATICS, MECHANICAL DRAWING, AND MANUAL TRAINING.

Philadelphia Central Manual Training School, 1889-1892; University of Pennsylvania, B. S. in E. E., 1897; engaged in Electrical Engineering, 1897-1901.

THEODORE PROSPERE ARTAUD, A. B.
FRENCH, SPANISH, PHYSICAL TRAINING, AND ATHLETICS.

Passy College, France, 1886-1889; A. B., Rock Hill College, 1895; Private Student, Paris, 1895-1896; French Master, Calvert Hall College, Baltimore, 1896-1898; French Master, University School, Baltimore, 1898-1900; Graduate Student, Romance Department, Johns Hopkins University, 1900 to January, 1902.

ROY B. MATTERN, B. S.
MATHEMATICS.

Bellefonte (Pa.) High School; B. S., Pennsylvania State College, 1803; Instructor in Mathematics, Bellefonte Grammar School, 1893-1895; Bellefonte High School, 1895-1896; Adelphi College, Brooklyn, 1896-1902; engaged in graduate work, Cornell University, 1901.

FRANKLIN BANCROFT DOWD.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Chauncy Hall School, Boston; Williams College, 1889-1892; studied in France and Germany, 1892-1893; Instructor in English and French, Temple Grove Seminary, Saratoga, N. Y., 1893-1898; engaged in literary work, 1898-1902.

WATSON A. LAWRENCE.
ELEMENTARY ENGLISH STUDIES.

New York State Normal and Training School, Potsdam, 1896-1898, 1899-1900.

GEORGE M. PECK, A. B.
LIBRARIAN.

Homer Academy; A. B., Williams College, Mass., 1902; Master in Latin and History, Owego Academy; Publishing Business, New York, six years; Amherst Library School; English Master and Librarian, Lawrenceville School; Albany Library School, 1900-1901; Head Librarian, Tome Institute, 1901.

ROBERT DENNISTON, A. B., A. M., M. D.
SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.

A. B., Princeton, 1892; M. D., Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1895; A. M., Princeton, 1896; student in Heidelberg, 1895; an Interne at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, 1896-1897; post-graduate course, Lying-in Hospital; two Summers in the Post-Graduate Hospital.

EDWARD F. BIGELOW, Ph. D.
NATURE STUDY, ZOOLOGY, AND BOTANY.

Nature and Science Editor of St. Nicholas Magazine for Young Folks; formerly, for three years, editor of Popular Science, and for eight years editor of The Observer Naturalist Magazine; Nature Lecturer for New York Board of Education; Biological Laboratory, Yale University, 1896-1897; Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 1899; Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., 1900-1901; Director of the annual Nature Study Summer School of the Connecticut College of Agriculture, Storrs, Conn.

NELSON WOLCOTT WILLARD, A. M.
LATIN.

Knox College, 1896; Post-graduate student in Latin and Greek, Harvard University, 1897-1898; Post-graduate student in Latin and Greek, Columbia University, 1900-1902; Instructor in Latin and Greek, St. Alban's Academy, 1896-1897, 1898-1900.

MISS NENA J. BERKEMER, in charge of the Infirmary.—Three and a half years, Philadelphia City Hospital; eight years, Lawrenceville School Infirmary.

A FAMOUS OLD SCHOOL

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Friends School, Founded Prior to the Birth of the Government, Has Grown in Greatness Proportionate to That of Our Great Country.

Among the oldest and most successful schools of the country and around which center most interesting historical associations of the early years of the Republic, is Friends School at Providence. Five years before Washington took his seat as President it began its first session.

It was founded by the Society of Friends for the moral and mental training of the youth of that Society, as Harvard University was founded to create Orthodox Congregational ministers. Both institutions have found a more extended service without denominational restriction.

Its purpose was to afford a means of education to those whose pecuniary circumstances barred them from the institutions of that time.

MAIN BUILDINGS.

Moses Brown—whose family name is borne by Brown University—was the leading spirit of the benevolent undertaking, and the present-day greatness of this School is a monument to this noble character and his associates.

Much credit is due to the perseverance and earnestness of these men who sacrificed much and who, against the greatest obstacles, finally pushed the project to completion.

A struggle for maintenance followed the first struggle for existence, and at this most critical time of national history it was only by the greatest effort and by personal support of a few that life was kept in the enterprise. This firm purpose to succeed became one of the School's cherished traditions, and once firmly established, a steady growth set in that has kept pace with that of the Government.

Its first large endowment, in 1822, was the product of the first manufacture of pure cotton goods in America under the Arkwright invention. It has been largely endowed in recent years by appreciative persons not connected with Friends. The confidence of the State is shown by freeing it from taxation.

Broadening influences have ever made themselves felt in the School, and though founded and mainly supported by endowment, its doors were early opened to all denominations.

A spirit of progressiveness among its instructors, who are of several religious denominations, has ever tended to keep it abreast of the times in educational methods as well as in social provisions, but no sacrifice has ever been made of the traditional thoroughness and high character standard of its founders.

Careful attention is given to the most approved preparation for colleges in

TENNIS COURT—GIRLS' PLAYGROUND.

five-year courses. A bronze medal and diploma was awarded at the Columbian Exposition, in 1893, at Chicago, for excellence in wood carving. Its metal work is also very attractive. Its walls are adorned with fine works of art, potent with culture and unconscious inspiration, contributing to a high and elevated life.

Fine old grounds surround the buildings, which have grown in size and in modern equipment to meet the demands of the increasing numbers of pupils.

A separate building, constructed in quaint style and christened "The Three Oaks Studio," has been added for the study of music, and also art in all its branches.

A fine gymnasium will be completed this Summer, the pleasures and benefits of which are to be shared by the boys and girls at different intervals.

Every opportunity is afforded for the enjoyment of outdoor games and sports. Separate playgrounds are provided for the boys and girls, where ample provisions are made for all of the popular games.

Friends School now draws its students from all of the States of the Union, over two hundred and eighty being enrolled last term, and it may well be said that its wholesome influences are felt throughout the entire country.

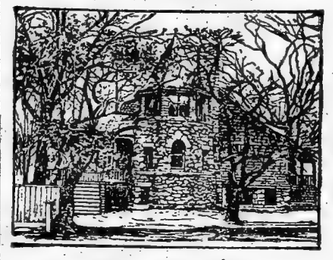

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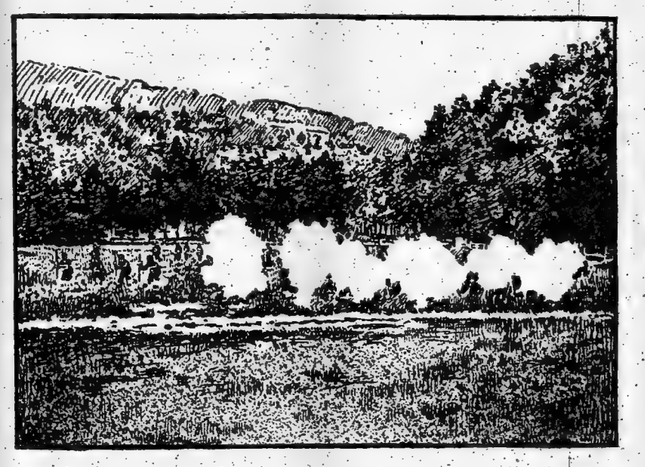

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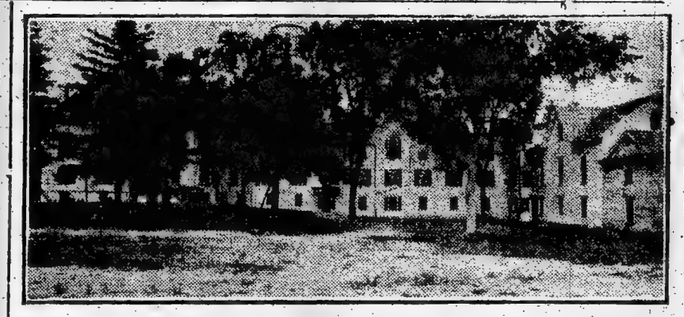

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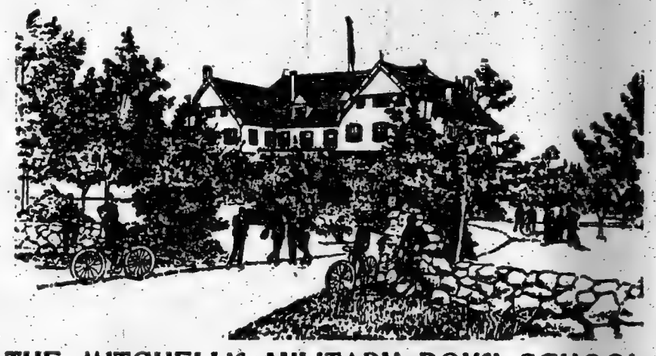

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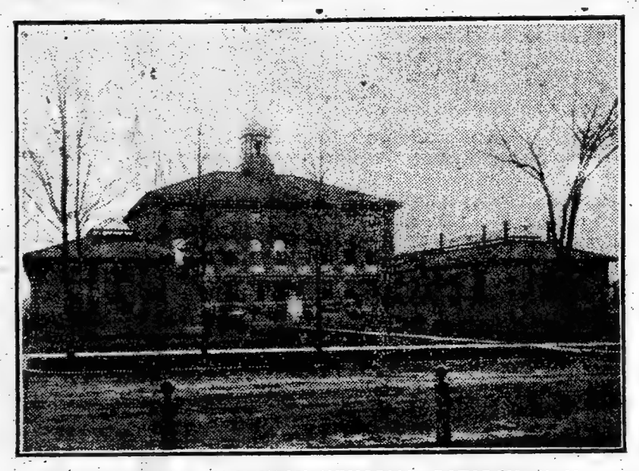

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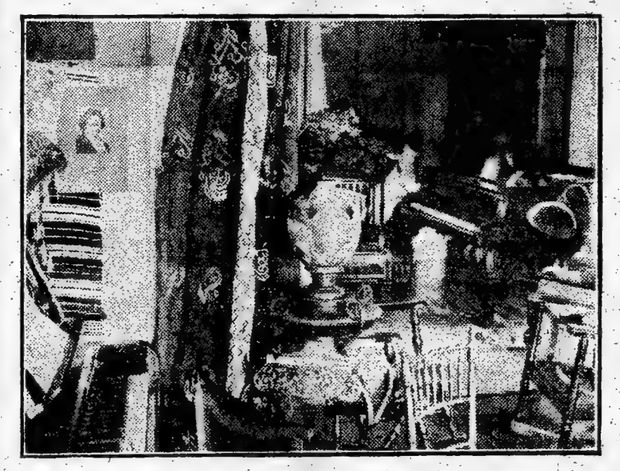

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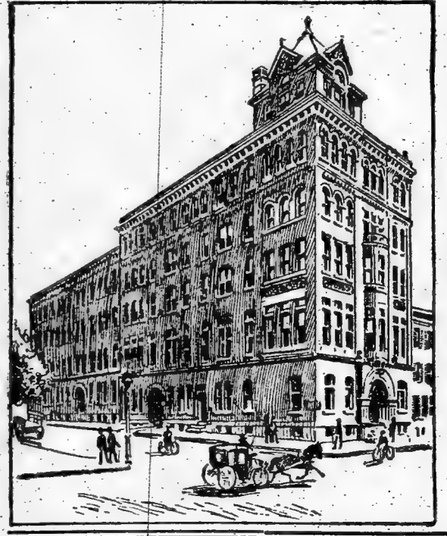

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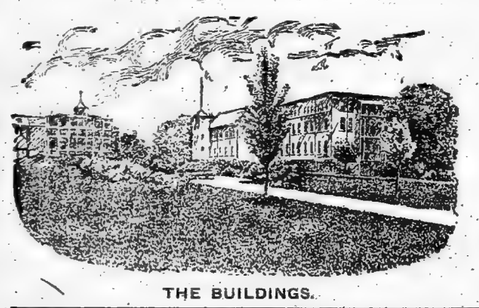

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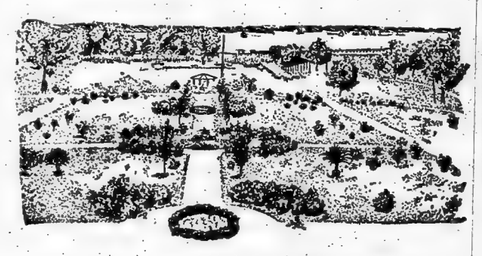

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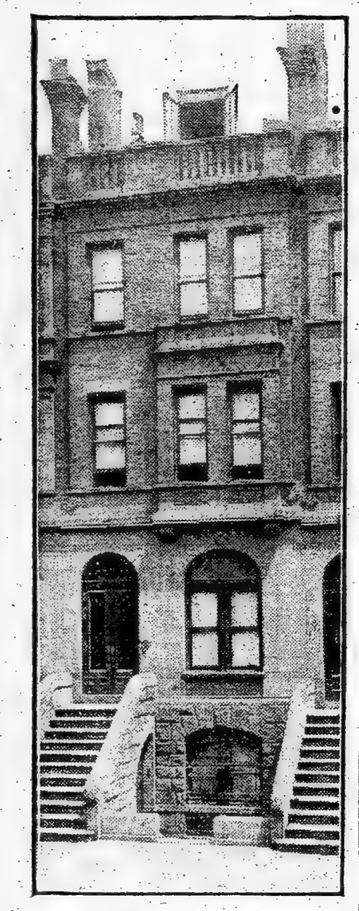

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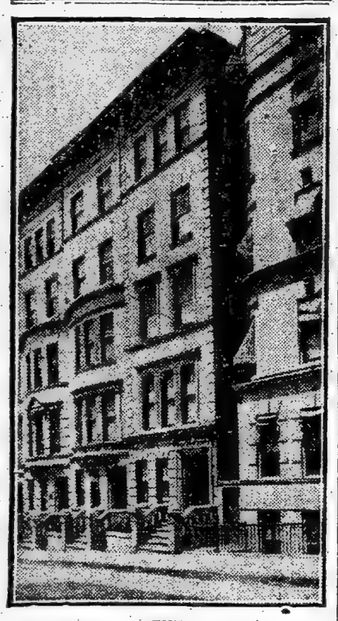

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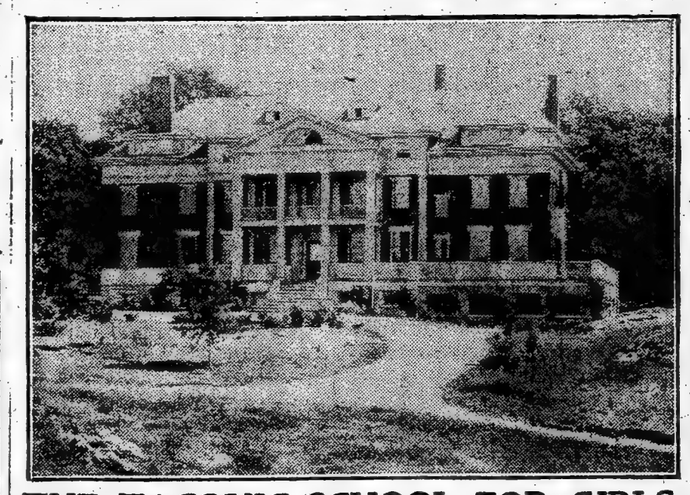

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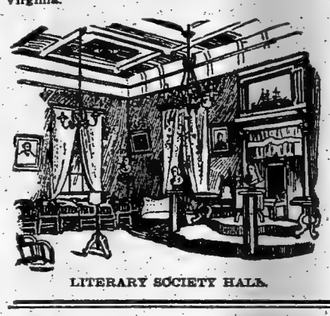

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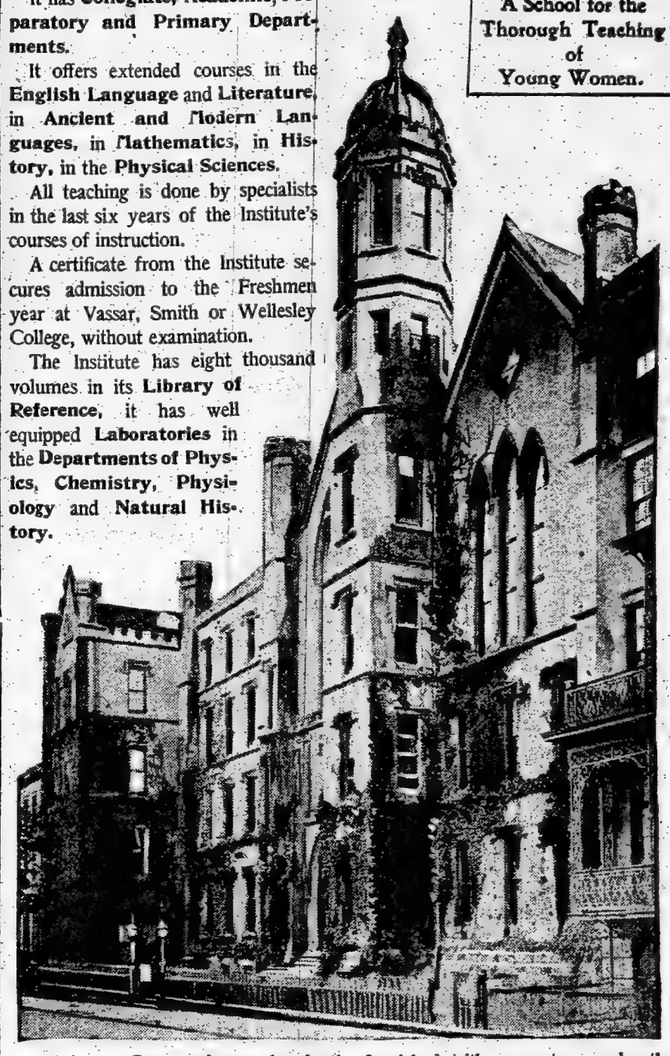

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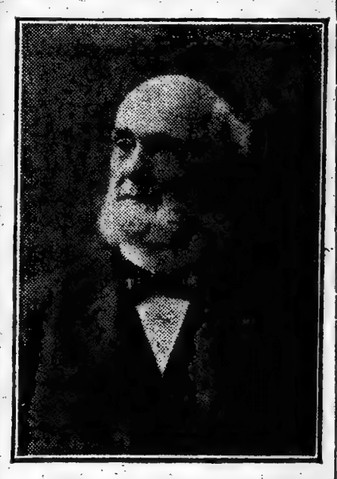

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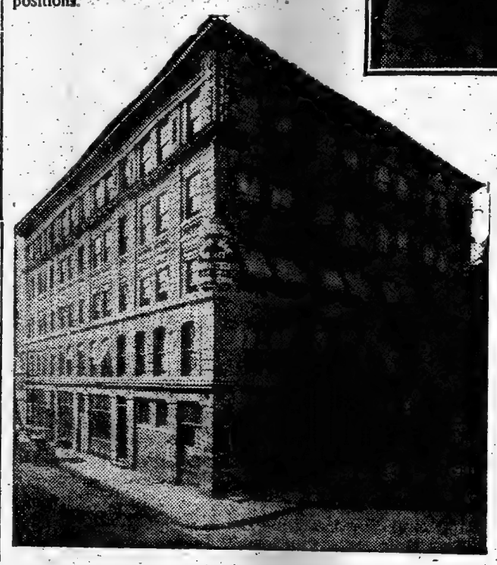

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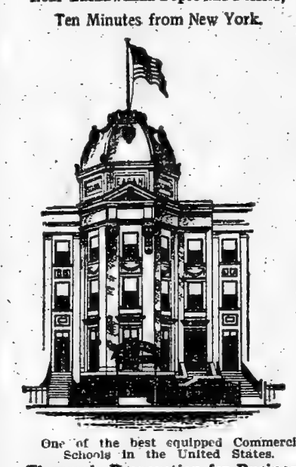

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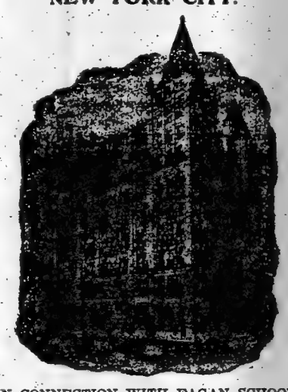

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AUG 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Page.

Is War Impossible?
The Conclusion Arrived at After Elaborate Study by the Late Jean de Bloch. By ALFRED MATHEWS 561

Professor of Chinese.
The Career of the Head of the New Department at Columbia. By EDW. T. HEYN 563

Bookishness.
Half Lights and Side Lights Upon the World of Letters 564

Mrs. Stoddard's Novels.
Her Studies of Temperament Foreshadowed Tourgueneff and Meredith, but Were in Advance of Her Age. By MARY GAY HUMPHREYS 565

William Blake.
Artist, Poet, Visionary—Facts, Books, and Opinions Concerning Him. By R. OSGOOD MASON 566

Japan.
The Stability of Its Commerce and Finance—Religious Feasts and Solemnities 567

Our Cable Letter.
Gossip About English Authors and Publishers by E. A. D. 569

St. Patrick's Day.
Its Early History and Celebration. By JOHN D. CRIMMINS 569

More Books Westward Ho!
English Volumes of Varied Values and Rarity Purchased by Americans 571

A Word Upon Elision.
A License Pushed Too Frequently to Abuse. By JOEL BENTON 572

Poverty and Literature.
Mr. William A. Linn Questions Whether Poverty Is Necessary to the Development of Genius 575

London Literary Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN 576

Other Books Reviewed.
"History of the Nineteenth Century" 562
"The Early History of Venice" 573
"Correct Social Usage" 573
"Hamlet" 563

The Endowment of Publishers 568
Recognition of Genius 568
Read the Bible 568
Bachelors of Poetry 568
A Spiritual Massage 568
Quaker Faith Cure 567
Brains and Blood in Fiction 569
Watts in the Auction Room 571
Topics of the Week 561
From Readers 570
A Dictionary of Monkey Talk 576
Queries 570
Books and Men 572
Books Received 572
Notes and News 574

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ACCORDING to all signs the coming Autumn will be a bad one for the new author of fiction. There is hardly a New York publisher who is willing to place much hope in him. On the other hand, a season cannot be recalled which seemed so promising in abundance and distinction in regard to forthcoming novels by well-known authors. There is scarcely a conspicuous name among the story tellers—American and English—of to-day which does not appear on the Fall lists. Howells, Crawford, Hope, James, Merriman, Corelli, Jerome, Miss Cholmoadely, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Cragie, Sir Gilbert Parker, Max Pemberton, Frank T. Bullen, Chambers, and many other equally well-known writers all have contributions. It almost seems as though "arrived" authors had formed a trust, with the intention of controlling the output of fiction. The same, too, may be said of belles letters of poetry, of travel, of history, and of miscellaneous critical works. There has never been a more formidable year in the history of American literature than 1902-1903 promises to be.

And what has become of the literary prodigy and his first babe of lightning growth? Apparently the public is sick of him, his multiple editions, and his fantastic contortions to keep his name in prominence, and the publishers have taken the hint. He will now have plenty of time to study grammatical usage, and English composition, and learn that after all Messrs. Howells, Crawford, James, et al. have certain staying qualities which he has not.

Infant prodigies in any of the arts of expression are usually more curious than they are interesting. Nine cases out of ten, they are little plagiarists blessed with an abnormal sense of harmony and coherence. Thus in the verse of infant "poets," the theme, and very often the phrases by which it is expressed, can be traced to poems that the child has heard read, while the little one's idea that rhyme and not rhythm is the principal element in prosody, is, to the admiring parent, the first evidence of the youngster's genius. The poetry of Julia Cooley, a little Connecticut girl of eight, is altogether an exception to the rule. Of her, Mr. Richard Le Gallienne writes in the September Harper's. The examples of her verses given reveal little sense of form and no grasping after rhyme; while the idea of harmony is almost too vague to be noticeable. Nevertheless, the child makes word pictures which are certainly original if nothing else. When Julia comes to practice on the piano it is probable that she will arrange her pictures differently. Here is a quatrain which she calls "What Nature Is Like to Me:"

> The sun is like a golden crown,
> The sky is like a blue and white knitted ball,
> The grass is like little pieces of silk thread,
> And the apple blossoms are like jewels.

The Haverhill Gazette comments with sense and force on the letter recently published in these columns on the dangers of the circulating library. It is not at all afraid that the Tabard Inn and similar enterprises will accustom people to borrowing books to such a degree that they will cease to care to own their own volumes, and so in time diminish the profits of publishing so greatly that the publishers will no longer be enterprising. It believes rather that the educational influence of the circulating schemes will tend to teach the people at large more about the joys of owning books and that in time the number of books demanded by the people will be much greater than it is now. It is, of course, foolish to blind one's self to possible evils, but it is equally unwise always to scent danger. The justness of The Haverhill Gazette's view is demonstrated by what happened after the invention of printing. The enormous increase in the number of books placed in the hands of the people created a taste for reading which made the publishing business a possibility. If new circulating schemes shall again widen the public acquaintance with books, it is hard to see how that is going to make the desire to own books smaller. As The Gazette truly says, the books which men really learn to love they will always wish to own.

It may be that in an artistic sense alone the drastic measures proposed by the Hungarian Government relative to gypsies is to be regretted. What! No more picturesque costumes, no more flashings of black eyes, no more gleamings of white teeth, no more fortune tellings, no more wailings of strangely stringed instruments, that weird music that plucks at your heart? If the Hungarian fiat is carried out, gypsies are no longer to herd together. There is to be a process of systematic distribution. There may be a certain quota allowed in a village, but no more. As to the recalcitrant, they are to be massed in reformatories. They are to be made "good," or punishment is to follow. It was on this precise principle that a famed English pedagogue of yore managed the bad boys. He thrashed them soundly, and between the whacks of the rod he adjured them "to be moral." If the Romany Rye should ever become actually extinct, it is satisfactory to know we will retain some reminiscences of them through George Borrow, and as for that, George Godfrey Leland will help us, too. Then, again, the wonderful folk-lore of the Children of Pharaoh will not be forgotten, and it may shock orthodox ears to hear that the gypsy legends of the longest past find a strange support in Genesis. The man who wrote of the gypsies will always have readers, from a cosmical scientist, as is the Secretary of the Smithsonian, down to the lower ranks. Now it might be that the learned Hungarians who are to study the entire gypsy business might reply to a question often asked: Did Isopel Berners acquire Armenian?

Lafcadio Hearn, author of "Two Years in the French West Indies," which was issued in a new edition by Harper & Brothers immediately after the eruption of Mont Pelée, will publish in England in the Autumn his translation of "One of Cleopatra's Nights," by Theophile Gauthier.

IS WAR IMPOSSIBLE?

The Conclusions Arrived At After Elaborate Study by the Late Jean de Bloch.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ALFRED MATHEWS

MDE BLOCH'S actual thesis finds its best and briefest expression in his own words; not in his writings but in the chronicling of an interview by W. T. Stead, printed as a kind of a prologue in the volume before us. Bearing in mind that he always by "war" means the clashing of two great "Powers" rather than the assault by one of them upon a markedly inferior people, we find him defining his position thus:

When we say that war is impossible we mean that it is impossible for the modern State to carry on war under the modern conditions with any prospect of being able to carry that war to a conclusion by defeating its adversary by force of arms on the battlefield. No decisive war is possible. Neither is any war possible that will not entail upon the victorious Power the destruction of its resources and the break-up of society. War, therefore, has become impossible, except at the price of suicide.

M. de Bloch, who, it will be remembered, died at the beginning of the year, was one of the most noteworthy personalities among all his contemporaries the world over, in practical and purposeful literature, and whether or not he affects the future orderliness of the nations as fully as he fondly hoped to, he must at least be given a prominent place among the influential and even the masterful men of the present era.

M. Bloch—his name is given as I. S. Bloch on the title page of the present work, though he is almost universally referred to as Jean de Bloch—was a Polish Jew. From what nationality and from what sect, let us ask, could come with more perfect poetic justice and ironic logic of destiny a great protagonist in the propagation of peace? Jew and Pole alike, and the Polish Jew in particular, have suffered long and grievously from war, and though Poland has been valiant and often successful in war, she has failed usually to gather, and invariably to retain, the fruits of war that her people wrested on the field, because of her almost total lack of that very quality which one of her most thoughtful and scholarly sons has now put especial stress upon as one of the prime requisites of successful war—the exercise of statesmanship in economics.

Born at Warsaw of very lowly parents and beginning life as a pack peddlar, Bloch almost entirely by his own powers pushed out of poverty and obtained an education and a financial competency. He became a successful banker, a constructor and administrator of railways, and then retiring, he devoted his whole time to study, and became a high authority as a sociologist and economist, and, later, as a military expert, though in a manner different from what that term usually implies, and, in fact, in a much broader capacity. He was made, in recognition of his high attainments, the Actual Councilor of State of Russia and a member of the Comité de Savants of the Ministry of Finance. While still exercising the duties of these offices he began writing and soon became a most prolific producer of books and pamphlets upon finance and economics with particular reference to Russia and Poland, and later, about twenty years since, turned more specifically to military problems, and finally to that great concentration of all his studies, a six volume work on the Future of War. This work was published in Russia some five years ago, and has not yet been translated. The present work is merely a sort of summary of the whole contained in the concluding volume.

During all this time and since the publication of his magnum opus, almost to the very day of his death, he was constantly employed in writing reviews, essays, and other minor works, in lecturing before learned bodies, and pushing into publicity everywhere and in every manner that his marvelous energy and his financial ability made possible, his favorite arguments against the continuance of war.

It has been more through the aggregate of these comparatively little labors than by reason of his monumental work, which has not yet emerged in its entirety from the obscurity of the Russian language, that the world's latest and greatest advocate of peace has come into the knowledge of the general public. But his fame received a considerable impetus from the fact that it was noised abroad that he was the intellectual ancestor of the idea of holding the Hague Peace Conference called by the Czar of Russia, and that it was he who had converted the Czar to thinking seriously of disarmament. The author, however,

*THE FUTURE OF WAR in Its Technical, Economic, and Political Relations. By I. S. Bloch. Translated by R. C. Long, and with a conversation with author by W. T. Stead, and an introduction by Edwin D. Mead. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. lxxix.-350. Boston: Ginn & Co.

modestly disclaimed this distinction, maintaining that the idea was the result of general evolution. It may be stated, though, that it remains the common belief that M. Bloch's book by startling the thinkers of Europe was one of the cardinal forces that compelled the conference.

Such, in brief, was the man who has written the so-far-culminating work of the whole literature of the Peace propaganda.

The elaboration and argumentation of M. Bloch's thesis takes a threefold form. Either of these it is well-nigh impossible to summarise within the limitations of a review, from the fact that, as set forth in this volume, they are themselves extremely condensed reviews of the larger work in six volumes. First he sets forth an immense array of data and deductions that belong to the dominion of the military expert and are derived, in large part, from a great array of the most prominent individuals of that class throughout Europe. This portion of the book gives us such chapters as "How War Will be Waged on Land," "Places of Campaign," "The Future of Naval Warfare," "Does Russia Need a Navy?" "What Wars Have Cost," "What Wars Will Cost," "The Care of the Wounded," &c.

But the second division of M. Bloch's argumentation, by far the most innovating and startling and convincing, is that in which he considers the economic difficulties of the war of the future.

It may be remarked the author has shown himself most thoroughly abreast of the times and in sympathy with that new school of historians of whom the astute writer of the "Law of Civilization and Decay," Mr. Brooks Adams, may be considered the founder—a school which predicates success in supreme crises upon the possession of superiority of economic conditions. Economics have been very generally ignored until recently—and are yet by the narrow military experts—but we have in M. Bloch's work a very convincing exhibit of their potential controlling power in warfare, and other students have given us comparatively recent precedents of their influence in this and other agencies affecting mankind. No one has more fully made manifest than the author of "The Future of War" that the economic endurability of a State is the foundation of that State's strength in warfare, and that this, even more in the future than in the past, must be the test of a State's power and of survival in the final analysis.

The author tells us that only once in recent history has any European Government attempted gravely to compute the economic consequences of war under modern conditions. That was in France, when M. Burdeau, Minister of Finance, appointed a committee of economists to ascertain how the social organism would withstand the convulsion of war—how the population would be fed; but no sooner was the inquiry begun than such a strong objection was raised by the military authorities that it was indefinitely suspended. "Hence," he says, "we are going forward blindfolded." And so it seems to have been, until M. Bloch himself revealed in his economic studies and disclosures something of that which stands before a people entering upon a war under modern conditions. That something he says is famine.

Before presenting the results of his economic researches, our author, as has been said, gives a picture of what the future war may be like, by reviewing in detail and with considerable minuteness the improvements in arms and artillery, the systems of training and equipment, and the introduction of mechanical elements of destruction heretofore unknown or untested. It must be borne in mind that he wrote before the British-Boer war, but he lived to study it and to lecture upon it, and he considered it as controverting no essential claim that he had theretofore made, but indeed substantiating many of his arguments or even lending support to stronger statements than he had made. For instance, the Boer war revealed the correctness of his assertion of a greater deadliness of fire and an increased efficiency for the defensive army. It demonstrated that the offensive or invading army needed ten times as many men as that on the defensive, instead of nearly five times as many, which was the excess usually theretofore regarded as essential. But both the Boer war and the Spanish-American war (though he frequently alluded to the latter in his informal utterances on his general subject) M. Bloch, for obvious reasons, looked upon as having little relation to, and throwing little light upon, the kind of warfare contemplated in his book.

Such war as the author has in mind would be that, say, in which Germany and France should again confront each other, a war in which Germany, instead of the half million men she put in the field in 1870, would have at least a million, while France would scarcely be behind her enemy in numbers. In a war between the Triple and the Dual Alliance there would be, says M. Bloch, ten millions of men involved, of which Germany would have 2,500,000, Austria 1,300,000, and Italy 1,300,000, making a total of 5,100,000 for the Triple Alliance, while the Dual Alliance would unquestionably have at least 2,500,000 from France and 2,800,000 from Russia, making 5,300,000, or 10,400,000 in the grand total.

When we imagine great masses of men like these armed with rifles which we are told are five times as effective as the chassepot of 1870, and perhaps with an arm forty times as effective, for we are constantly admonished that the weapon of to-morrow invariably surpasses that of to-day, we begin to realize the magnitude of what M. Bloch has in mind as the war of the future.

Added to the longer range of the rifle, an important element in the new condition of battle is the constant decrease in its calibre, which, of course, means the corresponding diminution in the size of the ball or missile, which admits of a vast increase in the number that each individual infantryman can carry. In 1877, when the Russians went into war against Turkey, each soldier could only carry 56 cartridges into action. At present he carries more than twice this number, and it is not improbable that in the near future he may take into action as many as 578. Not only is there the enormous increase in the amount of ammunition to be discharged, but there is fully as great a one in the rapidity of fire and in the deadliness of the discharge for the modern high-power rifle ball may pass through and kill or wound not one but several soldiers. These facts are only a few of the similar class put forward in careful array by the writer, and all backed up by an almost infinite amount of citation of instance and illustration of detail, historical and statistical. The range, power, and rapid fire of the artillery are shown to have kept fully apace with the advance of the rifle, but the author scores one of his strongest points in predicting the increased deadliness of future warfare and its enormous growth of terrorizing effect when he enlarges upon the employment of smokeless powder, which, he says, will be universal. This, as he expresses it, "demolishes at once the screen behind which for four hundred years human beings have fought and died. * * * The veil which gunpowder spread over the worst horrors of the battlefield has been withdrawn forever. But this is not the only change. It is difficult to overestimate the increased strain upon the nerve and morale of an army under action by the fact that men will fall killed and wounded without any visible or audible cause," and he explains that he says "audible" advisedly, because the range of the rifle has been so extended that it exceeds the distance to which the reduced sound of discharge will carry.

That battles of the future will probably be long continued is one of the conclusions of the author, well supported by reasons which we cannot here follow, and the throwing up of intrenchments and employment of siege operations will be commonly resorted to. The wounded will receive little attention, not only because their immense number will preclude its possibility, but also because there will be no safety upon or near the immense field of battle for those whose humane duty it would be to carry on the work. "What is much more likely is that the dying and the dead will be utilised as ramparts to strengthen the shelter trenches."

After an elaborate showing of the probabilities of future warfare arising from new conditions in the mechanism of slaughter, of which the foregoing is but a meagre outline, entirely omitting the profusion of data from which the author makes his dread deductions, and having shown some of the dangers and the enlarged element of uncertainty thrust into the "fortunes of war" by the difficulties that lie in the way of the unmanageability of such immense masses of men as must be mobilized at the outbreak of war, he passes to what he calls "the economic impossibility of waging war upon the scale on which it must be waged if it is waged at all."

This forms the most serious obstacle in the way of modern war, Mr. Bloch claims, and he evidently concentrated his energies upon this phase of his subject to make his appeal for peace and humanity to hard common sense rather than to sentiment.

A very interesting chapter on "What Wars Have Cost," (in Europe,) showing a total of over $6,000,000,000 in the last half of the nineteenth century, irrespective of enormous indirect expenditures, is followed by a still more startling chapter on "What Wars Will Cost in the Future." From detailed calculations made on the basis of past wars, the author makes it appear that a war breaking out in 1886 would have cost the five great Powers daily as follows: Germany, £1,020,000; Austria, £521,600; Italy, £512,400—total for Triple Alliance, £2,054,000; France, £1,021,600; Russia, £1,120,000—total for Dual Alliance, £2,141,600—or a grand total of £4,195,600, (or about $21,000,000 daily.) In reality the expenditure would be much higher, as the author makes apparent by suggesting the certainty of increased prices for provisions (local products) and the extraordinary expenditures, as the sums devoted to families left without resources whom the several States would be compelled to assist. This alone would be nearly £200,000, or $1,000,000 per diem, which together with the other sum already given ($21,000,000 daily) would make for the year's estimated expenditure of the five States about $8,030,000,000.

Now, M. Bloch says:

> We may well ask the question, Where will such resources be found? Already militarism and public debts swallow up the greater part of the revenue of most European States. * * * Will it be possible to raise resources so vastly exceeding the normal revenues of States? And what results may we expect from such extraordinary tension?

The problem of the economic difficulties in time of war is then applied to each of the principal Powers in a separate chapter, after which comes one on the effect of war upon the vital needs of the people. There are given exhaustive statistical studies of resources and of vital conditions, as the already existing deficiencies in foodstuffs and consequent dependence upon importations, certain to be cut off or diminished in time of war, and of various other elements in the status of the States.

Obviously, the conclusion is reached that those countries which in times of peace import large quantities of grain and other necessary products "will stand in a particularly critical condition"; that the most disastrous consequences of war will be especially felt in countries with the most highly developed industries—that is, in Germany, France, and England, where, from the diminution in demand, the interruption of ordinary communications, and the approach of danger, factories, mines, and workshops, with the exception of those whose products are necessary for the equipment of armies, will be forced to discontinue working, with the consequent loss and impoverishment of their operatives.

The author finds an element of strength in the condition of Russia, not only in the fact that her chief industry is that of agriculture and the population self-supporting, but that war will take a smaller percentage of her agricultural workers. While in the German Army will be found 36 per cent., in the Austrian 40 per cent., and in the French 42 per cent. of the total number of agriculturists, in Russia only 15 per cent. of her farm workers will be withdrawn from their usual vocation, and as Sundays constitute 15 per cent. of working time, the services of the lost contingent can be fully made up by Sunday labor alone, which the ecclesiastical authority would sanction and enforce in time of war. The author argues therefore (on this and other bases) that Russia would be in better condition to carry on huge and prolonged war without danger from internal difficulties than would any other nation, and he concludes that in the event of war, and "especially after it, the gravest possible popular commotion may appear in Western Europe."

However, M. Bloch, not satisfied with the foreshadowing of relative safety in economic endurability, reverting to his figures upon the enormous cost of war under present conditions, argues that there can be no actuality of safe emergence from war even for the victor.

"What," (he says,) "can be given to the people—after prolonged war at the tremendous cost he has shown to be inevitable—as compensation for their immense losses?"

The conquered certainly will be too exhausted to pay any money indemnity, and compensation must be taken by the retention of frontier territories, which will be so impoverished by war that their acquisition will be a loss rather than a gain. With such conditions can we hope for good sense among millions of men when but a handful of their former officers remain? Will the armies of Western Europe, where the Socialist propaganda has already spread among the masses, allow themselves to be disarmed, and if not, must we not expect even greater disasters than those which marked the short-lived triumph of the Paris Commune?

The whole tenor of this remarkable encyclopedia on modern war is to force home most persistently in the mind of the reader the query whether if the ordinary expenses of the "armed peace of Europe" have already borne so grievously upon the people as to cause a high rising tide of socialism and anarchism, together with that more orderly and rational resistance to militarism—a condition greatly strengthened by the growing disillusion that war is become "more mechanical than knightly"—will not the extraordinary expenses of war plunge victor and vanquished alike in social convulsion or swift destruction?

The once poor Polish Jew has propounded and demonstrated the problem in a manner that appeals strongly to the conscience and the judgment of the thoughtful, and the most potent brief ever submitted to the world in the interests of peace and the solidarity of States may yet be effective in averting the supreme disaster it pictures. If so, "The Future of War" will indeed prove the epoch making book that its admirers believe it to be.

ALFRED MATHEWS.

History in Slices.*

The introduction to Mr. Emerson's book reminds us of Miss Jewett's Kentucky giantess at the Denby circus. She wasn't so big by several hundred pounds as she was represented on the picture outside the tent. The truth was that the picture had been made for another woman. And Mr. Emerson's introduction was not made by him nor for his book, but, about fifty years ago, by the learned German Professor Gervinus, for a projected history of the nineteenth century, which he hoped to write. It is an admirable piece of work, so liberal that for writing it Gervinus was accused of treason, tried, and cast into prison. It is certainly a novel device on the part of Mr. Emerson to borrow an introduction. His choice is creditable to his taste; less so to his tact, for it is with something of a shock that one passes from the noble seriousness of Gervinus to Mr. Emerson's much lighter vein.

Dr. Johnson compared a woman's preaching to a dog's standing on his hind legs. The wonder wasn't that she could do it so well, but that she could do it at all. It is not so with Mr. Emerson's book. The wonder is that he has done it so well. For he has attempted something very difficult, and he has made a book to which the historical student and scholar will be absolutely indifferent, but which will be read with interest and not without profit by many of the less instructed sort. Even for these it is hardly a book to read continuously. A dictionary or the encyclopedia would have only less of "disconnection dull and spiritless." But it will be useful as a popular book of reference, though for such use it is injured by the meagreness of its index and the absence of any table of contents where an elaborate one, itemising the different subjects treated, would be a great advantage. Such a series of annals has not the character of history. Even so great a historian as Gardiner, the historian of the Stuarts and Cromwell, has been criticised as too annalistic in his treatment of his matter for the best historical effect. If Mr. Emerson had called his book "Annals of the Nineteenth Century," this title would have been an apt description, which the present one is not.

With some remarkable omissions and many of less importance Mr. Emerson has swept a vast multitude of facts into his net, and, though we have here and there a contrary impression, his facts are vitally appropriated to a remarkable degree. The difficulty with writing of this kind attaches largely to the transitions. How to jump across from Europe to America and from America to Asia and then back again, and to keep up this sort of thing through 1,924 pages, and do it gracefully, is a problem that would defy the ingenuity of most writers, and has Mr. Emerson's in some of his many instances. It is astonishing how well he manages it generally, while here and there the artifice is so transparent that a sharp break would answer quite as well. A more serious defect is the lack of proportion in the allotment of space to different matters. Thus, the whole of the first volume only brings us to the fall of Napoleon in 1815, and probably nine-tenths of the matter in this volume are devoted to his affairs. They are described in a fresh and vivid manner, and Mr. Emerson is always at his best when he can speak right on. The second volume covers the forty-two years from 1816 to 1857, inclusive. This period is mainly that of the great European peace, and its proportionate space suggests that however confident Mr. Emerson may be that "peace hath her victories" it is those of war that have for him the principal attraction.

But to this suggestion there is the countervailing fact that the last volume also covers forty-two years, and these years of much fighting, including the Franco-Austrian war, our own civil war, the Prusso-Austrian, the Franco-Prussian, and so on. It is inevitable, with this kind of writing, that we should have more attention given to events than to tendencies. One of the grosser instances is that of the rise and fall of slavery in the United States. There is only one reference to it in the index, but this is the fault of the index more than of the book. Nevertheless the account of the anti-slavery conflict is meagre in the extreme. A single paragraph disposes of Garrison, and others of the great contestants fare as ill or worse. Lincoln has three lines of index to Napoleon's thirty, and in this case the index fairly represents the text. Much of the book is necrological, the death of a distinguished man being economized for some account of his life. These obituary notices are quite mechanical and often very imperfect. The sole index reference to Daniel Webster is to his obituary notice. This mentions his election to Congress from a New Hampshire district and has not a word concerning his change of residence to Massachusetts and his long service of that State in the United States Senate. There is much oversight of this kind. But with its defects the book has substantial merits and its modest price brings it within the reach of many who cannot afford to buy a multitude of special histories.

*A HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, YEAR BY YEAR. By Edwin Emerson, Jr., Member of the American Historical Association, New York Historical Society, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; Honorary Member of the Royal Philo-Historical Society of Bavaria, &c. With an introduction by Georg Gottfried Gervinus. 8vo. Three volumes. Pp. 1,924. Illustrated with sixteen colored plates and thirty-two full-page half-tone cuts and two maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.60.

George Eliot.

The English Bookman for August is a George Eliot number. In an illustrative sense it is particularly attractive. There are many unpublished portraits reproduced, and among them Sir Frederick Burton's famous picture. The publishers of The Bookman express their indebtedness to Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. for photographs representing scenes from George Eliot's novels. Admirers of George Eliot often at sea in regard to the looks of the woman, may now be satisfied, for the portrait gallery is an extended one, beginning as far back as 1842.

The conclusion arrived at is that George Eliot was far better looking than was generally supposed. With age the prominence of her nose was lessened. Her eyes, as Mr. W. Hale White describes them, were gray eyes, "and there was a curiously shifting light, generally soft and tender, but convertible into the keenest flash." Mr. White became acquainted with Miss Evans some time between 1852 and 1853, and then she was the sub-editor of John Chapman's Westminster Review.

As to literary criticism, the most important article in the number is by James Douglas, and he takes Sir Leslie Stephen somewhat to task. Of late there have been little insignificant buttings directed against Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot. Mr. Douglas doubts whether George Eliot will be as popular in the time to come as in the past, and he writes: "Most young people would rather read bad novels by living authors than good novels by dead ones. The commercial question enters here. More new books are sold than old ones. George Eliot is 'serious; we are flippant.'"

Somehow what Mr. Swinburne wrote of George Eliot in The Quarterly Review, calling her "bisexual," has always acted like a slap in the face to those who loved the creator of Maggie Tulliver. It is well to give Sir Leslie Stephen's summary of George Eliot. Comparing her with other novelists, he writes: "I cannot doubt that she had powers of mind and a richness of emotional nature rarely equaled, or that her writings—whatever their shortcomings—will have a corresponding value in the estimation of thoughtful readers."

PROFESSOR OF CHINESE.

The Career of the Head of the New Department at Columbia.

PROF. FRIEDRICH HIRTH, who has been appointed head of the new Chinese Department of Columbia University, was born in the neighborhood of Gotha, Germany, in 1845. His father was an attorney and counselor at law, his mother was the daughter of a French emigrant who had escaped the guillotine during the great revolution. He is a brother of Dr. Georg Hirth, the well-known publisher and art collector, and R. Hirth du Frenes, the painter, both of Munich. He received his first Latin education at the College in Gotha, and studied classical philology under masters of the scientific method like F. Ritschl and M. Haupt. In 1870 he was appointed to the Chinese Customs Service under Sir Robert Hart.

Being, during the first five years, stationed at Canton, he began his Chinese studies by the local dialect of that province, but soon turned to the Court idiom and the written language. In 1872 he published a map of Kuang-Tung, with several geographical papers connected with that province, some of which appeared in The China Review. In 1875 he was transferred to Amoy, and was placed in charge of that port in 1877. The end of that year saw him at Shanghai, where he was kept in a leading position in the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, with the interruption of two years' leave spent in Germany, till the Spring of 1888. Being an active member of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, he followed Prof. H. A. Giles as President, and edited the Society's Journal during several years.

He wrote quite a number of papers both in German and in English on various subjects connected with China, but his principal work and the one which laid the foundation of his fame, appeared in 1885 under the title, "China and the Roman Orient: Researches Into Their Ancient and Mediaeval Relations as Represented in Old Chinese Records." The book treats upon a certain powerful country described by the Chinese historians of the first century A. D., under the name of Ta-Tsin, which former sinologues had held to correspond to Italy, with Rome as the capital of the empire.

Dr. Hirth, in the course of his researches, made some important linguistic discoveries, chief among which concerns the manner in which ancient and mediaeval Chinese authors transcribe the letter "R" in foreign names. This stumbling block of Chinese speech was, just as nowadays, replaced by "L" in many cases, but at the end of syllables, Dr. Hirth found out, a final "T," now lost in the northern, but preserved in the southern dialects, is used to represent final "R," e. g., in Sanskrit Dharma, which name, in old Chinese Buddhist writings, is now read Ta-mo in Peking, but Tat-mo in Canton.

Another work, also published in English, appeared under the title, "Ancient Porcelain; a Study in Chinese Mediaeval Industry and Trade." It treats upon the invention of porcelain in China and reveals the origin of the oldest varieties now found in the hands of curio hunters. The trade routes by which the famous céladon porcelain was carried from China to various countries of the West by Arab traders during the Middle Ages are traced in the contemporaneous works of Chinese authors.

In connection with his literary studies Dr. Hirth made a collection of ancient specimens, chiefly céladons, which attracted the attention of the late Duke Alfred of Coburg-Gotha, himself a great collector and connoisseur of ancient china; it has been incorporated with the Duke's own collection at the Ducal Museum in Gotha. The commercial features of his researches on porcelain are chiefly based on the ethnographical work of Chao Ju-kua, who wrote at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and whose sketches of the countries visited by the Arab traders of the Middle Ages have been translated by Dr. Hirth in various papers published partly in English, partly in German. During the twenty-odd years he spent on Chinese soil Dr. Hirth contracted a passion for collecting Chinese books and literary curiosities of every kind. Among the latter he discovered in 1888 a polyglot manuscript in twenty-two volumes.

In a special paper, entitled "The Chinese Oriental College," he shows it to have originated during the Ming dynasty in connection with a school of interpreters then flourishing in Peking. It is a work similar to the well-known polyglot sent to Paris by the Jesuit Father Amiot, with this difference, however, that the Paris copy was written at the time of the Emperor Kang-hi, when the language of the Kin or Juchen Tartars, formerly a subject of study among court interpreters, had been replaced by the modern Manchoo. Dr. Hirth's Polyglot, written during the Ming dynasty, however, contains two volumes dedicated to that language. These constitute the only explanation left of the written style of that lost language of the twelfth century. The Polyglot, together with Dr. Hirth's collection of Chinese books and manuscripts, was purchased by the Prussian Government, and is now to be found in the royal library at Berlin.

Before leaving China on a second furlough (1888-90) Prof Hirth devoted a number of years to the publication of works facilitating the study of the Chinese written language. His "Notes on the Chinese Documentary Style," (Shanghai, 1888,) purport to teach the student how to make grammatical observations in the modern business style, a distinct class of written Chinese as widely different from the ancient classical as it is from the modern spoken language. Another work serving this purpose is the "Text Book of Documentary Chinese," in two volumes, (Shanghai, 1885-88,) a chrestomathy for practical use with a vocabulary. The two works, which are now out of print, have been used a good deal by students of the written language residing in China, chiefly members of the Customs Service, the various Consulates and Legations.

While on long leave in Berlin Dr. Hirth offered himself as a candidate for the Chair of Chinese, then having become vacant on the death of Prof. W. Schott, (1880;) he failed, however, because it was held that not a specialist for Chinese was required, but a scholar professing comparative philology as applied to the languages of Eastern Asia generally. The Prussian Government, however, gave him the rank and title of a Professor in acknowledgment of his scientific efficiency.

Having returned to China for another term of five years (1890-95,) he lived as Commissioner of Customs in Tamsui (Formosa,) Chinkiang, Ichang, and Chungking (1893-95.) Being entitled to two years' leave again in 1895 he settled down in Munich (Germany) and resigned the service without returning to China in 1897. During his last stay in China he had brought together a second Chinese library containing about 7,000 pen (Chinese volumes) also about 600 scrolls of Chinese paintings, and a number of works on pictorial art, by the aid of which he hopes to construct the material for a history of the art in China.

His connection with the Russian Academy led him to take an active part in the researches connected with the old Turkish inscriptions discovered by Russian travelers on the banks of the Orchow and Tola Rivers in Mongolia. It is well known that Prof. Thomsen of Copenhagen succeeded in deciphering the alphabet of those mysterious traces of ancient writing which former generations explained as runic characters, and that Dr. Radloff, the Academician of St. Petersburg, our first authority on Turkish dialects, published a translation of all the texts now known in what proves to be a dialect of the Eastern Turks of the eighth century A. D.

Dr. Hirth's contribution was published together with Radloff's work on the last great discovery, the inscription found in the neighborhood of Urga and containing an account of the doings of Tonjukuk, the prudent adviser during a lifetime to three successive Khans. The Chinese have a good deal to say just about him, and the historical works consulted by Dr. Hirth throw most welcome and novel light on a period which was hitherto represented by a perfect blank in that remote part of Asia. The study of the early history of the Turks is bound to stimulate research in another quarter, the migrations of their ancestors, the Huns. Though it had been conjectured generations ago that King Attila's hordes were identical with the northern neighbors of the Chinese, that powerful hunting nation, the Hiung-nu, the idea, first thrown out in Deguignes's well-known "Histoire des Huns," has been ridiculed by great authorities like Klaproth, Ritter, and others. Deguignes's identification could at the best be looked upon as an ingenious hypothesis. In a paper on "Wolga-Hunnen und Hiung-nu" read in 1899 before the Royal Academy of Munich, Dr. Hirth proves from ancient records found among the Chinese historians that the Hiung-nu actually made themselves masters of the country unmistakably described as "A-lan" just at the time when, according to Western historians, the Huns conquered the A-lans.

A few months ago Prof. Hirth was invited by the Russian Academy to come to St. Petersburg in order to prepare a catalogue of the large collection of Chinese books and manuscripts kept at the Asiatic Museum. His name had been advanced by the late Dr. Bretschneider, the great Russian authority on Chinese botany and mediaeval geography, as that of a specialist in Chinese bibliography, in connection with a report on the imperial library of Mukden, (said to have been captured by the Russians in the Autumn of 1900,) published in the St. Petersburg Gazette and the Allgemein Zeitung, (Beilage, April, 19, 1901.) Dr. Hirth has, however, asked for leave to postpone the work referred to, in order to be able to commence work in New York early in October, where he proposes to open courses, (a) for beginners on the study of Chinese characters, (b) for advanced students, Chinese texts concerning the history and geography of Central Asia, and the development of Chinese art; (c) for the general student, history of the Chinese Empire.

EDW. T. HEYN.

Stories of Great Nations.*

"The Story of the Greatest Nations" is now being published in separate numbers, and will be concluded in seventy-two parts. It includes the histories of Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Greece, Rome, Germany, Austria, France, England, and its colonies, Russia, Spain, China, Japan, the United States, and its new possessions. One remarkable feature of this publication is its illustrative profusion. Each part contains twelve full-page illustrations, and maps. The pictures are taken from all sources. For instance, in the number one there is a good copy of Kaulbach's "Defeat of Xerxes at Salamis." This work is of the most extended character, for the intention of the editors is to present a comprehensive history, with a complete chronology of the world, and a pronouncing vocabulary of each nation. The editors of this publication are Edward S. Ellis and Charles F. Horne. Quite a number of the parts of this work have already appeared.

*THE STORY OF THE WORLD. To be completed in 72 parts. In all, 576 pp. Each number, 36 cents. Edited by Edward S. Ellis and Charles F. Horne. New York: P. F. Nightingale.

Fad Printing and Scholarship.*

The Roycroft Shakespeare, of which the Hamlet volume has just appeared, reminds one of the bibliophile, concerning whom it was said that he knew more of books than any man living—except perhaps as to what they are about. Nothing, one is almost convinced, could be more beautiful than these spacious quarto pages, nothing more refreshing to the eye than this great, simple, readable type stretching generously across the page with a beauty that any but the most obdurate must see at once is quite as absolute as that of the rhythm and sense of the lines. And the simplicity and strength of the binding seem in full accord with the rest.

Yet one is not quite convinced of all this. There are moods in which it seems as tinkling cymbals, for obstinate questions keep obtruding. What text is followed? Or if no one of the great editors is accepted as a whole, to whom has been intrusted the task of selecting and rejecting? Deponent sayeth not. What of the varying quartos and folios? When did Shakespeare probably write the play, and was it rewritten or revised? What were the materials out of which Shakespeare fashioned it, and how much is he indebted to them? Still deponent sayeth not. And yet without such data no reader can form an intelligent opinion about Hamlet or about many another of Shakespeare's plays. For the use of the general reader, the Temple Shakespeare, for all its pseudo-elegance of print and binding, is more useful; and for the scholar the Cambridge Shakespeare unites fullness and accuracy of information with a typographical excellence in nowise inferior to that of the Roycroft Press.

This is not by way of urging upon the Roycrofters a greater personal attention to details of scholarship. Sad experience has shown that the amateur of bookmaking had better keep out of that galley. We have in mind a copy of the Kelmscott edition of Shakespeare's poems, for which 2 guineas was paid by an inexperienced Shakespearean amateur, who confided in the statement that the text was identical with that of the first quartos. A hasty collation with the copies in the Bodleian Library showed that the editor to whom William Morris intrusted the text varied from the original not only in characteristic minor details, but also with regard to one very important point—the manner of printing the short sonnet that concludes the first of the two series. There was no note, moreover, of the matter on the titlepages, though in the case of the sonnets this is of great significance. Quite clearly there had been no thought of that humble virtue known as scholarship. The spelling and the punctuation of the originals were thought to be quaint and characteristic, and just enough of them was retained to impart the archaic air much desired by the soul of the art printer.

So it is always with the proprietors of superfine presses. They know more about books than any one else in the world, except perhaps as to what they are about. Why, then, should they concern themselves with books that matter? If all they are after is something to delight the eye, they might better confine themselves to printing their own estimable compositions, for the editing of which they are amply prepared. If, however, they will meddle with Shakespeare and such like, it were far better to throw the glory of their virtuosity about a properly edited text. A Roycroft printing of the Temple Shakespeare, for example, would, to any intelligent reader, be a joy forever. Or is it that introductions and appended notes are barred on the ground that to print them requires type somewhat smaller than that of the first school reader?

*SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK. Folio. Pp. 172. East Aurora, N. Y.: Roycroft Shop.

Two Good Lads.*

A minister's boy must have a hard time of it and pretty much as Mr. Gunnison, who writes the introduction to Mr. W. W. Hooper's story, explains it. Because of his father's calling, that particular boy is supposably born good. His comrades are not overfond of him, because, being a clergyman's son, he is likely to be held up as a model, and just as often as not the minister himself has his hands so full that the early education of the boy may be in a measure neglected.

Mr. W. W. Hooper, who is a clergyman and a schoolmaster, shows a thorough acquaintance with boys' ways, as Ray Howard, the hero, is the minister's son. Ray is a trifle mischievous, as all boys who respect themselves snould be. He gets into many scrapes, but proves himself to be honest and courageous. The other story in the book has for title "Fred Harwood." Fred has a fairly stern stepfather, and the boy's life is not a happy one, for the fortunes of the family are at a low ebb. Fred, who has speculative ability, buys apples in quantity and makes a lot of money, and so in time the stepfather becomes reconciled to him and existing conditions.

*THAT MINISTER'S BOY; OR, WAS HE AS BLACK AS THEY PAINTED HIM! Stories for Boys. By W. W. Hooper. With an introduction by Herbert S. Gunnison. Cloth. 8vo. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Brooklyn Eagle Press.

The Contemporary Review

gives the following unusual praise to "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci": "They are all living, convincing figures: Machiavelli, Beatrice d'Este, Ludovico Sforza, Charles VIII., some sparkling with wit, some profoundly pathetic. It would be hard to surpass the poetry of some of Merejkowski's descriptive passages—the vigor and picturesqueness of others."

The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci

is the second novel in DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI'S great trilogy, "Christ and Anti-Christ." The first issue was the famous "Death of the Gods," a splendid panorama of the life and times of Julian, known as "the Apostate." The third novel, which will be soon published, is "Anti-Christ," dealing with Peter the Great and Alexis. No writer has more ably pictured the troublous life of the Italian Renaissance, so fascinating through its intermingling of the new and the old, of fanaticism and paganism, of new-born science and persistent superstition. The translation is of remarkable merit. 12°. Price $1.50.

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BOOKISHNESS.

Half Lights and Side Lights Upon the World of Letters.

I.

The Devil and Mary MacJane.

Feb. 13.

Dear Mary:

I am flattered at the advertising you give me.

In this blackguardly age of atheism I was afraid I had lost my grip.

That people were beginning to lose faith in me.

You renew my old self-confidence.

For this I thank thee, Mary.

Now consider your proposition to marry me.

I have been thinking of marrying some one.

I admit that much.

I am utterly alone in this world.

I find loneliness lonesome.

It is very bitter to be the only Devil in the whole wide world. Besides loneliness, it means overwork. Sometimes I get into a particularly populous and unsympathetic corner of it, and stamp my hoofs and lash my tail, (you were wrong, little MacJane, about my not having one,) and tear my horns with grief and despair over the matter.

Nobody loves me. They all use me for what they can get out of me.

Eve was a good listener, but her mind ran on apples.

No one ever proposed to me before.

For this I thank thee, kind Mary.

No one ever had to wait before.

Ink's run out. I was just going to give you a Portrayal. D.

March 25.

My Dear Mary:

Am still pondering over your declaration of affection, and wondering whether you would bring me happiness with a sufficiently capital H.

Do you know, little MacJane, what it means to a Devil to be deeply, darkly, diabolically, hideously happy?

Blest if I do.

But back to my Portrayal. I am a genius.

That means two of us.

Would we agree?

I must have the centre of the stage. If there is any sympathy floating around in this cold, hard world, I feel it belongs more to me, who has been in the deviling business for so many weary misunderstood aeons, than to you, who have only tormented your family for nineteen years.

You perceive I am selfish.

I have never done anything for the world. But I don't think it should mind that. I think it should do something for me.

But I am not morbid. I am a philosopher of my own peripatetic school.

When a woman bores me, I don't beat her, as you hope.

I just bore her.

Dreadfully!

It's my revenge.

Neat one, don't you think?

So you see, I am disappointing to live with.

When you flew out with nerves, I wouldn't lash my tail and say cuss words for you to copy.

I'd drum on the window pane.

Think these things over, little MacJane.

MEPHISTO.

May 1.

Miss MacJane:

Dear Madame—I have finished your book, and what I have to say will pain you greatly.

I like to pain people.

I am a genius.

But, oh, so lonely!

Yet I like loneliness. When the alternative is Mary MacJane.

You don't mind, do you?

I am not so young a Devil as I was. I am afraid your gusts and thrusts, your tempers and whimpers, your nerves and curves and swerves, would harass me, and injure my power for harm in the world. I am afraid the demand for my patience would make a saint of me.

You don't like saints, you know.

So, kind Mary, deliver me.

Yet cheer up, Mary MacJane, even if I don't want to marry you. Some ordinary man may, and you will find probably him devil enough to satisfy the cravings of your combustible, and I understand, uninsured little heart.

I think I'll put the thought into his head. It's my line of business. Adieu. Votre,

CHER DIABLE.

P. S.—Messalina sends love.

She appreciates your admiration, but begs to be excused from meeting you until later.

She fears your enthusiasm for depravity is a mere effervescence of youth, and that she may yet see you fat, commonplace, and respectable, misunderstanding a daughter of your own.

She fears you may fall from disgrace.

At present she has lots more interesting company.

We are both doubtful, Mary, of your calling and election to Badness.

If you only were more than nineteen!

D. & M.

LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS.

II.

What the "Material" Thinks of the Writer.

It is a long time now since Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's Adirondack sketches, called "In the Wilderness," came into being, yet there is folded away in a lap of those mountains a memory of both man and book perennial in its vigor and freshness. Old Mountain Phelps, the one-time guide, philosopher, and friend of Mr. Warner, and the subject of "A Character Study," is still living, though that phrase hardly conveys an accurate impression. He lives—but in the past. He breathes and eats and sleeps in the flesh of to-day, but his soul nourishes on memories. The present avails little. He is now eighty-six years old, and his claim to distinction, aside from his philosophy, his personality, and his friendship with Mr. Warner, is that he cut the first trail up Mount Marcy, or Tahawas, as the old Indians had it, which means "cloud-splitter." This claim has been disputed by other guides jealous of the honor, but there is little doubt that it is legitimate.

Fifteen years had passed since I saw old Phelps. The little gray wooden house on the slope of the hill, the heavy border of trees around the open green in front, the simple old doorway, were all the same. Not for a moment did I suppose he would remember me, but he did, and I was flattered by his inclusion of me in the old set. Not the set of his beloved contemporaries, but one that was old enough to have become memorable and treasureable. He had not changed much—frailer, more wasted, higher voiced, that was all, but good of hearing and comprehensive, and still possessed of quick flashes of retort and appreciation.

"Well, Phelps," said I, "there are no days like the old days, are there, and no bears as big as the old bears!"

The old man's cackling laugh rang out.

"No, Sir-ee; thar ain't," said he. "I don't s'pose ez ye remember my bar story, do ye?"

For the sake of the argument I admitted that I was a little hazy, and the next moment set him going by remarking that I had just reread Mr. Warner's "bar story."

"Oh, Charlie Warner's story warn't no story, pshaw no!" said the old man, "an' I told him so las' time I see him; but my! jus' to think that he won't never come again," and Phelps's jaw dropped with the eternal human wonderment at death. "But about that bar story—ez ye may remember, Charlie Warner's bar jus' kep' acomin' on an' acomin' on an' acomin' on—jus' all foolishness, that kind o' writin'. Course a bar 'ud keep acomin' on with blackberries right before him—no use in saying so much about it! I like a story ez is direct; I know how it is, I've been blackberrin' myself—some. Oh, yes, he shot the bar all right enough. But my way is kind 'er handier than a gun what you're afraid of. The biggest bar I ever see—my, but he was a big, stupid, homely critter—popped up from behind a clump of trees no further than from here to yonder. I hadn't no gun—folks mos' generally hasn't—an' I jus' tell ye but I was plum scared, an' I up an' let off a yell jus' like any one would under such circumstances. An' my eye! but that bar jus' scooted like I'd been a dozen guns to once! Lit right out, an' hain't never been heard of since. If ever ye meet a bar jus' yell like all distracted, an' if ye can only yell big enough you're jus' perfectly dead safe!"

I promised to make a note of the advice, whereat Phelps laughed loud and shrill. His voice was always high pitched, but now it breaks into whispering shivers and inconsequent wanderings like an icy wind among pine trees.

"Great times them was," he finally continued, "when Charlie Warner was here an' Jo Twitchell an' I was younger than we be now. Great times, great times, great times, an' you? Wall, I s'pose you're married by now—those that ain't dead are mostly married, an' you don't seem to be dead yit!"

I admitted, as gently as possible, the truth of his supposition.

"An' now who did ye marry?" he asked with twinkling eyes.

"No one you ever knew; an Englishman," I replied.

"Umph!" said Old Mountain Phelps, "a durned Englishman!"

"Oh, he's not a bad sort," I maintained, "and I'm just as good an American as I ever was."

"Wall, I'm glad o' that; I'm glad o' that," he repeated.

Then, seeing that he was growing weary, Old Mountain Phelps and I parted—for time and for eternity. ISABEL MOORE.

III.

An Old Typesetter's "Memories" of Hartford as a "Literary" Centre.

As far back as 1764 one Thomas Green came to Hartford, opened a printing office, and established The Courant, of which Senator Hawley is editor and proprietor. Years ago Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney shed a mild lustre over the quiet city by her poetical effusions, and two of the landmarks to-day are her former homes on Asylum Avenue and beautiful Sigourney Street. The Rev. Dr. Andrews, author of "The Life of Our Lord," the standard chronological work on the subject, has made this Connecticut city his home for many years. And one does not have to travel far into the heart of the city to find the long-time residence of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote many of her later books and stories in her delightful home on Farmington Avenue. And so it goes. One might mention the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, that molder of theological thought, thirty years and more ago, whom the city has honored by placing his statue in its park which bears his celebrated name. Surely, some "good can come out of Nazareth," even when the Legislature is in session.

"The art preservative of all arts" has many sins laid at its door, but there is a certain pleasure that comes to the man who has held a "stick" and, during office hours at least, followed a "rule." He was particular about measure, was the printer of old, before he was compelled "to run with the machine," and he was always partial to "fat takes." Going back to the seventies, my mind is refreshed, my memory quickened, when I gaze upon the rusty "stick" which I have hung upon my study wall, like a certain celebrated "fiddle and the bow," for my typesetting days are over, unless fate should decree that I again make a living by picking up the clicking metal and turn it into "live" type and hard cash at so much per thousand.

It was in 1876 that Bret Harte published his first and only novel, "Gabriel Conroy," and he issued it through a Hartford publishing company, for whom I was then "sticking" type. It was then that many of us learned for the first time of Colonel Starbottle and Jack Hamlin, characters that have so often figured in Harte's stories that they are almost classic. One could but love the great, boyish giant Gabriel, and feel pity for him in his crime. Bret Harte gave us "good" copy, in those days before the universal use of the typewriter. He always wrote in violet ink, with the clearness of copper-plate and the accuracy of one who had not forgotten his early typesetting days. His penmanship was dainty as a woman's—not the new woman's, but she of an earlier day, who did not display so much of the physical in her chirography. A "take" of Harte's story was longed for and planned for, and sometimes "soldiered" for, I fear. But the proof was always remembered as a bad dream. It was well marked, by a remarkable man, with that same violet ink, until it looked like a proof of Balzac or Dickens. That was the bitter with the sweet. Harte was so particular that he was almost finicky, as some printers remember him. No wonder his stories were works of art—he polished them, he pruned and he added and he finally let them go before the public with his blessing, and the thought on the compositor's part that art is long, especially on one of Harte's proofs. Quite likely, however, the printer was to blame for some of the novelist's corrections. It's a pity this man who has made a niche for himself in literature, who "struck it rich" in his early stories, has passed on so soon to join the great majority. An old printer, especially, never likes to put "finis" at the end of a good story, but measuring time comes, and we must all pass in our "dupes."

Another writer of the Hartford of twenty-five years ago was Mark Twain. Who can forget him, as he walked the streets of the Charter Oak City in Winter time with his five-hundred-dollar sealskin overcoat and his inseparable cigar, and his pleasant word to the poor devil of a printer whom he met on the stairs of the publishing house. Those were the days of "The Gilded Age," and the creation of Colonel Sellers, who received his name, so it was rumored in the printing office, from certain habits which earned for him the title "Sellus," which for literary reasons had been changed to Sellers. The picture was so true to nature that some changes had to be made in the book later as to this one character.

Mark Twain wrote copy that could be "followed if it went out of the window," in the blackest of black ink and a bold hand that was a relief to tired eyes. He knew what he wanted; he wrote it as he wanted it, and sometimes the wooden compositor set it up out of his head, regardless of sense. And then the proof came back on the unlucky typo. Once, at least, is it within the memory of man, the proof was so very bad that the attention of the whole office was called to some lurid remarks of the author on the margin. This is a bit of profane history; we do not say it was justifiable, this forcible language of the genial Mark. It is simply a matter of record.

I remember setting the first line of the first chapter of the now celebrated "Tom Sawyer," and have pleasant memories of "fat" takes and good pay, in those days of much copy. Mark is with us yet, and may he long continue to furnish "stuff" for publication, better and more sparkling, if anything, than of old.

The printer of '76 will not forget the refined and cultured Charles Dudley Warner, and his first-rate copy, written in that thin, nervous hand, on small note paper—everything in keeping. How the wit would sparkle and appear in unexpected places in his manuscript, even in that book with the non-humorous title, "Mummies and Moslems." Twain and Warner attended the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in those days, and were warm friends of the pastor, Joseph H. Twichell, who after many years still holds his great congregation by his thoughtful and inspiring preaching and manly personality. It was a shock to me to learn of the sudden passing across the border line of this gentle humorist, this practical Christian man, Mr. Warner, who had so long kept the world in good humor with itself, and combined in his life beauty, sweetness, and strength. He and Twain were long residents of Hartford and did some of their best work there.

One cannot easily forget Dr. James Hammond Trumbull, the great philologist, the only man who could read the "Indian Bible," the celebrated brother of the noted editor, Henry Clay Trumbull, who in those days was connected with the Connecticut State Sunday School work and was a familiar figure on the streets of Hartford. Dr. Trumbull's little book, "Blue Laws of Connecticut," was copy for us a quarter of a century ago. The penmanship was perfect, but the proof was abominable. Why is it that good copy makes such bad proof! It was a "blue" day when proof slips were put into our hands. How could there be so many "outs" if the stuff was there originally? We will have to charge it up against the Indian Bible. That will cover a multitude of sins.

Perhaps the strangest bit of work that ever came into the hands of the printer in that little office on the top floor of the great building, was the translation of the Bible by Miss Julia Smith of Glastonbury. It was difficult copy, set in small pica type, narrow measure. As I remember, wherever "John the Baptist" occurred in the original, Miss Smith had translated it "John the Immerser." The book never had a great sale, but served to help swell the compositor's wages, and made him take only a pecuniary interest in the Book of Books. Miss Smith might take her place among the higher critics, albeit an humble one.

The author of "Josiah Allen's Wife" will be remembered for her somewhat difficult manuscript. Miss Holley was humorous in everything but her preparation of copy. That was very matter of fact. It was hard to read between the lines, or anywhere else; at least that is what one printer thought when he puzzled over a poetic effusion of this writer of keen wit and satire, who has made the world laugh with her.

Those were the days when one of the first typesetting machines was on exhibition by the Case, Lockwood & Brainerd Company. We did not think it meant much danger to the compositor. But now the man is largely discounted and the machine takes his place. There is probably less "pi" now than there was, but those were happy days when we had to "pick up a living." Who in that somewhat historic office will forget how the assistant foreman rested the made-up form of the monthly newspaper on the top of a headless barrel, safe until press time, as he thought, and a careless boy or man stuck his elbow through the page, and the great mass of type fell with a crash into the cavernlike opening. That was "pi."

So Hartford has, in its way, been a literary centre, bringing writers before the public, and taking to its arms and heart any who desired to make their home amid the historic associations and beauties of one of Connecticut's most charming cities.

"SLUG NO. 5."

IV.

"What Made Him Do So?"

"In one hand he held a pistol and in the other a knife." That is a line printed in a popular romance, and the situation demanded such a display of arms. Your sympathy had already been excited, because in the description of the personage the hero had lost his left hand in a rencontre with the Indians and the illustrator of the story had drawn a one-handed frontiersman. The supposition, then, is that the brave fellow held his pistol in his one hand and the knife was between his teeth. Such a minor blunder as this is not to be dwelt on save in an illustrative way. Those intent on the discovery of such little accidents to writers receive no thanks, for they do not deserve any. Walter Scott now and then changes the color of the chargers his panoplied knights bestrode. Maybe the horses were piebald.

There was once a man who looking at a masterpiece of the early Italian masters noted that Moses's coat was fastened with hooks and eyes, and he declared his horror at seeing such an anachronism; but the critic was a conceited idiot. There was the great Daniel Defoe, and immense is he. Are we to remember one Charles Gildon, who in the same year that "Robinson Crusoe" was published (1719) made fun of the book? Defoe did make a little tripup, scarcely a stumble. In the fifth chapter of "Robinson Crusoe," the sturdy adventurer visits the wrecked ship. "I resolved, if possible, to get to the ship, so I pulled off my clothes, for the weather was hot to extremity, and took to the water." Robinson Crusoe then climbed on board the stranded ship and searched first for food. "I found that all the ship's provisions were dry and untouched by the water, and being well disposed to eat, I went to the bread room and filled my pockets with biscuits." Where were his pockets?

There is a clever review of Defoe in the Academy, brought about by the presence of "Robinson Crusoe" in the World's Classics. But why should the critic write of Defoe's "piston-like pen pump?" "Robinson Crusoe" is the most popular book of fiction in the English language, or for that matter in any language, and here is a strange example of it. The writer of this, because of repairs going on in his house, could not get access to the room where was his own copy of "Robinson Crusoe." He wanted the exact words used in this article in regard to Robinson's swim. He sent out to his neighbors for the volume on both sides of his home. "Robinson Crusoes" were sent him—one was a German translation. On the other side of the street three more "Robinson Crusoes" were placed at his service. It really looked as if there was no house in the entire street without Defoe's masterpiece.

"A Journal of Two Years' Residence in New York," by the Rev. Charles Wolley, will shortly be issued by the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland. The work is edited, with a historical introduction and notes, by Prof. Edward Gaylord Bourne of Yale University. It will be issued in a limited edition of 250 numbered copies. A reproduction of the original title page will be the frontispiece. This "Journal" will be the second volume to be published in the Burrows Brothers Company's series of American reprints.

AUG

MRS. STODDARD'S NOVELS.

Her Studies of Temperament Foreshadowed Tourguenieff and Meredith, but Were in Advance of Her Age.

At one of those evening gatherings where writers and artists congregate, which were in vogue some years ago, among the guests was a Titanialike little woman in gray, with filmy lace about her neck, and a silver bang fringing her forehead. Her appearance, so daintily attractive; her personality, reticent, yet detached from the background of other guests, tempted inquiry. She proved to be Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard.

A throng of memories pressed about the name. The desire of years was at last to be gratified. I was presented and impetuously began to tell her of a young girl on the border, brought up on Harper's Magazine. In those days the names of its contributors were not given, but might be patiently waited for in a half-yearly index. It became a game with this young person to group together certain stories as the work of one author, to wait for them month by month, and verify her conclusions with much exultation when the index became due. The writer of the stories was Mrs. E. D. B. Stoddard, a faraway person, known only as the creator of a new and fascinating world.

When a novel called "The Morgesons" appeared, the family secured it. When it was followed by "Two Men" and "Temple House," the three were placed alongside "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," and loaned with discretion to the neighbors. It was not a day of literary labeling or tagging. Nobody talked of stories of temperament or character. But we felt the difference and transferred our allegiance from "Capitola; or, The Hidden Hand," and "Alone."

All this was told with many more words while Mrs. Stoddard listened, her colorless face tinging faintly, and with a wondering smile.

"You do not know what it means to have you tell me this," she at last said in that voice which went so fitly with her delicate, frail physique. "I did not know that anybody had ever read my books outside of New England and a few people here in New York."

"You—you only antedated Tourguenieff." For aught I knew she had borne the honors of a forerunner.

She made a faint gesture of incredulity.

"My books were absolute failures. They were assailed by the critics. My publishers lost money. I couldn't go on ruining people," with that touch of irony she was capable of using.

The publishers. Heaven pardon the crudity! Publishers and their profits then seemed an unimportant consideration compared with putting their imprint on novels of distinction. It was this privilege that seemed to account for their existence.

"That was why there were no more?"

Mrs. Stoddard smiled, and her smile seemed to have more tragic meaning than words can convey. In our conversation she gave no intimation of any estimate she may have placed upon her books. She assumed no pose of the author misunderstood. The verdict of the public was conclusive. She had long accepted it.

There was everything in this brief interview to arouse that sort of chivalry a young woman may fitly show to an older woman. It did not seem inevitable that the verdict previously rendered should be binding. Another generation of readers had arisen. Public taste, if not superior, had at least changed. Great names now engaged attention with which Mrs. Stoddard seemed to have literary kinship. There seemed to be no reason why her books should not be republished and succeed. On inquiry it was astonishing to find within Mrs. Stoddard's own circle how few knew, or if they had known, had now forgotten, that she had written anything but verse, so completely were her books submerged.

Enthusiasm is a tiresome quality, but it succeeded in compelling a number of people to read these novels, and with the common agreement that they were of rare quality and of a penetration as delicate as it was profound.

It is needless to recount the effort to enlist the interest of publishers. In this Mrs. Stoddard had no part beyond the admission that it would be agreeable to her to have her books brought out again. "Two Men" was selected as being more interesting as a story. A prominent firm of publishers agreed to publish the book if Mrs. Stoddard would consent to omit one episode. Such a proposition was out of the question, and was not even referred to the author. Thus the matter fell through. Subsequently through other efforts, all three of these books were republished. Yet the reviewers gave attention to lesser works, and the public passed by on the other side.

A great deal of rough justice pervades the world, even as to books. Yet re-reading these novels since Mrs. Stoddard's recent death, feeling in them the same elusive charm as of old, one is tempted to revise this opinion. Open before me are the yellowed pages of extracts made years ago when one thus embalmed favorite passages. These were kept for their beauty, their fragrance, their pungency, and their salty flavor. Read with maturer mind they are still as fragrant, as vital, as pregnant as ever.

"The desolation of Winter sustains our frail hopes. Nature is kindest then. She does not taunt us with fruition. It is the luxury of Summer which tantalizes her long, brilliant blossomings, her dewy, radiant nights."

"We do much that is contrary to moral ideas to make people comfortable. Besides, if we do not lay our ghosts our closets will be overcrowded."

"For the most part in passing existence is badly constructed. The people find it impossible to make their life drama a unity. Jove does not thunder at the right moment; the chorus has fallen asleep; the toga does not come home from the tailors. The train was delayed at Pottsville."

"The lapse of years sometimes kindly puris along with the sophisticated, when God, the universe, and their own passions do not trouble them."

"You dream that it lies with us women to govern the destinies of men. We may endulge them with episodes, while they treat us to our destiny."

"Genius describes ordinary life for us. Then we suffer the discrepancy of words."

"He was an amiable host to all the virtues, but he never sought their society."

"A man in the downs had better try the ups of life before he decides that high and low are empty names."

"The dazzling, tremulous sea was round her; over her stirred the green scented feathery sea of pines."

"If there was more attention paid to cattle there wouldn't be so much trouble among folks."

"A wave of anguish dashed over him, followed by a host of roaring, crawling, cruel emotions, that rent him asunder. He felt as if soul and body were parting."

"Providence was playing into his hands so freely and unmistakably that he was almost inclined to believe that a belief in that power was not so much a moral necessity for the sake of training a soul for a life hereafter as an agreeable dependence on its aid to bring things about according to one's desires in this world."

These extracts taken at random illustrate the gratification to be found from Mrs. Stoddard's style alone if there were greater qualities in reserve. The books are all stories of temperament. The objection most commonly expressed is that they are "queer." They are certainly unusual, and in very much the same sense that George Meredith is unusual, and that Tourguenieff is unusual. We seem to have got down to the bed rock of character, to have reached the springs of human impulse. Here is human nature stripped of its conventions. These are souls naked and not ashamed.

Cradled in Massachusetts, nourished on the influence of Puritanism, there is a frank Paganism in Mrs. Stoddard's novels that one can understand may have been an element that contributed to their failure at a time when the reading public brought even its lighter literature to the bar of the moral law. To those who believe that they are the St. Johns crying in the wilderness against the swaddling bonds of the American novel, Mrs. Stoddard's three books may be commended. Here was a writer absolutely fearless, cutting into life and human nature until they fairly bleed, but controlled always by that unpurchasable literary virtue, good taste, and with the result that her utmost frankness never offends.

But among the rock-ribbed dogmas of orthodoxy where is there room for sentences such as these:

"I should not be surprised if hell were bad weather merely."

"If she is immortal, as my moods sometimes intimate."

"If there is light, motion, and color there as here I shall like Eternity."

"To be drunk with Argus meant a revivification of his faculties. To say that occasionally one puts the noble and generous enemy into the mouth means more philosophically than it does morally."

"I do not know what profound love has to do with principle or reason. If love was not a separate power impregnable to conscience, human nature would be a feebly sustained thing. It should exist for itself, by itself, and then through it we poor creatures may be exalted in spite of vice and crime."

"I hope the male saints know how glad I am to see you. The female saints could never understand it."

"Hidden among the powers that be which rule New England lurks the Deity of the Illicit."

Of the three novels "Temple House" is the "queerest" and the most vital. Its opening sentence, "Early one morning on his forty-first birthday Angus Gates went down his old turfy lawn and felt immortal in his human powers," has seemed the most felicitous of all fiction. While "The Morgesons" discovers a realism like that of Balzac in the delineation of village life, country funerals, family visits, and the provincial aristocracy of New England, the "Two Men" reveals the conflict of souls—flint and tinder. "Temple House" produces in Argus and Roxalana two striking and original characters, cuts deepest into the philosophy of life, and best illustrates Mrs. Stoddard's literary methods. This in its brevity and sureness of touch reminds one of those French croquis which render a fully rounded-out character in a brief sentence, but without description.

"The mere mention of him among his acquaintances created a fresh and original impression in their minds."

"At midday a plain dinner was served, at which Roxalana presided with parboiled hands and the dignity of a Zenobia."

"She is a great soul living largely in small things."

"There was something about him that made the natural supply of well-ironed shirts and well-cooked food imperative."

"When he entered it seemed as if the candles suddenly required snuffing."

"He believed he had found one woman whose personality (Roxalana) would not prove a nuisance to family life."

"He is the most reasonable creature in the world. He likes to go the way people don't want him to go in."

"They were both morally deficient, alike sincere, incapable of trifling, devoid of puerility, gifted with the possibility of making forcible and dignified all their acts which in others might appear grotesque and weak; and capable of enjoying solitude."

"Missy Virgina will have to help Missis out of the grave when Gabriel blows the trump, I'll bet, while Mr. Brande is walking spectable in long clothes all by hisself to judgment."

Landscape in novels has seemed valuable rather in furnishing breathing places than from any inherent claim. Here might the tired imagination fold its wings and take breath for fresh flights. Here the reader need but skip. Landscape in Mrs. Stoddard's books becomes an integral part. It suggests the kinship of things, life on the larger plan, correspondences between man and nature. It is the interpreter of human moods. It illustrates the situation. It furthers the story. The relation of Veronica to the landscape in "The Morgesons" and the interpretation of father and son by nature in "Two Men" find scarcely a parallel in fiction. The introduction of landscape, moreover, allows for passages of extraordinary beauty and originality of observation expressed with equal originality.

At sunset the day looked spongy and rotten.

The country is crazy with barrenness and the sea mocks it with its terrible beauty.

The sun streamed its hot yellow rays through the house and laid bare its loneliness.

There's something in this pleasant weather that drives me wild when I'm alone. I look out at the ring of trees around me and feel as if they were waiting to catch me; the fields of grass and shining green are awful lonesome.

Night reigned with her ancient silence. The dew fell afresh; the crickets came afield; the silver spears of moonlight gleamed everywhere, and the stars marched against the dawn.

Summer was in her bower. The happy, idle, full-fed days gathered around her knees and laid upon her breast. It stirred it was by the scent of flowers, the taste of fruit, the silver sound of the creeping seas, the trickling cadence of the brooks, the tree tops wafting through the air, the sight of clouds, purple and white, rolling along the shining horizon, the orange sunset waning low beneath the islands of the sky.

One need scarcely ask pardon for quoting so liberally. The observations of human nature pierce through all the layers and swathings of clothes and conventions, and lay human nature bare. A salty flavor pervades the humor, the tragedy, and the pathos of these. One recognizes an independent mind, a subtle but tenacious individuality that refuses to be taken captive even by her own talent.

We parted with friendship and respect, possibly that we parted ignorant of one another.

It is probable that she reproached her. The virtuous woman is not only so for herself, but for her whole sex.

Why should a man's calling be so much better than himself that to keep up with its demands he must play the hypocrite?

Perhaps he judges women by his deformed wife. Men do judge that way, I suppose, and then pride themselves on their experience, commencing their speeches about us with "you women."

His secret was no burden now, but the source of a strange pride, which made him consider himself apart from the rest of the world by the right it had given him.

"Don't kiss me."

"Very well."

"If you do I must remember it."

This last is an apt paraphrase of "sorrow's crown of sorrow." To quote thus liberally is part of the argument. The quotations themselves, taken from a storehouse of kindred passages, seem to sustain the claim that in the death of Mrs. Stoddard has passed away one of the most rare and accomplished writers of American fiction.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

Kathlamet Legends.*

Mr. Franz Boas's "Kathlamet Texts," the most recent publication of the Smithsonian Institution, (Bureau of American Ethnology,) is the latest contribution to American folk-lore. Kathlamet is the dialect of the Upper Chinook, and it covers, or once did cover, a wide extent of our Northwestern territory. In the volume the original Indian language is given, with a literal translation. In the philological study of Kathlamet Mr. Boas explains some of the sounds of the letters. There is an "l," which requires that the tip of the tongue shall touch the alveali of the lower jaw, and the back of the tongue must be pressed against the hard palate. Some of the letters are what are called "explosive." Strangely enough, like in French, "the last consonant of a word is united with the first vowel of the next word. * * *" The use of the letter "k" seems superabundant—and there are many "g's" and "q's" and "x's." In these Indian stories a particular phrase is common at the conclusion. It is: "Tó-morrow we shall have fine weather." In the original it is about this: "Ka-anekane ola aca-iga-p."

As to the stories themselves, they have a basis of native savagery, and there is an abundance of blood spilling. Some one learned in folk-lore has insisted that hunger, the earliest of human miseries, has left an indelible trace on many of the legends of the past. Aboriginal man living near the sea when fish were wanting, or the rivers from unknown causes provided no food, must have suffered great privations. In the Kathlamet text there are many stories of famine. But the poetic side is not wanting. "The girl who was carried away by the Thunderbird," "The Myth of the Swan" show this characteristic. One myth (metallurgical, can we call it?) has its peculiarities. "The Copper Is Speared" runs as follows: There is some bright substance seen in the sea, and all the people try to secure it and fail. Then two girls, disguised as youths, spear the shining thing, which is copper. The copper is divided up. The birds get fragments, and hence their varied colors. The clam has some, and since that time has the mother-of-pearl color. Philologists might hope that the Kathlamet "Cequawawa," which is clam, would open the way to the bivalve mollusk or its derivation, but it does not.

*Kathlamet Texts. By Franz Boas, Smithsonian Institution; Bureau of American Ethnology, J. W. Powell, Director. Bulletin 26. Cloth. 11¾x8 inches. Illustrated. Washington: Government Printing Office.

**Prof. Arlo Bates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is traveling in Europe this Summer and was in Venice the day that the Campanile fell. His latest novel, "The Diary of a Saint," will be brought out next month.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR SEPTEMBER

J. M. BARRIE'S NEW SERIAL STORY has just begun—The first instalment was in the August Scribner. It is Barrie at his best.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S stirring serial story "Captain Macklin" is concluded, and the last instalment is one of the best. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

WALTER A. WYCKOFF has the first of several new articles on the working classes. The September number tells of his experiences among London wage-earners.

VIVE L'EMPEREUR. A fascinating Napoleonic story by Mary W. S. Andrews, fully illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

J. B. CONNOLLY'S NEW STORY, "A Fisherman of Costla," telling of the lives of the men of the Irish Coast. Illustrated by Frank Brangwyn.

THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF THE KING OF KINGS. An illustrated article by W. F. Whitehouse, recounting adventures in Abyssinia.

THE STRING OF PEARLS. An exciting story by James Barnes. Illustrated by George Wright.

MOSTAR. A Herzegovinian Sketch by Mary H. Peixotto. Illustrated by E. C. Peixotto.

POEMS. By Theodosia Garrison and Josephine Preston Peabody.

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WILLIAM BLAKE.

Artist, Poet, Visionary—Facts, Books, and Opinions Concerning Him.

TO the general public the name of William Blake is almost unknown, and, strange as it may seem, even among what may be called educated people, scarcely a majority have any definite idea either of his personality or his work. To the few who have some definite knowledge of him he has long been a person of unusual interest, and from many points of view; for in addition to marked eccentricity of character he was an artist of striking originality and power, a poet of child-like simplicity and beauty as well as mystery and grandeur, and a visionary so marked and peculiar that conservatives and superficial observers have reckoned him insane. In short, he was a genius, with all the virtues and eccentricities which that term implies.

Blake was born in 1757 and died in 1827—so, roughly estimated, his active life was embraced in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and a little more than the first quarter of the century just past. In English literature and art it was the period of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and Charles Lamb, of Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Flaxman, Bartolozzi, and Stothard.

He was not appreciated or even understood in his lifetime, and it was only after the generation which succeeded him had passed away that his real merit began to be perceived.

In 1863, thirty-six years after his death, the first important biography of Blake appeared—a wonderfully interesting book in two volumes by Alexander Gilchrist—written with intelligence, sympathy, and a degree of appreciation quite remarkable, taking into account the difficulties to be encountered. Up to that time, as Gilchrist states in the preliminary chapter, Blake's name was excluded from nearly all collections of the "Beauties of the English Poets," encyclopedias ignored it, biographical dictionaries scarcely noticed it, and The Edinburgh Review scolded Allan Cunningham for including it in the "Lives of British Artists."

Gilchrist had finished and prepared the first volume for the press and had nearly completed the second volume, when he was suddenly taken sick and died. The brothers Dante and William Rossetti at once kindly came forward and completed the work, a service gratefully acknowledged by Mrs. Gilchrist in the preface.

Five years later Mr. Swinburne published a most valuable critical essay upon the genius of Blake, with an examination into the meaning of the so-called Prophetic Books. Still later Mr. William Rossetti published an edition of the poems prefixed by an appreciative memoir for the Aldine Series.

For perceiving and directing attention to the value of Blake's work, both literary and artistic, these early biographers are deserving of great credit; and the thanks of all lovers of the new and true, as well as the unusual, in either art or literature; but none of these biographers understood or professed to quite understand the true meaning—the plan and purpose of the peculiar symbolical and prophetic poems, nor are they even now made altogether clear and easy reading. There have been Browning societies and Dante societies and Omar Khayyam societies for the more elaborate study of these authors, and doubtless there will in the near future be Blake societies for a similar purpose. But for a most helpful key to these important though mystical poems we are indebted to the later and more complete edition of Blake's works, together with biography and commentary, in three noble volumes by Edwin J. Ellis and William B. Yeats—published in 1893—a truly monumental and valuable work. A small volume—a convenient hand book of Blake's earlier simple and beautiful poems, along with copious extracts from the Prophetic Books—was brought out by Mr. Yeats in London the same year and also by the Scribners in New York—a delightful book for those who desire with ease and pleasure to commence an acquaintance with this strange yet fascinating author. A valuable essay upon the life and character of Blake, by Alfred T. Story, differing from and somewhat critical of the work of Ellis and Yeats, appeared in London the same year, also "Selections," with an introductory essay by Lawrence Housman. A few magazine articles of varying interest have also appeared.

Such is the biographical and critical material accessible for a study of this remarkable man. Specimens of his artistic work—such as the illustrations to Blair's "Grave," Young's "Night Thought," and especially the book of Job may be found in our large libraries. An artistic reproduction of the illustrations to the book of Job now announced by the Scribners is an indication of the new interest in Blake's work.

Briefly, what do we gather from these sources concerning the man himself? For what does he stand, and where is he to be classed?

First of all, it is well to know Blake was not his true, ancestral name. He was of Irish descent, his grandfather having been an O'Neil, with all the impetuosity, ability, and imprudence of that ancient and patriotic race. This grandfather, John O'Neil, probably on account of some financial difficulty, married Ellen Blake, a business woman of means, and took her name. James O'Neil, the youngest son of John, was already a half-grown lad at the time of this marriage, but later he also took the name of Blake, which he transmitted to his son William, the artist. This ancestry serves to account in part at least for the peculiarities in the character of William Blake—his originality, his impatience of restraint or criticism, and the psychic quality which enabled him to draw freely upon the clear vision and imagination of his sub-conscious mind which was so conspicuous in all his work.

Blake had no school education—he could not endure the restraint and petty tyranny of the schoolroom—but he was an extensive reader, and by his own persistent energy and following his own inclination he acquired at least a general knowledge of both science and literature.

His visionary and intuitional tendencies were manifest even in childhood, and were of a decidedly religious cast. He had remarkable visualizations of angels; once he saw Ezekiel and reported the vision to his mother, who thereupon proceeded to chastise him for bringing home such a story.

Blake's poetical faculty manifested itself early. Between his twelfth and twentieth years he had written a series of minor poems which six years later were published under the title "Poetical Sketches," the expense being borne, one-half by Flaxman, who had already become his friend and admirer, and the other half by contributions of money from friends with whom he was accustomed to meet in a sort of informal literary club at Mrs. Mathew's house in Rathbone Place. Of these early poems Swinburne wrote: "Here, at a time when the very notion of poetry as we now understand it and as it was understood in olden time, had totally died and decayed out of the minds of men, when we not only had no poetry, a thing which was bearable, but had plenty of verses, a thing which was not at all bearable, a man, hardly twenty years old yet, turns up suddenly with work in that time already done, not simply better than any man could do then, but better than all except the greatest have done since; and better than some still reckoned among the greatest ever managed to do."

I quote the first stanza of "To Spring":

O thou with dewy locks who lookest down
Through the clear windows of the morning, turn
Thine angel eyes upon our Western isle,
Which in full choir hails thy approach,
O Spring!

We must remember that these early efforts antedate Wordsworth and Southey, and between the goody-goody poetry of Cowper and the atheism of Thomas Paine there was no place for earnest, reverent, unorthodox poetry—especially when tinged with a mysticism which needed a more sympathetic, spiritual insight than that generation possessed to appreciate. So Blake was almost without an audience, notwithstanding as Swinburne truly declares "To Spring," and "To the Evening Star" "are worthy even of Tennyson." Other poems of the same collection are equally beautiful.

Six years later appeared "Songs of Innocence," and still later, in 1794, "Songs of Experience." The manner of their publication demands a moment's notice, as it marks an epoch in Blake's life.

For these poems no friends appeared to bear the expense of publication. He was too poor to bear the expense himself, and no publisher was found willing to take the risk. Blake had a younger brother, Robert, of whom he was very fond, who had long lived with him and whom he had taught the art of engraving. The brother had recently died, and at this juncture he appeared to Blake in a vision or dream and conversed with him about the publication of the poems. "Why not publish them yourself?" he said, and he then proceeded to describe a process of writing or plainly printing the text, and delineating the illustrations upon copper plates, with a varnish composed of pitch and turpentine; this preparation protected the plate where it was applied while the surrounding surface was treated with acid and eaten away, leaving the protected parts sufficiently high to receive ink from the roller and give a perfect impression upon paper.

Blake immediately put the plan in execution; he carefully delineated both text and illustrations with a fine brush on small copper plates, all in reverse, like type set for printing—a most astonishing labor—and then applied the acid bath. The process was perfectly successful, and from that time onward Blake became his own publisher. The illustrations were carefully colored by hand and the whole was neatly sewed together in covers by his helpful wife. So were produced those curious specimens of bookmaking, original copies of which are now held at such high prices and fac-simile reproductions of which present most interesting objects of art.

For simplicity and sweetness and a delightful, healthy atmosphere of childhood these "Songs of Innocence" can hardly be excelled. Of the "Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience" Wordsworth said: "They are undoubtedly the production of insane genius—but there is something in the madness of this man which interests me more than the sanity of Lord Byron or Walter Scott."

Wordsworth had the soul to appreciate the delicate beauty of these poems—a soul delighting in nature, but he was not a psychologist, and his opinion regarding the "insane genius" of Blake is very much open to criticism. Notwithstanding the appreciation of these poems by a few men of taste and culture they failed to attract the public and were little known.

As an artist Blake fared no better at the hands of his contemporaries than as a poet. He had his own ideals, and no argument nor sharp and pressing need could make him swerve from them. He admired the strong original work of Michael Angelo and disparaged refinements and conventionalities. His own generation was that of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough—a generation delighting in color and finish, in portraits and dresses—work not requiring the most vigorous poetic genius nor originality. Blake, full of grand and original ideas—of visions and inspiration—saw no true art in that work, and he criticised it accordingly. But Reynolds's pictures sold—he amassed wealth, he was petted and honored in his day while Blake was neglected and in poverty. To-day, after three-quarters of a century have passed, memoirs of Blake are multiplying; every incident of his life is brought into notice, his philosophy and religion are studied and criticised, his maxims and aphorisms quoted, and every scrap of his literary or artistic work is eagerly sought, guarded, and prized.

It is, however, as a visionary, and with reference to his psychic constitution and experiences that the life of Blake is exceptional and apart from the ordinary life even of artists and literary men. Without understanding that phase of his life and taking it fully into account, no other phase can be understood. Evidences of this visionary tendency were discernible in his childhood and in his early work, both poetical and artistic, but later in life it became his ordinary method of work. In a letter to his friend Capt. Butts concerning some work then recently done by him, he says: "I have written this poem (the Jerusalem) from immediate dictation, twelve, twenty, sometimes thirty lines at a time, without premeditation and even against my will. The time it has taken in writing was thus rendered non-existent, and an immense poem exists produced without labor or study."

This from Blake's own pen is the key to his visionary life. In art, mental pictures—visualizations—came up before his mind accompanied by an almost miraculously rapid execution. As he writes again in the same letter—"Excuse my enthusiasm, or rather madness, for I am really drunk with intellectual visions whenever I take a pen or graver into my hand."

Of his method in art, the production of the now well-known "Visionary Heads" will serve as an example. Varley, a painter in water colors, became interested in Blake's personality and methods, and induced him to work in his presence. Varley would say, let us have Julius Caesar, or Rameses II., or any character that struck his fancy. Night was the most favorable time for this work. They would sit sometimes for hours, sometimes only a few minutes, when Blake would say: "He is here"—and then, drawing materials being at hand, he would begin rapidly to sketch, looking up at the visualization before him, just as any artist would look at his model. Sometimes he would say: "He is gone—I must wait till he comes back," or "He has changed his position," or "He frowns," and then he would wait until the desired pose was again secured, when he would resume his work. Poor Varley in the meantime would strain his eyes trying to see the spectral appearance, but all in vain. In this manner "The Man Who Built the Pyramids," "Julius Caesar," "The Ghost of a Flea," and the other visionary heads were produced.

Much of Blake's work, perhaps all his best work, was done in a similar manner. He himself implicitly believed in the reality, or at least the truthfulness, of his visions and the messages which he received; also in the inspiration through which they came, and it is these visions and messages that make up the bulk of the strange, symbolical though often grand and sublime poems which constitute the prophetic books.

The following from Vala gives some idea of the activities of the characters introduced:

For Los and Enitharmon walked forth on the dewy earth,
Contracting and expanding all their flexible senses,
At will to murmur in the flowers, small as the honey bee;
At will to stretch across the heavens and step from star to star,
Or standing on the earth, erect, or on the stormy seas,
Driving the storms before them or delighting in sunny beams
While round their heads the elemental gods kept harmony.

It is chiefly with reference to these prophetic books and the manner of their production that Blake's sanity has been questioned, but in this he was not different from other visionaries. From Moses, with his clean-cut visionary panorama of creation and his marvelous decalogue; Ezekiel, with his symbolical creatures and wheels; Socrates, with his divine sign, and St. John, with his symbolical vision of the new Jerusalem, to Mohammed, Swedenborg, Galileo, Tasso, and Dante, Beethoven and Wagner, each has had his message to his age, and in every case the message has been received slowly and with doubt, the bearer has been branded as a visionary, and his sanity has been questioned. So Blake is in excellent company, and his message should be considered. But why is it that these prophets, each in his own age, has been rejected? Simply because each presented a new truth, higher, more refined, more spiritual, either in its substance or in the manner of its delivery than was at first comprehended or appreciated. The understanding of the age had to be opened, enlightened; it took a generation or an age for this enlightenment—this clearing of the perception to come; but it came—it always does come.

But again, why is it that in the case of pronounced visionaries like Ezekiel, Socrates, Joan of Arc, Swedenborg, or Blake doubts have so often been cast upon their sanity? It is because the classic psychology of the past had no place for them; it has recognized but one part of human personality, namely, the conscious reasoning part; by this alone was a person's sense and sanity judged, and by this alone could truth be discovered. That psychology is beginning to disappear—a broader view of human personality has begun to obtain; it is at least recognized that in certain well-known conditions, as, for example, somnambulism, trance, abstraction, and sometimes in dreams, the voluntary, conscious, reasoning portion of the mind is inactive and in abeyance, and yet in these states there is mental activity, often of a high order; another part of the mind is brought to the surface and acts, and its activity is perfectly normal in its own field. This newly differentiated part of the mind has of late received much attention, and it has been found to be a region subject to law, a land of clear vision, of inspiration, of beauty, of health. It has been named the sub-conscious mind or subliminal self.

It was into this long unrecognized field that all these visionaries, both ancient and modern, at times entered—a place of clear vision—and in it they found truth, higher, grander, more beautiful, more spiritual, than reason alone had discovered. It is the region of inspiration, the tabernacle into which enter the oracle, poet, prophet, and sage, and when it is fully recognized the sanity of genius will no longer be questioned. Blake knew nothing of this condition scientifically—no one did at that time—but he knew a great deal about it experimentally, for in that state a large part of his work, both artistic and literary, was accomplished. He called the condition imagination, but to him it was not simply the exercise of fancy, on however high a plane, but the perception of realities as they eternally exist; and his great desire was to show his fellow-men the truth, beauty, and grandeur which this state revealed, not only as regards art, which was also a distinctive part of this revelation, but also as regards the great drama of human existence. This was carried out in the prophetic books which constitute a grand epic, mythical and symbolical to a troublesome degree, but abounding in titanic action and sublimity and grandeur of imagery and description, rivaling in that respect the two wonderful epics of India. His great desire was to contribute something to enlightenment, progress, and a higher life by causing a recognition of that world of the imagination which to him was eternal verity, in contrast with the fallible results presented by the senses and reason.

As Blake himself expressed it:

Trembling I sit day and night. My friends
are astonished at me,
Yet they forgive my wanderings; I rest
not from my great task
To open the Eternal Work, to open the
immortal eyes
Of man inward into the world of thought,
into eternity,
Ever expanding in the bosom of God, the
human imagination.

R. OSGOOD MASON, M. D.

Anecdotes from an Old Diary.

A very interesting diary is that which Auguste Laugel kept in our civil war period, a part of which is being published in The Nation. This French visitor not only visited or met at social functions the most of our celebrities in New York and Boston, but he had a letter from President Lincoln passing him within the military lines near Richmond when Gen. Grant was in command. He was much impressed with Grant, who expected the war to end with the capture of Richmond. He says of him: "His language is simple, frank, decided, stripped of all ornament, or artifice. I was infinitely touched by his confidence." In Washington he dined with Seward later, when Charles Sumner, Admiral and Mrs. Farragut, and other prominent persons were present. Of this dinner he remarks: "A very sumptuous dinner; Seward very lively, very chatty as usual. It would be difficult to say against which he is most incensed for their attitude against the United States, England or Napoleon III.

In New York he saw Booth in "Hamlet," and called it "the best acting of the part I have ever seen." In Boston James Russell Lowell visited him. "He is witty," says the diarist, "and not stingy of his wit. * * * He considers Lincoln to be a superior man, whose glory will equal Washington's." At another time he met Holmes, with Longfellow, Gov. Andrew, and others. Holmes was very keen in his remarks upon his own lecture experiences. He called an audience "a sort of multivertebrate animal, a serpent that comes every evening to uncoil itself at my feet, looks at me and listens, ready to devour me."

But perhaps this is the best bit in the latest installment:

George William Curtis, one of the most popular lecturers, once went to a village in the State of New York. In view of party differences they begged him not to talk on politics. He had nothing in readiness except a lecture on Thackeray. Nobody in the audience had read any of his novels. Curtis's allusions and criticisms fell upon the void. At the close of the lecture the chief personages came to greet him. "Mr. Curtis," said the schoolmaster, "you must bring about an agreement among us on one point. For a week we have been disputing over Longfellow, whether he's dead or isn't dead." "I dined with him," answered Curtis, "a fortnight ago." "Ah," said the schoolmaster, visibly disappointed, then presently: "anyhow, I'm sure somebody is dead."

"The Revenge of Adnah," a tale of the time of Christ, by J. Breckenridge Ellis, author of "Garcilaso," &c., will be brought out shortly by George W. Jacobs & Co. While a love story is the fictional binding thread of the historical events, it is said that the real message of the book focuses on the effect of Christ's presence and teachings on the life of the hero.

AUG

JAPAN.

The Stability of Its Commerce and Finance—Religious Feasts and Solemnities.*

THE fifth and sixth volumes of Capt. Brinkley's remarkable history of Japan continue the story of that country's growth and development into modern times. The fifth volume commences with an account of financial conditions in which the author gives figures and facts calculated to restore the confidence of foreigners in Japan's ability to manage her financial problems successfully. Violent and daring as was the enterprise by which the national currency was carried from a discount of 50 or 60 per cent. to par in the course of four years, (1881-5,) its volume being at the same time reduced from 150,000,000 to 110,000,000 (yen,) Capt. Brinkley shows conclusively the impracticability of gentle expedients, and the far-sightedness of the Japanese financiers who, while Japan was struggling to emerge from the rank of Oriental powers, declined to fetter her with foreign debts. Figures and facts furnish also a convincing reply to the foreign complaint that the burden of taxation in Japan has suffered excessive additions, and make plain the abundance and elasticity of the country's resources. The lack of capital, as in the earlier volumes, is again dwelt upon as the hampering element in the development of these resources. "Recourse to cheap foreign capital would be the natural exit from the dilemma," Capt. Brinkley concludes:

> But so long as her currency was on a silver basis, Japan hesitated to contract gold debts, and European capitalists would not lend on terms of silver. Now that she has adopted the gold standard, her situation should be more favorable. Europe and America, however, have not yet acquired confidence in her integrity, or ceased to regard her as a terra incognita, and in the meanwhile a great opening for foreign capital vainly offers in the field of industrial enterprise. Recent returns issued by sixty-eight joint stock companies show that they paid an average annual dividend of 16½ per cent., and it is not to be doubted that still better results could be attained were foreign business experience and cheap capital available.

From Japan's financial condition Capt. Brinkley passes to discussion of her foreign politics, a subject which he treats from the standpoint of a singularly impartial and well-informed observer. The history of Japan's recovery of her judicial autonomy (an arrangement consummated with Great Britain—the first power to release Japan from the old system—only three years ago) is told with admirable clearness and suggestive recognition of further changes involved, while the events connected with the war with China and Japan's subsequent relations with Occidental powers are set down in the spirit of a historian striving to right a prevailing wrong impression without doing violence to the historic attitude of equitable judgment.

The summary of progress in reforms of various sorts is a record that cannot fail to impress the least interested reader. The "machinery" of general education supplied by the State under modern enlightened government is elaborate and efficient; and the statistics of cost are interesting. It is estimated that when a child (whose compulsory education commences at the age of six) has completed its four years in a common elementary school and five years in a common middle school, its education has cost the public £15 17s. 0d.

The growth of journalism is noted as a more or less significant element in Japan's modern career, but while Capt. Brinkley recognizes the advance in editorial writing from pedantic essays on trivial subjects to closely reasoned, terse, and frequently witty articles, he finds little to awaken his enthusiasm in Japanese journalism, the flagrant blemish of which is its recklessness in attacking private reputations and spreading slander.

In discussion of the religions of the nation, Buddhism in particular, there is, however, renewed opportunity for emphasizing the virtues of the Japanese character. It is pointed out that Buddhism, in passing through the Japanese mind, acquired an active moral value from the mental and moral energy of the race:

> Death ceased to be a passage to mere non-existence and became the entrance to actual beatitude. The ascetic selfishness of the contemplative disciple was exchanged for a career of active charity. The endless chain of cause and effect was shortened to a single link. The conception of one supreme, all-merciful being forced itself into prominence. The gulf of social and political distinctions that yawned so widely between the patrician and the plebeian, and all the other unrighteousness of the world, became subjective "eidola" destined to disappear at the first touch of moral light. The Buddha and the people were identified.

> The great sincerity of the Japanese in practicing their forms of worship is dwelt upon with stress. They go smilingly to their litanies and patter away from them as gayly; they make no effort to dissimulate their daily mood and their human characteristics. They are not ashamed of mingling the merriest kind of entertainment with the religious observances of their festivals. Their tendency is away from hypocrisy.

> The childishness of the race is seen most clearly in the superstitions to which the author devotes the final chapter of his fifth volume. An amazing capacity for "making believe" and the most vivid imagination enable the Japanese to live in a world of spirits while he is stepping up abreast of the Western world in practical activities. In rural districts there are few Japanese entirely without belief in the phenomenon of fox-possession. Dogs and cats have their place in demonology; trees and flowers are invested with spirit attributes; great importance is attached to divination; professors of the art are numerous and their clients legion. The system of "aspect divination" carries special weight. This system is a species of astrology based on the supposition that certain regions of the heavens are inhabited by supernatural beings controlling man's destiny and that good is invited or evil averted by turning toward the auspicious or away from the inauspicious at critical seasons of life. In earlier ages the northeast quarter was termed the demon's gate, and human beings must preserve toward it an attitude of reverential deprecation, must not face it in sleeping, must not build their houses with a northeasterly frontage, must not cultivate the northeast corner of park or garden. Although the educated classes are no longer concerned with many of the superstitions occupying the attention of the low-born and ignorant, this question of celestial quarter is vital among the middle and even with many members of the upper classes.

> Superstitions as well as traditions are closely involved in the festivals, pastimes, and observances to which Capt. Brinkley devotes the first half of his sixth volume. One of the most curious celebrations, which takes place on the first "day of the hare," in the tenth month, at Wasa, in the province of Kishu, is based upon a belief that in the tenth month of every year all the deities repair to the great shrines of Ise in Izumo, and there hold a conclave for the purpose of arranging the nuptial affairs of the nation. When this divine parliament was first convened, one of the gods by a miscalculation did not appear until the debate was over. Instead of sympathizing with their belated brother the other deities laughed at him; and now the people of the district imitate their mirth. All the oldest men and all the children come together and march to the shrine in procession. Arrived there, the grayest among the elders turns about to face the little ones and orders them to laugh.

> There is never any failure to obey, and from the children the contagion spreads to the adult population until the whole district ripples with merriment from morning till evening.

> Not even a superstition is necessary, however, for the establishment of a festival or a game with the Japanese. It will be a sad result of their enterprise in emulating Occidental methods if thereby they lose the spirit of play and the time to indulge it. For many centuries they have specially feted the third day of the third month, the fifth of the fifth, the seventh of the seventh, the ninth of the ninth, with apparently no object but to please their fancy for numerical symmetry, although they tie the festivals to a sufficiently fanciful legend. New Year observances last nearly through the first month of the year, and during the first week no business is transacted. Kite flying is a serious pastime, athletic competitions are celebrated as festivals, the celebration of cherry blossom time has a renown that long ago reached the Western nations, as have also the great picnics called "omatsuri," when "the tutelary deities of a particular parish are taken out for an airing and the whole of the parishioners participate."

> The latter half of the sixth volume is taken up with the history and description of Japanese commerce from the earliest times to the present. These chapters are of great interest, showing as they do the commercial virtues that have long existed in the nation, and the corresponding defects that will probably continue for a considerable period of time to militate against her success as a trading power. The system of credit dates back to antiquity and before the Meiji epoch, (which began in 1868,) "the whole process of production, manufacture, and distribution rested firmly on a basis of commercial paper." During the Meiji epoch foreign trade grew from £5,750,000 in 1868 to £49,000,000 in 1900, the first amount doubling itself in the first eighteen years and quadrupling itself in the subsequent fourteen years. The charges of commercial dishonesty made against the Japanese by the Occidental foreigner are met with fair discussion by Capt. Brinkley. He denies that the sweeping verdict that the commercial conscience is wholly undeveloped in Japan can be sustained by facts, citing the conduct of business on an extended basis of credit for more than 200 years before the Meiji epoch as sufficient proof of the national integrity at home. He admits, however, that Japan "often walks crookedly in endeavoring to circumvent the foreigner, whose assumption of superiority it resents, whose large share in the country's over-sea trade it regards with jealousy, and whose unqualified criticisms it bears with not unnatural umbrage." In this tendency to get the better of foreigners especially along lines of "visible, fraudulent adulteration, or dishonestly careless technique" Capt. Brinkley sees the greatest menace to Japan's successful competition with rivals of established excellence. He recognizes also that in spite of the organizing capacity possessed by the Japanese, though not always accredited to them, and their remarkable progress in manufacturing industries, they are still inexperienced and without standards. Their inspection of foreign models has been necessarily superficial, and their ability to decipher foreign taste limited. They have stood aloof from alien aids; and the great manufacturing success of which Capt. Brinkley does not once permit himself to express a doubt lies many years in the future. Future success for Japan in every important field of civilization is, however, the prophecy uttered throughout the volumes of this history, and no one reading with an open mind can fail to respect it as the prophecy not of a dreamer, but of a clear-sighted student adequately intimate with his material.

*ORIENTAL SERIES—Japan. Its History, Arts, and Literature. By Capt. F. Brinkley. Illustrated. Vols. V. and VI. Boston and Tokio: The J. B. Millet Company. 1902.

The Quaker Faith Cure.

To one who all his life has been familiar with the calm serenity of mind that chiefly distinguished the Quaker of a generation since, there is something alternately amusing and pathetic in the efforts of modern devotees of what they are pleased to call "the higher thought" to reach a similar attitude of repose. It is true that the nervous rush and turmoil of society at the present day make the tranquil life possible to only those happy few who are temperamentally blessed with poise, or who have won their spiritual battles by dint of conscientious endeavor. It is also true that a growing sense of the need of just this saving virtue in modern life is bringing conspicuously forward the many men and women who, from Maeterlinck to Lilian Whiting, are self-consciously endeavoring to solve some of the hard problems of life by an appeal to that love of the mysterious and supernatural which is inherent in the human soul. We hear many sermons nowadays on serenity, and equanimity and patience, and self-control, and all the various virtues that would have been expected as a mere matter of course from any professing Christian even one generation ago. Had his lot fallen in England during the Commonwealth, or the New England of Colonial times, such a publication as Horatio Dresser's "Higher Law," for instance, would have seemed to the Puritan little short of blasphemous.

The psychology of poise, which is what these disciples of the "higher law" are trying to teach, is a modern version of old doctrines taught in an unfashionable guise by the Quakers so long as 250 years ago. They did not understand Dr. Mitchell's theories of rest cure, but they ordered quiet and solitude for certain of their own overwrought followers, who, like the Wesleyans, and, indeed, all enthusiasts before and since, were not able to withstand the nervous strain of unusual spiritual exaltation. The most extreme instances of Quaker excitement that transgressed the laws of England, or that scandalized the Massachusetts Puritans, may simply serve as the exceptions to prove the rule, and these exceptions may almost be counted upon one's fingers. They are far less in number than the hundreds that followed John Wesley in his preaching tours, with whom quaking and groaning and foaming at the mouth were constant phenomena.

With the vast majority of the Quakers, serenity, in the course of generations, came to be a hereditary virtue. It was largely due to the cultivation of that self-control, patience, and true "inwardness" that stood the first generation of the sect in such good stead, at a time when serenity, as we now understand it, was foreign to their experience.

The devotees of the "higher thought" have begun to recognize in the principles of Quakerism the possibility of life on high, sustained levels of equanimity, or whatever they may choose to define by that name. It has always been the habit of the Quaker to wait "in the silence." Yet now we have Maeterlinck proclaiming, in his "Treasure of the Humble" as if it were a new gospel—

> It is well for bodies of men to group themselves into masses for the observance of silence, for by that attitude of mind alone can the reverent frame be attained by which the soul can commune directly with its maker.

What is this but the echo of George Fox's plea for silent meetings? "All friends everywhere that are alive to God through Jesus Christ, and are living members of Christ, the holy head; be still and stand still in the Lord's camp of holiness and righteousness, and therein see the salvation of God, and your eternal life, rest and peace." "Study to be quiet and to do the Lord's business that He requires of you, and your own, in Truth and Righteousness," "Dear friends and brethren, whatever bustlings and troubles, tumults or outrages, quarrels or strifes arise in the world, keep out of them all; concern not yourselves with them, but keep in the Lord's power, and peaceable Truth that is over all such things; in which power ye seek the peace and good of all men." "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together, who are gathered in the name of Jesus, your prophet, whom God has raised up in the New Testament to be heard in all things; who opens to you, and no man can shut; who shuts, and no man can open."

Moreover, Fox strikes the very key note of all the search for self-control in such helpful and suggestive words as these:

> Be still and cool in thy own mind and spirit from thy own thoughts, and then thou wilt feel the principle of God, to turn thy mind to the Lord God, from whom life comes; whereby thou mayest receive His strength and power to allay all blustering storms and tempest. That is it which works up into patience, into innocency, into soberness, into stillness, into stayedness, into quietness, up to God with His power.

> Therefore be still awhile from thy own thoughts, searching, seeking, desires, imaginations, and be stayed in the principle of God in thee, that it may raise thy mind up to God, and stay it upon God; and thou wilt find strength from Him, and find Him to be a God at hand, a present help in the time of trouble and need.

And William Penn, out of the treasury of many years of hard experience, wrote in his prime, not from seclusion or in the first flush of youthful ardor and enthusiastic inexperience: "Step a little aside out of the noisy Crowd and incumbering Hurry of the World, and Calmly take a Prospect of Things." Indeed, the world never needed more the spirit of Quakerism at its best than now. The enthusiasts for serenity and from a physiological standpoint even quote the superior health of the young women at Bryn Mawr College when at a certain period a good percentage of the students were of Quaker descent.†

It is one of their principal tenets, says Clarkson in describing the Quakers, that the Supreme Creator of the universe affords a certain portion of His own spirit, or a certain emanation of the pure principle, to all His rational creatures for the regulation of their spiritual concerns. They believe, therefore, that stillness and quietness, both of spirit and of body, are necessary for them, as far as these can be obtained. For how can a man whose earthly passions are uppermost be in a fit state to receive, or a man of noisy and turbulent habits be in a fit state to attend to, the spiritual admonitions of this pure influence? Hence one of the first points in the education of the Quakers is to attend to the subjugation of the will; to take care that every perverse passion be checked, and that the creature be rendered calm and passive.

A careful perusal of the literature of Quakerism would be a most valuable tonic for many of the seekers after various forms of faith cure, Christian Science, and new and experimental religions and semi-religious fads. It has had the great advantage of 250 years of hard testing.

AMELIA MOTT GUMMERE.

†"Some Fruits of Solitude."

‡See an article on "Equanimity" in "The Higher Law" for May, 1900.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
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SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23 1902.—16 PAGES.

THE ENDOWMENT OF PUBLISHERS.

Mr. William Archer is well known not only as a brilliant talker himself, but as a cause of conversation in others. His skill has aroused to strenuous speech an American professor—anonymous, but not difficult to identify—whom he found toying with a cigarette in the smoking room of a London club at 11 A. M. The resultant dialogue occupies a pleasant column in The Morning Leader, and terminates abruptly with the appetizing conclusion, "Left discussing."

The professor's revelations of the present condition of the American book trade make his friend pessimistic. It is declared that what a publisher has to do is to push a novel at all costs up to a sale of 10,000. Then the department stores will lay in stacks of it, and its own momentum will keep it going. Its mere ubiquity, so to speak, will force it on the public. Upon this Mr. Archer comments that there will soon be in American fiction, as there is already in the London drama, nothing between the mammoth success and the miserable failure. And his prediction is followed by a question with a sting in it: "I don't doubt that you will one day produce book kings, to rival your silver kings and oil kings. But what will become of the Republic of Letters?"

This is not the only country in which the struggle is difficult for the small author and the small publisher. In England a book of merit, if the names on its title page are little known, has a stiff fight to gain the attention of the public. There are two or three London firms which do their chief business in distributing throughout the country the books of small publishers, and their terms are high. A new magazine cannot hope to succeed without paying a heavy tribute to the railway bookstall. The increasing power of a few distributors makes it more and more necessary that all enterprises shall have behind them sufficient backing to enable them to be carried out on a big scale.

In view of this tendency it is surprising that there does not come from any quarter a demand for an endowed publisher to give a chance to meritorious books whose circulation is likely to be small. Many of the arguments for an endowed newspaper would certainly apply in this case also. What is wanted is some expedient that will enable a publisher to undertake the production of a book that will be of the highest value from a literary or scientific point of view, but that is practically certain to be financially unprofitable. Sometimes a happy accident assists a publisher to carry a burden of this kind. No doubt the risk of bringing out the Dictionary of National Biography became the less formidable to the late Mr. George Smith through his fortunate speculation in Apollinaris. So, too, a university or a religious body, not being under the necessity of earning a dividend, is able to devote its profits to meeting its losses and can be content if there is nothing over. No private individual, for example, unless he were a millionaire seeking a means of reducing his own weight, could have ventured to issue the series of Sacred Books of the East which was edited by Max Müller. The Clarendon Press, however, was able to spend a considerable portion of its income from school textbooks upon the printing of unremunerative literature of this kind. Some of the university presses on this side of the Atlantic are rapidly gaining a reputation for the publication of books whose titles will never be found on the list of the "six best-selling books of the month," but which fulfill their object of the advancement of learning. It might perhaps be well if the benefactors of these institutions, while not forgetting libraries and laboratories and scholarships, would remember also how much a few hundred thousand dollars could do in spreading the light of scholarship by this means also.

"READ THE BIBLE."

The advice contained in this title is familiar to all Americans, but it is commonly employed rather on ethical than on literary grounds. But we learn from several of our esteemed contemporaries that the practice of reading the Bible is declining in this country, that a Biblical allusion which a generation ago would have been universally understood now is likely in a promiscuous assemblage to fall quite flat, and so on. On literary grounds alone this is deplorable, if true. How true it may be we have no means of knowing, and we do not believe the authors of the interesting jeremiads have, either. They do not adduce any statistics of the falling off in the demand for Bibles. One is inclined to imagine that there is much "a priority" about the premiss, or the premises.

But there is no doubt that a falling off in the habit of reading the Bible would be, from a literary point of view alone, a National calamity. When one thinks of Matthew Arnold's disparagement of seventeenth century English prose in comparison with eighteenth, one always recurs to the King James version of the Bible as the sufficient refutation of it. For when one speaks of the Bible as a work of literature one of course means the English Bible. Who that has read it can hesitate to acknowledge the force of Cardinal Newman's explanation that a chief obstacle to the spread of Catholicism in England was the extent to which the "heretical" translation had inbedded itself in the thoughts and affections of Englishmen. And equally of Americans. Suppose the Puritans and the Pilgrims did make a fetich of the English Bible. There was great compensation, even for that, in the fact that every Bible reader unconsciously acquired in the process a high literary standard and a grave and rich diction. It is indeed the standard, the monument, the "norm" of English prose, and there is no hazard in predicting that it will remain so so long as the English language endures. Its accompaniment and handmaid in this respect is the Book of Common Prayer, and the Book of Common Prayer has had more to do with the growth of the Episcopal Church in this country among people of sensitiveness and refinement than is commonly acknowledged. Think of the men whose early literary training consisted of the English Bible alone, from John Bunyan to Abraham Lincoln, and what a mastery of English speech they acquired with this only exemplar. To know one's Bible is a kind of prophylactic against literary vulgarity, a training in polite letters which is within the reach of all.

"The reading of the Scriptures without note or comment" was at one time the watchword and ultimatum of the Protestant opponents of "godless schools." We know not whether it is so still. But they might strongly reinforce their case if they added the literary reasons for studying the Bible to the ethical. As Burke said about the mass, we may say of the Bible, that "it contains nothing incompatible with good morals or dangerous to public order." And we may add that a familiar acquaintance with it is the simplest and surest method of giving the child of an alien some insight into the genius of the English language which will counteract the flood of slang and jargon he is compelled to hear every day, in and out of school hours.

BACHELORS OF POETRY.

For the past few months the leading magazines have contained advertisements of a number of institutions which offer correspondence courses in authorship. One or two of these concerns have a department of poetry, in which, it is said, a person may study the art of versemaking under competent instructors, and at length receive a diploma certifying that he has covered the subject and has obtained a reasonble proficiency. Bravo! The degree of Bachelor of Poetry is no more absurd than that of Bachelor of Arts. We are fond of saying that the poet is born, not made. But so is the musician, yet the musician studies in a conservatory, he gets a diploma, he goes abroad and studies under great masters, and gets their certificates. The artist, too, enters regularly organized studios.

There should be a school of poetry connected with every college. What could be more inspiring? Already we picture a classroom full of golf-hosed undergraduates, all working away for dear life, each with a rhyming dictionary and a book of synonyms at his elbow, or standing a rigid "exam" with such questions as the following:

"Construct a four-line stanza, iambic pentameter, alternate rhymes, containing a clear account of the Boer war.

"Find perfect rhymes for orange, pencil, bulge, pint, baby, Brooklyn, and embody same in a twelve-line stanza, trochaic tetrameter.

"Draw a parallel, in an elegiac distich, between a rejected lover and a rejected manuscript.

"Construct an Ode on the Refurnishing of the White House, after the manner of Alfred Austin."

In a three years' course the science of verse could be covered thoroughly, and graduates should then be prepared to contribute to the best magazines. The programme of study would be about as follows:

First Year: Elements of prosody. Simple exercises in juvenile couplets. Imitations of Mother Goose.

Second Year: Practical doggerel. Lectures on inspiration and imaginative grasp. Love poetry, with laboratory work and field exercise and with night school during full moon. Lectures on the Spring poem, ancient and modern.

Third Year: Plane and spherical originality. Dactylic hexameters, blank and rhyming. Heroics and alexandrines. Analysis and synthesis of the sonnet. During the second term, practical experiments in submitting manuscripts.

What would be the condition of the thousands of persons who are supporting themselves by teaching Latin and Greek, if Latin and Greek should be put on the same footing with poetry and other "unremunerative arts"? There are hundreds of competent poets, most of them scarcely able to keep out of the poorhouse, who are quite as deserving of a professional standing and a sound commercial footing. Many fifth-floor lodgers would give away their ancient splitbottoms, and settle down comfortably in collegiate easy chairs. The situation is one demanding immediate and thoughtful attention. Give the poets a chance.

THE SPIRITUAL MASSAGE.

To those of us who like to think that all heroes should be brave, all heroines virtuous, and that love and right always triumph in the end, Mr. Gellett Burgess's interview with the Prince of Dime Novelists, the author of "Nick Carter," published in the current Bookman, will perhaps offer food for reflection. "Most of my readers are mere 'supers' on the stage of life," says Mr. Eugene T. Sawyer. "They are not in themselves picturesque. For all these, hungry for something to take them out of themselves, the dime novel provides a thrill per page, the only real mental stimulus they are capable of." But the supers are not Mr. Sawyer's only readers. He has "seen bankers and capitalists gravely paying their nickels (N. B., the real dime novel is a Nickel Library,) for the same tales their own elevator boys read." Nay, more! "I have known literary men to confess that they had read tales as bad as mine with interest and excitement." Mr. Burgess might have enforced this last observation with the remark that Stevenson even went so far as to imitate the dime novel, at least as regards its substance, as he confesses, if we remember, in "The Wrecker."

All this is, of course, as it should be, or almost so. Life is hard on us all, and what we mainly need is something to brace us up against it, even though it do this at the expense of deluding us into the vain belief that love is capable of ideal fulfillment on earth, and that disaster and death do not exist. Let hope buoy us, beauty lead us on; and when we are too dull to rejoice in hope and beauty, give us, out give us, a spiritual massage.

Yet there is virtue at times in the honest exercise of our spiritual natures. It is Mr. Sawyer's realization of some such fact as this which makes his utterances so interesting. "Remember, please," he says, "this is not life but popular fiction." Deep in our hearts we know that the higher and the happier our love the more widely it borders upon the infinitely unattainable; that the greater our worldly power the more glaring our impotency; that the vaster our knowledge the vaster is our vision of the unknowable, while death comes to all, first in the person of those we love, then in our own poor persons. As to all this the Nickel Library and the happy-ending novel wisely tell us next to nothing—if they do not actually deceive us. Yet cannot one with profit bear it in mind? Much as you like "As You Like It," is there not a deeper joy, a higher strength of character to be gained by living through a fond, foolish hope with King Lear, and in probing the unwisdom of jealousy with Othello? After all is said, it still seems the weaker vessel that craves the spiritual massage, and the stronger that craves spiritual exercise.

RECOGNITION OF GENIUS.

The late Charles Kegan Paul, the distinguished British publisher, is reported by The London Spectator to have been asked whether publishers were "slow to recognize genius." "He thought not," says The Spectator, "and as for the stories of 'masterpieces' going the round of the publishers, he for one did not believe them at all. The difficulty was not that publishers did not recognize genius; it was that genius was hard to find."

Undoubtedly genius is hard to find, but it is also very hard to recognize it when you do find it, and in the art of recognition the publishers are not much better equipped than the critics, who are notoriously defective. Nor, to tell the plain truth, do we think that publishers are, or ought to be, particularly keen in the search. Why should they be? If a publisher had a trustworthy touchstone for the discovery of genius, and if there were in his lifetime numerous examples which he should find and whose works he should proceed to publish, he would probably, unless a man of large means, be surely and not very slowly ruined. The multitude would not buy the books. They would not know their value. Simply as works of genius, the books would in all likelihood be uninteresting to the age in which they were published. They might have the interest that would also be possessed by works of mere talent, and so sell in moderate degree. But the chances are that they would not sell at all. And what would it profit a publisher to have a warehouse full of books of genius and lose his capital?

Indeed, if one stops to think of it, the product of genius is intensely individual, and therefore novel, in a way that puts it at first out of the range of the sympathy and appreciation of the great body of men. It is the few, relatively, in any generation that can perceive it, and it is the cumulative effect of this perception that gradually brings more and more to the truth until the position of genius is established and secure. It is this essential rarity of the commodity that tempts writers and their publishers to frequent announcement of the appearance of a genius. We all of us like to think that we know what genius is when we see it. We thus bask in a little reflected and comparatively exclusive glory. But as a matter of fact, most of us substantially all of us are as blind as bats to the true indicia of real genius. Still, the hunt is good for us. No one ever reaches the horizon, but no one who is alert and persistent in trying to reach it will fare wholly ill.

*** Home-building books bid fair to rival the "Garden" books in popularity. Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke's series of papers, "The House That Jack and Jill Built," now running in The Delineator, has been asked for by a publisher to be brought out in book form. The story will be a worthy addition to literature of this sort. Mr. Mowbray's "Making of a Country Home," which had a good success last year, describes the matter entirely from a man's point of view. Woman is the natural home-builder and home-maker, and in "The House That Jack and Jill Built" we have the ideal arrangement—a husband and wife working harmoniously to create, with little means, an ideal home.

AUG

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Gilbert Parker, who has just gone to Carlsbad, vigorously denies the yarn published in a Chicago paper concerning the original of Charley Steele in "The Right of Way." He says that he never knew the man Cantwele, from whom it is said Steele is drawn, that he never saw him, and never even heard of him.

***

Cromarty, in Scotland, is to-day celebrating the centenary of the birth of Hugh Miller. His birthday, however, falls on Oct. 10. He was not only born in Cromarty, but spent his youth and early manhood there, working as a stone mason in the Summer and studying, reading, and writing in the Winter months.

***

The life of Dr. Joseph Parker, the well-known minister of the City Temple, has been written by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, and will be published by Cassell early in September. Dr. Parker is said to be rapidly regaining his health.

***

Herman Merivale's volume of reminiscences called "Bar, Stage, and Platform," is soon to be published; incidentally, it is suggestive of the various phases of the author's career. He is a retired barrister and well known as a novelist, poet, and dramatist. Long ago he wrote the novel "All for Her," the verses "The White Pilgrim," and a tragedy called "Florien." He is also the translator of Sardou's "Fédora," and in collaboration with his wife he wrote "The Whip Hand."

***

Several publishers met Gen. De Wet at Southampton the other day, but no arrangements have as yet been effected for publishing his forthcoming book on the South African war from the Boer side.

***

There have been no less than five editions of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne" published here and in America during the last two years. Almost the last act of the late Grant Allen was to edit one of these. Another is now announced to be in preparation by an authority on natural history, whose notes will bring up White's observations to our present knowledge of natural history.

It has been proposed to purchase White's house in Selborne, called "The Wakes," and preserve it as a memorial. A subscription list may be shortly started for the purpose.

***

Charles L. Graves, who has been assistant editor of The Spectator for the last three years, has joined the staff of Punch. He is a Christ Church (Oxford) man and the author of "The Blarney Ballads," "The Green Above the Red," "The Hawarden Horace," and "More Hawarden Horace."

***

C. N. Williamson, author of "The Life of Thomas Carlyle," which created considerable comment twenty odd years ago, is making a motor-car tour through Corsica for the purpose of collecting material for a guide book on that island.

***

Elkin Mathews will publish this Autumn the diary of Edward Williams, a friend of Shelley, which his grandson recently discovered.

***

Heinemann announces a volume of short stories by the Duchess of Sutherland, entitled "The Winds of the World."

***

Herbert Spencer, who, in spite of his eighty-three Summers, still enjoys good health, has just returned to his home in Brighton after a holiday trip to Dorking, in Surrey.

***

Martin A. S. Hume is spoken of as the probable successor to the chair of Modern History at Cambridge, recently made vacant by the death of Lord Acton. Hume, who is a Major on the retired list, was educated in Madrid. He is best known among scholars as the editor of Spanish and English State papers, and is popularly known as the author of a fascinating volume, "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," which traces the manner in which the Virgin Queen made her many proposals of marriage subserve political ends.

E. A. D.

Brains and Blood in Recent Fiction.

A candid friend who had read a story by a young writer turned to the blushing author and remarked that the story lacked something. "Your people," he said, "have brains and wit but no blood."

The candid friend hit the nail very squarely on the head, and it may be said of the writers of the present day that they are of two classes—those who in compounding their novels put in too much blood and those who put in too little. No reference is here made to the gore which is spilled in the course of the romance; the blood in question is that which flows in the veins of the characters. Mr. Kipling has long been held up to the public as a sort of carnivorous author—his people are all full-blooded animals—and there is Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who eliminates everything but nerves and brains. It was lately said by a young woman who is a nurse in the doctor's hospital in Philadelphia, that she thought Dr. Mitchell's latter stories "must have been written to put his neurotic patients asleep." For obvious reasons the young woman's name is not given.

This by the way. To return to the matter in hand, it would seem that a novelist must consider his fellow-men either as a problems in psychology, or as animals, male and female—no more, no less.

Now there is a book in the Summer crop which has not attracted any glaring light of attention and which does not go into either of these received categories. Mr. Henry Harland's story of the "Lady Paramount" is the fine flower of a certain school of fiction which may be called the school of "Maritime Bohemia." Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson gave the cue for it in his exquisite "Prince Otto," and Mr. Anthony Hope has made the field his own. Mr. Harland, however, has given a delicacy to his story which is beyond anything that even Mr. Hope has ever done. Mr. Hope's strength lies in dealing with situations where any ordinary Englishman (or American) would be vulgar and any Frenchman would be wicked in the finished French manner of wickedness. Mr. Hope knows how to steer his way along the beautiful fairy margins of the whirlpool of vice and avoid even the suspicion of evil. Witness his Dolly Mickleham—charmingest and most blameless of flirts.

In the "Lady Paramount," Mr. Harland has taken a set of circumstances which tend to the sublimation of a very true and human manhood and womanhood. He places his Maritime Bohemia in an Italian isle—but he lets his Bohemians stray in rural England—and, with this background, he writes of gentlefolk fortified by all the traditions of uncounted generations of gentle breeding, and he writes of them as they ought to be—as they are sometimes, seen through a gentleman's eyes. This Mr. Harland can dare to do because he is one of themselves. By the same right, a greater man—Mr. Thackeray—also wrote of gentlefolk as they are—snobbery and all. The difference is wide, but there is truth on both sides of the medal.

Dark-haired Susanna of Sampaolo, who is the Lady Paramount, is as far removed from everything that is not delicate as delicacy itself; yet she is a woman, and there is blood in her. Readers who have the traditions that Mr. Harland has will have in their own experience—seen through their own idealizations, at least—just such people as Mr. Harland's delightful Countess. To such readers Mr. Harland's story makes an appeal which is not meanly seconded by the well-nigh perfect quality of his workmanship.

Yet there are people who will find in the book a lack of what they are pleased to call strength—which sometimes means blood, more often, the absence of advanced views on the sex problem. Those who want advanced views on the sex problem can do like the people out on the Amazon who wanted water—they can dip it up, it is all around them, done up in the form of fiction more or less alluring as to binding and letter-press, and sometimes, very cleverly executed as fiction.

For those who want a plenty of red blood—a book which recognizes frankly the basic savage in man—there is now Mr. Owen Wister's "The Virginian." The nameless Wyoming cowboy who goes by the title of the "Virginian" is basic savage, and basic gentleman equally—a combination which, if not exactly convincing, is at least picturesque. A carping critic who knows his Virginia from the inside might say that a man of the class to which Mr. Wister assigns his Virginian would not be likely to possess the attributes Mr. Wister gives him. Yet it may be taken as a compliment to the gentle reputation of the ancient Commonwealth that the offspring of one class should be brought forth tricked out in the qualities which by traditions belong to another and quite different class.

These are matters of detail, requiring, like the writing of dialect, a perfection of local knowledge which Mr. Wister, who comes out of Philadelphia, could not be expected to possess. Mr. Wister's dialect, for instance, seems to be faulty in several very glaring particulars—but that, after all, may be due to the limitations of amateur phonetic spelling. The value of letters in English is so various and unfixed that certain signs set down to stand for a sound which has no conventional equivalent may very well call up in the mind of the reader a sound very different from that existing in the mind of the writer. When Mr. Wister, for instance, makes his Virginian say "yu" for "you," does he mean to shorten or to lengthen the sound? Nobody knows for certain except Mr. Wister himself. These things, as was said before, are details; and in the matter of dialect. Dr. Thomas Nelson Page himself is much criticised by some other Virginians. It is in fact safe to say that no entirely satisfactory dialect will be written till authors who write dialect study phonetics and the people who read dialect understand the particular system of phonetics used by the author. And it may be that dialect is not worth so much trouble.

In the main Mr. Wister writes well and true. Sometimes he gets at the inwardness of things in a manner that speaks eloquently for the value of the life of the plains, and he makes his story move and his people live. That basic savage, the Western cowboy, lives in Mr. Wister's book, if he never lived anywhere else. The Virginian is a character that will stick in the mind of even a confirmed novel reader for a long time, and leave its mark there, and the descendant of Molly Stark is a real woman—not so fine as Mr. Harland's Countess, in the very nature of things, but one that a man might well like to have for himself. In the matter of words Mr. Wister is not afraid to use plain ones. He has some figures strikingly fine and true in their daring, and there are blood and bone and breeze as well in the language as in the characters. Briefly the book is decidedly "strong" in an excellent sense of that overworked and ambiguous word.

In point of taste, literary and other, it is not of course fair to make Mr. Wister stand comparison with Mr. Harland. The novelists of blood have certain privileges of the savage. Yet it should be said that there are two principal things which, by all the canons, Mr. Wister should have left out of his book. They mar a very fine whole and they have nothing to do with the case. In one place there is dragged in gratuitously and impertinently a disquisition on Lynch law, the drift of which is that, while the stringing up of cattle thieves in Wyoming is right and proper, the shooting of certain persons in other places for crimes unspeakable is exceedingly uncivilized. Of course knowledge of local conditions makes Mr. Wister defend one manifestation of lynch law. Ignorance of other local conditions may well draw him into contradictory and invidious comparisons in the case of an application of the same law in another place. This, by the way; the point is that Mr. Wister has no call to moralize on lynch law at all. The second blemish is of a different kind—but, as before, a matter of taste. The first part of his last chapter is devoted to an intimate description of a honeymoon in the woods, a matter quite as impertinent to the story as the disquisition on lynch law. Nobody has any right to know anything about the details of honeymoons—even where basic savages are concerned.

HENRY IRVING BROCK.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Its Early History and Celebration.*

IS John D. Crimmins among the prophets? Is the noted politician, whose fame has more than captured the countryside, in the list of literary aspirants? So it would seem. John has published a book, yes, and written it, too. Author, publisher, and all. Such is its theme, and such its taking qualities among his countrymen from the Emerald Isle, that we predict for it a great sale. Its intrinsic merit and the popularity of the author will certainly bring it to the public eye.

These columns have just noticed Dr. Sanderson's fascinating "Life of St. Patrick," and now comes John D. Crimmins's "Early Celebrations of St. Patrick's Day." The volume includes celebrations in New York and other American places from 1737-1845, some rare old political documents, and a large number of brief biographical sketches of Irishmen mostly, figure in the book.

In his introduction, Mr. Crimmins gives a foreword relative to the settlement of the people of Ireland in America. He briefly points to some of the causes leading to the exodus of the Irish from their native land. The great numbers of these came in the early days from the North of Ireland. It is true that they were both Catholics and Protestants. The early societies bearing the name of St. Patrick were composed quite as much of Protestants as of Catholics. In those days the Irish were found everywhere, as it was more profitable to leave Ireland than to stay at home and starve under harsh political and economic conditions. Mr. Crimmins's dislike to the term Scotch-Irish is stated in somewhat caustic language. He says, speaking of 1737:

Nothing was heard then in Ireland, England, Europe, or America of the distinction made by ill-instructed moderns between the Irish and the Scotch-Irish, the latter a racial figment adopted by shallow commentators of no ethnological standing. Scotchmen planted in Ireland were few; Protestantism became no test of race. Many Catholic Celts conformed. Many Catholics of English descent refused to conform.

The facts of history seem to be ignored by the author in this hasty summary. The Scotch certainly settled in Ulster. The term does not denote a mixed Hiberno-Scottish descent. It is a distinctive American term. Hanna, in his work, "The Scotch-Irish," says:

The Scotch-Irish is peculiarly American. The word seems to have come into general use since the Revolution, having been first taken as a race name by individuals of a very large class of people in the United States, descendants of emigrants of Scottish blood from the North of Ireland. The name was not used by the first of these emigrants, neither was it generally applied to them by the people they met here. They usually called themselves Scotch, just as the descendants of their former neighbors in Northern Ireland do to-day; and as do some of their own descendants in this country. The Quakers and Puritans generally spoke of them as being the "Irish," and, during the Revolutionary period we find a large and influential body of these people joined together at Philadelphia, in the formation of a patriotic society to which they gave the distinctively Irish title, "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." The appellation, "Scotch-Irish," was first appropriated as a distinctive race name by, and is now generally applied to, the descendants in America of the early Scotch Presbyterian emigrants from Ireland.

It is interesting to note that, in the City of New York, the "Volunteers of Ireland," commanded by Lord Rawdon, celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a parade, a dinner, and their accustomed hilarity. The earliest American celebration of St. Patrick's Day took place in 1837, in Boston. The Charitable Irish Society was organized in Boston, Mass., on that day. It was composed of Irish gentlemen and merchants, who described themselves as Irish or of Irish extraction and Protestant faith, with quaint keepers bearing golden keys. The book is a treasure house of curious and interesting information gleaned from old newspaper files and magazines. Andrew Jackson, then President of the Republic, visited Boston in June, 1833. On that occasion the Charitable Irish Society waited on him at his hotel, and was cordially received by him. After their address of welcome the President replied:

I feel much gratified at this testimony of respect shown me by the Charitable Irish Society of this city. It is with great pleasure that I see so many of the countrymen of my father assembled on this occasion. I have always been proud of my ancestry and of being descended from that noble race, and rejoice that I am so nearly allied to a country which has so much to recommend it to the good wishes of the world. Would to God, Sir, that Irishmen on the other side of the great water enjoyed the comforts, happiness, contentment, and liberty that they enjoy here. I am well aware, Sir, that Irishmen have never been backward in giving their support to the cause of liberty. They have fought for this country valiantly.

Then after expressing for the society the best of wishes for health and happiness, he shook hands with the President of the society and retired. The toasts named on St. Patrick's Day festivals by the different societies mentioned in the volume had a flavor all their own. In 1823, in the St. Patrick's Society, the toast was proposed, "The memory of the illustrious De Witt Clinton, nearly forty years a member of our society." The poetical response was:

From Tara's halls far famed in story,
Where Erin's bards sung Erin's glory,
To Hudson's banks and Erie's shore
Where cataracts unceasing roar,
The deeds he wrought, the works he planned,
The love he bore his native land
Shall through the world extend his fame,
And ever honor Clinton's name.

In the toasts before the revolution the King's health is drunk. Even afterward such sentiments as "The President of the United States" and "The King of Great Britain and Ireland" prevail. The author gives an extended account of the two societies, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" and "The Hibernian Provident Society." It is curious to note the difference in the spirit of the two organizations, and the individual bias from the character of the toasts responded to at their annual banquets. In the former, following the Revolutionary War, and so along down the nineteenth century one continually meets with the toasts, "The President of the United States" and "the King of Great Britain and Ireland." In the latter society the King of Great Britain and Ireland is never mentioned, and the President of the United States occupies no longer the prominent place in the toasting, and is somewhat seldom mentioned. On the other hand, American liberty is exalted and the woes and political bondage of Ireland bewailed. We meet with such expressions as these: "Erin, the land of our nativity; while we enjoy the blessings of political liberty, we regret the sufferings of her enslaved inhabitants;" "the Genius of Ireland—may her high-toned harp soon play the funeral dirge of British domination," or again, "the memory of the Irish heroes who bled on the scaffold or fell on the field to emancipate their country;" "the harp of Erin and the cap of Liberty substituted for the British crown." The Tammany Society and our republican brethren throughout the union.

Here is quite a significant toast:

"The Tammany Society—as it has commenced so may it progress in the support of genuine republicanism—and the only strife between it and our society be which will be the most aiding in that honorable pursuit."

The chapter devoted to the poetical contributions that the day has given rise to, has quite the air of literature. Some of these creations have a subtle and real poetic merit. When one remembers the simple and pure life of the patron saint whose days were spent in the effort to make men good and to turn pagans to the worship of God in the person of the founder of Christianity with its matchless ethics and sacred morality, the following stanza, and many others with a like twist to them seems incongruous. It shows how topsy turvy becomes the mixture of the sacred and secular in folk lore, and sounds a call to the very thing that the Saint abhored. It reads:

Ye sons of St. Patrick, come jovially near:
To the banners of Bacchus resort.
On this solemn feast to Irishmen dear,
To mirth consecrated and sport.

Fast days become speedily feasting days in the popular idea, and days of prayer days of play. Among the many effusions in the work this song has a genuine poetical spirit, and is full of tender imagery. We give it reproduction because of its real and intrinsic poetic feeling:

Come fill to Erin and her fame.
Tho' far from her green fields,
Our hearts—our swelling hearts—may claim
The pride her glory yields.
Tho' dark-roll ocean's thousand waves
Upon her distant shore,
The land that holds our father's graves
Shall memory still restore.

The friends we left—the scenes we loved—
In early freshness rise:
And like warm tears, when souls are moved,
They dim, yet bless our eyes.
Again we hail the morning smoke
Of home's dear hallowed hearth:
We hear the lark's blithe strain that woke
To life—to love—to mirth.

Oh! fair and far the vision glows:
Home's greeting throng appears:
Once more we pluck the sweet wild rose
We plucked in other years.
Its balmy dew is on our cheeks,
Pure, trembling, glit'ning, clear.
Ah! no: too plain the moisture speaks.
'Tis still the Exile's tear."

The volume is a veritable old curiosity shop in which are packed away many gleanings of the years regarding the societies represented. The latter part of the volume contains the brief biography of more than 500 Irish-Americans of New York and elsewhere of more or less celebrity in the doings of the different organizations represented.

The book will have a value as a bit of historical research, and representing a peculiar phase of American life in both its affinities and antipathies. Mr. Crimmins is to be congratulated in his interesting attempt to join the ranks of the "immortals."

*EARLY CELEBRATIONS OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY. St. Patrick's Day: Its Celebration in New York and Other American Places, 1737-1845. How the Anniversary was Observed by Representative Irish Organizations, and the Toasts Proposed. By John D. Crimmins. 8vo. Pp. 305. Published by the author.

FROM READERS.

The Importance of the Word "Not."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

When the word "not" was left out of one of the Ten Commandments it was a serious omission, but gave the edition of the Bible to which this happened a unique value. The presence or the absence of this monosyllable always makes a great difference in the meaning of a sentence. It was inserted when it was not required in a sentence which I quoted from Prof. William James's "Varieties of Religious Experience," reviewing that book in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 9. "If," he said, "mind cure should ever become official, respectable, intrenched, the elements of suggestive efficiency which it now possesses will be lost." This was printed "will not be lost." What came before and after probably sounded a note of warning for the more careful reader. But the sentence without the "not" is so characteristic of Prof. James's "free and open nature," and, with it, is so foreign to his temper, that I make the correction in the hope that it will be read by the same persons who read the review. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1902.

What Is "Comparative Literature"?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am gratified to learn from your columns to-day that in the "Deluge of Printed Matter," (which you comment upon—per Ruskin—in one column,) we are to have a magazine of "Comparative Literature."

Will you kindly cater to my impatience by telling us what "comparative literature" is? Is it like "comparative breakfasts" or "comparative dinners" (which would be, of course, a statement that one family had oatmeal for breakfast and terrapin for dinner, while another had chops and tomato sauce for breakfast and stewed tripe for dinner, and so on?) Or what is it?

If it is to be solely for Columbia College professors, possibly it is to "compare" a curtain raiser by Prof. Brander Matthews with a feuilleton by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck or an account of table tipping by Prof. Hyslop. But surely we can compare these for ourselves, can't we?

I remember that several years ago a few delightful young persons of the feminine gender launched a magazine in Philadelphia called Poet Lore: A Magazine of Comparative Literature. It was supposed to have been intended to add to the gayety of nations. But now that Columbia University has adopted the phrase—a joke, or whatever the term is—one's opinion of the seriousness of these young ladies' effort waxes.

But, if this is not too long a letter for the asking a simple question, will you please, tell us what "comparative literature" is?

FRANCIS S. BROWNELL.

Schooley's Mountains, Aug. 16, 1902.

Fame Hath Her Drawbacks.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just received from a well-known and careful press-clipping bureau in New York a clipping from The Boston Literary World referring—as a criticism and review—to a book styled "T. Racksole and Daughter," which the press-clipping bureau evidently deems to be of my authorship, and to similar clippings concerning which they call my attention and desire my subscription.

The book is by an author bearing at least my surname, Bennett; the name of the publisher is not given. I have not seen the book. It may be good, or it may not be. From the review in The Literary World, however, I believe myself warranted in a desire to refuse to be credited with its authorship, and to ask other press-clipping bureaus, reviewers, critics, commentators, and my friends to give the credit of the volume, in whatever proportion it may be due, to the gentleman who wrote it, and not to me. Without wishing in any way to discredit or offend the author of "T. Racksole and Daughter," I wish to disclaim the authorship of his book. The only two books which stand, creditably or discreditably, against my authorship are published by The Century Company of New York and are at present briefly listed as "Master Skylark" and "Barnaby Tree."

JOHN BENNETT.

Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 19, 1902.

Natural and Primeval Forests.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The entertaining contribution of Hugh Wade on "Metaphors," published last week, reminded me of an amusing anecdote told of former Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, who became famous by saying to Grover Cleveland that "the Constitution should never stand between friends." Several years ago, when Campbell was in Congress with the late Amos J. Cummings, they met one night with "Larry" Jerome, the father of the present District Attorney, and other convivial companions, at John Chamberlain's famous hostelry in Washington, and the conversation turned upon the subject of preserving the Federal forests for national park purposes. Cummings turned to Campbell and said that the bill before Congress to save the forests contained the words "natural forests," and "primeval forests," and he asked "Tim" what was the difference. Campbell looked at Cummings for a few moments in a doubtful manner; then he arose, and, striking the table with his fist as though to emphasize what he was about to utter, he said:

"Amos, I'm amazed at your obscurity and ignorance, to ask me such a question; but I'll answer you. A natural forest could not be an unnatural forest, could it?".

"It could not," acquiesced Amos.

"Well, then," continued "Tim," "we'll come to a primeval forest. A primeval forest is a deep, tangled wildwood where the foot of man has never placed his hand; where the early echo of the two-edged axe of the ruthless woodchopper has not yet aroused to his danger of being engulfed the wild savage of the frontier as he reposes in his restless sleep in his wigwam with his squaw and papoose; where the discordant voices of white men have never penetrated to alarm the wild beasts of the prairie in their caves that the buffalo hunters of the cliffs were on their trail for their scalps and their everlasting extermination. That, Amos, is what a primeval forest is."

And with a merry twinkle in his eyes and a wide sweep of both arms, as though to make his description more comprehensive, "Tim" resumed his seat. "Larry" Jerome exclaimed that it was the most graphic description of a primeval forest that he had ever heard, and Amos Cummings, when he recovered from his apparent amazement, assured "Tim" that he would telegraph it over to The New York Sun, for which he was then correspondent, and he added that if "Phil" Milligan, was present he would order another "cold bottle and some more hot birds." Whereupon "Tim" called the waiter, and the cold bottle and the hot birds were duly ordered.

THOMAS W. FITTMAN.

New York, Aug. 16, 1902.

Mr. Bacheller's Sacrilege.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The following is from an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of this date, describing an interview between a TIMES representative and Mr. Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden":

* * * He sits at a roll-top desk, its oak plane buried under books and letters that have fallen from two or three high tiers. Two or three boxes of tobacco were stuck in the snowy drift.

"Heavens!" said he, looking hopelessly about him. "The birds of the air have nests, but I have not where to lay my pipe."

The instances in which writers of more or less prominence go out of their way in an effort to be smart and travesty sacred words and expressions are multiplying to such an extent that it becomes the duty of every Christian to resent and protest against the sacrilege.

I desire to say that if Mr. Bacheller was really guilty of using the expression attributed to him—see Matthew, viii., 20—he ought to be ashamed of himself.

AMBROSE LESTER JACKSON.

New York City, Aug. 15, 1902.

Imitation in Literature.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the July number of Harper's Magazine Prof. Woodberry, Professor of Comparative Literature in Columbia University, applies his comparative judgment to the "Beginnings of American Literature," and in a manner that is interesting for two reasons. First, like everything that Prof. Woodberry permits himself to publish, the article is interesting for its excellence of style. Secondly, it is interesting as a renewed illustration of the tendency toward disparagement that seems to be inevitable to the efforts of our university professors to pass final judgment upon American literature. We have recently had a ponderous volume from Prof. Wendell of Harvard written apparently to demonstrate the comparative insignificance of American literature, a generous exception being made of a small fraction produced by the Brahmins of Boston. Now Prof. Woodberry writes with the same iteration of reproach, still deeming it more important to show what American literature is not than to show what it is.

The burden of the familiar and time-worn complaint is the melancholy lack of originality. The fertilizing power of the great English books, he says, "was long delayed—so long, in fact, as to bring the eighteenth century nearer to us than it is to Englishmen; for Addison, who first was felt in Irving, is still perceptible in Curtis, and Holmes hardly escaped being one of Pope's imitators. It is only one hide-bound in academic prejudice who could treat such a rill from Parnassus as imitative colonial verse as a matter of any importance in our literature." The early writers were at best only weak-voiced mocking birds. Freneau followed "the manner of the contemporary English school," Brown "in a manner, too, adopted the correct English fashion." In the elder Dana "poetry and fiction were blended, but neither element disclosed American originality." And so with all the beginnings of our literature, mere imitation, the whole of it, here and there saved from utter insignificance by a touch of local color (!)

Now it is a fair question whether we have not reached a point in our National development where we can afford to admit that some things can be American without being wholly original, independent, isolated, and strange. We have long been familiar with the demand of the English critics for an "original literature" from America, the true prelusive notes of which they thought were sounded in Whitman's "barbaric yawp" and Joaquin Miller's Rocky Mountain whoop; and our own critics, those especially who occupy the seats of the mighty, with a peculiar imitativeness demand the same evidence of uniqueness as a measure of value in appraising our native writings. Indeed, how else shall the product of American genius be made to serve the purposes of "comparative literature"? In his eagerness to differentiate our literature from the home product, the critic is pretty certain to ignore the fact that our contribution to the common stock of English letters is large and valuable, and that it is the contribution of mutual interest, not the competitive product of rivalry.

Every new analysis like Prof. Woodberry's, with its delicate implication of contempt, serves to show the futility of the attempt to construct an isolated nationality for American literature. Our early literature had every right to be dependent and imitative. It belonged to an imitative age. The eighteenth century writers were a race of imitators. The great stream of English literature spread out into vast shoal-waters of imitation, with only here and there a pool deepening to the profound. For a hundred years poetry struggled under the yoke of the Augustan couplet. If Holmes barely "escaped being one of Pope's imitators," so did Cowper and his followers. Even Wordsworth began by imitating Pope, and would perhaps have continued to drift upon that seductive stream had he not been upset by the French Revolution. In view of the uncreative conditions in England and the unfavorable conditions for writing in America, we may well be surprised at the originality achieved by our early writers. Freneau's first volume of poems was published the same year with Burns's first volume, and in his limited way Freneau was as original as Burns. Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was affected by no more a product of eighteenth century imitation as Blair's "Grave," and yet it would be a bold critic who denied the merit of originality to "Thanatopsis." If the image of Pope was vaguely reflected in the incent verse of Holmes, there are those who wish that more American poets had been born with such retrospective mirrors in their brains. From the beginning our literature has been in close alliance with the home literature and the alliance is daily becoming closer. The differing qualities found here are those of variety rather than of species. The unity, the solidarity of our literature in its two great branches is to be prised, not regretted. Our traits, good or bad, are a part of the family inheritance. The charge of imitation is much like the celebrated charge of the pot against the kettle. Moreover, this charge is itself an imitation of an English habit that is already pretty well worn out.

J. W. ABERNETHY.

Bread Loaf, Vt., Aug. 12, 1902.

Some Sophomore Errors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The interesting errors of schoolboys vouched for by "Classicus" in your issue of last week remind me of the amusing anachronism innocently perpetrated by a young lady sophomore at one of our large universities. The question dealt with the battle of Pavia. The fair "co-ed" wrote in answer, "Francis I. was defeated at the battle of Pavia in 1525. He was disheartened and telegraphed his mother, 'All is lost save honor'." Another student contributed to "the gayety of nations," when requested to name four great fathers of the Church, by writing: "St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Clement, and St. Chrysanthemum." HISTORICUS.

Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1902.

Queries.

EDWARD T. BREDAN, 383 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have two volumes by Capt. Marryat, ('Rattlin the Reefer' and 'Snarleyyow,') published by Nafis & Cornish, New York. The volumes are printed in the old form, small and thick. Would it be possible to give me the approximate date that these books were published, and their value, if any?"

"Rattlin the Reefer" (by the Hon. E. G. C. Howard, edited by Capt Marryat,) appeared in London in 1836. "Snarleyyow," by Marryat, was published there in 1837. These original editions have some little value, but American reprints have none whatever.

B. F. FANT, Anderson, S. C.: "Where can I get a copy of Lydia M. Child's 'Phylothea'?"

From a dealer in old books. "Philothea: A Romance" was first published in Boston in 1836, and has long been out of print.

EDYTHE H. WHITING, Abingdon, Harford County, Md.: "Would like to have a short sketch of Benson, the author of 'Dodo,' 'Mammon,' and 'Scarlet and Hyssop,' published in your magazine as soon as possible, especially when and where born."

Edward Frederic Benson, the third son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wellington College, July 24, 1867. He was educated at Marlborough and Cambridge, and won the Wortz, Prendergast, and Craven studentships. He worked at Athens for the British Archaeological School, 1892-5; in Egypt for the Hellenic Society, 1895. He was in Athens when "Dodo" appeared, (1893.) His other books are as follows: "Six Common Things," 1893; "The Rubicon," 1894; "The Judgment Books," 1895; "Limitations," 1896; "The Babe, B. A.," 1897; "The Vintage," 1898; "The Money Market," 1898; "The Capsina," 1899; "Mammon & Co.," 1899; "The Princess Sophia," 1900; "The Luck of the Vails," 1901; "Scarlet and Hyssop," 1902.

"F." F Street, Washington, D. C.: "Can you tell me through your columns whether any of the short stories written by Theodor Storm, a German, have been translated into English? An old edition of a translation of Imunensee is to be found in the Congressional Library, but no translation of his other stories is to be found there."

None of his stories, in translated form, seems to be upon the market.

M. A. FRISBY, Montclair, N. J.: "Who wrote a story called 'The Three Miss Kings,' scene laid in Australia?"

"The Three Miss Kings;" (D. Appleton & C., cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents,) was written by "Ada Cambridge," the wife of the Rev. George Frederic Cross, rector of Holy Trinity, Williamstown, Victoria, Australia.

EDGAR W. WHEAT, 80 Morton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the poem beginning—

"'Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound.'

A few years ago I found this poem given as Benjamin Franklin's, but have since found it in a collection of Alexander Pope's works. Which is correct?"

The lines quoted are from Pope's "Ode on Solitude."

AARON VANDERWERKER, 191 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The following information is respectfully tendered to recent inquirers: John D. Walker, 31 De Graf Building, Albany, N. Y.: 'The Poets of America,' edited by John Keese, New York, and published by Samuel Colman, (1840,) was illustrated with steel engravings drawn by William E. Croome and engraved by Jordan & Halpin, New York. Little is known of this artist, but his work, which was of a most artistic and refined nature, was strongly suggestive of the master-teaching of John Sartain, with whom he was contemporary, and also of William H. Buttre and Hinchcliffe, then both at the zenith of their fame. His best achievements were to be found in the various 'Annuals' so popular in that golden era of American literature. W. T. L., East Orange, N. J., is informed that the idea of stopping all traffic in every town and city of the country during the burial services of President McKinley was said to have originated with Secretary Long of the Navy."

C. D. SMITH, 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain a poem entitled 'The Four Winds' commencing with the following lines:

"Wind of the North,
Wind of the Norland snows,
Wind of the winnowed skies."

This poem can be found in "The Dead Nymph and Other Poems," by Charles Henry Lüders, a Philadelphia poet, 1853-1891. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

HARRIS C. RUSH, Westfield, Union County, N. J.: "Mary A. P. Smith, 37 Myrtle Avenue, Troy, N. Y., in your issue of July 26 asks for information respecting a poem the first line of which is 'Blessed morn has come at last.' I have a manuscript copy of this poem which I took years ago from a collection of fugitive poems. The author is Ralph Hoyt. I am very willing to furnish a copy of this poem for publication should there be a desire for the same. I have always regarded this as the best snow poem I ever read."

"M." West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly tell me the name and address of 'Lucas Malet,' author of 'Sir Richard Calmady'?"

The address of "Lucas Malet" (Mrs Mary St. Leger Harrison) is 8 Bullingham Mansions, Kensington, West London.

HERBERT W. HORWILL, 48 Lafayette Place, New York City: "'Louise,' who asked for description of a Methodist revival meeting, will find an excellent account of one in Joseph Hocking's 'O'er Moor and Fen,' published last year."

THE BAINBRIDGE REPUBLICAN, Bainbridge, N. Y.: "Can you tell us who are the publishers of 'The Quick or the Dead,' by Amelia Rives, also of 'Domestic Life of Americans,' 'English Girl in Paris,' and 'Winsome Womanhood'?"

The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, publish "The Quick or the Dead" at $1. Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Life of Americans" can be had from Dodd, Mead & Co. for $2; "An English Girl in Paris" from John Lane for $1.50, and Mrs. Sangster's "Winsome Womanhood" from Fleming H. Revell & Co. for $2.50.

"X. Y. Z.," New York City: "Where can I obtain Part I. of 'Duffet's French Method'; the title page of this book reads 'Progressive and Practical Method for the Study of the French Language, by F. Duffet.' This French method was used in the evening high schools of this city about five years ago. I have Part II., and, being desirous of studying it again, would like to obtain Part I."

Duffet's "French Method," is published by the American Book Company, two parts, each 72 cents.

"FERNANDEZ," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Please tell we something about the Inchiquin Letters; their history, genuineness, authorship, &c."

These letters—on American literature and politics—were written by Charles Jared Ingersoll, (1782-1862,) a Philadelphia political writer and statesman. Published anonymously in New York, in 1809, the volume created quite a stir. The letters were supposed to have been sent out from Washington by Inchiquin, a Jesuit, to his friends in Europe. The full title is as follows: "Inchiquin, the Jesuit's Letters During a Late Residence in the United States of America, being a Fragment of a Private Correspondence, Accidentally Discovered in Europe, Containing a Favorable View of the Manners, Literature, and State of Society of the United States and a Refutation of Many of the Aspersions Cast Upon the Country by Former Residents and Tourists."

"A TIMES Reader," New York City: "Please inform me whether Ginn & Co., the publishers, have a New York office; also, give their address in Boston."

Ginn & Co., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City; 7-13 Tremont Place, Boston.

JOHN VANCE CHENEY, Chicago, Ill.: "Who is the author of the following phrase: 'I must pass through life but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now, and not defer or neglect it, as I shall not pass this way again.'"

The authorship of this phrase has given rise to much speculation, but still remains unknown. It is quoted in Prof. Henry Drummond's "The Greatest Thing in the World." Moody, the evangelist, is said to have told it to Prof. Drummond, having secured it from a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who constantly carried it about with him.

"W." 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Is there a book by Ribot on the psychology of the emotions?"

"The Psychology of the Emotions," by Th. Ribot, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50).

Appeals to Readers.

W. P. CUTTER, Chief of Order Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.: "I desire to learn whether there be in private hands in this country a copy of the following work, which I am very anxious to see: 'Memorial del Pleyto sobre le sucession en possession del Estado y Mayorazgo de Veragua, Marquesado de Jamayca y Almirantazgo de las Indias, que de fundo don Christoval Colon, primero descubridor, Almirante, Virrey y Governador general destas. In folio, sine anno adi loco (sed Madrid, 1606,) del feuillet pour errata, 15 feuillets non chiffres pour sommaires et de 262 feuillets de texte au recto, contenant 1,748 paragraphes et deux fois autant de renvois rubriqués en manchettes.' Perhaps some reader may be able to give me information in regard to the presence of this book in some private library."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, 375 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Can any reader tell me what recent song contains these lines:

"'One tear when I am gone,
One tear and only one.'?"

Mrs. H. C. MEAD FOSS, 22 Bedford Street, Stamford, Conn.: "Where can I get these two old-fashioned books, 'Modern Accomplishments' and 'Modern Society.'? They must have been published in or near 1800."

AVERN PARDOE, Legislative Library, Toronto, Canada: "Who was the author of the following book: 'Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Public Events from the Peace of 1783 to the Peace of 1815. Boston, 1824.'? It is a controversial work attacking the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and is particularly venomous toward the latter."

CHARLES HALDANE, 61 Park Row, New York City: "About ten years ago I read in one of the New York weekly papers a poem which the editor said was anonymous. It made a strong impression upon me, but I have never been able to learn the author's name. Perhaps some of your readers can tell me who wrote it. Despite some awkward and jejune phrases, it is distinctly above the average of magazine poetry. Whoever wrote it has the poetic faculty and must have written other things worth reading. The first two verses are as follows:

"'In a long vanished age, whose varied story
No record has to-day;
So long ago expired its grief and glory,
There flourished, far away,

"'In a broad realm, whose beauty knew no measure,
A city, fair and wide;
Within, the dwellers lived in peace and pleasure,
And never any died.'"

PHILIP N. KRAUS, 755 Government Street, Mobile, Ala.: "I am anxious to obtain a copy of Cleveland's 'The Independence of the Executive.'"

JONATHAN FAUST, M. D., Zieglerville, Penn.: "In about the year 1860 or a few years earlier—1858—there was published a monthly periodical called 'The United States Gazette,' in New York, in which was a short story called 'The Iron Shroud,' a very weird thing. I read it often in my boyish days. I should like to read it once more while I am old. Can any one inform me where I might get it? A man was put in a large room as a prisoner, the room became smaller each day until it became his coffin."

AUG

1902

MORE BOOKS WESTWARD HO!

English Volumes of Varied Values and Rarity Purchased by Americans.

SPECIAL attention has been directed of late by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS to a few of the many bibliographical treasures of England purchased directly by or on behalf of American collectors. We now give a list of the more important books and manuscripts secured by Americans during the season that has just come to a close in London: J. Pierpont Morgan's extensive purchase, described in these columns July 26, is necessarily omitted. A selection from items secured by other native concerns since last December is as follows:

1. Bacon's "Novum Organum," 1620, first edition, fine copy in the original vellum; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £40.

2. Bible and Book of Psalms, 1614-15, in one volume, in a beautiful embroidered binding of flowers, worked in silver and various colored silks; J. W. Ford sale, May 12, 1902, £50.

3. Broadsides, a collection of fifty issued in New York between 1769 and 1775; Christie's, June 18, 1902, £150.

4. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 1681, sixth edition; said to be a unique copy, fine, large copy; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £92.

5. Bunyan's "Meditations on the Several Ages of Man's Life," 1700, bound with his "Scriptural Poems," 1701; each perhaps unique; Sotheby's, June 17, 1902, £37.

6. Byron's "Poems on Various Occasions," 1817, first edition, privately printed; presentation copy, boards, uncut; Sotheby's, Dec. 2, 1902, £120.

7. Byron's "The Waltz," 1813, first edition, morocco extra; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £79.

8. Byron's "Bride of Abydos," 1813, first edition, original wrappers, uncut, a page of Byron's manuscript inserted; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £36.

9. Byron's "The Corsair," 1814, first edition, original wrappers, uncut; autograph letter of Byron inserted; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £30.

10. "A Brief Description of Carolina," 1666, with the map, morocco extra, uncut, by Bedford, (the earliest printed tract relating to Carolina,) M. C. Lefferts sale, June 9, 1902, £42.

11. Caxton's "Royal Book," printed by him about 1488, original binding, fine copy, measuring 11¼ by 8¼ inches, but lacking the two blank leaves; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £2,225.

12. Caxton's Indulgence issued by Sixtus IV. against the Turks, about 1481, printed on a single leaf of vellum; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £265.

13. Champlain's "Voyages," 1619, described as a fine copy; Christie's, June 18, 1902, £76.

14. Chapman's "May Day," 1611, and "The Widowes' Teares," 1612, first editions of these rare plays; Fountaine sale, June 11, 1902, £62 10s.

15. Davies's "Wittes Pilgrimage," 1605, old calf, very rare; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £29.

16. Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," 1837, first edition, presentation copy to William Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £52.

17. Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," 1839, first edition, presentation copy to Ainsworth; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £30.

18. Dickens's "American Notes," 1842, earliest issue of the first edition, presentation copy to Thomas Carlyle; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £45.

19. Dickens's "David Copperfield," 1850, first edition, presentation copy to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson, to whom the novel was dedicated; Hodgson's, March 12, 1902, £30.

20. Dickens's "Great Expectations," 1862, presentation copy to Edmund Yates; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £19 5s.

21. Drayton's "Poly-Albion," 1613-22, first edition, Part I. in the original binding, fine copy; Sotheby's, July 28, 1902, £44 10s.

22. Eliot's "Indian Bible," Cambridge, Mass., 1663, fine copy, Lefferts sale, June 9, 1902, (not Mr. Lefferts's copy, but the Rice-Menzies-Ives copy, exchanged for the beautiful Hardwicke copy, privately secured by Mr. Lefferts,) £370.

23. "Evangelia Quatuor, Graece," ancient Greek manuscript on vellum, with full-page miniatures; an important Byzantine Codex of the Four Gospels; Henry White sale, April 21, 1902, £210.

24. "Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth," 1617, one of a few known copies of this rare Shakespearean play; Sotheby's, June 5, 1902, £197.

25. Fitzgerald's version of the "Rubaiyat," 1859, first edition, finely bound by the Doves Bindery in 1883 in crimson morocco; Ford sale, May 12, 1902, £58.

26. Fletcher's "Locusts," 1627, first edition; morocco extra, by Bedford; Lieut. Col. Edward George Hibbert sale, April 9, 1902, £93.

27. Fletcher's "Purple Island," 1633, large paper; Hodgson's, May 28, 1902, £78.

28. Fletcher's "Purple Island," 1633, bound with the "Locusts," 1627, in the original calf; Ford sale, May 12, 1902, £52.

29. Franklin's edition of Cicero's "Cato Major," 1744, original marble boards, entirely uncut; Lefferts sale, June 9, 1902, £27.

30. Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," 1762, first edition, original boards, uncut; Ford sale, May 12, 1902, £106.

31. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, first edition, original calf; Ford sale, May 12, 1902, £134.

32. Goldsmith's "Life of Henry St. John," 1770, first edition, original wrappers, uncut; Ford sale, May 12, 1902, £82.

33. Goldsmith's translation of Scarron's "Comic Romance," 1775, first edition, original boards, uncut; Ford sale, May 12, 1902, £100.

34. Gray's "Elegy," early issue; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £49.

35. Grolier's copy of Eneas Parm Vico's "Le Imagini con tutti I. Rivers! trovati,at le Vite de gli Imperatore," 1545; a fine example; Orford sale, March 14, 1902, £162.

36. A series of 32 autograph letters of Halliwell Phillipps, 1839-82, referring to his Shakespearean researches; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £70.

37. Keats's "Hymn to Apollo," and "Unfelt, Unheard, Unseen," two original manuscript poems; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £69.

38. Lamb's "Rosamund Gray," Birmingham, printed by Thomas Pearson, 1798, the earliest issue; Hodgson's, May 28, 1902, £80.

39. Lamb's "King and Queen of Hearts," 1806, only known copy of the earliest issue, original pink wrappers; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £240.

40. Lamb's "Prince Dorus," 1811, first edition, original covers; Puttick's, July 16, 1902, £62.

41. Lamb's "Elia," 1823, fine copy in the original boards, uncut, presented to John Clare by Lamb; Puttick's, July 16, 1902, £88.

42. Autograph letter of Mary Lamb, written to Mrs. Clarkson, Dec. 23, 1806, referring to the failure of "Mr. H."; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £25.

43. Autograph letter of Charles Lamb to W. Marten, July 19, 1824, in which is incorporated the sonnet, "Who First Invented Work"; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £42.

44. "Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1608, one of three known copies of the first edition of this rare Shakespearean play; Fountaine sale, June 11, 1902, £900.

45. Middleton's "Your Five Gallants," 1607, fine copy of this rare play; Fountaine sale, £100.

46. Montaigne's "Essaies," 1580, editio princeps of first and second books, fine copy; H. T. Bruce sale, £65.

46. More's "Utopia," 1551, first edition, morocco extra, by Bedford; Hibbert sale, £70.

47. "Mucedorus," 1615, rare edition of this interesting Shakespearean play; Fountaine sale, £80.

48. "Polimantea," 1595, containing the first printed reference to Shakespeare; Fountaine sale, £131.

49. Pope's "Essay on Man," first edition, corrections in Part I. in autograph of Pope; Ford sale, £190.

50. Pope's "Pastorals," original autograph manuscript with comments by William Walsh; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £71.

51. Ritson's "Notes on Shakespeare," original manuscript; Hibbert sale, £41.

52. Rossetti's "Henry the Lepper," about 1846, original manuscript; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £56.

53. Sandys's "Ovid," 1632, fine copy in old English, brown calf, the Fenn copy; Ford sale, £60.

54. Shakespeare, Second Folio, 1632, with the rare "Smethwick" title page; fine copy, measuring 12⅝ by 8⅝ inches; Sotheby's, March 17, 1902, £690.

55. Shelley's "Zastrozzi," 1810, first edition, with the half title, calf, by Bedford; Hibbert sale, £150.

56. Shelley's "Queen Mab," 1813, first issue, calf, by Bedford; Hibbert sale, £60.

57. Shelley's "Adonais," 1821, morocco, presentation copy to Sir Charles Hyde; Hibbert sale, £270.

58. A collection of eleven fine autograph letters written by Shelley between 1810 and 1820, chiefly referring to his books; Sotheby's, June 3, 1902, £161.

59. Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea," 1646, morocco extra, by Bedford, splendid copy, Hibbert sale, £51.

60. Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," first edition, with the spurious third volume, calf, by Bedford, 1726-27; Hibbert sale, £100.

61. Walpole's "Castle of Otranto," 1790, one of six copies printed on vellum, morocco extra, by Bedford; Hibbert sale, £100.

62. Walpole's "Reminiscences," 1805, finely extra illustrated, with 54 portraits, three drawings, fine views, and seven autograph letters; Orford sale, £148.

63. Williams's "Key Into the Language of America," 1643, British Museum duplicate; Hodgson's, May 28, 1902, £52.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Dr. Watt's in the Auction Room.

It is safe to say that few book-lovers and few collectors associate the words "rarity" and "valuable" with the works of Dr. Isaac Watts, and yet his early books, especially those written for the use of children, rank with the rarest and most valuable books in the English language. A London sale last December included a copy of his "Hymns and Spiritual Songs," 1707, which realized £140, while a copy of his "Divine Songs," 1715, brought £155 July 28 last.

Dr. Watts's first book was "Horae Lyricae: Poems, Chiefly of the Lyric Kind," 1706, which, though a seldom seen item, is perhaps not as rare as the two other works referred to. The last day of the Messrs. Sotheby's final sale of the season (July 30) brought forward a fine copy in the original binding, which brought the record price of £59. This contained two manuscript alterations by the author on Page 242, and on the flyleaf was the following interesting letter, signed "Ye timorous author, I. Watts, Decr. 28th, 1705," and beginning:

To Mr. Samll Say. Dear Sir. Accept of this first labor of the press, this ventrous Essay of Poesie in so Nice and censorious an Age; forgive as you read; peruse as a friend, desigrt to be pleased and not to Judge, and if you can, (without too much abuse of your Judgement,) recommend it to the world.

Dr. Watts's second important book, "Hymns and Spiritual Songs, in Three Books," 1707, has occurred of recent years in only one auction that we know of. This was the sale at Sotheby's, Dec. 4, 1901, when a copy in the original calf sold for £140. Imitative collectors, who seldom go outside the beaten bibliographical paths, were astonished at the high price, though there is no reason for such astonishment. The first edition of the book ranks, indeed, among the libri rarissimi, and, in fact, was long unknown. Almost as famous as "Pilgrim's Progress," it was hardly less popular, and at the moment is apparently a rarer book. The British Museum has no copy, that collection including no edition prior to the fifth, of 1716, and the majority of the collectors of such literature have been unsuccessful in meeting with any of the early impressions. Peter Cunningham, when editing the "Life" of Watts, (Johnson's Lives of the Poets,) in 1854, stated that "a first edition of his 'Hymns,' 1707, is rarer than a first edition of Bunyan's most famous book."

"Horae Lyricae" gave Watts his niche in Johnson's "Lives," and was long a favorite book of religious poetry. The success of his "Hymns" approached that of the new version of the psalms. "Divine Songs, Attempted in Easy Language for the Use of Children," 1715, afterward enlarged and renamed "Divine and Moral Songs," proved the most popular of his writings, running through a hundred editions before the middle of the nineteenth century. The first edition of this first children's hymn book is thought to exist in the unique copy sold at Sotheby's July 28 for £155. Of the early editions the second published the following year, 1716, also exists in a solitary copy, while the earliest in the British Museum is that of the ninth edition, 1728, and of this only two or three copies are known. For a long time the British Museum copy was believed to be the earliest known. A search through English sale catalogues from 1885 to July of this year shows that only four copies were publicly offered, three bearing the date of 1729 and one being dated 1733.

Most of Dr. Watts's biographers seemed to be unable to guess the exact date of the first appearance of "Divine Songs," his most popular book. Bohn's edition of Lowndes gives 1720 as a probable conjecture; other bibliographical writers suppose the date to be 1721. Dr. Edward Riggall, who was interested in the literature of this period, wrote to "Notes and Queries," June 16, 1888, asking for definite information regarding the first edition. His inquiries resulted in the discovery of a copy of the second edition, 1716, which Dr Riggall secured (it does not appear in the sale catalogue of his library, July 8, 10, 1901, at Sotheby's, and he must have privately disposed of this copy, which it claimed to be unique.) Finally it was determined that "Divine Songs" first appeared during the last week of the month of August, 1715, the advertisement of M. Lawrence, the publisher, being dated Sept. 6, 1715.

The author's dedication, dated June 18, 1715, tenderly inscribes the book to the three daughters—Sarah, Mary, and Elizabeth—of his friends, Sir Thomas and Lady Abney, with whom he pleasantly passed the latter years of his life.

When "Divine Songs" appeared, Sarah, Mary, and Elizabeth Abney were respectively in their thirteenth, twelfth, and eleventh years. The dedication begins:

My dear young friends. The honour you have done me in learning by heart so large a number of the Hymns I have published perhaps has been of some use towards these greater improvements, and gives me rich encouragement to offer you this little present.

Dr. Watts very probably gave a copy of his book to each of the three children. The only copy, however, that has come down to us is the one which he presented to the youngest daughter, Elizabeth, and which was sold at Sotheby's, July 28, for £155. This is a beautiful copy, bound in old English red morocco, Harleian tooled sides, gilt end papers, and gilded edges.

The personal interest of this copy, the only example of the first edition that time seems to have preserved, is of course immeasurably great, and gives it a high and tender rank among volumes notable for their associations. Elizabeth Abney, the last surviving child and ultimate sole heiress of the Lord Mayor and his wife, was lady of the manor of Stoke Newington, and died unmarried in August, 1782, at the age of seventy-eight. Since 1840 Abney Park has been a general cemetery for the City of London, and Abney House was pulled down in 1745. The library and household effects of Elizabeth Abney were sold soon after her death, and possibly this highly interesting copy of one of the rarest of all English books was dispersed with her other books. Its recent history is apparently unknown.

The Quest of an Ideal.*

Not a bit afraid of running risks was Polly Locke, but then she had been brought up in Kansas, and had faced cyclones. Polly is in a pension, call it a boarding house, in Paris, and declares her intention to make the grand tour, take in Marseilles, the Riviera, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Florence, Verona, Milan, and what may be the purpose of this extended trip? The young woman is in search of nothing less than a man—an ideal man. Trying to describe him, Polly declares that "he is next to inexplicable."

On her journey Polly, as the unprotected female, takes her chances. She is a courageous girl, and, above all, is blessed with a good, wholesome appetite. Street cries in the various cities attract her, and a particular yell in Marseilles sets her wild. In Genoa she comes across a mysterious man, Claudio Carisirio. He behaves as if he owned all Genoa, and Polly, struck by his majestic manners, half loses her heart to him. The visit to Rome is remarkable, inasmuch as Polly snubs an American clergyman there. Then—then temptation comes to the adventurous girl, and it may be that the parson in some way saved her. Who is Leon? He seems to be the ideal man. Anyhow, Polly is brave enough to declare that she has lost her heart to him—and Leon is a boy. "Polly Locke" is a smart book, not in the nature of an itinerary, for even Mount Vesuvius has but a slight description. It is rather the ways, the manners of the people the girl brought up in Kansas dwells on. One old man in Rome said to her: "You are smart enough sometimes, and then again you are silly," and Polly did not dissent.

"In Argolis," by George Horton, described as an "attractive volume in typography, binding, and illustrations," will soon be issued from the press of A. C. McClurg & Co. This is a personal account of family life in Greece.

*THE QUEST OF POLLY LOCKE. By Roe Anderson Norris. 12mo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Portrait. Pp. 388. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

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Heinigke & Bowen, New York. **MEMORIAL WINDOWS**

Wanted—Parts II. and III. of "Concise Poetical Body of Divinity," by Ebenezer Dayton, 1788, Brook Haven, L. I., $2 each. O. B. Acherly, 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—10 vols. Saturday Night, 1872 to 1882, in good condition; $2.50 per vol. A. T. STAFFORD, 34 Sally Av., Flatbush, L. I.

BOOKS AND MEN.

The Escape of Thomas A. Janvier. Apropos of "The Christmas Kalends of Provence," by Thomas A. Janvier, which is in preparation at Harper & Brothers, a story was told the other evening relating how the genial author of "The Passing of Thomas" and "An Embassy to Provence" once escaped being a shining light in the guild of professional American humorists. The scene was a little French restaurant off West Ninth Street, which Mr. Janvier and his gifted wife, the well-known interpreter of the Félibrige of Provence, are wont to frequent. Said Mr. Janvier: "I once spent a very strenuous evening with Bangs, who made an elaborate argument to prove that writing laughable material was one of the hardest grinds in literature and that its success presupposed a God-given inspiration. I did not think so. But, as I was obliged to confess, I had never tried my hand at it. The next morning, either owing to Bangs's conversation or what we had drunk on the occasion mentioned, I felt utterly used up—creative faculties all numb—brain sluggish with plagiaristic proclivities, and all that. I remembered Bangs and his argument, and I thought that I was in a fit condition to prove him in the wrong. In less than an hour I had written nineteen jokes. I laughed to myself as I reread them, and began to decide what I would do with the money they brought in. I sent them to dear old Bunner of Puck and waited. At the end of a week I received a check for 50 cents. Possibly there was something in Bangs's argument, after all. I dismissed the matter from my mind. Another week passed, and with it came a check for another half-dollar. Then came a check for $1.50; then one for $2, and so on, until every one of my nineteen jokes had been accounted for. Ha! I said to myself, I was right and Bangs was wrong. But oh, the torture of it all—the consternation that the receipt of one of those fifty-cent checks would throw my mind into! I would drop my serious work and begin to twist the joke around into a possible two-dollar form—which I had just missed. I thought of those jokes by day and dreamed of them by night. And now, although I still have some doubt as to the God-given inspiration of a professional humorist, I can easily imagine the mental agony of his calling—the haunting fear that a two-dollar joke may turn out to be only a fifty-cent one."

Miss MacGowan's Literary Beginning. Miss Alice MacGowan, whose novel "The Last Word," L. C. Page & Co. will publish in September, began her literary career by contributing a series of articles to The Chattanooga Times during a year's stay in Texas. The success of these letters inspired a more extended trip through the Tennessee Mountains, which resulted in a series of letters syndicated with a list of Sunday newspapers. Miss MacGowan's trip through the mountains included a thousand-mile horseback ride through the wildest portions, the remote coves and Southern Appalachians. After this Miss MacGowan went again to Texas. Her cattle country work from this locality proved so successful that she was encouraged to go to New York and work for the United Press Syndicate and the Bacheller & Johnson Syndicate, of which Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," was then head.

In "The Last Word" she has drawn largely upon her journalistic experiences as a new-comer from the Southwest in New York, and the story is, to that extent, autobiographical.

Dissimilar Treatment of a Similar Theme. Mr. Aldrich's "The White Feather," in the September Atlantic, has a certain superficial resemblance to Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan's "The Wife of a Hero." In both an officer almost idolized by his men is convicted before their eyes of cowardice; but the treatment which the incident receives from the two authors is so widely diverse as to furnish a means of comparison between writers of two schools, working by methods as unlike as those of Du Maurier and Nast. Mr. Aldrich's hero is a gallant figure to the last, and dies behind the scenes like the victim of the fates in a Greek tragedy. Miss Jordan fairly grovels and dies in the most flagrantly inglorious fashion. Justice is rendered in both cases, but the old school preferred to render justice to the good; the new prefers to inflict it upon the evil. Mr. Aldrich's work is done by delicate strokes and touches; Miss Jordan's is heavily outlined with no intermediate light shades. Which school will hold the field the longer?

The First Biography of Robert Harley. It is surprising, says E. S. Roscoe, in his biography of "Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford," the Putnams will publish, that Harley has never been understood, that his character has never been intimately examined, and that no adequate account of his life has yet been published. Harley is best known as the founder of the Harleian collection of books. He took a foremost part in political affairs at the end of the reign of William III. and in that of Queen Anne, and he was intimately connected with such men of letters as Swift, Prior, and Defoe. Mr. Roscoe has written a very interesting chapter on Harley and Defoe, in which some mistakes in generally accepted dates, such as that of Defoe's release from Newgate, are rectified. Harley was of much material assistance to Defoe when the latter's tile manufactory at Tilbury had been ruined by his imprisonment, but they were not bound together by the ties of friendship, as were Harley and Swift. Mr. Roscoe has obtained his material not only from well-known works, but also from Harley papers and from the manuscripts of the Duke of Portland and others. The author describes the manner in which Harley's library of books and manuscripts was collected, which in part was the beginning of the British Museum library. The illustrations of the work consist of portraits, among them being those of Brilliana, Lady Harley, and Sir Robert Harley, which have never been reproduced before.

The West Indies. "West India" is the name of a new bi-monthly magazine devoted to the social and economic questions of the West Indies, and is published in New York and London by John N. Lightbourn's Sons. The August number was the first, and for its leading article it had "Glimpses of the Leeward Islands," by Francis Watts, illustrated with reproductions from the studio of José Anjo, a West Indian artist. There is also an illustrated contribution on "The Boiling Lake of Dominica," and some personal sketches. The frontispiece is a picture of a successful morning's sport in St. Thomas, where deer are plentiful. The aim of the magazine is to establish a real community of interest between America, England, and Canada, and the West Indies.

The Study of Public Documents. A course in public documents is being conducted in Madison, Wis., by Miss Adelaide Hasse of New York. Miss Hasse and Miss Cornelia Marvin, who is the Director of the school, have aroused librarians of all parts of the country to an interest in a class of literature which has been sadly neglected. Six years ago Miss Marvin conducted the first regular course in document work ever offered by a librarian training school. Miss Hasse first became interested in "P. D.'s" when she classified and catalogued the documents in the Los Angeles Library. She said recently:

It is a tremendous subject when one begins to trace it back to the beginning. Really, the public document is as old as history itself, for some of the most eminent specimens in existence are merely public documents chiseled in stone instead of being published in book form. The story of every nation is told by its documents, just as contemporary history is being written to-day in that stream of books that is coming from governmental presses all over the world. It has only been of late, though, that people in general have come to see this. Students have always known that their best sources of information lay buried in the public documents, and a sad time have some of them had unearthing it.

What librarians are trying to do, she adds, is to establish complete files in the larger libraries. Miss Hasse's course begins with Colonial documents, and covers the gradual development up to the present day. In the list of students there are State librarians from Kansas and Minnesota, university librarians from Montana, Iowa, Arkansas, Washington, and New York, and representatives of the public libraries at Pittsburg, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Omaha, Fargo, Albany, and New York.

Mainly Personal. M. Marie Alphonse René de Maulde, whose "Women of the Renaissance" was published a short time ago by G. P. Putnam's Sons, died recently. After studying in the Ecole des Chartes he took up an official career but nevertheless he found time to write several books distinguished by grace and erudition, with that ironical lightness which is characteristic of the best French writing. His unfinished "Histoire de Louis XII.," "Louise de Savoie et François I.," and "Jeanne de France," are not so well known in this country as is the "Women of the Renaissance." M. de Maulde was an accomplished connoisseur in art, and contributed many studies in portraits to Le Chronique des Arts.

***Miss Beulah Marie Dix, who, in collaboration with Miss Carrie A. Harper, wrote "The Beau's Comedy," will be in New York late this month to attend the rehearsals of her play, "The Rose of Plymouth Town," which is promised for production in Washington Sept. 8.

***Ellen Glasgow, author of "The Battleground," is spending part of the Summer at an Adirondack camp, where she has become an expert golf player. A new illustrated edition of her "Voice of the People" will be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., together with a small volume of her poems, to be printed by De Vinne. Some of these poems have appeared in The Atlantic Monthly and other magazines.

***James H. Stoddart, the veteran New York actor, has in preparation "Recollections of a Player," which will shortly be published by The Century Company. Mr. Stoddart has been on the American stage for about fifty years, and some of the chapters in his book have appeared in The Century. The introduction has been written by Mr. William Winter.

***"Lucas Malet" is at Eversley, the village of which her father, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, was long rector.

***Since the publication of Sir Conan Doyle's "The War: Its Causes and Its Conduct," he has been assailed by postcards, pet weapon of the brave, accusing him of various crimes, among others of causing the death of 10,000 women and children. One of the effects of these missives is that a club steward who has hitherto addressed him as "Canon," mistaking his baptismal name for a misspelled title, no longer regards him as one of the clergy, and therefore addresses him accordingly.

***Mrs. Emma Bates Harvey, the author of "Greater Than Caesar," a novel in which our Lord is one of the characters, is the daughter of the Rev. L. B. Bates of East Boston, the sister of Lieut. Gov. Bates of Massachusetts, and the widow of a Winchester clergyman. She is first assistant in the Lyman Grammar School, Boston.

***In his new book, "The Romance of the Commonplace," which Elder & Shepard of San Francisco are soon to bring out, Mr. Gelett Burgess has endeavored to glorify the most trivial and commonplace phases of everyday life. It is his creed that the romantic is a point of view rather than an objective reality or contrast. The material for his comedy, he declares, "is at hand everywhere," and narrowed down becomes a science—or, rather, an art—the "art of seeing things with a fresh eye."

***Mr. B. Corey Kilvert, a young Canadian by birth, is said to be attracting considerable attention among magazine readers by his whimsical illustrations, which are comic without being farcical. Mr. Kilvert is a cousin of Miss Fanny Cory, who has herself, in a very short time, attracted unusual attention as an illustrator of children.

***Miss McElrath, the author of "The Rustler," a story of Western life, declares that "The Hole in the Wall" region of Wyoming, to which Tracy was said to be fleeing for refuge when run to earth, is the most fertile territory for romances of such a character. It is here that she introduces her hero, Jim, a rangerman at war with the cattle companies, and from their point of vantage, he and his fellow rustlers issue in forays upon the companies' herds, and thither they return with their booty. Miss McElrath knows the entire region, and describes it charmingly.

***In speaking of his "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," Mr. Hamlin Garland said "it was a most agreeable task to talk for hours with the old men of the Tetong Tribe of Indians through a sign language interpreter. In this way, I have got at the human side of these people. I could have delineated their bad side, but it would have necessitated search. They have always shown their good side to me."

***Thomas Dixon, Jr., whose first novel, "The Leopard's Spots," is reported as having reached a sale of over 40,000 in the past few months, will begin an extended lecture tour next month that will take him across the Continent. Mr. Dixon is the owner of the steam yacht Dixie, which lies in the harbor at Elmington, his estate in Virginia.

***Mme. Wu Ting-Fang, the wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington, who is to remain on duty until the first of the year instead of retiring next month as was originally intended, has written for The Woman's Home Companion an article in which she has set forth some Chinese ways and characters. She has contrasted the manners and customs of the Oriental people with the ways and manners of the people of this country.

***Kate Douglas Wiggin, the author of "The Diary of a Goose Girl," always spends part of the year at her Maine country home, Quilleote, on the Saco River. She plays the organ in the church, sings in the choir, is a teacher in the Sunday school, allows church and social festivals to be held at her house, and gives help where it is needed. A pet hobby of hers is a village improvement society, and each year she gives an entertainment, the proceeds of which go toward beautifying the village Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Irish Experiences" will be published in a holiday edition with illustrations by the English artist Charles E. Brook.

***Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, author of "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" and "The Hound of the Baskervilles," said at a dinner of the Authors' Club in London recently, that he received the first intimation of the news of his knighthood through a bill from his gunsmith, which was addressed to "Sir Sherlock Holmes." The clerk who sent the bill did not mean it as a joke, but wrote the superscription because he had heard that men who are knighted adopt a new name, and that Dr. Conan Doyle would naturally take the name of his famous detective.

***Eleanor Gates's second paper from her "Chapters from the Biography of a Prairie Girl," will be published in next month's Century, and will be called "The Story of a Planting," telling of the experiences of a little girl who planted corn one Summer day. The illustrator, Miss Fanny Y. Cory, like the author, is from the Far Northwest, and is familiar with the life described.

***Mme. Sarah Grand, author of "Babs the Impossible," is at work on a play in collaboration with George R. Sims. The play was begun by Mme. Grand and Robert Buchanan, but Buchanan's death naturally postponed the completion of the work.

***William Morton Payne's new volume of essays, which is about to be brought out by A. C. McClurg & Co., is called "Various Views," and will be uniform in style and binding with his "Little Leaders" and "Editorial Echoes." Mr. Payne contributes regularly to The Dial essays discussing contemporaneous literary and educational matters.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

MY MEMOIRS OF THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK; During the War for the Union, 1861-5. By Col. Silas W. Burt. Edited by State Historian and issued as War of the Rebellion Series. Bulletin No. 1. 8vo. Pp. 192. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers. (Pamphlet.)

PARIS IN 1793-94. Farewell Letters of Victims of the Guillotine. By John Goldworth Alger. With plan. 8vo. Pp. xii.-351. New York: James Pott & Co. $5 net.

THE TIMES HISTORY OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902. Edited by L. S. Amery. Vol. II. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-467. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $30 net for six vols. Sold only on subscription. Vols. I. and II. ready.

THE MAKERS OF BRITISH ART. Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A. By Elsa D. Esterie-Keeling; Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A. Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. about xii.-220 per vol. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net per vol.

FIVE GREAT PAINTERS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA. Leighton, Millais, Burne-Jones, Watts, Holman Hunt. By Sir Wyke Bayliss. 8vo. Pp. vii.-156. New York: James Pott & Co. $3 net.

Poetry and New Editions.

AN ELEGIE UPON THE DEATH OF THE REV. MR. THOMAS SHEPARD. Late Teacher of the Church of Charlestown, in New England. By Urian Oakes, a Great Admirer of His Worth and True Mourner for His Death. 8vo. Pp. 28. Aiken, S. C.: W. L. Washburn. $2.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF CHARLES AND MARY LAMB. Library edition. 12 vols. Vol. I., "Life," by Alfred Ainger; Vol. II., "Essays of Elia"; Vol. III., "Last Essays of Elia"; Vol. IV., "Tales from Shakespeare"; Vols. V. and VI., "Poems, Plays, &c." Notes and Introduction by Alfred Ainger. 8vo. Pp. about 300 per vol. Troy, N. Y.: Pafraets Book Company.

ESSAYS OR COUNSELS, CIVIL AND MORAL. With other writings of Francis Bacon. (Lord Verulam.) 16mo. Pp. ix.-758. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

CAXTON SERIES. The Sketch Book by Washington Irving. With illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan. (2 vols.) A Book of Romantic Ballads. Illustrated by Reginald Savage. (1 vol.) 16mo. Pp. about 350 per vol. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net per vol.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. 16mo. Pp. viii.-900. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

IN A BALCONY. By Robert Browning. The persons of the drama are the Queen, Norbert, her Minister, and Constance, her cousin. Long 8vo. Pp. 65. Chicago: The Blue Sky Publishing Company.

Religion.

CATHOLIC PRINCIPLES. As Illustrated in the Doctrine, History, and Organization of the American Catholic Church in the United States, Commonly Called the Protestant Episcopal Church. By the Rev. Frank N. Westcott. 12mo. Pp. 410. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. $1.25 net.

URBS BEATA. A Vision of the Perfect Life. By Herbert Cushing Tolman. With a commendatory by the Bishop of Milwaukee. 12mo. Pp. 85. Milwaukee, Wis.: The Young Churchman Company. 75 cents.

BABEL AND BIBLE. A Lecture on the Significance of Assyriological Research for Religion Delivered Before the German Emperor by Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch. Translated from the German by Thomas J. McCormack. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 60. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

KINSHIP OF GOD AND MAN. By the Rev. J. J. Lanier. In two volumes. Vol. II., "The Master Key." 12mo. Pp. vii.-284. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1 net.

Essays and General Literature.

MUSICAL ANALYSIS. A Handbook for Students. By Henry C. Banister. With musical examples. 12mo. Pp. 81. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

ESSAYS IN DRAMATIC CRITICISM: With Impressions of Some Modern Plays. By L. Dupont Syle. 12mo. Pp. 161. New York: William R. Jenkins.

IN QUEST OF THE QUAINT. By Eliza B. Chase. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 255. Philadelphia, Penn.: Ferris & Leach.

TALKS TO STUDENTS ON THE ART OF STUDY. By Frank Cramer. 12mo. Pp. vi.-209. San Francisco, Cal.: The Hoffman-Edwards Company.

Travel and Description.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. Maps and 24 plans. Thirteenth Revised Edition. 18mo. Pp. x.-459-49. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.80 net.

THE LETTERS AND CHART OF TOSCANELLI, On the Route of the Indies by Way of the West, Sent in 1474 to the Portuguese Fernam Nortons, and Later On to Christopher Columbus. A Critical Study On the Authenticity and Value of These Documents and the Resources of the Cosmographical Ideas of Columbus, Followed by the Various Texts of the Letter, with Translations, Annotations, Several Fac Similes, and also a Map. By Henry Vignaud. 8vo. Pp. xix.-365. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

TROLLEY TRIPS THROUGH SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK: Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Boston. 16mo. Illustrated. Pp. 100. Hartford, Conn.: White & Warner. (Pamphlet.)

Miscellaneous.

NATHAN DER WEISE. Edited by Tobias J. C. Diekhoff. 12mo. Pp. 368. New York: The American Book Company. 80 cents.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR MANNIKIN. Edited by W. S. Furneaux. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50 net.

HOW TO BECOME A LAW STENOGRAPHER. A Compendium of Legal Forms, Containing a Complete Set of Legal Documents, Accompanied with Explanations for Arranging on Typewriter for Stenographers and Typewriter Operators. Compiled by W. L. Mason. 12mo. Pp. 103. Paper. New York: W. L. Mason.

THE ESSENTIALS OF PROSE COMPOSITION. By James Morgan Hart. 12mo. Pp. viii.-220. Philadelphia, Penn.: Eldredge & Brothers.

THE MAN IN THE STREET STORIES. From THE NEW YORK TIMES. Containing over 600 humorous after-dinner stories about prominent persons. With an introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. 12mo. Pp. iv.-310. New York: The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

LIST OF REFERENCES ON RECIPROCITY. Books, Articles in Periodicals, Congressional Documents, &c. Compiled under the Direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 8vo. Pp. 40. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE GEORGIAN PERIOD. Being Measured Drawings of Colonial Work. Part X. Illustrations. Large folio. Boston, Mass.: American Architect and Building News Company.

TAYLOR ON GOLF. Impressions, Comments, and Hints. By J. H. Taylor. 48 illustrations. 12mo. Pp. viii.-328. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00 net.

INDIAN FABLES. Collected and edited by P. V. Ramaswami Raju. With eighteen plates New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

AN ELEMENTARY COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY. By Cyrus C. Adams. 12mo. Pp. xii.-331. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Compiled by William V. Cox. Folio. Pp. 341. Washington: Government Printing Office.

AUG

A WORD UPON ELISION.

A License Pushed Too Frequently to Abuse.

FOR the benefit of poets partly, and as a help to readers of poetry who lack the sense of rhythm, the deletion of certain letters from certain words has long been grammatically permitted. The privilege of doing this is termed a poetic license; and because it is, young versifiers, to make it more evident that they are of the Parnassian guild, sometimes fairly strew their lines with "o'ers" and "e'ers" (for "over" and "ever") in places where they are unnecessary or absolutely infelicitous. They seem to think that if this is done, and a few archaic words, like "erst," "erstwhile," and "eftsoons" are properly sprinkled along, their coveted calling will be assured to them beyond suspicion or controversy.

That "over," and "ever," and "it is" (changed to "'tis,") are proper subjects of elision in verse is not questioned. But no poet of worth rides this license to death, or constructs his lines so that it must be resorted to when the vocables themselves will serve equally well without curtailment. What the uncontensed poet needs to make verse construction smooth as well as sonseful and strong will not be denied to him. Even the excellent minor poets are not likely to go wrong in this respect—for their perception of cadence and nuance is rarely "minor," whatever their lack of great themes greatly handled may cause them to be critically called.

But elision is not simply an English custom. It is classic and variously modern. In France, nearly three hundred years ago, the habit of elision in verse is thus spoken of by Ragnier in describing the school of Malherbe. He says their learning just extends:

To see their pedant prosody obeyed,
That following rhymes be short or long instead,
Watch that no vowel meet no vowel next
So that the delicate ear catch up the text.

It has for some time, however, occurred to me to ask, in respect to both the major and minor poets, why it is that they carry elision so far, simply as a crutch to the unrhythmical reader. For nine-tenths of the elisions in poetry, both in books and periodicals, are made wholly for this deprivate person. No one who gives a Wagner concert, or one made up of any music, affixes odd signs to show how the emphasis and rhythm run, or adds "coherers" (to use a wireless telegraphy term) to the ears of the audience so that they shall hear with discrimination. If the people who attend the concert cannot find out what the melody and harmony are and mean, then the music must be to them what a Chinese band is to the Occidental ear, and there is no help for it. And why should it not be so in poetry? Taking a magazine of high literary authority for the first example, I find that in The Atlantic Monthly for July, 1901, in a poem titled "Rain," this couplet occurs:

Through all thy changing passions hear not we
Th' eternal note of the unchanging sea?

In this instance while "through" is left intact, as it ought to be, we have the horrid, even if it is a customary elision, of "th' eternal." If the writer had reversed two words to "the note eternal" this would have been avoided. But possibly, if such a concession had been made, we should have had further on (though not rhythmically necessary) "th' unchanging sea." But to illustrate better what I wish to convey, I will quote a few samples of elision from eminent poets close to my hand. In each instance I only open the author's books haphazard, and I shall very likely miss stronger examples than those offered that a careful search would secure. In a brief poem of Matthew Arnold's, titled "Requiescat," he writes:

Her mirth the world required;
She bath'd it in smiles of glee.
* * * * * *
Her cabin'd, simple spirit;
It flutter'd and fail'd for breath.

Is there any possible reason why the elided e's in "bath'd," "cabin'd," "flutter'd," and "fail'd" should not have been left intact? No reader of sense would have read "bath-ed" or lengthened either of the three remaining words if they had been left without this surgical operation. In "The Scholar Gipsy," which follows this poem, notice the following bereaved words:

Where most of Gipsies by the turf-edg'd way
Pitch their smok'd tents, and every bush you see
With scarlet patches tagg'd and shreds of gray.

And again:

Oft thou hast given them store
Of flowers—the frail-leaf'd, white anemone—
Dark blue-bells drench'd with dews of Summer eves.

If "edg'd," "smok'd," "tagg'd," "drench'd" and "leaf'd" need abortening, why not "given" in the first line of this trio? And why not "required" in the first-quoted example, which stands whole? Mr. Arnold was not only a rare poet, but a thorough scholar, and a pedagogue to boot; and yet he follows a sanctified law without thinking of its intrinsic absurdity, in the same traditional way that in "Friendship Garland" he employs to throw irony on the dissenters who oppose the anti-deceased-wife's sister's marriage bill. But, of course, this habit is not his alone. Swift wrote in a poetical epistle to Sheridan:

Nor praise I less that circumcision
By modern poets called elision,
With which in proper station plac'd
Thy polish'd lines are firmly brac'd.

But are they braced or bettered? In all of Tennyson's poetry elision is a pretty strictly drawn rule. In one of the lyrics in "Maud" he writes:

And the budded peaks of the woods are bow'd
Caught and cuff'd by the gale.
* * * * * *
Last night when the sunset turn'd
On the blossom'd gable ends
* * * * * *
And she touch'd my hand with a smile so sweet.
* * * * * *
Thro' the livelong hours of the dark.

One of Alexander Smith's sonnets opens with two contracted words in the first couplet:

Sheath'd is the river as it glideth by;
Frost-pearl'd are all the boughs in forests old.

But in Christina Rossetti's poem of "Spring" this is the first line:

Frost-locked all the Winter.

If "frost-pearl'd" needs the elision of its final e, why is it not necessary to omit the e in "frost-locked"? Either Alexander Smith or Miss Rossetti is wrong. And which of these two poets is it that errs, or that shows the preferable taste in this matter? In one instance, at least, Saxe sides with the last poet named. It is in his use of "begged" in the following couplet:

And the Captain begged in his smoothest tones
Miss Susan Brown to be Mistress Jones.

The majority of reputable poets, however, would have elided the second e in "begged," but I think Saxe is right in spite of them. And in taking "ugh" off from "through," as so many do, and as is done in the last quoted line from "Maud," what possible end is attained? It does not reduce the measure; it is no more than it was before, Thro or Thru phonetically. Then why make the word ragged? Words, it seems to me, should have the respect that we give to clothes, (where their bereavement is not necessary,) for words are the clothes of thought. "O'er" and "e'er" and "'tis," and their kind, it is necessary to accept, but why make so many words needlessly tattered? "Though" and "through" do not change in quantity or effect the scansion of any verse by being decaudled. And to those readers whom elision does not help, in the cases where it is proffered as a help, it is an impertinence, while to those who might misread any of the lines I have exhibited, there is no help due—unless it be exhortations to study, and the "absent treatment." For what they lack is capacity, and this commodity will not be procured through prosodical apostrophes and by spoiling the good looks of books and magazines.

JOEL BENTON.

"A Million of Manners."*

Manners are serious matters, and the Society of Self-Culture here treats them seriously. Some of the most serious manners, such as those engendered by argumentation and altercation, are not taken up; for, although they may be correct in conveying their intended impressions, they do not come under the head of social usage. But on the principle that what is worth doing is worth doing well, things admittedly correct are strengthened in their social usage by a sober review that skips not the most seemingly obvious detail. For instance, the accepted etiquette at an afternoon tea has flippantly been summarized by "giggle, gabble, gobble, and git," which, it may be admitted, is all that one need try to do, but that has been expressed here with more dignity and at greater length. Again, those who have not learned to love art for art's sake have expressed their non-appreciation of the technique of social usage by saying that books of ready reference can be dispensed with if children are taught to appreciate the milk of human kindness and watch the best of their acquaintances. But though it may occur to one that many of the usages mentioned seem familiar, there are many in the "congested quarter" who depend for their knowledge of deportment upon imitation, and the present work commits itself entirely to such practitioners. And, too, there are those vulgarly known as the nouveau riche, who have not had the advantage of claiming acquaintances worth watching.

Justice to the present volumes can best be done by giving quotations. They may be divided between things which, though unnecessary as known by those who need such knowledge, are not heeded by those who do not know them, and procrustean, protasic gewgaws. But it will be noticed that none of them fall into such deep error as did the forerunner of this work, entitled "Gentlemen," which advised gentlemen to wear gloves at an afternoon tea if their hands were dirty.

Good manners mark the gentleman. Good manners indicate the lady.

As Americans, our manners are our weak point.

A man is always presented to a woman * * * (but) a lady would be presented to the President of the United States.

A lady should never be led from her seat to be presented to any but a feminine guest of honor.

"Must you be going? This has been but a glimpse of you," * * * a hostess uses as her callers retire.

So long as the woman is present he refrains from smoking; he wears his coat, and gives her his full attention.

When calling on a lady's afternoon at home it is not good form to greet her with a kiss.

"I am so sorry to break off just here, but I am obliged to hurry away."

A man leaves his overshoes, overcoat, a wet umbrella, and any parcels he may carry in the hall of the house at which he calls.

If another masculine caller arrives there is no reason for his prompt retreat unless he finds the conversation difficult to maintain or his presence evidently a little superfluous.

A chaperon is, like the law, a terror only to the evil-doer.

The unchaperoned picnic party should be stopped.

It is not considered lucky or appropriate to wear black at a wedding.

Any one may become a good conversationalist, though * * * it is acquired only by perseverance.

Don't make grimaces or assume an artificial sparkle.

Gossip has gone entirely out of fashion in "smart" society.

It is a serious mistake for a hostess to allow her social ambition or hospitable instincts to overcrowd the seating capacity of her dining room and table. * * * Six inches of space, at the least, must be allowed between the seats of the chairs. This gives every diner abundant elbow room.

A prejudiced and argumentative person must not be asked to sit beside another of the same temperament.

A servant in charge of the pantry is usually a maid, who pulls the dumbwaiter up and down. * * * Loud words and laughter should not proceed from the pantry.

The individual who rests his head on his hand while eating, who grips the table with one hand, or rests it on his hip while the other is busy lifting viands to his mouth, presents a most uncouth spectacle.

With deliberate care food can readily be lifted to the mouth without danger to clothing.

Women in mourning are expected to seclude themselves closely for at least three weeks after their bereavement.

Do not let your tailor sell you a short, bobbed-off cutaway.

It is better taste to reserve one's pearl cravat pin for the frock coat suit, wearing a simple gold device for business.

Avoid emphatic expressions of opinion on any subject, especially those of politics, religion, second marriages, and other dangerous topics.

Two inches of whisker extending down the outer side of either cheek, clipped close and extending only to the curve of the jaw, is considered unobjectionable, but the butler who wears a mustache, flowing weepers from either cheek, or any beard whatsoever on his chin is a repulsive object.

Don't play a French horn * * * during the hours which less talented folk desire to spend in sleep.

Don't permit your servant to discuss his last employer with you.

Don't write on both sides of the paper when you address an editor. (One side is at least half a side too much.)

The second and third volumes differ from the first in that they deal with larger social functions, telling how to give dinners, balls, and funerals, but the volumes are all alike in that they are bound in green.

The Early History of Venice.*

Mr. F. C. Hodgson, Fellow of Kings College, Cambridge, has given us in a closely printed volume of nearly 500 pages a carefully and minutely written account of the early history of Venice, from its first beginning to the conquest of Constantinople, in A. D. 1204. Mr. Hodgson's book has been prepared through careful study of all existing authorities, a long introduction of some twenty pages giving the best books on the subject, as well as well-written accounts of manuscript and other sources of information, from which he has brought together the present volume. Besides contemporary authorities and old chronicles, the collections of official historiographers have been found most useful. The book contains a map of the lagoons, made from a reduced photograph of an admiralty chart; while its other illustrations, a plan of Venice, was furnished by Augustus J. C. Hare, who has written so fully on Venice. The usefulness of the volume is greatly augmented by the addition of a very full and carefully made index. A sort of appendix contains an "Excursus on the Sources for the History of the Fourth Crusade."

The first chapter takes up the beginning of the history of the lagoons and that of their first inhabitants. The northern portion of the west coast of the Adriatic is geologically very remarkable. The Po and the Adige and their tributaries bring down vast quantities of detritus, either in the form of blocks of stone or rounded pebbles, or in the shape of fine stones and mud. This detritus is especially abundant at the time of the melting of the snows, the whole effect being that not only is the Adriatic growing constantly shallower opposite Venice, but part of this deposit is turned aside by the action of the tide, which at this corner of the Mediterranean rises as high as five feet. The action of the sea currents also has marked effect upon this deposit, forming, during the course of ages, long sandy islands running parallel to the shore and separated from it by shallow bodies of water. These sandy islands are called lidi, the shallow basins of water between being called lagune. Wherever large bodies of water enter the sea, channels called porti are broken through the lido, which makes the lagoons of Venice useful harbors for large ships.

Mr. Hodgson describes the entire geographical and geological formation of the country, and the changes which have gradually come about in the passing of the ages. It is thought the delta of the Po extended at one time as far south as Ravenna. Strabo, the greatest of the old geographers, who lived in the time of Augustus, described Ravenna as "all built on wooden piles, and water flows through it, and it is traversed by means of bridges and ferries." Ravenna was far more than 400 years one of the most important cities of Italy, much of its prominence being due to improvements during the reign of Augustus, Venice becoming in many ways its successor.

The coast of the Adriatic between the Po and the Lagliamento formed part of Venetia, this name being a puzzle to all the ancient geographers. There are all sorts of legends clustering around the origin of the Venetia, one of which connects them with some of the Trojan fugitives, but Mr. Hodgson thinks the most probable theory is that identifying their name with that of the Wends, a name the Germans had bestowed upon some of their Slavonic neighbors.

The book follows first the settlement and early history of the lagoons; their earliest government; their first churches; the early Venetian cities, and the Slav settlements in Dalmatia. The early Doges, a form of government dating from about A. D. 697, or as some claim about sixteen years later, and their seat of government at Heraclea and Malamocco, the first Doge elected being Paulicius Anafestus, who has always remained a somewhat shadowy character. In 813 A. D., after the failure of King Pepin's attack on Venice, the Doge's government was removed to its final seat on the Rialto, where it remained for nearly a thousand years. The book follows the career of Venice under her various Doges until the time of the Orseoli in the tenth century. When Pietro Orseoli I., the canonized Doge, began the erection of the present Church of St. Mark's in 976 A. D.—a work which was not entirely finished until nearly a hundred years later—the City of Venice was far different from our conception of the place. Hardly a building of that period now remains. In the year 1000 A. D. it was without St. Mark's, without the Campanile, and without the Ducal Palace, the Rialto Bridge, San Giorgio, the Salute, or any other of the great churches or palaces of modern Venice. All that now remains of this old city, according to Mr. Ruskin, is the crypt of St. Mark's, and a portion of the churches of San Giacomo in Rialto and Sta Fosca at Torcello.

With the reign of the Orseoli—Pietro Orseoli II. being one of the greatest figures in early Venetian history—Venice entered upon a period of great prosperity consequent upon a new policy of foreign conquest, including that of Dalmatia. The latter won for her a long line of seacoast, full of good harbors. Annually, therefore, on each Ascension Day, Orseoli's departure for the conquest of Dalmatia was commemorated. For the first 180 years this festa consisted of a voyage out of the Sido, made by the reigning Doge in his barge, accompanied by the then Bishop of Olivolo, the Councilors, and the most prominent of the people. It was not until Pope Alexander III., in gratitude to Venice for her services during his misfortunes granted her the investiture of the Adriatic, that this festa became known as the marriage of the Doge to the Adriatic, the ring of investiture becoming confounded with the wedding ring.

The relations of Venice with the Empress of the East and of the West, and an account of the war with the Normans, brings us down to the third period of Venetian history, that of the Crusades. In the first Crusade and the early Christian sentiments in the East, Venice took a prominent part, her fleet arriving at Joppa at an opportune moment.

From this time on the book is full of incident. The outcome of the first crusade, Frederic Barbarossa, the Lombard wars, and the Papal schism, ending in the Peace of Venice, are next taken up. In the year 1177 Venice took so active a part in the healing of the great schism that her history at this period of necessity includes a review of that of all Italy, as well as of much of that of other portions of Europe. Mr. Hodgson has accordingly presented in this volume an able review of the whole political situation at this period.

Venice was equally prominent in the second, third, and fourth crusades, the latter including the siege and capture of Constantinople. This resulted in giving her a larger territory than she could well occupy. This included most of the coast of the Euxine and Propontes; the Greek Islands in both the Aegean and Ionian Seas, the south of the Morea, and the Gulf of Arta on the west coast of Greece, so that Mr. Hodgson's chronicle, which ends at the conquest of Constantinople, A. D. 1204, leaves Venice at the successful outcome of the most important epoch in her early history.

Although her material forces were not sufficient to reduce into possession all the territory that fell to her share, and her moral prestige was impaired by the discredit she had incurred for having defied the Pope and hindered the success of a holy war, there could be no mistake as to the commanding position in the Mediterranean of a naval power supreme in the Adriatic and firmly seated in the Golden Horn, and moreover represented in the great majority of the islands of the Aegean by Venetian citizens. * * * All the islands were not fertile, but many of them produced articles valuable in commerce. Paris from this time began to exploit its marbles to Venice and elsewhere. Naxos its emery, Nisyria its sulphur, while Santorion already produced a famous wine and exported it and cotton, while all the islands abounded in honey and wax, which found its way as far as Egypt.

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*"CORRECT SOCIAL USAGE. A Course of Instruction in Good Form, Style, and Deportment, Being Also an Authoritative Work of Ready Reference. By sixteen authors. Illustrated. In three volumes. Illust. Cloth. New York: The Society of Self-Culture.

*"THE EARLY HISTORY OF VENICE: From the Foundation to the Conquest of Constantinople. By F. C. Hodgson. Illustrated. Pp. xvi.-496. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

*The Rev. Dr. A. T. Clay, who was assistant to Prof. Hilprecht of the Babylonian exploration expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania to excavate the City of Nippur, contributes to the Woman's Home Companion an article on "Digging Up a Bible City," in which he tells about some of the oldest antiquities that were excavated. Among the revelations was a drainage pipe made of water jars. The bottom of one jar was broken, and into this break the neck of another was inserted and plastered with clay, the jars being thus joined one to the other. Thousands of clay books have been recovered and translated so that we are enabled to know much of these ancient people, of their manners and customs.

NOTES AND NEWS.

VOLUME I. of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s Variorum edition of FitzGerald's works has finally appeared, and the remaining seven volumes are to come out this Fall. This new evidence of an American "Literary invasion" has been widely commented on by the English press. The price of the more elaborate editions has been raised even before publication, because English buyers will be able to obtain the Variorum edition through The Macmillan Company only, and subscription has almost exhausted the supply of the limited number of books.

"Views and Reviews, Essays in Appreciation—Art," the long expected volume by W. E. Henley, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for early Fall publication. This volume will make a second series and a companion to the author's collection of essays on literature. It consists of comments on the art and artists of the last century, and, in particular, of the romantic school, and it is so arranged as to be a handbook of reference. There is also included in the book an estimate of R. A. M. Stevenson as an art critic.

"Taylor on Golf," being impressions, comments, and hints, by J. H. Taylor, the English professional and open champion, 1894, 1895, and 1900 is published by D. Appleton & Co. The book contains a number of half-tone engravings reproduced from photographs of the author in various golfing attitudes, together with the rules and etiquette of the game. The part devoted to "Science and Practice" details the practical points of golf. The author's views and instructions are from personal experience.

The Century Company will publish this Autumn a new series of books for boys and girls under the title of "The St. Nicholas Series," made up of serials that have appeared in St. Nicholas. The series will include "Sir Marrok," by Allen French; "The Cruise of the Dazzler," by Jack London; "The Boy and the Baron," by Adeline Knapp; "The Boys of the Rincon Ranch," by H. S. Canfield, and "Tommy Remington's Battle," by Burton E. Stevenson. The books will be illustrated and issued in uniform binding.

"The Sons of St. Francis," by A. MacDonell, with eight full-page illustrations, will shortly be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This book embodies in about twelve sections the histories of the companions of Francis of Assisi, and through these accounts of his disciples many glimpses are given of St. Francis himself. The writing is said to be in a simple, lucid, and sympathetic manner. The volume contains about 140,000 words, and it is to be illustrated with reproductions from pictures in various Continental galleries.

A book which will be brought out in the Fall by the Baker & Taylor Company is a compilation of coffee history, coffee anecdote, and coffee verse, with receipts for making coffee from the leading chefs of the country. The author is Arthur H. Gray, who contributed to "Tobacco in Song and Story." A trade edition of the work will be issued, and it will be bound in heavy coffee-colored ooze leather, stamped in gold and done up in a coffee sack of rough bagging, tied at the corners, and labeled.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation an English translation of "The Psychology of the English People," by Emile Boutmy. The volume is a study of the English nation of the present day in its political, social, and moral aspects; and of the causes which have led to the formation of the British character.

The Rolfe Shakespeare, which has been the standard in point of text and notes for twenty years, will be issued in the Autumn by The Baker & Taylor Company in olive green limp leather binding, stamped in gold with gilt top and decorated title pages in two colors. The edition has been a large seller throughout the country. The new form will be much more attractive for library and general use, while it will still be sufficiently durable for study. The set was originally published by Harper Brothers, but later passed to the American Book Company, through whose courtesy the present edition is put forth.

Gebbie & Company of Philadelphia announce that they will begin to issue Oct. 1 a uniform edition of all the writings of President Roosevelt, to be completed in twenty-two volumes.

The September number of Lippincott's Magazine contains Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's new novel, complete. Among the short stories in the number are "The Won't Go Home'" by Josiah Flynt; "The Fifth Wheel," by Ina Brevoort Roberts; "The Hidden Man," a story of a Western tramp, by Karl Edwin Harriman; "A Judgment on Them," by Jennette Lee. Among the poems are two by Marie Van Vorst: "Where Are You, Dear?" and "The Rose."

"The House of the Gombrays," by G. Le Nôtre, translated by Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder, will shortly be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a tale of the Royalist intrigues of the Chouans in the early part of the nineteenth century. The well-known playwright, M. Victorien Sardou, has written an interesting preface.

"Bob and His Gun," by William Alexander Linn, will soon come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The story tells of the adventures of a city boy in the country with a new gun. His cousin takes him around the farm for quail and woodcock, to the Adirondacks for deer, to Dakota for geese, and wherever it would be interesting for a boy to go. There is said to be much information in the volume about the habits of game birds and animals.

Sidney Lanier's "Bob," including A. R. Dugmore's color illustrations, is announced in a new and cheaper edition by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Mediaeval India Under Mohammedan Rule," by Stanley Lane-Poole, the next addition to the "Story of the Nations" series, is in preparation by G. P. Putnam's Sons. How the Mohammedan conquest was accomplished, and how the will of a small fanatical minority was imposed upon the Hindu millions, form the subject of Mr. Lane-Poole's book.

"The Virginian: A Horseman of the Plains," by Owen Wister, has run into its fiftieth thousand within six weeks of its publication. It bears the imprint of The Macmillan Company.

"John Gayther's Garden and the Stories Told Therein," by the late Frank R. Stockton, will be published this Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Stockton arranged the details of the book personally with the publishers, and he is said to have taken much interest in it. There are eleven stories in the volume, all written in his happiest vein.

"The Founder of Mormonism," by I. Woodbridge Riley, will be published soon by Dodd, Mead & Co. As the sub-title indicates, the work is a "psychological study of Joseph Smith, Jr.," and from the interest centered at Salt Lake City and other places during eight years, there is presented both Smith's career and his pedigree for five generations.

"The Valley of Decision," Edith Wharton's two-volume novel, which was so enthusiastically received last Winter by persons who have literary quality, is announced for publication in one volume Aug. 29 by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Wooing of Judith," by Sara Beaumont Kennedy, will shortly be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is said to be in no sense a historical novel, though the scene is laid in colonial Virginia. Mrs. Kennedy is the author of "Joselyn Cheshire."

A "Memorial Volume of the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York," will be published by the Cathedral Library Association, at the request of the Right Rev. Administrator of New York John M. Farley, D. D., and of a committee consisting of the Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., the Right Rev. John Edwards, the Very Rev. Charles H. Colton, the Rev. Henry A. Brann, the Rev. James J. Flood, and others. The volume will contain a sketch of the life of Mgr. Corrigan, a description of the obsequies and month's mind held in the Cathedral, with the sermons preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia, and the Right Rev. Bishop of Rochester, and a full account of the proceedings at the memorial meeting held by the Catholic societies of New York in Carnegie Hall, June 8, and an extended report of the addresses made on that occasion. There will be photographs of the Archbishop at different periods of his life, and nine illustrations. The work will be published by subscription only, and the volume will be numbered. The book will be issued early in the Autumn.

A book of fairy stories, by Edith Ogden Harrison, wife of the Mayor of Chicago, will be brought out in October by A. C. McClurg & Co.

The September number of the Menorah Magazine contains a story of Russian life by Samuel Hoffman; articles on the health conditions on the east side of this city are contributed by Dr. Fishberg. This issue is promised for Sept. 1.

A translation from the German of Max Müller's "Memories" will be the leading holiday book to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. Miss Blanche Ostertag has drawn a number of full-page illustrations for it, and has also designed the initials and other ornaments, as well as the cover.

In the September number of Harper's Bazar, Richard Hall tells of "Good Taste in Women's Clothes," and the article is illustrated with photographs of his portraits of fashionable women. "The Study of Art in Paris" details the actual experiences of an American art student. "Mother and Child," is illustrated by Walter Russell. Louise Morgan Sill's "Mr. Newell's Latest Drawings" is illustrated by five of his drawings for the holiday edition of "Through the Looking Glass." "The Lombary Poplar" is the short story of the number, and is one of the series contributed to the Bazar by Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman. Dr. Bryson writes on "Training Backward Children."

"A Captive of the Roman Eagles," is the English title of one of the strongest works of Felix Dahn, a German novelist whose historical romances are said to rank with those of Ebers in his own country. It has been translated by Mary J. Safford, and is to be issued in a short time by A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Toscanelli and Columbus," a critical study by Henry Vignaud, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris, is to be published at once in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. This contains the letter and chart of Toscanelli on the route to the Indies by way of the West, sent in 1474 to the Portuguese Furnham Martins, and later on to Christopher Columbus. It is said that the subject of the book will help students to solve the problem of how Columbus, who, according to the best information, was not a man of scientific learning, could have conceived the ideas which led to the discovery of America.

A popular edition of the travels of Lewis and Clarke, edited by Dr. James K. Hosmer, is among the Fall announcements of A. C. McClurg & Co.

The autobiography of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, author of various scientific works, notably on geology and evolution, is being prepared by D. Appleton & Co. Prof. Le Conte was also a friend of Agassiz, and a correspondent of Darwin and Huxley. By birth he was a Georgian, and the earlier pages of his autobiography deal with Sherman's march to the sea, and with the negro question from the most intellectual Southern point of view.

"Charles Kilbuck," an Indian's story of the border wars of the American Revolution, by Francis C. Huebner, will be brought out in September by the Herbert Publishing Company of Washington, D. C. The story is set in the eastern part of Ohio in 1770. Charles Kilbuck is an Indian, a descendant of Netawatives, the Sachem of the Delawares west of the Ohio. Kilbuck falls in love with a Moravian Indian girl, who puts him off because he does not belong to a Christian tribe, but after the massacre of Gnadenhutten, when the remaining Moravians went to the Muskingum Valley, he wins her love and joins her tribe. The characters of Kilbuck and Capt. White Eyes are said to be real, and the treaties described in the book and some of the speeches are said to be part of those actually delivered.

"Musical Pasteis," an interesting historical work by George P. Upton, will be brought out shortly by A. C. McClurg & Co. In this book the author of several handbooks on the standard operas, symphonies, &c., discusses some little-known and curious characters and episodes that have figured in the old-world music, such as "Nero the Artist," "The First Opera," and "The First American Composer." Mr. Upton's book on the "Standard Light Operas," uniform in style and treatment with his previous volumes, will be brought out at the same time as "Musical Pasteis." The latter will be illustrated with reproductions from wood engravings.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, the poet and the author of "Her Majesty the King," now holds the controlling interest in The Pilot, of which he has been editor since the death of John Boyle O'Reilly, after serving for some years previous as chief editorial writer.

A new edition of "The Lamplighter," which lacks but two years of the completion of its semi-centennial, will appear this Autumn. Not often do novels with no purpose whatsoever, and with no pretence at being historical or otherwise instructive, endure so long. As is well known, its early chapters were written for children only, and the later fortunes of Willie and Gertrude and blind Emily and the frivolous Isabel were added at the request of the publishers.

If the children will only care half as much for the other new books announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for their Winter reading! They are "The Flag on the Hilltop," by Miss Mary Tracy Earle; "The Champion," by Charles Egbert Craddock, and "Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift," by Miss Mary Catherine Lee.

Still another new edition of Lockhart's "Life of Scott," a five volume uplimited edition, is to appear in September. It is an open secret that the valuable notes in this edition and in the ten volume edition are the work of the lady under whose initials ("S. M. F.") appear many of the most delicately discriminating of the Atlantic reviews. The limited edition of Montaigne is ordered from all quarters of the globe, from India last. The Public Library, on well-known New Testament principle, has acquired a new Montaigne, a Florio which once belonged to James I. of England, who modestly enriched it with an autograph poem on the title page. As the present red levant morocco binding was the work of Bedford, the poem still survives. The ordinary binder would have removed it as a blemish. The book was bought for the library by Mr. Augustus Hemenway.

Mr. C. Henford Henderson, the author of "Education and the Larger Life," has a Summer camp for boys at Chesham, N. H.

Prof. Arlo Bates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology happened to be in Venice the day when the Campanile fell, whereupon Mr. Philip Hale, The Journal musical critic and editor of Talk of the Day, amiably surmises that the tower tried to bow to the poet and novelist and fell in the attempt.

Mr. Edward Fuller, author of "The Complaining Millions of Men," will have a critical review of Sir Wemyss Reid's "William Black" in the September Atlantic. Mr. Fuller followed Mr. Bates in the editorship of The Boston Courier.

Mr. Richard Badger, having left Colonnade Row for Bolyston Street, opens his Autumn list in August with a group of four books, three of which are verse, and he announces no less than eleven more volumes of verse, four more in August, six in September, and one in October. The first, "The Great Procession, and Other Verses For and About Children," is the work of Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, first and almost last among New England women to use a style so perfectly characteristic as to be unmistakable. Besides this book, she has lately written "The Changeling," a "Flower and Fairy Masque," for which Miss Fanny G. Cory has made twenty-five pictures. Among the other volumes of verse are, "English Lyrics for a Finnish Harp," by Mr. Herman Montague Dorner, who, for some unknown reason, gives the "g" in his middle name an acute accent, perhaps to signify that he is not like Homeo; and Apollo and Keats on Browning," a fantasy, by Mr. Clifford Lanier. The god and the elder poet converse on Browning half seriously, half playfully. The volume contains versification of many kinds of blank verse, from ballads in the dialect of the Southern negro. The "Watchers of the Hearth," by Prof. Benjamin Steed; "The Lyric Bough," by Mr. Clinton Scollard; "The Dancers," by Miss Edith M. Thomas, and "Tangled in Stars," by Miss Evelyn Wetherald, are nearly ready to appear. "Thoughts Adrift," by Mrs. Hattie Horner Louthan; "A Wayside Harp," by Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud, a volume fated to be confused with Miss Guiney's "A Roadside Harp"; "Cupid Is King," by Mr. Roy Farrell King; "The Legend of St. Caribette des Ois," by Miss Gertrude Hall, and a new volume of poems by Miss Mary M. Adams will come later, and also a five-act play by Mr. Edgar Lee Masters, entitled "Maximilian," the most luckless and blameless of all who fancied that Europe's opportunity was the extremity of the United States, being the hero.

Mr. Badger is this week publishing "The Cult of the Purple Rose," by Mr. Sherley Everd, Johnson of Harvard, '95; it is a probable if not actual chronicle of the devices by which some of the youngsters in Beck Hall "make themselves particular." "The New Review," a duodecimo "monthly news journal of belles-lettres," is the firm's magazine.

"The Admiral's Aid," by the Rev. H. H. Clark, United States Navy, a story of the new navy, is a promising new book for boys. The American chaplain, if not quite so supernaturally favored as Kipling's priest, who generally found a revolver in his hand when the regiment went into action, works so hard to conquer his men's temptations that he comes to know them very well, and he delights to tell of their bravery.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia, which has long been known as the principal publishing centre in the country for all works of a medical nature, whether in book or periodical form, and which has recently become, through the consolidation of certain Bible publishing houses, the head and fount of that great trade, putting even London in second place, now promises to take a stand proper to its size and the extent of its literary life in the matter of periodicals of a more miscellaneous nature. The Ladies' Home Journal and The Saturday Evening Post have long since passed the time of guessing as to their success; The Era and House and Garden, both issued by Henry T. Coates & Co., have "made good" beyond any question; Youth, a much newer issue, much in the form of St. Nicholas, and with the manner of the late Harper's Round Table, is meeting as well large sales; Lippincott's Magazine has taken a position on equal footing with the most successful periodicals in the country, while two other publications of a somewhat more restricted claim on public favor, The Inner Circle and Seen and Heard, are enjoying a patronage which permits of no talk of failure.

The two issues from the Coates presses, just referred to, are creditable in every sense of the word. House and Garden is quite as handsome a magazine as is published to-day. In size, make-up, matter, and style in general it ranks with Country Life in America, Town and Country, and those other very sightly and satisfying publications which have resulted from the present-day interest in beautiful homes amid beautiful surroundings. Printed on a highly calendared paper, which permits of well nigh perfect reproduction of its illustrations, and with a page large enough to allow of the reproduction of full-sized photographs, it offers monthly a grouping of text and pictures, treating of the house and the garden about it, both at home and abroad, that leaves little or nothing to be desired by the most critical of its readers.

Lippincott's Magazine, among its other virtues, has to its credit the fact that it "discovered," Joseph Altsheler. He had been doing short stories for some years before the appearance in this publication of his "Knight of Philadelphia," but it was that novelette which first brought him into the immediate attention of the public. "The Last Rebel" followed soon after in the same magazine, and now, with his success well established, the author has written for their August issue "The Governor's Choice," a capital story of political and social conditions down at Frankfort, Ky., in which very picturesque and somewhat diminutive capital the writer worked when a mere boy of twenty, "making copy" for The Courier-Journal of Louisville.

Speaking of magazines is to be noted that three members of the staff of The Press of this city are represented in the table of contents of the current issue of Smart Set. Louise Betts Edwards, the librarian of the paper, leads the magazine with a novelette of journalistic life called "A Friend of Cara's," and in following pages are poems by Harvey Maitland Watts, the managing editor, and Reginald Wright Kauffman, one of the editorial writers, both of whom are members of the Pegasus Club of this city.

Miss Margery Williams of London, whose "The Late Returning" was one of the few successful novels of the Spring season in England, is now visiting in Philadelphia, where she spent some years of her earlier life. She will not return to her home until October.

Ralph Henry Barbour, known through his writings on college life and athletics, who has resided here for several years past, has just finished two books for issue in the early Fall. The longer one, a novel rather more ambitious than any work the author has heretofore attempted, has not yet been named or placed; the other is another story of university life, its title of "Behind the Line" plainly telling of the football theme that it hinges upon.

Henry T. Coates & Co. have just issued three standard works on tea and coffee by "Amerita's greatest tea and coffee expert," Mr. Joseph M. Walsh. There is first a new and enlarged edition of "Tea Blending as a Fine Art," the best and only work of the kind ever published in the United States, and especially designed for the use and instruction of those engaged in the tea trade, containing formulae for the scientific and judicious combination of the different varieties and grades of tea. The second volume is a new edition of "Tea: Its History and Mystery," a work written in a practical style, and showing exhaustive research. The third volume is a new and illustrated edition of "Coffee: Its History, Classification, and Description," a book in which everything pertaining to coffee is said to be included.

The Lippincotts announce for publication some time before Christmas a new and revised edition of the Variorum Macbeth, the first of the plays to be issued in this form by Dr. Horace Howard Furness, nearly thirty years ago. Much has of course been written on the subject in that time, and the editor will in consequence revise and bring up to date his earlier work.

Another work of not less value and importance by a Philadelphian is to be given the public before long in the first authorized volume upon the volcanic disturbances which distinguished the recent destructive eruption of Mont Pelée. The author is Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who, at the risk of his life, descended the burning mountain soon after its outburst and remained there for some time studying the seismic movement and the effects produced by the flow.

The names of the lecturers of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching for the coming Autumn and Winter includes three of this city's best known students. Dean Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania has written authoritatively upon literature in general. H. S. Pancoast of Germantown is admittedly a historical teacher of high rank, and Albert H. Smyth of the faculty of the Central High School talks of English, American, and Continental literatures in a way that is both delightful and definitive. The courses in literature and history predominate largely in the list as now announced. It would seem that science has little power to attract people in any considerable numbers, once it is carried outside the university walls.

AUG

POVERTY AND LITERATURE

Mr. William A. Linn Questions Whether Poverty Is Necessary to the Development of Genius.

WORDS of praise have been written of a man who has given up an assured income from business to devote himself to literary work, as a result of which sacrifice our volumes of history have received a valuable addition. But should not this writer be congratulated on being in a position which permitted him to gratify his taste for a literary pursuit, rather than be simply praised for taking up his pen at a sacrifice of a larger income to be secured in his counting room?

This brings up a question often discussed, whether a man capable of doing good literary work will not reach a higher success if compelled to "write for a living" than if he is free from the necessity of pursuing literary work as a source of income, and can use his pen simply as his taste or inclination dictates. Perhaps the majority of readers will accept the view that "writing for a living" is a stimulant to literary activity, and that an independent income is a drag rather than an assistant, to a facile pen, adopting the dictum of one of our popular writers that

> A man should live in a garret aloof,
> And have few friends, and go poorly clad,
> With an old hat stopping a chink in the roof,
> To keep the Goddess constant and glad.

Undoubtedly the foundation for this belief rests on the accepted idea of old Grub Street, which has done duty so long as the dwelling place of lights of English literature, and the assumption that a large part of our classic English was composed amid such Grub Street surroundings, with a garret as a home, a coffee room supplying a library table, and wits sharpened in contact with other wits whose possessors were no better off for home surroundings. No one will deny that our literature has been enriched by the work of men so situated, but it is worth while to inquire if even such men did not labor under a disadvantage, and if they were not exceptions rather than a rule.

Certainly life in old Grub Street was not looked on as a distinction by those who put up with it. Ridicule, says Goldsmith, who was a competent authority, was what the writers in his day incurred who lived in garrets. Macaulay has given us a picture of this garret set:

> After months of starvation and despair, a full third night, or a well-received dedication filled the pocket of the lean, ragged, unwashed poet with guineas. He hastened to enjoy these luxuries, with the images of which his mind had been haunted while sleeping amid the cinders and eating potatoes at the Irish ordinary in Shoe Lane. A week of taverns soon qualified him for another year of night cellars. * * * These men were irreclaimable. They looked on a regular and frugal life with the same aversion which an old gypsy or a Mohawk hunter feels for a stationary abode, and for the restraints and securities of civilized communities. They were as untameable, as much wedded to their desolate freedom, as the wild ass. They could no more be broken to the offices of social man than the unicorn could be trained to serve and abide by the crib. It was well if they did not, like beasts of a still fiercer race, tear the hands that ministered to their necessities. To assist them was impossible; and the most benevolent of mankind at length became weary of giving relief, which was dissipated with the wildest profusion as soon as it had been received.

Surely no one would contend that this life was a stimulant to the best literary work. We can only say that it seems as if nature, now and then, casts into her caldron the most conglomerate human characteristics, and endows a man with the results, just to see what will come of him, as the old alchemists sometimes threw a handful of their chemicals into the crucible hap-hazard, in the vain hope that some valuable elixir would run out. Nature from such an experiment is sometimes rewarded with a Goldsmith, a Steele, a Savage, or a Boyce. But how much oftener she meets with blank disappointment. We have come to idealize the life of some of these men through admiration for their work, just, as Lecky points out, our forerunners idealized the life of the hermit:

> The more repulsive features of his life and appearance were forgotten. He was thought of only as an old man with a long, white beard and gentle aspect, wearing his mats beneath the palm trees, while demons vainly tried to distract him by their stratagems, and the wild beasts grew tame in his presence, and every disease and every sorrow vanished at his word.

And, moreover, this ancient Grub Street, whatever part may be assigned it in literature, has passed away. A modern writer who writes of what he knows, asks: "Is Grub Street to some mighty genius with a vulture's pen dipped in vitriol, inditing libels upon the great, good, and wise of the day?" And he replies:

> Wonder upon wonder. Grub Street sits in a handsome study, listening to his wife laughing over her crochet work at Mr. Polyphemus's last attack on him, and dandling a little child upon his knee.

One needs only glance down an imperfect list of the lights of early English literature to find that the rule was that they did not depend on their pens alone for a living. Bacon, at his father's death, asked for a Government position that he might devote himself to literature, and, failing to secure it, took up the distasteful study of the law. Many were more fortunate. Chaucer had not only a university education, but was early admitted to Edward's Court, traveled in Italy as a Commissioner of the King, and, later in life, enjoyed a royal pension while he wrote. Spenser was a poor boy when he went to Cambridge University, but his early friendship with Harvey and Gedney relieved him of the annoyances of poverty, the speedy recognition of his genius won for him favor at Court, and "The Faerie Queene" was begun, not in a garret, but in Kilcolman Castle, where the author was living a royal favorite. Milton's course at Cambridge was accomplished without pecuniary difficulties; he returned to an easy life at Horton, cultivated his powers by foreign travel and the acquaintance of men of high station, and occupied an honorable position under the Government. That he lost his competency through political and other misfortunes; and performed his greatest literary tasks blind and poor is true, but he had laid a foundation for such tasks, and, as has been truly said, "neither blindness, nor gout, nor age, nor penury, nor domestic afflictions, nor political disappointments had power to disturb his sedate and majestic presence." Dryden at thirty fell heir to a country property and £60 a year—quite enough for his demands—married the daughter of an Earl, and shared a royal bounty during a large part of his career. Addison felt the annoyance of pecuniary difficulties, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer found his way to the garret that the writer occupied and sued for his assistance, and he became "the elegant man of letters, and master of Holland House." Government patronage early came to Pope's assistance; he could command the hospitality of Sir William Trumbull and the use of his great library, and when his "Essay on Criticism" remained on the publisher's shelves he was able to take possession of the edition and bring himself into notice by sending the books as presents. We may add to this list from Thackeray's compilation:

> Steele.—Commissioner of the Stamp Office, Surveyor of the Royal Stables at Hampton Court, Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians, and Commissioner of Forfeited Estates in Scotland.
>
> Prior.—Secretary to the Embassy at The Hague, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King William, Secretary to the Embassy in France, Under Secretary of State, and Ambassador to France.
>
> Tickell.—Under Secretary of State, and Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland.
>
> Congreve.—Commissioner for Licensing Hackney Coaches, Commissioner for Wine Licenses, place in the pipe office, position in the Custom House, and Secretary to Jamaica.
>
> Gay.—Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon when Ambassador to Hanover.

How many of these positions were sinecures we cannot say, but that they were assigned largely to give assistance to men whose pens were a credit to the nation, and whose pens alone did not bring the writers a living, admits of no doubt. One of these beneficiaries in defense of his class wrote:

> Not to business a drudge, nor to faction a slave,
> He strove to make interest and faction agree;
> In public employments industrious and grave,
> And alone with his friends, Lord, how merry was he.

It is not, on the other hand, difficult to cite illustrations of literary success achieved along with a fight for a living, but they do not affect our argument. Thackeray's story stands out prominently as a modern instance of a great literary reputation won after a moderate inherited fortune had been lost. But who would venture to say that English literature would owe less to Thackeray if, during the days of his literary activity, the provision for his children had not been one of his anxieties? We know that even after he had won fame as the author of "Vanity Fair" he distrusted his ability to secure a requisite income from his pen, and that he was, twice at least, an applicant—unsuccessful—for a Government position; and we find him writing to a daily newspaper a complaining letter, in which he said: "No man in other callings thinks himself degraded by receiving a reward from his Government; nor surely need the literary man be more squeamish about pensions, and ribbons, and titles than the Ambassador or general judge." This from the great denunciator of snobs!

Who can follow the biographer through the sad story of Burns, note his proud spirit, his naturally lofty ambition, his scorn of hypocrisy and sycophancy, and fail to attribute to his continued poverty the downward tendency of his career, which not only marks so much in the history of the man to be deplored, but which deprived the world of that full measure of literary production which, from such a genius, it had a right to expect? Carlyle discusses the effect of Burns's poverty on his work, and not with entire consistency. He sneers at "the efficacy of wealth for poetry, and to make poets happy," but he also says:

> Had this William Burns's small seven acres of nursery-ground anywise prospered, the boy Robert had been sent to school; had struggled forward as so many weaker men do, to some university; come forth, not as a rustic wonder, but as a regular, well-trained, intellectual workman and changed the whole course of British literature.

We should not overlook two examples which German literature supplies, illustrating the influence which impecuniosity may exert on great literary geniuses. Did not Goethe give up a large share of his independence in order that he might lead a life of ease as an attaché of the Duke of Weimar? And are we not told that there "he was always the adviser of the Prince, and at length the President of his Council; his literary work was really a side occupation." It may seem ungenerous to say of a man who has given such gifts to the world as Goethe that he ought to have given more, but if the necessity of securing an income placed the poet in a position not conducive to his highest mental activity, the world has a right to deplore its loss.

In the case of that grand old man Lessing, we may express a greater admiration because he rejected the professorship of elocution at Königsberg, poor as he was, when its acceptance would require him to write an annual eulogy on the King. Yet who will say that a moderate independent income would not have given quite as full scope to his powers as he found in the sort of imprisonment he endured in accepting the care of the Duke of Brunswick's library?

More than one writer has confessed to the restrictions which he found in a lack of means to study life by means of travel, and even by entering the best social circles. Cowper declared, "'Tis there [in society] alone, man's faculties, expanded in full bloom, shine out." Hawthorne found himself handicapped in this way, and did not hesitate to confess it. "I have another great difficulty," he wrote, referring to the first volume of his tales, "for I have seen so little of the world that I have nothing but their air to concoct my stories of. Sometimes, through a peephole, I have caught a glimpse of the real world, and the two or three articles in which I have portrayed these glimpses please me better than the others." What a pathetic confession to come from a man of Hawthorne's genius. Disraeli has been called "a great novelist, who never invented, but always observed." Suppose that Hawthorne had had his opportunities of observation!

We have also the testimony of a great writer about the depressing influence that may be exerted on a literary man by the necessity of writing, not primarily for the world's good, or to produce the best work that the author is capable of, but to eke out an income. Macaulay made a great sacrifice of his own inclination when he accepted a seat in the Council of India. In explaining why he did so, he wrote to a friend:

> I have never considered it (literature) as a means of support. I have chosen my own topics, have taken my own time, dictated my own terms. The thought of becoming a bookseller's hack; of writing to relieve, not the fullness of the mind, but the emptiness of the pocket; of spurring a jaded fancy to reluctant exertion; of filling sheets with trash merely that sheets may be filled; of bearing from publishers and editors what Dryden bore from Jonson, and what Macintosh, to my knowledge, bore from Lardner, is horrible to me. Yet it must be if I quit office.

The same thought finds expression in a letter to his sister:

> I am not fond of money, or anxious about it. But, though every day makes me less eager for wealth, every day shows me more and more how necessary a competence is to a man who desires to be great or useful.

In the same line Hawthorne's son writes of his father:

> As long as a subject had freshness he could enjoy writing upon it; but when it came to deliberately overhauling it for money's sake, enjoyment and inclination seemed jaded.

Again, referring to Hawthorne's masterpieces, he says:

> There is every reason to believe that during the ensuing years other romances would have been written; and, perhaps, they would have been as good as, or better than, those that went before.

But the poor man of family had to jump at the Liverpool Consulship, with its work and, to him, surroundings inconducive to literary activity. "For he cannot write," was Mrs. Hawthorne's message from Liverpool to her family.

One important branch of literary work seems barred from the consideration of an author who is dependent on his pen. We refer, of course, to the writing of history of the highest class. The historian of the proper ambition aims to carry on research along original lines, and thus to make a practical addition to the world's knowledge. To do this he must command, not only time while he is doing the work of investigation and writing, but means to seek the information required. Only the possession of the necessary means enabled Parkman to present to the world his histories, and that he did present them in the literal sense is shown by his statement that he never secured from his books more than one-third of the money they cost him in travel and other expenses connected with their production. Therefore, to come back to our starting point, we contend that a man of historical taste, who has the ability to add a new volume to our book shelves is to be warmly congratulated on the possession of the means which enable him to gratify that taste.

There is one hopeful aspect of the view of literary independence thus presented. And that is that out of the great increase of wealth in this country will come in time an enrichment of American literature. That our millionaires are not indifferent to literary culture is shown in the generous contributions they are constantly making to libraries and colleges, and to the large numbers of their sons and daughters enrolled in the membership of our higher institutions of learning. From this list of wealthy college alumni there should come an increasing number of men of literary aspirations, who can fit themselves for serious work by travel and study, and enjoying, as Gibbon did, the society of the literary lights of the Old World, and can then demonstrate the usefulness of their independence which seemed so essential to Macaulay, which was never within the reach of Hawthorne, and which was so well used by Parkman.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER LINN.

The Wildest Girl.*

Such a queer girl is Meta Cardew, whose great delight is to dance on the edge of a precipice. Meta is in a certain measure "highly proper," though she does many incomprehensible things. She thinks she is in love with Jack Lawrence, a London stock broker, but with her wild fancy Meta does not understand how she can care for a man who buys and sells things. Meta has an income, a small one, and is at liberty to do as she pleases. She bothers Jack and informs him she might love him if he were a pirate or a freebooter or something. To taunt him the mean girl tells him she doubts his courage. Such a suspicion enrages Jack, who really lives in a kind of smothered volcano status. There is a vessel foundering on the coast, and Jack takes to the lifeboat so as to rescue the shipwrecked crew—and is not heard of again. Finally Meta learns that he has been saved, and carried in a ship to the South American coast. Meta follows him.

She lands after many curious adventures at the Republic of Matanzara, where the Generals Gutierrez and Fonseca are trying to cut one another's throats. The story of a ninety-ninth class South American revolution is fully discussed, and the American Consul, Eli G. Hogg, describes the row most accurately as a bullfight. Meta finds out that Jack is an artillery officer, serving under Fonseca. Somehow interest in the scrimmage to the general reader is but a limited one. Meta, of course, is a woman bent on creating surprises, for she marries Gen. Gutierrez, because she is conscious that she has made a fool of herself—as far as Jack Lawrence is concerned. Though Fonseca forced Gutierrez to capitulate, the fortunes of war being against him, why should his troubles have been indefinitely extended? Mr. Morley Roberts is a clever man—and highly original.

*"THE WAY OF A MAN." A Romance. By Morley Roberts. 12 mo. Pp. 311. Cloth. Robert Bonner's Sons. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Tale of True Love.*

The love of man for woman! It is scarcely a new topic for a romance, nor has Mr. McCutcheon treated it in a new way. The old methods are good enough for the modern tale of love, intrigue, and adventure, and the hotheaded knight of the eighteenth century, with his silken cloak and his clanking sabre, has merely changed clothes with the modern young gentleman in frock coat and Prince Albert, whose weapons are pistols.

That the book is entertaining from start to finish is unquestionable, although from the first the trend of the story is apparent. Philip Quentin is a nice broad-shouldered young American, with plenty of money to enable him to gallop about the continent in pursuit of the fair Dorothy Garrison, with whom he falls in love immediately upon hearing of her betrothal to one Prince Ravorelli. The Prince is a wicked man, who lays all sorts of traps for the young American's death, and really one can hardly blame him for feeling some slight indignation at the rather unceremonious manner in which Quentin steps in and monopolizes the young lady.

The Prince has a past which Quentin has, of course, probed—another reason for Ugo's wishing him anywhere but on earth. For the rest—who needs or wishes to be told. The book is not somniferous; the action is brisk, even rapid, in places, and taken as a whole, it is equal to any of the many other highly colored tales of love and romance that an avid public is swallowing whole, and clamoring for more.

*CASTLE CRANEYCROW. By George Barr McCutcheon, author of "Graustark." 12mo. Pp. 391. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

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AUG 1902

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Mr. Andrew Lang is one of those fortunate men who can believe a great deal. In the course of an article in The Morning Post he expresses his belief in telepathy, crystal gazing, and the divining rod, and intimates that it is by no means impossible that fairies exist and have been seen by credible witnesses. Mr. Lang is clearly an enviable man. If he could only add a firm belief in ghosts to the rest of his beliefs he would be very far on the road to happiness. The more things one believes the more he owns of the world. The man who believes next to nothing is a mental pauper and the vast majority of the possible delights of life do not exist for him. Mr. Lang has written so many fairy books that he has grown to believe in the fairies. Probably this is the secret of the excellence of his later fairy books. If an author of fairy tales can believe in fairies, he has approached closely to the frame of mind in which his juvenile readers read his tales. But then Mr. Lang is always delightful, no matter what he writes. Since I have grown to believe in Mr. Lang's existence and have discarded the theory that he is a syndicate of authors, I enjoy him more than ever—which fact is only another illustration of the pleasures of belief.

***

I wonder why it strikes one as impossible that a millionaire should be also a humorist? Such, however, is the fact. A millionaire humorist seems like a contradiction in terms. We involuntarily think that wealth and humor are as far apart as the poles. The sort of talent which is necessary in order to the gathering together of $1,000,000 has nothing in common with humor. The true humorist ought to be poor, as he almost invariably is. Should he grow rich by some accident, he would be almost sure to lose his sense of humor. This profound train of thought is suggested by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's presentation to Mr. John Morley of the library of the late Lord Acton. Now, when we remember that Lord Acton was an ardent Roman Catholic and his library consisted to a large extent of theological and ecclesiastical books, it certainly seems odd that it should have been presented to Mr. Morley, the agnostic, who spelled the name of the Deity with a little "g" all through his "Life of Rousseau." Did Mr. Carnegie wish to convert Mr. Morley to Catholicism? This is improbable, in view of the fact that Mr. Carnegie is a Scotch Presbyterian, and, doubtless, like his co-religionists, looks upon Rome as the Scarlet Woman, and the Pope as Antichrist. There remains the hypothesis that Mr. Carnegie has been all these years a secret humorist, and that his hitherto concealed humor has suddenly broken out, and impelled him to present a library of Catholic books to Mr. John Morley. We may yet live to see Mr. Carnegie the author of premeditated humorous books. It is true that there was considerable humor in his "Triumphant Democracy," but it was of the unconscious, unpremeditated sort. Now that he has played so delightful a practical joke on Mr. Morley, he may before long blossom out as a professional humorist, and give us more real delight than his wealth can ever give, even if it is all lavished in libraries.

***

A new magazine devoted to popular natural history announces that it is to have an article—or a series of articles, I forget precisely which—from "Professor Garner," who is described as the man who studied the languages of animals from the interior of an iron cage, placed in the jungles of Africa. This is, of course, the same "professor" who, from his African cage, saw animals that have never existed in Africa. Mr. de Rougemont, who wrote the marvelous tale of his life as a cannibal chief, was an amusing person, and thereby differed from Garner, who lacked De Rougemont's inventive talent. Garner's story of the alleged cage in which he spent so many days in the African jungle, would have been amusing if De Rougemont had told it, but when told in Garner's language it was as dull as it was preposterous. The new magazine has made a mistake in employing Garner, when, for very little more money, it might have engaged the services of De Rougemont. The latter could have written of adventures in the African jungle that would have made Garner's most harrowing experiences seem tame.

***

I do not know to what extent "strenuous" has become a popular word in America, but here it is heard and seen so frequently that one strenuously desires to ask President Roosevelt never to do with any other word what he has done with strenuous. Just at the present moment it is the most popular adjective in London. Even "blooming," that most beautiful of adjectives, does not begin to rival it in popularity. It is very easy to have too much of a good word, and when one has heard "strenuous" half a dozen times in a day and has seen it at least three times in that day's newspaper, it begins to awaken a thirst for blood. President Roosevelt is extremely popular in England, but the time is rapidly coming when people will remember that he is responsible for the popularity of "strenuous," and when that time comes the President will no longer retain his place in the affections of the British public.

***

A desk, and certain other literary furniture—if the term is permissible—that formerly belonged to Charles Dickens, are to be sold at private sale. There are probably many persons who would like to write on a desk that was once the property of Dickens, but there must be many others who would be totally unable to write anything in such circumstances. Fancy sitting down to Dickens's desk to write a story! One might as well attempt to write a play in Shakespeare's cottage. All the same, the Dickens desk would be a precious possession, only it should be kept as a friend of Robert Browning's, in Venice, kept a chair in which the poet used to sit. The chair was fenced off from the rest of the furniture, and no one was ever allowed to sit in it.

***

The Theosophists who really believe in theosophy—and there are evidently a good many of them—must take a great pleasure in the belief that they know all the secrets of the universe. Here is a new book, entitled, "Man's Place in the Universe," which is written by a Theosophist, and tells us the whole story of the beginnings of the solar system, and of man. It appears that man lives in one planet until he has reached a certain stage of development, and then he migrates to the next planet in the direction of the sun. This information, and much more of a similarly important kind, was apparently imparted to the author of "Man's Place in the Universe" by certain ancient ghosts, who have not yet abandoned their earthly habits of garrulity. It would be strange, if anything in the nature of credulity ever were strange, to find people who are capable of believing such rubbish as is written by the author of this theosophical revelation. Theosophists are, so far as I know, people of ordinary intelligence and reasoning powers. And yet they can believe in a gospel preached by a Russian adventuress without character or conscience. I knew Mme. Blavatsky well, and always found her a most entertaining companion, but how people could accept her as a prophetess is a mystery which I could never solve. And yet not only Mme. Blavatsky, but that far less interesting impostor, Mrs. Eddy, have their thousands of followers. To a person wholly without conscience or belief there is no surer way of winning money and fame than that of inventing a new religion. The only wonder is that we have so few Blavatskys and Eddys and Joe Smiths.

***

Mr. A. G. Hales, the apostle of "strenuous" life and language, was, I think, mentioned by me last week, but whether I spoke of his new book, "Jair, the Apostate," or not, I cannot remember. This is not meant as a compliment to the book, which certainly does not deserve one. It is the story of Samson and Delilah, done into "strenuous" English. Only a master of fiction could turn the Biblical story into a readable novel, and whatever else Mr. Hales may be, he is not as yet a master of fiction. He has ability, and if he were to cease to be "strenuous" and to content himself with writing ordinary English he might write a clever novel. But the less he meddles with Biblical themes the better.

***

"Claudius Clear," who is one of the many literary incarnations of the editor of The Bookman, writes in favor of the school of journalism, of which I wrote last week. He is of the opinion that it will be an excellent thing, and that three-fourths of what journalists have to know about their business might be learned equally well in a special training school." Nevertheless, in the same paragraph in which this assertion appears "Claudius Clear" contradicts himself. He says that "journalism is not so much an ability as a knack. Some men know by nature what is interesting. They can pick up news, they can remember, they can put two and two together, they can hear, and they can see." These are doubtless among the indispensable qualities of the successful journalist, but does "Claudius Clear" think that they can be taught in a school of journalism? And if they cannot be, of what possible use is the school, and what becomes of the assertion that three-fourths of a journalist's qualifications can be manufactured at school?

***

There is a new Russian novel—at least it is new to me—called "The Forerunner," by Dmitri Merejkowski. It is a historical romance, and is of the preposterous length affected by all Russian novelists, with the exception of Turgenief. It strikes me as a very commonplace book, but it will doubtless meet with a good sale, simply because it is Russian. The fashion of admiring everything that is written by a Russian, whether it is the masterly artistic work of Turgenief, the dreary socialism of Tolstoi, or the blackguardism of Gorky, is so prevalent at present that if I were a young man with the desire to succeed as a novelist I should drop my own name, adopt that of some unpronounceable Russian, and then write novels advocating some new form of combined socialism and religion. I should beyond a doubt be hailed as a new prophet, and a novelist of wonderful merit, and if I could disseminate the rumor that I never took a bath, and was on intimate terms with professional tramps, my fortune would be made. I commend this plan to young writers. Let them abandon the attempt to obtain a hearing as English or American novelists, and become unpronounceable Russians without delay. Why struggle on in the thorny path of English literature, with all the chances against one, when the road to success lies open, and can be entered by every one who pretends to be a Russian.

***

Mr. Kipling made a neat little speech at the opening of the rifle range at Lower Sydenham last week. Let us hope that it will do some good, by persuading Englishmen of the necessity of learning to handle a rifle. It seems odd to an American to reflect that for an Englishman to know one end of a rifle from another is comparatively rare. In America every boy knows his rifle, or did know it when I was young. But perhaps things have changed since then. Alas! it was several years ago.

W. L. ALDEN.

A Dictionary of Monkey Talk.

That irrepressible but rather interesting nature student, Prof. R. L. Garner, who has for a hobby the determination of the speech of our simian cousins, is reported to have arrived in London once more, after another two years' stay in an African jungle. His method there is to live in a cage, far way from human habitations, and, subduing himself to the chords and color or wildness, attempt what one writer terms "heart-to-heart" talks with the monkeys that approach his peculiar domicile. His late location was about seventy miles south of the equator, on the French Congo.

The village Mkeba, from which he drew supplies, gave him the honor of being called "the White King," and he evidently ruled its people to his own advantage. For a slight bit of tobacco, a few beads, and a little cloth, he got all his cooking and washing done with various services in addition.

His menu was buffalo meat and manioc, the latter a root that furnishes a pasty diet. He claims to have passed nearly half a year without tasting a morsel of any breadstuffs, or seeing a white man. Occasionally, though, he had some fish to eat. But he will go back, he says, in spite of the tiresome diet, and the accompanying deprivations.

He tells a good many strange stories. The buffalo meat he had to hunt for through slimy, nasty marshes. There he encountered pythons from fifteen to twenty feet long. Were it not for a trusty native attendant one of these would have made a quiet meal of him, as he stooped down one day with a leaf cup which he had improvised to get a drink of water.

Concerning the monkeys he announces some new knowledge. He thinks they are governed by Generals; that they possess, too, a social set, though not quite like ours at Newport, in spite of a late simian incident there, and that they indulge in games not unlike those immemorially handed down from one generation of children to another.

As the sexes are about equal in number, he thinks the monkey is a monogamist, for if one wanted more than his share of wives there would be trouble. The feminine monkey retreats from the advances of her suitor just as other feminines often do when the apparent "No" is meant for a final "Yes." He is of the opinion that the girls think of matrimony at the age of three and four years, and would be called very old maids if they remained unmarried at ten years; that they flirt more than a little, and brush their hair. He has added some new words to his collection of monkey speech, of whose meaning he is certain, and he is sure the simians have ethical if not religious concepts.

These animals are not likely to be good workers, as they only do light chores, which they regard in the light of play. The small Capuchins of Brazil he considers the most intelligent species of them, and of their language he is certain of only eleven words. At this rate Prof. Garner's Simian Dictionary will not be formidable in size very soon.

A Missionary.*

"The Bridge of the Gods," which was first published twelve years ago and is now being brought out in its seventh edition, is an Indian tragedy. Cecil Grey is the missionary of two hundred years ago. Having lost his wife, and discontented with the hard ways of the Puritans, Grey leaves the New England colony and plunges into the wilds of the remotest West. He meets Wallulah, the daughter of the mighty chieftain Multnomah, and Grey learns to love the half-breed Indian girl. Finally Wallulah dies and Grey is killed. The manners and customs of the Indians are particularly dwelt on. The author intimates that the attempts made by Grey to make Christians out of the Indians bore fruit, for the "Shoshone renegade, who plotted Cecil's death, became a Christian, found his way with a few followers to the Flatheads, and settled among the tribes * * * The Shoshone lived and died among them, but from generation to generation the tradition of the white man's god was handed down, till in 1832 four Flatheads were sent by their tribe to St. Louis to ask that teachers be given them to tell them about God * * * and from the movement then inaugurated have since sprung all the missions to the Indians in the West."

Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Tale," uniform with the Grafton edition of the "Cock and Hen," will be published in the Fall by the Grafton Press. The same firm will issue "By the Stage Door," a collection of stage stories by Miss Ada Patterson and Miss Victory Bateman; "The Worth of Words," by Dr. Raley Husted Bell, with an introduction by Dr. William Colby Cooper.

*THE BRIDGE OF THE GODS. A Romance of Indian Oregon. By F. H. Balch. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 280. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The 2 Most Popular Books in America

An interesting compilation of reports from the prominent book stores of the six best selling books of the month was printed in The Bookman Magazine for August. "The Mississippi Bubble" led all others as the best selling novel in the United States.

"'The Mississippi Bubble' is one of the truly great romances. It is truth and art combined."—*The Boston Journal.*

"Hearts Courageous," the love story of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is a most delightful and convincing romance. We meet Patrick Henry, Baron Fairfax, Jefferson, Franklin and La Fayette. Every portrait is instinct with life and vigor. As a story of the times, we do not know where in literature to find its superior."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Miss Rives' Novel,

Hearts Courageous,

is growing in favor every day.

The Bowen-Merrill Company, Publishers.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh north winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,421. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1902.—32 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DAVID LAMAR BEHIND STEEL TRUST SUIT

Action Based on Affidavit of a Peter Power Witness.

J. E. Corrigan of Guthrie's Law Firm Swears to Story of How an "Expert's" Opinion of Steel Plant's Value Was Obtained for $100.

Closely following the Peter Power disclosures (the amazing allegations of Lawyer Lamb and his dummy plaintiff, involving conspicuous Wall Street figures as the promoters and proprietors of "strike" litigation,) comes a chapter in the New Jersey injunction suit against the United States Steel Corporation, wherein David Lamar proposes to forbid the Steel Corporation finance plan for the retirement of $200,000,000 of its preferred stock.

The Lamar suit is scheduled in the Chancery Court of New Jersey as between J. Aspinwall Hodge, Bernard Smith, and William H. Curtiss, complainants, against the Steel Corporation, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and a score of other associated financiers. In launching this suit the firm name of Hopkins Brothers of the Stock Exchange was used. Hopkins Brothers repudiated the performance. They had not even been consulted. Then Russell Sage was proclaimed as complainant in chief. Mr. Sage was equally prompt in causing it to be announced that his name had been used without authority, that he was not fighting the Steel Corporation plan, that he was in favor of it, that he had voted for it.

In the voluminous Lamar allegations chief emphasis fell upon an affidavit made by James H. Lancaster of 114 Liberty Street, New York. Mr. Lancaster's affidavit represented him to be a steel trade authority, and he was quoted as averring that familiarity with the Steel Corporation's property warranted him in declaring that it was not only not worth what it was capitalized for, but that a vast volume of stock had been issued for no value whatever.

Mr. Lancaster, it has been disclosed in the Peter Power inquest, is a steel-trade authority by virtue of the fact that he runs an automobile shop in Liberty Street, where once upon a time he employed young Peter Power, the dummy plaintiff, as a general utility person.

Interest in Mr. Lancaster and in Mr. Lamar's New Jersey Chancery Court litigation was kindled yesterday by the filing of a series of supplementary Steel Corporation affidavits. Mr. Lancaster is tired of Mr. Lamar. Mr. Lancaster takes back his "expert" testimony.

AN AFFIDAVIT FOR CASH.

In an affidavit made by Attorney Joseph E. Corrigan of the law office of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, who had been assisting Mr. Guthrie in the suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Corrigan explains how he learned of the connection of James H. Lancaster with Peter Power. Lancaster appeared as a witness in the Peter Power case, and gave some testimony showing that he had made certain affidavits for David Lamar regarding the value of the United States Steel Corporation's properties.

Lancaster, according to Corrigan's affidavit, later on went to Guthrie and told him how he happened to make these affidavits. Corrigan says that what Lancaster had to say was substantially as follows:

"On July 3, 1902, a young man whom he did not then know, but whom he subsequently ascertained was named Proskauer, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Abram I. Elkus, 50 Pine Street, called at Lancaster's office, handed him the business card of the law firm of James, Schell & Elkus, and told him that Mr. Elkus wanted to see him at his office; that Lancaster at once went to the office, and there met Mr. Elkus, whom he had never known before. He was introduced by Mr. Elkus to David Lamar. Lamar thereupon talked to him in the presence of Elkus about the United States Steel Corporation's properties and their value, and after some conversation said that he desired an affidavit as to the values. Lancaster did not know and was not told that the affidavit was to be used in litigation, and did not observe any title of a suit to what, at the time, he swore to. He protested that it was impossible for him in so short a time to make an affidavit, but Lamar said that they would be satisfied with his present impressions and what he knew generally about the steel business, and that they would give him $100 for the affidavit.

"Lancaster needed the money, and, as this was an easy way to make $100, he was willing to swear to the affidavit, although he did not know what it was to be used for and supposed it was simply for Lamar's information or for some purpose Lamar had in mind, and that he gathered from what Lamar said to him that it was to be a guide for investing in stocks.

"Lancaster a few days afterward for the first time ascertained that his affidavit had been used in a suit against the United States Steel Corporation. He then went and protested to Lamar, whom he met at Mr. Elkus's office, that he had been deceived. Lamar thereupon agreed to pay him $250 a week and $10,000 when they succeeded in making a settlement, which Lamar assured Lancaster would not be later than Nov. 1. Lancaster made a second affidavit in the suit, for which he was paid $400.

"He then had a row with Lamar over the subject of his compensation; he threatened to expose them all, and finally Lamar agreed to pay him $500, making $1,000 in all, provided Lancaster would execute a general release and sign a letter to the effect that he would not disclose to any one what had occurred in Mr. Elkus's office. The first payments were made by Lamar's checks and the last payment was made by Elkus's check.

"Said Lancaster further stated," concludes Attorney Corrigan's affidavit, "that for about ten days he was daily in the office of Mr. Elkus, that he received numerous letters of instruction from him, that he understood from what Mr. Lamar and others said in Mr. Elkus's office that they expected to make big money out of the suit, and that a number of other suits were in preparation and would be brought one after another until a settlement was forced."

DAVID H. LEWIS OUT WEST.

An accompanying affidavit by George A. Day of Omaha, is concerned with Mr. Lamar. Swears the Nebraska lawyer:

"In March, 1890, a party representing himself to be David H. Lewis employed the firm of Gregory, Day & Day, of which I was a member, to commence a suit in Keyelin, I was the member of the firm in charge of the litigation and prepared the necessary affidavits and other papers; which were duly signed and sworn to by David H. Lewis.

"During such litigation I was brought into close contact with David H. Lewis and my recollection of his personal ap-

Continued on Page 2.

TRAIN ROBBER CAUGHT.

Third of Band Which Plundered Mexican Train Had $12,000 in His Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 23.—Lee Smith, the third of the band of American train robbers who recently held up a Mexican Central train and obtained a Wells-Fargo money package containing $52,500, has been captured in the mountains near Balleza, Mexico, according to a private telegram received here to-day.

Smith made a desperate resistance and exchanged several shots with the pursuers. He had $12,000 in his possession when captured.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS A CHILD.

Chauffeur Held on a Charge of Homicide—Was Taking Party to a Ferry When Tragedy Occurred.

Five-year-old Eveline Gough of 336 East Twenty-sixth Street, was struck and run over by an automobile belonging to the New York Automobile Transportation Company, driven by William Connell of 345 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue. The child died in Bellevue Hospital five minutes later.

At the time of the accident Connell was speeding along Twenty-sixth Street on his way to the East Twenty-third Street ferry with three passengers. He was just about to turn down First Avenue when the child stepped from the curb. In a twinkle the machine, weighing 3,500 pounds, flashed over her. An excited crowd surrounded the machine.

Policeman Wireman and Roundsman Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station rescued the driver and his passengers and took them to the station house, where the passengers said they were P. Fish, L. H. Britton, and H. L. Hughes, all of 112 West Forty-seventh Street.

Chauffeur Connell said that he had been proceeding at a slow pace down Twenty-sixth Street blowing his horn at regular intervals. When he turned into First Avenue, he said, he shut off still more power and tooted his horn several times.

The child, he said, ran from the curb within a few feet of the machine, and was under the wheels before he could touch the brake.

Peter McCabe of 492 First Avenue, who was the first to reach the child after the tragedy, said the machine was going at a good speed.

Connell was locked up on a charge of homicide.

TO CONTINUE MERGER SUIT.

Minnesota Litigation Against Northern Securities Company Will Be Pressed Here.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 23.—It has been agreed between the office of the United States Attorney General and the counsel for the Northern Securities Company that the taking of testimony in the suit against the merger shall begin at the offices of the District Attorney in New York City, Sept. 15.

It is said that Solicitor General Richards will conduct the case for the Government, and that C. W. Bunn, M. D. Grover, and George B. Young of St. Paul will be associated with the New York counsel for the Securities Company.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

	Page.
David Lamar, Steel Trust Litigant	1
Battleship Maine's Fast Race	1
Fight on Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	1
President Roosevelt's Trip	1
Democratic State Convention	2
Local News	2
Senator Depew's Interview	3
General News	3
Cable News from London	4
Chinese in the Philippines	4
Cable News from Paris	5
Cable News from Berlin	5
Editorials	6
Society	7
Washington News	7
Letters to the Editor	8
Amusements	9
Local News	10
Enrollment Frauds	11
The Coal Strike	11
News of Sports	12, 13, 14
Death List of the Week	16
General News	20
Sherman Letters—Gen. Boynton's Reply	21
The Looker-on	21
The Derelict Season	21
England Adopts West Point System	22
New York's New Children's Court	22
Buyers to Spend $1,000,000,000	22
King Edward's Right to Rule	23
Greatest Play Ever Made in Baseball	23
New Pacific Cable	23
Defenses of New York	24
New Naval Terror	24
Demolishing Newgate Prison	24
This Summer's Heroes	25
Making Sailors Out of Farmers	25
New Settlement Theory	25
Claim English Throne	25
Treasure Hunters Fail	25
Summer Resort News	26, 27, and 28
Julian Ralph's Saratoga Letter	28

INDEX MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

	Page
The Man in the Street	1, 2
A Summer in New York, by Edward W. Townsend	3
Little Stories of the Players	4
The Genial Idiot	5
Some Midsummer Gowns	6
Women Here and There	7
The Story of a Story	8
How Molly Led the Field	8, 9
A Wise Hog	9
Wall Street's Western Visitors	10
About Clubmen	11
The Pride of Cochichewick	11
Freak Engagement Announcements	12
Squire Yokum's White Mare	12, 13
The Woman Across the Way	13
An Awakening	14
Simpkins's Horoscope	15

Cartoons.

Dog Fountain Designs—Crane	1
Vacation Over—Kemble	2
A New Style of Hold-up—Crane	10
Armor Plate and Projectile—MacAuley	14
Economy (?)—MacAuley	16
"Out of Sight, Out of Mind"—Barritt	16

OUR SWIFTEST BATTLESHIP

The New Maine Exceeds the Record Made by the Illinois.

In the Last Test, that of Raising the Anchor, the Machinery Fails to Work.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The new first-class battleship Maine, looking for all the world like a ship already commissioned in the navy, save for the big Cramp flag astern, raced around the Cape Ann trial course to-day to prove her right to fly the United States ensign. She did it before she finished. Her contract calls for a speed of 18 knots an hour for four continuous hours of steaming, and though on one six-mile leg she dropped to 17.35, on her fastest she reached 18.9, and this was followed by other speeds equally acceptable. Thus at the end her mean speed developed, without tidal allowance, was given out as 18.3. That is not official, as the Navy Board has not completed its figuring, and will not for some time. But it is the statement made by the Cramps, and may be accepted as accurate.

The Maine was expected to do better than she did, but as the figures stand, she is the fastest battleship in the American fleet. The Illinois, which up to this time has held the record, did only 17.84 knots on her fastest leg as against this 18.9. Both E. S. Cramp and Commander Cowles, the latter of the Navy Board, expressed themselves as well satisfied after the trip.

When the Maine was coming over at one time she is understood to have been pushed to 18.95.

After the run the first accident of the day happened. It was not a serious one, but the vessel was obliged to remain at anchor off Thatcher's Island for close on to two hours. The Maine had passed the last stake boat at the finish. She was sent around in a circle with her helm hard over. Then the officers tried bringing her from full speed to a stop. In one minute and three seconds she was sent from full speed ahead to full speed astern. The last test of all was dropping the anchor, by letting it run free. It went down well, but when the order was given to up anchor the hitch came.

A combination of minor troubles caused the chain to slip on the winch. Nearly an hour was spent trying to get it right. Finally a tackle was put on and the anchor was hoisted aboard. The ship then set out for Boston. Off Boston Light the tugs were picked up, and the guests were returned to Boston. The ship herself will probably start back to Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, when the men have had a rest.

J. C. M. BIDDLE MARRIED.

Wedded at Atlantic City to Miss Anna Teresa Brennan—Maid Said Nuptials Were Not Intended to Be Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—J. C. Mercer Biddle, a wealthy Philadelphia clubman, a conspicuous figure in Quaker City society, and the head of the Biddle family, was very quietly married at the parsonage of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church on Aug. 11 to Miss Anna Teresa Brennan, who has been a resident here since last April, during which time Mr. Biddle had paid her close attention. A colored maid answered the bell at Mrs. Clara Weatherly's cottage at 20 Indiana Avenue South, this evening, and in response to an inquiry said that Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mercer Biddle were not at home.

They had gone out, she said, to take dinner aboard J. Fred Betz's yacht Sybilla in the inlet, and might not return until a late hour. In response to further inquiries, the maid said that it was undoubtedly true that Mr. Biddle, the Philadelphia clubman, had been married in Atlantic City on Aug. 11 to her mistress, Miss Anna Tresa Brennan, and they are now enjoying their honeymoon at Mrs. Weatherby's cottage.

"Was Mrs. Biddle an Atlantic City girl?"

"Oh, no."

"Was she then a Philadelphian?"

"No, she thought not, but was not sure."

"How long had she been in Atlantic City?"

"Since last April, when she became a guest at Mrs. Weatherly's cottage."

"Was the wedding intended to be secret?"

"No, she thought not. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle had watched the papers closely for several days after they were wedded very quietly at the parsonage of St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran Church by the Rev. Merle R. Kunkelman, but when nothing appeared about the nuptials they decided to say nothing of the wedding until October."

Was Mrs. Biddle pretty? Yes, very pretty; a blonde of medium height, who dresses in exquisite taste. Her age? Twenty-one. About her family? No, the little maid knew nothing about that. Was she wealthy? Oh, yes, as she always had plenty of money, a maid, a hairdresser, and costly wardrobe.

Mr. Biddle had been here also most of the time since April and had been a frequent visitor at the Weatherly cottage. He engaged apartments for himself on the day of the wedding, and, with his bride, will probably remain here for some time.

MAY DISPLACE COAL.

Baltimore Chemist Believes He Has a Compound Which, Mixed with Dirt, Makes Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—A company is to be organized in this city to manufacture a fuel which, it is said, will enable the people to defy the coal producers. Dr. Jacob Mellinger, a prominent chemist, is the discoverer. The basis of the fuel can be ordinary dirt. A careful test, just made at Charles Zipp's tannery, seems to indicate its efficacy. While Dr. Mellinger will not make public his process of treatment, he said to-day:

"The basis of the fuel may be made of any kind, the use of which is a carriable vehicle only, the chemical compounds being virtually the heat-producing factors. A chemical test shows that the fuel has 7 per cent. of moisture, 82 per cent. of organic and combustible matter and 11 per cent. of inert matter, or non-combustible residue." The fuel gives off no smoke, is not effected by damp storage, and during its use the doors of furnaces and stoves may be closed or open as desired. The residuum of the fuel may be utilized almost endlessly in its repeated manufacture, which process is simple, and for that reason the cost of production is low. It is not injurious to health, and no asphyxiation can result from its use. It is non-explosive and non-spontaneous.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California. New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte; via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 835 Broadway. —Adv.

WHY THE FAIRS' BODIES WILL BE HELD IN PARIS.

Result of an Agreement Between Lawyers Until Decision Is Reached Regarding a Possible Examination.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that the postponement of the shipment of the remains of Charles L. Fair and Mrs. Fair to Cherbourg, on their way to New York, is the result of an agreement between the lawyers to hold the bodies here until it is decided whether it is advisable to examine them with the view of ascertaining the exact nature of the injuries which caused death.

The consent of the late Mr. Fair's family has been cabled for.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 23.—A telegram was received this morning from Abraham G. Nelson, who is now in San Francisco with his mother, Mrs. Hannah Nelson, announcing their safe arrival. This is the only information which the Newmarket relatives of Mrs. Charles L. Fair have. They disclaim any knowledge concerning the delay in shipping the remains, except that conveyed to them through the newspapers.

No instructions had been given by them to the American Consul in Paris, it is said, to have a post mortem examination held, and they declare that step has been taken by the Fairs. Their understanding has been that the remains had already been shipped, and they have been watching for the announcement of their arrival.

Mrs. Abraham Nelson refuses to discuss the subject. The other heirs speak in unfavorable tones of the action in holding a post mortem examination.

William B. Smith made preparations today to leave for the West, changing his former plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—George Leffler, whose dead wife was a sister of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who was killed in France with her husband in an automobile accident, and whose two children are believed to be beneficiaries in the division of the Fair estate, is an inmate of the Orange poorhouse. A daughter of the man is living near Caldwell, and his son, he believes, is in New York City, where he has a good position.

Leffler has been in the poorhouse about four months. He admitted he had been deserted by his children. He refused to say whether he expected anything from the estate. His relatives in the past had ignored him, he said, and he had no reason to expect any better treatment for the future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Hannah Nelson, mother of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair, has arrived here from her home in New Market, N. J. She is accompanied by her son, A. G. Nelson of Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Nelson, who is seventy years of age, was greaty fatigued by her journey across the continent.

Charles J. Smith of Boulder Creek, Col., a brother of the late Mrs. Fair, and Fred Fowler, a nephew of Mrs. Fair by marriage, with his wife, are also here. Mrs. Nelson declined to talk for publication, but to Joseph Harvey, a life-long friend of Charles Fair, she said:

"I don't care much what becomes of my share of the estate, but I do want to see my children get all they are entitled to."

A. G. Nelson said: "There will be no contest between my mother and Mr. Smith of Colorado. He is my half-brother. Of course my mother will go into court, but the legal matters rest with her counsel altogether. She will ask for letters of administration on the estate, and for that reason we intend to take up our residence in San Francisco.

"My mother," he continued, "we regard as the sole heir, so there will be no contest so far as we are concerned."

"There will be no contest at all," remarked Joseph Harvey. "The whole matter will be settled out of court, and, anyhow, nothing definite has yet been decided on."

It is not generally known that the Fairs will authorize Hermann Oelrichs to inform the relatives of Mrs. Fair that they can take possession of certain properties of her estate. To this estate will also probably be added a sum of money. What the amount will be has not yet been settled upon. The details of the compromise have not yet been discussed.

Judge Cook heard further arguments today on the petition of John Farnahan, Public Administrator, for special letters of administration on the estate of Charles L. Fair and Caroline Decker Fair, deceased. Judge Cook announced that he would hear further arguments in the case next Thursday. It is expected that a decision will be reached then.

LOCAL REVENUE OFFICE TO HAVE A SHAKE-UP.

Agent F. G. Thompson, in Charge Here, Will Go to Albany—Cincinnati Man Succeeds Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—There is to be a shake-up among the Internal Revenue agents in charge of divisions, one result of which will be that F. G. Thompson, who is in charge in New York, will go to Albany, and will be succeeded by John W. Sinsel, now in Cincinnati.

The shake-up is the desire of W. H. Bowen, chief of the agents, to get away from his work in this city, which was injuring his health. He has accordingly been appointed to the charge of the Cincinnati division, so that he can live at his old home in Covington.

Gen. F. D. Sewall, who is now in charge of the Boston division, will succeed Mr. Bowen as chief on Sept. 15. He will be succeeded at Boston by H. C. Kincaid, now in charge at Albany.

Internal Revenue Agent Thompson, when seen last night at his home, 2,491 Broadway, said:

"I know that I have been transferred to the Albany district. I received word today, which included the information that Mr. Sinsel is to succeed me in this district. Mr. Sinsel has been employed in New York for some time in a less important capacity. I shall go to Albany on Sept. 1. Such a transferal is in no way extraordinary, and in fact frequently happens. The district of which the headquarters are at Albany comprises all of the State of New York exclusive of New York City. It was formerly much larger, including the New England States.

"Regarding my pleasure or displeasure over the change, I have nothing to say. I am an agent of the Government and simply obey it without asking questions or commenting. Regarding my record in New York, I shall also say nothing. It must stand for itself. I don't think it is quite unknown."

New York Central Special Labor Day Excursions.

Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Muskoka Lakes, Adirondacks, Montreal, Quebec, The Saguenay, and Rideau Lakes, at Low Rates. For circulars call on Ticket Agent, or write M. C. Roach, G. E. P. A., 1,216 Broadway, New York. —Adv.

GATES WAR BROUGHT HERE

Stock Exchange Battleground for Colorado Fuel Fight.

Question of Receivership and Listing of Shares to be Contested by Western Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—John W. Gates's fight for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will be transferred to New York early next week, and probably will be fought out on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Information was received here to-day which shows there are two strong possibilities ahead of the corporation that has attracted so much attention by the fight in Denver. These are:

Securities of the company to be stricken off the listed department of the New York Stock Exchange.

A receiver for the corporation to straighten out its tangled affairs.

Under the Colorado decision a purchaser of Colorado Fuel must send his stock to Colorado to be registered before it is legally his, and that means a week or ten days at least.

The fight for the receivership is to be on other lines, it is reported. The Gates faction would be worse routed than they now are if Osgood got the receiver, and for that reason there probably will be a race between the two factions to name the receiver. Mr. Osgood has said it would take "probably a year" to prepare the Colorado stock which is in his hands.

Advices to the local friends of the Gates party from Chicago to-day said the reason for the resignation of Gates, Mitchell, Lambert, and Blair was their decision that they could not afford to be identified officially with the corporation under such circumstances.

STEEL TRUST NOT CONCERNED.

Judge Gary Speaks for United States Corporation in Discussing Colorado Fuel Fight.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has returned to Chicago from the East. When asked as to the truth of the reports that John W. Gates is trying to get possession of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Gary said:

"The United States Steel Corporation has nothing to do with the affair. About a year ago we did try to get possession of Colorado Fuel and Iron, to the extent of making an offer for the property. They made us a counter-offer, and neither proposition was satisfactory. That ended the negotiations, and they have not been renewed since. Mr. Gates is not acting for the United States Steel Corporation."

Mr. Gates, John J. Mitchell, I. L. Ellwood, John Lambert, and George L. Reis arrived in Chicago to-day from their hard-fought legal battle in Denver. Mr. Mitchell, who was spokesman for the party, said that a report of the proxy committee of the majority stockholders of the company would be made to the principals, and the further course to be pursued by the party seeking control would be governed by advice from the stockholders. He expressed much dissatisfaction at the methods taken by their opponents.

SUMMER GUESTS POISONED.

Sixty Visitors at the Old Sweetsprings, in West Virginia, Taken Violently Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—Sixty people nearly lost their lives at the Old Sweetsprings, West Va., this week by being poisoned and some of them are yet in a serious condition. Information of the affair was received here to-day in private letters.

Tuesday night several guests were taken ill with violent pains. Next day at a time when the lawn was crowded, men and women in the throng were seized with agonizing pains, many falling to the ground in an insensible condition. The lawn was strewn with their prostrate forms. The victims included some of the members of the female orchestra.

Local physicians were summoned, and ones in Richmond were telegraphed for. They think the trouble was caused by the guests eating canned goods that had been taken from old stock, the rust on the cans poisoning the food.

The occurrence has had the effect of nearly breaking up the resort, as far as this Summer is concerned, for the sick guests are leaving as fast as they are able to do so, while many of the ones who escaped have also concluded to leave.

BEDFORD, Ind., Aug. 23.—The family of Mrs. Mary Collier of this city and two boarders, fourteen persons, were mysteriously poisoned last night by eating "cookies." They were prostrated by what the attending physician diagnoses as arsenic poisoning. Nine of the victims are still in bed in a serious condition.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Boston Publisher to Devote Time and Money to Advocating Designs Urged by Russian Czar.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—"Educational peace" has become the cherished design of Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher, and to that end he will devote much of his time and fortune. A letter to that effect was read yesterday before the Universal Peace Society's meeting in Mystic, Conn. Details concerning Mr. Ginn's plan could not be ascertained this morning, owing to his absence from this city.

It was said at his office, however, that Mr. Ginn was largely influenced in his decision to devote time and money to the cause of universal peace by the work of I. S. Bloch, "The Future of War," which, it is said, caused the Czar of Russia to call The Hague conference.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 23.—The Bussey Hotel, in the Village of Brighton, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on the building is estimated to exceed $10,000, covered by insurance. The loss on contents is also heavy.

To Grand Rapids Direct. Through car by the New York Central and Michigan Central leaves New York daily at 5:00 P. M. for Detroit and Grand Rapids.—Adv.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX TO SAIL FOR PARIS SOON.

Matter of the Panama Canal Demands His Attention—Talks of Railroad Merger Suit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Attorney General Knox returned to the city to-day from his vacation, spent principally at Atlantic City. He will remain only until Monday, when he will leave for New York preparatory to sailing for Paris next Wednesday on the Oceanic.

He had hoped that this trip to France might be avoided, but Mr. Russell, who is now there investigating the Panama Canal question for this Government, has cabled Mr. Knox that there are some features of the case that in his opinion should receive the Attorney General's personal attention. As to what these matters are Mr. Knox has no information.

Senator Spooner, who conditionally had accepted the Attorney General's invitation to accompany him to Paris, finds that he will not be able to go.

In speaking of the railroad merger suit, the Attorney General said that testimony would be taken in the case, beginning at New York next month. When that had been concluded the court would set a time for an oral hearing.

As to the Greene and Gaynor case, Mr. Knox said that within a day or two he would formulate instructions to the Government counsel in Quebec as to the next step to be taken to extradite the men. The Government, he said, had no thought of abandoning its case, and every possible means would be exhausted to secure the return of Greene and Gaynor to the United States.

Referring to the published report that he would be selected to succeed Justice Shiras on the Supreme Bench in case of the latter's early retirement, Mr. Knox said that he had no information upon this subject. He declined to indicate whether he would accept the place if it were offered to him. Mr. Knox's personal friends, however, do not believe that he could be induced to accept the appointment.

The report that Solicitor General John K. Richards is to resign to enter into partnership with Abner McKinley is discredited by Mr. Knox.

ATT'Y GEN. KNOX COMING HERE.

Said to Have Received Flattering Offers from Several Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Attorney General Knox is said to have received flattering offers from several corporations in New York, who wish to avail themselves of his experience after he has retired from President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mr. Knox, it is said, intends to move to New York to accept one of the offers.

Mr. Knox has sold out his interest in the firm of Knox & Reed, and to a personal friend is said to have made the above statement while at a fishing camp during the week. The Attorney General has been spending some time fishing in Canada, and returned last night, going East, where he will prepare for his trip to Paris.

APPEAL TO MISS GOULD.

Chicago Messenger Boys Ask Her Assistance in Strike for Higher Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The striking messenger boys of the Illinois District Telegraph Company have appealed to Miss Helen Gould for aid in their struggle for higher wages. They have heard of Miss Gould many times as being prominent in philanthropic works and they hope that she will contribute to their cause. At the close of a meeting held this morning the following telegram was sent to Miss Gould:

Miss Helen Gould:
579 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
The Executive Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor requests that you investigate the conditions under which children are working for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago as messenger boys and girls.
JOHN J. FITZPATRICK,
JOSEPH R. MARTIN,
JOHN DALY,
Executive Committee.

No answer has been received from Miss Gould yet.

SEEKING REMINGTON CLUES.

Detective in Newport Looking Into the Circumstances of the Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—There are no new developments here in the Remington case. A New York detective who is working independently of the local police is making an investigation of the manner of Mr. Remington's death and has been at the Newport Reading Room questioning every one who was there when the shooting toook place.

So far as can be learned, however, little information was obtained that has any tendency to substantiate the belief of his brother that Remington did not commit suicide. Just what the detective has discovered in the case is not disclosed, but there is scarcely any one in Newport who believes in the murder theory.

MANUFACTURERS ARRESTED.

Charges by Unionists Against Owner and Manager of Glass Factory at Vineland, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 23.—George Jonas, principal owner of the Jonas Glass Company's plant at Minatola, near here, and David Applegate, manager of the works, were arrested to-day.

The warrants were issued by Justice Aspinwall at the instance of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. Both are charged with intercepting, making use of, and divulging the contents of secret telegrams between officials of the Blowers' Union.

Jonas is also charged with violation of the law prohibiting the insertion in an employe's contract the provision that the latter must not join a labor union.

MARRIED, NOT KIDNAPPED.

Fifteen-Year-Old Georgia Girl Fled with Man Said to be Fugitive from Asylum.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 23.—L. A. Roach of Cordon, Ga., father of Agnes Roach, fifteen years old, came to Macon and spent last night trying to find some trace of his daughter. He reported to the police that James I. Tindol, who, he said, was recently in an asylum, but who escaped, had gone to his house on the afternoon before and at the point of a pistol forced the girl to run away with him.

It developed this afternoon, however, that the couple drove to Jeffersonville, in an adjoining county, and, reaching there at daylight, got a license and were married. They have returned to the home of the bridegroom's mother.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION. Steamer "Shinnecock," up Long Island Sound by daylight, to Greenport and Sag Harbor. See excursion adv.—Adv

PRESIDENT WOULD REGULATE TRUSTS

In Speech at Providence Says Government Should Control Capital.

MIGHT AMEND CONSTITUTION

If Step Were Necessary to Give Controlling Power—Ovations of Friday Repeated at All Places Visited on New England Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt's second day of his journey through New England was a busy one. Leaving Hartford, Conn., at 8 o'clock this morning, he arrived at Newport at 9:45 this evening, after having made speeches along the route at Baltic, Plainfield, Willimantic, Providence, and River Point.

The President's address at Providence was the second important one of his present trip. At Hartford yesterday he spoke principally of the foreign affairs of the Nation; to-day his speech was devoted to the country's internal problems. The growth of the trusts occupied the most of the President's remarks, and his declaration that the matter demanded the attention of the Federal Government, and that if necessary the Constitution should be amended to give the power to regulate the combinations of capital, was listened to with unusual interest.

The President's visit to Newport is of a private character, being for the purpose of attending the christening of the infant son of Winthrop Chanler, a personal friend. The christening will take place at the Chanler villa, to-morrow, immediately after the service at Trinity Church. The baptismal font, to be used for the first time, is a gift of President Roosevelt, who will act as godfather. The godmother will be Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, wife of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The boy will be named Theodore Ward Chanler, the first name being in honor of the President, and the second an old family name. Immediately after the service at the house the Presidential party will leave, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Lodge, for Lynn, Mass., where the President will be the guest of Senator Lodge.

The progress of the President from Hartford to this city was a repetition of the ovations of yesterday. At the station in Hartford, despite the early hour, a large throng gathered to give him a rousing send-off, to which the President responded by repeatedly lifting his hat as he stood on the rear platform of his car, the Mayflower.

Willimantic was reached at 9 o'clock. After an exchange of greetings by the committee of citizens who met the train upon its arrival, the President was driven to the public square, where he delivered an address from his carriage.

A brief stop was made at Baltic, where about 500 people had gathered, mostly employes of a cotton mill. They cheered the President as he came out on the rear platform, and in response to their appeals he spoke briefly. A basket of roses was handed to the President by the Superintendent of the mill.

An unexpected stop was made at Plainfield, Conn. The little crowd which had gathered simply to see the train pass closed about the President's car, and he was proceeding to deliver a few remarks when the train suddenly pulled away. With a smile the President called out that the engineer was taking pity on him by carrying him off.

Just before reaching Providence a brief stop was made at River Point, in the Pawtucket Valley, where had assembled an immense audience, among whom were numbered many hundred Grand Army men drawn up in line. They were addressed briefly by the President.

A pleasing feature of the journey after leaving River Point was the assembling of the boys of the State Reformatory at Cranston along the railroad track. In their trim military uniforms they stood erect and presented arms as the train sped by.

The next stop was at Providence, where the President delivered his principal address of the day.

THE SPEECH AT PROVIDENCE.

President's Views on the Industrial Problems of the Country.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 23.—Not since the visit here of President Hayes, twenty-five years ago, has a Chief Executive been accorded so brilliant and thoroughly general a reception as that tendered here to-day to President Roosevelt. As representatives of the city, Acting Mayor Freeman, President of the Board of Aldermen, and City Clerk William E. Clarke met the President as he alighted, and extended to him the welcome of the people.

The party, which was joined by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of this city; Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Newport, and Representative Melville Bulle of Newport, proceeded to the State House, Troop B, First Battalion of Cavalry escorting the carriages.

The streets on the way and the ground about the Capitol were lined with thousands of spectators. The residential and business sections of the city were gayly decorated with flags and bunting, and for the greater part of the way there were two solid lines of people who had come from every portion of the State to welcome the Chief Executive. Flags were waved, hats doffed, and cheer after cheer was given. The President bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment.

On arriving at the City Hall at the close of the drive, Gov. Kimball was in waiting in the reception room with members of the general and personal staffs. Luncheon was served, and the party then proceeded to the reception room, where the Lieutenant Governor, the General Assembly, generals officers of the State, Justices of the courts, and other persons of note were in waiting.

Fully 15,000 persons were assembled to hear the President. On the platform, which was beautifully decorated, stood nearly 1,000 of the most prominent citizens in the State, all of whom carried flags. Acting Mayor Freeman introduced President Roosevelt, who spoke as follows:

"We are passing through a period of great material prosperity, and such a period is as sure as adversity itself to bring mutterings of discontent. At a time when most men prosper somewhat it always happens that a few men prosper greatly, and it is as true now as it was when the Tower of Siloam fell upon all who were under it that good fortune does not come only to the just, nor bad fortune only to the unjust. When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds. Moreover, not only do the wicked flourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but, what is worse, the spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred springs up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fair-

ly well themselves, yet see others who are no more deserving doing far better.

"Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as that we see about us. But this is all that they can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible then each individual man must achieve it for himself by his own thrift, intelligence, energy, industry, and resolute purpose. If when people wax fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the days of Jeshurun, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity.

"If they go into wild speculation and lose their heads, they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the business world will suffer in consequence. If in a spirit of sullen envy they insist upon pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness, they will bury themselves in the crash of the common disaster. It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best laws; but it is easy enough by bad laws to throw the whole Nation into an abyss of misery.

"Now, the upshot of all this is that it is peculiarly incumbent upon us in a time of such material well-being, both collectively as a Nation and individually, each on his own account, to show that we possess the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge, and self-restraint. In our Government we need above all things stability, fixity of economic policy, while remembering that this fixity must not be fossilization, that there must not be inability to shape our course anew to meet the shifting needs of the people as these needs arise.

"There are real and great evils in our social and economic life, and these evils stand out with ugly baldness during good times, for the wicked who prosper are never a pleasant sight. There is every need of striving in all possible ways individually and collectively, by combinations among ourselves in private life and through the recognized organs of Government, for the cutting out of these evils. Only let us be sure that we do not use the knife with an ignorant zeal which would make it more dangerous to the patient than to the disease.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIALISM.

"One of the features of the tremendous industrial growth of the last generation has been the very great increase in large private, and especially in large corporate, fortunes. We may like this or not, just as we please, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and as far as we can see it is an inevitable result of the working of various causes, prominent among which has been the immense importance steam and electricity have assumed in modern life.

"Urban population has grown in this country, as in all civilized countries, much faster than the population as a whole during the last century, and where men are gathered together in great masses it inevitably results that they must work far more largely by means of combinations among themselves than when they live isolated from one another.

"Now, I suppose that most of us prefer on many accounts the old conditions of life, under which the average man lived more to himself and by himself, when the average community was more self-dependent, and where, even though the standard of comfort was lower on the average, yet there was less of the glaring inequality in worldly conditions which we now see in our great cities.

"It is not true that the poor have grown poorer, but some of the rich have grown so very much richer, that where multitudes of men are herded together in a limited space the contrast strikes the onlooker as more violent than formerly. On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before, and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the great upbuilding of industrial centres, such as our commercial and manufacturing cities. But together with the good there has come a measure of evil. Life is not so simple as it was, and surely both for the individual and the community the simple life is normally the healthy life. There is not in the cities the same sense of common underlying brotherhood which there is still in country localities, and the lines of social cleavage are far more clearly marked.

"For some of the evils which have attended upon the good of the changed conditions we can at present see no complete remedy. For others the remedy must come by the action of men themselves in their private capacity, whether merely as individuals or by combination one with another. For yet others some remedy can be found in legislative and executive action, National, State, or municipal. Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present-day conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organization among wage workers.

THE VALUE OF GREAT WEALTH.

"But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm. Exactly as labor organizations, when managed intelligently and in a spirit of justice and fair play, are of very great service not only to the wage workers, but to the whole community, (as the history of many labor organizations has conclusively shown,) so wealth, not merely individual but corporate, when used aright is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensable to the upbuilding of the country, under the conditions, which at present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand as normal. This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet if we are to judge from some of the arguments advanced against, and attacks made upon, wealth, as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind.

"A great fortune, if not used aright, makes its possessor in a peculiar sense a menace to the community as a whole, just as a great intellect does if it is unaccompanied by developed conscience, by character. But obviously this no more affords grounds for condemning wealth than it does for condemning intellect. Every man of power by the very fact of that power is capable of doing damage to his neighbors, but we cannot afford to discourage the development of such merely because it is possible they may use their power to wrong ends.

"If we did so we should leave our history a blank, for we should have no great statesmen, soldiers, or merchants, no great men of affairs, of letters, or science. Doubtless on the average the most useful men to his fellow-citizens is apt to be he to whom has been given what the Psalmist prayed for—neither poverty nor riches—but the great captain of industry, the man of wealth, who alone or in combination with his fellows drives through our great business enterprises, in a manner which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world.

"Good, not harm, normally comes from the piling up of wealth through business enterprises. Probably the most serious harm resulting to us, the people of moderate means, is when we harm ourselves by letting the dark and evil vices of envy and hatred toward our fellows eat into our natures.

"Still there is other harm of a more evident kind, and such harm it is our clear duty to try to eradicate if possible and in any event to minimize. The corporations—and therefore those great corporations containing some tendency to monopoly which we have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts—are the creatures of the State, and the State not only has the right to control them, but is in duty bound to control them whenever the need for such control is shown.

TO REGULATE CORPORATIONS.

"There is clearly a need of supervision—need to exercise the power of regulation on the part of the representatives of the public—wherever in our own country at the present time business corporations become so very strong both for beneficent work and for work that is not always beneficent. It is idle to say that there is no need for such supervision. A sufficient warrant for it is to be found over and over again in any of the various evils resulting from the present system, or rather lack of system.

"There is in our country a peculiar difficulty in the way of exercising such supervision and control because of the peculiar division of governmental power. When the industrial conditions were simple, very little control was needed, and no trouble was caused by the doubt as to where power was lodged under the Constitution. Now the conditions are complicated, and we find it difficult to frame National legislation which shall be adequate, while as a matter of practical experience State action has proved entirely insufficient, and in all human probability can not or will not be made sufficient, to meet the needs of the case.

"Some of our States have excellent laws—laws which it would be well, indeed, to have enacted by the National Legislature. But the wide differences in these laws, even between adjacent States, and the uncertainty of the power of enforcement result practically in altogether insufficient control. I believe that the Nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the Constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by Constitutional amendment.

"The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which, as its creature, the trusts shall owe allegiance, and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the ordinary so-called 'trust' to-day, for the trust is a large State corporation, generally doing business in other States also, and often with a tendency to monopoly.

"Such a trust is an artificial creature not wholly responsible to or controllable by any Legislature, nor wholly subject to the jurisdiction of any one court. Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporate beings. In my judgment this sovereign must be the National Government. When it has been given full power then this full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the Government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law.

REMEDY MUST BE GRADUAL.

"Even when the full power has been conferred it would be highly undesirable to attempt too much or to begin by stringent legislation. The mechanism of modern business is as delicate and complicated as it is vast, and nothing would be more productive of evil to all of us, and especially to those least well off in this world's goods, than ignorant meddling with this mechanism, and above all, if the meddling was done in a spirit of class or sectional rancor.

"It is desirable that this power should be possessed by the Nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint. The first exercise of that power should be the securing of publicity among all great corporations doing an inter-State business. The publicity, though non-inquisitorial, should be real and thorough as to all important facts with which the public has concern.

"The full light of day is a great discourage of evil. Such publicity would by itself tend to cure the evils of which there is just complaint, and where the alleged evils are imaginary it would tend to show this such was the case. When publicity is attained it would then be possible to see what further should be done in the way of regulation.

"Above all, it behooves us to remember not only that we ought to try to do what we can, but that our success in doing it depends very much upon our either attempting nor expecting the impossible. Distrust the man who offers you a patent cure-all for the evils of the body politic just as you would distrust him who tries to sell you a medicine to cure all the diseases of your corporal bodies.

"Mankind has moved slowly upward through the ages, sometimes a little faster, sometimes a little slower, but rarely indeed by leaps and bounds. At times a great crisis comes in which a great people, perchance led by a great man, can at white heat strike some mighty blow for the right—make some long stride in advance along the path of orderly liberty and justice. But normally we must be content if each of us can do something, by no means all that we wish, but still something, for the advancement of those principles of righteousness which underlie all real National greatness, all real civilization.

"I see no promise of a complete solution for all the problems we group together when we speak of the trust question. But we can make a beginning in solving these problems, and a good beginning, if only we approach the subject with a sufficiency of resolution, of honesty, and of that hard common sense which is one of the most valuable and unfortunately not one of the most common assets in the equipment of any people.

CURE LIES WITH THE PEOPLE.

"I think the National Administration has shown its firm intention to enforce the laws as they now stand on the statute books without regard to persons, and I think that good has come from this enforcement. I think, furthermore, that additional legislation should be had, and can be had, which will enable us to accomplish much more than has been accomplished along these same lines. No one can promise you a perfect solution, at least in the immediate future; but something has already been done, and much more can be done if our people temperately and determinedly will that it shall be done.

"In conclusion let me add one word. While we are not to be excused if we fail to do whatever is possible through the agency of Government we must ever keep in mind that no action by the Government, no action by any combination among ourselves, can take the place of the individual qualities to which in the long run each man must owe his success. There never has been devised, and there never will be devised, any law which will enable a man to succeed save by the exercise of those qualities which have always been the prerequisites of success—the qualities of hard work, of keen intelligence, of unflinching will.

"No action by the State in any form can do more than supplement the initiative of the individual, and ordinarily the action of the State can do no more than secure to each individual the chance to show, under as favorable conditions as possible, the stuff of which he is made.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE SOUTH.

Friends of Texas Republican State Chairman Resent President's Recent Remarks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—The friends of Cecil A. Lyon, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Texas, are considerably exercised over the recent announcement by the President that he wished to warn the Republicans of the South that if they wanted anything from him they would have to get out and secure votes, instead of getting delegates to Republican National Conventions and looking for Federal offices.

Judging from a dispatch received aboard the train to-day, the friends of Mr. Lyon seem to think that he was made the special object of the President's ultimatum, and was held responsible for the political quarrel in Texas. The President, however, said that this impression was erroneous, as his remarks applied to all.

CHIEF SURGEON IS RECALLED.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Dr. Glennon, Chief Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service of Havana, has been recalled to Washington, and left here to-day for New York on the steamer Mexico. Dr. Trotter has been temporarily appointed Chief of the service.

A complimentary manifestation was tendered Dr. Glennon upon his departure by both Cubans and Spaniards.

The most important work done by the Marine Hospital Service during the period of American intervention in Cuba has been that of guarding against the introduction of yellow fever from Mexico. There is not a case of yellow fever in Havana at present, and the opinion of Major Gorgas and other yellow fever experts is that the disease will not appear here again if a strict quarantine against infected ports is continued.

DIRECTORS DENOUNCED BY STOCKHOLDERS.

Demonstrative Women at Meeting of the Mutual Building Association in Passaic.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—Led by several of the one hundred women in attendance, the meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual Loan and Building Association that was held last evening nearly resulted in a riot. The women, all of whom are poor, had a large amount in the association, and they were the first of the 400 stockholders present to denounce the Board of Directors and officers of the association for their carelessness in allowing William Malcolm, the alleged defaulting Secretary, to run the association for years past and then escape.

When Mrs. Freswick, whose all was invested in the association, denounced the Directors, many of whom were present, and called upon the stockholders to take action, the demonstrations were begun. Mrs. Lieblich and others took part in the discussion, which lasted quite far into the night. Chairman Rust could not control the demonstration raised when a poor woman, whose son and husband are dying of consumption, called for justice. She has her all in the association.

It was decided to ask the Vice Chancellor to grant two weeks' delay before appointing a receiver, in order that the present examination of the books might be completed. Only one-half of the pass books have been turned over, and the correct standing of the association is not known.

It was charged that two of the Directors had taken the best portion of the property that was turned over by Malcolm when his first shortage was made known and had given in exchange at face value pass books which they and their friends had owned. The charge created a furore, and personal violence was threatened again. An effort is to be made to have this property returned to the association. The stockholders denounced the Directors and many blamed them for all the trouble.

The Directors fought any effort to have a receiver appointed, as they fear that they may be called upon to bear the burden of the shortage, which is now $22,000 above the highest value placed upon the property turned over by Malcolm to make good his first shortage. The association will go into the hands of a receiver after the completion of the examination. It has been said that it is likely that stockholders will receive 100 cents on the dollar, although they will lose their interest. Many have demanded that the Directors resign, and it is likely that they will do so after last night's meeting.

HILL ORDERS CONVENTION FOR SEPTEMBER 30

May Choose Coler for Nominee, but Wants "Amenable" Man.

DEVERY CAUSES ANNOYANCE

Ninth District Fight May Have Serious Consequences—Hotel Men Rebuked.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—The Democratic State Committee to-day decided to hold the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga on Sept. 30. The committee was in session just eight minutes. It was called to order by Chairman Campbell and nearly all the committeemen answered to their names. The few not present were represented by proxies. Resolutions were adopted on the deaths of John P. Madden of Long Island City, member from the Second District, and Charles F. O'Brien of Binghamton, member from the Thirty-eighth District. The resignations of State Civil Service Commissioner John E. Kraft of Kingston, representing the Twenty-fifth District, and Edwin T. Hickey of Rochester, member from the Forty-third District, were presented and accepted.

Joseph Cassidy, President of the Borough of Queens, was elected to succeed Mr. Madden, Ira M. Black of Kingston to succeed Mr. Kraft, Henry G. Jackson of Binghamton to succeed Mr. O'Brien, and William F. Balkam of Rochester to succeed Mr. Hickey.

Senator P. H. McCarren presented the resolutions fixing the date and place of holding the convention, and they were adopted without dissent. Louis E. Haffen of the Tammany triumvirate then presented a resolution that the committee adjourn to meet at the Grand Union Hotel on Sept. 29 at 8 o'clock in the evening. With the adoption of that resolution the work of the committee was finished.

The date of the convention was fixed by ex-Gov. Hill. He disregarded the preference of both the Tammany and Erie delegations for the date of Sept. 25, taking the view that to hold the Democratic convention right on the heels of the Republican convention, which meets on Sept. 23, would be a tactical mistake inasmuch as there would not be time enough afforded the Democrats to take advantage of any mistakes the Republicans might make, or properly assail any weak points in their platform. The intelligence that the hotel proprietors were uncertain whether they would be able to afford the Democratic convention accommodations on the later date, because they were preparing to close up before that time, made Senator Hill indignant.

THREAT WAS EFFECTIVE.

He sent word to the proprietors of the leading hotels that he did not think they could afford to take any such stand, and intimated that unless he was notified unequivocally that the hotels would keep open until Sept. 30 the convention would be taken somewhere else. That brought the hotel keepers to time. They said that if Mr. Hill felt that way about it of course they would keep open.

The Democratic situation is easy to describe. Hill is in supreme control. Whatever Hill wishes will be done. If Hill's mind is made up, the convention will be a mere formality. Hill himself insists that so far as the head of the ticket is concerned, he has no preference, and will not declare any. That assertion of his gives his lieutenants the cue to talk about an open convention.

"What we want," said Chairman Campbell to-day, "is an old time Democratic scramble. We want all the delegates to go home feeling that they have had their say. That is the way to arouse enthusiasm. If we are to win we must conduct our convention differently from the Republicans. The delegates themselves must make up the ticket."

"Frank," interrupted Elliot Danforth, who was one of the group Mr. Campbell was addressing, "you have been talking open convention so much that I am really beginning to believe we are to have one."

Other leaders here are not as credulous as Mr. Danforth. When the "open convention" talk is referred to they give sly winks, and privately they say that any one who imagines Mr. Hill will take any risk of the convention running away with him "must have been born yesterday." The fact that despite the preference of the Tammany and Erie County delegations for Sept. 25 as the date for holding the convention. Mr. Hill sided with the Kings County delegation, whose preference was for Sept. 30, and designated Senator McCarren to introduce the resolution fixing the time and place, is taken here as indication of a thorough understanding between Mr. Hill and Hugh McLaughlin, the Kings County boss.

McLaughlin wants Coler nominated for Governor and McCarren made Chairman of the Executive Committee. Hill looks upon Coler with favor. He prefers him to any one in sight at present. At the same time, it is the general belief among those who are in the political game that Hill would "throw" Coler in a minute if he found some other man whose candidacy gave greater promise of success. Hill believes he can win in New York this year. He knows he can get Coler to run, and that Coler would be a safe man for him to nominate. The question now on his mind, judging from appearances, is, Can he get any one to run who will be stronger than Coler and at the same time be reasonably amenable? If he can find such a person he will take him. For above and beyond all other considerations Hill wants success. Success in this campaign means everything to his own political fortunes.

MAY USE POWER SOFTLY.

It is the belief in the earnestness of Hill's purpose to win a victory this year if possible, that has led some to give credence to the report that he will not attempt to dictate to the convention. Borough President Cantor's friends, after an interview with Hill this morning, came away with a strong impression that their man would be given a fair show. The candidacy of Mr. Cantor then was unreservedly announced. His friends have already begun the hunt for delegates. They received gratifying assurances from the leaders in Herkimer, and they will prosecute the work of obtaining pledges from now on until the election. It was said by some of the up-State leaders that if Mr. Cantor had given his friends in the State to understand that he was a candidate, several counties would have shown their preference for him.

While Coler is the choice of the Brooklyn boss the sentiment for him among Kings County Democrats is by no means unanimous. The Brooklyn Democrats who follow the leadership of St. Clair McKelway are talking against Coler. This dissension among the Democrats of his own city is undoubtedly proving a handicap to Coler. If there is one thing more than other which is impressed upon the Democratic mind at present it is that only in complete harmony is there any hope of success for their party this year.

Speaking of harmony, an incident occurred at the Grand Union to-day which showed that probably, as has been for some time suspected, Mr. Hill has a predilection for a special variety of harmony known as the Hill brand. M. P. Conway, member of the State Committee from Cayuga, who has been an anti-Hill man, received information which he deemed reliable some weeks ago that Mr. Hill was working to defeat him in his own district, and would use money for that purpose. When Mr. Conway arrived here he was in no amiable frame of mind. This morning he sought out Mr. Hill and informed him of what he had heard, ending his statement by saying:

"Now, Governor, I want to tell you that you can't beat me in my district, and there is no good of your trying. I don't care how much money you put into the fight, but if you are up to a game of that kind, I want to know it."

Mr. Hill with a blandness that was mollifying if not convincing replied that the idea of adding Mr. Conway's political scalp to his list of trophies was quite foreign to his thoughts and purposes.

Thomas F. Smith, representing Frank Goodwin, candidate for leader in the Ninth District, and a friend of John C. Sheehan, to-day paved the way for a contest against Devery in the State Convention in the event of Devery succeeding in his fight for the leadership and electing his delegates. The ground upon which his opponents contemplate a contest is that Devery's success, if he is successful, will be due to colonization. They say they hacve evidence tending to show that Devery is preparing to carry the district in the same way that Foley carried the Fourth. Their information, they say, is to the effect that Devery has had more than 600 men who live on the east side transferred to the Ninth District. It is his plan, they say, to get these men to the polls early and obstruct the voters of the district.

BOARDING HOUSES FILL UP.

"One would think the Ninth District was a Summer resort, the way the boarding houses there have been filling up," said Thomas Smith to-day. "Houses that usually accommodate from 40 to 45 persons are now housing from 80 to 90. It is quite evident that there is something doing in the colonization line. If our suspicions are verified on election day, we will certainly put up a contest."

Devery is worrying Hill and up-State leaders. They realize that his election would be helpful to the Republican cause, and they would like to see him defeated. If he should win and come to the State convention he would have to present a clean bill of health to get in.

As the political game here has not furnished them with enough excitement, the Democratic politicians have sought diversion at the race track, and in resorts where the clinking of chips is heard at all hours of the day and night. One of the Tammany leaders who last night parted with $2,900 "hard-earned dollars," in Canfield's, betrayed loss of sleep in his countenance when he turned up at the Grand Union this morning. A friend accosting him, remarked upon his appearance and said:

"What time did you turn in last night?"

"Four A. M., and I was as free of money as a toad is of feathers," was the reply.

CARROLL AFTER COLONIZERS.

Leader Gets Reports Concerning Murphy's Friends—Ready for Wholesale Challenges.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—John F. Carroll is prepared to spring a colonization sensation on his return to New York. For several weeks Mr. Carroll has suspected that colonization was going on in his district, and he set his lieutenants to work to make an investigation. To-night he received a report. According to the figures submitted to him there have been 347 transfers in all made to his district in the last three weeks. Of that number, 244 of the transfers, his lieutenants report, have been fully investigated, with the result that 190 of them were found to have been from Charles Murphy's district.

Mr. Murphy is one of the Tammany triumvirs who is interested in beating Carroll in his district fight, so as to remove him from the rivalry for the leadership of Tammany Hall. As soon as he returns to New York Mr. Carroll will take steps to have such of these transfers as can be proved to have been made in bad faith rescinded. If he cannot succeed in having it done, he will take steps to have the vote of every one of the men sent into his district for election purposes challenged on primary day.

DEFENDERS FOR MISS MERRITT.

Trial May Be Asked for Woman Dropped from Hope Baptist Church Rolls.

Although at a meeting of the Trustees and a few of the members of Hope Baptist Church on Friday night it was decided to drop from the rolls the name of Miss Grace Merritt, who has been mentioned in connection with the writing of objectionable anonymous letters, prominent members of the congregation said last night that a movement would probably be started to provide a trial for Miss Merritt, who resigned some time ago.

Mrs. Ruland, Miss Edith Ruland, her daughter, and W. Irving Smith, Secretary of the Sunday school, of 116 West One Hundred and First Street, talked freely last night regarding the affair and gave out the details of Friday night's meeting, which had been withheld. They said that the meeting was held directly after the prayer service, and that there were about twenty persons present, including the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hartley. Lewis Hartley Wilson acted as Secretary and read a recommendation to the effect that, inasmuch as Miss Merritt had resigned from the church, "it is the sense of this meeting that her name be dropped from the rolls." A vote was then taken by the raising of hands, which was nearly unanimous in favor of the recommendation.

Mrs. Ruland said that practically none of Miss Merritt's intimate friends had been present, and that she was really condemned without a hearing. She said that the incident of the letters was by no means the only unpleasant happening which has occurred in the church, there having been certain incidents which would easily make credible the supposition that the same persons could have been guilty of this later offense. She added that it was not true that Miss Merritt had left town to evade the issue, but had simply carried out plans made some time before the unpleasant affair had occurred.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:45 A. M.—105 Norfolk Street; Jacob Silverstein; no damage.

2:05 A. M.—396 West Street; Morris Stack; damage, $4,000.

7:30 A. M.—125 Pitt Street; J. Harris; damage, $50.

9:20 A. M.—619 Sixth Street; Adolph Braun; no damage.

9:45 A. M.—1630 Madison Avenue; Strong & Ireland; damage, $5.

10:20 A. M.—1493 Madison Avenue; Samuel Falk; damage, $35.

10:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and River Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $20.

1:20 P. M.—69 Chambers Street; owner's name not ascertained; no damage.

5:25 P. M.—629 East Eighteenth Street; Carroll Lumber Co.; damage, $100.

5:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; National Conduit Co.; damage, $15.

7:00 P. M.—681 Eighth Avenue; Frank Sersheimer; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—1,022 Madison Avenue; Samuel Mandel; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—1,014 Westchester Avenue; J. Griensalone; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—816 Broadway; A. J. Miller; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Mrs. Pardo Kirk, Ireland; Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—Thomas I. Binnie, South Africa; Dr. J. B. Sayles, Taunton, Mass.; Major E. T. Smith, United States Army.

NAVARRE—R. W. Vizay, Surgeon, United States Army; Senator John P. Neurnan, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Judge Henry Stoddard, New Haven; the Rev. Churchill Saterlee, Columbia, S. C.; ex-Lieut. Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut.

PARK AVENUE—Mrs. Alfred T. Pope and Pendleton Pope, Louisville.

ALBEMARLE—William Barnes, Jr., Albany; C. Hungerford Pollen, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington.

CADILLAC—Charles C. House, York, Penn.; James G. Graham, Newburg, N. Y.

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CONAN DOYLE'S
—NEW—
BRIGADIER GERARD
Story just out in the
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For sale by all newsdealers, and The International News Co., New York

DAVID LAMAR BEHIND STEEL TRUST SUIT

Continued from Page 1.

pearance is clear and distinct. Shortly after the termination of such litigation Lewis left the city of Omaha.

"On August 16, 1902, I recognized this David H. Lewis at the meeting of the New York Trotting Association at Brighton Beach, New York City.

"Immediately I pointed him out to Robert A. Pinkerton, and Pinkerton stated to me that the man whom I recognized as David H. Lewis was known in New York as David Lamar and so represented himself."

STEEL TRUST'S BOND PLAN.

G. W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. Explains in an Affidavit the Reasons for Its Adoption.

In an affidavit made by George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., in connection with the present litigation, official history of the Steel Trust's bond conversion plan is given.

Mr. Perkins says that the necessity of raising $40,000,000 to improve the properties was arrived at after months of study and investigation. Of the reasons which led them to decide on a bond plan, Mr. Perkins says:

"The question was whether it was prudent for the corporation to enter into obligations to expend so large a sum of money and provide the funds out of the surplus on hand or profits that might be earned. The corporation was doing a business of over $400,000,000 per annum on practically a cash basis. If business became depressed and financial stringency delayed or prevented sales or collections it might not be possible to keep the business of the corporation on a strictly cash basis, as we desired. Even if sales continued, collections would be slow. With a business of such magnitude, therefore, it was essential constantly to have on hand and maintain a very large cash surplus, in order that the corporation to a large extent might act as its own banker and avoid the danger of being crippled even temporarily by reason of any tightness in the money markets. It could not with any reasonable degree of business prudence be wholly dependent at any time on its borrowing capacity for current cash requirements.

"If the corporation should ever need to borrow money it would need, not one million or five million dollars, but twenty or thirty million dollars. Such a need might arise at a time of business depression or financial stringency, and it would then be impossible to borrow such a large sum of money, even on the best of credit, on any terms. The Finance Committee, therefore, determined that the corporation could not take this risk."

THE STEEL SYNDICATE.

Mr. Perkins then explains the various plans which were considered. He also gives some facts as to how the Steel Syndicate came to be formed. This part of the affidavit deals with the workings of this syndicate and is an endeavor to explain the big commission of the syndicate. Mr. Perkins says:

"The Finance Committee was of opinion that the immediate effect of a proposition to withdraw from the market and retire 40 per cent. of the Corporation's preferred stock would be to appreciate the value of the preferred stock, and that such market value, if above par or above what the new second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds might be quoted at, would defeat the plan and prevent any subscription by stockholders. To go into the open market and purchase preferred stock for retirement would have been a mere gamble and would have resulted in great inequalities, besides being certain to appreciate the market value while the purchases were being made.

"It became evident, finally, that the only way that the stock could be taken up was by organizing a syndicate which would undertake to guarantee absolutely the whole or a large portion of preferred stock and cash, and deposit the stock with some custodian and hold it until the plan could be carried through. It was recognized that it would be difficult to get men to do this because of the risk involved and the necessity for locking up so large a sum of money for a long period of time. It was considered that it might take from a year to a year and a half to carry through such a plan in such a large corporation, with thousands of stockholders scattered all over the world. Men had to be found who would buy or furnish preferred stock under an agreement that would permit of its being locked up, beyond their power to sell, for a year and a half, and it was finally found impossible to secure a pledge of the entire $200,000,000 of preferred stock, but that the best that could be done was to organize a syndicate that would agree to the following, viz.:

"First—Purchase and lodge with J. P. Morgan & Co. $80,000,000 of preferred stock.

"Second—Agree to exchange all of this or only 40 per cent. of it, at the option of the Steel Corporation, for second mortgage bonds.

"Third—Take second mortgage bonds from the Steel Corporation at par, in exchange for $20,000,000 in cash.

"For this the Steel Corporation was to allow said syndicate 4 per cent. commission on all the bonds it took in exchange for stock, and 4 per cent. commission on all the bonds it took at par for cash; so that if the transaction stood in the end in that form, viz., if $80,000,000 of bonds were issued for stock and $20,000,000 of bonds were issued for cash, the Steel Corporation would have paid to the syndicate 4 per cent. on $100,000,000, or $4,000,000; and J. P. Morgan & Co. would have received, for guaranteeing the whole $100,000,000, for handling the syndicate and the securities and for finding a market on behalf of the syndicate, one-fifth of $4,000,000 or $800,000. The contract, moreover, was made subject to the approval of the stockholders.

OPTION FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

"The Steel Corporation reserved the right to offer to every preferred stockholder in the corporation the option to subscribe for these new bonds to the extent of 40 per cent. of his preferred stock. In view of the fact that the Steel Corporation had made this contract with the syndicate, if every preferred stockholder exercised his right and took 40 per cent. of bonds in exchange for his stock, the syndicate would be placed in the position where it would only get $32,000,000 of its $80,000,000 of preferred stock converted into bonds, and would be left with $48,000,000 of preferred stock on its hands, although it pledged itself to take this $80,000,000 of stock for eighteen months, and could not sell it or in any way dispose of it, no matter what became of the price of the stock or what became of business conditions in the country, or how much any syndicate subscriber might need the funds."

It also appears from the affidavit that the possibility of suspending dividend payments on both preferred and common stock for a year or on the common alone for a year and a half, in order to raise the money for improvements out of current earnings, was discussed. But this was considered unfair to stockholders. The affidavit says that there was a moral obligation on the part of the Directors of the Steel Corporation to pay a reasonable dividend on the common stock, if it should be found that it was being earned, which, according to the affidavit, it does easily.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23.—Certificates of incorporation were filed at Dover to-day as follows:

Central American Mining Company of Mahanoy City, Penn.; capital, $800,000.

Frog in the Throat Medicine Company of Wilmington, to manufacture medicine; capital, $350,000.

New York Zinc Company was reinstated on payment of taxes.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street West.

You haven't seen a Koch advertisement in more than two months—you wouldn't see one now, only it is a great and extraordinary occasion—a sale that will put money in the pockets of the people who attend.

Six Day Sale of **Carpets and Rugs.** Fourth Floor.

Brand new goods—large and important reductions from prices already conceded to be the lowest in New York. No thrifty housewife can afford to miss such a chance.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, all wool, regular 60c. per yard; sale price 37½c

TEN-WIRE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match, regular 70c. per yd.; sale price 55c

ALL WOOL VELVET CARPETS, borders to match, regular $1.00 per yd.; sale price 69c

HIGH GRADE AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match, regular $1.35 per yd.; sale price 95c

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, best quality, Oriental effects; size 8.3x10.6 ft., regular $23.50; sale price 17.25

Size 9x12 ft., regular $25.00; sale price 19.25

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, extra quality, floral and Turkish effects, size 6x9 ft., reg. $12.50; sale price 9.50

7.6x10.6 ft., regular $17.50; sale price 14.50

9x12 ft., regular $25.00; sale price 19.50

AXMINSTER RUGS, Oriental designs and colorings, size 8.3x10.6 ft., regular $21.00; sale price 15.50

Size 9x12 ft., regular $25.00; sale price 19.75

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, best quality, in medallion and Turkish designs, size 8.3x10.6 ft., regular $30.00; sale price 23.00

Size 9x12 ft., regular $35.00; sale price 27.00

Big Event Also in **Beds and Bedding.** Fourth Floor.

In Beds and Bedding our regular prices have also been lowest all season long. Now we cut an extra 20, 25 and 30 per cent. off. It is a great harvest time for home makers—the best and most popular goods at savings worth coming 100 miles to secure.

BRASS BEDS, new designs, some with 1¼ inch bent posts, others with 2 inch straight posts, heavy husks, rich scroll work, regular $65.00; sale price 43.75

BRASS BEDS, 1¼ inch posts, heavy husks and mounts, cast ball or fancy joints, regular $37.00; sale price 25.45

BRASS BEDS, bent or straight posts, new patterns, scroll or line designs, all sizes, reg. $26.50; sale price 17.85

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 1¼ inch bent posts, ½ inch filling, heavy brass top rail and spindle, all sizes, regular $13.00; sale price 9.25

WHITE ENAMELLED, BEDS 1¼ inch posts, ½ inch filling, heavy brass mounts, spindle and top rail, regular $8.50; sale price 6.65

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, heavy filling, full brass mounts, spindles, top rail and vases, regular $6.50; sale price 4.35

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, bent design, heavy chills and filling, all sizes, regular $3.25; sale price 2.29

XXX HAIR MATTRESSES, full weight, covered with A. C. A. or fancy stripe ticking, regular $8.00; sale price 5.29

COMBINATION MATTRESSES, filled with curled rattan and white cotton, warranted not to flatten out, all sizes, regular $5.00; sale price 3.69

EUREKA MATTRESSES, soft both sides, covered with fancy stripe ticking, all sizes, regular $3.00; sale price 1.79

ALL FEATHER PILLOWS, 3 lbs., covered with best A. C. A. ticking, bound at ends, guaranteed odorless, regular $1.00; sale price 56c

UPHOLSTERED DIVANS covered with best quality plain denim, any desired color, best springs and workmanship, regular $10.00; sale price 6.90

Goods bought during this sale stored free until wanted.

125th Street West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

ENGINE STRIKES CHILDREN.

Boy Instantly Killed and Girl Severely Injured.

Locomotive "Dolly Varden" of the New York Central Road Ran Them Down—Engineer Placed Under Arrest.

Two little children of the neighborhood, running hand in hand across the New York Central tracks where they skirt the Riverside Park at Ninety-sixth Street, were struck by a northbound train yesterday afternoon and hurled through the air. One of them—William Achnitz, four years old, of 807 Amsterdam Avenue—was picked up breathing his last, with his skull crushed in, while his playmate, Julia Myers, seven years old, of 72 West Ninty-eighth Street, was thought to have shared his fate. She rallied as the little boy died, just as they were taken into the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and the doctors said last night that she may get well.

The train which did the cruel work was the "Dolly Varden," of cheerful name but murderous record, and is the sole relic of the hundreds of Hudson River Railroad passenger trains which used to thunder up and down the same roadbed to the old Thirtieth Street Station in the days when the Park Avenue tunnel was still a dream and when their course lay all the way past wooded hills and pasture land, instead of the crowded city which the "Dolly Varden" traverses in these latter days.

The children had been enjoying the fresh Summer day in the Park, when the bright river tempted them to its edge. They had crossed the tracks and gone out on the old dock at that point to look out over the gleaming surface, when the little girl decided that it was time to go home. They started back and passed the southbound track in safety.

They had plenty of time to get across even then, the horrified witnesses said, for the train was going slowly, but they evidently did not see it until they were directly in its path, when they seemed to become paralyzed at the sight of the advancing locomotive and stood still screaming. It seemed as if the train was hardly moving, when it struck them, but the little bodies were tossed fully ten feet across the rails when the cowcatcher drove against them. The living child was found to be suffering from a severe scalp wound and concussion of the brain, though her skull is not fractured, as the doctors at first thought probable.

The train stopped a few feet further on and the crew picked up the injured children. Policeman Thomas Lynch of the West One Hundredth Street Station called the ambulance and the train stood still until it came. When it went on it carried the policeman as a passenger. As it reached the end of its run at the main line junction at Spuyten Duyvil, he arrested William Laspointe, the engineer, brought him to the station, and locked him up.

Execution Against Bread Company.

Deputy Sheriff Fiedler has received an execution against the American Bread Company of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street for $639 in favor of the Dents Lithographing Company. The Sheriff has a keeper in charge of the place, business is going on and the Sheriff is collecting the receipts. J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark, who recently made an assignment, was a stockholder in the company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh north winds.

Fair weather and moderate temperature is indicated for to-day from the Upper Mississippi Valley over the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle At

SENATOR DEPEW RETURNS FROM ABROAD

Arrives with Wife and Son on the Philadelphia.

He Talks About English Ways of Appreciating American Humor—The Philippine Problem and Cuba.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., were among the arrivals on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday morning, which made a record trip on the way over, and it was a little past 6 o'clock when the cutter left the Barge Office for the trip down the bay.

"Well, how are you all getting on?" began the Senator when the handshaking was over. "For myself, I never felt better in my life. Mrs. Depew and I have been away nearly two months, most of the time having been spent in the South of France. Before we left, Mrs. Depew, who had never before been separated from her mother, was a little homesick, but she is all right now."

The Senator changed the subject here and asked the newspaper men to tell him the American news, for, as he expressed it, "the English newspapers never have any American news to amount to anything."

He was then told about the coal strike, the political situation in the State, and various other topics, that have of late been given considerable space in the newspapers.

When told about Russell Sage's industrial revolution talk of a few days ago, Senator Depew laughed and made this comment:

"So Russell Sage says there will be a revolution, does he? Well, I guess Russell will be a centenarian twice over before he experiences any revolution brought on by the kind of industrial development that Mr. Morgan stands for."

"How about Mr. Morgan, and what do the people on the other side think of him?" somebody asked the Senator.

"The people in Europe," replied Senator Depew, "look on Mr. Morgan as a supernatural being. I guess I had better change that word supernatural, but they do, for a fact, look on him as a marvelous person. Everywhere I took a notion to go in England the folks were talking about him and his plans, and wondering what he would do next. I think they are in a way afraid of him, and fear that he is going to do something awful."

"Have you heard about the coal strike, and what do you think of it?" the Senator was asked.

"I am sorry, but I can't talk about the coal strike, for I don't know anything about it. Of course, it ought to be settled, but I cannot express any opinion on either side of the controversy."

"Senator, what do you think of the political outlook?" was the next query.

"Politics, eh? All right. Of course I am glad that Gov. Odell is to be our choice. I am sure of his election. I do not always feel sure of a man, but in the case of Gov. Odell I know that he will win."

Next in order was the Peter Power case, and, while Senator Depew appeared to be greatly interested in the story of the case, he professed to know very little about it.

"Yes, I have heard of the Peter Power case," he said, "but I do not know enough about it to talk much. Did Power himself get on the stand? Did he come fighting or was he very humble? I guess he saw he was in a pretty tight fix. Well, it has always been my opinion that, when a suit is brought and the plaintiffs themselves are averse to appearing, there must be something wrong somewhere.

"I do not believe that Bourke Cockran had anything to do with the case. He is not that sort of a man. Let's talk about something else now.

SENATOR'S FRENCH JOKE.

"But, while I think of it," continued the Senator, "I must tell you about a funny thing that happened at the dinner given by the Americans in the Paris Chamber of Commerce on the Fourth of July. At the dinner there were a lot of Frenchmen present, among them being the President of the Chamber, a General of the army, and other high dignitaries. In the course of the evening the President of the Chamber was presented with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, whereupon all the Frenchmen present began to cry, and went forward and kissed the recipient of the decoration on both cheeks. When I arose to make my speech, I referred to the kissing, and told them that I had recently become expert in the business, but in a different way. It would have done you good to have seen those Frenchmen's faces. It was a long time before they could see the point.

"However, the papers in Paris got even with me the next day, when they said that I had eaten so much dinner that I had contracted a severe case of indigestion and was being dieted on milk and eggs. Milk and eggs are all right, but I did not have any indigestion, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I was troubled with rheumatism, and I may add that I found a permanent cure for it, and I guess, for the sake of suffering humanity I ought to tell you what the cure is. It is so simple that anybody can get the benefit of it."

"What was it Senator?"

"Electricity. Electricity pure and simple, just a daily bout with the batteries. In two weeks' time I was well, and now I never feel a tinge of the trouble that led me to take the treatment. It's great. It's true that after I got well I found out that the wires of the batteries had been disconnected all the time I was having my fun with them, but that is only a little incident. I was cured, and now I am not disposed to fall out with the method, for a mere oversight like that."

Next in order was the news of ex-Chief Devery's campaign in the Ninth District.

"What do I think of the Devery campaign?" Why, I think it the finest thing of the kind since the days of the old Dutch politicians that Irving wrote about. It is one of the refreshing incidents of the Summer season."

"Did you witness the coronation, Senator?" a reported took occasion to remark.

"No, we did not, although we would have, had it not been postponed. We found that we could not get back in time, when it did finally take place.

"However, I tell you that on the day that the postponement was announced we were in London. I was looking out of a window down on to Pall Mall when the news got out. At that time London was a magnificent sight. I have never seen anything to equal it, unless it was the Dewey parade. Everybody was dressed in holiday garb, and from where I was I could see about one hundred thousand people. They were all packed into a solid wedge, but everybody was good-natured. All at once through a side street came one of the newspaper wagons, on the side of which was a big sign telling of the King's illness and the postponement of the coronation. Everything seemed to get still, at once, and it reminded me of the time when President McKinley was shot down. It was a terrible blow to the English populace, and the small shopkeepers, for most of them had gone to considerable expense to erect stands in their windows, not to mention what they lost in trade."

Referring to the French and English audiences that he addressed while away, the Senator said:

"The difference between a French and an English audience is very great. On the one hand, the French are explosive, so to speak, and applaud at the least little thing, while the English are more placid, and it's very hard for them to see through a bit of American humor. And speaking of Englishmen, every one of them is a politician, and any reference to the formation of an international alliance between their country and ours is always taken most seriously. You know England is standing off against all the world except us, and since I have been away I have found out that they have an entirely new idea of the Monroe Doctrine, which the other European nations do not seem to understand.

"Statesmen in Europe do not see how this country can act as the guardian of the whole Western Hemisphere when there is nothing in international law to back up our position. They appear to forget that President Monroe, when he promulgated the doctrine eighty years ago, did not have in view the engrafting of it into the books. It was solely intended as a weapon of defense against what was then known as the Holy Alliance.

"England, however, is friendly to the doctrine, for she realizes that in case of a European war, it would be of great advantage to her. The fact is, many English-men think the doctrine would necessitate our protecting their American possessions."

Another question asked Senator Depew referred to Cuba.

"The condition," he said, "of the Cuban Republic is sad and unfortunate. I may, I think, use a stronger expression and say that its condition is dreadful. As for the attitude of this country toward the new republic, it has without doubt discredited us in Europe. After we had interfered in Cuba's behalf and driven the Spaniards out, we have deliberately isolated her assets and shut her out from trade, upon which her prosperity, if not her very life as a member of the community of nations, depends."

THE VATICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Of the Philippine question, especially as regards the "friar" situation, the Senator talked at length.

"The negotiations," he said, "with the Vatican on the question of the friars and their lands in the Philippines have done more in a few weeks to educate Europe about our position in the war with Spain and our possession and government of the archipelago than all the diplomacy and literature since the beginning of that contest. Particularly on the Continent is this noticeable. Our attitude and purposes have been the theme of discussion in the press and ecclesiastical circles, and are thoroughly understood and universally approved.

"The general hostility toward us which was so marked among most Continental powers and peoples on account of racial and financial sympathy with Spain is wholly gone. There is general concurrence in the opinion that the action of the American Government is necessary for peace and order in the islands, and eminently just and fair. The reply of Cardinal Rampolla to Secretary of War Root is accepted as conclusive, in which the Cardinal says: 'These declarations of the Secretary of War do honor to the deep political wisdom of the Government of the United States. The Holy See does not doubt that the mutual confidence and combined action of the representatives of the Holy See and the American Government will easily produce a happy solution of the pending questions, and inaugurate for that noble country a new era of peace and true progress.'

"I met leading men in political and Church circles, and did not anywhere hear any criticism of our propositions. On the contrary, they all agreed, and so does the European press of all shades of opinion, that the negotiations have been carried on in a most creditable spirit, and there is general admiration of the tact, wisdom, and moderation displayed by President Roosevelt and Gov. Taft.

"There is little in foreign newspapers about our country, and that little so unimportant or inaccurate that I cite two instances. Americans abroad eagerly scanned the papers after the Fourth of July to find out what the President had done to make the day memorable for the Philippines in the promulgation of the scheme of government for the islands, general amnesty and hopeful promise, and how it had been celebrated at home. But the only news was a column account of a dinner given to a monkey at Newport with a large and fashionable company, and then, following, endless editorial comments on the strenuous efforts of the ennuied and fabulously wealthy to find amusement and recreation and kill time. It gravely reported at a shilling a word by cable that the monkey had on morning instead of a dress suit, but that he would adopt the usages of society in the subsequent entertainments arranged in his honor, and that he behaved with a propriety which aroused general admiration until the nuts were served, when his natural instincts got the better of his education."

HENRY CLAY FRICK FOR SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.

Republican Faction in Pennsylvania Opposed to Senator Quay Back of the Project.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Henry Clay Frick has been brought out as a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Frick is in Massachusetts at present, and in consequence his views could not be learned.

Mr. Frick has always been a contributing Republican, allied with neither of the factions, but he has never taken an active part in politics. It is known that Senator Flynn, Recorder J. O. Brown, and the faction that has been fighting Senator M. S. Quay are back of the project.

Since the opening of the campaign early this year Senator Quay has been devoting his efforts to saving Senator Penrose from defeat. In every section of the State objections were raised toward the Philadelphian because he depended too much on Senator Quay and lacked personality. Mr. Frick is a leader of industry, and being strong with the corporations and manufacturing industries has been brought forward to worry Senators Quay and Penrose.

The subject has been talked of for some time, and only became public to-day when Senator Flynn's organ, The Press, announced Mr. Frick's candidacy. It is pointed out that Mr. Frick's sponsors do not care whether he defeats Senator Penrose or Senator Quay. Failing to beat the Philadelphia Senator this Fall, Mr. Frick will be brought out against Senator Quay later.

It is stated that President Roosevelt is very friendly toward Mr. Frick. Attorney General Knox and his whole following are back of the steel master. When President Roosevelt spent a day in this city last July 4, he was the guest of Mr. Frick.

City Recorder J. O. Brown, who is also Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Pittsburg, thinks highly of Mr. Frick's claims to the recognition to be demanded for him. When asked to-day how he would regard Mr. Frick as a candidate for the Senate he said:

"Mr. Frick would make an excellent candidate. In the many years I have been in politics I have come to know that Mr. Frick has always been one of the most faithful members of the Republican Party; ever ready to aid it in any way possible. Moreover, he has never been entangled with factional movements of any kind, and this of itself should command for him great strength."

WOMAN'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and the Coroner's Office were last night trying to clear up the mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Hedwig Henzel of 547 West Fiftieth Street.

The woman, according to a story told by her relatives, was fund dead in bed yesterday morning by a married daughter. A physician was at once notified. He came to the house, and after seeing the body gave as his opinion that death had been caused by apoplexy. He, however, reported the death to the Coroners' Office, not having attended the woman for twenty-four hours previous to death.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon went late last night to the house. The relatives were rather reticent. They told the doctor that the old woman had died from apoplexy and that she had been found dead in her bed.

There was a strong smell of carbolic acid in the room and Dr. O'Hanlon became suspicious and decided to perform an autopsy. This was done. After it was over he stated that he found the cause of the woman's death was carbolic acid poisoning. He at once notified Coroner Jackson, who in turn notified the police to make an immediate investigation.

Dr. O'Hanlon said later: "The case is most mysterious. The old woman lived on the second floor of the house with her daughter, Agnes Stauch, and the latter's husband. When I went to the house they insisted that there was nothing strange about the death and it was against their wishes that I performed the autopsy. I at once notified Coroner Jackson and he requested the police to conduct an investigation."

MAY RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—It is reported that James J. Van Alen is planning to dispose of all his real estate holdings in this country and retire to England, which he has said is "the only fit place for a gentleman to live in."

He has told his friends of his plans, and they say it is doubtful if he ever returns to this country again. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Van Alen has been contemplating going abroad for a permanent residence for some time, and his experience this last season here has not served to make him change his mind. He feels that he is neither understood nor appreciated here, and he resents bitterly the publicity his personal affairs have had. It is doubtful whether Miss May Van Alen will go abroad with him for a permanent residence. It is understood that she will if his wishes are respected.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES. APARTMENTS

AT "THE TURRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor 86th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS."

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $3,800.

APARTMENTS

BATTLESHIPS SAIL UNDER URGENT ORDERS

Action of Vessels May Indicate War Game Is Actively On.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 23.—The battleships of Admiral Higginson's fleet, which are defending a lengthy strip of New England coast from a "foreign" fleet, put to sea under urgent orders at 9:30 o'clock to-night, indicating that some news has been received of Commander Pillsbury. The weather conditions at 10 o'clock to-night are slightly in favor of the enemy, the sky being overcast and an easterly blow prevailing.

A signalman of the Blue Squadron at 11 o'clock to-night reported to the naval base officers that he sighted three large vessels going to the northward at a fourteen knot clip, but they were too far off shore for him to identify them. It is presumed here that Admiral Higginson made a wide sweep on Massachusetts Bay before running up the coast.

Soon after 11 o'clock two torpedo boats appeared off here, and it is learned that they were detached from the battleships and ordered back to patrol in this neighborhood. Something appeared to have gone wrong with the line of communication during the evening, rather perplexing the naval intelligence officers. The wires at several points are reported crossed or cut, and some messages received were rather mixed.

An extraordinary effort was being made at a late hour to determine if the breaks along the line were from natural causes or the result of the "enemy's" plans. In view of what has happened in the Central Station here there is now some speculation as to whether Admiral Higginson will find the White Squadron at the north end of his line. Cape Cod has not been sighting the scouts of the Blue Squadron to-night, as the weather is very hazy. Pasque Island reported that two coaling tenders were off Menem Bight, Vineyard Sound. These craft are simply there in readiness to coal the fleet before the second series of manoeuvres.

Many dispatches came during the early evening, the tenor being that there were indications that the White Squadron was not far at sea off the Isle of Shoals, off Portsmouth. At 10 o'clock to-night the cruiser Olympia was inside the islands, the Brooklyn was cruising to seaward off there, and the Decatur was patrolling Portsmouth harbor.

With Admiral Higginson's battleships bound northward it would appear that Commander Pillsbury is expected to make his run in toward land to-night off either Portsmouth or York harbors.

This afternoon it was understod that one of Commander Pillsbury's cruisers had been reported off Rockland, Me. This is a long distance beyond the northerly limit of the blockade line, but it was suggested that either the enemy was making a feint to draw a preponderance of fighting strength of Admiral Higginson's fleet to Portland so that a quick counter dash could be made into Massachusetts Bay, or else Commander Pillsbury desired information as to the blockade conditions. The blue squadron officers are certain that the enemy has its own intelligence bureau along the shore, and has landed officers at Rockland, Me., and Provincetown, Mass.

Suspicious signals at Cape Porpoise, on the Isles of Shoals, and even here at Rockport, indicate that the blockade running plan has not been entirely drawn up at sea.

During the day the heavy fighting force of Admiral Higginson's squadron were riding at anchor with short cables on the alert for danger signals or sailing orders. Conditions again favored the defenders after a quiet night. Early to-day the usual reports were received from signal stations and as on previous days they were that all was well and no enemy in sight.

Speculation previous to the departure of the battleships to-night was that the commander of the white squadron would attempt to capture one of the defending squadron's vessels and thus weaken Admiral Higginson's line of defense. Much comment was heard on all sides on that point.

Last night the commander was favored with the most perfect weather for an attack in the dark. From sundown to sunrise he had his choice of almost any kind, from a dense fog to a bright moonlight. At 10:30 o'clock in the evening thick, black clouds covered the waters and made the horizon almost impenetrable. The inky weather continued for some time, but once only was there an warning of an attempted landing. That was when the lookout on the Massachusetts thought he discerned an enemy's light off to the west, but investigation showed that it was the light of a merchant marine craft.

The Biddle was ordered by the Commander in Chief of the defending forces to make an extended tour of the coast line northward late last night, and the torpedo boat skirted the coast, putting in near Salem and near Gloucester, and it was 6:40 o'clock to-day before she returned. She reported everything quiet and resumed her position among the fleet. That gave Admiral Higginson a force of three battleships—the Masachusetts, the Kearsarge, and the Alabama—and two torpedo boats—the Biddle and the Bagley—off that point, all of which lie about a mile and a half from Strait's Mouth Lighthouse. Much interest is felt aboard the flagship in the trial of the new battleship Maine, but that interest is, of course, overshadowed by the desire to learn something of Commander Pillsbury and his fleet.

The appearance of the cruisers Brooklyn and Olympia away out to sea to-day caused much excitement aboard the Kearsarge. Aboard the flagship everything was in readiness for instant departure. Capt. Hemphill, Executive Officer Wood, Admiral Higginson, and Flag Lieut. Evans were all on the bridge. The anchor chain was ordered shortened to thirty fathoms. Everybody on duty went to his post, and the signal halyards were kept busy with the sending of messages which could not be read by the Brooklyn. The Biddle went off shore at a twenty-five-knot clip, and arriving within easy challenging distance of the Brooklyn, the latter reported no news, which answer was quickly brought back to Admiral Higginson. It was not long afterward that the Brooklyn and Olympia steamed back to the eastward.

FISHER'S ISLAND, Aug. 23.—This island, which is expected to be the centre of the military and naval manoeuvres of the near future, is already on a war footing. A Government censorship has been established over wire channels of communication with the mainland, and the owners and managers of the telegraph and telephone lines have been instructed not to permit the passage over their wires of any information relating in the remotest way to the manoeuvres.

This order applies with equal force to the operations of both the Army and the Navy in the coming struggle for the command of the entrance to Long Island Sound. For its own use, the Army has a special wire and cable from Prospect Hill here to New London. An army officer acts as censor of all messages over that wire. The establishment of this supervision of telegraph and telephone lines is part of the announced intention of the Government to make every effort, just as would be done in actual war time, to prevent the sending out of news that might be of value to the enemy.

TO HAVE CHARGE OF STRIKES.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Ernest F. Dubrul of the Miller, Dubrul & Peters Manufacturing Company of this city has been made Commissioner of the National Metal Trades Association. The association is composed of firms, with employes aggregating 50,000, many being located in this city.

Mr. Dubrul will have supervision of labor troubles and strikes. His first duty will be the charge of the strike in New York of skilled blacksmiths. He has been called to New York by a telegram from Secretary Easley to confer with him Monday.

The August Furniture Sale OFFERS MANY STARTLING VALUES FOR TO-MORROW. DON'T OVERLOOK THEM.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Great Food Show WILL BE OF DOUBLE INTEREST TO-MORROW. VALUES ARE REMARKABLE.

To-morrow Will Be the Greatest Shirt Waist Day New York Has Ever Seen.

From Over 7,000 Waists

We Present the Opportunity to Choose at

75c Each.

Beautiful White Waists

with tucked, embroidered and lace insertion fronts, elaborately hemstitched, tucked, stitched, etc. Made of finest materials and in the very best manner. These Waists are cut very full, and absolutely correct shapes.

Every one of the Waists in this sale is the product of New York's foremost white goods manufacturer, which makes this sale the greatest on record.

(Second Floor, Front.)

A Sale of 250

Women's Walking Suits.

The accumulation of a season's selling. All very good styles, made of most desirable suiting, in light, medium or heavy weight materials; also a number made of Taffeta Silk.

Original Prices Were $18.75, $25.00 and $29.50. Reduced for To-morrow to

9.75, 12.75, 17.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Jardinieres.

A handsome assortment of rich English JARDINIERES at prices you generally pay for the ordinary domestic ware; fancy rococo designs in rich colors:

8 inch size, 9 inch size, 10 inch size,
1.00 1.50 1.65

BOHEMIAN GLASS FLOWER VASES.

Rich light green color; handsomely gold traced; new shapes of the following sizes:

10 inches high, .50
12 " " .75
14 " " 1.00
16 " " 1.50

LAMPS.

TABLE LAMP, very handsomely decorated; hand-painted decorations; 10-inch globe to match; richly mounted; best gilt trimmings; regular at $3.00; special, 2.25

(Basement.)

Housefurnishings.

BLUE AND WHITE LIP ENAMEL SAUCEPANS; every one guaranteed first quality—1½ qt. size 12c; 2 qt. size 15c; 3 qt. size 18c; 4 qt. size 25c; 6 qt. size, 35

6 ft. STEPLADDER, strong and durable, 48

PRINCE TOILET PAPER, extra fine tissue, 8 rolls, 24

TURKEY FEATHER DUSTERS; extra fine quality, 16 inch size, 10

CLOTHES BASKETS, fine willow, 20

CURTAIN STRETCHERS; the improved kind, 60

READY MIXED PAINTS; best quality—one-half pint size, 11c.; one quart size, 34c.; one-half gal., 60

DRESSMAKERS' OR CUTTING TABLES; regularly $1.00, 50

WASHING MACHINE; the easiest and simplest on the market, guaranteed to wash the finest linens and laces, 3.00

(Basement.)

Fall Dress Fabrics.

New, Smart Creations in Abundance.

An assemblage of fascinating designs that will gladden the hearts of the female world.

The new patterns for Fall Shirt Waists are most charming, and are shown in endless diversity. And they are extremely low priced.

75 PIECES OF WAISTINGS; a pleasing array of bright shades; fancy striped and plain; per yard, 29

50 PIECES OF BLACK CHEVIOT; 50 inches wide; sponged and shrunk; ready for the needle; value $1.25; special, per yard, 59

100 PIECES OF ETAMINE; royal, tan, brown, navy, black, reseda, gray and cadet; per yard, 49

100 PIECES OF SATIN SOLEIL, high satin finish; all the new fall shades; value $1.00; per yard, 59

(Main Floor, Front.)

Portieres and Lace Curtains.

At 1-3 and 1-2 Regular Selling Prices.

We told you about that great double purchase of Portieres and Lace Curtains in last Thursday evening's papers.

The selling started bright and early Friday morning and continued with undiminished interest until store closing time at noon yesterday.

All that had the good fortune to share in these magnificent values were delighted. To-morrow the sale offers you advantages just as liberal as on the opening day, for you must remember the original purchases consisted of

800 Pairs of Fine Quality Tapestry Portieres,
1,700 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES,

consisting of Brocades, Armures, Figured Reps, Ottoman Weaves and many rich Oriental effects. These are excellent values at 1-2 to 2-3 more than our prices.

Per pair,

2.75, 3.90, 4.85

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

Made of finest Egyptian yarn, in Irish Point, Brussels, Renaissance, Arabian and other effects, at prices which will prove a temptation to prospective purchasers.

Per pair,

98c., 1.65, 2.35, 2.95

Every pair of Curtains in this sale is good value at from one-half to two-thirds more than the prices quoted.

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St. Side.)

Wash Goods

MARVELLOUSLY REDUCED.

These are the lowest prices ever quoted on equal qualities:

10c. PRINTED LAWNS, fine quality; per yard, 5

12½c. DOTTED SWISS, about 30 assorted patterns; per yard, 8

20c. CORDED BATISTE NOVELTIES; per yard, 10

22c. MERCERIZED SATEENS, black and white checks; per yard, 12½

25c. GINGHAMS, imported and domestic, reduced to, per yard, 15

50c. MERCERIZED TAFFETA, black and white checks; per yard, 35

IMPORTED SWISSES, exquisite novelties, values up to $2.00; per yard, 49 and 95

(Main Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors.

INVALID PORT, imported in glass; specially bottled for medicinal use; per bot., 93

CASTLE "L" SHERRY, Amontillado Pasado, 20 years old, per bot., 1.25

BLACKBERRY BRANDY; fine quality for medicinal use; per gal., $2.15; per bot., 65

HOLLAND GIN; best imported; excellent medicinal article; per gal., $3.25; per bot., 68

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING RYE; per gal., $2.90; per bot., 87

MONONGAHELA RYE; per gal., $2.65; per bot., 75

ZINFANDEL, Puritan brand; per case, $3.50; per gal., $1.10; per bot., 35

CABINET RIESLING; per case, $3.25; per gal., $1.00; per bot., 30

POMMERY CANET, imported in glass from Berton Freres; per case 24 pints, 5.90

DEIDESHEIMER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne; per case 12 quarts, 5.40

RED FOX ALE. Try a sample dozen and convince yourself that this ale is actually as good as the imported. Per dozen, 1.25

(Fourth Floor.)

Our Annual Sale of Blankets and Comforters Begins To-morrow Morning.

FOREMAN SHOT IN ROW

Threats by Crowd Against Four Italian Prisoners.

Trouble Over Wages of Employes of a Contractor—Shots Fired in Tenth Avenue Near Thirty-fourth Street.

Daniel Murphy, foreman for James Fitzgerald, a paving contractor, was shot at 7 o'clock last night by one of four Italian laborers with whom he had trouble when paying off the employes at Fitzgerald's office, at 537 West Thirty-fifth Street. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Before being taken to the hospital Murphy identified one of the laborers, Rosalia Leone, of 451 West Thirty-ninth Street, as the man who shot him. Murphy lived at 530 West Thirty-seventh Street. He is 37 years of age.

After paying off the men, Murphy was engaged in an altercation regarding their wages by Leone and Dominico Leoni, thirty-four, of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street; Gasper Macakras, eighteen, of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and Cornella Giusseppe, twenty-seven, of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

After he had been shot, Murphy ran down to Tenth Avenue, and there turned southward. Before reaching Thirty-fourth Street the four Italians overtook him, and two more shots were fired, one of which struck Murphy in the thigh, and he fell to the ground. The Italians stopped a moment beside him, and then Leone ran on down Tenth Avenue.

At the time of the shooting a Thirty-fourth Street crosstown car was turning from Tenth Avenue into Thirty-fourth Street. The motorman saw Policeman Pyle of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station a moment later and told him what had occurred. Pyle hurried to Tenth Avenue in time to see Leone running away, and he gave chase and caught him. He took the man back to where Murphy lay on the walk, and Murphy said Leone was the one who shot him. Afterward Murphy became unconscious. He had been shot in the left thigh and the right wrist.

Meanwhile Policemen Hogan, Braman, McDaniels, and Flynn of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station had caught the other three Italians and brought them to where Murphy was. A crowd of more than 1,000 persons blocked the avenue at that time. At first the crowd was merely curious, but when it became known that Murphy had been shot by the Italian, there were cries for vengeance, and only the presence of the policemen prevented violent measures against the prisoners, who were led to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

FOR COLORED YOUTHS' SCHOOL.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—It is practically certain that the "Old Ironsides" property on the Delaware River, below Bordentown, will be the decision of the State Board of Education, at its meeting next Tuesday, as the site for the State Industrial School for negro youths.

The negro leaders of the State are very anxious to have the institution continued at "Old Ironsides" because of the exceptional desirability of the location and also because of the historical associations linked with the place. The price of "Old Ironsides" is given as $15,000. The Legislature has appropriated $35,000 for the establishment of the school.

MARKSMEN'S GREAT MEET

The Inter-State Rifle and Revolver Tourney at Sea Girt, N. J.

ENTRY LIST PROMISES WELL

Range Has Been Rebuilt in Preparation for Competitions of National Guard, Army and Navy.

In preparation for the Inter-State Rifle and Revolver Shooting Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., which begins next Friday, the rifle range and butts have been rebuilt practically, and a new executive building erected. There are now 105 targets at from 25 yards to 1,000 yards. The entries received to date for the competitions show that increased interest is being taken by the military authorities, both of the regular Army and the National Guard.

The United States Army will send three teams, one from each branch of the service—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The War Department has also detailed two officers to attend the meeting and report on it. They are Capt. Frank L. Graham of the Porto Rica Provisional Regiment of Infantry, and Second Lieut. Emery T. Smith, Ninth Infantry. There will be sent from the Government Arsenal at Springfield two experts to try out the new rifle which shortly is to supersede the Krag. Representatives from the Frankford Arsenal, where the Government ammunition is made, also will be in attendance to observe the work of the Government cartridges in comparison with those of other makes. Capt. Lissak will represent the Ordnance Department and several of the higher military officers from Washington will be present as guests of the National Rifle Association.

The United States Marine Corps, under the command of Major C. H. Lauchheimer, has arrived at Sea Girt already. The good work being done by this team daily in practice indicates that the marines will be formidable antagonists in the Hilton and Inter-state matches. In addition to the Marine Corps entries the following have been made in the big matches: U. S. Army, three teams; District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Manie and Rhode Island still are to be heard from. In the Regimental Inter-State Match the entries to date are: First and Second Regiments National Guard, District of Columbia; First, Second, and Third Regiments N. G., New Jersey; Fifth Regiment Infantry, N. G., Maine; First Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania; Second Regiment Infantry, N. G., Pennsylvania; Third, Sixth, and Thirteenth Regiments, N. G., Pennsylvania; First Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, two teams; Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Twenty-third, and Twelfth Regiments, N. G., New York; First Regiment Heavy Artillery, M. V. M., and Seventy-first Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

As a rule the entries in a company team match are not made until the arrival on the grounds, but the following have signified their intentions of entering the match: Company A, Third Regiment Infantry, N. G, Pennsylvania; Companies A, B, and C, U. S. Marine Corps; Company K, Third Regiment Infantry, N. G., Pennsylvania; Company E, Sixth Regiment Infantry, N. G., Pennsylvania; Company C, Fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G., New Jersey; Company I, Eighth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M. This match will have at least twenty-five entries.

For the Carbine Match the U. S. Army team, Squadron A, N. G., New York; Pennsylvania Squadron, First Troop, Phila. C., N. G., Pennsylvania; First Troop, N. G., New Jersey; Signal Corps, N. G., New Jersey, and Troop A, M. N. G., will compete. The same organizations will enter teams in the Revolver Team-Match, and in addition there will be teams from the Light Battery A, M. V. M.; Fourth Regiment, N. G., New Jersey; First Regiment D. C. N. G.

New matches this year which are attracting heavy entry lists are the Leach Cup and the Inter-Club. Teh former is for the cup presented in 1874 to American riflemen by Capt. Leach, of the Irish International team. The match is for all comers at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with sporting rifles. This cup has not been competed for since 1882. The Inter-Club Match is original, from the fact that it will be shot on home ranges by clubs throughout the United States the same day and hour as the match is shot at Sea Girt, which will be on Labor Day, at 2 P. M. Clubs from Maine to California will compete, and the targets shot at will be sent to Sea Girt for the Judges to decide the winner.

The Spencer Match at 800 and 1,000 yards with military rifles, and the Reading Match at 500 and 600 yards, for those who have never won a prize at Sea Girt, have been added to the competitions. The most important of the changes governing this year's shoot is that looking toward the perfection of the National arm. The National and New Jersey Associations, by special action, have been ordered "to assist if possible in perfecting our National arm and in giving an opportunity for a test of the present United States rifle compared with the best obtainable." Service rifles fitted with barrels by private makers will be admitted under certain conditions to all the individual matches, except the President's. The object of the Association is to spur invention to make the Army weapon as perfect as possible.

Special rates on all railroads to and from the meeting have been arrnged. The rates include the Eastern and Central States and extend as far west as Chicago. The final competitions for places on the American team to be sent to Canada to contest for the Palma Trophy will be held at Sea Girt on Sept. 8. The team will leave for Canada on the 10th and the match will be shot on the 13th, at Ottawa.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Three Games in the Championship Series Play at Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Local cricketers and those interested in the game gathered in large numbers yesterday at Prospect Park to witness the matches which were contested. Chief of these was the game between Brooklyn and the Knickerbocker A. C. The match kept the attention of the crowd until close on 7 o'clock. The Brooklyns, aided by a splendid innings by J. Poyer, who went in first and carried his bat out, declared their innings closed with 8 wickets down for 119 runs.

Against this the Knickerbockers had lost 8 wickets for 36 runs when they refused to play further on account of the light. The game, in consequence, was awarded to Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.

J. Poyer, not out	64
S. B. Standfast, b. c. H. Clarke	4
E. H. Smith, l. b. w., b. Kelly	11
O. Smith, b. c. H. Clarke	9
A. S. Durrant, c. Gunn, b. c. H. Clarke	4
H. Poyer, b. Kelly	2
D. Boxill, b. Kelly	0
C. A. Worm, b. Kelly	7
A. Lovell, b. Kelly	0
C. Smith, not out	13
B. Sealer, did not bat	0
Byes	5
Total (declared)	119

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.

C. Dalton, c. H. H. Smith, b. Boxill	3
A. G. Laurie, run out	1
A. G. Cooke, run out	4
A. Gunn, b. Boxill	10
C. H. Clarke, c. Durrant, b. Boxill	3
A. V. Clarke, c. and b. Worm	1
F. F. Kelly, b. Boxill	3
F. D. Mockler, not out	0
J. Forbes, b. Worm	0
C. H. E. Griffith, not out	0
C. H. Hill, did not bat	3
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
Total	30

The Manhattan Cricket Club had the Livingston Field Club as opponents at Prospect Park. Some fine batting was witnessed in this match, but there was not sufficient time to reach a conclusion, and the result was a draw. E. B. Edwards and A. E. Jones both batted in fine form for Manhattan, and were well backed up by W. Adam and A. Smedley, while for Livingston M. R. Cobb played a good not-out innings of 37. F. Sparks, W. S. R. Ogilby, F. A. W. Ireland, and N. S. Walter, Jr., were also successful for Livingston. The score:

MANHATTAN.

A. C. Jones, b. Walker	40
A. E. Smith, b. Walker	0
F. A. Slade, b. Walker	7
A. Smedley, c. sub., b. Ireland	37
E. B. Edwards, b. Walker	41
W. Adam, c. Clark, b. Walker	24
J. Flannery, b. Walker	2
J. Adam, b. Cobb	1
A. Caville, b. Cobb	0
T. O'Reilly, b. Cobb	4
H. Rushton, not out	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	11
Total	172

LIVINGSTON FIELD CLUB.

H. E. Jackson, b. Rushton	0
M. R. Cobb, not out	32
N. S. Walker, Jr., c. Caville, b. Adams	15
W. S. R. Ogilby, Jr. b. Rushton	14
F. A. W. Ireland, run out	16
F. A. Sparks, not out	20
W. J. H. Clark, S. H. Ireland, and S. S. Glasgow, did not bat	
Byes	8
Leg byes	8
Total (four wickets)	110

The Paterson Cricket Club also played a league championship match at Prospect Park yesterday against the Nelson Lodge eleven, who were defeated by 63 runs after Paterson had "declared," with only 4 wickets down. F. G. Warburton and W. Bunce both batted in brilliant style for the winners, the former getting 43 and the latter 38, not out. J. W. Hooper and W. Clarkson also did good work with the willow, while W. Dodds achieved success with the ball and took 5 wickets at a low cost. The totals were: Paterson, 128, (declared for 4 wickets;) Nelson Lodge, 65.

The Kings County second eleven played Team C of Brooklyn at Prospect Park and suffered defeat by 49 runs. E. O. Challenger bowled in capital style for the winners and also aided D. Thorne, D. Maturin, and G. Thomas in batting, while for Kings County F. Hoyle, G. Gautier, and R. C. M. Browne were the chief scorers. The totals were: Kings County, 54; Brooklyn Team C, 103.

A large crowd witnessed the matches contested at Central Park, where three games were played by the teams which make the North Meadow their headquarters. The game played here between the team of the steamship Oceanic and Kilkenny eleven had a peculiar result, for so well did the Kilkenny men bowl that the Oceanic men were all dismissed for a total of

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

IN "DESERTED" LONDON

Story About an Anarchist Plot to Blow Up the Canadian Arch While the King Was Passing Under It—The Shah More Civilized Than His Father — Difficult Problem for Great Britain in South Africa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The breaking up of the Court in the Solent and the departure of the King and Queen on their cruise up the west coast was the closing act of the coronation period, which now becomes history. The few million human beings left in supposedly deserted London still occasionally refer languidly to the great ceremony and its attendant festivities, but even the proposed appearance at various charitable entertainments in the country of peeresses in their coronation robes excites small interest.

But some rather thrilling yarns have been current this week concerning that alleged Anarchist plot which the police ingeniously frustrated, which lend some spice to London's dull season.

One rather circumstantial tale, not yet printed here even in the ambiguous way in which such things are generally printed in England, concerns a poor fellow who was working in June on the construction of the Canadian Arch in Whitehall. He fell from the top of the arch, and was taken unconscious to St. Thomas's Hospital. Before he died the police are said to have found on his person a paper proving him an Anarchist deputed to pose as a laborer and assigned to the task of blowing up the Canadian Arch while the King was passing under it on his way to be crowned. It is a beautiful tale, based on absurdity, because no workman employed in constructing the arch would have had a place on it on coronation day.

The town is full of more likely stories, however, concerning the precautions which Sir Edward Bradford's men took on the great day—of how they filled every subway manhole within a mile of Westminster Abbey and the line of march and guarded the cellars and roofs of the Abbey.

These London police, though more like servants than New York policemen, and never averse to accepting a small tip, are certainly wonderful fellows, who make their office respected, and the wild admiration for them expressed by the Shah of Persia is measurably shared by every visitor from abroad.

THE VISIT OF THE SHAH.

The Shah has been to Mme. Tussaud's waxworks and seen the big ballets, and has been, on the whole, less hard to manage than his father was on his visit thirty years ago. The Lowther Arcade and its show of toys, which so greatly pleased the former Shah, have lately disappeared, while the present potentate has at least a sufficient veneering of European civilization not to offer a distinguished peeress a place in his harem or suggest hanging one of his suite in order to see a gallows at work.

One would like to discredit the tale of our fellow-countryman who held out his hand in the street to the Shah, exclaiming, "Shake hands with a good American," but it is fact beyond dispute that one of our compatriots slapped the King of Greece on the back on board the Celtic in the Mediterranean last Spring, saying, "How are you, King?" while the recent triumph of uncouth Western effrontery displayed by a fellow from Wisconsin, who worked his way into the Abbey on coronation day and who secured a free seat and a free luncheon on one of the club stands for his wife, is more remarkable than any fiction concerning America lately invented by English press men.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The prodigiously warm reception given to the Boer Generals at Southampton, while the arrival of battle-scarred British veterans from the late seat of war a few hours later was almost unnoticed, has aroused indignation on the part of many Englishmen. It was easy, in the exuberance of the hour, to overdo the welcome to De Wet and his associates, and certain newspapers surely exaggerate the friendly feeling of those Generals toward their conquerors.

As a matter of fact, the differences of opinion between the Boer contingent in Holland and the military contingent just arrived seem to be made too much of in The Hague and Brussels dispatches to certain newspapers, while the difficulties in the way of the political reconstruction of the new South African colonies are obviously growing.

Whether Sir J. Gordon Sprigg or his opponents are morally right, the Cape Colony situation is certainly grave. From a purely material point of view the result of the termination of the war has thus far proved unsatisfactory, and all the fine prophecies of immediate activity which was soon to put the Transvaal and Cape Colony on a good financial footing have proved untrue.

British statesmanship has a difficult problem to face in South Africa, and one which, skillfully used by its opponents, may yet prove a more dangerous weapon against the party in power than either the Education bill or the grain tax.

Of the two most recent by-elections to fill Parliamentary vacancies, that at South Belfast, which resulted in the victory of a rabid anti-Catholic total abstainer and labor unionist, is much less significant politically than that in the Sevenoaks Division of Kent, where the normal Conservative vote was largely reduced, presumably by an access of Nonconformist and labor votes.

If these by-elections were safe guides to political feeling in the United Kingdom, we might yet look for a political upheaval before the end of the year.

E. A. D.

HOTEL THRONGS IN LONDON RAPIDLY THINNING OUT.

But There Are Still a Large Number of American Tourists in the British Metropolis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Crowds of American tourists are still "Londoning," but in the usual modest way, and the hotel throngs are rapidly thinning out, though there are still respectable numbers of Americans at Claridge's, including Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stewart, Charles T. Garland, J. B. Morgan, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Dr. and Mrs. Schuyler Wheeler, Mrs. W. B. Travers, and A. L. Doremus.

Few Americans linger at the Cecil, while at the Savoy yesterday afternoon there were Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade, M. W. Platzek, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Macy, M. F. Atkinson, and W. N. Haligarten, all of New York, and John Wesley Dekay, Samuel Frensdorf, Carl Weil, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Forrest of Chicago.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West has gone to Scotland.

Mrs. J. Ridgely Carter has sailed for the United States, and will spend the remainder of the Summer among the Thousand Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White will spend September at Wilton Park, Beaconsfield.

Lady William Beresford has gone to Folkestone.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson Clover are making a Continental tour.

The Rev. H. C. Meserve of Indianapolis will preach in Park Chapel, Crouch End, to-morrow, and the Rev. C. S. Macfarland of Malden, Mass., will occupy the same pulpit on Sept. 21.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The West End of London, from a society point of view, is a desert. The members of the royal family, the Cabinet Ministers, and the foreign diplomats are scattered, and all those with money enough to enable them to do so have fled to the moors, rivers, or various Continental health resorts.

Twenty-one West End Clubs, aggregating a membership of nearly 30,000, are closed for renovation, and the shuttered houses of Mayfair add to the general gloominess.

There is talk, however, of a "second season" commencing in September with the reopening of Parliament and the return of King Edward to town.

THE NEW BRITISH ACADEMY.

Belief that It Will Be a Sort of Court of Appeal in Matters of Literary Taste.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The British Academy has become a fact, but there seems to be widespread doubt as to the exact purpose of its formation. While the Academy avowedly is founded in order to promote historical, philosophical, and philological studies, poetry, fiction, and belles lettres being expressly excluded, the idea will not down that this rather solemn association will be a sort of court of appeal in matters of literary taste.

Time is needed to prove exactly what its value to British learning may be, but surely it will do no harm, and as membership in it at present carries too little influence to attract charlatans with political pulls, its possession of a charter ought to displease nobody.

AFTER THE CORONATION

Reflections of an American Who Attended the Ceremony.

The Legend and Fact of Royalty Necessary to the Empire Outside the British Isles.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Now, when the fanfares and hurrahing have subsided, and the crush in the streets of the metropolis has decreased, should be the time for a patriotic American to record, calmly and without emotion, his impression of that great solemnity which, last Saturday, brought a slice of the middle ages into the heart of the modern world and, without in any way strengthening the hold of the monarchical form in Great Britain, yet emphasized its antiquity, its underlying and undying idea of its own sanctification and divine significance, its reliance on symbolical formalism and ritual, and its magnificent iteration, in an era of free speech and an avowedly free press, of its far reaching power and control.

But the difficulty that confronts the American who conscientiously permits his opinions to form themselves logically in his mind, through their relation to his comprehension of facts, is the inability to record one coherent and simple impression of the event. All his training and prejudice, all his settled belief in the absolute sovereignty of the people, seem at first to impel him to condemn the ceremony and its attendant pageantry as false to the spirit of the age, to the Anglo-Saxon character in its latest development, to the true spirit of British progress and enlightenment. Yet no human being, whatever his training and his prejudices, could have seen the show in the Abbey or any part of it without experiencing a sympathetic emotional thrill, and feeling that, after all, the cherishing of forms and symbols, the insistence in the eye of the people upon the spiritual significance of the kingly office may be wise and salutary.

Nobody can dwell long in the heart of things in England, to be sure, without learning that British reverence for royalty, and even more sacred things, is often faltering and uncertain. The fervor with which assembled multitudes will sing salvation for the King, when the cue is given, is frequently of a perfunctory sort. But the kingship exists, and if it means anything at all its meaning is precisely that which the recent coronation ceremony, with its mingled display of sacerdotal pomp, aristocratic splendor, and military power so strikingly expressed. The question is, of course, whether the monarchy really means anything at all, except a vast annual expenditure of public money and a survival of the empty forms of a tradition.

If the country comprised only England and Scotland and funny little Wales, with ever-contentious Ireland by their side, that question might possibly be answered in the negative within the lifetime of men no longer young. But doubtless the vast British empire really needs the legend and the fact of royalty with its show of splendor to hold it together. To the peoples beyond the seas, who have been represented here lately by men of all colors and many religions, this royalty is the most essential fact in the government to which they avow allegiance, and doubtless the more pomp and pageantry is associated with it the greater their belief in it and respect for it.

All this has nothing to do with the thankfulness of a great people in the recovery from a dangerous illness of the man who naturally represents in the eyes of the world the might and grandeur of their empire. The people are at the present moment fonder of their King than they might be if he had shown himself always a wiser and properer man. But I doubt if this sort of fondness, of itself, would count for much in the face of a vigorous democratic uprising. The point is that a democratic uprising is quite unlikely in Great Britain in our time. The monarchy will survive for expediency sake, if for no other reason. The Nonconformists may disestablish the Church before the Radicals can dethrone the King. Therefore, the monarchy being reasonably stable and enduring, it is probably right enough that all its forms and symbols should endure with it (for they belong to it) and that the monarch should insist upon the spiritual significance of his now politically insignificant office.

I know, from talking with many Englishmen of intelligence and influence, that the celebration of the coronation on so large and expensive a scale was not thought wise by many whose opinions should be heeded in the conduct of public affairs. The police always discourage as far as possible such dangerous breaks in the routine of life in the vast metropolis, though they have shown in this instance their ability to cope admirably with all such dangers. The business community, generally speaking, is opposed to the great derangement of traffic and trade such a public pageant entails. Men in public life, even in the Ministry, thought a more modest celebration would be more suitable. The King might have been crowned, and in the historic abbey church, too, as the next King doubtless will be crowned, with a minimum of fuss and military display, and yet as safely and as truly crowned and anointed as Edward the Seventh was. But the King's wish that his coronation should be a wonderful and memorable pageant having prevailed, the empire and the metropolis combined their energies to make it so with a measure of success which could not be exceeded.

But no American, however much the beauty of the pageant may have impressed him, will be sorry we have no room in our own land for ceremonials in which there must always be a suspicion of sham and emptiness; and the great body of English Nonconformism, while it is perfectly loyal to the King, could scarcely derive much satisfaction from the proceedings at his coronation. There is an effort in some of the newspapers to reconcile it with the spirit of modern life, which is commendable but not always quite successful. To liken it to the religious form of marriage in a country in which only a civil form is legally necessary does not seem to be a particularly happy way of putting it. And one must always bear in mind that the swing of the pendulum is invariably equal on both sides, and that the greater the demonstration in favor of monarchy among a people accustomed to speak their own minds freely, much more freely than the most radical newspapers ever express opinions, the greater the amount of discontent with its exactions sure to be expressed in the near future.

Nearness to the form and routine of monarchy does not seem to increase one's respect for it. I heard broad jests uttered around me as the King's box was filling up last Saturday, though the jesters were probably not typical Englishmen. But a journalist whom duty compelled to dwell for a week, not long ago, in the neighborhood of one of the residences of royalty, told me the yarns he heard that week concerning the royal family, in all its branches, male and female alike, were such as were calculated to disgust any sensible man not necessarily with royalty, but with human nature which lends itself so readily to malice and slander. "Slanders about Queen Elisabeth" startle nobody in English life to-day, when slanders of all sorts, generally of the flimsiest foundation, or none at all, are freely circulated and chuckled over in the most conservative clubs and in social life generally. They give much zest to after-dinner talk in a pleasant hour after the King's health has been loyally drunk. Such is the penalty in this twentieth century of being of royal blood, of being descended from Alfred the Great, if not actually from King David. I am not speaking now of the tales told in radical clubs and meetings, of the accusations against the King and those around him one hears from the English enemies of England who thrive numerously in London. They have nothing to do with the case. But one must realize, after all, that there is a good deal of mere form in the reverence for royalty to which last Saturday's great pageant gave expression.

Yet before condemning it all, let us as good Americans look at our own conditions and decide in what manner we as a people are so much better than these in our present hour of prosperity. Are we true to republican principles and are we clinging nowadays to democratic simplicity? The idea all over the Continent of Europe is that money counts for everything with us; that it is the only true bulwark of our liberties, the only source of our pride. Probably Europe misjudges us a little, but the truest American, after contemplating this latest splendid royal exhibition, the coronation of King Edward VII., will be less likely to exclaim, "I thank thee I am not as other men," than "Be merciful to me a sinner."

E. A. D.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

His Machine Collides with a Farmer's Trap and Woman Is Thrown Out and Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—While the Duke of Marlborough was riding in an automobile on the Eynsham Road, near Oxford, this afternoon, his machine collided with a farmer's trap, in which a woman and a little girl were driving.

The occupants of the trap were thrown out, and the woman sustained a slight contusion.

She was conveyed to Radcliffe Infirmary by the Duke.

THE VULGARIZATION OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Englishmen Protesting Vigorously Against It—Air of Paltry Meanness Pervades the Village.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The many intelligent Americans who have visited Stratford-on-Avon will sympathize with the Englishmen who have lately been protesting vigorously against the gross vulgarization of that place—the shop in the church lobby, the overcharging of visitors, and the air of paltry meanness which rests over this profitable monument to the Shakespeare idea.

Stratford is an ugly little village in a lovely neighborhood, but its ugliness has been vastly increased in the last generation by the efforts of people to advertise themselves and their wares in pretending to honor Shakespeare.

The glaring brick Memorial Hall is unfortunately now a fact, but something might be done to alleviate the ugliness of the place by closing the unnecessary theatre and removing certain so-called memorials which do not belong there and crowd Stratford's few literary and artistic treasures.

The desecration of the church at Stratford-on-Avon is one of the abuses there which is causing indignation. It has been described as "almost a national scandal." A fixed fee is charged for admission, and as is natural under the circumstances, the visitors, led to regard the place as a show, treat it in this way, and talk, laugh, take photographs, and eat sandwiches in the building without protest from the authorities.

The "shop" alluded to in the foregoing cablegram is a place in the church where photographs and other memorials are openly sold.

A writer to The London Times said recently:

"The sacred building is turned into a house of merchandise, and the whole show is run on the vulgar lines of a catchpenny and money making exhibition. It is hard to believe that the Bishop and Archdeacon can be aware of this desecration. If it is allowable at Stratford there seems no reason why every vicar in the diocese should not open his church as an exhibition hall for pictures, or a book store for the sale of books, photographs, and other fancy stationery more or less connected with his church.

"A very large sum of money must be collected in this unrighteous and illegal way, and what is done with it is of very small moment. I have no doubt that the vicar and church wardens lay the flattering unction to their souls that the money so earned is well spent, and so bene olet, but most English churchmen would say non redolet, sed olet. If it is spent in the so-called restoration they cannot be congratulated on the result. Restoration at Stratford means the sweeping away of everything that could have had any connection with Shakespeare—filling the fine windows with poor glass, some quite hideous, and erecting a black and white pulpit which is of good workmanship, but is a marvel of expensive ugliness.

"If the vicar and church wardens really cannot run the show with more decency let them confess their weakness and give it up. Let them stop all sacred services, and hand over the building to the Government as a national memorial, and then let them build for themselves a new parish church, which will be treated with the reverence and respect which is now happily given to all English parish churches, Stratford-on-Avon excepted."

HOW THE SHAH IS ENTERTAINED

Round of Amusements Provided for Him in London—Eastern Monarch to Go Deer Stalking.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Shah has been the object of much attention on the part of newspapers for a week past, and while it is a moot point whether the monarch, who leaves on Monday, is really enjoying himself, certainly royal and official London has spared no pains to that end.

The round of entertainments provided for him included everything of a light and showy character, from a visit to the waxworks to a big review of artillery at Woolwich, while the short intervals were filled up with conversations on political matters, such as Russian attempts to secure ports on the Persian Gulf, the fulfillment of which would necessitate large additions to the British fleet in Indian waters.

The Persian's jewels were an unending source of gossip. A jewel merchant, who was present at the Shah's reception Tuesday, estimated that if the gems the monarch was then wearing were put up at auction they would fetch $3,750,000.

To-day arrangements were made for the Shah to go deer stalking in Windsor Great Park. The Eastern visitor expressed a desire to take back a hunting trophy, so King Edward granted him permission to have a shot at the bucks of the royal herd. The animals are now in fine condition and almost tame enough to permit of stroking them, so the Shah should have no difficulty in securing antlers.

THE CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Question of Their Admission Considered in a New Light—Writer in London Times Contends that the Filipino Is Not Now Capable of Steady Work.

The following article from a correspondent, condemning the policy of excluding Chinese labor from the Philippines, appeared in The London Times yesterday, (Aug. 23):

The question of Chinese immigration—where, when, and how it should be encouraged, where it should be permitted, where and how prohibited—is a problem of urgent and increasing importance, the satisfactory solution of which affects the welfare of an ever-widening area within and without the confines of the British Empire. Most of the countries which form the immense littorals of the Pacific, and many of the islands which lie upon the broad bosom of that ocean, are intimately concerned with this matter both as regards their present and their future development and prosperity. The question is one, moreover, which excites the strongest feelings, almost amounting to fanaticism, in those regions affected by it in which a resident white population belonging to to the working classes is found, and some of the late Mr. Rhodes's last speeches on the suject of the importation of yellow labor into South Africa and the attempts to give effect to the idea in which some influential mining houses of Johannesburg are engaged introduce a new element into the problem.

The Chinese immigrant is to be viewed from a variety of standpoints, according to the circumstances of the country into which his incursions are made. On the Northwestern littoral of America and in the States of the Australian Commonwealth he is, as is well known, Anathema Maranatha to the vast majority of the white population. In the British tropical colony of the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States on the neighboring mainland he is the life blood of the entire community, essential alike to the Government, whose revenue is supplied by him; to the capitalists, whose mines and plantations are developed by his toil; and to the merchant, whom he serves at once as customer and middleman.

The policy of the colonial administrations under the union jack in this quarter of the world is averse from the practice of compelling the indolent native population to undertake their fair share of the labor which they detest and despise, and since destitution is unknown among them—a minimum of grudging toil sufficing to supply their simple wants—they are suffered to be as idle as they will.

NEED OF CHINESE LABOR.

There is work to be done, however, and somebody must be found to do it, and hitherto the yellow man has held the field successfully, nay, triumphantly, against all comers, the Tamil immigrants from Southern India having failed ignominiously to hold their own against the sturdier and more persistent race. Accordingly, the value of the Chinese immigrant being fully admitted, and the equality of all the solvent members of mankind being something more than a magnificent theory, in British possessions abroad, the yellow settler speedily becomes a full-born British subject, and is granted all the privileges of citizenship.

In the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements and in the State Councils of the Malay States the Chinese are represented by men of their own blood; the interests of the poorer portion of their community are specially safeguarded by Government officers acquainted with their language who are detailed for that purpose; the wealthy Chinese merchants and mine owners are as completely unfettered by harassing restrictions as are their English, Scotch, or German competitors in the same sphere of enterprise.

As a consequence the Chinese pour into the colony and protectorate in a continuous stream, and the cynical are apt to point the finger of scorn at a system which, they declare, administers a British crown colony primarily for the benefit of the yellow intruders. It is a fact altogether beyond dispute that here the best of everything—houses, lands, equipages, horses—is the property of the successful Chinaman, and the casual visitor, as he plows along in the red dust of Singapore, is offended by the sight of gross, silk-clad Celestials lolling magnificently in their open carriages.

But the answer to his indignant protest is to be found in the fact that the Chinaman has earned all that he enjoys in the open field of competition, that he has only his own energy and wit to thank for the wealth of which he makes a somewhat ostentatious display, and that he has contributed materially to the prosperity and riches of a community which, lacking his aid, would have continued to be what it was in the days when it was governed from Calcutta—one of the empire's starvelings and spendthrifts.

DUTCH COLONIES HANDICAPPED.

The converse of this picture is to be seen in the Dutch colonies in the Maylayan Archipelago, for here the immigration of the Chinese is very carefully restricted, and those who have penetrated the barriers are confined to certain districts of the country, are only permitted to live in a few well-defined quarters of the towns, and are not suffered to offend the amour propre of the white man by making use of handsome carriages, or by flaunting their wealth in the faces of envious unsuccess. These things are doubtless rendered necessary in order to prop the system which prevails in the Dutch colonies, for Holland has no sympathy with the slothful inertia, characteristic of the Malayan races, which is allowed to continue unchecked in British possessions.

The Dutch require the native to work, and, moreover, succeed in forcing him to do so, and though the quality of his labor is never up to the standard of the Chinese coolie, it suffices, and is rendered cheap to the European by certain cunningly framed laws which have been devised to that end. That this system should not commend itself to an ease-loving brown population is natural enough, and it may be questioned whether Holland does not lose more in the animosity which it excites than she gains in material wealth by its adoption.

In the Philippines—another land in which a Malayan people are found living in subjection to a white government—the question of Chinese immigration has already become a burning topic of dispute, but the Americans have imported their prejudices as well as their armies, and all present indications seem to point to a policy of rigid exclusion of the yellow alien from the newly acquired possessions. This, in the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the race to which the Filipinos belong, will, if adhered to, prove a fatal error of judgment.

WORK WHICH MUST BE DONE.

In the Philippines, as in British Malaya, it will be found, when peace is finally restored, that there is work to be done—work which is essential to the development of the country and the welfare of the community at large. Therefore some one must be discovered at once capable and willing to undertake it. We say willing advisedly, because American instincts and institutions, like those which prevail among ourselves, preclude the possibility of such a system as that which subsists in Dutch Malaya being adopted in the Philippines. The Americans cannot follow in the footsteps of the Dutch by compelling the lazy brown man to work no matter how heartily he hates the very name of toil, yet, except under the goad of absolute compulsion, no native of the Malayan stock will take upon himself a greater burden of labor than may be necessary for the satisfaction of his by no means exacting wants.

It must be remembered in this connection that the Americans have in the Filipinos far less promising material upon which to work than have had either the English or the Dutch in their Malayan possessions. The Malays of the Peninsula were practically independent until some thirty years ago, and retained such qualities as their race can boast unmarred by contact with Europeans until that time. The Dutch have been in full enjoyment of most of their colonies in the Archipelago for more than a century, and though the condition of the race subject to them is not such as to excite the enthusiasm of an Englishman, the people of the islands have undoubtedly undergone something in the nature of a hardening process during their long intercourse with, and administration by, the tough, stubborn children of the Netherlands.

FILIPINOS A DECADENT RACE.

The natives of the Philippines, on the other hand, whose subjection by Spain began as early as 1565, have been for the best part of three centuries under the sway of a decadent Latin people, itself in its later phases one of the most indolent and inert of European races. The effect of Spanish influence upon the soft Malayan character of the Filipinos has been very marked, and it has intensified those very failings which make the lover of the brown man despair of his future.

Therefore, we maintain, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Filipinos, as a race, possess to-day the ability to work with any degree of steadfastness, even if they were to be forced to do so by some system analogous to that devised by the Dutch colonists, and since they are sprung from a Malayan stock, their unwillingness to toil, if that may by any contrivance be avoided, does not need to be insisted upon. Accordingly, considering the labor-supply of the Philippines, the Filipinos must be excluded from the calculation, and as the prosperity and development of such a country as America's new possessions depend mainly upon an ample, cheap, and steady stream of coolies, upon which capital can draw at need, the United States is in the unpleasant position of having to decide either to postpone indefinitely the material welfare of the islands, or to smother prejudice, and permit the inrush of the Chinese, to which so many theorists, more versed in home than in Asiatic problems, are fiercely opposed.

One of the favorite cries of the excellent publicists and philanthropists above referred to is "The Philippines for the Filipino!" and a theory which finds great favor with many politicians in the United States is that by the sovereign remedy of education the natives of the new colonies will shortly be transformed into white men, in all save color, and will thenceforth take their place as full-blown American citizens. As regards the first part of the theory—viz., that the Philippines should be kept sacred for the use of the natives, the answer is that there is room for all; that the wants of the Filipino are not extravagant, and that he can supply them without overtaxing his energies, which is the one thing he really dreads.

WHAT EDUCATION CANNOT DO.

To those who object that the incursion of large numbers of Chinese would result in the gradual disappearance of the Filipinos, it may be replied that the Malays show no signs of dying out in the British possessions, though they do not multiply at any alarming rate, and, further, that no artificial props can serve to shore up a people doomed to extinction, as has been shown in the case of the Maoris in New Zealand. Such things are governed by an inexorable law of nature, the operations of which may seem cruel and may excite our human sympathies for its victims, but a law none the less against which the strategy of politicians cannot in the end prevail, for, do what we will, the unfit will perish and the fitter will thrive and multiply.

The hope that education will work miracles, transforming the Filipino into an American, is based upon a radical misunderstanding of the Oriental, and especially the Malayan character. The color of the Filipino's skin is not more unlike that of his white brother than is the whole cast in which nature has molded him. It is not a difference in degree, which might prove susuceptible to amelioriation, but a difference in kind, which is beyond the reach of any human agency. Those who are acquainted with the Malayan race, with its character, genius, limitations, and good and bad qualities, those who find most to love and most to admire in this people, are still compelled to admit that the Malay has not in him any of the elements which make his transformation into a European, no matter in what length of time or by the aid of what system of training, anything but the veriest dream of the armchair philanthropist.

Sooner or later the Americans will be obliged, however reluctantly, to recognize this truth, and they must then decide whether they will suffer the Filipino to go his own way, and to die out in peaceful indolence, if that be the decree of nature, or whether they will persevere in a course foredoomed to failure which can only irritate the native population and will never lead to the development of the Philippines. It is always sad to have to relegate a pretty theory to the lumber room sacred to things unpracticable, but there is no room for doubt but that at the present time the United States is embarked upon a hopeless enterprise, and that the ultimate salvation of the Philippines is to be sought, not in a futile attempt to revolutionize the nature of its inhabitants, but in supplying the qualities they lack by permitting the immigration of the industrious and thrifty Chinese.

Murder of Missionaries Confirmed.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—A native evangelist who has arrived here confirms the reports of the murders of an Australian missionary named Bruce and an English missionary of the name of Lewis at Chen-Chou, in Hu-Nan Province. The missionaries disregarded the warnings of natives, who foretold the outbreak. Although the murders are regarded in some quarters as being a local incident they are causing some uneasiness.

BRITISH REPORT ON AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Britons are professing to finds means for a better understanding of Americans and the growth of the power of the United States in a just published report by experts to the British Board of Education on the results of their inquiry into the educational methods of America.

All grades and qualities of American education have been examined, from the university to the lowest-grade public school, and what the commentators seem most to admire is the enthusiasm and enterprise discoverable in American education, with its constant multiplication of universities, its generous treatment of all religions, and its successful avoidance of a dominating "religious question."

The extent to which the co-education of the sexes has grown in America and its good results seem to surprise some of the critics.

While there is no disposition manifested to abandon English methods for transatlantic ones, it is freely admitted that much may be learned in England from these voluminous reports, which fill two thick volumes and are issued by the board at the moment when Lord Londonderry takes his place at its head.

BAD YEAR FOR BRITISH SPORT.

Partridge, Pheasant, and Grouse Shooting All Poor — Rain Spoils Inland Golf Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Reports from the north are that both partridge and pheasant shooting will be as poor this year as grouse shooting. The wet and cold have killed many young birds, and the eggs have been addled by frost.

The English sportsman is having a bad year, but so is every variety of Englishman. The golf season at the inland links has been ruined by rain and mud, while no new records have been made at the coast courses, in spite of the general use of the new rubber-filled balls of various makes, which, all experts seem to agree, carry much further than the ordinary gutta-percha balls.

It is considered singular, with all the testimony in favor of these new balls, that not an expert has been able to improve his score with their aid.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The wet, wintry Summer is drawing to a close with every promise of an equally unseasonable Autumn, which threatens to spoil the short post-coronation holiday season.

The weather is not only destroying the crops, but, more serious from a society viewpoint, is ruining the northern shooting. The grouse season is admittedly a failure. Young birds are scarce and grouse disease is more prevalent than usual on the Scotch moors, and is also appearing in Ireland, which ordinarily is almost immune.

The outlook for pheasants on Sept. 1 is equally bad.

London Theatrical News

"The Marriage of Kitty" an Amusing and Lively Comedy—Irving Released from His Obligations to the Lyceum Theatre Company —The New Drury Lane Melodrama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 23.—The adapter of the French comedy "La Passerelle" to the English stage, under the title "The Marriage of Kitty," has reverted to a method reminding the old stager of the early adaptations of Daly and Boucicault. For the nasty complication on which the French plot is based, Cosmo Lenox has substituted one of those preposterous wills—so common on the stage, so rarely encountered in the probate courts—by the terms of which the hero must marry within a few hours or lose a fortune.

On this ancient device the situations of the original are rather cleverly fitted, and the result is a comedy which, however false to life, is amusing and lively. In the performance at the Duke of York's Theatre Marie Tempest is engaging as Kitty, and is well supported by Leonard Boyne and Ellis Jeffreys.

Sir Henry Irving has no longer any connection with the company controlling the Lyceum Theatre property. By the terms of his contract he was released from his obligations to the company when it finally decided not to rebuild the Lyceum.

The stage and auditorium of Drury Lane Theatre seem rather large for the production of a play like Sardou's "Dante," in which the delicacies and subtleties of the actor's art will, it is to be expected, be employed, but nothing better seemed to offer, the Shaftesbury Theatre plan having fallen through.

The South African war is involved in the new Autumn melodrama at Drury Lane, and one of the incidents resembles the sudden death of Gen. Lucas Meyer, though it was invented before that unhappy occurrence. The new play will be first acted about Sept. 18.

"Quality Street" will be acted for the first time in London at the Vaudeville Theatre on Sept. 15, with Ellaline Terriss in Maude Adams's part, and Seymour Hicks, Marion Terry, and Henrietta Watson in other rôles.

E. S. Willard's new play by Stephen Phillips, though founded directly on the David and Bathsheba incident, has its locale changed, and the action passes in the seventeenth century. Mr. Willard will produce it in Boston next May.

Besides "If I Were King," which is to be produced next Saturday night, George Alexander has accepted for the St. James's Theatre a new play called "From Saturday to Monday," by Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce, and a comedy by Robert Hichens.

E. A. D.

FOREIGN POTENTATES DEPART.

King Lewanika Leaves London for Northwestern Rhodesia, and the Maharajah of Jaipur Sails.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—King Lewanika has departed for his kraal in Barotseland, Northwestern Rhodesia, with much impedimenta, one of the most cherished items of which consists of six silk hats.

Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian General, is also homeward bound. Among his baggage is a big balloon.

The last of the Indian potentates, the Maharajah of Jaipur, sailed for his home Friday, though officially he commenced his journey homeward by deputy on Monday. It is customary for the Maharajah, before starting on important journeys, to consult the State Astrologist as to whether the planets are favorable. The astrologer advised the Maharajah's departure Monday, but as it was inconvenient then, the Maharajah determined to trick the planets, and deputized his aide de camp and some members of his suite to start and await him at Dover.

The Maharajah has caused London hostesses endless confusion by having the name of his special god printed on his visiting cards above his own name. Various smart women were hurt by not receiving answers to their invitations, until it was discovered that they had been addressed to the god instead of to the Maharajah.

The embarkation of the Maharajah's baggage at Dover caused a sensation among the provincials, especially the removal from the train to the steamboat of an image of Buddha and copper vessels containing sacred Ganges water, which were carried out by the priests of the suite with great ceremonial. Among the Maharajah's baggage was a bassinet, a bicycle, a horse, and a small tricycle.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL'S PERIL.

It Is Said that Repairs Must Be Begun Promptly and Will Cost $1,100,000.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A full report is expected soon from Somers Clarke, the architect in charge of St. Paul's, but there seems to be small question, in spite of the hesitating denials of the Dean, that the chapter is seriously worried over the condition of the cathedral, whose foundations have been weakened by bad draining, coupled with extensive excavations in connection with the tube railroads, and other subsurface work.

It is said on good authority that prompt and extensive repairs, estimated to cost $1,100,000, are imperative, to insure the safety of the historic building.

As the cathedral authorities are decidedly pressed for funds it is not improbable that the public may be appealed to.

COTTON GROWING FOR EGYPT.

British Association Is Now Paying Special Attention to the Upper Part of That Country.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The British Cotton-growing Association, which, with the hearty co-operation of the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, is striving to render the British Empire independent of the United States so far as ray cotton is concerned, is now paying special attention to Upper Egypt, where, it is asserted, the association can develop a cotton belt dwarfing that of the Southern States of America.

Major Count Gleichen, Secretary of the Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, Major Gen. Wingate, addressing the association at Manchester, recently said the experiments now concluded on the banks of the Nile show the quality of the cotton grown there to be the equal of any in the world.

There are available 15,000,000 acres of irrigated land, and the only difficulty is the labor supply, the dervishes having depopulated the Soudan, but the completion of the Suakim-Berber Railroad is expected to solve the problem, besides furnishing an outlet for the crop.

American Visitors in Paris Are Preparing to Return in September

After Short Sojourns at Dinard, Aix-Les-Bains and Other Watering Places They Will Leave Europe for Home—American Won Second Prize at Aix's Battle of Flowers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Miss Bessie Abbott, coming from Mont Doré, passed through here on Tuesday with her mother and sister on her way to La Ferme, on a visit to the Marquis and Marquise de Montault at their château. She returns on Sept. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Demaresq of New York have left for Dinard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames Van Wart have left Ville d'Avray for Homburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hewitt of Chicago are expected here for the month of September from Carlsbad.

Dr. H. C. Martin, Jr., formerly State Health Commissioner for Missouri, and F. W. Luyties of St. Louis have arrived here after traversing Siberia by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, coming from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg in thirty days. They leave for New York to-morrow.

T. St. John Gaffney of New York, who has been traveling in Ireland for some time, returns here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh and family have returned to the Elysée Palace Hotel from Trouville. The suite of rooms next to theirs is being prepared for the reception of the Shah of Persia.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young and family of San Francisco have returned to the Hotel Continental from Carlsbad, as have also Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hofstra, who are at the Hotel Ritz.

James Deering of Chicago has returned from St. Moritz, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Farnell from Dinard.

Brig. Gen. C. M. Spitzer and family have left the Grand Hotel for the Hotel Cecil, London, and sail for New York on Sept. 10.

Charles Livingston Hyde is back at the Hotel Ritz from London.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ogden have left for London.

Senator and Mrs. Kearns, from Utah, are at the Hotel Regina.

Miss Edna May has left the Hotel Ritz for London.

William Webb, Mayor of Baltimore, is at the St. James and d'Albany Hotel, where are also Judge and Mrs. Barnard of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Wineburgh have returned from Aix-les-Bains, where during the past week they met the King of Greece, who has now left for St. Petersburg, and who has been a great attraction. Aix contains over 22,000 visitors, including a good many Americans, among them being Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Olliver of New York, Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Einstein, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Kimbley.

Col. Samuel D. Colt won the second prize at last week's battle of flowers at Aix for a prettily decorated drag. Col. Colt has also been entertaining a number of friends, including Count Ward, Miss Alice Ward, ex-Gov. Brown of Maryland, and Miss Brown, at Etretat.

Among recent arrivals are Mrs. W. N. Parsons, Powell Brisbane, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hickox of New York.

M. CAMBON'S SUCCESSOR.

New French Ambassador at Washington Distinguished Both in Letters and Diplomacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—M. Jusserand, who is to be the new French Ambassador at Washington, ranks very high among French diplomats. He is a very clever, cool-headed master of the political game, and, unlike perhaps most Ambassadors, has literary attainments of a high order. He is the only French Shakespearean scholar who can rank with the Germans and outrank most of the English.

When Keeper of the Archives at the Foreign Office he acquired a knowledge of secret diplomatic history which even M. Hanotaux cannot rival. He has long been a popular and ever-welcome figure in English political and university circles, and cannot fail to acquire the sympathy of Americans.

LAURIER SEES M. DELCASSE.

Canada's Premier Pays a Visit to French Minister of Foreign Affairs —Tariff Concessions Talk.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, had an interview with M. Delcasé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon, lasting half an hour.

W. S. Fielding, the Minister of Finance of Canada, and William Paterson, the Minister of Customs of the Dominion, accompanied the Premier. The conversation was mainly confined to an exchange of courtesies.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that some reference was made to tariff concessions. It is understood that France is not adverse to certain reductions in return for equivalent concessions on the part of Canada.

The Canadian Premier will be received in audience by President Loubet Monday.

SANTOS-DUMONT IN FRANCE.

Will Shortly Go to Paris to Continue His Aerial Experiments—Disappointed with His Reception Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Santos-Dumont has arrived from the United States, and is at Trouville. He will shortly leave for Paris to continue his aerial experiments. He is deeply disappointed at his failure to secure the traditional millionaire in New York to finance his new flying machine, but no one is surprised here.

Santos-Dumont's indubitable pluck disarms criticism to a great extent, but if the truth be told he is not taken seriously even in Paris.

LOIE FULLER PLEASES PARIS.

Dancer's Popularity Increases with the Success of Her Newest Spectacle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Loie Fuller, who still remains a great draw with the French public, especially among the more artistically inclined, has had a genuine success at the little Marigny Theatre, in the Champs Elysées, with her new dance.

The effects obtained are very impressionistic and indescribable, Loie presenting most of the time the appearance of a tortured soul in inferno. The punishment is severe, but Loie's compensation is the pleasure she gives as a spectacle.

Curator Killed While Mountain Climbing.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—Emile Dunant, Curator of the Archaeological Museum here, was killed yesterday while ascending Mount Pleureur. He slipped into a crevasse, and his body was found, with the skull smashed. M. Dunant was not accompanied by a guide.

Russian Materials for Home-Built Ships.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—A decree of the Minister of Marine was gazetted today, requiring the exclusive use of materials of Russian origin in the construction of all Russian ships, with the exception of vessels built abroad. The decree may be modified in the case of ships which are to ply in foreign waters.

Gen. Weyler to Resign, It Is Understood

MADRID, Aug. 23.—It is understood that Gen. Weyler, Minister of War, has decided to resign his post in consequence of certain Court officials having overriden his orders permitting journalists to attend Court functions. The newspapers concerned are warmly supporting Gen. Weyler.

FALLING OFF IN RECRUITING.

Forthcoming Report Said to Show Greatest Decline of Any Year for the Past Five.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A serious slump in recruiting has resurrected the conscription bogy, which persistently refuses to down for any length of time. It is understood that the year's recruiting returns, about to be issued, show the greatest decline of any year during the past five years, which promises to have serious influence in preventing the release of reservists.

The Saturday Review frankly says that, while the army proved effective in South Africa, in respect to the rank and file, the fact remains that it is too small for the requirements of the empire, adding:

"We have ultimately to face this question. Whether we like it or not, conscription is certain to come, and the country might as well get used to the idea as quickly as it can."

Considering their experiences during and since the war, perhaps it is hardly strange that while the authorities are lamenting the decline in recruiting whole regiments of time-expired men are walking the streets rather than re-enlist in their own army, yet scores of ex-British soldiers continue to besiege the United States Embassy and Consulate owing to the reports, denied by the American officials, that the United States was enlisting men who had served in the South African Army for service in the Philippines.

ST. VINCENT'S NEW VILLAGE.

Ceremony of Blessing Houses Erected for the Settlement of Sufferers by La Soufriere's Eruption.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, Aug. 21.—A highly interesting ceremony was witnessed yesterday in the blessing of 116 houses erected by the Government for the settlement of sufferers by the recent eruption of La Soufrière.

This is the first village to be inaugurated to this end. The ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church.

The new village occupies a site on the seaside, four miles west of Kingstown, and is considered to be at a safe distance from La Soufrière. Clergymen, choristers, an orchestra, and numerous spectators from Kingstown and elsewhere were present at the ceremony. An important feature of interest to tourists was found in the Carib settlement in the new village; this consists of a lot apart from the other houses, upon which have been erected thirty-four dwellings for thirty-four Carib families.

These Caribs, who escaped death by fleeing from the western coast of the island immediately before the eruption, are to-day the only known survivors of the Carib tribe, and every effort is being made to retain and care for this historic and aboriginal people of St. Vincent.

The negroes of the island are the recipients of ample succor from the relief funds, but the Government is endeavoring to avoid pauperizing them.

It is difficult to get the negroes to work while they are receiving food and other relief, and the Government contemplates stopping their rations. Reductions in the food allowance already made have caused dissatisfaction and considerable agitation among the negroes. The police are active and watchful.

La Soufrière still continues to show signs of slight agitation.

SMALLPOX ON BARBADOS.

Physicians Anticipate Terrible Developments There.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, Aug. 21.—News received here from Barbados declares that the smallpox epidemic on that island is spreading in spite of the efforts of the medical authorities to check it.

Doctors of Barbados anticipate terrible developments in the spread of the disease. Vaccination has been adopted, but general consternation prevails. Inter-island trade has ben crippled in consequence of the establishment of quarantine against Barbados.

Schooner Tarquin a Wreck.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—Capt. Garnier of the topsail schooner Balino, from Gaspe via North Sydney, reports the wreck of the schooner Tarquin of Souris, P. E. I., in the terrific gale of last Sunday, at Grindstone, on the Magdalen Islands. The Tarquin had a cargo of timber for the breakwater now being erected at that place, where she was driven ashore and in little more than an hour was reduced to kindling wood. The Captain and crew barely escaped with their lives, saving nothing.

AN AMERICAN IN CHINA.

The High Diplomatic Office to Which Charles Denby, Jr., Has Been Appointed.

THERE was a little two-line paragraph in the papers a few days ago containing a piece of news which, it is more than likely, will prove to have results of very great importance.

The paragraph in question announced that Charles Denby, Jr., son of the ex-United States Minister to China, had been appointed Chief Foreign Adviser to Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li Province.

To realize just what this news means it is necessary to understand that Yuan-Shi-Kai bids fair to-day to be the most powerful man in the Chinese Empire. So far he has succeeded in doing what hardly another Chinese statesman has done—combining a genuine desire for reform with ability to keep on good terms with the Court. Yuan's province is the most important in the empire.

Not only is the capital, Peking, in it, but the provincial capital, Tien-Tsin, is one of the most important ports of the country, and the province is said to be more densely populated than any other in China. The Viceroyalty of Pe-Chi-Li has usually carried with it a chief place in the councils of the Emperor. Li-Hung-Chang was Viceroy of this province, and all the indications point to the probability that Yuan will prove a worthy successor of Li.

Already, though only recently appointed to this most important post, Yuan has made his influence felt. He has arranged to engage foreign officers to instruct his troops; he intends to introduce Western instruction in his province, and he has been chiefly instrumental in organizing the system under which a number of Chinese are being educated in Japan.

There was always considerable doubt as to whether the great admiration for Western progress and methods which Li-Hung-Chang expressed was genuine, but there is no question that Yuan-Shi-Kai is really alive to the necessity for his country to adopt Occidental methods unless it wishes to become the prey of the Occidental powers. This being so, an American who will, as in the case of Mr. Denby, continually "have the ear" of the Viceroy will hold a post of the most influential character. Indeed, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that this young American may come to be the "power behind the throne" in China's foreign policy.

Whoever has watched the recent course of events in China knows that the foreign relations of the empire form a problem necessitating diplomatic gifts of the highest order. China finds herself in danger on all sides. Were it not that the powers are so jealous of each other she would have no respite at all from demands which would practically mean the dismemberment of the empire.

As it is, the European countries are all continually exercising pressure in order to obtain more and more concessions. One day it is Germany who wants something; the next Russia is demanding railway rights somewhere; even the smaller countries are endeavoring to pull something out of the Chinese lucky bag. A day or two ago it was announced that little Portugal had made a demand—and a demand which was certainly not of an overmodest character—as the price of agreeing to the new tariff protocol arranged between the Commissioners of Great Britain and China.

It would seem that the craft of a Machiavelli must be needed to deal with all the ravenous powers seeking to devour the ancient empire. The United States has, it is true, steadily set its face against the extortion of concessions from what is now practically a defenseless country. To that fact, doubtless, Mr. Denby's appointment is partly due, for the Chinese are disposed to trust Americans to a much greater extent than Europeans.

But it may be expected that it is in connection with the strengthening of China's powers for defense that the "Foreign Adviser" will be most frequently employed. Viceroy Yuan, as has been said, intends to reorganize his army. With the aid of a capable American he ought to be able to institute reforms in many other directions, and ultimately to extend these reforms from Pe-Chi-Li to the other provinces of the empire.

WARSHIPS AT COPENHAGEN.

The American Minister Pays a Visit to the Cruisers Albany and Chicago.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 23.—L. S. Swenson, the United States Minister, visited the United States cruisers Albany and Chicago this morning, and was received with a salute of fifteen guns from each vessel.

The Minister was entertained on board the warships, which he inspected, and complimented the officers and men.

The commanders of the Danish warships, the Minister of Marine, the commanding Admiral, and others also visited the American ships.

During the day the Danish training squadron, of which Commodore Prince Waldemar of Denmark is in command, entered the port and returned the salutes of the American ships. The Chicago later sailed for Havre.

Mr. Swenson entertained the remaining American and the Danish naval officers at dinner to-night.

WORK OF NORDENSKJOLD.

The Antarctic Explorer Declared to Have Examined Unknown Ocean and Made Zoological Collection.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 23.—The Aftonbladet says that the steamer Antarctic, bearing the Nordenskjold antarctic expedition, returned to the Falkland Islands July 4, after having obtained the most satisfactory results.

The great unknown ocean from the Falklands to the South Georgia Islands has been scientifically examined, and large zoological collections have been made. The maximum depth measured was 5,997 meters, (about 19,600 feet.)

News was received from Buenos Ayres Aug. 18 that the steamer Antarctic, referred to in the above dispatch, was imprisoned in the ice and preparations had been commenced to proceed in dog sledges.

The Antarctic left Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 16, 1901. The expedition is headed by Prof. Otto Nordenskjold.

PILOT BOAT CUT IN TWO.

Lightkeeper at Louisburg, N. S., Killed by Accident with Steamboat Egda.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—A dispatch received here states that the steamboat Egda, bound into Louisburg Harbor late Thursday night, struck the pilot boat which went out to meet her, and in which there were four men. The pilot boat was cut in two and foundered, and John E. Townsend, the lightkeeper at Louisburg, was instantly killed.

Life buoys were thrown from the steamer to the other men, and they kept afloat until rescued by a boat's crew from the Egda.

BERLIN TOPICS OF ART, POLITICS AND BUSINESS

Artists' Views on the Emperor's Criticisms Will Be Published In a Book—Protest Against Christening Yachts—Coming Visit of the King of Italy to Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23. — Maximiliane Staedler, a woman writer of Munich, has sent a circular letter to leading artists in Germany asking their views on the Kaiser's criticism of modern art.

The results of the inquiry are to be published in book form.

Great annoyance is felt by many artists of Germany at the partisanship shown by the Emperor in the matters of the arts. In this the Emperor only follows his grandfather and mother, who had very strong opinions on art matters, and made them felt. The old Emperor interfered with the design for the Reichstag in Berlin and destroyed its proportions, by exacting from the architect, Wallot of Dresden, a promise that the proposed dome above the chief assembly hall in that building be given up. When the building was finished architects and artists gave Wallot a reception, at which the injustice done him was pointedly mentioned. On several occasions the Empress Frederick was credited with the refusal of work by distinguished artists, at the annual exhibitions, because it did not meet her ideas.

But Emperor William has carried the assumption of being the grand arbiter of art further than any of the family. His dislike of modern schools of painting and sculpture is so great that he rarely lets an occasion slip to give point to his disapproval. Fritz von Uhde and Max Liebermann, with their comrades, painters, who try to reproduce the qualities of sunlight, have had active reason to feel their ruler's displeasure. Promoters of exhibitions fear to accept the work of the new school, lest the Emperor should refuse to consecrate the affair by his presence.

In the granting of medals and honors the Emperor has not scrupled to reverse the decisions of juries of award, in order that his favorites should figure in the front rank, while his influence is exerted to prevent sculptors and painters whose work he dislikes from obtaining commissions. Especially with regard to public monuments to royalties and military heroes, does he claim and exercise a right of veto, all designs being submitted to him, and often returned with alterations by his hand. Practically he can make or mar the career of an artist.

Munich alone is able to meet this tyranny with scorn and mockery. If the writer mentioned in the foregoing is allowed to print verbatim what some German artists say concerning the Emperor as an art critic her book should create a sensation.

COMING VISIT OF ITALY'S KING.

Preparations for the Entry of Emmanuel Into Berlin—Object of the Trip.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Gilded masts surmounted by evergreen crowns are being set up along Unter den Linden in preparation for the entry into Berlin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Thursday next.

The Unter den Linden midway is being bordered throughout its length by large rows of potted greenery. The programme for the King's entertainment, which includes receptions, state dinners, and a gala performance at the opera, ends on Saturday with the great Fall parade of troops on the Tempelhof Field.

The object of King Victor Emmanuel's visit, as explained at the Italian Embassy, is that the young King is simply making his first call, since his accession, upon his friend the Emperor, that such was the only purpose of his visit to Russia, and that it is quite probable that the King will visit France next year. Austria is not likely to be visited by King Victor Emmanuel for the season that Emperor Francis Joseph never returned the late King Humbert's visit to Vienna, because he wished to avoid offending the Vatican by seeing King Humbert in Rome.

As King Victor Emmanuel on his visit to Berlin will be attended by the Italian Premier, Signor Zanardelli, the relations between Italy and Germany will, naturally, be discussed, but anything approaching negotiations with a definite object, growing out of the question of King Victor Emmanuel's disarmament proposals, are for the Emperor's personal ear and are not official, and the fruitlessness of making them is already well understood by the Ministers here.

WANTED MORMONS EXPELLED.

Notices Served on Missionaries in Germany Held Up Through Representations of American Embassy.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Notices of expulsion have been served by the police upon twenty-two Mormon missionaries in Germany, but they are all held up through the representations of the United States Embassy.

The notices were issued chiefly in the Eastern districts, and seemingly upon the initiative of the local authorities only, there being nothing like a desire on the part of the Government to interfere with Mormon activity. Hugh J. Cannon, brother of ex-Senator Cannon of Salt Lake City, Utah, in charge of the proselyting in Germany, has 140 American agents under him. They are all supporting themselves, and doing missionary work for a couple of years, each of them out of love for the cause. They have 3,000 German adherents.

The Police Department of Berlin not long ago appointed six commissioners to examine the Mormon doctrines and publications, and they decided that there was nothing legally objectionable in them. The Mormons have full tolerance in Berlin and the police, when inquired of regarding them by the police elsewhere, have reported favorably.

The orders for the expulsion of Mormons have usually been prompted by the local clergy, and the German Foreign Office readily intervenes when the United States Embassy makes representations in behalf of the Mormons.

PNEUMATIC TOOLS TO BE INTRODUCED IN GERMANY.

America Said to Have an Advantage in Ship Construction Through Their Use Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—In a report made last year to the German Navy Department Professor von Halle stated that after he had visited American shipyards he felt convinced that pneumatic tools gave the Americans an advantage over Europe in shipbuilding. Germany, he said, could never hope to approach America until the same tools were introduced here.

Now the Anglo-American combination recently formed in London under the name of the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Corporation proposes to establish a plant in Germany, and a representative of the firm is now here for this purpose.

J. W. Duntley of Chicago is the President of the new corporation. He was here recently and gave a private exhibition before the Kaiser of his pneumatic machines. His Majesty urged the Chicagoan to introduce them into Germany.

MINISTERS OBJECT TO "CHRISTENING" YACHTS.

Opposition to the Term Developed in Germany Since Launching of the Meteor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Since the naming of the Emperor's yacht Meteor serious objection has been expressed in religious circles in Germany to the use of terms like "christening" for the launching of ships.

At a metting held at Stettin preachers denounced the custom and protested against the profanation of religious terms.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CITIZEN IN JAIL IN GERMANY.

Came to the United States to Evade Military Duty, but Became Homesick and Returned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The court in Augsburg recently condemned an American citizen, Johann Kasper, to one year and twenty-one days' imprisonment for evading military duty.

Kasper fled twenty years ago to the United States and became an American citizen at Holyoke, Mass., in 1893. At the beginning of this year he became homesick and returned to Germany.

He voluntarily gave himself up at Augsburg. Consul-General Worman, at Munich, submitted the matter to a higher court in Bavaria, and succeeded in reducing the sentence to ten months. In behalf of Kaspar the Consul also petitioned the Prince Regent to abrogate the sentence.

GERMAN THEATRES ARE OPEN.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The German theatrical season opened this week, the royal opera presentations beginning last night, and the Royal Theatre also opening with "Henry IV.," Part Second.

Mme. Nordica, who only recently began singing in German, has deeply impressed the critics at Munich with her Isolde. The management of the Munich Regent Theatre has shown unusual enterprise in inviting critics from London and other capitals to the first performances.

The gross receipts at Baireuth amounted to about $125,000, but, as no new staging was necessary this year, the management cleared more than during other seasons, after having fourteen conductors, an orchestra, thirty-two soloists, 122 chorus singers, two stage managers, and a numerous mechanical staff.

German Sculptors for McKinley Statue.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Frank H. Mason, the United States Consul General here, in behalf of the McKinley Memorial Committee, will invite the German sculptors to submit designs for the monument, and it is quite probable that several offers will be made, as the German sculptors take unusual interest in such work. More monuments will doubtless be erected in Germany during this generation than in any other country.

Ambassador White in Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—United States Ambassador White left to-day for Vehey, Switzerland. He will not return until Sept. 15.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler will attend the military maneuvres as the guest of the Kaiser.

Studying European Prisons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Mr. Barrows, member of the International Prison Commission, has just visited Munich to study its prisons. He next goes to Berne, Switzerland, to attend the International Prison Congress there.

GEN. BOTHA ON THE KAFIRS.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The Fremdenblatt to-day publishes an interview with an Australian who traveled from South Africa to England on the steamer with the Boer Generals—Botha, De Wet, and Delarey.

The Australian is credited with saying that in the course of a conversation Gen. Botha said to him:

"It is probable that England has no need to fear further trouble from the Boers, but the civilization of South Africa is threatened by the Kafirs. England armed these savage, brave, but untrustworthy tribes to fight for her; now the war is ended the Kafirs have not returned their arms, but have retreated with them to inaccessible places in the mountains, where they are reported to be engaged in daily shooting exercises and preparation for war. Unless the English authorities display the greatest energy the Kafirs are likely to cause great trouble."

Referring to political matters the Fremdenblatt says Gen. Botha told its informant that England's best course would be to grant the Boers an independent Parliament; that this was the only possible means of securing the peaceable development of the country.

ACQUITS DELANO'S OFFICERS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 23.—A Marine Court of Inquiry held here has acquitted Capt. Gray and the officers of the British steamer Delano, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, which was wrecked Aug. 14 at Seal Cove, near Cape Race, of responsibility for the loss of the vessel.

The court held that the disaster was due to an unusually strong current, running north, which diverted the ship from its regular course. The certificates of the Captain and officers of the Delano were in no way altered.

The current referred to by the Marine Court is believed to be responsible for sending many other vessels close in to Cape Race.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

M. Combes, the French President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior, has issued an important circular to the prefects of the different departments. After remarking that the Cabinet is bound to follow the indications which it has received from universal suffrage, he goes on to remind the prefects that they are the representatives of the central authority, and tells them that they must exercise political action upon all the public services and reserve the favors which they hold at their disposition to those who have given clear proof of fidelity to Republican institutions. No promotion is to be given to any one until the prefect has been consulted, and the circular concludes: "The Government will not tolerate the slightest hesitation or weakness from functionaries to whom it delegates its authority, and whose first duty is absolute attachment to the Republic." The prefects are requested to acknowledge the receipt of the circular.

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M. Lépine, the Prefect of Police, has instituted the use of Newfoundland dogs in life saving in the Seine. He has organized a series of lectures on the duties of the river police, and the first was delivered a few weeks ago by Dr. Laborde of the Academy of Medicine. The lecturer explained how to restore life in the apparently drowned, and advised them to resort to rhythmic traction of the tongue as soon as the body is recovered from the river and without waiting to convey it to the station. Dr. Laborde exhibited a special apparatus which he has invented to facilitate traction of the tongue, and by means of which a river constable will be able to continue the operation for three succeeding hours without undue fatigue.

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Not only has a league been formed for suppressing the dueling habit in France, but M. Girault, a Senator, has drafted a bill prohibiting duels in the Republic and the Colonies. M. Girault proposes the following penalties: Deprivation of civic rights for eight years for both adversaries, and for five years in the case of the seconds. Should one of the parties be killed, or should it be a second or third offense, deprivation of civil as well as civic rights. In the case of duels between foreigners who, of course, have neither civic nor civil rights, the Senator proposes a year's imprisonment for the principals and a month's for the seconds, with expulsion from the country after the completion of the term of imprisonment.

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Official advices from St. Petersburg state that in contradiction to the Helsingfors Hufvudstadtbladet the Russian Government does not intend to pass over the offense of the Finnish recruits, who have refused to present themselves for conscription under the unconstitutional military edict. But it is dificult to see what the Russian authorities can do to punish the 5,000 young men in question. The Finnish law courts have in the most explicit terms declared that the military edict cannot have the force of law, and a short time ago the Wiborg Court acquitted the recalcitrant recruits who were brought before it.

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The Gaulois of Paris tells a story relating to the recent visit of the Duke de Sexto, who was sent by King Alfonso of Spain to bear the insignia of the Golden Fleece to President Loubet. It states that the Ambassador Extraordinary was "considerably astonished" to be called upon to pay 600 francs for the hire of carriages which conveyed him and his suite to and from the Elysée. The Gaulois added that this was the usual practice when embassies were received and that it "blushed to make it public."

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Advices from Geneva state that Luccheni, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, has not only become insane, but is at the point of death. He has been extremely violent since his incarceration, and two warders have been delegated to constantly watch him. Neither straitjackets nor a bread and water diet seem to have had any effect on his fierce temperament.

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According to the Petit Parisien, the French Government, being satisfied with the result of the trial of a new nitro-glycerine powder, has secured the patent rights from the inventor, a chemist named Lucciani.

An Extraordinary Secret Society

Members of the "F. D. L. C." Have Their Arms Tattooed and Number Over Two-and-a-half Millions— How They Are Disturbing France.

FRENCHMEN during the religious disturbances which are agitating their country have awakened to the existence of an extraordinary secret society which is said to be involved in the controversy. This extraordinary secret society is known to its members as the "F. D. L. C.," which, being interpreted, stands for "Les Frères de la Côte," (The Brothers of the Coast.)

Few Englishmen and not many Frenchmen, says The London Daily Mail, have ever heard of this remarkable society. Its members, to the number of two and a half millions, consist entirely of boys from the ages of fourteen to twenty, the majority of whom are receiving education at the hands of the priests in the écoles libres, or free schools, which are controlled by the Catholic Church.

The society has two objects in view. First and foremost, they are bound together for the propagation and encouragement of Atheism and the destruction of the power of the Church. On the arm of each member is tattooed in large print the letters "A. D.," signifying Anti Dieu. These letters carry with them a vow to observe as little as possible the rules of the Catholic Church if complete abstinence from her ceremonies be incompatible with home life.

No "Brother of the Coast" must genuflect before the altar; he must never confess unless practically dragged to the confessional, and even then he must treat the ceremony with ridicule; he must never communicate unless under parental compulsion, and he must not only not fast or eat maigre, but he must starve himself at the family dinner table only to stuff himself with forbidden meat at some convenient restaurant.

He must, in fact, do all in his power to dissociate himself from the Church. At a recent examination in which 100 of the brethren took part, they one and all, in reply to a question asking them to show the truth of Christ's miracles, answered that they were an invention, an absurd fairy tale!

The second object for which the society is constituted is for the upholding of its members' supposed rights. If a master be too severe, he has at once to reckon with the F. D. L. C. A deputation is formed to wait upon the headmaster and complain of the offending tutor's conduct.

Then the F. D. L. C. await results. If the master's behavior does not at once show a radical change they take action. A sheet of paper, with the letters F. D. L. C. printed large upon it in red ink, is dropped into the headmaster's letter-box, who knows by experience that unless his colleague mends his ways he will have to look out for squalls. Generally the mysterious piece of paper has an instant and an excellent effect; but if the "head" be obstinate, the brethren show their teeth.

The unfortunate tutor's life is made a burden to him. Let him look away for one instant while in class, and a book is flung at his head; let him turn away for another moment, and an inkpot follows the volume. Punishment is useless, for the Brethren of the Coast cheerfully bear one another's burdens; and it is a rule of the society that no member shall perform the punishment task meted out to him. It is invariably undertaken by another.

Again, if the rod allotted to the boys be in their opinion not of sufficient quality, the F. D. L. C. step in to mend matters. A favorite method is to abstain from food altogether, with the effect that on returning to their homes they are in such a state of weakness and ill-health that the parents insist upon an alteration of diet. One boy died of this abstinence ordered by his society.

Another way is to actually fling the food in the masters' faces, and the members have been known to go so far as to take the masters' dinners and leave them their own in their place. So powerful, indeed, are the Brethren of the Coast that discipline is made a practical impossibility, though to their credit let it be said that if they are generously and kindly treated they behave themselves and confine their attention entirely to the propagation of pure and unadulterated Atheism.

The punishment meted out by the society to those of its members who break their vows is terribly severe. The most disgusting and ignominious barbarities are resorted to. Sometimes the lobes of the ears are cut; at others a great cross is scratched on the sinner's arm with a penknife; while if his offense be small he is merely fined. But just as the vows are terrible, so are the punishments for the breaking of them cruel and severe. Punishment, however, is rarely resorted to, for the Brethren of the Coast are more than loyal to their society and their oaths.

The society is controlled by three so-called "chiefs," who have their headquarters in Paris. The head chief, who is practically a despot, is unknown to all the 2,500,000 members save the second chief. Through this second chief he issues his decrees, and no one else is even cognizant of his name. All that the other members know is that he is a boy like themselves. His term of office expires at the end of his school life, just as the membership of each one of the brethren ceases when he leaves the tutor's hands.

The three head chiefs appoint three local chiefs for each town. These arrange meetings, collect subscriptions, and generally control the local affairs of the society, but they are directly responsible to the headquarters staff in Paris. All the meetings are held in absolute secrecy, and generally in the open air, while sentries are posted in every direction to give warning of the approach of some curious cleric.

Often not a word is spoken, but propositions, statements, or commands are written down and passed from hand to hand. The meetings are held frequently, and are invariably attended by the full local strength of the society, for absence, unless a good excuse is forthcoming, means prompt punishment.

The subscription to the society is 10 francs a year. For this each member is entitled to relief to the extent of 30 francs, provided that he can show to the satisfaction of the local chiefs that he is absolutely destitute of money. Each member, in addition to having his arm branded with the letters "A. D.," wears a badge in the shape of a red moon, and the local chiefs bear distinguishing tattoo marks on their right hands. The society also possesses secret signs and "grips."

The origin of the society dates from about 1820. It was formed by two discontented boys who ran away from school to America, where they lived by the sea shore —hence the title "Brethren of the Coast."

So far, the priests have been powerless to put down this extraordinary, this terrible institution, which is winked at, if not actually supported, by the French Government, whose great object is to destroy the power of the Catholic Church in France. Hitherto the Church has decided to pretend ignorance of the society.

The Frères de la Côte are increasing in number rapidly, and while they only number 2,500,000, that number is made up entirely of boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty. It is not for one moment to be supposed that when these boys leave school they will necessarily leave the atheistical creed they have acquired behind them.

BOND-BLAINE TREATY MATTER.

Nothing Further than Published Known at Ottawa Regarding Arrangements Made.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 23.—Nothing is known here regarding the arrangements arrived at between Premier Bond of Newfoundland and the Imperial Government as to the Bond-Blaine treaty, beyond what has appeared in the press. The late Government opposed the ratification of the treaty and the present Government allowed the matter to stand in the same shape.

But there was no legitimate ground for interference in the first instance and there is therefore no surprise here at the report that Sir Robert Bond has now been permitted to renew his negotiations with the Washington authorities for the ratification of the treaty.

The matter was no doubt talked over with Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in London, but the subject has not come before the Government here in any way.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 24, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
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NATURE STUDY.

What is known as "nature study" is just now the popular educational fad in England. It represents a reaction from overdependence upon the conventional curriculum which is characteristic of the professional pedagogue, and if not carried too far or developed in wrong directions will be productive of very wholesome and beneficial results. It is undoubtedly true that children in schools are fed too constantly upon husks of dry and unrelated facts, such as tables, rules, and formulae which have only the remotest connection, if any, with their normal environment, in consequence of which they learn a lot of stuff of abstract interest and remain wholly and often ludicrously ignorant of the facts of concrete interest which surround them. The first specific protest against this system of education which has attracted public attention and focused the reactionary tendency into a movement is the Nature Study Exhibition lately opened at the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, consisting of a rather remarkable and extremely interesting collection of natural objects and teaching appliances designed to awaken an interest in nature. To what has been said and written concerning this exhibition the classification of the virgins in the parable is applicable, in that some is wise and some foolish. The faddists think it marks the turning point in educational development in Great Britain and the world, and predict that the time is not far distant when textbooks will be discarded and the only volume needed in a well-appointed school will be "the open book of nature." The conventional pedagogue shakes his head wisely and says in effect that this sort of thing is all very well, but that its value for a pupil will be found to depend upon the thoroughness of his grounding in the indispensable elements—which he is now teaching. That a new educational movement will be started by the Nature Study Exhibition seems now extremely probable. How long it will last or where it will lead will undoubtedly depend upon the intelligence and moderation of those who are responsible for it.

The truth would seem to lie somewhere midway between the extremes of the old and new schools now competing for popular favor. It is undoubtedly true that much of the conventional teaching of the time consists in a perfunctory going over of elementary facts which have great value as a basis for the higher education, but for those who acquire little else are of extremely small value. We see evidence of this in the answers which scholars who are measurably fluent in the routine of a common-school curriculum will often make to questions designed to test their general intelligence and their conceptions of the commonest of natural phenomena. This could be offset by the ignorance of children who have been reared in intimate touch with nature in matters which represent the very beginnings of knowledge. Perhaps it will be found in the end that the system of primary education is best which cultivates the power of accurate and discriminating observation, and enables the child or student of any age to look about him with what BURROUGHS has called "that steady aim of the eye" which differentiates looking at things from seeing them, or seeing from perceiving.

The quarrel with modern systems of education which could be best sustained by unanswerable argument would be directed against the lack of intelligent and well-instructed effort to enable children to see what is around them and which forms an essential part of their environment. Everywhere, even in cities, are offered opportunities for nature study which, if availed of, would be in the highest degree educational and useful. The difficulty is that so few teachers, comparatively, are themselves fitted to observe and to show others how to observe. They have not learned to note the essential and distinctive differences between the things they are most familiar with. Thus deficient and unable to answer of their own knowledge the simplest questions of the inquisitive child who has begun to observe, they are blind leaders of the blind in all that pertains to nature study, and that both are in danger of falling into the ditch of conventional "book learning" and never getting out of it is not surprising. The true and permanent educational reform will begin with the teachers in the preparatory and normal schools, and when they have learned to see things, note differences, and recognize distinctions, nature study will not only be possible, but it will usefully supplement, if it does not to some extent displace, the printed textbook.

THE BLACKMAILING OF CORPORATIONS.

We should suppose that the catastrophe which has befallen the promoters of the Peter Power suit against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company would tend to create and confirm the belief in the financial district that it is better and cheaper to fight blackmailers than to pay them hush-money. It was stated in court testimony not long ago that certain persons among those named by Mr. LAMB on the witness stand had received a very large sum of money for discontinuing an action similar to that brought by Mr. POWER. The expenditure of the Northern Pacific Company for the explosives and combustibles with which it has wrecked the Power conspiracy could have been but a small fraction of the amount paid for the discontinuance of the prior suit; and the financial community enjoys the added and important advantage of a victorious example and an enlightening exposure.

The matter ought not to end with the discontinuance of Mr. POWER'S suit. The names of the persons who are making it a business to acquire stock in the name of dummy complainants as a basis for vexatious suits against corporations are now known to everybody. Their accomplices and abettors of the bar and of the Stock Exchange are also known. It is a public scandal that the courts should be made use of for these predatory purposes. The Bar Association would seem to have a duty to perform in the matter. The duty of the Stock Exchange is equally plain.

THE INDIAN IN GUM SHOES.

Evidences of the decadence of the North American Indian are not so rare as to profoundly shock, or even greatly surprise, one who has kept advised of the inroads of civilization upon that once proud and virile, if not altogether admirable, race. The white man's vices, especially those to which he has taken most kindly, have been his undoing; and as the appropriate occupations of his strenuous life have given place to inglorious leisure endowed with a provision of regular rations and periodical distributions of commissary blankets, the Indian has gradually slipped from his pedestal and ceased to be even picturesque. Many will regret, perhaps, that like the one remaining herd of buffaloes in the Yellowstone Park, at least a remnant of one great tribe of the many which have blazed their record on the pages of American history could not have been rounded up somewhere and preserved as ethnological bric-à-brac. However, any sentimental feeling of this kind disappears when we read in the Washington dispatches that large contracts have just been awarded for the supply of rubber goods for distribution at the several Indian supply depots, including 7,437 pairs of impervious foot covering, including rubber boots, assorted men's arctics, ladies' rubbers, and children's overshoes. The contracts specify that the goods are to be delivered in time for distribution within the next sixty days, so that these favored wards of the nation may not be exposed to the discomforts and dangers of wet feet during the inclement weather of the approaching Autumn and early Winter.

Under this mountain of gum shoes lies buried beyond the hope of a glorious resurrection the last remnant of respect which the average American citizen can have for the North American Indian. We knew he was hampered by an uncongenial environment, and that it is no longer consistent with the public interest that he should chase the fleet buffalo or work off his superfluous energy in the quest of decorative scalps. But we have imagined him pining in inglorious peace and quietness, and describing in eloquent speeches at council fire conventions how the intrusive paleface has built his cabin and planted his corn in the hunting reservations of his fathers; how the deer and buffalo have fled to inaccessible oblivion from the shriek of the thunder wagon, and how not enough primeval forest remains to shelter a gray wolf. To this recitation of undisputed facts he would add that to follow the example of his progenitors and turn his face to the setting sun would profit him nothing, since the ubiquitous paleface has preceded him in railroad train and prairie schooner. Often has he "hefted" his tomahawk and whetted his scalping knife on the sole of his moccasin, while visions of reclamation and congenial massacre and pillage have tempted him to sound the war cry of his race, the screech owl whoop, and paint the frontier red with the blood of his intrusive white neighbors; but the more he has thought about it the more he has recognized that the only conquests remaining for him are those which may await his emancipated soul in the happy hunting grounds of the great hereafter, and that for the remnant of his saddened terrestrial existence his best hold is to draw his rations with unfailing regularity and drown his vain regrets in such casual fire water as may come his way—a sentiment received with grunts and snorts, which are the conventional expression of Indian acquiescence, if not of approval. Probably we no longer attribute to him a tendency to venture Santos-Dumont flights into the empyrean on the wings of non-dirigible metaphor, such as we are made delightfully familiar with in the novels of COOPER; but we have not been able to think of the Indian as wholly commonplace nor to realize that his habitual reticence would prompt him to choose the path of least resistance in the expression of his thoughts.

Hereafter we must surrender our ideals and realize the disagreeable truth that the Indian is essentially commonplace. Fancy a descendant of King PHILIP or TECUMSEH "scuffing" around in gum shoes to keep his feet dry! Imagine the bold hunter restraining his eagerness for the chase while he buckles his arctics! Conceive of MINNEHAHA tripping through the forest in misses' gossamer 4½ sandals, or even old NOKOMIS in ladies' light sixes! Impossible! If the Indian ever was interesting he is so no longer, and his passing need cause no regret save among the manufacturers of gum shoes or the holders of Rubber Goods preferred.

A NEW RHEUMATISM CURE.

The latest discovery in the way of a rheumatism specific points to the industrious bee as holding the key to the mystery which has baffled investigators since the beginnings of medicine. As in the case of most great discoveries, this seems to have been found out by accident. It appears that an old gentleman living in Maryland, a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, was one day in his garden when a swarm of bees lighted on him and stung him numerously and grievously. That he was temporarily much annoyed by the incident is probable. However, he was to learn from experience the sweet significance of the old hymn which tells us that

> "* * * the clouds we so much dread
> Are big with mercy and may break
> In blessings on our head,

or words to that effect. When the swelling from the stings subsided and the pain disappeared, the stiffness of the joints and the rheumatic pains went also. The old gentleman was cured. Emulous of like good fortune, another victim of rheumatism determined to try the same rough remedy. Having made the necessary preparations he induced twenty-one bees to sting him in parts of his person which seemed to be the storm centres of rheumatic disturbance, and in less than twenty-four hours his cure was complete.

Accepting the statements as true, it is perhaps possible to account for the facts more plausibly than by assuming that the sting of the bee carries the antidote of the morbific principle of rheumatism. Possibly the result was effected in the cases considered by a means akin to what has been designated the Swedish movement cure. A man stung by a swarm of bees, or even by twenty-one of those pungent insects, is likely to do some lively hopping about, thus setting up healthy action in muscles which have fallen into innocuous desuetude. He does not stop to think of twinges when confronted by the tangible fact of perforations. He manifests an athleticism of which he had come to regard himself as incapable, and as the result might very well limber joints which, like rusty hinges on unused doors, had become set in the position of rest. This is lay speculation, and is not offered as a contribution to medical science.

MEN, WOMEN, AND BURGLARS.

It is not to the discredit of lovely woman that she has been endowed with many adorable and exquisite qualities in lieu of the physical courage which is so conspicuous a characteristic of her natural protector. That there should be raised a question as to the relative bravery of the two sexes must be a cause of distress to all chivalrous men. No man who reads the newspapers would care to deny that most of the burglars who have been captured in the act of robbery or driven in terror from the scenes of their criminal operations owe their undoing to women. There is no reason why men should not readily admit that for every score of burglars apprehended by women throughout the country there is hardly one to be placed to the account of men, barring policemen. It is to be hoped, however, that but few among womankind are unable to understand, or unwilling to confess, the significance of the fact, and especially that but one among many women would profess to see in it an evidence of superior courage in women and a lack of valor in men. Obviously the Boston woman who has written a public letter on the subject did not give to it thoughtful consideration. There is nothing to warrant her attack on the tradition that man is woman's natural protector—the sturdy oak to which she may cling in absolute security.

It is unfair to gentle woman, the joy and ornament of the human race, to maintain that the rash impetuosity with which she leaps at the burglar who is making off with her treasures is a proof of courage; just as it is unfair to man to assume that it is a lack of the heroic quality which causes him to keep his head under the covers or even to crawl under the bed or lock himself in the bathroom on the appearance of a midnight robber. Men act, or rather fail to act, in such circumstances from a deliberate judgment, while it is an indication of woman's different and perhaps finer nature that she should give way to an unreasoning impulse. Only persons of great courage can imagine how hard it is for the head of the house to restrain himself when his home is invaded by a desperado. Had he not given careful study to the conditions and firmly resolved on the course dictated by a mature judgment he would rush at the burliest burglar who ever used a jimmy, and, regardless of pistols, bludgeons, and knives, would throttle the intruder or perish in his own bare footsteps. It is the more to his credit that usually he has the moral strength to refuse to risk his invaluable life, though knowing that some persons may misconstrue his high motives.

It is not the business of the private citizen to capture criminals. He pays taxes to maintain a police force for this distinct purpose, and he knows that mischief is liable to follow the interference of unauthorized persons. We have seen in the case of vigilance committees, White Caps, and other voluntary agencies the dangers of usurping the functions of the constituted authorities. Also, it is better to lose a few watches in an age when every spire has its clock, a few diamonds which are a source of vainglory, and even rolls of money, than to endanger the life of the provider in a contest with a short-haired prison bird. Besides, it is only a question of days when the coal men and ice men, the gas company and other oppressors, are bound to get the money, even if it should be rescued at so much peril from the burglar who probably needs it most. Then, too, a man needs all the sleep he can get when insomnia is so common. He cannot afford to be forever on the alert to prevent a poor burglar from making a scanty living. It is partly because women do not take such broad views that they are less wise. Awakened suddenly and seeing that somebody is after her new stickpin or other jewelry with tender associations, and also the money she has filched from trousers' pockets for a new hat, the woman's indignation controls her. Her attack is so fierce and unexpected and the burglar is so thoroughly a married man that he is cowed or stampeded.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES IN CANADA.

A very amusing complication has arisen in connection with the demand of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney, N. S., for the payment of the bounties offered by act of the Dominion Parliament for the encouragement of the metallurgical industries. The company's books show that it has produced enough pig iron and steel to entitle it to bounties amounting to about $200,000. This sum, however, the Canadian Treasury officials refuse to pay, on the ground that the company has made no pig iron and that its steel was not produced from pig of Canadian manufacture. Technically this contention is correct, but to raise it illustrates the proneness of Governments in dispensing bounties to

> ——keep the word of promise to the ear
> And break it to the hope.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company effects an important economy by employing a direct process, in which the molten iron from the blast furnace is run direct into the steel furnaces and there converted without remelting. Pig iron is iron smelted from the ore and cast into convenient masses by discharging it from the blast furnace tap into a header with lateral pockets impressed in the sand bed of the casting house, header and pockets being designated in the early nomenclature of the trade as "the sow and pigs." In the direct process the sow may remain, since some sort of channel is needed to conduct the molten metal from the blast furnace tap into the steel furnaces, or at least into the ladles from which the steel furnaces are charged, but there are no pigs, consequently the company makes no pig iron. Furthermore, its steel output, not being made from Canadian pig iron, is not entitled to the bounty it might claim if it was. If the company will abandon its improvements in the direct process by which one melting is saved, cool its furnace output into pigs, then melt the pigs in a cupola and convert them into steel in its open hearth furnaces, the terms of the bounty act would be complied with and the $200,000 claimed could be legally paid.

The sapient Dogberry seems to have become the legal adviser of the Dominion Government. It would be altogether the funniest incident in the history of modern industrial development if the Dominion Iron and Steel Company had to abandon its direct process, cool its blast furnace product, remelt it, and so prepare it for conversion in order to secure the bounty offered for the encouragement of Canadian manufactures.

A GUILD OF SCULPTORS.

The idea that a great public building should be so designed that its decorative features are considered from the start and so become closely knit, integral parts of the structure, is familiar to most architects, but it is far from being generally understood and appreciated by the public. An interview with a sculptor in another part of this paper sets the sculptors' view of this paper fairly before us. Attempts have been made with more or less success to reach this ideal; indeed, America may be said to have done more in this line than modern Europe, perhaps because our needs are greater than Europe's, since we have fewer decorated buildings, and architecture, under the stress of our prodigious demand for magnificent structures, has been advancing with us by leaps and bounds. As first fruits of the idea we have conspicuous examples in the Library of Congress and the Appellate Court in New York.

As we can scarcely expect to have architects who are sculptors and painters also, and since if we had them the scale on which we build is so great that even the wizards of the Renaissance could not attend to the decoration as well as the designing of the structure, our refuge is a group of architects, sculptors, and painters so thoroughly in sympathy one with another that they can work together as a unit and produce a harmony. The architect, in fact, can no longer play the first fiddle; he must tuck his instrument under his arm, take the front, and direct his orchestra. The more he knows about the capabilities of the various instruments, the closer his knowledge of what he may expect from each member of his band, the better.

The suggestion that a dozen of our best masters of sculpture should unite to form a Sculptor Guild may be pronounced visionary by those among them who already have more work laid out than they can accomplish for some time to come and heretical by those artists and amateurs who despair of any good coming from organizations to push the interests of art-producers. But the difficulties under which sculpture now labors are real and discussion is in order for means to overcome them. There is not sufficient expert criticism of monuments during the stages just prior to their being cast and erected. There is no provision whatever for the sculptor to see his full-size study at the height it is to stand. The apprentice system of former centuries hardly exists, and no art schools can supply what that system gave, a complete and thorough training in the rudiments of the craft.

A return to a system of the past is not to be rejected merely because it once outlived its usefulness, for it may have had features which can be applied to-day, leaving the bad or unnecessary parts to one side. Certainly a guild of sculptors to whom the sculptural decoration of a cathedral, or a great public edifice, or a millionaire's palace might be intrusted sounds attractive and perhaps is feasible.

DAMAGES FOR NOISE.

The decision handed down by Chief Justice MASON of Massachusetts, to the effect that when property is damaged by the construction of a railway its owner may recover damages for the noise incident to the operation of such railway, is doubtless good law, but it will not commend itself to the average layman as quite meeting the requirements of the case.

Suppose that, as Judge MASON holds, one-half the damage done to property along the lines of the Boston Elevated Railroad results from the noise of the trains, and that the damage due to this cause is assessed and paid in a lump sum, how about the future? Has the railroad thus acquired by purchase the right in perpetuity to maintain the nuisance its operation creates? Is there any sum in damages which in the end will be compensatory to one whose peace and quietness are destroyed by the rumble and roar and clatter of trains running so close to his windows that he may almost touch them? It would seem that the proper way to deal with this problem is to recognize preventable noise as a public nuisance and minimize it by measures of abatement—that inseparable from the operation of a public utility being recognized as part of the burden which the citizen must assume in consideration of the advantages accruing to him from better facilities of transportation. This is a view of the matter which might be found worthy of judicial consideration.

GENERAL NOTES.

This year's pleasure jaunt of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., is to be to the White Mountain regions and Portland, Me. They will start on Saturday next and expect to be gone just a week.

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Connecticut will have an additional Representative in Congress under the new apportionment, and as the State has not been redistricted he will be elected on the general State ticket as a Congressman-at-Large.

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One of the young clergymen in Willimantic, Conn., suggests a match game of baseball in that city in September between the resident ministers and lawyers, nearly all of both professions being young men, the proceeds of the game to be given to replenish the treasury of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

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The Rev. George Murillo Bartol of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Lancaster, Mass., recently celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversay of his ordination and settlement as pastor of that church, which has been his only charge. The late aged Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, who was pastor of one of the oldest Unitarian Churches in Boston from his ordination to his death, was his brother.

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The retired policemen of Chicago and others enjoying the benefits of the pension fund are much disgruntled because pensions have been cut down 20 per cent. in compliance with the law which provides that pensions be scaled if necessary to meet the financial condition of the fund. The widows, especially, who are affected by the reduction, were much distressed when they learned of the state of affairs. Many of them have large families.

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Dr. Wendell A. Anderson of La Crosse, Wis., announced before the La Crosse County Democratic Convention that he will be a candidate for the nomination for Governor at the coming Democratic State Convention, and the convention heartily indorsed his candidacy. Dr. Anderson has been Mayor of La Crosse, was for six years Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and for several years was Consul General at Montreal, Quebec, by President Cleveland's appointment.

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A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Allied People's Party and all others interested in the "cause" is called to be held in Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, to decide whether the party shall push the work of organization in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma during the present campaign, and to consider any other matters that may be suggested as likely to be conducive to the new party's welfare. The Illinois State nominating convention is to be held at the same time and place, and visitors from other States are especially invited to be present.

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A correspondent of The Christian Register, alluding to a recent case of "that word of sesquipedalian ugliness, conversationalist," says: "If this monster were necessary to our language, we might endure it; but when the idea can be expressed by 'talker,' 'converser,' formations direct from the verb, why ask for more? Or, if a more precise derivation be required from the noun, then, as from agriculture we have agriculturist—never agriculturalist—from botany, botanist—never botanicalist—from science, scientist—never scientificist—so we could derive conversationist, already used by so good a writer as Lockhart, in his 'Life of Scott.'"

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The apple growers of the West and Southwest have learned, as they believe, that they have been receiving much too small a proportion of the cash proceeds of their product and they have formed an American Growers' Association and issued a call for a "congress" to be held in St. Louis Nov. 18 and 19 to devise schemes, if possible, to divert into their own pockets a larger amount of the money obtained by the sale of their fruit to the consumers. Concerned in the association are apple growers from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, West Virginia, Alabama, and New Mexico.

FIRE DEPARTMENT POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your just editorial (Commissioner vs. Chief) in to-day's issue of THE TIMES.

It is understood among many members of the Fire Department for months past that an effort was to be made to take Chief Croker's position from him. For four or five years there has been a persistent effort by some of the members of the department to make it an annex to the Republican Party, a meeting being called at one time and a Republican candidate for Mayor being officially indorsed by a supposed benevolent association composed of a majority of the firemen at that time.

The members of the department are at odds with each other more than ever to-day. But if we had a Commissioner who would compel the members of the department to sever their connection with this so-called benevolent association, there would be a return to that good feeling which existed prior to the association going into politics.

Every member of the department who continues membership in that supposed benevolent association violates one of the most stringent rules of the department.

Let the present Fire Commissioner give these political malcontents to understand that they cannot use him or his office to gratify their desire for revenge by wronging Chief Croker, and there will be no further trouble in the department.

New York, Aug. 22, 1902. FAIR PLAY.

THE SOCIAL COMMONWEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The powers of the worker is great, if he will only use it for his own particular benefit, and why should he not do so, instead of throwing away his power and substance by voting for trust representatives and grafters, Republican and Democrats alike, who have given our country's government a name for rascality. Can any one find a city in the whole United States that is honestly governed by either party? North or South we find the same conditions. No matter which party is in power, the people's welfare is never considered. The remedy is in our own hands and is fast coming to the front. The worker is beginning to realize that he is being worked and is now looking for relief to the only just system of government on earth—the social co-operative commonwealth—one for all and all for one. Of what use would Morgan's money be to him unless the worker, "the man with the hoe," made a living for him? The worker can live without Morgan, but Morgan can't live without the worker. There is enough for all in this land of plenty, and no one should want who is willing to labor. There are too many rich loafers kept in luxury and idleness by the hard earnings of the worker.

Some of the benefits can now be seen in New Zealand of social co-operation a country free from trusts, tramps, and millionaires. Therefore let us all work hard and rid the land of this system of trust government, and let the workers run their own trusts of public ownership—the social co-operative commonwealth. Let each one have his full share of the fruits of the earth, as the good Creator desired. Property and crime will then be a thing of the past, and peace and plenty will take the place of selfish capitalism.

WILLIAM F. HAYWOOD.

Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1902.

THE HUSHING UP OF WRONGDOING

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prevalent and increasing tendency toward the covering up and concealment of wrongdoing is a most potent evil threatening the future existence of our political and religious life.

In a church, for example, Brother X has committed some dishonesty. Brothers Y and Z, because he is a member of their church, seek every legal and illegal means to cover up the brother's shortcoming. In political or legal life, one of the brethren may have attempted bribery. Because he is of the some political faith, or practices at the same bar, improper methods and "pulls" are employed to extricate him from his difficulty. Then some one of the brethern in a medical society has testified to a lie on the stand. Because he belongs to the time-honored and influential fraternity of doctors, the whole power of the organization is used to get him out of trouble. The same is true in regard to society orders and bodies. Everywhere seems to be present a growing tendency toward helping wrongdoers out of the meshes of the law.

It is not right, it is a shame that these things are so. Because a man is fortunate enough to be "in society," to be a member of the church, the bar, or the medical fraternity, why is he any different from the rest of the people? If he is different, it is that he deserves a more rigorous sentence for his misconduct. Why should he be favored above thousands of his fellow-creatures, who are the same in form, and created for the same destiny? Why should men perjure and dishonor themselves to cover over some one's shameful misdeeds because they are unfortunate enough to have admitted this man into a common membership? Of one thing we may be certain, that if this state of affairs goes on, this nation, as have Greece, Rome, and Spain, will enter upon a decline, the decline that overtakes all nations that neglect and impede the administering of their obligations and laws. CHARLES N. HOLMES.

Wells Beach, Me., Aug. 16, 1902.

WOULD ABOLISH BULLFIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication published in your esteemed paper of recent date, (Aug. 15,) which reaches you from far-off India from a philanthropist well known in England as well as in his native land, is of pressing import.

His anxiety to help abolish the bullfight in Spain is shared by many others desirous for the uplifting of that most interesting country.

Doubtless there are many Spanish women in America who would be ready to "lend a hand" in such worthy undertaking. May we not hope that a league will be formed for the abolition of this cruel pastime?

Spain's young King has won increased prestige by his strong expressions of disgust uttered as protest against the arena barbarities which were a feature of his coronation celebration, and his own suggestion that horse racing should be welcomed as a humaner substitute will greatly aid any progressive movement having such end in view, and will thus help to abolish the stigma of reproach always attending this national exhibition of cruelty. I believe that a general circulation of the charming horse story, "Black Beauty," would create a kindly sentiment toward this noble animal and tend to protect him from such abuse—an approved Spanish translation of which will be forwarded by the Boston Humane Society (19 Milk Street) on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

For where love is cruelty cannot enter. A country is doomed to deteriorate which encourages as its national sport a game whose revolting exhibitions are a shock to the civilized world.

Let our sisters of Spain who are among us, who love the gentle amenities of life, respond with active service to Mr. Laxmidas's noble appeal. Let them encourage also the circulation of "Black Beauty" among the Spanish people, especially its use (as in our own country) as a supplementary reading book for children in the common schools. K. G.

New York, Aug. 19, 1902.

FILIPINOS AND BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest your article in to-day's issue headed "Free Speech in Ashfield and in Broome Street," and note that you expressed surprise because Mr. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado thanked God that the Filipinos, fighting for their liberty, resisted the forces of the United States. Mr. Ehrich believes in liberty, and naturally applauds a people who resist being handed over from one set of masters to another without any say in the matter.

Whenever a speaker expressed appreciation at the efforts the Boers were making in their recent fight against the British Government, no word of condemnation would be said, and the Filipinos are doing just what the Boers were doing—fighting for liberty. And under British rule the Boers virtually get their liberty to a greater degree, I am sorry to be compelled to admit, than the Filipinos will under the domination of the "Free American Republic."

We are supposedly a Government by the people for the people, but the people, I am afraid, have not got as much to do with it as they ought, and certainly the poor Eastern islander will find that the politician and the multi-millionaire have more to do with Government than the people.

W. R. MOFFAT.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902.

Anarchists and Anti-Imperialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's paper, "Free Speech in Ashland and Broome Street," has so much "meat" to it that I cannot refrain from extending congratulations. I have no earthly use for the class that met in Broome Street, but were I to choose between the Ashland and Broome Street gangs, I would choose the lesser of the two evils, and in so doing would cast my lot with the followers of Herr Most.

I class the anti-imperialist crowd of to-day with the Copperheads and Knights of the Golden Circle of the '61 to '65 period.

WILLIAM C. BULL.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902.

AN OLD VANDERBILT BOAT.

The hull of the Stillman Witt, the first steamboat owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, lies rotting at an old wharf in Duluth, Minn. Few can recall the career of the old boat, for she went out of commission over a score of years ago.

The Witt was a side-wheel steamer, about eighty-five feet long and drew but four feet of water. She was purchased, says The Milwaukee Sentinel, by Mr. Vanderbilt to run on the Hudson River route between New York and Albany, before he built his railroads. Altogether the old steamer saw twenty-seven years of service on the Hudson.

After the railroad was built through the Hudson Valley there was no further use for the Witt, although she was still in good condition and about the fastest craft on the river. She had two locomotive engines installed, one on each side, held in by a heavy iron framework, and the power furnished was something big in those days. The boat carried both passengers and freight.

When Mr. Vanderbilt had no further use for the craft William Chambers of Duluth, while on a visit to the East, conceived the idea of putting a line of barges on the St. Louis River and Bay. He purchased the Witt and five of the old lopsided barges that were used in the Erie Canal when the experiment of pulling the big carriers by means of a cable laid at the bottom of the canal had failed.

The Witt was used to tow the barges about the Duluth Harbor and up the river for several years, but the project was finally abandoned, and the Witt was sold to parties who for some years longer ran the boat between old Superior and Duluth.

After a service in the vicinity of Duluth of about fifteen years altogether the timbers of the Witt began rotting away from the nails, and she passed from her period of usefulness. Her machinery was taken out, however, and is still in operation in a steamer on Big Stone Lake, in the western part of Minnesota.

NUGGETS.

Neighborly Appreciation.

The Parson—Always speak well of your neighbor.

Mrs. Nextdoor—I do; yet I assure you she is one of the most detestable creatures on earth.—Chicago News.

Wouldn't Lose That Pleasure.

"So you never talk about people behind their backs."

"No," answered the woman with a grim expression. "If I know anything which would annoy a friend, I always tell it in her presence. I wouldn't miss seeing her embarrassment for anything."—Washington Star.

The Insidious Book Agent.

Harmless Hank—Wot's wrong, pal? Youse is w'ite as a ghost! And w'ere did youse git dat book?

Luckless Larry—Don't ast me! All I remember is stoppin' at a house where a book agent lives an' askin' fer a couple o' matches.—Chicago News.

The Mantle of Charity.

"Did he marry her for her money?" asked the girl in white.

"Well, let's be charitable and say he did," answered the girl in gray. "There's no use casting aspersions on his taste and judgment."—Chicago Post.

Unreturned.

Mrs. Meekins—What a nice lady Mrs. Selden is!

Mrs. Pratt—Is she? I never met her.

Mrs. Meekins—Perfect! I told her to-day I was ashamed of myself because I never had returned her call, and she said, very politely, you know, that I needn't worry myself; that I could keep it as long as I pleased.—Boston Transcript.

"BOY, TAKE OFF YER COLLAR."

W. C. Duncan in American Agriculturist.

Father raised up us boys kinder mild-like
an' easy;
"All wuk an' no play" wan't no part of
his creed.
We tended the huskin's an' raisin's an'
trainin's,
An' hed as much fun ez a youngster c'd
need.
As fer me, I wuz lazy-like, wrapped up in
dressin'
An' prinkin' an' posin' an' lien my head,
An' father most allus w'd smile an' say
nothin',
But I reckon I knew that he meant what
he sed
When he'd come in an' holler:
"Son, take off yer collar,
Get on yer old clothes an' come down in
the shed!"

It might mean the woodpile wuz needin' attention
Er grindin' the scythes, gettin' ready ter
hay;
Er it might be most anything else you c'd
mention,
But it allus meant work for the rest of
the day.
An' I allus felt, somehow, thet workin' an'
grubbin'
Come more natch'rul an' wusn't worth
grumblin' about,
When I hed on my overalls, cowhides an'
jumper,
An' the duds I'd put on when I heard
father shout
From the medder an' holler:
"Son, take off yer collar,
Get on yer clothes right away an' come
out!"

I'm older consider'ble, now, an' don't worry
'Bout sparkin' an' prinkin' an' dressin'
ter kill,
I've worked purty hard on these rocky old
acres—
Hed fun too, a plenty, an' suppose allus
will.
But when I drive up ter the village ter
barter,
An' see youngsters a-loafin' around in
my view,
A-crackin' cheap jokes an' a-boastin' an'
blowin',
I keeps my mouth shet, but, I own up ter
you,
I'm just itchin' ter holler:
"Boy, take off yer collar.
Get in yer old clothes—show us what yer
can do!"

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

In the midst of the gayiety at Newport one hears the warning note which will develop into the farewell motif. At Narragansett the season has closed virtually. The hotels will remain open a few days or perhaps a fortnight longer. Bar Harbor finishes usually with a brilliant series of fetes the first week in September. It has been the custom for years for Newport to end with the tennis tournament, but the horse show in the beginning of September has taken its place. After that affair the rush for country houses in the suburbs and mountain resorts will begin. Lenox used to have an Autumn season, and it is very gay there during a part of September and October yet, but society does not go there en masse as formerly. In fact, the Lenox set is quite distinctive from the Newport or the Bar Harbor sets.

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This week there will be the famous entertainment of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu, perhaps the most notable of its kind which has ever been given at Newport. Then will follow various dinners and dances, Mrs. Astor's ball, Mrs. Burke Roche's dinner dance for her daughter, and some smaller affairs, lasting through the week of the horse show. P. F. Collier will have his hounds for a series of runs during September. There is no doubt that many in the older Newport set will remain quite late there. Mrs. Astor, who does not care for the country, will be at Beechwood until November. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will not go to Fernecliff until some time late in the Autumn. The Duchess of Marlborough will remain until late in September. Idle Hour is ready for her when she cares to change her residence. Her father, who has been in England, will join her and entertain for her.

***

Newport has had an exciting season, and there seems to have been more than a touch of tragedy in its Summer's history. The suicide of Mr. Remington has cast quite a gloom there, and even the visit of the Duchess of Marlborough could not dispel it. Much sympathy was felt for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in their family affliction. It would seem as if the finale of the season will not be so brilliant as predicted. Mrs. Fish's ball, although a very beautiful entertainment, was not a great success. The jolliest of the dances was that given a week ago by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. There was a great deal of originality in the selection of favors for the cotillion, and there was a certain go to the affair.

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The other watering places have been mildly gay. There seems to have been much more enjoyment up in Maine, where there are many young people, especially at Isleboro. Bar Harbor has been comparatively quiet, and Southampton a bit dull. The Adirondacks have been very popular this Summer, and the sudden rise of Saratoga has been phenomenal. There have been no distinctive entertainments at Saratoga, but it has been somewhat like an European Spa. The gatherings have been cosmopolitan and the interests varied.

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During the week town has not been dull. The arrival of the Duchess of Marlborough in the beginning of the week was followed by that of Bishop Potter and Miss Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Adelaide Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Frederick Esler, and others. The restaurants were very gay. The weather was delightful and it seemed to be October more than August.

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The visit of the President and party to Newport will necessarily be short. To-day will take place the christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Astor Chanler. Sir Michael and Lady Herbert are expected at Newport before the season closes, and if plans are not changed the Count and Countess de Castellane and the Duc de Luynes will visit the City by the Sea.

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Among the expectant arrivals is that of Mrs. George Ingraham, who comes to this country after quite a stay abroad. This year she will bring her daughter Natalie, who makes her début next Winter. Mrs. Ingraham is the wife of Judge Ingraham and the mother of Phoenix Ingraham.

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The shooting season has begun in Great Britain, and there has been a rush for the Scottish moors. It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will leave very shortly and go to Scotland for October. Victor Sorchan and Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies sailed last week. They will visit Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin at Balmacaen. Mrs. Edmund Baylies has been there as a member of one of Mrs. Bradley-Martin's large house parties.

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The wedding of Miss Marion Bradford Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard of West Seventy-first Street, and Dr. J. Egerton Brandt of Nice, will probably be celebrated in October in the Church of the Incarnation. Dr. Brandt and his bride will go almost immediately after their marriage to Nice to live. Miss Willard is a relative of the late Admiral Sands. Her elder sister, Maud, married Buel Havens Heminway of Connecticut.

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The engagement is reported of Miss Strong, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong of Madison Avenue, and Capt. Morton Gaye of the British Army. Miss Strong has spent much time abroad. The family sailed in April for Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable and Mrs. Vatable's father, Thomas Stokes, are at Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Vatable will return to Tuxedo late in September.

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Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb has gone to the South for the Autumn. She will return later in the season. Mrs. Ward and the Misses Ingraham remain in the White Mountains for the present.

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Among those who sailed on board the Umbria for Liverpool yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bouvier, Jr., and Col. Gerald Kitson.

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Among those who arrived on board the Philadelphia from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday, besides Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew, were Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Harry Elkins Widener, Col. W. L. Elkins, Lieut. Cameron, Gen. George B. Williams, Lieut. Allan, and Mason G. Worth.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have been entertaining house parties at their camp, on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Among their guests recently were Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Miss Winifred Parsons.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly are as usual passing the Summer in the White Mountains. They gave a picnic on the summit of Bald Mountain on Sunday last.

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Among those who arrived in the Noordam yesterday from Rotterdam and Boulogne were J. P. Cushing, H. C. Harley, W. C. Campbell, and C. Yarnell Abbott.

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The event of the season took place at Southampton yesterday. It was the Horse Show. There were several house parties, among those entertaining being Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay.

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J. B. Hilton is traveling in the West. He has been to the Yellowstone Park and among the Rockies. He will return to New York in October.

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Mrs. Lawrence Wells and the Misses Wells are spending the Summer in the White Mountains.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and her daughter, Miss Beatrix Jones, are abroad. They will not return to this country until October.

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Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have sailed for this country. They will go to the Rockefeller place at Tarrytown for the Autumn.

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Mrs. J. Ridgeley Carter arrived yesterday on board the Philadelphia. She will go to Baltimore to visit friends and relatives. Others whose names have not been mentioned as arriving yesterday were Miss Helen Lee, Miss Mary D. Lee, Miss Helen G. Lawrence, Samuel L. Parrish, Ralph Preston, E. de N. Sands, Miss Aldrich, and Charles D. Wetmore.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are at their camp in the Adirondacks. They will remain there until the second week of September. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are also at their camp.

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The season at the watering places abroad has been as dull as in this country. Aix has probably been gayer on account of the presence of the King of Greece, and there have been more Americans there. The postponed coronation and the dread and the fear of the English people caused them not to patronize any of the larger watering places. There were many who were obliged to go back to London for the crowning, and they could not be at a great distance. Many of those who witnessed the coronation unite in saying that the King was extremely pale and that he could hardly hold up his head. Cowes was not too gay. There is now quite an exodus to the Continent. The Americans abroad, however, are comparatively few. Homburg shelters about twenty, and there are a dozen or more at Aix and also at Lucerne. Paris is out of season.

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The most notable wedding of the coming week will be that on Wednesday at Strandhome, the country place of Mr and Mrs. Charles A. Post at Bayport, L. I., of Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post and Duncan W. Candler. Miss Post is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post; her mother was formerly Miss Marie de Trobriand, a daughter of the Countess de Trobriand, who married A. Kintzing Post. Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Waldron Kintzing Post and Regis Henri Post are the half-brothers and half-sister of Miss Post, the bride-to-be, and Miss Edith Church Post, whose marriage to Goelet Gallatin will be an event of the first of October. A. Kintzing Post lost his life in a gallant attempted rescue from drowning of a young man who went in bathing with him off the Long Island shore. Some time after his death his widow married his cousin, Charles A. Post, who is one of the best known of amateur astronomers, and who has a fine observatory on his grounds at Strandhome. He is a member of the more important scientific societies of America and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

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Miss Post will have as her attendants her younger sister, Miss Edith Church Post, and a sister of the bridegroom-to-be, Miss Edith Allen Candler. Mr. Post will give her away. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Theodore Irving Breese of Milton, Mass., a close friend of Mr. Candler, and it will take place in the large inclosed piazza of Strandhome, which will be decorated as a chapel. The breakfast will be served at small tables on the open piazzas and the lawn.

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Mr. Candler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Flamen Ball Candler, (Miss M. Lillian Welch,) formerly of Brooklyn, but now of New York. He will have James Otis Post, a cousin of Miss Post, as his best man, and Louis Nesbitt will be his other attendant.

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Waldron Kintzing Post and Regis Henri Post, half-brothers of the bride, who have country places near Strandhome, will entertain many of the large family connection who have been asked to the ceremony; others will go down on a special train.

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The marriage of Miss Rittie Emerson King, daughter of the late J. Howard King of Albany, and Edward S. J. McVickar will, as announced yesterday, be celebrated very quietly on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's brother, at Ridgefield, Conn. As Miss King is in mourning for her father, the wedding will be as quiet as possible, and relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked to it. The bride will be unattended. Bishop William H. McVickar, uncle of the bridegroom-to-be, will officiate. The correct list of the ushers selected is as follows: E. J. Whitehouse, Chauncey McKeever, William Goadby Low, John H. McCullough, Phillips B. Thompson, Edward McVickar, Clifford Bucknam, Rufus H. King, Jr., and John G. McVickar. Mr. McVickar is the son of Mrs. James McVickar (Ada Jaffray) of Dobbs Ferry.

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The engagement announced Thursday in this column of Miss Edith H. Coppell and Lawrence Bogert Elliman is of much interest to a large contingent in New York. Miss Coppell is a daughter of the late George Coppell and a sister of Mrs. Edgar H. Booth. Her brother, Arthur Coppell, married Miss Bowers. Mr. Elliman is a brother of Douglas Elliman, who married Miss Theodora Trowbridge. The wedding will be celebrated in Grace Church in November next. Miss Coppell, with her sisters, is at The Towers, the Coppell country place at Tenafly, N. J.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 23.—After a day of rest from the gayety of the Horse Show society here bloomed forth again to-day. Despite the inclement weather, it has been lively. In the afternoon private theatricals were produced at Mizzentop, the Summer home of R. Hall McCormick. At the Pot and Kettle Club to-night Mrs. William Lawrence Green and Mrs. I. Megargee Wright gave the largest dance of the season. The regular dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club was largely attended. More than one hundred and fifty guests were at the dinner, but many of the dancing set forsook the club for the Green-Wright affair. The latter was a very successful event. The two hostesses are great favorites socially, and the attendance included the majority of the fashionable set. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Count Costa, Prince Del Drago, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, Mr. Dupont, Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, Gen. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleeker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss McLane, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Beale, Miss Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Miss Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Baron Neufliz, Commander and Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., Mr. Biddle, Percy Pyne, Count Cassini, Mr. Pierre Rogestvensky, Mr. Arthur Raikes, Mr. Percy Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Catherwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart, Miss Cassatt, Miss Dimmick, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Delafield, Miss Edwards, and Mrs. J. W. Gerard.

The theatricals given at Mizzentop were the best of the season. They were in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital. The play was an adaptation of the old fairy tale of "Cinderella." The caste was as follows:

Prince Truelove.....Madeline Dupont
Baron Tumbledown Dreary...Miss Alison Gowen
Alberto.....Miss Bessie C. Dupont
Nimblewits.....Miss Agnes Gayley
Fleur de Lis.....Miss Marion Weld

The others who took part were Miss Mary Thorndyke, Miss Harriet Ogden, Miss Mary Ostrander, Miss Charlotte Delafield, Miss Mildred McCormick, Miss Mary Armory, Miss Jane Clark, Miss Josie Auchincloss.

A large audience was present, including Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. David Ogden, Mrs. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Delafield, and Mrs. Gowen. Mayor Low left here yesterday on his yacht for Northeast Harbor. He will remain for a short time and then resume his cruise to the westward.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri gave a large dinner to-night in honor of their guest, Count Costa. Among those present were Miss Schieffelin, Miss Trevor, Mr. Borie, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Henry Thorndyke, Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Morris, Alexander Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Amos W. Pinchot, and Miss Gurnee.

Those who gave dinner parties at Kebo to-night were Mrs. Charles E. W. Green, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Gowen, Miss Lucy Draper, Mr. George W. Draper, William T. Park, J. Emley Smith, Mrs. Frederick Pearson.

The regular weekly handicap golf tournament was won by F. J. Alsop. Herbert Jacques was second.

GRANT'S GRANDDAUGHTER WEDS FREDERICK R. SCOVEL.

Cousin of the Present President Wins Bride Descended from Civil War Hero.

COBURG, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The wedding of Miss Vivian May Sartoris, granddaughter of President U. S. Grant, and Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, a cousin of the present President, took place to-day in St. Peter's Church.

The bridegroom also is a nephew of Frederick Roosevelt of New York City. Miss Sartoris, who is a very beautiful girl, was becomingly dressed in a gown of Mecklin lace, with a veil of white tulle. She carried bride roses. Her sister, Miss Rosemond Sartoris, who attended her as maid of honor, wore a gown of white organdie with trimmings of rare lace and insertions. Her flowers were pink roses. The best man was Chevalier de Diaz Albertini, uncle of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris. The ushers were Capt. John Wright, United States Army; Mr. John M. Brown of Louisville, Ky.; T. Hillhouse Chew of Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. Clive Pringle of Rossland, B. C.; Mr. W. Carson of Ohio, and Mr. Phelps Spencer of Watertown, N. Y. Among those present were Mrs. U. S. Grant, grandmother of the bride; Chevalier and Mme. de Diaz Albertini, Mrs. Olive Pringle, Roosevelt Schuyler, Major and Mrs. Waterbury, Gen. Fred Jones, Col. and Mrs. S. Douglas Cornell of Buffalo, Gen. and Mrs. Bingham, Gen. and Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, and Col. and Mrs. Irwin.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens gave a luncheon at Hill Top Cottage this afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, the other guests being Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mr. Lanier, Mr. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens, and Mrs. Ritchie.

Eugene Higgins gave a luncheon for twenty-six guests on the steam yacht Varuna.

Robert L. Gerry entertained a party of eighteen men on the steam yacht Electra, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier also entertained.

Mrs. Ladenburg gave a luncheon at Willow Bank, at which the Duchess of Marlborough was one of the guests.

Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., gave a luncheon at the Hendleton Cotage, and Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a children's party at the Lorillard Spencer Cottage.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner at Ochre Court this evening for thirty-eight guests. The table was set with a gold service, including large baskets in which dark red Liberty roses were artistically arranged.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., gave a dinner at Berger's, and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Storrs Wells, and Mrs. Arthur Flint, Jr., gave dinners at their cottages.

The Rev. W. H. Morgan Jones, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Washington, who is to have charge of All Saints' Memorial Chapel during the months of August and September, and Mrs. Morgan Jones are guests of Frederick W. Rhinelander, the latter's father.

Grenville Kane and family of Tuxedo are at Batemen's.

M. H. Arnet of New York is a guest of George G. Haven at his cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Frank L. Polk of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks at Rookhurst.

The Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, will preach at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to-morrow. He will be a guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Rives during his stay in Newport.

Robert D. Wrenn, the former lawn tennis champion, is a guest of George A. Scott at Belmead.

Amos T. French of New York has joined his family here.

E. Willard Roby of New York is at the Lafarge cottage.

Alexander Keogh of New York is the guest of W. Storrs Wells.

J. D. Clarke of Boston is a guest of Robert Goelet at Ochre Court.

The Summer residents are generous contributors to the various local funds, and the police relief fund is especially favored each year. Among the additional contributors to the fund are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore K. Gibbs, and Delancey A. Kane. Contributors to the fund of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, for its new building, are Elbridge T. Gerry, who has given $100; Mrs. Emma B. Andrews, who gives $25, and Alexander Agassiz and Theodore M. Davis, who give $20 each.

H. L. Ricker is a guest of Austin Gray at Hawxhurst.

Henry Walters will give a large luncheon on board the steam yacht Varada in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough to-morrow.

NO DATE FOR POTTER WEDDING.

Bishop and His Fiancee Decline to Make Time of Ceremony Public—Drive Through Village.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Bishop Potter appeared in public to-day with his fiancee, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark. In Mrs. Clark's phaeton they drove for nearly an hour through the village. Mr. and Mrs. John A. McElroy of Albany are guests at Fernleigh. Mrs. McElroy, a sister of President Chester A. Arthur, has been an intimate friend of Mrs. Clark for years. Nothing definite has been given out concerning the date of the wedding.

Next Tuesday Mrs. Clark's youngest son, Stephen, will attain his majority, which event will be celebrated at Fernleigh. It has been customary with Mrs. Clark to allow each son upon his twenty-first birthday the kind of observance he chooses. Twelve years ago Edward Severin was twenty-one. He held a reception in the barn on Fenimore farm. Hundreds of invitations were sent out, and there was feasting and merrymaking. When Lieut. Clark attained his majority a reception and ball was held in the newly completed Young Men's Christian Association building. When F. Ambrose Clark was twenty-one the Fernleigh stables on Elk Street were new and there was a barn dance carried out in a manner more elaborate than the other birthday parties.

NO PROSELYTING DONE IN PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS

Denied They Are Used to Prejudice of Catholicism.

Bureau of Insular Affairs Makes Public Report of Acting General Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has made public the report of Frank H. Bowen, Acting General Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands, upon charges made in the United States against the school system of the islands, alleging that it was used as a proselyting agency against Catholics, and generally used to the prejudice of Catholicism.

These charges were forwarded to Manila, and the reply was made to Acting Gov. Wright. The report of Superintendent Bowen is dated July 7, and is a general and specific denial of the charges. He says that of twenty persons who have been Division Superintendents only one has ever been a clergyman. Three Division Superintendents were appointed from a list submitted by leaders of the Catholic Church in the United States. In this connection the report says:

"The question of the religious belief of applicants and appointees was never considered until late in 1901. At that time a special lot of applications, gathered by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was sent to the civil Governor of these islands and transmitted to the General Superintendent.

From these special lists three Division Superintendents and twenty-two teachers were appointed. In reporting these appointments to the Civil Governor the General Superintendent stated:

"I have had much difficulty in finding people in this lot of applications who were possessed of the educational preparation and teaching experience which is required of other appointees in this department. Those who have not been selected seem to be wholly unsuitable."

The only departure from strict non-sectarianism in the conduct of the schools was a provision of the Philippine Commission which made it lawful for a priest or minister of any established Church in the pueblo where a public school is situated to teach religion for one half hour three times a week in the school building to pupils whose parents have expressed a wish for such instruction.

Concerning proselyting the report says:

"Not only is no proselyting allowed or attempted in any of the public schools, but inquiry of the leaders of the four principal Protestant denominations here brings out the fact that so far as is known by these leaders, there is not one native Protestant Sunday school teacher in the entire archipelago."

The statement that not one-third of the Protestant teachers ever taught a day before going to the Philippines and that the Catholic teachers are sent into the distant provinces is emphatically denied.

The assertion is made that the Educational Department has no knowledge of distribution of Bibles in a private church school by missionaries. It is also stated that the conditions of the public schools in the Philippines do not warrant the statement that they are worse in the islands, as viewed from a Catholic standpoint, than in the United States.

The report closes with the following:

"The venomous attack on the Philippine Commission and especially the Filipino members thereof, who are termed traitors and rascals, serves to show the degree of bitterness and recklessness of statement which characterizes the whole article. The negotiations at present under way in Rome in regard to the church lands in these islands is sufficient refutation of the last wild statement of this extraordinary production, in which not one material statement is true."

CANDIDATES FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

Supplementary List of Those Who Have Passed Mental Examination and Have Orders to Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—The following additional candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen have passed their mental examinations, and have been ordered to report here on Aug. 27 for their physical examinations:

Principals—William A. Hall, Thirteenth District, Massachusetts; Andrew L. Bell, Seventh, Massachusetts; John H. Tower, Seventh, Georgia; Norman M. Smith, Second, South Carolina; Blandon Noel, First, Arkansas; William F. Peacock, Third, New York; Lesley B. Anderson, Fourth, Pennsylvania; John Dixon, Jr., Fourth, Alabama; Donald P. Morrison, Thirteenth, Missouri. Alternates—Edward D. Washburn, Jr., Second, West Virginia; Alfred M. Marshall, Second, North Carolina; Edward R. Hyde, Eighth, Massachusetts, and George A. Alexander, Second, Ohio.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting services were opened last night and the attendance was the largest on record, over 6,000 people being present. The Tabernacle was crowded, and people stood outside, unable to gain admittance. The actual number of communicants was 1,806, or more than 300 above the previous high record.

To-day's services were opened at 5:45 A. M. and continued until this evening. The audience at each session was very large. The sermon in the Auditorium was preached by the Rev. Samuel Sargent, Ph. D., pastor of the West Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.

To-morrow the Rev. Gross Alexander, D. D., of New York, will preach in the Auditorium. Additional Sunday services will include the Sunday school and Dr. Hanlon's Bible class at 2:30, and the beach meeting at 6 o'clock.

FREE WATERMELON LUNCH.

Trolley Car Pushed One Wagon Into Another and Incidentally Fed Devery's District.

Dwellers and business folk about the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street thought "Big Chief" Devery had come down from the "pump" just up the street unannounced to work his wonders among them yesterday morning, when on hearing a commotion in the street they looked from their domiciles and saw the street filled with children and a few men and women, running in all directions from a swarming mass of humanity upon the asphalt, each with a big ripe watermelon under the arm. Then everybody who could rushed out and joined the crowd. But there was certainly neither politics nor philanthropy in it. It was simply a case of careless driving or motoring, it is needless to say which, for the beneficiaries did not care.

Edward Edmonston, of 530 East Seventy-first Street, had been in charge of the melons. There were 200 of them piled in a neat pyramid in his wagon. Just behind him was another wagon driven by Isaac Bloom of 332 Henry Street, and behind that came a south-bound trolley car with clanging bell. Bloom didn't turn out and the car could not. The car shoved Bloom's wagon with a long, gentle push against the melon wagon, and it toppled softly over.

Nobody was hurt, and neither car or wagons were damaged in the least, and some of the spilled melons were not even soiled by contact with the asphalt, so quickly did the populace rise to the occasion, but the wagon was empty when the men most concerned in the distribution had it raised once again upon its wheels, and soon after the avenue and streets adjoining were strewn with melon rind.

OPERA AND SIDE SHOWS FOR MRS. VANDERBILT'S GUESTS.

At Her Newport Entertainment on Monday Night Coney Island Features Will Be Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—The preparations for the entertainment to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Monday night are being pushed night and day so that everything will be in readiness for their novel and costly function. The engagement of the "Wild Rose" company from the Knickerbocker Theatre of New York is only a part of the plan which Mrs. Vanderbilt has arranged for the entertainment of her guests. They will not drive directly to the doorway of the house to be received, but will leave their carriages near the gate and enter a 400-foot "Midway," as it is called. That will be decorated in red, with festoons of electric lights its entire length. "Side shows" will be located along the path on each side. Shooting galleries, fortune tellers, "African dodgers," and all sorts of "fakirs" common at country fairs will be provided.

The journey to the house along the passageway will afford the preliminary entertainment, but Mrs. Vanderbilt says it will be only a beginning. After passing the "side shows," the guests will be ushered across the hallway of the villa to the piazza on the sea exposure, whence a short foyer leads into the temporary theatre. There the opera company will give its performance, which will be followed by dancing and a supper. Such a theatre as this has never before been known in Newport. The auditorium has a good dancing floor of hard pine 75 feet square, with a roof of 25 feet above, solidly trussed and with not a supporting column. Hanging from the centre of the roof there will be a huge basket of flowers, taking the place of a chandelier, and yet serving as one, for intertwined among the flowers will be hundreds of miniature electric lights, while around the sides of the structure there will be a border of yellow glowing globes, their color being in keeping with the color effect of the theatre. The stage is 45 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet, and will accommodate the complete first-act settings of the opera.

It is said that it cost $4,000 to buy out the Knickerbocker for one evening. In addition there is the expense of transporting the company to Newport and back to New York for Tuesday evening's performance. The expense of the theatre building has been as much as many an entire society function has cost. The Midway will cost a big penny, too. Enough drapery of various coloring has been used to cover in the solid underconstruction to stock a good-sized dry goods store, and for Turkey red alone it was necessary to send men to New York and Boston and pick up all they could find on the market.

DEVERY AND HIS MONEY.

A Lieutenant Declares the ex-Chief Made It in Comstock Bonanza—The Candidate Approves the Explanation.

A new banner was flung to the winds last night by the Four Corners Club, which set forth their choice for the Democratic leadership of the Ninth Assembly District in the person of William S. Devery. The banner bears a picture of the Chief, with the motto: "Of the People: For the People: With the People."

After the banner raising there was speech-making from a wagon at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Devery being the principal speaker. He was followed by William E. Ryan, who said that the opposition wanted to know where Devery got his money, and he could tell them where he got some of it. Mr. Ryan said that Devery invested in Comstock stocks a great many years ago, when the stock was selling at 12 cents a share, and he had held on to it until it was worth $4,500 a share.

Mr. Ryan was seen after the meeting and asked for more details of the Comstock bonanza wherein Chief Devery was alleged to have made a large sum of money.

"I do not care to talk further on it," he said. "See the Chief. There he is, over there."

"Sure, I made lots of money in Comstock," said the ex-Chief when approached. "But I don't want to talk about it. I said my say at that there meetin' and the best reporters in the city covered it. Now I ain't goin' to get them fellows into trouble by givin' you anything exclusive. Anyhow, I don't see as it's anybody's business. I got my money and I handle it myself. I spend a lot of it.

"What business is it of anybody how I got it? Say, if I was to take a lantern and a jimmy and break into a bank and get away with it, that'd it be my business, wouldn't it? Sure! I am my own cashier, and you bet I don't have to have anybody to handle my money for me."

REAGAN IS STILL MISSING.

Vain Search for Convicted Policeman Yesterday.

The District Attorney's office was kept open until 1 o'clock yesterday to allow Stephen J. Reagan, former wardman for Capt. Herlihy, convicted of perjury, to put in an appearance. Finally Inspector Cortright issued an order to all the Police Captains in the metropolitan district instructing them to have Reagan arrested on sight.

Reagan was wardman for Capt. Herlihy when the latter was in charge of the Fifth Street Station. He has just been found guilty of perjury, and suddenly disappeared on Friday. A warrant for Reagan's arrest had been secured by Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who has been in charge of the case.

The charges of which Wardman Reagan was found guilty are based on alleged contradictions in the former Wardman's sworn testimony while a witness for Capt. Herlihy at the latter's trial in 1900, and in his own trial which terminated Wednesday. At the Captain's trial it is said that he did not know a woman named Minnie Weiner, who had a house on Allen Street, while at his own trial he easily identified the woman who was in the trial room and testified that he had visited her place three times a week for fourteen months.

FIRE DRILL AT BELLEVUE.

Hospital Attaches Rig Up Extinguishers in Three Minutes.

An exhibition of the quickness with which the attendants at Bellevue Hospital can prepare to fight fire and the doctors and nurses rescue property and patients was given yesterday. The employes at the hospital have been practicing the drill for some weeks under the direction of a Fire Department foreman.

Yesterday Deputy Superintendent Rickard warned those in the hospital to prepare for a drill some time during the day. The signal was not given until supper time last night. At that time most of the employes were in the dining hall. As soon as the signal, three blasts on the engine-room whistle, was given the thirty nurses went directly to their places in the wards to be ready to save patients. The twelve physicians ran to the stations assigned to them, while the thirty attendants got out the fire apparatus. All this was done in a very short time, and it was said that three minutes after the alarm was given all were at their posts and the fire hose all laid awaiting the turning on of the water.

The patients had been warned of the coming test, and there was no excitement.

The Rev. John W. Parker Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Rev. John W. Parker died to-day at the home of his parents in Converse, Ind. He was a graduate of Princeton University, and for a time worked in the New York missions. More recently he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Greensburg, Ind. Death was due to hemorrhage.

TELEGRAMS TO ALASKA

Gen. Greely Reports Early Completion of Line from Here.

Great Agricultural Future Predicted for Territory—Protest Against Taxation of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who has just returned from Alaska, reports that before the end of the year Alaska will be connected with the United States by wire. In two weeks, he says, many hundred miles of telegraphic communication will have been established in that Territory between the coast towns and those remote in the interior. Gen. Greely has been inspecting the operations in regard to telegraph lines.

"This," he said, "will for the first time make it possible for intercommunication to be had at a small expense between those portions of the Territory where previously correspondence could be had only by mail, and where letters and answers could not be exchanged more than twice or thrice during the year. It is anticipated that within the next week or two Valdez, Alaska, will be in telegraphic communication with the outside world.

"That line runs from Dawson through Egbert, as a military wire, and is about 450 miles long. There are now in operation in the Territory about 800 miles of wire in the central and lower Yukon Valley. They will be connected with the Valdez system, which will bring the lower Yukon, St. Michaels, and Nome within daily reach of the rest of the world."

In speaking of other Alaskan affairs, Gen. Greely said: "From reports from the members of the Signal Corps, as well as from other reliable information gathered while on my trip, I am impressed with the belief that Alaska has a great agricultural future before her. In traveling west I passed through large areas in Northern Canada, which formerly were considered to be absolutely worthless lands, but which are now producing crops to the value of millions of dollars annually, as well as affording grazing lands for cattle by the tens of thousands.

"There is now in view a settlement of Fins on the Kenai Peninsula, from which great agricultural developments are expected. In that connection it may be mentioned that the Summers are warm, the land is fertile, and the possibility of raising cereals is unequaled anywhere. Vegetables of every variety grow in the Copper River Valley, and grass is hardy. I saw many acres in this section where the grass stood from four to six feet in height. It affords most excellent grazing as well as an opportunity for haymaking for the wintering of stock.

"A strong feeling is manifested in the territory against the laws which tax all trades and professions and turn this money into the Treasury of the United States. Perhaps Alaska is the only place in the United States where the National Government requires even a bootblack to pay a tax for the privilege of conducting his business, and what is true of the bootblack is also true of every other craft or profession. The people there believe that the fees arising from this tax should be devoted largely toward the education of the children of the white population of the territory. That population is rapidly increasing.

"The mistake seems to have been that Alaska has been viewed only as a great mining camp in the past. As a rule, however, I believe that Alaska is a country only for rich men. While the gold deposits are exceedingly rich, they require immense capital to develop and work them. This working can be done only by the most improved machinery. Of course there are parts of Alaska which are barren and unprofitable, but in that enormous region there are areas of the size of many of our smaller States which, in the not distant future, will be inhabited by a dense population."

SENATOR HANNA AT NIAGARA.

He and Miss Hanna Visit the Falls—The Senator's Reception.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Senator Mark Hanna, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ruth Hanna, are at the Cataract House. This is the first visit of Miss Hanna to the Falls, and the Senator has not been here for twenty-five years.

Senator Hanna held an impromptu reception all afternoon at his hotel, prominent citizens and politicians from Buffalo, Lockport, and near-by towns calling to pay their respects. The Senator and Miss Hanna will remain until Sunday night.

THE LATE LYNDS E. JONES.

Tribute of Municipal Civil Service Commission Examining Board.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Examining Board of the Municipal Civil Service Commission at their latest meeting:

Whereas, The members of the Examining Board of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City have learned with profound regret of the decease of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Lynds Eugene Jones, on the 3d day of August, 1902, it is

Resolved, That they take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the fidelity, public spirit and ability shown by him in the discharge of his duties as a member of this board during a period of nearly six years; that they hereby testify to the fact that his scholarly attainments, which gave him prominence among the Alumni of the College of the City of New York, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and other associations of educated men, were supplemented by a wide range of literary and publishing experience and by natural talents of distinction; and that, thus, his work while he had been a member of this board, comprehending most exacting duties and undertaken in a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion to his ideals of true citizenship, will prove to be of lasting value to the city of his birth, of credit to his colleagues, and of honor to his memory; and it is further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this board and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Raber.

John Raber, a former Charities Commissioner and Assemblyman of Brooklyn, who was a leading Democratic politician of Williamsburg, died early yesterday morning at his home, 99 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was born in Germany nearly eighty years ago, and at the age of eight his parents brought him to America. They settled in Williamsburg, where Mr. Raber grew to manhood. He helped to found the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue. In 1866 he was the Democratic opponent of Jacob Worth in the Assembly nomination. Worth received a certificate of election, but Mr. Raber fought

Letters to The Editor of The Times

HOW MINERS' DISPUTES IN ENGLAND ARE SETTLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in your issue of the 16th, entitled "Words of Wisdom and Acts of Folly," afforded me great pleasure. It deals very properly with the situation in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The mulishness of the gentlemen who preside over the coal roads and thereby determine the fate of the mines and the miners cannot possibly be suffered much longer to stand in the way of providing the people with the necessary coal supply for the Winter. The sacred rights of property cannot be invoked. Property is the creation of the people, the State. No one would be suffered to remain in possession of the natural resources of a country, a mine, or all the mines, the waterways, the railroads, or the cornfields, necessary for the maintenance of the people, unless put to useful exploitation. Otherwise the people would decree their own possible annihilation at the hands of a coterie of pigheaded nabobs.

Of course, it can never come to this extreme. The great holders of property are not lunatics. They know that property derives its value from its earning capacity. The action of the anthracite railroad Presidents, however, is of this kind, and would call for some action on the part of the Legislature of the State which enabled their existence were it in session now.

All the suffering of the men and their families dependent on the anthracite mining industry, all the inconvenience the public is exposed to, all the suffering of the people that is to come yet, must be endured simply because the coal operators refuse to recognize the union of the miners. They would be willing to make concessions to the men. In the face of the statistical situation, the demands of the men are moderate. But to recognize the union—no, never.

Now, whatever the grievance of the mine owners against the union officers, one thing is certain, trades unionism is going to remain in the field, and the magnates may as well recognize the fact, humble their pride, and come to terms. In England the millers of Coketown were of the same turn of mind. They threatened to throw their property into the Atlantic whenever the Legislature or anybody else presumed to interfere with their sacred rights of property. But the laws enacted for the protection of children and women, and, finally, of men, did not destroy their property. On the contrary, their property, their trade, and with it their profits, increased most remarkably in spite of the restrictions put on their avarice. They would not consider "no" trade unions. "No interference from outsiders with the management of our property." But they have learned that the interference of the unions even is not without beneficial results.

In no industry has this become so well recognized as in the coal industry. The evidence collected by the Royal Commission and published in the "report on the condition of the children employed in the mines" in 1842, shows how terribly the mining population was ground down in the time of unorganized labor. Women and young girls were employed under ground, stripped to their waists, tied to the wagons to pull the coal to the shaft, in a crouching position, as most of the mines were not high enough to allow of their walking erect. The men were brutalized to an extent possible only under conditions of such incredible degradation. The men endeavored to improve their condition by combination. The oldest existing society of any importance is the Miners' Mutual Confident Association of Northumberland, founded in 1863.

The colliery owners, however, would not recognize the union. Negotiations between the two parties were impossible. The whole decade was marked by strikes and bitter contests. The beginning of the seventies brought a change. The high prices of coal prevailing probably smoothed the way to a better understanding. The owners, who declared their unwillingness to deal with the different proposals separately and proposed themselves to receive a deputation from the trades union. The immediate result was that the union greatly increased in strength, and now practically embraces all the miners in the country. These first meetings led to the appointment of a standing joint committee, before which all disputes between masters and men are brought. The mutual confidence established between them leaves little difficulty in the way of arriving at a settlement.

The Joint Committee for Durham and Northumberland is constituted as follows: Six workingmen are chosen by the Miners' Union and six colliery masters by the Steam Collieries' Defense Association. They elect a Chairman, who has a casting vote. Since 1876 a County Court Judge officiates in this capacity in order to secure greater impartiality in the delivery of the casting vote than if it were in the hands of one belonging to either of the contending parties.

The American anthracite mine owners state as a difficulty for treatment of disputes by a joint body of arbitrators the differing character of mines. The English mines offer greater difficulties on account of the generally smaller thickness of seams, frequently intersected with shale and stone, &c. Still each case finds treatment on its merits. Both sides take the conviction home that they receive fair treatment. Being placed on the same level with the master gives the workman the consciousness that he is not a mere cipher, but an integral part of the productive organization of the country. The self-restraint and intelligence displayed by the labor members has given the employers the conviction that their pride suffers no infraction by submitting to a decision from a tribunal constituted as this is, where the laborers' views are represented by men who show much care not to ask for anything that is not supported by strong evidence, and not based on what seems to them justice and reason.

Nothing prepares so well for the task of meeting in joint session to make a way for peaceful settlement of labor disputes as the act of meeting itself. The experience of England herein may fitly be brought to the attention of our coal mine owners. Distrust wears away by intercourse, and the rough armor of suspicion is laid aside in the contact of men aiming at a mutual understanding.

J. SCHOENHOF.

New York, Aug. 18, 1902.

PRESIDENT BAER AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At an early stage of the present deplorable strike in the coal regions, when Bishop Potter and Archbishop Ireland, as members of the Civic Federation, expressed a desire to mediate in the dispute between the mine owners and their laborers, they were haughtily informed in a letter from the mine owners that this was a matter of business and not of religion. I wrote a short letter to your influential journal at that time, which you were good enough to publish, in which I gave expression to my view, that the relations of capital to labor are far from being a non-religious question was in fact a profoundly religious one, and that any form of the Christian faith which ignored this truth, was in my opinion destitute of the essential spirit of Christianity.

I am therefore glad to see in your paper to-day, that Mr. Baer, who appears to be the spokesman of the owners of the mines, has accepted my view of the religious nature of the trust he and his co-directors are trying to administer, and writes in reply to a meddlesome correspondent that the Directors are now fully awake to the Christian aspect of the question, and begs him not to be discouraged. His language is pitched in such a pure and lofty key that I may be allowed to again bring it to the attention of your readers. He says:

> The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country. Pray earnestly that the right may triumph, always remembering that the Lord God omnipotent still reigns, and that His reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime.

This is indeed a very lofty stand to take, and shows that Mr. Baer, and presumably all of the mine owners, can be touched by a very fine religious emotion. It is strange that until he pointed it out in his letter very few people were aware of the purity and sweetness of the sentiment which from the start has characterized all the actions of this noble band of "God-selected men" in their attitude toward the misguided laborers who are toiling for them in the darkness and dangers of the pit, and whom they are trying to bring to reason and subordination by the slow but sure process of starvation. Of course, if "God in His infinite wisdom" is backing the mine owners in their fight with John Mitchell and the 150,000 ignorant coal diggers, there can be no question of the issue of the struggle. The beggars will have to give in at last, and acknowledge how foolish it was to think that it took less than 2,240 pounds of coal to make a ton, while we who buy it think ourselves lucky if we get 2,000 pounds.

Now that Mr. Baer has brought the question to a religious standpoint, I wish to ask him a few questions, and they are solemn ones:

1. Does he believe that the souls of all men are the creation of the "infinite wisdom" of Almighty God, and that the spirit of the poor fellow toiling in the bowels of the earth is quite as precious in His sight as that of a capitalist sitting in a Directors' room?

2. Does he believe that the universe is ruled and guided in the last resort by perfect justice, and not by an attorney's idea of "law and order"?

3. Can he point out any better earthly plan of reaching justice in any dispute than by submitting the details of the quarrel to arbitration, on which both sides shall be equally represented?

4. Why, if the mine owners are desirous of having justice triumph in this conflict have they persistently refused to leave the settlement to arbitration, while the laborers have from the start offered to abide by such a decision?

5. Does Mr. Baer imagine that any conflict can be permanently settled by the slow process of starvation or the quicker process of military force, and that abiding harmony between capital and labor can be promoted by either method?

6. Does Mr. Baer think that commercial success can be attained when the vast majority of the operatives are sullen and discontented from what they consider a tyrannical and unjust defeat?

7. And, this question is the most solemn of all: What does Mr. Baer think would be the attitude of Christ Himself on this matter of arbitration? Does he think He would advise starvation and gunpowder as a means of settlement, or is He gentler and infinitely nobler appeal to reason and humanity? Has Mr. Baer ever read the beautiful words which have come singing their spiritual strain all down the aisles of nineteen centuries: "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest, for My yoke is easy and My burden is light." Has Mr. Baer or any of his co-Directors any doubt, at all that the pure and lofty spirit who uttered this tender appeal to overburdened humanity would have counseled the submission of the dispute to the courts of reason and not of violence?

T. G.

New York Aug. 21, 1902.

SENATOR QUAY AS STRIKE ARBITRATOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cynicism shown by the anthracite coal operators in denouncing "political interference" after United States Senator Hanna's unsuccessful effort to effect an amicable settlement of the great strike has caused a good many persons to regard Senator Quay's interest in the subject somewhat lightly. They say, "What can Quay do where Hanna has failed?" Let us see. To begin with, Senator Hanna comes from Ohio, and there's no anthracite in that State. Senator Quay is a Pennsylvania Senator, and all the anthracite worth mentioning is mined in Pennsylvania. But this is not all.

In addition to representing Pennsylvania at Washington, where very little legislation of special interest to the anthracite "community of interests" is considered, Senator Quay is all-powerful at Harrisburg, where the Pennsylvania Legislature, to be elected this Fall, will have a number of measures before it next Spring of vast importance to the anthracite companies. Bills are now in course of preparation in every anthracite county in the State to regulate mines and mining. Many of these, if passed, will make anthracite mining far more costly and difficult for the companies than it is at present, and the demand for their passage will be great. An illustration of what can be done in this direction is found in the existing law regulating the employment of miners in the hard coal mines. It provides that every miner so employed must be equipped with a certificate of his efficiency, showing that he has worked in the mines for a term not less than two years, and that he is familiar with the hazardous conditions of such employment. The ostensible purpose of this certificate is to safeguard human life against incompetency in the mines. The law was suggested in reality by the action of the companies in former years in supplanting intelligent workmen with cheap, unskilled foreign labor, and shows how vigilantly every move of the operators has been regarded by the miners.

Of late years the miners of the anthracite region have maintained "a Committee on Legislation" at Harrisburg during every session of the Legislature. This committee has urged and worked for the passage of laws beneficial to the miners. It has kept a record of every legislator's vote on such measures, and a good many aspiring statesmen were retired to private life because their votes were unfriendly. Next Spring a stronger legislative committee than any that has preceded it will be "on guard" at Harrisburg, and mining legislation will dominate the session. The coal companies will, it is said, make a strong effort at the next session to repeal the law relating to miners' certificates. They regard that law as the great stumbling block in the present strike, which they claim they could have broken easily if such a law did not exist.

Of course the repeal of this law will be resisted vigorously by the miners, who will in all probability seek to extend its provisions in some way to the laborers, and also provide that there shall be no more than one laborer to every miner. I mention these things to indicate that United States Senator Quay, who will probably be the master mind of the next Pennsylvania Legislature, possesses advantages as an arbitrator and peacemaker in the present strike that are not enjoyed by his esteemed contemporary, Senator Hanna.

B. E. J.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 22, 1902.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

South American affairs are once again attracting public attention, and before long the American and European press will be discussing the Monroe Doctrine from their different standpoints. These discussions usually bring forth something new, for the Monroe Doctrine is neither a constant, a well-defined, nor even an officially recognized factor in world politics, but it is a potent factor, and its power increases in direct proportion to the growth and power of the United States. What this doctrine was in the past is interesting, and to some instructive, but what it will be in the future is of more vital importance, and will depend to a great extent on the will of the many millions of Americans whose National aspirations it embodies.

Were our entire foreign policy as well defined and above all as generally adhered to as is the Monroe Doctrine, the task of our statesmen would be much easier, as their chances of success would be increased. We quarrel over the advisability of retaining the Philippines and sometimes over our attitude toward particular foreign nations, but once any act or state of affairs is recognized as a violation of our favorite doctrine, those who protest are certain of the unqualified support of the entire Nation. The only question of dispute is what constitutes a violation of this great doctrine, the scope of which is conveniently indefinite and vastly expansive, two facts which add greatly to its power and influence.

There are those who wish that the Monroe Doctrine was a written and recognized principle of international law; but there is no necessity for this; in fact, it would be more of a disadvantage than otherwise. The vitality of this National principle consists solely in its universal acceptance by the American people, and foreign nations will silently abide by it only as long as its violation entails far more danger than probable advantage to them.

It is the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine which should be felt by all Americans, and an exact, positive, and therefore inconvenient definition of it should be avoided. Temporary and individual definitions may be necessary, but no others. For those who must have a definition let the Monroe Doctrine be "America for the Americans," which means nothing and yet a great deal.

In the past the Monroe Doctrine applied primarily to the foreign affairs of our Latin neighbors in the south, but in this century the questions most likely to arise are those of coaling stations, of the transisthmian canal, and, last and most important, of the status of Canada. For the present, at any rate, the European nations must submit to our refusal to permit their acquiring coaling stations in the New World, even when our own stations encircle the Pacific Ocean.

If we build the Panama route, we may then declare it a violation of our doctrine for any other power to attempt to construct a rival canal or even to share authority in the one which we build. With Canada the question is more serious. Here the Monroe Doctrine will receive sooner or later its greatest test. After we examine all possible cases we are forced to the conclusion that any change whatsoever in the status quo of our northern neighbor, unless it be annexation to the United States, would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

To illustrate, suppose England went to war with any nation other than the United States. If she were immediately victorious, then the question of Canada would not arise; but suppose she were not and that any foreign power, Russia, for instance, were to attack her in Canada. Would we allow foreign troops to land on this Continent? I think that every American who feels the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine will answer this question with a decided negative. In fact, most of us would not agree to allow England to send many troops to Canada, or even to organize a large force of volunteers to defend that country against a foreign invader. If England cannot defend her great American possessions without in any way threatening the United States, she must forfeit them, and forfeit them to the United States. Such has become the inexorable corollary of the Monroe Doctrine.

Another contingency is that Canada should become independent. We must not forget that England is now in a position, economically and geographically, where, in going to war with any nation whom she must fight on the sea, she risks her very existence as an empire. We have merely to suppose a defeat of the English navy to see this; and, when we remember the uncertain factor in modern navies, the defeat of even the greatest is not impossible. If England were defeated in a war, even if she were not completely overcome, Canada would wish to become independent. Remembering the history of the past and reasoning out the probable course of events in our future, would we permit Canada to become independent, and if not would we base our objections on the Monroe Doctrine?

In the first place, Canada has never been very friendly to us in the past. Whether it is our fault, or hers, or the fault of both of us is immaterial as far as this discussion goes. We must remember that the Canadians are of the same race as ourselves, that they have a fair opportunity in the world and will be loath to take advantage of it. If independent, Canada would be a small but powerful nation. She would have not only the right but the duty to support an army and a navy. She would have the right to form offensive and defensive alliances with European nations, and her policy and interest might prompt her to do this; and especially against the United States, her powerful and dangerous neighbor and rival.

We fought four years to prevent the formation of an independent nation by our Southern States. Should we permit the formation of a State in the North? This question suggests its own answer. Those who decline, not officially but in every other way, that the independence of Canada would violate our Monroe Doctrine and is therefore not to be tolerated. Furthermore, that Canada must remain an unaggressive and undefended dependency of Great Britain until it becomes an integral part of the United States. Whether this comes about peacefully, or whether we occupy Canada because England has not succeeded in keeping out foreign invaders, or because Canada tries to establish her independence, no one can tell. It is certain that we shall protect Canada from foreign invasion, but it is equally positive that we shall do this for our own advantage and not out of consideration for England. The world has not reached that stage where nations do each other such favors.

We may therefore class among the positive violations of the Monroe Doctrine the acquisition by European powers of coaling stations in this hemisphere, the foreign control of any trans-isthmian canal, and any change in the status of Canada other than annexation to the United States.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

Suffern, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1902.

TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As germane to your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 4 on "The Future of Tenement Buildings," I submit the following:

The tenement house problem of building and location of the building will never be satisfactorily solved until we take a long look ahead and then deliberatly use our reason and try to solve this problem. In order to build the right kind of tenement house we must first know where it is to be located. Wisdom says locate it in the near-by country—say in towns or territory on the railroads that leave the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street. As for the way to build a model tenement house, that can be easily found out, for it's simple indeed.

No truly civilized community or people should—in fact, would—for a moment tolerate the herding of human beings as we do. It is inhuman, yea, it is barbarous. The fact that we do tolerate it proves that we are not truly and fully civilized. Shame be it said, for there is no good reason why we should not be. A Christian people like ours should be ashamed of themselves in tolerating this disgrace as they do this stigma on our fair name. These houses are, as we all know, havens of vice—hotbeds, in fact, wherein vice is nurtured and criminals are made. Vice manufacturing tenement houses, such as we tolerate, should be extirpated, root and branch, no matter how great the cost. It would be cheap at any cost. Decency, morality, yea, God Himself demands their extirpation. Our legislators and our clergy must be appealed to and action taken toward abolishing these hotbeds of vice.

When the Rapid Transit trains get running, the class that lives in tenements can be quickly and cheaply transported to the country, where the State or city should build the right kind of tenement houses and lease them to this class. It would pay in dollars, but, even if it did not pay in dollars, it would pay a million per cent. in morality and self-respect.

The present tenement houses should be condemned and bought by the city. They should be condemned on the ground that they are a public nuisance and a detriment to the city's moral and physical health, and that it is for the city's interest that it owns them. Then purge these dens of vice and dispose of them to the highest bidder. Then pass a law—a most stringent law—that will forever prevent their duplicates to exist. Say you this is Utopian and impossible?

I contend it is not impossible. Given the will, &c., then the way will be found. When done, it will prove the best investment our city ever made. Its income in morals and self respect will be worth millions to ourselves and our posterity. Think of it, our legislators, our clergymen, and our people! Think of it! Use your reason, reflect, take a long look ahead, then try to be true to your dearest interests and the dearest interests of the city you love. Our city's progress has been greatly retarded in the past and is now retarded because its rulers did not and do not look far enough ahead, in fact, did not use reason and common sense in ruling our city.

For instance, common stone was used instead of marble, in building the back of the City Hall, the Fathers thinking that it was of not much, if any, consequence how the northern part looked, as the city would never be built above it. Another instance is this, namely: The short sightedness of our legislators and the officers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in building the makeshift and nuisance they did in the shape of the tunnel from Fiftieth Street to Harlem. What a lamentable mistake—yea, stupid blunder—was theirs! Now, let us profit by our bitter experience and use our reason in the interest of our city's progress. Have done with snap shot judgment and substitute deliberate and wise judgment. Elect men of brains and high character to fill the city offices.

The one chief cause of our city's misrule is the election of men unfit for the duties that they were elected to perform. This is a notorious and disgraceful fact. We deliberately put in office men we know are a disgrace to the office, and hence a disgrace to the city. Now, who is to blame for this state of things? Mainly the people indirectly, and the men who control the primaries directly and who name the candidates for the city offices.

How shall we correct this evil—this chief agent in causing the mis- (and hence miserable) rule of our city, making its very name a stench in the nostrils of all self-respecting, city loving people of our city?

HENRY S. ALLEN.

New York, Aug. 20, 1902.

PARK AND OUTDOOR ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your discriminating and suggestive editorial on public art in your issue of Aug. 17 is worthy of very careful consideration on the part of all who may be interested in the subject of parks and outdoor art. Permit me to say that already steps have been taken in the direction suggested.

In the first place, a committee was appointed at the Boston meeting to bring about a larger co-ordination and affiliation between kindred organizations. This committee is composed of representatives from the following-named organizations:

American Society of Municipal Improvements.
American League for Civic Improvements.
American Institute of Architects.
Architectural League of America.
League for Social Service.
National Municipal League.
American Park and Outdoor Art Association.
Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.
National Society of Cemetery Superintendents.
National Sculpture Society.
American Society of Landscape Architects.
League of American Municipalities.

This is unquestionably a move in the right direction, for at the present time there is too much dissipation of time and energy in the way of organization. If this committee could bring about a larger degree of co-operation, possibly amalgamation between some if not all the organizations mentioned, it will have achieved a most desirable result. As a matter of fact, several of the organizations represented on the committee have already expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the plan.

In the second place, Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, the well-known authority on town and city improvement, was chosen Secretary, to succeed Warren H. Manning, whose professional duties compelled his retirement. A movement is on foot to secure all the time of Mr. Robinson so that the Park and Outdoor Art Association will have the benefit of his whole attention. It is to be hoped that those who are interested in the subject of public art will make this very desirable end possible of attainment.

In the third place a committee was appointed to bring the Park Commissioners into closer affiliation with the work of the association and to develop a more systematic exchange of experience and suggestions among those who are actually charged with the maintenance and extension of our park system.

These three new lines of activity mark the Boston meeting as one of great importance, and in fact it is regarded by those most deeply interested in its welfare as the turning point in its career. If it can bring about coordination along the lines indicated and secure the energies of one as competent as Mr. Robinson it will indeed mark the beginning of a new era in the growing movement for public beauty in America.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1902.

INVENTORS AND PATENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in Monday's TIMES about Patent Office abuses encourages me to add a few new ideas to the admirable observations and conclusions contained in that article. The future glory of the United States, its material progress, its rank in the forces of civilization will depend largely, as it does now, on the force and capacity of her inventors. There can be no doubt that the people of this country mean to encourage and help the inventor, but the help through the Patent Office is in many cases nil. Why a poor inventor should pay a fine of $60 for the temerity to make an invention is, from the viewpoint of pure reason, past finding out. He ought to be paid a handsome sum from the public Treasury for every really useful invention instead of the reverse. It seems then that some practicable suggestion is not out of place in regard to the encouragement and help which poor inventors sorely need.

It is a well-known fact that genius is not habitually constrained to follow human organizations and classes. Genius, like the wind, comes from unexpected quarters. And, although the inventor has to be a close student of physics, as a rule, the great inventors do not come from the class of official scholardom. He is, therefore, handicapped in regard to the publication of his ideas in order to interest the wealthy public in them. He may further be unable to clothe his ideas in such language that the publishers approve of. If a man given to deep study, finding new relations in regard to the true nature of natural forces, clothes these ideas in the particular form which such thinking demands, disregarding all pretense of being popular, the editor is repelled by the language employed which, he well knows, requires more serious attention, if not higher qualities of mind than he by the most liberal estimate can credit to his readers.

If a man like Kant had sent his "Critique of Pure Reason" to the publisher of a newspaper or an American magazine, it would have been politely rejected, yet this work contains the most valuable information about the worth of ideas and perceptions. An inventor who has to leave the beaten paths of science and seek new pastures will find, if he is successful, that our conceptions of matter and force are vague and need restating and changing. Such a man must be a daring and bold thinker, but the further he advances on his road the more he separates himself from his fellowmen, and he will find deaf ears when he returns to them and tells them about his discoveries. And if such discoveries should result in practical inventions, he will find no help. In most cases experiments are necessary in order to test the validity of a theory. If by privations and suffering he should have succeeded in making a valuable invention, benefiting the human race, he is confronted by the patent question.

As a true inventor, he cares perhaps less about the monetary value of his discovery than about its smooth sailing down the sea of time, awarding him by a measure of glory, for which the most modest man strives. This glory is for him the testimony of a life well spent, of labor well done, of benefits conferred on his fellowmen. But now the difficulties commence. He has to study law, knowing that otherwise his invention will become a bone of contention; the idealist, the exact, honest thinker and philosopher, has to contend for the child of his genius as if it were a prey found in hunting like a wild beast. Must this be so?

It would seem that such an inventor, if too poor, ought to have the opportunity to lay his ideas before a board of examiners, selected from the foremost members of university professors in physics and teachers in technical schools, with practical civil engineers as advisers, and connected only loosely with the Patent Office. This board ought to be furnished with the necessary funds by the Patent Office, in order to carry out experiments, if found necessary, and to relieve the inventor of all personal sacrifices in cases where great and general utility of an invention are plainly visible. The obtaining of a patent ought to be made easy, and the inventor should find unquestioned recognition for his labor. The inventor is a public servant far too valuable to be jostled and harrassed by "the safeguards of the law," which do not help him, and, in so many cases, become snares. Great inventions are ahead of us; nobody knows who will snatch the torch and lead science on to new battles and victories, and everything ought to be done in order to encourage the poor inventor, as it is done for every original worker in other fields.

BALTHASAR LUCHSINGER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1902.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of electing United States Senators by the Legislatures of the States or by the people is not so important to be considered as the question of equal suffrage of the States in the Senate. When the Constitutional Convention of 1787 provided that Representatives in Congress should be apportioned among the States according to population, and the election of President by popular vote, the first step was taken to make the National Government a true republic—a Government of the people.

When the same assembly gave to the States equal suffrage in the Senate, it made it possible for a small minority of the people, through their Representatives in the Senate, to thwart and control legislation in the House that was based on the will of the majority of the people; thus attempting to blend oligarchic and republican principles in one government.

In the compendium of the census of 1880 will be found an illustration of the possible power of a minority of the people represented in the Senate. There were at that time thirty-eight States, and a population of the United States of about 50,000,000. There were forty-four Senators from States that aggregated a population of about 14,000,000, while the States that aggregated a population of about 36,000,000 were represented by only thirty-two Senators.

The entire Republican principle upon which the Senate was constituted was not the willing work of the majority of the convention. They were forced to yield to the States that demanded equal suffrage in the Senate or suffer the consequences of their receding. Eight of the fifteen States, in their Constitutions adopted in that period, had declared the people the true foundation of government.

In objecting to the equal suffrage of the States in the Senate, we are not questioning the wisdom of a majority of the members of that convention, but the republicanism of a minority that were determined to risk or ruin.

Senator Lodge in his recent address to the students of Yale is reported to have said:

> "If the Senate is placed upon the same basis as the House, and is chosen the same way by the same constituency, its character and meaning depart. The States will be hopelessly weakened; the balance of the Constitution will be destroyed; centralization will advance with giant strides, and we will enter upon a period of constitutional revolution of which the end cannot be foretold."

That is saying that dire results will follow the giving the people control of the National Government precisely as the people control State Governments. Such language certainly shows a distrust of the people.

The Constitution of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, has the following in Article V. of the Declaration of Rights:

> "All power residing originally in the people and being derived from them, the several Magistrates and officers of Government vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them."

The people of Massachusetts must have changed a great deal if, seven years later, they were in favor of ignoring the people when choosing United States Senators.

J. A. DONALDSON.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 19, 1902.

DOUBTS OF A TRUTHSEEKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an old man, fast verging on threescore years and ten. I had not the advantage of a high school or college education; what little I know I have learned by reading (newspapers principally) and conversing whenever possible with men who knew more and were better informed than I.

Before I came of age I was convinced that the two most important problems that confronted the thinking man were National politics and religion. I satisfied myself on the former subject, and voted according to my convictions, and have never, up to now, had any reason to change my opinions and belief.

My mother was of Scotch Presbyterian descent, and I was consequently early initiated in the horrible creed first promulgated by the wretched John Calvin. To this fact, I presume, I am indebted primarily for a desire to investigate the doctrine and creed of Christianity; and now at my time of life, after reading and pondering most earnestly on the suoject, I am still at sea, and cannot bring my reason to solve my doubts.

If the Bible be the Divine Word of God, then everything in the Bible must be true. The truth is the truth, whether 1,000 years before Christ or 1,900 years after. There is certainly one thing the Almighty cannot do—that is make the truth a lie or a lie the truth.

Assuming that the Christian claim of the divinity of the Bible is true, then of course the Divine account of the creation—man, the temptation and fall from grace in the Garden of Eden, the subsequent banishment, and the curse of God on Adam and his descendants—must all be true, and must be taken just as it is written in the Holy Book.

Now, when we consider the condition of Adam and Eve before the fall, we find that they did not know good from evil, right from wrong, and were therefore not responsible for anything they might do; they were "non compos," or what we would call in these times idiots; therefore they could not commit a sin by eating of the forbidden fruit, not being responsible beings. It was only after eating of the fruit of the forbidden tree that their eyes were opened, and, becoming conscious of their shame, they clothed their nakedness. Then God banished the couple from Eden, and cursed Adam and his descendants by forcing him and them to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

It seems to me, if this is all true, that we the descendants of Adam owe a lasting and eternal debt of gratitude to the devil, who in the guise of a serpent, the Bible tells us, prevailed on Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit, and thus become intelligent, and thus also incur the curse of being obliged to work for a living. We certainly owe all our civilization and progress in the arts and sciences to the fact that we are obliged to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow; every half-way intelligent man will acknowledge this; it certainly requires no argument to prove it.

This curse of God on the primitive man then was really a blessing; so that it would seem to me that the Christian who devoutly believes in the divinity of the Bible as truly the Word of God should worship the devil, who made our civilization and progress possible, instead of the God who cursed the whole race of mankind as soon as Adam's eyes were opened and he became a reasoning and rational being. Then, if the Christian declares that the Garden of Eden and the fall of man are a myth, where does he find any explanation or excuse for the "vicarious atonement"?

To my untrained mind these are mysteries I cannot solve, and I venture to put my crude thoughts on paper in hopes that some of your more intelligent and better educated readers may satisfy my mind for a lucid explanation of these seeming difficulties. It is as important for me to know the truth as for any one else; and it is the truth I am seeking, if we poor finite beings are permitted by the wonderful Power that controls the vast firmament, and the myriads of spheres surrounding, to know the truth.

Therefore I subscribe myself honestly and conscientiously TRUTH-SEEKER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1902.

SCULPTURE TO THE FORE!

Would a Guild of Sculptors Improve the Quality of American Work?

An Expert on the Best Way to Secure Monuments and Large Sculpture.

Sculpture is being applied to public buildings in this country in so much more liberal a way than ever before that the opinion of a sculptor who has had some experience in the architectural use of statuary was sought, in order to discover whether sculptors regarded the situation with favor or disfavor. The approaching exhibition of the National Sculpture Society with the New York Florists' Club at the Madison Square Garden lends interest to the general question of sculpture, not to speak of occasions further in the future, like the World's Fair at St. Louis, where sculpture must figure as a large element in the decoration of buildings and grounds.

Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl has had something to do with the sculptural decoration of the Library of Congress and the Pan-American, as well as the Naval Arch in New York; he was in charge of the sculpture on the Court of Appeals in Madison Square, and is named as the Director of Sculpture for the St. Louis World's Fair. Enthusiastic concerning the glory of his art and the possibilities for sculpture in the United States, he talked with great freedom and incidentally developed a plan for the improvement of public sculpture which will be sure to rouse controversy among architects and sculptors.

Mr. Ruckstuhl's attention was called to the fact that many very large buildings had been designed of late for public purposes without any definite statement that sculpture or mural painting was considered by the architects. As an exception to what may be called the rule, the case of the Pennsylvania Capitol at Harrisburg was cited, for which liberal provision as to sculpture and mural paintings has been made by the Legislature of that State, and the architect encouraged to put himself in close touch with the sculptor and decorator chosen.

"In view of the number of cases here and in other cities where this plan has not been followed," Mr. Ruckstuhl was asked, "what should sculptors do to assert their rights, if any rights exist?"

"I do not see that they can do anything immediately," was the reply. "At present everything depends on the architects, who in most cases appear wish to be supreme. So long as the sculptors work alone, each keeping to himself, endeavoring to obtain orders and commissions on their own account only, without an ideal for the general improvement of the standards of sculpture, and without the esprit du corps which feels that by the furtherance of their comrades their own status will be improved, I cannot foresee a betterment of the situation. Cooperation and a laying aside of back-biting and selfish considerations are necessary before the sculptors get their rights."

"You think they have rights, then?"

"Assuredly—just as much as the architect. Sculpture can often save a building from ugliness without hope or appeal, when the architect, as often happens, is merely an engineer who spends his strength in the very necessary work of making his building safe, commodious and fitted in a crude way for the purposes for which it exists. The ideal building, of course, is the product of at least three artists, of which the architect is one."

"You believe, then, in an intimate cooperation of sculptor and painter with the architect. But suppose a very large building like a cathedral, a capitol, a great library, a museum—in such cases one sculptor and one decorator could not accomplish the work with the quickness absolutely required by modern needs."

THAT FETICH INDIVIDUALITY.

"That is just where I believe the mistake is being made. We are in an era of the fetich individuality. Now, individuality in an artist is a good thing in itself, if it keeps its proper place, a place I boldly claim should be secondary. In public statuary, especially, I hold that there is something higher than the individuality preached nowadays to the exclusion of everything else. We see the results; this fetich produces individuality without beauty. I do not believe in it when it exists at the expense of beauty."

"Do you mean that in public statuary sculptors should sink their personality and labor together to produce a combined result?"

"Indeed I do—like the ants and bees, the beavers and birds, if you will. I go so far as to say that it is better that every group, statue, and architectural ornament in the country should be pleasing and thorough in workmanship and never show a trace of the personality of a sculptor, than to have it 'individual,' but lacking in beauty.

"I venture to say that the ten pieces of Greek sculpture by different men acknowledged to be the greatest known are so absolutely lacking in individuality and temperament that they look as if they might have been carved by one and the same sculptor. The same is true of the Dutch school of painting and even of a large majority of the work of the Italian, Renaissance."

"Then you think, do you, that the excessive stress laid nowadays on the personal touch and the mark of the ego in sculpture is an obstacle to advance in the art?"

"I do. It is egotism gone to seed."

"You will find it hard to persuade sculptors and amateurs of that."

"Perhaps so. But I think there is already a revulsion of feeling in this matter. People are sick of it. Besides, how easy it is to assume it!"

"You allude to * * * ? In other words, you think some artists assume it as a pose—they play the hypocrite in the aesthetic line?"

"No. I'm not going to name names. I have enemies enough already. It is the general principle I'm after, and each man can settle with his own conscience. It is the easiest thing for an artist to adopt an individual style and show a 'temperament,' provided he is willing to sacrifice the beautiful for the bizarre and the ugly. But it is a most difficult thing to produce beauty and originality at this late date. Every admirable style that was ever manifested in the world of art was 'native—native and unconscious.'"

"Have you seen many instances of late where architects have followed the lead of Richard M. Hunt as regards the Chicago World's Fair, Gen. Casey as regards the Library of Congress, the late James Brown Lord as regards the Court of Appeals?"

"I regret to say that even Mr. Lord's plan, incompletely carried out as I think it was, has not been followed by architects. They are averse to follow precedents established here and in other countries, preferring to be sole judges of what is wanted in sculpture and mural painting, rather than to consult with artists ab initio.

A GUILD OF SCULPTORS.

"But have you any suggestion for the overthrow of this 'fetish of individuality' and the introduction of co-operation among sculptors?"

"If I had the means, I would begin at once to organize the sculptors here into a guild based after a fashion on the artist guilds of the later Middle Ages. The guild would comprise:

"1. Masters.
"2. Associates.
"3. Apprentices.

"This guild would undertake large public monuments on a plan that would insure perfect work, so far as perfection is possible, thoroughly technical work, and results that would reflect the nation and epoch as no 'personal' work can.

"Imagine, let us say, twelve masters, for whom a great studio building would be arranged, each master having his own studio, and all connected by a courtyard. In this courtyard would stand a hydraulic lift to which from the several studios as many tracks would lead."

"A kind of engine roundhouse?"

"No matter. Observe that the hydraulic elevator in the centre would permit a monument in the clay to be placed at any required height for study and criticism.

"The masters of the guild would hold all commissions of a public nature in common—they would 'pool their issues,' as the slang of Wall Street has it, and divide the profits after paying the salaries of associates, apprentices, and workmen."

"But is not that only a large firm on a bigger scale, and would it not be a trust?"

"Call it what you will. I am only giving you a rough outline and am not afraid of words. This would be the procedure with regard to a commission—mind you, I am only giving a rude sketch:

"Each master would be expected to make a design and a sketch model which would be voted on by the masters and associates. The winner would be required to enlarge his sketch in clay one-third the actual size and submit it for criticism or study to the masters, who would vote on each important change. The model would then be made of full size and placed in the courtyard at the height the completed work is to occupy and receive another critical overhauling by the masters, with votes for any further changes, and only then would it be cast in plaster."

"And to whom would the work be credited?"

"To the guild, not the prize winner. At the plaster cast stage it would receive the stamp of the guild as a guarantee that it had been thoroughly considered by so many sculptors that it must reflect the prevalent taste in art of the country and the period.

"So you wish the individual masters to disappear, lose their identity under a guild stamp?"

"Not at all, only so far as public sculpture is concerned. Only half their time would be due to the guild's work. The other half could be spent in following the bent of their natural talent or genius, whether for private work or ideal productions embodying the best idea that is in their minds.

"My view of the best that could be done by a Sculptor Guild is this: Since an individual sculptor often allows mistakes to go uncorrected, either because of inability to see them owing to mental and physical weariness from the struggle with the problem, or else because of lack of time to finish work in carrying out a contract having a time limit, it has often occurred that the strongest sculptors have put their names to monuments which are unworthy of their best. These justify their more narrow minded and envious competitors in criticism and this loud criticism has done and is doing great harm to the profession of sculpture, and especially American sculpture. It occasions a loss of confidence in the ability of our sculptors to do work of the first quality.

"Especially is the tendency to demand quick work responsible for neglect in quality of work; Americans having often more haste than judgment and generally failing to understand why an artist cannot work as fast as an artisan and an artisan as a bricklayer. The attempt to keep up with

BROADWAY THEATRES ARE READY FOR NEW SEASON

Several First-Class Attractions Already On, and Within Ten Days Nearly Every House Will Have Its Attraction Blazoned in White Lights—Klaw & Erlanger's Deal.

This week is the forerunner of the new season. Several first-class attractions already are on, the Broadway and the Garrick opening this week. Within another week or ten days nearly every Broadway house will be ready for business. The majority of the principals are back from their vacations, and all plans are practically settled for the first half of the season.

Rarely has a year opened with such promise. Money and a great deal of it awaits the manager who can please the public's artistic sense, and an unusual number of them are attempting it. Old managers are spreading out, while there are new Richmonds in the field. At least eight new theatres will be thrown open this season, the latest builders being the booking firm of Klaw & Erlanger. When this firm has all its houses in hand it will be the largest theatre owner in New York. It will have the new Liberty and Amsterdam Theatres, in West Forty-second Street; perhaps Daly's Theatre when Daniel Frohman moves into the new Lyceum, and its late purchase, the New York. With this latter the firm will put on gigantic dramatic productions.

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The seventh season of the Frohman management at the Garrick Theatre will begin there Monday night with the production of H. M. Paull's three-act farce, "The New Clown." It will be the first presentation of the piece in America, it having its original run in London at Terry's and the Comedy Theatre. "The New Clown" is the story of an English lord who trades clothes with a real circus clown and, after many adventures, wins a wife.

The cast is as follows:

Lord Cyril Garston.....Jameson Lee Finney
Captain, the Hon. Jack Trent.....George Irving
Thomas Baker.....Winchel Smith
Mr. Dixon.....Ralph Delmore
Mr. Pennyquick.....Frederick E. Bean
"Billy".....Harrison Armstrong
Mr. Lane.....Frederick Spencer
The Jockey.....Julius Witmark
Figgis.....C. J. Garrigan
Boy.....Alexander Taylor
Policeman.....Thomas Davis
Dolly Pike.....Jessie Busley
Maud Chesterton.....Margaret Gordon
Winnie Chesterton.....Beatrice Morgan
The Serio-Comic.....Maud Raymond
Lottie.....Leonora Harris
Daisy.....Elsie Ferguson
Rose.....Helen Douglas
Margaret.....Caroline Starbuck
Grace.....Blanche Landers
Harriet.....Inez Marcel
Elsie.....May Seeley
Blanche.....Carrie Landers

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The Broadway will be opened on Thursday night with a new musical comedy, "Sally in Our Alley," by George V. Hobart and Ludwig Englander. The comedy is in two acts and several scenes. It is a story of the east side, with a glimpse of Fifth Avenue. The first act shows Sally's Alley with her father's store. The scene then shifts to a mansion on Fifth Avenue. The plot is slight, being of the conventional musical comedy order. The cast contains about one hundred persons. It is in part as follows:

Izzy, proprietor of the Heterogeneous Emporium.....Dan McAvoy
Sarah, his daughter, "Sally in Our Alley".....Marie Cahill
Louis, his son.....Louis Wesley
Capt. Dan O'Reilly, Izzy's steadfast friend.....Richard F. Carrol
A. Marigold, rich and retired.....Joseph Herbert
Colanthy Marigold, his wife.....Catharine Lewis
Virginia Marigold, his daughter.....Margaret Marston
Louis Henri Fleuret, an artist, in love with Sally.....Frank Farrington
Cassandra, maid of Marigold.....Georgia Caine
Little Norah Ryan.....Georgie Laurence
Marion, Fifth Avenue belle.....Georgie Kelly
Marcia, Fifth Avenue belle.....Viola Carlstedt
The Prince of Fezalour, an Algerian title in search of a Braidstreet bride.....Frank Bernard
Paul Smith, poor, but not proud of it.....Marian Bruce
Favorel, the Marigold footman.....Edward Elkes

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At the Manhattan Beach Theatre Monday night H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Grace Van Studdiford, and the Bostonians, originals and newly engaged artistes, will present "Maid Marian." The sequel of "Robin Hood" requires a much larger company than its predecessor, and contains a story of the famous quartette, the Sheriff, Little John, Maid Marian, and Robin Hood, with Richard Coeur de Lion's forces fighting in the wars of the Crusades. The scenic display was originally presented last season at the Garden Theatre. George B. Frothingham will appear as the friar as of yore, and Josephine Bartlett will play Dame Durden. The new contralto, Miss Olive C. Moore, will alternate in the part of Robin Hood, and Allen C. Hinckley will reappear as Will Scarlet. Miss Sabbery d'Orselle, another newcomer, will play Anabel, and Campbell Donald, Guy of Gesbourne.

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The Terrace Garden Opera Company's regular Summer season will terminate at the end of the coming week with a revival of Audran's opera, "Olivette," following which will be a season of grand orchestral and vocal concerts, to be given within and out of doors nightly. Harry Brown has been specially engaged to play the part of Coquelicot in "Olivette." The cast will be:

Capt. de Merrimac.....James A. Donnelly
Valentine.....Harry Luckstone
Duc des Ifs.....Charles Renwick
Coquelicot.....Harry Brown
Marcejol.....Martin Cheesman
Olivette.....Miss Eloise Mortimer
Bathilda.....Miss Belle Thorne
Veloutine.....Miss Minnie Murray
Moustique.....Miss Nina Ainscos

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J. W. McKinney has decided to make an innovation in the way of entertainment at Manhattan Beach on the next three Sundays, which will be the closing Sundays at that popular resort. It has been decided to give three operatic concerts, the first of which will be held to-night. The concerts will be given both afternoon and evening at the theatre, and a chorus recruited from the ranks of the Metropolitan Opera House, the Bostonians, and other musical organizations will appear. The soloists will be Edgardo Zerni, Selma Kronold, Isabella Bouton, Gwyllan Miles, and Evan Williams.

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"A Romance of Coon Hollow" will open at the Third Avenue to-morrow night.

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"Man to Man," a melodrama, will be presented at the New Star to-morrow night.

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Beginning with a matinée performance on Sept. 1 the Henry V. Donnelly stock company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, will begin its fifth season. Henrietta Crosman's success, "Mistress Nell," will be the opening bill.

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Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, the "Emerald Isle," will receive its first American presentation at the Herald Square Theatre on Sept. 1, by Jefferson De Angelis and his opera company. The engagement is looked forward to with some interest from the fact that Sir Arthur was still employed in the completion of the work at the time of his death, and it was necessary for Edward German to add the finishing touches. Capt. Basil Hood wrote the book and the lyrics, which are pronounced as good as the music. The complete English production will be presented here. The supporting company will include Helene Frederics, Kate Condon, Edna Burd, W. T. Carlton, Edmund Stanley, Gerald Gerome, F. Stuart Hyatt, and Frank Belcher.

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The American Theatre stock company will begin its third season with "The Christian" Saturday, Aug. 30. Maurice Freeman will be the new leading man.

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"The Price of Honor" is a new play by James R. Garey to be presented at the Metropolis Theatre to-morrow night.

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

After another week at the Knickerbocker "The Wild Rose" will end its long and prosperous run and take its witty lines and satisfying music upon the road. It will be replaced by "The Rogers Brothers at Harvard." A special matinée will be given Monday afternoon. On Monday evening the Knickerbocker Theatre will be dark, as the entire company is to be transported to Newport, where it is to serve as the occasion of a theatre party given by one of the Summer residents.

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This is the last week also of "The Defender," the nautico-musical comedy at the Herald Square, which will be replaced by Sir Arthur Sullivan's last work, "The Emerald Isle."

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"A Chinese Honeymoon" continues its prosperous course at the Casino indefinitely, where it bids fair to equal the enviable records of such plays as "The Rounders," "The Belle of New York," and "Florodora."

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Rice's "Show Girl," which opened at the Grand Opera House Saturday evening, will continue through the week. Both the theatre and the actors appear in a new dress.

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"Robert Emmet," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is above the average of Irish melodramas, and seems to have strong popular qualities. The title rôle is acceptably played by the youthful author, Brandon Tynan; but the production is chiefly remarkable for the constellation of old and approved actors it has gathered together. Among these are W. H. Thompson, Francis Powers, Owen Fawcett, William Elton, and James M. Bradbury.

***

At the Academy of Music "Quincy Adams Sawyer" enters the last fortnight of a brief run. It is not a particularly well built play, but it has many amusing passages and affords those who delight in the rural drama a wholesome evening's entertainment. It will be followed by "Robin Hood."

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

Satsuma, the juggler, returns this week to "Japan by Night" at the Madison Square Roof Garden. Kudzuoka, the Japanese who sings in both English and Japanese; the fencers and the jujitsu wrestlers are among the other stage attractions that appear when "The Mikado" is not occupying the stage. "The Mikado" has already finished six weeks of an uninterrupted run, and the seventh week of the engagement begins to-morrow.

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Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden continues to be crowded nightly. Creatore and his band remain a strong attraction. Each week offers changes in the vaudeville portion of the programme. The Saturday bargain matinées and the Sunday night concerts continue in popular favor.

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Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will open Monday with "The Arabian Night." The Fifth Avenue presents "Mr. Walker's Ward," in which Charles Bowser is featured. Theodore Hamilton will lead in "Dora" at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house. "The Days of King Herod" will be the headliner at the Twenty-third Street Theatre.

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Keith's offering for next week is headed by Milton and Dolly Nobles, presenting their sketch, "A Blue Grass Widow." Ernest Hogan, "The Unbleached American," always a favorite, gets second place on the bill. The Three Yoscarrys, European comedy acrobats; Dave Lewis, with a new monologue; Ameta, the spectacular danseuse; Barton and Ashley, in a comedy sketch, entitled "Canal Boat Sal"; Craig and Ardelle, musical comedians; the three Barretts, club jugglers, with eighteen other acts, and new pictures for biograph and stereopticon complete the offering at the Union Square.

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To-morrow evening the floating roof garden on the steamer Grand Republic begins the last week of its season.

The closing programme includes Nolan and McShane, Irish comedians; William Hines, comic songs; Effie Brookline, the girl with the baritone voice," and Jeannette and Revere, up-to-date sons and dances.

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The management of the Circle Auditorium announces that owing to the popularity of the Kaltenborn concerts, and in response to demands from patrons of the house, it has extended Mr. Kaltenborn's season four weeks from Sept. 1, with an option of four weeks additional.

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The new musical comedy, "The Sweet Girl," continues at the New York Roof Garden. The vaudeville programme is continued. It is said that Lola Yberri will appear this week in her novel dance, her appearance last week being delayed.

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Duss continues at St. Nicholas Garden. He promises to return next year to his own house, which will be partly a theater and partly a concert hall. R. E. Johnston, his manager, says that Duss has leased the Cicle Auditorium for ten years.

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In addition to the reproduction at the Eden Musée of the coronation of King Edward, a new series of interesting pictures just received from London, will be shown during the coming week. The new pictures were taken specially for the Musee and show the processions of state carriages of the royal family, Dukes, Duchesses, Lords, Earls, and ladies.

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Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, in Harlem, will open its doors for the season Saturday night, Aug. 30.

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The Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight pictures remain as the principal feature of the bill at Huber's, Fourteenth Street.

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The Dewey Theatre will open Saturday night with a musical burlesque, "A Circus Day."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Shannon's band plays on Manhattan Beach.

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"Erminie" will be given with a full cast and chorus at Terrace Garden.

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Among the selections at the Duss concert will be by Miss Charlotte George, in a new solo by Duss, "To Thee, O Lord, Most Mighty Power."

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The coming of Mascagni to the Metropolitan Opera House in October recalls the fact that his history is a repetition of that of many others of equal renown—a long, hard struggle from poverty to fame. At the beginning of 1890 he was unknown and struggling; six months later his fame had spread over the civilized world. The composer was little known in Rome. He was even refused admittance into the Teatro Costanzi, where "Cavalleria Rusticana" was being rehearsed for its first public performance. The opera had won the Sonzogna competition and was being prepared for presentation under the celebrated director, Signor Mascheroni. Mascagni, who for weeks had been experiencing the bitterness of great poverty, went to the Costanzi to see his work in preparation. He had never seen it on the stage—in fact, had never heard a note sung except by his own badly trained voice—and he was full of nervous expectancy as he approached the theatre. But the doorkeeper looked askance at his frayed garments and thought of calling a policeman when the caller said he was the composer of the opera being rehearsed within. The indignant and disappointed musician paced up and down the sidewalk half an hour, when Signor Mascheroni happened to come to the door. The maestro recognized the haggard young man and led him within. Two evenings later, May 17, 1890, Mascagni, in immaculate garments, was bowing his acknowledgments before the most enthusiastic audience ever assembled within the historic Costanzi. The next day he was hailed as one of the foremost young musicians of his time.

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The new Russian romantic play which Liebler & Co. have had written by Miss Harriet Ford for James O'Neill has been christened "The Honour of the Humble." Mr. O'Neill will open in the new play at some point in New England not yet definitely determined, about Oct. 15.

***

W. H. Crane will arrive here to-morrow from his Summer home in Cohasset, Mass., to attend the rehearsals of "David Harum," in which he will begin his third starring season under Charles Frohman's management, at the Criterion Theatre, beginning Monday, Sept. 8. Mr. Crane will present "David Harum" at the Criterion Theatre for two weeks. He will then play "David Harum" right across the continent from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore. This will be Mr. Crane's last season in this successful rôle.

***

Through an error in the programme on the opening night of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" at the Academy of Music, the name of Robert Kelly was printed "George W. Kelly," and the wrong Mr. Kelly was credited by the critics with making a success in the part of Zekiel Pettingill. The right Mr. Kelly is a young actor who went on the stage six years ago as a member of the late Augustin Daly's company. Later he played with James A. Herne in "Shore Acres," and last season was the leading man in "The Village Postmaster" company. Robert Kelly is a nephew of the late Sol Smith Russell.

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Several of the recent numbers of Leslie's Monthly have contained articles by well-known theatrical writers on the successful actors of the present day. One was written by Franklin Fyles, and another by Alan Dale. The one for the September number is by Adolph Klauber, on Amelia Bingham. He tells of her girlhood in her native town, Hicksville, Ohio, where she married Lloyd Bingham, an actor at that time. Later this actor went into Wall Street and got enough money to aid his wife in her ambitions. Mr. Klauber traces her stage career from the People's Theatre on the Bowery, where she first appeared in "The Struggle for Life," to the goal of her ambition—"a leading woman on Broadway." He says she is not yet a great actress—something of a novice, in fact—but that her work in "The Climbers" and "A Modern Magdalen" contains promising elements.

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Margaret Anglin closed her engagement of ten weeks at the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, Saturday night, and will return immediately to this city for the rehearsals of the Empire Theatre Company in "The Wilderness." The annual Autumn tour of this organization begins on Monday, Sept. 22, at Powers's Theatre, Chicago.

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The Jewish actress, Bertha Kalish, has completely recovered from her recent illness, and will open her season at the Thalia Theatre on Aug. 29, in Jacob Gordon's version of Count Leon Tolstoi's masterpiece, "The Kreutzer Sonata." Among other productions the Thalia Theatre Company soon will put on is a revival of "Hamlet," in which Mme. Kalish last season played the part of the melancholy Dane.

***

Mrs. Le Moyne's tour in "Among Those Present" will commence in October under the management of George H. Brennan. The author, Glen MacDonough, is at Onset, Mass., putting the finishing touches on the play.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

A vaudeville and concert programme is presented at the New York Roof.

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Creatore plays at the Paradise Roof.

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The Proctor concerts begin at 2 P. M., and are continuous.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The following musical programme will be performed this afternoon at 4 o'clock on Central Park Mall by the Seventh Regiment Band, George L. Humphrey, Bandmaster:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
Grand March, "Festival".....G. Miller
Overture, "Maximillian Robespierre".....Litoff
Paraphrase, "The Reaper and the Flowers".....Cowen
Selection, "Attila".....Verdi
Cornet solo, "Pearls of the Ocean".....Hoch
Mr. Chester W. Smith.
a. Adagio, from "Sonata Pathetique".....Beethoven
b. Finale, from "Sonata Pathetique".....Beethoven
Nocturne, "Monastery Bells".....Welz
Intermezzo, "Trio, Op. 6".....Chopin
Novelette, "Le Route de Grand Marnan".....Gillet
Caprice Heroique.....De Kontski
Doxology.

Pelee in Miniature at Manhattan Beach.

No more remarkable fireworks display has yet been given in the amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach than that which will be witnessed next Thursday night, when the annual carnival of fire will be celebrated. In addition to the burning of ancient Rome there will be among the colossal set pieces a strikingly realistic representation of the eruption of Mont Pelée and the destruction of St. Pierre.

OLD MAN RESCUED BY POLICEMAN

John Quinn, Penniless, Said He Once Had a Million.

John Quinn, seventy-one years old, who said he was once a broker and worth a million dollars, but who is now without a home, was pulled from the tracks of the Sixth Avenue surface railway at Twenty-eighth Street late last night, just in time to escape being run over by a car. The rescuer was Policeman Behr.

Quinn said that he had fallen on the tracks from exhaustion. Quinn was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. His large fortune, he said, had long ago been dissolved by repeated reverses. He said he hadn't a relative in the world.

Chapman Raids Boys' Crap Game.

Capt. Chapman, assisted by his detectives, John Munyon, McGuire, and E. Welley Hall, and two patrol wagons figured in a raid on an alleged crap game at 34 Bond Street last night. As a result of the raid eleven boys ranging in age from fifteen to twenty years were locked up in the Mercer Street Station. The youngest prisoners were sen to the Gerry Society room.

Big Seizure by Revenue Collector.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Internal Revenue Collector McCoach and a detail of deputies to-day raided two houses in the southern section of the city, capturing more than a ton of leaf tobacco, 20,000 cigars, and a quantity of beer and wine. Pasquale Cape Bianco, the reputed leader of a band of men who are alleged to have swindled the Government by manufacturing cigars without paying the revenue tax, was arrested. He was held by United States Commissioner Craig for a further hearing.

TRIED TO BRIBE POLICEMAN.

Crap-Shooting Boy Told by Magistrate Brann that This Is a Reform Administration.

Max Mate, fourteen years old, of 38 Orchard Street, sat last night in the Juvenile Asylum on Washington Heights thinking it over. He is only fourteen years old, but he knows a good deal more than some boys. He was shooting craps at Henry and Jefferson Streets, when Policeman Langdon of the Madison Street Station joined the party. Max had his back toward him and so it happened that he was the only one who didn't get away. On the march to prison he offered Langdon a dollar to let him go. The policeman not only refused it, but told Magistrate Brann all about it when he and Max stood side by side at the Essex Market Court rail soon after.

"What! You wanted to bribe a policeman!" thundered the Magistrate. "Why, I'm surprised. You ought to know that you couldn't do that under the Reform Administration. You people of the east side have corrupt ideas, and I'm going to help to correct them."

"I didn't mean anything wrong and I didn't do anything wrong, and I offered him a dollar to let me go," interrupted the prisoner.

"You wanted to get off too cheap," said the Magistrate. "It will cost you more than a dollar to get your liberty. I will fine you $3 for playing craps, and I ought to fine you $10 more for trying to corrupt our Police Department."

The lad didn't have it, and so will remain within the asylum walls for three days, unless friends come to the rescue.

WOMAN SHOT BY GUARDSMAN.

Bullet from His Weapon Went Through a Fence and Hit a Neighbor.

The bullet of a gun discharged by Harry Vanderhooven, a member of Company L, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, in the yard of his home, at 433 Decatur Street, last evening, entered the right leg of Mrs. Louise Tompkins of 451 Decatur Street. Vanderhooven had been at Creedmoor, and instead of going to the armory and stacking his weapon, he went to his home and discharged a remaining cartridge.

The bullet went through a fence and into the yard where Mrs. Tompkins was watering her flowers and then hit the woman, who screamed and fell to the ground. She was sent to St. Mary's Hospital. It is believed the limb will have to be amputated. The police of the Ralph Avenue Station arrested Vanderhooven.

FOUND DEAD ON A CURB.

Policeman Thought Aged Nathan Diehlan Was Sleeping.

Late last night a policeman of the Tremont Station noticed a man about seventy years of age sitting on the curb at West Farms Square and Tremont Avenue. The man's head had fallen forward on his breast as though asleep. The policeman on shaking the man to arouse him found that he was dead.

The body was at once taken to the station house and the Coroner notified. The police said the man was Nathan Diehlan of 1,210 Brook Avenue.

SHOT IN A BARROOM.

Laborer Wounded by Man Who Reached Under the Swinging Door.

In a barroom at 87 James Street, run by John Ratelleato, Barnett Thompson, a laborer of 90 Roosevelt Street, was shot in the left breast last night by a man who escaped. In a critical condition Thompson was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. He is twenty-two years of age.

The police learned from witnesses that the shot was fired by a man who stood outside of the saloon, and reached under the swinging door. It is supposed that the assailant was a man known as Jack Rice, with whom Thompson had a quarrel a week ago. At that time Rice was shot through the hand. The detectives are searching for Rice.

DOG BIT FIVE CHILDREN.

Tramp Setter Shot by Policeman on a Mother's Complaint.

Policeman McIvor of the West Twentieth Street Station last night shot a supposed rabid dog in front of 360 West Nineteenth Street. The animal was shot at the request of a Mrs. May, who lives at No. 359. The woman alleges that during the day the dog had bitten her two children.

The dog was an unkempt setter, a tramp which appeared in the neighborhood about a week ago. "Bum" the children called him. During the past few days it is known that the dog had bitten five children.

GIRLS' STRIKE STILL ON.

Workers in Underwear Factory at Peekskill Get Aid from Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The strike at the Baker Underwear Company continues. There were not a score of girls at the machines this morning.

Nearly three hundred girls met last night in Union Hall and were addressed by Miss Mary Maloney, Second Vice President of the State Federation of Labor and State Organizer of Garment Maker Unions. It was decided to organize a union, and 251 names were signed to the list. The girls had a very enthusiastic time at their meeting last evening. Five hundred people gathered in the block and listened to the speeches. The girls are having a good time. It is a vacation for them. They have been given financial aid by several labor organizations.

William H. Stevens, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, said to-day that the company had made all concessions, agreed to the old prices, and agreed not to make a reduction of any kind for at least a year, if not longer.

John S. Baker, the President of the company, is at Buffalo starting the new factory there and to that place, it is said, the Peekskill factory will be moved if the girl operators compel it.

MUCH SILVERWARE RECOVERED.

Prisoner Accused of Theft of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property.

Detective Sergeants Milbourne and Cooney of the Central Office yesterday afternoon took to Police Headquarters and caused to be locked up on a charge of grand larceny Edward Rankin, twenty-three years old, of 172 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Rankins, it was said at Headquarters, had been employed by Mrs. E. N. Wright, in whose house he lived as caretaker, at 172 West Fifty-eighth Street. He is charged with having stolen from that house many articles of value. The result of the arrest, the police said, was the recovery of thousands of dollars worth of silverware.

Ambassador Meyer Convalescent.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—George Von L. Meyer, Ambassador to Italy, will probably be able to leave the private hospital in this city in which he is now a patient, in the early part of next week. Since he underwent a surgical operation on Monday, Mr. Meyer has steadily been gaining strength. He will go to his country residence in Hamilton.

Boer Generals to Get Funds.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 23.—The funds raised by the national subscription started to aid the Boers will be placed at the disposal of the Boer Generals.

South Russian Crops Excellent.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"The crops of Southern Russia," cables the Odessa correspondent of The Standard, "show the largest yield of the last ten years."

Struck by Golf Ball, May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Edward Parkins, a recent graduate of the Philadelphia Medical School, whose home is at Arnold, near here, while playing on the Logans Ferry golf links to-day, was struck in the head by a golf ball driven by a young Pittsburger, who did not see him. Physicians announce that the wound will probably prove fatal.

CAUGHT WITH A FORGED CHECK.

Detective Grew Suspicious Watching a Japanese—Inquiry Followed by an Arrest.

Central Office Detective Frank Price was passing the residence of Victor I. Cumnock, 126 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning, when he saw a Japanese emerge from the house, which was evidently closed for the Summer, and after walking a short distance meet a countryman, who was evidently waiting for him and who carried a slip of paper in his hand. The circumstance struck the policeman as being suspicious and he accosted the men. The man with the paper said it was all right, as he was George Hoyashi, twenty-four years old, the butler for the family, who had been left in charge of the house during their absence in the country. He showed the paper, and it proved to be a check for $150, bearing what purported to be the signature of Mrs. Grace Talbot Cumnock.

Not quite satisfied Price led the pair back to the house.

Another Japanese answered his ring and seemed amazed when he heard the story. He said his name was George Hayai, and that he and not Hoyashi was the butler for the Cummocks. He said Hoyashi was a friend of his, who had called on him a few days ago. He supposed him honest, and went out for a short time, leaving him alone. During this interval, the detective said later, Hoyashi had gone up stairs to the library and ransacked a mass of papers which he found there. He took from among them, he said, several blank checks, and one which had been cancelled which bore Mrs. Cumnock's signature. By tracing from this, Price said, Hoyashi had made an excellent forgery of a genuine check for the amount stated.

Magistrate Hogan, in the Tombs Court, held Hoyashi in $1,000 bail on a short affidavit for examination this morning.

UNWILLING PATIENT SUBDUED.

Plucky Surgeon Bound a Six-Footer While Policeman and Two Keepers Looked On.

Dr. Griel, a short, but plucky, surgeon connected with the Harlem Hospital, put four men to shame in a barroom at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue last night by subduing, single handed, Andrew Byrnes, six feet in height, broad shouldered, and who had the added strength which is said to accompany mental derangement.

Byrnes was being taken from the railroad station at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, by two keepers. As he neared the end of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street he balked and ran into a barroom, fighting all the way. Keepers Stackpole and Kelly were knocked down repeatedly, and Policeman Barkel, who took a hand, nearly had his coat torn from him in strips.

When Dr. Griel arrived the patient was standing behind a table, keeping four men at bay, and shouting that he was not going to the island. The surgeon looked at the man towering above him, and then stepped jauntily toward him.

"He'll eat you up, Doc," the policeman said, while trying to close the rents in his uniform.

The surgeon asked Byrnes what was the matter.

"They say I'm crazy," was the answer. "But I'm not."

Dr. Griel began to feel the man's head. He was holding a heavy strap behind his back, and in a flash he had Byrnes's hands confined. There was another struggle, but the unwilling patient was forced into the ambulance and taken to the hospital. The man said that he objected to the place, because he had been there before and did not like the treatment.

TATTOOED FOR GOOD LUCK.

Missing Husband of a Stewardess Had Another Name Put on Her Right Arm.

One of the fruit steamships bound for the far Antilles will take to sea within a day or two a broken-hearted woman as a stewardess. Her husband disappeared about a year ago. She is Agnes Lawson, and for months she has been living in a furnished room at 242 East Twenty-third Street.

Since her marriage, twenty-two years ago, she has sailed as a stewardess on the Arizona, the Wyoming, and the Alaska. During the rest of her lifetime she will carry a strange memento of her husband, for on their wedding day he took her to a tattooer and had him put the name "Harry H. Stratford" on her right arm close to the shoulder.

"That may bring you great good fortune some day," he told her. She never knew him as other than "Charlie" Lawson, the name under which he was married while waiting to ship as a cook at her father's boarding house for sailors, the Flags of All Nations, in Liverpool. She bore him one child, a son, who is now twenty-one years old, and living in Leeds, England.

Some mystery underlies her husband's life, she says, for he was a highly educated man and had been graduated from a Jesuit College in England, yet he seemed to be contented with his lot. He worked on the ships with her much of the time, and one of his last places was as a chef on the steam yacht Talisman, owned by Samuel B. Sexton of Albany. The man and woman were employed, with others, by Miss Helen Gould to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers at Montauk.

Lawson became ill last Summer and his wife nursed him. Their money ran out, and once they had to get relief from St. Thomas's Church in Fifth Avenue. She said her husband was so ashamed that he could not return thanks to the almoner, but sat with his head in his hands.

The woman found work then, and with a little money which she gave him he left her on Oct. 5 last, saying that he was going to see a brother in Birmingham, Ala. He went by sea, telling her to write to him care of Herbert H. Stratford, Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street, in that city. She has not heard from him since, and her letters have remained unanswered. She thinks that he is dead, but says it may be that he is penniless and a wanderer and ashamed to become a burden upon her again.

SHOT IN FRONT OF HIS BAR.

Brooklyn Liquor Dealer and Politician Had Refused Request of Man He Had Befriended.

Thomas F. Quinn, a saloonkeeper, at 324 Court Street, Brooklyn, was shot, and, it is believed, wounded fatally, in front of his bar last night by James McArdle of 402 Union Street, who, it is said, has been befriended by Quinn for some time. Quinn, in an unconscious condition, was carried to the Long Island College Hospital, where it is believed that he will die, and McArdle was locked up in the Butler Street Police Station.

The affair occurred at about 7:30 in the evening. Quinn is a politician of some prestige in the Sixth Ward, and it was said that McArdle and he have been rather close friends. Quinn was standing in front of his bar, talking to some one, when McArdle entered and called him aside. Quinn was heard to say "No" very emphatically in answer to some request, after which McArdle grew more insistent, and finally became angry.

Quinn turned on his heel and started to go into the rear room. McArdle eyed him for a moment and then drew a revolver and discharged it four times in rapid succession at the saloon keeper. One bullet took effect in the abdomen and another in the back. The bartender, who had witnessed the quarrel, but had not had time to prevent the assault, ran to the door and called a policeman.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:30. EVENING AT 8:30.
FESTIVAL OF MUSIC
AT THE SEASIDE
OPERA DAY & NIGHT.
Selma Kronold, Soprano; Edgardo Zerni, Tenor.
GRAND OPERA CHORUS and
SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
THIS WEEK 8 P. M. The Famous BOSTONIANS
with H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Grace Van Studdiford and others, presenting
MAT. SAT. 4 P. M. MAID MARIAN
Sunday, Aug. 31, "STABAT MATER" NIGHT.
Every Evening Except Sunday at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.
NEW YORK'S GREATEST PYROTECHNIC EVENT,
PAIN'S
CARNIVAL OF FIRE,
WILL OCCUR
Thursday Eve., Aug. 28.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop's & Mgr's. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
THE LATEST ROYAL DRAMA TO CROWD THE GREAT ACADEMY.
PRICES—25—50—75—1.00
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVENING, 8:15.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MILTON & DOLLY NOBLES
in "A Blue Grass Widow."
ERNEST HOGAN.
THE THREE YOSCARRYS,
Dave Lewis, Ameta,
Burton & Ashley, Orth & Fern,
Aurie Dagwell, Ford & Cantwell,
Craig & Ardelle, Keeley Bros.,
Rudie Furman, Three Barretts.
30 Acts. Best Show in New York.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN 8TH BIG WEEK
Every evening at 7:30 (Sundays excepted.)
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
JAPAN BY NIGHT, BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE ILLUMINATIONS.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Street, Japanese Promenade, Japanese Novelties, Japanese Tea House, Japanese Café, Japanese Booths, D'Aquin's Orch,
THE MIKADO—JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
"THE ONLY OPEN AIR GARDEN IN THE CITY AND THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED."—Press.
50c.—ADMISSION—50c.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS. Hammerstein's, 42d st., B'way and 7th av. Combined Roofs Victoria & Republic
TO-NIGHT Popular Vaudeville CONCERT. 50c
WITH GREAT STAR BILL.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
5TH CAPACITY ENGAGEMENT OF CREATORE and His WEEK. Italian Military Band of 60.
and a Vaudeville Bill, 15 Acts.
Mammoth BARGAIN MATINEES (50C.) SATURDAYS, 2:15

WALLACK'S
WILL RE-OPEN TUESDAY EV'G, SEPT. 2nd
With Grace Livingston Furniss's new comedy,
MRS. JACK
Management of HENRY B. HARRIS.
SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 9 A.M.

NINETEENTH YEAR. 1884-1902.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President.
A practical training school in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

VISIT FROCTOR'S GOOD-BY DOCTORS. 25, 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS, 23RD ST.—Continuous Vaudeville. "The Days of King Herod." 5TH AV.—"Mr. Walker's Ward." 58TH ST.—"The Arabian Nights." 125TH ST.—Tennyson's "Dora." BIG STOCK CO.

AMERICAN 42d & 8 Ave. Opens Mat. Sat. Aug. 30
THE CHRISTIAN Extra Mat. Labor Day.
Box Office Opens To-morrow 9 A. M.

NEGRO TURNS WHITE AND DIES.

Peculiar Case Baffles Understanding of Manhattan State Hospital.

William H. Weeks, a colored barber, who was until Aug. 20 a patient in Bellevue Hospital, died last evening in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. Weeks suffered from a rare disease. His case attracted much attention. He was admitted to the hospital during the first part of August, and soon after his arrival began to turn white. At the time of his death he was almost as white as a Caucasian.

Weeks lived with his sister, Mrs. Butler, at 216 East Fifty-sixth Street. On July 24 he married, and gave the clergyman who performed the ceremony 2 cents and a key. This was the first time he began to act in a strange manner. After that he grew worse, until he was finally removed to Bellevue Hospital. Soon after his arrival a white spot appeared on the back of his neck. Then other spots appeared and spread over his entire body.

Killed by a Switch Engine.

Becoming confused while attempting to cross in front of a switching engine in the New York Central tunnel at Park Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street yesterday, Martin Kelly of 150 East One Hundred and Tenth Street was struck and instantly killed. Kelly had gone to work for the railroad company two days ago and was employed with a repair gang.

Overbrook Hospital Physician Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Dr. Henry D. McCormick, house physician in the Branch Hospital for the Insane at Overbrook, has tendered his resignation to the Committee on County Hospitals of the Board of Freeholders. His successor will probably be Dr. Robert Bolton, who for several years has been connected with the medical staff of the County Hospital for the Insane in this city.

Stowaways on the Liner Philadelphia.

Three stowaways arrived yesterday morning on the American liner Philadelphia. They were Herbert Snyder, August Weibolt, and John Polerecky, a Hungarian. Snyder and Weibolt were allowed to land when they produced evidence showing they were American citizens. Polerecky was taken to Ellis Island by the immigration authorities. He is nineteen years old and was an apprentice for three and a half years to a locksmith. He speaks three languages, but no English. The immigration authorities have succeeded in getting him employment in the restaurant on Ellis Island. He will not be deported.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EV'G.
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS LIKED.
Charles Frohman Presents
The London Laughing Success,
THE NEW CLOWN.
By H. M. Paull.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way.
OPENS NEXT SATURDAY EVG.
Seats Ready Wednesday. Mat. Labor Day.

ATTACKS OF MODERN SCIENCE ON SCOURGES

How Outbreak of Cholera in Egypt Was Controlled.

REPORTS OF SANITARIANS

Information Sent to Health Officer Doty —Large Cities Protected by Prompt Action—Spread Checked in a Few Days.

That modern sanitary science is equal to any emergency, provided the basic principle of following an outbreak of disease to its source be observed, was proved in the recent outbreak of cholera at Cairo, Egypt. There the first case appeared on July 23 in a quarter favorable to the spread of the scourge. The sanitarians were able, by adopting methods that have the countenance and indorsement of modern sanitarians of the advanced class, to check its spread within four days, prevent it from reaching Alexandria, Port Said, Damietta, and Rosetta, on the Mediterranean and Suez, and to determine beyond peradventure the origin of the disease in the initial case.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of this port and ex officio a member of the Board of Health of this city, has received from Cairo some interesting information in regard to the outbreak of cholera there and the way the peril was handled. His correspondent is an English scientist, one of many with whom Dr. Doty conferred when he went to Europe to study contagious diseases with a view of protecting not only New York, but the United States, and the letters are two of a series for the sending of which Dr. Doty arranged. The first letter says, in part:

"The present unfortunate outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Egypt commenced suddenly a few days ago in an obscure village, Mousha by name, situated in Upper Egypt about ten miles' distance from the important town of Assiut. Mousha, being some miles away from the Nile, depends for its drinking water on a lot of wells which were found to contain millions of cholera germs. The news that nearly 100 cases of cholera had broken out at Mousha came as a disagreeable surprise one day to the capital. The Acting Director General of the Sanitary Department, Doctor Graham, started immediately for Mousha, with a large staff. The wells were at once condemned and sealed, and a cordon was placed around the village but not soon enough to prevent the exodus to Cairo of one native woman. She arrived at the capital on July 22 and died of cholera the day afterward.

"This happened in the Boulac part of Cairo, close to the Nile. This quarter is so densely populated and so disgustingly filthy that description is beyond words. On the immediate opposite bank of the river is Ghezireh, the fashionable outskirt of the capital. On the 24th of July four new cases of cholera were reported, and on the 25th forty-five, and on the 26th ninety-six new cases, though the cases of the 25th are considered exaggerated. The deaths average 70 per cent. On the 27th there were fewer new cases, viz., 52, of which one was that of an English lady. On the 28th there were only seven new cases, which is most reassuring and seems to prove that, thanks to the energetic and untiring labors of the officials attached to the Sanitary Department, there is every hope of the disease being stamped out sooner than was expected.

"The authorities have no doubt taken the matter vigorously in hand and are working bravely and well to combat the outbreak. At the same time one cannot be too sanguine, once the disease has taken root in such quarter as Boulac, and it is only natural to expect that some weeks will pass before the epidemic is quite wiped out. Of course there is always the almost certain hope of the disease disappearing as soon as the hot weather is over. The village of Mousha, where the cholera originated, has about 10,000 inhabitants, mostly natives."

THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The second letter says:

"The epidemic of cholera in Egypt has not made much if any progress, but on the other hand it has not decreased in any way. There is one satisfactory thing to consider—that the authorities seem to have got the disease well under control, and that, in spite of the excessive hot weather and abnormally low Nile and everything to encourage the propagation of the illness, cholera is not spreading as on previous outbreaks, but at present confines itself to Cairo and Upper Egypt only. There is, unfortunately, a sad feature of the official bulletin, viz.: the great number of deaths, which has risen to over 85 per cent. The epidemic of 1896 was principally confined to Old Cairo, which so far remains untouched, Boulac being the hotbed of the disease.

"The Alexandria authorities are to be warmly congratulated on having taken in good time every precaution, especially in the case of arrivals by train from Cairo. There is consequently every reason to believe that but for their prompt action in the matter cholera would doubtless ere now have got into Alexandria, a serious matter for the most important seaport town in Egypt. Three cholera cases have in this way been detected in the trains and isolated in time. All passengers on arrival at Alexandria terminus are medically examined. The system of supervision is very thorough, and there is reason to hope that Alexandria will keep free of cholera. It may interest you to have a few details of the way in which the examination of passengers arriving by train is effected.

"As soon as a train arrives at the terminus all persons are obliged to remain in their carriages until a doctor and a sanitary officer have made a complete examination of each compartment. All first and second class passengers who appear in good health are allowed to leave the station, but any suspicious looking bundles have to remain behind for examination, and are put into a hot disinfecting stove, when necessary.

"The third class passengers, consisting in Egypt generally of natives of the lowest classes and poor Greeks, have to undergo measures of disinfection which last about two hours before being allowed to leave the railway station. Their disinfected clothes and effects are not worth much after the process undergone. To prevent any surreptitious escape of people from the train, policemen are stationed on each side of every carriage. A properly equipped ambulance carriage is attached to every train, and any suspicious cases noted during the journey are at once removed into it."

DR. DOTY'S OBSERVATIONS.

"I admit," Dr. Doty said yesterday, "that I have for years been an optimist in regard to the efficacy of modern sanitation and methods, and firm in the belief that they were able to cope with any situation, and I believe that these views are fully justified in the present instance. Mind you, I am not speaking of cholera alone, but of such scourges as typhus fever, yellow fever, and the bubonic plague. You see, in this instance the essential principle was followed mainly, never to halt when a case of contagious disease is discovered until its source is ascertained beyond a doubt. This principle, I am glad to say, is one of the best features of the present administration of the Health Department of New York City, and when followed in past régimes wrought wonders.

"In my visit to Europe I did not look over the cholera field alone. Its home is, of course, Mecca and the Nefood Desert neighborhood, in Arabia, because of the pilgrims' caravans. The devout from Africa go to the sacred city by way of Suez, the Red Sea, and Jidda. I looked after centres of typhus fever in Russia, and studied the bubonic plague. In regard to cholera, I made arrangements to be kept constantly in touch with the area of danger, with the results now before me. To me the check of the disease, only a couple of weeks ago at Cairo, appeals as a splendid accomplishment, when the fact that cholera spreads like a prairie fire is taken into consideration. There they had the outbreak within control in a couple of days, and the tracing of its source to Mousha eliminates such important places as Port Said, Alexandria, and Suez. It is evidence that not only cholera, but all other scourges of the kind, can be controlled, if they are properly handled, checked by the exercise of proper sanitary methods, and robbed of their terrors to those who do not know that they flourish and spread only where such sanitary methods cannot be put in operation.

"The disease was without doubt carried to Mousha by pilgrims, who, instead of going up the Red Sea from Jidda, evaded quarantine by crossing the sea to the African coast between Kossier and Dongola and worked their way to the Nile. Had they gone by way of Suez they would have been subjected to the splendid and thorough quarantine at Tor, and not a case could have passed that point.

"In old times the case of the woman who died at Boulac would have been credited to Cairo, and the disease would have spread like fire in flax at Mousha until it had involved the whole Nile and the Mediterranean and Red Sea ports. As it is, the local sanitarians were able to pounce on Upper Egypt and hold the scourge there and protect Alexandria and near by places. It is an illustration that we are getting down to the important principle of fighting contagious diseases. Instead of blindly accepting the cause we go behind and burrow to the source of the outbreak. It was just this principle that led nine years ago to the stamping out of typhus fever in New York City when it appeared to be ineradicable until it was traced to Bowery lodging houses.

"Judging from what my correspondent here tells, we travelers should not be timid about going to Egypt now. We must not gauge the terrors of a disease by the way it spreads in countries where there is no sanitation, no intelligent co-operation with sanitary work. Take, for instance, typhus fever, and introduce it among the seething, crowded centres of filthy population in India, and it would travel like the wind. Then, on the other hand, take what was done with cholera in Hamburg, and the bubonic plague at Lisbon, Glasgow, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Alexandria, and see how modern sanitation was able to cope with them and tranquillize public apprehension."

RUNAWAYS WED AT MIDNIGHT.

Brooklyn Couple Found a Kind Policeman, a Sympathetic Justice, and an Obliging Jeweler in Jersey City.

Policeman Flanagan of Jersey City was halted on Grove Street at 11 o'clock Friday night by a well-dressed young couple, who at first appeared somewhat embarrassed.

"What is the matter?" asked the officer.

"Well," said the young man, "we want to find a minister or a Justice of the Peace. Can you direct us to one? The fact is," he added, becoming bolder after the ice had been broken, "we wish to get married and the ceremony must be performed to-night."

Flanagan said that he thought Capt. John Kelly could arrange the matter. He escorted the couple to the Seventh Street Police Station. Capt. Kelly invited them into his office and sent for Justice Martin D. Kelly. When he was told why his services were needed and that it would be necessary for him to provide witnesses, he called on Arthur McGrath and Miss Fanny Ludwig, two neighbors, who accompanied him to the police station.

Justice Kelly was about to perform the ceremony when it was discovered that the prospective bridegroom had failed to provide himself with a ring. Having taken the measure of the bride's finger, Capt. Kelly sent an officer to arouse a jeweler on Pavonia Avenue, and the ring was secured with little delay. After that the ceremony was quickly performed.

The bridegroom said he was Francis B. Riker of 475 A Dean Street, Brooklyn, and the bride described herself as Ada M. Dunn, twenty-two years old, of 177 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, employed as a stenographer by a New York firm. They said that Miss Dunn's parents objected to her marrying on the ground that she was too young. Mr. Riker said he and Miss Dunn talked the matter over and finally concluded to go to Jersey City and be married. They had little doubt that the bride's parents would forgive her.

GIRL CASHIER ROBBED ON STAIRWAY AT NOON.

Attacked Near Her Office in East Seventy-fifth Street While Returning with Money for Salaries.

Minnie L. Klein, cashier of the Joseph Kraus Company, cigarmakers, at 535-9 East Seventy-fifth Street, was held up by two men in the building of the firm yesterday and robbed of $329, which she had just drawn from the Nineteenth Ward Bank to make up the pay roll. The hold-up occurred on the stair landing between the first and second floors, a few feet from the office of the firm. The thieves made their escape too quickly for Miss Klein to summon assistance, but she was able to give good descriptions of her assailants to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Miss Klein had drawn $329 from the bank, and, with it rolled in a paper which she carried in her hand, was returning to the office. On her way up the stairs she noticed two young men on the landing. They acted as if looking for some one in the building, and on seeing the girl, one of them said:

"Perhaps this young lady can tell us."

Miss Klein heard the remark, and as the men appeared to be waiting for her, she went up to them expecting them to make some inquiry of her.

Instead, as soon as she reached the landing, they suddenly seized her, wrenched the roll of money out of her hand, and then ran rapidly down stairs. One of them stuffed the money into his pockets as he ran, and dropped $37 before reaching the street. They did not stop to pick it up.

Miss Klein had been too much surprised and frightened to make an outcry, and the men were gone before she recovered herself. When she did cry out the other employes ran into the hall, and on hearing her story at once gave chase. By the time they reached the street the robbers had disappeared.

Miss Klein was not injured. Word was sent to Joseph Kraus, the head of the firm, who was at his home in Arverne, L. I., and to Capt. Brown of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. The young woman gave the detectives good descriptions of the men, and is positive she will be able to identify them. She says both were young and shabbily dressed, with smooth faces and sallow complexions, and rather below the medium height.

W. B. KNISKERN'S RISE.

Appointed Passenger Traffic Manager of Chicago and Northwestern.

W. B. Kniskern has been appointed Passenger Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He was formerly General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the same road. He was born in Carlisle, N. Y., in 1851, and he entered the railway service in 1869 as messenger in the passenger department of the Illinois Central Railroad.

In 1875 he became chief ticket clerk of the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern, and in 1876 he went to the Louisville and Nashville. In 1885 he was appointed Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern. He was promoted to be General Passenger Agent in 1895, which position he has held since then.

Receiver Seizes a Railroad.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 23.—Acting on published reports that the Chicago and Southeastern Railway, known as the Midland, has been sold by President Harry Crawford to the Big Four, Benjamin Simpson, receiver, has seized the road and ran it to-day. The general offices were seized last night by L. C. Phillips of Carbon, Ind., a heavy creditor and attorney. The receiver in a statement issued this afternoon says he will operate the road for the creditors. The general officers here have made no fight to-day to regain possession.

Havana Strikers Cheer for Spain.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Some of the city laborers were sent to the wharves at noon to-day to assist in unloading cement used in connection with public works. On arriving at the wharves they refused to work on account of the strike of dock laborers and others and marched to the palace, where they were dispersed by the police. The crowd cheered for Spain and for Gen. Weyler.

GIRL LEAPED FROM OCEAN LINER'S DECK

Second Officer and Quartermaster Plunged to Rescue.

Bessie Finkelstein's Escort Left Her and Went Ashore Just Before the Rotterdam Cast Off.

Somewhere on the Atlantic Ocean, bound for Holland, Bessie Finklestein is closely guarded to keep her from making a second attempt at killing herself. On the same steamer, the Rotterdam, of the Holland America Steamship Company, Second Officer A. Levi is modestly avoiding congratulations of the passengers, and Quartermaster Van Huss is sharing in the glory of having assisted in the rescue of Miss Finkelstein.

Among those who boarded the Rotterdam at Hoboken yesterday morning were Miss Finklestein and three men. She wore a black picture hat and a long automobile coat. The young woman carried a large bouquet of flowers. She seemed to be very happy. Two of the men who had accompanied her to the ship, at the signal for "all ashore" who were not to sail, bade her good bye. The third stood by her as she waved to her friends on the dock.

They called to her, giving messages for her to deliver to friends in Holland. The young woman's escort excused himself for a minute. Miss Finklestein was playing with her bouquet as the Rotterdam cast off. The ship was just under way, when the young woman saw her escort hurrying along the dock, presumably headed for the ferry to New York.

She called to him to come back. If he had wanted to he could not have done so. The Rotterdam was clear of the dock. Miss Finkelstein's friends rushed after the truant, and were soon out of sight.

The young woman threw her bouquet to the deck, put her hands to her eyes, and started weeping. Then she screamed. A second later and she seemed to have regained her composure. Her face was very white, and her eyes very dark. She walked to the rail in a leisurely way, and jumped into forty feet of water.

Officer Levi was on the bridge, dressed in uniform, including white gloves and gold lace. He did not take time even to throw off his cap, but dived off the bridge over the high sides of the vessel into the water. A few quick strokes brought him to the side of the woman, who had sunk twice, but was buoyed up by her skirts. As he reached for her she pleaded with him to let her die. When he caught hold of her she attempted to strangle him.

The water closed over the two, and Quartermaster Van Hass plunged in to the rescue. Before Van Hass reached the man and woman, who was fighting that she might drown, Levi struck her twice, stunning her. Van Hass helped hold her head above the water.

The propeller of the Rotterdam was reversed at the first alarm, stopping the ship's headway. A rope, with buoy attached, was thrown to the men, who were nearly exhausted. Then the sailors swung out the port winch derrick, which is used in hoisting cargoes aboard or ashore. A sailor slid down the ropes to lend a helping hand. The two men needed the aid of the sailor to tie ropes about them. When he was sure they were secure the sailor cried to his comrades on the deck to "haul away." In this way the girl, the officer, Quartermaster, and sailor were hoisted aboard.

There had been absolute silence on the part of the people gathered on the dock to wave farewell to their friends, but when they saw that the rescue had proved successful they gave a cheer which was answered by the passengers on the Rotterdam.

Officials of the company said yesterday afternoon that the young woman must have been quickly revived. Otherwise she would have been sent ashore.

Those who were on the dock at the time of the rescue say that the young woman was not brought back to consciousness in time to wave farewell to three men on a ferryboat bound for Christopher Street.

STEAMSHIP CRASHES INTO SCHOONER IN DENSE FOG.

Sailing Vessel's Bow Cut Off in Collision on the Sound—Sailors Narrowly Escape.

Somewhere in the Sound off Vineyard Haven there is the floating hulk of what was once the two-masted schooner M. C. Moseley of Boston. Early Friday morning the craft was slowly sailing in the direction of her home port, and was just passing Vineyard Haven in a dense fog when suddenly the lookout, whose name was "Bill" Wilcox, saw loom up directly ahead and bearing down on him the Metropolitan Line's steamship J. S. Whitney, bound for New York from Boston.

Wilcox shouted to Capt. Johnson, the mate, and the other two men who were below to run for their lives, and was just about to leap overboard when the steamship struck the schooner a terrific blow on the port side forward, cutting her in two and causing her to immediately settle in the water. Wilcox grabbed the slack of the jib sheet, and was thrown head on into the water. Before he had been rescued and pulled on board the steamship he had been dragged through the water for a distance of probably 100 yards. He was not injured.

The schooner's bow was cut clean off, her foremast carried away, and otherwise injured by the crashing into her of the more powerful boat. As soon as the accident happened the Captain of the Whitney launched his lifeboats, and rescued the four men on board the Moseley.

The Whitney as a result of the collision lost her foremast and part of her railing and plating. She is now at Red Hook being repaired.

The Moseley has been in commission about thirty-six years, and was a vessel of 199 tons.

NOTABLE SUIT ENDED.

Father, Whose Child's Life Was Valued at $1 by Justice Gummere, Gets $1,000 After Six Years.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that the long contested suit of Abraham L. Graham against the North Jersey Street Railway Company had been settled out of court. Graham's four-year-old son Melville was killed by one of the company's cars six years ago.

Suit was brought and a jury awarded Graham $5,000. This was set aside as excessive. Four times the case was retried. It was in one of these suits that Justice Gummere, in setting aside the verdict of the lower court, gave his celebrated decision that $1 was ample monetary consideration for the death of a child four years old.

Graham had entered a sixth suit on the calendar of the Hudson County courts when the compromise was reached. By its terms Graham is to receive $1,000 and the company is to pay all the costs of the various suits. These amount to about $3,000.

St. Louis Fair Officials Entertained.

Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri, President of the St. Louis Exposition, Mayor Rollo Wells, and the chief members of the Exposition Committee were the guests of Barnabee and MacDonald last evening at Manhattan Beach and witnessed the performance of "Robin Hood."

Stern Brothers

are showing Advance Styles of Women's

Tailor-made Suits & Skirts

the most desirable materials for Autumn Wear Will place on sale to-morrow

Special Values in Skirts
- of Flock-On Mixtures, walking lengths, at $5.75
- of Black Broadcloths, in new pleated effects, silk lined, at $18.50
- of Changeable Deerskin Plaids, walking lengths, at $19.50

Lawn Shirt Waists

Closing Out Sale at 75c, 95c & $1.95

Autumn Styles — Misses' and Children's
Tailored Suits, Skirts, Monte Carlo Coats, Silk, Flannel & Fleece-lined Cotton Waists, Girls' Sailor and Russian Dresses.

On Sale Monday

Girls' Russian Dresses, 4 to 12 yrs., plaid and novelty dress goods, braid trimmed, Value $5.75 to $7.50 — $3.50

Misses' Cloth Walking Skirts, 14 to 18 yrs., box pleated, slot seams, fancy stitching, Value $8.50 — $4.75

Misses' Rain Coats, 14 to 18 yrs., of imported cravenette cloth, in oxford and tan, Value $16.95 — $8.90

Fall Models, Misses' Waists of Taffetas, Peau de Soie and Metallic Velveteens, 14 to 18 yrs. — $4.95

Special Sale of Bedsteads

100 Brass Bedsteads $24.75, 35.00, 49.50
Previous Prices $36.00, 47.50 & 65.00

250 White Enamel $5.00, 6.75, 9.50
Previous prices $6.75, 8.75 & 11.50

Above are regular stock quality; make, fitting and lacquering the best.

Pure South American Hair Mattresses; Spring Underbeds, Feather Pillows and Bolsters

New Fall Effects in

Curtains & Stores

Lace Curtains
- Irish Point, Pr. $4.25, 5.50, 7.50
- Renaissance, Pr. $4.50, 6.75, 8.75
- Marie Antoinette, Pr. $6.00, 8.50, 9.75
- Arabian, Pr. $7.00, 8.75, 9.50

Stores Bonne Femme, Each $11.00, 13.50, 16.50

Estimates and Designs Furnished for all kinds of Lace Panels, Curtains and Bed Sets.

West Twenty-third Street

CASTLE HELD FOR TRIAL.

Associate Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church Tells of the Man's Work for Dr. MacArthur.

Frank Castle, amanuensis for the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church, who was accused of stealing $40, some books, and a typewriter from the clergyman's study in the church, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, and held for trial.

Detective Samuel Davis, who believes that Castle is the man who entered and robbed his apartments at 129 West Sixty-first Street, was in court, but he did not make a complaint against Castle. In court also at the time was the Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, associate pastor of the Calvary Church. He said that the charge against the young man would be pushed to the limit.

Dr. Morse said that it was a mistake to say that Castle was Dr. MacArthur's private secretary. Dr. MacArthur is preaching and lecturing in Ohio, and Dr. Morse assumed to speak for him.

"Castle came to Dr. MacArthur," he said, "early this year. He represented himself to be an Englishman and a member of the Baptist Church there. He brought with him letters of introduction which we have since had reason to believe were forgeries.

"In order to give this young man something to do until another position could be secured for him, Dr. MacArthur employed him at $6 a week to write letters from dictation. There was no particular need for the man, and Dr. MacArthur wrote some twenty letters, seeking work for him. But, after being sent out with one of the applications, Castle always returned and said he was unsuccessful. We do not believe now that he wanted any work.

"The money that Castle has been accused of stealing was what had been collected from the Sunday school and placed in Dr. MacArthur's study. At one time the doctor loaned Castle his key, and we are now convinced that Castle had a duplicate of the key made then, and that it has been used since.

"The young man was let go in June, as we had nothing further for him to do. We have found books in his room which belonged to Dr. MacArthur. Castle said these were loaned to him, but I have telegraphed Dr. MacArthur, and he wires me that he never loaned Castle any book. We consider that we have been imposed upon by a professional scamp, and we mean to press the case to the end. I want it known, however, that Castle never joined our church, and that his duties with Dr. MacArthur were purely nominal."

Married His Nurse Clandestinely.

Albert Parents of 138 Lake Street, Jersey City, and Miss Elizabeth Vithers of Hoboken, yesterday announced that they were married on Aug. 9, while taking an ostensible trolley ride to Newark. The ceremony was performed by Justice Reffe. The marriage was the culmination of a brief romance. Miss Vithers, who is a trained nurse, attended Mr. Parents during a long illness, during which they fell in love.

The Cold commonly described as "deep-seated," with pain and soreness in the breast, difficulty of breathing, and all that, yields quickly to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THEATRE FOLK ARRIVE.

Miss Spong, Miss Millward, and Julian L'Estrange Who Will Appear Here This Fall.

Miss Hilda Spong and Miss Jessie Millward were among the arrivals on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday. Miss Millward said that she was very glad to have a chance to return to America, even if in June, an arrangement since set aside, had been made for her to star in England. She said she explained the situation to her English manager, and it was finally arranged that she should come over and remain until Christmas.

Miss Millward will appear in Charles Frohman's production of "There's Many a Slip," in which production the principal male rôle will be interpreted by Leo Ditrichstein.

Miss Spong said: "During the time the new Lyceum Theatre Daniel Frohman is building is in process of construction I have been engaged by Charles Frohman for a series of parts, the first of which will be a rôle in Pinero's "Iris" in support of Miss Virginia Harned at the Criterion Theatre. Of my other work I only know that later in the season I will have a part in the Frohman production of "Ulysses." Julian L'Estrange, who is to be in Miss Harned's company, was a passenger on the Philadelphia, as was also Miss Beatrice Irwin, who was the ingenue of the Wyndham Theatre in London, and who will be seen here in "There's Many a Slip."

COMPLAINANTS APPEAR AGAINST MRS. HUNTER.

Dr. Mary J. McCleery Testifies in Her Behalf—No Knowledge of Begging —Woman's Son Mystified.

Pale and weeping, the attractive elderly woman who described herself as Jean Harris Hunter, widow of Alexander Hunter of the Chicago Board of Trade, faced nine complaining witnesses yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, where she was rearraigned on the technical charge of vagrancy, but in reality to answer for a large number of ingenious swindles that, as alleged, she has perpetrated in many parts of the country.

The prisoner, who said that she lived at 295 Rivington Street, was joined in the court room by Dr. Mary J. McCleery of 148 West Thirty-fourth Street, who secured her release by pledging her household furniture as bail for $500. Dr. McCleery figured in proceedings that followed the death of Hattie Laroque, a cloak model, about a year ago. She embraced and kissed Mrs. Hunter.

Representatives of the following-named firms were present: William Hutchinson, Maxwell & Scoville, Lewisohn Brothers, Grossbeck & Sterling, John M. Shaw & Co., Moore & Schley, Post & Flagg, Lockwood, Hurd & Co., and Funch, Edye & Co. Subpoenas had issued for many more. Most of those present told of giving the woman money after she had told stories of privation and trouble.

Dr. McCleery was the first witness. She said that the Rev. James H. W. Harris, who had been referred to as a brother of the prisoner, although the Charity Organization Society has announced that he is not a clergyman, had been an inmate of her house for the last five years. Mrs. Hunter had visited her home frequently, she said, and she had known her for four years.

"I never heard of her begging," she said, "and the only aid I ever knew of her receiving was from a church which helped her to send her children to school. She was always very much a lady. I know that Collis P. Huntington was very much interested in her. Young Mr. Huntington, his adopted son, visited her several times."

Harris's Manhattan Mission, the letter heads of which were used as a means of getting money, it was alleged, was never started, but Dr. McCleery said it would have been established in her house but for lack of funds, as Harris has rented her front room for the purpose and had interested many persons in the scheme.

A well-dressed young man in court said that he was the son of the prisoner. He professed to be unable to understand how his mother had got into such trouble, for he declared that he had been at all times ready and willing to support her. On Friday his mother said that she came from Sheridan, Wis. The case is to be continued at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—A special from Sheridan, Wis., says that nothing is known there about Mrs. Harris Hunter. Old residents of the village say they never heard of the woman.

SOUTHAMPTON HORSE SHOW.

Unusually Large Attendance Yesterday —List of the Winners.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 23.—The Southampton Horse Show was attended by a large crowd to-day, and the Summer colony turned out in greater throngs than ever seen at the annual function. The winners were:

Class 3, Carriage Horses.—Mrs. George A. Crocker first, G. L. Boissevain second.

Class 13, Ponies in Harness.—De Lancey Nicoll first, Miss B. Hyde second.

Class 10, Ladies' Saddle Horses.—Mrs. Harry T. Peters first, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver second.

Class 8, Carriage Horses.—George C. Clark first, Mrs. E. A. Morton second.

Class 10, Four-in-Hands.—W. C. Gulliver first; no second.

Class 15, Ponies in Harness.—Mrs. A. H. McKee first, Mrs. H. B. Hoyt second.

Class 20, Saddle Horses.—Harry T. Peters first, Miss L. W. Gulliver second.

Class 11, Harness Horses.—George A. Crocker; only one entry.

Class 16, Ponies in Harness.—De Lancey Nicoll first, Miss Janet H. Robb second.

Class 12, Harness Horses.—Mrs. G. W. Curtis's Sunshine first, Radiant second.

High Jumping.—Won by John F. Rogers's John Doe, H. R. Robbins's Trump second.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Are Closing Out All

SUMMER GOODS

At a Sacrifice.

The bargains are in

LADIES' WAISTS, WRAPPERS, DRESSING SACQUES, NECKWEAR, PARASOLS, LEATHER ARTICLES, BATHING OUTFITS—IN FACT, EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF OUTING GOODS.

LADIES' NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT—First showing of new styles in liberty silk, chiffon and net ruffs and capes, in black, black and white, and white and black.

LACE COLLARS—In white, butter and Arabian shades.

Just opened a large assortment of new Peau de Soie Silk Waists, black and colors, tucked and hemstitched, at $4.95 each.

MEN'S WEAR BELOW COST.

UNDERWEAR—Fine balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; colors blue, pink and helio; good value at 50c.
To close at 35c. each; 3 for $1.00.

HALF HOSE—Second week of the Men's Half Hose Sale; all fine imported grades; qualities and styles the latest; ranging up to 75c. pair.
To close at 35c. pair; 3 pair for $1.00.

SHIRTS—Cool, soft finish, white Madras Negligee Shirts for outing.
To close at 50c. each; 6 shirts for $2.75.

Special prompt attention paid to customers who shop through the mail.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS

Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.

RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

INTERIOR DECORATION.

THIS IS OUR WAY.

Special study of each room, its contents, its possibilities—Suggestions of just the right thing—elimination of some features, the introduction of others—to make each room absolutely unique and charming in effect.

NOW is the time to think of the scheme to be carried out in the town house while you are away this summer, and, when you return, you will find the harmony of the whole house complete.

WHY? We want time to make those rooms so beautiful, that whenever you think of decoration and economy, our name only will enter your mind, and you will always

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

ANNEX: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

To wait until Fall—or save money by buying now.

Our fall weights are ready if you want them, but our Fall Opening doesn't take place until Tuesday, September the 2d.

We are closing out our summer weights at a great reduction. Suits formerly $20 to $25 to order, now $16.00. Trousers formerly $6.00 and $7.00, now $4.00—this week only.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated: Second Lieut. John A. Barry to the Second Cavalry, to join his regiment; Second Lieut. William W. Gordon to the Second Cavalry, to report to the commanding officer, Second Cavalry, for assignment to a troop.

Capt. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, will proceed to South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture.

Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. Capt. McCormick will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Purchasing Commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Major D. C. Pearson and First Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, Second Cavalry, are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Ethen Allen, vice Major Walter Howe and First Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, vice First Lieut. Eli E. R. Tilton, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Second Lieut. William W. Bessell, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is detailed for duty with the Signal Corps in the Philippines.

Navy.

Capt. J. E. Craig is ordered home, and will await orders.

Commander J. A. Rodgers is ordered to command the Albany, and Lieut. Commander S. W. B. Diehl is to command the Marietta.

Ensign W. S. Case and Midshipman F. L. Oliver are ordered to the Panther.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bell is detached as a member and recorder of the board ordered to convene at the Naval Academy, then home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Leonidas sailed yesterday from San Juan for Lambert Point, via Cape Haitien.

The Lancaster arrived at New London yesterday.

The Hannibal sailed yesterday from Frenchman Bay for Lambert Point.

The Narkeeta, Sioux, Nezinscot, Modoc, Samoset, and Hercules sailed to-day from Boston to the Maine trial course.

The Topeka sailed to-day from Puerto Cabello for Hampton Roads, via San Juan.

The Cincinnati sailed to-day from La Guayra for Cape Haitien.

The Buffalo arrived at Hongkong to-day.

The Arethusa sailed to-day from Singapore for Aden.

The Sylph sailed to-day from Oyster Bay for Newport.

The General Alava arrived at Cavite to-day.

The Stockton arrived at Boston to-day.

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
August 24, 1902

ENROLLMENT FIGURES FOR THE PRIMARIES

Supt. McCullagh Investigating Alleged Transfer Frauds.

Commissioner Voorhis, Senators Elsberg and Plunkitt, and District Attorney Jerome Declare for Change in State Primary Election Law.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections in the Metropolitan District, has many deputies at work investigating alleged frauds in the transfers permitted under the Primary Law. These transfers, in the aggregate, range in the thousands. The very large percentage are Democratic, and these are particularly noticeable in the First, Third, Ninth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fifth Districts, where fights are on against Col. M. C. Murphy, P. J. Ryder, F. J. Goodwin, John B. Sexton, Thomas F. Murphy, John F. Carroll, and Louis F. Haffen for the Democratic leaderships.

Senator N. A. Elsberg, in discussing the many transfers yesterday, said: "The Primary Law should be amended as soon as possible. The section relating to transfers was conceived in the idea that it would give legal voters an additional opportunity to participate in the primaries. But it has had the opposite effect, and has been utilized to enable the perpetration of gross frauds. I know that Republican leaders share my views in this matter, and I think the law will be amended. There is no reason why any honest voter who desires to participate in the primaries should not enroll himself when he casts his vote on election day. Necessarily some men will move between election days, but the percentage is small, and the aggregate of transfers reported this year is abnormal.

"I don't want to be Lieutenant Governor, am not a candidate, but hope to go back to the Senate, and I shall seek to have the Primary Law amended."

President Voorhis of the Bureau of Elections yesterday made public the complete figures of the supplementary enrollment in preparation for the primaries which have to do with the transfer of enrollment and the come-of-age enrollment. The figures show that 3,146 Democrats and 926 Republicans enrolled as coming of age, and 14,351 Democrats and 3,445 Republicans filed certificates of transfer of enrollment up to the closing of the books. Of these the borough figures for Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn were as follows:

	Come of Age.		—Transfers.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Manhattan	2,111	539	10,111	1,612
Bronx	325	21	1,475	68
Brooklyn	387	310	1,829	1,576

The figures in detail follow:

MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.	Come of Age. Dem.	Rep.	—Transfers.— Dem.	Rep.
1	90	7	820	7
2	0	62	53	164
3	167	5	539	25
4	36	72	53	97
5	17	7	95	7
6	29	17	110	10
7	40	3	213	10
8	4	5	12	34
9	132	3	1,302	21
10	14	2	50	2
11	20	4	93	4
12	12	45	20	46
13	21	2	84	13
14	34	4	200	15
15	20	5	154	42
16	58	0	230	11
17	10	1	206	5
18	42	8	108	12
19	140	5	304	48
20	141	26	538	60
21	31	50	210	209
22	58	7	228	36
23	50	6	303	59
24	7	1	43	2
25	25	70	90	148
26	160	2	662	21
27	10	1	96	37
28	30	11	157	20
29	36	14	423	63
30	21	6	86	18
31	48	9	366	62
32	73	219	872	291
33	156	6	654	19
34 (south half)	95	3	669	13
Total	2,111	539	10,111	1,612

BRONX.

34 (north half)	167	3	711	26
35	138	7	674	15
Annex	20	11	90	25
Total	325	21	1,475	08

BROOKLYN.

1	3	21	14	108
2	1	20	26	24
3	0	38	7	85
4	4	12	22	60
5	4	24	40	131
6	4	16	23	85
7	98	29	651	96
8	36	5	70	8
9	39	3	160	24
10	0	10	7	60
11	4	18	8	40
12	2	19	19	87
13	1	14	69	80
14	2	1	6	9
15	0	2	25	16
16	142	11	473	331
17	1	20	16	115
18	0	12	23	85
19	8	6	33	13
20	26	7	12	47
21	6	21	9	87
Total	387	310	1,829	1,576

"Don't some of the figures look queer to you?" Commissioner Voorhis, President of the Bureau of Elections, was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "in several districts some of them are queer on both sides."

Continuing, he said: "The Democrats and Republicans are both in it. There were many arrests last year, but nothing came of it, and this has encouraged the wholesale attempt to perpetrate the same kind of frauds this year. In Manhattan it is the Democrats; in Brooklyn it is the Republicans. The veto of the Weekes bill was a mistake. A measure of that character would do much to prevent fraud. The transfers are not the only queer thing about this situation. The come-of-age certificates are just as bad. I think at least 75 per cent are fraudulent.

"We have no means of investigating this thing. If on the face of the certificate we can throw it out, and if we are suspicious we can make a limited investigation. But it would be futile to attempt to handle the big enrollment of this year. We have made a limited investigation, and found some frauds. In my opinion, the law should be promptly amended.

"As it now stands, a premium is put upon this kind of fraud. A man can enroll for the primaries in blank, naming his party at the supplementary enrollment, when he has learned in what party there is to be a fight. Then he can transfer to any district without violating the letter of the law. It should be fixed so that a man must live three months in a district before he can enroll for a primary."

There was quite a bustle, although a legal half holiday, at the headquarters of Superintendent McCullagh, at 585 and 587 Broadway. With him were many deputies. An early caller was David N. Carvalho, the writing expert, who furnished Mr. McCullagh with enough information to satisfy him that gross frauds had been committed, and that some Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds had been guilty of forgery and subornation of perjury. Mr. Carvalho will again see Chief McCullagh early in the week.

Asked his intentions concerning the alleged frauds Superintendent McCullagh said:

"I shall make a searching investigation into these alleged frauds. I shall not make it in the way that Tammany Hall wants, but in my own way, no matter who is hit. Mr. Carvalho, the writing expert, has submitted me some very valuable records and I will get more from him next week. I am acting and not talking. I am satisfied there have been many irregularities and I shall do my best to punish the offenders.

"I have the right to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of books and papers, and I may call on the Attorney General. I did not see Mr. Davies when he was in here yesterday.

"A Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds who wilfully takes a false acknowledgment is guilty of forgery in the first degree and subornation of perjury. Those who make false affidavits under the primary law are guilty of a misdemeanor, and can be fined from $1 to $500, and imprisoned from one day to a year, or both.

District Attorney Jerome and Senator George W. Plunkitt also declared themselves yesterday in favor of material amendments to the primary law.

Mr. Plunkitt said among other things: "Any man with money can buy a leadership under existing conditions. Money is the thing now, instead of popularity or merit. If any man wants votes at a primary, all he has to do is to put out the price and he can get voters into the district."

WATCHERS AT THE PRIMARIES.

Deputy State Attorney General Says They Should Be Named by the Candidates.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Deputy Attorney General Robert E. Steele, in an opinion issued to-day, holds that where candidates and delegates to be voted for in primary elections in cities of the third class and in towns select the watchers, the officers of the primaries must appoint the men selected. In his opinion the Deputy Attorney General says:

"I am of the opinion that where a demand is properly made it is the duty of the officers conducting the primary election to appoint such electors to act in the capacity of watchers at such election as shall be designated by the candidates or delegates. To hold that the officers of the primary election are empowered to appoint watchers of their own selection would be to nullify the beneficial purposes intended by the primary law.

TRAP SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Henry Redmond of This City Loses Two Fingers Practicing at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Henry Redmond of New York, who is occupying the Sargent cottage on Kay Street, met with a serious accident at the Aquidnock Gun Club's grounds yesterday while practicing at the traps. Mr. Redmond had fired several shots, and attempted to fire again, when the cartridge failed to explode.

The cartridge was removed and a new one put in its place. When this was discharged a piece of the barrel near the fore end was blown out almost as though it had been cut with a chisel, and Mr. Redmond lost the ends of the two middle fingers of his left hand.

The gun was a new one of fine make, and the cartridges used were factory loaded, and the accident was apparently not due to defects in either cartridge or gun.

A physician who happened to be present, bound Mr. Redmond's hand and accompanied him to the residence of Dr. William T. Bull, near the gun club grounds. Mr. Redmond later went in his automobile to his cottage.

Mr. Redmond, who is about sixty years old, takes much interest in shooting, and has been a frequent visitor during the Summer at the club grounds to try his skill at the flying targets.

KILLED BY BEEFSTEAK.

Though Thoroughly Masticated a Mouthful Strangled Connecticut Farmer.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Aug. 23.—A mouthful of beefsteak killed Edward Treat to-day in the restaurant of Herman R. Atwater, in Seymour, near here. The restaurant was full of people at their midday meal, and when Treat suddenly fell to the floor writhing and coughing, there was a panic.

Blue with agony, Treat was carried to the yard outside, where every effort was made to relieve him. His back was slapped, water poured down his throat, and he was held up by the feet. Dr. Frank A. Benedict was also called, but Treat died as the physician arrived.

At the autopsy Medical Examiner E. W. Davis found a large piece of beef lodged in the throat, closing the windpipe and causing death by strangulation. The meat had been so thoroughly masticated that, in the act of swallowing, it had fitted itself to the shape of the throat.

Treat, who was fifty-five years old, was a farmer of Rockhouse Hill. When first tasting the steak he made the remark, it is said, that he was used to the home-dressed article and found Chicago beef pretty hard to swallow.

MR. WU TO ADDRESS LABORERS.

Chinese Minister Accepts Binghamton Invitation—Opposition in Labor Circles.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Aug. 23.—Minister Wu Ting Fang has accepted the invitation of the local Labor Day Committee to attend the celebration of that holiday in Binghamton and to make an address.

The action of the Binghamton Central Labor Union in inviting the Chinese Minister has aroused much discussion and caused somewhat of a storm in labor circles because of the different views held by Mr. Wu and the unions on the Chinese labor question.

USE FOR HIS NEEDLES.

Celibacy of Confirmed Bachelor Threatened by a Practical Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—Peter Lynch, thirty-four years old, who was the recipient of a bundle of dressmakers' supplies, sent by a practical joker recently, has received a number of letters from women who are desirous of becoming wives. At the time the present was received Lynch made a statement that he would have to find a wife to use the needles, and this statement is referred to by the feminine writers who are ready to offer reference as to their ability to fill the position at the head of his household.

Lynch is a member of the Bachelors' Club which was organized here a year or so ago, each member pledging himself to remain single under penalty of a heavy fine. However, Lynch says he will answer some of the more promising letters.

Oldest Man in America Sinking.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 23.—Noah Rabey, the oldest man in America, who has made his home in the Piscataway Township Poor House for the last thirty years, is slowly sinking. He says he has attained the age of one hundred and thirty years. Though totally blind for a number of years, the old man has been in the possession of all other faculties. He weighs less than one hundred pounds and can take nothing but liquid nourishment. The old man boasts that he has smoked for 120 years, but has used liquor only twice in his life.

Engineer Lippincott Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., Aug. 23.—Engineer Lippincott of Point Pleasant, who had charge of the Central Railroad engine which crashed into the Pennsylvania Railroad train at this place last Tuesday night and killed two passengers, was arrested at his home to-day, charged with manslaughter. Mr. Lippincott is very ill and was unable to attend the Conorer's inquest to-day.

New Secretary for Orange Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—William Potts of New York City has been selected by the Orange Bureau of Charities as the successor of General Secretary A. W. McDougall, who resigned several months ago, to accept a position with the Newark bureau.

COAL OPERATORS SILENT

Intimation that They Expect Miners' Stampede Soon.

First Cargo of Anthracite Shipped Here from the Collieries Since Strike Began Arrives—Dealers Discuss Prices.

J. Pierpont Morgan remained in his office until about 3:40 o'clock yesterday, although most of the clerks went home soon after noon. Before he went away he was asked if he would supplement what he he said on Friday about the coal strike with something more positive.

"I have nothing to add to what I said yesterday," he replied. "When I am ready to say anything on the subject, I will be happy to give it to the reporters."

Some of the Presidents of the coal carrying companies remained in their offices a longer time than usual. None of them, however, would talk on the strike situation.

"Nothing doing," was the word sent out from the office of President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, when a reporter called.

Other representatives of the operators talked of a surprise coming, but would not say what it was. It was said later that the expected surprise would be a stampede of men back to work as soon as they would realize that they would be actually protected.

The first cargo of anthracite coal, which has been shipped from the collieries since the strike began, for this city, arrived yesterday, by way of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It was a small cargo, consisting of thirty carloads, or 300 tons in all, and reached Waverly, N. J., yesterday. Dealers in the afternoon talked as if it were a foregone conclusion that the strike will be over in some way before the end of September, and were figuring on the time it would take to get the first coal here. One dealer who had been making inquiries on the subject said:

"As soon as a break in the strike takes place the railroads which have coal will begin to release some of it. This will partly relieve the situation until coal is brought from the mines. In the meantime coal is growing scarcer and dearer, and by the time coal is actually being mined will be an actual luxury."

With regard to the prospect for more coal dealers said that the anthracite was pretty well cleaned out from all small towns within a radius of 300 miles around New York. One Liberty Street dealer said that coal was being brought as far as from Pittsburg by dealers.

"One lot of 500 tons is being negotiated for in Pittsburg," he said, "and when it gets here it will cost $12 a ton wholesale. It is considered a risk, but speculators in coal are taking many risks now and seem to be able to dispose of the coal at a profit."

The Committee of Five of the Retail Dealers Association, in view of the rapidly increasing price of anthracite, are thinking of adding another dollar a ton to the schedule price. By Monday or Tuesday the schedule price may be $11, though coal is actually selling higher at retail.

It was expected by the labor leaders here yesterday that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers would be in this city yesterday or to-day. It was said at the Ashland House, where he usually stops, that he was not expected, but it was admitted that he often comes without bespeaking a room. It is believed he will be here before Tuesday, as on that day the regular meeting of anthracite coal Presidents will take place.

MR. MITCHELL IS CONFIDENT.

Says Miners Are Firm and Sure to Win —All the Big Mines Still Idle.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 23.—President Mitchell arrived here from Chicago this afternoon. He said he was not going to New York to hold a conference with any of the Presidents of the coal carrying railroads. So far as he knew, the situation was unchanged.

"The miners," said Mr. Mitchell, "are just as firm now as the first day they went on strike. I am just as confident as ever, too, that we are going to win."

Mr. Mitchell denied that he was in communication with Bishop Potter, but said the miners were still open to arbitration, providing it could be secured by honorable means. When asked if he had an engagement to meet United States Senators Quay and Penrose, Mr. Mitchell replied in the negative.

The close of the fifteenth week of the strike shows that the operators have made some gains in the Wyoming region. The output of coal has been larger than at any time since the strike began. This is due to the fact that more washeries have been in operation the past week than at any previous time since May 12.

But all the big mines are still idle, and from what can be learned the miners show little inclination to return to work.

BLAST FURNACES MAY CLOSE.

Inability of Railroads to Deliver Coke in Shenango Valley Cripples the Plants.

SHARON, Penn., Aug. 23.—The blast furnace operators of the Shenango Valley are face to face with a serious problem resulting from the inability of the railroad companies to deliver them coke. Investigation at the various furnaces in Sharon and Sharpsville reveals the fact that there are not more than three or four that have sufficient coke on hand to keep the plants in operation for mroe than thirty-six hours.

A prominent pig-iron manufacturer stated to-day that the coke companies are not so much to blame for the existing conditions as are the railroads. There is said to be plenty of coke to be had, but the lack of engines and cars prevents it from being moved. Unless coke is obtained within a few hours, at least six or seven stacks will be forced to close down.

Arrangements are now being made to bank one furnace in Sharpsville. The average number of cars of coke received at the Valley furnaces during the past two weeks has not been more than three or four a day. The Sharon Steel, National, and Stewart Iron Companies are the only concerns that have a steady source of supply and are not likely to close.

VERDICT IN SHARP KILLING.

Coroner's Jury Dissatisfies Miners by Holding Two Men for Trial.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 23.—The Coroner's Jury selected for the purpose of placing the responsibility for the killing of Patrick Sharp, at Nesquehoning, on Monday night, this afternoon rendered the following verdict:

"That Patrick Sharp came to his death by the malicious act of either Harry McElmoyle or William Ronemus, and in view of the evidence adduced we advise that both the said Harry McElmoyle and William Ronemus be held for trial."

The verdict is unsatisfactory to the mine workers, who claim that McElmoyle did the shooting.

Americans May Buy English Collieries.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Evening Standard this afternoon prints a dispatch from Manchester saying that negotiations have been opened in behalf of an American syndicate, interested in shipping, for the purchase outright of three Lancashire collieries, whose daily output is 1,000 tons.

COMPLICATION IN COLOMBIA.

English Ship Company's Refusal to Transport Government Troops Still Agitates the Panama Officials.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 23.—The complications caused by the refusal of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool to transport troops from Buenaventura to the Isthmus on board the steamer Ecuador are not yet ended.

Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, has received a communication from the Acting British Consul here, Mr. Hudson, saying that his Majesty's Government had instructed him to ask what protection Colombia could give British vessels against destruction by insurgent forces in the event of their transporting troops of the Colombian Government.

To this communication Gen. Salazar replied that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was obliged to transport Government troops by the terms of a contract made in 1870 between the company and the national Government; that this contract should be fulfilled by the company, without the necessity of the Government giving previous guarantee of protection, and that the insurgents could not oppose the transportation of Colombian troops in a British vessel, because any intimation of violence or act of violence on their part would expose them to be treated as pirates, inasmuch as they have not been recognized as belligerents. Gen. Salazar said further that in the event of an insurgent attack upon a British vessel carrying Government troops the Government would be ready to protect this vessel with all the forces at its command.

The Colombian Government has assembled 2,000 troops under Gen. Velasco at Buenaventura, and desires to transport them to Panama. It endeavored to compel the agents of the British steam Ecuador, owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, to perform this service. This the company's agents refused to do, and the matter was placed before the British Consul at Panama. At the request of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company the British cruiser Phaeton was sent to Buenaventura to protect British interests.

There is a clause in the contract of 1870, referred to in the above dispatch, which provides that the company shall transport Colombian civil and military employes, prisoners, mails, and soldiers at special rates.

Gen. Berti Has Not Surrendered.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 23.—Information has been obtained here from revolutionary sources, that up to Aug. 17 the Government Gen. Morales Berti, who has been fighting the insurgents at Agua Dulce, had not surrendered. Fighting in the Agua Dulce district continues daily, but there have been no big engagements since the battle of July 30.

EAST SIDE RAPID TRANSIT.

Representatives of a Dozen Up-Town Associations Organize and Petition for Immediate Extensions.

To hasten the construction of a direct east side rapid transit line and a line up Jerome Avenue, delegates from a dozen different Manhattan and Bronx organizations met in the rooms of the North Side Board of Trade last week and formed a joint committee on Manhattan and Bronx rapid transit extensions. The committee organized by the election of Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, as Chairman, and Edward J. Murray of the Harlem Property Owners' Association as Secretary.

The following organizations were represented: North Side Board of Trade, Harlem Property Owners' Association, Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, Taxpayers' Alliance, Heights Taxpayers' Association, United Real Estate Owners' Association, South Bronx Association, Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Ward Property Owners' Association, Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Association, East Side Citizens and Taxpayers' Association, University Heights Association, and Bronx East Side Association.

A conference committee, consisting of two delegates from each association, was appointed, and this committee met on Friday evening, with Capt. Charles Baxter as Chairman, and resolved to ask for the immediate construction of the east side and Jerome Avenue lines, and will so report to the joint committee at a meeting to be held at the rooms of the North Side Board of Trade to-morrow at 4 P. M.

HIGHER FLINT GLASS WAGES.

Manufacturers and Workers Agree to a General Scale of Advances.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—After a two days' conference between the manufacturers and workers in the pressed ware department of the flint glass trade, a horizontal advance of 5 per cent. to the men was agreed upon, with the proviso that the proposition be submitted to the several lodges for ratification.

There are now before the workers propositions for new wage scales, carrying advances all the way from 5 to 10 per cent. There remains only for committee settlement the wage scale in the stopper department. A conference to adjust this will be held in Philadelphia on Thursday of next week.

Some 7,500 men are directly affected by these different scales, and with them are concerned about 30,000 others who are dependent upon the skilled branches. It is believed on the whole that the propositions which will go to the workers practically eliminate all likelihood of trouble in any of the flint glass trade branches.

CENTENARY OF HUGH MILLER.

Andrew Carnegie and Prof. John M. Clarke Deliver Addresses.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Prof. John Mason Clarke of Albany and Andrew Carnegie delivered addresses yesterday at the celebration of the centenary at Cromarty, Scotland, of the birth of Hugh Miller, the Scotch author and geologist.

Prof. Clarke represented the geological societies of the United States.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Thomson, well-known socially in this city, celebrated their golden wedding to-day at their residence on School Street. Mr. Thomson is active as constable and Overseer of the Poor. The former office he has held since 1871, and the latter for fifteen years. He is also truant officer of the Board of Education, was Chief of Police for twenty-two years, and in 1890-1 was Bill Clerk of the New Jersey House of Assembly. The couple have nine children.

Chancellor of Newark Diocese Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Rev. George D. O'Neill, Chancellor of the Newark Diocese, is ill with typhoid fever in St. James's Hospital, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Petrified Alligator from Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., Aug. 23.—John F. Riley has on exhibition at his house, at Kearny and Woodland Avenues, a rare curiosity in the shape of a petrified alligator recently sent him by a friend in the Philippines, where it was unearthed by natives.

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBITION

of the world's best productions in the Furniture and Upholstery Arts.

No such magnificent display has ever been shown in America. All prices in plain figures, and the very lowest at which equal grades can be sold.

Some Striking Values

in Bedroom Suites, Parlor and Dining Room pieces, and many other individual articles of utility and necessity in every well-furnished home, all marked below cost to close out to make room for goods arriving daily.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

ACTING CHIEF PURROY NAMES AN ASSISTANT

Transfers Croker's Aid, Oswald, to Engine Duty.

Does Not Understand Why So Much Should Be Said Because He Is Temporarily at the Head of the Fire Department.

After a conference with Commissioner Sturgis yesterday, Deputy Chief of the Fire Department Charles D. Purroy issued orders, by which Foreman Robert Oswald of Engine Company No. 33, Great Jones Street, who has been acting as aid to Chief Croker, was detailed for duty as Foreman with Engine No. 28, 604 East Eleventh Street, while Walter W. Tompkins, who has been driver for Deputy Chief Purroy, and was promoted Friday to the rank of Assistant Foreman, was detailed for duty as aid to Deputy Chief Purroy so long as he is Acting Chief.

Acting Chief Purroy was seen last night at Engine House No. 1, 165 West Twenty-ninth Street, where he makes his headquarters. He said in explanation of these appointments that while Chief Croker is off duty his aide, naturally, has no functions to perform. It happened that Foreman Shea of Engine Company No. 28 was sick and unable to discharge his duties. Oswald, therefore, an officer of like rank, who for the time being had nothing to do, was detailed to fill the vacancy. Acting Chief Purroy explained that his detail was effective only during his own temporary tenure of the duties of Chief.

With regard to the selection of Tompkins as aide, Acting Chief Purroy said that the man had been for nine or ten years with him; before that he had been for a like period with Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, at the corner of Chambers and Centre Streets. When there was notice of three vacancies, Purroy went on, in the rank of assistant foreman or Lieutenant, Tompkins's name, which stood third in the list of eligibles as established by civil service examinations, was sent in to the commission along with four other names. The appointees, Paul, Flynn, and Tompkins, were named in the order of their standing—Tompkins was third. Purroy then stated that he was entitled to an aide while acting as Chief; Chief Croker had had two, a foreman or Captain and an assistant foreman or Lieutenant. He had contented himself with one aide of the lower rank and chosen Tompkins as a man whom he knew thoroughly and who was, in his opinion, fitted for the place.

The Acting Chief went on to say that he was the senior Chief officer of the department—not excepting Chief Croker himself—and he did not see why so much should be said because he was for a brief period acting as the head of a department, over which he had presided before any of the present Chiefs had attained their present rank. His service in the department, he said, covered twenty-three years. As to the present discussion between the Chief and the Commissioner, he desired to keep out of it as much as possible, while obeying the orders of his superiors.

The Acting Chief was then asked why it was that he was not availing himself of the two days off—Saturday and Sunday—allowed him by the Commissioner, as it was said, by his own request. Mr. Purroy replied that it was perfectly true that he was not taking his days off, and the reason was that as he had been attacked and many hard things said about him he preferred to remain in the city and at his post of duty. As to the parallel in this matter between his own case and that of Chief Croker, who was not allowed to serve during his vacation, he said that no orders had been given to Deputy Chief Duane, the next ranking officer, to relieve him on those days. The standing orders were simply that Duane should act when he (Purroy) was out of town.

Purroy was quite ready to talk. "Yours is the first newspaper which has done me the honor to ask me how I stand in this matter," he said to the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "I am very glad to tell you anything in my power as to my personal position. I cannot speak for the department, which has a head who can speak for it."

Acting Chief Purroy then spoke of the published reports that he had taken liberties with Chief Croker's desk and private papers. "There is not a word of truth in such stories," said he. "The fact is that the keys of the desk are in the possession of Clerk Rosenthal. To only one small drawer containing official papers have I the key. The only papers that I took from the desk are those in the official letter book marked 'Bureau of Chief of Department,' carbon copies. They were delivered to me by the clerk upon my order—and I had my orders for this action, as well as for the disposition of the book afterward."

Asked what this disposition was, Acting Chief Purroy said he was not authorized to say.

"That is a matter of department business," he said.

WOULD MANDAMUS STURGIS.

Counsel for Grady and Madigan Demands Their Reinstatement in Active Service.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Luke Stapleton of Brooklyn yesterday served formal notice upon Commissioner Sturgis that unless he reinstated Foreman Alexander Grady and Assistant Foreman John J. Madigan of Engine No. 159 in the performance of the duties of their respective offices or gave reasonable assurances that he would do so before Monday he would apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner to show cause for his action in their cases.

For nearly two months Foreman Grady and Assistant Foreman Madigan have been under orders to report every morning for duty at 8 o'clock to Deputy Chief Murray at Pike Jay Street, Brooklyn, headquarters, and there be excused from performance of duty for the twenty-four hours.

Grady and Madigan were suspended some time ago upon charges. The trials took place in June and decision in the case was reserved. A month later the Commissioner issued an order restoring the officers to active duty, with the instruction that they report daily.

Stepped Off Roof Flying Kite.

MEDINA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William D. Holdredge, twenty-two, while flying a kite from the roof of a building yesterday, lost his footing and fell to the street. He sustained a fracture of the skull and died immediately.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

IN THE MIDST OF STOCK TAKING PREPARATIONS
we have yielded to temptations offered
to purchase two importers' stocks of

Elegant Tapestries and Draperies

at an average cost of
FIFTY CENTS on the dollar
and, consequently, announce an

Ahead of Season Offering
of
Fine Imported Upholstery Fabrics

At such great price concessions that there can be no question about the good fortune of those who are enabled to take advantage of them.

One of the reasons for our ability to offer these extraordinary values in fabrics imported for coming Fall and Winter's fine trade, was the necessity for a quick adjustment of affairs of one of the firms, owing to a retiring partner.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE OPPORTUNITIES:—

Fine Tapestries in Mosaic and Egyptian Figures, Turkish Stripes, Antique Floral effects, Art Nouveau and Persian effects—full range of colorings—with and without tinsel filling—all 50 inches wide—value one dollar ..... .59

Rich Gros Point Tapestries, unconventional and high art effects—elegant quality—worth $1.49 ..... .79

A lot of Fine French Tapestries—Louis XVI., Rococo, Empire, heavy Verdure and New Art effects—Full range of colors; also two beautiful styles in Water Lily and Lotus effects on a silvery background—a difficult weave that looks like hand work—worth $1.50 to $2.25 ..... .98

Fine English Tapestries in rich dark and neutral colorings—heavy as a board—will literally wear forever—worth $1.75 ..... .98

Elegant Tapestries in Napoleonic and Pompadour Wreath effects on old rose, blue, and Nile—Moire or Brocade backgrounds—worth $2.50 ..... 1.49

All Silk Damasks—Bouquets, Spray and Floral Basket designs—exquisite colorings—worth $3.00 and $4.00 ..... 1.98

Elegant Silk Gobelins—Flower and Medallion designs on Silk Brocade grounds—cream, silver, rose and other colorings—superb effects—the same goods that high-class decorators will show later, but ask three times our price—we say 1.98

Of many of the handsomest there is but one piece, so there's no time for delay if you want first choice.

About 400 yards (no more) of a very beautiful Tapestry, copied from rare Antiques on view in European Museums. (We can't describe them; it would take an art critic to do that.) Cost nearly $6.00 to import and cannot be duplicated—Our price 1.98

Cloth of Gold Satin Brocades—gold is woven in like a thread so that it will not pull up as in inferior grades—nothing so elegant as these Damasks has ever sold under $8.00—Our price 2.98

Elegant French Stripe and Figured Velours (or Velvets)—Louis XVI. Stripe with a Cameo design in colors—also Two-tones and many tinted Empires and Orientals—Cost $4.00 to $6.00 to import 1.98

The Louis XVI. Stripes come from the celebrated La Raux—who is the only one who has successfully carried out the reproduction of these magnificent fabrics.

To make the sensation even greater, we'll take about 20 pieces elegant Verona Velours—plain colored, stripes and large and small tinted figures—value $3.50 and $4.00—at ..... .98

It is like giving them away—but we want to give New Yorkers something to talk about.

Silk and Linen, Neapolitan and Silk Stripes—artistic color combinations and also plain colored Silk Brocade Damasks—worth $2.75 to $3.50 ..... 1.49

Heavy Le Brun Tapestries—every thread of wool—real value $7.00 ..... 1.98

These will appeal to the ultra cultivated taste that prefers the unconventional.

Two-toned Silk Brocatels and Art Nouveau Damasks and very rich pure Silk Drapery Damasks—15 styles—value $4.50 ..... 2.49

Another great range—large and small figures in all colorings; also two tones—worth 50 to 100 per cent. more 2.98

Magnificent Satin Damasks—artistic combinations of Rose Wreaths, Rose Sprays, and effective figures—in high art combinations—value $10.00 ..... 3.98

In short, thousands of yards of elegant goods for Draperies, Curtains, Costumes and Stage Settings, that will put lovers of rich art fabrics into ecstasies. Such are the goods on sale to-morrow at Half their value!

Other Offerings at Greatly Lowered Prices
Showing How
We Accomplish Our Object
of
REDUCING STOCK prior TO INVENTORY

Exceptional Blanket Values
Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

WHITE BLANKETS.
12-4 California Wool—fine quality—wide silk binding—desirable col'd borders—were 10.98. 7.98
11-4 Fine California Wool—pink, light blue and cardinal border—special value 2.49
Heavy Wool—for single or double beds—excellent value at 2.49 ..... 1.98

COLORED BLANKETS.
11-4 Strictly All Wool Plaid Blankets—also Gray, with pink, blue and red borders—special value at 5.98
12-4 extra heavy Scarlet Blankets—strictly all wool—were 7.98 ..... 4.98
Full size Heavy Gray Wool finish Blankets—two-tone borders 1.25
Slumber Robes—light and dark combination stripes—suitable for Bath Robes and Kimonos—were .89 ..... .59

Odd Lot of
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

PILLOW CASES—	Were.	Now.
Wamsuttas—42x36	.13	9¾
Bostons—45x36	.14	10¾
Dwight Anchors—50x36	.16	11¾
Uticas and Anchors—54x36	.18	12¾
SHEETS—	Were.	Now.
Uticas—hemstitch—72x90	.61	.49
Dwight Anchor—hem'd—90x90	.61	.49

Also
Fruit of the Loom Muslins—Mill lengths of 2 to 10 yards—regular price per yard 8½ 5¾
No Mail Orders.

Towels and Towellings
Cut Prices to Reduce Stock!

TOWELS—
Union Linen Huck—hemmed—band or damask borders—37 and 39 inches long—value .10½ 9¾
Satin Damask Towels—flower border—knot fringe—extra large; also fine Huck Towels ..... .19
Ten cents less than regular.
Full bleached Turkish Towels—23x44—good quality—were .17 ..... .12½

CRASH TOWELLINGS—
All Linen—good qualities.
14 inch—regularly 6¼ cents 4¾
17 inch—regularly 9¼ cents 6¾
17 inch—regularly 14 cents 8¾
Limit ten yards of the 4¾-cent grade.

Great Clearing Sale of
Fine Wash Dress Fabrics
Cost Doesn't Count
When We Want to Sell!

Fancy Satin Striped Muslins, white and linen grounds; Floral Striped French Batistes; Crispette Muslins and Fine Organdies; this season's best styles—heretofore 19 and 24 cents—to clear 9½
Fancy Dimities—fast colors—no broken lots—good assortment—heretofore 8 and 10 cents—to clear 3¾

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
Silk Foulard over drop-pretty colorings and styles—suits that were 16.98 ..... 10.98

Ladies' Silk Waists
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
Peau De Soie, Peau De Cygne, Taffeta, Pongee and China—lined and unlined—Black or White—leading styles and trimmings.
Were 3.98 ..... 1.98 | Were 11.98 ..... 5.98
Were 5.98 ..... 2.98 | Were 14.98 ..... 6.98
Were 6.98 ..... 3.49 | Were 15.98 ..... 8.98
Were 8.00 ..... 4.49 | Were 19.98 ..... 12.98
Were 10.98 ..... 4.98 | Were 29.98 ..... 15.98

Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
Cheviot and Fancy Mixtures and colors—Plain and flounced—were 5.00 ..... 3.98
were 6.00 ..... 4.49

Ladies' Fine White Waists
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
Daintiest and most exclusive styles—
Were 2.98 ..... 1.49 | Were 5.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Buyers and Makers in Doubt Between Rival Types of Vehicle—Alcohol Fuel for Power Growing in Popularity Abroad—Tendency to Increased Weight for Touring Carriages.

Whether to order a surrey or a tonneau is one of the moot questions of the day among automobilists who want to own a machine adapted for all-round use, touring included. Whether to make surreys or tonneau is an equally important question among manufacturers. The tonneau style has had a great vogue, first in Europe and subsequently here. Then the European chauffeurs began to gamble against it, because its massive and low construction draws dust from the surrounding atmosphere and deposits it over the occupants of the tonneau seats. King Edward was the first to call attention to this drawback. He declared outright that he would not put up with it, and many Britons followed his example. The limousine, which is very similar to a double surrey with extension top and side curtains, took its place in many instances and remains a favorite style. But the tonneau is not easily ousted. It has weighty advantages, especially when the tonneau portion is removable, as it most frequently is. It is roomier than the surrey, holding three or four passengers at a pinch—besides the two on the front seat—while the rear surrey seat accommodates only two. Baggage will not easily fall out of it and need not be strapped in place. The rear step and entrance render it very convenient to get in and out, especially for ladies, while it is distinctly laborious to get into a rear surrey seat by climbing over the rear wheels and underguards of the vehicle, and most automobiles are so proportioned that there is no other way of getting into them. In some American surreys this has been obviated by pushing the rear axle further back, thereby also lengthening the wheelbase and getting easier riding on rough roads. There is a neck and neck race between improvements in the design of tonneau, purporting to keep the dust out and producing an appearance of lightness now wholly lacking, and other improvements in the surrey style, aiming at better facilities for carrying baggage and increased accessibility. To this end surreys have been made with a rear step and the back seat divided, so that one portion can be swung back to admit the passengers from behind. A prominent member of the Long Island Automobile Club has designed a tonneau which is considered a clever solution of all difficulties, while the manufacturer of one of the most popular American tonneau has made a double surrey for his own use, which he considers ideal for touring. The passengers are seated high, where they can see the landscape. The rear seat is supported on an iron frame instead of the customary wood panel, so as to give the air rushing in from the front and sides a chance to hold the dust down. Removal of this seat leaves a well-proportioned single surrey with the baggage capacity of a "spring wagon." The rivalry between the two styles referred to is only one example of the differentiation continually going on with a view to subduing the automobile as an instrument for sport and adapting it to the requirements of ordinary usefulness.

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How greatly the efficiency of various forms of motors varies is shown by the report of the tests made in connection with an industrial exhibition in Berlin last Winter as follows: Small steam motors, 1.8 per cent.; medium steam motors, 5 per cent.; large steam motors, 12 per cent.; kerosene motors, 1.3 per cent.; gasoline motors, 14 to 18 per cent.; gas motors, 18 to 31 per cent.; alcohol motors, 24 to 28 per cent.

The best relative showing was made by the alcohol motors, and it is believed by many persons who have given thought to the matter that alcohol is to be the fuel of the future. It can be distilled from any form of vegetable matter, even such as potato parings and other refuse, and so can be manufactured everywhere. At present it cannot be carburized in a pure state with efficiency, but has to be mixed with gasoline or some similar fluid. Count Rene de Knyff, who was the leader in the recent Paris to Vienna race until his car broke down, used a mixture of alcohol and gasoline.

In this country alcohol is expensive because of a heavy tax upon it, and gasoline is the cheaper fuel, but abroad such is not the case, and the use of alcohol is encouraged by the Governments of both France and Germany in order to aid the farmers by its manufacture from their surplus or waste farm products.

Gasoline on the other hand, while satisfactory enough as a fuel, is obtained only as a by-product of the refining of petroleum, and in consequence not only is the supply limited, but the price is controlled as completely as that of kerosene, and may be arbitrarily raised at any time. Recent steady advances in the price of high test gasoline of the kind used in motors, and an actual scarcity of it at many points, generally are believed to be indicative of an attempt to take advantage of the large and increasing demand for it and not to be justified by any actual scarcity.

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The greater efficiency of the internal combustion engine using gas, gasoline, or alcohol as a fuel as compared with that of the steam engine means that a larger proportion of the total energy released within the cylinder of the explosive engine is converted into actual work than of the energy delivered to the water in the boiler of the steam engine. On the other hand, the increased efficiency of the internal combustion engine is purchased at the cost of certain troublesome features, among them the fact that all parts of the engine heat considerably, and that unless means are taken to cool them the engine will cease to work.

The losses in the internal combustion engine and the inefficiency of the steam engine are both due, in part, to the same cause, the communication to the containing metal walls of the boiler and the engine of a portion of the heat which has been delivered to the water of the steam engine or the vapor of the gas or oil engine, but in the case of the steam engine and boiler the final temperature is not as high as that which is produced in the cylinder of the internal combustion engine, and moreover the temperature is more distributed in the steam engine and boiler than in the cylinder of the gas or oil engine. With the former there is a much larger mass of metal to receive the heat given up by the water and steam in the process of heating and expanding, and there is also a very much larger surface of metal exposed to the atmosphere from which heat can radiate than with the gas or oil engine. Consequently the cylinder walls of the latter motor and the metal parts in connection with them receive a very much larger quantity of heat at each explosion of the engine than is the case in the steam engine.

The principal trouble caused by this excessive heat, if continued for a considerable time, is that the whole of the engine expands and the friction of the working parts is increased so that if it goes beyond a certain point it may either stop the working of the valves entirely or may create passages through which the gas and air may escape instead of passing into the cylinder, or instead of remaining there during the compression stroke.

Consequently some method of cooling the cylinder and the adjacent parts of a gas engine is necessary, and in the larger types this usually takes the form of a water jacket surrounding the cylinder and valve chamber, and connected with a reservoir from which a constant circulation is maintained by the rising of the heated water in the water jacket and the inflowing of the colder water from the reservoir. In the case of small motors such as are used on bicycles, the cylinder is made with rows of thin radiating plates or ribs, which enable enough of the heat to pass off into the air, and the motor is said to be air cooled.

One of the most significant features of the progress of the past year in automobile construction has been the marked increase in the touring capacity or radius of action of most motor vehicles. A year ago the carrying of enough gasolene for a run of fifty, or at the most, seventy-five miles, was considered sufficient, but now all but the very lightest cars are equipped with tanks carrying a supply sufficient for a run of nearly or quite 100 miles. This increase of capacity, or course, is primarily due to the increasing popularity of touring for while the prudent automobilist will always keep his tank well filled and will endeavor to avoid running near the limit of his supply, there are occasions when he comes perilously near it, and on this account an increased capacity means a much larger margin of safety.

The increase of tank capacity, of course, has been at the expense of lightness, and is one of the factors to which the prevailing tendency toward the increase of weight is due. The lightest runabouts not only have no room for large tanks, but the weight of the latter when filled is so considerable that a strengthening of the entire vehicle would be necessary. Consequently the weight has to be increased, and it is now common for a vehicle carrying one or two passengers to weigh 1,000 or 1,200 pounds, while the medium weight car, to carry four people, usually weighs over 1,500 pounds and may reach 2,000.

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Charles B. Shanks, Chairman of the Racing Committee of the Cleveland Automobile Club, has issued entry blanks for the race meet to be held by the club on Sept. 16. The list of events is as follows: Pursuit race, limited to 20 minutes; 10 miles, handicap, open to all; 25 miles, open to all; 5 miles; steam vehicles; 5 miles, gasoline vehicles under 1,000 pounds' weight; 5 miles; gasoline vehicles under 2,000 pounds' weight; 10 miles, handicap, for winners and seconds in all classes; 2 miles, electric vehicles.

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Greater care should be exercised with tires in the Summer than in the Winter, as they are more liable to damage in warm weather. Whenever the cover is removed or replaced, plenty of French chalk should be used, and care should be taken to avoid any twisting or folding of the inner tube when replacing it within the cover. After the tube has been inflated sufficiently to assume its rounded form it should be examined to make sure it is not pinched anywhere.

The tire should always be pumped up hard; if found to be too hard some of the air can be allowed to escape. A deflated tire should never be ridden for even a short distance, as the cover might be ruined in a quarter of a mile. In case of a puncture the cause of the damage should be carefully sought, so that there may be no chance of its remaining in the tire, to do more harm. The hole in the outer cover should always be carefully repaired, no matter how small it may be, as otherwise water will leak in and rot the tire. The cover should always be fastened closely to the rim, and no strain should be allowed to come upon the valve.

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The Automobile Club of New Jersey will endeavor to have a State speed law on the lines of the present Connecticut law passed at the next session of the State Legislature.

Automobilists as a body would probably not object to having a few reckless scorchers indicted and prosecuted for murder in the second degree when the results of their scorching should warrant it, but they object strongly to having something "made a misdemeanor" by law which is not a misdemeanor in fact. When various neighboring New Jersey communities fix legal speed limits of six, seven, eight, and ten miles per hour but neglect to put up large signs showing where the varying rulings apply and where they cease to apply, the feeling created in the automobilists is one of contempt and defiance.

CRESCENT BOAT CLUB RACES.

Members' Contests on Harlem River Course Made Good Sport.

Close finishes and exciting races marked the regatta of the Crescent Boat Club on the Harlem River yesterday. A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the races from the clubhouse balcony and from the different floats in McComb's Dam Park.

The course was from a point on the lower part of the speedway down to a point a few yards above Central Bridge, a trifle below the boathouse float. The best race of the day was in the double gig event, in which only two crews started, but they were so closely matched that the race was hot from start to finish, and was only won on the line by four feet.

The eight barge race and the swimming race had to be postponed on account of darkness. Summary:

Novice Single Gig.—Won by W. Kedenburg, J. McCormick second.
Double Gig.—Won by W. Pattenaude, bow; W. Rotchford, stroke.
Senior Single.—Won by George Betti, J. Kedenburg second.
Eight-Oared Shell.—Won by Crew No. 1—Bow, J. Vinge; 2, G. Betti; 3, F. Vinge; 4, W. Rotchford; 5, M. Livingston; 6, J. Kedenburg; 7, W. Gellion; stroke, W. Eyron; coxswain, W. Koop; Crew No. 2 second.
Tub Race.—Won by J. R. Davies.
Duck Chase.—Won by L. Ossler.

Gowan Won Knockabout Race.

A special race for knockabouts owned by members of the club was sailed yesterday off the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse, at Oyster Bay. The yachts sailed over Course No. 3 and were favored by a north wind. The race was won by the Gowan, owned by Francis G. Stewart. The Bobs was second. Following is the table:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	E'd Time. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Gowan, F. G. Stewart	6:07:35		2:37:35
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	6:11:50		2:41:50
Vagrant, V. W. Brown	6:12:51		2:42:51
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	6:15:50		2:45:50
Lucille, H. H. Landon	6:15:10		2:45:10

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Outplayed St. Louis in a Pitchers' Battle.

BROOKLYN BEAT PITTSBURG

Chicago Won from Boston—Philadelphia Defeated Cincinnati by Two Runs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—McGraw's and Donovan's baseball teams played their next to last game of the season in this city yesterday. It was a pitchers' battle between Taylor and Currie, in which the former won. The final score was New York 4, St. Louis 3. In the first inning, with two men out, the visitors scored one run. Bresnahan beat out a bunt and stole second, to which base Ryan made a bad throw, and the runner went on to third. McGann hit a hard one to Kruger, but the fielder fumbled and Bresnahan tallied.

St. Louis tied the score in the second. Brashear hit to centre for a base. He stole second and got to third on Kruger's hit to right field. Hartman flied out to Lauder and Brasher beat the throw in, scoring safely. St. Louis took the lead in the fifth, scoring twice. Smoot was hit by Taylor, Donovan's hit was fumbled, and Smoot got home on a wild pitch. Bowerman threw badly to Taylor, allowing Donovan to score. New York won the game in the following inning by making the last three runs. McGann and Brodie hit safely for a base each. Bowerman forced Brodie and was forced himself by Lauder, McGann scoring on the out. Smith hit a nice one for one base and Taylor lined out a two-base hit, scoring both Lauder and Smith. The New Yorks will play their farewell game of the season here to-morrow afternoon. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	4	4	4	1	Browne, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	2	1	0	0	Dunn, ss.	0	0	1	3	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Bresnah'n,rf	1	3	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	15	2	0	0
Brashear,1b.	1	2	13	0	1	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kruger, ss.	0	2	1	2	3	0	Bowm'n, c.	0	1	7	1	1	1
Hartman,3b.	0	1	1	2	2	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	1	0	0	5	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	2	1	0	Smith, 2b.	1	3	2	4	0	0
Currie, p.	0	0	0	4	0	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	1	0
*M. O'Neill.	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total.	3	9	27	19	5		Total.	4	12	27	16	1	

*Batted for Currie in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Smoot, Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Hartman, Ryan, McCann. Double plays—Smoot and Ryan; Kruger, Farrell, and Brashear; Smith and McGann; Bowerman and McGann. Stolen bases—Smoot, Donovan, Bresnahan, Browne, Smith. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Taylor. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Currie, 3; by Taylor, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 9. Time of game—1 hour and 51 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 9; PITTSBURG, 8.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Hanlon's Brooklyn baseball team played its last game of the season with the local team to-day and won by a score of 9 to 8. Both sides did heavy batting, but the bunching of hits by the visitors was more opportune. In the fourth inning Hughes, Sheckard, Dolan, and Donovan hit Leever for three bases each, bringing in four earned runs. The Brooklyns tallied once in the fifth and ninth innings and in the seventh Dahlen made a home-run hit to left field, which also scored Sheckard and Keeler. For the first five innings Hughes puzzled the home players, but they found him in the sixth, seventh, and ninth innings for eight runs, and in the last inning they had a man on second base when Miller, the last man up, was dismissed on strikes. Considering the crippled condition of the Brooklyn team, their victory was just as surprising as it was well earned. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	2	4	0	0		Sheckard, lf.	2	3	3	0	1	
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	3	1	0		Keeler, rf.	3	2	3	0	0	
Leach, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0		Dolan, cf.	2	4	2	0	0	
Wagner, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0		Dahlen, ss.	1	2	0	3	0	
Burke, 2b.	2	1	0	2	1		Donovan, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0	
Conroy, ss.	1	1	2	4	0		Flood, 2b.	0	2	1	5	0	
Miller, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		Wall, c.	0	0	3	1	1	
Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	0	0		Hughes, p.	1	1	1	1	0	
Leever, p.	0	0	0	5	0		Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	
Total.	8	11	27	13	1		Total.	9	16	27	13	3	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	3—8
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	1—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hit—Dolan. Three-base hits—Leach, Sheckard, Dolan, (2;) Donovan, Hughes. Home run—Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Clarke, Beaumont, Leach, (2;) Wagner, (2;) Conroy, Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Hughes, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner, Hughes. Struck out—By Leever, 2; by Hughes, 4. Passed balls—Wall, 3. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

CHICAGO, 14; BOSTON, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—For four innings Willis was an enigma. After that time the locals hit him to all corners of the ground and won as they pleased. A fast double play by Shafer, Lowe, and Clark was the feature. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 8 0 2 3 1—14	20	5
Boston	0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0—5	10	2

Batteries—Menefee and Kling; Willis and Kittredge.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; CINCINNATI, 7.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—The Cincinnati baseball team, by some very bad playing in the fifth and sixth innings, allowed the Philadelphia nine to beat them out to-day. Frazer pitched nice ball, although he was hit hard in the second and ninth innings. Thielman, on the other hand, was wild. Score by innings:

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—7	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0—9	13	2

Batteries—Thielman and Bergen; Frazer and Douglass.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	76	26	.745	Cincinnati	49	54	.476
Brooklyn	59	49	.546	St. Louis	47	58	.448
Boston	53	48	.525	Philadelphia	42	62	.404
Chicago	52	52	.500	New York	37	66	.359

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; Cleveland, 1.
At Washington—Washington, 6; Detroit, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 14; Chicago, 8.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	58	41	.576	Cleveland	51	54	.486
Boston	57	46	.553	Washington	48	56	.462
Chicago	55	45	.550	Baltimore	44	59	.427
St. Louis	54	46	.600	Detroit	40	59	.404

Eastern League Games.

Through hard hitting and good all around playing the Jersey City team easily defeated the Buffalo players yesterday at West Side Park, Jersey City, by a score of 8 to 1. The fielding of the visitors was very poor, and no less than six errors were marked against them. Woods, the local pitcher, held them well in hand for five scattered hits and a single tally. The local men had their eyes on the ball from the very beginning, and won the game with three earned runs in the first inning. The teams will wind up the series at West New York Field, Weehawken, this afternoon, and to-morrow the Worcester representatives will open another series on the regular grounds at West Side Park. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BUFFALO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf.	2	2	3	0	0		Lynch, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0		Brain, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	
Hal'gan, cf.	1	1	2	0	1		Gr'ms'w, lf.	0	1	1	0	1	
Carr, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0		Law, 1b.	1	1	13	1	1	
Griffen, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0		Ath'ton, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0	
Shoch, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		Mil'gan, rf.	0	0	2	3	1	
Mack, ss.	2	2	2	4	0		Nat'ess, ss.	0	0	1	2	2	
Butler, c.	1	0	3	1	0		Shaw, c.	0	0	0	2	0	
Woods, p.	0	0	0	1	0		Lusc'be, c.	0	0	0	0	0	
							Hooker, p.	0	0	0	1	5	0
Total.	8	10	27	12	1		Total.	1	5	24	15	6	

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Jersey City	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Jersey City, 4; Buffalo, 1. Two-base hits—Oakes, Law. Three-base hit—Carr. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Butler, (2.) Woods. Mulligan. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Buffalo, 4. Stolen base—Nattress. First base on balls—Off Woods, 2. First base on errors—Jersey City, 4. Struck out—By Woods, 3; by Hooker, 1. Double play—Milligan and Law. Time—1:25. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H	E
Rochester	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	7
Newark	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	5

Batteries—Thielman and Dillon; Stoskdale and Theckera.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H	E
Toronto	1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1	6	14
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5

Batteries—Pappalau, Gardiner, and Toft; Brown and Kelly.

AT WORCESTER.

	R	H	E
Worcester	2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	—5	9
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—0	5

Batteries—McGall and Doran; J. Raub and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Montreal	0 0 3 2 1 0 0 0	0—6	10
Worcester	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	0—2	5

Batteries—Magee and Fuller; Hastings and Doran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	65	34	.657	Jersey City	55	53	.509
Buffalo	66	41	.617	Rochester	45	56	.446
Worcester	55	47	.539	Montreal	42	63	.400
Providence	54	49	.524	Newark	33	72	.314

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 9; Utica, 2.
At Albany—Ilion, 2; Albany, 1.
At Schenectady—Binghamton, 7; Schenectady, 0.
At Johnstown—Syracuse, 6; A., J. & G., 8.

EMPIRE TRACK MATINEE RACES.

Six Interesting Harness Events for Amateur Drivers Were Contested.

Fast roadsters and a strong sprinkling of former Grand Circuit campaigners made up six interesting harness races for the matinée programme of the New York Driving Club on the Empire City track yesterday. A large crowd was in attendance, and as the amateur drivers fought as hard for the ribbon trophies hung up in each event as would professional reinsmen for big stakes, there were a number of finishes so close as to arouse the spectators to warm enthusiasm.

An incident of the racing that stirred partisan feeling was when J. W. Cornish, who drove David B. and finished a head before Axtello, driven by M. C. Harrison, in a first heat, was set back for fouling. Axtello got the heat, but even that could not make him win, as Ivandorf beat him back in the second and third heats.

It is announced by the Empire Trotting Club that amateur drivers are to have a place on each day's programme at the Empire City Track Grand Circuit harness race meeting beginning Sept. 15, as one race to wagon will be decided each day. All races in the amateur classes will be two in three mile heats, and non-winners of a heat in two will be sent to the barn. Among the horses that will be seen in these competitions are The Monk, Jolly Bachelor, Indian Jim, Don Derby, Malzour, and the stars of C. K. G. Billings's stable.

The agreement for the special pacing match between Dan Patch (2:00¾) and Prince Alert (2:00¾) has been completed. The purse offered is $5,000, the winner to take all. The event will be decided on the second day of the meeting. Both the pacing kings have traveled a mile so close to 2:00 that the belief is justified that one or both of them will get below the two-minute mark this year. Great interest centres in this contest, for Dan Patch and Prince Alert are acknowledged to be the fastest horses at the pacing gait now racing in this country. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three:
Battleton, (F. G. Jones) 1 1
Princess Sprague, (T. F. Russell) 2 2
Richard B., (C. C. Lloyd) 4 3
Lord McDonald, (M. Bruckmeier) 3 4
Time—2:20; 2:19.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three:
Mercury Wilkes, (F. G. Schmidt) 1 1
Lucre, (I. H. Hopper) 3 2
King Tom, (H. Hackett) 2 4
Tony M., (M. C. Boynton) 4 3
Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾.

THIRD RACE.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three:
Ivandorf, (D. C. Flanagan) 3 1 1
Axtello, (M. C. Harrison) 1 2 2
David B., (J. W. Cornish) ..... 5 3 ro
Princess May, (K. C. Atwood) ..... 4 4 ro
Brightlight, (S. Barr) ..... 2 5 ro
Time—2:18¾; 2:15¾; 2:15¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
Imogene, (C. K. G. Billings) 1 1
Jolly Bachelor, (H. C. Mapes) 2 2
Edgewood, (A. Lope) 3 3
Time—2:12; 2:12¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in three.
Dr. Book, (C. K. G. Billings) 1 1
Malzour, (C. C. Lloyd) 5 2
Joymaker, (F. G. Jones) 4 3
Little Helen, (D. C. Flannagan) 2 4
Gracie Onward, (F. N. Lawrence) 3 5
Ventura, (I. L. Dodge) 6 4
Time—2:15½; 2:15.

SIXTH RACE.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three.
Hontas Crook, (C. K. G. Billings) 1 1
Frazier, (F. G. Jones) 2 2
Time—2:13; 2:13¾.

E. W. Barry's Trophy for Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—E. W. Barry of the Yountakah Country Club has presented a valuable cup to be played for on the Yountakah golf links on Labor Day. The play will be thirty-six-hole medal play, and only those who are handicapped from 1 to 18 will be eligible to compete. Play is to start at 9:30 A. M. There will be 18 holes in the morning and 18 in the afternoon. A prize also is offered by the club for the morning play on the same day, which will be for those who do not take part in the Barry competition.

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Golf at Innis Arden.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 23.—In the first round at match play for the J. Kennedy Tod Cup at the Innis Adren Golf Club at Sound Beach this morning, Washburn beat Dr. Lawrence 7 up, 6 to go. Bibby beat Laughlin 1 up, 19 holes. Tuttle beat Sturbuck by default. Wiggin beat Tripler 4 up 3 to go. In the semi-finals in the afternoon Wiggin beat Bibby 1 up, Wash

COSTLY TURF FAILURES

Few Races Won This Season by High-Priced Yearlings.

PRIVATE BREEDERS FARE BEST

Cheap Horses That Have Been Successful Illustrate the Lottery of Racing.

The prizes in the annual lottery of the thoroughbred yearling horse sales this season have been somewhat under the average in number, and the chances against the buyers of yearlings, always long, appear vastly longer than common for the remainder of the racing year. The Futurity remains to be decided at the Sheepshead Bay track next Saturday, and that single race will pay some owner of race horses a handsome profit on his investment in a single horse, but after the Futurity will come only the big handicaps for two-year-olds, and the opportunity for the high-price yearlings of 1901 to "win themselves out" will be limited. Thus there is practically an open chance for some one of about a score of colts and fillies that cost from $5,000 up to nearly three times that figure last Summer to prove equivalent to the ticket that wins the capital prize.

About a hundred new two-year-olds that cost from $2,000 up to $5,000 each, have yet to win back their cost, while countless others of the cheaper yearlings will struggle through the remainder of the season in the battle to earn their keep. The successful horses of the year in real fact have been those bred by wealthy turfmen for their own stables, and which, therefore, did not pass through the sales ring, and a very few that were disposed of at private sale between breeders and racing men. Conspicuous examples of this are the great colt Mizzen, the mainstay of August Belmont's stable this Spring, and the colts Irish Lad and Mexican, both of which were sold after having been developed into high-class race horses by that astute horseman, J. E. Madden.

Of the horses that were sold for big prices at the annual sales of last Summer and Fall the most successful to the present time have been Green B. Morris's Artvis, who as the Golden Garter-Memento colt brought $10,000; Capt. S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon, who as the Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II. colt and brother to the fast horse Blues, was bought for $10,100, and the same owner's ill-fated filly Martie Lewis, who as the Sir Dixon-Lady Wayward filly brought $4,500. The chances of racing were illustrated in another way in the case of Martie Lewis, for just about the time in the Spring that she had demonstrated that she was one of the best of her sex and age, and as such invaluable, she died within a few hours after being attacked with a sudden sickness.

Some of the most notable of the high-priced colts that up to date either have failed to get to the starting post or have tried without success to win in any kind of company are the three that brought the highest prices paid at public auction in the course of the year. First of these is the bay colt, afterward named Thunderbolt, by St. Gatien-Turmoil, bought by Sydney Paget for $13,000. The second is the St. Gatien-Fleurette filly, named Amaryllis, bought by H. T. Oxnard for G. B. Morris for 11,500, and the third is the brother to Jean Beraud, Princelet, by His Highness-Carrie C., bought by David Gideon for $10,300. Others of the stars of the sales that have yet to win back some part of the fancy figures paid for them are Moondyne, the bay colt by Hamburg-Mintcake, bought by John E. Madden for $10,000 at the Marcus Daly sale; the fashionably bred filly, daughter of two Futurity winners, Futurita, by His Highness-The Butterflies, who was added to the stable of James R. Keene for $8,750; Zealand, the Watercress-Zealandia filly bought by P. Wimmer for G. B. Morris for $6,500; Indian Cherry, by Hindoo-Cherry Blossom, bought by Frank Farrell for $6,500, and Ponca, by Iroquois-Wanda, bought by James R. Keene for $6,500.

Whether or not all of these are absolute failures is in doubt as yet, but it is safe to assume that the proportion of really good horses that will be developed out of the lot will be very small. The high-priced colts that have given more than ordinary promise but have not yet verified the promise are rather numerous. It is quite probable that several of this division will figure among the starters for the Futurity, and it may be that one of them will more than atone for earlier disappointments by winning that great event.

In marked contrast with these, one other horse that looks now to be a certain starter for the Futurity is the fast filly Eugenia Burch, who stands as an illustration of the brighter side of the element of chance in yearling buying. Eugenia Burch is one of the real prizes of the yearling lottery, for she was one of the cheapest sold and has developed into a remarkably fine race horse. As the Ben Strome-The Humber filly she was sold to J. McLaughlin, acting for Mrs. L. Curtis, for $175. She repaid that expenditure more than fifty times over at one meeting, that of the Brighton Beach Association, and as she is in the Futurity, she now has a value far up in the thousands.

It is something of a coincidence that this filly should have been selected and trained by McLaughlin, and the coincidence would be all the more remarkable should Eugenia Burch win the $60,000 race of next Saturday, for McLaughlin rode his last great winning race on just another such horse as Eugenia Burch.

This was Morello, who sold as a yearling for $100, and then developed into the best horse of his time. Morello being the Futurity winner of his year and later on making one of the best three-year-olds that raced in the West, after having beaten about all that opposed him in his two-year-old form in the East. Morellos are never numerous, however, and so Eugenia Burch stands out as the real horse bargain of all last season's sales.

One other cheap yearling that has become a real good race horse, and that in all probability will be a starter in the Futurity, is Patrick Dunne's Western colt Savable, who as the Salvator-Strathflower colt was bought by his present owner for $550 at the Rancho Del Paso sale. Savable has been one of the season's successes on the tracks of Chicago and in the South in the early Spring, and the Western horsemen look on him as an important factor in the big race of next Saturday.

Each year there are a few such instances of cheap yearlings that make fairly useful horses, but it is a trifle out of the common for two such as Eugenia Burch and Savable to appear in one year. They are not the only ones of the moderate or cheap yearlings that have been good winners, though they are the most conspicuous. Another prize in that line is Lady Albercraft, by Albert-Lady Craft, who was bought by N. Bennington for $450, and who in the Spring was one of the fastest of the fillies, and a winner of several important races, any one of which would have paid for her several times over. In the same stable with Lady Albercraft was Bensonhurst, a $100 colt by Ben Strome-Irvana, who won in the early Spring, and for whom an offer of $10,000 was made.

Still another of the small-priced yearlings is the wonderfully fast filly Astarita, by Bathampton-Lola A., who was bought by J. G. Follansbee for $450. Daisy Green, by Bassetlaw-Extract, in the same stable with Astarita, also cost $450. The two fillies won repeatedly in the early part of the year, Astarita at one time being regarded as one of the fastest and best fillies that the turf season had produced. In addition to these named, there have been many other winners of races that as yearlings were sold for a few hundred dollars each, and, though the winning of a single race hardly is indicative of unusual merit, their present owners have vastly the better of the owners of some of the high-priced variety.

Aside from the colts and fillies of whose ability to win or even to race, there are quite a number that will never see the starting post, these already having been found unfit for the turf. Of this number those that by blood are deemed worthy of use in the stud have been retired to breeding farms. A notable instance of this kind is W. C. Whitney's bay filly Passan, by Hamburg-Pastonrella, bought for $5,000, and who but a few days ago was sent to Kentucky by her owner to be turned out. With her went another costly failure in the St. Simon-Lady Reel filly, half-sister to the sixty-thousand-dollar Hamburg. Other two-year-olds in this same stable that cost big sums and have yet to win any kind of race are the forty-five-thousand-dollar Miss Hamburg, by Hamburg-The Task, and the five-thousand-dollar Watersprite, by Watercress-Penssa. Most of the races won by the two-year-olds of the James R. Keene and Foxhall P. Keene stable have been captured by the colts and fillies of the Keenes' own breeding at Castleton Stock Farm, near Lexington, Ky., though James R. Keene was a liberal buyer at the public sales last year. Among the yearlings thus bought are Rigadon, by St. Gatlen-Minuet, for $5,000; Gimcrack, by Ornament-Joppa, for $3,100; Bituriea, by Hamburg-Berridale, for $4,000, and Gawky, by Dr. McBride-Albana, in addition to the higher priced Futurita and Ponca. Of the lot, Gimcrack has won a single purse.

John E. Madden also has in his training stable or at his farm in Kentucky some expensive experiments, among which, in addition to Moondyne, may be mentioned Saratoga Belle, by Henry of Navarre—Sallie McClelland, who cost him $6,000, and Suitana, by Sir Dixon—Repeat, whe became Madden's property for $5,100.

Frank Farrell, who embarked in racing in a grand style last seaon by buying a ready-made stable of good horses, went further by the purchase of a lot of high-priced yearlings. He has been most unfortunate with his investments in yearlings, for in addition to having had a disastrous season both in racing and betting, his barn now contains the non-winners Calcutta, by Hindoo—Red and Blue, who cost $5,100, and Colonist, by Sir Dixon—La Colonia, bought for $4,000, while the stable so far this season has shown one winner in Minotaur.

A. Featherstone, who has maintained an expensive stable for a number of years, also bought what seemed to be choice yearlings, but so far has seen but one two-year-old carry his colors first to the winning post, that being Mary Street, sister to Dr. Rice, who cost him $1,100. The chief disappointment of the stable, however, has been Mesmer, brother to the fast horse Mesmerist, by Albert-Hoodoo, who has yet to repay a dollar of the $4,000 he cost.

ADVANCE GUARD WON THE CUP.

Canadian-Owned Horse Easily Took the Chief Event at Saratoga Race Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Game old Advance Guard scored an easy victory in the race for the historic Saratoga Cup at a mile and three-quarters this afternoon. There were five starters, the American Derby winner, Wyeth, being added. Advance Guard was favorite for the event. The race was one of the prettiest ever seen over a distance of ground. The entire field raced lapped on each other for a mile and a quarter, then Advance Guard went to the front and galloped home, an easy winner by four lengths. The fight for the place was an interesting one, with Wyeth just getting home a head in front of Andy Williams. Herbert and Douro were beaten off.

Molly Brant, a ten to one shot, won the Adirondack Handicap, the two-year-old feature, leading all the way. The start was a poor one, Grantsdale, Captain Arnold, Africander, Sailmaker, and Mesmer getting such a bad break that they virtually were out of the contest. The Stewards, on the complaint of Starter S. H. Pettengill, suspended Jockeys Bullman, Doggett, and Shaw for the remainder of the meeting for disobedience at the post. O'Connor and Burns were fined $50 each for the same cause.

Auriesville was bid up $1,500 after winning the fifth race, and Drummond, after capturing the last event, was bid up $900 over his selling price. Two favorites won. The track was in fair condition, but the weather was showery. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Slipthrift, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Rockwater, 115, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Belvino, 119, (McCue,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Dublin, Redpath, Smart Set, Isla, Bluff, Satirest, and Dr. Saylor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Shillelah Steeplechase; full course, about two miles and a half. Clasher, 150 pounds, (Helder,) 10 to 2 and 5 to 2, won; Rising Sun, 137, (Veltsch,) even and 2 to 5, second; Rowdy, 137, (Barry,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—5:10 2-5. Filon d'Or and Jim Mcgibben also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Molly Brant, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Wild Thyme, 104, (Lyne,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Sir Voorhies, 112, (Wonderly,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Judith Campbell, Bensonhurst, Mascot, Mesmer, Sergeant, Grantsdale, Africander, Sailmaker, Fire Eater, Merry Acrobat, Capt. Arnold, and Jack o' Lantern also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters. Advance Guard, 127 pounds, (McCue,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Wyeth, 113, (Lyne,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Andy Williams, 113, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—3:01 4-5. Herbert and Douro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Auriesville, 99 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Dinksie, 103, (H. Michaels,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Turnpike, 97, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Amorous, Bright Girl, Mount Hope, Harrison, Tom Moylin, Reckless, Arabo, Boston, Latrobe, and Christine A. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Drummond, 97 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Satirist, 106, (T. Burns,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Lee King, 107, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40. The Amazon, Heroics, and Prince Richard also ran.

Royal Arcanum Bowling Tournament.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen's Bowling League has completed plans for the ninth annual club bowling tournament. It has been decided to hold the competition, beginning Oct. 13, at 8:30 P. M., in Klumpp Brothers' Harlem Circle Bowling Palace, 206 to 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. The tournament will consist of thirty teams, two sections of fifteen teams each. The use of four alleys will enable both sections to roll on the same nights. Following are the officers elected for 1902-1903: J. R. Reichhard, President; T. R. McMillan, Vice President and Treasurer; George Hannigan, Secretary; Executive Committee—Theodore Johnasmeyer, George Detlef, C. E. Spier, George Spurgeon, L. Bower; J. Davis, Official Scorer.

From the Former Editor of Harper's Weekly.

I consider THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS worthy of the highest commendation. It is the first thing I look for in my copy of the Saturday TIMES, and it very rarely happens that I do not read it through from beginning to end. It is not only interesting to me as a writer of books and as an editor of a weekly publication, but I have found it of extreme value in the pursuit of my duties as a Trustee of the Yonkers Public Library.—John Kendrick Bangs.—Adv.

SWIMMERS' NEW RECORDS

American Amateur Marks Lowered in A. A. U. Championships.

SCHAEFFER WON THE TITLE

Pennsylvanian Captured Two Chief Events in Fast Time at Travers Island.

E. Carroll Schaeffer of Reading, Penn., who won the 220 and 880 yards swimming championships of the A. A. U. at Travers Island on July 12, duplicated that performance in the inlet between Travers and Glen Islands yesterday in the second series of championship swimming events, by winning the one mile and one-quarter mile races, establishing new American records in each, as well as making new figures from 800 yards up to the mile on each lap of the course, which measures 110 yards.

In the race at 440 yards Schaeffer was only a few inches behind Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club in turning after the first lap of 110 yards, and as Ruberl's time was 1:17 1-5, Schaeffer's record for the distance, 1:19 3-5, made last July, was beaten, so that Ruberl holds a newly-established record. From this point on to the end of the contest Schaeffer was in the lead, and finished about ten yards ahead of Ruberl, who was only a few feet in front of Budd Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, who was third. At 330 yards Schaeffer made a new record of 4:39 4-5, and finished the quarter mile in 6:18 1-5, which is almost ten seconds better than the best previous American record.

In the one mile race Schaeffer led from start to finish, making each turn of the course a winning one. After he had completed a half mile, Schaeffer, coached by his trainer, Prof. Kistler, swimming instructor of the University of Pennsylvania, successfully went after all records from that point up to the mile, making new figures for the following distances: 900 yards, 15:43 3-5; 1,000 yards, 17:32; 1,210 yards, 19:19; 1,320 yards, 21:11; 1,430 yards, 22:58 3-5; 1,540 yards, 24:40 4-5; 1,650 yards, 26:34 3-5; 1,760 yards, one mile, 28:14 3-5, breaking the best previous record of 28:31 4-5, made by H. F. Brewer at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10, 1891.

Schaeffer used the double overhand stroke in both events, and as he was in excellent condition did not show any signs of distress when he stepped back to the float. In fact, he appeared so fresh that there is no doubt as to his ability to make better time, and his trainer believes that in the near future his protege will create new figures. Schaeffer now holds the American amateur records at all distances from 220 yards to one mile. At the finish of the longer race Schaeffer was about 60 yards ahead of Otto Wahle of the New York Athletic Club, who beat his clubmate, Fred A. Wenck, by 40 yards for second place.

In addition to the two championships a race at 100 yards for novices and a 220-yard handicap were decided. D. S. Carter of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won the novice contest, and T. E. Kitching, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club was returned the winner of the handicap. The 100-yard amateur championship of the Amateur Athletic Union is yet to be decided. It will take place in conjunction with another set of swimming races to be held at Travers Island on Saturday, Sept. 20. The summary:

440-Yard Swim, Championship.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, Reading, Penn.; Charles Ruberl, New York A. C., second; Budd Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., third; B. F. Benson, Corinthian Yacht Club, Baltimore, fourth. Time—6:18 1-5.

One-Mile Swim, Championship.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, unattached, Reading, Penn.; Otto Wahle, New York A. C., second; Fred A. Wenck, New York A. C., third. Time—28:14 3-5.

220-Yard Swimming Race, Handicap.—Won by T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., (5 seconds;) F. W. Vulte, unattached, New York, (18 seconds,) second; L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 seconds,) third; E. C. Wenck, Jr., New York A. C., (20 seconds,) fourth. Time—3:02 4-5.

110-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by D. S. Carter, Knickerbocker A. C.; H. E. Ryan, Pawnee A. C., Bensonhurst, N. Y., second; F. J. Echeverria, New York A. C., third. Time—1:27 4-5.

Swimmers' Endurance Race.

Nine members of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps will start from the battery this morning in an attempt to swim to the Iron Pier, Coney Island. The endurance swim is under the auspices of the Bay Ridge Division of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Each of the competitors will be accompanied by a rowboat manned by a life saver. Three of the competitors are from Bay Ridge, while the other six are from Manhattan. The Bay Ridge swimmers are George Thorman, Joseph Ferguson, and Ralph Doerflinger. Manhattan will be represented by Frank Schmidt, George Rivers, R. Bennett, Arthur Deatly, John Haugh, and Herbert Deutz. Previous to the starting of the race, which will be at 11:30, there will be an exhibition of life saving off the Batter'ses, walk by members of the Hudson River Division of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, in charge of Inspector Henry Butts. Aquatic sports will be held at the Iron Pier from 3 P. M. until the swimmers reach their destination.

NEW RACE TRACK TO OPEN.

Buffalo Meeting, Under Jockey Club Sanction, Will Begin Saturday.

The new race track at Buffalo, on which racing will be conducted under the sanction of The Jockey Club, will be opened for its first meeting next Saturday. The equipment of the course is thoroughly modern. The plant includes a grandstand, with seating capacity approaching 4,000, built entirely of steel, with concrete floor for the seating. In the rear of the stand are paddock and betting pavilions, open, also under high steel roofs, and free to observation from the promenade, running the length of the rear of the stand. South of the grandstand comes the clubhouse, costing, it is estimated, about $50,000 completed. Then there is a commodious field stand.

There are now accommodations for 600 and more horses, and in all probability this space will prove deficient for the inaugural meeting, which opens on Aug. 30 and runs for twenty days. The track proper promises to be an affair that will take rank with the fastest in the country after it has had a year's racing. It was completed last week, and horses are now galloping over it. The course has spurs at the head of the stretch and back stretch, so that three-quarter and mile and a quarter races can be started on the straightaway, doing away with crowding at the start.

All told, the plant will cost over $300,000 when completed. Although the first day falls at the time of the opening of Sheepshead Bay with the great Futurity, and the Buffalo meeting will conflict with Windsor and Harlem, a liberal offering in stakes and purses is made. S. S. Howland will be The Jockey Club Steward at the inaugural meetings. Mars Cassidy, a Jockey Club starter, will wield the flag.

The Buffalo Racing Association is headed by Charles F. Dunbar and Henry C. Jewett, men high in social and business and political life in Buffalo, and the club has started with Gen. George S. Field as President and Bronson Rumsey, Dr. Charles Cary, and William C. Warren, members of the Board of Governors.

Champions in Celtic Park Games.

Ray C. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club, the American and international champion and world's record holder for three standing jumps and the standing high and broad jumps, will be one of the notable attractions at the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games at Celtic Park on Labor Day. On this occasion he will endeavor to break his own record of 35 feet 7½ inches for the three standing jumps, and will try to create new figures for the ten standing jumps, the record for which was made by the late Malmolm W. Ford with a jump of 113 feet 9½ inches in 1880. Dr. Mulligan of Yonkers, who would not compete against Ewry unless the affair was a scratch one, has signified his intention of competing. In competition on soggy turf on July 5 last he cleared 112 feet 9 inches, and he claims that, good weather prevailing, he will easily beat the present record. Bernard Doherty of Boston, the former record holder for the three standing jumps, though he has been out of competition for some time, has been practicing in order that he might recover the place of record holder which Ewry took from him.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW A. C. GAMES.

Big Fields of Athletes Competed in Spirited Events at Celtic Park.

Before a large and enthusiastic crowd the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club conducted a series of games at Celtic Park, L. I., yesterday. The well filled programme comprised the choice of local athletes now in training, the entries numbering 375. A chief reason for the presence of so many good athletes was that the Metropolitan Association championships take place at this track one week later, and the men wished to accustom themselves to the track and have a try out before the championships.

The only closed event was productive of a very good race between the church athletes, comprising the best runners connected with the St. George, Grace, and St. Bartholomew Churches, in the half mile relay race. The team of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club winning with their last man by ten yards in 1:40 1-5, with the team from the St. George Athletic Club second, and the Grace Athletic Club third.

Very fast sprinting was done in the 75-yards novice race in which fifty-nine fast youngsters toed the mark, A. M. Krantz, an unattached athlete, running two trials in 0:08, and winning handily in 0:08 1-5. In the 100-yards handicap sixty-three faced the pistol, necessitating twelve trials and four semi-finals. This event was won very cleverly by J. A. Bohan of the N. W. S. A. C., with 8 yards handicap, in 0:09 2-5. The 440 yard race proved very fast also. W. S. Edwards of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the virtual scratch man, though at the 14-yard mark, running through his field with remarkable speed and finishing in 49 seconds.

Frank Pierce, the Seneca Indian, had a virtual gift in the mile and a half, winning easily by 50 yards. A. H. Kent, the fast sprinter of the Pastime Athletic Club, attempted to beat the record for 40 yards, 0:04 3-5, paced by three club members. To a fine start Kent bounded away on his mission, but failed to get up the necessary steam to beat the time, as he finished in the old figures 0:04 3-5. The most exciting event of the day was the one mile handicap relay race, in which teams from the Greater New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, Pastime Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Star Athletic Club, and New West Side Athletic Club were entered. The New West Side Athletic Club team composed of John Ronane, T. J. Murray, C. Peabody, and J. H. Wright won from the third quarter, finishing up with J. H. Wright, who was first by 20 yards, completing the race in 3:19 4-5. The Pastime team was second, and the Knickerbocker team third. Summaries:

75-yard-dash, Novice.—First Heat—Won by F. Lurch, P. A. C. Time—0:08. Second Heat—Won by A. M. Krautz, N. Y. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Third Heat.—Won by C. G. Brown, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:08 3-5. Fourth Heat — Won by G. Heemsath, N. P. A. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. Brunner, N. Y. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by J. E. Fortune, S. A. C.; Time—0:08 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Wm. Mott, Kelby Hall, Haven, A. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Eighth Heat—Won by O. F. Luders, N. Y. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Ninth Heat—Won by D. H. Sackett, Seminole A. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Tenth Heat—Won by C. W. Kennedy, K. A. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Final Heat—Won by G. Maschauer, S. A. C. Time—0:08 3-5. Twelfth Heat—Won by L. Fossum, St. B. A. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Final Heat—Won by A. M. Krautz, N. Y. C.; O. F. Luders, N. Y. C., second; C. G. Brown, N. A. C., third. Time—0:08 1-5. Won by ½-yard; 1 yard between second and third.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First heat won by J. A. Kenny, N. A. C., (9½ yards.) Time—0:10 1-5. Second heat won by J. McGowan, N. Y. C., (8½ yards.) Time—0:10. Third heat won by O. Sauer, St. B. A. C., (8½ yards.) Time—0:10. Fourth heat won by P. J. Callahan, N. W. S. A. C., (9 yards.) Time—0:09 4-5. Fifth heat won by J. Ronane, N. W. S. A. C. (9 yards.) Time—0:10. Sixth heat won by H. C. Hieronimus, Y. M. C. A., (10 yards.) Time—0:09 4-5. Seventh heat won by J. F. Cooke, N. Y. A. C., (7 yards.) Time—0:10. Eighth heat won by F. F. Sorate, N. Y. Inst. C., (9 yards.) Time—0:10. Ninth heat won by H. L. Hillman, K. A. C. Time—0:10. Tenth heat won by L. Robertson, K. A. G., (8½ yards.) Time—0:10. Eleventh heat won by F. Rickert, N. Y. A. C., (7½ yards.) Time—0:10. Twelfth heat won by H. C. Feldman, K. A. C., (8½ yards.) Time—0:10. Final heat won by J. A. Bohar, N. W. S. A. C., (8 yards;) F. Flores, Greater N. Y. Irish A. A., (9 yards,) second; P. J. Calahan, N. W. S. A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:09 2-5. Won by 2 feet; 1 foot between second and third.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (14 yards;) J. Ronane, New West Side A. C., (20 yards,) second; H. C. Hieronimus, C. Y. M. C. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—0:49. Won by 1½ yards, 4 between second and third.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Valentine, Flushing, (42 yards;) G. W. Percival, N. A. C., (42 yards,) second; A. C. Jackson, New York C. C., (46 yards,) third. Time—1:57 3-5. Won by 3 yards, 2 between second and third.

One and a Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Frank Pierce, Pastime A. C., (140 yards;) C. A. Maher, New West Side A. C., (75 yards,) second; A. McKechnie, Mohawk A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—6:58 3-5. Won by 60 yards; 1 foot between second and third.

Half-Mile Novice.—First heat—Won by J. E. Fortune, S. A. C.; E. J. Roach, X. A. A., second; J. Swinger, St. B. A. C., third; W. Moore, M. A. C., fourth. Time—2:20. Second heat—Won by A. Evans, U. S. A. C.; F. A. Smith, M. of N. I., second; C. Kreeb, St. B. A. C., third. A. Goldsieger, Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time—2:13. Third heat—Won by E. P. Carr, N. Y. C.; W. Duplessus, N. Y. C., second; F. Burke, St. B. A. C., third; J. W. Stillwell, H. J. A. A., fourth. Time—2:17. Trial heat—Won by A. Evans, U. S. A. C.; E. P. Carr, N. Y. C., second; W. Duplessus, N. Y. C., third. Time—2:16 1-5. Won by 4 yards, 2 yards between second and third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. A. McCauley, St. B. A. C., (11 feet,) with total of 34 feet 8½ inches; L. Mang, M. A. C., (11 feet,) second, with 33 feet 3½ inches; W. Duggan, S. A. C., (10 feet,) third, with 31 feet 5½ inches.

Half-Mile Relay Race, Teams of Four, Scratch.—Won by St. Bartholomew's A. C., composed of A. Hart, F. Bresiin, M. Queeny, and W. Gonnwald; St. George A. C., composed of J. F. Miller, J. Berger, F. Hafstat, and R. Christoffers, second; Grace A. C. team third. Time—1:40 1-5. Won by 6 yards, 20 yards between second and third.

One-Mile Intercluh Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by New West Side A. C., composed of C. Peabody, T. J. Murray, J. Ronane, and J. H. Wright, (96 yards;) Pastime A. C. team, composed of F. S. Williams, G. Bischoff, H. E. Forstmann, and D. Brennan, (102 yards,) second; Knickerbocker A. C. team, (92 yards,) third. Won by 20 yards, 6 yards between second and third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. J. Cotter, Star A. C., (4th,) with 5 feet 9 inches actual; J. F. Kehnle, St. A. C., (8 inches,) second, with 5 feet 5 inches; F. Luyster, N. A. C., (8 inches,) third, with 5 feet 4 inches.

AMERICAN CATBOAT CLUB.

New Organization Elects Officers and Arranges Championship Races.

The organizers of the American Catboat Club met yesterday and elected the following officers: Commodore—Arthur E. Rendle; Vice Commodore—Thornton Smith; Rear Commodore—James C. Summers; Secretary-Treasurer—A. P. Rascher.

Races for the championship of Cow Bay will be sailed on Labor Day. The yachts will be divided into three classes. The first-class will be open to cabin or open catboats. Class 2 will include skiffs of the sixteen-foot class of the half-round type. Class 3 will be open to skiffs of the sixteen-foot class, of the flat-bottom type.

The winner of each race will be awarded a championship pennant, and a cup emblematic of the championship. The latter he must defend for one year, but he need only sail against the challenging boat. If he loses the championship of his class he is to return the cup to the American Catboat Club, which will deliver it to the winner.

Sporting Events.

BASEBALL, WEST NEW YORK FIELD to-day—Jersey City vs. Buffalo, at 3:30.

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CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS

Fourth Rounds in National Tournament Played at Newport.

GREAT CROWD SAW MATCHES

R. F. Doherty Beat Clothier and Whitman Won from Collins—Title and Trophy in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The weeding-out process brought the lawn tennis players with championship aspirations down to a handful this morning. Both of the Dohertys were scheduled for hard matches, and this, with the desire of the enthusiasts to see for themselves how strong Malcolm D. Whitney actually was in play against the aggressive little Westerner, Kreigh Collins, brought out a large gallery, the grand stand being crowded to its fullest capacity by the leaders of the fashionable society contingent. Of course, the match between R. F. Doherty, the taller of the brothers, who formerly held the championship of all England, and William J. Clothier, the Harvard University champion, held the post of honor. Again the wearing-out tactics of the Englishman came into play, and he won in four sets, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

In Clothier, R. F. Doherty had the first opponent of quality that has opposed him in this tournament, and also he had a competitor who was entirely worthy of him. Clothier's recent performances had raised his rating immensely, and in the preliminary discussion it was generally admitted that he would make the Englishman travel a warm pace. As was the case yesterday, Whitman was opposed by a good player, and one that on his game could draw him out finely. Doherty had a comparatively easy thing to negotiate a win from Harry F. Allen, the Pennsylvania State champion.

An ideal day was the offering for the lawn-tennis forces. The shortening up in the number of matches allowed for nothing being put on the courts until 11 o'clock, when practically all the star events began. R. F. Doherty and Clothier were warmly greeted when they entered the special inclosure upon which their match was played, and their warming-up practice was closely watched. Both were in splendid form.

R. F. DOHERTY BEATS CLOTHIER.

Clothier had the opening service, and it was his plan to rush to the net at once. Doherty played back, and his effort was to drive Clothier back. The initial game was three times a deuce before Clothier won the vantage and score points together. Doherty was not so steady on his service as usual, and he lost it on the second game. After deuce in the third Doherty got through Clothier's service, and then on his own in the fourth drew Clothier to err on outs, and the set stood 2 all.

Clothier's methods were similar to those used at Longwood, and they were troublesome to the Englishman. Doherty attempted net play in the sixth, after losing the fifth at 15, but he was so promptly passed across that he fell back. The change won him the game after the second call of deuce. Clothier won the seventh on service at 15.

The eighth was critical, and Clothier, winning it through Doherty's service, had a lead of 5—3. Another game meant the first set. His eagerness to get it led Clothier into a streak of nets. The play for the game abounded in earned shots. Finally Clothier steadied, and after the fifth call of deuce won the game and the set, 6—3. The score:

FIRST SET.

W. J. Clothier	7	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	9—40	6
R. F. Doherty	5	2	5	4	1	6	1	2	7—33	3

Doherty went into the second set determinedly. He got the first service and won at 30. After deuce in the second, Clothier pulled the win through. Then it was a case of service wins, the credits alternating game after game. The ninth was splendidly fought, Doherty pulling up from love-40 to deuce and then to the vantage and score points. Doherty was the steadier, and his win of the twelfth gave him the set. The score:

SECOND SET.

R. F. Doherty	4	3	4	1	4	1	1	5	2	4	4	3	8—7
W. J. Clothier	2	5	2	4	1	4	4	3	4	2	0	3	1—5

The third and fourth sets found Clothier falling behind all the way. He could not get in any steady play, although he showed gleams of the really sensational form he displayed at the beginning of the competition. The Englishman won three games in succession, while Clothier's game lacked precision at critical times. Doherty settled matters by winning the ninth game which gave him the set, 6—3. The score:

THIRD SET.

R. F. Doherty	4	0	4	2	6	4	4	0	4	2	8	6	
W. J. Clothier	1	4	2	4	4	1	1	4	1	2	2	4	6

After a rest of ten minutes the fourth set was started, with Clothier serving. He lost the game at 30; the second, third, and fourth went to Doherty in much the same way. Clothier put a temporary stop to the run by taking the fifth and seventh at love on his service. Doherty then settled matters, taking the game at 15 and the set, 6—2, and the match. The score:

FOURTH SET.

R. F. Doherty	8	4	7	4	0	4	0	4	31	6
W. J. Clothier	6	1	5	2	4	2	4	1	25	2

WHITMAN WINS FROM COLLINS.

Whitman and Collins played in front of the club house piazza, but the unbeaten American title winner gave the Western man no chance. The first set Whitman took at love. Then he let up in his fearful attack and gave Collins a chance to work in his cross court shots and half volleys so as to get some practice out of the match. At all times Whitman had Collins at his mercy. The latter played above his usual form and accomplished much that was especially commendable, but he was playing with a master and was outclassed. The gathering liked the improvement in Whitman's playing over that of the previous day, and greeted his good bits of racquet work with rounds of applause. The point score follows:

FIRST SET.

M. D. Whitman	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	26	6
K. Collins	2	4	1	2	0	2	1	0	11	0

SECOND SET.

M. D. Whitman	0	4	5	4	3	4	4	7	31	6
K. Collins	4	0	3	2	5	2	1	5	22	2

THIRD SET.

M. D. Whitman	4	5	4	4	1	4	3	5	0	4	34	6	
K. Collins	0	7	1	2	4	1	5	3	4	2	29	4	

Rob Huntington and Raymond D. Little, the Princetonian, played an interesting match, the former winning in three sets. The first was close and interesting, the score going to 8—6. The others were won at 6—2. There are two matches yet to be played in the fifth round, R. F. Doherty against Waldner and H. L. Doherty against Ware, to decide which two shall go into the semi-finals. Whitman and Huntington are already in that round, and it looks as if the Dohertys would be the other pair, playing against each other. It is possible that R. F. Doherty will default to his brother in the event of their being brought against each other.

From whatever standpoint the matches and results of the tournament are viewed, the American championship title and cup are in danger. The Britons have improved greatly since they appeared on the Crescent Athletic Club courts at Bay Ridge. They have absorbed all that is good in American methods, and this is combined with tireless playing and accuracy. The summary follows:

National Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—H. L. Doherty defeated Harry F. Allen, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; R. F. Doherty defeated William J. Clothier, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2. Fifth Round—Robert P. Huntington defeated Raymond D. Little, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2; Malcolm D. Whitman defeated Kreigh Collins, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

English Tennis Player Departs.

Dr. Joshua Pim, the English tennis player, who has been competing in the international matches at Bay Ridge, Newport, and other places, sailed for home on the Cunarder Umbria yesterday. He expressed himself as much pleased with the treatment he had received in America, and spoke in cordial terms of his American opponents.

Montclair Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Board of Governors of the Montclair Athletic Club, at a meeting held recently, decided to place a football team in the field this Fall. A call has been sent out for candidates. Among those who will play are Hirsh of Yale, Burgess of Harvard, Underhill and Harrison of Princeton, and Milne of Amherst.

YESTERDAY'S GOLF GAMES.

New York Team Defeated Harbor Hill in a Match Competition—Other Contests.

On their home grounds yesterday the Harbor Hill golfers were beaten by the New York Golf Club by the humiliating score of 45 to 23. Gilman P. Tiffany headed the visiting team, while R. T. P. Fiske played No. 1 for Harbor Hill. The summary:

NEW YORK GOLF.		HARBOR HILL.	
G. P. Tiffany	5	R. T. P. Fiske	0
W. D. Wallace	0	W. S. O'Connor	3
C. G. Rowe	5	J. E. Bullen	0
P. F. Gilmartin	0	J. W. Conrow	0
E. A. O'Connor	0	J. E. Faber	5
R. C. Rose	0	H. M. Scott	12
J. Pepper	2	F. Sears	0
E. P. Lawson	10	G. Abbott	0
A. Bell	6	J. D. Van Buren	0
A. Barry	3	H. S. Hollis	0
C. P. Walker	4	L. Eggleston	0
A. H. Hutchings	4	T. S. Seaman	0
N. Adams	0	W. Lambert	3
J. W. Monahan	6	P. K. O'Connor	0
Total	45	Total	23

In the weekly handicap at Ardsley yesterday Eugene Griffin captured first place, with a score of 99. Second place went to J. F. Barnes. Summary:

	Gross.	Hc'p.	Net.
E. Griffin	99	18	81
J. F. Barnes	98	14	84
V. French	101	14	87
O. P. Conant	96	9	87
F. L. Eldridge	98	18	80
N. M. Flower	107	18	89
H. B. Gayley	97	6	91
S. D. Fairchild	116	18	98

In the women's putting match, Miss M. F. Hewitt won, with a score of 48. Miss Frazer was second, at 50.

The Apawamis team defeated the Wee Burn team on the Apawamis links yesterday by a score of 33 to 8. Summary:

APAWAMIS.		WEE BURN.	
Moore	0	Seeley	5
E. Downey	0	Williams	0
M. Thurston	8	McCord	0
H. Downey	4	Hopkins	0
Peck	7	Smith	3
Doubleday	0	Sherrill	0
Weldon	4	Baldwin	0
Elmendorf	7		
Total	32	Total	8

Two new records within a week are credited to G. P. Tiffany of the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg. On Monday Tiffany made the double round of the Dutchess links at Pawling in 72, his card being:

Out	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4—38
In	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—36—72

On Friday he lowered the record of the Powelton course to 73. The best previous record was 74, held by J. H. Taylor. Tiffany's card was:

Out	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	39
In	4	2	3	2	5	4	4	5	5—34—73

In the team match series for the golf championship of Long Island yesterday the Midland team by Garden City beat the Jamaica team by 30 to 0. The match was played at Garden City. Summary:

MIDLAND.		JAMAICA.	
Dudley Fuller	6	William Hoyt	0
Chadwick Sawyer	8	G. Watts	0
Donald McKellar	7	Charles Hartland	0
T. T. Rushmore	1	Creed Mills	0
R. L. Lount	8	George Cogswell	0
Total	30	Total	0

THREE GOLF TEAMS IN A TIE.

Scotch Foursome at Cape May Caused a Record-Breaking Result.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Three teams tied for first place in the Scotch foursome tournament, held on the local links this afternoon. Horace Hepburn and T. W. Eastwick, R. Wister Harvey and E. K. Bispham, and E. C. James and F. J. Graves all made a net 71, with handicaps of 4. Each team made an actual score of 75, which breaks the Scotch foursome record for the local course by one stroke. This was the biggest day in the history of the Cape May Club as far as the number of players was concerned, 109 players being the number recorded on the course during the day. The leading scores of the event follow:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Horace Hepburn, Jr., and T. W. Eastwick	75	4	71
R. W. Harvey and E. K. Bispham	75	4	71
E. C. James and F. J. Graves	75	4	71
D. Grey and William Barnard	79	3	76
E. J. Forbes and J. M. E. Hildreth	81	5	76
T. S. Dando and E. F. Cook	81	5	76
F. A. Sartori and Dell Nobiect, Jr.	79	2	77
F. R. Shattuck and J. B. Coleman, 3d	80	2	78

WAR ON AMERICAN GOLF BALLS.

English Experts In a Movement to Bar Them by Rules.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The crusade against American golf balls here has broken out afresh. The papers are full of communications from both sides.

The two American composite balls now in the market have upset all the calculations of the conservative critics, as they enable second-rate players to compete on more even terms with front rankers. A strong movement is on foot to establish a standard golf ball, not only as to weight and size, as in the case of tennis and cricket balls, but in material also.

Gordon Smith, editor of Golf, writes characterizing the scheme as wholly unfair and unsportsmanlike, since the object is palpably to shut out American balls.

Golf Match on Orange Links.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—The East Orange Golf Club played a match game in the East Jersey League series this afternoon with the South Orange Field Club. The score:

East Orange—H. Griffin, 3; J. Bradshaw, 1; S. Colgate, 3; A. Colgate, 3, and A. A. Decker, 0. Total, 10.

South Orange—G. B. Jenkinson, 0; H. Jerolamon, 0; J. C. Gordon, 0; G. W. Lethbridge, 0, and A. Stone, 3. Total, 3.

The Alerts of this place are playing great ball this season. To-day in a game here they beat the Long Branch team by the score of 12 to 0. Cooper and Curtis were in the box for the home team and Fitzgibbon was catcher. The battery for the visitors were Marble and Wood.

Rumson Polo Team Won.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 23—One of the largest crowds seen on the Rumson campus this season greeted the Rumson and Freebooter polo teams when they lined up at 5 o'clock this afternoon ready for play. Four interesting periods were played, the Rumson team winning by 7½ goals to 6 scored by the Freebooters. Those who played on the winning team were J. C. Cooley, H. P. Borden, Emil Pfizer, and W. S. Jones. On the Freebooters were J. A. Rawlins, W. G. Loew, Irving Brokaw, and H. C. Borden.

Contests for Harvey Golf Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The qualifying rounds, eighteen holes medal play, for the club championship, Harvey Cup, and eighteen holes medal play, for the Harvey Handicap Cup, were played to-day. Four qualified for the championship and ten for the handicap. Scores:

Championship.—George Brokaw, 80; Croker, 90; Kellogg, 41; S. M. Allen, 94. First round, match play.—Croker beat Brokaw, 3 up, 2 to play; Allen beat Kellogg, 2 up, 1 to play.

Qualifying net scores, handicap.—J. Vanderbach, 85; D. Calleron, 86; Hilliard, 86; G. W. Young, 87; F. H. Hurd, 87; J. McClelland, 87; R. Yanch, 89; C. Bond, 89.

Foursome on Hollywood Green.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 23.—An interesting foursome was played on the Hollywood links to-day. The final resulted in a victory for J. J. O'Donohue and Miss M. I. O'Donohue, who beat J. Campbell Phillips and Mrs. Stackelberg, 5 up and 4 to play. There was a large attendance.

Record Golf on Forest Hill Links.

John Mackie, the professional of the Roseville (N. J.) Golf Club, made a new record yesterday afternoon by covering the course over the links of the Forest Hill Field Club in 79. Mackie and Dr. Sutphen were playing together in the second half of their match with Dr. Washington and Jack Jolly, the Forset Hill professional. Mackie went out in 41 and in in 38. His 38 for the home journey was practically par golf, and to beat these figures one will have to play perfect golf.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

G. C. Cannon's Steam Vehicle Covered Mile in 1:7 3-5.

MOTORS RACE AT BRIGHTON

Light Gasolene Machine Betters Time for Four and Five Miles on Prepared Track.

With a fine track and aided by ideal weather conditions, new records were made in two events at the mid-Summer speed contests of the Long Island Automobile Club at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. About 3,000 people witnessed the races and exhibitions, but they had few opportunities to enthuse. In no race was there a real contest, the closest finish of the day finding the vehicles separated by over a quarter of a mile.

The machines with the highest horse power had a distinct advantage over their weaker competitors, the different events being divided into classes in which the weight of the machines was the only thing taken into consideration. Everything moved off smoothly, however, no accident happening to mar the proceedings during the actual running of the contests. What might have been a serious accident befell H. C. Smith and his 1,950-pound motor. Smith was warming up the machine before the races and had attained a speed of 1:30 for the mile when he tried to keep too close to the rail going around the turn. The result was a collision. A few yards of rail were torn down and Smith was ingloriously thrown in the air to land in the field. Smith jumped to his feet, dazed but unhurt, and the machine, while not much damaged, had to be laid up for the remainder of the day.

RECORD-BREAKING RUNS.

Jacques Longuevez in his 800-pound gasoline vehicle broke the four and five mile records in the five-mile race for gasoline machines of 1,000 pounds and under, covering the four miles in 6:51 3-5 and the five miles in 8:30 2-5. The other record-breaking performance of the day was a mile exhibition against time by George C. Cannon, a Harvard sophomore, in a rather freakish steam vehicle of his own make. This machine is the holder of the five-mile record, and twice during the afternoon Cannon speeded it against the mile record, the second trial being the better of the two. His time in this was 1:07 3-5. The former track record for vehicles of this class was 1:39, while the best time made on the road is 1:12.

Cannon's machine weighs 1,100 pounds, and is strikingly novel in its appearance as well as in its construction. Its most prominent feature is a large boiler, surmounted by an obliquely placed smokestack, almost in the centre of the carriage. Back of it is the engine, and in the extreme rear is the engineer's seat. A large water tank in the front acts as a wind shield for the driver, whose seat is between it and the boiler. The machine is built more for speeding purposes than anything else.

A 2,130-pound gasoline carriage, operated by H. S. Harkness, carried off the lion's share of the honors, being first in the ten-mile free-for-all race and in the pursuit race open to all classes. The vehicle was also entered in the twenty-five-mile lap race, and this undoubtedly led to the declaring off of the race, as none of the other vehicles cared to face the issue. The five-mile event for gasoline vehicles over 2,000 pounds was also declared off. Mr. Harkness was so pleased with the success of his machine that he made a try at the world's record on a track of 1:06 2-5. Mr. Harkness went twice around the track before he signified his readiness to start. Thirty-five seconds were taken to reach the half-mile post, and, averaging the same rate of speed, the machine finished in 1:10.

MOTORS IN A PURSUIT RACE.

The event which aroused the most enthusiasm was the five-mile pursuit race. Three machines started, Mr. Harkness, Charles D. Cooke, and J. W. Howard operating them. Placed one-third of a mile apart, the machines were started. The Howard automobile going at the same clip as the Harkness machine, gradually drew away from the Cooke, who in turn was being caught by Harkness. The latter's machine, however, soon began to demonstrate superior speed, while the Howard, after going four miles, began to show signs of faltering. After going four and three-quarter miles the Harkness motor overhauled the Cooke machine, and the latter was out of the race. The Harkness machine then set sail for the Howard, which was caught at five and three-eighth miles. The Harkness entry required 6:18 minutes to catch Cooke and 7:13 to overhaul the Howard.

Five carriages started in the ten-mile free for all race. J. W. Howard in a steam machine set the pace for the first mile, which was made in 1:15 2-5. This seemed to be glory enough for him for he retired from the race shortly afterward, the Harkness machine taking the lead. The Harkness motor won by one and three-quarter miles, C. D. Cooke's vehicle finishing second. The time of the race was 11:54 4-5. Summary:

One mile heat race for vehicles under 1,500 pounds; prizes: $25 to the winner of each heat, $50 to the winner and $25 to the second in final heat.—First heat, (steam vehicles)—Won by Thomas Holden, Jr.'s, 800-pound locomobile. Time—2:01. Second Heat, (gasoline vehicles)—Won by Peerless Manufacturing Company's 1,400-pound machine. Time—1:30 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Peerless Manufacturing Company; Thomas Holden, Jr.'s, locomobile, second. Time—1:38.

Five-mile race for steam vehicles, all weights; prizes: $100 to the winner and $50 to the second.—Won by J. W. Howard's 1,400-pound Howard automobile; Thomas Holden, Jr.'s, 800-pound locomobile second. Time—9:05.

Two-mile race for electric vehicles, all weights; prizes: $100 to the winner and $50 to the second.—Won by Knight Neftel's 3,000-pound Vehicle Equipment Company machine. Time—4:25.

Five-mile race for gasoline vehicles, 100 pounds and under; prizes, $100 to the winner and $50 to the second.—Won by Jacques Longuevez's 800-pound De Dion-Bouton; L. B. Holden's 800-pound Waltham Manufacturing Company machine, second. Time—8:30 2-5. Former record, 11:43 3-5.

Five-mile race for gasoline vehicles, 1,000 pounds and including 2,000 pounds; prizes, $100 to the first and $50 to the second.—Won by Charles D. Cooke's Darracq; Percy Owen's 1,950 pound Winton second. Time—6:42.

Obstacle race, open to all classes; prize, $50 to the winner.—Won by Thomas Holden, Jr.'s, locomobile; H. A. Marble's locomobile, second. Time—1:51 1-5.

Pursuit race, open to all classes; prize, $100 to the winner.—Won by H. S. Harkness's 2,130-pound Mercedes-Simplex; J. W. Howard's 1,400-pound Howard, second; Charles D. Cooke's Darracq, third. Time—7:13.

Ten-mile race, free for all; prizes, $200 to the first and $100 to the second.—Won by H. S. Harkness's 2,130-pound Mercedes-Simplex; Charles D. Cooke's Darracq, second; Peerless Manufacturing Company's 1,400-pound machine, third. Time—11:54 4-5.

The time of each mile and the leader were as follows:

Mile.	Vehicle.	Time.
1	Howard Automobile Company	1:15 2-5
2	Mercedes-Simplex	2:30 1-5
3	Mercedes-Simplex	3:40 1-5
4	Mercedes-Simplex	4:51 1-5
5	Mercedes-Simplex	6:02 2-5
6	Mercedes-Simplex	7:13 2-5
7	Mercedes-Simplex	8:24 1-5
8	Mercedes-Simplex	9:34 1-5
9	Mercedes-Simplex	10:44 2-5
10	Mercedes-Simplex	11:54 4-5

Caledonian Club's Scottish Games.

The Scottish games of the New York Caledonian Club, Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, will take place at Washington Park and Casino, Grand Street, between Maspeth and Newtown, L. I., on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 1. The sports will commence with an old-fashioned Scotch reel at 10 A. M. Music for the occasion will be furnished by bands and the pipers of the club. There will be twenty-four events and the list of cash prizes aggregates $530.

The following events are open to members only: Half-mile race and 100-yard dash. The following events, however, are "open to the world.": Best dressed Highlander, throwing light hammer, hop, step, and jump; vaulting with pole, hitch and kick, 100-yard dash, broadsword dance, (boys and girls under fifteen years,) running broad jump, broadsword dance, one-mile race, running high leap, Highland fling, (boys and girls under fifteen years,) quarter-mile race, Highland fling, one-mile bicycle race, (novice,) three-mile race, three-mile bicycle race, (amateur,) hurdle race, shooting competition, bowling competition and quoits, (played on the natural sod, clay ends.) The games will be governed by the rules of the New York Caledonian Club, excepting the one-mile and three-mile bicycle races, which are held under permit of the National Cycling Association and subject to N. A. C. rules.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

Kramer Won the Quarter-Mile and Championship at Distance in Fast Time.

Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., won the quarter-mile championship race yesterday afternoon at the Vailsburg board track in 0:30 2-5. This victory for Kramer earns for him the title of champion at the distance, besides scoring double points in the percentage table of the National Cycling Association. The race was only once around the track, and was hard fought from the crack of the gun until the tape was crossed.

Floyd MacFarland failed to win his heat in this event and was beaten out by Stevens and Collett. There was no lack of interest in the five-mile professional handicap event, and the race was won by MacFarland in 10:34 2-5, with Fisher, Bowler, and Bedell finishing in the order named. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—First Heat—Won by P. M. Hinman, Newark, N. J.; Andrew Boyle, Manhattan Beach, second. Time—1:14 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Hary Estrin, New York; George Penn, New York, second. Time—1:21 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Michael Fody, New York; O. M. Dorion, Brooklyn, second. Time—1:20 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. C. Lang, Brooklyn; J. L. Lindsay, New York, second. Time—1:19 2-5. Final Heat—Won by W. C. Lang; P. M. Hinman, second; Michael Fody, third. Time—1:15 3-5.

Quarter-Mile National Championship. (Two to Qualify.)—First Heat—Won by George H. Collett, New Haven, Conn.; Orlando Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, second. Time—0:31 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Owen S. Kimball, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John T. Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—0:31 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Ivor Lawson, Salt Lake City, second. Time—0:31 2-5.

Semi-Finals, (Two to Qualify.)—First Heat—Won by G. H. Collett, Orlando Stevens second. Time—0:31 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, O. S. Kimball second. Time—0:31 2-5.

Final Heat.—Won by Frank Kramer, O. S. Kimball second, G. H. Collett third, Orlando Stevens fourth. Time—0:30 2-5.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap, (six to qualify.)—First Heat—Won by G. Gilsson, Newark, N. J., (scratch;) H. E. Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., (30 yards,) second; S. A. Shirley, Newark, N. J., (150 yards,) third; F. Dahlke, Buffalo, N. Y., (120 yards,) fourth; E. Forest, Brooklyn, (90 yards,) fifth; F. Lafforgue, New York, (300 yards,) sixth. Time—4:38 1-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Zanes, Newark, N. J., (90 yards;) C. Schles, Newark, N. J., (30 yards,) second; W. J. Vandeveer, Coney Island, (90 yards,) third; G. J. Welsling, New York, (90 yards,) fourth; R. Acker, New York, (210 yards,) fifth; J. Schroeder, Hoboken, (180 yards,) sixth. Time—4:37. Third Heat—Won by C. Ayers, Newark, N. J., (240 yards;) J. Meyer, Irvington, N. J., (210 yards,) second; H. Weissing, New York, (30 yards,) third; H. D. Hooper, Roseville, N. J., (30 yards,) fourth; O. Goerke, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) fifth; J. T. Brown, Irvington, N. J., (90 yards,) sixth. Time—4:44. Final Heat—Won by G. Glasson, (scratch;) E. Forest second, C. Schlee third, J. Zanes fourth. Time—4:24 3-5. Lap Prize—Won by Clinton Ayers, Newark, (240 yards.)

One-Mile, Amateur, Metropolitan Championship, (Three to Qualify)—First Heat—Won by T. Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; H. Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., second; E. Forest, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:27 2-5. Second Heat—Won by G. Glasson, Newark, N. J.; H. D. Hooper, Roseville, N. J., second; J. Zanes, Newark, N. J., third. Time—2:18 3-5. Third Heat—Won by M. Hurley, New York; O. Goerke, Brooklyn, second; H. Welsing, New York, third. Time—2:24 4-5. Final Heat—Won by M. Hurley; H. Chappey, second; G. Glasson, third. Time—2:51 2-5.

Five-Mile Professional.—Won by Floyd MacFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch;) J. T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (100 yards,) second; J. E. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., (150 yards,) third; M. Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (250 yards,) fourth. Time—10:34 2-5.

ORANGE A. C., 8; N. Y. A. C., 1.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—Only one run was tallied in the first six innings of to-day's game between the local and New York Athletic Club teams. The Orange players scored one in the opening inning, but in the seventh and eighth they batted Kebler for seven runs. Hope and O'Neill were too strong a combination for the visitors, who only succeeded in saving a shutout in the final inning. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Orange A. C.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4	8	12	2
New York A. C.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	4	3

Batteries—Hope and O'Neill; Kebler and Whinery.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

DAN PATCH CUTS RECORD

Great Pacer Took Half a Second from His Old Mark.

AUDUBON BOY'S FAST RACE

Kentucky Horse Finished Two Heats Each in 2:03¼ at Readville Meeting's Last Day.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—With the best card of the week the Grand Circuit meeting at the Readville track ended this afternoon. The great feature was Dan Patch's mile in 2:00¼, in his effort to break Star Pointer's figure of 1:59¼ on this track five years ago to-day. Dan Patch made a great bid in his first heat to get inside the record, going the half in 0:59 flat, and then breaking. Driver McHenry immediately pulled up the pacer, driving him home at a jog.

In the second attempt the gelding paced the mile in 2:00¼, lowering his own mark by half a second. Dan Patch had to face a cold, strong wind part of each mile. He was started out with two running horses for pacemakers. After the first mile Driver McHenry said that the horse started away at a terrific clip and was well settled into the stride at the half mile. Just beyond that point McHenry says the pacer struck himself, and went to the first break he has ever made when at speed.

On Dan Patch's second attempt he was a second and a quarter behind his first trial at the half. He came home at what looked like a record-breaking clip, but the judges said the time was 2:00¼. The time by quarters: Quarter, 0:30; half, 1:00¼; and three-quarters, 1:30¼.

Another feature was the great speed of Audubon Boy, the handsome Kentucky horse, who went in 2:03¼ in both heats of the 2:04 pace. His easy manner in taking the race made it apparent that if he had been pushed there would be another bidder for a two-minute record. This event was the best seen at Readville this year, five horses starting, the Lexington gelding, Royal R. Sheldon, being the favorite. But Audubon Boy upset all calculations and won easily Dan R. finishing second, and Shadow Chimes and Royal R. Sheldon dividing third and fourth money.

The Neponset, 2:10 pace for a three-thousand-dollar purse, was hotly contested. The bay mare from New York, Daphne Dallas, was the favorite, but Geers won with the Titusville, Penn., mare, Terrace Queen. In the 2:09 trot George W. Spear's horse, Anzella, was a warm favorite, and won the race. The Hartford, Conn., mare, Eleata, finished second. The 2:15 trot brought out a field of nine horses, but the Donerail, Ky., mare, Mobel, made short work of the race.

The 2:12 class consolation trot for a two-thousand-dollar purse for the non-winners in Thursday's $15,000 Massachusetts stake was the last event on the card. Miss Whitney, the bay mare from Port Henry, N. Y., won and made a new mark for herself, reducing her record from 2:11¼ to 2:08¾.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his wife occupied John Shephard's box. Fred S. Gerken sold to-day The Monk, who defeated Lord Derby yesterday, to C. G. K. Billings of Chicago, and Fred S. Wedgewood to Fred C. Jones of Memphis, Tenn. The price paid for these two horses is said to be $20,000. Summary:

The Neponset, 2:10 Pacing Class.—Purse, $3,000.

Terrace Queen, b. m., Valpeau-Lady Randall, by Mambrino Swigert, (Geers)	1	1	4	1	
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Kenney)	2	3	1	2	
Lou Vaughn, b. m., (Spencer)	3	2	3	ro.	
Locanda, br. h., (Brodbine)	9	5	2	ro.	
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	10	4	3	ro.	
Terrill S., ch. g., (Lasell)	4	6	7	ro.	
Dandy C., g. g., (Garrison)	5	7	5	ro.	
Cinch, ch. g., (Bass)	7	8	6	ro.	
Star Pugh, ch. g., (McKenney)	8	9	9	ro.	
Sophia, b. m., (Lindsey)	6	dis.			

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:07; 2:08.

2:09 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $2,000; two in three.

Anzella, br. m., Antrim-Hazel Kirke, by Alwood, (Sanders)	1	5	1
Eleata, blk. m., (Demarest)	4	1	4
Ferenc, blk. m., (Benyon)	2	2	5
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., (Mitchell)	3	4	2
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Spear)	5	3	3

Time—2:08¾; 2:08½; 2:07¾.

2:04 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,500; two in three.

Audubon Boy, ch. h., J. J. Audubon-Plaxy, by Bourbon Wilkes, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Dan R., ch. g., (Gersh)	2	2	2
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil)	3	3	3
Shadow Chimes, b. h., (Spear)	5	5	4
Connor, blk. g., (McDonald)	4	4	

Time—2:03¼; 2:03¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Mobel, b. m., Moko-Chestnut Bell, by Red Wilkes, (Benyon)	1	1	1
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)	2	4	2
Monte Carlo, b. g., (McHenry)	5	2	4
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McCarthy)	4	3	5
Silver Glow, b. g., (Golden)	6	6	3
Pixie, blk. m., (Gilfillen)	3	5	6
Alkalone, blk. h., (Wilbur)	7	8	7
Limerick, b. g., (O'Neil)	8	7	8
Summer Morn, b. m., (Thomas)	dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:10¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000, two in three.

Miss Whitney, b. m., Edgemark-Nettie, by Smuggler, (McDonald)	1	1	
Belle Kuser, br. m., (Hudson)	2	2	
Charlie Mac, blk. g., (Braybould)	4	3	
Altro L., blk. g., (Golden)	3	4	
Poindexter, b. h., (Paige)	5	5	
Dan T., b. g., (Manville)	6	6	
Leola, br. m., (Saunders)	7	ds	

Time—2:10½; 2:08¾.

Harness Races at Goshen.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Good time was made on the Goshen track this afternoon. Three races closed the annual meeting. Alice Mapes, the favorite, owned and driven by W. H. Snyder of Brooklyn, captured the 2:15 class pacing, in straight heats against eleven competitors. The favorites in the other two races were badly beaten by Miss Brock and Deputige. A large crowd witnessed the events. The summaries:

2:22

HUGUENOT Y. C. REGATTA.

Fleet of Forty-seven Crafts Sailed in Good Races with a Fine Breeze.

For the Huguenot Yacht Club's eighth annual regatta, which was sailed yesterday, there was a fine sailing breeze that made the amateur sailors rejoice. Forty-seven yachts started, with the thirty-footers the largest of the fleet.

Yachts of the thirty-foot class sailed twice around a triangle, a total distance of fifteen miles. Those of the twenty-five-foot and twenty-one-foot classes and raceabouts went three times around a smalled triangle, the outer marks of which were the striped buoy off the northeasterly end of Execution Reef and the southwesterly buoy on Hen and Chickens Reef, a total distance of eleven and one-quarter miles. The one-design yachts of the Larchmont, New Rochelle, Manhasset Bay, and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs sailed twice around the small triangle, seven and a half miles in all, and the Pelham Country Club "Larks" and the one-design dories sailed once around, or three and three-quarter miles.

The wind came from the northwest, making the first leg for all yachts a run, the second leg windward work, and the third a reach. There was only one untoward incident. Echo, one of the "Larks," capsized on the windward leg. There were time allowances to be calculated in some of the classes, but only in one case did this affect the result. Ojibway of the twenty-five-foot class finished ahead of her competitors, but lost on corrected time.

The summaries:

SLOOPS, CLASS N.—25 to 30 feet.

Course 15 miles. Start, 12:35 P. M.

Names and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:06:42	2:31:42
Zasa, G. P. Granbery	Did not finish.	
Herz, — Guinness	3:08:09	2:33:09
Mab II., B. S. Litchfield	3:11:46	2:36:46

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Course, 11¼ miles. Start, 12:40 P. M.

Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	2:36:18	1:56:18
Scamp, J. T. Perie	2:38:58	1:58:58
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	2:35:01	1:55:01
Snapper, A. B. Alley	2:38:37	1:58:37
Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	2:33:20	1:53:20

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 7½ miles. Start, 12:45 P. M.

Dorothy, L. J. Spence	2:12:51	1:27:51
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	2:10:24	1:25:24
Houri, J. H. Esser	2:09:54	1:24:54

SLOOPS, CLASS P.—21 to 25 feet.

Course, 11¼ miles. Start, 12:50 P. M.

Pristis, Iselin & Law	3:04:38	2:14:38
Ojibway, D. P. Morse	3:03:40	2:13:40
Zona, M. Daboll	Did not finish.	

Pristis's corrected time was 2:12:18.

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.—18 to 21 feet.

Course, 11¼ miles. Start, 12:50 P. M.

Gasabo, N. P. Vulte	3:07:18	2:17:18
Montauk, J. S. Appleby	2:56:10	2:06:10
Flim Flam, A. D. Prince	Did not finish.	
Neola, J. R. Johnson, Jr.	3:05:08	2:15:08
Pandora, H. B. Towle	3:00:56	2:19:56

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 7½ miles. Start, 12:55 P. M.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	2:31:32	1:36:32
Mist, J. W. Alker	2:30:38	1:35:38
Bab, J. S. Hoyt	2:25:12	1:30:12
Arizona, G. A. Corry	2:24:13	1:30:13

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 7½ miles. Start, 12:55 P. M.

Caper, P. L. Howard	2:32:02	1:37:02
Knave, R. N. Bavier	2:24:32	1:29:32
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	2:31:47	1:37:40

INDIAN HARBOR SAILABOUTS.

Course, 7½ miles. Start, 12:55 P. M.

Cero, Charles Mallory	2:49:07	1:54:07

SLOOPS, CLASS R.—18 feet and under.

Course, 11¼ miles. Start, 1 P. M.

Microbe, — Mitchell	3:11:15	2:11:15

CATBOATS, CLASS T.—21 to 25 feet.

Course, 11¼ miles. Start, 1 P. M.

Arrow, Thomas Miller, Jr.	2:37:20	1:37:20
Ripple, Bloom & Downing	2:40:19	1:40:19

CATBOATS, CLASS W.—18 feet and under.

Course, 11¼ miles. Start, 1 P. M.

Bantam, Francis Page	2:49:11	1:49:11
Scud, Donald Abbott	2:41:13	1:41:13

CATBOATS, SPECIAL CLASS.—15 feet.

Course, 7½ miles. Start, 1:05 P. M.

Sneaker, N. P. Vulte	2:06:07	1:01:07
Kid, — Ketching	2:14:08	1:09:08
Champion, F. P. Dee	2:16:59	1:11:59

PELHAM COUNTRY CLUB LARKS.

Course, 3¾ miles. Start, 1:05 P. M.

Streak, E. Cunningham	1:59:14	0:54:14
Tomboy, F. Halpin	1:59:56	0:54:56
Skidoo, M. S. G. Davies	1:58:26	0:52:26
Halo, W. B. Short	1:57:36	0:52:36
Echo, T. A. Weatherbee	Capsized.	
Gloria, G. B. Mott	Not timed.	
Flirt, David Carll	1:58:14	0:53:14
Yellow Jacket, G. B. Robinson, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Distant Marquis, F. K. Sturgis	Did not finish.	

ONE-DESIGN DORIES.

Course, 3¾ miles. Start, 1:05 P. M.

Prize, H. H. Van Rensselaer	2:12:58	1:07:58
Marguerite, W. T. Johnson	2:19:33	1:14:33

The winners were Alerion, Whistlewing, Houri, Pristis, Montauk, Bab, Knave, Cero, (sailover,) Microbe, (sailover,) Arrow, Scud, Sneaker, Halo, and Prize.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:18	Sun sets	6:47
Moon rises	9:47		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	11:05	Gov. Isl'd	11:25
H. Gate	1:21		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:24	Gov. Isl'd	11:38
H. Gate	1:34		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

Casilda, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil, via Para and Manaos	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Seguranca, Central America, via Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 28.

Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:20 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 29.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30.

British King, Antwerp		
Coamo, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Martello, Hull		
Maracaibo, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norse, Copenhagen	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracuse, Brazil, via Pernambuco	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. §16 and up to Aug. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. $30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $30 and up to Sept. §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 24.

Border Knight, Algiers, Aug. 5.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 23.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 16.
Merionethshire, Gibraltar, Aug. 9.
Santiago, Tampico, Aug. 16.
Saratoga, Nassau, Aug. 20.
Telesfora, Marseilles, Aug. 3.
Yanariva, Trinidad, Aug. 16.

MONDAY, AUG. 25.

Bluecher, Southampton, Aug. 17.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 14.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 13.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 16.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Aug. 8.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Aug. 23.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Aug. 16.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

Advance Colon, Aug. 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Diamant, Shields, Aug. 13.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 25.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 18.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 20.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 26.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Aug. 13.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Rotterdam Aug. 9 and Shields 11th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. Aug. 22.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Jones, Santos July 26, Rio Janeiro Aug. 1, Bahia 5th, and Barbados 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol Aug. 5 and Swansea 9th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Vincenzo Bonanno, (Ital.,) Bologna, Girgenti July 11, Messina 20th, and Palermo Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Riddle, Newcastle Aug. 4 and Antwerp 10th, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:47 A. M.

SS Alamo, Staples, Galveston Aug. 14, and Brunswick 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Coamo, Sargent, San Juan Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 7:40 P. M.

SS British Prince, McDougall, Casaldo, Cuba, Aug. 16, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS El Siglo, for Galveston.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
United States revenue cutter Gresham.
SS Nordkap, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Ormsy, (Br.,) for Fremantle, Melbourne, &c.
SS Canadian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) for London.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam and Boulogne.
SS Terence, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Caracas, for Curacao, &c., via Porto Rico.
SS Pontiac, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Kroonland, for Antwerp.
SS Roma, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Columbia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts and Demerara.

Marine Intelligence.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 25.—The German steamship Seriphos of the Levant Line, in command of Capt. Saville, and bound from Bremen and Mediterranean ports to New York, is ashore at a point west of Ceuta. A number of passengers who were aboard the Seriphos were taken off and have been landed here.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, for New York, sld. from Havre at noon to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, for New York, via Southampton, sld. from Bremerhaven at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Calderon, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS York Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., and Algoa Bay, arr. at Port Natal yesterday.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Capt. Caffero, from Licata for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York for Malta, Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundermann, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Joubert, from Marseilles for New York, sld. from Naples Aug. 19.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Olivari, from Genoa for New York, sld. from Naples Aug. 19.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Para Aug. 21.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, for New York, via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool at 10:45 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 4:05 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Marseilles for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from Bristol for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Main, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Borrell, from Bremen for New York and Baltimore, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Manuel Calve, (Span.,) Capt. Oliver, from Vera Cruz and Havana, via New York, Cadiz, and Barcelona, arr. at Genoa Aug. 21.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, via Aden, Singapore, and Manila, for Yokohama, &c., arr. at Hongkong previous to to-day.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from Manila, via Colombo, for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Please Look Over This List of

PIANOS

All year round prices at the Wissner Warerooms are lower than Summer prices at other warerooms.

Upright, new, sold at stores of general merchandise for $190,	$165
Upright, celebrated make, taken in trade,	145
Upright, full size modern, all improvements,	90
Upright, Wissner, very slightly used,	275
Upright, renowned maker, nearly new, taken in exchange for Wissner,	195
Upright, rented for short term,	155
Upright, new, great value, price at general stores $250,	185
Upright, 7 octaves, old piano, fairly good,	87
Upright, our own make, discontinued style,	225
Upright, well-known maker, late design,	110
Square,	40
Square, elegant piano,	75
Squares,	25

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

The Famous

LECKERLING PIANOS

On Easy Terms.

WISSNER WAREROOMS,

BROOKLYN: Cor. Fulton & Flatbush Ave.
NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St.
JERSEY CITY: 138 Newark Ave.
NEWARK: 603 Broad St.
Factories: 1,068 to 1,088 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Greatest Values of a Great August

The Annual Sale of School Supplies.

READY TO-MORROW! All the school children in Brooklyn know these annual events—know that when they come they bring chances to buy for wonderfully little prices Pencils, and Paper, and Drawing Books, and Straps and all the things for school work except the books that the Board of Education provides and the brains that the boys and girls themselves have. We have a bigger stock than ever this season, and we have spread the things out in the Basement so that you can look and choose just what you want. More than all—

Your Pennies Would Never Buy So Much Before.

Composition Books.

Of all descriptions and every thickness, ruled and plain, with fancy and plain covers and perfect binding.

32 pages, 1c. 120 pages, 3c.
60 pages, 2c. 240 pages, 4c.

Composition Books, of fine quality paper, stiff and pliable covers, at 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c

Marble paper covered stiff Composition Books, the regular 10c. and 15c. qualities, at....5c

Drawing Books.

Of all grades and sizes. Fine quality paper and interleaved with tissue paper.

5c. grade at.....2c | 8c. grade at.....4c
6c. grade at.....3c | 10c. grade at.....5c

Pencil Boxes.

Twenty styles, and all remarkably low priced.

5c. Boxes, 2c. 10c. Boxes, 4c.
15c. Boxes, 8c.

And others low priced at 10c., 15c., 19c. and 25c.

Penholders—Pen Points.

Enameled Penholders and fancy woods, all colors, regularly 5c., at.....1c

Black and red swell handled Penholders, regularly 5c., at.....1c

Falcon Pen Points, regularly 3c., a dozen, at 1c. a dozen

Assorted school Pens, regularly 5c. a dozen, at.....1c

Book Straps.

Automatic, single and double Straps:

5c. Straps, 1c. 10c. Straps, 5c.
7c. Straps, 3c. Others 10c. and 15c.

Tolliner's Carryall Companion, consists of a book clamp, a pencil box, a ruler and a lock and key, is made of polished wood and sold everywhere at 25c., here at 12c

Slates and Slate Pencils.

Plain Slates, 6x9.....2c
Plain Slates, 7x11.....3c
Plain Slates, 8x12.....4c
Bound Slates, 6x9.....6c
Bound Slates, 7x11.....7c
Bound Slates, 8x12.....9c

Stone Slate Pencils, 100 in a box, at 6c., regularly 10c.

School Bags.

Made of rubber, felt and waterproof cloth, with handles and shoulder straps: 500 specially strong black Bags, with a shoulder strap, regularly 10c., at.....4c

Other styles remarkably low priced, at 9c., 15c., 19c., 25c. and up to 98c

Compasses.

Eagle Compass and Divider, ruling pen and pencil and extra book of leads, regularly 19c., at.....12c

Crayons and Chalk.

Boxes of Crayon, containing 6 different colors.....2c

A full line of wax Crayons at low prices.

White Chalk, 144 sticks in a box, at.....4c

Ink and Mucilage.

Carter's and Stafford's, 2 oz. cones; regularly 4c., at.....2c

2 oz. bottle of Mucilage, regularly 5c. at...3c

Pencils.

A wonderful assortment of multicolored Pencils at the most remarkable small prices ever named:

Cedar Pencils, "seconds," with rubber tips, regular grade is sold at 10c. a dozen; limited quantity at.....3c. a dozen

Cedar Pencils, regularly at 1c. each, 6c. a dozen

Faber's Jeweled Pencils in colors, regularly 4c., at.....3c

Blaisdell's Paper Pencils, regularly 1c. each, 8c. a dozen

Blotting Paper, Erasers, Ink Tablets, Pencil Tablets, Address Books, Stenographers' Note Books, Pencil Sharpeners, Rulers and all other requisites for the scholar at the same unparalleled low prices.

Basement, Central Building.

School Dictionaries---The Annual Sale.

These in the Book Store—but quite as low priced in proportion as the school supplies in the basement.

Webster's Dictionaries.

The Handy Dictionary.....9c
The Primary Dictionary.....40c
The Common School Dictionary.....60c
The High School Dictionary.....82c
The Academic Dictionary, (indexed)...$1.50
The Condensed Dictionary.....$1.20
The Condensed Dictionary, (indexed)..$1.46

Foreign Dictionaries.

French English and English French, at...36c
German English and English German, at 31c
Spanish English and English Spanish, at 31c
Swedish English and English Swedish, at.....31c
Italian English and English Italian, at. 31c
Latin English and English Latin, at.....31c
Cassil's Popular Dictionaries, at.....89c
French English and English French, at...89c
German English and English German, at.89c
Latin English and English Latin, at.....89c

Geographical Globes.

A superb line of Geographical Globes, suitable for home and school use, mounted on wood and metal pedestals, from 8c. to $23.00

School Books supplied to order on the shortest possible notice at less than regular retail prices.

Main floor, rear. East Building.

Imported Fall Dress Fabrics--Half.

YOU ARE READY TO PAY FULL PRICES NOW—it is the season's commencement and early plans do not usually contemplate cut prices. Rare news is it, therefore, when we can offer the most stylish Dress Fabrics for Autumn wear, *some a quarter, some half, some two-thirds* below the regular pricing. Not great quantities, of course—so be prompt to-morrow.

$1.25 and $1.75 Suitings---59c.

Imported Suitings, 45 inches wide, absolutely all wool and in three distinct weaves. Come in the desirable shades of beige, cadet, royal, sage, fawn, brown, green, olive, tan, bluet and moss. Made to sell at $1.25 to $1.75 a yard—here to-morrow at 59c.

$1.00 Worsted Tartan Plaids---74c.

Tartan plaids—the plaids of the famous Scotch clans—are the specially new thing that Paris favors now. You will see your smartest friends wearing them before long, and nothing will be quite so much the thing for young girls' and children's dresses. These are all worsted Plaids, 42 inches wide and in a wide variety—the Rob Roy, Frazer, Campbell, Gordon and MacLachlan Plaids are among them. Regular price is $1.00 a yard. To-morrow's price 74c

Main Floor, West Building.

Mothers of Boys---

Here is the Best News Yet.

79c. "Mother's Friend" Waists for 29c.

At the "long" price most Brooklyn mothers count them the best value they get anywhere. Made of fine percales in pretty colorings and handsome patterns. Put together in the best possible way, with pleated back and front, pearl buttons and removable waist band, with the buttons riveted on. Two detachable collars of the material with each Waist. Come in 4 to 9 year sizes only—that is cause for the price cutting.....29c

75c. Blouses at 45c.

New, handsome and underpriced, these Blouses are particularly desirable for school. Made of fine madras and chambray in medium and dark colors that show soil least. They have small turnover collars and are finely finished throughout; sizes 7 to 15 years.

$1.00 School Trousers at 45c.

Several hundred boys may share. Materials were short lengths of fine woolens intended for suit making. There are fine cheviots and cassimeres in serviceable shades and smart patterns. They are sewn throughout with silk, every pair has a patent waist band and bone buttons, and they are half priced and less.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

A Clean-Up Sale of Women's Summer Dresses.

EVERY ONE WE HAVE—Price cutting has been relentless, even if there is six weeks of wear time ahead; even if many of these Dresses will be fresh and dainty for wear next Spring. About a hundred and fifty Dresses altogether.

Pongees, Organdies, Linens, Taffetas, Chambrays, Dimities, Lawns, Satin Foulards

All grouped for easy choosing and all at prices which should send them flying in a hurry.

30 Dresses were up to $7.50— $3.95.
30 Dresses were up to $11.50— $7.50.
40 Dresses were up to $17.50— $9.75.
40 Dresses were up to $24.75— $14.75.
10 Dresses were up to $39.75—$25.00.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

August Blanket Sale.

Second Week : : Greater Values.

$5.50 Blankets, $3.95.

All wool, 11-4 size—some of them a bit stained with oil.

Blankets, $1.75, $2.75, $2.98—Third Off.

10-4 size, cotton and wool—subject to slight mill imperfections.

Other Blankets—Fourth Under Price.

Absolutely perfect these.

11-4 size (70x82 inches) strictly all wool Blankets, $3.49, $4.49, $4.85 and $5.95 a pair

12-4 size (78x84 inches) strictly all wool Blankets, $4.35, $5.40, $5.75 and $8.25 a pair

Silkoline covered Comfortables, zephyr tufted and filled with best cotton, more like those that went in a jiffy last week, regularly 98c., at.....69c

Full size crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, 85c. kind, at.....59c. each

Full size crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, hemmed ready for use, $1.35 kind, at.....98c

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

25c. Scotch Ginghams 12½c.

These have the favored corded stripes—firm and fine—and there are plenty of the much wanted colors—green, oxblood, pink and heliotrope. Clear color, perfect design, specially good washing qualities—these are reasons why the corded Ginghams woven in Scotland are preferred and why they seldom sell for less than 25c. a yard. These at.....12½c

12½c. Printed Dimities—9c.

Every time we have gotten these great Dimities for this little price you have taken them in a hurry. Always in style, never out of use, always cool and dressy. Wide variety of fresh and desirable patterns on white and tinted grounds—handsome stripes and figures.....9c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Persian Lamb Jackets.

To Measure : : Unmatched Values.

FIFTY JACKETS THIS TIME—the skins for them arrived too late for last week's offering, that made such a stir hereabouts. They are beautiful Persian lamb skins—come straight to us from Handle & Co. of Leipsic, Germany, the most famous dyers and dressers of Persian lamb in the world. And we are ready to make new style Jackets to measure from them—so long as they hold out—this way:

$200.00 Plain Persian Lamb Jackets, $95.00.
$225.00 Baum Marten Trimmed Jackets, $135.00.
$225.00 Chinchilla Trimmed Jackets, $135.00.

More Matchless Values.

CROWDED OUT of an overcrowded page—under ordinary circumstances each one would claim broad display. But the values speak for themselves.

Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Trousers—$1.98.

Enough for two hundred men—some of the best news of the sort we ever had.

Men's Derbys and Soft Hats—$1.50.

Worth $2.50 and $3.00—most notable offering of the sort that ever came in August.

$18.00 "Cort" Gas Ranges—$11.50.

A third less than their worth—and "Cort" Gas Ranges are among the best gas cookers to be had.

25c Anderson Percaline—15c.

Black Percaline that is standard everywhere, at 25c. a yard.

Imported Ribbons—Reduced.

7c. Louisine Ribbons at 5c.

1¼ inch Louisine Ribbons (made in Switzerland), a fancy weave pattern, in white, pink and blue; especially pretty for children's wear.

10c Louisine Ribbons at 6c.

1½ inch Louisine Ribbons (made in Switzerland), a corded design in nine light colorings.

15c. Taffeta Ribbons at 12c.

3 inch Taffeta Ribbons, in white, pink and blue (made in Switzerland). Least such Ribbons ever cost.

25c. Taffeta Ribbon at 19c.

5½ inch soft finish Taffeta Ribbon (made in Switzerland).

49c. Imported Novelty Ribbon at 39c.

6½ inches wide (made in France), a weave and colorings that Paris recommends strongly for Fall Millinery trimmings.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Men's Shirts and Scarfs.

$1.00 Negligee Shirts, 44c.

Made of excellent, self-striped madras with printed figures and stripes; well finished in every respect. A pair of detached cuffs to match with every shirt.

45c. Silk Scarfs, 24c.

These are the pretty foulard silk four-in-hand Scarfs that have been so wonderfully popular all season. Time they went into usefulness, so the former price—which was great value—is halved.

20c. Washable Ties at 10c.

Made of madras and cheviot—string Ties that most every man has plenty of use for.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Unequaled Savings in Boys' School Suits.

$4.50 and $5.00 Suits for $2.45. (Double breasted, 8 to 16 years.)

$5.50 and $6.00 Suits for $2.95. (Three piece vest, 9 to 16 years.)

This is the best Suit opportunity that Brooklyn boys were ever offered. These Suits were made to sell for from $4.50 to $6.00, and thousands have been sold at those prices, but the manufacturer overestimated the quantity he could dispose of and we took them all at a price that made him wince. These Suit values are not to be had outside of this store.

They're of pure worsted, heavy ribbed serges, medium and dark mixtures, cassimeres and cheviots, excellently tailored and just right for Fall wear.

Let No Guilty Bargains Escape!

All Over the Basement for 25c. on the 25th.

Wherever you see a card marked 25c. buy! Sometimes it will be one article, sometimes a score, but you will get fifty cents' worth with your eyes shut. No mail orders and none on approbation.

A Great Capture in China for 25c.

These Offerings Are for Monday Only.

Decorated Custard Cups, 6 for	25c	Table Tumblers, 12 for	25c
Fancy Salts and Peppers, 6 for	25c	Thin blown Initial Table Tumblers, 6 for	25c
Decorated Oatmeal Bowls, 6 for	25c	Perfection Water Bottles	25c
Patent Fruit Jar Tops, 12 for	25c	Decorated Cracker Jars	25c
S

Death List of the Week.

ABEGG
Aiken
Allen
Alling
Anderson
Archer
Arcouet
Askin

BAGNELL
Bamberger
Bamber
Barry
Baker
Barnum
Bartley
Bauer
Benedict
Benson
Bedorio
Bernheim
Bishop
Bixby
Blakeney
Bloomfield
Blumenthal
Bogardus
Bowker
Boehme
Brandt
Briordy
Bryan
Braun
Bramin
Brennan
Brockway
Brown
Burns
Buckley
Bushee
Budrawitz
Butler
Byrne
Byron

CALAHAN
Cardozo
Carr
Carson
Calvin
Carman
Carren
Cavanagh
Campion
Carpenter
Carroll
Champlain
Cisco
Clark
Clarke
Cloke
Colasuldo
Colon
Connelly
Cover
Coan
Coles
Combs
Conover
Coffin
Collins
Conklin
Conroy
Crawford
Crane
Crater
Cremin
Cronin
Crow
Crockett
Crowder
Curry

DALY
Davenport
Day
De Armand
De Mier
Denton
Deyo
Dietsch
Disher
Donegan
Donehue
Doyle
Doherty
Donovan
Dunn
Duvall
Du Jardin
Dux
Dykman

EAVES
Ehrhardt
Edwards
Egan
English
Ely
Entwistle
Everitt

FAGAN
Farrell
Felter
Ferguson
Fisk
Fitch
Fliedner
Fleming
Flynn
Foreman
Fox
Foley
Forrest
Fourman
Franklin
Friend
Fuchs
Fuller

GAFFNEY
Gardner
Gallery
Garrison
Gannon
Gaynor
Gennerich
Geibel
Gessling
Gillser
Gillon
Gibbons
Graham
Grannis
Gray
Greiner
Gregory
Grinsted
Guerra
Guild
Gunning

HABERSTROH
Hallock
Hall
Hallet
Harris
Harding
Hannaford
Harverty
Hassdacher
Hazen
Healy
Heinrich
Hemphill
Hendrix
Herder
Helmns
Hendrickson
Henshaw
Henry
Hencke
Hess
Hinman
Hildebrand
Holabird
Hopkins
Hookey
Horton
Howell
Kelly
Kerr
Kidder
King
Klein
Knapp
Howard

JACOBS
Jakobson
Jardine
Jennings
Jersey
Johnson
Jones

KAHN
Kasmire
Keane
Kedenburg
Keller
Kelliher
Koch
Kunzeman
Kupfer
Kutger
Kutter

LA BAU
Lacey
Lafferty
Lagerquist
Lanstrom
Lawler
Lea
Le Brun
Le Roy
Levitt
Lewis
Liddy
Lindemann
Lindgren
Longenecker
Loring
Ludlow
Luecke
Lund
Lynch
Lyons

McARDLE
McCarthy
McDonough
McDowell
McGinn
McGrath
McKeage
McKenna
McKenzie
McKeown
MacLaren
McLaughlin
McLoughlin
McMahon
McNally
McNulty
Mackin
Maclin
Madden
Madigan
Malloy
Marsh
Marshall
Martin
Meehan
Mitchell
Moeller
Morris
Moses
Mosher
Moyland
Murphy
Murray

NEVINS
Newman
Nichols
Nolan
Norton

O'HARA
Overton
Owens

PALMER
Parkman
Parks
Patterson
Phelps
Phoenix
Pierson
Percey
Platt
Pointz
Popper
Prob rt
Pryor
Purcell

QUINN
Quintard

RAPER
Raitz
Randall
Reardon
Reid
Reilly
Remington
Renfrew
Renken
Rieth
Rissegine
Restenpadt
Rich
Robinson
Rockefow
Robreef
Root
Rose
Rosenberg
Rosenthal
Ross
Roth
Rowe
Rubson
Rusky
Ryer

SABLE
Sandford
Sartelle
Sartolo
Saul
Schilling
Schmidt
Schmiedel
Schopp
Schumacher
Sebeach
Seeley
Shandley
Sherlock
Sherwood
Shirk
Sievers
Sigel
Skinner
Slavin
Smith
Sparks
Squire
Starr
Stauder
Steele
Steglich-Fuchs
Stenberg
Stevens
Stuart
Sutton
Suwalsky
Swart
Sweeney
Swett

TALNAN
Taylor
Terry
Thompson
Tindell
Titus
Todd
Todh
Torrey
Towell
Tucker
Tully

VALLETTE
Vanderen
Vandiver
Verde
Vogel
Voorhes

WALLACK
Walsh
Wann
Wanner
Ward
Waterbury
Waters
Watkinson
Watson
Weisberger
Weldon
Wellis
Whelan
Whitson
Wichman
Willis
Williams
Willits
Wilson
Wolf
Wood
Woodford
Wright

YATES
Young

ZANE
Zimmerman
Zumstein

AIKEN.—Samuel Aiken, aged 38, Aug. 17, at 2,556 Eighth Avenue.

ABEGG.—Aug. 21, at Larrabee's Point, Lake Champlain, Sarah Harmon Fray, aged 74 years, wife of Henry Abegg.

ARCHER.—Aug. 21, at Petersburg, Va., Col. Fletcher H. Archer, aged 85 years.

ALLAN.—Aug. 21, George Allan, 75 years of age, of Minneapolis, at Farnham, near Montreal, Canada.

ASKIN.—Aug. 23, Annie, wife of Patrick Askin, and sister of the late John O'Neill of Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

ALLEN.—Aug. 22, in the 80th year of her age, Jane, widow of John Allen; residence, 1,467 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—At Clayton, N. Y., Aug. 18, Ollie, youngest son of Ole Anderson.

ANDERSON.—Aug. 17, at Tuxedo Park, Mary, wife of William Anderson.

ARCOUET.—Aug. 18, at Aurora, Ill., Casimir Arcouet, aged 60 years.

BAMBER.—Aug. 18, Thomas Bamber of 355A Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

BAMBERGER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21, Leopold, father of Ira Leo Bamberger of New York City.

BARTLEY.—On Aug. 21, Daniel F., aged 20, son of William S. and the late Catherine A. Bartley; residence, 297 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

BRANN.—Aug. 22, at Stapleton, S. I., Gottlieb Brann.

BRENNAN.—Aug. 23, Joseph, brother of Bessie V. and Ellen Jane Brennan; residence, 79 Broome Street.

BOGARDUS.—Aug. 20, in New York, Frederic H., son of Mary L. and the late Eugene Bogardus, aged 32 years; residence, Syracuse, N. Y.

BROCKWAY.—Aug. 19, Mary, wife of J. O. Brockway of Flushing, L. I., at the home of her son J. O. Brockway, 737 St. Nicholas Avenue.

BIXBY.—Aug. 20, at Mount Pleasant, N. J., Eunice Bixby, aged 99 years, daughter of Col. E. Mundy, born in South Framington.

BLAKENEY.—Aug. 20, at 105 Bedford Street, John Blakeney.

BYRNE.—Aug. 20, Charles F. Byrne, husband of Mary Stephenson.

BRIORDY.—Aug. 21, the Rev. Father Briordy, 57 years of age, at St. Vincent's Hospital in Erie, Penn., a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

BROWN.—Aug. 19, in England, in her 84th year, Mrs. Sarah Benedict, eldest daughter of the late James Brown of New York.

BUSHEE.—Aug. 22, at Fort Edward, Glens Falls, N. Y., Charles E. Bushee, aged 52 years.

BAGNELL.—Aug. 17, John Bagnell, native of Waterford City, Ireland, husband of Margaret Maher and father of Edward J. and Michael J. Bagnell, at 115 Mott Street.

BAKER.—At 18 Sugdam Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 20, Charles H. Baker, in his sixty-ninth year.

BARTOLO.—Aug. 17, at the Roosevelt Hospital, Guiseppe Sartolo of 318 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

BARRY.—Aug. 16, in London, William N. Barry, aged 35 years, of 170 Broadway.

BAUER.—Aug. 19, Christina Bauer, aged 40, of 289 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn.

BEDORIO.—Aug. 17, at 418 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Antonio Bedorio.

BENEDICT.—Aug. 19, in England, in her eighty-fourth year, Sarah Benedict, eldest daughter of the late James Brown of New York.

BENSON.—Aug. 18, at Gambier, Ohio, the Rev. Dr. Edward C. Benson, aged 79 years, of Kenyon College.

BERNHEIM.—Aug. 19, Jacob Bernheim of 590 Leonard Street, Greenpoint.

BISHOP.—Aug. 19, at Delmar, N. J., Alice Bishop, aged 8 years.

BLAKENEY.—Aug. 20, at 105 Bedford Street, John Blakeney.

BLOOMFIELD.—Aug. 19, at 155 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Sarah Heath, aged 83 years, wife of William Leach Bloomfield and mother of Ada I. Gould. Born in Kenilworth, England.

BOEHME.—Aug. 16, Carl Boehme, in his 75th year; residence 328 East Forty-third Street.

BRANDT.—Aug. 16, Capt. Frederick S. Brandt, aged 87 years, at the residence of his son, Frederick A., 361 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

BRAUN.—Aug. 16, Joseph, husband of Cathrine Braun, at 219 Eighteenth Street.

BRYAN.—Aug. 20, Alice T. St. George, wife of George F. Bryan; residence 2,214 Eighth Avenue.

BYRNE.—Aug. 20, Charles F. Byrne, husband of Mary Stephenson; residence 98 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

BUCKLEY.—Aug. 16, Anna, daughter of Catherine and the late David Buckley, of 184 East Eighty-seventh Street.

BUDRAWITZ.—Aug. 16, at the Kings County Hospitl, Felix Budrawitz.

BURNS.—Aug. 16, at his daughter's residence, Mary A. Conner, 342 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, James Burns, aged 79 years.

BUTLER.—Mrs. Thomas Butler, (née Lyons,) native of Odorney, Kerry, Ireland; residence 338 West Thirty-ninth Street.

BARNUM.—Aug. 19, at the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., Capt. Joseph Barnum, cousin of P. T. Barnum.

BLUMENTHAL.—Aug. 18, at Long Branch, Isaac Blumenthal, aged 72 years. Born in Germany.

BOWKER.—Aug. 18, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Harris, 402 East Sixty-fifth Street, Margaret Carney, wife of William Bowker.

BUTLER.—Aug. 17, John Butler, husband of Bridget Ryan, residence, 168 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

BYRON.—Aug. 18, Abraham, 8 years old, son of Joseph Byron of 223 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.

CARSON.—Aug. 16, Rose, widow of Isaac Carson, residence 157 West Sixty-third Street.

CALAHAN.—At Arlington, N. J., Aug. 17, Ida Tucker, aged 24 years, daughter of Emma J. and the late James J. Calahan, formerly of Brooklyn.

CALVIN.—Aug. 18, Jane, wife of Samuel Calvin, residence, 172 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

CARMAN.—Aug. 18, wife of Henry E. D. Carman, residence, Richmond Hill, L. I.

CARR.—At the residence of his daughter, 140 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 19, Jackson Roe Carr, in his 83d year. Born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

COLON.—Aug. 18, at Gifford, S. I., Emma J., wife of George A. Colon.

COMBS.—Aug. 18, at 318 Dean Street, Brooklyn, William H., husband of Elizabeth B. Combs, née Lambertson.

CONNELLY.—Aug. 19, Katie Connelly, aged 8 years, of 416 East Sixty-fourth Street.

COVER.—Aug. 17, Mary Ellen, aged 32, wife of Charles Cover, and daughter of the late George and Catherine Devrin of New York.

CRANE.—Aug. 18, at Greenfield Centre, George W. Crane of Brooklyn, son of Edward and Esther Crane, aged 36 years.

CRAWFORD.—Aug. 19, Margaret J., wife of Andrew Crawford of 891 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

CLARKE.—At 21 Union Place, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 16, Mary Electa Howard, wife of Edward Clarke.

CLOKE.—Aug. 17, James Cloke, in his 30th year, residence, 107 West Fourth Street.

COLES.—At White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 17, James Coles, at the residence of his son-in-law, William Shute, 42 Church Street.

CONROY.—Aug. 16, Timothy, husband of Mollie Conroy (née Fox) and brother of Charles J. and William Conroy, residence, 459 West Twenty-seventh Street.

CREMIN.—Aug. 16, at 169 East Seventy-first Street, Rose Anne, daughter of Anne C. and the late Joseph W. Cremin.

CROCKETT.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 16, David C. Crockett, aged 67 years.

COLASULDO.—Aug. 20, at 90 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, Antonio Colasuldo, aged 2 years.

CRATER.—Aug. 20, at Asbury Park, N. J., Joseph F. Crater, aged 73 years, of Easton, Penn.

CRONIN.—Aug. 20, Bridget Cronin, mother of Margaret Cavanagh of 152 East Eighty-fourth Street, aged 73 years.

CURRY.—Aug. 16, George W., aged 52 years, son of the late Samuel W. Curry, residence, 242 East Fortieth Street.

CAMPION.—Aug. 18, Emma L. Frey, wife of R. O. Campion in her 32d year; residence 64 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARPENTER.—Aug. 16, at Whitestone, L. I., Thomas H. Carpenter, aged 51; residence Twenty-second Street.

CARROLL.—Aug. 17, Grace, daughter of John Carroll and Mary Russell, aged 2 years 2 months, residence, 221 East Thirty-fifth Street.

CAVANAGH.—At 52 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Aug. 16, Patrick Cavanagh, brother of the late Edward, James, John, and Owen.

CHAMPLAIN.—At Derby, Conn., Aug. 18, Jay Champlain, formerly of Ossining, N. Y.

CLARK.—Aug. 22, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sherwood G., eldest son of the late Rev. W. W. Clark, D. D., in his 37th year.

COAN.—Aug. 22, Mrs. Mary Coan, in her 87th year, at the Methodist Home for the Aged and Infirm, Park Place, corner of New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

CONKLIN.—Aug. 20, at Riverhead, L. I., aged 94 years, Israel D. Conklin, husband of Sarah Corwin and father of Mrs. Oliver Corwin of Aquebogue and Mrs. Dewey of Brooklyn and Henry Conklin of Greenport and Charles Conklin of Jamesport.

CLARKE.—Aug. 17, at the Vermont House, Saratoga, William E. Clarke of Skaneateles.

CROWDER.—Aug. 17, at residence of his sister, Mrs. James Redmond, 691 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Charles J. Crowder.

CARDOZO.—At St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 20, Rachel Seixas, widow of Isaac N. Cardozo.

CARREN.—Aug. 19, at 387 East Fourth Street, Ellen, wife of Matthew Carren.

CLARK.—Aug. 18, at Sea Cliff, L. I., Annie Clark, aged 41 years, daughter of the late Caleb Miller. Born at Glen Cove.

CISCO.—Aug. 21, George W. Cisco, of 329 West Eighty-second Street.

COFFIN.—Aug. 22, Frederick R. Coffin, at the Roosevelt Hospital, aged 40 years.

CONOVER.—Aug. 22, Carrie L., wife of W. H. Conover of Brooklyn.

CROW.—Aug. 19, Frank, husband of Mary Crow and son of Timothy and the late Ellen Creedon, and nephew of Margaret and the late Michael Crowley; residence, 139 Cherry St.

COLLINS.—Aug. 19, at Fifty-sixth Street and North River, John Collins, aged 10 years, of 537 West Fifty-seventh Street.

DAVENPORT.—Aug. 16, at Ithaca, N. Y., Charles A. Davenport, aged 57 years.

EAVES.—Aug. 22, at the residence of Daniel L. Demmon, at 128 Beacon Street, Weston, Mass., Arthur Eaves, aged 28 years.

DAVENPORT.—Aug. 21, George R., husband of Matilda Davenport, aged 59 years; residence 178 Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

DAY.—In Chicago, Aug. 21, Anna W., eldest daughter of Edward and Sarah M. Osborne Day.

DOHERTY.—Aug. 21, Richard, youngest son of Dr. John W. and Eleanor English Doherty, at 272 Barrow Street, Jersey City.

DONEGAN.—Aug. 19, Catherine, wife of Patrick J. Donegan, daughter of Helen Hartley.

DONEHUE.—Aug. 22, 1902, John J. Donehue, husband of Louisa Ludeke of 90 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

DAY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 16, Fanny W. G., wife of William T. Day and daughter of the late Dr. James S. and Fanny Winchester Green, at her residence, 414 Westminster Avenue.

DIETSCH.—Aug. 16, at 551 West Forty-fifth Street, Frederick Dietsch, aged 27 years, husband of Mary Hageman.

DOYLE.—Aug. 16, Marie A., wife of William T. Doyle and daughter of Richard Blees, Sr., at her residence, Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues, Richmond Hill.

DU JARDIN.—Aug. 17, Emmeline Minnie Thewlis, wife of Dr. Roland du Jardin of 169 East Seventy-eighth Street.

DYKMAN.—Aug. 17, at Cold Springs, N. Y., James Y. Dykman, aged 58 years, of Putnam County, father of Mrs. Clarence W. Smith.

DALY.—Aug. 17, at 59 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, Martin, husband of Catherine Daly.

DAY.—Aug. 17, at New Brighton, S. I., Zelotes, eldest son of the late Zelotes and Eliza Atwater Day of New Haven, Conn.

DENTON.—Aug. 17, Naomi Ophelia, widow of the late Daniel D. Denton, at Albany, N. Y.

DISHER.—Arthur E., son of Adam and Sarah E. Disher, Aug. 16, residence, 375 Rodney Street, Brooklyn.

DIETSCH.—Aug. 10, in the Roosevelt Hospital, Mary, aged 5 years, daughter of Frederich and Mary Dietsch, of 551 West Forty-fifth Street.

DONOVAN.—Aug. 16, Sarah, wife of Matthew Donovan; residence, 40 Rutgers Street.

DUNN.—Aug. 19, at St. Francis's Monastery, 41 Butler Street, Brooklyn, Henry Dunn, O. S. F., in the 37th year of his age. Born in Queens County, Ireland.

DUVALL.—Aug. 18, Stephen J., husband of Margaret Duvall, residence, 8 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

DUX.—Aug. 18, Catherine Dux, in her 83d year, mother of Jacob, August, Joseph, and Philip, residence, 431 West Forty-ninth Street.

DE ARMAND.—Aug. 19, at Belmar, N. J., Richard De Armand of New Orange, aged 35 years.

DE MIER.—Aug. 17, at 60 West Tenth Street, Juan Cancio De Mier, in his 65th year.

DEYO.—Aug. 19, at 387 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Matthew F. Deyo, aged 80 years.

EHRHARDT.—Aug. 17, Helen Louisa, daughter of George J. and Josephine W. Ehrhardt of Weehawken Heights.

ENTWISTLE.—Aug. 20.—At Coney Island, William Entwistle, of 375 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARDS.—Aug. 17, at the residence of his daughter, Rebecca Edwards Love, East Moorestown, N. J., Edward Bird Edwards, aged 80 years, of Philadelphia.

ENGLISH.—At Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 18, James H. English of Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

EGAN.—Aug. 18, Thomas W., son of Bartholomew and Mary Egan, in his 18th year; residence, 413 Amsterdam Avenue.

ELY.—Aug. 22, at Beverly, N. J., at the age of 68 years, William H. Ely of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

EVERITT.—Aug. 18, Elizabeth Ludlum, widow of Charles H. Everitt; residence, Fulton Street, Hempstead, L. I.

FARRELL.—At 126 West Twenty-second Street, Aug. 19, Catherine M. Farrell.

FARRELL.—Aug. 21, Ann Farrell, née Lindsey, in her 64th year, wife of the late Edward Farrell, 166 East Thirty-fifth Street.

FISK.—Aug. 19, in Pasadena, Cal., William W. Fisk, aged 32, graduate of Princeton, class of 1894, native of Cheshire, Mass.

FELTER.—At Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 21, Cornelia, widow of Abraham J. Felter, in her 83d year.

FOX.—Aug. 20, Ellen, wife of James Fox.

FLIEDNER.—Aug. 22, at New Brunswick, N. J., Rudlof Fliedner, born in Union, Hudson County, Sept. 18, 1856.

FLYNN.—Aug. 22, at 332 East Twenty-first Street, John A., son of the late Mary and David Flynn.

FOLEY.—Aug. 20, John Foley, husband of the late Mary Higgins; residence, 314 East Thirtieth Street.

FORREST.—Aug. 20, Mrs. Jenet H. Forrest, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George M. Wheeler, Eighth Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

FAGAN.—Aug. 20, at 614 East Thirteenth Street, Hugh, son of Margaret Fagan.

FRIEND.—Aug. 19, Emil, husband of Carrie Friend; residence, 408 St. Nicholas Avenue.

FORREST.—Aug. 20, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. George M. Wheeler, 170 Eighth Street, Elmhurst, L. I., Janet Harper, wife of William B. Forrest.

FERGUSON.—Aug. 16, Juliette, widow of George Ferguson, at her residence, 56 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle.

FITCH.—Aug. 16, in her 53d year, Fannie Garland, wife of Eugene Fitch of 505 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

FOLEY.—Aug. 16, at 242 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Patrick Foley, husband of Mary Langstaff.

FRANKLIN.—Aug. 16, Matilda, wife of Moses Franklin, aged 42 years; residence, 563 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

FLEMING.—Aug. 17, John C. Fleming, aged 62 years, residence, 54 Prospect Street; Flatbush, Brooklyn.

FOREMAN.—Aug. 16, at 363 West Thirty-sixth Street, Margaret, wife of Edward Foreman.

FUCHS.—Aug. 16, August Fuchs, aged 49 years, of 370 South Fourth Street.

FULLER.—Aug. 18, John Fuller, 7 years of age, of 41 Hallett Street, Astoria, at Scally Rock, in Hell Gate.

GREINER.—Aug. 16, Charles F. Greiner, at 44 Carmine Street.

GARDNER.—At Westfield, N. J., Aug. 22, Margaret J., widow of Nathaniel B. Gardner.

GAFFNEY.—Aug. 20, Margaret Howard, wife of the late James Gaffney of 419 Hudson Street.

GRANNIS.—Aug. 20, in Waterbury, Conn., Harriette Sheldon and Adelaide, twin daughters of John H. D. and Frances Louise Grannis, aged 3 months.

GARRISON.—Aug. 22, at Gloversville, N. Y., Peter E. Garrison, of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad.

GRAY.—Aug. 17, Eliza Gray, aged 82 years; residence, 550 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

GRAY.—Annie, wife of Theodore Gray, aged 68 years, Aug. 18, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Miller, 163 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

GRUNEWALD.—Aug. 17, at Martin's Pier, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and North River, Gustave, aged 13, son of Gustave Grunewald of 354 Central Park West.

GANNON.—Aug. 17, Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Gannon, of 1,023 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

GAYNOR.—Aug. 17, at 162 President Street, Brooklyn, Kate Gaynor, Rathoun, County Westmeath, Ireland.

GILBERT.—Aug. 18, at the residence of her son, 508 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Margaret E. Gilbert, in the 65th year of her age.

GEIBEL.—Aug. 18, Janice, infant daughter of George and Ada M. Geibel; residence, 6 Davis Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

GESSLING.—Aug. 18, Gustavus, husband of Annie Gessling, of 1,518 Madison Avenue.

GUILD.—Aug. 18, at Boston, Mass., Benjamin F., aged 89 years, brother of Curtis Guild.

GIBBONS.—Aug. 17, Honora, daughter of Charles Gibbons and Rosanie Mann, aged 10 years and 5 months, residence, 433 West Forty-eighth Street.

GILLON.—Aug. 17, Patrick Gillon, at 500 West Forty-sixth Street.

GRAHAM.—Aug. 19, William H. Graham of 238 East Twenty-eighth Street.

GREGORY.—Aug. 19, Herbert S. Gregory, 24 years of age, of 1 Maryland Street, Rochester.

GALLERY.—Aug. 19, James, husband of Maria McInerney, native of Inch, County Clare, Ireland, residence, 434 Union Street, Brooklyn.

GENNERICH.—Aug. 20, Charles August, son of Dr. Charles and Leonora C. Gennerich, aged 5 years and 8 months, residence, 181 East Sixty-fourth Street.

GRINSTED.—Aug. 20, at Manhasset, L. I., David Grinsted, in his 86th year.

GUNNING.—At Freeport, L. I., Aug. 20, Helen Kathryn, daughter of Emma S. and John D. Gunning, aged 1 year.

GUERRA.—Aug. 20, at New Rochelle, Max Guerra, aged 37 years of San Antonio, Texas.

GUDEN.—Aug. 22, Gladys, aged 2 years, at 1,574 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

HENDRIX.—Aug. 18, Emma Hendrix, 7 years old, at 96 King Street.

HARDING.—Aug. 21, William T., husband of Mary A. Harding, formerly of Norfolk, Va.

HASSLACHER.—Aug. 22, Louis, son of Adolph G. and Elizabeth Hasslacher, aged 22 years 1 month 22 days.

HENSHAW.—Aug. 22, Cornelia H., widow of Gilbert F. Henshaw, of 519 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—Aug. 21, at the Hotel Westminster, Eighteenth Street and Irving Place, Robert Henry Harris, of Bradford, Ontario, brother of Charles Harzzris, 44 Irving Place.

HAZEN.—Aug. 22, the Rev. Dr. James H. Hazen, Secretary of the Publication of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at his home in Bon Air, Va., near Richmond. Born in West Springfield, Mass., in March, 1833.

HERDER.—Aug. 20, at Reaville, N. J., Jacob Herder, aged 72 years.

HESS.—Aug. 21, Conrad, father of William C. and the late Augustus Hess, in his 86th year; residence, 306 East Fifty-eighth Street.

HOWARD.—Aug. 20, Margaret Howard, wife of the late James Gaffney.

HELMNS.—Aug. 22, Hannah A., widow of William H. Helmns, at 42 Essex Street, Brooklyn.

HENDRICKSON.—Aug. 21, at Baltimore, Md., Dr. W. F. Hendrickson, instructor in pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, aged 26 years.

HALLOCK.—Aug. 22, at 93 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Capt. Charles H. Hallock, in his 49th year.

HOWELL.—Aug. 23, at his residence, Flushing Hotel, Richard Howell, native of Wolverhampton, England.

HILDEBRAND.—Aug. 21, George C. Hildebrand of Anthon Lodge, No. 769, F. and A. M., at 807 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

HALL.—Aug. 22, William A. Hall, 60 years old, of 2,852 Third Avenue.

HABERSTROH.—Aug. 17, Edward, son of Francis and Kate Haberstroh, (née Weiersbach,) aged 3 years; residence, 680 Union Avenue, Bronx.

HALL.—Aug. 16, Helen, wife of William Hall; residence, 64 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

HALLETT.—Aug. 17, on the steamer James S. Whitney, Capt. John M. Hallett, aged 71 years.

HEINRICH.—Aug. 16, Emma, widow of Charles Heinrich, in the 51st year of her age; residence, 300 High Street, West Hoboken.

HEMPHILL.—Aug. 17, at Atlanta, Ga., William A. Hemphill, aged 60 years, former Mayor of Atlanta, born in Athens, Ga.

HOOKEY.—Aug. 16, Alfred Hookey, husband of Kate L. O'Brien; residence, 180 Nelson Street, Brooklyn.

HOPKINS.—Aug. 17, at the Cedars, Cheshire, Mass., George M. Hopkins of 325 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

HAVERTY.—At 57 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 18, James Haverty.

HEALY.—Aug. 17, at 169 Perry Street, Catherine, child of Maurice and Mary Healy, aged 8 months.

HENRY.—Aug. 17, Charles R., husband of Veletta H. Henry, aged 62 years, residence, 216 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

HANNAFORD.—Aug. 18, at Montreal, E. P. Hannaford, aged 68 years, of the Grand Trunk Railway system. Born in England.

HOLABIRD.—Aug. 18, at Evanston, William Holabird, Jr., known as "Manny," aged 19 years.

HEALY.—Aug. 18, John, son of Jeremiah and Hannah Healy, native of Tuosist, County Kerry, Ireland, residence, 162 West Broadway.

HENRY.—Aug. 19, at 132 East Forty-first Street, James, husband of Elizabeth Henry.

HINMAN.—At Albany, N. Y., Aug. 19, Benjamin Franklin Hinman.

HORTON.—Aug. 19, Sarah W. Horton, aged 60 years, residence, 3,053 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

JACOBS.—Aug. 18, at Reading, Penn., J. Howard Jacobs, aged 64 years.

JARDINE.—Aug. 16, Josephine La Flamme, wife of William Jardine and daughter of Alfred and Anna La Flamme of Montreal.

JAKOBSON.—Aug. 20, in Berlin, Germany, Johanna Jakobson, aged 30 years.

JOHNSON.—Aug. 21, at Philadelphia, Penn., Charles A. Johnson, aged 34 years.

JOHNSON.—Aug. 19, James H. Johnson of 300 Osborne Street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY.—At Allendale, N. J., Aug. 16, Charles A. Jersey, M. D., aged forty-two years.

JONES.—Aug. 18, at Mariner's Harbor, S. I., George T. Jones.

JONES.—Aug. 20, at Roselle Park, N. J., William F. Jones, Sr., aged 64 years, of New York. Born in Ireland.

JONES.—At South Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 16, Henry Taliaferro, only son of Frederick V. L. and Annie Taliaferro Jones, aged nineteen months.

JOHNSON.—Aug. 18, Richard Johnson, aged 56 years, of 34 Sutton Place.

JENNINGS.—Aug. 18, Mary, widow of James Jennings, residence, 58 New Chambers Street.

KUPFER.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 17, Sigmund Kupfer, in his 68th year.

KAHN.—Aug. 16, Maurice, husband of Annette and father of Emil W. and Isaac G., at 114 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

KASMIRE.—Aug. 16, at Wakefield, N. Y., Benjamin F. Kasmire, at his son's residence, Matilda Street, near Kossuth Avenue.

KELLY.—Aug. 23, Martin Kelly of No. 150 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

KEANE.—Aug. 21, at Delaware Hotel, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, Maggie Keane, aged 25 years.

KIDDER.—Aug. 21, at 433 East Fifty-seventh Street, Charlotte Ann, relict of William Kidder, aged 82 years.

KELLER.—Aug. 20, John, husband of Lydia Keller, at the residence of his sister, 189 Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

KUNZENMAN.—Aug. 22, at 157 First Avenue, Jacob Kunzenman, in his 45th year.

KUTTER.—Aug 21, Richard Kutter, of 924 Willow Avenue.

KUTGER.—Aug. 21, Detective Anthony Kutger of the Jamaica Precinct, at Seventh Avenue, College Point, L. I., aged 38 years.

KOCH.—Aug. 21, Mrs. Lizzie Koch, née Knote, at the home of her mother, on Thirteenth Street, College Point, L. I., at the age of 26 years.

KERR.—Aug. 16, at 174 Fifth Street, Jersey City, William Kerr, in his fifty-third year.

KNAPP.—Aug. 17, at Southold, L. I., Emma, wife of Amos M. and mother of Edward Knapp of Oyster Bay.

KELLIHER.—Aug. 17, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Christman, 255 Avenue A, Nellie, child of Nora and the late Thomas Kelliher, native of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

KLEIN.—Aug. 17, at Dunbar Hollow, Irondequoit Bay, William, aged 21 years, son of August and Elizabeth Klein of 241 Scio Street, Rochester, N. Y.

KING.—Aug. 16, at the Academy of Music, William King, Jr., aged fifty-five years, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

KEDENBURG.—Aug. 19, Charles H., husband of Elizabeth B. Kedenburg, in his thirty-third year, residence, 100 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.

LEA.—Aug. 20, at Port Jervis, N. Y., George Lea, native of Paris.

LACEY.—Aug. 21, Michael, son of Michael and Johanna Lacey, native of O'Callahan's Mills, County Clare, Ireland, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Daniel Connelly, 340 West Seventeenth Street.

LAGERQUIST.—Aug. 20, at 107 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Matilda, aged 54 years, mother of Gerda and wife of John Lagerquist.

LANSTROM.—Aug. 21, at Mobile, Ala., Capt. Lanstrom of the Russian bark Paul.

LAFFERTY.—Aug. 17, Sylvester, aged 8 months, son of Patrick and Annie Lafferty of 84 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

LA BAU.—Aug. 16, Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau, at 144 Riverside Drive, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

LAWLER.—Aug. 20, Milton L., son of J. L. and L. E. Lawler, aged 14 months, at 860 Sixth Avenue.

LEWIS.—Aug. 21, at Dieppe, France, Willing F. Lewis of Philadelphia, a resident in Paris.

LE BRUN.—Aug. 18, John F., husband of Annie R. Le Brun, residence, 28 Eldert Street, Brooklyn.

LONGENECKER.—Aug. 19, at Islip, L. I., John A. Longenecker, M. D., in the 80th year of his age.

LINDEMANN.—Aug. 18, at 610 River Street, Hoboken, Willy, aged 13 years, son of Carl and Lina Lindemann.

LORING.—Aug. 18, at Pride's Crossing, Mass., Gen. Charles G. Loring, aged 74 years, born in Boston, Mass.

LUECKE.—Aug. 18, Caroline, widow of Frederick C. Luecke, in her 74th year; residence, 1,739 Brooklyn Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

LYNCH.—Aug. 18, Joseph A., son of P. F. and the late Mary E. Lynch; residence, 230 South Second Street, Brooklyn.

LE ROY.—Aug. 20, at 289 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, Albert Willard, aged 25 years, brother of the late Dr. Le Roy.

LEVITT.—Aug. 18, at St. Louis, Mo., David F. Levitt, aged 62 years.

LIDDY.—Aug. 18, Catharine, widow of the late Michael Liddy, native of County Mayo, Ireland, and mother of William, Michael, and Mary Liddy, and the late Sarah A. Brockhoff; residence, 94 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

LINDGREN.—Aug. 19, Andrew, husband of Angeline H. Lindgren; residence, 210 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn.

LUND.—Aug. 19, at Corona, L. I., Jennie A., daughter of John and Louisa Lund.

LUDLOW.—Aug. 18, Mary A. Ludlow, aged 67 years, at 673 Amsterdam Avenue.

LYONS.—Aug. 22, at Cleveland, Ohio, Ernest Lyons, 15 years old.

MACLAREN.—Aug. 17, at 17 East Twenty-first Street, Sarah MacLaren.

McGINN.—Aug. 21, Libbie McGinn, aged 50 years, at the home of Morris Rhinehart in Morris Avenue, Inwood, L. I.

McKEON.—Aug. 21, Mary, daughter of James and Mary McKeon, (née Duggan,) aged 2 years and 1 month, at 205 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn.

McLAUGHLIN.—Aug. 22, Sarah, wife of Michael McLaughlin, native of Sligo, Ireland; residence 713 Second Avenue.

McLOUGHLIN.—Aug. 21, Mrs. B. McLoughlin, at her residence, 26 Lawrence Street.

MADDEN.—Aug. 22, James, son of the late John and Mary Madden, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. O'Connor, 110 Ninth Avenue.

MADIGAN.—Aug. 21, Augusta, wife of Thomas P. Madigan, patrolman, Second Precinct; residence, 73 Horatio Street, Brooklyn.

MARTIN.—Aug. 20, Catherine, wife of Peter Martin, and daughter of James and Bridget Gray; residence, 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

MALLOY.—Aug. 23, at 412 West Eighteenth Street, Sallie V., daughter of Mary A. and the late Joseph Malloy.

MORRIS.—Aug. 21, Ellen C., oldest daughter of Patrick T. and Delia T. Morris; resid

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Extent of Tenement Construction Under the New Law.

Several Important Deals Last Week—Latest Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

The constantly increasing number of transactions affecting property available for improvement with tenements indicates a gradual recovery from the effects of the Tenement House Law—a conclusion which is borne out by an inspection of the docket at the Tenement House Department.

Since that department came into existence on Jan. 1 up to Aug. 18, there had been filed plans for 160 new structures. Of these 142 call for six-story buildings, and in only one instance is the frontage of the plot less than forty feet. Only seven five-story flats have been projected within the period mentioned and with one or two exceptions they will be erected on corner lots and will have but two apartments on a floor. The other plans that go to make up the total of 160 have to do with apartment houses of seven or more stories in height, which also come within the department's supervision under the law.

It is also interesting to note the geographical distribution shown in the buildings thus far projected. In the lower east side section, that is, east of the Bowery and Third Avenue and south of Fourteenth Street, sixty-one will be built; between Fourteenth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, on the east side, fourteen; north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, thirty-three, and in the old Greenwich village district, that is, west of Sixth Avenue and south of Fourteenth Street, fifteen.

That these figures are as large as they are is not evidence that tenement house builders and operators are any more enthusiastic in their support of the new law than at any time in the past, but simply that they have determined to go ahead and see what can be done under existing conditions for the success or failure of the so-called new law tenements is yet largely to be demonstrated in the opinion of those most conversant with that class of property. The buildings of this type already completed are few in number. Some of them occupy corner lots with the problems of profitable construction much simplified. The tenanting of such properties immediately after completion is not always an indication of ultimate success, and altogether the facts now available are regarded as an inadequate basis for judgment.

New phases of the subject are constantly presenting themselves—one of which was pointed out most forcibly the other day by one of the largest and best known tenement house builders in the city. "The success of a tenement house investment," he said, "is largely dependent upon the keeping down of the repair bill, and this can be accomplished only by a great deal of personal attention on the part of the owner. It is owing to this fact that so many of the old-style tenements of the east side could be shown to be first-class investment propositions—it was because their owners lived in them and saw to it that the repair account was kept as small as possible. These small investors were ready buyers for the old twenty-five-foot tenements, which could be had in first-class renting neighborhoods, say, for $30,000 or $35,000 each; but will there be the same buyers for the new law tenements, built six stories high on forty-foot frontages and costing, say, $70,000 each? I think not. The cost of these new structures is such as to restrict their ready sale to small investors, and as I have said, have been the most important factors in making tenements income producing properties."

Last week witnessed the closing of several deals of noteworthy proportions, particularly for this season of the year, including the sale of the New York and Criterion Theatre properties and that of the old Hotel Bayard corner, at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, as the site for a new apartment hotel. The former transaction was of interest chiefly because it carries with it the assurance that the old Olympia will be devoted to amusement purposes for several years at least, and disposes of the countless dry goods stores and other establishments which Dame Rumor has erected on that block since it passed out of Mr. Hammerstein's possession.

The leasing of 51 Broadway to the Wells-Fargo Express Company is preliminary to the first building operation to be undertaken on the west side of Broadway, between Aldrich Court at 43 and the Empire Building at 71. Perhaps the most striking feature of this deal is brought out by a little figuring. The plot contains a little over 5,000 square feet and the annual rental is $12,000, presumably net. On a 5 per cent. basis this would indicate a value of $240,000, or less than $50 per square foot. To compare this with some of the prices that have been paid recently directly across Broadway, is to reveal a discrepancy between the values on opposite sides of the same street that is probably without a parallel in the entire city.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles F. Knapp has sold to Philip Horowitz the two six-story buildings 41 and 43 Maiden Lane on plot 43 by 130. In exchange Mr. Horowitz gives the eight-story flat at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixth Street, on plot 51.9 by 87.

Duff & Brown have sold for Thomas A. Roe to a client for about $28,000 the five-story double flat with stores 2,713 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 75 by 100.

Cornish & Anderson have sold for A. C. Anderson to Mrs. Mary Terrell, for about $15,000 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

B. Flanagan & Son have sold for Herbert E. Sudderly the four-story double tenement, 532 West Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for William I. Caven the southeast corner of Cathedral and Water Streets, a three-story building on lot 18.2 by 53.8.

George Potts has sold to Irving I. Kemper the four-story dwelling 49 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 102.2.

The Buckhout estate has sold to Henry A. Koelsch a plot of fourteen lots at the junction of Tremont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, facing the Tremont Avenue Plaza. In exchange the buyer gives the two five-story flats 1,644 and 1,646 Park Avenue, each 25 by 90.

Friedheim & Sahler have sold to a client the four-story brownstone front single flat 673 Park Avenue, 18.9 by 100.

Eugene Griffin is the buyer of the new dwelling 17 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Sender Jarmulowsky has sold to A. Silverson the northeast corner of Grand and Attorney Streets, old buildings, on plot 40 by 50.

C. S. Oakley is the buyer of 49 East Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently through Henry D. Winans & May.

M. Lindheim & Co. report that they have sold for E. H. Litchfield to Sidney Kempe, for $115,000, a plot of thirty lots at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn, having frontages of 100 feet on the avenue and 598 feet on the street.

The Auction Room.

Sales of three apartment houses and of two buildings in the Broadway manufacturing district are the only items of importance in this week's schedule, which contains all told only a dozen foreclosure offerings. Two of the apartment houses, those at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, will be sold on Tuesday at the stand of Auctioneer Ryan. For Wednesday there is listed another foreclosure on the Schuyler apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, although the sale is not likely to result in anything except a further readjustment of interests in the property. With this end in view the Pierrepont Realty Company, representing some of the mortgagees, was recently organized and bought in the property a few weeks ago, when it was sold under another foreclosure decree.

The two business properties referred to are 43 Mercer Street, just north of Grand Street, to be sold to-morrow to satisfy a judgment of about $37,500, and 24 and 25 Lispenard Street, against which the claims amount to about $34,000, and which will be offered on Friday.

There were recorded last week 208 mortgages for $3,118,431, of which 71, for $678,062, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $1,291,445, were at more, and 38, for $1,250,924, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 218 mortgages for $4,998,402, of which 51, for $2,046,423, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $1,050,979, were at more, and 68, for $1,901,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 25.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Angel J. Simpson, referee, 43 Mercer Street, sometimes known as 45, west side, 74 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $37,776.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cahn, referee, Morningside Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.9 by 130.8 by 100.11 by 193.3, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $65,736; subject to other mortgages for $262,531.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, 1,864 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $214,152.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Valentine Avenue, east side, 426.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 40.3 by 113.11 by 62.3 by 120.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,463.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 214 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Hugo H. Ritterbusch, referee, 513 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.11 by 25.4 by 99.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,698.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1¾ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

THURSDAY, AUG. 28.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. O'Brien, referee, 1,833 Third Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,140.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, William S. Bennet, referee, 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 321 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 81, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $9,142.

FRIDAY, AUG. 29.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 23 and 25 Lispenard Street, north side, 75 feet west of Church Street, 50 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $34,203.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,309.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Corn, referee, 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 287.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 37.6 by 99.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,777; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, for a three and seven story brick dwelling, 40 by 91.5; J. R. De Lamar, Hotel Netherland, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $325,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 65 feet east of Boston Road, for a one-story brick bowling alley, 32 by 115; Union Republican Club of 3,142 Park Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 290 feet east of First Avenue, to a four-story brick office and dispensary; city, owner; H. Kreitler of 120 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a three-story brick hospital; city, owner; W. F. Flanagan of 69 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick home; city, owner; W. Flanagan, architect; cost, $2,000.

Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a five-story brick flat; P. McMorrow, premises, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 741 Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. A. Jenkins of 20 Broadway, owner; A. D. Houghton of 26 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Railroad Avenue, to three brick factories; Sigmund Ullman, premises, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 60 feet west of Avenue D, to a two-story frame bakery, 20 by 30; Joseph Buttner, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Tiffeln Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 532 Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame store, 28 by 40; Andrew M. Davis of 550 Willis Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $250.

North Brother Island, to three one-story frame hospitals, 97 by 26; city, owner; Ferderick Streuger of 969 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Devery's Friend's Purchase.

John J. Byrne, in whose real estate operations William S. Devery has a hand usually, has bought the flat at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 25.5 by 100. George Monk and another conveyed the property to Byrne yesterday, the stated consideration being $100 over a mortgage of $47,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

CLINTON AV., w s, 146 ft s of Crotona Park South, 22x140; Victor Gerhards to Bernard F. Korsteger, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.
DELANCEY ST., s s, 25 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x75; Samuel Levy to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $16,000)..... $25,000
ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 202.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x100; Angeline V. Jay to Mary E. Smith, all liens..... Nom.
FREEMAN ST, s s, 57.10 ft s e of Lyman Place, 18x75; Peter A. Hatting to Paul Fliegel and another, (mtg $3,500, R S $1.50,) rerecorded..... Nom.
JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; Adolphus T. Sieker to Joseph A. Farley, B. and S., all liens..... Nom.
JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; Joseph A. Farley to James T. Barry, B. and S..... Nom.
LOTS 20 and 21, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot; Raffaele Luongo to Rosa Luongo, (mtgs $2,950)..... Nom.
LOT 44, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Alfred A. Keller to Thomas Gilleran..... 2,500
LOTS 356, 373, 374, 375, 382, 427, and 434, map of Arden property; Florence L. Florance to Thomas Gilleran, (mtg $4,800)..... Nom.
MADISON AV, 1,532, n w corner of 104th St, 17.2x70; Abraham Siegel to Charles Garfiel, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.
SPRING ST, 45, n e corner of Mulberry St, 25x107.6x25x102; Frederick F. Eiseman, to Michael Lapp, all title during life..... 250
SPRING ST, 45, n e corner of Mulberry St, 25x107.6x25x102; John P. Victory to Michael Lapp, ¼ part, all title during life..... 250
TEASDALE PLACE, 7, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Max Kutz to Mary A. Reardon..... Nom.
VYSE AV, 1,404, e s, 98.9 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; Frederick H. Kargoll to ——, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.
9TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 25.5x100; George Monk and another to John J. Byrne, (mtg $47,000)..... 100
111TH ST, 91, n s, 48.3 ft w of 4th Av, 15.3x100.11; Morris Kirstein to Ernestine Kirstein, (mtgs $8,000)..... Nom.
22D ST, 312, s s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Joseph E. Messenger to Oliver A. McMahon, (mtgs $10,000)..... Nom.
46TH ST, 222 to 228, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 100x98.9; Martin H. Kempner to Solomon Miller, (mtgs $45,000)..... Nom.
40TH ST, 222 to 228, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 100x98.9; Solomon Miller to Martin H. Kempner..... Nom.
137TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Anton M. Janpole and another to Charles Adams, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.
167TH ST, s w s, 119.3 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 19.11x120.4x16.9x131.11; Charles B. Trimble to Harry K. Zust, (mtg $2,375)..... Nom.
21STH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Independence Av, 50x100; Charles J. Knelsel, executor, to Charles O'Neill..... 2,400

The Auction Room.

Sales of three apartment houses and of two buildings in the Broadway manufacturing district are the only items of importance in this week's schedule, which contains all told only a dozen foreclosure offerings. Two of the apartment houses, those at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, will be sold on Tuesday at the stand of Auctioneer Ryan. For Wednesday there is listed another foreclosure on the Schuyler apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, although the sale is not likely to result in anything except a further readjustment of interests in the property. With this end in view the Pierrepont Realty Company, representing some of the mortgagees, was recently organized and bought in the property a few weeks ago, when it was sold under another foreclosure decree.

The two business properties referred to are 43 Mercer Street, just north of Grand Street, to be sold to-morrow to satisfy a judgment of about $37,500, and 24 and 25 Lispenard Street, against which the claims amount to about $34,000, and which will be offered on Friday.

There were recorded last week 208 mortgages for $3,118,431, of which 71, for $678,062, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $1,291,445, were at more, and 38, for $1,250,924, were at less. In the corresponding week last

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Aaron M. Jaupolt and another; 137th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 6 per cent..... $6,000
DRAKE, Ida M., widow, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 52d St, n s, 254 ft s of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 6,000
GARFIEL, Charles, to Abraham Siegel; Madison Av, n w corner of 104th St, prior mortgage, $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
GILLERAU, Thomas, to Alfred A. Keller; Lot 44, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 1,200
GREENFELD, Samuel, to Mark Rosenthal; Delancey St, s s, 25 ft e of Norfolk St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
MEINELL, Giles G., to the Farmers' Bank; 5th Av, s w corner of 16th St, plot or alleyway begins 91.6 ft n of 15th St, and 119.6 ft w of 5th Av, runs n e 48.9x n 4.6x irregular; 5th Av, 166; 27th St, 31 East; 3d Av, 422, also Bowery, 204, w s, note..... Nom.
MILLER, Solomon, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 40th St, 222 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000
MILLER, Solomon, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 40th St., 224 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000
MILLER, Solomon, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 40th St, 226 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000
MILLER, Solomon, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 40th St, 228 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000
OBEL, Peter S., and another to Carl J. Breidlack; Vyse Av, w s, 450 ft s of Charlotte Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 300
REARDON, Mary A., and another to Max Kutz; Teasdale Place, 7, n s, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000
SPROESSIG, Charles H., Jr., to Charles H. Sproesig; 170th St, s s, 51.10 ft w of Bristow St, and all title to parcel adjoining on s, due July 15, 1902..... 1,200
TRUE, Marie, to Henry G. Atwater; 84th St, 151 West, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FEUCHTWANGER, Abraham H., to Katharine M. Friedrich..... $1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 45,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank..... 40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

7TH AV, e s, 125 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100, Bronx; Angelo Magnoni against Alfredo Servido, owner; Frank Ceva, contractor..... 200
14TH ST, s s, 139 ft w of 2d Av, 185.6x103.3; Atto E. Reimer Company against Benjamin and Louis Nieberg, owners; George Martin, contractor..... 1,673
21ST ST, 233 and 235 East; Otto E. Reimer Company against Isaac Kleinfeld, owner; George Martin, contractor..... 610
80TH ST, s s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Isaac B. Miller against Barnet Baff and Moses Selig, owners and contractors..... 1,900
25TH ST, 507 and 509 West; Frank Schreiber against Hugo and Paul Drosihn, owners and contors..... 485
77TH ST, 304 East; Charles H. Johnson and another against Vincenzo Serritilla, owner; Benjamin Diehl, contractor..... 506

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PEARL ST, 497 to 505, and 37 to 45 Park St; Cameron & Co. against Harry C. Hallenbeck, Aug. 4, 1902..... 417

Lis Pendens.

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 65x100.10; Morris Oltarsh against Morris Goldberg, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, H. C. Hunter.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs,

SPECIAL ELECTION DESIRABLE WELLINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We advertise no antiquities. Nothing poorly located, and nothing old and dirty. EVERY HOUSE IS A MODERN ARCHITECTURAL GEM, superbly located and in perfect condition.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

Elegant 20-ft. 4-sty., near 72d St. and Central Park West. Electric lighted, modern and complete. Parlor decorations alone cost the owner $2,500. Price only $45,000.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

Construction perfect—location unexcelled, facing Mr. Schwab's new mansion. 5-sty., 24 ft. wide, Am. basement. Must increase in value. We have inside figure.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

Beautifully decorated new 5-sty. 18-ft. American basement, near Riverside. Must sell. Offer below $30,000 considered.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

Nos. 312-332 W. 101st St.,

NEW FIVE-STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,
17, 20, and 22 ft. wide.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Daily 8-5. Sundays 10-12, 3-5.
Full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs,
Best prices. 284 Columbus Av.

Will show by electric light, 5-sty., swell front, American basement, 23 ft. wide. Wall hangings of choice silks and tapestry. Quick buyer $45,000. Mortgage $25,000 at 4%. Key at this office.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

New 4-sty. 25-ft.-front dwelling. Wide street near Central Park West. (Worth $85,000.) Offered at $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

American Basement, 22 ft. wide, commanding view of Riverside, and overlooking beautified lawns of adjoining property. Delightful house.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Av.

DOUONA LOUONA PARK LOTS?

More money in it than anything else. Let us tell you about our terms. Drop us a postal card or call.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St. Manhattan. New York City.

NEW YORK—433-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x260, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000.

Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

51st, adj. Madison Ave.

Choice 45-foot-front lot, excavated and ready for immediate improvement.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. AND 541 5TH AVE.

Three-story semi-detached brick and stone houses; all improvements; 14 rooms and two baths; arranged for one or two families; situated on Loring Place, University Heights; most beautiful location; overlooks Manhattan Island and the Palisades; 46 minutes from Rector St.; will be sold very low, on reasonable terms, to settle estate of WILLIAM M. RYAN. Apply to VINCENT A. RYAN, Successor, 149 Broadway.

NEW, THOROUGHLY MODERN
AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE,

medium size, in the 70s, between Madison and Park Avs., for sale at a moderate price with possession.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St., 541 5th Av., near 45th St., The Lorraine

A.—SIXTIES, NEAR MADISON AVE. FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT DWELLINGS; VERY DESIRABLE BLOCK; PRIVATE REAR; REASONABLE PRICE; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MODERNIZE. CHARLES S. GREGOR, 35 NASSAU ST.

A.—$5,500 each will purchase seven two-story and cellar private houses; all improvements; 18 feet front each; 209th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.; cars King's Bridge extension of the Amsterdam Av. line pass the property; always open; terms easy. Thomas L. Reynolds, Lenox Av. and 135th St.

ESTATE MUST BE SETTLED.
AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 106TH ST.
Two 5-story double flats and stores; can be bought cheap; great bargain to quick buyer; also 106th St., West, double flat; terms to suit; 4½ mortgage. Call, Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FULLER BUILDING

BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVE. 22D AND 23D STREETS

Ready for Occupancy October 1, 1902

A Modern Building unequaled in Location, Comfort, Appointments, and Convenience.

Large and small offices. Entire floors will be arranged to meet the requirements of tenants.

Floor plans can be had upon application to

GEO. R. READ, Agent
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

An opportunity for excellent investment!—New apartment house; no vacancies; leases. 4% mortgage; pays over 11% net. We cannot recommend this property too highly for investment. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 50th St.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS:
For sale, choice plot, with building loan, for high-class apartment hotel. Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 22d St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $10,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 110th St. and 2d Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 110th St. | Five story, three families on floor; store; price, $31,000; rent $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., Near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,500 cash, balance easy, mortgage $9,000, buys small Madison Av. dwelling, near 113th St. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bronx.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS
BEAUTIFUL UP-TO-DATE COTTAGES NEAR VAN CORTLANDT PARK, WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES.
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.
MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND ISLAND SCENERY.
BEST EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM 42D ST., CITY HALL, OR BATTERY. TIME, 28, 40, and 50 MINUTES. FARE ABOUT .08 CENTS.
Send for 40-page Handsomely illustrated book American Homes, How and Where to Obtain Them.
H. P. Wheeler, 20 East 42d Street.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 166TH AND 167TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Plot 100x114; one block to cars, upper Bronx, $2,500; great bargain; ground level; well built up neighborhood. Owner, 1,850 Bathgate Av., near 176th St.

Bargain, a new 3-family, 20-foot house, for $6,900; 4 blocks from L station; rents $720; must be sold. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

$9,000.—2-family house, new, up to date; 14 rooms; restricted neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Owner having business in West will consider all offers for good house in Yonkers, the most beautiful and accessible suburb; 8 rooms; all improvements; 2 lots; value $7,000. Opportunity, Box 163 Times.

Katonah.

For Sale—Drug business, 40 miles from city, Westchester Co.; house and store; lot 100x200; barn, shed, &c.; to close an estate; good stand. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—$5,000; modern dwelling; seven rooms and bath; steam heated; two minutes from Glenwood Station, on New York Central. Apply Westchester Trust Company, 32 Warburton Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A fine large house, 14 rooms, in perfect order; new range, boiler, tubs, bathroom, electric lights; furnace; plot 80x200; in best part of village; stable, shade trees; for $6,000; terms to suit. C. L. WALLACE, Rockville Centre, L. I.

A pretty home, cottage, 8 rooms; bath, range, boiler, porcelain tub; stone wash tubs; nearly new, small barn, poultry yard; some nice trees; about $3,000; easy terms. C. L. WALLACE, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Now is the time to buy farm lands, $30 per acre. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

For Sale.—Farm, 25 acres; South Bay Shore, front; fine location; come and see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO LET.
ÆOLIAN BUILDING.

A few choice offices in the new Æolian Building, 5th Av. and 34th St. Rents $240 up.

Apply S. A. KROSS, on premises, or THE ÆOLIAN CO., 18 WEST 23d St.

54 East 59th St.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire F. HERTER & SON, 47 East 58th St.

For Rent.—An entire floor in building at 377 Broadway; handsomely decorated; fine oak trim; private offices, &c.; with storeroom on roof; rent very reasonable. Apply to A. S. Herrmann, Room 1,211, 309 Broadway.

40 Hudson Street—Office and store room to sublet; in the centre of wholesale grocery district. Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., 165 Duane St.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large, light basement to let, 25x100; also office room in store, front or rear, same size; low rent. Inquire Cigar Store, 157 East 42d St.

Space in manufacturing building being erected below 23d St. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway. Telephone connection.

A Broadway loft, 84x200, from February; all improvements and light. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

To Let—Loft, 6,300 feet; all light; steam heat, electric elevators. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

A.—Sample space or desk room, with telephone, &c. Jacob King, 744 B'way, cor. Astor Place.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Queens.
HOUSES,

UP TO DATE, DETACHED,
8 to 11 rooms, $3,500 to $5,000, on terms to suit; 30 minutes from Herald Square.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Real Estate.

DOUONA LOUONA PARK LOTS?

More money in it than anything else. Let us tell you about our terms. Drop us a postal card or call.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St. Manhattan. New York City.

D. Y. Swainson, A. H. Carpenter, C. L. Carpenter, Firm of

Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.

Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

WE WILL EXCHANGE
the real estate you do not want for what you do, or will purchase same for cash, if cheap. Largest list of bargains in Manhattan real estate to select from. Liberal amounts to loan on first mortgage, low rate of interest, and small expense.
OWNERS' REALTY CO.,
11 West 20th St. Phone, 6110—18th St.

TAKE A TRIP
TO WHITLOCK.

Write for passes to-day. See what a choice location for a Summer and Winter home. Then talk over the ways and means to build; we help you and are liberal. We get you the money to build.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, Dept. D, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

I desire to take charge of collecting house rents; take most careful attention of same; have any amount of security. Grassman, 236 East 6th St.

For Sale or Exchange—For small farm, New Jersey, seven-room house, Brooklyn. Van Name, 360 Evergreen Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Inspect 681 President Street to-day.
Price $6,000; only $750 cash.

Elegant 3-story and cellar brownstone, 2-family house; new plumbing, new chandeliers, gas stove, gas fixtures; handsome mirrors; relief and fresco decorations. It's going at a bargain. Open Sunday.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid-out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park.

LITTLE AND LARGE LOANS.

$25 to $25,000 personal or real estate security. GEO. A. CRAIG, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Ocean Avenue.—5 lots at a bargain; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

POSITIVE AUCTION LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 1, 1902.

AT NOON, ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE.

THE REMAINING 450 REST. ICT D LOTS,

LEFFERTS, JOHNSON, BRIGGS, JEFFERSON, BELMONT AVES. and BEECH, OAK and ELM STS.

MORRIS PARK, RICHMOND HILL

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK,
ON THE LINE OF THE
GREAT ATLANTIC AVE. IMPROVEMENT,

Upon which thousands of men are now at work. Property near the station. STONE SIDEWALKS, SHADE TREES, FINE STREETS—some of them macadamized. Careful restrictions. The very best surroundings of any property in the City of New York.

The Former Martin C. Johnson Mansion, With 19 Lots on Lefferts, Johnson and Liberty Aves., Will Be Also Offered.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, Graded to Terminate in Two Years or a 5 per cent. Discount for all Cash.

TITLES INSURED WITHOUT EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., CAPITAL

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

GOLDEN GATE,

N. E. COR. MANHATTAN AVE., 111TH ST.

Brand new, up-to-date Apartments of five, six and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath.

OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE AND CENTRAL PARKS.

Convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords.

RENTS $444 TO $1,480 PER YEAR. OPEN EVENINGS FOR INSPECTION. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Or GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, 257 WEST 42D ST.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Ave., Cor. of 86th St.

Offer the following desirable apartments for rent:

No. 1261 Madison Avenue, CORNER 90TH ST.	First floor, eight rooms and two baths	$1600 and 1900
No. 1270 Madison Avenue, CORNER 91ST STREET.	Seven & eight rooms & bath; elevator service	720 and 780
Nos. 1421-1423 Madison Av, CORNER 98TH STREET.	New, modern house, 6 & 7 rooms & bath. Elevator.	660 to 780
Nos. 1425-1427 Madison Av, Adjoining the above.	Six rooms & bath. All light. Elevator.	& 540 to 660
No. 175 East 79th St. "THE STANLEY."	Eight beautiful rooms and bath. Modern plumbing, &c.	720 and 900

Janitor on premises will show apartments.

THE HIGHLANDS

91st Street and Lexington Ave.,

APARTMENT HOUSE & HOTEL COMBINED.

Suites for housekeeping; single rooms and suites, with hotel service. Servant question eliminated.

ROOF GARDEN AND SOLARIUM.

All-night elevators; telephones in every apartment; steel wall safes; mail chutes; marquees from entrance to curb; liveried attendants.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT ON TOP FLOOR.

Rentals, meals, and service very reasonable. Booklet.

A New Departure.
A Private House—Apartment House
1078 Madison Avenue.
One Apartment on a Floor.
Seven and Eight Rooms, Bath, etc.
In construction and appointment cannot be excelled on the avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.
Rents, $1,800 to $2,400.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE GANOGA,

35-37 EAST 27TH ST.,

NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL.

Homelike and acceptable, large, light, and airy apartments of one room and bath, two rooms and bath, or three rooms and two baths.

Private telephone, electric light or gas, elevator service day and night.

Restaurant exclusively for guests; cuisine unexcelled.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $34.00.
610 Manhattan Av.; seven extra large rooms and bath, newly decorated, all improvements, hall service.

CORNER, SEVEN ROOMS, $38.00,
N. E. cor. Manhattan Av. and 121st St.; seven very light, sunny rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, and all improvements; hall service. Apply janitor, or agent, 439 Manhattan Av.

DUNSBRO,

120 EAST 31ST ST.

FIREPROOF APARTMENT.

9 light rooms and baths; telephone, &c. Pamphlets sent on application.

CHAS. HIBSON, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

THE BELLA,

48 EAST 26TH ST.

8 to 10 rooms and baths; each apartment covers a space larger than the ordinary city lot; every room perfectly light; separate passenger and freight elevators; rent, $1,600.

THE JEROME,

215 WEST 116TH STREET.

High-class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; elevator; hall boy service; telephone, &c.; moderate rents; on premises or HAGAN & SLEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Corner.

Two and three rooms and bath; every room has outside windows; southern exposure; large rooms; new house; $480 to $720; from Oct. 1.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

Only 1 out of 37 apartments unrented in the new Schermerhorn Model House,
454 East 68th St., Cor. 1st Av.
Four large, sunny rooms and bath. Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges. Rent $22.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

66 EAST 77TH ST.

7 and 8 room apartments; light, handsome apartments; every improvement; rents, $50 to $65.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

Broadway, 2,357, near 85th St.—An elegant apartment of seven large rooms and bath, having all conveniences; nicely decorated; rent only $32. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

Broadway, 2,335, near 85th St.—An elegant apartment, seven rooms, bath; will decorate to suit; rent only $45. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat, most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 855 Broadway.

The El Dorado Apartments

Central Park West's New Palatial Structure.

90th to 91st Streets, Entire Block Front.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

This new fire-proof apartment building is unequalled by any on the West Side. Its magnificent location, commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and City, and its accessible location make it an ideal home. The suites contain four, five, six, eight, nine, ten, fourteen, and fifteen rooms, unusually light, hardwood trim throughout (the larger apartments having three bathrooms), and equipped with every device and convenience known to modern architecture. The entrances are works of art. Special accommodations for servants with separate entrances and elevators. This building must be seen to be appreciated. Superintendent on premises. Leases now being made for October occupancy. Rents $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

The Most Beautiful Location on Riverside Drive.

The Choicest and Most Conveniently Arranged Apartments on the West Side.

All Outside Light. Large Private Lawn.
Suites of 11 and 12 Rooms, with 2 and 3 Baths.
Separate Stairs and Elevator for Servants.

Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, - - - COR. 92D STREET

The Frontenac,

76-80 West 113th St.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

JUST COMPLETED:
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.

Apartments of 5 and 6 large, sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hallboys; elevators; telephones, &c.
Only a few Apartments left.
Rents, $460 to $700.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof Apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now, or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

THE CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Cor. 126th St.

New High-class apartments.
SUITES 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.

RENTS $45 TO $60.

61 TO 69 EAST 86TH ST.

Strictly first-class in service and attendance.

Suites, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath.	7-room Apartment, first floor, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.

2 room and bath bachelor apartments from Oct. 1. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WEST END AVE., 843,

Near 101st St. Opportunity only to right party. Single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

Southeast Corner West End Av. and 97th St.—Handsome 7-room corner apartments; all improvements; hallboys, elevator service; rents moderate; free till Oct. 1. Inquire B. H. Gilde, on premises.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—Modern conveniences; $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 22d St.

58th St., 368 West.—2d flat, 6 rooms, bath, private hall; newly decorated; $37.50.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartments, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $25-$27.

Five elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath; hall heated; hot water; rent $18. 527 Lenox Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,

19 West 42d St., near 5th Ave.,

Offer the Following Apartments for Rent:

Cor. Madison Av. & 38th St.
"The Allston." — Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. Suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bathrooms; elevator, telephone, and hall service. $700-$1,500

The Rockingham — only one remaining.
S. E. Cor. B'way & 56th St.
A large, roomy apartment in fire-proof building. Elevator, hall service, telephone, etc. 8 rooms and bathroom. $900

The Stuyvesant
238-244 East 13th St.
Close to Broadway. Desirable apartment of 5 large rooms; steam heat and hall service $480

26 West 97th St.
Sunny apartments of 8 large rooms and bathrooms; steam heat; excellent street. $600, $780

235 West 135th St.
L station on corner.
Large single flat, 8 rooms, steam heat, etc.; good neighborhood $540

155 West 46th St.
Near Broadway.
8 large rooms and bathroom, all improvements, very convenient location. $1,000

Opposite Central Park
218-20 West 59th St.
Choice location; elegant view; 8 large rooms and bathroom, elevator, telephone, &c. $1,000

Corner Apartments
917 7th Ave., S. E. cor. 58th St.
8 large sunny rooms, all improvements, steam heat, etc. $840-$1,000
Smaller apartments adjoining at 174 W. 58th St., 6 rooms. $480-$660

210 West 59th St.
Single apartment of 7 large rooms, steam heat, etc $900

The Regent,
438-440 West 57th St.
Convenient to L stations and all surface lines. 8 large rooms. All improvements, hall service, etc. $480-$540

117 West 84th St.
Near Columbus Ave.
Large single apartment, 7 rooms and bathroom, steam heat. $540

Discriminating Tenants who desire to rent an apartment in a first class house, run in first class style and filled with first class people, are respectfully invited to examine the

EL NIDO,

N. W. CORNER OF 7TH AV. AND 116TH ST., facing the Plaza, at Junction of St. Nicholas and 7th avs.
(One corner Apartment of 8 large rooms and bath.)

ST. JAMES COURT

S. E. CORNER BROADWAY AND 92D ST.
(One corner Apartment of 7 large rooms and bath)

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
TEL., 3,331 HARLEM. 211 WEST 116TH ST.

THE ALVARADO,

Southeast cor. 80th St. and Park Ave.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Apartments of 7, 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with servants' toilet and bath extra in each suit;

Rentals, $1,200 to $1,800

Call or send for descriptive booklet.

This house is conveniently situated in a choice residential section of the city. The rooms are large and well lighted; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator service, uniformed attendance; very select.

WE WILL NOW MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR RENTALS FROM OCT. 1. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, on premises.
Southeast corner 80th St. & Park Av.

THE HENRY JAMES

501 West 113th St., n. w. cor. Amsterdam Av. All outside light, 7, 8, 9 spacious rooms, bath, two toilets, servants' toilet rooms and kitchen, with separate halls; unusual ventilation; highest class finish; individual telephones, electric lift, liveried attendants; pronounced the most excellent plan; careful individual management for people of refined tastes; most healthful, select section; magnificent views and surroundings; rents, $1,080 to $1,400; opposite Columbia University, St. John's Cathedral, and many parks; cars at door transfer to all parts. Superintendent.

5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, most delightfully situated, handsomely finished; modern in all respects; electric lift, electric and gas lights; separate telephones, &c.; commanding beautiful views; within block of Riverside Drive, &c.; rents, $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN

2790-2792 Broadway, Schuyler Sq., W. 108th St. One management. Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

EL CASCO COURT,

NOS. 205 TO 209 W. 103D ST.

This handsome Apartment Building now completed, and can be compared favorably with any on the West Side.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH.

Also one Bachelor Apartment of 3 rooms and bath on each floor. All the latest improvements; uniform and elevator service; tiled bathrooms; exposed nickel-plated plumbing. The new subway station one-half block away. Rents from $450 TO $750 PER YEAR.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

THE HUDSONIA,

79th Street and Riverside Drive.

Suites of 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath; also to lease, office and reception room, suitable for doctor or dentist. Everything that can be wished for in a modern construction and elegance. Send for descriptive booklet. MAX VOGEL, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Tel. 394 Riverside.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

Broadway, 2,270, 2,272, near 81st St., elegant 5-room and bath apartments, nicely decorated throughout, halls heated; rent only $20 and $23. Agent Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

COUNTRY IN CITY, MORNINGSIDE PARK.—Convenient to elevated station and surface roads; 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $24-$27; references. 360-368 West 117th St.

Five elegantly decorated large light rooms, bathroom; two flights; hot water; $20; house quiet, thoroughly clean, kept strictly first-class; adults. 72 West 134th St.

Bachelor Apartments. — "Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $27.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 22d St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., an elegant apartment of 4 large rooms and bath, with every modern improvement; rent only $19. Agent Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

THE PIERREPONT

43, 45, 47 WEST 32D STREET.

TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.

Apartments consisting of suites of one, two, three, and four rooms, each with bath; the rentals include light, heat, and excellent attendance. No "extras." There is a long-distance telephone and refrigeration in each apartment, and also an excellent restaurant on the first floor for the convenience of tenants and their guests only. Apartments are leased by the year, and rentals are reasonable. Apply to the manager.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Seven-story High Class Apartment House.

Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.

RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.

The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone, 2734—70.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

57th St., 452 West.—One apartment, seven rooms and bath, handsomely appointed; will decorate to suit; rent only $34. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

108th St., 10 East.—Extra large apartment in perfect order; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent only $23. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

Convent Av., 100, corner of 146th St., an elegant apartment of seven rooms; every modern improvement; finest location in Washington Heights; rent $50. Agent Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Johnston St., 42-50. — Handsomely decorated apartments, 6 and 7 rooms; bath; cabinet trim; mirrors; open nickel plumbing; steam heat; hot water supply; gas range; steam laundry; dry room. To New York City Hall in 10 minutes; rent $25.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT, All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; reasonable prices. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL. 145 WEST 84TH ST.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted.

American gentleman, single, desires apartments October 1, three quiet, unfurnished rooms; bath; thoroughly heated, lighted, ventilated; with meals. State lowest terms, references, full particulars, or answers ignored. A, 207 Times.

Adult American family, 6 or 7 rooms, from Oct. 1st; about $35; above 70th St. (Cathedral Heights preferred;) west side. Daniels, 621 B'way, (Room 741.)

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes via Erie R. R. Modern house, containing 20 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; large reception hall, dining room, parlor, kitchens, and laundry; ample verandas; electric light and gas; furnaces; decorated; complete improvements; near station and trolley. Suitable for boarding house, sanitarium, or double residence; low rent. Full particulars, Lambert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

To Rent—New 8-room house; all improvements; opposite 42d St., Highwood Park, up on the Palisades. Inquire 20 Bond Place or J. Gregory, 140 West 23d St., New York.

To Let or Sale—10-room modern furnished house, Montclair, N. J. F. P., 2 East 13th St., N. Y.

Apartment Hotels.

THE VAN RENSSELAER

APARTMENT HOTEL,
17 EAST 11TH ST.,
Three Doors from Fifth Avenue.

OLD KNICKERBOCKER NEIGHBORHOOD.

MODERN AND EXCLUSIVE.

Suites of one, two, three, and four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; meals a la carte or American plan. Leases made now for Oct. 1st. Physicians' apartment. Apply on premises until 9 P. M.

B. JAMES MAAS, 115 BROADWAY.

THE RAMON,

340 WEST 57TH STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH TO FIFTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
NEAR CARNEGIE HALL, CENTRAL PARK, ELEVATED AND ALL CAR LINES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE and SERVICE.
ENGAGEMENTS MADE NOW FOR OCT. 1ST.

THE BERESFORD

CENTRAL PARK WEST
81st to 82d St.

Fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Sq.

A few very desirable suites to lease, unfurnished, from October 1st, 1902, to October 1st, 1903.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

$1,100, 97th St.,	4-story	$2,000, 82d St.,	4-story
1,250, 70th St.,	4-story	2,100, 81st St.,	4-story
1,400, 84th St.,	3-story	2,200, 71st St.,	4-story
1,400, 87th St.,	3-story	2,200, 80th St.,	4-story
1,600, 85th St.,	3-story	2,500, 80th St.,	4-story
1,600, 97th St.,	3-story	2,500, 86th St.,	4-story
1,700, 88th St.,	3-story	2,500, West End Av.,	4-story
1,800, West End Av.,			
Amer. b'm't,	5-story	2,600, 75th St.,	4-story
1,800, 78th St.,	4-story	2,800, 88th St.,	4-story
1,800, 82d St.,	4-story	2,750, 75th St.,	4-story
1,800, 71st St.,	4-story	3,000, 72d St.,	4-story
1,900, 71st St.,	4-story	3,000, 86th St.,	4-story
1,900, 77th St.,	4-story		

Also many others from $1,200 to $5,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

MOST DESIRABLE DWELLINGS TO LET. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO. 189 WEST 125TH ST., 2,727 B'WAY AT 104TH ST.

84TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

A very desirable four-story Queen Anne house, 12 rooms and bathroom; good order; fine location; immediate possession; rent, $1,200. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

A four-story high-stoop house, with bay windows, 12 rooms, two bathrooms; perfect order throughout; immediate possession; rent, $1,400; 65th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

$50 per month will hire a three-story brick house in 132d St., near Lenox Av.; good neighborhood. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

Rent Free to Sept. 15th.—Three-story brownstone dwelling, all improvements; open plumbing; open for inspection, 8 to 6; 171-173-175 East 95th St. Fred B. Wilson, 1,026 Lexington Av.

242 East 68th St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs. Modern 3-sty. high-stoop dwelling; all improvements; rent, $000. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 855 Broadway.

12th St., Near 7th Av.—A 12-room house for $1,000; three-story; immediate possession. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

Bronx.

176th St., 1,071 East.—Nine rooms and bath; $32.50.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

45th St., Broadway and 8th Av.
Three stories; elegantly furnished; $300 per month.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

72D ST., NEAR PARK AV.
Four-story dwelling, completely and elegantly furnished; $4,000 for season.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY. } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

Loans on furniture, rents, legacies, real estate, and all securities; confidential; easy payments; legal interest; no publicity; loans taken up. APPEL, 119 Nassau St., 234 West 116th St., 374 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

$24,000 to $25,000 on first mortgage for two flat houses at 5%; no agents; Bronx. Address R. L., advertising office, 52 Avenue A.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—TWO COMPLETE DRILLING OUTFITS.

In perfect order, nearly new, little used; testing and boring depth of 500 to 1,000 feet. Liberal terms. For particulars address C. R. Gavit, Agt., Grand Central Station, N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Wanted—A time recorder for at least 25 employes. A. W. Fell, Hudson, N. Y.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 42d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate; durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Excursions.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:03 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK lvs Pier 29, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st st., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tkts $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

$1.00 LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 6:35 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 3:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or, with dinner at Casino, $1.50

Special express train leaves W. 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP. TORONTO, ONT., $10.50.

Tickets good going Friday, Aug. 29, leave Chambers St. 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; Aug. 30 and 31, leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls on or before Sept. 2; returning from Toronto, leave on or before Sept. 4.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON.

To West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon. All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

Round trip from N. Y. to Summit of Mount Beacon only $1.00. To West Point or Newburgh and return, 75 cents. Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped steamer "Homer Ramsdell" leaves Franklin St. Sundays 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30. Returning leaves Newburgh 5:00 P. M., Fishkill 5:10, West Point 6:00. Arriving at W. 129th St. 9:00 P. M., Franklin St. 9:30 P. M. Tickets good also to return on Stmr. "W. F. Romer," leaving Newburgh 6:30 P. M., Fishkill 6:40, West Point 7:30; also on Stmr. "J. W. Baldwin" from Newburgh 9:30 P. M. The most enjoyable one-day trip out of N. Y. is this trip to Mt. Beacon. For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach N. Y. on return trip early in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Music and refreshments on steamer and at new mountain Pavilion. Steamer "Ramsdell" makes this trip WEEK DAYS ALSO, leaving Franklin St. 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Newburgh 6:30 P. M., Fishkill 6:40, West Point 7:30. Sundays Steamer "Ramsdell" lands at Yonkers 10:15 A. M. Returning 8:15 P. M.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. OPEN AIR CIRCUS PERFORMANCE DAILY, at 2 P. M. TIME TABLE: SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 22d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS. Including admission to all attractions.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH — PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:58, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:58 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A. M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 125TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A. M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:50, 10:40 A. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 10:20 and 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30, and 4:45 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 25 min. after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, *4:00, 7:00, 8:50, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only on Rock.

LONG BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:40, 6:40 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK AND YONKERS TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.
Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments and music on steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. on Sundays at 9:00 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:15 A. M. Round trip from New York or Yonkers to Summit Mt. Beacon only $1.00. To West Point or Newburgh and return, 75 cts.

ROCKAWAY BEACH ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.

GENERAL SLOCUM GRAND REPUBLIC

The most refreshing hour and half sale, leaving W. 22nd St., A.M.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40, A. M., 2:05 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, and 6:00 P. M.

NORTH BEACH.

SAPHO The Wonderful Monkey, makes a Balloon Ascension At CHUTE GROUNDS to-day.

Large double-decked boats leave EAST 90TH ST. Sundays, Hourly, 1 P. M., then Half Hourly.
Week Days, Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Also EAST 134TH ST.,
Sundays, Hourly 9:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Week Days, Hourly 12:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION
THROUGH LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGH
VIA PALATIAL STEAMER
"SHINNECOCK"

Leave Pier 18, E. R., (near Wall St.,) 9 A. M.; 21st St., E. R., 9:30 A. M. Return by rail from Greenport and Sag Harbor same day. EXCURSION, $2.00.

For further particulars see Thursday's papers.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On SUNDAYS, the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Cafe; popular prices.

SPEND LABOR DAY AT FIRE ISLAND, 10 miles at sea. THE NEW FIRE ISLAND HOTEL. Boating, fishing, surf bathing. Address, Doble & Cahn, Fire Island, L. I.

REGATTA OF ATALANTA B. C.

Long-Drawn-Out Programme of Rowing Races on the Harlem River.

The fifty-fourth annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club took place on the Harlem River yesterday, and the members of this old rowing club enlivened the occasion by contesting among themselves in boat races, slippery dobbin, and tub races.

The boat races consisted of five events, and while the programme started nearly on time, it was dark and nearly 7:30 o'clock before the last race was rowed. This delay was in the main caused by an extremely lenient starter, who allowed the crews to do pretty much as they pleased, so that the waits between the races were unusually long and tiresome. The course for these events was from a point short of half a mile below the clubhouse, with the finish at the latter place.

A race which was not on the programme was a contest which had been arranged with these four entries to row in single gigs. Fred Kafka, J. O'Connell, J. Mulcahy, and W. Mulcare, but only the two last named came to the mark. Mulcare was some years ago considered a National championship possibility. He won some creditable races then, and so was favorably considered by many for the event yesterday, but Mulcahy gained a slight lead at the start and never relinquished it. The summary:

Single Gigs, Senior.—Won by J. Mulcahy; W. Mulcare, second. Time—3:05.

Single Gigs for the Admiral's Medal, (Junior.)—Won by W. M. Varley; W. G. Federlein, second; L. De B. Handley, third; W. T. Russel, fourth. Time—2:40.

Single Gigs for the Captain's Medal, (Novice.)—Won by Richard Feusterer; F. Grasmuck, second; C. W. Randolph, third. Time—2:40.

Double Gigs—Won by crew composed of J. J. Mulcahy and I. A. Halloway. Dead heat for second place between these crews: W. M. Varley, John Rumpf, and L. W. Grayley, J. J. Dempsey.

Four-oared Gigs.—Won by crew composed of Fred F. Kafka, W. T. Russell, J. McCormick, E. W. Zender, H. P. Cunningham, (coxswain;) crew composed of J. J. Mulcahy, H. Herm, C. W. Randolph, A. C. Bardes, second. Time—1:51.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by crew composed of Fred F. Kafka, E. S. Smith, Frank R. Potter, Dr. A. C. Bardes, R. J. Owens, E. S. Innet, M. H. Segnitz; stroke, William Goepfert; coxswain, George M. Young. H. W. Shonmard, David Brown, F. Grossman, C. W. Randolph, I. Mercandte, W. G. Federlein, E. W. Gaillard, Joseph V. Randall, (stroke,) C. A. Beeck, Jr., (coxswain,) second.

Eight-Oared Barge, With Lady Passengers.—Won by crew composed of W. J. Snyder, C. U. Henkel, Frank D. Lansley, E. S. Innet, F. Grasmuck, E. W. Zender, E. J. Gallagher, F. O'Connell, (stroke,) E. V. Kean, (coxswain.) Crew composed of Enoch G. Lobb, David Brown, C. H. Baldwin, J. McCormick, H. Herm, Dr. A. C. Bardes, Fred. F. Kafka, William Goepferd, (stroke,) Walter H. Wagstaff, (coxswain,) second.

Swimmers Raced by Electric Light.

The new Polo Athletic Association gave a series of swimming races at Kohle's Oriental Swimming Pavillion, at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I., last night under electric illumination. The results were as follows:

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by Fred Wenck, New York A. C.; D. H. Britton, Knickerbocker A. C., second; H. C. Brocker, third. Time—1:07 3-5.

200-Yard Handicap.—Won by V. D. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C.; L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., second; B. Lawrence, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—3:11 2-5.

440 Yards.—Won by E. C. Shafter, New York A. C.; B. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., second; R. C. Beecroft, New York A. C., third. Time—6:14 3-5.

100-Yard Novice.—Won by R. Lapman, Orange Young Men's Christian Association; Fred Hayden, New Polo A. A., second. Time—1:23 2-5.

Close Play in Roque Tourney.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 23.—Owing to the large number of games to be played in the first and second divisions of the players in the tournament of the National Roque Association it was impossible to finish to-day. Those games remaining unplayed will be contested Monday. The fight for first place is growing very interesting, Wahly, the champion, and Duryea, the former champion, being separated by but one game. In the second division Hogeland and Harris are tied for first honors.

Bridgeport Y. C. Regatta.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 23.—The regatta of the Bridgeport Yacht Club was held off Bridgeport this afternoon. The race for power boats was won by the Mephisto, which ran away from the other contestants and covered the five miles in 40 minutes and 11 seconds. The Mimosa, owned by P. L. Park of the New York Yacht Club, won the race for 30-foot sloops over a 15½ mile course.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Three-Year-Old Girl Knocked Down and Crushed.

Three-year-old Alice Copstein of 1,470 Webster Avenue was run over and instantly killed at 6:30 o'clock last evening by a Webster Avenue trolley car near her home. The wheels did not pass over her body, as she remained between the tracks; but the trucks and motors of the car crushed out her life.

According to witnesses, the car, bound in from Mount Vernon, was passing when the child ran into the street with the intention of joining a playmate on the other side. She ran in front of the car and was knocked down. A wrecking wagon had to be sent for before the body could be extricated.

Ambulance Surgeon O'Neil, who was summoned from Fordham Hospital, said that death had been instantaneous. The body was taken to the Tremont Station to await the Coroner, and John Minogue, the motorman, was locked up on a charge of homicide, but later was released on bail.

TRIED TO EJECT LAWYER.

Scuffle in an Anteroom of the Harlem Police Court.

The business in the Harlem Police Court was interrupted yesterday morning by the sound of a struggle in an ante-room occupied by the Children's Society. A policeman found Agent Agnew and Albert W. Ransom, a lawyer, of 35 Nassau Street, locked in each other's embrace, each trying to eject the other from the room.

Magistrate Zeller reprimanded Agnew, who said that he thought he had a right to put the lawyer out of the society's room. Ransom had been summoned to court at the instance of the Children's Society on a charge of having brought Carrie Belk, colored, from her North Carolina home to this city and allowed her to become a charge.

Magistrate Zeller had suggested that the society pay the girl's fare home and then sue Ransom for the amount. The lawyer had followed the girl into the society's room and attempted to talk to her.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH KOSSMANN, JR.—An attachment has been obtained in the New York Supreme Court against Joseph Kossmann, Jr., butcher, of 333 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, in favor of the United Dressed Beef Company of New York for $251 for meat. It was granted on the ground that he had removed and disposed of his property and departed from the State. His store was closed on Aug. 11 and all of the meat was removed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE SILVER.—George Silver, doing business as George Silver & Son, shoe manufacturer at 451 and 453 Washington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,827 and nominal assets $10,718. The assets consist of stock $4,080, plant $2,000, accounts $4,593, and cash $45. The business was started in 1860 by his father, George Silver, who died on Sept. 2, 1899. The petitioner resides in Yonkers.

LEONTINE BERTIN.—Leontine Bertin, dressmaker, of 3 East Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,606 and assets $598, consisting of cash $331, stock $25, sewing machines, &c., $25, an account owing to her by Mrs. Charles Head, $217. She began business in October, 1901.

Brown & Fleming Suit Discontinued.

Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has signed an order discharging the receiver of Brown & Fleming, contractors of 129 Broad Street, and discontinuing the action. Judge Hall of the Supreme Court on Monday last appointed B. L. Fairchild receiver for the partnership assets in a suit brought by John Fleming against Charles A. Brown on a dissolution of the partnership.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADELSON, Julius, and Philip Rosenwasser—E. A. Raymond	$34
AGNUS, Felix, manager, &c.—United Press	38,426
BAUMAN, John—J. Basamir and another	61
BENSON, Abraham E.—Press Publishing Company, costs	12
CHOATE, George C.—J. Wilshaw	434
CARTER, Thomas D., and Irving E. Stevens—E. M. Holzman and another	221
CHESLEY, William S.—P. Neary	71
FULENWIDER, Alfred L.—A. D. Strauss and another	94
GOLDFELD, Samuel—J. H. Van Buren	70
HALKOVITZ, Joseph—Mela Realty Company	49
HANSEN, Niels—Bohn Manufacturing Company	657
KREHBIEL, John H.—S. T. Cushing and another	101
MEYER, Ernest—J. Abraham	140
MEYERRING, Ben.—H. Eggert and another	132
OMPHALIUS, Albert F., Eleanor J., and Josephine M.—R. A. Wittemann and another	174
OLIVIGIO, Maico—G. T. Dickerson, Jr., costs	23
PIERSON, Edgar L.—D. Deavenport and another	282
POLLACCI, Giacomo G.—Press Publishing Company, costs	12
RAUBITSCHECK, M. H.—C. Hafers	39
SOHN, William H. and Louisa—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee	333
WILLSON, Robert—M. Dorf	138

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Double and single rooms, also back parlor, suitable physician; American family; table guests.

15th St., 321 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, suite tables for two; running water; excellent German cooking; $5; transients.

21st St., 149 West.—Desirable double rooms; all conveniences; single rooms; good home table; table boarders accommodated.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has elegant parlor suite; private bath; every convenience; also choice large and small rooms; excellent location; board optional.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor; three large rooms; private bath; with or without board; references.

45th St., 148 East.—Central location; very desirable large and small rooms; superior table; references.

48th St., 115 West.—A private family offers, with board, one or two desirable, handsome rooms.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value

72d St., 168 East.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; table and appointments first-class; homelike surroundings; references.

82d St., 152 West.—Connecting and single rooms; parlor dining; arrangements made for Winter; also gentlemen's apartments.

97th St., 54 West.—Two rooms with board, if secured now will be held until 1st.

116th St., 221 East.—Large and hall rooms, with excellent board; private American family.

122d St., 150 West.—Two unusually large, handsome rooms; superior table; refined house; American family; references.

126th St., 169 West.—Large, comfortable room; handsomely furnished dressing room; large closets; every convenience; superior board.

128th St., 122 West.—Beautiful, large, square rooms, with board; moderate.

129th St., 1 West.—Desirable, nicely furnished double and single rooms, with excellent board; table board.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

130th St., 65 West.—Handsomely furnished second front alcove and hall rooms; board; unexceptionable location; reasonable.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished large front rooms for gentlemen or couple; superior board; moderate; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

Elderly Jewish lady can find board and comfortable home by month. Mrs. Kaufman, 2,356 1st Av.

Lexington Av., 405.—Light, large rooms; suites; separate tables; tiled baths; elevator, steam heat, telephone; studio, north light; references.

Lenox Av., 216.—Handsomely newly furnished rooms, singly or en suite; board optional; neighborhood excellent; parlors doctor or dentist.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

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By gentleman and wife, with private family, if possible, two unfurnished rooms, second floor, with board; terms about $75 per month. L. E. W., Box 103, 530 6th Av.

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31st St., 141 East.—Well-furnished office on ground floor, for physician or dentist.

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44th St., 210 West.—Fine, desirable office for physician (specialist;) rooms for gentlemen; private house; refined surroundings.

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118th St., 356 West.—Large, pleasant room for two gentlemen or couple; private house; conveniently located.

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Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. GLENWOOD FARM HOUSE.

Accommodates 75; elevation 1,500 feet; lawns, large and well shaded; large piazzas, piano, organ, lawn tennis, and croquet; 2½ miles from Cairo Station; post and telegraph office; daily mail; good table; all guests met at Cairo Station by private conveyances; terms reduced for September to $5 per week. For illustrated circular address CHAS. S. JOHNSON, CAIRO, Greene County, N. Y.

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Winding Brook Farm HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Base of Blackhead Mountain. Elevation 1,600 feet. Good table. $6, $7. Special rates for September. J. H. Titus.

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HORSE SHOW SEPT. 19 AND 20.

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AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Country Board.

HILL CREST HOUSE. FINE LARGE HOUSE; MILE from Katonah, N. Y.; broad porches; fine lawn; shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs. Good roads; high elevation; stabling.

"River View," New Windsor, N. Y., near Newburgh and trolley; large, shady grounds; pleasant walks; fine river and mountain view; large piazza; piano; large rooms; daily mail; raise vegetables; milk, eggs; terms $5. Frank Moores.

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Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Last Week of This Great Offer!

Mayers Piano $1 a Week.

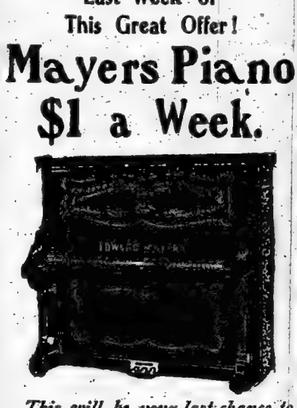

This will be your last chance to secure one of these renowned Mayers pianos at this remarkable price—

$155 ON TERMS OF $5 Down @ $1 Wk.

Many expert piano makers consider them superior to other pianos sold by piano dealers at $300 and $350.

Full, rich, and resonant in tone, nothing but the best materials used in their construction; guaranteed in every way for five years; cases highly finished in walnut, mahogany, and oak; double veneered; panels beautifully carved in empire style; with Boston fall board; keys of selected ivory; 7 1-3 octaves; automatic practice muffler; very elastic action.

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During this sale we will present with every piano a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

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Upright (discontinued style)	$195
Upright (nearly new)	115
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Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (concert used)	$200
Upright (celebrated make)	110
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$75
Upright (used 6 months)	145
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	$25, $45, $55, $75

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up. Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

OPERA PIANOS 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

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Our regular Summer renovating and refurnishing being now complete, we invite inspection, and are prepared to offer suites fully furnished, of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom, at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

Cuisine and all appointments of high standard. Transient families accommodated. RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

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Two or three Directors, opening to join others in development syndicate at once; first-class status; total amount capital required $50,000; an Englishman, with superior ability and experience, offers a unique opportunity which requires in its exploitation his specific information, resourceful and practical developing powers, together with his financial and estate experience and other tactful skill and facilities to guarantee certain quick and very remunerative returns; he desires association with a capitalist or gentlemen of some prominence prepared to invest a share of above amount when, on exchange of references or other mutual satisfaction; full particulars would be given; above amount would be invested for a very short time only and be under colleagues' control; will confer with principals only. Apply in first instance, Estate, P Box 190 Times Office.

Restaurant, cafe, bachelor apartments and furnished rooms; shopping district; entire building, with French ranges; newly renovated and decorated up to date, with all improvements; long lease to practical business party. 49 West 19th St.; open for inspection,

CURIOSITIES BROUGHT HERE FROM MEXICO

Facts Gathered Concerning the Aztec Indians.

Result of Seven Months' Tour by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Museum of Natural History—Photographs and Measurements.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, who returned to New York recently after a seven months' tour through the Southwestern States and Mexico, brought back definite information concerning the Aztec Indians in the latter country which will prove an unusually valuable addition to anthropology. He learned positively that in Mexico now are the descendants of the wonderful people that Cortez and his fellowexplorers found there and subjugated. As far as the physical type is concerned, they are identical with their ancestors of historic times.

When a NEW YORK TIMES reporter called at Dr. Hrdlicka's office in the building of the American Museum of Natural History, at Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, yesterday, he found the professor at work assorting a thousand photograph films which he had made during the trip, surrounded by great piles of skulls and bones of the aborigines of the Southwest, their grotesque, unsightly idols and images in roughly hewed, vari-colored stone and clay, and large quantities of utensils, arms, and costumes, of the Mexican Indians of to-day. All of these things are to be added to the Indian exhibit in the museum.

The recent trip of Dr. Hrdlicka was his fourth expedition into the Southwest for the purpose of studying the physical anthropology of the Pueblos, cliff dwellers, and branches of the Nahau people, which included the Aztecs, and possibly the Toltecs. The work was under the general supervision of Prof. F. W. Putnam of the Department of Anthropology of the museum. The first expedition of Dr. Hrdlicka's was made in 1898. Since then there have been three, and all of the latter have been supported by Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., of this city.

Dr. Hrdlicka left New York on Jan. 3. His territory included Southern Utah and Southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the whole northern part of Mexico west of the line of the Mexican Central Railway, down to the State of Morelos. As a result of the expedition there were brought back measurements and observations on 1,500 individuals and about 1,000 photographs, besides numerous specimens which will be utilized for exhibit in the museums.

"There is still a considerable number of pure Aztecs living to-day," Dr. Hrdlicka said, in discussing some of the results of his investigations. "I found several of them in the suburbs of the City of Mexico, but they live mainly in the State of Morelos and especially in the mountainous regions in the districts of Cuernavaca and Cuautla. There are at least two villages in the latter region, where the Aztecs still speak almost exclusively their own language and in which they dress in their native costumes. This dress is interesting.

"With the men it consists of a woolen blanket, long and narrow, in the centre of which is a slit or diamond-shaped perforation for the head, and the blanket is thrown loosely over the shoulders and is permitted to hang down in front and back. These are frequently fantastically decorated. The trousers consist of knee breeches of leather. Sandals and the regular hat of the Mexicans complete the attire. The women wrap about their bodies plain, uncut cloth, which is held in place at the waist by a cord or rope. Over their shoulders is thrown a sort of shawl which comes or cape which falls a short distance below the waist.

"Among scientists the fact that some of the Aztecs still survive is well known. It is not generally known, however, in what localities the purest types may be found. There remains but a small remnant of the large and notable population of Aztec Indians which the Spanish explorers found in Mexico. As to culture the Aztecs of to-day are on a very much lower level than were those encountered by Cortez. History has told us how the artisans of the early days were subjugated by the invaders and put to work as common laborers. Also, how the priests, in their efforts to wipe out the religion of the aborigines, destroyed all of their works of art, which were so closely associated with their religion, and prohibited under awful penalties the further manufacture of anything of that nature. Then came the introduction of rum, the kind of rum that kills, and the creation among the abused natives of a seemingly insatiable appetite for the liquor. That alone would be almost sufficient to ruin a noble race. To me it is not strange that the wonderful people of a few centuries ago have degenerated into the people I found in a few scattered localities in the country.

"But among these survivors I found Aztecs who were identical, as far as physical type is concerned, with the Aztecs of centuries ago. The Aztecs formerly formed the majority of the population of Mexico and were a strong, powerful people. It is but natural to find that, even after centuries of the kind they have passed through, there are few descendants who are of the pure blood. I was certain as to the identification because of the thorough and careful experience I made in the study of physical features and peculiarities. But the culture for which their ancestors were notable is no longer to be found among the people."

Dr. Hrdlicka's investigations included the Yaqui Indians, a tribe which excited his profound admiration. He described the Yaquis as distinguished from other Indians in Mexico principally because of their wonderful physical development. Notwithstanding the long conflict between the Yaquis and the Mexicans, the tribe is one of the strongest in Mexico, Dr. Hrdlicka said, and it provides the majority of the best workmen in the mines, on the ranches, and on the railroad and public works in Sonora. Almost all of the Yaquis speak Spanish and dress, with few exceptions, as the Mexicans. Many of them are intelligent, are pleasant to deal with, and always brave.

Among other places, Dr. Hrdlicka visited the field in the Sierra of Mazatan, where, early in June, the bloody battle took place between the Mexicans and Yaquis.

Dr. Hrdlicka is a comparatively young man, but he has done a vast amount of work in scientific research. He received his academic education in Bohemia and several medical degrees in this country. He came to America about twenty years ago, and after receiving medical degrees he was appointed anthropologist in the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals. Since the Fall of 1897 he has occupied himself with the physical anthropological researches in the southwestern part of the United States and Mexico.

A scientific report on the expedition is to be rendered by Dr. Hrdlicka before the Congress of Americanists, which will meet in the American Museum of Natural History in October. Dr. Hrdlicka purposes to publish several works on his investigations, but the elaboration of the accumulated data will require several years.

LIGHTNING HIT CAMP MEETING.

One Woman Killed and Thirteen Persons Injured—Damage in New Hampshire.

FARMINGTON, Mo., Aug. 23.—While a camp meeting was being held at Kingfield last night by the Christian Denomination, the tent was struck by lightning. Mrs. Charles Baker was killed instantly, and thirteen other persons prostrated and more or less injured, although not fatally.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 23.—During the heaviest electrical storm in years, which passed over this city early to-day, lightning struck the large storehouse of the Nashua Manufacturing Company and started a fire, which caused damage of about $20,000. The company's watchman was knocked down, and while he was unconscious the fire gained great headway. The other buildings of the company were seriously threatened, but the firemen, aided by a tremendous downpour of rain, saved them.

ART NOTES.

The great clock in the lofty circular reading room of the Library of Congress at Washington is at last decorated with the bronze figures originally intended for it. Sketches for some of these figures, which are the design of Mr. John Flanagan, were shown last Winter by the Sculpture Society at the National Arts Club. The clock is above the entrance into the reading room as one passes from the big hallway on the main floor; the figures are nearly life size, though they seem smaller from the height at which they are seen. Above the clock-face is a group of five—Father Time, with patriarchal beard and wide-spreading wings, who carries his scythe over the left shoulder and an hour-glass in his right hand; Day on one side, and Night on the other, under the shadow of his wings, holding each to an arm and figured as young women in ample draperies moving forward with the flight of Time; finally, two babies clinging to the skirts of Day and Night. The entire group is in forward movement along with the tall, half-draped figure of the old man, Day, on the left, is scattering roses; Night has for emblems her stars. The sides of the dial are ornamented by quiescent bronze figures representing the "Reader" and the "Writer." Around these groups goes a circle of bronze divided into the houses of the zodiac with their respective figures, and below the clock-face, on a parapet, is an honor list in relief representing the "Swift Runners." This clock, the decorative figures for which are so full of action and color, is set in dark-red and green marbles, and these, with the various shades of the bronzes, form a rich decoration. Mr. Flanagan is a pupil of Saint Gaudens of New York and Falguière and Chapu of Paris. He has won distinction as a medalist and gained awards at the Paris International in 1900 and the Pan-American.

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That eccentric Frenchman Dutuit, collector of old masters, who died the other day in Rome, leaving his treasures to the cities of Paris, Rouen, and Marseilles, may not have the provisions of his will carried out as he wished. He desired that after the bequests should be made to the cities above mentioned, the residue of his estate in France, but not his estate in Italy, should be divided among his heirs. These have appeared to the number of eighty, and, what is more, a wife has made her appearance, he having married an Italian. Bonnat, the painter, states that M. Auguste Dutuit, the collector in question, has left in his Rouen house a portrait of Rembrandt by Rembrandt, which he values conservatively at $20,000, and a landscape by Hobbema to which he gives the valuation of $20,000. There are pictures by other Dutch masters and a rare collection of old Italian pottery. The finest things are left to Paris. The Italian wife is given an annuity of only $500, though the estate is estimated at $6,000,000. She was married in church, but M. Dutuit never registered the marriage, nor took the precaution to notify the French authorities. According to the will all his possessions are to be transferred to Rome in case the French officials make trouble in the acceptance of the bequests.

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Dr. Hans Graeven is at work on a volume treating of carved ivories in the public museums and private collections of Europe. He will include carvings on bone and describe the finds of primitive work from the prehistoric caves. The first volume will have eighty plates showing in photograph the treasures in Italian museums, whether these are of European provenance or belong to Egyptian or Asian discoveries. Dr. Graeven has been encouraged in his work by the Berlin Archaeological Institute. He asks lovers of ivories to send in their names as subscribers to the work, which he hopes to make so complete as to be a register of everything in Europe of the kind.

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The colossal monument to Victor Emmanuel I. on the northern side of the Capitoline at Rome is being carried out very slowly. The Palazzo Venezia and the Palazzo Torlonia have been torn down to make room for it, and the cost is already reckoned at $2,000,000. The design, by Sacconi, makes one think of the changes made in and about the Forum by the Roman Emperors—it is classic, but Roman classic. Especially in the elaborate flights of stairs and terraces covered with equestrian and other statuary that will lead from the Corso Humberto up to pillared porticoes, is the spirit of those imperial days to be seen, the period when Rome's conquests in Asia Minor brought a knowledge of the huge memorials and palaces of the East into the ken of the Romans. The sculptor of the great central equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel is dead. Seventeen years have elapsed since the work was begun, and the monument is still far from completion. The halls to which this gigantic structure is the entrance will contain archaeological treasures excavated in and near the city, in the bed of the Tiber, and so forth.

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The Swiss painter, Arnold Böcklin, tried his hand at sculpture—polychrome sculpture. He once modeled a grotesque King of the Frogs, which he then painted and sent to the Berlin Exposition. Böcklin was a convert to the ideas of Gibson, of Tinted Venus fame, and in his later years could point to many discoveries of antique statuary as proofs that the Greeks used color on their modeled work. Unfortunately the late Empress Friedrich did not admire the goblin, and the statue was promptly consigned to the cellar. Böcklin thereupon published a defense of colored statuary, but without much effect on his Berlin critics.

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The late James Tissot had an unfortunate experience in London when he went thither after the Franco-German war. He fought in the ranks, but after the Commune started up in Paris he was startled to find that an accusation of being a Communard was being brought against him. It was another Tissot, who was in the Commune, but he thought it wiser to leave the country than try to explain matters, since very often no time was given for explanations. His reputation as a Communard, however, clung to him after he had reached London and begun to flatter his hosts by painting like an Englishman. When the mistake was recognized a number of "high personages," who had avoided him like the pest, visited his studio and made much of him. The original water colors and black and white drawings for his series of the New Testament are owned by the Brooklyn Art Museum. When he died he was at the Abbey of Buillon working on a series of the Old Testament, which he hoped to publish in a book and sell afterwards, as he did the other. He is said to have finished 350 of the series. His later years were like the life of a mediaeval miniature painter.

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The Union Club's new house, near St. Patrick's on Fifth Avenue, will have two large friezes painted by Mr. William B. van Ingen. They are landscapes, showing rocks, pastures, and trees from an elevation, the horizon being far below the level of the plateau.

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This year some 42,000 works were sent up for competition from the various art schools of Great Britain and Ireland, and 6,000 were selected as worthy of examination. Out of these 739 received prizes and 80 took silver medals. Among the premiated objects are an embroidered bedspread and an enameled panel.

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There is a revival just now of nude statues which are portraits of modern men. Rodin has modeled Victor Hugo nude, seated on a cliff, like a Prometheus at his ease, and now Leipsic is to have a Beethoven "mid noddings on." It was shown recently in Vienna and has been the occasion of a merry war in Austria and Germany. The old criticisms and defensive arguments which used to be heard by a previous generation concerning Greenough's Washington at the National Capital are trotted out, but the difference is obvious. Greenough followed classic precedents in his endeavor to show Washington as the pater patriae, but the French and German sculptors scorn the classic. They will not have modern dress simply because it is so ugly and reason that as fashion changes the clothes of one period look ludicrous in the next, while man remains the same.

CASE IN COURT FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS

Suit for Damages for Use of Dubois Caisson.

Old Cities of New York and Brooklyn the Defendants—Report on Lawyers' Fees the Latest Step—To Continue Fifteen Years.

Another step was reached yesterday in the famous suit at law of Dubois versus The Cities, when Arthur H. Masten, Special Master in Chancery, filed his report in the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court. It contains 700 typewritten pages and deals with the amounts to be paid to Judson Harmon, Seymour & Harmon, and Henry Clark Johnson for legal services in the plaintiff's behalf. The bills of the lawyers are scaled mercilessly from the sums asked for.

The suit of the inventor, John Dubois, runs through the records of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York for eighteen years, and, although it has been before the court from time to time, it hangs on like Dickens's Jarndyce and Jarndyce, and is yet in its preliminary stages, having the long lanes of the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court at Washington to travel before a verdict can be reached.

John Dubois was the inventor of a caisson. In 1871, when the Brooklyn Bridge was built, it is alleged, Engineer Roebling made use of the Dubois caisson in constructing the piers. In 1884 the Dubois patent expired. Notwithstanding this fact, suit was commenced against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New York and Brooklyn for damages. The demurrer to the complaint by the Corporation Counsel was overruled. Then the taking of testimony was commenced on behalf of the plaintiff and was completed in 1887.

In the meantime the inventor died, leaving his property, which consisted of his claims against the two cities, to his nephew, John E. Dubois, who as legatee continued the litigation. In 1888 a bill was passed at Albany authorizing the appointment of three referees to determine the justness of the claim. Each side was empowered to select a referee, and the two were to decide upon the third. The referees' fees were to be advanced by the cities and assessed on the losing party. The referees sat for six years and rendered a report adverse to Dubois.

A year later a suit was commenced against Dubois in the Federal courts of Pennsylvania to recover the referees' fees. The Federal Judges there decided that the appointment of the statutory referees was illegal and unauthorized. That rendered void the referees' report and sent the case back ten years. All of the parties then took a year's rest.

In the meantime Thomas A. Eccles, the counsel for the plaintiff, decided that he must have counsel to assist him. He employed the Hon. Judson Harmon, who had just completed a term as Attorney General under President Cleveland, the firm of Seymour & Harmon, and Henry Clark Johnson. They were to receive contingent fees of 5 per cent. and a retainer.

Experts testified that the city saved $965,000 by the use of the Dubois caisson. With interest from 1871, the claim amounts to more than $3,000,000. That would have allowed Mr. Johnson and Seymour & Harmon $60,000 each and Mr. Harmon $30,000 under the agreement made.

Two years later Eccles became dissatisfied, and he asked permission of the court to discharge his associate counsel and employ others. That was granted. Mr. Johnson put in a claim for $10,000, Seymour & Harmon one for $16,000, and Mr. Harmon another for $2,500. As no agreement could be reached, Special Master Masten was appointed to take testimony on the subject and render a report on the amount due the lawyers. The Master commenced in 1901. He allows Seymour & Harmon $7,500, Mr. Johnson $2,500, and Mr. Harmon $1,000. The claim of $1,700 by Mr. Quimbey, a patent expert, is allowed in full.

Lawyer Eccles in the meantime retained Carter, Hughes & Dwight as associate counsel, and they are working to bring the original claim before the court for adjudication. It is certain that the case will be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and from that tribunal to the Supreme Court of the United States, no matter which side wins. A final verdict cannot be reached, lawyers believe, in less than fifteen years.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Services at West End Avenue Collegiate Church, corner 77th St.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 837 East 17th St.—The Rev. John Y. Moore; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Howard V. Ross, 10:45; the Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy; 11.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McMillan; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. R. G. Quennell; 11 and 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.; 11.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Martin; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"GLAD TIDINGS" TENT, 7th Av. and 111th St.—4 and 8 P. M.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.

THIEVES WORK IN SECTIONS.

Police Learn Methods of Trio Arrested Friday—Suspects Held by Magistrate Barlow.

Henry Miller of 120 Eldridge Street, Morris Cross of 149 Madison Street, and Abe Stein of 185 Madison Street, all with aliases and photographs in the Rogues' Gallery, who were arrested on Friday night by two of Capt. Titus's men on the charge of systematically stealing clothing from lofts, were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and held in $1,000 bail each for a further examination on Monday.

The specific case for which the men were arrested was the attempted robbery on Monday night of the loft of Marcus & Levy, manufacturers of clothing at Great Jones Street. Four long canvas bags were found in a hallway waiting to be removed by the robbers, who were scared away by the sudden entrance of three employes. A description of the men was furnished to the police, and as they were well-known characters, their apprehension was quickly accomplished.

According to the detectives, the gang has been working in what might be called three sections. One of these locates the place to be robbed, the second sneaks into the building and places the clothing in bags, which are removed generally to some dark corner, and from which they can easily be removed by the third section.

DWELLINGS FOR BUSINESS.

More Changes in West Thirty-fourth Street Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Another of the famous old residences on West Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenue—the late Judge Hilton's house at No. 7—is to be converted soon into a business structure. The present owner of the property, James G. Parrish, has leased it to a dressmaker for a term of years, beginning Oct. 1. The annual rental is said to be $15,000.

Judge Hilton bought the property in 1870 for $80,000, and lived there until his death, in 1899. Mr. Parrish bought it about a year ago for $225,000.

The transformation of the block has gone on apace during the last few months. Henry Clews, whose residence adjoins the Hilton house, has had plans prepared for alteration of it for business purposes. Similar disposition has been made of Francis H. Leggett's house, at No. 21. Only a few days ago the newly organized Thirty-fourth Street National Bank bought the property at No. 41. The Loomis house, occupied now by the City Club, will probably be converted into stores and offices as soon as the club's new house on Forty-fourth Street is finished. On the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, on ground owned by the Astors, a new building is to be put up for Meyer Jonasson.

GUESTS SLID DOWN ROPES.

Exciting Early Morning Fire at a Hotel and Music Hall in West Street.

Much excitement was caused by a fire which burned out the interior of the Columbus Hotel and Music Hall, a frame building at 396 West Street, early yesterday morning, forcing more than thirty guests to flee from their beds. Some slid down ropes to the street, and Fireman Dennis Flattery was removed, badly injured, to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered what is probably a fracture of the spine. The fire officials put the damage at $4,500.

Patrolman Boran of the Charles Street Station saw smoke coming from the window of the music hall portion of the building about 2 o'clock and gave the alarm. Morris Stack and his bartender had been asleep on the third floor and lowered themselves by ropes. They assisted Boran and two other policemen to get out eleven other people.

The flames spread rapidly, and the Empire Brewery, which joins the hotel on the Tenth Street side, was threatened. A second alarm was sent in. The flames extended to the upper floors of the Atlantic Hotel, 398 West Street, and twenty persons who were sleeping there ran to the street in their night clothes. After the arrival of reinforcements the fire was soon under control. As some of the men of Engine Company No. 18 were descending to the street, Fireman Flattery was struck by a quantity of debris thrown from above and was flung from the ladder unconscious.

The proprietor of the hotel claims that his loss will be fully $15,000, owing to the burning of a vauable orchestrion. The damage to the Atlantic Hotel is slight.

COLLISION ON N. Y. CENTRAL.

One Person Burned to Death in a Freight Wreck Near Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A fatal collision occurred at about 2 o'clock this morning at Hoffmans, twelve miles west of this city, on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, as the result of which John Hiskins, aged sixteen, of Syracuse, was burned to death, three cars were completely burned, and others completely wrecked.

Traffic was blocked on the line for several hours, and trains were run on the West Shore tracks.

The accident was caused by the freight train commonly called the "Bull Run" train running into a train of "deadhead" coaches that were being taken to Utica to be used by the excursion to Kingston today.

SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAXES

Assessment of $650,000,000 for Three Years in Dispute.

City Tax Commissioners Direct Attention to the Justice and Necessity of Changes in the Law.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments sent its report for the quarter ended June 30, to the Mayor yesterday. The Commissioners gave particular attention to the special franchise law of 1890, and reported that under the law the State Board of Tax Commissioners was compelled to file, before the closing of the books of annual assessment, a statement of assessed valuations as determined upon, with the city, town, or village in which the persons or corporations assessed resided. The aggregate for 1900, 1901, and 1902, is $651,633,700. The amount in the five boroughs of New York City for 1902 is $220,620,155.

The objections raised by the parties affected, owing to the report of Robert E. Earl, referee, which are now before the Supreme Court, are dwelt upon, and Judge Earl's decision is quoted. The Tax Commissioners, in commenting on the matter, said:

"Should the Supreme Court of Albany County confirm the referee's report, the relators would doubtless carry their contention to the Appellate Division and ultimately to the Court of Appeals. With an aggregate assessment of $651,633,700 already in dispute, subject to municipal and State tax of nearly $15,000,000, it is of vital importance, both to the corporations assessed and the city dependent upon the tax, that a final decision be had at as early a day as possible."

After quoting the figures of the new tax for the greater city and the tax rates, the Commissioners said:

"The law should provide for the remission of the unpaid State tax on all assessments canceled through final judicial action, and for the reimbursement of the city, in the event that the tax has been paid. The justice and necessity of such a law are emphasized by the liability of the city in the event of the ultimate confirmation by the Court of Appeals of the decision of the referee in the special franchise cases now pending before the Supreme Court in Albany. The aggregate of the special franchise assessments was fixed by State authority. The City of New York had no voice in making them, and although the completed assessments are entered upon the tax books of the city, the entire responsibility rests where the law placed it, with the State Board of Taxes.

"Under existing law, if the reductions favored by the referee should be sustained, the city would still be obliged to pay the State tax on the full amount—$651,633,700—even though the court of final resort should order a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. in order to equalize the assessments with those made upon other real estate in the several tax districts where the franchise corporations are located. Legislative action should be invoked to relieve the City of New York from the payment of State taxes on assessed valuations that have no existence. Common honesty demands that such relief be given, and given speedily."

Broom Trust Plans.

W. A. Shepard, proprietor of the Onondaga Whisk Broom Works, says that in the matter of the plans for a Broom Trust he was misunderstood by the reporter. What he told him, he declares, was that he had received more than forty favorable replies and had obtained several options. The story as published was calculated to create a belief, he states, that his replies had been unfavorable and that he had not obtained options.

The Rev. Dr. Hutchins Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Hiram Hutchins, the venerable pastor emeritus of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is ill with pneumonia at his home, 446 Willoughby Avenue. Dr. Hutchins celebrated his ninety-second birthday a few months ago. He became pastor of the Bedford Avenue Church in 1858.

DEFAMATION OF COURTS.

Decision in Vermont as to Right of an Interested Judge to Preside at Trial.

The contention of one Sutton on an appeal from a judgment convicting him of a violation of Section 5,072 of the Statutes of Vermont, making it criminal to defame a court of justice, was that Judge Watson, who presided at his trial, was disqualified from so acting by reason of the fact that he was a member of the court alleged to have been slandered. It was said that a Judge defamed would be deeply interested in having the defamer convicted, not only that he might be severely punished, but also for the aid it might afford him in the prosecution and maintenance of a civil action for damages.

It appeared that when a defendant named Cosgrove, who was a Democrat, lost his suit, Sutton, in conversations with different persons about the result, said: "There is no use for a Democrat to bring anything to the Supreme Court of Vermont, where politics is involved, and there is an unbroken line of just such procedure for the last forty years." The innuendo alleged was that the Judges of the Vermont Supreme Court decided against Cosgrove because he was a Democrat.

The court holds that Judge Watson was not disqualified as being interested in the result, as it is only a pecuniary interest that disqualifies, and the Judge had no pecuniary interest in the case. The court also holds that it could not be said as a matter of law that the words were not defamatory, as the language in its plain and natural meaning may be construed as a charge that the cause was decided against the losing party because he was a Democrat, which is clearly defamatory.

PROPERTY OWNERS HIS VICTIMS.

Williamsburg Residents Robbed by Supposed Prospective Purchaser.

There is being sought by the police in Williamsburg a sneak thief who is operating successfully in the guise of a person who wants to buy a house. The fellow is well appearing and has a glib tongue. He goes to houses where "for sale" signs are displayed and while being shown through the premises on the pretext of wanting to buy he steals whatever he can lay his hands on.

Among his victims since last Wednesday were Mrs. John Burnett, the wife of a dentist, who lives at 324 Marcy Avenue, who was robbed of a diamond ring which lay on a bureau, and Mrs. Eva Doyle of Jackson Street and Manhattan Avenue, who was robbed of two rings and a gold watch while showing the man through her house. About twenty other people have also been robbed by the same fellow.

TROOP C ARMORY SITE.

Brooklyn Officials May Interfere in Condemnation Proceedings.

It is expected that a sharp legal fight will follow when motion is made before Justice Cochrane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-morrow, to confirm the majority report of the Commissioners in the condemnation proceedings in connection with the site for the new armory of Troop C.

Both the Armory Board and the Corporation Counsel are opposed to a confirmation of the report, claiming that the figures at which the Commissioners appraise the property are exorbitant. The Commissioners recommend that the site, which is bounded by Bedford Avenue and President and Union Streets, be purchased for $56,000. The motion to accept the report will be opposed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Coombs.

IMPERSONATED A WARDMAN.

Lawrence Donohue, Unable to Explain His Actions, Held for Trial.

Lawrence Donohue, who refused to give his address, was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with impersonating a Wardman in order to secure sums of money from street peddlers. Donohue's arrest was caused by William S. Hine, an insurance broker of 67 William Street, who noticed that the man's actions were suspicious and decided to act in the matter.

Julius Greenfield, a candy vendor at West Broadway and Duane Street, was in court and testified that he had given the prisoner 50 cents after the other had told him that such an amount would insure him against interference on the part of the police. Donohue admitted having taken the money, but said that he could not account for his actions, adding that he had been out of work.

Burns Home Replica for World's Fair.

Wallace Bruce sailed yesterday for Scotland in the interest of the Robert Burns Cottage Association of the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Bruce is known in the United States and abroad as an orator and lecturer. For four years he was United States Consul at Edinburgh. It will be his mission in Scotland to interest the Scotch people in the project to get a replica of the poet's birthplace, and to secure relics and manuscripts to place therein.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE DUTIES OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—A Justice of the Peace who is kept from his duties at the Town Hall, three miles from his house, by a severe blizzard, known as the worst in years, is not liable in damages to a plaintiff whose action abates because of such judicial officer's non-appearance. Justice of the Peace Wilkins, in January, 1901, at the instance of Hugh McGuckin, issued a summons in an action, the trial of which was adjourned by mutual consent to Feb. 14, at the Summerhill Town Hall, in Cayuga County. On Feb. 12 a severe blizzard began, and continued until the 16th. The day McGuckin's case was to have been tried—the 14th—the storm raged so that the mails were not carried, and no effort was made to open the roads for two days. McGuckin, however, by walking across the fields, succeeded in reaching the Town Hall, four miles from his farm. He found no one there, and after waiting an hour, tramped again across the fields two miles to the Justice's house, there to be told that his Honor was too sick with a cold to go out in such a storm. McGuckin, feeling badly aggrieved at the enforced failure of his action, brought a suit for damages against Justice Wilkins in the City Court of Cortland, and was given a judgment for $4. The Appellate Division of the Third Department, on Justice Wilkins's appeal, has ordered a reversal. "A judicial officer," says Justice Chase for the court, "is not required at his peril to meet engagements. So far as his duties are ministerial, he, like other public officers, is required to exercise reasonable diligence in the discharge of official duties. The record does not disclose any evidence of bad faith on the part of the defendant, and a simple statement of the facts is sufficient to show that the defendant should not be held negligent in the performance of his duties as a Justice of the Peace."

***

ATTESTATION OF WILLS.—After Edward Tobin had executed his will while lying in bed in a room in the Mercy Hospital, Chicago, the instrument was placed on a table on the opposite of the room, but not more than ten feet from the testator, and there signed by the witnesses standing with their backs to the bed. A finding of the Cook County Circuit Court that because the bodies of the witnesses intercepted the testator's view of the table and the will, the act of attestation was not done in his presence, has been reversed by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Justice Carter, for the court, says in part: "In the case at bar we think there is no doubt that the testator could have seen the table and the witnesses if he chose to look, but he could not see the pen in the hand of any witness tracing the letters of the witness's name. He could see the witness Mukantz take the will and lay it down on the table and see each of the witnesses step up to the table and bend down over it while signing. Whether he could see any part of the will while they were in the act of signing does not appear, but he saw or could have seen Mukantz place the will on the table, and that there was no other paper there, and could have seen the will itself on the table, when his view was not obstructed by the body of the witness while subscribing his name. * * * We have never held that it is necessary to a valid attestation that the testator must be able to see the pen and the letters composing the witness's name as the former is held and the latter are traced by the subscribing witness. If he can see the act of attestation—that is, can see enough of the act of signing to know that the witnesses and the will are in his presence, and that the former are at the time signing their names as witnesses to his will in accordance with his request—that will be sufficient."

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Carpet Sale That is Commanding Attention.

It is commanding the attention of every home furnisher, because of its immense value giving. To-morrow and all week the sale will continue with renewed vigor. The variety is larger than ever, and patterns from which you can make your selection were never prettier. Here's to-morrow's news:

AT 19c. PER YARD—30c. reversible stair carpets.
AT 29c. PER YARD—45c. extra heavy ingrain carpets, yard wide and reversible.
AT 47c. PER YARD—75c. quality all-wool ingrain carpets from the best makers and their best quality.
AT 41c. TO 63c. FOR 65c. TO 85c. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Thousands of yards of the best patterns from one of the largest manufacturers of these goods, whose product is noted for its durability. Regular 65c. quality at 41c.; 75c. quality at 55c.; 85c. quality at 63c.
AT 73c. to $1.27 FOR $1.10 TO $1.75 AXMINSTERS—Axminster Carpets, to-day the popular parlor carpet of America. All the newest colorings are now shown. Many of the best effects are included in this sale. These goods are from the famous makers, Alexander Smith & Sons, the Hartford and Bigelow Co., the best in the world. The regular $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 grades, 73c., 87c., $1.07 and $1.27 per yard.
AT $1.07 FOR $1.50 BODY BRUSSELS—Body Brussels, the popular Brooklyn carpet, here in wide variety from the famous Bigelow-Lowell mills. The regular $1.35 and $1.50 goods at $1.07 per yard.
AT 65c., 77c. AND 83c. A YARD WILTON VELVETS—Some of the best patterns of the season in these superb carpets which are famous for their durability. The regular $1.10 and $1.25 qualities.
AT $1.07 PER YARD—Regular $1.40 and $1.50 quality.
AT $1.97 FOR $2.50 AND $3.00 ROYAL WILTONS—Royal Wiltons, the best wearing Carpet made. 100 choice patterns in this lot at less than wholesale prices. The regular $2.50 and $3.00 goods at $1.97 per yard.
AT $1.47 FOR $2.50 ROYAL WILTONS—Patterns of which we have only a limited quantity, sufficient for an average size room. The $2.50 quality at $1.47 per yard.

Rug Underpricing.

Smyrna carpets, just 30 of the highest grades made, namely Royal, Empress and Imperial.

12.0x15.0 at	$44.90,	regular	$55.00
12.0x12.0 at	37.80,	"	46.00
10.6x15.0 at	38.40,	"	48.00
10.6x13.6 at	36.00,	"	45.00
10.6x10.6 at	28.00,	"	35.00
9.0x15.0 at	33.60,	"	42.00
9.0x12.0 at	22.80,	"	28.50
9.0x 9.0 at	19.20,	"	24.00
7.6x10.6 at	18.00,	"	22.50

Here is another reversible rug, much like the Smyrna, but heavier and finer. We have 25 of them in two sizes only.

9.0x12.0 at $29.95 and $30.75, regular,	$35.00 and	37.50
6.0x9.0 at $14.35 and $15.25, regular,	$16.00 and	18.00

A limited quantity of the beautiful Mecca Rug—exact copies of Orientals, and so near them in texture that they look real. The 9x12 at $35.00. Our regular price is $45.00.

5 Frame Body Brussels Rugs—the best wearing moderate priced rug in the market.

10.6x15.0 at	$33.50,	regular	$37.50
9.0x15.0 at	27.50,	"	31.00
9.0x12.0 at	21.00,	"	23.75
8.3x10.6 at	18.95,	"	21.50
6.0x 9.0 at	13.95,	"	15.75

Alex. Smith & Sons' Moquette 36x72 at $2.75, regular $3.75.
Royal Wiltons, 27x54, $2.29, regular $3.50
Smyrna, 48x84, $4.98, regular $7.45.
" 36x72, $3.05, " $4.45.
" 36x40, $1.77, " $2.65.
" 30x60, $1.98, " $3.00.
Smyrna, 26x54, $1.72, regular $2.50.
" 30x34, $1.34, " $1.95.
" 21x45, $1.20, " $1.75.
Also 15 Hall Runners at half price.
3 lots of Oriental rugs that are unequalled in value giving:
40 Mosoul and Guendja rugs, average size, 3.6x6.6, at $12.50.
20 Anatolian and Bergamo rugs, average size, 3.4x5.0, at $13.65.
30 Shirvan and Daghestan rugs, average size, 3.6x5.6, at $16.45.
Rugs of these classes have sold here freely from $18.00 to $30.00.

A Matchless Sale of Portieres and Couch Covers.

Prices Are About Half.

And in some cases they are less than half. This clearing sale in the Upholstery store, combined with our Carpet and Furniture sales, makes this a regular harvest time for the homefurnishers. All the ½ pairs and 1 and 2 pair lots of Portieres have been gathered together, and prices in many cases are halved. The Couch Covers, some of which are the most attractive styles of the season, have had their prices cut in a ruthless manner. There will be quick dispersal of each on Monday.

Odd portieres for single doors now 98c., $1.75 and $2.95 each, regularly $4.00, $6.00 and $10.00 a pair.
Single pairs of tapestry and fine mercerized portieres, now $1.45 to $4.95 pair, regularly $3.00 to $10.00 pair.
1 and 2 pair lots best quality silk derby and heavy plain velour portieres, $6.50 pair, regular $12.75 and $14.00 pair.
About 75 heavy tapestry couch covers, all good patterns and col

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1902.

Native American Silk.

Produced from the Cocoon in North Carolina This Year—The State's Effort to Found a Great New Industry.

A PROBLEM that may now be well on the road to solution, despite the fact that all similar efforts have failed for 100 years, is the raising of raw silk in this country, the marketing of it to American manufacturers, and the growing of the silk worm on a large scale. To-day not one ounce of raw silk is being produced in the United States. From China, Japan, France, Italy, and the Levant forty-five million dollars' worth is yearly imported.

The temptation to build up a great new industry in America is enticing, and one man now comes forward, a scientist attached to the Department of Agriculture of North Carolina, Gerald McCarthy, the biologist of the board, saying that silk culture may certainly be made practical and commercially profitable here, and that he has already started it off in his State.

Much additional interest is given to what he says from the fact that the National Government has been induced to appropriate $10,000 for a new series of silk worm experiments. One of their experts, Dr. L. O. Howard, declared several years ago that the silk-growing industry could not be made to pay here. Yet there is now being organized a company capitalized at $2,500,000 to establish reeling plants to make the cocoons ready for the manufacturers.

Arrayed on the other side and incredulous are the silk manufacturers of the United States, who believe all the above to be but a dream. In the history of American silk manufacture, they say, they have seen the same excitement grow to white heat time and again, and later subside. With the wages of Chinese and Japanese growers at 6 and 10 cents a day, and the most expert reelers of Italy getting scarcely more than 25 cents, they do not see how American labor can compete. Extensive reeling plants would need to be set up, they continue, not one now being in existence in any of the States, and these, if put into operation, could not succeed commercially.

For all of these arguments Biologist McCarthy has an answer, and the battle of words has been waging briskly this Summer. Early last Spring he imported silkworm seed from Italy and distributed it as widely as possible among the farmers' wives of North Carolina. Nearly one hundred women and children he interested altogether and induced to make the experiment. But a very small percentage, he reports, failed in the work, and now on these farms there is awaiting a market a quantity of cocoons, the raw product of a very fine grade of American silk.

And he has procured a market for this initial quantity, he further reports. Over his name and under the authority of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture there has recently gone out a circular to all these farms, directing them to send on to the Department in Raleigh all the silk each has; that a manufacturer who is about to erect a reeling plant has agreed to buy it all. These cocoons are to reach the department by Sept. 1. No price is spoken of in the circular, but Mr. McCarthy says the figure will be fair and profitable.

He calculates that when the industry is developed North Carolina can produce $3,000,000 worth annually of silk cocoons, and he recommends that the department purchase 10,000 mulberry trees this Fall and distribute them among the farms of the State.

This silk growing is work that should not be undertaken, he goes on to say, by men and women who are already receiving a goodly wage. He suggests that those who have regular work at 50 cents or more a day take it up only as a side issue. It is work especially fitted for old people who can no longer do hard and steady work and for children. None of these, it is true, can acquire fortunes at silk worm growing. But for those who tend the worms faithfully there is almost certainly a profit of $30 to $40 for a Summer's work of about two months, a sum worth considering by the people on farms in the South.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES

THE head of the house of Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic, entered upon his forty-first year a few days ago, and his brother, Prince Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, was thirty-eight years old about the same time, when he received his promotion in the Russian Army.

It is only nineteen years since the elder branch of the Bourbon family died out, leaving the headship of the house of France to the usurping house of Orleans. This now legitimate family will save France from any lack of pretenders for many years to come.

The two Bonapartes above mentioned are middle-aged bachelors. Their cousin, Prince Roland, is forty-four years of age and a widower, with one daughter.

The London Daily Chronicle, considering these facts, makes the statement that these three "are the only living men who bear the historic name of Bonaparte, so that it is not impossible that a second line of French pretenders may become extinct ere long." How about the American Bonapartes? While there is no living Bonaparte descended from the great founder of the family, it will be a great many years before the descendants of his father and mother die out. The Baltimore Bonapartes have never figured as pretenders to the throne. They have remained an American family, while the other branches have continued French, but no reference to the family as a whole would be complete which ignored them.

THE DERELICT SEASON.

Remarkable Summer Trip of the B. R. Woodside—The Canaria Drifting Eastward—Large Raft Gone to Sea.

THIS is the season when the Atlantic Ocean is most covered with wrecked vessels that will not sink. In Winter they do not last long, but Summer, kind to tramps of all sorts, allows them to float up and down the seas, a constant menace to navigation. The United States Hydrographic Office, which keeps track of these lone travelers, has issued a bulletin describing those seen lately by incoming vessels.

During the past two weeks nineteen reports of derelicts have been made to the office. Some of these are duplicates of the same vessel, notably the case of the schooner B. R. Woodside, which has been afloat since March 1, and has been reported thirty-eight times. The Woodside's number is 2,594, for the Hydrographic Office always assigns a number to each derelict when sighted for the first time. These numbers are now above 3,000, which shows about how many old hulks there have been drifting around during the past few years.

The Woodside has been sighted three times since the first of the month, twice on Aug. 2 by the German steamship Valencia and by the British steamship Adirondack, and on Aug. 3 by the Norwegian steamship Ydun. The Woodside was also seen on July 19 by the British steamship Eiffel Tower, and on Aug. 3 she was not far away from the spot where she was previously sighted.

She began her Summer tramp existence a few hundred miles due East of Savannah, but apparently likes the region so well that she has been unable to go far from it. Being in the Gulf stream, she started off in the direction of England on the trail of coronation visitors. But on the last day of the month precisely she changed her mind and turned South again.

Next day another change of mind or current sent her toward the Canary Islands, but on April 5 she turned, probably with the east wind and started back to within twenty miles of her starting point. Then she turned away again, but had not gone far when she again came back. Once she went south almost to the islands off Florida, but she fell in with an early Summer storm and from the rapid zigzag of her course she must have been in the very centre of it. In the storm's eye she whirled and whirled, until it left her, still gyrating about a very restricted area, where she is still hovering, undecided apparently where to go. During her long float she has crossed her own track a dozen times.

The schooner Canaria is another derelict which was last reported July 21 and which has been afloat since April 30 when she was wrecked off George's Shoal. The Canaria has been following a more consistant course than the Woodside. She is drifting slowly eastward and is now probably among the fishermen of the Grand Banks. If the Gloucester folks fall in with her they will probably blow her out of the water, for they have more time for such matters than the swift-going steamers which travel by schedule.

Among other derelicts reported this month are the Pons Aelii, a bark, the crew of which were rescued by the Rhyndam, whose officers set the hulk on fire and left her burning on the horizon. The Pons Aelii was passed later by the British steamer Lucilline, by the Ottawa, by the Friesland, and by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She was still burning.

The Pomeranium, a British steamer, passed a derelict 180 feet long; the Hoptarchy; another British boat, passed one of 400 tons burden; the Greyhound saw one bottom up, and the Soldier Prince saw another in the same plight. Her Majesty's ship Crescent sighted the derelict Lorraine, and the Edale of England saw the stern half of a vessel floating slowly along. The British steamer Tabasco saw a schooner, bottom up, three miles south of Cape Race. The English steamer Basuta passed a derelict with decks awash, no masts standing, and some uprights showing above the water.

So the list runs on, and appended to it is a list of the minor dangers which derelicts throw out like a menacing trail behind them. There are reports of floating logs, boards, and pieces of wreckage, any one of which if suddenly projected into the bowels of a merchantman would send it to the bottom.

That is the peculiarly dangerous element of the derelict. Not content with leading its own care-free wandering life, it must get in the way of its more respectable kindred and so turn them into tramps, or, failing in that, sink them completely. And as they float they let loose the smaller elements of their natures like a snake letting forth its young to kill and maim all that may come in the way. Thus the peculiar apprehensiveness of the report of the British steamer from whose log was taken the following:

"July 26—Lat. 44 degrees 27 minutes, lon. 36 degrees 5 minutes, passed a square log about 50 feet long; also saw a heavy piece of wreckage about 25 feet long, apparently the bulkhead of a cattle steamer."

Now place that log in the track of a vessel at night and give it the energy of a head sea, and is it not one of the most terrific battering rams ever contrived? Derelicts are constantly letting out such possibilities. The Kilbride passed a spar 45 feet long by 2 feet in diameter; the Beacon passed another 25 feet long by 2½ feet thick; the Lancastrian saw a third, 30 feet long and 2 feet in diametetr; the Beacon Light passed a log 40 feet long by 3 feet square; the Durango steamed through "hundreds of fresh deals, all sizes"; the Heinrich "steamed near a large spar 75 feet long"; and on Aug. 4 there was sighted off Sandy Hook, "a large raft of old dock plankings and stringers adrift and floating seaward."

The average number of derelicts sighted on the Atlantic Ocean is 232 a year. The year 1893 was the most prolific, 418 having been sighted, an average of 35 a month. The average life of a derelict is about one month, and it is estimated that there are at least 19 constantly afloat. Most of the drifters are sighted in the Gulf Stream off the United States, north of 30 degrees north latitude, and west of 60 degrees west longitude, or about where the Woodside is now at large. Over fifty oceangoing vessels are known to have collided with derelicts, but how many have collided and have gone down as a result can never be known. One quarter of the fifty collisions proved fatal to the manned vessel.

The longest lived derelict was the Fanny E. Wolstan, which was abandoned in 1891 and drifted 10,000 miles in three years and six days. She followed the Gulf Stream over to England, then went down the European Coast, back over the equator to America, and was finally wrecked three degrees north of where she started adrift. She made a complete circuit of the Saragossa Sea, and was reported forty-five times.

The W. L. White was another famous one. She started off alone during the blizzard of 1888, and drifted 6,800 miles in ten months.

But the Fred B. Taylor was the most curious derelict of all. She collided with the steamer Trave, and parted in the middle. Instead of sinking, the two halves started off on their own hook. The stern was blown north and brought up on Wells Beach; the bow, guided by the inshore current, went south, and came to grief opposite the Carolinas. This shows how little can be known of the ultimate actions of derelicts, and how useless it would be to institute an organized search for them.

New Sherman Letters---Gen. Boynton's Reply

Strange Outcome of "The Old Bookshop Discovery"—Who Conceived the Idea of the Celebrated March to the Sea?—Grant and Sherman in Public and Private—Some White House Secrets.

JUST who originated the idea of Sherman's celebrated March to the Sea—the "Marching Through Georgia" of song and story—is a question that has unexpectedly been raised by the publication in these columns on August 3 of the finding in a Third Avenue second-hand bookstore of a bundle of old autograph letters. Was it Gen. Sherman, whose name has always been associated with this, one of the most daring and successful achievements of the war? Or was it Gen. Grant who, long months in advance, conceived the idea of so piercing the enemy's lines as to show to all the world the hollowness of the Confederacy?

Were Grant and Sherman friends, as the world supposed, or were they really, under the surface, struggling against each other for that fame which Napoleon declared to be the true immortality of the soul? These are questions that the publication in the Magazine Section of The Times has now raised, and which shed a new light upon one of the most spectacular performances of the Civil War.

Gen. Sherman's letters, as picked up in the old bookstore and published in these columns on August 3, spoke of Gen. H. V. Boynton, and charged him with "suppressing everything but garbled extracts to suit his own end." Gen. Boynton has now replied to this. In the account which follows he reveals the part played by Gen. Grant in the controversy regarding the conception of the March to the Sea and answers the charge of Gen. Sherman.

IN THE TIMES of Aug. 3 there was a very interesting account of the finding of numerous old letters, among them some by Gen. William T. Sherman. Such of the letters as were reprinted in THE TIMES article were in criticism of a book which I published in 1875, in which, under the title of "Sherman's Historical Raid," various statements of Sherman's memoirs were contrasted with those of the official records—these records, in many cases, being his own.

THE NEWLY FOUND LETTERS.

The paragraphs referring to this publication were these:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, 1875.

Dear Moulton: I have now finished Boynton's comments on the (Sherman) memoirs. They are ingeniously contrived, and will doubtless form the basis of future attacks on me. Hardly anybody will read them except such as are looking for material. I do not myself propose to answer Boynton, and I don't want you to—but as others may quote him as authority I have interlined throughout the book my opinion of its various parts, and will have Tourtelotte to copy them into another copy for you to keep, should anything transpire to make it proper. At this moment I will only supply a blank left in Gen. Grant's letter to me at Savannah, dated Jan. 1, 1865, omitted on Page 257 of the memoirs, to which mine treating of Gen. Thomas's slowness was an answer, and forms the basis of all the criticisms on me for admiting that Gen. Thomas was slow. I preferred to take the blow myself to fending it off on Gen. Grant, who knows well that it was he and not me that first used the expression. (I will write this extract on another leaf that you may insert it in your copy of the memoirs.) The effect of Boynton's book will be various on various readers—thus Gen. Ord writes me from San Antonio: "Were I you, I would write Boynton a letter of thanks for his book and say you have advised all your friends to buy it. I haven't completed reading your book yet—reading it aloud from time to time en famille, but it improves as it advances."

W. T. SHERMAN.

SHERMAN ON BOYNTON.

The extract to which Gen. Sherman refers is written out in his own hand, and, together with a note signed with his initials, is as follows:

"Sherman's Memoirs."
Vol. 2, P. 257.

I was induced to do this because I did not believe Thomas could possibly be got off before Spring. His pursuit of Hood indicated a sluggishness that satisfied me he would never do to conduct one of our campaigns. The command of the advance of the pursuit was left to subordinates, while Thomas followed far behind. When Hood had crossed the Tennessee, and those in pursuit had reached it, Thomas had not much more than half crossed the State, from which he returned to Nashville to take steamer to Eastport. He is possessed of excellent judgment, great coolness, and honesty, but is not good on pursuit. He also reported his troops fagged, and that it was necessary to equip up. This report and a determination to give the enemy no rest determined me to use his surplus troops elsewhere.

U. S. GRANT.

I believe Boynton had this letter, but he purposely suppressed it, as also Mr. Lincoln's letters to me at Nashville—recognizing the truth that "they simply acquiesced," and that the division of the troops into two parts, one to act defensively in Tennessee, the other to act offensively toward Richmond; "let those who sat in darkness see a great light." Boynton suppressed everything but garbled extracts to suit his own end.

W. T. S.

GEN. BOYNTON'S ANSWER.

This letter of Gen. Grant's, which Gen. Sherman charged that I "purposely suppressed," was a private letter of Grant to Sherman, which, of course, I never saw until Gen. Sherman reproduced it in his memoirs, himself omitting the paragraph which, in his letter to Col. Moulton, he charged me with suppressing. The letter from Mr. Lincoln, from which Gen. Sherman quotes very briefly, was given in full in my book. These facts do not exactly substantiate the statement that "Boynton suppressed everything but garbled extracts to suit his own end."

The story of the review of Sherman's memoirs, to which publication his letter refers, and Gen. Grant's interest and participation in the same, is pertinent to the discussion opened by the Moulton letter, and is not without historical significance.

Upon the appearance of the Sherman memoirs, being then Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, I wrote a single letter pointing out historical errors in the volume. This was reproduced in Washington. Gen. Belknap, then Secretary of War, in speaking of this Gazette letter and the memoirs, said that President Grant had said to him: "Belknap, I have finished the memoirs, and it would seem from them that I had but very little to do with the late war."

I was then given full access to the official records of the war, which at that time were a sealed book to the public, for the purpose of further testing Gen. Sherman's volumes by them.

The letters to The Gazette developed into a series. With the concurrence of Gen. Grant, the letters, as they appeared, were republished in The National Republican, at Washington, which was then an organ of the Grant Administration.

GEN. GRANT'S PART.

Gen. Grant took a personal interest in the progress of the criticisms, and had his records at the White House searched for material he wished to have used in contradiction of certain claims of Gen. Sherman, notably that of having originated the march to the sea. Not being able to find a letter of his to Halleck, written before the opening of the Spring campaigns of 1864, showing that his intention was to have Sherman's army, then near Chattanooga, push through to the sea, Gen. Grant sent to Gen. Badeau at London, who then had some of the war records in his possession, to see if the desired letter was among them.

Later it was found in the files of the War Department, and was used in the review of the memoirs. It clearly showed Grant's design to have Sherman's army march to the sea, and, taken in connection with a map sent to Gen. Sherman by a staff officer early in the season, showed both Mobile and Savannah as objective points. Before the movement from Atlanta began Mobile Harbor was in control of the Union forces, and Savannah remained as Grant's objective.

There was a long but ineffectual search for this map by Gen. Grant's officers. It was described as showing by red lines the territory already in Union control and by blue lines that which it was proposed to secure by the campaigns of 1864. The map was found just as the compilation of maps for the War Record Atlas was about completed, and appears as one of the last plates in that collection. It shows a blue line leading from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and blue lines thence both to Mobile and Savannah. The map and the letter to Halleck bore dates months in advance of that given by Gen. Sherman in his memoirs as the time when the idea of the march to the sea first occurred to him.

When the series of letters to The Gazette was completed, and the question arose of publishing them in permanent form, before sending the copy to the printer it was forwarded to Long Branch, where the President's office was then established, with the request that it might be still further examined, with a view of making it certain that all material points were sustained by the official records. The manuscript for the book was returned by the President's private secretary with the statement that none of its points had been upset and an expression of the further belief that none would be. This correspondence is in my possession.

Subsequently, during Gen. Grant's tour of the world, John Russell Young, who was of the party, in a published interview with Gen. Grant, represented him as saying in regard to Sherman's memoirs that he had been temporarily disturbed by my newspaper letters in review of Sherman, but that he then discredited my criticisms.

This led to a public declaration on my part that, as the entire manuscript of the reviewing volume had been approved at Long Branch before publication, probably Young had unintentionally exaggerated Gen. Grant's observations. As a matter of fact, the notes for that chapter of the book treating of the relations of the Secretary of War to the commanding General of the army were furnished from the Executive office at Long Branch. This was always a very sore subject with Gen. Sherman.

Later, one of Grant's military family, becoming involved in a newspaper controversy, published some slurs upon my review of Sherman's book. This led to a public discussion, which at last compelled the publication of the correspondence with Long Branch as the only means of self-defense. The appearance of these letters ended that controversy.

H. V. BOYNTON.

RAILROADS DECORATE STATIONS.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The general adoption of flower gardening by all leading American railroads is at most but a short way off. An unexpected enlargement of this branch of railroad evolution is apparent this season. One trunk line east of Chicago alone last Spring distributed 30,000 blooming plants to station agents.

The smallest stations are receiving as much attention as the larger ones. In fact the scope of this development is to include even the surroundings of the freight offices, and in many instances the flagman's shanty, and the American passenger is to look out upon a profusion of nature's beauties at every regular stop.

For a big corporation to begin this work along a stretch of a thousand miles or more of railroad is no small proposition. It entails expense that would scarce be chanced on an experiment. In the adoption of flower gardening the railroads simply show their recognition of a public demand.

Flower gardening has found its way into the schools, into the grounds of Government buildings, and nowadays into the little yards of even the very poor. The late President, John Newell, of the Lake Shore is said to have recognized the necessity of flower gardening by the railroads of the country more than a decade ago. He was a lover of flowers. He inaugurated on a small scale the work which has since grown so extensively on this road. Before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing it develop remarkably, and his successors are as enthusiastic as he is in pushing it forward.

The Lake Shore has on its lines two large greenhouses with competent florists in charge. One of these is situated at Hillsdale, Mich., and the other at Mentor, Ohio. These greenhouses are said to have 2,000 square feet of bench room. It was from these that the 30,000 blooming plants were sent forth this last Spring. One advantage of a big corporation being back of such a plan is that its provisions will be carried out with all the system and care necessary to success without regard to expense.

At the first opportune time in the Spring the flower trains begin their journeys, and forces of men prepare and fertilize the beds ready to receive the plants. Grass seed is sown over all bare spots on the lawns, so that the stretch of green sod may be unbroken when Summer is at its best.

At some points the scenery varies. At one stop perhaps there will be a sort of fountain, with its water bubbling up among a collection of rugged rocks, while at the next station a specialty will be made of handsomely laid out gravel walks amid a profusion of flowers; at one depot the plants will be used as a border to the lawn, while at other points the flowers are in huge beds. To preserve the beauty of the surroundings it is often necessary to protect the lawns by a low fence, and to hang out the familiar sign "keep off the grass." When clearing suitable spots for the erection of new depots the workmen, now and then, in accordance with orders, leave a friendly tree of big dimensions to shade the waiting crowds of passengers.

A noticeable feature of the work this year has been its extension to villages and cities and along the branch lines. Some of the prettiest station surroundings are to be found in towns and cities of populations ranging from 3,000 to 15,000. This improvement work is in keeping with the new stone stations which are fast supplanting the inadequate wooden structures of the smaller places. The Pennsylvania company in enlarging its floral department this year has included the beautifying of the flagman's shanties and other of the smaller buildings with vines, while on some of the Vanderbilt roads window boxes of flowers have been placed on old freight offices.

With reference to branch lines, for example, the foremen of the Jamestown and Franklin branch road out of Astabula, Ohio, received orders the past Spring to run a foot wide sod line of healthy grass a few feet from the rails on both sides of the tracks. A clear gravel space was to be left between the track and the sod line. At several of the stops the work of preparing large lawns about the stations has also been begun, and, in another year or so, flowers will likely be added.

It was reparted a short time ago that the Pennsylvania Railroad has under advisement the offering of premiums for the most attractive house and barn and premises in the towns along its main line, with a view to improving the general appearance of much of the territory. Before trying to stimulate the residents to improve their farms and home property the Pennsylvania railroad has painted its own buildings in such sections.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,

Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

MR. SCHWAB'S "breakdown," or "threatened breakdown," or "slight illness," or "indisposition," or "tired feeling," or whatever it may be that has started the rumors is moving all the lazy fellows on both sides of the Atlantic to noisy sympathy. Here at last, they say, is a clear case of the evils of hard work—a powerful young man gone to pieces just when his full strength should have been at its beginning. And The London Chronicle's lazy man says: "The chief of such a corporation as the Steel Trust must lead a life compared to which a drunkard's is healthy [healthful?] and a gambler's tame."

Beyond question, a man who had never been in the steel business put suddenly at the head of the Steel Corporation would feel and show that he was leading a wild life. But Mr. Schwab has been in the steel industry for about twenty years. He has grown up in it; he has learned it in all its branches; he knows it as well as a cross-roads general storekeeper knows his stock of goods to the last bolt of calico and the last can of apple butter. Nor is he in charge of the whole Steel Trust, but only of the manufacturing department of it—his specialty; and then he has scores of able assistants who take the detail off his hands. Mr. Schwab has shown that he has plenty of time for outside matters. He works hard, as a matter of course, but he is, also as a matter of course, one of those men who answer to Walter Scott's description of himself: "As for telling me not to work, Molly might as well put the kettle on the fire and say, 'Now, don't boil.'"

Of Brain or of Stomach?

Further, as in the case of every other man who breaks down "because of overwork," before there can be a proper decision there must be an answer to the question, Overwork of what? Of brain or of stomach?

Mr. Schwab is no longer a laborer with his muscles. He leads a sedentary life, and such exercise as he gets is got in driving—a very poor form of exercise, though better than none at all. On his way to New York the other day, when he had just risen from a sick bed and was walking with difficulty, he had lunch; not dinner, but lunch. One of the newspapers very thoughtfully published the list of things he ate:

Two plates of soup, half a roast chicken, green corn, potatoes, lima beans, cantaloupe, two pieces of lemon pie, a cup of coffee.

There is a dinner for a farmhand or a polo player. Either would have to exercise very hard indeed to overcome the discouragement to his health contained in two pieces of lemon pie, floated in coffee.

The doctors who raise such an outcry against the killing pace of this generation, as if there were never any hard work done in the world before, would change their cry somewhat if they would go down town any weekday at the noon hour and look in upon a Board of Directors at lunch. Of all the hard-working generations of the human race, this is the first that has been sedentary. Thanks to improved sanitation, it is doing very well. But it would have still less to complain of if it ate like a sedentary generation, instead of like a generation of warriors or wilderness-tamers.

The Varieties of Divorce.

The change in New York State's divorce laws, putting three months between the Judge's decree and his order of divorce necessary to make it valid, has raised again the discussion of our forty-eight or fifty different kinds of divorce. There are excellent reasons why the Constitution did not originally have a clause permitting Congress to legislate for uniform divorce, and these reasons are still in force and will probably prevent a Constitutional amendment giving Congress that power for many and many a year.

When the Constitution was written marriage and divorce were regarded as religious matters rather than civil. The State was not thought to be so considerable a part of the third party to the contract or to its dissolution as the Church. And among the sects there were, and still are, the widest possible differences of opinion as to divorce. The laws of each State fairly reflect the opinion of the dominant sect or sects in that State. And, as in all such matters, opinion as to divorce tends to persist unchanged in the same environments. The people of the States where divorce is easy do not regard divorce as an evil, but as a good. They may pass laws seeking to restrict the growth of divorce colonies in their States, but they do not pass laws restricting freedom of divorce. And they would fiercely resent, on grounds of religion and on grounds of personal liberty, any attempt to curtail that freedom.

Speaking in a general way, the West is strongly for liberal divorce. It inherits this from its Puritan ancestors, who regarded it as a frightful violation of morality and religion for a man and a woman to be compelled to live together when marriage had with them ceased to be productive of Christian virtues and had become provocative of the reverse. On the other hand, the Episcopalians of New York and South Carolina and some other States regarded divorce in any circumstances as of doubtful morality. Indiana places practically no restriction upon divorce; South Carolina forbids it altogether, and between these extremes come the other States and the Territories with modifications that represent the compromises between the various opinions of various sects.

A little study of the divorce problem from this viewpoint will make it appear that we shall never have a National divorce law unless marriage ceases to be regarded as a religious contract by any considerable part of the American people, and that then the National divorce law would be nearer Indiana's or South Dakota's than New York's or South Carolina's.

Getting Tired of Devery.

Devery's humor grows wearisome and monotonous, doubtless because Sheehan and Goodwin are shrewdly silent, and so give him nothing to fling his clubs at. But the crowds still follow him about, and the public mouth is still in readiness to grin if he gives it occasion.

In addition to the fact that while Devery is regarded by informed people as a disgrace, he has not been formally convicted of anything of which he has been accused, and so, though his enemies are in possession of the City Government and the District Attorney's office, there is a further excuse for the people of the Ninth District.

Even should he be chosen Tammany leader there—which is not an absolute certainty—still, the people of the Ninth would not be convicted of want of common decency. The Ninth Assembly District—Twentieth to Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue to the North River—contains a very fair average of the population of New York. If Devery were appealing to it he would not be chosen; he would be beaten overwhelmingly. But he is not appealing to it, but only to a very small part of it—the Democratic voters who have taken the trouble to enroll for the primaries. There are more than 12,000 voters in the district; of these 7,000 are Democrats; of these 7,000 Democrats only 4,000 are enrolled; of these 4,000 Devery, to win, must get only 2,000, perhaps less. And it must be remembered also that the largest part of any primary enrollment list is invariably made up of the very worst elements in the voting population. If he should win it would be by the votes of less than one-sixth of the voters of the district, less than one-third of the Democratic voters.

It is the same old story, the one that explains how it happens that there are so many men in public life who humiliatingly misrepresent the American average. And until some real remedy is found for avoiding the inevitable results of partisanship and packed primaries and "fake" conventions, &c., is it fair to say that such and such a boss or Senator or Congressman or Assemblyman or Alderman is evidence of the turpitude of the community that nominally elected him?

Quaint Theory of Tariff Reform.

If Gov. Shaw and Congressman Littlefield and the others of that school of tariff reformers had ever read Jeremy Bentham's essay on political fallacies, as wittily popularized by Sydney Smith, they would be afraid to advance their quaint but far from new theory of tariff reform. As Bentham-Smith points out, one of the favorite devices of the defenders of a hoary abuse is to say, "Yes, yes, to be sure; we are as fiercely opposed to abuses as any one; and we admit that there may be something in what you say about this abuse. And when we get around to it we shall remedy it. But—the remedy you suggest—good heavens, no; never, never!"

Gov. Shaw and the others are eager for tariff reform. But they hasten to defend every one of the schedules which the people regard with disfavor. There must be reform, they say; but these are not the schedules to touch; changing them would ruin the country. There must be reciprocity treaties, but not the treaties our late lamented leader negotiated in a thoughtless moment, and not any other treaties that have been suggested or that we can think of just now.

It would seem to be greatly to the credit of the good manners of the audiences of these "reformers" that there are no outbursts of laughter. Or are their audiences under a similar impression to that audience which assembled in a church to hear a lecture by Mark Twain, and refused to crack a smile because it believed he must be speaking seriously since he was speaking in a church?

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

FISH WERE AVENGED.

A FEW weeks ago an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England noticed as he was passing by a naturalist's house that some dead goldfish were floating in a globe which stood in one of the windows. Making inquiries, he discovered that the water in the globe had not been changed for several days.

Knowing that this was sufficient to cause death among the fish, he made a formal charge of cruelty against the naturalist. When the case was called in court he produced as a witness a professor of a museum of natural history, who testified that goldfish could not live under such conditions and that before dying they would suffer much agony. The Judge was evidently impressed by this testimony, for he promptly fined the naturalist $10.

England Adopts West Point System

Significance of Selection of Col. Kitson as Head of Sandhurst—Was Studying American Military Methods at West Point When Appointed Last Week—His Testimony Before British Committee of Inquiry—A Strong Believer in American Methods Chosen to Reform British Military Academy.

GREAT BRITAIN is once again paying the tribute of the "sincerest flattery" to the United States in the proverbial manner—by imitation. And the compliment to America is greater in this instance than ever before, because the institution to be imitated is one which, until a short while ago, the English fondly believed was inferior to the similar institution in their own country.

The Royal Military College at Sandhurst, one of those British institutions which have been regarded with almost as much reverence as Westminster Abbey or the Tower of London, is to be remodeled on American lines. In other words, Great Britain is to have the nearest possible approach to West Point.

Three years ago, before the Boer war, a declaration that this might be advisable would have resulted in the denunciation of the malicious iconoclast who made the suggestion by every fine old Tory in the United Kingdom. Today, with the exception of a few wails in the Tory newspapers, the change is admitted to be necessary, and is heartily welcomed by all those who have the interests of the British Army at heart. This is one of the results of the Boer war.

This radical advance from old-time methods is not merely under discussion at the present moment; it has actually been effected so far as the Government is concerned. The old system of a Board of Governors of the Royal Military College has been superseded and a single head of the institution has been appointed.

SANDHURST'S NEW HEAD.

The officer selected for this duty is Col. Kitson, who was at one time Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, and who then made a very careful study of the methods at West Point. Col. Kitson was in this city last week, having arrived here a few days ago from West Point, where he continued his inquiry into the system by which the officers of the United States Army are trained.

For years Col. Kitson has been advocating the introduction of the West Point system at Sandhurst, and there is no doubt that his appointment to his new post is due to his intimate knowledge of that system and his anxiety to introduce it.

Col. Kitson recently had a chance of expressing his views on army education under circumstances which secured the widest possible hearing for them, and, as the result shows, the powers that be have heeded his advice. He was called as a witness before the Committee on Military Education and Training which Parliament appointed at the time when it really appeared as though the great majority of British officers, however brave and unselfish they might be, were utter "muffs" when confronted with a clever enemy; were almost without initiative, and, worst of all, were without zeal for their profession, regarding the army as a superior sort of club or a stepping stone to good society.

The committee did its work thoroughly, and issued a report which was a remarkably candid document. In the course of his evidence before the committee Col. Kitson compared the systems at Sandhurst and West Point, greatly to the disadvantage of the former, and the report unreservedly condemned the systems both at the Royal Military College and the Royal Military Academy. The latter institution is at Woolwich, and it is there that artillery officers are trained, or are supposed to be trained.

It was June 7 last that the committee's report was made public, and the British newspapers have been discussing it ever since. So have the members of the London army clubs, and some old-fashioned retired Generals and Colonels have regarded it as only another indication that "the country is going to the deuce, Sir!" But the facts and figures which the committee presented led to the conclusions which were only too obvious to people of open mind, and the country as a whole is heartily anxious to give the American system a trial.

BRITISH OFFICER AN AMATEUR.

"The British officer is an amateur"—that was the burden of the report. The witnesses examined, so the report, which was an extremely long one, said, were unanimous in declaring that the junior officers were lamentably deficient in military knowledge, in the desire to acquire knowledge, and in zeal. It was declared that the officers would not work unless compelled to do so; that "keenness is out of fashion" and "not correct form."

The committee found that many officers did not possess even a common elementary education, and protested that "officers ought at least to be able to express themselves clearly and concisely in their own language." At both Sandhurst and Woolwich, it was reported, "instructors have no inducement to teach the cadets; still less to work."

Since the report appeared many other interesting and remarkable facts have been adduced by means of letters in the newspapers and otherwise. It is found that when a young man enters a British regiment his superior officers care nothing as to what his military acquirements are. All they wish to know is whether he is a "gentleman," and what allowance from home he will receive; in other words, whether he will be a "credit to the regiment" in the polo field, with the hounds, and in other ways which involve the spending of much money.

It is in giving a different tone to Sandhurst that Col. Kitson can be valuable, but he can also do a great deal in another way. It has been pointed out that not all of the young men who enter the army are gilded youths who want the added lustre a military title gives. There are many who are genuinely anxious to learn their profession thoroughly, and who don't care whether or not it is "good form" to become good soldiers.

A letter from one of these was printed in The London Times, and it "gave away" the system which prevails at Sandhurst even more completely than the committee's report had done.

"I was," said the writer, "at a private school of high repute, at a public school second to none, and at a military college, and I find it very difficult to call to mind any instructor who taught me anything at all, or who took the slightest trouble to arouse an interest in the work on hand. There were books and punishment; I recollect no teaching."

This apparently means that the writer had been educated at Eton and at Sandhurst. He went on:

"Cadets are ordered to clean their belts with pipeclay; they are not allowed to clean their rifles. Does not this one sentence explain the whole situation, and, pray, is this the fault of the cadet? * * * I suppose it may fairly be said that the two most conspicuous failings displayed in the late war were ignorance of scouting and ignorance of the management of horses. And here is not the incapacity of the Colonel—the instructor—very evident?"

The writer told a good deal more in his letter, which, it is hardly necessary to add, made a sensation. He declared frankly that, unless officers can secure "the lady influence" all advancement is hopeless.

The superiority of the system at West Point, not only over that at Sandhurst and Woolwich, but also over the systems at military schools all over the Continent of Europe, has been admitted by the foremost foreign military experts for years. To take the latest instance, the Russian Grand Duke Boris, who is now in this country, said almost as soon as he landed that the officers of the Russian Army realized the pre-eminence of West Point as a military school. When a foreign commander comes to America, like Prince Henry, he hardly ever departs without an examination, as thorough as he is allowed to make, of the system by which the officers of the United States Army are trained.

THE WEST POINT SYSTEM.

West Point is unique. There could hardly be a greater contrast than that between its system and Sandhurst's. Its one object is to turn out soldiers. To that everything is sacrificed. So rigid is the discipline during the four years it takes to go through the school that daily life in a penitentiary is said to be preferable.

Not more than a fourth of those who enter are graduated. At Sandhurst the cadet stays a few months, "just long enough to learn how to wear his uniform," the presumption being that he will learn his profession in the field. At West Point the presumption is that when he is graduated he knows his profession and is a thorough, scientifically trained soldier.

West Point, with more than a century of history behind it, has completely justified itself. Its system has been vindicated in war. During the civil war, when there were, on both sides, millions of volunteers with equal opportunity, it is a singular fact that not a single officer, either North or South, achieved a first-class reputation who was not a graduate of West Point. This significant fact was not lost upon students of the art of war in Europe, who pointed to it as the most striking justification of the professional as against the amateur soldier.

A. K. Fallows, writing recently in The Evening Post on the West Point system, said:

"Only 100 demerits are needed to send a boy on his way mourning, and when one remembers that it is not at all difficult to get 100 demerits in a day, getting through West Point begins to seem almost as difficult as a task of Hercules. What makes the vigorous system effective in all its branches is competition raised to the nth power. A boy feels it from the moment he puts on his 'plebeskin,' the soft uniform which distinguishes him from the rest of the school for the first few months until he takes his diploma and walks out of West Point into a wider military academy. He is marked on every recitation, every hour of the day has its good record or its bad record. One second late at roll-call means a demerit, and there are twenty of them in a day.

INFLUENCE OF TRADITION.

"Aside from the drills and the other technical soldier training, and the academic course, which is excellent, the West Point boy has all the molding power of a century of tradition brought to bear upon him—tradition, the subtle influence of strong men who have reacted on West Point as West Point has reacted on them. When the one-year men and the ten-year men and the twenty-year men go back it will not be the West Point of drills and demerits that they drink to, but the West Point which has evolved a personality out of a hundred years of traditions. 'Just as a minor matter,' said one enthusiastic graduate of the Class of '86, 'think what it means to have the achievements of your country for daily diet, to have the same waiter, as I did, who waited on Gen. Grant forty years before?'"

West Point of course has the picked of the picked in a way which Sandhurst can never hope to attain. It has an enormous population to draw upon for a chosen few.

Its history is without a parallel among military schools. In the Confederate Army were 151 general officers graduates of "the Point." On the Union side, through men like Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Halleck, Meade, Thomas, Schofield, Rosecrans, Hooker, Buell, Hancock, Slocum, and a host of others, it won a measure of glory unequaled among military schools.

Standing apart from ordinary American life, West Point turns out what the military world here and abroad regards as the highest type of the finished soldier. In the midst of a democracy it exercises upon its cadets a discipline which for duration and severity excels that of any prison.

Yet the system, which Britain is now to try to imitate, is the thing. And the system, as has been said, has completely justified itself. Its strongest advocates are those who have passed through the ordeal. Col. Kitson may create something like West Point in England. But he can never create "the traditions of the Point," which in no small degree help to form the character of the future officer.

New York's New Children's Court

First Institution of the Kind in the City to Open Next Week—A Curious Judicial Experiment—Where the Court Will Hold Its Sessions—To Save Juvenile Delinquents from Contact with Crime.

TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1902, will, if all goes well, be a date to be recalled with pride in the annals of New York, in the records of the law and in the solution of social problems which concern the reclaiming of waifs of the poor. All is now in readiness for the starting on that day of the long-anticipated Children's Court, which for the first time in New York's history will take day by day her unfortunate or slightly sinning little ones and decide upon the best way of giving them a fresh start in life elsewhere than as part of a long docket of the dregs and criminals of society in police court or police station.

The first document of this new court was issued on Wednesday of this past week, quietly and without comment, despite its great importance, and it read:

Resolutions adopted by the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, Aug. 19, 1902:

Resolved, That we, the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions of the First Division of the City of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 590 of the Laws of 1902, assign a separate part for the hearing and disposition of cases heretofore within the jurisdiction of the City Magistrates, involving the trial or commitment of children, which part shall be called the "Children's Court," said Children's Court to open on the 2d day of September, 1902; and it is further

Resolved, That the said court shall be held in the building 66 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York; and it is further

Resolved, That the Board of City Magistrates be herewith notified of the foregoing resolutions, and that a copy of the same be forthwith transmitted to said board.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Thus there is launched a movement that has been in embryo and under discussion for nearly seven years, and that promises to be one of the greatest steps forward in the direction of "child-saving." Hitherto in New York, careful and humane as the Judges and charity society officials were, the wayward children of the streets, little and big boys and girls that had run wild and done some little wrong, not enough for punishment but merely the slightest step on the downward path from which they could easily have been pulled back, were forced to be herded in courtrooms with hardened criminals, brought face to face and into close touch with just what they should have been kept away from.

All this the Children's Court that comes into existence a week from Tuesday sweeps away, as if it never had been. Except as witnesses or in certain cases as plaintiffs or in guardianship proceedings, the courts of the city will know children no more. Concerning the criminal courts, this is literally and strictly so.

The thousands of cases of wicked or destitute or mischievous or abandoned children each year will no longer come into the familiar courtrooms of the town. The Magistrates or police courts will from now on be without their quota of pitiable or grotesquely assertive little figures daily, and thousands of youngsters who know dimly enough what is bad already will no longer be made a part of some of the most wretched scenes of life.

AVOIDING POLICE STATIONS.

Instead, without ceremony, without opportunity to feel proud at the sensation they are making in being handled like the "grown ups," the children that have committed crimes little and big, together with the children that have been deserted, will all be taken forthwith to a roomy building on Third Avenue at the corner of Eleventh Street. The new law is simple in its directions and imperative. It commands policemen to take the children they have "bagged" or have had handed over to them to this Children's Court without delay.

Except in special cases where they could be at once bailed out by their parents they are not to be taken to the police station. And if any child is brought to a police court it is made the duty of the Magistrate sitting to have him or her dispatched instanter to the Children's Court. If it should become necessary to arrest a child at night or before or after the court is in session—which rarely happens—then that child is to be turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—the Gerry society.

Such children will be kept in the rooms of the Gerry society over night, and will be taken down in the morning at the opening of the court. There, kept quietly in upper rooms of this old-fashioned building, which was for many years the headquarters of the Department of Charities and Correction, their number added to by shoals of children brought in as the day wears on and lessened by the rapid disposal of cases on the part of the Judge who only has children's affairs to consider, they will wait their turn as if they were in school, but in a school with power unimagined.

CHILDREN DEFINED.

In the twinkling of an eye, therefore, the career of the "smart" boy of the street is shorn of its romance. Gone are the possibilities for the half-grown, wild girl who has before this seen in arrest after thievery or small escapades only pleasing adventure.

The law that made this Children's Court construes all who are sixteen years of age and under as children, and places them under the authority of this court. In the new courtroom, under this new plan, both will now disgustedly find themselves of no more account than the veriest "kid," and without the importance their youth gave them in police court annals.

This is a factor to be taken into consideration, and it will show itself to be of much significance in this new method of handling one of the greatest of problems. But the newly created Children's Court has other reasons for existence. In place of having to pass on many a cause the Judge of the court will give his whole time to these children's cases, sitting here day following day for two months at a time. This practice, if it does not perhaps make perfect, will at least secure for these children wiser, more expert, justice than they have ever had before.

It is calculated that within the first twelve months of this court's existence 9,000 children will come before it on criminal charges, to say nothing of cases of abandonment, failure on the part of parents to care for, and a hundred like circumstances. Some say that 9,000 is too high an estimate, this being 10 per cent. of all the criminal arraignments a year in New York. But whether 9,000 or not, the number will certainly be not far from that. The keynote of the Children's Court is expressed in this phrase of The Juvenile Record of Chicago: "It is wiser and less expensive to save children than to punish criminals."

Officially, this Children's Court will be known as the "Court of Special Sessions, First Division, of the City of New York, Children's Part." It is, as its title implies, but another courtroom of the Court of Special Sessions. The act of the Legislature that created it provided for another Justice to be added to the five that already made up this court, and arranged that but one Judge at a time should occupy the Children's Court bench, instead of the three that sit at the regular Special Sessions.

In practice this regulation has been worked out so that each Judge of the Special Sessions Court will take a term of two months at the juventile court at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street. Justice Willard Olmstead, the new Judge of Special Sessions, who was formerly a Police Magistrate, will preside over the children during the coming months of September and October, and Justice Julius Mayer during November and December.

The new court has a wide range over juvenile sin, disturbance, and trouble. It is limited in its powers but in two directions. Any crime that a child may commit under a capital offense comes within its bounds. Homicide may not, however, be tried from its bench. Cases of this nature must go to General Sessions, the new law not changing the old in this particular. Again, in any case where a child is accused jointly with an adult, that case must come down to Special Sessions and be tried in the usual way.

VARIETY OF CASES.

But otherwise the juvenile court's powers are absolute. It will handle cases of vagrancy, thievery, burglary, truancy, cases of ungovernable children, of children led away by larger boys and girls, of ruffianism. This list but indicates its province.

All these juvenile crimes, large and small, have been taken up by the Magistrates' courts and the Court of Special Sessions in years gone by. But they have been handled in the midst of much other business, never before in an expert way. It is in no sense to be the purpose of this new court to secure convictions and to send boys to institutions. The fewer such the greater success will attend the experiment. The underlying principle here is to be to lead youth out of the way of crime, to arrange it so that imprisonment will not, if possible, follow a first offense, but that the "first offense" may be made such a lesson that it will be the last.

Its keynote, after all, is that whoever sits on its bench shall be more than a Judge in the ordinary sense, that he shall have wise farsightedness as applied to youth, be able to see at a glance what may be made out of a boy or girl, and able to inspire those who have gone wrong with the determination to make good men and women of themselves.

Precisely this is what Judge Tuthill of the Chicago Juvenile Court has accomplished. This plan of a court for children and children alone, though now first to be tried in this city, is by no means new in this country, and especially in the West. The Chicago children's court has afforded a successful instance of what may be done in guiding children who to the unknowing mind would appear incorrigible.

Here the Justice who presides is much more than an ordinary judicial officer. He is, to the boys and girls that appear before him, an ideal father, stern yet understanding, knowing boys and girls from head to foot and sympathizing with them and their temptations, but not to be deceived, never to be trifled with or lied to. He is human to them, all the while enveloped in an air of mystery that they can make nothing of. To them his powers are unlimited, and they fear something unimaginable if once before him they break their given word or ever after go wrong.

Judge Tuthill has set the standard for the bench at children's courts throughout the country, and this New York court, though it will by no means correspond to the Chicago court in all its details, yet will have much of its spirit. Whatever Judge happens to be sitting there will be garbed in his robes, and all the traditions of the court further down town will be kept up.

THE COURT STAFF.

A small staff will actually man it, for the reason that most of the detail—the real work of caring for the children while they are waiting in the building to be called up for examination—will be taken in hand by the Gerry Society. This association will be no small part of the court, no inconsiderable fraction of its machinery.

Actual punishment, in most instances with the young wrong doers of both sexes, will be but a last resort—as often as possible it will be case after case of suspended sentence and probation. The Gerry Society will in these instances be the "probation officer," and it will be to this society the young offenders must report once a week to give account of themselves and show that they are walking in the right path.

Another thing the Gerry Society will do. Brought more than ever into contact with needy children, it will relieve cases of juvenile destitution and suffering, and when such cases come before the presiding judge he will have only to send for the Society agent in the building. The association has been given one of the roms on the second floor to use as an office and supply room. This apartment adjoins two rooms, one for boys and the other for girls, where the children will await their turn.

These children's rooms wil also be under the society's care, and in them the youngsters wil be fed when necessary and carefully looked after. Each will accommodate thirty to forty children. They are furnished with benches. Though the entire building is fitted up so as to dispel the jail idea, nevertheless it has been thought best in these children's rooms to have the windows heavily barred, lest some ambitious boys and girls might be verturesome enough to attempt escape.

The old main office of the Charities and Correction Department, with its entrance door on Eleventh Street, has been turned into the court room. It is a large, well lighted apartment, high of wall and with a skylight in its ceiling. Off of this are chambers for the judge. In a corner of the court room is to be the desk of the Assistant Clerk, who will be the Complaint Clerk.

The court's chief entrance is on Third Avenue, and at the door here is the office of the Clerk and his deputy. The children who are brought down here will all be taken in this way, and piloted up stairs to the rooms above described. Adjoining their rooms is a room for the police officers.

Just what will be made of this Court, how it will succeed, is yet to be determined. Though a score of American cities at least have children's courts no other can be recalled at the moment that has an entire building and large equipment of its own, that has at the same time so powerful an outside organization as the Gerry Society assisting it and also holds sessions every week day throughout the year, excepting on holidays.

Chicago's famous Children's Court, the model thus far for the country, is held but twice a week, Judge Tuthill announcing one day as "dependent day," the other as "delinquent day." On the other days of the week Judge Tuthill tries other causes. Besides Chicago's the other courts for children are all small, though no less successful. None of these cities has found it useful or advisable as yet to procure a distinct institution on a plane with its other courts in a building of its own, with a succession of Judges always in session, as New York is now starting off to do.

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN.

Experts on the reclaiming of children have no doubt as to the result. Those especially responsible for the new court were Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, Elbridge T. Gerry, and present Charity Commissioner Homer Folks.

There is one provision of this New York court that must be carefully noted, for it is significant of the care the wise jurists that drew up the law took in making the court a real court, in which the smallest, most insignificant child could get a hearing that he and his relatives would consider fair. All the cases are to be heard by one assigned Judge of the Court of Special Sessions. But any child can if he so wishes demand a trial before the three Judges of Special Sessions down town, and on such a demand this must be given him.

Children's Courts are now in effective operation in Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, Baltimore, as well as other cities. Boston has no complete children's court, but in one of her largest courts special sessions are given for the hearing of children's cases, and the court room is cleared except for those immediately concerned. Nearly all these juvenile courts are young in establishment, several of them having been started since the first of the year. All have even thus early demonstrated their usefulness, however.

Though it holds its sessions but two days a week the Chicago Juvenile Court is particularly interesting because of its high level and the extent of its jurisdiction. In its powers it is equal to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a grade higher than the Children's Court here that opens next week. In Illinois there are three grades of courts, the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme.

As closely as it is possible to compare the legal systems of one State with another, the Illinois Supreme Court is equivalent to the New York Court of Appeals, and the Circuit Court with the New York Supreme. The Juvenile Court is a Circuit Court, and the Circuit Court of Illinois is descended from the old English Chancery Court as regards its powers. Thus this court can and does go much further than the New York Court will be able to do, and one of its powers is that of guardianship. These questions Judge Tuthill has adjudicated very satisfactorily.

ROBESPIERRE'S CLOCK.

ROBESPIERRE'S clock, which stood in the room occupied by him in the house of the carpenter Duplay, is now in the possession of Mlle. Géniat, an artiste of the Française. The clock, aside from its historical value, is most interesting on account of the curious works. The face is of copper, and has only one hand. At the Chicago exhibition this clock was an object of much interest. It is to be placed in the Carnavelet Museum, by the side of the great clock of the Tuileries, which struck so many historical hours from the time of the Directory until the burning of the Tuileries on the evening of May 24, 1871.

A HERCULES FOUND.

At Boscoreale, a small village near Pompeii, excavators have discovered a magnificent bronze statue of Hercules reposing, seated on a rock, with his club on his shoulder. The work is in a good state of preservation, and is similar in style to the famous Farnese Hercules in the Vatican in Rome. The Director of the museum at Naples is superintending the transportation of the statue.

PREPARING TO WELCOME 10,000 BUYERS

Broadway Hotels Now Crowded and Other Visitors Coming Who Will Spend, It Is Said, $1,000,000,000—$50,000 a Day for Entertainment.

MORE than 3,000 visitors, each with $10,000 or more to spend, are in New York. They are buyers for out-of-town firms and serve as a sort of advance guard for twice as many more who will be here between now and the middle of September.

The first effect of their coming has been to crowd the Broadway hotels until most of them have been compelled to put in cots to provide for their patrons, while others have had to turn people away for want of room. They have also created an unwonted degree of activity at the cafés, restaurants, theatres, and roof gardens, and cabmen and automobile drivers are reaping a harvest of fares and tips quite unusual at this time of the year.

These, however, are merely surface indications of the volume of money brought here by this small army of buyers. The real effect is to be seen in the wholesale and jobbing districts where business is being conducted on a scale seldom equaled at this time of the year, for the buyers have arrived fully two weeks earlier this year than has been their custom in the past, and there are almost twice as many of them as in previous years.

There are those who see in these facts an indication of greatly increased business in every department during the coming Fall and Winter months, for buyers are shrewd and do not buy unless they have good reason for believing that they can dispose of their purchases at a fair profit. They keep their fingers on the pulse of the community in which they live, and their diagnoses of commercial and financial conditions are seldom incorrect.

A very large proportion of them make the rooms of the Merchants' Association their headquarters while here. It is said there that perhaps 10,000 will visit New York during the next thirty days, and that the amount of money they will spend will probably exceed in the aggregate $1,000,000,000.

The coming of the buyers, as has been suggested, interests others than those from whom they buy their goods. They must eat and sleep, and this means fat pickings for the hotels and restaurants. They must see the sights by day and night, and this is where "cabby" comes in.

So do the roof gardens and the theatres, although as a rule the money thus expended comes out of the pockets of the local concern with whom the buyer is dealing.

Almost all of these firms detail certain of their employes to act as entertainers for their customers. The duty of the entertainer is to see that the customer has a good time when he is not scanning samples and dickering over prices, and as the buyers usually come prepared to combine business with pleasure the entertainer has his hands full from start to finish.

The ordinary programme for the day opens with a three hours' seance in the counting room, during which thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise are bought and sold. Then comes an hour or so in a neighboring club or café, where other buyers are met and stories or jokes are told—between drinks.

Luncheon follows in due course, and a ride through the Park is suggested and adopted. The beautiful, clear, cool weather which has blessed New York for several weeks makes this especially enjoyable, and the drive or ride in an automobile takes up all the afternoon. Dinner at a roadhouse is the natural sequence, after which a look in at a roof garden or a vaudeville theatre is the most appropriate thing to do.

This sort of thing has a tendency to whet one's appetite for late suppers and cold bottles, and buyers are no exceptions to this very general rule. After supper the programme is varied according to the tastes of the buyer.

The expense of this entertainment is in the main borne by the firm which employs the entertainer. It seldom amounts to less than $20 a day, and may easily amount to $50, so that $25 would be a fair daily average per man. As this sum is expended on at least three-fourths of all the buyers it amounts in the aggregate to something like $50,000 a day, or $3,000,000 during the buying season, nearly all of which goes into the cash drawers of the hotels, restaurants, and cafes, the box offices of theatres and roof gardens, and the pockets of the "cabbies."

Buyers are, therefore, very popular in New York, and their welcome is ever a cordial one.

LEVELING BAY RIDGE HILLS

A Steam Shovel on a Movable Track Making New Flatland.

OVER in Bay Ridge, between Forty-second and Fiftieth Streets, a great work is unostentatiously being completed, which is nothing less than the transforming of hilly land into an absolutely level and graded plot of ground, utilizable for railway and docking terminals.

The country situated between the streets named and Second Avenue and the Bay is a wilderness of grassy hills, used chiefly as a dumping ground for refuse. The work of transforming it into a level and graded plot of land is rapidly progressing, and what was once a picturesque group of hills will be nothing but a monotonous stretch of level earth.

The work is being done for the Bush Terminal Company of South Brooklyn. The process of grading and leveling the hills is simple enough once you grasp the principle. Two temporary tracks are laid down over the territory to be reconstructed. These are about six feet apart. The tracks are permanently secured by means of rivets to the wooden ties on which they rest.

Hence when they are to be moved to some other place, which happens about two or three times a day, a platoon of men equipped with picks are set at work to remove them, and instead of tearing up the tracks, which would mean an enormous expenditure of extra time and labor, all they have to do is to shift the tracks to their new destination.

This work completed, a gigantic steam shovel—a combination of a locomotive engine and a small crane—and a train of open freight cars is put on the track. The steam shovel then "bunks into" the innocent hill like a battering ram. A few minutes of confusion and steam spouting follow. The air is filled with noise and dust, and an opening wedge is made. The cars waiting on the adjoining track are filled up one by one with the sand and earth, the crane of the steam shovel as soon as it is full of earth lifting it over into the car opposite them, once more digging the ground as hungrily as ever until the hill, which has stood the test of ages, has disappeared as if by magic.

As soon as this is done both the "shovel" and the trains are withdrawn, and the tracks relaid preparatory to some other assault. The accumulated carloads of earth are dumped at some place where the level surface is broken by a valley rather than a hill. In this manner the superfluity of one spot is utilized to level up the break of another plot.

JEALOUS ROMANS.

THE Villa Borghese, whose cool, shady park is the daily promenade of fashionable Roman society and the resort of many Americans, has just been offered for sale, and is the centre of the deepest interest in the Eternal City. The park is private property, but by the will of Cardinal Scipion his heirs are obliged to keep the park open to the public, and at the same time to keep the property in good order.

The cost of keeping up such a domain is immense, and the villa is heavily mortgaged. Recently the property was put up at auction, but no offers were made. Speculators are kept away by the conditions attached. The Romans are very tenacious of the rights given to them by their fellow citizen, Cardinal Scipion, and will not hear of allowing one of the venerable old trees to be cut down and the land divided into building lots.

CUBA—"Lan' sakes! Ah doan blebs ah eber kin pick up dat millyun an hold dis big un."—*From The Ohio State Journal.*

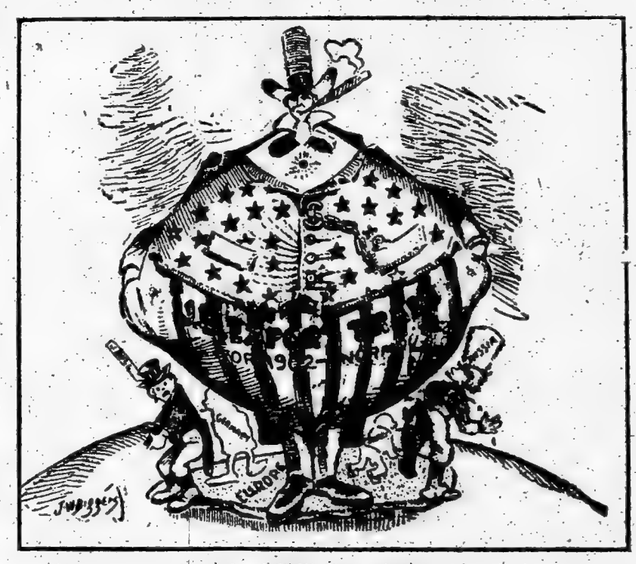

And Still Growing.

—From The Nashville Banner.

TAKING CABLE ABOARD

Steamship Silver Town Storing 3,000 Miles of It in Her Hold to Lay in the Pacific—First Stop Will be at Honolulu After Leaving San Francisco—How the Cable Will be Laid.

IN about six weeks from now the steamship Silver Town, with 3,000 miles of cable coiled in water-tight tanks, which she is now taking on board at London, will leave San Francisco for Hawaii. Two weeks later the Pacific cable will have been laid to Honolulu, and the continuation to the Philippines will begin.

Contrary to what is probably the general belief, the size of the strand which will connect the two hemispheres will be, for the greater part of its length, only an inch in diameter. Near the shore the cable will be considerably thicker—about two and a half inches—on account of accidental strains to which it may be subjected by being caught in the anchors of

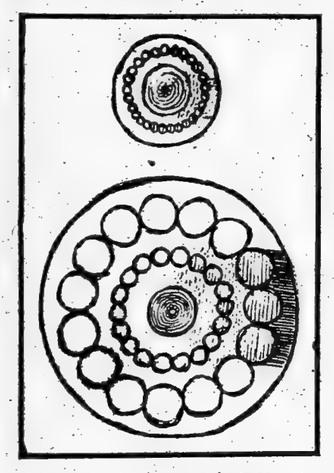

Size of Deep Sea and Shore Cables.

vessels. From this thickness it will taper off to the small deep-sea size.

Although the cable which is being used by the Pacific Cable Company is of English manufacture, the insulating cover of india rubber with which it will be protected in the underground approaches at San Francisco, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and ultimately in China, was made in this city. The cable itself would also have been made here were there facilities in this country for its manufacture. But so far no long cables have been made outside of England.

Since the first cable was laid across the Atlantic there have been many improved methods introduced in cable laying, and while fifty years ago there were several times as many failures as successes, it is not expected that a single hitch will occur to delay the American cable across the Pacific.

LAYING THE CABLE.

The manner in which the cable will be stretched across the ocean bed by the cable ship is an interesting operation. Obviously it would not be possible to steam along and let the cable pay itself out over a pulley, as often many miles of unnecessary strand would be laid, and the whole twisted about in a zigzag line, while the cable itself would often be overstrained in the process of submersion. To obviate this, special machinery for measuring and controlling the speed at which it leaves the ship and for measuring the pull on the cable has been introduced. Similar machinery would have prevented the frequent breaks which occurred during the earlier attempts at cable laying in the Atlantic.

An intricate system of wheels and rollers, with tanks where continual tests for electrical condition can be made, constitute the paying-out apparatus on the Silver Town. The wheels are so arranged that they can be raised or lowered to give the cable less or more "bend" as it passes between them.

Powerful brakes are also supplied by which the speed can be regulated. The length paid out and the rate of paying out are obtained approximately from the number of turns made by the drum over which the cable passes, and this is checked by the mile marks, the known position of the joints, &c., as they pass. The difference between the speed of the ship and the rate of paying out gives the amount of slack.

SUBMARINE HILLS.

Another point which has to be considered is the probability of steep hills being encountered on certain parts of the route. Should one of these hills be at any part steeper than the incline of the cable as it leaves the ship and sinks to the bottom, it is evident that either the friction between the cable and the ground would cause the former to break or the cable would be left in a long span ready to break at some future time. So the speed of the ship has to be regulated to the inclination of the cable and the probable angle of incline of the steepest hill likely to be encountered.

One of the principal differences in the composition of the cable itself which will be laid across the Pacific from the early cables under the Atlantic is in the increased weight of copper in the strand. Where the copper wires used to weigh 200 pounds to the knot, the same length now has 500 pounds of copper.

This increases the efficiency of the cable and insures it much greater permanence. The central conductor is covered with several coatings of gutta percha, the weight of which sometimes exceeds that of the copper.

Manufacturing a cable requires an extensive plant, and is an involved process. It was for this reason that the work could not be done in this country and had to be given to an English firm.

The copper strand has to be successively passed through several vessels of melted gutta percha, resin, and tar, purified by repeated operations, and then wound on bobbins to be electrically tested. It is then placed in a tank of water and kept at a certain fixed temperature until it assumes approximately a constant electrical state.

After several more elaborate tests, the core is served with jute yarn, coiled in water-tight tanks, and surrounded by salt water. The insulation is again tested, and the core next passed through a sheathing machine and the iron sheath and the outer covering laid on.

As the cable is sheathed it is once more stored in large water-tight tanks and kept at a nearly uniform temperature by means of water. It is then transferred to the cable ship.

TAKING BEARINGS.

Accurate observations of latitude and longitude are made on board the cable ship as it steams along, and in this manner the exact location of the cable can always be known. When breaks occur, which with the big Atlantic cable companies happen on an average of once or twice a year, the approximate location of the break is established and then a repair ship sent to raise the cable and fix it.

The determination of the location of the break is another interesting feature of submarine telegraphy. A sort of electrical balance or scales is set up at the land terminus of the line, and with coils of fine wires on one side of the scales and the cable on the other the experimenter plugs and unplugs until he gets a balance between the electrical energy consumed by the coils in the office and the broken cable. Then he works out an equation of distances and finds about how many miles away the cable has been interrupted. The repair ship is communicated with, the cable raised, and the break mended.

FOR AN AMERICAN AQUARIUM

"An Amateur Naturalist" Says There Are Two Many British Fish at the Battery.

ASIDE from its exceeding interest as a unique spectacle, the New York Aquarium has, if its management so willed, great possibilities as a public educator. That it has thus far only partially lived up to its possibilities in this direction must be admitted even by its warmest admirers. The great and growing attendance attest its popularity, and although a purely local institution, supported by municipal funds, its reputation is becoming National, and it is becoming one of the first show points resorted to by out-of-town visitors to New York City.

But why, one is forced to ask, are the exhibition tanks filled to overflowing with fishes from the British Bermudas, while representatives of the finny tribe from our own Floridan coast and our new possessions in Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Guam are mostly conspicuous by their absence?

Now, the interest in the Aquarium is altogether too live, even as a spectacle, to those making no special study of biological subjects, to permit of its falling into a beaten rut. The fact of its educational possibilities should at no time be lost sight of by those intrusted with its management, and by no means should it be subject to the faddish limitations of any one man or any set of men.

The Aquarium is now in rather a top-heavy condition as regards Bermudan varieties, and all the recent shipments from Prof. Bristol, (at the head of the expedition charged with collecting specimens for the Aquarium,) have been in the main duplicated or additions to varieties already on view. The only specimens of exceptional interest he has shipped to the Aquarium the present season were the rare spotted moray and a fine large example of the parrot fish. But year after year Prof. Bristol has confined his operations to the waters contiguous to the British Bermuda Islands.

The public of this city—and for that matter of the entire country—is deeply interested in the natural history of the new possessions lately brought under the protecting wing of Uncle Sam. The waters about Porto Rico are particularly rich in their varieties of gaudy and edible fishes, sea anemones, coral, and other wonders of the deep, and I am sure that the cost of collecting in those waters would not be materially greater than in those of Bermuda.

Anyway, what the American public want to see is fishes from American waters, and where we take stock of the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, and our California coast in the Pacific and Florida and Porto Rico, and an incidental dipping about Cuba, (for future reference,) on this side of the globe, there is really no reason why Prof. Bristol should not shift his scene of operations to the nearer of these waters.

Supeintendent Spencer has on more than one occasion recently expressed a desire to receive specimens from our new possessions, and avers that the Aquarium has facilities to house a much greater number of fish than is now on exhibition.

So it is seriously to be hoped that this desire will percolate through to the proper authorities, and that the funds will be forthcoming to keep our Aquarium in the front rank with such institutions the world over.

AN AMATEUR NATURALIST.

WESTERN FARMER—"Just as much obliged, but I can move it alone.
—*From The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

KING EDWARD'S RIGHT TO RULE

The Ancient Document Upon Which the Archbishop of Canterbury Bases His Claim to Crown the Sovereign—The Meaning of "Divine Right."

AMERICANS, studying the coronation of King Edward, have perhaps viewed with most curiosity the supreme act in the ceremony—the actual placing of the crown upon the head of the monarch by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The nearest analogy to this act in this country is the swearing in of the President of the United States by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but when examined it will be seen that that affords no analogy, for both of these functionaries are creations of the civil law.

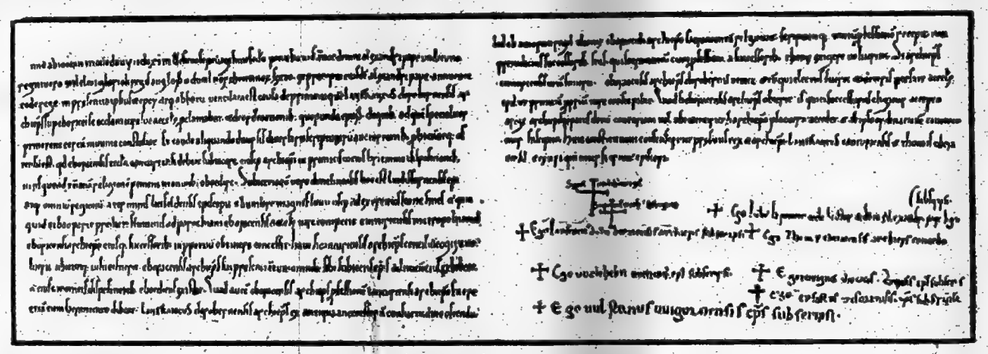

The King of England claims to rule by divine right, or rather as the motto "God and my Right" implies, by a combination of divine right and of civil right derived from the consent of the governed. The fact that the King is crowned by an ecclesiastic implies derogation of power from on high, but the issue is confused when it is shown that the Archbishop of Canterbury, who performs the act of crowning, himself derives his power from the civil law, being the head of the State-established Church.

Whence therefore comes the divine right to rule of the King of England? As will be seen from a document that has been published in England, it is claimed to be derived from the Pope, whose representative, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in ancient times (before the Church of England was established) crowned the Kings of England. The original of this document is in the cathedral library at Canterbury and is dated 1072. Its translation as given by The Sphere of London is as follows:

In the one thousand and seventy-second year from the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in the eleventh year of the pontificate of the Lord Alexander the Pope, and the sixth year of the reign of William, glorious King of the English and Duke of the Normans, by command of the same Alexander the Pope, the said King assenting, in presence of the same [King] and of the Bishops and Abbots, the cause was discussed concerning the primacy which Lanfranc, Archbishop of Dover, proclaimed over the church of York in right of his church, and concerning the ordination of certain Bishops, whereof it was uncertain to whom they specially appertained. And it was finally proved and shown by the various authorities of divers writings that the church of York ought to be subject to that of Canterbury, and in all things to obey the dispositions of that Archbishop as Primate of all Britain in those matters which pertain to the Christian religion.

The subjection of Durham belongs to the Bishop of Lindisfarne, and that of all the regions from the boundaries of the See of Litchfield and the great river of Humber to the furthest ends of Scotland, and whatever on this side of the aforesaid river falls rightly to the parish of the church of York, the Metropolitan of Canterbury granted to the Archbishop of York and to his successors to obtain forever. So that if the Archbishop of Canterbury should wish to assemble a counsel, wheresoever he think fit, the Archbishop of York be present with all the Bishops subject to him, at his will, and be obedient to his canonical dispositions.

And that the Archbishop of York ought to make his profession to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the oath, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Dover, shows by ancient custom of forefathers; but by reason of the King's love for Thomas, Archbishop of York, he released the oath, and only received a written profession, without prejudice to his successors who should wish to exact the oath with the profession from the successors of Thomas.

When the life of the Archbishop of Canterbury shall come to an end, that the Archbishop of York come to Dover, and consecrate him who shall be elected with other Bishops of the aforesaid Church, as proper Primate of right. But if the Archbishop of York shall die, he who is elected to succeed him, having accepted the gift of the archiepiscopacy from the King, shall come to Canterbury or whithersoever it shall please the Archbishop of Canterbury, and receive ordination from him according to the canon. The aforesaid King and the Archbishops, Lanfranc of Canterbury and Thomas of York, and other Bishops who were present, consented to this constitution.

The mark + of William the King.
The + mark of Matilda the Queen.
+ I, Hubert, reader of the Holy Roman Church and Legate of the Lord Alexander the Pope, have subscribed.
+ I, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Dover, have subscribed.
+ I, Thomas, Archbishop of York, consent.
+ I, Wakelin, Bishop of Winchester, have subscribed.
+ I, Hemigius, Bishop of Dorchester, have subscribed.
+ I, Erfastus, Bishop of Thetford, have subscribed.
+ I, Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, have subscribed.

THE GREATEST PLAY EVER MADE IN BASEBALL

How O'Hagan Put Out Three Men Unassisted on Monday Last—A Feat Never Before Accomplished in the History of the Game—Two Men on Bases and the Batter Put Out by One Man in a Few Seconds.

TO HARRY O'HAGAN, manager of the Rochester Baseball Club of the Eastern League, belongs the distinction of having, without any assistance, accomplished a triple play on the diamond, a feat which no other baseball player ever succeeded in completing.

In a game between the Rochester and Jersey City teams, which took place at West Side Park, Jersey City, last Monday, O'Hagan, who played the position of first base, made the great triple play. It was in the latter half of the fourth inning, when two of the local team, Mack and Shoch, were on first and second base, respectively. Butler, who was at the bat, attempted a sacrifice bunt, but his effort in this direction resulted in a short infield fly between first base and the pitcher's box.

O'Hagan ran in and caught the ball within a few inches of the ground, a seemingly impossible catch. The moment the ball was hit Mack ran for second and Shoch sprinted toward third base, neither one thinking that O'Hagan would succeed in making the catch.

Having in his quick-thinking mind the possibility of a triple play, O'Hagan, with the coolness and agility which are part of a baseball player's earning capacity, ran back and placed his foot on the initial bag, thus completing a double play, an uncommon feat. Meanwhile Shoch had nearly reached third base. But the warning shouts of the other members of the visiting team apprised him of what had transpired. He ran back toward second in order to save himself.

O'Hagan, still having the individual possibility in his mind, was speeding in the same direction, as he could easily have thrown the ball and let the man covering second complete the play. It was a hot race, but O'Hagan, ball in hand, reached the bag first, thus dismissing the side with a brilliant triple play unaided.

A double play on the baseball diamond is not a frequent occurrence. When it does happen there are generally one or two assists. A triple play is a rarity, even when half the team may assist. But never before since baseball graduated from the old game of rounders has a triple play unassisted been recorded.

Paul Hines, who played with the Providence nine of the National League, was credited with having made an unassisted triple play on May 8, 1878, in a game between Boston and Providence, played in the latter city. It was not until the Fall of 1888 that the public was informed that such a feat had been accomplished. Then an article in a magazine stated that Hines had made a triple play. But it was contradicted when the real facts of the play came out. Charles J. Sweasy, who covered second base for the Providence team during the game, made a statement showing conclusively that Hines had not made the play unassisted. Sweasy said:

"I assisted Hines in making the triple play mentioned so largely in the public prints. The ball was struck by Burdock to short left field. Hines started for it on a dead run, and succeeded in catching it, but nearly stumbled. Regaining his feet, however, he kept on running to third base, reaching that station before Manning could return, thereby putting Manning out.

"Sutton, who had reached third, seeing Hines coming with the ball, started back to second. Hines touched third and started to catch Sutton; but, Sutton being a good sprinter, Hines saw that he could not catch him, and threw the ball to me at second base in time to catch Sutton before he reached it."

This statement of Second Baseman Sweasy, who assisted in the play, disposes of Hines's claim to have accomplished a triple play unassisted. It leaves that honor to O'Hagan alone.

It is a peculiar fact that, during this season at any rate, ball players who have been released from the New York Club have become stars in those organizations which have accepted their services. O'Hagan was one of the men released by New York when John J. McGraw took charge of the team.

O'Hagan had covered first base for the local team, but was not considered good enough by McGraw. McGann took his place on the initial bag, and O'Hagan, after playing a few games with the Boston team of the American League, was signed by the Rochester Club of the Eastern League, and shortly after he donned the uniform of that organization he was made its manager.

In fact, O'Hagan had been appointed manager on the day he made his now-famous triple play, but did not know it. So it was not for this phenomenal endeavor on the diamond that O'Hagan was promoted to the management of the champion team of the Eastern League.

When on the New York team O'Hagan really played "good ball." Of course, he was not in very fast company, but among his comrades he was the peer of any of them. His release was no doubt due to the fact that McGraw wanted McGann, whom he brought from Baltimore with him, to play first base for the New Yorks.

Personally, O'Hagan looks like an ideal ball player. He is tall and slender and well-knit, and, like several of the star players in the two big leagues—"Charley" Farrell, "Bobby" Lowe, and "Tom" Daly, he wears a mustache.

This season on June 6 Claude Ritchey of the Pittsburg team had an opportunity to make a triple play unassisted in a game between his club and the New Yorks on the Polo Grounds. But he evidently lacked the quick wit of O'Hagan.

Ritchey was playing second. Bean was on that base and Smith on first. Doyle hit an infield fly, which Ritchey captured and made a double play, with plenty of time to continue it alone to a triple, but threw the ball to Wagner at third, who finished the play.

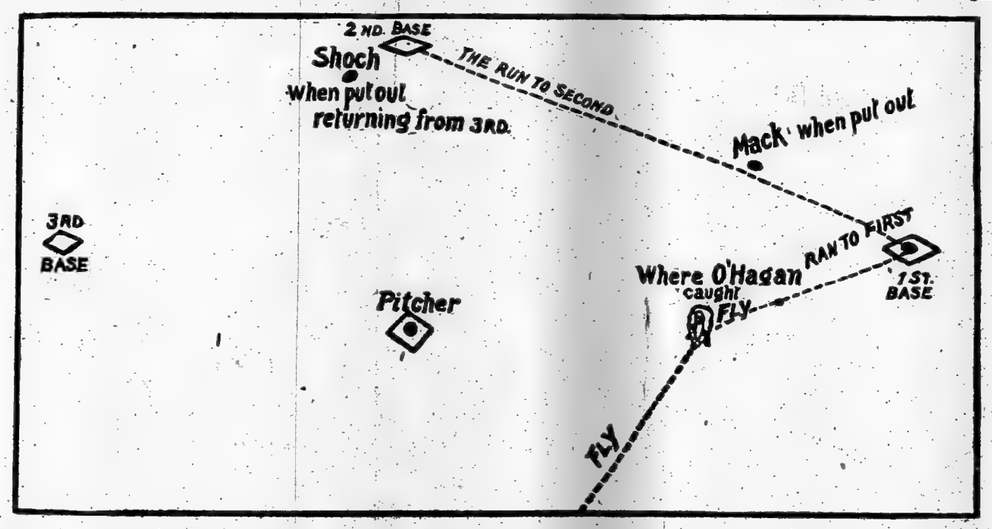

END OF THE "LIKIN"

A Curious System of Chinese "Graft" Which Has at Last Been Abolished.

THE abolition of the "likin" in China, which was announced in a recent decree from Peking, removed one more of the picturesque institutions of the Celestial Empire.

The "likin" was typically Chinese, and the manner in which it was levied and collected could have afforded interesting material for comic opera. Indeed, the comedy writers missed an opportunity when they did not make use of it while it lasted. And now, alas! it is gone.

The "likin" was a great thing for the Mandarins. To begin with, it was a sort of internal tax levied to make up for the cost of the Tai-Ping rebellion. It was supposed to end when the rebellion did, but the Mandarins saw the great possibilities it possessed and kept it up.

Every Mandarin who was sufficiently removed from the royal supervision at Peking to take the risk set up "likin" barriers along the roads all through his section of the kingdom. The barriers were just as thick as the Mandarin dared to set them—and the Chinese Mandarin is a daring individual when it comes to collecting moneys for his personal exchequer.

On the waterway between Shanghai and Soochoo—to take a single example—there are ten barriers in a distance of eighty miles—a "likin" for every eight miles. There was no fixed rule as to the amount to be collected from the passing merchant, and the transaction accordingly resolved itself into a diplomatic negotiation between the pig-tailed collector and the equally appendaged tradesman.

In any event, there was always a good deal of delay, and by the time the man of business got to the place he was headed for he had generally expended a good many taels of money and many hours of time. However, time is cheap in China, and could be left out of the calculation.

Whenever a new trade route was opened up it was at once pounced upon by the enterprising Mandarin and a likin established. Sometimes the merchants who had previously been going that way would thereupon hire coolies to carry their packs of goods by circuitous back-country routes to their destination. This was all right for a time, but the likin barrier soon found them out in their new path.

Occasionally the people have rebelled at the likin and risen up and leveled the barriers. It takes a good deal to arouse a Chinaman, but when he does arouse he is like most mobs, and just goes ahead and wrecks things generally.

The Mandarin of Swatow was one to suffer from an uprising of this kind. The Mandarin had been living rather high, and found that he needed more money. Nothing seemed more simple than to increase the likin, which he did.

MANDARIN.—"What! No more piecee likin? Allee litee! Plenty other way can catchee dollar chop-chop!"—*From London Punch.*

The people under him, however, while not denying the logic of the action, decided that they needed the money, too, and as two parties cannot have the same thing at the same time, even in China, they rose up, destroyed the likin house, and, having read New York history to advantage, asked the Mandarin what he was going to do about it. The Mandarin did nothing, but curtailed his living expenses.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN ALASKA

Nome to Be Brought Into Permanent Communication by a Government System.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 23.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, announces that a complete system of telegraphic communication covering the far distant parts of Alaska will be in operation by March 1 next. Work is now being rushed on two last links which will complete this great system, enabling instant communication between any part of the world and Cape Nome over a system extending 3,000 miles from Puget Sound. These two remaining links comprise a wireless telegraph line which is now being installed between Nome and St. Michael, and a line being built up the Tanana River Valley from Fort Gibbons to a connection with the line nearly completed between Eagle, on the Upper Yukon, and Valdes, on the seacoast.

The wire is strung along the ground for nearly half the distance between Fort Gibbons and the Upper Tanana Valley, and the poles are being rapidly set. The wire will be strung on them early in the Fall. Gen. Greely says the Valdes-Eagle line will be in operation the entire 400 miles across Central Alaska by Sept. 1. Thus the Copper River Valley will be connected by wire with the outside world during the coming Winter.

"The wireless system between Nome and St. Michael," Gen. Greely says, "will obviate the necessity of continually repairing the cable between the two places. The movements of the ice make difficult the task of keeping the cable in order. The distance to be bridged in building eastward from Fort Gibbons to connect with the Valdes-Eagle line is about 260 miles. I am having three wireless stations placed in the first 160 miles. The frequency of the stations necessarily lessens the distance between each two and increases the probability of satisfactory communication.

"If wireless telegraphy proves all that is expected of it no part of the world will be more benefited by the introduction of the system than Alaska, because of the great distances to be traversed, the severity of the climate and the few settlements which exist, compared with the vast area. Such a method of communication will be a material factor in the rapid settlement of our northern possession."

SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF SAVED

THE famous Shakespeare Cliff at Dover, England, has been saved from decapitation by the enthusiasm of the Southeastern and Chatham Railway, to whom it belongs.

The scheme for the destruction of the cliff was daring. Not far from the cliff's base, by the Admiralty Pier, is the western section of the national harbor now in the course of being built. The contractors for the work required a great many thousands of tons of some material, by preference chalk, for the process of "filling in," and the Shakespeare Cliff, with its vast supply of chalk, suggested itself as the very thing for the purpose. The sacredness of the cliff in the eyes of the country did not prevent them from coveting its chalk, and they devised a scheme of astounding daring for obtaining it.

The face of the cliff is 300 feet high and, on the land side, it falls abruptly away for 50 feet, which gives it the appearance of having a head. This head, it was suggested, should be taken off and cast into the sea for the benefit of the harbor works. A handsome offer was made to the Southeastern Railway Company, but it was refused, the railway company pointing out that there was plenty of chalk to be had at the other side of the bay.

The contractors argued that this would cost far more to remove, and suggested that in beheading Shakespeare Cliff they would be doing the country a service, as the War Office had long desired to have the crown taken off to give better facilities for gun practice.

The railway company stated that this suggestion of the War Office had already fallen through. Meantime the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, who last year spent £600 in legislation to prevent the white cliffs of England being desecrated by pill advertisements, fearing that the railway company might give way, made strong representations on the matter. The result has been the Southeastern has given the assurance that the cliff shall not be touched.

FESTIVITIES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE INTERRUPTED IN VENEZUELA.
—*From The Ohio State Journal.*

THE DEFENSES OF NEW YORK

What a Naval Attack Must Encounter—Recent Record-breaking Feat at Fort H. G. Wright—How Long Island Sound is Guarded—What a Squadron Coming Up the Narrows Might Expect as Shown by Late Ten-inch Gun Practice at Fort Wadsworth.

WHILE doubtless many Americans think undue secrecy surrounds the batteries of our new seacoast guns, their sense of security might be greater if they were kept in ignorance of some of the details attending the installation of new material. The American citizen, however, demands to see and know just how his taxes are being expended from day to day.

Owing to his unfamiliarity with the technical matters pertaining to war material, he must pay the penalty for his curiosity of one day being transported to the seventh heaven of joy at our impregnability to attack, and the next being plunged into an abyss of fear that the fleet of some third-rate power can sail into the harbor and capture New York at will.

Unfortunately for the public's peace of mind, recent reports in the press of slight accidents to certain eight and ten inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages at the new forts have been given much undue prominence. By many these have been construed as indicating the inefficiency of our seacoast defenses in general and of the disappearing gun carriage in particular.

It should be borne in mind that the leaking of a recoil cylinder or the breaking of a chain at the first thorough drill of a newly equipped battery proves nothing radically wrong with the system. A gun, or its mount, like a locomotive, a ship, or any other mechanical construction, must be "tried out," and until all kinks are worked out and the gun detachment becomes proficient through repeated drills, slight hitches are to be expected.

BEATING THE RECORD.

By a happy circumstance the very fort at which the accidents have recently occurred has just redeemed itself by creating a world record for rapidity of fire with ten and twelve inch guns, and has also won laurels for the disappearing carriage.

The result of the drills held at Fort H. G. Wright on Aug. 12 by the disappearing gun testing board formed a fitting climax to the successful tests held by the board at Forts Monroe, Du Pont, Wadsworth, and the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

In the test at Fort Wright the world's record, which had been made at Sandy Hook ten days previously with a ten-inch gun, mounted on a Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage, was exceeded and a new record created. At Sandy Hook thirty shots were fired in forty minutes and twenty-six seconds, but at Fort Wright this time was cut down so that the average interval between shots was only fifty-three seconds.

The most remarkable performance, however, was made with a twelve-inch gun, ten shots being fired with an interval between shots of only fifty-nine seconds. To realize the clockwork-like precision which this time necessitated upon the gun detachment, consider that the projectile, a huge piece of steel one foot in diameter, nearly four feet long, and weighing 1,000 pounds, must be transported from the magazine, lifted by means of tackle to the gun, and seated in its place in the bore; after this the powder charge, weighing nearly half as much as the shell, must be handled in the same manner. That these operations could be repeated ten times in less than as many minutes would not have been believed a few years ago.

THE BRUNT OF THE DEFENSE.

Only quite recently has the army been able to give to rapidity of fire its proper value. As far as New Yorkers are concerned, at no point will its highest development be of greater importance than at Fort H. G. Wright, the new and formidable post only recently completed on Fisher's Island. It is the most important work defending the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, and on it the brunt of the defense will fall in the joint manoeuvres between the army and navy.

In the event of actual war the fortifications on Fisher's, Plum, and Great Gull Islands, and on Orient Point must be relied upon to repel a hostile fleet seeking to attack New York. If the object of the foe should be to strike a blow at New York City, either by bombardment or the exacting of a heavy ransom, and to get away again, he would naturally adopt the course offering the least possibility of injury to his vessels.

He would therefore approach the city by the Sound route, and instead of stopping to reduce the forts at the entrance, would only reply to them as he would steam by, under the cover of night, at full speed. These conditions would be the most disadvantageous ones for the guns ashore, as they would be compelled to fire in the dark at rapidly moving targets.

As at this point the channel is too deep and the current too swift to make torpedoes an effective barrier to the passage of a fleet, the only hope of success for the forts would be to land enough successful shots to cripple the entire fleet during the short time it was within easy range. The history of the engagements between ships and shore batteries shows that when the purpose of the fleet has been merely to pass the forts, it has almost invariably been successful, and teaches us the lesson that if we would reverse these results we must still further increase the rapidity of fire from the guns of our coast forts.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.

The more liberal allowance for target practice made possible by recent appropriations for ammunition is already accomplishing wonders, some very remarkable shooting having lately been done by the ten and twelve inch guns at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. One battery consists of five ten-inch guns in a row mounted on disappearing carriages. The firing mechanisms of the guns are so arranged that they may be fired singly by a lanyard, singly by electricity, or all simultaneously by electricity, making a salvo of five guns. In the recent drills at target practice three such salvos were fired, with the following results:

First Salvo.—The guns were laid at the proper theoretical elevation to reach the target with the weight of shell and charge of smokeless powder then being used. The centre of impact of the five shots was directly in line with the target, but 320 yards short.

Second Salvo.—The elevation of the gun was increased to compensate for the 320 yards the first shots had fallen short. The centre of impact was directly in line with the target, and only one yard over.

Third Salvo.—Between the second and third salvos a wait of fifteen minutes was necessitated, during which time the guns remained loaded, owing to a vessel getting within the line of fire. Although the same elevation for the previous salvo was retained, the centre of impact was in line, but 310 yards over.

As far as rests within the power of the officers and men to aim the guns, these results show as nearly perfect shooting as we can hope to attain. But for the idiosyncrasies of smokeless powder the centre of impact of all fifteen shots would have been in line with the target, and between one and ten yards over. In other words, they would all have struck even as small a mark as a torpedo boat approaching bows on.

By analyzing the three salvos we see that when the powder absorbed heat from the gun during the wait between the second and third salvos, it sent the projectile practically the distance estimated for the first salvo, and proved that the laying of the guns was correct had the powder been in its normal condition. It was, however, probably damp, and therefore failed to exert its proper energy until dried out.

Two records which exceed anything heretofore accomplished with guns of these calibres were recently made by a ten-inch gun and a twelve-inch gun, both mounted on disappearing carriages, in command of Major G. N. Whistler at Fort Wadsworth. The ten-inch gun was laid on a target 10,200 yards, or five and eight-tenths miles away. The four shots which were fired at it all fell within a rectangle 24 yards wide by 140 yards long.

During this firing there was a similar interruption, due to a vessel, that occurred in firing the three salvos, and one shot remained in the heated gun for twenty minutes waiting an opportunity to fire. Throwing this shot out of consideration, the length of the rectangle is reduced to 53 yards.

The accuracy of this practice may be appreciated by comparing the area of the rectangle to that of the deck of a first-class battleship; the area within which the shot struck, 150 feet by 72 feet, being only one-third that of the ship's deck.

The range to the twelve-inch target was found by the range finders to be 5.4 miles, or 9,490 yards. The four shots all fell within a rectangle 51 yards long by 5.2 yards wide, or a space only about one-tenth the size of a battleship's deck.

Previous to the war with Spain, and before the organization of the seacoast artillery corps, there was scarcely any target firing with eight, ten, and twelve inch guns, Congress having been very niggardly in making appropriations for the necessary ammunition, and there being no regular force of officers and men available solely for operating these complicated mechanisms.

Now, under Gen. Randolph, the Seacost Artillery Corps is being brought up to a high state of efficiency, and the officers and men are enabled to become experts in all the details of the guns and the disappearing carriages.

SUB-CALIBRE PRACTICE.

The allotment of ammunition for the large guns is now fifteen rounds to a battery annually. As can be seen, if there are five guns in a battery, only three rounds can be fired from each gun, an insufficient amount to afford the proper training for the men.

A scheme for greatly augmenting the target practice, but at a slight cost, is now being introduced. The eight, ten, and twelve inch guns will have what are known as sub-calibre tubes placed within the bores. These tubes will be in effect small guns firing the same ammunition as the one-pounder rapid-fire gun carried aboard ship.

Whereas the cost of a full round with the service charge of smokeless powder is about $1,000, the cost of each round with the sub-calibre tube will be less than $1.50. The gun detachment will have the drill of opening and closing the breech and aiming the gun, but of course the range will have to be shorter, as the projectile will weigh just a thousandth part the weight of the service shell.

LOUIS LABADIE DRIGGS.

NEW NAVAL TERROR.

Submarine Boat Octopus, Which Will Operate Beneath the Waves—Her Part in the Naval Manœuvres—Details of Construction Expected to Make Her Formidable—Observing an Enemy's Approach and Telephoning from the Ocean's Bottom.

THERE will be launched at Bridgeport, Conn., in a few days, the new lake submarine torpedo boat Octopus, and from the moment she leaves the ways she will be ready for active service. Work has been hastened on the craft with the intent of having her participate in the joint army and navy manoeuvres, but, owing to the restricted scale of those evolutions, the Octopus will have to be tried later by the navy alone and in competition with the Holland boat Adder.

The present boat is the fruit of years of practical experience. In 1894 Simon Lake built the Argonaut, Jr., and with that modest craft he made a series of practical experiments that led, in 1897, to the building of the second Argonaut. The primary purpose of that boat was submarine wrecking and the construction of subaqueous foundations, breakwaters, and the like. After two years of useful work and commercial profit, this second Argonaut was hauled out on the building slip and considerably remodeled and manifestly improved.

Since 1900 this boat has been actively engaged in wrecking operations in Long Island Sound and has recovered eight cargoes of coal sunk in the very treacherous waters of Hell Gate, New York. Both the present boat and the same craft in her original form have traveled hundreds of miles on the bottom of our neighboring sea-bed; have been submerged for many hours at a time; have taken down large parties of guests on some of the trips and have fed them there with the fish and sea food caught and taken in their presence through the medium of the diving compartment; and, not the least by any means, have coasted without convoy of any kind for hundreds of miles in rough weather and have crept right upon our mine fields and under the guns of our fortifications without being detected.

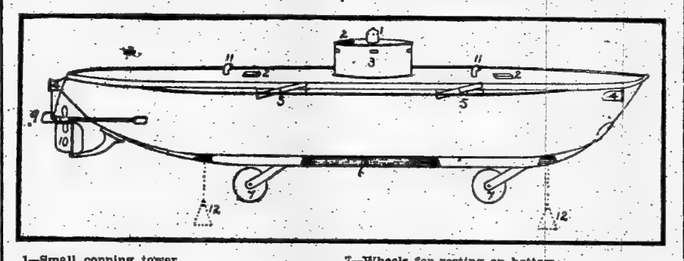

1—Small conning tower.
2—Hatches.
3—Turret.
4—Torpedo tube.
5—Horizontal side rudders.
6—Weighted keel.
7—Wheels for resting on bottom.
9—Aft horizontal rudder.
10—Vertical rudder.
11—Ventilators.
12—Weights as anchors.

The Octopus is the Argonaut class improved, being not only a submarine mining and countermining boat, but a torpedo boat as well, with a radius of action and a scope of operation and usefulness beyond any submarine torpedo boat extant to-day. The boat is protected by more than 200 patents in all the maritime nations, and the bulk of these patents are based on the best proof of the amount of originality compassed by them.

NAVY DEPARTMENT'S ACTION.

Last year Mr. Simon Lake presented the plans of his new boat to the Navy Department for inspection. The Board on Construction was loud in its praises, and while conscious of all that has been claimed for other boats built in this country and elsewhere, was seriously impressed by the radical practical departures that Mr. Lake had accomplished. Mr. Lake asked in turn only that he and his company might build at their own expense a boat along the lines shown with the understanding that if it proved itself superior to any existing type the Government would purchase her.

The Octopus is the result of that agreement, and her forthcoming performances are looked forward to with a vast deal of interest—especially as the Lake Company has been approached by several foreign Governments, to whose overtures Mr. Lake has declined to listen until he has received the verdict of his own Government.

The submarine boats heretofore built in this country of other designs have, at the best, proved themselves questionably reliable only in smooth water. None of them has steamed at sea except for very short distances, and then under very favorable weather conditions. They have been commonly towed from port to port, and they have, even then, proved themselves very uncomfortable and hard to control.

In our land-locked rivers and in certain other still waters where special courses have been expensively dredged for them, they have performed with some measure of success and without loss of life; but not one of the several building for the Government has yet been accepted, and that because of failure to fulfill the contract requirements.

The Octopus is designed not only for harbor defense in its wider application, but it is intended to go many miles out to sea where it will observe the approach of an enemy's fleet, and, within a few moments' time, report the foe's approach, direction, and speed to the nearest land observatory. This will be accomplished by a system of telephonic cables—the positions of which will be known only to the submarine, which will lead ashore to convenient stations having in turn direct communication with our batteries and other military forces.

THE 100-FOOT LINE.

If one will take a map of the coast lying beyond Sandy Hook and trace out the 100-foot line, one will find that it runs on an average of from fifteen to twenty miles seaward from New York City. As we go south along the Atlantic Coast, this 100-foot line is generally carried even further out to sea. Now the Octopus is designed to submerge to a depth of 150 feet—leaving, at our 100-foot line, a margin still of 50 feet in case of need.

The method of operation will be simple. There are two pyramidal anchors carried—one at each end, to which steel cables will be fitted, which, in turn, will be wound upon electrically driven drums or winches. When the boat is ready to descend at a given point on the outer line of observation, she will make for the buoy marking the spot. Her buoyancy will be gradually decreased, until only the armored hood of her sighting top is above water. The two anchors will then be dropped, and the boat pulled down by winding up the cables again.

When the bottom has been reached, the diver will be let out through the diving compartment forward, and connect the telephone in that compartment with the junction box on the seabed, and communication will be at once established with the shore. Owing to the air pressure in the diving compartment—which must equal that of the water without, so as to prevent its admission through the open manhole in the bottom of the boat—it has been found that the room becomes really a big sounding box, and messages can be heard distinctly without putting the ear to the telephone receiver. This at once increases the range of the telephone.

All of us have read of how divers are killed by pressure long before reaching a depth of 150 feet—in fact, we lost a man from one of our warships during the war with Spain who was killed by being lowered too suddenly to a depth of only a few fathoms. The secret of deep-sea diving lies in going down slowly. It is not always possible to take the time in descent needful to insure safety.

In the Octopus, however, this can be done easily. The diver steps into the diving compartment, where the pressure is gradually increased, and the blood vessels are given time to accommodate themselves to the added load, thus avoiding sudden death, or what is pretty nearly as bad, general paralysis. As the pressure grows, the diver, from time to time, turns on a cock in the manhole plate of the bottom outlet. At first the water spurts through violently, then less so, and finally, when the air pressure and the water pressure are equal, none comes.

Then he lets the trap door fall and there, as though by magic, the seawater halts at the rim of the manhole, and out on to the bottom of the sea drops the diver. Lanky, long-necked men of sober habit are the ones that nature has fitted for this work. No matter at what depth the boat is submerged within its limit of safety, the people elsewhere in the craft are not under pressure as are the firemen in our fire-rooms on shipboard when running under forced draught, for there each man bears an additional load of fifteen pounds upon every square inch of his body.

ON THE BOTTOM.

The Octopus travels, or will travel, upon the bottom on two wheels, one behind the other on the centre line. When running on the surface the wheels will be drawn up. The pressure on these wheels, i. e., weight of the boat, will be regulated to suit the nature of the bottom, so as to insure sufficient hold to offset the effect of currents and that heavy ground swell common to the coast after a storm. This weight or pressure will vary all the way from a pound or two to as many hundred.

Used as a submergible picketboat, the Octopus and her type would be distinct novelties, while widening our field of observation by many miles, and that when and where the foe will least expect. With deck awash, the sighting hood would be something over six feet above the water, which would insure a radius of observation of quite ten miles seaward. Such a small object could not be detected at that distance, while within three seconds all but the armored hood could be submerged, and total submergence could be effected instantly at any time after that.

To submerge, all that is necessary is for the boat to have headway and that the forward tips of the hydroplanes should be dipped. This would force the boat under at once, and having buoyancy enough to bring her to the surface at all times. When running other than on the bottom, it would be necessary only to reverse the dip of the hydroplanes and up she would come. This is one of the marked features of safety.

To bring the boat down to a submergible condition, water ballast tanks are used. Should anything fail to exhaust these tanks when the boat is running on the bottom and it is desired to rise, there is an emergency device in the shape of a drop keel, weighing many hundreds of pounds, which can be freed at a moment's notice, leaving the boat to rise by reason of a newly acquired buoyancy equal to the load just dropped.

Apart from its use on the picket line, the Octopus, either alone or with a companion boat, could sweep an enemy's mine fields and render them completely useless; or, traveling along the bottom, she could deliberately enter an enemy's harbor, rise, make all needful observations with only her armored sighting hood above water, sink, and then join an attacking fleet miles distant with accurate information as to the enemy's forces present within the port. In traveling on the bottom, the Argonaut found it easy to travel along a bottom so soft, sinking her wheels but six inches, that a diver would go into it up to his waist.

Offensively, as a torpedo boat, the Octopus will be equipped with three torpedo tubes, each carrying a big eighteen-inch Whitehead automobile torpedo. Two of the tubes will be in the bow and one in the stern, and they will be aimed by pointing the boat at the target. Picture the havoc such a craft could effect by deliberately entering an enemy's harbor, night or day—running in on the bottom and coming to the surface when the shadows of the hulls above them told the positions of the foeman's ships. The possibilities of such work as this, even more than the ability to run nearly submerged on the surface or totally submerged at a predetermined depth, are startling and original enough to make the type a very formidable fighting machine, while actual performance has shown it to be absolutely and certainly practical.

HER DIMENSIONS.

The boat will be nearly 70 feet long, will have a maximum beam of 11 feet, and, submerged, will have a displacement of 170 tons. Her surface buoyancy, owing to her peculiar form, is such that she can face any sea, while the direction of her righting effort, because of the nature of her buoyancy, is such that she will always lie on an even keel even when diving. The advantage of this is that she will run no danger of poking her nose in the mud or turn a somersault after discharging a torpedo through the failure of compensating mechanisms of any sort.

The boat will be driven by engines working twin screws. When running on the surface gasoline engines will do the propelling work; when running submerged the boat will be driven electrically. All of the gasoline, of which there will be carried enough to send the boat 1,500 miles, will be stowed in the ship-shaped superstructure without the main body of the hull. This at once removes all danger from explosion within the hull, as happened recently to one of our other submarines. The surface speed will be about 11 knots, with a submerged speed of 7 knots.

The boat will have comfortable accommodations in the shape of Pullman car bunks for a crew of six persons. Enough air is stored in the tanks to supply the crew for more than sixty hours' submergence, and it is further possible to draw air from the surface even when the boat may be running submerged. The Argonaut in contradistinction to every other submarine boat extant to-day has facilities by which every member of the crew may reach the surface alive in case of the total disablement of the boat when on the bottom or when traveling submerged within depths not exceeding 150 feet. She also has a patented device by which it is possible to tell exactly how far she has traveled under water when running on the bottom.

The obvious advantage of this is that the boat can feel her way into any charted harbor without coming to the surface to correct her bearings, it being found that the compass, when compensated for local attractions, is as reliable under water as above. The moderate weight of the boat when traveling on the bottom in smooth water is such that should she strike any obstruction over which her nose could pass she would rise clear of it just as a fish would. It has been found by actual experience that the Argonaut could steer a long and correct course submerged. The Octopus has several improvements in this direction, and because she is intended to run, if necessary, between the bottom and the surface, there will be an automatic control of submergence.

There is not a single desirable feature possessed by any other submarine boat that the Octopus has not, while she has the possession of a goodly number of characteristics that place her way and ahead of anything else yet extant. We shall possess in her, for the Government will undoubtedly buy her, a very unique instrument of warfare, and her forthcoming manoeuvres are looked forward to with much interest by some and with no small concern by others.

ROBERT G. SKERRETT.

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DEMOLISHING NEWGATE PRISON.

Scene of the Celebrated Escapes of Jack Sheppard—The Famous Criminal's Daring Deeds to Secure His Liberty.

THE demolition of Newgate Prison begun in London a few days ago not only does away with one of the most celebrated structures in England, but it removes what was once the background of the most remarkable series of escapes that have ever been made from any prison in the world. This means, of course, the escapes of Jack Sheppard. Not even Latude, who several times got out of the Bastile, eclipsed the famous English highwayman in penetrating the walls of dungeons and bidding defiance to his keepers.

The fame of Sheppard's exploits made his cell in Newgate a lounging place for the nobility during his various periods of retention, and the fact that he was led away through the wiles of women made him the hero of many romances. In his day his name was constantly on the lips of the public, and as in the case of Convict Tracy, the London populace were never certain of not being made to entertain him unawares.

In the quaint books of his time his escapes were dished up in a manner that has never been surpassed by latter-day writers. One of these, The New Newgate Calendar, which professed to give a history of all the criminals executed in the old prison, devotes more space to the escapes of Sheppard than to any other two criminals of the seventeenth century.

After extolling the virtues of Jack's father and mother, who it says were hard-working people, it describes the apprenticeing of the boy to a cane chairmaker; how he gradually went to the bad because of the company he kept, and his meeting with the woman called Edgeworth Bess, who induced him to steal for her, and how finally he became an associate of "the villiaas of Jonathan Wild's gang."

"Not long after this," says the old record, "Edgeworth Bess was apprehended and lodged in the Round House of the Parish of St. Giles, where Sheppard went to visit her, and the beadle refusing to admit him, he knocked him down, broke open the door, and carried her off in triumph; an exploit which acquired for him a high degree of credit.

His own first escape is simply told as follows:

"At length James Hikes, otherwise called "Hell and Fury," one of Sheppard's companions, meeting with him in St. Giles, enticed him into a public house in the hope of receiving a reward for apprehending him, and while they were drinking Hikes sent for a constable, who took Jack into custody and carried him before a magistrate, who, after a short examination, sent him to the St. Giles Round House, but he broke through the roof of that place and made his escape in the night."

Sheppard was taken again with Edgeworth Bess and lodged in Newgate, but his friends supplied him with tools, with which he broke out the iron bars of his cell, and, knotting the blankets together, lowered Edgeworth Bess to the ground and got clear away. For this exploit the thieves of St. Giles, courted his company, and he became a great character. He was yet in his teens when this occurred.

Then he fell in with Blueskin, another notorious thief, and together they robbed houses right and left. For one of these robberies he was indicted and sentenced to death. But while he was awaiting execution he had the liberty of the prison yard, and he took advantage of it to escape by surreptitiously filing off a spike in the big gate, and, being helped from the outside, again made his escape. Sheppard continued his burglaries and was soon retaken, and this time, as the book says, "such steps were taken as it was thought would be effectual to prevent his future escape. He was put in a strong room called the Castle, handcuffed, loaded with a heavy pair of irons, and chained to a staple fixed in the floor.

"On the 14th of October the sessions began at the Old Bailey, and the keepers being much engaged in attending the court, he thought they would have little time to visit him; and therefore the present juncture would be the most favorable to carry his plan into execution. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a keeper carried him his dinner and left him for the day.

"Some days before this Jack had found a small nail in the room, with which he could at pleasure unlock the padlock that went from the chain to the staple in the floor. The keeper had not left him more than an hour when he began his operations. He first took off his handcuffs, and then opened the padlock that fastened the chain to the staple. He next, by mere strength, twisted asunder the small link of the chain between his legs, and then, drawing up his fetters as high as he could, he made them fast to his garters.

"He then attempted to get up the chimney, but had not advanced far before he was stopped by an iron bar that went across it. He picked out the mortar with a piece of the broken chain, and removing a stone or two, he got out the iron bar which was three feet long and proved very serviceable to him.

"He in a short time made such a breach as to enable him to get into the Red Room over the Castle. Here he found a large nail. The Red Room had not been opened for seven years, but he soon had wrenched off the lock of the door and got into the passage leading to the chapel.

FORCING DOORS OPEN.

"Arriving at the door of the chapel he broke off one of the iron spikes, which, keeping for his further use, he got into an entry between the chapel and the lower leads. The door of this entry was remarkably strong and fastened with a large lock, and night now coming on, Sheppard was obliged to work in the dark.

"Notwithstanding this disadvantage, he in half an hour forced open the box of the lock and opened the door; but this led him to another room still more difficult, for it was barred and bolted, as well as locked; however, he wrenched the fillet from the main post of the door, and the box and staples came off with it. It was now 8 o'clock, and there was only one other door to open, which, being bolted on the inside, it was opened without difficulty, and he got over a wall to the upper leads.

"He now considered how he should descend with the greatest safety, and found the most convenient place for him to alight on would be the turner's house, next to Newgate; but as it would have been very venturesome for him to have jumped to such a depth, he went back for the blanket with which he used to cover himself when he slept in the Castle, and endeavored to fasten his stocking to the blanket to ease his descent; but not being able to do so he was compelled to use the blanket alone. Wherefore, he made it fast to the wall of Newgate with the spike that he took out of the chapel, and sliding down, dropped on the turner's leads just as the clock struck nine.

"It happened that the door of the garret next the turner's leads was open, on which he stole softly down two pairs of stairs and heard some company talking in a room. His irons clinking, a woman cried, 'What noise is that?' and a man answered, 'Perhaps the dog or cat.'

"Sheppard, who was now horridly fatigued, returned to the garret and laid down for more than two hours, after which he crept down once more as far as the room where the company were, when he heard the gentleman taking his leave of the family and saw the maid light him down stairs. As soon as the maid returned he resolved to venture at all hazards, but in stealing down the stairs he stumbled against a chamber door, but instantly recovering himself he got into the street.

"By this time it was 12 o'clock, and, passing by the watchhouse of St. Sepulchre, he bade the watchman good morrow and, going up Holborn, he turned down Gray's Inn Lane, and about 2 in the morning got into the fields near Tottenham Court, where he took shelter in a cowhouse and slept soundly for about three hours."

Sheppard presently got free of his fetters by prevailing on the sympathy of the owner of the cowhouse, whereupon he promptly went forth and robbed a pawnbroker's shop in Drury Lane of a sword, a suit of apparel, snuff boxes, rings, &c., and suddenly made a startling appearance among his friends, rigged out as a gentleman from top to toe.

His vanity was, however, the cause of his undoing, for it eventually caused him to be apprehended, when the authorities gave him short shrift and hanged him at Tyburn on the 16th of November, 1724, in the twenty-third year of his age. Even to the last he meditated another escape. Some of his friends had given him a knife, and with this he intended to cut the cords that bound his arms on the way to execution, when he would jump into the crowd that followed the cart and run through the narrow passage he was sure would be made for him, and where the Sheriff's officers could not well follow on horseback. But the knife was discovered and he paid the penalty of his crimes.

The building which is now being torn down is a later structure built in the eighteenth century out of many of the stones of the one from which Jack Sheppard escaped, and on the same site. It has housed many celebrated criminals. But among the chronicles of Newgate, which come down for centuries to end this year, there is no record so thrilling as that of Sheppard.

THE LAST OF NEW INN

London County Council Had to Buy Out the "Ancients" Before It Could Tear Down the Property.

NEW INN, one of the most curious old landmarks of London, is now being torn down to make room for the coming Central London Avenue. The property was purchased by the London County Council for £157,000.

Of this sum £26,000 was paid to the "ancients of New Inn." These curious individuals were old lawyers who by some ancient process and by reason of long residence in the inn had acquired certain obscure rights in fee simple in the property. They had to be bought out before anything could be done toward tearing down the property. Another portion of the purchase price went to the Middle Temple and the balance to the Trustees of the inn for charitable purposes.

New Inn was back of Clements Inn, where Shakespeare is believed to have lived, and which is mentioned in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," although the present Clements Inn is a modern building.

New Inn was so hidden from the highways of traffic by two narrow and shabby streets that shut it from the Strand that its very existence was almost unknown to multitudes daily working near by. It was an inn, or hostel, of Chancery; in olden times a school of law, where scholars came for training for the four Inns of Court. Tradition has it that this was the oldest Inn of Chancery.

The demolition of New Inn marks a further lessening of the old nine Inns of Chancery. Thavies and Furnival Inns have disappeared. Several of the others have been destroyed in part or turned from their original purpose. Lyon's Inn had its site occupied by the Globe Theatre.

Staple Inn now stands almost alone, with its ancient buildings, mediæval courtyard, and old customs, as a type of a once familiar feature of Central London.

UNCLE SAM—"Where's the door?"
CUBA—"It's like your own. It hasn't got one."—*From The Boston Herald.*

FOREIGN ECHOES.

The barracks of the "Nouvelle France," in the Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, has been renovated and its walls whitewashed. This old building was one of the eleven barracks built from 1765 to 1770 for the accommodation of the Gardes Françaises, and most of the military depots in Paris date from the same period. The first barracks built in the French capital was in 1745, prior to which time soldiers were billeted on the inhabitants, who in most cases were none too generous with the accommodation they placed at the disposal of their compulsory and often unwelcome guests.

***

Gen. Galiani, Governor General of Madagascar, has discovered that Hova girls have remarkable skill with the needle, and he wishes classes for lacemaking to be formed, recommending the French Government to make it worth while for some Norman and Flemish lacemakers to go out to Madagascar to teach their art in the schools and in special classes that are to be formed. On the other hand, he advises the Government not to make Madagascar the happy hunting ground of slothful officials. He has more officials than he wants, and he needs artisans and colonists, not clerks. The Government has communicated a note to the papers to discourage young men desirous of obtaining administrative situations in Madagascar applying for them, informing all such that the number of officials must be reduced to what is barely necessary.

COLLECTIONS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
—*From The Minneapolis Journal.*

MAKING SAILORS OUT OF FARMERS

Success of the New Plan of the U. S. Government—Gratifying Results of the Recent Cruise of Farragut's Old Flagship Hartford.

UNCLE SAM is going to man the guns of battleships with farmer lads who, prior to enlistment, never got a whiff of salt sea air. No other nation in the world has ever made this experiment. Last week, when two training ships came to the Port of New York after long cruises in the West Indies, the officers were able to state that the experiment of making plowboys into full-fledged sailors was successful.

"I never saw a cleaner or better lot of young sailors in all my life than the crew I have on the Hartford to-day," said Capt. William H. Reeder of the training ship Hartford, at the navy yard. "All these boys came from inland recruiting stations, mainly from the West and Northwest, and I will wager that dozens of them never saw the ocean before enlistment."

The cruise of the training ship Hartford finished a few days ago was memorable from another standpoint. In the battle of Mobile Bay, on the morning of Aug. 5, 1864, Admiral Farragut directed a fleet of ships in one of the most important naval battles of the civil war. A few weeks ago that battle-tried vessel, now a trim training ship, was steered by the fortifications which in the civil war belched forth destruction. Instead of war it was peace, and thousands of people flocked on the Hartford to do honor to Admiral Farragut and retell stories of the destruction of the fleet of the Southern States and the taking of forts.

Old men of the South, wounded by the smooth-bore guns of the Hartford, came aboard the ship at Mobile, New Orleans, and other Southern ports.

MAKING SEAMEN.

The work of making a farmer boy into a first-class seaman is not so difficult as a landsman would imagine. The boys are from fifteen to eighteen years of age when they enlist as apprentices, and they are sent east to Newport to be made ready for sea duty.

"Every boy, even those from small villages inland, has read romances of the sea. They have a desire to at least make an attempt to be deep-sea sailors," said Capt. Reeder. "We give them hard work while at sea, and plenty of shore leave while in port. They are given an opportunity to see foreign lands under the most favorable circumstances, and everything is done to make their life away from the farm as pleasant as possible."

On the training ship Hartford there is a large gilded sign bearing the historic words of Admiral Farragut when he stormed the forts in the battle of Mobile Bay:

"Damn the torpedoes. Go ahead!"

As the apprentices tumble down to mess or answer a fire call or a call to quarters they are always brought face to face with Admiral Farragut's saying. In fact, the ambition of the officers of the Hartford is to force into the minds of the young seafighters the daring deeds of sea Captains in war, from Paul Jones to Admiral Dewey.

Capt. Reeder was seated in Admiral Farragut's cabin on the Hartford when he told of the apprentices' work on the cruise. He said:

"We took the boys abroad on the 1st of February, and sailed from Newport the next day. There was a southeast gale blowing when we sailed and it veered around to the northwest, and we were hardly out to sea before a hurricane was blowing. It was a pretty tough introduction to give the boys to Father Neptune, but they stood the test bravely.

"For sixty hours the training ship pitched in the waves. I had to stop the engines and under bare poles we made six knots an hour. On two occasions the ship rolled 45 degrees, and the average roll during the 60 hours of the gale was from 30 to 40 degrees. That northwest gale we carried with us until a few hundred miles from Barbadoes.

"We got into Barbadoes on Feb. 22, and at sunrise, but at sea we fired the national salute. When we made port we fired the English national salute with flags at the truck. I remained about Trinidad about five weeks and made port on Saturdays, so as to give the boys the privilege of going ashore Sundays. During the week the boys were practiced with the sails, large gun firing, boat drills, and all the other work expected of able seamen.

"It was my custom to sail on Monday morning and keep the boys interested in different kinds of work until Friday. On April 1 we left for Santa Cruz and stayed four days, and afterward went to St. Thomas, remaining five days. We went to Colabra and San Juan, but did not stop at Kingston on account of reports of yellow fever. Then we went to New Orleans and stayed two days, and from there to Galveston for six days and back to New Orleans, and from there to Mobile and Pensacola.

"It was a surprise to me to see how the Southern people greeted Admiral Farragut's old ship. It was the first time she had been in those waters since the civil war, when the ship was not on such a peaceful errand, and nearly every man who came aboard had a story to tell of the fight. We cruised north to Salem and Marblehead, Beverly, Gardiner's Bay, and New London, and then came to New York for repairs.

"A GREAT SUCCESS."

"What do you think of the attempt of the United States to make sailors out of farmers?" was asked.

"It is a great success. Secretary Moody, when he came aboard and made a careful inspection of every part of the ship, complimented the officers and apprentices on the splendid condition of the ship and the work which was being done by the novices in seamanship. They get a little homesick and seasick for a few days, but that soon wears off, and then the boys are generally happy with the life on the ocean wave.

"As an illustration of the work of the boys, let me tell you about the only casuality on our voyage. We were coming through the Race near Gardiner's Bay, when a boy fell overboard. The life buoys were cast and were within twenty feet of the boy when he came to the surface. The lifeboat was launched and reached the life buoy in two minutes and fifteen seconds.

"The boy either lost his presence of mind or was taken with a cramp, for he was drowned with the lifeboat and life buoy twenty feet away. The work of attempted rescue of that boy was as prompt as could have been done by old sailors on board a battleship. In New London the Hartford was visited by the members of the Congressional Committee, who were on board the Dolphin witnessing the manoeuvres, and it was at the request of Secretary Moody that the Congressmen made a visit to watch the work of the farmers' sons. I think that the experiment of taking strong, clean-built young lads from inland towns and making sailors out of them has been a great success."

The other training ship, which arrived at New York a short time ago and then sailed for New London with a crew of 300 farmers' sons, was the Lancaster.

Commander George P. Colvocoresses was enthusiastic about the work of the apprentices. He said that the landsmen came principally from Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, and Nebraska, and that many of the boys had never watched a ship float on the water until they joined the navy.

Some of the boys on the Lancaster became homesick and deserted, but they were brought back by the Government to discourage desertion. One was brought from his home in Kansas as an example that the lads must stick to their posts and not "give up the ship."

When the Lancaster was at La Guayra shore leave was granted to a number of the boys. They had some trouble with the natives and a fight began. The boys were unarmed, but they fought with bare fists until several of the party were slashed with swords and knives. Many of the young sailors swam out to their ship to escape the slashing of the swords of the native policemen.

THIS SUMMER'S HEROES.

Life Savers Who Are to Get Medals of Honor—Deeds of Daring in Surf and River—More Than 160 People Saved from Drowning.

THE "honor scroll" of life savers for the Summer of 1902 is now being made up by the officials of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Heroes to the number of sixty-five have already shown their right to wear medals by valiant rescues of people at the risk of their own lives from watery graves. Young men and old men have taken risks for others, and several women and one small boy of twelve years of age have accomplished feats of life saving which not only will win for them medals for bravery, but will lead to having their names placed on the "honor scroll."

The Summer has been a peculiar one from a life-saving standpoint. The rescues from the bathing beaches by paid guards and by volunteer life savers have not totaled as many as last year. Before Sept. 1, 1901, about 125 men had shown by affidavits of witnesses their right to medals. This falling off in heroic rescues is said to be due to the fact that this has been a poor bathing season. The squalls, however, throughout the Summer have led to many gallant resues from catboats and yachts upset or foundered in storms.

New York has this year the right to claim more heroic rescues than any other State. Up to a week ago sixty-five people in New York State had by positive proof shown the right to life-saving medals. Massachusetts has eight heroes, Rhode Island has six, Connecticut nine, and New Jersey five this year. The total number of persons saved from drowning by volunteer life savers is more than 160.

A POLICEMAN'S RECORD.

Policeman Michael F. O'Neil has added to his record as a lifesaver this year. He is now credited on the books of the United States Volunteer Lifesaving Corps with ten rescues, all at personal risk. One of the last rescues by him was of John Walter and M. J. Murphy from Pier A, when he jumped into the river in full uniform. Before he reached the water his body struck a hawser. He was also hurt by striking the edge of a floating raft. But Policeman O'Neil saved the two men who in a scuffle had fallen overboard.

He began his life-saving record in 1880, when he rescued Mary Lynch from a burning building. He made several other rescues at fires and along the water front. The last rescue by O'Neil was of Frank Dougherty, who fell overboard at the foot of Rutgers Street. Dougherty fought the policeman in a drunken frenzy, but he was finally landed after he had nearly drowned his rescue. Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court, said that Policeman O'Neil was one of the bravest men on the force and should have been promoted years ago.

Mrs. Chichester of East Moriches, L. I., deserves credit according to President J. Wesley Jones of the Life Saving Corps for performing one of the bravest deeds of the Summer. Two men were capsized in a boat during a storm and gale. The waves were running high at the time, and they washed over the men who were on the bottom of the capsized boat. Mrs. Chichester got a boat to row to their rescue. After ten minutes at the oars, during which her boat was nearly filled with water, she reached the upturned boat.

Mrs. Chichester grasped one of the men when his head was under water and he was drowning, and by main strength she lifted him into her boat. The other man sank beneath the waves before she could reach him.

One of the bravest rescues of the year was by William A. Gray, who was on an excursion barge going to College Point. Jacob Kinkel, a passenger, seventy-one years of age, fell overboard, and Gray dove after the man; who could not swim, and held his head above water until help arrived.

SAVED LAUNCH PARTY.

To three men in Buffalo will probably go honor medals this year for the best and most successful organized effort at life-saving. On July 25 three Buffalo business men took their wives and friends for a launch trip. On their way home a storm overtook the party. The launch became helpless, and it was decided to anchor outside a breakwater. The danger in which the men and women were in by the accident to the launch was apparent to many people.

A small steam tug started out to the rescue, but the high waves soon drove her to seek shelter, and it seemed as if the people in the launch were doomed. Commodore Robert E. Magner, Capt. Charles Chadlayne, and Capt. F. H. Dunston of the Volunteer Live-Saving Corps launched a boat equipped with life buoys. The boat became filled with water, but being of the unsinkable type, the rescuers kept at the oars. All were rescued from the launch.

A brave policeman, who is stationed at the Third Avenue bridge, over the Harlem River, has received another medal for a rescue at great personal risk. Policeman George Hultgreen has rescued nine persons from drowning, several of whom were desperate, and had jumped into the river to end their lives. The patrolman is a powerful swimmer, and he has had several struggles which have nearly cost him his life.

FIVE TO HIS CREDIT.

Patrick J. Kelly of the Steamboat Squad, will probably receive a medal this year for his fifth successful life-saving effort. Henry Doyle, a longshoreman, fell into the East River in a helpless state. Kelly was standing a short distance away with two other policemen. Kelly urged his fellow officers to grab him by the ankles and put him head down to where Doyle was coming to the surface for the second time.

He grabbed the drowning man by the hair and then caught him under the armpits, after which he ordered his fellow officers to "Pull up." Doyle was revived after half an hour's work. This was the fifth time that Kelly has shown his right to a life-saving medal.

The officials of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps declare that it is very few men who would venture to dive into the raging tide of Hell Gate to rescue an insane woman. Rose Osborn, formerly an actress, was being transferred on the steamer Thomas S. Brennan from Blackwell's Island to another insane asylum. She made a desperate fight while the steamer was crossing, and freeing herself from several keepers, jumped into the river.

John Dalton, a deckhand, jumped in after the insane woman, and a struggle followed. The woman begged to be allowed to drown, and fought and scratched Dalton while he tried to hold her head above water. It was over ten minutes before a boat could reach the pair. Dalton was still struggling to compel her to give up the fight for death. His face and arms were scratched when Stephen Murray swam to Dalton's aid before the arrival of the boat, which picked up the three people. Dalton will receive a medal.

It has been decided by the officials of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps to award a medal to State Senator Thomas J. Cullen for the gallant rescue of a drowning woman. Senator Cullen was bathing about a month ago in the surf at Centre Moriches. A Miss Connell had ventured out too far and was caught in an undertow.

People on the shore screamed. Senator Cullen swam toward her. Miss Connell was under water and in the power of the undertow. Senator Cullen dove for her and brought her to the surface.

A BOY LIFE SAVER.

One of the youngest and most modest heroes of the Summer of 1902 is Arthur Pierson, son of Dr. Pierson of 101 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He is twelve years of age. He was at a Summer resort and on a pier when Olive Remington, a girl five years of age, fell into deep water. In a manly little letter to a friend the young hero told of his exploit. He said:

"Little Olive Remington was playing on the pier and fell off backward. I jumped in, saving her as she came up for the first time. I held her above the water until Donald Burger pulled her out."

Witnesses have sworn to the promptness and daring of young Pierson. They declared the little girl would surely have been drowned but for him. The brave lad will receive a medal.

Patrolman George Holder of the East Fifty-first Street Station risked his life in the swift tide of the East River to save two children, Rosie Spitzbader and her brother, Peter, nine years of age, were playing on the pier at the foot of East Fifty-second Street. Peter fell, and, clutching his sister, they both fell into the river.

Holder was near by, and, without removing coat or helmet, dove after the children. The tide had carried them a good distance, and they were twenty feet apart. Holder reached the girl first, and, grasping her in one hand, started for the boy. He grasped him, and then found that with his double load he would have to swim 200 yards against the tide to reach a place of safety. Holder brought the children ashore and was almost unconscious when he landed. He will receive a medal.

Policeman James E. Bolan of the Old Slip Station made a double rescue on May 19 last, for which he will receive a medal. Bolan was crossing the East River when he saw two young men struggling in the water near a capsized boat which they could not reach. Bolan jumped overboard and brought the young men safely to a float at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street.

The method by which the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, of which Col. J. Wesley Jones is President and founder, decides who should receive medals of honor is interesting. In the case of a rescue the person performing the feat makes an affidavit of the facts. These the person rescued must swear to as accurate. Then the testimony of eye witnesses must be appended.

If a man risks his life in saving others he is awarded a medal. When prompt and effective assistance is rendered by which human life is saved, the persons can have their names placed on an honor roll after proper proof of their efforts have been filed.

Since the formation of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps all the work has been done without remuneration by men whose business or pleasure brings them to the water front. President Jones has organized life saving crews at many dangerous points. For instance, on every Sunday in the Summer life-saving crews are ready at Hell Gate, Coney Island, and other watering places near New York. There are 6,790 members enrolled in this work, who are ready in any emergency to save human lives even at the risk of their own. The volunteer life savers of New York State have since the organization of the corps, in 1894, saved from drowning nearly 4,000 persons.

New Settlement Theory

First House on New Plan to Be Opened in Greenwich Village this Fall—Just How It Is Expected to Excel Existing Settlements in New York.

A NEW idea has been launched in settlement work, and wherever understood attracts much attention. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that it will revolutionize the settlements of all American cities once it gets under headway and proves its practical force and value. Though settlement workers and managers would not admit the phrase, this new idea is not far from being a revolt against the settlements of the day, a strike, it might almost be called, against established methods of settlement direction, on the part of some of the most experienced experts in the whole movement.

The American city settlement, these men and women long interested in the work, feel, has drifted away somewhat from its original ideals. Not that the settlements of the cities as they now are do not do admirable work. None of these experts deny that. But they are not the settlements these workers have looked forward to and feel can be made of the most good.

Too much of the direction has come from outside, too little scope and opportunity has been given to the workers themselves. Nearly all of the settlements now existing to-day are directed, the claim is made, much more by the contributors to the funds that carry them along than by the residents of the houses who are studying the problems presented at close hand and who feel that they could accomplish much more if unhampered and in full control.

The new movement is designed to start first one new settlement house, and follow this up by others, all in different parts of New York, proceeding simply and expanding conservatively, thus building up centres of work and influence that while not at all showy will be powers in their districts.

Each new settlement started will be managed solely by practical, experienced "workers," who will add to their boards of government, as soon as the proper men and women can be found, several actual residents of the district. There will be clubs and organizations, of course, in these new settlement houses, but according to the new idea these will be but a small part of the work that is to be undertaken.

The claim has often been made that the settlement of the day takes the poor young man and young woman altogether too much away from his or her home, and gets no influence over the older members of the family, that the settlement house itself has become too much a place of noise and continually something going on.

Decidedly different ideals lie under this new movement. The new settlement houses will be primarily, and to as geat an extent as possible, simply the homes of the residents. The men and women who take up their permanent abodes here are not planning to be first of all teachers and Directors of a multiplicity of classes. They will simply live quietly in these houses and become part of the districts.

The new theory is, in direct contradistinction to the old one, that much more work should be done outside of the settlement house than in it, that instead of being an institution alone, a settlement house should merely be the leading household in a given locality, that it should be on the same plane as its neighbors, only because of the superior intelligence of its residents able to lead in all movements for betterment, not alone but hand in glove with the best element of the district it finds to work with.

This is the theory of the new plan of settlement that is to make its first essay in New York City this Fall. It will not have any surprising results to show in any event. The success of the plan will be of the sort that cannot be measured.

It will be started off very quietly, about Oct. 1. The funds for its establishment are to be raised by popular subscription. Eight thousand dollars, it is calculated, will be sufficient to pay for every expense of the initial house the first year, and it is hoped the money will come from many sources.

Greenwich Village, that quaint old district of New York, will be the scene of this pioneer experiment. Greenwich Village, though its history is rich, has within recent years fallen low in the social scale. Italians are now in great part colonizing it—Italians of the laborer order. Even the architectural charm of this district, extending for some blocks below Fourteenth Street, and between Sixth Avenue and the North River, is rapidly going, tenements now replacing the curious old dwelling houses for a half century its feature. No better district could be found, however, in which to start such a movement.

Its lower end has more especially fallen upon evil days socially, and it is this portion that the Co-operative Social Settlement Society has chosen for the planting of its first new settlement. This will probably be known as Greenwich House, and an old dwelling house has been found on Jones Street that seems to answer all demands.

If a committee meeting can be called within a few days, this house will be formally taken at once, and the work of renovation started immediately. In any event, this or some other house near at hand will be closed upon shortly. Jones Street, one of the little side streets of the old village, is scarcely known at all, even to old New Yorkers, tucked, as it is, away down on the lower west side. Yet it is but three blocks from the noted Washington Square, where are the residences of such prominent men as Bishop Potter and Commissioner Robert De Forest. Jones Street crosses Bleecker Street, and is but a block and a half away from the queer little Grove Street Park.

Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, long the head of the Friendly Aid Settlement in Thirty-fourth Street, will be the head and front of Greenwich House. Among those who have been active in the starting of this new idea are R. Fulton Cutting, Bishop Potter, Carl Schurz, Felix Adler, and Jacob A. Riis.

Others who are concerned are Elsie Clews Parsons, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia, Edward T. Devine, Meredith Hare, Paul Kennaday, and ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin. It is hoped that long before Greenwich House is even fully under way it may be possible to start the second of these settlements along the lines proposed. The funds will not be slow in coming to hand, it is expected. C. C.

Unsuccessful Treasure Hunters

The Failure of the Cocos Island Expedition —Found the Ground Tunneled with Shafts and Crosscuts—Hidden Pirates' Treasures on Atlantic Coast.

A DISPATCH from Victoria, B. C., the other day said that the treasure hunting brigantine Blakley had returned from an unsuccessful trip to Cocos, where she had been to search for treasure supposed to be buried on the island by the crew of the Nova Scotian bark Mary Deer. The Mary Deer is said to have carried $60,000,000 in gold away from Lima when that city suffered from revolution in bygone days.

The Blakeley sailed from Victoria on Jan. 6 loaded down with treasure-hunting machinery. She was well equipped with engines and digging tools generally, and her crew spent twenty-four days sinking shafts and driving tunnels. The island was deserted, but they found many traces of former treasure-hunting parties, notably the shafts and crosscuts made by the crew of a British warship and those of the crew of the treasure schooner Aurora, which visited Cocos some time ago.

Now, unless some of those "former parties" think it wise to come forward and confess to having found the gold of Cocos Island, the world may presently hear of other argonauts sailing away to this lonely spot in the Pacific in search of gold, for there are literally thousands of persons, particularly on our Western coast, who believe implicitly in the treasure. The amount of the treasure is growing, too.

This Victoria report says the deposit is $60,000,000 in gold, but it is not so long ago since the amount was but $15,000,000 worth of gold bricks, flanked by a subsidiary treasure composed of 175 tons of silver dollars, a collection of gold-hilted swords, and several bushels of diamonds. These details were given in 1895 by "some one" in Panama who had been to the island and brought away $1,000,000 for his immediate need, and presumably because he could not conveniently carry the rest away with him.

It used to be generally believed that the pirate Dampier had stocked Cocos with his loot, for the island is only about 400 miles from Panama and a convenient place on which to careen when the barnacles became too thick. In the course of time the "pirate brig Relampago" was believed to have left the money on the island one day in 1822, but the Relampago theory gave way later to the tale which credited the bringing of the loot to the privateer and slave ship Lark. One Charles Henderson of Weuseon, Ohio, broke the news, but it was a plain, unvarnished tale, with much too moderate an amount of treasure, for only $72,000 was mentioned.

Henderson is said to have made one of the Lark's crew, which was chased by a British man-of-war, and in trying to escape ran upon a rock and sank. The Captain had the $72,000, and he took it with him in a boat containing seven other men and buried it on the island. Believing all hands of the Lark's crew to be drowned, the man-of-war stood away and left the eight men to their fate. All died but Henderson, who was rescued by a passing ship. He did not reveal the fact of the treasure just then, but he has tried since to raise money to charter a vessel to seek for it.

In 1893, however, the Mary Deer yarn was first heard in Boston, and thence came the story of how certain cities in Peru gave up their gold during the revolution of 1840. As told by Mrs. Richard Young, the story was as follows:

"My father was John Keating, a native of St. John's, N. F., and one of the crew of the Mary Deer. After burying the treasure the schooner was captured by a Peruvian man-of-war and all the crew but two were shot. The survivors were my father and William Thompson, who jumped overboard and were picked up by an American whaler. For three years they cruised for whales.

"Then they went to England and secured a vessel, the Edgecomb, Capt. Boag, and went to Cocos Island and got some of the treasure. Returning, they were shipwrecked near Panama, and Capt. Boag was eaten by a shark. Then Thompson died of fever, leaving my father sole survivor. My father reached Newfoundland with $7,500 in gold. Merchants of Newfoundland built a vessel, the Gauntlet, and he sailed again for Cocos Island. Putting in at Panama, he was arrested, and he would have been executed but for the intervention of the British Consul. Then he gave up and returned home.

"On his deathbed he gave my husband a chart and directions for finding the place of burial of the gold. Mr. Young went to the island and he found it inhabited by fifty-five Spanish convicts, and he dared not dig. Mrs. E. Eliza Knight, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, bought charts and papers of the widow of Mr. Keating, but we have the only correct ones."

Curiously enough, ex-Chief of Police Byrnes in his book on professional criminals of America, described a Mrs. E. E. Peck as one of the most ingenious swindlers he had known, and gave "Mrs. Eliza Knight" as her chief alias. Be that as it may, expeditions have set out for Cocos Island many times during the last fifty years, and it is said that the whole island is underlaid with tunnels and shafts. An expedition set out from Santa Barbara in 1892 under the leadership of the Mayor of that place, and four months were spent digging. No treasure was found. The next year the steamer Acapulco, loaded, like the Blakeley, with excavating machinery, went to the island and made a thorough search, without success. A British warship is said to have searched for the treasure also.

Some time after the Acapulco got back to Panama its chief officer, Mate Blackman, was met by a German named Capt. Geissler, who turned up in Panama, saying he had come from New York. He had traveled all over the Pacific in a small sloop yacht, the Hayseed, but wanted some information concerning Cocos.

He said he had already visited the island, making the trip from San Francisco in his little yacht, but intended to go again on the steamer Costa Rica for the purpose of colonizing the island. His party consisted of a Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Laube and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Pleiffer, Messrs. Lang and Straube, and himself. Capt. Giessler said he had obtained a permit to colonize the island from the Presidente of Costa Rica, but he admitted his real quest was the treasure which he thought had been left on Cocos by Sir Henry Morgan, the buccaneer.

He had met an old woman at Panama who said she was a descendant of the intrepid freebooter and gave Giessler a chart of the location of the spot where the loot lay hidden. Giessler and his party set out for the island, but it was not long before they were back, disgusted with the wild-goose chase the Captain had led them. And now the latest treasure-hunting expedition is back, and yet the gold has not been found.

But let the treasure seekers not despair. There are other islands concealing just as much if not more authentic loot than Cocos. There, for instance, is Santa Catalina, where Sir Henry Morgan, the buccaneer, is said to have buried a shipload of gold.

One Alexander Archibald of a neighboring island said he found a jar containing $15,000, and one John Currie of Kingston, Jamaica, who said he had seen the gold and who arrived one day at Colon was arrested on what he said was a trumped-up charge brought by an American to whom he had told the secret of the treasure. He was released through the efforts of British Consul Compton, who afterward entertained his project of gold seeking. The gold was never found, and Mr. Compton ended by committing suicide.

Then there is Gardiner's Island, off the end of Long Island, where, it is said, Capt. Kidd hid his money. It is told in the local history how Gov. Ballamont of Massachusetts, who sent Capt. Kidd to England in chains, organized an expedition which got $56,000 out of Gardiner's Island. Yet they are still searching for the money.

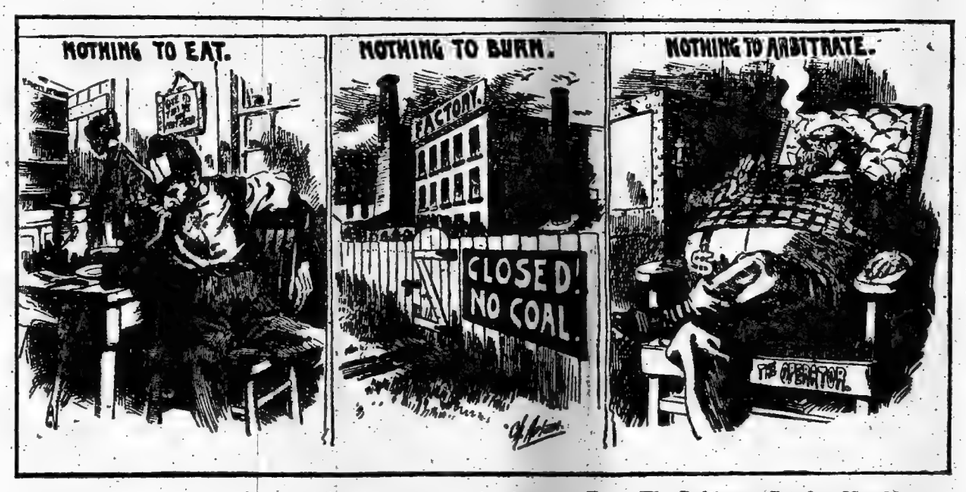

—*From The Baltimore Sunday Herald*

CLAIM ENGLISH THRONE

Renewed Activity of the Order of the White Rose and the Jacobite League in View of the Illness of King Edward—The Bavarian Princess Who Is Heir of the Stuarts —Her Son and His Descent.

WHEN the recent illness of King Edward appeared likely to have a fatal termination the Jacobites of Great Britain prepared to issue a proclamation claiming the Crown for "Queen Mary III. and IV.," and declaring her to be the true monarch and the "representative of the Royal House of those realms." And now, as King Edward is not expected to reach an extreme age, but may, to judge from the statements of many people, die at any time, the intention is announced of keeping up a vigorous propaganda.

Not very many years ago announcements of that kind would have brought forth a crop of imprisonments and executions in the gaunt old town, but to-day the stolid Britisher, accustomed to the sway of the Hanoverian "usurpers," merely smiles at the "treasonable" utterances, and the Guelphs still reign.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the Legitimists do not take themselves seriously or that they are an association of cranks. They are, on the contrary, in dead earnest, and their declarations and manifestos against the "imported usurpers" voice the feelings of thousands from John o' Groat's House to Land's End. In certain districts of England and Scotland Jacobitism has descended from father to son as a cherished family creed, which might easily give rise to active manifestations were there solid reasons for hostility to the Throne.

The reign of Victoria did more than that of any other Hanoverian to insure the dynasty against disturbance for at least many years to come. And so what was won by force has been retained by good government.

The Order of the White Rose, one of the two Jacobite organizations, which was founded in 1710, dropped out of existence in 1850 and was revived in 1886. In 1891 the more actively disposed Legitimists, regarding the Order of the White Rose as too much given over to sentimentalism, formed the Legitimist Jacobite League, through which a political propaganda has been carried on. It was the intention of the promoters to have the league directly represented in Parliament, but the attempts of two of the members were defeated at the polls by electors who, while they thronged to the meetings of the Stuart candidates, gave their votes to the "other fellow."

The league has its meeting place in a quaint old hall in the Inns of Court, London, and there the members periodically assemble to lament over the "banished house" and to arrange for the propagation of the Stuart faith.

The league numbers among its members several Bourbons and Carlists, to whom the society's motto, "Loyale je serai durant ma vie," is as applicable as to the Jacobites. The league publishes a journal which records history (from the Stuart point of view) and the progress of the movement. Decorative postage stamps bearing a portrait of the "true Queen" are issued, and the members invariably paste head downward the current postage stamps. On the anniversary of the "murder" of Charles I. a solemn religious service is held, and "in memoriam" wreaths are placed on the equestrian statue of the "martyr King" in Whitehall.

On social occasions the old-time Jacobite songs are enthusiastically rendered. Of these the most popular and never omitted melodies are "Wil ye no come back again?" "Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," and the ironical "Wee, wee German Lairdie." The "conspirators" in drinking to the "Queen over the water," pass their glasses over the water jugs in remembrance of the days when the toast of "him that's awa'" was given by sign and drunk in silence.

The "Queen Mary III. and IV." of the Legitimists is the Princess Marie Teresa, born in 1849, and married in 1868 to Prince Louis of Bavaria. She is the daughter of Ferdinand of Modena (son of Francis, Duke of Modena, and Mary, daughter of Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia,) and Elizabeth of Austria. Marie Teresa's son Rupert, born at Munich, May 18, 1869, is ninth in descent from Charles I.

The Princess who, but for the Act of Settlement which restricted the succession to the Hanoverian branch of the reigning dynasty, would now be seated upon the British throne, is a quiet, amiable, motherly woman, with none of the essential qualities required in the leader of a revolution. It is said that the Princess does not pose as a dispossessed monarch, and that she never alludes to her "claims" to the English crown, being very well content in the station in which she finds herself. Rupert, her son, may prove himself to be more ambitious, and the Legitimists may undertake to play the revived part of the Pretender.

The direct female line of the Stuarts ended with the death of Queen Anne, who was the second daughter of James II., but the descendants of Princess Henrietta of Orleans, eldest daughter of Charles I. are nearer representatives of the House of Stuart than the cadet branch from which Victoria sprang, and it is the elder line to which Marie Teresa belongs.

The male line of James II. became extinct at the death, in Rome, in 1807, of Henry Benedict Maria Clement, "Duke of York," second son of the Chevalier de St. George and Princess Clementina, a daughter of Prince James Sobieski. Born in Rome in 1725, Henry entered the priesthood and became successively Bishop of Frascati and Cardinal York.

Possessed of much more spirit and decisiveness than his vacillating elder brother, the young Pretender, the rebellion of 1745 might have had a different termination under his leadership. The Cardinal was arranging to aid his brother with a body of French troops gathered at Dunkirk, when the news of the crushing defeat at Culloden compelled the abandonment of the enterprise.

On the death of Prince Charlie, in 1788, the Cardinal reasserted the Stuart doctrine of the divine right of Kings in a medal which he caused to be struck bearing this inscription: "Henry IX., King of England by the grace of God but not by the will of men." At the outbreak of the French Revolution York was deprived of two rich livings which had been granted by Louis, and shortly afterward he lost a pension awarded to him by the Court of Spain. When Napoleon demanded tribute from Pius VI. the Cardinal gave up the remnant of his fortune, including the greater part of the family jewels, to aid the Pope in satisfying the rapacity of the Corsican conqueror. On the occupation of the Papal States by the French legions the beggared Prince of the Church retired to Venice, and in his remaining years was dependent upon the British Court for his maintenance. George III. sent $10,000 immediately on hearing of the necessitous condition of the Duke.

The Cardinal manifested his gratitude for the generosity shown to him by bequeathing to the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.) the Crown jewels which had been carried off by James II. 119 years before.

In 1819 the royal legatee caused to be erected in St. Peter's a monument by Canova, which bears the names of "James III., Charles III., and Henry IX." underneath half-length portraits of these ill-fated scions of the fallen House of Stuart.

About forty years ago two young men cut a large figure for a time by masquerading as Princes of the Stuart family. They styled themselves John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart, Count d'Albanie, and Stuart Charles Edward, and claimed to be descendants of the Young Pretender.

Both claimants bore a remarkable Stuart likeness, which, coupled with their romantic study, attached to them many adherents. The historians disallow the pretensions of the brothers, but it is generally agreed that they themselves thoroughly believed in the genuineness of their claims.

According to the narrative of the claimants the Countess of Albany, wife of Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," gave birth in 1773 to a son, who was, three days later, intrusted to the care of the Captain of an English frigate as a protection against the fell intent of certain Hanoverian emissaries. Four years afterward the Countess separated from her husband and took refuge in a convent in Rome, leaving her son in the hands of its adopted parent.

From that waif the brothers claimed descent.

Few people are aware that there are in the United States branches of the Order of the White Rose, but such is the case, Boston and Philadelphia each having its association of Jacobites

Atlantic City Planning a New Eighty-Foot Boardwalk

To-day Will Be the Last Big Day of the Summer Season Proper.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 23.—The rush to the shore this afternoon and the bookings for to-morrow indicate that the travel for the two days will be nearly or quite as large as for the corresponding two days a week past, but next week will doubtless show a material reduction, and the week following will see a thinning out in the hotel circle. To-morrow night for the last time this year cots will be used by the lucky managers whose hotels overlook the beach, and after that "standing room," as one expressed it, will no longer be at a premium here.

The season has been a brief but very prosperous one, and the latter fact assures the erection of perhaps a score of new hotels and boarding houses during the Winter and Spring months. The fact that Atlantic City's capacity for providing accommodations was never put to such a test before as during the two weeks just ended is accepted as an indication that there is room for more hostelries.

The famous "tidal wave" prophecy was effectually killed the past week, after many visitors who preferred to place more confidence in the sooth-saying ability of a colored evangelist than the scientific explanations of even the head of the Government Weather Bureau that a tidal wave was an utter impossibility here, had hurriedly departed for their homes, rather than take any chances. Chief Willis Moore and his family even came here to "see the tidal wave," but the date fixed was a perfect August day that passed with scarcely a ripple on the surface of the Atlantic.

On Friday the annual regatta of the Atlantic City Yacht Club, the biggest yachting event ever held here, took place off the city front, where the speedy launches and big white-winged yachts presented a picture of great attractiveness to the thousands who viewed the races from the boardwalk and piers. The prizes were cups offered by the hotel men, and these were awarded at a reception held in the evening at the yacht club. Many New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore yachtsmen witnessed the races, and the regatta was so much of a success that it is practically certain to become an annual feature of the resort.

Another event of the week was the conference held here between Senators Quay and Penrose, and a large delegation of business men from the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, relative to the settlement of the coal strike.

Senator Quay is an ardent yachtsman and fisherman, and an effort is being made to interest him in the long-projected improvement of the inlet. It is believed that a comparatively small outlay will pay the cost of a jetty that would convert the body of water referred to, now so shallow that even small yachts have difficulty in entering at low water, into a deep basin, affording a harbor of refuge for coastwise vessels during Winter storms. There is now no such haven between Sandy Hook and the Delaware Breakwater.

A keen interest has been displayed by the visitors in affairs of charity, and the Charity Ball given on the Steel Pier Wednesday evening for the benefit of the City Hospital was hardly less successful than a similar function the week before in aid of the Home for Invalid Children. Euchre parties for similar purposes are of almost nightly occurrence in the hotel circle, and thousands of dollars have been raised in this way during the season. A series of euchres for the benefit of the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind at Washington replenished the treasury of that institution by $500.

A party of prominent Philadelphians who came to town the other day as guests of Controller Max Reibenach of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is a cottager, had a very novel welcome. Their destination was Mr. Reibenach's boathouse on Gardner's Basin. When they stepped from the train they were confronted, much to their surprise, by Police Captain Maxwell and a squad of officers, who declared them under arrest. The patrol wagon stood at the curb and into this the visitors were speedily escorted. All doubts as to this unusual welcome were dispelled when the patrol wagon disembarked its distinguished occupants at the yacht club.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Banker of Pittsburg arrived Sunday evening in their automobile after a somewhat remarkable trip. They went from Pittsburg to Detroit early in July, crossed the river into Canada, threaded the famous Muskoka district, and followed the Ottawa River to Montreal. Last week they crossed the border again at Rouse's Point, N. Y., and followed the west shore of Lake Champlain to Saratoga, and thence to New York, then down through Jersey to this city.

The project of moving the boardwalk seaward will be taken up again as soon as the season has closed. Not only will the location be changed, but a new structure eighty feet wide, twice the width of the present promenade, will be erected. The cost of this magnificent walk will be $188,000, but the city has never had cause to regret the $150,000 expended for the present steel structure, which is now all too narrow for the thousands who throng it at Easter and from the beginning of July until the close of September.

The moving of the walk will give the owners of ocean frontage the use of land worth several millions of dollars, and increase the tax receipts very largely. It is estimated that $1,000,000 will be needed for municipal purposes the coming year, an advance of $250,000 over last year.

The New Yorkers lately come to town include Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Kennard, C. Garden, L. Schloss, W. S. Blitz, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lynch at the Windsor; Miss A. Morgan, Dr. G. B. Blandy, W. G. Wood, R. Reid, James Martin, and H. Chamberlain at the Sterling, and Miss M. Turner, A. Van Horn, W. Emerson, and William Porter at the Traymore.

L. Schwarz and Mrs. R. Pemberton at the Wiltshire; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Day at the Albany; G. E. Seitz at the Agnew; G. H. Glover, Jr., and J. T. Mead at the Brighton; F. Bartleman at Carolton Inn, and M. Emmons, S. Emmons, M. Moore, J. W. Rose, and G. O. Young at Coleman House.

W. H. Clapp at the Chalfonte; Mr. and Mrs. G. Riehl, Mrs. Edwards, and Miss G. Barcalon at the Dennis; J. B. Moore, W. J. Duffy, and F. Christraner at the Dunlop, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reilly and A. Black at the Hygeia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Alice Mitchell, H. Jefford, Jr., and A. Weld at the Garden; Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldberger, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Gfeldman at the Islesworth.

F. C. Horan and G. F. Doherty at the Pierrepont; Mr. and Mrs. G. Beltham, W. Kohn, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Payne at the Rudolf; Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore and M. Moore at Woolton Hall; M. McLarney and L. C. McGovern at the Yarmouth, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Simmons and H. Bolles at the Windsor.

Dunbar J. Masterson at the Adolphus; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayes, Mrs. K. Martin, J. G. Roak, A. F. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. C. Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. Stillman at Bleak House; T. Bartle and Mrs. F. Vanderveer at the Chelsea, and Miss Hall, Miss A. Hall and William H. Hall at the Chalfonte.

Mrs. J. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stonefield, J. McCann, C. Bell, E. Molton, H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Binns, H. Wolf, and A. E. Harper at the Dunlop; Mrs. H. Wood and Miss F. Marsh at Coulter Hall; Mrs. L. Harrison, H. Fairchild, Mrs. R. Chase, and M. Haas at the Dennis, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Kinning, Benjamin Reigel, Mrs. F. Whitehead, and Dr. J. McKekroy at the Brighton.

William J. Wollman, C. Walcott, H. Hollander, and H. Wollman at the Garden; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, N. Schloss, William I. Schloss, and W. Hodges at Hamilton Hall; P. Rosenheim, G. Oppenheimer, and H. Metzger at the Loraine, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson and N. Stern at the Lelande.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Daniels, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. W. McKenna, W. E. Frameyer, and A. J. Brant at the Marlborough; Mr. and Mrs. B. Polosky and A. Krant at the Jackson; C. Baldwin at the Normandie; Mrs. W. McLean at the Mt. Vernon, and Mrs. S. Burns, Mrs. McClellan, Miss White, G. Eady, R. Thomas, and Mrs. J. R. Rice at the St. Charles.

Cape May

Cakewalks and Golf Tournaments Excite Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 23.—This is a season of cakewalks, and the waiters from each of the hotels are now having their pleasure and the visitors of the hotels and cottages are thoroughly enjoying and well attending these events. They usually begin about 10 o'clock in the evening and last until 1. All kinds of fancy walking is done by the negroes, and while the events are enjoyed by the guests a financial success results for the colored people.

The social events of the week have included several tournaments on the golf links over the new course which has been added within the past ten days. The links now are in a much better condition than they have been at any time during the Summer.

In the women's tournament on Monday, the men's tournament to-day, and the mixed foursome on Wednesday afternoon there was an interest manifested. Team matches are now being played and arranged for teams from Atlantic City, Beach Haven, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Baltimore County Club, and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington. Many of the players are members of the Midlothian Club of Chicago, the Orange Club, and the New Brunswick Club.

Mayor Rolla Wells of St. Louis, who was in July decorated by the Kaiser with the Order of the Red Eagle, is here on his second visit of the Summer, and has joined his family, who have passed the entire Summer here.

C. K. Lord, who was formerly the General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is with Mrs. Lord at Congress Hall for a short season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clayton Smith of Buffalo have arrived here to remain four weeks.

Mrs. E. O. Richards of New York has returned to Cape May, after having been enjoying three weeks at Winter Harbor, Me.

State Controller J. Willard Morgan of New Jersey and a party of well-known politicians are enjoying the late reason here.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. B. B. Hutchinson of Trenton, N. J., are late prominent arrivals.

The Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Kretschman of Buffalo are at Cape May for a short visit.

Mrs. W. O. Neales of Brooklyn is enjoying her Summer sojourn at Cape May.

Julian C. Smith is among the prominent New Yorkers who have lately arrived.

Mrs. L. M. Taylor, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Taylor of Yonkers are enjoying their Summer visit to the shore.

Mortimer Adler of Rochester is another New Yorker who is here for a week.

Mrs. William H. Crane, wife of the actor, is a guest at the Stockton Hotel.

Dell Noblitt, Jr., the New York clubman, is at Cape May taking an active interest in the golfing contests.

Mrs. G. L. Nichols and Mrs. C. Moore of Buffalo are late arrivals here for a short visit.

Late arrivals from New York are: Miss Imogene Fisher, S. W. Lasher, Leonard E. Elwell, William Bishop, F. A. Brown, Mrs. I. M. Williams, Miss Edith A. Smith, Mrs. A. Tooley, Miss Bessie Tooley, Mrs. E. O. Richards, Mrs. A. E. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Neill, Fred Ackerman, Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mrs. R. Stoll, R. H. Wilson, Julian C. Smith, L. A. Keane, J. R. Callahan, Adolph Rosenberg, K. Hagenbecher. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gilmore, Miss Margaret Wilson, A. M. Stadler, Dell Noblett, Jr., O. F. Hemsley, W. W. Thuman, Dr. H. H. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cantrell, H. Hudson Howley, Frank W. Miller, Mrs. M. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Moody, James Kennedy, Miss Alice F. Schriner, Miss E. Koenig, Fred Buskirk, Miss Kathline Franklin, William E. Quigley, M. F. Ingraham, and A. F. Hockstadter.

Asbury Park

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Begins Its Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 23.—The children's carnival, which began Monday evening with the ball at the Coleman House, tendered to Queen Titania, the Ruler of Fayryland, and concluded with the midsummer's night festival in the beach auditorium Wednesday night, was a success in every way.

"Founder" Bradley, who is a victim of hay fever, sailed for England this week, and will be absent until October. When he gets back the resort officials will confer with him concerning the transfer of the beach front to the municipality. Mr. Bradley has offered this valuable property to the city for a mere bagatelle, but as he is Mayor of the city it is necessary for the Aldermen to institute condemnation proceedings in order to start the transfer scheme on its way.

The Knights Templars of New Jersey will hold their annual field day exercises in Asbury Park on Thursday, Sept. 11.

An audience numbering 10,000 enjoyed the oratorio of "The Messiah" at the Ocean Grove Auditorium Wednesday evening. The chorus was made up of 700 singers from New York and Ocean Grove.

The Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology wound up its sessions for the year on Thursday, when the final lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander of Vanderbilt University. On the afternoon and evening of the same day the Methodist Brotherhood held a reunion, when addresses were made by President T. B. Nealy of New York, the Rev. Dr. John Handley of Long Branch, and the Rev. Joseph L. Howard of Trenton.

The thirty-third annual camp meeting was inaugurated last evening in Ocean Grove, when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed. The great religious feast has attracted thousands of Methodists to the resort, and it will continue daily until Monday, Sept. 1, when the annual "Walk Around Jerusalem" will occur. The opening sermon of the "camp" was preached this morning by the Rev. Samuel Sargent of West Grove, and the sermon this evening was by Clarence B. Crouse, the young evangelist, who will have charge of all the evening meetings during the camp meeting.

The sermon in the auditorium to-morrow morning will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander of Vanderbilt University, who has been lecturing this week before the Summer School of Theology. The following Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith will occupy the auditorium pulpit. While the camp meeting is in progress all secular entertainments in the Grove are abandoned, and the officials request the visitors to refrain from bathing, boating and other worldly pastimes.

The Rev. Stephen Merritt brought his family to Ocean Grove recently for an indefinite sojourn.

The Rev. Richard Vanhorne of Newark is attending the special services in the Grove.

Dr. D. C. Holton of Brooklyn spent Sunday with Mrs. Holton at the Queen, Ocean Grove.

Dr. C. L. Wheeler of New York has rooms at the Fenimore for himself and family.

Former Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois spent Sunday at the Lafayette, Ocean Grove.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke of Buffalo is enjoying an outing in Ocean Grove.

Assemblymen J. Boyd Avis of Woodbury, N. J., and Carl G. A. Schumann of Jersey City were here this week.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell spent a portion of the week in Ocean Grove.

Dr. Charles Buddle of New York is at the Clifton.

Dr. C. L. Wheeler of New York brought his family to the Fenimore this week.

The Rev. J. McCully of New York is stopping at Nassau Hall.

John L. Fitzgerald of Albany is spending the season with his family at the West End Hotel.

Dr. H. E. De Freest of Troy is at the West End Hotel.

The Rev. John O. Voorhis of Hackensack is registered at the Hotel Spray View, Ocean Grove.

The Rev. L. K. Howard of Plainfield is at the Coleman House.

Congressman Benjamin F. Howell of New Brunswick, was one of the sightseers this week.

The Rev. P. M. Draw and Dr. M. F. Foy of Yonkers, are at Sunset Hall.

The Rev. O. A. Smith of Jamestown, N. Y., is spending the closing days of the season at the Franklin.

Col. Richard B. Reading of Lambertville, a member of the New Jersey State Republican Committee, is with his wife and children at the West End Hotel.

Assemblymen Newcorn and Stalter are numbered among the Jersey Republican leaders who were here this week.

Dr. A. O. Squire of Ossining, N. Y., arrived this week at the Ashland, where he will be until September.

Dr. William Edwards of New York is at the Queen, Ocean Grove.

Seabright

The Fine Weather Draws Crowds to the Golf Links.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 23.—The fine weather that prevailed during the week has been taken advantage of by the Summer visitors at this resort, especially those who are fond of outdoor sports. Seabright and Monmouth Beach have the best golf links and tennis courts to be found anywhere, and a number of the cottagers and hotel guests at those two places are considered expert players. More people witnessed the golf and tennis playing this week than at any previous time of the season.

At the courts of the Seabright Tennis Club every clear day can be seen a very fashionable lot of people who journey there to see the games. While many of the cottagers and hotel guests fancy looking at a good game of golf or tennis, there are others who prefer enjoying themselves sailing on the Shrewsbury River. Many fast boats are owned by the cottagers on the Rumson Road, Seabright, and Monmouth Beach, and can be seen in service every day.

Mr. Frank Graham took a party of frienrs out to the fishing banks on Wednesday on the Atlantic City, and returned early in the afternoon with a good supply of fish.

Col. and Mrs. William Barbour of Monmouth Beach have gone to the Adirondack Mountains for a short stay.

Dr John A. Wyeth and family of New York, who have been summering at Monmouth Beach, have gone to Europe.

Major and Mrs. Henry Guy Catlin recently entertained a number of friends at their country seat at Monmouth Beach. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Findley, Miss Lillie Tillotson, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Lewis, Mrs. Eva Scarlitt, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hubert Sackett, Eugene Holstrom, and Allyn Crum.

The people at Monmouth Beach who are interested in trying to do away with the "mosquito" are now known as the Monmouth Beach Land Improvement Association. Maps have been drawn of the district or route to be covered by the fighters, and good work has already been done.

Dr. Samuel Alexander arrived at his seashore cottage from Europe this week.

Many of the cottagers and hotel guests enjoy clambakes during the Summer season. Mr. and Mrs. Lord recently entertained some of their friends at a bake at Green Gables, Pleaure Bay. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Daniels, Mrs. J. Kunkel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tervor, Mr. and Mrs. John F. McIntyre.

The Monmouth Beach Country Club held its sixth promenade concert on Thursday afternoon. These concerts have been very popular all the season. One more will be given next Thursday.

Gustave Wahlberg, a Lieutenant Commander in the Swedish Navy, is spending the month of August at Seabright.

Capt. Al Falkenburgh, who has just had a new motor put into his boat, is now the leader of the fleet.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ullman of Monmouth Beach have returned to their Summer cottage after a delightful trip through Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Carolyn Hazleton, who is summering in the Phillips cottage at Monmouth Beach, recently entertained a number of friends with a house party. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. George W. Laird, Charles Cunningham, Thomas A. Benson, Meredith Brooks Miller, Col. and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. L. L. Duke, Mrs. E. B. Young, Franklin Elsmere Duff, Charles Potter Kling, and Robert Francis French.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Jeanette de Mauriac, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. de Mauriac of 30 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, to George F. T. Brittan of New York. The parents of Miss de Mauriac and Mr. Brittan have handsome Summer homes at Monmouth Beach.

Long Branch Greets Large Crowds in Its Biggest Week

Clambakes the Fad of the Season—What the Cottagers and Hotel Guests Are Doing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—This week was the banner one of the season at this resort.

Not in years have there been so many clambakes served as there have been this season at Port-au-Peck and Pleasure Bay. It has become one of the fads at the seashore this season (more so than ever before) that if a party of friends wishes to go for a day's outing, whatever else may be upon the programme of the day's pleasures, they think it is not complete without a bake.

The largest bake served any time during the season of each year at Port-au-Peck is spread to the Joel Parker Association of Newark. Their outing took place for this season on Thursday. It was the twenty-fourth annual bake, and in late years no place has more of a charm for the members of the association than Port-au-Peck. They were conveyed in great numbers from Newark by excursion boats.

S. Meyer and family, who have been sojourning at the West End Hotel during the Summer, have gone to St. Louis, Mo.

J. Campbell Phillips of the Hollywood Golf Club has just returned from an Eastern trip. Mr. Phillips is classed as one of Hollywood's best players.

A church fair is being held at present at the St. Michael's Catholic Church at Takanasse Lake, West End, for the benefit of the church.

S. R. Guggenheim and family, Summer residents at Elberon, have gone to the Adirondacks for a two weeks' stay.

L. Haight and family of Park Avenue, Elberon, have left their cottage and gone to Lebanon, Mass.

Rev. John Lovell of the First Presbyterian Church, on Third Avenue, has gone to New York on his vacation.

John Embley, who has been away for the past three years in the Philippines, returned home this week.

Mrs. P. P. Kline and daughter, Leah, of Third Avenue, have gone to Sayreville for a brief stay, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gildersleeve.

Edward Blaisdell, Rondo De Nyse, Stanley Edwards, and Percy Patterson, who have been camping at Island Beach, returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, who own a handsome Summer home on Ocean Avenue, Elberon, are enjoying the August month at Childwold, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim have gone to Saranac Lake for the remainder of the Summer. The Guggenheims own the handsome Firenze cottage at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Slocum, who have been spending a portion of the August month at Saratoga, returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Smith of Newark are the guests of Mrs. A. C. Newing.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rechendorfer of Elberon have left their cottage for a brief stay at Childwold, N. Y.

Miss Ethel Britton, Miss May Eisle, Miss Beulah Reichers, and Miss Margaret Eisle are spending two weeks at Northfield, Mass.

The fair at Parish Hall, in connection with the St. James Episcopal Church, has closed. The Rev. H. H. P. Roche reports the net receipts to have been about $1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson Craig of Philadelphia are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rice A. Brown of Norwood Avenue.

The Rev. and Mrs. Pennington Corson of Princeton, N. J., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Poole of Cedar Avenue.

Mrs. E. S. Beyer and Arthur McAleenan, both of New York, won the two silver trophies at the new Hollywood Golf links during the week.

The Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place has just been paid $6,000 cash. A bequest of $5,000 was made to the hospital by the late E. A. Hammond of Rockwell Avenue, Long Branch, and $1,000 was paid over to the hospital by Isaac C. Kennedy, who is the executor of William Hathaway's estate of Deal, who willed the hospital $1,000.

There was a very interesting euchre party held at the Fairview cottage a few evenings ago, at which Mrs. Allen H. Oliver of New York won first prize, S. K. Hickman of Long Branch captured second prize, and Miss Evelyn Schierenbeck won the booby prize.

The Monmouth Cavalry Troop has given up the idea of holding its burlesque circus on the Hollywood Horse Show grounds next week.

The Rev. B. B. Staats of the First Reformed Church at Long Branch has gone away for a couple of weeks' vacation.

H. Morgenthau and family of New York, who are summering at South Elberon, have gone to the mountains for two or three weeks.

Officer Charles Strong, Monmouth County's detective, who raided Phil Daly's Pennsylvania Club, at West End, last months, presented a bill to the county for $160.24, the amount claimed to be the cost of raiding that club.

Mrs. Jane Stymax is very ill at her Long Branch Avenue home.

Thomas R. Woolley, former Mayor of Long Branch, is sojourning for a couple of weeks in the Catskills.

A dinner party was given to Miss Lila Blow and some friends one evening this week at Pleasure Bay by the officials of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company and the management of Pleasure Bay Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Terhune are spending the month of August in the Catskills.

The Rev. William P. Strickland of Millstone is being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. De Nyse of Branchport Avenue.

Prof. B. C. Gregory of Trenton is spending the week with his brother, Prof. Christopher Gregory.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis James, Summer residents at North Long Branch, are about departing from that place for Detroit, Mich.

George C. Clayton, son of David E. Clayton, who is interested in automobiles, had his arm broken while helping to get a steam carriage across a pit where it was being repaired. His arm was caught between the vehicle and a post.

On Wednesday night Mrs. C. J. Kroehl and Mrs. C. D. Orth of the Brighton Hotel gave a number of children a package party, each child receiving a handsome present.

New London

Gen. McCoskry Butt's Old-Fashioned Clambake Party.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 23.—Gen. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt of New York entertained a hundred or more invited guests at their Summer home in the Pequot colony on Tuesday evening. The feature of the evening was a clambake made and served in old-fashioned form. All the prominent society people of the Summer colony were present.

The clambake was prepared on the shore. The Butt cottage is situated on a prominent turn in the harbor, and is quite a conspicuous landmark coming in from the open sea. The lawn, which overlooks the water, was brilliantly lighted with variolored lanterns. Between the courses the colored waiters rendered negro melodies and plantation songs. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Kirkland, C. P. Kirkland, V. Lehman, Austin Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sackett, Miss Audrie Sackett, Col. A. C. Tyler and Frederick and Miss Sallie Tyler, Miss Amelia and N. Stevens, H. McVicar, Miss Chase, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Keasbey, Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton, Miss Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. Haight, Miss Remsen, Miss Phipps, Mrs. and Miss Livingston, Dr. Norris, Miss Wright, Mrs. Learned, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Tilford and Mortimer Tilford, Miss Banks, Miss Lansing, and Miss Penrose.

The guests at the Pequot House were entertained on Wednesday night with a mock Japanese wedding ceremony. The entertainment, which was a great success, was given in the parlor by Masaski Kobayashi, a Japanese.

On Friday evening the orchestra hop was given and was well attended.

Mrs. MacArthur, wife of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, has engaged rooms at the Pequot House from Aug. 26 to Sept. 6. Gen. MacArthur will attend the army and navy manoeuvres.

On Thursday the Reynolds Family Association met in the parlors of the Crocker House in their eleventh annual meeting. Only the Reynoldses whose ancestors came to this country previous to 1670 are eligible to membership. Giles L. Reynolds of Philadelphia was re-elected President.

On Friday and Saturday of next week there is to be a period of the strictest neutrality between the army and navy previous to the beginning of hostilities on Saturday, Aug. 30, at midnight. It is expected that all the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Admiral Higginson, will be anchored in the harbor. Plans for all sorts of social festivities are being made.

The following are the latest arrivals at the Pequot House: Mrs. J. A. Hetherington, Arthur Hetherington, Mrs. M. E. Cox, New York; Mrs. H. Knobel, Brooklyn; Miss M. Uhler, Boston; Miss B. Hyde, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. F. Underwood, Boston; Lew Dockstader, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Neal, New York; F. N. Gilmore, Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Buck, Preston Watson, Edward G. Sanford, New York; H. A. Watkins, Brooklyn; David Dunlap, Jr., Petersburg, Va.; J. S. Smith, Boston; J. B. Westcott, Wauregan; Dr. and Mrs. S. McC. Hamill, Philadelphia; James L. Hamill, Columbus, Ohio; Charles D. Jones, E. L. Jones, G. T. Dana, Cincinnati; H. E. Cluett, Troy; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Butler, New York; Walter D. Humphrey, Mrs. M. S. Armstrong, the Rev. Dr. Penning, Chicago; Dudley Williams, Baltimore; E. C. Clarke, New York; Mrs. M. H. Clarke, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Florence Wooley, Hartford; Miss S. Haywood, New York; Capt. James Erwin, United States Army; Capt. C. P. Kirkland, United States Army.

Far Rockaway

Preparing for the Horse Show on Labor Day.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 23.—Great interest is being manifested by the society people of the Rockaways in the coming Horse Show, which is to be held on Saturday, Aug. 30, and on Monday, Sept. 1, at the grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club. The entries of all the fashionable folk have been received by the management.

The Friday evening dances at the Bayswater Hotel are social features of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foster of Inwood have left for Saratoga and Lake George.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pettit have left on a three weeks' trip to Washington, D. C.

Miss Terse B. Well of Huntsville, Ala., is summering at the Edgemere Hotel, as is also Miss Gertrude Tice of Brooklyn.

Society at Bayswater took part in the fair for the Sick Babies' Fund which was held on Thursday and Friday at the home of Miss Mary Baglee, on Samuel Street.

Miss L. Brewster and her niece, Miss Anna Noble, guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Butler, have left for their home in Manhattan.

A platform dance in honor of Miss Netta Bruchhausen was given on Monday evening by Mrs. Hubert Cillis of Bayswater. More than eighty guests were present.

Miss Irene Dunn and Miss Cecilia Crothy gave an entertainment on Wednesday evening at the Ocean House. The proceeds were devoted to charity.

The musical concerts in the parlors of the Edgemere Hotel, under the direction of Prof. Vladimir Purishoff, are becoming very popular with the guests of the hotel.

Dr. J. J. Cronin of Manhattan is a guest at the Half-Way House.

Police Captain Schmittberger and family are at the Hudson House.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Levy of the Hewlett cottage, on Roanoke Avenue, left on Wednesday for Saratoga.

Mrs. J. J. Campbell and her son of Bayswater are visiting in Greene County, N. Y.

A testimonial concert and ball was tendered to Prof. Gordphn at the Arverne Hotel on Friday evening.

Miss Edna Mayer, who has been summering at Arverne, has returned to her home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Strauss of Brooklyn are spending the Summer at the Falk cottage, Arverne.

John B. Cotton of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Park Inn at Rockaway Park.

A progressive euchre was held on Friday evening at the Remington cottages, Arverne.

The Misses Lillian and Grace O'Rourke of Manhattan are summering at the Drew cottage, Arverne.

Miss Etta Weinberg gave a pink lawn party on Thursday evening at her home in Arverne

The Height of the Season in the Catskill Mountains

Every Hotel in the Section Filled to Its Capacity—Who Many of the Arrivals Are.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, Aug. 23.—The last two weeks in August and the first week in September are recognized as the three heaviest weeks at the resorts in this region, and to-night it would be hard to find a hotel in the region that is not full.

The State Firemen's Convention at Hudson this week has attracted a large number of people who are summering here, and the Greene County Fair at Cairo also drew a large number.

Among those registered this week at the hotels are:

Grant House—Rowland F. Hill, Miss Lottie Cousins, Mrs. John Sheehan, the Misses Sheehan, E. Gibbs, W. A. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Moore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Al Powell, Miss Carrie Goodman, Mrs. Townsend Cox, Miss Jessie M. Carrol, and Miss Eva Quinn of New York.

Glenwood—Miss Augusta Fay, C. L. Norten, Miss Mary H. Quinn, Mrs. H. McGowan, Miss M. McGowan, William E. McGowan, M. T. Norten, Miss Anna P. Arnold, Mrs. C. Rooney, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. S. Ritchie, M. Krause, Miss C. R. Krause, and Miss Lillian Travenhar of New York.

Summit Hill House—John Colwell, A. W. Dole, Mrs. W. L. Ruskenwick, Miss J. G. Wood, Mrs. J. Macdonald, Miss L. Macdonald, and S. L. Macdonald of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown, Miss Minnie Wilson, Mrs. A. Barnum, and the Misses Barnum of Stamford, Conn.

Prospect Park Hotel—W. H. Graham, C. B. Knehler, Thomas Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Henry, Miss M. Paine, Mrs. F. Bruen, Mrs. A. Swift, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Schwab of New York.

Creekside House—Mrs. Minnie Klein, Mrs. I. Newman, Mrs. S. Selig, Mrs. Ella Strauss, the Misses Strauss, Miss Klyman, J. Marks, J. Peckenberg, B. Steckler, D. N. Posner, the Misses Posner, Miss Beckie Hertzberg, Mrs. C. Kleiner, the Misses Kleiner, Mrs. William Paul, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kroetzer, Joe Gutman, and Samuel Stern of New York.

Among the arrivals at Greene Lake Homestead are Miss Bessie Foley, Miss Maude Foley, Newark, N. J.; John J. Fenjon, New York; William Miller, William Strang, Miss E. Holwell, Miss Nellie Leary, Miss N. Fanigan, and Miss K. Flanigan of Brooklyn.

Kiskatom Retreat arrivals for the week include Mr. J. A. Fouser, Philadelphia; A. G. Ferdon, B. Hayward, John McKay, Jr., Harry Jackson, Miss L. Isaacs, Miss Minnie Jostes, Miss Anna Myer, Miss Anna Rugge, Miss J. E. Barrow, Miss Anna Hinck, Miss Anna Mahnken, and Miss Billo of New York.

Picturesque Palenville has also been favored by the August contingent. Among the arrivals at the hotels are:

Central House—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Knickman, Mrs. Barklage, the Misses Knickman, Frederick Knickman, Mrs. Louise Ammon, the Misses Ammon, and Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kolb of New York.

Millbrae—Miss Flora Marx, Miss Edna Goldstone, Mrs. M. Marons, Mrs. M. Gropper, J. Jacoby, Mrs. A. Jacoby, Harry Crozier, M. Rolinick, Mrs. M. Fault, Y. Des Gartes, and Mr. H. Rodden of New York.

Arlington—Lieut. John J. Muir, (U. S. Marine Corps,) Mrs. Muir and son, Charles Sherman, Miss Galbraith, Mrs. Schaider, and the Messrs. Schaider of New York.

West Saugerties is a pretty little hamlet situated at the entrance of the beautiful Plaater Kill Clove. Among the people summering there are:

Woodside Cottage—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Shaugnessy and family, Mrs. George Vogt, Miss Bohlen, Mrs. Herald and son, and Mrs. William Engleman and son of New York.

Maple Cottage—Mrs. Hoops, Miss Edna Connell, Mrs. T. Connell, Mrs. E. L. Connell, Miss Franklin Connell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doughty, Mrs. Sarah Cobb, and Mrs. Frank Suling of New York.

A pretty drive of two miles brings us to Leaycraft's at Platte Clove. Among the guests here are Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Clancy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Guenthal, Joseph Frankenthaler, Henry Thie, James Lacey, Miss Anna M. Browning, Miss Barbara Browning, Dr. and Mrs. E. Joel, Mr. and Mrs. William Schapiro, Mrs. Samuel H. Marks, Mrs. William Deitsch, Miss Sadie Winthal, Mrs. R. Kober, and Mrs. J. Batzler of New York; Miss A. A. Farrell of Jersey City.

Recent arrivals at Hunter include:

Kaatsberg—Mrs. J. J. Ritter, Miss M. Casey, J. H. Smith, Miss E. M. Burck, Miss Friedal, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Alice D. Whittaker, Eugene G. Parson, Miss J. C. Hickey, Richard Bennett, Dr. Nelson Smith, Jr., of New York; Fred Turk, Miss and Lillian Turk of Elizabeth, N. J.

West End—Emil Levy, Miss Winnifred Pulvermacher, Samuel Sosnowski, Mrs. L. Cohn, Miss Reis, Benjamin Reis, Harry Reis, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Adler of New York.

Hunter House—Miss Jennie Marcus, J. I. Marcus, Jacob Wisansky, Sig. Kirland, Mrs. Max Johnson, Mrs. Jacob Siegal, Theodore T. Kuper, Miss Bertha Naftel, Miss Rose Naftel, Miss May Naftel, and Miss Ottilie Jessawitz of New York.

Lieut-Commander Sears, U. S. N., Mrs. Sears, and Miss Eleanor Sears of New York; Lieut. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie of Savannah, Ga., are at the Chieftain, Big Indian. Other arrivals here include Mr. and Mrs. James Pedlow, Mrs. William Fowler, Miss Violet M. Fowler, Frederick Beargher, Miss E. M. White, and Henry Schmitt of New York.

Stamford

Tennis and Golf Drawing Most of the Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The week in Stamford has been principally devoted to golf and tennis. During the ladies' and men's golf championships, which are now in progress, the Summer visitors were interested spectators.

The following qualified on Wednesday afternoon in the men's championship of the Utsayantha Golf Club: Mr. Adams, 88; Mr. Ebling, 91; Mr. Wylie, 91; Mr. Mills, 92; Mr. Tuttle, 92; Mr. Lange, 97; Mr. Lyman, 97; Mr. Richards, 98; Mr. Burleigh, 98. The play-off between Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Richards was won by Mr. Richards by one stroke, with a score of 86.

As a result of the drawing, the first round will consist of the following matches: Mr. Richards vs. Mr. Adams, Mr. Wylie vs. Mr. Lyman, Mr. Mills vs. Mr. Tuttle, Mr. Lange vs. Mr. Ebling.

In the first round of the annual lad

Golf Tournaments Engage Interest of Sojourners in the Adirondacks

The Annual Tournament at Lake Placid Will Occur This Week—Handsome Prizes Offered—Guests at Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The annual tournament of the Stevens House (Lake Placid) Golf Club will be held Aug. 28, 29, and 30 on the course at the Stevens House. For the tournament this year the finest cups ever offered for these events have been donated by the Messrs. Stevens. In spite of the fact that the hotel is filled, the events will attract many amateur golfers from a distance, if the record of previous years is maintained.

The matches are open to amateur players and are as follows: Championship match of 32 holes for the championship cup, first 16 to qualify; the first 8 retired will play for the consolation cup. There will be a cup also for the best score in the qualifying round. On Saturday, Aug. 30, there will be a handicap match of 18 holes for the medal cup. The entries will close on Aug. 27 at 9 P. M.

The members of the Stevens House golf team have been keeping things interesting. In a 36-hole match with the team from the Lake Placid Club the Stevens House players won by the score of 55 to 15. Eighteen holes of the match were played on the course of the Lake Placid Club and 18 holes were played on the Stevens House course. The Stevens House team in this match was organized as follows: Messrs. Naylor, Stevens, McConville, Fleming, Mackenzie, Keep, Machold, La Rue, Tobin, McMahon, Tillinghast, Blair and Miller. The Lake Placid Club players were Conklin, Butts, Olyphant, Smith, Callan, Beecher, Carnell, Gateley, Chittenden, Davidson, Homans, F. M. Olyphant, and Denny.

Incidental to the matches between the Stevens House and the Lake Placid Club players have been the contests between Harry Naylor of the former team and Mr. Conklin, the runner-up in the intercollegiate matches, who is staying this Summer at the Lake Placid Club. The result of the matches has been to establish the superiority of Mr. Naylor.

The Stevens House players on Monday defeated the members of the Ampersand golf team by the score of 48 to 1 on the Stevens House course. There were twelve players from the Ampersand as follows: Messrs. Ransom, Murphy, Gordon, Reynolds, Drake, Peltzer, Barry, Huselton, Davies, Pearsall, Dowd, and Hall. In this match Fleming of the Stevens House team established 34 as the best record for the Stevens House course.

W. C. Brown, Vice President of the New York Central, accompanied by Mrs. Brown, Miss Bertha Brown, Margaret H. Brown, Mildred Gooday, Kellogg Speed, and E. T. Henson, is at the Stevens House for an extended visit. Mr. Brown has brought his horses, and will spend much time riding and driving.

Other New York arrivals at the Stevens House are as follows: J. Campbell Phillips, H. J. Phillips, C. S. Husted, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Lampa, Mrs. H. A. Minor, Harry B. Reed, S. A. Jackson, E. J. Dowling, Dr. Alexander Judson, Emelie Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shropshire, Mrs. George H. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coon, Jr., E. M. Kenna, Mrs. C. B. Drew, Miss Georgia Drew, Mrs. Andrew Easton, Archibald Sheffield, George B. Fox, Mrs. E. G. Coleman, T. B. Baugher, H. S. Baugher, W. G. Bosworth, Mrs. James Kenney, Miss Kenny, George J. Kenny, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Zimmerman, Charles J. McKenna, T. E. Hoffman, J. George Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Barry, G. C. St. John, W. D. Keep, Mrs. W. R. Madison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyon, A. B. Koppe, A. S. Fedde, H. Newhall, and H. E. McCarthy of New York.

Ruisseaumont.—Mrs. John M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Schwortze, Miss Cecil Schwortze, Charles H. Werner, Adolf Pavenstadt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Williamson, Miss Williamson, Miss F. Williamson and maid, Mrs. Emma L. Haass, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilson Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mrs. H. Henderson, Miss Louise Henderson, Paul T. Bizinia, Freeman A. Smith, A. B. Tappen, A. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Thomas, C. Otto Toussaint, William F. Wall, John H. Prall, Eugene Magee, Henry W. Mack, Grace L. Wier, and Simon Cooper, New York.

Grand View.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keck, Mrs. L. A. Woodward, Miss A. A. Burke, Mrs. E. M. Carpenter, Charles B. Carpenter, J. L. H. Nostrand, Charles D. Wright, F. J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Cook, Charles T. Gately, Mrs. E. H. Peck, Mary W. Peck, Vivian M. Peck, M. Sylvester, E. H. Parkhurst, Miss Madelaene Sylvester, Mrs. Zabriskie, Miss Zabriskie, L. R. Hayes, C. W. Douglass, John Pruyn, E. W. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Burr A. Lowe, Miss Hattie Lummis, Grace Lummis, R. D. Qualle, and T. V. Lavens, New York.

Wawbeek

Many Well-Known People in Their Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WAWBEEK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Hoffman Miller and the members of his family have Dr. Herter's camp Birch Island this Summer, and Foxhall Keene has taken possession of Howard Bucknell's camp across the lake from the Wawbeek. Mr. Bucknell is spending the remainder of the Summer at the camp of his mother, Pine Point Lodge.

Deer Island, the location of the Adirondack home of S. B. Ferris of New York, and where the wedding of Miss Ferris is to be celebrated next month, is also the home this Summer of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Shaw and the members of their family, who have one of the Deer Island cabins.

John G. Agar, the New York lawyer, has arrived with the members of his family at the Agar cottage, which is one of the finest in the region.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richards, the Misses Richards, Austin Colgate, George Agness, Miss M. L. Parmlee, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Colgate of New York, who are at Camp Beechwood, the Adirondack home of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Colgate, are frequent visitors at Hotel Wawbeek.

The annual Upper Saranac Lake fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium is being held at the Hotel Wawbeek to-day. The details at Hotel Wawbeek and at Saranac Inn are in charge of Mrs. J. Ben Hart and Mrs. Riddell respectively.

Late arrivals at the Hotel Wawbeek include the following: Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Taggart, Miss Edith M. Taggart, Miss Ruth S. Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Anderson, J. P. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Harrington, Miss M. Helen Harrington, Arthur Melvin Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ball, Mrs. C. M. Kerr, Miss Sophia M. Brady, Miss Emma Brady, Hamilton Brady, Miss Dana, Miss M. Dana and maid, E. Tierney, W. D. Harrison, George I. Hartt, Miss Mae Roe, Dr. S. C. Hart, Mrs. Maben, Miss Maben, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Kerley, J. C. Howard, F. W. Howard, Mr. and Mrs Joseph Thall, Mr and Mrs. E. Mason, Dr. and Mrs. Stuart, W. Moore, Mrs. Lucy P. Eastman, Eastman Bell, Henry Bell, Jr., Lucy P. Bell and maid, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kimball, New York.

C. D. Findley of New York has arrived at Saranac Inn, where his father, William L. Findley; his sister, Miss Findley, and his brother, William V. B. Findley, all of New York, are spending the Summer.

Mrs. F. W. H. Sheffield of Utica has been visiting Mrs. Tod of New York, who has the new Gibbens cottage at Saranac Inn this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Burroughs Torrey, Frederick J. Winston, Thatcher M. Adams, and D. T. Leahy, all of New York, have been among the recent visitors at Saranac Inn.

Among the late arrivals at Saranac Inn are the following: Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Smith, Guilbert H. Turner, Guilbert C. Dodge, Miss Florence Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Bliss, M. L. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coon, Jr., Miss Alice W. Smith, Miss Anna Hampton Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Barber, Miss Helen Hull, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Worrall, Miss A. Gatchel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Smith, Alan G. Smith, M. W. Lawrence, and Miss J. L. Jones, New York.

Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Miss M. M. Crawford, Miss C. E. Crawford, Mrs. T. M. Sweeney, Mrs L. M. Crawford, and James A. Crawford were at Saranac Inn recently en route to Hiawatha Lodge, where they are to remain some time.

Childwold

The Raquette River Gives Up Large Pickerel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding the unusual season both in city and country, the number of visitors at Hotel Childwold has this year broken the record. The cool weather is favorable for exercise, and those who are not playing golf are busy walking the trails.

Ellicott D. Curtis and Miss Florence James of New York and Miss Sallie Tyler of Washington are the latest additions to the house party at Camp Isola.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hendricks of New York are occupying their new cottage, and there is a lively party at Camp Manhattan, across the lake from the Hotel Childwold.

The Raquette River, which is a short drive from the Hotel Childwold, has produced some large pickerel this Summer. George W. Butler and several friends from New York caught twenty on Monday, eleven of which were landed by Miss Keatinge.

Some of the late arrivals at Hotel Childwold are as follows: Mrs. E. Lauer, Mrs. J. Wormser, Jr., Miss Edith Wormser, Robert H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Goldsmith, S. Stienam, Miss V. Stienam, Mrs. Louise Ranger, Miss Ranger, the Misses Ranger, Miss Sylvia Marks, Fred W. Marks, Arthur J. Rosenthal, A. H. Rosenheim, Mr. and Mrs. L. Symonds Wolf, H. Russel, Walter C. Cohn, Mrs. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Goldstone, Mrs. N. D. Light, Miss Florence James, S. M. Goldsmith, Miss Wormser, Mrs. Jacob Wortheim, H. Hendricks Nathan, Mrs. L. Hammerslough, Mrs. Agnes Back, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ramsberger, H. G. Ramsberger, E. Mulholland, Miss Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tows, Elias Kempner, Ellicott D. Curtis, Dr. H. R. Hopheimer, Robert H. Gould, Leo F. Wastheimer, Henry F. Wastheimer, M. L. Eaton, Frank C. Vogel, Miss Ida Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fox, Miss Stien, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Holmes, New York.

Morningside

Some of the Guests at the Lake Placid Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MORNINGSIDE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—F. M. Olyphant, Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Company, is spending the Summer with the members of his family at the Lake Placid Club. Mr. and Mrs. Olyphant enter enthusiastically into the sports at the Lake Placid Club and compete in the tennis and golf tournaments. They played recently in the handicap foursome at the club.

Mr. Olyphant is a member of the golf team called The Has Beens. Some of the other members of this team are Col. Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and Judge William H. Porter.

Among those who have come to reside at the Lake Placid Club recently are the following: J. A. Wheeler, Milton Hopkins, Mrs. William A. Hunter, Mrs. F. Ross, M. D.; Mrs. C. P. Moser, F. W. Dewey, Mrs. J. D. Dewey, William Dulles, Jr., R. Wightman, A. L. Taylor, Malcolm Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, C. W. Douglass, Alice Breen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow, Miss Isabel Goodman, Lyall Deane, Miss M. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Brown, the Misses Brown, E. J. Horton, Karl V. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Butler, Tom Hyde Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moran, Edwin Wigglesworth, J. A. Jeffrey, J. S. Franklin, Miss L. Franklin, and W. H. Drobble, New York.

Paul Smith's

Preparing for Annual Meeting of St. Regis Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the members of the St. Regis Yacht Club wil be held Aug. 28 at the camp of Anson Phelps Stokes on the Upper St. Regis Lake. The interest in the yacht races continues unabated and a large number of people watch the struggles.

The opening of the social functions at Paul Smith's Hotel was on Saturday evening, when the visitors at the hotel and many of the campers from the Upper St. Regis Lake and Spitfire Lake participated in a cotillion. The patronesses were: Miss Stevenson, Miss Johnson, Miss Lauderback, Miss Dixson, Mrs. Miller, Miss Kensett, Miss Baker, Miss Connelly, Miss M. Connelly, Miss Christian, Mrs. Van Wyck, Miss M. Johnson, Miss McAlpin, Miss Keys, Miss Hungerford, Miss Bishop, Miss Newell, Miss Swift, Miss Sloane, Miss Wirt, Miss Huggins, Miss Block, Miss De La Vergne, and Miss K. De La Vergne. The dances were led by Frank Kane and Miss Christian.

Mrs. R. L. Huggins of New York, who is at Paul Smith's Hotel for the Summer, arranged an entertainment in the form of tableaus last Thursday evening, the proceeds of which were given to the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium fair fund. Mrs. Huggins was assisted by Miss Huggins, Miss De La Vergne, Mrs. Peter Quinn, Miss Swift, Miss Bishop, Anna Connelly, Miss Chittenden, and Miss Keese, who posed in various costumes.

Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Miss Winifred Parsons of New York, are visitors at Birch Island, the Summer home of Anson Phelps Stokes on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pyle and Mr. and Mrs. James Toleman Pyle of New York are at the Barney Camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. James Warren Lane of New York have taken the camp Silver Strand, the Summer home of Mrs. Basil B. Gordon on Osgood Lake, for the season, and Mrs. Gordon has leased one of the cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Mrs. R. S. Hungerford, Miss Hungerford, and Henry H. Babcock are guests at the cottage of Anson R. Flower, on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Van Cleef, Miss Van Cleef, Miss Jeanette Van Cleef, and Miss King of Brooklyn are at Paul Smith's Hotel together.

Edward L. Trudeau, Jr., and Harry M. Keator of New York are guests at the Trudeau cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Saranac Lake

Golf Tournament on Ampersand Course for Pearsall Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—At the golf course of the Hotel Ampersand Messrs. C. H. Murphy, C. S. Rawson, H. B. Reynolds, Carl Gordon, Willis Drake, N. R. Husselton, G. B. C. Hogan, and M. P. Hall have qualified for the eighteen-hole match for the Pearsall Cup, and the match will continue with two-thirds of the former handicap.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Ampersand include the following from New York: Mrs. Clark B. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Williamson, Miss Williamson, Miss F. B. Williamson, George F. Neidlinger, J. B. Murich, Miss A. A. Burke, Mrs. L. A. Woodard, Mrs. Robert D. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. N. Munch, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fisher, Chauncey H. Murphy, John H. Smack, Percy G. Smack, B. Henry Pelzer, Jr., William D. Dowd, H. L. Reynolds, Mrs. G. K. Hoag, Miss W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Conlef, E. P. Carroll, D. Montgomery, Mrs. M. Hammond, Miss Helen Hammond, Miss Claire W. Hammond, Miss Pauline Wells, Francis B. Roberts.

Whiteface

Golf a Special Attraction for the Women Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITEFACE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The women who are spending the Summer at Whiteface Inn are devoting much time to the game of golf, and their efforts have been stimulated by Miss Elsie M. Supplee and John Kisterbock, who have offered cups to the winners of the tournaments. Miss Supplee has donated two cups, which are to be the first and second prizes.

Miss Stevenson, Miss McAdoo, Miss Mitchell, Miss Adams, Miss C. B. Stevenson, Miss Assmann, Miss Stone, and Miss Welsh have entered the competition. The honors for the first cup lie between Miss M. Stevenson and Miss Mitchell.

Bronson Howard of New York, who is spending the Summer at Whiteface Inn with Mrs. Howard and their niece, Mrs. Waterman West, is much improved in health and is now able to go without crutches.

A. G. Mills of New York has arrived at his camp, Honnedaga, where he will remain for the Summer with the members of his family.

W. G. McAdoo, President of the New York and New Jersey Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo and the members of their family, are at Whiteface Inn for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cox, Miss Ruth Cox, and maid are at Whiteface Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mackay, Miss Isabel Mackay, Miss Mary Mackay, and Henry Mackay, Jr., all of New York, are among the recent arrivals at Whiteface Inn. Others from New York who will remain at Whiteface Inn some time are the following:

Edward C. Hartshorne, John F. Marshall, Jr., United States Navy; R. M. Blakie, William Brown, Robert Ashcroft, Mrs. D. H. Merriman, Miss C. W. Merriman, Miss Florence Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Conger, Kenyon B. Conger, Cornelia Marvin, W. H. Truman, Andrew Peters, Ellison Burris, Miss Clara Bell Adams, Mrs. Robert Colwell, Miss Colwell, Miss Anita Timeson, J. C. Holbrook, Adolf A. Kernan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Ditworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hamis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shopshire, Miss A. L. Ogden, Miss Clara Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius H. Grossman, D. M. Sawyer, Miss Sawyer, Miss Amy Sawyer, Elinor Sawyer, Charlotte Sawyer, James C. Higgins, Mrs. A. Augustus Healy, Mrs. Evelyn Van Patten Holden, Adelbert Harding, George R. Graham, Herbert J. Lyall, C. W. Rodman, Jr., B. A. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Keasley, and the Misses Keasley.

Saratoga Still Entertaining Very Large Crowds of Summer Visitors

W. C. Whitney Buys More Land Near the Racing Association Grounds—This Week's Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The season is still at its full height, and this has been one of the most brilliant weeks of the fashionable series for 1902. The arrivals continue to be unusually heavy, the departures comparatively light, and to the uninitiated it is a source of wonderment how Saratoga is able to provide for the incoming thousands of health and pleasure seekers. All are being well cared for.

Polo met with such popular favor here that it is likely to be conducted on a much larger scale another season. The programme, which this year was confined to teams in the East, will probably, in 1903, provide for others from the West and South, and possibly from Canada, where there are many skillful players.

While the regularly announced daily games ended one week ago to-day, polo will be played at intervals till the close of the season. There are many players summering here, and they will keep up their regular practice games.

St. Christina Home, the benevolent institution founded here several years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, was the scene on Thursday afternoon of a lawn fête and musicale, given for the benefit of St. Christina Hospital, which is included in the general estalishment. The plant of the Home covers many elm-shaded acres in the southwestern portion of the town and is situated on the drive to The Geysers and to Ballston Spa, the shire town of Saratoga County.

The Thursday afternoon event was the leading social function of the week and was very largely attended, the cottage colonists being out in force. The exercises were under the immediate direction of Mrs. Herbert Turrell of New York City.

A quartet from Fiske University of Nashville, Tenn., gave an evening of song at the Congregational Church on Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. J. G. Merrill, the President of the university, made a brief address.

Mrs. Annie Stafford Henry, the well-known cancatrice, of this place, and Ben Franklin, tenor, of Troy, were among those who took part in the musicale given in the United States Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. It was a benefit entertainment for the Bethesda Parish Reading Rooms.

The patronesses were Mrs. Helen Deas, Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Mrs. William Kidd, and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde of New York City; Mrs. W. B. French of Saratoga Springs, and Miss Henrietta Cramer of Troy.

The managers included Mrs. Joseph Carey, J. A. Moore, Miss E. W. Brown, Miss C. M. Searing, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mrs. W. L. Pike, Mrs Charles S. Grant, Mrs. W. Edgar Woolley, Mrs. Fred Menges, Mrs. Douglass Mabee, and Mrs. J. N. Crocker.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford Williams of New York City sang in Congress Spring Park last Sunday evening.

H. A. Wayland, who for seventeen years has been identified with Worden's Hotel, received a benefit on Thursday evening.

M. S. Frothingham of New York City and C. H. Van Arnam, Jr., of Troy, masters of ceremonies, were the recipients of annual benefits this week.

The Saratoga Humane Society will be accorded a benefit on Monday next.

The Saratoga County Fair proved quite an attraction to many of the Summer visitors this week.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual session here next week. Two other bodies will be in session here at the same time. One is the New York State Stenographers' Association and the other the National Association of Shorthand Writers.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Grand Union Hotel and issued its call for the State Convention, which is to be held the latter part of September. The Republican State Convention has already been called to assemble here on Sept. 23.

Inclement weather caused a number of postponements of the baby parade and children's carnival, but finally the conditions improved for a sufficient period to allow the little people ample opportunity to engage in their annual frolic in Congress Spring Park.

The Saratoga Floral Association is moving forward with all expedition the voluminous details incident to the annual fete and festival announced for the opening week of September. The procession of carriages and automobiles will be fully a mile and a half long. A spectacular night parade has been arranged.

A "sacred vaudeville concert" is announced for Convention Hall to-morrow evening.

Plans are being drawn for several handsome cottages to be erected here during the Fall and Winter months.

Cool evenings have revived whist and euchre parties at many of the leading hotels and boarding houses.

William C. Whitney of New York City, who is passing the Summer here and who has a cottage at the United States Hotel, has become quite a Saratoga land owner. Through the Lester Brothers he this week purchased 102 acres, including 42 from ex-Senator E. F. O'Connor of Brooklyn, and 60 from Frank R. Sherman of this place. The lands are situated between Horse Haven and the new Speedway. Whether the property has been secured in the interest of the Saratoga Racing Association, of which Mr. Whitney is President, or not cannot be stated. Last year he bought a strip of over 20 acres lying between the Horse Haven training grounds and his recent purchases. Including Horse Haven, which is upward of 50 acres in extent, the land is bounded by Union and East Avenues and the Speedway. Were the training quarters transferred to some other location equally as good for their purposes, as has been suggested more than once, and were Mr. Whitney to acquire personally the handsome Horse Haven acres, he would possess about 175 acres in one tract, lying midway between the picturesque park of the Saratoga Racing Association and the Speedway. As a location for a private country seat the tract is thought by many to be by far the most attractive place in this section.

Lake George

The August Carnival and Ball a Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 23.—The August carnival and ball last evening at the Fort William Henry Hotel was the most brilliant social event which has marked the Summer season there for many years. The function was held in the Casino in the hotel park, and was attended by about 500 guests, who included the members of the cottage colony and guests of other hotels.

Before the general dancing began, two fancy dances were given, the first, in golf costume, by Miss Gertrude Eldridge, Miss Kathleen Silo, Miss Clara Gray, and Miss Kathryn Hertle, all of New York. The second was a Japanese costume dance, by Mildred Keunze of Brooklyn, Doretta Degnan of East Orange, Elizabeth, and Margaret Ring of Cohoes, Adela Calvin of Glens Falls, and Viola Thompson of Valley Falls. The music and decorations were elaborate.

The receiving party included Rear Admiral Sheppard, United States Navy, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mulcahy, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rovira, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Silo, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. States, Mr. and Mrs. Crusius, Dr. and Mrs. H. Kahn, Mrs. V. Bertrand, New York; the Hon. and Mrs. A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls, R. Giets, Para, South America, and Col. Robert Rae, Chicago.

Company K, Second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Seldon W. Mott commanding, of Glens Falls, arrived this morning to spend a week in camp on the Fort William Henry hotel grounds, and the camp has been named "Camp Colvin," in honor of former State Treasurer A. B. Colvin.

Mrs. Walter R. Gillette is entertaining at her cottage, Bluff Head, a house party which includes Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins, Miss and Mr. Raymond, Miss Weed, and Aaron Hughes of Washington, Frederic W. Becker, Dr. Artemus Gillette, and Major Harrison Kerr Bird, military secretary to Gov. Odell.

Mrs. John Boulton Simpson of New York has been entertaining at her cottage, Nirvana Mrs. Robert Praddow of Brooklyn and Mrs. Robert Lenox Banks of Albany, while Miss Fanny Simpson has had as guests the Misses Boies of Scranton, Penn., and E. M. Shilton of Roselle, N. J.

Dr. Talbot of Holderness, N. H., and a party of fifty-six boys from his camp at Lake Asquam, N. H., camped at Baldwin a night or two. Friday evening they gave the guests of the Roger Rock Hotel an impromptu entertainment.

Justice Dykman of White Plains caught the first landlocked salmon of the season at the lower end of the lake. It was twenty-five inches long and weighed four and one-half pounds.

The Rev. William H. Kephart, pastor of the North City Congregational Church in New York, has taken one of the handsomest of the black bass of the season. It weighed five and one-quarter pounds. His entire catch weighted fifteen pounds.

Plattsburg.

Sessions of the Catholic Schools of America.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The seventh week of the eleventh session of the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven was an unusually interesting period.

Among the entertainments were a concert in the Auditorium under the direction of Mme. Julia Rudge, at which the soloists were Mme. Rudge, Mrs. Charles M. Lopez of New York City and others; a "campfire" at the college camp, a minstrel show at the Auditorium, a "hop" at the Champlain Club, and a euchre party and dance at the New York cottage.

The lecturers for the week were Charles P. Neill, Ph. D., Banigan Professor of Economy in the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and Miss Anna Caulfield of Chicago, and it was the closing week for the special classes that have been conducted by Dr. Taylor, Prof. O'Callaghan, and the Rev. F. P. Siegfried.

On Friday, Aug. 22, the annual conference on Catholic charities was held under the direction of the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, D. D., of New York City.

Next week the lecturers are the Rev. John T. Driscoll of Albany, N. Y., on "The World and the Individual," and James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D. LL. D., of New York City on "Twentieth Century Sciences."

Among the recent arrivals from New York and vicinity are Judge O'Reilly of Brooklyn, George B. Coleman, Dr. Dennis J. McMahon, Dr. B. G. De Costa, Brendan Ford, manager of Freeman's Journal; the Rev. R. Ormond Hughes of New York, James Hinchliffe, a brother of Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, N. J., and Mrs. C. Canfield, Mr. Charles Canfield, Mr. F. Canfield, and Miss Irene Canfield of Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald of New York, regular attendants at the school, are at the New York cottage.

James McDonough of Albany, N. Y., son of Secretary of State John T. McDonough, is a guest at the Albany cottage.

The managers of the Summer School have recently purchased three fine Losier gasoline launches, and now boating trips and picnics at different points on the lake are of frequent occurrence.

The annual yacht races of the Bulwagga Yacht Club of Port Henry were held this week. Some delay was experienced on account of lack of wind, but the races were all carried out according to schedule. Ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry sailed the Gleam, owned by John R. Sherman of Port Henry, finishing fifth. On Monday evening the visiting yachtsmen were entertained at a "smoker" at the yacht clubhouse, and on Tuesday evening the annual ball was held.

Great preparations are being made for the visit of President Roosevelt to Lake Champlain next week. Excursions will be run from all points by rail and steamer.

A public reception in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley, who are visiting their son, Capt. Schley, at Plattsburg Barracks, was held on Friday evening at the residence of ex-Congressman John M. Wever, in Cumberland Avenue, in this city.

Richfield Springs

Large Number of New York People on Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—At the mid-season ball given by the Hotel Earlington this week there was a very large assemblage. Among those present were Mrs. George D. Sproul, Mrs. Wandell, Mrs. de Velasco, Mrs. Nia Gruder, Mrs. J. D. Beals, Mrs. Fred K. Harris, Mrs. Frank Mora, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. R. L. Crawford, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mrs. Adrienne Shiek, Mrs. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Albert T. Kelley, Mrs. E. M. Earle, Mrs. H. P. Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Watkins, Mr. J. P. Barter, Mrs. O. C. Cramer, the Misses Woodworth, Weatherbee, Baiter, Sarra, Kelley, Hidalgo, Conili, Bloomingdale, Costello, Bruno, and Magruder.

Mrs. Albert Kelley playing trumpet, Mrs. Berta England nightingale, Miss Ethel Crane triangle, Mr. Van Santvoord cuckoo and rattle, Mr. Merrill quail, Mr. Gotsch drum, Mrs. Jessie Downer Eaton and Mrs. Florence B. Shepard at the piano, and Mr. Louis Eaton directing, such was the corps of the performance of Romberg's Kinder Symphony, arranged for piano and toy instrumets and given at the Friday evening Earlington concert.

Miss Weatherbee of New York won the first prize in the ladies' handicap golf tournament this week, breaking the ladies' record by making the ninth hole with one stroke. Miss Shields made the short course with 26 strokes.

Stewart Campbell had an easy victory in the men's driving, approaching, and putting contest. Charley Thorn broke the professional record by two strokes and a score of 37. Oliver Drake Smith won the Tuller House Cup. Mrs. George Beaton of New York has presented a cup for the next ladies' contest.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Drake Smith entertained a euchre party, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Outwaithe a seven-hand euchre party, Mrs. J. W. Stewart a party at dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Freshmuth a large dinner party this week.

Mrs. Joseph Goodman of Philadelphia won the progressive euchre prize at the Earlington tournament, Mrs. Bruno getting second, and Miss von Kienbush of New York third. Mr. Eugene Ellsworth of New York got first men's prize, Oley Speaks second, and J. H. Taylor third.

Prof. Dodge of Illinois University, Miss Helen M. Bradley of Pennsylvania State College, Prof. Chandler of Lehigh University, and Dr. Alice Asserson of the New York Women's College are at Richfield.

Numerous Visitors to the Mountains of Pennsylvania and New Jersey

At the Delaware Water Gap and Mount Pocono There Is Abundant Activity—Events at Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 23.—Among the New York arrivals for the week at the new and handsome Kittatinny are Miss Adams, Charles F. Plump, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Valentine, J. B. Manning, H. V. Beechnoir, V. B. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. John and Frank Lenox, O. G. Pouch, Mrs. A. J. Pouch, Miss G. M. Sargent, W. G. E. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Clarke, Miss Caroline Phillips, Miss M. A. Black, Miss Roche, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brodie, F. S. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Richardson, Miss Beatrice Richardson and maid, John A. Balestein, H. Wavagayer, E. Griffith, J. M. Hodson, Miss E. Whitcomb, B. G. Charleton, and J. Churchward.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kirk and Thomas A. York, M. D., and W. M. Brown of Brooklyn; Mrs. J. Y. and H. W. Bottomley, Camden, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Hiller and R. A. Osborne of Newark, are all recent arrivals at the Kittatinny.

To the Riverview there have come George Thackeray, Miss E. A. Pullmann, Misses M. and A. Kohimeler, Anna E. and Helen M. Hawley, W. J. Hanson, Ella B. Gantz, Mabel E. Buerner, P. A. and Miss Georgia A. Berry, Jessie L. Stokes, L. L. Cook, W. J. Hawson, Irene Connolly, Mary A. Walsh, Mrs. J. A. and Misses Marion and Edna Taber, from Brooklyn; F. H. Pyke, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wood of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Faller, New York, and Jesse L. Carlin, Jersey City.

The following New York people are recent arrivals at the Cataract House: Flora O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fuller, Anna A. Collins, Elizabeth R. and Hannah M. Mauber, Jessie A. and Katheryn Madlinger, Winfield S. North, and Ray Cole.

Mrs. G. and Miss J. E. Kimmel of Brooklyn are summering here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dunbar of Newark are here for a few weeks.

A party at the Shawnee House, from East Orange, is composed of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Grier, Master A. G. Grier, Jr., and Mrs. Charles T. Grier, Fanny Bryant Freeman of Orange is a recent arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. and the Misses Marguerite E. and Beatrice L. Freeman of South Newark have taken apartments at the Shawnee House.

Miss Elsie Hudson of New York has returned to the Water Gap Sanitarium. Mrs. C. H. Fogue, friend of Mrs. Halderman, is also quartered here.

The following New York people are registered at the Water Gap House: C. D. Van Name, C. B. Clover, Miss Vial, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. and Walter G. Hildebrandt, L. Suydam, Jr., Mrs. H. Ginnell and maid, Mrs. J. Landers, Miss Simmons, H. G. Leberthon, Mrs. S. Stein, Mrs. George Shilling, A. Keman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dreyfus, Miss Alma H. Dreffous, Miss Stella and Master E. J. Nathan, M. Theresa Brach, M. Connor, and M. Felsenberg and daughter.

Recent arrivals at this famous house from Brooklyn are Henry Subert, C. F. and F. Hogenboom, and C. F. Hogenboom, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James F. McElvare, Masters George and Rowland R. and Miss M. H. McElvare.

Mr. C. Hohzenthaler and family of Brooklyn are summering at the Arlington.

Miss A. Steinmiller is a recent arrival at the Riverside from New York. The new arrivals from Brooklyn are: Miss L. Eberling, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rothe, Miss M. Antoinette Rothe, Mrs. J. W. and Miss Mildred L. Donaldson, Miss L. E. Smith, and Harold S. Denniston. From New York are Miss M. Lohsem, Katherine Roomer, Mrs. David Mayer, and Estelle Denniston.

H. S. Wiltshore and William Earle of Jersey City, Mr. Healy of New York are at Brodhead cottage, Elsie Mahistedt of Jersey City is here for several weeks' stay.

Mount Pocono

Numerous Social Events Entertain the Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 23.—The annual midsummer hop took place at the Belmont House on Friday evening. The opening march was led by Alexander Elliott, Jr., and Mrs. John L. Kirk, followed by Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Pendergast, Mr. Kirk and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. Young and Miss Riley, Mr. Potts and Miss Black, Mr. Burnett and Miss Bradley, and many others.

Miss E. D. Rehorn of New York and Miss Caroline W. Rehorn of Yonkers are among recent arrivals at the Belmont.

Other new arrivals at the Belmont include Miss Clara C. Graul, Brooklyn; Miss M. E. Riley, New York; George R. Potter and Harry B. Burnett, Newark; Mrs. Franchini and Miss Franchini, New York, and

Newport Lively With Dinners, Dances, The Tennis Tournament and Other Sports

Many Entertainments Attended by the Duchess of Marlborough—The Programme of Gayety For This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The past week has had three noticeable features, the lawn tennis tournament, the arrival of the Duchess of Marlborough, and the colonial ball given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

The tennis tournament has given society all it wanted to do during the several days of the week, taking up all the time of the morning until lunch hour and affording an opportunity to make a display of gowns, which is second only to the opportunity afforded by the Horse Show. The Summer residents have been at the Casino in force every day.

The Duchess of Marlborough found a hearty welcome awaiting her on her return from her new home in England to her former home in Newport. She was everywhere received most cordially, and although there had been many changes in the leaders in society in Newport since she was married, there were plenty of old friends left.

She will be extensively entertained. Already she has been a guest at dinner with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and at Mrs. Fish's ball, and next week will be at Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's theatrical party and at the ball or dance to be given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet. At least one dinner is announced as specially in her honor, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Sept. 5.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had expected to have entertained in honor of the Duchess and to have had Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., as her guests, but the death of Mr. Charles Fair has changed all these plans.

The present week has not been very lively as far as large entertainments are concerned, barring, of course, the very elaborate affair at Crossways. The dance by Mrs. W. Storrs Wells turned out to be a dinner with informal dancing afterward for a limited company. The dinner dance by Mrs. J. Clinch Smith at Berger's was limited by the size of Mr. Berger's pavilion and was a comparatively small affair.

Even the Casino dance Thursday night was practically deserted by the best known people in society, and the lively times, which have been the rule here this Summer, were missing.

The suicide of Robert R. Remington created but a passing interest in society. He was not in the higher social circles, and was invited to the larger functions only because of his relations with Miss Van Alen. His death occasioned only a flutter of excitement and had no effect whatever upon the whirl of social gayeties.

Next week there will be a round of very important events. The entertainment to be given Monday evening at Beaulieu by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, will have many features which are to be in the nature of a surprise. The greatest surprise of all, the foundation for the entertainment, the hiring of an entire New York theatre and its full company for the production of a musical comedy on the lawn of Beaulieu, has been divulged, much to the displeasure of Mrs. Vanderbilt, but there are said to be many surprises still in store for her guests.

On Wednesday night there will be an opportunity to see the Ogden Goelet establishment in all its glory, when Mrs. Goelet gives her ball, or dinner dance, as the hostesses of the season prefer to call their entertainments, in honor of Miss May Goelet. There will be no unusual features connected with the ball, but it goes without saying that everything connected with a Goelet ball will be of the highest order.

Then on Thursday night comes Mrs. Astor's ball and an opportunity to show and see the new ballroom, which Mrs. Astor hoped to have ready early in the season in time for her usual state dinners.

On the night of Mrs. Goelet's dance Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck will give at Berger's the largest dinner given there this Summer.

The first week of September will be a very busy one, particularly the first three days. The Newport horse show begins on Monday and lasts three days. On Monday night Mrs. Burke Roche will give a dance at Elm Court, to informally introduce her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche.

On Tuesday night Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a dance at Rockhurst in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, to Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr., which was announced long ago. Earlier on that evening Mrs. Peter D. Martin will give a dinner.

The polo tournament, which began Saturday, will be continued through the first week of September. Then there are two days yacht racing under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

Southampton

Numerous Events for the Summer Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 23.—The two days' open-air Horse Show under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association opened on Friday on the old grounds of the association at Interlaken. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by the cottage colony so far it is a memorable success.

At Mrs. Wyman Porter's dinner at the Meadow Club last Saturday evening most of the women wore white. Mrs. Porter herself was beautifully gowned in white lace. Mrs. Van Ingen was in pink, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll in blue, and Mrs. Rossiter Betts and Mrs. Peabody in white.

Mrs. Porter's dinner is the most-talked-of indoor event on the social record. Every one of the younger married set was present. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, Edgar Le Roy, Ollie Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Blair, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. McVickar, Arthur Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley, Tiffany Richardson, Lee Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter Betts, and "Bob" Graham.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll's sail on Agawam Lake for a silver cup and the beautiful lawn party with its music and refreshments throughout the contest was without doubt the leading outdoor gathering of the Summer, while Mrs. Porter's dinner, with its seventy guests, finds easily first place in the season's list of indoor affairs.

This week, with its round of dinners and luncheons to guests of the cottagers who have come for the Horse Show, will probably see the close of Southampton's busiest season socially. Many have already gone to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingstone and Stewart Waller are among those who have gone from Southampton.

James C. Parrish, his daughter, Helen, and son, James C. Parrish, Jr., have just returned from Europe and are in their cottage, Zee En Duin.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer is the guest of Mrs. Aymar Sands.

Mr. William C. Gulliver entertained the gentlemen of the Horse Show Association at luncheon Friday. The same evening Mr. George C. Clark entertained them at dinner.

Mrs. Charles Steele had a party for bridge Monday evening, preceded by a dinner. A few of the guests were Mrs. Van Ingen, Mrs. Manice, Mrs. Hoadly, Mrs. Porter, and Mrs. Talmage.

Mrs. Charles E. Miller entertained at a card party and dinner on Monday evening in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Claflin had most of the Southampton cottagers for cards.

Mrs. Boissevain had a dinner this evening. Among her guests were Mrs. Van Ingen, Mrs. Manice, Mrs. Steele, and Mrs. McGee.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair, who have been visiting Mrs. Van Ingen, left for home this week.

Mrs. Frank Welles is a guest of Mrs. Dixon.

Mrs. Trevor entertained Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., on Tuesday.

Mrs. Emory chaperoned a party of the younger set at a dinner given at the Golf Club on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. W. A. Putnam had a lawn party Wednesday afternoon for her two little girls, Carolyn and Vryling. Among the children present were Sara Robbins and her sister; Emily Coster, Elinor Lee, Abbie Morrison, Doris Francklin, Lucy Brown, Emily Coe, Justine Barber, and Beatrice Claflin.

The management of the Southampton Fresh Air Home pronounce it a tremendous success. Funds have already been guaranteed for another year, and the management hope to considerably enlarge the home another year.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Van Ingen and Mrs. Trevor there is an exhibition of miniatures by Miss Edgerly, a California artist.

Mrs. Hudson's luncheon for her son, Allan, has been the much-talked-of event among the guests, who included Jack Terry, Gerald May, Guy Thomas, George Dixon, Tom Barnes, Jim Lawrence, and Willie Manice.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings will leave shortly for Noroton Point, Conn., where they will be guests of Mr. Crimmins for a few weeks.

In the Gretna Green race, which was the event of the pony races last Saturday, where each couple had to dismount and sign their full names legibly on a barrel, remount, and ride back hand in hand to the starting point, the winners were F. C. Bishop and Miss Mary Harriman, who got their names written first and first reached the starting point.

August Belmont, Jr., was the jockey on Chief in the first race. Others were F. C. Bishop on The Crow, M. La Montagne on Golden Star, Stephen Peabody, Jr., on Tampa, E. D. Lentilhon on Cowboy, and Mr. Carle on Little Tom. Golden Star, ridden by La Montagne, won; Chief was second, and Crow third.

Narragansett Pier

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 23.—Polo by day and moonlight automobiling and carriage driving at night and luncheons and dining in the open at the Point Judith Country Club and in the Grecian Gardens have absorbed society at Narragansett during the past week.

The polo tournament which closed yesterday on the grounds of Wilfield farm has been remarkably successful, and more of the smart set from Newport and Jamestown have been attracted here this year than ever before.

The advent of the two Gould boys here in polo has done much to stimulate interest in the games, and when Alfred Vanderbilt came over from Newport and played on the Westchester four against Jay and Kingdon Gould interest in the sport was intensified.

On one day last week a special game was called between Lakewood and Westchester for which silver cups were offered by Mrs. George Gould. The day was Kingdon Gould's fifteenth birthday, and he and his brother Jay fought like Apaches to win the trophy. The Lakewoods won the match, and Jay and Kingdon were very happy.

Monday evening at the Imperial was a gala night for the young folks of the cottage and hotel colony, for then Oscar Duryea produced a musical play entitled "The Marionettes," with special music by Edward Macdowell. The event was for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church.

On Sunday last Sheffield Phelps and party sailed over to the Pier from Newport in the quaint houseboat Norodha. On board the Norodha were Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace P. Knapp of New York. The Norodha was originally built for Pierre Lorillard, and is one of the oddest of the many pleasure craft which have sailed to Narragansett this Summer.

At the Point Judith Country Club Sunday evening Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles entertained at dinner. Covers were laid for sixteen. On Monday Mrs. Bernard N. Baker gave an elaborate luncheon at the club.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould sailed over to the Pier on the yacht Taurus from Newport and gave a luncheon before going to the polo in a Grecian tent on the Gladstone lawn. Covers were laid for eight.

P. F. Collier gave a dinner at the Point Judith Country Club on Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for twenty.

Block Island

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 23.—Hotels, beaches, avenues, and streets are crowded to-day with a bustling swarm of people, in carriages, in horse cars, and on foot. To-morrow will be the banner Sunday of the season, for, in addition to those already here and those who will come to-morrow on the regular boats from New York, New London, Providence, and Newport, there is to be a big excursion on the Chester W. Chapin, one of the Sound boats, from New Haven.

The various hops and musical entertainments at the hotels are well attended, for it is never warm enough in the evening at Block Island to be uncomfortable.

Among the recent arrivals at the Hygeia are William J. Pierce, Secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; F. Edwards and Miss Campbell of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. H. Queen of Philadelphia, and Dr. G. B. Sweeney of Pittsburg, Penn.

Mr. Woddy B. Wood, the crack tennis player of Washington, D. C., is at the Woonsocket House with his wife and child.

The Manisses Music Hall was crowded at the hop Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Upham and son of Waterbury, Conn., are at the Adrian House.

On Tuesday evening a large progressive euchre party was held at the Manisses under the personal supervision of Miss Reynolds of Omaha. The principal prize was won by Mrs. E. T. Smith of New York City.

The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, commanded by Capt. Newcomb, formerly of the tug Hudson of Cardenas fame, in the battle in which Ensign Worth Bagley lost his life, was in the New Harbor one night last week.

J. Deming Perkins left Wednesday for Ruby, Mont., to join George McNeil at his gold mine there.

The Rev. Elliot W. Brown and Mrs. Brown of Glen Ridge, N. J., William Durbrow and family of Montclair, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Betts and Mrs. L. E. Gusley of Troy, N. Y., are at the Vain cottages.

Normandie

Special to The New York Times.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, Aug. 23.—For the past week the guests of Hotel Normandie-by-the-Sea have been unusually lively.

Ex-Senator David Bennett Hill will be down to Normandie-by-the-Sea during the first week of September as the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, at their spacious cottage, The Barracks. Mr. Hill will remain as their guest until the close of the hotel.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Normandie-by-the-Sea include Baron Fredericks, E. O'Reilly of New York, Arthur G. Chase of Staten Island, Max Stohr of Passaic, N. J.; William MacLean of Brooklyn, N. Y.; James A. C. Johnson of Englewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Duryea of New York, Miss Helen Temple Cook of Wellesey, Mass.; A. V. S. Cockrane, wife and two children, and Miss Roberta Cockran of Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. C. V. Johnson of New York, Warren J. Oakes and Miss Oakes of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sheehy; Miss Anna Sheehy, and Miss Minnie Sheehy of Passaic, N. J.; W. L. Rogers of New York, J. W. Holbrook of Newport, Vt.; William H. Ely and Irving Townsend of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Birling of New York, George W. Burr, United States Army, of Sandy Hook, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. N. De Will Huggins of New York, George Charles Atkins and J. Norton Atkins of Bayonne, N. J.; Miss Blackburn of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore Henry Allen of Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell of Missouri, and R. E. Wespal of Philadelphia, Penn.

Lenox

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse have arrived at Erskine Park with a party of English friends.

Mrs. John E. Alexander gave a large dinner and card party on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott is a guest at the new Aspinwall Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford, with a large automobile and seven horses, are among the week's arrivals at the Aspinwall.

A large lot of young pheasants have just been let loose on Mr. Whitney's October Mountain Park. Twenty large elk were shipped from October Mountain this week to the Adirondack State Reservation, making fifty elk in all that Mr. Whitney has sent away from the mountain. He now has ninety elk remaining on his mountain preserve.

Mrs. Arthur Kemp has gone to Newport for the rest of the month, but will return to Lenox in September, when Miss Kathleen Neilson will come to Lenox with her mother. Reginald Vanderbilt will also be here during the Autumn.

Well-Known Society People Give Elaborate Entertainments at Bar Harbor

The Horse Show Is a Great Success—Particulars of the Golf and Tennis Tournaments.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—Horse Show week has passed in a blaze of glory. It was a brilliant and gay week throughout. The principal winners were A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Edward Morrell, Mrs. William Lawrence, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Clarence Moore.

Mrs. Green made several very splendid wins. She drove several of her entries. The running features of the show proved to be excellent sport.

Society was present in full force during the three days. The boxholders included A. J. Cassatt, Edwin Gould, William L. Graves, Mrs. A. Dupont, Mrs. R. W. Leslie, Mrs. James Gayley, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. William Simpson, Herbert M. Sears, J. J. Emery, William T. Park, Miss French, William M. Fleitmann, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Edgar Scott, J. M. Sears, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Henry Reid Hatfield, A. Bleecker Banks, A. Howard Hinkle, and Mrs. Edward Morrell.

The coaching stands, which numbered over twenty, were crowded with tally-hos and brakes, and a number of al fresco luncheons were given at the park. The cups in the various events were given by Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. H. M. Sears, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. J. J. Emery, and William Kerr.

Monday was a brilliant and lively day with society. It was the gayest of the season. It was notable chiefly for the song recital of Mme. Blauvelt. The Casino, where the affair took place, was crowded with guests. Those who had boxes were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, the Hon. J. P. Bass, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, ex-Postmaster General Bissell, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Miss Preston, A. Howard Hinkle, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison.

At the Kebo Valley Club in the afternoon a large reception and tea was given by Charles How, John How, and Samuel W. Bates. The hosts received in the main drawing room. The guests numbered several hundred. The band was stationed outside on the lawn, and impromptu dancing of quadrilles lent a picturesque touch to the scene. Some of the more prominent persons present included Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. William Draper, Miss Draper, Miss Poor, Miss Edwards, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Count Cassini, Baron Neufliz, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, John S. Kennedy, Miss Susanne Green, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Gen. Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

After the Blauvet concert many went to the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman at Keewaydin. It was in honor of Miss Pauline Robinson, who is visiting there. Gen. Morrell led the cotillion.

Prior to the rally Saturday evening Gen. Edward Morrell entertained at dinner in honor of his guest, Congressman Charles E. Littlefield. The men who were invited to meet Mr. Littlefield were Bishop Lawrence, Judge McMichael, Charles Abercrombie, Dr. F. Fremont Smith, Herbert Parsons, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, J. P. Bass, Admiral Upshur, A. Howard Hinkle, Morris K. Jesup, J. B. Henderson, Charles H. Cramp, Edgar Scott, Arthur D. Addison, G. R. Sheldon, Edward B. Mears, De Grasse Fox, Herbert Jaques, Charles Fry, Dr. Robert Amory, and Dr. Henry Chapman.

Miss Edith H. Hollins and Miss Louise Hollins gave a pleasant card party Friday evening at the Belmont. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, Mrs. Smith, Miss Hester Hone, Miss McMichael, Miss Hill, Mrs. Grant, Miss Susanne Green, Miss Moulton, Miss Jackson, Miss Edith de Ruyter J. B. Lowell, A. Meseroles, Douglass Cochran.

There were several small dinners given Friday evening, among the entertainers being Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, and Mrs. Daniel Hutchinson, Jr. Mrs. Hutchinson had as guests Miss Van Pelt, Miss S. Edith Taylor, Miss Jennie Pearce, Jasper Rowland, Augustus Franzen, and John N. Carroll, Jr. Mrs. Hutchinson gave her dinner at the Newport.

Mrs. J. B. Henderson entertained a dinner party at Gleneyrie on Monday night. The guests were the Misses Warden, Miss Knowlton, Miss Dennison, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. Waterloo of the British Embassy, Mr. Hanson of the Russian Embassy, Baron Frankenstein of the Austrian Embassy, and J. B. Henderson, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock had a party at dinner Thursday. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Sheldon, and Mr. Charles T. How.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman at Keewaydin gave a dinner on Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster of Lenox. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, Miss Jessie Gordon Sherman and Dunlevy Millbank.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery entertained at dinner on Thursday evening at the Turrets. Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Count Cassini, Mrs. Weekes, Mrs. Cuyler, Capt. Bush, and Robert Adams were their guests.

Mrs. Daniel L. Hutchinson, Jr., entertained a card party at the Newport on Monday evening. Her guests were Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Van Pelt, Mrs. Landreth, Mrs. H. A. Hare, Mrs. Thomas Nelson, Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mrs. James Thompson, Miss Keith, Miss Ames, Miss Ridely, Mrs. McMichael, and Miss Florence Cramp.

Augustus C. Gurnee is to entertain with a musicale and reception at Kebo on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 4 in the afternoon. On this occasion the guests will have the opportunity of hearing Oumiroff and Adamowski.

At their dinner given at Kebo Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Von Gaertner dined Prince del Drago, Mme. Blauvelt, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Judge and Miss Lawrence, Mr. W. L. F. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Wetzler, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Wyndham of the British Embassy.

Mrs. J. Madison Taylor entertained at luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Alfred F. Du Pont. Her guests were Mrs. W. L. Dayton, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mrs. Franklin B. Gowan, and Mrs. Sydney L. Roberts.

The championship golf and tennis tournaments, ahve been played out at Kebo after some very excellent sport in both. Percy Pyne second, the former intercollegiate golf champion, won the Kebo Valley Cup from a large field of entries, defeating F. J. Aisop in the final round. The Mount Desert Cup was won by B. M. Smith of Yale. A. S. Thurston of New York won the consolation.

In the annual tennis tournament Amos Pinchot of New York carried off the cup. The play occupied three days, and proved to be an event of great interest to society. The courts were lined every day with spectators, and a large gallery witnessed the final match between Pinchot and Gerard. The women's tournament was won by Miss Julia Lawrence, who defeated Miss Fanny McLane in a hard fought match. The tournament in men's doubles will be played next week.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of New York gave a large musicale at Canary cottage Friday afternoon. Mrs. Seabury Ford and Myron Whitney, Jr., sang. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Prince del Drago, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, A. C. Gurnee, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Count Cassini, and Baroness Hengelmuller.

The wedding of Miss Frances Hinkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hinkle, and A. Clifford Shinkle, which took place Wednesday at high noon in St. Saviour's Episcopal Church, was the social event of the week.

A. Clifford Shinkle gave a farewell bachelor dinner at the Kebo Valley Club, Monday evening. The guests included Joseph Kerr, Tylor Field, George Warrington, Ernest Minor, A. Howard Hinkle, Jr., Dr. Cross, and George Inglis.

Mrs. George Draper entertained at dinner Monday night Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Wilson M. Carey, Miss Dennison, Capt. Thomas Bush, Mr. Clark.

The first of the regattas of the Bar Harbor Yacht Club occurred Thursday. In the 35-foot class for knockabouts the winner was William M. Fleitman of New York, with the Lida Louise. Commodore Allison was second with the Lady Mary. In the class for sloops Willie Draper took first prize with the Kabeyun. Fred May was second with the Roslyn. In the class for 30-raters, J. Montgomery Sears defeated T. G. Condon in a close race.

The handicap golf tournament at Kebo on Saturday was won by George Robbins of New York. C. C. Auchincloss came in second. Percy Pyne, 2d., the scratch man, was fifth.

"WICKEDEST PLACE IN AMERICA."

The Wide Open Gambling at Saratoga During the Summer of 1902——Wives, Mothers, and Children Who Publicly Stake Money—How a "Club" is Managed and Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—Saratoga is to-day the wickedest place in the country.

I write this deliberately, without any desire to be sensational, but with a strong belief that the facts should be known and not "scamped" or blinked at.

I came here upon the promise of the gayest season and most prodigal display of wealth the place had ever seen. It was supposed that this would be accentuated by notable dinner parties, grand dances, an extraordinary display of rich gowns and jewels, the expensive adornment and decoration of private cottages, and by original and striking entertainments by and for the fashionables and the millionaires. Only one feature of all that was looked for has thus far marked the season now drawing to its close. That feature is the prodigality. But this has all taken one direction—gambling.

The pastimes of those who lead in the ruling pleasures here are the most demoralizing that have ever disturbed the even tenor of our staid and virtuous American holiday life. Moreover, the demoralization has this year been more general and has struck deeper and spread wider than ever before. The ruling vice of the old and historic resort is precisely that of the Western mining camps of twenty years ago, but it is aggravated by many phases that the lawless camps never knew.

The feature of dissipation which "Roaring Camp," "Devil's Gulch," and like places (in fiction and in real life) did not shelter, and that Saratoga does exhibit is the daily, constant gambling by the wives and sisters and mothers of the men of those camps—and the gambling by children, which is another distinctive feature of the life at the Springs to-day. There is a fever of betting and gambling on games of chance, an orgy of illegal speculation, a madness for risking and winning money. It rages on almost every hand among the persons whose names find their way into the newspapers—and these are leaders in society, in Wall Street, and in trade; it is carried on as openly as the sun shines, it provokes neither rebuke nor comment in the local press or pulpit or from the lookers-on.

PROMISCUOUSNESS.

I, who am familiar with what passes as fashionable dissipation in nearly every corner of the world, have never before seen such publicity and promiscuousness in these follies, have nowhere else known gambling to begin close upon breakfast and be carried on, in varied fields of chance, until after midnight; have in no other place found young maidens, new brides, and family domestics risking bets side by side with the heads of families. And never before or elsewhere have I seen fathers and mothers teaching the tricks of gaming to callow children or fathers looking with smiling faces at their sons beside the faro tables in a gambling resort.

Such are the especial peculiarities of Saratoga, our Monte Carlo, which outdoes the little French principality with a multiplication of its gambling saloon by six, with the addition of Wall Street as a morning fillip or cocktail before the main attraction, and which is complicated in all its features by retaining its ancient character as an invalid's "cure" and a family watering place. That all the tens of thousands who have flocked to the Springs this season are concerned in the practices of which I speak is by no means the case. It is easy to calculate the number in the offending class. At the races there assemble between four, and, perhaps, seven thousand persons, and in the gambling resorts one may count up less than a tenth as many visitors, the majority of whom do not play the games. I never on any single night saw more than forty-five or fifty persons playing in the principal clubhouse, or a larger number than sixty looking on.

If these players and spectators were changed by new-comers four times in a night, and if the total were multiplied by four, to represent the business of all the gaming houses, the extent of the night-time gambling and of the crowd which encourages it by looking on would be fairly estimated. So, also, at the race track there may be thousands (I suspect "hundreds" is the likelier term) who do not bet on the horses. Nevertheless, in both places, the men and women to whom the public has been trained to look for guidance in the fashions, in manners, and in public as well as private life, together with certain persons who represent great corporations in which the public is asked to invest, are as conspicuous by their gambling as by their wealth and celebrity.

If you live at either the United States Hotel or the Grand Union, the ceaseless interest and importance of gambling in the lives of the majority around you is rapidly and deeply impressed upon your mind. No class or sort of people is wholly uncontaminated. When you rise in the morning the chambermaids and elevator boys either ask for a tip on the races, or confide to you that some one has told them of a horse on which to bet. The manager of a Saratoga branch office of a Wall Street broker told me that the negro boy who runs his errands and the woman who sweeps the office both hail him in the mornings with, "anything good to play to-day?"

TWO EXCEPTIONS.

Look high or low among the employes or the guests, and everywhere you find the same feverish interest in the races, and often times in "the Street" and in roulette and faro. I met with but two exceptions: my physician—who had never been to a horse race in his life—and an under head waiter, who said to me: "I heah dat Mr. Gates los' $17,000 on de races yesterday. My goodness! Here I'se been savin' thirty years and I've got $2,000 saved up. Do you think I'd risk a cent of dat on a ho'se race? Not much."

At breakfast your neighbors discuss the gossip about the play the night before; how this one lost a small fortune and another person won a hatful of hundred dollar bills. This is often wildly exaggerated, and sometimes wholly untrue, but that does not affect the prime fact which is that gambling is the diversion of many well known men every night, and that their doings are daily discussed in the presence of wives, daughters and young children as it is at no other family resort in the world. After breakfast those who have the microbe in their blood flock to the office of the Wall Street brokers and "play the market," this being the life vocation of some and the holiday pastime of others who make their acquaintance, hear about their profits or catch the fever for incessant gambling. Others make it a practice to play poker every morning, but this is done in private. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the tide sets toward the race track in the form of a thousand automobiles, landaus, drags, surreys, and public hacks.

In other letters I have described several phases of the daily scene at the track, but I have now here brought clearly forward the characteristic of the grandstand crowd, which is the result of holding a fashionable race meeting at a popular watering place resorted to by whole families who rent cottages, have established their summer homes in the place, or who bring their wives, children and dependents to the great hotels. The result of this characteristic of the place is that in the boxes on the grand stand you see young girls, school boys, tiny children and governesses, nurses and maids, while, scattered about the rest of the great open building, are the servants of other families, school teachers, young misses, boys, mothers with infants in arms—in short, representatives of all the varied and comprehensive mass that makes up the population of a resort hall-marked as respectable for seven or eight decades.

The frank and open gentlemen of the Western contingent, who rush down upon the grass and into the betting shed to scatter thousand dollar bets as lightly as a canary sprinkles superfluous hempseed about its cage, offer no deleterious example and spread no demoralizing influence among the unsophisticated and the tender whom they leave behind them on the chairs. But the other notables in society—finance, politics, and trade—are plainly seen by all the thousands as they study the racing histories of the horses in the books and newspapers they carry with them.

WHAT THE CROWD SEES.

The crowd sees them visiting one another's boxes between the races and gathering what they can of the freshest gossip from the stables. The crowd sees their salaried or commissioned agents writing down their bets and then stopping at each box to enlighten the fashionable Mrs. X., the daughter of Millionaire Z., and the bride of young Mr. O. ("whose husband won $10,000 at faro last night," as every one says,) as to how these fair queens of the high world should wager their money. The crowd notes, also, that the governess of the De Willoughbys orders her bet written down after a consultation with Alan De Willoughby, aged seven, and Chester De Willoughby, of twice that age.

When a race has been run the betting agents, who circulate among the plain people, tell them how much young Mrs. O. won on Whisky Fling, and everybody sees the fashionables crowding beside her box to congratulate her. These agents also whisper how Mr. So-and-so and Mr. So-and-so, the famous millionaires and stable owners, are going to bet on the next race, and, in a dozen ways, everybody is familiarized with this form of gambling and sees it so openly practiced by persons of such high standing and good repute that it is no wonder if thousands who never bet before in their lives have taken on the habit this year in Saratoga.

Finally, when the last race is won, the betting agents circulate among the spectators once again, this time to pay the winnings and to collect the sums lost by those whom they have trusted. Then the crowd hears the rich ladies and fashionable misses saying, quite aloud: "Well, I only came out $18 ahead," or "I lost two hundred altogether," and they also see the governess, and here and there a father or mother, dividing the day's winnings with the little boys who are with them "five dollars to you," and "a dollar and a quarter to you, Herald," and "you get ten dollars to put in your bank, Bertie, dear."

The interval between the races and dinner is innocently spent, so far as I am able to judge, by practically all who are in Saratoga. A large number of what Mr. James L. Ford would call "the carriage custom" drives out to the polo grounds to see the toughest, wiriest, hardest-fleshed men throw themselves and their marvelously intelligent ponies into the most exciting game that has yet been invented. There is no way to wager money on the polo horses, and if any of the spectators make even an occasional side bet on the result of a day's play I never heard of it. Those who do not go to see the polo game content themselves with driving for an hour or more—almost always upon the deadly dull road to the lake, one of the least interesting of the many drives the region offers.

THE DINNER HOUR.

All are at home by 6 o'clock, or half an hour later, and the huge dining halls of the great hotels are filled every night. Those who are absent yet not missed in such a great assemblage are the persons who go to the Saratoga Clubhouse to dine.

Here a word must be said for the celebrated Mr. Canfield in his capacity as a caterer or restaurateur. The only word that does justice to him in this rôle is the word "perfection," but this must be led up to and explained. He serves the best meals obtainable outside New York City in all the country, and he provides the best service to make the meals the more enjoyable. How he does this two conversations which actually took place in his clubhouse will fully explain:

Said a multi-millionaire who is himself a distinguished entertainer in the fashionable world: "Mr. Canfield, I do not see how you are able to serve such meals. The cooking is simply perfect and the service is admirable."

"You have no such chef as I," Mr. Canfield replied, "and, if you will pardon my saying so, you are not likely to have. I have seen few that are his equals, and I have got him, and he is content to stay with me. As to the food, I charge very high prices, and yet lose money upon it, but do this for a purpose. And when it come sto the service, I purposely keep three times as many waiters as are needed. It is on that account that you are not able to look upor to form a wish for anything without having a waiter step up and serve you. No place is run so expensively—you might say 'so wastefully'—as this restaurant of mine."

To another person he said: "John Morrissey is the inventor of the Saratoga Clubhouse as you find it to-day and as it has been under three predecessors of mine who have had it since he died. The idea of excluding the villagers is his. The idea of welcoming the public to look on, regardless of whether they ever stake a dollar or not, is his. The idea of maintaining a restaurant to bring the ladies and the men who like good living and who tire of the everlasting monotony of table d'hote fare at the hotels is also his.

"The restaurant eats up a great deal of profit, but it opens the house to a part of the public which otherwise would not come and which might otherwise be hostile to it. That was John Morrissey's idea, and, like all his ideas, it was practical and shrewd."

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

Its shrewdness becomes apparent the moment that a visitor to Saratoga learns the manners and studies the minds of the set which has thrown convention to the dogs and made the place what it has become this Summer. The restaurant of the clubhouse is so arranged as to open upon the gambling parlor, yet not to command a view of the barroom, where the men sit at a dozen tables drinking.

The old Saratoga and the old-time life, of those who go to drink the waters and to be toned up by the strong, pure air, are perhaps not deeply affected by the excesses of the smart set, the Wall Street clique, the professional sporting men, and those who follow in the footsteps of all of these.

There are still the score or more of small family hotels, frequented by quiet folk, who keep their carriages and esteem a quiet drive out to the lake the choicest treat that Saratoga offers, and a fish dinner by the lakeside the furthest limit of decorous dissipation. But the old Saratoga and the new Saratoga, which boasts that those of its voters who favor a "wide open" town are heavily in the majority, are two families under one roof and concord cannot abide with such opposing tastes as theirs.

Saratoga is changing and we are to see which rule will win the battle, the quiet rule of the old family resort or the new and rapid ordering of those who have made the springs the wickedest place in America and stamped the evil with the seal of fashion.

JULIAN RALPH.

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Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Over two hundred thousand shares per hour were traded in during yesterday's short session of the Stock Exchange. Quotations for the active list reflected strength. Commission house transactions, representing outside interest, were on a substantial scale, indicating, according to the popular view, final readiness upon the part of the public to come into the market. Intimations of the same disposition accumulated, though not so pronouncedly, throughout the early part of the week. In the opinion of certain observers market development may proceed now naturally into quick expansion, for the reason that other than professional speculators are showing inclination to join in the market movement.

Business records grow more and more encouraging. Nothing unsatisfactory develops anywhere. This is true in a wide commercial sense. It is true industrially and it is notably true agriculturally. All conditions seem to be good conditions. The fact that Wall Street has been lagging does not necessitate the theory that Wall Street must continue to lag. Wall Street is ordinarily fairly awake. Wall Street realizes the fact that prosperity is dominating everywhere, that it is a prosperity that has stood the severest tests, a prosperity which diminishes not at all, but increases daily. But observant professional speculators have been waiting for the appearance of some sign that they can depend upon sturdy leadership. Otherwise they regard market improvement as debatable. The return from Europe of J. P. Morgan and James R. Keene is hailed by this hitherto hesitating contingent as signifying that a broadening market, and in various ways a better one, can be counted upon. This view it is that has widened the scope of commission house activity, for, after all, the real Wall Street "public" is composed of people who draw, even if indirectly, their inspiration from Wall Street relationships.

Crop news improves—if improvement be a possible record. Harvests all ready begun are providing a year of bumper crops: and what is of chief consequence is that there are waiting markets both at home and abroad for every cereal bushel that our farmers can reap. Recent manipulative efforts to start and maintain a gold export movement fall flat in the face of daily increase in the offers of grain and cotton bills. It will only be because there are advantages in keeping credits abroad, if we do not begin before long to draw the yellow metal by wholesale from Europe. The head of an important Wall Street bank says unequivocally:

"We can draw from London $100,000,000 in gold before Christmas if we choose to make the drafts."

International balances in America's favor will, according to conservative Wall Street estimates, break records during the remainder of this year.

There are of course speculative features in the market which do not command the approval of careful and sensible people. The Colorado Fuel hippodrome stands as a flagrant example of hurtful stock jobbery. Trustful followers of a spectacular operator, seduced into loading up with the stock a dozen points above par, are now suffering the distresses of enforced liquidation thirty points and more lower. And their misery is not much softened by proclamations that because their leader's brass band market campaign has fallen to pieces the stock ought to go much lower. The whole performance has been scandalous, with not the least of its bad features appearing in the cavalier bear aptitude assumed at the bottom by the very same crew who were hurrahing their bullishness at the top.

A further unpleasant development of the week has centred in the inquest upon the litigation remains of Peter Power. So kaleidoscopic have been the developments there, and so revolting some of the actual and forecast disclosures, that the whole thing is incomprehensible to honest folks. It is in court discovered that guerrilla warfare against important corporations is reduced to a science, that there are banded copartners who in circuitous ways, by indirection and behind masks, make it a professional undertaking to start, promote, and maintain blackmail litigation. But that these excellent buccaneers in avaricious quarrels fall out and fight, the mystery of their hold-up organization might have continued. As the record stands, sequels before the Governors of the Stock Exchange, before the officers of the New York Bar Association, and before the Criminal Court are due.

But in this Northern Securities scandal is disclosed only what promises to be duplicated in other quarters. The strike litigation against the United States Steel Corporation (some signifying developments in which are recorded in other columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day) has features similarly revolting to every honorable business sense.

Money market scarecrows have very generally fallen down. They were strutted strenuously, and the paraders of them spared no expense in giving them dreadful countenances. But finally the net result proves that there has never been occasion for anybody to be worried at all. Of course, well-trained bankers, mindful of dividends for their stockholders, have been willing to help along the theory that higher rates for money ought to be prepared for; but at the beginning of the past week the campaign of stiff rates collapsed when the banks began of a sudden to compete with one another in making concessions to customers. Instead of there not being enough funds to go around, instead of money market squeezes being imminent, it has been disclosed that funds in plenty can be depended upon, with satisfactory rates certain. For all the rest of the year loans can be had at 4½ per cent. Certainly nothing very dreadful is in that.

When all is said and done, it is the financial strength and the financial independence of the American public which makes the American financial situation now so exceptionally healthful. And on this page of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day is presented one indication of that strength and that independence—counting deservedly for more than can limitless rhetoric.

This significance is in the collated statistics of New York savings banks. Upon Manhattan Island alone savings banks deposits have risen in four years over $163,000,000—from $404,000,000 to $567,000,000. And this record is in its significance heightened by the disclosure that the 900,000 depositors of four years ago are increased to over 1,100,000 now—approximately 225,000 people upon Manhattan Island to-day having savings bank accounts—actual surplus funds—who four years ago had no accounts at all. These are gains that in a hundred ways emphasize the fact that American prosperity is real, tangible, effective. New York is not the exception. The same record runs the whole country over.

WESTERN CAR SHORTAGE.

This Year's Problem for Western Railroads.

With the approaching movement of the crops in the West the old spectre of a car shortage is again rising up to disturb the slumbers of the railway officials in charge of operation. In view of the estimates of the crops which promise one of the biggest in the history of this country, much fear has been expressed that the moving of this large crop will result in one of the worst car shortages ever known by the American railroads.

This fear, however, is declared to be somewhat exaggerated by the operating officials of the roads which will have to carry most of the grain. The two factors which it is expected will do most to prevent the repetition of the car shortages which assumed such serious proportions during the last two years are the large increase in the number of cars, and the introduction of the per diem system of charging for cars borrowed from other railroads.

This per diem system became operative on July 1 last, and the coming crop movement will be the first serious test which it will have to undergo. If the reputation which it has already gained during the six weeks that it has been tried is well founded the system will do more to prevent a car shortage than anything else that has ever been proposed as a remedy. Operating officials say that it has already justified the expectations of its sponsors. Not only are cars returned sooner to the lines which own them than was the case under the mileage system, but attempts to increase the usefulness of its own cars by a railroad company are stimulated. It is, therefore, expected that the circulation of available freight cars will be much more rapid than it has been heretofore.

A second cause which is expected to assist materially in preventing a severe freight car famine is the large increase in the amount of available cars and motive power, for most of the railroads have been spending much money on new equipment during the last year. The Rock Island Railroad, for instance, added last year 1,300 new freight cars to its service, while the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul increased its freight equipment by over 2,800 cars and 56 locomotives. A similar increase will be found in the reports of most of the other grain-carrying roads.

Yet it is a fact that in spite of these safeguards a demand for cars is already making itself felt in the Spring wheat country. So, for instance, says a letter from St. Louis, speaking of the situation in Missouri:

Letters have been received here from several points reporting shippers unable to get cars to ship wheat. They report farmers still selling freely, and ask if wheat cannot be sacked and shipped in stock cars, as box cars cannot be procured.

With such a demand for cars already established it would seem reasonable to expect a big car shortage when the corn crop—estimated at 2,500,000,000 bushels—begins to move. It is declared, however, that a great deal of this corn will find its way into the barns of the farmers, the supply of corn having been very much decreased on account of the crop failure last year. And from these barns the corn will go out only to be used for seeding and the feeding of live stock.

It is expected that the wheat crop in the Northwest will tax the full capacity of the American and Canadian roads. The crop in Manitoba and adjacent territory is estimated at 114,000,000 bushels, mostly wheat and oats, and some barley. The elevator and warehouse capacity in that region is 28,000,000 bushels, leaving 68,000,000 bushels to be transported by the railroads at once. Conditions in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other States will not, it is said, differ much from this, and if there will be no actual car shortage at least there will be need to keep every car working all the time.

It would probably bankrupt the average railroad to buy as many cars as may be needed during the "rush season" and to maintain the necessary terminals to accommodate these cars. It is, therefore, probable that so long as there will be a great sudden demand for cars as during the crop moving season there will be car shortages. If the supply of cars this Fall can be kept near anything like the demand, it will make a great victory for the per diem system, a feather in the cap of the operating officials, and largely increased earnings for the railroads.

HOW SAVINGS BANK MILLIONS PILE UP

THE PHENOMENAL RECORD OF FOUR YEARS.

The savings banks of Greater New York show phenomenal growth during the past five years. The total deposits of the savings institutions in New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Richmond Counties now aggregate $759,282,698, or enough to give each man, woman, and child in Greater New York a little over $220. The number of depositors having accounts with these institutions is 1,552,531, so that the average deposit amounts to about $490.

Referring to the table it will be seen that there were twenty-six savings banks in New York County in July, 1897, and that these institutions held deposits of $404,061,275, this amount being credited to 906,128 depositors. Before July, 1898, the deposits had grown to $425,604,043, while 27,740 new accounts had been opened. Two new banks, the Empire City Savings Bank and the Washington Savings Bank, began business before July, 1899, and the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank had closed up. The deposits at this time aggregated $461,541,426 and the depositors numbered 980,720, which number was increased to 1,028,656 in 1900, and the deposits advanced to $494,540,082. At the time of reporting in 1901 the amount due depositors had passed the half billion-dollar mark, being given at $529,035,787. Another large increase was made during the year ending July, 1902, when the deposits amounted to $567,677,889, or a gain of $162,716,614 during the five years. The number of depositors during the same period increased 223,027. The largest increase in deposits is credited to the Bowery Savings Banks, which made a gain of $20,825,908, and remains the largest savings bank in the world. The largest number of new accounts opened was 24,302 by the Bank for Savings. If the deposits of the New York County savings banks were equally divided each man, woman, and child in the county would receive $276.83. The average growth of these banks in the five years was $6,258,331.

The average growth of the Kings County banks was about a third less than that of the New York banks, being but $2,724,490. The total increase in deposits amounted to $43,591,198, they having grown from $119,963,797 in 1897, to $163,554,995 in 1902, while the number of depositors increased from 293,771 to 360,825, a gain in the five years of 67,054. There were no new banks started, the list being the same as in 1897.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

NAME OF BANK.	1897. Deposi-itors.	1897. Deposits.	1898. Depos-itors.	1898. Deposits.	1899. Depos-itors.	1899. Deposits.	1900. Depos-itors.	1900. Deposits.	1901. Depos-itors.	1901. Deposits.	1902. Depos-itors.	1902. Deposits.	Five-Year Increase In De-positors.	Five-Year Increase In Deposits.
American Savings Bank	4,121	$882,633	4,185	$955,965	4,503	$1,100,880	4,899	$1,295,859	5,246	$1,500,062	5,666	$1,718,318	1,545	$835,685
Bank for Savings	124,684	54,239,563	127,252	56,504,041	133,015	59,618,733	138,736	62,454,268	143,826	65,454,844	148,986	68,042,610	24,302	12,402,047
Bowery Savings Bank	116,992	60,901,337	119,356	64,528,290	122,309	67,069,772	124,392	68,687,715	130,892	74,341,592	139,229	81,727,335	22,237	20,825,998
Broadway Savings Institution	8,145	5,192,854	8,292	5,435,579	8,650	5,892,432	9,080	6,349,777	9,494	7,073,964	9,901	7,589,335	1,751	2,396,581
Citizens' Savings Bank	30,117	11,010,594	29,720	11,036,846	30,358	12,049,090	30,679	12,977,501	29,980	13,365,379	30,743	14,359,040	626	3,348,446
Dollar Savings Bank	4,416	355,612	5,021	464,001	5,072	474,731	8,456	978,020	10,478	1,318,636	13,043	1,756,856	8,627	1,401,244
Dry Dock Savings Institution	53,180	18,716,902	54,708	19,690,740	57,168	21,769,988	59,972	23,678,790	61,073	24,968,997	64,294	27,322,251	11,114	8,605,259
East River Savings Institution	17,802	13,268,643	18,637	14,130,720	19,409	15,224,239	19,861	16,272,272	21,265	17,626,001	22,502	19,157,138	4,700	5,888,495
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	83,128	51,720,387	83,057	52,212,175	86,720	55,720,654	89,023	59,180,581	92,530	61,850,123	94,905	64,442,005	11,777	12,722,678
Empire City Savings Bank					7,611	1,212,193	8,867	1,439,429	9,778	1,603,096	11,271	1,869,354	11,271	1,869,354
Excelsior Savings Bank	7,447	1,978,139	7,612	2,231,454	8,733	2,601,155	9,876	3,221,883	10,945	3,779,715	12,391	4,422,357	4,944	2,444,218
Franklin Savings Bank	26,281	6,962,105	27,116	7,275,522	27,845	8,087,744	29,521	9,287,851	32,857	10,764,285	36,024	12,337,842	9,743	5,375,647
German Savings Bank	92,027	38,680,132	95,174	41,867,032	101,640	46,437,470	107,024	49,222,073	110,280	51,272,600	114,571	54,298,090	22,544	15,608,058
Greenwich Savings Bank	68,767	34,575,967	70,044	35,265,003	73,525	37,461,570	77,039	39,820,227	79,352	41,974,427	81,056	43,792,131	12,289	9,216,164
Harlem Savings Bank	26,498	6,885,697	27,490	7,480,660	30,698	8,739,988	33,680	9,936,731	34,107	9,731,165	37,649	10,926,653	11,151	4,040,956
Inst. for Sav. Merchants & Clerks	15,815	8,131,605	13,992	8,090,580	13,634	8,207,739	13,521	8,464,851	13,670	8,719,944	13,746	8,810,350	*69	678,751
Irving Savings Institution	15,751	6,701,485	14,123	7,746,993	15,453	9,457,457	17,184	11,319,685	19,595	13,905,619	21,947	16,394,028	8,196	9,692,543
Italian Savings Bank	400	40,800	697	81,911	1,216	183,351	1,724	251,773	2,313	402,411	3,300	607,342	2,810	566,542
Manhattan Savings Bank	18,541	8,466,072	18,830	8,748,057	19,020	9,500,754	20,418	10,235,481	21,079	10,884,652	21,843	11,489,073	3,302	3,023,001
Metropolitan Savings Bank	9,853	5,216,011	10,584	6,140,824	12,074	7,432,789	13,976	9,460,252	15,894	11,611,287	16,478	12,069,982	6,625	6,853,971
New York Savings Bank	19,723	10,971,594	21,539	12,595,597	25,086	14,694,538	27,340	15,799,752	28,279	16,340,354	29,601	17,132,668	9,878	6,161,054
North River Savings Bank	12,395	3,739,789	12,569	3,984,058	13,554	4,498,340	14,481	5,629,173	14,904	5,436,724	15,617	6,104,941	3,222	2,365,152
Seamen's Bank for Savings	74,778	38,263,981	75,867	40,427,438	79,453	44,044,450	82,596	47,726,982	86,326	51,773,494	89,117	55,194,213	14,220	16,930,222
Union Dime Savings Institution	64,488	16,113,464	66,622	16,713,632	70,266	18,152,124	73,688	19,604,027	76,276	21,184,301	79,734	22,710,380	15,246	6,596,916
United States Savings Bank	5,246	407,341	5,369	536,146	6,078	751,547	6,865	1,018,670	7,478	1,236,845	8,257	1,534,433	3,011	1,067,092
Washington Savings Bank					37	4,370	464	40,095	1,428	98,240	1,250	140,704	1,250	140,704
West Side Savings Bank	3,762	504,885	3,869	533,338	3,993	612,298	4,275	705,341	4,481	807,482	6,035	1,060,293	2,273	554,412
Twelfth Ward Savings Bank	5,679	874,441	6,422	1,007,916									*5,422	*1,007,916
Total	906,128	$404,961,275	928,868	$425,604,043	980,720	$461,581,426	1,028,656	$494,540,082	1,074,105	$529,035,787	1,129,155	$567,677,889	223,027	$162,716,614

KINGS COUNTY.

Brevoort Savings Bank	3,183	$536,380	3,566	$663,243	3,963	$794,183	4,478	$886,819	5,129	$1,019,110	5,750	$1,132,533	2,577	$596,147
Brooklyn Savings Bank	56,925	31,754,373	57,342	32,190,780	59,177	34,024,761	60,354	34,878,738	61,120	35,847,584	62,306	36,959,000	5,381	5,204,627
Bushwick Savings Bank	4,305	1,171,940	4,749	1,368,576	5,401	1,640,938	6,087	1,911,493	6,759	2,201,331	7,676	2,584,714	3,371	1,412,774
City Savings Bank	3,268	623,366	3,506	719,714	3,916	876,256	4,210	967,502	4,652	1,095,858	5,200	1,218,151	1,932	594,785
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	55,780	21,404,470	56,407	22,523,306	58,961	24,744,557	60,753	25,434,885	62,089	26,457,916	63,466	27,337,856	7,686	5,933,386
Dime Sav. Bank of Williamsburg	7,933	2,615,014	7,965	3,078,068	8,742	3,785,698	9,186	4,114,167	9,436	4,355,038	9,846	4,548,298	1,913	1,933,284
East Brooklyn Savings Bank	9,263	2,446,433	9,434	2,592,974	10,186	2,938,439	10,763	3,205,611	11,332	3,530,973	11,962	3,903,552	2,697	1,457,159
Eastern District Savings Bank	1,220	93,084	1,756	162,006	2,455	280,870	3,223	411,227	4,108	613,454	5,302	917,322	4,172	824,238
East New York Savings Bank	3,802	863,703	3,871	890,849	4,222	1,030,145	4,292	1,072,929	4,583	1,155,960	4,703	1,325,286	901	461,583
Germania Savings Bank	9,131	3,046,190	9,543	3,280,197	10,400	3,903,474	11,006	4,335,617	11,527	4,851,269	11,993	5,243,695	2,862	2,197,505
German Savings Bank	15,221	3,846,828	15,876	4,134,204	17,367	4,761,710	18,915	5,335,683	20,222	5,880,636	21,994	6,069,603	6,773	2,222,775
Greater New York Savings Bank	113	6,107	375	24,407	943	64,702	1,991	190,253	3,018	369,948	4,044	576,649	3,931	570,542
Greenpoint Savings Bank	9,149	2,739,751	9,202	2,832,435	9,676	3,163,064	10,183	3,399,230	10,552	3,606,349	10,996	3,889,384	1,847	1,149,633
Kings Co. Savings Institution	11,074	5,626,204	11,013	6,004,010	11,419	6,685,750	11,742	7,379,389	12,240	8,156,206	12,716	8,742,094	1,642	3,115,890
South Brooklyn Savings Inst	28,705	13,737,475	28,928	14,295,034	30,440	15,287,756	31,126	15,723,094	31,472	16,026,544	31,726	16,300,760	3,021	2,563,285
Williamsburg Savings Bank	74,697	29,452,375	75,628	31,242,963	79,178	34,662,395	83,046	37,849,459	87,676	40,398,349	90,695	42,229,250	15,998	12,776,875
Total	293,771	$119,963,797	299,152	$126,001,895	316,446	$138,648,057	332,257	$147,096,451	345,909	$155,538,827	360,825	$163,554,995	67,054	$43,591,198

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester, (Mount Vernon)	2,808	$485,074	3,058	$553,267	3,416	$635,867	3,965	$788,755	4,292	$923,476	4,699	$1,039,089	1,711	$554,015
Greenburg, (Dobbs Ferry)	830	118,359	914	141,089	994	173,817	1,073	209,768	1,122	249,085	1,182	273,089	352	154,710
Home, (White Plains)	1,307	306,515	1,356	326,870	1,851	559,933	2,240	765,325	2,852	1,010,466	3,242	1,273,923	1,935	767,408
Peekskill	5,588	2,100,814	5,749	2,210,240	5,895	2,382,474	6,323	2,693,088	6,678	2,954,072	7,274	3,211,356	1,686	1,110,542
People's, (Yonkers)	5,337	1,583,088	5,737	1,758,047	6,244	2,026,512	6,946	2,296,965	7,520	2,521,305	8,104	2,837,698	2,767	1,254,610
Port Chester	4,308	1,005,855	4,382	1,055,809	4,562	1,160,001	4,822	1,273,232	4,903	1,361,066	5,335	1,552,017	1,027	546,162
Sing Sing	3,747	1,461,903	3,880	1,576,585	4,020	1,708,256	4,227	1,893,769	4,323	2,050,312	4,430	2,143,282	683	681,378
Union, (Mamaroneck)	1,205	202,539	1,220	211,550	1,260	231,422	1,323	271,148	1,355	291,164	1,414	313,146	209	110,607
Westchester, (Tarrytown)	4,231	1,787,018	4,311	1,839,493	4,479	1,995,091	4,715	2,167,940	4,959	2,386,097	5,148	2,545,907	917	758,889
Yonkers	10,003	2,658,663	10,428	2,817,895	10,886	3,006,060	11,482	3,235,162	12,018	3,518,543	12,593	3,825,021	2,593	1,166,358
Total	39,454	$11,709,838	41,224	$12,586,062	43,635	$13,891,437	47,065	$15,606,146	50,067	$17,246,828	53,186	$18,985,111	13,732	$7,275,278

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point	1,782	$445,726	1,860	$488,463	1,926	$529,490	1,934	$564,887	1,989	$634,988	2,106	$752,295	324	$316,569
Jamaica	3,346	1,140,571	3,613	1,300,207	4,067	1,541,579	4,382	1,736,006	4,969	2,102,449	5,493	2,461,306	2,147	1,320,735
Long Island City	6,797	947,467	7,418	1,076,815	8,940	1,352,480	9,286	1,617,406	10,407	1,963,383	11,202	2,153,455	4,405	1,206,988
Queens County, (Flushing)	3,059	742,663	3,199	815,741	3,151	948,238	3,346	1,020,086	3,525	1,126,605	3,764	1,291,299	705	548,631
Roslyn	1,285	410,870	1,370	463,177	1,482	523,947							*1,482	*523,947
Union, (Patchogue)	271	28,951											*271	*28,951
Total	16,540	$3,716,256	17,460	$4,127,406	19,226	$4,905,716	19,158	$4,938,387	20,890	$5,727,426	22,965	$6,658,356	6,425	$2,942,100

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond Co., (W. New Brighton)	1,121	$166,322	1,221	$202,357	1,378	$202,886	1,569	$311,740	1,727	$349,962	1,975	$388,605	854	$222,283
Staten Island, (Stapleton)	4,806	1,101,595	5,276	1,201,126	5,806	1,434,951	6,388	1,620,268	6,784	1,782,677	7,390	2,017,742	2,584	918,147
Total	5,927	$1,267,917	6,497	$1,403,483	7,184	$1,637,837	7,957	$1,932,008	8,511	$2,132,639	9,365	$2,406,347	3,438	$1,138,430

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

"THE PENNSYLVANIA OF THE WEST."

Two events during the past week have directed Wall Street consideration of the affairs of the Southern Pacific Company.

First was "the authoritative but not officially announced" purpose of the company's Directors to arrange a bond issue whose proceeds to the stated extent of $25,000,000 shall be usuable for completing the extraordinary plans of physical improvement recently provided for out of current earnings at the rate of $1,500,000 per month. Such a policy can mean early dividends.

Supplementing this semi-official disclosure has been the discovery that Mr. James R. Keene, (accredited as the property's largest "outside" stockholder and its foremost market champion) arrives from an extended European vacation coincident with the issue in book form of an elaborate analytical review of the Southern Pacific Company's financial situation, the issuers of the publication being the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., with whom is Mr. Keene's Wall Street address.

Southern Pacific only about a week ago sold under 70, it has this week been above 77.

In the history of published railway analyses seldom has there been an effort approaching in comprehensiveness what Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. present in this volume. Bound in cloth, illustrated with elaborate maps and indexes, (not merely the vast system's geography but atlases of its security issues as well,) it covers nearly a hundred pages. It collates the reports of civil engineers and railway experts, especially detailed to study the property's physical condition and modes of operation, and embraces a detailed financial review by eminent statisticians. Messrs. White & Kemble, whose position is that of exceptional distinction in the world of railway accounting, embody their study of the corporation in a review, with elaborate tabulations. And their exhibits are supplemented by "a consolidated general balance sheet," in which Messrs. Haskins & Sells (Mr. Haskins being President of the New York Society of Certified Public Accountants) show in specific detail the financial status as disclosed in official exhibits.

Messrs. White & Kemble show gross annual receipts increased $39,000,000 compared with four years ago and a coincident expansion of over $10,500,000 in yearly surplus—the earnings for 1898 being $59,000,000 and for the year just closed $98,000,000, the yearly surplus meantime rising from $7,851,000 in 1898 to $18,362,000 from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Messrs. Haskins & Sells show net assets owned by the Southern Pacific Company over all liabilities (June 30, 1901) beyond $55,000,000.

Elaborated by Messrs. Taylor & Co. in their discussion (by analyses, comparisons, and contrasts) is the hitherto ruling official policy of providing extraordinary improvements upon the property out of earnings, making the expenditure of many millions of dollars per year an ordinary operating expense.

Of this copyrighted volume, to be regularly issued to-morrow, THE NEW YORK TIMES is by the courtesy of Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. able to present herewith a comprehensive synopsis.

I.

Submitting the Proposition that Southern Pacific Is the Pennsylvania of the West.

"The Southern Pacific," say Messrs. Taylor, "is to the West what the Pennsylvania is to the East"—an almost inconceivably rich and powerful corporation whose proprietary stock represents assets not yet reflected in adequate market value.

Largely this may be due—though that theory is not suggested in the review—to the fact that the affairs of the great corporation have throughout its history been well wrapped in varieties of mystery. Say Messrs. Taylor:

Experts sent by us over the entire system report the physical condition as good. A proof that this is so is the fact that, while the business over the Southern Pacific system per mile of road has been greater by 30 per cent. than any of its transcontinental rivals—the Atchison, Union Pacific, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific—for the last five years, the amount spent by the Southern Pacific for maintaining its right of way and equipment per mile of road during that period has been more than 30 per cent. greater.

The gross receipts for the past two years have amounted to over $90,000,000 per annum, and while this company's territory—the Southwestern States—has been the latest to develop, it is now conceded to promise the greatest ratio of increase in wealth and population for years to come.

The method of financing the Southern Pacific system has been so ultra-conservative that, while it has never in its history failed to earn sufficient to pay for a very high standard of operation and maintenance, meet all its fixed charges, and, in addition, put into the property for improvements and additions an average of over $7,000,000 per annum for the last five years, it has never yet in its history declared a dividend. The company in its last balance sheet shows a net asset of $55,000,000 and makes no account of 17,000,000 acres of land which it owns. It has $17,000,000 in sinking funds, $7,000,000 in cash, and out of net earnings during the current year spent $12,000,000 in improvements and $7,000,000 the year before.

When we consider that $12,000,000 is 4 per cent. interest on $300,000,000, we can see that if the only reason that the stockholders are being deprived of dividends is for the sake of improving the road, that by proper financing the company could bond its improvements, and only a slight part of what they are now spending for that purpose would take care of the interest on the bonds and leave an amount sufficient to pay handsome dividends.

The Southern Pacific is to the West what the Pennsylvania is to the East—an almost inconceivably rich and powerful corporation—and its stock has equities in such valuable assets that the price at which it is now selling offers a great opportunity to the investor.

II.

The Unification of Over 25,000 Miles Into One Harmonious System.

The original American railway and finance "holding" company—the model upon which more recent "holding" corporations have framed the conservative features of their organization—the Southern Pacific Company, owns 9,441 miles of railroad and 16,186 miles of water routes on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Its transportation operations extend from New York to New Orleans by water, from New Orleans to San Francisco and Portland by rail, and from Panama to San Francisco and on from San Francisco to China by water.

When Collis P. Huntington began to round out and solidify the system, back in 1884, a score and a half of corporations had to be mobilized. Not merely were they generally separate and under different managements, but they in frequent instances were in conflicting situations. Some were prosperous, some were losers, all—in the comprehensive view of the sturdy Huntington—were essential to the making of the system worthy of the vast field his judgment foresaw. With the strong he helped the weak; his plan and work continually and consistent held in view the system as a whole. Bad years came; but still persisted the Southwest's pioneer capitalist—and finally his unifying problem was solved in his evolution of the holding company whose operations and current situation are now under review. Not rhetoric, but statistics crowd the volume.

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To-day the Southern Pacific owns the following securities, providing control of the respective properties:

	Miles	Funded Debt. Bonds held by the Public.	Funded Debt. Owned by Southern Pacific Co. or Proprietary Co's or held in the Sinking Funds.	Funded Debt. Average rate of Interest.	Stocks. Held by the Public.	Stocks. Owned by Southern Pacific Co. or Proprietary Co.'s.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.	300	$6,404,000	$1,000,000	6.50	$5,000	$14,994,000
Louisiana Western Railroad	141	2,240,000	——	6.	50,000	3,310,000
Texas & New Orleans Railroad	374	5,701,181	1,697,000	5.50	2,500	4,397,500
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry.	917	21,903,000	3,625,000	5.55	39,572	27,044,900
Southern Pacific Railroad of California	2,711	77,633,000	1,540,000	5.50	652,191	100,771,969
Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona	393	9,835,000	165,000	6.	2,400	10,902,600
Southern Pacific Railroad of New Mexico	167	3,045,000	1,135,000	6.	2,500	6,886,300
Carson & Colorado Ry.	300	——	2,000,000	4.	3,000	4,375,000
Cromwell Steamship Co.	—	——	——	—	5,000	595,000
Direct Navigation Co.	—	——	100,000	5.	——	50,700
Galveston, Houston & Northern Ry. Co.	56	——	800,000	5.	2,000	198,000
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Ry. Co.	126	1,514,000	——	5.	903,000	1,097,000
Gulf Western Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.	111	——	2,224,000	5.	2,500	496,500
Houston, East & West Texas Ry. Co.	101	2,700,000	——	5.	13,000	1,905,000
Houston & Shreveport R. R. Co.	39	——	150,000	6.	5,000	395,000
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.	670	15,947,000	1,759,000	4.90	404,000	11,112,000
Iberia & Vermilion R. R. Co.	16	——	322,000	5.	1,500	298,500
N. Y., Texas & Mexican Ry. Co.	322	1,518,000	——	4.	22,040	608,000
Oregon & California R. R. Co.	670	18,707,000	1,085,000	5.	75,000	18,625,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	—	——	——	—	9,995,000	10,005,000
South Pacific Coast Ry. Co.	101	5,500,000	——	4.	7,000	5,993,000
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co.	687	18,300,000	600,000	4.	3,000,000	2,000,000
Central Pacific Railway Co.	1,340	117,757,333	396,625	3.00	1,300	79,274,200
Total of system	9,441	$308,855,014	$18,600,625	4.61	$15,199,503	$315,125,069

There are owned 9,441 miles of railroad and 16,186 miles of water routes.

III.

A Comparison in Phenomenal Railway Earnings Record.

The issued securities of the Southern Pacific Company agregated on July 1, this year, $197,847,788.40 capital stock and $46,104,500 funded debt. Of the capital stock $67,274,000 was issued under the reorganization plan of the Central Pacific Railroad for a like amount of Central Pacific stock and the remaining $130,573,788.40 was for the acquisition of the extended group of corporations constituting the main lines of the system between San Francisco and New Orleans and the steamship lines from New York to New Orleans.

And herewith is the earnings record of this system:

RECEIPTS.	Year ending June 30, 1898. Miles operated 7,722.78.	Year ending June 30, 1902. (Months of June estimated.) 9,911.82.
Gross earnings	$56,702,718.58	$89,925,822.20
Income from Other Sources—		
Investments and interest on open accounts	609,413.75	
Sale of lands not pledged for redemption of bonds	38,955.42	
Rentals and earnings of steamships	571,643

that of the Southern Pacific Company, then from the net earnings thus obtained we have deducted the fixed charges as shown in the annual report of each company for the respective years. From the surplus thus obtained we have deducted the amount expended by each company for additions and improvements, the payment of which was provided for under their respective 'adjustment,' 'prior lien,' and 'general lien' mortgages and preferred stock."

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Here are Atchison, Union Pacific, and Northern Pacific comparisons for 1901:

	Southern Pacific Company.—Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 66.22.	At., Top. & S. F. Ry. Co.—Operations Adjusted to Basis of So. Pacific Co.'s Operations, 66.22.	At., Top. & S. F. Ry. Co.—Operations as Per Annual Report, 1901. Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 55.23.	Union Pacific R. R. Co.—Operations Adjusted to Basis of So. Pacific Co.'s Operations, 66.22.	Union Pacific R. R. Co.—Operations as Per Annual Report, 1901. Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 53.60.	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Operations Adjusted to Basis of So. Pacific Co.'s Operations, 66.22.	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Operations as Per Annual Report, 1901. Per Cent. of Cost of Operation, 48.09.
Gross income	$90,168,600.69	$54,807,379.78	$54,807,379.78	$46,759,146.07	$46,759,146.07	$33,304,770.48	$33,304,770.48
Less operating expenses	55,370,823.48	36,073,227.53	32,262,945.23	28,830,983.46	23,330,854.18	21,561,883.32	16,640,143.57
Balance	$34,788,777.21	$18,734,152.25	$22,544,434.55	$17,928,162.46	23,336,854.18	21,561,883.32	16,640,143.57
Less interest on funded debt and other charges	20,507,898.28	11,218,291.22	11,218,291.22	9,824,522.15	9,824,522.15	7,450,723.37	7,450,723.37
Surplus	$14,280,878.93	$7,515,861.03	$11,326,143.33	$8,103,640.46	$13,597,769.74	$4,292,163.79	$9,213,903.54
Application of surplus—							
Additions, betterments, and new equipment	7,044,450.24	3,376,378.00	1,000,000.00	12,088,730.05	1,500,000.00	4,805,532.75	2,011,285.00
Bonds purchased	2,257,961.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends	.....	7,238,022.50	7,238,022.50	8,419,594.00	8,419,594.00	6,200,000.00	6,200,000.00
Profit and loss—Surplus	$4,978,255.28	.....	$3,088,120.83	.....	$3,678,175.74	.....	$1,002,618.54
Deficit	.....	$5,098,540.35	.....	$12,404,683.59	.....	$6,713,368.96	.....
Amount expended on the property during the year, derived from the sale of securities	.....	.....	$2,376,378.88	.....	$10,588,730.05	.....	$2,794,247.75

And herewith, per contra, are presented converse comparison for 1901, with the same three other transcontinental systems, (whose policy in modernizing their properties has been by finance operations through funded capitalization. But in this adjustment of the accounts of the Southern Pacific Company the accountants have deducted from gross earnings the same per cent. of operating expenses as that at which each of the other companies operated, then from the net earnings thus obtained have been deducted the fixed charges as set forth in the official annual report.

	Southern Pacific Operations Adjusted to Basis of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Operating Ratio.	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Operations as Per Annual Report. 59.23.	Southern Pacific Operations Adjusted to Basis of Union Pacific Operating Ratio.	Union Pacific Operations as Per Annual Report. 53.60.	Southern Pacific Operations Adjusted to Basis of Northern Pacific Operating Ratio.	North'n Pacific Operations as Per Annual Report. 48.09.
Gross income	$90,168,600.69	$54,807,379.78	$90,168,600.69	$46,759,146.07	$90,168,600.69	$33,304,770.48
Operating expenses	49,528,678.34	32,262,945.23	44,820,819.85	23,336,854.18	40,213,306.46	16,640,143.57
Balance	$40,639,922.35	$22,544,434.55	$45,347,780.84	$23,422,291.89	$49,955,294.23	$16,664,626.91
Interest on funded debt and other charges	20,507,898.28	11,218,291.22	20,507,898.28	9,824,522.15	20,507,898.28	7,450,723.37
Net income	$20,132,024.07	$11,326,143.33	$24,839,882.56	$13,597,769.74	$29,447,395.95	$9,213,903.54
Additions and betterments	.....	1,000,000.00	.....	1,500,000.00	.....	2,011,285.00
Dividends	.....	7,238,022.50	.....	8,419,594.00	.....	6,200,000.00
Surplus	$20,132,024.07	$3,088,120.83	$24,839,882.56	$3,678,175.74	$29,447,395.95	$1,002,618.54

The following table shows the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings of the four systems for the years 1900 and 1901:

	1900.	1901.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	59.53	59.23
Union Pacific	51.50	53.60
Northern Pacific	52.10	48.09
Southern Pacific	66.93	66.22

"If the Southern Pacific Company were operated on the same basis of expenses to gross earnings as that of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company," comments the review, "its surplus over all charges would have been $13,749,676.77 for 1900 and $20,132,024.07 for 1901."

VI.

Capitalization, Mileage, and Earnings—Comparisons of Four Systems.

In conclusion these elaborate White & Kemble tabulated comparisons present this exhibit:

	Southern Pacific Company.	Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co.	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.
Miles operated	9,441.58	7,755.28	5,543.44	4,089.13
Funded debt	$366,392,139	$196,076,500	$279,992,300	$172,635,500
Per mile of road	38,806	25,283	50,508	34,602
Interest charges	16,876,894	7,942,870	11,802,167	6,555,600
Per mile of road	1,787	1,024	2,129	1,313
Capital stock	213,047,293	216,110,530	201,639,707	155,000,000
Per mile of road	22,565	27,877	36,374	31,067
Total capitalization	$579,439,430	412,276,030	481,632,007	327,635,500
Less bds. in Sink. Fund, &c.	13,731,625	.....	.....	.....
Total per mile of road	$565,707,805	53,160	86,862	65,669
Gross earn. per mile of road	8,506	6,977	7,854	6,384

But briefly discussed is the opportunity for Southern Pacific finance economies through the refunding of bonds carrying reducible rates of interest. It is shown that the Southern Pacific average rate is higher than the other systems pay on their funded debt. Its average is 5.44 on $192,868,181, which, refunded at 4 per cent., would save $2,716,208 per annum.

WHEN THE STRIKE IS OVER.

COAL MARKETS WILL SOON BE NORMAL.

There is great scarcity of coal of all sorts, and the price in several cities has been advanced to a prohibitive figure; in places this really seems to have been done with the intention to put off the buying of coal so far as possible until matters are adjusted, when it is hoped that the price will soon be reduced to normal figures, but elsewhere high rates are due to actual scarcity.

There is talk of substitutes of all kinds—oil, gas, and bituminous coal, and particularly the latter, which could no doubt be used in a great many places where hard coal has heretofore been used. While these substitutes are all well and good in their way, the people who have been in the habit of using anthracite are not going to dispense with it if it can be had at anything like normal figures, and that is the most pertinent question of the whole situation. There has been an official declaration on this point within the past few days, and the wholesale prices made by the companies will be the same as prevailed at this time last year, as soon as coal begins to move from the mines. At the same time it is well to remember that the price obtained will be greater than if the mines had kept in operation all the Summer period, as the advancing schedule from April 1 to Sept. 1 will have passed away, and all coal which is disposed of will go at the maximum figure, instead of at advancing figures during the period named. Does not that mean a very considerable sum of money turned into the treasuries of the several companies, through the very act of the miners in going idle at the time they did? Figure it out for one's self, an increased price representing a total of 50 cents a ton, or an average of about half that amount on the average tonnage mined in four months of an active year. So that once again the labor end has, perhaps unwittingly, played into the hands of the coal owners and carriers. The yearly production of the anthracite mines, in round numbers, is 50,000,000 tons. Of this amount 20,000,000 tons are shipped to New York City and near-by ports, from Cornwall-on-the-Hudson to South Amboy. About one-third of the 20,000,000 tons is consumed in this city, and the remainder distributed through New England and in New York interior ports; that is why the conditions are of such vast interest to New Yorkers. Of the 7,000,000 tons burned in New York City, 5,000,000 tons are consumed in the Winter months, but the greater part is shipped and sold before November.

Of course, there is going to be a rush for coal from all points of the consuming territory, and until the supplies get down to normal there is likely to be high prices. The carriers are getting the cars back to the regions so as to be ready for the very heavy traffic which will be done; their engines have all been put in the best possible order for hauling these cars, and necessary repairs at the breakers have been made during the idle time. There has been no such loss to the producers as the statistics sent out from the regions each week would have one believe. The loss has been very small indeed; it has been neglected in the reports of the carriers that have appeared, but even this is more apparent than real, for there are charges for expenses incurred for betterment, that were obligations before there was thought to be possible so long a period of idleness. This they will get the benefit of in future working of their properties. Remember that the average number of days worked during 1901 was but 194½, and then it is seen that there is still some leeway; again, so many of the fiscal years of the companies end with June, and not with December, and then it will be seen that they have a good chance to "make good" before their year's close, for with the experience of the past Summer every dealer and householder is going to put in stock, and keep that stock replenished after this. Deducting the coal consumed at the mines and sold to the local trade, the total shipments of anthracite last year were 53,694,530 tons, as against 45,276,622 the previous year and 47,823,241 in 1899. Therefore, a fair average year may yet be noted for 1902, if work is generally resumed during the early part of September. Of last year's shipments 65.25 per cent. went to the markets of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, and 15 per cent. to those of the New England States. Here are the best markets for the hard coal producers and carriers, and markets which are get-at-able all through the Winter. It is going to be a hustle to do it, but look at the monetary results. Does any one, knowing these facts, evince surprise at the way the "coalers" hold up in the share markets?

One can readily understand from what has been said that there is no great loss to the producing interest. Their great asset—unmined coal—remains in the storehouse of Nature unimpaired in quality and not reduced in quantity; its quality has not been impaired by any flooding of the mines, inasmuch as there has always been a sufficient number of employes to keep up steam and thus have the mines properly drained; many of the collieries in the middle district are self-draining owing to the very extended tunnel system provided within recent years for this very purpose, an economy which has its value in such times as the past Summer. The quantity is just as large as on the 15th of May, when the suspension was ordered, as is well known; it is available for use and distribution at a higher rate than on that date. There is, beyond peradventure, a probability of an active sale of this fuel for months and years to come. It is this which gives strength to the situation from a financial standpoint, and the shareholders are evidently fully aware of the facts in the case. There will be a greater amount of wages earned in the next two years than ever before in the same period of time, for there will be a demand for the product of that labor. What the value of this all means to those who are interested is capable of demonstration by the simplest rules of arithmetic; no one can gainsay the value of anthracite coal as an article of merchandise. Its available supply is found only in a small area of our country, and as has been truly said, "we must not waste our heritage." That there have been found men with capital to invest who have faith in the value of their investment is not strange; that the trade should have been at an unprofitable stage in the past is not to be wondered at, when one knows the circumstances of the days of small holdings and the innumerable strife that existed for the then limited markets, and the other feature of expensive conflicts with employes. There is no commodity so assured of a market, at a profitable figure, as anthracite coal when it is offered at a fair price. This is the prospect ahead of the producers so soon as the present suspension is at an end.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

GROWTH OF SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Regarding the industrial growth of the South, the following figures compiled by the Southern Railway Company, show the great upward movement in the financial and manufacturing affairs of that section of the Union:

"The census bulletin shows," says the compiler, "that while in 1880 the value of farm products in the South exceeded the value of manufactured products by more than $200,000,000, in 1900 the value of the manufactured products exceeded the value of farm products by more than $190,000,000. During the same period the number of persons engaged in agriculture in the South increased 36 per cent., while the number of wage earners in manufacturing increased 157 per cent., both rates of increase in the South being larger than the rates in the country at large.

The increase of capital invested in the South was 348 per cent., in the whole United States 252 per cent. The increase in value of all products in the South was 220 per cent., in the United States at large 142 per cent. The increase in the value of farm property in the South was 92 per cent., in the United States 67 per cent. The increase in the value of farm products in the South was 92 per cent., in the United States 113 per cent.

RUSH TO BUY COAL LANDS.

Corporations and Capitalists All Over the Country Making the Investment.

Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia ventures the opinion that coal land is a better investment than New York real estate, and others seem of that opinion, judging from the operations heard of from day to day. Every railroad in the country which is hauling soft coal is making money, and there are efforts to secure land, so as to increase tonnage for the future.

One hears a great deal about what Norfolk and Western is doing, and it is stated that the July tonnage was the greatest for July in the history of the company, and that the way August is running this month's business will beat that of last. In fact, the figures will show for the calendar year 50 per cent. increase, if the proportion is kept up to what has already been done in the eight months this year.

Baltimore and Ohio is not issuing any monthly or weekly statement, but any one familiar with the trade of that company knows that it is going ahead at a tremendous rate, for there has never been a day lost at any of the mines in the districts from which it draws its tonnage. The West Virginia Central, the Fairmont, the George's Creek, and the Somerset district have all been pushed to their utmost to furnish tonnage for the Atlantic seaboard trade.

Among the roads that are making very considerable tonnage at this time is the Pennsylvania, and according to its last report it carried in the week 25 per cent. more coal this year than it did last, in spite of the fact that the anthracite tonnage was practically nothing, owing to the cessation of labor in that region; the bituminous, studied alone for the week, showed an increase of 200,000 tons.

Senator Elkins has fully decided to develop his coal land in Preston County, West Va. His chief engineer is making locations for mines, coke ovens, and railroad sidings along the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad where the coal has been brought up. The seam to be mined is the Freeport seam, from five to six feet thick, and one of the best coaking coals known. Two hundred coke ovens will be built at once, and are expected to be in operation before the coming Winter. The Weaver Coal and Coke Company has increased its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 for the purpose of extending its mining operations and constructing coke ovens. The company's properties include 5,000 acres in Randolph and Barbour Counties, West Va.; two mining towns, a twenty-five-mile steam railway, and 11,000 acres of coal land in Illinois and Ohio. William Edenborn, Isaac L. Ellwood, and Samuel W. Allerton of New York have purchased large interests in the Weaver Company, and will supply capital for the further developments in contemplation.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company is expending a very large sum of money in the development of its Flat Top mines in Alabama.

Plans have been drawn up by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to make improvements about its Ensley furnace plant which will cost something like $250,000. The company will put in a hoisting plant with bins for the raw material, cheapening the cost of handling.

The American Fuel and Iron Company has had representatives in the field ever since last May in Routt County, Col., and that company is taking up all the lands that are available. Reports have been given credence that the Rock Island Railroad was behind it, while other statements are to the effect that the company is backed by other parties that intend to construct an immense iron works in the course of the next year or more. It is reported that especially fine deposits of anthracite coal have been found all through the northern part of the county, and that outcroppings are found as far north as Meeker and Rifle.

George J. Gould has bought thousands of acres of coal lands in Colorado within the last three months. His agents are still buying where there are indications of coal, and about twelve working mines have been purchased. These purchases have been made in the name of the Utah Coal Company. In Huerfano, Delta, Pueblo, Rio pany. In Huerfano, Delta, Puebla, Rio Grande, Gunnison, Lake, and other counties the company has secured about 10,000 acres of coal lands. Some of this land has not yet been developed, but will be as rapidly as possible. In some of the localities the company is preparing to mine coal on an extensive scale.

It has been announced within the past few days that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the big Chestnut and Mountain Side coal mines in Montana from the Chestnut Coal Company. The mines are situated at Chestnut, which is four miles from Bozeman. The mines are among the largest in Montana, and if worked, as it is understood they will be worked, will turn out an immense product of coal. When the railroad takes charge and the big coal plants begin to rise on the properties the county will spring into a state of activity and prosperity that has not been its condition before, although it has had a steady growth right along, year after year. This property is near that of the Anaconda Copper Company. The railroad company will immediately go to work and develop the property, expending several hundred thousand dollars, and will increase the capacity of the mines so as to supply its engines with fuel for the Western Division of Montana.

In every portion of the country coal land is being rapidly taken for development and for investment.

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANIES.

EXPANSION IN CAPITAL DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THE COINCIDENT GROWTH OF PROFITS.

The remarkable development of the banks in New York City during the past five years has been more than equaled by the trust companies during the same period; and if the same gain is made during the next five years, champions of the trust companies prophesy that they will then be far in the lead of the banks.

During the period from July, 1897, to July, 1902, the banks of New York and Brooklyn increased their total working capital $94,324,000, or about 70 per cent., while the trust companies during the same period have increased to the amount of $78,368,905, or nearly 100 per cent. In July, 1897, there were twenty-eight trust companies in New York and Brooklyn, the combined capital being $28,500,000, and the net profit $51,208,484, which gave these institutions a total working capital of $79,708,484. At the present time there are forty-three companies with a capital of $48,100,000, and net profits of $109,977,483, or an aggregate working capital of $158,077,483, which represents about 40 per cent. of the $386,255,383 capital and net profits of all banks and trust companies doing business in the metropolitan district.

How easy it is for the New York financial institutions to dictate to the other banks of the United States can be readily understood when it is remembered that the National banks of the whole country have a capital of only $708,701,695, or less than twice the amount of the working capital of the New York institutions.

Referring to the table, the figures of which are taken from reports made to the State Banking Department in July of last year, given below, it will be seen that in 1898 the companies had increased capital to $31,500,000, the Colonial Trust, the Fifth Avenue Trust, the North American Trust, and the Produce Exchange Trust having begun business with a capital of $3,000,000. The net profits increased to $57,229,210, which amount increased the working capital of the companies by nearly $10,000,000. Before July, 1899, the City Trust, capital $1,000,000, net profits $1,041,029; the Standard Trust, capital $1,000,000, net profits $180,235; the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust, capital $1,000,000, net profits $501,124, and the Williamsburg Trust, capital $700,000, and net profits $354,431, had been added to the list, and the working capital of the institutions had been increased to $102,705,328.

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During the year ended July, 1900, the Central Realty, Bond and Trust, the Merchants' Trust, the Trust Company of America, the Bankers' Trust, the Morton Trust, the Trust Company of New York, and the Flatbush Trust had been organized and were doing business, while the State Trust and the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust had ceased to exist. The first named took over the new Morton Trust, but the corporation retained the name of the latter. The new Morton Trust began business with a capital of $2,000,000, and net profits of $3,026,205, compared with the $1,000,000 capital and $972,894 net profits of the State Trust. At this time the combined capital of all the companies was $44,900,000, and the net profits amounted to $86,821,498, which gave the institution a greater working capital than the year previous by $28,928,170. During this period the North American Trust increased capital to $2,000,000 and added nearly $2,000,000 to net profits.

Before July, 1901, the Atlantic Trust had increased its capital to $1,500,000, showed net deposits of $1,012,367, compared to $454,090, in 1900, and had absorbed the Bankers' Trust, which had been in existence but one year. During the same period the title of the New York Produce Exchange Trust had been changed to the Bowling Green Trust. By the absorption of the Bankers' Trust the capital account of the companies' had been reduced to $43,900,000, but the net profits had a very gratifying growth, being reported at $95,045,808, and making the total working capital $138,945,808.

As in the case of the banks, the present year has been the banner period so far as new companies are concerned, there being forty-three, with capital of $48,100,000, and net profits aggregating $109,977,483. The new companies are the Broadway Trust, capital $700,000 and net profits $354,289; the Van Norden Trust, capital $1,000,000 and net profits $1,021,242; the Trust Company of the Republic, capital $1,000,000 and net profits $623,149; the Equitable Trust, capital $1,000,000 and net profits $508,894, and the McVickar Realty Company, capital $500,000 and net profits $5,396. The Continental Trust doubled its capital from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and increased its net profits from $919,212 to $2,953,607. The Fifth Avenue Trust Company also increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the Long Island Loan and Trust Company doubled its capital, making that item stand at $1,000,000, while the net profits were marked up to $1,357,609. During the same period the Trust Company of New York ceased to exist.

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The following table shows just how each company increased its capital and net profits yearly from July, 1897, to July, 1902, the date of the last report. It will be seen that only three of the companies in business in 1897 have increased their capital, the total increase being only $1,500,000, while in net profits all but one company show increases, the largest being that of the Central Trust, which added $6,123,882 to that item. The company showing a decrease was the Holland Trust, which is really out of business and its affairs are being liquidated. The table follows:

MANHATTAN COMPANIES.	1897. Capital.	1897. Net Profits.	1898. Capital.	1898. Net Profits.	1899. Capital.	1899. Net Profits.	1900. Capital.	1900. Net Profits.	1901. Capital.	1901. Net Profits.	1902. Capital.	1902. Net Profits.	Increase for 5 Years. Capital.	Increase for 5 Years. Net Profits.
Atlantic Trust	$1,000,000	$528,036	$1,000,000	$250,340	$1,000,000	$340,053	$1,000,000	$454,090	$1,500,000	$1,012,367	$1,500,000	$1,080,121	$500,000	$554,085
Bowling Green Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000	2,754,194	2,500,000	2,548,100	.....	.....
Broadway Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,000	354,289	.....	.....
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	721,571	1,000,000	1,346,055	1,000,000	2,022,238	.....	.....
Central Trust	1,000,000	6,679,840	1,000,000	7,494,678	1,000,000	8,752,238	1,000,000	10,542,326	1,000,000	13,614,384	1,000,000	12,803,722	.....	6,123,882
City Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,041,029	1,000,000	1,232,733	1,000,000	3,401,563	1,000,000	1,544,730	.....	.....
Colonial Trust	.....	.....	1,000,000	587,669	1,000,000	844,777	1,000,000	987,851	1,000,000	1,135,513	1,000,000	1,397,106	.....	.....
Continental Trust	300,000	353,666	500,000	396,448	500,000	534,540	500,000	700,381	500,000	919,212	1,000,000	2,953,607	500,000	2,599,941
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1,000,000	4,589,856	1,000,000	4,817,616	1,000,000	5,119,409	1,000,000	5,801,917	1,000,000	6,440,248	1,000,000	6,813,762	.....	2,223,906
Fifth Avenue Trust	.....	.....	500,000	540,600	500,000	605,694	500,000	782,983	500,000	1,011,174	1,000,000	1,206,308	.....	.....
Guaranty Trust	2,000,000	2,651,075	2,000,000	2,906,523	2,000,000	3,872,529	2,000,000	3,999,137	2,000,000	4,644,514	2,000,000	5,100,820	.....	2,449,745
Knickerbocker Trust	1,000,000	577,196	1,000,000	700,982	1,000,000	843,871	1,000,000	1,048,108	1,000,000	1,356,221	1,000,000	1,686,740	.....	1,089,551
Manhattan Trust	1,000,000	470,830	1,000,000	663,410	1,000,000	1,020,099	1,000,000	1,231,595	1,000,000	1,681,451	1,000,000	1,910,115	.....	1,448,285
Mercantile Trust	2,000,000	2,785,557	2,000,000	3,497,231	2,000,000	3,896,973	2,000,000	4,417,160	2,000,000	4,885,123	2,000,000	5,327,957	.....	2,542,400
Merchants' Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	1,021,955	500,000	1,142,121	500,000	1,374,715	.....	.....
Metropolitan Trust	1,000,000	1,140,468	1,000,000	1,120,502	1,000,000	1,250,630	1,000,000	1,558,537	1,000,000	1,895,524	1,000,000	2,158,945	.....	1,018,477
Morton Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	3,026,205	2,000,000	4,028,585	2,000,000	5,573,061	.....	.....
New York Life Ins. & Trust	1,000,000	2,775,240	1,000,000	2,885,005	1,000,000	3,429,155	1,000,000	3,498,859	1,000,000	3,933,752	1,000,000	4,134,389	.....	1,359,149
New York Security & Trust	1,000,000	1,485,104	1,000,000	1,736,501	1,000,000	2,056,223	1,000,000	2,253,559	1,000,000	2,579,162	1,000,000	3,572,982	.....	2,087,878
North American Trust	.....	.....	1,000,000	261,230	1,000,000	596,067	2,000,000	2,558,082	2,000,000	2,709,253	2,000,000	2,800,000	.....	.....
Real Estate Trust	500,000	349,483	500,000	400,880	500,000	468,765	500,000	500,305	500,000	546,935	500,000	592,902	.....	242,519
Standard Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	180,235	1,000,000	336,743	1,000,000	476,743	1,000,000	713,970	.....	.....
Title Guarantee & Trust	2,500,000	2,183,325	2,500,000	2,375,778	2,500,000	2,728,432	2,500,000	3,077,047	2,500,000	3,385,135	2,500,000	3,787,527	.....	1,604,202
Trust Company of America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000	2,716,621	2,500,000	2,842,122	2,500,000	3,034,050	.....	.....
Union Trust	1,000,000	5,335,930	1,000,000	5,512,577	1,000,000	5,968,983	1,000,000	6,351,756	1,000,000	6,891,535	1,000,000	7,157,532	.....	1,821,602
United States Mortgage & Trust	2,000,000	1,298,101	2,000,000	1,454,146	2,000,000	2,127,414	2,000,000	2,326,829	2,000,000	2,893,990	2,000,000	3,341,045	.....	2,042,944
United States Trust	2,000,000	10,627,738	2,000,000	10,258,050	2,000,000	10,881,330	2,000,000	11,313,201	2,000,000	11,609,457	2,000,000	12,094,960	.....	2,067,172
Washington Trust	500,000	538,626	500,000	584,233	500,000	649,433	500,000	710,235	500,000	800,032	500,000	953,864	.....	315,238
Van Norden Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,021,242	.....	.....
Trust Company of the Republic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	623,149	.....	.....
McVicker Realty Company	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	5,396	.....	.....
Holland Trust	500,000	55,368	500,000	78,526	500,000	78,990	500,000	85,529	500,000	60,042	500,000	21,745	.....	33,623
Equitable Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	508,894	.....	.....
American Deposit & Loan Co	500,000	282,421	500,000	310,072	500,000	663,293	500,000	171,426	500,000	219,227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Produce Exchange Trust	.....	.....	500,000	545,018	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	2,623,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Trust	1,000,000	969,466	1,000,000	1,002,188	1,000,000	972,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers' Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	1,530,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trust Company of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,018,688	1,000,000	22,753	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Realty Bond Ex. & Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	501,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BROOKLYN COMPANIES.														
Brooklyn Trust	$1,000,000	$1,530,536	$1,000,000	$1,546,504	$1,000,000	$1,632,965	$1,000,000	$1,714,036	$1,000,000	$1,803,673	$1,000,000	$1,847,221	.....	$316,685
Flatbush Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	104,265	200,000	122,501	200,000	131,178	.....	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	932,676	1,000,000	1,057,651	1,000,000	1,202,238	1,000,000	1,284,594	1,000,000	1,420,785	1,000,000	1,388,698	.....	436,022
Hamilton Trust	500,000	527,994	500,000	537,011	500,000	644,306	500,000	681,610	500,000	859,716	500,000	873,932	.....	346,258
Kings County Trust	500,000	743,699	500,000	808,652	500,000	917,007	500,000	1,001,612	500,000	1,097,124	500,000	1,166,200	.....	422,501
Long Island Loan & Trust	500,000	412,295	500,000	477,340	500,000	517,396	500,000	541,863	500,000	588,162	1,000,000	1,357,609	$500,000	945,314
Manufacturers' Trust	500,000	595,902	500,000	652,459	500,000	752,485	500,000	753,397	500,000	865,892	500,000	950,870	.....	354,968
Nassau Trust	500,000	271,580	500,000	309,113	500,000	351,493	500,000	370,551	500,000	411,069	500,000	442,141	.....	170,561
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,118,924	1,000,000	1,200,302	1,000,000	1,293,252	1,000,000	1,404,391	1,000,000	1,517,848	1,000,000	1,490,018	.....	371,094
Williamsburg Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,000	354,431	700,000	426,500	700,000	482,649	700,000	502,105	.....	.....

*Decrease.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

August Markets Have Been the Slackest Ever Known.

Prices of American Securities Going Up and the Outlook Promising—Englishmen Think Money in New York Will Be Tight Again Within Six Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The prices of American securities have been going up all this week, and the markets have been firm and most promising. That the Continent has been buying American rails in considerable quantities is admitted, but the assertion is still frequently made that there are practically no local transactions in them. This, however, must be taken with a grain of salt.

There has been more than one printed expression of the idea that good crops alone have saved Wall Street from a bad Autumn and Winter by enabling American operators to tide over their difficulties, and that within the half year money will be tight again in New York.

I happen to know that New York representatives of English houses have sent over private statements seeming to justify this view, but here there are many well-informed City men who do not heed such tales.

But the London market has been deadly dull. Some thousands of more or less influential financiers have been holiday-making, and the opinion in London at this particular juncture concerning the future value of American and other securities is quite unimportant. Probably the conclusion generally jumped at by Americans visiting London, that mere jealousy is at the bottom of the stories circulated in the City in relation to American credit, is rather rash, and the truth is that even at this late day London does not comprehend the American temperament and sees danger in the quickness and daring of American transactions, when there is really no ground for any apprehension.

In every branch of the financial markets this August has been the slackest London has ever known, and at this moment there is nothing doing, even in the prophesying line, of much consequence.

Apart from the activity in American rails, the market this week has been almost featureless. Consols have fallen, but I have doubts whether the fall was entirely due to French selling or whether French selling was entirely in preparation for new buying of the lately neglected Kafirs. It is true, however, that South Africans have been somewhat more active.

E. A. D.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONON, Aug. 23.—Money was more plentiful to-day and rates were easier. Discounts were quietly steady.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were generally steady. There was a paucity of business, partly due to the banks closing at 1 o'clock. Consols and gilt-edged securities were firmer. Americans, following New York, advanced. Norfolk and Western, Missouri Pacific, and Southern Pacific were strong.

At the close prices were quietly steady. Rio Tintos were dull. Canadian Pacific was in renewed demand. Kafirs were tolerably firm, realizations before the settlement having apparently ceased. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 3-16; Consols for account, 95 3-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94¾; Atchison preferred, 104¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 112⅞; Canadian Pacific, 142¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55½; Chicago Great Western, 35¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190¾; DeBeers, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 51¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 98; Erie, 41¼; Erie first preferred, 71⅝; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 172½; Louisville and Nashville, 160½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64¼; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 73⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 37¼; Pennsylvania, 82¼; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 41⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 100⅛; Southern Pacific, 77; Union Pacific, 111⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 41½; United States Steel preferred, 92¼; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 49¼; Spanish Fours, 81⅝.

Bar silver steady, 24⅛.

Money 2¼@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000.

Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 36.70; Lisbon, 29; Rome, .77.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Prices were buoyant on the Bourse to-day. Foreigners were well supported in expectation of a stimulation of the market, being caused by the floating

STOCK MARKET SATURDAY

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 23	417,005
To date this year	113,533,910
Corresponding date last year	100,797,347

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 23	$1,049,000
To date this year	$393,907,400
Corresponding date last year	$713,664,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2⅜
American Ice	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Woolen pf	3	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Norf. & West.	⅞
Corn Products	⅞	Pacific Coast	⅝
Corn Prod. pf	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Del., S. S. & A.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Erie	½	Pressed S. Car	1
Erie 1st pf	½	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Erie 2d pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	1
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C.	1⅜	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
G. A. Fuller pf	1	Union Pacific	½
Gt. Northern pf	½	West. Union	¾
Kan. City So. pf	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Anaconda Copper	1⅜	Met. Sec. 1st ln. pd.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Den. & R. G. pf	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Det. South. pf	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Iowa Central pf	½	Union Bag & P.	1⅜
Louis. & Nash	⅝	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2½

Bond Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¾

MARKET MOVEMENT.

An active market and a strong one closed the Stock Exchange week. Commission house transactions were in new volume. Out-of-town orders begin to be noticeable market features. The "public" is not so careless of what goes on round about Wall Street as recent inactivity may have seemed to suggest.

Colorado Fuel among the industrials and Southern Pacific in the railway list were chiefly conspicuous, the most largely traded in. The former continued its see-saws, though not on the sensational scale that was its average in dealing eight points a day earlier in the week. John W. Gates is expected back in Wall Street at the start of the new week, and some of his former favorites, like Chicago and Alton, Chicago Terminal, and Southern Railway are reported by his speculative followers to reflect his favor.

In Southern Pacific yesterday's activity, was prefaced by a quick, substantial advance at the market's opening. Last Saturday Southern Pacific's closing figure was 72⅛; yesterday it opened around 75, rose above 77, and at the close was at 76⅞, a net advance of 4¾ points for the week. The return of James R. Keene to vigorous market activity—Mr. Keene declaring himself more confidently bullish than ever—yields inspiration in Southern Pacific quarters. Mr. Keene himself is quoted as expressing regret at the advance scored by the stock while he was on the ocean—he had hoped to get another 50,000 shares around 70.

The professional pessimists suffered disappointment in the weekly Clearing House bank statement. It provided no new danger signal, failed utterly to show that prevailing prosperity is a menace. Instead its record adds one more indication to the fact that New York bankers understand and mean what they say in forecasting satisfactory money market conditions—not endurable conditions merely but comfortable conditions. Surplus reserves increased for the week over $2,600,000.

WESTERN UNION'S RISE.

The strength shown by Western Union Telegraph during the last week has been something of a surprise to the bears who were trying to sell it down on the idea that the cancellation of the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad would be followed by other cancellations.

The stock, which on the announcement of the action, had broken to about 86, has since not only recovered all that loss, but has advanced a few points beyond the price at which it was held before the announcement of the action of the Pennsylvania Company was made public. In other words, the stock has gained nearly ten points from the recent low price and is now quoted at 95⅞.

The rise began shortly after the death of John W. Mackay, and has been accompanied by various rumors. One of these, which was rather well defined, was to the effect that a combination of the various telegraph companies was to be effected.

It is understood that most of the buying recently has come from one man, and Russell Sage is credited with being that person.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The local market to-day was dull, but steady to firm. The feeling of skepticism with regard to Seaboard's position in the rumored Southern Railroad deal has caused less buying of those issues, though in tone they were better to-day than on Friday. International Trust showed renewal of its upward tendency, and scored a good fractional advance. United States Fidelity Trust was also higher on reports of an increased business incident to its extension into new territory. Consolidated Gas also manifested a more forward tendency, recovering a part of yesterday's loss. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,161 shares of stock and $28,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
960	Seaboard Railway com.	33⅝	33	33⅛
220	Seaboard Railway pf.	53⅛	53	53
700	Atlan. Coast Line com.	160½	160¼	160½
245	Consolidated Gas	72¾	72	72½
355	Cotton Duck, tr. rcpts.	9½	9	9
200	Nashville Railway com.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
180	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	151	150½	151
20	Fidelity & Deposit	166	166	166
70	International	140¾	140½	140¾
25	Colonial	34	34	34
88	Union	74½	74	74
100	Am. Con. Coal com.	29¾	29¾	29¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
7,000	West Va. Central 6s	113½	113½	113½
2,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc.	71¼	71¼	71¼
9,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. 4s	98½	98½	98¾
500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	54½	54½	54½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The Philadelphia market to-day was dull and narrow, but in spots was strong. United Gas was the feature. It was strongly bought by local houses, and the price was run up nearly two points to 114½, due partly to the declaration of a Director that the company has completed a deal for the acquisition of large properties in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Philadelphia Electric made a slight advance, and Lehigh Valley was the strongest of the railway stocks, much of the buying being on orders from New York. Traction stocks were steady. Money is stiff, with rates unchanged. Call loans are quoted at 4 per cent. and upward, some transactions being at 5. Time money was at 5@6 per cent., the latter figure being rare. Commercial paper, 5 per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Railways	50¾	50¾	50¾
225	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
310	Cambria Steel	28	27¾	27¾
800	Cons. L. Superior	27	27	27
30	Ches. & Ohio	54¼	54¼	54¼
100	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	69½	69	69½
16	Elec. of America	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
100	Electric Storage	89½	89½	89½
600	Erie	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	Fairmount Park Trans.	31½	31½	31½
20	Intern. Powder & Dyn.	11	11	11
1,576	Lehigh Valley	35¾	35⅝	35¾
19	Leigh. Nav.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
310	Lit. Brothers	11	10½	10½
5	Minehill Co.	65	65	65
10	Manuf'g Rubber	¼	¼	¼
100	Norfolk & Western	71¾	71¾	71¾
277	Philadelphia Elec.	6⅜	6 3-16	6⅜
1,345	Phila. Rapid Trans.	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
310	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
10	Phila. Co. pf.	50	50	50
600	Railway Co. gen.	5½	5½	5½
4,070	Reading tr. ctfs.	34 1-16	33⅞	33⅞
1,130	Southern Pacific	77	75¾	77
800	Southern Railway	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
3,067	United Gas Imp.	114¼	112⅜	114¼
500	Union Traction	48	48	48
900	U. S. Steel	41½	41	41½
10	Wabash pf.	48¾	48⅝	48¾
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Following are the quotations of New England manufacturing stocks for the week:

Sold Shares.		Sales.	Previous Quotations
..	Amory	..	157⅞
..	Amoskeag	..	1900
..	Androscoggin	..	120
..	Appleton	..	115¼
..	Arlington Mills	..	112½
..	Atlantic	..	50
..	Bates	..	162½
..	Belvidere Wool. Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
..	Bigelow Carpet	..	162
..	Boott	..	607½
1	Boston (new)	100	100
..	Boston Belting	..	233½
..	Boston Duck	..	1175
..	Cabot	..	69
..	Chicopee	..	109¼
..	Cocheco	..	300
..	Columbian	..	1012½
..	Continental	..	40
..	Dwight	..	1015
..	Edwards	..	175
..	Everett	..	105
..	Franklin	..	101¼
..	Great Falls	..	167½
..	Grinnell	..	182¼
..	Hamilton Cotton	..	745
..	Hamilton Woolen	..	50
..	Hill	..	45¾
..	Hillsborough Mills (woolen)	..	25
..	Jackson	..	800
..	Lancaster	..	301
..	Lawrence	..	123
..	Lockwood	..	91¼
..	Lowell	..	632½
..	Lowell Machine Shop	..	810
..	Lyman Mills	..	66¾
5	Manchester Mills	85	85
..	Massachusetts	..	98
..	Massachusetts Cotton of Georgia	..	107¼
..	Merrimack	..	100½
..	Middlesex	..	90
..	Monadnock	..	850
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	61½
..	Nashua Manufacturing Company	..	581
..	New Market Manufacturing Company	..	130
..	Otis	..	1,852½
..	Pacific	..	2,152½
2	Pepperell	257@257½	260½
..	Queen City Cotton Company	..	100
..	Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	300
..	Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company	..	100
..	Stafford	..	107½
..	Stark	..	960
..	Thorndike	..	1,062½
..	Tremont & Suffolk	..	123
..	Walltham Bleach. and Dye Works	..	99½
..	Wamsutta	..	119
..	Washington	..	129
..	York	..	860

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.09	.09
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.96	.93
Challenge Con.	.18	.18
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.05
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.15	.15
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.44	.40
Occidental Con.	.09	.10
Ophir	1.20	1.10
Overman	.19	.18
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.10	.09
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.16	.15
Syndicate	.05	.06
Union Con.	.06	.06
Union Con.	.19	.17
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.11	.10
Silver bars	.52⅛	.52⅝
Mexican dollars	43⅝@44⅛	43⅝@44⅛
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

Con.	Compan.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
	Acacia	7¼	8	7	7½
	Alamo	3	3½	3	3⅜
	American Cons.	2	3	2	2½
	Anaconda	14½	16	13½	15
	Blue Bell	6	8	6¼	8
	C., C. & C.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
	C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞
	Coriolanus	2¼	3	2¼	2⅞
	C., C. & M.	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3½
	Dante	2	4	2¾	3½
	Jackpot	10¾	11⅝	11⅞	12
	Elkton	36½	37	35	35½
	El Paso	62½	62¾	63	64
	Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
	Findlay	7¾	8	8	9
	Gold Dollar Con.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
	Golden Cycle	60	70	60	70
	Golden Fleece	13	25	15	20
	Gold Bond	2⅝	2¾	2½	3
	Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	2¾
	Gould	4¾	5	4¾	5
	Gold Exploration	3	4	3	4
	Isabella	30	30½	33¼	34¾
	Jackpot	11	13	12⅜	15
	Keystone	3	3½	2½	3
	Last Dollar	50	72	50	72
	Lexington	5	5½	4⅞	5
	Little Puck	5	5¾	5¼	5¾
	Little Bessie	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
	Mollie Gibson	4	7	3	5
	Mary Cashen	2¾	3½	3	3½
	Moon Anchor	7	11	7	11½
	New Haven	3	3¼	2¾	3¼
	Pharmacist	3⅝	3⅞	3¼	3⅝
	Pinnacle	4⅝	6	4½	5½
	Pointer	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
	Portland	176½	185	176	185
	Rose Maud	2⅞	3¼	2¾	3¼
	Rose Nile	3	3½	3	4
	Sunset Eclipse	2½	3	2½	2⅝
	Vindicator	100	103	100	105
	Work	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝	6¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
940	Pittsburg Coal	29¼	28⅞	29¼
434	Pittsburg Coal pf	90⅞	90½	90⅝
68	National Fireproof pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
30	Union River Coal	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1,420	Pittsburg Brewing	31	29¾	31
100	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	Crucible Steel	22¼	22¼	22¼
20	Crucible Steel pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾
50	Switch & Signal	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
10	State Bank	65	65	65
6	Colonial Trust	395	395	395
338	West. Elec. 2ds	110½	109½	110½
75	Luster Mining	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	70	70	70
8	U. S. Steel	41½	41½	41½
$1,000	P., McK. & C. Ry. 5s.	100	..	..
7,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	112¾	..	..

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 23.—Some activity was manifested in the stock market this week, but sales were in small lots and prices are not materially changed. The following list is furnished by G. M. Haffards & Co.:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	..	90	..
Arkwright Mills	90	..	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	103	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	117½	..
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	101	..
Chance Mills	..	102½	..
Cornell Mills	..	130	..
Flint Mills	100	103	..
Granite Mills	..	137½	..
Hargraves Mills	..	105	..
King Philip Mills	120	127½	..
Laurel Lake Mills	120	122½	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	80	..
Narragansett Mills	..	105	103
Osborn Mills	..	92½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	120	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	129	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	102	100
Seaconnet Mills	..	92½	..
Shove Mills	..	65	..
Stafford Mills	..	94	93
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	142½	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	83½	..
Weetamoe Mills	57	60	57

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was extended over quite a number of stocks, and for a Saturday was fairly active. Several sharp advances occurred, principally in American Writing Paper stocks and White Knob Copper. Fractional gains were made in a large number of the stocks, and improvement was shown very nearly throughout the entire list.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER stocks were active and strong, the preferred especially so, advancing to 23, a net gain of three points over Friday's closing sale, and then receding to 22¾. Some 1,600 shares changed hands, with a net gain for the day of 2¾ points. The common stock was traded in to the number of 3,100 shares and made a gain of three-eighths of a point.

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CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING was active and strong, owing to the contract just completed with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific to equip with its "axle light" system of electric lights and fans the cars now being constructed by the Pullman Company to be used in the new limited trains that go into service on Nov. 1 between Chicago and San Francisco via the Rock Island and Southern Pacific.

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THE WHITE KNOB COPPER COMPANY yesterday blew in its smelter, and, owing to that news there was an active demand for the stock, which opened at 21 and rose to 24, afterward declining to 23¼, a net gain of some three points over the last previous sale in the earlier part of the week.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	94	94	94
3,100	Amer. Writing Paper.	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
1,600	Amer. Writ. Paper pf.	23	20	22⅝
1,100	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
600	British Columbia Cop.	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
200	Camden & Tren. R. R.	4	4	4
910	Con. Refrigerating	6	5⅝	6
30	Central Foundry	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Distilling new, w. i.	33⅞	33½	33⅞
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	Greene Con. Copper	27	27	27
4,100	Manhattan Transit	9¼	8¾	8⅞
6,300	Montreal & Nor. Cop.	3½	3¼	3½
100	National Enameling	33½	33½	33½
300	New Bruns. Can. Coal	5	4⅞	5
500	New Eng. Con. Ice	32	31	32
150	New York Realty	181	*180	181
1,300	Northern Securities	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
600	New Orleans Rys.	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Otis Elevator	44	44	44
1,000	Rock Island, w. i.	43¾	43	43¾
100	Rock Island pf. w. i.	79	79	79
100	San Fran. pf., w. i.	61	61	61
800	Seaboard Air Line	33¼	33	33¼
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	53½	53¼	53⅜
3	Standard Oil	675	675	675
40	Swift & Co.	164½	164½	164½
400	Tennessee Copper	16½	16½	16½
25	Union Typewriter	132	132	132
200	U. G. & El. of N. J. pf.	88⅞	88¾	88¾
435	U. S. R. & Con., w. i.	33¾	33½	33¾
570	U. S. R. & C. pf., w. i.	80	79½	80
125	Vir. Iron, C. & C.	*10½	10	*10½
2,410	White Knob Copper	24	21	23½

*Less than 100.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s.	78	78	78
10,000	Distilling new 5s, w i.	17	17	17
20,000	Ft. Shore & Lone 4s.	94½	94⅛	94½
100,000	Rock Isl. new 4s, w. i.	89¾	89¼	89¼
8,000	Vir. Iron, C. & S. 5s.	73	73	73

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59	60	58	60
American Can	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
American Can pf.	52⅛	52⅝	52	52⅝
American Chicle	112	114	112	114
American Chicle pf.	92	94	92	94
American Elevated	1	1¼	1	1¼
Am. H. & L.	7	8	7	8
Am. H. & L. pf.	41	41½	41	41½
American Malting 6s	98	99	98	99
Am. Maltose Mfg.	..	85	..	85
American Tobacco	285	295	285	315
Am. Steel Foundries	..	90	..	90
American Typefounders	43	47	43	47
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Am. Union Electric	13½	14	13½	14
Borden's Cond. Milk	114	116	114	116
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	111	113	111	113
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	½	¾	½	¾
Central Fireworks	21	23	21	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	65	62	65
Central Foundry	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Central Foundry pf.	11½	12½	12	13
Central Foundry 5s	70	63	70	70
Chi. Ind. & Louis. pf. 4s	95⅜	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12	14½	12½	14
Compressed Air	7	9	7	9
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14	18	14	18
Con. Storage Battery	19	10½	19	19½
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Dominion Securities	25	28	25	28
Electric Boat	..	28	..	28
Electric Boat pf	..	41	..	41
Electric Lead Reduction	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Con. Quicksilver	2	3½	2	3½
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	50	51	50	51
General Chemical	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1½	1¼	1¾
Guggenheim Explor'n	150	160	150	160
Hackensack Meadows	7	12	7	12
Hall Signal	105	120	105	120
Havana Commercial	18½	20	18½	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	62	59	62
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	46	48	46	48
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	65	75	65	75
Houston Oil	18	20	18	20
Houston Oil pf.	70	75	70	75
Illinois Trans	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
International Salt	9⅞	10	9⅝	10
Lanston Monotype	12	12¼	12	12¼
Mexican Land Construction pf., $17 paid off.	7	8	7	8
Mines Securities	..	6½	7¼	6½
National Bread	..	..	21¾	..
National Bread pf.	..	..	92¼	..
National Enameling pf.	88	..	88	90
National Sugar pf.	103	104	103	104
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	43	42	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	80½	81½	81	81½
No. Am. Lumber & Pulp.	6½	10	..	6½
Otis Elevator pf.	101	102½	101	102½
Pacific Fac. & Nav.	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼
Pacific Fac. & Nav. pf.	33	36	33	36
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	80
Pitts. Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op. 40% paid	118	121	118	121
Rapid Tr. Op. full paid	117	117	117	119
Retsof	27½	45	27½	45
Retsof bonds ex div.	75	80	75	80
Royal Baking Powder pf.	104½	105½	104¾	105½
Safety Car Heating	162	164	162	164
St. Louis Transit	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼
Santa Fe Gold & Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Seminole Mining	1½	2	1½	2
Simpson-Crawford	27	30	27	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
Sixth Light & Trac. 5s	92½	95	92½	95
Standard Coupler	30	35	30	35
Standard Coupler pf.	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	8	9½	8	9½
Standard Milling pf.	24	35	24	35
Standard Milling 5s	80	81	80	81
Storage Power	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Tefft-Weller pf.	100	..	100	105
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	20	24	20	24
Tren. Pt't's pf., tr. ctfs.	116	116	110	116
Union Copper	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Union Typewriter	129	131	129	131
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	130	132	130	132
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	132	134	132	134
United Copper	33	34	33	34
U. S. Cotton Duck	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14½
Universal Tobacco	..	8½	..	8½
Universal Tobacco pf.	..	35	..	35
United Box Board	14½	..	15½	16½
United Box Board pf.	64½	65¾	64½	65½
U. S. Shipbuilding, w. i.	..	25	..	25
U. S. Ship. pf., w. i.	..	64	..	64
U. S. Ship. 5s, 75% pd.	..	95	..	95
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	..	99	98	99
Vulcan Detinning	33½	..	34½	33¾
Vulcan Detinning pf.	81½	..	82½	81

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	248	252	248	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	100½	102	100½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	107½	109½	107½	109½
Broadway Surface 5s	112½	113	112½	113
Broadway Surface 2d	101	102½	102	102½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	247	248	247	248
B'klyn R. T. new 4s, w.i.	87	87¾	87	87¾
Colonial Parks & E. R.	220	228	208	220
Con. P. N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Columbus Railway	55	..	55	..
Columbus Railway pf.	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71¾	70	71¾
Con. Traction 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111
Detroit United Ry. 4½s	97¾	98½	97¾	98½
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.	110	112	110	112
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Ry.	49	50	49	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. & P.	21	24½	21	24½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s.	79¾	80½	79¾	80½
Met. St. Ry. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
New Orl. Rys. pf.	56	57	56	57
New Orl. Rys. 4½s	87½	88	87½	88
N. Orl. Rys. subs.	..	110	..	110
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	34	35½	34	35½
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s.	81	83	81	83
San Francisco	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼
San Francisco subs.	48¾	49½	48¾	49½
San Francisco 4s	..	91	90	91
Sec. Av. R. R. consols.	117½	119½	117½	119½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	185	175	185
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s.	117½	119½	117½	119½
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	27	30	27	30
Syracuse Ry. Tr. pf.	70	74	70	74
Toledo

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 23, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend: Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
670	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	133	133¼	130	130	−3½
500	American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11¾	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
1,300	American Can pf.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	52¼	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
50	American Chicle pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	93	93	93	93	+2
2,200	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
100	American Hide & Leather	11,500,000	..	..	.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
100	American Hide & Leather pf.	13,000,000	..	..	.....	40½	40½	40½	40½	−1¼
2,155	American Light & Traction	4,378,900	..	..	.....	*39	41½	*39	41½	+2¼
195	American Light & Traction pf.	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 15, 1902	93¾	94	93⅝	94	...
100	American Surety ($50)	2,500,000	8	Q	June 1902	185	185	185	185	...
6,350	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	*4⅞	6¼	*4⅞	6⅛	+⅛
3,000	American Writing Paper pf.	12,500,000	..	..	.....	18	23	18	22⅝	+5
12,400	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	3	1⅝	1⅞	...
145	Borden's Condensed Milk pf.	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 1902	*112	*112½	*111⅝	*112½	+1¼
5,960	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	6½	6½	5⅞	6¼	−1
800	Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	..	..	.....	10	12½	10	12⅞	+3-16
100	California Copper ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	½	½	½	½	...
2,900	Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	½	½	½	½	− ⅛
800	Camden & Trenton R. R.	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4	4	4	...
6,350	Celluloid	5,125,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	117	117	117	117	...
30	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
300	Central Foundry pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
2,510	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
150	Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	*7⅞	8	*7⅞	8	− ⅛
5,910	Distilling of Am., new, when issued.	$32,500,000	..	..	.....	29	34	28	33½	+3½
150	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
430	Electric Vehicle pf.	8,125,000	2	..	April, 1900	14	14⅝	*13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
700	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
100	General Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
200	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
5,320	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October 1901	27½	27⅞	26½	27	...
200	Hackensack Meadows	2,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8	8	8	− ½
600	Houston Oil pf.	7,500,000	3	S	Mar. 15, 1902	74½	74½	74	74	− ½
350	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	10	10	9¾	9¾	+1⅛
39,445	Manhattan Transit	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
25	Massachusetts Gas pf., when issued.	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	90	90	90	90	+2½
85,450	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½	2½	3½	+1
1,410	National Enameling	15,441,800	1	Q	July 1, 1902	34	34⅝	33½	33½	− ¼
292	National Enameling pf.	8,396,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	90	*90	88	88	−1
1,700	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
950	New England Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	...
3,138	New Orleans Railways	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
344	New Orleans Railways pf.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	57¼	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅛
2,800	New England Consolidated Ice	.....	..	..	.....	30¼	32	29	32	+1
100	N. Y. & Queens Co. Elec. L. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	42½	42½	42½	42½	− ⅛
217	N. Y. & Queens Co. Elec. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	81	81	81	81	− ⅛
1,380	New York Realty	3,000,000	5	..	July 1, 1902	182	182	180	181	−3½
1,600	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	11¼	12	11¼	11⅝	− ⅛
5	North American Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6	6	6	...
27,405	Northern Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	107½	110½	107	109⅞	+2⅜
3,146	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	39½	45	39½	44	+3½
5	Otis Elevator pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ¼
100	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
3,750	Rock Island, new, when issued	$96,000,000	..	..	.....	43	43¾	42	43¾	+ ⅛
1,870	Rock Island pf., new, when issued.	$54,000,000	..	..	.....	78⅝	81	78½	79	− ⅛
170	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 20, 1902	*105	*105½	*105	*105	− ⅜
700	Santa Fé Gold & Copper ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
200	St. Louis Transit	17,283,000	..	..	.....	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅛
1,044	San Francisco common, when issued.	$20,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	23¼	*21⅜	22	−2
1,547	San Francisco pf., when issued	$20,000,000	..	..	.....	62½	63	61	61	− ½
19,000	Seaboard Air Line	20,000,000	..	..	.....	34	34⅞	32¾	33½	+ ⅛
8,500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19,400,000	..	..	.....	53⅞	55	52½	53⅝	− ⅛
300	Standard Milling pf.	6,900,000	..	..	.....	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
156	Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 1902	673	675	670	675	+1
400	Storage Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
40	Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	164½	164½	164¼	164½	+1½
14,710	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	..	..	.....	16½	18⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
1,100	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	..	..	.....	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	− ⅛
100	Trenton Potteries pf., trustee ctfs.	1,250,000	2	Q	June 10, 1902	113½	113½	113½	113½	−5½
600	Union Copper ($10)	3,600,000	..	..	.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
20	Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 1902	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
125	Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	April 1, 1902	130	*132	130	130	−3
100	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	34	34	34	34	− ⅛
200	United Gas & El. of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅝	− ⅛
200	United Gas & El. of N. J. pf.	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 1902	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅛
300	United Box Board pf.	.....	..	..	.....	67½	67½	65½	65½	−3¾
2,821	U. S. Realty & Con., when iss.	$36,000,000	..	..	.....	33¾	34	32½	33¼	...
2,170	U. S. Realty & Con. pf., when iss.	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	81½	81½	79¾	80	−1
1,300	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke rights.	.....	..	..	.....	1	1	¾	¼	...
1,942	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	8,970,000	..	..	.....	21¾	21¾	*17½	19	−3½
900	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 1902	33	34	33	34	− ⅜
100	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 1902	81	81	81	81	...
200	Washington Railway & Electric	6,500,000	..	..	.....	20	20	19	19	−1
3,330	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	22¼	24	21¼	23½	+1¾
235,755	*Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized.									

Bonds.

$35,000	‡American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 1902	76½	78	76½	78	+1½
5,000	Central Foundry 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	65	65	65	65	...
10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	29	29	29	29	...
50,000	‡Diamond State Steel 4s	1,000,000	2	S	May, 1902	85	85⅜	85	85	...
192,000	Distilling new 5s, when issued	$16,000,000	..	..	.....	76	77	75½	77	+1
15,000	‡International Salt 5s	7,500,000	..	..	.....	45	46	45	45	...
1,000	Jersey City, Hoboken & P. 4s	10,904,000	2	S	May, 1902	81	81	81	81	...
£1,200	Mexican Government gold 5s	110,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 1902	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
$80,000	N. O. Railways 4½s, when issued	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	88	88	87½	87½	−1½
1,075,000	Oregon Short Line 4s	$31,000,000	..	..	.....	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼	− ⅛
183,000	Rock Island new 4s, when issued	$75,000,000	..	..	.....	90	89⅝	89	89¼	−¼
445,000	San Fran. subs., ex stocks, when iss.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	49¼	49½	48¼	48¾	...
8,000	San Francisco 4s	$20,000,000	..	..	.....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	− ⅛
1,000	‡Standard Milling 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
2,000	Second Avenue R. R. con. 5s	4,594,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
15,000	‡Southern Light & Traction 5s	1,600,000	2½	S	March, 1902	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	...
20,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	28,292,000	2	S	July, 1902	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
69,000	U. S. Steel, new 5s, when issued	‡250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	98	98	98	...
159,000	‡Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	8,853,000	2½	S	Sept., 1900	76	76	72	73	−3
35,000	‡Washington Railway & Electric 4s	8,382,350	..	..	.....	84	84½	84	84½	+1⅛
$2,401,000	‡Sell flat. ‡Amount authorized.									

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20
Buf. & Susquehanna com. (quarter).	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Buf. & Susquehanna pf.	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 30	Sept. 5
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual).	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 2
Cin., N. O. & Texas Pac. pf., (qt.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 12
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 9
Col. & So. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 2
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Sept. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Mexican Northern (quarter)	½	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 25
New York & Harlem	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 13
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter).	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 18	Aug. 29	Sept. 19
Metropolitan W. S. El., (Chi.,) pf.	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 16	Aug. 30
Philadelphia Co. of Pitts. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper	½	Aug. 25	July 24	Aug. 11
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Window Glass Co. pf., (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 23
Barney & Smith Car Co. pf. (quart.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 16
Breece Mining Co.	5c	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 14	Sept. 2
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$5	Aug. 26	Holders of record	July 30
Con. Gas Co. of New York (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
Con. Mercur Gold Mines (month)	3c	Sept. 9	Aug. 26	Sept. 10
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 30	Sept. 13
German Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 22	Sept. 3
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	.....
Kings Co. El. L. & P. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Aug. 22	Sept. 2
Laclede Gas Co. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
Liberty Pure Food Co. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 14	Sept. 1
National Fire Proofing com. (quart.)	1¼	Aug. 30	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
National Lead Co. pf (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Min. Co.	1	Aug. 27	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
People's Gas (Chicago) (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 27	Aug. 6	Aug. 27
Quaker Oats Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 30	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 30
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
United States Cotton Duck pf.	3	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	.....
United States Envelope Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 13
United States Glass pf. (semi-anunal)	4	Sept. 10	.....	.....
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
Va.-Car. Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 23	Sept. 1
Western Tel. & Tel. Co. pf.	2	Aug. 30	Aug. 15	Aug. 30

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 19	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Annual
Am. Smelt. & Refining Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Annual
Automatic Weighing Machine Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Annual
Chi., Ind. & Louisville Ry.	Aug. 27	Sept. 18	Sept. 1	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 3	Sept. 29	Sept. 27	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Railroad	.....	.....	Sept. 27	Annual
Detroit Southern R. R. Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 27	Special
Dominion Securities Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 28	Adj. Annual
Helmetta Mercantile Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 2	Annual
Hocking Valley R'way.	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	Special
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 26	Special
International Paper Co.	Aug. 2	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Annual
Iowa Central Railway	Aug. 26	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Nov. 24	Adj. Special
National Rice Milling Co.	Aug. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 3	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western R'y.	Aug. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Annual
Norris. & Main Line Connect. R. R.	.....	.....	Sept. 19	Special
Otis Elevator Company	.....	.....	Sept. 8	Special
People's Guaranty & Indemnity Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 10	Adj. Special
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad	Sept. 2	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Washington Storage Warehouse & Van Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Annual

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Companies incorporated here to-day were:

R. A. Schoenberg & Co., Manhattan; manufacture of electric and telephone supplies; capital, $100,000. Directors—Ralph A. Schoenberg, Samuel Wheeler, Ida Rosenheim, George Ma Leventritt, New York.

New York Speedway Stable Company, Manhattan; capital, $1,000. Directors—David Lee, Leslie R. Palmer, Oliver Lee, New York.

The Raab Iron Works Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—William H. Raab, George E. Hall, Ralph Raymond, Brooklyn.

German-American Importing and Distilling Company, Manhattan; wines, liquors, bitters, flavoring extracts, cigars, tobacco, groceries, and to operate vineyards, breweries, distilleries, &c.; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick Knief, Otto Krauss, Manhattan; Albert A. Rickey, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Patten-Mangold Company, Manhattan; advertising agent; capital, $10,000. Directors—Alvin L. Strasburger, John H. Patten, George Mangold, Jr., New York.

E. B. Latham & Co., Manhattan; machinery and electrical supplies; capital, $100,000. Directors—Ernest B. Latham, Charles A. Latham, John Lewis Owen, Brooklyn.

William P. Martin Company, Manhattan; department stores; capital, $130,000. Directors—William P. Martin, Samuel Hirschbaum, Manhattan; Maurice Muller, Bronx.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09⅜
Lard, prime	11.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.40@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.40; clears, $2.80@$3; Spring specials, $4.20; patents, $3.50@$3.75; straights, $3@$3.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@74c; No. 3, 68½@70½c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 yellow corn, 61½@62c; No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 white, 30@37c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $4.60@$4.70; mess pork, per bbl, $16.70@16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.75@10.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.05@$9.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10¾c; clover, contract grade, $9.10.

COTTON.—The market started off very steady in tone, with prices up one to four points on generous buying for bull accounts and nervous demand from the bear side. The Liverpool cables contained nothing to influence sentiment either way; futures being up the 2 to 2½ points expected and spots firm at 1-32d advance. The reports from dry goods and cotton cloth centres were not of special significance, and crop news failed to show any change of importance. Yet strong buying of August and September options by local spot cotton and exprt houses revived fears of a possible "squeeze" in the current months next week, while high temperature reports from the Southwest once more gave rise to predictions for a very bullish condition statement on Sept. 3. Wall Street was a vigorous supporter of the Winter months, notably January; Liverpool and the South were more inclined to buy than sell. The demand thus in evidence proved quite a match for the offerings by smaller longs, who wished to gather in profits. There was a slight setback at the close of the first hour, January working to 7.92 from 7.95, but in the last hour the whole list turned strong again on active demand from the shorts and a wave of bull support. January was rushed up to 8c, the highest figure touched on the present movement. The market was finally very steady, with prices net 2 to 6 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices ⅛c lower to 5⅞c for middling upland and 9⅛c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 156 bales, to spinners. Receipts at the ports were moderate, but had been discounted. The late precipitation bulletins gave showers quite generally in the central and eastern belt, and the indications pointed to more for to-night and to-morrow. The late reports from Southern spot cotton markets lacked special feature.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.50	8.52	8.50	8.48@8.50
September	8.16	8.18	8.13	8.16@8.17
October	8.00	8.03	7.99	8.01@8.02
November	7.92	7.93	7.91	7.95@7.96
December	7.93	7.96	7.90	7.95@7.96
January	7.94	8.00	7.92	7.96@7.99
February	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.96@7.98
March	7.92	7.95	7.90	7.94@7.95
April	.....	.....	.....	7.94@7.96
May	7.91	7.94	7.90	7.95@7.97

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Spot cotton, small business, prices hardening. American middling, fair, 5¼d; middling, 4 20-32d; low middling, 4 13-16d; good ordinary, 4 11-32d; ordinary, 4 7-16d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation, and included 2,400 bales American; receipts, none. Futures opened firm and closed quiet and steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 44-64@4 45-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 30-64@4 40-64d; September and October, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 21-64@4 22-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 20-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although the market started out with an easier tone and more bearish news conditions, notably good weather in the Northwest and lower cables and a forecast of generally clear weather in the next thirty-six hours, the market soon hardened enough to produce further apprehension among short interests. This led eventually to a good advance in prices which lasted all the forenoon and through the curb trading as well. Last official prices were ⅛c net higher while the 1 o'clock curb was ⅛c above the previous night. While September showed the greatest improvement, late positions were not far behind. The strength in corn was a factor of some importance, as was also the continued poor quality of wheat coming in to the Western markets. Out of 320 cars received at Chicago, not a bushel graded contract. Minneapolis reported a week's decrease of 500,000 bushels in stocks, with a good cash demand at easier prices. Cash wheat in Duluth was also considerably lower. At St. Louis there was little business in cash wheat, the advance in September restraining buyers. Primary receipts amounted to 825,000 bushels, against 1,092,000 bushels last year. Only 168 cars were received at Northwest points for the day, compared with 502 cars a year ago. Liverpool declined ½@¾d, being affected by large weekly shipments from this side, as an offset to cloudy weather in England and France. Broomhall reported crop conditions unfavorable in Northern France, but a large yield expected in Russia, with stocks at Odessa quite heavy. In Chicago commission houses were the sellers, and pit shorts the buyers. The export trade was very slack, business being limited to a couple of loads at outposts. No. 2 red closed at 76¾c, elevator, and 77¾@77¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 88¼c, free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.45@$3.50, as to brand. Buckwheat Flour—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.24@$1.26. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $18@$18.50; linseed oil cake, $28.50; cornmeal cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$24; oil meal, $27.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 86¼c; September, 66⅝c; December, 65⅞c; No. 2 hard, 66@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57c; September, 50¼c; December, 57¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29½c; September, 26⅝c; December, 26½c; No. 2 white, 38c.

DULUTH, Aug. 23.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 72c; No. 3 Spring, 67c; September, 03¼c; December, 65¾c. Oats—September, 32c; December, 20½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Wheat—September, 60¾c; December, 64¾@65c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c; September, 70¾c. Rye—No. 1, 52@52¼c. Barley—Standard, 65c; sample, 40@65c. Corn—September, 58¼c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74¾	75½	74¾	75⅞
December	72⅝	73	72⅝	73
May	74¾	74¾	73½	74⅝
Corn—				
September	63¼	65	63¾	65
December	.....	.....	.....	45⅝
May	45⅜	45⅜	44¾	45⅝
Lard—				
August	.....	.....	.....	$11.10
Oats—				
September	.....	.....	.....	38¾
December	.....	.....	.....	30¼
May	.....	.....	.....	35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71	72⅛	71	71⅝
December	67 5-16	68	67⅛	67⅜
May	69½	69 15-16	69⅜	69¾
Corn—				
September	57	58⅞	56½	58⅝
December	42⅛	43½	42	43¼
May	39½	40½	39⅝	40¾
Oats—				
September	33⅛	33¼	33	33⅛
December	30½	30⅝	30	30⅜
May	30⅝	31	30¼	30⅝
Lard—				
September	$10.85	$10.90	$10.82½	$10.85
January	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.32½
Ribs—				
September	10.10	10.15	10.07½	10.10
January	7.60	7.62½	7.57½	7.60
Pork—				
September	16.70	16.80	16.70	16.80
January	14.55	14.60	14.50

AUG 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1902.

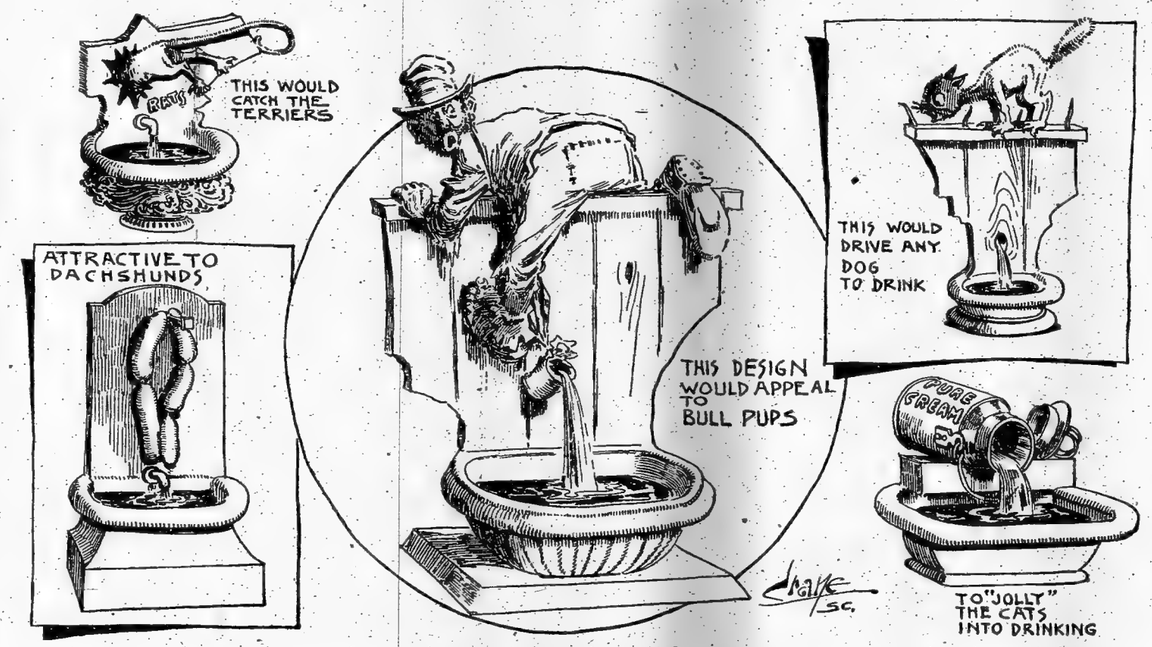

DOG FOUNTAIN DESIGNS.

To Fit Different Canine Temperaments. Respectfully Submitted to Borough President Cantor.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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WHEN Gov. Odell comes to town and finds himself with an hour to spare he delights to gather a few of his old personal friends among the political reporters of the Amen Corner about him in a quiet corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel café and chat with them over a drink.

On a recent occasion of this kind the Governor and his old chum Capt. Joe Dickey, both of whom had a bank-note in hand, were disputing in a bantering way as to which of them should pay for the drinks that were on the way. Just then the waiter approached with the glass- and liquid-laden tray. Right back of Gov. Odell's chair he tripped, the tray slipped from his hands, and the Governor was simply drenched with a shower of highballs, horses' necks, beer, &c.

"Joe," said the Governor, on the instant, "that round of drinks is on me."

Even Capt. Joe did not dare to dispute that assertion, but grabbed a napkin and joined others in swabbing off the Governor's raiment.

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SHOULD the Prince of Wales become King of England he will be the first monarch who can look back at the years and say: "I, a Prince, was once a newsboy."

And he would be stating something that only a few know about.

Years ago when the Prince, then the Duke of York, was touring Canada, he stopped at Fredericktown, N. B. To make his subjects realize that he was as much a mortal as they, he traveled in a regular day coach, and his uniform was simple and very much like that of the train "butcher."

The train remained only a few minutes at Fredericktown, and no demonstration was made in honor of the Prince's arrival. He had no responding speeches to make, so he spent the time reading a number of newspapers. He was thus engaged when Sir Thomas Temple, famous as one of Canada's lawmakers, came into the car. Sir Thomas, never having seen the Prince, approached the young man with the papers on his knees, took one of them from him, handed the Prince a nickel, saying, as he did so:

"Here, boy, let me have a paper."

The Prince's good nature made him appreciate the situation, and he smiled broadly after Sir Thomas as that gentleman went out into the forward coach.

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CAPT. URIAH B. DODGE, an elderly son of the sea who has been taking sailing and fishing parties out from Block Island ever since that place has been a Summer resort, had with one of his parties last week a lovely old lady who hates liquor worse than Carrie Nation ever did; but the Captain did not know that. He was gazing abstractedly up at the bellying sail of his big Cape Cod catboat when the old lady, waking from a reverie, said:

"Captain, have you any life preservers on board?"

"Yes, Marm," replied the Captain, suddenly brought back from his day dreaming, "whisky and Medford rum. Which will you have?"

It took the good Captain five minutes to convince that dear old prohibitionist that he had not insulted her, but had simply put a sailor's interpretation on her question.

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THE advantages of the modern Portia are counterbalanced by an equally large number of difficulties that confront the woman lawyer. Mayor Low's secretary, James B. Reynolds, is still telling his friends a little fling he had recently at Miss Rosalie Loew, the attorney for the Legal Aid Society. Miss Loew was conducting a hearing before the Mayor and called one morning to tell Mr. Reynolds she could not attend the afternoon session.

"I've got to go over to Ludlow Street and get a man out of jail," she said by way of explanation.

"Oh," exclaimed Mr. Reynolds in grave surprise. "Are they really getting as scarce as that?"

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DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER N. B. THURSTON, who still holds his position as Colonel on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, is credited with the following story of a young revenue officer who was detailed to discover illicit distilleries, or private stills, as they were familiarly called, in the mountains of Kentucky. One day this officer met a mountaineer, who confessed he was a moonshiner, but was promised immunity from punishment if he would show the officer a private still. He led the way through swamps and underbrush, across streams and up rocky trails for perhaps an hour, and at last with much display of caution he paused on the edge of a clearing, in the centre of which was a rude hut.

"Do you see that man in the doorway?" he asked in a husky whisper.

"Yes," replied the officer in the same tone.

"Well, that's my son," and there were tears in his voice. "Seven years ago he went into the army with the solemn intention of becoming a Colonel, but begad, he's a private still."

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FOR many years there has lived in a South Dakota town a German who is familiarly known to his fellow-citizens as "the Baron." In his early manhood the Baron became estranged from his titled relatives as a result of his marriage to a daughter of a London shopkeeper. He then came to this country and by his thrift acquired considerable wealth. Though a devoted husband and father, he has long been known as the town Shylock, and woe to the poor farmer who is unable to meet in full on the date agreed upon all claims upon him by the inexorable Baron!

One day, while several men were sitting in a general store, the Baron entered and listened attentively to a story that was being told by an acquaintance. The young man was describing how, while coming to town that morning, he had seen several Indian girls cutting up a cow that had died of some bovine disease a day or two before.

"Vell?" demanded the Baron, when the narrator finished. "Vell?"

"Well," replied the young man, "the heathens are actually going to use the flesh as food. What do you think of that, Baron?"

An angry flush colored the German's face, almost purple, and his whole figure seemed to dilate with indignation.

"Vot do I dink of it?" he cried. "It disgusts me mit human nadure. I hadt a mortgage on dot gow!"

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A FAILURE of John W. Gates to answer a letter has caused embarrassment in the home of a reporter for one of the afternoon papers. This reporter recently secured an exclusive interview with the steel magnate and as a reward his salary was raised. Gleefully he went to his home and told his wife, who on the same day added to his good fortune by presenting him with a nine-pound boy.

"We will name the baby after Mr. Gates," declared the reporter, and it was so ordered.

Then the reporter wrote to Mr. Gates, explained the circumstance and impatiently waited for the answer that Mr. Gates would send. He and his wife even made estimates on the amount of the expected check and planned how to invest the money.

But neither letter nor check came and now the reporter says: "I have named the baby 'John W. Gates' and I have no idea what the 'W.' stands for. I don't know whether Mr. Gates's middle name is William, Wesley, Walter, Whiskers, Watermelon, or Warwhoop, and of course I don't know what my own baby's name is."

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CONGRESSMAN HENRY of Connecticut tells of a young man by the name of Mills who made his first speech in the district. In the course of his remarks which contained more rhetoric than argument, the speaker was obliged to stop frequently to recall certain facts. To avoid the appearance of hesitating he poured water from a pitch-

er on the table, and, by the time he had drained the glass was able to go on. On his way to the hotel after the rally he overtook an elderly gentleman, and the two fell to discussing the rally. In the darkness the villager did not recognize Mr. Mills as the speaker of the evening, and he said:

"That was a purty windy speech. I've seen windmills used to keep water running, but I never before saw water used to keep windmills running."

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GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE of Rochester, who was in the city a few days this week, told a story of his friend, State Fish Commissioner Babcock of that city, who, when a young man, was traveling in Illinois with a ticket for a small station at which the express train did not stop. Mr. Babcock explained that his arrival at the small town was important. He appealed in vain for the conductor to stop the train, and finally went to the front platform of the rear coach, drew out the coupling pin, and when the car slowed up jumped off. The loss of the car was not discovered by the conductor until the next station was reached.

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FALK, the photographer, during a recent stay in Boston, had occasion to call up his New York studio on the telephone on an urgent business matter. It was apparently an off-day for the long-distance instrument, for after waiting over twenty minutes for the connection he found that New York couldn't understand him. Central kept on enjoining him to "speak louder," until Falk's stentorian tones threatened to shatter the delicate diaphragm and he felt himself growing purple in the face. Still New York couldn't get him. Once more Central called out querulously:

"Say, Boston, you'll have to talk up louder if you want New York to hear you."

"'Talk louder!'" rejoined the photographer. "If I could talk any louder I wouldn't need your telephone."

Then he hung up the receiver and sent a wire.

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THE possibilities of juxtaposition furnish R. C. Ringwalt of The Players with the theme of a sermon on the vanity of life and remind one of the famous mortuary inscription:

"Prepare for death and follow me."

Ringwalt's story is this:

Over on the Lower West Side there is a little shop occupied on one side by a barber and on the other by an undertaker. The proprietors of these two strangely joined establishments are of a convivial disposition and not infrequently in the daytime wander over to a corner saloon, leaving their shops to the mercy of the winds.

The other day Ringwalt, passing by, noticed a crowd assembled in front of the undertaker's, apparently convulsed by something in the window. Crossing over he read in the window the sign:

> COFFIN & BLACK, Undertakers, Embalming a Specialty.

Beneath this in all the flambuoyancy of its trade colors was the barber's door card:

> WALK IN. YOU'RE NEXT.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

"DIAMOND JOE" REYNOLDS relates this story of the late Philip Armour of Chicago, who, in answer to an inquiry if he was not often troubled by those in need of assistance, answered:

"Every day. I have one impecunious near relative who is forever importuning me for help. Finally I shut down on him. A few days ago when he came to this office I refused to see him. He went home and pestered me with letters. Finally I told my financial man to write him that if he would agree not to worry me for two years I would let him have $500. He wrote back, 'Make it five years and $1,000.'

"That was so like an Armour," said Mr. Armour, with a chuckle, "that I let him have it. Well, in about two weeks I got a letter from his wife saying that, as she had not been a party to the contract, she hoped I would make the same arrangement with her."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SENATOR JOHN P. DOLIVAR of Iowa is especially proud of his fishing powers, and does not hesitate to speak of the great catches he has made. When on a fishing boat a Summer ago on Lake Okobojii, Iowa, with an ex-Judge of Iowa and a business man he told a story which stretched the credulity of his hearers.

"Not long ago," said the Senator, "I attended a picnic on the Des Moines River near Fort Dodge. A number of people and I took a large boat for a row and going down stream we ran into a school of fish so thick that many of them jumped out of the water. Every one expressed his sorrow at having no bait and we were about to row on when a little girl almost upset the boat in her haste to offer me her chewing gum and also a pin she took from her dress. From her pockets she pulled forth a string. With these I rigged out a respectable fishing tackle and caught—"

"What?" growled the business man.

"A three-pound pickerel," said the Senator, his eyes sparkling.

The Judge undertook to caution the Senator about fish having any liking for chewing gum, but he stoutly adhered to his story and turned his attention to watching the cork on his line go up and down.

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MR. BRUCE, a prominent prohibitionist, residing in Syracuse, was on his way home one cold night, when he found a man lying on the sidewalk in a drunken stupor and in imminent danger of being frozen to death. Arousing him with great difficulty, he finally got him on his feet, and recognizing him as a neighbor, said in a disgusted tone:

"Well, Miller, I suppose as you are too drunk to walk, I will have to carry you home. I don't object to carrying you, but I don't like to carry that load of whisky you have in you."

"That is all right, Mr. Bruce," said the weary one; "you carry me, and I will carry the whisky."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUDGE SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, had a habit while on the bench of slipping down into his chair, closing his eyes, and apparently going soundly to sleep. One day, after clearing the calendar of much business, he called a case in which the opposing attorneys were newly admitted and desirous of making a showing. In selecting a jury both were on their feet most of the time, intent that the other should not gain any possible advantage. At last a juror was drawn who was deaf in one ear. Attorney for the defendant made vigorous objection. Counsel for the prosecution argued that the juror was all right and could hear everything with his sound ear. Appeal was made to the court. Judge Pennypacker, in the thin, piping voice that is peculiar to him, remarked:

"Gentlemen, it seems to me that a man could not make a just decision unless he had heard the case on both sides."

The juror had to stand aside.

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THE late Dr. Herman C. Riggs of Rochester, pastor emeritus of St. Peter's, did not enjoy a popular reputation as a humorist, but he had some dignified fun in his composition and regarded with very little patience those whose piety found expression in deprecating the sinfulness of the times. One day a lugubrious elder, temperamentally a pessimist and usually a bore, said to him:

"Doctor, the tendencies of the times are indeed deplorable. The longer I live the worse the world seems to become."

Dr. Riggs replied: "My dear Sir, the fact is undoubtedly as you have observed, but perhaps you exaggerate the relation which it would seem to establish between cause and effect. However, I would not let that worry me too much, since you may be able to derive some consolation from the thought that perhaps the world will be better when you are out of it."

The longer the elder pondered this reply the less satisfaction was he able to derive from it.

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EX-SPEAKER REED loves his joke as dearly in these days as ever he did in the times when he was so much in the public eye in Washington.

It is related that the other day he met a friend from a small town in the interior, where in rapid succession the cashier of its principal bank had been found a defaulter, a leading business man had failed dishonorably and been imprisoned, and the County Clerk (living there) had been convicted of misappropriating public funds.

Mr. Reed greeted his friend very effusively, shaking his hand heartily and saying how pleased he was to see him. The friend, somewhat surprised at the extraordinary heartiness, said:

"Mighty glad to see YOU, Reed, but why all this—er—?"

"Why, because," replied Mr. Reed, "I'm so very glad to see a man from X—— who is out of jail!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE the city parks associations throughout the country are making such an energetic fight for the increasing of the breathing spaces in the great centres of population, Secretary Crawford of the Philadelphia organization is telling a little story that is one of the best of campaign documents.

"I met two little girls one day," he says; "each holding a baby in her arms, gazing through the fence around one of the small triangular parks down town. I thought them beautiful examples of what nature study can do, but when I asked them whether they were allowed to go inside the park one of them hitched up the baby and answered:

"'Naw. That ain't no park; that's grass.'"

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STATE HISTORIAN HUGH HASTINGS says that a few months ago a young professor in Union College entered a clothing store in Schenectady and ordered a suit of clothes. He was astonished when the dealer said to him, "Shall I send the bill to your father? I'll make it $50 and give you the balance now." Investigation disclosed the fact that a number of college students in this way "raised the wind." They caused exorbitant bills to be sent to their fathers and pocketed the difference.

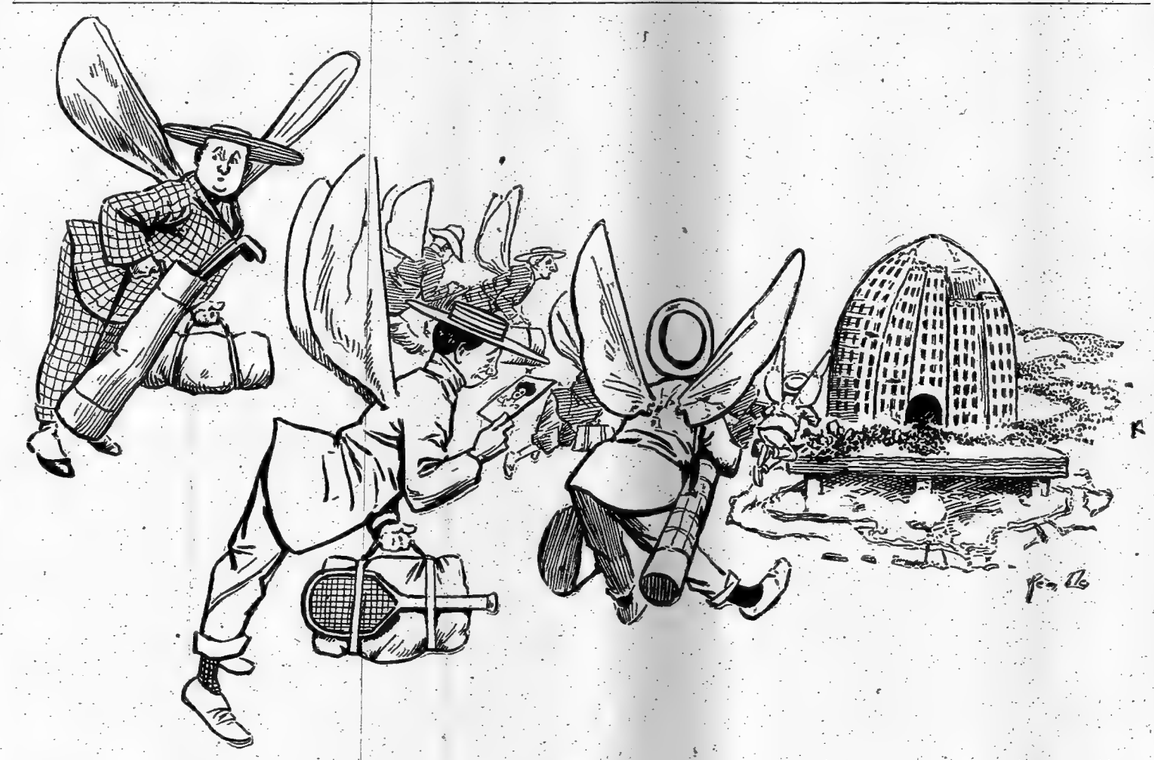

VACATION OVER.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister

By **EDWARD W. TOWNSEND**

Author of the "CHIMMIE FADDEN" Stories.

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VIII.

DEAR FANNIE: I wish I could die. I've thought of some other things to do, but none of them fit. Perhaps, when you have read this letter, you'll want to die, too; but the thing I shall write which I hate to I do not write to make you want to die, but because you ought to know it. No, you always have whatever you want; and I notice that such people never, among their other wants, want to die.

This letter, so far, does not sound like me, does it? But I'm not myself, and that explains it.

I wrote you last week—or was it last month, or last year, or in some other existence?—about the dreadful interview I had with Robert Prentice, when he supposed I'd met him by appointment made through that horrid Félice. What do you suppose that creature said when I scolded her for her wickedness? She said that she thought, of course, that when she asked me if I would not go out and take the air I understood I was going out to meet Robert. I said how under the sun was I to know if she didn't tell me, but it was all "Je ne comprends pas, Mademoiselle," with her. Perhaps my accent was queer—my French is saddest when I'm mad—but I half believe she really thought I was pretending innocence. She said that she had served in some of the best families, and that a young lady always understood that if her maid asked her to take the air when there was a young man not expected to call at the house they were going out to meet him. I told Félice very severely that such morals might do for Paris, but not for America. The shameless girl laughed and shrugged, and said she was not speaking of the best families of Paris, but of New York. She praised Robert's good looks and his Parisian accent, but I was so very, very angry with her for having trapped me into a clandestine meeting with him that I gave her some new gloves, because a soft answer turneth away wrath, and I wanted my wrath turned away, for it was making my head ache.

The next morning Uncle Frank looked at me rather puzzled and pityingly, I thought, and said: "Young one, you're a bit seedy. Let's shake the gang"—meaning Aunt Sue and Cousin Will—"and run around in a circle and jolly up."

Uncle Frank could "jolly up" anybody; and if he had a proper appreciation for artists he'd be a perfect dear; and, to tell the truth, I was not sorry to "shake the gang" with him. He never had a daughter, and thinks all girls are thirteen. I guess one side of us remains thirteen, even when we are quite old, even nineteen, as I am. Anyway, I had the jolliest kind of a time with uncle, whenever I could forget my fear of accidentally meeting Robert.

I should like to have visited the art galleries, for, though there are no exhibitions in Summer, one frequently sees artists there, but Uncle Frank's idea of running around in a circle was to dash madly from restaurant to restaurant, from soda fountain to soda fountain, sometimes in a cab, next in a victoria, then in an automobile; and to buy endless ices and sodas. Cross my heart, Fan, I had all the frost and froth I wanted, for once in my life. That's saying a good deal for a girl, isn't it?

Uncle said he was sorry he couldn't take me to some of his clubs, for I'd "meet more fellows there." I doubt it. In every restaurant I met "fellows"; and, oh, it was so nice, for they were all married. They said they were going to form a "Summer in New York Club," and make me a member. New York men are nice only when they are married. Lots of them knew papa. Uncle Frank's form of introduction was, "Phil Wonderly's young one. Remember Phil?" Then they'd smile and say, "Rather!" Uncle told them that papa was coming back to New York and re-establish the Wonderly family in its place in society, and had sent me ahead for Aunt Sue to brush the hayseed out of my locks. They were all too jolly and nice, and by the time Uncle Frank had explained in several avenue restaurants that he was running me around in a circle to jolly me up, we had a procession of them in cabs and bubbles a block long following us. An extra cab followed with the flowers and candy they bought for me.

Finally one of the men said to Uncle Frank: "I say, Mortimer, why can't the young one—beg pardon, Miss Wonderly—blow us all off to luncheon at the Metropolitan?"

The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, and messengers, telephones, and telegrams were sent to arrange things.

The Metropolitan is one of the clubs that papa belongs to here. It has dining rooms for ladies, and pretty soon I was at the head of a table, hostess for more than a dozen men, and so full of importance that the men almost cheered when they toasted me. They had such quantities of champagne it was quite startling, but it did not affect them at all, except to make them frequently declare that "little old Manhattan is the best Summer resort on earth." I thought so, too, and had only chocolate to drink.

They agreed to go to Aunt Sue's for black coffee and cigars, so Uncle Frank sent for the bill and was about to sign it, when one of the men said: "Let the young one sign Phil's name."

This seemed to tickle all of them nearly to death. I signed, as Uncle Frank told me, "Philip Wonderly, by Alice." I thought it was papa's bill for a year, for the amount was $189.45.

They all traipsed home with us, and Aunt Sue gave them black coffee and something they burned over sugar and put into the coffee. They told her with great glee about my having signed the check, and when she heard the amount she said: "Why didn't you make it an even two hundred?"

For goodness sakes, Fan, do you suppose that $189.45 was just for that luncheon? Well, I don't care. Papa has been writing horrid things about us, which I'll tell you when I get to that dismal part of the story.

I was sorry when the men left, taking Uncle Frank with them, for they had been awfully jolly; and, besides, I saw a cloud, bigger than a full hand, in the corner of Aunt Sue's eye.

Oh, dear!

Aunt Sue asked me to go to her room with her, and lo! the light went out of the world. I wish I were a "fellow," a married man! I'd ask every girl I knew to run around in a circle with me, and keep her running so fast no Aunt Sue could catch her.

"I received this amazing communication this morning," said Aunty, dear, when we were safe in her room.

She gave me an opened envelope, addressed to her. I saw it was Robert's handwriting; and my heart bumped so I had to wait a minute before I could take it. It contained two letters—one to Aunt Sue, one to me. The one to aunty simply said that he desired her to read the one to me and then to give it to me to read.

In mine he first explained that he "had been informed" (I knew, of course, by Félice) that I would meet him. He regretted that he acted on misinformation which put him in the position of seeming to scheme for a meeting to which I had not consented. But he could not refrain from telling me by letter what he had intended to say when I had so cruelly cut short our interview. Next he said a lot of things you, Fan, would not be interested in—nonsense about how much he had always cared for me when we were youngsters; and that the years, even in his absence, had strengthened that feeling. And things like that. Then he spoke of his future. He knew he would succeed. Knew it! He said he was the youngest artist to have a picture accepted in last year's Salon; and that it had been praised—and sold!

He is so brave and confident, Fan!

Then he wrote a lot more that would not interest you, and that I couldn't have read if Aunt Sue had not gone to the window and looked out. She may be very worldly, but I just guess when she read Robert's letter she thought he knew how to make—but no matter!

Next he said he had no intention of giving me up without a struggle, if I were free to be struggled for; and he begged me to tell him that much, at least. Then there was ever so much more that wouldn't interest you in the least; but which I read because Aunt Sue kept looking out of the window, humming a tune, until she heard me fold up the letter. Then she turned and said:

"I am not surprised, Alice, to see tears in your eyes at that young man's presumption."

"Pardon me," I said, "but I do not think Mr. Prentice presumptuous. He has a right to be told that I am not engaged, and I shall tell him so."

"As you please," she said, "but his lovemaking must stop. I admit it was proper in him to send the letter to you through me. I suppose artists pick up scraps of good manners from their sitters, or models, or whatever, but there is a special reason why he must be checked at once. That reason is explained in a letter I received to-day from your father, which I should not have shown you had not this artist man's letter come.

"First let me tell you a little family history your father may not have told you: There were four generations of rich and socially important Wonderlys in New York before your father and me. The succession nearly failed us, but your father and I concealed the fact until affairs were mended, and neither of us are disposed to see it threatened again. When your father had been two or three years out of college, and I a year in society, your grandfather Wonderly—our father—made a series of hideous mistakes trying to double his income, and we—were penniless! Your father turned into cash everything that a rich young man accumulates—horses, traps, books, pictures, jewelry, yes, even his wardrobe!—to keep up appearances for me until I married Frank Mortimer. The world always thought that the Wonderly fortune was half saved; but the shifts and devices we were put to, the suffering we endured, the beggar in the street never knows! But we escaped the smirch of known poverty, of social decadence. Now, read your father's letter."

I read it, Fan. She left it for me, and I make this copy for you:

Dear Sue: Fannie tells me that you and Alice are going to some sort of affair at one Robert Prentice's studio. Look out for that chap. His family is all right, but he hasn't a cent. There was some boy and girl romance between him and Alice that must not be renewed. If he needs money buy all the pictures he has for sale, and send me the bill, but cut the matter off there. And here's a parson whose church I support making eyes at Fannie. Lord a'mighty, Sue, do my children suppose that I'm preparing to re-establish a house of Wonderly in New York society for the purpose of taking in as sons-in-law a pack of poverty-struck parsons and painters? Not a cent of mine for such cattle. Affectionately

PHIL.

I know it is wicked to be as angry as I was when I finished reading that letter. I was just going to tell Aunt Sue that instead of writing to Mr. Prentice I should go at once to his studio and explain everything to him. I do not know what I might have said to her, or might have done, had we not been interrupted by the arrival of the cards of Mr. and Mrs. Carrington and Geney.

Aunt Sue seemed mighty relieved at a chance to switch my current of electricity on to another wire, and begged me to go down and order tea, promising to follow in a few minutes. I wondered why she didn't go with me, for she was dressed, but I said nothing—I was half dazed, anyway—and trotted down stairs.

The instant I was in the room Mrs. Carrington swept up to me, put her arms around me, kissed me, and said: "My dear child! You have made us all so happy. And Geney is devotedly in love with you. We wished for this, so much!"

I stupidly blinked at her. Honest, Fan, that's all I did; wondering whether it was she or I that was crazy. Then comes up Papa Carrington, takes my hands, and says: "We are mighty proud of our boy, Miss Wonderly. He had high-class competition, but he made the running and won out."

I wondered if they would be frightened if I screamed and told them to go away.

Next Geney spoke his little piece: "I told mother, father, you had not refused. Said they'd call. I said wait a bit. But they came."

I knew that if I jumped out of the window I'd be caught and put in an asylum before I could run all the way to Ironville, so I refrained—by an effort. When I could speak, I said: "Mrs. Carrington, I have not promised your son to marry him. This is all—"

"So sudden," she says, comfortably. "I know how you shrink from first admitting it, even to us. There, there, dear, don't look so frightened. We've all written to your father. Everything formal and nice. No, no, do not protest any more! What? Run away? Very well, we'll let you go. You do look rather fagged, dear child. Good-bye."

Fan, all the time she was talking I was saying that it was all an awful mistake; that I'd told Geney not to make me say "No" because I liked him too much to want to hurt him. But she kept chattering away, until I tore off to my room to keep from going into a raging fit of screams.

Dear, I'm nearly dead, and wish I were quite so. What am I to do? Oh, how I wish you were here or I with you!

Alice.

Little Stories of the Players

PERSONS who want to get a perspective on some really good acting—the kind of acting that does not mean a mere simulation of the milk and water amenities of so-called every-day life—will do well to go to the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where the success of a comparatively young actor in "Robert Emmet" provides one of those refreshing, if rare, indications that all hope for dramatic possibilities in this country is not dead. Brandon Tynan, author and leading actor of the piece, is a young man of much personal magnetism, who gives evidence of having studied in the right way. His art is not yet fully rounded out, and it is altogether likely that he will play "Robert Emmet" better as time goes on. And it seems not too much to expect that he will also develop along the lines of more ambitious effort than is afforded him in his melodrama, which, by the way, whatever its shortcomings, is an effective theatrical vehicle and indicates considerable skill on the part of its author in the line of plays that will "act well."

It is seldom that such a uniformly excellent cast of actors is seen even in New York. Many casts there have been which contained as many prominent names, but, unfortunately, in most instances where the "big cast" is advertised the parts somehow do not fit the abilities of the actors. In this case the men have been well selected; most of the principals are ripe, seasoned character actors, who know just how to adapt themselves to their rôles, and their rôles to themselves. In melodrama the actor must know how to make his points tell. There must be no smudging of the colors, no uncertainty or wavering as to the reading of the lines or the playing of the business. And because such men as William H. Thompson, P. Aug. Anderson, William Elton, James H. Bradbury, Owen Fawcett, and Luke Martin know thoroughly the mechanics of acting they are able, in a piece like this, to make their efforts tell in clean-cut results.

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Of the little group of character actors mentioned, William H. Thompson, William Elton, and Owen Fawcett are perhaps the best known in New York. All three do excellently at the Fourteenth Street. The fact that Thompson has the most effective part cannot be said to explain entirely his success. His is an exceedingly mellow performance, and his reading of the speeches of the rugged Michael Dwyer is worth going far to hear in these days when actors too frequently forget that their words are not intended merely as confidential colloquays between themselves and the others on the scene. Bradbury and Anderson both succeed in elliminating the distinctive features of their previous best-known characterizations. The former, by his hare-lipped man in Eben Holden, contributed a delightful bit of eccentric comedy last season, and Anderson has been known to theatregoers for years by reason of a powerful performance of the old Jew in "Pawnticket 210."

***

Henrietta Crosman is a medicine woman of the Sioux tribe. For she herself has said so—this is the story as she told it:

"My father, Major Crosman, was a well-known Indian fighter, and I was born on a reservation. My mother once saved the life of a squaw of the Sioux tribe from a terrible death, and in order to reward my mother I was made a medicine woman of the tribe, and invested with all the rights and insignia of that dignified office."

Needless to add, Miss Crosman does not wear war paint or indulge in snake dances.

***

Absent-mindedness is the curse of many brain workers, and William A. Brady, who is managing the Woman's Exhibition for the Professional Woman's League, is sorely afflicted. Just now, when his attention is divided between the club show and a round dozen shows of his own, Mr. Brady's blunders are alarmingly and yet amusingly frequent.

The other day Mrs. Sara Knowles, President of the league, called at his office and took him to Madison Square Garden, where they were to deliver plans for the division of the great space into booths. Mr. Brady accepted the proffered escort, and the couple set off.

The morning was hot and humid, a drizzling rain having ceased to fall only an hour before, and Mrs. Knowles wondered that her companion should see fit to keep himself sheathed in a long waterproof. When first she noticed the garment she decided that the manager was suffering from a cold and required wrapping, but she soon discovered that he was warm. The perspiration ran down his face in streams, and finally, unable to endure longer in silence, he commented:

"Great Scott! This weather is dreadful!"

"I should think you'd find it so," replied Mrs. Knowles. "That water-proof must be very warm."

"It is," said Mr. Brady, absently, "it is. But, you see, I couldn't leave it off. The plans for the Garden are in the pocket."

Mrs. Knowles suggested removing them, Mr. Brady embraced the idea eagerly, and then the two finished their walk to Madison Square.

***

Myron Leffingwell has a boy seven years old.

"I was playing Tybalt in 'Romeo and Juliet,'" said Leffingwell. "One night the little fellow asked me not to leave home. I told him I was compelled to go—it was a matter of bread and butter.

"'Don't you see,' I said, 'I have to earn money to buy beefsteak?'

"'What do you do, papa?' he asked.

"'What you saw me do the other night,' I said, referring to the performance which he had attended.

"'Do they pay you for that?'

"'Yes, of course,' I replied.

"'I wouldn't,' he replied, solemnly.

***

Of the six-year-old son of Hans Roberts, a comedian better known in the West than in this part of the country, this story is told: Some one asked the boy what he would like to be when he grew up.

"A clown," promptly replied the youngster.

"Wouldn't you like to be an actor like your father?" asked the interrogator.

"Well, that's near enough to it," said the boy, without moving a muscle.

***

Yeng Fu, a bright-eyed Chinaman, approached Samuel S. Shubert recently and asked for employment as press agent of "A Chinese Honeymoon" company. He talked fluently about mental alertness and about being a man with plenty of ideas, &c. Although he was not engaged, he has sent in several stories, and they show that his idea of a press agent's duties and the style of his work do not vary from the accepted idea of his American fellow-workers. Here is a sample of this Chinese agent's stories:

"Edwin Stevens was telling a party of friends yesterday about the best doctor he has ever known. 'I was very, very sick one time,' said Mr. Stevens, 'and my friends got three doctors to make me well. One doctor, the first to come, was a very bad one. He gave me lots of powders. I did not get well, and next day discharged him. Then the second doctor came. He also was a very bad one. He gave me big black pills. I did not get well, and next day discharged him. Then the third doctor came. He gave me no medicine at all. He just looked at me and went away, looking rather cross and not saying a word. Next day I was well. He was the best doctor.'"

***

Even the circus men will have their jokes. Two old-timers met on a train going West. They had no sooner looked at each other (mayhap the odor of sawdust was in the air) than they began talking shop:

"How long have you been in the business?"

"Oh, it makes me too old to say."

"Well, I started with old Adam Forepaugh."

"Long before that for me."

"P. T. Barnum?"

"Further back."

"Old man Cooper?"

"Come on back."

Then a pause, and then this:

"Oh, now I know you. You were with the fellow that had the first menagerie. I think his stage name was Noah."

***

Thomas Q. Seabrooke and Frank Daniels have been spending their Summer up at Rye, having a splendid time in the ordinary Summer way, and also getting a lot of enjoyment out of a pleasure ground near their residences where there is a merry-go-round and a small band of Indians. The latter live in tents and are supposed to illustrate primitive aboriginal life.

The two comedians paid the Indians a visit a day or two ago with a party of friends, among whom was a well-known local politician. The Indians were just at their noonday meal and were munching hunks of meat.

"You have some?" said one of the Indians, handing out a piece of meat.

"What is it?" asked Seabrooke.

"Um, dog meat—um, good," replied the Indian.

"Here, you try a piece of this," said Seabrooke, turning to the politician.

"Not on your life!" answered the latter, sharply.

"I don't see why you should object so strongly," remarked Seabrooke. "You politicians have to eat so much crow I shouldn't think you'd mind a little bit of dog for a change."

***

For the benefit of matinée girls and others who may want to know the whereabouts of their favorite actors this season this list is provided, and it is believed to be correct, up to date:

John B. Mason with Elsie De Wolfe.
Charles Richman with the Empire Theatre stock company.
Hobert Bosworth with Amelia Bingham.
Arthur Byron with Mary Mannering.
Frank Worthing with Julia Marlowe.
Frank Losee with Bertha Galland in "Notre Dame."
Robert T. Haines with Blanche Bates.
Charles Stevenson with Mrs. Leslie Carter.
John Craig with Castle Square stock company in Boston.
Frederick De Belleville and Edward Morgan with Viola Allen.
White Whittlesey with Ada Rehan.
John W. Albaugh, Jr., for "Captain Molly."
Edwin Arden for "Ninety and Nine."
Orrin Johnson with Annie Russell.
Francis Carlisle with Joseph Jefferson.
Jameson Lee Finney with "The New Clown."
Julian l'Estange with Virginia Harned in "Iris."

***

Wallace Shaw, a character actor who is to accompany the Neill-Frawley Company to Manila, had a strange experience thirty-two years ago.

"I was then a member of the famous Marsh juvenile troupe," he says, "and among the other children were Marie Bates, 'Bob' Graham, and Louis Aldrich, all of whom are better known in the profession to-day. Louis Aldrich is one of the many of those 'juveniles' who is dead."

The company will play two ten-week engagements in Manila and will make side trips to the principal cities of China, Japan, and India. The management of the theatres which they will play have furnished guarantees, and Dr. Wallace Skidmore, a dentist of the Philippine metropolis, who has made a million or more fixing the teeth of the natives, and bought the Opera House, has sent $7,500 to buy round-trip tickets for twenty people. A répertoire of standard American and English plays will be presented.

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On one occasion Nat Goodwin was the guest of Col. W. F. Cody at a Wild West exhibition, and after the performance Buffalo Bill showed the actor through the tents where the herd of horses was quartered. A tall cowboy, with his hair hanging down to his shoulders, was lounging about. Mr. Goodwin decided to interview him.

"Will you allow me to ask you, Sir," said he, with that innocent look which, like charity, cover a multitude of sins, "why you wear your hair so long?"

"Huh," replied the cowboy, "all actors have long hair—I mean good actors."

As Nat's hair is painfully short, the interview ceased abruptly.

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The spectacular crime of the country is to be well exploited in the melodramas this season. Besides the play relating the experiences of the James boys in Missouri, there is to be another concerning the jail break of the Biddles in Pennsylvania, and a third detailing the "beginning of the finish of the end" of Harry Tracy in Washington.

One Tracy play is already in operation and has been since a week after the outlaw escaped from the penitentiary and began shooting Sheriffs. It was originally done at the Third Avenue Theatre in Seattle, and it is recorded that when the outlaw killed a Sheriff—in the drama, that is—the audience applauded. When he was wounded it wept. When he loaded his gun it held its breath. When he dexterously separated a quid of tobacco from the plug and twirled his mustache it gasped.

The new Tracy plays will end with the death of the hero. He will die heroically in each of them with words of heroic character upon his pale lips. He will sink to the stage murmuring:

"Alas! Is this the end of all my greatness? Zounds, (he raises the fatal pistol to his head.) Good-bye, Marguerite! Farewell! Good-bye! (he fires.) Ouch! Alas! (he dies.)"

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One of the typical stories of W. S. Gilbert concerns a rehearsal at the Savoy, when the chief comedian interpolated a "gag" which roused the dramatist's ire. Gilbert told him to cut it out. The comedian protested on the ground that it always brought a laugh. To this Gilbert replied that if the comedian would sit down in a pork pie he would also get a laugh.

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Here is a specimen of English humor which—well, which speaks for itself. In a recent number of Punch this appears:

"Drury Lane this week sees the hundredth performance of Ben-Hur, which is to continue its course as long as the horses in the chariot races have any 'go' left in them. Such a success as this of Ben is something un-Hurd of in recent years at Old Drury."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

AUG

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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X.

"MERCY ME!" sighed Mrs. Pedagog, as she put down the morning paper to attend to the steaming coffee pot. "I don't know what we are coming to through all these strikes we're having."

"The tendency," said the Idiot, "is in the direction of that longed-for period when 'every day will be Sunday by and by.'"

"Sunday, my dear Idiot," remonstrated Mr. Whitechoker, gently, "and Sunday's rest must not be confounded with idleness. Occupation, but not labor, that is the true ideal of Sunday."

"Well, it wasn't the idleness of the miners or the universal possibilities of the seventh day of the week that I was thinking about," said Mrs. Pedagog. "Not a bit of it. What bothers me is ten dollars a ton for coal. There's hardly enough profit in keeping boarders these days to pay for Mr. Pedagog's neckties with coal at five-fifty delivered. What'll happen when Winter comes and the furnace is started up and coal scarcer than diamonds I'm sure I don't know."

"You might burn diamonds," suggested the Idiot. "Lovely thought. Can't you imagine it, Mr. Brief? Mrs. Pedagog, before locking up for the night, turns to Mr. Pedagog and says, 'John, dear, the house seems chilly. Would you mind running down to the cellar and putting a scuttleful of tiaras in the furnace?' And then we should hear Mr Pedagog's slippers pattering softly down the stairs and in a moment, after a deathlike silence, up through the register would float his dulcet voice, 'Jane, my love, there isn't a tiara left; only a half-ton of brilliants for the range; but there's a couple of tons of Lehigh Valley rhinestones in the great bin.' 'All right, darling,' Mrs. Pedagog will answer, 'put on a half ton of those. It spells ruin, but we must keep our beloved boarders warm.'"

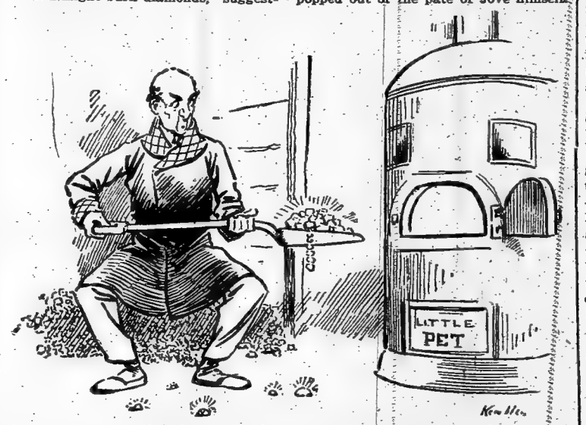

LEHIGH VALLEY RHINESTONES.

Mrs. Pedagog laughed. "And what would you be doing all this time?" she asked.

"Trying to keep awake," replied the Idiot, "so as not to dream of my next week's bill."

"It really is a dreadful situation, however," said Mr. Brief. "Coal is no respector of persons, and a foodless Croesus is as likely to starve as a crustless beggar."

"His lot would be harder," said the Idiot. "The poor would freeze to death immediately. The rich would use their furs and canned foods to prolong their misery—if the thing ever happened. But it won't ever happen. The mind of man, Mr. Brief, was not given to him for nothing; and it is my firm belief that he would meet the emergency you speak of with his mental resources and knock such a famine out with a single solar-plexus blow that would make the coal baron wish he had never been knighted."

"Nature, my dear Idiot, is the greatest of all inventors," said the Bibliomaniac sententiously. "She has not invented a substitute for coal, and your puny little mortal would find difficulty in doing what she has not yet accomplished."

"Nonsense," said the Idiot. "Nature didn't have silk and satin dresses, or dimity socks, or foulard neckties, or almost calico trousers until man found out that these things were more becoming than a dress suit made of the foliage of the forest. Nature didn't invent Panama hats, but when puny little man found out that the Panama hat was dearer to his soul than the price of liberty, lo and behold the Panama hat sprang into being and has been getting ahead ever since. Nature had no trolley cars, but when puny man sought a maximum of discomfort at a minimum of cost the juggernaut sprang from his brow as fully armed as any Minerva that ever popped out of the pate of Jove himself. What has been will be, and when the word goes forth that King Coal is dead you'll find the succession provided for and will probably yourself be found at the funeral yelling as loud as the rest of us 'Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!!'"

"Wise as usual," said the Anglomaniac. "Possibly your conviction is due to some cause. Do you yourself know of any immediately available substitute for coal?"

"Hundreds of 'em," replied the Idiot.

"You would paraphrase Marie Antoinette, I presume," sneered the Anglomaniac. "If the poor have no coal let them burn matches."

"No," said the Idiot. "I wouldn't do anything of the sort. I don't have to go abroad for stupidity. There's enough of the domestic article right here in this room. No, Sir, in the event of a coal famine there are plenty of temporary substitutes in sight. Take individual cases. There's my friend John W. Gates of Wall Street. Suppose his butler should announce some day, 'No coal this morning, Mr. Gates.' 'Indeed?' Mr. Gates would reply, languidly, as if he didn't care. 'Well, look in the waste basket in the billiard room. You'll find a controlling interest in Louisville and Nashville there that I threw away last night. Burn that.' Then there is Mr. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, a man inured to the cold of all climes. The memory of his late lamented cup defender would warm the cockles of his soul every time he merely thought of it."

"You can't cook a steak with a memory," said the Anglomaniac.

"I never saw a steak with a memory," retorted the Idiot, "though some I have eaten might have had strenuous reminiscences to tell if they'd only had one."

"I mean a memory won't cook a steak," the Anglomaniac observed, reddening a trifle.

"Lawson's would," said the Idiot. "He'd just jot down a few on paper, and the result would be a bonfire fit for a barbecue. But it's material coals, not the abstract, that we need to keep us all warm, and of course we haven't all of us got so many shares of stock or steel bonds that we can afford to use them persistently as fuel. A far more easily attainable substitute is found in the literary output of the year. There were over 5,000 new books written last year alone, of which it is safe to say that about 5,000,000 copies remain unsold. If the publishers would only club together and form a Fuel Trust and sell these remainders out at $5 a ton the country could go warm for years. Just think what a pleasure it would be to any man of good literary taste to tend his own furnace shoveling a couple of dozen historical novels into it every night and telling his cook to be sure and use up the last consignment of poetry in the range before tackling the ton of essays that are to arrive to-morrow."

"How about the poor who can't get at these stores of books?" queried Mr. Whitechoker.

"There must be a remnant of Congressional Records which might be distributed for their use," replied the Idiot.

"How about the hotels?" demanded Mr. Brief. "The Walledoff-Castoria alone would use up pretty nearly the whole edition of this reserve."

"The hotels could do one of two things," explained the Idiot. "One copy of the Emotions of Mary MacLane placed in a central position connected by flues with the rest of the house should thoroughly warm any of our caravansaries. It would act very much as the anti-imperialist newspapers do for a friend of mine up in Rye. He doesn't keep a watchdog, but leaves an opposition newspaper out on his lawn every night. It growls so constantly no tramp ever comes within a mile of his place. Then for cooking purposes they could saw off chunks of the hotel itself and burn them."

"How about the fire-proof hotels?" demanded Mr. Brief.

"The best fuel made. You wouldn't even need kindling," said the Idiot. "But these things would, of course, be temporary expedients. We'd be forced back upon literary remnants for a year, and meantime Mr. Edison would be experimenting and experimenting, and with the necessity for it staring him in the face I verily believe would have the substitute if he had to make it out of snow. I haven't the slightest doubt that if Marconi and Edison and Tesla got together with nothing but their brains and a thousand snowballs to work with, within a week, if the need were imperative, they'd have the snowballs ready for delivery as a fuel substitute to anybody that could not find enough anthracite coal in the world to make a necklace for his wife to wear.

"Meanwhile," said Mr. Brief, "the strike goes on and coal sports."

"It is," said the Idiot, "and it affords an excellent opportunity to Mr. Carnegie to dig himself out of his dollars. If for the next two years he will establish public coal yards all over the country he will meet a long-felt want. It's all right to put Hall Caine and Sir Richard Calmady within the reach of all, but Caine and Calmady are as futile as aids to the happiness of freezing mankind as a splendid schoolhouse in the primeval forest would be as an educational factor if there were no roads leading to it. The man who asks for fuel and gets Hall Caine is as badly off as the beggar who seeks a crust and is presented with a cast-off opera hat. The cry next season should be Millions for Coal Yards but Not One Cent for Calmady."

AN ANTHRACITE NECKLACE.

"It is a fine idea," said Mr. Whitechoker, "but I am afraid that if he once started on that track Mr. Carnegie would soon be impoverished."

"No doubt," said the Idiot. "Poverty is what he is trying his hardest to buy. Here is his chance.

"What nonsense to say that poverty is not purchasable!" said the Anglomaniac. "Anybody can lose money nowadays. I'd sell Mr. Carnegie my poverty for seven dollars."

"No doubt," said the Idiot. "But maybe your kind of poverty is not the sort Mr. Carnegie wants."

"Is there any variety in poverty?" demanded the Anglomaniac.

"Yes," said the Idiot with a sigh. "There are at least two kinds. Material and intellectual. If you and I were to combine, Mr. Anglomaniac, I think we could control the market."

IT GROWLS CONSTANTLY.

MIDSUMMER FROCKS

The frock worn by the Duchess of Marlborough when she disembarked from the Kronprinz was notable for its taste and its suitability to her very tall and extremely willowy figure. As the huge steamship drew near the pier, the Duchess, from her figure and the poise of her head, was easily recognized by numbers who had never before seen her, but who knew her by her resemblance to her published pictures.

Her moderately large hat was made of pale and dull brown chip. Its brim was pressed down against the waves of her dark hair in the back and was raised slightly at the right by a bandeau covered by the palest lavender liberty gauze. This gauze was drawn through the straw at the left and formed loose puffs, the ends of which drooped slightly over her coiffure. At the right the trimming of the crown and brim consisted of straight, overlapping loops of dark brown velvet two inches wide. The brim widened at the left and was turned up and crushed against it; pressing the brim, close to the crown, were two large and forward-slanting military pompons in shaded

The frock shown here is a pink and white striped organdie trimmed with insertions and ruffled edgings of narrow white lace.

brown feathers. The hat was set back a little from her forehead, revealing the hair in front.

The wide cape boa extended out over her shoulders, and was formed by several overlapping flounces of white chiffon with tiny chestnut brown rings painted over it. Chestnut brown velvet ribbon an inch wide was used in box-plaited ruchings to trim the boa and its long stole ends that came almost to the gown's hem. Around the upper part of the boa there were four or five rows of the ruchings set closely together and caught at the lower edges; then came another set of plaitings turned the other way, with the spaces between them gradually widening. There were also rows around the lower edges.

The green mull of the frock was over white taffeta. The deep and trailing flounce had its upper part laid in narrow vertical tucks to a depth of ten inches. Above it on the jupe were eight horizontal tucks, and the flounce was bordered with inch tucks, joined to the flounce by a half-inch insertion of heavy ecru lace. The skirt's top was fitted by clusters of quarter-inch tucks, six to the cluster and each cluster its own width from the next. Directly in the back, at the waist line, it was tucked to a width of eight inches and a depth of ten. The wide girdle was made of white liberty satin ribbon eight inches broad, crossed in the centre by fine lines of light coral red, and having its deep border sprinkled with small red polka dots. There was a full chou bow in the centre back, the ribbon being also looped in a sailor's knot a few inches below it. The sash ends came to the top of the flounce. A single string of pearls encircled the base of the lace stock.

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The hats displayed at Newport are most of them as light and graceful in effect as the filmy frocks they top. Many are of tulle or lace, others are of shirred chiffon, and in most cases half-wreaths or soft clusters of flowers are placed along the edge of the brim at the left of the front, and nowhere else. Ostrich plumes are not as much worn as last season. The big hat flaring back from the face is a thing of the past—fortunately, as they were never graceful. Instead, the hats droop or curve gracefully at the front and back. The broad-brimmed hats with very drooping curves are worn with organdie frocks. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt wears an especially picturesque Leghorn, white in hue, oval in shape. The low crown is trimmed with a wreath of pale blue chous and small pink blush roses set alternately around it, and a white lace veil with large appliques and having as a border two narrow bands of white lace insertion, the pattern outlined by black, draped valance fashion about it. The picturesque feature of the hat is its peculiar droop; instead of curving down directly in the front and the back, the droop over the face is well to the right, and that near the back is at the left, ending over the ear.

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Mrs. Robert Collier wears a broad-brimmed white straw hat with yellowish apricot-colored roses with foliage massed against the crown, which is fully three inches high. The wide brim is raised a little at the sides close to the back and more yellowish roses of large size rest against her dark coiffure. The whole is draped by a rich cream white lace veil.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been wearing one of the handsomest hats seen on Bellevue Avenue. It is large and oval in form, with a moderately high crown, and is of yellowish straw trimmed with black lace and narrow black velvet ribbon. The brim is raised somewhat at the left and between it and the crown an oval bunch of small reddish roses, with apricot-colored centres, is fastened. Down the back of the hat and trailing almost to her belt are irregular loops and ends of the velvet ribbon and fine green rose vines of light green silk applique, with tiny roses, matching those on the hat, placed at intervals.

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A chapeau distinctive in shape and coloring was worn at the Casino one noon by Mrs. Newbold Edgar. It was round and almost flat, the brim curving down all around, but swelling up just before its downward curve, and this swell was lined with orange color. A little to the front of the centre of the hat's top was fastened a large flat bow of orange-colored velvet, the loops and ends perhaps five inches wide. The ends were drawn close to the hat's edge. It was raised a little from her hair by a bandeau and was set straight on the head.

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The white skirts worn at Newport by the young girls, and many older ones as well, are decidedly short, a large number clearing the ground by six inches, when the wearers expect to play tennis. The shoes and hose are brown, or black, or white, as the wearers fancy. Some of the hats are small, covered by chiffon or silk veils, and others are large and worn without veils as well as with them.

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Miss Cynthia Roche usually wears extremely short frocks in the morning and afternoon. They clear the ground anywhere from four to six inches. It is allowable for one with small feet to show them, and for a girl of her height Miss Roche has remarkably small pedal extremities. One of her morning frocks is a black-and-white broken shepherd's plaid. The skirt is cut in many gores, and each seam is strapped by a three-quarter-inch band of the material; the finish at the bottom is a similar band, running up in points in the centre of each gore. A coat of a three-quarter cut and coming about twenty inches below the waist, cut to close in front but left unbuttoned over a shirtwaist, forms the upper part, and its seams are also strapped to match the skirt. Her small light hat is draped with a dark bluish-green silk veil much thicker than the chiffon veiling. Colonial shoes in light tan, with French heels and tan stockings, finish the scheme of gowning.

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Miss Beatrice Mills wears a fine white muslin. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with tucks. The one at the bottom is over an inch wide, then comes a space of perhaps 4 inches, and then three half-inch tucks their own width apart; then a deep tuck, followed by narrower ones, and so on a third of the way up the skirt. Above this squares of delicate white linen lace are inserted, and the slightly gathered and pouching waist had four of the squares set diamond-fashion point to point in the side backs near the top and also in front. A six-inch liberty silk ribbon in pale pink is drawn around the waist and tied in a long-looped and short-ended bow in the back. The stock or neck finish is in muslin and lace, and the elbow sleeves have deep and scant flounces of muslin to the wrists. The large, flaring hat usually topping it is of open-work cream straw with sprays of palest pink roses and delicate green leaves against the turned-up portion. A white veil, covered in turn by a dark brown one, draped it.

***

With Miss Mills the other morning was Miss Thayer, a daughter of Nathaniel Thayer of Boston. Her white frock had a long tunic, or, rather, there were two skirts, each having a plain border or hem. Above this were two two-inch insertions of white lace. The tunic was some eight inches shorter than the lower. The extremely plain bodice had small bishop sleeves and insertion around the neck, stock, and wrists. A yellow pompadour ribbon, perhaps six inches broad, with a trailing vine of pink roses running through the middle, was arranged with plain sash ends that came nearly to the bottom of the skirt, and had two upward-turned loops at the top. Miss Thayer carried a plain long-handled parasol of yellow silk, matching the yellow of the sash, and wore a rather small and simple white hat and a white veil.

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Mme. Melba lunched at Delmonico's, shortly after her arrival here, in a pink and white striped organdie frock different in cut from anything of its kind heretofore seen. The material itself had stripes of delicate pink an inch wide; these were broken with white, and between each of these wide pink stripes ran a line of white. The skirt just touched all the way around and was edged with inch-wide ruffles of fine white lace. Two six-inch overlapping gathered ruffles of the organdie, each edged with inch-wide ruffles of lace, came next, and over the top one extended the straight tunic of organdie, edged also with a narrow lace ruffle. This tunic was fitted at the waist by goring and a very few gathers. The girdle was a shaped band of plain pink organdie, and each side of the centre back a half dozen strips of black velvet bébé ribbon were fastened, the shortest strips in the middle. The bodice pouched hardly any in front, but was not fitted, and had insertions of lace and a lace stock. In the back it fitted closely and had three perpendicular insertions of white lace, each an inch wide. The full bishop sleeves were gathered into two-inch lace bands, and each had three insertions of white lace from shoulders to wrists. Her large black hat was pitched forward over the face and the broad brim rolled at the left. This brim was edged all around by tiny bunches of green leaves that stood up an inch or more, and the crown of the hat was also of closely massed small green leaves. A large white ostrich feather boa completed the toilet.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills wears at Newport a loosely meshed white linen frock. The skirt has narrow flounces of the linen with six-inch bands of Irish point bordering them; the tops of the ruffles are laid in narrow tucks, and the top of the skirt is tucked to fit. The bodice, pouching a little in front, has a stock and very narrow guimpe of the point lace, and half way between neck and sleeves, on each side, a band of the lace an inch and a half wide, the lower end cut to a point, is inserted; these are six inches long. The sleeves have cap tops of lace that form part of the sleeves, and the latter are tucked from there nearly to the elbows, where the released tucks form full puffs. The puffs are gathered into lace cuffs. With this frock Mrs. Mills often wears an ecru straw hat of medium size, the brim rolled at the side, trimmed with the faintest pink roses, and draped with two veils, one of black and white net and the outer one of brown chiffon.

***

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin was dining in town the other night with her stepdaughter in a frock of white and black foulard. The background was white, covered with tiny irregular pinhead specks in black and rounded pointed stars nearly two inches across; these were outlined with white, and the inner portions of the points and the central dot were black set in white. The slightly trailing skirt closed smoothly, without tucks or gathers at the waist. There were 3 panels of black lace—a

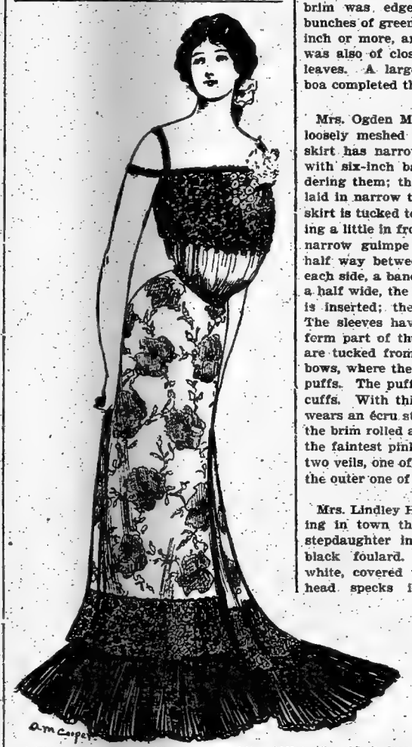

This evening gown is made of white chiffon; fine black lace trimmed with jet being appliqued on the chiffon. The wide lower flounce is black chiffon. Many jet sequins are applied to the bertha frill, and also droop in shower effects from the black lace flowers.

square-meshed net, with the pattern worked in, in other words, a black filet lace. One of them was in the centre of the front breadth, and the other two were at the sides; all ran to points at the waist and were some six inches wide at the bottom. They were outlined by two-inch bands of black taffeta and a similar band edged the skirt. The bodice fitted smoothly in the back and was trimmed with the black.

***

Mrs. Newbold Edgar wears a thin black gown, princesse in its lines, and, despite its hue, cool in effect. It is of thinnest voile over taffeta, and has no girdle or belt to mar its smoothness at the waist line or the hips. It is cut out for four or five inches around the neck, with thin black appliques around the edges, and a guimpe and stock of embroidered thin white material is inserted. The sleeves, which are rather close from shoulders to elbows, flare from there

The hat illustrated is of black straw. A coarse, wide braid, with crown of green leaves. The brim is edged with leaves.

down, are slashed at the back, and extend only half way from the elbows to the wrist. Full white undersleeves, embroidered, gathered into narrow bands, finish them. The lower part of the gown clings closely as far as the knees, flares from there down, and is edged with a narrow but full gathered ruffle and has two more of these tiny ruffles above—one perhaps eight inches above the lowest and the third the same distance above the second. Topping this gown Mrs. Edgar usually wears a round black hat, with moderately wide brim and low crown, trimmed with black chiffon, and having a valance veil of black net appliqued around the crown and hanging straight nearly to the shoulders. Large solitaire pearl earrings complete the black and white effect.

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Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman, at a recent fashionable wedding, was in a fetching frock of embroidered yellowish batiste over mauve taffeta. There was an insertion of cream-colored embroidery a little below the hips, and ruffles at the bottom of the frock. The pouching bodice had several insertions of open work or solid embroidery, showing quite large sections of the mauve. The large hat was trimmed with hydrangeas matching the taffeta of the gown.

***

Miss Whelen was seen one morning in an attractive frock in dark brownish-gray etamine. The bodice fitted closely in the back, with a box plait running down the centre and a narrower one from each shoulder. These plaits, like all the others in the costume, were simulated box plaits, that is, wide tucks turning from each other and stitched in. The front, of similar cut, bloused a little. The skirt was smoothly fitted by box plaits, the lower third of which were left unstitched and made the lower part gracefully full. The belt, a plain fold of the goods, was fastened in the back by a gold bar pin having an amethyst in the centre. The stock was a shaped band of Irish point, and a gold chain set with small amethysts was worn.

***

Miss Marguerite Lemon, the singer, wears a deep but bright blue lawn, trimmed with plain white net bands an inch and a half wide. There are several overlapping gathered flounces edged with this net, and half way up the skirt an insertion of it banding the skirt like a large hoop. The waist, which blouses a little all around the wearer's plump figure, shows several crossing insertions of the white net, as do also the sleeves. It is a conspicuous dress.

MARIE L. WELDON.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THEY sat in the hammock, he and she, swinging the hours away in a happy manner peculiar to lovers. Finally he whispered in her shell-like ear:

"You are like a peach."

The maiden hung her head demurely for a few minutes, while a warm blush spread over her fair, blonde face.

"I—I'd rather be a pair," she answered tremulously.

A long silence ensued. Then, like a beautiful dream the situation unfolded itself to the young man, and the cards are now out.

***

IN a certain Pennsylvania village where there is but one trolley car, and that a novelty, the handsome young citizen who is its conductor is regarded as common property by his friends the passengers. Men, women, and children are as neighbors to him, and this sometimes gives rise to a picturesque confusion of his public and private functions.

He is asked for the loan of fares as often as a country Postmaster is asked to advance stamps, and although he is expected to run his car by schedule, he is also expected to hold it quite ten or fifteen minutes on those frantic occasions when a belle is behindhand with her toilet for a soirée at the other end of town. Tender infants are put into his arms to be delivered at their destination, and trustful old ladies board his vehicle with requests to be taken to regions where no track has ever been surveyed.

But it was a lady riding with three children who took him the most deeply into her confidence. Receiving from her a dollar bill for fares he asked:

"Is this the smallest you have?"

"No," she replied, with a mother's smile, "I have one six months old at home."

***

TOM, dear," said Mrs. Newlywed the other evening just as they were about to leave the house for the theatre, "I've left my fan on the dressing case in my room, and I can't go without it. Won't you run up and get it, that's a dear?"

Tom went up three steps at a time. A moment later his voice was heard awfully sharp for a man who had been married but three months.

"It isn't on the dresser."

"Why, yes, it must be, dear. Look in the upper drawer in that long blue box in the left-hand corner. Don't muss things all up. Is it there?"

"No, it isn't."

"Oh, it must be. Look good. Found it?"

"No, I haven't."

"Well, don't get cross about it. Maybe I left it on the bed. Is it there?"

"No. I'll be—"

"Tom! If you can't do a little favor for your wife without swearing about it, you needn't do it at all. Look in the second drawer of the dresser in that pink box. Is it there?"

"No, it isn't, and I knew it wasn't before I looked!"

"You didn't know anything of the sort! Do find it some place. We're late now. Maybe it's on the mantel. I know I laid it down some place while I tied my bonnet. Is it on the mantel?"

"No, it is not on the mantel. I'll be eternally—"

"Tom! If you don't stop, I'll take off my things and stay at home! If you'd look for the fan instead of prancing around you'd find it. See if it is in my bonnet box. Sometimes I drop it in there. Found it?"

"Found it?" snarled Tom, jeeringly. "Talk about a needle in a haystack! It's nothing compared to a—"

"Tom Newlywed! Just as sure as you speak that way again I'll stay at home. Look on the chairs and the table and—what are you doing up there, anyhow? Upsetting chairs and kicking over things and growling like some wild animal. I'd be ashamed. I suppose I shall have to come up and hunt for the fan myself, tired as I am. Can't you find it?"

"Find nothing! A man might as well hunt for the north pole or Capt. Kidd's treasure or some particular grain of sand in the bottom of the sea, as to look for—"

"There, there! Stop making such a pitiful spectacle of yourself. If I were a man, I'd be a man! Look in the closet—oh, here's the fan. I declare if it hasn't been lying here on the hall rack all the time. I remember now that I laid it down when—Tom Newlywed! I'd be serving you right if I didn't go a step with you. Using such language! Come on. I suppose you'll snarl and sulk all the way down town!"

And he did.

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ONE is never too young to learn," thought a certain mother of a precocious baby, and so forthwith she began to look upon her two-year-old prodigy as susceptible of the highest culture if properly developed. The first practical demonstration of her theory was when she undertook to teach the baby an object lesson, using bright-colorded illustrations of impossible animals to accompany and elucidate the text.

"And now," she said, turning the leaves of the picture book, "this is a chicken. See the pretty chickie. What does chickie do for baby? Chickie lays a nice fresh egg for baby's breakfast every morning."

And baby gurgled and cooed and worked her arms and legs ecstatically over the information.

"Then here is the doggie," said mamma. "Nice doggie barks bow-wow-wow for baby," whereupon baby exhibited a few wide-apart white teeth in appreciation of doggie's accomplishments.

"And the horsie takes baby for a ride; and the cow goes moo-moo, and gives baby a nice glass of fresh milk to drink," and so on through the whole category of animals, domestic and wild, several times, until from the really wise and intelligent expression in baby's face the mother felt sure all the intricacies of the animal kingdom had been mastered.

That evening a visitor called—a rival mamma—and baby was brought in and properly exhibited and exclaimed over by both fond parents.

"Isn't she lovely!" said the visitor, thinking of her own baby's charms.

"Oh, not lovely," explained the proprietor of baby, modestly, "but she is cunning. I want you to hear her tell you about the animals. She knows them all. It is really wonderful what a memory that child has. Look, darling, see the pretty picture!" and she opened the book confidingly at the chicken. "What is it, darling? Tell the lady what it does for baby."

Baby gurgled joyously. "Horsie," cooed baby; "lay nice fresh egg for baby's bre'fus."

"Oh, isn't she smart?" said the polite visitor, but the fond mamma said not a word.

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SHE was a suburban lady who had been in the city for a day's shopping, and, as is the usual custom of ladies, suburban or otherwise, she had done a great deal of shopping. She leaned back in the swiftly moving train and confessed to herself that she had bought a number of useless articles and spent a great deal of money on unnecessary things. "It's the way of women," she confessed. She looked in her purse, and there were exactly four one-dollar bills, three quarters, a nickel, and two pennies left from the well-filled contents of early morning. "It's a shame," she said to herself; "I've done nothing this whole day but pay for things."

Just then her eyes fell on the seat in front of her. It was empty, but the last occupant, in his hurry to quit the train, had left a magazine. She leaned over and took it up. It was a "five-cent" publication.

"At last," she said, "I did get something for nothing, after all, to-day," and with a sensation of joy she lolled back in her seat and began to read the extraordinary tales of adventure and love which formed part of the contents of the magazine.

She came to her town and alighted, with the magazine clutched securely under her arm. She got home and deposited it carefully on the library table; then she went down to pay for the meat that the butcher's boy had just brought, and lo! the pocketbook was gone.

"It's that miserable magazine," she said, sadly, throwing the offending publication in the fire. "I was so anxious to pick it up I never noticed that my purse slipped out of my lap; and to think that that horrid book should have cost me $4.82! Why, I could have almost bought out the company," she added, viciously.

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I HEAR that Tom went out to see you while you were away in the country," observed the girl with the sunburned nose.

"Yes," replied the girl who had just been buying freckle lotion; "he didn't stay long, though."

"You quarreled, eh?"

"Humph, is it likely that I'd quarrel with him when he was the only man in a Summer boarding house and all the other girls dying for a chance at him? I'm not a candidate for an insane asylum yet, my dear."

"Ah, well, I only wanted to know, that was all. He said he was going for two weeks and was back in two days. I saw him with my own eyes."

"I know," admitted the girl with the freckle lotion: "it was all the fault of a horrid accident, too. You see, there was a country circus five miles away the very day we got there, and we all went over in really country fashion in a wagon that afternoon. Ah, it was just too lovely for anything! The envy of the other girls made even the clown's jokes seem funny."

"I know, dear. George ran down to see me once while I was at the seashore, and I haven't felt so proud since I had a talking doll sent me from Paris when I was a little girl of ten."

"M'hm! Well, we got back in time for tea, and while we were at the table the proprietor rushed in with the news that the boa constrictor had escaped from the menagerie and was at large. It was reported that he had been seen in a meadow about half a mile from us."

"Oh, how awful!"

"Yes, wasn't it? We girls all screamed, and Tom said he wouldn't protect us, which I thought highly unnecessary. After tea we went out and sat in the hammock, and it was perfectly lovely, for all the girls were so afraid of the huge snake that they didn't dare to walk up and down and watch us. We were just talking about—about—"

"Astronomy. I know, dear," put in the girl with the sunburned nose.

—"When we saw something wriggling about in the grass!"

"Oh, my gracious, the snake! I bid—"

"I screamed, but Tom was perfectly calm. He said that I must not be alarmed—he was beside me. Then he seized a hatchet which some of the children had left lying in the path—"

"How providential!"

—"And slashed right and left at the writhing mass—"

"Oh, oh, how heroic!" Did he kill—"

"Then I just fainted away."

"And no wonder! Was it dead when you recovered?"

"No; it wasn't. They recaptured it half an hour before two miles away, and—"

"But what on earth had Tom attacked?"

"The garden hose, dear. He had ruined about twenty feet of it. The proprietor made him pay a small fortune for it, and the way those girls behaved was simply shameful. Somehow he didn't seem to care to remain after that."

"I am not surprised," replied the girl with the sunburned nose. "The only wonder is that you did."

Golf in Rome.

Aurelian had just detailed a slave to uphold the golden fetters of the beautiful Zenobia, when the menial rebelled.

"But," they expostulated with him, "you should be glad to have the opportunity of following the links."

And thus, indeed, was golf first introduced into ancient Rome.

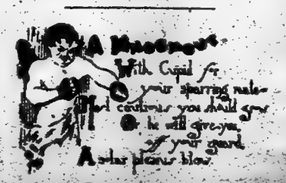

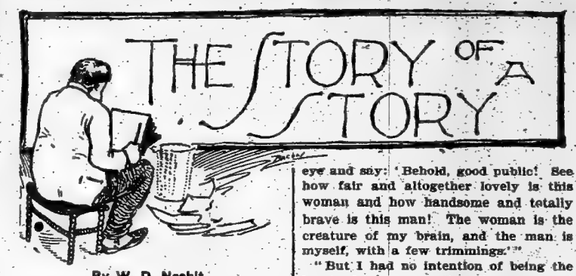

By W. D. Nesbit.

IT IS to be a fairly long novel, with lots of heart-interest, and plenty of adventure," said George Walker, as he grew enthusiastic over the plot that he had outlined to Miss Florence Miller.

"And the heroine?" asked that young woman.

"Is to be—well, of course, all heroines are pretty—but this one is to be the whole thing as a heroine. She is to be just like you."

"Oh, how charming!" she exclaimed. "The sum of my happiness will be complete when I find myself referred to as the original of the heroine of the great story by Mr. Walker, the famous novelist. Why, I shall be the first woman of the twentieth century to be put into a book! All the other eminent writers are going back three or four, or even ten, centuries for the lady who is to lend lustre to their pages."

"But," he argued, "I am in sincere earnest about it. I believe that I can write a story—a real story. I believe—"

"Of course you can! Why, you have a real heroine right off at the start, haven't you? It will not be more than six months until we will read in the papers about how the presses are running night and day on the seven hundredth thousand of Mr. Walker's wonderful romance, entitled—what are you going to entitle it, anyway?"

"I trust that I may be able to select as agreeable a title as I have chosen a heroine," said the young man, rather gloomily.

"Come now," said the girl. "Let's not get upon our dignity so much for a while. Remember that we are not yet on the high road of success. It will not do for us to become too vain. Besides, I was not altogether in earnest. A little good-natured chaffing is good for people occasionally, especially for young men who want to drag their friends into the public eye and say: 'Behold, good public! See how fair and altogether lovely is this woman and how handsome and totally brave is this man! The woman is the creature of my brain, and the man is myself, with a few trimmings.'"

"But I had no intention of being the hero of my own story," commented Walker.

"No? And what then? Would you be the villain? Or would you be the baffled lover—the poor fellow who gets into the story only to serve as a foil for the comeliness and the brilliance of the fortunate youth who is the hero and who is to have the girl, heart, hand, and papa's pocketbook, in the last chapter?"

"Go on," he muttered. "Go on. It's a wonder to me that you don't write the story yourself. I believe I will get you to. And then we'll advertise it as the most remarkable novel of the year. Get up big posters reading: 'Written by the Heroine with the Consent of the Intended Author.'"

"Not a bad idea," smiled the girl. "Not at all bad. But it may be as well for you to write it. I am afraid I could not do justice to myself."

"And I am afraid I will do too much justice to you to make you a popular heroine if you continue in this mood."

"Well, if I am to be the real heroine of your story, I suppose I must accept my fate. Which am I to be, the hoydenish maid who sets the family and the town by the ears, or the milk-and-water damsel who weeps on papa's shoulder and waves her lily white hand at the hero as he goes forth with set face and white lips and flashing eyes when the said stern papa has ordered him not to darken the door again?"

"I am not sufficiently imaginative to paint you in either of those characters. Besides, you will have to realize that the heroine is not really the whole story. She—"

"Oh, to be sure. There is the poor, browbeaten hero, who never can see anything that is being done right in front of him, and gets cheated at cards and mixed up in a forged check transaction, and at last has to be saved from ruin by some utterly impossible trick of fate. Then, of course, there is the heroine conveniently near and a parsonage at hand, and the last chapter is easily imagined."

"I must say that you are most encouraging to a man with an ambition. Helpful—that's the word. Helpful! I pity the poor hero in my story if you are going to act this way all through it."

"Now, I'll be nice in the story," she smiled. "Go right ahead and make me as beautiful as the dawn, and that will satisfy me."

"Well, of course, there will be—"

"The usual preliminary chapters leading up to the wedding bells. And who is to be the hero?"

"I'll leave you to judge that from the story."

Florence did not see Mr. Walker very often after this conversation for more than two months. The young man laid in a stock of writing materials and bent to the work of producing a story. He found the task not so easy as he imagined. The characters would not walk and talk and act as he wished them to. The plot, which he had so carefully planned beforehand, insisted upon altering itself from time to time, and, taken altogether, it was an undertaking that he wished himself well rid of. But at last it was completed and carefully typewritten and sent to a publisher, only to come back with a graceful note of regret and rejection. Yet, there were other publishers. They were tried in rotation. The story also came back in rotation.

Then Walker put the manuscript under his arm and went to see the heroine.

"I thought you might like to read the story," he said.

"Indeed I should," she answered. "When is it to be published?"

"Never."

"Never? You cannot mean it. After all these weeks of hard work? And you are not going to publish it?"

"It is not I who am not going to publish it. It is the publishers."

"Let me read it, anyway?" she asked.

Next evening he called again, to see whether or not she had read the story. She had, and said it was grand, thrilling, interesting, and entertaining.

"I am glad you like it," he sighed. "I wish you were a publisher. You see, there was more in that story to me than the story itself. Of course you are the heroine—but, you see—the hero—he's not exactly me—and yet—well, you know, if you read the last chapter—you know the hero told the heroine—told her—well, he—"

"I know this," she laughed. "I know that the hero did not bungle his proposal as you are bungling yours, and I know also that the heroine acted as all well-regulated heroines do, and I have to be a well-regulated heroine, do I not?"

And that is why the hero of the story said "Yes," instead of the heroine.

How Molly Led the Field

A Fox Hunting Sketch

By Alfred Stoddart.

THE meet that day was at the White House Inn. Within the quaint hostelry all was confusion and clatter, the sound of voices rising over all, while without the scene was quite as busy. Tim Martin, the famous huntsman of the Meadowthorpe Hounds, sat on his horse at the side of the road, his charges clustered around him. Now and then one of the hounds would wander from the pack, only to be sent back, tail between legs, by a sharp word and a crack of the thong of the first or second whip.

Bradbury, the M. F. H., had drained a stirrup cup at the White House bar and issued therefrom to mount his flea-bitten gray, which a hostler was holding at the door. He cast a look about him, noted the faces present and those unaccounted for, and glanced at his watch. It was twenty minutes past the time set for the meet, after which allowance the Meadowthorpe Hounds wait for no man. Accordingly, he nodded to Tim, the huntsman, and presently the latter with his pack was trotting briskly down the road toward the covert.

Soon the whole "field" was in the saddle. There were perhaps a dozen men in the conventional "pink," three or four others in smart riding clothes, several ladies, very well turned out, indeed, as to habits and horses, and a small sprinkling of farmers on nags of varying degrees of excellence or worthlessness. In all it was a fair average "field" for the Meadowthorpe Club, which boasts some of the best cross-country riders in America.

One young woman, mounted on a big chestnut horse and chaperoned by an elderly gentleman on a sturdy cob, might have been observed to carefully scrutinize the "field" as it moved toward the covert, as if in search of some one. Molly Gardiner was one of the prettiest girls in the Meadowthorpe set, which is high praise, indeed. Besides, she rode superbly and feared nothing that wore leather—that is, nothing in the shape of a horse. The very fact that she was mounted on this big chestnut called Firebrand was sufficient proof of that. He was an animal few men would care to ride cross country, with an ugly temper and a will of his own. Molly and her father, who was riding beside her, had both been warned about the horse many times by anxious friends, but to all such solicitations the young horsewoman had turned a deaf ear. She was equally oblivious to her father's protests. He had threatened to sell Firebrand more than once, but the girl, who held her father's will in the hollow of her dainty hand, only laughed. She knew that he would not dare to carry out his threat.

She was indeed a willful creature—Mistress Molly. Some months since she had plighted her troth to Meade Halstead, a popular member of the Meadowthorpe hunting set; but some trifling difference had arisen between them, and, having been increased to more serious proportions by their contending spirits, Molly in a passion had broken their engagement.

Freed of her shackles, she returned to her old mode of life, dancing, flirting, fox hunting, and frivoling—to all outward appearances the same delightful Molly that she was before she became engaged. For Meadowthorpe doesn't appreciate engaged people. They are too much interested in themselves and each other—the one other—to contribute much to the sum of human happiness. The hard-riding contingent, among whom Molly was especially popular, welcomed her back to the old life with open arms. She seemed to enjoy it all immensely—rode, danced, and flirted with the same delicious abandon as of yore, but perhaps in her heart—well, that's about all we may know about any woman's heart—"perhaps."

Meade Halstead, however, was uncompromisingly and unequivocally miserable. He even talked of selling his hunters and going abroad for the Winter, but finally decided to go South instead. He had delayed making the start, however, lingering in the neighborhood of his former fiancée, as a moth whose wings have been singed still haunts the flame. But to-day Molly did not see him out, and she noted his absence with a sigh, presumably of relief. It is more or less disconcerting to be constantly meeting the ghosts of your former loves in the hunting field—or anywhere else, for that matter.

But Firebrand is pricking his ears and there is a whimper or two from the woods through which Tim and the hounds are beating. Presently the whimper increases to a few short yelps, and in another moment the fox, a fine, big fellow, is away, and the pack after him in full cry.

With upraised hand Bradbury implores the impatient field to "give 'em time"; then, taking his flea-bitten gray firmly by the head, he wheels him and sails over the first fence. In another moment they are off, and Molly, stealing away like a swallow on Firebrand, has forgotten her unhappy love affair and everything else save the business in hand. With her eye on the streaming pack in the next field she little recks

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of her stout and anxious old father, who is fussing and fuming on his respectable old cob 200 yards in the rear, because nobody will come and take down some bars from a mild little three-rail fence, for full well he knows that if he once dismounts from his faithful animal he cannot regain the saddle again without the expert assistance of his own groom.

But Molly is heartless. She has eyes only for the hounds. Otherwise she might have observed a certain young man on a gray colt who rides up just as the fox darts away, and who deliberately follows Firebrand's lead. The colt is restive, but Meade Halstead holds him well in check. He has no desire to lead the field. It is enough for him to see ahead of him always that trim, graceful figure on the big chestnut.

Hounds are going fast, very fast; and the pace is getting a trifle too hot for many. One by one they drop out or fall to the rear guard. Not so Molly and Firebrand. Bradbury, the M. F. H., notes the chestnut's fine style of going and shouts a congratulation to Molly. That young sportswoman's pretty face is all aglow with enthusiasm and delight. She is one of the "first flight" now, in earnest. There is only Bradbury, herself, and the huntsman. A hundred yards behind her rides Halstead, but she does not see him.

The fox has skirted one side of the great valley in which Meadowthorpe lies; now he is headed straight across it, meaning to make for The Barrens, a desolate district where probable shelter awaits him. In order to do so, however, it is necessary to traverse a heavily wooded country. As they near the first grove Halstead notes that Molly is riding harder than ever. A sudden fear assails him that Firebrand is running away. In another moment his suspicions are confirmed. Molly is evidently unable to control the chestnut, which now has his head down and is heading straight for the grove, which is quite small, though thickly grown, at a furious rate of speed.

Halstead shudders as he sees the horse crash into the thick undergrowth. He has urged the gray colt to his best, but has not reached the grove before he sees Firebrand emerging from the other side. In a moment he has galloped around it, only to see Molly's horse fling himself into another dense thicket.

In that brief moment, however, he sees a sight which sickens him. Firebrand is dragging something, a helpless inanimate object, after him, something which has caught in the pommel of the saddle.

Halstead forgets the hounds, the hunt, his quarrel with Molly—everything save that she is being dragged to her death by that fiendish brute, if she is not already dead.

He gallops around the second plantation, hoping to stop Firebrand as he emerges, but he only succeeds in heading him. Then, as he speeds back, he hears him again crashing through the bushes in the first grove.

He leaps from his horse and starts into the little wood. Suddenly he hears a little cry in Molly's familiar voice, and his heart stops beating for a moment.

"I'm coming, Molly," he cries.

"If you come another step, I will never speak to you again," is Molly's astonishing reply. Halstead stands stock still.

"Why?" he cries. "Are you hurt, quickly tell me!"

"No, I am still intact. But I will die if you come here."

It is quite dark from the luxuriant underbrush where Molly is, and Halstead cannot see her face on account of the intervening trees.

"You are very strange, Molly," he cries. "You must be badly injured. I saw the horse dragging you, myself. I insist upon seeing you and knowing the truth."

So saying, Halstead takes another step forward into the thicket, but Molly's tone again arrests him.

"Meade Halstead, if you love me do not come a step nearer, but stay where—"

"But what?" cried Halstead.

"Why, catch my horse, of course."

Halstead is puzzled, but obeys. He flounders out of the plantation, on the outer edge of which he finds Firebrand peacefully cropping grass. Hanging from the pommel is the explanation both of Halstead's fright and Molly's desire for solitude—nothing more or less than her precious garment, one of those patent habits which release the wearer in case of accident. Going as near as he dares to Molly, he hands it to her and retires. In a moment more she has emerged, blushing but triumphant, from her hiding place, and he is helping her to mount Firebrand.

Louder and louder grows the merry chorus of the pack, and suddenly a small red object passes by them within a stone's throw. Hounds are now hunting from view, but there are no other riders in sight.

"Hurrah," cries Halstead, "we will be in at the finish yet!"

Some few moments later the hounds roll their victim over in the open and Halstead fastens the brush to Molly's saddle.

"I don't know whether to go South after all," he remarks. "The hunting here is good enough for me. What would you advise?"

"I think you had better stay," she answers with a smile, and Bradbury, who rides up shortly, congratulates them both with a twinkle in his eye for having "cut down the first flight."

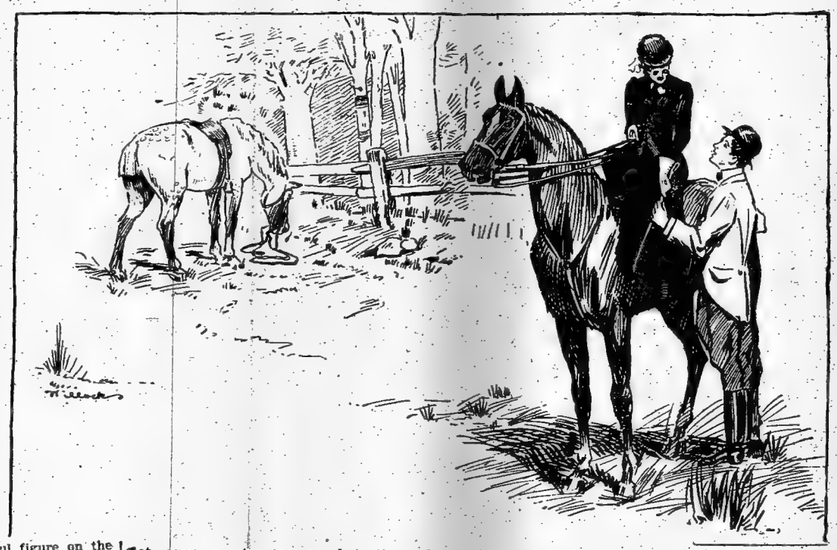

History with a Twist.

LOOKING over the expanse of the ocean, Alexander bewailed that there were no more worlds to conquer. At this critical juncture Parmenius rushed up to announce the discovery of the Philippines.

"Saved," ejaculated the monarch; "that'll keep us busy for years to come."

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As the ghost of Hamlet's father paraded before him, the Prince of Denmark soliloquized:

"How lucky this is not in Manhattan; the ghost is the last thing to walk there in a Shakespearean revival."

***

Helen of Troy sobbed pitifully.

"Why these tears, daughter-out-of-law?" inquired old King Priam.

"To think that if I were an American I could see Paris at will, provided the passage money was forthcoming."

***

As the spirit of Caesar entered the tent Brutus's hair stood on end.

"Just my luck," lamented the shade; "I should have lived two thousand years later and made a fortune raising hair on bald-headed men."

***

Shakespeare and Bacon began their controversy of authorship.

"What's in a name?" queried S.

"Everything for me," replied the Judge. "Ignatius Donnelly will put your plays on the hog."

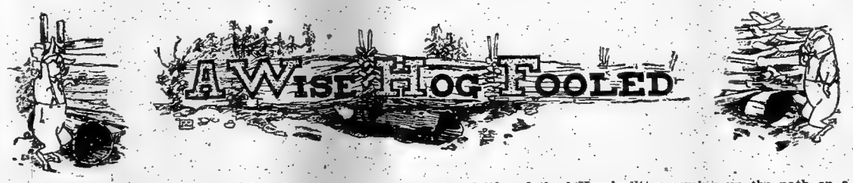

WOMEN, politics, and fishing had been discussed by the group of good fellows in the hotel lobby. Suddenly the Missouri Colonel, who had been making an astonishing record as a listener, said:

"What you fellows have been saying reminds me of a hog my father owned when I was a youngster on the farm."

Nothing had been said which could possibly remind the Colonel of a hog, but the group was aware of the fact that the Colonel was always being reminded of something; and, anyway, all wished to hear what he had to say. The Colonel straightened out in his chair and began:

"I have met many slick articles in my time, but that hog was the slickest thing I have ever had to deal with. The Summer he reached the top-notch of his record as the slipperiest piece of pork in the Mississippi Valley there happened to be one of the most flourishing corn crops ever seen on our farm. I was detailed to keep stopped all cracks in the fence inclosing the crop. The first two or three weeks after the corn was in the roasting ear stage I kept everything out tight, and then I was forced to throw up the sponge to a hazel-splitter shoat. That hog suddenly formed the habit of going through the fence every time he was hungry and a good many times between times."

The Colonel made the customary pause to observe the effect of the introduction. A neckwear drummer who had just told the championship fish story said "Well?" inquiringly, and the Colonel proceeded:

"What worried me was that I couldn't find where the hog got through the fence. I walked round and round it, but not a crack large enough to admit that porker could I discover. I laid my troubles before the old man—my every-day name for father—but he couldn't help me; in fact, he said that the hog couldn't fly, so far as he knew, and that it either went through a crack or jumped over the top, the latter of which I didn't believe at all because the fence was twelve rails high. Another week slipped by and the hazelsplitter continued his depredations in the corn."

"Why didn't you watch him when he left the field?" interrupted one of the group.

"Watch him!" exclaimed the Colonel in disgust, "I'd like to have seen you watch that hog. He was too slick to be caught that way. When I went to run him out of the field he would simply bow his back, give a 'Whuff! whuff!' and run away from the dog, and after looking my eyes about out I would go home to find him sleeping peacefully with the other hogs.

"Nearly a week went by and the case was becoming desperate. The hog had eaten his head off, to say nothing of the corn he had destroyed and wasted. The last circus of the season was coming to town in a few days, and the old man hinted that if I cared to go I would have to fasten that hog out of the field. That was enough; I vowed I would get even with the hog if I had to follow him all day and sleep with him at night. I noticed (after the old man had mentioned the circus) that when I got after him he always ran in the direction of a small, uncultivated lot which took up a section of one end of the field where in Winter the fodder was ricked. I concluded that he must have his entrance and exit there, although I had gone along that part of the fence a dozen times. Bright and early one morning I hid where I could see the fence in either direction for a hundred yards along the lot. About the time the dew was all dried up I saw Mr. Hazelsplitter coming up the path on a trot, so hungry for green corn that he was squealing to himself. When he was about twenty yards from me he turned into a corner where the fence was built over a large hollow log.

"I thought my eyes would fall out of my head when I saw that hog crawl through the log into the field. As soon as I could recover my breath I went after the brute. He disappeared, and, of course, went out through the log. While I was taking the fence down to remove the log the thought struck me that I should in some way get even with the hog. Instead of taking the log out I turned it around, still leaving it under the corner so both ends would be on the outside of the field. I then rebuilt the fence and retired to a secluded spot to await developments.

"It was not long until the hog came trotting back, and, seeing that the coast was clear, he went straight to the log, piled in, and crawled through. When he emerged at the other end he paused with a dazed look and took minute notice of his surroundings. Seeing that he was not far from where he started he returned to the other end and crawled through again. Another dazed and pained expression, and he crawled through again. In a few minutes he was traveling in a circuit and squealing pitifully. As fast as he would crawl through, only to find himself still on the outside, he would crawl through again.

"I laughed myself almost into a spasm, and then began to count the trips through the hole. At the forty-first count the hazelsplitter was suddenly seized with an idea. He reflected a moment and then reversed the action, crawling through from the other end. He went that route thirty-seven times by actual count. He had worn the hair off his back, and, fearing that he would keep it up as long as he had any backbone left I came from my hiding place and intervened."

In response to several "Heres!" from the group the Colonel said:

"Well, I went to the circus."

WALL STREET'S WESTERN GUESTS.

IF THERE is one thing that Wall Street is fond of doing it certainly is the Western guest. There are, of course, some notable exceptional cases in which the guest has appropriated to himself the title rôle in the serio-comedy entitled, "The Man That Broke the Bank." In these isolated cases the guest has staid so long that he has become in his turn a host to entertain and look after other stragglers from the Great Outside, and he has done the aforesaid looking after to the taste of the King.

The most marked example of the Western guest of Wall Street who showed signs of a reluctance to be well done by the natives was Mr. Keene, who was reluctant to the extent of several millions. The reason for this was that he came with comparatively little ready cash in his clothes, and was not considered in the light of an honored guest who needed very much attention. He took a lower seat at first, selling puts and other things out on the curb for a living, and, according to the proverb, was later invited by himself to come up higher. That was when he began to be himself a host.

Herein is said to lie the secret of being rich. It is a fundamental principle that

he who comes to Wall Street rich leaves it poor, and we all hope that the converse of the proposition is also true. Anyway, it has proved true in more than one case.

Wall Street entertained Mr. Keene in the conventional way once its attention was actually turned to him. That is, the first course was soup. Mr. Keene found himself in it to the extent of about $5,000,000. It did not matter any. Shortly thereafter he raised the necessary 5 cents and started out to be really a host in Wall Street. He has continued so to this day, as many of his guests can testify.

Of late there is a new one. He hails from the city where pigs are manufactured into pork. It is not to be understood that the mention of the genus hog has in it any hint that all the gentlemen and other men from that village are of that genus. It has sometimes been hinted in Wall Street that Mr. Gates did somewhat monopolize the good things that are lying around loose waiting to be picked up, but it is the habit of the New York Wall Street man to deny stoutly that he wanted that particular good thing as soon as ever any one finds out that it really is good. He says: "Well, of course I knew it could be done, but one cannot do everything at once, you know, and I am pretty busy." Mr. Gates, by the testimony of the New York Wall Street man, does seem to get some very good things. He has a genius of his own. If any man wants a real good story about a certain stock that is somewhat active, there is no place like 10 Wall Street to get it. Is Clover Leaf active on Friday morning, it is easy to guess whence came the story that Grand Trunk wants the road aforesaid to be a St. Louis route. Is Clover Leaf active again on Saturday morning, it is explained from the same oracle that Frisco wants it very badly to unite Eastern Illinois and St. Louis. Is Clover Leaf still doing stunts on Monday, it is positively stated that the road belongs to the Vanderbilts. It does not matter that Grand Trunk has alliances that may not be so lightly broken, or that Frisco has declared its intention of building its own line, or that the Vanderbilts have one road already from St. Louis to Toledo—in fact, nothing matters. So long as Wall Street is happy, who cares? And Wall Street only really gets happy when it is digesting some good story.

Three men met last week in a commission house in Broad Street. On comparison of notes they discovered that all three had that morning bought 100 shares of Clover Leaf. One had bought because Frisco wanted the road. The second had made the purchase on the ground that the Vanderbilts were going to use it. The third was a bull because Grand Trunk had been accumulating the stock for a year. All were supremely happy on the ground that

they had a real good thing, and there is nothing like that to put heart into a man. Therefore is Mr. Gates a benefactor. He keeps the Street thinking things.

It is the guest who had not graduated into the ranks of the hosts that is the real fun. He is the man who drifts in on the Pennsylvania limited, or some other train that makes him pay extra, and who starts out to do things à la Gates. He had dodged the gold brick men at the stations. He has escaped the bunko games all round the block. All, that is, except the dear delight of being looked after in Wall Street. "Dear" is here used advisedly. It costs good elegant green dollars to get rich in Wall Street, and when the richness is acquired it comes mostly in the shape of wisdom and experience, two articles that among the ancients were accounted of great value, but which passed their dividends many years ago and cannot now be considered in the light of quick assets.

He is invited by a friend to come down and see the Street. He goes, taking a million or so with him to buy a luncheon, and incidentally to take a small flier if anything good turns up. If the man who takes him down there knows anything at all all the good things of the year will turn up that morning. The visitor will buy a few things before he leaves, and will also promise to return. He will return to watch the course of the stocks in which he has taken the flier aforesaid. If some of them rise, he is told that it is but the beginning, and that ten points is a cinch for him. He will wait for that ten points. If some of them go down, he is advised to wait. He also waits in that case. In the course of about two weeks he will leave town, minus the million, but bound to come back some day and get it. That is the time he will lose a few more. Wall Street always needs the money.

Sometimes the guests object to their entertainment and try to make it unpleasant. There is record, for instance, that a certain gentleman from Louisville haled into court and worried a bit a Wall Street man who had been so kind as to do business for him. The business consisted of a short sale of 1,000 shares of Northern Pacific on July 5, 1901. It was covered for him on July 9 at $850 per share, having been sold at $134. He did not appreciate the fact that the Wall Street man had saved him $150,000 by covering at 850 rather than 1,000. He was most ungrateful, in fact, and called the Wall Street man, who had done for him as best he could, several uncomplimentary and unkind names. Very fortunately for the good name of the Western guest, and also for the comfort of the Wall Street man, such cases are rare. In nine cases out of ten the guest departs too tired to think of raising trouble, and truly thankful that he bought a return ticket and paid for his berth. When he reaches his native land he has a few things to say to people, but not very much.

Just at the present time the hosts of the Street seem to have gone out and left their guests to have a good time. They are certainly doing it, if appearances count for anything. The dull season is nothing for them. It does not seem to matter that this is the season when the bank clerk is wont to hie him away to the mountains and the shore disguised as an English nobleman or something like that. The Western contingent seem sublimely oblivious of the fact that they, by staying here and jumping the market up and down on a string, are making quite impossible many tender and beautiful romances, such as are wont to occur when the bankers and brokers give their clerks their holidays. What is the use of having a holiday season if these wild men from the West are going to come here and mix things up in this uncomfortable fashion? It may be the correct thing in Chicago to do business during the so-called hot months, but these men should know enough to do as the New Yorkers do when they come to New York—that is, to go away to the mountains and Saratoga. This advice sounds rather mixed, but the meaning is clear. It is clearly a crime against the fair sex and some other people to do these things in the Summer time. There was languishing enough down by the sea before. This year the dearth of titled foreigners is said to be actually appalling—and it is all the fault of the Westerners!

C. M. KEYS.

Celebrities.

A NOBLE Celestial was Chen,
Considered a man among men.
When he came to our shore
The clothes that he wore
Must have cost him a thousand of yen.

* * *

There once was a party named Gates,
Who plunged in a great many States.
On the track or the street
His like you'd not meet,
And at Spa he won out on the skates.

* * *

Dumont was a young aeronaut,
For a prize of some thousands he sought.
When the cash was in sight
Santos took flight,
For a ticket to Europe he'd bought.

* * *

From Chicago we hear that Prince Boris
Has taken a shine to the chorus.
Drinks chm. from a shoe,
And doesn't say boo.
Oh, a joyous young chap is Prince Boris.

* * *

Mr. Devery has written a play,
His second, from all that they say.
"Your praises they sang
So don't throw down the gang,
For you're likely to need them some day."

Absentminded.

Counselor E——, while cross-examining a witness in a will contest, asked him what was his conception of absentmindedness, the witness having characterized the decedent as exceedingly absentminded. The witness replied: "I should say that a man who thought he left his watch at home and took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and get it was a 'leetle' absentminded."

The Thwarting of David.

"I see that the cartoons represent us as Goliath," said the first trust magnate, "and the law as David coming to do us battle."

"Yes," laughed the second magnate; "but we have fixed all that."

"How?"

"The Leather Trust won't sell David enough material to make his sling."

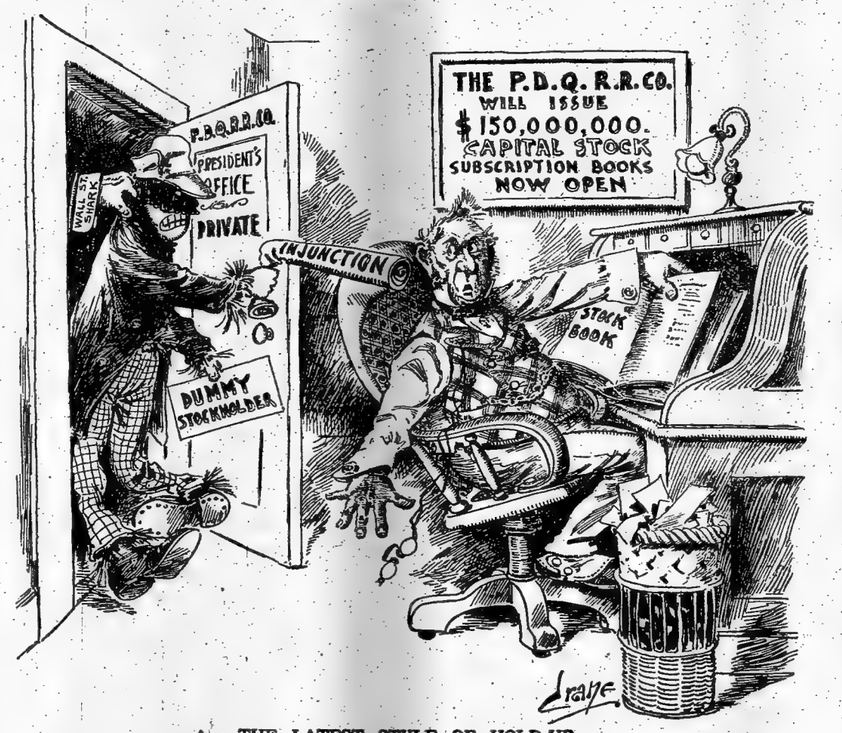

THE LATEST STYLE OF HOLD-UP.

ABOUT CLUBS AND CLUBMEN

THE Tailer family, which comes originally of good old New England stock, is identified with club life in New York. T. Suffern Tailer, who is the son of Edward N. Tailer, is one of the most picturesque members of the family. His club is nominally the Union, but he is looked upon as having been the mainstay of the different Tuxedo organizations. From the time when he married into the Lorillard family he took the keenest interest in the welfare of Tuxedo. This park, which is practically a club settlement, after much booming when Pierre Lorillard first established it, had a season of depression. T. Suffern Tailer introduced various sports and was the special promoter of squash tennis and the tennis and golf contests, and was much interested in the Horse Show and in all outdoor sports. He succeeded in drawing to Tuxedo the younger element and in making it the most prominent place for professional and amateur contests of all kinds. He was one of the promoters, with Reginald Rives and Prescott Lawrence, of the first open-air horse show held in New York. Owing to some bitter rivalry he was excluded from the Coaching Club, although acknowledged to be one of the best whips in the country. He has a splendid library on sports and one of the largest and most valuable collections of sporting prints in the country.

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His cousin J. Lee Tailer is also interested in driving and in horses, but he confines most of his energies to the vicinity of Richfield Springs, where he has established a hunt, a coaching club, and where he is one of the ruling spirits of the Wainotha Golf Club. Like his cousin, he is picturesque, especially in the way of attire. He, however, affects more modern dress than T. Suffern Tailer, who has the togs of a coach driver of the first part of the century when he is whip. Lee Tailer also belongs to the Union, but he has never taken much interest in Tuxedo.

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Edward N. Tailer, the father of T. Suffern Tailer, is to-day the greatest authority on genealogy in this city. He has a scrapbook in which are pasted all the death and marriage notices and real estate transfers of well-known New Yorkers during the last half century. He has a fund of anecdote and of society gossip of all kinds.

He has been most amiable at times to those in search of material for obituaries, giving many little points which are of great interest. He is a Union Club man dating from 1897. He married a Miss Suffern. He and his wife take regular tours every Summer in England, Scotland, and Wales. He is very fond of music and never misses a performance at the opera, where he has an orchestra stall.

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Summer life at Staten Island is centred in its clubs. At Livingston there is the Ladies' Club, which has been in existence over twenty-five years. It has been one of the scenes in former years of the great tennis matches, and there is this week a match going on, and the courts are always crowded. The Harbor Hill Golf Club is comparatively a new institution, but it has won much favor since the Scottish game was introduced. There are a number of dinners given there. The Clifton Ladies' Tennis Club is much patronized by army people. There are teas arranged at one or the other place, and the Cricket Club still holds its own, and there will be the usual hunts at the Country Club later in the season.

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One of the wealthiest young men in New York is as yet a member of a very few clubs, but his name is up for several of the larger and more fashionable ones, only all waiting lists are long and it takes almost a lifetime now to get into some of the organizations. The young man in question is Marshall Rutgers Kernochan. He is the only son of Mrs. William Pollock by her first husband, John Kernochan, a brother of the late James L. and of Frederick Kernochan. His father was a widower with two sons when he married Miss Marshall, the daughter of John Rutgers Marshall, a retired merchant and one of the largest holders of real estate in this country. He had two half brothers, one of whom, popularly known as "Kid" Kernochan, died suddenly at the Delta Phi Club about fifteen years ago. On the death of his father Marshall Kernochan inherited a large fortune. His mother had inherited from both her father and mother, who was a Miss Gasquet of New Orleans, two fortunes. His aunt, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, has no children, and eventually he will be wealthier than any of the Vanderbilt boys. He is one of the best amateur musicians in this city, and, being young, good looking, and wealthy, is an immense favorite at Newport, where he is visiting this Summer. Although he goes out a great deal in society, he never misses in the Winter season a concert of importance, and he is an authority on musical matters.

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Although there is an inn at Newfoundland, N. J., the entire village life which centres there in Winter is of a club character. The inn is taken by parties who go there for the skating, and one of the smartest things to do in the months of snow and ice is to organize a party of about ten or twenty young people for over the week-end for Winter sports there. The impetus to the place has been given by R. James Cross, who has built there a beautiful mansion, now nearing completion. R. James Cross is one of the Washington Square set. He, and his father before him, have lived there ever since the two rows of red brick dwelling houses were built and the square laid out. He is a very prominent member of the Century Club, and he also belongs to the Racquet. He married Miss Redmond, and has a large family of sons and daughters, who entertain in the jolliest fashion all during the Winter at Newfoundland.

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J. Clinton Spencer represents to-day the only householder in the club and fashionable worl on Washington Square South. He and his mother live in a small, old-fashioned house a few doors from the Judson Memorial Church. It is now the only private house on that side of the square. His mother is a sister of E. N. Tailer, and she has lived in this house since her wedding. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Union Club, as was his father before and as are all his male relatives. He is a bachelor who has lived so much abroad that he has acquired a slight foreign accent and a decidedly Continental way of dressing. He has a droll manner in telling stories. Both he and his mother, when they are in New York, are determined to keep their residence, although they stand now for the very southern limit of the fashionable quarter.

The Pride of Cochichewick

COCHICHEWICK has a Fire Department. It is very proud of that Fire Department. That pride is manifested on many occasions—when no fires are consuming the dwellings of the villagers. When the Fire Department arrived in the town there was a great street parade, with a brass band and an orator. But that was a year ago. The first fire "broke out" one hot July day this Summer. It was a wondrous day in Cochichewick.

Be it understood that Cochichewick is no fictitious name. To be sure it is not marked in big black letters on the map, but there will be many thousands of people in Massachusetts who will be able to locate the village from its name. The name is 250 years old—at least. It is a heritage from the Indians, who used to farm and shoot on the shores of beautiful Lake Cochichewick, one of the poetic spots of New England.

There is now a village not far from the lake, and the country is more or less thickly settled for miles around. There is a full-fledged Water Works Department, and every now and then a fireplug mars the beauty of the country roads. The construction of this water works plant, of course, called for the establishment of a Fire Department, and that is why this story is told.

Last year a subscription list was passed around the village, and every one was asked to contribute to the Fire Department. The Pooh Bah who kept the village common clean, rang the village church bell, kept a carpenter shop and a Post Office, served as a policeman and a Selectman, was the generalissimo of the subscription committee. Very few resisted his persuasive buttonholing. Several hundred dollars was subscribed for the Fire Department, and a big brass engine, with a smokestack and a whistle, was ordered from a factory.

It was a great day in town when the engine arrived. The railroad station is several miles from the village, so the engine was met at the station, and there was a long tramp to the firehouse that had been reared and over the big double doors of which had been painted the legend:

> Cochichewick Fire Department.

The band on this auspicious occasion played such appropriate airs as "Johnny on the Spot," "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," &c., and the volunteer firemen who were the chief celebrators didn't go home until morning. And they were not fighting fires that night, either. Nobody even now dares suggest what would have happened had a fire started burning on this hilarious night.

Most of the firemen were farmers or farmhands. They were to be summoned in case of fire by the ringing of the village church bell. It was arranged that certain farm horses should respond to the church bell alarm at certain times also. For this fire engine was not of the old-fashioned kind which men pulled with a rope. It had all the latest patent devices for quick harnessing, &c., and the harness was always left suspended for the immediate use of the horses, which in many cases boarded a mile away from the firehouse.

It was arranged that there should be a rehearsal of the firemen once a month, though the horses would not be disturbed for such a factitious proceeding. The engine would be pulled out into the street, the pipes attached to the fireplug, and a stream of water thrown down the highway, to clean out the sewer pipes and frighten all passing horses. The village always attended these rehearsals, and the fire fighters were duly applauded and admired.

During the Winter an elaborate fire-alarm system was also installed, so that the Fire Department might be summoned from even three miles away. The alarm was of the kind which sounded so many times for the number, and there was no automatic method of recording the number. The firemen had to remember it, and go to the right place accordingly.

It was 2 o'clock on an extremely sultry day in July. The fire bell began to clang, three two's "222." It was from the alarm the furthest removed from the firehouse, as fate would have it. The village Postmaster left his carpenter shop and ran to the church belfry and began ringing the bell as it had not been rung for many a long year.

In the course of about five minutes one villager appeared, awaking to the fact that he was a member of the Fire Department. He couldn't get into the firehouse, for the Postmaster had the key. He rushed to the church and relieved the Postmaster from his ringing while the latter rushed to his carpenter shop and procured the key.

Within ten minutes a dozen volunteer firemen had arrived. The engine house was opened and the men took down the harness, thinking it would be better to have the engine in the street ready for the horses when they appeared. It was found that at the last rehearsal all the fuel had been burned up in the firebox of the engine, so there was a great hustle to get some shavings and coal.

While all this was being done the villagers were shouting frantically, the bell was beside itself in ringing. Then over the hill the fire horses were seen galloping. There were two of them, and a farmer was riding one. They still wore their plow harness, for they had been jerked from the field of toil.

The villagers cheered at the moving spectacle. The horses pricked up their ears at the excitement, and when within a hundred feet of the fire engine began to rear and prance exasperatingly. They were woefully frightened at that fire engine. They would not go near the diabolical thing. When the shavings began to burn and smoke was puffing out of the firebox funnel their fears increased. The women rushed to cover, anticipating a runaway.

But half a dozen villagers addressed themselves to each horse. Two took hold of the bridles, one wielded the lash, and three others stood by to help, so that finally the horses were hitched to the engine, though they were scared nearly to death. While the animals were held by several of the volunteers the others robed themselves for the fray.

Their costumes were heavy Winter overcoats of blue, with ponderous capes—garments befitting the deadliest of Winter cold. But each man wore one of these on that scorching day, and donned a fireman's helmet of equally magnitudinous proportions. They made a grand picture when the full number were at last arrayed.

Within about twenty minutes from the time the alarm had sounded all was ready to move. Seven men rode on the engine. Others followed in a farm wagon carrying the hose. Just when the horses were turned loose and allowed to rush pell mell down the road some one happened to think and call out:

"Where is the fire? What was the number?"

All were in mute consternation. Some one did yell out, however:

"See the smoke! Follow it!"

The number had been forgotten completely. But the smoke could be seen down in the valley. The Fire Department hurried those poor frightened animals as they had never been hurried before.

But when the three-mile run was over and the scene of the conflagration was reached, a mass of smoking ruins was all that remained for the volunteers to be strenuous over. The smoke, however, was entirely smothered by water, and the firemen strolled triumphantly back.

"I tell you, Bill," remarked one of the farmers, on the return trip, "this having a Fire Department is a great protection to our homes. It is wonderful how quickly we got started to that fire. If the run had not been so long we could have saved that house, without doubt!"

Freak Engagement Announcements

THE reason I haven't been engaged in dead earnest for more than six months was because I couldn't think of any novel way to announce the engagement," said the girl with wavering affections.

"There are people," purred the girl who enjoys a reputation for cynicism, "who find that the easiest part of the job."

"Oh, yes, I know all about them," said the fickle girl, airily, "but they don't count. Most any girl who keeps her head level will agree with me that it is no trick at all to get engaged. What stumps her is breaking the news."

"I don't see that there is anything very difficult about that," piped up the retiring blonde. "A girl that I know accomplished the feat night before last without loss of appetite or retarded circulation. All she did was to send for me to come over and stay all night with her, and then, after we got in bed, she snuggled up real close and said, 'Lucille, what do you think?'

"'I don't know,' said I.

"'I'm engaged,' said she.

"'You don't say so,' said I. 'Who to?'

"'Herbert, of course,' said she. 'Who did you suppose?'

"And that's about all there was to it. Of course, it took quite a while to get at all the details, but I couldn't see that even that part of the confession cost her much of a pang."

The fickle girl sniffed. "That girl," said she, "is away behind the times. She may be all right in her own way, but when it comes to modish customs she isn't one, two, three. We have outgrown Arcadian conditions, and the only engagements that deserve to be recorded in prematrimonial annals nowadays are those that are announced in freakish fashion.

"Take the engagement of Miss Mabel Gassan of San Diego, Cal., for a notable example. Not many people outside her own little clique had ever heard of Miss Gassan, I take it, till she became engaged, and the chances are that they wouldn't have heard of her even then if Miss Nellie Grant hadn't given a luncheon to her and her friends and furnished a dessert of chocolate cannonballs whose stuffing consisted of a typewritten announcement of Miss Gassan's engagement.

"That struck the reading public as being rather an extraordinary innovation, but it wasn't a circumstance to some of the freak announcements that followed.

"The first of these wild inventions that I had any personal knowledge of was the case of the girl up on Madison Avenue who invited a number of her friends in to spend the evening and wound up the entertainment with a magic-lantern show. Now, I'm not saying anything against the magic lantern. It probably serves a useful purpose in some parts of the world, but it certainly did strike us as rather queer that the young woman in question should regale her somewhat blasé guests with a ten-cent stunt of that kind. However, when the last turn was thrown upon the screen and we read in big, bold script that Mr. and Mrs. Billings took pleasure in announcing the engagement of their daughter Caroline, &c., our perfunctory appreciation of the preceding diversion deepened into downright applause, and we gave Caroline and her parents all the credit belonging to them for their ingenious scheme."

"That reminds me," said the cynical girl, "of the way Mattie Simpson let us know that she had been spoken for. She got a lot of us girls to come down to her house one afternoon to attend a spiritual séance, which was presided over by a professional medium who had been hired from a Fourteenth Street museum for the occasion. At the end of the session a wheel of fortune was brought out of some dark corner, and Mattie herself became master of ceremonies. As the wheel spun round, Fate, in the shape of Mattie, presented each of us with a small envelope, in which was sealed up what we unquestionably took to be a supernaturally transcribed record of our future lives. Each girl held the riddle of her existence in her hand, unsolved, until all had been provided for by Fate; then, at a preconcerted signal from the medium, we opened our envelopes, just like a big office force on pay day, and found that not our own destiny, but Mattie's, was therein revealed. She was engaged, it seems, and had chosen that outlandish way to tell us about it. We felt a little bit put out with her at first, for so working upon our credulity and throwing us into such a fever of expectation over a little thing like that, but when we saw how delighted she was over both the engagement and the unique announcement, we forgave her and extended fervent best wishes."

"That's just the way I felt toward Harriet Danby," said the fickle girl. "She really did try my patience awfully. Harriet's head was always buzzing like a beehive with crazy notions, so I wasn't in the least surprised when she offered to entertain a few of her select friends with a phonographic recital. I was considerably taken aback, however, when at the end of the programme the machine bawled out, in preternaturally clear accents, 'Attention! Attention! Attention!' Thrice the bugle call resounded, and, although it didn't take long to say it, we were all half petrified with curiosity by the time the prelude was ended. Presently the machine went on. 'Be it known by these presents,' it thundered, 'that on the 23d day of May, 1902, Harriet Danby and John Dempster'—well, I don't remember the exact words after that, but the gist of the communication was that on the aforesaid date Harriet had engaged herself to John and John had engaged himself to Harriet and that some time in October the silly young things expected to be married.

"Of course, we all said nice things to Harriet, but our soft speeches were not coated thickly enough with sugar to cover up the bitterness of the chagrin we felt over the surprise she had sprung on us, and she couldn't help seeing that, although we wished her well, after a fashion, we still held more or less resentment against her. Our apparently unsympathetic attitude moved Harriet to a tearful confession.

"'If you girls only knew,' she said, 'how much trouble I had to get that particular record made, you would show a higher appreciation of my efforts. I hired one of the crack baritones down at the phonograph laboratory to talk it off. He said it was one of the hardest jobs he ever tackled. He said it seemed so hard, somehow, to get the right inflection in a monologue after having sung the Pagliacci prologue and things like that for so many years. Why, he had to go through the whole rigmarole fourteen times before we got a record that sounded right. His bill was $30, and then the phonograph company charged I don't know how much more for the use of their machinery. I'm sure if anybody had gone to all that trouble to entertain me I wouldn't act prumpy, no matter how I might feel.'

"And then, of course, we all kissed Harriet and made up and promised to come to the wedding in October, which of course we will all do, although I don't doubt that each girl feels in her secret heart that she has been badly used."

The retiring blonde shook her head disparagingly. "According to my lights," she said, "all such exhibitions of inventive genius gone wrong are in exceedingly bad taste."

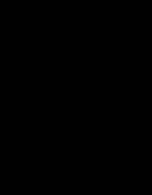

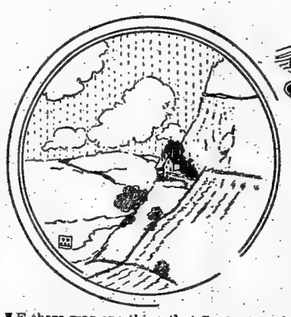

SQUIRE YOKUM'S WHITE MARE

IF there was one thing that Squire Eph Yokum valued it was horseflesh.

His farm, wife, daughters, and all were as nothing in his eyes, said the neighbors, compared to a thoroughbred "beasty." Possibly this was not saying much, for the Squire's farm was simply a little gingery patch of earth and rubble tilted at an angle of 45 degrees between heaven and Modonk Valley, Ky., on Firefly Ridge. Scoffers declared that when the Squire planted his corn and potatoes he tied the seed to the ground to keep it from falling off into space. Indeed, the entire farm had been known to loose itself from its vertical moorings and roll down into Modonk Creek, leaving the astonished Squire to hitch up another plantation to the old place under Firefly Crag. All of which proved the superiority of a horse to a farm, the instability of the latter exciting the Squire's contempt and indignation.

As to his women-folk: "They was—jest women-folkses," declared the Squire.

"Hit's this-a-way," he said. "The vally of a critter ez accordin' ter hit's natchrel biddableness. Some women-folkses ez powerful contrarious; peert an' persuadin'-like one day, but th' day atter mos' too ornery an' dang'us fer a man's kemfort. Now, a hawse, ef he's what yo' call a reel hawse, 'll stay jest whar yo' put him, one day th' same ez tother."

Notwithstanding this opinion, the Squire had shown a commendable impartiality toward the feminine and equine portions of his household. In his stable he kept three horses, a white, a sorrel, and a bay, named respectively Virgy, Merdy, and Jin. In his house lived his wife, Jin, and his two daughters—the elder Merdy, the younger Virgy.

Some invidious neighbors hinted that the Squire went to his stables to find names for his daughters and his wife. This the old man denied, declaring it a reflection on the age of his horses. Nevertheless, it was beyond the power of the oldest inhabitant to remember a time when a Virgy, Merdy, and Jin had not occupied the Yokum stables. Thus the prehistoric persistency of these names in the Squire's family, and the problem of who was called after who, puzzled the Modonkites for years, until it was decided that Mrs. Yokum had been called Jin just anyhow, principally because it happened so, while the two daughters had been christened Merdy and Virgy years before they were born. This disposed of the question of equine or feminine precedence to the satisfaction of everybody.

Although the Squire was not an authority in matters of jurisprudence, having never looked within the covers of a book or signed his name otherwise than with an X, he was known throughout the Kentucky mountains and as far west as Lexington as a judge of horses. From the heart of the Bluegrass more than one speculator had sought the old Modonk Valley farm for advice, or else to make an offer for the three famous mares. The Squire welcomed his visitors with mountaineer hospitality, but in spite of the most alluring proposals his mares remained in his stables. Indeed, news that the Yokum farm had slipped again into the creek would not have created such a ferment of astonishment as the announcement of the sale of Virgy, Merdy, and Jin. So great was Squire Yokum's pride in these equine paragons, that he would have resented as an insult any proposition for their purchase coming from his friends. But Len Strader of Lexington, the latest pilgrim to Modonk, was ignorant of the Squire's sensitiveness on this subject.

Strader was the agent of a Lexington racing stable and was commissioned to purchase the Yokum mares at any price. He was a young man, and on the success of his expedition much of his future depended. The Lexington stock needed replenishing before the Autumn races, and the sporting fraternity believed there was a winner in Squire Yokum's stables.

Strader's campaign, however, had proved surprisingly disastrous. A fortnight's manœuvres had failed to shake the Squire's decision regarding his mares, while the charms of the youngest daughter of the house of Yokum had completely enthralled the young Lexingtonian, whose timidity in the presence of women rendered this catastrophe more painful than failure in the horse trade. Virgy, the girl, or Virgy, the mare, both appeared hopelessly out of Len's reach. He had been unable to make a coherent declaration of his affections to the girl, neither had he excited the father's interest in his employer's proposals. Thus, beyond creating a diversion in the Yokum household, Len's schemes to acquire a horse and a wife proved equally futile and the unlucky youth decided on an immediate retreat to Lexington.

When he reached this melancholy solution of his troubles Len was idling along the creek below the Squire's precipitous farm. Several hundred yards above him he saw the old man stretched at full length under an apple tree, one of the few that had resisted the migratory propensities of the place. A "good-bye" was in order, and with it Len determined to make a parting offer for the mares.

"Yees, they's all three en 'th' corner lot yander," answered the Squire to Len's inquiries. "Virgy, Merdy, an' Jin, hitched up ter th' ole plough, an' Hi's a drivin' 'em."

"You don't mean, Squire, that those delicate creatures are dragging a plough over a hill like this?" asked the astonished horse dealer.

"Why, they is perty tollerble ch'ice, I reckon," replied the old man complacently. "Leastways, th' neighbors declar' so atter seein' we-all drivin' a Sunday ter meetin'. Gee! hit's all velvet an' town-fixin's, an' a peert, clippin' pace en them 'casions, you bet!"

"That may be, Squire, buf they weren't meant for the plough. You'll ruin them. In a few years they won't be worth their feed."

The old man listened in amazement, cutting himself a "chaw" from a black slab of tobacco he drew from his jeans before venturing an answer.

"Hit do beat all," he said, turning the weed around in his mouth, "hit do beat all, th' diffunce between you-all en th' teown an' we-all en th' mountings! Sech quar notions ez you-all hev 'bout some things! Neow, Jin hev been a ploughin' 'mos' ever sence I knowed her, an' hit ain't spiled th' ole gyarl yit, I reckon. Ez for Virgy an' Merdy, they's plum better off fer a pull 'cross kentry. 'Pears laike they-all 'ud git dauncy an' trifilin' ef hit

warnt fer jest sech squimmagin' once en a way."

"You'll find out your mistake before long, Squire. Such beauties need careful watching or they wear out and lose their value."

"Wore out! Gee bang! Hit's powerful cur'us whar yo' git sech idees. Take Jin thar. Yo' cuddent wore her out no more'n a mule, I reckon. An' thar's Virgy 'at you-all ez sot on. Why, th' critter 'ud be dawdlin' an' sassy ef she warn't druv en th' plough some."

"I know you are an authority in such matters, Squire, but I wouldn't plough with them for a gold mine."

"Young feller," said the old man solemnly, "thet thar field 'ill hev ter be broke up by some one ef we-all ez ter hev cohn an' 'taters, an' thar ain't none en this hyar fahm, 'cep'n Virgy, Merdy, an' Jin, ter do hit. Hit ain't work fer a man ter do; an' I kain't spose yo'd hev me ter hitch tother Virgy, Merdy, an' Jin ter no ornery plough, shorely?"

"Not for the world!"

"Yo' bet them three 'ill never be brung ter th' plough, not ef all th' cohn an' 'taters en Kaintuck was a waitin' fer 'em. They is folkses, though, en this hyar mounting kentry 'at 'ud hitch 'em ter yan plough fust chanst they'd git, an' think nawthin' ev hit."

"They would be brutes, then!" declared the young man, to which the Squire nodded approval.

"Now, Sir," continued Len, "I am on my way to Lexington, but before leaving I want to make you a proposition."

"Th' ole 'oman an' th' gyarls 'ill be plum disapp'inted ter find yo' gone, Suh. We-all is took a powerful shine ter you-all. But what ez yo' 'position?"

"Virgy, Merdy, and Jin are ploughing in the field yonder with Hi. When they reach us here I want to take Virgy, just as she stands, to Lexington."

"Gee bang! Virgy?"

"Yes, Sir; Virgy, the white one."

"The white one?"

"Just as Hi brings her. I would offer to take the three, but I know you won't care to part with all of them. Virgy has caught my fancy, and I offer you seven thousand dollars, cash down, for her."

"Seven thousand dollars fer ma Virgy! Gee bang!" exclaimed the Squire, in an awed whisper, rolling on the ground in his astonishment and staring at Strader as though the latter had gone mad. Then, with a prolonged fit of elephantine laughter, a few preliminary expletives, and another chaw, the Squire proceeded to consider Strader's offer with as much equanimity as he could command.

"I kaint say ez I hev ahry thing ag'in yo' 'position, Suh, but hit sir powerful pertikler. So fer ez we-all kin see, you-all is a gen'lman; an' ef yo' air sot on hevin' ma Virgy, why, Suh, yo' 'position are good."

"Virgy goes with me to Lexington?"

"Hit's this-a-way. Ef yo' kin brung her ter go wi' you-all, we-all ain't a goin' ter say nawthin' ag'in-hit."

"You mean that Virgy is skittish and hard to manage at first?"

The old man laughed long and loud.

"Hit tuk me nigh onter a yeah befo' I done broke in ma Jin ter ma ways o' thinkin'! But hit mout be 'at Virgy 'ill go wi' yo' right neow ef yo' say so. Hyah comes Hi a drivin' th' three on 'em, an' you-all kin give Virgy yo' 'position jest ez soon ez you-all see her."

The two men watched the lumbering plough rounding the bend of the ridge. It was hard steering and hard pulling, but Hi was an expert ploughman, and Jin in the forward yoke and Virgy and Merdy in the yokes behind her made brave headway along the stony, tilted-up field. As they came in full sight of the apple tree they stopped, presenting a spectacle that filled Len Strader, horse-dealer and lover, with bewilderment. For there, under the three yokes were Virgy, Merdy, and Jin—not the three he had expected to see—not the famous mares for whose purchase he held an unlimited commission—but the Virgy, Merdy, and Jin who comprised the "women-folkses" of Squire Yokum's household.

The picture was a striking one. Virgy, tall and slender, barefooted, clad in a loose, white calico, chatting and laughing with her sister who stood next to her, leaned upon the old yoke against which she had been pushing in the rough journey along the deepening furrow. She was breathless after her exertions, and a hot flush kindled and wavered beneath her smooth brown skin. A few locks of curling yellow hair that danced in the breeze strayed from under her drooping hood. The spirit of the warm Spring morning, fragrant with the incense of upturned earth and blossoming hillside,

found its avatar in this youthful figure bending at the plough.

No such idyl pervaded Jin, the girl's mother. That strenuous dame, with head and shoulders thrust through the forward yoke of the plough, viewed her recumbent lord and master with unrestrained indignation that found vent in no uncertain manner.

"Hyah, yo' Squar Yokum," she called, "what you-all a-doin' thar? 'Pears lafke they mout be wuk fer a man en this hyah fahm somewhar. Quit yo' triflin' an' yarnin', an' feed th' hawgs an' fotch en th' coal fum th' mountings. I declar' ter goodness, you-all 'spect yo' women-folkses ter do all th' wuk. Git off'n thar, Squar Yokum, I tole yo'."

The Squire arose with great solemnity, not deigning a reply to this attack from the female at the plough. Strader was also on his feet, irresolute whether to take refuge in flight or to yield to the fascinations of the girl before him and stay indefinitely. Then he remembered with horror that he had made an offer to the Squire for his daughter in the mercenary spirit of a horse dealer.

"I didn't understand, Squire Yokum," he began, "when I made you that proposition. I thought—I—"

"You-all 'pears mighty confluscated! Yo' mean ter say 'at you-all don' 'position no mo' fer ma Virgy? Ve'y well, Suh. Hit kaint mek no diffunce ter we-all."

"You misunderstand me altogether, Squire," interrupted Len eagerly. "I apologize with all my heart for the blunders I have been making."

"'Polergize? Look-a-hyah, Suh: 'Ill you-all 'splain wha' fo' you-all kyars ter 'polergize ter we-all? Yo' doan wan' talke ma daughter ter Lexington?"

"It isn't that, Squire, it isn't that," answered Len, getting more hopelessly entangled. "I would gladly take Virgy to Lexington—or to the ends of the earth—if she would go with me. But the idea of offering seven thousand dollars—"

"You-all think 'at the gyarl ez no wuth seven thousand dollars?"

"She's worth a million to me, Squire!" said the young man vehemently. "But the fact is, when I made you that offer I thought I was bargaining for Virgy, your white mare."

It was the Squire's turn to be perplexed, as he realised the series of misconceptions in which he and Strader had been involved; and when he thought of the danger that had menaced his white mare his eyes rolled and he scarcely trusted himself to talk further with Len, fearing that the latter might plan some new strategy to deplete his beloved stables.

"No, Suh! No, Suh!" he declared with feeling. "You-all kaint buy thet thar white mar' fer no 'mount o' money. You-all kin talke th' gyarl ter Lexin'ton fer yo' wife 'ithout payin' ahry cent ter me. But I ain't givin' nor sellin' th' mar' ter no man. No, Suh! Thet are shore!"

The Squire's voice was sufficiently raised to include Hi and the three "women-folkses" at the plough as witnesses to this final decision. It was a trying moment for Len, but he rose to the occasion.

"Do you really mean it, Squire?" he asked eagerly, extending his hand to the old man. "I may have your daughter, Virgy?"

"Ef she'll hev you-all," he replied with dignity, drawing his tattered coat about him and folding his arms. "Thar she be, an' you-all kin ax her befo' yo' goes ter Lexin'ton ef yo' kyars ter. But you-all kaint hev th' mar', Suh, nohow."

There was more than the flush that comes from physical exercise crimsoning Virgy's face and neck as she stood with drooping head in her place at the plough. Hi and the two other women, laughing softly to themselves, drew away from her. Turning her head, she gave a frightened glance in the direction of the apple tree and again at her bare feet shifting uneasily about in the warm soil. Then, with the agility of a young deer, she sprang over the plough and fled down the furrow that stretched away in curving lines along the hillside damp and cool from the ploughshare.

"Squire Yokum, with your kind permission, Sir, I think I will postpone my return to Lexington to-day," said Len, his diffidence leaving him for once as he watched the girl's disappearing figure. Then, without waiting for a reply, he was off with giant strides on the trail, exulting in the certainty that this time no maiden wiles or masculine timidity could prevent that long-delayed, ardent declaration.

He stood silently contemplative for fully five minutes, stroking his beard. Then he broke out:

"Gee bang!" said the Squire, watching the impromptu race with an amused chuckle. "Hit do beat all heow thet thar young feller could ha' thowt 'at I 'ud permission ma white mar' ter be hitched up ter thet thar plough when thar be three women-folkses en th' fahm 'at kin draw hit 'ithout no trouble nor resk! An' him a man 'at vallies an' 'spects a hawse too!"

With which observation the old man prepared to leave the field, his movements being somewhat accelerated by the vindictive scowl that his beloved Jin directed toward him as she advanced on his retreat under the apple tree.

ION CLIFFORD.

The WOMAN ACROSS the WAY

YOU know the Woman Across the Way, of course! In a town of tall and variously peopled houses there is always a Woman Across the Way—nameless—mysterious—a window apparition, framed in lace curtains, with the width of the street as a great gulf fixed between.

There she is at certain set hours and looks out. She may be young or old, dark or fair, smiling or morose, a prim figure of propriety or an arrant coquette, a gay, laughing girl or a lean, sour-visaged spinster with spectacles upon her nose—whoever she is, whatever guise she wears, she is there. She may be one of many women who sit and look out, but always she is the one of them all that you look for and watch and speculate about.

She is like the cuckoo in his clock—she marks time—she is an institution—and when she fails to appear things do not seem to go right, your taste for tobacco is faded and the mellow amber of your whisky and water seems to lack its finest flavor.

If the Woman Across the Way is pretty, so much the better; if she is a friendly soul, and after few or many days of furtive watching on your part and hers across the gulf you fall into the way of exchanging nods and smiles, that is dangerous; for it may well tempt you to solve the riddle, to lift the veil of the mystery, and find out the name and gain other exact knowledge about the Woman Across the Way.

To be properly interesting, the Woman Across the Way must be an unknown quantity, a being whose periodic appearances at the window give the only clue to what she is, a peg to hang theories and imaginings upon, a creature to endow with a fantastic history and exalt into a puzzle. And as long as she is no more than a face framed in a curtained window, or even a figure so framed, all these things are possible; but if you cross the gulf of paving stones, you come at once into the region of facts.

It was Sunday afternoon, and Smith sat at his window and smoked a large pipe and stared out from the mist of the smoke that swirled about his head and clung to his beard. The Woman Across the Way sat in her window and seemed to read—which was a custom she had. Then the small boy came along in the street below and beat upon a tin pan. He was a healthy boy and he beat vigorously and made a fearful din in the Sabbath stillness. And he wore beautiful clean clothes, a white shirt-waist to dazzle the eyes, and yellow curls that had cost his mother much pains. The boy stood under the window of the Woman Across the Way and settled himself to beat long and loud. The woman leaned out of her casement and cried down to him to stop, but he only smiled sweetly up at her and redoubled his efforts.

Kentuckians are gallant men, and Smith was no exception to the rule. He was indignant at such conduct. He was a man of action, too. He reached for a ripe blue plum that lay upon a fruit dish near his hand and let fly at the boy. The large plum went true and found its mark between the shoulder-blades of the boy. And because the plum was soft, it left a great splash of fruit juice upon the clean white shirtwaist. The boy set up a wail and dropped the pan, some tender-hearted passer by wiped away the mark of the projectile as well as might be—and the disturber of the peace went away very disconsolate and weeping bitterly. Then the Woman Across the Way smiled gratefully at Smith, and Smith, who had been chuckling gleefully to himself as the boy's wails ascended to his citadel and greeted his ears, smiled back brightly at the woman while he thoughtfully fingered another plum. Then the woman bowed, and Smith bowed.

That was the beginning. Afterward Smith got so many bright smiles and such friendly nods whenever the woman sat at the window that he yielded to temptation and one day crossed the way. Then he found that the woman could not write her name and did not know "a" from "b" in a printed book.

The book and the lace curtains were only parts of the stage setting got up expressly for Smith's benefit.

an Awakening.

WASH no 'count? Don' say dat, Sah," Uncle Mose was wont to plead. "He's jes' projecin'. Boys will projec', yo' know, Sah. Dey's fo' all de worl' lak calves an' colts an' kittens; w'en dey's young dey kicks up dere heels, den dey steadies down an' chews dere cuds an' pulls dere loads an' ketches dere mice, jes' lak 'sponsible t'ings mus'. Wash he ain' nary bad spot in him, Sah; he don't t'ink, dat's all. W'en his heels git plumb steady on de ground, he'll pull his load shore enough. Yo'll see, Sah."

But in spite of Uncle Mose's—who was not Mose's uncle at all, but his grandfather—sanguine expectations, the boy continued to "projec'." He was now fourteen, and his chief labor seemed to consist in devising ways of eluding chores and school and just punishments. His habitual movements were skulking; and though his eyes danced fearlessly, and his mouth broadened into almost perpetual merriment, he sought rather the solitary paths of the pine woods and Suwanee banks than the more populous lanes and roads of his native Ellaville. There he was apt to be reminded of unfulfilled contracts, stolen melons, decorated doors and fences, and of many other matters which he preferred to let sink into forgetfulness. Of his own family, Uncle Mose was the only one with whom he condescended to fraternize; and this concession was due as much to the fact that the old man excelled him in his chosen pursuits of trapping and fishing, as it did to his being openly sympathetic.

There were few spots inside a radius of ten miles with which Uncle Mose was not familiar, and this familiarity was especially comprehensive in regard to the fishing holes of the Suwanee. Fifty years before he had been a slave boy on a neighboring plantation, stealing off to the river on every possible occasion; and this love for the sport had been the one great pleasure of his life, interrupted only through the score of years which followed his emancipation, during which time he was working hard to provide himself with a home and to fit his children for a future which should be worthy of them as free citizens.

But as they grew up and branched out for themselves he returned more and more to the pleasure of his childhood, until now there was scarcely an afternoon which was not spent in part upon the Suwanee banks. And with accumulating years and stiffening joints his early wanderings up and down the river had narrowed down to a bank beneath a wide-spreading, moss-grown tree, from which he could cast a line into water which experience had taught him was congenial to fish. Here, after the sun had begun to throw shadows to the east, he could generally be found, either alone or in company with Wash.

His son Link, the father of Wash, often accused him of spoiling the boy; and in the secret recesses of his soul the old man sometimes felt the accusation was just, and resolved on an admonitory lecture the next time he should be alone with his grandson. But when that time came, and he realized how like the boy was to his own childhood, the words always died away unspoken.

Link was of a different nature. Born at a momentous crisis of his race, he had seemed to realize something of its importance and possibility. He was hard working, shrewd, more tolerant of faults than of frivolity or carelessness, able to read a little and subscribing for several political papers, narrow in his politics and party, and voting at every opportunity and on every possible pretext. Like many another of his race at that time, he was an example of strong, ambitious manhood, weighted down by a lack of knowledge. Between him and Wash there could be only misunderstanding—apprehension and avoidance on the one side, disappointment and upbraiding on the other. But before an open break came there were rumors of war, its declaration, a call for troops, and then, before the family realized what was happening, Link had volunteered and been accepted, the first to join the immunes from his county.

The day after he left Uncle Mose did not even look toward the river. Wash skulked down and fished under the big tree for a while, then wandered off into the woods to look at his traps. The next day he went to the big tree again, but apparently did not like fishing alone, for he soon hid his pole, and once more wandered off into the woods. And the third day and the fourth were the same; but after eating dinner on the fifth, instead of hurrying out to dig bait, as usual, he looked wistfully and irresolutely at Uncle Mose, and when the old man rose and went out followed him to the truck patch behind the cabin.

"Ain' yo' gwine fishin' no mo', gran'pop?" he asked, disconsolately.

Uncle Mose leaned upon his hoe handle and looked at him benignantly.

"Not till yo' pap gits back, honey," he answered. "Dar's heaps o' wuk roun' dis place now. Yo' pap been do hit mawnin's, an' arter he done git frou wuk at de sawmill nights, an' 'cep'n' I tuk his place hit'll shore fall on yo' mammy, an' she had mo' now den she ought. No, no, honey; yo'll hatter look out fo' de fish an' let de ole man ben' his back over de taters an' inyuns an' t'ings."

The boy dug his heel into the sand.

"I reckon yo' ain' car fo' fishin', nohow, gran'pop," he said, irritably, "if yo' did yo'd fix de wuk some way."

Uncle Mose sank the blade of his hoe among the weeds at his feet.

"I's been fishin', off an' on, more'n fifty yeahs," he said, defensively, "an' yo' ain' more'n ten. Dat means I car' fo' hit five times more'n yo'. But we mus'n' leabe wuk fo' good times, honey. I mout fix de truck patch wuk, lak yo' say; but dar's odder t'ings. I aim to he'p yo' mammy 'bout her chickens an' washin' an' housewuk. She ain' strong lak she mout be."

Wash dug his heel deeper into the sand and sniffed. As he heard it, a sudden hardness came into the old man's eyes.

"An' dar's anudder t'ing," he continued, leaning again upon his hoe handle and looking straight at Wash. "I aim to chop an' pile up a heap o' nice wood fo' yo' mammy. She hab to go out un'er de trees mos' ebery day to pick up bits o' stick an' bark an' chips to kin'le her fire, 'case dey ain' not'in roun' de woodpile 'cep'n' big sticks w'ich yo' pap brung an' w'ich ain' chop up. I aim to cut hit all an' pile hit 'gains de do', whar hit'll be handy fo' yo' mammy. No, no, honey; I caynt go fishin', nohow. Yo' mus' do de fishin' yo'se'f now."

Wash dropped his gaze to the ground, an unusual thing for him. But, then, the wood cutting was one of the chores he so studiously shirked.

"I's gwine wuk hard w'en I's bigger," he muttered, deprecatingly. "My mammy say boys mus' make mos' o' dere playtime. W'en I's a man I's gwine wuk hard lak my pap, an'—an' be a soger," for, in spite of their antagonism, Wash regarded his father as embodying all that was manly and heroic.

"Yo'n nebber be lak yo' pap," Uncle Mose said; "he study an' wuk hard w'en he's a boy. Yo' mo' lak ole ragged Jake"; then his gaze dropped in sudden abashed consciousness of having upbraided his favorite; and if the boy had waited a moment longer he would have heard the most abject apology and a contrite, "Don' yo' min', honey; hit's jes' de ole man a talkin'. Yo's a good boy, a shore 'nough good boy."

But Wash did not hear. He was speeding toward the woods, with dim eyes and heaving breast. He like disreputable Jake, the scoff of the entire community! If his father or any of those who were accustomed to upbraid him had said the words, he would not have remembered them a minute after they were spoken; but Uncle Mose, who had never scolded him in all his life before, and from whom a harsh word could not be wrung except by direful provocation! The words were true. He knew it, even while combatting them in impotent anger and wrath. And they stung and lashed him to the big tree, to his traps, to a spot in a dense thicket where he lay for a full hour picking vindictively at the leaves, and finally to his bed in the loft. He not to be like his father, when everybody said he was growing up big and strong and would some time be his very image! And this was his last thought when far in the night he fell asleep, with two big tears still undried on his black cheeks.

The next morning Uncle Mose's first thought was of reconciliation with Wash. But the boy was not in his bed, nor in the kitchen below, and only when he went to the door and heard a faint click, clicking, from the truck patch did he understand that Wash was digging bait for an unusually early start. Shuffling in the direction of the sound, the old man stopped at the corner of the cowshed in sudden, incredulous amazement; for there was the boy, not digging bait, as he had supposed, but hoeing potatoes.

Wash looked up with an odd smile on his good-natured face.

"Yo' better go he'p mammy wid her chickens, gran'pop," he commented, not even pausing to rest on his hoe handle as he spoke, but working vigorously; "I finish dese taters."

Then, as the old man opened his mouth without seeming able to make a sound, the boy continued: "I t'ink 'bout what yo' say, gran'pop, an' I's gwine be lak pop, an' I ain' gwine be lak ole Jake. An' I reckon yo' right 'bout mammy. I ain' nebber notis befo', but dis mawnin' I 'low she do look porely. W'en dese taters is done, I's gwine chop dat wood an' do lots odder t'ings. Now, yo' batter go 'long, gran'pop, 'case I's in a hurry."

A week later there was not a weed left in the truck patch, not a stick of wood that was uncut, and not a chore about the place that was in urgent need of being done. Uncle Mose was acquiring a chronic habit of rubbing his hands, mammy was smiling to herself almost continually, and Wash grinned even while his hands were being blistered by the unaccustomed tools. And then one day, at mammy's instigation, Uncle Mose and Wash made a compact. It was to spend every Saturday afternoon under the big tree on the Suwanee.

FRANK H. SWEET.

Four of a Kind.

A MAN from "Down East" sojourned for a few days at a reasonably cheap boarding house in the city.

He became tired of the monotony of the table fare and complained to a newly made acquaintance. His friend told him of another boarding house which he thought would just suit, and stated that they served four kinds of meat daily, and every day.

The Down-Easter made the change, and after a few days' trial of the new place changed again.

The friend who had recommended the house inquired in astonishment why he had left it.

"Didn't like the fare," was the answer.

"Didn't they give you four kinds of meat a day, as I told you they would?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, what was the matter? Wasn't that meat enough?"

"Enough, I guess; but I didn't like the kinds."

"What were they?"

"Ram, lamb, sheep meat, and mutton."

To praise the golden rod, I fain would pause,
For while it daubs and streaks the afterglow
And makes the frenzied poet kick and throw
The Dorian fit that heralds his applause,
It tells me soon my undertogs of gauze
And "Panama" and "ducks" must bob and blow
Upon Time's peg, and I must shovel snow,
And fight the plumber in the righteous cause
Of liberty, so precious and so dear.
If I its subtle meaning read aright,
I'll strive for coal and have no time to snooze
In three brief moons, though now the quail I hear,
And sip, on Helicon's most rosy height,
The cooling crystal of the berried booze.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

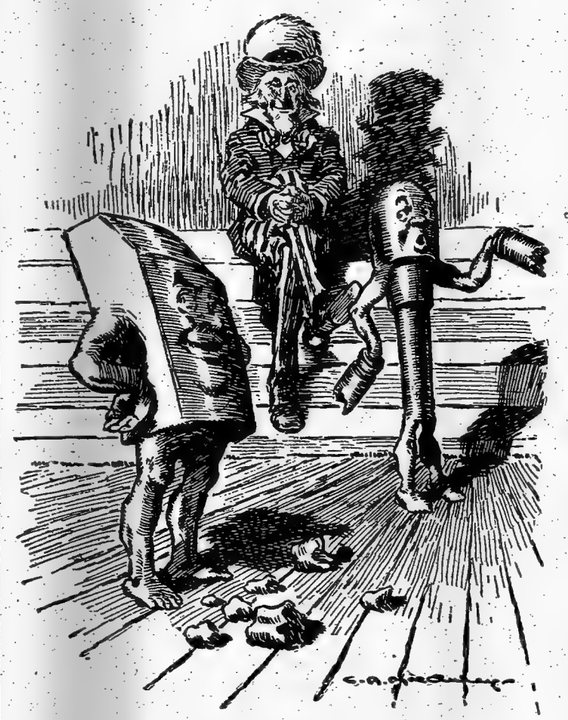

ARMOR PLATE AND PROJECTILE

Maintain an endless conflict, in which, at present, Armor Plate appears to have a trifle the better of the argument.

SIMPKINS had ideas, but none of them seemed to be worth much. At least they had brought him in very little revenue, and if revenue is not the test of value what is?

Every now and then Simpkins would think of something new, and if it didn't happen to be supplanted in his mind by something newer he would exploit it. He had exploited a good deal, off and on, and yet success seemed to elude him.

Unlike most persons who have ideas Simpkins was never discouraged. Probably that was because his ideas were not grand, all-absorbing ones, such as occur only once or twice in a lifetime, but simply—well, notions that come and go like waves lapping on a beach.

Simpkins was not rich, but he had desires that way. That was one of the reasons why he had so many ideas. He was always planning schemes which seemed to hold out possibilities of wealth, and the ideas were notions intended to help him along.

Reading some country papers one day—which had been brought back by the boarder who had been away on his holidays—Simpkins was struck by the number of advertisements of persons who dealt in the future—readers of horoscopes, interpreters of signs, decipherers of palms. The advertisements generally read something like this:

> YOUR HOROSCOPE CAST.
> Send us the date of your birth, (day, month, and year,) and we will tell you what you may expect in life. Careful readings made by the most expert interpreters of the Science of the Occult. Any three questions you may ask will be answered for a nominal charge of 12 cents—ten cents and a postage stamp—and a full reading given for a fee of $1.

Here seemed to be something new, and Simpkins determined to look into it. Not that he wished his own future told, interesting as that might be, but he thought that perhaps he could make something out of telling others. Evidently there was money in it, else why would so many be engaged in the business? True, the fees looked a little small. Still, in the aggregate, they might mount up, and anyway he must take conditions as he found them.

So Simpkins set himself to the study of the occult. He paid daily visits to the Astor Library and searched through old tomes on the influences of the heavens. For he was honest—in a way—was Simpkins, and he had no notion of taking money without giving some return.

Having thus at length versed himself in the science of horoscopy, Simpkins inserted advertisements in the rural papers. They were very much like those which had attracted his own attention, and offered to answer three questions for 10 cents, an unlimited number for a dollar, and soon Simpkins was doing a brisk business. From the data in the letters he was casting horoscopes and reading futures with a zeal and an enthusiasm proportioned to the prospect of much wealth and the temporary novelty of the occupation. Incidentally Simpkins was becoming interested in his correspondents—particularly those of the fair and gentle sex. They wrote such confiding, candid letters, full of little confidences and tender pleadings, that the sympathetic heart of Simpkins was touched. Here was one, for instance, which reached him on the very first day of his new enterprise:

> My Dear Mr. Simpkins: I inclose you at once $1 for a complete reading, not waiting to test your abilities, of which I have every confidence, by a preliminary three questions. I have for some time been contemplating the subject of matrimony. Let me hasten to add that as yet my affections are centred on no one. The point on which I wish to consult you is this: At the time of my birth the planet Jupiter was ascendant. (I have been told this at least.) Jupiter having thus influenced my nativity, I suppose I have a "jovial" nature—indeed, I am sure of it. Now, what kind of a husband ought a "jovial" girl to have? The reason I am so anxious for disinterested advice—as yours must be—is that I am possessed of considerable wealth in my own right, and fear that some of my suitors may not be uninfluenced by mercenary motives. Very sincerely yours,
> AMELIA R. DOBSON.

Here was something which gave Simpkins another of those ideas for which, as has been stated, he was famous. Why not himself try to win the fair—but here is the letter itself which he wrote in reply:

> My Dear Miss Dobson: I have read your letter with interest, and have made a careful examination of the influences which prevailed at the time of your nativity. You are quite correct in saying that the planet Jupiter was in a preponderant position, and that your nature should therefore be a pleasant and amiable one—"jovial," in fact. To be happily married your husband should be, I should say, of medium build and fairly tall, light, rather than dark, complexion, about five, even six, years your senior; and of a disposition not radically different from your own. As you are wealthy, the chances of a happy marriage would be greatly augmented were your husband to be comparatively poor. I am yours very truly, &c.

In which description those who knew Simpkins could not fail to recognize that astrologer himself, even to the last particular of being poor.

By just what steps Simpkins ultimately succeeded in obtaining the acquaintance of Miss Dobson it is not necessary to relate. Let it be stated, though, that when the acquaintance came it was in an altogether proper form, and that Simpkins was regularly introduced by a mutual friend, though the friendship, it is true, was not of long standing.

Now, Simpkins, though an astrologer, was also a diplomatist, and he had no intention that Miss Dobson should connect him with the Simpkins whom she had consulted with regard to a suitable husband. So he refrained from mentioning the little circumstance, and as for talking about horoscopes, why, had the subject been mentioned he would have pretended not to know what the term meant.

Miss Dobson was an altogether pleasant and rather attractive young lady, and Simpkins soon found that he was beginning to like her quite apart from any mercenary considerations of her wealth. So he became a frequent visitor at the Dobson house, and having in the meantime experienced some twinges of conscience regarding the morality of accepting money for casting horoscopes had gradually abandoned the occult entirely.

Things in this way were proceeding swimmingly, and Simpkins's latest idea gave promise of at last being worth something. Miss Dobson apparently was not indifferent to her new acquaintance—perhaps it was because she recognized in him the physical qualities pointed out to her by the soothsayer—light complexion, slim, fairly tall, poor.

It may have been because of this interest which she took in him that Miss Dobson one evening asked Simpkins:

"Mr. Simpkins, in what month were you born?"

And Simpkins, unsuspectingly, and following his custom of speaking the truth when there seemed to be no reason not to, replied: "September."

"September!" echoed Miss Dobson. "The month of Saturn! Why, you must be of a saturnine nature, Mr. Simpkins. My, my, how unfortunate! Do you always feel gloomy? Do you know, I consulted an astrologer a short time ago, and he told me I needed the society of some one cheerful. I was almost beginning to think that you were cheerful, but I must have been mistaken."

And Simpkins, protesting that there was nothing in signs, and that astrology was a myth, realized that his case was hopeless.

Next week Simpkins had a brand-new idea. He is working on it now. It has nothing to do with horoscopes.

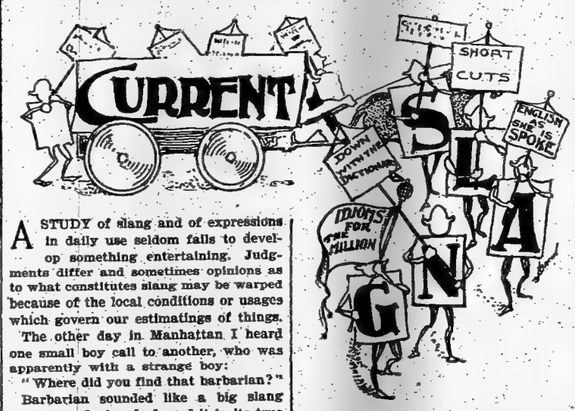

A STUDY of slang and of expressions in daily use seldom fails to develop something entertaining. Judgments differ and sometimes opinions as to what constitutes slang may be warped because of the local conditions or usages which govern our estimatings of things.

The other day in Manhattan I heard one small boy call to another, who was apparently with a strange boy:

"Where did you find that barbarian?"

Barbarian sounded like a big slang word, but the boy had used it in its true sense of alien, foreign, strange, unknown. That is the meaning that it had with the ancient Greeks, who considered all foreigners as their uncivilized and uncouth inferiors, and consequently there was a note of superciliousness in their employment of the word "barbarian." But we have no warrant for supposing it to mean savage and cruel.

The expression "right smart," so frequent in the speech of Southerners, is not such bad English as we of the North suppose. "Right" as an intensive is as old as our spoken language. We say right away and right handy, while the Bible contains the words "right early," and neither of the three is offensive to our ears. Why, then, the horror of right smart? Merely because we are not accustomed to it. Even when used in all sorts of unwarrantable conditions it is no worse than our Northern equivalent of "good deal."

Away down East in the Pine Tree State, where I was reared, one may occasionally hear a person or thing which has become a failure described as "a "gone goose." That is from the Irish language, in which "gan," pronounced gawn, means without, and "gus," pronounced goos, means worth or value. The words are short, sonorous, and easily remembered, therefore some observant Yankees adopted them into the Yankee vocabulary. But in English the abstract noun seemed like a concrete one, and the indefinite article was accordingly prefixed in all its uselessness.

"Forty-rod" is slang that was introduced into Maine by returned Californians. It refers to whisky so vile that it will kill at forty rods' distance—the most common kind in a prohibition State.

The words which are daily misapplied in a manner as bad as slang are so numerous that nobody can count them. Funny instead of strange or queer; audience instead of spectators—one might with equal propriety say listeners, which is identical with audience in definition; transpire instead of happen or occur; since instead of ago, as "a year since"; anxious when the milder word desirous would better express the thought; these are only a few instances conspicuous out of the thousands because of their flagrancy and commonness.

Why money should be "spondulix" is something that I cannot understand. "The needful," "filthy lucre," "the stuff," "dough," "sinews of war," "root of evil," and some others are easily understood and of known origin.

Last Summer a good Methodist minister of my acquaintance was telling about some changes in his parish, and said "double discount" and "a new deal." He was properly horrified to learn that this was the language of the billiard hall and card table. Those gaming terms were borrowed from men who, like everybody else, used the terms familiar in describing entirely different circumstances.

I was shocked once to hear a veterinary surgeon speak of an asthmatic person as "foundered"; and correspondingly amused when a retired sea Captain directed me along a country road and around a corner by telling me to "sail down the channel, tack to port at the buoy, and steer no'th."

A civil engineer described a modern Hercules by calling him "strong as an iron bridge." A popular musician said an aching corn was "singing a good high soprano."

A very remarkable source of slang is the news which in these days of hurry is twice in twenty-four hours furnished us from all the corners of the earth. "Trek," from South Africa, and "hike," from the Philippines, are two recent examples of this.

"Mosey" for move or get out in a hurry also belongs to this class, and has a curious history. From the Latin vado the Spaniard made vamos, (or va-mo-se, pronounced in three syllables,) and carried it to the United States Southwest. The English-speaking settlers and adventurers took up va-mo-se and dropped the first syllable, making it mosey.

The reason why a countryman should speak of the sun as the "old haymaker" needs no explanation to anybody who has ever visited a hayfield.

Another phrase which would sound strange to metropolitan citizens is, "doesn't amount to Hannah Cook," or "isn't worth Hannah Cook." It is common in the State of Maine and the Canadian Province of New Brunswick. Last Summer I was gratified to learn its origin through hearing a man from Passamaquoddy Bay make use of the whole saying: "It doesn't amount to so much as poor old Hannah Cook of Campobello Island." The poverty-stricken and hopeless old woman little imagined that her condition would add a new simile to the language of a million of her follow-creatures.

One-horse as an adjective denoting smallness is in such common use as to have become polite language. Literally one-horse towns are rare. Last year a certain college professor furnished Harper's Magazine an article on educational conditions in the South. He was overnice in his language; "one-horse" seemed coarse to him, so he Latinized it into "monohippic" and actually sent forth that ridiculous verbal monstrosity to readers of this day and generation in the United States.

CROMMETT CLARK.

The Last Resort.

A NEAR relation of the late Baron Munchausen on the maternal side, lineally descended from Ananias and Sapphira, was telling a party of friends about treeing a bull buffalo in one of the great trees of California.

"That story lacks likelihood," remarked the man who knows everything, like so many other men; "the buffalo belongs to the ruminant family, has four or five stomachs, and walks on hoofs. It has no claws at all and could no more climb a tree than a Jersey cow."

"As a general proposition you are right," said the story teller, with perfectly unruffled mien. "But this case was quite exceptional. We were after the buffalo with four of the most vicious dogs that I ever knew. One was a boar hound, one a great dane, one a psovie, or wolfhound, and the other a registered bulldog, with jaws like wrought iron. Well, they brought the buffalo to bay at the foot of the big tree, and pressed him so blamed hard that he just had to climb. That was his only salvation."

He Wanted Limes.

A RECENT visitor to Maine tells of an amusing experience in the "Prohibition State." Anticipating the difficulty of getting things to drink there he took with him an ample supply of "makings" for gin rickeys, all except the limes, which he supposed he could procure anywhere.

The day after arriving at his destination, a small town near the Rangeley Lakes, he went to the only store and asked the clerk if he kept any limes. The clerk thought a moment, and replied, tentatively:

"We've got chloride of lime and quicklime, if those'll do you."

Unlike the Machine.

"Do you think the flying machine will ever be practical?"

"It's hard to say. The idea has been in the air a long time."

ECONOMY (?)

Saving at the Spigot; Wasting at the Bung.

The Game of All Games.

SOCIETY will soon be asking the inevitable question that follows every Summer season, "Did they get in?" It is strictly personal, and it may refer to one family or a set of families, and it is the final summing up of the campaign.

Did they get in? In these days money is not all, and after the money is got the harder task begins. It may be anywhere at all. Often the strategy involves a European expedition, with a rented palace and presentation at some Court or the assistance of titled nobodies who will lease their influence for enough American dollars to keep them comfortable. Or it may be at Newport, in a villa that cost close to a million, or at a hundred other places where riches roll on rubber wheels—and all for the purpose of getting in. Summer and Fall are the best time, for in Winter the gates of social joy close, and those who are not in have to remain outside for doleful months.

No matter what happens after they enter. It's the getting in that is the game of games. Often the "old man" grows weary and says things and goes to his quiet home and reads the quotations. But the campaigners keep up their work until the last minute. If they win they will need larger slices from his millions. If they lose, they return home, put his slippers in the right place, and do all they can to make him happy.

Even the Men Gasped.

I KNOW it's the fashion to score Northern men for street car discourtesy," said the Mere Man to the Southern Gentleman's heated utterances, "and I'm not saying we do not deserve some of the criticism heaped upon us. But we're not the only offenders."

"Do you mean the Southahnahs are boors, Sah?" indignantly asked the Southern Gentleman.

"I don't know, I'm sure," said the Mere Man, reflectively. "I've never been South. Anyway, I'm not talking about something I don't know. I'm speaking now of the actions of the women themselves."

The Southern Gentleman started as though to protest that never could the action of any woman be aught but admirable. But he restrained himself, and his friend continued.

"Coming up in the car to-day," he said, "I noticed a little incident that is food for thought. All the seats were taken. By the way, I did not have one of them; I stood on the rear platform. When we reached a fashionable street in the Seventies the car stopped to take on two passengers. They entered by the front door, and I could see that one of them was elderly and feeble. The younger, a woman about twenty, guided her down the aisle.

"Before they had reached any seats occupied by men, a girl about the age of the one who had just boarded the car promptly rose and tenderly deposited the old lady in the vacant seat. That was a neat thing to do, and some of the men looked ashamed that they had not been quicker to resign their seats. But the odd part came later. When the young woman rose she left a space more than enough for the feeble woman. In fact, with a little crowding there was enough room for both and no need for either standing.

"When the girl with the old lady saw this extra space she calmly dropped into it, utterly ignoring the presence of the one who had risen. It took the car just about a minute to recover from the shock, and then every man with a seat rose and made a rush for the girl who was swinging to a strap. I tell you, it was a regular ovation she got. And the remarks that were made about the other woman were of such a warm character as would have driven her from the car if she had had less assurance. But she sat in the stolen seat as calmly as if she had been deaf, and never once during the trip did she give evidence that she heard the uncomplimentary allusions."

Man's Blushes.

"IF there is any one thing that makes me want to get up and talk right out in meeting it is to hear it said of a man that 'he blushed like a woman,'" said the social philosopher.

"How woman ever gained the reputation of having run up a corner in blushes is beyond my comprehension. Report does her a grave injustice, for as a matter of fact she not only has no monopoly in blushes, but does not make use of the share that properly belongs to her. There are some women, of course, who blush if you even blink an eyelid in their direction, but as a general thing men blush much more readily and more violently than women.

"This is not a random statement that I am making for the purpose of hearing myself talk, but a sober deduction founded on careful observation. For years I have made it a point to study the sexes in moments of embarrassment, and the statistics I have jotted down prove that in nine cases out of ten the average man will fly the red signal of distress much more quickly than the average woman. This holds good in all sorts of situations.

"Crack a joke at a man's expense, he blushes; ply him with awkward questions, he blushes; subject him to some humiliation or let some ludicrous accident befall him in public, and he straightway rivals the boiled lobster in hue. A woman may redden slightly under the same circumstances, but her blush is diluted and perfunctory compared with the brilliant, sunlit glow that suffuses the countenance of man.

"I don't attempt to explain the phenomenon—physiologists and moralists may do that if they can—but merely give the facts for what they are worth, in the hope that the next time a story writer has a crop of blushes to dispose of he will ring a few changes on the old phrase that has done duty for generations and say of the heroine that she 'blushed like a man.'"

Mahomet's Vacation.

MAHOMET, when asked where he would spend his vacation, replied "Mahomet will go to the mountain."

Upon counting his change, however, he found that he was short, so was compelled to stay his two weeks' vacation in the city. Later on he made capital out of the saying and was also enabled to take a trip to the seashore.

On the Coney Island Car.

A ROTUND German who had been looking on the beer when it is amber boarded the Coney Island owl car the other morning. Just before the car started he espied a dealer with the last of a supply of live crabs, which he was trying to get rid of at any price.

"Yah," exclaimed the German, hastily leaving the car, "I buys dose crabs. Den I give dem to my wife an' tell her I been fishing yet. She not tink I stay out too late, already. Yes, no?"

The crabs were placed in a paper bag. The fat German boarded the car, laying the bag beside him on the seat. Then he promptly fell asleep. The crabs staid awake.

While the car was speeding toward Manhattan an unusually severe jolt turned the bag on its side. One by one the crabs crawled out. The biggest one waddled along the seat until it neared the other end, which was occupied by an Irishman who was returning home after a painstaking, but unsuccessful, attempt to drink up all the whisky on Coney Island. The Irishman was sleeping the sleep of the inebriated. His hand hung down on the seat beside him.

The big crab, after a careful examination of the Irishman's hand, decided that it was edible. With due deliberation it took a good grip on the tempting morsel.

Then things began to happen. The Irishman awoke with a howl. But when he cast his eyes on the crabs crawling over the seat and dropping to the floor he momentarily forgot the pain in his hand.

"Howly Mother!" he yelled. "It's seeing things I am. There's devil crabs, and snakes will be next, and then toads an' the pink elefunts. It's never a drop I'll take again if I get over this time. The saints have mercy on a poor man!"

"Ah, fergit it," growled a tough-looking individual on a rear seat. "Youse ain't got de Willies. Dem's real crabs. Can't youse feel de one dat's got his nippers in your paw?"

Between these words of kindly warning and the pain caused by the grip the big crab had on his hand the Irishman suddenly realized that the crabs were real articles and not the weird creations seen by persons who have imbibed too industriously. And he was a very angry Celt. With an oath he tore off the crab clinging to his hand and tossed it out of the car. Then he began kicking the other crabs out of the way. Right here the rotund German awoke.

"Vat? Vat?" he screamed, struggling to his feet, his face purple with rage. "Vat? You kicks mine crabs? I kicks you quick, already."

He did. Irishman and German went to the floor of the car in an exciting mix-up, even for a Coney Island owl car. The conductor and the motorman, aided by the tough individual from the rear seat, finally untangled things and forced the combatants into their seats, threatening them both with arrest if they made any more trouble. The German had rather the worst of the short struggle. But the fate of his crabs, which had been trampled under foot or scattered through the car, seemed to worry him most.

"Vat mine vife say?" he inquired, dolefully, as he tried to pick up some of the battered crabs and replace them in the torn paper bag. "I tells her I stay late catching crabs for her breakfast. Und she look at de crabs, und de torn bag, und mine nose und eye, und she say: 'Yah, you trink beer und fight, but not fish.'

"I vas unlucky yet. Yes? No?" he added, sadly.

Naming the Baby.

IN the Pennsylvania hill country where such first names as Noah, Cain, Ananias, Absalom, Judas, &c., are common, a clergyman who has a circuit in Lehigh County was called a few days ago to officiate at a christening. When he arrived at the woodman's cabin the wife seemed to be in charge of affairs. The baby was in white, and a few of the neighbors, members of the same congregation, had been invited, and were seated under the trees. When the babe was brought out by the parents the clergyman asked:

"With what name shall I christen the child?"

"Nias," promptly answered the wife.

"Nias?" repeated the minister, slightly bothered. "Where did you find such a name?"

"In the Bible," said the wife.

"I guess not," said the preacher, mildly.

"Oh, yes, it's in the Bible," coolly answered the wife. "Ananias is in the Bible. This is a little boy, and we only want to call him Nias, without the Anna."

When Tarquin Fell.

Tarquin the Proud had just purchased the three books from the Sibyl.

"But why," inquired his wife, "did you pay such a fabulous sum for the three, when you refused the original set of nine at the same price?"

With a sheepish look he replied, "Well, she acknowledged that I was handsome, and inserted a full-page halftone of me, free of charge.

Later, he was observed to blush at his own cupidity and hung a sign on the palace door, "No Canvassers Allowed."

A Cheaper Method.

Cato had just finished a speech with the usual words, "Carthage must be destroyed!"

"Why not," suggested a Senator, "capitalize a company and offer to build them a rapid transit subway?"

The Romans were well pleased with the idea, for they realized how thoroughly the city would be devastated. The expense, however, seemed too great, so they sent over Scipio with his army and did a cheap and effectual job.

"OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND."

When Jonah Was His Guest.

Of true conventionalities
The whale was not a flouter;
He made an after-dinner speech,
For he was quite a spouter.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 23, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Aug. 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 23, 2,733,578.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 23, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	66	66⅝	+ 1¼	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	May 26, '02.	½	Q	65	68⅜	65	66¼	122	22,410
8¼	1½	8¼	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6⅜	6¾	— ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	...	3,900
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	18	20	...	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	20	20	20	20	...	325
35	19	34⅛	Aug. 20.	28½	Apr. 11.	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	33¾	34⅜	33½	34⅜	31⅜	13,302
80½	67	92⅜	Aug. 5.	85¼	Jan. 14.	92	92½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91⅞	92½	91½	92	86⅞	966
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	50	51	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	51	51	50½	51	33	530
91½	85	99½	Apr. 22.	86	Feb. 3.	95	98	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	96½	96½	96½	96½	...	29
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 13.	38½	..	+ ½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	38½	39½	38½	38½	...	100
210	170	254½	Aug. 14.	210	Jan. 13.	250	255	— 4¾	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	3¼	SA	250	253½	250	250	197½	500
45	39⅝	62½	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	62	62¼	+ 2	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	60	62¼	60	62	...	19,025
41⅜	25¾	31⅛	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	12	13	+ ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	13	13⅜	12½	13	31⅜	3,286
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	43	45½	— 1	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	44	44⅞	42½	43	62¼	5,963
30¼	5⅛	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23	25	— ¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	24	24½	22¾	24½	...	3,600
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	50	56	...	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	52	52	52	52	...	106
35½	22½	36⅝	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	32⅜	33	+ ⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	33	32	32⅝	32½	7,400
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93½	94½	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93⅜	94	93⅝	94	86½	1,220
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	...	...	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	6¼	400
30	22½	26½	May 26.	21	Jan. 20.	...	...	...	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23½	23	23½	23	28¾	200
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	45¾	Apr. 22.	46¼	46½	— 1⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	47⅜	47⅞	46	46¼	53⅞	6,859
104⅞	88	100⅜	June 23.	93	Apr. 20.	97	97½	...	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97½	97⅞	97¼	97⅛	100½	1,200
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	97	98	— ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	86½	100
153	103½	133¼	Mar. 31.	116⅜	Jan. 6.	132⅜	133	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	131¾	133⅝	131½	133	137½	23,000
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	...	...	+ 6½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,903,400	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	167½	174½	167½	174½	...	5,025
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	145	149	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	145	145	145	145	145	100
21¾	13½	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	14¼	14½	— ½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	15	14⅜	14½	17½	500
82¾	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	77	78½	+ 3	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	77½	77¾	77½	77½	...	100
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95½	July 14.	102½	102⅝	+ 1⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	104	104	102	102⅝	193	1,300
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	69½	70¾	...	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	70	70	52	200
91	42¼	94½	July 26.	74½	Jan. 27.	92⅝	92⅞	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	91⅞	93¼	91⅝	92⅝	70⅜	64,479
108	70	103⅞	July 26.	93½	Jan. 27.	102	102⅝	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	102¼	102⅞	101¾	102	98⅜	10,591
114½	81¾	112¾	July 21.	101	Jan. 14.	109⅞	110	+ ⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,998,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	109¼	110¼	108¾	110	104⅜	47,025
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	93	96	— 2	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	96	96	95	95	94	495
88⅞	55⅞	72⅜	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	66⅜	67	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	66¼	67½	65⅞	66⅝	77⅛	10,250
14⅝	8⅝	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11	12½	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	11	100
...	...	50⅝	June 13.	41	June 5.	50	55	+ 1	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	50	50	50	50	...	100
99	54½	97	May 22.	85¾	Jan. 6.	89	90	— 1	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	91	91	90	90	70⅜	1,400
117½	87	141⅝	May 26.	112¾	Jan. 28.	139⅝	139¾	+ 2¼	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	137⅞	140⅜	137½	139⅜	112¾	54,900
...	...	136½	Aug. 20.	122	May 9.	136¼	137	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific sub. cfts. 2d in. pd.	...	...	.....	..	..	135¼	136½	135½	136½	...	900
196⅝	145⅜	198	Jan. 6.	180½	July 7.	184	186	— 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	184	184	184	184	162½	100
52⅜	29	57⅜	July 18.	45	Feb. 20.	54⅛	54½	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	54	54⅞	53⅜	54⅜	47½	18,750
29½	27	45⅝	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	43⅝	43⅞	+ 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,850	.....	..	..	42⅜	44½	42⅜	43⅜	41	30,320
83¼	72½	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	76	77	— ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	76½	77	76⅞	76⅞	78	2,100
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	34¼	34½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,396,000	.....	..	..	32⅞	33	32⅜	34⅜	23½	70,500
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83⅜	Jan. 22.	89	89¾	...	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	89½	90¼	89½	89¾	82¼	900
50	41	51¾	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 13.	50	50¾	...	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,450,100	.....	..	..	50	51¾	49¾	50	...	10,220
52⅞	23	80	May 7.	49¼	Jan. 14.	74	77	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 20, '02.	1	..	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	38⅜	109
77⅜	58¾	91½	Aug. 19.	75	Jan. 16.	86	91	— ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 20, '02.	2	SA	91	91½	90	90	73½	600
186	134	188⅝	July 25.	160½	Jan. 27.	185¾	186	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,185,900	Apr. 22, '02.	2	SA	185	187⅜	184½	185⅜	147½	30,350
200	175	196½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	193	194	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,662,400	Apr. 22, '02.	3½	SA	193½	194⅞	193	193¾	189½	700
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	241½	243	— 3¼	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2	SA	240	243½	240	240	169½	1,800
175¾	116⅞	200¼	July 26.	152	Jan. 15.	183¼	183½	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	65,644,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	184	184	181¾	183⅝	144⅝	17,693
148⅞	125	170½	Feb. 8.	140	Feb. 4.	162	163	— 1	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,463,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	162	163	162	163	125	300
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15½	Feb. 21.	23½	24	+ 1	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	24⅞	22⅜	23⅜	21½	20,815
57½	28¾	42⅜	Aug. 19.	30¼	Feb. 20.	41½	41½	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	40⅜	42⅞	40½	41⅝	42¼	33,720
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	16½	16¾	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	17	16	16⅝	...	2,800
101	72¼	108⅜	Aug. 8.	95½	Jan. 14.	104½	105¼	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	103½	103½	104½	104½	90¾	1,700
42½	27⅝	84½	May 22.	35	Feb. 10.	73	77	— 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	73	75	74	74	...	200
136½	41⅜	110¼	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	76	76¼	—14½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	90¼	91⅜	73⅜	76	97⅜	186,636
18	6⅝	35⅜	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	33¾	34	+ ½	Colorado Southern.	100	30,993,000	.....	..	..	33	35	33	34	12⅝	15,610
90	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59¼	Jan. 14.	78	78½	— ¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	78¼	78¾	78	78½	56⅞	1,750
28⅜	16¼	53½	Aug. 20.	28	Jan. 14.	51½	51⅝	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	51⅞	53½	51⅝	51⅝	26¾	12,600
25½	12¼	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14⅜	Jan. 17.	20	21	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....	..	..	21	21¼	19½	21¼	21	1,700
180	168½	186	Jan. 23.	152	Apr. 15.	168	172	+ 8⅜	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,300	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	166	165	165	165	...	100
247	197	230⅜	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	222¾	223	+ ⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,400	June 16 '02.	2	Q	222½	225¾	222¾	223¾	227½	8,000
124	93¼	126⅞	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	122½	123½	+ ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	121½	122	121½	122	119	800
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	33⅜	33½	+ 1⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425	.....	..	..	31⅝	33⅜	61½	33⅜	...	5,522
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81⅜	July 31.	84¼	84½	+ 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,085,530	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	84¼	84½	83¾	84½	...	2,205
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	178	179	— ¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	178½	180	178	178⅝	169¾	3,700
258	188¼	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	276	278	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 21, '02.	1½	Q	276	276	276	276	230	249
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	49⅝	49⅝	+ 4½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	44¼	51⅜	44¼	49⅝	45¼	165,200
103¾	80	96⅜	Aug. 21.	88¾	May 19.	95¼	95½	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	93¼	96⅜	93¼	95¼	94	42,700
45	18	33⅝	July 11.	32½	Jan. 31.	51½	52½	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	51½	53¼	51½	52	38½	3,100
135	130	150	June 7.	132	Aug. 13.	135	145	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	765,500	Aug. 1, '02.	..	A	134	134	134	134	...	12
92	72½	90	July 18.	65	May 8.	...	...	+ ½	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	...	400
17	14½	23⅞	May 2.	13	Feb. 3.	22½	23	— ⅝	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	22	23¾	22	22½	...	29,220
46¾	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	42½	42¾	+ ⅜	Detroit Southern pf.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	42⅞	42	42⅜	...	8,100
82	73	87	July 31.	75	June 24.	86¼	86⅝	— ⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	87	87	86½	86½	82	2,510
10⅛	6⅞	10	Feb. 3.	4	Aug. 16.	...	...	...	Distilling Co. of America.	100	17,154,981	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	7⅝	50
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜	Distilling Co. of America tr. cts.	...	27,487,280	.....	..	..	4	5⅞	4	5½	...	9,730
34½	23¼	42⅝	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	...	...	— 1⅞	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	9,293,814	.....	..	..	33½	33½	33½	33⅝	28	100
...	...	37⅛	Aug. 23.	31⅜	Aug. 19.	37¼	37⅜	+ 3	Distilling Co. of American pf. tr. cfts.	...	20,233,356	.....	..	..	33½	37⅛	31⅝	37¼	...	9,895
12½	4½	19⅜	Aug. 23.	10	Jan. 15.	19¼	19¾	+ 2½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅜	19¾	17⅜	19¾	11	19,370
22½	13⅜	35⅞	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	33¾	34	+ 3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30½	34½	30½	34	19¼	14,120
45½	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	40⅜	56¾	+ 1⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,378,000	.....	..	..	39⅜	40⅜	39	40⅜	42⅜	97,000
75	59⅜	75⅜	Jan. 2.	65⅜	May 19.	69⅜	69⅞	+ ⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	68⅜	69⅞	68⅜	69⅞	71	12,725
62⅜	39⅛	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	56⅛	56¾	+ 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	53¼	56¾	53¼	56¼	56½	3,450
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	67⅜	68	+ 6½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	¾	..	62	67⅜	62	67⅜	56½	2,625
95	51	104⅝	Feb. 27.	82	May 20.	92	93	+ 1⅜	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,294,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	92	93	92	93	...	840
36	17	64	Aug. 23.	30	Jan. 2.	63	63¾	+ 5¼	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	58½	64	58½	63¾	...	2,000
...	...	101¼	May 23.	98½	June 20.	100	102	+ ¼	**General Chemical Co.** pf.	100	9,416,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	101¼	101½	101½	101½	...	100
230⅝	183½	234	Apr. 9.	181¾	July 28.	186	188	+ 2	General Electric Co.	100	41,945,800	July 15, '02.	2	Q	185	188½	184½	187	265½	2,834
...	...	64	July 24.	40	May 17.	59	59½	— 2	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	60¼	60½	59½	59½	...	1,800
...	...	106⅝	Aug. 1.	92	May 20.	103¼	104	— 2	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	103	103¾	103¼	103¾	...	1,111
208	167½	197½	Aug. 20.	181½	Mar. 5.	195½	196	+ 3⅜	Great Northern pf.	100	123,870,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	192½	197½	192½	196¾	186⅜	4,100
75½	40½	106	Aug. 8.	68	Jan. 15.	100½	101¼	— ¾	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	102	103	100	101	53¾	5,050
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81½	Jan. 14.	93½	94	+ ¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	94¼	94¼	94	94¼	76¾	425
154⅝	124	171¼	Aug. 8.	137	Jan. 14.	168⅜	168⅞	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	78,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	168¾	169⅞	167⅞	168⅝	146½	17,800
28	18½	22⅝	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	21	21½	...	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '02.	1	..	21	21½	20¾	21	25⅞	4,100
81¼	60	77¼	Jan. 4.	72⅝	June 24.	74	75	+ ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,839,700	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅝	78	6000
100¼	54⅞	99	Apr. 29.	53	June 4.	...	...	+ 1½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	68	69¼	68	69¼	92½	300
11	5½	20	Aug. 18.	6½	Jan. 22.	15	18	+ 5	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	14½	20	14¼	17	7½	5,800
51	35	65	May 17.	45	Jan. 14.	61½	68	+ 5	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	61	65	61	65	...	617
49	24½	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	52½	53	— ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,597,580	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53¼	53½	52½	52½	43¾	155
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87¼	Jan. 13.	91⅞	92	...	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	86	12
43⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	50⅝	51½	+ 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	50	51⅝	49½	51	40	18,350
87½	48	90⅜	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	87	87½	— ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	87½	88½	87½	87½	75	2,725
41	21	50¼	Aug. 14.	33¾	Jan. 25.	49	50	+ ½	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	49¼	50½	49¼	50½	32¼	400
81¾	77½	83	Aug. 1.	86⅜	Jan. 2.	...	...	...	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	85⅜	86	85	86	...	3,200
25	13½	38⅝	Aug. 21.	19	Jan. 15.	37⅜	37½	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,063,500	.....	..	..	36½	39⅝	35¾	37⅝	20	31,300
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	59½	60⅜	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	59⅜	61	59¾	60¼	42	5,100
18½	5⅞	40⅜	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	34	35	— ½	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	35½	35½	35	35	...	300
76¼	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 16.	65	67	+ 1⅜	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	65½	66¾	65½	66⅜	33	200
90	67	91½	May 2.	78⅜	Jan. 15.	85	87	— ½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	86½	86⅞	85½	85½	78	700
111⅜	76	139½	Aug. 20.	102½	Jan. 27.	135⅛	135¾	+ 3⅝	**Louisville & Nashville.**	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	152	159½	151¾	155⅝	106½	180,500
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	13½	15¼	— ½	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	...	100
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	134⅞	135	+ ½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	134¼	135⅝	134	134⅝	128⅜	19,325
...	...	134½	July 23.	108½	May 19.	128½	127½	— ¾	Met. Sec. Co., 1st in. paid.	...	...	.....	..	..	127	128	126⅞	128¼	...	5,450
177	150	174.	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	147	147½	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	32,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	147⅜	148	147	147	169⅝	2,240
41	27	41	Jan. 3.	38	Feb. 1.	37½	39	...	Met. West Side El., Chi.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	39	39	39	39	...	100
30	12¾	31½	Mar. 31.	25⅞	Jan. 15.	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,963,100	.....	..	..	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞	25½	9,700
180	107	192	Apr. 20.	150	Mar. 24.	174	...	...	Michigan Central.	100	18,738,000	July 29, '02.	2	SK	164	164	164	164	...	23
111¼	87½	115	pf. 19.	106	Jan. 22.	113	113½	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	113	113¾	113	113¼	106¼	2,400
124½	101¾	127¾	Apr. 28.	118½	Jan. 22.	125	126½	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	126	126	126	126	116	110
36½	15	74¾	Aug. 23.	36½	Jan. 2.	73	74	+ 8¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	65¼	74¾	65½	73¼	36½	28,125
94⅞	49	137	Aug. 23.	90	Jan. 14.	137	137½	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	132	137	132	137	74½	2,100
45½	15	32⅝	Aug. 20.	24	Mar. 31.	32¼	32⅝	+ 11.	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	31⅝	32⅝	31⅜	32⅝	25½	18,600
89⅝	37	65½	Aug. 23.	51	Jan. 13.	65¼	65⅜	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	63¾	65¾	63¼	65¼	57½	15,700
124¼	69	119⅝	Aug. 15.	99⅞	Mar. 11.	116¾	116⅞	— ¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	70,050,200	July

...w of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 23, 1902.—Continued.

Sales for Week	Range for Year 1902. Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Sales for Week.	Range Since Jan. 1, 1902. Low.	High.
	119½	122⅝	Apr. 29.	96	Jan. 28.	122½	125	+ 2½	North American	100	11,356,700	.....	..	..	124½	124⅝	122¾	124⅝	100	500	
	83	78¼	Aug. 20.	67¼	June 23.	74½	78	+ 1⅝	**Pacific Coast**	100	4,809,600	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	76¼	78¼	74¼	78½	...	7,300	
	82	84	Aug. 20.	78	July 18.	80	83	+ 2½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	80	84	80	83	69½	4,300	
	39¾	49⅜	Mar. 10.	37½	May 17.	43	44	+ 3½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. '01.	1½		41	44⅞	41	44	41	15,200	
	135⅞	151⅝	July 22.	147	Jan. 14.	160⅝	161	+ 1¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	204,572,200	May 20, '02.	2	SA	159½	161¼	159¼	161	147¼	62,262	
	107	114	July 23.	96¾	Jan. 9.	104½	104⅝	— ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	100	52,966,700	May 24, '02.	1½	Q	103⅝	105	103⅝	104⅝	103½	6,700	
50	14⅝	47⅛	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	41	42	— 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				42	42	41	41	28½	300	
61	57	103	July 25.	90¼	Jan. 7.	97	98	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,847,000	Aug. 13, '02.	1½	SA	96	96	96	97	75	1,600	
2,700	119¾	193¾	Aug. 4.	125¼	Aug. 4.	191½	....	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	12,714,950	July 5, '02.	1¾	Q	194½	194½	194½	194½	..	13	
62	30	51⅞	Aug. 22.	33	Jan. 14.	51⅝	51½	+ 3	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 23, '02.	1		45½	51½	45½	51½	42½	17,900	
25	72¾	89	Apr. 28.	52¾	Feb. 4.	87½	88¼	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	86	88¼	86	88¼	84	1,620	
20	205½	250	Apr. 29.	215	Jan. 13.	240	245	..	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	Q	245	245	245	245	208½	200	
	...																				
	...	34½	Apr. 29.	24	Apr. 16.	32	32½	+ 1⅝	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	31	32½	31	32½	...	3,850	
	...	89	Aug. 12.	80	Apr. 1.	88	88½	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 30, '02.	1¾	Q	88	88½	88	88½	...	200	
23	24½	69⅝	July 17.	52½	Mar. 10.	67⅜	68	+ 1½	Reading	50	69,900,000				66¾	69⅝	66¾	67¾	44⅞	74,600	
2,700	62	97⅝	July 17.	79¾	Mar. 10.	96⅝	97	+ ⅛	Reading 1st pf.	50	29,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	96	96	96	96	77½	2,250	
64½	36	74½	Aug. 22.	60	Jan. 14.	74	74½	+ 1	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	72¾	74½	72¾	74	55¾	16,850	
24	11⅜	21½	Aug. 23.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	21¼	21¾	+ 2⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				19½	21¾	19	21½	21½	38,943	
62	55¾	78½	Aug. 23.	68	Jan. 16.	78¾	79	+ 2	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,308,900	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	77	79¾	76¾	78¾	76¾	9,510	
18	25¾	29⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	19¼	21½	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18,941,700	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	20	21½	19	21	31	1,600	
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	69½	70	+ 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,951,400	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	69	70	69	70	79	600	
15⅝	7⅛	24	Mar. 10.	12	Jan. 14.	23½	23⅝	+ 1⅞	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				22	23¾	22	22⅝	12½	12,700	
73⅝	55	79	Aug. 20.	62	Feb. 6.	76¼	76⅝	+ 5⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	1½	SA	73⅝	76	73½	76⅛	66½	16,300	
36	17	37⅞	Aug. 23.	27	Jan. 6.	37	37½	+ 9½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	34	37⅞	34	37	..	9,300	
69⅝	21½	80½	July 31.	53⅜	Jan. 2.	79½	80½	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	37,408,700	.....	..	..	80¼	81	79	79¾	42¼	4,000	
92	75	90	July 30.	82½	July 19.	87	88½	— 8	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	86	88	86	88	..	100	
76¾	63¾	80⅝	July 30.	70½	May 5.	77	77½	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	77	77¾	77	77	65	2,175	
39¾	16	39	Aug. 13.	24½	Mar. 6.	38⅜	38½	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	38⅜	38⅝	37½	38½	31½	28,860	
71	41½	78½	Aug. 23.	55¼	Mar. 5.	78½	79	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	77	79¼	76¾	79	64½	28,945	
91	51½	90	Aug. 22.	29½	June 23.	49½	50	+ 5	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	45¼	50	44½	50	30½	7,240	
86	65½	87¼	Aug. 22.	80¼	May 19.	86½	87⅝	+ 3¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	86	87½	84½	87¼	80	700	
29⅞	20	77¼	Aug. 23.	58	Jan. 15.	76½	77	+ 4¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	72¼	77¼	71¾	76¾	60	328,410	
18⅞	15	41⅜	Aug. 21.	31⅞	Jan. 27.	40⅜	40⅝	+ 1	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	40	41¾	39½	40⅝	33⅝	142,715	
99⅝	90¾	96½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	97¼	97½	— ⅛	Southern Railway pf.	100	99,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	97¼	98¾	97¼	97¾	86¾	7,119	
	...	92½	July 19.	90	May 22.	92	....	+ ¼	Southern Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	100	4,932,600	Apr. 1, '02.	1	SA	92½	92½	92½	92¼	...	100	
8⅝	8½	6⅝	Apr. 28.	4	Jan. 10.	7½	7⅝	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	6	10	
72⅝	49⅝	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	69⅝	70	+ 1⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		67⅜	70¼	67½	69¼	67½	48,660	
52⅞	23½	54	Aug. 21.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	53	53¼	+ 2½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	50¾	54	50½	53½	45	26,700	
35½	10⅝	32½	Aug. 18.	18½	Jan. 21.	30½	31	+ 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	.....	..	..	31	32½	28½	30¾	22½	27,475	
30	28	45⅝	Aug. 22.	35	Jan. 15.	48½	49¼	+ 1⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	47¼	48	46	48⅝	35½	29,870	
109⅞	95⅝	129⅞	Aug. 22.	107	Jan. 20.	127½	128	+ 1⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	125½	129⅞	125½	129⅝	100	2,500	
15⅝	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	14½	15¼	— 3⅜	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	13	200	
77⅝	66	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	79½	81	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	73	100	
137	76	110⅝	July 28.	98¾	Feb. 28.	109⅝	109½	+ 1⅛	Union Pacific	100	104,079,200	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	108¼	109½	107⅝	109⅝	104½	94,075	
94	81¾	94½	July 25.	86⅝	Mar. 6.	92⅝	93	+ ⅜	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	92	93	92	92⅝	90⅝	6,800	
...	...	13⅜	May 6.	10½	May 12.	12	12½	+ ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				11⅞	12	11½	12	...	3,000	
56	...	47	May 1.	42	May 19.	45	46	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '02.	1		46½	46½	45	45	...	1,800	
...	...	44⅝	Mar. 8.	30	Aug. 11.	30	34½	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	9,518,800	July 1, '02.	1	Q	32½	33¾	31	32	...	1,000	
...	...	68	Mar. 6.	58	Aug. 19.	57	58	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	60	60	58	59	...	700	
100	54	139⅜	Aug. 22.	97	Jan. 2.	133½	139⅝	+ 7¾	United States Express	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	135	139⅝	134	139⅝	80	2,808	
16⅝	7⅜	14⅝	Apr. 3.	11⅛	Feb. 20.	13½	13¾	+ ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300	.....	..	..	13	13¾	12⅜	13¾	14	5,465	
88⅝	66½	87½	Aug. 21.	70⅝	Jan. 21.	86⅞	87	+ ¾	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	87	87⅞	86⅞	87	83⅝	2,404	
24	12½	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	16	16⅜	— ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,068,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	16¼	16½	16	16	20½	400	
95	24	40⅝	Jan. 7.	28⅜	June 19.	41	41⅝	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,496,280	June 30, '02.	1	Q	40½	41⅝	40⅜	41	44½	110,855	
101⅜	69	97⅜	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	90½	90¾	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90½	90⅞	89⅞	90¼	94½	33,183	
72	51	76⅝	Apr. 23.	60	Jan. 18.	66⅞	67	+ ⅛	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	66	66¾	66⅝	66⅝	56⅝	6,400	
28	11⅛	33⅜	Aug. 20.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	33¼	33⅜	+ 1½	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅞	33⅜	31⅞	33⅜	22⅝	2,500	
46½	23⅝	49	Aug. 20.	41½	Jan. 13.	48	48½	+ ½	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	49	47⅝	48¼	41½	29,850	
100⅝	81	95⅝	Aug. 23.	84⅜	July 10.	95¾	95⅞	+ 2⅝	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	93	95⅞	91¾	95⅞	93¾	205,474	
152	145	239½	Apr. 9.	169½	Jan. 15.	220	221	..	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	219	220	219	220	..	900	
22	11⅜	27⅛	Aug. 22.	17	Jan. 27.	27¼	27½	+ 2⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				24⅝	27⅝	24	27⅝	19⅛	24,670	
90⅝	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	64	64½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900	.....	..	..	63½	64½	63½	64½	53	2,800	
73	24	40⅝	Aug. 22.	28	Jan. 17.	40¼	40⅝	+ 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,988,500	.....	..	..	38¾	40⅝	38	40⅜	32⅝	10,200	
28	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19¼	Jan. 30.	29½	30	+ 1¼	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	28¼	31	26¼	29¾	21½	63,900	
49⅝	38½	56⅜	Aug. 20.	39½	Jan. 24.	54½	55½	+ 3	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	51⅝	56⅝	51⅝	55	43	41,000	
									SILVER.												
65½	59⅝	65⅝	Mar. 12.	52⅝	June 30.	....	....	+ ⅛	Bullion certificates	...	.....	.....	..	..	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	...	10,000	

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 23, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$290,100.00	$2,800.00	$9,500	$34,100.00	.....	$151,100.00
Colonial	100,000	2,028,300.00	55,000.00	146,300	131,500.00	$100,000.00	2,205,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,947,000.00	162,000.00	100,000	184,000.00	3,000.00	2,945,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	565,712.00	24,375.00	35,400	38,553.00	.....	576,140.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,719,800.00	112,300.00	50,800	194,900.00	.....	1,930,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,498,424.85	8,319.14	103,822	152,041.85	46,350.00	1,689,455.31
Hamilton	200,000	1,857,300.00	87,900.00	81,300	236,700.00	5,000.00	1,939,900.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,112,097.00	6,400.00	49,500	105,100.00	300.00	1,057,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,318,500.00	143,800.00	78,000	272,900.00	53,100.00	2,388,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,694,302.51	92,779.72	142,485	161,559.15	.....	1,733,759.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,592,129.00	27,490.00	132,740	268,616.00	157,500.00	1,824,794.00
Plaza	100,000	2,826,000.00	87,000.00	208,000	190,600.00	.....	2,837,500.00
Riverside	100,000	937,929.25	18,023.33	70,019	71,480.34	.....	937,152.39
State	100,000	5,062,000.00	333,000.00	166,000	134,000.00	108,000.00	5,468,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,498,000.00	34,000.00	175,000	131,000.00	.....	1,809,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,174,500.00	48,000.00	115,000	62,100.00	38,500.00	1,343,000.00
Union Square	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	2,146,200.00	250,000.00	57,700	39,500.00	.....	1,255,100.00
Varick	100,000	736,400.00	1,800.00	54,300	82,100.00	400.00	718,600.00
Washington	100,000	756,100.00	39,425.00	19,258	76,224.00	29,123.00	770,134.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	427,690.00	7,510.00	7,022	57,008.00	.....	305,677.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,587,300.00	67,300.00	148,400	187,000.00	7,800.00	1,703,600.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,462,126.00	12,062.00	80,310	134,979.00	136,466.00	1,571,968.00
Broadway	100,000	1,653,300.00	13,912.00	125,000	219,800.00	.....	1,529,000.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,475,300.00	79,800.00	59,900	117,100.00	67,900.00	1,510,200.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	325,560.00	7,300.00	39,500	40,200.00	21,000.00	336,900.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	774,200.00	28,800.00	25,000	68,200.00	11,500.00	715,100.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,915,900.00	328,600.00	101,100	418,100.00	.....	3,325,600.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,775,900.00	212,300.00	183,500	299,000.00	20,000.00	4,627,600.00
Merchants'	100,000	929,314.00	9,382.00	62,200	82,229.00	.....	856,495.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,073,000.00	200,000.00	264,000	635,000.00	50,000.00	4,422,000.00
National City	300,000	2,919,000.00	90,000.00	222,000	564,000.00	40,000.00	3,258,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,095,622.45	57,577.70	41,498	143,746.99	50,000.00	1,013,111.56
People's	100,000	1,267,900.00	48,800.00	77,400	33,700.00	51,200.00	1,308,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	527,650.00	8,791.00	42,861	68,777.00	51,275.00	537,419.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,629,200.00	93,450.00	2,500	224,300.00	50,000.00	767,600.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	995,201.00	6,687.00	17,617	55,542.00	8,545.00	961,666.00
Union	200,000	1,302,400.00	42,100.00	84,300	69,700.00	118,300.00	1,255,600.00
Wallabout	100,000	793,100.00	35,050.00	27,400	60,200.00	38,850.00	786,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	567,300.00	17,500.00	22,615	66,000.00	13,000.00	634,700.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	719,600.00	46,900.00	12,000	145,300.00	.....	731,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,513,300.00	253,800.00	308,400	1,592,800.00	829,300.00	6,499,400.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,294,644.00	74,715.00	69,346	221,944.00	44,886.00	1,810,234.00
Second National	250,000	1,198,000.00	73,400.00	16,800	241,400.00	10,000.00	1,089,600.00
Third National	200,000	942,387.15	61,899.24	77,611	337,334.73	22,692.02	1,355,975.45
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,233,700.00	117,400.00	25,100	137,600.00	21,400.00	1,979,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,634,898.00	25,885.00	38,690	71,000.00	18,900.00	1,062,045.00
89,400,000	98,664,400	Total, National banks					
10,672,700	15,872,700	Total, State banks					
100,072,700	114,537,100	Totals					

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 23, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$17,498,000	$2,983,000	$1,738,000	$16,576,000	$998,000
2,050,000	2,386,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	25,967,900	5,810,000	1,985,000	23,461,000	.....
2,000,000	1,213,800	Merchants' National	14,280,200	2,413,000	1,571,200	16,372,500	.....
2,000,000	2,478,500	Mechanics' National	12,849,000	2,460,000	1,264,000	13,180,000	.....
1,500,000	5,375,300	Bank of America	20,391,700	2,781,600	2,405,300	22,518,400	.....
1,000,000	265,100	Phenix National	5,683,000	1,232,000	353,000	5,942,000	47,500
25,000,000	15,156,300	National City	132,151,400	24,456,500	7,925,900	120,200,400	4,646,100
300,000	7,212,400	Chemical National	24,416,900	5,120,200	2,228,100	24,591,000	.....
600,000	263,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,108,100	825,100	593,900	5,447,300	244,100
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	8,783,300	971,700	838,300	8,871,600	959,000
300,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,799,800	411,200	70,300	2,034,300	47,300
400,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'	3,904,000	408,000	316,000	3,647,000	.....
200,000	184,500	Greenwich	1,224,800	81,100	116,100	1,045,700	.....
800,000	606,500	Leather Manuf. National	4,407,100	827,000	225,800	4,217,500	486,900
1,700,000	120,400	Seventh National	4,679,900	1,510,400	525,600	6,623,400	542,400
5,000,000	3,486,100	Am. Exchange Nat.	28,833,000	5,983,000	2,116,000	24,909,000	4,298,000
10,000,000	7,208,600	Nat. Bank of Commerce	73,288,300	9,690,300	6,173,200	63,397,600	8,212,300
1,000,000	1,874,800	National Broadway	8,150,700	225,800	254,400	8,256,200	446,500
1,000,000	1,386,300	Mercantile National	14,403,200	1,957,200	1,492,500	15,277,300	988,900
422,700	549,000	Pacific	3,341,000	221,700	411,700	3,707,800	.....
450,000	1,010,500	Chatham National	5,967,800	740,500	329,800	6,009,300	49,500
200,000	361,300	People's	2,117,600	233,400	464,800	2,613,900	.....
2,000,000	1,958,900	National Bank of N. A.	16,113,200	2,631,100	1,218,200	15,288,900	812,100
3,000,000	5,753,100	Hanover National	47,539,600	8,580,100	6,498,500	55,409,500	1,978,200
1,000,000	978,300	Irving National	9,579,000	744,900	1,015,700	9,815,000	243,800
1,550,000	901,200	National Citizens'	5,851,500	587,400	683,800	5,302,200	645,200
500,000	295,900	Nassau	2,902,800	220,700	258,400	3,134,300	.....
900,000	1,017,100	Market & Ful. National	6,282,500	939,300	753,400	6,536,500	50,000
1,000,000	296,700	National Shoe & Leather	3,890,900	376,900	254,500	4,417,100	46,500
1,400,000	1,632,300	Corn Exchange	24,115,900	3,710,000	2,915,000	28,967,000	.....
300,000	420,300	Oriental	5,839,000	770,600	300,600	1,742,000	.....
1,500,000	6,233,000	Imp. & Trad. National	23,293,000	3,959,000	1,209,000	20,766,000	44,200
2,000,000	4,303,500	National Park	53,703,000	14,536,500	4,053,900	67,560,000	49,400
250,000	145,800	East River National	1,192,100	143,500	157,000	1,292,800	50,000
3,000,000	2,669,700	Fourth National	20,856,600	3,447,300	2,636,900	23,120,100	50,000
1,000,000	557,300	Central National	9,964,000	2,162,000	905,000	12,632,000	560,000
300,000	1,174,400	Second National	9,865,000	1,525,000	1,070,000	10,434,000	273,000
10,000,000	12,274,500	First National	80,121,500	16,425,600	2,146,800	75,068,000	2,899,890
500,000	367,300	N. Y. National Exch.	5,228,200	400,000	398,300	4,277,700	439,000
250,000	772,300	Bowery	2,800,000	319,000	240,000	2,525,000	.....
200,000	611,100	N. Y. County National	4,008,800	744,100	372,000	4,763,500	50,000
750,000	435,200	German-American	3,672,800	554,800	246,300	3,627,700	.....
1,000,000	1,758,200	Chase National	41,758,200	11,155,200	2,336,000	51,010,000	67,200
100,000	1,483,300	Fifth Avenue	9,103,500	2,376,500	162,000	9,983,000	.....
200,000	621,400	German Exchange	2,621,800	220,900	400,000	3,035,400	.....
200,000	850,100	Germania	2,902,800	415,300	260,200	3,034,300	660,200
300,000	1,160,000	Lincoln National	10,416,900	1,122,200	1,666,800	11,536,900	247,800
1,000,000	1,262,100	Garfield National	7,362,000	1,580,400	263,500	7,184,000	49,900
200,000	390,400	Fifth National	2,340,508	478,800	142,900	2,476,700	197,200
1,000,000	1,233,300	Bank of the Metropolis	8,101,400	1,253,500	448,400	8,360,100	.....
200,000	472,000	West Side	2,937,000	451,000	309,000	3,104,000	.....
500,000	1,125,400	Seaboard National	11,558,000	2,220,000	1,323,000	15,970,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,949,400	Western National	39,302,200	6,406,800	3,450,900	46,847,700	198,200
300,000	533,000	First National, B'klyn	4,074,000	671,000	712,000	4,502,000	75,000
500,000	872,200	Liberty National	7,222,600	1,270,100	425,000	7,098,100	498,400
1,000,000	445,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,677,700	521,400	380,900	4,321,400	.....
500,000	554,100	New Amst'rdam National	7,156,600	1,302,100	538,300	7,851,400	100,000
350,000	491,400	Astor National	4,223,000	760,400	178,000	4,060,000	350,000
500,000	445,400	National Bank of U. S.	4,440,200	722,200	84,900	3,533,900	349,500
89,400,000	98,664,400	Total, National banks					
10,672,700	15,872,700	Total, State banks					
100,072,700	114,537,100	Totals	918,057,000	171,562,200	75,248,600	948,269,800	32,414,900

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 16, 1902; 17 State banks, June 10, 1902.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 25.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable Sept. 4 to holders of record this date.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Books close.
Interborough Rapid Transit Company—Special meeting.
Iowa Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Books close.
Detroit Southern Railroad—Special meeting.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Annual meeting.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 23, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 23, $10,929,000

	Week Ended Aug. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Albany & Susquehanna gtd. 7s	113	113	113	113	5
American Bicycle 5s	64½	64½	63	63	38
American Hide & Leather 6s	99⅝	99⅝	98½	98½	18
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	90	91½	90	91½	6
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113⅝	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
Ann Arbor 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	59
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅞	97	96⅝	96⅝	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅞	95	94½	94⅞	81
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95¾	95	95	53½
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	111	112½	111	112	155
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103½	104	103¾	103⅝	54
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¾	90⅝	90¼	90¼	261
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	10
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅜	103	102½	102⅝	38
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105½	23
Central of Georgia cons. 5s	110⅞	111	110¼	111	29
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	84	84	77	79	615
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	41½	41½	38¼	38¾	340
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	27	28	26	27	37
Central of Georgia, Chattanooga Div. 4s	92	92	92	92	2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136	136	136	136	5
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	30
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100⅝	101½	100¾	101	18
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103½	106⅞	103¼	106⅝	87
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	120	120	119¾	119¾	10
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	84½	85	13
Chicago & Alton 3½s	83⅜	82½	82	82	33
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103¼	1
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96	95⅞	95⅝	577
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	96	96	96	96	5
C., B. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	99	99	99	99	2
C., B. & Q., Nebraska ext. 4s	108¼	108¼	108	108	21
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123⅞	124	123⅝	124	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	122½	123⅞	123½	9
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	139	139	139	139	3
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul terminal 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	5
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	1
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109	109	109	109	8
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103⅛	103½	101½	103½	35
Chicago, St Louis & New Orleans 5s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	10
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89	90	89	90	34
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	4
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	16
Cin., Ind. St. Louis & Chicago 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	45
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	101⅝	101½	98⅝	99⅜	1,443
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83½	83½	83	83	7
Colorado & Southern 4s	94⅜	94⅝	94½	94⅜	20
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64½	65	64⅝	64⅝	1,156
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102½	102⅞	102¾	6
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	90	90	90	90	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	63	67½	64	67½	170
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	2
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	8
Erie general 4s	86½	86¾	86⅜	86½	92
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	6
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100½	100	100	100	28
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93½	93¾	93½	93½	97
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	115	115	114	114	28
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	19
Gal., Houston & Henderson 5s	103½	105½	105½	105¼	1
Green Bay, debenture, B	20	21½	20	21½	110
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	6
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	4
Houston & Texas general 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102	102½	102	102½	20
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	78	78	78	78	5
International Paper 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅝	31
Kansas City Southern 3s	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	89
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	6
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102⅞	102¾	102⅜	102¾	5
Long Island unified 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅞	102	101¼	101¼	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104⅜	5
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	98¾	98⅝	96¾	96⅝	15
Met. Street gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	7
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Mexican Central 1st income	32	32½	31½	32½	124
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	25
Minneapolis & St. Louis Pacific ext. 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	106⅝	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛	33
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅜	100½	99⅜	100⅛	194
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	72
Mo., Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108½	106½	106½	106½	7
Missouri Pacific 1st coll. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106½	22
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	109	109	109	109	22
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
National R. R. of Mex. 1st con. 4s	75⅝	75¾	75¾	75¾	14
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜	1
New York Central 1st 7s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	94	94½	94	94½	12
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	32
New York Dock 4s	97	97	95⅞	95⅞	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	9
N. Y. N. H. & H. deb. 4s certfs	226	226	225	225	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	28
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	108	108	108	108	4
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	87
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	51
Northern Pacific 3s	74⅜	75¼	74¼	75¼	71
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	41½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Oregon Short Line, con. 5s	117½	117½	116¼	116⅜	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	125½	125½	125⅜	125⅜	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Penn. ... for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	107⅞	106¼	107⅜	106¼	206
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	75	75	75	75	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Reading general 4s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝	43
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	16
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	8
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	117	117	116⅜	116⅜	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94	94¼	94	94¼	94
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	15
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	90	90½	90	90½	60
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	89	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	30
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	3
St. Paul & Duluth con. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	20
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	90⅜	90	86	86	38
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	42
Southern Pacific 4s	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	167
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	11
Southern Railway 5s	121⅝	121½	121½	121½	24
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	15
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15	15	15½	57
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	67	67¼	67	67¼	34
Texas Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Texas & Pacific 2d inc.	39½	40	39	40	25
Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis 1st con. 4½s	118	118	118	118	3
Third Avenue con. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	90	90	90	90	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅝	105	104½	104½	81
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	109⅛	110	108¾	109¾	1,020
United States Reduction and Refining 6s	85	85	85	85	5
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	4
Wabash 2d 5s	109½	109½	109	109	11
Wabash debenture, Series B	77½	78½	77	77⅝	1,277
Wabash sinking fund 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	2
West Shore 4s	114⅝	114¼	114¼	114¼	19
Western Union coll. trust 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	106¼	106¼	106	106	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	96	97	96	96⅝	12
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92¼	93	92	93	96
Total sales					$10,929,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 23, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, registered	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	38½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	10
United States 3s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1½
Total sales					$48,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 23, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. of Mexico sinking fund 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 23, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	27
Tennessee Settlement 3s, reg	95½	95¾	95½	95½	35
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	95	95	95	95	*3
Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. certfs	9	9⅞	9	9⅞	55
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96	96	96	96	3½
Total sales					$129,000
Grand total					$11,098,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107⅞	Apr. 14	108⅜	Aug. 23	108⅜	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106¾	Mar. 7	107⅞	July 28	107⅞	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 4	108½	July 24	108½	Aug. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108⅜	July 26	108⅜	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	133½	Feb. 5	132½	July 23	132½	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	133¾	Apr. 2	133¾	Apr. 2	133¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 11	103½	Apr. 22	105½	May 15
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	104	Aug. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	105¾	Aug. 22	105¾	Aug. 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 22	105¾	Feb. 5	106½	Apr. 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	108⅝	Apr. 24	105½	Aug. 7	105½	Aug. 7
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	103½	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102¼	Feb. 24	102¼	Feb. 24	102¼	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106⅝	Aug. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¾	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96	Aug. 18
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. stfs	10¼	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	9⅞	Aug. 22
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96	Aug. 18

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	Aug. 18

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 23	$1,375,558,456	$69,887,937
Aug. 16	1,353,382,608	68,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,040	65,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,848
July 26	1,516,596,801	67,059,531
July 19	1,617,675,420	65,199,418
July 12	1,366,068,402	60,126,803
*July 5	1,373,962,475	90,401,513
June 28	1,223,824,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,098,007	59,493,186
June 14	1,095,280,988	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,290,525
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,063,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,493,162,079	61,916,007
May 10	1,510,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,008
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,590
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,741,961,645	63,112,138
March 29	1,152,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,477,307	66,912,498
March 15	1,345,204,303	63,980,267
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,185
March 1	1,480,914,903	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,858,674	61,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,122,191	59,711,623
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,639,618	80,981,922
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,883
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,256,011
*Jan. 4	1,025,038,013	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	90,291,193
Dec. 21	1,455,151,190	64,027,624
Dec. 14	1,662,949,756	83,726,783
Dec. 7	1,549,886,451	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,533,143,538	83,429,370
Nov. 23	1,692,045,350	86,964,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,805,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,907	69,058,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,918	71,937,109
Oct. 26	1,288,080,284	67,475,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,231,644,029	66,346,128
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	68,588,116
Sept. 14	1,376,844,725	75,030,703
*Sept. 7	997,338,581	60,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,833,498	63,713,614
Aug. 24	964,508,079	46,960,648

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,315,575	$14,180,075	$11,675,725
Jan. 11	12,963,425	22,250	14,707,250
Jan. 18	13,021,450	27,256,600	24,125,675
Jan. 25	25,352,400	29,726,400	23,277,375
Feb. 1	24,453,250	34,228,225	20,971,275
Feb. 8	17,790,150	31,826,800	17,570,275
Feb. 15	12,560,200	13,252,450	14,013,675
Feb. 22	12,058,650	14,542,275	12,275,525
March 1	9,725,925	14,271,150	13,643,525
March 8	3,464,125	10,717,275	8,972,775
March 15	3,112,950	10,022,025	8,906,425
March 22	3,471,200	12,573,425	8,217,200
March 29	4,995,975	7,979,600	9,286,150
April 5	3,649,325	5,817,975	7,904,900
April 12	4,971,750	1,852,300	10,260,225
April 19	3,773,400	14,222,300	14,284,650
April 26	3,461,400	13,788,775	12,674,325
May 3	1,925,350	14,271,150	13,643,525
May 10	1,925,350	14,271,150	13,643,525
May 17	1,925,350	14,271,150	13,643,525
May 24	1,925,350	14,271,150	13,643,525
May 31	1,925,350	14,271,150	13,643,525

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Aug. 24	$18,148,100	$23,888,925	$12,378,525	
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,350	
Sept. 7	6,915,575	28,056,250	2,453,925	
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450	
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,963,700	
Sept. 28	16,233,025	12,942,900	1,724,450	
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200	
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,463,925	1,177,350	
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075	
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,225	3,258,550	
Nov. 2	10,482,900	5,950,400	*325,850	
Nov. 9	8,380,925	4,606,050	*2,755,825	
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,690,775	*218,025	
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,578,375	4,626,300	
Nov. 30	13,414,975	10,585,275	5,526,700	
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,071,125	6,584,550	
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,825	
Dec. 21	5,775,325	9,497,000	10,384,975	
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,050	

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$9,745,350	1898	$9,572,425
1901	18,148,100	1897	27,598,575
1900	23,888,925	1896	24,715,625
1899	12,378,525	1895	*2,737,975
1898	28,530,250	1894	13,578,375
1897	39,783,450	1893	14,169,250

*Deficit.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $246,880,755; balances, $10,049,824; sub-Treasury debit balance, $284,317.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84.40@4.84.60; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87½@4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.13¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅞; Switzerland, 5.13¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅞; Germany, 94⅞ and 95⅛@95 7-16; guilders, 79⅞ and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—25@30c. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8½c premium.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 23, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 ... Q J	100 Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	99¾ Aug 21	
Ist, Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995. A O*	103¾ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	104 Aug 21	103¾ 104
Do registered ... A O*	102¾ Mar 25	102¾ June 26	105¾ Aug 22	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 ... Nov.	97 Jul 30	92 Jan 22	96¾ Aug 22	96¾ 97
Do do registered ... Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	89½ Mar 24	94¾ Apr 23	... ...
Do stamped ...	95¾ Jan 6	91¼ June 26	94¾ Aug 23	... ...
Do deb 4s, Series A, 1995 ... *F A	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	... ...
Do debenture 4s, Series L, 1914 .*F A	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	... ...
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	... ...	... ...	106¼ De 20,01	114 ...
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 ... J J*	97¼ Jun 25	94¾ Jan 2	98 Aug 20	... ...
Do do registered ...	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	... 95
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 ... A O	104¾ Jan 28	102 May 30	103¾ Aug 22	103¾ 103¾
Do do registered ...	103¾ Feb 5	102 Jan 6	102¾ Feb 19	... ...
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911 ... *M S	111¾ Jul 22	104 Jan 14	112 Aug 23	... ...
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941. M N*	95¾ Apr 27	90¾ Aug 1	91¼ Aug 5	90¼ 92
Do P. L. E. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	101 Feb 18	97¾ May 21	98¾ Aug 18	98 98¾
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941. M N*	101 Feb 18	97¾ May 21	98¾ Aug 18	98 98¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 ... *J J	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ July 16	... ...
Do do registered ...	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	... ...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 ... *F A	... ...	... ...	120 Feb 14,01	106 ...
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 ... M S	119½ Feb 20	117 Jun 25	118 Aug 12	... ...
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 ... M S	... ...	... ...	105 Ap 14,97	... ...
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 .*J J	... ...	... ...	100 May 20	... ...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 ... *F A	130½ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	... ...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ... *J D	125½ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	127 Aug 13	126¾ 127½
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 ... A O*	... ...	... ...	100 No 18,00	... ...
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951 ... J J	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	... ...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 ... *J D	101½ May 29	100¾ Jun 5	104¾ Aug 21	104 105
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934 .*A O	126¾ Mar 25	124¾ Jun 30	124¾ July 8	123½ 125
Do do registered ... *A O	124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	... ...
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¾ ...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 ... *J D	... ...	... ...	140 Fe 14,97	... ...
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 ... *J J	107½ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	105½ Aug 21	105 ...
Do 2d 5s, 1913 ... *M S	111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 10	110¼ Aug 16	... 110½
Do do registered ... *M S	... ...	... ...	107 Au 5, 01	... ...
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948 ... *J D	93 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	93 June 3	... ...
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	102¾ Apr 15	100¾ Jan 28	103 July 24	100 100¾
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945 ... F A	122 May 27	119½ Mar 10	122 May 27	120¾ ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 ... M N*	113¾ Apr 12	100½ Jan 3	111 Aug 22	110¾ 111¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 ... M N*	... ...	... ...	86 Se 18, 01	... ...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	80½ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	79 Aug 23	78 79
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	44½ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	37 Aug 23	36¾ 39
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	21 Apr 12	18½ Jan 8	20 Aug 19	22 28
Do Chat. Div. pur. money g. 4s, 1951 .*J D	93¾ Feb 8	91½ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	... ...
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 ... *J J	... ...	... ...	95 De 27,99	106¾ ...
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947 ... *J J	... ...	... ...	102 Je 27, 99	106¾ ...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 ... *J J	112¾ Apr 30	106 Jan 30	112¾ Apr 30	109¾ 113
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 ... M N*	103¾ Jan 8	101¼ May 24	101¼ May 24	101¼ ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987 ... J D	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 2	138 Aug 19	136 135½
Do do registered ... Q J	139¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	135¾ Aug 6	135 ...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 ... J J*	113 Jun 25	112¾ Aug 4	113¾ Aug 21	113¼ ...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	103 Mar 27	103 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	... ...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ Aug 22	... ...
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910. Q M	115 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	114 114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114½ June 25	114 117½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 ... A O	125½ Apr 30	119½ May 14	118¾ Aug 20	119½ 120½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 ... *M N	... ...	... ...	120½ De 31,01	... ...
Do do registered ... *M N	104¼ Feb 27	105¾ Jan 3	108¾ Aug 24	106 108½
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 ... *M S	... ...	... ...	103 Ap 18,01	... ...
Do do registered ... *M S	116 Jun 17	108¾ May 15	116 June 17	114½ 116
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 ... J J*	103½ Apr 30	101 Jan 3	104¾ June 20	102¾ ...
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989 ... J J	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99¾ July 21	... ...
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 ... J J	... ...	... ...	101¾ Ap 29,99	... ...
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941 .*M S	104½ Mar 13	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	103¾ ...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 ... *M N	88 Jan 11	85 Apr 18	87 Aug 22	84½ 85½
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949 ... A O*	86 Jun 11	81¾ Aug 7	82 Aug 23	82 82¾
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950 ... J J*	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	85¾ Apr 16	... ...
Do registered ...	104¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	102¾ Aug 22	103½ ...
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 ... J J	... ...	... ...	104¾ Ap 11,00	... ...
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 ... *F A	103¾ Jan 17	100¾ Aug 1	100¾ Aug 7	100¾ ...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 ... *F A	103¾ Mar 31	99 Aug 21	99 Aug 22	99 ...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 ... J J	110¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	114¾ ...
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 ... A O*	106 Feb 14	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	104¾ ...
Do do 4s, 1919 ... A O*	111½ Feb 20	108 Aug 20	108 Aug 20	107¾ 108½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 ... *M N	... ...	... ...	109½ Au 5, 01	... ...
Do do registered ... *M N	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 ...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 ... M S*	100 Mar 28	96 Jan 2	100 Aug 22	100 ...
Do deb. 5s, 1913 ...	110 Feb 20	107¾ May 2	108¾ Aug 22	108 ...
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 ... *M S	122 Jan 24	118¾ May 19	119 July 9	110½ ...
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 ... J D*	113 May 19	111 Jun 13	111 July 8	111½ ...
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 ... A O*	137¾ Jul 31	130¾ Apr 4	132¾ July 31	130½ ...
Do gen. con. 1st 3s, 1951 ... M N*	120½ Apr 12	112½ Jan 2	112 Aug 24	124 124½
Do do registered ... M N*	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	... ...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936 ... *J J	125¾ May 6	125 May 6	125 May 6	123 ...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947 ... J J*	152½ Jun 4	120 Jan 10	132 Aug 4	131 ...
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 ... J J*	117 Jun 24	113 Jan 14	119 Aug 19	... 113½
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 ... J J*	117 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	... ...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Do con. 7s, 1905 ... *J J	196 Apr 4	182½ Jan 10	180 Aug 20	... ...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 ... J J*	120 Apr 12	112 Jan 2	112½ Aug 20	112½ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989 ... J J	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	114¾ July 11	... ...
Do do registered ... Q J	... ...	... ...	103½ Fe 19,98	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989 .J J*	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	... ...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 ... J J*	120½ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120½ Mar 31	117¾ ...
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 ... J J*	124¾ Apr 2	118¾ Jan 11	124¼ Apr 29	120¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 ... *J J	118 Mar 31	114½ Aug 4	114½ Aug 4	114¾ 116¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 ... *J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	117¾ Aug 20	117¾ 118½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 ... *J J	113¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	113¾ July 12	113¾ ...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 ... *J J	... ...	... ...	135¾ Jy 18, 98	135¾ ...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 ... *J J	124 Apr 2	120¾ Aug 19	120¾ Aug 19	120¾ 122
Do do 5s, 1910 ... *J J	110¾ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 13	107¾ Aug 13	107¾ ...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 ... J J	122½ Jan 22	118¾ Jan 22	118¾ Jan 22	... ...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919 ... J J*	119 Mar 19	118¾ May 16	118¾ May 21	115¾ ...
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 ... J J*	109½ Feb 7	108¾ Jul 16	108¾ July 15	108¾ 109
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910 ... *J J	117½ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	114 Aug 8	114½ ...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 ... J J*	115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 3	115 Mar 4	114½ ...
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 ... J J*	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	117¾ Aug 19	117¾ ...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 ... *J D	117 Mar 19	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	115 ...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 ...	122¾ May 3	120¼ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 22	120½ 121½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915 ... Q F	141 Jan 25	135 Aug 1	132 Aug 12	135 ...
Do gold 7s, 1902 ... J D*	104¾ May 29	101¼ Jun 3	101¾ Aug 21	101¼ ...
Do do registered ... J D*	104 Apr 2	101¼ Jun 3	100¾ June 14	101¼ ...
Do ext. 5s, Aug., 1886-1926 ... F A 15	107½ May 8	107 Jun 23	107 June 23	107½ ...
Do do registered ... F A 15	... ...	... ...	107 Mr 7, 00	... ...
Do gen. g. 7½s, 1987 ... M N*	106¼ Jun 24	106½ Jun 24	106¾ June 24	106¾ ...
Do do registered ... Q F	... ...	... ...	103 No 19,98	... ...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 ... A O*	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115½ July 25	... ...
Do do registered ... A O*	... ...	... ...	111 Oc 18,00	... ...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929 ... A O*	110 Apr 10	108¾ Jan 2	109 Aug 18	100 110
Do do registered ... A O*	... ...	... ...	107¾ May 24,01	... ...
Do debenture 5s, 1909 ... M M*	105½ Feb 27	107 Aug 14	107 Aug 14	107 108
Do do registered ... M N*	... ...	... ...	108 Oc 3, 01	... ...
Do deb. 4s, April, 1921 ... A O 15	117¾ Mar 22	114 May 10	115¾ June 24	... ...
Do do registered ... A O 15	... ...	... ...	114 Oc 23,01	... ...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933 ... *M N	124 Apr 21	121½ Jan 8	123¾ June 13	... ...
Do do registered ... *M N	... ...	... ...	122 May 28,01	... ...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 ... M S*	... ...	... ...	113 Ja 28,98	... ...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 ... *M S	100½ Mar 7	100½ Mar 7	100¾ Mar 7	... ...
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909 .*M S	... ...	... ...	100 Au 20,01	... ...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907 ... M N*	119¼ Apr 2	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾ ...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 ... *M N	137¾ Apr 16	133¾ May 15	133½ July 11	132¾ 134
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929 ... *F A	124¾ Jan 2	118 Aug 7	122 Aug 8	123 124
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925 ... *M S	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	138¾ ...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 ... J J*	133¾ Jan 10	130¾ Jan 3	133¾ Jan 10	132¾ ...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 ... *F A	... ...	... ...	107½ Fe 21,01	102¾ ...
Do incomes, 1911 ... *M N	110¾ May 2	110¾ May 2	110½ May 2	111 ...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 ... J J*	132 Apr 29	128 Jan 6	128¾ Aug 4	128 ...
Do registered ... J J*	125¾ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	128¾ Aug 4	127 ...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 ... *J J	104¾ Apr 18	105¾ Jan 23	106¾ Aug 23	104½ 106½
Do do registered ... *J J	112 Mar 25	100 Jan 25	112 Apr 9	... ...
De col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905 ... *M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¼ Jan 27	100¾ July 2	99¾ ...
De col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1908 ... *M N	98¾ Jun 30	97½ Jun 30	98¾ June 30	98¾ ...
De col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915 ... *M N	89½ Jul 9	88¾ Jul 22	89¾ July 10	88 ...
De col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916 ... *M N	98¾ Jun 24	89¼ Jun 26	98¾ June 28	89¾ ...
Des Moines & F. D. 1st 4s, 1905 ... *J J	99¾ Jan 24	98 May 28	98¾ May 28	97 ...
De 1st 2½s, 1905 ... *J J	91½ Jul 8	91¼ Jul 8	91¾ July 8	91¼ ...
Do extension 4s, 1905 ... *J J	... ...	... ...	97 De 19,00	95½ ...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 ... A O*	110½ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	111 Aug 22	110¼ 111
Do small bonds, 1923 ... A O*	... ...	... ...	107 Oc 1, 01	... ...
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 ... *J D	142 Apr 30	137¾ Aug 20	137¾ Aug 20	... ...
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 ... *M N	141¾ Mar 27	137¾ Jul 8	138¾ July 8	... ...
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 ... J J	140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	138 ...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919 ... *A O	138¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	128¾ June 26	128½ 130
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947 ... J J	90¾ Apr 17	83 Feb 6	90 Aug 20	83½ 90½
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932. Q M	119 May 21	117¾ Jun 24	118¾ Aug 20	117¾ ...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921 ... J D	101 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	101 Apr 28	107 ...
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114½ May 14	107 ...
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905 ... *J J	... ...	... ...	111½ De 9, 01	109½ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ... A J	... ...	... ...	112½ Oc 10,00	... ...
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 ... *M N	115¾ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	115 ...
C., D. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 ... *J D	104¾ Apr 12	102 Jan 2	102 Aug 20	102 ...
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 ... *J J	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Apr 9	101 ...
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 ... J J*	103¾ Jun 27	101¼ Mar 3	102¾ Aug 7	102 ...
Ind. B. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940 .*A O	104¾ Apr 7	102¾ Aug 19	102¾ Aug 21	103 103¾
Do do registered ... M N*	... ...	... ...	99 My 4, 99	... ...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	... ...	... ...	100 Je 14, 01	... ...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	... ...	... ...	90 Se 23,99	98 ...
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920 .*M N	... ...	... ...	100 Nov., 94	... ...
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936 ... Q F	106 Jan 29	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ Aug. 22	102¾ ...
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928. J J	113¾ Apr 28	113¾ Jul 31	113¾ Aug 7	113¾ ...
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 ... *J D	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	... ...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 ... *J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	133 ...
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940. A O	... ...	... ...	104½ Au 10,01	... ...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 ... *A O	102 Mar 3	88¾ Jan 6	100 Aug 22	100 ...
Do income 4s, April, 1990 ... A	82¾ Feb 21	72 May 16	75 Aug 23	74 75
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 ... A O*	116½ May 27	114¾ Apr 23	116 Aug 16	116½ ...
Cley. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 ... *J J	128 Jun 6	127¾ Jan 25	128 June 6	125¾ ...
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947 ... J J*	87 Feb 27	82 Jan 2	83 Aug 22	83 83½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 ... *F A	97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	94¼ Aug 23	94¾ 94¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 .*A O	... ...	... ...	102 Dec., 95	... ...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 ... M S*	120¾ Jan 28	117¼ May 1	117½ May 1	... ...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 ... *M N	138 Apr 1	135 Jun 24	135 June 24	135¾ ...
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 ... *J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 June 18	136½ 138¼
Do do registered ... J D	... ...	... ...	140 Oc 26,98	... ...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921 .*J J	137 May 19	133¾ Jan 6	135¾ June 17	131¾ 133½
Do registered ...	... ...	... ...	135¾ Se 14,00	... ...
Do construction 5s, 1923 ... F A*	118¾ May 2	115¼ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	... ...
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 ... *M N	105½ Mar 5	100 Jun 28	102 June 28	103 ...
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 ... A O*	117 Mar 12	114¼ May 5	114¾ May 28	... ...
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 ... M S*	144 May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	... ...
Do registered ... M S*	... ...	... ...	149 Au 5, 01	... ...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906 .*A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	113 113¾
Do registered ... *A O	... ...	... ...	122 Je 0, 99	... ...
Do g. 6s, 1906 ... *A O	101 Jun 12	100¾ Apr 2	100 June 12	100¾ ...
Do do registered ... *A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	... ...
Ben. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 ... *M N	151½ Apr 2	147¾ Jun 3	147¾ June 3	147¾ ...

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Do registered ... *M N	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	147¾ ...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 ... *J J	104¾ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	102¾ Aug 20	101¾ 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 ... J J	113 Jan 31	106¼ Mar 10	113 May 28	... ...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 ... *J D	115¾ Apr 17	100 Jul 14	109¾ Aug 1	107¾ ...
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1929 .D*	91 Jul 7	84½ Jun 25	90 Aug 18	... ...
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917 ... M N	... ...	... ...	100 Se 26,01	104¼ ...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995 ... *J D	103 Jul 22	101 Jun 10	102 July 22	... ...
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995 ... *J D	95¼ May 15	92¼ Jan 24	95¾ Aug 6	95 ...
Det., G. R. & M. 1st gr. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911. Oct. 1	98 Jul 12	90 Jan 3	97¾ Aug 23	96 ...
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1937 ... *J D	87¾ Apr 25	84½ Feb 6	86¾ Aug 16	... ...
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941 ... *M S	95¾ Feb 28	92¾ Mar 28	95¾ Aug 20	95¾ ...
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 ... A O*	116 Mar 11	112¾ Apr 16	115 July 28	115 ...
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 ... *J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 June 20	114¾ ...
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 ... *M N	115 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	114 ...
Erie, 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 ... J J	118 May 14	115¼ Jan 13	118 May 14	115 ...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 ... M S*	122 Jan 25	118¾ May 20	119¼ June 6	119 ...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 ... *M S	116¾ Apr 16	115 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	114¾ ...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 ... A O	121 Jan 13	119 Aug 5	119¾ Aug 5	119 ...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 ... A O	109¾ Jan 18	108¾ Aug 5	108¾ Aug 5	107 ...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 ... M S*	142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	140¾ Aug 20	140¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 ... M S*	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	139 July 9	... ...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lds., 1996 ... *J J	102 Jun 12	98¼ Feb 4	100 Aug 23	98¾ 100
Do registered ... J J	98¼ Jul 29	98¼ Jul 29	98¼ July 29	... ...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996 ... J J	90 Jan 2	86¾ Aug 5	88¾ Aug 23	88¾ 89¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951 ... *F A	92 Apr 28	83 Aug 1	85¼ Aug 22	86 89¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 ... J D	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	... ...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 ... *M N	125¾ Apr 25	123¾ May 1	123¾ July 7	123¾ ...
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	106 Jan 2	106¾ May 20	106¾ Aug 21	106 106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 ... A O*	137¾ Jun 23	136¾ May 20	137¾ June 23	137¾ ...
N. J. L. E. & W. Con. & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1925 ...	121 Aug 16	117 Aug 14	121 Aug 16	115 ...
N.Y., L.E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	118½ Apr 23	118½ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	116 ...
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946 .*M N	... ...	... ...	100 Oc 27,98	... ...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 21	114¾ Aug 21	114 ...
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937 .*J J	118 Mar 5	115½ Jan 13	117 May 29	114½ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ... *F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	... ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 ... *M N	110¾ Jan 13	107¾ Mar 4	108 Aug 21	106 ...
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1942 ... *M N	116¾ May 3	116 Jan 24	116¾ May 3	117 ...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	115¾ May 20	112½ Jan 17	114¾ June 24	114½ 114¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933 ... *F A	... ...	... ...	97 No 10,01	... ...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 ... J J*	126¾ Jun 6	121½ Jul 29	121¾ July 29	122 ...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 ... *A O	112 Mar 18	108½ Jul 16	110 Aug 20	... ...
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923 .*A O	113 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110 ...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930 ... *A O	... ...	... ...	110 Sep., 01	100 ...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926 .J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	110 ...
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	... ...	... ...	100 Se 6, 00	104¾ ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 ... *J J	106¼ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	106¼ ...
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 .*J J	... ...	... ...	106 Mr 11,08	... ...
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	116¾ May 28	101 Jan 30	114 Aug 21	114 114¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928 ... J J*	92½ Apr 4	87½ Jul 9	88¾ Aug 23	85½ 89
Gal., Ill. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913 ... *A O	106¼ Jan 25	102 May 8	105¾ Aug 19	106¼ 106¾
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929. J J*	... ...	... ...	106 De 12,98	... ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A ...	111¾ Mar 20	100½ Jan 7	111¾ Mar 20	111 ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B ...	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Aug 6	... ...
	25 Apr 9	9¼ Jan 3	21¼ Aug 23	... ...
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1909. J J*	112 May 2	107¾ Jan 7	110½ Aug 22	109¾ ...
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	106 Mar 19	105¾ Mar 28	106 Aug 15	...

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J	104⅞ Jun 23	101⅝ Jul 2	101¾ Aug 20	101⅝ ..
Do registered	*J J	104⅜ Jun 10	103⅜ Feb 10	104¾ June 10	101⅜ ..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J	100½ Apr 8	100⅜ Jul 11	100⅜ July 11	100 ..
Do do registered	J	109 Jan 27	108¾ Apr 2	108¾ Apr 2	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104 Jan 28	102½ Apr 12	103¾ Aug 20	103¾ ..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾ Jan 3	102½ Apr 7	102½ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101⅞ Apr 3	101⅛ Apr 11	101⅜ Apr 29	101 ..
Do do registered	*J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅜ Apr 3	100⅜ Jun 10	100¾ June 10	101 ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ No 21,01	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98 Jan 7	93¾ Aug 11	94½ Aug 21	93¾ 94¼
Do do registered	*F A	96¼ Jan 16	93 Jun 9	93⅝ Aug 22	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 23	93 Aug 5	93 Aug 16	.. ..
Do do registered	*F A	90 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93¼ Feb 15	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Oc 10,01	106 ..
Do registered	J	.. ..	.. ..	106 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 6 00	106 ..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1902	Sep.	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ De 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 14,01	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ No 15,01	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	114¾ Aug 19	113¾ 114½
Do registered	*J J	115½ Jun 11	112½ Jan 22	113¾ Aug 11	114 ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¾ Mar 3	104¾ Jun 24	104¾ June 24	104¼ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D	107¾ Mar 13	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	104¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109½ Feb 17	107¾ Jul 21	107¾ July 24	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	0 114 Feb 6	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J*	127¼ Feb 6	127¼ Feb 6	127¼ Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	146¾ Ap 12,01	.. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	118¾ De 4, 01	.. ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	126¾ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	110 De 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. 2000	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. F. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½ Jan 8	121½ Feb 26	121¾ May 1	124 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½ Mar 12	122½ Jul 14	122½ July 14	122¼ 122½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jan. 27	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114¼ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	110½ No 25,01	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108 Jan 6	105¾ May 29	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105 Se. 26,01	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 18,01	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	226 Aug 22	204½ Jan 26	228 Aug 22	225 230
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	207 Nov 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	.. ..	220 Jul 10	207 Mar 10	220 July 10	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	.. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N.-E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	105 ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106⅞ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102 ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	103¼ Jan 4	100 Mar 3	104⅝ Aug 22	104¼ 105
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116½ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N*	135½ Mar 10	133 Aug 11	133 Aug 11	133 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	130 Jul 1	132 Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	122½ ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133¼ May 26	134⅜ Jul 24	134¾ July 24	131 134¾
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103⅝ Mar 21	101⅜ Jul 25	102 Aug 23	101¾ 102¾
Do registered	.. ..	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¼ Jan 13	.. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	93 Jul 24	92 Jun 6	94¼ Aug 23	94¼ 95¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1992	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 1, 01	105½ ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104½ Apr 21	101¼ Jan 10	103 Aug 13	102 ..
N. F. Ry pr. ln. ry & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¾ Mar 31	104 Jul 1	104¾ Aug 21	104 104½
Do registered	Q J	103¼ Feb 27	103¾ Apr 12	104¾ Aug 14	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	77⅝ Jul 31	73 May 5	75¼ Aug 23	74¾ 75
Do registered	Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan. 8	72 Apr 11	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	101 ..
Nor. Pac. Gen. Mortgage Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼ Jun 30	95 Jul 1	95¾ Aug 23	95¾ 95⅞
Do do registered	.. ..	96¾ Jan 10	94¾ Mar 12	96 Aug 18	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	123½ May 1	120⅝ May 1	120¾ May 1	.. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jy 28, 99	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112½ Feb 28	110¾ Apr 2	112½ Aug 7	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94½ Feb 10	94½ Feb 10	94½ Feb 10	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½ May 29	115 Jun 13	116 July 1	116½ ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Je 3, 01	112 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108½ July 9	110 ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114¼ Mar 12	109⅜ Jan 28	112 Aug 18	111 ..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½ May 13	102¼ May 13	102¼ May 14	103 ..
Do g. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	*M N	104½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	102 Apr 14	100 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113½ May 26	111¾ Jul 3	112¾ Aug 6	.. ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾ May 26	110⅝ Jul 8	110⅝ July 8	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. L., 1941	*F A	99 Jan 3	97¾ Mar 7	98¼ July 7	.. ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98 May 28	97¾ May 12	98 May 28	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 21	122¾ May 2	123 July 2	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22,00	120 ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	101 ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116½ Feb 15	114⅝ Apr 2	115½ June 17	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½ Jan 7	114⅝ Apr 2	115⅜ July 1	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	116¼ Fe 14,01	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ No 4, 01	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97¼ May 28	97 Jun 13	97¼ June 13	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132 Jun 13	128¾ Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ May 2	125¾ Aug 12	128¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ..	.. ..	130 Ap 1, 01	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110½ Mar 8	110½ Mar 8	110¾ Mar 8	.. ..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	.. ..	108¼ Aug 21	108¾ May 19	108¾ Aug 23	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	108 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	100 ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	105⅝ ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	107 My 1, 00	.. ..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	122 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31,00	.. ..
Pere Marquette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	125 June 23	125 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112 May 24	112½ 114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117 Jan 27	113½ May 19	113½ July 7	114 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26,98	122 ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Oc 11,01	122 ..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan. 1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	114 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jy 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	102½ June 19	100 101½
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	.. ..	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	.. 100⅝
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	117½ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101 Jun 19	97¾ Jan 14	98¾ Aug 22	98¼ 98⅜
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	02 Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	95¼ Apr 1	96¼ Aug 20	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102⅞ Jun 27	100 Jan 2	100¾ Aug 22	100¼ 100¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	93½ Aug 14	93¼ 95
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	93¾ ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115½ Apr 4	112½ Mar 26	114 May 13	113 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½ Apr 30	80½ Jul 3	80½ July 3	.. ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94⅜ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	93 Aug 4	92¾ ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 18,01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	90¼ Jun 27	85 Jan 4	97 Aug 6	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111¾ Jan 7	107 May 14	106¼ Aug 14	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110⅞ Apr 29	107 May 14	106¼ Aug 14	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134 Feb 28	130¾ Jul 10	130¾ July 10	130 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118 Jan 28	114 Aug 19	114 Aug 19	114¾ ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	J J*	100 Jan 16	98 Jan 6	99¼ Aug 4	100 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¼ Feb 5	96 Aug 22	96 Aug 22	.. ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	123½ Jun 16	120¾ Jun 16	125¾ June 16	123¾ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	104¾ Mar 31	91¾ Aug 23	91¾ Aug 23	91 ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100½ Apr 15	96¾ Jan 2	99¼ Aug 20	99½ 100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	90½ Aug 18	77 Jan 8	89¼ Aug 21	89½ 90½
Do do trust certificates	.. ..	81¾ May 26	80¾ May 12	81¾ June 3	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J D	90 Jul 18	88 Jul 22	88¾ Aug 20	.. ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	115½ June 25	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141½ Apr 30	133⅞ Aug 22	133⅞ Aug 22	.. 138
Do do registered	J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116¼ Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¼ Apr 7	115¾ Jun 24	115¼ Aug 15	115½ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	100 Apr 28	103¾ Jul 31	106 Aug 8	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	108 My 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107 Aug 7	106 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼ Apr 24	140¾ Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	136¼ ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	123 Apr 17	124¾ Mar 26	124½ June 12	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	.. ..
Do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & F. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Au 15,01	.. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ De 11,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	128 De 31,01	125½ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,99	114¾ ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	95¼ No 30,01	97 ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	112¼ ..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 Au 22,01	93 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	95 Jul 10	89¾ Jun 8	95 July 10	96¼ ..
Seaboard & L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90 Aug 18	84 Apr 10	89 Aug 23	88¼ 89¼
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	105¼ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	104¼ Aug 21	104 104½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 15,97	112¾ ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	96¼ Mar 6	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	97 ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 4, 01	104 ..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101⅞ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	100½ Aug 13	99¾ 101
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95⅞ May 1	92 Jun 6	94¾ Aug 23	94¼ 94⅝
Do do registered	J D	95 Apr 10	94⅞ Mar 24	95 Apr 10	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ja 28,01	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101 Jan 8	99¼ Aug 15	101 Aug 23	100¼ 101¼
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Je 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89½ Jul 18	87 Jan 2	89½ Aug 22	88¼ 89¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113 Jun 27	108¾ Mar 7	113 June 27	.. ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	108 Mar 28	108 Mar 28	108 Mar 28	104 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	M N	110¼ Apr 28	109¾ Feb 21	110¼ Apr 23	109½ ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112 Apr 28	106 May 14	106 May 14	106 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*M N	103 Feb 24	103 Aug 18	103 Aug 18	101 ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112½ Jun 4	100 Jul 2	111 Aug 5	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
De con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114¼ Mar 20	110¼ May 16	113¼ June 25	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	95¼ Jun 19	88¾ Jan 9	96 Aug 18	95½ 96½
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127¼ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127¼ Feb 27	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	122½ Jan 10	123 Jan 13	123¼ Feb 5	121½ ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137 Jan 6	133½ May 28	134¼ July 28	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 6, 01	106 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ja 4, 01	117½ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ No 7, 01	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92 Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	88¾ Aug 23	88 89
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113 Feb 27	112¼ Jan 20	113 Mar 21	109¾ ..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114¼ Jun 23	112¾ Aug 7	113¾ Aug 7	111¾ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O	105½ Jan 27	103¼ Apr 23	105¾ June 6	106¾ ..
Do do Series B	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 23,01	106 ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	.. ..	110⅜ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110⅜ Jan 14	107 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119½ June 13	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111 Feb 24	108¼ May 2	110 Aug 21	109¾ ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	112 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Jy 29, 01	103½ ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124 Jun 20	119½ Jan 16	121½ Aug 22	121¼ 121⅝
Do registered	J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99¼ Aug 20	97 Jan 6	99¼ Aug 20	99 99½
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115 Mar 12	112½ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101¼ Apr 28	99½ Mar 20	100¼ Aug 6	100¼ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Mr 25,01	118 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98½ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	96 Aug 6	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ja 12, 01	120 ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	J*	120½ Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	116¾ ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	122 Aug 18	121¼ ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¼ Jun 3	113¼ May 3	117¼ June 3	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	129 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	129 June 17	125¾ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126¼ Jun 17	125 Jan 30	126¼ June 17	124½ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J*	122½ May 3	119 Jul 7	121 July 24	119¼ ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Jy 20, 00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¼ May 1	111¼ ..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112 Jun 21	109 Jan 9	110¾ Aug 4	108½ ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	116 May 13	115 Jan 13	116 Jun 18	117 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	116½ De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	120 ..
Do serial, Series D	M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 13,00	112¾ 116½
Do serial, Series E	M S	.. ..	.. ..	114 Se 10, 01	115 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¼ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121 May 2	120 Feb 28	120½ June 20	118½ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jy 25, 00	122 ..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	99½ Aug 12	98½ Aug 12	98½ Aug 12	.. ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	113 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	*F A	118 Aug 22	116½ Jan 24	118 Aug 22	117 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 4s, 1990	A O	115½ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	.. ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	104 Fe 15,01	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	120 Aug 21	120 ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	100 Aug 21	99½ 100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½ Jan 15	112½ Jul 2	112½ July 2	112¾ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	112⅜ No 22,01	111 ..
Do gen. mtge. 6s, 1935	*J D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 28	109 May 23	106 106½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	95¾ Feb 14	94½ Jun 9	96¼ July 8	93 ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93½ Jun 20	91 Jan 3	92 Aug 13	92 ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼ Jun 10	88¾ Jul 25	90¾ Aug 20	90¼ 92
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87 Feb 15	81½ Apr 15	87½ Aug 23	83½ ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	96¼ May 5	97 Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	97¼ ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113 May 13	110½ Jun 2	112½ Aug 21	112½ ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106¾ Jun 30	104¼ Jul 1	104¾ Aug 23	104½ 105
Do registered	J J*	106 Jun 21	104½ Mar 3	104¾ July 7	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	114¾ Apr 21	105¼ Jan 14	109¾ Aug 23	109½ 109¾
Do do registered	.. ..	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	104½ May 2	102 Jan 3	103 Aug 23	.. 103¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	129½ Jan 3	126 Feb 3	126 Aug 12	125¾ 126½
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	119½ Apr 18	116½ Jul 24	116¾ Aug 20	115 ..
Do non-cum. inc. A 6s, July, 1946	Sep.	.. ..	.. ..	105¼ Oc 15,01	.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Genm. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1928 A O	.. ....	.. ....	95¼ Ap 30.00	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 J J	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	.. ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 *A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	.. ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 *F A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	107½ Aug 23	.. ..
Kaiser Ice Chl. 1st g. 6s, 1928 A O	.. ....	.. ....	85 Aug 25.00	.. 88
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *M N	116¼ Apr 11	104 Aug 8	104 Aug 8	.. 104
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1923 J J*	95 Mar 31	89 Jan 20	94 Apr 25	.. 96
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 *F A*	74 Apr 29	65 Feb 8	67¾ Aug 23	67¾ .. 68
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	19 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 27	15¾ Aug 20	15 .. 16
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 *M N	116¼ Apr 2	112 May 1	113½ Aug 11	113¾ ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	89¾ Feb 27	85 Feb 5	85 Aug 30	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. gen. 1st con. 6s, 1992 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1999 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	95 No 2, 99	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 *F A	108¼ May 7	103 Mar 13	103¾ Aug 22	103¾ 103¼
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 F A*	111¼ Apr 24	98¾ Aug 23	98¾ Aug 23	98¾ 99¼
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 *M N	115 Apr 3	110½ Aug 22	110¼ Aug 22	110½ ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115 Jun 23	108 Jan 20	115 June 23	.. ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 97	101 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J*	108¼ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	108¼ Feb 27	104 ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928 J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24.00	.. ..
T. C., I. & R. R. Dev. 1st 6s, Jan., 1947 A O	111¼ Apr 8	105 Jan 16	110 June 12	110½ ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 *J J	113 Jun 23	108 Aug 15	109 Aug 18	108½ 110
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 8, 00	.. ..
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910 *F A	104 Apr 8	101½ Feb 6	103½ July 14	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929 J J*	100¾ Mar 17	97¼ Aug 8	97¼ Aug 8	97¼ ..
Cum. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397 Q J	100½ Apr 8	100½ Apr 8	100¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 24.00	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918 *M N	114½ Apr 28	114¼ Apr 28	114½ Apr 28	118 ..
West. Un. Tel. coll. tr. cer. 5s, 1938 *J J	113¾ Feb 27	110 Aug 21	110 Aug 21	111¼ 113
Do sef. and r. s. 4½s, 1950 *M N	109¾ Apr 30	105¼ Jul 28	106 Aug 22	105 106¾
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 M N	113¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111 June 17	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J	104 May 9	104 May 9	104 May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 23	3,733,578
Same week last year	2,583,261
To date this year	113,533,910
Corresponding date last year	199,797,347
Bonds for the week	$11,098,800
Same week last year	$10,019,500
To date this year	$593,907,400
Corresponding date last year	$713,664,720

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Aug. 24, '01.	Aug. 23, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	1,995,061	2,832,106	837,045
Industrial	588,200	901,472	313,272
Banks	.....	90	90
Mining	100	90	*100

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Aug. 24, '01.	Aug. 23, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$9,768,000	$8,084,000	*$1,684,000
Industrial	277,000	2,845,000	2,568,000
Government	14,500	49,000	34,500
State	10,000	120,800	110,800

*Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 23, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,128,668,700	$800,152,900	+41.1
Boston	96,863,452	97,937,791	— 1.1
Philadelphia	90,191,404	81,343,986	+10.9
Baltimore	20,261,682	15,969,929	+27.4
Chicago	123,536,662	112,418,122	+ 9.9
St. Louis	34,839,955	34,275,129	+ 1.7
New Orleans	8,664,523	6,469,977	+33.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,503,026,327	$1,148,567,526	+30.9
Other cities, 5 days	249,817,406	210,004,678	+19.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,752,843,733	$1,358,512,204	+29.0
All cities, 1 day	374,876,218	297,559,213	+27.0
Total, all cities, for week	$2,127,719,951	$1,656,071,417	+28.4

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	1
Am. Grass Twine	2	New Cent. Coal	3
Am. Woolen pf.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	6½	N. Y. Dock	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅝
Brunswick City	1½	Norf. & West.	2⅝
Butterick Company	2¼	North American	2¼
Canadian Pacific	2¼	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	2¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2¼
2d in. paid	1½	Pacific Mail	3½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pennsylvania	1¼
Chi. Great Western	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Commercial Cable	6½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Corn Products	1⅝	Reading	1⅛
Corn Prod. pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	1
Den. & R. G.	4½	Rep. Iron & S.	2¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2
Dist. of Am. pf. tr. rects.	3	Ry. Steel Spring	1¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	3¼	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Erie	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3¼
Evans. & T. H.	6¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	1¾	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	5
Ft. W. & D. City	5¼	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	3¼
General Electric	2	Southern Pacific	4⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	3⅝	Southern Railway	1
Int. Power	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Int. Silver	5	Texas Pacific	2½
Int. Silver pf.	5	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅜
Iowa Central	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
Kan. City So.	1¼	Twin City R. T.	1⅞
Lake Erie & W.	1⅜	Union Pacific	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	3⅜	U. S. Express	7⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	8¼	Wabash	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5	West. Union Tel.	2⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	2¼
		Wis. Central	1¼
		Wis. Central pf.	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4⅜	Del., L. & W.	2
Am. Ice pf.	1	Dist. of Am. pf.	1⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅛	George A. Fuller	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	George A. Fuller pf.	3
Canada Southern	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1	Peoria & Eastern	1
Chi. & N. W.	3⅛	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Union Bag & P.	1⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	1		
Col. Fuel & Iron	14½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., gen. 4s	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1⅜	H. & P. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1
Denver & S'wn 5s	1	Penn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Det., M. & M. 1. fr. 3½s	3½	Term. R. R. Assn.	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2½	St. L. S. F. 5s	1½
Green Bay deb. B.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	1⅜
Hous. & Texas gen. 4s	1	Ulster & Del. 5s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	Wabash s. f. 5s	1⅜
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	3	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1		
Minn. & St. L., Pac. ext. 6s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	Col. Fuel & I. conv. 4s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	6	Laclede Gas 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	3½	Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1⅜
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	2
Col. Fuel 6s	1½	Wabash 2d	1

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Aug. 23.	Closing Asked. Aug. 23.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale
210	230	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	220	Aug. 15	199	Jan. 4	220 Aug. 15, 1902
225	..	Albany & Susquehanna	6,500,000	July, 1902 3½	....	....	....	....	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
26½	29	Am. Agri. Chemical	16,715,800	....	32¼	July 29	21	Mar. 11	27 Aug. 15, 1902
..	90	Am. Agri. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902 5	91	July 29	82¼	Jan. 2	89¾ Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	30	June 19	30	June 19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¼	..	....	..	....	70 July 15, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902 6	....	....	....	....	180 Dec. 12, 1901
..	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	....	126¾	June 20	40½	Jan. 22	121 July 28, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	....	....	....	....	....	2¾ Dec. 13, 1901
120½	122	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	45,080,000	July 2, 1902 1¾	120¾	May 7	115	Jan. 2	120 Aug. 14, 1902
..	..	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1902 1¼	93	Apr. 22	84	Mar. 10	91¾ May 13, 1902
38	45	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	45¾	May 16	32	Feb. 4	40 June 5, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	July 15, 1902 1¼	96	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	95 July 1, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902 3	....	....	....	....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,835,000	July, 1902 1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
103	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,428,000	July, 1902 2	108½	Jan. 17	106½	Jan. 17	106¾ Jan. 17, 1902
233	240	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	242	Apr. 25	210	Jan. 24	230 July 26, 1902
124	125¾	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 2	125	July 25	110	Apr. 4	125 Aug. 16, 1902
140	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 3	144	Feb. 19	139	Apr. 2	141¼ June 2, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,980,100	July 1, 1902 3	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 13	230 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	†Au. 20, 1902 4	....	....	....	....	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
190	203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1902 1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	184¼	Apr. 15	194¾ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
214	216	Chicago & East. Illinois	7,197,800	July 1, 1902 3	220¾	July 30	134¾	Jan. 6	217¾ Aug. 11, 1902
138	143	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1902 1¾	151	July 1	137	Jan. 10	146¾ July 30, 1902
92¾	97¾	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	24,827,000	July 15, 1902 2	51	Aug. 15	43½	Jan. 15	93¾ Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf	22,396,800	July 1, 1902 2½	274½	Apr. 29	230	Jan. 18	270 July 7, 1902
190	205	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,900	Aug. 20, 1902 7½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar.	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	....	....	....	....	102¾ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	120 June 4, 1898
..	50	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60	Apr. 28	44¾	Mar. 15	50 Aug. 15, 1902
115	123	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 21, 1902 1½	123½	Feb. 6	118	Jan. 21	122 Aug. 11, 1902
94	98	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	90 June 5, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902 1¾	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902 4	140	Mar. 25	133	Mar. 25	135 July 25, 1902
130	140	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80 Apr. 24, 1902
80	90	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	June 28, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
..	50	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	50	July 3	40	Apr. 10	45 Aug. 11, 1902
40	61	Denver & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	64	Feb. 24	49	Feb. 20	61 Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 12, 1902 2½	139½	Jan. 2	130	Jan. 13	137½ Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1902 3¾	....	....	....	....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100	....	....	....	....	....	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	29 Jan. 9, 1902
64	66½	General Chemical	7,410,300	June 2, 1902 1	67½	May 10	63¾	July 21	66¾ Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	*106¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 4	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	102	Jan. 4	102 Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	*102¾ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,576,600	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	*105 May 20, 1899
80	85	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Aug. 25, 1902 50c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
105	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902 2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	105 July 17, 1902
34	35	**Keokuk & Des Moines pf.**	1,524,600	Sept. 1, 1901 1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	72 Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	....	....	....	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
12	20	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	....	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,600,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	....	....	....	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
13	14	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	17¾	Mar. 11	15	Feb. 10	17¾ Mar. 11, 1902
48	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
85	89	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902 2	91	Feb. 6	88½	Jan. 30	89 Apr. 19, 1902
100	100½	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 16, 1902 2½	110	Jan. 27	102¾	Mar. 5	102¾ May 5, 1902
123	133	Lake Erie & West. pf	11,940,000	July 15, 1902 2	138	Feb. 6	125	Jan. 15	125 May 27, 1902
..	335	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1902 5½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
83	88	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1902 2½	80	Aug. 4	72	Apr. 18	80 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co	10,000,000	June 30, 1902 2½	....	....	....	....	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
85½	90½	Met. W. S. El. Chi. pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1902 1	....	....	91½	Mar 22	89 Mar. 3 90 July 31, 1902
119½	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	66 Feb. 13, 1902
118	120	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	124½	Jan. 27	117⅞	May 21	120 Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,833,650	....	....	....	....	....	430 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1902 5	....	....	....	....	*235 Oct. 8, 1900
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	*173 June 8, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902 2	....	....	....	....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
245	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	July 23	235	June 16	250 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	8,000,000	June 2, 1902 1	....	....	....	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
8¾	9¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	June 20, 1902 50c	9½	Jan. 6	7⅝	Mar. 2¼	9 Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	10,321,100	July 2, 1898 1	....	....	....	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	....	....	....	....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
102	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1902 1½	106	Mar. 25	100½	Jan. 6	102 July 30, 1902
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1902 1¾	....	....	....	....	*110 June 28, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,952,000	July 21, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	....	83	Jan. 14	71	Feb. 15	78 July 30, 1902
80	95	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902 2	91½	July 30	80	May 17	91 July 30, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	....	....	....	....	117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902 2	128	May 14	113	Mar. 25	120 Aug. 14, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902 3	....	....	....	....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
3	3¾	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	4¾	Mar. 8	3½	May 24	3¼ June 27, 1902
9½	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11⅞	Mar. 10	9¼	June 5	10 June 18, 1902
93⅞	94½	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.** stock ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	96½	May 15	93⅜	June 27	94¾ July 25, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	....	....	....	....	215 Oct. 26, 1901
130	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¼	*141	Jan. 16	*138	Jan. 7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,067,800	July 15, 1902 1	125	Apr. 23	74	July 27	75 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,700	Mar. 1, 1902 2¼	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	....	....	....	....	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	558,523	July, 1902 2½	....	....	....	....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,640,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	....	....	....	....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902 2½	....	....	....	....	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
39	41	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8,645,300	....	44½	Feb. 18	35	Jan. 15	41 Aug. 14, 1902
130	133	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1¾	134	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8	132 July 22, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900	....	20	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1902 1¾	159½	Feb. 18	156¼	Aug. 5	156½ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902 2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6, 1902
55	..	U. S. Rubber pf.	23,625,500	Jan. 31, 1901 1	64	Mar. 24	50¼	Jan. 14	56 Aug. 14, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	....	....	....	....	165 Oct. 30, 1897
120¾	135	**Va.-Carolina Chemical pf.**	12,000,000	July 15, 1902 2	132½	May 15	120¼	Jan. 17	129 Aug. 15, 1902
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	....	....	....	....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
230	250	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1902 4	240	Aug. 14	194½	Jan. 25	240 Aug. 14, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1½	....	....	....	....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 3	....	....	....	....	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
216	228	Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf	3,997,450	July 1, 1902 1¾	234	Apr. 9	180	Jan. 2	226 Aug. 15, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Extra dividend. Last regular payment July 1, 1902, 1 per cent. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Morris and Essex, Northern Central, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company first preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	268	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	700	--
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	--
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	--
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	--
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	350	365
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	Q	July, 1902	$325	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	320	325
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	385	--
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	--
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	337	345
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	160	--
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	--
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	--
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	--
Fifth National	300,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	815	830
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	--
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1836	140	--
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	--
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	--
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	--
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	645	660
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	325	--
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	225	235
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	--
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 02	650	--
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	--
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	258	270
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	330	--
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	--
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	--
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	225	237
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	--
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	--
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	--
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	--
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	300,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	225	240
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	635	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	--
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	130	140
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	--
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	--
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	600	--
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	--
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	150	--
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	--
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	150	--
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	220	--
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	210	--
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	--
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	600	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	--
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	--

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	285	300
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Broadway Trust.	200,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	--
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 02	855	870
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	--
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	680	690
Eastern Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	217
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Equitable Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	--
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	750	--
Guardian Trust.	..	..	..	.....	210	220
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County.	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	--
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	--
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	255	260
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	410	420
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	--
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	500	--
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	--
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	--
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	320	--
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,02	1000	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,02	1200	1250
N.Y.Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1385	1415
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30,02	265	280
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	--
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	400	410
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	June 30,02	700	--
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	290	295
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	355	360
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 10, 02	1390	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	400	--
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1750	1760
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	400	415
Williamsburg	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	225	235

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,650,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Hoboken 1st s. 1949	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1900	107	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	75	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	70	72
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	44	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,378,600	..	..	.....	40¾	41½
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	94	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	11½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	82	84
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100¼
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16,02	108	110
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89¾	91
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	23	25½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	68	71
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,223,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	S	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	76	80
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	67¾	68¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
So. Lt. & Trac. 5s	1,800,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92¼	93
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,293,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1950	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116½	116¾
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,812,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98½	99½
Syracuse Light'g Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37¾	37¾
Western (M'kee)	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	89	89½
	4,000,000	3	S	July 20, 02	..	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	128¼	131
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*58	60
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅝	11⅞
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	62¼	62¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 11, 02	112	114
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	92	94
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Amer. Hide & L.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41	41½
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,883,000	3	..	June, 1902	96	98
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¼	4½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 02	286	315
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 02	43	47
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	62	63
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	94	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	78	78½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	129	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	--
Borden's Cond. Milk pf., ex div.	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	111¼	112¼
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5	6½
Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	96⅝	99⅝
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Camden Land ($5)	..	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	4
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	115	120
Central Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12½
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	65	67
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,900	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	21	23
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	7	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	14	18
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Cont. Tobacco deb. 5s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	25	28
Electric Boat.	4,387,500	..	..	.....	..	28
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	..	41
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2¼
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	5	4
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	6½	6½
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1½
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	2,270,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	50	51
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¼
GreeneC.Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	26¾	27
Hack'nsackdown	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 02	105	120
Havana Com'cial	10,800,000	..	..	.....	18½	20
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	59	62
H'lng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	5	S	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Int. Power pf.	600,000	75c	Q	May 30, 02	..	145
Internat. Salt cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	6¾	10
Lanston M'type	3,387,240	..	..	.....	12	12¼
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	--
Manhat. Trans., when issued	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 21, 02	185	--
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	100¾	103
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	..	..	..	.....	7	8½
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	5¾
Nat. Bread	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	21¾
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	92½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,088,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	32¼	33¾
Do preferred	7,953,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 02	87	90
Nat. Sugar pf.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 02	103	--
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	8,975,000	1¼	Q	July 15, 02	112	113
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	23	28
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	80½	81½
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1930	998,000	2	S	Mar., 1902	114	--
N. Y. Realty	3,000,000	6	..	July 1, 02	130	135
N. Y. Trans. ($10)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	*15¾	11¾
Nor. Amer. Trans. & Trad.	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. Amer. Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	10
Nor. Securities	150,000,000	1	Q	Aug., 1902	102½	103½
Ore. R. L. & N.	120,000,000	..	..	.....	94¾	94½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	--
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	680	--
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	--
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	97	--
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	575	590
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	313
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	135	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	317	--
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	--
Nassau ($50)	200,000	7	S	July, 1902	176	183
New York	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	575	590
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	226	--
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	--
Pacific ($25)	200,000	8	S	July, 1901	125	--
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	--
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	--
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	8	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	--

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do Imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	250	254
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100½	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112½	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102½
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111¼	113¾
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114½	116¾
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 5s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121½	124½
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,500,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	208	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	750,000	2	Q	July, 1902	185	193
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	55	--
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	May 1, 02	390	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,228,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	100	101
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 02	70	71¼
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	110	111
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	May, 1899	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	113½	115¾
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1902	400	415
42d St. & Grand St	745,000	4½	Q	May, 1902	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1902	110	--
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	110	112
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1902	97	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	960,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do con 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1902	87	90
New Orl. com., w.i.	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	17¾	18
Do pf., w. i.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	56	57
Do 4s, w. i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	87½	88
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1902	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	84	85
Do 1st 4s, 1945	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1902	83¾	84
Rochester Ry	5,000,000	..	..	.....	64	66
Rochester pf	2,500,000	1½	..	Apr. 1, 02	99½	101
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	111	114
St. Louis Transit	17,281,300	..	..	.....	31¾	32¼
San F.St.Ry.subs.	..	..	..	.....	48½	49¼
Do common	..	..	..	.....	21½	22¼
Do preferred	..	..	..	.....	61	62¼
Do 4s	..	..	..	.....	90	91
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	850,000	2	S	Mar., 1902	84	88
Second Av. stock	1,982,000	2	Q	June, 1902	217½	223
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,504,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	117½	118¾
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	106

AUG

1902

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS.....3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Counsel and 2nd Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, S. B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, W. N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
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THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement yesterday was favorable. Changes for the week, shown by yesterday's returns of the Associated Banks, were as follows:

	Increase.
Surplus reserve	$2,616,750
Loans	*10,420,100
Specie	724,200
Legal tenders	*1,101,500
Deposits	*11,070,200
Circulation	309,800

*Decrease.

The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$918,687,900	$887,837,400	$817,402,300
Deposits	948,283,800	968,149,600	910,356,300
Circulation	32,414,900	29,007,000	28,586,000
Specie	171,562,200	182,926,000	173,531,200
Legal tenders	75,248,900	77,258,900	75,896,800
Total res've	$246,810,600	$260,185,500	$249,228,000
Res. required	237,067,450	242,037,400	225,339,075
Sur. res'd.	$9,743,350	$18,148,100	$23,888,925
Ratio res. to deposit	26%	26.8%	27.3%

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh northeast winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,422. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HIGGINSON CAPTURES PILLSBURY'S SQUADRON

Attacking Fleet Surrenders Unconditionally to the Defending Admiral.

On the Fourth Night the Naval Strategy Game Is Ended Off Thatcher's Island, Mass.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 24.—The naval search problem on the New England coast was terminated at 5:40 this morning by the signal "Surrender; demand unconditional," from Rear Admiral Higginson's flagship, and the reply "Accept surrender," from the foretruck of the Prairie, Commander Pillsbury's flagship.

The battle between the Blue, or defending squadron, and the White, or attacking squadron, was thus quickly ended eight miles south of Thatcher's Island. The enemy had most signally failed to make a harbor, having for its objective Salem. A preponderance of fighting strength, relatively 64 points, represented by the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts, Scorpion, and a torpedo boat, had overwhelmed the 45 points represented by the auxiliary cruisers Prairie, Panther, and Supply.

To speak from a theoretic standpoint the White squadron was entirely destroyed by the guns of the defending battleships. Thus on the fourth night the game of naval strategy was brought to an end, it having covered a period of unceasing toil, sleepless nights of anxious and wearing vigil, and of grave uncertainty to its participants.

The destruction of Pillsbury's squadron occurred at 5:40 this morning at a point just within the outer limit of Gloucester Harbor not over eight miles southerly from Thatcher's Island, off which had been anchored since Wednesday, when the war game was declared opened, the three powerful battleships of the Blue Squadron.

The surrounding and "putting out of action" of the squadron in command of Commander Pillsbury was the culminating incident in one of the most interesting chapters of the peace history of the American Navy. For the placing in operation of the manoeuvres of the warships off the coast of New England the navy had long prepared itself, and had long looked forward to them with keen anticipation.

As planned by the naval authorities at Washington, two squadrons were to be put into the game, one the Blue, the defending fleet, and the other the White, to be a hostile fleet, bent upon effecting an anchorage in some unprotected harbor on the coast from Cape Elizabeth to Cape Cod, opposed all the time by the first-named fleet. This anchorage had to be maintained against the defenders for a period of six hours.

THE ATTACKING SQUADRON.

Commander Pillsbury's White Squadron consisted of the auxiliary cruisers Prairie, (flagship,) Panther, and Supply. The two first-named boats were each assigned 20 points of fighting strength, while the Supply was assumed to represent 5 points. Admiral Higginson's fleet was actually superior in the number of its members, and by the same arrangements made as to the Pillsbury ships, it represented a grand total of 97 points of strength.

The Kearsarge, the Alabama, and the Massachusetts, battleships, were given twenty, the cruisers Brooklyn and Olympia eight each, the Leyden and Montgomery, Gloucester, Mayflower, and Scorpion three points each, while a number of torpedo boats made up the remaining numbers.

To win in the mimic war the Blue Squadron had to bring against the attacking vessels, as it did early to-day, warships superior in their combined assumed fighting power.

Each side had the right to capture individual craft of the other fleet by overcoming them in point of strength and under the rules of the "game" the captured vessels were to retire altogether from the field of action.

In the defeat of Pillsbury this morning the defense with three battleships, the Scorpion and with a single torpedo boat had 64 points, so that the balance was against the attacking squadron. Throughout the mimic war, which closed to-day, there was placed in operation a system of coast defense which was admitteully of credit to those who engaged in it.

The problem was so complicated that on the war vessels here to-night the week's work is viewed with satisfaction for the one reason, if for no other, that the squadrons has had invaluable practice.

The final event of these war moves was the sequence of many complicating developments.

The capture came at the end of a night filled with rumors as to the location of the attacking squadron. At 9:30 o'clock last night three battleships of Higginson got under way in a hurry and sailed to the eastward. The intention was to move on to Portland, and if that had been carried out Admiral Higginson, as it later developed, would have unconsciously swung the balance of his fighting force to that end of the coast line, as Pillsbury had intended he should, but which was not done on account of heavy seas running outside Cape Elizabeth.

Higginson, however, deflected his course back to Gloucester after a swing seaward, in response to a report that the enemy had not been sighted when it was believed she had been, but in the last hours of the night Pillsbury sailed toward Cape Ann from the outside, and, as it proved, right under the very guns of the defending squadron. Commander Pillsbury, when still out to sea, after manoeuvring, headed straight for Salem harbor, but the desired vantage point was never reached.

PILLSBURY'S SHIPS SIGHTED.

When his boats had arrived off Magnolia they were sighted by the signal station on Baker's Island. A message was sent out to the station at Rockport here, and the torpedo boat Barney was sent out to notify the Blue Squadron. The station here had before this been informed that Higginson's battleships had been sighted off Gloucester, and that later they had returned to their berths under the lee of Thatcher's Island.

The Barney's commander was mystified, therefore, when, after rounding Straitsmouth, he saw no evidence of the presence of the Kearsarge. On a hazard the Barney was steered southerly. After Higginson's ships had cruised up and down the coast they went to their anchorage off Thatcher's.

At this time the officer on the deck of the Kearsarge was Lieut Ray Stone, with Midshipman William Dilworth Puleston as the junior officer in command. In contrast to others the morning was clear and starbright. On the bridge a dozen "jacktes" stood, upon the lookout. One of these was Daniel Staehle, an apprentice of the

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 5.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails:—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

VENEZUELA SEIZES TWO DUTCH VESSELS.

They Entered Ports in Ignorance of the Blockade — British, German, and French Protests Against the Blockade Not to be Considered.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Aug. 24.—According to advices from Venezuela received here, two Dutch schooners, which entered blockaded Venezuelan ports in ignorance of the existence of the blockade, have been captured by Government authorities.

The Government of Venezuela has replied to the protests lodged by Germany, Great Britain, and France against the blockade of Venezuelan ports as not be effective by declaring that the protests in question will not receive consideration. In consequence of the reoccupation of the Port of Carupano, in the State of Bermudez, by Government forces, the blockade at that place has been terminated.

The United States training ship Topeka has left La Guayra for Haiti. The departure of the Topeka from Venezuelan waters is taken to prove that the United States Minister at Caracas believes that the final result of the Matos revolutionary movement will be long delayed.

EXODUS FROM YUKON REGION.

The Greatest Ever Known Now in Progress Since the Inward Rush of 1897 and 1898.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—The greatest exodus ever known from Yukon River points is now in progress. Not before since the rush inward of 1897 and 1898 have so many people been traveling the 700 miles of stretch between Dawson and Skagway.

In two days last week 1,200 men started up the river. Five hundred had previously left, and not less than 1,500 more will come out between now and Sept. 15. There are several reasons for the exodus. It is hastened primarily by the fierce rate war on between steamboats of the White Pass Railway and the independent lines. Rates have been cut from $60 first class and $40 second class to $18 and $9.

Dawson has had a large surplus population all Summer. This included 600 men who went in expecting to get work on the Klondike mines railway to be constructed from Dawson up the Klondike creeks toward Stewart River. Surveys and preliminary work are going on, but construction work has been delayed by the non-completion of financial arrangements in New York. Those workmen are now coming out rather than winter in the Yukon region.

Dawson police have served notice on several hundred men of questionable character that they must leave before the snow flies. Added to this throng are hundreds of men who have spent several Winters "inside," and are coming out to enjoy a milder climate during the Winter.

The output of the Klondike district has dropped this Summer, the amount of gold shipped during May, June, and July being only $6,500,000. A larger proportion than formerly is being kept inside for business purposes, and several big hydraulic propositions requiring extensive machinery plants are just commencing operations.

FIVE PERISH IN A FIRE.

Four Children and a Servant Girl Suffocated—Vain Effort of Firemen to Save Them.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—The four children of William Kronberg and his servant girl were suffocated in a fire to-day. The dead are:

SADIE, aged seventeen.
MOSES, aged fifteen.
EDWARD, aged sixteen.
CHARLES, aged eight.
Miss ANNIE MARCUS.

The fire was in a two-and-a-half-story house. When the firemen arrived Mr. Kronberg, the father, stood half clad on the sidewalk calling piteously for them to go to the aid of the children, but there was no chance for them.

The firemen raised their extension ladder against the front of the house. Two men ran up, but they were balked by the flames at the second floor windows. The body of the servant girl was found when an entrance was gained to the third story. Two of the boys were lying dead on the floor near the front window. Mr. Kronberg's wife was taken to the hospital Friday night, and is in such a condition that the death of her children has not been announced to her.

DESERTS REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Ex-Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia Declares for ex-Gov. Pattison, Democrat, for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—Ex-Postmaster Thomas L. Hicks of this city, a life-long Republican of the Stalwart type, to-day issued a statement declaring that in the coming campaign he will support ex-Gov. Pattison, Democratic nominee for Governor.

Until a few years ago Mr. Hicks was one of the most powerful Republican leaders in this city. Before he went out of office, however, he became to some extent identified with the Independent Republican element. In his statement to-day Mr. Hicks says that it is impossible for him to support Judge Pennypacker, since the latter stands for no promise of reform, and is a figurehead put up by the Quay machine.

WOMAN LOST IN THE WOODS.

Though 92 Years Old, She Spent the Night There Without Discomfort —Found Next Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Betsey Eliza Jackson, aged ninety-two, of Woodstock, N. B., had a remarkable experience Saturday night. While picking berries within a mile of the home of her niece, Mrs. Belle Knapp, four miles from Presque Isle, she became lost in the woods and wandered all afternoon. At night she was still in deep woods, and, making a bed of leaves, lay down to rest.

Searching parties were sent out. She heard their cries, but could not make her answers heard. She remained in the woods all night. Sunday the Presque Isle Fire Department and citizens to the number of 100 went to the woods in search of her. They found her at noon in good condition and able to walk half a mile to a carriage.

She says she slept well all night, with no covering, although the weather was chilly and rainy.

Arrivals on the Minnehaha.

William Faversham, Lawson Sandford, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Bartow S. Weeks, J. E. Dodson, and Dr. J. M. McCorkle arrived last night from London on board the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha, which anchored at Quarantine and will dock this morning.

SENATOR PLATT BACK FROM THE WOODS

Tells His Sunday School About Adirondack Trip.

Talks Politics Generally, Answers Many Questions, and Says He Considers Quigg "a Very Brilliant Young Man."

Senator Thomas C. Platt, greatly refreshed by his outing at his son's camp in the Adirondacks, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"Now, how can I have any news, boys?" he inquired, when asked for information. "I have been in the woods for two weeks and eschewed the newspapers."

"But you have read in the papers how President Roosevelt intends to kill the trusts?"

"No, I have read none of the President's speeches and know nothing about them."

"Do you know that ex-Gov. Hill refused to permit the Democratic State Convention to meet on Sept. 25 and had the date fixed for Sept. 30, so that he might have more time to take any advantage of mistakes made in the Republican platform or candidates?"

"Yes," replied the Senator smiling. "I did hear that Mr. Hill wanted more time for consideration. He will need a good deal of time to consider. He might as well delay his convention until after election."

"Do you believe Mr. Hill has any idea of nominating Bird S. Coler for Governor?"

"I do not believe he has," was the answer.

"Anything new in connection with the Lieutenant Governorship?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"Is Senator Elsberg a candidate?"

"Not that I know of."

"Some have said that he was being considered for that place."

"I know of no one who is considering him in that connection. As I understand it, he wants to go back to the Senate."

"Brooklyn people seem to think that, as Mr. Woodruff is out of it," suggested a reporter, "Kings County ought to have second place on the ticket."

"Whom do you mean by 'Brooklyn people'?" the Senator asked.

"Why," the reporter replied, "the General Committee had a meeting the other night and sentiment of the character named was expressed. The names of Col. N. S. Dike and James B. McKeen were mentioned in connection with the office."

"Sheriff Dike is a good man," Senator Platt answered. "I don't know much about McKeen, but I don't think the nomination will go to Brooklyn."

"A story is published, Senator, that friends of Chairman Morris are seeking to defeat Lemuel E. Quigg in the Nineteenth District. What do you think of it?"

"I suppose they have the right to try it,' remarked the Senator; "but if the State Committee wants to make Mr. Quigg temporary Chairman of the State Convention, why, he'll be Chairman. I consider Mr. Quigg a very brilliant young man."

"I suppose you know that Mr. Quigg carried his point for the Assembly District as the unit of representation in the election of delegates at the meeting of the County Committee?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Platt, "and I expected that he would. President Morris saw me about the matter before I went to the woods, and he did not then seem very clear about the question."

"Who is to be permanent Chairman of the Convention?"

"I don't know," he answered.

"Did you visit Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's camp?"

"No," was the reply, "but I understand he has a very fine place. So, too, has my son Frank."

"Do you expect to see Gov. Odell this week?"

"I have no appointment with him. The Governor is talking to the farmers in different parts of the State, giving them valuable information, but not seeking to tell them what they don't know about farming."

The Senator was greatly shocked to learn of the death of Senator McMillan of Michigan, and said: "If I had been asked for an opinion, I should have said he would probably be the last man in the present Senate to die. He always appeared in such good health."

Senator Platt expressed satisfaction with the report that Senator Spooner of Wisconsin would probably be returned to the Senate.

Senator Platt will probably go to Manhattan Beach to-day.

COIN IN HORSE'S SHOULDER.

Newark Veterinarians Puzzled by Presence of a Quarter Dollar in Animal's Anatomy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The finding of a twenty-five-cent-piece in the shoulder of a horse is puzzling the veterinary surgeons of this city. The horse, which was purchased by its present owner last May, was used for delivery purposes up to a few days ago, when the driver noticed a swelling on its shoulder. Dr. James C. Corlies, a veterinary surgeon of 29 East Park Street, was called in. He lanced the swelling, and in so doing his instrument came in contact with a hard object. That was extracted, and proved to be the quarter. The coin is dated 1898.

The veterinary is inclined to believe that some one put the money under the horse's skin during the healing of an old sore, but that theory is shaken by the failure to find traces of an old wound.

TO STOP VICE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Acting Mayor Jones Is Preparing to Wage War on Lawbreakers.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Acting Mayor Jones, who has been reorganizing the Minneapolis police force since he assumed office following the determination of Mayor Ames to abdicate, is preparing to wage war on violators of the law. He has so declared, and the completion of the reorganization process will be the signal for the lawbreakers to leave, or at least, to show signs of complying with the law.

Even if the effort extends no further than the restriction of the evil classes to certain limits it is expected there will be a call for vigorous work on the part of the reorganized force.

Fell from Excursion Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 24.—John H. Troxall, twenty-two years old, fell from an excursion train at Bound Brook this morning. He was taken to Muhlenburg Hospital, in this city, where his injuries are said to be fatal. He resides in Bethlehem, Penn.

It Saves a Day.

"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M. arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Advt.

PORTUGUESE EATING CLAY AND SAWDUST.

Find that Their Bread Is Adulterated—Some Loaves Are 53 Per Cent. China Clay.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times's correspondent at Oporto says that the Portuguese, who are not allowed to import foreign flour, have just discovered that they have been living on bread adulterated with such things as ground rice husks, china clay, and sawdust.

Some specimens of bread analyzed contained 53 per cent. of china clay.

The correspondent says that the public is rather amused than indignant. People are talking about "earning our daily sawdust."

RUNAWAY RACE CLEARS THE SPEEDWAY.

Mounted Police Chase Frightened Horses Twenty Blocks—Driver of One of the Animals Thrown from Runabout.

Up the crowded Speedway yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, creating consternation among the drivers and a scurry to get out of the way, dashed at a mad, pounding run two big horses, each with a light runabout bouncing after him and each going it alone. One horse—a powerful black—had spilled his driver in the road, and the driver of the other, a fine blooded bay, was devoting all his energies to the task of staying in his seat. The two frightened beasts ran almost abreast, and behind rode at top speed two mounted policemen bending far over their horses' necks, and straining every nerve to overtake the runaways.

The crowd of drivers parted to left and right as the flying group came thundering along—and for twenty blocks the wild race continued. Then the policeman began to gain on the runaways, and at last, almost at the same moment, one of the officers got hold of the bay's bridle, while the other swung on to the black's head. Then a short struggle, and the horses stood still, trembling and panting. The lone driver of the bay tumbled out of his place, pale and trembling like his horse, but fortunately unhurt. He was Louis Zeigler of 302 East Eighty-first Street, and not very many minutes before he had turned into the Speedway at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. In some way his bay had taken fright almost as soon as his hoofs struck the soft ground of the Speedway, and Mr. Zeigler had lost control of him.

In the space of a block the bay went plunging into another runabout, drawn by a black horse and driven by J. S. Gibson of 233 West Fifty-first Street. The shock sent Mr. Gibson flying into the road, and the black bolted with the empty and damaged runabout. Mounted Policemen Maloney and Bergman joined in the chase at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and the race followed. It was a wild race, but by good luck nobody was seriously hurt.

WILLING TO USE HIS NEEDLES.

Montclair Bachelor Receives Note from Fifth Avenue Address.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 24.—Peter Lynch, Jr., the member of the Montclair Bachelor Club who, after receiving a bundle of dressmakers' supplies, sent as a practical joke, remarked that he would need a wife to use the needles, continues to receive proposals of marriage. He received to-day a note from an address in Fifth Avenue, New York.

The writer said that she understood he is rich, handsome, and of good habits, and therefore she would be glad to have him call. She described herself as a "femate Barkis."

Embroidered on the cover of one article that Mr. Lynch received were these words: "Needles to thread, a man who is single should hurry and wed."

FORM AN OLD MAIDS' CLUB.

Society Girls of Dedham, Mass., Will Boycott Members of the Recently Formed Bachelors' Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—An Old Maids' Club has been formed by twenty-five of the fashionable young society ladies of Dedham to fight the Young Men's Bachelor Club which was recently organized. They have sworn an oath to shun the company of these young men, to accept from them no invitation to the theatre, and to go with them to no dances. As long as the men persist in clinging to the Bachelors' Club the young ladies will devote their time, attention, and interest to their own organization.

The young men, it is said, were thrown into consternation when they learned of the new organization and its long list of prominent members.

"They have taken the matter altogether too seriously," said William J. Brennan, a member of the Bachelors' Club. "The Bachelors' Club was more talk than anything else. The Old Maids' Club does not amount to much. It is largely talk. It will soon die out."

STRICKEN WHILE BATHING.

Henry R. Miller Succumbs to Heart Disease in Atlantic Highlands Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 24.—Henry R. Miller, a secretary employed by the North American Company of 30 Broad Street, New York, died to-day while bathing with his cousin, George F. Zaser. The two men were spending the Summer at the Cresson Hotel. Mr. Miller waded out in the water to his shoulders, when he threw up his hands and fell. His cousin went to his rescue, but neither being able to swim, their struggles soon carried them into deep water, where Miller sank. Zaser's shouts quickly brought assistance, and he was taken ashore exhausted.

Bathers from Foster's Beach began diving for the body of Miller, but it was twenty minutes before it was recovered. Dr. Van Mater worked over the body three hours, but was unable to resuscitate Miller. The doctor gave it as his opinion that heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Miller lived with his parents at 509 West Forty-seventh Street, New York. He was twenty-nine years old and unmarried.

Race Train to Saratoga.

Daily, except Sunday, until August 29th, New York Central train leaving at 8:45 A. M. will have through Pullman car, due at Saratoga 1:40 P. M. First race 2:15 P. M.—Adv.

Round Trip Tickets to California

On sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

SENATOR HANNA ABANDONS EFFORTS TO END STRIKE

Can Do No More for the Miners, He Says.

He Is of the Opinion the Strikers Will Not Give In While They Can Fight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—United States Senator Hanna arrived in Buffalo to-day from Niagara Falls. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ruth Hanna, and her friend, Miss Phelps of Cleveland. They were on their way home to Cleveland from Niagara Falls. After a drive around the city they returned to Cleveland to-night on the boat.

For the first time Senator Hanna stated the abandonment finally of all efforts to end the great coal strike. He said it sorrowfully, for his sympathies are with the miners, and he believes the operators should meet them in arbitration.

"I have exhausted my efforts," said Senator Hanna. "I have done all in my power and can do no more. I will make no further attempt, for it would be useless."

He said there was no chance of arbitration so long as only one side, the miners, were willing to arbitrate. He gave it as his opinion that the miners will not give in so long as they are able to fight.

"It will not be a short fight," said he. "It will be prolonged, and such prolongation will mean not only hardships for the miners and the women and children dependent on them, but it will have its effect on the American people. The longer this struggle continues the greater will be the increase in the price of coal."

He said he considered the refusal of the operators to arbitrate as final.

"I talked with Mr. Morgan before he went to Europe," continued the Senator, "and before the strike was fully under way. He deplored the situation, but would take no active part toward a settlement. His attitude, in my opinion, is unchanged."

It was evident in every sentence of Senator Hanna's talk that his sympathies are with the miners, that he has given up hope of a peaceful settlement, and views with sorrow the prolongation of the strike to the end that seems inevitable.

WANTS CONGRESS TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.

Central Union Asks President to Call Extra Session—Preparations for a Mass Meeting.

There was a general belief both in labor circles and among such of the representatives of the anthracite coal interests as could be seen yesterday that this week might mark a crisis in the coal strike. It is believed that a determined effort will be made during this week to open the mines on the assumption that a number of the strikers are anxious to go back to work, and that, if the strike is once broken, the rest will be easy.

The Central Federated Union yesterday took the stand that some other means will have to be taken if the dead-lock is to be broken before Winter, and decided on an application to President Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress, with the purpose of forcing some kind of a settlement.

The matter was brought before the Central Federated Union by Delegate Edward Hanna of the Blue Stone Cutters' Union, who said that the strike had reached a point where it affected the citizens of the United States. As matters looked, the strike might last indefinitely.

"That is where the public comes in," he continued. "A coal famine is already in sight, and, with Winter coming on, the prospects are not pleasant for people with limited means. Coal is already a luxury in this city, and if the price keeps mounting up as it is doing it will soon be prohibitive to many of the working people. It would, in fact, be prohibitive already if they were buying coal. With anthracite at $12 a ton, and the prospect of it reaching $15 a ton, what would it be for the poor consumers who buy it by the pail if the strike lasts until the Winter?"

Delegate Hanna went on to say that a Winter scarcity of coal would be a calamity. He then moved that, in the interests of the public, President Roosevelt be requested to call a special session of Congress to take measures for bringing the strike to an end.

"I also move," he said, "that the President be asked to recommend that both sides be directed to arbitrate the trouble, failing in which the Government take legislative action to seize the mines and operate them in the interests of both sides and the public until the strike ends. This seems to me to be the only way to break the deadlock."

Herman Robinson, Secretary of the Miners' Relief Committee of Ten appointed several weeks ago by the central body, strongly supported the resolution.

"The operators," he said, "have taken the stand that they will not arbitrate. Every influence was brought to bear on them to bring the issue before an impartial tribunal of any kind, but they would not listen to any proposition of the kind. While the miners have always been ready to arbitrate, the coal barons would neither accept the services of the Civic Federation or those of any public-spirited citizen to try and end the trouble.

"Bishop Potter and others have tried in every way to bring about a settlement, which would be satisfactory to both sides, but no one could move the Presidents of the coal companies. There is nothing left but to see if Congress can do anything in the matter."

Delegate Wolf of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 thought that the request to President Roosevelt should come from the American Federation of Labor. The central body was affiliated with the Federation, and the request should come from the larger body. The Federation, he said, should call mass meetings in every State first.

"I don't see why that should prevent us taking action now," said Matthew Barr, Delegate of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union. "Let us send the request to President Roosevelt, and urge the American Federation of Labor to do the same."

After some further discussion the resolutions proposed by Delegate Hanna were carried unanimously.

Delegate Robinson, for the Relief Committee of Ten, then reminded the meeting that, in the meantime, the coal miners still required financial aid. He said that the weekly meetings of the committee were not so well attended as they should be, and that they left all the work on the shoulders of one or two.

It was then announced that preparations were going on to call a mass meeting to consider ways and means of ending the strike, and that the American Federation of Labor had been ordered to advise its local branches in all the large cities to hold similar meetings.

Several delegates reported that their respective unions had voted to give specific contributions to the strikers, as well as assessing their members for the same purpose. The Delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that his organization would give $100 and assess its members twenty-five cents a week each.

Some of the independent operators who were seen yesterday said that when the anthracite mines were worked to their full capacity a surplus of 1,000,000 tons a month over and above the regular supply could be mined. When the mines are reopened this surplus will be thrown in with the regular supply, to bring the market up to the normal conditions as soon as possible.

"With working the best mines only, even with a diminished number of men," said one of the operators, "and throwing all the coal mined into the market, it will not take long to restore the equilibrium. The price will begin to fall as soon as the mines are opened, and those who are caught with high-priced coal will probably get nipped."

Coal is expected to be dearer this week. According to the dealers, very little anthracite is to be found nearer to New York than Buffalo, and the cost of handling coal from Buffalo increases the price.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is still expected in this city this week. He had not arrived at the Ashland House, his New York stopping place, but it was said there that he was expected any time from now on.

MR. MITCHELL IN A WRECK.

Train on Which Coal Strikers' Leader Traveled East Was Derailed by a Wash-Out.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 24.—The committee from the Public Alliance of this city, which waited on Senators Quay and Penrose at Atlantic City last week and urged them to use their good offices to bring about arbitration in the coal strike, performed a like mission in this city to-day, when they called on President Mitchell and requested him to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Senators in bringing about a settlement of the strike.

Mr. Mitchell said he would do anything that was honorable to bring about an adjustment. He furnished the committee with the statistics of the strike from the miners' point of view, which were forwarded to Senator Quay to-night.

It has been just learned that President Mitchell was badly shaken up in a railroad wreck at Reising, Ill., early last Monday morning. The train ran into a washout, and nearly all the cars left the track. The sleeper in which Mr. Mitchell was riding left the rails and he was thrown with much force from his berth. The engineer and fireman of the train, however, were the only persons who were injured.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 24.—D. J. McCarthey, Chairman, and Matthew Long and Harry Silverman, members of the Executive Committee of the People's Alliance of Hazleton, went to New York to-day to endeavor to put into operation some plan for looking to a termination of the strike. They decline to make public their plan or to say whom they hope to see in the metropolis. The People's Alliance is composed of business men and miners.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 24.—Reports received at Brigade Headquarters to-day showed the entire anthracite coal field to be very quiet. Brig. Gen. Gobin said to-day that a settlement of the strike appears to him to be as far off as when he arrived here nearly four weeks ago. The troops will in all probability remain here until the strike comes to an end.

MR. HANNA NOT A CANDIDATE?

Said "No, Sir," When Addressed as the "Next President of the United States."

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 24.—To-day Senator Mark Hanna intimated that he will not be a candidate for President in a conversation with John Metcalf, a Buffalo business man. Senator Hanna had been driving, and when he returned Mr. Metcalf expressed to him the pleasure it gave him to meet the next President of the United States.

As he listened, Senator Hanna's face grew serious, and looking Mr. Metcalf straight in the eye, he said: "No, Sir."

There was a sincerity about the words that was most impressive.

This afternoon Senator Hanna, his daughter Ruth, and her guest, Miss Phillips, left for Cleveland, it being their intention to go by boat from Buffalo.

RACE RIOT IN INDIANA.

Baseball Game Ends in a Clash Between Negroes and Whites—Many Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—A race riot broke out at Haughville, a suburb of this city, this afternoon, between 200 negroes and whites employed by the National Malleable Castings Company.

A ball game this morning between the two factions caused excitement. As the crowd left the field hostilities commenced. Sticks, bricks, clubs, and other missiles were used. Two hundred persons immediately crashed together in a fighting mass.

Twelve or fifteen shots were fired, and it is reported one negro was shot, but was taken from the field before the police arrived. The whites were victorious, driving the blacks from the field and wounding a number of them. Several white people were badly injured.

Ten arrests have been made, and others will be made as rapidly as the persons can be found. The police responded to a riot call, but on account of the distance did not arrive till the fight had been fought to a finish.

FATAL TROLLEY COLLISION.

Three Persons Killed and Many Injured in a Head-On Crash Near Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 24.—In a head-on collision between two trolley cars on the Bay Shore Terminal line late this afternoon three people were killed and many others badly injured.

The accident occurred about three and a half miles from Norfolk. One car was coming from Ocean View and the other going to the View. The orders were that the shore-bound car should wait at the siding for the other. Motorman W. S. Yandell failed to obey the orders, and the crash came 400 yards beyond the siding. Yandell endeavored to jump, but was crushed between the telescoped cars and killed. Motorman C. B. Colden of the other car applied his air brakes as soon as he saw the danger, and then tried to jump, as did Linwood Fentress, the ten-year-old son of R. B. Fentress, President of the Norfolk Cold Storage and Ice Company, who recently purchased extensive subway franchises in Baltimore. Both Colden and young Fentress were caught under the platform of the shore-bound, which piled up on the other, and were killed outright. The Fentress boy was crushed to death.

Both cars were full of Sunday excursionists and few escaped uninjured.

There is no complete list of the injured. R. P. Waller, a brother of Major L. W. T. Waller, was on one of the cars and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to his home on Pembroke Avenue. M. V. Ahearn of The Virginian-Pilot, was wedged between two seats and injured internally. Benjamin Rowson, managing editor of The Humorist, also sustained serious injuries. A nephew of Major Waller, named Corliss, was injured also.

People who were near the front of the shore-bound car state that Motorman Yandell was talking with a young woman passenger who was standing in the crowd on the front platform when the crash came. After the crash this woman was removed in an unconscious condition from beneath the dead motorman's body.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M. Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.

The Pennsylvania Special, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

PRESIDENT GODFATHER AT NEWPORT CHRISTENING

He "Stands" for Infant Son of Winthrop Chanler.

Leaves Later for Nahant, Mass., to be the Guest of Senator H. C. Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—President Roosevelt acted as godfather at the christening of the infant son of Winthrop Chanler here to-day. The President concluded his visit here this afternoon, going to Boston at 2 o'clock by special train, and thence to Lynn and Nahant, Mass. At the latter place he will be the guest of Senator Lodge.

Early in the morning the President left the Chanler villa, where he spent the night, and drove to one of the wharves and took a launch to the Syiph, the President's yacht, which had come in from Oyster Bay during the night. Mrs. Roosevelt was on board, and the President and his wife took breakfast together, and afterward came ashore and were driven to the Chanler residence.

Mrs. Roosevelt made a brief call, not remaining for the christening. She left later for Oyster Bay.

The christening took place at 12:30 o'clock in the drawing room of the villa, which was decorated with white flowers, and was performed by the Rev. John Byron Diman, Master of St. George's School. The Rev. Henry Morgan-Stone, rector of Trinity, who was expected to officiate, was prevented by illness. There were a score or more of invited guests to the christening, including:

Senator and Mrs. Lodge,	Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,
Senator and Mrs. Wetmore,	Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French,
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,	Miss French,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster,	Mr. and Mrs. Wharton,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Webster,	Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,
Egerton L. Winthrop,	Arthur Gray,
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	George B. Cortelyou.

The President and Lewis Chanler, a brother of Winthrop Chanler, were the godfathers, Mr. Chanler being represented by proxy. The godmother was Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge.

The infant was christened from a silver baptismal font, the gift of the President, and was named Theodore Ward Chanler, the first name being for the President and the second for the late Samuel Ward, who was a distinguished member of Mrs. Chanler's family.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Chanler invited their guests to the dining room where luncheon was served, and at its conclusion preparations were made for the drive to the railroad station. The members of the party were taken in three open carriages, the first containing President Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Chanler, the second Senator and Mrs. Lodge and Secretary Cortelyou, and the third the Chief of the local police and the two Secret Service men who are accompanying the President on his trip. The drive was past the old stone mill and the Commodore Matthew C. Perry statue, the President's carriage stopping that he might shake hands with George T. Downing at his home on Bellevue Avenue.

There was a crowd at the railroad station to see the President. As he reached the platform he was saluted by two members of the United States Artillery Corps, and, acknowledging the salute, said: "I am glad to see regulars anywhere."

As the party entered the cars the President was heartily cheered, and as the car drew out of the station the President appearing on the rear car was again enthusiastically cheered.

The special train which carried the Presidential party came down from Boston and was in charge of General Passenger Agent Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and Division Superintendent Marshall.

Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts and Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton of the State Militia were on the train to meet the President and to extend to him a welcome in Massachusetts when the train should reach the State line.

PRESIDENT AT NAHANT, MASS.

He Arrives There from Newport, and Receives Enthusiastic Greeting at Towns on the Route.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 24.—President Roosevelt arrived here this evening to be the guest of Senator Lodge. Traveling on Sunday was something new for the President, but in this instance he was obliged to depart from his usual custom, as he went to Newport for no other purpose than to attend the christening, and it was necessary to make the short journey to Nahant to-day in order to maintain his schedule.

Stone Bridge, R. I.; Fall River, Taunton, and Mansfield, in Massachusetts, turned out in force to greet the President, and as each place was reached the train was slowed down, the President appearing on the rear platform and bowing his acknowledgments.

At Boston the entire party disembarked and entered the special train which was standing on another track, the crowd in the meantime keeping up a continuous cheering.

Upon arriving at Lynn, where carriages were in waiting to take the party to Nahant, the sight was one to be remembered. Stretched from the station, through the city, and across the peninsula to Nahant, a distance of four miles, were fully 60,000 people who cheered and cheered as the President passed. There were two miles of carriages on each side of the road. Perfect order was maintained.

The President rode with Mrs. Lodge and was escorted from Lynn to Nahant by a troop of cavalry.

The arrival at Nahant was a signal for another outbreak of applause, and the two places seemed to vie with each other as to which should be the more cordial in its greeting. Flags and bunting were displayed everywhere, and Nahant took on a genuine holiday appearance. To-morrow afternoon the President will deliver an address from the steps of the Public Library Building in Nahant.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the President, with her son, Theodore, Jr., arrived at Saunderstown, in Narragansett Bay, on board the Sylph to-day, and was entertained by C. Grant Le Farge of New York at Saunderstown.

Steel Furnace Explosion Shakes Town.

SHARON, Penn., Aug. 24.—Sharon was shaken from end to end to-day by five successive explosions at the National Steel Company's furnace north of town. The explosions were caused by the molten iron breaking out of the stack and running into the water around the bosh. The shock was so great that houses were rocked as if by an earthquake. Great damage resulted to the furnace, and the stack has been forced to close down and will have to be partially relined.

FLEEING SLAYER WRECKED

After Shooting His Wife and a Man, Smith Put to Sea.

Rescued While Clinging Exhausted to Overturned Boat, Put Ashore, and Captured by Trick.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 24.—Leander Smith, colored, angered because Boyd Clinton was paying too much attention to his wife, shot and instantly killed Clinton in the Hotel Canfield basement last night and then shot his wife, who is dying in the City Hospital.

After committing the crimes he stole a sailboat at the inlet and started for some remote point. A few miles at sea a squall struck his boat. It capsized and the fugitive was thrown into the ocean. He succeeded in crawling on the upturned craft, and all night drifted at the mercy of the waves. About 10 o'clock this morning he was found by Samuel Moore, a local merchant, who was out in his private launch, nearly dead from exposure.

Smith told Mr. Moore a story about being on a fishing trip, and that his boat had capsized. Mr. Moore took him to Somers Point, and after he landed, the negro thanked his rescuer, walked off, and disappeared. A few minutes later Mayor E. Higbee of Somers Point received a telephone message from Atlantic City asking him to apprehend any strange colored man who passed that way. The Town Marshal, who was on the wharf when the man landed, remarked the fact to the Mayor. Higbee hitched up his buggy, and after a five-mile drive caught up with the fugitive. He invited the man to ride with him, as the sun was hot and the day sultry. The man accepted. Higbee drove him to the town jail and locked him up.

Smith early the previous evening had gone to the hotel to attack Clinton, who was head waiter at the Hotel, which is located in Virginia Avenue, near the beach. He was stopped by timely interference. He went back about 2 o'clock in the morning, and entering the servants' quarters, put a pistol to the head of Clinton and killed him instantly. His wife was washing behind a door. He shot her in the back, and then fled.

STORM SWEEPS CAPE MAY.

Bathers Leave Ocean's Edge, Clouds Meet, and Water Spouts Form Off Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—The timid who were superstitious enough to believe that the tidal wave predicted by the Rev. Mr. Jones would come had their chance to believe its arrival was not far off this morning. An unusual storm prevailed off Cape May between 11 and 12 o'clock, when a succession of waterspouts formed, probably eight miles at sea.

There was a double spout in the southwest and three single ones directly to the east. The waters became very turbulent and caused all the bathers to leave the ocean's edge. The storm was accompanied by heavy thunder claps, a downpour of rain, and circling winds. Immense black clouds formed in the west and southwest and were met at sea with another succession of equally dense clouds from the northwest.

For a few minutes a small hurricane prevailed over the eastern portion of Cape May, coming from the north and going to sea. Immediately the sky became very dark, and presented a remarkable sight, with the sun shining over the town proper and lighting up the edges of the clouds.

BED-RIDDEN INVALID BURNED.

Flames Caused by Lamp Exploding in Woman's Hands on Floor Below Resulted in Her Death.

An oil lamp exploding last night in the hands of Mrs. Mary Tucker in a three-story frame house at 12 Concord Street, Brooklyn, not only burned Mrs. Tucker fatally, but damaged the house and injured Henry Schlessing, an invalid living on the floor above.

Mrs. Tucker, who lived in the second story of the house, was carrying a lamp from the kitchen when it exploded in her hands, scattering oil and glass broadcast, and setting fire to her dress, the carpet, and the woodwork of the room. Mrs. Tucker screamed with pain and terror, and Patrolman Healy of the Adams Street Station, who was passing, heard the screams, and dashing into the house and up the stairs found the woman in flames.

He put out the burning garments, and as the fire was spreading, took the woman in his arms and took her down into the street, not without being himself burned about the arms.

Meanwhile the flames burst through the ceiling into the story above, where Schlessing lay bed-ridden, and attacked the bedpost and the bedclothes. Schlessing would have been burned to death if the firemen had not arrived in the nick of time.

Going up three flights through the smoke, a fireman seized the screaming man and bore him to the sidewalk, where he was found only slightly burned. Mrs. Tucker was burned on head, arms, and body, and her injuries are serious. The sufferers were sent to the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, where, shortly after midnight, Mrs. Tucker died.

LARGEST CATTLE SHIPMENT.

From Portland, Me., to Liverpool on Old Dominion Line.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—The largest shipment of cattle ever taken across the Atlantic left last night on the steamship Norseman of the Dominion Line. In all there were 1,179 head of cattle and 1,398 sheep. This, according to Dr. F. W. Huntington, Cattle Inspector of the port, breaks all records for cattle shipments from the New World to the Old. It will take eighteen car loads of hay and grain to feed the cattle during the ten days' passage to Liverpool.

In addition the Norseman took out 220,000 bushels of grain and 250 carloads of package freight.

Indian Chief "Old Bull" Is Dead.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 24.—Old Bull, an Omaha Indian chief, who was a survivor of the wars waged against the Indians by Gen. Custer, is dead at the Arapahoe Indian Agency at Coly, Oklahoma. He was in the Custer battle at the Little Big Horn in 1876, and afterward entered the regular army, serving until retired on account of age.

Injured in Lehigh Valley Road Wreck.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—There was a wreck on the Lehigh Valley Railroad half a mile north of Ensenore at 10:10 o'clock this morning. The baggage and smoking cars left the rails and went down an embankment into Owasco Lake, where they were overturned. The passengers escaped through the windows. E. L. Leonard, Jay C. Weeks, Frank Greenfield, and Henry Wagner, all of Auburn, were painfully, though not seriously, injured. They were brought to this city.

McCoy Able to Walk About.

James McCoy, who on June 2 was shot in the back of the head by County Detective Robert J. McLellan, of District Attorney Jerome's staff in a raid on an alleged poolroom in the Sherman House, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, was so greatly improved yesterday that he was able to walk about the grounds of Bellevue Hospital. The bullet is still in his head. It is thought that he will soon be able to leave the hospital.

FUSION IN BALTIMORE.

Plan to Defeat Congressman Wachter and Take Leadership from Senator McComas.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—A political combination is being formed in this city which will seriously affect the future leadership of Senator McComas on the Republican side and the expectations of Mayor Hayes on the Democratic side. Ex-United States Marshal William F. Airey and A. Freeman Rasin, the Democratic boss of Baltimore, are said to have joined forces.

The combination contemplates the defeat of Congressman Frank C. Wachter for renomination, and, consequently, a severe blow to Senator Louis E. McComas, the head of the city Republican organization, and Collector of the Port Stone; the nomination of Mr. Airey by the Republicans for Mayor next Spring, and his election through the aid of Mr. Rasin; the election of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature next Fall, and the defeat of Senator McComas by the Legislature.

Congressman Wachter is to be shelved by the nomination of Albert M. Sproesser. As the Republican organization is also solidly for Wachter, this can be done by Democrats voting in the primary election on Sept. 4. It is argued that Mayor Hayes is practically certain to be renominated. Rasin can get no favors from Hayes, but it is thought he would fare much better at the hands of Airey, therefore the Rasin people will not seriously antagonize Hayes in the primaries, but will get rid of him by secretly supporting Airey in the municipal election. In return for favors twice given, the ex-Marshal will see that the Democrats carry all four of the legislative districts of the city.

Senator McComas, having Baltimore City and the counties of Congressman Mudd's district against him, if the plans do not miscarry, will be beaten, and Gov. Smith will take his seat in the United States Senate, as was arranged before the session of the Legislature which elected Senator Gorman.

FOR GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, It Is Believed, Will Be Choice of the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—Mayor David S. Rose, who is regarded as possible Democratic Vice Presidential timber in 1904, is considered practically chosen Governor by the Democrats. It is estimated that he has already 400 delegates pledged to his support, which is a bare majority in the Convention.

The fact that there are six other candidates will aid in his nomination, it is thought, and it is probable that he will be named on the first ballot. The nature of his campaign speeches is practically decided upon, and in addition to references to the National issues it is understood that he will make the Republican State administration's treatment of Senator Spooner one of his strong arguments. He will also feature the school book scandal.

Mayor Rose, if nominated, will make a tour of the State in a special train, it is expected, visiting every city and hamlet, as Gov. La Follette did two years ago.

CUPID'S JAIL DELIVERY.

Young Man, Married in Prison, Released to Join Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Cupid made a jail delivery here last night. Adam Floyd was about to be married to Miss Anna Griner at her home when a constable appeared and seized the bridegroom on a charge of petty larceny.

Miss Griner, with the minister, followed Floyd to jail, where the ceremony was performed. When the prosecutor learned of the facts in the case, the charge was withdrawn and the young man was released.

SOUGHT FOR MURDER VICTIM.

Police Dug Up Vacant Lot, and Found a Real Body.

Two well-dressed women and a man from Columbus Avenue, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fourth Street, excitedly entered the West One Hundredth Street Police Station a few mornings ago and told the Sergeant they believed somebody had been murdered near them. They said that while looking out of the rear of their home on Columbus Avenue they had witnessed the burial of a body in the vacant lot. It had just taken place, they said. A man and a woman had entered the lot stealthily, carrying a box. It looked to the women and man like a coffin for a child. The woman and man dug in the ground in a dark corner of the lot and then buried the box.

The Sergeant ordered Detectives McManus, Tobin and Smith to investigate the case. They carried picks and spades over to the vacant lot where the mystery lay buried. Then they dug.

A search for freshly turned clay was futile. They did not find any. As McManus took off his coat and grabbed a shovel, he said:

"We'll have to dig for it if we have to turn the lot upside down."

They turned nearly all the lot upside down in about two hours and a half.

"I'd never dig like this if there wasn't a murder in it," said McManus, wiping his brow. There was no answer, as the others were too hot and tired. Then McManus's shovel hit something and they forgot their fatigue and quickly had a coffin-shaped box out on the dirt pile.

McManus and Tobin tore off the lid, and found the body of a maltese cat.

KILLS FRIEND IN THE DARK.

Richmond Man Mistakes Him for a Burglar and Fires.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—Early this morning J. D. Wilson, a well-known young man, shot and killed his friend, G. E. Apperson. The families of the two occupied the same house. Apperson's family was away, and Apperson had changed his sleeping room. Wilson heard a noise in the room, and proceeded to investigate. Seeing a form, which in the dark he supposed to be that of a burglar, he challenged, and, receiving no answer, fired with the above result.

Both families are highly connected.

Locomotive Explodes; One Killed.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 24.—One man was killed, three fatally injured, and one seriously hurt early this morning by the explosion of the boiler of a big engine drawing the first section of a Chicago and Alton train, eleven miles east of this city. The men were riding on the engine when the accident occurred. The boiler was blown 200 yards and nine cars were ditched.

Eight Arrests for Excise Violations.

The number of arrests yesterday for violation of the excise law, as reported at Police Headquarters, were as follows: Union Market Station, 1; Fifth Street Station, 1; West Twentieth Street, 1; West Thirtieth Street, 1; West Forty-seventh Street, 1; East Fifty-first, 1; East Sixty-seventh, 1; West Sixty-eighth, 1; Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, none. Total number of arrests, eight. The previous Sunday there were sixteen arrests.

Turkey Grants All American Demands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—An imperial order has been issued commanding that all the demands made by the United States upon Turkey be carried out and the relations between the Porte and the United States Legation here have resumed their normal condition. United States Minister Leishman and Robert S. McCormick, United States Ambassador at Vienna, were present at the Selamlik.

Sleeper Fell Over Cliff.

After sleeping on the edge of the cliff at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and the Speedway yesterday afternoon L. L. Conway, forty-five years old, of 741 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street stood up to stretch himself. He fell backward to the ground 100 feet below and was killed. He was a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department.

HIGGINSON CAPTURES PILLSBURY'S SQUADRON

Continued from Page 1.

first class. He stood well forward, peering on the lee side. The flagship was just falling down into a trough, when he notified the ensign at his side that he could see the "enemy." The officer of the deck called Flag Lieut. Evans and Flag Secretary Bristol, and it was but the work of a moment to inform Admiral Higginson of the probability that the time for decisive action was at hand.

It was real war then. "General quarters" was sounded. There was a quick rush of many feet, the manning of a hundred posts, the clank of the anchor chain, the ringing of bells, the giving of orders and a general clearing for action. Not many moments passed before the flagship was under way, steaming at fourteen knots, with the Alabama and Massachusetts many lengths in the rear. Some distance back was the Barney, rapidly overhauling the ships ahead.

At 5:40 o'clock the three battleships, aided by the converted yacht Scorpion, which had chased in from the south in time to be in at the finish, and the Barney, which had overtaken the fleet, formed a horseshoe about the White Squadron. The elation among the men on board the Blue Squadron ran high.

OFFERS SWORD TO VICTOR.

There was something pathetic in the picture when Commander Pillsbury, after he had signaled his surrender, passed in his barge from the Prairie, walked up the starboard gangway of the Kearsarge, and offered his sword to Admiral Higginson.

"Keep your sword, Sir," said the senior officer, his voice quavering a bit in spite of himself. "I would not accept the sword from so gallant a foe."

"And I, Sir," responded Pillsbury, with dignity, "could not surrender to a nobler or better officer, Sir."

This exchange of words ended the actual surrender and at the invitation of Admiral Higginson Commander Pillsbury stepped down to the cabin of the Kearsarge and here the two officers discussed in privacy the incidents of the days since the "declaration of hostilities," on Wednesday.

At the conclusion of the conference Commander Pillsbury was returned to his flagship, and it was not long after that the Prairie headed down the coast.

A little later signals were given for the Blue Squadron to return to Rockport. Later, by the same system of communication established and maintained so successfully since Wednesday, messages were dispatched to all points from Portland to Provincetown ordering all the warships of the defending squadron to return to Rockport for further instructions and at the same time to collect on the way to this harbor all signal men who had been detailed at both island and mainland stations along the coast.

In an interview on board his flagship Admiral Higginson expressed his pleasure at the real work which had been done during the week. He commended Staehle, the apprentice boy, who was the first to report the presence of Commander Pillsbury's squadron. He said he believed that to some extent the manoeuvres had taught the navy its points of weakness and strength during a time of real action, and he believed much good would come from the "war game."

The naval experts are discussing the reason for Commander Pillsbury's manoeuvre in steaming finally to the northward and coming to anchor as he did at a point off Magnolia and near to Gloucester Harbor, especially in the light of the announcement that he had determined to anchor in Salem Harbor; and the theory was advanced that the Acting Admiral of the White Squadron either had observed that he had been sighted and decided to surrender hopelessly, or try at the last moment to run unseen by Admiral Higginson into Gloucester Harbor.

The main theme of discussions in Rockport to-night among the seafaring people, who know the Massachusetts coast as well as they know their own houses, was the apparent rejection of all strategetic movements by Commander Pillsbury. He had not tried to land officers or marines ashore to learn of the enemy's movement, and he had sailed almost to the base of the defense just before daylight, when capture seemed inevitable.

COMMANDING OFFICERS TALK.

To an Associated Press correspondent Admiral Higginson spoke very freely of the signal service. He laid special emphasis upon the effective work of the men detailed to signal duty, and said he intended to issue a commendatory letter to all the men of his command. He scored the telephone service, and said it appeared very antiquated. He emphasized the necessity of the wireless telegraphy, and illustrated the benefits if ships of the navy were fitted with this new invention.

"There would have been no need of the torpedo scouts," he said, "for I would have known at all times the exact location of my ships.

"We need this service badly. We are three years behind our foreign friends in this respect, and I hope the system will be installed on the ships of the navy very soon."

Commander Pillsbury was asked regarding his movements, and stated when he left Provincetown last Tuesday that his fleet steamed directly to sea, running off some 400 miles about southeast of Cape Cod. His plan was to lay off there until Saturday night, and then to try for Salem Harbor. Coming on the coast last night he had first thought of making a feint with one of his ships in the direction of Portland, hoping to draw off Admiral Higginson and the big ships of his command in that direction, but a heavy sea was running, and as his ships were slow of speed and their bottoms foul, he decided not to do this, and made his run direct for Salem Harbor.

The only ship of Admiral Higginson's fleet he saw during the entire period was the torpedo boat Barney, which he sighted just about the same time he found he was discovered by the sharp-eyed Staehle of the Kearsarge.

DEFEAT WAS ANTICIPATED.

Naval Officers in Washington Knew that Commander Pillsbury Was Handicapped in Number of Ways.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Prompt information of Commander Pillsbury's defeat in his attempt to enter Salem Harbor and hold it against the ships of Admiral Higginson's fleet came to the Navy Department this morning in the following dispatch from the commander of the attacking fleet:

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.

White squadron surrendered to Blue at daylight this morning while entering Salem Harbor. The Panther and the Supply have been ordered to proceed in obedience to the department's instructions. The Prairie goes to Boston to-morrow for repairs. PILLSBURY.

Commander Pillsbury's defeat had been anticipated here by naval officers. They believed he was handicapped by the limited speed area of the defending line, the slow speed of his ships, and the small number of ports which he could enter under the rules.

TRIED TO REACH SALEM HARBOR

Details of the Movements of the Attacking Squadron—The Panther Anchors at Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 24.—The United States steamship Panther, Commander J. C. Wilson, of the defeated White Squadron, anchored in this harbor this afternoon on the way from Salem bound for New London, at which port she will remain until Aug. 31, when the vessel will take on board the naval militia of Connecticut and report to Rear Admiral Higginson to participate in the continuation of the naval manoeuvres.

The executive officer on board the Panther stated to-night that the three ships of the attacking squadron had been lying about eighty miles off shore awaiting favorable wather to make a dash for the coast. The weather had been delightful, and the bright moonlight nights had been extremely unfavorable for an attempt to gain an anchorage on the coast without being discovered.

It was decided, however, to make an attempt last night, and the fleet steamed toward shore in an effort to reach Salem harbor.

No lights were visible from either ship, and they succeeded in passing the line of scouts without being observed. They were off Manchester this morning when daylight broke, and they were discovered by Admiral Higginson's battleships which were lying off Rockport.

THE WAR GAME PREPARATIONS.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 24.—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who is to be in command of the army manoeuvres in the coming war games with the navy, is expected to arrive here to-morrow to assume personal direction of the preparation in the forts at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound.

With him will be Gen. Randolph, chief artillery officer; Gen. Gillespie of the Engineer Corps, and Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer. The great war game will begin next Friday night at midnight. By that time all details of preparation will be complete, and the army will be ready to meet the enemy, which in this case will be the North Atlantic Squadron, whose purpose is to force an entrance to Long Island Sound, running the gantlet of the island forts.

At the present time there are more than 4,000 troops stationed at the forts in this district, mainly artillerymen, augmented by two companies of Engineer Signal Corps; and by the latter part of this week the two seacoast companies and the Signal Corps of the Connecticut National Guard will be added to the land force, while the three battalions of the Naval Militia of the State will be added to the naval force.

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COOK AT SARATOGA KILLED.

Harry Pike Has a Fight with Joseph White of Brooklyn, Ending in Pike's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Harry Pike, aged thirty-three years, who came here from New York City and secured the position of night cook in the Washington Hotel, Broadway, early in July, met with a tragic ending at 2:30 o'clock this morning, for which Joseph White is held on the charge of homicide.

White was the day cook and was to have been relieved by Pike at midnight, but the latter failed to appear until a couple of hours had passed. A war of words followed. When White went to his quarters on the third floor it is alleged that Pike assaulted him, and that the fight lasted several minutes and was continued on a back piazza. It ended in White throwing his antagonist over the railing.

Pike struck heavily on the pavement three stories below, and his neck and jaw were broken. White's body displayed more ugly marks than those observed on the dead man. Pike was of athletic build, while White is crippled, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. White came to Saratoga from Brooklyn five years ago, and has a wife and one child.

SHE SIMPLY HAD TO WALTZ.

Rose Beatty Could Not Stop Even When She Was Arrested and Placed in a Cell.

Dancing merrily along Broadway last night and playing tag in hotel lobbies, Rose Beatty, a young Irish woman, just 4 feet 6 inches in height, was arrested in the full tide of her gayety by Policeman Matthews, whose height is exactly 6 feet 4 inches. Together they went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Rose was locked up.

Rose Beatty was returning from a picnic, or may be a wake, at all events some very gay affair, and was feeling as pleased as pleased could be, when she came out upon Broadway, and she began to dance.

Along the sidewalk she whirled and then waltzed into the lobby of the Metropole Hotel. In the lobby she continued to waltz, playing tag the while with the guests, and still whirling and waltzing and smiling, passed out again upon the sidewalk.

On the sidewalk the dancing continued, and the little woman danced her way to the Rossmore, where she went in again and waltzed and played tag as before. Coming out of the Rossmore, still tripping lightly, she made for the Vendome, and as she waltzed in front of that place and began to play tag with the bystanders, the big policeman came along and arrested her.

Rose did not mind. She waltzed as Officer Matthews escorted her to the patrol wagon, waltzed about in the patrol wagon all the way to the station, waltzed up the station house steps, and up to the Sergeant's desk; waltzed while she was being questioned, and went waltzing to her cell. Even there she did not stop, and she may be waltzing yet.

WABASH SYSTEM'S EXTENSIONS.

Connellsville (Penn.) Cokefields and West Virginia Coal Lands to be Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—Plans are being unfolded of an extension of the Wabash system into the Connellsville (Penn.) coke fields. In addition, the vast coal tracts of Greene County, this State, are to be opened. It is said that a line has been secured and located that will have maximum grades of less than 1 per cent. and curves of less than five degrees. It is also said that the road will be but seventy miles long to Uniontown from Pittsburg, and that it will be ten miles shorter than the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania systems.

Two railroads will be used to accomplish the connection between the Wabash and the Connellsville coke region and the West Virginia coal fields. Charters were procured some time ago for the Greene County Railroad and the West Virginia Railroad by A. M. Neeper, counsel in Pittsburg for the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad extension of the Wabash.

J. T. Blair, now President of the Little Kanawha Railroad, which will be used as part of the tidewater outlet of the Wabash, is President of the Greene County and West Virginia Roads, and at the head of the syndicate which will construct the lines for the Wabash. E. D. Fulton of Uniontown, associated with him in the West Virginia Gould railroad and coal properties, is one of the Directors.

Union Pacific Cuts Passenger Rates.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—The Union Pacific Railroad has made an extensive cut in passenger rates to the Pacific Coast, and during September and October will make a rate to California, Oregon, Washington, and other Western States of $33 from Chicago, and $25 from the Missouri River. It is stated that the cutting of this rate is the independent action of the Union Pacific Road, and that it is made in the interest of homeseekers, extensive stopover privileges being allowed.

St. Louis Fair Committee Entertained.

The visiting members of the St. Louis World's Fair Committee, who are on a trip to this city and the East, were entertained by Austin Corbin Jr., in the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday. They were afterward guests of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate, and were taken on an ocean trip on board the schooner yacht Thistle. They saw Coney Island also, and ex-Mayor Roila Wells, who is one of the committee, ventured the wish that St. Louis might be as crowded in exhibition year.

From the Former Professor of American History at Cornell.
I have come to depend on THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for my weekly supply of information as to the world's doings in the sphere of books in our own tongue, its reports on that matter having, as I think I find, the primary virtues of fullness, accuracy, and fairness. MOSES COIT TYLER.
-Adv.

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DEVERY HAD HIS PALM READ.

Woman Says Big Men "Will Kneel to You"—Ex-Chief Also Tells a Fish Story.

Ex-Chief Devery changed his usual Sunday programme yesterday. Instead of riding around to be admired, he went fishing with three friends. Devery caught more than 500 pounds of fish, so he said, and caused them to be distributed among neighbors, friends, and the poor.

Returning to his Arverne home, he found a woman waiting to read his palm.

"You are going across the water," she said.

"Of course, I know what that means," was Devery's reply. "I'm going across the river to Brooklyn pretty soon to drive that old lady McLaughlin out of the auction rooms, where he's bin doing his knitting so long. I'll drive him to the old ladies' home; that's what I'll do with him."

"Here is a very small line here and another there," said the palmist.

"I kin guess what they are. One of 'em is Tom Smith and the other is John Jordan, in my district. They're small enough for anything."

"Here is another line," added the palmist, "which indicates you will associate with big men, and they will kneel down to you."

"Betcherlife they will. I'm going to the Saratoga Convention, and before I get through with the guys who are baking me I'll have some of them on their knees to me. They can't beat me, and they know it. They know I've got 'em beat to a standstill and they're shouting 'Fraud!' already to let themselves down easy."

RAID ON CHURCH BAZAAR.

Extra Force of Detectives Distinguish Themselves by Suppressing All Games of Chance.

Spurred to zealous activity by recent reports in the newspapers that gambling was prevalent at Coney Island the detectives of Capt. Knipe's force determined to distinguish themselves yesterday. So they raided a church bazaar, and carried off a "wheel of fortune" and two prisoners in triumph.

There were twenty-seven detectives of the Brooklyn Central Office at Coney Island yesterday. They were abroad early, and all morning walked up and down looking for violators of the law. They did not find any, however, until they came to the Roman Catholic Church of the Guardian Angel on the Boulevard. That church every Summer holds a bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for its support and for charitable objects. Its pastor is the Rev. James J. Cullen. The bazaar yesterday was held in a vacant store on Surf Avenue, near Sea Beach.

The detectives went there and found the place well filled with patrons. A "wheel of fortune" was being manipulated by a man who said he was William Clayton of the Stafford House, Manhattan. Three of the detectives—Delaney, Price, and Long—played the "wheel." They were invited to do so, they said, by one of the young women connected with the bazaar.

They lost 25 cents. Then they raided the place. They took the wheel and its owner and one of the young women—the one who had invited them to play and so had occasioned the loss of the 25 cents—to the police station.

Clayton was locked up on a charge of running a gaming machine and the young woman was released.

THE MAINE'S TRIAL TRIP.

Mean Speed, Uncorrected for Tidal Errors, 17.96 Knots, Says the Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An official report of the trial trip of the first-class battleship Maine over the Cape Ann course yesterday was received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Train, the President of the trial board. It reads as follows:

Boston, Aug. 24, 1902.

The trial of the battleship Maine successfully completed. The mean speed uncorrected for tidal errors 17.96 knots.

It is stated at the Navy Department that the corrected figures for the tidal allowances may make a slight change, showing a greater or less speed.

HAD ONE BUMP TOO MANY.

Police Sergeant Sees Bellevue Hospital Symptom About Negro Phrenologist.

Policeman O'Meara of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station yesterday arrested a colored man who was acting suspiciously at the basement entrance to the Museum of Natural History.

"What were you doing there?" demanded the policeman.

"Looking for knowledge," calmly said the negro. At the police station he said he was James Richardson, but declined to give any address.

"You see, Sergeant," said the man, "I am a phrenologist. This bump indicates acquisitiveness," placing his index finger on his head. "And this bump implies veneration."

"Say, what's that?" asked Sergt. Wolf, indicating another one. "It means Bellevue Hospital, doesn't it?" he asked, feeling the man's head.

"No, you are mistaken," the negro said. "That is the bump indicating benevolence."

"You'd better see a doctor," recommended the Sergeant, who summoned Dr. Whitmore from Roosevelt. That physician at once took Richardson to the Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion.

HIGHWAYMEN IN 23D STREET.

Sturdy beggars in Twenty-third Street of late, particularly between Lexington and Second Avenues, have caused numerous complaints by persons who have been roughly treated by them in the last two weeks. William Murray of 245 East Twenty-fifth Street was stopped by three men in Twenty-third Street, near Third Avenue, last night. They demanded money, and when Murray refused to give, all three attacked him. One of them struck him over the head, while another grabbed his gold watch and chain and ran away.

Policeman Clinchy of the East Twenty-second Street Station found Murray unconscious on the sidewalk. He also saw a man running, gave chase, and caught him. Murray was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that he had received four scalp wounds. The man caught by Clinchy said his name is William J. Fitch of 193 Hull Street, Brooklyn. Murray said he looked like one of the men who attacked him, but could not positively identify him. Fitch was locked up at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station charged with assault.

Watchman Was Moving Goods.

Because they could not give a satisfactory explanation for removing an express wagon load of material from the sweatshop at 84 Market Street yesterday afternoon, Louis Rabinowitz, an expressman of 80 Henry Street, and John Patchman, the watchman at 84 Market Street, were arrested and taken to the Madison Street Station on a charge of burglary. Policeman John Marrinan, who a couple of weeks ago shot Joseph Kehoe while the latter was resisting arrest, saw the expressman and watchman loading a wagon with goods worth $500.

Elevator Almost Cut Victim in Two.

The body of James Lerites, a Greek, twenty-one years of age, was almost severed at the waist yesterday in an elevator accident at the Touraine, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street. Lerites was employed as a dishwasher in the hotel. About 1 o'clock he had occasion to go from the basement to one of the upper floors. To do so he used the freight elevator. The regular elevator boy was at dinner, so Lerites entered the car at the basement and started it. D. F. Manning, the clerk of the house, heard cries coming from the shaft, and running over saw the young man caught between the floor and the car and the ceiling of the first floor. The victim was unconscious when extricated. He died at the New York Hospital.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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Good Reading Indeed!

Interested in news of economies? Yes—then these paragraphs contain words of vital interest to you. The items relative to

THE ANNUAL SALE OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES

are particularly brisk with money-savings. This sale, an annual preliminary incident to the opening of school, affords the opportunity for "Young America" to secure all necessary supplies of reliable quality. Here are savings that average half.

Every article for school use may be purchased at a great saving. We will be pleased to quote special prices to teachers and schools in general on all school supplies in quantities.

Composition Books—Good paper, nicely ruled, 64 pages, 2c; 80 pages, 3c; 120 pages, 4c.
Other composition books, 10c, 15c, 19c, 21c and 29c.
Students' Reversible Note Books Cloth cover, Russia back, easy to refill, 100 sheets to the book, Sizes—4⅞x7½, 25c; 5¾x8¾, 29c; 7⅞x9¾, 35c; 8¼x10¾, 39c. (Refillers always in stock.)
"Longfellow" Tablets—Fine grade of linen and satin wove paper, commercial, packet and letter size, each, 10c.
Davids's 2 oz. Black Ink, per bottle, 2c.
Imported Pencil Boxes, made of solid oak with sliding covers, 15c, 12c, 10c, 8c and 5c.
Plain Cedar Lead Pencils, per doz., 3c.
Cedar Lead Pencils, rubber inserted; sharpened; per doz., 7c.
Steel Pens, per doz., 2c.
School Penholders, per doz., 2c.
Polished Wood Penholders, assorted colors; per doz., 9c.
Fountain Pens, black rubber, with filler, complete, each 23c.
Pocket Pencil Compass, with pencil and point protector, practical and simple, each 6c.
Automatic Drop Knife, with steel blade, special, 7c.
Lead Pencil Sharpeners, each, 1c, 4c and 7c.
Hardwood Rulers, brass edge, 12 inch, each, 3c and 5c.
Colored Crayons, 6 in a box, each, 5c and 8c.
Slates, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c.
Globes, 6 inch, beautifully mounted on bronzed iron stand, with correct meridian adjustment, value $1.00, special school sale price, 69c.

Women's Walking Skirts, $3.90.
Made of plain black and blue Melton, or black, blue and gray hair-lined Melton; also snow-flaked material in black and blue, either white or self-stitched, cuts even gored flare, all slot seams, heavily stitched on bottom. Regular $7 value. All sizes.

Children's 35c. Stockings, 12½c.
About 500 doz. black lisle thread, one by one ribbed, slight imperfection. Sizes from 5 to 10 in.

Smyrna Rugs.
Very special prices on handsome wool Smyrna Rugs in new designs and colorings.
32 in. x 16 in., 48c.
36 in. x 18 in., 63c.
45 in. x 21 in., 89c.
54 in. x 26 in., $1.24.
60 in. x 30 in., $1.48.
72 in. x 36 in., $2.24.
84 in. x 48 in., $3.75.

Women's Pajamas.
We offer two very special items in those garments for night comfort which are now so popular with "my lady."
At $1.59—Of dainty striped madras, jackets made in military style, with frogs and cords.
At $1.89—Of fine crossbar nainsook, very daintily made.

Oak Dressers, $14.98.
In quartered golden oak; piano polish finish. 24 x 30 in., shaped French beveled mirror, 45 in. base; worth $22.00.

Oak Desk, $5.98.
Of highly polished quartered golden oak, French legs, serpentine shaped drawers and carved drop leaf. Value $8.50.

White Bedspreads, 59c.
Crochet or honeycomb designs, very fine quality, both single bed and full size; worth 85c. each.

Famous Books, 12½c.
Copyrighted books published by the International Association of Newspapers and Authors and advertised by them as $1.25 and $1.50 copyrighted publications. They are neatly bound in cloth and printed on good paper. Some of the most famous works of Paul L. Ford, Max Pemberton, Frank R. Stockton, Anthony Hope, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, F. Marion Crawford, Emile Zola, and other noted writers are in this wonderful collection.

Women's Summer Vests, 6c.
We are clearing out all Summer weights of ribbed vests for women, which sold at 12c. and 15c., for 6c. each. Most of them have low neck and are without sleeves.

Amusements.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St. n'r Broadway. To-night at 8:20. Only Mat. Sat. Charles Frohman Presents THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS LIKED THE NEW CLOWN

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. No performance to-night. To-morrow night and balance week—Last Times Lederer's WILD ROSE. Next Monday eve. Sept. 1, Seat Sale Thursday. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

3rd Ave. Thea. MAT. TO-DAY. A Romance of Coon Hollow

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. The great rural drama, QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Wed., Eve. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY Moonlight Maid Burlesquers. 3 Great Farces. Grand Vaudeville

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT, "OLIVETTE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY. 15,25,35,50 & 75c MAN TO MAN.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
THIS WEEK AT 9 P.M. THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P. M. Presenting MAID MARIAN.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
THURS. AUG. 28, PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE
New York's Greatest Pyrotechnic Event

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. RAIN OR SHINE, POSITIVELY. THURS. AUG. 28, First time on any stage. GEO. W. LEDERER'

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM

Exodus of Natives Diminishing and the Outlook Brighter.

Experiment of Employing Whites Shows Promising Results, but Smaller Mines May Have to Continue Present System.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The labor outlook is becoming brighter, says The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg, though an increased influx of natives is hardly yet perceptible. Still, the exodus is diminishing with the Spring and the recruiting prospects are decidedly better.

The correspondent says that the labor difficulty existed before the war, and sensible men did not expect it to disappear immediately after the declaration of peace. The extended area of operations of the Native Labor Association is due to the anticipation of a development of industry and a consequent increased demand for labor.

The white labor experiment, says the correspondent, is showing promising results. On the larger and richer mines white men, plus machinery, can replace the natives, though the smaller mines, perhaps, must continue to employ cheap native hand labor.

CAPE PREMIER'S DEFECTION.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg and the Members of the Ministry Vote with the Afrikander Bond.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that the breach between Sir John Gordon Sprigg (the Cape Colony Premier) and the Progressives was dramatically made prominent in the Assembly on Friday, when, on a motion for filling the Parliamentary vacancies, Sir John and the members of the Ministry, unaccompanied by any Progressives, left their places at the right of the house and joined the ranks of the Afrikander Bond in order to vote.

It is pathetic, says the correspondent, to see Sir John, after being for twenty-five years a champion of British progressive interests, surrendering in the closing days of his Parliamentary career to the Boers.

NOT TO CRITICISE MILNER.

Proposed Meeting of Johannesburg Political Association Abandoned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Commenting on the abandonment of a proposed meeting of the Johannesburg Political Association, a correspondent of The Times says that this decision vindicates the common sense of the community, which realizes that indiscriminate political criticism at the present moment would be not only useless, but also unfair to Lord Milner's administration, which is contending with the colossal task caused by the sudden cessation of the war, after the suspension of civil life for three years.

Nevertheless, says the correspondent, it must not be supposed that it is either possible or desirable that a large white community like that at Johannesburg can remain for the whole period of crown colony government without political organization or can abdicate the right of criticising any policy it thinks mistaken. However, it may be properly asked that the administration have a fair trial.

MANY FIRES IN GREECE.

Mostly the Result of Incendiarism by Peasants—Destruction of Forests Hurting the Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Destructive fires are announced from all over Greece, says the Athens correspondent of The Times. They have been due in some cases to spontaneous ignition, owing to the exceptional heat and the high winds, but they have chiefly been caused by acts of incendiarism on the part of peasants and shepherds, anxious to make clearances on arable lands and increase the extent of pasturage.

Intercommunal conflicts concerning timber-cutting rights are also a frequent cause of incendiarism.

The correspondent says that the destruction of forests is leading to the disfigurement of the country and the deterioration of the climate. A society, under the Presidency of Crown Princess Sophia, has been formed to secure the reforesting of the country, but small results are expected unless the Government undertakes the task.

The fining of districts in which fires occur is suggested by the correspondent.

CHINA'S LIKIN TAXES NOT ALL ABOLISHED.

Only Charges on Foreign Goods Removed by the Treaty Negotiated by the British Commissioner.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says, in reference to the commercial treaty negotiated by Sir James L. Mackay, (the Special British Commissioner,) that an examination of the text of the article abolishing the likin duties shows that, while foreign goods are exempted from inland taxation, native trade is still liable to the imposition of burdens.

These burdens on native trade will, says the correspondent, probably be increased in consequence of the abolition of the likin charges on foreign imports.

The correspondent adds that Lord Cranborne's statement in the House of Commons that Great Britain is only concerned to relieve foreign merchandise disappoints the progressive Chinese, who fear that the opportunity of effecting a radical reform, important for the future prosperity of China's trade, has been lost.

Long-Distance Wireless Telephoning.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Experiments in wireless telephoning were successfully conducted to-day between Sassnitz and Kolberg, Pomerania, a distance of 105 miles.

COLOMBIAN SITUATION GRAVE.

It Is Thought that Panama and Colon Are Threatened with Immediate Attack by the Insurgents.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 24.—Details of the capture of the Colombian Government gunboat Boyaca by the insurgents outside Panama have reached here. The Boyaca was captured on Aug. 1 by the insurgent gunboat Padilla after a short and unequal fight. She had on board at the time nearly 300 soldiers under the command of Gens. Ferrero and Enao, who were to reinforce Gen. Morales Berti at Agua Dulce. The Boyaca also carried a supply of ammunition and a considerable sum of money.

Flying the insurgent flag, the Boyaca is now guarding the entrance to Panama Harbor, presumably with the intention of preventing vessels from taking Government reinforcements to the city.

Nothing definite is known on the isthmus of the situation at Agua Dulce, but many persons believe that Gen. Berti, after withstanding a siege of several days, during which his forces were subjected to severe artillery fire, perceived the hopelessness of getting reinforcements and supplies from Panama, and was forced to surrender.

The insurgent forces in the Agua Dulce district are said to number between 2,000 and 3,000 men. If the report of the surrender of the Government forces is true the insurgent General is confronted by a big problem to provide food and shelter for and to control this large and hostile element.

Rumors are current on the isthmus that several detachments of insurgents have been seen at various stations along the railroad line between Colon and Panama, and, in certain quarters, an attack at either end of the line is expected at any moment.

Many persons question the ability of the insurgents to hold Colon if they attack and capture that port, owing to the fact that they possess no gunboats on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. There is at present no foreign warship at Colon.

Fresh trouble is said to be brewing in the interior of the republic, and, owing to the frequent refusal of steamships to carry Government troops, the taking of reinforcements to the isthmus is apparently no easy matter.

The Government gunboat General Pinzon arrived at Cartagena a week ago from Colon, after having made the voyage with difficulty. It is now said to be impossible for the General Pinzon to go to sea again in her present condition. Important and indispensable parts of her machinery have been completely ruined.

The Colombian Government recognizes that the revolutionary situation is serious.

COLON, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Bernard Hall of Liverpool, which was chartered by the Colombian Government to transport troops, reached Colon this afternoon from Savanilla with 600 Government soldiers on board.

M. CAMBON'S NEW POST.

French Ambassador at Washington to Go to Madrid If the Present Plans Are Carried Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, will be appointed Ambassador at Madrid provided the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg accept the Ambassadors proposed by the French Government, in accordance with the general diplomatic changes contemplated.

The correspondent says the Foreign Office wishes M. Bihouard, at present Ambassador at Berne, to have the Berlin post, but Germany has delayed replying to the question whether he would be persona grata, and there has been similar delay at St. Petersburg in regard to the proposed successor to the Marquis de Montebello.

M. Cambon has a special knowledge of Mediterranean questions, which the correspondent thinks "quite as strong a reason for being chosen to go to Madrid as the part he played at the close of the Spanish-American war."

New Russian Envoy in London.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Daily Telegraph says it has heard of the impending retirement of Baron de Stael, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and that his successor will probably be Count Benckendorff, at present Minister to Denmark.

BARS OFFENSIVE POSTAL CARDS.

France Forbids Sale of Those Likely to Create Diplomatic Trouble.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The French Government, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has forbidden tobacconists to sell illustrated postal cards which might create diplomatic difficulties.

The tobacconists had previously been prohibited from selling indecent postal cards.

The retail sale of stamps, postal cards, &c., in France is confined to the tobacco shops. Tobacco is a Government monopoly, and concessions to sell it are usually given to widows of officers or persons who have served the State in some capacity.

Many of the recent designs on postal cards have been of a political character. There were, for instance, a large number of pictures of an intense pro-Boer and anti-British character.

ANOTHER JOAN OF ARC STATUE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that a statue of Joan of Arc was unveiled yesterday at St. Pierre-le-Moutier, where the Maid of Orleans defeated the English in 1429.

St. Pierre-le-Moutier, which is in the Department of Nièvre, and which now has a population of only about 3,000, was very strongly fortified in the Middle Ages, and was one of the towns which, in 1429, Joan of Arc captured from the English.

BOER GENERALS' PLANS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says that Gen. Botha will go next Saturday to Amsterdam, whence he will proceed to London with Gens. De Wet and De La Rey, in order to confer with the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

AMERICAN PRELATE'S REQUEST TO THE POPE.

Emancipation of Catholicism in This Country from Jurisdiction of Congregation of the Propaganda Urged.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that the Right Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley, Bishop of Savannah, Ga., had an audience with the Pope prior to visiting other Italian cities.

The correspondent says that the Bishop took advantage of the occasion to urge upon the Pontiff the wishes of a large number of American Bishops for the emancipation of American Catholicism from the jurisdiction of the Congregation of the Propaganda on the ground that the Congregation was only intended to supervise religious affairs in infidel regions.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

GEN. DE GALLIFFET AND THE DREYFUS CASE.—The curious animosity expressed by Gen. de Galliffet toward the unfortunate Dreyfus is explained in Dreyfusard circles in Paris on the ground that it is only a phase of the ex-Minister of War's scheme to gain popularity in a less worthy and more ostentatious manner than is offered should he simply adhere to his principles of 1899. It is known positively that Gen. de Galliffet accepted a portfolio in the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry only after he had become convinced of the complete innocence of Dreyfus. Hence his recent communications to the press are all the more puzzling.

As has already been announced by cable, Gen. de Galliffet wrote a letter to the Journal des Débats in which he declared that Dreyfus, in replying to his insults, was only trying "to revive his affair," and that "signing his petition for pardon" the prisoner had adcknowledged himself guilty. This charge, after an interval of several days, brought out the following statement from ex-Capt. Dreyfus, which was also published in the Débats:

"You printed in your paper of Saturday, Aug. 2, a letter from Gen. de Galliffet in which I read, not without painful surprise and indignation, these lines: 'In signing his petition for pardon M. Alfred Dreyfus admitted his guilt.' Gen. de Galliffet's memory serves him ill. I never signed a petition for pardon. How could I have admitted myself guilty of a crime of which I am innocent? I note, moreover, that Gen. de Galliffet does not question the truth of the remarks which he recently made to M. Joseph Reinach, and which I recalled in my letter to M. Ranc—namely: 'The bordereau is Esterhazy's and he had two accomplices. As for Dreyfus, he never had any relations with Germany.'

"It is also my right, Monsieur, to recall in your paper the conditions of my pardon. Condemned at Rennes on Sept. 9, 1899, I signed that very evening my appeal to the Board of Military Revision. Now in the night of Sept. 11-12 my brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, arrived in Rennes bearing a letter from Gen. de Galliffet to Gen. Lucas. Gen. de Galliffet, then Minister of War, invited Gen. Lucas to allow my brother immediately to enter my cell for an urgent communication of the highest importance.

"On Sept. 12, at 6 A. M., my brother was in my cell. He told me that the Government had decided on Sept. 11 to pardon me. If I had been guilty of the most abominable of crimes, would Gen. de Galliffet, Minister of War, and his colleagues ever have thought of proposing my pardon to the President of the Republic three days after my condemnation?

"But the Prime Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and his colleagues were hampered by my appeal in their intention of immediately pardoning me. Consequently my brother was asked to induce me to withdraw my appeal, and it was for this purpose that Gen. de Galliffet had asked Gen. Lucas to admit my brother immediately into my cell. My brother insisted on the considerable effect which my pardon would cause on the morrow of a second unjust condemnation, also on the futility of my purely formal appeal. In fact, even if my appeal had been admitted, the court-martial before which I should have been tried would have considered merely the question of the informality of the verdict (guilty of treason with extenuating circumstances) against me, and neither witnesses nor I myself would have been heard. My brother likewise insisted on my duty to my wife, my children, and my family.

"I was, indeed, utterly exhausted by five years of atrocious physical and moral tortures. I wanted to live, to fulfill my duty to the end, to pursue the revision of my case. After a long discussion with my brother I decided to withdraw my appeal. I did not, therefore, ask for my pardon; I accepted it. Must I add that on quitting the prison I protested my innocence and my inflexible resolve to strive for the legal revision of my case?"

To this letter Gen. de Galliffet made the following rejoinder, which, owing to his present habit of addressing voluminous communications to the press and the fact that the writer and not Dreyfus was the first to revive the cause célèbre, has been received with ridicule by the friends of the late Ministry and particularly by the Dreyfusards:

"Even if in the declaration published by the Journal des Débats I may not have used exact judicial language as regards the pardon by which Dreyfus profited, I am none the less determined to maintain the most complete silence, for I would not at any cost stir up again a conflagration which I helped to extinguish with all the strength and authority at my disposal."

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A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The announcement in the Journal Officiel of Paris of the formation of a Consulting Committee for the Defense of the Colonies, under the direction of the Ministers of the Colonies, of War, and of Marine, has been received with considerable satisfaction in French army and naval circles. The committee is to be composed of three Major Generals from the colonial troops, one of whom must belong to the colonial artillery; four Brigadier Generals from the colonial troops, two of whom must be from the colonial artillery; one General from the Army General Staff, one Rear Admiral from the Naval General Staff, the War Office official at the head of the Department of Colonial Troops, and, finally, the head of the Military Bureau at the Colonial Office. It is announced that in all technical matters this consulting board is bound to accept the opinions of the heads of the technical departments at the Colonial Office and of the State engineers; also of the Sanitary Inspectors and other specialists at the Naval Office. The decree authorizes the entrance into the board, if need be with the right to vote, of officers who have previously held chief commands in the colonies or who have been in command of naval forces on colonial stations. Colonial Governors in active service can also form part of this board. There is also to be a sub-committee, which is to report on all matters which fall within the scope of the consulting committee.

The chief reason for this board is that since the transfer of colonial troops from the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office to that of the War Office the technical Military Committee, which formerly advised the Colonial Office as to ports of disembarking, coaling stations, &c., has been found to be inadequate, particularly as the conception of colonial defense in France is rapidly becoming more imperialistic, and as the development of the Mediterranean problem demands that the War Office be thoroughly informed concerning the exact status of all ports, roadsteads, and strategic points in that sea.

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TERRIBLE INFANT MORTALITY IN RUSSIA.—According to the revised report of the physicians of the Zemstvos, recently submitted to the Government in St. Petersburg, Russia is in more danger of being depopulated owing to the extent of infant mortality than is France. In certain Governments of the empire the proportion of the children who die in the first year is as high as 40 and even 50 per cent. In Southeastern Russia it is even higher. It is also noted that the rate of infant mortality is much lower among the Mohammedan and Jewish populations than the Christian. In one of the Governments, for example, the rate of infant mortality among the Mohammedans is only 140.4 per 1,000, while among the Christians in the same territory it is 342.1.

The report ascribes this terrible mortality mainly to the ignorance of the peasants, and to the fact that the mothers have frequently to neglect their own children in order to work in the fields; it is also pointed out that the death rate is considerably higher in Summer than in Winter in spite of the severity of the latter. Another cause, particularly among the middle classes, appears to be the growing practice of employing wet nurses, with the result that the nurses' own children have to be fed by artificial means. The report also recommends that measures be taken to cause mothers to care for their own children, as it is pointed out that the low rate of mortality among Hebrew and Mohammedan children is chiefly owing to the fact that in Russia Hebrew and Mohammedan mothers nurse their own infants.

From a Prominent Author and Editor: Here in Bermuda, where I am passing the Winter, I miss many things to which I have been accustomed "in the States," but I do not miss THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Why not? Because I have provided myself with that weekly publication, without which, as a writer and a lover of books, I should indeed be a castaway on a distant isle of the sea.
NOAH BROOKS.
—Adv.

TO REPORT ON CURRENCY WORKINGS IN THE EAST

Prof. Jenks Returns from Mission for War Department.

Trip Was Made to Throw Light Upon Problems Confronting United States in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, special Commissioner of the United States in the Orient for the War Department, and Professor of Political Economy and Politics in Cornell University, has returned from his year's journey throughout Europe and Southeastern Asia, and is passing a few days with friends at Stanford University. He will start for the East next Tuesday.

This journey he undertook at the call of the War Department, having been appointed by Secretary Root Special Commissioner to investigate the workings of the currency of Eastern countries, their systems of internal taxation, the importation of coolies and Chinese labor to work the plantations of the East Indies, the use of native police, and the organization of the constabulary—in general, to report upon the internal administration of the Dutch and English possessions in the Far East.

The purpose of the investigation was to throw all the light possible upon the problems which confront the United States in the government and industrial development of the Philippines.

Mr. Conant, holding a somewhat similar commission, went to the Philippines direct, and made an investigation of the currency in use there. Mr. Jenks's report in matters of currency was completed during the seven weeks' stay in the Philippines, and the reports on taxation, imported labor, and police control while he was in Japan. These reports are now in the hands of the Secretary of War.

Prof. Jenks found that the prestige of the United States throughout the East has been vastly increased by the events of the last four years. In trade, particularly in China, no power except England has the future before it that the United States has, and commercially England herself is likely soon to be outstripped by the great Republic.

Germany has a vast and rapidly growing trade with the East, but her geographical position will enforce a severe handicap upon her in the future. Russia's influence is largely political, and is likely to be confined strictly to the north.

Following out his instructions, Dr. Jenks visited the different countries of Europe with colonies in the East to learn what their experience might teach in government of the peoples of the Orient and trade with them. After passing some weeks in Egypt, he sailed for India, touching at the Island of Ceylon. His journey and investigations also included Burmah, Java and Sumatra, the Straits Settlement, China, the Philippines, and Japan.

While in India, the Dutch colonies, and Japan gold was declared the standard, silver, except in Japan, is almost exclusively the medium of exchange. A par of exchange between gold and silver was reached in India about four years ago.

The silver in use throughout the East Indies is pretty generally the Mexican trade dollar and some similar coin dating back to the old days of Spanish supremacy in war and trade.

A peculiar state of affairs exists in some of the islands, particularly in East Sumatra, where the Dutch coinage is the official currency demanded in taxes and imposts and paid to all Government officials, while the silver money of the Straits Settlement is used to pay the coolie and Chinese laborers who work the plantations and in ordinary retail trade.

EARTHQUAKES IN RUSSIA.

Violent Shocks Near St. Petersburg—Italian Volcano in Eruption.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—"Violent earthquakes were felt last Friday," cables the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, "at Andishan and Pavlovsk, near St. Petersburg."

ROME, Aug. 24.—Mount Altomonte, in Calabria, has been in eruption since Friday and is emitting showers of stones and flames.

THE MURDERS OF MISSIONARIES.

PEKING, Aug. 24.—An edict has been issued ordering that the murderers of the English missionary, Lewis, and the Australian missionary, Bruce, be punished. The crimes were committed at Chen-Chow, in Hu-Nan Province. The Government expresses deep regret at the occurrence and promises to make reparation.

It is reported that the murders were the outcome of an outburst of superstitious frenzy on the part of the populace, based upon the idea that the missionaries had caused the epidemic of cholera which is raging at Chen-Chow by poisoning drinking water.

The mob wrecked the mission building and then murdered the missionaries. The latter had but recently arrived at Chen-Chow, where they were cordially welcomed.

Urges Scandinavian Harmony.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norwegian novelist and poet, has published an article in the chief newspapers of Scandinavia urging the necessity of establishing permanently guaranteed neutrality between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and recommending active work in the cause of neutralization.

Baldwin to Search for the Frithjof.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Express says that William Siegler, who financed the Evelyn B. Baldwin polar expedition, has ordered Mr. Baldwin to proceed to Franz Josef Land on board the America in search of the Frithjof, which has not been heard from since she was dispatched, in July, to search for and take relief to the America.

A French Army Revelation.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A Yellow Book recently issued by the French Health Department makes the revelation that at the time of the Fashoda dispute, in 1898, France, fearing war with Great Britain, concentrated 30,000 troops at Cherbourg, where a serious outbreak of fever occurred among the soldiers. A thousand cases were reported, and there were 120 deaths.

New Yorker Gets a Mexican Contract.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Aug. 24.—The city of Tampico, in conjunction with the State of Tamaulipas and the Federal Government, has completed arrangements for the construction of sewer and water works systems, and has appropriated $3,000,000 for general street improvements. The contract for both systems has been awarded to a New Yorker, who has sublet several contracts to American constructors of Mexico and Texas. The preliminary work for both systems has already begun.

Increase in German Exports.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—For the first seven months of this year the imports of Germany amounted to 23,869,407 tons, as against 25,119,078 tons imported in the corresponding period of 1901. Germany's exports amounted to 18,895,433 tons, as against 17,863,087 tons exported during the first seven months of 1901.

Boston Men Buy a Mexican Mine.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 24.—A deal has just been closed for the Bolonitos Mine in Guanajuato for $1,000,000. The purchasers are principally Boston capitalists, and their company is capitalized at $5,000,000. Some of the men in the deal are E. L. White, Duncan McVichie, and Arthur W. Hale.

PRINCESS HENRY HAS MEASLES.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Princess Henry of Prussia, who is at Kiel, is suffering from a mild attack of measles.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

New York's Greatest Sale of
Shirt Waists
BEGINS THIS MORNING.

Six More Days---
Then the August Furniture Sale

will pass into history. But it will mark an epoch of the greatest Furniture selling on record. Thousands came and profited as they never did before.

Ambition soars higher, and enthusiasm grows more intense as the end draws near, and some of the most remarkable features will be disclosed this week.

To the thousands of people returning from their Summer Homes, and the thousands of others who failed to take advantage of this sale, this announcement appeals most strongly.

To-day we will feature in broad assortment PARLOR SUITS, COUCHES, TURKISH CHAIRS and DESKS AT UNIVERSALLY LOW PRICES.

Beautifully designed PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, crotch mahogany veneer frames, piano polished, richly carved, French legs, massive arms, all spring edge, made with best steel tempered springs, and covered in new and exquisite designs of satin damask. Regular price, $56.00; August price, 45.00

5-PIECE PARLOR SUITES, elegant design, mahogany finish, frames prettily carved, made with best steel tempered springs and covered with new and handsome designs of satin damask; regular price, $48.00; August price, 37.00

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, new and pretty in design, mahogany finish frames, shaped arms, steel tempered springs, covered in new designs of satin damask and verona; regular price, $35.00; August price, 27.50

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, exquisitely designed, massive frames, mahogany finished, artistically carved backs, piano polished, high arm, spring edge, French legs, upholstered with best tempered steel springs and covered in new designs of high-grade satin damask, verona, illuminated plush and silk embossed velour. Regular price, $75.00; August price, 59.00

HANDSOME TURKISH CHAIRS, large, soft, luxurious and comfortable, only one of a kind, at the following prices:

Velour covered, regular price $23.25; August price, 15.75
Velour covered, regular price $26.00; August price, 16.75
Verona covered, regular price $25.00; August price, 17.25
Tapestry covered, regular price $32.00; August price, 20.00
Damask covered, regular price $32.00; August price, 20.00
Verona covered, regular price $30.00; August price, 20.00
Damask covered, regular price $45.00; August price, 30.00

The celebrated Cutler high roll top DESK, quarter sawed golden oak writing bed and top, piano finish, 4 ft. 2 inches long, 2 ft. 6½ inches wide and 3 ft. 10 inches high, 12 pigeon-hole compartments, three small drawers and one large book drawer in each pedestal, easy working slides, regular price $28.00, August price, 22.00

Fifth Floor.

HANDSOME COUCHES, pillow head, 30 inches wide, 6 feet long, all-hair filled, 7 rows square tufts, made with best steel tempered springs, covered in high-grade plain and figured velours and corduroys, heavy bullion fringe. Regular price, $25.00; special August price, 18.50

COUCHES, all-hair filled, golden oak frame 26 inches wide, 6 ft. 3 inches long, made with good steel springs, covered with extra quality figured velour. Regular price, $11.00; August price, 8.50

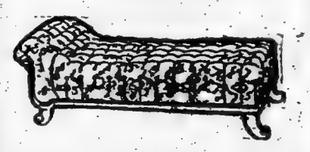

EXTRA LARGE COUCHES; beautifully designed, golden oak frame, massive legs, 38 inches wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long, 5 rows square tufts, made with extra heavy steel springs; filling consists of tow, with hair top, covered in high-grade plain and figured velours and corduroys. Regular price, $17.00; August price, 13.50

HANDSOME COUCHES, 27 inches wide, 6 ft long, all-hair filled, 6 rows square tufts, made with best steel tempered springs, and covered in new and beautiful designs of plain and figured velours and corduroys. Regular price, $15.00; August price, 10.75

(Fifth Floor.)

Wash Goods

Just three items; but they will serve to illustrate how low prices are here.

10c. PRINTED LAWNS, fine quality; per yard, 5
12½c. DOTTED SWISS, about 30 assorted patterns; per yard, 8
20c. CORDED BATISTE NOVELTIES, per yard, 10

(Main Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors.

INVALID PORT, imported in glass; specially bottled for medicinal use; per bot., 93
CASTLE "L" SHERRY, Amontillado Pasadena, 20 years old, per bot., 1.25
BLACKBERRY BRANDY; fine quality for medicinal use; per gal., $2.15; per bot., 65

(Fourth Floor.)

Women's Wrappers.

WRAPPERS, dimity in pretty polka dot effects, full skirts with flounce, border trimmings; regular 98c. value, 50
WRAPPERS, lawn and dimity in very handsome patterns; skirts are extra full, deep flounce, waist trimmed with embroidery 1.00
WRAPPERS, lawn and percale, light and dark colorings, extra wide skirt with flounce, waist prettily trimmed with embroidery or lace, 1.25

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Dinner Sets

This section of The Big Store is sparkle with unusually good values.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, richly decorated, every piece handsomely gold traced; special, 10.00
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; French Limoges China; extra large platters; handsomely decorated; special, 19.50

(Basement.)

Linoleums, Oilcloths.

IMPORTED LINOLEUM, complete range of parquet, tile, mosaic and novelty designs, 85c. quality, 2 and 4 yards wide, per square yard, 65
70c. quality 2 and 4 yards wide, per square yard, 55
50c. quality, 2 yards wide only, per square yard, 37
OILCLOTH, is thoroughly printed and well finished, 2 1-2, 2, 1 1-2

(Third Floor, Front.)

Women's Petticoats.

Two Remarkable Values.

WASH PETTICOATS, striped percale, with two or three ruffles on deep umbrella flounce, 98
BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS, extra fine quality; some with deep accordion pleating and extra dust ruffle; others with 3 ruffles on deep circular flounce, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The Great Food Show.

To Gratify the Intense Public Interest Will Continue Another Week.

Thousands of people have already visited this Great Pure Food Exposition and reveled in its many attractions. The Dunlap Electric Fountain is a dazzling and beautiful novelty; playing various designs in many colors and cascades of water.

The leading manufacturers from all parts of the world have their representatives in attendance to explain the merits of their products.

FREE SAMPLES GENEROUSLY DISTRIBUTED.

All kinds of seasonable fresh foods at prices remarkably low for this occasion, and wise housekeepers are taking advantage of these low prices to lay aside their needs for many months.

On all paid purchases of $5.00 or more we prepay freight to any railroad station in the New England States, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

RICE. New crop choice Carolina Rice; 10 lbs., 48c.; 5 lbs., 25

SARDINES. Barbonnel highest grade French Boneless Sardines, finest packed, key opener, excellent flavor, in best olive oil.

Magnums, doz.,	4.95,	can,	42
Halves, doz.,	3.25,	can,	28
Quarters, doz.,	2.35,	can,	20

SWEET POTATOES—Genuine new Virginia Sweet Potatoes, per peck, 40
ONIONS—Fancy new Long Island Red or Yellow Onions, per peck, 35
LEMONS—Extra large bright, juicy Messina Lemons, per doz., 10
COFFEE—"Popular Blend" Mocha and Java; rich, full flavor, delicious fragrance; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb., 28
TAPIOCA—Fancy new Pearl or Flake Tapioca, 5 lbs., 18
GRAPE NUTS, a predigested food; package, 10
MACARONI—Finest quality broken Macaroni or Spaghetti, 10 lb. wooden box, 45
FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Milford Double Strength; full 1 lb. bottle Vanilla, 65c.; Lemon, 50
CELERY—Prepared in mustard; a piquant cold-meat relish; 2 bottles for 25c.; per bottle, 13
EDITH SILVER POLISH; regular 50c. size, 35c.; regular 25c. size, 18
CRACKERS—Fresh-made Fig Bars or Marshmallows; 3 lbs., 25c.; per lb., 10
PICKLES—Bazel Brand fancy Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Onions or Chow-Chow, per bottle, 15

FLOUR. Siegel Cooper Co.'s Best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, per bbl., $4.65; per ½ sack, 59

COCOA! COCOA! Croft's Swiss Milk Cocoa, made under Swiss process; large glass jar, 25
FREE!!! One cake of Swiss Milk Chocolate with every jar.

MAPL-FLAKE. The hygienic steam-cooked food, healthful and delicious, a regular 15c. package for 10

PEAS. Finest quality new packing; fancy garden grown Peas. Marrowfat, per doz., 1.15, per can, 10; Early June, per doz., 1.25, per can, 11

NO BETTER BLEND AT ANY PRICE. GUADARALA BRAND!!! Made from the finest Padang Java and Arabian Mocha, 10 lbs., $3.00; per lb., 34
FREE!! A complete coffee percolator for making delicious coffee with every 10-lb. order.

CAKE AND PASTRY FLOUR, finest quality, made from the best White Michigan Wheat; 10 lb. sack, 35c.; 5 lb. sack, 18
POULTRY—Fancy, selected Broiling Spring Chickens, per lb., 14
MACKEREL—Fancy No. 1 Norway Mackerel (no heads, no tails); 10 lb. pail, 1.35
SMOKED SCALED HERRING, per box, 14

TEA. Fine quality, fragrant, aromatic Teas, Green, Black or Blended; 10 lbs., $3.00; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38

GALLON APPLES. Fancy N. Y. State Baldwin Apples; peeled, cored and quartered; gallon can, 25

JAMS—Home-made pure fruit Jams, all kinds; 1 lb. glass jar, 15
LAMB—Forequarter Canadian Spring Lamb, lb., 7
STRINGLESS BEANS—"Argyle Brand," choice Stringless Beans, natural flavor; doz., $1.40; can 12
SUCCOTASH—Fancy Maine creamy Succotash; doz., $1.05; can, 9
SALMON—"Cook's Pride," fancy blood-red Sockeye Salmon; delicious flavor; rich oil, 1 lb. tall cans, 14c., 1 lb. flat cans, 16c.; ½ lb. flat cans, 10
DUFF'S REFINED TABLE MOLASSES, full quart cans, 16
WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—Finest quality, natural flavor; bot. making 120 glasses 35c.; bot. making 60 glasses, 18c.; bot. making 30 glasses, 10
BLACK CHERRIES—Royal Red fancy California Black Cherries, large can; doz., $2.00; can, 17
"STAINOFF" CLEANING SOAP, removes all stains; per cake, 7
FAIRBANK'S ARK or MASCOT SOAP; 10 cakes, 39
SIEGEL COOPER CO.'S SCOURING SOAP; 10 cakes, 25

(Fourth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 o'clock. — The Wanamaker Store

Last Week of the FURNITURE SALE

The economy clock rings its alarm today. Thousands of housekeepers to whom the wasting of dollars is a serious thing, are still putting up till tomorrow what thrift would advise them to do today.

"*Manana*" is the comfortable thought, particularly if you are away at a Summer cottage or hotel; but waiting is costly, if you have furniture to buy this Fall.

Perhaps the idea of buying a hundred dollars' worth of furniture for sixty-seven dollars doesn't impress you much, as you read this page. But you must be well-to-do indeed if it won't startle you mightily to discover that you must pay a hundred dollars in good carefully-hoarded currency a month or two later, to buy what the sixty-seven dollars will buy here today; yes, perhaps only fifty.

Yet that is the exact truth. That is exactly why so many thousands of people buy furniture in August. That is why these great furniture movements continue so successfully year after year.

The facts of the sale are absolute. Its economy is positive. Each year more people come to realize it and believe in it. Those who pass it by without consideration simply pay the enormous cost of their incredulity by paying fifty per cent. more for the furniture when they buy it. Some pay ten dollars; some, with much to buy, pay a thousand dollars of absolute loss. And the furniture sold at Wanamaker's in August is the highest-class furniture in each and every grade.

Perhaps you've been merely procrastinating—drifting. Then the alarm is for you.

The last week of the August Furniture Sale has begun.

The last days in which to secure a half more furniture than usual for your money; and be absolutely sure of the artistic character and worthy construction of what you buy.

Some splendid lots of furniture, reserved for later shipment in time for this last week, have just come on our floors. A splendid array is here this morning; but you must be prompt now—all reserve stocks are forward, and when sold this time, there will be none to take their places.

A Great Feature Introduces this Last Week of the Sale—

Every PARLOR SUITE on Our Floor Is Marked at Exactly Half Price -:- -:-

That means some of the handsomest Parlor Furniture shown in New York today. It means solid mahogany hand-carved suites that add elegance to a home for a hundred years. And it means a refined and well constructed $18 Parlor Suite at $9; as well as all grades between. These Parlor Suites were notorious bargains when marked at a quarter and a third under-price; and no other store that handles goods of equal character to the most of it would cut the prices at all; but when it is marked at *Half Price* it should be swept from our floors entire in a single day's selling, if people who want parlor Furniture this Fall could realize the marvelous offerings that inaugurate this Sale's final week. Here are the details of the year's most extraordinary offerings:

Three-Piece Parlor Suites

$18 Parlor Suites, $9—Imitation mahogany; neatly moulded frames, panel backs, tapestry cover.
$20 Parlor Suites, $10—Imitation mahogany frames; inlaid panels, tapestry cover.
$28 Parlor Suites, $14—Imitation mahogany frames; neatly moulded, panel backs, tapestry cover.
$30 Parlor Suites, $15—Imitation mahogany frames; richly inlaid panels, tapestry cover.
$42 Parlor Suites, $21—Imitation mahogany frames; neatly moulded, cream tapestry cover.
$45 Parlor Suites, $22.50—Imitation mahogany frames; mahogany veneered backs, damask cover.
$60 Parlor Suites, $30—Imitation mahogany frames, carved; light-colored damask cover.
$70 Parlor Suites, $35—Imitation mahogany frames; carved heads, overstuffed backs, tapestry.
$75 Parlor Suites, $37.50—Imitation mahogany frames, carved; figured silk repp cover.
$100 Parlor Suites, $50—Imitation mahogany frames; crotch veneered backs, inlaid, embossed velour.
$115 Parlor Suites, $57.50—Mahogany frames, carved backs; red and green embossed velour cover.
$135 Parlor Suites, $67.50—Mahogany frames; neatly moulded and carved; figured tapestry cover.
$125 Parlor Suites, $62.50—Overstuffed frames, in red figured embossed velour.
$140 Parlor Suites, $70—Mahogany frames, Colonial; carved; red and cream velour cover.
$145 Parlor Suites, $72.50—Mahogany frames, moulded and carved, tapestry cover.
$150 Parlor Suites, $75—Imitation mahogany frames, crotch mahogany panels; tapestry cover.
$175 Parlor Suites, $87.50—Mahogany frames, large size, richly carved and moulded; red and cream velour cover.
$185 Parlor Suites, $92.50—Mahogany frames, richly carved; fine imported velour cover.
$190 Parlor Suites, $95—Mahogany frames, carved backs and arms; crotch veneer panels; tinsel silk velour cover.
$190 Parlor Suites, $95—Mahogany frames, richly carved; moire silk cover, green wreath pattern.
$215 Parlor Suites, $107.50—Mahogany frames, Colonial pattern, richly carved and moulded; covering of imported velour.
$240 Parlor Suites, $120—Mahogany frames, Colonial pattern, richly carved backs; figured tapestry cover.

Three-Piece Gold Parlor Suites

$85 Gold Parlor Suite, $42.50—Louis XV.; very plain design; cream damask.
$265 Gold Parlor Suite, $132.50—Polished gold; upholstered backs, carved heads; cream silk tapestry.
$260 Gold Parlor Suite, $130—Rococo design; powdered gold finish; upholstered backs; cream silk tapestry.
$335 Gold Parlor Suite, $167.50—Rococo design; richly carved and moulded; cream silk tapestry.
$425 Gold Parlor Suite, $212.50—Louis XV.; large frames; richly moulded and carved; satin damask.
$500 Gold Parlor Suite, $250—Rococo design; richly moulded and carved; striped silk damask.
$685 Gold Parlor Suite, $342.50—Louis XVI.; powdered gold finish very elegantly carved and moulded; Belleville tapestries.
$750 Gold Parlor Suite, $375—Louis XV.; dull gold finished frames; elegantly carved and moulded; Belleville tapestries.

Odd Gold Pieces

$100 Sofa, $50—Louis XV.; powdered gold frame richly carved; cream satin damask.
$100 Sofa, $50—Louis XV.; powdered gold frame; hand-painted back, panel; satin damask cover.
$110 Arm Chair, $55—Louis XV.; richly carved and moulded; powdered gold finish; satin damask cover.
$115 Divan, $57.50—Louis XV.; high back and arms; powdered gold finish; red silk damask cover; richly carved.
$120 Sofa, $60—Louis XV.; richly carved frame; powdered gold finish; satin damask cover.
$135 Sofa, $67.50—Art Nouveau; powdered gold finish; satin damask cover.
$185 Divan, $92.50—Powdered gold finish; very handsomely carved; satin damask cover.
$420 Gold Cluster, $210—Louis XV.; center piece of four arm chairs and gold pedestal; elegantly carved; silk damask cover.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites

$85 Parlor Suites, $42.50—Imitation mahogany, large frames; moulded lines; figured tapestry cover.
$73 Parlor Suites, $36.50—Imitation mahogany frames, neatly moulded and carved; spring seats, tufted backs; damask cover.
$75 Parlor Suites, $37.50—Imitation mahogany frames, moulded lines; embossed velour cover.
$95 Parlor Suites, $47.50—Imitation mahogany frames, richly carved; upholstered backs; tapestry.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites

$120 Parlor Suites, $60—Imitation mahogany frames, elaborately carved and moulded; tufted backs on four pieces; satin damask.
$125 Parlor Suites, $62.50—Imitation mahogany frames, finely moulded lines; carved top panels; figured silk damask.
$185 Parlor Suites, $92.50—Imitation mahogany frames, richly carved; crotch mahogany panels; imported velour cover.
$210 Parlor Suites, $105—Imitation mahogany frames; full sweep arms and back, richly carved; spring seats; satin damask cover.
$250 Parlor Suites, $125—Mahogany frames, large size, heavy lines, finely moulded; carved claw feet; tapestry cover.

Odd Pieces of Parlor Furniture

$25 Arm Chair, $12.50—Mahogany; Art Nouveau pattern; damask seat.
$30 Parlor Chair, $15—Art Nouveau; mahogany, richly carved; satin damask.
$38 Arm Chair, $19—High back; imitation mahogany frame; tapestry cover.
$40 Rocker, $20—Mahogany Colonial frame; richly carved; embossed velour cover.

Odd Pieces of Parlor Furniture

$40 Sofa, $20—Mahogany frame, inlaid; embossed velour cover.
$50 Divan, $25—Mahogany frame; Colonial pattern; embossed velour cover.
$55 Sofa, $25—Mahogany frame, inlaid; embossed velour cover.
$60 Davenport, $30—Imitation mahogany frame; high back and arms; green velour cover.
$60 Parlor Chair, $30—Powdered gold frame; tufted back; spring seat; satin damask cover.
$90 Sofa, $45—Mahogany Colonial frame, richly carved; embossed velour cover.
$100 Sofa, $50—Mahogany Colonial frame; fine crotch mahogany veneers; embossed velour cover.
$125 Parlor Cabinet, $62.50—Mahogany Art Nouveau; richly inlaid.
$280 Parlor Cabinet, $140—Mahogany, richly decorated with cast brass ornaments; swell panels, hand-painted.
$375 Parlor Cabinet, $187.50—Satin-wood Cabinet of English manufacture; best possible cabinet work, highly finished, inlaid.

Another extraordinary offering is made today—

$20 Box Couches at $12

By special arrangement with the manufacturers, we will sell today as many of our regular $20 all-hair Box Couches as we can take orders for until the store closes, for $12. This couch is of our regular pattern, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide, 18 in. high; full spring seat, 7-in. wardrobe box, muslin-lined; detachable casters; top is made of best quality steel springs, is all hair filled and tufted and has self-opening spring to top; the covers of olive green or blue denim or fancy-figured, light-colored drapery cloths. All will be made up fresh and new after your order is taken, and delivered in a few days.

These couches will be ready for sale when the store opens, and will be withdrawn from sale at 5 P. M.

An August Silverware Sale

Handsome Silver-plated ware is just as tempting in August as October; but the demand is ever so much smaller.

But there is a movement at Wanamaker's today that is likely to stir up dormant interest among thrifty housekeepers who want to possess additional pieces of handsome tablewares.

We have secured the surplus stocks of several of the best manufacturers of silver-plated wares; and offer today a splendid variety of pieces of quadruple-plated hollow-ware bearing the imprints of famous factories; as well as flatware of the celebrated and original Rogers' manufacture.

These goods can be bought nowhere but at Wanamaker's under-price. It is a superb collection to choose from.

ROGERS' EXTRA-PLATE FORKS, KNIVES and SPOONS—Half Price and Less

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Pickle Forks, 20c each.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 85c each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Crumb Knives, 85c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Fruit Knives, $2 doz.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25.

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TABLEWARE—A Quarter Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25, $12.50.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25.
Trays, $1, $1.25 and $2.
Crumb Sets, $2.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Baking Dishes, $2.50.
Candlesticks, $1.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2.
Water Pitchers, $3 and $3.50.
Soup Tureens, $3.75 and $4.50.
Children's Cups, 75c.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.
Bread Trays, $1.50.
Lavatory Sets, $2.50.
3-light Candelabra, $4.25.
4-light Candelabra, $4.50.
5-light Candelabra, $5.

Main aisle.

Fine New Cut Glass A Third Under-Price

This is a fresh shipment of exquisitely Cut Glass just received from the factory. By taking the factory's entire product, in dull seasons as well as busy ones, we secure the price-concession that makes possible the low markings which we are able to announce below.

The collection would be fascinating to artistic housekeepers if prices were a half more.

Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, $5, worth $5, $8.50.
Nappies, 7 in., $4, worth $7; 8 in., $5 and $6, worth $9 and $10.
Handled Olive Dishes, 5 in., $2.50, worth $3.50; 6 in., $3, worth $4.50.
Handled Olive Dishes, crimped, 6 in., $4, worth $6.50.
Water Caraffes, $1.75, $2.75 and $5.50; worth $3, $4.50 and $9.
Celery Trays, $3.50 and $6; worth $5 and $10.
Flower Vases, 10 in., $4, worth $6.50; 12 in., $5.50, worth $8.50.
Bud Vases, fancy shapes, $3.50, worth $4.50.
Water Tumblers, $7, $8.50, $10 and $15, worth $9.50, $12, $15 and $20 doz.

Basement.

Ribbon Remnants--Half Price

A counterful of remnants of all kinds of ribbons—plain, fancy, light, dark—short pieces from all over the stock. Prices average a half.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Sale of EMBROIDERIES

A clean-up of our stocks brings out a very large collection of handsome Embroideries this morning which we have marked at a third to a half below their former fair prices. All are our own selected patterns, in edgings, allovers, flouncings, and a few insertions.

These are the new prices:

Edgings 8c, 10c, 12½c, 20c, 25c up to $2.25 a yard; worth 16c to $2.50.
Allovers $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 up to $12.50 a yard; worth $2 to $25.
Flouncings $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50 up to $8.75 a yard; worth $2 to $17.50.

Broadway.

Remarkable Silk Selling

We have no records of such silk selling, in the past, in August. And never before have such varieties of superb new silks been offered just a few weeks before Fall buying time. Quantities are still enormous, and varieties lavish. Prices a third to about a half off, as a rule. Here are details:

60c Silks now 38c—
Habutai Washable Silks in neat stripes and good colorings; guaranteed fast colors.

63c to $1.25 Silks now 40c—
Tinsel Brocades in three designs; all dark grounds.
Matelasse Silks in a great variety of light and dark colors.

65c and 75c Silks now 45c—
Washable Taffetas, with stripes of white. Also many styles of Roman Striped and Figured Taffetas.
Printed Foulards; mostly on navy blue grounds with white polka-dots.

75c and 85c Silks now 50c—
Striped Louisines, with openwork stripes and narrow Roman stripes between; 11 colors.
Openwork Taffetas, with self-color corded stripes; nine medium colors.

75c and $1 Silks now 55c—
Fancy Striped Taffetas, with brocaded and braided stripes of white on colored grounds.
Printed Foulards, in over a hundred designs and colorings.

85c and $1 Silks now 65c—
Brocaded Liberty Satins, in evening shades; neat self-colored figures in three patterns.
Colored Satin Duchesse, 27 in. wide, in fifteen Fall colors.

85c and $1 Silks now 65c—
Black and White Taffetas, in neat stripes and figures. Also Gun-metal Louisines and Taffetas in various designs.
Brocaded Louisines, in plain and glace grounds, with neat designs and dots in self-color.
Black Brocaded Silks, Taffetas, Satins, Louisines Armures and Argentines, in about sixty small and medium designs and dots.

$1 and $1.25 Silks now 75c—
Fancy Taffetas in light shades, with open-work stripes and self-colored figures.
Pompadour Striped Taffetas; nine colors.
Colored Crepe Armure; plain colors, light and dark.
Lace Striped Taffetas; medium colors, with black lace effect and self-color openwork stripes.
Plaid Taffetas, in satin stripes and cross-bars.

$1 to $1.25 Silks now 85c—
Striped Moire Velours, light and dark colors, with neat stripes and dots of black. Also white with stripes of pink, blue and other light shades.
Persian Louisines, warp printed in seven rich color combinations.
Fancy Taffetas, dotted stripes on glace grounds separated by warp printed cashmere patterns in medium and dark colors.
Gros de Londres, with self-color brocaded figures, in both light and dark colors.

Rotunda and Basement.

Handkerchief "Seconds."

There will be a flurry among the special Handkerchief Counters today. We have ready about twelve thousand handkerchiefs—the accumulation of not-quite-perfect goods from one of the best Irish manufacturers:

There are no really damaged goods—just pin holes and heavy threads, and like technical defects.

All are plain hemstitched goods, for men and women, with hems ⅛, ¼ and 1 inch wide. Some extra large sizes among the men's goods.

The handkerchiefs would sell for 25c to 75c if perfect. Choose from these today at **12½c each.**

Broadway.

End-of-Summer Sale of the Best Shoes Made

This is the best of all the good news that has been announced from our Basement Shoe Store this Summer. Best not only because of the stirring price-reductions that have been made, but primarily because the offerings are of the regular lines of Summer Shoes from our Main floor shoe store. And all shoes made for the regular Wanamaker stock are worth fifty cents to a dollar more than shoes sold elsewhere at the same prices.

And so, when our main shoe store adjusts its season's stocks, the public is offered the best bargains in high-grade shoes that are known to shoe selling.

All of the shoes have been moved to our Basement Shoe Store, where they are on sale today at the unmatchable prices told of in the facts that follow:

Eight hundred and forty-five pairs of Women's, Girls' and Children's Shoes. Some are tan, high and low cut; but most are black kid low shoes. All are spring heel, and this Summer's goods. Sizes are not complete, but a great saving awaits those who can be fitted. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; sizes 11 to 6, $1.20. Values up to $2.50.

75c. from $1.40—
Five hundred pairs of Girls' and Children's Drab Canvas Lace Shoes; solid leather soles; good-fitting and comfortable lasts; right for seaside or country wear. Sizes 8½ to 2.

Men's Shoes at $1, from $3—
Five hundred and fifty pairs Men's Tan Calf and Brown Kidskin Lace Shoes; all welted soles; tipped.

Men's Oxfords at $1.90, from $3 and $3.50—
Several new lots of these Shoes in glazed kidskin, velour and box calfskin and patent leather. Some are Blucher style. All are welted soles.

Men's Oxfords at $2.85, from $5—
Made of the finest selected black kidskin, tan Russia calf, and wax calfskin leathers, on this season's best models; close edges and moderately wide toes. Heavy enough for early Fall wear.

Men's Oxfords at $2.85, from $3.90—
Tan Russia calf, brown kidskin, black patent leather and black kidskin. Correct shapes. These shoes are well known to our trade, and should make many new friends.

Men's Oxfords at $2.40, from $3.90—
Two styles; one the swell swing last, extension soles, of enamel leather; perforated vamps. The other, of wax calfskin, on nobby last. Soles are good weight.

Men's Shoes at $2.85, from $5 and $3.90—
Of tan colored goatskin and Russia calfskin; light and cool weights; no better shoes made.

Men's White Canvas Shoes at $1.25, from $3—
Both high and low cut, with leather soles and heels; all welted.

Women's Shoes at $1.50, from $3—
Made of dark brown calfskin, soft but durable; welted soles, square heels, lace; fine for mountain wear or storm shoe.

Women's Tan Oxfords at $2, from $3—
Tan Russia calfskin and brown kidskin; this Summer's ideas in shape and weight; all sizes; both turned and welted soles.

Women's Colonial Ties at $2, from $3—
About one hundred pairs of Women's Patent Leather Colonial Slippers; pretty shapes, high Cuban heels, welted soles; with buckle.

Women's Oxfords at $2, from $3—
Black kidskin Oxfords, on the new English last; flexible welted soles, slight extension, perforated vamps.

Women's Oxfords at $2, from $4—
Two styles of fine black kidskin; turned soles; one has the full common-sense last, low heels; the other, medium opera toes, tipped.

Women's Oxfords at $2, from $3—
More than eight hundred pairs—an aggregation of many shapes and styles; all are of black kidskin with patent leather and kid tips; high and low heels, turned soles, and the finest kind of workmanship. All sizes to start.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOSSIP OF STAGE FOLK

Bijou Fernandez Not to Resume Part in "Hearts Aflame."

Mother Cancels Contract—Mrs. Fiske Assumes Task of Supervising Rehearsals—J. C. Fisher's Bid for Luck.

Bijou Fernandez has cancelled her contract for the part of Allison Deyo, which she played in "Hearts Aflame" at the Garrick last season. Miss Fernandez's mother made objection to the part, and the pleas of the author, Mr. Haines, failed to have the judgment reversed.

***

The rehearsals of "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan Theatre, which have been well forwarded by Max Figman, are now supervised by Mrs. Fiske, who has returned from the Adirondacks for that purpose before taking up the rehearsals of her own company in "Mary of Magdala," the production of which will not be made until October. Miss Cora Maynard, who is the author of several short stories, and who is also well known socially, is the latest addition to Mrs. Fiske's company.

***

John C. Fisher, who will produce "The Silver Slipper" at the Broadway Theatre on Oct. 27, could not be accused of being superstitious under ordinary circumstances, but the fact that Mr. Fisher came back from his European trip on the steamship St. Louis after he had all arrangements made for returning on another boat, has given rise to the rumor that he belongs to the thirteen ladder-Friday class. Just before Mr. Fisher sailed for London to bring back the scenery, costumes, &c., of "The Silver Slipper" he was talking in Chicago to a party of friends. He told them of his plans, and one of them ventured to ask what ship it was that brought "Florodora" over.

"The St. Louis," he replied.

"Well," said the friend, "if I were in your place I'd bring the new piece over on the same boat. I believe it must be a mascot."

Fisher immediately cancelled the arrangements he had made, and engaged his return passage, as well as storage for the scenery and costume crates, on the St. Louis. Now he is wondering if there is anything in the suggestion of his friend that the St. Louis was a lucky boat.

***

After an absence of nearly six years from the stage Julius Witmark comes back to it to-night with "The New Clown" at the Garrick.

***

Yesterday marked the tenth outing of "The Chinese Honeymoon" company. It was spent on the steamship Grand Republic, the management of which invited the entire staff of the Casino to take the trip. Tuesday night the Grand Republic will be used for an outing by about 300 telephone girls.

***

A new theatrical colony will be established at May's Landing, N. J., next Summer, if the offer of Capt. John L. Young of Young's Pier, Atlantic City, is accepted. He has a large number of lots located at May's Landing, and recently made it known that any actor could have one for the asking. Some thirty lots have already been given away.

***

Harry Gilfoil, the comedian and mimic, will be the star of Klaw & Erlanger's "The Liberty Belles" the coming season. Mr. Gilfoil will play the part he impersonated last season—Uncle Jasper Pennyfeather, an eccentric inventor. To add realism to his character Mr. Gilfoil has spent his Summer inventing several humorous mechanical contrivances.

***

Margaret Ayres, daughter of Mrs. Harriett Hubbard Ayres, is the latest engagement for "The Understudy," which is to open the season of Mrs. Osborn's playhouse in October. Mrs. Osborn has made arrangements with A. H. Hummel by which he will act as permanent counsel for the playhouse.

CAR HITS AUTOMOBILE.

J. G. Montgomery and a Young Woman Narrowly Escape Injury at 125th Street.

George G. Montgomery, a tool manufacturer, said to live at the Sherman Square Hotel, had a narrow escape from a serious accident while riding in his automobile at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. In the automobile with Mr. Montgomery was an attractive young woman.

Mr. Montgomery was going north on Third Avenue at the time of the accident, and was about to turn into One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A south-bound car of the Third Avenue line was going toward him. Mr. Montgomery attempted to send his machine across the track in front of the car.

Before the motorman could stop the car it bumped into the automobile and ripped the side guard off. The motorman stopped the car before further damage was done. Neither Mr. Montgomery nor his companion was injured.

When the car struck the automobile the woman jumped up and began screaming. Mr. Montgomery held on to her and kept her form jumping from the machine. The damage to the automobile was about $25.

FILE FISH FROM ROCKAWAY.

Girl Whose Father Caught It Brought It to Aquarium for Identification.

Two little girls went to the Aquarium yesterday afternoon and asked to see Superintendent Spencer. They were shown to his private office, where one of them unwrapped a bundle which she carried and exhibited a large fish which she asked the Superintendent of the Aquarium to identify. She said that her father, who is a fisherman at Rockaway, caught the fish Saturday, and neither he nor any of the other fishermen therebouts were able to identify it. Mr. Spencer at once recognized it as a file fish.

"It is a strange coincidence," said he, "that only a day or two ago a friend of mine brought a live file fish to the Aquarium which he caught down at Rockaway. No one there knew what it was. We had only one at the Aquarium, which we have had for two years."

BOY KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

Son of Newark (N. Y.) Resident Shot in the Abdomen.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 24.—While Carl Heinrich, the son of Charles Heinrich, was hunting with Henry Rauscher and a younger brother to-day, he accidentally was shot in the abdomen and killed.

Change in Oklahoma Boundary Line.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 24.—Advices from Washington to the Territorial officials state that the Interior Department has approved the Johnson and Kidder survey of the ninety-eighth meridian, which places it four and a fraction miles east of the present boundary between Oklahoma and the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, thus adding to Oklahoma the City of Chickasha, the most important commercial and railroad point in that part of the Southwest. A long legal battle is expected to follow this decision, and the matter must be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court.

CONEY ISLAND GAMBLERS ARE QUICKLY SUPPRESSED.

Thought to Open on Hearing of Capt. Knipe's Illness, but Sergt. Levis Called Reinforcements.

Coney Island had a busy day yesterday, the largest crowd of the season being present. There were excursions from Philadelphia, Newark, Rochester, Jersey City, and many Long Island towns, which swelled the number of visitors to 150,000.

Early in the day Capt. Knipe, who commands the Coney Island Precinct, sent word that illness would prevent his being on duty, so Sergt. Levis took command. The news was a signal for the gamblers to turn out in force. Seeing trouble ahead if he had only his regular force with which to handle those men, Sergt. Levis communicated with Deputy Commissioner Ebstein, who sent down fifteen detectives from the Central Office in Manhattan, thirteen from Brooklyn, and fifty uniformed policeman from various stations about the city. When the gamblers saw that force they made no attempt to open their places, so the police had little trouble. Sixty arrests were made during the day, but most of them were for intoxication.

The Coney Island business men have decided to keep open this season until Oct. 1. They think that there is business enough for a month after Labor Day to warrant their doing so. A league has been formed to raise $5,000 to defray the expense of posting bills on the dead walls of the city announcing the prolongation of the season.

CLUES IN BARTHOLIN CASE.

Witness Tells of Seeing Young Woman Enter Alleged Murderer's House on the Fatal Night.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Whether or not the exhuming of the body buried in Calvary Cemetery as that of Minnie Mitchell shall develop that the missing girl's family was correct in accepting the body as that of their missing daughter, the police have secured ample evidence to indicate that some young woman was lured into the basement of the Bartholin house on the Wednesday night that William Bartholin and his sweetheart vanished from sight.

An important witness, whose name will not be made public for the present, has been found. He is a business man, whose home is not far from the Bartholin house. According to this witness he alighted from a Forty-third Street car shortly after 9 o'clock, an hour after Minnie Mitchell and her lover bade adieu to the Mitchell family on the steps of the house at 604 Forty-fourth Street.

His walk led him past the Bartholin home. As he went by he noticed a woman, apparently quite young, standing on the grass plot in front of the building, with a man. He heard the girl ask why the man wanted her to go into the "filthy" basement. The pedestrian then caught a glimpse of the woman descending into the basement.

ACCUSED OF TRICKERY.

Two Men Arrested on Charge of Obtaining $3,000 from a Woman.

Two men who described themselves as John Mackey, thirty-seven years old, a clerk, of 1,322 Lexington Avenue, and James Patterson, thirty-two years old, an operator, of 1,631 Second Avenue, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and held under bail of $1,000 for examination to-day.

Central Office Detectives Woolridge and Flay, who arraigned the men, said they arrested them on Saturday evening, and described the complainant as Mrs. Thompson of 35 East Twenty-seventh Street. The charge on the police records is that the prisoners obtained by "trick and device," $3,000 from the complainant on July 12 last.

There is no Mrs. Thompson known at 35 East Twenty-seventh Street, according to the janitor of the apartment house there.

Throngs at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 24.—Thirty thousand vacationists poured into Asbury Park yesterday, and thousands more arrived today. The beach this morning, was crowded as never before, and it was difficult to procure a bathing suit so great was the demand. The sea was unusually calm, and not a bathing accident was reported.

Well Supplied with Panama Hats.

During the progress of a fire last night in the apartments of James Moore, colored, in the third story of a brick tenement at 514 West Fifty-fifth Street, the other tenants, all colored, gathered together their garments and went to the street. It was said that each colored male above the age of twelve years carried at least three Panama hats, besides the one he wore.

Killed in an Elevator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—Luke E. Ryan, connected with the Pettis Dry Goods Company here, was killed this afternoon in an elevator of the Grand Hotel. The body was mangled beyond recognition, being forced through a space five inches wide. The elevator has two entrances, the rear door having been left open. Mr. Ryan leaned back and was crushed instantly. He lived at Brockton, Mass., was thirty-nine years of age, and unmarried. He was prominently connected with the company.

A Canadian Politician Dead.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—Joseph Royal, for many years one of the leading politicians in Canada, is dead at his residence, aged sixty-five. Mr. Royal was Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories from 1888 to 1893. He was a leader in politics in the Province of Manitoba, being a provincial Minister and representing the Province in the Canadian Parliament for many years.

Convicts Kill a Prison Guard.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—G. W. Thomas, a prison guard, was shot and killed last night by two negro convicts who were trying to escape from Coalburg Prison. The negroes were captured soon afterward and returned to their cells.

Steam Yacht Struck a Rock.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 24.—The steam yacht Norwahl, Capt. Johnson, owned by C. H. Osgood of Norwich, struck a rock last night while going through Wicapeasett, on the eastern end of Fisher's Island. Three keel plates were cracked and the boat so badly injured that it became necessary to haul her out at Morgan's Iron Works. Temporary repairs were made, and this afternoon the yacht left for New York, where she will be put into shape again.

Thrown from Her Horse in Central Park

While riding along the east equestrian track in Central Park yesterday afternoon Miss Alice Stanford, a guest at the Hotel Netherland, was thrown from her horse. Unhurt she scrambled to her feet, while the animal bolted down the track. Policeman McNulty of the Arsenal Station caught up with the runaway at Ninety-sixth Street and halted the animal. Miss Sanford refused to mount again and went back to the hotel in a cab. The horse was sent to a livery stable.

The President in St. Louis.

St. Louis is delighted to hear that President Roosevelt will be present at the dedication ceremonies of the World's Fair on April 30 next, the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase treaty. The President will deliver the leading address of the day, and is well qualified to give it a high degree of historical interest. This city considers itself fortunate to have in prospect two visits from President Roosevelt within the next eight months. With such texts as the country's first great expansion, a World's Fair, and the development of the West, the President will be sure to command the attention of the country with a memorable oration. St. Louis promises for both visits a most cordial appreciation of the honor bestowed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The New Fall Shapes of

KNOX HATS

will be ready for inspection

Wednesday, August 27th.

Especial attention is requested to the Exclusive Designs, Superior Materials and Workmanship.

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And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

BIG MEETS FOR ATHLETES

National and Local Championships to be Held in New York.

AN ACTIVE SEASON ASSURED

A. A. U. Competitions Will Take Place on N. Y. A. C. Grounds at Travers Island—Labor Day Events.

A very active athletic season soon will open, and New York lovers of athletics will have many opportunities to see local as well as the National champions compete. Three very important athletic features are scheduled for September. On Labor Day the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will close its outdoor season with an athletic programme of specially arranged events, notably a meeting of De Witt and John Flanagan in a special limited handicap event, and a three-mile match race between A. C. Bowen, the intercollegiate champion, and Jerry Pierce, the famous Indian runner. These two ran a dead heat on July 4, and the referee has ordered them to run it over again on Labor Day.

On next Saturday the metropolitan championships will be held at Celtic Park. This meeting will no doubt be the best metropolitan championship meeting ever held. All of the clubs have been strengthening their teams, and it is doubtful if there is an athlete in this district who could possibly score a point who has not been enrolled under the colors of some one of the organizations in the association.

The English custom of presenting the colors will be followed, and Victor J. Dowling, who will referee the meeting, will make the presentation speeches. The important athletic feature of the year, however, will be the junior and senior National championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held at Travers Island under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club on Saturday, Sept. 13. Both championships will be contested on the same afternoon, making thirty events to be decided. The events are as follows:

Junior National Championships—100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, five-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, (ten flights, 3 feet 6 inches high,) 220-yard hurdle race, (ten flights, 2 feet 6 inches high,) pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing 56-pound weight, throwing 16-pound hammer, putting 16-pound shot, throwing the discus.

Senior National Championships—100-yard dash, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, five-mile run, 120 yard hurdle race, (ten flights, 3 feet 6 inches high,) 220-yard hurdle race, (ten flights, 2 feet 6 inches high,) pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing 56-pound weight, throwing 16-pound hammer, putting 16-pound shot, throwing the discus.

The Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. will meet to-night at the office of the A. A. U. to pass upon the entries and arrange for the meeting of Aug. 30. The entry list in all probability will be the largest ever received by the local association or any other association of the A. A. U. The New York Athletic Association has entered a team consisting of nearly all its champions. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will make at least seventy entries, the West Sides fifty, and the Pastimes fifty. All the other clubs will be equally well represented. All the prizes for this meet have been donated.

Local athletes are warm in praise of the New York Athletic Club's liberality and enterprise in securing the championships. There was some talk of the big event going West, but the New York Athletic Club agreed to pay all the expenses of the meeting and also hold the games at its grounds on Travers Island. In order that the public may visit Travers Island, it has been decided to charge a general admission, and not make the games invitation, as is customary.

CENTURY RUN FOR A RECORD.

Cycler Mock Rode One Hundred Miles Unpaced in Six Hours and Eight Minutes.

Charles Mock of the Century Road Club of America, who holds the twenty-four-hour record, and has won many long-distance runs, rode 100 miles unpaced, yesterday, to establish an official record. He started at 11 o'clock, and, although there was a head wind which precluded the possibility of fast work, covered the distance in six hours and eight minutes.

Several records have been made at this distance, but none of them received the official stamp. Last year Henry Volt rode an unpaced century in five hours and fifty seven minutes, but the time was never allowed, as the trial was not sanctioned officially. The course yesterday was the regular twenty-five-mile one, starting from Valley Stream, L. I., thence to Freeport, to Hempstead, back to Valley Stream, and on to Springfield. Mock's time for each round of the course was as follows: First, 1:13; second, 1:45; third, 1:07, and fourth, 2:03. State Centurion P. A. Dyer, assisted by Charles E. Lehritter and C. E. Nylander, were the timing and checking officials. All three agreed that if the conditions had been favorable Mock would have done very much better, and he himself said that within a few weeks he expects to reduce the figures made yesterday.

Meets for Monmouth County Hounds.

The schedule of hunt meets for the Monmouth County hounds for September and October at Newport, R. I., has been arranged, with dates as follow:

Saturday, Sept. 6, Mile Corner, 4:30 P. M.; Tuesday, Sept. 9, Slate Hill Farm, 4:30 P. M.; Thursday, Sept. 11, Coddington Cove, 4:30 P. M.; Saturday, Sept. 13, Quaker Hill, 4:30 P. M.; Tuesday, Sept. 16, Vanderbilt Farm, 4:30 P. M.; Thursday, Sept. 18, Brier Farm, 4:30 P. M.; Saturday, Sept. 20, Indian Avenue, 4:30 P. M.; Tuesday, Sept. 23, Ocean Drive, 4:30 P. M.; Thursday, Sept. 25, Miantinomi Hill, 4:30 P. M.; Saturday, Sept. 27, Southwick Grove, 4:30 P. M.; Tuesday, Sept. 30, Sandy Point Farm, 4:30 P. M.; Thursday, Oct. 2, Slate Hill Farm, 4:30 P. M.; Saturday, Oct. 4, Vanderbilt Farm, 4:30 P. M.; Tuesday, Oct. 7, Mile Corner, 4:30 P. M.; Thursday, Oct. 9, Sandy Point Farm, 4:30 P. M.; Saturday, Oct. 11, Vanderbilt Farm, 4:30 P. M.

Brooklyn A. C. Labor Day Games.

From all indications the Labor Day games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club will eclipse all former meets held by that organization. Although entries do not close until Wednesday, the Athletic Committee is already assured of a thoroughly representative list. The events include 100-yard dash, handicap; 880-yard run for novices, one-mile bicycle race, novice; 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 75-yard dash, novice, and putting 12-pound shot, handicap. The prizes consist of gold watches to the first in each race, and silver and bronze die medals to second and third man. Entries close with John A. Schofield, 374 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, Manhattan. The track, Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., where the games will be decided, is being put into the best possible condition.

AMATEUR DRIVERS' BIG RACE.

The Monk Will Trot in a New Interest for Famous Boston Cup.

An unexpected change in the outlook for the Boston Cup race, which will be trotted at Cleveland, Ohio, has been made as the result of the sale at the Readville track last Saturday of the fast horse The Monk by Fred Gerken to C. K. G. Billings. The Monk was selected by the members of the New York Driving Club as one of two horses to represent the amateurs of New York in the race for the Boston Cup, the big event of the Cleveland meet, the other representative of New York being Lord Derby, owned by E. E. Smathers.

There was urgent need for the club to select only the best horses that were available, if the cup is to be saved for further competition by the amateur drivers, for the trophy already has been won twice by H. K. Devereaux, with the great horse John A. McKerron, and it was no light task to find a horse to beat John A. McKerron. Another victory for Mr. Devereaux's fast trotter will make the cup the permanent property of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, of which Mr. Devereaux is a member, and, as the cup is the most famous of the trophies offered for amateur drivers, the matinée racing associations have been trying hard to find some means of preventing John A. McKerron from earning a third victory.

With The Monk and Lord Derby to race for New York, amateur drivers generally felt that if the Devereaux entry did win, it would be only after a race of a character fitting for the final disposition of the famous prize, for the two horses named to hold up the honor of the New York club are about the fastest and best that have raced this year at either regular race meetings or matinées.

Of the two, Lord Derby was supposed to be the better, but either was regarded as good enough to accomplish the task of checking John A. McKerron, and the members of the New York Driving Club felt easy about the trophy after the special matinée held a week ago for the purpose of permitting The Monk and Lord Derby to qualify for the race. The result of the race at Readville in which The Monk beat Lord Derby, while changing the estimate of the horses, only served to convince the amateurs that New York's interest would be well cared for at the Cleveland Gentlemen's Driving Club's meeting. The sale of The Monk, now looked on as the better of the two representatives of New York, will make The Monk trot in a new interest.

Mr. Billings, the present owner, is a member of the New York Driving Club, but he is also a Chicago man ,and so if the cup is wrested from Mr. Devereaux and John A. McKerron, the honor of having checked that formidable pair will not belong solely to New York as was the desire of the New York club members. One certainty comes of the transfer, however, and this is that The Monk will start for the cup race, a thing of which there was some room for doubt while he was the property of Mr. Gerken. It looks as if Mr. Billings bought the horse more for the purpose of himself beating John A. McKerron than because he wanted or needed another fast horse in the enormous stable he maintains.

The entries for the Gentlemen's Driving Club's meeting, which will be held on the Glennville track, Sept. 4 and 5, were announced as closed yesterday, and, as was anticipated, by the New York Club when the selection of The Monk and Lord Derby was made, John A. McKerron, one of the greatest trotters to wagon in the world, if not the greatest, is among the entries. With the exception of The Monk and Lord Derby, which also are entered, McKerron holds safe all the other horses that amateur drivers throughout the United States have entered in that particular event. In all sixty-four entries from other cities were made to the Cleveland Club's races, the local entries swelling the total to nearly 100.

German Naval Marksmanship.

KIEL, Aug. 3.—Striking results have just been obtained by the German battleships in the firing competition held in the Strand Bay, near Kiel. The German Emperor watched the firing from the bridge of the Kaiser Friedrich III.; in a fresh breeze from the northwest. The Kaiser Friedrich III. opened the firing with her 15 centimeter quick-firing guns on a floating target towed by the cruiser Hela. Hitherto five or six shots a minute, with four to five hits, have been held to be a good record for each gun. But the Kaiser Friedrich III. fired eight shots a minute, and all were hits. Then the two ships steamed away from each other at full speed, while the battleship opened fire with her 24 centimeter guns, her 8.8 centimeter quick-firing guns, and with her machine guns. The results were almost equally satisfactory, as there were only isolated misses, and the target was very soon knocked to pieces; a second target was then brought up, and also at once destroyed. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. will fire on Aug. 19, and the winner of the Kaiser's Prize will not be settled until the fleet manoeuvres are at an end.—The London Globe.

Pacific Cable in Time of War.

Of all the conditions prescribed by the Government to the Pacific Cable Company, the very last about which one would think there should be any controversy is that authorizing the United States to control the cable line in time of war. It is no more than a formal authorization of a power which already exists, and would be exercised without hesitation if need arose. The Government would seize and use the cable if war required it, and the courts would just as certainly give proper compensation afterward to the owners. For that matter, there is no property in the country which would more urgently need Federal protection in case of war than that of a cable company, and none which could better afford, without one dollar of recompense, to place itself unreservedly under the wing of the National authority.—Seattle (Washington) Post Intelligencer.

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YOUR CHOICE ANY ONE OR ALL OF THESE LOTS.

STARCH—SOAP. 3 Pound Box Best Starch..... 6 Cakes Coney Island Soap..... Both, 25c

CLOTHESPINS. 100 Clothespins, hard wood..... 5c

Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, per package 9c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, ½-pound package 9c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle 7c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle 10c
Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle 28c
Olive Oil, best imported, ½-pint bottle 19c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, very best, per bottle 12c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle 7c
Electric Bail Blue, best made, ½-pound box 8c
Worcestershire Sauce, XLCR Brand, ½-pint bottle 5c

CRACKERS.
Graham Crackers, per pound... 9c
Vienna Crisp Crackers, per pound 9c
Golden Crisp Crackers, per pound 9c

CEREALS.
A Package Shredded Wheat Biscuit, A Package Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, Both 19 Cents.

CONDENSED MILK.
3 Cans Butler's Milk.....22c
3 Cans Liberty Milk.....25c
-Quality Guaranteed.

Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure, a can 21c
Black Pepper, per can 7c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package 9c
Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, averaging 55 to pound, 2 pounds for 15c
Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, in bean or ground, a pound 10c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, La Trovatore Brand, imported, a pound package 9c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, plain or sauce, 3-pound can 10c
Soda Water, all flavors, a bottle 5c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake 5c
Shoe Polish, Blue Ribbon Brand, finest made, bottle in carton 8c
Queen Olives, large 18-ounce bottle 23c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar 10c

3½ Pounds STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR . . . . . 3½ Pounds PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR . . . . . Both, 23c

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP IN DELAWARE.

We call the attention of President ROOSEVELT to the misconduct of one of the servants of the people, WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE by name, United States District Attorney for Delaware.

Mr. BYRNE visited the City of Washington a few weeks ago, and while there talked politics freely. He is reported in The Philadelphia Public Ledger of July 24 as making use of the following language, descriptive of his political activities and his home State:

> I now advocate what for several years I have maintained, that the primary duty of the Delaware Republicans is the election of DU PONT to the Senate. I shall not now abandon that programme and place as first what I have always held as secondary—the defeat of any man obstructing DU PONT'S election. I see a chance now of accomplishing my primary programme without insisting on the secondary, and the Democratic war whoop of "nobody but ADDICKS" cannot divert me from my efforts to keep a sovereign State Republican. If half the Republicans of Delaware and twenty-two out of twenty-nine Republican legislators want Mr. ADDICKS for Senator, I say let them have their choice. * * * I hold it to be self-evident that if the election of Mr. ADDICKS to the Senate would produce any evils in Delaware, DU PONT could better ilch them from the vantage ground of a seat in the Senate than from the retirement of his country home.
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> I am unalterably opposed to those who would smash the party to pieces, turn Delaware over to the Democrats, and seriously imperil the National policies of the Republican Party rather than see Mr. ADDICKS elected Senator from Delaware.

It is no public impropriety for a District Attorney of the United States to talk politics until he or his hearers are tired of the subject, provided his language is seemly and the views he expresses are such as might be entertained without reproach by any honorable man.

District Attorney BYRNE, however, appears to have a programme in Delaware politics—two programmes, in fact, a primary and a secondary. The secondary programme is the election of ADDICKS to the United States Senate, an achievement which would disgrace that body and the State of Delaware. It is plain that Mr. BYRNE is active in partisan politics, a leader in Republican Party councils and efforts, while at the same time holding the office and drawing the salary of United States District Attorney.

Accordingly, we commend to the attention of the President of the United States a letter issued by President CLEVELAND on July 14, 1886, to the heads of departments in the service of the General Government, from which we make the following extracts:

> I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates of the several departments and all office holders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in the attempt to control political movements in their localities. Office holders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. * * * They have no right, as office holders, to dictate the political action of their party associates. * * * Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges. But their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by office holding.

By his own statement District Attorney BYRNE appears to have been guilty of pernicious activity in Delaware Republican politics. If it is the intention of the present Administration to maintain the standards of efficiency and faithful official service established in the Cleveland Administration, it is clear that Mr. BYRNE should be called upon to choose between giving up his office or ceasing his activities in behalf of ADDICKS.

"HIS MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION."

The by-election in Kent, in which the Conservative majority of 4,800, given at the general election of 1900, has been cut down to 800, is very well adapted to startle the Ministry and to encourage the Opposition. It is accepted on all hands as symptomatic, the Government candidate being the same who ran before, and having in the meantime done nothing to forfeit the personal confidence of his constituents.

There is a singular likeness in the conditions of the Opposition in the two great English-speaking democracies. Neither has any well-defined policy, neither has a leader, and neither, therefore, can reasonably look for leadership. Upon the question of the South African war the Liberals were hopelessly divided, and they are almost as hopelessly divided upon the perennial Irish question, upon which the secession of the Liberal Unionists took place when Mr. GLADSTONE forced the issue. There is scarcely a plank in the whole Liberal platform, or upon any that might be built, upon which Lord ROSEBERY, Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, and Mr. JOHN MORLEY could stand together with comfort, or without ridicule. The division is as hopeless as that which exists in the Democratic ranks in this country. But the British Liberals have an excuse which the American Democrats have not. They have not presented to them so clear and urgent an issue as the tariff question, which the Democrats, in spite of a pressing invitation, have not the courage to take up. Meanwhile the temper of the British public is quite plainly revealed in such events as this by-election. Great disgust and weariness with the present administration are evident. The British people find that the war lasted too long and cost too much. Doubtless there is also much resentment of the fact that they were beguiled into returning a rousing Government majority in 1900 by the assurance that the war was over, when, in fact, it is barely over now. The virtual celebration of peace and the recall of Lord ROBERTS to a quasi-triumph were, one now has to admit, exhibitions of "politics" in the sense in which politics are not readily distinguishable from what in private life would be called sharp practice. But, at any rate, it seems that the nation is ready to turn over the Government to the Liberals as soon as the Liberals are prepared to take the responsibility of government and can produce a programme upon which all who profess and call themselves Liberals can agree. It remains to be seen what use the Liberal leaders, if they can be called so, will make of their opportunity.

MORE SOVEREIGNS COMING.

Uncle Sam's in a fair way to have his head turned by the interest taken in him by royalty. We have it on the authority of European writers celebrated for their acumen that nothing exerts such a startling change in the deportment and the manners of a subject as notice, however perfunctory, from some one within whose veins trickles a little stream of royal blood. Like the good Saxon burgher at a levee whose foot was stepped on by a Serene Highness, and, flushing with pride, he begged his Transparency's most submissive pardon for the unintentional intrusion of his toe under the heel of his Most Illustrious Grace, so the mere touch of a King is wont to cure every disease—except snobbishness. The simple joy of breathing the same air as royalty is one not unknown in Germany and the British Isles. What they have still to learn over there is the ease with which the yearning can be satisfied, the prodigal amount of happiness that goes to waste in Europe, because neither they nor the Americans who imitate them are aware of its existence.

Every American at home is a sovereign, every woman born on this favored soil a princess. This is so, not merely on account of the number and large families of the Irish Kings of the past. It is true that their descendants have given royal blood to a large proportion of American citizens; but there are others. Some one has been proving by statistics that no one now living in Great Britain can fail to have some portion of royal blood, in view of the small population that once existed there and the vast number of royalties who have had offspring to the right hand and the left during the past ages. But the same thing is true of Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands and France, of Poland, Austria, and Italy. Indeed, there is room for the appointment of a committee of scientists by the ultra French Republicans to seek out families as little tainted as possible with royal blood for Presidential timber and the supply of the Chamber of Deputies. In that way they may baffle the machinations of the Royalists, who are liable at any moment to come to President LOUBET, now proud of his peasant ancestry, and prove to his face that he is of royal descent and offer him the crown on their loyal bended knees.

We cannot do otherwise than give a welcome such as is due to Kings to the fresh hordes of Scandinavians who are pouring into the United States or are on the high seas hither bound. For if there ever was a land, save Ireland, where Kings once flourished with greater virulence than elsewhere it is the land of two flags, double Consulates, and one King. The Scandinavians are a wide-awake people, or peoples, who know prosperity when they see it and have duly observed its existence here. They are coming in their thousands to make the great Northwest blossom like the rose. Sovereigns, because, like us, all are of royal blood, they will feel at home in the strenuous land of politics and pelf, where any man who has "the price" and the leisure can prove to his own satisfaction, if not to that of certain supercilious persons in Europe who call themselves Heralds, that royal blood flows in his veins, too; a land where the Society of the Descendants of Kings is just about to be started, if it has not already begun to gather in its myriads.

Hail to the Kings! Is it not a trifle unworthy of our blood that in the palace we have erected on Ellis Island there should be varlets, Dogberries in office, who treat these royalties like scum?

GEN. LE MARQUIS DE GALLIFFET.

The first War Minister in the late "Cabinet of Republican Defense" was doubtless a brave soldier, an admirable organizer, a distinguished aristocrat, and, withal, a wholesome public servant and citizen. He had proved himself to be worthy of these titles even before his term in the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry conspicuously identified him with them. The circumstances of his appointment evoked in the minds of most Frenchmen an altogether new and republican ideal of the "man on horseback." His social and military position marked him in his new environment even more strongly than did the past record of MILLERAND mark the Socialist Minister of Commerce, and, like every member of that famous Cabinet, he had buried all party strife, all factional and class differences, in the noble and unselfish endeavor to obliterate the almost indelible stains of the Dreyfus case and its attendant conspiracies. So much for the DE GALLIFFET of 1899-1900.

In the man of that name who now seeks notoriety by sneering at his former colleagues in the Government and disparaging their work by scattering through the pages of the Opposition press the most sensational chapters of a discredited and discreditable memoir, and by declaring that DREYFUS was, after all, guilty of the charges against him, it is hard to recognize the quiet, stern soldier, the judicious statesman of two years ago. Yet this is the same Marquis DE GALLIFFET whose wild vociferations are at present delighting the ears of the Faubourg St. Germain, and other quarters of the degenerate and effete nobility of France, to which society he has returned. Paradoxical as it may seem, those who stood with him shoulder to shoulder when the Third Republic was passing through the gravest crisis of its existence have only words of pity for him. Their ideal may be shattered, but they are humane enough to weep over the fragments.

Were it not for the position which he once held, Gen. DE GALLIFFET would now attract little attention. Other Frenchmen have thrown mud at the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry; others have sought a cheap notoriety through giving the advance sheets of their memoirs to a sensational press; others, too, have pursued the unfortunate victim of the General Staff of 1894 with remorseless hatred. But in the man who actually saved France from her army chiefs, who quietly and effectively placed the military upon a sound republican footing, and who, more than any other, was instrumental in securing the pardon of DREYFUS and forcing the condemned one to accept it, such things are strangely unaccountable, and it would be well for the friends of the ex-Minister of War to pause in their applause and consider the weird unnaturalness of his behavior.

We publish elsewhere a letter from ex-Capt. ALFRED DREYFUS, which for the first time gives a detailed account of the circumstances in which the pardon was offered and accepted. As a direct reply to an accusation made by Gen. DE GALLIFFET it is of particular interest as showing that the prisoner of Devil's Isle still adheres to his hope of ultimate rehabilitation—a hope which has never forsaken his sincere defenders.

ELECTROLYSIS IN MAINS.

After having a great deal of fun all to itself with the views of THE TIMES concerning the futility of the plan of breaking up the conductivity of the pipes in the ground by the insertion of insulating joints in buried lines as a means of stopping electrolysis, The Electrical Review is stimulated by the caustic criticism of a correspondent to answer our inquiry: "When was it discovered that electricity is destructive of a good conductor and conservative of a poor one?" as follows:

> If it were possible to make all the joints in a pipe line electrically perfect, then there would, of course, be no corrosion due to the current passing across these points. But this would only partially overcome the trouble, as it would still be necessary to bond the pipe line to the rail at many points properly to conduct away the cross currents which would flow between the two. The question, "When was it discovered that electricity is destructive of a good conductor?" has been unfortunately worded. Electrolytic action does not take place because the circuit is a bad conductor or a good conductor, but because it is a mixed conductor. That is to say, the current must pass from the metal into an electrolyte before electrolysis will take place.
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> If we were disposed to be argumentative it would not be difficult to show that this concedes practically everything claimed by us in our effort to show that the remedy for the electrolytic destruction of gas and water mains would not be found in destroying their conductivity by intrusive insulation. Many hundreds of miles of cast-iron gas mains are laid with joints made of rope yarn and Portland cement. This would seem to be pretty good insulation every twelve feet. Would it not be instructive for The Electrical Review to make inquiry how these pipes have been affected by the causes inducing electrolysis? The knowledge thus gained would be instructive.
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> The attempt to give a specific answer to our "unfortunate" inquiry is, we fear, evasive and a little disingenuous. The effort seems to have been to confuse the reader by substituting circuit for pipe line. It is true that electrolysis does not take place because the resistance of a pipe line is more or less, but because the circuit is partly on and partly off the pipe line, occurring where the current leaves it and goes to something else. From this it may safely be argued that the better the conductor the less frequently the current will leave it, and, per contra, that the more the line of metallic conduction is broken the greater the number of places at which electrolytic action will be set up. The current leaves the iron and goes to the ground when that offers the path of least resistance in its circuit. The last sentence in the above-quoted paragraph may be intelligible, but we do not find it so. An electrolyte is a compound which is decomposable by an electric current. In this discussion we are talking about the destruction of metal by electrolysis. Now, if the current must pass from the metal into some substance which is decomposable before electrolysis will take place, it is the electrolyte and not the metal which is decomposed.
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> The practical fact underlying this discussion is that it is the business of the electrical engineers to take care of their currents and return them safely to their own power houses; and failing to do this they, or the companies employing them, should be held strictly accountable for the resulting damage. The gas and water engineers are not impressed with a public duty to recast their pipe systems or change their practice that the electrical engineers may avoid the trouble and expense of providing adequate return conductors.

THE AIR OF THE LONDON TUBES.

Recent investigations to determine the quality of the air in the underground tubes of London give results of interest as indicating what may be expected in the tubes and tunnels of this city. These show that the atmosphere inside tunnels into which no locomotive discharges its mephitic and offensive breath is vitiated by about twice as much carbonic acid as the statute recognizes as permissible in the air of crowded workshops and factories. The legal maximum permitted is 7 parts in 10,000. Samples of air taken at the Charing Cross Station of the Central London Railway showed 13.8 volumes in 10,000. In crowded cars it was 27.5. The average of carbonic acid in the air taken at the street level is about 4 in 10,000. This condition of affairs is not especially alarming, but a proper regard for the public health, and especially for that of station employés and train hands, would indicate that better ventilation than has hitherto been considered necessary should be required in the case of all subterranean lines for which franchises are granted in future.

The air of the London tube is in constant motion, but observation tends to establish the fact that it is in what is known as a "vicious circle." To keep impure air in motion does not improve it any, and unless the bad air is expelled and better air is introduced to take its place, the percentage of impurity is steadily increased by the discharges from thousands of lungs, which deoxidize it for life-sustaining purposes. The recommendations of the engineers who have examined the London subways is that no openings should be permitted from tube to tube, and that air driven in front of a train shall be expelled through outlets properly placed for the purpose. Immediately a train leaves a station a trap-door should close behind it and air from a channel connected with the outside atmosphere admitted to fill the partial vacuum created by its movement. This is a very simple and practical suggestion. Good ventilation in a tube or tunnel through which piston heads, or their equivalent, are being constantly driven at high velocity does not need to depend upon mechanical appliances. Air will move to points where it is wanted if the chance to do so is given, and if each train which rushes through a tunnel expels residual air and gives the fresh air ready to enter a chance to take its place, the problem of ventilation solves itself naturally and automatically.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A serious and scientific friend informs us that we made the judicious grieve by publishing on Saturday a brief article to the effect that a German biologist has discovered a dangerous microbe in inkstands not kept perfectly clean and constantly covered. The serious and scientific one declares, with somewhat unphilosophical heat, that this was a "fool item," and states, as his reason for thinking so, that "the chances of developing 'a very dangerous microbe' in a solution of tannin and sulphate of iron, loaded with germicides to prevent fermentation and mold, are scarcely better than those which would attend the effort to 'gather cherries in Kent at the season of Christmas.'". Alas, for the estimable German who laboriously constructed this inkstand joke, and also for ourselves, who rashly imported, translated, and adapted his achievement without elucidating it with sketch maps and footnotes! Reading the papers as closely as he does, how could our critic have failed to note the dreadful consequences which—especially in Germany—so often follow neglect to keep inkstands perfectly clean—that is, empty, or tightly corked all the time, that is unused? Non-observance of these precautions there has led again and again to a sort of delirium, in the frenzy of which the wretched victim of the inkstand microbe wrote hideous attacks on the divine right of Kings, or questioned the propriety of dueling, or otherwise necessitated his long and strict confinement in special asylums prepared by the State for just such patients. No microbes in inkstands, indeed! Why, there are millions of them in every such receptacle, not all pathogenic, of course, but still to be treated with great caution, in and out of Germany. Thus infected, real nice young women sometimes cannot restrain themselves from writing "poems of passion" or "problem novels," professors in theological seminaries produce books that madden the orthodox layman, and lawyers draw up complaints that get their clients into jail. Our friend, despite his knowledge of the composition of ink, is all wrong, and the item wasn't a "fool item" by any means.

—Referring in his Hartford speech to the Isthmian Canal the President said: "Here again we have to deal with an enterprise so vast and so far-reaching in its effects that but one thought is permissible—how to get the very best men in the Nation, the men of the highest engineering and business and administrative skill, who will consent to undertake the work." There seems to be in this an assumption, or at least an intimation, that the size of a governmental enterprise determines whether it should be carried out with a view only to the public interests, or whether lesser ends, those of individuals and parties, should receive incidental attention. That is undoubtedly the belief of the practical politician, and until a period comparatively recent National affairs have been openly managed on that theory, but nowadays, while the practice has remained to a great extent unchanged, even an indirect presentation of the theory is not a little shocking, particularly when it comes from a man so given to the promulgation of moral maxims as is President ROOSEVELT. And to the sentence we have quoted he added: "If possible, I should like to see these men represent different sections and different political parties. But these questions are secondary. The primary aim must be to get men who, though able to control much greater salaries than the Nation is able to pay, nevertheless possess the patriotism and the healthy ambition which will make them willing to put their talents at the Government's service." Now, why, in the construction of the great canal should the President yearn to see "different sections and different parties" represented among the engineers? He hastened to admit that the consideration was a secondary one, but why should it have any place at all in his mind? When in search of skill or strength for the performance of their own work men never think of geography or party. They think of efficiency and economy as the first consideration, and while secondary ones sometimes come in, properly enough, in private business, they are not of a sort avowable by trustees handling the money of others. Of course it is in expression rather than in intention that the President went astray, but it is well for Presidents to express themselves with particular care.

—One of those charming questions that can be argued till doomsday without making any measurable progress toward a conclusion is presented by the New Milford (Conn.) Gazette. It knows a man, "renowned for strict integrity, frank manners, and honorable character," who, when asked why he so strenuously favored the upright life, replied: "Well, I don't want to wake up in the night and feel that there is a rascal in the bed." The Gazette admits that, theoretically, this plan for avoiding sleeplessness is the best possible, but it knew another man, now deceased, who announced, as the result of long observation, that "the dead beats of New Milford sleep just as well as those who pay their bills." So The Gazette is in doubt, not, of course, as to whether it is well to be honest or not, but whether the immediate rewards of honesty are what they are commonly supposed to be and are unobtainable in any other way. "Our honest friend," it says, "naturally good and conscientious, is obliged to be honest in order to sleep well nights; but the hardened dead beat is not at all disturbed by conscientious scruples and can omit honesty without acute suffering. Rather does he, if he wakes up in the night, congratulate and glorify himself on his smartness in outwitting creditors and soon sinks tranquilly into a refreshing sleep. At least every editor of a country paper whose persistent efforts to get delinquent subscribers to pay are met with stolid indifference will agree with the last conclusion." The pathetic, and of course unintentional, reference to a private sorrow shows that The Gazette man did not approach his problem with the disinterestedness it deserved, and also explains, perhaps, why he did not reach a better solution of it than his statement that "it is largely a matter of temperament." Is it not rather a matter of custom? Unwonted experiences, whatever their moral quality, drive away sleep, while the habitual, good or bad, has no such effect.

—That lack of solidarity with the rest of Canada which we have often noted as characteristic of the Maritime Provinces is naturally most pronounced in Newfoundland, and it is not at all surprising that Sir ROBERT BOND, the Premier of the island, is coming to Washington with propositions the acceptance of which would amount in everything except name to annexation. With free trade between the United States and Newfoundland in the things which, while not numerous, include practically everything that Newfoundland has for sale or wants to buy, relations would be established much closer than those which now bind the island either to Canada or to Great Britain. Here are the markets in which the Newfoundlanders must buy and sell, and when, or if, they do both on the same terms that are open to our own people, the petty differences between their form of self-government and that of one of our States or Territories would amount to nothing. So far as the actualities of life went the islanders could preserve their present status and still not be aliens. The case is almost the same with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They are a little closer to Ottawa, but they love it little more than Newfoundland does, and though they are not particularly fond of us, they are perfectly well informed as to where their interests lie and confront the inevitable with equanimity.

DISAGREES WITH THE REV. N. D. HILLIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Newell D. Hillis seems to have been highly gratified by what he calls an example of American push in instancing the success of two American reporters in getting to the front to view the coronation procession of King Edward. The thing that most forcibly impressed itself upon my mind was the dishonest way in which they did it, viz., by bribing the soldiers. That a minister of the Gospel should applaud such an act is beyond my comprehension, and seems to me to place the reverend gentleman in that class mentioned by Christ, of whom He will say, "Depart from me; I never knew you."

It is one of many instances of hypocrisy so prevalent among the clergy of the present day. ANTI-CANT.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to express my profound appreciation of your editorial entitled "Free Speech in Ashfield and in Broome Street," which editorial appeared in the edition of the 23d inst. The parallel there drawn between the anti-imperialist and the Anarchist evidenced a power of generalization and a keenness of discrimination rarely to be met with elsewhere than in the editorial sanctum. As an exposition of the attitude of those whose unshaken and unassailable faith in the religion of expansion is truly heroic it was admirable; nay, better than that, it was veracious.

It is certainly true that "we see no differences between the sentiments of McQueen and Grossman and the sentiments of Norton, Smith, and Ehrich, save only in respect to methods," nor, we might remark, can we discover the slightest profit to be gained by elucidating the difference. When McQueen says, "Let the working people shoot down the dogs who shoot them," is not that, we ask, the same as saying, "Away with a policy that makes the personal rights of every American citizen merely a matter of locality"? We may, I think, safely defy any expansionist to discover the difference. After all, the whole matter is too plain for argument. These anti-imperialists are worse than criminals and traitors; they are idiots, and lamentably obstinate idiots at that. Some people insist (some people will insist on anything) that they are pretty widely scattered; that 45 per cent. of the American voters marched with them in the last Presidential campaign, in spite of Bryan and in spite of free silver; but, after all, they are, in the scrupulously exact language of THE TIMES, only "an infinitesimal fraction of the American people." It is true that among them are some honored and loved in the whole land; but even then, how can the patriotism and philanthropy of Senator Hoar or Andrew Carnegie compare in broad-mindedness and comprehensiveness with—well, with that of the editor of THE TIMES, for instance? Ah, how lucky we expansionists are!

"We do not recall any other recent instance in which an American citizen has thanked God for resistance offered to the Government by a public enemy." Surely the compositor must have misread his "copy." The editor does not really mean to insinuate that in the Philippine Islands there actually exists a "public enemy." Such an intimation would be extremely disquieting to some of us. Heavens, into what gloomy labyrinths of speculation such an announcement would plunge us! We might consider who is this enemy; how came he to be an enemy; why is he still an enemy, and—but I forbear.

But it is gratifying to know that on the whole our editor is right. Some method ought to be devised to prevent these people from "exercising their constitutional right to peaceably assemble and express their minds." Any one can see that the right of free speech means simply the right freely to say what we want to hear. Thus, when William Pitt in Parliament assembled declared, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop landed in my country I would never lay down my arms, never, never, never!" he was in the exercise of his right. But if an American should say, "If I were a Filipino, as I am an American," &c., that would be entirely different; that would be treason, and the man who said it would deserve instant death. But these stupid anti-imperialists will never be made to understand the difference. Ah, let us praise the Lord that we are not like unto them.

NATHAN SPRIL.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902.

BABY CARRIAGES ON SIDEWALKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "Pedestrians and Baby Carriages," in yesterday's issue, was appropriate; a Magistrate who inflicts a penalty on the person accidentally upsetting such carriage obstructing the sidewalk to the detriment of pedestrians, shows little judgment.

It is not at all unusual to see two abreast, and a few times I have seen three baby carriages abreast, and the attendants thus compelling the pedestrian to be inconvenienced.

The sidewalks, it seems to me, are not for such use. While perhaps the laws governing this practice in most of Europe's cities, prohibiting the sidewalks for the use of baby carriages, may seem undesirable here because some streets are too crowded, yet an ordinance should be enacted forbidding the habit of wheeling the carriages on sidewalks and letting them stand there, a nuisance to pedestrians. A CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 22, 1902.

THE BOLL WEEVIL EVIL.

The Sulphur Springs (Texas) Gazette has a plan to destroy the boll weevil.

"Let the Texas Legislature pass a law," it says, "requiring all cotton growers to destroy by burning all cotton stalks on their premises prior to the fifteenth day of January of every year. Provide ample penalty to make the enactment effective. We have talked with cotton growers of experience, and it is their opinion that such a law would bring about the results desired, and the class upon whom the requirements are made would be the beneficiaries. But, says one, would such a law be Constitutional? On this point we are not informed, but Texas has a law prohibiting the sowing of johnson grass seed, and if that law is Constitutional, why not a law requiring the burning of cotton stalks? It is our opinion that such a law would be gladly welcomed by cotton growers. They realize that individual effort is futile, but when once assured that the requirement is general, they would gladly obey the mandate of the law and aid in its enforcement."

It is doubtful if the boll weevil trouble can be removed through legislation. Even if burning the stalks would accomplish the desired end, it is clear that the law could not be absolutely enforced, and unless it were the weevils would still do business at the old stand every year. The law against the sowing of johnson grass has not killed the grass. The experiments of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is to be hoped, will reveal a plan to kill the pest, and until some plan like that is discovered the weevil will continue to trouble us.—Galveston (Texas) News.

Rules for C, K, and G.

A correspondent writes: "Spell it with a k, O biographer of Mr. Miggs. 'Spell what with a k? Not "parcimony," nor "embarcation," beloved of The Times? Not "cinematographe," nor "cacistocratic," introduced to us by the French? Spell what with a k?' Why 'consekitive,' or 'conseckitive'—anything rather than 'consecitive,' as per Pall Mall Gazette, July 29, Page 3, Column 2, Line 25. That is as bad as 'tikes the cike,' a phrase a Cockney bard persists in giving us for 'takes the cake.' As the poet says:

> In writing English dialect, observe the letter c
> Is sounded soft when placed before the letters
> i or e.
> In case you want to harden it, your ignorance
> you'll betray,
> Unless you do the proper thing, and 'spell it
> with a k.'

The rules for the letter g are a horse of another color. 'Kroojer,' 'marjarine,' 'Tanderaghee,' and foreign words of that nature, seem to be like Sigismund, Emperor of the Romans, a cut above grammar."—Pall Mall Gazette.

NUGGETS.

Our Two Great Classes.

The world seems to be divided into two classes; those who board, and envy those who keep house, and those who keep house, and envy the boarders.—Atchison Globe.

Certainly a Clever Lawyer.

"Is he a good lawyer?"

"A good lawyer! Why, say! I've known him to prove the truth of what isn't so, and not half try."—Chicago Post.

Another Shock.

Brown—I understand the German Emperor says he will never consent to his son entering into a morganatic marriage.

Jones—Great Scott, man! Has Morgan got a corner on royal engagements, too?—Yonkers Herald.

After She Had Looked Pleasant.

Young Lady (who has just had her picture taken)—I hope that the pictures will be handsome.

Photographer—Yes, indeed; you will not recognize yourself.—Chicago News.

A Devoted Couple.

Mrs. Hartt—Yes, I have no doubt there are unhappy marriages, but really I cannot understand how they are possible. Now, there's George and I, we are so devoted. He says he could not exist without me, and I'm sure I live only for him.

Mrs. Greene—You really are to be congratulated, both of you. By the way, how long have you been married?

Mrs. Hartt—Just a week day after tomorrow.—Boston Transcript.

THE LEGEND.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

It is a legend—nothing more;
It may be false or true;
It may be but an idle tale
By one with naught to do.

* * * * * * *

Two met upon the stately steps
That led into the place
Where men were met for worshipping,
And sang the songs of grace;
One was a man of common mold—
One had a shining face.

Then side by side they reached the doors,
And side by side went through;
Another met them in the way,
And barred them from a pew.
"All these are sold," he softly said,
"And not for such as you."

Then spoke the man of common mold:
"Is there no corner here,
No vacant place, nor empty seat,
Nor footstool in the rear,
Nor any place where such as I
May feel his Maker near?"

The other answered him and said:
"There is no vacant spot;
There is no empty place nor seat
For them who buy them not;
For all who worship in this house
Demand all they have bought."

Two stood upon the stately steps
That led into the street;
Within the anthem rose and fell
In melody full sweet,
And, to its lilt, away from there,
The twain then turned their feet.

Then said the man of common mold:
"Would that I had the fee,
I hear the echo of the song—
And there I fain would be."
Then said the one with shining face:
"They preach in there of Me."

* * * * * * *

It is a legend—nothing more—
By one whose heart was sad.
We know it never happened so,
But, oh, what if it had?

CONGRESSMAN NEWLANDS'S VIEW.

He Thinks Action of the Republican Party Is Against the President in Reform Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—"So far as the action of the Republican Party is concerned," writes Representative Newlands from his home in Nevada in a letter received in this city to-day, "whatever may be its verbal expressions, it is against the President and not in sympathy with his reform views, though it will exploit them before the public for the purpose of securing an extension of power.

"The trust issue is bound to be the most prominent in the campaign. The Republican Party will go into the campaign this Fall relying mainly upon the expressions of President Roosevelt in his message and his Pittsburg speech, as indications of its anti-trust proclivities, but the question is not what Mr. Roosevelt's views are, but what the views of the Republican Party are on this matter, and above all what the action of the Republican Party has been during its six years of power just passed."

After giving his reasons for his belief that the President and the Republican Party are not in accord on the trust issue, Mr. Newlands says:

"The Republican Party has been in power for six years, and yet it has done nothing in the way of legislation to meet these evils. On the contrary, it has legislated to promote them. In the repeal of the war revenue taxes the Democratic Party endeavored to prevent the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of the oil and sugar refineries, from which the country derived a revenue of $1,000,000 annually. Recognizing the fact that all the great trusts should contribute something to the Federal burden, and that the Oil Trust and the Sugar Trust were alone being taxed, we wanted to perfect this tax by reducing the percentage and extending it to all industrial corporations whose gross receipts exceeded $1,000,000 annually:

"We sought in this connection, by our amendments, to compel publicity through public statements under oath as to the capital, debt, operating expenses, receipts, profits, wages paid, &c., of these industrial corporations, thus securing the very publicity for which Mr. Roosevelt subsequently contended in his message and in his Pittsburg speech.

"But the Republicans stood together," concludes Mr. Newlands, "and repealed the tax altogether, so that these corporations contribute nothing to the Federal Treasury, and an opportunity for trust-regulating legislation was lost."

CABLE LINES OF THE WORLD.

Their Aggregate Length Nearly 200,000 Miles, Their Total Cost Estimated at $275,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—"The Submarine and Land Telegraphs of the World" is the title of a monograph prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics which will appear in the forthcoming monthly summary of commerce and finances.

It presents some information regarding the submarine telegraphs of the world which is especially interesting at this time, in view of the prospective construction of an all-American cable across the Pacific. It shows that the submarine telegraphs of the world number 1,750. Their aggregate length is nearly 200,000 miles, their total cost is estimated at $275,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them is more than 6,000,000. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by their wires.

Adding to the submarine lines the land telegraph systems by which they are connected, and through which they bring interior points of the various continents into instantaneous communication, the total length of telegraph lines of the world is 1,180,000 miles, the length of their single wires or conductors 3,800,000 miles, and the total number of messages annually sent over them about 4,000,000,000, or an average of more than 1,000,000 each day.

Every body of water lying between the inhabited ports of the earth, with the single exception of the Pacific Ocean, has been crossed and recrossed by submarine telegraph lines. Even that vast expanse of water has been invaded along its margin, submarine wires stretching along its western borders from Siberia to Australia, while its eastern borders are also skirted with lines which stretch along the western coasts of the two Americas.

Several adventurous pioneers in Pacific telegraphy have ventured to considerable distances and depths in that great ocean, one cable line running from Australia to New Zealand, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, and another extending from Australia to the French colony of New Caledonia, 800 miles seaward.

A cable which is to connect Canada with Australia across the Pacific is now being laid at the joint expense of the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Australian Commonwealth, and has already been completed from Vancouver, B. C., to Fanning Island, just south of the Hawaiian Islands, and it is expected that the entire line will be completed by the end of the present year.

The chief obstacle in the past to the construction of a grand transpacific cable was found in the fact that midocean resting places could not be satisfactorily obtained or arranged for, no single Government controlling a sufficient number of suitable landing places to make this seem practicable, in view of the belief that the distance through which messages could be sent and cables connected was limited.

With landing places at Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam, and the Philippines, however, no section of a cable stretching from the United States to Asia, and touching at these points, would have a length equal to that now in daily operation between France and the United States.

OHIO LEGISLATURE'S SESSION.

It Meets To-day for Purpose of Enacting a Code of Laws for Municipalities.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Ohio Legislature will convene in extraordinary session to-morrow for the purpose of enacting a code of laws for the government of the municipalities of the State.

The Governor will urge in a special message to be submitted at the opening of the session that the Legislature confine its work to the enacment of a municipal code, and the repeal of the Rogers law passed at the session last Winter, which, by an error, deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in a large class of civil cases.

The code prepared by the Governor will be introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate, and it is expected that it will be considered by each of these bodies sitting as a committee of the whole. In the opinion of leading members the work of the extra session will be completed in three weeks.

"FREE HELP ASSOCIATION."

Incorporated in Albany to Assist Poor of New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The "Free Help Association" has been incorporated here, with the principal office in New York City, with purposes to assist the poor of the City of New York, to encourage self-help among them, and to assist the destitute by gratuitous loans of money without interest and without any charges or fees whatsoever.

The objects of the society shall be charitable only. The nine Directors of New York are:

David Blankstein, 261 Division Street.
Max Mayper, 90 East Broadway.
Nochman Reichman, 105 First Avenue.
Abraham Paskewitz, 170 Monroe Street.
Moritz Grozinsky, 1 Pike Street.
Louis Rorkowitz, 130 Attorney Street.
Frank Lefkowitz, 54 Norfolk Street.
Harris Flatkin, 122 Forsyth Street.
E. Loudon, 206 Clinton Street.

Solicitor General Is Not to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A private dispatch received here from Solicitor General John K. Richards, now at his Summer home at South Duxbury, Mass., says the published report that he will resign his office and go into a law partnership with Abner McKinley is without foundation. Mr. Richards says in the telegram that he has no intention of going into a partnership with anybody.

DENUNCIATIONS FROM CALVARY BAPTIST PULPIT

President, Catholics, Reformers, and Politicians Assailed.

The Rev. Frank R. Morse Calls Gov. Taft's Mission "a Farce"—City "Never Viler"—"Strikes a Survival of Barbarism."

In a sermon delivered last evening, the subject of which was, "What Does America Need?" the Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. R. S. MacArthur is pastor, denounced the Roman Catholic Church, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the reform Government of this city, society, American institutions of advanced learning, and several other things. Congress, President Roosevelt, and the politicians generally were attacked.

After declaring that every Roman Catholic in this country is a secret and bitter enemy of America institutions, Dr. Morse expressed the opinion that the entire press of this city had been bought over by the Roman Catholic Church, and that he could never hope to see his sermon in print. "There is no newspaper in New York which would dare to print my remarks," he exclaimed. After the sermon Dr. Morse was asked for a complete copy of the manuscript of his sermon for the purpose of publication, but declined to grant the request.

Dr. Morse, after saying that this country had thrown its gates wide to receive and offer a refuge to those who in the Old World had been made the victims of political and religious persecution, said it was only reasonable and that the country should insist that they should drop the Old World ideas, religious and political, and become loyal in their adherence to American institutions, franchise, and public school system.

At that point Dr. Morse declared that the Papacy is persistently bending its most strenuous efforts to counteract and undermine the institutions.

"Every Romanist in America," he said, "is a secret and bitter enemy to our institutions. While the majority of Americans act the part of indifference against their propaganda, they were never so active as now, and you will find that out before the next Presidential election.

"As to this the press of New York City is culpably silent. I could not get a newspaper in the city to print this sermon tomorrow, and I would like this to get into the hands of every newspaper reader. The press has been bought over to the Roman Catholic Church."

REMARKS ON POLITICIANS.

Dr. Morse then declared that America needs statesmen, not astute politicians. The latter, he said, are the bane of this country. "Corruption," he said, "has crept into our political life to the extent where every rum-soaked or whisky-soaked politicians can get to Congress, providing he has money enough to buy the votes in his district. There are men in our National legislative bodies to-day who canot utter a sentence grammatically correct. The astute politician is a curse to every part of our country."

"I am a Democrat," he said. "As an American I must be a Democrat."

He declared that the spirit of true Democracy is no longer a part of the Democratic Party, and that the party in fact is as devoid of true Democratic principles as a "rattlesnake's sting of sweetness."

"Nearly every saloon keeper," he added, "and every brothel keeper in the land is a member of that party, and they are as ignorant of the meaning of pure Democracy as is a bulldog of Greek and Latin."

After saying that the Democracy of today is permeated with poisonous exhalations from lower levels, where Socialism and anarchy lurked as threatening dangers, Dr. Morse paid his respects to the Republicans. He said that Republicanism is rapidly oozing out of the Republican Party and that it had become the party of trusts, the party for the enrichment of the few to the impoverishment of the many.

"Not long ago that party secured to this community what is known as a reform Government," he continued. "But what about the reform? I think it would take a strong microscope to discover that. They are courting Tammany Hall, and it seems as though a marriage between the two might be effected at almost any moment. What is certain is that they are rapidly paving the way for the return of the old regime, while Deveryism and Crokerism are as rife and potent in our municipal politics to-day as ever.

"New York was never viler than it is to-night. Never was there so much beer and whisky sold on a Sunday as now. A saloon keeper told a friend of his, who told a friend of mine, and the latter told me, that he sold 275 pints of beer last Sunday in his saloon, and that some Sundays he sold as many as 300 and 350."

The mission of Gov. Taft to the Vatican, Dr. Morse characterized as the "most colossal farce," the most "disgusting political pantomime," the most "obsequious catering" to votes in the history of the United States. He said that another need is that of better legislation for the poor. The poor would get it, he said, though at some cost.

"Strikes," he continued, "are a survival of barbarism, and ought to be made impossible. The black smoke pouring from the chimneys of factories and homes in these days point an index finger of warning against strikes."

"A man with small capital," he said, "has no chance in America to-day. It was not so thirty or even fifteen years ago. Then a man with $5,000 or even less could earn with that capital a comfortable fortune. You need a million to-day to compete with the financial ogres and pirates who else would destroy you. Judas sold his Lord for money, and what are those doing who are hoarding wealth while neglecting the Lord's poor?"

AWAKENED CONSCIENCE NEEDED.

An awakened National conscience is another of America's needs, according to Dr. Morse. "If the verdict of an awakened and enlightened conscience could be rendered to-day the present struggle between capital and labor would cease at once, never again to return," he insisted.

"Our social life," he said, "is full of snarls and contortions. It is conventional and cold and stiff. There is nothing in it to warm the heart. It is not what social life should be in a democratic country.

"We have the chiseled beauty, the fine plumage, the queenly stature, the polite smile. But where—oh, where is the soul of sympathy? I don't hesitate to say that our society is rotten in some senses from top to bottom."

The training given in our institutions of advanced learning, Dr. Morse said, is a training which affected the head alone, but left the heart untouched. That, he declared, accounted for the fact that even cultured people embraced Christian Science, which he characterized as a "horrible humbug." He brought the broad accusation against colleges and universities that the education given in them tended toward atheism and agnosticism.

Dr. Morse pleaded for the annihilation of the old political parties and the advent of the American party. "I like to see this country ruled by Americans, not by strangers and interlopers."

In closing Dr. Morse commented on the President of the United States in the following language:

"Oh, how I wish the President of the United States would spend the Sunday in God's house as the late lamented McKinley used to do. Then there might be some hope. And how I wish the politicians who hound the President on Sunday were sent away and told to spend the Lord's Day in God's house.

"A more anxious man than our present President there is not in the country. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland will not let him sleep—at least not in daytime. What would you think if Bishop Potter, Bishop Andrews, or Dr. MacArthur were maintaining lobbies and pulling political wires at Washington? I would denounce the churches they represented. And you might guess at the result."

At the close of the service Dr. Morse invited the audience to sing the National hymn, "America," but excluded the second stanza, in which the line, "land of the noble free" occurs.

The sermon created a sensation in the congregation, and there were those who wondered about the attitude of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur regarding it. Dr. MacArthur is at present spending his vacation abroad.

BISHOP DERRICK'S TRIBUTE.

Praises President Roosevelt as the "Greatest Friend of Humanity"—Deserters in the State.

President Roosevelt received yesterday a tribute of words of commendation from the Right Rev. William B. Derrick, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in a sermon preached by him in the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street, and there were many loud "amens" when the Bishop said: "The greatest friend of humanity and the only man that has lifted his voice in the land for many years in a plea for humanity is Theodore Roosevelt, the present occupant of the White House, and may God increase his tribe!"

It was Women's Day at the Bethel Church yesterday, and Afro-American women from many sections of Greater New York had assembled to hear the Bishop, who returned recently from a trip on the Continent. His subject was "The Deserters," and in the course of his discourse he said:

"We not only have deserters in Church, but in State. Where are the men who once stood as giants in the land demanding justice for humanity? They have become deserters and injustice and iniquity abound in the land. Those who were once the friends of humanity have become cold and indifferent.

"We must speak out against the deserters of humanity. We must press the battle to the gate and never desert the principles of right. The work is not done yet that must be done. We, as a people, must not sit down and cry because of what some people say of us. We must be up and doing and show to the world that we are made of stern stuff and will never desert, but will fight the battle to the end, for justice and humanity."

Speaking of his sojourn on the Continent, he said:

"Nowhere did I find the peasant class as well dressed and well fed as the American negro. America is the place for the negro. Here he can find fields of big activity. This is our home. We must live here, and we will die and be buried here."

"THE CHURCH A FAILURE."

Methodist Minister Refers to a Business Proposition and Cites Figures of Slight Increase.

In St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, the Rev. R. J. Trevorrow remarked yesterday morning that the church as a business proposition was a failure, showing only an increase in membership of eighty-four one-hundredths of 1 per cent. He hastened to assure the startled congregation that the Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, at least, was not "a business deal," but he acknowledged that it was as much a business failure as any other Church.

According to figures culled from a recent number of The Church Economist, the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States numbered 17,600, and the membership amounted to 2,778,209. The property was valued at $173,980,192, the members' contributions being $18,051,040. The appalling feature of the report, he said, was a loss of membership amounting to 3,960.

Out of 7,000 other churches, he added, only 5,081 could show an increase of 50 members. Two thousand churches had no increase whatever. In view of that state of affairs, Mr. Trevorrow said that an imperative call should be issued to the so-called Christians of the twentieth century commanding them to be loyal to the Church.

JEW AIDS EPISCOPALIANS.

Rabbi Sends $5 to Help Avert Sale of Epiphany Church—Lacks Only $200 to Prevent Foreclosure on Mortgage.

After a day of hard work, the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, who is striving to save the fine property of the church at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street from being sold at auction under mortgage foreclosure proceedings, last night found that he still needed $200 to make up the amount of interest due. The mortgage, which amounts to $32,800, is held by the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn. Interest being long overdue, the company several weeks ago began an action in foreclosure. If the interest is not raised by the church folk at 5 o'clock to-day, the company will proceed with the action.

The amount due for interest, water rates, and insurance is $1,219. The fact that many of the wealthier members of the church are out of the city and hard to reach has made Dr. Babbitt's task of raising the money very difficult. He sent out appeals to the members of other Protestant churches in the borough, and yesterday morning found that all except $500 of the fund had been raised. At the services in the church last evening $300 more was contributed. Dr. Babbitt said last night that he felt confident that the full amount would be raised before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Among the contributions received by Dr. Babbitt have been several from Jews. One of $5 came from Rabbi Bernard Drachman of Sharon Springs, N. Y., with the remark: "I send this, not because your church has always stood for fairness to the Hebrews, but because as a Jew I wish to see every institution which makes for religion, virtue, and happiness upheld."

RABBI HURT IN BROOKLYN.

Fell, or Was Pushed, from a Trolley Car—Whiskers Pulled by Young Men.

The Rev. Moses Sagersohn, a rabbi, of 87 Salem Street, Boston, was injured seriously yesterday afternoon by falling, or being pushed, from a Broadway trolley car at Broadway and Walton Street, Williamsburg, after a number of young men had pulled his whiskers. The Rabbi came on from Boston to see friends in the Jewish quarters in Williamsburg.

When he boarded the car the young men began to "guy" him and pull his long whiskers. Near Walton Street he beckoned to the conductor to let him off, but it is said that the conductor disregarded his request. The rabbi had moved from his seat to the step of the car, and he was either pushed off or he fell to the pavement, striking his head. He became unconscious and several Hebrews carried him into a nearby store.

Dr. Lubrecht of the Williamsburg Hospital ascertained that the rabbi had received a scalp wound and a concussion of the brain. Hebrews took charge of him after his wound had been dressed, refusing to allow him to be taken to the hospital.

Trolleys in the White Mountains.

Wallace D. Lovell, the New Hampshire street railway magnate, is quoted as saying that he has secured valuable privileges in the White Mountain district, in which he proposes to generate electricity for the purpose of operating electric lights and electric cars. Mr. Lovell, it is understood, has a plan for threading the White Mountain district with electric lines to connect with his other rural lines. It is believed that this can be done with profit. The plan of lighting the district has long been discussed, but never put into operation. The power can be generated at one of the various stations along the electric lines.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

CAMP MEETING ATTRACTS 50,000

Sixteen Services Held in a Day at Ocean Grove.

From Sunrise Consecration Service Until Late Evening Revival Meeting. Methodists Fill Auditorium and Temple.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 24.—Fifty thousand worshippers, many of them from the adjacent resorts, participated to-day in the sixteen meetings held in connection with the thirty-third annual camp meeting of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. The first meeting, a consecration service conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, was held soon after sunrise, and from that hour up to nearly 10 o'clock this evening meetings were held almost hourly in the various buildings on the camp ground. At 6:45 A. M. Dr. Ballard had charge of the family devotions in the auditorium. This service was for the benefit of hotel guests in the habit of having daily family prayers at their city homes.

Four services were held at 9 A. M., although only three had been announced, but the crowds were so great an overflow meeting was held in the auditorium, led by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith of California. Evangelist Yatman talked to 2,000 young persons, and Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, conducted the consecration meeting for older persons in the temple. The Rev. William Franklin, an aged Methodist divine, also held a meeting in the Thornley Chapel at the same hour.

The largest crowd of the day turned out at the morning preaching service in the auditorium. Every seat was occupied, and hundreds were obliged to stand. The congregation, including the 250 singers and musicians and the 50 ministers, who were seated on the platform, numbered fully 12,000. Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan conducted a song service prior to the sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander of the Faculty of Vanderbilt University. The devotions were conducted by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Minhall of Philadelphia.

A special service for the unconverted was held in the tabernacle at 1:15 P. M. by Mrs. Lizzie Smith, who has had charge of this particular meeting here for twenty-five years. There were over 4,000 scholars present in the three departments of the Sunday School. The Bible Class, which met in the auditorium, was led by the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary. Here there were over 2,000 scholars.

The afternoon preaching service was held in the temple at 4 P. M. The sermon, which touched on holiness, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith, who will preach every afternoon during the camp meeting. At the same hour, in the tabernacle, Mrs. William H. L. Starks of Ocean Grove conducted a service for the children. The surf meeting, at 6 P. M., held on the beach, drew a crowd of 5,000 to the strand. Vice President Ballard was in charge. The service consisted of singing and responsive readings, with short addresses by visiting clergymen. Thirty minutes later Evangelist Yatman conducted a twilight meeting in the temple.

The auditorium contained another large congregation at the evening preaching service. The preacher was Evangelist Clarence B. Strouse of Philadelphia. At the close of this service an old-fashioned revival meeting was held, which resulted in several asking for prayers.

Eleven meetings will be held daily during the coming week. This is the schedule: Consecration meeting, 5:45 A. M., led by Vice President Ballard; family devotions, 6:45 A. M., led by the Rev. Dr. Ballard; young people's meeting, 9 A. M., led by Evangelist Yatman; holiness meeting, same hour, in charge of Bishop Fitzgerald and associates; "Helping Hand" meeting, same hour, in charge of the Rev. William Franklin; sermon, 10:30 A. M.; consecration meeting, 1:30 P. M., led by Mrs. Lizzie Smith; holiness meeting, 3 P. M., in charge of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith; children's meeting, 4 P. M., in charge of Mrs. William H. L. Starks; twilight service, 6 P. M., led by Evangelist Yatman; sermon, 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. Charles B. Strouse, preceded by a song service by the choir and orchestra, led by Tali Esen Morgan.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The largest social affair to-day was a luncheon given by Henry Walters on the steam yacht Narada in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough, forty-five guests being entertained. The luncheon was served on four tables, decorated with American Beauty roses, vases of the same flowers being used also to decorate the salon.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. F. K. Pendelton gave luncheons at their cottages.

This evening there were few dinners at the cottages, the society people dining chiefly at the Casino grillrooms, where every table was used, not only on the piazzas, but also in the rooms of the Casino Club.

Miss Leary gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Henry Bradley Plant, the table being set in one of the large rooms of the club. This room was very attractively decorated with palms and other potted plants, the fireplace being banked with hydrangeas and the mantel having several vases of American Beauty roses. The table had three large pieces of American Beauty roses in silver vessels.

Miss Leary's guests were, besides Mrs. Plant, Edward H. R. Green, Antonio Yznaga, Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, Signor Riardi, Miss Lyman, Matthew Astor Wilks, Miss Eno, A. Muller Ury, M. M. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., George C. Munzig, and George Munzig.

The largest dinner at the Casino was given by Baron Max von Oppenheim, who entertained thirty guests in the inclosed portion of the piazza.

Others giving dinners were Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. Peter C. Hewitt, Col. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, William S. K. Wetmore, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, C. N. Welsh, Dr. Thomas L. Shearer, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. James B. Haggin, George Brooks, Baron von Ritter zu Grunstein, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. E. R. Morse, and Francis J. Otis.

Mrs. Morse's dinner was followed by a musicale, at which John de Zoldy, the Hungarian violinist, played selections, including several of his own composition.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton are guests of E. L. Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore have returned for the remainder of the Newport season. They are at Sea View cottage.

Richard Peters is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Miss Annie Leary, W. G. Nickerson, Richard Peters, J. I. Blair, and Charles Willing are registered at the Casino.

To-morrow night the lawn entertainment to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be the principal social event of the season. As the entertainment does not begin until late, there will be numerous dinners and theatre parties early in the evening, the guests going afterward to the Vanderbilt affair.

THREE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Two Others Probably Fatally Hurt in Freight Accident on the Southern Railroad.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 24.—In a disastrous freight wreck on the Southern Railway near Georgetown, ten miles west of here, early to-day Engineer "Red" Duval, Fireman B. Cox, and Brakeman Ross of one train were killed outright, and Engineer Harry Goodall and Fireman George Myers of the other train were probably fatally hurt.

Fourteen box cars loaded with wheat with two locomotives were tumbled over a trestle to a ravine forty feet below and were demolished. All the traffic on the Southern Railway between Louisville and St. Louis has been blocked. Two sections of the through freight were coming east, and the first section, in charge of Conductor Walter Alvis, had stopped at Duncan's to switch, leaving a "cut" of cars on the main track.

There is a heavy grade at this point, and by some means the cars broke away and rolled down the track, gaining momentum at each revolution of the wheels. Just as the runaway cars were approaching the trestle the second section drawn by two big mogul engines came thundering over the hill, and the crash occurred a moment later.

The cars piled over the locomotives and all went down into the ravine in a heap. Both Duval and Cox went down with their engines. Ross was on one of the runaway cars and was crushed beneath it. Engineer Goodall and Fireman Myers in charge of the other jumped and saved their lives, although they may yet die. Conductor A. G. Lewis and Brakeman John Burns of the second section jumped and escaped serious injury.

Duval had been married but a few days. The loss to the railroad company will amount to about $75,000.

GOV. TAFT A WITNESS.

He Gives Testimony Regarding Insurgent Leaders' Appointments, for Defense in Paper's Sedition Case.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—The defense in the Freedom sedition case has called Gov. Taft as a witness to show that many ex-insurgent leaders who were guilty of various offenses not recognized by the laws of war have been appointed to civil positions.

Gov. Taft gave testimony to the effect that many such ex-insurgents had been appointed, but that they had proved honest, straightforward, and earnest. He said that some of them had been guilty of murder from American standards, but that from their own standpoint they undoubtedly believed their conduct of the war to have been legitimate. Gov. Taft said that he had found these appointees to be loyal, and that they were not chosen because they happened to be insurgent Generals, but because they were men of influence among their own people. He said the experience of the civil authorities with these men had been most satisfactory.

Gov. Taft has resumed the Governorship of the archipelago, relieving Luke E. Wright, who has been acting Governor during Judge Taft's absence. Commissioner Wright is preparing to visit the United States.

AMBUSH NATIVE CONSTABULARY

Ladrones Attack Ten Members in Luzon and a Desperate Fight Ends, with One Killed.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Ten members of the native constabulary were ambushed last Tuesday at a point near Magdalena, in the Province of Sorsogon, Luzon, by a band of sixty ladrones.

The latter were armed with rifles and bolos and a desperate fight at close range took place. One member of the constabulary was killed, two were wounded and three were captured.

Seventy of the constabulary have taken the field in pursuit of the ladrones.

MANY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

Official Statistics Give the Number in Philippines as 18,040.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Official cholera statistics show a total up to date of 25,664 cases and 18,040 deaths. The actual number of cases and deaths is greatly in excess of the official reports. In Manila there were but eight cases reported last Saturday. In some of the provinces of Luzon the cholera situation is bad; 414 cases and 317 deaths were reported from the Province of Ilocos Norte last Saturday.

Mrs. Chaffee Recovering from Illness.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Gen. Chaffee, who has been seriously ill for the past week, is now improving, and is out of all danger.

GETS GAS PLANTS IN JAPAN.

Chicago Operator Secures Control of Those in Osaka and Tokio, According to Yokohama Advices.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—Mail advices from Yokohama, Japan, state that a man by the name of Brady, a prominent gas operator of Chicago, has secured control of the gas works of Osaka and Tokio, these being the largest plants in Japan. The deal in Osaka was consummated several months ago. The capital stock was doubled, the new issue being taken by Brady and his associates in return for money advanced for extension purposes. Similar arrangements are now being perfected with Tokio through Brady's representative in Japan.

Brady's proposition is to increase the capital to just double present capitalization, he subscribing one-half. This plan will be accepted. A large amount of gas mains and machinery will be bought in America.

FEDERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Everett-Moore Syndicate Will Make No Further Effort to Bring About Reorganization.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The Everett-Moore syndicate has changed its plans with reference to the Federal Telephone Company, and no further effort will be made to bring about a reorganization of that concern.

To-day it was learned that not a single company would remain the property of or in control of the Federal Telephone Company, and that that organization would shortly go out of existence.

Henry A. Everett said that the intention is to fully protect the stockholders of the Federal Company and to bring about a dissolution of the company in about a month. The United States Telephone Company and the Cuyahoga Telephone Companies will be handled as separate properties.

A development with regard to the People's Telephone Company at Detroit is expected soon and is to be arranged by an attorney. It is believed that the money obtained from the sale of the smaller companies will more than offset the indebtedness of the Federal Telephone Company.

THEODORE J. SHAFFER SICK.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and prominent generally in labor circles, is lying seriously sick. The nature of his illness could not be ascertained to-night, but his condition is believed to be critical.

President Shaffer was taken sick Saturday night or early Sunday morning. During the greater part of to-day he was reported as having been delirious. Early to-night it was given out from authoritative sources that President Shaffer was "a very sick man."

Wealthy Fireman Recluse Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 24.—The body of John Brill, aged seventy-one years, was found in his home at 84 Church Street last evening. Brill, who was considered a recluse, lived alone, and when the neighbors, knowing him to be ill, failed to see him yesterday, a search of the premises was made. Brill was at one time a member of the New York Volunteer Fire Department, and was reported to be wealthy.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR GEN. FRANZ SIGEL

Eulogistic Addresses in Melrose Turn Verein Hall.

Remarks of Carl Schurz—Homage of Patriots, Veterans, and Friends—Regulars and Twenty-two Organization in Procession.

Thousands of men, women, and children yesterday paid homage to the memory of Gen. Franz Sigel, whose body reposed in state for more than three hours in the main hall of the Melrose Turn Verein, on Courtlandt Avenue, in the Bronx. Many thousands were turned away because time did not permit of their passing through the hall. In the decorations the flag of the Eleventh Army Corps, of which Gen. Sigel was the commander, predominated. The wall back of the stage was hidden by flags, bunting, black cloth, and floral tokens. Below a large flag was a portrait of Gen. Sigel in a frame covered with black cloth.

The body was carried into the hall at 10 o'clock by John P. Heintz, Martin Dietz, Theodore Wagner, Carl Lorch, S. Hamburger, and H. Ahmroth, pallbearers selected by Gilsa Post, Grand Army of the Republic. The casket, covered with the American colors, was placed on a caisson furnished by the Wendel Battery, about which the pallbearers stood on guard. Near by were the honorary pallbearers, eight patriots who served with Gen. Sigel in 1848-9. The youngest is in his seventy-third year. They were F. Dannbacher, F. J. Schlott, C. A. Roth, Charles Fraeznick, Adam Laber, Richard Masan, C. A. Schindler, and F. P. Koerner.

From the time the doors were opened a steady stream of visitors passed by the casket. Conservative estimates placed the aggregate at between 10,000 and 12,0 There were several touching incidents, and not a few who had known the old hero long and well were in tears. An old man in the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic was almost carried to the casket, his crutches being of little use to him. He was Theodore Baumbach of 581 Courtlandt Avenue, a member of Gilsa Post and the Twentieth New York Volunteers, and a fighter with Gen. Sigel in Germany. He was stricken with paralysis recently, and despite the entreaties of members of his family he insisted on gazing on the face of the dead commander.

FLORAL TOKENS.

Another incident was furnished by Carl Savary. He served under Gen. Sigel in the war of the rebellion, and, when wounded at Pea Ridge, received the personal attention of his commander. He carried a bouquet that he desired to place on the casket. His flowers were placed with the other floral tributes. To the bouquet was attached a sheet of paper on which was written in German: "Dedicated to the memory of Gen. Franz Sigel, by an old comrade. From one he once called his friend. Honor to the hero of two worlds, who always carried freedom's banner."

The floral tokens were many, varied, and beautiful. There were wreaths from the Hon. Carl Schurz, the Arion Society, George Ehret, the Melrose Turn Verein, Gilsa Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Philadelphia Turn Gemeinde, and the Badischer Volksfest Verein. The New York Turn Verein sent a wreath that represented the American flag. The Sigel Company of Sharpshooters of the Manhattan Schuetzenbund contributed a pillow. The colors of the Eleventh Army Corps were sent by the Society of Veterans of that command, and Elsie, Reginald, and "Ted," grandchildren of the old soldier, sent a bed of flowers in which was worked in violets: "To Our Grandpa." Mrs. Rudolph Dulon's token came in the form of sheaves of wheat.

The obsequies in the hall were under the charge of Gilsa Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the members of which were assisted by Grand Marshal Anthony Stumpf and Assistant Grand Marshal Isidor Buchmeier, and others.

Prof. A. Blum presided at the organ and Otto Ebel directed the singing. The exercises opened with an organ offertory, and the singing section of the Melrose Turn Verein sang "Calmly Rests Thy Heart." Louis Williams followed with a solo, and George Von Skal eulogized the memory of the General. Other eulogies were delivered by Carl Schurz and Prof. Abraham Jacobi, who spoke of Gen. Sigel as an old comrade in arms.

"I stand here," Mr. Schurz said, "as one of the very few surviving colleagues in our dead brother. I was his comrade in arms in two wars—holy wars—fought for the great and glorious ideal of human liberty.

"The ideals which inspired those who fought in these wars—the uprising of 1848 and 1849, and that of twenty years later, were ideals of which no one need to be ashamed. Though our fate was one not unusual in the world's history—to fight, to bleed, to sacrifice, and yet to suffer defeat—I believe that by this time all are agreed that had it not taken place, that great and mighty uprising of 1848, the war of twenty years later, which made all Germany one, would have never occurred. Thus, out of seeming defeat, came triumph for one of the issues fought for—the restoration of the German nation—and to me it seems certain that in the fullness of time the other issues will be carried to victory as well.

"After the uprising of 1848, Sigel came to America, hoping in common with so many other patriots to see on American soil the realization of the great ideals by which he had been inspired in the Old World."

After referring to Gen. Sigel's readiness to take up arms for the Union cause, Mr. Schurz said that it was through him that Missouri and St. Louis were preserved for the Union cause, and he mentioned how "fighting mit Sigel" became a "winged word," which inspired thousands to go out and fight for the Union.

"And now he lies here," he continued. "In life he was never amply rewarded for what he did. But we are confident, as we stand round his bier, that history, which is impartial, shall place his name high for his heroism and for his many virtues. I have had the honor to stand at his side on the field of battle when the cannon roared and the bullets came in a steady downpour. Then the eye now closed was aglow with the fire of battle, but there was also the supreme calm of the leader. As I stood by him then, I stand by him now, reverently, where he lies a shining example of the fame which he so gloriously won in many heroic battles."

Here Mr. Schurz broke down, overpowered by emotion. He wept and leaned against the casket to avoid falling. A flood of feeling seemed to sweep over the audience as he with bowed head resumed his seat.

After the addresses the Grand Army of the Republic ritual was observed, after which the Kreutzer Quartette rendered "Beyond the River Is Rest."

As the exercises in the hall were nearing the close two companies of United States regulars arrived from Governors Island, headed by the regimental band. They had been ordered by the War Department to attend the funeral. Capt. Franz Irsch, secretary to Gen. Sigel, wrote to President Roosevelt, suggesting the propriety of regular troops attending. The letter was forwarded to Washington, and the Adjutant General directed Gen. MacArthur to furnish a suitable escort.

THE PROCESSION.

Soon after 2 o'clock the procession formed, as follows:

Platoon of Police under Capt. Wiegand.
United States Regiment Band.
United States Soldiers.
Officers Eleventh Army Corps.
Eighth Company of New York.
Fourteenth New York Volunteers.
Steinwehr Post, G. A. R.
Oliver Tilden Post.
Koltes Post.
Judson Kilpatrick Post.
Gen. Claflin Post.
Middleton Post.
George Huntsman Post, (Flushing.)
Fifty-fourth Regiment Veterans, (Black Rifles.)
Gen. F. Sigel Schuetzen Corps.
Gen. F. Sigel Manhattan Schuetzenbund.
Caisson with Body.
Escorted by members of Gilsa Post.
Honorary Pall Bearers in carriages.
Band.
Melrose Turn Verein.
New York Turn Verein.
German-American Turn Verein.
Central Turn Verein.
Badischer Volksfest Verein.
German Literary Society, (Morrisania.)
Vereinigte Gesellschaft.
German Press Club.
Relatives and mourners in carriages.

The procession marched from Turn Halle to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, thence to Jerome Avenue, where the casket was placed in a hearse. There, too, some of the organizations took trolley cars, while the regulars entrained at the Melrose station and proceeded to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the interment took place, the soldiers sounding "taps" and firing a volley over the grave.

A delegation from the Franz Sigel Unterstützungs Verein of Philadelphia attended the services in the hall and at the grave.

Along the line of march many houses were draped. Every flag was at half-mast. The police arrangements were under the charge of Capt. Wiegand and Sergt. Magan.

The Veteran Association of the Eleventh Army Corps will petition President Roosevelt to have a full pension paid to the widow of the old soldier.

ENSIGN F. R. HOLMAN DEAD.

Reported to Have Jumped Overboard from the Celtic, a Refrigerator Ship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The death of Ensign Frederic R. Holman of the navy on Aug. 13, aboard the Celtic while on the way from Manila to Sydney, Australia, is reported in a dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Speyers.

The Celtic is a refrigerator ship, and presumably was on her way from Manila to Sydney to obtain provisions for the army and navy in the Philippines. According to the dispatch, Holman met his death by jumping overboard. His act was presumably due to ill-health. He was a native of Colorado and was appointed to the navy from Iowa in 1893. His father in New York City has been notified of his death.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William P. Gillette.

William P. Gillette died in his home, at 240 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday morning. He had been ill with typhoid fever. He was the son of the late Rev. Dr. Abram D. Gillette, and was born in Philadelphia fifty-six years ago. He received his education in this city, and when the civil war broke out he entered the service of the Commissary Department. He was present at many of the great battles of the war, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. After the close of the war Mr. Gillette entered the service of the Government at Washington. In recent years he had been connected with the firm of L. W. Minford & Co. He was a member of the Colonial Club and of the New York Athletic Club. A brother, Walter R. Gillette, the General Manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, survives him.

Emil Gramm.

Emil Gramm died yesterday morning in the home of his sister, Mrs. Louise Ehrlicher, at 240 East Nineteenth Street, aged fifty-five years. He was born in Bonn, Germany, and he came with his parents to New York when a child. Mrs. Emil Gramm for fifteen years and until her death last year was the leading soprano in St. Thomas's Church in this city. Two children survive, a son, Arthur, aged twenty, and a daughter, Viola, aged eighteen. Mr. Gramm was director of the Xavier Scharwenka Conservatory of Music for many years, and later he conducted his own school. He was a member of the original Philharmonic Quartet of New York and Boston, and was with Thomas's Orchestra for several years. At one time he toured the country with his own orchestra.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ALMA FISHER DAVIS, wife of Dr. Asa B. Davis of 42 East Thirty-fifth Street, died suddenly yesterday at her home in this city. Mrs. Davis was the daughter of the late O. L. Fisher of Westminster, Vt., where she was born. The was thirty-seven years old. She had been married to Dr. Fisher for six years, and had two children, who survive. The interment will be at Westminster, Vt.

HENRY WARBURTON BIBBY, the broker, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. John W. Munro, at Bartow-on-the-Sound, in the 60th year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Edward N. Bibby, and was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, City, and Metropolitan Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society.

JOHN G. SANFORD died at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged sixty-two years. He was for many years connected with the Dutchess Hat Works, at Fishkill Landing, and was an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

PETER S. HOE of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., the manufacturers of printing presses at 504 Grand Street, died on Saturday in his home in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was a member of the Groller Club.

Niece of Austrian Emperor Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Archduchess Marguerite Sophie of Austria, wife of Duke Albert of Würtemberg, died to-day at Gmunden, Austria, as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Duke Albert of Würtemberg is the eldest son of Duke Philip, head of one of the branches of the royal house of Würtemberg. The late Duchess was born in 1870, and was married at Vienna to Duke Albert in 1893. She was a daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria, who died in 1896, and who was a brother of the Emperor of Austria. Her eldest brother, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

Perth Amboy's ex-Fire Chief Buried.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Fatally shot on Wednesday by John Rhodes, Robert Hartmann was buried to-day in this city. He had once been Chief of the Perth Amboy Fire Department, and the entire department of four companies followed his body to the grave. The Raritan Yacht Club, the Perth Amboy Lodge of Elks, and Raritan Lodge No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons, also joined in the funeral, while such was the number of the dead man's friends that every available carriage in the city was in the procession.

TO MANAGE PACKERS' TRUST.

Edward Cudahy Will Get a Salary of $100,000 a Year—Talk of an Independent Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—A prominent official of Armour & Co., in discussing the coming combination of the packers and the absorption of the Cudahy plant, said:

"The Cudahys did not wish to leave the packing business, and the greatest difficulty was with them. That has now been settled, and Edward Cudahy will be the manager of the combination. His salary will probably be $100,000. Michael Cudahy and Ogden Armour will be in the financial department of the new trust. Patrick McGraw, head buyer for the Cudahys at Omaha, will probably be made head buyer of the combine with a salary of not less than $10,000.

"There is every likelihood that the packing houses at St. Joseph, Mo., will be abandoned when the trust goes into operation, as the plants at Kansas City and Omaha are large enough to do all the work which is done at three points now."

An official of another house says:

"I have been approached by several high employes who expect to be thrown out of employment by the combine, and asked to manage an independent company, which will be started as soon as the trust deal is announced. The backing is to come from the big live stock producers of the West, who fear they will not be able to secure good prices from the trust with only that organization in the field."

Express Safe Recovered in a Lake.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—United States Commissioner John Corbin of Plattsburg and a diver yesterday found an express safe that was lost in Lake Champlain, a few miles above this point, seven years ago last December in a wreck in which the express and mail cars were overturned into the lake. The safe contained about $120 in money and a number of other valuables. The diver says the bottom of the lake is strewn with trunks and satchels, which were in the baggage car when it was derailed.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and you will have a standard of tone, a standard of workmanship and a

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Beaten in Final Contest at St. Louis.

BROOKLYNS WON AND LOST

Pittsburg's Champions Had to Split a Double Header at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—New York's baseball team and the local players fought an eleven-inning battle here this afternoon, which was won by the St. Louis team by a score of 4 to 3. The visitors held the lead up to the end of the seventh inning by scoring in the second and sixth innings. St. Louis tied with two tallies in the eighth, and each side made one in the tenth. The visitors failed to score in the eleventh, but Smoot, after hitting safely for a base in the latter half of the eleventh, was brought home with the winning run on Capt. Donovan's fine drive for three bases. O'Neill and Cronin were the opposing pitchers, and there was very little to choose between them, as both were equally effective. This was the last appearance of the New York team in this city for the present season. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	Brown, lf.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	Dunn, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	Br'sn'h'n, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	M'Gann, 1b.	0	0	4	7	1	0	0
Brashear, ss.	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	Bodie, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
Kruger, ss.	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	Bowerm'n, c.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	3	1	4	0	1	0
J. Ryan, c.	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	2	3	2	2	0	0
M. O'Neil, p.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Cronin, p.	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Total	4	12	35	17	7	1	2	Total	3	10	*31	20	10	1	0

*One out when winning run scored.

St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—4
New York .....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Three-base hits—Kruger, Donovan. Sacrifice hit—Bowerman. Double play—Dunn and McGann. Stolen bases—Brashear, Smith, Dunn. Bases on balls—Off O'Neill, 1. Struck out—By O'Neill, 5; by Cronin, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 9. Time—Two hours and fourteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN AND CHICAGO EVEN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Two baseball games were played here to-day between Brooklyn and Chicago. The visiting team won the first by a score of 7 to 2, and was beaten in the second 8 to 5. In the first two innings of the early game Hanlon's men made six runs by lively batting and the help of errors by the local fielders. Lundgren was batted so hard that Rhoades replaced him and the change was effective, as Brooklyn did not score again until the final inning. "Bill" Donovan pitched for Brooklyn in the second contest, but as the game progressed the local batsmen found him rather freely. Kling and Slagle doing some particularly heavy hitting. Two sharp double plays by the home team prevented runs at critical stages, although the fielding on both sides was of the ragged order. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schaefer, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Sheckard, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Slagle, lf.	1	1	5	1	0	Keeler, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Menefee, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	4	3	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	4	0
Kling, c.	0	0	7	1	2	Donovan, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Flood, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Clarke, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0	Wall, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	9	4	0	Newton, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Lundgren, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Wheeler, 3b.	1	1	2	1	1
Rhoades, p.	0	0	0	1	1						
*Williams	0	0	0	0	0	Total	7	12	27	11	1
Total	2	3	27	10	4						

*Batted for Clarke in the ninth inning.

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn .....3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Lowe, Dahlen, Dolan. Sacrifice hits—Flood, Keeler. Stolen bases—Slagle, Tinker, Dolan, (2) Dahlen, Sheckard. Double plays—Slagle and Lowe; Rhoades, Clarke, Struck out—By Lundgren, 2; by Rhoades, 5; by Newton, 4. First base on balls—Off Lundgren, 1; off Newton, 4. Hit with ball—Menefee, Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schaefer, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Slagle, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Menefee, rf.	1	1	5	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	2	1	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	2	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Kling, c.	0	3	4	1	0	Donovan, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Tinker, ss.	1	2	4	2	3	Flood, 2b.	1	1	0	4	2
Clarke, 1b.	0	1	6	1	1	Wall, c.	0	1	6	2	1
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1	Newton, p.	0	0	14	2	1
Williams	0	0	0	3	0	Wheeler, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total	4	11	27	12	6	Total	5	7	27	12	7

Chicago .....0 1 0 3 1 1 2 0 0—8
Brooklyn .....2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Clarke, Tinker, Menefee, Dobbs, Kling, Donovan. Three-base hits—Slagle, Kling. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Taylor. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Tinker, Kling, Flood. Double plays—Williams, Lowe, and Clarke; Kling and Lowe. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Taylor, 2; by Donovan, 7. Passed ball—Kling. First base on balls—Off Williams, 2; off Taylor, 1; off Donovan, 1. Hit with ball—Sheckard, Flood. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURG DIVIDE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Cincinnati and Pittsburg baseball teams broke even in the double-header here to-day. The former lost the first game through many errors at critical stages. The largest crowd that ever attended a ball game at Cincinnati was on the field, there being nearly 25,000 people. In the second game the Cincinnati team landed on Cushman for nine hits in the third inning, and these, combined with three bases on balls, gave them a good majority. The game was called in the seventh on account of the Pittsburg team having to catch a train. The scores by innings:

R.H.E.
Cincinnati .....0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 2—6 12 5
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 2 5 1 0—8 11 4

Batteries—Phillips and Maloney; Philippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Cincinnati .....0 0 9 0 0 0 0 0—9 12 0
Pittsburg .....1 0 0 2 0 0 1—4 13 2

Batteries—Poole and Bergen; Cushman and Zimmer and Hopkins.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	77	27	.740	Cincinnati	50	55	.476
Brooklyn	60	50	.545	St. Louis	48	58	.453
Boston	55	48	.525	Philadelphia	42	62	.404
Chicago	53	54	.500	New York	37	67	.356

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

In a game played at Weehawken yesterday the Jersey City team shut out the Buffalo players, the score being 6 to 0. The visitors were unable to find the ball to any great extent, and only made three hits off McCann. Amole, who pitched for Buffalo, was hit freely. Carr made two hits for two bases each, and Shoch, with three men on bases, drove the ball over the left field fence for a home run and scored the other three players. Jersey City's runs all were earned. The Worcester and Jersey City teams will begin a series of three games at New West Side Park, Jersey City, this afternoon. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BUFFALO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	1	1	1	5	0	0	Lynch, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
Griffen, 2b.	2	2	1	2	0		Brain, 3b.	0	1	1	0	2
Hall'n, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		G'm'sh'w, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Carr, 1b.	1	4	13	0	0		Law, 1b.	0	0	1	10	0
McManus, rf.	1	0	2	0	0		Ath'n, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Shoch, 3b.	1	1	2	1	1		Mill'n, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Mack, ss.	0	0	2	3	1		Natt'ss, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Butler, c.	0	0	2	0	0		Shaw, c.	0	0	2	0	0
McCann, p.	0	1	0	2	0		Amole, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	10	27	16	2		Total	0	3	24	8	2

Jersey City .....0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 *—6
Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Jersey City, 6. Two-base hits—Carr, (2) Grimshaw, and Law. Home run—Shoch. Sacrifice hits—Halligan, Griffen, and Lynch. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Buffalo, 6. Stolen base—Carr. First base on balls—Off McCann, 1; off Amole, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Amole. First base on errors—Buffalo, 2. Struck out—By McCann, 2; by Amole, 3. Double play—Griffen and Carr. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

R. H. E.
Toronto .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4 6 1
Providence .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 2

Batteries—Briggs and Toft; Corridon and Dolan.

AT NEWARK.

R. H. E.
Rochester .....4 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0—9 12 1
Newark .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2—4 10 5

Batteries—McAleese and Phelps; Hesterfer and Jope.

SECOND GAME.

R. H. E.
Newark .....3 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 *—8 12 1
Rochester .....0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0—5 9 4

Batteries—Hemming and Jope; Becker and Phelps.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 11; Schenectady, 7.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 2; Syracuse, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Ilion, 4.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

Frank Kramer Won the Flying Start Five-Mile Race for Professionals.

The feature of yesterday's races at the Vailsburg track was the five-mile professional event, with a flying start, in which Frank Kramer carried off the honors. The start was rather ragged, owing to the large number of contestants in the event. There was a string of riders thirty yards long when the starting point was reached. Kramer and MacFarland rode as a team in this race, and Kramer led for the first, second, third, and fifth miles, scoring fifty points for each mile.

In the two-mile amateur handicap Marcus Hurley, George Glasson, and Teddy Billington rode from scratch and failed to catch the long mark men. The race was won by H. D. Hooper of Roseville, N. J., who, with a sixty-yard handicap, was first by two yards. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice, (winners to qualify.)—First Heat—Won by G. Terode, Newark, N. J.; time, 0:34 1-5. Second Heat—Won by G. Penn, New York; time, 0:36. Third Heat—Won by Frank Lafforgue, New York; time, 0:34. Fourth Heat—Won by F. Williams, Newark, N. J.; time, 0:35 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. H. Caldwell, New York; time, 0:35. Final Heat—Won by W. H. Caldwell, F. Williams second, F. Lafforgue third. Time—0:34 1-5.

Half-Mile Amateur, (two to qualify.)—First Heat—Won by T. Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; Edward Bailey, New York, second. Time—1:12 3-5. Second Heat—Won by George Glasson, Newark, N. J.; W. A. Penn, New York, second. Time—1:16 3-5. Third Heat—Won by J. Schlee, Newark, N. J.; James Glasson, Bloomfield, N. J., second. Time—1:12 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, New York; A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, N. J., second. Time—1:13 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York; G. G. Cameron, New York, second. Time—1:13 1-5. Final Heat—Won by M. Hurley, T. Billington second, C. Schlee third, G. Glasson fourth. Time—1:16 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional, (three to qualify.)—First Heat—Won by T. Butler, Boston, Mass., (25 yards;) W. A. Rutz, New Haven, Conn., (30 yards,) second; F. Kerbes, Newark, N. J., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:58 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, (10 yards;) T. J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass., (35 yards,) second; D. Sullivan, New York, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:04 3-5. Third Heat—Won by J. Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., (35 yards;) Orlando Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, (25 yards,) second; J. B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:59. Final Heat—Won by T. Butler, D. Sullivan second, Orlando Stevens third, W. A. Rutz fourth. Time—1:05 1-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Handicap, (six to qualify.)—First Heat—Won by E. Bailey, New York, (120 yards;) H. Read, New York, (180 yards,) second; Edward Fowler, Brooklyn, (90 yards,) third; S. A. Shirley, Newark, N. J., (210 yards,) fourth; R. Stoeber, Brooklyn, (210 yards,) fifth; W. F. Caldwell, New York, (240 yards,) sixth. Time—4:18 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. E. Champe, Little Falls, N. J., (30 yards;) F. Dahlke, Buffalo, N. Y., (180 yards,) second; J. Zanes, Newark, N. J., (60 yards,) third; H. D. Hooper, Roseville, N. J., (60 yards, fourth; C. Ayers, Newark, N. J., (240 yards,) fifth; J. F. Brown, Irvington, N. J., (120 yards,) sixth. Time—4:21 2-5. Third Heat—Won by H. Wellsing, Newark, N. J., (30 yards;) M. Hurley, New York, (scratch,) second; G. Wellsing, Newark, N. J., (30 yards,) third; G. Glasson, Newark, N. J., (scratch,) fourth; T. Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) fifth; E. Goodwin, Jersey City, (240 yards,) sixth. Time—4:21 1-5. Final Heat—Won by H. D. Hooper, H. Wellsing second, James Zanes third. Time—4:21 1-5.

Five-Mile Professional, (flying start.)—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; lap prize won by "Plugger Bill" Martin. Time—10:45 1-5.

Cycle Racing Rivals to Meet.

The second bicycle meet at Manhattan Beach of the National Circuit Championship will be held next Saturday, when the rivals, Champion Frank Kramer and "Major" Taylor, the negro rider, will continue their battle for supremacy. Owing to his having started on the circuit long before Taylor, Kramer managed to get a lead on points, which it will be utterly impossible for Taylor to overcome. Within the last two weeks Taylor has taken Kramer's measure several times, however, and he finds consolation in the fact that he has beaten Kramer on tracks where all things were equal. Kramer's first defeat by Taylor was at Manhattan Beach, and he is more than anxious to wipe out that particular defeat. Besides this event, in which all the rest of the professional riders will start, there will be seven other events, which include two professionals, two amateurs, and three motor-bicycle races.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers Behind Fast Horses Made Interesting Sport for Spectators.

Although the fine weather conditions failed to bring out any great number of horsemen on the Speedway yesterday, several star performers were on hand and made interesting sport for the large crowd of spectators. George Coleman, driving the chestnut trotter Hattie Walters, was one of the first arrivals, and opened up the sport with a lively brush against J. L. Dodge's pacer, Precious. The latter, a newcomer on the drive, did not seem to like the going, and left her stride just before the finish was reached.

A return brush was contested, and again the little pacer broke when the battle waxed warm, and Hattie Walters had an easy jog to the finish. Mr. Coleman then challenged the gray trotter Glenmere Boy, with Charles Welland holding the reins, and although the latter made the mare step her best down the stretch, she retained her lead from start to finish, winning the brush by a small margin. Later Mr. Coleman held the reins over the diminutive trotter Kingwood and captured several good races, defeating the roan trotter Ward in two tilts and outstepping the gray trotter Glenmere Boy in a close race to the wire.

The bay trotter Belle H. was a winner every time she started. Her first brush was a close affair with Trilby. This was a good warming up trial, and the next time down the mare defeated J. Pirung's trotter, Alice B. In her final brush Belle H. had George Huber's Belle Virgis for a competitor. The latter gave the winning mare her hardest race of the day. Belle H., however, had a little reserve speed when it came to the final struggle, and captured the honors by half a length.

Elmer Stevens, driving the speedy pacer Replica, had two brushes with C. Hackett's pacer Helen H., and won both.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, selling allowances, scale from $2,300 down $500; six furlongs. Sadducee, 120 pounds; Delmarch, 116; Ishi, 114; Schoharie and Femsole, 109 each; Stevedore, 108; Ben Howard, John Hughes, and Malden, 107 each; Torchlight, 106; Satirist and Anecdote, 103 each; Songster, King's Favorite, and Midnight Chimes, 101 each; Fillform, 97; Guesswork, 96; The Pride of Surrey, 94; The Talisman, 89, and May Jr., 85.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; the short steeplechase course, about two miles. Galabad, 158 pounds; Inspector Stevens, 156; Peflon and Mr. Stoffel, 143 each; Rising Sun, 142; Eophone, Inkerman, and Zyno, 140 each, and Victor, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for fillies two years old, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and one-half furlongs. Stamina, Ground, Lady Albercraft, and Virgin Soil, 101 pounds each; Louise Elston and Mary McCafferty, 99 each, and Scottish Blue and Wild Thyme, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $2,500; one mile. Zoroaster, 123 pounds; Prestorius and Torchlight, 106 each; Huntressa, 101; Flying Buttress, 100; The Amazon, 96; Clonmell and Setauket, 91 each; Moor, 93; Rossignol, 86, and Stevedore, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For beaten maidens two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs. Nine Spot, Forward, Bridesmaid II., Virgin Soil, Dr. Hagyard, Cloche d'Or, Lelpsic, Innesbrouck, Fullback, Diamente, Beligartio, Boutonniere, Counterpoise, Reckless, Jack o' Lantern, Erbe, Osgood, Arcade, Showman, Bendigo, and Mayor Graham, 110 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Zoroaster, 112 pounds; Ethics, 109; Cunard, 108; Carbuncle, 107; Redpath, 100; Huntressa, and Baron Pepper, 99 each; Andy Williams, 98; St. Finnan, 90, and Janice, 87.

TENNIS TITLE IN DANGER

American Experts Troubled at Prospect of British Victory.

DOHERTYS IN SEMI-FINALS

English Players in Newport Championship Tournament to Meet Whitman and Larned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The American lawn tennis experts were worried over the question of how to save the championship from the Englishmen. Both of the Dohertys have moved forward step by step despite the brilliant work of the men that have been opposed to them. H. E. Doherty, the former English champion, and the player expected by his countrymen to win the American title to-day, took his place in the semi-final round, as the Western doubles champion, H. L. Waidner, defaulted to him.

The main match to-morrow morning will find H. L. Doherty, present champion of All-England, and the Harvard veteran, Leo E. Ware, on opposite sides of the set. Great things are expected of Ware, as he is the man who shut out Dr. Pim, and it is hoped that he may be able to do the same with Doherty.

W. A. Larned was out on the courts early this morning practicing against Clarence Hobart. Larned has been desirous of perfecting his base-line game, as it is at this style that the Englishmen have been wearing down their opponents. The work of both men was good. Larned appeared to be very steady, and hit the ball with great force. Malcolm D. Whitman, who has not been in the best of form, rested to-day.

There is not a question but that both of the Dohertys are much improved over the form they showed at Bay Ridge in the international competitions. They are much harder and faster to-day than they were two weeks ago, and it especially is noticeable in a sharp, speedy match that they frequently earn points by strategy that was foreign to their game when they first appeared in this country. The Dohertys are confident of winning their way through. When they are placed together in the semi-finals it is rumored that H. L. Doherty will default in favor of R. F. Doherty, so as to allow the latter to meet Whitman, and if successful, then Larned. Should Whitman win the tournament he may allow Larned to retain the title by failure to challenge him.

In order that there may be no holdovers in the consolation singles the men have been forced to play rapidly through this event. The order was issued to-day that all matches up to the semi-finals must be completed by to-morrow afternoon. The summary of the consolations follows:

Consolation Singles.—First Round—F. R. Smith beat R. Lyons, 7—5, 6—0; H. W. Mason beat J. C. Wood by default; C. Budlong beat S. Waller by default; J. C. Davidson beat A. Heaton, 6—1, 6—1; R. A. Plummer beat R. S. Hunt by default; R. R. Fischer beat T. H. Brice by default; W. A. Warnock beat R. F. Manning by default; G. Frankenstein beat W. K. Brice by default. Second Round—J. F. Brice beat A. Coolman by default; W. B. Wood beat E. F. Grant by default; W. F. Foulke beat F. B. Hoffman, 6—1, 6—2; C. E. Sands beat J. H. Bollinger, 6—1, 6—2; Alfred Stillman beat Craig Biddle, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; J. C. Davidson beat C. Budlong by default; J. C. Neely beat R. B. Cutting, 6—2, 6—2; H. Hoyt beat E. A. Leonard by default; W. W. Hoffman beat W. D. Hatch by default. Third Round—J. F. Brice beat W. B. Wood, 6—2, 6—2; C. E. Sands beat Alfred Stillman, 7—5, 6—4.

SWIMMERS IN A LONG RACE.

Herbert Detuz, Alone of Seven Starters, Finished Battery to Coney Island Endurance Test.

A swimming endurance race from the Battery wall to Coney Island, under the auspices of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, was started at 1 o'clock yesterday with seven swimmers competing, three of them from Bay Ridge and the other four from Manhattan. The Bay Ridge representatives were George Thorman, Joseph Ferguson, and Ralph Doerflinger, while the participants from Manhattan were George Rivers, A. Bennett, Arthur Deatley, and Herbert Deutz. Inspector Luebbers of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps was the starter and J. Wesley Jones the timer.

The swimmers dived into the water at the word and boldly struck out for the long journey to Coney Island. Accompanying them, to be of assistance should it be necessary, were five rowboats.

Immediately after going into the water Herbert Deutz of 106 East Eighty-first Street took the lead, which he maintained until he reached a point off Ninety-fifth Street, Bath Beach, where the last of his competitors gave up the race. Deutz finished at the Iron Pier, Coney Island, at 8:15, after having been in the water over seven hours. He was so exhausted that he had to be helped from the water. Then he collapsed completely and was taken to the Arcade Bath's steam room, where he lay unconscious for half an hour.

Thorman swam to the sea wall around Governors Island and then gave up. Ferguson took cramps off the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and had to be lifted into one of the boats. Deatley held out to Sixtieth Street, Bay Ridge, when he, too, had to be pulled out of the water. Doerflinger and Bennett fought it out with Deutz for a short time, and then they, too, quit.

Deatley rested until the boat which picked him up had passed Sea Gate, when he again dived overboard, and swam to the pier. About 3,000 persons were waiting to see the finish, and when they saw Deatley approaching they raised a great cheer, think him the winner of the race. When he reached land he allowed himself to be toasted, and his hand shaken, just as though he had won the race, and appeared to enjoy it.

Deutz swam with a steady stroke until he reached Gravesend Bay, where he said that he was thirsty, and asked to be allowed to have a drink. A glass of whisky was provided. Then he asked to be allowed to hold on to the side of the boat while he drank it. This request also was granted. Deutz was caught in the act by a photographer who was near by, and had to acknowledge at the finish that he too had stopped.

While the swimmers were on their way to the Iron Pier a water carnival was taking place there. At 4 o'clock a race for women was started. It was at a hundred yards, and was won by Elaine Golding, twelve years old. The next event, the half-mile men's race, was won by Wilson G. Fields. A watermelon race, in which each man had to carry a melon over the course, was won by Frank Moriarty. Deatley was sighted at about this time, and interest turned toward him, so that the other events scheduled were put off.

Standing of the Cricketers.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York has assumed a new phase. Brooklyn and Paterson are now prominent candidates for the honor, and the team of the Knickerbocker A. C. will have all it can do to hold its own. The leaders have only two more games to play, while Paterson and Brooklyn have each four remaining contests. M. R. Cobb still leads for the Batman's Cup, with an average of 84, and as his nearest competitor is W. Bunce, with 54.80, he seems sure of winning the trophy. J. Foyer has advanced to third place with 49.25, and F. G. Warburton is fourth, with 42.

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Very special offers in this department, which is thoroughly stocked with all that is best, newest and prettiest in these bedroom requisites. These represent the choicest in point of economy that the wholesale market affords. We—to open the season—quote them at the wholesale price. If you want exceptional value for your money you'll find it in purchasing any of these very novel and pretty designs; golden oak or mahogany, large French beveled mirrors, superior construction and cabinet work throughout; specials at 17.85, 6.80 and 5.95. A wide variety of other styles, ranging from the finest mahogany at 300.00 to a golden oak Dresser at..... 6.69

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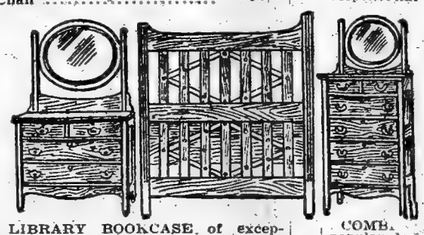

LIBRARY BOOKCASE, of exceptionally fine design; three large compartments; superior cabinet work and finish; carved top, knob feet, 4 adjustable shelves in each section; in highly polished mahogany; very special at..... 20.45

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FRUIT BOWLS, on stand, beautiful pattern of imitation cut glass, 10-in. diameter, each.... 19c

BEER MUGS, imported, ancient and national designs, also amusing and funny shapes, with sayings and proverbs; large variety of styles and sizes, with tin covers; up from..... 20c

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OARSMEN WERE KEPT BUSY.

Racing Crews Put in Sharp Work, While Pleasure Craft Filled the Harlem River.

The fine weather yesterday had the effect of stirring local oarsmen to such activity that every boat in the boathouses on the Harlem River was put in commission by the pleasure oarsmen. The racing element started early for the usual haunts on the Sound, at Donnelly's

CHESS TOURNEY GAMES.

Among the games contested in the recent International Chess Masters' Tournament at Hanover the following will be found interesting:

PETHOFF'S DEFENSE.

Olland. White.	Levin. Black.	Olland. White.	Levin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	36. B—K2	K—K12
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	37. P—KR4	P—QR3
3. KtxP	K—Q3	38. R(Ks)	
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	—K6	Q—R8
5. P—Q4	P—Q4	39. RxRP	R—B8
6. B—Q3	B—K2	40. P—KB4	R—KKt8ch
7. Castles	Kt—QB3	41. K—B3	Q—B6ch
8. B—K	B—KKt5	42. R—K3	Q—B4
9. P—QB4	P—B4	43. R—K5	Q—B6ch
10. Kt—QB3	PxKt	44. K—K3	Q—R4
11. PxB	KtxKt	45. R—K5	Q—B6ch
12. PxKt	Castles	46. R—K3	Q—B
13. PxP	QxP	47. R—K7ch	K—B
14. Q—K2	QR—K	48. R(K7)—	
15. R—Kt	QR—K	—K6	Q—Rch
16. B—KB4	Q—B2	49. R—K4	QxP
17. Q—K6	Q—R4	50. RxP	Q—Kt6ch
18. QRxP	RxQP	51. R—K3	Q—Q4ch
19. PxKt	B—Kt5	52. R—K4	R—QB8
20. RxB	RxQ	53. R(R7)	
21. RxR	Q—Kt4ch	—K7	P—Kt5
22. B—Kt3	P—B5	54. K—Kt3	P—Kt6
23. R—Kt5	Q—Q	55. R—K8ch	K—Kt2
24. BxP	RxB	56. R(K8)	
25. R(Kt5)		—Kt5	Q—R
—K5	R—B	57. R—K7ch	K—B
26. B—Kt5	QxP	58. B—B3	R—B6
27. R—K3	P—KKt3	59. R—K3	RxR
28. R—K7	Q—Q4	60. RxR	Q—Kt
29. R—K3	B—B2	61. R—K4	K—Kt2
30. R—K8ch	K—Kt2	62. R—QB3	Q—Kt5
31. R(K3)		63. R—B7ch	K—R3
—K4	Q—Q3	64. P—B3	P—Kt7
32. K—Kt2	R—QB2	65. R—B6	Q—K8ch
33. B—B4	Q—KB3	66. K—Kt2	QxB
34. R—Kt8ch	K—Kt3	67. P—Q	P—Kt8(Q)
35. R(Kt8)		68. K—Kt3	Q—Q6ch
—K8	P—QKt4	69. Resigns.	

COUNTER CENTRE GAMBIT.

Suechting. White.	Bardeleben. Black.	Suechting. White.	Bardeleben. Black.
1. P—K4	P—Q4	30. QR—Q	R—B2
2. PxP	QxP	31. Kt—K4	Kt—K
3. Kt—QB3	Q—QR4	32. R—Kt2	P—KB4
4. Kt—KB3	B—KKt5	33. Kt—B2	Kt—B2
5. P—QKt4	Q—KR4	34. Kt—Q3	K—Kt2
6. P—K2	P—K3	35. Kt(Q3)	
7. B—Kt2	Kt—KB3	—K5	R—Q3
8. P—Q3	B—B4	36. P—B5	R—Q4
9. Kt—Kt3	B—Kt3	37. KtPxP	KtPxP
10. BxB	QxB	38. K—R2	K—R2
11. QxQ	KtxQ	39. Kt—B7	R—Kt
12. Kt—K4	B—K4	40. Kt—Q6	Kt(Kt2)
13. P—QKt5	P—QKt3		—R3
14. Kt—Q3	R—B3	41. R—QB	R—K12
15. Kt—B3	BxB	42. R—KKt	PxP
16. KtxB	Kt—Q2	43. KtPxP	RxR
17. Kt—B4	K—K2	44. KxR	KtxP
18. Castles	QR—Q	45. PxKt	RxP
19. KR—K	Kt—Kt	46. R—KKt2	R—Q4
20. P—Q4	R—Q2	47. Kt—B7	R—Q8ch
21. P—KR3	Kt—B3	48. K—R2	Kt—Q4
22. Kt(B4)		49. K—Kt3	R—QR8
—K6	R—R2	50. Kt—Q8	RxP
23. Kt—Kt5	R—KB	51. KtxKP	K—Kt3
24. P—KB4	P—KR3	52. R—QB2	R—QB6
25. Kt(Kt5)		53. R—QR2	Kt—B3
—B3	P—K13	54. RxP	Kt—K5ch
26. P—QB4	K—R4	55. K—Kt2	R—B7ch
27. Kt—Q3	R—K	56. K—Kt	R—B8ch
28. P—Kt4	Kt—Kt2	Drawn.	
29. Kt—B2	K—B		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Popiel. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Popiel. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	28. Kt—K4	Kt—Kt5
2. P—QB4	P—QB4	29. Kt—Q6	RxKt
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	30. PxR	QxP
4. P—B4	P—KKt3	31. K—R	B—Q5
5. K—B3	B—Kt2	32. Kt—K8	QxB
6. P—Q3	KKt—K2	33. R—B2	Kt—B7ch
7. P—K5	P—Q3	34. RxKt	QxR
8. PxP	QxP	35. Q—Kt3	Q—Q5
9. B—K2	P—QKt3	36. R—QB	QxKtP
10. Castles	B—KKt5	37. K—Kt5	Q—Q5
11. P—Q2	Kt—B4	38. QxKtP	QxBP
12. P—QR3	QR—Q	39. Q—QB5	R—Q4
13. R—K	Castles	40. Q—B7	R—KB4
14. B—KB	R—Q2	41. QxQ	RxQ
15. R—QKt	K—R	42. K—Kt	R—Kt2
16. Kt—K4	Q—B2	43. R—R	P—R3
17. P—QKt4	PxP	44. P—Kt3	R—QKt5
18. PxP	Kt(B4)	45. K—B2	R—KTch
	—Q5	46. K—K2	K—Kt2
19. KtxKt	KtxKt	47. P—R4	P—B4
20. Kt—B2	P—Q4	48. P—Kt4	P—B5
21. Q—Kt4	P—KR4	49. K—K3	B—Kt4
22. Q—R3	Kt—B4	50. B—B3	K—B3
23. Kt—K4	Kt—R3	51. R—R3	B—B5
24. Kt—B2	B—Q5	52. B—Q	R—KKt7
25. R—K3	KB—B6	53. B—B3	RxP
26. KR—B	B—KKt2	54. Resigns.	
27. P—QB5	P—QKt4		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Cohn. White.	Olland. Black.	Cohn. White.	Olland. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	23. KtxKt	RxKt
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	24. R—K2	B—Q3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	25. QR—K	R(R)—Kt
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	26. Q—Kt3	P—QR3
5. BxKt	PxB	27. QxP	P—QR3
6. PxP	PxP	28. Kt—R5	R—K3
7. P—KKt3	B—K3	29. Kt—B3	K—B2
8. B—KR3	Q—Q2	30. P—QKt4	P—QKt4
9. Kt—B3	Q—QKt3	31. K—Kt2	P—QKt4
10. KKt—K2	B—Q3	32. Kt—Q3	P—QR4
11. Q—Q3	P—B3	33. P—QR3	R(Kt5)
12. Castles,			—Kt3
QR	Kt—QR3	34. K—Kt2	P—R5
13. KR—K	Castles, QR	35. K—B5	K—Kt3
14. KKt—Kt	Q—Q2	36. P—R5	R—Kt4
15. Q—B3	B—K2	37. QxBP	QxQ
16. Kt—R3	QR—K	38. Kt—Q7ch	K—Kt2
17. Kt—B4	Kt—B2	39. KtxQ	R—Q
18. P—KR4	Kt—K3	40. RxR	K—Kt2
19. Kt—Q2	B—Q3	41. P—Kt5	R(Kt5)—
20. Kt—K2	QR—Kt		—Kt3
21. Q—B5	K—Kt	42. KtxB	RxKt
22. Kt(K2)		43. R—B6	R—R2
—B4	Kf—Kt2	44. R—K7ch	K—Kt3
		45. K—B2	Resigns.

RUY LOPEZ.

Olland. White.	Bardeleben. Black.	Olland. White.	Bardeleben. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	39. K—B3	P—R
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	40. K—Kt3	R—Kt2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	41. R—R6	Q—K2
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	42. Kt—R5	R(B)—B2
5. Castles	B—K2	43. KtxR	RxKt
6. Kt—QB3	P—QKt4	44. Q—B	K—Kt
7. B—Kt3	Kt—QR4	45. R—B2	R—Kt
8. P—Q3	KtxB	46. Q—R5	Q—Q3
9. RPxKt	P—Q3	47. R(R)—R5	R—KKt2
10. B—Q2	Castles	48. K—K2	K—R
11. Kt—K2	B—Kt2	49. R—R	K—Kt
12. Kt—Kt3	B—K3	50. R3	QPxP
13. P—KR4	P—Q4	51. PxP	R—Q2
14. R—K	BxRP	52. R—Q	K—Kt2
15. Kt—B3	BxB	53. R(R6)—R	R—Q
16. KtxB	Kt—Q2	54. R—Q3	P—KR4
17. Kt—B4	K—K2	55. PxP	PxP
18. R—K3	P—KKt3	56. R—R2	R—Q2
19. Kt—R6	Q—K3	57. R—QB	B—Kt4
20. P—Q4	R—Q2	58. Q—Q2	Q—Q5
21. R—R3	P—KR3	59. Q—B5	K—K13
22. Kt—Kt4	R—B2	60. QxQ	RxQ
23. K—R3	R—K2	61. R—B5	P—KR4
24. Kt—R6	Kt—Q2	62. PxPch	KxP
25. K—B2	P—QB4	63. R—Q5	RxR
26. R—R	Kt—B	64. PxR	K—K13
27. P—KKt4	P—K5	65. K—K3	P—B4
28. Kt—B5	P—KR4	66. P—Q4	K—B3
29. B—R6	Q—Q2	67. R—KR2	P—B5
30. R—KKt	P—KKt4	68. K—K4	PxP
31. Q—R5	K—Kt	69. KxP	K—B4
32. BxKt	KxB	70. K—B5	P—Kt3
33. Q—R5ch	K—Kt	71. P—Q5ch	K—Kt3
34. R(Kt)		72. PxP	B—Q2
—KR	K—R	73. P—Q6	P—R4
35. Q—Kt6	R(K)—B	74. K—Kt6	P—R5
36. R—R6	B—B	75. PxP	BxRP
37. R—Kt2	B—Kt2	76. P—R5	P—B6
38. R—K6	Q—QB2	77. RxRP	Resigns.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Janowski. White.	Olland. Black.	Janowski. White.	Olland. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	21. PxKt	P—B5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	22. PxP	BxP
3. P—B4	P—K3	23. BxB	QxB
4. Kt—B3	B—K2	24. QxQ	RxQ
5. B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	25. P—B3	B—B4
6. P—K3	Castles	26. K—K3	P—KKt4
7. R—B	P—B3	27. BxB	R—Kch
8. B—Q3	Kt—K	28. K—B2	RxB
9. B—B4	P—KR4	29. RxP	P—K2
10. P—KR4	Kt—Q3	30. QR—KR	R(B4)
11. PxP	KPxP		—KB2
12. Kt—KK15	Kt—B3	31. K—Kt3	R—Kt2
13. Q—B2	Kt(B3)	32. R—R8ch	K—Kt2
	—K5	33. R(R)—R6	P—R3
14. Q—K2	KtxKt	34. R—Q8	R—K6
15. PxKt	BxP	35. R—QKt8	RxQBP
16. Q—B3	Kt—K5	36. RxPch	K—Kt
17. B—K5	Q—K2	37. R—Kt8ch	K—B2
18. K—Q2	P—KR3	38. K—Kt4	RxQBP
19. Q—R5	Q—B2	39. K—B5	Resigns.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hirsch, Israel & Co., Charleston, S. C.: M. Israel, clothing and hats; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.: M. Aronson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.: Miss D. Samuels, white goods; Miss Becker, linens and bedspreads, 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.: J. F. Gilmore, linens, white goods, and boys' clothing; L. J. Carrington, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernathy, dress and white goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.: J. C. Mizer, jewelry, trimmings, and leather goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Drummond, linens and domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pitzer, F. G., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; F. G. Pitzer, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; B. L. Goodkind, flannels, 459 Broadway; Holland House.

Oglesby-De Witt Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. S. Oglesby, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss L. Rogers, notions and laces, 7 Mercer Street; Continental Hotel.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. Gerber, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, L. H., Co., Jackson, Mich.; Miss A. Helin, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Havens & Geddes Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics; 258 Church Street.

Haskell & Jones, Portland, Me.; H. L. Jones, trimmings; Rossmore.

Bock, J. D., & Bro., Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. L. Litzke, millinery and ribbons; 90 Franklin Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; furnishing goods; 821 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Brill, S., Greenville, Miss.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McLeod, umbrellas, ribbons, fancy goods, & jewelry; F. A. Wolworth, dry goods; Mrs. Municutt, fancy goods; Miss L. Landress, fancy goods; 35 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rosenbaum, D., Sons, Meridian, Miss.; A. D. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. Wolf, dry goods; Kitty Brown, millinery; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger, A., Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss E. Keltner, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Livingston & Sons, Bloomington, Ill.; S. Livingston, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Sisson Brothers Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Race, cloaks and suits; W. W. Sisson, general buyer; Herald Square Hotel.

Sisson, B. F., Oneonta, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces, trimmings, jewelry, and leather goods, 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Starr, cloaks, suits, and waists; L. Mendel, dry goods, 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; A. B. Sutherland, dry goods; Miss Snow, millinery; Miss Gray, ladies' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Stern, L. B., & Co., Albuquerque, New Mexico; L. B. Stern, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. C. Waters, notions, laces, and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Schiffman, S., & Co., Huntsville, Ala.; L. Schiffman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Herstein & Lowenthal, Huntsville, Ala.; H. J. Lowenthal, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Weaver, A. D., Lawrence, Kan.; furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rose Miller, fancy goods; Nettie Miller, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Eichenbrun Company, Petersburg, Va.; E. Eichenbrun, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

"Claypool Hotel," Indianapolis, Ind.; H. W. Lawrence, "prop"; buying carpets and lace curtains; Hotel Navarre.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Baldauf, S., Oskaloosa, Iowa; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, linens, white and furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mendel, S., & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; S. Mendel, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Hirsch, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Goldsmith, C., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, linens, laces, and furnishing goods, 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. Merlbaum, leather goods and jewelry, 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods and linings; F. Kennington, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, laces and furnishing goods, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Elliott, jewelry and leather goods and ribbons; Miss L. Tea, laces; Miss H. Godfrey, infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. Isaac L. Ellwood, Chicago, and Judge A. P. Humphrey, Louisville.

GRAND—Col. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army, and Capt. L. J. Hearn, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Woodford Clay, Kentucky, and I. Donald Berrien, Edinburgh.

FIFTH AVENUE—Vincent Miret, Santiago de Cuba, and D. W. Way, London.

MURRAY HILL—A. S. Northcote, M. P., Great Brokhamsted, England, and Capt. M. C. Kertle, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8 A. M.—187 Allen Street; A. Losts, owner; no damage.

3:20 P. M.—225 Avenue A; Christopher Glandorf, owner; damage, $25.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh northeast winds.

Fair weather and moderate temperature will continue to-day from the lake region over the Ohio Valley and the Middle and North Atlantic States. In the States of the Missouri Valley, in the Middle and Southern Rockies and plateau districts, and along the South Atlantic Coast showers will occur.

The temperature will rise in the central valleys and the western lake region.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh from northerly to northeasterly. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be light and variable. In the lake region light to fresh northeast winds will shift to east and southeast. Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have light to fresh northerly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	76	62	62
6 A. M.	75	60	64
9 A. M.	82	65	70
12 M.	78	71	74
4 P. M.	72	75	76
6 P. M.	71	74	74
9 P. M.	70	69	70
12 P. M.	70	66	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¾
Weather Bureau	67¾
Corresponding date 1901	74¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 64 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 72 degrees. The maximum temperature was 77 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum was 60 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:19	Sun sets...6:46	Moon rises.10:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:00	Gov. Isl'd...12:22	H. Gats....2:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail:
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

Casilda, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil, via Para and Manaos	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Seguranca, Central America, via Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 28.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:20 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 29.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palonia, Nagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30.

British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hellenes, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Corinthe Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norse, Copenhagen	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Peninsula, Azores	1.00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pernambuco	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Korea. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $16 and up to Aug. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. $30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $30 and up to Sept. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 25.

Bluecher, Southampton, Aug. 17.
Border Knight, Algiers, Aug. 5.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 14.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 13.
Merionethshire, Gibraltar, Aug. 9.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Aug. 8.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Aug. 23.
Santiago, Tampico, Aug. 16.
Telesfora, Marseilles, Aug. 3.
Yanariva, Trinidad, Aug. 16.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 19.
Diamant, Shields, Aug. 13.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 25.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 18.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 20.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 26.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Aug. 13.

Arrived.

SS Saratoga, Johnstone, Cienfuegos, &c., Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers, to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 P. M.

SS Sheppy Allison, (Br.,) Williams, Middlesborough Aug. 7, with pig iron to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 23d.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville Aug. 20 and Charleston 21st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Coamo, Sargent Ponce, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:23 P. M. 23d.

SS Atlas, Fenolen, with barge S. O. Co. No. 81, Port Arthur, Texas, 6½ ds., with oil to the Standard Oil Co.

SS Manchaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Fournier, Havre Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Alaskan, (new, 5,621 tons,) Banfield, Newport News Aug. 23, in ballast to Dearborn & Lapham.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

U. S. Engineers' steamer Vidette, from Delaware Bay.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:15 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch tank,) Peters, Rotterdam Aug. 12, in balast to Philip Ruprecht. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:50 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 24, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Arkadia, for New Orleans.
SS Barotse, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York for Algiers, Genoa, and Leghorn, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 2:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. White, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

NOT IN THE STEEL SYNDICATE.

One interesting feature in the supplemental affidavits filed by the United States Steel Corporation with the Chancery Court of New Jersey is an official denial that a long list of parties named by David Lamar's complaints are participants in the syndicate agreement. These are parties whom Mr. Lamar schedules as J. P. Morgan & Co.'s associates and who are now officially eliminated:

Parkinson & Burr, Alexander R. Peacock, Popper & Stern, Probst, Metzl

Financial.

Barrel Shares
Will Be 40 Cents
After Thursday, August 28.

The allotment of 25 cent stock is rapidly being taken, but the Directors have decided to continue to fill orders at 25 cents until next Thursday, August 28. After that date the price will be 40 cents.

There is no parallel for the quick demand that has come for these Barrel Shares.

The call is from every part of the country—50 shares, 100 shares, 250 shares, 500 shares, 1,000 shares, 10,000 shares, and one lot of 20,000 shares.

Telegrams, too. "Reserve me 1,000 shares. Check mailed." "Hold 500 shares. Letter and check," and so on. But the next four days will be the great telegram days—as the last chance for 25 cent stock will go with Thursday.

There is no mystery about this flood of popularity. The barrel itself does the business. It appeals to the common sense of every one who sees it or bears of it.

In every point of comparison the Double Stave Veneer Barrel is superior to the ordinary bilge barrel.

THIS IS THE BARREL
OF DOUBLE STAVE VENEER.

Lighter, Tighter, Neater, Stronger, Cheaper than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

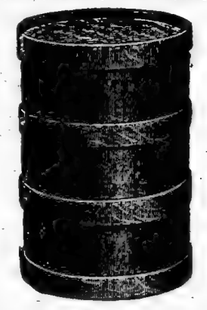

Less Wood, Less Work, Less Space, Lasts Longer, Better in Use than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

Within five years a barrel of the present shape should be a curiosity.

Why not? It is an extravagance. It gives poorer service at a much greater cost. It is wasteful of space and unattractive to the eye. It has not one redeeming feature.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE BUSINESS.

The Company's factory at Cleveland, O., is overcrowded with orders. There is urgent call for the immediate starting of factories in various parts of the country. The company intends to have factories in every large centre of distribution—Jersey City first. It figures the income thus:

Cost average size factory..	$25,000	Daily output.....	$1,500
Working capital.....	100,000	Entire daily expenses.....	1,200
Total investment.....	$125,000	Daily net profit.....	$300

Working more than 300 days in a year would mean an annual net of upward of $90,000, or

75 PER CENT. PROFIT.

It is believed that at least five such factories will be started the first year, and there is no reason why fifty of them should not ultimately be in operation, returning

Annual Dividends of $4,500,000.

The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey. Capital stock, $5,000,000. No bonds, no preferred stock, no debt. Par value of shares, $1.

UNTIL THURSDAY TREASURY STOCK MAY STILL BE

HAD AT 25 CENTS A SHARE.

Make all checks payable to S. H. Smart, Treasurer.

Come and see the barrels and packages or WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

Bear this in mind:

200,000,000 Barrels used yearly.
$40,000,000 paid for them yearly.
Making done as for 2,500 years.

A new Barrel, better in every way.
Saves $10,000,000 a year in cost.
Saves millions in freight and storage.

NATIONAL BARREL AND PACKAGE CO.,

Office, 180 Broadway, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE A. GAGE, New York (President.) | CHARLES W. CRAVEN, New York (Vice-Pres.)
S. H. SMART, Cleveland, Ohio (Treasurer.) | JOSIAH H. MEAD, New York (Secretary.)
M. M. GILLAM, New York. | JOHN A. WOODS, New York.
LOUIS B. DAILEY, New Jersey.

Depository, PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
Transfer Agents, CORPORATION TRUST CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

Financial.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Homes-on-the-Hudson
Grantwood.

High Above the River,
Opposite the Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.

$300,000 worth of property has been sold in 3 years, and 57 houses have been built, a school site has been selected, and work on the building will be under way in a few days.

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful home site than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it—but see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND

$40 PER MONTH

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood. Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; large porch; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferry, (by North Hudson Company's R. R.) or 20 minutes from 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" trolley.

Write or send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., 1,135 Broadway, New York.
(TELEPHONE 1847 MADISON SQUARE.)

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Golden Gate,

N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.

Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,

Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs,

SPECIAL ELECTION DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We advertise no antiquities. Nothing poorly located, and nothing old and dirty. EVERY HOUSE IS A MODERN ARCHITECTURAL GEM. Superbly located and in perfect condition.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Elegant 20-ft. 4-sty., near 72d St. and Central Park West. Electric lighted, modern and complete. Parlor decorations alone cost the owner $2,500. Price only $45,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Construction perfect—location unexcelled, facing Mr. Schwab's new mansion. 5-sty., 24 ft. wide, Am. basement. Must increase in value. We have inside figure.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Beautifully decorated new 5-sty. 18-ft. American basement, near Riverside. Must sell. Offer below $30,000 considered.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Nos. 312-332 W. 101st St.,
NEW FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,
17, 20, and 22 ft. wide.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Daily 8-5. Sundays 10-12, 3-5.
Full particulars. Best prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Will show by electric light, 5-sty., swell front, American basement, 23 ft. wide. Wall hangings of choice silks and tapestry. Quick buyer $45,000. Mortgage $25,000 at 4%. Key at this office.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

New 4-sty. 25-ft.-front dwelling. Wide street near Central Park West. (Worth $85,000.) Offered at $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

American Basement, 22 ft. wide, commanding view of Riverside, and overlooking beautified lawns of adjoining property. Delightful house.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Av.

NEW YORK—432-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000.
Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

ESTATE MUST BE SETTLED.
AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 106TH ST.
Two 5-story double flats and stores; can be bought cheap; great bargain to quick buyer; also 106th St., West, double flat; terms to suit; 4½ mortgage. Call, Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

An opportunity for excellent investment!—New apartment house, no vacancies, leases, 4% mortgage; pays over 11% net. We cannot recommend this property too highly for investment. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST.; 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%.
8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. | Five story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $8,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., Near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,500 cash, balance easy, mortgage $9,000, buys small Madison Av. dwelling, near 113th St. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bronx.

Plot 100x114; one block to cars, upper Bronx; $2,500; great bargain; ground level; well built up neighborhood. Owner, 1,850 Bathgate Av., near 176th St.

Bargain, a new 3-family, 20-foot house, for $6,900; 4 blocks from L station; rents $720; must be sold. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

$9,000.—2-family house, new, up to date; 14 rooms; restricted neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 150th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Owner having business in West will consider all offers for good house in Yonkers, the most beautiful and accessible suburb; 8 rooms; all improvements; 2 lots; value $7,000. Opportunity. Box 163 Times.

Katonah.

For Sale—Drug business, 40 miles from city, Westchester Co.; house and store; lot 100x200; barn, shed, &c.; to close an estate; good stand. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—$5,000; modern dwelling; seven rooms and bath; steam heated; two minutes from Getty Square Station, on New York Central. Apply Westchester Trust Company, 32 Warburton Av.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903 next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
su25-1aw6mM

Real Estate.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself? Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus - $3,500,000

Furnishes careful appraisement of real estate.

WE WILL EXCHANGE
the real estate you do not want for what you do; or will purchase same for cash, if cheap. Largest list of bargains in Manhattan real estate to select from. Liberal amounts to loan on first mortgage, low rate of interest, and small expense.
OWNERS' REALTY CO.,
11 West 20th St. Phone, 6110—18th St.

TAKE A TRIP
TO WHITLOCK.
Write for passes to-day. See what a choice location for a Summer and Winter home. Then talk over the ways and means to build; we help you and are liberal. We get you the money to build.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Dept. D, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

I desire to take charge of collecting house rents; take most careful attention of same; have any amount of security. Grassman, 236 East 6th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

54 East 59th St.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. HERTER & SON, 47 East 58th St.

For Rent.—An entire floor in building at 377 Broadway; handsomely decorated; fine oak trim; private offices, &c., with storeroom on roof; rent very reasonable. Apply to A. S. Herrmann, Room 1,211, 300 Broadway.

40 Hudson Street—Office and store room to sublet; in the centre of wholesale grocery district. Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., 165 Duane St.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large, light basement to let, 25x100; also office room in store, front or rear, same size; low rent. Inquire Clear Store, 157 East 42d St.

Space in manufacturing building being erected below 23d St. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway. Telephone connection.

A Broadway loft, 84x200, from February; all improvements and light. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

To Let—Loft, 6,800 feet; all light; steam heat, electric elevators. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

A.—Sample space or desk room, with telephone, &c. Jacob King, 744 B'way, cor. Astor Place.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WALTER D. DAVIES, as executor of the last will and testament of Henry J. Davies, deceased, plaintiff, against JACOB HEINRICH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street distant one hundred and forty-four feet west of the westerly side of Avenue A; thence running southerly, and parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 23, 1902.
CHARLES E. F. McCANN, Referee.
SMITH & BUXTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court St., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 444 East 78th Street.

East 78th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,061.11, with interest thereon from the 26th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $466.51, with interest from July 16, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $43 and interest.

Dated New York, July 23, 1902.
CHARLES E. F. McCANN, Referee.
su18-2aw8wM&F&s10

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Golden Gate,

N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.

Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,

Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

273 West 138th St.
267 & 272 W. 139th St.

LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY, CORNER APARTMENTS
containing 6 and 7 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated, steam heat, hot water supply.

RENTS $40 to $50 PER MONTH.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

The El Dorado

A new fireproof apartment building.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 90th to 91st Sts.
Superb light suites of *4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 rooms*, with every known device and convenience. Each apartment affords a view of street and Park. Separate elevators for servants and deliveries. Special accommodations for male and female servants.
JOHN V. SIGNELL, Owner and Builder.

269 W. 136th St.

Large, airy, well-lighted, and handsomely decorated apartments; gas ranges, steam heated, hot water supply; consisting of seven rooms and bath; rents, $47.50 to $50.00 per month.

JANITOR ON PREMISES.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High Class Apartment House.
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $550 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone, 2734—79.

The Frontenac,

76-80 West 113th St,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
JUST COMPLETED;
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Apartments of 5 and 6 large, sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hallboys; elevators; telephones, &c.
Only a few Apartments left.
Rents, $450 to $700.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof Apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now, or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

61 TO 69 EAST 86TH ST.

Strictly first-class in service and attendance.

Suites, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath. 7-room Apartment, first floor, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.

2 room and bath bachelor apartments from Oct. 1.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE BELLA,

48 EAST 26TH ST.
8 to 10 rooms and baths; each apartment covers a space larger than the ordinary city lot; every room perfectly light; separate passenger and freight elevators; rent, $1,600.

THE NORMA,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; rents, $660 to $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

THE JEROME,

215 WEST 116TH STREET.
High-class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; elevator; hall boy service; telephone, &c.; moderate rents; on premises or
HAGAN & SLEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

ANTOINETTE.

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations.

WEST END AVE., 843,

Near 101st St. Opportunity only to right party. Single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

NEW ELLMONT APARTMENTS.
Six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water, elevator; A1 neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $35 upward; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., cor. 2d. Av.
2 absolutely fireproof apartments of five large rooms; all improvements; rents, $31 and $32.50. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

Elegant parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom, perfect order; separate kitchen in basement; private yard; select block, "Carnegie Hill"; possession; only $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

Southeast Corner West End Av. and 97th St.—Handsome 7-room corner apartments; all improvements; hallboys, elevator service; rents moderate; free till Oct. 1. Inquire B. H. Glide, on premises.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

204-206 East 21st, 231 East 24th, 232 9th Av.—Elegant 4 and 5 room apartments; bath; all improvements; rents moderate. Apply janitor.

84th St., 21 West.—Single flat; seven rooms; bath; steam; hot water. Select neighborhood. Rent $35.

133d St., 16 West.—Eight fine, extra large, light, airy rooms, bath; private hall; improvements; $26.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT.
All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; reasonable prices. Baird, 230 West 116th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL. 145 WEST 64TH ST.

Purchase and Exchange.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and Upward.

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

176th St., 1,071 East.—Nine rooms and bath; $32.50.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Camps and cottages. George B. Skinner, Real Estate Agent.

Apartment Hotels.

THE RAMON,

340 WEST 57TH STREET,
RUNNING THROUGH TO FIFTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
NEAR CARNEGIE HALL, CENTRAL PARK, ELEVATED AND ALL CAR LINES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE and SERVICE.
ENGAGEMENTS MADE NOW FOR OCT. 1ST.

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$28.00 NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
7-light rooms and bath; steam heat; open plumbing; porcelain baths; handsomely decorated; rents, $28 to $32; rent free to October. 52 East 106th St.

Five elegantly decorated large light rooms, bathroom; two flights; hot water; $20; house quiet, thoroughly clean, kept strictly first-class; adults. 72 West 134th St.

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Instruction.

NEW YORK.

The Mackenzie School

The School doubled its enrollment within the past year; it had no case of sickness, no case of serious discipline; it had one specially trained master for every six boys; it receives only boys who can bring satisfactory testimonials.
WYATT W. RANDALL, Ph.D., Head Master, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Will reopen on Monday, September 8th. The curriculum embraces Primary, Grammar, and Preparatory Collegiate course. For further particulars apply at the Academy or send for prospectus.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
Beautifully located amid historic surroundings on the Hudson, 25 miles from New York; thoroughness is the key-note of the instruction; comfort of home life and high ideals of Scholarship described in catalogue. Address J. M. Furman, A. M., Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Founded 1836. ALFRED UNIVERSITY.
ALFRED, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. Non-sectarian and co-educational. Beautiful grounds, 15 acres, with 7 buildings. Opens September 16th, 1902. For catalogue address REV. BOOTHE C. DAVIS, Ph. D., D. D., Pres.

Rockland Military Academy, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.—High grade; moderate rates; 43d year opens Sept. 25. For catalogue address Paul W. French, Secretary.

Clarkson School of Technology

Civil, electrical, mechanical, domestic engineering. B. S. degrees. Potsdam, N. Y.

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For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE. Rye, New York.

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Training School for Supervisors; superior voice culture. For information, address Julia E. Crane, Postdam, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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Essex Fells, New Jersey. No new boy over 13 years. A home school where the spirit of family life is preserved. New buildings with every modern appointment. Gymnasium. Large grounds. All sports.
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Young Boys 8 to 16. Home school, not reformatory. Terms moderate. Catalogue.
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Classical, Mathematical, Business; University Preparation. W. W. BRIGGS.

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A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING would take position of responsibility in a New York City school; specialty, English; highest references. Address E., Yonkers, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

HARRINGTON, BRIDGET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANN McGINLEY, James Doran, William McKenna, William A. Doran, Hannah Delany, Bridget Cullen, Margaret "Doran," (the last name "Doran" being fictitious, the real name being unknown and cannot be ascertained,) the heirs and next of kin of Bridget Harrington, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Edward T. McGinley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of BRIDGET HARRINGTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
su2-1aw6wS

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
5 West 75th Street.

Reopens October 1st. Upon request, a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue, and Prospectus for the 23d year will be sent to an accredited address. These circulars present the full courses of study, a list of honors won by Berkeley graduates in college, and lists of parents who have had from one to five sons in the School during an aggregate of from five to thirty-eight years—also information as to new courses in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.

OUT-OF-COURSE CLASS FOR ADVANCED PUPILS REQUIRING SPEEDY PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

Special facilities for out-of-town pupils—stage service to and from Grand Central Station and the East Side.

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JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

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STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, Dictation, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Vertical and Spencerian Penmanship, Business Training.
TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK.
Cooking, Physical Culture, Choir Music.
ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSE.
GERMAN, for beginners and advanced students.
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NEEDLEWORK CLASSES, Machine and Hand Sewing, Embroidery, Dressmaking, Millinery, Feather curling.
Young Women's Christian Association,
7 East 15th St. Apply on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M., Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Excepted.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
35 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1902.
Primary, Intermediate, and College Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1902.
Complete organization from Primary Grade to College preparation; eleven years' course, including academic department with advanced lines of work.

Friends' Seminary
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42nd Year begins September 16th, 1902.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy schoolrooms and ample play-grounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON and ALICE S. PALMER, Principals.

New York University Law School
Sixty-eighth year opens Oct. 1, 1902. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition $100. For circulars address
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The Loyola School,
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PREPARATORY, COLLEGIATE AND DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
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Each class limited to ten pupils.
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Thoroughly and practically taught at the LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION, 106 West 42d St. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

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Over eighty graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year Book on request.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships; also lessons given at pupil's residence; circulars.

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Prepares boys thoroughly for the leading universities, scientific and professional schools, or for business school. Limited to forty, number in a class to eight. Manual training. Athletics. Resident pupils received. Twentieth year.
EDWARD D. LYON, Ph.D., Head Master.

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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3D.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

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Preparation for College & University.
ELEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 1ST.
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Froebel Normal Institute, Z. A. Cutten, Supt. 48 Irving Place, near East 17th St., Manhattan. Fall Term Opens Wednesday, September 10, 1902.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. Dwight method of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years.
Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

REMOVAL.—Miss Roberts's school for girls, with kindergarten and classes for boys, has been removed from 148 to 272 Madison Avenue. Address until September 15th, Sandwich, Massachusetts.

MORSE & ROGERS SCHOOL.
REMOVED TO ONE WEST 46TH ST.
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ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.
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Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

Dwight School for Boys
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Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens October 1. 26 East 56th Street.

THE RANDOLPH & POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d. College pre

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below. All North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 2:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 7:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:09 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 257 Columbus Av., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later from foot of 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
‡11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 30:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M. (4) at 12:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7.15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (31:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:39 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 31:00, 32:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 31:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 31:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, *7:00, *8:00, *11:30 P. M. Sundays, 24:25, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 5:00, 8:00, 11:30 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsfield and Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—3:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:20 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1106, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 22d St.) Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

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embracing Niagara Falls, 1,000 Islands, the St. Lawrence, White Mountains, Saguenay River, Lakes Champlain and George, Great Lakes, Maritime Provinces, etc., etc., clearly set forth in a little pamphlet which can be had on application.

25 UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M..... Way Train ..... 3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M..... Liberty Spl. ..... 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon ..Express to Norwich.. 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M..Saturdays to Rockland.. 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.....Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.....Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL, of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East river, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Rate Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River.

Telephone 3,106-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST. 3:30 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz. Aug. 26, 10 AM, Kronprinz. Sept. 23, 9 AM
Kaiser....Sept. 9, 10 AM Kaiser....Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin. Sept. 16, 10 AM Kaiserin. Oct. 14, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen...Aug. 28, noon Kurfuerst. Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich...Sept. 4, noon Bremen, Oct. 2, 10 AM
Luise...Sept. 6, 10 AM Friedrich, Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM Lahn.....November 1

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia. Aug. 28, 10 AM F. Bism'ck. Sept. 18, 10 AM
A. Victoria. Sept. 11, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 25, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Patricia. Aug. 26, 10:30 AM Waldersee Sept. 9, 10:30 AM
Bluecher. Sept. 2, 10 AM Pen'sylvania. Sept. 16, 3 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Philadel. Aug. 27, 10 AM *Southwark. Sept. 9, Noon
St. Paul. Sept. 3, 10 AM St. Louis. Sept. 10, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland....Aug. 30, noon Vaderland. Sept. 13, noon
Friesland....Sept. 6, noon Kroonland. Sept. 20, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register.
Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer STATENDAM Sept. 6, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer POTSDAM Sept. 13, 10 A. M.
Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Columbia...Aug. 23, noon Astoria....Sept. 6, noon
Ethiopia...Aug. 30, noon Furnessia. Sept. 13, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania. Aug. 30, Noon Umbria. Sept. 20, 4 PM
Etruria. Sept. 6, 9 AM Lucania. Sept. 27, Noon
Campania. Sept. 13, Noon Etruria. Oct. 3 P. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, AND TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia, Sept. 4, Sept. 25, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $880. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic...Aug. 27, Noon Germanic. Sept. 10, Noon
Majestic...Sept. 3, Noon Teutonic. Sept. 17, Noon
Celtic....Sept. 5, Noon Cymric....Sept. 19, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARK'S THREE CRUISES FOR 1903.

WEST INDIES, ORIENT,

NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY,

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. "Kaiserin," 9,500 tons, the cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered: Jan. 14th, West Indies, $150 and up; Feb. 7, Orient, $400 and up; July 2, Norway, $275 and up, all necessary expenses included. Specify program desired. FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples & Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinney's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or HUDSON RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Special Sunday Trip, Aug. 31.

Steamer ADIRONDACK will leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6:00 P. M. This departure for that Sunday only.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. 30 Boston direct. Steamer Wed and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.
Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 6:15 P. M.
Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.
Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Auction Sales.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells this day, (August 25, 1902,) at 9:30 A. M., at Ruppert's Brewery storerooms, 90th St. and 3d Av., City of New York, Borough Manhattan, fixtures and chattels of saloon formerly at 1,657 Avenue A, Borough Manhattan. LOUIS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EGBERT C. FULLER, Plaintiff, against WELLINGTON DOWNING, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 3rd, 1902. THOMPSON & MALONEY,

Office and Post Office address, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Wellington Downing:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated Aug. 6, 1902, and filed with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, New York County, New York State, on the 7th day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, August 8, 1902.

THOMPSON & MALONEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
aul1-law6wM.

Excursions.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. OPEN AIR CIRCUS PERFORMANCE DAILY, at 2 P. M. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Lewis Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M. for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

COOK'S LABOR DAY TRIPS

Pleasant Tourist Parties for LABOR DAY including ALL EXPENSES

	Leave	Time	Fare
Niagara	Aug. 30	3 days	15.50
1000 Islands	Aug. 30	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and lakes	Aug. 29	5 days	28.50
Same with Quebec	Aug. 29	7 days	42.50
1000 Islands, Toronto and Niagara	Aug. 29	7 days	34.50
	Aug. 30	8 days	38.50
Bermuda	Aug. 30	11 days	44.00

Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:35, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Excursion Fare, 40c.

Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., 35th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40; 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ALL WATER ROUTE

50c.

GENERAL SLOCUM GRAND REPUBLIC

The most refreshing hour and half sale, leaving W. 129th St., 9 A.M.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40, A. M., 2:05 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, and 6:00 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO

West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill, (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments and music on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129th St., 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY

And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.

LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:56, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Cortlandt St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH LANROWITZ and BENJAMIN STORCH, individually and as partners of the firm known as LANROWITZ & STORCH, and THE EMBLEM CORNICE WORKS, LANROWITZ & STORCH, Props., Bankrupts.—No. 3,976.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of William Underhill, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

All right, title, and interest of the above-named bankrupts in certain liens for work done, and all uncollected claims or book accounts due said bankrupts' estate, amounting to upward of $2,898.89.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Dated August 19th, 1902.

NO. 4,785.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS J. BERNSTEIN and ALEXANDER BERNSTEIN, composing the firm of L. J. & A. BERNSTEIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis J. Bernstein and Alexander Bernstein, composing the firm of L. J. & A. Bernstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1902, the said Louis J. Bernstein and Alexander Bernstein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 23, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FALK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 25, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cut and Uncut Material, Manufactured and Unmanufactured Suits, Cloaks, Skirts, Machinery, Fixtures, &c. Order of ROBERT C. FEE BECK, Receiver. ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C.

WOULD LYNCH MOTORMAN

Italians Want Quick Vengeance for Compatriot's Death.

Trolley Car Passengers Have to Fight to Save Company's Employe from Being Hanged.

One of a crowd of fifteen Italians was run over and fatally hurt at Jerome Avenue and Potter Place last night by a Union Railway Company trolley car. The other Italians mobbed the motorman, John O'Neill, of West Farms, pulled him off the car, and attempted to drag him to a tree with the apparent intention of hanging him. Then passengers of the crowded car interfered and some fighting ensued, but the police of the Tremont and Bronx Park Stations appeared, drove the crowd of 2,000 away, and rescued O'Neill.

The injured man is Rosano Christano, a Jerome Park Reservoir laborer, living at 10 Potter Place. The party of Italians, including Christano, were crossing Jerome Avenue when the car approached. It rounded a curve there, and the motorman and conductor assert it was going slowly.

Christano was leading two children, and he made them run on ahead as he and the others saw the car coming. The man was knocked down, and in sight of his countrymen was run over, the wheels of the car passing over his legs.

The car was immediately stopped and Christano was taken from under the car. An ambulance was hastily summoned and the man was taken to the Fordham Hospital. His legs were amputated.

The Italians were infuriated by the accident. The women and children on the car were frightened when they saw the crowd making for them and thought they were to be attacked.

The motorman was their object, however, and they seized him. Several struck him in the face and body. He was speedily dragged off the car and thrown on the ground, and kicked. His clothing was torn and dirty, and the Italians grew bolder. Several men jumped off the car and ran to the rescue of the motorman. They tried to argue with the Italians that the accident had been no fault of O'Neill's, but the excited foreigners would not listen. Several of the more excited engaged in fist battles with the excited passengers.

The Italians shouted:

"String him up. Here's a tree. Get some rope."

These shouts fired others, who took them up, and a general movement on the part of the Italians to drag O'Neill to a tree was made. The Italians gathered about to start a concerted move. The passengers on the car had been joined by others, and they then outnumbered the Italians.

It had not taken long to get word to the police, and Patrolman Murtha of the Tremont Station, who had run up, had sent Patrolman Cushing off for help. The reserves of both the Tremont and Bronx Park Stations were sent over as quickly as possible, and they were soon on hand.

The crowd had increased to 2,000 persons, many being spectators, but the majority excited partisans. The ambulance surgeon had had hard work getting at his patient, but he had driven off with him and the police came up with their clubs drawn. They walked right through the crowd to where O'Neill was, scattering the people right and left. O'Neill was taken in charge, and then the Sergeant in command gave the police orders to clear the road at once. It took nearly an hour to clear the scene.

LABOR MEN WATCH HOURS OF CITY CONTRACTORS.

Complaint that Brooklyn Firm Violates Law Meets with Response—East Side Riot Resolutions.

The Central Federated Union spent some time yesterday in hearing complaints of alleged violations of the labor laws and listening to the reading of letters from the city departments replying to these complaints. Since the new city administration took hold of affairs the delegates have kept a record of the various departments as to their attitude on labor matters. They scored one victory at yesterday's meeting for the Department of Labor to which a complaint had been made that the Borough Construction Company of Brooklyn had violated the eight-hour law in a city contract.

A letter was received from John Williams, First Deputy Commissioner of the department, saying that Inspector Havens of the department had investigated the complaint, which was made by Delegate McConville of the Safety Asociation of Engineers, and found a clear violation of the provisions of the eight-hour law. Notice, the letter said, had been served on the contractors that they must comply with the provisions of the law.

A complaint made to the Department of Water Supply had a different result. The complaint was that Cornwall, a contractor, was not observing union conditions in contracts for the department, which had been asked not to allow that contractor to bid on any of the contracts of the department. R. R. Monroe, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, wrote in reply that he had no legal authority to deny Mr. Cornwall the right to bid. Such right could only be denied if the bidder was in arrears to the city or a defaulter in any way to the city. This did not apply to Mr. Cornwall.

James Keyes, delegate of the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, submitted a set of resolutions protesting against the alleged wanton clubbing of inoffensive citizens by the police during the riots attending the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph when it was opposite the Hoe Foundry in Grand Street. The resolutions were adopted.

The committee of five appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the alleged attack on the mourners at the funeral will meet again at 2 o'clock to-day at the University Settlement Building. Among the witnesses will be Inspector Cross and Capt. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station.

Delegate Keyes was not so successful when he asked for an indorsement of a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to wait on Mayor Low and ask for the reinstatement of Patrick Barker, pilot on one of the fire boats. He was removed by Fire Commissioner Sturgis. Keyes said that political reasons dictated the removal. The meeting refused to take any action on the question.

The delegate of the Chandelier Makers' Union reported that the chandelier manufacturers had granted the nine-hour workday to all the chandelier makers, it will go into effect on Sept. 2. About 1,000 men are employed in the trade.

EXCITING INCIDENTS AT A FIRE.

Chemical Engine in Collision with Hook and Ladder Truck, Firemen Injured, and Horses Burned.

A fire that destroyed a one-story brick stable at 303 and 305 Division Avenue, Williamsburg, last evening, was accompanied by several incidents. Three horses were burned to death, several firemen were burned about the face and hands while trying to save the animals, and Chemical Engine No. 1 was in collision with Hook and Ladder Truck No. 34, at Havemeyer and South Fourth Streets. The engine was thrown over and the driver, Edward McCue, was injured. He had to be taken to the Williamsburg Hospital.

Before the firemen reached the scene the fire had communicated to the rear of the dwellings at 358 and 360 Broadway, the tenants of which were obliged to flee to the street. The firemen of Engine 111 were the first to arrive, and they broke in the door of the stable and attempted to rescue the horses. Firemen Miles Morrison, Joseph Moloney, John J. Hogan, John Hoffman, and John Remer were affected by the smoke, and they succeeded only in rescuing one of the animals.

Another horse was led as far as the entrance, but he broke loose and ran back into the flames. Fireman Morrison was burned about the hands, and Surgeon De Long had to be called to treat him.

The flames that had communicated with the rear of the houses 358 and 360 Broadway were quickly extinguished, and the firemen kept the blaze confined to the stable. The loss is estimated at $2,000. Adam Miller, a butcher of 358 Broadway, who owned the stable and had two horses there, told the police that he had permitted his insurance to lapse recently, after carrying it for fifteen years. The origin of the fire is unknown.

OCEAN LINER IN TROUBLE.

The Fuerst Bismarck Signaled with Shaft Broken—Proceeding to Hamburg with Port Propeller.

The British steamship Sheppy Allison arrived from Middesborough early yesterday morning, and reported that on Saturday, when in longitude 66.22 and latitude 40.44, which is about 300 miles east of Boston, she had sighted the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, which signalled that her starboard shaft was broken, and that she was proceeding under one engine. Capt. Barends of the Fuerst Bismarck told Capt. Williams of the Sheppy Allison that all were well on board, and that he was proceeding on his voyage at a speed of about 15 knots.

The Fuerst Bismarck sailed from New York Thursday morning at 10 o'clock for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, and had on board a large number of cabin passengers. Among them were Mme. Helene Modjeska, Georg Alberti, Henry Adler, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brobst, Franz Joseph Freund, Mrs. M. Kragh-Nissen, Edward Lipton, Mrs. Eleanor Southwick, N. Stern, G. F. Townsend, Herman Thompson, Wassili Verestchagin, G. F. Zeller, Capt. Gustaf Wahlberg of the Swedish Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Remey, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Keith, Prof. W. J. Simpson, Dr. and Mrs. C. Benjamin Kopf, and George Waterbury.

Capt. Williams said fine weather prevailed when he sighted the Fuerst Bismack. Capt. Barends, it has been said, is to succeed the late Commodore Albers as the Commander of the great Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, when that vessel is recommissioned some months hence. His record is among the best of the transatlantic skippers, and the officials of the line say that none is better qualified than he to handle a ship, hence there is little cause for uneasiness in regard to the Fuerst Bismack. As she is under ordinary conditions a 19 or 20 knot vessel, the Fuerst Bismarck will, of course, be overdue when she arrives at Hamburg.

Capt. Barends, the Commander of the Fuerst Bismarck, has been in the service of the Hamburg-American Line since 1870. He is fifty-five years old, and was born in Hamburg. On May 4, 1894, he arrived at New York, at the end of his one hundredth round trip across the Atlantic as a Captain. At that time he was in charge of the liner Normannia, and had never figured in an accident at sea. He succeeded Commodore Albers in command of the Fuerst Bismarck, when that officer assumed command of the Deutschland.

"SLIVER THE NEWSY'S" FALL.

President of Tenderloin Newspaper Trust Victimized by "Phony Cops" to Extent of $8.

Every real frequenter of the Tenderloin knows "Sliver the Newsy," who for the last fifteen years has sold papers all night at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. He is known as the President of the Tenderloin "newsboy trust" and is said to have a score of boys working for him in the same line. "Sliver," in Tenderloin vernacular, is "fly." So much so that George Reid, the policeman who has had the night post there for twenty years and who is writing a book entitled "Twenty Years as a Tenderloin Policeman," describes "Sliver" in his literary effort as "the very acme of aerial transportation," so "fly" is "Sliver."

But the later editions of the literary policeman's book will have to be changed, for "Sliver," like many of the mighty of history, has been conquered. He says himself now: "I'm de easiest thing dat ever came down dis Broadway alley." "Sliver" fell at his own game—craps.

"Sammy," the Vice President of the trust and "Sliver's" able lieutenant, with "Patsy," the "hawky"; "Flaggy," the man who permits the cars to cross Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street; "Plug," another "hawky," and two "easy ones" who dropped into the game, were shooting craps on the steps of the Broadway Tabernacle, now in process of demolition. It was at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. What broke up the game "Sliver" tells himself:

"De easy ones butted in de game and we didn't object. 'Plug' was shootin' and me and 'Sammy' had eight bones apiece in de bunch of green. One of de easy ones 'conned' us dat he had a good-sized parcel of bug juice wid him, and t'rew de green down in handfuls. Dere was forty bones down when de guy wid de package aboard shouts 'Here comes de fly cops!' We all takes it on de run, and two guys rushes up and grabs de dough and gets away wid it. De feller wid de lead runs for Thirty-fifth Street and de two guys wid de roll goes de same way. Well, dose two guys were phony cops and de feller wid de parcel was de steerer. I orter known it, but I didn't think dat any guy dat saw me in a game would try to hand me out such an easy one, an' I fell to it like a good come-on. Say, I can tell a come-on before he leaves home, but it's me now to de haystack. I don't belongs on Broadway no longer. De eight I don't mind; it's de disgrace!"

Benefit Picnic to Aid Miners.

The Miners' Relief Committee of the Essex Trade Council, Newark, N. J., will give a picnic this evening at Welcher's Park, Newark, in aid of the striking anthracite miners. A few weeks ago President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers was invited to attend and speak at the picnic, and promised to do so if his engagements did not prevent him from attending. It was learned late last night that Mitchell will not be able to attend, but will send T. D. Nichols, President of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers, in his place. Mitchell intends to speak at Philadelphia on Labor Day.

ICE FELL ON FISHERMAN.

Dropped from Train on Bridge, Knocked Him Out of a Boat, and Probably Fatally Injured Him.

Jacob Auer, twenty-six years old, of 812 Forest Avenue, was taken to the Harlem Hospital yesterday from Pelham Bay with a compound fracture of the base of the skull. The doctors say that he cannot recover.

Auer and his brother, George, went fishing in Pelham Bay early yesterday morning. They anchored their boat almost directly under the bridge of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. A train came along and a big cake of ice was dropped from the platform of the rear car of the train. The ice glanced off from the ties of the bridge, and fell directly upon Jacob Auer's head, knocking him out of the boat. Before he had sunk in the water his brother seized him by the coat, and succeeded in pulling him back into the boat. The brother immediately rowed ashore, and an ambulance call was sent in.

Italian Laborers Held for Assault.

The four Italian laborers who were arrested in Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, on Saturday night after Daniel Murphy, foreman of a gang of pavers had been shot, were held in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning for examination on Tuesday morning on charges of felonious assault. Murphy is in Roosevelt Hospital. He identified Rosalia Leoni as the man who shot him in an altercation regarding the payment of wages.

Cause of Mrs. Henzel's Death.

An investigation by Detective Vaulky of the West Forty-seventh Street Station into the cause of the death of Mrs. Hedwig Henzel, who died Saturday morning at her home, 547 West Fiftieth Street, was made Saturday and yesterday. He said the woman died from carbolic acid and creosote poisoning taken by herself.

REFORMS IN ALMSHOUSE

Commissioner Folks Makes a Report to the Mayor.

Better Food for Inmates—City Saves 6,487 Pounds of Bread a Month by Serving Thinner Slices.

Commissioner Homer Folks of the Department of Public Charities has sent to Mayor Low his second quarterly report. The improvements made in the hospitals and almshouses are set forth in detail. Commissioner Folks reports that during 1901 the diet at the Almshouse was very seriously reduced below the amount required for the proper nourishment of the sick and aged as indicated by dietary tables prepared by experts. Referring to the improvements made in the diet, Commissioner Folks writes:

"At the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island particularly, in which the breakfast had consisted solely of bread and coffee, and the supper of bread and tea throughout the year, there is now provided in addition for the breakfast and supper, a half ounce of butter daily for each inmate, a half ounce of syrup daily for each inmate, two ounces of oatmeal or rice on Saturday mornings, and one ounce of prunes on Sunday afternoons. The dinner remains as before except that the quantity has been increased."

Commissioner Folks shows by a table that in June, 1901, with an average census of 1,575 inmates there was used at the Almshouse 12,501 pounds of beef, and that during June, 1902, with a census of 1,533 inmates, 16,475 pounds of beef was used. There are gains shown in the consumption of all other kinds of food given to the inmates except bread, and Commissioner Folks states that instead of giving the paupers thick slices of bread, most of which was thrown away, he has established the custom of cutting bread slices not thicker than three-fourths of an inch, which has resulted in a saving of 6,487 pounds of bread in June at the Almshouse alone. White crockery has also replaced tin dishes. The report shows that under the new management the sum of $50 is saved every week on flour and $500 per month on meats, with much better quality and assortment for the inmates.

Male nurses are to be relieved from duty in the male wards of the City Hospital and female nurses will take their places, as in all the leading private hospitals, according to Commissioner Folks. He reports that the various classes of male nurses in the Training School will be allowed to finish their courses, and as each class is graduated its place will be taken by female nurses. Commissioner Folks reports that there has been an improvement in the care of patients since the female nurses have been hired.

The prosecution of husbands who fail to support their wives and children is now being carried on more vigorously and systematically by the Department of Charities. As a result the amount collected for the support of wives, children, and aged parents likely to become a charge upon the city has been increased from $10,560.87 during the second quarter of last year to $28,080.29 during a like period this year.

Commissioner Folks reports on the use of the Richmond County poor farm to which able-bodied paupers have been sent to do farm work. He says many of the able-bodied men took their discharge rather than go to the farm and work.

The report contains a statement of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory employes in the lower grades of work. Many have to be discharged for intoxication and insubordination. Commissioner Folks states that with a view of securing a better grade of service an employment agent has been at work since May 23 to secure from various employment agencies and charitable institutions a more reliable class of employes. Reporting on the work of the employment agent the Commissioner writes:

"During the five weeks that have since elapsed, twenty-two people of a very much better grade than those formerly employed have been secured in this manner. If it should be found possible, as now seems likely, to supplant in this manner the former notoriously unreliable service with respectable and reliable employes, the morale of the department will be vastly improved."

The reorganization of the management of the Morgue to prevent mistakes in the delivery of bodies and to break up the "Undertakers' Trust" are told in detail.

For the convenience of visiting physicians and relatives of patients, Commissioner Folks has established with the co-operation of the Department of Correction half-hourly ferry service from East Seventeenth and East Fifty-second Street in place of the hourly service heretofore maintained.

ROWE COMPLAINANT IN COURT.

Charges a Boy with Bothering Him for Alms and Seeks Warrant for Fry's Arrest.

Richard E. Thorndike Rowe of Summit, N. J., complained to Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market Court yesterday that George Miller, a homeless boy, had bothered him Saturday night in West Thirty-second Street. The boy, he said, importuned him for alms. He turned him over to Policeman Perigo of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Miller was fined $5.

Rowe some days ago was a prisoner in Yorkville Court on complaint of Horace D. Fry, a member of the Union League Club, who stated that Rowe had given him worthless checks. The affair was settled by Rowe paying the amount called for by the checks. Yesterday he applied for a warrant for Fry's arrest. He stated to Magistrate Barlow, and in an affidavit, that on June 27 Reginald Fry, a son of Horace B. Fry, drew a note payable to Rowe in three months at the Second National Bank of New York. Mr. Fry, he says, promised to have the note discounted by a member of the Stock Exchange.

Thereupon Rowe deposited $3,800 with the First National Bank of Chicago. He then drew five checks, aggregating $135, against this fund, which the two Frys cashed. They did not get the thousand-dollar note discounted, whereupon Rowe says he withdrew the account from the Chicago bank, with the result that the checks were returned protested. Rowe says the money was to be used for expenses in underwriting a bond issue of $350,000 for the American Cereal Milling Company of Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Fry, when seen yesterday, said he did not care to talk on the matter. "Let him get the warrant and then let him prove his charges as I did," was all he commented.

LOST $56, WIFE CAUSED RAID.

Complainant Said "She Thinks It All Right to Gamble, but All Wrong to Lose"—Prisoners Let Go.

Fearful lest his companions brand him a "bad loser," Robert Brooks of Jersey City refused to complain to the police against an alleged crap game, in which he said he had lost $56, until his wife, demanding from him account of the money which he had taken from the family treasure box, learned of the gambling house. She then insisted that the police aid him in the recovery of the money.

As a result, Detectives Maher, Underhill, and Black of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station raided a gang of men and boys in a room at 399 Seventh Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Sixty-five men were arrested, besides the reputed proprietor, who gave his name as John Jones.

When these prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Justice Barlow, Brooks, as the complainant, felt called upon to make the following explanation:

"You see, your Honor," he said, "my wife knew that I took the money from home, and when I come back she asked me to tell what I do with all the money. Naturally I don't want to lie to the woman, and tells her I lose it playing craps. Then she say that I shall get the money back, and she makes me come over and see Capt. Sheehan with her. No, I wouldn't make a squeal myself, but she want that money. She think it was all right to gamble, but all wrong to lose."

There was not sufficient evidence to hold any of the accused, according to Judge Barlow, and the sixty-six prisoners were discharged.

WIGGINS BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Yorkshireman Discovered Yankee Invention in Brooklyn Hotel and Woke Up in Hospital.

When "Bill" Wiggins, a husky farmer from the Yorkshire district of England, sat up and took notice of things yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital, he was of the opinion that he had come across the seas to an enchanted land. It was a queer country, "Bill" thought, where one could go to bed in a hotel at night and wake up next morning in a hospital. His perplexity was added to by an item in his hotel bill, a charge for an extra amount of gas. "Bill" could not recall having eaten any of that; he had had a beefsteak, some potatoes, and a mug of ale for supper, but no such thing as gas. He was certain as to that.

"Oh, you had the gas all right," assured the doctor. "You consumed several hundred cubic feet of it, I guess."

"Bill" Wiggins is in this country on a visit. On Saturday night he put up at the Owl Hotel, at 171 Washington Street, Brooklyn. "Bill" noticed with much interest a short pipe extending out from the wall in the room, which gave forth light when the hallboy applied a match to it. After the boy had left the room "Bill" examined the pipe to find out where the oil was that furnished the light. He was puzzled at finding none, but after thinking it over for some time concluded that the oil was pumped up from the cellar through the pipe.

"These Yankee inventions are all simple enough when you look into them," observed Mr. Wiggins, as he blew out the light and tumbled into bed.

"Bill" will live to tell the folks over in Yorkshire all about it.

FOUGHT RESCUER IN WATER.

Foster, Believed to be a Suicide, Nearly Caused Death of Man Who Tried to Save Him.

In the East River, off the Milton Street pier, Williamsburg, yesterday Edward Grammey and William Foster fought desperately. Grammey was making a brave but unsuccessful effort to save the other from drowning. It is believed that Foster committed suicide. He was forty-five years old, a boilermaker, and lived at Blissville, L. I. For several days he had been wandering about the piers, and is said to have remarked to one of the lumber handlers that he was tired of life.

Grammey, who lives at 88 Bergen Street, Williamsburg, was the first to see Foster in the water. Without stopping to divest himself of his garments he plunged in after him. He swam toward the drowning man and tried to hold him above the water. Foster turned furiously on his would-be rescuer and fought him with his remaining strength. Grammey was nearly exhausted and came near being drawn under by the drowning man.

John McGowan, keeper of the bath at the foot of Noble Street, rowed out to the men in a boat and took both to the pier. Foster was then unconscious and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

RUSHED AMBULANCE TO TRAIN.

Fireman Injured at Claremont Was Met at 125th Street by Harlem Hospital Surgeon.

Patrick Flood, a fireman on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, was injured while en route to this city from White Plains yesterday morning. As the train was about to enter the train shed at Claremont station Flood stuck his head out of the cab window, striking it against the end of the shed. Engineer McCann quickly grabbed the injured fireman and dragged him into the cab of the engine, and then stopped the train. Flood was carried into the station waiting room, but no physician could be found to attend him.

Flood was carried into the baggage car of the train, and telegraphic word was dispatched to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to have an ambulance there when the train arrived. A quick run was then made, and the train was met by an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital.

At the hospital it was found that Flood had a badly lacerated scalp wound and a slight concussion of the brain. His wounds were dressed, and he was taken to his home in White Plains.

WANTED WIFE BURIED QUICKLY.

Man's Haste Aroused Coroner and an Autopsy Was Ordered.

Mrs. Peter Bressler, aged twenty-three years, died early yesterday morning in a room at 454 West Twenty-eighth Street, where she had been living for some time. Shortly after her death her husband called at the office of Coroner Goldenkranz and demanded that the body be removed at once to the Morgue. His anxiety to get rid of the body immediately prompted the Coroner to instruct Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon to perform an autopsy when the body arrived at the Morgue.

According to Mr. Bressler, his wife was Miss Lillian Brighton before they were married, about a year ago. He said that she had been ill about two weeks and that she had been attended by physicians from the Northwestern Hospital. They had not been in attendance recently, however, and would not issue a death certificate. He did not know where any of his wife's relatives could be found.

CARETAKER RANKIN ARRAIGNED.

Accused of Stealing $4,000 Worth of Property from House He Guarded.

Edward Rankin, a caretaker at Mrs. Josephine Wright's house, at 172 West Fifty-eighth Street, who was arrested Saturday night on a charge of stealing property valued at $4,000 from the house he was supposed to guard, was arraigned before Justice Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and remanded until to-day to await the arrival of George Chapman, Mrs. Wright's son-in-law, who is spending the Summer at Essex Falls, N. J. Mrs. Wright is in Sandwich, Mass., at her Summer home.

Detectives Dunn and Stransey said that they had been watching the young man for some time and that he had taken from the house large quantities of silverware, Dresden china, and bric-a-brac, which he had sold or pawned or placed in storage in his own name. They say that when they arrested him at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street he had in his possession a valise filled with silverware which they allege was taken from Mrs. Wright's house.

When they went to the house Saturday night, the detectives say, they found two large trunks packed with valuable wearing apparel, which Rankin had not had an opportunity to remove. The accused man, it is said, was also employed at the Windsor Arcade.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.

Austrian Accused of Starting Fires in Daughter's Flat—Property Is Insured.

Leon Morotzcky, an Austrian, sixty-eight years old, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court on suspicion of arson. The fire imperiled sixty lives.

Morotzcky lives with his daughter, Mrs. Rour, at 171 East Ninety-ninth Street, occupying the third floor of a tenement house. On Aug. 19 fire was discovered in the apartment at 3:25 o'clock in the morning. The apartment was vacant at the time, Mrs. Rour and family, together with Morotzcky, having gone to Coney Island to spend two weeks. Policeman Andrew Sullivan of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, assigned to the Fire Marshal's office, reported that there had been two separate fires started—one in the parlor and the other in a bedroom two rooms away. The bedroom fire had been started in the tray of a trunk, and had been made with pitch pine splinters and a candle. A third pile of combustible material in another room had failed to ignite. H. W. De Malignon, the Deputy Fire Marshal, subpoenaed Morotzcky and Mrs. Rour to Fire Headquarters and had Morotzcky placed under arrest.

In court yesterday the deputy told Magistrate Mayo that a woman tenant in the house had seen Morotzcky enter the house an hour before the fire was discovered. According to the Fire Marshal, there is $1,000 insurance on Mrs. Rour's household effects.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGR. OFFICE, ARMY BLDG., NEW York, August 21, 1902.—Sealed proposals for repairing dikes at Saugerties, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 8, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. MANSFIELD, Col., Engrs.

SOROSIS.
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
3.50 per pair.

Sorosis shoes are comfortable,—because they are correctly fitted according to measurement, and the models are accurately in accordance with every type of foot.
They are also shapely and fashionable.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

Good picking in markdowns these days.

Some faintly striped blue serges among the business suits scaled down to $15.

Norfolk jackets and outing sack coats with trousers have gone to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1,260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Continuation This Week
of Opening Sale of
India, Turkish
and
Persian Rugs.

100 Carpets,
8x11 to 12.6x17,
$50 to $150.
200 Extra Fine
Guendji and Kasaks,
$20 & $25.
200 Fine Mosul
& Karabagh Rugs,
average size 4x7,
13.50 & 16.50
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's

New Fall Suits and Waists.

Special attention is directed to our advance showing of the New Fall Styles in Suits and Waists now being exhibited in our Cloak and Suit Showroom; also to the following items:

All Specially Priced.

Fall Suits of Black Camel's Hair Serge
Double shoulder cape effect, trimmed with silk braids and ornaments, new shaped flare plaited skirts, all over silk 28.75

Taffeta Silk Shirtwaist Suits
All new, changeable effects, blue, red and green, with black warps, flare skirts, handsomely trimmed waists finished with passementerie buttons and loops 15.50

New French Flannel Waists
All colors and black and white, elegantly tailored,
2.98 to 6.50

New Dress Skirts
of black serge and broadcloth, newest and most effective designs,
5.00, 6.50 and 9.75.

New Ready-to-Wear Hats
for Present and Early Fall Wear.

We will show to-day, Monday, in our Hat Department (main floor) an exceptionally fine assortment of Trimmed Hats for ordinary or semi-dress wear, embracing all the New Fall Shapes, Colors and Trimmings, worth from 7.00 to 10.00, at
3.48 Each.

Fall Styles in Untrimmed Hats
now ready for your inspection.

An exceedingly attractive collection embracing all the latest novelties in shapes and colors, including many that we designed exclusively for us. The prices are unusually low.

A NOTEWORTHY OFFERING OF
Suit Cases!

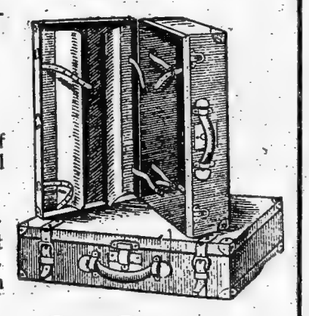

Going out of town over Labor Day? If you are, and need a Suit Case, this special offering will interest you.
200 Sole Leather Cases,
steel frames, linen lined, fitted with shirt pockets, straps or catches, strong, serviceable and of nice appearance, 24 or 26 inch size,
Regular value 7.50,
On Sale at 5.00 Each.

A COMPLETE LINE OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT LOWEST PRICES.

Furnishing Contracts.
The complete furnishing of Hotels, Clubs, Institutions, etc., in every detail is one of our specialties.
Estimates, ideas and sketches submitted upon application to our Contract Department. Best workmanship and lowest prices guaranteed.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
GREAT REDUCTIONS
FOR MAHOGANY BEDROOMS.

Every home can boast that coveted air of old-time elegance with these designs. Some carved, some plain—all bringing out the greatest beauties of the wood. A lot of

2 PIECE SUITES—$125 to $275,
(former prices, $150 to $333.)
TOILET TABLES—$16 to $60,
(former prices, $20 to $75.)
CHIFFONIERS—$18 to $275,
(former prices, $23 to $415.)

REDUCED FACTORY PRICES on many choice designs for every room, if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS.

"Truth will stand amid the wreck of worlds,
The eternal years of God are hers,
But error wounded writhes in pain
And dies amid its worshippers."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We shall offer for sale, commencing on Monday, the 25th:
200 pieces Tapestry Brussels, worth 65c.; special price, 45c.
300 pieces Tapestry Brussels, price 80c.; reduced to 65c.
500 pieces best five-frame Body Brussels, worth $1.35; reduced to 97c.
500 pieces of Velvets, worth $1.35; reduced to 90c.
The above quotations will apply to sales for this week only.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

24th Ward, Section 11.—East 176th Street, regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, paving, fencing, and planting trees, from Jerome Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 21, 1902.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE FOR A GRANT OF LAND UNDER WATER.

Take notice, that the undersigned will file with the Commissioners of the Land Office, on the 18th day of September, 1902, an application for a grant of lands under water hereinafter described, and by the resolutions of said Commissioners any person deeming himself liable to injury by reason of such grant may file before said date with said Commissioners at the Capitol in Albany, a remonstrance stating why said grant will be an injury to him or his property. The land under water above mentioned is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land under water, lying in the East River in front of and adjacent to the upland hereinafter described, belonging to the undersigned applicant, situate, lying, and being in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, in the City of New York, Counties of Queens and New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, as extended, distant westerly seven hundred and thirty-six (736) feet and nine (9) inches from the northwesterly side of Front Street measured along said centre line as extended; thence running along said centre line, as extended, north sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') west two hundred and one (201) feet and one (1) inch to Pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War, February 16, 1898; thence north twenty-four degrees (24°) fifty-eight minutes (58') twenty seconds (20") east along said pierhead line two hundred and thirty (230) feet two and a half (2½) inches; thence still along said pierhead line north thirty-five degrees (35°) thirty-nine minutes (39') forty seconds (40") east thirty (30) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, thence along the centre line of Flushing Street, as extended, south sixty-seven degrees (67°) twenty-nine minutes (29') east two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches to pier and bulkhead line established by Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1578 of the State of New York; thence southwesterly along said line, two hundred and sixty-one (261) feet and seven (7) inches to the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning. Containing 1 252-1000 acres.

The soundings taken once in every fifty feet along the whole exterior water line of said proposed grant, beginning at a point in the centre line of Pidgeon Street, the place of beginning in the aforesaid description, and running around said land under water above-described in the course above described, are 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches; 28 feet 7 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the westerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 29 feet; 28 feet 9 inches; 29 feet; 29 feet; 29 feet 5 inches; at the northerly corner of said land under water above described; 29 feet; 28 feet 7 inches; 28 feet 8 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 5 inches at the easterly corner of said land under water above described.

The uplands of the undersigned applicant, adjacent to the lands applied for, are bounded as follows: Northerly by Flushing Street, and lands of the Yellow Pine Company; easterly by Front Street, and lands of the applicant; southerly by Pidgeon Street, and lands of the applicant; and westerly by the land applied for.

It is the intention of the undersigned to appropriate the lands above described to its beneficial enjoyment by filling it in, and erecting bulkheads and buildings thereon, substantial, permanent structures, docks or other buildings.—Dated, July 21st, 1902.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,
Applicant.
Post Office Address, No. 109 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
FISHER & VOLTZ, Attorneys for Applicant, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. aug4-law6wM

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of August 23 to September 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11.—MARION AVENUE SEWER, from the existing sewer in East 189th Street to King's Bridge Road. EAST 178TH STREET SEWER, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue. EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Valentine to Ryer Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 22, 1902.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,423. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ABRAM S. HEWITT ON THE COAL STRIKE

Says the Situation Does Not Permit of Arbitration.

Claims of the Mine Workers Union, He Declares, Are Contrary to the Principles of Free Government—Recommends Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 25.—Abram S. Hewitt, when asked to-day whether he did not consider that arbitration was the only means remaining which might end the anthracite coal strike, and if he did not think it an equitable solution of the difficulty, said:

"You ask whether the time has not arrived for arbitration in order to end the coal strike in the anthracite region. I think the time has arrived when the plain truth should be told as well to the striking miners as to the public from some recognized advocate of trade organizations as beneficial agencies for the improvement of the condition of workingmen.

"For a quarter of a century I have uniformly maintained the right and the duty of association, both on the part of employers and employes. Such organizations, however, must be for lawful purposes, and must look to the accomplishment of results founded on justice. When claims are made contrary to the fundamental conditions upon which society is founded they must be resisted at all hazards.

"I am quite clear that the claims of Mr. Mitchell and the organization over which he presides are in contravention of the principles of free government and of the rights of the men to earn their living in any lawful way without interference from organized labor or organized capital.

"The unhappy controversy now existing is not based upon any reasonable claim which labor can make for shorter hours or better wages. It is true that Mr. Mitchell alleges this to be the object of the strike, but as a matter of fact it is notorious that the real object is to secure the recognition of his National organization as an authority entitled to decide upon the rates of wages and the conditions of labor in the coal fields wherever situated.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

"If this demand be conceded, it will not be possible for any man not holding a union card to secure employment in the coal fields. This will amount to a denial of the right of every man to sell his labor in a free market. The concession of this demand will make Mr. Mitchell the dictator of the coal business and put him in control of votes enough to decide the next Presidential election.

"The right to labor is inherent in every human being, and cannot be surrendered without the sacrifice of individual liberty and of private property. It therefore cannot be arbitrated any more than the right of a man to his own home if it shall be claimed by an outsider who proffers arbitration. An offer of arbitration is always attractive, but there are many things which cannot be submitted to arbitration, and among them none is so important to the working man as the right to sell his labor in a free market. The operators cannot yield this point without being disloyal to the owners of the property and to the workmen who carry on the operations.

"It would be far better to abandon the business of mining anthracite coal than to concede the demand for any man or set of men to deny the rights of employment and of labor upon which the whole structure of free government is founded, and upon which this country owes phenomenal progress. In my judgment, therefore, the operators are only doing their plain duty in declining to arbitrate a question which is in the domain of conscience and involves the personal liberty of individual.

"The only solution of the trouble is for Mr. Mitchell to order the strike off without delay. When this is done, if there be grievances to be arbitrated, they will be promptly adjusted between the local operators and local unions. The right of association is not in question. This is admitted by both employers and employes. What is denied, and properly so, is the power by the issue of union cards to refuse employment to non-union men, and thus condemn them to ostracism, starvation, and death. Such a result is abhorrent to justice and is fatal to personal liberty.

MINE OWNERS' OBLIGATIONS.

"It is claimed in some quarters and alleged to be the general opinion that the operators ought to resume work without regard to the menacing conditions with which the anthracite coal mines are now surrounded. Such a position does not appear to me to be reasonable. As the owners of property the operators undoubtedly owe a duty to the community, which is suffering great loss from the scarcity of fuel. The right of private property, guaranteed by the Constitution, is always subject to the underlying principle that it is to be so used as not to damage society.

"Any claim of the operators, therefore, that they can do with their own as they see fit does not rest upon a sound foundation. If, however, in the recognition of their duty to the public they are compelled to respect other fundamental conditions equally if not more important to the public welfare they would be false to their duty if they should yield to clamor and pressure from those who have not carefully considered the consequences of such action.

"There is a principle more important than the obligation of private property to subordinate itself to the general welfare. The demand of any man or set of men, not occupying public office, to decide upon the conditions upon which labor shall seek its living and to make it subject to a license from irresponsible leaders, whether representing capital or labor, is in effect a claim to the power of life and death and can never be conceded without a base surrender of duty to greed.

"The coal operators, therefore, are not fighting so much for the control of their own property as for the right of the citizen to labor where he may find employ-

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong.—Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, 36c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19½c.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles:—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Special Trains Sept. 1 and 2.
Via Lackawanna Railroad, leaving Tobyhanna 6:45 P. M., Sept. 1, and 5:45 A. M., Sept. 2, stopping at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and all resorts in Pocono Mountains. No stop between the Gap and New York.—Adv.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:35 A. M.—Adv.

ULTIMATUM TO SYRACUSE.

Ambassador White Will Divert His Art Collection If Statue to His Cousin Is Not Completed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, has written a letter to Dr. Comfort, head of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, stating that he had intended to bequeath his valuable collection of paintings and other art treasures to the Museum, but that he had lately learned that the committee in charge of the erection of a monument to the late Hamilton S. White had done practically nothing in the matter and that therefore he had changed his plans.

The people of Syracuse subscribed about $12,000 for a monument to Hamilton S. White, a cousin of the Ambassador, who was known as the "Volunteer Fire Chief," and who met death two years ago while attending a fire. It is understood that the committee having the matter in charge have awarded the contract for the monument, but that actual work on the statue has not commenced. Ambassador White says that unless he is assured at once that work on the monument will be pressed to early completion he will add a codicil to his will leaving his art treasures to Yale, Harvard, and Cornell.

Members of the committee state to-night that Ambassador White has been misinformed, and that everything possible has been done.

BROOKLYN GIRLS' INJURY.

Fannie and Mary Biden Seriously Hurt by a Runaway at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Miss Fannie Biden of 871 Union Street, Brooklyn, who for several weeks has been a guest at Congress Hall, was probably fatally injured on South Broadway, near Circular Street, this morning. Accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Biden, with whom she was walking, she started to cross the street, when both were knocked down and run over by a runaway horse.

They were taken in an unconscious condition to Congress Hall, where it was found that Fannie was suffering from concussion of the brain, bruises of the shoulders, and laceration of the muscles of the back, and that Mary's injuries consisted of bruises and lacerations of the arms and shock.

Fannie was still unconscious this evening, and the attending surgeons, Dr. Straus of New York and Dr. G. F. Comstock, fear that she cannot recover.

SANDBAGGING AT SARATOGA.

Boston Man Dies from Assault by Robbers—Third Highway Attack in Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Fred West, of Boston, died in the Saratoga Hospital at Saratoga Springs this afternoon from the effects of being sandbagged in front of the United States Hotel there early on Sunday morning.

Mr. West had just emerged from the clubhouse near the United States Hotel when he was set upon by two men. He had on his person about $5,000, which was taken from him.

This is the third sandbagging which has occurred at Saratoga in two weeks. The second one was on Lincoln Avenue on Saturday night, when William McCarthy of Hoosick Falls was knocked down and robbed of $700.

DEADLY KENTUCKY FEUD.

Two Killed and Six Wounded in a Fight in Ousley County.

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 25.—A report comes from Ousley County of a fight in which Jessie Nealy and a man named Allen were killed and five men and one woman wounded. There were no witnesses except those engaged in the fight, and they refused to give any details except the foregoing.

Some time ago a man named Sparks was found dead near Burning Springs, Clay County, with a bullet hole through his head. A few months ago Squire McDaniel was killed in Clay County, and Sparks was arrested and charged with the murder.

At his trial he was acquitted. The friends of McDaniel were displeased with the verdict, and the supposition is that the killing of Sparks was to avenge the murder of McDaniel.

OLD CHURCH'S FIRST WEDDING.

New York Broker and Montclair Bride Wedded at Paul Smith's, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 25.—There was a surprise in store for the few persons who lingered longer than usual yesterday morning at the Church of St. John's in the Wilderness to say a few pleasant things to the pastor, the Rev. Dean Robins of Albany. It came in the announcement by Mrs. S. J. Cornell of Montclair, N. J., and A. B. Forsyth, a broker of New York, that they wished to be married immediately in the church.

There were not more than half a dozen people present, among them being Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Russel of Baltimore and Miss Lillian B. Cornell, daughter of the bride. There was a simple ceremony, and all soon departed from the church. It was agreed among them that nothing should be said about the wedding for a few days, and all wore a most careless air. At Paul Smith's Hotel, however, Mrs. Cornell-Cornell told one or two friends, and the story leaked out to-day. The newly wedded couple went away this morning, it is said, to Montreal.

Although the Church of St. John's in the Wilderness is half a century old, yesterday's was its first wedding.

YOUNG YACHTSMAN DROWNED.

Charles Miller, a Member of the Corinthian Club, Loses His Life at Stamford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—Charles Miller, twenty-eight years old, was drowned here this afternoon in the sight of a score of people who were unable to give him assistance.

Miller was an enthusiastic yachtsman. He owned the auxiliary yacht Lillian, and was an officer in the Corinthian Yacht Club. Though he had spent so much time on the water the young man could not swim.

To-day he was working on his yacht making repairs. Leaning over the stern he apparently suffered a rush of blood to the head, and fell headforemost into the water. As he fell his head grazed the yacht's screw, and this presumably rendered him unconscious. His body was recovered.

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW
that our Golf-Bicycle-Athletic department is the largest and best equipped in the city.
A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N.Y.—Adv.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN PARCELS POST SERVICE

British Government Arranges It with an Express Company.

Attempts to Negotiate Such a Service with the United States Government Have Failed.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Beginning Sept. 1, the Post Offices of Great Britain will accept parcels for transmission to the United States.

The various attempts of the British Government to conclude a parcels post arrangement with the United States having resulted in failure, the British Post Office Department has arranged this independent service.

The Cunard and White Star Lines will convey the parcels to the United States, and the American Express Company will deliver them in that country. The charges to principal points in the United States will be 24 cents for each three pounds up to six pounds, 72 cents for packages weighing from seven to eleven pounds, with an additional charge of 24 cents as a British customs clearance fee. The United States customs fees will also be added.

The weight and size limitations of parcels accepted under this service will be the same as those now adopted in the British inland parcels post—a maximum weight of eleven pounds, and a maximum of six feet for length and girth combined.

A similar parcels post service is to be inaugurated from the United States to Great Britain.

FOR GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Ex-Gov. Johnston Is Defeated in Democratic Primary by Present Incumbent, William D. Jelks.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 25.—In the Democratic primary held in this State to-day for the nomination of candidates for State offices and Congresional representatives, William D. Jelks of Barbour, the present Governor, won over ex-Gov. Joseph F. Johnston of Jefferson for Governor by a majority which probably will reach 20,000.

To-day's primary was the first held since the adoption of the new Constitution by which the negro is eliminated as a political factor in Alabama, and the new organic law was made an issue in the campaign. To-day's result is equivalent to an election. The new Constitution was indorsed in its entirety by Gov. Jelks, and ex-Gov. Johnston was pledged to uphold it, although he opposed its ratification.

The following Congressmen were renominated witout opposition:

First District—G. W. TAYLOR.
Second District—A. A. WILEY.
Third District—H. D. CLAYTON.
Fourth District—SYDNEY J. BOWIE.
Sixth District—J. H. BANKHEAD.
Seventh District—JOHN L. BURNETT.
Eighth District—WILLIAM RICHARDSON.
Ninth District—OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD.

In the Fifth District ex-Congressman Willis Brewer is opposing Charles W. Thompson, present incumbent. The returns indicate the renomination of Thompson.

MAY SUE RAILWAY PRESIDENT.

Men Claim They Were Wrongfully Employed to Work on Union Pacific in Strikers' Places.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—Thirteen men brought here Sunday by the Union Pacific to take the strikers' places have not only joined the strikers' ranks, but have consulted with the County Attorney with a view of having President Burt of the Union Pacific arrested. The grievances of the men are stated by them as follows:

"We were employed by an agent of the Union Pacific in Indianapolis to work here in the shops. We were told there was no strike here, and that we were not brought here to fill strikers' places. We were paid a fee of $5 for filing our application for work. At Council Bluffs we were locked in the cars and refused our liberty until we reached Omaha Sunday. We intend to make a legal fight against such methods."

PEEKSKILL FACTORY CLOSED.

Operators Did Not Go to Work at Noon —Preparations for Moving Machinery Elsewhere.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The striking operators of the Baker Underwear Company of this village did not return to work at noon, the limit named by the officers, and therefore the factory was closed. Afterward William H. Stevens, Secretary and Treasurer, went to New York, where he will communicate with the President, John S. Baker, on the selection of a place to locate a new factory.

Arrangements were made this morning for cars to move the machinery, and carpenters were sent for to do the necessary packing. The machinery may be sent to the branch factory just started at Buffalo, N. Y. About forty girls returned to work this morning. The ones that have been faithful to the company, Mr. Stevens said to-day, would be taken care of by the company for their fidelity. They will be reimbursed until they can be taken to a new factory if they desire to go.

HOLLENBERG BACK AGAIN.

Man, Believed to Have Been Drowned, Under Physician's Care—Carried Out to Sea, He Says.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Henry W. Hollenberg of this city, who disappeared from Coney Island two weeks ago and was supposed to have been drowned while in bathing, is now at his home. He says he was landed here at 1 o'clock this morning by a fishing smack, by which he had been picked up at sea. Only members of the household and Dr. Littlewood, who is attending him, are allowed to see him. The doctor says that Hollenberg is in no condition to see strangers at present.

Hollenberg's story is that he was carried out to sea by the undertow while in swimming. He says his cries for help attracted no attention from the crowds on the beach and that he had been carried out a long distance when he managed to get hold of a piece of wreckage that drifted toward him, and by means of this supported himself until rescued by the fishing smack.

He was dressed in an old suit of clothes, which, he said, had been given to him by the Captain of the vessel. The name of the smack is not known, nor are any details of Hollenberg's strange experience obtainable at present. Dr. Littlewood says it is impossible to get a connected story from the man in his present state.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

"The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by The New York Central; including "The Limited," leaving New York at 3:30 P. M.—Adv.

SCHLEY A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Democrats Said to be Utilizing Rear Admiral's Case—Sentiment May Play a Part in Some States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—One of the issues of the Congressional campaign, it is beginning to appear, is the case of Rear Admiral Schley. It is not an issue everywhere, at least not at present, but in certain States it is unquestionably an important factor in the situation.

One of these States is Maryland and another is West Virginia. In Maryland the sentiment against the opponents of Rear Admiral Schley is so strong that the local campaigners on the Democratic side have found no difficulty in turning it to account. The Republican Congressman from that State supported Schley, but the party is likely to suffer from the deep feeling in Maryland against the Administration for its part in humiliating the Rear Admiral. It is understood that the Congressional Committee has already begun to pay attention to the case.

Little can be done by the Democrats in the way of attacking the records of Maryland Republicans in Congress, and if the latter are to be defeated on the Schley issue it must be by the votes of men who want to rebuke the Administration. Still there is some disposition to hint that the Maryland Republican Congressmen were not sincere in their support of Schley, and that they really abandoned his cause for the sake of getting Federal patronage from the President. It is said that this charge is being investigated by the Democratic leaders in this city.

In West Virginia the situation is different. In that State, instead of annoyance with the Administration, the feeling upon which the Democrats are working is one of irritation with Representative Dayton. That gentleman comes from a Republican district which, however, is said to be strong in its adherence to Admiral Schley. It so happens that no man in Congress took a more active part in suppressing the friends of Admiral Schley than did Mr. Dayton. He is the second man on the Naval Committee, and is believed by many to really dominate that committee.

In the first burst of indignation over the treatment accorded to Admiral Schley there was a flood of bills and resolutions designed to express the dissent of Congress from the verdict of Rear Admirals Ramsey and Benham. It required arbitrary methods to suppress these measures, for even among the Republican leaders sentiment was largely pro-Schley.

In this work of suppression Mr. Dayton took a leading part, and therefore the pro-Schley sentiment in his district is against him, and is said to be utilized by the Democratic managers.

There was some attempt early in the campaign to make capital against Representative Foss, the Chairman of the committee. His district is said to be strongly pro-Schley. However, it is such an overwhelmingly Republican district that apparently nothing can prevent Mr. Foss from succeeding himself.

Further developments of the pro-Schley sentiment are expected in various quarters. How much effect it will have in West Virginia is a matter of speculation, but the Democrats apparently believe it is a good card in Maryland. If it develops in other States it may play an appreciable part in the campaign.

MR. KRUGER TO RESIGN LEADERSHIP OF BOERS.

His Place to be Taken by Gen. Botha—Transvaal Legation at Brussels to be Abolished.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Cabling from Brussels, a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he hears that, as a result of the conferences between Mr. Kruger and Gens. De Wet, Botha, and De la Rey, Mr. Kruger is to resign the leadership of the Boer people.

Gen. Botha, adds the correspondent, was unanimously designated future leader of the Boers.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—The Boer Generals have notified the employes of the Transvaal Legation that their services will no longer be required after the end of September, when the legation will be abolished.

When they conferred with Dr. Leyds last week the Generals suggested the desirability of his surrender of his position as representative of the former Transvaal Republic. It is thought probable that on the disappearance of Dr. Leyds, ex-State Secretary Reitz will become leader of the irreconcilables, and will attempt to organize an anti-British campaign in Europe.

PARK FOR MR. ROCKEFELLER.

He Will Probably Convert Recent Adirondack Property to This Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 25.—One of the most interesting transactions in Adirondack real estate is the sale of Meacham Lake and the Meacham Lake Hotel by the stock company which owned it to an agent who is said to be acting on behalf of William Rockefeller.

Meacham Lake is a Summer resort about twelve miles from Paul Smith's. Besides a hotel, there are cottages occupied by New Yorkers who lease their lands from the Meacham Lake Hotel Company. The property contains about 6,000 acres, and, with the building, it has been sold for $85,000. The transaction is looked upon as a part of the general scheme of Mr. Rockefeller in accumulating a great Adirondack park for his private use. In accomplishing this object he has already made purchases of thousands of acres of land in the Adirondacks.

AN IRON FOUNDRY MERGER.

Milwaukee Concern Gives an Option on Its Plant to Eastern Promoters.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—The Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company of this city has given an option on its plant to Eastern men who are effecting a combination of all the malleable iron foundries of the United States. W. H. Osborne, President of the company, declined to state the price which he had asked.

It is reported on good authority that the United States Steel Corporation is behind the projected merger.

Siemiradzki, the Artist, Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Berliner Tageblatt announces the death of Siemiradzki, the celebrated Polish historical painter, whose picture, "The Living Torches of Nero," was one of the sensations of Rome in 1876. He was born in 1843.

The Coronation.
Indisputably the Highest Authority.
At every state function given by His Majesty, Edward VII, King of England, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively, including the Coronation Derby Dinner to the Jockey Club, and the Grand State Coronation Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at Windsor Castle.

Quality stamps Moët & Chandon "White Seal" incomparably the pre-eminent Champagne.—Adv.

ANTI-QUIGG REPUBLICANS REPUDIATE WHITMAN

Accused of Treachery by Nineteenth District Committee.

Associated Republicans Also Denounced —Dr. Moffett Resigns as Election District Captain.

At the stated meeting of the anti-Quigg Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at 171 West Sixty-fifth Street, last night, called to hear a report of a committee that had under consideration the selection of a leader for the district, Dr. E. M. Moffett presided and there were about sixty present.

The report of the Conference Committee of the organization repudiating the associated Republicans and Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles S. Whitman, who is supposed to be seeking the leadership, was adopted, and he and the associated Republicans were denounced for alleged treachery.

In this connection was read the following letter from Dr. Moffett, resigning as an Election District Captain:

Lucius M. Stanton, President Associated Republicans.

Dear Sir: It has been stated in the public press that the Hon. Mr. Douglas, yourself, and the Associated Republicans will support a Mr. Whitman as an anti-Quigg candidate for the leadership of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

As Mr. Whitman is the Captain of the Eleventh Election District, under the control of Mr. Quigg, and one of his (Mr. Quigg's) trusted lieutenants, and has, to my personal knowledge and that of Mr. Kirtland, Mr. Wise, Mr. Honigman, and others of your Executive and Campaign Committees, been in every secret conference of Mr. Quigg with the other Captains of districts for the past two months, it is evident to me that the association has been, and is, posing befors the public in a false light, and has conspired with Mr. Quigg to deceive and impose upon the people, thereby continuing the leadership of Mr. Quigg in the person of Mr. Whitman.

As I cannot lend my services to the perpetuation of an imposition upon the people of the district, I am compelled in justice to myself and my friends to resign my position as Chairman of the Twelfth Election District for the Associated Republicans, to take effect from this date.

The people of the lower part of this district have placed their trust in me, and I will not for any consideration betray their confidence. Very truly yours, E. M. MOFFETT, M. D.,
Chairman Twelfth Election District.

On the committee were Dr. Moffett, William R. Rohfs, William H. Peters, Arthur O. Rowe, and Moses G. Byers.

The last named, in presenting the report, said in substance:

"On Aug. 21 Messrs. Ball and Mack, representing themselves as possessing authority from the associated Republicans of this district, called on Dr. Moffett and sought to have him agree upon Mr. Whitman as a leader, and made flattering offers, but the doctor said he could only act for himself, and that if they would agree to have a committee from the anti-Quigg enrolled Republicans it could be arranged.

"A conference was held at the Hotel Weldon to select a ticket for the coming primaries, and the Committee of the Associated Republicans proposed to make up a ticket beginning with the name of a leader and presented that of Mr. Whitman. Mr. Byers objected, saying it was the object to let the voters from each election district select the most popular man. The Associated Republicans wanted to run things in their old way, and it seemed a rule or ruin policy with them.

"Our propositions were not accepted. We therefore ask the Republicans of this district not to be deceived, but to insist on selecting their own ticket, and

"The enrolled Republicans of this district cannot stand for an officeholder as leader. He should be a business man. How do we know Whitman is not put up by Quigg? Whitman said he was indorsed by the West Side Republican Club, but when we communicated with the officers of that organization we were told they did not meddle in district politics. That places Whitman in a bad light. Mr. Whitman also said he had the backing of President Morris of the Republican County Committee, but we could get no response from Mr. Morris on the telephone.

"Some years ago we went into a convention with a supposed majority of delegates for leader, and at the last moment people who pretended to be associated Republicans voted for Mr. Quigg. Now we find they are playing political tricks again. We will have no officeholders on our ticket, and no political tricks this time. We will have no one man decide himself leader. We have been opposed to boss rule for fifteen years."

After the meeting adjourned, which happened at the close of the report, it was stated that there would probably be three tickets in the field, one from the enrolled Republicans, another from the anti-Quigg people, and the third from the organization. Bidwell was referred to as only a nominal leader, with Quigg as the power behind the throne.

Another anti-Quigg meeting was held at Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, about thirty persons attending. These represented members of the Campaign Committee, the Advisory Board, and the Executive Committee. Lucius M. Stanton presided. A letter was received from ex-Collector Bidwell, in which he suggested that nothing should be done until the facts were all known. At his request a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Bidwell, and the members are L. M. Stanton, W. B. Fuller, and W. B. Cragin. They will see Mr. Bidwell to-day.

Mr. Whitman was at the meeting and said to the assembled reporters:

"I have never desired to be a leader. I went into the race to beat Quigg. So long as Quigg is beaten, I am satisfied. The man who is elected must be no puppet of Mr. Quigg. There is no question that the defeat of Mr. Quigg can be easily accomplished, or Mr. Bidwell would have sent in no such communication."

Mr. Quigg said over the telephone that he knew nothing of the meetings and had nothing to do with them. His only interest was to aid the Republican Party in every way possible. He declined to go into details.

PLATT FAVORS QUIGG.

Wants Him to be Temporary Chairman of Convention — Views of President's Speech on Trusts.

Senator Platt was still at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night where he declared himself in favor of the selection of Lemuel E. Quigg as temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention.

"Mr. Quigg," he said, "can make an excellent speech, and I favor him for Chairman. Of course a majority of the State Committee may disagree with me.

"Yes; I have been reading the papers to-day, and I think President Roosevelt has been very conservative in what he has said relative to the trusts. I see that he says something about amending the Constitution. That is a very serious question and requires much thought. I guess necessary legislation can be secured without amending the Constitution."

Howard Student Glass Held for Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 25.—After a series of continued hearings Martin A. Glass, the young Harvard man who is charged with the murder of his brother, George W. Glass, and with brutally assaulting his mother, was arraigned before Judge Bond here to-day. Counsel for the defendant waived examination and the court ordered Glass held without bail to await the action of the September Grand Jury. It is probable that Glass will be examined as to his sanity.

Pocono Mountain Special
Will leave New York Friday and Saturday at 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, for Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, and all resorts in Pocono Mountains. Special trains returning Labor Day night and following morning.—Adv.

The care-worn housewife receives strength by using Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED on. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

JOHN C. OSGOOD DISCUSSES COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.

Talk of the Visit of the Gates Party to Denver—Says There Is No Thought of a Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—John C. Osgood arrived in Chicago this morning from Denver secretly. He came here for the purpose of securing some big steel men to go back to Colorado and take hold of the practical end of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's business. Some of the men he approached to-day were the men that Mr. Gates and his party took to Denver on promises of fat jobs, if the Gates faction won the fight. When finaly persuaded to admit his identity, Mr. Osgood said:

"The Gates people came to Denver looking for a fight, and they got one. In Denver they started three suits. I am told they have intimated that we corrupted the State courts of Colorado. I wish I could get evidence that they had said such a thing. If I could, I'd make it hot for them, I can tell you.

"They withdrew their first suit and in the two others were defeated. The decisions were so clear that no attorney of repute could fail to acknowledge the suits were decided on their merits absolutely. They then made a lot of wrong demands to individual Directors, and to the board as a body—I don't remember whether it was five or seven, but the general scheme of their litigation and their demands were in effect that there was a book kept; then there was not, and then they wanted one kept according to Colorado law.

"Steps were then taken to keep the road record, and the court said this was the only record the company officials could recognize. The New York book is solely for the purposes of the New York stock traders, and has nothing whatever to do with the Colorado record. It is used merely to help carry on the business of the stock jobbing crowd.

"After all their efforts to see the book or to have a book made, the crowd went in to enjoin the Directors from paying any attention to any such book, if there was one, and also to enjoin the Directors from refusing to recognize their proxies in accordance with the New York stock book. This case went before Judge Rynor of the United States Circuit Court, their principal contention being that a by-law regulating the conduct of annual meetings of stockholders, adopted by our board, gave the parties in control, meaning myself and friends, full control of the stockholders' meeting. They were refused an injunction, and the court held affirmatively that the by-law was a reasonable and proper one.

"We never had a contested election before, all our action has been unanimous in the past. These men are nothing in the world but a crowd of speculators pure and simple. They had no businesslike idea of the operation of the property. An effort may be made in New York to knock our stock off the listed department, but I know of no reason why it should be unlisted, and the present Board of Directors and myself will do all we can to keep it listed.

"I can't answer legally the point that has been raised on this line, but my advice from the men who are working on the legal end is that I believe we can overcome all these obstacles and comply with the Colorado law, and still not interfere with the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

"There has not been the slightest thought of a receiver so far as we are concerned. The present management has no reason why a receiver should be appointed. There would have been good reason, however, if two Boards of Directors had been elected. If the other people are seeking a receiver, I don't know what grounds they can have for asking it. I am going East to-morrow, and there may be some more developments then. Anyhow, the fun has only begun. I look for a big fight, and I am prepared for it."

"What about the manipulation of the stock since the meeting?"

"I have had the matter traced, and I find that the same brokerage houses that were heavy sellers of Colorado Fuel stock all last week are those represented in the proxies held by Gates. It looks reasonable. They claimed to have 190,000 shares of stock—but they hadn't, and they knew it when they said so—and they allowed us only 6,000. Now, if 140,000 shares of stock have been sold since the meeting, they must be the sellers."

To-day there was heavy selling of the securities with a drop in the price from $76 to $73.75, and a later reaction to $75.

The Gates party leaves at noon to-morrow for New York. John W. Gates refused yesterday to discuss the probable nature of the fight, but it is practically an assured fact that the fight to unlist the stock will be made in New York. Mr. Osgood left for the East to-night.

GEN. MILES'S PHILIPPINE TRIP.

He Is Going to the Islands with President's Permission to Inspect Army Conditions.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—With reference to the statement that Lieut. Gen. Miles is going to the Philippine Islands, Secretary Cortelyou said to-night:

"Gen. Miles is going to the Philippine Islands with the permission of the President to inspect army conditions there."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Gen. Miles has twice requested to be sent to the Philippines. In 1900, when the Chinese campaign was being prepared Gen. Miles desired to take command of the American forces in the Philippines and China. President McKinley did not consent. Last February the General outlined a plan for ending the war in the Philippines and wanted to go then. President Roosevelt would not consent.

TWINS FOR MR. ROBERTS.

They Are Second Set of Utah Man Unseated by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 25.—Celia Dibble Roberts, wife of ex-Congressman Brigham Roberts, elected in the Fall of 1898, and unseated on the ground that he was living in polygamy, has given birth to a set of twins, the second in her married career. The first pair are girls, and were born just before the opening of the campaign, during which Mr. Roberts stumped the State.

The Republicans made an issue of Georgiana and Johanna, and the banners in the Gentile cities all carried the pictures of the babies with their titles. The last pair are boys. Mrs. Roberts, the mother, is wife No. 2, and a sister to wife No. 1.

Princess von Auersperg Takes Vows.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 25.—The Princess von Auersperg, formerly Miss Florence Hazard, has taken the vows of the Roman Catholic Church. She has been summering with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hazard, at Shrewsbury. The Hazards are Episcopalians. The Rev. James A. Reynolds, pastor of St. James's Church of this place, conducted the baptismal service.

Makes Time for the Business Man.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

Along the Historic Hudson River
run the tracks of the New York Central. You can enjoy the beauties of the American Rhine if you travel by the Central.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS NATIONAL TRUST LAWS

Only Solution of the Problem to Restrain Corporations, He Says.

TEXT OF BOSTON SPEECH

Mr. Roosevelt Also Makes Addresses at Nahant and Lynn —Off for Maine To-day.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The week's work for President Roosevelt in his trip through New England began in earnest this afternoon, when he departed from the beautiful Summer home of the junior Senator of Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, at Nahant, and amid the enthusiasm of the greatest number of people he has faced since the Pittsburg visit on July 4, rode into Lynn under cavalry escort and spoke from a platform at City Hall.

Then he was taken to Boston by special train, and on arrival went to Symphony Hall, there addressing a great gathering of Boston business men. His speech here was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the trust question.

From the hall the President went to the Hotel Touraine, where a little later in the evening he was the guest of Gov. Crane at dinner.

To-morrow morning bright and early the Presidential party will start for Maine.

A brisk shower of rain failed to discourage the crowds that stood along the streets of Boston through which President Roosevelt passed on his way to Symphony Hall, where he addressed an audience of 5,000 on the problems surrounding the framing and enforcement of laws limiting the powers of industrial combinations.

From the moment of the President's arrival at the North Union Station from Lynn at 4:40 o'clock he was warmly acclaimed. He was officially welcomed by Gov. Crane and Mayor Collins. The party immediately was escorted to carriages and, guarded by the First Battalion of Cavalry, proceeded to the hall. Here every seat and every inch of standing room allowed under the laws had been taken. To the strains of "Hail to the Chief" played on the great organ the President appeared upon the stage, but the organ was soon silenced by the spontaneous wave of greeting.

With a few formal remarks Gov. Crane introduced the President, who made a forty-minute discourse on the question of suppressing illegal combinations. At the outset he stated that he had not discovered "a potent cure-all for the trusts." A trust, he said, is a great and powerful artificial creation which has no creator to which it is responsible.

The address follows:

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Gov. Crane, Mayor Collins, Men and Women of Boston:

"I am glad to have the chance of saying a few words to you this evening. There are several matters that I should like to discuss, and I can say in all sincerity that when I come here to New England, when I come to Boston, I like to go over as many subjects as possible, so that I can get light on them.

"I have great faith in your judgment. I want to take up this evening the general question of our economic and social relations with specific reference to that problem with which I think our people are greatly concerning themselves—the problem of our complex social condition as intensified by the existence of the great corporations which we rather loosely designate as trusts. But I wish to say one or two things as preliminary. In the first place, I have not come here to say that I have discovered a patent cure-all for the trusts. [Laughter and applause.]

"When people's minds are greatly agitated on any subject, and especially when they feel deeply but rather vaguely that conditions are not right, it is far pleasanter in addressing them to be indifferent as to what you promise, but it is much less pleasant afterward. [Laughter and applause.]

"Of course, the worth of a promise consists purely in the way in which the performance squares with it. That has got two sides to it. In the first place if a man is honest he will try just as hard to keep a promise made on the stump as one made off the stump. In the second place, if the people keep their heads they won't wish promises to be made which are impossible of performance. [Laughter and applause.]

THEORY OF THE REPUBLIC.

"Now you see that one side of that question is my duty and the other side is yours. Mankind goes ahead but slowly, and it goes ahead mostly through each of us trying to do, or at least through each of the majority of us trying to do, the best that is in him and doing it in the most intelligent and sanest way. We founded our Republic on the theory that the average man will, as a rule, do the right thing; that in the long run the majority are going to decide for what is sane and wholesome. If our fathers were mistaken in that theory, if ever events become such not occasionally, but persistently, and the mass of the people do what is unwholesome, what is wrong, then the Republic cannot stand. I care not how good its laws; I care not in what marvelous mechanism its Constitution may be embodied. Back of the law, back of the Administration, back of our system of government lies the average manhood of our people. In the long run we are going to go up or go down, according as the average standard of our citizenship does or does not wax in growth and grace.

"Now, when we come to the question of good citizenship the first requisite is that the man shall do the homely, every-day humdrum duties well. A man is not a good citizen, I do not care how lofty his thoughts are about citizenship in the abstract, if in the concrete his act

stance and could be handed out forthwith. Now this is a preliminary to what I want to say to you about this whole question of corporations as affecting the public. There are very many and very difficult problems with which we are faced as one of the results of the forces which, taken all together, we speak of as progress. It is worse than useless for any of us to rail at or regret the great growth in industrial civilization of the last half century. Speaking academically, we can, according to our several temperaments, regard that the old lights have vanished or not, as we choose. Boston and the thriving cities of Massachusetts have been built up as a result of those forces.

There is but little use in regretting that things have not shaped themselves differently. The practical thing to do is to face the conditions as they are and see if we cannot get the best there is in them out of them. We are not going to get any complete or perfect solution for all of the evils which come to our minds when we think of the trusts by any single action on our part. A good many actions in a good many different ways will be required before we get many of those evils even partially remedied. We have got to, first of all, think clearly—we have got to, probably, experiment somewhat. We must, above all, show by our actions that our interest is permanent and not spasmodic, and we have got to see that all the steps are taken toward the solution. Now, of course, all that is perfectly trying. Every one who thinks knows that the only way in which any problem of great importance was ever successfully solved was by consistent and persistent effort toward a given end, effort that did not end with any one election or with any one year, but that was continued steadily, temperately, and resolutely.

"It is a little difficult to set clearly before us all of the evils, but I think that those gentlemen and especially those gentlemen of large means who deny that the evils exist are acting with great folly. I am far from being against property when I ask that the question of trusts be taken up. I am acting in the most conservative sense in property's interest. When a great corporation is sued for violating the anti-trust law it is not a move against property; it is a move in favor of property, because when you can make it evident that all men, big and small alike, have to obey the law, you are putting the safeguard of law around all men. [Loud applause.]

"When you make it evident that no man shall be excused for violating the law you strike at the evil that every man will be protected from violation of the law. I am inclined to think that much the greatest trouble in any immediate handling of the question of the trust comes from our system of government. Let me go back one moment. I want to guard what I am saying. I want you to understand that my words are being taken at their exact face value. Remember I am not saying that even if we had all the power we could completely solve the trust question. Gentlemen, if what we read in the papers is true they are speaking of a number of international trusts now. [Laughter and applause.]

PROBLEM FAR-REACHING.

"It would be very difficult for any set of laws on our part to deal completely with a problem which becomes international in its bearings, but a great deal can be done in various ways now. A great deal is being done, and a great deal more can be done, if we can see that the power is put somewhere to do it. On the whole, our system of government has worked marvelously well—the system of dividing the functions of government, of arranging a scheme under which Maine, Louisiana, Oregon, Idaho, New York, and South Carolina can all come in together for certain purposes, and yet each be allowed to work its salvation as it desires along certain lines.

"But while I most firmly believe in fixity of policy, I do not believe that that policy should be fossilized, and if it is to be changed we must change our governmental method to meet it. I believe with all heart in the New England town meeting, but you cannot work the New England town meeting in Boston. You have got to try something else. If you look at the history of Boston, you will find she was reluctant to attempt that for some time in the first decades of the nineteenth century.

"Now when the Government was founded there were no great individual or corporate fortunes, and commerce and industry were being carried on very much as they had been from the days when the Nineveh and Babylon stood in the Mesopotamian Valley. The wagon train and the pack train and the sailing craft—those were the methods of commerce. Everything has been revolutionized in the business world ever since, and the progress of civilization from being a trickle has become a torrent.

"There was no particular thing at that time to bother as to whether the Nation or the State had control of the corporations. They were easy to control. Now, however, the exact reverse is the case, and remember I say corporations. I do not say merely trusts, merely combinations of corporations, or corporations under certain peculiar conditions. For instance, some time ago the Attorney General took action against a certain trust. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the trust aimed at would not seek to get out from under the law by becoming a single corporation.

BINDING LAWS WANTED.

"Now I want laws to enable us to deal with it no matter what shape it takes. [Loud applause.] I want to see the Government to be able to get at it definitely, so that the action of the Government cannot be evaded by any turning within or without Federal or State statutes. At present we have really no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one State. Frequently the corporation has nothing whatever to do with the State in which it is incorporated, except to get incorporated, and its actions may be taken in entirely different communities, communities which may object very much to the methods of incorporation in the State named. I do not think you can get action by any State, action by all the States, that will give us satisfactory control of the trusts or big corporations, and the result is at present that we have a great, powerful, artificial creation which has no creator to which it is responsible. [Applause.]

"The creator creates it, and then it goes and operates somewhere else, and there is no interest to the creator to deal with it. It does not do anything in that State. It does not do anything where the creator has power—it operates outside entirely. Of course, it is a mere truism that the corporation is the creature of the State; that the State is sovereign. Now, I want to make a real and not a nominal sovereign; to have some one sovereign to which the corporation shall be really, really and not nominally, responsible.

"At present, if we pass laws, nobody can tell whether they will amount to anything. Now, that has two bad effects. In the first place, the corporation becomes indifferent to the lawmaking body, and in the next place, gentlemen, the lawmaking body gets into that most pernicious custom of passing a law not with reference to what will be done under it, but with reference to its effects on the opinions of the voters. Now, that is a bad thing. When any body of lawmakers passes a law not solely with reference to whether that law will do good or ill, but with the knowledge that not much will come of it, and yet that perhaps the people, as a whole, will likely think it was good on the statute books, it does not speak well for the lawmakers, and it does not speak very well for the people, either.

"Now, what I hope to see is power given to the National legislature which shall make the corporation pay. That would be a excellent thing if we could have all the States act on somewhat similar lines so that it would be unnecessary for the National Government to act, but all of you know perfectly well the States won't act on somewhat similar lines.

STATE LAWS NOT UNIFORM.

"Nothing has been done in the direction of intelligent dealing by the States as a collective body with these great corporations. Here in Massachusetts you have what I regard as on the whole excellent corporation laws. I think that most of our difficulties—here again remember I am not promising the millennium—it is not in my power to promise it—would be in a fair way of solution if we had the power to put on the National statute books, and did put on them laws for the Nation much like those you have here on the subject of corporations in Massachusetts. [Applause.]

"So you can see, gentlemen, I am not advocating anything very revolutionary. [Laughter.] I am advocating action to prevent anything revolutionary. [Loud applause.] Now, if we can get adequate control by the Nation of these corporations, then we can pass legislation which will give us the power of regulation and supervision over them. If the Nation had that power, gentlemen, I should advocate as strenuously as I knew how that the power should be exercised with extreme caution and self restraint. No good will come from plunging in without having looked carefully ahead.

"The first thing we want is the publicity, and I don't mean publicity as a favor by some corporation, but publicity as a right from all corporations affected by the law. I want publicity as to the essential facts in which the public has an interest. I want the knowledge given to the accredited representatives of the people of facts on which those representatives can if they see fit, base their actions later. The publicity itself would cure many evils. The light of day is a great deterrent to wrongdoing. If the mere fact of being able to put out nakedly statements which would show the condition of things to be wrong, it would go a long distance toward curing that wrong, and even where it did not cure it, it would make the path evident by which to cure it. We want to be striving to see what is good and what is bad, to know what the facts are and to be able to shape our course accordingly. Some of these things I have said can be done now. A good deal is being done now. As far as the anti-trust laws go they will be enforced. Now no suit will be undertaken for the sake of seeming to undertake it. [Laughter and loud applause.]

"Every suit that is undertaken will be begun because the great lawyer and upright man whom we are so fortunate as to have as Attorney General, Mr. Knox, [loud cheers,] believes that there is a violation of the law which he can get at, and when the suit is undertaken it won't be compromised excepting on the basis that the Government wins. [Loud applause.]

"Of course, gentlemen, no laws amount to anything unless they are administered honestly and fearlessly. You have got to have the administration before the law amounts to that! [snapping his finger.]

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

"Then I believe—I am not going to say I am sure of it—but I believe it is possible to frame National legislation which shall give us more power than we have now, at any rate over corporations doing an inter-State business. I cannot guarantee that, because in the past it has more than once happened that we have got laws on the statute books which those who made them intended to mean one thing, and when they came up to decision it was found that the intention had not been successfully put into effect. But I believe that additional legislation can be had. I think we have got to make up our minds to the fact that if it proves on trial that we cannot under the Constitution, as it is given the National Administration, have sufficient power in dealing with these great corporations, then no matter what our reverence to the past may be, our duty to the present and to the future will force us to see that more power is conferred upon the National Administration. [Loud applause.]

"And when the power has been conferred it will rest with the National Government to exercise it. At present we are going to do the best we can with strawless bricks, but remember they are bound to be strawless.

"And, finally, men and women of New England, men and women of a State that represents so much, that has always represented so much that is highest and best in the spirit of true Americanism, I ask you to remember that after all that has been done that can be done by Governmental action; after you have exercised your best wisdom and exercised it in the most resolute and lofty spirit, after you have given all the needed power to the National Government, and after that power has been exercised in the wisest and most resolute fashion, it will still mean that what has been done is not to make everything smooth for each man, but simply to give a better opportunity for each man to work out his own future on good terms for himself.

"Wise laws can do something and we are not to be excused if we fail to insist upon those wise laws. Honest administration of the laws can do something more, and still less are we to be excused as a people if we condone or connive at a failure to administer the laws by the public servants of the people. As those laws have been enacted, after they have been enforced it will remain true here in this country as has been true in every country throughout history, that the fundamental factor in each man's success in life must be that man's own character—the total sum of the qualities of truthfulness, earnestness, energy, thrift, and business ability on his part. This State cannot carry any one. The State cannot do as much for you as you can do for it. Under no circumstances will it be possible by law to shape conditions so that each man shall succeed. If the man has not got in him the stuff out of which he can work success the State cannot supply it. What can be done by the State, by the Nation, is to make the conditions such that each man shall be able under the best circumstances, with everything most favorable to him, to work out his fate for himself.

"If under those circumstances he fails, I am sorry for him. I will help him as far as possible. I will lift him up if he stumbles, but I won't try to carry him for that is neither treating him nor helping me." [Loud applause.]

The President and those with him then left the hall while the organ played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Although rain was falling, large crowds cheered the President on the way to the Hotel Touraine, where he spends the night. At the hotel the President was the guest of Gov. Crane at a dinner. The guests numbered about twenty-five and included Mayor Collins, Secretary Moody, and Senator Lodge.

To-morrow morning at 8:35 the Presidential party will leave for Maine, Lowell being the first stop.

AT NAHANT AND LYNN.

The Two Massachusetts Towns Again Divide Honors in Welcoming the President—Leaves for Boston.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 25.—Nahant and Lynn to-day again divided honors in welcoming the President. He spent a quiet morning and afternoon at the Lodge house, and at 2:30 o'clock started for the platform in Nahant where he was to deliver his address. Simultaneously with the moving of the procession a battery near by fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

In the carriage with the President was the committee of Selectmen. Senator Lodge and Secretary Moody were in the next carriage, followed by Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Lung and the other members of the party. As the President appeared on the platform he was loudly cheered. About fifteen minutes were consumed in his address, in which he reiterated his advice given in previous speeches on the journey that success in life must depend on one's own individual effort.

The drive from Nahant to Lynn occupied about twenty minutes. At the city line the President was met by Mayor Shepherd and a committee and escorted to the City Hall by two companies of the militia and one of the Naval Brigade. As the President stepped upon the platform the band played "America." Mayor Shepherd introduced the President. After thanking the men of the National Guard who had acted as his escort he stated that there was but little he cared to say, because he had come to Massachusetts less to teach than to learn.

He said that Lynn had been rendered great as a manufacturing city by the fact that the individual citizens in it knew how to work, and how to do alike their duty in private and public life. Lynn had been made what it is through her own people, he said, individually as well as collectively, and we must apply the same principle to the country as a whole.

"A Government can do something," said he; "it can do a great deal, but it can never begin to do as much for an individual as the individual can do for the Government. In our country, as a whole," he continued, "we must have wise legislation, honest, fearless, and able administration, and the enforcement of law, but the law must be so framed and so administered as to secure justice for all alike."

He then referred to the ability of Mr. Moody as Secretary of the Navy, who was on the platform.

"In the navy," he remarked, "we have got to have ships and good guns, but if you have not got anything else, the ships and the guns are worthless. You have got to have a man behind the gun," and at this he turned to Mr. Moody, which brought forth applause.

From the City Hall the procession was taken to the station, where there was a wait for the special train. The President held an informal reception on the platform. The President asked to be introduced to Harry E. Stiles, chief musician of the Eighth Regiment Band, and thanked him for rendering "Garryowen" all the distance from the City Hall to the railroad stations, which was played at his request.

The President informed Mr. Stiles that the selection was Gen. Custer's favorite piece, and it is also his choice. The President also thanked Mr. Stiles for the part he took in the Philippine campaign. Among the others presented to the President was Second Lieut. W. C. Jones of Company D, an ex-member of the New York National Guard. As the train pulled out on its way to Boston cheer after cheer was given to the President.

SOLDIERS GIVE WATER CURE.

Cavalrymen Guarding Residence Where the President Stopped Administer Treatment to an Intruder.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 25.—Among the incidents of the President's day here was the arrival of a barge containing a number of the President's admirers at the entrance of the driveway at the Lodge residence. After swinging a large American flag over the gates they gave "three cheers for Roosevelt" and departed. The President did not respond.

As the forenoon advanced crowds streamed into the town in the hopes of getting a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. The President remained with Senator Lodge all the forenoon. He was not even seen by a party of fifteen women who appeared at the Lodge estate, and, stripping a big American flag from their barge, stretched it across the street, and sent up three hearty cheers for the President.

The cavalry Troop F broke camp about 10 o'clock and made ready to escort the Commander in Chief of the army to Lynn. A battery took its position to fire the Presidential salute.

The crowds to-day are laughing over the administration of the "water cure" by cavalrymen on guard near the Lodge residence to an obnoxious drunkard last night. The inebriate persisted in leaning against the guy ropes of one of the tents after he had been requested, urged, and finally ordered not to do so. The exasperated soldiers seized the man, carried him to a nearby faucet, and while some of them firmly held him he was given a practical demonstration of the working of the "cure."

Just enough water was given him to bring about a revival from his drunken condition and to bring out a promise that he would leave the neighborhood.

"PRESIDENT HONORS LABOR."

Opinion Regarding His Acceptance of Invitation to Attend Session of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—"President Roosevelt has honored labor," said Grand Secretary-Treasurer Frank W. Arnold of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to-day.

"I have just recenved a letter sent Acting Grand Master Hannahan by the President, in which he accepts the invitation we extended a few days ago in person, and he will surely be at the bi-ennial session of our Brotherhood at Chattanooga.

"I think it is quite significant, for it is recognition of labor by the President of the United States that we must not lose sight of.

"We feel that the President's acceptance of our invitation and the assurance that he will be present, will be received throughout the entire country with feelings of satisfaction and delight."

The acceptance of President Roosevelt is as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1902.

My Dear Sir: Referring to the interview had by Mr. Arnold and you with the President yesterday, I am directed by the President to say that he has concluded to accept the kind invitation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to be present at their biennial convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sept. 8 next, and that it will give him great pleasure to be present. Very truly yours, WM. LOEB, JR.,

Assistant Secretary to the President.

To Mr. John C. Hannahan, Acting Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Peoria, Ill.

PRESIDENT TO GO WEST.

Will Visit All Cities by the Way of Washington and Montana, It Is Stated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—United States Senator A. G. Foster of Washington, who is in this city, is authority for the statement that President Roosevelt will reach this coast next Fall. The Executive will be accompanied by his wife and family, and will remain, it is said, in San Francisco for at least three days.

Senator Foster is here on his way to Honolulu, where he will meet other members of a committee appointed to look into affairs of the crown lands. He expects the arrival of Senator Mitchell to-day. In speaking of the intended visit of President Roosevelt to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast in general, Senator Foster stated that affairs are at present being arranged for the proposed trip.

The President will visit during his tour all cities by the way of Washington and Montana, and will return via the Union Pacific.

POLICE HOLD UP FAST FREIGHT.

Thirteen Tramps Taken from Train and Charged with Vagrancy.

Acting Capt. Geoghegan, Roundsman Cullage, Detectives Donohue, Hawthorne, Quinn, and Kern, and thirteen policemen in plain clothes, all from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, last night held up a through fast freight train of the New York Central, bound for Albany, and arrested thirteen tramps whom they found riding on the cars. The men were marched back to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station from Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Avenue, followed by a crowd of several hundred persons.

Long into the night the thirteen prisoners made life hideous for the policemen in the station house and for the residents in the vicinity by their singing and shouting.

The hold-up was arranged by the police with Chief Detective John H. McLean of the Buffalo and New York Division of the New York Central. The company has recently had many complaints of petty thefts from freight cars of that branch of the road and took this means of putting an end to them.

At the station house the thirteen prisoners were all charged with vagrancy. They were in ages from seventeen to twenty-two years, and all were broad-shouldered husky looking lads.

RICH GOLD VEIN IN MONTANA.

Residents and Prospectors of Hope Gulch Wild with Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 25.—Residents and prospectors of Hope Gulch, twelve miles from Helena, are wild with excitement over discovering a vein of gold ore which runs $800 to the ton, and this vein is believed to be the lead of rich deposits which in early days made the Gulch famous as a placer camp. When the news of the strike became current there was a rush to stake claims.

Just a few miles from this discovery H. L. Frank, the well-known Butte mining man, together with other prominent Montana capitalists, has taken a twenty-five-day option on property discovered a few days ago by a Marysville man. Some of the ore from that claim at the East Helena smelters ran as high as $1 a pound. At the conclusion of this option Frank will, it is expected, buy the the property at a price in the neighborhood of $100,000.

BIG EVENTS FOR GOLFERS.

Two Important Contests for Amateurs on Chicago Club's Links.

The amateur golf competition for the Western championship, open to all amateur golfers belonging to clubs which are members of the Western Golf Association, will be played on the links of the Chicago Golf Club Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 10, 11, 12, and 13. The competition will be under the rules of the United States Golf Association. The winner in the competition shall be the Western amateur champion golfer for the year, and his club shall have the custody of the George R. Thorne trophy until the next annual championship meeting. There will be a thirty-six-hole medal play round the first day, the best thirty-two scores to qualify and continue on at match play. All the rounds will be at eighteen holes, except the final round, which will be at thirty-six holes. On Tuesday, Sept. 9, the competition for the Marshall Field trophy will take place. This event is open to teams of five from club members of the Western Golf Association. The competition to be thirty-six holes match play against the established bogey of the course.

The open golf championship, under the auspices of the Western Golf Association, will be played on the links of the Euclid Country Club of Cleveland on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 16 and 17. The competition is open to all amateurs and professionals of the United States. The contest will be seventy-two holes, medal play.

A most interesting four-ball match was played at Deal Beach on Sunday between C. H. Croker and S. M. Allen of the Deal Golf Club, and Archibald Graham and W. D. Kirker of the North Jersey Country Club. The former, whose best ball was 76, won by 1 up. The best ball of Graham and Kirker was 78.

RULES FOR ARMY AND NAVY MANOEUVRES

Gen. MacArthur Outlines War Game Plan.

Period of Preparation and Period of Hostilities Defined—How the Two Arms of the Service Will Be Tested.

Major Gen. MacArthur made public yesterday the text of the rules agreed upon for the coming army and navy manoeuvres. The whole scheme of operations is based upon the assumption that, in anticipation of a declaration of hostilities, a strong hostile fleet, without torpedo boats, determines to make a sudden dash on the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound to secure a naval base, in the expectation of finding the land forces, in the absence of a declaration of war, in a somewhat unprepared condiiton.

The periods of the manoeuvres are to be divided into two distinct phases—period of preparation and period of hostilities. During the first period it is intended that there shall be a day attack and a night attack by the fleet, and, if possible, a bombardment and the forcing of a passage. During the ensuing period mines and obstructions may be planted by the defense and the conditions of war are to be followed as closely as possible.

On the part of the army the information to be gained relates to the general efficiency, down to the smallest detail, of all that appertains to the construction and armament of the land defenses and the training of the forces manning them. The navy will concern itself with the best means of obtaining ranges, the effect of mines and obstructions, formations of attack, efficiency of signals, the use of search lights, and the general control of artillery fire.

FORTS AND SHIPS ENGAGED.

Umpires of both services are to be detailed to all ships and forts, and will report to a Board of Arbitration of five officers, whose judgment will be final. In addition, a number of observers will act with each of the forces as the representatives of the other.

The period of preparation will be from midnight Aug. 29 to midnight Aug. 31, the period of hostilities extending from the latter hour to noon Sept. 6. The defense will consist of Forts Rodman, Adams, Wetherill, Greble, Mansfield, Wright, Michie, Terry, and the fort on Gardner's Point. There will be no floating defenses.

The attack will consist of about fifteen ships, of which five will rank as battleships and the rest as cruisers and gunboats.

The attacking fleet will consist of the following ships, the list being subject to revision:

Kearsarge,	Panther,
Alabama,	Montgomery,
Massachusetts,	Mayflower,
Indiana,	Topeka,
Puritan,	Gloucester,
Brooklyn,	Scorpion,
Olympia,	Peoria.
Cincinnati,	

The umpires and observers will assemble at the War College at Newport on Aug. 27 to discuss the rules, and on Aug. 29 will be distributed to their various stations. The Naval Militia will embark at Newport on Aug. 30, to be distributed to the ships. At the close of the manoeuvres the attacking fleet will pass in review before the forts.

Elaborate rules are laid down to estimate the value of the fire of guns of all calibres, so as to determine when any ship or fort shall be considered to have been put out of action or silenced. All mines are to be fully connected, and furnished with dummy charges and fuses, the explosion of which will be supposed to entail the destruction of any vessel passing over a mine.

The following, among other general instructions, have also been issued:

The attacking fleet will be under the full direction of the Commander in Chief of the naval force. As he is a hostile officer he will not be given any instructions during the period of the manoeuvres, nor will he hold any intercourse with the shore, except under a flag of truce. He will allow no boats of any kind to come alongside. If he wishes information he will seek it only as he would in war. All American merchant shipping is supposed to be in port.

The defense will not know more of the plan of the hostile fleet than it would in actual war. Under no circumstances shall the tim be designated for any evolution or phase of the manoeuvres.

A naval base may be established at the discretion of the Commander in Chief of the naval force; for outside the line of defense, the army cannot and is not expected to prevent such establishment.

There shall be no landing parties, except on the Government or military reservations. Plans of these reservations shall be furnished by the commanding General of the shore forces, showing the limits during the period of hostilities. Buoys shall be established on shore to mark the boundaries of the reservations. These shall be regulation signal flags, which, being stationary and not waved, will not create confusion. The location of the flags will not be shown on the plans, but generally there will be one on each shore termination of any boundary line, and one at each pronounced change in direction.

Eastern standard time is to be used in all the manoeuvres. The Signal Corps will maintain standard clocks in all the forts regulated at noon daily, and the time aboard ships is to be regulated by chronometer.

The ships will not use any of the aids to navigation in their attacks (supposed for this purpose to be non-existent) unless it becomes a question of safety of the ship, when the commanding officer will so inform the umpire on board, who will note it in his report. At night permanent aids, such as light houses, may be utilized, if it be so desired, by turning on them the searchlights of the ships.

MAY OBSTRUCT CHANNELS.

Channels are allowed to be obstructed after the beginning of the period of preparation. This, however, is to be done only constructively. It is assumed that under the conditions of war, during the period of preparation, a number of hulks of varying dimensions, the number not to exceed what might reasonably be obtained during the two days of preparation, may be sunk in selected positions in the field of manoeuvre. The umpire, as steps are taken by vessels to investigate channels, shall release reasonable information as to the state thereof with regard to obstructions.

A scout attempting to gain information by running the batteries in the daytime, as in a fog, will be considered out of action and will retire, if, in the judgment of the umpire on shore, she has been seen in time and received enough fire to put her out of action. A flag signal to this effect will be made to the ship by the Army and Navy Code. If at night, the signal to be made by the shore umpire will be one or more red Very lights, or the equivalent fired in the direction of the scout, which shall retire at once with all lights burning. A ship ruled out shall take no further part in that phase of the manoeuvres.

In an attack upon an intrenched position ten times the number of the defenders of such position actually engaged shall be required to take it, and the casualties suffered by the assailants shall be twice the whole number of the defenders.

CONDITIONS GROWING WARLIKE

Scurry of Signal Corps Preparations in the New London District.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25.—Conditions are exceedingly warlike in the forts of the New London district in preparation for the army and navy manoeuvres which begin at midnight Friday and are to be carried out on the plans adopted to-day by the respective departments.

Col. Davis of Fort Trumbull, the commanding officer of this district, is directing the movements of preparation, and in this he is assisted by the Signal Corps, under command of Capt. Russell, and by Major Powell, who is in charge of this engineer district. There has been a vast amount of work accomplished, but much more will be done before the hostilities begin.

Almost hourly orders of a more or less important character are received from the department, and two automobiles belonging to the Signal Corps are kept busy running between this city and Fort Trumbull, bringing officers and messengers on official business, while five steamers are running continuously from this port to the island fortifications bringing supplies and munitions of war.

Detachments of troops are arriving daily, and it is evident that the War Department is making determined efforts to play every point known in the game of war.

ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S REPORT.

Navy Department Expects Critical Review of Capture of Commander Pillsbury's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Admiral Higginson will soon submit to the Navy Department an elaborate report upon the results of the chase of the White Squadron by the North Atlantic Squadron, which ended yesterday. For obvious reasons, such parts of this report as treat of any imperfections developed will probably be withheld from publication. In the meantime the official report of the affair is confined to the brief telegram already published from Commander Pillsbury announcing his surrender and a dispatch from Admiral Higginson telling of the disposition made of the vessels engaged in the chase.

Naval officers here say that, while the capture of the White Squadron seemed to be a foregone conclusion, owing to the discrepancy in strength between the two squadrons, yet this chase has had instructive and important results. It is the expectation that perhaps next year another such chase will be made, in which the problems presented to the defending squadron will be much more difficult than that in which it has just been engaged.

BOY WHO SIGHTED PILLSBURY.

He Came from Orange and Has Served on Kearsarge Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug 25.—Daniel H. Staehle, the signal boy on the Kearsarge, who is credited with being the first to see the approach of the ships of Commander Pillsbury's squadron in the naval war game, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Staehle of 49 New Street, Orange.

He is nineteen years old, and has been a member of the crew of the battleship Kearsarge for the past three years. Young Staehle is a fine looking boy. He received a common school education and was exceptionally bright. He always had a desire to go in the navy. He enlisted with another Orange boy, Patrick Finley, of 8 Frankford Street. The latter is also on the Kearsarge.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

Kearsage, Massachusetts, Alabama, and Brooklyn at Menemsha Bight.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 25.—The United States battleships Kearsarge, Massachusetts, and Alabama and the cruiser Brooklyn were anchored at Menemsha Bight to-day receiving supplies of coal from the colliers Lebanon and Sterling.

The cruiser Montgomery has proceeded to Tompkinsville and the gunboat Mayflower has sailed for New London, where she will join the monitor Puritan. The tugs Peoria and Nina also anchored at Menemsha Bight this afternoon. Three torpedo boats passed this port this afternoon bound west. The cruiser Olympia passed westward at 5 o'clock this afternoon, as did also the Government tug Hercules.

Warships Taking on Coal.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., Aug. 25.—United States warships are taking on coal in Vineyard Sound. The vessels were sighted off Pasque Island during the forenoon, going westward. They turned around and drifted about until they had a position off Menemsha Bight, where they anchored near two coal steamers and began to take on a supply of fuel.

DEVERY IN DEFIANT MOOD.

Declares Nobody Can Keep Him Out of the Convention—Denounces ex-Gov. Hill and Assails James K. McGuire.

William S. Devery defied his enemies last night. He denounced David B. Hill, and said that he would be a delegate to the State Convention and that neither the ex-Governor nor any other politician would dare to lift a finger to keep him out of the convention hall. Mr. Devery's indignation reached a high pitch. Incidentally he told how he made his fortune. Here are some of his remarks:

"I have been made a scapegoat for years. Say, now I am a private citizen and not a policeman. If these people keep knocking me I will return the fire and I will put them where they belong. I don't caro whether some politicians have to retire to Woolfert's Roost or to prison. All I want's my rights."

"A statement has been made that you got a fortune from information received from Hetty Green about mining stocks," was suggested.

"Say, just cut that out. I got it. No one can take it away from me. I got it the same as J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and George Gould got theirs. You don't hear people asking those fellows where they got their money. I got mine the same way. Now, that settles all the stories about my wealth."

To the suggestion that James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, and ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, would attempt to keep him out of the convention, Devery replied:

"Say, Pearl Street touches Broadway at two points. Let McGuire explain that. He is more crooked than Pearl Street. If I am elected a delegate no McGuire will keep me out. The people up the State will see that I am seated. They want some one to tell them the truth up there. Hill and the rest of them have been pulling the wool over the eyes of the up-State people. Now, McGuire, in 1898, got State money to spend in Syracuse and the city went Republican by 3,300, and in 1897 it went Democratic. Let him explain that. Let him make an accounting of what he done with the funds. He and that pal of his, Gaynor, who fled to Canada, could not run on a 'High Flight' and 'Chilly Pat' can't give any orders about the Ninth District, and they better keep their hands off this fight."

"How about David B. Hill?" was asked.

"There is nothing Jeffersonian or Jacksonian about Hill's principles. He never stood by the platform of his party. He had been going around with a feather, 'I am a Democrat,' and trying to play the 'It' of the party. If he fights me he will have to retire to Woolfert's Roost. I don't care anything about Hill and his handymen, 'High Flight' and 'Chilly Pat.'"

"Do you refer to Senator Patrick H. McCarren?" a bystander asked.

"Jess' so. How did you guess it?" Devery asked laughing.

"That fellow McGuire is talking about me and the 'Red Light' District," Devery continued. "Why, he is so green that he would walk along the street and see a red light in front of a restaurant and imagine something terrible was going on inside. I will give him the name of 'Red Light Jim.' Let him go back to Syracuse and tell the people what he did with all the money he spent when Mayor. They don't want no more of 'Red Light Jim' in Syracuse, and he ought to go and join his friend, Gaynor, in Canada."

Then Devery announced that he had positive knowledge that Frank S. Goodwin is ready to go over to John C. Sheehan and the Greater New York Democracy. He said:

"Now the young men in the district who believe in the organization can cut loose from that fellow Goodwin. He is an ingrate, anyway. I want him to call a meeting of the Seymour Club, and I want to ask the privilege of going before the Goodwin men—just the few who are left—and making a speech. I will tell them plain what this fight is about in the Ninth."

There was an enthusiastic Devery meeting from a truck at Twenty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue last night. The ex-Chief was at the pump most of the evening, surrounded by the usual admiring crowd. He did not attend the meeting, and he gave as his excuse that "me troat is sore."

Cooperstown Livery Man's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Frank Goodenough, thirty-two years old, was found dead this morning in the office of his livery stable. Death was due to heart failure.

ABRAM S. HEWITT ON THE COAL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

ment without interference from organizations of men who have no right to control his freedom of action.

"Finally the claim of the United Mine Workers' Organization to control the entire coal industry of the country is based upon an impracticable idea. Very little knowledge is necessary to show that the coal regions of the United States differ so much from each other that the policy which is adapted to one is utterly unsuited to another.

CONDITIONS NOT UNIFORM.

"Moreover, the various mines differ from each other in conditions, requiring careful adjustment in the wages of labor, and in some respects in the hours necessary to keep them in working order. All that a National organization could possibly do would be to support the claim of workmen who for any reason are dissatisfied with the conditions which prevail in any particular location or mine. But to call a general instead of a local strike when a local grievance is not adjusted in a satisfactory way is an outrage of such vast proportions that it cannot for one moment be tolerated by a free people.

"Moreover, in this day of free discussion and the publicity of all the facts through the newspapers there is no possibility that any coal operator could or would resist demands which are founded upon justice. The coal mines are all under official inspections, generally by officers who sympathize, and properly so, with the miners. Any real grievance, therefore, will not only be promptly made known, but will be as promptly redressed when the questions at issue are discussed with good temper and free from the passions which are excited by a general strike throwing thousands of men out of employment.

"The consequences of such strikes are so disastrous, not merely to the parties directly concerned, but to the whole community, that every effort should be made as soon as the existing strike has been called off and the excitement is abated, to prevent by appropriate legislation the recurrence of such calamitous conflicts whereby everybody is injured and no one is benefited.

LEGISLATION IS SUGGESTED.

"The enactment of such legislation will not be attended with more difficulty than in the case of other disputes now regulated by law and subject to the adjudication of the courts, when the miners shall realize that they are making war upon their own rights, secured by centuries of conflicts and sacrifices and that a present victory will result in depriving them of all personal freedom. Such disastrous conflicts will cease to recur and arbitration may then well be invoked to settle local disputes.

"The hope of the working classes in the future as in the past for better conditions rests upon personal liberty and the security of property. The English-speaking miners understand this proposition perfectly well, but for the time being they are powerless in the presence of bad leadership and the state of terror which prevails in the coal region, subjecting them to obloquy, violence, and death, by which unwilling acquiescence is enforced.

"What is wanted to end this destructive conflict is not arbitration, but the stern repression of violence and the assured protection of the miners who desire to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families.

"To this protection they are entitled, and the Government which fails to afford it is a reproach to republican institutions.

"The demand for arbitration comes with an ill-grace from a leader who began the conflict with an order calling on the engineers, firemen, and pump men to abandon their task, thus exposing the mines to utter ruin. If this order had been obeyed the resumption of work would have been indefinitely postponed, and the helpless victims of this desperate expedient reduced to hopeless poverty. Such rule or ruin is not a policy which commends itself to the American people who believe in the old-fashioned rule that he who demands equity must first do equity."

STRIKERS' PICKETS STOP NON-UNION MEN WORKING.

All Avenues to the Collieries Are Patrolled—A Policeman Stabbed, and Cases of Shooting.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 25.—Not since the inauguration of the anthracite coal miners' strike have the United Mine Workers had so many pickets patrolling the Panther Creek Valley as was the case to-day. Every road and path leading to the collieries was guarded in an effort to persuade the non-union men not to go to work. No new recruits were added to the working force and quite a number were turned back.

The extra vigilance was due to the rumor that it is the intention of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to cut coal as soon as sufficient men can be secured.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 25.—August Sheuch, fifty-six years old, a special policeman in the service of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, was assaulted and stabbed on the outskirts of the city to-day while attempting to rescue his son William, a non-union workman employed at the company's No. 40 colliery, from a mob of about 3,000 strikers.

Sheuch, who lives in this city, walked from his home toward the colliery, and thus fell into the hands of the pickets. Most of the clothing was torn from his back in the struggle which followed. When Sheuch's father rushed to his aid the mob set upon the elder Sheuch, who was finally rescued by a mine foreman and removed to the miners' hospital. His wounds are not serious.

The effort to prevent work at the mine was successful.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 25.—George Wheatley, an outside foreman at the Brookside Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, is under $1,000 bail charged with shooting George Searar, aged nineteen years, of Tower City.

Wheatley says he was followed through the streets by a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers, who jeered and hooted him. Becoming enraged he drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. The bullet took effect in Searer's leg. Wheatley has been a mine boss for a number of years.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 25.—Frank Decker, one of the guards employed by the Temple Iron Company at the Edgerton colliery, was to-day placed under $2,000 bonds on the charge of shooting Foreman Connelly and Forrest Crossman last Monday night. Up to the present time the belief had been general that the shooting was done by the strikers. Crossman says he believes Decker shot believing Connolly and himself were strikers intent on mischief.

STRIKE'S POLITICAL EFFECT.

Republicans May Lose Votes of Negroes in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A novel view of the political effect of the coal strike is expressed to-day by Senator Scott of West Virginia. He thought the strike might hurt the Republicans a little in Pennsylvania and West Virginia—not that votes would be influenced against the party by the strike, but that the Republicans would lose the votes of colored miners and others who had gone from Pennsylvania and West Virginia to other States.

"The negro workman is somewhat timid," said Senator Scott, "and when he is threatened if he takes the places of strikers in the coal fields or wants to go back to work in the coal mines he becomes frightened and emigrates to some other State in search of work. This will lose us some strength this Fall.

"Other than this Republican prospects were never better. The people are in a splendid condition in a business and financial way and highly satisfied with the way things are going."

Gen. Gobin Expects Strike to Last.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 25.—Gen.

MILFORD HAVEN MAY BE NEW ATLANTIC TERMINAL

Likely to be Chosen for the Fast British-Canadian Line.

Chairman of the Milford Docks Company Says He Has Reason to Hope This Decision May Be Made.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Speaking at a meeting of the Milford Docks Company in London yesterday, the Chairman, Mr. Newbon, said he had reason to hope that Milford would become the terminal port of the British-Canadian mail service.

History, said Mr. Newbon, was now made by millionaires. One of these had told him that if the Britishers did not appreciate the advantages of Milford Americans would form a pool and utilize it. America was showing Great Britain that she must wake up, and Canada in this matter was very much awake.

Marine authorities agree in stating that Milford Haven, Wales, possesses the finest harbor in the United Kingdom. It is landlocked, easy of access, and is capable of containing an enormous number of ships.

According to reports of a fortnight ago, nothing had then been decided in regard to the selection of the terminal port for the proposed British-Canadian line. The question was raised twice in the House of Lords, and on each occasion the Government's representative, the Earl of Onslow, declared that nothing definite had been done.

On Aug. 5 Lord Killanin asked the Government whether it had any information regarding the proposed line, and, if so, whether the Government would take into consideration the advisability of choosing for a terminal port some place on the west coast of Ireland.

Lord Onslow, Under Secretary for the Colonial Office, said he had no doubt that the claims of the west coast of Ireland would be taken into consideration, but he believed there were other ports of the United Kingdom which claimed equal consideration. If those interested in the various ports would come together "the Government would be glad to form a ring round and see a fair fight out."

Two days later the Earl of Meath accused Lord Onslow of flippancy in the foregoing answer, and Lord Onslow, in reply, said he meant that, if there was to be a selection of any port in the United Kingdom, the Government would have to hear the arguments brought forward on behalf of each port before it came to a decision.

A PARIS PAPER'S SUGGESTION.

It Wants Frenchmen to Refuse to Pay Taxes, as a Protest Against the Closing of Church Schools.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Libre Parole publishes an article appealing to Frenchmen to refuse to pay direct taxes by way of protest against the Government's measures in regard to the Catholic schools. The paper says that peoples like the British and American, possessing habits of liberty, contemplate what is going on in France with disdainful pity.

This, says the correspondent, is rather amusing, coming as it does from men who abuse the Dreyfusards for appealing to the opinion of foreigners.

The correspondent says it is a good thing that there is no intention to refuse to pay indirect taxes, because MM. Coppée and Lemaitre, who are prominent Nationalists, are great smokers, and would either have to leave France or give up cigarettes, as well as tea, coffee, and alcohol.

COLOMBIAN REBELS ACTIVE.

It Is Feared that Colon Cannot Be Successfully Defended Against Them—The Boston to Go to Panama.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 25.—The British steamship Orinoco, which arrived here to-day from Colombian ports, reports that the rebels of Colombia are increasing their forces continually and that there is great activity in the vicinity of the Isthmus.

It is feared that the Government garrison at Colon cannot successfully defend the town owing to the strength of the rebels.

COLON, Aug. 25.—The first batch of reinforcements, numbering 600 men, which arrived here yesterday from Savanilla on board the British steamship Bernard Hall, consists of three battalions of Santander troops under the command of Gen. Rafael Rodriguez. Gen. Valencia, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Interior, will, it is expected, arrive at the Isthmus with the next reinforcements.

The British cruiser Phaeton arrived at Panama on Saturday from Buenaventura, where she went to protect British interests as the result of the Colombian Government's action in attempting to compel the British steamer Ecuador, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, to carry troops to Panama.

The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon arrived at Colon this morning with a few troops and some cattle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Navy Department will shortly order the protected cruiser Boston, which was recently placed in commission, and which is now at Bremerton, to Panama to relieve the gunboat Ranger.

The cruiser Philadelphia, which was relieved at Panama by the Ranger, arrived at Bremerton on Saturday and will in a few days be laid up for repairs.

CATHOLIC CHURCH VACANCIES.

Congregation of the Propaganda Favors Bishop Farley's Appointment as Archbishop of New York.

ROME, Aug. 25.—Cardinal Gotti, the new Prefect of the Propaganda, has convoked a meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda for Sept. 1.

Among the business to come up will be the questions of the nomination of an Archbishop of New York and the appointment of a coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the Archbishop of San Francisco, (the Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan.)

It is learned that the Congregation is almost unanimously in favor of the appointment of the Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., as Coadjutor to the Archbishop of San Francisco, and of the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Vicar General, as Archbishop of New York.

The prevailing opinion at the Vatican is that the Pope will appoint the Right Rev. James Edward Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., to the Archbishopric of Chicago, notwithstanding his expressed preference for remaining in Buffalo.

In the event of Bishop Quigley not being appointed, the Congregation of the Propaganda is likely to request that a new list of candidates be submitted.

Says the American Army Is the Best.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Replying to a correspondent who asked Field Marshal Lord Wolseley if the report that he had described the United States Army as the "best in the world" was correct, the Field Marshal writes that he believes the quotation accurately describes that army.

MANY FAILURES IN RUSSIA.

Leading Industries in an Unsatisfactory Condition—Of Companies Formed in Twenty Years, Two-fifths Are Bankrupt.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times's correspondent at Odessa draws attention to the unsatisfactory state of many of the leading industries of Russia.

Of the companies formed in the course of the last twenty years to exploit the resources of the country, says the correspondent, fully two-fifths are now bankrupt. The pioneer companies, having an unexplored field and a home demand equal to the supply, have generally been successful. The later syndicates, however, lacking an outlet either at home or abroad, have mostly failed.

The correspondent says that the protection scheme of M. de Witte (the Finance Minister) has not proved successful, home consumers refusing not to deal with foreign concerns. The inadequate company laws of Russia, which permit swindles, are partly responsible for the many collapses.

The prospects for improved conditions are not rosy, says the correspondent.

A well-known South Russian financier estimates the loss in recent years at 1,000,000,000 rubles, (about $500,000,000). He regards the absence of industrial organization in Russia as the chief obstacle to progress, and says that the existing company regulations demand complete revision.

CHINA AGREES TO NEW TARIFF.

But Wants the Date of Its Enforcement Postponed—Foreign Commissioners' Protest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that Sheng the Taotai, has informed the foreign Commissioners that the Chinese Government sanctions the new tariff, substituting the Chinese New Year for Nov. 1, the date that had been arranged for it to go into force.

The Commissioners have asked the Foreign Ministers at Peking to protest against the postponement, pointing out that the protocol requires that the new tariff be not delayed.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Word has been received here that the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai have signed the arrangement drawn up by T. S. Sharretts, the United States Commissioner, providing for the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties on imports entering China. Mr. Sharretts is now on his way to this country with the treaty. The document will not require action on the part of the United States Senate.

The Chinese Government is anxious that the new duties be payable in gold, but the discussion of this point has been suspended for the moment by the decision of the powers which signed these treaty arrangements that the duties shall be payable in the same currency medium as the indemnity to be paid by China, the latter question is still an open one.

TO EXAMINE AMERICAN RAILWAYS

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times understands that Col. H. A. Yorke, Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, has been commissioned by the Board of Trade to report on the working of American railway lines, both steam and electric.

FRENCH PREMIER TO RESIGN?

Report that M. Combes Will Give Up His Office on the Reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that M. Combes, the French Premier, has announced his intention of resigning on the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Combes considers, according to the correspondent, that he has fulfilled the mission intrusted to him by President Loubet in carrying out the law relating to unauthorized congregationist schools, and he will now advise the President to call M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, or M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the ex-Premier, to succeed him.

WANTS VENEZUELA PUNISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial article on Venezuela's defiance of European powers in maintaining a blockade and seizing Dutch vessels, says:

"It is impossible for Europe to allow a piratical and predatory Government of this type to disturb the commerce of the West Indies and the security of the Caribbean Sea. This time Venezuela must be taught a lesson."

After inveighing against the Monroe doctrine, the editorial concludes:

"America should keep her disorderly States in order and chastise them when, relying on their weakness and her protection, they offend against international law."

THE PARIS AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Numerous entries, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have been received for the international automobile exhibition, which opens on Dec. 10. Early application is necessary to secure the admission of exhibits.

Another Gift by Mr. Carnegie.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Andrew Carnegie has given £3,000 for the foundation of a free library at Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

Mr. Lecky to Retire from Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky, Unionist member of the House of Commons for Dublin University, will retire from Parliament at the end of October.

MISSING BOOKKEEPER CAUGHT.

Charged with Abstracting 100 Shares of St. Paul from Brokerage House Last April.

Allen F. Hedges, a bookkeeper, living at 17 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was arrested at his home last night by Central Office Detectives Mulray, Taylor, and Logan. He was brought to Manhattan and locked up at Police Headquarters. The charge against him is that of grand larceny. It is alleged that on April 16 last Hedges, who was then in the employ of the stock brockerage firm of Ames, Swan & Co., at 25 Broad Street, abstracted 100 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad stock valued at $18,000.

Hedges was arrested on a bench warrant issued on April 25. The police say he has been a fugitive since his first disappearance from the office of Ames, Swan & Co.

SHAH THANKS KING EDWARD.

Sends a Cordial Message from Calais—The Persian Monarch Arrives in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times publishes the text of a valedictory message from the Shah of Persia to King Edward. It was sent from Calais, and is in French. The message follows:

"En débarquant à Calais je tiens encore une fois exprimer à votre Majesté mes sincères remerciements pour l'accueil bienveillant et sympathique qui m'a été faite pendant mon heureux séjour à Londres, tant par votre Majesté que par sa Majesté la Reine et son Altesse le Prince de Galles, et pour l'agréable accompagnement de son Altesse le Prince Arthur de Connaught.

"Votre Majeste peut etre certain que de mon voyage en Angleterre j'emporte un souvenir agréable et à jamais ineffaçable.

"Je prie Dieu pour la durée de votre regne, le bonheur de votre auguste famille et la prospérité de vos Etats."

(Translation.)

"On landing at Calais I desire once more to express to your Majesty my sincere thanks for the kind and sympathetic welcome which was accorded to me during my enjoyable stay at London, equally through your Majesty, her Majesty the Queen, and his Highness the Prince of Wales, and for the pleasant company of his Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught.

"Your Majesty may be certain that I carry away a pleasant and never-to-be effaced remembrance of my visit to England.

"I pray to God for the continuance of your reign, the happiness of your august family, and the prosperity of your dominions."

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Shah arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night.

He received an ovation at the station, and was escorted to his hotel by a mounted detachment of the Republican Guard.

DISCUSSES AMERICA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION.

London Times Declares that It Is Not Entirely Free from Disquieting Features.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that the economic situation in the United States is watched by business men in Europe with the keenest interest.

It is safe to say, declares The Times, that the amount lent by Europe on short loan to the United States is now larger than ever, though at the same time there has been an enormous reduction in the amount of external American indebtedness in the form of bonds and shares held in Europe.

The United States, the editorial goes on to say, has grown richer in the last five years, and its commercial credit is good, though perhaps not quite so good as a year ago. It appears that the good harvest this year has removed the danger of trouble arising from the great consolidation policy undertaken by the Morgans and others, but the actual situation is not entirely free from disquieting features, in view of the large indebtedness to Europe and the weak condition of the New York associated banks.

Respecting J. Pierpont Morgan's schemes, The Times says the judicious fear their possible breakdown owing to their own weight, while some people fear that the Morgans will succeed in seizing the whole trade of the world. But neither evil is to be looked for yet. Nevertheless, if America is subject, like the rest of the world, to the laws of economics, the present state of things cannot go on forever. However great his resources may be, they will not save their owner from embarrassment if he allows his liabilities, actual and contingent, to exceed them.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE BRONX.

Delegates That Represent 15,000 Members of Organizations Ask for East and West Side Lines.

Delegates from fifteen Manhattan and the Bronx property owners' associations, representing 15,000 members, who formed organizations last week for the purpose of urging the immediate construction of a direct east side rapid transit route and a line up Jerome Avenue, met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the North Side Board of Trade, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Willis Avenue. Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, occupied the chair.

The Conference Committee, of which Capt. Charles Baxter is Chairman, reported favorably on the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the North Side Board of Trade urge the immediate construction of an east side rapid transit line from Forty-second Street northerly into the Bronx; also, a line up the Jerome Avenue valley, thus giving to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx continuous east and west side lines.

A committee of five was appointed to go before the Rapid Transit Commission at noon to-day and request a hearing on the subject.

The following-named organizations were represented:

North Side Board of Trade, Harlem Property Owners' Association, Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, Taxpayers' Alliance, Heights Taxpayers' Association, United Real Estate Owners' Association, South Bronx Association, Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Ward Property Owners' Association, Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Association, East Side Citizens and Taxpayers' Association, University Heights Association, and Bronx East Side Association.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS' FETE.

National Delegation Coming to America to Commemorate Centenary of Louis Kossuth's Birth.

Headed by the Hungarian patriot, Joseph Zseni, a national delegation of Hungarians will land on American soil next Friday for the purpose of commemorating the centenary of Louis Kossuth's birth, which will be celebated in a few weeks.

The visitors will dedicate to their countrymen in this country a National flag, will pay homage at the tomb of Washington, and will present to President Roosevelt products of the Hungarian "puszta." All the Hungarian societies in New York and vicinity have united for the purpose, and a general committee has been appointed.

The dedication of the flag will take place next Munday on the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the Federation of the Hungarian Benevolent Societies of the United States. Joseph Zseni, head of the delegation, will deliver the opening speech, to which Daniel Stefurak, President of the Federation, will respond. This will be followed by a speech by Dr. Gerster. The English oration will be delivered by Major Charles Semsey, the Hungarian by Counselor Ignatius Weltner.

The principal festivities will take place on Labor Day, on which day there will be a parade, led by Joseph Burger of New York. Several hundred women dressed in Hungarian National attire will take part, and leading Hungarians will be on horseback, attired as Hungarian noblemen.

The parade will start at Avenue A and Houston Street and proceed to the Grand Central Palace, where a banquet will be served. Prominent Americans are expected to attend.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES. APARTMENTS

AT "THE TURRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At 84 E. cor 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS."
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

ANOTHER ZIEGLER ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Explorer Baldwin Superseded by New Commander.

Identity Not Revealed by the Supporter of the Enterprises—Party on Board the Relief Ship Sent to Franz Josef Land.

William Ziegler, the promoter of arctic exploration, whose life aim is the discovery of the north pole by an expedition equipped by him, confirmed last evening at his country home, at Noroton, Conn., a report that the relief ship Frithjof, which is believed to be at Franz Josef Land, carried an expedition party whose work will be distinct from anything that Evelyn Briggs Baldwin may do.

The Frithjof party, Mr. Ziegler said, is under the command of a thoroughly competent man, whose indentity he is not at present ready to reveal, and those with him constitute a staff in whom the commander may rely.

Referring to the superseding of Baldwin, Mr. Ziegler said:

"If everything has gone well with the Frithjof party they are now in Franz Josef Land. They will pass the Winter there, after establishing themselves as far north as they can get. They will not wait for Baldwin, but will make their expedition independently under the man I have chosen to lead them. If they reach the pole, well and good. The man who gets there is the man who will get the glory.

"If the Frithjof reaches Camp Ziegler all right, and the new expedition starts next Spring, Baldwin will receive orders to proceed to Camp Ziegler as soon as he can next Summer. He will remain there through the Winter, and will go north to relieve the other expedition or to find the pole in the Spring of 1904. If things turn out that way, Baldwin's expedition will, in a sense, be a relief expedition for the one carried up on the Frithjof.

"Mr. Champ will bring the Frithjof back to Tromsoe. When he gets back I shall at least learn the full particulars of the Baldwin trip. When I have full information I shall know better how to act. But you can put it down I shall reach the pole if it can be reached."

Mr. Ziegler added that he always had two strings to his bow in his arctic promotings, and Baldwin had been only one of them.

Discussing Baldwin's return and his failure, Mr. Ziegler said that since Aug. 1 he has had enough time to send in writing full particulars of what his expedition did. All that he has done so far, Mr. Ziegler added, has been to send several vague and unsatisfactory cable messages, not full and proper reports.

Mr. Ziegler placed W. S. Champ with the Frithjof exploring party, and he is unable to understand why he has no news of him. Mr. Champ left New York on July 1 to take the Frithjof to Camp Ziegler, Alger Island, Franz Josef Land, from Tromsoe. Baldwin has said that he left word at Camp Ziegler to come back immediately, and he has had time enough to make the voyage twice. Mr. Champ should, on arriving at Norway receive instructions from Mr. Ziegler, for whom he acted as confidential secretary, and make a full investigation of Baldwin's course. If Baldwin, on the other hand, respects Mr. Ziegler's instructions, he will, if Mr. Champ is not heard of by Sept. 15, go with the America in search of him with the Frithjof.

Mr. Champ is not under Baldwin's orders, but under those of Mr. Ziegler. Mr. Ziegler affirmed his determination to get to the Pole if it is possible to get there, and said that Baldwin's failure had in no way changed his purpose. Baldwin was told by Mr. Ziegler that he did not need to return unless he had accomplished what he set out to do, and Mr. Ziegler has no desire to see him under present circumstances.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Harold B. Johnson is assigned to the Third Cavalry. Lieut. Johnson will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, for temporary duty, and to the commanding officer, Third Cavalry, for assignment to a troop, which, upon completion of his temporary duty at Fort Sheridan, he will join.

Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Eleventh Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board under the orders of the Chief of Ordnance, with station at New York City.

Second Lieut. Bruce Cotton, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Flagler.

Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to and take station at Fort Robinson.

First Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, vice Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Almy is ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, for duty in connection with fitting out the Marblehead, and on board as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Commander E. J. Dorn is ordered to Havana.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack is ordered home, and will wait orders.

Ensign F. R. Holman was lost at sea on Aug. 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Indiana sailed on Saturday from Annapolis for New York.

The Stockton sailed on Saturday from Boston for Provincetown.

The Lebanon arrived at Menemsha Bight on Saturday.

The Boston and Philadelphia arrived at Bremerton on Saturday.

The Sterling arrived at Menemsha Bight on Saturday.

The Sylph arrived at Saunderstown, R. I., on Saturday.

The Thornton arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, and Olympia sailed yesterday from Rockport for Menemsha Bight.

The Leonidas arrived at Cape Haytien yesterday.

The Rainbow arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

The Panther sailed yesterday from Gloucester for New London and the Supply from Gloucester for New York.

The Kentucky arrived at Hakodate to-day.

The Celtic arrived at Sydney to-day.

The Monongahela arrived at Madeira to-day.

The Gloucester arrived at Boston to-day.

The Thornton sailed to-day from Boston for Provincetown and the Hercules from Boston for Norfolk.

The New Orleans arrived at Hakodate to-day.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Hongkong for Singapore.

The Vicksburg sailed to-day from Kobe for Yokohama.

The Prairie sailed to-day from Gloucester for Boston.

The Mohican arrived at Port Townsend to-day.

The Samoset and Dodoc sailed to-day from Boston for League Island.

Gen. Charles Miller Sues for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Aug. 25.—Late this evening Gen. Charles Miller instituted proceedings in divorce against his wife, Adelaide Miller, alleging intolerable treatment. The writ was made returnable on the fourth Monday of November. If Mrs. Miller contests the divorce, as it is expected she will, the trial will take place in open court. This is a new rule of court made about a year ago.

Advertising Gains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 946 columns of advertising in the first twenty-five days of August, 1902, and 815 columns in the same period last year, a gain of 131 columns, or an average of 5½ columns per day.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Great Annual FOOD SHOW

Ends Saturday at Noon.

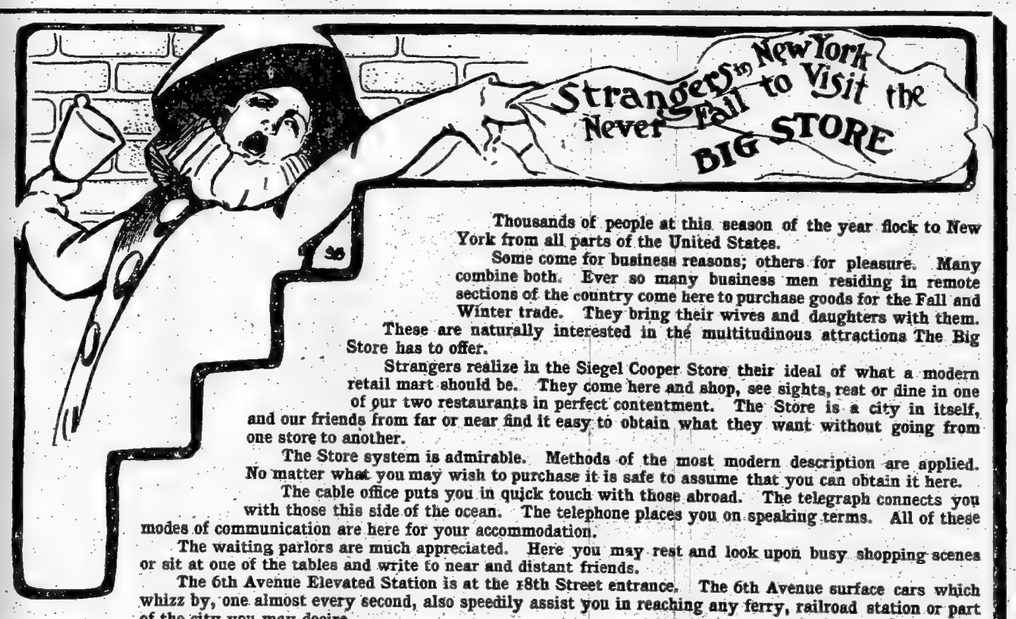

Thousands of people at this season of the year flock to New York from all parts of the United States.

Some come for business reasons; others for pleasure. Many combine both. Ever so many business men residing in remote sections of the country come here to purchase goods for the Fall and Winter trade. They bring their wives and daughters with them.

These are naturally interested in the multitudinous attractions The Big Store has to offer.

Strangers realize in the Siegel Cooper Store their ideal of what a modern retail mart should be. They come here and shop, see sights, rest or dine in one of our two restaurants in perfect contentment. The Store is a city in itself, and our friends from far or near find it easy to obtain what they want without going from one store to another.

The Store system is admirable. Methods of the most modern description are applied. No matter what you may wish to purchase it is safe to assume that you can obtain it here.

The cable office puts you in quick touch with those abroad. The telegraph connects you with those this side of the ocean. The telephone places you on speaking terms. All of these modes of communication are here for your accommodation.

The waiting parlors are much appreciated. Here you may rest and look upon busy shopping scenes or sit at one of the tables and write to near and distant friends.

The 6th Avenue Elevated Station is at the 18th Street entrance. The 6th Avenue surface cars which whizz by, one almost every second, also speedily assist you in reaching any ferry, railroad station or part of the city you may desire.

Thousands who come here are deeply interested in the brilliant attractions of the Pure Food Exposition. To many others the giant golden fountain on the Main Floor is an object of praise and wonderment.

But, captivating as the Store is with its immense floors, the stocks are what most merit and win the attention of the "strangers within our gates." These stocks are cosmopolitan; they come from all parts of the world. The price inducements are too well known to require exploitation now.

The more you see of the Siegel Cooper Store the better you will like it. It is never dull—never commonplace.

Blankets, Comforters.

NEWS FROM THAT GREAT SALE.

Crowds came in response to our opening announcement—many more will come when they read this.

$7.50 CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, Per Pair. 5.00
A glance will convince you of their value. Great large fellows, 11-4 size. Soft and fluffy, yet sturdily woven. They suggest the very acme of comfort and durability. The borders are in pink, blue or scarlet, with handsome silk binding.

COMFORTERS.
Full sizes and silkoline coverings. Special, each, 73 and 98
500 Italian Slumber Robes. Choice of many different Patterns; regular 1.00 values, at 79 each.

(Main Floor, 19th St. Side.)

Men's Handkerchiefs.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW-PRICED.

Fresh, new goods. Haven't been in the house a week. And won't stay another week at these prices. They are truly magnificent values.

MEN'S IRISH LINEN H. S. HANDKERCHIEFS; ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems; 19-inch size, per ½ dozen, 50c.

MEN'S IMPORTED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS; hand-embroidered initials; ½ dozen in neat box; per box, 75c.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Kimono Wrappers.

Just two specials, but they illustrate how good the values are in this section of The Big Store:

KIMONO WRAPPERS; White and colored lawn, with fancy borders; special, 59

WRAPPERS; Fine dimity polka dot, with Persian border trimming; full knit, with deep flounce; special, 50

(Second Floor, Centre).

Muslin Underwear.

3 UNUSUALLY SPECIAL VALUES.

Every garment is carefully made; the product of leading manufacturers. It goes without saying that these prices are special.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, cluster tucks and deep embroidery ruffle; special, 39
MUSLIN SKIRTS, with deep umbrella flounce, trimmed with embroidery, 69
CAMBRIC SKIRTS, deep umbrella flounce, trimmed with embroidery, extra dust ruffle, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Advance Exhibit
—AUTUMN STYLES—
Men's Hats.

The Siegel Cooper Hat Store opened the season last Friday, August 22, with a special display.

"FAWN HATS."
$2.80 SOFT HATS IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES, $1.80

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Boys' Store.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
Early Fall Suits.

BEAUTIFUL SERGE BLOUSE SUITS for the Smaller Boys, 3 to 8 yrs. old.
JACKET and NORFOLK SUITS for the Larger Boys—up to 17 yrs. of age.
at $3.85 Each.

(Second Floor, Rear.)

"Between Seasons"
In the Men's Store.
Suits and Top Coats.

Medium weight garments for "Late Summer" or "Early Fall" wear. Just the very thing to help out your wardrobe for the next two months.

$7.00, $9.50, $11.00.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Grocery Specials

From the great and popular Food Show now running so successfully on the 4th floor. Every one a bargain gem.

Zu Zu
The new Ginger Wafers, 3 packages for 10c

Coffee, POPULAR BLEND.
Fine quality Mocha and Java; regular price 28c. lb.; to-day only 23c

Cottage Cheese
Freshly made in our own creamery; large ball, 3c

Olives.
Manzanilla Baby Olives, stuffed with Spanish peppers, per bottle, 7c

Wines and Liquors.

The pure, unadulterated kinds (the only kinds we sell), and at prices convincingly low.

CHATEAU MOUTON, fine old imported claret, per case, 12 quarts, 7.50
HAUT SAUTERNES, imported white wine, very choice, per case, 12 quarts, 7.75
POMMARD, rich old Burgundy, vintage 1890, per case, 12 quarts, 10.00
HOCHHEIMER, imported from Johann Gerst, Frankfurt, A-M, per case, 12 quarts, 6.75
ERDENER-TREPPCHEN, very light Mosel wine, with fine bouquet, per case, 12 quarts, 7.50
"PRINCE," the perfect American champagne. Imported wines are not superior to "Prince." per case, 12 quarts, 11.50; per case, 24 pints, 13.50

(Fourth Floor.)

Cotton Flannels.

Good qualities and are worth a half more than the prices quoted for to-day's selling.

Shaker Flannel.
300 pcs. of good quality Shaker Flannel, 27 inches wide; exceptional value; per yard, 5

Outing Flannel.
250 pcs. of fine quality Outing Flannel; excellent assortment of checks and stripes; 10c. value; per yard, 7½

Skirt Patterns.
Outing Flannel Skirt Patterns with embroidered edgings; 2 1-4 yds. wide; 35c. value; each, 25

(Main Floor, Front.)

Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, 14.50

Not a chance purchase or a sale brought about through overproduction by some inferior manufacturer, but our regular grade of "Victory" Sewing Machines, made by one of the foremost manufacturers in the world, whose name appears on every machine.

BALL BEARING DROP HEAD SEWING MACHINE, with full automatic tension, winder and attachments; six stitches to one revolution; highly polished sawed oak; swell front; guaranteed for five years; special to-day, 14.50

GENUINE SINGER MACHINES.
Oscillator and Automatic Chain Stitch; 5 and 7 drawers; drop head; complete with all attachments; regular agents' and office price, $65.00; special price, 32.00

(Instructions Given Free.) (Third Floor, Centre.)

Women's Lace Mitts & Gloves.

End of the Season Clearance.

Styles are the very newest. Reductions have been made irrespective of cost. With weeks of wearing time still ahead, they are Glove bargains that have never been equalled.

WOMEN'S LONG LACE GLOVES AND MITTS, many new designs; also plain silk with fancy embroidered arm, just imported, in white, cream and black; made to sell for $1.50 and $2.00 per pair; to-day, 95

WOMEN'S LACE MITTS; short, medium and long lengths, black and white; extreme novelties that were delayed by the Custom House; on sale to-day at cut prices.

WOMEN'S LACE-EFFECT LISLE GLOVES, white only, the 25c. quality; to-day, 15

(Main Floor, Front.)

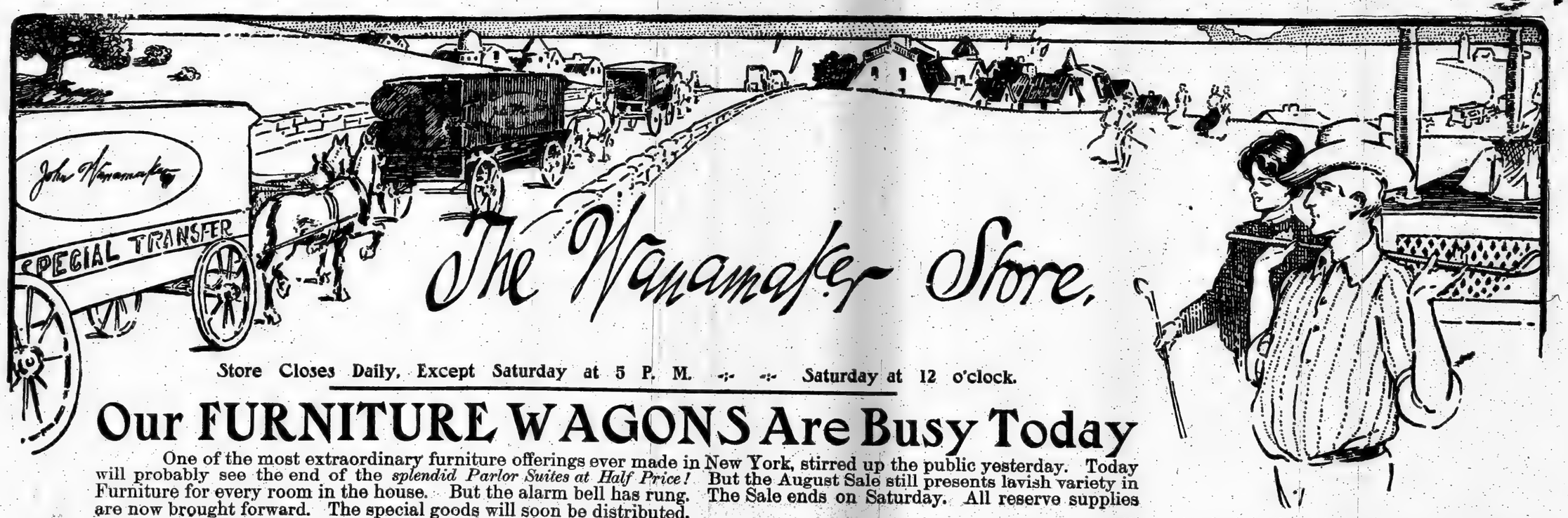

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily, Except Saturday at 5 P. M. -:- -:- Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Our FURNITURE WAGONS Are Busy Today

One of the most extraordinary furniture offerings ever made in New York, stirred up the public yesterday. Today will probably see the end of the *splendid Parlor Suites at Half Price!* But the August Sale still presents lavish variety in Furniture for every room in the house. The Sale ends on Saturday. All reserve supplies are now brought forward. The special goods will soon be distributed.

If your Fall furniture is to cost you a third less than its value you must come to Wanamaker's quickly. If you are content to pay a half more for furniture of same quality, prompt action is not important.

Yesterday's rush proved that hundreds had decided to save the money which this occasion offered; and when they came they were startled to find how handsome was the Furniture that was offered.

Today we tell particularly of Dining-room Furniture, of which we still have superb variety, at most decisive reductions. Tomorrow there will be less to choose from, of course. Each day is intensely important now; and all lots are small. Your own interest says "Be prompt!"

Golden Oak Sideboards

August price, $16.50; usual price, $25—Base has swell top; top has three shelves.
August price, $24; usual price, $36—Swell top base; three shelves.
August price, $35; usual price, $55—Mission style.
August price, $38; usual price, $50—Base has carved feet; canopy top.
August price, $38; usual price, $48—Colonial design.
August price, $40; usual price, $55—Carved front; enclosed glass cabinet.
August price, $45; usual price, $55—Colonial design.
August price, $48; usual price, $60—Medium size; nicely carved.
August price, $50; usual price, $65—Canopy top; claw feet.
August price, $55; usual price, $70—Canopy top; medium size.
August price, $55; usual price, $85—Colonial design; fine finish.
August price, $85; usual price, $125—Colonial design.
August price, $87.50; usual price, $110—Enclosed glass cabinet ends.
August price, $95; usual price, $130—Large size; canopy top.
August price, $98; usual price, $120—Large size; elaborately carved.

Golden Oak Sideboards

August price, $120; usual price, $200—Large size; canopy top; carved.
August price, $125; usual price, $155—Large size; canopy top; carved.
August price, $180; usual price, $290—Richly carved and finished.

Weathered Oak Sideboards

August price, $16.50; usual price, $25—swell top; three shelves.
August price, $30; usual price, $40—Mission style.
August price, $32; usual price, $48—Mission style; small size.
August price, $35; usual price, $45—Swell front; one shelf.
August price, $38; usual price, $50—Mission style.
August price, $40; usual price, $55—Mission style; enclosed cabinet.
August price, $52.50; usual price, $70—Mission style.
August price, $70; usual price, $115—Swell front; richly carved.
August price, $80; usual price, $125—Mission style; leaded glass side cabinets.
August price, $88; usual price, $150—Large size; handsomely carved.

Weathered Oak Sideboards

August price, $95; usual price, $160—Large size; canopy top.
August price, $115; usual price, $180—Large size; enclosed glass cabinet top.

Mahogany Sideboards

August price, $34; usual price, $55—Shaped front.
August price, $40; usual price, $65—Swell front; French legs.
August price, $45; usual price, $65—Medium size; nicely finished.
August price, $48; usual price, $80—Colonial; side glass cabinets.
August price, $70; usual price, $95—Colonial; claw feet.
August price, $70; usual price, $110—Elaborately carved; large mirror.
August price, $75; usual price, $110—Colonial; no mirror.
August price, $75; usual price, $125—Medium size; large glass cabinet top.
August price, $80; usual price, $105—Medium size; open front; very fine design.
August price, $95; usual price, $120—Colonial; richly carved; no mirror.
August price, $95; usual price, $135—Chippendale design.

Mahogany Sideboards

August price, $110; usual price, $165—Large size, low pattern, very fine.
August price, $120; usual price, $150—Colonial design, no mirror.
August price, $125; usual price, $175—Richly carved.
August price, $225; usual price, $300—Large size, English Colonial.
August price, $275; usual price, $350—Extra large size, canopy top.

Mahogany Extension Tables

August price, $21; usual price, $28—Square top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $25; usual price, $35—Round top, 10-foot extension.
August price, $30; usual price, $50—Square top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $32; usual price, $52—Round top, 10-foot extension.
August price, $35; usual price $54—Round top, 10-foot extension.
August price, $38; usual price, $65—Square top, 10-foot extension.
August price, $42; usual price, $60—Round top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $45; usual price, $65—Round top, 10-foot extension.
August price, $67.50; usual price, $85—Square top, 10-foot extension.

Mahogany Extension Tables

August price, $85; usual price, $105—Round top, 12-foot extension.
August price, $90; usual price, $115—Round top, 10-foot extension.

Golden Oak Extension Tables

August price, $6.75; usual price, $9—Square top, 6-foot extension.
August price, $9; usual price, $11—Square top, 6-foot extension.
August price, $13; usual price, $20—Round top, 6-foot extension.
August price, $18; usual price, $25—Round top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $22; usual price, $36—Round top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $23; usual price, $30—Round top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $25; usual price, $33—Round top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $27; usual price, $45—Square top, 12-foot extension.
August price, $28; usual price, $40—Round top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $37.50; usual price, $45—Round top, 8-foot extension.
August price, $42; usual price, $65—Square top, 10-foot extension.

China Closets

August price, $15; usual price, $20—Golden oak, wood shelves and back.
August price, $22; usual price, $28—Golden oak, wood shelves, mirror back of top shelf.
August price, $32; usual price, $42—Golden oak, wood shelves, one glass shelf.
August price, $40; usual price, $60—Golden oak; wood shelves and back.
August price, $55; usual price, $70—Golden oak, wood shelves, mirror back.
August price, $65; usual price, $90—Mahogany, wood shelves, mirror back.
August price, $70; usual price, $92—Mahogany, wood shelves and back.
August price, $85; usual price, $125—Golden oak, glass shelves, mirror back.
August price, $90; usual price, $135—Mahogany, glass shelves, mirror back.

$3.25 Dining Chairs at $2.25

Two hundred and twenty-five all quartered oak, golden oak finished dining chairs, shaped seat frame, box frame, fine cane seat, French legs, square stretchers, cross panel back, carved top rail, fine construction and highly polished.
Fourth floor.

The Summer Clean-Up of Our Regular Shoe Store

Down to the Basement Store have gone all the Summer lines of Shoes culled from our Main Floor stocks. Fine, handsome Shoes made up especially for us. Unmatchable Shoes at their regular prices; and, as marked today, the greatest shoe bargains of the Summer season.

Here are the price-facts:

Women's, Girls' and Children's Shoes. Some are tan, high and low cut; but most are black kid low shoes. All are spring heel, and this Summer's goods. Sizes are not complete, but a great saving awaits those who can be fitted. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; sizes 11 to 6, $1.20. Values up to $2.50.

75c. from $1.40—
Girls' and Children's Drab Canvas Lace Shoes; solid leather soles; well-fitting and comfortable lasts; right for seaside or country wear. Sizes 8½ to 2.

Men's Shoes at $1, from $3—
Men's Tan Calf and Brown Kidskin Lace Shoes; all welted soles; tipped.

Men's Oxfords at $1.90, from $3 and $3.50—
Several new lots of these Shoes in glazed kidskin, velour and box calfskin and patent leather. Some are Blucher style. All are welted soles.

Men's Oxfords at $2.85, from $5—
Made of the finest selected black kidskin, tan Russia calf, and wax calfskin leathers, on this season's best models; close edges and moderately wide toes. Heavy enough for early Fall wear.

Men's Oxfords at $2.40, from $3.90—
Two styles; one the swell swing last, extension soles, of enamel leather; perforated vamps. The other, of wax calfskin, on nobby last. Soles are good weight.

Women's Shoes at $1.50, from $3—
Made of dark brown calfskin, soft but durable; welted soles, square heels, laced.

Women's Tan Oxfords at $2, from $3—
Tan Russia calfskin and brown kidskin; all sizes; both turned and welted soles.

Women's Oxfords at $2, from $4—
Two styles of fine black kidskin; turned soles; one has the full common-sense last, low heels; the other, medium opera toes, tipped.

Women's Oxfords at $2, from $3—
Many shapes and styles; all are of black kidskin with patent leather and kid tips; high and low heels, turned soles, and the finest kind of workmanship.

Basement.

The FALL SHIRT-WAISTS

There is a smartness about the Shirt-Waists for women, this Fall, that has never been seen before. The tailoring does it. Of course the materials are different—heavier; but the tailoring demanded them. And so we see vestings, cheviot, linen canvas, brilliantine, madras, raw silk, basket-weave cheviots, etamine, velvets and French flannels; and they are cut with the bold lines of a tailored jacket. The box-plaiting, the strapping and stitching, the buttons, all show the tailored effects that are so original and effective.

Prices range from 1$ to $9.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some New Umbrellas---$2.50

But that's not all the story. The rest of it is a saving of $1.25—one-third—on each Umbrella.

They're covered with a new silk, made without dressing of any kind; hence thin, and close-rolling. The maker is so sure of it that he guarantees it for a year.

Handles are the kind you find on the usual $3.75 umbrellas—pearl, ivory and buck-horn, sterling silver mounted. In 26 and 28-inch sizes, at

$2.50 Each

Broadway.

Boys' Wash Suits, 50c

There's a scudding of Boys' Washable Sailor Suits before the rush of Autumn styles. Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, in broken lots, but in nearly all sizes from 3 to 12 years, are reduced to

FIFTY CENTS A SUIT

from $1.25 to $2.50. Not a bad scheme to lock up a couple of fifty-cent pieces in suits like these, for next Summer, even if your boy couldn't wear them for several weeks more this season.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Black Cloth Jackets And a Price-Upheaval

Black Cloth Jackets—like certain people—are "always with us." Have to be—couldn't get along without them, for there's always steady demand for them.

Our stock of Black Cloth Jackets for Summer and early Fall wear has been carried in unbroken size-range until now—but today the first reductions are announced—and sharp ones at that—a preparatory signal for their quick dispersal.

You've really needed such a jacket all Summer—you surely will need one from now until the heavy wrap becomes comfortable. So glance at these new price-groupings:

$14 Jackets at $10
$15 to $16.50 Jackets at $12
$18.50 to $21 Jackets at $15

Second floor, Broadway.

Good Sorts of HOSIERY

The following items contain explicit information about being well hosed at the smallest possible expense—next to having the hosiery given to you.

There's news for men, women and children—and the socks and stockings mentioned are just the sorts you'll need for weeks to come. And you won't find equally low prices, for such excellent qualities, anywhere else. Facts:

Men's SOCKS

25c a pair—Fine gage ribbed cotton; all-black or tan; plain black, tan or slate with colored embroidery.

Women's STOCKINGS

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Imported fast black cotton Stockings; regular made; fine gage; sizes 8 to 9½ only.
25c a pair—Of fast black cotton with colored side clocks; or ribbed lisle thread in black, tan or bronze.

Children's STOCKINGS

12½c a pair—Narrow ribbed fast black cotton Stockings; full in size and elastic; seamless and made with narrow ankles.

Ninth street aisle.

Girls' Walking Skirts—New Styles

New in every respect—cut, length, materials—the styles that are indicated for Fall wear, and bound to be popular.

Two groups from a most satisfactory collection:

At $5—Plaited Skirts of snowflake cheviot, in navy blue and black; trimmed with strappings of same material.
At $6.75—Plaited Skirts of heavy cheviot, in navy blue and black; slot seams; stitched facing.

Second floor, Ninth street.

LINENS Under-Price

This is news to interest housekeepers who have new supplies of Linens to buy this Fall. For bargains on such staple goods as pure and perfect linens are rare enough. Every cent of saving is positive economy.

These are absolutely pure linens; and original prices were unmatched:

At 15c each—Full-bleached Huckaback Towels, 19 x 38 in., with hemmed ends. Were 18c.
At 16c a yard—Heavy Huckaback Toweling, 22 in. wide. Was 20c.
At $1 a yard—Fine full-bleached German damask Table Linen, 72 in. wide. Imported as remarkable quality to sell at $1.25.
At $1.50 a pair—Ruffled Linen Pillow Cases, with handsome initial embroidered in corner. Regularly sold at $3.75 a pair; but the only initials remaining are C, D, E, G, J, K, L, O, R, T; and only a few of most of these. If your initial is here, you've found the biggest kind of a bargain.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

40c Ingrain Carpets at 28c

We have ten patterns of good cotton-and-wool Ingrain Carpets, that sell regularly at 40c, which we offer today at 28c a yard.

It is an opportunity to get a worthy grade of carpet at the littlest possible cost.

Third floor.

Men's Fall Suits to Order

Thinking about your Fall Suit?

You're wise to do so—particularly if you intend to have it made to order. For the new Autumn fabrics are here—a handsome variety—and you get the broadest selection now, without hurry or rush. Patterns range from grave to gay—from neat effects in worsteds and fancy cheviots to the more striking styles that young men like.

If you've never tried a Wanamaker made-to-order Suit, the amount of smart tailoring, fit and correct style in one of our $25 to $30 Suits will be a revelation to you. It's all that can be put in *any* suit. And the choice of fabrics is superbly varied.

Same workmanship in the $20 Suits—the difference lies in the goods. But you'll never find it out through the test of wear.

Stop in and find out more about them.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Imported Bath Robes, $3

These handsome Terry Bath Robes are the marvel of the trade. They come from the best Bath Robe maker in Paris, and are not matched in America at the price. The robes do not ravel out like the ordinary kinds. Yarns used are the best—softer, more absorbent, ample width and length—better in every way than the usual kinds.

A new lot just received—ready today, $3 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Attractive Lamps Under-Price

Summer stock-adjusting makes these arbitrary price-changes. The Lamps deserve their full prices; but we must give space to the newcomers, hence these must be dispensed with in a jiffy. And these prices should do it:

At $5, from $10 and $12—
Decorated Lamps with 12-inch globes; center draught burners; both squat and tall designs.

At $4, from $6 and $7.50—
About one hundred and fifty metallic half-high shape Lamps, in ruby and black; Japanese bronze and antique copper; bright gold and matt gold finishes.

At $2.50, from $3.50—
Decorated Lamps; squat shape; assorted color decorations.

At $1, from $3—
Onyx column Banquet Lamps, with separate oil-pot and center draught burners.

At $1 each, from $3.50—
12-inch plain ruby Globes.

Basement.

Silver-Plated Tableware

Fine, handsome, perfect Silverware, at a quarter to a half under-price. It was made up to sell at regular prices, in the best factories, and is reduced only to clean up the factories' stock.

The savings are positive.

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TABLEWARE—A Quarter Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25, $12.50.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25.
Trays, $1 and $2.
Crumb Sets, $2.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Baking Dishes, $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2.
Water Pitchers, $3 and $3.50.
Children's Cups, 75c
Butter Dishes, $2
Fern Dishes, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.
Bread Trays, $1.50.
Lavatory Sets, $2.50.
3-light Candelabra, $4.25.

ROGERS' EXTRA-PLATE FORKS, KNIVES and SPOONS—Half Price and Less

Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Pickle Forks, 20c each.
Cream Ladles, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 85c each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Crumb Knives, 85c each
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25.

Main aisle.

Pictures Under-Price

Two attractive offerings that will be tempting to housekeepers who are anxious to add attractions to their homes:

Facsimile reproductions of landscape water-colors, variety of subjects, framed in one-inch gilt chestnut moulding, with mats; some in panel shape; size 12x20 inches; at $1, worth $1.50.
Also an attractive group of Gibson Sketches, done in passe-partout with black binding. Three pictures in one, 75c, from $1.25; five pictures in one, $1, from $1.50. Size 6½x16 in.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MAYOR DILLON'S RULE IN NEW ROCHELLE

Expert Accountants Report Their Findings to Taxpayers.

Bonds Freely Issued, Unwarranted Improvements Made, Extravagance Abounded, Indications of Corruption Not Lacking.

The neighboring city of New Rochelle furnishes a short story in municipal corruption. The truth has been brought to light by the intelligent and patriotic services of Mr. Columbus O'D. Iselin. Nearly a year ago Mr. Iselin, being one of the large taxpayers of the young city, made up his mind to ascertain its financial standing. Large amounts of bonds had been issued; signs of extravagance abounded; indications of corruption on the part of city officers were not lacking; unwarranted and expensive improvements, so-called, were being made. Every decent citizen suspected, or believed, that the government of the new city, which was chartered April 25, 1899, was plundering the taxpayers. On the 12th of October, 1901, Michael J. Dillon, then Mayor and a candidate for re-election, invited Mr. Iselin to examine the city's books, either personally or by his agents. This invitation was accepted by Mr. Iselin on the 14th.

It was soon made evident to Mr. Iselin that Dillon was disappointed in the character of the investigation which was being thoroughly conducted by Haskins & Sell, certified accountants of New York City. He intimated to Mr. Iselin, whom he seemed to have regarded as his friend and Democratic co-partisan, that he supposed that the report would be simply to the effect that the bonds of the city had been properly issued, and that the city's cash, having been counted, was found correct, as reported by Dillon. He did not expect a real examination, and felt injured by Mr. Iselin's honest zeal. At the election in November he was defeated by Henry S. Clarke, his Republican opponent, and two days after election he refused to permit the examination to proceed. After some characteristic and stupid horse-play by the Common Council, Mr. Iselin applied for a mandamus to compel Dillon to permit him to proceed, but this application was denied by Justice Marean, and it was not until Mr. Clarke's administration assumed charge of affairs that Mr. Iselin's experts were able to complete their task.

Dillon was the first Mayor of New Rochelle. For many years he had been a suspect, and although for most of his life he had fattened at the public crib, he had at last became so greatly discredited that he was out of office for several years. A year before his election as Mayor, however, he was chosen Supervisor of the town. His Conduct in this office had naturally been such that his nomination of himself for Mayor (for he controlled the local Democratic machine) was generally regarded as an exhibition of hardihood and impudence. He was successful, however, mainly by reason of the follies, or worse, of some of his Republican opponents. Finally, it is a sufficient description of Dillon to say that he is a suburban Devery.

Mr. Iselin's report shows that Dillon ran the Government of New Rochelle on principles that even Tammany has of late years found two crude and dangerous. He and his crowd plundered the taxpayers. They paid no heed to the law. They kept their books after their own ignorant or vicious methods. When the accountants began their task such books as existed were not balanced. It was discovered that some necessary books had not been kept, or had been made away with. The City Clerk, for example, apparently had no cash book. Vouchers were missing, and, as the accountants report, "the records are otherwise incomplete and in poor condition." Notwithstanding all this, the accountants discovered sufficient to prove the existence of a very bad state of affairs.

What did Dillon do? He was Mayor from the Spring of 1899 to the end of 1901. In that time he increased the indebtedness of the city, represented by bond and certificates of indebtedness, from $653,091 to $1,526,480. When he quitted office the amount of demand indebtedness accrued and unpaid was $38,000. Adding this to the bond and certificate debt, we have a total increase of debt in the sum of $911,758, more than $250,000 in excess of the total debt which had been contracted by the village of New Rochelle in the two centuries and more of its existence.

The law requires the City Government to advertise for bids when it seeks to sell certificates of indebtedness for amounts in excess of $5,000. But Dillon did not like publicity; he sought to keep the taxpayers in ignorance of the burden which he was energetically heaping upon them. Therefore, among others, eighteen lots of certificates ranging in amounts from $7,103 to $30,000, and aggregating more than $282,000, were sold without advertisment for bids, and therefore in disobedience of the law.

Dillon's expenditures had no relation to the requirements of the law, and very little to the amount of cash on hand, or to the city's receipts. During his term of office the city received from taxes and other ordinary sources of revenue the sum of $897,940, and Dillon's Government expended $1,199,788 for items chargeable to revenue. It exhausted the cash balance of $37,464 which the city had taken over from the village on the 25th of April, 1899, and it overdrew to the amount of $2,975. After deducting the certificates of indebtedness which it redeemed from those which it issued we find that certificates were issued for expenses chargeable to revenue to the amount of $72,242. It also used for current expenses the premiums received from salary bonds. In other words, Dillon's Government expended what it pleased in defiance of the law, and ran in debt when its cash gave out, its current expenditures exceeding its current revenues by $143,915.

Some of the items of the excess are interesting. The budgets for these two years and ten months contemplated an expenditure for streets and highways of $97,718; the sum raised by taxation or assessment was $144,327, the amount expended was $151,370. The budget granted $52,861 for street lighting; Dillon spent $85,715. No "rake-off" being possible from the water contract, the amount expended was about $4,000 less than the amount provided for. Besides these excessive expenditures on ordinary or revenue accounts Dillon's Government made the following expenditures from income received from extraordinary or improvement accounts:

Street improvements	$576,568
Sewers	178,999
Curbing	19,626
City Hall improvement	25,464
Fire Improvements	70,007
School	7,250
Total	$878,513

An interesting and a suggestive item among the ordinary, or revenue, accounts is that of salaries. Dillon was a good provider for his friends and henchmen. The budget allowed the legal salaries, amounting for the period to $34,700. The charges against this sum aggregated $32,447. But there is in those city accounts an item called "General Fund," which served a convenient purpose. Here we find a charge of $45,441 for salaries, making the total for salaries $77,888, or $43,188 more than the amount contemplated by law. Although the city's books were ignorantly, or viciously, kept, there was intelligence enough in the Dillon government to manipulate them. Still, there was seemingly not sufficient intelligence to manipulate them shrewdly.

Dillon was possessed of enough folly to imagine that he could conceal his performances by scattering his expenditures through various accounts, as he did with salaries, and as he did also in respect to payment for street sprinkling, which appears in three different accounts. In one year, also, for some occult purpose, most of the expenditures by the Board of Health appear under the "general fund." To this fund, too, and not to the proper account, was charged more than $13,000 for the furniture and heating apparatus for the City Hall. Authority was given to expend about $25,000 for this work; Dillon spent $40,231.

Looking through the accounts as they are exposed by the report, we find that Dillon's anxiety for his friends raised the total annual salaries of all kinds from $92,069 in 1899 to $184,954 in 1901, a little more than double the first amount. The amount expended from revenue for highways was $15,370, and it would be difficult to discover where one-third of that amount could have been honestly employed. The amount of debt incurred for street improvements was $576,568, and it would be an exaggeration to say that as much as $300,000 worth of honest work was done.

The following table shows the increase of taxation in consequence of Dillon's rule:

Taxes of 1898	$232,462
Taxes of 1899	382,802
Taxes of 1900	364,191
Taxes of 1901	570,876

During Dillon's administration the bonded debt increased 108.47 per cent.; the indebtedness represented by certificates, 354.89 per cent., and the total indebtedness, 133.78 per cent.

During Dillon's term John Koellmer was the Receiver of Taxes. His accounts show that he received from taxes, assessments, &c., the sum of $1,005,586, but that he accounted for only $1,002,775, a deficiency of $2,811. In addition, certain taxpayers hold receipts from Koellmer for the total sum of $4,636, and there are no credits for this amount on the duplicate sheets of the Collector's books, showing a total shortage of $7,467. Deducting the sum of $1,307 on his salary account, Koellmer's shortage is $6,100. This shortage was confessed by him to Mayor Clarke and three others. He was indicted on one item. Notwithstanding his confession, he pleaded "Not Guilty." The jury found Koellmer not guilty, much to the astonishment of the good people of New Rochelle—to such of them, that is, as did not realize that the jury could consider only the evidence present in regard to a single small sum of money.

Dillon appointed Andrew J. Selz as City Clerk. After the city election and Dillon's defeat, Selz paid three bills aggregating $4,713. These bills were illegal, and were for services which Selz was bound to render for his regular annual salary of $2,000. One of the bills, for $1,937, was not even audited by the Common Council. Selz, the Mayor, and some of the Aldermen were indicted. Selz was tried on the bill for $1,937. It was shown that he received the money; that he was not entitled to it, and the intent to rob the city was also further indicated by the fact that the bill was not presented to the Common Council. It was further shown that Selz immediately turned over the money to the city, and that he was short in his accounts to the amount of $5,865, and the presumption was not rebutted that the illegal charges against the city were concocted, the bills drawn, and the money collected and paid over to the City Treasurer for the purpose of making good this shortage. There was practically no defense. Again, the Westchester County jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and Selz was set free—a result that to some, at least, says much as to the prosecution's presentation of the case.

The District Attorney seems inclined to drop further prosecutions in these indictments. A plundered Westchester County city is apparently unable to secure justice.

The rule of Dillon, however, is finished, and although he is doubtless making plans to return to power, it is to be hoped that he will be disappointed. The voters turned him out last Fall, and will probably keep him out. If they do otherwise they will prove themselves to be as degraded as the most degraded of the politicians who have preyed upon them. They have something for their money; the taxpayers have borne their unjust burden, and taxation will in time, if all goes well, be reduced to its normal level. The city has paved streets, for which it has paid a good deal too much, and Mr. Iselin's report ought to convince the inhabitants that it is for their interest to keep Dillon and his kind out of power. If this be the result the experience, though costly, will be worth the money.

HENRY LOOMIS NELSON.

New Rochelle, Aug. 25, 1902.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

Every Heat Winner at Providence (R. I.) Trots Had to Take a New Mark.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—The track at Narragansett Park was lightning fast this afternoon, and the Grand Circuit opened with an afternoon of record-breaking. Every heat winner lowered old marks. The 2:20 pacing stake developed the most excitement, and lengthened into a five-heat contest. George Spear drove Gold Brick, 2:08½, and Ed Geers was up behind Dandy Chimes, 2:09¼, while Greenline, 2:08¾, was backed on his Readville performance. It was a race between Geers and Spear. Gold Brick took a mark of 2:08¼ in the first heat and Dandy Chimes won the next in 2:07½. Gold Brick won the third heat, and Dandy Chimes the fourth. In the fifth heat Gold Brick won in slow time.

Sensational time was made in the 2:08 pace, when a new 2:05 performer was uncovered in Nathan Straus, driven by Jack Curry. This fast son of Director easily out-stepped the Readville winners with marks around 2:07 and won the race in straight heats, taking a record of 2:05¼.

The Park Brew $10,000 Stake for 2:10 pacers is to be the feature of to-morrow's racing. Audubon Boy won this event last year in 2:06, but with the track in its present condition the winner will be likely to beat 2:05. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,500.

Gold Brick, b. g., (Spear)	1	8	1	8 1
Dandy Chimes, b. h., (Geers)	3	1	8	1 5
Albert, ro. g., (A. McDonald)	2	2	2	5 5
King Charles, ch. g., (Maloney)	7	4	4	2 2
Dick Wilson, b. h., (Wilson)	5	2	5	3 6
Free Advice, ch. h., (Miller)	4	7	6	4 7
Deacon, ro. g., (Riley)	9	9	7	7 4
Greenline, b. g., (Saunders)	8	5	3	6 dr
Fuzzy, b. h., (Hyde)	6	6 dr		
Sister Hattie, br. m., (Ervin)	dis			

Time—2:08¾; 2:07½; 2:10; 2:10¼; 2:11½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,500.

Baron Deshay, b. g., (McHenry)	1	1	1	
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (Shank)	2	3	4	
Maxine, b. m., (Lyons)	4	8	2	
Zephyr, b. m., (Geers)	6	2	2	
Katrinka G., b. m., (Tozier)	3	5	7	
Invader, b. g., (Golden)	7	7	3	
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McCarthy)	5	4	6	
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., (Dodge)	8	6	8	
The Quaker, br. g., (Clark)	9	9	9	
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	10	10	10	
Alfred Starr, br. g., (Cahill)	dis			

Time—2:12¼; 2:10¼; 2:08¾.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse, $1,000.

Nathan Straus, br. g., (Curry)	1	1
Effie Powers, b. m. (Gray)	5	2
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	2	8
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Spear)	3	5
Terrace Queen, b. m., (Geers)	7	3
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill)	4	6
Major Muscovite, br. g., (McMahon)	8	4
Sir Albert S., b. g., (Saunders)	6	9
The Bishop, b. g., (Wilson)	9	7
New Richmond, g. h., (Benedict)	10	dis

Time—2:05½; 2:06¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; two in three; purse, $1,000.

Prince of Orange, br. g., (Geers)	1	1
Baron Bell, b. h., (Hudson)	2	5
Kwanon, ch. h., (Knapp)	6	2
Austin Boy, b. g., (Lewis)	3	3
Alla, b. g., (L. McDonald)	4	4
Kalevala, b. m., (Young)	5	7
The Rajah, b. g., (Lyons)	8	6
Rainbow Wick, b. g., (Riley)	7	8
M. M. D., b. m., (McKinney)	9	9
Betsy Ross, b. m., (Willis)	dis	
Hall Fry, b. g., (Foote)	dis	

Time—2:13¼; 2:10½.

BUSY SEASON FOR YACHTSMEN.

Although the yachting season is nearing an end, activity among the yachtsmen shows no signs of abatement, and in the ensuing five weeks there will be many regattas of exceptional interest. The event of this week will be the racing of the American Yacht Club on Thursday and Friday. Thursday will be given up to the small one-design classes of yachts, and it is expected that representatives of the American, Indian Harbor, Larchmont, Manhasset Bay, New Rochelle, Seawanhaka, Sachem's Head, Ardsley, and other clubs will be present. On Friday the club will have its chief Fall event, an open race for 75-foot schooners and all classes of sloops.

Following the American Yacht Club races next Saturday the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will have a special open race for all classes, 36-foot and under. On Monday the same club will have handicap races for club yachts, a race for club sailabouts, and a race for oyster sloops.

Larchmont will hold races on Saturday. On Monday the club will conduct the annual Fall regatta, which will be open to all classes. Sept. 13 the Larchmont Cup, for schooners, will call out the big double masters again, and at the same time the "seventies," the yawls, and sloops, in Classes I, K, and L, will race.

Saturday next is also the day fixed for the second ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The course is from off the clubhouse at Sea Gate to and around Fire Island. This may be followed by other ocean races in the month of September, if the plans of Commodore Tod are matured. Other races for next Saturday are the Manhasset Bay Club's third club series, open to members only; the American and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's regular weekly home racing, the Westhampton Club's events, and the Fall regatta of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association.

In addition to the Larchmont and the Indian Harbor races on Labor Day, the Sachem's Head Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta, and the Harlem Yacht Club will have a Fall regatta. There will be special club races on Oyster Bay by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, a race of the Moriches Yacht Club, and an open race for all classes arranged by the Keystone Yacht Club of Woodmere, L. I.

Sculler Vail Beat Ten Eyck.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Harry Vail of Cambridge, Mass., defeated James A. Ten Eyck of Worcester to-day in their two miles single scull race on the Patapsco for a purse of $300 and a side bet. Vail won easily by three lengths. No time was taken.

EXPLORER DE WINDT'S SUFFERINGS IN SIBERIA

Worst Stories of the Region Ever Told Not Exaggerated, He Says.

PARIS TO NEW YORK BY LAND

Building of Railroad Through Bering Strait Found to be Comparatively Easy of Accomplishment.

Harry de Windt, the famous traveler, who started from Paris on Dec. 19, 1901, for a long, roundabout journey to New York for the purpose of investigating the possibility of building a railroad between the two points by way of Siberia and the Bering Strait, arrived in this city yesterday and registered at the Imperial Hotel. Although Mr. de Windt related almost incredible hardships which he had suffered and declared emphatically that he had just completed the worst journey of his life, the explorer discovered on reaching New York that he had lost only ten pounds.

He expressed himself as eminently satisfied with his trip. He said that he has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that a line of railroad through Bering Strait is not only possible, but, comparatively speaking, easy of accomplishment. Already the Trans-Alaskan Railroad has surveyors out preparing to extend its system to Cape Prince of Wales, and, on the other hand, Prince Khilkoff, Director of Russian Railroads, has started to continue the Russian railroads along toward the meditated passing, which operation has disclosed some valuable gold mines.

Mr. de Windt said that in 1900 Prince Khilkoff had assured him half laughingly that if he ever succeeded in making the crossing, the Prince would see to it that the railroad followed. Since the traveler reached the United States, he has received a message of congratulation from Russia.

The explorer said he wished particularly to thank Admiral Melville, who, he said, had given him every assistance. He also declared himself grateful to the various railroad companies over whose lines he has traveled as guest on his journey across the American continent.

Mr. de Windt made a graphic recital of the perils and trials which he has undergone since he left Paris 248 days ago. Several times, he declares, he felt that he had but a few hours to live, and at times so great were his sufferings that he had scarcely a desire for continued existence.

"We set out from Paris on Dec. 19," he said, "and went to Siberia by railway. From Irkutsk our party secured sledges and drove for 2,000 miles further into the cold, frozen north. The post houses were forty miles apart, and all our nourishment was black bread and water. But that was only a tithe of the troubles to come.

"It took us five months to reach Verkoyansk, an exile settlement where we spent two months. From there we journeyed in a northeasterly direction 1,400 miles to Srednipolymsk, and of this place I can give no adequate description. The worst stories which have ever been told or written of the life led by the exiles in the uttermost wilds of Siberia would form no exaggeration of what exists in this place. Suffice it to say that no one, no matter how hardy, ever lives more than four or five years. Mail or news of the civilized world arrives once a year. The man or woman who goes to this settlement as a prisoner is as certainly dead to the world as though ascending the scaffold.

"We ran out of food here and suffered horribly. Finally, at the end of the two months, we secured dog teams and started through the Tchukchi country for Bering Strait. We were expecting to come upon a settlement at every hundred miles, but we drove on and on through the blinding snow for 500 miles. And then we came upon a wretched hut, where the mercury appalled us at 70 degrees below zero.

"At the end of seven weeks we reached Bering Strait, and thought that the future could bring us nothing worse than the hardships we had already encountered. At this point we lived for several weeks with the filthiest people in the world. Our food was seal and walrus meat, and we were glad to get that.

"Finally the Government cutter Thetis called by order of the Government and took us off. About five miles from Cape Prince of Wales we left the ship and started for land on ice which was moving at the rate of four miles an hour. It took us six long hours to traverse those five miles of ice. We stayed some time at Cape Prince of Wales and then left for Cape Nome, where we stayed four days and which I want to say is as civilized in its customs and laws as the City of New York. We then traveled to Seattle and came as directly as possible on to New York.

"As to the possibilities of the passage for railroad travel, I am much more firmly convinced than I hoped to be. I fully believe that the road will be completed and in operation within twelve years. Bering Strait can be tunneled. It is forty miles across and 23 fathoms deep, and the soil is most favorable.

"Regarding ventilation, the three Diomede Islands, in close proximity, are in such a position that they can be tunneled to provide perfect ventilation."

During M. de Windt's narration a drink was placed before him in which a piece of ice clinked pleasantly against the sides of the glass.

"Take it away, please," said M. de Windt. "Take it and bring me something without any ice in it. I've had enough of that substance to satisfy me all my life."

Included in the traveler's party was Vicomte de Bellegarde, who did not stand the hardships quite as well as the rest of the party. During the latter part of the journey to Seattle he suffered agonies with frozen feet and was compelled to leave the others.

Three Russian servants who started out with M. de Windt as soon as he reached Siberia, deserted him when only a portion of the distance had been completed, influenced by their fear of some of the wild natives they expected to meet further on.

INVITED THE PRESIDENT.

Suffolk County Fair Asked Mrs. Roosevelt to Urge His Attendance.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 25.—Invitations have been sent to President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell asking them to be present on one of the days of the Suffolk County Fair, which is to be held Sept. 16, 17, 18, and 19.

A separate invitation was addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt, who visited the fair with her husband when he was Governor. The officials request Mrs. Roosevelt to urge her husband to again honor Suffolk County by visiting the fair on one of the days named.

FATAL FALL IN A HOTEL.

William H. Noah, Chief Clerk of the United States Life Saving Service for the District of New York, died yesterday from an injury received by a fall on a marble stairway in the Imperial Hotel.

Dr. Gilday, the house physician, made a hasty examination and found that a blood vessel in the head had been broken. The injured man was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died in a few hours.

Mr. Noah formerly lived at 154 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, but soon after the death of his wife, about a year ago, moved away and was seldom seen in the neighborhood.

Post Office Annual Statement.

A comparative statement finished in the General Post Office yesterday shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30 last there was paid out at the General Post Office and stations on domestic money orders $29,829,801, an increase of 25 per cent. over last year. There was taken in for domestic money orders during the same period $123,436. The remittances from Post Offices throughout the United States for the fiscal year amounted to $54,268,053. The New York office paid out to offices throughout the country during the year $23,431,324. The total number of transactions for the fiscal year was 203,192,147.

Arm Fractured by Curved Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A Hartwick baseball player named Hosea Jones to-day had his left arm fractured by a swiftly pitched ball. He had just taken his position at the plate and raised the bat when he was struck and knocked down by a curved ball from the pitcher.

YOU have a favorite kind of Soda Water, Get it at our fountain and you'll like it still better. Main Floor, Rear of Rotunda.

Simpson Crawford Co.

THE motto of our Candy Dept. is absolutely pure sweets at the most reasonable prices. Main Floor, Rear of Rotunda.

Specials From Our

Furniture Store.

(Fourth Floor.)

Each store within this big store has a motive back of it. A great and deep and worthy motive, viz.—to serve the public with the very best and most reliable grades of merchandise at the fairest of prices, which means as low as is consistent with quality.

This is the predominant idea, of course, in our new Furniture Store, which, by the way, is the handsomest and most artistic and most completely equipped to be found anywhere. How we live up to that idea is readily told by the following special offerings, which, by reason of their worthiness, should appeal to all interested in the securing of good, honest, handsome Furniture at truly economical prices.

Handsome Morris Chairs, mahogany finish or quarter sawed golden oak; finely polished; can be adjusted to four different positions; complete with reversible cushions; covered with best quality Velour; stitched edge; actual value $12.50; price of chair and cushion complete..... $9.50

Other styles up to $75.00.

Leather Couches, handsome oak or mahogany finish frame, finely polished; upholstered with best steel springs, covered in best quality leather; our guarantee with every couch..... $24.00

Other styles as low as $10.00 and up to $75.00.

Library Chairs, large and roomy; upholstered with best steel springs; deep tufted back and arms; covered in the best quality leather; very comfortable; actual value $40.00; special at..... $33.00

Other styles as low as $15.00 and up to $85.00.

Metal Bedsteads, Empire style; 1¼ inch continuous bent post, extra heavy chills, all brass filling; finished in ivory and gold, moss green and gold, copper and gold, and bronze; all sizes; regular price $22.50; special at..... $17.00

Handsome Couches, all hair filled; full width and length; seven rows of tufting; best quality steel tempered spring, covered with extra quality Velour, in figured or plain effects; special at..... $15.00

Other styles as low as $8.50 and up to $75.00.

Box Couches, 28 inches wide, 6 feet long; large, roomy box, nicely lined and fitted with patent self-opener; upholstered with best steel springs and covered with best quality plain or figured Denim, excellent value, at..... $10.00

Other styles up to $35.00.

Handsome Rockers or Chairs; quarter sawed golden oak or mahogany finish; wood seats, piano polish; roomy and comfortable; would be good value at $4.00; your choice of Rocker or Chair for $3.00

Other styles from $1.75 up to $50.00.

Handsome Brass Bedsteads, with 2-inch pillars, extra high headboard, massive mounts and vases, bow foot and extended rail; the finish and construction are perfect; all sizes; exclusive stores charge $30.00 for same, here at..... $22.50

The Subject of

Oriental Rugs.

(Third Floor.)

It is a deep and most interesting one. Let us see how we can enter into it. First of all, let us say we've a wonderful stock of these gems from Sunrise lands. A collection that will meet the most critical, and make glad the heart of the connoisseur.

Magnificent antiques, both large and small, and a wide choice, too, in hall strips of many dimensions.

Haste does not enter into the plans of the Oriental Weaver. He works strictly by hand, and each strand is dyed with scrupulous care. Thus an Oriental Rug grows richer and softer in tone as it grows older. Those we show are examples of a rare and enduring expression of artistic skill in handicraft. Expensive? No, not here, for we sell them like we do all other merchandise—at only a fair profit over cost.

Prices in some stores are prohibitively high.

Our policy is that of devoted adherence to value and a renunciation of every other consideration.

Extra quality India Rugs; the dyes used in these are purely vegetable and guaranteed fast colors; nothing better made; 9x12 feet..... $148.00

Kirman Carpets, extra quality, all selected designs and colorings; very handsome; 9x12 feet..... $135.00

Persian Rugs, in dark, rich colorings; suitable for dining room or library, 9x12 feet..... $79.00

Persian Silk Rugs, very fine and silky; 4x6 feet..... $75.00

Best quality Tebriz, Saruks, and Kermanshahs, average sizes, 4x7 feet..... Sennehs $65.00

Large square Kazakjis; some very fine antiques in this lot..... $28.95

Moussul Rugs, average size 3 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 9 inches; very special at..... $24.50

Odd lot of very fine antique Ghendji Rugs, in soft colorings; very special at..... $13.95

Odd lot of fine Tebriz, Senneh and Kermanshah Mats..... $12.75

Fine quality Beloochistan Rugs, modern and antique, very silky..... $10.95

250 fine Shirvans, many antique pieces in this lot..... $8.95

Small square Kazaks Rugs, fine close weave, extra heavy pile..... $5.95

Extra quality Hamadan Rugs, average size 2 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches; some very fine pieces in this lot..... $4.95

High grade modern and antique Anatolian Mats. A large assortment to select from..... $1.95

Domestic Rugs.

Wilton Rugs, extra heavy pile, subdued Oriental designs and colorings, at the following interestingly low prices:

6x9 feet, value $22.50, at..... $18.00

8 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., value $32.50, at..... $24.50

9x12 feet, value, $35.00, at..... $28.50

Brussels Rugs, in handsome designs and colorings:

9x12 feet..... $15.00

7x9 feet..... $10.00

Smyrna Rugs, in all the choicest styles and colorings, our guaranteed quality:

30x60 inches..... $2.25

36x42 inches..... $3.25

9x9 feet..... $11.00

7½x10½ feet..... $17.00

9x12 feet..... $23.50

The real value is one-third more.

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

New Publications. New Publications. New Publications. New Publications.

The Cover of the September WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION is an Elegant Reproduction of a NEW and Charming

$15,000.00 Painting

You Can Obtain a Copy For 10 Cents At All High-Class News-Stands

The original Painting is by one of the few Justly Celebrated Artists of the present day, and created a sensation when exhibited at the Royal Academy in London.

The Editorial and Illustrating Departments of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION are located in New York City, thus securing every advantage offered by the Leading Literary and Art Center of the United States; therefore, it is the most up-to-date, most interesting and instructive Family Magazine in America. The

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

is the Ideal Magazine for the home, and contains

The Most Timely Illustrated Articles
The Most Useful Household Departments
The Most Beautiful Illustrations
The Most Entertaining Short Stories

Its great popularity is shown by the fact that it is now taken in 350,000 Homes and has One Million Five Hundred Thousand readers each and every month.

NEW YORK CITY LONDON, ENGLAND THE CROWELL PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

CENTURY

RARE and CURIOUS PICTURES and NARRATIVES

FICTION and POPULAR ARTICLES

PELÉE and LA SOUFRIÈRE by two EMINENT GEOLOGISTS

"The King of Bad Bad" is a lively extravaganza of "pure fooling" by Gouverneur Morris, author of "Tom Beauling," with diverting illustrations by Steele. Among the fiction will also be found "Confessions of a Wife," "The Proving of Lannigan," humorous, by Chester Bailey Fernald, "Rusticators at the Cove," etc., etc. Thomas Nelson Page contributes one of the four humorous stories. It is illustrated by Frost. There is an entertaining article on Mark Twain's Boyhood Home (Hannibal, Mo.), recently visited by the great humorist,—full of pictures.

The beautiful engravings of Cole appear only in THE CENTURY. One of exquisite detail this month.

The two scientific experts, Robert T. Hill, of the U. S. Geological Survey, and Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan, who went on the Dixie relief expedition, give in this number their personal observations of the West Indian disaster, together with many interesting pictures. Their deductions differ quite materially.

SEPTEMBER

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WILL ADVANCE GRAIN RATES.

Western Traffic Officials' Decision Regarding Missouri River Shipments East.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Western traffic officials to-day once more decided to advance rates on wheat and other grain from the Missouri River to Chicago and the East. The rates were advanced on Aug. 15 from 7 cents on wheat to 12 cents, and from 6 cents to 11 cents on corn and other coarse grain, but were not put into effect by all the roads on time which temporarily nullified the action.

To-day's action again restores those rates, to be effective on Sept. 15. The rates on grain from the Missouri River to the Gulf will be advanced to 15 cents, and lumber rates will be restored to the old basis between all points West and Northwest on Sept. 22.

MAKING OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Capital of $40,813,793 Invested in Twenty-eight Works of This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A report issued by the Census Office to-day shows a capital of $40,813,793 invested in the manufacture of locomotives in the twenty-eight locomotive works reporting for the United States in 1900. This represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools, and implements, and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations engaged in the industry.

The value of the products is returned as $35,209,048, to produce which involved an outlay of $10,899,614 for wages, $1,369,341 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, &c., and $20,174,393 for materials used, mill supplies, freight, and fuel.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company was made public yesterday. It shows substantial gains in gross and net earnings, and gives detailed tables of operation.

The income accounts for the years ended May 31, 1901, and 1902, show:

	1901.	1902.
Gross earnings—		
Passenger	$9,718,190.87	$10,886,139.15
Freight	31,364,945.40	33,436,851.72
Express, mail, and miscellaneous	2,015,450.84	2,321,090.62
Total	$43,098,587.11	$46,644,121.49
Less am'ts charged to income acc't:		
Operating expenses	$25,851,689.35	$28,506,401.32
Taxes	1,318,039.91	1,353,111.31
Revenue tax stamps	60,269.16	56,130.13
Interest on bonds	6,324,751.76	6,406,038.08
Construction, improvements, and permanent additions	4,169,526.06	4,097,055.04
Sinking funds	223,000.00	225,500.00
Int. paid in advance	74,629.63	9,195.44
Total	$38,023,905.87	$41,343,431.33
Net receipts	$5,074,681.24	$5,300,690.16
Add income from investments	577,080.00	577,080.00
Total net income	$5,651,761.24	$5,877,770.16
Less div'ds on stock	3,914,394.00	4,529,468.00
Net income over all charges	$1,737,367.24	$1,348,302.16

Expenses for maintenance of way and structures increased $558,259; for maintenance of equipment, $918,832, and for conducting transportation, $1,265,330, the latter being due mostly to increase of wages.

WABASH IN NEW CASTLE, PENN.

Road Secures Entrance Which Will Give It New Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., Aug. 25.—During a session of the City Council to-night, at which the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad was represented, seeking an entrance into this city, it was learned that a traffic agreement has been entered into between that railroad and the Wabash, which will also extend its line to this city for the purpose of securing part of the blast furnace and steel mill tonnage, and also to tap the limestone fields in Lawrence County.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg secured franchises to cross several streets so as to make connections with the proposed line of the Wabash. This will give the Wabash an entrance into the territory of the New York Central in New York, and will also create competition in Northwestern Pennsylvania and the western end of New York State.

Chicago and Northwestern Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the year ended May 31 shows total earnings for the year of $46,644,121, an increase of $3,545,534 over the last fiscal year. The total expenses of the system were $41,343,431, leaving net earnings of $5,300,690. Bonds issued and assumed during the year amounted to $10,115,500 and bonds amounting to $794,000 were retired, leaving an increase of $9,321,500 in the bonded debt of the road.

Long Island Railroad Improvements.

The Long Island Railroad has ordered 5,500 tons of 100-pound steel rails, which are to be used on the main line between Long Island City and Jamaica and the Montauk Division between Valley Stream and Babylon. The Montauk Division between Valley Stream and Long Island City was relaid with 100-pound rails last Spring. The company has given an order for twelve of the fastest of the Wheeler passenger locomotives.

Laborers Wanted for a Western Road.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 25.—It is announced that between 1,500 and 2,000 laborers will be wanted this Fall to fill out the construction gangs on the Valdez-Eagle Railroad; work on which will be started at once. Plans are under consideration for sending North several hundred Japanese in order to hurry the work.

It's so easy to have your collars right, strange you ever have 'em wrong. If you get the Cluett "Araby" 25c; or the Arrow "Motley" 15c; you get right collars.

Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Look for our name in 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

WELCH'S

The quality of fruit, the care and knowledge used in the transfer of the juice from the lucious cluster to the bottle, make Welch's Grape Juice different from any other. Test it for yourself—note the beautiful red color of Welch's—taste the delicious grape flavor—try it when tired and exhausted, and know of its refreshing and invigorating qualities.

You can buy Welch's from almost any druggist and fancy grocer in quart and pint bottles. Serve ice cold; one-third water may be added and it will still be better than other kinds.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

AFTER ALL THE CLAIMS

made for various brands of whiskies, does it not stand to reason that, inasmuch as all blending is done to cheapen a *straight* Whiskey, with the known reliability of

OLD CROW RYE

must be the best in every respect? At any rate the public believe so. Gold Medal awarded at Paris, 1900.

H.B.KIRK&CO.,N.Y.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. THIS WEEK AT 9 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS 4 P. M. Presenting MAID MARIAN. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
THURS. AUG. 28, PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE
New York's Greatest Pyrotechnic Event

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. LAST WEEK MAT. SAT. THE DEFENDER
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS THURSDAY.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMPANY
THE EMERALD ISLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
RAIN OR SHINE, POSITIVELY, THURS. AUG. 28,
First time on any stage.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G. V. Hobart.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
8th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
MIKADO KUZUOKA IMPERIAL
Vocal soloist TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Last Matinee Saturday.
To-night, 8:15, and balance week—Last Times Lederer's WILD ROSE
Next Monday eve., Sept. 1, Seat Sale Thursday.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St. n'r Broadway.
Evenings at 8:20. Only Mat. Sat.
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS LIKED THE NEW CLOWN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS. The great rural drama,
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Wed., Eve. 8:15.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY
Moonlight Maid Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. 3 Great Farces. Grand Vaudeville

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. "OLIVETTE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.
Coronation King Edward 8 and 9.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Labor Day.
Immense Success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production, BRANDON TYNAN, in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'Y. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creature and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8 Ave. Opens Sat. Mat., Aug. 30
THE CHRISTIAN BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. To-morrow.
MAN TO MAN. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

GRAND Opera-House. RICE'S Show Girl

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. 384th Concert. Symphony Night.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Fourteenth week. Souvenirs. 100th Concert Sunday Night.

3rd Ave. Next Sat. Thurs. A Romance of Coon Hollow

WHITMAN TO DEFEND TITLE

American Expert Wins a Place in Championship Tennis Final.

H. L. DOHERTY DEFEATS WARE

One of English Brothers Expected to Default to Other, in Closing Play at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Another victory was added to-day to the unbroken record of the famous English lawn tennis players. H. L. Doherty, the champion of England, won in three straight sets from the old-time Harvard player, Leo E. Ware. The result brings the Dohertys opposite each other in the semi-final round. On the American side Malcolm D. Whitman defeated the veteran Robert P. Huntington after losing the first set. The result of this match gives Whitman a place in the final. He will be opposed by one of the Dohertys, who are brought together in the semi-finals. It is known, however, that one of the brothers will default to the other, but which will be left to play against Whitman is not yet known, and probably will not be known until to-morrow morning, when the game against Whitman is called.

This will be the final match to determine the winner of the all-comers tournament, either Whitman or a Doherty. If Doherty wins he will challenge W. A. Larned for the championship and an interesting match will be played Wednesday for the National championship honors. If, however, Whitman wins to-morrow he will default to Larned and leave him in undisputed possession of the championship. This was understood to be Whitman's intention on the start. He entered the tournament to defend the all-comers title from the Englishmen, and with no intention of playing again for the championship. Despite this early decision on the part of Whitman, it is not a popular one, and every effort is being made to force him to compete in the championship match, so as not to rob the tennis season of one of its choicest bits of play.

H. L. DOHERTY WAS WINNER.

For the first time in the tournament the big match was late in going on the court, and Whitman and Huntington were well on their way to a finish before Ware and Doherty got over the netting, tossed for choice, and began warming up. Ware selected court and Doherty took the opening service. The first game went to deuce, Doherty being just a bit unsteady on his service. He rallied, however, after the first call, and won the game. Ware played the second very steadily and won at 15. The tennis in the third was magnificent, and Ware pretty effectually stopped Doherty's attempt at net work. On his own service, Doherty camped right at the net in the fifth, using the American short-angle shot. He won the game at love. Ware won the sixth prettily enough, but he then let up and hit soft, and the Englishman took the next two games. When Ware won the tenth, playing grand tennis, the set went to deuce. A bad decision by a linesman cost Ware the vantage game. He forced it back to "games all" with the twelfth, and then Doherty again got the vantage.

Doherty was twice within a point of the set in the fourteenth, but could not get the needed score, Ware making a gallant stand and winning, after the third call of deuce. It was a case of own service wins, as in the matches of last week, and the constant effort of each was to break through the other's service. Doherty got the vantage, and then in the sixteenth broke through Ware's service and won. The score:

FIRST SET.

H. L. Doherty	5	1	2	4	4	1	4	3	6	4	4—50—9
L. E. Ware	3	4	4	2	0	4	1	0	5	4	2	4	7	0	2	4—44—7

Ware began the second set by hitting softly and Doherty got the first game after deuce once. He won his own service in the second game at 30. In the third Ware had the lead love 40 and one point would have put him through Doherty's service. His slacking up was fatal, and he lost the game, and then in the fourth lost his own service, giving Doherty a lead, 3—1. Doherty, though unsteady on his service, got the fifth after deuce, and in the sixth he again broke through Ware's service. Doherty killed beautifully in the seventh, winning the game at love and the set, 6—1. The score:

SECOND SET.

H. L. Doherty	5	2	5	4	5	4	4	2	9	6	
L. E. Ware	3	4	3	0	3	2	0	6	15	1	

With two sets to his credit, Doherty was in a commanding position. Ware's soft returns were easy for the champion of all England. He killed them very easily. Doherty, in the fourth, broke through Ware's service and won the lead, 2—1. Doherty went through the fifth to a love win, smashed everything in the sixth, and then took the seventh at 15. He finished it off in the easiest kind of a manner in the eighth at 15, and the set was his, 6—2, and the match won in straight sets. The score:

THIRD SET.

H. L. Doherty	4	2	4	6	1	4	4	4	2	9	6
L. E. Ware	4	2	4	4	0	0	1	1	6	2	

Umpire, Fred S. Mansfield.

WHITMAN BEATS HUNTINGTON.

With the Doherty-Ware match out of the way, attention was turned to the Whitman-Huntington meeting, which up to this time had been overlooked. The play was transferred to the grand stand court, and it was something of a shock when it was announced that the score was a set all, Whitman having lost the first, 10—8 and won the second, 6—4. The veteran Huntington had played marvelously steady tennis in the first set. Whitman had been very erratic then, but he got down nearer earth in the second, and hit harder and with more effect. Huntington gave the former champion a lot of trouble, and, though Whitman began to gather points in the third set, he had hard work doing it. The games were deuce affairs, the first being at the call twice, the second three times, the third once, and the fourth once. In the fourth Whitman pulled up from love 40, and on five successive plays won the game. He got the fifth at 30. The sixth went to deuce, and after the call Huntington gathered the points and saved himself from defeat in a love set. Whitman won the seventh, and the set was his, 6—1.

Whitman went into the fourth set with more confidence. He won the first after the second deuce. Huntington got the second at 30. Whitman then began climbing, and game after game fell to his share until he led, 4—1, when Huntington stopped him with a love game in the sixth. The tennis to this point was very dull. Whitman won the seventh, playing very steadily, and when the eighth fell to his share he got the set, 6—2. The summary:

National Championship Singles.—Fifth Round—R. F. Doherty beat L. E. Ware, 9—7, 6—1, 6—2.
Semi-final Round—M. D. Whitman beat R. F. Huntington, 10—8, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

WESTCHESTER POLO TEAM WON

New York Players Captured Brenton Reef Cups by Beating Point Judiths at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—The polo team of the Country Club of Westchester won the Brenton's Reef Cups to-day by defeating the Point Judith Country Club in a hard-fought game. The match took place on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club at Bateman's Point. The final score was 12¾ to 5¼ in favor of Westchester. The Point Judith players were hard hitters and daring riders, but the superior team work of Westchester won the game. The first round for the Newport Cup will be played to-morrow. The line-up and summary:

Country Club of Westchester.	Point Judith Country Club.
E. Reynal.	Reginald Brooks.
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	R. J. Collier.
L. Waterbury.	P. F. Collier.
Back, J. I. Blair.	Back Geo. McFadden.

FIRST PERIOD.

Won By.	Made By.	Time.
Westchester	L. Waterbury	9:50
Westchester	L. Waterbury	3:56

The New Fall Shapes of

KNOX HATS

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To-morrow, August 27th.

Especial attention is requested to the Exclusive Designs, Superior Materials and Workmanship.

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And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith	R. J. Collier	1:00
Westchester	L. Waterbury	0:20
Westchester	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	0:30
Westchester	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3:15
Point Judith	Reginald Brooks	2:40
Westchester	E. Reynal	3:50
Westchester	L. Waterbury	4:15

THIRD PERIOD.

Westchester	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	0:40
Westchester	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3:35
Point Judith	Reginald Brooks	2:10
Westchester	E. Reynal	3:10
Point Judith	R. Brooks	1:15
Westchester	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	0:15
Point Judith	R. Brooks	1:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

Westchester	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	4:40
Westchester	E. Reynal	1:00
Point Judith	George McFadden	0:50

Final score—Country Club of Westchester, 12¾; Point Judith, 5¼. Penalties, ½ for foul—George McFadden; ¼ each for safeties—J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and George McFadden. Referee—R. L. Agassiz.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Team Beaten at Pittsburg—Close Game at Cincinnati—Chicago Won.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—Hanlon's Brooklyn baseball nine played their last game of the present season here to-day and the local team won by the score of 8 to 6. In the first inning Kitson, who pitched for the visitors, was hit safely six times and this, together with three fielding errors by the Brooklyns, scored five runs for the home team. Toward the end of the game the visiting batsmen began to find the ball, but they were unable to overcome Pittsburg's early advantage. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Beaum't, cf	1	3	0	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	0	0	2	2
Wagner, 1b	1	0	12	0	0
Burke, 3b	1	2	3	6	0
Conroy, ss	1	1	3	3	0
Crollus, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Zimmer, c	1	4	4	0	0
Tannehill, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	8	15	27	11	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	1	0
Dolan, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	3	1
Donovan, lb	0	0	10	1	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	1	1
Flood, 2b & lf	1	2	4	1	2
Wheeler, 2b	0	1	0	0	1
Lattimer, c	0	0	4	5	2
Kitson, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	6	11	24	16	7

Pittsburg	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	.	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Tannehill. Three-base hits—Hughes, Keeler, Flood. Stolen bases—Beaumont, (2,) Burke. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Kitson, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

CINCINNATI, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia to-day in a close and interesting game of baseball. Both pitchers were in fine form and pitched good ball. Dooin's wild throw in the first inning gave the locals their first run. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 .	3	8	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	2	8	1

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; White and Dooin.

CHICAGO, 5; BOSTON, 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Chicago defeated Boston to-day in a very loosely played twelve-inning baseball contest, in which every run excepting one resulted from errors and bases on balls. The work of both catchers and Kling's batting were the features, the latter hitting safely each time up. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0	1—5	10	8
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0	0—4	8	2

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Eason and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	78	27	.743	Cincinnati	61	55	.481
Brooklyn	60	51	.541	St. Louis	48	58	.453
Boston	53	49	.520	Philadelphia	42	63	.400
Chicago	54	53	.505	New York	37	67	.356

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 21; Chicago, 6.
At Washington—Washington, 8; Detriot, 6. Washington, 10; Detroit, 7, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

A series of three games was begun in Jersey City yesterday by the Worcester baseball team. The visitors gave a very poor exhibition of fielding, eight errors being marked against them. The home players batted freely, the best work being done by Halligan, Griffen, and Mack. Capt. Carr of the local club was put out of the game in the first inning for protesting a decision made by Umpire Sharkey. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Oakes, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	1	2
Wagner, 1b	1	0	12	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	1	0	0
Woods, 1b	1	0	9	0	0
Griffen, 2b	3	3	4	1	2
Shoch, rf	2	1	1	1	0
Mack, ss	2	3	4	3	0
McManus, c	0	1	5	0	0
Fertsch, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	13	14	27	9	4

WORCESTER.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Frisbee, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Clancy, 1b	2	1	9	0	3
Sebring, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Del'h'ty, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Donovan, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Con'hton, ss	0	1	2	2	2
McAuley, c	0	1	3	0	0
Doran, c	0	1	1	0	2
Fal'berg, p	0	1	1	6	1
Total	6	11	24	13	8

Jersey City	1	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	1	—13
Worcester	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Worcester, 1; Jersey City, 2. First base on errors—Jersey City, 3; Worcester, 3. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Worcester, 6. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 1; off Fertsch, 1. Struck out—By Fertsch, 2; by Falkenberg, 4. Three-base hits—Halligan, Delehanty. Two-base hit—Griffen. Sacrifice hits—Woods, Shoch, Frisbee, Clancy, Sebring, Delehanty, (2.) Merritt. Stolen bases—Shindle, Halligan, Woods, Mack, McManus, Wrigley, (2.) Double plays—Connaughton, Wrigley, and Clancy; Falkenberg, Wrigley and Clancy. Hit by pitcher—By Falkenberg, 1. Passed balls—McAuley, 1; Doran, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sharkey. Time of game—2 hours and ten minutes. Attendance, 700.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	3 0 0 1 0—4	4	0
Providence	0 1 0 0 0—1	5	1

Game called at end of fifth inning.
Batteries—Moriarty and Jope; G. Sullivan and Dolan.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 . . .—5	10	2
Toronto	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—4	7	2

Batteries—J. Raub and Fuller; Blewitt and Toft.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 1 1 4 0 1 0 0 2—9	7	1
Buffalo	4 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—8	16	9

Batteries—Horton and Dillon; Ferry and Shaw.

CLONMELL RAN A FAST MILE.

Three-Year-Old Equaled Saratoga Track Record of 1:38—Lady Albercraft's Stakes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Kentucky Stakes, selling, for fillies two years old, was to-day's racing feature. It was won in a hard drive by Lady Albercraft, who beat the 6 to 5 favorite, Wild Thyme, a half length, Stamping Ground being third, only a head away. That vastly improved three-year-old Clonmell won the mile selling race handily by a length and a half in the fast time of 1:38, which equals the track record. Clonmell led from start to finish.

Victor was the favorite for the steeplechase over the short course. He won easily, with Zyno second and Galahad third. The other three starters, Inkerman, Perion, and Mr. Stoffel, fell and did not finish. Sadducee had no difficulty in winning the six-furlong selling event, with Ben Howard second and Setauket third. Setauket was claimed out of the race by W. T. McGrath.

Cunard won the closing event, the mile and a furlong handicap, from Baron Pepper, who was badly ridden by Rice. Many stables have left here for Sheepshead Bay and Buffalo. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sadducee, 120 pounds, (Odom,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, won; Ben Howard, 107, (J. Daly,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Setaukst, 111, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Delmarch, Anecdote, The Pride of Surrey, Filliform, Guess Work, May J., Eddie Bisch, and Rappanecker also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; steeplechase, short course, about two miles. Victor, 182 pounds, (Gorahan,) 9 to 5 and 8 to 5, won; Zyno, 143, (Bullcraft,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Galahad, 148, (Carson,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 2, third. Time—4.24. Inkerman, Perion, and Mr. Stoffel fell and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—Kentucky Stakes; selling; for two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Lady Albercraft, 101 pounds, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and even, won; Wild Thyme, 94, (Shea,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Stamping Ground, 101, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Mary McCafferty and Louise Elston also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Clonmell, 91 pounds, (Shea,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; The Amazon, 96, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Huntressa, 101, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:38. Pretorius, Moor, and Stevedore also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens, two-year-old; five and a half furlongs. Forward, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Virgin Soil, 107, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Osgood, 110, (H. Michaels,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Reckless, Counterpoise, Diamente, Innsbruck, Bridesmaid II., Arcade, Mayor Graham, Dr. Hagyard, Leipsic, and Erbe also ran. Boutonniere left at post.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Cunard, 108 pounds, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Baron Pepper, 99, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Red Path, 100, (Cochrane,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Zoroaster, Carbuncle, and St. Finnan also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, special weights, selling; all to be entered to sell for $800; one mile. Philippine, Edgefield, Half a Hundred, and Military, 112 pounds each; Satire, Rough Rider, Lee King, and Cogswell, 100 each; King's Favorite and San Andreas, 107 each; Ridicacent, Lightaway, Rockcliff, Frank McKee, and Filiform, 105 each; Lord Badge, 102; Blanche Herman, 100; Brunswick, 97; Mary Worth and May J., 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Chuctanunda, 130 pounds; Knight of Rhodes, 116; Old England, 115; Contend, 114; Carbuncle, 112; Cloriita, 110; Belle of Lexington, 107; Smart Set, 99; Satire, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 129 pounds; Herbert, 126; Dublin, 112; Knight of Rhodes, 109; Old England and Dixieline, 106 each; Ethics, 102; Baron Pepper, 99; Whiskey King, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $2,500; seven furlongs. Examiner, 108 pounds; Doctor Saylor, 102; Diamante, Claude, Red Knight, and Warte Nicht, 97 each; Orloff and Mamie Worth, 94 each, and Non, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, special weights; one mile. Monograph and Knight of Rhodes, 116 pounds; Cruzadas, 106; Broodstreet, 103, and Rockwater and Barouche, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Skillful, 128 pounds; Molly Brant, 122; Monte Carlo, 119; John A. Scott, 118; Mamant and Short Hose, 116 each; Meltonian and Americano, 111 each; Scoffer, 107; Sparkle Esher, 103; Gillie, 96, and Court Maid, 95.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:20	Sun sets...6:41	Moon rises...11:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:22	Gov. Isl'd...12:34	H. Gate...2:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:02	Gov. Isl'd...1:27	H. Gate...3:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 26.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Caslida, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil, via Para and Manaos.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kronprina Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Seguranca, Central America, via Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 28.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Bahama and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:20 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 29.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maravai, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paionia, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30.

British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hellenes, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norse, Copenhagen	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Peninsula, Azores	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brazil, via Pernambuco	3:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $16 and up to Aug. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. $30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $30 and up to Sept. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 26.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 19.
Border Knight, Algiers, Aug. 5.
Diamant, Shields, Aug. 13.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 25.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 13.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Aug. 8.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Aug. 23.
Santiago, Tampico, Aug.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Minnaugh, J. L., & Co., Columbia, S. C.; J. L. Minnaugh, cloaks and suits; 485 Broadway.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Stumpf, carpets and upholstery goods; 488 Broadway.

Meekes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Meekes, gloves, ribbons, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Purcell, J. D., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Purcell & Thompson, Paducah, Ky.; C. W. Thompson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Sangerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, silks and dress goods; W. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, dry goods; Miss W. Murphy, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, books; 498 Broadway.

Frank, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. L. Richardson, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. P. Allen, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Shaw, dress goods; S. A. Clairmont, domestics; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Aitken, leather goods, linings, gloves, and notions; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Sanger, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Fardridge & Blockwell, Detroit, Mich.; M. Feahency, dress goods, silks, and flannels; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, laces, notions, and toilet goods; 65 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Albert.

Tompkins, Robbinett, Dry Goods Company, Fulton, Mo.; J. T. Tompkins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Klein, E. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; R. Souter, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Coppin, T. R., Covington, Ky.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Ellen E. Reichwein, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; S. A. Boughton, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Owasso, Mich.; Mr. Isaacson, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fortune, C. G., & Co., Greensborough, S. C.; M. Schiffman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schofield, O. K., Omaha, Neb.; cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, notions and jewelry, toilet goods and stationery; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Levin Brothers, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. P. Levin, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, Rhoades & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Simms, cloaks, suits, and waists; Broadway Central Hotel.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahey, dress goods, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, and furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lyon & Pond, Owasso, Mich.; H. D. Lyon, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, furnishing goods, laces, and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Hoefle & Fournier, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Fournier, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Sugarman, corsets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Fowers, silks and dress goods; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Block, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Sarles, J. J., Liberty, N. Y., dry goods; Stoddard Marlborough.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, millinery, notions, and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, J. & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; S. Isaacs, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. J. Friedman, dress goods and silks; 7 Mercer Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Adler, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Effroymson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; F. W. Pickup, house furnishing goods; J. D. Chandler, books and stationery; Miss Hallinan, laces; Miss J. Spellman, corsets; Miss K. Tobin, fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; G. Henderson, dry goods, 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; F. E. Mowers, dry goods, 67 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks, suits, and wrappers; Hotel Normandie.

Frankland, Sol, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Meyers, Julius, & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Meyer, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and waists, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.

Kline, Epplihimer & Co., Reading, Pa.; F. M. Reiser, silks and dress goods; Holland House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, dress trimmings, 79 Grand Street; Holland House.

Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather, kid gloves; Holland House.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Blindell, dress goods, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bowland, Morehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. Morehouse, silks and dress goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Lehman, clothing; L. Kingsbaker, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Carroll, J. J., Newark, Ohio; dress goods and house furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Hens, millinery; 347 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Levi, cloaks; 74 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Higbee, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces; 309 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Watt, Rattew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Dickerson, linens; 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. Foex, notions and jewelry; Hotel Earlington.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss L. Semple, infants' wear; S. Stern, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Maxwell, P. B. W., Mansfield, Ohio; E. B. Proctor, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Miss C. McCormick, ladies' and infants' wear; Hoffman House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. L. Kelly, corsets; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lampson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Cahor, cloaks and suits; 47 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, piece goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; H. E. Schmidt, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. O. McClintock, cloaks and suits; A. Sonhr, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Heiler, domestics; Hoffman House.

"Meyers," St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Parker, domestics and linens; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Hammer, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss F. Price, millinery, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Gross, Straus & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks, suits, and waists; L. Strauss, laces and underwear; Belvidere House.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Ayers, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Waddell, F. J., Company, Jacksonville, Ill.; F. J. Waddell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; George F. Bailey, dry goods; F. H. Rike, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Knapp, George J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; George J. Knapp, Jr., groceries; 68 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Elder & Jonston, Dayton, Ohio; C. L. Cooley, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pa.M., Mrs. J. L., Davenport, Iowa; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Specialty Paint Company, Incorporated, Pittsburg, Penn.; Emil Weil, paints; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Cason, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; G. S. Smith, dry goods; 25 West Nineteenth Street.

Warren, A., Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. A. Warren, millinery; Alice M. Paul, millinery, 11 West Thirteenth Street.

Raike-Lypert Company, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Raike, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Tolton & McKay, Toronto, Canada; Harry Tolton, shirts; G. D. McKay, shirts; Grand Union Hotel.

Kramer, S. W., Cadillac, Mich.; E. A. Rogers dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Pope, A. G., Mrs., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Imperial Hotel.

Kennett & Richardson, Warren, Penn.; S. J. Kennett, ladies' furnishings. Miriam Richardson, ladies' furnishings.

Hart, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, woolens; Ann and Nassau Streets.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rose Miller, dry goods; Nettie Miller, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret Barry, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Store Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Simon, general store; Herald Square Hotel.

Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry Beadell, dry goods, &c.; N. Beadell, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dienes, dry goods; Miss Hopper, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Crowley, F. W., Eldred, Penn., merchant tailor.

Lawrence, F. W., & Co., Malone, N. Y.; S. E. Gregg, dry goods; R. A. Barry, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barrett, M. A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. A. Barrett, millinery; K. Mahon, millinery; E. Mahon, millinery; M. Flanigan, millinery.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Hazen, dry goods; 119 West Seventy-first Street.

Warner Brothers, Erie, Penn.; William H. Warner, dry goods and carpets.

Frank, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Frank, hosiery.

Ewell, J. H., & Co., Goliad; J. H. Ewell, dry goods.

Springgate Dry Goods Company, El Paso, Ill.; R. C. Springgate, dry goods; 376 Broadway.

Sicher-Hayne Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Arthur Surridge, dry goods; 74 Wall Street.

Fair, R., & Co., Peterborough, Canada; Miss A. J. Armstrong, millinery.

Simon, J., Milwaukee, Wis.; David Gluck, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reich & Tohmas, Springfield, Ill.; Mary Heimlich, dry goods; Nelle O'Hara, dry goods; 412 West Fifteenth Street.

Manash Fair Company, Denver, Col.; John Golden, dry goods; Brevoort House.

Anisfield, John, Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Goodbody, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Nelson, Berg., Custis, Ohio.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sullivan, Drew & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Ida I. Boxall, millinery; De Conde Johnson, millinery; 17 East Twelfth Street.

Johnson, James F., Lockport, N. Y.; Miss Burt Marshall, millinery; 29 West Fourteenth Street.

Beitman, Wolf & Co., Wabash, Ind.; E. Beitman, department store.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. M. Murray, dry goods, 621 Broadway.

Steinfeld, M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; Morris Steinfeld, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller, John H., Cross Hill, S. C.; general store.

Gerry, W. A., St. Louis, Mo.; ladies' tailor; Continental Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. White, clothing.

Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Haskin, clothing.

Hennessy, Robinson & Co., Evansville, Ind.; E. P. Sopf, millinery.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George F. Gately, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Duncan, N. B. & H. F., Douglasville, Ga.; J. F. Duncan, department store; St. George Hotel.

Gholson Dry Goods Company, Cairo, Ill.; H. Mehr, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Silberberg, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Lewistown Commercial Company, Lewistown, Mont.; W. W. White, dry goods and clothing.

Beirne, R. D., Denison, Texas; dry goods.

Terry, F. H., Huntsville, Ala.; department store; Broadway store.

Gregory, Mrs. J. J., Cannonsville, N. Y.; millinery; Mrs. M. C. Jester, millinery, 280 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. B. Stilson, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Hopkins & Brothers, Onawa, Ohio; T. C. Hopkins, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Findlay, Ohio; Victoria Platt, dry goods.

Levi & Greif, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Greif, dry goods and clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; Louis Frisch, department store; Union Square Hotel.

Jackson, L. E., Conneaut, Ohio, department store; 30 East Twentieth Street.

Wagner, M., & Son, Fond du Lac, Wis.; M. Wagner, dry goods.

Allen, S. C., Detroit, Mich., millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Wilson, E., Detroit, Mich., millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Herrmann, E., Detroit, Mich., millinery; Sinclair House.

Sander, L., Grand Rapids, Mich., clothing.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. E. Schmidt, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Bitterman Brothers, Evansville, Ind.; A. Bitterman, jewelers; Hoffman House.

Hulett, H. C., & Son, Marshall, Mich.; H. A. Hulett, jewelry; 210 West Forty-fourth Street.

Smith & Tuttle, Akron, Ohio.; F. C. Smith, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Lichtenstein, George L., Titusville, Penn.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Silberstein & Bondy Clothing Company, Duluth, Minn.; Nathaniel Gidding, dry goods; Audubon Hotel.

Schultz, J. C., Syracuse, N. Y.; tailor; 120 West Twenty-first Street.

Arnold Brothers, Pine Bluffs, Ark.; E. C. Arnold, jewelry; Hotel Bartholdi.

Bellering, A., Chillicothe, Ohio; millinery; 120 East Thirty-first Street.

Cole & Young, South Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Young, jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cole, V., Michigan City, Ind.; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Klein, S., Cleveland Ohio; dry goods.

Nicholas, John J., Ithaca, N. Y.; dry goods.

Baker Mercantile Company, Osceola, Penn.; A. L. Baker, general store; Broadway Central.

Lang, Wm. Company, Louisville, Ky.; groceries, notions, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Shidell, L., Wheeling, West Va.; Emma T. Kellar, millinery.

Shidell, L. M., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery.

Hoenigberger, A., Chicago, Ill.; D. Hoenigberger, furs; Imperial Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Marks, tailors.

Lederer, S., & Co., South Chicago, Ill.; E. N. Freund, general merchandise.

Haily, Jacob, Bolivar, N. Y.; M. Haily, variety store.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rosenthal, cloaks; Della Fuller, trimmings and ribbons.

Minnesota Tailoring Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry W. Ley, woolens.

Cox, Mrs. A. J., Cleveland, Ohio; dressmaker.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; R. H. Ost, millinery, 66 Fourth Avenue.

Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; Ruth Karger, millinery.

Stix-Baer-Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Susie McKenna, dry goods; 458 Broadway.

Hudson, J. L., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. E. Richardson, millinery.

Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. D. M. Collins, millinery; Mrs. H. Karger, millinery.

Aims & Doepke Company., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Cowden, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.

Harbour, R. F., & Co., Springfield, Ill.; Etta M. Carver, dry goods.

Russell, G., Kalamazoo, Mich.; millinery.

Hudson Brothers, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Thomas Hudson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Finley, A. H., Jacksonville, Ill.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Frein, J. C. & F. E., Allegheny, Penn.; P. J. Frein, millinery; 160 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Howells Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. T. Harvey, carriage cloths and carpets.

Byrne, H. F., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; Brevoort House.

Nallinsky & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; Charles G. Cohn, department store; E. H. Hirsch, department store; Hotel Imperial.

Goetz, John, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Park Hotel.

The L. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. B. Tannabell, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Verges, E. & P., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. E. Verges, art emporium; T. D. Verges, embroidery material, 59 West Ninth Street.

Clintock, O. M., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. O. M. Clintock, carpets; Joseph Welker, carpets; Astor House.

Renfrew, J. B., Coshockton, Ohio, general store.

Baker, R. J., & Brother, Danville, Ohio; R. G. Baker, general store; St. Denis Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Fannie Diggs, underwear; Hotel Albert.

Nevins, L. H., & Co., Kittanning, Penn.; L. H. Nevins, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Price, Will, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. R. Price, furnishings; H. S. Fullerton, furnishings.

Mayer, L., Buffalo, N. Y., millinery; C. Mayer, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Rehse, E., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Benton Rehse Overkamp, millinery.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. E. Randle, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Stone, O. B.; Ithaca, Mich.; general store; 20 East Ninth Street.

Kelly, L., & Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio; J. D. Kelly, general store; 20 East Ninth Street.

Graves Brothers, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; F. D. Graves, general store; 20 East Ninth Street.

Grant Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; N. N. Holland, dry goods; E. P. Howard, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox-Greenwald Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Ray Halls, dry goods; 682 East Ninth Street.

Stradman, J. R., & Son, Edinborough, Penn.; W. A. Stradman, dry goods.

Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. A. McKelvy.

Racket Store, Geneva, Ohio; J. B. Fuller, racket goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Metschke, George, Detroit, Mich.; gents' furnishings; Criterion Hotel.

Sonnenborn, L. R., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery.

Hofely, Julia M., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery.

Sonnenborn, Henry, Wheeling, West Va.; men's furnishings; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Frances L. Purmort, dry goods; 39 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Sturtevant, H. H., Zanesville, Ohio; Mary F. Monro, notions; Etta Flower, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Willis, G. C., Champaign, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Koltinsky, H. L., Owensborough, Ky.; wholesale grocers; 145 Lenox Avenue.

Cohen, Marcus, Erie, Penn.; dry goods, &c.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, dry goods; H. H. Schwartz, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Kling Brothers, New Iberia, La.; L. Kling, dry goods.

Wormser, L., & Brother, Jeanette, La.; L. Wormser, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

McConnel, W. C. M., Adrian, Mich.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Morris & Goldschmidt, Chicago, Ill.; A. Cohn, clothing; Broadway Central.

Johnson, H. E., Chicago, Ill.; laces; 44 West Forty-fourth Street.

Starr, Charles, Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Jacobi & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; E. H. Jacobi, millinery; R. A. Jacobi, millinery; Hotel St. Denis.

Davis, J., Erie, Penn.; cloaks and furs; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohn, J., & Sons, Little Falls, N. Y.; M. L. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Ford, M. E., Catlettsburg, Ky.; millinery.

Rardin, Grace P., Catlettsburg, Ky.; millinery.

Butter, A., Bellefontaine, Ohio; F. J. McCulloch, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cratcher & Starks, Louisville, Ky.; G. R. Burtin, clothing; Hoffman House.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; James K. Baker, carpets; Brevoort House.

"The Fair" Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Alexander, carpets; Frank J. Klein, linens; Brevoort House.

Lutticke, Albert, Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Albert Shane, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kernan, H. T., Hogansburg, N. Y.; general store; Broadway Central.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Bryan, dry goods; Broadway Central; Charles A. Rea, dry goods; 106 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burdge, George, North Manchester, Ind.; crockery, books, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jennings, J. M., North Manchester, Ind.; William N. Jennings, groceries; Broadway Central Hotel.

Northwest Furniture Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. C. Forrer, furniture; Ed L. Meakle, furniture; Herman Brann, furniture; Herald Square Hotel.

Kutz Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; Isidore Kutz, hats, furnishings, and shoes; 77 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. C. Lewis, lace curtains; Emma Lewis, lace curtains; Brevoort House.

Wendland, H. G., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; dry goods, &c.; F. W. Wendland, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Philips, J. A., Ottumwa, Iowa; department store; Brevoort House.

Snorf, Helen, & Co., North Manchester, Ind.; M. H. Snorf, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harvey, B. B., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; B. B. Harvey, cotton merchants.

Newhoff, N., Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods.

Gottschalk, H., Chester, Penn.; J. Gottschalk, millinery and furs; Union Square Hotel.

Newcomb, Lindicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., linens.

Schmitt, Mrs. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; millinery; Hoffman House.

T. B. Hanca Cloth Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles J. Macon, woolens.

Heyman, Gus L., Carlisle, Ky.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Castner & Knott, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. J. P. Roberts, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Loewenthal, Deutsch, Chicago, Ill.; Sig. Weltner, shirts; Herald Square Hotel.

Stern, M., Little Rock, Ark.; dry goods; Brevoort House.

Sperry, Handly & Walsch Hat Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. J. Walsch, hat jobber; John T. McCreery, hat jobber; Herald Square Hotel.

Moorehead, H. A., Columbus, Ohio; millinery.

Chamberlain, Mrs. H., Saginaw, Mich.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Farmingen, H., Aylmer, Ontario, Canada; dry goods; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Wood, S. A., Aylmer, Ontario, Canada; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Dundas & Flavelle, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada; L. A. Wakely, dry goods.

Bristol, A., & Son, Picton, Ontario, Canada; H. Graydon, millinery.

Kickbrich, J. B., Massena, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lane, J. H., Saginaw, Mich.; L. Dobson, millinery.

Price, B., St. Louis, Mo.; Monroe Price, shades, &c.; Gilsey House.

"The Fair," Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Brinkhain, dry goods.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; G. E. Berson, dry goods.

Parker, T. W., Dubuque, Iowa; furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Silberberg, C. A., & Son, Greenburg, Ind.; A. Silberberg, clothing.

Bradley, W. W., & Co.; Delevan, Wis.; J. J. Phonig, dry goods and clothing.

Culnan, M. J., Marinette, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hirschfield, B., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Liebreich, clothing.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; E. W. Hammond, china.

Steinmets & Towle, Pekin, Ill.; G. A. Steinmets, dry goods and clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Steinmets & Kaylor, Pekin, Ill.; J. F. Kaylor, jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lingbinger, M. B., Fort Worth, Texas; millinery.

Woodin, C. N., Lancaster, Ohio; C. S. Hooper, dry goods.

Hequecio, G. N., Galveston, Texas; Morris Stern, groceries.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; S. Becker; Holland House.

Cohn, S. S., Minerva, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Korach, S., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Korach, skirts; Belvedere Hotel.

Elliott, W. A., Company, Detroit, Mich.; Helen Godfrey, dry goods; Elizabeth Lee, trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Poulsen, A. E., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods.

Klerum, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; Lena M. Clark, millinery.

Weaver, A. D., Lawrence, Kan.; dry goods and carpets.

Hudson & Symington, Detroit, Mich.; R. Owen, upholstery; Hotel Netherland.

Schibert, L., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery.

Jones, E. M., Dry Goods Company, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ella Blumenstiel, dress trimmings.

Miller, W. E., The, Winchester, Ind.; department store; J. W. McCannist, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Willis, G. C., Champaign, Ill.; H. A. Johns, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

McMullen Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; H. A. McMullen, department store; John McMullen, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Risch & McCoy, Akron, Ohio; I. P. F. Risch, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Campbell, William, Penn.; H. D. Thompson, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Omrich, H. J. Huntington, W. Va.; jeweler; Hotel Imperial.

Campbell & Erwin, Hartford City, Ind.; F. L. Erwin, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Mimrich, Schreet & Mimrich, Greenville, Ohio; Charles Mimrich, department store; Victoria Hotel.

Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; Edwin Perry, garments; Hotel Navarre.

Monson, A. O., Osceola, Neb.; general merchandise; 211 East Thirty-first Street.

Robert Simpson Company, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Simpson, china and hardware; J. Kennersley, books; Lenstram, gents' furnishings; Hotel Albert.

McLeod & Allen, Toronto, Ont.; G. J. McLeod, Books; Hotel Albert.

Effroymson & Wolff, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. O. Ludwig, china and glass; Herald Square Hotel.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Marer, dry goods.

Sittig, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; linens; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum, D., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. D. Rosenbaum, merchant; Hotel Vendome.

Piper, J., Sidney, Ohio; dry goods; Judson House.

Piper, William, St. Mary's, Ohio; E. C. Ziegler, dry goods; Judson House.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; W. H. Feldman, dry goods, 57 White Street.

Rosenwald & Weill, Chicago, Ill.; Helen Cohn, clothing, 729 Broadway.

Warde, E., Duluth, Minn.; millinery.

Barbour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Barbour, millinery.

Ohn, White & Ohn, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. P. White, dry goods; Mrs. Blanche White, dry goods; Mrs. Lucy Knappe, dry goods; Margaret Gilkey, dry goods; 206 West Forty-fourth Street.

Bulley, George T., Albion, Mich.; dry goods; 206 West Forty-fourth Street.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; Floyd A. Goodwin, dry goods; Grace F. Goodwin, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Steinfeld, M., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Caroline Beier, millinery; Fannie Tyler, millinery; Margarst Reilly, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Danis-Kayser, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Danis, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Honet & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. O. Livess, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Culp, F. H., Kansas City, Mo.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldstein, A. J., Little Falls, N. Y.; millinery and dry goods; 11 East Tenth Street.

Strouss, H., Louisville, Ky.; A. J. Stine, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hitchcock, Arthur, Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 17 East Twelfth Street.

Elliott, William H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Sablington, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Mandel, S., Hot Springs, Ark.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Barry, William, Dry Goods Company, The, Saginaw, Mich.; W. E. English, dry goods.

Hays, James A., Woolen Company, St. Louis, Mo.; James M. Hays, woolens.

Sisk, A. D., Madisonville, Ky.; books, stationery, and toys; Gilsey House.

Rose, Mrs., The, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ella E. Rose, millinery; 56 West Twelfth Street.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Oliver R. Stitt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Seasson, A. D., Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Seasson, art goods; 110 West Fourth Street.

Fair, The, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. Nussbaum, millinery.

Hoyt-Kent-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Spencer, cloaks; Hotel Rossmore.

Scheck Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Adele Bustle, millinery.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Kenneth Lord, Philadelphia; E. D. Jordan, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—A. Von Mumm, German Minister to China; Erich Haering, German Consul General to Chicago.

IMPERIAL—E. Alex. Powell, Syracuse; George H. Bliss, Boston; H. De Windt of The Daily Express, London.

GRAND—J. B. Boutelle, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Buell Heminway, Watertown, Conn.; Capt. A. M. Wetherill, United States Army.

GILSEY—P. L. Wright, Chicago; W. G. Raoul, Atlanta, Ga.

MANHATTAN—Silas B. Lyman, Albany; George O. Knapp, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse.

PLAZA—Justice Thomas Taylor, Cheshire, England; W. H. H. Newman, Buffalo.

SAVOY—Robert Y. Slater, Washington.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. Chamberlain, United States Army; Gen. Wallace T. Randolph, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. P. Gorman, Maryland; D. J. Mackay, London; Pedro Aguilera, Santiago de Cuba.

HOFFMAN—Alexander McMillan, Tennessee; Prof. C. Adrian Grant, University of Virginia.

VICTORIA—W. L. Wagner, Pittsburg; E. L. Kenyon, Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:10 A. M.—185 Sullivan Street; Joseph Barrett; damage trifling.

11:40 A. M.—1,876 Third Avenue; Kate Baldwin; damage, $40.

5:15 P. M.—139 East Seventy-sixth Street; William Kirchoeffer; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—117 Charlton Street; unascertained; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—96 Lewis Street; Herman Mustowitz; damage, $10.

8:25 P. M.—307 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; M. Feimerman; damage

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

FACING ANOTHER DEFEAT.

President ROOSEVELT in his speech at Providence declared it to be his belief and judgment that the Federal Government must assume the power to control the trusts and corporations, and if Congress has not that power already under the Constitution the power must be conferred upon it by a Constitutional amendment. The Providence speech has no meaning at all if it were not intended to announce an Administration policy. There is reason to believe that President ROOSEVELT will urge upon Congress the submission to the States of a Constitutional amendment conferring upon the Federal Government the "full power" of control over corporations which he believes to be necessary.

In urging this policy upon Congress President ROOSEVELT will suffer defeat, just as he suffered defeat in his Cuban reciprocity policy. The leaders of his party are beyond his control, and they dissent altogether from many of his opinions upon public questions, notably his opinions in regard to trusts and corporations. His party is not prepared to adopt the strenuous measures he advocates.

But even if the President should prevail upon Congress to submit to the States of the Union a Constitutional amendment granting and surrendering to the National Government so considerable a part of their sovereign powers, the amendment would be defeated, for the reason that it would fail to receive the assent of three-fourths of the States. The reason why the failure of the amendment may be confidently predicted will be brought clearly into the view of any intelligent person who examines the nature and scope of the change proposed.

That the States organized out of the British colonies attained to all the rights and powers of sovereignty on establishing their independence; that they created the Federal Government, granting to it certain of their sovereign powers while reserving others to themselves; that the power to create and control corporations is an attribute of sovereignty not surrendered to the States by the National Government, and that the power of the National Government over corporations deriving their powers from the States is now held to originate in and be limited by the inter-State commerce provision of the Constitution—these are the familiar and fundamental truths of the question discussed by the President at Providence. An amendment to the Constitution such as the President suggests would not merely confer upon Congress the power to apply to corporations the remedy of publicity, to limit the amount of stock issues to the actual amount of assets, or to forbid their merging and consolidation. These things are details and belong to statute law. The organic law concerns itself with broad principles. The President's amendment, therefore, would in broad but in precise terms give Congress the power to control and regulate corporations throughout the Union, not merely in their inter-State business, but generally in their conduct and management.

There are forty-five States in the Union. Constitutional amendments fail if not ratified by a vote of three-fourths of the States. The adverse vote of twelve States would defeat the President's amendment. It is as certain as any future political event can be that the amendment would be rejected by the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Here are twelve, enough to defeat the amendment. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and certainly Delaware, might be added to the list. But twelve are enough.

The Legislatures or the conventions of these States would defeat the amendment because they are great manufacturing States. Countless millions, yes, veritable billions, of their capital are invested in the securities of their corporations, and millions of their citizens depend for their salaries and daily bread upon the prosperity of the industries in which these corporations are engaged. The people of these States, in their present disposition, will not consent that the power to control their corporations shall pass from the Government of their States, always responsible to themselves, to the Congress and Executive of the Federal Government which at any given time may have been placed in power by and be responsible to a political majority resident in other States far less intimately interested in corporations and maintaining toward them a very different attitude. States come to know each other's temper and disposition as men come to know the temper and disposition of their business associates. Massachusetts and Connecticut cannot be persuaded to turn over to Texas and Nebraska the power to regulate and control their corporations; and this is equally true of other States in which industrial development has reached an advanced stage.

The time may come when the President's remedy will be demanded as a protection against the dangers and evils he points out. It has not come yet. The people are in no such alarm over the aggression of the trusts as to be ready to purchase security by so grave a measure, so notable a modification of our political system as he somewhat rashly declares to be necessary. There is no fault to be found with the remedy. It is the proper corrective of the evil when the evil becomes unbearable. That it is a grave measure, that it is a fundamental modification of our political system, is nothing against it. To object to new measures when new conditions demand them is to sink into sterile old fogyism. The point is that the people are by no means convinced that present conditions demand these new measures. The President himself speaks as a man rather less than half convinced. His speech is one-third snapping of the whip and two-thirds putting on the brake. "Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted," he says; and he sounds a warning against an ignorant use of the knife that would be more dangerous to the patient than the disease itself.

In most of the States existing law provides abundant means of defense against the aggressions and wrongs of trusts and corporations. Attorneys General do not enforce the laws now on the statute books because public opinion has not often imperatively demanded their enforcement. Under the Federal and State anti-trust laws we can get along comfortably until the trusts shall have shown themselves much more dangerous to our peace and safety than they now are.

But the fatal defect in the President's Providence speech is his failure to make the slightest reference to the tariff as the proper field in which to begin operations against the trusts. It is there notoriously that the trusts are intrenched, it is to the Republican policy of protection that scores of them, and some of the worst, are indebted for their power to practice extortion upon the domestic consumer. Every intelligent American knows this. This is the thought that is running in the minds of the people. They will smile at the President's choice of the most remote and cumbersome of all possible remedies against the trusts, a remedy which it would require years to compound and administer, while here, under the very hand of Congress and the Executive, ready for immediate use if they were minded to use it, lies an effective cure for a great part of the abuses of the trust.

A General who sounds the call to arms and leaps into the saddle to lead the charge against the enemy by a long and impracticable route when the short cut lies straight in front of him, runs the gravest risk of being taken for a soldier who is not really panting to imbrue his hands in the gore of the enemy.

THE COAL STRIKE AND PUBLIC OPINION.

At its meeting on Sunday the Central Federated Union unanimously adopted a resolution urging President ROOSEVELT to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of taking measures to end the anthracite strike. Also that the President be urged to recommend the settlement of the existing dispute by arbitration, failing in which Congress shall enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the Government to take over the mines and operate them in the public interest.

In itself considered, this action on the part of the Central Federated Union is a matter of very little consequence; as an index of the growth of a popular sentiment in favor of the nationalization of undeveloped natural resources, it is perhaps significant. Others identified with the business of mining and transportation have seen more clearly than the anthracite operators appear to have done that the growth of such a sentiment was the natural result of the policy the mine owners have seen fit to adopt, and have characterized as midsummer madness the stolid obstinacy with which the defense of the operators in the present strike has been conducted. A good many millions of people have reached the conclusion that a system under which an indefinite suspension of mining is possible, involving great hardship and applying a brake to the wheels of industrial progress, is wrong in theory and vicious in practice. They do not recognize the propriety of the claim made on behalf of the operators that as the mines are their property it is no concern of the public whether they work them or not, and that until the labor situation has shaped itself exactly to suit them they are under no obligation, moral or legal, to supply coal to consumers. The assertion of these views as explaining the attitude and defining the policy of the operators is resented by the whole community, and in reflecting the growing popular sentiment in favor of some form of Governmental interference the Central Federated Union has found an issue which will commend itself to vast numbers of people who do not usually pay much attention to what emanates from that quarter.

Probably those who have lately expressed the opinion that the time for arbitrating the differences between the United Mine Workers and the mine owners is past are correct in their view. Indeed, we are not sure that it did not pass when the Hazleton Convention decided to declare the strike. But the time has not passed when the operators could with dignity and propriety call their men together, and, ignoring if they please President MITCHELL and all outside influences, examine the situation, decide what can be done to meet the reasonable demands of labor, plan the future conduct of the business on lines consistent with modern principles of industrial organization, and discuss plans for mutual co-operation in ridding the coal district of the nests of Anarchists whose presence is a menace to life, property, and the reign of law. If the statements authorized by the operators that large numbers of qualified and certified miners have applied for re-employment are true, there are enough thus enrolled to insure a full and representative conference. To call them together need involve no recognition of the United Mine Workers' Union. If an agreement was reached it might, and probably would, offer a basis for a new union local to the anthracite trade, with which the operators could work harmoniously and with permanent advantage to themselves and the miners. This course should have been taken three months ago, but it is not yet too late. Every day's delay in doing something practical to end the intolerable conditions of this protracted and apparently interminable strike is attended with increasing danger to the interests of all concerned. It is erecting Socialism into a popular issue and winning for it the support of a formidable approval.

GLORIOUS RESULT OF THE WAR GAME.

The crushing defeat of Commander PILLSBURY's White Squadron proves that our coasts are safe against the attack of a ten-knot enemy, provided the ocean will obligingly consent to baffle his strategy by opportune tumults.

That must be the popular reading of the lesson of the war game. If professionally or technically it has any other lesson we should like to know what it is. Commander PILLSBURY tried to get past Admiral HIGGINSON's defense squadron and make some point on the coast with a fleet that could not exceed ten knots and keep together. He failed and was captured. Any enemy, a real enemy, who should head a ten-knot squadron against the coasts of this land of liberty would almost certainly be captured or destroyed. He would richly deserve his fate. But war is not a game, and if we should ever get into another war the enemy, confound him, might be mean enough to send eighteen-knot warships against us. So let us not exult unduly or be inspired with a false sense of security by the inconclusive lesson of this little game.

Inasmuch as some nations of the earth have navies much superior to our own, it would seem to be true that a war game in which the attacking squadron was considerably superior to the squadron of defense would more nearly approach the conditions that might arise in actual practice. Why not play the game that way next time?

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The appointment of Mr. CHARLES DENBY, Jr., to be "Chief Foreign Adviser" to the Viceroy of Pe-chi-li is an event of high significance. No doubt Mr. DENBY is personally acceptable to YUAN-SHI-KAI, but the purport of the appointment is far more National than personal. It is precisely appointments of this kind that have been sought for themselves by the Powers which for a generation has been plotting and planning for the control of China. Such an appointment as that of Sir ROBERT HART to superintend the customs was a distinct triumph for British diplomacy, which has not since British attention was withdrawn from China enjoyed many such triumphs. During the last few years successes of the kind involved in the appointment of a "Resident Adviser" have gone rather to Russia. The irruptions of Germany into China have not been within the diplomatic sphere.

The privilege of appointing one of their citizens to advise the Viceroy of Pe-chi-li concerning his foreign relations may or may not have been sought by England, Russia, or Germany. But we may be quite sure that it would have been eagerly accepted by any one of them. The incumbent has a legitimate opportunity, by means of it, of serving the commercial and political interests of his own country. In our case the two are identical, since we have no political interests in China excepting our commercial interests. In its relations to the outside world Pe-chi-li, by reason of containing both the capital and the port of the capital, is by far the most important province of the Chinese Empire. It has been throughout the recent disturbances, and it is likely to be for some time to come, the scene and the object of all foreign intriguing for advantages in China.

That an American should have been chosen for the very important work of informing and advising the Viceroy of such a province respecting his attitude toward the outer world is a very gratifying thing. It is the first tangible result of the appreciation by China of the course which we have persistently pursued toward her from the time when the State Department came under its present head. We have had repeated verbal testimonials from Chinese sources, the latest from a visiting Chinese Prince, of gratitude for our moderation and forbearance when we are almost alone among the Western powers in the exhibition of those qualities; for our early and steadfast and at last successful opposition to any impairment of the territorial integrity of China; for our strict adherence to the laws of civilized warfare when we were compelled to fight in order to effect the rescue of our imperiled legationers in Peking; for our refusal to proclaim or admit that we were at war with the Chinese Government; for the "justice and kindness" with which, after the relief was effected, the American garrison treated the Chinese inhabitants in the quarter of Peking under American occupation, a quarter which the Chinese proceeded to overpopulate by depopulating quarters under other military occupation. The appointment of Mr. DENBY is the translation into practice of these expressions of gratitude. It demonstrates anew that goodwill is a valuable national asset in international affairs. It indicates that the natural effect of the persecuting action of Congress has been not merely neutralized but overcome by the enlightened behavior of our diplomatic naval and military representatives. It indicates that if Congress could be brought to a more civilized view of our relations with China and the Chinese, those relations might be very greatly enlarged to the advantage of both countries.

A LESSON IN CIVICS.

In another column Mr. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON rehearses the short and simple annals of the poor New Rochelle taxpayer. The facts are presented with the knowledge and emphasis that come from personal interest in the matter, and they deserve attentive study, for they illustrate many evils too common in American municipalities and the great difficulties encountered by those who, with more or less wisdom and sincerity, attempt to remedy those evils.

New Rochelle is a typical suburban town, with a population sharply divided into two classes—those whose activities begin, centre, and end in the town, and those who in effect are New Yorkers spending their nights and Sundays there. As the rule, local politics and government are in the hands of the first class, while the members of the second play the rôle of critics. Now and then, when the natives utterly exhaust the patience and too nearly drain the pockets of the "commuters," the latter take measures to render their criticism effective. They elect one of their own number or of their own kind Mayor, and the experiment of a "reform administration" is tried. The reformers balance the town books, turn the rascals out of office, and even bring a few of them to trial—charged with crimes extremely difficult to prove. Incidentally the accumulated debts of the former administration are figured up and payment of them begins. That raises taxes with a jump, and those taxpayers who know that this is not the fault of the reformers find their admiration of virtue cooling, while those who know nothing bemoan the days when debts accumulated, but tax bills were kept down for the time being.

Such has been the sequence of events in New Rochelle, and there is much dissatisfaction with the present administration, which, though in many respects better than its predecessor, is not perfect. It has been extremely, some say mysteriously, unsuccessful in bringing corruptionists and plunderers to punishment, and though its good intentions are for the most part beyond intelligent dispute, not all its appointments have been free from the taint of politics and not all its acts have been demonstrably in the direction of economy. It is far from improbable that "the old gang" will regain its power at an election not far in the future, for the men in it do not play politics by fits and starts, but all the time, and—they need the money.

Underlying and explaining this situation is the fallacious belief that a business as large as that of "running" a town like New Rochelle can be properly conducted by officials either unpaid or underpaid. This policy restricts office-holding to those who cannot afford to perform their duties honestly or who cannot afford to give all their time to the work and do it efficiently. If we had a class of leisured rich, and were willing to intrust our municipal administering to it, the existing system might not be so bad; but we have no such class, and if we did have one we would not intrust our interests to it. The consequence is an alternation between professional politicians, usually dishonest, and amateur politicians, usually incompetent and always giving much of their time and energy to other and more profitable activities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With apprehension practically indistinguishable from terror, we await the effects that will be produced, and the denunciations that will be excited, when a remark which was uttered by President ROOSEVELT just before he departed from Newport makes its way up into the lofty regions inhabited by the only inhabitants of the United States who still "cherish the ancient ideals" and who clearly see "the doom toward which we are rushing." It seems that, as the President was about to board his train, he was saluted by two men belonging to the Artillery Corps. What did he do? Did he look at them sternly and disapprovingly, as representatives of horrid war, and did he turn coldly away as from survivals of a barbarous and sanguinary past? Not a bit of it! He returned their salute, and, not content with that, he said, loudly enough to be heard by the reporters, which is the same as saying by the whole people: "I am glad to see regulars anywhere." What a shudder went through Ashfield at that! How stiffly stood erect such few hairs as many griefs—and loneliness—have left upon the bare pates of the anti-imperialists. For who says "I am glad to see regulars anywhere," obviously means that it would delight him to see them everywhere. The exact equality of the two expressions will leap to the eyes of those correspondents who instantly discovered that when we pointed out the likeness between the speeches made in Broome Street and those delivered in Ashfield, we disclosed our hatred of free speech and our yearning for the stern and effective suppression of all criticism of the Government. Others will see it later. Of course, what the President wants is to see regulars everywhere. Why else should he be glad to see them anywhere? And, if he wants to see them everywhere, it is beyond question that he aims at the establishment of a military despotism and the ultimate extension of his arbitrary sway over the whole world. The prospect is so utterly hideous that if we had time we would shed over it the bitter tear.

—Mr. JAMES HOULEHAN, who, we learn from—or at least read in—a Toledo dispatch published by The Cincinnati Enquirer, is "an inventor of note and invented the automatic device for calling 'Central' now used on all telephones," is destined to thunder down the ages with more noise than any other mortal ever made. He is, that is, if one can believe the rest of the dispatch. For it says that Mr. HOULEHAN has found out how to turn the energy of a permanent magnet into the production of continuous or rotary motion—indeed, has patented "a form of permanent magnet in which there is no zero point or dead centre." That is not quite clear, or at any rate is not quite scientific, but perhaps Mr. HOULEHAN was not quoted accurately. He says—or is said to have said—in explaining his invention: "A horseshoe-shaped piece of steel can be magnetized in a few seconds by an electric current of a few amperes from a battery or a dynamo. And the amount of electrical energy used is ridiculously small, but the magnet so made can lift many pounds of iron in contact or a less without contact; and, stranger still, the exercise of this power strengthens the magnet. This mystery of the magnet has never been solved. All that I claim is that I have discovered a method whereby its 'pull' on a piece of iron can be made to produce rotary motion. By this means it is possible to use the magnet's force in the driving of machinery or other application of power. It is not a storage or reacting device like a steel spring which, when it is wound up, gives back approximately the force required in winding, but no more. The magnet resembles a spring that when you wind it keeps wound up, giving out its force indefinitely." That is most enjoyable, and its most pleasing feature is Mr. HOULEHAN's careful avoidance of the words "perpetual motion." Not one of the innumerable geniuses who, in the past, have invented springs that did work and still remained wound up has shown such self-restraint as this. In their glee at performing the impossible they have always used the fatal phrase, and after that they were heard no more. Mr. HOULEHAN is different. He has not discovered "perpetual motion"; he has only turned the pull of a magnet into continuous and endless rotary motion. He is a great man—if he has done it.

—Under the rules of the game, of course, Commander PILLSBURY had to surrender, but when he and Rear Admiral HIGGINSON were exchanging those pretty speeches over the sword that was offered and refused, there must have been in the minds of both a clear realization that between war and the game as played under the rules there are certain differences of no small importance. Sixty-four to forty-five is inconvenient odds, and the Commander might have avoided, if he could, a real battle on such terms, but there would have been an alternative to surrender—there would have been the alternative of fighting until victory was won or there was nothing left to surrender. Our navy has not forgotten the man who set its standards in the beginning—that JOHN PAUL JONES who is called a pirate by Mr. KIPLING and other persons whose ancestors disapproved of JOHN PAUL'S obstinacy, and avenged his success by the only means that then came to hand. It seems to us that the formalities of acknowledged defeat might well have been left out of the naval sports. Our sailors need no practice in that part of their profession, and the ceremony, as performed on the deck of the Admiral's flagship, was not an exhilarating spectacle. It would have been just as easy to let the attempt at invasion end with a supposititious annihilation of the hostile squadron. That would have lent the simulacrum of glory to failure, instead of carrying it to the bitter end of humiliation.

—It would be extremely interesting to know just how much greater profits were secured on those 1,179 cattle and 1,398 sheep that were shipped to England from Portland, Me., on Saturday, than would have been obtained by selling the animals in this country. The operations of which this shipment is one have an obvious bearing on the current allegations that the present high prices of meat are entirely the result of the scarcity of live stock in the West and South. The packers declare not only that they sympathize with American consumers and would-be consumers of meat, but that they suffer with them, being unable to make a cent while prices remain as they are. And yet they are indulging in record shipments of cattle to foreign lands! There is something mysterious in this. American manufacturers, whether of meat or anything else, are accustomed to seek foreign markets for their goods only when they cannot dispose of all their product here without an inconvenient reduction of prices. But the meat men want prices to come down, and yet they are sending cattle abroad in cargoes unusually great! Somehow the facts and the statements do not hang together. Evidently the experts should get to work and explain the whyness of the thus.

THE ASHFIELD AND BROOME STREET MEETINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE TIMES, I, for one, cannot let your editorial on "Free Speech in Ashfield and in Broome Street" pass without an indignant protest. Fair-minded men find pleasure in the saneness and sound judgment displayed in your editorials. You are presuming on the intelligence of your readers, however, and appealing to the partisan spirit of a bigot, when you attempt to identify the spirit pervading the meeting at Ashfield with the spirit of anarchism in the Broome Street meeting.

The Broome Street Anarchists are the enemies of Government, and seek to subvert its purposes by violent means. The anti-imperialists, whom you affect to despise, because, forsooth, they represent "a small and almost infinitesimal fraction of the American people," are a body of law-abiding and respected citizens. Some of the leaders of the party—if party it can be called—even you have delighted to honor. Charles Eliot Norton, Edward Everett Hale, Benjamin Harrison, are names one would be willing to subscribe one's own under, even with the danger of allying one's self with an "infinitesimal fraction of the American people."

The anti-imperialists have attempted to accomplish their purposes by means that are open to all citizens of a free Government. To read any other spirit than that of earnest persuasion into their utterances is to belie the character of the eminent citizens who disagree with your views. It is true that we often grow weary of the persistent criticism heaped upon the Administration by those who dislike its Philippine policy. Such an uncompromising attitude savors of extreme partisanship. But impatience with such an attitude soon disappears when one sees the imperialistic press attempting to discredit such eminent citizens by crying "Traitor!" or identifying them with Anarchists of the Most type.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902. R. C.

PRESIDENT BAER'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one thing that the various Presidents of the railroad companies running through the coal regions seem to have forgotten. There is a doctrine known to lawyers as ultra vires. It is just now like Jairus's daughter, not dead but sleepeth. It can, however, be invoked to take away charters when a corporation is doing something which it has no right to do and a State's Attorney General can be found who will stand up for the people against powerful corporations.

That pious railroad Pecksniff who lately informed a correspondent that the Almighty had empowered him and his brother railroad Presidents to administer His coal lands as they deem best talks as if he thought the quarrel between them and the miners was no one else's business. Who, pray, speaks thus? A President of a coal-mining company? Not at all. It is a President of a coal-carrying company. Whence comes his right to talk in this lordly fashion? What business is it of his? Have not I, who buy coal, just as much right to express my opinion about the duties of coal operators and coal miners as one Baer, who carries coal? What business has this man Baer to meddle in a quarrel between the miners and the operators?

But the aforesaid Baer may reply, "It is my business to tell other people that it is none of their business because the company over which an all-wise Providence has called me to preside mines coal as well as carries it, and I am therefore a party to the quarrel." Indeed, and is that true, Mr. Baer? And if so, will you kindly condescend to tell us, Mr. Baer, whether the State of Pennsylvania ever chartered your company to own coal as well as to carry it? And if it did not, do you not think, Mr. Baer, that you are meddling in business which does not concern you? And further, Mr. Baer, if the Attorney General of Pennsylvania were to invoke the doctrine of ultra vires and institute a proceeding to stop your company from meddling in other business and take over your coal lands as forfeited to the State, what would the robin do then, poor thing?

You have pitched your tune too high, Mr. Baer. The people still have rights.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902. JABEL.

THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my congratulations upon your Educational Supplement of to-day's issue. It is of the greatest value to parents and citizens interested in the advances made in educational methods. The average father is so much engrossed in business affairs that he has no time to note the development of the "New Education." It is also true that most of the metropolitan newspapers, with the honorable exception of The Commercial Advertiser, devote too little space to any discussion of school affairs. They should certainly aim to diffuse information among the masses along the line of school policies, but not school politics.

School teachers who keep pace with up-to-date methods and who read and absorb the practical articles of the educational magazines are, of course, well equipped with professional literature. The ordinary citizen, however, has no such avenues of information, and to him the columns of your excellent supplement present a new point of view which he can get in no other way than through the columns of a newspaper, which has really become the whole source of literature to so many busy men.

Let me also take this opportunity to state that your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has proved to be a veritable gold mine of helpfulness to my teachers in the matter of English literature, and is a source of continued profit and a well-spring of information to progressive teachers.

EDWARD W. STITT,
Principal P. S. No. 89.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902.

Annoyances at Public Park Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done whereby people will have at least some regard for the feelings and comfort of others?

The writer is one of the many hundreds that have sought to enjoy an evening listening to the music in Mount Morris Park. The loud chattering and impertinent comments have been too much, however. To make matters worse, crowds of small boys continually march in and out through benches disturbing occupants. At the close of a piece there is a succession of noises, clapping, stamping, shrieking, tooting, &c. This in itself is enough to drive one crazy.

Can nothing be done to make people behave in a gentlemanly manner? Or is this request unreasonable?

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902.

Those Pushing American Reporters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Anti-Cant" takes too seriously the words of the Rev. Newell D. Hillis. The very fact of the reverend gentleman saying he saw an English soldier accept a bribe is only a proof that the minister has an excellent imagination to draw upon. I suppose it never entered the good man's mind that the pushing Americans were simply showing their passes. Perhaps the clergyman was dreaming of the New York police.

"NOT A YANKEE IMAGINATIVE."

Jersey City, Aug. 25, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Busily Occupied.

"Has Cholly any occupation—does he condescend to work for money?"

"Oh, yes! He's courting Miss Millyons."—Detroit Free Press.

Which America?

"I can see a new America in South Africa," asserts Lord Kitchener.

"A South America?" anxiously inquire his fellow-citizens, having in mind the dark threats of the surviving Boers.—Baltimore American.

Would Be There or Suffer the Penalty.

O'Lafferty—Now will yez be up at Pat Dolan's place this avenin'?

O'Hoolihan—Faith, Oi will! If Oi'm not there, yez kin bate me black awn blue on th' spot, begorry.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Had His Own.

"I never saw any one so blasé as that English tragedian who just came over. I asked him if he wouldn't like to sit in the observation car and look at the scenery."

"And wouldn't he even do that?"

"No; he said: 'I've brought over my own scenery, y' know.'"—Philadelphia Press.

THERE'S ONLY ONE WAY TO SUCCEED.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

I knew an old man, in my boyhood days
(And that was some years ago,)
Who sarvied a lot in a heap o' ways
Although he was ruther slow;
And this was a favorite saw of his—
Somehow it don't yit seem stale:
"They's only one way to succeed, my boy,
But many a way to fail."

I've watched all my life with that saw in mind,
And truer to-day it seems
Than lots o' conclusions that wiser men
Has dug from their deep day-dreams;
I've heerd it in triumph f'm men who've won,
Sometimes as a heart-broke wail:
"They's only one way to succeed, my boy,
But many a way to fail."

One way to succeed—'tis th' same ol' way
That's been since th' world has stood;
One way to succeed—'tis by pluck and push
That every man "makes good";
One way to succeed in the sense that counts,
In spite of each threat'nin' gale:
Ay, "only one way to succeed, my boy,
But many a way to fail."

OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Value Produced by United States in 1901 Was 2 Per Cent. Less than Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The total value of the precious metals produced by the United States in 1901 amounted to $111,795,100, which was $1,964,100, or 2 per cent. less than the yield for 1900, according to the report of the Director of the Mint, George E. Roberts.

The following statement shows the approximate distribution by producing States and Territories of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1901:

State or Territory.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Commercial Value.
Alabama	$3,100	$60
Alaska	6,885,700	28,740
Arizona	4,083,000	1,687,440
California	16,901,400	555,360
Colorado	27,693,500	11,062,650
Georgia	124,500	240
Idaho	1,869,300	3,325,740
Michigan	30,800	45,620
Montana	4,744,100	7,879,020
Nevada	2,963,800	1,087,500
New Mexico	688,400	338,040
North Carolina	55,500	12,180
Oregon	1,818,100	96,060
South Carolina	46,700	120
South Dakota	6,479,500	46,850
Texas	600	283,440
Utah	3,690,200	6,456,488
Virginia	5,300	420
Washington	530,500	266,640
Wyoming	12,700	12,840
Total	$78,666,700	$33,128,400

Ten of the nineteen States and Territories yielding gold showed an increased production—California leading with $1,075,200, an increase due entirely to the normal development of the mining industry. Nevada showed the material gain of $857,800, which came largely from the newly discovered camp of Tanapah, in Nye County, South Dakota also made a gain of $301,900; Idaho, $144,600, and Oregon, $123,400.

The greatest decrease—amounting to $1,285,300—was in Alaska. This was due to the lateness of the season, which delayed the opening of the placers and to litigation, which interfered with the development of the industry. Colorado's production diminished $1,135,900, a fact explained by the decline in the grade of ores extracted, the tonnage having increased.

The silver yield for 1901 amounted to 55,214,000 ounces, of the commercial value of $33,128,400, which was 2,433,000 ounces, or 5 per cent. less than it was in 1900. The greatest gain—1,493,200 ounces—was in Utah.

Nevada, New Mexico, and Washington also made substantial gains. The production of Colorado, owing to the decline in the grade of ores extracted, fell off 2,046,100 fine ounces, while Montana's yield diminished 1,068,700 ounces; Idaho's, 886,200, and South Dakota's, 458,200.

STATISTICS ON ILLITERACY.

Census Shows Better Average in Large Cities than in the Rest of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Census Office to-day issued a preliminary report on illiteracy among men of voting age in city and country districts in the census year 1900. The report includes under the term "illiterate" those who can neither read nor write, and also a small number who can read but cannot write.

In the United States as a whole, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, the male population of at least twenty-one years of age and living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants was 5,885,644, of whom 339,228, or 6 per cent., were reported as illiterate. In the rest of the country the number of men of voting age was 15,248,655, of whom 1,949,247, or 13 per cent., were reported as illiterates.

These figures indicate that illiteracy among adult males is less than half as prevalent in the large cities as it is in the rest of the United States. The difference, the report says, is due largely to the fact that the urban population of the country is massed in the Northern and Western States, and illiteracy is less frequent there than in other parts of the country.

The report continues: "As the difference between the large cities and the rest of the country in the Northern States is affected by the presence in the cities of large numbers of illiterate immigrants, so in the Southern States the same difference may be affected by the presence of the negro population."

CUBAN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.

Senor Terry Refuses to Withdraw It—Senor de Castro May Succeed Him.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Emilio Terry, who presented his resignation of the post of Secretary of Agriculture a week ago, has decided not to reconsider his action, and will sail for Paris next Monday.

Fernando de Castro, a rich planter, is strongly recommended for the position vacated by Señor Terry. Although Señor de Castro was opposed to President Palma in the Presidential campaign, he has many friends among Government officials, and he has been most popular with the people since Havana was blockaded by an American fleet at the time of the war with Spain, when, as Civil Governor of the city, he spent thousands of dollars to alleviate the sufferings of its inhabitants. Señores Campos and Carrero are also mentioned for the post of Secretary of Agriculture.

A banquet was given to Señor Terry at Cienfuegos last night. In the course of an address Señor Terry said the only way to save the country was for all factions to unite in maintaining a conservative policy. He eulogized President Palma and the Senate, but said the House of Representatives was wasting its time over frivolous matters. Señor Terry predicted a great future for Cuba.

Havana Dock Strike Probably Ended.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Representatives of the striking dock laborers and their employers were in conference all day to-day. An agreement was reached to pay laborers discharging coal at the rate of 30 cents a ton, instead of by the day. The strikers will probably return to work to-morrow.

JAIL FOR MANILA JOURNALISTS.

Dorr and O'Brien Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—Frederick Dorr, proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, editor of Freedom, have each been sentenced to six months in Bilibid Prison and fined $1,000 for libeling Benito Legarda, a native member of the Civil Commission, by publishing a certain article in Freedom.

Dorr and O'Brien have also been convicted of sedition, but have not yet been sentenced on this count.

The cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the Islands.

Treasury Clerk in Racing Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Shaw to-day ordered the dismissal from the Treasury Department of Lorenzo G. Warfield, a clerk in the division of bookkeeping and warrants. The attention of the department was called to a circular said to have been issued by an organization of which Mr. Warfield was Treasurer. The circular gave the plans of a proposed association by which stockholders could probably reap large returns from a scheme to play the races. One clause in the circular cited the fact that Mr. Warfield held an important position in the Treasury Department.

Dividends for Insolvent Banks' Creditors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent National banks as follows:

Ten per cent., the National Broome County Bank of Binghamton, N. Y.

Ten per cent., the Lemars National of Lemars, Iowa.

Secretary Shaw in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Shaw has returned to Washington and will remain here till toward the end of the week, when he will go to his Vermont home to meet President Roosevelt.

NEWPORT DAZZLED BY VANDERBILT AT HOME

Most Varied Entertainment Ever Given at the Fashionable Resort.

Elaborate Supper and Ball, with Musical Comedy from New York, a "Midway," and Side Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were "at home" to-night at Beaulieu—so the invitations read—but it was the most extensive "at home," or entertainment of any kind, ever given in Newport. There have been balls with vaudeville performances and various other attractions, but none that offered to the guests so many and varied forms of pleasure as that of to-night.

There was a "Midway," with side shows after the order of country fairs; a full stage performance of a musical comedy from a metropolitan theatre, an elaborate supper, and, lastly, a ball, with two cotillion leaders and elaborate figures with beautiful and costly favors—an entertainment of many phases any one of which would ordinarily be considered sufficient for one evening.

The William Waldorf Astor villa of Beaulieu has been the scene of many brilliant social functions. Notable among them have been those given by the late Calvin S. Brice, and by Mrs. Potter Palmer on the occasion of the marriage of her niece, Miss Julia Grant, to the Prince Cantacuzene. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have leased the estate for two years, had last September arranged for an extensive entertainment, in which a number of Summer residents were to give a theatrical performance, but the shooting of President McKinley made it necessary to announce to their guests at the gateway that the entertainment had been abandoned.

This year Mrs. Vanderbilt set out to give an entertainment that would not only exceed in brilliancy what she had planned for last year, but outshine anything ever attempted in Newport. In this those who were present to-night were unanimous in the opinion that she succeeded. The narrow confines of Beaulieu were not sufficient for the carrying out of Mrs. Vanderbilt's ideas, and temporary structures were built on the lawn solely for the entertainment.

Many novel features were adopted to carry out the plans. The first of these was in the manner of entering Beaulieu. The guests were not allowed to drive to the doorway of the house, but found an entrance near the south gateway, which admitted the guests into the "midway." The entrance was 25 feet wide and 18 feet high, in the shape of an arch, and inclosed and lined in red with three rows of electric lights running from the top of a flagstaff 12 feet above the centre of the arch to the lawn. On either side were dressing rooms, where the guests laid aside their wraps before they entered the Midway proper.

The latter extended in a straight line 256 feet to the front entrance, and was lighted by 600 electric lights of red and white. Rugs covered the lawn the entire length. The Midway was lined with red cloth, and was resplendent with streamers and garlands of flowers and strands of dark-green laurel leaves, which hung in graceful sweeps overhead and on the sides, where they incased the booths.

There were ten of these booths, in which were various sideshows, including a gypsy camp, strength testing machines, wheels of fortune, Punch and Judy, shooting galleries, doll game, and "toss the ring," and troupes of negro dancers and singing girls. The last booth near the house was a ticket office for the performance in the theatre, where the guests secured reserved seat tickets.

The sides of the Midway were lined with tall palms, hydrangeas, and other flowering plants, making a pretty picture with the many alcoves and recesses formed by the booths. Looking out between the plants and flowers could be seen the trees and shrubbery on the lawn, brilliantly illumined with electric lights, making a spectacular background.

Passing up the broad steps into the house, the guests were received in the drawing room. The house itself was a wonderland of flowers. The hallway was decorated with scarlet flowers, which contrasted well with the white garlands on the piazzas, all being interspersed with miniature electric lights. The drawing room was massed in American Beauty roses. The reception room was decorated with lilies of the valley, and the other rooms with pink and white roses and orchids. Here and there throughout the house were placed large bunches of gardenias and jessamine.

After having been received by the hosts the guests proceeded to the theatre, where ushers in uniform conducted them to their seats. The theatre was a temporary structure, 40 feet by 80 feet, connecting the piazza and overlooking the cliffs. It was provided with a floor, to be used later for dancing, and the stage was 40 feet by 25 feet, and 18 feet high at the opening. The stage was set with scenery from the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, which theatre furnished the attraction, the musical comedy, "The Wild Rose." The whole was brilliantly lighted with hundreds of electric lights. The flowers used were chiefly wild roses in clusters and bunches. All around the sides were hung Romanesque garlands of yellow flowers and vines, suspended with ribbons, and in the centre of the panels were large Louis XIV. baskets filled to overflowing with wild rose blossoms and trailing vines. Pretty programmes on rough-edged paper printed in red and black were distributed among the guests to be retained as souvenirs.

The stage was set with the first-act scenery from the Knickerbocker Theatre, representing a gypsy camp on the banks of the Rhine, near Strassburg, with leafy bowers and the river in the distance. The first act was given in its entirety, and scattered through it were three of the best song numbers from the second act. These were the popular "Nancy Brown," sung by Marie Cahill, "Cupid is the Captain," the flirtation number, by Irene Bentley and eight men, and "They Were All Doing the Same," by Eddie Fay. There must have been considerable brushing up of costumes and dresses, and at least one new gown, a coronation costume, was made especially for the occasion.

After the theatrical performance the guests and performers went to supper, the former in the dining room and on the piazzas, and the latter in the Midway. While all were at supper the theatre was being transformed into a ball room, and the change was successfully accomplished in a remarkably short time. Platforms were removed, the decorations altered, and scenery readjusted. The enormous basket of flowers hanging from the ceiling became a brilliant chandelier, with hundreds of tiny electric lights, the chairs were arranged for the cotillion, the orchestra played on the stage, and all was in order for the dancing when the guests were ready for the next feature of the entertainment.

The cotillion was danced by a hundred couples, and was led by Henry W. Bull and J. D. Roman Baldwin, with Mrs. Vanderbilt. There were many elaborate favor figures, the favors being not only pretty but costly. There were flower wreaths, gauze fans, tied with long ribbons, and pincushions, brilliant flowers of many kinds, and various lines and tie cases, silver atomizers and cigarette cases, automatic dancing dolls and monkeys, small silver bon bon baskets filled with candies, and silver match boxes, silver buckles, and French horns, and other silver knickknacks and articles of use and pleasure. Two bands furnished the music during the dancing.

Some idea of the extent of the work which was necessary for this one night's entertainment may be had from the fact that the theatre and Midway required two gangs of carpenters working night and day for five days; the electricians worked for weeks arranging for the illuminations, and the florists were compelled to work night and day for several days to complete their task. In addition there was the closing of the New York Theatre for one night and the transportation of an entire opera company to Newport for a "one-stand" performance.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—There were an unusual number of dinners to-night, several of them for parties which went later to the Vanderbilt entertainment. Among those giving dinners were Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, George G. Haven, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, and Gen. Lloyd S. Brice.

Mrs. J. Clinch Smith gave a luncheon this afternoon, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard a children's party, and Miss C. Ogden Jones her usual Monday musicale.

It is reported from Bristol that Cornelius Vanderbilt is having built at the Herreshoff's works, and from their designs, a schooner yacht of about the size of the German Emperor's yacht Meteor II., which was built at Shooter's Island and launched last Spring. Mr. Vanderbilt, it said, proposes to take his new boat across the Atlantic and enter in the Kiel regatta and other races against Emperor William's yacht next year. Mr. Vanderbilt has been very successful as an amateur yachtsman, sailing in the Newport 30-footer class, and later with the 70-footer Rainbow, in which he has won many races. His advent in the large schooner class with a racing boat will be welcomed by yachtsmen on both sides of the ocean.

The Dog Show, which is to be held at the Casino on Wednesday, Sept. 9, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Kennel Club, promises to be a successful affair not only from a dog fancier's view, but as a society event. The applications for entry blanks indicate a marked interest in the exhibition, and it is evident that the Summer residents who own many valuable dogs intend to enter them in the show. It will be a one-day exhibition, opening early in the morning and closing at night.

Mrs. Frances Lurman of Baltimore is a guest of John Hare Powel.

Charles De Wendel of Paris and Miss Woodville of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean at Rosevale.

Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nost, who were married last week, are here for a short stay, having apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Major H. Maitland Kersey is a guest of Ogden Mills at Ocean View.

Mrs. James H. Oliver has issued invitations for a reception at the Naval War College on Thursday afternoon, in honor of Miss Taylor of Macon, Ga., who is her guest.

L. Lowndes of Maryland is visiting James T. Woodward at the Cloisters.

The first of the drag hunts of the Monmouth County hounds, under the direction of P. F. Collier, master of the hounds, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 6, the meeting being open at the One Mile Corner. The hunts will be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays every week until Oct. 6.

C. H. Grosvenor of Pomfret, Conn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter.

Edward H. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, is the guest of Miss Leary at the Paul cottage.

FOR UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Conference Being Held at Saratoga—English Guest of the American Bar Association.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The National conference on uniform State laws began its meeting to-day at Saratoga, and will continue to-morrow. It meets each year two days previous to the meeting of the American Bar Association, which body lends great aid to the work of the conference.

The President, Amasa M. Eaton of Providence, R. I., made an address, reviewing the work of the conference. He was re-elected, and the following were also chosen: Vice President, R. W. Williams, Tallahassee, Fla.; Secretary—Albert E. Henschel, New York City; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—J. Moss Ives, Danbury, Conn.

The conference is now considering a proposed uniform law on divorce procedure, designed to remedy the evils of migratory divorces. It is also considering the advisability of taking up a proposed act on sales.

This movement toward unification and codification in the laws of the various States is considered significant in view of the multitude of decisions, many of them conflicting, being added each year to the already large volume of case law.

Among the recent arrivals here is Judge M. D. Chalmers of London, a well-known English jurist, who comes to this country as the guest of the American Bar Association. Mr. Chalmers is the Parliamentary counsel to the Treasury, his duties being to draft the Government bills for Parliament. In the past he has been Judge of the County Court at Birmingham, law member of the Viceroy's Council of India, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and member of the English Statute Law Committee.

It is as a codifier that Mr. Chalmers is chiefly known among lawyers. He was the draftsman of the first enactment codifying any branch of the common law that found its way into the statute books, the English Bills of Exchange act of 1882, the law of Great Britain, and all of its self-governing colonies.

Mr. Chalmers is also the draftsman of the Sales of Goods act of 1893, which is also the law of Great Britain. Recently he drafted the Marine Insurance Codifying bill which passed the House of Lords and is now under consideration in the Commons.

Mr. Chalmers's Bills of Exchange act was drafted in conformity with American law, and this Americanized form of the English bill was adopted by the conference and recommended by it for passage in the several States. This act, which is known as the negotiable instruments law, has been adopted by nearly one-half of the States of the Union, including New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and by Congress for the District of Columbia.

The English visitor will read a paper this week before the Bar Association on "Commercial Codification." He was present at the conference to-day.

WORK ON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Building May Not Be Completed Until Two Years After Time Allowed by Contract.

Upon figures in The City Record and in the office of Charles W. Withington of the Department of Finance was based the statement yesterday that Norcross Brothers, who undertook the general construction of the New York Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, are behind in their contract, and that the work will probably take about two years longer than the stipulated time of three years.

The contract was executed with Norcross Brothers on Aug. 26, 1901, for $2,865,706. Three years were given in which to complete the work. Of this time, consequently, one year will have elapsed to-day. So far bills amounting to only $116,300 have been paid by the Controller's Office, which amount is only about one-thirtieth of the whole. All the payments made so far have been this year.

Norcross Brothers lay the blame for the delay on Eugene Lentilhon, the contractor for the excavation and foundation. They say that his contract has been so much delayed that in consequence they were not able to start at the time specified.

The contract with Norcross Brothers called for the highest grade of marble. The contractors have attempted to secure solid monoliths similar to those at the new Hall of Records for the building. Those of the Hall of Records are granite, and marble is required in the library. Engineers say that it will be impossible to quarry as large shafts without finding marble of a streaky nature.

State Delegates to Farmers' Congress.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Gov. Odell has appointed the following delegates to represent the State of New York at the annual session of the Farmers' National Congress to be held at Macon, Ga., Oct. 7 to 10, 1902:

George L. Flanders, North Chatham.
Gilbert M. Tucker, Albany.
Henry Van Fredenburg, Port Jervis.
Elliot E. Norris, Sodus.
Henry B. Ambler, Chatham.
Augustus Denniston, Washingtonville.
Alexander P. Smith, Pelham.
Frederick J. H. Kracke, Brooklyn.
John Dillon, New York City.
Frank C. Urner, New York City.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

"The New Clown" Brought Out at the Garrick.

Mr. Jameson Lee Finney in the Title Part—A Character Not Unlike That of "Charlie's Aunt."

The success of "The New Clown," which was produced last night at the Garrick, hangs by a very delicate thread. As first played in London last Spring, the principal part was taken by Mr. James Welch, an exceedingly capable low comedian of the higher sort, with a natural grace and vivacity which was thoroughly trained by apprenticeship to Mr. Beerbohm Tree. This was in the days when, instead of playing Ulysses, Herod, Malvolio, and Marc Antony, Mr. Tree was winning fame and fortune by inventing the business of the bandbox, the milk bottle, and the orange in "The Private Secretary." Unlike Mr. Tree, Mr. Welch has continued in this estimable line, and was able to make a great and well-merited success in "The New Clown."

Mr. Jameson Lee Finney, who took the title part last night, is not only a very young and inexperienced actor, but his best work so far has been in more legitimate parts. His Modus in "The Hunchback" of Sheridan Knowles, and his part of the stuttering youth in Sydney Grundy's "Frocks and Frills," though very different parts and rendered very differently, were each played with distinct skill and very unusual charm. Of our younger actors in refined comedy none is further advanced in delicate technique and none is endowed with a more poetic grace.

What Mr. Finney will do with "The New Clown" remains to be seen. Last night he was obviously nervous, for it was the first occasion upon which the whole weight of the play has rested upon his shoulders. It was perhaps because of this fact that he lacked the air of freedom and spontaniety, the grotesque touch of exaggeration that is necessary to throw the part into farcical relief. There was never a time when one's eyes wandered upon the stage, and yet there was never a time when the spirit of fun seized upon the audience and swayed it irresistibly.

The leading character is not unlike that in "Charley's Aunt," a young nobleman of delicate and overwrought sensibilities who is made the butt of circumstance and of all his associates. During a half-serious quarrel with his friend Jack he pushes him, quite by accident, out of the window of an inn on the Thames, and into the river. At the same time a luckless puppy, also named Jack, is being drowned by the landlord, and Lord Cyril is made to suppose that he has actually murdered his friend.

In his consternation he is induced to change places with a circus clown in order to escape arrest for the supposed murder, in which capacity he mingles with circus people and goes through a series of mishaps that only require the art of the natural born low comedian to fill an evening with entertainment. Lacking this the play will perhaps disappoint those to whom no joke is a joke that does not split the sides. Yet any one who cares for quiet art will find abundant satisfaction.

Mr. Finney is the soul of impassive good breeding; his blank smile has the absurdity and the lifelikeness of Dundreary, and there is a gentle vein of sentiment running through his encounters with the Cockney Queen of the circus ring that has a charm quite its own. The part is rounded out and given substance, as it well may be with repetition, it should afford an evening of exceptional entertainment.

As the real clown, whose place Lord Cyril assumed, Mr. Winchel Smith showed at times a real grasp of comic situation, as when, discovering the delusion under which Lord Cyril was laboring, he turned it to his own account. Mr. Ralph Delmore, as the proprietor and ringmaster of the circus, indulged in a robustious and wholesome cockneyism that must be a great relief after his recent three hundred years or so as the polite—not so very polite—villain in "Sherlock Holmes."

Of the women characters that of the circus queen offered by far the amplest opportunity, which was amply improved by Miss Jessie Busley. The impersonation was spirited and artistic throughout, and the passages in which the strong man faded from her affections before the timid grace of the New Clown, even while she was bracing Lord Cyril up to show a pluckier spirit, were played in a delightfully bucolic manner.

Mr. Julius P. Witmark sang a series of sentimental songs in the manner of an English music-hall singer of the higher class, and Miss Maud Raymond sang serio-comic ditties more remarkable for their wit than for their novelty. Both singers were well received. The author of the farce is Mr. H. M. Paull.

TO BE SEEN AT THE THEATRES.

The scenes of New England life in "Quincy Adams Sawyer" continue to attract at the Academy.

⁂

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is playing to standing room only at the Casino.

⁂

The run of "The Defender" ceases at the Herald Square this week.

⁂

This is the last week of "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker.

⁂

"Robert Emmet" is proving a success at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

⁂

"Maid Marian," the sequel of "Robin Hood," is revived by the Bostonians at Manhattan Beach. A large audience witnessed its performance there last night.

⁂

The Summer opera season at Terrace Garden closes this week with "Olivette."

⁂

"The Show Girl" continues merrily at the Grand Opera House.

⁂

"Man to Man" is the attraction at the New Star.

⁂

The American Theatre opens Saturday night with "The Christian."

⁂

"A Romance of Coon Hollow" is seen the the Third Avenue.

⁂

"The Price of Honor" is appearing at the Metropolis.

⁂

The Savoy Theatre opens Saturday evening with Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune."

Vaudeville, Roof Gardens, and Concerts.

The Dewey presents the "Moonlight Maid" Burlesquers for the first week of its new season.

⁂

Lola Yberri is the feature on Cherry Blossom Roof.

⁂

The engagement of Creatore's Band has been extended at the Paradise Roof.

⁂

James E. McDonald is the new Koko in "The Mikado" at the Madison Square Roof Garden. Japanese novelties are continued.

⁂

"A Blue Grass Widow" is the topliner at Keith's.

⁂

The coronation of King Edward is completely presented at the Eden Musée.

⁂

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall opens for the season Saturday night.

⁂

Duss is still at the St. Nicholas Garden.

⁂

Kaltenborn begins the eighth week of his fourth season at the Circle Auditorium.

⁂

Shannon's Band is heard by the sea at Manhattan Beach.

⁂

Proctor's Fifth Avenue offers "Mr. Walker's Ward." "The Arabian Nights" opens the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre for the season, with Frederic Bond and Helen Sallinger as principals. "Dora" is seen in the Harlem House. "In the Days of King Herod" is the headliner at the Twenty-third Street house.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

Among the passengers to arrive from London on the Minnehaha yesterday were J. E. Dodson and his wife, Annie Irish, who make their début as joint stars in October under the direction of Joseph Brooks. Mr. Dodson went to England in the early Spring to play the part of Simonides in the production of "Ben-Hur" at the Drury Lane. When the season closed he and Miss Irish remained to complete certain arrangements for their coming tour.

Speaking for himself and his wife, Mr. Dodson yesterday said that, being English, they naturally had enjoyed their stay in England, but that their long residence in America had made them prefer the latter country.

"To talk shop," he continued, "this visit has left with me the decided conviction that American theatrical management is superior to English methods. I say this as the result of large experience on both sides of the water. In the United States theatrical management has all the characteristics of a great business, while in England the managers are not energetic enough."

Mr. Dodson and Miss Irish will open in Baltimore at Ford's Theatre Oct. 6, and come to the Bijou in New York two weeks later. "An American Invasion," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, is the title of the play which they present first. Five members of their supporting company are English, to wit: Miss Margery Cavania, Fred Tyler, and Messrs. Goldsmith, Jones, and Hare. The leading American members of their cast are the Misses Caroline Rohr, Mabel Taliaferro, and Mae Stuart, and J. Payton Carter, Forrest Robinson, and J. P. Collins. The two stars have also contracted for a new play by Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, and Edward Rose, the English playwright. It treats of society life, and may be produced this season.

⁂

William Faversham, who will star under Charles Frohman this season in dramatizations of Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way," also arrived on the Minnehaha. The opening date of Mr. Faversham's season has not been decided upon, because of a delay in the work of dramatization.

⁂

A statement was published yesterday morning announcing the withdrawal of Bijou Fernandez from the cast of "Hearts Aflame." As a matter of fact, she will appear as Allison Deyo, in which rôle she was so well received last Spring. The error of statement originated with a remark of Miss Fernandez's mother, who a few days ago laughingly remarked to Mrs. Genevieve Haines that her daughter had become too proficient in her part as a "horsy" girl, and she ought to take her out of the company. She said that during the Summer her daughter, in studying the part, had done nothing but ride horseback in divided skirts, smoke cigarettes, and make high balls.

⁂

Shubert Brothers, managers of the Casino, have installed in that playhouse a new electric plant, said to have cost more than $15,000. The equipment, completed yesterday and including a powerful dynamo and appliances of the latest type, was put in without missing a performance of the "Chinese Honeymoon," now running there.

Opera in English at Covent Garden.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The experiment of an Autumn season of cheap opera in English was successfully started at Covent Garden to-night with the production of "Carmen." Zelie de Lussan appeared in the title rôle, and Anna Nikisch, an American, made her début as Micaela. Both created a good impression.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first day of the last fortnight of the Summer resort season was filled with entertaining of all kinds. Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, Saratoga, and other places each furnished its quota to the general gayety. With the goldenrod and the fall of the leaf comes the Horse Show. Newport will have one, which is the climax of the season next week, and so will the Myopia Hunt Club on the north shore of Massachusetts. This is also the last week of the racing season at Saratoga, and with Saturday the fashionable element will depart for other places.

⁂

There were fewer fashionable people in town yesterday than in any week this Summer. Mrs. George Gould was in the city. Next Monday being a holiday, many arrangements have been made for house parties lasting until that time. The entertainment at Beaulieu last night—possibly the most notable of its kind in the history of Newport—the tennis tournament, Mrs. Astor's ball, and other lesser entertainments, make this the gala week at the Rhode Island resort.

⁂

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has left Newport and has gone to Bar Harbor, where she is the guest of Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason. Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., was in town for a few days, but left at the end of last week.

⁂

One of the recent engagements announced in Boston is that of Mrs. Suzanne Wheeler Pratt to Henry Dexter Bennett. Mrs. Pratt is the daughter of the late George Minor Wheeler of this city and a sister of Mrs. Gustav Kobbe, Mrs. Henry Bennington, and Mrs. Spencer Hart of New York. The wedding will take place at the end of October.

⁂

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, sailing to-day, has booked among the passengers Walter T. Phipps, Paul Warren, Henry S. Willard, Jr., and Col. E. E. Britton and Mrs. Britton. The Gascogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, had on the passenger list Forbes Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gordon. The Zeeland brought home Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Renwick, Mrs. H. A. Gunther, Miss Gunther, and Mr. and Mrs. David H. Cochran, Jr.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt gave a dinner at the Kebo Club, Bar Harbor, on Saturday evening. Most of the guests were the young friends of the Misses Constance and Beatrice Pratt and D. B. Pratt, Jr. At Mrs. Pratt's table were seated Miss Pratt, Miss J. Moulton, Miss Green, and Miss Howe, and the Messrs. Stevens, Miller, Pyne, and Count Wartenslaben. The Pratts will leave Bar Harbor this week and continue their cruise on their yacht Sea Fox.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, who are at Lake Champlain, are to spend the month of September at Southampton.

⁂

The members of one of the Southampton "bridge" clubs take turns in giving dinners on Tuesday evenings, and after dinner the game is played. Among the club's members are Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. Julian Robbins, and Mrs. Russell Hoadley.

W. C. Whitney's Dinner at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A dinner was given to-night by William C. Whitney as President of the Saratoga Racing Association, at Richard A. Canfield's Saratoga Club, on East Congress Street. Mr. Whitney had as his guests the officials of the association, including F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, Perry Belmont, J. H. Alexander, I. Hitchcock, Jr., Philip J. Dwyer, R. T. Wilson, Jr., J. G. Follansbee, W. W. Worden, J. H. Bradford, and J. G. Heckscher.

Durning—Gallagher.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 25.—The marriage of Miss Tillie Gallagher, daughter of Freeholder Hugh Gallagher, and ex-Town Councilman James Durning of this place occurred at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father P. Byrne, rector of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church of Caldwell, N. J. The attendants were Miss Elizabeth F. Gallagher, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and Frank M. Conroy of Montclair as best man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Durning left on a wedding trip to Niagara Falls.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

Falk, the photographer, during a recent stay in Boston, had occasion to call up his New York studio on the telephone on an urgent business matter. It was apparently an off-day for the long-distance instrument, for after waiting over twenty minutes for the connection he found that New York couldn't understand him. Central kept on enjoining him to "speak louder" until Falk's stentorian tones threatened to shatter the delicate diaphragm and he felt himself growing purple in the face. Still New York couldn't get him. Once more Central called out querulously:

"Say, Boston, you'll have to talk up louder if you want New York to hear you."

"'Talk louder!'" rejoined the photographer. "If I could talk any louder I wouldn't need your telephone."

Then he hung up the receiver and sent a wire.

SECOND PRIZE.

The advantages of the modern Portia are counterbalanced by an equally large number of difficulties that confront the woman lawyer. Mayor Low's secretary, James B. Reynolds, is still telling his friends a little fling he had recently at Miss Rosalie Loew, the attorney for the Legal Aid Society. Miss Loew was conducting a hearing before the Mayor and called one morning to tell Mr. Reynolds she could not attend the afternoon session.

"I've got to go over to Ludlow Street and get a man out of jail," she said by way of explanation.

"Oh," exclaimed Mr. Reynolds in grave surprise. "Are they really getting as scarce as that?"

THIRD PRIZE.

When Gov. Odell comes to town and finds himself with an hour to spare he delights to gather a few of his old personal friends among the political reporters of the Amen Corner about him in a quiet corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel café and chat with them over a drink.

On a recent occasion of this kind the Governor and his old chum Capt. Joe Dickey, both of whom had a bank-note in hand, were disputing in a bantering way as to which of them should pay for the drinks that were on the way. Just then the waiter approached with the glass-and-liquid-laden tray. Right back of Gov. Odell's chair he tripped, the tray slipped from his hands, and the Governor was simply drenched with a shower of high-balls, horses' necks, beer, &c.

"Joe," said the Governor, on the instant, "that round of drinks is on me."

Even Capt. Joe did not dare to dispute that assertion, but grabbed a napkin and joined the others in swabbing off the Governor's raiment.

PRESIDENT JORDAN NEAR DEATH

He Was Thrown from Boat in Samoa, with His Wife, and Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

TUITUILA, Samoa, Aug. 11.—President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, who leaves to-day for home, had a narrow escape from drowning recently. With his wife and some members of the Fish Commission he was on the way from Pagopago to Nunli in the whaleboat of the United States ship Wheeling, towed by a steam launch. When opposite the town the party attempted to get ashore in the whaleboat through the passage of a reef. The boat capsized and all were thrown into the sea. Dr. and Mrs. Jordan were under water some time, but native Samoans who formed the crew rescued them safely as well as others on board.

The Fish Commission was very successful in Samoa, collecting more than 600 varieties.

HURT IN AUTOMOBILE MISHAP.

Sister of Broker Charles A. Place Injured Near Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Charles A. Place, the broker, and his sister, both of New York, he giving his address as 20 Broad Street, were in an automobile mishap here this afternoon. Miss Place had her left leg broken. They crossed from Nyack on the ferry and started up the steep hill in their machine.

When at the steepest part of the incline the power failed, and when Mr. Place tried to apply the brakes they failed to hold and the machine began to back down the hill. Miss Place, becoming frightened, jumped. Her brother steered the machine so that the rear wheels brought up against the curb and suffered no harm.

SARATOGA REPUBLICANS.

Delegates Choose Candidate for the Assembly and Convention Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—After the delegates to the Saratoga County Republican Convention had disposed of their political duties here this afternoon they were entertained at luncheon in Convention Hall.

George W. Whitney, Supervisor of the town of Half Moon, was nominated for member of the Assembly, and George W. West, the County Clerk, was named to succeed himself. Mr. West was recently appointed by Gov. Odell to succeed County Clerk Edward F. Grose, who resigned. The following delegates were elected:

To the State Convention—W. W. Worden, H. J. Donaldson, J. A. Shepherd, Ralph Russell, B. S. Robinson, A. McElroy, N. V. Witbeck, D. H. Deyoe, J. B. McKain, F. W. Kavanaugh, and W. H. Beckweth.

To the Congressional Convention—E. I. Brackett, Nash Rockwood, Frank Jones, W. L. Ostrander, A. W. Vedder, Frank Steimpf, J. K. Walbridge, J. T. Rice, W. G. Downey, Robert Shaw, and M. L. Kathan.

To the Senatorial Convention—W. K. Mansfield, F. R. Salisbury, Franklin Carpenter, E. E. Baker, W. Harris, H. E. McKnight, E. J. Caldwell, and N. A. Scott.

NOW A PHYSICIANS' TRUST.

Families Can Have Annual Medical Attention for a Stipulated Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Medical Alliance of America, a foreign corporation, has been licensed in Indiana. It is a Canadian concern, and its method of operation is novel in the extreme.

For a stipulated sum, which is to be made nominal, the company guarantees to furnish all the medical attention required during the year for a family. The patrons of the alliance may select any physician they choose, and they may call on him as often as they like.

For their payment to the company the physician's fee will be taken care of by the alliance. The company keeps up its end of the bargain with physicians by taking them into the alliance.

WEDDING WILL NOT OCCUR.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Miss Hattie Cline of this village and Ralph Lockrow of Brooklyn were to have been married to-morrow, but the wedding will not take place. A few days ago Lockrow sent a telegram and a letter stating that the wedding would not take place.

He gave as an excuse that he was too young and could not support a wife. All the preparations for the wedding were completed and the clergyman had been engaged. The invitations have been recalled and the wedding gifts returned.

From the Author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

Permit me to say that, in my opinion, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is doing more for literature and art than any publication of which I know. Furthermore, I believe that your usefulness is just beginning. Especially is this true in the West, where people interested in such matters are only just beginning to find you out.
—Adv. CHARLES MAJOR.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John G. Syms.

John G. Syms died on Sunday in his home, at 112 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken. He was born in this city on Nov. 25, 1826. For many years he was engaged in the gun business with Orison Blunt, the firm name being Blunt & Syms. He had been a resident of West Hoboken since 1833. For several years he was Treasurer of the town, and he was instrumental largely in bringing about many street improvements. After the dissolution of the firm of Blunt & Syms Mr. Syms engaged in the real estate business in West Hoboken. He was a member of the West Hoboken Baptist Church, to which he presented a chapel built at a cost of $7,000. He also presented to the town a public fountain in the town park. One of his brothers is Samuel R. Syms, who was President of the First National Bank, Hoboken, for many years, and the other is William J. Syms, who was a large contributor to the Roosevelt Hospital for an annex known as the Syms Operating Theatre.

John C. Bullitt.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 25.—John C. Bullitt, a prominent lawyer, who for many years was closely identified with public affairs, died to-day of apoplexy at his Summer home in Paoli, near here. He was seventy-eight years old and had been ill only a week. Mr. Bullitt was a lifelong Democrat and framed the present Philadelphia city charter, which is commonly known as the "Bullitt bill." He was a native of Jefferson County, Ky. He was connected as counsel with many famous law cases. He was for many years attorney for the banking house of Drexel & Co., and was once a Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

J. Stratton Ware.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Coroner J. Stratton Ware, seventy-two years old, died this morning. He was a well-known builder, and had taken an active part in Republican politics during his life. Besides being four times elected Coroner of Cape May County, he had served as a member of the county Board of Chosen Freeholders for five years, and was a member of the City Council in 1870 and 1871. He leaves a widow and two sons, Dr. J. Stratton Ware, Jr., and Dr. James W. Ware, both of Bayonne, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. F. LE ROY SATTERLEE died in Portchester yesterday. She was a Miss Suydam. Dr. and Mrs. Satterlee lived at 8 West Eighteenth Street. She leaves two sons, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, Jr., and Henry Suydam Satterlee, and two daughters, Madeleine Le Roy Satterlee and Laura Le Roy Satterlee.

G. W. SHINKLE, President and one of the founders of the Harmony Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the second largest mutual company in Illinois, fell dead at his home near Denver, Ill., yesterday, while trying to lift a bale of hay. He was seventy-five years old.

GEORGE W. PETTIT, eighty-one years of age, of Corona, Queens Borough, died suddenly at his home yesterday morning. He retired Sunday night apparently as well as usual.

IRISH AGITATOR DEAD.

Man Who Claimed to Have Killed Sergt. Brett Passes Away at Lawrence, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 25.—James Cahill, a veteran Fenian and the warm personal friend of Rossa and Tynan, is dead at the age of sixty-seven. Cahill was a member of the band of Fenians for whose attack upon a prison coach and the murder of Sergt. Brett, an English officer, at Manchester, England, in 1867, Allen Larkins and O'Brien were hanged. Cahill claimed to have fired the shot that killed Brett, but never boastingly. He was a physical force man to the day of his death. Like most Irish agitators, he died in poverty, having given practically his all to the cause of his native land.

Inspector Barry Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Inspector Thomas K. Barry, who kept the records and Rogues' Gallery in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation at Police Headquarters, Pemberton Square, died this morning at 7 o'clock. He had just arisen, and was dressing when death came with scarcely any warning. The physician said that his heart had become affected through a cold which he contracted while on his vacation a short time ago. Among the experts in the identification of criminals he ranked exceedingly high. He was born at Sacramento, Cal., in 1860.

Three Aged Men Dead in Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Three aged residents of this village have died in two days. Bainbridge S. Clark, seventy-eight years of age, died last night. He was born at Hubbardstown, Mass., but had lived here most of his life. He was in the dry goods business in New York, and was interested in mines. William Powles, sixty-six years old, a contractor, died to-day in St. Luke's Hospital in New York. The third death was that of Patrick Bannon, who was sixty-two years old. Death in each case was due to cancer.

Funeral of Jacob Kunzenmann.

The funeral services over the body of Jacob Kunzenmann are to be conducted in German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street, at 1 P. M. to-day.

Battleship Maine Makes New Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 25.—The new battleship Maine returned to Cramps' shipyard to-day from her trial trip over the Cape Ann course. The vessel is said to have made a new coast record yesterday on the run between the Boston Lightship and the Overfalls Lightship, off the Delaware Capes, covering the distance of 410 miles in 24 hours 10 minutes. Her average speed was 16.91 knots.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

BIBEY.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 24th, 1902, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John W. Munroe, Bartow-on-the-Sound, New York City, Henry Warburton, son of the late Dr. Edward N. and Augusta Bibby, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Thursday, Aug. 28th, at 12:30 P. M. Coaches will be in waiting at Pelham Manor station on arrival of train lea

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 25	936,300
To date this year	114,490,216
Corresponding date last year	200,580,748

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 25	$5,031,000
To date this year	$598,338,400
Corresponding date last year	$716,312,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Ag. Chem.	¾	Int. Pump pf.	1
Am. Express	3	Kan. City So.	¾
Am. Ice pf.	⅞	Kan. City So. pf.	1¾
Am. Locomotive	1½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Met. Sec., Ind. pd.	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	5
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	4⅜	Penn. R. R.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Third Avenue	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Twin City	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific	2⅜
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	¾	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Express	3½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	Wells-Fargo	9
General Electric	2	Western Union	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	1	Westinghouse	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	⅜	North American	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Pacific Coast	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Ft. W. & D. City	¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Knick. Ice, Chi.	4½	St. J. & G. I.	⅝
Mexican Central	⅝	Texas & Pacific	¾
Minn. & St. L.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Nat. Lead	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Det., M. & M. l. g.	1
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	3½	3½s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	2	Tenn. Coal & I., B.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1¾	6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	2½	Union Pac. conv. 4s	2

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Activity and advancing prices characterized yesterday's stock market. Saturday's excellent bank statement, the continuing favorable crop news, the knowledge of pending and important railroad deals, more especially in respect to the Southern group of railways, the many evidences that the coal strike is disintegrating, and the confident declarations as to the future expressed by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Keene—these were among the factors contributing to the improved and improving market tone.

The buying yesterday was noteworthy for the reason that no small part of it came from the public that is each new day evincing a greater interest in the dealings, now that the crops are reasonably assured and the bugaboo of tight money imposes itself less. It was to this buying that the broadening tendency of the market was due. Undoubtedly, however, the greatest influence on the dealings continued to be the larger banking interests that are purchasing confidently and persistently.

It will probably be found that a factor at present exerting no small force is the recent disclosures in connection with the Northern Securities and United States Steel Corporations suits, showing in both cases dummy plaintiffs or worse. As the investigation in each case proceeds the altogether irresponsible character of the complainants and the palpable "strike" nature of the litigation—founded not on merit but on hope of personal gain, whatever the means—become more and more apparent. Certain it is that the litigation once taken seriously by the public is now regarded as superficial and shallow and destined to be of no effect other than to prove clearly that even in "strike" suits vaulting ambition may o'erleap itself.

It is not for nothing that the buying persists in such shares as Southern Pacific, Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Louisville and Nashville, and the steel stocks—the independent issues included. This will be amply borne out by coming developments.

UNION AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The leaders of yesterday's market, certainly so in respect of activity, were Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the buying of each of which came largely from the same sources. The former issue, traded in to the extent of more than 155,000 shares, advanced 2½ points to the highest price recorded in some months, closing at the best for the day, while Southern Pacific, dealt in for a total of more than 100,000 shares, rose at one time a point.

Mr. Keene was credited with being largely responsible for the Southern Pacific movement, but it is not clear that he was as active as the gossips made him. As a matter of fact what are known as Harriman brokers were the heaviest buyers of both the stocks, this leading to a report (which could not be confirmed) that the long deferred dividend on Southern Pacific is shortly to be declared. Such a declaration, of course, would help Union Pacific because of the controlling interest in Southern Pacific held by it.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The leader of the market in point of strength was Baltimore and Ohio, which advanced 5 points on dealings in 93,000 shares, closing at practically the top price of the day.

One explanation of the rise is offered in the fact that some months ago a bull pool was formed to operate in the issue and that the pool, having acquired a very considerable line of the stock below and around 110, is now engaged in "hurrahing" the issue up.

Another explanation is that valuable stock rights are to be given to the shareholders in connection with a suggested rearrangement of the company's relations with the Pennsylvania and the Reading systems.

Incidentally, Pennsylvania was strong, and further talk was heard of closer relations between it and New York, New Haven and Hartford.

WESTERN UNION.

The younger members of the Gould and Rockefeller houses were credited with the further buying in Western Union yesterday, which advanced that stock. It is said now that the earnings of the company show an increase of $15,000 a week over the corresponding period last year, while, as an additional reason for bullishness on the property, there is the possibility of an important deal.

One Stock Exchange house, heavily long of Colorado Fuel, is said to be short of the Western Union stock.

THE BUYING OF ERIE.

The continued absorption of the Erie issues was said yesterday by some of the largest buyers to be due not to any developments in connection with the strike but to plans in respect to the property that will be far-reaching in their effects.

While it is not possible to confirm it, it is understood to be practically assured that the second preferred stock is to be retired. A leading interest in the property when asked as to this report said:

"Content yourself in peace for a short time longer, and you will learn all there is to be learned of the pending plans."

THE RISE IN ST. PAUL.

As invariably happens shortly preceding a St. Paul dividend meeting—the next semi-annual dividends on St. Paul stocks are to be declared in about two weeks' time, on Sept. 15—the gossips were busy yesterday discussing the probable dividend action, the report being in some quarters that an extra or increased dividend is possible on the common stock.

Officials of the road and other interests in the property will not discuss the matter, but so far as can be learned there is no substantial basis for the report of an increase. Yesterday's buying was declared to be purely professional, with evidences of inside selling on the advance.

THE STEEL STOCKS.

There was a good demand for all of the steel stocks yesterday, but no important advances were scored.

Apropos of the continuing large earnings of the several companies, the New York News Bureau states of the Steel Trust that it is learned from a reliable source that the official figures of earnings for the month of July are about the same as published early in August—namely, from $12,500,000 to $13,000,000. Continuing, it is declared that though as a general rule August is a slack month in the iron and steel business, it is stated by one in a position to know that, in all probability, the returns for this month will be even better than for July. For September and October it is believed that the earnings will be up to the June figures, which were the largest for any month since the formation of the corporation.

In the independent steel stocks the only development was the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

COLORADO FUEL.

The early break of nearly 3 points in Colorado Fuel, resulting largely in the uncovering of stop orders, had a tendency to weaken the rest of the list for the time being and to cause selling through fear that the Western contingent might be hurt in the Fuel stock to such a degree that other shares might be sold as a precautionary and protective measure.

These fears, however, proved to be groundless, the Westerners buying rather than selling the general market, though it may be said that they were not greatly in evidence in the market at any time. The rally of the Fuel stock in the late trading was on supporting orders put in by the Westerners.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The same interests that bought Chicago and Alton took all the offerings of the Chicago Terminal issues, but without making any effort to bid up prices.

The prospects of favorable dividend action on the Sault Ste. Marie shares were said to be behind the steady buying of those securities, the common of which at one time rose nearly 6 points.

Standard Oil brokers were credited with the purchases of Amalgamated Copper, Consolidated Gas, and Brooklyn Union Gas, while the Gates following got the credit for the bidding up of Chesapeake and Ohio and Tennessee Coal.

The two-point rise in General Electric was due to an investment order, said to be for a large banking institution, for 300 shares of the stock.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

The strength of the market and its power readily to absorb offerings were illustrated strikingly after the first hour of business, when London, which had bought sparingly in the early trading, turned rather a heavy seller and disposed of fully 30,000 shares of stock, notably the Pacifics and the coal shares. This selling, in addition to not a little realizing sales and for the short account, had but temporary effect. The market halted for the moment, to resume later its upward movement under the stimulus of substantial buying.

It is a fact that there is a larger short interest in the market now than at any time in months.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

Call money rates in yesterday's market were easy, unexpectedly so, in fact, the rate at one time going as low as 2½ per cent., and at no time rising higher than 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 3¾ per cent. The easiness was evident, notwithstanding the transfer of $250,000 in currency to Chicago, making a loss by the banks to the Sub-Treasury since Friday last of more than $1,500,000. Undoubtedly Saturday's favorable bank statement and the quoted statement of Secretary Shaw, that he is prepared to increase, if necessary, Government money in National banks, induced a more liberal disposition on the part of lenders.

Apropos of the money market, the New York News Bureau points out that during the week ended Aug. 31, 1901, the banks reported shipments to the interior direct of $5,998,800, and transfers through the Sub-Treasury to Chicago of $1,850,000, making total shipments $7,848,800.

"Bankers," says the bureau, "do not expect a demand for so large an amount this week. At the same time they admit the impossibility of forecasting the currency movement. They consider it certain that a large amount of currency will be sent from New York to the West and South within the next three months. Some banks received orders for currency last week from the West and South, while others reported no evidence that their correspondents were in need of cash, and the movement may not be very large for a week or two.

"The reduction of loans last week is one of the evidences of preparation for moving the crops. Last year, from Aug. 31 to Sept. 21, loans were decreased by $29,237,400. Hence bankers say that money must continue firm around present rates for some time, but there is no danger of stringency."

A BROADER MARKET.

One of the noticeable features of yesterday's market was its broadening tendency. The trading was in no sense of the word limited or confined to specialties, but was quite general in its nature, and it extended well through the list.

Commission houses reported a steadily increasing public interest—a fact attested to by the larger attendance in brokers' offices. In addition many of the smaller operators have returned to the city, following the lead of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Keene, and were evidently more or less active yesterday.

JAMES J. HILL'S VIEWS.

J. Pierpont Morgan had as visitors yesterday E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Company, and J. J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company. Mr. Hill had just arrived in town from the West. He declared that the country is prosperous; that there is plenty of money in the West, and that the crops will be big, but not so big as his quoted estimate. He said that the Western men who put his words into print added 60,000,000 bushels to his estimate of the Minnesota and Dakota wheat crop. His opinion is that it will be about 190,000,000 bushels, not 250,000,000. He said also that he had not estimated the earnings of the Northern Securities Company at $150,000,000, as it was impossible to make any kind of an estimate of the earnings.

STEEL LITIGANTS' STATEMENT.

The law firm of James, Schell & Elkus made yesterday the following statement in relation to the case of Hodge against the United States Steel Corporation:

"With reference to the attack made through the press upon the good faith of plaintiffs, we merely wish to say that they are the actual owners of several thousand shares of stock. They purpose to try their case in the courts where it is now pending, not in the newspapers, and they are not to be intimidated by charges of bad faith inspired by the opposing interests.

"With regard to the employment of James H. Lancaster as an expert, he was employed as any expert is employed in any case, and paid for his services. The account of the interview with him given out by the defendants' attorneys differs materially from his written statement of this interview. This statement is in our possession and will be produced at the proper time and in the proper place."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Cheyenne (Wyoming) dispatches, the North American Copper Company, capital $40,000,000, has bought the Ferris-Haggerty copper mine at Copper Lake, for $1,000,000.

Reports from Tampico, Fla., that New York parties will construct a three-million-dollar sewer and water works system there.

Sharon (Penn.) advices that the East End Street Railway has practically secured the complete right of way from Sharon to Mercer for a new line.

Statement from Cleveland, Ohio, that the Federal Telephone Company will shortly be wound up and constituent companies handled as separate properties.

Blast furnaces of the Shenango Valley, it is said, may have to close down on account of the difficulty in getting coke.

Virginia-Carolina Trust Company being formed at Norfolk, Va., with a capital of not less than $200,000 and not more than $1,000,000.

According to Tacoma (Washington) dispatches, the gold production of the Klondike for the season to Aug. 1 was $6,500,000.

Work to be resumed by the 600 employes of the Ashland Steel Mill, who have been on strike for several months.

Reserve of outside banks, $1,890,825 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,365,275 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money, on call 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $105,192,166; balances, $5,771,135; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $123,083.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Posted rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84.50; demand, $4.87.10; cables, $4.87.45; commercial bills, $4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c.; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times, in its City article, says that business on the Stock Exchange was very quiet yesterday, as the settlement begins to-day.

The American market was well supported, and Grand Trunks advanced considerably. American rails were active. The chief factor was again New York buying orders. Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio were the stocks most largely bought.

After the Wall Street opening quotations were received there was a temporary relapse on a few arbitrage sales, but later a renewal of American buying caused a further advance, which was fully maintained until the close.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The demand for money increased to-day, and supplies were restricted. Any prospective ease is regarded as likely to be momentary, and it is anticipated that there will be a general stringency for some time to come. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange operators were extremely idle, apart from the carry-over. Funds were easier. Americans opened steady and moved irregularly on either side of parity. There was a cheerful tendency, but business was inactive. Prices closed firm. Southern Pacific was the feature. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk grew firmer on favorable crop and traffic reports. The tone of Kafirs was tolerably strong at the opening, but later became quieter.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95⅛; consols for account, 95⅜. Anaconda, 5⅜. Atchison, 95¼; Atchison preferred, 104⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 113¼; Canadian Pacific, 143½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55⅜; Chicago Great Western, 34⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190½; De Beers deferred, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 50⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97⅜; Erie, 42; Erie first preferred, 72½; Erie second preferred, 58 nominal; Illinois Central, 173; Louisville and Nashville, 159½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 73⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 37¼; Pennsylvania, 82⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37⅜; Southern Railway, 41⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 70⅜; Union Pacific, 112⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 24; Wabash preferred, 49¼; Spanish fours, 81⅝; bar silver steady, 24 3-16d per ounce; money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills is 2¾@2 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 120.40; Madrid, 36.75; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 77.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Prices were buoyant on the Bourse to-day, in Governments especially. Russian industrials, Spanish 4s, and Spanish rails were well supported. Tractions were firm. Rio Tintos were weaker. Kafirs were firm and active.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c. Spanish 4s, 82.65.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s and banks improved and mines hardened, owing to the statement that the coke syndicate has decided to reduce the output for September 27 per cent., instead of 33 per cent., as hitherto announced. Canadian Pacifics were firm on favorable crop and traffic reports.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Philadelphia market moved about in a confused state to-day and presented a peculiar aspect, in that it was broader, but the day's aggregate trading was much smaller than the recent average, some of the more prominent stocks being laid aside, while the interests heretofore identified with their movements turned their attention to other shares. Only two transactions were recorded in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and less than 700 shares of Union Traction were dealt in. Amends for this apathy, however, were made by the Philadelphia Electric, United Gas Improvement, Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Electric Storage Battery, the latter advancing over 2 points for the common and 3 for the preferred, and the character of the buying led the Street to believe the long-prophesied advance would be realized this week. President Lloyd of the Storage Battery Company has gone a broad, and important developments are expected as a result of his conference with British capitalists. The buying of Philadelphia Electric was exceptionally heavy, and the purchase of that stock was associated by many with the rise in United Gas. There was a better supply of loanable funds in this city, but no sign of recessions in rates. Commercial paper appeared in large quantity and the quotation ruled at 5 and 5½ per cent. Call loans were at 4 and time firm at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	American Cement	73	73	73
331	American Railways	50⅝	50½	50⅝
300	A., T. & S. F.	92½	92½	92½
13	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
1,155	Cambria Steel	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
500	Cons. L. Superior	27	27	27
50	Cons. L. Superior pf.	77	77	77
55	Catawissa 1st pf.	62½	62½	62½
50	Catawissa 2d pf.	62	62	62
200	Ches. & Ohio	55½	56	56
10	Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	69½	69½
200	Danville Bessemer	⅝	⅝	⅝
525	Electric of America	8 15-16	8⅞	8 15-16
975	Electric Storage	91¾	90	91¾
200	Electric Storage pf.	89½	89½	89½
600	Erie	41⅜	40⅞	40⅝
16	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	255	255	255
50	Fairmount Park Trans.	31½	31½	31½
38	Insurance of N. A.	24⅝	24½	24⅝
300	Kansas & Texas	32⅝	32½	32⅝
4,205	Lehigh Valley	38½	38	38
550	Marsden Co.	4 9-16	4½	4½
37	Mine Hill Co.	65¾	65¾	65¾
100	Manufactured Rubber	3-16	3-16	3-16
20	N. O. & West.	36	36	30
29,751	Philadelphia Electric	6⅞	6⅝	6 13-16
712	Phila. Rapid Transit	14⅞	14½	14⅜
3,249	Pennsylvania	81	80 7-16	80⅝
35	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
595	Philadelphia Co.	49⅝	49¾	49¾
150	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
55	United Pow. & Trans.	45	45	45
34	Pennsylvania Steel	42½	42½	42½
874	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	102½	99	102½
50	Quaker Electric Vehicle	1	1	1
500	Railway Co. gen.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
7,135	Reading tr. ctfs.	33 15-16	33⅝	33⅝
20	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
311	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
700	Southern Pacific	77⅜	77½	77½
660	Southern Ry.	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
3,685	United Gas Imp.	114⅞	113⅝	114⅜
633	Union Traction	48	47⅝	47⅝
100	Union Pacific	110½	110½	110½
1,185	U. S. Steel common	41½	41⅛	41⅝
400	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90⅜	90½
10	Union Trac. of Ind. pf.	90	90	90

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Rates for money hold firm. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par and 5c discount; call loans, 4½@5 per cent.; time money, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $14,787,736; balances, $1,052,238. The weekly statement of the associated local banks issued to-day shows a loss in the reserve of $247,885. The New York reserve decreased $1,546,855. Loans increased $1,066,000 and deposits decreased $3,098,000. The stock market was dull, with the copper stocks neglected. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
805	Atchison	93⅜	92⅞	93⅜
6	Atchison pf.	102	101⅞	101⅞
2	Bos., C. & M., Class 4	130	125	125
7	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
640	Massachusetts Electric	40	38⅞	38⅞
100	Mass. Electric pf.	97½	97½	97½
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	232	232
101	Pere Marquette pf.	86	85	85
20	Pennsylvania	161½	161½	161½
2,130	Union Pacific	111⅜	100	111½
101	Union Pacific pf.	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞

TELEPHONES.

1,136	Am. Tel. & Tel.	174	173½	173½
216	Western	31	30	30
116	Western pf.	101	100	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

985	Am. Ag. Chemical	27¾	27	27½
75	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89½	89	89½
670	Am. Pneumatic Service	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	31	30	31
751	American Sugar	133⅜	133	133⅜
200	American Woolen	14½	14½	14½
5	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77¼
4,100	Dominion Iron & Steel	79½	77½	77½
1,399	Edison rights	7	6⅞	6⅞
10	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	89	85½	89
50	N. E. Gas & Coke	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
45	Planters' Compress	35	35	35
352	Swift Packing & Prov.	164	160	160
850	United Fruit	114	113	113⅜
40	U. S. Leather pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
50	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
430	United States Steel	41¼	41⅛	41⅜
520	United States Steel pf.	90½	90¼	90¼

MINING.

45	Adventure	22	22	22
1,058	Amalgamated	67⅛	66⅜	67
150	Arcadian	5	5	5
100	Bingham	30½	30½	30½
100	Bonanza	1	1	1
762	Copper Range consol.	58	57	58
800	Consolidated Mercur	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Dominion Coal	141	141	141
10	Elm River	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Gold Dredging	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,050	Guanajuato	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
35	Humboldt	50c	50c	50c
150	Mass.	17¼	17	17¼
65	Michigan	12	11½	12
60	Mohawk	45½	45	45¼
650	Montreal & Boston	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
150	New Idria	8¾	8¾	8¾
65	Osceola	56½	55½	56¼
110	Phoenix	4¼	4	4¼
40	Santa Fé	1¾	1¾	1¾
280	Shannon	10¼	10	10¼
15	Tamarack	172	172	172
55	Tecumseh	2½	2½	2½
498	Trinity	11⅜	11	11½
200	Utah	21½	21	21½
285	U. S. Coal & Oil	17	16½	17
25	United States	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Winona	5	5	5
5	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 7 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Although the trading on the local Stock Exchange was on a rather small scale to-day, the market generally was strong. Swift & Co. and Ship Building were both in good demand at somewhat higher prices early in the day, but in the afternoon the former reacted rather sharply on a small amount of selling. In Swift & Co. the business was largely in odd lots. Box Board was steady around 15 for the common, and at about 65 or a shade better for the preferred. It is understood that considerably more than half of the Box Board issue of stock has already been turned into the pool. There was some scattered trading in Title and Trust at 132⅞, in Chicago Telephone at 175, and Biscuit common at 48. The bond list was neglected. New York exchange was quoted at 20 cents discount, and time and call loans at 4 and 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	12	12	12
495	American Ship Building	59	58½	58½
50	American Pneumatic Tool	103½	103½	103½
100	Chicago Telephone	175	175	175
35	Chicago Title & Trust	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞
100	Chicago Union Traction	16½	16½	16½
120	Lake Street Elevated	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
150	Metropolitan Elev. Road	90	90	90
25	National Biscuit	48	48	48
125	National Carbon	32	31⅝	31⅝
50	Quaker Oats pf.	91½	91½	91½
156	Swift & Co.	163½	160	160
145	United Box Board	15	14⅞	15
100	West Chicago	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,185	Pittsburg Coal	30	29⅝	29⅝
160	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
1,480	Pittsburg Brew.	31	30	30
500	Mon. River Coal	12½	12½	12½
100	Mon. River Coal pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
150	Am. Window Glass	62⅞	62½	62½
5	Am. Window Glass pf.	91½	91½	91½
683	Crucible Steel	22½	22½	22½
335	Crucible Steel pf.	86⅞	86½	86⅝
120	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90½	90½
40	Consol. Ice pf.	38½	38½	38½
75	Philadelphia Company	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
535	West. Elec. 2ds	111½	110¼	111
10	West Airbrake	135	135	135
161	Nat. Fire Proof	30⅜	30½	30⅜
207	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
10	Amal. Copper	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝
	Traders & Mfrs. Bank	70	70	70
8	Switch & Signal	94½	94½	94½
10	United Realty Trust	120	120	120
200	Penna. Railway	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
10	City Dep. Bank	190	190	190
50	Colonial Trust	396½	396½	396½
100	Press. Steel Car	51¼	51¼	51¼

$14,000 Brewing Bonds, 112½.
$3,000 Mon. River C. & C. 6s, 116⅝.
$12,000 River Coal 6s, 116½.

Stock Exchange Listing.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List has listed $1,000,000 additional capital stock of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, making the total listed to date $2,000,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the curb market opened quite strong, but later on eased off. A majority of the changes which took place were on the side of gains and the trading, taken as a whole, was fairly strong and held steady after the fractional reactions which occurred in some of the issues during the middle of the session. Northern Securities and Montreal and Boston were the features, the former in price and the latter in activity. Nearly 12,000 shares of Montreal and Boston changed hands at 3⅜ and 3½, showing that the excellent demand for this stock still continues. American Writing Paper common lost ¾ of a point, but the preferred and bonds both made gains, the former 1½ and the latter ⅜ of a point.

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OREGON SHORT LINE 4s were very actively traded in, nearly one half of a million changing hands with a net gain of ¼ of a point.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES rose in sympathy with Great Northern on the board, advancing to 111¼, the best point reached in months. The last sale was made at 111, showing a net gain of 1⅝ points for the day.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING made a net gain over the first sale of the day of 2½ points, advancing from 164½ up to 167.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
776	American Can	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
376	American Can pf.	52	52	52
70	Am. Light & Traction	41½	41½	41½
85	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94½	94½	94½
2,100	Am. Writing Paper	6½	6	6
850	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	23¾	24½
2,700	Bay State Gas	1¾	1½	1¾
500	British Columbia Cop.	6¼	6	6
100	Buffalo Gas	10½	10½	10½
200	Camden & Trent. R.R.	4	4	4
1,100	Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6	6¼
100	Central Foundry pf.	12	12	12
200	Electric Vehicle	6¼	6	6¼
575	Greene Con. Copper	27	26⅞	26⅞
4,100	Manhattan Transit	9⅜	8½	8⅝
11,700	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	3⅞	3½	3⅞
200	Nat. Enameling	34	33¾	34
200	N. B. Cannel Coal	5	5	5
1,100	New Eng. Con Ice	32⅜	31¼	31¼
250	New York Realty	181	181	181
5,700	Northern Securities	111¼	110	111
200	New Orleans Rys.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
530	Otis Elevator	44	44	44
100	Otis Elevator pf.	102	102	102
590	Rock Island w. i.	44	43⅝	43⅝
200	Rock Island pf. w. i.	78½	78¼	78¼
50	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	105½	105½	105½
300	S. F. Gold & Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
235	Safety Car Heating	167	164½	167
78	San Francisco common	22	22	22
958	San Francisco pf.	62½	61½	61½
1,800	Seaboard Air Line	37⅜	33½	33½
800	Seaboard Air Line p

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 25, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
215	230	25	Adams Express	217½	217½	217¼	217½	...
65⅝	65⅞	5,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	66⅝	67⅞	66⅛	66⅞	+ ⅝
27	28	200	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	7	3,000	*Am. Bicycle Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	...
34½	34⅝	1,510	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
61⅞	62	1,300	*Am. Grass Twine	62	62⅝	61¾	61⅞	— ⅛
253	255	510	American Express	254	255	253	253	+3
12¼	13	300	*Am. Ice Co.	13	13	13	13	...
43½	44	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅞
23½	24	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24	24	24	...
33	33¼	4,060	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	+ ½
94	95	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	95	94	95	+1
6	6¼	300	*Am. Malting Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
46	46⅝	500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	...
133⅜	133½	2,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132⅞	133⅝	132⅞	133½	+ ⅛
90	95	139	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅞
103	103½	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102	102	102	102	— ⅞
68½	70½	300	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	...
93	93¼	28,750	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	93⅝	92¼	93½	+ ⅝
102⅜	102¼	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
114⅜	114⅝	93,400	Baltimore & Ohio	110½	115	110¼	114⅝	+4⅝
95½	96	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
67⅛	67⅜	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅛	67⅝	66¼	67⅛	+ ⅝
238	240	300	Brooklyn Union Gas.	237	238½	237	238½	+1½
139¾	139⅞	3,750	Canadian Pacific	139⅝	139⅞	139⅝	139⅞	+ ⅛
56	56⅜	31,025	Chesapeake & Ohio.	54½	56⅝	54¼	56⅜	+1⅝
43¾	44	5,450	Chicago & Alton	43½	44¼	43½	43⅞	...
76	77	600	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	77	76½	77	+ ⅛
34⅝	34½	4,200	Chicago Great West.	34⅝	34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅛
51¼	51½	3,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50¼	51½	50¼	51½	+1½
186⅜	187	13,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186	187½	185½	186⅜	+1
242½	243½	100	Chicago & Northw.	242⅜	242⅜	242¾	242⅝	+2⅝
183	183¼	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	183¼	183¼	182½	183	— ¼
23⅛	23½	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans.	23½	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
41	41½	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41¼	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
16½	17	400	Chicago Union Trac.	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
105½	106	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	105½	106	105½	106	+1½
76⅜	77¼	35,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	76¼	77	73¾	77	+1
33½	33⅝	5,100	Colorado & Southern.	34	34	32⅞	33¼	— ⅝
77⅜	78	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78½	78¼	78	78	— ¼
51⅜	52	1,400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅝	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅝
20¾	21	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
224⅝	223½	2,600	Consolidated Gas.	223	225¼	223	223¼	+1⅞
34⅛	34⅜	6,100	Corn Products	33⅜	34⅛	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
84⅝	85⅛	1,400	Corn Products pf.	84⅜	85⅜	84¾	85⅜	+ ⅛
178½	179⅜	160	Delaware & Hudson.	179	179	179	179	+ ¼
49⅞	50	11,720	Denver & R. G.	49⅝	50	48⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
95⅞	95½	2,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	95⅝	95⅞	95	95½	+ ⅛
51½	52¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
...	...	400	Detroit City Gas.	87½	87⅝	87½	87½	— ⅛
22⅞	23	1,900	Detroit Southern	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	300	Detroit Southern pf.	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
86⅜	86⅞	400	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅜
5⅜	5½	200	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
37⅝	38¼	1,100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	37¼	38	37¼	38	+ ⅛
20¼	20¼	5,925	*Dul., S. S. & At.	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
33¾	34	1,850	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	34	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
40⅞	41	33,700	Erie	40¾	41¼	40¾	41	+ ⅛
70	70¼	5,800	Erie 1st pf.	70⅝	70¾	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	5,200	Erie 2d pf.	56⅝	57	56½	56⅞	+ ⅜
68¾	69¼	9,300	Evans. & T. H.	68¼	71	68¼	69	+1½
63	65	525	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	64½	64½	63	63	— ⅝
189	189½	300	General Electric	187½	189	187½	189	+2
59	59½	200	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	60	60	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅜
104	105	100	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	103¼	103½	103½	103½	...
197⅜	198	1,400	Great Northern pf.	197	197½	197	197½	+1
100¼	101	300	Hocking Valley	101	101	100½	100½	— ½
169⅝	169¾	2,834	Illinois Central	168¾	169½	168¾	169½	+ ¾
21	21¼	300	International Paper.	21	21	21	21	...
91½	92	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
50⅜	51	100	Iowa Central	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
87	88	100	Iowa Central pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
85¼	86	2,025	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85⅝	...
38¼	38⅜	7,900	Kansas City South.	38⅜	39	38¼	38½	+ ¼
61½	61¾	5,300	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	61⅞	60½	61⅞	+1⅜
13	...	100	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	13	13	13	13	—1½
66	67	200	Lake Erie & West.	67	67	66⅜	66⅜	...
155⅜	156	4,900	Louisville & Nashville.	156	156	155¼	155⅝	+ ⅝
135½	135¾	15,550	Manhattan Elevated	135⅝	136⅜	135½	135½	+ ¾
127	128	200	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127	127⅜	127	127⅜	+ ⅛
147½	148	700	*Met. Street Railway.	147	147⅞	147	147½	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	400	Mexican Central	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
113	113¼	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	113	113¼	113	113	— ½
78	78½	8,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	78	79	75¼	78¼	+5
137½	138	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137	137½	137	137½	+ ½
32⅜	32⅝	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
65	65¼	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	65⅜	65½	65	65	— ¼
117	117⅜	14,400	Missouri Pacific	117⅛	117⅝	116¾	117⅛	+ ⅛
114	116	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	115½	115½	115	115	...
24⅝	25	500	*Nat. Lead Co.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	3,100	*Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
39⅜	40½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
191	192	100	*New York Air Brake.	191	191	191	191	+ ⅛
164¼	164½	4,700	New York Central	164⅜	164½	164	164½	+ ¼
56⅝	57	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	...
36¼	36⅜	16,500	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	36⅜	36⅝	36	36¼	— ¼
72	72⅜	16,800	Norfolk & Western.	72	72⅝	71⅝	72⅜	+ ⅛
123	123⅜	100	North American	123⅜	123⅝	122⅝	122⅝	—2
74½	76	900	Pacific Coast	75¼	75¼	74¾	74⅞	— ⅝
43¼	44	300	Pacific Mail	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	— ½
161⅞	162	64,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	161¼	162	161	162	+1
104⅜	104⅝	2,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¾	105	104½	104⅝	+ ¼
98	99	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	98	98	98	98	+1
51⅜	51¼	1,000	Pressed Steel Car.	51¼	51½	50⅝	51⅛	— ⅛
87	88	700	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87¼	87¾	87¼	87⅜	— ½
87½	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	88	88	— ½
67⅞	67⅞	7,500	Reading	67⅜	68⅛	67⅜	67⅞	...
86⅞	87	1,000	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	...
74	74½	2,300	Reading 2d pf.	73⅞	74	73⅞	74	...
21	21¼	4,850	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21⅜	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
78½	78⅝	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78½	— ¼
19	20	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	19	19	19	19	...
23¼	23⅜	800	St. Jo. & G. I.	24	24	23	23	— ⅝
78¼	78⅜	1,400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78¼	+ ⅛
37¼	38	2,200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	37⅞	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
79¾	80	600	St. L. & San Fran.	80	80	79¾	80	+ ½
76⅛	77	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	77	77	77	77	...
38¾	38½	3,200	St. Louis Southw.	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
78	78¾	1,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	79¼	79⅝	78½	78¾	— ¼
49	50	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	49¾	50	49¾	50	...
77⅜	77¼	102,700	Southern Pacific	77⅜	77⅞	76⅞	77¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	40½	22,900	Southern Railway.	40⅝	40¾	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
96⅝	97	1,150	Southern Railway pf.	97¼	97¼	97	97	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	200	Standard R. & T.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	5,830	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	69⅜	70¼	69½	70¼	+ ¾
52⅜	52⅝	6,000	Texas & Pacific	53⅜	53⅝	52½	52½	— ¾
41⅞	42	1,300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40½	42	40½	42	+1
132⅝	133⅜	425	Third Avenue	131½	132⅜	131½	132⅜	+ ¾
30¼	30¾	450	Tol., St. L. & West.	31	31	30½	30½	— ¼
47⅜	48	450	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47½	47½	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
128	128⅝	600	Twin City R. T.	128	129	128	129	+ ¼
14⅝	15⅛	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	900	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
45⅜	46¼	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46	46	46	46	+1
111⅞	112	163,210	Union Pacific	109⅝	112	109⅝	112	+2⅝
93¼	93⅝	1,200	Union Pacific pf.	93	93½	93	93½	+ ⅜
143½	145¾	1,700	U. S. Express.	140	145¾	140	143½	+3¾
13	13¼	1,000	*U. S. Leather.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	...
87⅛	87¾	1,800	*U. S. Leather pf.	87	87¾	87	87¾	— ⅛
16	16⅜	300	U. S. Rubber	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
55	57	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	...
41¼	41⅝	12,825	U. S. Steel.	41¼	41¼	40⅞	41⅝	+ ⅜
90¼	90⅝	4,250	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
66⅜	66⅝	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66½	67¼	66½	66⅝	— ⅛
33¾	33⅞	1,300	Wabash	33¾	33½	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
48¾	48⅞	2,700	Wabash pf.	48¾	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	— ⅛
235	250	220	Wells-Fargo Express.	240	240	240	240	+9
96⅝	96¾	47,175	Western Union Tel.	96⅜	97	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
220	223	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	220½	222	220½	222	+2
27⅜	27¾	3,300	Wheel. & L. E.	27½	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
64½	64⅝	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65	65	64	64½	...
40¾	41	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41	41	40½	40¾	...
29½	29¾	2,050	Wisconsin Central	29⅞	30	29½	29½	— ¼
54½	55	1,100	Wisconsin Central pf.	55	55	54	54½	— ¼
Sales		956,306	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,130	Amal. Copper	66⅛	67⅜	66	66⅝
180	Am Car & Fdry.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
180	Am Locomotive.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
50	Am Smelting	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
2,490	Am Sugar	133	134	133	133⅝
7,470	A. T. & S. F.	93	93⅝	92⅝	93½
170	A. T. & S. F. pf.	102½	102⅝	102½	102½
3,480	Balt. & Ohio.	110⅜	115	110¼	115
2,150	Brook Rap Tr.	37¼	37⅝	36¾	37¼
640	Can Pac	138¾	139⅞	138¾	139½
990	Ches & Ohio.	54⅜	56⅛	54½	56¼
260	Chic & Alton.	43¾	44⅛	43¾	44⅛
1,900	Chic Gt West.	34¾	34⅝	34½	34½
3,750	M & St P.	183	187½	183¼	187
20	Chi. Term. Trans.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
1,090	Col Fuel & I.	75⅞	76	74¼	76⅜
230	Col Southern	33½	33⅝	33	33½
20	D & R G.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Det Southern	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
70	Dul S S & At.	20⅜	20⅜	19½	20
4,520	Erie	41	41¼	40¾	41
10	Ill Central	169¼	169¼	169¼	169¼
130	Kan City So.	38⅜	38¾	38⅜	38⅝
1,510	Louis & Nash.	155⅛	156	155⅛	155⅝
8,150	Manhattan	135⅝	136⅜	135¼	135⅝
10	Mex Cent	29½	29½	29½	29½
150	Mo, Kan & T.	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½
130	Mo, Kan & T pf.	65⅛	65¼	65	65¼
30	M, St P & S S M	77	77	77	77
4,270	Mo Pac	117¼	117⅝	116¾	117⅜
30	Nat R R of Mex.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
170	N Y Central	164⅝	164⅝	164	164
1,720	N Y, Ont & W.	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅛
120	Norf & West	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72
2,870	Pennsylvania.	161¼	162⅛	161¼	161¾
910	People's Gas	104⅝	105	104⅛	105
10	Pressed Steel Car	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
2,860	Reading	68	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝
650	Rep Steel	21⅜	21⅜	21	21
10	St L Southwest.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
30	St L Southw pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
24,750	Southern Pac.	77⅜	77⅞	77	77⅝
4,560	Southern Ry	40⅝	41¼	40¼	40⅝
10	Southern Ry pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2,470	Tenn C & I.	70	70⅝	69⅝	70⅜
190	Texas Pac	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅝
130	Tol, St L & W.	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝
85,820	Union Pac	109½	112¾	109½	112¼
200	U S Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
90	U S Rubber	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
4,500	U S Steel.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
230	U S Steel pf.	90⅝	90½	90½	90½
90	Wabash	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
530	Wabash pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅜
1,070	Western Union	96⅜	97	96½	97
60	Wheel & L E.	28¼	28¼	27	27
80	Wis Central	29⅞	30	29½	29⅝
125,360					

Bonds.

$3,000	C of Ga 1st inc.	81	81	81	81
2,000	Union Pac cn 4s.	111½	111½	111¾	111½
$5,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	202
3d week Aug.	$34,401	$36,540	$27,824
From July 1	238,771	241,923	207,670
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
3d week Aug.	118,700	116,700	111,018
From July 1	900,840	822,862	728,826
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
3d week Aug.	26,767	26,857	.....
From July 1	157,663	133,966	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week Aug.	73,390	61,945	.....
From Jan. 1	2,135,769	1,864,419	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,565	2,480	2,229
2d week Aug.	323,415	309,252	258,588
From July 1	2,196,339	2,147,064	1,682,072
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	72	50	50
2d week Aug.	4,809	1,914	.....
From Jan. 1	117,510	93,001	.....
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	202,441	181,875	149,685
Op. exp. & taxes.	152,392	135,254	114,364
Net earnings	50,049	46,621	35,321
CHICAGO & ALTON for June—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	727,714	757,728	*30,014
Op. exp. & taxes.	592,070	503,576	88,494
Net earnings	135,644	254,152	*118,508
Fiscal year—	Dated August 31.		
Gross earnings	9,225,789	9,036,655	189,084
Op. exp. & taxes.	6,368,919	5,926,095	442,824
Net earnings	2,856,820	3,110,560	*253,740
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for the fiscal year ended May 31—			
Earnings—			
From pas'gers	10,586,139	9,718,191	1,167,948
From freight	33,436,892	31,364,946	2,071,947
From ex., mail and miscel'e.	2,321,090	2,015,451	305,639
Total earnings	46,044,121	43,098,587	3,545,534
Expenses—			
Operating	28,536,402	25,851,689	2,744,713
Taxes & stamps	1,409,241	1,378,309	30,932
Total expenses	30,005,643	27,229,998	2,775,645
Net earnings	16,038,478	15,868,588	769,890
Other income	577,080	577,080	.....
Total income	17,215,558	16,445,668	769,890
Charges—			
Interest	6,406,038	6,324,752	81,286
Construction	4,607,055	4,169,536	527,529
Sinking funds	225,500	225,000	500
Int. in advance	9,195	74,629	*65,434
Total charges	11,837,788	10,793,907	548,881
Balance	5,377,770	5,651,761	228,009
Dividends	4,529,408	3,914,894	615,074
Surplus	1,348,802	1,737,367	*380,065
*Decrease.			
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS for			
July—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	478,080	462,946	421,787
Exp. & taxes	349,404	333,465	314,287
Net	128,676	119,481	107,500
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT CO. for July—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	131,492	121,012	10,480
Op. ex. & taxes	62,315	53,613	8,702
Net earnings	69,177	67,399	1,778
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings.	802,776	719,940	82,836
Op. ex. & taxes	414,697	387,015	57,682
Net earnings	388,079	332,925	25,154

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which will be held at Round Island on Sept. 17.

The sum of $100,000 has been subscribed by merchants in Lexington, Ky., for the organization of a local fire insurance company, in view of advanced fire insurance rates.

H. S. Nollen has been chosen Secretary of the Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, to succeed A. C. Stilson, who has been named executive special, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

A mutual fire insurance company to insure the properties of box-factory concerns is being discussed by a committee of box manufacturers named for that purpose, because of the increased rates of the joint stock fire insurance companies.

Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance Department has approved the reduction of the capital stock of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company from $300,000 to $200,000, and a certificate has accordingly been filed with the Secretary of State.

LACK OF DOCK FACILITIES

Complaints of Conditions on the Lower West Side.

Commissioner McDougall Hawkes's Reply to Protests of the Coal Trade Protective Association.

For some time business men on the lower west side have complained of the lack of dock facilities, especially as they related to the coal, wood, brick, lumber, lime, cement, iron, sand, and other business interests in that section. There has been much correspondence between Jeremiah Pangburn, Secretary of the Coal Trade Protective Association and Dock Facilities Committee, and the officers of the Dock Department.

In the latest letter sent to Commissioner McDougall Hawkes, Mr. Pangburn recalls that a committee waited upon the Commissioner to protest against the granting of a lease or permit to an ice company for the exclusive use of a part of a bulkhead at the foot of Perry Street, and that the Commissioner, explaining that it was too late to refuse the permit, promised that about half the bulkhead space would be left open as before. Yet, Mr. Pangburn says, the Dock Department recently granted a permit for the balance of the bulkhead for a dirt dump, and the entire balance is at the present time shut out from public use.

Continuing, Mr. Pangburn alleges that the Dock Department has not only failed to give any relief, but has taken away the greater part of the room formerly in use, and adds:

Of all the promises which have been made to us from time to time, the only one which was ever kept was that the bulkheads at Barrow and Perry Streets would be kept open as public docks for the use of all small vessels. This was done up to a short time ago, when you granted permits for the Perry Street bulkhead to individual interests for their exclusive use, so that it is no longer a public dock or open for public use.

At the present moment between Canal and Gansevoort Streets the only open berth in this district is the small bulkhead at Barrow Street, which can only accommodate one boat at a time. Every second day one of the steamboats at the pier takes up part of this bulkhead, and there is also a small raft for renting rowboats tied up there. During snowy weather this bulkhead is used for dumping snow, and at such times there would be absolutely no place to unload our goods in this district.

Commissioner Hawkes, in conversation with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, said that Mr. Pangburn had been misinformed, and that alterations and improvements being made by the department would materially increase public dockage facilities on the lower west side.

In a letter sent to Mr. Pangburn by Mr. Hawkes yesterday the latter wrote:

The berth occupied by the ice bridge at the foot of Perry Street is only a permit and not a lease; a temporary permit has been granted to unload cellar dirt at the northerly end of the bulkhead, this being necessary owing to the excavations being made for cellars of buildings in process of construction in your neighborhood. The platform in front of the bulkhead will be completed within a few days and this will add to the facilities referred to and again relieve the bulkhead, where the facilities have in fact been increased by the removal of the structures adjacent to the White Star sheds.

In regard to the bulkhead at the foot of Barrow Street, this bulkhead has been occupied as an open bulkhead for the use of local trade in the neighborhood, and it is the intention of this department to continue it as an open bulkhead for such purposes.

In addition to the above I might add that the department has within the last two months restored the pier at the foot of West Seventeenth Street for commercial purposes and that pier is now maintained as an open pier for general wharfage. In addition to this, the piers at West Eighteenth, West Nineteenth, and West Twentieth Streets are still devoted to the same purpose.

Eastern Trust Company's Branch Office.

The new branch office of the Eastern Trust Company, at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, will be open for business to-day. The Eastern is the first trust company to open an office in the neighborhood.

Ex-Senator Rice Sues Town of Kingston

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Ex-Senator Jacob Rice to-day commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the City of Kingston for $228,253.73, which he claims is due him for constructing an aseptic sewer system. The original contract was for $135,000. He was allowed for extra work, but the difference between the amounts claimed and allowed is $50,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Lighting and Power Company, Jamestown, Chautauqua County; light, heat, power; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert T. Paine 2d, Brookline, Mass.; Ernest L. Carr, Melrose, Mass.; Walter St. Griggs, Jamestown; William H. Whitney, Boston.

Imperial Coffee Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—George Alfred Taylor, Charles Robert Dolgleish, Brooklyn; Lionel Hastings Solomon, Manhattan.

Keller-Fischer Company, New York; granolithic artificial stone work; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Keller, Kate Keller, Frederick William Fischer, New York.

C. E. Hewitt & Co., New York; electrical supplies and construction; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles E. Hewitt, Newburg; Ernest B. Latham, Henri Fresprich, Brooklyn.

Ferris & Ferris Company, Franklinville; wholesale drug business; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. W. G. Ferris, William H. Ferris, E. J. Rimann, Franklinville.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fox vs. Placock.
2—In re Moliure.
3—Solomon vs. Happel.
4—In re Heinze.
5—Horowitz vs. Paskowitz.
6—Aldham vs. N. Y., Susquehanna & W. R. R. Co.
7—Singer vs. N. Y. Times Co.
8—Le Gerest vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
9—Heyman vs. Shayne.
10—Maxwell vs. Maxwell.
11—McGuire vs. O'Neill.
12—Weeks vs. Golden.
13—Same vs. same.
14—In re Purcell.
15—Krauss vs. Krauss.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business of Small Volume Confined to Flats and Dwellings—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for E. J. Donner to Daniel B. Freedman the American basement dwelling 243 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 100.11.

Post & Reese have sold for the estate of Sophia E. Minton to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 128 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Clarence Porter the five-story American basement dwelling 213 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 100.5.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for a client the five-story double flat 242 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 33.4 by 100; also, for John J. Hughes and John J. Bell, as trustees, the five-story triple flats 246 and 248 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, each 33.4 by 100.

Charles Hibson has sold for Ada G. B. Reckewell the four-story dwelling 144 East Thirty-third Street.

Duff & Brown report that they have sold for Frederick Cromwell to a client the three-story flat 2,345 Old Broadway, 25 by 75 by 100.

Moses Misch has sold to James J. Heffernan the two five-story double flats 130 and 132 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

John J. Clancy has sold the three-story dwelling 145 West Fifty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5; also, the three-story dwelling 142 West Fifty-third Street, on lot 20 by 94.1.

Charles A. Weber & Co. have sold to Louisa Schroeder the two-story two-family dwelling 2,454 Lorillard Place.

The Commercial Real Estate Corporation has purchased from Henry Schwarzwalder, through B. S. Levy & Co., the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.

Crist & Herrick have sold for Fanny O. Lutz the five-story brick and stone flat 408 West Seventeenth Street, on lot 24.7 by 92, to Philip Wildfeuer.

S. Steingut & Co. and the East Side Realty Company negotiated the recently reported trade involving 41 and 43 Maiden Lane and the eight-story flat at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixth Street.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has taken title to 225 and 227 West Fifty-third Street and 244 and 246 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a consideration of $83,400. It is understood that the property will be used for one of the company's sub-power stations.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

43 Mercer Street, sometimes known as 45, west side, 74 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick building, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, G. G. Dewitt and another, as trustees.....$35,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cahn, referee, Morningside Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.9 by 130.8 by 100.11 by 125.3, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $65,736; subject to other mortgages for $262,531.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, 1,894 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $214,152.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Valentine Avenue, east side, 426.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 40.3 by 113.11 by 82.3 by 120.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,403.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph F. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 274 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Morris Avenue, west side, 31 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 55; Julia Murphy, 1,281 Washington Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,065 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 130 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 16; Frank Ramsdeck of 981 Tremont Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Hughes Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 12; Robert J. Hughes of 529 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 116 feet east of Wyse Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 65.3 by 94.8; First Presbyterian Church of West Farms, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Barney & Chapman of 44 West Thirty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 338 to 344 West Fifty-third Street, to a two-story brick church; Church of St. Benedict the Moor, premises, owner; Holmes & Barry of 562 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a four-story brick stable; S. Warnick of 626 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; A. B. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 369 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 58; Charlotte Stevens, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 25.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x25; Bertha A. Deane to John H. Springer, (mtg $4,500).....$7,800

CANNON ST, 116 e 8th av, 25x99.10, all; Lewis St, 156, e s, 24x100.5x27.5x100.7, 1/2 part; Rivington St, 182, n s 26x100, 1/2 part; Annie Harris to Leopold Harris, all liens 1

EAST BROADWAY, 305, s s, 24x77.11x 24x77.7; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Joseph M. Adrian.....20,000

EAST BROADWAY, 305, s s, 24x77.11x 24x77.7; Richard D. Van Nume to Joseph M. Adrian.....1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 124.11 ft s of 141st St, 50x85; Simon Haberman to Samuel E. Ayres, (mtg $24,000, taxes)... Exch.

HUGHES AV, w s, 52.3 ft n of 181st St, 23.9x95; Kate T. White to Elizabeth F. Kennedy, (mtg $3,000).....1

WEST END AV, 220, John P. Korn to Edith P. Korn, (mtg $10,000,) B. & S.....1

2D AV, 170, e s, 25.10x100; Henry R. Borst to Henry Gentzlinger, (mtg $28,000).....1

2D AV, 1,921, e s, 25x79; Victor Rosenberg to Harris Rosenberg, 1/2 part, (mtg $13,800).....Exch.

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; Julius Samuels to Richard Schimek, (mtg $15,000).....1

33D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 12.6x 98.9; William H. Tappey and another to Leopold C. Tappey.....

8TH ST, 225 to 227 West; 54th St, 244 and 246 West; Otto Strack to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company.....93,465

57TH ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Avenue A, 18.6x100.4; John N. Haas to Marie S. Haas, quitclaim, all title.....1

97TH ST, 223 East, 24.6x100.11; Richard Schimek to Julius Samuels, (mtg $12,000).....1

99TH ST, 55 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Harris to Max Blanck, 1/2 part, (mtg $19,500,) all title.....1

112TH ST, 242 West, 33.4x100.11; Florence R. Docter to Augusta Siebold, (mtg $31,000).....100

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 301; Benjamin Barnett to Michael Berman, 3 years.....

CROTONA AV, n w corner of Jefferson St; George Schwegler to Herman Hobein, 4 years.....$2,400

DELANCEY ST, 76½; Sam Sobel to Hyman Einhorn, 4 1-6 years.....780

PRINCE ST, 30; David Baum and another to Francesco Cristaino and another, 2 2-3 years.....540

WILLETT ST, 8; Neman Lottman to Moses Gutman, 2 years.....6,600

33D ST, 308 West; John Ortgres to William O'Brien, 1 1-12 years.....264

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADRIAN, Joseph M., to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; East Broadway, 305, s s, 1 year, 4 per cent.....$12,000

BOLTON, William H., to Joseph Hamershlag; 87th St, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, due Feb. 21, 1903, 6 per cent.....15,000

DUCKER, Caroline B., to Randolph Guggenheimer, 69th St, n s, 164.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold.....8,000

HAIGHT, Samuel C., to Frank A. Becker and others, trustees; Eastern Boulevard, n s, 200 ft from road from Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

MALONE, Margaret, widow, to Anna C. Stephens; Stebbins Av, e s, 73.6 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year.....500

O'NEILL, Julia A., widow, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 76th St, n s, 171.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....1,000

OXLEY, Robert T., to Nassau Security Company; 8th Av, 98.8, s e corner of 53d St, an interest, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....600

PADULA, Maria, to Benjamin Norz; 149th St, n s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....800

SCHIMEK, Richard, and wife to Caroline Eppstein; 3d Av, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, prior mtg $15,000, due Aug. 15, 1904, 6 per cent.....1,000

SCHIMEK, Richard, to Julius Samuels; 98th St, s s, 107 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,100

SPRINGER, John H., to Bertha A. Deane; Audubon Av, n w corner of 183d St, 1 year.....1,500

STRIEM, Benjamin J., to Sadie C. Phillips; 15th St, 260 West, prior mtg $14,000, 10 years, no per cent.....800

WINDISCH, Anna, widow, to Frederick Winkler; 161st St, n s, 228.8 ft e of Courtlandt Av, due Aug. 22, 1905.....3,500

WISE, Annie, to F. D. Weekes; Front St, n s, 57 ft w of Roosevelt St, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

JOHNSTON, Grace E., to Jennie Ries..Omitted

HOYT, Henry W., to A. W. Hoyt.....$1

POWEL, Wilson M., to Charles Griffen et al, trustees.....18,000

REILLY, John J., to Patrick Sweeney...2,000

SONN, Hyman, and another, to Bernard Lippman.....100

Mechanics' Liens.

24TH ST, 132 East; W. E. Kruger & Co. against Celine Forster, owner and contractor.....$313

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

87TH ST, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, 48x100.8x irregular; Joseph Hamershlag with William H. Bolton.....15,000

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

75TH ST, 433 to 437 East; Thomas E. Crimmins and another against Joseph Wittner; Aug. 19, 1902.....$54

Lis Pendens.

BLOCK bounded by 50th St., 51st St., 5th Av., and Madison Av.; Monroe Frank against Leo XIII and another, (action to determine claim, etc.;) attorney, M. Frank.

JACKSON AV, e s, 90.1 ft n of 165th St, 19.3x87.6; Herman Hellberg against Joseph Leavy and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorney, M. Mayer.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, w s, 317.10x740xirregular, being a parce. of land designated by the title "1," on map of property in Washington Heights, 12th Ward, City of New York, belonging to estate of Lucius Chittenden, deceased, containing 13½ city lots, except part taken for opening and widening Washington Ridge Road; Patrick E. Dickinson against Ernst Grund, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, L. A. U. Zinke.

33D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 60x98.9; Henry B. Closson and another, trustees, against Theophilus Gilman, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Parsons.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69
Oats, No. 2 mixed, new	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, Q. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09½
Lard, prime	11.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@74½c; No. 3, 70@70½c; No. 2 red, 73@73½c; No. 2 corn, 60c; No. 2 white oats, 36@37c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 57@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothyseed, $1.15; mess pork, per bbl, $16.85@16.90; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.75@10.77½; short ribs sides, loose, $10.00@10.15; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 8¾@8¾c; short clear sides, boxed, 10¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.10.

COTTON.—The direction of the market was more positively upward than at any time since the bull movement set in, and at the close the best figures of the session were in vogue on the curb January sold at 8.14, this being 61 points above the point at which the bulls started their operations. The market opened firm, with prices 1 to 5 points higher, this being in direct response to the strength of the English market, which was barely ½ to 1½ points higher, whereas a rise of 2½ points had been anticipated. The local trade, however, overlooked the cable news and was influenced by alarming crop reports from many parts of the belt, though notably from Texas, where continued high temperature and rapid deterioration surely did not indicate a bumper yield. The central and eastern sections of the belt complained of insufficient moisture, while the condition was said to be dropping off day by day with shedding and rust unusually severe. Soon after the call the bull element, led by the Wall Street operator so conspicuous for some time of late, bid the whole list higher, giving special attention to the Winter options. Liverpool was obliged to yield a little from its bearish ideas, and at the close that market was firm and 2 to 4 points higher. Spot interest Europe was an early seller here, late orders went to the bull side and helped to strengthen the market. Fear of a very unfavorable weekly crop-weather report and that next week's condition statement by the bureau will show a loss to below the figure for the same time last year, undermined much short cotton. Many stop orders were reached on the late rise, which carried January to 8.14. There were a few very slight reactions, but these were quickly followed by fresh bull spurts and a higher ruling of values than before. Around the opening the scalping element took the bear side for a turn, on the theory that a reaction was due, inasmuch as prices were up some 60 points, with the short accounts fairly well covered and much talk of a scattering type accumulated in weak hands. However, this class of traders soon changed their tactics and swung over to the bull side. The market at the close was firm and net 10 to 19 points higher. Total sales were for the 31 months, estimated at 600,000 bales, of which the bulk was in the Winter months. Private telegrams stated that New England spinners were free buyers of spot cotton in the South, where ideas were rapidly hardening.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ¼c higher, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 20,418 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm and 1-16c higher at 8 7-16c; Mobile steady and unchanged at 8½c; Savannah firm and unchanged at 8 3-16c; Wilmington firm and unchanged at 8¾c; Norfolk quiet and ¼c lower at 8¾c; Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 9¼c; Galveston firm and unchanged at 8 7-16c; Augusta firm and 1-16c higher at 8 7-16c; St. Louis firm and 1-16c higher at 8 7-16c. Estimated receipts at Houston, 11,000 bales, against 4,138 bales actual last week and 10,627 bales actual last year.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Wheat—No 2 red, cash, 67¼c; September, 67⅝c; December, 66½c; No. 2 hard, 67@69c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 58c; September, 59c; December, 37½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29c; September, 26⅝c; December, 26⅞c; No. 2 white, 38c.

DULUTH, Aug. 25.—Wheat, cash No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72c; No. 3 Spring, 68c; September, 69¼c; December, 65¾c. Oats—September, 32¾c; December, 30c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77@79c; No. 2 Northern, 74@77c; September, 71⅝c; No. 1, 53c. Barley—No. 3, 75@77c; sample, 49@68c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—Wheat—September, 67½c; December, 65¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 29-32d; the sales for the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 4,200 bales American; receipts, 6,000 bales; no American. Futures opened quiet and closed firm; American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 46-64@4 47-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 42-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 23-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, sellers.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	4 37-64	4 38-64	4 37-64	4 38-64d
September	4 35-64	4 36-64	4 35-64	4 36-64d
October	4 34-64	4 35-64	4 34-64	4 35-64d
November	4 33-64	4 34-64	4 33-64	4 34-64d
December	4 33-64	4 34-64	4 33-64	4 34-64d
January	4 33-64	4 34-64	4 33-64	4 34-64d
February	4 33-64	4 34-64	4 33-64	4 34-64d
March	4 33-64	4 34-64	4 33-64	4 34-64d
April	4 33-64	4 34-64	4 33-64	4 34-64d
May	4 33-64	4 34-64	4 33-64	4 34-64d

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO — No. 7, Rio, 4⅞c. Exchange, 12d. Receipts, 16,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 8,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 709,000 bags. SANTOS—Good average Santos, 4⅝@0. Receipts, 15,000 bags; stock, 1,100,000 bags. HAMBURG—At 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@⅛d ufg. higher. Sales, 65,000 bags. HAVRE—Opened irregular, ¼@½f higher. At 3 P. M. was steady, ¼@½f higher; at 5:30 P. M. was unchanged. Sales, 48,000 bags. August, 37.75; September, 38.00; October, 38.00; November, 38.25; December, 38.50; January, 38.75; February, 39.00; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 40.00; July, 40.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$19; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $18.75@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10c; pigs, 10½c. CUT-MEATS, pickled bellies, smoking, 12c; 10 lb, 11¾@12c; 12 lb, 11½c; 14 lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 11½c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6⅝@6½c. LARD—$11.55; city lard, $10.30@10.40; refined lard, South American, $12.15; Continent, $11.30; Brazil, kegs, $13.40; compound, 7⅞@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil bbls, 47c; machine, bbls, 47½c; tar, pine bbls, $2.25; oil, bbls, $4.50. Resin, common to good strained, $1.56; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.05; W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—Turpentine, 44½c; receipts, 1,721 casks; sales, 559 casks; exports, 505 casks. Resin, receipts, 3,231 bbls; sales, 1,912 bbls; exports, 134 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.70; I, $1.95; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.50; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 44c; receipts, 68 casks. Resin, $1.10 @$1.15; receipts, 250 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.80, and $2.60; receipts, 133 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 144 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 25.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK.—433-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000.

Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

An opportunity for excellent investment!—New apartment house, no vacancies, leases, 4% mortgage; pays over 11% net. We cannot recommend this property too highly for investment. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST.; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4% 8TH & 9TH AVS.; E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. | Five story, three families on floor; store; price, $81,000; rent $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., Near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,500 cash, balance easy, mortgage $9,000, buys small Madison Av. dwelling, near 113th St. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bargain.—Choice corner plot ripe for improvement; 80 per cent.; loan 4½. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

3d Av., Near 42d St.—4-story brick building, $21,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

A good 3-story dwelling, West 94th St.; price and terms liberal. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK."
The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted.
CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS.
Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Plot 100x114; one block to cars, upper Bronx, $2,500; great bargain; ground level; well built up neighborhood. Owner, 1,850 Bathgate Av., near 176th St.

$9,000.—2-family house, new, up to date; 14 rooms; restricted neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Bargain—30 acres, 9-room house, abundance fruit; only $1,200; easy. D. HULL, South Norwalk, Conn.

Stock farms and small places cheap. G. R. Duncan, Torrington, Conn., Litchfield County.

late September; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, early October; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅞c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78⅜c, Oct. 15-20, all free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.40@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.15; no grade, $2.15@$2.25, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.45@3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.60; coarse, $1.25@$1.27. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17.25; spring bran, middling, $17.75@$18.50; linseed oilcake, $26.50; corn meal cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$24; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75⅝	76⅝	75½	76⅜
December	73¾	73¾	72 15-16	73⅝
May	74 11-16	75¼	74½	75¼
Corn—				
September	66	66¼	64⅞	66¼
December	47⅞	49	47⅞	49
May	45⅛	45½	44⅞	45¼
Oats—				
December	36	36¼	35⅝	36¼
May	..	..	..	36½
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$11.07

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71½	72¼	71¼	72⅜
December	67½	68⅜	67½	68¼
May	69⅝	70½	69 9-16	70
Corn—				
September	58¾	59⅞	57⅝	59½
December	43½	44½	42⅝	43⅞
May	40¼	40⅞	39⅝	40⅜
Oats—				
September	33½	33⅞	32⅝	33⅜
December	30½	30 15-16	30 5-16	30⅝
May	30½	31 1-16	30½	31
Lard—				
September	$10.95	$11.00	$10.85	$10.87½
January	8.35	8.42½	8.35	8.40
Ribs—				
September	10.25	10.25	10.17½	10.20
January	7.70	7.75	7.67½	7.72½
Pork—				
September	17.10	17.10	16.90	16.92½
January	14.70	14.87½	14.70	14.80

COFFEE.—Market opened steady, with first prices showing no change from the final quotations of Saturday, was dull, but steady for a brief interval, then turned very active and strong, finally closing 25@30 points net higher, with the total sales footing up to 119,000 bags. Early news was conflicting. Brazilian advices concerning the frost damage were contradictory to a degree and the developments in the primary markets, as reported here, appeared to indicate a marked divergence of opinion in the producing country as to the real effect of the cold weather, while time the market was steady. The spot 69,000 bags. There was a clearance of 4,000 bags from Rio. Later in the session cables were received reiterating the former damage accounts and started a fresh wave of covering among those who had bought on the reactionary theory, which carried prices up to the close, at which time the market was steady. The spot market was firmer again, with quotations based on 5¾c for Rio No. 7. The market for mild coffee is steady, with good selections scarce. Mocha, 13½@15c; Java interior, 17@20c; Java timor, 16 @16½c; Java Palembang, 14@14½c; Maracaibo, Cucuta, 5½@13c; Margcaibo, low grades, 7@8½c; washed, 10@12½c; Jamaica, 7@11½c; La Guayra, 7@8c; Caracas, washed, 10@13c; Bogota, 11@13c; Mexican, 9@10c; Mexican, washed, 10@13c; Central American, 9¼@14c; Guatemala and Cuban, 9¼@17½c; African, 6¾@10½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.50@5.55
September	5.25	5.50	5.25	5.50@5.55
October	5.30	5.60	5.30	5.55@5.60
November	5.35	5.70	5.35	5.65@5.70
December	5.45	5.75	5.45	5.70@5.75
January	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
March	5.65	5.95	5.65	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
May	5.75	6.00	5.75	6.00@6.05
June	5.80	..	..	6.05@6.10
July	5.85	6.10	5.85	6.10@6.15

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Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Homes-on-the-Hudson
Grantwood.

High Above the River,
Opposite the Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.

$300,000 worth of property has been sold in 3 years, and 57 houses have been built, a school site has been selected, and work on the building will be under way in a few days.

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful home site than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it—but see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40 PER MONTH

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood. Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; large porch; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bath-tub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferry, by North Hudson Company's R. R., or 20 minutes from 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" trolley.

Write or send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., 1,135 Broadway, New York.
(TELEPHONE 1847 MADISON SQUARE.)

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION.

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.,
OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL
BEDFORD PARK.
Contains 2 baths (tiles to ceiling), with shower, exposed beam, panel dining room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors; electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

CORNER PROPERTY. FLATBUSH.
EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL.
OWNER LEAVING THE CITY, must sell. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. Cost $9,250. PRICE $8,250. Terms, $850 cash; balance mortgage, OR $56 monthly pays all. NEW DETACHED CORNER COLONIAL HOUSE, never occupied; containing attractive hall in centre. ELEVEN FINE LARGE ROOMS. Tiled bath; laundry, and con

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:55 A.M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, via D. & H. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—‖DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:50, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:23 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:35, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P.M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central; 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For intermediate points to Albany.

*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.

‡11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P. M.—Corn. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

‡3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.

*7:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:17 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:35 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:30 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (11:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 11:00, 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:20 A. M., 2:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 61:30, 2:00, 3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 16:00, 17:30, 9:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., 1:00, 23:40, 5:00, *7:00, 19:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 28:00, 19:10, (10:00, 11:00 Reading only,) 11:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—8:30, *10:00, 11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. §Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For intermediate points to Albany.

*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.

‡11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P. M.—Corn. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

‡3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.

*7:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:17 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:35 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:30 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (11:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 11:00, 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:20 A. M., 2:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 61:30, 2:00, 3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 16:00, 17:30, 9:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., 1:00, 23:40, 5:00, *7:00, 19:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 28:00, 19:10, (10:00, 11:00 Reading only,) 11:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—8:30, *10:00, 11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. §Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Fittsburg, *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus, *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg Clevel'd, *2:55pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk, Old Point,	†12:55pm †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.,	‡8:25am. ‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal" Limited "	*3:36pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:10nt *12:15nt. Sle pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 275 Grand St., N. Y. 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N.

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. Sunday charges $12.25, $7.15, $6.25, $5.45, $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*67.10 AM	*67.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 NM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1384 Broadway, 192 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 125 W. 125th St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL —20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:35 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For New Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:26 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 13:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:40 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and on Ferry foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
13:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
15:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL,
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 5 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.

Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.

" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "

" West 22d St. 9:00 "

" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination. Fine restaurant. Morning and afternoon concerts.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Special Sunday Trip, Aug. 31.

Steamer ADIRONDACK will leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6:00 P. M. This departure for that Sunday only.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; Monday, Labor Day Excursion trip, leave 9 A. M. for Greenport and Sag Harbor; return by rail. Excursion, $2.00.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M., (stops East 21st St. Saturdays at 3:15,) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:15,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

900 MILES
WATER TRIP via
OLD DOMINION LINE

BETWEEN
New York and Richmond, Va.,
with stop-over privileges at
Old Point Comfort,
Virginia Beach and Norfolk
Either going or coming.

Round trip ticket, including meals and stateroom accommodation, $14.00.

PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz.	Aug. 26, 10 AM	Kronprinz.	Sept. 23, 9 AM
Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser	Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin	Sept. 16, 10 AM	Kaiserin	Oct. 14, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen	Aug. 28, noon	Kurfuerst	Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich	Sept. 4, noon	Bremen	Oct. 2, 10 AM
Luise	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Stations	foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM	Lahn	November 1

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Columbia	Aug. 28, 10 AM	F. Bism'ck	Sept. 18, 10 AM
A. Victoria	Sept. 11, 10 AM	Columbia	Sept. 25, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Patricia	Aug. 26, 10:30 AM	Waldersee	Sept 9, 10:30 AM
Bluecher	Sept. 2, 10 AM	Pennsyl'a	Sept. 16, 3 PM

Select Cruises

To the Orient. To the West Indies.

SEND FOR PROGRAMS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Philadel.	Aug. 27, 10 AM	*Southwark	Sept. 9, Noon
St. Paul	Sept. 3, 10 AM	St. Louis	Sept. 10, 10 AM

*From Pier 57, N. R., foot W. 14th St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland	Aug. 30, noon	Vaderland	Sept. 13, 10 AM
Friesland	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Kroonland	Sept. 20, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA	Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	STATENDAM	Sept. 6, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Sept. 13, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia	Aug. 30, noon	Furnessia	Sept. 13, noon
Astoria	Sept. 6, noon	Columbia	Sept. 20, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

POLICEMAN'S FIGHT WITH MURDEROUS GANG

Bag of Coal Thrown on His Face as He Lay on the Ground.

Attempt Made to Turn His Revolver Against Him—He Held on to Prisoner in Struggle with Twenty Men.

A score of husky descendants of the old families of "Corcoran's roost," who have passed down in local history as earlier advocates of the strenuous life, attempted yesterday to revive the reputation of the "roost" along the same line, by "doing up" a policeman, which was the favorite pastime in the years gone by.

But they had a plucky policeman to deal with, and though the gang showed that they would not hesitate at murder, and in fact did try to turn the policeman's pistol against him, he managed to take one of them to the station, caused another to jump into the East River to elude arrest, and left many sore heads to be nursed.

Patrick Sarsfield Hickey, the policeman whom to their sorrow they tackled, has been only fifteen months on the force, but he is a member of two athletic clubs, and already has a record for saving lives at a fire where he dashed through flames and brought two persons safely to the street.

It was the Kips Bay gang that caused the disturbance. Each of the gang's members has a genealogy of which he is proud, and which he can trace on the records in the Police Department. In the last month Policemen Casey and Tierney, both of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, have been assaulted by these roughs, and Tierney is still on sick leave as a result, and efforts were made by Capt. Delaney to break up the gang.

Giuseppe Cantoni and his wife keep a small restaurant on First Avenue at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street. In the rear there is a yard where the gang have collected daily and nightly since the order to keep them off the street. A number of times in the past week they have taken possession of the restaurant, ordered what pleased them, and laughed at the proprietor when he asked them for payment. At 1 o'clock yesterday several of them entered the restaurant and took the kettles, using them to send for beer. They appropriated all the food in the place and turned over some of the tables.

Mrs. Cantoni ran to the street shouting for the police. Hickey, who was on post near, ran into the restaurant and grabbed two of the men, "Red" Cunningham and "Jimmy" Gilmore. In an instant the gang attacked the policeman, who was thrown to the floor, but still clung to his prisoners. He managed to struggle to his feet, and, despite the rain of blows from the fists of his assailants and the struggles of the men he had grasped, he dragged the latter toward the door, hoping to summon help. The news of the fight spread, and soon fully 300 people were assembled in front of the restaurant. The policeman shouted to the crowd repeatedly for help, but none was given him, the reputation of the gang making the onlookers reluctant to interfere.

One of the roughs ran to the street, and picking up a heavy paving stone, threw it at the struggling officer's head, but missed him. Hickey, finding the odds against him too great, released Cunningham, and with his free hand laid about him with his short billy as hard as he could, and succeeded in dragging Gilmore to the street. There he was tripped and fell, and as he lay on the sidewalk, still clutching his prisoner, a bag of coal was thrown on his face, and an attempt made to smother him. Again he managed to get from under those who were weighing him down, only to be felled by a stinging blow in the face. Once more he gained his feet, however, and knocked down a number of his assailants with his stick. This drove them several feet away for a time, and the officer exclaimed:

"Gilmore, you're my prisoner, and I'm going to take you to the station house if I shoot my way through. Now, I warn you, I don't want to commit murder, but I'll shoot to kill."

As he tried to push his way through, the gang jumped on him and tried to take his revolver. They got only the leather case, and the policeman held his pistol, but he was penned in so closely that his hand was grasped, and the muzzle of the weapon was turned pointing at his own breast. They attempted to pull the trigger, but the policeman prevented them.

Meanwhile a telephone message was sent to Police Headquarters from a near-by brewery, and the reserves, in charge of Capt. Delaney, arrived to the rescue. Cunningham, chased by a number of policemen, ran east through Thirty-eighth Street, and dived off the pier into the East River. He was not seen to rise to the surface, but as he has been known as a water rat for years, it is thought he swam up under the pier and hid.

Gilmore was taken to the station, and both he and his subduer needed the services of an ambulance surgeon, for both of the policeman's eyes were blackened, and his head and face were badly bruised. Gilmore was arraigned in Yorkville Court and held in $300 bail for examination on the charge of assault.

ARRESTED AS A VAGRANT.

Brokers Complained Against Woman at Broadway and Wall Street—Believed Girl Was Abused.

Under the charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is a five-year-old girl, with blue eyes and an abundance of yellow curls, who insists that she is the daughter of Florence Schaffer, who is in the Tombs awaiting examination tomorrow on a charge of vagrancy. Agents of the society are doubtful of the story, and are investigating. The child does not resemble the woman, who is not young.

The woman told Agent King of the society that she had been married three times, and that the little girl is her daughter by her third husband, who had deserted her. She said that she had tried to make a living by peddling shoe strings and collar buttons at Broadway and Wall Street. She had kept the child with her, she said, because she could not leave her alone in her home, at 344 Park Avenue.

Attention to the woman and the child was directed by brokers, who, for the sake of the pretty girl, tossed the woman silver coins. Finding her in the same place day after day they wrote to the society, complaining that the child was being abused. King arested the woman yesterday.

The contents of a bag carried by the woman indicated that many persons had given her money. The girl told the agent that it had been a "good day so far." She added, before the woman could command her to keep still, that there would be "better times about Christmas, when mamma gets lots of money, and I am to get a big doll."

The agent took the woman and the girl to the Tombs Police Court, where they were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, who threw a kiss to the child, who wore a white frock, white stockings, pink shoes, and a big hat. The agent asked for an adjournment until Wednesday. He wanted to find out whether the woman is the mother of the child. The Magistrate looked at the two and agreed to the adjournment. When they were parted the child shrieked in her grief.

TORE UP HOTEL SIDEWALK.

W. E. D. Stokes Had Subway Foreman Arrested—Court Rejected Complaint.

W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the new Ansonia Apartment Hotel, on Broadway, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, now nearing completion, has been in trouble over the matter of a sidewalk in front of the big building. For some time he had wanted to have a sidewalk laid, but his contractor demurred and said that the work had not reached a stage where a sidewalk would not interfere with the construction work. Mr. Stokes finally prevailed upon his contractor to finish the walk.

Mr. Stokes discovered yesterday morning that subway workmen had torn up portions of the walk. He ascertained that John Ahearn of 300 East Seventy-first Street, a rapid transit subway foreman, had given the order, and had him arrested.

Ahearn was taken at once to the West Side Court and arraigned before Magistrate Mott. Ahearn showed papers which appeared to justify his action and Magistrate Mott refused to allow a complaint to be drawn against him, advising Mr. Stokes to go to a civil court for redress.

JEWISH RIOT INQUIRY.

Inspector Cross Says Police Have Right to Use Their Clubs When a Crowd is Riotous.

After listening to several more witnesses yesterday, the Mayor's commission appointed to investigate the riots on the east side during the funeral of the late Rabbi Joseph, decided to meet in private later in the week and make up their minds as to the need of any further public hearings. The investigation was continued in the University Settlement.

Inspector Cross, the first witness, said the police had no idea that the funeral would be so large until about 10:30 on the day it occurred. Had he imagined that there were to be 100,000 men in line he could have had 750 policemen on hand. "We never had any trouble before," said the Inspector. "Had there been no interference at Hoe's factory, I think the policemen present would have been sufficient."

"Do you think the clubbing justifiable?" asked Mr. Marshall.

"I can't say that," replied the Inspector. "I arrived at the scene at 1:30 o'clock, and heard no complaints of clubbing then. I don't think it justifiable for policemen to club a crowd if the people are orderly and obey instructions to move on. If they are riotous, heroic action should be taken."

Inspector Cross added that he was inclined to the belief that the riot was the result of a premeditated attack on the Hoe Building, made because those who had known of previous interferences from the factory employes had come armed with stones as a measure of protection.

Ira B. Wheeler, counsel for Hoe & Co., said that neither of the members of the firm would appear before the commission, as all their evidence had been presented by their employes.

Capt. Albertson of the Delancey Street Station said it was a matter of familiar knowledge that there were strained relations between the people of the neighborhood and the employes of the Hoe firm. He was corroborated by several Police Sergeants.

Foster L. Backus, counsel for Roundsman Jackson, who has been indicted in connection with the clubbing, asked that his client be excused from giving his evidence at present, and said that Jackson did not know how the trouble started.

Max Gans, Sarah Cramer, and Rose Shapiro said they believed the police told the Hoe people to turn the hose on the crowd, but could not substantiate their statement.

DR. MORSE'S SERMON.

He Declares His Deliverance Was Inspired by the "General Un-American Spirit" of To-day.

Numerous congratulatory messages yesterday were received by the Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, associate pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. R. S. MacArthur is pastor, upon the sermon preached by Dr. Morse on Sunday night. Dr. Morse assailed, among other things, the Roman Catholic Church. He said that the press of the country was dominated by Catholic interests.

Dr. Morse was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES to state what the special occasion for his preaching that sermon at this time was, and if it represented the views of Dr. MacArthur, who is now on a lecturing tour in Ohio.

"Dr. MacArthur agrees with me on what I said about Romanism. As to my other views, they are my own. I do not assume to speak for Dr. MacArthur. I know a great deal about the Roman Church, and I do know that it is a most un-American institution and that it is doing everything possible to undermine American institutions.

"I said that the press is dominated by Romanism because the press is afraid to speak out on these subjects. Why will not the press indorse what I said last night? Because they are afraid to. Romanism is besieging President Roosevelt. Gov. Taft's mission was purely a bid for votes.

"My sermon was inspired by the general un-American spirit that seems to pervade this country to-day. This coal strike is un-American. Our country's policy in the Philippines is un-American. My sermon was a plea for Americanism. It is a spirit that we need to cultivate."

OWNERS OF SEIZED NECKLACE.

$10,000 Ornament the Property of Miss Ellen D. Hunt and Niece.

It was said yesterday that the owners of the diamond and pearl necklace, said to be worth probably $10,000, seized by Special Treasury Agent Theobald, on the arrival of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm a week ago, are Miss Ellen D. Hunt and her niece, Miss Ellen Hunt Vandeveer of New York.

The seizure was made by authority of the Collector, and as to whether the necklace will be confiscated or not rests with the United States court, the matter having been turned over to the United States District Attorney to handle.

LIS PENDENS NAMED POPE LEO.

John Doe Also Defendant in Action Brought by Man Recently Ill.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office against the property occupied by St. Patrick's Cathedral, bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. It was filed in a suit brought by Monroe Frank, a lawyer, who lives at 155 East Forty-second Street.

The lis pendens names Pope Leo XIII. and John Doe. The reason for the action is stated to be "the purpose of preventing the threatened waste of real property, in which the United States of America have an interest."

Frank, when seen, said he had reason to believe the cathedral was occupying land belonging to the Government, and that he was the first citizen to discover it. He said all would come out in court.

Frank is twenty-eight years old. His father stated that his son had been ill for some time past, and also that he had worried much over business matters.

The father said he would place his son under the care of a physician. The young lawyer recently astonished his parents by having his name changed from Moritz to Monroe.

PLEA OF COL. A. H. ROGERS.

Asked that He Be Kept Out of Bellevue Hospital.

Application was made to Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday for a formal order to commit Col. Albert H. Rogers, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, to an institution for the insane. Col. Rogers pleaded with Justice Hall not to send him back to Bellevue Hospital, where he had been detained since the 22d inst.

Col. Rogers was taken into custody upon his arrival from Toronto, where it had been reported that he had created trouble for certain of his associates and in public. Dr. Fitch and Dr. Wildman of Bellevue Hospital, who conducted the examination of the patient, pronounced him insane.

In the court yesterday he denounced Andrew J. Stevens, the complainant, and pointed out a Philadelphia woman, who was a spectator, as his best friend. He protested against his return to Bellevue, but Justice Hall, who set the hearing for to-day, ordered that he be returned to the hospital.

RESCUED TWO WOMEN FROM BLAZING BUILDING

Policeman Carried Them to Safety Down Fire Escapes.

Two Firemen Injured While Fighting Flames That Destroyed a Packing Case Factory.

Two firemen were injured, two women rescued, about forty employes driven to the street in panic, and damage to the amount of $50,000 done in a fire which started early last night in the four-story plant of the Perfecta Packing Case Company at 504 and 506 West Fourteenth Street and destroyed the building.

The injured firemen, Joseph H. Banks and Thomas Leonard of Engine Company No. 5, were able to resume their work after treatment by an ambulance surgeon of the New York Hospital. Banks was severely burned about the neck and right side of his face, while Leonard received a cut on the head from a piece of glass.

William E. Barnes, President of the company, and his family, consisting of wife and young daughter, have living apartments on the second floor of the building. The fire started on the top floor, and was first discovered when Joseph Schlosser of 511 West Fourteenth Street saw flames shooting through the roof. He notified Policeman Shay of the West Twentieth Street Station, who sent in an alarm from the box at Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Shay then returned to the scene of the fire. He ran into the building and found President Barnes at work in the general offices on the first floor, knowing nothing about the fire. The alarm was given to the employes at work in different parts of the building, and they hurried to the street.

The policeman then was told that Mr. Barnes's wife was in the family's living apartments on the second floor. He went up, and there found Mrs. Barnes asleep on a couch in her room. He wakened her and the woman became hysterical. Shay picked her up, smashed out a window opening onto the fire escape on the Fourteenth Street side of the building, and carried her down to the street. Her head was slightly cut by falling glass.

On the third floor of the building was Florence Burgess, a young colored woman employed as a nurse by the Barnes family. When the alarm of fire was given she became frightened, and instead of going down stairs ran up to the third floor. She was seen at a front window, and appeared to be about to jump. A number of men cried out to her to wait, as she would be taken down, while others secured a piece of broad canvas and held it ready in case she should jump. Meanwhile Shay was climbing up the fire escape, and he took the woman through the window and carried her in safety to the street.

To the east of the factory is the yard of the Shannon Lumber Company, where many thousand feet of lumber are stored. Consequently three alarms were turned in, and Acting Chief Purroy took charge of the work. The police reserves from the West Twentieth and Charles Street Stations were also hurried to the scene to drive back the great crowd that had gathered.

At 508 West Fourteenth Street, just west of the factory, is the boarding stable of C. C. Hartig. He had about fifteen big truck horses stabled there. These became panic stricken from the dense smoke that rolled down and filled the stable, and many broke away from their fastenings. It was considered best to liberate all of them, and they were turned loose in the street. Three of them, crazed by fright, ran back into the stable, and the stable men had a hard time to drive them out. Later all were rounded up and put in their stalls.

President Barnes could not imagine how the fire started, as he said no one was at work on the top floor.

CHURCH PAYS DEBT INTEREST.

Rector Babbitt of Epiphany Parish, Brooklyn, to Work on Money-Raising Plan.

The Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, turned over to the attorneys for the Nassau Trust Company yesterday afternoon $1,219, the amount due for interest, insurance premiums, taxes, and water rates, thus avoiding, for the present, continuation of the foreclosure proceedings brought against the church. He will, from now on, devote all of his time until Jan. 1 to the work of providing for the payment of the mortgage, $32,800.

Of the $32,800 which must be raised, $10,000 has already been pledged on condition that the rest be obtained before Jan. 1. Dr. Babbitt declared yesterday that he would burn the mortgage next New Year's Day.

"And I am going to burn this with it," he added, as he exhibited the foreclosure summons. "I'm going to turn this parish over to a curate for the next four months and devote all my time to getting this money. I will let the curate preach all the sermons, while I work outside. The money must be secured, and I will get it. We are not asking for any concessions or delay."

E. R. THOMAS'S TESTIMONY.

Will Return to Stand in Peter Power Case to Make Corrections.

E. R. Thomas will probably be the chief witness at the examination in the Peter Power-Northern Pacific case which will be resumed to-day. Mr. Thomas will be represented by Wheeler H. Peckham as counsel. W. Bourke Cockran and Treadwell Cleveland have hitherto been Mr. Thomas's advisers, although Mr. Cockran has not appeared in court.

It is understood that the purpose of the recall of Mr. Thomas to the witness stand will be to correct some of the testimony which he gave at a previous hearing. This action is in line with that of Camille Weidenfeld, who corrected his testimony in certain points.

The lapses of Mr. Weidenfeld's memory were understood to be due to the illness which had preceded his examination. It is not known to what cause the errors of Mr. Thomas were due.

Judge Lacombe in his letter to Marshal Henkel regarding the release of Peter Power says:

"Whatever contempt Peter Power may have committed himself as a willing tool to further the ends of other people, whether members of the bar or laymen who may have conspired to use him as an ostensible plaintiff, without any interest in the controversy, in whose name they might conduct a litigation while they hid in the background, is a question for the Minnesota court; it has no bearing on this commitment."

PETER DE LACY'S NEW PLAN.

Post Office Authorities Hold Wagers in Stamped Envelopes Are Not Mail Matter Per Se.

According to Chief Post Office Inspector Swift, the postal authorities will not interfere with Peter De Lacy's new plan of placing stamps on letters, or "paying the Government 2 cents upon each wager made for protection," as one of Mr. De Lacy's admirers explained it.

"As I understand the matter," said Mr. Swift yesterday, "a stamp is placed on each letter, the letter sealed and placed in a box. It all hinges upon that box or the place where the letter is deposited. So far as I can see, none of the postal laws have been violated, and until we receive a complaint we shall not interfere, as we have plenty of work on hand to care for the legitimate complaints received daily.

"Strictly speaking, that letter does not come within the jurisdiction of the postal authorities until it is deposited in a box or place designated by the Postmaster General or his subordinates. As I am informed, these letters are deposited in a box in the alleged poolroom. That is not designated by proper authority for mail matter, and it is therefore not mail matter. In my opinion, if arrested by the State authorities, the fact that the order to lay the wager was made in a stamped letter, although it be sealed and directed, would not be a valid defense."

GEN. MOLINEUX'S NEW EVIDENCE.

He Is Confident that It Will Secure His Son's Acquittal—Counsel Says It Is Sensational.

Counsel for Roland B. Molineux, now in the Tombs awaiting his second trial on the charge of having killed Mrs. Kate Adams, and the father of the accused man are confident that the new evidence which Gen. Molineux declares he has secured in favor of his son will surely result in an acquittal.

Bartow S. Weeks, who has just returned from Europe, said yesterday:

"I quite agree with Gen. Molineux that this new evidence, which was procured by the General himself, is most important, and will surely result in the vindication of his son. All the lawyers for the defense are working in perfect harmony, and although I know that statements like these have been made before, it is true that the new evidence which we have is most sensational and will surely prove young Molineux's innocence. A conference will take place this week between ex-Gov. Black, ex-Judge Scott, my partner, George Gordon Battle, and myself, in which our new defense will be outlined. You can rest assured that Molineux will be a free man before Winter comes."

It is expected that the trial will be begun on the first Monday in October and may run thirteen weeks.

Ex-Wardman Reagan Gives Himself Up.

Stephen J. Reagan, formerly wadman for Capt. Herlihy, and who was dismissed from the Police Department, after trial, by Commissioner Partridge last week, surrendered himself to Detective Sergeant McNaught of the District Attorney's office yesterday. He is under indictment for perjury. Bail was fixed at $5,000, with District Attorney Jerome's consent, and Reagan, Detective Sergeant McNaught, Mr. Whale, and Bond Clerk Rice started for the Supreme Court, where Justice Hall approved the bail given, the bondsman giving as surety property of the value of $97,000, in which he had an equity of $31,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

WIFE'S FORGERIES IN SEPARATION SUIT.—Extravagance and forgery by a wife is not such cruel and inhuman treatment, or conduct rendering it unsafe for the husband to live with the wife, as will warrant a court in granting the husband a separation. The Monroe County Special Term of the Supreme Court refused to grant Simon J. Weaver a limited divorce from Alice M. Weaver, and the judgment has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Mr. Weaver is a hardware merchant of Rochester, N. Y., and has been to court before, having been sued because of his wife's extravagances by Mr. Wanamaker of Philadelphia. [A "Legal Note" of that case was published in THE TIMES of Aug. 8.] Mrs. Weaver, as alleged, forged her husband's name to paper, aggregating in amount about $11,700. Most of the notes were, however, paid by her, or by some one for her. A lawyer, named Davis, who had been an accommodation indorser for Mrs. Weaver, finally had his name forged, and then she was indicted. Mr. Weaver swore that his annual income was only $2,000, and that out of that he gave his wife $1,500. It was shown, however, that he and Mrs. Weaver maintained a country cottage and lived together in a style unwarranted by his income. They kept a horse and a carriage, and their mode of life was that of fashionable people of affluence. While Mr. Weaver protested against his wife's extravagances and forgeries there was no interruption of their conjugal relations, and he was more solicituous, says Justice Spring, for the Appellate Court, "that she should pay the notes without calling upon him, than over the turpitude of her conduct." After referring generally to the grounds for a separation, Justice Spring says: "Living with her was not unsafe, and there was no impropriety in so doing. While the conduct of the defendant unquestionably produced a depressing effect upon the plaintiff, and was galling and humiliating to him, it does not come within any definition of 'cruel and inhuman treatment' which I have been able to find. To be sure, it is not necessary that physical violence, or the fear of it, be established to justify a decree of separation. In every case where other misconduct has been the foundation of the decree, it has been in a suit by the wife, and the actions proven have shown intolerable treatment directly to the wife or in her presence. The unfounded charge of unchastity, cruel beating of her children without provocation, and in her presence, and for the purpose of tormenting her, and acts which indicated a studied and persistent attempt by the husband to render her life unbearable, have been made the basis of the decree, although no actual violence to her was proven. In every case, however, there were assaults or infamous charges made, born of a malevolent spirit against the wife. Hatred and a desire to maltreat her inspired the conduct complained of. The defendant's misdeeds were not within this category. There is nothing to show loss of affection for the plaintiff; there is nothing to show that she intended to treat him cruelly or inhumanly. We may not extenuate her crime, but there was no unfaithfulness to her husband intended. I find no case which holds the fact the wife has committed a crime, or been convicted of a felony, warrants a decree relieving the husband from caring for her. The relation of a husband and wife is a sacred one, and may not me lightly torn asunder, and certainly only for the grounds which the statutes provide. Public policy requires that he bear the burden he has assumed, unless he can show clearly that he ought to be relieved therefrom. The fact that the defendant in their lavish mode of living exceeded the allowance awarded her by the plaintiff, and without authority made purchases at the stores, and pledged his credit therefor, certainly does not constitute cruel and inhuman treatment. A husband takes his wife for better or worse, and because she does not conform her expenditures to his notions of economy is not a ground of casting her from him."

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—On the trial of an action brought by Sherman A. Genung against the village of Waverly to recover a balance of $1,090.96, alleged to be due on a building contract, it was shown that six years before the commencement of the suit H. J. Baldwin, an ex-President of the village, tendered the plaintiff a check for $612.71, saying that if it was accepted a receipt in full would have to be given. Such a receipt, given by Genung, is held by the Third Appellate Division, in affirming a judgment for the defendant, to be an accord and satisfaction. "It is manifest," says Presiding Justice Parker for the court, "that the check was delivered to the plaintiff only on condition that he receive it in satisfaction of his full claim against the defendant. Baldwin denies specifically that he consented that it should be received under any other arrangement, and the receipt itself is clear evidence that the payment had been accepted in full of the plaintiff's whole claim." The court quotes the case of Fuller vs. Kemp, (138 N. Y., 237,) to the effect that "the tender and the condition could not be dissevered. The one could not be taken and the other rejected. The acceptance of the money involved the acceptance of the condition, and the law will not permit any other inference to be drawn from the transaction. When a tender or offer is thus made, the party to whom it is made has no alternative but to refuse it, or accept it upon such condition. If he takes it, his claim is canceled, and no protest, declaration, or denial of his, so long as the condition is insisted on, can vary the result."

Answer to a Correspondent.

H. S. H.—If "A" finds it necessary to move and vacate the premises he rents from "B," he will not be entitled to take away the plants and vegetables, nor can he give them away.

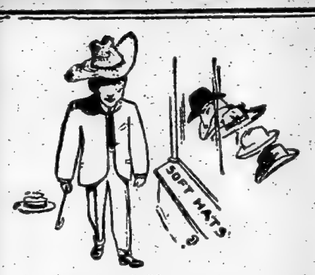

A thatch of dingy straw may be picturesque, but—time to cut it out.

Fall shapes of the famous Stetson soft hats, $5.

Fall shapes of other good soft hats, $3 and $3.50.

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DEALERS TO ADVANCE COAL PRICES AGAIN

President Baer Coming to Operators' Weekly Conference.

Anthracite Dealer, Just Returned from Reading District, Says All Depends on Mitchell's Success in Getting Contributions.

J. Pierpont Morgan reached his office at noon yesterday and left at 3:30 P. M. without seeing any committee in reference to the strike of the coal miners. Mr. Morgan simply waved his hand in dissent to a group of reporters, who wanted to talk to his as he was leaving, and drove rapidly away in his carriage.

There was a report that D. J. McCarthy, Matthew Long, and Henry Silverman of the Executive Committee of the People's Alliance of Hazleton, Penn., were in this city to see Mr. Morgan and plead for a settlement of the coal strike. If they were here they could not be found at any of the hotels where labor delegates usually stay, and it was considered doubtful whether they were in town. Three men called at Mr. Morgan's office before he came down town, but did not see him, and it was denied there that they came from Hazleton or had anything to do with the coal strike.

These three men were responsible for a rumor that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers was in New York. This rumor could not be verified. Mitchell was to have spoken last night at a picnic to be given in aid of the striking coal miners in Newark, N. J., but it was learned later that he would send T. D. Nichols, one of the district Presidents of the United Mine Workers, instead. Nichols was to have gone direct from Wilkesbarre to Newark.

None of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads was willing yesterday to talk of the coal strike except to say that the situation was unchanged and that the expected break had not occurred yet. Regarding the possibility of Mr. Morgan's interference in the strike, a representative of the Lackawanna Road said:

"There is no reason that I can see why Mr. Morgan should interfere. In fact, I am positive that he won't interfere."

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will be in town to-day on his regular weekly visit to this city. It was said that the conference which he holds every Tuesday afternoon at 143 Liberty Street with the other Presidents of the coal roads will be of unusual importance this afternoon. The independent operators as well as the Presidents of the companies will be represented.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Committee of Five will meet before Friday to arrange a new schedule, further advancing the retail price of coal. This advance will go into effect on Monday, and will bring the schedule price of domestic sizes up to $11 a ton. This, some of the dealers say, will by no means indicate the prices coal will be sold for in some cases, as several lots were sold for $12 a ton yesterday. A prominent coal dealer who has just returned from a visit to the Reading district said that the question of the miners returning to work will depend altogether on President Mitchell's success in obtaining contributions.

"A number of the strikers told me frankly," he continued, "that if the contributions are not forthcoming they will return to work. They could get along on $2.50 a week by letting their rent lie over and only buying the necessities of life. It would take about $250,000 a week to keep them, and that seems to be an impossible sum as matters look now."

With regard to the supply of coal, he said that the smaller sizes of steam coal, such as pea and buck, were more plentiful now than they have been for several weeks. It was likely that the prices of these sizes would be a little easier.

"At the Reading washery," he said, "about 1,000 tons of this coal is turned out daily. The men employed are laborers and not miners, but they go armed all the same. Domestic sizes are, however, growing scarcer and dearer."

He estimated that the coal carrying companies still were holding an aggregate of 500,000 tons of domestic sizes of coal. This supply would probably not be released until the strike was over.

There are about 200 members in the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, and on an average, it was said, they have laid off between two and three clerks in every office since the strike, owing to slackness of trade. Besides these dealers, there is an army of independent dealers, great and small.

Charles A. Moore of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, 85 Liberty Street, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, who has been out of town for two months and who returned yesterday, said that he knew nothing of the coal situation or of any attempt to arbitrate the strike.

Russell Sage was seen but would express no opinion regarding the strike. He was asked whether Mr. Morgan could bring about a settlement, and replied that he probably could if he tried.

CHILD KILLED BY A CAR.

Let Go of His Brother's Hand and Ran Upon the Tracks on Lexington Avenue.

James E. Campbell, a four-year-old colorde boy living at 213 East Ninety-seventh Street, was instantly killed by a Lexington Avenue trolley car at Ninety-seventh Street yesterday afternoon.

The child was out for a walk with his seven-year-old brother John. The older boy saw the car coming and drew back to wait until it passed, but little James let go of his hand and started across the track directly in front of the car. Michael Patwell, the motorman, saw the child and frantically applied the brake. It was too late. The child was struck and knocked down and rolled under the wheels.

The motorman, who lives at 170 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was arrested on a charge of homicide and locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House, where also the body was taken.

From the Professor of English at Cornell.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has become quite indispensable to me in my professorship. Its criticisms are soundly based and altogther what one desires in the way of a succinct characterisation of a work. HIRAM CORSON.
—Adv.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

1899, Total Sales $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales $2,340,000.00
First Six Months,

BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
Fast Color Eyelets used.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES: 229 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt Street, 433 Broadway, 768-755 Broadway, 1349 Broadway, 2203 Third Ave., 201 West 125th Street, 974 Third Avenue, 345 Eighth Avenue, 95 Nassau Street, BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 421 Fulton Street, 494 Fifth Avenue, JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue, NEWARK 785 Broad Street.

Looking Into Our Stock.

We find about eight hundred Men's Suits, just the kind you can wear the next two months, which we don't want to carry.

We also carried over several hundred WINTER SUITS. These are in gray mixed, also Blacks and Blues, some single, a few double breasted.

Some sold as high as $28.00. All exceedingly good value, even to keep till you need them.

Take your choice at $9.75 per suit.
New York and Brooklyn.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.

Where's the difference? —in the label.
What's the difference? —in the price.

Mohican Ginger Ale

tastes even better than imported brands—costs considerably less.

Why not drink the domestic brand?

Sold by all good grocers, cafes, drug stores and restaurants. A dozen delivered for a dollar.

Mohican Spring Water Co. 11 W. 27th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED NOVELTIES.

ENAMELED REED FURNITURE.

Although they were made for Summer, they are most artistic for Boudoir or Den in Winter, and we have made great reductions to make room for our Autumn novelties, which are fast arriving.

	Were	NOW
2 PIECE SUITES -	$74.00	$58.00
3 " " -	96.00	78.00
ARM CHAIRS -	23.00 to 27.00	17.00 to 22.00
CORNER CHAIRS -	10.00	7.00

Red and green interwoven with the natural colored strands—the reeds are enameled in Switzerland by children rubbing the colors in with their fingers.

Artistic comfort combined with reduced factory prices now, if you promptly.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
BRANCH: 154 AND 156 WEST 13TH STREET

Horner's Furniture.

FALL - 1902.

Furniture Perfection aptly describes our stock. Perfect in quality, perfect in style, perfect in variety. Every school represented—every design typified—from the simplest to the extremely artistic. Prices convincingly moderate throughout entire stock.

Several Bedroom and Dining Room Suites, also hundreds of individual articles, at important reductions to close to make room for incoming goods.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of August 23 to September 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11.—MARION AVENUE SEWER, from the existing sewer in East 189th Street to King's Bridge Road. EAST 178TH STREET SEWER, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue. EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Valentine to Ryer Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, August 22, 1902.

Proposals.

RANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 11 A. M., August 28th, 1902, for constructing a 2½-story brick and steel building for boxing and packing shop, and a one-story connecting passageway to cartridge factory; also a one-story brick building for power plant. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Ord. Dept., Commanding.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone 2,900—18th.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Cabinet
380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE, ST.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light variable winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,424. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COAL OPERATORS' FIAT: "NO ARBITRATION"

Will Brook No Interference From Any Source Whatever.

MORGAN TO REMAIN ALOOF.

President Baer Says the Financier Knew Exact Situation While in Europe — Ex-Mayor Hewitt Voiced Views of Mine Owners.

No new plans for arbitrating the coal strike, no matter by whom they are inspired, will be considered by the operators, and no influence that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers can bring to bear on them will change their position one iota.

Such was the conclusion reached late yesterday afternoon by the Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying companies at a conference held in the Delmonico Building, Beaver and William Streets. It was also stated officially that J. Pierpont Morgan will not take any hand in the dispute.

At noon, which was three hours before the conference began, President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, who came from Philadelphia early in the day, called at Mr. Morgan's office and had a talk with him. There were present also when the talk was going on Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railroad; H. McKay Twombly, Mr. Stotesbury, and George W. Perkins. Mr. Baer hurried away as soon as he left Mr. Morgan's office. Later Samuel Sloan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, called and had a conference with Mr. Morgan. All this was considered very significant, though at Mr. Morgan's office it was stated that the visits had no particular importance.

THOSE AT THE CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the coal Presidents was held in a private room in the Delmonico Building, where President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad gave a luncheon to the other Presidents. The conference took place during luncheon, and while it was not largely attended was in many respects the most important held by the representatives of the coal roads since the strike began. There were present besides J. W. Fowler, President Baer, President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, and President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The situation at the mining districts was discussed for two hours, during which time reports from the mines were considered. The reports showed that men were applying for work in increasing numbers, but that a break in the strike had not occurred yet. No time it was stated was fixed for opening the collieries, but the question as to preparing the mines for reopening was considered fully.

President Baer was seen when the conference was over, and made the following statement:

"The operators are a unit in standing by their original position. The situation at the mines is improving daily. A few more men are applying to be taken back every day, but when the work will be actively resumed I will not undertake to say. I will say, however, that no interference by any outside parties, no matter how highly we may esteem the parties themselves, will have any effect. The matter at issue can only be settled between the operators and the miners.

"The statement of Mr. Hewitt which he made at Bar Harbor exactly covers the ground. It is calm, logical, and ought to be convincing. It exactly represents the position of both sides in the controversy. I believe it will aid in bringing about an end of the strike. I could not add one word to it. It will help to offset the well-meant attempt of people of high standing in the community, but who are not business men, to bring up the question of arbitration again."

Mr. Baer added that this hope of arbitration which was held out but which had no foundation had a good deal to do in prolonging the strike. He said, in answer to a question, that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers could gain nothing by coming here in the hope of bringing up the question of arbitration. All the arguments which Mitchell could use were discussed before the strike was declared.

A general statement regarding Mr. Morgan's attitude made on behalf of the operators was to the following effect:

"Mr. Morgan knew the exact situation while he was in Europe just as if he had been here. He was in touch with everything that transpired, and could have interfered in the dispute while he was abroad just as easily as when he returned. His return does not change the situation. There is no reason why he should interfere now more than at any time during the strike, and he does not mean to interfere."

Before Mr. Baer left town he called at Mr. Morgan's office again, and it was believed gave him an outline of what took place during the conference of the coal Presidents. Mr. Morgan left his office at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. George W. Perkins was seen, but would not say anything about Mr. Morgan's attitude on the coal strike or discuss the strike.

CHARLES A. MOORE'S VIEWS.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the coal Presidents to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, there are many people who believe that arbitration is the only way by which the strike can be ended. Among them is Charles A. Moore of the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation, who is personally acquainted with Mr. Morgan and several of the coal Presidents. Mr. Moore said yesterday afternoon:

"There is no way in which the dead-lock can be broken except by arbitration, but some of the men mentioned as possible arbitrators, though they are gentlemen of high character, and ripe scholars, would not be exactly the men for it. I do not believe in such men as Bishop Potter or Cardinal Gibbons trying to arbitrate the strike. This is where scholarship or philanthropy alone would be of no avail. No academic or sentimental question is involved in the dispute. It is purely a business proposition, which only business men could take in hand.

"No sane person would say that either side is altogether right or altogether wrong, but the man who could get both sides together and end the strike would be one in a hundred thousand. There are such men. The person to arbitrate the strike would require to be of great business ability, calm, judicial, absolutely fair and unbiased, with a leaning to neither side, and of strict integrity. He would require, also, to be able to convince the men that by conceding a little they could gain more than if they stood out. He would be able to bring about a settlement without any loss of dignity on either side. There is one thing certain. As matters are now, the two sides to the dispute will never be able to come together by themselves."

REPORTS PLEASE STRIKERS.

Efforts of the Operators to Secure Enough Miners to Open Collieries Said to Have Failed.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 26.—President Mitchell and the United Mine Workers' Executive Boards of the three anthracite districts were in session at strike headquarters to-night. After the conference President Mitchell said that only routine business had been transacted.

It is understood that reports were received from each of the three districts bearing on the amount of relief received, how it is distributed, and how many, if any, of the strikers have returned to work. It is said that all the reports were of a character favorable to the strikers. The relief system is working without any hitch now, and few complaints are received. The number of employes who have returned to work is very small. Here and there through the region a man or two have succumbed, but the reports all agree that the efforts of the operators to secure enough miners to open their collieries have been a failure.

Active preparations are going on in several of the mines in the Wyoming region looking to an early resumption of mining. Despite denials from strike headquarters, it is learned that there are a number of experienced miners at work in the Avondale mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and to-day several miners were engaged to go to work in the Dorrance mine.

Judge P. P. Smith of the Pennsylvania Superior Court was one of President Mitchell's callers to-day.

RICH STORE OF HARD COAL.

Hundreds of Tons Being Shipped to New York from Lynn, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 26.—While Boston and other cities have been suffering since the coal strike began, the Shoe City seems to have enough coal to burn and sell. It was only last week that the small canal barge Buffalo came here with a large cargo of hard coal for a return trip to New York.

This barge is owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and three more of its barges are now at Lynn loading anthracite coal. The Balloon and Balize are taking on 500 tons each for shipment to New York, the Barnegat 500 tons for Boston, while the Bizarre is at Quincy Point, taking on 600 tons for New York.

KLONDIKE GROWING POOR.

The Golden Harvest Will Have Fallen Off Nearly One-Half This Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The golden star of the Klondike is on the wane, according to the official report of George H. Heese, who recently was sent to Dawson by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to make a thorough examination into the business prospects of the Yukon territory. The State Department to-day made public a communication from United States Consul Brush, at Niagara Falls, dated Aug. 8, giving some of the principal features of Mr. Heese's report.

Mr. Heese points to the fact that the total yield of the Klondike last year was $24,000,000, and that the production of the coming year will not, according to Government estimates, exceed $14,000,000, a falling off of nearly one-half. Moreover, no new discoveries have been made for over a year, although since 1897 thousands of prospectors have been exploring every creek and mountain in the country. At Dawson Mr. Heese reports ten applicants for every job, yet boatload after boatload of men continues to arrive.

PRIVATE CAR DERAILED.

That of Supt. Garrett of the Reading Jumps the Track—Every Occupant, Including Owner, Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

COATESVILLE, Penn., Aug. 26.—The private car of General Superintendent W. A. Garrett of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, going at the rate of forty miles an hour, jumped the track on the Wilmington and Northern Branch of the Reading, plunged into the woods, and was completely wrecked.

All of the occupants, including Mr. Garrett and Division Superintendent James E. Turk, were injured.

Mr. Garrett and Mr. Turk were removed to the Mortonville Hotel, where their injuries are now being cared for.

John Bradford, the engineer, and George Rockcastle, the fireman, both of Reading, were brought here in an ambulance. Their injuries are serious. A special train took doctors to the scene.

Superintendent James E. Turk is in charge of the Reading and Columbia Division, which includes the Wilmington and Northern Road.

NEW BANK FOR DULUTH.

To Be Known as Federal National and to Have Capital of $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.—E. D. Nelson, President of the First National Bank of Ironwood, Mich., is here to bring about the organization of a new bank, to be established in Duluth, to be known as the Federal National Bank, with a capital of $500,000.

The project has the support of F. G. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee; Peter White of Marquette, Fred Braastad of Ishpeming, Charles Schrieber of Oshkosh, and Henry Smith of Appleton, Wis., all bankers. The organization will be effected this week.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19½c.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Keep the liver in good working order by using the genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. BEWARE of substitutes.—Adv.

FIGHT ON THE TRUSTS INTERESTS ENGLAND

Times Says President Has Broken with Party Wire Pullers.

It Is Said that If People Desire Deliverance from Monopolies They Must Have More Free Competition.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In an editorial to-day The Times says it is clear that President Roosevelt has made up his mind to appeal from the party wire-pullers to the people. The President evidently thinks, The Times says, that the question of trusts is an issue whereon the battle of the next campaign can be fought with fair prospects of success.

Mr. Roosevelt, the article goes on to say, is strong and popular, but the wire-pullers and the great capitalists, if united, may constitute an alliance too powerful for him.

"There is no doubt," says the editorial, "that a bitter feeling has been created among the masses of the people by the great combinations controlling articles of general consumption and means of transportation, but there is an instinctive feeling in the United States that commerce needs freedom for healthy development.

"The President has tried through means of the present law to curb combinations he considers illegitimate, and, failing, thinks it necessary to obtain larger powers to restrain them. Whether he will carry with him a sufficiently powerful body of opinion to enable him to overcome the resistance which may be arrayed against him it is impossible to predict. It is even uncertain whether President Roosevelt himself has arrived at conclusions which can be embodied in the shape of a bill, but he has raised the issue in a form whereon the people can pronounce a verdict at the coming Fall elections, and more decisively in the Presidential contest of 1904.

"If the people desire deliverance from the monopolies they must admit a larger measure of free competition. President Roosevelt will apparently have the credit or discredit of precipitating the conflict between the craving for protection and the impatience of monopoly."

"American Trust Danger."

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt's advocating Government supervision of trusts has caused the Post of this city to discuss anew the "American trust danger." It says: "Germany, indeed, all Europe, must be on its guard."

The Kreuz-Zeitung, in a leader on "American Imperialism," says: "American arrogance is directed not only against Germany, but against all Europe. This arrogance is the outgrowth of the Puritanical belief in the United States God-given mission and its own invulnerable position."

BIG FUND FOR GOOD ROADS.

Summer Resident Offers $10,000 to Improve Williamstown (Mass.) Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Harley T. Proctor, a Summer resident of Williamstown, Mass., has offered to give the town $10,000 for the improvement of the roads, providing the latter raises $50,000 for the same purpose. The town is to appoint a board of three Road Commissioners, consisting of Col. A. L. Hopkins of New York City, William H. Doughty of Troy, and Mr. Proctor, and they will have charge of the expenditure of the money. They will receive no compensation.

Mr. Proctor makes the gift because he believes that better roads would increase the popularity of Williamstown as a Summer resort. He recently had the Stone Hill Road put in excellent condition at a cost of $500. The town furnished the drainage pipes and permitted Mr. Proctor to use the road scraper.

The offer of Mr. Proctor has been very favorably received, and the matter will doubtless be brought before the town at a special town meeting, which will be called if it is learned that the town has the power to act or appoint a road commission of three men. A committee, consisting of W. B. Clark, Treasurer of the town; Fred E. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and Clarence M. Smith, legal attorney, has been appointed to ascertain the legality of such a proceeding.

DR. PURDY'S HEROISM.

Rescues Two Children from Drowning at Brackly Point, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

BRACKLY POINT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Dr. Purdy achieved a remarkable feat to-day in rescuing two children who were drowning in the surf. A boy and girl, aged twelve and ten, children of Dr. Potter of Philadelphia, while surf bathing, were carried off their feet out into deep water.

Dr. Purdy went to their rescue, and as he reached them they were sinking, locked in each other's arms. The doctor dived and grasped them, all three being submerged.

He thought it would be impossible to reach shore with the two children, but he could not bring himself to leave either. Finally he made one last mighty effort, and a few strong strokes brought him to where he could touch bottom with his feet, and then he tottered ashore exhausted with the two unconscious children.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARIES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 26.—The Democratic primary election was held to-day. It is estimated that 85,000 to 90,000 votes were cast. Returns received up to midnight indicate that D. C. Heyward has a good lead for Governor, with Congressman Talbert second and Lieut. Gov. J. H. Tillman third.

For United States Senator, to succeed John L. McLaurin, Congressman Lattimer is in the lead, with either Congressman Hemphill, ex-Gov. Evans, or ex-Congressman George Johnstone second.

Gunter is named for Attorney General over Stevenson and McMahon is probably renominated for Superintendent of Education. There will be another election for the other places.

James H. Tillman has no chance of being in the second primary.

Luxurious Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited." Best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Saratoga Floral Fete.
September 1st to 4th. Tickets at one fare for the round trip. Call on New York Central or West Shore ticket agents.—Adv.

Short Time: Short Line to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

ANARCHISTIC PLOT AGAINST ITALY'S KING.

Twenty-three Italians Arrested in Connection with Conspiracy to Derail Royal Train.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In a dispatch from Geneva the correspondent of The Daily Mail reports the arrest of twenty-three Italians, supposed to be Anarchists, in connection with an alleged plot to derail the train bearing King Victor Emmanuel to Berlin.

ROME, Aug. 26.—King Victor Emmanuel left Racconigi, near Turin, this morning for Berlin. His Majesty, who was accompanied by a numerous suite, was given a hearty farewell by the crowds. Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will join the King later on.

The Court Circular to-day announces that Queen Helena expects her accouchement in December.

GESCHENEN, Switzerland, Aug. 26.—The train bearing the King of Italy and his suite emerged from the St. Gothard tunnel and arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. The railroad station was decorated in honor of the King's arrival, and he was greeted by the playing of the Italian National Anthem and salute fired from the heights surrounding the town.

His Majesty was welcomed to Switzerland by President Zemp of that country and the Federal Councilors. In an address President Zemp said this visit of the King of Italy was a fresh proof of friendship, and that he was convinced it would draw closer the ancient and good relations existing between the neighboring countries. Replying to the President, King Victor Emmanuel said it was a pleasure to express the cordial friendship between Italy and Switzerland, and that he hoped it would constantly become closer.

After this exchange of courtesies the King's train proceeded for Berlin.

PRESIDENT BURT ARRESTED.

Head of Union Pacific Railroad Charged by Workmen with False Imprisonment.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26.—Ten warrants were served on President Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad Company this afternoon, charging him, jointly with W. Arnett, an Indianapolis labor agent, with false imprisonment. The warrants were sworn out by ten men who allege they were hired by Arnett to work in the shops of the Union Pacific Road at Denver. The warrants charge that each of the men was imprisoned in cars, and that they were not given their liberty until they reached the shop yards of the company, in this city.

President Burt acknowledged service and filed a bond for his appearance in court to-morrow.

Lewis Lord, a member of the party, who swore to the charges in one of the warrants, said that members of the party had been employed by Arnett to go to work in the Union Pacific shops at Denver. He says that when they reached Council Bluffs they were locked in the car and armed guards were placed at the doors to prevent their escape. He says they were kept in the car until they reached the shop yards in this city, when they were given their liberty. Lord claims that some of the party were married men and left positions to take others here at better wages than they had been receiving, and were told that no strike existed on the road.

MEAT CHEAPER IN ST. LOUIS.

Prices 20 to 25 Per Cent. Lower than Six Weeks Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—Meat is from 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper in St. Louis to-day than it was six weeks ago. This applies to wholesale prices. The retailer has not yet realized the full benefit of the slump, but will enjoy the cheaper rates before many days have passed. Bountiful crops and the arrival of large consignments of well-fed cattle are the causes.

The era of high prices for butchers' products is at an end. St. Louis now pays $45,000 a day for beef on the hoof; last Spring the rate was $60,000 per day. When the first consignments of Western cattle arrived loin steaks were 18 cents a pound, round steaks 12 cents, chuck 7 cents, rib roast 18 cents, and boiling pieces 7 to 9 cents. At the present time the loin is 10 cents a pound, round 6 to 7 cents, chuck 6 cents, rib roasts 10 cents, and boiling pieces 5 to 6 cents.

VESSEL A HAVEN OF REFUGE.

American Citizen Escapes from Guayaquil, Ecuador, on British Steamboat Colombia After Evading Searching Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—The British steamship Colombia, Capt. Heath, played the part of a Good Samaritan for Jackson Smith, an American resident of Guayaquil, Ecuador, who had made himself persona non grata with the Ecuadorean authorities. In spite of the personal representative of President Plaza and twenty soldiers Smith was taken from Guayaquil to Panama, whence he proceeded to New York, a free man.

Jackson Smith was a sub-contractor on the railroad that is intended to connect Guayaquil with Quito, the capital, up in the Andes. In an indiscreet moment early this year, he accused a prominent citizen of the country with drunkenness, was arrested for libel, and fined $1,500 in gold. Smith refused to pay the fine, and having been clapped into jail, United States Consul Leon demanded his release. When the case was reported to Washington the cruiser Philadelphia was sent to Guayaquil, but the Consul was relieved of his position. Smith remained to bear the brunt of the trouble.

When the Colombia reached Guayaquil on the way up the coast a small boat containing Jackson Smith and a friend met the steamboat just before dawn and the men were allowed to climb aboard. A few hours later the Captain of the port went out to the Colombia for the purpose of taking Smith ashore, but the man could not be found. A careful search was made by soldiers, but some of the crew helped Smith to hide, and the seachers went ashore swearing vengeance. When the vessel was at sea Smith appeared.

Bavarian Baroness Enters a Convent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 26.—Baroness de Branca of Munich, Bavaria, to-day took the final vows at the Convent of Perpetual Adoration, in New Orleans. In 1886 Mother Mary Augustine, who has charge of the convent, visited Bavaria and there met the Baroness, who was a beautiful girl of twenty. The Baroness wanted to enter a life of religion even then. The girl had large estates and it was impossible. She has led the life of a nun since then, although outside of convent walls. Securing the consent of the Government, she came to New Orleans to enter the order of her choice. Bishop Rouxel officiated at the ceremony to-day.

Niagara Falls and Back, $9.00.
Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good, going, on evening trains of August 29th and all trains August 30th and 31st; good to return to September 2d. Round trip to Toronto, $10.50; good to September 4th.—Adv.

Atlantic City for Labor Day.
Atlantic City. Delightful place for Labor Day. Reached by New Jersey Central. 3 hours from New York. Trains 9:40 A. M.; 3:40 P. M.; Saturday 1 P. M.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special
Will leave New York Friday and Saturday at 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, for Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, and all resorts in Pocono Mountains. Special trains returning Labor Day night and following morning.—Adv.

Labor Day at Mauch Chunk.
Excursion to Mauch Chunk via New Jersey Central, Labor Day. Fare, $1.50. Sp. Train ft. Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50 cts. extra.—Adv.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO'S WILD PLUNGE OFF BRIDGE

Machine Crashed Through Railing and Fell on Railroad.

Broker F. J. Matthews of Jersey City and Mrs. W. B. Cobb of Richmond, Va., Crushed to Death—Priest, Woman, and Chauffeur Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Possessed by the "speed madness," Frank J. Matthews, a well-known real estate broker and clubman of Jersey City, ran his automobile at full speed over the Park Avenue bridge across the tracks of the New York and Long Branch Railroad at this place shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

As he came upon the structure at the speed of an express train he saw a plainly dressed man, a gardener, coming from the other direction, unsuspecting any danger. Mr. Matthews swung the machine sharply to save the stranger's life, but knocked him down as he shot by. The wheels of the automobile caught in the trolley rails because of the sharp turn, throwing the machine almost at right angles, and the steering wheel broke from the owner's grasp as the machine plunged against the railing. The timbers gave way, and the automobile with its owner, three passengers, and chauffeur, plunged down to the tracks 35 feet below.

Those killed were:

MATTHEWS, FRANK J., 46 years old, Jersey City, owner of the automobile; crushed beneath the machine; died instantly.

COBB, Mrs. W. B., Richmond, Va.; died from her injuries three hours later in Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch.

The injured are:

GRANT, the Rev. PATRICK J., Church of the Paulist Fathers, Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City; picked up unconscious and removed to the Hathaway Inn at Allenhurst on a trolley car; said to-night to be suffering from shock and in no danger, though face is badly cut.

MEYERS, RUDOLPH, chauffeur; leaped from the machine as it went over; bruises not serious.

PIZZINI, Mrs. W. D., of New York, sister-in-law of Mrs. Cobb; leg broken, internal injuries; taken to Monmouth Memorial Hospital; will probably die.

The disaster seems to have been wholly due to Mr. Matthews's recklessness, for it was the first time he had ever operated the machine and was cautioned to go slowly by the chauffeur, Meyers, whom he had replaced at the lever a short time before, as the machine shot up the steep incline leading to and from the bridge. Mr. Matthews, who was a widower with two children, was occupying the Dillon cottage, on Sidney Avenue, Deal Beach. Father Grant was also stopping at Deal Beach. Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Pizzini were guests of the Hotel Columbia at Asbury Park.

Mr. Matthews had started out with his niece, Miss Matthews, who was on her way to New York, picking up the others at various points. Miss Matthews took the train at the North Asbury Park station, thus escaping the fate of the others. The party had planned to spend the afternoon in the surf, but Mrs. Cobb suggested an automobile ride, and the others fell in with the idea. Meyers, who is regarded as an expert, then surrendered his place to his employer and took his seat in the rumble.

After leaving Asbury Park the automobile ran with ever-increasing speed along the Ocean Boulevard to Norwood Avenue, where at Elberon it turned eastward into Park Avenue, the speed indicator showing, according to a statement by Meyers, that it was going at almost its maximum speed when it reached the railroad bridge. William H. Havens, gardener for C. C. Minzesheimer, was coming leisurely over the bridge from the other direction and had nearly reached the approach when the whirlwind machine came upon him, and the crash came as he was thrown headlong on the planking. It was all done in an instant.

The Elberon railroad station is but a few steps from the bridge, and close by it are the Post Office, some small stores and a number of small cottages. Everybody ran out of doors at the sound, thinking there had been an explosion. The railroad employes and passengers waiting to take train for New York and Philadelphia were the first to reach the scene, and the station men hurried along the tracks to flag the great express trains of the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central, both of which use the same tracks along the coast, and at this season of the year pass every few minutes on their way to New York and Philadelphia.

The body of Mr. Matthews lay upon the track, the skull split open, it is believed by contact with the track rail. The automobile had turned completely over in its plunge from the bridge, and with wheels in air laid across his chest. Mrs. Cobb and Miss Pizzini were pinned under the machine. Father Grant, stunned and dazed, lay near by. Meyers, the chauffeur, had seen the danger and jumped from the automobile before it left the bridge.

The thunder of an approaching train was heard, and as it came to a standstill a short distance down the track a score of volunteers put their hands to the wrecked automobile and raised it. Tenderly the dead and dying were carried to the station, and, the track being clear, the Pennsylvania train rolled in and stopped. The two wounded women were taken to the hospital. The automobile was made fast to the cars, and as the train started it dragged it along the rails to the first crossing, where it was trundled into a ditch and left.

Meyers, after recovering from the pain of his bruises and the excitement, made the first statement in regard to the accident.

"Mr. Matthews was a novice at handling an automobile," he said, "and I had cautioned him against speeding his machine, because, being new some of the parts might work stiffly. He was confident, however, that he could manage it all right, and he paid no attention to my advice. I saw the danger the minute we came upon the bridge.

"When Mr. Matthews swung to avoid the man ahead of him his front wheels caught in the trolley rails, and this prevented him straightening out again, and swung the rear of the machine forward along the course he had been taking and headed the forward part directly for the railing of the bridge.

"The power was shut off and the brakes were applied, but were not hard on. I was about to jump from my seat behind Mr. Matthews to take the wheel, when the car went plunging through the railing of the bridge to the railroad tracks below. I was standing up at the time and half jumped and was half thrown when the crash occurred."

One strange circumstance was that the mechanism of the automobile was not greatly deranged. The hood was bent and jammed, the wooden fenders splintered, and one hamper was demolished. The accident has caused deep gloom to settle on the Elberon cottage colony to-night because of the high opinion in which Mr. Matthews was held. All social functions were abandoned.

Shortly before the wreck Mr. Matthews drove his machine through the streets of Asbury Park at reckless speed, and he had been in the habit of taking his machine out for night trials over the back roads in the country, where, with its four big headlights, it has been a terror to belated farmers and other wayfarers in the short time in which it has been abroad. It is said that he had run at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Matthews had made up a party of friends from Jersey City, with whom he intended to take a trip from the Jersey coast to Washington within a few days.

Coroner Flock of Long Branch has decided to hold an inquest immediately.

Mrs. Cobb's parents sailed from Old Point Comfort on the Old Dominion steamer Princess Anne, due in New York to-morrow afternoon, to spend the last week of the season at Asbury Park with their daughter and their son's wife, Mrs. Pizzini, who was injured, was a New York girl, but has made her home in Richmond since her marriage.

Mr. Matthews's automobile was built by Roget & Schneider of Lyons, France, the carriage part being by Cerrare Sala of Milan, Italy. Mr. Matthews paid about $9,000 for the machine. It was driven by gasoline and was of about sixteen horse power.

Frank J. Matthews resided at 28 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Lumberton, N. J., on Dec. 21, 1856, and removed to Jersey City when a boy. He engaged in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Frank Hollins & Co., and was President of the National Realty Company, which was formed after the firm of Hollins & Co. was dissolved. He was for several years a Commissioner of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, and at the time of his death was a Director of the Third National Bank and Paymaster of the Fourth Regiment, N. G., N. J.

He was also a member of the Palma, Carteret, and Union League Clubs. He leaves two children, a son aged fourteen and a daughter aged three years. Mr. Matthews, with his two children and the niece, who was also in the accident, lived at Asbury Park this Summer.

Father Patrick J. Grant is about twenty-eight years old, and has been at the Church of the Paulist Fathers for about six years. He is a native of the West, but came to New York from Europe, where he studied several years and wher he was admitted to the priesthood. He has been on a vacation at Deal Beach for more than two months, but was at the rectory for a few days last week, returning to Deal Beach on Saturday. Word was received at the rectory last night that Father Grant was not seriously injured. However, Father McCory went to Asbury Park to be with him.

MRS. COBB A RICHMOND BELLE.

Daughter of Capt. Pizzini Was Divorced from W. B. Cobb of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26.—Mrs. W. B. Cobb, who was fatally injured at Asbury Park to-day in an automobile accident, is a daughter of Capt. Andrew Pizzini of this city, President of the West End Park Amusement Association of Richmond. Mrs. Cobb as Miss Pizzini was one of the handsomest women in this city.

About five years ago she was married to W. B. Cobb of New York, from whom she was afterward divorced. Mrs. Cobb returned here and lived with her parents. She was thirty years of age, and was still considered one of the beauties of Richmond.

The family are Catholics, and a sister of Mrs. Cobb was a well-known choir singer here. Still another sister, Miss Estelle Pizzini, has appeared upon the local stage in amateur productions and made quite a hit.

The news of the accident has shocked the hundreds of friends of Mrs. Cobb here.

BIG TIMBER LAND DEAL.

Paper Company Purchases Part of White Mountain Forests for $600,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 26.—The most important sale of timber land in the White Mountains since the purchase of the Coe and Pingree lands, including the slopes of Mount Washington, by the Bartlett Lumber Company, has just been effected. All the timber land owned by the Browns Lumber Company of Whitefield has been sold to the Berlin Timber Land Company, which is understood to be the Berlin Mills Company, operating under a separate name. The land in question includes portions of the town of Carroll, Jefferson, and Randolph, together with Lowe and Burbanks grant, which embraces the northern slopes of Mounts Adams and Madison, and much of Jefferson.

The price paid is reported to be about $600,000. It is estimated that there are 400,000 cords of pulp wood on the tracts, all of which will be manufactured in the plants of the Berlin Mills Company and the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company. The Berlin Mills Company proposes to erect a new plant in Gorham, including extensive pulp and paper mills, in the vicinity of the Cascades on the Androscoggin River, and the town of Gorham has voted almost unanimously to grant the company ten years' exemption from taxation on such mills, with machinery and capital used in operation. The negotiations for this sale have been in progress since last Winter.

The Browns Lumber Company retains its mills at Whitefield and other small possessions, but the bulk of its property goes to the Berlin people, and the Whitefield Company will cease to have the great importance it has possessed in the north country for thirty years or more.

Fast Travel Facilitates Business.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited,"
one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central Lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT GOES THROUGH THREE STATES

Speaks in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

GREETED BY LARGE CROWDS

Everywhere the People Are Frantic in Their Efforts to See Chief Executive—Reaches Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt to-day passed through three States, delivered eight speeches, and received the plaudits of a quarter of a million of people.

The greeting which has marked his progress through New England has been flattering in the extreme, and to-day's experience demonstrated his popularity perhaps more than ever before. Everywhere at the regular stops and the smaller stations along the road the people were frantic in the efforts to catch a glimpse of him or to hear him speak, and at Haverhill, Mass., this desire assumed such a form that the crowds completely overrode the police and surrounded the President's carriage, making it difficult for it to advance.

The day's journey was not without its incidents. As the President was about to board his car at South Lawrence, Mass., after delivering his address, the leader of the band stepped up and made himself known to him. He said his name was Banan, a former cow-puncher and barber at Medura, N. D., where the President's ranch is situated. The President immediately recognized him and greeted him as an old friend. The man, evidently desiring the President to know that he had profited by his advice given some years ago, said to him:

"You told me to get married and settle down, and I did. I have got six children myself," which afforded the President no little amusement.

While on his way through the streets of Portland his carriage was stopped and he was presented with an album containing views of the city. He stood up in his carriage and briefly thanked the donor, Capt. Charles F. Dam. He has been the recipient of many floral gifts, and where the admirers were unable to get near enough personally to hand them to him, they threw them over the heads of the crowd into his carriage.

Conspicuous among those who boarded the train at Old Orchard to extend a welcome to the President was Congressman Littlefield of Rockland. His visit was brief, and the conversation turned on other subjects than trusts. Mr. Littlefield declined to comment on the President's last night's speech, pleading that he had not finished reading it.

When Danville Junction was reached the President was greeted by Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith. Mr. Payne accompanied the President to Lewiston.

Some stops were made which were not on the itinerary. At Lisbon, Lisbon Falls, and Brunswick, Me., immense crowds gathered, and the President, in response to their clamorous calls, was obliged to appear on the rear platform and say a few words.

Although the day has been a particularly hard one on him, the President gave but slight signs of fatigue. To-night he is the guest of Gov. Hill, who met him at the station and escorted him to his residence, where the President made a short address.

The Governor's house has become historic because of the fact that it was the home of James G. Blaine, and the President occupied to-night the identical bedroom of the dead statesman.

SPEAKS NEAR BLAINE RESIDENCE.

The Kennebec Valley's reception to President Roosevelt to-night was the most brilliant ever given a Chief Executive of the Nation. From the station to the old Blaine mansion the streets were ablaze with light and the fireworks were grand.

Although the train did not arrive until 8:35 the President, in response to urgent requests, spoke for forty-five minutes from a platform erected near the front of the Blaine residence, a place historically associated with speeches made there by Blaine, one of the most memorable being his acceptance of the Republican nomination for President in 1884. The presentation was by Congressman Burleigh, and the President spoke as follows:

"It would be difficult for any man speaking to this audience and from any in front of the house in which Blaine once lived [applause] to fail to feel whatever of Americanism there was in him stirred to the depths. [Applause.] It is my good fortune to know Mr. Blaine quite well when he was Secretary of State, and I have thought again and again during the past few years how pleased he would have been to see so many of the principles for which he had stood approach fruition.

"One secret perhaps I may say, the chief secret of Mr. Blaine's extraordinary hold upon the affections of his countrymen, was his entirely genuine and unaffected Americanism. And Mr. Blaine possessed to an eminent degree the confident hope in the Nation's future, which made him feel that she must ever strive to fit herself for a great destiny. He felt that this Republic must in every way take the lead in the Western Hemisphere. He felt that this Republic must take a great part among the great nations of the earth.

"The last four years have shown how true that feeling of his was. He had always hoped that we would have a peculiarly intimate relation with the countries south of us. He could hardly have anticipated, no one could have, the Spanish war and its effects. In consequence of that war America's interest in the tropic islands to our south and the seas and coasts surrounding those islands is far greater than ever before.

"Our interest in the Monroe Doctrine is more concrete than ever before. The Monroe Doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that on this continent the nations now existing here must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that the continent is no longer to be regarded as colonizing ground for any European power. The one power on the continent that can make that doctrine effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, gentlemen, the nation which advances a given doctrine likely to interfere in any way with other nations must possess power to back it up if she wishes the doctrine to be respected.

"We stand firmly on the Monroe doctrine, and the events of the last nine months have rendered it evident that we shall soon embark on the work of excavating the isthmian canal to connect the two great oceans—a work destined to be probably the greatest engineering feat of the twentieth century, certainly a greater engineering feat than has ever been successfully attempted by the nations of mankind, and as it is the biggest thing of its

kind to be done I am glad it is the United States that is to do it." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT AT LEWISTON, ME.

He Is Extended a Hearty Reception by Citizens of That Town and Auburn.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt was extended a most cordial reception to-night by the citizens of Lewiston and Auburn on the occasion of his visit to the twin cities. The President arrived in Auburn at 6 o'clock, and was escorted to City Park, Lewiston, where from a platform he spoke. Mayor Gilliouddy welcomed the President warmly and introduced him.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor, let me, in thanking all of you for your greeting, thank especially the Mayor, the official representative of the city, for the kindness with which he has spoken."

He then referred, as he had several times during the day, to the presence of the civil war veterans, and said that it always seemed to him when he saw such men that the lesson they taught by what they did during the war and by the way in which since the war they turned to the works of peace is a lesson particularly applicable under the strain of the enormous and complex developments of civilization.

Continuing, he said: "We won so completely in 1865 because we had the spirit of 1812, the spirit of Farragut's fleet in the civil war back of the guns and the ships. Of course, you have got to have good weapons in these days; you could not get on with bows and arrows. We cannot go on with black powder muskets now. But no matter how good the weapons are, you have got to have good men to use them. There must be preparedness—that is why we want to keep our fleet trained and practiced."

The President was next introduced to the invited guests and then escorted to the Maine Central Station in Lewiston, where he departed for Augusta.

SPEAKS AT OLD ORCHARD, ME.

The President Tells of the Part That State Has Taken in Peace and War.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 26.—In his visit to this place the President spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens, Men and Women of Maine:

"It is indeed a pleasure to me to have the chance of visiting your great and beautiful State, and I thank you from my heart for the greeting which you have extended to me. In almost every meeting I see men like you, [pointing to a veteran,] like you over there, and you with the boy in your arms there, who wear the button that shows that in the times that tried men's souls you proved your worth by your endeavors.

In those days Maine was a lesson to all for the way her sons bore themselves in war. Since then, and now, she is a lesson to us because of the high average of citizenship that shows within her borders, and I think that it is the same reason in the one case as in the other. The fact is that here you have remained on the whole true to the old American theory of treating each man on his worth as a man, without regard to the incidentals of his position.

"Now you, over there. [Pointing.] He was in the great war. Yes. When you went to war and moved into battle you took an immense interest in what the man on your right hand and your left hand did, but you did not care in the least whether they were bankers or lumbermen or farmers or what, if they staid put. [Cries of "That is right."] That is what you wanted." [Cheers and cries of "God bless you."]

"What you wanted was to know that the man had the right stuff in him. [A voice: "That is it."] And if he had you were for him. [A voice: "Yes, Sir."] And if he did not have you were not for him. You have got to have the same principle in citizenship. You have got to apply the same principle in civil life that you made succeed in the days when you fought because the Nation called to you in her direst need.

STATE ITSELF CANNOT DO ALL.

"The State can do much, but it can't begin to do everything. The State can do something for all of us, but not as much as we can do for the State. [A voice: "Amen."] And not as much as each man can and must do for himself. That is what is going to count in the long run. [A voice: "That's business."]

"The Government, National and State, can mighty easily spoil chances for all of us. Bad law will work badly enough, but it is hard for the best of laws to do more than shape conditions so as to give each man a square and fair chance, and then he has got to work out his future for himself. It is a much easier thing to tell people that you have got a patent recipe that will save them from having to take trouble themselves than it is to tell them perfectly plain, homely truths.

"It is an easier thing to make the promise, but it is a much uglier thing afterward to carry out the promise, and on the whole it is not worth while making a promise if you have got to feel ashamed of yourself for breaking it afterward. [Cries of "Good!"]

"Of course, we are not to be excused if we do not get through the Nation the best laws that can be obtained. Good laws can do something, but we must never deceive ourselves into the belief that the law will do more than let the man, after a law has been put upon the statute books, work out his own salvation."

The train then left for Portland.

PRESIDENT AT PORTLAND.

In the Maine City, Home of ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Roosevelt Eulogizes the Latter.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—It was 2:10 when the Presidential party reached here. As the train rolled into Union Station a National salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Portland Naval Reserves.

President Roosevelt was met by Mayor Boothby as he alighted from the train and was introduced to a delegation of citizens, including ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Judge William L. Putnam, Judge Clarence Hale, ex-Gov. Henry B. Cleaves, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, James H. Baxter, and ex-Gov. Frederick Robie.

The President was escorted to a raised platform just outside the train shed and spoke for fifteen minutes to a crowd that filled the great square.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor, and you, my fellow-citizens, men and women of Maine:

"I wish to say a word to you in recognition of a great service rendered not only to all our country, but to the entire people of democratic government throughout the world by one of your citizens. The best institutions are no good if they won't work. I do not care how beautiful a theory is. If it won't fit in with the facts it is no good. If you build the handsomest engine, and it won't go, its usefulness would be limited. Well, that is just about the way that Congress had when Thomas Reed was elected Speaker. [Applause.]

"We had all the machinery, but it did not work. That was the trouble, and you had to find some powerful man who would disregard the storm of obloquy sure to be aroused by what he did to get it to work. Such a man was found when Tom Reed was made Speaker. Now, we may differ among ourselves as to policy. We may differ among ourselves as to what course the Government should follow, but if we possess any intelligence we must be a united. If government cannot go on it is no government. If the Legislature cannot enact laws then there is no use of misnaming it a legislative body, and if it is, according to principle the majority is to rule, some method by which it can rule must be provided. Government by the majority in Congress had practically come to a stop when Mr. Reed became Speaker. Mr. Reed, at the cost of infinite labor, at the cost of fiercest attack, succeeded in restoring that old principle, and now through Congress we can do as well or ill, according as the people demand, but at any rate we can do something. We will be that much ahead and we owe it more than to any other one man to your fellow-citizen, Mr. Reed. [Applause.] And it is a great thing for the city, a great thing for any man, to be able to feel that in some one crisis he left his mark deeply scored for good in the history of his country, and Tom Reed has the right to that feeling.

"Now, a word or two more. I was greeted here not only by your Mayor, not only by other men standing high, but by you, General," [turning to Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlin,] to whom it was given, at the supreme moment of the war, to win the supreme [illegible] of a soldier. All honor to the man, and may we keep ourselves from envying because to whom came the supreme good fortune of winning the medal of honor for mighty deeds done in the mightiest battle that the nineteenth century saw—Gettysburg. [Applause.]

SACRIFICE TO THE NATION.

"I see everywhere I stop—in Maine, as in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut—men who, in the times that tried the Nation's worth, rose level to the Nation's need and offered up life gladly to the Nation's altar—the men who fought in the great civil war from 1861 to 1865. They taught us much by their life in war time and they have taught us as much by their life ever since. They were soldiers when we needed soldiers, and they were of the very best kind, and when the need arose for citizenship in civil life they showed us they could give the highest kind of citizenship. Not merely did they give us a reunited country; not merely did they leave us the memory of the great deeds they did, to be forever after an inspiration to us, but they left us the memory of the way the deed was done.

"All the time, gentlemen, we have people—often entirely well-meaning—who will rise up and tell us that by some patent device we can all be saved in citizenship or in social life. Now, General, and you and you, [pointing,] who wear the button, when you came down to the root of things in war time you had to depend upon the qualities of manhood which had made good soldiers from the days when the children of Israel marched out of Egypt down. Rifles now instead of bows then, but the man behind the rifle is more important than the rifle itself.

"So with our laws. We need good laws. We need a wise administration of the law, an upright and fearless administration of the law. But the best legislation ever devised by the wit of man and the best laws that were ever put on the statute books will not avail to save us if the average citizen has not in him the root of right living. [Applause.] The Army of the Potomac could never have seen Appomattox if it had not been for the spirit that drove you from the office and the factory and farm to take up the burden of war, and you went 40 war to stay there until you saw it through. [Loud applause.]

"They could not conquer in war by hysterics. Doubtless you will remember that after Bull Run there were some excellent people that thought the war was over. [Laughter.] And over the wrong way. It was not over. Three years and nine months had to elapse, and then it got over the other way. [Applause.]

"About the worst quality you can have in a soldier is hysterics or anything approaching it, and it is pretty nearly the worst quality in civil life. We need in civil life the plain, practical, every-day virtues which all of us admit in theory to be necessary, which, when we all practice, will come mighty near making a state perfect. Brilliancy is a good thing, so is genius. Every now and then the chance comes to render some such great service as I told you about Tom Reed's rendering, some such service, General, as you rendered at Gettysburg, but normally what we want is not genius, but the every-day way of seeing that we know how to apply the copybook moralities that we write down, and as long as we think of them only as fit for the copybook there is not much use in us. We need in our public life as in our private life the virtues that every one could practice if he would. We need the will to practice them.

"There are two kinds of greatness that can be achieved. There is the greatness that comes to the man who can do what no one else can do. That is a mighty rare kind, and of course it can only be achieved by the man of special and unusual qualities. Then there is the other kind that comes to the man who does the things that every one could do, but that every one does not do. [Applause.]

"To do that you first of all have got to school yourself to do the ordinary commonplace things.

PRESIDENT REMINISCENT.

"Now, General, I was a very little time in my war; you were a long time in yours. I did not see much fighting, but I saw a lot of human nature. I recollect one young fellow who came down to join a cavalry regiment. He was filled with enthusiasm, thinking he was going to look all the time like some friend who became [illegible] there, (pointing to a man dressed in khaki uniform; mounted on a dummy horse,) who welcomed me, and whom I want to thank for coming to meet me. After three days the young man came down to me and said: 'Colonel, I wish to make a complaint, Sir. I came down here to fight for my country and the Captain has put me to work digging kitchen sinks.' [Laughter.]

"I asked the Captain about it and he said, 'Yes.' The Captain was a large man from New Mexico, and he explained to that excellent youth that he would go on digging kitchen sinks, and that when the fighting came he should have all the fighting there was, but at present his duty was to dig kitchen sinks. In other words, he had to do the small duties that were done and thereby best fit himself to do the big duties that might come in the future.

"So it is with us in the work of every day citizenship. I believe that the Nation will rise level to any great emergency that may meet it, but it will only be because now, in our ordinary work-day life, in the times of peace, in the times when no great crisis is upon us, we school ourselves by constant practice in the commonplace, every-day indispensable duties, so that when the time arrives we shall show that we have learned aright the primary lessons of good citizenship.

"I thank you." [Loud applause.]

Carriages then were taken for a drive to points of interest about the city. Mayor Boothby rode with the President, and a number of city and State dignitaries followed in carriages. From Union Station the party drove up Congress Street the entire length of the city to the eastern promenade and Fort Allen Park, where a fine view of Portland Harbor was afforded. At Fort Allen the line was reversed and proceeded about the city, visiting the several public parks. A stop was made at the Longfellow mansion, where the President inscribed his name on the guest register. A short call also was made at the residence of Thomas B. Reed, at the Cumberland Club, and at the home of Capt. John Parker, United States Army.

AT SECRETARY MOODY'S HOME.

The President in Speech at Haverhill, Mass., Tells of the Progress of the Navy.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt who, in course of his tour of New England visited this city to-day, was greeted by a crowd estimated at 40,000. They packed the route through which the President was driven from the station to Washington Square, where he delivered a 20-minute address and filled all available space around the stand from which he spoke.

The decorations along the route were the most elaborate ever seen in this vicinity. The citizens were unanimous in showing homage to the President who had honored Haverhill by selecting one of its citizens, W. H. Moody, to be a member of his Cabinet. Constant cheering prevailed from the time that the President arrived until he began his address, and interruptions while he spoke were frequent.

President Roosevelt said:

"Naturally, at the home of Secretary Moody, I should like to say a word or two about the navy. You see that when one Massachusetts man would leave the Navy Department I had to find another Massachusetts man to take his place. I think that whenever we touch on the navy we are sure of a hearty response from any American audience; we are just as sure of such a response out of the mountains and great plains of the West, as upon the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard.

"The entire country is vitally interested in the navy, because an efficient navy of an adequate size is not only the best guarantee of peace, but it is also the surest means for seeing that if war does come the result shall be honorable to our good name and favorable to our National interests. Any really great nation must be peculiarly sensitive to two things—stain on the national honor at home and disgrace to the national arms abroad. Our honor at home, our honor in domestic and internal affairs is at all times in our own keeping, and depends simply upon the National possession of an awakened public conscience. But the only way to make safe our honor as affected, not by our own deeds, but by the deeds of others, is by readiness in advance.

"In three great crises in our history during the nineteenth century—in the war of 1812, in the civil war, and again in the Spanish war, the navy rendered to the Nation services of literally incalculable worth. In the civil war we had to meet antagonists even more prepared at sea than we were. On both the other occasions we encountered foreign foes, and the fighting was done entirely by ships built long in advance, and by officers and crews who had been trained during years of sea service for the supreme day when their qualities were put to the final test.

"The ships which won at Manila and Santiago under the Administration of President McKinley had been built years before, under Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison. The officers of these ships had been trained from earliest youth to their profession, and the enlisted men, in addition to their natural aptitude, their intelligence, and their courage, had been drilled as marksmen with the great guns, and as machinists in the engine rooms, and perfected in all the details of their work during years of cruising on the high seas and of incessant target practice.

U. S. NAVY AND SPANISH NAVY.

"It was this preparedness which was the true secret of the enormous difference in efficiency between our navy and the Spanish Navy. There was no lack of courage and devotion among the Spaniards, but on our side, in addition to the courage and devotion, there was also that training which comes only as the result of years of thorough and painstaking practice. Annapolis is, with the sole exception of its sister academy at West Point, the most typically democratic and American school of learning and preparation that there is in the entire country.

"There each man enters on his merits, stands on his merits, and graduates into a service where only his merit will enable him to be of value.

"The enlisted men are of fine type, as they needs must be to do their work well, and out of the fine material thus provided the finished man-of-war's man is evolved by years of sea service. It is impossible after the outbreak of war to improvise either the ships or the men of a navy. The shipbuilders and gunmakers must keep ever on the alert so that no rivals pass them by, and the officers and enlisted men on board the ships must in their turn, by the exercise of unflagging and intelligent zeal keep themselves fit to get the best use out of the weapons of war intrusted to their care. The instrument is always important, but the man who uses it is more important still.

"We must constantly endeavor to perfect our navy in all its duties in time of peace, and above all in manoeuvring in a seaway and in markmanship with the great guns. In battle the only shots that count are those that hit, and markmanship is a matter of long practice and of intelligent reasoning. A navy's efficiency in a war depends mainly upon its preparedness at the outset of that war. We are not to be excused as a Nation if there is not such preparedness of our navy. This is especially so in view of what we have done during the last four years. No nation has a right to undertake a big task unless it is prepared to do it in masterful and effective style. It would be an intolerable humiliation for us to embark on such a course of action as followed from our declaration of war with Spain and not make good our words by deeds—not be ready to prove our truth by our endeavor whenever the need calls.

BUILDING UP THE NAVY.

"The good work of building up the navy must go on without ceasing. The modern warship cannot with advantage be allowed to rust in disuse. It must be used in active service even in time of peace. This means that there must be a constant replacement of the ineffective by the effective. The work of building up and keeping up our navy is therefore one which needs our constant and unflagging vigilance.

"Our navy is now efficient, but we must be content with no ordinary degree of efficiency. Every effort must be made to bring it ever nearer to perfection. In making such effort the prime factor is to have at the head of the navy such an officer as your fellow-townsman, Mr. Moody, and the next is to bring home to our people as a whole the need of thorough and ample preparation in advance, this preparation to take the form not only of continually building ships, but of keeping those ships in commission under conditions which will develop the highest degree of efficiency in the officers and enlisted men aboard them."

After the President's speech the cheering continued, and after that it continued until the station where the President had taken leave of Secretary of the Navy Moody and Senator Lodge, who remained in this city. Just before he left, President Roosevelt, when asked regarding Haverhill's welcome, declared that "it was a whopper."

The police arrangements were inadequate, and the crowd surged around the President's carriage, rendering his progress difficult and making it necessary for the Secret Service men to accompany the President on foot.

The President's train left here at 11:12 for Dover, N. H.

VISIT TO LAWRENCE, MASS.

The President in His Speech Refers to Improved Conditions in Philippines Under American Rule.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt and his party, amid the booming of a salute from the guns of a light artillery battery, were received in this city by Mayor Leonard and Postmaster Byron Truell and members of the City Government to-day.

The President was immediately escorted to a temporary stand erected at the station, where he addressed one of the largest crowds that ever gathered in this city. Splendid weather conditions favored the event.

The President was greeted with enthusiastic cheers when he arose to make his address. He said:

"Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens:

"I have just come from Lowell. Here in Lawrence I am in another of the oldest industrial centres of this country, one of the cities of modern industrialism. It is greatly to your credit that you should have built up such a city of our material prosperity, but you have done more than that. I am greeted here to-day by the members of Needham Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. [Cheers.]

"This is the section of the country in which the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary War, that made us a Nation, and it was here also that the two Cities of Lowell and Lawrence gave their sons to pour out their life blood, the first of the ocean of life blood poured out from 1861 to 1865 to keep this Nation one, and great and free. And so it was characteristic of your city which sent these men to the great war, when a lesser war came up, my comrades, men of the Ninth Regiment, and with whom I served before Santiago, in your turn sprang to the country's call when once again there was war in the land. [Cheers and applause.]

And other comrades of yours, younger comrades of yours, men whom we knew, men of the Ninth Regiment, other men in the far-off Philippines have after three years of unspeakable toil and hardship against a cruel, reckless, and elusive foe finally won victory for the American flag.

"Our people owe the greatest debt possible to you who fought in the great crisis in the great war, but there is a debt owing also to the men who so gallantly did their duty during the past three years to say that the honor of the flag which you handed to them unstained should be kept undimmed. [Applause.] Now that they have fought, their success has meant what the success of the American soldier has always meant.

"You triumphed, and your foes and detractors said that as mighty an army as yours was meant for the establishment of a despotism in this country, and the minute that the war was over you went back to the plow, to the factory, and the farm, and the office, and became citizens again. [Applause.]

CONDITIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

"And now in the Philippines our soldiers have fought and won. To do what? To leave the country and establish the rule of civil authority under the American flag. And now we have brought peace to the islands. They are better off than ever before. Never in their history has each man had as he has now, such a good chance for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. You have brought self-governing individual freedom to the Filipinos of a kind that they could have never known under an anarchic tyranny of their own. Now we will govern the islands well. We will govern them primarily in their interests, but in our interests also. Whether we will or not, we as a Nation have a great destiny. We can decide whether we will do our work badly or well, but we cannot help doing it. We have got to do it somehow, and I ask that all men stand shoulder to shoulder as Americans to see that they do it well."

After speaking the President stepped back to the train. As the cars began to move out whistles from a dozen engines were blown, and the battery guns boomed again. The train left at 10:30, on schedule time for Haverhill.

PRESIDENT AT DOVER, N. H.

For the First Time in History of the Town Chief Executive Visits It—His Speech.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 26.—For the first time in the history of Dover, which was founded in 1632, one of the oldest places in the country, a President of the United States was a guest here to-day. Thousands joined in the welcome to President Roosevelt, and the decorations were elaborate on every side.

On the arrival of the Presidential party here they were received by Mayor A. G. Whittemore and a committee. Under escort of militia under command of Major Frank E. Rollins and Major Frank H. Keenan of the New Hampshire National Guard, the guests passed to a platform on Franklin Square, where the President delivered an address.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor and you my fellow-citizens, men and women of New Hampshire:

"I speak here in one of the oldest cities of the old thirteen colonies from which sprang the United States, and both in your past and your present you epitomize much of the National life. We are all of us apt to get to talking and thinking of the Nation and the State as abstractions. If we will think of ourselves and our neighbors, how we get along and how they get along, we will have a pretty fair idea of what can be done, simply on a larger scale in the Nation and the State. Look at your own history here in Dover; go through the pioneer days and from them down to the modern city, the product of the great industrialism of our time.

"We are here now, you are here now, I am addressing you all because of the great industrial expansion, symbolized by your factories, by the railroad, the telegraph, and all of their attendants; we would not be here if it was not for them, but their exercise has caused great questions to rise in our National life. It is more complicated business, Mr. Mayor, to run this city than it was to run Dover when Dover consisted of a dozen log cabins. With the growth in wealth and prosperity has come an accentuation of differences between man and man which do harm in two ways, which do harm when they make one man arrogant, which do equal harm when they make another man envious.

"Our salvation now as in the old days lies in the practical applying of principles that in theory we admit to be the only principles according to which it is possible to administer this Republic. The principle of treating with man on his worth as a man is the principle of recognizing facts as they are, of recognizing our material needs, and, therefore, the absolute necessity to the prosperity which must satisfy those material needs, and of recognising further that nothing is to be hoped for from people who are content only to satisfy their material needs.

"If we have not got in us the lift toward righteousness, the lift toward something better than material needs, prosperity will be a curse instead of a blessing. We need it, we need it as a foundation—can't build a house without a foundation, but the foundation is not the house. You have got to have the superstructure; you have got to have in addition to it business energy, the thrift and industry which have produced centres of industrial activity like this. You have to have, you must have, in addition, the spirit that made the men of this neighborhood foremost in the Revolution, that made this State do her duty so well and so nobly in the civil war. We need business energy, business thrift. We need other things, too; we have got to have a proper ideal of our lives.

"Each man must do his duty by his neighbor, both in private life and to that representative of himself and of his neighbor, the State. And to do that you need three qualities—you need more, but you need three, above all—honesty in the first place; you can do nothing without it. And that is not enough. I don't care how honest a man is, if he is timid, he is of very little use in the world; you have got to have courage is well as honesty. [Applause.] And that is not enough. I don't care how brave and honest a man is, if he is a natural born fool you can do little with him. [Applause.]

"In addition to honesty, in addition to courage, you need common sense, and sometimes one is tempted to think it much too uncommon a quality. You need those qualities in private life, and you need them in public life. There are great problems ahead of us as a Nation, but the really great problem is the problem of making better men and better women of all of us. I thank you for listening." [Applause.]

On return to the train the President found Gen. F. F. Farnham and Col. E. B. Sanger of Bangor, Me.; Col. E. Dill of Augusta, Capt. Parker, United States Army; Lieut.-Col. Francis Keene Elliot, representatives of Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, who came to escort the Presidential party across the New Hampshire line.

PRESIDENT AT LOWELL.

He Makes a Plea for Cuba, and Declares Reciprocal Trade Relations Must Be Established.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 26.—For twenty-five minutes to-day the city entertained the President of the United States as its guest and then watched him depart for New Hampshire and Maine, giving him a hearty cheer as the train pulled out.

The President left Boston at 8:35, having been sent away by a cheering throng gathered at the North Union Station in that city. On the run to this place the towns of West Medford, Winchester, and North Billerica turned out immense crowds and gave a rousing cheer as the train passed by. At each place the President appeared on the platform and acknowledged the greetings.

The special train arrived in the city at 9:19 A. M., a minute ahead of schedule time, and its arrival was signaled by the firing of a Presidential salute by the local militia, and the G. A. R. performed guard duty. The sidewalks about the station were thronged with people, and the Common, which was the scene of the real reception, was black with humanity. About the spot where the speaker's stand had been placed the ground, rising on every side, forms a natural amphitheatre and every available space was filled.

Acting Mayor William E. Badger and a committee of the City Government met the President and party at the station and were presented by Charles H. Allen, ex-Governor of Porto Rico. After a few words of welcome the party took carriages and drove rapidly to the Common through streets arched with bunting and lined with cheering people.

In the President's landau, driven by an ex-slave, rode, besides the honored guest, Acting Mayor Badger, Secretary Moody, and Congressman Knox. Senator Lodge and ex-Gov. Allen rode in the second carriage, followed by other members of the Reception Committee in other carriages.

The President was loudly applauded as he drove to the place of reception and mounted the platform. He was presented to the people in a brief sentence by the Mayor. A sentry, a Spanish war veteran, stood on either side of the President as he rose to speak. Enthusiastic cheers and applause greeted him.

The President first said that he wished to lay especial stress upon the greeting of the men of the Grand Army of the Republic and to his comrades of the Ninth Regiment, "Besides whom," he said, "I myself served at Santiago." [Cheers and applause.]

"When I got the train this morning," the President continued, "one of the first to greet me was ex-Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, your fellow-townsman. [Applause.] Now you don't hear much about our Government of Porto Rico, because there is nothing sensational in a complete success. [Laughter and applause.] Under Gov. Allen and since, under his successor, Porto Rico has been governed so well that it is not entitled to any space in the newspapers. [Laughter.]

REFERENCE TO CUBA.

"Now, gentlemen, we have done our full duty by Porto Rico. [A voice, "Yes!"] "We have done our duty by Cuba. But I want to ask this people to act further than under a sense of bare duty to act in a spirit of generosity such as befits a great republic in dealing with a new and weaker republic which itself has started on a career of important self-government. And I want furthermore that our people should be awake to their own interest in the seas and lands south of our country. We drove out those who had been oppressing Cuba, and we cleaned house for them. Not an easy task for many of those cities had never before been cleaned in their entire history. We introduced a school system. We made justice in fact as well as in name. We stamped out the plague of yellow fever, a plague which was a menace not merely to Cuba, but to our own Southern States, and then we left them independent.

"But from the very necessities of the case we are bound to have intimate relations with them. Cuba has got to be in a sense a part of our international political system, and I ask most earnestly that in return we make her part of our economic system by establishing reciprocal trade relations with her. [Applause, cheers, and cries of "Right."] And I ask it in her interest, and I ask it in ours. There is a great market in Cuba, and I wish to see it controlled in the interest of our own people. I am speaking in one of the oldest industrial centres of this country, and one of the places in which modern industrialism in America took its rise. I am speaking in a place which, in addition to being an industrial centre, has always been willing to devote its best blood and its effort on behalf of any moral question that touched the consciences of its citizens. [Applause and cries of 'Good!']

"I think, men and women of Lowell, that you are in those two points typical of the best American citizenship. We pride ourselves upon combining both practical capacity, the power to do our business, (and if you don't do it well no one else will do it for you well,) and the power to recognize that business is not all that is essential, but that there is something beyond it.

"You have done your part in the world by paying heed to both those facts; by building up this city through the development of your factories, through the business skill and enterprise, and the manual labor, both hard and skilful, of your sons. You answered when that men the country called you sent your sons to answer the call. You have felt the need of doing the practical business work necessary to be done, and you have also responded to every call to do more than that work.

"Now I ask that you show both traits in dealing with the country's islands, and the islands south of us with which we have been brought into such close relations as the result of the Spanish war. We did well in Cuba. We did well in Porto Rico. That was because we could count on the services of men like Gov. Allen, services which should be both interested and intelligent. Mind you, both. You have got to have morality first, but if morality has not got common sense with it, the result will be unhappy. [Laughter and applause.]

"And now in dealing with Cuba, in dealing with the Isthmus across which we are now to build the great inter-oceanic canal, we must remember that we can do good with ourselves permanently only if we do good to those with whom we are brought in contact; that we must keep both facts well in mind. We must keep our own interests, as well as the interests of the weaker peoples whose destiny is now inextricably interwoven with ours. I ask you then to see to it that we give Cuba reciprocity with this country, primarily in Cuba's interests, but also for our own great benefit. I thank you." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

At the close of his speech the President passed to his carriage. At the rear of the platform he found the local camp of Spanish war veterans drawn up at a "present." The President smiled, and, standing up in his carriage, spoke a few words to them, concluding, "And I'm mightily glad to see you."

Then, through a human avenue, brightened by the waving of thousands of handkerchiefs, the four-horse landau journey back to the station began, and in ten minutes the train started out on schedule time.

POLICE DOG LEAPS TO DEATH.

"Teddie," Pet of East Twenty-second Street Staion, Springs from Sixth-Story Window.

"Teddie," a prize fox terrier, the pride of Doorman William Cook and the pet of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, is dead. He came to his death by leaping from the front window on the sixth floor of 320 East Twenty-second Street, the tenement opposite the station, yesterday afternoon.

Cook's vacation began yesterday, and as he was going to spend it in a hotel at Fort Jefferson, L. I., where dogs are not allowed, the doorman decided to leave the dog in the care of John Rocco, the station house bootblack. Cook and Rocco took the animal up to the latter's rooms on the sixth floor. Cook bade the dog goodbye, and both men started down the stairs. At the first floor something rubbed against Cook's leg. It was "Teddie," who objected to being left behind his master. Back up stairs again went the two men and the dog. That time Rocco placed the animal in the front room and locked the door.

Cook was standing just under Rocco's window when there came a series of barks from the window above. Both looked up and there was "Teddie" on the window ledge.

"Go back!" shouted Cook; but at the sound of his master's voice the terrier jumped without hesitation from the window. He struck the street about five feet from where Cook was standing. The dog tried to get on his feet, and as Cook bent over him he feebly wagged his tail. Cook knelt down on the street, and took the dog in his arms. He was dead.

Later the policeman bought several yards of black silk ribbon, which was placed about the neck of "Jack," the big Newfoundland pet of the station. "Teddie" was a valuable dog, and for the past three years had been a prize winner in his class. Last night the police of the precinct were subscribing to a fund for the proper burial of the dog.

DOG HERO OF TENEMENT FIRE.

Gave Warning of Incendiary Blaze and Will Get a New Collar.

The barking of an Irish terrier belonging to Wilbur Smith of 738 Quincy Street, Brookyln, yesterday, probably saved several persons from being burned to death. The fire was of an incendiary origin, and was started in the cellar.

The building is a four-story apartment house, occupied by several families. The dog was kept chained in the cellar. At an early hour Mrs. Smith, who occupied the first flat, was awakened by the barking of the dog. The woman's husband was absent in Manhattan. Getting out of bed, Mrs. Smith went to the dumb waiter and opened the door. As she did so she detected a strong odor of burning oil, while smoke came up from the cellar. The flames speedily were extinguished. The tenants will present a new collar to the dog.

AIDED SEARCH FOR BROTHER.

Children's Society Explains Assistance Given to Mrs. Stewart.

E. F. Jenkins, Superintendent and Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has explained the society's side, which it was impossible to get at the time the story was published about John Armstrong, for whom his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Stewart of 39 West Ninety-seventh Street, last week was searching.

Mr. Jenkins says that the boy was brought to the society's office on Sept. 28, 1883, by a man giving his name as John Armstrong of Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The child was received on Sept. 29, and the man making no arrangements for the child's keep, he was after several days taken before Magistrate Duffy and by him committed to the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis.

Later the society learned that the man was the father of the child, and in 1884 further learned that the mother was dead and the father at work. Then Armstrong was asked, Superintendent Jenkins says, to pay toward the care of the child. After that the society heard nothing of the boy's relatives till the search recently instituted by Mrs. Stewart. He left the institution to which he was committed March 21, 1898.

Mr. Jenkins says that he personally and by letter gave Mrs. Stewart information of the presence of John Armstrong, in 1891, at Bellevue. The Metropolitan Hospital, explained to her all that the society knew of him. It offered, the Superintendent says, to aid her in anyway in its power to find out the history of the boy she says is her brother.

May Have Been Lost Overboard.

The Hamburg-American steamship Scotia arrived at the bar from Genoa at 7 o'clock last night, with 545 steerage passengers. She reported that on Aug. 21 Heinrich Antoni, the chief cook, disappeared, and was probably lost overboard.

To Marry an American Girl.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Morning Post announces the betrothal of Capt. the Hon. Lyulph Ogilvy to Edith Boothroyd of Colorado. Capt. Ogilvy is an officer of Erskine's Horse, and served in South Africa.

The New Fall Shapes of

KNOX HATS

are re dy for inspection

TO-DAY.

Especial attention is requested to the Exclusive Designs, Superior Materials and Workmanship.

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194 FIFTH AVE. (5th Ave. Hotel); 340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
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NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

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THE NEW BUSINESS DAILY.

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No Scandal, Murder or Budden Death—Just Business.

5 CENTS—ALL NEWSDEALERS.

"ASK FOR THE GREEN PAPER."

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S

UNION SQUARE, New York

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK BY THIS WE CONQUER

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There will still be a great deal of travelling done before people settle down to the routine work of the Fall and Winter. Hot days tempt one to dress lightly, without a thought of the cool nights that follow. Avoid many uncomfortable nights by providing yourself with

A TRAVELLING RUG,

It is handy to carry—easily put up into a very compact package—easily undone—and is a mighty comfortable thing to have on a journey where you are liable to meet with all sorts of weather.

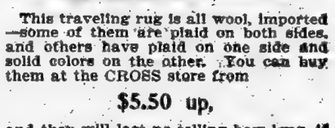

This traveling rug is all wool, imported—some of them are plaid on both sides, and others have plaid on one side and solid colors on the other. You can buy them at the CROSS store from

$5.50 up,

and they will last no telling how long, if you will take care of them, and they are the most comfortable things one could desire for traveling.

AUTOMOBILING and COACHING PARTIES

miss half the enjoyment of the outing if they stop at hotels or wayside inns for luncheon. Take the luncheon along, but take it in a

CROSS ENGLISH LUNCH BASKET

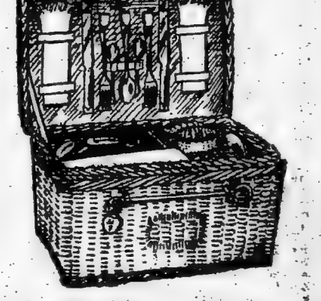

This Lunch Basket will add a snappy appearance to the pleasure expedition, besides giving to it a degree of comfort not obtained in any other way.

A complete luncheon outfit and a hamper big enough for luncheon for twelve people, if wanted for that many.

Price $10.50 up.

A very fine collection of

ENGLISH WALKING STICKS and FINE ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.

MARK CROSS CO.,

The World's Greatest Leather Stores,

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BOSTON: 20 Summer St. LONDON: 97 New Bond St., W

CAR STARTS CAB RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horse Dashes Into Coupe, Injuring the Latter's Driver.

A bump from a trolley car on Broadway yesterday afternoon started a horse, hitched to a cab, running violently along Thirtieth Street, toward Fifth Avenue. The driver, Thomas Hayden, could do nothing with the animal, and in crossing Fifth Avenue the flying horse and cab ran into a slowly moving coupé, in which were a man and woman.

The coupé was wrecked, and the cab horse brought to a brief standstill by the shock. Before he could bolt again, Policeman Michael Machbar of the West Thirtieth Street Station caught him and threw him to the ground by main strength, thus averting a continuance of his mad career out East Thirtieth Street. The driver of the coupé, Pat Donnelly, was seriously enough injured to be sent to the New York Hospital. The persons inside the coupé were not hurt. Haydon, the driver of the runaway cab, which was badly smashed, was arrested.

DOG TRAVELS ON A PASS.

Pet of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun of St. Louis the Champion Canine Deadhead.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Dooley, Mrs. David R. Calhoun's brown and white Boston terrier, is St. Louis's only canine resident that travels on a Pullman pass. Mrs. Calhoun's pet quadruped rode from New York to St. Louis, with stop-overs at Atlantic City and Hot Springs, Va., on the same style of pass that furnished transportation for herself and her husband.

It differed from their pass only that it bore the name "Mr. Dooley," while theirs read, "Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Calhoun." Mrs. Calhoun, who is a bride of only a year, spent the Easter holidays with her father, Dr. B. T. Whitmore of New York City, who is a prominent physician and editor of The New York Medical Journal.

While Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were in New York she saw the dog Dooley and purchased him. He made a record as a winner of bench show prizes in the three years of his existence. An application for a pass for the dog was refused. Then a request was made for a pass for Mr. Dooley, and it came promptly.

PASTOR ASKS FOR MORE PAY.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—The Rev. J. Beveridge Lee of Immanuel Church, Milwaukee, preached in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J., last Sunday, where there is a vacancy. Mr. Lee spoke at the request of a committee which is selecting a new pastor. It is said that this would indicate a possibility that Mr. Lee may leave Milwaukee.

Recently he asked his Milwaukee congregation for more pay than the $5,000 a year he is now receiving, saying that no preacher could afford to live in the style demanded by fashion on a salary of $5,000. This request was denied. Mr. Lee has been in the East for a vacation.

Trephining in Case of Brooklyn Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The operation of trephining was to-day performed as a heroic measure upon Miss Fannie S. Birder of 871 Union Street, Brooklyn, a Congress Hall guest, who yesterday was injured in a runaway accident in South Broadway. She is still in an unconscious condition this evening, and can hardly survive the night. The operation was performed by

NINETEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS ACT

William M. Crombie Selected in Place of Charles S. Whitman.

Anti-Quigg Men Announce that They Will Not Accept Nominee of Bidwell Conference — Choice Pleases President Morris.

William M. Crombie has been agreed upon by the organization and the associated Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District to succeed ex-Collector of the Port Bidwell as leader. The selection is acceptable to Charles S. Whitman, who announced his withdrawal from the race.

Dr. E. M. Moffett, speaking for the anti-Quigg Republicans, says the latter will not accept Mr. Crombie; that they have the support of 1,800 enrolled Republicans, and will nominate a candidate against Mr. Crombie. While no name was given out, the understanding is that the anti-Quigg people will unite on Moses G. Byers.

The selection of Mr. Crombie was brought about at a conference at Mr. Bidwell's office, 149 Broadway, yesterday between Mr. Bidwell and a committee of the Associated Republicans, headed by William B. Fuller. Mr. Bidwell had refused to be a candidate again.

The Associated Republicans met last night at the Manhattan rooms in West Seventy-ninth Street, and Messrs. Crombie and Whitman were in attendance. Mr. Fuller submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted, making Mr. Crombie the candidate for leader. He said he would accept, although he had no desire to be leader, but he did want harmony in the district, and hoped his election would bring it about.

Mr. Whitman expressed the opinion that the selection of Mr. Crombie was a happy solution of what had threatened to be a serious problem. He said Mr. Crombie was acceptable to him. Lucius M. Stanton, President of the Associated Republicans, spoke in the same strain, and added that the charges made by Dr. Moffett that the organization was a Quigg annex were too ridiculous to notice.

Dr. Moffett reiterated his charges last night, however, and said the anti-Quigg people would not accept Crombie or anybody else selected by any one man or two or three men.

Mr. Crombie is a lumber merchant, with offices in New Street, and lives at the Hotel Empire. He is Captain of the Thirty-first Election District. He has twice been Mayor of Burlington, Vt.

President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, when he heard of the selection of Mr. Crombie, remarked: "I am very much gratified with the outcome. Mr. Crombie is an excellent man and acceptable in every way to the organization. The action taken to-night greatly relieves the situation and does away with all factional trouble in the district."

SHEEHANITES START PAPER TO FIGHT DEVERY IN NINTH.

Big ex-Chief Regards Attacks Complacently, but His Followers Are Filled with Rage—All Sides Confident.

William S. Devery made no speeches in the Ninth District last night, his throat still being sore. He met his admirers at the Four Corners' Club, Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

"I've got those fellows, Sheehan and Goodwin, beat to a standstill. They're a fine lot of guys. Why there's a woman, Mrs. Glossman, at 517 West Twenty-sixth Street, and because some of my friends live there they got a dispossess from the Board of Health, which alleges that she harbors a barking dog, and that her kid has tame rabbits which are a nuisance. Now what do you think of that? But I'll help her out, all right.

"Now here's a letter from one of my friends who's been in Saratoga. He met 'Tom' Smith there, and he writes me that Smith told him that he and Goodwin was helping Sheehan. Smith also said he had put up the job to keep me out of the convention, but did not think it would work. You can bet it won't, either. I'll go to that convention all right, and I'll get in, too, and you can gamble on that. It's a lead pipe cinch."

Devery will give a free barbecue on Labor Day at the foot of West Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, and says there will be plenty for all, even if the Beef Trust has made the price of meat high.

The sensation in the district yesterday was the appearance of "The Democratic Journal of the Ninth District." Its columns are filled with attacks on Devery. The latter did not seem disconcerted when he read a copy of it, but some of his henchmen wanted to go down and "clean out" the Sheehan headquarters at the Pequod Club.

Ex-Senator Louis Munzinger, who was at the City Hall yesterday with Thomas F. Smith, said the Sheehan campaign would be opened this week, and would be a lively one until the close. Sheehan is expected in this city in a day or two.

William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, last night characterized Devery's methods as "midsummer madness." He declared Sheehan would win by at least 500 majority.

ONLY ONE TRIUMVIR ON HAND.

Charles F. Murphy Talks of Colonization Charges and Thomas F. Smith Has Something to Say.

Charles F. Murphy was the only one of the Tammany triumvirs to put in an appearance at the Wigwam on Fourteenth Street yesterday. There he met State Senator Plunkitt and Thomas F. Smith. Mr. Murphy said he had no news, and when questioned concerning the report that nearly all the alleged colonizers in the Twenty-ninth District, John F. Carroll's, were said to have migrated from his district, he remarked:

"I don't know anything about it. Twenty-five per cent. of the people in my district move about every year. I don't know where they go. If there is any colonization going on in the Twenty-ninth, I know nothing of it, and Mr. Carroll knows that as well as I do."

The conversation seemed to interest Mr. Smith, who is Frank J. Goodwin's first lieutenant in the Ninth, and he added:

"Why don't these anti-colonization people tackle the Ninth District. There are 1,300 transfers there from other districts, and on Sept. 16 there probably won't be a man of them that will see the house he claims to vote from. There is less liability of that sort of work in Carroll's district, as it is a growing one with numerous flat and apartment houses, where people are continually moving in and out, while the Ninth is an old locality without those conditions, and where the same people live in the same house for years."

Asked if he obtained his figures from the Bureau of Elections, Mr. Smith said: "Yes, and Sheehan and Devery will soon hear from us about them."

ZELTNER ACCUSES HAFFEN.

Charges Bronx President with Circulating Misleading Reports.

William H. Zeltner, who is contesting with Louis F. Haffen for the Democratic leadership of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, has sent out a letter accusing Mr. Haffen of circulating reports that he had retired from the field. Mr. Zeltner says he will remain in the race until the polls close, on Sept. 16, and adds:

"Mr. Haffen can't feel very sanguine over the result when he has to resort to misrepresentation as well as intimidation."

Mr. Zeltner closes his letter with a renewal of his pledge that, if elected, he will hold no public office while leader.

The Jefferson Tammany Club, the Haffen organization, will have an excursion to College Point to-day, the tickets being $5 each.

McCullagh to Issue Subpoenas.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, said last night that he would issue a large number of subpoenas to-day to gather evidence concerning enrollment frauds. The investigation thus far, he declares, has disclosed many fraudulent transfers. In many cases, he says, the handwriting of the alleged voter is the same as that of the notary public.

TO ELIMINATE MIDDLEMEN.

Arrangements for Chicago Jobbers to Deal Directly with French Exporters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—As a result of the efforts of Vincent De Messimy, Chicago importers now have the benefit of direct trade relations with the exporters in France. Heretofore they had to operate almost entirely through agents and commission houses in New York. This was so much of a handicap that no jobber here ever attempted to handle certain classes of high-priced goods. Mr. De Messimy is the official representative in Chicago of the French Government Department of Commerce. He soon learned that the biggest French exporters were not getting their share of the Chicago and Western business, because of the commissions charged by New York middlemen and the high freight rates, because of the reshipment at New York.

Mr. De Messimy has just returned from a special trip to France to put the merchants of Chicago on an equal footing with those of New York. In telling of the success of his mission to-day, he said:

"I found that exporters of Paris, Bordeaux, and other cities were just as anxious to remedy condition here as I was. The result of my work is that hereafter the jobbers of Chicago will be able to deal direct with France, and have their purchases shipped direct to this city.

"The New York middlemen are shut out, and the system of reshipping consignments for Chicago is abolished. The change means a saving in commissions and freight rates of about 8 per cent. in the cost of French importations to the Chicago importer. That in itself is a big item, but it is not all. The Chicago dealers will be the agents for these Middle West and Western States, and the exporters of France will have their goods introduced to the people of a vast territory in which they are hardly known. One concern at Bordeaux has been kept out of Chicago and the West, because its goods are so high priced that with commissions and double freight rates added there was no market for them. Under the new arrangement two or three houses here will handle the goods of that firm. The same scheme has been adopted for San Francisco and New Orleans. New York will serve the eastern section of the country, Chicago the Middle West, San Francisco the Pacific Slope, and New Orleans the South."

NEW STOCK YARDS IN CHICAGO.

Packing Trust Will Start with Capacity of 1,000 Head of Cattle Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—With the reported formation of a giant packing trust comes the announcement that a new packing plant, together with public stock yards, will soon be in operation at Thirty-ninth Street and West Forty-eighth Avenue. The new concern is said to have ample capital behind it, and is preparing to engage in the general packing business. While not intended to antagonize the packing trust, the new company will aim to furnish a market for the cattle interests outside of that open to them at the Union Stock Yards.

As a basis for the new undertaking the plant of the Lufkin Stock Yards and Feeding Company has been acquired, and for the present it will retain its present style of name. In addition a packing plant is being erected on the ground controlled by the Lufkin Company, which will have a capacity of 1,000 head of cattle a day, with ample plants for increasing its facilities as the business increases.

The packing plant will be in operation in a few days. The packing plant will be incorporated in Springfield next week. D. I. Lufkin will be the head of the Stock Yards Company and William Hately will direct the operations of the packing plants. Associated with them will be a number of former employes of some of the packing plants which are to be absorbed by the packing trust.

The Lufkin Company controls and owns 300 acres of land along the drainage canal, and adjacent to the Western Indiana Belt Line. It owns its own stockyard and switch track. In addition it has its own stock cars and rolling stock.

Allied with the undertaking will be a number of the combinations of cattle raisers and farmers throughout the country who are not in sympathy with the consolidation of all the packing companies of the United States. Those behind the various movements were in Chicago to-day and were in consultation with the prime movers in the new packing plants.

OLD PRINCETON PUMP FOUND.

Instrument Used for Ducking Freshmen in Former Days Is Unearthed.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Aug. 26.—The excavations now in progress on the campus have disclosed the old pump between Old North and Reunion Hall which in the early sixties was the instrument with which the sophomores ducked the freshmen. The pump is still intact and will be carefully preserved. An old Princeton man who stood by when the pump was found reminiscently remarked:

"That old well could tell a few interesting stories if it had our gift of speech. Many a freshman has been initiated into the joys of Princeton spirit by a midnight ducking under the old pump. Those were great days."

ACTRESS'S FIGHT FOR ESTATE.

Laura Biggar Said to Have Seized Bennett Property in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Miss Laura Biggar, the actress, yesterday obtained peaceable possession of the New York City property bequeathed to her by Henry M. Bennett, the Pittsburg, Penn., millionaire.

Her New Jersey attorney, Charles C. Hendrick, asserts that the other Bennett heirs were outwitted. Custodians of the property, the lawyer said, yielded to the demands of Miss Biggar's representatives. The property is valued at $150,000, consisting of a private residence in Fifty-sixth Street, an Eighty-third Street apartment house, and four tenements at Second Avenue and Seventy-second Street. Bennett willed his New York holdings direct to Miss Biggar, as well as a sixty-per-cent. interest in the Bijou Theatre, Pittsburg; his diamonds, $1,000, and $1,800 yearly.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS PREPARE FOR CONFLICT

Practice Guns Thunder from Many Fortifications.

Umpires from Both Branches of the Service Gather at Newport for Final Instructions—Fishers Island Residents Fearful.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—There were more evident signs to-day of the mimic war which is to take place off Newport next week, particularly evident to the inhabitants of the city, who were aroused from their early morning sleep by the booming of heavy cannon, and many thought that the army and navy manoeuvres had begun. It was just about daylight when the reports were heard, and it was learned that it was the first target practice with the heavy guns at Fort Greble preparatory to the manoeuvres, and the practice was heard early in the morning because that is the time when the smallest number of craft are out, and those that are out are in charge of people who understand the conditions. The practice was continued until 9 o'clock and resumed this afternoon. To-morrow the troops at Fort Wetherell will practice with their batteries, firing at a moving target which will be started southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship and be towed westerly in the ocean in the range of vision from the fort. Thursday the heavy batteries and rapid-fire guns at Fort Adams will have their practice.

There are other signs of the approach of the mimic war. Rear Admiral Ronal B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, and other naval officers arrived this morning and proceeded to the war college which is the land-naval headquarters of the joint manoeuvres.

To-morrow morning the Board of Arbitration, consisting of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper and Capt. William Swift, representing the navy; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Lieut. Col. Scory, representing the army, with Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, retired, who has been chosen as the final member of the board, will meet the fifty or more officers of the army and navy who are to act as observers and umpires to consider the rules and lay out their work, which, according to the rules, will be work and not play. They will be distributed to their various ships and forts, and then their troubles will begin. The torpedo flotilla that has been assisting Admiral Higginson in defending the coast against Commander Pillsbury's craft arrived here this morning.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron are expected to arrive here during the night or early in the morning for a short rest after the long-continued manoeuvres at sea and the fatigue of the blockade, and to give the officers a little shore leave before entering upon the joint manoeuvres.

To-morrow crews from the Massachusetts's twelve-oared cutter will race in the outer harbor. It will probably be a three-mile straightaway race, and the rivalry between the two crews is intense, and the interest extends not alone to the entire ship's company, but to those on the other vessels. The race will attract much attention in the fleet.

Saturday the division of Massachusetts Naval Reserves will come to Newport, and be distributed among the vessels of the squadron, and the ships will then put to sea to make their attacks on the forts as soon after Sunday as Admiral Higginson deems it expedient. Then will come the tug of war.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Several hours after midnight last night the searchlight of the army station at Napatree Point, off Watch Hill, was exchanging signals with a light at Fort Trumbull, New London, conveying presumably information to the army officers regarding preparations for the war game between the army and navy which is to begin next Friday at midnight. Summer residents of this island have for weeks been deeply interested in the plans for the war game, and the presence of a large camp of artillery men, among whom the strict discipline of actual war time is already enforced, has of late added to that interest. From a hill road near the centre of the island it is possible to look down upon the military reservation and observe from a distance the bustle of activity within, but no near approach to the fort is permitted. Sentinels promptly challenge all comers. The heavy guns on the island are expected to boom frequently within the next ten days, and owners of Summer hotels and other property within two or three miles of the fort are living in fearful anticipation of a time when their windows may be shattered and their buildings otherwise damaged by the concussions.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26.—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Department of the East, has arrived here, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur, Gen. Harrison, and his personal staff, and is stopping at a hotel in the Pequot section. The General declined to be interviewed regarding the army's part in the war manoeuvres. He did say, however, that all the details would be perfected just as quickly as possible, and that the army would give a good account of itself in the game of war.

SUCCESSOR TO SANTOS-DUMONT

Harry Welch, a Toledo (Ohio) Youth, May Fly in Brazilian's Balloon in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Harry Welch, a widely known Toledo boy, is to succeed to the flighty estate of Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut. He is now in New York, and intelligence from there says that he has offered to take Santos-Dumont's dirigible balloon and fly around the Statue of Liberty. He has carefully inspected the apparatus and believes that he understands it thoroughly.

Although but twenty-four years of age Welch is chief electrician for Frederick Thompson, the New York amusement caterer. Mr. Thompson has deposited $1,000 in behalf of Mr. Welch, and he has offered to pay all expenses of the experiment if the Aero Club will consent. The intrepid young adventurer left home but a short time ago. He was employed by the traction company here under his brother at that time. Since he has been away he has been with various American electrical concerns, and spent some time among the electricians of Continental Europe.

Austrian Noble Nomad in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Gov. Murphy had an odd visitor this morning in the person of Count Dianovich, an Austrian globe trotter, who has been roaming the world, chiefly afoot, for thirty-five years. The Count had voluminous credentials to show his claim to nobility and declared that the purpose of his nomadic career was to gather material for a personal history of the world. The Count was born in 1852, and when he began his tramp life had $250,000 in cash. He used this up long ago. About two years ago he rescued a South American woman from drowning, and afterward married her. According to the Count, she was subsequently murdered by South American brigands.

Another "Green Goods" Victim Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—Chandler W. Riker, Prosecutor of the Pleas, received a letter to-day from a Watertown (Conn.) lawyer who says that one of his clients was defrauded of $300 by Newark "green-goods" men. The victim will be used as a witness against the West Street band, captured a few days ago.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES. APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor 86th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS."

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

ALIVE AFTER JUMP FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Negro Who Sought Death Is Taken from Water.

Chest Is Crushed, However, and He Probably Will Die—Rode Half Way on Wagon.

The leap from the Brooklyn Bridge proved tempting for one more man yesterday who had tired of life. He is believed to be Michael Cody, colored, of 16 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. His identity was indicated from papers in his pockets. The man was taken from the water and now lies unconscious in the Brooklyn Hospital. It is believed that he canot live. The physicians declare that his chest was crushed by the impact of the water, against the surface of which the negro struck in a horizontal position.

Alexander Miller, an expressman, started to cross the bridge from the Manhattan side soon after 9 o'clock last night. He had just entered on the bridge when he was hailed by Cody, who seemed very weary, and asked for a ride. Miller told him to jump on. Midway on the centre span Miller's passenger suddenly jumped into the north roadway of the bridge, ran to the railing, and, gaining its top almost in a leap, stood for a moment poised. Then he shot downward.

The man had been so quick in his actions that Miller scarcely realized his purpose. He had halted his horses, and his call to the man to stop sounded a second before the negro had taken the leap. The expressman remembers that the man looked over his shoulder at the call and smiled as he fell.

Miller called for the police, and springing from his wagon, took off his coat. It looked for a moment as if he thought to attempt a rescue, but the distance caused him to withdraw.

When Cody's body struck the water the heavy tide carried it up stream, where it was seen floating by James Collins, John Murray, and Policeman McCarron, who went out in a rowboat and took the man ashore. A call was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital, and a cursory examination proved that the man still lived. He was taken to the hospital on a gallop.

From letters found in the pockets of the man the physicians believe that there is no doubt that his name is Cody. The photograph of a young woman was also found, but this gave no further clue.

Cody was later identified as the man who, about eight years ago, created a sensation by marrying Miss Alvira Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, employed in Station B of the Post Office system. The father became highly indignant at the marriage, which was a clandestine one, and threatened to shoot Cody on sight.

ALASKA'S RICHEST DISTRICT.

Banks of Nazina River Abounds in Gold and Copper, Says Expert Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 26. — The town of Valdes is now in communication with the outside world by means of a telegraph line. Its first message to the outside world was received to-day after traveling over about 3,000 miles of wires, stretching from Copper River to Yukon, thence through Alaska, Northwest Territory, British Columbia, and Washington.

The first message reports that Robert Biel, a prominent New York mining engineer, who was sent into the Nazina River district by Capt. Delamar, has reached Valdes, and states that the Nazina district has the greatest mines in Alaska, and that the copper property there is the greatest known in the world.

The richness of the country, declares Biel, will result in the building of a railroad into the district at an early date.

Mountains of tin near Mount Rangel have been discovered by A. W. Tibbits. Tibbits located forty-five claims in this district.

More important discoveries have been made in Alaska during the past season than ever before.

STEAMBOAT AFIRE AT PIER.

Part of Crew of the Thomas McManus Ran Through Flames—Others Jumped Overboard.

The river steamboat Thomas McManus of the Catskill Evening Line, which plies between Pier 43, North River, and Hudson, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, and will be out of commission for some time.

The Catskill Evening Line uses the south side of Pier 43, which is a covered recreation pier. The McManus, the Kaaterskill, and the Saugerties were tied up there. The fire started at 2 o'clock, among hay on the forward deck, and spread rapidly. Most of the deck hands and officers were nearest the stern end, but the Captain, Charles Staunberg, and his son, Charles Staunberg, Jr., and one or two other hands, were forward. They all had a very narrow escape from burning, as the flames cut them off from the gang plank. Four of the men jumped into the river, but the two Staunbergs and the Chief Engineer, J. T. Brown, ran through the flames and to the gang plank.

Meanwhile Capt. C. E. Hallenbeck of the Kaaterskill, seeing that there was imminent danger of the pier itself catching fire, severed the lines that held the McManus. The vessel floated northward to near Fourteenth Street, where the fireboats William L. Strong and Zophar Mills made fast and played several streams of water on her. The McManus was towed by the two fireboats and a New York Central Railroad tug to the Jersey shore, where she was practically destroyed.

On the pier, when the boat caught fire, were a large number of children and women, who had come to get an airing. The smoke from the fire swept across the pier in huge volumes. The police calmed the panic, and got them all off in safety.

The police estimate the damage to the McManus at $35,000.

Express Boys on Strike.

The boy employes of the New York Dispatch and Delivery Company, situated at Bleecker and Mulberry Streets, went on a strike yesterday morning, demanding an increase in wages. Policeman Carter of the Mulberry Street Station arrested Salvatori Montemora of 172 Thompson Street, some one having told the policeman that the boy had attempted to cut the harness from one of the horses belonging to the company. J. Cameron, Superintendent of the company, declined to discuss the situation, but said that he thought the trouble had started from the discharge of two boys who had been dishonest.

From the Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal.

Nothing so full and so satisfactory in the way of a literary paper has ever been so successfully carried out in this country as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. It is now indisputably the paper which a person interested in books or literary matters must have if he would keep advised. EDWARD BOK. —Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Annual Sale BLANKETS, COMFORTERS Now in Progress.

The Closing Days of This **August Furniture Sale**

Are Crowded with Rare Values.

In many instances values are even greater than when the sale began.

Thousands are hurrying back from the mountains and the seashore to the hustling, bustling life in the city. Preparations for the fall home-furnishing are quickly being considered. Numerous wants crop up before you. Is there any Furniture need among them? If so, then here is interesting and welcome news. But the time is short and promptness is encouraged. The entire mammoth department is literally jammed with just such wonderful values as we quote for to-day.

PRETTILY DESIGNED MUSIC CABINETS, mahogany finish, elegant construction and finish, French legs, large compartments, with shaped top and French bevel plate mirror, regular price $7.50, special at 5.50

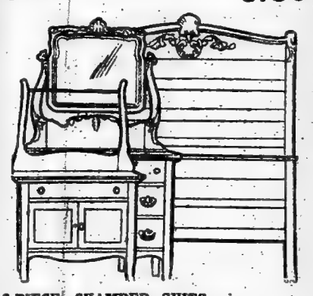

3-PIECE CHAMBER SUITS, in golden oak, polish finish, prettily carved, large dresser and washstand, French bevel plate shaped mirror in dresser, elegant brass trimmings, regular price $22.00, special price 15.00

EXTENSION TABLES, quarter sawed golden oak, polish finish, 44-inch top, 5 massive rope legs, can be extended to 6 feet, regular price $14.50, special price, 9.75

HANDSOME BOX SEAT DINING CHAIRS, made of selected oak, cane seat, polish finish, French legs, braced with heavy spindles, high back, elegant design and construction, regular price $2.25, special price, 1.60

ARM CHAIRS to match the above dining chair, regular price, $4.50, special price, 3.00

BUFFET of quarter sawed golden oak, piano polish finish, 48 inches wide, 23 inches deep, 2 small top drawers, one drawer lined for silverware, large linen drawer and wine closets, cast brass drop handles, prettily carved standard with French bevel plate mirror 18x32 inches, regular price $32.00, special price,

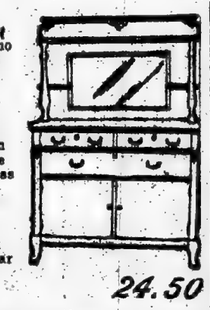

24.50

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1-inch post, brass top balls and spindles, brass cap and rails, extension foot, in all sizes, regular price, $6.50; special price 4.50

MASSIVE BRASS BEDSTEADS, exquisite design, 1½-inch continuous pillars, heavy filling, massive husks on pillars, extension foot end, can be had in 4 ft. 6 in. size only, regular price $52.00, special price 38.00

(Fifth Floor.)

New Fall Rugs.

SMYRNA RUGS, heaviest quality made:

9.12	7.6x10.6	6x9	4x7 ft.	36x72 in.
22.00,	16.50,	11.00,	5.25.	3.25
30x60 in.	26x54	22x48	18x36	
2.25	1.75	1.25	.85	

OUR LEADER SMYRNA RUGS; very heavy all wool. We make a specialty of these Rugs, knowing them to be the best value in the market in their class. They are made exclusively for The Big Store, and can be bought here only.

Size 9x12, 12.50
Size 7.6x10.6, 9.00
Size 6x9, 6.25

ONE-PIECE AXMINSTER RUGS; the greatest bargain ever offered in a Rug; small and large figures, all popular colorings, all wool, 9x12 size, 15.00

INGRAIN ART SQUARES, best all wool:

2x3 yds	2½x3	3x3	3x3½	3x4
3.60	4.50	5.40	6.30	7.20
3x4½	4x4	3x5	4x5	
8.10	9.60	9.10	12.00	

(Third Floor.)

New Fall Carpets.

TAPESTRY CARPETS; best 10-wire quality, all standard makes, complete assortment, new choice designs and colorings; borders to match, also hall and stair patterns; regular price 85c. per yard, 65

TAPESTRY CARPETS; double extra quality, very heavy, full range of new designs; borders, halls and stairs to match; regular price 75c. per yard, 55

TAPESTRY CARPETS; all-wool surface; parlor, hall and stair patterns, large range of choice colorings; regular price 60c. per yard, 39

AXMINSTER CARPETS; heaviest and best quality, Smith and Lowell makes; all new designs, light, medium and dark colorings, suitable for any room in the house; borders to match; regular price $1.35, 1.00

SAVONNERIE CARPETS, most effective carpet made for dainty parlors; very durable, high pile, all the newest designs and colorings, fresh from the looms; borders to match; regular price $1.65, 1.10

WILTON VELVET CARPETS; nothing better made for durability, handsome designs and colorings; borders, halls and stairs to match; regularly $1.35, 90

(Third Floor, Front.)

Thousands of Blankets and Comforters

from the foremost mills in the United States are included in this vast assemblage.

A wider and better assortment of superior quality Blankets and Comforters at such unusually low prices was never before shown.

BLANKETS.

We can't praise our $5.00 A PAIR CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKET enough. We don't call it ALL WOOL either, but a short cotton thread for a foundation. We have the popular color borders in the large 11-4 size only. This blanket has no equal at this price; $7.50 is asked elsewhere for this quality, at 5.00

PART WOOL AND PART COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4 size, $1.75 and 2.40

PART WOOL AND PART COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4 size, $2.40 and 2.90

Regular value 25 per cent. more.

COMFORTERS.

COMFORTERS, regularly $1.25 and $2.00 each 98c. and 1.49

COMFORTERS, $1.95 each, tufted, made of fine silkoline, priced elsewhere at $2.25 each, here 1.95

ALSO SPECIAL.

1,000 FEATHER PILLOWS, size 20x28, weight 3½ lbs., covered with fancy or plain blue and white stripe ticking; regular price $1.95 each; to-day, 1.30

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St. Side.)

Upholstery Values.

SINGLE PORTIERES AT 1-3 THEIR VALUE.

Several hundred pairs, all different, the Fall samples of a leading manufacturer, and as such, represent the very latest ideas; the very styles which will be shown as new this Fall. They include Rep, Tapestry, Damask and Velour Portieres, with appliqued borders, Rep Portieres, with ornamental applique borders; also many Brocade and Armure weaves. This makes a splendid opportunity to drape your single doors handsomely at a trifling cost.

Per strip, 1.95 2.95 3.95 4.85.

This Lot Also Includes

375 PAIRS TAPESTRY PORTIERES;

mostly single pairs, in the very latest conceptions, AT ⅓ TO ½ BELOW VALUE.

Per pair, 3.95, 4.85, 5.90 TO 15.00

SPECIAL COUCH COVER SELLING.

Big Economies in These. See Them!

STRIPED ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COVERS, $1.95 kind, 1.30

PERSIAN TAPESTRY COVERS, 60 inch, $4.00 kind, 2.95

HEAVY REVERSIBLE RUG PATTERNS, $5.00 kind, 3.50

NAVAJO COUCH COVERS, $7.50 quality, 4.85

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AT MILL COST.

We secured 1,700 pairs of the very best grade of these popular curtains at a great concession in price. There are several hundred handsome patterns to choose from. IT'S A RARE CHANCE! The prices are, per pair,

89, 1.65, 2.35, 2.95

CURTAIN YARD GOODS.

No comment needed here. Read:

5,500 YARDS NOVELTY CURTAIN NETS, with and without borders, 18 in., 24 in., 30 in. and 36 in. wide, 10c. to 18c. kinds; per yard, 10

40-INCH CURTAIN SWISS, dainty stripes, 10c. quality; per yard, 6

(Third Floor, Front.)

Fancy China, Cut Glass and Lamps.

CUT GLASS.

8-INCH BOWLS, deep rich designs, 4.00
SPOON HOLDERS, fancy shape, rich deep cutting, 3.75
CELERY TRAYS, deep cut designs, 8.00
SUGARS AND CREAMS, large size, chrysanthemum pattern, 5.50
WATER BOTTLES, strawberry and fan designs, very deep cutting, 2.50

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin lead blown glass; per dozen, 35
JELLY TUMBLERS, tight-fitting tin tops, best quality crystal glass, per dozen, 23
WATER TUMBLERS, crystal glass, fluted bottom, per dozen, 23

TOILET SETS.

TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, handsomely decorated, 2.25
TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, including slop jar, handsomely decorated in natural colors, 3.95
TOILET SETS, 13 pieces, handsomely decorated in floral designs, richly gold traced, 6.50

CUSPIDORS.

CUSPIDORS, large size, richly decorated in natural colors, heavily gold stippled, each, 35

LAMPS.

TABLE LAMPS, 10-inch globe, hand-painted decorations, regular at $3.75, 2.25
TABLE LAMPS, 10-inch globe, hand-painted decorations, fancy gilt mountings, regularly $5.00, 3.75
TABLE LAMPS, large size, 12-inch globe; hand-painted decorations, large chrysanthemums, roses, &c., 7.50

(Basement.)

Abstracts from the Food Show.

The Third Week and No Diminishing in the Multitude of Eager, Purchasing People.

New faces are seen daily. Tan and ruddy complexions. These are the sojourners, back from their summer haunts. And how they flock here! Looks of wonderment are in every eye. Nothing like it ever seen in New York before. The Dunlap Electric Fountain, with its brilliant sprays of spurting waters, is a marvelous sight. But the great exhibition of Pure Foods from all over the world is the centre of attraction. To-day's list of offerings is particularly tempting.

SOUP.

VICTORY BRAND CONCENTRATED SOUP, various kinds, one can enough for six people, 4 cans for 25c., 2 lb. can, 7

CRACKERS — National Biscuit Co.'s Johnnie Cake, Mary Ann or Vienna Crimps; 3 lbs. for 25c.; per lb. 9
LAMB—Forequarter fancy Canada Lamb, lb. 7
BEEF ROASTS—Fancy selected; per lb. 10
ASPARAGUS — "High Grade Brand" fancy California White Asparagus; large, tender spears; doz., $3.25; can 28
COOK'S FLAKED RICE, an excellent breakfast cereal; pkg., 12

SOUP.

POPULAR BLEND

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, delicious aroma, fine fragrance, possesses excellent cup qualities, 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb., 28

SAXON'S WHEAT FOOD — A fancy decorated cereal dish with every package; pkg., 12
MUSTARD — Genuine Old Fashioned German Mustard; bottle, 10
OLIVES—"Hazel" Fancy Manzanilla Baby Olives, stuffed with Spanish pimientos; 16-oz. bottle, 35
HERRING — Marshall's Scotch Kippered Herring; large oval can, 15
MACKEREL— "Pickett's" Soused Mackerel; can, 15

ORANGE AND LEMON SUGAR.

Finest quality, absolutely pure, one pound makes 25 glasses, regular selling price 25c. per lb.; per lb. carton, 19

QUODDY BAY FRESH HERRING; can 9
SARDINES—La Tour or Laline Fancy Imported Sardines; can, 10
RICE — Extra Fancy New Crop Carolina Head Rice; 11 lbs., $1; lb. 10
DATES— Hallowi Persian Dates; pkg., 6
FIGS — Extra Fancy Large 5 Crown Smyrna Figs; bright and thin skin; lb., 20
ROE'S CENTENNIAL YELLOW PEACHES; per can, 10

TEA.

First Spring pickings, fancy OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, JAPAN, GUNPOWDER, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS, very fragrant, rich bouquet, 5 lbs., $2.00; per lb., 43

SPICES—Best quality, Thoroughly Cleaned Pickling or Mixed Spices; lb., 25
EGG OR GREEN GAGE PLUMS (Park Brand); large cans, each, 9
FLOUR—Finest Quality Whole Wheat Flour; 10-lb sack 39c.; 5-lb. sack, 17
SOAP—Hazel White Floating Soap; 7 cakes, 25
SOAP—Kirk's Floating Tar Soap; 10 cakes, 29

(Fourth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturday at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

The August Sale Of FURNITURE

Is Rapidly Ending Now

Three days and a half, then the chance to buy a hundred dollars' worth of furniture for sixty-seven dollars will be gone.

Of course there will be plenty of places to buy "cheap" furniture—furniture that is dear at any price—but the opportunity to buy Furniture that bears the guarantee of the house of Wanamaker, and save a third to a half of its regular cost, will be past.

The insurance of good quality which goes with all furniture bought at Wanamaker's is just as absolute in every piece that is bought in August, as it is in any other month, no matter what price you pay.

Then the furniture need not be delivered at once if you are not ready to receive it. We will make deliveries later on in the Fall if you wish.

The important thing is to BUY NOW—while the August prices offer their tremendous economies.

While our floors have already been stripped of many lines this week, yet there is quite remarkable variety still remaining today. Many stores never show so much as we show of the special-priced goods today.

Here are suggestions:

Bureaus

Usual Price		August Price
$16	Golden oak Bureaus,	$10.50
$16.50	White enamel Bureaus,	$12
$15	Natural birch Bureaus,	$13
$18.50	White enamel Bureaus,	$14
$22	Curly birch Bureaus,	$16.50
$25	Imitation mahogany Bureaus,	$18.50
$24	Curly birch Bureaus,	$19
$32	White enamel Bureaus,	$24
$50	Mahogany Bureaus,	$30
$80	Mahogany Bureaus,	$50
$85	Mahogany Bureaus,	$65
$95	Mahogany Bureaus,	$75
$185	White mahogany Bureaus,	$140
$210	Mahogany inlaid Bureaus,	$160

Bedroom Suites

Usual Price		August Price
$52	Bird's eye maple, 2 pieces,	$38
$55	Golden oak, 3 pieces,	$40
$61.50	Mahogany, 3 pieces,	$45
$70	Mahogany, 3 pieces,	$52.50
$80	Mahogany, 3 pieces,	$60
$85	Golden oak, 3 pieces,	$65
$125	Golden oak, 3 pieces,	$85
$132	Mahogany, 2 pieces,	$100
$175	Mahogany, 2 pieces,	$115
$215	Mahogany, 2 pieces,	$175
$370	Mahogany, 2 pieces,	$290
$535	Mahogany, 3 pieces,	$425

Chiffonniers

Usual Price		August Price
$12	White enamel Chiffonniers,	$9
$12	Natural birch Chiffonniers,	$10
$15	White enamel Chiffonniers,	$11
$16	Golden ash Chiffonnier,	$12
$23	Mahogany Chiffonniers,	$18
$30	Golden oak Chiffonniers,	$22
$40	Mahogany Chiffonniers,	$30
$42	Bird's-eye maple Chiffonniers,	$32
$46	Curly birch Chiffonniers,	$35
$60	Mahogany Chiffonniers,	$42
$70	Mahogany Chiffonniers,	$55
$80	Mahogany Chiffonniers,	$60
$95	Mahogany Chiffonniers,	$75
$175	White mahogany Chiffonniers,	$135

Toilet Tables

Usual Price		August Price
$27	Mahogany Colonial Toilet Tables,	$19
$30	Bird's-eye maple Toilet Tables,	$20
$30	Quar'ed golden oak Toilet Tables,	$20
$34	Quar'ed golden oak Toilet Tables,	$23
$40	Mahogany Colonial Toilet Tables,	$24
$45	Mahogany Colonial Toilet Tables,	$26
$45	Mahogany Toilet Tables,	$30
$62	Mahogany Colonial Toilet Tables,	$38

Fourth floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

The Fall stock is collecting rapidly now. Hundreds of new Oriental Rugs have already arrived.

Our stock is selected with expert care and ripened experience. We protect you from the insecurity that is common in buying Oriental Rugs. We also display lavish varieties of choicest Rugs, many selected right at the homes of the Oriental workers.

We secure you in the matter of authenticity and artistic value; and place on each rug the fair commercial price which it is intrinsically worth.

Of the more than a thousand Oriental Rugs now in our stock, we give descriptions of three for example:

PERSIAN RUG—Goravan quality, size 18 ft. 8 in. x 13 ft. 4 in., $240. A soft old blue ground, well covered with Eastern design in tan and soft red; the border a pure tan ground, with the blue and red of the center showing in the design. The effect is equal to that obtained in the old rugs at a cost of perhaps four times as much.

PERSIAN RUG—Serapi quality, size 15x12 ft. $350. This rug is just sufficiently old to have softened to a wonderfully mellow tone. The ground is yellow, and the border a soft shade of light blue. The design is suggestive of the Orient, and is outlined in soft shades of red and green. This is probably the only yellow-toned rug of distinctive merit in this market.

PERSIAN RUG—21 ft. 2 in. x 13 ft. 3 in., $575. A deep red plain ground, with three medallion figures in old blue. Medallions, inner border and corners all in the very old Herati design, with an outside border of blue and red.

Third floor.

Effective Economies in Lace Curtains and Portieres

One-third to one-half on handsome Lace Curtains; a quarter, and more, on Portieres—such economies are certainly worth while, aren't they?

The woman with a winter house to put in commission is beginning to take thought for the future now—if she is provident. For bargains in the household furnishings she needs most aren't commonly obtainable, when everybody is buying.

So the moral is—grasp these opportunities while you may. Details follow:

White Irish Point Curtains

$6.50 Curtains at $4.25
$8.50 Curtains at $5.50
$8.50 Curtains at $5.75
$12 Curtains at $8
$13.50 Curtains at $9
$15 Curtains at $9.75
$16.50 Curtains at $10
$17.25 Curtains at $9
$19.50 Curtains at $11.75

Point de Calais Curtains—In White

$6.50 Curtains at $3.25
$12 Curtains at $6
$13.50 Curtains at $6.75
$15 Curtains at $7.50
$16.50 Curtains at $8.25
$17.50 Curtains at $8.75
$20 Curtains at $10
$22.50 Curtains at $11.25

Point de Calais Curtains—In Ecru

$12 Curtains at $6
$13 Curtains at $6.50
$14.50 Curtains at $7.25
$15 Curtains at $7.50
$16.50 Curtains at $8.25
$17 Curtains at $8.50
$18 Curtains at $9
$19 Curtains at $9.50
$20 Curtains at $10

PORTIERES

Double-faced Armure Portieres; corded edges, good styles and colorings, at $5 pair; from $8.25.

Mercerized Armure Portieres; fringed top and bottom, good styles and colorings, at $6.50 pair; from $8.25.

Armure and Repp Portieres, with damask borders appliqued; at $4.50 pair; from $5.25, $5.75, $6.75 and $7; at $8 pair; from $9 and $9.75

Third floor.

Imported DRAPE CLOTHS Under-Price

These are superb suiting fabrics for Fall Tailor-made Gowns. They have the weight of a broadcloth, but are woven with a twill instead of a nap, and are extremely serviceable. The mixtures are exactly those most wanted—Grays, Tans, Castors, Browns, Blues, Plum and Green.

In two widths, 52 and 56 inches wide—

The $2.25 quality at $1.75 a yard
The $3 quality at $2.25 a yard

When this lot is sold you will need to pay fifty and seventy-five cents a yard more for the same qualities.

Rotunda.

August Offerings of The Under-Price Store

Bargain enthusiasm centers in this unique Basement Store. Here thrifty people may buy with absolute safety—safe as to quality, as well as littleness of price.

Silks Vastly Below Value

The Basement Store has welcomed many of the handsome Silks that rendered the Main aisle such an attractive spot last week. Quantities, though diminished, are still large enough to insure ample variety—and prices, for such generally wanted Silks as these, are extraordinarily low. Some details:

60c Wash Silks at 38c—The genuine Habutai, in pretty stripes, and a variety of fast colors.
65c and $1.25 Fancy Silks at 40c—Matelasse and Metal Brocades, in dark, medium and light colors; designs are woven in black or cream on colored grounds.
75c Fancy Silks at 50c—Hemstitched striped Taffetas; white and light grounds with colored stripes; some are self-color stripes; also Corded Taffetas and self-colored figured Pongees; fifty styles and colors in all.
$1 Fancy Silks at 65c—Brocaded and Striped Liberty Satins; self-colored figures and stripes; all in evening colors. Corded Taffetas, boucle and plain cords on medium colored grounds.
$1 Striped Taffetas at 75c—Fancy Striped Taffetas, with Pompadour and corded stripes; also openwork and lace effect stripes, showing black on colored grounds; also black and white even stripes.

Other vitally interesting news of Basement offerings:

Autumn Dress Goods

A Third to a Half Under-Price

Last season's goods, but perfectly suitable for the coming season's wearing, with the further attraction of a price-cut of a third to one-half. There's many a bargain to be found in the lot:

$1 to $1.50 Goods at 75c yard—
Whipcord Mixed Venetians, Mixed Satin Venetians, Satin Soleil, Whipcord Serge and Poplins.

$1.75 Goods at $1.25 yard—
Satin Prunella and Satin Covert Cloth.

$2.50 Goods at $1.50 Yard—
Satin Covert Cloth.

Also a large gathering of Remnants of choice weaves in Black Dress Goods, marked one-third below regular prices.

Women's Garments

Shirt-waists and Petticoats, the attractiveness of which is aided still more by these little prices:

Shirt-waists—
At $1, worth $1.25—Of galatea in stripes, Mercerized percale in figures, or flannelette in black and white checks or figures; some box-plaited, others with fine plaits front and back; bishop sleeves; stock collar to match.

Petticoats—
At 35c, worth 50c—Of striped gingham, 2 styles; umbrella ruffle, finished with small ruffle or deep gathered ruffle.

Music Folios Under-Price

Full sheet music size, bound in paper, boards or cloth, and marked at much below publishers' prices:

Outing Songs. 18c.
Royal Vocal Folio, 20c.
The College Minstrel. For male voices, 30c
Selected Sacred Songs; boards, 25c.
Piano Mosaics; boards, 25c.
The Social Song. A choice collection of songs, ballads, duets and choruses. Cloth, 25c.

Then these two special offerings:
Music for the Dance. 30 selections for home or social gatherings; paper, 10c.
Golden Gems of Song. 29 selections by famous composers. 10c.

Low Prices on Laces

An attractive group of Laces is priced today at mere fractions of real values. There are Galons, Net-top Laces and Edgings, in Point Venise, Imitation Duchesse, Oriental and Imitation Cluny designs, in ecru, cream and white.

Original prices were 15 to 50c; now
5c to 25c a Yard

Handkerchiefs, 12½c

"Seconds"—so-called; for the Irish makers, from whom these came, are careful of their product and reputation. Hence, those with trifling defects—tiny holes, thick threads, and the like—are thrown out, and sold at a price that makes handkerchiefs that, if perfect, would sell for 25c to 75c each, cost you

12½c Each

They are all plain hemstitched, pure linen, with ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems—splendid handkerchiefs for such an absurdly low price.

Babies' Dresses

Sharp reductions signalize these groups of pretty Dresses for Children:

At 50c, worth 95c—Of lawn and nainsook; yoke and French waists, with plain or hemstitched plaits, insertion in yokes with ruffle, or hemstitched bretelles; sizes 3 mos. to 4 yrs.

At 95c, worth $1.95—Of fine lawn, in princess style; yoke of lace insertion; ruffled edged with lace, or hemstitched plaited yoke with ruffle; others with plain plaits, embroidery insertion and ruffles; full gathered waists; skirts of good width with plain hem; sizes 2 to 4 years.

At 50c, worth 75c—Children's Aprons, in yoke and waist styles, with embroidery insertion, with ruffles or bretelles; sizes 2 to 12 years.

A Linen Store Round-Up

A vigorous crusade against small lots in our Linen Store has brought to light some interesting offerings. These go to the Under-price Store today at prices that will greatly attract housekeepers:

Towels—
Huckaback Towels of best Irish makes, hemstitched ends and colored borders, 50c each.
Damask Towels, with knotted fringe and colored borders, 17c each.
Hemstitched Damask Towels, 20c and 30c.
Kitchen Towels, 15c each.

Table-Cloths—
Fine Irish linen, at these little prices:
2x2 yds., at $4.50 and $5.
2x2½ yds., at $3.85 to $8.50.
2x3 yds., 2x3½ yds. and 2x4 yds., at proportionately low prices.
Also Napkins and Table Linen Remnants at vigorous reductions.

P. N. Corsets, 50c

A special lot of these popular Corsets, of flowered batiste; bias cut, gored short hips, medium low bust; excellent shape and quality, lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; sizes 18 to 24, at

50c, worth $1.25

Odd News of Men's Clothing

Strictly speaking the Clothing is odd—hence this news. End-of-the-season groups that we'll be glad to be rid of, and, at their new prices, that you'll willingly take; particularly if you have part, or all of your vacation still ahead of you.

Coats and Vests at $5—
Of fancy cheviots and blue and black serges; remaining from our $12 and $15 Suits. Mostly small sizes.

Flannel Trousers at $2.50—
The sorts that have been selling at $4 and $5. Not many at this price.

Washable Trousers—
Of duck, at $1, from $1.25. Both correct and comfortable for outing wear.
Of crash, $1.25, from $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Do You Need SHOES?

If your present Shoes are not as fresh as you like, you don't want heavy Winter shoes—not for two months yet.

A handsome new pair of Summer Shoes is exactly what you need. But you have a right to expect a concession on the price.

Here are excellent Shoes—smart, stylish, many made for our Main Shoe Store; and the reductions are as decisive as one could wish for:

Men's $3 and $3.50 Oxfords at $1.90—
Box calfskin, kidskin, and velour calfskin, in stylish shapes; either the straight last or the swing; all are welted soles.

Women's $3 and $4 Oxfords at $2—
The round-up of the season's best quality low Shoes, in black and tan kidskin; patent leather and kid tips; various shaped heels; all are turned soles.

Women's $3 Boots at $1.50—
Made of fine grain tan calfskin; lace; good weight soles; just right for vigorous wear; low heels.

Women's and Children's Shoes and Oxfords in black and tan kid and calfskin; good fitting and good wearing qualities; some are welted soles. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 6, $1.20. Values up to $2.50.

Basement.

Chatelaine and Wrist Bags

There's a continual change in the make-up of our collection of Chatelaine and Wrist Bags for women. New, attractive designs arrive almost daily, and crowd their predecessors into the background.

Here's a hint of charming late-comers, including many that are notably low-priced:

At 75c—Grain walrus Chatelaine Bags, in gray, tan and black; metal-mounted; two sizes.

At $1—Real seal Chatelaine Bags, in two sizes; chamois-lined, outside pocket, patent safety hook.

At $1.50—Real seal Chatelaine Bags, large size; fancy metal mountings.

At 50c—Suede Wrist Bags, assorted colors.

At $1.25—Genuine walrus and suede Wrist Bags; inside purse, suede-lined; in assorted colors.

At $1.25—Extra fine quality of suede Wrist Bags, in a new shade of green; gilt and nickel-trimmed.

A large assortment of Boston Shopping Bags, in cloth-and-leather or all-leather, at $1.25 to $5.

Fine imported Hand-bags, in various sizes and convenient shapes; some fitted with purse, card-case and vinaigrette, at $4 to $9.

Imported Calling Bags, in attractively colored leathers, containing address book, pockets for cards and vinaigrette, at $4 to $8.

Broadway.

September Number of Everybody's Magazine Out Today!

The handsomest magazine, inside and out, to be found on the news-stands—contents sparkling with bright stories and timely articles of universal interest.

Interesting to Bread-winners because of—

THE WOMAN THAT TOILS
Experiences of a Literary Woman as a Working Girl. By Bessie Van Vorst. Illustrated by G. Alden Peirson. An account of the writer's actual experiences while working for purposes of investigation side by side with the girls of a great city factory.

WORK WITH THE HANDS
The Moral Value of Manual Training and Labor—A New Educational Epoch—An Autobiographical Example. By Booker T. Washington, Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY
Suggestions for Untrained Women Who Wish to Make a Living or Add to Their Income.

Interesting in Current Thought, because of—

ENGLAND'S NEW PRIME MINISTER
A Character Study of the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour. By T. P. O'Connor. With full-page portrait of Mr. Balfour, and other photographic illustrations.

LIFE IN THE MINING REGION
A Study in Strike-Time of the Conditions of Living in Representative Mining Towns. By Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus."
Desiring a candid statement of conditions in the anthracite coal region, "Everybody's Magazine" commissioned Mr. Frank Norris, the well-known novelist, author of "The Octopus," to visit the territory affected by the strike. His study of the general social conditions, made on the spot, is here presented.

Interesting to Story Readers, because of—

THE SALT CROWD'S TRADE
A Short Story. By Will Payne.

THE WOMAN WHO FORGOT
A Short Story. By Eleanor Hoyt. Illustrated by Harold Heartt Foley.

THE ARGUMENT FOR DAVID
A Short Story. By Mary Tracy Earle. Illustrated by Will Grefe.

THE UNEMPLOYED RICH
I. A Day in the Life of a New York Lady of Fashion. By Mary Manners.

THE VACANT LOT
A New England Ghost Story. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated by Peter Newell.

SOME GOLF TERMS
Defined and Designed. By A. B. Frost.

MAN'S SOLUTION OF DOMESTIC PROBLEMS
How the Home Duties have been reorganized by Man. By Charlotte Teller. Illustrated by F. Y. Cory.

And an illustrated Fashion article from Paris.

All News-Stands Ten Cents

Newness Among Silk Waists

Designers of Silk Waists have fairly outdone themselves, in producing charming new styles for Autumn wearing. And the prettiest, most original that we have been able to secure, are now being shown in the Wanamaker collection.

Two old favorites are enjoying a renewal of popularity—plaids and shot silk. There are dozens of attractive styles and color combinations in each. Pipings, in Scotch plaid or bright Persian effects, with colored buttons to match, are much used; and shoulder-straps and the new pointed collars appear frequently.

The range of materials, prices and effects is tremendously varied—the selection at $5 to $6.50 is especially broad and interesting. Thence prices run up to $37.50 for dainty Waists for afternoon and evening wear, that show plainly the influence of the French models, from which they were copied.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall Gloves for Women

The new Autumn styles for women, in the famous Wanamaker kinds of Gloves, are here and ready for your inspection.

They show improvements all along the line—wherever it has been possible to make the kid softer and better, the colors truer, the stitching neater or more effective. So that, if in past seasons you've been satisfied with Wanamaker Gloves at a given price, you will be even more so with those for the coming season.

You know the names well:

Princess May Gloves at $1—
Glace and suede, 3-clasp; charming new shades—pearls, modes, grays, reds, beaver, browns, black and white. Browns will be much worn.

Victoria Gloves at $1.85—
3-clasp overseam, and 2-clasp pique; then, at $1.75, 3-clasp suede, and at $2, 2-clasp pique suede. The perfection of glove-making, in quality, fit and finish. In newest tints—modes, tans, gray, pearl, beaver, red, brown, black, white.

Tenth street.

Royale Gloves at $1.50—
Kid and suede, overseam and pique sewn; pique suede Gloves, in delicate grays and modes, promise to be especial favorites.

Cape and Suede Gloves, $1—
Two splendid lines of Gloves, both certain to be warm favorites this Fall.
The Cape Gloves have one large clasp, are P. X. M. sewn, and come in oak, russet, rouge, tan and manila.
The Suede Gloves have one large pearl clasp, and come in mode and gray.

Window and Door Screens At Clean-Up Prices

It's much too late for us to have Window Screens and Screen Doors among our stock of housefurnishings. But even if you've done without them during the Summer, you'll find your patience put to the severest test during September—pre-eminently the mosquito month.

Here are rare savings on Window and Door Screens, that will make buying for even a month's use an economical matter—to say nothing of succeeding seasons' use:

Adjustable Window Screens, 25c each—
Hard-wood, oiled; brass clips; both sides alike. Regularly 45c to 60c.
24 in. high, 32 in wide, adjusts to 36 in. 29 in. high, 26 in. wide, adjusts to 30 in.
29 in. high, 32 in. wide, adjusts to 36 in.

Screen Doors at $1, worth $2—
Natural wood frames, varnished; complete with spring hinges and handle. 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.

Basement.

Books That Are Being Read

The following list reflects current public opinion as to the popular novels of the season. Maybe you have been waiting for some one to play the role of suggester as to your book-companion for a journey or a loaf. And if you act on any of the suggestions, you'll find the book in question in our Book Store:

A Speckled Bird. Augusta Evans Wilson. $1.08.
Chanticleer. Violette Hall. $1.08.
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First Time on the Stage
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Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G. V. Hobart
Special Matinee Monday. (LABOR DAY.)

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Sir Arthur Sullivan's THE EMERALD ISLE.

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Seats Now on Sale. Mat. Labor Day.
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To-night, 8:15, and balance week—Last Times Lederer's WILD ROSE
Next Monday Eve., Sept. 1, Seat Sale To-morrow
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th.
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To-night, 8:30. 50c., that's all.
585th Concert, GRAND WAGNER FESTIVAL.
Soloists: Carl Schlegel, Baritone, and Mrs. Dora Phillips, Soprano.

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LAST TWO WEEKS. The great rural drama,
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-day. Eve. 8:15.

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Moonlight Maid Burlesquers.
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BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

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20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY.
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DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Fourteenth week. Souvenirs. 100th Concert Sunday Night.

BRITON WON AT TENNIS

R. F. Doherty Captured American Championship Tournament.

MALCOLM D. WHITMAN BEATEN

In Final of Newport Competition Visitors Outplayed Home Expert—Challenge Match To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—In a tennis match filled with brilliant playing, but wholly demonstrating the superiority of the English player, R. F. Doherty, over the American, the former champion of England, to-day won the final match of the All-Comers' championship tournament on the Casino courts. The result was a surprise, as it was confidently expected that Malcolm D. Whitman would be able to check the victorious career of the Englishman. The clever Briton, however, outmanoeuvred Whitman at every point, and wore him down to a state of pitiful exhaustion by keeping him on the run.

The American plainly was not in the best of condition. Doherty's work, on the other hand, was faultless, and he won by the score of 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

The day began with a peculiar doubt existing as to the matter of the Dohertys' default. Yesterday it was reported that H. L. Doherty would meet Whitman to-day. This morning, with Larned as authority for it, there was a rumor that R. F. Doherty would be the one called upon to make the attack upon the American laurels. This doubt, to say the least, was trying to the followers of the game. The experts among the spectators and the players restlessly haunted the bulletin board at the clubhouse, awaiting the placing of the name of the opponent of Whitman. They were kept on edge for hours without getting anything more authentic than rumor to work upon.

Finally, however, at 10:45 o'clock, R. F. Doherty's name was posted, and that much of the uncertainty was removed. Just why the Englishmen made the eleventh-hour change was a puzzle to every one interested, and the feeling grew that something was being held up their sleeves by the Englishmen. Certainly H. L. Doherty played better tennis than R. F. Doherty through all the week, and late last night the pair gave it out that, everything being equal, H. L. Doherty would be the man. This change of programme on the part of the English players made Whitman even more of a favorite than he was before, and even allowing for his poor showing early in the week, the memory of the lacing which he administered to R. F. Doherty at Bay Ridge put great confidence in the American forces.

It was after 11 o'clock when the famous players entered the enclosure and made ready for their great test. On the toss Doherty won, and elected to serve. Doherty's initial strokes were not encouraging, and Whitman's first point was off a double fault. The men played very carefully and were well back, though for the winning point Doherty went to the net and made a pass. He followed his win in this by breaking through Whitman's service, passing him at the net, and winning the second game at 15. The third game went to deuce once, and though Whitman had the lead, 40—30, Doherty pulled it up and won on consecutive errors. Again in the fourth Whitman lost his service. Doherty won the fifth game, leading then five games to love. Up to this point Doherty was certainly playing on both sides of Whitman. In the sixth Whitman made a stand, and by a win at 30 saved himself from losing a set at love. It was only a temporary stop, for Doherty gathered the seventh at 30 and had the first set, 6—1. The score:

FIRST SET.

R. F. Doherty	4	4	5	4	4	2	4—27	6
M. D. Whitman	1	1	3	1	1	4	2—13	1

Whitman made a win of the opening game of the second set, though, after having the lead by 40—15, he allowed Doherty to pull it to deuce, and the call came twice before he got the game. For the first time in the match Whitman earned a win off Doherty's service in the second game, which was three times at deuce. Doherty made his first stand for a win in the fourth, and after deuce played for two earned aces in the corner and won the game. Whitman, growing steadier, made a magnificent effort in the seventh, scoring at 15, and earning three of the four points on sharp angle shots from the net, and, needing one more game for the set, got it in the ninth. The score: Second set:

M. D. Whitman	6	7	4	3	4	1	4	1	4—34	6
R. F. Doherty	4	5	1	5	1	4	1	4	2—27	3

The third set was begun with the two men on even terms. Whitman began well, breaking through Doherty's service and scoring after deuce. In the second, twice at deuce, Doherty won. The Englishman followed with a win of the third at 15, leading two games to one. Whitman's volley into the net came near getting him into trouble in the fourth, but he gathered in time after one deuce and tied Doherty two games all. Whitman again broke through Doherty's service, and with the sixth at 15, had the lead again. Alternating then the play went to the tenth, which was a vital game, deuce being called four times before Doherty got the points and had the set 6—4. The score:

THIRD SET.

R. F. Doherty	3	6	4	3	1	4	1	4	8—34	6
M. D. Whitman	5	4	1	5	4	1	4	1	6—31	4

The men looked fit enough when they came on for the fourth set, after a rest. Doherty had the opening service and won the first game at 30. The second, too, went to Doherty and off Whitman's service. Whitman was certainly off his game, and Doherty gathered the third at love. Doherty was playing all around the American, and had him completely at his mercy. In the sixth Whitman made a despairing effort, but it was unavailing, and, though he pulled it to deuce, it was all over, for he double faulted for the vantage point, and Doherty won on a direct pass. The score:

FOURTH SET.

R. F. Doherty	4	4	4	4	4	5—25	6	
M. D. Whitman	2	2	0	1	2	3—10	0	

To-morrow R. F. Doherty will play William A. Larned the challenge match for the championship. The latter was beaten by Doherty at Bay Ridge, while both the Englishmen have showed a stronger game at Newport than they did in the international contest. In the championship match Larned must play his best game to win, but if he plays his best he can win. Tennis followers are hoping that he may be in his best form. The summary:

National Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—R. F. Doherty defeated H. L. Doherty by default. Final Round—R. F. Doherty defeated Malcolm D. Whitman, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

ADVANCE GUARD'S FAST RACE.

Old Horse Lowered Saratoga Record in Winning the Champlain Handicap.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Advance Guard captured the Champlain Handicap at a mile and a furlong this afternoon through sheer gameness, wearing down Dublin in the last few yards and winning at the end by half a length. Dublin who was the best horse at the weights, but the bad start he got and ill-judgment of pace on the part of Shea, his rider, caused his defeat. A new track record for the distance was created—1:51 2-5 being the new mark.

Chuctanunda proved himself a great sprinter and good weight carrier by picking up 130 pounds and galloping home an easy winner in the seven-furlong handicap. Clorita made the pace to the stretch, but the moment Chuctanunda was sent on he drew away and won by a length and a half. Rough Rider, quoted at 12 to 1, led all the way in the mile selling race, winning by a wide margin from Satire. The seven-furlong two-year-old event was a procession, with Red Knight in the lead to the end. The last race furnished the best contest of the day, Skillful, Meltonian, and Courtmaid finishing heads apart in the order named. The weather was clear and warm and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Rough Rider, 111 pounds, (Brennan,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Satire, 112, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Brunswick, 97, (McGocern,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:39. Blanche Herman, Lee King, Rightaway, King's Favorite, Rockcliff, Frank McKee, Half A Hundred, San Andreas, Cogswell, Edgefield, and Mary Worth also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for all ages; seven furlongs. Chuctanunda, 130 pounds, (Odom,) even and 1 to 3, won; Clorita, 110, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Smart Set, 96, (L. Smith,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:26 2-5. Old England, Contend, and Belle of Lexington also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Champion Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 129 pounds, (Odom,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2, won; Dublin, 112, (Shea,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Knight of Rhodes, 109, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:51 2-5. Ethics also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Red Knight, 97 pounds, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Orloff, 96, (Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Dr. Saylor, 102, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Dramatist, Examiner, Claude, Warte Nicht, Nun, and Mamie Worth also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Rockwater, 101 pounds, (Redfern,) 15 to 20 and out, won; Barouche, 101, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Monograph, 116, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:38 3-5. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Skillful, 126 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Meltonian, 111, (Brennan,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Courtmaid, 98, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Molly Brant, Monte Carlo, John A. Scott, Short Hose, and Americano also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Pemesole, 116 pounds; Drummond, 115; Stevedore, 110; Tribes Hill, 109; Van Ness, 108; Hans Wagner, 107; Filliform, Mary Worth, and Eddie Busch, 106 each; Valley Forge, 105; Orissa, 104; Lieschen, The Pride of Surrey, and Joymaker, 103 each; Biserta and Parisina, 101; Honolulu and The Talisman, 98 each, and May J., 96.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; the full course, two miles and a half. Sallust, 156 pounds; Inspector Stevens, 152; Filon d'Or, 150; Headland, 141; Victor and Galahad, 135 each, and Inkerman, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Eugenia Burch, 118 pounds; Grey Friar, 117; Counterpoise, 108; Sailmaker and Belgardo, 106 each; Tantalus Cup and Grantsdale, 105 each; Captain Arnold, 103; Kentucky Rose, 102; Merry Acrobat, 100; Scotfer and Bounding Beauty, 97 each, and Jack o'Lantern, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Douro, 126 pounds; Sombrero, 121; Andy Williams, 114; Baron Pepper, 107; The Amazon, 99; Latson, 98, and Cogswell, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Parcraft, Proper, Belgardo, Old Fort, Embarrassment, Ink, Jake Greenburg, and Pan Zagloba, 112 pounds each; Sweet Alice, Captivator, Louise Elston, Bright Girl, Unterock, Marionetta, Rockmart, Virgin Soil, and Lord Touchwood, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile. G. Whittier, 111 pounds; Lone Fisherman and Stevedore, 106 each; Lord Badge and Bessie McCarthy, 105 each; Mosketo, 101; Hans Wagner, 99; Loone, 96; May J., 95, and Joymaker, 91.

DIRECT HAL CUT HIS MARK.

Geers Drove Fast Pacer In 2:04¼ to Win the $10,000 Park Brew Purse.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—The climax of sensational pacing races was reached in the $10,000 Park Brew Stakes at Narragansett Park this afternoon. Ed Geers piloted Direct Hal to victory in three straight heats, in the second of which the black stallion's record was lowered from 2:06 to 2:04¼.

In that second heat Scott Hudson made a rush down the stretch with Twinkle, and would have beaten anybody but Geers. It was such a drive home that Twinkle went off her feet and broke almost under the wire, while Direct Hal won in sensational time. The last half mile was paced in 1:01 flat, with the last quarter in 29 seconds. Twelve thousand people saw the race, and they went wild with enthusiasm.

There was a slight mix-up in the first heat. Scott Hudson's sulky wheel was smashed and he was left outside the flag. He lodged complaint against Geers, but the judges found the latter to have been some distance away when the accident happened. They let Twinkle stay in the race, however.

Junius lowered his mark from 2:08¼ to 2:07¼ in the 2:20 pace. Josh won the first heat and a record of 2:09½. Then Junius took the next three. The 2:16 trot was a four heat race, with three heat winners. To-morrow is Governor's Day. Gov. Kimball and staff have accepted an invitation to be present. The Roger Williams $10,000 trot is on the card. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Pace; purse, $1,000.

Junius, ch. g., (Saunders)	3	1	1
Josh, b. g., (McMahon)	1	6	3
Miss Williamont, b. m., (Miller)	8	2	2
Cubanola, blk. h., (Greer)	2	5	6
Pan Michael, ch. h., (Ryde)	4	3	4
Orin B., b. g., (Nickols)	9	8	5
Sultana, br. m., (Ryan)	5	4	7
Mary Ana, b. m., (Walker)	6	7	8
Knox's Gelatine Queen, g. m., (Brusie)	7	9	9
Bora Rosie, ch. m., (Allen)	Dis.		

Time—2:09½; 2:12¼; 2:07¼; 2:08.

2:16 Class.—Trotting, 2 in 3; purse, $1,000.

Kelmont, b. g., (Dickerson)	5	1	9
Silver Glow, b. g., (Golden)	9	8	1
Alvander, b. h., (Demarest)	1	6	6
Axtelloid, ch. g., (Firshner)	2	4	3
Lilah Mac, blk. m., (Snow)	3	2	4
Millard Saunders, b. g., (Merrifield)	8	3	2
Miss Johnson, b. m., (Benson)	6	5	4
Pixie, blk. m., (Gillies)	4	7	8
Ramares, b. h., (Young)	7	0	5
Yadda, br. m., (Hunt)	Dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:15¼; 2:14¾.

The Park Brew 2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse, $10,000.

Direct Hal, blk. h., (Geers)	1	1	1
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	2	3	7
Lou Vaughn, b. m., (Foote)	5	9	2
Twinkle, b. m., (Hudson)	12	2	12
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Kenney)	7	4	3
Terrill S., ch. g., (Lasell)	3	5	5
John T., ch. g., (Dore)	4	6	6
You Bet, b. g., (Walker)	6	8	4
Dandy C., g. g., (Garrison)	10	7	10
Sophia, b. m., (Curry)	8	11	8
Star Pugh, ch. g., (McKenney)	9	10	11
Donna McGregor, br. m., (Kirby)	11	12	9

Time—2:06½; 2:04¼; 2:05.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; two in three; purse, $1,000. (Unfinished.)

The King, b. g., (Curry)	3	1
Aggie Medium, b. m., (McCarthy)	1	4
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	2	2
Erwin, g. g., (McHenry)	7	3
Flash Lightning, b. g., (McMahon)	4	13
A. J. D., b. g., (Walker)	6	5
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (Dickerson)	5	11
Promise, blk. g., (James)	11	6
Pug, g. g., (Merrifield)	12	7
Alcy, blk. g., (Lasell)	10	8
Ida Highwood, b. m., (Spear)	8	12
Henry S., b. g., (Willis)	9	10
Phoebe Onward, b. m., (Tozier)	13	9
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	dis.	
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)	dis.	
Confessor, ch. g., (Demarest)	dis.	
Monte Carlo, b. g., (Eckers)	dis.	
Malborn, b. m., (Proctor)	dis.	

Time—2:10½; 2:11¼.

Newburg Trotting Races.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The first day's racing of a four days' meet in the Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit was held this afternoon on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park. The racing was spirited. Alice Mapes, a Grand Circuit performer, was a heavily backed favorite in the 2:13 pace and was distanced. The summaries:

2:35 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Momento, b. m., (Kinney)	1	1	2
Morn, ch. g., (Brinckerhoff)	3	2	1
Prince, b. g., (Hollenbeck)	2	4	4
Amaretta, b. m., (Earing)	4	3	5
Antoinette, b. m., (Murphy)	6	5	3
Carrie B., b. m., (Ralph)	5	6	dis.

Time—2:22¼; 2:21½; 2:20½; 2:21¼.

2:30 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Governor Pingree, b. g., (Gosnell)	4	1	2
Kitty G., b. m., (Wheeler)	1	2	1
Jersey Wood, b. g., (Snyder)	5	5	2
Mabel Beck, b. m., (Earing)	2	3	4
Nancy Rush, b. m., (Schaeffer)	3	4	3
Calistus, b. g., (Smith)	Dis.		
Mabel Grey, ch. m., (Burdick)	Dis.		

Time—2:22¼; 2:23½; 2:21½; 2:24½; 2:25.

2:13 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Fred M., b. h., by Imprint, (Cosnell)	6	6	1	1
Gessner, ch. g., (Washburn)	3	2	3	2
Rhody, b. g., (Wheeler)	4	3	4	3
Ziska, b. m., (Ralph)	5	1	6	4
Alice Mapes, b. m., (Snyder)	1	5	2	dis
Leo S., ch. g., (Nichols)	2	1	5	dis

Time—2:14½; 2:13¼; 2:12½; 2:18½; 2:18½.

Dan Patch for New York State Fair.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—State Fair Commissioner De Forest Settle this afternoon wired Theodore H. Coleman at Providence, R. I., to engage the pacer Dan Patch, 2:00¼, for an exhibition mile against the world's record on Sept. 10 at the State Fair in this city.

Mount Vernon Sued by a Doctor.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 26.—Dr. J. Newell of Mount Vernon has begun a suit in the Supreme Court for $5,000 damages against the City of Mount Vernon for injuries received by being struck by fragments of an exploding aerial bomb on Aug. 2 at an Italian religious celebration. Suits are also to be started by others who were injured. The aggregate will amount to $150,000.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Shut Out Cincinnati—Pittsburg Took Two Games from Boston.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—"Christy" Mathewson of the New York baseball team was in good form to-day, and succeeded in shutting out the local players, holding them to eight scattered hits. Thielman, formerly of the New York team, was the opposing pitcher, but the visitors found his curves, batted him hard, and bunched their hits to good purpose. It was New York's game handily from the first inning. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, 3b.	0	1	3	2	1	Brown, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Dunn, ss.	0	1	3	1	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	4	1	0	Bresn'h'n, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	3	6	0	0
Peitz, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0	Brodie, cf.	1	1	2	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	5	1	Bow'man, c.	2	1	8	3	0
Maloney, lf.	0	0	1	0	1	Landry, 3b.	1	2	4	1	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Thielman, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Math'son, p.	0	1	0	2	0
*Donlin	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	0	8	27	15	3	Total	6	11	27	9	0

*Batted for Thielman in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1—6

Three-base hit—Bowerman. Stolen base—Brynahan. Double play—Crawford to Buckley. First base on balls—By Thielman, 1; by Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Thielman, 1; by Mathewson, 6. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

TWO GAMES FOR PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—A double-header was played here to-day by the Boston and local baseball teams, and the Champions easily won both games. The first showed a score of 8 to 1 in favor of Pittsburg. The visitors were completely shut out in the second, while the home team made three runs. Doheny's work in the latter game was the feature, as he held down the Bostons for two hits and made a home run hit, scoring Zimmer as well in the seventh inning. The scores by innings:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	—8	14	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	9	0

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer; Pittinger and Moran.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	3

Batteries—Doheny and Zimmer; Willis and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	80	27	.748	Cincinnati	51	56	.477
Brooklyn	60	51	.541	St. Louis	48	58	.453
Boston	53	51	.510	Philadelphia	42	63	.400
Chicago	54	53	.505	New York	38	67	.362

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 13; St. Louis, 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 2.
At Baltimore—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 0.
At Washington—Washington, 8; Detroit, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At New West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, the Worcester team outplayed the local men at every stage, and won a tedious game by the score of 12 to 3. The fielding of the home players was wretched. They gave the poorest exhibition of the season. Ten errors were charged against them, and these enabled the visitors to score 12 runs off 11 hits. The Worcester batsmen hit Barnett freely, and Clancy made a home run in the ninth inning which brought two other players home. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WORCESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Frisble, cf.	3	2	5	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	3	0	0	Clancy, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0
Halligan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Sebring, rf.	0	2	3	0	1
Carr, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1	Delah'y, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0
Griffin, 2b.	1	0	1	2	4	Rickert, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Shoch, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Wrigley, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Mack, ss.	0	2	3	9	2	Con'ton, ss.	1	2	2	0	0
McManus, c.	1	1	3	0	0	McAuley, c.	2	0	4	0	0
Barnett, p.	0	0	0	4	2	McFall, p.	2	1	0	1	0
*Butler	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	8	27	16	10	Total	12	11	†26	8	1

*Batted for Barnett in ninth. †Griffin out, hit by batted ball.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3
Worcester	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	0	3	—12

Earned runs—Worcester, 3; Jersey City, 1. First base by errors—Worcester, 10. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Worcester, 10. First base on balls—Off Barnett, 2; off McFall, 3. Struck out—By McFall, 2; by Barnett, 1. Home run—Clancy. Three-base hits—McManus, Wrigley. Two-base hit—Oakes. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Frisble, Sebring, Delehanty, (2,) Wrigley. Stolen bases—Shindle, Halligan, Griffin, Frisble, Clancy, Rickert. Hit by pitcher—By McFall, 1. Wild pitch—Barnett. Passed ball—McManus, 1; McAuley, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sharkey. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—6	10	4
Newark	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—5	8	7

Batteries—Stackpole and Dolan; Stocksdale and Thackera.

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	8—10	13	1
Newark	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—4	11	1

Batteries—Brown, G. Sullivan, and Kelly; Fredericks and Jope.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	3	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	3

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Magee and Fuller.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	1—10	15	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	6

Batteries—Laroy and Shaw; Thielman and Dillon.

Brooklyn, 8; Atlantic City, 1.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—Hanlon's Brooklyn team of baseball players took part in an exhibition game with the Atlantic City Club here to-day, and won by a score of 8 to 1. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	—8	9	2
Atlantic City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	4

Batteries—Hughes, Newton, and Lattimer; Burke and Pierson.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Binghamton, 5; Utica, 4.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Albany, 5.
Albany, 14; Schenectady, 6, (second game.)
At Ilion—Syracuse, 3; Ilion, 1. Ilion, 1; Syracuse, 0, (second game.)

POLO FOR NEWPORT CUPS.

Two Westchester Teams Played and First Squad Beat Third by a Narrow Margin.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The polo game at Bateman's Point to-day was between the First and Third teams of the Westchester Polo Club, the local organization. Each had a handicap of eight goals. The First won by a total score of 15 to 13¾. The game was in the first round for the Newport Cup. The line-up and summary:

Westchester First.	Hdcp.	Westchester Third.	Hdcp.

GATES AND OSGOOD BACK FROM COLORADO

Fight for Colorado Fuel Control Transferred Here.

Company's Chairman Issues Statement of the Denver Suits, Their Occasion, and Outcome—John W. Gates Silent.

John W. Gates and John C. Osgood returned to town yesterday from the contest in Denver for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which had engaged their entire attention for the last ten days. Both of the men, however, made it evident yesterday that there was to be no cessation of hostilities, and that their coming away from Denver meant nothing more than a shifting of the scene of action.

Mr. Gates arrived on the Pennsylvania Railroad's twenty-hour train, while Mr. Osgood was a passenger on the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central. Both men went to their hotels first and afterward went down to their officers in Wall Street. Mr. Gates, the vanquished, refused all day to see reporters.

Mr. Osgood, the victor, prepared a long statement about the events in connection with the annual meeting of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This statement, which was given out late in the afternoon, read as follows:

"All of the litigation prior to the meeting was instituted or brought by the Gates party.

"The first suit was brought in New York in the name of a man named Singer, who is a cashier in the employ of Harris, Gates & Co., to enforce the right he claimed to an examination of stock transfer and registry books kept in New York. No request was made by Mr. Gates or other Eastern Directors, as has been stated. A demand was made by an attorney on the Assistant Secretary in New York, who very properly referred the matter to the company's attorney, who, after a conference with the attorney of the transfer agent, gave it as his opinion that the examination should not be permitted. After a hearing the court decided in Singer's favor and a transcript of the transfer agent's books was promptly furnished.

THE SUITS IN COLORADO.

"This was immediately followed by three suits brought in the District Court of Arapahoe County, Col., one in the name of D. H. Dougan, which was dismissed without a hearing on the plaintiff's motion, one in the name of Singer, (Harris, Gates & Co.'s cashier,) and one in the name of W. N. Vaille (a son of Gates's attorney.) Both these suits were decided against the Gates interest. The general purpose of the three suits was to show that there was or was not a stock book kept in Colorado in accordance with the law of that State, to cause such a book to be kept, and to cause the names of the plaintiffs to be entered thereon as stockholders. The Secretary of the company, against whom the last suit was brought, stated in his answer that no such book had been kept, not having been ordered by the Board of Directors, as provided by law.

"These suits were immediately followed by five or six different written demands, signed by Gates and associates, and variously addressed, calling on the Directors to cause a stock book to be kept as provided by the laws of Colorado and to enter thereon the names of the signers and those they claimed to represent. Before these demands were received the Board of Directors had adopted the required resolution and the Secretary at once proceeded to procure all available information to comply with the Colorado law.

"Having in three suits and numerous written demands insisted that a book should be kept and a stock list prepared in accordance with the laws of Colorado, J. W. Gates, J. J. Mitchell, and James A. Blair brought a suit in the United States District Court, before Judge Reiner of Cheyenne, Wyoming, to enjoin the Board of Directors and officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company from refusing to recognize their proxies and stock as shown on the list prepared from the New York books, that is, in effect, to nullify and violate the Colorado law they had before been so anxious to have complied with. They also asked to have declared void a by-law which had been adopted by the Board of Directors for the orderly conduct of the annual meeting.

"Judge Reiner's decision was against Mr. Gates and his associates on every point. He refused to rule that the New York stock list should be the basis for the annual meeting, and decided that the objectionable by-law was regularly adopted and was a proper provision for the orderly conduct of the annual meeting. Judge Reiner's decision was given about 9 o'clock Tuesday night, the annual meeting being set for the following day at 3 P. M. Just before the holding of the meeting, an injunction was granted by the District Court of Arapahoe County, Col., against transacting any other business than to adjourn. This was served by the Sheriff before the meeting was called to order. The Chairman thereupon announced that the meeting was adjourned subject to the order of the court.

"The principal ground on which the injunction was asked for was the failure to keep a book and prepare a list in accordance with the laws of Colorado, by reason of which the rights of stockholders to vote could not then be determined.

"The matter is now in the hands of the court granting the injunction. Presumably, when a book and stock list have been prepared in accordance with the laws of Colorado, the court will order a new meeting to be called for the election of Directors. In the meantime the old Board of Directors will continue under the provisions of the articles of incorporation and by-laws to the effect that they shall hold office till their successors are elected.

DIRECTORS AND THE LAW.

"There never was any willful intent or ulterior purpose on the part of the Directors in failing to comply with the Colorado law in relation to registry and transfers of stock. In the eye of the law all of the Directors and stockholders are charged with knowledge of the law. As a matter of fact, no stockholder ever before applied to have his stock registered or transferred in Colorado, and the provisions of the law had never been called to the attention of the Directors. To the same extent that any have been negligent, Messrs. Gates, Blair, Mitchell, and Lambert as members of the board have been negligent."

A dispatch from Chicago in the afternoon said that Mr. Osgood had made overtures to the Gates-Blair party, and had offered to take into the company two men whom Gates had wanted to place in responsible positions. One of these men, according to the dispatch, was G. H. Reis, at present manager of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Milwaukee. Mr. Gates took him out to Denver intending to elect him President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The dispatch said that Mr. Osgood had offered him the position of Vice President of the company. Mr. Osgood confirmed this part of the dispatch, saying that he considered Reis a good man, but he added that this must not be considered an overture of peace.

At the office of Harris, Gates & Co. it was also denied that any negotiations were under way. Mr. Osgood said that the other man mentioned in the dispatch was a railroad man to whom he had offered the position of Traffic Manager of his company. He said that before the fight he had asked the Gates people whether this man would be acceptable to them, as he did not wish to have the man accept the position only to be kicked out by Gates should he win. Mr. Osgood also said that this story in Chicago must have come from the Gates people, and that it was a gross breach of confidence.

A COALITION OF RAILWAYS.

Detroit Southern and Seaboard Negotiating a Traffic Agreement.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—Frederick J. Lisman of New York, Vice President of the Detroit Southern Railway, and one of the heaviest stockholders, arrived in Detroit today from Ironton, where he attended the meeting at which the Ironton Railway was turned over to the Deroit Southern.

Mr. Lisman confirmed the report that the Detroit Southern and the Seaboard Air Line are negotiating a traffic agreement. He said the new route thus formed will shorten by 100 miles existing routes between the coal fields and the manufacturing districts of the South, and will give the Detroit Southern easy access to the Seaboard Air Line's terminals on the coast.

RAILWAY TO RAISE WAGES.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Will Voluntarily Grant a Substantial Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 26.—Information from authentic sources has reached here that, beginning with Sept. 1, the engineemen and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will receive a substantial increase in wages, corresponding with the increase recently given the trainmen and switchmen.

The men had not asked for the raise, but the officials felt that it was due them as a matter of justice. The proof sheets giving the details of the advance in each division will be ready within a day or two. The men are much pleased over the prospect, for they are not organized on the Burlington system, and the action of the company is purely voluntary.

READING RAILROAD'S AFFAIRS.

Indications that a Dividend on First Preferred Stock May Be the Result of Long Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The presence at to-day's conference in New York between President Baer of the Reading Company and J. Pierpont Morgan, of Charles Steele, a member of the Morgan firm, and E. T. Stotesbury of Drexel & Co., seems to indicate that the matter of a dividend on the first preferred stock of the Reading Company and the dissolution of the voting trust, which will come up for consideration at a meeting of the Reading Directors tomorrow afternoon, were the subjects under consideration, rather than the anthracite coal strike and its settlement.

Mr. Steele is a Director of the Reading Company, and with President Baer, J. Lowber Welsh, and Joseph S. Harris, constitute the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. Mr. Stotesbury, while not a member of the Reading Board, presumably represented either George C. Thomas or J. Lowber Welsh, or both, both of them being members of Drexel & Co., and also Directors of the Reading Company, and are with Morgan & Co. largely interested in Reading and its future.

The Reading Directors meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and their action is awaited with considerable interest, as speculation has been very keen for some time as to what action they will take on the dividend question and its effect as to the dissolution or continuance of the voting trust.

Burlington Road's Special Coast Rate.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's passenger department announces a rate of $33 from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, tickets to be used during September and October.

Albany Line Boat's Special Trip.

In order to facilitate Labor Day traveling the Albany evening line steamer Adirondack will make a special trip on Sunday, leaving Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street, at 6:00 P. M.

FRUIT INTERESTS COMBINE.

American Firms Arrange to Monopolize Jamaica Products.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—A close alliance, if nothing more, is about to be arranged between the United Fruit Company and the Elder-Dempster and the Fyffe interests for the monopoly of the Jamaica fruit business. President Preston of the United Fruit Company, when asked about the negotiations by THE TIMES correspondent this afternoon, said that whatever their import, they had yet to be acted upon by the Directors of his company.

"I have just returned from abroad," he said, "where the final arrangements were completed, and we now have the business of handling all West Indian and South American fruits for the British, the French, and other European markets.

"We have been working to attain this combination for the past two or three years. During that time we have been continually making experiments to ascertain how such a combination would work, and when these experiments convinced us a short while ago that good results would be attained by the proposed arrangement, it was put through without delay."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pardridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; J. Liston, ribbons, laces, and gloves; 458 Broadway.
Robertson, F. K., & Brothers, Champaign, Ill.; F. K. Robertson, dry goods; G. B. Robertson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; M. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grandy, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Garson, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Greenwald, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, linings, notions, and small wares; 31 East Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Putnam, J. C. F., Sons, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. F. Putnam, dry goods; G. Meilon, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.
Thurkheald, E. B., & Son Company, Franklin, Ohio; G. B. Thurkheald, dry goods; E. M. Thurkheald, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Dry Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Brown, dress goods; 68 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleeson, linings, and W. E. Ambrose, leather goods; Mrs. E. Sweeney, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
McAlpin, D. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, domestics and linens; H. Saling, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Kelly, dry goods; 347 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. N. Taylor, housefurnishing goods; 13 Astor Place; Holland House.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Cody, linens; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Earlington.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Ladrien, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets, and clothing; 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. Muhlfelder, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Watt & Shoud, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, hosiery, underwear, linens, and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Miss Cassidy, mackintoshes and umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Grosch, laces; Miss Leisz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wilcox Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; L. T. Wilcox, cloaks and suits; Miss Flynn, millinery and ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.
Adams, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. G. Henderson, laces and ribbons; Mr. Brydon, white goods; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, linens and domestics; P. J. Shea, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Hansberger, J., Newark, Ohio; cloaks and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Peck, E., Company, Lewiston, Me.; L. T. Chebot, domestics, linens, and white goods; William Richard, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Pleasberg, notions and laces; Miss L. Parvin, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Culpepper, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. E. Mullen, prints, white goods, and dress goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Long, Jones, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, silks and dress goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Moloney, infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear and silk petticoats, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Murray, black goods; H. G. Fetridge, colored dress goods; Hotel Navarre.
Fredericksen & McLane, Laporte, Ind.; H. C. Fredericksen, dry goods; G. L. McLane, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Pitts, Kimball, Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Goss, house furnishing goods; J. R. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Eckert, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss S. Jones, millinery; Miss A. Fisher, millinery; A. Horne, silks and dress goods; S. C. Barbour, curtains; I. J. Jenkins, linings and trimmings; 26 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Schoneman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Schoneman, trousers; S. Rosenblatt, trousers; Herald Square Hotel.
Berger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, linings, laces, white goods, ribbons, trimmings; G. H. Jones, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. McGrath, dress goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Carter, waists; Miss Blomhard, ladies' wear; L. W. Rosskopf, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Lewis, J. C., Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, notions and jewelry; Miss E. Robinson, laces and trimmings; 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Lowenstein, B., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Knollenberg, G. H., Co., Richmond, Ind.; Miss A. Erbse, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss M. Beeknoff, silks; G. H. Knollenberg, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Kremer Co., Memphis, Tenn.; M. Kremer, dress goods, cloaks, and millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Solomon, Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. A. Brewer, millinery; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Courtney, dress goods and silks; Miss Murphy, trimmings and laces; 335 Broadway.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; W. Fallon, cloaks; 57 White Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. L. Semple, infants' wear; 2 Walker Stret.
Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. P. Clancey, housefurnishing goods; J. C. Luker, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Murphy, curtains; Miss Dillon, jewelry; J. Hynes, laces; 115 Worth Street.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Frown, linens; 66 Grand Street.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. G. Conway, boys' clothing; H. J. Barnes, notions; F. N. Wright, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, and waists; Holland House.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, muslin underwear, infants' wear, millinery, and laces; 340 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Moore, dress goods and silks; 395 Broadway.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; C. B. Kumler, silks and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Herrmann, L., Muncie, Ind.; G. Baumblitter, millinery.
Bond, H. L., Ennis, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Chinn & Todd, Lexington, Ky.; L. E. Chinn, dry goods; A. B. Chinn, dry goods.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. M. L. Willis department store; 446 Park Place; Westminster Hotel.
Goldstein, E., Beaumont, Texas; M. J. Goldstein, millinery; 126 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.
Johnston, Kate G., Omaha, Neb.; millinery.
Nugent, T. W., Braddock, Penn.; Mrs. M. Nugent, dry goods.
Margulies, H., & Son., York, Penn.; I. Margulies, groceries; 338 East One Hundred and Third Street.
Klose, Grace S., Albany, N. Y.; millinery; 145 Lexington Avenue.
McKelvy, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. G. Conway, clothing, 335 Broadway.
Benson Mfg. J., Omaha, Neb.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Feiberly, F. M., Syracuse, N. Y.; crockery and glass; Continental Hotel.
Graves, E. Z., Peoria, Ill.; Amelia Pohler, millinery; May Spencer, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.
Menge, H. G., & Co., Hickman, N. Y.; E. L. Jackson, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Marshall, E. G., Greenville, Miss.; dry goods; 44 West Tenth Street.
Wright Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; C. B. Kumler, dress goods and silks; Hotel Manhattan.
Barr Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. A. Moore, dry goods; Esther Challacouche, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Nesbitt, J. C., Columbus, Ohio; oilcloth and linoleum.
Meyers, Julius, Sons & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Phil Herman, millinery; H. E. Sherman, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Validie, A. L., Sherman, Texas; M. G. Brown, millinery and dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Norman, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. G Bryan, dressmaker; Besaie Bryant, dressmaker; 225 West Twenty-third Street.
Mayer's S., Julius, Sons & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. N. Oliver, upholstery; Hotel Normandie.
Plotion, F. W., Hamilton, N. Y., tailor; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Huntley, E. S., El Dorado Springs, Mo.; G. Hunnley, department store; 322 West Forty-fifth Street.
Olson Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; John M. Olson, dry goods and millinery; Sinclair House.
Jupp, A. L., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Timmins, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Breen & Lippincott, Marion, Ohio; Morris Breen; Hotel Waldorf.
May & Lipman, Cincinnati and St. Louis; H. M. Lipman, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Hoyt, Kent, Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. E. Given, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Pinson Dry Goods Company, Henderson, Ky.; W. W. Pinson, Jr., dry goods; A. P. Cole, china and glass; Hoffman House.
Maer, F., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weber, H., & Son, Zanesville, Ohio; Louis L. Weber, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Denning & Gould Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. T. Gould, commission; Imperial Hotel.
Clement, George C., Tiffan, Ohio; department stores; E. E. Clement, department store; Hotel Raleigh.
Barney, George J., & Son, Charlotte, Mich.; George J. Barney, dry goods; 204 East Forty-fourth Street.
Nugent, S., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Harshaw, gent's furnishings; W. J. O'Donald, dry goods; 106 Grand Street.
Graham Company, Cedar Falls, Iowa; N. M. Graham, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.
Harmon, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; J. H. Harmon.
Holmes, W., Chicago, Ill.; men's furnishings; Chelsea Hotel.
Cowan, Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward A. O'Brien, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Havemeier & Siekmann, Richmond, Ind.; Mary Henegan, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Baum, L., Galena, Kan.; dry goods and shoes; Victoria Hotel.
Joseph, M., Utica, N. Y.; dry goods; 104 Canal Street.
Fox-Greenwald Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Esther Hale, dry goods; 632 East Ninth Street.
Glasgow Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; George H. Lathrop, notions.
Brin Dry Goods Company, Waxahachie, Texas; D. Brin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McGhee, C. B., De Kalb Junction, N. Y.; general merchandise.
Colvig, Marsden L., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Anna W. Colvig, millinery; Clara Poulton, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cronin, S., Marshall, Mich.; C. J. Cronin, general store.
Gathof, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Gathof, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Tucker & Schaefer, Galion, Ohio; J. M. Tucker, dry goods; F. A. Schaefer, dry goods; Brevoort House.
Kienher, F. J., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods; 204 East Forty-fourth Street.
Ehrman, J. W., Detroit, Mich.; L. Elsas, ladies' waists; 60 East Tenth Street.
Hannsberger, A. W., Newark, Ohio; Carrie Saylior, millinery; Stella Thompson, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mattison, L. G., Newark, N. Y.; hardware; 17 West Nineteenth Street.
Veatch & Strawbridge, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Veatch, millinery; Anna M. Strawbridge, millinery.
Wilson, Harold, Company, Toronto, Ontario; Harold A. Wilson, sporting goods; Victoria Hotel.
Elite Millinery, Gloversville, N. Y.; L. B. Milligan, millinery; F. Mead, millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lena Rengstorff, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Murray, M. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Israel, I., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Kan.; L. Israel, dry goods, 478 Broadway.
Dranger, Clement, & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Mayer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Manzy & Denning, Rushville, Ind.; C. A. Manzy, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Basts, J. J., Massillon, Ohio; Vinca R. Kurtz, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jennings, J. S., Detroit, Mich.; tailor.
Clark, Charles, Coln & Son, Sharon, Penn.; R. N. Cohn, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Nissen & Jacobsen Company, Clinton, Iowa; E. N. Jacobsen, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.
Harris, Jennie, Columbia, Mo.; millinery, china, and art goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodburn, J. & R. R., Franklin, Penn.; George B. Woodburn, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Mrs. S. A., Clyde, N. Y.; millinery.
Weinberger, S., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. Weinberger, dry goods.
Caren, John N., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; John Corbett, dry goods; Michael Cullman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Boston & Langen, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O. Langen, cloaks and furs; Hotel Navarre.
Uhler & Phillips, Marion, Ohio; J. E. Phillips, cloaks and furs; Herald Square Hotel.
Ransom, The, Dry Goods Co., Coshocton, Ohio; E. Ransom, dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Baumoel, M., Bucyrus, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Bloch, M., & Sons, Franklin, La.; Jules Bloch, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.
Stern, S., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods.
Ross Jewelry Co., Waxahachie, Texas; O. H. Ross, jewelry; Waldorf-Astoria.
Ash, S. P., Greenville, Penn.; general merchandise.
Kamerer, F. W., Greenville, Penn.; variety store.
Field & Hawley, Clyde, N. Y.; George A. Field, merchant tailor; Patrick Hawley, merchant tailor.
Lewis, John C., Co., Louisville, Ky.; Lillian Crookwell, dry goods.
Raiesberg & Warner, Muncie, Ind.; C. L. Warner, shoes; Hotel Vendome.
Abt, Leo, Canton, Ohio, millinery and cloaks.
Liepold, N., & Co., Carthage, Mo.; N. Liepold, department store; St. Lorens Hotel.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Elmer Dean, dry goods.
Meanch's Cloak House, Dayton, Ohio; George W. Meanch, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Sperry, L. F., Jr., Auburn, N. Y.; Hotel Albert.
Bast, Mrs. J. J., Massillon, Ohio, millinery.
Kokomo Dry Goods Company, Kokomo, Ind.; I. Schneiwind, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hedrick, Frank, Rantoul, Ill., dry goods, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Magnin, Thomas, Denver, Col., ladies' cloaks and suits.
Donelon, W. J., & Co., Cttumwa, Iowa; W. J. Donelon, dry goods and shoes; Brevoort House.
Swarts, J. V., Akron, Ohio; confectionery; Victoria Hotel.
McGeorge, J. Hugh, Ridgway, Penn.; dry goods; 340 Broadway.
Zuckmain Brothers, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Charles Zuckmain, dry goods; F. A. Zuckmain, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Deiches, E., Kane, Penn.; H. E. Rockwell, clothing.
Bullard, C. L., & Co., Creston, Iowa; S. Velit, dry goods.
McIlwee's, Zanesville, Ohio; George McIlwee, millinery; Georgia McIlwee, millinery.
Doolittle, P. E., Elmira, N. Y.; fancy goods, &c.
Herring, Jenkins & Co., Georgetown, Ky.; J. L. Herring, dry goods.
Rosenfeld & Co., Jefferson, Texas; Nannie Murray, millinery; M. Rosenfeld, dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.
McKelvey, The G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; F. M. Wright, cloaks and suits; Etta A. Wright, cloaks and suits; Hotel Rossmore.
Wright, W. H., & Son Company, Ogden, Utah; F. T. Wright, dry goods.
Wein, M. J., Louisville, Ky.; merchant tailor; Hoffman House.
Lefkovits, I., Canton, Ohio; dry goods and millinery.
Stansfield, J. G., Mount Carmel, Ill.; dry goods and clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Clark, William, Jefferson, Texas, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Stroup & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; Lilly Liebman, dry goods; Belvedere Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; John D. Rowlands, dry goods; 55 White Street.
Campbell's, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; Stella White, millinery; 57 White Street.
Grimes & Robinson, Nashville, Tenn.; H. J. Grimes; dry goods; Barthold Hotel.
Heim, G., Sunbury, Penn.; queensware; Roy Heim, queensware; Morton House.
Costello, Kansas City, Mo.; Sadie Moore, millinery.
White, P., & Son, Nichols, N. Y.; F. P. White, general merchandise.
Kramer, M. & J., McGregor, Iowa; Minnie Kramer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Warner, F. E., Binghamton, N. Y.; A. R. Warner, ladies' tailor.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. P. Round, dry goods.
Brannig, H., & Brother, Shreveport, La.; H. Brannig, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Kennedy, J. F., Cadiz, Ohio.; dry goods, 9-15 Murray Street.
Frederic, A. J., & Co., Wooster, Ohio; W. O. Beebee, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Coleman Carpet Manufacturing Company, Ilion, N. Y.; F. Coleman, carpets; Ashland House.
Straun, J. W., Columbia, Mo.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. R. Clark, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Goldehart Sons, Marion, Ind.; Frank P. Goldehart, department store; Hotel Navarre.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Becker, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hannifin, P. H., Milwaukee, Wis.; Ed Bulfin, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Haywood, M. C., & Son, Middleville, Mich.; W. Haywood, general merchandise.
Crosby, Warren M., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; Warren M. Crosby, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; W. W. Sotherland, dry goods; Hotel Empire.
Curtis, A. F., Toledo, Ohio; dry goods; Margaret Louise Home.
Jacobi, M. E., Montgomery, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Empire.
Browne, W. C., Wheeling, West Va.; merchant tailor; Herald Square Hotel.
Barry, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Marie L. Kelly, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Perkins, P. L., Bainbridge, N. Y.; dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Storrs, Misses, The, Waddington, N. Y.; Miss Storrs, millinery; 36 West Seventeenth Street.
Stoll & Sonnigsen, San José, Cal.; Louis Sonnigsen, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Stadling, Thomas, Hamilton, N. Y., clothing; Continental Hotel.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. E. Browne, dry goods; 39 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Kerr, A. R., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario; James F. Kerr, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Caldwell, W. S., & Co., Canton, Ohio; C. C. Ellison, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Robinson, L. W., Battle Creek, Mich.; A. S. Reese, dry goods; 25 East Twenty-first Street.
Roberts & Brogan, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mary Brogan, art needlework; 109 Taylor Street.
Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; George F. Foster, cloaks and suits; 25 East Twenty-first Street.
Goldstein, M., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; B. Goldstein, department store; 1,026 Third Avenue.
Meyers & Moise, Owensborough, Ky.; Lee Meyers, crockery; Hotel Marlborough.
How, Charles H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; Ida M. Wonell, dry goods.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Greenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Orvis, C. S., Hamilton, N. Y., dry goods.
Simon, Alexander, Brenham, Texas, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lutz, John, Springfield, Ill.; hats; Hotel Cadillac.
May, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Brinn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hardy, H., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. Hardy, china; Broadway Central Hotel.
Tallert, H., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob Tallert, Herald Square Hotel.
Loreland, F. H., & Son, Charlotte, Mich.; F. W. Seward, dry goods; 113 East Eighteenth Street.
Smith & Lewis, Chillicothe, Ohio; E. P. Smith, dry goods.
Sanger & Brosin, Norwalk, Ohio; C. A. Sanger, dry goods.
Kreinson, J., Bradford, Penn.; cloaks and millinery; 49 East Ninth Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—W. H. McDoel, President of the Monon Route; W. W. Finley, Vice President of the Southern Railway, Washington; Walter Lippincott, Philadelphia; Thomas Wear, Pittsburg; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Senator Boise Penrose, Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND.—Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; H. L. Swift, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—F. B. Conger, Washington; H. Psyche, South Africa; Col. R. P. Clark, Texas; Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

EARLINGTON.—St. Marc Mundy, Louisville; A. A. Yerkes, Philadelphia.

GRAND.—Capt. F. E. Harris, United States Artillery Corps; Capt. Willoughby Walke, United States Artillery Corps; Capt. E. M. Weaver, United States Army; Capt. F. S. Harlow, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

HOFFMAN.—J. Gordon, London; J. W. Wales, London; Dr. Fritz Haber, Karlsruhe, Germany.

ASTOR.—Dr. Fred Hoffman, Berlin; Dr. Edwin E. May, Cocoa, Fla.

CADILLAC.—E. H. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.; T. J. Geary, Hartford, Conn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:46 A. M.—Riverdale Avenue and Hudson Railroad; T. McKenna; damage, $200.
9:10 A. M.—58 Montgomery Street; Abe Liebier; damage, $50.
10:05 A. M.—82 Orchard Street; Esther Soloman; no damage.
11:08 A. M.—166 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Lena Weinberg; damage, $15.
12:45 P. M.—74 Division Street; Herman Fechiter; damage trifling.
1:25 P. M.—Steamboat Thomas McManus of the Catskill Line, at Christopher Street pier, North River; damage, $35,000.
1:45 P. M.—332 East One Hundred and First Street; F. Ebstein; damage, $10.
2:20 P. M.—9 Spring Street; Michael Maellea; damage, $25.
6:40 P. M.—638 West End Avenue; Charles Kemp; no damage.
6:56 P. M.—100 Mott Street; Nicola Salitto; $50.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:21	Sun sets...6:40	Moon rises....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:30	Gov. Isl'd...1:45	H. Gate....3:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:11	Gov. Isl'd...2:36	H. Gate....4:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MUTUAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Mutual Publishing Company of 67 Warren Street has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation through Directors Herman A. Groen and John R. Flannery, Jr., and James W. Perry has been appointed referee in the matter by Justice Hall, and the order to show cause has been set down for Dec. 1. The company was incorporated in August, 1900, with a capital stock of $20,000, and Mr. Groen is President and Treasurer. The liabilities are $6,970 and assets $3,019.

SAMUEL EPSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an attachment for $1,013 against Samuel Epstein, a jobber in window glass at 149 Eighth Avenue, in favor of Theodore W. Morris & Co. for glass sold to him between March 1 and Aug. 14, which was obtained on the ground that he had transferred accounts to the amount of $3,500 to $5,500. At a meeting of creditors on Monday, called to offer a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, it was stated that his merchandise liabilities are $4,000 and assets $4,000, consisting of stock $3,500 and accounts $500. It was stated in the attachment papers that Mr. Epstein on the 22d had said he had accounts to the amount of $6,000, of which $4,000 were good. He has been in business alone since February, 1901, and was previously a partner in a firm in the same line.

Out of Town.

HERBERT, HILL & CO.—Herbert, Hill & Co., well-known La Salle Street brokers of Chicago, and members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade, yesterday went into the hands of Clarence Day, receiver. Liabilities are between $150,000 and $200,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABIJAH PRATT.—Abijah Pratt of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,638 and assets consisting of a banjo, curling stones, an old rifle and a revolver, and a pair of skates, the value of which is unknown. Of the liabilities, $1,563 are to John Parsons, who held mortgages for $3,500 on some real estate of Mr. Pratt's, which mortgages were foreclosed, leaving a deficiency of $1,090.

DAVID N. WINNER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter F. Wood temporary receiver of the assets of David N. Winner and John Silverman, who did business under the name of David N. Winner, dealer in supplies at 223 Bowery, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 21, on the application of Gillinder & Sons of Philadelphia, creditors of Mr. Winner.

EMPIRE EXAMINING, SPONGING, AND REFINISHING COMPANY.—David J. Barzilay and Josie Klubiatt, who did business as the Empire Examining, Sponging and Refinishing Works at 108 and 110 West Eleventh Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,795 and no assets. The liabilities are principally for borrowed money, merchandise, work, and labor. The largest creditor is Matilda Stone, $5,000, for money loaned. They were in business six years, and, it is said, were sold out in April last under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage.

WATSTEIN, SEIF & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Watstein, Seif & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 20 West Nineteenth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday, on the application of Batten, Harrison & McMaster, creditors. It was stated that the assets are estimated at $2,700, including $1,757 of accounts which were transferred to the Astor Bank on the 22d inst. It was also stated on information and belief that the firm had shipped a large part of their stock to various persons on the 22d inst.

WILLIAM SICKE & CO.—William Sicke and Arthur S. Miller, who compose the firm of William Sicke & Co., manufacturers of store fixtures, at 550 West Thirty-third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,575 and nominal assets of $12,552. The assets consist of stock, $5,457; machinery and fixtures, $1,925; accounts, $5,153. Of the liabilities, $1,150 are secured by a chattel mortgage $328 are for wages, and $115 to the City of New York for taxes. This is a combination made on Feb. 1 of the individual business of William Sicke, who began in January, 1902, and of Arthur S. Miller, who had been in business since 1897 at 177 East Eighty-fourth Street.

JOSEPH EISENBERG.—A novel petition in bankruptcy was filed here yesterday which is said to be the first of the kind ever filed. It was a voluntary petition of Joseph Eisenberg, a lunatic, which was filed by Abraham M. Eisenberg as committee of the property of Joseph Eisenberg, appointed such by Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court on July 23. Joseph Eisenberg was a dealer in furs in Baltimore, and his property there to the amount of $800 has been attached by Baltimore creditors and the petition in bankruptcy was filed in order to recover that property and have it distributed among all the creditors. The liabilities are $8,650, of which $94 is to the City of Baltimore for taxes, and assets, $1,775. The assets consist of cash, $1,474, which includes the $800 attached at Baltimore, and debts due him, $33. Among the creditors are Abraham M. Eisenberg, $4,880, for merchandise and money loaned; Revillon Frères, $1,024; I. M. Eisenberg & Co., $982; Leo A. Greenfeld & Co., $844, and Morris Kohn & Co., $493. The principal creditors are in New York City.

AMERICAN BREAD ASSIGNMENT.

The American Bread Company of 613 Sixth Avenue, which makes bread and operates a restaurant, made an assignment yesterday to James A. Joeck. Deputy Sheriff Fielder has been in charge of the place for several days on an execution for $630.

J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark, who recently made an assignment, was regarded as the financial backer of the concern. The deed was signed by John D. Adams, Vice President, the office of President having been vacant for some time past.

The company was incorporated on July 10, 1900, with a capital of $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

BRINCKMAN, John—C. H. Burmeister	$517
COMISKY, Charles, Marshal—H. Levin and another	180
CASELBERRY, Jacob R.—Standard Gas Light Company of New York	41
CHGATE, George C.—P. Beck	201
CHGATE, George C.—P. Beck	301
DAYTON, Chauncey B.—C. M. Hall & Co.	533
DOUGLASS, Margaret K. and James S.—Lincoln National Bank	628
DOUGLASS, Margaret K. and James S.—Lincoln National Bank	223
EISENBERG, Benjamin—G. Farwell	80
FOLLET, John L.—J. F. Egan	45
GOLDFARBE, David E.—C. E. Sander and another	478
GRAHAM, Frances—F. W. Howes	261
GALT, J. Henry—Gorham Manufacturing Company	28
HYNES, John—F. Howell and another	41
HARTMAN, Marx—A. R. Koehler	303
HOEFLER, Hugo F.—F. W. Du Bois and another	3,904
JONES, Robert H.—Appeal Printing Company	70
JOHANSON, John A.—M. Schwartz	30
KOCH, George, Jr., A. Birnbaum	26
KRAKOWER, Tobias—J. Cohen	14,519
KERN, George—G. Voltz	194
LEWIS, Martin M. and George W., executors—M. S. H. Dunn	5,188
LIGETY, Aaron and Rosa—Fidelity Bank	722
LYON, Addison S.—National Wall Paper Company	30
LITTLE, John T., Jr.—D. Waxman	178
PALMER, Nellie—H. Koehler & Co.	207
PHILLIPSON, William—P. B. Pugh	262
STANMORE, George—E. G. Pratt	819
TUCKER, Charles H.—Manhattan Oil Company	77
WIGGINS, George—L. Vogel and another	16
WILSON, Lemuel H. and Maud A.—M. E. Brister	3,029
WILSON, Jay C.—G. Warmbacher	682
WILLIAM PORTER'S SONS CO.—T. E. Conklin	280
ZASULY, Louis and Mollie—J. Goldberg	230

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, will join his company.

Transfers in the Eleventh Cavalry:

First Lieut. Leon B. Kromer from Troop H to Troop E.

First Lieut. Edmond B. Tompkins from Troop E to Troop H.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Cavalry:

First Lieut. Clark D. Dudley from Troop F to Troop B.

First Lieut. Christian Briand from Troop B to Troop F.

Transfers in the Fourteenth Infantry:

First Lieut. Henry S. Wagner from Company I to Company M.

First Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell from Company M to Company I.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

Capt. Joseph P. Tracy from the Seventy-first to the Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel from the Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Capt. Tracy will join the company to which he is transferred.

The assignment of Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the army is announced.

Navy.

Commander C. E. Colahan, Lieut. Commander E. Lloyd, Jr., Lieut. F. Karns, Lieut. C. N. Offley, and Chaplain H. H. Clark are ordered to the Naval Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Yorktown arrived at Vladivostock Sunday.

The Hannibal arrived at Lambert Point yesterday.

The Narkeeta arrived at New York yesterday.

The Kearsarge, Brooklyn, Alabama, Massachusetts, Peoria, and Nina arrived at Menemsha Bight yesterday.

The Leyden and Prairie arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Decatur sailed from New London for Newport yesterday.

The Mayflower sailed yesterday from Menemsha Bight for New London and the Montgomery from Menemsha Bight for Tompkinsville.

The Lancaster sailed yesterday from New London for Gardiner's Bay.

The Sioux and Nezinscot arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

The Panther arrived at New London yesterday.

The Essex sailed yesterday from Halifax for Provincetown.

The Shubrick arrived at Portland yesterday.

The Indiana arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday.

The Lancaster arrived at Gardiner's Bay today.

The Scorpion and Mayflower arrived at New London to-day.

The Montgomery arrived at Tompkinsville today.

The Shubrick sailed to-day from Portland for Newport.

The Hist arrived at Newport to-day.

The Cincinnati arrived at Cape Haitien to-day.

The Biddle and Decatur arrived at Newport to-day.

The Isla de Luzon arrived at Labuan to-day.

The Gloucester and Leyden sailed from Boston for Menemsha Bight to-day.

The Sylph arrived at Oyster Bay to-day.

The Supply arrived at Tompkinsville to-day.

Instruction.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
Will Reopen as Follows:
The undergraduate school, Wednesday, September 10, 1902.
The graduate school, Wednesday, October 1.
The medical and dental schools, Wednesday, October 1.
The law school, Wednesday, October 1.
Examinations for entrance to the undergraduate school will be held September 9, 1902.
Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S.J., President,
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Surrogate Notices.

RAYNOR, JENNIE M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JENNIE M. RAYNOR, Emma Walker, Mabel Williams, Mary Rocephia Andrews, Eugenia Adeline Smith, Eleazer T. Williams, George B. Williams, James R. Williams, Hiram Williams, Clarissa Walker, (now Clarissa McIlhiney,) Alfred Howell Clark, Donald Clark, Ella Clark, Denys Clark, Doris Clark, and Annie Vandewater, and to all persons interested in the estate of JENNIE M. RAYNOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of October, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hiram R. Smith and George H. Bangs, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au20-1aw6w*W

TAYLOR, JOHN HENRY, OR HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE TAYLOR, Kendrick Taylor, Richard Taylor, Charles Taylor, and to the issue, if any, of Harriet G. Smith, Mary Ann Murray, Jacob Taylor, Richard Taylor, and Charles Taylor, (who were the sisters and brothers of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, deceased,) the widow and heirs and next of kin of JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, known also as HENRY TAYLOR, deceased, and creditors, send greeting:

Whereas Jacob Taylor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Henry Taylor, known also as Henry Taylor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. au27-1aw6w*W&oc8

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902.
ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r.
WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-1aw6mW

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LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

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WHAT ARE THE STRIKE ISSUES?

In his discussion of the coal strike situation Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT makes certain statements which are of sufficient interest to challenge attention if correct and to invite contradiction if wrong. We refer especially to the following synopsis of the issues of the strike now in progress:

> The unhappy controversy now existing is not based upon any reasonable claim which labor can make for shorter hours or better wages. It is true that Mr. MITCHELL alleges this to be the object of the strike, but as a matter of fact it is notorious that the real object is to secure the recognition of his National organization as an authority entitled to decide upon the rates of wages and the conditions of labor in the coal fields wherever situated. If this demand be conceded, it will not be possible for any man not holding a union card to secure employment in the coal fields. This will amount to a denial of the right of every man to sell his labor in a free market. The concession of this demand will make Mr. MITCHELL the dictator of the coal business and put him in control of votes enough to decide the next Presidential election.

If this is what the United Mine Workers are seeking, it is the duty of the operators to maintain without wavering their refusal to recognize it or its leaders in any way, and the duty of every right-minded citizen to sustain them with approval and applause in their determination to break the power of the organization of which President MITCHELL is the head. As we have understood it, the issues of the strike are shorter hours for pit laborers, a fair accounting to the miners for coal loaded on cars, and one or two minor points more or less intimately affecting the general well-being of the miners. Except in so far as it was incidental to any settlement of the dispute in the only way in which such settlement could be effected by the formal dissolution of the strike, any desire on the part of MITCHELL and his associates for the recognition of the union has been specifically disclaimed. Very little importance attaches to recognition one way or the other. An organization which has been able to tie up the anthracite industry for four months has secured a recognition in fact, whether accorded one in form or not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites Mr. JOHN MITCHELL to make a statement defining the issues of the strike as they exist to-day. It will not meet the requirements of the case to refer the public to the declarations made in or shortly after the Hazleton convention. Issues change with time, and it is useless to include in the enumeration any which are not now insisted upon. If he will make such a statement we will give it space in our columns, if of practicable length, and discuss it fairly and without prejudice. He owes so much to himself and to the organization he represents. If he be unable or unwilling to make such a statement he cannot expect, and is not entitled to claim, public confidence for himself or public sympathy for his cause.

Meanwhile, however, such uncertainty as may exist as to what the union really demands does not in any sense absolve the operators from their obligation to mine coal—without union labor if they can, with union labor on its own terms if they must.

SENATORSHIPS AND STATE PRIDE.

We were deprecating the other day, in the general interest of the country and in the particular interest of the State of Michigan, the risk there seemed to be that ex-Secretary ALGER might succeed the late Senator MCMILLAN. It is gratifying to note that a like risk appears to have been averted in Wisconsin, where there has seemed to be some danger that Senator SPOONER might not merely be succeeded, but be superseded, by a commonplace managing politician.

It seems strange that State pride should not be always successfully invoked upon such occasions as these. The equal representation of the States in the Senate was one of the compromises of the Constitution over the arrangement of which there was most trouble. The smaller States, with a provincial jealousy which has long since disappeared, but for which, when the Constitution was framed, there really seemed to be some ground, feared that they might be overslaughed by their larger and richer partners. The principles that the upper chamber was to represent the States and not the people, and that no State should be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, were then established. And a corollary of this proposition is that it behooves every State to be as strongly represented in the Senate as may be. Whenever a mere political wire puller or a mere moneybag is sent to the Senate "as such," a grave wrong is done to the body thus discredited, but a still graver to the State thus misrepresented or underrepresented. When little Vermont was represented in the Senate by GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, and little Delaware by THOMAS F. BAYARD, each of those Commonwealths was overrepresented, one may say. It carried in the councils of the Nation not only, as was contemplated by the organic law, as great a weight as any of the more populous Commonwealths, but it carried far more by reason of the personal eminence and influence of its representative. That was a matter of just pride to intelligent and patriotic Vermonters and Delawareans, respectively. And certainly no differences of opinion ought to prevent any Massachusetts man or any American from acknowledging that Massachusetts has a similar and legitimate advantage in being represented by Senator HOAR, who is as fit as any man within her borders to continue the great tradition of WEBSTER and SUMNER.

Now, Wisconsin has had a similar advantage in these late years in having Mr. SPOONER for one of her Senators. Many thousands of Americans know all about Senator SPOONER who would find some difficulty in naming his colleague. The Senator is almost, if not quite, the most formidable debater of his party on the floor, while, unfortunately for the country, there is no Senator of the other party who can at all be compared with him. And he is not only a most valuable champion of the policies of the majority in Wisconsin and, in Congress, but he has done solid public service in what may fairly be called constructive statesmanship. His membership of the Senate adds, and adds greatly, to the importance of his State as a member of the Union. What a pity and what a shame it would be if the machinations of local politics in Wisconsin should be permitted to deprive the State and the country of the services of such a man and to supersede him by a comparatively null and colorless Senator!

THE FILLING AT RIKER'S ISLAND.

In the matter of the application of one MICHAEL MARTIN, who appears to be the Peter Power of the interest behind the Barney dumping scows and the towboat Captains, for an injunction restraining Commissioner WOODBURY from continuing the operation of filling behind the crib at Riker's Island, on the ground that such filling is a public nuisance dangerous to life and detrimental to health, Judge GIEGERICH has "taken the papers and reserved his decision." As this is a question of great public interest, we have been at pains to learn the facts and give them for the information of whom it may concern.

Finding a crib on Riker's Island, inclosing an area sixty-three and one-half acres in extent, built some years ago, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning deemed it wise in February last, after an inspection with the Supervisor of the Harbor and the Commissioner of Health, to begin filling behind it with ashes and rubbish. This work was at first done by the unloading of deck scows by means of wheelbarrows and hand labor. Afterward "orange peel" buckets impelled by steam were employed. Such filling was rendered possible by means of the separation of the garbage from the ashes and street sweepings of the City of New York. The filling is made entirely with ashes and dry rubbish, all the garbage, kitchen refuse, food waste, &c., being carefully separated and delivered to the Sanitary Utilization Company at Barren Island. To make clear to what an extent this separation is at present carried out, it may be noted that during the month of July this year 4,000 tons more garbage were delivered to the Sanitary Utilization Company than in any previous month, and 4,000 tons less bulk of ashes was handled than in July last year. This 4,000 tons of garbage was separated from the ashes, rendering it entirely fit for use as filling. Under the old conditions of admixture of ashes, garbage, and rubbish, its use for filling would have been objectionable; but with such sanitary separation as the department has been able to effect by means of instruction to citizens, enforced by fifty policemen detailed to assist in this work, a great and beneficent reform has been effected.

The department is now putting behind the crib at Riker's Island daily from 1,800 to 3,000 cubic yards of ashes and rubbish. It is absurd to claim that this work is a menace to health or a source of annoyance. There have been assigned to Riker's Island two Inspectors of the Board of Health, who have been in careful watch over the work all Summer. Copperas has been freely used about the lagoon in the centre of the fill, to prevent the mud surface, which is exposed at low water, from becoming a nuisance; also, every load of material is sprinkled with a solution of chloride of lime, ten pounds to forty gallons, at each dump in the city as it is received, and as the material is filled in upon the island it is again sprinkled. Over the top of the fill, as it is completed, is placed a top dressing of eighteen inches to two feet of clean earth.

There is no ground for honest and intelligent objection to the work that is being done at Riker's Island. It has already made ten acres of land, which at the lowest computation may be valued at $10,000 an acre, South Brother Island having sold three years ago at the rate of $12,000 per acre. It has also permitted the Commissioner to stop, since the first day of last July, all dumping at sea, thus keeping the garbage of this city from polluting the beaches of Long Island and New Jersey. This stopping of sea dumping is a great reform. It has reclaimed the beaches, which give so much enjoyment and benefit to the citizens of New York in warm weather, and which in former years were often in such a condition of vileness that one could hardly venture to bathe. With some addition to plant, the department will probably be able to handle the whole ash collection of the city, and incidentally to swell the city's assets by some $700,000 in good land already needed for public institutions.

Meanwhile an important current economy is effected. The rent charged for a Barney scow was $35 per day or fraction of a day, and the towing charge $42 for each single scow or $55 for two in tandem. The cost of the fill behind the crib at Riker's Island is as much less expensive than this as the results are better from every point of view. But that a scow costing about $10,000 complete, if employed 300 days or parts of days in the year would pay for itself and leave $500 to the good in its first year of service, may explain why a saloon keeper on Third Avenue prays that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning be enjoined from doing what renders the scows unnecessary.

THE KAISER'S WISE MOVE.

The good sense that characterizes WILHELM II. at bottom has risen to the surface again in the matter of Posen and the coming army manoeuvres. Whether it was of his own motion or at the urgent request of his Chancellor makes no difference; his decision to stay in Frankfort on the Oder instead of Posen is a wise one, indeed the only dignified and proper way to meet the outspoken objections to his presence by many of his Polish-speaking subjects. Perhaps in earlier life he would have feared to take this course, lest he should be accused of lack of courage, the possibility of an attack on him by some irresponsible GUITEAU or CZOLGOSZ being always present. It shows a higher kind of courage in him to disdain such suggestions and act strictly for the best interests of all concerned. And, after all, convinced, as he doubtless is, that "the King can do no evil," he must realize that he has not exactly tried of late to endear himself to a section of Eastern Prussia.

What baffles one in the character of the Emperor is his proneness to create an unfortunate situation by some extravagant or ill-timed remark when to all human understanding there seems nothing to be gained by it. There have been rulers in the past who exercised such apparent lapses of the tongue with a deep diplomatic purpose and enjoyed the confusion resulting from their indiscretions while reaping the reward of the little comedy in good time. This does not seem to be the case with the German Emperor; his impulsiveness is genuine; and to that fact may be attributed the other more important fact that he has become more popular as time has passed. Barring the speakers of Danish and Polish, his Prussian subjects think more of him than of any previous Hohenzollern, not excepting his grandfather. The great FREDERICK was more execrated than liked, and the late Emperor FREDERICK lived too brief a space after his father's death to decide whether his popularity with scientists, writers, and artists was to extend to the nobility and the lower ranks. People much in touch with the nobility in those days know that the favor he showed to the professional classes, combined with the fanatical hatred of his wife as an Englishwoman, seemed to augur for him an uncomfortable reign, so far as the upper classes of Prussia could make it so.

WILHELM had none of his father's popularity with one class, but also was not in the black books of the titled folks. He is now so strong that he can afford to laugh at the disgruntlement of the landed gentry and nobility, though often nettled by their sulkiness and refusal to see things on a large scale, their abstention from Winter residence in Berlin, and their opposition to fleets, canals, and a moderate tariff. It is safe to say that in Hesse and Hanover and Brauschweig, annexed portions where dislike and suspicion of all things Prussian were once hereditary, the Emperor is far from unpopular with all classes. How much this is due to the training of each generation of young men in the army, how much to the Kaiser's personality, it would be difficult to determine. In the long run, the most captious have to recognize that according to his lights he has always tried to do the best he could. If sometimes he confuses a little his various rôles as Emperor, King, and chief of the Established Church, the fault is very human. The question naturally arises whether his successor will meet the task half as well. The Germans can forgive much to a ruler who presents a bold front to every menace and at the critical moment always inclines to peace.

AN ENGLISH WEST POINT.

Without doubt the appointment of Col. KITSON to the command of the British Staff College at Sandhurst is the most serious result thus far of the agitation caused by the disclosures of the South African war. It is true that Sandhurst had special troubles and special scandals of its own. But it is also true that these were the outgrowth of the same spirit which actuates the great majority of the adult officers of the British Army, and makes of them the amateurs which the officers of all countries in which military education is taken seriously and professionally find them to be.

It is flattering to us that the new director of Sandhurst should have taken West Point as his model and have announced his intention of remodeling the British on the lines of the American institution. But it is not National vanity alone which makes Americans insist that he could not have done better, or so well, in choosing any other institution. The late Gen. LUDLOW, after an inspection of the French system of military education and an exhaustive study of the German system, gave it as his opinion that the best military education in the world was to be had at West Point. It is, in fact, the only institution which aims to make its graduates proficient in all arms, so that any one of them shall at graduation be fit to command a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, or a battery of artillery, and shall also on occasion be competent to undertake the technical work in other services required only of specially educated officers, and which also gives him four years of very vigorous and rigorous training in morals, "mentals," and manners. It is true President ELIOT of Harvard finds this training "elementary," even for its strictly professional purpose. But we have not heard of any educated soldier who agrees with him.

The results of Col. KITSON'S experiment will be watched by the graduates of West Point with great interest. How far will he be able to impose, either upon instructors or pupils of aristocratic connections and tastes and "of private means" the hard and grinding and incessant work to which the evolution of a century has brought the officers and students of the American Military Academy? How far will he succeed in making it "good form" for a British officer to be "keen" in professional zeal, as Gen. BADEN-POWELL declares that he is now emphatically not? The man who could accomplish such a revolution would deserve to be remembered at Sandhurst as reverently as SYLVANUS THAYER is remembered at West Point. He would deserve greatly well of the British Army and of the British Nation. And even if he should succeed in substituting merit for favor as completely at Sandhurst as it has been substituted at West Point, and in eradicating as completely the influence of "pull" and privilege, who will extend this reform to the management of the army and the treatment of its adult and graduated officers? It is true that we do not shine so much by comparison here as we do in the matter of professional preparation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to common report, something like $25,000 was spent at Newport this week to provide an evening's entertainment for the guests of one of its residents. The amount of the expenditure may or may not have been exaggerated, but it was certainly large enough to be notable, even in that city by the sea, where cost is as little counted, perhaps, as anywhere in the country; so the sum mentioned cannot be very far out of the way. The function, therefore, was one to excite reflections of various sorts, but many as are those that occur to us we are moved to present utterance only for the purpose of calling attention to the fact, both curious and consoling, that neither the wealth of the hostess nor the ingenuity of her friends and retainers succeeded in arranging amusements not to be obtained by us all at a price vastly less. In the "Midway" established for one night only at Newport there was nothing with which the regular patrons of the variety shows are not familiar. Indeed, those patrons are accustomed to "aggregations of talent" larger in size and containing star performers of greater brilliancy than were gathered on Beaulieu's lawn, and might, just possibly, have made disparaging comparisons not only with Broadway, but also with Coney Island. And the theatrical performance which formed the only other distinctive feature of the "function" was but a part of what the purchase of a ticket to one of the New York theatres will permit any playgoer to enjoy. Of course there is sophistry in all this. It is one thing to see a certain "specialty" at Coney Island and quite another thing to see it on the lawn of a palace in company carefully selected if not especially interesting, but the facts remain as stated, and in the sophistry built upon them there is an element of truth, such as it is.

—Most excellent reading for automobilists all over the country is contained in a circular just addressed to its members by the Automobile Club of California. On the Pacific Coast as elsewhere, it seems, popular hostility to the new machines has been developed by the recklessness and discourtesy shown by a few of those who own and use them, and the club appeals not only for a strict regard for public rights on the highways, but also for a scrupulous consideration for the fears, even when ill-founded and unnecessary, both of people and horses. "It is not a question of law," says the circular, "nor of the rules of the road, but common humanity as well as self-interest that should impel you, when meeting a passing vehicle, to first check your speed in every case, and move to one side and stop short if you see that either the horse or the driver is frightened by your appearance. Until horses become accustomed to this strange machine, there is bound to be accidents, even with the greatest care, but it is the utmost folly to invite bitter hostility by indifference to the fears, as well as the rights, of those who use horses." As English, that does no great credit to Western cultivation, but it is full of sound sense. The automobilist who contents himself with keeping within the legal speed limits and on his own side of the road is better than the scorchers and those who expect everybody else to get out of their way, but he is not doing what he can and ought to minimize the inevitable difficulties characterizing every period of transition. In his own interest, if for no other reason, he should do his best to make friends instead of enemies, and so prevent the passage of laws and ordinances that seriously restrict the legitimate pleasures of decent automobilists as well as prevent the crimes and misdemeanors of automobilists not decent.

—Three men have been sandbagged and robbed in the streets of Saratoga within two weeks, and one of the victims died of his injuries a few hours after he had been removed to a hospital. In each case the crime was committed at the very centre of Saratogan activity, near the great hotels and clubhouses, and at an hour not late—for Saratoga. What impression this particular form of activity has made upon the village authorities is not reported, but certainly it ought not to take the form of surprise, and if the suspicion should arise and find expression here and there that robbery with violence has been recognized as necessary to local prosperity, that, too, should not fill them with astonishment. For the inhabitants of Saratoga have avowedly and to the knowledge of all entered into a formal and deliberate compact with lawbreakers of at least one kind, and they cannot expect the assumption to be made that they would not do the same thing with lawbreakers of other kinds—of every other kind, for that matter. And the absence of this assumption leaves room for a tendency to hold Saratoga guilty of any crime of which she has not proved herself innocent. Unsatisfied with the throngs which her healing waters attracted for years, Saratoga has successfully aspired to the fame—and profit—of being the greatest gambling resort on earth, and for weeks past has with callous cynicism exhibited scenes that shocked even the globe-trotting newspaper correspondents, familiar with the most frequented temples of fortune to be found in easy-going Europe, to say nothing of battlefields in many continents. We do not, to be frank, really believe that sandbaggers are licensed in Saratoga, but if the cases of sandbagging multiply, and if in the future as in the past the sandbaggers escape punishment—and pursuit, too, so far as reported—the theory of licenses for this purpose as well as for gambling will inevitably come to be seriously entertained by those who consider the peculiarities of the great watering place.

—It is more than a little difficult to see how Gen. BOTHA is to succeed to the position hitherto held by Mr. KRUGER, and ex-State Secretary REITZ to that of Dr. LEYDS. Those positions no longer exist, having been destroyed, with many other things of more importance, by a recent and well-remembered war. In an apparent attempt to explain the mystery it is stated that "Mr. KRUGER is to resign the leadership of the Boer people." Resign to whom? By a process widely differing from resignation the portly patriarch laid down his leadership of that people many months ago, and the Boers are now subjects of the British Empire, with the same leaders that their fellow-subjects have. Gen. BOTHA is a better and a wiser man than Mr. KRUGER is, and vastly more competent to advise those who until recently were his brothers-in-arms, but neither his goodness nor his wisdom will be demonstrated if he assumes the leadership of a non-existent people. He is a Briton, now, sworn to fidelity to the other Britons, and he will bring upon himself a very hard name—the hardest of all names—if he does more than lead a party in a South African Legislature.

THE REV. DR. MORSE'S SERMON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your excellent paper and as one possessed of a high sense of humor, I cannot refrain from commenting upon that conglomeration of assertions which were promulgated through the oratorical efforts of the Rev. Dr. Frank Morse of the Calvary Baptist Church, this city, an account of which you give in this morning's issue of your paper. To attempt to answer any of the statements he makes or to give them any serious consideration would be folly, for the dear little man seems to be out of sorts with himself, and rather than criticise his remarks I would suggest that he take a liver pill.

You gave him and his harangue an awful whack, by printing in your paper anything concerning his remarks, for by so doing you gave the l—(I was going to say "lie," but that may irritate his little soul)—laugh to his statement that the newspapers are controlled for their own base purposes by those vile Catholics! Ooch! what a whack that was, to give almost his first statement the lie. Archbishop Ireland? And Cardinal Gibbons? Why, bless his dear little heart, five minutes' conversation with either of those eminent gentlemen would convince the reverend doctor of his shallowness and lack of ability to argue logically.

And that played-out little dig about those foreigners. Such a brilliant man should get something original. Those old jokes are unbecoming such a past master of humor. No doubt he can trace his ancestry back to the landing of the Pilgrims. But why stop here, my dear Sir? Could you not go back to the landing of Columbus?—Oh, pardon me, they were all Catholics! And then, it is such blooming bad taste, you know, to trace back so far.

To conclude, I might say that I appreciate your efforts to furnish your readers with good, wholesome humor. You are to be congratulated upon having found so able a contributor in this line as the Rev. Dr. Morse. There is only one thing which might prove a drawback to his ambitions in this field, and that is the thought of being excelled by another, and an Irishman at that, Mr. Dooley. Truly, you can lead a man to a pulpit, but you cannot make him think. JOHN A. O'BRIEN.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 25, 1902.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent report of the naval manoeuvres of the Pillsbury and Higginson fleets on the New England littoral raises a seagoing throb in my old salt heart. It seems so redolent of Cooper's tales of the "low raking spars" of his Baltimore schooners, mixed with Gilbert's seagoing "Pinafore," that its "spies," lighthouse keeper's eye to windward imparts a marine flavor equal to a week's boarding at Sag Harbor. The meeting of Pillsbury and Higginson next week at "Bar" reminds me of the two Bowzes, or "medicine men," but what Marryat can depict the colloquialisms of the jacks behind the guns?

The "function" would have been complete had they arranged for signals between John Bull's stolid naval experts at Halifax and Bermuda, the immortal War College of our Spanish war savants, but especially with the best naval critics, "Dooley," and his clerk of the weather gangway, Hinnissey of Chicago. J. M.

Brewster, Aug. 24, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Weary.

"Don't you ever get tired doing nothing?" asked the housekeeper.

"Lady," replied the tramp, "I git so tired doin' nothin' dat I can't do nothin' else."—Philadelphia Record.

The Awakening.

Beryl—Yes, when Jack married her he thought she was an angel, but it wasn't long before he found out his mistake.

Sibyl—Disappointed?

Beryl—I should say not. He found she was a good cook.—Baltimore Herald.

Wanted a Change.

"And, now, dear," said Mrs. Newwed, "what kind of flower shall I bring home; roses or carnations?"

"M-m," grunted the practical spouse, "you might try a cauliflower, this time."—Indianapolis News.

Her Phenomenal Memory.

Cousin Harry—So you remember when Uncle Tom fell through the ice? Let's see—that was thirty years ago, and you say you are only twenty-four. How do you account for that?

Cousin Harriet—Oh, pshaw! you know well enough, Harry, that I always was a precocious child.—Boston Transcript.

LOOK PLEASANT.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

We cannot, of course, all be handsome,
And it's hard for us all to be good.
We are sure now and then to be lonely,
And we don't always do as we should.
To be patient is not always easy,
To be cheerful is much harder still,
But at least we can always be pleasant,
If we make up our minds that we will.

And it pays every time to be kindly,
Although you feel worried and blue;
If you smile at the world and look cheerful,
The world will soon smile back at you.
So try to brace up and look pleasant,
No matter how low you are down,
Good humor is always contagious,
But you banish your friends when you frown.

GENERAL MILES'S MISSION

Philippines Visit Will Be for Army Administration Matters.

His Presence There Will Not Interfere with Duties of Gen. Chaffee or Gen. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. — President Roosevelt's order to Gen. Miles to visit the Philippines reached the War Department in the mail to-day. Gen. Miles is instructed to "proceed about Sept. 15 to the Philippines to inspect the army there with reference to instruction, discipline, and supplies."

It is the understanding that in that capacity, though of superior rank, Gen. Miles will not interfere in any way with either Gen. Chaffee or his successor, Gen. Davis, in the direction of the army in the Philippines. He will critically examine the conditions as he finds them, devoting his attention entirely to matters of army administration, and not to political affairs, and the results of his work will be embodied in a set of reports.

Some such work as this was undertaken a few months ago by Inspector Gen. Breckinridge, who has prepared a voluminous set of reports, which have not yet been published, making suggestions for the betterment of the military service at every point from transportation down to discipline, accoutrements, and supplies.

In the absence from Washington of Gen. Miles no one at Army Headquarters is fully authorized to discuss the details of his projected trip, but it is believed here that he will be accompanied by at least two members of his staff, Lieut. Col. Whitney and Col. Reber, the latter his son-in-law. Col. Maus, who is the inspecting officer of his staff, also may accompany Gen. Miles if his health, which is somewhat impaired at present, permits.

Leaving about Sept. 15, and allowing a month for a tour of inspection of the principal islands of the archipelago, Gen. Miles should return to Washington early in January next.

The transports Crook, Sheridan, and Thomas are now lying at San Francisco. The Sheridan will sail on the 1st of September and the Thomas, according to present arrangements, will start on Sept. 16. In case the Thomas should not be ready to sail on that date, the Crook would go in her stead. All of these vessels have fine accommodations, and are well equipped to make the voyage of Gen. Miles a very comfortable one.

It developed that Gen. Miles's application to go to the Philippines was of comparatively recent date, and was in no way connected with his application of several months ago. When the first application was made it was coupled with certain suggestions as to terminating the war, and Secretary Root's refusal to grant the first request was based largely upon these phases of the application.

In view of this it is understood that Gen. Miles restricted his second application so as to make the trip one for purely military purposes. Although the text of the application was not given out at the War Department, it is said that one of its features is a request that the return from the Philippines be by way of the Eastern route. As the application is approved, Gen. Miles will return by this route, which insures his visiting Europe on his way back to America.

It is expected that Mrs. Miles will accompany the General to the Philippines, and it may be that his married daughter, who is the wife of Col. Reber, one of the General's aides, also will accompany the party. The General will return to-morrow from his New England trip, when his plan will be more fully made known.

Gen. Miles came up to New York yesterday morning from Sandy Hook, where he had been attending a meeting of the ordnance board of the army. The steamer landed him at the Barge Office dock, and as he walked up the pier he narrowly escaped a drenching at the hands of a dock hand with a large fire hose.

The Lieutenant General said that the ordnance board had devoted most of its time at Sandy Hook to the testing of the Isham shell. No report, he said, has yet been made upon the test of field guns recently made at Fort Riley. When the order for him to go to the Philippines was brought up and the General was asked for an expression upon the Philippine situation, he said:

"There has been too much in the papers about that already."

Gen. Miles went to the Army Building and spent some time with the officers of the various departments. He left for Washington last evening.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Exclusion Act Passed During the Session of Congress Applies to the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Chinese exclusion act, passed during the last session of Congress, applies to the Philippine Islands, where the Chinese laborer has been very generally employed in the past, the Chinese passing between the islands and China with the same freedom accorded to other nationalities.

The question is raised whether the application of the exclusion act to the archipelago will not prove to be a mistake which will seriously interfere with the progress and development of the islands.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, who has made a study of labor conditions in the Philippines and other colonies, is very distrustful of the success of American enterprises with the present system of labor, and is inclined to believe that any restriction upon the character or quantity of the supply will be hurtful.

Prof. Jenks is professor of political economy at Cornell, was the expert attendant of the Industrial Commission, and is consulting expert of the Department of Labor, having made the conditions in the colonies a study for the benefit of the War Department. Prof. Jenks has prepared a report, which will shortly be published, which relates to importations of Chinese labor in the islands. It is the understanding Prof. Jenks will recommend that the exclusion act—be so changed with regard to the Philippines as to leave the question of the admission of the Chinese to the islands discretionary with the commission.

At present the Commissioners have no authority over the matter, the act of Congress applying to the archipelago with the same force and fullness as to the United States. Those who favor the application of the exclusion act to the islands declare that it will be time enough to open the islands to the Chinese when it shall be established after trial that native labor is not sufficient or competent to meet the requirements.

If it shall be demonstrated, say these advocates of the exclusion law, that its application in the Philippine Islands in the way of the industrial development of the country is impracticable the corrective can be applied by Congress.

THE INDUSTRIES OF CHILE.

Consul at Valparaiso Reports that This Country's Enterprise and Capital Are Visible There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Consul Mansfield of Valparaiso, Chile, writes the State Department that there is manifested in that country great industrial activity and that American enterprise and capital are visible.

This industrial development is mainly attributed to a high protective tariff on goods of foreign manufacture.

A new cotton mill began operations recently. It has sixty looms, a dyeing and bleaching plant, and is equipped with the most improved modern machinery. When operated to full capacity it will employ 700 or 800 hands. More than 200 hands are now being employed. The mill will make gray calico, printed cloths, and will bleach and dye.

Heretofore all cotton goods used in Chile have been imported. With the present demand and ruling prices, aided by high tariff, the new enterprise is assured of success, and it is expected similar plants will be established.

The Diamond Match Company of the United States is erecting a substantial factory near Valparaiso, which will be ready for operation in November. The cost of the building will be $150,000. All the machinery, which comes from this country, represents the latest improvements in the manufacture of matches. The building is to be supplied with facilities for regulating the temperature with hot and cold air. It will be supplied with an electric lighting plant and with an automatic system for extinguishing fires, with a capacity of 750 gallons of water per minute.

At the outset 250 hands will be employed. The capacity of the plant is 3,000 gross boxes per day.

The consumption of matches in Chile is estimated at 800,000 gross boxes per year. The Diamond Company has similar factories at other points in Chile and these supply the home consumption and expect to be able to export to adjoining countries. The duty on matches imported into Chile is 20 per cent. The wood from which the matches are made is imported from the United States.

POSTAL PNEUMATIC SERVICE.

Awards Not Yet Made Following Bids in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Awards have not yet been made following the bids for postal pneumatic service in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and St. Louis. The matter is in the hands of Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger. With the exception of New York, where one company bid, the Bachelor or Philadelphia Company, the American Pneumatic Tube Company of Boston was the lowest bidder on all the routes advertised.

The delay in making the award in New York is due to uncertainties as to the privileges necessary in the matter of clearing up streets.

The citizens of Chicago have been earnestly beseeching the department during the last few days to start the work there as early as possible. The route most needed there is understood to be from the Chamber of Commerce in the heart of the business section to the Stock Yards.

Gen. Shallenberger has decided to have a test made of the Boston tubes before making the awards. One of the propositions of the Boston company is to use a carrier made of boiler steel running on wheels set in concentric bearings, instead of belt padding now used by the Bachelor system, and with these carriers it is claimed that common gas mains can be used for tubes, instead of the more expensive and especially manufactured tubes of the other system. There are contracts for delivering goods for a number of large department stores. All small articles are sent to stations by the tubes, and larger things are conveyed in wagons, the company operating the wagon service also. The department will send a commission to report on this commercial tube service before letting the contract.

SPEED OF THE MAINE.

No Doubt That New Battleship Made 18 Knots on Trial Trip.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Although the measured speed of the new battleship Maine, which had her trial trip over the Cape Ann course last Saturday, was only 17.96 knots, 18 knots being her contract speed, no doubt is entertained at the department that when her tidal allowance is figured out it will be found that she has appreciably exceeded 18 knots. It is known that the tide was against her, but it will require several days to figure out the corrected speed.

If by any chance the correction should not bring her speed up to 18 knots, she can ask for another trial. Inasmuch as the Government no longer pays a premium for excess speed, the builders have no object in driving a vessel to her utmost capacity on her trial and thus risking a possible breakdown of her machinery, and if another trial is asked it is believed that the Maine could be made to develop more speed than she did on Saturday.

However, in any event the Navy Department must accept the ship. Under the terms of the contract with her builders she must be accepted if she makes over 17 knots, subject to a penalty at the rate of $25,000 for each quarter knot below 18.

MAIL FACILITIES INCREASED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—An order issued to-day by the Post Office Department increases the mail facilities between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. There is to be a daily (except Sunday) dispatch of the through registered pouches from Washington to Philadelphia and to New York at 6 P. M.

This order is to go into effect Aug. 31. On the same date an order will go into effect making the present 3:15 dispatch of through registered pouches a daily one. At present there is no such dispatch on Sunday.

PAUL DOUGHERTY WEDS.

Son of ex-Water Commissioner Married Wealthy Art Student in Paris.

Paul Dougherty, the son of J. Hampden Dougherty, ex-Commissioner of Electricity, Water, Lighting, and Supplies, was married on Aug. 7 at Helsingborg, Sweden, to Miss Anna Bertha Lund, according to advices which reached this city. Mr. Dougherty the elder, when seen at his home in Brooklyn last evening, said that both the young folk had been and still are art students in Paris and that their marriage was the result of a long courtship.

Young Mrs. Dougherty, he said, was the daughter of a wealthy shipbuilder in Sweden. Mr. Dougherty said that the consent of the parents had been sought and granted by both of the contracting parties. The Dougherty family, he said, was represented at the ceremony only by the bridegroom, but that he said was simply because of the inconvenience which such a long journey would entail. Both bride and bridegroom will continue their studies in the French capital, but Mr. Dougherty expects that his son and daughter-in-law ultimately will make their home in this city, or at least in the United States.

TO STUDY SOUTHERN STARS.

Astronomers Chosen for Mills Expedition to Work in Chile.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 26.—Astronomer William H. Wright of the astronomical staff of the Lick Observatory has been chosen to take charge of the D. O. Mills expedition, now being fitted out at Mount Hamilton, to spend two years in Chile in making special researches among the stars of the Southern Hemisphere.

Director W. W. Campbell will go with the party to personally direct the erection of the observing station and the beginning of the two years' astronomical campaign.

Harold K. Palmer, Fellow in the Lick Observatory for the past four years, will be Astronomer Wright's assistant.

WILL NOT ANSWER MR. HEWITT.

President Mitchell Says He Has Read His Statement Carefully.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 26.—President Mitchell to-day declined to discuss the statement of Abram S. Hewitt, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said:

"I read it very carefully, but I do not care to say anything regarding it."

FIRMINITE TROOPS DRIVEN FROM LIMBE

Haitian Government Forces Capture Town and Burn It.

Battle Fought from Midnight to Midday —Many Killed—The Cruiser Cincinnati Arrives.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 26.—The village of Limbe, eighty-two miles north of Port-au-Prince, has been attacked and recaptured by troops of the provisional Government. Limbe was in the possession of Firminite soldiers from the Artibonite district. The fighting was severe, and lasted from midnight last night to midday to-day. Many men on both sides were killed. The town was completely destroyed by fire.

The defenders of Limbe were reinforced by marines landed from the gunboat Crete-à-Pierrot, which is in the Firminite service. Gen. Alexis Nord has gone forward to take command of the troops of the provisional Government.

A battle also took place to-day at Marmelade, but details of this engagement are lacking. Cape Haitien is calm.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived here this morning from La Guayra, Venezuela.

Troops of the provisional Government under Gen. Nord were defeated Aug. 9 at Limbe by forces under Gen. Albert Salnave, commander of the Artibonite Firminite soldiers. Gen. Nord's cannon and munitions of war were captured in this engagement, many of his soldiers were killed, and a great number were taken prisoners.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR SHELLED BY VENEZUELAN GUNBOATS.

Many Persons in City Said to Have Been Killed — Carupano Recaptured.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 26.—Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar, has been bombarded by the Venezuelan Government gunboats Bolivar and Restaurador, and many persons were killed or wounded. About 600 shells were fired into the city. When the ammunition of the Restaurador was exhausted, she left for La Guayra to obtain additional supplies, after which the bombardment will be resumed.

There are no foreign warships in the Orinoco River to protect the interests of the powers, and the British Government is being blamed in certain quarters for abandoning the 3,000 subjects of Great Britain who reside in the district of Ciudad Bolivar.

The British subjects have requested that a warship of Great Britain be sent for their protection. It is alleged that atrocities have been committed at Ciudad Bolivar by both the Government troops and the revolutionists.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Aug. 26.—The Dutch Government has notified Venezuela that it refuses to recognize the blockade of Venezuelan ports, on the ground that it is non-effective. Two Dutch schooners which had entered blockaded Venezuelan ports in ignorance of the existence of the blockade were recently captured by Venezuelan Government authorities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In view of cable reports from Europe indicating that a movement is on foot to have the United States join Germany, France, and other powers with a view to suppressing the disorder in Venezuela, it is learned at the State Department that no such move as the one suggested has taken official form.

It is the belief of officials that the report grows out of the request made by some of the foreign powers about a month ago that the United States join in a declaration that the blockade established by the Venezuelan Government was ineffective. At that time the American Government declined to enter into a concert for this declaration, on the theory that if the Venezuelan blockade was ineffective it was quite needless to make an international declaration of this fact, as the ineffectiveness of the blockade would serve all of the practical needs of commerce.

Since then there have been no steps taken by the foreign powers toward a concert of action with the United States relative to Venezuela.

E. Gonzalez Esteves, the Venezuelan Consul General in this city, received official notice yesterday of the recapture of Carupano by Government troops. The dispatch to Mr. Esteves was dated Caracas, Aug. 26, and read as follows:

"The port of Carupano has been recovered by the Government and is opened again to commerce. R. LOPEZ BARALT,
"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

RUSSIA ALARMS TURKEY.

Visit of the Czar's Squadron to the Turkish Black Sea Caused Uneasiness in Constantinople.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Times Vienna correspondent reports that the Politische Correspondenz says that the recent visit of the Russian squadron to the Turkish Black Sea created uneasiness in Constantinople. The Russians formerly were not in the habit of calling there.

The change of action is attributed to the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhaelovitch, who has induced the Czar to allow these visits in the future. The Grand Duke, after investigating Turkish ports last year, boasted, so it is reported, that he knew more about Turkish coasts on the Black Sea than all the Ottoman naval officers put together.

UPRISING IN MACEDONIA.

Sarafof Says His Party Will Soon Have Control of the Revolutionary Movement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Neues Wiener Tageblatt publishes an interview with the Macedonian agitator Sarafof, who claims that his party will soon have undisputed control of the revolutionary movement.

He said that the non-Macedonian leaders demanded more autonomy, but finding it impossible to get it peacefully, decided that it could be had only through the occupation of the province by a great power or by a country allied to such a power, or by the Balkan State with a European mandate backing up such a purpose.

GREECE CURRANT CROP.

It Has Been Much Damaged in Some Districts by Violent Storms.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The special correspondent of The Times at Corinth says that according to official reports of the Greek Government, violent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rains, amounting in some places to inundations, have inflicted considerable damage to the currant crop, especially in the vicinity of Aegium, Olympia, and Pyrgos, and in the district of Elis. The district in which Corinth is situated practically escaped.

The damage, though partial, will tend to aggravate the existing bad condition of the currant trade.

TO STUDY STEEL PLANT.

Count von Thiele-Winckler of Germany Coming to the United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The object of the journey of Count von Thiele-Winckler, a mine owner and prominent German financier, to the United States in September is specifically to study the United States Steel Corporation. The Count takes with him two or three experts, and he may be regarded himself as an expert since he is a practical iron man, though no "Chimney Baron," as the German nobility sneeringly characterize the newly ennobled business men. Count von Thiele-Winckler has asked the managers of the United States Steel Corporation for an opportunity to really study its organization and details of administration at first hand, and the Count has been informed through the Deutsche Bank, which made the inquiry, that he would have every facility for so doing, and a tour has been sketched out for him and suggestions have been made as to how he could best accomplish his mission.

Count von Thiele-Winckler, who is one of the richest men in Germany, is said to have undertaken the trip as an unofficial Commissioner of his Government. His earnestness and the fact that he takes technical experts with him gives color to the idea that he contemplates forming a combination here like the United States Steel Corporation.

TOBACCO RATE WAR.

Meeting in London to Establish a Community of Interest.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—An important conference of the tobacco interests has been called to take place in London, Sept. 17, in an effort to curb the fierce rate war which followed the formation of the rival combines.

The meeting will include representatives of the American combination, the Imperial Tobacco Company, manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers, and it is hoped that it will result in a community of interest arrangement, whereby the trade will be placed on a more satisfactory footing.

WAGES DECLINE IN ENGLAND.

The Principal Falling Off Has Been in Miners' Earnings.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The annual report of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade records a decline in the wages bill of the United Kingdom for the first time since 1895. The decrease was mostly in miners' wages, no less than 623,000 miners being affected during the first half of 1902.

The report says it is satisfactory to note the increased tendency to settle changes of wages by conciliation or arbitration. Only 2 per cent. of the workers whose wages were reduced in 1901 engaged in disputes on this account.

The report has occasioned much anxious comment in London newspapers this morning as tending to confirm the forecasts of reports of previous years that the period of rising wages is drawing to a close, and adding another disquieting symptom to the condition of British trade.

The question is asked whether increasing American competition has anything to do with these conditions. The Morning Post says: "All facts point to the urgent necessity of reconsidering our whole industrial position."

WANTS A NON-CATHOLIC.

Russia's Demand Is Delaying Settlement of the Lebanon Question.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that the Lebanon question makes little progress, mainly because of Russia's scheming to obtain the appointment of a non-Catholic Governor.

The organic statute does not prescribe a Catholic appointment, but France obtained it in 1864, and it has become traditional.

Henry White Coming Home.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, and Mrs. White will be passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is scheduled to sail for New York from Bremen to-day and from Southampton and Cherbourg to-morrow.

Mont Pelee Again Active.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 26.—Advices received from Dominica to-day say that between 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon yesterday (Monday) clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelée, Island of Martinique, and that detonations at long intervals were heard till the morning. Light showers of volcanic dust fell on Dominica.

CHOLERA IS STILL RAGING.

No Hope of Checking Epidemic in the Philippines Until Typhoon Season Is Well Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The daily advices to the War Department of the progress of the cholera epidemic in Manila and the Philippines continue to indicate that there is no hope of checking the disease until the typhoon season is well on.

The health service of the City Government is overwhelmed with the work that has fallen upon it, and the health officials in all the interior towns are in the same plight.

The epidemic is not confined to the low country towns, but has been under headway in Dagupan and the mountain towns north of there for a month. An efficient system of reports has been maintained, and the authorities know what they have to contend with.

The number of deaths in the provinces ranges from 350 to 450 daily. The beginning of the rainy season makes the danger greater, as the streams carry the cholera germs everywhere, and spread the disease.

There are on an average from fifty to seventy new cases daily in Manila, and nearly as many deaths. There are many cases on the ships in the bay, and this is an increased cause of danger, as the quarantine authorities cannot get at them, and violations of the health regulations are constantly occurring.

The worst occurrence is the death of natives who have crawled off uncared for, and have died in out-of-the-way places. It is a common thing to find bodies of victims of cholera floating in Pasig River, and in one day recently six such bodies were fished out.

The disease has in a number of cases broken out on ships that have been in close quarantine for several days. It is said this is due to using the water of the bay, which is very impure. The ships have condensers, but few distill the water, and so remove all danger of infection.

The morgue wagon drivers are overworked night and day. The hospitals are filled, and temporary ones have been provided.

Part of the difficulty arises from the superstitious idea of the natives who believe the disease is a visitation from heaven, and not to be resisted. It has several times happened that bodies of men and women who have died of cholera have been concealed by the natives for several days before the health authorities have found them.

Official reports credit much of the difficulty to contending with the epidemic to the inefficiency of the Filipino doctors. When working under Americans they are useful, but independently they soon fail. They will not carry out instructions, and connive with the natives to conceal new cases.

Growing girls and boys who exhibit signs of failing or impaired health get robust from the persistent use of Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

MASCAGNI NOT TO LIVE HERE.

Italian Composer Says He Was Misquoted by Correspondents.

Mascagni's managers, Mittenthal Brothers & Kronberg, received cables yesterday announcing that the composer will not change his place of residence from Italy to America in spite of his feeling over being deprived of the directorship of the Rossini Lyceum, in Pesaro, because the authorities objected to his trip to the United States at the head of an opera company.

The composer says he was misquoted by the Rome and Milan correspondents when they represented him as saying he would never return to Italy. What he did say was that he would go to America in spite of all opposition, and remain there at his pleasure. He will sail for New York late in September and appear first at the Metropolitan Opera House with "Cavalleria Rusticana" on Oct. 8.

GEORGIA CAYVAN'S REMOVAL.

Charles Frohman Denies that She Is Violently Demented.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress who became insane and blind a few years ago, is no longer an inmate of Sanford Hall, Flushing, to which she retired when her mind began to weaken. It was said she recently manifested symptoms of becoming violent, and her relatives were requested to remove her.

Charles Frohman said last night that the removal of Georgia Cayvan from Sanford Hall Sanitarium, in Flushing, to her sister's house in New Dorchester, Mass., was due to no change in the blind actress's condition. It was merely desired to add, if possible, to her comfort by a change of air.

To Have Charge of the Baby Show.

The Professional Woman's League yesterday appointed Mrs. E. L. Fernandez to take charge of the baby show to be held in connection with the Woman's Exhibition at Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Fernandez will enter the contestants at her headquarters, Fortieth Street and Broadway, and is now engaged in arranging a list of prizes. These will be $100 for the prettiest baby, $50 for the prettiest mother, $100 for the prettiest twins, $150 for the prettiest triplets, $50 for the prettiest colored baby, $50 for the infant brought the longest distance, and $50 for the best decorated perambulator.

Wild Rose Company Back from Newport

The Wild Rose Company returned yesterday from its one night stand in Newport as entertainers of the Vanderbilt guests at Beaulieu. According to Manager Lederer, when Miss Marie Cahil, one of the company, sang "Nancy Brown," the exclusives of Newport joined heartily in the chorus, and Miss Marie got a bouquet from millionaire hands. Miss Irene Bently was also the recipient of a bouquet.

Pain's Carnival of Fire.

The carnival of fire which for nearly a quarter of a century has been the great feature of the Summer season at Manhattan Beach will take place in Pain's amphitheatre to-morrow night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Newport continues with its round of gayety. The next large entertainment is the ball to be given by Mrs. Astor at Beechwood, when, for the first time, the new ballroom will be used. Saratoga has its great race this week, and many who will dance at the Astor ball will also witness that event. Rapid changes from place to place are characteristic of the century.

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There will be a dance on Saturday evening at Oyster Bay at the clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The club has secured quarters at the new apartment house, the Mansfield, on Forty-fourth Street, near Sherry's.

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Mrs. James McShane and Miss Lota Robinson, who were at Boston with their sister, Miss Champe Robinson, who has been ill with typhoid fever, have left that city and have gone to Gloucester, Mass. Miss Robinson is improving very rapidly.

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The Bluecher, which arrived yesterday, brought Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duer, W. W. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark, and George A. King. The Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse had Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Judson, David W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Parker, and Capt. and Mrs. Cecil Tucker.

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The wedding to-day at Bayport of Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, and Duncan W. Candler is of much interest. Mr. Post is one of the best-known amateur astronomers, and Mrs. Post is a daughter of the Countess de Trobriand, now living in Paris. Many of the wedding guests are being entertained by Regis Henri Post and Waldron Mintzing Post, half brothers of the bride, at Strandhome. The waters of the Great South Bay meet the lawn of Strandhome, and the boats belonging to the different members of the Post family, including Regis Post's schooner yacht Shawondassee, are anchored there, dressed with flags. The large inclosed piazza of Strandhome will be decorated to represent a chapel, and the ceremony, to be performed by the Rev. Theodore I. Breese of Massachusetts, will take place there. The wedding breakfast will be served on the open piazzas and the lawn. Miss Edith Church Post, the bride's sister; Miss Edith Alden Candler, a sister of the bridegroom, and James Otis Post and Louis Nesbitt will be the attendants.

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Miss Edith Howard Coppell and her sisters, the Misses Coppell, will remain at The Towers, their country place at Tenafly, until some time in November, when they will return to town. The wedding of Miss Edith Coppell and Mr. Elliman will, as previously stated, take place in Grace Church during that month, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington will officiate.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Faneuil Curtis Bethune of 17 West Tenth Street are spending the Summer at Seal Harbor, Mount Desert. Mrs. Bethune's mother and sisters—Mrs. William A. Jenner and the Misses Jenner—are in Scotland for the Summer, but will return in September and occupy Overlook, their country place at Ridgefield, Conn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, who have been paying a series of country house visits, have returned to their own country seat. They will give a number of house parties during the English shooting season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White have also left London for the season.

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Bainbridge Clark, who died at his residence at Tarrytown on Monday, was the father of Mrs. Charles Childs. Mr. and Mrs. Childs have been at Newport. Mr. Clark also leaves a widow and two sons, One son, Percy Clark, is at Tarrytown, and the other, Walter Clark, is in the West.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—In spite of fatigue of the Vanderbilt theatricals and ball, and the late hour at which the festivities were concluded, the larger part of the guests leaving when the milkmen were going their rounds and the sun was making its appearance in the east, the society people were out in force to-day to attend the tennis match between R. F. Doherty and M. D. Whitman at the Casino. There was little life, however, in the cottage colony to-day, and everybody is apparently resting and laying in a stock of sleep against the two other balls this week, the Goelet ball and Mrs. Astor's ball, which come on successive nights, Wednesday and Thursday. Early this morning the workmen began the demolition of the buildings which had served their purposes at Beaulieu, and in a few short hours all traces of the brilliant affair were removed, and only the memories of the Midway, the performance of "The Wild Rose," and the dance will remain.

Mrs. Joseph Stevens gave a luncheon at Hill Top cottage this afternoon, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach, and George Griswald.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. George S. Cott, and Mrs. William E. Carter also gave luncheons.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave her first dinner of the Summer at Lyndenhurst to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner at the Pinard cottages. Other dinners were given by Mrs. Thomas McKean, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. F. S. G. Hauteville, Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck will give a dinner at Berger's for 100 guests, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will give a ball at her villa, Ochre Court, on the Cliffs, in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay have returned from Narragansett Pier and, with their daughter, Miss Eleanor Jay, are at Hill Top cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger is guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan. Miss Stade of Boston is guest of Miss Edyth Cushing.

John H. Prentice of New York is guest of George L. Rives at Swanhurst. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Burdett of Boston are here on their steam yacht Wampanoag. Dudley Clarke of New York is the guest of Burrall Hoffman, Jr.

J. De Forest Danielson of Boston has rented for another year the Swift cottage on Bellevue Avenue, which he is occupying this Summer, and which has recently been sold to Nathaniel Thayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prang, Frank P. Mitchell, Mrs. J. T. Harbeger, John H. Prentice, A. S. Dixie, H. G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hopkins, Prince Hugo Hohenloe, Miss M. Williams, and Lieut. Victor Blue, United States Navy, are registered at the Casino.

Miss Elsie Whelan of Philadelphia, who is spending the Summer with her sister, Mrs. Craig Biddle, had an unpleasant experience this afternoon. She was being driven to polo in an open trap, and when on Bellevue Avenue her carriage was run into by an unmanageable automobile. For a few seconds the situation looked serious for Miss Whelan, but fortunately she escaped uninjured. Her trap was so badly damaged, however, that it had to be sent to a carriage repairer, Miss Biddle, determined not to lose the polo games, procured another carriage and drove to the grounds.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 26.—Mrs. William Lawrence Green and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright gave a dance at the Pot and Kettle Club to-night, which was attended by a large number of guests. Many went up by launches to the club house, which lies a mile or more north of the harbor, on the bay side. The dancing room was picturesquely decorated with oak leaves. Some of the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Miss Cochrane, Miss Jackson, Mrs. James Potter, Miss Conover, Llewellyn Barry, Sumner Gerard, Capt. Bush, E. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Taylor, Miss Potter.

Miss Laura Jackson gave a luncheon at the Kebo Valley Club to-day.

Mrs. P. F. Minis of New York gave a card party at the Malvern to-night.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe gave a musicale at Brook End. Oumiroff, the Russian baritone, sang. Some of those present were Judge and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Goodwin, W. S. Gurnee, Mr. Adamowski, and Prince Del Drago.

The entertainment in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital took place here last night. It was a vaudeville performance, and the most successful affair of the kind that has been given in several seasons. There was quite an array of professional volunteer talent, but the main feature was the Garden of Flowers, represented by forty of the most beautiful women here. Emma Juch and Oumiroff sang. Victor Beigel and Adamowski played. The women who took part were Miss Berry, Miss Thorndike, Miss Belle Gurnee, Miss Lucy Gurnee, Mrs. J. Brooks, Miss Talmer, Miss Ames, Miss Rosalie Campbell, Miss Edwards, Miss Green, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Hill, Miss Knowlton, Miss Natalie Knowlton, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Pierce, Miss Lillian Potter, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Rogers, Miss Robinson, Miss Seely, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Sheldon, Miss Jessie Sherman, Miss Scott, Miss Taylor, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Whittier, Miss Wander, Miss Elizabeth Warder.

Miss Cutting and William Raymond executed a charming gavotte. Miss Lucy Draper and Henry Goodrich appeared in "A Japanese Love Song." Miss Draper represented a "maid of Japan," and Mr. Goodrich the Chinaman on a package of tea.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sears of New York entertained a dinner at the Malvern. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. William Erhart, the Portuguese Minister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Miss Preston, Miss Cutting, Miss Gurnee, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Bates, and Peter Marie.

A. C. Gurnee gives a reception to 1,000 guests at Kebo to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Coddington of New York are at the Malvern.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 26.—Arrangements were practically completed to-day between John Sloane and Gov. Crane that President Roosevelt should lunch with John Sloane at Wyndhurst, Sept. 3, when the President and party drive through Berkshire County.

The President will go to the Aspinwall Hotel and dedicate the state suite of rooms, and directly from there to Wyndhurst. In the party, besides the President and Gov. Crane, will be Senator Lodge and Congressman Lawrence. It is reported that all the newspaper men in Berkshire County are to be invited to ride with the President on his special train from Stockbridge to Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Elm Court next week, and they, together with some others, will be at the luncheon given the Presidential party by John Sloane.

Two large dances will be given next week for the younger set, who now throng Lenox in large numbers.

Mrs. John Sloane will give one on Wednesday evening. Her daughter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, and son, William, will be at home at that time. Mrs. George W. Folsom will give a dance Friday evening.

William Meredith and Miss Katherine Meredith are the guests of Mrs. R. S. Dana. She will give a euchre party for them on Thursday and a dinner for the younger set on Friday. Mrs. Dana returned yesterday from a visit to Seabright.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens arrived at their country place here this evening from Narragansett Pier, where they have been for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom will give a dinner Friday evening for the Rev. and Mrs. Churchill Satterlee of Columbia, S. C., who are their guests.

Joseph W. Burden returned to Lenox from New York this evening. He will spend a few weeks in Northern Vermont.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has returned to Lenox from Newport. Her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, is also here. Miss Kathleen Neilson will come in a few days.

Mrs. John I. Alexandre entertained at luncheon this afternoon for children and adults. There was a large gathering.

Miss Kneeland is at Bar Harbor for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton are in Newport for a few days.

Miss Barnes, who has been in Newport, has returned to Colebrook.

TWO BROOKLYN POLITICIANS ILL.

E. H. Schlueter and H. Jacquillard Have Typhoid Fever.

Ex-Assessor Edward H. Schlueter, a well-known Williamsburg Republican politician, is critically ill at his home, 374 South Third Street. So also is Harry Jacquillard, the Republican leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, who lives at Broadway and Varet Street.

Both men, it is said, contracted typhoid fever at Rockaway Beach from drinking impure water.

The Mission of Nick.

A story by John W. Harding, author of "The Gate of the Kiss." Just a bit of light fiction about a girl, a man, and a dog; to while away a half hour on Sunday after breakfast. In the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday.—Adv.

EAST SIDE THOUSANDS MOURN JACOB KUNZENMANN

Throngs Attend Funeral of Fourteenth's Political Leader.

Regardless of Party Affiliations All Pay the Last Tribute of Respect—Many Floral Offerings.

Jacob Kunzenmann, leader of the Greater New York Democracy in the Fourteenth Assembly District, was buried yesterday. He had been a politician all his life, and having often changed his mind regarding his political policies, therefore was mourned in his district by members of all parties, for politics to Kunzenmann was subservient to friendship. The burial was in the Lutheran Cemetery.

Kunzenmann died just after he had been serenaded by a crowd of his constituents. The body was taken to the rooms of the Greater New York Democracy, at 234 East Tenth Street, from the late residence, at 157 First Avenue, at 12 o'clock, after the funeral service of the Episcopal Church had been read by the Rev. Arthur E. Dodd of St. Mark's Church.

Along the route to the clubhouse the United States and German flags swung from the windows, while long streamers of crêpe hung from the flagpoles. The sidewalks were crowded, and each window in the many tenement houses held a group of persons that gazed sorrowfully down at the procession. Thousands of persons followed the hearse, men, women, and children composing the motley gathering. For more than an hour the body of Kunzenmann lay in the clubhouse, surrounded by floral tributes, while a long stream of mourners passed through to look on the face of the Fourteenth's leader. Many of the floral pieces were of such size that they could not be taken into the room. They bore all kinds of sympathetic inscriptions, and were sent from the many organizations of which Kunzenmann was a member. John C. Sheehan sent a wreath. There was a chair of flowers from the Greater New York Democracy of the Fourteenth District, and the Nobody Club sent a broken column with the inscription "He Sacrificed Himself For His Friends." Other tributes were sent by John Wegman, his partner; the German Union, the Eagles, the White Mice, the Civil Service Rowing Club, several Schuetzen societies, and various other organizations.

The crowd became so large outside the clubrooms that Capt. Dean was obliged to send for more policemen to keep it moving. The twelve pall bearers, composing all the district Captains, bore the coffin to the hearse, and the body then was taken to the hall of the German Masonic Temple, East Fifteenth Street, where the coffin was again opened and the face of the dead leader exposed. More than a dozen of his Masonic brethren delivered eulogies. Bands of music followed the hearse to the cemetery. The crowd that moved in procession to the ferry numbered 8,000.

EX-GOV. HOADLY DEAD.

Once Chief Executive of Ohio and Head of Big Law Firm Expires in Watkins, N. Y.

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly of Ohio died at Watkins, N. Y., yesterday.

Mr. Hoadly was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1826. His father was at one time Mayor of that city, but migrated West. Young George grew up with the more rugged country, and received his elementary education in Cleveland, Ohio. He was graduated from the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1844, and after reading law for a year went to Cincinnati and entered a law office.

He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and two years later was admitted to partnership with the firm of Chase & Ball. He was elected by the Legislature of 1851 to the Judgeship of the Superior Court of Cincinnati for the residue of the term. He was City Solicitor in 1855, and in 1857 succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the new Superior Court. He was re-elected to the Superior Court in 1864, but resigned two years later.

In 1876 Gov. Hoadly joined the liberal Republicans, and was absorbed into the Democratic ranks under the banner of "Reform" and the leadership of Tilden and Hendricks.

He appeared as counsel in favor of the Florida and Oregon Democratic Electors in 1877. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor against Judge Foraker, the Republican nominee. The campaign was an exciting one and attracted the attention of the whole country. It resulted in the election of Hoadly by a decided majority.

Lately Mr. Hoadley had been senior member of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, 22 William Street, this city, distinguished for large corporation practice. He was also a member of the principal clubs in New York.

MISS JULIA LAMONT DEAD.

Ex-Secretary of War's Daughter Expires Suddenly at Sorrento, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—Miss Julia Lamont, daughter of Daniel S. Lamont, former Secretary of War, died suddenly to-night at Sorrento. The news came as a great shock to the friends of the Lamonts here, for, although it was known that Miss Lamont had been in poor health for some time past, she had of late showed signs of improvement, and her complete recovery was expected.

The circumstances attending her death were startling. While standing with some friends in the corridor of the Hotel Sorrento yesterday about noon, Miss Lamont suddenly pitched forward on her face. It was at first thought to be no more than a fainting fit, but her failure to regain consciousness greatly alarmed those who were about her.

She was immediately conveyed to the Lamont cottage, which is close to the hotel. Dr. F. Fremont Smith and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell were called over from Bar Harbor. They were somewhat in doubt as to the exact nature of the illness, but finally diagnosed it as a stroke resulting from Miss Lamont's long-continued illness.

All day Miss Lamont remained unconscious. Early this afternoon she improved somewhat, but at nightfall she had a relapse and died. Mrs. Lamont and her two remaining daughters were with her at the end. Mr. Lamont arrived in England today, where he had gone in search of health.

The deceased girl was ill in New York all last Winter with spinal meningitis. She came here about three weeks ago, and the change did her a great amount of good. She had been constantly under the care of Dr. Smith.

Julia Lamont, daughter of ex-Secretary of War Daniel Scott Lamont and Julia Kinney Lamont, was the second child of the statesman and financier, and was born in Albany, N. Y., eighteen years ago, being two years younger than her sister Elizabeth and four years older than her sister, Frances Cleveland Lamont, who was named for herself by Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

COL W. H. HUBBELL DEAD.

Commander in Chief of Spanish War Veterans Succumbs to Blood Poisoning, Following Operation.

Col. William H. Hubbell, who, during the Spanish War commanded the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, and who since 1901 has been Commander in Chief of the National Army of Spanish War Veterans, died late yesterday afternoon at the home of Dr. I. MacMunn Holly, 636 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. His death was due to blood poisoning which followed an operation performed a week ago.

Last night was the regular meeting night of the William H. Hubbell Command, Spanish War Veterans. At the beginning of the meeting Col. Hubbell's death was announced, and after a guard of honor for the body was appointed the meeting adjourned.

Col. Hubbell was born in New York City in 1847, and for many years had been in the warehouse business at 32 North Moore Street, Manhattan. His home was at 935 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, where the funeral will be held on Friday. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, in 1865. In 1884 he was appointed to be Adjutant of the regiment, and in 1891 was elected Lieutenant Colonel.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war he volunteered, and went with the regiment to Camp Black, later going to Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. After peace was declared, the Forty-seventh was ordered to Porto Rico, where Col. John G. Eddy, the commanding officer of the regiment, resigned, and Col. Hubbell took his place. He commanded the regiment throughout its tour of duty there, and brought it back to Brooklyn in 1899. Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the State authorities to have him retained in command of the regiment, but the Adjutant General ruled that Col. Eddy still held the position. A month after returning from Porto Rico Col. Hubbell retired from the Guard.

At the National Encampment, held Aug. 23, 1901, Col. Hubbell was elected Commander in Chief of the National Army of Spanish War Veterans, to succeed Gen. Nelson A. Miles. At the time of his death he was at work on a plan to associate the veterans of the Spanish, Philippine, and Chinese Wars.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sidney A. Rickard.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Sidney A. Rickard, President of the G. F. Harvey Company, manufacturing chemists, who had been in failing health for six months, died this morning at his residence on North Broadway. He was born at Massena Centre, N. Y., sixty years ago. He passed his earliest business years in Rochester. In 1868 he came here and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1886 entered the drug manufacturing business, which proved highly successful. He was a large contributor to all charitable objects. A year ago he erected the new Congregational Church on Circular Street as a memorial to his son, Halley S. Rickard, who died in California three years ago.

Francis G. Kimball.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Francis G. Kimball, Secretary of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company and an attache of the law office of Boardman, Platt & Soley, New York City, died at Meiringen, Switzerland, on Monday, after a short illness. He was in Europe with his wife on business for his firm. Mr. Kimball was about thirty years of age, and had been married about five years to Annie, daughter of the late James J. Logan. His mother is now in the Adirondacks. The remains will be brought to Newburg for interment. He was a graduate of the Newburg Academy, valedictorian of the class of '88, and a graduate of the New York Law School.

Dr. Aaron Friedenwald.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, an eminent physician and noted philanthropist, died to-day, aged sixty-five years. Last Wednesday he underwent a surgical operation for cancer.

Dr. Friedenwald was a son of Jonas Friedenwald, a philanthropist. He studied abroad, and was a pupil of Virchow. Since 1873 he had been a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland, of which he was President. He was the first President of the Maryland Ophthalmological Society, and was a foremost member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Friedenwald took an active interest in Jewish affairs, and held many offices in the various organizations. At the time of his demise he was President of the McCulloh Street Temple, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, Vice President of the Jewish Publication Society, a Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the President of the local branch of the Aldance Israelite Universelle. As a lecturer he was extensively known, and contributed frequently to the medical journals and proceedings of medical societies.

In 1863 Dr. Friedenwald was married to Miss Bertha Bamberger of this city. His children are Drs. Harry and Julius and Messrs. Norman and Edgar Friedenwald.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN C. MELLIGAN, Sergeant Major of the Third Battalion, National Guard, died yesterday in Syracuse from paralysis. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having gone out with Company C, Third New York Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Captain in the One Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

GEORGE H. PETRIE died yesterday morning at his home, 85 Beach Street, East Orange, of apoplexy. He was seventy-four years of age and was a prominent member of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

JACOB PRENSKY, ninety-seven years old, of 99 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Sunday after a short illness. He had been staying since April with his daughter, wife of S. Epstein, proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.

Business Notices.

A broken eyeglass called for, duplicated, and returned same day; no extra charge. Tel. 116th—18th. Prescription not necessary. Yanss, Optician, 54 East 23d St.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BOSTWICK—PARKER.—On Aug. 18, at Christ Church, South Amboy, N. J., by the Rev. H. M. P. Pearce, Carrie Carlisle, daughter of John Lewis Parker, to Edward Breck Bostwick.

DOUGHERTY—LUND.—At Helsingborg, Sweden, on Aug. 7, 1902, Anna Bertha Lund, daughter of Mr. Johannes Lund of Helsingborg, and Paul Dougherty of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BACON.—At Liberty, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 25, 1902, Sally Blair Fairchild, wife of Selden Bacon and daughter of the late Lucius Fairchild.
Funeral services at Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Aug. 28.

BIBBY.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 24th, 1902, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John W. Munroe, Bartow-on-the-Sound, New York

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 26	1,311,807
To date this year	115,802,023
Corresponding date last year	201,328,463

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 26	$4,297,500
To date this year	$603,235,000
Corresponding date last year	$718,045,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Express	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Reading	½
Buff., R. & P.	3	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2¾	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	2
Corn Prod. pf.	⅝	Rub. Goods pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	4	St. J. & G. I.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Express	5
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Wabash	½
Ft. W. & D. City	½	Wells-Fargo	1
General Electric	3	Westinghouse	2
Illinois Central	½		
Int. Pump	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	⅝	Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1
Am. Bicycle pf.	1¾	Kan. & Mich.	1⅝
Am. Linseed	⅝	Kan. C. So. pf.	⅞
Am. Sugar	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Man. Beach	1
Canada South.	1	Met. Sec., 1st in., pd.	1
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	6¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	⅝	Norf. & West	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	North. American	1¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	2¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. rct.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Pacific	½
Den. & R. G.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Twin City	¾
Hocking Valley	⅝	Western Union	1½
Int. Silver pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....2 | Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.1

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices in yesterday's stock market—the most active in many days, with a total of more than a million and a quarter shares—was highly irregular, but, the facts considered, altogether natural. In the early trading, conducted on a scale of unusual activity, prices advanced through the list, as a result of a not unsubstantial public demand coincident with a continuation of bankers' buying. Transactions were recorded by the tape in thousand and two thousand share lots, and for a time the trading actually took on a tone suggestive, in the vernacular, of a "runaway" market. This was not to the liking, nor yet in keeping with the plans, of the market's controlling interests, who thereupon in one way and another sought to nip in the bud the precipitate rushing for stock. Support was withdrawn in some issues, while in others there was an actual offering of stock, with a view to checking the rise. Later, the followers of a well-known Western plunger appeared as sellers of their specialties, such as Colorado Fuel, Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, and Chicago and Alton, the result being that in the final hour prices quite generally broke from 1 to 2 points. On the way down stop losses orders were uncovered, this, together with selling by timid or weakly margined holders, contributing to the market's further decline. Toward the close a rally set in, which was in progress at the conclusion of business.

Such reaction as came about was, as has been pointed out, not only natural, but healthy and helpful. After the sustained rise of the last few days, it was only to be expected that profit-taking sales should appear, while at the same time, in the present condition of the money market, it is clear that a wild speculative orgy, especially one in which the public was too largely interested, might prove the market's undoing. Hence, marketwise, it was desirable—though perhaps not altogether pleasant to the unfortunates disposed of—that weak followers should be eliminated.

It is not to be presumed, however, that all of yesterday's selling represented long stock. To the contrary, much of it was for the short account, and to that extent the technical position of the market has been improved.

It is not without interest, and it may be of significance, to note that the strongest stocks on the list yesterday, appreciating in the early trading and suffering little in the late reaction, were the coal issues. If one-half of the gossip in the Street be true, the coal strike is much nearer settlement than generally is supposed.

THE RISE IN ATCHISON.

The hearts of those people who for some time have been predicting higher prices for Atchison were made glad yesterday when on heavy buying understood to be for leading banking interests Atchison common stock advanced nearly 3 points to the highest price on record. Houses with Philadelphia connections as well as New York houses bought extensively.

One large purchaser when asked for the reason for the buy said, succinctly:

"Big earnings and bigger still to come."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio, which on Monday enjoyed a sensational advance of 5 points, moved in most erratic fashion yesterday on very heavy transactions. At one time it was up nearly a point, at another it had dropped below the opening price, and finally it closed for a net loss of ¼.

There was absolutely no news on the issue, but it was apparent that throughout the day there was much pool selling.

In addition to the persistence of the report of probable rights to stockholders there came the rumor by way of Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania Railroad is buying more Baltimore and Ohio stock, and that 15,000 shares were purchased on Monday by a house friendly to Pennsylvania. The dispatch in which this information was contained added, however, that "officials say that nothing is being done by the Pennsylvania to put up the stock."

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

In the early part of the trading, when Amalgamated Copper became strong, a report was put out that an offer had been made to F. A. Heinze for all his properties, and that this proposition is now being considered.

No confirmation of this report could be gotten. Nevertheless the Street is generally inclined to believe that a settlement of existing difficulties will not be much longer deferred. In the meantime, trade authorities say the trade position is steadily improving.

SHORTS ARE APPREHENSIVE.

The shorts in the coal stocks—and their number is not inconsiderable—are daily becoming more apprehensive, and are bemoaning their fortune that, instead of putting out a fresh line of stock at recent low levels, they did not cover up and go long. This apprehension was yesterday increased by the unconfirmed report that the strike will likely be terminated in some way or other over the Labor Day holiday, in which event it is not improbable that the shorts would have a particularly uncomfortable half hour at the resumption of business on Tuesday.

There was some covering yesterday, but the more venturesome of the bears actually sold more stock on the advance, this being especially true in the Erie and Readings.

Wall Street is awaiting with no little interest the outcome of the special meeting of the Directors of the Reading called for in Philadelphia to-day.

THE DECLINE IN ST. PAUL.

The action of St. Paul stock yesterday was somewhat disappointing to speculative holders. When the general market was strong St. Paul was a laggard, and when the market developed heaviness St. Paul was among the first to go down, falling 2 points from its high figure.

The heaviness of the issue is due to the continued uncertainty as to the dividend action to be taken at the meeting on Sept. 15. Interests connected with the property maintain their policy of refusing to discuss the matter one way or the other.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

As additional evidence of the remarkable industrial prosperity of the country, two interesting facts were advanced in Wall Street yesterday.

One of these was that the American Locomotive Company, though it added nearly 35 per cent. to its productive capacity in the last year, is still unable to take hurry orders that are coming in.

Another was that the Republic Iron and Steel Company, in which new and important interests are shortly to enter, has so much work on hand that it cannot now guarantee delivery for new orders before April, 1903.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

A further investment demand for General Electric carried that issue up three points. The earnings of the company at the present time are said to be well in excess of those at the corresponding period last year.

The late break in Colorado Fuel was ascribed to selling by the Gates interests, who are believed to have lost heavily in their endeavor to obtain control of the property. These same interests at the same time were the principal sellers of Louisville and Nashville.

Banking interests close to Mr. Morgan were the largest buyers of the coal stocks. This, in the Street, was taken to indicate an early ending of the coal strike.

The sharp drop in Western Union was due to a bear raid which, however, dislodged little long stock.

The reaction in the Pacific stocks came in the late trading, and was only incident to the general market movement.

MORE PUBLIC BUYING.

As on the previous day, so yesterday brokers and commission houses generally reported an increased public interest in the market. These reports came especially from houses with out-of-town wire connections, it being declared that the interior cities as well as Canadian interests are buying as they have not bought in months.

The opinion in these places is said to be that all danger of any money stringency here is an end, and that though rates may work somewhat higher, they will not go beyond the legal figure unless as a temporary flurry.

FEW NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

There were few news or other developments affecting yesterday's market. On the bull side the easy money, the pending railroad deals, the good crop outlook, and the prospects of the early ending of the coal strike were the principal arguments; while on the bear side the somewhat unfavorable tenor of the weekly crop reports, especially for cotton, had greatest influence.

GATES SELLING REPORTED.

The gossips in the Street yesterday had it that the Gates following had been heavy sellers of stocks throughout the day, taking profits on the advance to offset their paper or real losses in Colorado Fuel. This report could not be confirmed, but the character of some of the selling, (notably in Louisville, Colorado Fuel, Reading, and Alton,) and the brokers used, led to the quite general belief that there probably was some truth in the report.

Apropos of this selling the general comment was that the market had taken the offerings in excellent manner.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL.

The report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the year ended June 30 has just been published. The detailed income account is as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Profits owned Co.'s	$1,066,988	$930,581	$127,407
Profits p'tary Co.'s	265,658	335,454	*69,796
Total mfg. profits	$1,332,646	$1,275,035	$57,611
Int. on loans	162,708	164,841	*2,133
Rentals	3,000	.....	3,000
S. S. property sold and profits	30,793	.....	30,793
Other sources	76,359	67,275	9,284
Accts. absorbed companies	.....	96,595	*96,595
Total	$273,059	$328,711	*$55,652
Total income	1,605,705	1,603,746	1,959
Reserve	211,539	251,360	*39,821
Charged off	251,441	292,594	*41,153
Total	$462,980	$543,954	*$80,974
Profits	1,142,725	1,059,791	82,934
Dividends	1,028,754	515,270	516,484
Balance	$113,971	$546,521	*$432,550
Previous surp.	915,071	368,550	546,521
Total surplus	$1,029,042	$915,071	$113,971

*Decrease.

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Real estate	$2,346,746	$2,196,233	$150,513
Bldgs. & mach'y	4,441,955	4,147,077	294,878
Equipment	540,707	491,202	49,505
Prop's pur. after organization	1,515,404	1,457,862	61,542
Phosphate props.	1,067,681	538,280	569,401
Prop. in bonds	36,066	244,071	*211,005
Trade marks, patents, &c.	15,245,102	15,286,744	*41,642
Com. stock trsy.	3,443,900	3,406,800	37,100
Pref. stock trsy.	3,035,900	2,891,000	144,900
Miscellaneous	75,539	82,243	*7,304
Accts. receivable	5,061,391	4,744,761	316,630
Bills receivable	1,184,827	1,190,592	*14,735
Inventories	4,001,708	4,403,031	*311,233
Cash in bank	412,878	520,729	*107,851
Total	$42,470,055	$41,606,915	$863,140

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	.....
Preferred stock	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....
Balance reserve	404,351	349,922	114,629
Accts. payable	358,316	240,119	118,197
Accrued taxes	18,147	16,803	1,344
Note payable	600,000	.....	600,000
Bills payable (old)	.....	60,000	*60,000
Mortgage (old)	.....	25,000	*25,000
Total surplus after dividends	1,629,041	915,071	113,970
Total	$42,470,055	$41,606,915	$863,140

The report says that the business for the year, as indicated in tonnage, shows a satisfactory increase. Notwithstanding the fact that the prices of raw material and especially of ammonilates were higher, the company has not increased the price to the consumer.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

Discussing the general stock market outlook, John H. Davis & Co. in their monthly circular letter have this to say:

In considering market movements and quotations there is one fact of very broad application which should not be lost sight of: that not only have the condition of industrial activity unequalled in the past, ensuring a continued enormous business for the railways, but the extraordinary expenditures which have been made for improvement of road beds and rolling stock guarantee greatly reduced operating expenses in the future—in other words, greater ratio of net earnings. Under improved conditions, even the decreased gross traffic of the lean years will not jeopardise the continuance of dividends; how much more will that continuance be assured in view of the bounteous harvests of the current year and the consequent activity of manufactures and general trade. We hear lamentations occasionally over the decrease in our exports of steel and kindred manufactured goods, but the fact is that the home demand has been so great as to absorb the entire product of our mills and mines. The trade has not suffered; the difference is that customers crowd the passages to the order departments and there is no need to go out in the world to find buyers.

It is clear that for the early future, at least, both the railways and the leading industrial plants will have all they can do. In case of the former low rates can be maintained and yet net earnings will be satisfactory; in the case of the latter, improved methods and economies will likewise justify the wisdom of "large business and small profits." Such being the case, and bearing in mind the constant tendency toward lower rates of return upon invested capital so long as that return can be depended upon, it is not safe to say that "stocks are too high" because they are much higher than at some past period when the same conditions did not prevail. As well say that the stock of the Chemical Bank was dangerously high because its $100 shares sell at $4,000 each. Values are not measured by dates but by conditions and earning power.

VULCAN DETINNING.

The Vulcan Detinning Company has sent to its stockholders a circular letter, in the course of which it gives the following information of the company's business and the results of the operations for the first quarter:

The products of the mills are "merchantable pig tin" and "steel scrap," (used by steel mills,) which are converted from tin plate waste produced by tinware and can manufacturers. There is a ready market for both products at all times. Our output is contracted ahead for the balance of this year and partly into next year.

The result of our business from April 1, 1902, to July 1, 1902, the first quarter under the new consolidation, is as follows:

Earnings, after payment of operating expenses	$76,924.55
Less for betterments and maintenance	7,653.31
Net earnings	$69,271.24
Dividend paid 1¾ per cent. (for three months) $1,500,000 preferred stock	$26,250.00
Dividend paid 1 per cent. (for three months) $2,000,000 common stock	20,000.00
	46,250.00
Carried forward to reserve fund	$23,021.24

Before consolidation the net earnings of the two companies, which comprise the present company, for the same period in 1901 were $41,258.23. Judging from present conditions of trade, there is every prospect of a continuance of improvement.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 100 shares of Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company ($100 each) at 9 cents a share.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the Wheeling and Lake Erie will add $2,500,000 worth of new equipment to its property.

Preparations being made to develop over 650 new coke ovens in southern Fayette County, Penn., and build about 20 miles of connecting railroad.

Reports from Indianapolis, Ind., that a $500,000 starch plant is to be built there to compete with the Corn Products Company.

Sharon (Penn.) advices that the coke supply has so improved that the blast furnaces are in no danger of being compelled to close down.

Vulcan Detinning Company to make application to have its shares listed on the Stock Exchange.

Deal closed by the Fairmont Gas and Electric Company with the Fairmont and Grafton Gas Company, an old corporation, whereby the former becomes the owner of all the rights of the latter company in Fairmont, West Va.

Approval by the stockholders of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of the proposition to increase the capital stock from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000.

Increase of $900,365 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $772,533 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $228,731,753; balances, $6,237,397; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $121,785.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2¾@2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84.15; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87.35; commercial bills, $4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼ less 1-16@5.18⅝ and 5.16⅛@5.16⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—10@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Times in its financial article to-day says that there is a brisk demand for money, owing partly to the requirements of the Stock Exchange settlement. The chief feature of the Stock Exchange is the firmness of the American market, which is supported by speculative buying on Continental Exchanges, and to some extent on local account, as well as by New York purchases.

American rails are buoyant, with continued buying on American account. The market to-day speedily developed an upward tendency, with an increased activity in the buying of the lower-priced stocks. The advance this afternoon was helped by the heavy arbitrage purchases of Atchison. Late dealing showed a slight reaction, but nearly all prices at the close showed a substantial advance on the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Money was in good demand to-day for the payment of railroad dividends and for Stock Exchange purposes. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet, and was generally moderately firm. Consols eased on further rumors of the forthcoming French loan. Canadian Pacific benefited by the increase in the traffic returns. Americans opened with a good demand on New York advices. Business did not continue brisk, but prices were mostly steady, and the market closed firm. Atchison, at 97¼; Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific were the features. Kafirs sagged a fraction. Closing prices were as follows:

Consols for money, 94⅞; consols for account, 94⅞; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 96⅜; Atchison preferred, 105⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 118¾; Canadian Pacific, 143¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53; Chicago Great Western, 35⅞; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192½; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 51¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 98; Erie, 42⅝; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 58⅝; Illinois Central, 174; Louisville and Nashville, 140; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 74¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 37½; Pennsylvania, 83½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 37¾; Southern Railway, 41⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 79; Union Pacific, 113⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 95¼; United States Steel, 42¾; United States Steel preferred, 92⅜; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 49¾; Spanish 4s, 81¼.

Bar silver steady. 24 3-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 36.75; Lisbon, 28.

IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. The approach of the settlement provoked profit-taking. Rentes were weaker, and there was less investment demand. Foreigners were irregular. Spanish rails were in demand. Metropolitans hardened. Kafirs were easier on sales for London account.

The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 7½c. Exchange on London, 25f 18c.

Spanish 4s, 82.47.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increase 7,660,000 marks, treasury notes increased 280,000 marks, other securities decreased 380,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 22,020,000 marks.

There was little feature on the Boerse to-day apart from a demand for Portuguese securities. Prices generally were slightly higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs. Discount rates: Three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.; short bills, 1¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—There seems to be a fair supply of money, but banks are firm in their rates and borrowers seem more willing to meet the advance. The trust companies and institutions outside of National banks, who have recently been putting out funds as low as 4½ per cent. for six months, are apparently now loaned up.

National banks are quoting 5 per cent. as the minimum for four to six months money, while a few of these institutions are not desirous of making contracts under 5½ per cent. The very choicest business paper will not find a market better than 5 per cent. Some of the out-of-town banks are asking 5¼ to 5½ per cent. Sales of choice business names were made in Providence yesterday at 5½ per cent. Call money rules from 4½ to 5 per cent. The Clearing House rate today was 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 10 and 5 cents discount. Exchanges were $19,494,174; balances, $1,673,973.

The stock market was strong until near the close, when it became quiet. Dominion Iron and Steel advanced a fraction, to 78½, and then receded. Canada continues to make the market at the present time, Montreal being the seller and Toronto the buyer.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,673	Atchison	95⅝	93⅜	94⅜
417	Atchison pf.	103½	102¾	103½
5	Boston & Albany	261½	261	261
10	Boston & Maine	200	200	200
55	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
625	Massachusetts Electric	39	38	38½
100	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
100	Mexican Central	29½	29½	29½
50	Mo., K. & T.	33¾	33½	33½
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232½	232	232
2	Nor. & Worcester	234	234	234
100	Pere Marquette pf.	86	86	86
3,125	Union Pacific	113	111¾	113⅜
13	Union Pacific pf.	93½	93¼	93½

TELEPHONES.

1,082	Am. T. & T.	174	173½	173½
5	New England	142½	142½	142½
100	Western	30	30	30
3	Western pf.	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

700	Am. Ag. Chemical	27⅞	27¼	27¾
111	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	89	89
700	Am. Pneumatic Service	9	9	9
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	31	31	31
665	American Sugar	133⅝	132½	132⅝
2	American Sugar pf.	121	121	121
1	American Woolen pf.	78½	78½	78½
1,810	Dom. Iron & Steel	78¼	77¾	77¾
1,053	Edison rights	7½c.	7c.	7c.
59	General Electric	193	194	194
90	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	5¾	5¾
350	United Fruit	114	113	113
12	United Shoe Machine	56½	56½	56½
21	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
50	Seattle Electric	83½	83¼	83½
445	Swift Packing & Prov.	160	159	160
641	U. S. Steel	41⅝	41	41
258	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90⅜	90½
3	Westinghouse pf.	110½	110½	110½

MINING.

1,622	Amalgamated	67½	66⅝	66⅝
60	Adventure	22	22	22
100	Arcadian	5	5	5
50	Atlantic	26	26	26
60	Bingham	30	30	30
5	Calumet & Hecla	535	535	535
675	Centennial	18	17½	17⅝
100	Cons. Mercur ex div.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
400	Cons. Mercur, cash	2½	2½	2½
400	Copper Range	58	57⅞	57⅞
1,780	Guanajuato	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
950	Montreal & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3½
10	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
185	Mohawk	45½	45¼	45¼
100	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
25	Osceola	56	56	56
60	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Santa Fé	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
605	Shannon	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
4	Tamarack	172	172	172
50	Tecumseh	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
18	Trinity	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
70	United States	21	20⅞	20⅞
180	U. S. Coal & Oil	17½	17	17½
145	Utah	21½	20½	20½
50	Winona	5	5	5
9	Wolverine	59	57	59

British Columbia, 5⅝ bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Philadelphia Electric was the most active stock on the local list and touched the highest price of the year, nearly every prominent house having buying orders in it, but no explanation for the exceptional demand was forthcoming. Heavy trading in Reading and Philadelphia Electric furnished the only semblance of a response in the local list to the phenomenal activity in New York, but the market here at times developed interesting incidents of an encouraging type, among them a spirited rise in Pennsylvania Steel common. That stock, which has been hanging around 42, bounded up to 48 on sales of less than 700 shares, but the preferred was not affected, nor were any of the other steel stocks; Cambria declined ¼, and none of the minor issues were aroused from their slumber. In the local money market rates were unchanged, call loans commanding 4 per cent. and time money 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
490	American Railways	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	American Alkali	½	½	½
1,930	Cambria Steel	28	27½	27¾
825	Cons. Lake Superior	26½	26½	26½
311	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	77	76¾	77
50	Catawissa 1st pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
20	Catawissa 2d pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾
375	Diamond State St. pf.	3½	3½	3½
200	Electric of America	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Electric Storage	91	91	91
100	Electric Storage pf.	89	89	89
1,900	Erie	41¾	41¼	41⅜
130	Fairmount Park Trans.	31½	31	31
100	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	254½	254½	254½
200	Int. Power & Dyn.	10½	10½	10½
50	Lehigh Navigation	77½	77½	77½
2,128	Lehigh Valley	36⅜	36	36⅜
100	Manufactured Rubber.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
1,300	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
200	Mexican Central	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
16	North Pennsylvania	110	110	110
40	National Asphalt	5-16	5-16	5-16
3,000	Pennsylvania	81⅝	81	81½
28	National Asphalt pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝
803	Pennsylvania Steel	46½	43	46
211	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	103	102	103
1,620	Philadelphia Co.	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
21,871	Philadelphia Electric	7¼	7	7⅛
1,055	Phil. Rapid Transit	14½	14¼	14⅜
118	Philadelphia Traction	100	99¾	99¾
407	Railways Co. general	8	8	8
10,570	Reading trust certs.	34⅝	34	34 3-16
1,537	Reading 1st pf. tr. cts.	43 9-16	43⅜	43½
1,465	Reading 2d pf. tr. cts.	37½	37	37¼
1,900	Southern Pacific	77⅜	76½	76½
1,400	Southern Railway	40¼	40¼	40¼
10	Tidewater Steel	7	7	7
3	Trust Co. of N. A.	145	145	145
3	Union Traction	48	48	48
160	Union Pacific	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
675	United Gas Impt.	114½	114	114
1,025	United States Steel	41½	41¼	41¼
10	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
975	West. Electric 2ds	112¾	111	111¾
1,880	Crucible Steel	22⅝	22½	22⅝
500	Crucible Steel pf.	87	86¾	86¾
35	United States Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
230	River Coal pf.	41⅞	40¾	41½
1,295	Pittsburg Coal	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
135	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91	90¾	90¾
20	Consolidated Ice	13½	13½	13½
50	Consolidated Ice pf.	38½	38½	38½
95	Nat. Fire Proofing	30¾	30¾	30¾
335	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
260	Pittsburg Brewing	30¾	30	30¾
105	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48⅝	48	48½
100	Lustre Mine	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
25	Citizens' Traction	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
53	Colonial Trust	400	398	398
25	Manufacturers' L. & H.	70½	70½	70½
150	Am. Window Glass	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday still showed the broad tendency displayed for some time past, and the list was quite large. The market was only moderately active. In fact, at times during the day's session it was very dull. Though a number of fractional declines were noted, and a few considerable losses, notably Seaboard common, which lost ⅞ of a point, and the preferred, which lost 1⅝ points, the market, taken as a whole, held fairly steady. American Light and Traction common gained ¾ of a point in trading in 200 shares. Manhattan Transit held steady around 8¾ and 8⅝. Northern Securities rose ¼ of a point above yesterday's high price, but later lost the gain, and closed the day with a net loss of ⅞ of a point. Otis Elevator preferred made a gain of 1 point on the transfer of 100 shares. About 505 Oregon Short Line 4s changed hands at prices ranging from 94¾ to 94½.

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UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING securities, which were fairly active some two weeks ago, were in some demand yesterday for the first time in about ten days, and 100 shares of the preferred sold at 60.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION stocks were in good demand, and, though fractional declines were recorded, they were quite active, some 1,500 of the common and 1,800 of the preferred being traded in.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	American Can pf.	51⅝	51½	51½
50	Alliance Realty	131	131	131
200	American Chicle pf.	95	94	95
100	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7
500	Am. Light & Traction	42¼	42	42¼
1,100	Am. Writing Paper	6¼	6	6
500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24¼	24	24
1,400	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
10	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	111	111	111
600	British Columbia Cop.	6	6	6
100	Buffalo Gas	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	California Copper	⅝	½	½
200	Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6	6¼
200	Con. Storage Battery	19¾	19½	19⅝
10	Distilling new, w. i.	33¼	33¼	33¼
150	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
251	Empire Steel	10	10	10
625	Greene Cons. Copper	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
100	International Salt	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,300	Manhattan Transit	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
8,900	Montreal & Bost. Cop.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66⅜	66⅝	14,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	67⅛	67½	66¼	66½	— ⅝
6	6½	2,700	Am. Bicycle Co.	6½	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
..	17	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	18	18¼	18	18¼	— ¼
34½	34¾	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
92	92½	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92	92¼	92	92½	+ ½
50¼	51	100	Am. Cotton Oil Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ½
61⅛	62	1,600	*Am. Grass Twine	62⅛	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
39	40	560	Am. Dist. Tel.	38¾	40	38¾	39	+ ¼
250	255	100	Am. Express	255	255	255	255	+2
12½	12⅝	110	*Am. Ice Co.	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
43	43¾	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
23¼	23½	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
33	33¼	2,250	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33	33⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛
94½	95	920	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅜
6¼	6½	500	*Am. Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
24¼	24⅝	400	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24½	24	24	+1
46	46⅜	1,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46¼	...
97	97⅜	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
132⅜	133	4,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	133½	133⅝	132¾	132¾	— ¾
121	122	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	+2
...	...	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	173½	173½	173½	173½	—1
14¾	15	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
102¼	103	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102¼	104	101¾	104	+2
94⅞	95	203,550	Atch., T. & S. F.	93⅜	95¾	93¼	94⅞	+1⅝
102⅞	103	24,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	103⅝	102½	103	+ ⅛
114¾	114⅞	98,200	Baltimore & Ohio	115¾	115⅝	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅞
67¼	67¾	1,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅛	67⅞	67	67¼	+ ⅛
238½	240	300	Brooklyn Union Gas.	239	239	239	239	+ ½
128	...	250	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	125⅞	128	125⅞	128	+3
89	91	700	Canada Southern	89	89½	89	89	—1
139½	139¾	8,100	Canadian Pacific	140	140	138⅞	139⅝	— ¼
136	137	200	*Ca. Pac ctfs., 2d in pd.	136½	136½	136½	136½	...
184	187	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	186⅞	186⅞	186⅞	186⅞	+2⅞
55¾	56	38,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56⅞	55½	55¾	— ⅝
43½	43⅝	2,600	Chicago & Alton	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
76½	78¾	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	77	77¼	76¾	76¾	— ¼
211	213	500	Chi. & East. Ill.	211	211	210	211	—6½
34⅛	34⅜	3,850	Chi. Great West.	34¾	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
89	89¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89¼	89½	89½	89½	...
50½	51	1,350	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	51⅜	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
186⅛	186⅜	20,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	187	187⅜	185¾	186¼	+ ⅛
193	194	343	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193¾	193¾	193¼	193¾	+ ⅛
241	243	325	Chi. & Northw.	243	243⅛	240¼	240¼	—2⅞
181¼	183	2,026	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	183	183	181	181¼	—1⅞
23¼	23½	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	41½	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
16	16¼	500	Chicago Union Trac.	16⅜	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
105⅞	106⅛	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	106½	106¾	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
76⅝	76⅞	26,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	77¼	79½	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅝
33¾	33½	2,800	Col. & Southern	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
77¾	78	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	...
51⅜	51⅞	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	21	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	21	21	21	21	...
223¾	224	620	Consolidated Gas	224⅞	224⅞	223¾	223¾	—1½
121½	123½	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	123½	123½	122	122	...
33¼	33⅞	1,700	Corn Products	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
86	86½	1,500	Corn Products pf.	85¼	86	85¼	86	+ ⅝
178⅝	179¼	525	Delaware & Hudson	179¼	179¼	178¼	178¼	— ½
278	280	200	Del., Lack. & West.	278	280	278	280	+4
48¾	49	8,700	Denver & R. G.	49⅞	50½	48¾	48¾	—1⅛
94⅜	95	2,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	95⅛	95⅝	94⅜	94⅞	— ⅛
22½	22⅝	1,000	Detroit Southern	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
42¼	42½	300	Detroit Southern pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
87	87⅛	500	Detroit United Ry.	87	87⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	300	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
37⅝	38	725	*Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
21½	22¼	7,400	*Dul., S. S. & At.	20⅞	23¼	20⅝	21⅝	+1½
34½	35	6,900	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	34	35⅝	34	34⅝	+1
41¼	41⅜	59,770	Erie	41¼	41⅞	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	9,400	Erie 1st pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	3,900	Erie 2d pf.	57	57	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
69	69½	100	Evans. & T. H.	69	69	69	69	...
62	63¼	300	*Ft. Worth & D.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ½
192	192½	2,100	General Electric	189¾	194	189¾	192	+3
197	198	1,100	Great Northern pf.	198	198	197½	197½	...
99⅝	100¼	300	Hocking Valley	...	100½	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
93½	94	300	Hocking Valley pf.	...	94	93⅞	94	— ⅛
170⅜	170½	21,300	Illinois Central	171¼	171¾	169¾	170	+ ½
20¼	21	200	International Paper	20⅜	21	20¾	21	...
62½	65	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	64	64	64	64	—1
52⅜	53	100	Internat. Steam Pump	53	53	53	53	+ ½
50⅝	50½	700	Iowa Central	50⅞	50½	50½	50½	— ⅝
87¼	88	300	Iowa Central pf.	87⅜	87⅝	87½	87½	...
84⅜	85	600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	85¾	85¾	84½	84½	—1
48¾	49⅜	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	49	49	48¾	48¾	—1⅜
38	38¼	3,400	Kansas City Southern.	39	39	38	38½	...
61	61¼	3,000	Kansas City South. pf.	61⅜	61⅝	61	61	— ⅞
66	67	200	Lake Erie & West.	67	67	66½	66½	— ¼
85	86	400	Long Island	85	85	85	85	— ¼
154	154¼	15,000	Louisville & Nashville	156⅛	156⅝	153⅝	154¼	—1½
13	16	100	Manhattan Beach	13	13	13	13	—1
135¼	135⅝	3,300	Manhattan Elevated	136	136	135¼	135⅝	— ⅛
126½	126⅝	3,000	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127⅝	127⅝	126⅝	126⅝	—1
147½	147⅝	600	*Met. Street Railway	147⅝	147⅝	147⅜	147⅜	+ ¾
29½	29⅝	1,400	Mexican Central	29½	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
113	113¼	300	Minn. & St. Louis	113	113½	113	113¼	+ ¼
77¾	78	4,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	79½	79½	78	78	— ½
137½	138	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	138	138	138	138	+ ½
33⅛	33¼	22,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32⅜	33½	32½	33¼	+ ⅛
66¾	67	14,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	65½	67	65½	66⅞	+1⅞
117⅜	117⅝	47,600	Missouri Pacific	117⅛	118½	117⅜	117⅜	+ ¼
115	116	500	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	115	116	115	115	...
24¾	25	700	*Nat. Lead Co.	25	25⅜	25	25	— ¼
93	93⅞	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1
19¾	19⅞	3,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19⅞	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
40	40½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40½	40½	40	40	...
188	189	300	*New York Air Brake	190	190	189	189	—2
163¾	164⅜	6,400	New York Central	165	165¼	164	164	— ¼
56	56½	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56½	+ ¼
35⅞	36	9,700	N. Y., Sus. & West.	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝	36	— ⅛
71⅝	71¾	5,600	Norfolk & Western.	72⅛	72⅛	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
121¼	122	1,400	North American	123⅜	123⅜	121	121	—1⅝
74½	76	7,950	Pacific Coast	74½	78½	74½	74⅜	— ⅛
102	106	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	...
80	83	1,000	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	83	83	81½	81¼	—1½
42¾	43⅛	800	Pacific Mail	43¼	44¼	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
162	162¼	48,350	Pennsylvania R. R.	162⅝	162⅞	162	162	...
104½	105	2,221	People's Gas, Chicago.	106	106	104⅜	104½	— ⅛
98	98½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	99	99	99	99	+1
50½	51	500	Pressed Steel Car.	51⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅝
87½	88	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	88¼	+ ½
242	246	300	Pullman Company	246	246	245	246	+1
32¼	32½	400	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½	...
68¼	68⅜	63,900	Reading	68¼	68⅞	68⅛	68⅜	+ ¼
87	87⅜	2,700	Reading 1st pref.	87	87⅜	87	87¼	+ ⅛
74⅝	75	20,300	Reading 2d pf.	74¼	75	74¼	75	+1
21	21¼	6,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21¼	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	...
20⅝	21¼	2,400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19½	21¾	19½	21	+2
69½	70¼	700	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70	71	70	71	+1
23¼	23⅜	1,110	St. Jo. & G. I.	22½	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
78	78¼	1,740	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78½	78⅝	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
38	38½	2,700	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	38½	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+ ½
79½	80	800	St. L. & San Fran.	79½	80	79½	79½	...
76⅜	77	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	77	77	77	77	...
37⅝	38	700	St. Louis Southw.	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	— ⅛
77¼	78	4,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	76	78	— ⅝
49	50	1,500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	49⅞	50	49½	49⅝	— ¼
87	88	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
77⅛	77⅞	51,250	Southern Pacific	77⅝	78¾	77⅛	78½	+ ⅝
40¼	40⅝	25,620	Southern Railway	40⅜	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	...
96¾	97	1,797	Southern Railway pf.	97	97½	96¾	97	— ⅛
69⅞	70	15,760	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70½	71⅝	69½	70	— ½
52⅞	53	30,950	Texas & Pacific	52¼	54	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅝
42¼	43	400	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	42¾	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	30½	3,500	Tol., St. L. & West.	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
46½	47	2,100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47	47⅜	46	46⅜	—1⅛
127	128	1,200	Twin City R. T.	128½	128¼	126¾	128¼	+ ¾
111⅝	111⅞	136,950	Union Pacific	112¼	113½	111¼	111⅝	— ¾
93½	93⅝	7,700	Union Pacific pf.	93	94⅛	93	93⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	12¼	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
148	150	1,400	U. S. Express	145¼	149¾	145¼	148½	+5
13	13⅛	600	*U. S. Leather.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
87	87½	900	*U. S. Leather pf.	87¼	87½	87	87	— ¼
41¾	41¾	14,900	U. S. Steel.	41¾	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
90¼	90⅝	2,700	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
66⅜	67	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66⅜	67	66⅜	66⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	34⅛	4,700	Wabash	34⅛	34⅜	34	34	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	8,000	Wabash pf	48½	49	48½	48½	+ ⅛
250	255	130	Wells-Fargo Express.	250	250	250	250	+1
95½	95⅝	58,420	West. Union Tel.	96¾	97½	94¾	95⅝	—1⅛
222	225	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	224	224	224	224	+2
27½	27¾	3,500	Wheeling & L. E.	28	28¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
64½	65	800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64½	...
40⅜	41	1,875	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41	41½	40⅜	40⅜	...
29¼	29½	2,500	Wisconsin Central	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
54	54½	1,400	Wisconsin Central pf.	55	55	54½	54½	...

Sales....1,311,807 *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week Aug.	$135,028	$134,750	$113,114
From July 1	1,021,322	961,689	815,028

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	7,590	7,553	7,438
3d week Aug.	791,000	689,000	557,000
From July 1	5,495,000	4,882,000	.....

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,607	1,561	1,476
3d week Aug.	289,037	345,063	303,817
From July 1	1,789,844	2,381,897	2,110,086

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	929	929	929
3d week Aug.	142,636	156,985	126,872
From July 1	959,610	1,087,256	910,586

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	108	108	102
3d week Aug.	33,627	31,103	25,327
From July 1	237,261	226,258	196,662

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	347	347	346
3d week Aug.	124,711	118,743	101,992
From July 1	883,417	769,200	672,329

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	1,006	887	820
3d week Aug.	77,849	77,592	66,795
From July 1	524,518	547,668	.....

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	552	510	510
3d week Aug.	51,642	43,235	41,606
From July 1	343,898	311,824	290,647

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	3,375	3,190	3,183
3d week Aug.	619,250	517,750	466,800
From July 1	4,515,305	3,928,100	3,488,109

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	642	642	643
3d week Aug.	72,628	73,149	54,887
From July 1	512,065	496,022	410,467

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
3d week Aug.	675,000	732,000	626,000
From Jan. 1	21,640,587	21,270,105	18,356,296
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Aug.	24,000	30,000	32,000
From Jan. 1	627,000	851,884	830,028

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,266
3d week Aug.	157,723	124,296	133,030
From July 1	1,126,980	997,503	5,054,103

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Aug.	11,453	10,883	11,101
From July 1	80,234	76,130	74,870

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,293	1,238	1,258
3d week Aug.	126,776	128,683	110,920
From July 1	898,804	855,283	790,761

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,809
3d week Aug.	784,198	687,102	656,131
From July 1	5,473,148	4,957,357	4,566,267

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
3d week Aug.	164,451	190,732	147,503
From Jan. 1	6,413,940	6,821,323	5,064,903

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—

Mileage	88	88	88
2d week Aug.	7,564	8,653	.....
From July 1	48,982	54,185	.....

WABASH—

Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,358
2d week Aug.	423,713	$391,977	$345,426
From July 1	2,993,454	2,669,417	2,344,599

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,054
3d week Aug.	340,648	286,701	276,580

OMAHA—

Month July.	895,250	$47,236	723,425
From Jan. 1	6,300,450	5,671,735	5,235,146

CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN for the quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$423,276	$400,064	$23,212
Oper. expenses	229,210	230,025	*815
Net earnings	194,066	170,039	24,027
Other income	2,846	17,325	*14,479
Total income	196,912	187,364	9,548
Charges	53,638	66,371	*12,733
Surplus	143,274	120,993	22,281

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet as of June 30 shows: Cash on hand, 111,870, and a profit and loss surplus of $341,281.

HOCKING VALLEY for the month of July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$525,167	$429,936	$380,023
Oper. exp. and tax	317,404	260,149	232,029
Net earnings	207,763	169,787	148,894
Other income	17,657	7,330	5,967
Total income	225,420	177,117	154,861
Fixed charges	70,915	72,466	72,283
Surplus	154,505	104,651	82,578

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$205,278,345
Gold	109,743,412
Silver	23,532,977
United States notes	6,505,781
Treasury notes of 1890	76,189
National banknotes	14,006,487
Total receipts this day	1,230,775
Total receipts this month	40,518,063
Total receipts this year	90,123,749
Total expenditures this day	985,000
Total expenditures this month	39,185,000
Total expenditures this year	96,998,567
Deposits in National Banks	126,560,704

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$358,741,089
Silver dollars	457,482,000
Silver dollars of 1890	390,756
Silver bullion of 1890	27,529,244
Total	$844,143,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$358,741,089
Silver certificates outstanding	457,482,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,920,000
Total	$844,143,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,917,182
Gold certificates	48,826,280
Silver coin and bullion	17,462,909
Silver certificates	6,070,068
United States notes	6,505,781
Other assets	25,938,525
Total in Treasury	$165,715,698
Deposits in National banks	126,560,704
Total	$292,276,402
Current liabilities	86,998,057
Available cash balance	$205,278,345

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Floridine Manufacturing Company of New York, to do a mining, manufacturing, and trading business; capital, $100,000. Directors—William H. Acheson, Baltimore, Md.; Edward T. Hughes, New York; Charles H. Belknap, Brooklyn.

Buffalo Belting Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—John L. Chase, Rufus Mathewson, Millard F. Bowen, Buffalo.

The Lyon and Arms Company of New York, to deal in leather and leather products; capital, $50,000. Directors—Julien G. Knowlton, James Henry Langley, New York; Henry S. Townsend, St. Louis.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 26.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Louisa Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of Philadelphia, for mining and milling of all sorts; capital, $100,000.

Watson Chair Manufacturing Company, to manufacture all kinds of furniture; capital, $100,000.

Boughton Tunnel and Mining Company of Philadelphia, for mining purposes; capital, $100,000.

Klunke Coal and Improvement Company of Philadelphia, for mining; capital, $100,000.

American Hose Dryer Company of Lebanon, Penn., to deal in machinery for drying fire hose; capital, $30,000.

Seeking New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—The Price Drug Company and the United States Brewing Company, two Massachusetts concerns, filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The first-named concern has a capital of $50,000, and the incorporators are Charles H. Price, Joseph Price, John H. Brooks, George H. Loring, and Samuel J. Foster. The latter is capitalized at $200,000 and is incorporated by William E. Hingston, James A. Tirrell, and Cleaveland V. Childs.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Anchor Fire Insurance Company has reinsured the outstanding risks of the Indiana Insurance Company.

The liability companies which write plate glass insurance risks are discussing the likelihood of a cut rate controversy in the State of Ohio as the result of the action of some of the agents of the Pacific Surety Company in that State, who are planting further agencies and planning to remain outside of the rating compact.

The Chronicle Fire Tables for 1902, just issued, says: "The property loss by fire in the United States in 1901 aggregated $174,160,690. The insurance losses were $106,680,590. The number of fires was 80,379, and the number of risks burned 111,738. Last year marked the high tide and broke the record of 1893, when $167,544,370 represented the values burned and $105,994,577 the insurance losses. As has been pointed out in previous issues of the Fire Tables, the year 1893 was one of great financial disaster, and of a large number of conflagrations. The average loss in 33,188 fires that year was $4,761, and the average insurance loss $3,012. The year 1901 was one of the most prosperous in the history of the country. The average property loss per fire was $2,167, and the average insurance loss was $1,327."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,570	Amal. Copper	67	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝
200	Am. Car & F.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
50	Am. Ice	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
150	Am. Locomo	33½	33½	33	33
1,710	Am. Sugar	133⅜	133⅝	132⅝	132⅝
52,800	At., Top. & S. F	93¾	96¾	93½	95⅝
440	At., T. & S.F. pf.	103	103⅝	102⅝	103
3,900	Balt. & Ohio	115½	115⅞	113¾	113¾
1,190	Brook. R. T.	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅜
880	Can. Pacific	139⅞	140¼	139¼	139½
3,120	Ches. & Ohio	56⅞	57	55⅝	55⅝
100	Chi. & Alton	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
480	Chi. Gt. West.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34½
7,220	Chi., M. & S. P.	187½	187⅞	185⅞	186⅝
1,000	Col. Fuel	77¼	79½	76⅝	77
100	Col. Southern	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
50	Denver & R. G.	50	50⅜	50	50⅜
20	Det. Southern	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
10	Dist of Am. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
270	Dul., S.S. & At.	21½	23	21½	22½
12,100	Erie	41½	41¾	41	41¼
20	Erie 1st pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
810	Ill. Central	170	171¾	170	170⅝
1,080	Louis. & Nash.	156¼	158½	153½	154½
800	Manhattan	136	136	135⅝	135⅝
10	M., St.P.& S.S.M.	78½	78½	78½	78½
930	Mo., K. & T.	32⅝	33⅛	32½	33
220	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56⅞	57⅝	56¼	57⅝
9,830	Mo. Pacific	117¼	118½	117¼	117⅝
110	N. Y. Central	165	165	164½	164½
900	N.Y., Ont. & W.	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
210	Nor. & West.	72⅛	72⅝	71¼	71¼
2,080	Pennsylvania	162½	163	162	162⅝
480	People's Gas	104½	105	104½	104⅝
10	Pressed S. Car.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
13,760	Reading

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers — Upper Seventh Avenue Apartment House Sold to M. E. and S. E. Bernheimer.

Meyer D. Rothschild has bought the three and four story dwellings 140 to 150 West Fifty-third Street, on plot 115 by 100.5, beginning about 185 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Adelaide T. Willets has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 52 East Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Porter & Co. have sold for Louis F. Fromer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 100.

A. V. Amy is the buyer of the dwelling 24 West Eighty-seventh Street, sold a few days ago through Frederick Zittel.

John H. Conroy has sold for the Ward estate to Abraham Nelson, for $32,000, the two five-story brick tenements 44 Prince Street and 248 Mulberry Street.

A. Satzman and S. Freedman have sold for Kidansky & Levy, to Henry Fischman, for $110,000, the northwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth Streets, 51 by 65 and irregular.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for R. R. Maslen the two lots on the south side of Isham Street, 50 feet east of Vermilyea Avenue, 50 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Catharine P. Gifford the three-story frame dwelling 38 Beck Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Formal transfer of the Queen Building at the northwest corner of William and Cedar Streets by Dumont Clarke to the Mutual Life Insurance Company was made yesterday. When this property was acquired by Mr. Clarke several months ago, it was generally understood that he was acting for the insurance company, which by the purchase gained control of the entire block bounded by Nassau, William, Cedar, and Liberty Streets.

Walter T. Plant, representing the syndicate which recently acquired the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, has secured a building loan of $350,000 on the property from Mary E. Coleman.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Greenwich Realty Company to A. H. Benoit, for a term of twenty-one years, the ten-story building now in course of construction at 28 East Twenty-second Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased the following houses: 32 West Seventieth Street, for Mrs. Addretta Goodwin, for a term of three years; 126 West Eighty-sixth Street, for the estate of Henry A. James, for a term of four years; 341 West Eighty-fifth Street, for W. E. D. Stokes, for a term of two years; 116 West Seventy-first Street, for Samuel M. Slauson, for a term of three years; 330 West Seventy-seventh Street, for W. H. Douglas, for a term of three years, and 257 West End Avenue, for Julia F. Lemke, for a term of two years.

The Auction Room.

Sales of two modern apartment house properties under foreclosure gave some additional interest to yesterday's business in the auction room. Max E. and Simon E. Bernheimer, already large owners of such structures, added to their holdings by the purchase of the seven-story building at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for $223,000. This bid was less than $10,000 over the incumbrances. For the other apartment house offering, the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, there was no competition, the plaintiff being the purchaser on a bid of $272,745. Details of the day's auction business follow:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Morningside Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.9 by 130.8 by 100.11 by 193.3, two six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. W. Hearen.....$272,345

1,804 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to Paul Mayer, representing Max E. and Simon E. Bernheimer.....223,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 426.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 40.3 by 113.11 by 62.3 by 120.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. C. Crane.....2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Hugo H. Ritterbusch, referee, 513 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Avenue A, by 103.11 by 25.4 by 99.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,698.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 5,750 to 5,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1½ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $906,672.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 603 and 605 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 19 by 36; R. T. Handley, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a one-and-a-half story frame shop, 18 by 20; John W. Frazer of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Third Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 50 by 116; Rachel Cassel of 120 East One Hundredth Street, owner; Moore & Landgdel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Fifty-first Street, north side, 100.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. J. Boyle of 252 West Fifty-first Street, owner; E. L. Young of 127 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Bowery, east side, 75 feet south of Hester Street, to a five-story brick loft, with store; estate of R. Goelet of 9 East Seventeenth Street, owner; R. H. Taylor of 83 East Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 410 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; K. Rehfuss, premises, owner; W. Biehl of 476 Ninth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 55 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. W. Ford, premises, owner; Petit & Greene of 11 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $5,500.

No. 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. W. Loew, premises, owner; A. S. Walker of 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 134 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. Sammet of 146 East Broadway, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 133 East Forty-first Street, to a two-story brick factory; Potter & Stymus Company of 375 Lexington Avenue, owner; R. T. Lyons of 225 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

Summit Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Frank D. Parrish of 1,781 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; William O'Hea of 195 Woodycrest Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

Courtlandt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20.4 by 44; Herman Hahn of 781 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 534 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 65 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 32; Mrs. A. Mazenek of 2,054 Prospect Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

BOWERY, 334 and 336, w s, 35.2x85.11x 33x96.4; Bowery, w s, 52 ft n of Bond St, 0.1x96.4; Bridget Gilson to Marie True.....$1

BROOME ST, s e corner of Orchard St, 50x87.6; Joseph Golding to Frank Hillman, ½ part, all liens.....1

CATHARINE SLIP, 13, s e corner of Water St, 18.2x51.6x19.2x53.9; William L. Carmen to Herbert E. Sudderley, (mtg $6,500).....1

CHERRY ST, 196, n s, 20x183.11x20x196.3; Arnold S. Raunheim to Saby Raunheim, (mtg $12,000).....24,500

COLUMBIA ST, 80, w s, 25.7x100; Joseph Bruder to Abe Bruder, ½ part, (mtg $34,000).....1

COLUMBUS AV, 91, w s, 25.8x100; Joseph Bruder to Abe Bruder, (mtg $33,500) ½ part.....1

GRACE AV, e s, 100 ft n of Lyon, 50x130; Anna E. Lyon to James A. O'Brien, (mtg $3,000).....250

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 280.4 ft n of 167th St, 25x90; Frank E. Moore to Chester B. Fleming, (mtg $2,600).....5,000

LOT 223, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Edward W. C. Cunningham to Charles H. Baechler.....1

PLEASANT AV, 235, s s, 18.4x49; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Margaret McGill.....2,000

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 114th St, 22.1x69x irregular; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Margaret McGill.....2,000

PRINCE ST, s s, 50.7 ft e of Mulberry St, 25.8x85x irregular; Mary A. Ward to David Morris.....1

TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 200 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 31.11x100x38.10x90; Frederic E. Camp and another, trustees, to Ida F. Benton, (mtg $4,000).....4,500

VERMILYEA AV, s w corner of Isham St, 100x50; Harry Newman to Thomas Alexander.....100

WILLIAM ST, 67 and 69, n w corner of Cedar Street, 41x70.3x50.2x68.11; Dumont Clarke to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.....1

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 24.11x80; Max Marx to Moses Valentine, (mtg $15,000).....100

12TH ST, 255 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Unionport; Martha Baker and another to Mary O'Donnell.....1

51ST ST, 312 West, 19.10x100.5; Pelham Av, s s, 101.11 ft e of Pyne St, 50.10x 203.2x irregular to Pyne St; Hoffman St, e s, 108 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x117.4x50x 117.1; Hannah Diss to Samuel Le R. Hetrich, (mtg $3,500).....1

51ST ST, 415 to 420 West, 147.4x100.5; Thomas O'C. Sloane to Isaac Boehm and others.....1

55TH ST, 532 West, 25x100.5; Herbert E. Sudderly to Archibald C. M. I. Stewart, (mtg $12,000).....1

77TH ST, 104 West, 18x102.2; Amelia Kraus to William S. Gordon, (mtg $20,000).....1

90TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Harry Raphael to Anna Welderman, (mtg $30,900).....1

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 26.3 x100.11; Henry M. Lowenstein and others to Edwin S. Kassing, (mtg $25,000).....1

117TH ST, 45 West, 25x100.11; Frederick Ley to Leopold Louis, (mtg $21,000, R S 25 cents).....1

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x 100.11; Michael Meehan to Thomas D. Malcolm, (mtg $5,000).....1

117TH ST, 131 West, 18x100.11; Ella T. Mayer to Claire B. Gardner, (mtg $16,250).....26,000

131ST ST, 18 West, 16x84.11; Anna C. Anderson to Mary Terrell.....1

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Thomas F. Doherty to Jacob D. Butler, (mtg $75,000).....1

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Jacob D. Butler to William M. Thomas, (mtg $75,000).....100

149TH ST, n e s, 906 and 998 East, 50x 75; Charles Hohl to Katharina Cook, (mtg $20,000).....100

156TH ST, or Leggett Av, s s, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x96.9x20.3x99.4; Moses Green to Morton M. Green.....1

164TH ST, 703 East, 20x100, with right to alley; Jeremiah Fitzpatrick to Julius P. Morlank, (mtg $2,800).....5,460

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Thomas F. Doherty to Daniel P. Gallagher, (mtg $8,500).....1

182D ST, s s, 185.10 ft e of Belmont Av, 25.1x102.1x25.3x103.7; E. B. Levy to Manuel Perez and wife, joint tenants..100

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 26, Joseph Agilio to Raphael Danzilio, 4 years.....$1,500

HOUSTON ST, 339 East; Solomon H. Jackson to Sprung, Schechter & Brand, 5 years.....$1,380. 1,500

ORCHARD ST, 166; Rosalie Baruch to Abraham Schwartz, 5 years.....3,700

VILLA AV, 240 and 242; Maria Guerre to Maria Riggio, 4 years 3 months.....760

3D AV, 3,295; Isaac Meyer and another to Albert R. Luhrs, 2½ years.....$720, 780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; Isham St, s w corner of Vermilyea Av, 3 years.....$2,500

AUERBACH, Rubin, to Henry Sturz; Essex St, 126, 3 years.....10,000

BERGEN, William C., to George V. Sloat; Clinton Av, e s, 120 ft s of 179th St, due July 1, 1905.....4,500

BOEHM, James and others to Thomas O'C. Sloane; 51st St, 415 to 429 West, eight mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each..7,875

BOHAN, Patrick, to James Everard; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, installments.....1,500

BOHAN, Patrick, to James Everard; 49th St, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.....17,000

CELLA, Louis, to David Cella; Sullivan St, 114½ part and all title, 2 years...1,500

CORDELL, James L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Grand St, 89, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

DANZILIO, Raphael, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; Bowery, 26, leasehold, demand...3,000

FLEMING, Chester R., to Frank E. Gove; Jumel Place, e s, 290.4 ft n of 167th St, 2 years.....2,600

GARDNER, Claire B., to Andrew Wissemann; 117th St, 131 West, prior mtg $16,250, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

GREEN, Morton M., to John G. Bender; Leggett or 156th St, s s, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years.....4,500

LEAKE, Mary F., and another to St. Christopher's Home; Inbrugal St, s e s, 145.8 ft n e of Spring St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

LISACRETA, Anna, to George H. Brown; Disbrow Place, e s, 162 ft n of De Milt Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....300

LUHRS, Anna M. E., formerly Wehdebrock to Marianne O'Gorman; 129th St, 52 West, 5 years.....16,500

MEISNER, Charles, to Jacob Cooper; 28th St, 210 and 212 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....8,000

MORRIS, David, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Prince St, 44, and also Mulberry St, 248, 3 years.....22,000

MOSES, Moses H., to Mary Moses; 111th St, n s, 71 ft w of 10th Av, ½ part, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....6,000

PEREZ, Manuel, to Ephraim B. Levy; 182d St, s s, 185.11 ft e of Belmont Av, 5 years.....3,000

PROCHAZKA, Katherine, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 12th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 4 per cent.....5,000

SIEBOLD, Augusta, to Christian Fausel; 112th St, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years.....3,000

STEWART, William R., and another to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 84th St, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent.....188,000

TERRELL, Mary E., to Anna C. Anderson; 131st St, 18 West, due Sept. 1, 1905.....8,500

TRUE, Marie, to Alexander Walker; Bowery, w s, 52 ft n of Bond St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

VALENSTEIN, Moses, to Max Marx; 8th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, prior mtg $15,000, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..2,000

WIEDHOFF, Caroline, to Herman H. Kimmel; 134th St, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERKENSHAW, Christina R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, three assignments.....55,000

BERNSTEIN, Jacob, to Milton L. Bouden.$25,000

BURNS, Michael F., to Lillian Burns,...

HEUER, Henry O., to Jacob Bernstein..25,000

POTTER, Frederick G., to Henry L. Feit. 100

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company.....22,000

WHALEN, John, to George Freygang...1,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to George V. Sloat.....4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 220 East; Benjamin Tergenwick against Bernard Gelewski, owner; Abraham Dworsky, owner and contractor.....$55

INTERVALE AV and Barretto St, s e cor, 25x100; the Powhattan Clay Manufacturing Co. against Charles Bruno, owner and contractor.....316

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 21x100; Frederick D. West against Charles H. Day, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor.....35

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 36x100; Frederick D. West against Matilda A. Yeandle, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor.....102

2D AV, 104 and 106; Rider-Ericson Engine Co. against Bernard I. Cohen and M. Glauber, owners; Philip Horowitz & Son, contractors.....370

59TH ST, 15 to 19 East; Manhattan Glass Co. against Harry L. Topiltz, owner; Ferdinand Gelker and another, contractors; Samuel Epstein, sub-contractor...150

121ST ST, 324 and 330 East; Gustave Ernst against Philip and Max Tuchman, owners and contractors.....333

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY and 54th St, s w cor, 75x 101.3x irreg; Mary E Coleman, with Walter T. Plant.....350,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

JAMES SLIP, 8; Charles Bloom and another against Max Kramer and another; May 27, 1902.....$118

WASHINGTON ST and 10th St, n e cor; F. M. Dubois & Co. against James Everard and another; July 30, 1902.....1,398

WASHINGTON and 10th St, n e cor; Louis Bossert & Son against James Everard and another; April 23, 1902.....1,379

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 125x 100; Clinchy Bros. Co. against Joseph Oussani and another; July 20, 1902, by bond.....2,912

Lis Pendens.

ELM AV, n s, Lot 49, map of South Belmont, West Farms, 50x100; Catharine Hynes against Mary C. Breen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Neler & McKennell.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 75 ft w of St Ann's Av, 25x100; Lorenzo F. Walton against Nellie McDonald and another, (lower;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Louisa F. Walton against Eugene B. Schiller and another, trustees, (dower;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Louisa F. Walton against Jennie Orr, trustee, (dower;) attorney, H. B. Wasselman.

ST. ANN'S AV and Southern Boulevard, s w corner, 25x75; Louisa F. Walton against Robert C. Watson and another, executors, &c., (dower;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Louisa F. Walton against Katharine Gaimbacher and another, (dower;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

7TH AV and 155th St, n e corner, 42.4x105x, irregular; Catherine E. Clark against Walter Freeman and another, (partition;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.

8TH AV, 2,910; William C. Stuart and another, trustees, against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

45TH ST, 24 West; George W. Jump & Co. against Samuel Emery and another, (action to establish lien;) attorney, F. H. Levy.

101ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, runs n 76.6 to a point where same intersects centre line of Old Boston Post Road x s w — along centre line to 101st St x e — to beginning, a parcel beginning at a point on centre line of block between 101st and 102d Sts, 300 ft w of Park Av, runs s 24.4 to a point where same intersects centre line of Old Boston Post Road x s w along centre line to n s of 101st St x w 9.7x n e to centre line of block at a point distant 304 ft w of Park Av x e — to beginning; Lambert Suydam against Lena Kuntz and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.10
Lard, prime	11.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3, 70@71c; No. 2 red, 71½@72½c; No. 2 corn, 62c; No. 2 oats, 28¾@29¼c; No. 3 white, 32@37c. No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $16.85@$16.90; lard, per 100 lb, $10.85@$10.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10@$10.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¾@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.

COTTON.—Had the bulls had the actual planning of the day's market, they could hardly have arranged its course more to their liking. From start to finish there was practically no reactionary movement, and never did prices reach an even keel with the previous close. That the shorts were unprepared for this further manifestation of inherent strength there is no doubting, and many of the smaller bears abandoned further resistance and swung over to the bull side in the hope of regaining a portion of the losses sustained on the late remarkable advance. The market opened strong, with prices 1@7 points higher on a wave of heavy general buying, in which shorts led, though Wall Street and European demand was by no means light. The cause for this further sharp rise was a bullish construction of private and public Liverpool cables and of this "bright weather" crop reports from the belt as a whole. On the rise rumor had it that the bull leaders meant to rush prices materially higher in expectation of undermining stop orders of the more stubborn bears, who have been fighting the advance and late have been looking for a natural reaction from the sheer 60 points advance. While there was a slight reaction after the call, the general ruling of the market was very firm during the morning, with buying active for all accounts. Just before midday it was reported that the weekly Government report was possibly "known," doubtless based on the appearance of several very large buying orders. However, there was nothing definite to support these rumors. Promptly on the time appointed the summary began to come over the wire and indicated one of the most unfavorable crop conditions of recent years. In fact, many old-time operators declared that they have never known a Government report to point to deterioration so rapid or general as that shown for the past week. The report gave scarcely a State free from pronounced deterioration, while as for Texas it was stated that, even with favorable climatic conditions from now on through the balance of the season, the yield could only be an average one. Rust, shedding, lack of moisture, excessive heat, insect ravages, and lack of fruit were complained of in many important districts. On the whole, the report struck the room contingent as being radically bullish and prices advanced with a bound. For the balance of the session the market was strong and very active, with prices hovering around a level of 9.27 for January. At the top notch Wall Street interests appeared to be eagerly selling March, as if to hedge themselves against their enormous holdings of January. The market closed firm and at a net rise of 5@16 points. Total sales were estimated at 600,000 bales, or about equal to the previous day's enormous transactions. Local traders took the bull side for over-night "scalps" on the theory that European shorts will stampede in Liverpool, which would doubtless cause a sharp further rise here on the morning call.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 145 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, at 8 9-16c, higher; Mobile, ¼c higher, at 8¼c; Savannah, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; Wilmington, ¼c lower, at 8¼c; Norfolk, old, ¼c lower, at 8¾c; new, 8¼c; Baltimore, unchanged at 9¼c; Augusta, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; St. Louis, unchanged at 8¾c. Estimated receipts at Houston, 4,500 bales, against 2,146 bales actual last week and 2,440 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.59	8.63	8.56	8.63@8.65
September	8.33	8.43	8.32	8.42@8.43
October	8.25	8.34	8.20	8.33@8.34
November	8.17	8.28	8.12	8.27@8.28
December	8.18	8.28	8.14	8.26@8.27
January	8.17	8.27	8.14	8.26@8.27
February	8.14	8.19	8.12	8.20@8.24
March	8.10	8.18	8.09	8.17@8.18
April	..	..	..	8.18@8.20
May	8.15	8.22	8.10	8.20@8.22

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Spot cotton firmer; sales, $6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,200 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, all American; middling upland, 5d. Futures opened firm, 2@3-64d advance; closed steady, net 3@4 points higher; August, 4.50½, sellers; August and September, 4.45½, sellers; September and October, 4.36½, buyers; October and November, 4.31, sellers; November and December, 4.28, buyers; December and January, 4.27, sellers; January and February, 4.26½, sellers; February and March, 4.26½, sellers; March and April, 4.25½, sellers; April and May, 4.26½, sellers. Manchester—Yarns in demand. Cloths —More business could be done if sellers could concede something.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—From the very start it was evident that bullishness had run its course for the time being. September in every market lost ground rapidly, but nowhere so fast as at St. Louis, where heavy unloading prompted a 2-cent break, followed by 1½c decline at Duluth, and sharp recessions elsewhere. Reckoning of the brilliant crop for Wednesday, not only through wheat States, but the corn belt as well, the markets got very little support from professionals, while confident short selling on the break accelerated their downward tendency. Most of the heaviness and decline developed after midday, when to bearish factors already at hand were added disappointing export returns, an increase of 1,906,000 bushels in world's stocks according to Bradstreet's, smaller seaboard clearances and easier late cables. The close, therefore, was at low point, and ⅝@⅞c under the previous night. Foreign houses, impelled by fine weather in England and France, together with the lower markets abroad, had early selling orders here in September and December wheat; otherwise trade was confined pretty much to the local element, most of whom were long after recent advancing markets. The map itself was better than expected, showing none of the rain that had been predicted for Spring wheat sections, while high barometer and the forecast of another clear day on Wednesday were accepted as reasonable evidence of more settled weather. Primary receipts about matched those of last year, a shortage in the Spring wheat figures being offset by larger Winter wheat arrivals, although the latter are scheduled to soon contract. At Chicago the receipts of 177 cars yielded only 7 car contract; estimates for Wednesday were 200 cars. Liverpool futures closed unchanged, and Paris partly .45 to 1.35f. net lower. Export trade consisted of 3 loads No. 2 red here and 9 loads outports. Millers took 1 load No. 3 hard Winter and 12½ loads No. 1 Northern Duluth. The Board of Managers decided to close the Exchange on Saturday. Quotations for cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 78¼c, elevator, and 77¼@77¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, New York, 77¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 77¾c, Aug. 30-Sept. 5; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c late September; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79c, early October; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, Oct. 15-20; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77c, Oct. 15-20.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 65¾c; September, 65¾c; December, 65¼c; No. 2 hard, 66@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57c; September, 56⅞c; December, 37¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 28¼c; September and December, 26⅝c; No. 2 white, 42c, old.

DULUTH, Aug. 26.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 67¾c; September, 68¾c; December, 65¼@65⅝c. Oats—September, 32c; December, 20¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 77@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 77@73¼c; September, 71c. Rye—No. 1, 52¼c. Barley—No. 2, 75@77c. Corn—September, 58¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—Wheat—September, 60⅜c; December, 64⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 72⅜@73⅜c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.40@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@3.15; no grade, $21.75@23, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.45@3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.80; coarse, $1.24@1.25. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.00; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17.25; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$18.50. Linseed oil, cake, $26.50; cornmeal, cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$24; oilmeal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	76⅜	76 7-16	75 7-16	75½
December	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
May	75¼	75¼	74½	74½
Corn—				
September	66	66¼	65	65¼
December	..	..	..	48¾
May	45¾	45½	44½	44½
Oats—				
December	35⅞	36⅛	35¾	35⅝
May	..	..	..	35¾
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$11.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72⅜	72⅝	71½	71⅝
December	65¼	68¼	67 7-16	67½
May	70	70	69 5-16	69⅜
Corn—				
September	59½	60	57⅝	58¼
December	43⅝	44	43	43
May	40⅜	40⅝	39⅞	39⅝
Oats—				
September	33⅛	33⅞	33	33
December	31	31	30½	30⅝
May	31	31	30½	30⅝
Lard—				
September	$10.95	$10.97½	$10.87½	$10.95
January	8.45	8.47½	8.40	8.40
Ribs—				
September	10.25	10.25	10.10	10.15
January	7.82½	7.82½	7.77½	7.77½
Pork—				
September	17.10	17.10	16.87½	16.87½
January	14.95	15.07½	14.90	14.90

COFFEE.—The market was very active, and while prices were working downward, the undertone was steady during the entire session. There was nothing new regarding the crop situation. Brazilian advices continuing vague and contradictory. Some cables state that many of the young trees have been absolutely ruined, while as many more have been so severely damaged that they will be unproductive for a considerable period. Notwithstanding these serious versions of the cold weather, the movement to primary points continues surprisingly full. The interior received 43,700 bags and the ports 84,000, the latter being for two days. Market advices from Europe were not satisfactory to the bulls, Havre advancing but ¾ franc in response to our gain of Monday. Hamburg, however, did better, advancing 1@1¼ pfennigs. The Brazilian markets were again apart, Santos being firm and 100 reis up, while Rio was 75 reis lower, with the exchange rate 1-32 lower at 11 31-32d. The local market started steady with first prices 10 points lower. Professionals were taking profits heavily, but there was sufficient buying from commission houses and firms with European connections to impart an air of steadiness to the trading. Importers were buying December and selling other options. Offerings slightly predominated, however, and prices gradually eased off as the day progressed, the market finally closing 10@15 points net lower. There was a clearance of 14,000 bags from Santos and arrivals of 65,000 bags.

The spot market was steady on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
September	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
November	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
December	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.55@5.60
January	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
February	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
March	5.85	5.85	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	5.90	5.95	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.99
July	6.05	6.10	6.00	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—No. 7 Rio, 4¾00. Exchange, 11 31-32d. Receipts, 34,000 bags for two days. Cleared for the United States, 23,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 716,000 bags. SANTOS—Good average Santos, 5¾00. Receipts, 50,000 bags for two days. Stock, 1,140,000 bags. HAMBURG—Coffee market opened ¾ pfg. higher. At 2:30 was net 1@1¼ pfg higher. Sales, 47,000 bags. HAVRE—Market opened irregular, 1 franc higher. At 12 M. declined ¼ franc; at 1 P. M., irregular, unchanged to ¼ franc lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged. Sales, 70,000 bags. August, 38.25; September, 38.50; October, 38.75; November, 39.00; December, 39.25; January, 39.50; February, 39.75; March, 40.00; April, 40.25; May, 40.50; June, 40.75; July, 41.00.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.25; short clear, $18.75@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾@9¾c; 130 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 160 lb, 10c; 140 lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10½@10¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 13c; 10 lb, 11¾@12c; 12 lb, 11¼c; 14 lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 11½c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6¾@6½c. LARD—$11.15; city lard, $10.30@$10.45; refined lard, South America, $12.15; Continent, $11.30; Brazil, kegs, $13.40; compound, 7¾@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil, barrels, 47c; machine-made, barrels, 47½c. Tar, pine, barrels, $2.35; oil, barrels, $4.60. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.55; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.05; W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—Turpentine—44¾c; receipts, 1,502 casks; sales, 1,105 casks; exports, 1,910 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,328 bbls; sales, 605 bbls; exports, 2,845; A, B, C, D, $1.10; E, $1.15 F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.70; I, $1.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 6:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H., Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:30, Indianapolis, 10.10 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 135th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 1061 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., ‡7:00 noon, ‡4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:00 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH. GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
‡12:00 M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta.: (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH. GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 12:00, 4:40, 6:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (31:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 31:00, 13:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00, A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 31:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 27:00, 28:06, 29:00, 210:00, 211:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 31:30, 32:00, 33:00, 4:00, *5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 29:30, 210:30, 31:30 P. M., 31:00, 24:03:40, 5:00, *7:00, 9:25, P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25 28:00, 29:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only) 31:00 P. M., 1:30, 32:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 35:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

38:30, *10:30, 311:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, 3*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. eSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry; 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City.	South Ferry, Liberty St.	23d St.
Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*1:00pm. Diner.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:35pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:35pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	12:35pm	1:00pm.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	8:25am.	8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:35pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:35pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:35pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ferries.

Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes 12:35, 12:45, 27:15, 25:25, 26:45, 25:45.

	Lv. N. Y., Ar. L. V. R. R.
Buffalo Local	*27.10 AM *27.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM *9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.35 AM *12.00 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*212.40 PM *212.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM *4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM *5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM *25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM *8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 250, 363, 1224 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 345 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 95 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:05 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:35, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:53 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:35 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 201 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
33:10 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	Sundays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
35:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions to Portland
via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River. Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST, week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Albany Evening Line
Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Special Sunday Trip, Aug. 31.

Steamer ADIRONDACK will leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6:00 P. M. This departure for that Sunday only.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; Monday, Labor Day Excursion trip, leave 6 A. M. for Greenport and Sag Harbor; return by rail. Excursion, $2.00.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:18 P. M., arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.00.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Peopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

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JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 5 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser	Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin	Sept. 16, 10 AM	Kaiserin	Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz	Sept. 23, 9 AM	Kronprinz	Oct. 21, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen	Aug. 28, noon	Kurfuerst	Sept. 18, 11 AM
Friedrich	Sept. 4, noon	Bremen	Oct. 2, 10 AM
Luise	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Friedrich	Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Trave	Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM	Aller	Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM	Lahn	November.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Columbia	Aug. 28, 10 AM	F. Bism'ck	Sept. 18, 10 AM
Victoria	Sept. 11, 10 AM	Columbia	Sept. 25, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Bluecher	Sept. 2, 10 AM	Pen's'v'nia	Sept. 16, 3 PM
Waldersee	Sept. 9, 10:30 AM	Moltke	Sept. 23, 9 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Philadel.	Aug. 27, 10 AM	Southwark	Sept. 3, Noon
St. Paul	Sept. 3, 10 AM	Louis	Sept. 10, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland	Aug. 30, noon	Vaderland	Sept. 13, 10 AM
Friesland	Sept. 6, 10 AM	Kroonland	Sept. 20, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA	Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA	Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA	Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

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New Twin-Screw Steamers of 15,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	STATENDAM	Sept. 6, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Sept. 13, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia	Aug. 30, noon	Furnessia	Sept. 13, noon
Astoria	Sept. 6, noon	Columbia	Sept. 20, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
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'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51, North River.

Lucania	Aug. 30, Noon	Umbria	Sept. 20, 4 PM
Etruria	Sept. 6, 9 AM	Lucania	Sept. 27, Noon
Campania	Sept. 13, Noon	Etruria	Oct. 4, 3 P. M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	Aug. 27, Noon	Germanic	Sept. 10, Noon
Majestic	Sept. 3, Noon	Teutonic	Sept. 17, Noon
Celtic	Sept. 5, Noon	Cymric	Sept. 19, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
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WEST INDIES, ORIENT,

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SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Advance. Sept. 2, 1 P. M. | Alliance. Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
Including Meals and Berth.

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Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

WARD, CATHERINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE M. WARD, sometimes called CATHARINE M. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 118 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1902. JOSEPH P. O'NEILL, CECILIA G. WARD, Executors. HENRY E. KLUGH, Attorney for Executors, 118 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fs-law6mW

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5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.
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44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY,
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

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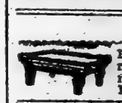

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS MANOWITCH, plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (or Fourth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Park (or Fourth) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and First Street, sixteen feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and

LAMB DENOUNCED BY HIS FORMER CLIENT

Weidenfeld Says Assertions as to Power's Stock Are False.

Declines to Add to Testimony in Northern Pacific Inquiry—Lawyers In Bitter War of Words.

Vials of wrath were poured out on the head of George Alfred Lamb at the hearing yesterday of the case of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Lamb was vigorously attacked by Treadwell Cleveland, who accused the younger lawyer of perpetrating a "malicious lie" in his statements concerning Peter Power and Camille Weidenfeld in this case.

While no witnesses were heard, there was an interchange of views between lawyers which furnished abundant excitement for half an hour. Among the surprises of the day was the unexpected appearance in court of several of the Western attorneys who were in this case at the first, but who have since withdrawn from it. Among them were M. H. Boutelle of Minneapolis, representing Judge W. A. Lancaster of that city, and Messrs. Bulkley and Moore of the Chicago firm of Bulkley, Gray & Moore. These lawyers walked into court in evident excitement. They had employed to represent them Paul M. Fuller of the law firm of Coudert Brothers.

The excitement was started immediately upon Mr. Weidenfeld's being recalled to the stand. Mr. Weidenfeld was in court, but Treadwell Cleveland arose and said that Mr. Weidenfeld considered his examination closed, and would give no further testimony.

"I am here on behalf of Gen. Tracy, who has been retained by Mr. Weidenfeld and who is detained by illness," said Mr. Cleveland. "Mr. Cockran and I, after the testimony of Mr. Thomas, advised Mr. Weidenfeld to secure independent counsel, and he has done so. Mr. Cockran and I also advised Mr. Thomas to secure independent counsel, and he has engaged Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham."

Then Mr. Fuller arose. Mr. Guthrie demanded to know who Mr. Fuller represented, and Mr. Fuller remarked: "You'll know in a minute." The speaker then said that he was there on behalf of Gen. Tracy and also as the representative of several reputable members of the bar, among them Messrs. Lancaster, Moore, and Bulkley, all of whose names Mr. Lamb has attempted to besmirch.

"Mr. Lamb has testified," continued Mr. Fuller, "to the details of an interview which he says took place in Chicago, at which the Peter Power stock was shown to certain lawyers. Mr. Bulkley and Mr. Moore are here, by request of Mr. Weidenfeld, ready to contradict Mr. Lamb. They are ready to swear that the question of the ownership of the stock in the Peter Power case was never raised or suggested. The only question at issue was as to whether other suits should be brought. These gentlemen are here in court ready to give testimony in case you want them."

Judge Ryder Cady, Mr. Lamb's counsel, then said:

"Mr. Weidenfeld has now, through his counsel, at last in open court assumed the position we have all along contended that he occupied—that of an active participant in this litigation. Mr. Lamb, therefore, can need no further justification of his position. This is not the proper time for the examination of these witnesses."

"If you are satisfied to leave the case with this broken reed, you may do so," said Mr. Fuller.

"Let the public judge of the reed," retorted Judge Cady.

Treadwell Cleveland followed Judge Cady and spoke at some length and with considerable fire. He stated that Mr. Weidenfeld would under no circumstances go on the stand again. The tribunal, he said, was one in which a witness had no rights of counsel, and in which he was subject to the questioning of two hostile counsel.

"I desire to say here," continued Mr. Cleveland, "that Mr. Chandler is anxious to be examined with reference to the statement that Mr. Chandler aided in getting Peter Power out of the country. Mr. Chandler did no such thing, and, on the contrary, urged and advised that Mr. Lamb get Peter Power and place him on the stand at once. It is now established that this suit was begun by Mr. Lamb, and that he secured the co-operation of Mr. Weidenfeld by alleging that he was being supported by other strong interests. Mr. Lamb has through these false statements placed Mr. Weidenfeld in this position, whereas no one knows better than George Alfred Lamb that he was the sole instigator of this suit.

"Mr. Weidenfeld proposes, as soon as the papers can be drawn, to get out of this harassing case. I promise Mr. Lamb that there will be such an investigation of this case that Mr. Lamb shall have the opportunity of showing whether the statement he had Peter Power swear to in Minneapolis, to the effect that he owned 100 shares of stock, was true or false. It was an infamous lie. Mr. Weidenfeld has acted under the advice of his former counsel, Mr. Lamb, but at the proper time this matter shall be investigated. I submit that Mr. Chandler has the right to appear and testify. I speak in behalf of a witness who has been slanderously villified."

Walter Content of H. Content & Co. then was called to verify and sign his testimony, but Herbert Limburger of Hoadley, Satterlach & Johnson refused to allow his client to sign the testimony on the ground that his testimony was technically suspended until a court ruling could be obtained concerning the questions Mr. Content refused to answer.

Mr. Limburger said that he and Mr. Content had called at Mr. Guthrie's office offering to give him all the information they had about the Chapman, and other matters referring to this case. They offered to allow Mr. Guthrie to examine their books, which he did. They were willing to name E. F. Slayback of Pearl & Co., 27 William Street, as the owner of the Northern Pacific stock sold to Mr. Weidenfeld on Dec. 26, and on which the Power suit was brought, but they were willing to give no more information.

In connection with the revelation of Mr. Slayback's name, Mr. Limburger submitted a letter from Mr. Slayback permitting the contents to make his name public. In part the letter was as follows:

"I appreciate fully the high sense of fidelity and duty that has led your brother and yourself to decline to divulge my name upon the witness stand. I feel, however, that I should not permit that sense of duty to cause you any injury by leaving the impression that your have anything to conceal. It has occurred to me that if it were made public first that the certificate in question was not in your office or in your possession prior to July 8, 1901; second, that from July 8, 1901, until Dec. 26, 1901, the certificate was my property and carried by you for me; and that, third, that it was sold by me through you on Dec. 26, 1901, it would be very apparent that this stock could have had nothing to do with Mr. Power's stock, which, according to Mr. Lamb, had been assigned to Mr. Power way back in May, 1901. If, therefore, the divulging of my name would be of any benefit to you I am perfectly willing that you testify fully and freely in regard to it or anything else in connection with that stock."

ORDNANCE CONCERN ENJOINED.

Attorneys Refuse to Say Why Injunction Was Asked.

Upon the application of Alexander & Colby, attorneys for David A. Scribner and Nathaniel Niles, Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court yesterday, issued a temporary injunction restraining the American Ordnance Company, Joseph H. Hoadley, George W. Hoadley, and Frank W. Curtis, from transferring or disposing of the property of the corporation.

The bond of $2,500 which the plaintiffs were required to furnish to satisfy the costs of the defendants should the suit result in favor of the defendants, was given by Charles R. Hunt of 4 East Thirty-sixth Street and Walker D. Walker of Ninety-sixth Street, Fort Hamilton.

All information as to why the injunction was asked was refused at the offices of Alexander & Colby. Mr. Colby said that he might throw some light on the matter shortly.

COAL SITUATION IN THE CITY.

There Is No Large Reserve of Anthracite Suitable for Domestic Use, Experts Say.

Anthracite coal is not to be found in quantity at any place in or near New York, except the grades known as pea and buckwheat, which are unfit for domestic use—the grades for which are egg, stove, and chestnut—or where, as in the case of the Manhattan Railway Company, corporations have been compelled to lay in a store of hard coal because the use of bituminous coal would be a violation of law.

A story to the effect that 50,000 tons of anthracite coal are at the depot of the Erie Railroad at Rochelle Park, N. J., and held at $10.50 a ton on a speculative deal, was promptly exploded. The coal exists, but it is pea and buckwheat anthracite and could not be used for domestic purposes, while it makes excellent fuel for locomotives. Such grades have been so used for the last two years and good results are had by blending them with soft coal.

"We could not," said an Erie official, "sell this coal for domestic purposes did we wish to, and we would not sell it for such purpose or for any other if we could. It is not for sale. It is for the use of the Erie Railroad Company.

"At the first sign of the coal strike we, who consume in traction 2,500,000 tons of coal a year, would have been guilty of want of common prudence had we not stocked up ahead for several months, so as to guard against shutting down our business. We have no domestic grades. I know of no stocks of them near New York, and do not believe there are any except small lots of from several hundred to several thousand tons. These are scattered. The aggregate would cut but a small figure on the normal consumption of the city.

"The Dodge Coal Storage Company has nothing to do with the storage or sale of coal anywhere. It is simply a construction company which makes appliances for handling coal."

"If," said an expert in coal matters, "there were 50,000 tons of domestic anthracite at Rochelle Park it would if thrown on the market at $2 less than the current price for the commodity be but a flea bite compared with what is needed. But the coal spoken of is pea and buckwheat and unfit for domestic use. This quantity would last for three or four days at the normal rate of consumption. Close estimates are that New York City consumes 4,500,000 tons of coal a year, and the usual storage is about 400,000 tons, or a month's supply, ahead. There is no stock of hard coal for domestic purposes in or near New York now. The little that comes in is from dwindling stocks accumulated by dealers or speculators when the hard coal strike appeared imminent, but in no individual case was the stock a large one."

Coal dealers said that anthracite was coming in small quantities from towns at a distance and was swallowed up by speculators, who sold it over again to dealers. Some lots of anthracite were retailed at $12 and $12.50 a ton, and one cargo was bought by a dealer at $11.50 a ton wholesale.

The Manhattan Railway Company officials admit that while they can look ahead a few weeks, they obtained what stock they have with great trouble, and that when the present store is exhausted they will not know where to look for more.

LITTLE SERVANT GIRL SHOWED TREASURE TROVE.

Policeman Won Her Confidence in Searching for Jewelry Worth $1,500—Arrested as Thief.

At Rockaway yesterday a policeman played detective and caught a servant girl, fifteen years old, who had a bag of jewels buried in a cellar and an alias on Coney Island.

Mrs. Samuel Goldberg of 37 Atlantic Avenue, Arverne, Monday night went to the Rockaway Police Station and complained that she had been robbed of a diamond brooch and rings and a gold watch, valued altogether at $1,500. Detectives were put upon the case, but they learned nothing. Mrs. Goldberg rents her cottage from Policeman James M. Wheelwright of the Rockaway station, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning Wheelwright, in old clothes and a slouch hat, was mowing Mrs. Goldberg's lawn. He got speech with Nettie Goldman, the servant. He told Nettie whom he suspected of being the bold robber that the police were after her, and that he, the man with the mower, would divide with her fifty dollars he had if she would show him where the stolen jewels were and divide her treasure with him.

Nettie, he says, agreed to that bargain and took him into the cellar, where she dug up the jewels in his presence. Then Wheelwright gave Nettie the half of his $50 and arrested her. At the police station, besides the jewels in the bag and the $25 the officer gave her, the girl had a ten-dollar gold piece and other coins. The police say she is known at Coney Island as "Ted." She was held at the Rockaway Court in $3,000 bail for examination on Friday.

CAPTAIN AND COOK LOST.

Commander of the Advance and One of the Crew Disappeared at Sea—May Be Suicides.

Capt. Charles W. Phillips of the steamship Advance of the Panama Line disappeared from his vessel last Thursday evening while en route to this city from Colon. Capt. Phillips had been ill, and it is surmised that he either committed suicide by jumping overboard while temporarily insane, or, in a fit of vertigo, fell over the rail. The men of the vessel seem inclined to believe that the latter is the case.

When the Advance reached port yesterday morning all her flags were at half mast. Her officers, when seen as the vessel reached her dock, simply said that the Captain had been taken ill and had died. He was sixty-two years old and had been in the service of the Panama Railroad Company for many years. He lived at 147 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, where he leaves a widow and a son.

It also developed later that on the outgoing voyage Harry Briscoe, the chief cook of the steamship, had disappeared in almost the same manner as Capt. Phillips. He was a Scotchman, forty years old.

CAT IMPERILS HUMAN LIVES.

Starts a Fire in Williamsburg Building "Human Chain" in Rescue Work—Engines Crash on Way to Blaze.

There was a serious blaze at 198 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday. A big black cat caused the fire and $3,000 damage.

In the rear of the grocery store of Simon Flynn a servant was at work. She placed a kerosene lamp on the mantelpiece. The cat jumped to the mantel, throwing over the lamp. There was at once a fierce blaze. The servant escaped to the street.

Joseph Havens, his wife, and three children were on the third floor, but were cut off by the flames. Firemen went to the roof of the next building. They formed a human chain and managed to rescue all the members of the family.

On the way to the fire Engine No. 113, at Graham and Montrose Avenues, ran into Engine No. 116. The firemen jumped for their lives, but one of the horses was killed. Engine No. 116 managed to get to the fire, but the other apparatus was too badly wrecked. Two months ago these same engines met in collision on the same corner, when several of the members of the companies were seriously hurt and another horse was killed.

INTERBOROUGH TUNNEL CAPITAL.

Company's Stock Increased to $35,000,000 to Defray Projected Expense.

The stockholders of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company held a special meeting yesterday in the offices of August Belmont.

It was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000, the purpose of the increase being to raise funds to defray the expense of building the projected tunnel from Manhattan to Brooklyn, connected with the Manhattan underground system. One hundred thousand shares of stock will be issued at $100 par value.

THOUGHT HE OWNED THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

William H. Riker Planned to Spend Millions of Dollars.

Sent to Bellevue After Giving Out Checks and Cash Amounting to $4,000—Druggist Wanted a Summer Resort.

Believing himself to be incalculably wealthy, intent on buying everything that is for sale, and possessed of the idea of establishing at the Thousand Islands the finest Summer resort in the world, William H. Riker of 222 West Twenty-fourth Street has negotiated during the last fortnight for the expenditure of several million dollars. He has given checks to bind contracts and made cash purchases amounting, it is estimated, to between $4,000 and $5,000. The peculiar conduct of the man resulted yesterday in his commitment to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

Mr. Riker is fifty-two years old and the son of William B. Riker, who for many years was proprietor of Riker's drug store, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The elder Mr. Riker is about eighty-three years old, and retired from business about eight years ago.

During the Summer, the father and son, with the latter's fourteen-year-old daughter, lived at the Murray Hill Hotel, Thousand Islands. About two weeks ago the son began making frequent trips to New York. A week later there were surprising discoveries. The father and Senator John J. Adams of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, at 25 Broad Street, his counsel, learned that the son had been trying to purchase everything in the city, and that he had bought thousands of dollars' worth of house furnishings, gambling paraphernalia, field glasses, table ware, and other things, and had them sent to "Riker's Murray Hill Hotel, Thousand Islands."

In the younger Mr. Riker's baggage, which he left at the office of his attorney yesterday morning, were found more than fifty sheets of note paper of all kinds, hotel stationery, telegram blanks, and the like, on which were the memoranda of his transactions. One of these bore the notation that he had become the owner of the Thousand Islands. The Murray Hill Hotel, the notes said, already was his, and negotiations were pending for the purchase of the Pullman mansion, a private house on Pullman Island.

It was the intention of Mr. Riker to connect all of the islands by steamship, telegraph, and telephone lines of his own. As a nucleus for the steamship line, five launches had been purchased by Riker from a man named White. On these a check for $100 had been given, and White had been instructed to send the boats to the Thousand Islands at the end of the week. Mr. Adams ordered that the boats be not sent and obtained the return of the check.

The plan of Mr. Riker, according to other notes found in a valise, was to incorporate a company for the control of the Thousand Islands, with himself at its head. The stockholders were to be guaranteed a 10 per cent. dividend.

The younger Mr. Riker advertised his "Riker's Murray Hill Hotel" extensively in several New York papers. The advertisements read in this way:

"Riker's Murray Hill Hotel, Murray Isle, Thousand Islands, N. Y., stands for One Long Round of Pleasure. It's 'Hot Stuff,' too. 'Our House' is heated; lovely throughout. No shivering mornings 'In Ours.' Nay! Nay! You see it's cold up here among the Thousand Islands, both morning and night, and 'out of sight,' the heat as well as the blazing camp Fires, 'in evidence' are 'not so bad to take,' but, say, from about 10 A. M. to oh! bed-time, it's the most charming climate in the world, whether its Sizzling or Freezing in New York, et al. You pay only for your board and lodging. Boats, guides, oh! any old thing you want, all Free. * * * Better wire your orders at once at Our Expense. * * * 'Are You Wid Us?'"

During the past week the proprietors of the Murray Hill Hotel have been greatly annoyed by the arrival there of large quantities of goods. At first they did not know for whom they were, but the subsequent consignments were billed to "Riker's Murray Hill Hotel," and the younger Mr. Riker was found to be responsible.

Riker had been acting strangely for several days. The story of his conduct was told in a letter to Mr. Adams from George Vester, a clerk in the lawyer's office, who is spending the Summer at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mr. Vester said that one night upon Mr. Riker's return from New York he seemed to believe that the public thought him mentally affected, and so had caused to be printed a large number of posters, bearing a statement to this effect: "The report that William B. Riker are insane is false and without foundation. He is perfectly sane." These he posted all over the island.

When he arrived at Thousand Islands from New York last Saturday night he had with him about $1,000 worth of fireworks, which he set off. Previously he had had about 50 expensive field glasses sent to the hotel for the use of the guests. When he left the hotel for New York Mr. Vester telegraphed to him on the train in Mr. Adams's name, asking him to call at Mr. Adams's office. Mr. Riker wrote and filed a reply immediately, saying he would do so.

Mr. Riker arrived in New York yesterday morning. He started for Mr. Adams's office, but stopped to get a cigar at 175 Broadway. Next door at No. 177, is the drug store of Leo Wise, and over its door is a large "selling out" sign. Mr. Riker went in and offered to buy. He said he would pay $10,000 for the entire stock, according to Mr. Adams. Leo Wise talked with him, and said he would consider the offer. Mr. Wise had almost decided to accept the offer of another man and had made out a bill of sale, which had not been executed. That lay on a desk. Mr. Riker decided to buy the store anyway, and leaving a check for $1,000 seized the bill of sale and continued on his way to the office of the attorney. Mr. Wise ran after him trying to recover the bill of sale, but Mr. Riker would not give it up until he reached Mr. Adams's office.

Mr. Adams informed Mr. Riker's father of his son's condition by wire, and received a telegram instructing him to have him committed. Detective Walsh of the Old Slip Police Station made the arrest, and the man was taken before Magistrate Flammer. He was exhausted when taken into custody. Mr. Adams said that it was evident that he had worked incessantly and without sleep over the details of the task he had undertaken.

Soon after William B. Riker turned over his drug store to his son several years ago, the latter developed the mania for buying. Among other things he purchased a mansion on Riverside Drive for $110,000, although he had no money with which to pay for it. A few days after that transaction the firm, which had made a considerable fortune for the father, went into bankruptcy. Since then the son has lived with his father at 222 West Twenty-fourth Street. His wife obtained a divorce soon after his first attack. The younger Mr. Riker has three children.

COL. ROGERS SENT TO ASYLUM.

Insisted on a Hearing in Court and Acted as His Own Counsel.

Col. Albert H. Rogers, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was committed yesterday to the Manhattan State Asylum by Justice Hall in the Supreme Court. He had been confined in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital since Aug. 22, and insisted on a hearing yesterday. Andrew J. Stevens, manager of the Sanden Electric Company, told the court how he had gone to Toronto to bring the Colonel home, he having heard of his queer actions while acting as the agent of the company.

Col. Rogers acted as his own counsel. Mr. Stevens testified that Rogers behaved in a boisterous manner on the train, and that he had got off at Buffalo in his pajamas, a Panama hat, and slippers.

TO ASSESS REAL ESTATE AT ITS FULL VALUE.

Board of Tax Commissioners Decides on Change Advocated by Mayor Low and Controller Grout.

According to an announcement made yesterday by Tax Commissioner Rufus L. Scott, it has been decided by the Board of Tax Commissioners to enforce hereafter the law fixing the assessment of real estate at its full value. To this end a circular of instruction is being prepared for the guidance of the deputies and clerks of the Tax Department, who on Tuesday will begin the work of revising the tax rolls of the city.

"Our action," said Commissioner Scott yesterday, "was largely influenced by the decision of Judge Earl in reference to the franchise tax. This decision so reduced our revenue from franchises as to materially lessen our resources. It seems to be inconsistent that personal property should be assessed at 100 cents on the dollar, while real estate is assessed at only 67 cents on the dollar. We think that our action will be the means of bringing about a uniform system of taxation throughout the State. I believe that the tax rate will be lowered, but, if it is not lowered, property owners need have no fear that it will be increased."

Controller Edward M. Grout and Mayor Low have urged the change, and Mayor Low treated the matter exhaustively in one of his weekly talks about a month ago.

ATTACHMENT FOR $62,019.

Wall Street Failure of 1884 Recalled by James Seligman's Action Against Allan Lexow.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an attachment for $62,019 against Allan Lexow in favor of James Seligman, which was obtained on the ground that he is a non-resident. The claim is for the above amount together with interest from Jan. 24, 1885, which will make it more than double the above amount. No papers were filed in the matter.

The Sheriff served the attachment on Mr. Lexow at 130 West Thirty-second Street, where he is Treasurer of the New York Cab Company, and he is said to own ten shares of stock in the company to qualify him as an officer.

It is understood that the attachment is a revival of an old claim against Mr. Lexow when he was a partner in the firm of Hazen & Billings, bankers and brokers of Wall Street, who made an assignment on April 8, 1884. On Jan. 24, 1885, James and Jesse Seligman obtained a judgment for $65,448 against Mr. Lexow, and the other two partners in the firm of Hagen & Billings.

Allan Lexow, at his home, in Englewood, N. J., last night, said that the attachment was merely the revival of an old claim—a judgment obtained at the time of the failure of the firm of brokers of which he was a member. On account of the Statue of Limitations the old judgment was near to running out. The action yesterday, he said, was to give the case another lease of legal life. There was nothing out of the ordinary, he added, in the original claim.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell, into whose hand the warrant of attachment was placed for execution, was very reticent when first seen last night, but finally admitted that the warrant had been given him on Monday.

"I sent several of my men to serve the warrant," said he, "and I deemed as the best place to serve it the stables of the New York Cab Company, of which company Mr. Lexow is Treasurer, and in which I believe he has considerable interests. So vitally do I think Mr. Lexow is concerned in that company that I had attached only the New York Cab Company, believing that Mr. Lexow's interests would be full security for the amount of judgment. Why this action should have been brought I do not know."

VANDALISM IN CITY PARKS.

Commissioner Willcox Reports on Destruction of Shrubbery.

In his quarterly report, sent to the Mayor's office yesterday, Commissioner Willcox complains that there is much vandalism in the city parks. His communication, which is voluminous, alleges that the parks generally have suffered much damage by malicious persons.

The destruction of the plants in Morningside and Riverside Parks are said to have been particularly severe. Notwithstanding, the report says, a very material reduction in the appropriation, the parks this year have been maintained properly. Reference is made to the proposed improvements at Coney Island Park. The major portion of the land there has been freed of shrubbery to provide a broad expanse of grass as a fringe to the beach. Shelter tents are to be erected. The construction of a breakwater after at the foot of Ocean Parkway is recommended to prevent the encroaches of the sea.

During the three months 110,000 bedding plants have been set out in the parks in Manhattan.

Killed Herself and Her Niece.

Mrs. Josephine Vollmer, fifty-one years old, killed herself and her niece, Mary Catharine Miller, twelve years old, Monday night in her home at 1,034 Tinton Avenue, in the Bronx. Mrs. Vollmer had been partially demented since her son, known as "Billy Vernon, the Haverstraw Brickmaker," was killed six years ago in a prize fight at Athens, Penn. Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of her husband and the birthday of her niece. She complained to neighbors that she was too ill to visit her husband's grave. When the little girl had fallen asleep Monday evening she turned on two gas burners, closed the doors and windows, and lay down by the sleeping child.

To Contest Will of E. N. Marks.

There is to be a contest over the estate of Edward N. Marks. He left property valued at $750,000, made by Marks as proprietor of the Pennsylvania Club at Long Branch. Marks died three months ago. His will was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Edna Marks, the fourteen-year-old niece of the testator, is to bring action. She is the daughter of Abraham Marks, who, according to Mr. Hummel, loaned to his brother $8,000 to go into the gambling business. In the event of his prospering he was to leave to his brother's daughter a large share of his property.

Medical Directory of City of New York.

The Medical Directory of the City of New York, of which Edmund P. Fowler, M. D., is editor, and which is published by the Medical Society of the County of New York, appears in its usual complete and useful form. The work has in past years been a necessity in professional and many lay libraries because of the care taken in its compilation, and its editor says that although the cost of it last year was unprecedented, the advance orders for the current number indicate that the demand for it this year will be still greater.

Free Evening Classes at the Y. M. H. A.

The free educational classes under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will open on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15. There will be classes in stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, mechanical drawing, English, grammar, and composition, writing, and correspondence, French, Spanish, Hebrew, elocution, Biblical history, and vocal music. Those who desire to enroll should apply before Sept. 8 to William Mitchell, Superintendent, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

Public Library Contract Suspended.

Eugene Lentilhon writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES that his contract for the removal of the Forty-second Street reservoir and the building of the New York Public Library foundations has been suspended a year, owing to complications not of his own making.

Many a distressed sufferer from Lung or Throat trouble, who had lost hope under the false idea that his disease was incurable, has been restored to perfect health by DR. D JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Don't be grasping at straws—soft hat time has come.

Every Stetson soft hat is made to add to Stetson's 36-year reputation as the greatest of soft hat makers.

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NO TUNNEL INJUNCTION

Justice Giegerich Refuses Charles T. Barney's Application.

Order to Show Cause at Once Obtained by Mr. Barney's Attorney in Federal Court to be Heard Sept. 2.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of Charles T. Barney for an injunction restraining the further construction of the rapid transit tunnel under Park Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street, on the ground that there had been a substantial departure from the plan as authorized by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Mr. Barney, with his attorney, at once went before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, and secured an order to show cause why the Rapid Transit Commission and Contractor John B. McDonald, whom he also named as a defendant, should not be restrained as stated. This order, returnable Sept. 3, was served by United

Although many orders in various causes had been made returnable before Judge Lacombe on Sept. 3, and a number of motions set down for hearing on that date, counsel in those various matters were notified late yesterday afternoon that the motions calendar would be heard by Judge Adams on Sept. 2, at which time this present motion will be heard.

Mr. Barney, suing as a taxpayer, asserts that the easterly wall of the tunnel is only about seven feet from the building line, while the original plans show that the tunnel would run under the middle of the street, the easterly wall being about thirty-seven feet from the building line.

The statute, Justice Giegerich says in his decision, has provided the means for legalizing any change of plan which involves a substantial divergence from the original scheme of construction, and, if the present structure is unlawful, the illegality exists simply because the proper steps have not been taken, not because the defendants' acts are in any way condemned by public policy.

"It may be," adds the Justice, "that before this action is brought to trial any illegality which exists will be removed, and, for other reasons to be stated, the right of the plaintiff to a preliminary injunction does not depend upon the mere fact that there has been a substantial departure from the authorized plan in the building of this tunnel.

"The affidavits of experts show that as a matter of engineering science the curve and depression of tracks for the purpose of these connections call for a construction of the tunnel as at present in process.

"The work of construction has advanced so far that the cost of completing it will about equal the necessary expense which must be incurred in properly refilling it if abandoned. To enjoin the further construction must involve the requirement, by mandatory injunction, that the part excavated be restored for the safety of the public, and this condition of safety, according to the proof and without actual dispute, may as readily be secured by completing the work as it stands.

"Abandonment of the tunnel in question—the easterly one—carries with it the city's obligation to incur the vast expense of the construction of another tunnel further west, and the actual result of the injunction, founded upon this technical cause of action in behalf of a taxpayer, would be to put the city and its taxpayers to an enormous aggregate loss."

NOT TO CUT LINERS' SPEED.

Representatives of White Star and North German Lloyd Companies Deny Change by Combination.

Cable dispatches from London yesterday reported that it was the purpose of the proposed shipping trust to reduce the speed of passenger vessels traversing the Atlantic Ocean in order to save coal. John Lee, agent in this city of the White Star Line of steamships, when asked if the report possibly was correct, said:

"It is perfectly obvious that if the proposed combination were to reduce the speed of its vessels that it would lose its business. All of the companies are not to be included in the combination, and it will be necessary to compete with the outside vessels. The Cunard Line, for example, has some of the fastest vessels afloat, and it is not to be in the combination. What the correspondent probably meant, if he had any grounds for his story at all, was that it was the intention of the combination to discontinue the building of vessels of extraordinary speed, straining after minutes under the best previous record, and all that sort of thing."

Gustav Schwab, New York agent of the North German Lloyd Line, was asked about the story and he likewise pronounced it absurd.

FAYERWEATHER WILL DECISION

United States Circuit Court Decides Against Contesting Relatives—Appeal to Supreme Court.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, deciding, so far as that tribunal is concerned, the famous Fayerweather will case. The decision confirms the decision of the State Court of Appeals of July, 1897, which admitted the will to probate, and under the terms of which the greater portion of the estate, estimated at $6,200,000, was divided among various colleges and universities.

Judge Lacombe's decision dismisses the action brought by Emma Fayerweather and Mary Wachter, nieces of Lucy Fayerweather, widow of the dead merchant, to contest the will, and leaves the colleges and universities in the undisputed possession and enjoyment of the money granted them. The decision does not, however, close the case. An appeal will be taken at once to the United States Supreme Court.

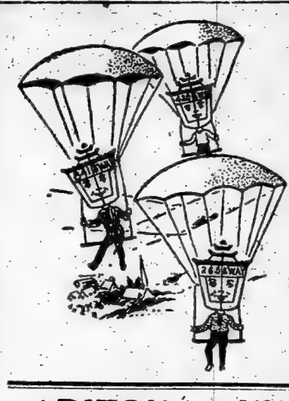

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Having recently organized the ARIZONA UNITED MINING COMPANY, and desiring to put the property in condition to be operated at once, we offer a limited amount of non-assessable treasury stock for public subscription

AT $5.00 PER SHARE.

The property now owned by the Company, and which comprises five mines, is situated in the CAVE CREEK DISTRICT, MARICOPA COUNTY, CENTRAL ARIZONA.

The formation of the ore consists of granite, slate, quartz, and earthy matter stained with oxide of iron, and showing gold, silver, and copper. Numerous samples have been assayed by the United States Government Assayer and they show gold ranging from

$10 TO $120 TO THE TON.

A ten stamp mill is ready for use. Two shafts have been sunk to a depth of 130 feet and 150 feet respectively, which are connected by two drifts, one at the depth of 65 feet and the other at 130 feet.

Engines of sufficient power to do all the hoisting are in position and mines are otherwise equipped for the most economical operation.

The parties who are connected with this mining enterprise are men of high standing, and having implicit confidence in the richness and great value of the property owned by the Company they court the fullest investigation by prospective investors.

Prospectus and subscription blanks will be furnished on application at the office of the Company, 82 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

GEO. M. THOMAS, President. GEO. H. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

CHAPMAN RAIDS WITH AN AXE.

Descends on Alleged Poolroom and Crowd Hides in Odd Corners.

Capt. Chapman last night took two plain-clothes detectives, his axe, and thirty patrolmen, and made a raid on an alleged poolroom at Sixth Avenue and West Fourth Street. Forty-nine prisoners were locked in the Mercer Street Police Station, and Capt. Chapman was jubilant.

The patrolmen went into the building through a rear entrance at 5 o'clock, and were stationed all through the house. Then the Captain and Detectives Heeney and Delaney went up to the second floor. There they saw a crowd of men, who fled while the Captain was chopping down an oak door. The fugitives scurried up to the third floor. Doors slammed mysteriously all through the apartments of the janitor, and when the police made a search through these rooms this is what they found: In the janitor's bed, three men, fully clothed, under the bed clothing; three men under a big folding couch in the parlor, three in the room of the janitor's daughter, and seven men in the bathroom.

The alleged proprietor is said to have been arrested. He said he was John Cook of 239 West Forty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

LINES THROUGH SIGNATURE TO WILL.—When the will of Robert E. Hopkins of Tarrytown was offered for probate it was contended that the instrument had been revoked by the testator because there were vertical lines on the signature. The instrument had been executed about ten years before Mr. Hopkins's death. He had been gradually declining in vigor, and his signature had been written in two places in a trembling hand. Mr. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, pointed out that the canceling pen marks had been made by a firm hand, and were evidently made determinedly and even viciously. As far as the testimony showed there was no reason why Mr. Hopkins would have concluded to revoke his will. The instrument had been drawn with great care, and provided liberally for his wife and only child. There were also bequests to relatives, friends, and to charity. Presiding Justice Goodrich of the Second Appellate Division, in affirming a decree admitting Mr. Hopkins's will to probate, says that all the probabilities are against the proposition that the pen marks on the signature were the work of the testator. The Presiding Justice finds from the testimony that Mr. Hopkins was a careful man, and that if he had intended to revoke his will he would not have resorted to such a method to do so. "If," continues the Presiding Justice, "the testator had wished to cancel the will altogether he might have destroyed it absolutely, as for instance by burning it or tearing it up. He did none of these things. Even his signature to an alteration on the first page was not obliterated. Shall we, on the single fact that canceling marks appear upon the signature of the will, infer that those marks were made by the testator, and also that he made them with the intent and for the purpose of revocation, where there is no other evidence whatever of such act, purpose, or intent on his part? * * * It is evident from the physical condition of Mr. Hopkins that he had no power to make any marks of that character. The inference is clear that some person other than Mr. Hopkins made the pen marks, and that being my conclusion I find nothing to call upon this Court to differ with the findings of the Surrogate that Mr. Hopkins did not make the pen marks in question and that the will was entitled to probate."

TAKING REQUESTS TO CHARGE FROM REPORTED CASES.—On the trial of an action brought in the Supreme Court to recover damages for the death of John Buckley, a farmer, who lost his life in a collision between a truck he was driving and a trolley car of the New York and North Shore Railway Company, counsel for the defendant requested the court to charge the jury that "if, by the exercise of reasonable care, Mr. Buckley could have seen the approaching car and ought to have apprehended the danger of the situation, he was chargeable with negligence, for he was not at liberty to take even doubtful chances of being too near or on the track in a place of danger and in reliance on the successful attempt of the motorman to slacken the speed of his car." This request was taken from the opinion in a case in the Court of Appeals, and it does not follow, so the Second Appellate Division holds, in upholding the action of the trial Justice in refusing to charge the request, that a party is entitled to have a proposition of law charged simply because that proposition may be found in a reported opinion of an appellate tribunal. "The propriety of repeating such an instruction," says Justice Bartlett for the court, "depends upon the circumstances of the case on trial." While refusing to charge as requested by defendant's counsel, the trial Justice did say that the deceased must be charged with having seen the car. He told the jury that it must measure Buckley's conduct "as though it had been proved that he had seen the car approaching because he is chargeable with notice of whatever the proper use of his eyes and ears would have informed him of." The trial court's instructions, on the whole, says Justice Bartlett, were quite as favorable to the defendant as the case warranted. In the case from which the request of the railroad company's counsel had been taken, the plaintiff had testified that he did not see the car or horses by which he was struck down, while in this case the proof indicated that Buckley saw the car when it was 75 or 100 feet distant, and at once tried to get out of its way. This difference, it is held, justified the qualified instruction given by the trial Justice.

From an Author and a Publisher.

As far as I am in a position to judge, the information that has been presented to the reading public from week to week in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS concerning the literature of the day has been more comprehensive, better proportioned, and more trustworthy than has ever before been attempted by any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.—Adv.

Nearly every Gentleman that came yesterday to our Bargain Suit Sale at $9.75 found one of excellent value.

There are still hundreds to pick from, and the sale continues all the week in all our Stores.

These are higher priced suits that are reduced to close the lots, both light weight, to wear now, and Suits for the Cold Days to come when Coal is dear.

Your choice at $9.75 per Suit.
(Sizes 34 to 48 Breast.)

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THE WEATHER.
Local rains; east to north-east winds

VOL. LI....NO. 16,425. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PLANS FOR A GENERAL OPENING OF COLLIERIES

Preparations for Resumption in Nearly Twenty Mines at Once.

Work Already Begun at Sixteen Points Produces Nearly 8,000 Tons Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 27.—Operations were resumed to-day at the Dorrance mine of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in this city, and the Cranberry mine of A. Pardee & Co., near Hazleton. The No. 40 and the Maltby of the Lehigh Valley and the Avondale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western started to ship coal on Monday.

The efforts of the operators will now be directed toward the resumption of work throughout the region, they believing that the time is ripe for getting a number of the strikers to return and thinking that there is less fear of violence and interference now than at any time since the strike commenced. The reports of the operators are that a large number of men will return to work if they are sure the resumption is to be permanent and that the company, once started, can keep them at work. This the operators are certain they can do, as their present forces are increasing daily and there are present indications that, following the firm stand taken by the coal Presidents and the refusal of Morgan to interfere, the desire of the strikers to get their old places will increase. The operators are confident that a resumption of work will be general within a few weeks and that the strike will in this manner gradually disintegrate.

Preparations are now under way to resume work within a few days at the Mount Pleasant and the West Ridge collieries of the Ontario and Western, the No. 6 and the No. 8 of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston, two of the Erie mines in the same district, the Pettebone and the Woodward of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Prospect and the Franklin of the Lehigh Valley, the Lance of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre; the No. 2 and the Pine Ridge of the Delaware and Hudson, and the Drifton of the Coxe Brothers & Co. and several of the Philadelphia and Reading mines in the Schuylkill district.

Following are the mines which are to-day working, cutting coal in the mine, running it through the breaker and shipping to market with the estimated daily shipment of each:

	Tons Daily.
Cayuga—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company	200
Dodge—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company	250
Avondale—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company	150
Storrs—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company	150
Vanstorch—Delaware and Hudson	100
Dickson—Delaware and Hudson	250
No. 40—Lehigh Valley Coal Company	100
Maltby—Lehigh Valley Coal Company	100
Dorrance—Lehigh Valley Company	100
Oxford—People's Coal Company	350
Cranberry—A. Pardee & Co.	100
No. 4—Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company	150
Brookside—Philadelphia and Reading	150
No. 7—Susquehanna Coal Company	300
Total	2,450

In addition to these collieries there are the Hutchins and Dusky Diamond, small places producing between 25 and 50 tons, and some 18 washeries with an average output of 300 tons each a day. Altogether the daily production is nearly 8,000 tons.

MINING NEAR PITTSTON.

Seven Collieries Operating in the District with Reduced Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—The chances for an early resumption of the mines in the anthracite coal fields, on the same scale as they were operated previous to the strike of the mine workers, are not very good according to the outlook here. This can be considered official, for the Superintendents of the coal companies practically admit that at the present rate there is no chance of getting all the collieries in operation within several months time.

Seven collieries have been started up according to the statements given out at the offices of the companies in this city, but none of them is working at anything like its capacity.

At each of these mines it is admitted by the companies that they have only about 100 men at work, but the claim is made that they are getting more every day. The collieries working are the Oxford of the People's Coal Company, the Vonstorch & Dickson of the Delaware and Hudson in this city; the Cauga, Dodge & Hampton of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in this city, and the Avondale of the latter company at Kingston. The normal tonnage of these mines during regular working time is about 1,000 tons per day, while at present they are turning out on an average of 300 tons. At this rate, even if all the collieries in the anthracite field were in operation, the output would hardly be enough to meet the demand and supply the market.

While on an average of 3,000 tons of mined coal is being daily prepared in the district, the average for 1900, when but 176 days were worked during the year, was 289,883 tons per day. Besides these mines, there are twenty washeries being operated in the hard-coal fields. The plants wash the culm or refuse, which a few years ago was discarded, and obtain several grades of coal therefrom. Twenty-five per cent. of this washed coal is known in the market as pea and is large enough for fuel purposes, while the remainder is designated as rice and bird's-eye and is used for steam purposes alone. The average capacity of these washeries is placed at 600 tons, but many of them are running above this amount at present owing to the demand for that class of coal, all of which is being rushed to the market by rail. Coal is rather scarce in the local market, considering the fact that it is being mined here and that the companies have large stocks of it on hand. There is a good supply of coal on hand in the yards of the companies situated in this vicinity.

In the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yard at Taylor, three miles south of this city, there are stored about 400 cars of coal of domestic sizes. These cars are of various sizes, the smallest holding 20 tons, while the largest have a capacity of 50 tons. It is estimated that there is at least 12,000 tons of coal stored there, while at other yards of the company, situated at Clark's Summit, nine miles north of here, about the same amount is stored. Twenty-five thousand tons have been stored in the Lehigh Valley yards at Coxton, near Pittston, ever since the early part of the strike, but during the past week the company has commenced to move it. Every day long trains are leaving that place for Western points, presumably Chicago. The Delaware and Hudson has coal stored at Carbondale and the Erie at Wimmers, but in what quantity cannot be learned to-night. It seems safe to say, however, that there are stored within a short distance of the coal fields half a million tons of coal.

WESTERN BANKERS CONFIDENT.

Will Be Able to Move the Great Grain Crop with but Little Assistance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—President Eckels of the Commercial National Bank some time ago sent out requests to the correspondents of that bank throughout the West for a brief statement of opinion as to the business outlook for the coming Fall and Winter, and of the ability of the Western banks to handle the crop movement. Replies from a large number of these correspondents have been received, and a summary of them gives an expression of the best banking opinion in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Western States.

The general tone of these replies to Mr. Eckels's request is an optimistic one. Bankers throughout the Western States seem very confident that a high degree of prosperity will continue to prevail in all lines of business in consequence largely of the abundant crops. With regard to the movement of these crops the consensus of opinion is that while the West will have to call upon New York and other Eastern centres for some assistance, the demands for this purpose will be no greater this year than last.

The banks in all of the States covered are reported to be in a very strong position and able to do a good deal toward facilitating the movement of crops this Fall. A rather firm money market for the next few weeks is looked for, but there is a feeling of confidence expressed that nothing in the shape of a stringency will develop, at least so far as the legitimate business interests of the country are concerned.

The replies received by Mr. Eckels furnish a very complete and comprehensive summary of the business situation in the West. There have been so many demands for copies of the statement from business interests that Mr. Eckels has had the matter put in type in convenient form.

TO SUPPLY THE WORLD'S MEAT.

Packing Trust Forming in Argentina to Unite with the American Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Edward and William V. Casey of Buenos Ayres, with the assistance of British capital, are organizing a combine of the refrigerating, packing, and cattle growing interests of the Argentine Republic, with a view to joining hands with the Chicago Packing Trust in order to control the meat trade of the world. They believe that when such an amalgamation has been effected the United States and Argentina will be able to dictate the price of food wherever the human family depends on pork and beef for its sustenance. Edward Casey, in an interview to-day, said:

"The United States is at present the world's butcher; but the increasing demands of its own population and the decreasing supply of cattle will eventually force the American packers to devote themselves exclusively to the home market. Then will be the time that Argentina will demonstrate the inexhaustible productiveness of its virgin soil.

"Whether we ally ourselves with the American Trust or not, we shall certainly give it a fight for the profitable British market, which is dependent on North and South America meat during nine months of the year. The chilled meats of Argentina and the United States can be sold in Great Britain at a profit of 60 per cent., while the demand constantly exceeds our capacity. When our arrangements are complete we expect to engage an experienced Chicago packer to conduct the business, and particularly to introduce the Chicago method of using every part of the slaughtered animals."

NOTABLE WILL CASE.

Wife of Minister Loomis Receives $300,000 by Court's Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—One of the most notable will cases ever tried in Ohio was settled to-day. By this action the wife of Francis B. Loomis, a former Cincinnati newspaper man, now United States Minister to Portugal and ex-Minister to Venezuela, receives $300,000, and the other two nieces of P. P. Mast, the late millionaire Springfield manufacturer, whom he adopted with Mrs. Loomis as his daughters, will each get a similar amount. The result was reached largely through efforts of Cincinnati attorneys.

John B. Thacher, an attorney, appeared with a number of notes against the late millionaire. By the final decision all these notes are invalid, and the whole estate goes to the heirs. The matter was pushed quietly through the courts on legal questions which involved judicial consideration of the will as to certain life estates and contingent remainders.

Among the outside beneficiaries is the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware for $150,000 for various purposes, and the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Cincinnati, which will be given a substantial sum for the aid of superannuated ministers.

The Cachet of Royal Approval.

At all the State Banquets at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle given by His Majesty King Edward VII. during the festivities in celebration of the Coronation, both in June and in August, Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. Covers were laid for all the crowned heads; and many Royal and Princely guests and other notables from all parts of the world attended.

The exclusive use of Moët & Chandon Champagne on these occasions is a distinct expression of Royal approval as to the high quality and perfection in excellence of the Champagne from the great vineyards of Messrs. Moët & Chandon.—Adv.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M. Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.

The Pennsylvania Special, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19c.—Page 11.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure.

Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

GOT GEMS WORTH $10,000

Obtained Them from Bowery Dealer on Memorandum.

Man Who Fled With Pocketful of Diamonds Believed to be Held in Montreal.

The police successfully kept secret for nearly two weeks all news of a big diamond robbery. Some meagre details of the affair were made public last night after the alleged offender had been arrested in Montreal.

The jewels taken were valued at $10,000, and were obtained on memorandum from J. Robinson, a dealer, at 158 Bowery, on Aug. 15. Louis Cohen is the name of the man arrested after a long search.

Among the Chiefs of Police asked to look out for the gems and whoever might have them were those of Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco. Circulars describing the missing diamonds were forwarded by mail, and the police of each city were asked to make every effort to recover the jewels and get the man.

Detective Sergeant Rosenberg of Capt. Titus's staff was put on the case, and a telephone message received from him last night from Montreal was to the effect that he had captured the man he went for while he was walking the streets of the Canadian city. Rosenberg also said that he had recovered about $5,000 worth of the stolen property, and that he had hopes of getting more if he remains in Montreal a day or two longer. The Canadian police, he said, will hold Cohen for him in safe custody while he makes the search. His plan is to start for this city with the prisoner and the diamonds on Saturday.

The police say that the gems were handed to Cohen by Robinson in person, but that is all the information they will give about the case. Even Cohen's address is withheld for the present.

NEW SOUTHERN IRON COMPANY.

Concern with $1,000,000 Capital to Work Mineral Lands in Alabama and Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—The Valley Iron Company, capital stock, $1,000,000, of which stock to the amount of $750,000 has already been placed, was formally organized here to-day. Its property includes nearly fourteen thousand acres of mineral lands in Dale County, Ga., and De Kalb County, Ala., between here and Chattanooga.

A big blast furnace will be constructed, coal mines opened, and coke ovens built. The following Directors were chosen:

Archer Brown, New York.
H. A. Marting, Ironton, Ohio.
J. G. Battelle, Columbus, Ohio.
J. A. Andrews, Newport, Ky.
James Bowsron, C. B. McCormick, Erskine Ramsay, Charles A. Stillman, Birmingham.
James L. Gaines, Nashville.

Officers were chosen as follows:

J. G. Battelle, President.
Erskine Ramsay, Vice President.
J. E. Steins, Wheeling, W. Va., Secretary-Treasurer.
Charles E. Bowerson, general Superintendent.

MAN STARVING IN A BOX.

Weighed Not More Than Sixty Pounds When Found on a Pier—There Several Days.

Night Watchman McGimm on Pier 17 North River found Thomas Donohue in a box last evening. The man said he was thirty years of age and without home or occupation. When found he was so emaciated from starvation that he did not weigh, it is said, more than sixty pounds. He was sent to Hudson Street Hospital. In his delirium the man said that he had been locked up in the box for fifteen days.

The box had been used for keeping sawdust. The watchman went to it to get some sawdust to sprinkle on the pier, and when he pried open the lid he was startled to hear a feeble groan from the interior. Near the front part of the box was the man, who appeared to be clutching upward as though endeavoring to open the box.

Donohue was lifted from his strange resting place and carried to the end of the pier. The ambulance surgeon diagnosed the case as inanition and said that the man's condition was serious. It is believed that the man was shut up in the box for many days.

RAILROAD TO FIGHT FIRES.

The N. Y., N. H. and H. Will Do Away with Insurance by Furnishing Its Own Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has established independent fire departments at all its stations and freight yards along the Highland Division. The company has taken the matter of fire insurance into its own hands. None of the company's property is to be insured in the future. They argue that, if office forces are well organized and have the proper paraphernalia to fight fire, they can do it quicker and more effectively than a fire department, which necessarily loses much time in reaching the scene of a fire.

At the yard here the company has placed fire hydrants. Three crabs are in the yard, each equipped with 350 feet of first-class hose. Besides the hydrants, the company has supplied the various buildings with four kinds of extinguishers, and the employes have been instructed in their use.

The company has converted its insurance fund into a fire department fund, and the officials feel sanguine it will prove as useful. Day and night forces are employed at the station and freight yards, thus giving the railroad property continual protection.

CORNER IN MEXICAN MINES.

General Representative of American Smelting Company Denies that One Is Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—H. M. Dieffenbach, general representative of the American Smelting and Refining Company in Mexico, in an interview, makes denial of the report that the Smelter Trust is trying to obtain control by purchase or lease of all the principal copper mines of Mexico.

He says it is no secret that the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which is closely allied with the American Smelting and Refining Company, is making an effort to secure mining properties of all sorts—copper, silver, and lead—that are already developed, but he knows of no special effort being made to acquire any particular copper mines, and, in fact, of none that is for sale.

If the company should find a paying copper mine for sale, an effort would probably be made to buy it, but there is no more than this in the report that the company is about to get a corner on the copper mines of Mexico.

Pocono Mountain Special

Will leave New York Friday and Saturday at 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, for Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, and all resorts in Pocono Mountains. Special trains returning Labor Day night and following morning.—Adv.

HOTEL SEIZED FOR DEBT; PATRONS THE SUFFERERS.

Valuables Held in Safe of Coleman House, Atlantic City—Meals Suddenly Cease.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 27.—There was a panic among the patrons of the Coleman House, in Carolina Avenue, to-day, when just before the hour for luncheon a court officer with two attachments obtained by local tradesmen seized everything in sight.

A score or more of persons were on the piazza, waiting for the call to the dining room. The court officer went to the kitchen and informed the chef and his staff that their services would be no longer required. Then the hungry guests were told that they must vacate the hotel at once.

A great commotion ensued. Two women who said they had all their money, jewelry, and return tickets to Pittsburg in the hotel safe, where they had been since Sunday, when the proprietors of the hotel left the city, became hysterical. The officer was obdurate, however, and, after advising the two women that they could file a claim for their property in court, he advised all guests to leave. A few went to other hotels, but the majority left the city.

HER COIFFURE COST HER JOB.

Woman in Government Printing Office Refused to Modify Her Style of Hairdressing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A young woman employed in the Government Printing Office has been removed from her job because of her way of dressing her hair. It appears that she was employed once before and it was found that her theories of hairdressing were incompatible with the requirements of the Government service. She was removed, but later was reinstated under an erroneous impression that her views on the coiffure issue had undergone modification.

The foreman of the press room, where she has been working, called her up the other day and told her that she must part either with her style of hairdressing or with her job. "I seriously interferes with your work," he said, "and prevents your doing your duty to the Government satisfactorily."

The young woman appealed the case to Oscar J. Ricketts, private secretary to the Public Printer, who is temporarily in charge of the department in the Public Printer's absence.

"The complaint against you," said Mr. Ricketts, "is that your hair interferes with the feeding of the presses and causes the spoiling of many sheets of paper."

He declined to interfere, and the young woman became jobless and is still that way. There is no other complaint against her, and should she submit to an operation on her tresses, she will be promptly reinstated. Hitherto she has declined.

A sphinx-like silence about the exact style of hair dressing and the way in which it interfered with her work is preserved by the officials of the department. In consequence of this reserve, two stories are current. One is that her hair was blown about by the wind and got on the paper, and the other is that her style of hair dressing was so unique and attractive that her fellow employes were unable to keep their eyes off her and that hence their work, not hers, deteriorated. Neither of these stories can be confirmed.

LITTAUER IS RENOMINATED.

He Defeats Emerson in the Twenty-fifth District Congressional Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Littauer and Emerson factions locked horns in the Republican new Twenty-fifth Congressional District Convention, which this afternoon renominated Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, the millionaire glove manufacturer of Gloversville, Fulton County. The vote stood 23 to 11 in favor of Littauer.

Delegate Thomas Liddle of Montgomery County created a breeze by openly declaring in a speech that the Republicans of that county had been betrayed on the matter of representation in convention by the treachery of County Chairman L. F. Fish and District Committeeman Emil Rebell, both of that county. The verbal assault made by Mr. Liddle was replied to by Senator E. T. Brackett, who defended Messrs. Fish and Rebell.

By a vote of 23 to 11 the basis of representation in future Twenty-fifth Congressional District Republican Conventions was fixed as follows: Fulton and Hamilton, 9; Montgomery, 8; Saratoga, 11, and Warren 6. The Emerson faction opposed the above basis, but were met at every turn by the Littauer faction vote of 23 to 11.

A MONOPOLY OF GLUCOSE.

The Corn Products Company Swallows Up Its Sole Remaining Competitor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Advices from New York to-day reported the final merger of the Corn Product Company, which will give that corporation an absolute monopoly of the glucose business of the country and complete control of its line of producing. The New York Glucose Company, the only corporation outside the trust, is reported to have given in. A consolidation plan is to be announced in a few days which will give the terms of the surrender.

New York Glucose is owned by the Rockefellers. Corn Products promoters managed to accumulate about 49 per cent. of its stock, but the Rockefeller interests, owning the other 51 per cent., refused to join the combine. It is now reported that a statement of the earnings of Corn Products was last week shown the Rockefeller interests and that it was so favorable that William Rockefeller agreed to merge the New York Glucose Company with the large organization.

The New York company has a capitalization of only $2,500,000, and no bonds, while the Corn Products Company has a capital of $30,000,000 preferred and $50,000,000 common stock and no bonds. For the past two weeks or more Corn Products stock has been active, the common selling up to 34½ from a price of 27 and 28 only recently.

Special Trains Sept. 1 and 2,

Via Lackawanna Railroad, leaving Tobyhanna 6:45 P. M., Sept. 1, and 5:45 A. M., Sept. 2, stopping at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and all resorts in Pocono Mountains. No stop between the Gap and New York.—Adv.

Just 20 Hours from New York.

Business men appreciate the rapid schedule of the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago.—Adv.

TWO STEAMSHIPS IN HARBOR COLLISION

Italian Liner Hit by Fruit Vessel Off Fort Hamilton.

IMMIGRANTS PANIC-STRICKEN

Holes in Port Bow and Side of the Liguria Made by the Peconic—More Than 1,000 Passengers Witnessed the Accident.

More than 1,000 persons were thrown into the wildest kind of a panic when two transatlantic liners were in collision in the harbor yesterday afternoon. The vessels that came together were the Italian liner Liguria of the Navigazione Generale Italiana and the Mediterranean fruit steamship Peconic. The former was bound in from Naples, and the latter was outward bound for Malta and other Mediterranean ports.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the Liguria, which had on board 1,015 passengers, 959 of whom were in the steerage, arrived in the Lower Bay on her way to quarantine. The passengers were on deck, taking in the view of the city beyond and joyful on account of the end of a two weeks' voyage, when, just ahead and bound in the direction of the Hook, they noted two steamships, one on each side of the approaching Liguria. The vessel to the right of the Liguria was an excursion boat and the one to the left was the Peconic. There was no reason to think or danger in connection with the pleasure craft, but the reverse was soon demonstrated to be the case as regarded the Peconic.

As the Peconic approached nearer Capt. Montano of the Liguria sounded his siren once as a signal that he would keep on his course and as a request that the Peconic pass to his right. The reply of the Peconic was two shrill blasts, which meant that for some reason or other that vessel was going to attempt to pass in front of the Italian vessel. A moment later Capt. Montano, realizing what was about to happen, and in a desperate attempt to avert the threatened collision, sounded three quick blasts, which told the Peconic that his engines would be reversed and that he would go full speed astern.

The movement was too late, however, and the engineers of the Liguria had hardly executed their commander's order when the Peconic's sharp bow crashed into the Liguria's port bow, near the stem. With a terrific crash the iron plates of the Liguria gave way. A minute later the Peconic, whose stem was mutilated and twisted out of shape, backed out, leaving a great hole about 25 feet in height and 20 feet in width in the bow of the Italian ship. There was another gash just abaft the great one, but it was an insignificant affair on account of the magnitude of its neighbor.

HOLE BELOW WATER LINE.

The trouble was not over, however, for the Peconic had hardly got her battered nose out of the great gash in the Liguria than she drifted a little further down and struck the passenger craft another blow, but a very weak one, about amidships, knocking off a coal port door and making two gashes of about two feet in diameter each, one of them being just above the water line and the other underneath the water. Through the opening under the water the water rushed in, but as the hole was in a compartment the doors were closed, and danger from that source was averted. There were also two big dents in the Laguria's side.

As soon as the Peconic was clear of his vessel Capt. Montano put a collision canvas over the great gash forward, and, ordering the water ballast shifted to the starboard side to list the ship and to keep her from taking in water through the big hole, the bottom of which was level with the water, directed the course resumed and steamed into Quarantine about the worst battered up ship that has stopped there for examination in many years.

The point where the Liguria was struck first was directly in that part of the ship where are located some of the steerage quarters. Fortunately the thousand persons, all of whom were Italian immigrants, were on deck when the crash came. Not a single one was injured in the least, but the panic on board, according to many of the cabin passengers and the officers of the ship, including Capt. Montano, beggars description. Men, women, and of course the children were for the time being frantic with fright, and the situation was very serious, but the ship's officers and crew realized what steps were necessary to quiet the people and immediately put them into execution.

The women and children screamed and ran, tore their hair, or wrung their hands in their fright, while the men, who were in a very little less pitiable condition, made all kinds of wild conjectures as to the fate they thought awaited them, the effect of which was that the women and children were made more hysterical. Many of the women fainted, and had to be attended by the crew and others.

The panic, however, was very short, owing to the way in which Capt. Montano and the men under him responded to the situation. Their work was marvelous, according to the cooler headed of the passengers, not only as regarded the quickness with which they acted, but the good results attained also.

The pilot of the Liguria was Frederick Cramer, who had charge of the boat when the collision occurred. Cramer, when the liner was berthed at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, deemed it wise to wait until after he had reported to his superiors before talking for publication. Capt. Montano was not so reticent, and he talked at length of the accident, the blame for which, he did not hesitate to say was with the Peconic and not the Liguria.

CAPT. MONTANO'S ACCOUNT.

"We were nearing Qaurantine," Capt. Montano said, "when the collision occurred. I noticed that two boats were going out, one on either side of me, the craft to my left being the Peconic. When it became apparent that the Peconic was going to come very close to me, if not in actual contact with me, I signaled that I was going to keep to my course and for the Peconic to pass me on the starboard. I do not remember hearing any complying signal until a minute later perhaps, when I was astounded to hear two blasts, which meant that he was going to cross my bows. Realizing my danger, I immediately signaled for full speed astern, and, of course, thought that the Peconic's Captain would do the same. He did not, and a second later came the terrific collision, the great impact of which and the resulting noise wrecked my port bow near the stem and for a few moments many of my passengers were panic-stricken. The panic lasted only a little time, and we had everybody quiet in very short order.

"That a number of people were not killed I consider almost miraculous. If it had been in the night time when the steerage passengers would have been below, great loss of life would have undoubtedly resulted."

A passenger on the Liguria was the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Dr. Van De Water was on deck when the accident occurred, and he witnessed the whole thing. Concerning it and the way in which Capt. Montano and his men deported themselves the clergyman said:

"I heard our ship blow her whistle, but heard no answering reply. I saw that a collision was inevitable and braced myself against the rail for the shock. The noise made when the two vessels came together was terrific. The bows of the Peconic seemed to collapse like paper and the side of our ship was crushed in in the same way. I was looking down on the immigrants herded together in the well, and the panic that followed the collision is a sight I never wish to witness again.

"I saw men and women rushing around like mad, pushing and crowding each other like so many beasts. Men had no consideration for the women whatever, and seemed only to think of themselves. Suddenly I saw the crew of the steamship pushing their way through the crowd, grabbing excited men and thrusting them to one side, all the time talking and shouting at the top of their voices. At the end of perhaps twenty minutes these men had quieted the panic-stricken immigrants, and all was peaceful again. I never saw anything like the work of those sailors. They seemed to know exactly what to do. In a very short space of time the water ballast of the ship had been shifted, and the steerage passengers ordered over on the starboard side. This raised the damaged portion of the steamship clear of the water, and the storm canvas was put over the opening. I looked around at the end of a half an hour at the immigrants, but all excitement seemed to have left them, except for a few women who were crying hysterically. I cannot say too much of the efficient way in which the officers and crew of the steamship handled that mass of fear-stricken beings."

Another passenger was the Rev Thomas Rodriguez. He did not seem to be affected by the collision, and when asked of his experiences by a friend, he said:

"Why, it's nothing, is it?" I have never seen so many craft in one place before in all my life, and I imagined that such a thing as a collision between two boats in this busy place would be a daily occurrence. You say it is seldom it occurs? Well, that is truly wonderful."

Phelps Brothers & Co. are the agents of the Peconic at New York. A member of the firm after he had seen the Peconic said yesterday afternoon that she looked as if she had ran into a stone wall, so badly was she battered up. She was a mass of twisted iron forward, and dents and gashes were big enough to show her men at work in the hold. The ship put back to Brooklyn after the collision, and it will be many weeks probably before she will be in a fit condition to continue her journey.

MITCHELL'S REPLY TO HEWITT.

Says Latter Attempts to Obscure Real Issue of Strike—My Desire to Prevent Non-Union Men Working.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 27.—A reply to the arbitration statement of Abram S. Hewitt was made to-night by President Mitchell after a careful perusal of Mr. Hewitt's statement. Mr. Mitchell says that he and Mr. Hewitt have frequently talked over the policy of the miners' organizations, and that it is surprising to him that Mr. Hewitt should thus convey to the public impressions which are not founded upon fact or justified by any demand made by the union.

Mr. Mitchell said that it was quite plain to him that the real purpose of the statements made by Mr. Hewitt—and which were repeated almost verbatim by Mr. John D. Crimmins—was to obscure the real issues involved in the strike and to divert public attention from the unfortunate conditions under which men and boys have been forced to labor in the anthracite coal fields.

"The members of the miners' organization," said President Mitchell, "have never sought to prevent non-members from working with them in the mines, and they have no intention of seeking to abridge the right of any mine worker to become or not to become a member of the organization in the future. The miners are on strike for living wages; they are on strike for American conditions of employment, and nothing Hewitt can say will prove sufficient to divert attention from the real issues.

"Mr. Hewitt's fear that I might become a dictator and go into the business of naming Presidents of the United States, is to say the least amusing, and were it not for the fact that I know Mr. Hewitt to be a serious man I should conclude that he was jesting. The truth is that the miners' union is a non-political organization; its members vote for whoever they choose, and if I or any other officer of the organization were to attempt to dictate or even suggest how the miners should vote, I should be promptly told that the miners were abundantly able to judge for themselves in the exercise of their sovereign citizenship."

NEW YORKER HELD IN OMAHA.

Dr. H. A. McChesney, Believed to be Demented, Detained by the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 27.—Well dressed and plentifully supplied with money Dr. H. A. McChesney of New York City was to-day taken into custody by officials in this city and to-morrow will be brought before the insanity board for examination.

Dr. McChesney appeared in Omaha several days ago and said he was searching for his wife, who left him one year ago while the two were in this city. The police were asked to aid him in the search. McChesney's air was very excited and his actions erratic. He wandered about the streets peering into faces, and finally became so queer in his actions that he was arrested. The New York police will be requested to find his family in that city.

FOUR YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED.

Got Beyond Their Depth While Bathing in Lake Pearce, Near Pawling, N. Y.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Four young women, Anna and Susan Beach of Danbury, Conn., and Stella and Martha Duncan of Pawling, Dutchess County, were drowned in Lake Pearce, two miles from Pawling, to-day. The Beach sisters were visiting the Duncan girls.

The girls went rowing together on the lake this forenoon, and, deciding to go in bathing, they rowed to the shore, where they prepared for their bath. Supposing that the shore sloped gently they joined hands and walked out into the water.

In a moment they were beyond their depth. None of the girls could swim. They screamed for help, but before rescuers could get to them from the other side of the lake they were drowned.

Steamer Fights with Whales.

Special to The New York Times.

NANTUCKET, Aug. 27.—The steamer Petrel had an encounter with a "killer" whale on Tuesday, and for a few minutes was in a precarious position. The steamer ran into a school of "killers" near the Old Man Rip and they showed fight. An iron was stuck into one of the largest of the school, and for a few minutes there was a terrible fight for the mastery, which ended by the breaking of the line and the loss of the prize.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.00.

Special Sunday and Labor Day excursions to the Lackawanna Railroad's picnic grounds, leaving New York at 8:45 A. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

Atlantic City for Labor Day.

Atlantic City. Delightful place for Labor Day. Reached by New Jersey Central. 3 hours from New York. Trains 9:40 A. M.; 3:40 P. M.; Saturday 1 P. M.—Adv.

The entire system kept in healthy condition during warm weather by JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. BEWARE imitations.—Adv.

Niagara Falls and Back, $9.00.

Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good, going on evening trains of August 29th and all trains August 30th and 31st; good to return to September 2d. Round trip to Toronto, $10.50; good to September 4th.—Adv.

"The Buffalo Limited,"

a second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New York daily 12:50 P. M., due Buffalo 11:00 P. M., by New York Central.—Adv.

PRESIDENT PREACHES NATIONAL MORALITY.

Character of Citizenship More Than Prosperity.

OLD GUIDE HIS GUEST.

Great Throng Greets Chief Executive at Bangor—He Prevents a Stampede—Crowds at Augusta and Other Places.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 27.—The President's second day in the Pine Tree State was full of interest. Starting from the Governor's residence at an early hour, he was taken for a short drive about the City of Augusta, and at 9:30 o'clock left for Bangor, where the principal speech of the day was delivered at the Fair Grounds in the presence of an immense audience, which listened with marked attention to his address, and which not infrequently drowned his words with applause. The same close attention was given him at Waterville, where from far and near came hundreds to see and hear the first President who has visited Maine in many years. In anticipation of his coming a general holiday was declared and all business was suspended.

Just before leaving Augusta, the President heard that his old guide, Bill Sewall, of Island Falls, Me., who had accompanied him on many hunting expeditions, and who had for a time been employed on his ranch in Dakota, was at Bangor. He immediately wired Congressman Powers at Bangor to corrall him and hold on to him until he reached that city. That the Congressman carried out these instructions was fully proved when he produced the tall, raw-boned, red-whiskered hunter upon the President's arrival.

"I am glad to see you, Bill," said the President, whereupon Bill replied: "You ain't no gladder than I be."

Then it was that the President told the story of his friendship of many years with the old guide and hunter, and how many years ago while on a hunting trip through Maine, owing to the shortage in the meat supply, they had eaten muskrat together, which the President said was the last meat he had eaten in Maine before this trip. The President seemed to delight in the rural simplicity of the man, and insisted that he should sit down to dinner with him. Bill therefore had the distinction that comes to but few of dining with the Chief Executive of the Nation and the Governor of his State at the same time.

While at the fair grounds some one suggested to Sewall, who was seated on the platform with the President, that he should go to Washington and secure an appointment as Postmaster, but "Bill" had already received this honor, and said to his inquisitor: "I be Postmaster already."

On the drive through Bangor a pretty little incident occurred at the Orphans' Home. The President's carriage was stopped in front of the portico, where the little tots were assembled, and they greeted him in song, the words, especially prepared for the occasion, running:

He is very, very good;
And be it understood,
He is right here in our view.

The President thanked them heartily.

Before beginning to speak at the fair grounds the President, noticing the jamming and pushing of the crowd in front of the grand stand, cautioned the people to be careful of the women and children, and asked them to show their capacity to manage themselves, which immediately had the desired effect. The platform from which the President spoke was directly in front of the grand stand, which was packed with humanity. Behind him was another dense crowd. He humorously informed his audiences that he did not think he could both ways, but that, on that occasion, he would have to. He quickly caught his hearers, who were most enthusiastic. Upon leaving the platform he drove around the race track in response to cries from the audience that he do so.

President F. O. Beal of the Fair Association set the crowd wild when he proposed three cheers "for the noblest President the world ever heard of."

To-night the President dined here at the home of Senator Hale, who accompanied the party from Bangor. At the station, when the train pulled in, the President was escorted to a platform near by and delivered a short address. He left at 10 o'clock for Nashua, N. H., and other points in that State, where he will speak to-morrow.

THE NATION'S PROBLEMS.

President Says United States Must Play the Part of a Great Power.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 27.—The Presidential train arrived here at 5:45 on schedule time. The President on alighting was introduced by Senator Hale to the local reception committee, headed by Mayor Greeley, and then he was conducted to a gayly decorated platform close by. As usual applause greeted his appearance, and Senator Hale also came in for a round of cheers. In a brief speech he introduced the President. The President said:

"Mr. Senator and you, my Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the two days that I have spent in your beautiful State. I have enjoyed seeing the State and I have enjoyed the most meeting what really counts in any State—the men and women. [Applause.] I think that the more one studies the problems of life and of civilization, the more one realizes the infinitely greater importance of the man than of his physical surrounding. Of course, one has to have certain physical advantages in order to exercise to the best advantage one's own qualities; but it is the last that counts. There are other countries than ours just as

but I do not think, gentlemen, that you are built that way. [Applause.]

"We have to face difficulties at home and abroad, for the great problems always before any nation are the problems of keeping up its honor in international affairs and when there is armed assault from without. In international affairs, in times of peace, our honor is in our own keeping. It rests with us to keep it unstained. And all that is necessary—not that it is very easy always—is that the people should will intelligently to keep it unstained. But if there comes trouble from without it is not enought then to do well within our own borders, as you who fought in the civil war know. It was not enough in 1861 that you managed things well in Maine; you had to manage them well elsewhere, too. I earnestly hope, and I can say in all sincerity that I believe that there is but small chance of our having to face trouble abroad, but we shall avoid it, not by blindly refusing to admit that there ever might be trouble, but by safeguarding against it. And the best possible safeguard for this Nation is an adequate and highly efficient navy. I am glad to speak in the home of the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Naval Affairs. [Applause.]

"I do not suppose it is necessary to tell any audience which has a thoroughly good common school education that you do not win victories merely on the day on which the battle is fought. You have got to prepare for them in advance. When Manila and Santiago were fought great glory came to the men aboard the ships who did the fighting, but an equal meed of praise belongs to those men who prepared in advance. Dewey's ships won their great victory under the Presidency of McKinley, but they were built under Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison. The men and the officers aboard them were able to do what they did because through months and years of patient practice, often under officers to whom it was denied to be in actual battle, they were trained to the point of efficiency we saw.

"The men in Congress, such as my host of this evening and his fellows, who saw the need, who voted for the ships, who voted for the guns, who voted to allow money for powder which could be used to best advantage by being used up in practice—those were the men who rendered that victory possible. Now, it is the work that is being done in the navy which will render that navy fit to respond to any call that may be made upon it if, which heaven forbid, such call shall ever be made.

"So much for what is our duty in reference to matters without. Even more important is it to deal well and wisely with affairs within our own borders. No great benefit can come without bringing attendant problems of one kind or another. We are rightly proud of our great material prosperity, of the wonderful material progress that we have made. It is a great thing for this country that it should have come, but it has brought many problems in its train.

"Now, there is not any patent way of solving all those problems. There is not any pet recipe, any pet nostrum which you can take as a whole and have all the problems of the body politic solved. Fundamentally, you must approach the new problems in the spirit with which our fathers approached the problems of their day. If you are going to get a satisfactory solution. You have to do it with patience, with resolution, with courage, and, finally, with common sense.

"Take the evils that come to our mind when we speak of the trusts. The word 'trust' is used very loosely. In the ordinary significance it means simply a large corporation created in one State, probably doing business in other States, and usually with an element of monopoly pertaining to it. Now some of the evils alleged are imaginary, others are very real. Certainly the change produced along a number of lines by the increase of power of these corporations, by their increase in magnitude, is not a change that most of us welcome. There is every reason why we should resolutely declare our purpose and put into effect our purpose to take cognizance of the evils and find which of the evils are real and which are imaginary, and to find out what legislative or administrative expedients can be employed to minimize or to utterly wipe away those evils.

"But the one thing sure is that if we try to apply those expedients which in any way border upon the hysterical we are going to fail. I want to see the knife used to cut out any evil, but I want to see it used so that it will be more dangerous to the disease than to the patient. You can perfectly well reduce the prosperity of the trusts by reducing the prosperity of everybody. In 1893 no trusts flourished—nothing flourished. But we want to devise some method by which we can minimize any evil they do without interfering with the general prosperity which is a benefit to all. [Applause.]

"We wish to avoid trying any solution of the problem which would involve us all in a common disaster—a disaster that would be felt most severely by those least well off in the world's goods. On the other hand, I believe that the men of great means should understand that when we demand some method of asserting the power of the Nation over all corporations we are acting, not against their interest, but in their interest.

"When we make the law obeyed by the man of means we are not acting against him; we are acting for him. His safety lies in the law, and the worst of all possible lessons to teach would be to teach our people as a whole that the law did not reach him. It must reach him to make him obey it, exactly as it teaches him to protect him from the wrongdoing of others.

"On the one hand let men of great wealth realize that in seeking for this remedy we are both unalterably benn upon finding it, and are doing it in no spirit of hostility to them, but in a spirit to find out what is best for them and for all of us alike. That is what they must realize. And, on the other hand, let those who feel that there is something wrong and they do not quite know what, avoid above all things being led to act in a spirit of ignorant envy, of rancor, general or sectional. If we are going to solve this problem aright, it will be because we approach it with all the sanity with all the temperateness, the sound intelligence that there is at our command. But the minute that we let our eyes be dimmed by the mists of envy and hatred and rancor, we shall unfit ourselves to act either in our own interests or in the interests of our common country." [Applause.]

The Presidential party was accompanied to Ellsworth by Gov. Hill and his staff and Congressmen Burleigh and Powers and Mrs. Burleigh and Mrs. Powers. The President was driven from the station to the Pines, the home of Senator Hale, by the Senator himself. A little later the President sat down to a dinner in his honor, at which were Gov. Hill, Congressman Burleigh, and Congressman Powers, Chief Justice Wisewell, and Justice Emery of the Maine Supreme Court bench, President Hyde of Bowdoin College, Col. H. E. Hamlin, and Judge John A. Peters, Jr. Those of the party not at this dinner were entertained at the Abenaquis Club.

SIMPLE LIFE EXTOLLED.

President Speaks at Bangor Upon the Need of National Morality.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The special train bearing the President and his party arrived at 12 o'clock, on scheduled time. The President was met at the train by President Beal of the Eastern Maine State Fair Association, Senator Hale, Congressmen Littlefield and Powers, and others.

The party immediately started for a drive about the city. The drive ended at the fair grounds, where the President addressed a vast crowd. The President spoke as follows:

"I am glad to greet the farmers of Maine. During the century that has closed the growth of industrialism has necessarily meant that cities and towns have increased in population more rapidly than the country districts. And yet it remains true now, as it has always been, that, in the last resort, the country districts are those in which we are surest to find the old American spirit, the old American habits of thought and ways of living. Conditions have changed in the country far less than they have changed in the city, and, in consequence, there has been little breaking away from the methods of life which have produced the great majority of the leaders of the Republic in the past. Almost all of our great Presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms in their youth and got their early mental training in the healthy democracy of farm life.

"The forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men when they had come to their full manhood are still at work in our country districts. Self help and individual initiative remain to a peculiar degree typical of life in the country, life on a farm, in a lumbering camp, on a ranch. Neither the farmers nor their hired hands can work through combinations as readily as the capitalists or wage workers of cities can work.

"It must not be understood from this that there have been no changes in farming and farm life. The contrary is the case. There has been much change, much progress. The Granger and similar organizations, the Farmers' Institutes, and all the alliances which promote intelligent cooperation and give opportunity for social and intellectual intercourse among the farmers have played a large part in raising the level of life and work in the country districts. In the domain of government the Department of Agriculture, since its foundation, has accomplished results as striking as those obtained under any other branch of the National Administration. By scientific study of all matters connected with the advancement of farm life, by experimental stations, bu the use of trained agents, sent to the uttermost countries of the globe, by the practical application of anything which in the ordinary has been demonstrated to be efficient; in these ways and in many others great good has been accomplished in raising the standard of productiveness in farm work throughout the country. We live in an era when the best results can only be achieved, if to individual self-help we add the mutual self-helf which comes by combination, both of citizens in their individual capacity and of citizens working through the State as an instrument. The farmers of the country have grown more and more to realize this, and farming has tended more and more to take its place as an applied science—though as with everything else the theory must be tested in practical work and can ayail only when applied in practical fashion.

"But after all this has been said it remains true that the countryman, the man on the farm, more than any other of our citizens to-day is called upon continually to exercise the qualities which we like to think of as typical of the United States throughout its history; the qualities of rugged independence, masterful resolution, and individual energy and resourcefulness. He works hard, (for which no man is to be pitied,) and often has lived hard, (which may not be pleasant;) buthis life is passed in healthful surroundings, surroundings which tend to develop a fine type of citizenship. In the country, moreover, the conditions are fortunately such as to allow a closer touch between man and man than too often we find to be the case in the city. Men feel more vividly the underlying sense of brotherhood, of community of interest. I do not mean by this that there are not plenty of problems connected with life on the farm, life in our rural districts. There are many problems, and great wisdom and earnest disinterestedness in effort are needed for their solution.

"After all, we are one people, with the same fundamental characteristics, whether we live in the city or in the country, in the East, or in the West, or in the North, or in the South. Each of us, unless he is contented to be a slumberer on the earth, must strive to do his life work with his whole heart. Each must remember that while he will be noxious to every one unless he first does his duty by himself, he must also strive ever to do his duty by his fellows. The problem of how to do these duties is acute everywhere. It is most acute in great cities, but it exists in the country too. A man, to be a good citizen, must first be a good bread-winner, a good husband, a good father—I hope the father of many healthy children—for a woman's first duty is to be a good housewife and mother.

"The business duties, the home duties, the duties to one's family come first. The couple who bring up plenty of healthy children, who leave behind them many sons and daughters fitted in their turn to be good citizens—such a couple emphatically deserves well of the State.

"But duty to one's self and one's family does not exclude duty to one's neighbor. Each of us, rich or poor, can help his neighbor at times, and to do this he must be brought into touch with him, into sympathy with him. An effort is to be welcomed that brings people closer together, so as to secure a better understanding among those whose walks of life are, in ordinary circumstances, far apart. Probably the good done is almost equally great on both sides, no matter which one may seem to be helping the other. But it must be kept in mind that no good will be accomplished at all by any philanthropic or charitable work unless it is done along certain definite lines. In the first place, if the work is done in a spirit of condescension it would be better not to attempt it. It is almost as irritating to be patronized as to be wronged. The only safe way of working is to try to find out some scheme by which it is possible to make a common effort for the common good. Each of us needs at times to have a helping hand stretched out to him or her.

"Every one of us slips on some occasion, and shame to his fellow who then refuses to stretch out the hand that should always be ready to help the man who stumbles. It is our duty to lift him up; but it is also our duty to remember that there is no earthly use in trying to carry him. If a man will submit to being carried, that is sufficient to show that he is not worth carrying. In the long run, the only kind of help that really avails is the help which teaches man to help himself. Such help every man who has been blessed in life should try to give to those who are less fortunate, and such help can be accepted with entire self-respect.

"The aim to set before ourselves in trying to aid one another is to give that aid under conditions which will harm no man's self-respect, and which will teach the less fortunate how to help themselves as their strongest brothers do. To give such aid it is necessary, not only to possess the right kind of heart, but also the right kind of head. Hardness of heart is a dreadful quality, but it is doubtful whether, in the long run, it works more damage than softness of head. At any rate, both are undesirable.

"The prerequisite to doing good work in the field of philanthropy, in the field of social effort, undertaken with one's fellows for the common good, is that it shall be undertaken in a spirit of broad sanity no less than of broad and loving charity.

"The other day I picked up a little book called 'The Simple Life,' written by an Alsatian, Charles Wagner, and he preached such wholesome, sound doctrine that I wish it could be used as a tract throughout our country. To him the whole problem of our complex, somewhat feverish modern life can be solved only by getting men and women to lead better lives. He sees that the permanence of liberty and democracy depends upon a majority of the people being steadfast in that good, plain morality which, as a National attribute, comes only as the result of the slow and painful labor of centuries, and which can be squandered in a generation by the thoughtless and vicious. He preaches the doctrine of the superiority of the moral to the material. He does not undervalue the material, but he insists, as we of this Nation should always insist, upon the infinite superiority of the moral and the sordid destruction which comes upon either the Nation or the individual if it or he becomes absorbed only in the desire to get wealth.

"The true line of cleavage lies between the good citizen and the bad citizen, and the line of cleavage may, and often does, run at right angles to that which divided the rich and the poor. The signs of virtue lie in man's capacity to care for what is outside himself. The man who gives himself up to the service of his appetites, the man who the more goods he has the more he wants, has surrendered himself to destruction. It makes little difference with him whether he achieves his purpose or not. If his point of view is all wrong, he is a bad citizen, whether he be rich or poor. It is a small matter to the community whether in arrogance and insolence he has misused great wealth or whether, though poor, he is possessed by the mean and fierce desire to seize a morsel, the biggest possible, of that prey which the fortunate of earth consume. The man who lives simply and justly and honorably, whether rich or poor, is a good citizen. Those who dream only of idleness and pleasure, who hate others and fail to recognize the duty of each man to his brother, these, be they rich or poor, are the enemies of the State.

"The misuse of property is one manifestation of the same evil spirit which under changed circumstances denies the right of property because this right is in the hands of others. So that material prosperity becomes the one standard, then, alike by those who enjoy such prosperity in slothful or criminal ease, and by those who in no less evil manner rail at, envy, and long for it. Poverty is held to be shameful, and money, whether well or ill gotten, to stand for merit. Now, all this does not mean condemnation of progress. It is mere folly to try to dig up the dead past, and scant is the good that comes from asceticism and retirement from the world. But let us make sure that our progress is in the essentials as well as in the incidentals. Material prosperity without the moral lift toward righteousness means a diminished capacity for happiness and a debased character. The worth of a civilization is the worth of the man at its centre. When this man lacks moral rectitude material progress only makes bad worse, and social problems still darker and more complex.

When the President had finished speaking, F. O. Beal, President of the Fair Association, called for three cheers for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and there was a hearty response. The President and his party then returned to their carriages and the cavalcade made the circle of the track. The President stood most of the time as his carriage passed through the crowd.

The progress of the carriages up town and to the railroad station was a continual ovation, while Gov. Hill, Senator Hale, and the other notables in the carriages also were cheered.

At the Maine Central station another great crowd was assembled to see the President take his departure, and here the cheering was continued. Across the city the train was watched by thousands, and when it reached the switch at Hancock Street the residents of that locality gave the President a warm greeting. While the train was at a brief halt at this point the President entered into conversation with a resident, and made inquiries concerning the famous Bangor salmon pool, which is located but a short distance above the switch. On the whole, it was a tremendous and heartfelt expression of popular love and affection for the head of the Nation.

PAMPERING OF CHILDREN.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 27.—A stand had been erected close to the station, and from there the President greeted a large number of people, many of whom had come from a distance in all sorts of conveyances to hear him. The President spoke briefly. He said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I wish to thank you, to thank all the people of Maine, for the way in which I have been greeted. I feel in a certain sense a right to the greeting, for at least I am trying to put into practice the principles in which you believe. I feel that the art of successful government in our country is the art of applying practically the every-day principle of decency, morality, and common sense, which must be applied by the average citizen if he is to be a good husband, a good father, a good neighbor, and a good citizen. [Applause.]

"There is not any wonderful brilliancy or genius in it. What we need is the application of the every-day principles that a man needs if he is to make his business a success, if he is to do his duty in his own family and to his neighbor. Now, up here in Maine you are so fortunate as to have a State which on the whole represents as well as any other in our Union (better than all save a very few others in our Union) the conditions of life, the ways of looking at life, out of which such a republican, such a democratic Government as ours springs.

"You believe practically that each man must work out his fate for himself. And yet that the State must be called on to try to give each man a fair show in life.

"I passed by your state house in Augusta this morning. Your Legislature only meets every other year, and only stays in session about two months. Quite right. You do not need too many laws, too much legislation. What we need is stability of laws, fearlessness in applying legislation to new evils, when the evils spring up, but, above all, common sense and self restraint in applying these remedies, and the fixed and unchangeable belief that fundamentally each man's salvation rests in his own hands.

"Every father of a large family—and being an old-fashioned man, I believe in large families—knows that if he has to do well by his children he must try to do well by himself. Now, haven't you in your own experience known men—and I am sorry to say even more often women—who think that they are doing a favor to their children when they shield them from any effort? When they let the girls sit at ease and head while the mother does all the housework? Don't you know cases like that? I do. Yes, and when a boy will be brought up to be very ornamental and not useful. Don't you know that, too? Exactly. Now those are not good fathers and mothers. They are foolish fathers and mothers. They are not being kind, they are simply being silly.

"The only way by which, in the long run, any man can be helped is by teaching him to help himself. Of course there may come sudden cataclysms where you have got to extend help with a free hand. Thinking only of the immediate need, not of the ultimate results. Of course, new conditions will arise here and there, especially in the complex industrial life of great cities, where you must shape legislation of the country on a new basis to meet the new conditions. But fundamentally it is true that the only permanent betterment in the conditions of any nation is to raise the standard of individual citizenship throughout that nation."

HAS A DRIVE IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 27.—Perfect weather contiued to-day, favoring the President on his tour through New England. This morning when he arose he said that he had passed a refreshing night, and he showed no evidences of fatigue from yesterday's severe strain. Early in the forenoon he was taken for a drive about the city and shown the beauties of the scenery along the Kennebec River.

Three times in the course of his progress through the city the President's carriage was halted in order that the Chief Executive might receive from the hands of little children bouquets. In each case the floral gift was of sweet peas. The President very gracefully accepted the tokens.

At the office of The Kennebec Journal, the newspaper of which James G. Blaine formerly was editor, a stop was made. The President was shown a desk at which the late Mr. Blaine was accustomed to work, which is retained as a part of the furniture of the office at the present day.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—In an editorial article to-day on President Roosevelt's reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine, The Times says that the President does not contest the right of Great Britain and other countries to retain their actual possessions in America, save where, as in Cuba, the population revolts against the rule of the mother country.

The Times says that the title to Great Britain's possessions in America cannot be called in question by anybody. Great Britain has no reason to object to a protest b ythe United States against the acquisition of new territorial rights by European powers.

It is easy, says The Times, to understand Americans' suspicions in regard to the attitude of Germany toward Southern Brazil and Argentina. Though the Germans make excellent citizens wherever they settle, it is a different matter when German colonization means the extension of German political power. Emperor William, taking the hint from Senator Lodge's "hands off" speech, repudiated any intention of acquiring American territory, but he did not succeed in allaying all apprehensions.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt's declarations on trusts and the Monroe doctrine are both subjects of extensive comment in the London press this morning. Discussion of the former matter centres less upon the intrinsic merits of the trust question than upon the outcome of the President's struggle with the party leaders. All the newspapers express admiration of President Roosevelt's courage and boldness, but hesitate to predict the result.

The Daily News says: "Many chances are in Mr. Roosevelt's side. St. George goes out to meet the Dragon, and the wishes of the whole world will be with him in his fight."

The Daily Chronicle thinks that the matter wears a different aspect to the Continental powers, who see in South America the last and the most tempting field for colonization and for new markets. This paper doubts, however, w hether any power will risk the tremendous chances of war with the United States, be the prize ever so seductive. "One thing seems clear," says The Daily Chronicle, "if Monroeism is ever seriously challenged it will be soon. The United States appears to realize this, and is building a fleet to defend the doctrine."

MESSAGE TO CATALINA.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 27.—The President to-night gave out the following dispatches received and sent by him:

Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal.

President Roosevelt, White House:

Catalina Island, California, heretofors isolated in the Pacific Ocean, sends greeting to her great American President on the occasion of her being put in communication with the entire world, brought about through the medium of the Pacific Wireless Telegraph, a purely American invention now in successful operation.

(Signed) A. L. NEW, General Manager.

A. L. New, Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal.:

Please extend my greetings to the citizens of Catalina Island and my cordial congratulations upon the establishment of telegraphic communication.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PERSISTENT RUMORS OF STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Street Impressed by Reports of Coal Situation.

MITCHELL'S PLAN TO HOLD OUT

If Relief Funds Grow Small, Laborers and Boys Will Be Sacrificed In Miners' Interest.

No one, as far as could be learned, called at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, or on any of the coal operators, with a scheme of strike settlement yesterday, though it is expected that an appeal of some kind will be made to Mr. Morgan or the heads of the companies to end the deadlock by consenting to a compromise.

All kinds of reports of a possible ending of the strike within the next week or two were circulated, though no one apparently could give any basis on which to found the reports. These reports, however, had the effect of making the small dealers more confident, and there was less speculation than usual among the "scalpers."

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, it was learned on good authority yesterday, has a new plan to keep the strike going until the operators get tired, in case the strike funds do not reach a large enough sum to go round. Of the 147,000 men on strike, 40,000 are miners, the remainder being mine laborers, breaker boys, and others. Should the funds not cover all the needs of the strikers, it is said, he will give relief to the 40,000 miners only. No one except miners can mine coal, and by that means he thinks the strike can be made to last indefinitely.

The statement of Abram S. Hewitt on the strike was discussed by the dealers. It was learned that it will be used by the coal operators as a document to influence public opinion. Their present intention is to have it printed and have copies distributed among the striking miners, in order to use it as a weapon to break the strike.

Several dealers, who were seen yesterday afternoon were surprised at the vitality of the strike. Those who thought it would end on Sept. 1 put the date back to Oct. 1, and admitted that the strike had lasted longer than was anticipated.

One or two dealers said that they had been told by operators that coal would come to New York within the next two weeks, not in large quantities, but enough of it to lessen the price. The new coal, they said, would be taken out in preparing the collieries for work; that coal lying about in pockets will be gathered for shipment to New York. It was believed that this is a plan to discourage the strikers.

One dealer, who has just returned from the mining regions, said that he found the thrifty miners, who own their own homes, impatient because they were left out in the contributions for the strikers.

"They say," he continued, "that they have made sacrifices to own their own homes which other miners have not done, and they do not believe their sacrifices should go for nothing. A good deal will depend on President Mitchell's success in getting contributions. He is certainly doing his very best. Some of the store keepers, especially in Shamokin, are contributing to the strike fund. One or two promised to give $25 a month while the strike lasts, and are keeping it up. Unless something unforeseen happens, I believe that ex-Mayor Hewitt's statement will go a long way in bringing about an end of the strike."

As a rule yesterday coal did not often sell at higher than the schedule price of $10 a ton when there were sales to be had. Some small shipments came from Buffalo, and one shipment from Pittsburg of 800 tons was disposed of at $9.50 a ton. As a rule, the dealers now do not care to risk bringing large quantities of coal from a distance at a high price, as any news of a possible ending of the strike within a week or two would cause an instant break in the market.

The Committee of Five of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, which fixes the retail schedule price, expects to meet on Friday or Saturday to get out a new schedule, advancing domestic coal to $11 a ton. Even if the strike should end within a month they say coal is so scarce that another advance will be necessary in about ten days, which will bring the schedule price up to $12 a ton.

Some of the dealers thought it possible yesterday that politics might keep the strike up until after election, after which it would go to pieces unless some settlement was reached. Few, however, believed that it will last that long. It was learned that in Pennsylvania Sheriffs are not eligible for re-election, so politics will not affect them in this instance.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad went yesterday on a tour of inspection over the lines, and President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said there was no change in the situation. It was said at the office of one of the companies that the independent operators were urging the companies to stand out and not to consent to any compromise with the strikers. The independent operators, however, admit that they have to do as the coal-carrying companies do, as the latter control the situation and output. It was said that one independent operator told the company which carries his coal that if any concession was made to the strikers he would give up mining coal. He said that before the strike took place he could not take on or discharge a man without consulting the union.

REQUEST FOR MORE TROOPS.

Second City Cavalry of Philadelphia Ordered to Shenandoah for Strike Duty.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, was this evening ordered by Gov. Stone to report to Gen. Gobin at Shenandoah for duty in the anthracite coal regions. The troop will take the place of the Governor's Troop of Harrisburg, which was sent by Gen. Gobin from Shenandoah to Lansford, where there had been serious disturbances. The request for the City Troop was made by Gen. Gobin to-day and the Governor immediately directed that the troop start for Shenandoah and assist the militia now in the field to protect life and property.

No additional troops will be sent to the strike region unless there is another serious outbreak and Gen. Gobin is unable to maintain order with the troops already in the field.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The order for the Second Troop was received here to-night. Capt. Schermerhorn was in Atlantic City when the order was received, but reached the city late to-night. The troop, numbering about sixty men, will leave here early to-morrow morning for Shenandoah.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Governor's Troop, under command of Capt. Ott, left here at 7:30 o'clock to-night on a special train over the Philadelphia and Reading Railway for the Panther Creek Valley.

Major Gearhart, who is in command of a battalion at Manila Park, reported to Col. Clement to-day that things have been in such a state of turmoil in the Panther Creek region during the last few days that he has been unable to cover the disturbed district with the force at his command, and asked for assistance. The Colonel at once got into communication with Gov. Stone, and it was decided to send the Governor's Troop to Gearhart's assistance and to reinforce the command here with the Philadelphia Troop.

The timely arrival of a detachment of soldiers on the scene this evening averted a serious outbreak. A non-union workman named Quinn was attacked by a crowd of strikers near the Cambridge Colliery, at the lower end of this city, and was being roughly handled when two of his friends rushed to his assistance and kept the crowd back with drawn revolvers. In a few minutes all three were surrounded by a crowd of several hundred men and boys, and only the timely arrival of Provost Marshal Farquhar with a detail of soldiers from the Eighth Regiment prevented serious trouble. The crowd fell back as the soldiers approached with fixed bayonets and the three men were hurried to a place of safety. Several of the strikers followed the soldiers up the street shouting and taunting them and Joseph Pelravich, who ventured closer than the others, was arrested and placed in jail. He was afterward given a hearing and held in $500 bail for court.

ARBITRATION FOR STRIKERS.

Justice Shiras Suggests It for the Anthracite Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court, who has just arrived in Pittsburg from a long vacation spent along the northern shores of Lake Superior, refuses to discuss his reported retirement from the bench further than to say that President Roosevelt would be the first person to learn of it, and that he had not received the announcement yet.

On the subject of the anthracite coal strike Justice Shiras said:

"Arbitration is the logical method of settling labor troubles such as this one, which effects the general prosperity and comfort of a great section of the country. The method and enforcement of this arbitration is a subject for the lawmakers of the Nation, but arbitration itself is logical.

"There is now one great difficulty standing in the way of an arbitration. Many of the labor unions are not incorporated. Until they are no law can be made binding, as no contract or agreement could be enforced upon them, while the operators, on the other hand, could be held liable.

"Incorporation of the labor unions is the primary step toward the passage of an arbitration law. The unions must be responsible for the carrying out of an agreement, and until they are there is little hope for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles."

CONSTABLES FIRED UPON.

Eviction of Families of Striking Miners at Hinton, West Va., Followed by Fusillade.

HINTON, West Va., Aug. 27.—Great excitement exists in the vicinity of Red Ash and Beury to-day, caused by the Constables removing the striking miners from the company's houses. About forty families who were notified to leave the houses of the Red Ash Coal Company refused to vacate, and when the constables began to remove their household goods a volley of shots was fired at the officers from the opposite side of the river. They returned the fire, using Winchesters, and it is estimated that 800 shots were fired. The shooting was all at long range, and no one on the Red Ash side was hurt.

About forty deputies who have been stationed at Thurmond and other points in the striking district were rushed to the scene of the shooting, and a late report now states that the men who began the firing are now surrounded. The officers are removing the household goods, and the houses will be occupied by other miners who are willing to work.

The coal output is steadily increasing. One hundred and ten cars of coal and twenty-three cars of coke were loaded in the New River field yesterday.

NEWSDEALERS MAY COMBINE.

Proposal at Largely Attended Meeting Is to Compete with American News Company.

A meeting attended by about 500 newsdealers of this city and several from Newark and other near-by places was held at 8 Union Square last evening to consider the formation of a National Newsdealers' Cooperative Association in opposition to the American News Company. The object of the propsed association is to supply newspapers, books, periodicals, &c., to its members at a cheaper rate than they are now supplied by the American News Company.

The committee appointed for the purpose of considering "ways and means" were Thomas F. Martin, M. E. Golde, Adolph Lippman, J. H. Russell, Alexander Russin, J. Mack, and Abraham Lebien.

The first step in the formation of the new association was taken at the annual meeting of the Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association, held in Brooklyn on Thursday last. At that meeting the alleged grievances of the newsdealers were discussed and a committee chosen to make arrangements for last night's meeting.

A proposal made at the meeting in Brooklyn on Thursday was considered last night. It is to organize a company and issue shares, which are to be sold at $5 each, only one share to go to a single member.

LEXINGTON RACE TRACK SOLD.

Oldest Established Course in America Passed to J. B. Haggin.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 27.—The Lexington race course, formerly the property of the Kentucky Racing Association, has been sold to the millionaire turfman, J. B. Haggin, whose announced intention it is to use the course as a private training ground.

The Kentucky Racing Association's course, at Lexington, is the oldest established racetrack in America, and is closely identified with the development of the thoroughbred horse in America. The track was opened for racing in 1827, and races were held there annually until 1897, except in the one year of 1863, when military operations in the civil war, close to Lexington, prevented. Within the last ten years the Lexington meetings became so overshadowed by the meetings at important cities that the Kentucky Association was compelled to abandon racing. The blue grass horse breeders made an effort to revive meetings in the Kentucky town, but heavy losses caused them to give up, too, and the last racing at Lexington was held in the Spring of 1897.

The racetrack property then passed into the hands of Charles Green of the St. Louis Fair Grounds Association for a debt of about $30,000. The course is a full mile, with a slight decline down the quarter stretch.

SAYS PRAYER HEALED HER.

"Railroad Evangelist" at Ocean Grove Tells of Doctors' Failures.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 27.—The army of Methodists now in camp here was up this morning in time for the sunrise meeting conducted in the Auditorium.

At the Tabernacle a meeting was held in the interest of holiness. Jennie Smith, the "railroad evangelist," related the story of her miraculous restoration to health through faith and prayer. She was unable to walk for years, but in answer to prayer she regained the use of her limbs and is now engaged in evangelistic work. She said that she had outlived thirteen of the physicians who had attended her.

The Rev. C. B. Strouse, an evangelist of Salem, Va., preached his fourth sermon in the evening. He attacked dancing, the theatre, card playing, and gambling. Among other things he said:

"Gambling is the sin of the Nation. I lost $20,000 at gambling, and I might be a tin-horn gambler in a New York dive to-night if God had not rescued me."

NO COFFIN FOR GIRL'S BODY.

New York Broker's Daughter Is Buried in Winding Sheet.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—The burial of Miss Mary Redmond Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Martin of Martin Avenue, Llewellyn Park, to-day, took place in Rosedale Cemetery. The young woman's body was brought from Appledere, Isles of Shoals, N. H., where she died on Aug. 15, in a coffin. At the grave side the body is said to have been removed from that receptacle and interred in nothing but a winding sheet. The coffin then was taken to the rooms of Remer & Son, undertakers.

Miss Martin was twenty years old. The family is well known in West Orange. The home in Llewellyn Park is one of the finest there. Mr. Martin is a broker in New York.

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DEVERY'S DEFIANT SPEECH OPPOSITE PEQUOD CLUB.

Offers to Start a Subscription in Aid of Sheehan Headquarters—Attacks Louis Munzinger.

William S. Devery was in a defiant mood last night. He carried with him all over the Ninth District a copy of the paper said to have been issued by the John C. Sheehan organization attacking him.

Devery jumped into a waiting carriage at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue and, going to the northwest corner of the Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, opposite the Pequod Club, the Sheehan headquarters, he made a speech in which he hurled defiance at Sheehan, ex-Senator Louis Munzinger, Thomas F. Smith, and others. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I suppose that this scurrilous sheet [waving it aloft] is intended to stir up the elephant.

"Tom Smith has declared I have $1,500,000 to spend, but I did not get it on Croker tips on the races. I hope my chesty friend, Louis Munzinger, is here to hear what I have to say. I never voted against dollar gas or against the people of this district.

Continuing, Devery said:

"If there are any of them [the Sheehan supporters] in this crowd, I challenge them to come up on this platform. The people here know who I am. I've been here thirty-five years and they can't say aught against me.

"I see quite a crowd on the other corner, known as the Pequod Corner, and they say what anybody who stands anywhere else is tramps. That's what they say, Munzinger made that remark to-night, I'm told.

"This is the first opportunity I've had to come down to Twenty-fifth Street and see the Pequod Club lighted up. I then thought the club was in luck. I did not know they had liquidated their debts yet. I'll start a subscription with a five-dollar note to help them out of their trouble, and then I'll pass the hat through the crowd.

"Why, there was one of my pictures in a hat store, and you Sheehan mugs told the man if he did not take the picture out of the window you'd buy no more hats there. Why, you're wearing the same hats you had five years ago.

"Now, there's Munzinger. Twenty-five cents is his limit. Why, boys, I've three affidavits that would land Munzinger, Donovan, and others where they belong, and I'd do it, too, but I feel sorry for the notary public, who is hungry and a cripple. That's the only thing that saves Munzinger, Donovan, and Goodwin.

"If Louis keeps on," Devery continued, "I'll tell him where he got his campaign expenses and assessments. Oh, I can tell him. I'm not tied up with a uniform now. I'm a citizen and I'm in this district at all times."

JUDGE PARKER WOULD NOT RUN

Tells a Friend His Decision Is Irrevocable, Even in Case of a Convention Stampede.

Elliot Danforth yesterday expressed the opinion that the Democratic nominee for Governor would be selected from some point above the Harlem.

Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, who, it is said, will not consent to be a candidate, told a friend his decision was irrevocable.

"But," remarked his friend, "supposing the convention is stampeded for you, as it was for Gov. Hill in 1894?"

"Well," replied the Judge, "the committee on notification will get a different answer than Mr. Hill gave them."

Mr. Danforth said that he was not a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination, but he did not deny that, if the convention wanted him as a nominee, he would not feel disposed to decline, especially if he thought there was a fighting chance of success.

In regard to the Bird S. Coler boom, Senator T. D. Sullivan, who has been one of the ex-Controller's supporters, remarked: "I can't see where Coler is in it at all, can you?"

WOODRUFF REBUKES DADY.

Lieutenant Governor Thinks He "Spoke Without Due Care" About Independents.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff yesterday issued a statement in which he mildly rebuked Michael J. Dady for his remarks at the meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee last Friday night. Col. Dady at that time characterized the independents of the party who have been engaged in an attempt to better conditions among Republicans as "pirates" and "fakirs." Mr. Woodruff, in his statement, said:

"I deprecate Mr. Dady's characterisation of the so-called independents. I think he spoke without due care, and perhaps too hastily. While it is true that they have been rather free with their epithets themselves, Mr. Brooks and his friends are good Republicans."

When Col. Dady was told of what the Lieutenant Governor had said he replied:

"What I said was true, wasn't it? I haven't anything further to say in the matter. All that I am interested in nowadays is the picnic of the First Assembly District Republican Club, which is to be held at Sea Lion Park on the 10th of the month. We are going to paint some stripes around the sea lions and we expect that independents will attend and hold a love feast there."

PRESIDENT CASSIDY ATTACKED.

Petition to the Mayor Asking for Fraud Charge Investigation Adopted by United Democrats.

The General Committee of the United Democratic Party of Queens, the wing which opposes Borough President Cassidy, met at Schwalenberg's Park, Long Island City, on Tuesday evening and started its fight against the Borough President. Chairman P. J. White presided. An Executive Committee, composed of forty-two members, was appointed.

The following resolution, which was offered by James Daly, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

To the Mayor of the City of New York:

We, the citizens of the Borough of Queens, do hereby call your attention to certain allegations of irregularities, said to exist in the administration of the affairs of this borough, and do call upon you to investigate the same.

Elected as you were upon a platform which promised to correct any wrongs that existed in public affairs in that city, we now call upon you for immediate action.

First, we charge that the pay rolls are padded by the payment of salaries to persons who render no service.

Second, we charge that men are appointed to positions for which they have no qualifications—possessing no technical knowledge or practical experience.

Third, we believe these are grave crimes and a fraud on the honest citizens of this borough, and that its welfare and development demand a full investigation as to the truth of these charges.

A committee of five will present these resolutions to Mayor Low. Chairman White said:

"I think that the committee will accomplish surprising results. I know of a painter in Newtown who is holding a carpenter's job. We have twenty-five riggers in Long Island City, and they are doing no work. Bricklayers are appointed who never laid a brick. I don't believe Mayor Low will stand for these frauds, because I believe, though I am not of his political faith, that he is an honest and conscientious man."

Leader Foley's Ward Poet.

Tammany Leader Thomas F. Foley of the Second Assembly District has enlisted Ward Poet P. McCabe to sing the praises of his big Downtown

ELBERON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT'S VICTIMS

Mrs. Cobb's Parents Received the News on a Train.

Unable to Go Immediately from Newark —Mrs. Pizzini Improving and Father Grant Resting—Inquest Not Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pizzini, parents of Mrs. Kenneth R. Cobb, who was killed yesterday in the automobile accident at Elberon, arrived here to-day from their home in Richmond, Va., after having stopped in Long Branch and viewed the remains of their daughter and visited Mrs. William B. Pizzini in the hospital there. They were on the way here when the accident occurred and they learned of it on arriving at Newark, but they could not come here before this morning. They were nearly prostrated by grief when they saw their daughter's body.

The body of Mrs. Cobb is to be forwarded to Richmond to-morrow and that of Frank J. Matthews to Jersey City. Coroner Flock has decided that it will not be necessary to hold an inquest.

The report to-night is that Mrs. William B. Pizzini is in a more comfortable condition and that she will recover. A hip bone was splintered. The Rev. Patrick J. Grant of New York, another victim of the accident, is resting in Hathaway Inn, Deal Beach. His hands and face were lacerated and his body was bruised.

The funeral service over the body of Frank J. Matthews is to be conducted in his Jersey City home, 28 Duncan Avenue, at 3 P. M. to-day. The Rev. W. P. Brush, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will officiate. The pall bearers will be Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Oliver H. Perry, John W. Hardenbergh, Capt. Charles D. Parker, Col. Samuel Dickenson, John W. Wood, Capt. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, and James C. Young. The burial is to be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery on Friday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bigley of 104 Park Place, Brooklyn, is an intimate friend of the Pizzini family. Her daughter, May, attended Eden Hall, a private school at Torresdale, Penn., with Miss Mary Pizzini, who became the wife of Kenneth R. Cobb, a member of a well-known Norfolk (Va.) family. Mr. Cobb was at the time of his marriage connected with a New York electrical supply house. A few years later he engaged in a brokerage business at Atlanta, and after making a promising start met with reverses about three years ago. After that he was Southern representative at Atlanta, Ga., of a New York firm, and was on the road much of the time.

Since the time when Mr. Cobb's financial troubles arose his wife and son, Kenneth, Jr., aged eight years, have not been living with him, spending most of their time with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pizzini, who are wealthy residents of Richmond, Va. Recently Mrs. Cobb had been suffering with asthma, and she went to the coast to benefit from the bracing air. Although Mr. and Mrs. Cobb lived apart most of the time, there was no legal separation. Mr. Cobb visited his wife and child frequently. Just before the accident they had been planning a tour through Canada. Mrs. William B. Pizzini is Mrs. Kenneth R. Cobb's sister-in-law.

Miss May Bigley of Brooklyn knew Mrs. Cobb as Miss Pizzini for many years, and they were very close friends during their school days at Torresdale, Penn., and afterward. Through them their families became intimate. Miss Bigley has spent much time with Mrs. Cobb and other friends at the coast this Summer. She returned to New York from there on Saturday last. Mrs. Cobb had promised the Bigleys that she would come to New York with her son on Sept. 2, and spend a month at their Brooklyn home.

Miss Bigley said yesterday that she and Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Pizzini made frequent trips with Mr. Matthews in his new automobile. She said that they were always afraid of the machine because it made such a noise, and for that reason they would not ride unless the chauffeur operated the machine.

Miss Bigley said also that when she was at Deal Beach Father Grant, who had been ill with nervous prostration, was convalescent, and that Mr. Matthews, who was a friend, had called a number of times to take him out for a drive in his automobile, thinking the ride would benefit him.

Kenneth R. Cobb, Miss Bigley said, is on his way from Atlanta to Asbury Park, having been notified of his wife's death.

NEW YORKER SHOT DOWN.

W. G. Rogers Killed by a Watchman in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—W. G. Rogers, said to have been employed by Wells, Fargo & Co. in their New York office as bill clerk and who arrived here yesterday from the East on a sight-seeing tour, was shot and killed at the Santa Fé Railway yards early to-day by Watchman Sullivan.

Rogers and his companion, named Haffner, also of New York, were sleeping in a boxcar when Sullivan came upon them. Haffner asserts that he and Rogers were awakened by a rain of blows from a club in the hands of Sullivan. Half dazed they started to run, and Sullivan fired, killing Rogers.

Severe bruises on Haffner's body tend to substantiate his beating. Haffner is said to have been employed as a clerk in the employ of Tom L. Johnson, railroad man, and says that he and Rogers are from New York City. Rogers lived in Ninety-seventh Street and Haffner in Ninety-second Street.

At the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. it was said to-day that Rogers was formerly in their employ. It is understood his family lives at Fort Hamilton.

BROKER DRAGGED BY A CAR.

Duncan C. McKinlay Sustains a Fracture of the Thigh in 125th Street.

Duncan C. McKinlay, a real estate broker of 115 Broadway, living at 502 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was dragged by an Amsterdam Avenue car in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night. He received a compacted fracture of the left thigh. He was removed to his home.

Mr. McKinlay was waiting in front of 48 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for a car. The cars do not stop here. He attempted to board one, which was going at good speed. He grasped a rail at the front platform, and was whisked off his feet, being dragged twenty-five feet. He fell unconscious, when the car was brought to a stop.

Dr. Slevin of the Harlem Hospital, who arrived in an ambulance, diagnosed the case, and McKinlay, who regained consciousness, begged to be taken home. Though he weighs 190 pounds, "Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the police force, picked him up without letting his thigh get hurt and carried him into the ambulance.

Ex-Wardman Pleads Not Guilty.

Stephen J. Reagan, late wardman of Capt. Herlihy, who is under indictment for perjury; yesterday pleaded not guilty to the charge, with leave to withdraw the plea before next Tuesday, in Judge Foster's court, Part I. of General Sessions.

Gymnastic Instructor Drowned.

Noah Berger, thirty-two years old, who lived at 111 Seventh Street, and was gymnastic instructor in Public School No. 94, in West Sixty-eighth Street, was drowned while swimming in the North River at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. His body was not recovered.

THIEVES QUICKLY CAUGHT BY CENTRAL OFFICE MEN.

Awed by Revolver, One Gives Himself Up—His Companion Caught Stealing Diamond Stud.

Two thieves started out to make a field day yesterday, and both came to grief at different times, although they started out together. William McGinnis, who has served two terms in Sing Sing prison for robberies, according to Sergt. Sheridan of Police Headquarters, and whose picture in the Rogues' Gallery is 2,307, and George Miller, twenty-two years old, who is 9,397 in the same photographic collection, were the partners in crime, and they chose Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue as their first hunting ground and went to work when the streets at that transfer point were filled with equally industrious but more honest toilers flocking to their employment.

In the throng were Central Office Detectives Rein, Frazer, and O'Rourke. As soon as their eyes met the thieves ran, with the policemen after them. Miller lost himself in the crowd, but the policemen kept McGinnis in sight, and as he ran they picked up a gold and platinum chain with a diamond-studded cigar cutter, which he threw away. As soon as Miller was lost to them, the detectives drew their revolvers. The crowd scattered, but McGinnis managed to keep one person or another between him and the revolvers most of the time.

At last, however, the crowd thinned and he rushed across to Madison Square. He found himself in an open space. Prison life, he quickly decided, was preferable to perforations, and he stopped short and threw up his hands.

Miller, it seems, had boarded a southbound Fourth Avenue car. Nemesis there awaited him in the person of Detective John P. Shea of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Isaac Kamisky, a cloak manufacturer, was on the way from his home, at 7 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, to his place of business, 133 Greene Street. Kamisky is very deaf and nearly blind, wearing heavy blue glasses, but what pleased Miller most was that he was sound asleep and had a fine two-carat diamond resting temptingly on his shirt front. Miller got next to him and held a newspaper spread out before him—a common trick with thieves. Shea watched closely and saw Miller's fingers working deftly at the stud. He waited to wait till he got it before seizing him, so as to have a stronger case, but George W. Otten, the conductor, had been watching too, and grabbed Miller just as the jewel hung by a single thread.

McGinnis in the Jefferson Market Police Court was held by Magistrate Deuel in $1,000 bail for examination. Miller was put under the same bail in the Yorkville Court. Business has evidently been good with Miller of late, for he had $121 in his pockets.

LEFT WEALTH TO PRINCETON.

Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop Disposes of Property in Favor of the Theological Seminary.

By the terms of her will, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, Mary J. Winthrop bequeaths to the Princeton Theological Seminary her entire residuary estate absolutely. The value of the estate is unknown. It is said, however, to be very large. The will was filed by a clerk of the Garfield Trust Company, who denied all information concerning the testatrix or the estate.

There is a bequest of the property at 35 West Twentieth Street, and $50,000 to the husband of the testator, Henry R. Winthrop. In her will the testatrix says that the money is left to Princeton Theological Seminary "so that the extension of the Church of Christ may be promoted."

PASSAIC PRIEST ACCUSED.

Part of Congregation of St. Joseph's Ask Father Chelbowski's Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 27.—Headed by the names of 567 members of St. Joseph's Church and several religious societies, a monster petition to-day was filed with Vicar General John A. Sheppard to be laid before Bishop O'Connor, calling for the removal of Father Chelbowski, now in charge of the largest Catholic church in this city. St. Joseph's has more than 3,000 communicants. Recently there was a split in the congregation and about 300 withdrew, forming a new organization. The charges against the priest are as follows:

First—That from the pulpit of St. Joseph's Church, on Aug. 17, Father Chelbowski declared that the Polish people from Prussia and Russia were "no good," only those from Austria being fit to associate with.

Second—That Father Chelbowski is not able to manage his large congregation.

Third—That on Aug. 17 he openly denounced the Federation of Labor and told the people that the leaders were no good.

Father Chelbowski to-night made the following statement:

"I am aware that a petition has been sent to the Bishop against me. I deny that I ever made any distinction between the classes of Polish people. I have always welcomed the different classes to my church. I have been grossly misunderstood. I understand that charges that I have gone to too many weddings and drank too much beer have also been made against me. I have also been accused of being seldom at home. Bishop O'Connor has instructed me to remain in charge until I am displaced."

MAY CONFISCATE NECKLACE.

Customs Office Directs Federal Proceedings in Case of $20,000 Jewel.

The Collector of the Port has requested the United States District Attorney's office to institute forfeiture proceedings in the case of the pearl and diamond necklace seized from a passenger on the Kronprinz Wilhelm a week ago last Tuesday, and which is said to be valued at $20,000. Assistant United States District Attorney Parsons said yesterday that he would begin proceedings at once.

When asked if it was the Government's intention to begin criminal proceedings, Mr. Parsons said that he was still investigating the case. He had not as yet seen either Miss Ellen D. Hunt or the latter's niece, Miss Ellen Hunt Vanderveer, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the seizure. It was said yesterday by Government Treasury agents that the two ladies in question are at the home of Miss Vanderveer's father in Freehold, N. J.

ROYAL GIFTS TO POLICEMEN.

Prince Henry Forwards Souvenirs and Decorations to This City.

Through the German Consul, Commissioner Partridge yesterday received several souvenirs of Prince Henry's visit for distribution among police officials. For Deputy Commissioner Thurston there was a handsome pair of sleeve links, showing the German imperial eagle, and having a large diamond in the centre of each link. For Inspectors Harley, Walter Thompson, Kane, Brooks, and Cortright, and Capts. Schmittberger, Wendel, Elbert O. Smith, and Lindemann there were gold stick pins, each representing the German eagle, and having a sapphire in the centre. Sergts. Schowather, in charge of the school of instruction at Police Headquarters; Sergt. Steinbrook, and Detective Sergeant Edward P. Hughes also received stick pins.

At the same time the souvenir gifts were received, Col. Partridge was informed decorations were awaiting him and Capt. Titus at the office of the German Consul.

Statement from Lawyer Lamb.

George Alfred Lamb states that during the Northern Pacific hearing a number of suits have been started against him and in each instance "either the plaintiff or his attorney has managed to secure, through the public press widespread notoriety of the institution of his suit." He also says: "It is true that, owing to the failure of an automobile company in which I have been financially interested, I have recently been through a period of financial stress, but I have nevertheless managed to meet my obligations."

AUTOMOBILE CHASES SUSPECTED THIEVES

Men Surprised in a Cellar Stored with Silverware.

Patrol Wagon from Yorkville Court Joins in Pursuit and Two Arrests Are Made.

Automobilists in a big machine and a patrol wagon filled with policemen took turns in a chase after two alleged burglars yesterday morning, in which hundreds of pedestrians joined as it continued for about half a mile.

John Murphy, seventeen years old, an expressman of 709 Second Avenue, was the way the youth who was run down described himself. The other got away. They both baffled the horseless wagon by taking to the Forty-fifth Street footbridge across the New York Central Railroad yards.

William Bussell, schoolboy, son of Arthur Bussell, a caterer living and doing business at 60 West Forty-fourth Street, was in charge of the premises while his father was in Newport on business, when he heard suspicious noises in the cellar, where the silverware was stored. Investigating, he found two rough-looking strangers overhauling it.

The boy wore the cadet uniform of a military academy, and the sight of the brass buttons may have struck terror to the hearts of the thieves, for, without making any attempt to overpower the lad, they dashed through the area gate into the street with the boy following close behind and shouting at the top of his lungs.

Policeman Mehrer of the East Fifty-first Street Station, standing before Sherry's, saw the start of the chase. He tried to head the men off, but they dodged him and ran into the New York Cab Company's stables on the block above and out through its side entrance into Forty-fifth Street. Then the automobile, which carried two men and two women, turned out of the avenue and followed with ever-increasing speed, but the men gained the approach to the bridge just as the heavy rubbered wheels bumped against the curb behind them. Mehrer, who had not been fooled by the men going into the stable, and the crowd kept on after them. The fugitives parted at Lexington Avenue and ran in opposite directions.

Luckless Murphy turned south just as the patrol wagon came along after delivering a load of prisoners to the Yorkville Court. The horses were lashed into a gallop behind him. He turned east into Forty-third Street, and had nearly gained Third Avenue, when he was overhauled. A policeman leaped from the flying vehicle, collared the now thoroughly winded youth, and the chase was done. A candle was the most incriminating thing found upon him.

A little later John Sabbatti, sixteen years old, of 237 East Forty-fourth Street, was arrested near Bussell's place on a statement made by Miss Emily Miller of 67 West Forty-fourth Street that he had acted as a lookout for the thieves working in Bussell's cellar. Young Bussell said that it would be impossible to tell whether anything was taken before his father's return.

Both prisoners were locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station, and in the Yorkville Court were remanded until to-day at the request of the police.

General Alarm for an Austrian.

In all the police precincts in the city yesterday an alarm was read from Washington asking that diligent search be made for Simon Kupenberg, an Austrian, thirty-one years old. The police declined to give information concerning the charge.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—202 Centre Street; Patrick Lassy; damage trifling.

6:00 A. M.—111 West Houston Street; unascertained; damage, $250.

1:00 P. M.—73 Forsyth Street; Jacob Grossman; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—Hunt's Point Road and Southern Boulevard; Simpson estate; damage, $900.

5:10 P. M.—32 West Houston Street; Karatka & Harker; damage, $500.

6:00 P. M.—102 Nassau Street; Witte Printing Company and others; damage, $4,500.

7:00 P. M.—2,640 Eighth Avenue; Julius Jacobs; damage, $50.

7:25 P. M.—255 Centre Street; Eagle Metal Company; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—136 Eldridge Street; Sophie Folk; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator J. H. Millard, Nebraska; Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; J. Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Samuel Mather, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. H. Rogers, St. Louis; D. B. Kingsbury, Boston.

GRAND—Capt. H. L. Cooper, United States Army; Capt. F. L. Coleman, United States Army.

GILSEY—Gen. Thomas M. Waller, Connecticut; William M. Peckham, Troy.

PARK AVENUE—Col. Thomas Stephens, Washington.

MANHATTAN—H. Bowen, Springfield; F. Philip Dorn, Cleveland.

PLAZA—J. R. Picton, Cincinnati; Edward J. Goodman, Columbus, Ohio.

SAVOY—Morris Saller, Pittsburg; M. Benedict, Syracuse.

VICTORIA—Charles F. Howe, Atlanta; Ira P. Allen, Pawtucket.

HOFFMAN—W. Bernard Duke, Baltimore; Thomas E. Meade, Buffalo; C. H. Beauchamp, Dallas, Texas.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. F. C. Cook, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lloyd Loundes, Maryland; C. E. Smith, United States Navy; W. K. Chandler, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—Dr. J. H. Westervelt, Washington; C. M. Hall, United States Geodetic Survey.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mansbach Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; A. Mansbach, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Infram, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, silks; Hotel Navarre.

Langfeld Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. Langfeld, upholstery goods; 447 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Gladder, gloves; A. J. Mollenkoff, linens and white goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; Hoffman House.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, ribbons; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Salomon, cloaks and suits, infants' wear and wrappers; Miss R. Tuld, millinery and veilings; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Weil, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; S. H. Cohn, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, candy; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; J. J. Gettman, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dague, dry goods; L. A. Knofler, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; S. Cohen, furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Malone, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J. cloaks, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. P. Gratiot, hosiery, 43 Leonard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces and trimmings; Miss D. Blum, laces; R. W. Butler, neckwear; 484 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, millinery, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Netherland.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss King, hosiery; Hotel Earlington.

Caldwell, W. D., Company, Canton, Ohio; C. C. Ellison, cloaks, suits, and waists; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Grandy, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Mohr, L., Sons, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, cloths and dress goods, 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George Raffidge, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McLain Brothers, Cassopolis, Mich.; Edwin McLain, general merchandise; Raleigh Hotel.

Simon, J. B., Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. B. Simon, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Heoman, B. H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. H. Heoman, pictures; Brighton Beach Hotel.

O. K. Art Store, The, Bradford, Penn.; Mrs. Otto Koch, pictures; Hotel Imperial.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Catherine Ambrose, dry goods; Emma Sweeney, dry goods; John W. Lewis, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

O'Neill The M., Company, Akron, Ohio; F. B. Goodman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, dry goods; Earlington.

Cash & Dove, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Dove, dry goods; 60 Madison Avenue.

Payne Brothers, Carthage, Mo.; F. R. Payne, department store.

May's, Detroit, Mich.; Max May, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Beggs, D. C., Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. E. F. Dwyer, draperies.

Spalding, Clarkson, Lebanon, Ky.; W. R. Spalding, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beggs, D. C., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. W. M. Wilson, draperies; F. Morgan, draperies.

Carille, John B., Company, Lebanon, Ky.; dry goods; L. A. Carille, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sullivan, Mrs., Little Falls, N. Y.; Lucy Sullivan, millinery; Ella Sullivan, millinery; 228 East Nineteenth Street.

Burns, J. A., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; 37 West Sixteenth Street.

Sharp, Ida, Cleveland, Ohio; May Clifford, millinery; 37 West Sixteenth Street.

Merrilly & Frazer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mary E. Merrilly, millinery; Frank E. Fraser, millinery; Holland House.

Schoenfeld & Stern, Kokomo, Ind.; S. B. Stern, Richardson, C. W., Herkimer, N. Y.; wholesale produce; 86 Warren Street.

Stewart Company, The D. G., Louisville, Ky.; W. W. Gilliland, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.

Seamon, Charles, Cleveland, Ohio; leaf tobacco; Hotel Imperial.

Smith, H. P., & Son, Brookville, Ind.; H. P. Smith, dry goods.

Stewart Co., D. G., Louisville, Ky.; Alice B. Hicky, millinery; Annabel Cunningham, millinery; Mary Maher, millinery; Earlington Hotel.

Freedman, D., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Freedman, jeweler; 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Pogue, H. & S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. R. Drake, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Coolidge, Schusler Company, Floodwood, Minn.; M. H. Schusler, general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.

Switzer, D. L., Staunton, Va.; jeweler; Walcott Hotel.

Delbel, Minnie, Youngstown, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spooner & Gates, Medina, N. Y.; George E. Spooner, dry gooods; Victoria Hotel.

Jewett, Knapp & Co., Lansing, Mich.; J. W. Knapp, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Kornick, Sam, Phoenix, Arizona; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Foster, J. H., Auburn, N. Y.; ladies' furnishings; Mary E. Foster, ladies' furnishings; M. C. Foster, ladies' furnishings; 17 West Nineteenth Street.

Handlerton, J. P., Detroit, Mich.; S. Simon, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Graul, A. C., Sharpsburg, Penn.; jewelry, &c.; Hotel Vanderbilt.

Striker, B., Victor, Col.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McWatters-Dolan Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles A. Dolan, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Flower, Orlando, Fairfield, Iowa; millinery.

Flower, Violet, Fairfield, Iowa; millinery.

Gilder, S. J., Norwalk, Ohio; N. G. Gilder, jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Warner, F. G. L., Zanesville, Ohio; general merchandise; Ada E. Lord, general merchandise; 39 West Seventeenth Street.

Rigor, David, Mohegan, Ohio; dry goods and clothing; 39 Walker Street.

Berger, Max, McKeesport, Penn.; dry goods; 87 East Fifth Street.

Better, Otto, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brounstein, I. H., Cazenovia, N. Y.; clothing.

Galliher, Chester W., Muncie, Ind.; draperies; Hotel Navarre.

Gisbert, L. S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Riding Academy.

Stevens, A. A., Chicago, Ill.; awnings and tents; Belvedere Hotel.

Rummer, F. A., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; F. A. Rummer, dry goods.

Gregg, T. T., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; L. F. Hambayer, dry goods.

Graves, Cox & Co., Lexington, Ky.; C. B. Kemp; clothing.

Neuhansel & Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Lillian Munn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Glascock, J. B., & Co., Vandalia, Mo.; J. B. Glascock, general merchandise.

Reed Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. C. Reed, millinery.

Hetzel Importing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Louis B. Hetzel, importer.

Stephens, M. W., Mrs., Frankfort, Ky., millinery.

Wright, A. S., Ionia, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; G. A. Wright, dry goods and carpets.

Allen, M., Buffalo, N. Y.; Elizabeth M. Oakley, millinery.

Chicago Supporter Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Bear, garters.

McKelvy, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Walter B. Elms, crockery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lyser & Co., Greenville, Miss.; M. L. Riterman, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

McKelvy, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Hilda Elms, crockery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Glenny, W. H., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; F. L. Sholtus, pottery; Victoria Hotel.

Seasongood, Troy & Krouse, Cincinnati, Ohio; Lewis Seasongood, clothing; West End Hotel.

Barney, George J., & Son, Charlotte, Mich.; W. Roy Barney, dry goods, 204 West Forty-fourth Street.

Slawson, J. K., Tunkhannock, Penn., general store; Mary Slawson, general store; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Scott, V. S., Sidney, Ohio, department store; 33 East Ninth Street.

Locke, C. J., Montgomery, Mo., dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Megchelsea, Gertrude, Keokuk, Iowa, dry goods.

King, Maggie, Keokuk, Iowa, millinery.

Tiffany, Henry, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dewitt C. King, groceries; Grand Union Hotel.

Hansberger, S., Newark, Ohio; I. W. Hansberger, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rodgers, B. Williams, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Winifred Murphy, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Dulin & McBeod, Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; Harry Salter, millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Holtz, F. J., Detroit, Mich.; wall paper; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hichmott & Duhette, Mendon, Mich.; W. J. Hichmott, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Simpson, The Robert, Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada; H. Symington, washing goods; Hotel Albert.

Walker, E., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Gardiner, dry goods; Plavano Hotel.

Baldwin & Cox, Galeton, Penn.; E. Baldwin, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Allman & Putnam, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. Putnam, dry goods; Victoria Hotel; Anna L. Dietrich, dry goods; Paula Dietrich, dry goods; Elizabeth Dietrich, dry goods; Anna C. Skinner, dry goods.

Skinmeyer, William, & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Anger, groceries; Astor House.

Allman & Putnam, Massillon, Ohio; George Mellon, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Parisian Cloak Company, Columbus, Ohio; Carrie Older, cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Heilbrun, J. B., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; Kate Heilbrun, dry goods.

Orr, C. W., & Sons, Piqua, Ohio; Mrs. R. Harvey Cook, dry goods; C. W. Orr, dry goods; C. R. Orr, dry goods.

Strauss & Stumer, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Beatty, millinery; D. M. Strauss, millinery.

Harbour-Pitts Shoe Company, Paducah, Ky.; E. B. Harbour, general store; M. F. Harbour, general store.

McComb, M. C., & Co., Howell, Mich.; Y. H. McComb, general merchandise.

Cohen, Nathan, Erie, Penn.; millinery.

Cook Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Cook, jewelry; Hotel Grenoble.

Jennings, N. M., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; millinery.

McHenry, R. B., Lampasas, Texas; clothing.

Weissmann, J., & Co., Marshall, Texas; Mrs. R. J. Medill, millinery; 125 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Smith & Leadman, Danville, Ill.; Herman Smith, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Kline, George J., Hillsdale, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mead, H. B., & Co., Hillsdale, Mich.; I. Hayes, crockery; Hotel Albert.

Chrisman & Shidnug, Joplin, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Hardigan, John J., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Hardigan, J. J. M. H., Troy, N. Y.; Morris H. Hardigan, dry goods; Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Hardigan, J. J. M. H., Schefectady, N. Y.; Joseph E. Dwyer, dry goods; Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Emvers' Sons, I. H., New Castle, Penn.; A. B. Henderson, dry goods.

Hochberger, S. H., Shreveport, La.; dry goods; 606 East Sixtieth Street.

Lieber, H., Shreveport, La.; general merchandise; 1 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Frankel, S., Hopkinsville, Ky.; H. F. Frankel, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.

Capital Clothing Company, Columbus, Ohio; George B. Donaon, clothing; Charles Danaon, clothing.

Rodney & Jacobs, St. Louis, Mo.; Philip Rodney, carpets; Gilsey House.

Watson, L., Lexington, Ky.; W. R. Maby, dry goods; 39 East Twenty-first Street.

Embry & Co., Lexington, Ky.; M. L. Lynch, millinery; C. L. Embry, millinery; 39 East Twenty-first Street.

Southworth, Frederick H., Morrisville, N. Y.; clothing.

Nelson Company, The M. P., Galesburg, Ill.; E. B. Swenson, dry goods; 514 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Paushid, M. J., Pittsburg, Penn.; men's furnishings; 42 West Seventeenth Street.

Oberlin, H. L., & Brother, Columbia, Penn.; W. S. Oberlin, jewelers.

Goldman, Beckman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Van Cleef, clothing; Belvedere Hotel.

Hanson, Chris, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; notions; Smith & McNeil's.

Brown, L. C., Beloit, Wis.; notions; Smith & McNeil's.

Hicks, F., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods.

Upham-Brotise Company, The, Akron, Ohio; W. A Upham, dry goods; Grace M. Upham, dry goods; L. B. Upham, dry goods; E. M. Frank, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Steinbarger, A., & Co., Denver, Col.; E. Kirscher, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; Josephine Cook, millinery; 458 Broadway.

Lipsky, S., Fulton, N. Y.; D. Lipsky, clothing; 334 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

Staddecker, C., Wabash, Ind.; furnishings.

O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Ark.; R. J. O'Dwyer, dry goods.

McKelvy Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. F. G. Conway, dry goods.

Richart, Frank E., Wellsville, N. Y., drugs.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. W. Hebberd, department store.

Hirsch Brothers, Dunkirk, Ind.; Charles H. Hirsch, clothing.

Wolf, William, Louisville, Ky., ladies' ware; Holland House.

Taylor, Gage, Hayden & Co., Albert Lea, Minn.; Anna Marks, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hasemeier & Sickman, Richmond, Ind.; John F. Hasemeier, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hayner, Charles, Richmond, Ind., jeweler; Hotel Albert.

Leonard, M. D., Company, Lake Placid, N. Y.; F. S. Leonard, general dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Leonard, W. C., Company, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; W. C. Leonard, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hinzelhoff Brothers & Co., Cairo, Mich.; H. Himeloff, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Beltz, William R., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; William R. Beltz, leaf tobacco; Hotel Cadillac.

McWilliams, A. E., Detroit, Mich., millinery; M. Bodin, millinery, 177 Lexington Avenue.

Shaper, M., Cleveland, Ohio, wrappers; Grand Union Hotel.

Hohn, August, & Sons, Marysville, Kan.; Arthur Hohn, general merchandise, 377 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:41	Moon rises..12:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:44	Gov. Isl'd...3:04	H. Gate....5:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:16	Gov. Isl'd...3:45	H. Gate....5:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Bahama and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:20 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, AUG. 29.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30.

British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hellenes, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M. Saturday at 12 o'clock. — The Wanamaker Store

We Announce Today a Great Round-Up Movement of August FURNITURE at Half Price!

This is the most stirring wind-up that has ever been organized for an August Sale. Just three days are left in which to end the special August Furniture. And while our Fourth floor yesterday looked depleted, particularly where Monday and Tuesday swept away the Parlor Furniture, still there are large quantities of all sorts of Furniture to distribute during the balance of the week; and the space vacated by the Parlor Furniture today becomes the storm-center of the rarest collection of bargains you have ever known in Furniture.

We have taken scores of pieces—parlor suites, tables, chairs, women's desks, chiffonniers, toilet tables and the like—that were splendid bargains when marked at a quarter or a third under-price; and today mark them all

At Exactly Half Their Real Value

And all these pieces are assembled in the front of the Furniture Store this morning—presenting the climax of this great August Sale—the most extraordinary offerings that even this stirring August Sale has presented.

And with such positive cheapness, remember that every piece bears the Wanamaker quality guarantee as fully as if you paid double the price in October.

Every housekeeper in New York, or near enough to get here promptly this morning, should visit this great Round-Up Sale, if she has the least desire to add to the furnishings of her home.

Every dollar you spend buys a good two dollars' worth—fifty dollars buys today what a hundred can buy when this sale is over.

As these pieces are largely odd lots, and one of a kind, we can only say that all the items below will be here when the store opens. The selling will of course be rapid, and many will be gone before you get here, no doubt. But the offerings of other goods at half price will probably continue all day, tomorrow and Saturday morning.

There will be, for instance, Sideboards, China Closets, Parlor Suites, Fancy Chairs, Hall Benches and Seats, Dining Chairs, Music Cabinets, etc., etc. Every piece of the Furniture is from our own regular stocks, and these stocks have no equal in this city throughout the year. No arrangement of prices or styles of Furniture is practicable in such a collection; just simply a statement of some of the values.

At $6, from $12—Weathered cedar Tobacco Cabinet; four compartments inside; very artistic.
At $16, from $32—Golden oak Hall Chest and Seat; richly carved.
At $7, from $14—Small Bench with arms, in weathered cedar.
At $20, from $40—Magazine Arm Chair in Flemish oak; leather seat.
At $6, from $12—Weathered cedar open-front Bookcase; 5 shelves.
At $5, from $10—Arm Chair; green weathered cedar; burlap cushion.
At $42, from $84—Four Side and two Arm Chairs for dining-room; Flemish oak; deep pad seat in red leather.
At $4, from $8—Forty-four golden oak Dining Chairs; all quartered oak; highly polished and finished; pad seat and back in dark green leather.
At $6.25, from $12.50—Ten Arm Chairs to match the above.
At $4.75, from $9.50—Twenty-five quartered golden oak Dining Chairs; panel back, French legs, full spring seat in dark green leather; fine construction and finish.
At $6.75, from $13.50—Eleven Arm Chairs to match the above.
At $70, from $140—Venetian Hall Bench in golden oak; elaborately carved; high back.
At $62, from $124—Six Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, for the dining-room; mahogany frames; spring seats in bright red leather; richly carved.
At $93.75, from $187.50—Italian Hall Seat; richly inlaid in Mosaic patterns.

At $75, from $150—Venetian Hall Seat of oak, finished in rich brown; very elaborately carved.
At $25, from $55—Mahogany Sofa; inlaid frame; velour cover.
At $95, from $190—Vernis-Martin Table Writing Desk; elaborately decorated.
At $10, from $20—Inlaid mahogany Parlor Table.
At $9, from $18—English oak Buffet.
At $55, from $110—Mahogany Sideboard; Colonial design.
At $50, from $100—Louis XV. gold Divan; hand-painted panel; richly carved and moulded frame; satin damask cover.
At $14, from $28—Mahogany Music Cabinet; two drawers; one inside compartment; richly inlaid door.
At $75, from $150—Mahogany three-piece Parlor Suite; elaborate carving; crotch veneer panels; velour cover.
At $25, from $50—Mahogany Tea Table; richly carved; glass tray.
At $4, from $8—Austrian oak Magazine Stand.
At $6, from $12—Mahogany Hall Chair.
At $2.50, from $5—Ten imitation mahogany Center Tables; round or oblong tops.
At $5, from $10—Flemish oak Roman Chair.
At $6, from $12—Flemish oak Smoker's Cabinet.
At $37.50, from $75—Imitation mahogany three-piece Parlor Suite, velour cover.
At $22.50, from $45—Mahogany Music Cabinet; Art Nouveau pattern; richly inlaid.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Golden oak Tabourette.
At $10, from $20—Mahogany Art Nouveau Parlor Chair; richly carved; satin damask cover.
At $90, from $180—Golden oak Sideboard; very large size; large mirror; enclosed glass cabinet top.
At $65, from $130—Mahogany China Cabinet; glass shelves; mirror back.
At $20, from $50—Large Rocker; weathered oak; broad arms; leather cushion seat and back.
At $25, from $50—Weathered oak Mission style Sideboard; very artistic design; nicely finished.
At $50, from $100—Mahogany Sofa; Colonial style; richly carved.
At $6, from $12—Golden oak McKinley Rocker; cane seat.
At $28.50, from $57—Antique oak corner China Cabinet.
At $27.50, from $55—Golden oak Mission style Sideboard; very fine design.
At $137.50, from $275—Mahogany Parlor Suite; two pieces; damask cover; made in London.
At $122.50, from $245—Mahogany Empire Parlor Suite; brass decorations damask cover.
At $9.25, from $18.50—Golden oak Buffet; wax finish.
At $250, from $500—Gold Parlor Suite; three pieces; Rococo design; silk damask cover.
At $46, from $92—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet; hand-painted decorations

At $90, from $180—Weathered oak Sideboard; large size; glass cabinet top.
At $29, from $58—Golden oak Side Table; richly carved.
At $62.50, from $125—Golden oak China Closet; glass shelves; mirror back.
At $15, from $30—Mahogany Arm Chair; Art Nouveau; richly carved; damask cover.
At $4, from $8—Tabourette; Austrian oak; tile center.
At $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Bookcase; Empire design; three sections.
At $72.50, from $145—Mahogany Parlor Suite; three pieces; richly carved frames; tapestry cover.
At $15, from $30—Mahogany Inlaid Tea Table.
At $45, from $90—Mahogany Music Cabinet; three drawers and enclosed cabinet; porcelain decorations.
At $2.50, from $5—Golden oak Stool; rush seat.
At $31, from $62—Mahogany Music Cabinet; two drawers and cabinet; porcelain decorations.
At $8, from $16—Library Table; green weathered cedar.
At $93.50, from $187—Mahogany Parlor Suite; three pieces; richly carved; damask cover.
At $12.50, from $25—Plum wood Parlor Table; richly inlaid.
At $50, from $100—Imitation Mahogany Suite; three pieces; richly inlaid; crotch mahogany panels; velour cover.

There are still large quantities of the other lines. The Sale still presents splendid offerings in all kinds of Furniture. Perhaps you'll be pleased more fully among the other goods. The entire floor is filled with the best opportunities of the year for furniture buyers, and no careful housekeeper can afford to miss seeing what is offered today.

FROCK COATS and VESTS

You've been enjoying more or less immunity from the frock coat and top hat during the Summer. But you will soon have to confront the need of donning them again, as Autumn days approach.

So, the query is timely—"Why go to a high-priced tailor and pay ever so much more for a frock coat to order, when a Wanamaker Frock Coat gives the same effect and satisfaction at a vast price-saving?"

New Yorkers are learning that no such another stock of ready-made Prince Albert Coats and Vests is to be found outside of this store. You men, who are passing through the city, homeward bound, may not know.

Don't go away uninstructed. There are coats here for the average, the tall, the short, the slim, the stout man—a variety that reduces the necessary alterations to a minimum, and insures the promptest sort of satisfaction.

Of course, materials and workmanship are at the top notch of Wanamaker standards. The new Fall goods and styles are now here—$20 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' SUITS, $2.75

We're apt to punish clothing of all sorts severely, for becoming broken in sizes. And about two hundred Boys' Suits—Sailor, Norfolk and two-piece styles—meet with their deserts today because, although you can find all sizes from 3 to 12 years in the group, you won't be able to find each size in every style.

Suits that your boys can wear for a month to come, not to mention next Summer—in blue serges and mixed cheviots. Suits that are handsomely made and full of durability. Former prices would indicate that—$3.50 to $7.50. Now they're marked at

$2.75 a Suit

Also about a hundred separate Russian Blouses, in sizes for 3 to 8 years; of madras; were 50c, now 25c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Imported JEWELRY
At Half Price

These are the strikingly pretty combinations of imitation jewels and gold-plated mountings that they know so well how to make across the ocean. Jewelry that sparkles and pleases, though frankly a make-believe.

New half prices rule today on a number of most attractive odd pieces, such as Brooches and Belt Clasps, that must go before our Fall importations arrive. You'll find the choosing most alluring:

$2 Brooches, $1. $3 Brooches, $1.50. $4 Brooches, $2.
$5 Brooches, $2.50; up to $19.75 Brooches, $10.
Rhinestone Belt Clasps, ranging from $4 to $28.50, now $2 to $14.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Mantel Clocks Reduced.

Mantel Clocks with reliable American movements, in attractively ornamental marbleized iron cases, have a full third clipped from their regular prices. All have hour and half-hour strikes, and, at the new figures, are an unusually good investment:

$5.50 Clocks at $3.75. $6.50 Clocks at $4.25.
$9 Clocks at $6.

Basement, Under-Price Store.

French Embroidered WAIST PATTERNS

This is the daintiest and handsomest material of which to make Autumn waists. The fabric is French Chudda and Twilled Flannel, handsomely embroidered to give most effective trimming.

Best part of this news is the fact that these seasonable goods are *worth a half more* than the prices you need pay for them today.

Here are details:

At $3, from $5.50—
French Flannel Waist Patterns, plain flannel and silk embroidered, bordered with a hemstitched edge of baby ribbon velvet for trimming.

At $3, from $4.50—
French Chudda Waist Patterns, with silk embroidered polka-dot, feather-stitched box-plaited Chudda flannel for trimming.

At $3.50, from $6—
French Chudda Waist Patterns, including sufficient plain material, and also fine plaited and silk-embroidered polka-dot hemstitched stripes for trimming.

At $3.50, from $6—
French Flannel Waist Patterns, sufficient plain flannel, and elaborate silk-embroidered Persian bands for trimming.

At $4, from $6.50—
French Flannel Waist Patterns, sufficient plain flannel, with Persian ribbon applique and small serpentine plaits for trimming.

At $4.50, from $7.50—
French Flannel Waist Patterns, sufficient plain flannel, with hemstitched and silk lace stripes for trimming.

At $4.50, from $7.50—
French Flannel Waist Patterns, sufficient plain flannel, with silk-embroidered bands with figures for trimming.

Fourth avenue.

The Walking Suit's the Thing

No doubt about it—first place among the Street Dresses for women's Autumn wear belongs to the new Walking Suits. Every other type, including the moderately priced tailor-made suit, falls to the rear.

And these Walking Suits *are* new, in almost every particular. Jackets are nominally in blouse, Eton and Norfolk effects, but the details have changed. Strappings on skirts and jackets are used liberally. Skirts flare more than ever, and show many different effects of kilting, plaiting, gores and yokes. As to materials—there's a distinctly mannish tinge about them. Rough novelty effects are very popular.

We're proud of our collection, and want you to see it, while it is new and complete. Prices run from $18 to $65—and here are descriptions of a few of the Suits:

At $18—Suits of brown, blue or black cheviot; double-breasted Eton, felled seams; nine-gored flaring skirt, stitched at bottom.
At $20—Suits of brown or blue heather mixture; double-breasted, tight-fitting, velvet collar; skirt with flaring flounce and inverted plaited back; suit finished with stitched strappings.
At $30—Suits of black and blue cheviot; jacket with inverted seams and velvet collar; twelve-gored skirts, finished with rows of stitching around bottom.
At $36—Suits of black or blue cheviot; blouse effect, trimmed with velvet bands and silk braid; skirts with circular flounce and drop-silk lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Beautiful Foreign Photographs

A small group of Platinum Photographs, exhibited in our Art Store today, will be sure to attract those who have been abroad, or who are interested in studying the famous examples of European architecture.

There are twenty-four photographs in all—the clearest, most perfect we have ever seen. Among the subjects are the Roman Forum, the Coliseum, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, St. Peter's, Rome, the Hall of Ambassadors in the Alcazar, and others of equal interest.

You won't be able to find these photographs elsewhere in Greater New York. $5 each.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

A Sale of GO-CARTS

Here's an assemblage of handsome, well-built Go-Carts, in a number of different designs, that have been marked, for clearance purposes, at a startling new figure—

Ten Dollars Each

though original prices ranged up to $16. Bodies are fancy shaped, of reed; some with enameled gear and wheels, others with tinned gear and wheels. All have rubber-tired wheels, fitted with patent brake.

It's a chance in a hundred, to pick up a fine go-cart at a great saving.

Then here's word of some low-priced Fittings for Baby Carriages:
Satin Parasols, green lined, with rod, $1 and $1.70.
Lace Parasol Covers, from $1 to $6.50
Eiderdown and Silk Carriage Robes, $1 to $3.50.
Safety Straps, 30c and 50c.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Soda-Water at Will---
With a "Sparklets" Bottle

How often have you wanted carbonic water, to add the necessary life to your cooling drink, and found the club soda or syphon exhausted?

With a "Sparklet" outfit no such accident can happen; for you can always have your soda-water plant at your elbow. There's a magic in the little capsules, that is easily invoked to make a cooling and refreshing drink.

An attractive new feature is the Club Soda Set of six bottles, charging case, and box of "Sparklets" capsules, so that a sufficient supply of carbonated water can be prepared and set away to keep cool, until needed. Price, $5.

And a glorious Summer adjunct to the "Sparklets" bottle is the

Wanamaker Pure Grape Juice

Made from the most carefully selected Lake Erie grapes; rich, of delicious flavor, non-alcoholic, and refreshing. It may be used as an invigorating tonic, or as the basis for many a cooling drink, water ice, and so on. Try a cupful of it, at the "Grape Juice Inn," or a grape-juice lemonade, at the Soda Fountain. Prices:

Quarts, 50c bottle, $5 dozen. Pints, 25c bottle, $2.75 dozen.
Half-pints, 15c bottle, $1.75 dozen.

Basement.

The "Little Comfort"
Hand Sewing Machine

An absolutely perfect machine, with needle, automatic tension, stitch and feed regulator, etc. Does great variety of work, with any kind of thread, silk or twist, and all kinds of cloth.

It is so simple it can be operated by man, woman or child; is always ready for use, and so durably made as to insure its stability.

The recent model, which we now show, is *so much improved that it will sew as fast as a foot-power machine.* It has a thread controller, possesses practically all the sewing qualities of a full-fledged sewing machine, and will do almost any kind of work.

Price, $3.50.

One model, not so speedy, at $2.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Boston Drops, 20c a Pound

These new fresh candies are in the form of buttercups—crisp, and tasty, in a variety of flavors. Usual thirty cents, but today at 20c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Highest COST goods (per gallon) in the WORLD, but sensibly CHEAP.

U. S. N.
MARINE HOUSE
PAINTS
VARNISHES
Withstand Mountain and Sea Exposure

BILLINGS KING & Co.
Sole Manufacturers, Inc.
438 Pearl St., NEW YORK.
153 Congress St., BOSTON.
An interesting proposition will be made to a first-class business man to qualify as district selling Agent.
We solicit the trade.
We invite correspondence.

Welch's

This name on a bottle of Grape Juice is a guarantee of its purity and excellence. In drinking Welch's Grape Juice you can be sure of what you are drinking, for it is absolutely pure—just the simple, unfermented juice of choicest Concord grapes.

Buy a quart or pint bottle of your dealer and when hot and tired try a glassful with chipped ice; it will prove itself to be a most delicious and beneficial tonic. It will not upset the stomach as do many beverages—it sets the stomach right.

AT DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tiling, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
THIS WEEK THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. 4 P.M.
At 8:15 P.M. Presenting MAID MARIAN.
NEXT SUNDAY—"STABAT MATER."
Com. next Mon. last week of the BOSTONIANS.
TO-NIGHT at 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT
PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
THE EVENT OF EVENTS

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. and Broadway.
POSTPONED TO FRIDAY NIGHT.
TO-MORROW, AUG. 29, TO-MORROW,
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY.
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by G. V. Hobart.
Tickets purchased for to-night can be exchanged for to-morrow night at box office.
SPECIAL MAT. MONDAY (Labor Day).

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8.15. Mats. Sat. & Mon. at 2.15.
A. S. Sheubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. LAST WEEK THE DEFENDER
MAT. SAT.
Next Monday: Seats TO-DAY at 9 A. M.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMPANY
Sir Arthur Sullivan's THE EMERALD ISLE.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St. n'r Broadway.
Evenings at 8:20. Only Mat. Sat.
A Hoopla Success! Music & Comedy. THE NEW CLOWN

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42d St. & B'way.
OPENS MONDAY EV'G.
Seats Now on Sale. Mat. Labor Day.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
8th BIG WEEK. MIKADO JAPAN BY NIGHT KUZUOKA Vocal soloist JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th.
To-night, 8:30. 50c., that's all.
85th Concert. SECOND WAGNER FESTIVAL.
Soloists: Mr. Carl Schlegel, baritone; Mr. Franz Satte, tenor; Miss Jennie Dutton, contralto.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Last Matinee Saturday.
To-night, 8:15, and balance of week—Last Times—Lederer's
WILD ROSE
Next Monday Eve., Sept. 1, Seat Sale To-day.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS. The great rural drama,
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
LABOR DAY (MON.)
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Opens TUES. Eve. SEPT. 2nd
With a New Comedy MRS. JACK By Grace Livingston Furniss.
SALE OF SEATS TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY
Moonlight Maid Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. 3 Great Farces. Grand Vaudeville

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. "OLIVETTE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.
Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Labor Day.
Immense Success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production. BRANDON TYNAN, in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Fourteenth week. Souvenirs. 100th Concert Sunday Night.

GRAND RICE'S Show Girl

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 50c. SAT'Y. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creators and Band of 60.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8 Ave. Opens Sat. Mat., Aug. 30 THE CHRISTIAN BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. SAT.
MAN TO MAN 15, 25, 35.
Next Week Only—A SHOP GIRL 50 & 75c

3 Av. Mat. To-day. A Romance of Coon Hollow. Next Week—The Village Parson.

LARNED BEATS DOHERTY

American Tennis Champion Saves Title from English Player.

EXPERTS' THRILLING MATCH

Final Contest on Newport Casino Court Produces a Sensational Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—In a masterful exhibition of high-class lawn tennis, William A. Larned to-day was successful in defending his title as American champion in the singles. He defeated the famous British player R. F. Doherty, formerly champion of All-England, who is reputed to be the best man that the courts of Great Britain have ever produced. The victory was decisive. At every point the American outplayed the English expert, and the result was a fitting final achievement to a glorious career, for Larned has been runner-up four times in the all-comers' tournament, and has won the title twice.

Larned won in four sets, the score being 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6. After the repulse sustained yesterday by the American forces when Whitman was beaten, the Americans had little hope of saving the championship trophy from the English visitors. The one chance left was the present holder of the title, Larned, the brilliant, and the uncertain. It was the attack on Larned by R. F. Doherty which made to-day the red letter day of the season. The conditions, so far as weather was concerned, were certainly in Larned's favor. It was hot, even more so than yesterday, and as the heat certainly then worried the Englishman, it was expected that he would suffer the more to-day. The court was in perfect shape and the light was even.

There was quite a lot of speculation in the early morning, and Doherty was a slight favorite in the wagers laid. Just before the match began a lot of Doherty money was let loose, and he became a strong favorite at odds of 2½ to 1. Despite the efforts to put the match on in time, it was long after the scheduled hour when the two rivals worked their way through the crowd and into the court. Doherty elected to choose courts on account of the light, and Larned served the opening game. Larned began to rush the pacemaking for the net as soon as the ball left his racquet. Larned was in a bad streak in the third, losing his service for a love game. The Englishman camped right on top of the net in the fourth game, and was in splendid form in the sixth. His volleying and half volleys brought gasps from the gallery, as they were simply perfection. Larned then made a series of magnificent plays and tied the set. Larned lost the next game and then failed to gather in the tenth. Doherty scoring a love game and the set. The score:

FIRST SET.

R. F. Doherty	2	5	4	5	2	4	2	2	5	4—35 6
W. A. Larned	4	3	0	3	4	2	4	4	3	0—27 4

In the second set Larned pulled up from 15—40 to deuce, and then won. He continued up in the second game, working his long drive to the corners for repeated aces. Doherty played very steadily in the fourth and took his first game, pulling it up from love 30. The fifth was marked with close rallies at the net. Although Larned had the lead (40—15) in the seventh, Doherty beat him back and got the game. Larned, however, got out of the small slump and won the eighth at 30 by magnificent play. He got the set, 6—2, and the match stood one set all. The score:

SECOND SET.

W. A. Larned	5	4	4	2	4	4	3	4—30	6	
R. F. Doherty	3	2	0	4	2	2	5	2—20	2	

Doherty was showing the effect of the heat and the running was taking strength out of him. Larned, after the second deuce in the second game, got the win on two splendid passes. Although on the bad side of the court and in distress, Doherty won the fourth game at 15, Larned's volley being a bit off. The sixth game was a critical one. It went to deuce three times, and Doherty's winning point was a short low lob over Larned's head. The tenth went to deuce, Larned being repeatedly within a point of the set win. Finally, after the third call, he got the game and the set, 6—4. The score:

THIRD SET.

W. A. Larned	4	6	1	1	5	5	4	2	4	7—39 6
R. F. Doherty	1	4	4	4	3	7	1	4	1	5—34 4

Larned was at the very height of his game in the fourth set. He was much the stronger of the two, and his strokes had more force to them than those of the Briton. It was not all in favor of the American, however, for Doherty made many splendid rallies, although he was suffering from the intense heat. Larned lost the first game of the set, chiefly on errors. The second was notable for the fine place shots of the American champion. It was beautiful tennis, and the crowd, being on tip-toe for an American victory, kept up a chorus of applause. Doherty made a determined stand, and, by getting to the net despite the efforts of Larned to hold him off, the Englishman broke through Larned's service game and scored. Larned lost the twelfth to Doherty at 30 by striving to cut the side lines by a too narrow margin. The Englishman was not able to stand such a fierce attack, and he only scored once in the next two games, and then on the faulty return of the American, who had saved his title and trophy. The score:

FOURTH SET.

W. A. Larned	2	5	6	4	3	4	1	0	4	2	4	2	4	4—45	8	
R. F. Doherty	4	3	4	2	5	2	4	4	2	4	0	4	1	0—39	6	

Larned is now champion not only by default, but by a well deserved victory over a worthy foe. Doherty played a persistent and consistent game full of life and precision, but was not so much at his ease as in other contests seen here. In the last set he made as good plays as in the others, and never once lost his head. The Britons are scheduled to go from here to Canada, where they will compete at the Canadian international meeting at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 27.—The Niagara international tennis tournament was begun here to-day, and there was capital play in the women's singles, which has a very strong entry. The visiting American players will not arrive from Newport until to-morrow, and the tournament will then be in full swing. Score:

Ladies' Singles.—First Round—Miss Closterman, Cincinnati, beat Miss Todd, England, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, beat Miss Hedley, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Parker, Chicago, beat Miss E. Wimer, Washington, 8—6, 6—3; Miss Stever, Chicago, beat Miss Summerhayes, Toronto, 6—0, 8—6; Miss Champlin, Chicago, beat Miss Mackarell, England, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Burgess, Toronto, beat Miss Pennington, Chicago, by default; Miss Champlin beat Mrs. Burgess, 6—1, 6—3.

Open Handicap, Preliminary Round.—R. Bissell, (scratch,) Buffalo, beat M. W. Boswell, (scratch,) Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—3; A. MacDonald, (⅙ 15.) Toronto, beat F. D. Kerr, (receives ⅙ 15,) Peterborough, 6—4, 6—2. Paul Gardner, (owe 15,) Chicago, beat H. Lloyd, (owe ⅙ 15,) Pittsburg, 6—4, 6—0; E. R. Paterson, (15,) Toronto, beat C. Howard, (owe 15,) Toronto, 6—8, 6—4; H. W. Suckling, (⅙ 15,) Montreal, beat Harold Toby, (owe ⅙ 30,) New York, 6—1, 6—6, 6—3. First Round—R. Leroy, (owe 15,) Columbia, beat B. Florsheim, (owe ⅙ 30,) Shreveport, La., 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

SARATOGA RECORD BROKEN.

Sombrero Made New Figures for a Mile and a Half in Albany Handicap.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Green B. Morris's three-year-old Sombrero broke the mile and a half track record here this afternoon, going the distance in 2:31 4-5 for the Albany Handicap. The previous record was 2:37½. It was an especially fine performance, as the son of Star Ruby and La Toquera was conceding from six to thirty-six pounds' weight to his opponents. Despite this disadvantage, he won easily by a length from Baron Pepper, who came with a strong rush from the rear. Douro ran well for a mile and a quarter and then dropped out of it.

Grey Friar scored a clever and fast victory in the Albany Handicap. He was favorite at 2 to 1, and after racing in front almost the whole journey, drew away in the last furlong, winning by a length and a half from Eugenia Burch, with Merry Acrobat close up. The Canadians made a coup in the steeplechase with Sallust, who was backed from 4 to 1 down to 8 to 5. He won as he pleased by eight lengths from Inkerman, Headland being a bad third. The two other starters, Galahad and Victor, fell and did not finish.

Virgin Soil and Bright Girl ran a dead heat in the maiden two-year-old race, the purse being divided. Hans Wagner, quoted at 20 to 1, captured the closing event. He acted so badly on his way to the post that Wonderly asked to be relieved from riding him, but this was not allowed. He got off well, however, and was never headed.

The Stewards, believing that stimulants were administered to Hans Wagner to accelerate his speed, ordered that the entries of ex-Senator J. S. O'Brien of Minnesota be refused, and referred the case to The Jockey Club. The track was fast, the weather warm, and the attendance light. The meeting ends to-morrow. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Stevedore, 110 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Van Ness, 108, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; The Pride of Surrey, 103, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Parisina, Femesole, Drummond, Tribe's Hill, Filiform, The Talisman, and Honolulu also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; full course. Sallust, 150 pounds, (Gallagher,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Inkerman, 152, (Heider,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Headland, 141, (Ray,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—5:24 2-5. Galahad and Victor fell and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Grey Friar, 117 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 5, won; Eugenia Burch, 118, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Merry Acrobat, 100 (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12 1-5. Sailmaker, Counterpoise, Jack o' Lantern, Scoffer, Captain Arnold, Bounding Beauty, and Grantsdale also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Sombrero, 122 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Baron Pepper, 107, (Rice,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Cogswell, 95, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:31 4-5. Douro and Latson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Virgin Soil, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, and Bright Girl, 109, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, dead heat; Belgardo, 112, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:07½. Marionetta, Ink, Rockmark, Pan Zagloba, Lord Touchwood, Farcraft, Sweet Alice, Proper, Captivator, Louise Elston, and Embarrassment also ran. Unterock left at the post. Purse divided.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hans Wagner, 100 pounds, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; G. Whittier, 111, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Bessie McCarthy, 105, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Lord Badge, Mosketo, Joymaker, and Loone also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Red Path, 118 pounds; Sarmatian, 113, Prince Richard and Satire, 109 each; Wild Pirate, 108; Pensuila and I Know, 106 each; Lord Badge and El Oriente, 103 each; Rappenecker, 101; Heroics, 98; King's Favorite, 96, and Joymaker, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Meltonian, 118 pounds; Auriesville, 115; Lass o' Linden and Red Knight, 114 each; Dr. Saylor, 113; Scoffer, 110; Nevermore, 107; Bridesmaid II., 106, and Americano and Claude, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Saranac Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Hermis, 122 pounds; Francesco, 119; Heno, 117; Cunard, 115; Gay Boy and Gold Cure, 113 each; Caughnawaga, 111; Arsenal, 109; Whiskey King, 103, and Sea Set, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; selling; all to be entered to be sold for $800; five and a half furlongs. Diamante, Embarrassment, Fullback, Wheeler B., Latrobe, and Jake Greenberg, 110 pounds each; Ithan, Scottish Blue, Snowdrift, Merry Reel, and Cloche d'Or, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Belvino, 119 pounds; Huntressa, 114; The Amazon, 110; Rough Rider, 109; Cogswell, 102, and Loone and Janice, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Saducee, 120 pounds; Brandysmash, 113; Delmarch, 110; Roue, 108; Mary Worth and Edgefield, 106 each; Malden, 103; Anecdote, Rappenecker, and Midnight Chimes, 101 each; Cornwall, 97; King's Favorite, 96, and Optional, 87.

Weights for the Fall Handicap.

The weights for the Fall Handicap, six furlongs on the main track, the feature second to the Futurity for the opening of the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting on Saturday, are announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh as follows, winners after announcement of weights to carry five pounds extra:

Bonnibert, 133 pounds; Herbert and Advance Guard, 132 each; Chuchanunda, 130; Blues, 125; Articulate and Prince of Melbourne, 124 each; Royal, 123; The Musketeer, 122; Requittal, 119; Demurrer and Ten Candles, 118 each; Dublin, Hatasoo, Hyphen, Cobourg, Lady Schorr, Monarks, and Cameron, 115 each; Hermis, 113; Roxane and Harrow, 112 each; Pentecost, 111; Musetta and Inventor, 110 each; Francesco and Wyeth, 109 each; Aita Loma, Morningside, and Zoroaster, 108 each; King Pepper, Roehampton, and Highlander, 107 each; Col. Padden, 106; Runnels, Carbuncle, and Col. Bill, 105 each; Arsenal and Unmasked, 104 each; Reina, 103; Lux Casta, Port Royal, South Trimble, Oom Paul, Martin Burke, Kamara, and Operator, 102 each; Flora Pomona, Hindred, King Hanover, Ethics, Gay Boy, and Wealth, 100 each; Merito, 99; Whisky King, Lady Uncas, and Ben Mac Dhui, 98 each; Wild Pirate, Par Excellence, Gold Seeker, and Himself, 97 each; Igniter, Belle of Lexington, and Femesole, 95 each; Setauket and Lord Popper, 92 each; Arden, Flying Buttress, and Attila, 90 each; John Barleycorn, 89; The Rival, 88; Daly and St. Barnaby, 87 each; G. Whittier, 86, and Knight of Harlem and Sister Jeanie, 84 each.

TROTTERS' GREAT RACE.

Five Heat Winners Lowered Their Records for $10,000 Purse—Contest Still Unfinished.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 27.—Sensations continue to develop at the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park, and if the present conditions last Dan Patch probably will break the world's record next Friday. It was the Roger Williams $10,000 trotting stake to-day that smashed all precedent. It is still unfinished, with five heat winners, all of which lowered their records.

The first four heats all beat the stake record of 2:02½. About 10,000 people were loath to leave when darkness necessitated postponement until to-morrow. It was Governor's Day, and Gov. Kimball saw the races from a box in the grand stand.

Scott Hudson's blind horse Rythmic, 2:09¼, was picked to win the rich purse, but after reducing his record to 2:08¾ in the second heat the brown stallion has only one heat in six. Dulce Cor, Roy Miller's brown mare, has won two heats, and got a mark of 2:08½, the new stake record. Alice Carr won the first heat in 2:09¼. Wentworth, in the third, tied his mark of 2:09¼; Dulce Cor won the fourth in the best time, 2:08½, and Nutbearer took the fifth in 2:10¾.

Five heat winners started in the sixth heat, and the race was between Wentworth and Nutbearer, but both horses broke in the stretch, and Dulce Cor won. The race will be called at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Roman won the 2:18 trotting stake, reducing his record to 2:09¼. Sensational time was made in the 2:14 pacing class, when Bedworth, Jr., a green horse, won in straight heats easily, each in 2:06½. Summaries:

2:13 Class.—Trotting, two in three; purse, $1,000. (Concluded.)

The King, b. g., by Clay King, dam by			
Red Wilkes, (Curry)	3	1	1
Aggie Medium, b. m., (McCarthy)	1	4	8
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	2	2	5
A. J. D., b. g., (Walker)	8	5	2
Darwin, g. g., (McHenry)	7	3	6
Promise, blk. g., (Rombough)	11	6	3
Henry S., b. g., (Wills)	9	10	4
Alcy, blk. g., (Lasell)	10	8	7
Flash Lightning, b. g., (McMahon)	4	13	dr
Pug, g. g., (Merrifield)	12	7	dr
Ida Highwood, b. m., (Spear)	6	12	dr
Phoebe Onward, b. m., (Tozier)	13	9	dr
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (Dickerson)	5	11	dis
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)			dis.
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)			dis.
Confessor, ch. g., (Demarest)			dis.
Monte Carlo, b. g., (Eckers)			dis.
Malborn, b. m., (Fritz)			dis.

Time—2:10½; 2:11¼; 2:11½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,500.

The Roman, b. g., by McKinney-Wanda, by Eros, (Benson)	4	1	1	1
Wilque, b. g., (A. McDonald)	1	3	3	3
Alice Russell, b. m., (Hudson)	2	2	2	2
Austin Boy, b. g., (Lewis)	3	4	5	4
My Chance, ch. h., (Crowley)	5	5	4	5

Time—2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:09½; 2:10¼.

2:05 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,500. Two in three.

Audubon Boy, ch. h., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxey, by Bourbon Wilkes, (Hudson)	1	1
Fannie Dillard, b. m., (Snow)	2	2
Dariel, b. m., (A. McDonald)	3	3
Fred S. Wedgewood, rn. h., (Geers)	4	4
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin)	5	5
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil)	6	6

Time—2:04¼; 2:04½.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse, $1,000.

Bedworth, Jr., b. h., by Bedworth, (Bowser)	1	1
Livewood, br. g., (Hayden)	2	2
Buckthorne, br. g., (Snow)	7	3
Home Circle, b. g., (Nuckols)	3	4
Dewey H., blk. g., (Miller)	4	6
Go See, b. g., (Proctor)	5	5
George Wilton, ch. g., (Gillies)	6	8
Alice Homes, blk. m., (Allen)	dis	

Time—2:06½; 2:06¼.

The Roger Williams 2:14 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse, $10,000. (unfinished.)

Dulce Cor, b.m., by Baron Wilkes, Nancy Gladys, by Nutbreaker, (Miller)	11	8	8	1	2	1
Alice Carr, b. m., (Garrison)	1	2	7	8	8	2
Rythmic, br. h., (Hudson)	3	1	2	10	9	5
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foote)	7	5	5	3	1	3
Wentworth, blk. g., (McHenry)	6	3	1	6	7	4
Re-elected, g. h., (Macy)	4	10	3	2	5	ro
Consuelo S., b. m., (Pierce)	2	11	9	7	4	ro
Mabel, b. h., (Benyon)	10	6	6	4	3	ro
El Milagro, br. g., (Dickerson)	5	4	11	9	6	ro
Rowellan, b. g., (Golden)	8	7	4	5	dr	

Harness Racing at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The second day's racing in the Mohawk and Hudson Valley Circuit on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park was held this afternoon. Favorites won the first and third events, but King Chimes, favorite in the free for all, got only second money. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

Nellie Gay, b. m., by Pamlico, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Louise G., gr. m., (Smith)	2	2	6
Earline, br. g., (Kinney)	5	3	2
Ned M. Woodnut, b. g., (Haight)	4	7	3
George C., br. g., (Coates)	3	4	7
Deputize, b. g., (Schaeffer)	5	5	4
Author, b. g., (Avery)	6	6	5
Symbaletta, b. m., (Washburn)	7	8	8

Time—2:20¾; 2:19½; 2:16¼.

Free for All.—Trotting. Purse $400.

Dingle K., ch. g., (Gosnell)	4	1	1
King Chimes, b. g., (Davis)	1	2	2
All Right, b. g., (Snyder)	2	3	3
Meadow Bell, ch. g., (Coville)	3	4	4

Time—2:17; 2:15; 2:14¼; 2:18.

2:22 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

King Crystal, b. g., (Aldrich)	8	3	1	1
Amy Wilkes, rn. m., (Demarest)	1	6	4	4
Monte Joe, gr. g., (Kinney)	5	2	2	2
Colonel Williams, b. g., (Murphy)	2	4	7	3
Nymph, b. m., (Post)	3	5	3	6
Seaweed, b. m., (Hollenbeck)	7	7	5	dr
Daisy L., b. m., (Lewis)	4	6	4	dr
Lizzie B., b. m., (Burdick)	6	8	dr	

Time—2:17¼; 2:19½; 2:18¾; 2:23½; 2:19¼.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost Last Western Contest—Boston and St. Louis Teams Also Beaten.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—McGraw's New York baseball team finished its final Western tour of the season here to-day. After their hollow victory yesterday it was thought that the visitors would win again, but they were defeated by Kelly's men by a score of 6 to 4. Each side made two runs in the first inning. The local team repeated in the second, and batted Miller out of the box. Taylor, who succeeded Miller, was hit for two more runs in the third, but afterward was very steady and held the Cincinnatis safely for the remainder of the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, lf...1	1	1	2	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.1	1	11	2	0	0	
Crawford, rf.2	2	0	0	0	0	
Seymour, cf.0	1	2	0	0	0	
Peitz, 2b....0	0	1	6	0	0	
Corcoran, ss.1	1	1	1	7	0	
Steinfeld, 3b.1	1	3	2	2	0	
Bergen, c....0	1	5	1	1	0	
Poole, p....0	0	2	2	0	0	
Total.....6	7	27	20	3	0	

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Brown, lf...1	0	3	0	2	0	
Dunn, ss....1	2	3	3	2	1	
Bresnah'n, rf0	1	0	0	0	0	
McGann, 1b.0	2	6	1	0	0	
Brodie, cf...0	0	2	0	2	0	
Bowerm'n, c.1	1	7	1	0	0	
Lauder, 3b..1	1	0	1	1	0	
Smith, 2b...0	1	2	2	2	1	
Miller, p....0	0	1	0	0	0	
Taylor, p....0	0	0	0	2	1	
Total.....4	8	24	9	6		

Cincinnati	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
New York	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Crawford, Lauder. Double play—Corcoran to Beckley; Dunn to McGann. First base on balls—Off Miller, 1; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Poole, 3; by Taylor, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 7; BOSTON, 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—The Boston baseball team played its final game of the season here to-day. Pittsburg's champions outplayed the visitors after the fourth inning and won by a score of 7 to 2. Eason, for Boston, was very effective for the first four innings, but in the fifth the locals batted him heavily, scoring four runs. Leever, the local pitcher, held his speed all through the game, only five hits being made off him. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	x	7	14	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Leever and Smith; Eason and Moran.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The Philadelphia and local baseball teams were scheduled for two games here to-day, but on account of rain only one was played, and the visitors won out in the ninth inning by a score of 5 to 4. Pearson and Currie were hit heavily by the Philadelphians, but brilliant fielding by the home players kept down their run getting very considerably. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	15	2
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	5	3

Batteries—Duggleby and Douglass; Pearson, Currie, and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	81	27	.750	Cincinnati	52	56	.481
Brooklyn	60	51	.541	St. Louis	48	59	.449
Chicago	54	53	.505	Philadelphia	43	63	.406
Boston	53	54	.505	New York	38	68	.358

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

At Jersey City yesterday the local team beat the Worcester baseball players by 6 runs to 5. The Providence and Jersey City teams will begin a series of four games at West Side Park this afternoon. The final game will take place at West New York Field, Weehawken, on Sunday, and the result of these contests will probably decide fourth place in the championship of the Eastern League. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf....0	1	3	0	1		
Shindle, 3b..2	1	1	1	0		
Halligan, cf.1	1	2	0	0		
Carr, 1b....0	0	11	0	0		
Woods, 2b...0	2	2	3	0		
Shoch, rf....1	1	5	0	0		
Mack, ss....1	1	1	1	2		
Butler, c....1	1	2	0	0		
Pfann'r, p...0	0	0	3	0		
Total.....6	8	27	7	4		

WORCESTER.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Frisbee, cf..1	0	7	0	1		
Clancy, 1b..1	1	7	1	0		
Sebring, rf..1	2	1	0	0		
Del'h'ty, 3b.1	0	2	2	1		
Rickert, lf..0	1	2	0	0		
Wrigley, 2b.1	1	0	1	0		
Conn'ton, ss.0	1	3	2	0		
Doran, c....0	1	2	3	0		
Hastings, p.0	0	0	0	2		
*Merritt ...0	0	0	0	0		
Total 5	7	24	11	4		

*Batted for Hastings in ninth inning.

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	..	—6
Worcester	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0

MR. YERKES BACK FROM LONDON

Says J. P. Morgan Is Not Connected in Any Way with His Underground Railroad.

Charles T. Yerkes, Chairman of the Underground Railway Company of London, arrived at New York on the White Star liner Majestic last evening. Mr. Yerkes soon will return to England. In regard to the underground system, Mr. Yerkes said, among other things, that the company's interests were not in any way connected with those of J. Pierpont Morgan.

"We have four different franchises passed by Parliament," he continued. "Those four, with that of the Metropolitan District Railroad, which is run by steam, comprise our system. The Metropolitan District connects with the Metropolitan in the heart of the city.

The underground roads of London carry about 200,000,000 persons annually, and the completion of our system will increase that from 50 to 100 per cent. We will operate about a thousand cars, and the motive power will be furnished by the third rail."

Mr. Yerkes was asked what Mr. Morgan's underground interests were.

"They consist," he replied, "of nothing or next to nothing, except an application to Parliament which we are fighting and which is for permission to build a railroad that will parallel the district road, with three tracks underneath the Piccadilly and Brompton Road, &c. If this franchise were granted it might cause us some harm by taking away some of our business, and then again it might, as we contend, weaken the structure of our railroad. My experience has been, however, that a deep level cannot compete with a shallow tunnel. Then, again, our tracks are double, while the proposed Morgan route will consist of separate tunnels, paralleling each other. I do not believe that Mr. Morgan is at the back of this scheme. It is some one connected with his London office, and some engineers. I never saw Mr. Morgan in my life. I will not criticise him either. I consider him a great man.

"I did not bring any paintings over with me this time. The duties are too exorbitant for that. I have some works, and they are hung in my London apartments, where I shall keep them. This duty is a very serious question. I can see how they might tax the works of modern artists, but why they should go back and place these duties on works of the old masters passes my comprehension. As it is now the painters of America have to go to France to see the works that otherwise they might view and study at home."

LEGAL NOTES.

PRESUMPTION OF DELIVERY DESTROYED.—After the death of Michael Mannix, in 1898, his heirs brought an ejectment suit against the widow of James Riordan, asserting that the latter, on June 13, 1861, conveyed his house and lot in Glens Falls, N. Y., to their ancestor. The property in question had been purchased by Mr. Riordan in 1860. He died in 1862. Mrs. Riordan has resided on the premises ever since her husband's death, has cancelled a purchase money mortgage, and has uniformly paid the taxes and made improvements. She testified that she never executed the deed, although it purported to have her signature, and never heard of it until after Mannix's death. The plaintiffs did not produce the original conveyance, but only its record in the County Clerk's office. A decision of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court holding that there was a legal presumption of the delivery of the deed to Mannix in 1861, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. Justice Kellogg, for the court, says in part: "From the proofs, it is apparent that the grantee, Mannix, never had possession of the premises in his lifetime, and never asserted any title through this deed; never took any steps to obtain possession; never paid any taxes, or exercised any acts of ownership; and, so far as appears, never claimed to own the premises or to have had any possession or knowledge of the deed, except so far as the presumption goes arising from the deed being on record in the County Clerk's office, which is located some twelve miles from Glens Falls. * * * The presumption of a delivery of a deed which arises from the proof of a record, standing alone, is far from conclusive. The presumption of non-delivery must prevail where the facts appear as in the case before us. The great length of time which has elapsed since the deed was recorded, with no reason whatever given for the grantee's silence; that the grantor himself died some thirty-six years before the grantee died, and the possession of the defendant was never disturbed, and he was during all this time permitted to treat the property as though this deed was never delivered, is sufficient in itself to destroy the presumption of delivery. This property, as the proof shows, had during all this time a rental value, and the presumption is that, had the grantee any knowledge of this deed, he would have taken possession, or have exacted rental for the use of the premises."

EXCHANGE SET ASIDE FOR GROSS INADEQUACY OF CONSIDERATION.—The Second Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has decided that an exchange of property worth $2,500 for property of no value will be set aside because of the gross inadequacy of the consideration. It appeared that Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, through her husband, had exchanged her house at Bensonhurst for a saloon owned by the Pabst Brewing Company. The evidence showed that the manager of the Brewing Company said the value of the saloon was $5,500, and that Mrs. Turner's house, worth $2,500, with a $3,000 chattel mortgage on the saloon fixtures, would be taken in exchange. After the Turners had had possession of the saloon for twelve days they were compelled to abandon the place, as their receipts fell below their expenses. A suit to rescind the contract of exchange was then brought, and a judgment for the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Appellate Court. While ordinarily mere inadequacy of consideration will not be held sufficient to set aside a sale, yet, says President Justice Goodrich, quoting Lord Hardwicke, where "it may be apparent from the intrinsic nature and subject of the bargain itself, such as no man in his senses and not under delusion would make, on the one hand, and as no honest and fair man would accept, on the other, which are inequitable and unconscientious bargains, then relief will be granted. This language of Lord Hardwicke," says the Presiding Justice, "fits and accurately describes the circumstances and results of the exchange between the parties to the transaction under review. The plaintiff, through her husband, by reliance and action upon the representations of the defendant, Schleip, the manager, was induced to enter into a bargain whereby she lost her house, and has no fruits of the exchange. The defendants have all."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Artillery Corps, relieved.

The resignation of Cadet Robert P. Dunstand, (second class,) United States Military Academy, is accepted.

First Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps, is detailed as the recorder of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth for the competitive examination for promotion of enlisted men, vice First Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavalry, relieved.

Capt. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penn.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Quartermaster, will proceed to Omaha and report to Major Gen. John C. Bates for assignment to duty.

Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the several forts in the manoeuvre district on official business pertaining to the application of new appliances to firing mechanisms of the guns and mortars mounted at those forts.

Navy.

Commander H. Winslow is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector in charge of Eleventh Lighthouse District, and as Inspector in charge upon detachment of Capt. E. H. Gheen.

Commander P. Garst is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector in charge of Tenth Lighthouse District, and as Inspector in charge upon detachment of Capt. A. Dunlap.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Benton's order of May 27 detaching him from the Columbia is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Chesapeake arrived at Annapolis yesterday.

The Mohican arrived at Bremerton yesterday.

The Bagley and Thornton arrived at Newport yesterday.

The Topeka arrived at San Juan yesterday.

The Stockton and Barney arrived at Newport yesterday.

The Isla de La Luzon sailed yesterday from Labuan for Sarawak.

The Glacier sailed to-day from Sydney to Townsville.

The Puritan sailed to-day from New Bedford for New London.

The Hannibal sailed to-day from Lambert Point for New London.

The Topeka sailed to-day from San Juan to Hampton Roads.

The Mohican has been ordered to discontinue her present itinerary.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Local rains; fresh east to northeast winds.

There are as yet no indications of a decided storm development over the Gulf of Mexico or the West Indies during Thursday. Local rains will occur in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, and also in the Rocky Mountain region. The temperature will continue moderate east of the Mississippi, and will rise rapidly between the Middle and Upper Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

Along the Atlantic coast and in the Lake region the wind will be mostly light to fresh from east and northeast; on the Gulf coast light to fresh southeast to south winds will prevail.

Steamships departing for European ports today will have light to fresh variable winds and fair weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	75	65	68
6 A. M.	77	64	68
9 A. M.	78	70	76
12 M.	83	80	83
3 P. M.	79	78	81
6 P. M.	77	75	76
9 P. M.	75	73	73
12 P. M.	73	68	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74⅝
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1901	73
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M., and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

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Reopens October 1st. Upon request, a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue, and Prospectus for the 23d year will be sent to an accredited address. These circulars present the full courses of study, a list of honors won by Berkeley graduates in college, and lists of parents who have had from one to five sons in the School during an aggregate of from five to thirty-eight years—also information as to new courses in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.
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Preparation for College & University.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1902.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 10th.
Examinations for admission on the 11th and 12th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
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Classical, Mathematical, Business; University Preparation. W. W. BRIGGS.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE SCHOOLS OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
Will Reopen as Follows:
The undergraduate school, Wednesday, September 10, 1902.
The graduate school, Wednesday, October 1.
The medical and dental schools, Wednesday, October 1.
The law school, Wednesday, October 1.
Examinations for entrance to the undergraduate school will be held September 9, 1902.
Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S.J., President, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

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Ideal school and home for girls 8 to 13. Large grounds. Board, tuition, laundry, $375. No extras. Re-opens Oct. 1.

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NIAGARA FALLS and Return $9.00 Children Half Fare
AUGUST 29th, 30th, 31st
RETURN TO SEPTEMBER 24
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Good to Return to Sept. 4th.
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DINING CARS A LA CARTE.
MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 Children 75 Cents
GLEN ONOKO
And the SWITCHBACK
SUNDAY, Aug. 31st. LABOR DAY, Sept. 1st
Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a.m.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8.30 a.m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a.m. Returning, leave Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p.m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cents additional.
Ticket offices at Ferry Stations, and 355 and 1234 Broadway.
From Brooklyn, 15 cents additional.

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GLEN ISLAND
Attractions from all parts of the world. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers, Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. OPEN AIR CIRCUS PERFORMANCE DAILY, at 2 P. M. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT to CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortland St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 4:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 P. M., for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH:
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Excursion Fare, 40c.
Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
Leave Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, connect with L. I. R. R. Week days 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH:
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.
GENERAL SLOCUM GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sale, leaving W. 129th St., 9 A.M.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40, A. M., 2:05 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, and 6:00 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO
West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.
Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.
Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill, (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments and music on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
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HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P.M.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION
UP THE SOUND
To Greenport and Sag Harbor.
The Popular Long Island Sound Steamer
"SHINNECOCK"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.; foot 35th St., E. R., at 9:30 A. M. Returning by Long Island Railroad same day. Full particulars see Saturday's and Sunday's papers.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.00.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, and Daily Excursion (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 24TH,
LONG ISLAND R. R. AND STEAMER "MAINE."
Special Express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Ave., 8:16 A. M. Tickets limited to 75c. on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

AL FOSTER'S DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St. Pier, 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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Atlantic City.

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IN
Three Hours
VIA
New Jersey Central
PASSING THROUGH LAKEWOOD.
Solid vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty St. Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J.
Special rates from Aug. 20th. Write for booklet.
CHARLES R. MEYERS.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH
HOTEL BRIGHTON
Will Keep Open as Usual Until Sept. 25th.
SPECIAL RATES AUG. 30TH TO SEPT. 3RD.
JNO. T. & L. G. MacDOWELL.

NEW ENGLAND.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS
FOR AUTUMN.
THE GREYLOCK,
Williamstown, Mass.
Good Golf. Good Roads.
CIRCULARS MAILED.
JAS. F. VINING, Lessee.

Summer Resorts.

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THE BELLEVUE,
Beautifully located; altitude, 800 feet; centre of 38 acres of lawn; fruit and forest trees; ¼ mile from Putnam Division station; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with 20 miles' view of the "Rhine of America"; accommodates 100; modern improvements; large airy rooms; 150 feet of broad piazza; stable accommodations; an unexcelled table, under a well-known N. Y. hotel chef; high standard inaugurated by present proprietor will be maintained throughout season.
THERON O. WRIGHT, Prop.

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ARVERNE HOTEL
Arverne, Long Island, N. Y.
On the Ocean Front
HALF HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
CAPACITY 400.
Casino with a la Carte Service.
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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
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The Oriental Hotel,
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Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
Baths and Pavilion now open.
Send for pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON,

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
And Bathing Establishment
Will remain open until October 1st; golf and other seasonable amusements.

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SUFFERN, N. Y.
Autumn among the Ramapo Hills. One hour from Chambers St. Delightful location. All modern conveniences. Write for booklet.

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THE ACKERLY,
Catskill Mountains; gas, all modern improvements; reduced rates for September. Apply Mrs. J. E. B. Hill, Margaretville, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

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EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open from June until November.
Riding, Driving, Yachting, Golf.
Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.
The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

New Hampshire.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NOW OPEN.
For plans, booklets, etc., address DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Ass't Manager.
New night train and splendid through service from Grand Central Depot, New York, to Jefferson.

The Fall the most delightful season in the White Mountains; The Alpine, Bethlehem, N. H., situated where the atmosphere is invigorating, and the grandeur of the country unsurpassed; equipped with every modern convenience; golf, tennis, croquet; private stables and livery attached. Robert T. Schute, Prop.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—F. HELLMER BOELSEN and ELIZABETH BASTIAN, as executor and executrix of and trustees under the last will and testament of Marie Heine, deceased, and ELIZABETH BASTIAN, individually, plaintiffs, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (or Fourth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Park (or Fourth) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and First Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and First Street, sixteen feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 116 East 101st Street.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 116 East 101st Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,986.45, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $456.19, with interest from August 25th, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $100.62, and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

au28,30,S3,6,10,13,18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS MANOWITCH, plaintiff, against GEORGE V.

GOV. ODELL TO FARMERS

He Outlines the Relations Between High Tariff and Trusts.

In Speeches at Lowville and Carmel He Advocates the Passage of Laws Preventing the Crushing of Competition.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Gov. Odell arrived here by special train at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Private Secretary Graham, Congressman James S. Sherman, Senator Garry A. Willard, Thomas Wheeler, and others.

At 1 o'clock Gov. Odell was escorted to Forest Park by Guilford D. Bailey Post, G. A. R.; the Fifth Battalion, New York Heavy Artillery, three bands, and prominent citizens. At the park he delivered the annual address at the County Fair before a gathering of 10,000 persons.

Gov. Odell said in part:

"Agriculture is the basis of prosperity, and therefore its encouragement and protection is a function of the State. Capital is the result of labor—its combination in the most complete and concrete form—therefore it should be accorded no rights which are not vouchsafed to the individual and to him who labors. These truths are not mere platitudes, but inherent principles of government. Combinations which seek to oppress the people or to place upon them additional burdens transgress the powers which have been given them.

"In this State we have been accorded rights which are seldom exercised by the National Government. Upon the growth of values the State depends for the moneys necessary for its well-being, while the Federal Government exacts, except in the greatest emergencies, the bulk of its revenues from importations from other countries. This power forms the basis for party creeds and policies. Under a so-called protective tariff has come prosperity, but it is claimed that with it have come conditions which either through dissatisfaction or otherwise have at times produced results which are onerous and burdensome. Whether this result is caused by a Governmental policy which seeks to benefit and protect labor is a question of serious import. So-called trusts may have benefited by high duties, but there are so many combinations that do not require or receive this aid that I am inclined to the belief that the solution of this problem must be otherwise sought than in the elimination or lowering of tariff rates. The desire for wealth may often lead those who have the power to crush out competition by means which are the proper subjects for State or Federal legislation. In New York, with our own corporations or business concerns, there would be no difficulty with existing laws to prevent and to punish those who thus might seek to oppress or unnecessarily burden our people. But with those whose domiciles are in other States the task is a more difficult one. Wise action is demanded, and in the accomplishment of this purpose we should not be led into unwise policies that may break down safeguards that have led us to our present prosperous condition.

"The almost total abolition of the State tax will take away many alarming features that have heretofore been a disturbing element in the demands made upon the public purse to hold secure a commerce that has enabled up to maintain our lead among the States of the Union. Home rule should be accorded, not in the sense that any municipality should possess the power to exercise rights or privileges that are purely of a State character, but in the higher sense where individual liberty does not interfere with moral rights and municipal government is in harmony with a Constitution of the people. For years there have been added new conditions and new privileges which have at last brought us up to a point where the total abolition of direct taxation is in sight, and through the liberalization of our corporation laws new property is being constantly added to every section to assist in bearing local burdens. During the past year, the first under the operation of these new laws, over eight hundred millions of new capital has resulted, an increase of over a half million over the preceding year."

CARMEL, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Gov. Odell was a guest to-day at the Putnam County Fair. He made a brief address, speaking in part as follows:

"Commerce goes to the port which offers the best inducement, where it builds up the wealth of its citizens and adds to the resources of the State, while those who are careless and pursue methods that are not businesslike in the administration of all the necessary adjuncts of our modern civilization lose benefits and go into premature decay. The policy of the State and of the Nation should be to encourage every one who tries to help himself.

"Situated as you are, almost a part of the City of New York, with your facilities for communication, the growth of that city must add to the prosperity of your county, and the policy to be pursued by you should accord in every particular with those legislative matters and those governmental improvements that are intended to build up and make of our great metropolis not the second but the first city of the world."

MRS. OGDEN GOELET'S DANCE.

Social Event of the Newport Day in Honor of the Hostess's Daughter May—Beautiful Show of Flowers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The leading social event of this evening in Newport was the dinner dance given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet at her villa on Ochre Court on the Cliffs, the entertainment being in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet. Two years ago Mrs. Goelet gave a similar entertainment, but to-night's far exceeds that in the beauty of illuminations and decorations of the house and the illumination of the grounds. As the guests were driven through the massive iron gates to the entrance of the villa they passed through successive rows of tall bay trees and other plants filled with tiny electric lights and flowers and at the vestibule were great banks of choice fancy foliage plants, which formed the basis for the beautiful floral display arranged by Hodgson. In the house enormous rose trees bearing thousands of American Beauty roses were on every side, lending a splendid color tone to the stonework surroundings.

The verandas were lined with palms, flowering plants, and tall vases filled with the very choicest of flowers. The drawing room was decorated with American Beauty roses in great profusion, quite concealing the musicians, who were placed in an alcove at one end of the room, near the conservatory, which had been cleared and refilled with the best of flowers and plants from the Hodgson greenhouse.

All through the house were vases of handsome flowers, mainly orchids and American Beauty roses, which converted the several rooms into a veritable flower garden and was without doubt the prettiest cut flower display that has been seen so

As additional space was required for the supper tables, a temporary veranda was built and decorated with scarlet flowers and greens and palms, which formed a pretty scene when looking from the dining room where Mrs. Goelet's table was spread. There were in addition some forty small tables, all of which were decorated with American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley.

The view from the veranda out over the terrace toward the ocean was grand, thousands of electric lights outlining the hedges and plants and the geometrical flower beds all the way up to the piazza steps.

After the reception dancing was begun in the ballroom and the spacious hall, which were lined with palms, with drooping plants hanging over the railing of the balconies.

The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Goelet, and many interesting figures were introduced, the most striking being the floral figure, in which loose bouquets of gardenias were given as favors to the women and boutonnieres of the same flowers for the men, the flowers being distributed from a Russian sleigh. To obtain the 700 blooms necessary for this figure Wadley and Smythe cornered the gardenia market in Newport, occupying several days in collecting a sufficient number of this popular flower. The other figures Collins furnished were pretty calendars, collapsible opera glasses, jewel cases, large flower boquets, rose bags, sashes, French boxes, silver match boxes, set with turquoise, and gold puff boxes and pomade dicks and audrian, furnished silk brocaded book covers and twine boxes, and glass table bells, with Vienna bronze handles, the handle in each case having a corresponding striker to the bell.

When the cotillion was about half over supper was served by Berger in the dining room and verandas, 350 guests sitting down to the many small tables.

Two orchestras—Mullany's from the Casino and Berger's Hungarian—furnished music for the reception and supper and for the dancing, furnishing a continuous programme from the arrival of the first guest to the end of the cotillion.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The ball at Mrs. Ogden Goelet's last evening and Mrs. Astor's ball this evening, and entertainments given by Mrs. Spottiswood Schenck and other hostesses, will end a most brilliant week at Newport. Yesterday the wedding of Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post and Mr. Candler was the event of the week on Long Island.

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Mrs. Ysnaga, the mother of the Duchess of Manchester, who is to be with Miss Leary during the Autumn, has also been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt at their camp in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Ysnaga sails at the end of the Newport season for England, where she will visit her daughter and her grandson, the present Duke of Manchester.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have been at the Vanderbilt camp, expect to leave to-day for Lenox. The Alfred Vanderbilt camp is being prepared for a visit from its owners, who are expected the second week in September.

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Mrs. John A. Morris is in Zurich, Switzerland, from which place her son, Hennen Morris, has just returned. Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris are at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Hamilton Smith, a niece of Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Delle Morris, her daughter, are visiting Mrs. Morris.

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Mr. and Mrs. David Monroe Cory, who have been at Stamford, Conn., are to spend the first two weeks of September at Jamesport, L. I.

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The cornerstone of the Stonywold Sanitarium at Kushaqua, N. Y., is to be laid early in September, and a number of the officers and Directors are to attend the ceremony. Mrs. James E. Newcomb, the President, has spent the entire Summer at Kushaqua looking after the sanitarium. An entertainment was given for its benefit at Loon Lake Hotel. The foundation of the main building and one dormitory are nearly laid, and the building itself will soon be in process of construction.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. Roosevelt Scovel (Miss Sartoris) sailed yesterday on the Oceanic for Europe. They will visit on their honeymoon several of the Continental watering places, including Homburg. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt sailed on the same ship. Booked on the Oceanic were Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, E. C. Mears-Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, and Henry S. Kerr.

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David Bradley Lee will sail to-day for Germany. He has been in this country for a short time, attending to the Lee estate. He is the brother of the Countess Waldersee.

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The London season was brought to a close by the beautiful cotillion given by Mrs. Charles Ramsay, who was Miss Garrison of New York. The cotillion was led by Mrs. Ramsay dancing with Prince Francis of Teck and Miss Garrison with Capt. Pakenham, whose mother was Miss Clark of this city. Among the Americans present were Miss Breese and her stepfather, Harry Higgins; Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, Miss Green, and Mme. Dominguez. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White gave a royalty dinner the same week for Prince Arthur of Connaught.

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North Berwick is a popular summering place in England. Cora, Lady Strafford, is there, as are also Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh ("Baby Beckwith,") and Mrs. Ronalds have gone to the country. Mrs. Ronalds is in Scotland, and Mrs. Dudley Leigh is at Leek Wootton House.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—One of the largest dinners of the season was given to-night by Mrs. Spottswood D. Schencks at Berger's in honor of Miss Kathleen Neilson and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The dinner was served in the large room, which was artistically decorated by Wadley & Smythe with tall palms, bay trees, and flowering plants. Green foliage covered the walls and ceiling and large hanging "beehive" baskets filled with American Beauty roses and feathery foliage vines were suspended over every table. Through all this decoration was an electrical display of small bulbs of soft pale green lights shining through the foliage like a starry night. Nine large round tables were deftly arranged and decorated with centre pieces of flowers in separate colors around heavy silver candelabra, the colors being yellow and pink, crimson, white, lavender, American Beauty, one of red and white, one of pink and white, and one of the dainty coloring of mignonette, each having candle shades to match, effecting a most perfect harmony in color. The guests were:

Miss Neilson,	Miss Natalie Wells,
Reginald C. Vanderbilt,	Miss Harriman,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,	Miss Post,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt,	Miss Gladys Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lydig,	Miss Anita Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle,	Miss Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.,	Miss Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Miss Spreckels,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter,	Col. John Jacob Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,	Henry Norman,
Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings,	Francis J. Otis,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest,	Baron Oppenheim,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin,	Senor De Riano,
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Collier,	J. F. Talmadge, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean,	Henry F. Eldridge,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson,	George McFadden,
Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs,	R. F. Doherty,
Mrs. Snowden,	H. L. Doherty,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith,	George Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse,	Arthur Spencer,
Miss Cynthia Roche,	William Woodward, Jr.,
Miss Livingston,	Edward Gray,
Miss Laura Swan,	E. V. R. Thayer, Jr.,
Miss Cruger,	Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.,
Miss Iselin,	William Burden,
Miss Pomeroy,	George C. Munsig,
Miss Grosvenor,	Willing Spencer,
Miss Moran,	W. W. Burden,
Miss R. Moran,	M. R. Wright,
Miss Hoyt,	E. L. Bulkley,
Miss Hatch,	I. Townsend Burden, Jr.,
Miss Kane,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Miss Fish,	Arthur Iselin,
Miss Gwendolin Burden,	F. W. Lehr,
Miss Elsie Whelen,	Albert Gray,
Miss Marion Fish,	Arthur Burden,
	F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr.,
	Henry Oelrichs,
	H. R. Sedgwick,
	Austin Gray,
	Woodbury Kane,
	W. Harold Brown,
	C. S. Lee,
	Mr. Post,
	Mr. Houghton,
	Mr. Riker,
	Mr. Cruger,
	Mr. Robinson,
	Mr. Rogers,
	Mr. Conrad,
	Mr. Preston.

Berger's Hungarian Band played during the dinner, and afterward the greater part of the guests went to the ball given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave another luncheon this afternoon at Lyndenhurst, entertaining eighteen guests. For the table decorations Hodgson furnished blue water hyacinths, which were used on the occasion for the first time in Newport.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon at Crossways in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough, with twenty guests seated at one table. The decorations by Hodgson consisted of eight pieces of golden flowers set in a golden service.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, and Mrs. W. E. Carter gave luncheons, and dinners were given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

Mrs. Charles A. Child, who is occupying the Pumpelly cottage, on Gibbs Avenue, received word yesterday of the death at Tarrytown, N. Y., of her father, Mr. Bainbridge Clark, and left at once for Tarrytown. She will return here after the funeral, but will do no more entertaining. Mr. Clark was well known in Newport.

De Blois & Eldridge announce the rental of the Train villa to George B. De Forest for the season of 1903. Mr. De Forest has occupied the villa for several Summers. The real estate agents report numerous inquiries for cottages for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are at Rosecliff, guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Viscomte R. Villencurve of Paris is at the Berkley.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo are at Bateman's.

Walter V. R. Berry of Washington is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

William P. Burden is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Ex-Commodore Archibald Rogers and E. P. Rogers of Hyde Park, N. Y., are here on the steam yacht Pioneer.

The indications are that the special races of the Newport Yacht Racing Association next Monday and Tuesday will not attract a large number of yachts. Most of the racing yachts have already gone to the westward, and will participate in the Larchmont Club's races on Labor Day. Of the seventy-footers, the Minoela left several days ago, and has gone out of commission, and Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow has also sailed. There remains here only W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia, which has not been put in racing trim, and has been sailed only once or twice this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Redfield, Mrs. L. Lillis, Mrs. Fisher Johnson, Seymour Johnson, and Mrs. K. Cheatem Thompson of New York; Mrs. A. E. Esterbrooks and Arthur F. Esterbrooks of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hunt of Cincinnati, and W. F. Jackson of Newark, N. J., are at the New Cliffs.

The tennis match at the Casino attracted a large number of spectators, and the Summer residents were very much in evidence during the game. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., made his first appearance at the Casino, and received a hearty welcome. Later his sister, the Duchess of Marlborough, came in and remained a short time.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Nearly all of Bar Harbor society was present to-day at the reception given by Augustus C. Gurnee at the Kebo Valley Club. It was the largest function that has taken place here this Summer, there being close to 1,000 guests. Oumiroff, the Russian baritone, and Adamowski gave a brief recital. The clubhouse and grounds were elaborately decorated; groups of potted plants were placed about the lawn, where a band was stationed, and the interior was hung with oak leaves and decorated with tapestries. Some of the more prominent people present included:

Count Cassini,	Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,
Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt,	William E. Dodge,
Mr. Johnston Livingston,	Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri,
Count and Countess Bangier Villars,	Mrs. G. Morris,
Prince Del Drago,	Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot,
Baron Neuflis,	Mrs. James W. Gerard,
Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears,
Mr. and Mrs. Livingston,	Mrs. Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy,	Capt. Bush,
Mrs. Draper,	Gen. and Mrs. Schofield,
	Commander Rodgers,
	Mr. and Mrs. Graves.

The mid-week ball at the Malvern gave no indication that the season was approaching its close. Dinner parties were numerous at the Inn and about town. Those who entertained at the former place included Mrs. George Nichols, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Prince del Drago, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Stockton Pyne, Miss Clark, Mrs. Dunlop.

Miss Pendleton's guests were:

Baron von Mumm,	Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gallatin,
Baron von Schwarzenstein,	Mr. and Mrs. Merritt,
Count Cassini,	Miss Pendleton-Schenck,
Count and Countess Langier Villars,	Mrs. J. Biddle Porter,
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt,	Miss Sylvia Fox,
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart,	Miss Rhett,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears,	Mr. and Mrs. Corbin,
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri,	I. Van Ness Phillips,
	Arthur Ralfes,
	Percy Windham,
	J. B. Henderson,

Prince del Drago dined Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wetzler, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mme. A. Blauvelt, J. P. Haas, and Miss Godwin.

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leaming were Mr. and Mrs. Stevens Hecksher, Mrs. J. P. Stewart, Mr. Sears, Mr. McCormick, Sumner Gerard, Miss Edith Taylor, and Miss Patton.

Miss Stickney's guests were Miss McCormick, Miss Eleanor Ames, Miss Susanne Green, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Pratt, Peter Marie, A. Armstrong, Douglass Cochrane, Percy Pyne, Mr. Walcott, and Mr. Chapman.

Mrs. Frederick Joy gave a dinner party at Edgemere, at which the guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mrs. C. Ewing Green, Miss Lucy Gurnee, Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Cutting, Count Wartenslabens, William J. Schieffelin, and Mr. Blake.

Mrs. Philip Livingston of New York gave a ladies' luncheon at the Louisburg to-day, at which the guests were Mrs. C. Ewing Green, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Dayton, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Mears, Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mrs. Louis Delafield, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Daniel Worden, and Miss Seely.

The final match in the doubles of the tennis tournament at Kebo will be played to-morrow between Amos Pinchot and Edgar Scott against Sumner Gerard and A. Armstrong.

Seth Low left North East Harbor to-day on his steam yacht Surprise, bound for Castine.

Peter Marie is to give a large dinner dance at the Malvern to-morrow night. In the afternoon Capt. T. J. Bush will give a reception at the Pot and Kettle Club.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Candler—Post.

The wedding of Duncan W. Candler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Flamen Ball Candler, and Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post of New York and Bayport, was celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, Strandhome, at Bayport, L. I., by the Rev. Theodore Irving Bresee of Milton, Mass. The large inclosed piazza of Strandhome was turned into a chapel, and the young couple had as a background a bank of ferns and white carnations.

The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by her younger sister, Miss Edith Church Post, and by Miss Edith Alden Candler, a sister of the bridegroom. The bridal gown was white satin, with a long train, which was edged by a flounce of old point d'Alencon. The bodice had a bertha of this lace, and it also draped the front of the gown; sprays of orange blossoms were caught here and there, and a large spray was fastened on the left shoulder. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a crown of orange blossoms. Her jewels were a necklace of pearls, the present of her aunt, the Comtesse de Rodellec, and a diamond crescent from which hung a large yellow diamond, the gift of her father. James Otis Post was Mr. Candler's best man, and Louis Nesbitt was the other attendant.

The wedding breakfast was served on the open veranda and the lawn, and the craft belonging to the Post family, including Regis Post's schooner yacht Shawondassee, dressed with flags, anchored on the waters of the great South Bay, in front of the house, gave an additional gala touch to the scene.

The bride's going-away gown was a natural colored pongee silk, embroidered in dots, with a deep collar and cuffs of Irish lace. The Shaker cloak of tan cloth was lined with a deeper shade of satin, and her black straw hat was trimmed with wings.

The invitations to the wedding were limited and confined to relatives and a few intimate friends. The half-brothers of the bride, Regis Henri and Waldron Kintzing Post, entertained many of the guests at their country places near Strandhome, and others went down on a special train.

Many handsome wedding presents were received by the bride. Her grandmother, the Comtesse de Trobriand, now living in Paris, sent her a diamond necklace. Mrs. Post gave her a large quantity of rare old point lace, and Mr. Candler gave her a set of sables. Other presents were a cottage at Bayport, diamond pins, a library, silver tea sets, candelabra, and all the other and customary bridal gifts.

LAWYER WHO DISAPPEARED HAD BEEN ON TRIP TO PARIS.

Cavanaugh Reaches Paterson, N. J., in State of Mental and Physical Collapse.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Aug. 27.—Henry S. Cavanaugh, the Easton, Penn., lawyer, whose mysterious disappearance from his home at the time of the assignment of J. Herbert Ballantine, the brewer, led many to believe that he had committed suicide, has appeared here, where he is being cared for at the home of the Rev. Father Anthony H. Stein, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. The unfortunate man is in such a state of mental collapse that he can scarcely account for the time spent during his absence from his home. He says that he was at the Waldorf-Astoria Aug. 7, on which day he boarded the French steamship La Touraine. He went to Paris, where he spent only six hours, returning on La Goscogne to New York on Monday last, going directly to Paterson. While in Paris Mr. Cavanaugh says that he paid a messenger to send a cable dispatch to his wife at Easton.

Mr. Cavanaugh is being attended by Dr. Henry Park, a Paterson physician, who says that he is in a serious condition. When he arrived in Paterson Mrs. Cavanaugh was notified, and has since been at her husband's bedside.

Mr. Cavanaugh was knocked down by an express wagon and his eye was injured, which is said to be the cause of his present mental condition.

READING VOTING TRUST.

It Is Continued by the Action of the Directors in Reducing the Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Directors of the Reading Railroad Company met this afternoon, and at the conclusion of the meeting announced that they had declared a semi-annnual dividend of 1 per cent. on the first preferred stock of the company, payable Oct. 1. This cuts the dividend in half and has the effect of prolonging the voting trust now controlling the affairs of the company for a period of two years.

The announcement of the reduction in the Reading dividend was received with considerable surprise in Wall Street, and caused a decline in the price of the stock from the high point reached in the forenoon. Wall Street did not know exactly what to make of the reasons for thus extending the voting trust, for if the full dividend had been declared the voting trust would have been dissolved.

The voting trust was established by the reorganization of the old Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Under the terms of that agreement it was provided that three voting Trustees should hold control of the stock for five years, and thereafter until the full annual 4 per cent. dividend should have been paid on the first preferred stock for two consecutive years. If the declaration of a full 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend had been made yesterday the voting trust would have expired.

That the expiration of this voting trust was delayed is taken to mean that J. P. Morgan, who through the voting trust holds control of the Reading, has sold a controlling interest in the stock, but is not willing to surrender this control at the present time for one of various possible reasons.

Some Wall Street experts declared that the action taken was to prevent the possible passing of the control into the hands of some unsympathetic interests while the coal strike is still unsettled. Others expressed the opinion that Reading was to figure in some deal which had not quite matured. Still others said that this action was taken to permit the public to buy Reading stock without endangering control of the property to those holding it.

This is the second voting trust of a railroad under Morgan control to be extended in this way, the voting trust of the Southern Railway having recently been extended by a deferment of the dividend declaration.

GEORGE GOULD'S TOUR.

He Is to Make an Inspection of the Missouri Pacific System.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—It is learned here that George Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific, who left New York several days ago on a tour of the lines of that system, will reach Texas some time next week, and will make an inspection trip over the new lines of the International and Great Northern.

It is also stated that, during his visit to Texas, Mr. Gould will make a personal inspection of some proposed extensions of the International and Great Northern other than publicly announced as having been determined upon. The people of a number of thriving towns of the State are bidding for the building of branch lines of this road to their respective places, and the propositions probably will be looked into and considered by Mr. Gould on the occasion of his coming visit.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

Special Railroad Rates to Many Resorts and Places of Interest.

The railroads that run out of New York have arranged many special excursions for Labor Day.

Unusually heavy travel to the Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains resorts, which have been more popular than ever this season, is expected by the Lackawanna Railroad, and additional trains will leave the mountains on Labor Day night and the following morning, in order to accommodate business men returning to New York.

Popular excursions are offered by the Erie Railroad to Greenwood Lake for $1; to Shohola Glen, $1; to Niagara Falls, $9, or to Toronto, Ont., $10.50, tickets good going Aug. 29, 30, and 31, returning from Niagara Falls on or before Sept. 2, and from Toronto on or before Sept. 4.

The Lackawanna offers a rate of $9 to Buffalo. The Jersey Central offers special rates to Atlantic City and to Mauch Chunk and the Lehigh Valley offers a rate of $9 to Niagara Falls and return, and a rate of $1.50 to Mauch Chunk and return.

The New York Central will make special rates to Saratoga for the floral fete in that city.

Back from Philippines to Get Bride.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Lieut. Joseph H. Dent of the Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Army, who returned from the Philippine Islands, came to Atlantic City to-day to claim his bride, Miss Anna E. C. Savage. They were married in the parsonage of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Sinkinson performing the ceremony. Miss Bessie Savage, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Ross E. Williams of Philadelphia acted as best man.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

New Fall Fabrics, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS Are Here In Abundance.

Annual Sale of School Supplies Begins This Morning.

This event is always eagerly welcomed.

Being planned on a broader and better scale than ever this year, it is certain to be exceptionally successful.

It embraces practically everything that the rising generation can require during schooltime. And these needs will soon assert themselves, for vacation times are almost ended.

From mountain, seashore and country thousands of youngsters are trooping back to town, all eager for study.

Parents are planning. Many things must be purchased. Where to go to purchase to best advantage is the question which arises. It is easily answered. The Big Store offers you the readiest and best solution.

Everything that your boy or girl can require is here. The PRICE FEATURES ARE NATURALLY STRONGER THAN EVER.

The list which follows is one of unquestioned interest and great helpfulness.

All Kinds of Schoolroom Needs.

COMPLETENESS OF ASSORTMENT AND LOWNESS OF PRICES THE FEATURES.

No department of its kind in America is better equipped. Everything that the pupil will require in the pursuance of his or her studies may be had here. The following list is worth careful study. Check off what you may require. It is money in your pocket to do so.

SPENCERIAN PENS, doz.,	8	BEST QUALITY SCHOOL SPONGES, each, 2c. and	1	BEST QUALITY STEEL PENS, per gross, 20c., or, per doz.,	2
CLOTH BOUND SLATES, 6¼x9,	7	FABER'S BEST ERASERS, from each, 10c. to	1	SPECIAL TABLET, containing 250 pages,	4
ANTISEPTIC SILICATE SLATES,	35	CEDAR PENCIL BOXES with lock and key,	3	SPECIAL TABLET, containing 100 pages,	1
PENHOLDERS, assorted colors,	2	LOCK AND KEY PENCIL BOXES,	1	SCRATCH PADS, per doz.,	5
COLORED PENCILS, 6 in box,	4	HEAVY QUALITY SCHOOL STRAPS, from, each, 10c. to	2	COMPOSITION BOOKS, ruled and plain, 75 pages,	2
EAGLE CEDAR POLISH RUBBERS,	5	WHOLE CHALK SCHOOL CRAYONS in boxes, best quality, per gross,	4	CARTER'S BEST INK, per bottle,	3
TIPPED PENCILS, per doz.,	7			SCHOOL BAGS, made extra heavy, ranging from $3.00 to	5
FABER'S CELEBRATED TRAFFIC PENCILS, nickel tipped erasers, per doz.,	7				
EAGLE WOOD ENCASED SLATE PENCILS, per doz.,	5				
FLAG SLATE PENCILS, per doz.,	2				

(Third Floor.)

Fine Assortment of Globes.

GLOBES, 6 inches, supported on a wire stand, 9½ inches in height, 18

GLOBES, 6 inches in diameter, supported on an inclined axis attached to an ebonized wooden stand, with metal parts bronzed; regular price, $1.50; our price, 90

GLOBES, 12 inches, mounted on strong nickel plated stand; the great strength which characterizes it, together with its correctly defined boundaries and carefully colored map, also its desirable quality of being kept polished and clean, has made it a favorite in many schools; regular price, $9.00; our price, 5.75

GLOBES, 9 inches in diameter, and in every respect a sphere that may be depended upon for correct detail. The stand is of highly ornamental nickel. This Globe is extensively used in schools and for general educational purposes. Its height is 16 inches; reg. price, $3.50; our price, 2.25

GLOBES, 12 inches; it is supported on an elaborately designed stand of bronzed iron, and is provided with complete mountings of nickel, meridian divided into half degrees; foreign and hour circles. This Globe is 22 inches in height; regular price, $19.00; our price, 12.00

(Second Floor, Book Dept. Take Escalator.)

CLASS A.

3.85 Jacket Suits.

Serges in rough finish, both navy blue and black—Homespuns, Tweeds and Cassimeres in the new gray, olive and brown colorings—Novelty Plaids.

SIZES 7 TO 16 YEARS.

CLASS B.

3.85 Three-Piece Suits.

Navy blue and black, also fabrics of new Autumn colorings in dark and medium shades; coat, vest and trousers.

SIZES 11 TO 16 YEARS.

CLASS C.

3.85 High-Class Sailors.

A selection of over 100 distinct styles, showing exclusive designs in embroideries and trimmings. Finest quality Serges and Cheviots. Every shade and coloring represented.

SIZES 3 TO 8 YEARS.

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.

School Shoes FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Durable, yet very dressy styles, at most unusually low prices.

GIRLS' SHOES, Dongola kid, in button and lace styles, with patent leather tips, solid soles; sizes up to 11, 98c.; and 11½ to 2, 1.25

GIRLS' EXTRA QUALITY SHOES, vici kid uppers, with welted soles; the workmanship on these is the same as the better grade of women's shoes; sizes 5 to 8, $1.50; 8½ to 11, $1.75; and 11½ to 2, 2.00

BOYS' SHOES, good quality satin calf, stout soles; good wearing shoes for rough use; all sizes, from the little fellow wearing 8 to the young man wearing a 5½, at 98

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES OF DERBY CALF, WITH WELTED WATERPROOF SOLES, and BOX CALF, WITH TRIPLE SOLES. IDEAL SHOES FOR ALL AROUND WEAR. ALL SIZES, at 1.95

BOYS' BOX CALF SHOES, Blucher style, like the men's, with waterproof soles, in all sizes, at 2.50

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 123th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

PUBLIC RIGHTS AND "PRIVATE BUSINESS."

Mr. BAER and his confederates are not the first nor the only men to maintain that the manner in which they manage an industry, not merely of public utility but of public necessity, was their "private business." It is not so long ago since RICHARD CROKER put forward the same plea with regard to the Municipal Government of New York. Every awkward question that was asked of him about his relation to it he declined to answer upon the ground that it was his private business. But that is a vulgar and trivial instance. Half a century ago the landed aristocracy of Great Britain maintained that the food supply of the people of England was their private business as well as the making of laws, including the corn laws, for that people. We all know, although Mr. BAER and his associates appear to have forgotten, how that pretension came out. While the struggle was at its fiercest, CARLYLE commented on the contention of the British landowners, so similar to that which the American coal mine owners make to-day:

> Yes, truly, here is the ultimate rock basis of all corn laws, whereon, at the bottom of much arguing, they rest as securely as they can. What would become of you if we decided, some day, on growing no more wheat at all? If we chose to grow only partridges henceforth, and a modicum of wheat for our own use? Cannot we do what we like with our own? * * * Infatuated mortals, into what questions are you driving every thinking man in England?

The situation in the United States in 1902 is, in this particular respect, quite analogous to the situation in England in 1843. Here, as there, a comparatively small number of men have obtained the legal monopoly of one of the great gifts of nature, only a very much smaller number here than there. Here, as there, they are abusing their monopoly by the aid of the law, so as to create an artificial scarcity and dearness in a necessity of life—food in the English case, fuel in the American case. The mine owners, like the landowners, have advanced the price of their necessity so as to threaten the poor with freezing, as the landlords threatened the English poor with starvation. Already they have inflicted widespread inconvenience, amounting to hardship in thousands of cases, and to amount to positive suffering in many thousands more. Already the price of coal has doubled in consequence of their refusal to work the field of which they have obtained legal possession, and the price is steadily rising. They could begin production to-morrow upon terms, if they granted the maximum of the demands of their workers, which would bring the price of coal down faster than it has gone up, which would bring this necessity of life within the reach of the thousands upon thousands who now fear, with reason, that it will shortly be out of their reach. And when they are asked why they do not come to terms which will save all the frightful and widespread misery they are now inflicting or threatening upon the people of the United States, they make answer that they "own" the coal fields and the railroads and that the production or non-production of this necessity of life is "their private business." Can they not do what they like with their own?

Infatuated mortals, into what questions are you driving every thinking man in the United States? When you say that you will mine coal and fill a public demand which is a demand for the supply of what is always one of the chief materials of industry, and in a few months will be one of the chief necessities of life, or will refuse to supply that demand, according to your own noble convenience, do you not see how you are strengthening the hands of those who are already demanding the public ownership of public utilities? Do you not see that you are to-day the most conspicuous instigators of that State Socialism which you would most of all deplore? Do you not see that when the American people find that you have the legal power to deprive them of what they need or to supply them only at an exorbitant and monstrous price, fixed by your own action and inaction, they will begin to search with jealous care into the nature of the legal authorization you pretend to have for the infliction of this hideous and abominable public wrong? Do you not see that, if there be now no law to prevent you from taking a cruel and inhuman advantage of their necessities, they will demand that such a law be found or framed? Do you really think it "good business" to defy, in a bad cause, the people of the United States of America? To paraphrase again the language of CARLYLE about the British landlords, "My unhappy coal-mining friends, you affright me."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.

We should have regarded as incredible the report that Attorney General KNOX was to visit Paris for the purpose of inquiring into the title of the New Panama Canal Company to its property had not Mr. KNOX himself announced that as the object of his journey.

He is reported as saying: "I am going abroad for the purpose of obtaining a clear title to the property bought by us from the Panama Canal Company. I shall also investigate the treaty between the Panama Canal Company and the Colombian Government, which is to be transferred to us." He is further quoted as making the following statement:

> The taking of testimony in the Panama Canal merger cases will begin early next month. We have no guarantee that the old shareholders of the canal will not come forward at some future date and sue us for something that we might overlook. This is our reason for getting the absolute consent of the French Government to the transfer and a clear title in every particular. We want no after-clap, and the United States will attempt nothing so far as advancing any of the purchase money until the whole thing is perfectly satisfactory.

The United States of Colombia will naturally be represented at the adjudication of the title, which is now held by the Panama Railroad and the Colombian Government. While the best legal authorities of this country have been consulted as to the transfer, and the question is a momentous one, I do not anticipate any friction, and really look forward to a speedy trip home and a satisfactory settlement of the canal question.

It is surprising that the Attorney General of the United States, a member of the President's Cabinet, should find it necessary to betake himself to a foreign land to transact the business of his office. What does Mr. KNOX expect to do as a title-searcher that could not be done with equal thoroughness by an assistant or a subordinate upon whose report he could pass an official judgment of acceptance or rejection? It would seem to be unnecessary for the Attorney General personally to devote himself to the labor of examining documents and records.

One of two things will be essential to the validity of the title to the Panama Canal rights and property which we expect to take over from the French company. We must have either a decision of the French courts or an enactment of the Chamber of Deputies declaring the title sound and beyond dispute or attack. It must be secure against the hazards of litigation by or in behalf of the vast number of French creditors and shareholders. Otherwise we shall not take the property. No searching of documents and records, nothing that the Attorney General can say or do in France, will contribute to such a judicial or legislative affirmation of the title as we must insist upon as an indispensable condition of the purchase.

Mr. KNOX is the law officer of the United States Government. His opinions are accepted as controlling in the departments at Washington. They are of no force and effect in France. In fact, his opinion that a title to a property of the New Panama Canal Company was sound and valid would be a most unsafe reliance for this Government unless the French courts or the French Chamber of Deputies also affirmed its validity.

In the eyes of Frenchmen and of foreigners generally this voyage of a member of the President's Cabinet to a foreign land upon an official errand, not diplomatic in its nature, will appear strange. It is not without certain elements of impropriety.

THE RUSSIAN SUGAR QUESTION.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS reviews in American Industries, with admirable clearness and perspicacity, the history and present status of the international complications growing out of the ruling of Secretary GAGE imposing a countervailing duty on Russian sugar imported into this country to offset the export bounty alleged to be paid by Russia. Had the Secretary's obligation been definite and specific, his action would not have been open to criticism; but a grave doubt existed as to what his duty really was, and he might very well have given the growing and important export interests of this country the benefit of that doubt. He insisted that he was taking the only action under Section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, which his purely ministerial functions permitted. On this point Mr. SAUNDERS says:

> Mr. GAGE's critics have always dissented from this view on the ground that the question as to the proper interpretation of Section 5 of the Dingley Tariff act was obscure; that the Russian law was not clearly understood; that the Attorney General had not given his opinion, and that in view of the official statement of the Russian Government to the contrary the action of the Treasury Department had an appearance of unwarranted haste. The question was largely a theoretical one, and the records show that the importation of sugar from Russia had been so small as in no way seriously to affect any American industry, while manufacturers were largely interested in building up a market in Russia.
>
> The declaration of the Secretary on the 14th of February, 1901, reimposing the countervailing duty on Russian sugar which had been suspended on April 20, 1900, was followed, as will be remembered, by notice from the Russian Government that the duties on certain articles of American manufacture, chiefly those of iron and steel, were increased from 50 to 75 per cent. This hurt certain important manufacturing interests grievously and unnecessarily, and led to litigation to determine the legality of the Secretary's action. The results are still inconclusive. In one of the cases the Circuit Court of Appeals held that the amount of the bounty was for the Secretary of the Treasury to determine, but it devolved upon the courts to say whether there was in fact an export bounty paid on Russian sugar. Hope is entertained that the United States Supreme Court will straighten out the tangle and decide that the contention of the Russian Government that its system of drawbacks is not in theory or in fact a bounty on exports of refined sugar is warranted by the evidence before it, and that Secretary GAGE was overzealous in his action. The Russian system is simply an extension of the principle of protection which in the economic legislation of this country finds many parallels. Mr. ERNEST A. BIGELOW, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, which began the legal contest before the Board of General Appraisers in New York, says:
>
> The expert certificate represents the right of issue into the home market, and it has a value solely because the home market is highly profitable. The purchase price of the certificate is measured by the profits which will be reaped by the holder of the certificate by selling that amount of sugar on the home market. Inasmuch as the profits on the home market are insured by the operation of a high protective tariff, it is obvious that if the purchase price of the certificate be a bounty, so are the profits on the protected home market, of which it is the equivalent. In other words, Russia and America, by their protective tariffs, insure large profits to their home producers; this is in a sense a bounty paid by the consumer, but it is not at all the bounty contemplated by Section 5, and for two very good reasons—first, because Section 5 applies only to bounties on export, whereas a protective tariff, if bounty at all, is a bounty on production, and second, because it is not to be conceived that Congress intended to penalize in one section of an act the very system established in the other sections thereof.
>
> There is no question that the National Association of Manufacturers was right in its denunciation of Section 5 of the Dingley Tariff act as "a menace to industrial prosperity." We do not think there is much question that the Administration has not seriously suffered by the retirement of Mr. GAGE.

MR. CROKER'S REINSTATEMENT.

The decision of Judge HALL is in favor of Chief CROKER upon every point involved. It sustains, on legal grounds, the view of the case taken in these columns on reasons drawn from the interests of the municipal service and from general principles of honesty and fair dealing. In one respect Judge HALL goes further than we felt warranted in going. We thought that the Commissioner was justified in refusing to put the Chief back in the discharge of his duties during the period of the vacation for which the Chief himself had applied. Judge HALL seems to hold that, notwithstanding his application for leave, Mr. CROKER had the right to come back and resume his duties and powers at any time.

However that may be, the result of the application puts Mr. STURGIS in a very unenviable position. It puts him in the position of having tried to put out by indirection a subordinate whom he could not put out directly, having nothing which he would dare to urge in public to produce against him. And he took this circuitous course against a man who, as we have said before, commands the public confidence in respect to his qualifications for the protection of the city against fire in a much higher degree than does his titular superior. It is a very bad position indeed into which Mr. STURGIS has got himself by "playing politics" of a particularly personal and petty kind in an office which he was appointed to administer in the public interest.

The case now passes from the judicial to the administrative sphere. It is "up to" the Mayor. It is a question for him whether he can afford, in the interest of a harmonious and efficient administration of the Fire Department, or in the interest of his own municipal administration, to leave at the head of that department an official who has shown the defects of judgment and of temper, to say the very least, which Mr. STURGIS has exhibited in this persecution of Chief CROKER. We should call that a serious question.

IS THIS A "BUSINESS" CONTRACT?

What was described as "a divergence of views" at Washington was revealed in the preliminary arrangements for renewing the existing contract for the production of postage-stamps for the Post Office Department. For many years the supply of stamps was provided by a private corporation. From period to period bids were made by several engraving and printing concerns, and the "lowest responsible bidder" secured the contract. Satisfactory work was made reasonably certain through close official supervision, and security against loss appears to have been quite as complete with the work performed by private contractors as the most exacting of critics could demand or expect.

It was not, if our information is correct, until under the prudent and businesslike direction of Mr. E. O. GRAVES as Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it became possible for that institution to compete for the stamp-printing contract that the expectation was aroused that the Government could undertake to do the work as well and as cheaply as private engravers and printers could do it. When the bureau, after one or two unsuccessful attempts, did capture the contract, it was chiefly because it decided to employ economical plate-printing machinery instead of the older methods of production discarded by the private contractors.

In carrying out the postage-stamp contract the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has installed a great plant, calling for extension of the bureau building and for additional space to accommodate the work in its various stages of completion. Increased force has been employed. Supervising the Government supervisors there have been always the watchful supervisors for organized labor, exacting strict observance of an eight-hour day, all possible holiday, sick-leave, and annual leave privileges, and prepared to appeal to a fearsome Congress to prohibit the use in the bureau of labor-saving machinery. All this has told upon the cost of postage-stamp production, of course, until it has become pretty evident that the Government is no longer able to manufacture postage stamps economically.

When the Postmaster General recently made inquiry of the bureau to ascertain upon what terms he could secure a new contract, he was amazed at the answer he received. The contract had been renewed from time to time at a yearly advance, we are informed, of about 8 per cent. The increase recently suggested was still greater. We are not permitted to know just what amazing advance the bureau suggested, but an officer of the Post Office Department took the public so far into his confidence as to admit that it was "large," and that "the increase lifts the offer of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing out of all reason and makes it impossible for the department to have its stamps printed there."

Following the discussion in Washington and elsewhere of the announcement that the bureau's bid was too high to be considered, and that even if the bid of the bureau were to be accepted as submitted, the bureau would be obliged to produce the postage stamps at a loss, we are informed that the bureau has "revised" its first bid, and by cutting down its estimates some 15 per cent. is able to outbid the American Banknote Company, the only competitor. The figures in detail are not at hand, but the comforting assurance is given that by renewing the contract with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the Government will save about $3,000 annually. That is, the Post Office Department will pay $3,000 less for its yearly supply of stamps; but the admission is frankly made that they will cost more than the Post Office Department is to pay for them! How much more may remain a departmental secret until the next Congress looks into the matter.

The Post Office Department has troubles of its own to stagger under without loading it with additional extravagant contracts; but the taxpayer cannot be deluded by an arrangement that will make the Post Office Department deficit less while it is tucked away in a deficiency account for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Such juggling with expenses is neither good business nor good politics.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' AGE LIMIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the printed conditions sent out by Superintendent Maxwell for examinations for licenses to teach in the High Schools in Manhattan. The new rule reads: "No person whose age is under twenty-one or over forty years is eligible for any of the licenses above mentioned." No matter how well qualified the candidate may be, or how satisfactory his past work may have been, he is debarred from taking these examinations unless he already holds a regular license to teach in Manhattan.

Any one not holding such license and wishing to teach in New York City is brushed aside as if he were a mere intellectual paper by this new rule. We are quite familiar with professional men and women who have done their best work after forty, and whose rich experiences and practical good schoolroom work have helped to train some of our best men and women of to-day. Superintendent Maxwell is an illustrious example of excellent educational advancement since he was forty. Are the Superintendents of our public schools a law unto themselves? Are they willing to be subjected to the same tests they make for others? Have we submitted our reason and common sense to those who make such rules in lieu of satisfactory experience? M. D. B.

New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

A Point in the Coal War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hewitt's able and interesting argument about the coal strike ignores the vital point of the battle between labor and capital—for battle it is, in which law and justice are disregarded by both sides. The object of the strikers is to create a vast labor trust with the intent to force up prices and to depreciate the quality of labor. Such undoubtedly is the object of the capitalistic trusts, to force up the price and to depreciate the quality of the goods sold. The law is practically powerless to deal with capital trusts and labor is resolved to share in the spoil. Can any man foresee the end of this great contest? When all of the labor unions unite they will easily dictate to the Government—in fact, will be the Government itself.

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1902.

Mr. Roosevelt's Speech at Providence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this day (26th) on Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Providence implies that instead of bombarding San Juan (the iniquitous tariff) he is wasting his energies on Kettle Hill. It may be well for the tariff barons to recall that should he countermarch, capitulation would not avail should they attempt to escape.

FRANK J. JONES.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Miser's Story.

"He lived very poorly."

"Yes. But he died rich."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pleasant Occasions.

Ethel—What do you talk about at the Browning Club meetings, anyway?

Maude—Oh, almost everything but Browning.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

No Mixed Drinks.

"You can't get whisky here without a prescription," said the druggist haughtily.

"All right," replied the stupid person; "I'll take 'em both, but don't you go an' mix 'em together."—Boston Post.

Extravagant.

Knippe—They say that if you could extract the pure carbon from a piece of coal you would have a perfect diamond.

Tucque—Yes, but who wants to spoil a piece of coal just for that?—Syracuse Herald.

THE WALL AND THE WAVES.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The waves beat hard against the wall
That men have reared along the shore,
And soon or late the stones must fall
And let the sea leap through once more,
Unless, with watchful, jealous care,
Men keep the wall in good repair.

The mobs beat hard against the wall
Where rests the buttress of our State,
And for each wrong a stone must fall,
That shall be needed soon or late—
Let those in power have a care
To keep the wall in good repair.

THE DIFFICULTY OF CURBING THE TRUSTS

President Rose of the Bar Association Says They Are as Old as Man.

More than 4,000 Monopolies Exist in This Country and the End Is Not Yet—Progress in Codification.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The American Bar Association began its twenty-fifth annual meeting here to-day. There was a large attendance of delegates when the meeting was called to order by President U. M. Rose of Little Rock, Ark., who then delivered an address.

After paying high tribute to the late President McKinley and Henry Hitchcock, once President of the Bar Association, President Rose took up the subject of trusts, speaking in part as follows:

"We are all by this time familiar with what are called 'trusts'; so called perhaps because they contain in their composition not a single fiduciary element.

"South Carolina has passed two acts on this subject. The first act forbids all persons to form pools, trusts, or combinations for the purpose of regulating or fixing the price of any article of trade or merchandise or to limit the quantity of any article of manufacture or commodity, or of any repair, or the premium of any insurance. Heavy fines are prescribed for any violation of the act, and, in addition, any domestic corporation infringing its provisions shall forfeit its charter, and any foreign corporation so offending shall forfeit its right to do business within the State. There has been legislation along the same lines in other States, developing, however, no new features.

"A German writer, who has lately written a book about American trusts, counts the American bar among these parasitic institutions, saying that we hold meetings for the purpose of regulating fees, a very surprising statement that could hardly have been made by any one save a foreigner unacquainted with professional life in this country. It is due to the truth of history to say that no such meetings are held and that we can look upon the pending contest for supremacy between the United States and the Beef Trust, if not with indifference, at least without apprehension.

"Our country, during the last thirty years, has witnessed a change of such magnitude as to be without a single parallel in history. By means of vast aggregations of money, corporate monopolies have been established in almost every branch of industry. What effect these tremendous creations will have on our future destiny morally, socially, financially, legally, no one ventures to predict with any degree of confidence. If it is true, as said by Oliver Cromwell, that no one goes so far as the man that does not know where he is going, we are apparently entering upon a long journey.

ANCIENT MONOPOLIES.

"Monopolies are as old as human history, and we cannot doubt that by their grinding oppression they kept men and women lying awake of nights long before the first page of history was written. They were forbidden by the laws of ancient Greece and Rome; they were forbidden by the common law of England, and the common law was reinforced from time to time by statutes. For a while during the reign of Elizabeth they flourished. At one time she had licensed more than fifty monopolies to prey on the community. Hume, the historian, was amazed at their number and rapacity.

"In order to build up an empire in the East Parliament granted a monopoly to the East India Company, which became so oppressive that its overthrow was a matter of necessity. It soon learned to charge 400 per cent. profit on every article that it sold, and the tea that it sold became so inferior in quality that it had hardly a trace of the plant of that name.

"Of course these results were not reached at once; prices were raised gradually and stealthily under pretence of decreased production.

"Instead of fifty monopolies we have at present more than 4,000, to say nothing of price and rate-fixing and profit-sharing pools, with buying and selling agencies, exercising functions similar to those of the trusts, all organized for the purpose of fixing prices arbitrarily. Every day brings its report of some new and gigantic alliance, the future of which cannot be predicted, since most of these corporations are authorized to buy up the stock of any other corporation so that they may at any time acquire supreme control over industries extremely remote from those ostensibly in view when they were first created.

"The first success of one of these combinations, if successful at all, is alluring in a high degree. If the property is capitalized at twice its value, the lowest capitalization known, and the securities are floated at par, the result is that the former owners find themselves twice as rich as they were before, and at a very trifling outlay of time, money, or energy, to say nothing of a future of immense possibilities. We shall not be surprised, therefore, when told that many similar organizations are started with the deliberate intention of swindling unsuspecting stockholders.

"The Supreme Court of the United States and several of our Presidents have more than once called attention to the gravity of the situation, and we cannot suppose that men occupying such high positions of responsibility would wantonly excite public apprehension.

"There is one form of tyranny that governments, however instituted, cannot—at least directly—exercise. Efforts have often been made to control prices by law, but never successfully. The natural laws of trade always triumphed over the artificial laws of men. But whoever can control the supply can fix his own prices, as we see in the case of Pharaoh in Egypt. It was not as King that he asserted that power, for the command of the supply would have given it to him if he had been a private individual.

"President Roosevelt has said more than once that the power of corporations over prices should be subjected to public control. The principal difficulty pertains to the remedy. If existing laws could be enforced perhaps no new ones would be needed.

PUBLICITY AS A REMEDY.

"A remedy sometimes proposed with seeming confidence is that of publicity. Publicity is a good thing. Monopolies delight in secrecy. It is said that the absent always suffer, and the public are not invited to participate in corporate meetings. Very lately corporations are organizing under conditions that do not permit even all of the stockholders to examine the books, that privilege being reserved for holders of preferred stock alone. It may be that persons who rely on this remedy are misled by the laws relating to the examination of the books of banks, which are very easily examined. Banks have only to do with a single commodity, one that has fixed and unvarying values. The difficulty is enormously increased when it comes to like examinations of the books of other corporate bodies doing an extensive and varied business. In such cases it is not unfrequently found that the mysteries of modern bookkeeping exceed those of alchemy, reminding one of the response of a railway President to his legal adviser to a question as to what the books of the company would show regarding a controversy then under consideration. 'Well,' said the President, 'as I foresaw long ago that this dispute would some time probably arise, and, not knowing exactly what form it would assume, I kept the books in a flexible condition.'

"Flexible bookkeeping may justly claim a respectable antiquity. It formed one of the minor charges of Cicero against Verres; and a contemporary poet surmises that it was utilized by the contractors that built the pyramids. The remedy of publicity would only serve to prolong the present situation.

"Another proposed remedy is the modification of the tariff laws as far as they affect prices of commodities sold by the trusts. This would open the trusts to the competition of the foreign markets; and to that extent it would place a limit on the power to raise prices. It would not, of course, affect all the trusts; and hence it would be inadequate, though it might prove very useful.

"Another remedy suggested is an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving power to Congress to control all corporations; a very drastic remedy indeed, one that would greatly strengthen the lobby, one that might introduce an era of political corruption hitherto unknown.

"Lastly, it is suggested that the Federal Constitution should be so amended as to enable Congress to prevent by appropriate penalties the slugging of rivals by local undersselling, by 'factor's agreements,' and by similar devices. This would not prevent the investment of large sums in corporate hands; and corporations with large capital would still have an advantage; but laws of that kind would no doubt be rigidly enforced by the juries of the country; and public sympathy in favor of new and struggling enterprises would probably go a long way to redress the balance.

PRIMARY ELECTION PROBLEMS.

"Several of the States are still wrestling with the problem of primary elections. As to minority representation, it was not very clear how, as elections are held for the purpose of silencing minorities, any advantage could be gained by perpetuating minorities in the representation. Accordingly experiments along that line have proved to be unsatisfactory. As to primary elections some intelligent observers are of the opinion that, so far from doing any good, they only make matters worse. The objections are that they prolong the strife of a political contest; that they involve much additional expense; that they tend to increase fraud and corruption, being held in the bosom of a single political party whose members are not inclined to reveal party secrets; that by substituting a house to house canvass for a free and open public discussion they lead to an ignoble political scramble, rife with personalities, misrepresentation and slander, thus lowering the political level and excluding many persons from that active participation in the elections which would be beneficial to the public.

"I express no opinion on the subject, but it is difficult to see why the boss and the demagogue, when active and efficient in a single election, should throw up their hands at the prospect of a double election. It is sometimes said that every people has as good a government as it deserves, and this is true of all that are free. The evils that impair the successful operation of our Governments, both State and Federal, are deep-seated, and quack expedients dealing with surface indications cannot be relied on to do any good. 'Therein must the patient minister to himself.'

"Several of the States have recommended an amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring Senators of the United States to be elected by popular vote. This is one of many signs of distrust of our legislative bodies. There is probably no very valid objection to this change, as it is clear that since the rise of political parties the device of a secondary body of electors, though well suited to the time when the Federal Constitution was framed, serves at present no useful purpose, as we see in the case of Presidential Electors who no longer act on their unbiased judgment, but under a political pledge imposed when they were nominated for that position. But it is by no means sure that the election of Senators by popular vote will confer any benefit, seeing that it cannot be easily explained how the same voters who cannot elect good Representatives can be confidently expected to elect good Senators.

"Several of the States have recently passed laws intended to accelerate proceedings in the courts, and to hasten the trial of causes. For some years there was much complaint at our meetings of the law's delays, but the evil has been largely overcome by the creation of intermediate Courts of Appeal.

"Whatever difficulties may be in the way of codification—and there are many—I think that most lawyers recognize that it is the goal toward which we are inevitably tending. There seems to be no refuge from the riotous and confusing pandemonium of cases."

At the conclusion of Judge Rose's address there was a brief recess, after which routine business, including election of members and the reading of reports, was taken up.

The Association of American Law Schools was in session this afternoon. An address was made by the President, Emlin McClain of the University of Iowa College of Law.

A paper was presented by Joseph H. Beale, Jr., of Harvard and the University of Chicago Law Schools on "The First Year Curriculum for Law Schools."

The Bar Association in general session this evening listened to papers by Judge M. D. Chalmers of London, Parliamentary counsel to the British Treasury, on "Codification of Mercantile Law," and Judge Amasa M. Eaton of Providence, R. I., on "The Origin of Municipal Incorporation in England and in the United States."

The association then elected the general council.

FLURRY IN COTTON.

Early Decline Followed by Rapid Rise —Scared Shorts Helped the Rise —See-Saw of Prices.

There was considerable excitement on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, due to the wild fluctuations in the pit, especially during the first hour of the trading. At the opening call there was a decline of 5 to 10 points, and on heavy realizing sale prices fell off a few points more soon afterward. Then there was a sudden influx of buying orders, and prices moved upward with a rush until they were 10 to 18 points over the closing prices of the day before, the January option scoring a gain of 29 points.

The shorts were badly scared when the prices began to rise, and their covering aided the rise. Profit taking set in, and by 10 o'clock prices had eased off 10 points from the highest.

Trading remained active, however, and the market was very broad. Prices seesawed so that at times the same option was quoted at different prices. The closing was barely steady, with prices 5 to 10 points above Tuesday's closing, with the exception of January, which closed steady 18 points above the closing price of the day before.

STATUE OF GEN. H. W. SLOCUM.

New York State's Tribute to Memory of Son Who Commanded Two Corps at Gettysburg.

The unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. H. W. Slocum at Gettysburg on Sept. 19 next will be accompanied by an extensive programme of ceremonies. The Governors of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey will speak, as will also prominent officers of the army. The Seventh Regiment of this city will be detailed as an escort, and veterans of the Nineteenth Infantry companies and five batteries of artillery which served under Gen. Slocum will attend.

The statue is erected by the State of New York, of which State Gen. Slocum was a native. It is of heroic proportions and will be erected on Culp's Hill, where Gen. Slocum's line was located during the battle. The pedestal is of granite, and from base to top the monument measures 31 feet. The model was executed by E. C. Potter.

The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Brig. Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. Lewis R. Stegman, Col. Thomas W. Bradley, and Major A. J. Zabriskie.

PENSION ROLL FOR 1902.

The Total Amount of the Disbursements Was $133,556,039.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 of the Auditor for the Interior Department, Mr. Robert S. Person, was to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report shows that the disbursements of pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was $183,649 on account of the War of 1812, $1,660,160 on account of the Mexican war, $412,151 for Indian wars, $64,248,887 under general laws, $65,393,142 under the act of June 27, 1890, and $1,657,967 on account of the war with Spain, making a total of $133,556,039.

Ex-Gov. Wise's Son Succeeds Parsons.

William Usher Parsons, Assistant United States District Attorney, has tendered his resignation to District Attorney Burnett, to take effect Sept. 1. Mr. Parsons will then open a law office for himself. Henry A. Wise, a son of ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia, has been appointed by Gen. Burnett to succeed Mr. Parsons. The new assistant has for eight years past been engaged in the practice of law in this city.

$25,000 Gift for Evangelical Work.

John H. Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and Chairman of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Evangelical Work, who gave the committee $25,000 some time ago, has given another $25,000 to aid in its work.

STEEL TRUST'S ANSWER

Reasons for the Conversion of $200,000,000 of Stock.

Directors in the Syndicate a Minority in the Board—No Offer of Special Terms—Estimated Earnings $150,000,000 a Year.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—The United States Steel Corporation to-day filed in the Court of Chancery an answer to the amended bill of complaint of J. Aspinwall Hodge, Bernard Smith, and William H. Curtis to restrain the proposed conversion of $200,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock into $200,000,000 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds. The answer denies that the books of the corporation show Curtis to be the owner of any stock of the concern. Smith, it is averred, did not own any stock of record until June 24, 1902, after the plan of conversion had been adopted, and that the stock now recorded in Smith's name was voted in favor of the plan. Hodge, it is admitted, owns 100 shares of stock, but it is alleged that he was not present at the stockholders' meeting when the plan was submitted and that his stock was not voted either by himself or by proxy.

It is denied that fifteen or more of the Directors of the steel corporation are members of the syndicate through which the preferred stock was to be converted into bonds. It is admitted that some of the Directors are members of the syndicate and it is said that the fact was communicated to each stockholder in the circular on April 17 last.

The answer says that the Directors in the syndicate are a minority in the Board of Directors; that they are large stockholders and that they favored the conversion plan because they believed it would be advantageous to them as stockholders. It is denied that any stockholders had been offered special terms in connection with converting their preferred stock into bonds in order to secure their affirmative votes for the plan. It is denied that the $50,000,000 of additional capital, as proposed, was needed for purposes that were chargeable to the earnings of the company.

The answer then takes up the line of argument made in the affidavit of George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, filed last week, in which Mr. Perkins declared that the additional $50,000,000 of capital was needed to pay for improvements and to give the company a larger surplus to permit it to do a cash business and be protected against a money stringency in the event of a business depression.

The answer says the earnings of the corporation for the year ending March 31, 1902, were $111,503,054; for the month of April, 1902, $12,320,766; May, $13,120,390; June, $12,220,362; July, estimated, 11,000,000, or at the rate of $150,000,000 a year.

An inventory has been filed to show that the company's property is worth $1,400,000,000, or more than the combined par values of the preferred and common stock. It is stated also that the company's surplus is now $55,000,000.

The answer emphasizes the point raised by Mr. Perkins to the effect that the conversion plan would reduce the fixed charges of the company and be advantageous to all stockholders.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

President Ashley's Appeal for Home Rule for Cities.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 27.—Two hundred delegates were present at the opening session to-day of the sixth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities in the furniture exposition building. By to-morrow it is expected that there will be two hundred more delegates present, making the convention one of the largest ever held by the league. An address of welcome by Mayor Palmer of Grand Rapids opened the morning session. This was followed by an address by President Charles S. Ashley, Mayor of New Bedford, Mass.

In the course of his remarks, Mayor Ashley said:

"If it is true that an individual or a firm is entitled to only what is fair as a return on a business investment, it is equally true that great corporations which exist by the license of the State and are the creatures entirely of the law, have no inherent right to receive more than what is right and just.

"I have sometimes thought that the State's commissions understood their duty to be to refrain from criticism, unless the acts of their wards should be suggested as actual felony, in which case a mild recommendation would be in order.

"I charge no corruption upon the agents of the State; the fault is in the system; they are not by the tenor of their appointment subject to any control of the city; they come in daily contact with the companies and their representatives and they learn to think as their visitors think; they lose their identity as citizens themselves, and have come to regard the people's voice as too brazen and out of tune.

"Why, with the centralization of the population in the cities, is it any longer necessary for Legislatures and Assemblies to try and do our work for us? New York City, whether under Van Wyck or Low, rightfully thinks it could devise its own election, franchise and liquor laws, without the aid of the rural wise man.

"Give us home rule for cities, independence of the State in matters of purely local concern, freedom from guardianship and the right to do as we will with our own."

Following the President's address, Secretary John McVicker of Des Moines, presented his report. It shows the league to be in a flourishing condition. Practically every important city in the country is now a member of the league.

The active candidates for next year's convention are Milwaukee, Baltimore, Joliet, and Columbus, Ohio. New York is a receptive candidate, but is not working to secure the convention.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE STUDY.

Course to be Given at Cooper Union This Year Under Prof. Maclean.

A class for the study of naval architecture is to be formed at Cooper Union this Fall, and the actual work will begin Sept. 22. The requirements for the applicants are that they should be familiar with elementary algebra and geometry. The opportunity for the study of trigonometry will be afforded in the night school of science.

The new course will be under the direction of Alexander J. Maclean, Professor of Naval Architecture at Webb's Academy, New York.

Application may be made in person or by mail between the hours of 9 and 5 daily at the office in Cooper Union.

The course in decorative art will be continued during the season of 1902-3, and will be given in two classes, one in the evening and one in the daytime in connection with the art museum. This department will be under the direction of John E. Howe, a pupil of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Both sexes are eligible.

Need of the Floating Hospitals.

The Summer Corps of the Health Department, the hospitals, the dispensaries, and all other workers among the sick babies and children, ask that the floating hospitals shall continue their work during next week to Sept. 6. The funds at hand do not justify such continuance, and the trips of these hospitals must cease on Saturday of the week unless prompt contributions are received. Checks should be sent to Louis N. Seligman, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

KAISER WELCOMES THE KING OF ITALY

Cordial Meeting of the Two Monarchs at Potsdam.

Victor Emanuel's Visit to Germany Is Regarded in Paris as Not of Great Importance.

POTSDAM, Aug. 27.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy arrived here to-day and was met by the Emperor, Imperial Princes, Count von Bülow, (the Imperial Chancellor,) and others. The two monarchs repeatedly embraced each other, and drove to the new palace amid the cheers of the assembled crowds.

The Emperor and the King drove together, while Count von Bülow and Signor Prinetti (Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs) followed in the next carriage. The party was escorted by a squadron of the Garde du Corps.

The Empress received King Victor Emmanuel in the music salon of the palace.

The royal guest attended a family dinner this evening, at which he sat between the Emperor and the Empress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Berlin, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, causes little comment and no disquietude in the French capital. The priority given by the King to his visit to St. Petersburg is regarded as placing the visit to Berlin in a secondary position of importance, and it is not feared that it will affect Franco-Italian harmony.

The Siècle considers that the visit is scarcely a political one. It suggests that two such enlightened monarchs as Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel will have interesting conversations on economic questions, which, the paper hopes, will lead to mutual concessions contributing to stability and peace.

ITALY AND THE DREIBUND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It is felt in Vienna, says The Times's correspondent in that city, that the systematic depreciation of the Triple Alliance in the Italian press is a more serious matter for Austria than for Germany, because Germany's relations with Italy are predominantly commercial, and free of disturbing elements and hereditary resentments. On the other hand, but for the Triple Alliance Austro-Italian relations would consist of an armed truce, difficult to maintain, and subject to frequent interruptions.

RED TAPE AT CAPE TOWN.

Martial Law System Inconveniences Passengers from England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times complains of the working of martial law at the docks, where the British Commissioners and others arriving yesterday were delayed three hours in landing, while their permits were checked by a single official.

This system, says the correspondent, is likely to add hundreds weekly to the number of South African grumblers.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. ST. REMY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that a sword of honor is to be offered by his admirers to Col. St. Remy, who refused to execute orders in connection with the closing of unauthorized schools. Nine hundred and four francs have already been subscribed.

MOORISH RULER MAY LEAD ARMY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—According to a letter from Tangier published in the Temps, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, it is rumored that the Sultan of Morocco is going to take part in the contemplated operations against the turbulent Berber tribes.

BODIES OF THE FAIRS MOVED.

Taken to a Freight Station in Paris—Secrecy Regarding Further Arrangements Made.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who were killed on Aug. 14 in an automobile accident near Evreux, were removed from the Church of the Madeleine at 9 o'clock to-night after a brief service in the vault of the church. A dozen persons were present, including United States Consul General Gowdy, the lawyers for the families of Mr. and Mrs. Fair, and Mr. Ellis, manager of the Hotel Ritz. The last named has had charge of the arrangements for the removal of the bodies.

A cross and a wreath of white flowers were placed on the coffins before their removal. The coffins were taken away in two undertakers' vans. In order to avoid attracting attention the first van drove off as soon as the coffin was placed on it, the second following five minutes later. They proceeded separately to the freight station of the Western Railroad, where the coffins were inclosed in packing cases.

So much secrecy was observed with regard to the shipment of the bodies that as late as 6:30 o'clock this evening Mr. Ellis declared that nothing had yet been settled about the matter. Mr. Ellis refuses to name the port from which the bodies are to be shipped or the steamer which is to carry them to America.

The bodies may be forwarded to Cherbourg to-night, and taken on board the American liner St. Louis for New York, or they may be shipped to Havre to-night, and possibly sent over to Southampton, and put on board the St. Louis at that port. The St. Louis leaves Southampton and Cherbourg on Aug. 30.

PELEE'S LATEST ERUPTION.

Martinique Isolated, Efforts to Communicate Directly with the Island Proving Unsuccessful.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from Dominica, dated yesterday at 6 P. M., says:

"Since 2 P. M. to-day (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises, in quick succession, have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelée (Martinique) is violently erupting."

Efforts made yesterday to communicate by cable direct with the island of Martinique proved unsuccessful.

The French Cable Company had no cable working to Martinique, and the company's officials were unable to say when communication with the island would be resumed.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27.—M. Jusserand, French Minister to Denmark, who is to be the new French Ambassador at Washington, will probably not start for the United States for two months.

AMERICAN GENERALS IN BERLIN

Will Soon Be Presented to the Kaiser—Gen. Corbin May Discuss the St. Louis Exposition with His Majesty.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Gens. Corbin and Young of the United States Army, (who, with Gen. Wood, are to attend the German Army manoeuvres,) arrived here to-day and found at their hotel Emperor William's invitations to attend the gala opera performance to-morrow.

His Majesty has intimated through the United States Embassy that he will be pleased to receive the American Generals in audience at an early date, but the time is not specified, doubtless because the Emperor is occupied in entertaining the King of Italy. The presentation of the Generals will probably take place at the parade on the Tempelhof Field next Saturday, when the American officers will ride with the reviewing party.

President Roosevelt informed Gen. Corbin before the latter left Washington that he had the success of the St. Louis Exposition very much at heart, and asked the General to lose no opportunity of pointing out the strong interest the American Government and the country felt in the matter. If the occasion presents itself Gen. Corbin will mention the matter to the Emperor.

Several newspapers, discussing the Exposition this week, intimated that the United States should not be disappointed if Germany's representation were not up to American expectations, because the German manufacturers felt that they had been spending too much money on expositions in recent years.

It is learned that the St. Louis Exposition is among the subjects which Emperor William will dispose of during the next fortnight, and it is quite probable that a Commissioner will be designated, thus giving the Exposition a somewhat broader German representation than was at first contemplated.

VICTORY FOR HAITIAN REBELS.

Firminist Gen. Salnave Defeats Gen. Nord and Is Now Master of the Limbe District.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 27.—Gen. Albert Salnave, commandant of the Artibonite Firminist troops, has repulsed the army of the Provisional Government under Gen. Nord, and is at present master of the Limbe district.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from Cape Haitien says the troops of Gen. Nord, Minister of War of the Provisional Government, have been defeated and forced to evacuate Limbe, and adds that the fighting continues.

It is further reported that the inhabitants of Aux Cayes and Aguins have risen against the Provisional Government, and that Gen. Simon, commander of the Department of the South, who has declared himself in favor of M. Firmin, is marching on Miragoane.

TO JOIN COLOMBIA'S NAVY.

Capt. Marmaduke, Who Served on the Ram Merrimac, Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—An officer who served on the famous ram Merrimac and subsequently on the Confederate battleship Alabama under Semmes is about to enter the Colombian naval service. He is Capt. Henry Marmaduke and he is to join the Colombian Navy with two ex-gunners of the United States Navy.

Capt. Marmaduke is to sail for Colombia on the new war vessel which has been purchased by Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister, at Seattle. His services have been engaged to aid in suppressing the Colombian revolt.

GIFT TO PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Russia, has presented to the Philadelphia Library a valuable collection of 2,500 Russian books, including the works of the principal Russian authors and embracing the whole field of history and literature. They are finely bound.

A catalogue will be compiled in Russian and English and will be distributed to the learned societies of the United States.

Charlemagne Tower was born in Philadelphia in 1848 and was admitted to the bar there. He has large interests in the city.

Sir Campbell Clarke Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The death of Sir Campbell Clarke, resident correspondent in Paris of The Daily Telegraph, is announced.

Sir Campbell Clarke was born in 1835, and was educated at Bonn. In 1852 he became a librarian at the British Museum, and retained that post until 1870, when he began to travel as a special correspondent in France, Germany, Turkey, Greece, and Italy. In 1872 he was appointed The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Paris. He was a member of the juries of the Paris Exhibitions of 1878 and 1889; was well known as a litterateur, adapted several plays for the English stage, and received a large number of foreign decorations.

A FAIRBANKS REUNION.

More than Five Hundred of the Family Gather Together from Far and Near.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—A reunion of the Fairbanks family was held to-day in Dedham at the old Fairbanks homestead, in which in unbroken succession have dwelt eight generations of Fairbankses, and to it have come its descendants from all over the United States and Canada and even from India.

With few exceptions all persons in this country bearing the name of Fairbanks or Fairbank are known to have descended from Jonathan Fairbanks, who emigrated in 1633 and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636.

More than 500 members of the family were present. A picnic, luncheon, and a banquet comprised the events of the day.

The Hon. Milton M. Fisher of West Medway sent a letter of regret. He is ninety years of age and the oldest member of the family.

CHIEF OF FRIARS HERE.

Father Rodriguez, General of the St. Augustine Order, a Passenger on the Majestic.

The Rev. Thomas Rodriguez, General of the Order of St. Augustine, arrived at New York on the Italian liner Liguria yesterday afternoon. He said that his mission was not to effect a settlement of the friar question in the Philippines, but simply a visit to the various branches of the order in America. Father Rodriguez left here for Philadelphia last night. He said that he probably would have something to say later.

Arrivals on the Majestic.

Among the passengers on the Majestic last night were the Hon. Sir Edward Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth; Lady Barton, Miss Barton, E. A. Barton, and Sir John Forrest. Sir Barton said he greatly favored imperialism as suggested by Joseph Chamberlain. M. I. Pupin, the inventor; Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, and Gen. J. H. Wilson, present as the representative of the United States Army at the coronation, also were aboard.

Told of Ocean Card Sharper.

According to a passenger on the steamship Majestic, which arrived here last night, one of the cabin passengers, soon after the vessel had left Queenstown, had been accused by a fellow-passenger of being a professional "card sharper." The accusation, it is said, took place in the smoking room and a fight followed. This story could not be confirmed by any of the ship's officers.

DR. GALLAUDET, FRIEND OF DEAF-MUTES, DEAD

Missionary to Silent World Attained a Ripe Age.

Like His Father, Devoted His Life to Physical and Spiritual Benefit of the Afflicted.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet died yesterday morning in his residence, 112 West Seventy-eighth Street. He had passed the Biblical limit of life by ten years and had spent the greater part of it in the silent world of deaf-mutes. About his bed when death came were the members of his family. All except his deaf-mute wife heard the tired sigh, the announcement of the end, and she realized as soon as the others that he would not wake again to speak to her in their sign langauge.

Dr. Gallaudet had suffered for some time with valvular weakness of the heart. His death was not unexpected. Members of the family were summoned early yesterday morning. They knelt about his bed; his wife, his son, Dr. E. B. Gallaudet, and his daughter, Mrs. A. D. Shaw; Mrs. Richard M. Sherman, Jr., wife of a clergyman; Mrs. Herbert Stanley Smith, and the two Misses Gallaudet.

News of the death of Dr. Gallaudet will cause mourning around the world. Thousands of deaf-mutes are scattered who loved the rector of St. Ann's Church for the work he had done for them.

Dr. Gallaudet followed in the footsteps of his father, for whom he was named. Like his father, he married a deaf-mute and gave up his life for the help of the unfortunates. Father and son were called to the labor of love through the afflictions of others. Each was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The elder Gallaudet, when a young man in Hartford, Conn., pitied a little girl, Alice Cogswell, the daughter of a neighbor, who had lost her power of speech and hearing through scarlet fever. He managed to communicate with her through a system of signals with the fingers. It was not long before he taught the little girl to read.

Alice's father, finding that there were many others similarly afflicted, interested wealthy men of Hartford in a school for deaf-mutes. Dr. Gallaudet was sent abroad, where it was said that the foreigners best understood the sign language. He returned with Laurent Clerc, a pupil of Sicard, and the celebrated institution at Hartford, the first in America, was founded. Other schools sprang up all over the country.

Dr. Gallaudet, the son, after being graduated from Trinity College, accepted the position of an Instructor in what is now the New York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. At the same time he was studying for the ministry. Soon after his ordination a minister told of a young girl dying with consumption. She was deaf and dumb and could not read, as she had never been instructed. The young clergyman went to her and in a little while was able to make her understand the sign language. In that way he gave to her the consolations of religion. She died shortly after having signaled: "I leave content, and sure of my welcome."

Dr. Gallaudet was deeply impressed with what he saw to be his mission. He called it "the awakening of Sleeping Souls." To that he consecrated his life. He was the founder and general manager of the Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes in this city, of the Gallaudet Home in Poughkeepsie, of schools in Rome, Rochester, and Malone in this State, and one at Beverly, Mass. He was also largely responsible for the New York Institute for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, of which he was a Director.

All over the United States spread the work started by his father and carried on by him. He was constantly traveling from State to State to preach his silent sermons to the afflicted. Eight clergymen were ordained into the church to which he belonged, most of them against the protests of Bishops, who feared that it would be wrong to consecrate dumb men until Bishops had listened to the eloquence of Dr. Gallaudet's arguments as to the need of them in the church work.

Wherever people talk with their fingers there is some one to tell of the good works of the rector of St. Ann's. When one of the dumb fell sick another would seek the rector. He never failed to respond, no matter what the hour and the weather. He looked on that as a sacred duty, and impressed it on his followers in his sermons.

"Don't leave them alone, when those who would, if they could, are everywhere eager to help them," he would say. "Go to the sick to succor and help them, to sympathize with them, and to repeat to them the story of Christ on your fingers."

Appreciative of the loneliness of the deaf-mutes, and the necessity for some sort of social communion, he formed clubs of the afflicted that they might get together for silent conversations.

He was a frequent visitor to the bar of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday afternoons. It has been the custom of the proprietors for years to give up this room to the afflicted on Sunday. One week day he heard some one laughing at the antics of a "dummy" in the bar. He walked in, wearing his clerical garb. He made a few swift movements on his fingers, and the man left the place with him. He was never seen again in the bar except on Sunday afternoons.

It was in 1852 that Dr. Gallaudet founded the St. Ann's Free Church. The first services were held in a room in the old building of the New York University, and later in the hall of the New York Historical Society. In 1892, that he might enter into broader missionary work, he became pastor emeritus. About eight years ago the church was consolidated with St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West. A separate chapel was built for the deaf-mutes in West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Dr. Gallaudet's son last night said that the funeral of his father would take place on Friday, at 4 o'clock, from St. Matthew's Church. The services will be conducted by the Rev. A. H. Judge, the rector, and will be interpreted by the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, who was assistant to Dr. Galludet in the sign language. The widow last night received a telegram of condolence from Bishop Potter, saying that he would attend the services at the church. The burial will be in Hartford, Conn.

The Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes will hold its annual meeting in Troy, N. Y., to-day, and will take some action on the death of their patron.

PLAN TO FLY TWO AIRSHIPS.

Santos-Dumont's Machine Has Rival in that of Leo Stevens—Experiments at Beaches.

Two rival airships are sceduled to leave terra firma from Manhattan and Brighton Beaches next week. When or where they will land is not even known to the navigators.

"Pegasus" is the name of the Manhattan Beach flying machine. Her inventor and operator, who will "positively make the ascent at all hazards," is Leo Stevens, known as an aeronaut for the last twenty-one years.

Though Santos-Dumont, the French flyer, has gone to Europe, the plan of an aerial flight from Brighton Beach to the Battery was abandoned for only a short time, as 2,000 applicants, from all parts of the country, applied for his job. Some submitted civil service diplomas. So, on account of the dull Summer along the coast, an effort wil be made to have a flying machine that will fly, at least a little. In the absence of M. Santos, a New Yorker will act as navigator on the Brighton Beach machine. It was rumored that Charles Murphy, the cyclist, will be chosen. The first flight is expected to be private.

Pegasus looks crude in construction beside the delicate contour of the French flier. It is 86 feet long and 22 feet in diameter when fully inflated. The balloon is composed of 1,400 yards of Japanese silk, which is said to have cost $2.85 a yard. There is a balloon within a balloon, so that if the outer one should leak the inner one will hold up the machine. Her screw is in the shape of blades framed with steel and ribbed with bamboo sticks, over which there is a layer of silk. It will be placed at the bow.

The navigator is seated behind a small engine furnished with naphtha power. He carries 72 pounds of water ballast in a small tank and 300 pounds surplus, which includes grappling hooks, draggers, tanks, life preservers, and other things. Just amidship there are, on each side, two parachutes. The mechanical part of the ship will be located exactly in the centre and about twelve feet below the balloon. The rudder is located astern.

Stevens says he is confident the machine will ascend, but modestly admits that he does not know if it will descend. Next Wednesday or Thursday the experiment will be made. Several naphtha launches in the bay will follow the expected flight of the machine.

MR. SAGE'S RELATIVE AN ACTOR.

Grand-Nephew of Financier to Go on Stage for Livelihood—Doesn't Expect Uncle's Money.

As a means of gaining a livelihood for his mother and himself, and at the same time follow the calling for which he thinks nature has best fitted him, Clifford Russell Sage, grand-nephew of Russell Sage, the financier, has determined to go on the stage. He took this decision after several months recently spent in his uncle's office as a clerk, and yesterday signed contracts with Liebler & Co. to take a small speaking part as a tumbler in Kyrle Bellew's "Gentleman of France," which goes on the road next month.

Mr. Sage is twenty-three years old, and comes from Middletown, Conn. He is related to Russell Sage through his grandfather, Benjamin F. Sage, a brother of the financier. He played successfully in amateur performances. When seen at 457 West Thirty-fourth Street he said:

"When one finds his bent he should follow it. By acting I hope to make both a monetary and an artistic success. No, my uncle knows nothing of my plans, and I presume he takes little interest in them."

"Are you one of his heirs?" queried the reporter.

"By blood only. The disposition of his money has always been a mystery. At any rate he has no reason to give me any money. I am able to take care of myself."

ACTOR ROBSON SUES RAILWAY.

Wants Damages from the Southern for a Delayed Richmond Train.

Stuart Robson, the actor, through his counsel, Léon Laski, has begun an action in the City Court against the Southern Railway Company to recover $2,000 damages for failure to deliver the baggage belonging to the Stuart Robson Company, in Richmond City, on the evening of Jan. 3 last, and thereby debarring the company from performing on that evening.

Stetson, Jennings & Russell, attorneys for the railway company, have filed an answer, in which a general denial of Robson's allegations is made. It is also claimed that although the railway company agreed to transport the plaintiff, his company and baggage to Richmond by the train leaving Columbia, S. C., at 5:43 o'clock on Jan. 3, and scheduled to reach Richmond at 6:25 o'clock the same evening, it especially denies that it was bound to move the train by the schedule, but on the contrary, affirms that the schedule did not guarantee or contract or undertake that the trains would run according to schedule, and did not hold itself liable for any failure to deliver the baggage or transport the company in the time stated.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

John E. Kellard was signed yesterday for the leading part in "The Climbers," which Miss Amelia Bingham will send on a tour, opening the season of the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, on Sept. 22. Other persons in the cast are Maud T. Gordon, D. J. Fingleton, Marion Berg, Frederick Peters, Elizabeth Barry, Charles Bertram, and Mrs. Charlotte Nicoll Weston. Mrs. Weston is well known in social life, being the widow of Willoughby Weston, who died last April at Clifton Springs, N. Y., and sister of De Lancey Nicoll and Mrs. William M. Hoes.

***

George Tyler had 35 cents yesterday to his credit, from which he was parted in the following manner: After lunch he left the Knickerbocker Building to go to his dentist. Hardly had he disappeared when a man, hat off and a pencil behind his ear, evidently a drug clerk, knocked on the open office door and inquired for Mr. Tyler. Harry Askins, connected with the office, answered and said that Mr. Tyler was out.

"Sorry; I've just brought him this," said the individual, indicating a paper-covered bottle, but I'll come again. There's 35 cents due on it."

"Never mind. I'll pay you," said Askins. The stranger departed, and Askins found himself holding a small bottle of pure hydrant water.

***

Yesterday the opening of "Sally in Our Alley," announced for Thursday night, was postponed until Friday. This is the second postponement. Manager James Lederer says that this one is occasioned by the illness of Marie Cahill, who, he says, is a trifle overworked through the Summer run in the "Wild Rose" and constant rehearsing for the new part.

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Oscar Asche, Herbert Ross, and Dion Boucicault were arrivals from London on the Majestic yesterday. All three are connected with the coming production of "Iris," the first two as actors and the last as manager. Mr. Boucicault is general stage manager for Charles Frohman in London. He directed the production of "Iris" there and will do so here.

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The new theatre Duss is to build for Manager R. E. Johnston on the site of the Circle Auditorium, at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, will be known as the Gotham.

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Signora Amelia Pinto has just been engaged as soprano for the Mascagni company, which will appear here in October.

Lederer to Star James T. Powers.

An announcement which came as somewhat of a surprise to theatrical circles was made last night by George W. Lederer, who stated that he had signed James T. Powers for a three years' contract, and intends to star him in a yet unnamed musical comedy by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander. The piece will open on the road Nov. 1, and after a two weeks' "try on the dog" will be produced at some Broadway house. Mr. Powers is in demand at the Apollo Theatre in London, and it is the intention of Lederer to play the new star alternately between England and New York.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX DEPARTS FOR EUROPE.

Title of Panama Canal Property to be Examined—President's Remarks on Trusts Approved.

Attorney General P. C. Knox, with his son, Reed, sailed on board the steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line for Europe yesterday. Mr. Knox said that President Roosevelt's speeches, in which he referred to trusts, would undoubtedly cause Congress to take some action at its next meeting.

"I am going abroad for the purpose of obtaining a clear title to the property bought by us from the Panama Canal Company," he said. "I shall also investigate the treaty between the Panama Canal Company and the Columbian Government, which is to be transferred to us. I have no doubt that everything will go through all right. The reports that I have received from Mr. Russell of the Department of Justice, who has been in Paris during the past six weeks, show that everything is going on harmoniously.

"In regard to the President's recent speeches on the trust question, I can say only that I am heartily in accord with everything he has said. I think, after what the President has said, that something in regard to the trusts will be forthcoming at the next meeting of Congress. The President has been making great and wise speeches, which will undoubtedly bear fruit."

Mr. Knox was asked to give an opinion on the prognostication of Russell Sage in which he said that the formation of trusts would surely bring on a revolution.

"If the American people want the trusts done away with it will be done," Mr. Knox said. "It would be shameful for the American people to admit that they could not do anything that they wanted to."

Others who sailed on board the steamship were Edward D. Adams, John R. Davies, Robert Emmet, A. T. Loring, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roosevelt Scovel, and T. Suffern Tailer.

EARTHQUAKE IN MINDANAO.

MANILA, Aug. 27.—The Island of Mindanao has been shaken by a series of earthquakes, which commenced Aug. 21. The inhabitants were terrorized and about sixty Moros were killed. There were no American casualties. The rivers and mountains were considerably disturbed. The commissary buildings and the Moro forts were badly damaged. Brig. Gen. Sumner, in command of the American troops in Mindanao, telegraphs that a dozen heavy earth shocks and 400 slight tremors were felt at Zamboang, Mindanao.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS TODD died on Tuesday evening in his home, at 315 Main Street, Orange N. J. He was born in Stanhope, N. J., fifty-eight years ago. He had been in business as a druggist for many years, and he was a member of the City of Orange Council, Knights of Columbus, and a Trustee of Orange Council, Improved Order Heptasophs.

GEORGE H. PIERCE, long and well known in advertising circles in Boston and New York, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, in Medford, Mass., of heart disease. Mr. Pierce for a number of years was connected with the N. W. Barber Advertising Agency of Boston. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Mrs. ABIGAIL COLE, wife of the Rev. Dr. David Cole, died last evening at her home, 68 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers. Dr. Cole was for many years pastor of the First Reformed Church there. Mrs. Cole was a daughter of the late Jacob Wyckoff of New Brunswick, N. J.

LEVI C. BIRD, one of the most prominent lawyers of Delaware, and a Republican leader, died suddenly yesterday at his country residence, Hillsboro, St. George's Hundred, Del. Mr. Bird was sixty years old. He was a brother-in-law of the late Thomas F. Bayard.

GEORGE W. DE HAVEN, a pioneer circus proprietor, died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, yesterday, aged sixty-five. He was the first showman to inaugurate the "railroad" circus, and also introduced Roman hippodrome races in circus performances.

Father Moyes Stricken in Hotel.

Father David Moyes, seventy years old, pastor of a Catholic church in West Springfield, Mass., died Tuesday night in the Everett House, Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, where he had registered with his cousin, Miss J. A. Sullivan, also of West Springfield. The cause of death is believed to be heart disease. The body was found yesterday morning.

Judge J. H. Reagan's Illness.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—The condition of Judge John H. Reagan is very serious, according to private advices received here to-day from Palestine, Texas, near which is located the home where the distinguished man is lying ill. His fever has returned, and he is suffering from weakness.

Drowned in Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 27.—Charles Istel, nine years old, son of I. C. Istel, a tobacconist of New York, was drowned yesterday in Lake Hopatcong, near the boat landing at Silver Spring Park. The boy was missed soon after breakfast, but the fact of his drowning was not learned until night, when his body was recovered.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

WEBB—BOWBY.—Aug. 27, at St. James's Church, Brooklyn, by the Ven. A. B. Kinsolving, Archdeacon of Brooklyn, Rev. Montague E. Webb of Fresh Creek, Andros Island, Bahamas, to Mary, daughter of the late Franklin Bowby of Winchester, Va.

DIED.

BACON.—At Liberty, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 25, 1902, Sally Blair Fairchild, wife of Selden Bacon and daughter of the late Lucius Fairchild.
Funeral services at Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Aug. 28.

BELL.—At Marion, Ind., suddenly, Aug. 26, 1902, George Alfred Bell, aged 51 years.

BIBBY.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 24th, 1902, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John W. Munroe, Bartow-on-the-Sound, New York City, Henry Warburton, son of the late Dr. Edward N. and Augusta Bibby, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Thursday, Aug. 28th, at 12:30 P. M. Coaches will be in waiting at Pelham Manor station on arrival of train leaving H. R. R. branch station, 129th St. and 3d Av., at 11:45 A. M.

BOGERT.—Aug. 27, Helen M., wife of Medical Director E. S. Bogert, United States Navy.
Funeral on Friday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., at Ascension Memorial Church, 43d St., near 8th Av.

BRENNAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 27, at her late residence, 108 East 170th St., Catherine Brennan.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHANDLER.—On Monday, Aug. 25, at her residence, 33 East 37th St., Mary Ellen Wheelock, widow of the late Nathan Chandler, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral services from her residence on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. Interment services at Mount Auburn, Boston, on Friday, 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

COLE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1902, Abigail D. Cole, wife of Rev. David Cole.
Funeral service at her late residence, 68 Buena Vista Av., Saturday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GALLAUDET.—Entered into rest Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1902, at his late residence, 112 West 78th St., the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., L. H. D., in the eighty-first year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, West 84th St., Friday, Aug. 29, at 4 P. M. Clergy will please bring vestments.

HOADLY.—At Glen Springs, Watkins, N. Y., George Hoadly of New York City, aged 76.
Interment at Cincinnati.

HOE.—Entered into rest at his residence, Fernwood Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., on the 23d inst., Peter S. Hoe.
Funeral services will take place on Thursday, Aug. 28, at St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, on the arrival of train leaving foot of 23d and Chambers Sts., N. Y., 9:40 A. M., via Erie R. R. Interment Tarrytown, N. Y.

HOPKINS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 27, at Cazenovia, N. Y., Ruth F. Hopkins of Montclair, N. J., daughter of Rebecca Landon and Gustave Hopkins.
Funeral services at Guilford, Conn., Friday, Aug. 29.

MATHEWS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1902, Frank J. Mathews of Jersey City.
Funeral from his late residence, 28 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 28. Interment at convenience of the family.

SLADE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, at Bartlett, N. H., Annie Wheeler Slade of Flushing, N. Y., daughter of the late Edward and Ellen W. Slade of New York City, in her 52d year.
Funeral services and interment at Forest Hills, Boston, on Friday at 3 o'clock.

SMALLWOOD.—At Setauket, L. I., Aug. 27, Margaret Sayre Waters, widow of the late Edward F. Smallwood, M. D.
Interment at New Bern, N. C., Friday, Aug. 29.

CREMATIONS FOR FRESH POND
are arranged by all undertakers.
Charges: $25 for adults, children $15.
U. S. Cremation Co. (Ltd.), 62 E. Houston St., N.Y.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 27.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
BARABARDI, Mamie, 600 E. 83d St..	25	24
BURKE, Catherine, 1,504 2d Av....	40	26
BLIGH, Thomas J., 94 Greenwich Av.	33	24
BONELLI, Giuseppe, 68 Oliver St..	1	27
BROPHY, Sarah, 514 W. 29th St....	47	26
BLASUCCI, Antonio, 321 E. 109th..	17	26
BRAGONE, Michael, 148 Madison....	26	25
BROWN, Caroline, 181 E. 111th St..	32	25
BUDWORTH, Emma A., 404 W. 48th..	42	26
BOYLE, Ellen, 901 3d Av....	55	25
BYRNS, Mary J., 65 2d Av....	1	25
CAMPBELL, William, 213 E. 97th St.	5	25
CALLAHAN, Mamie, 206 E. 36th St..	20	26
CRYSTAL, Hugh, 219 Canal St....	40	25
COSTANO, Marie, 207 Forsyth St..	1	26
CAMPIGLIA, Giuseppe, 57 Spring St.	2	26
COPELAND, Milton, 1,601 Madison Av.	1	26
CARACOPPA, Maria, 170 Elizabeth..	1	26
CLYNES, Catherine, 183 E. 70th St..	1	25
CAVANAGH, Arthur, 212 E. 34th St..	9	27
DOGAN, William, 107 Broad St....	50	25
DIETCHER, Mary, 551 W. 45th St..	7	10
DUFFY, Frank, 127 3d Av....	40	24
FALLON, Mary, 342 E. 65th St....	39	27
FRASER, Mary, 225 E. 108th St....	45	26
FALTINGS, George E., 322 E. 102d St.	1	26
GRADUS, Jacob, 222 Broome St....	1	27
GLAZIER, Samuel, 347 Madison St..	1	26
GERATY, Raymond, 23 E. 114th St..	1	25
HARMETH, Maggie, 167 Avenue B..	13	26
HOWLETT, John, 295 10th Av....	0	25
HODGE, John L., Washington, D. C.	69	24
HAMILTON, George E., 303 E. 105th.	1	26
HENLEY, Harold, Infants' Hosp....	1	24
HOHMANN, Max, 221 E. 31st St....	45	25
HOFFMAN, Charles, 206 E. 13th St.	53	25
HOLLMANN, Frieda, 12 E. 113th St.	2	26
HARVEY, Walter, 311 W. 143d St..	8	25
HALL, John, Naugatuck, Conn....	33	27
HOPTMAN, A., 571 Lexington Av....	1	27
JONES, Martin M., 1,963 7th Av....	40	25
JANIS, Georg, 201 E. 114th St....	25	25
JURGEN, Gussie, 163 W. 62d St....	60	25
JOHNSON, Olle S., 1,887 1st Av....	0	26
KNOB, Lisette, 118 E. 3d St....	70	26
KEENAN, Patrick, Metropol Hosp..	63	25
KNEITAL, Julius, E. 30th St....	0	26
KELLY, Mary, Almshouse Hosp....	60	25
KELLY, Agnes, 209 E. 21st St....	2	25
KEHOE, Catherine, 201 E. 61st St..	36	25
KRAEMER, Elizabeth, 443 8th Av...	59	27
LINSTROM, Ethel, 28 King St....	1	26
LYONS, Mabel, 53 Barrow St....	13	26
LOIACONO, Ciro, 313 Bowery....	1	26
LOPNICK, Bella, 2 Eldridge St....	30	26
LOEBERT, August, 602 E. 11th St...	29	26
LAUX, William, 52 Bank St....	62	26
MILLER, Meyer, 175 Norfolk St....	65	26
MOSS, John, 521 Hudson St....	8	26
MOELLER, Conrad, 424 Cleveland St., Brooklyn....	37	26
MASSALA, Rose, 817 5th St....	1	26
MARIANO, Bunde, 212 Elizabeth St..	67	25
MOORE, Joseph, 390 1st Av....	42	25
MEYER, D., West Springfield, Mass..	50	27
MAXWELL, Margaret, 351 E. 60th..	38	25
NOAH, W. F., 106th & Amst'dm Av.	42	25
OEHLER, Charles, 345 E. 34th St....	80	26
PELILLO, Giuseppe, 74 Oliver St....	1	26
ROLAND, Alfred, Bellevue Hosp....	38	24
ROBERTS, Fred. T., 183 W. Houston.	7	25
RENIERS, Minnie, 114 E. 83d St....	33	27
SCHAEFER, Jacob, 70 Avenue B....	32	26
SYLVIA, Adelaide, 116 W. 14th St....	10	26
SAMUELS, Peter, 807 E. 9th St....	1	26
STEINBOCK, Robert F., 160 Bleecker	70	25
SNIPE, John A., 361 W. 16th St....	4	25
SMITH, Lizzie, Manhat. State Hosp.	38	26
SCHEFEL, Julius, 358 W. 19th St..	54	27
SPEER, William H., 50 E. 59th St..	65	26
SMITH, John, 721 E. 9th St....	1	26
SOWDEN, William, 414 W. 22d St....	80	24
SHAUNESSY, John, 375 Cherry St....	59	24
SHUBACH, Fannie,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 27	987,610
To date this year	116,789,633
Corresponding date last year	201,780,091

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 27	$2,919,000
To date this year	$606,154,900
Corresponding date last year	$719,504,720

Money, rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive pf.	1½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	¾
Brklyn Union Gas	1	Pacific Coast pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	5⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	4¼
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1¾	U. S. Express	7½
Dul. S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Gen. Chem. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Gen. Electric	3	Westinghouse	1
G. A. Fuller pf.	⅝	Westinghouse 1st pf.	1
Hocking Valley	⅝	Wheel & L. E.	½
Illinois Central	2¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Amalgamated Copper	1⅞	Nat. Lead	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. & N. West	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie & R. R.	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Gt. Northern pf.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Int. Silver	2	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	¼	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	1
Minn. & St. L.	½	Western Union	⅞
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Wis. Central pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	Det., M. & M. l. g.	5½

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The reduction in the dividend on Reading first preferred stock, although recognized to be merely a temporary expedient to prevent the dissolution of the voting trust, was by speculative holders in Wall Street yesterday regarded as unfavorable and as warranting in any event some rather heavy selling of stocks throughout the list. Hence it was that yesterday's stock market, which in the early trading had been actually buoyant, took on a tone of heaviness in the late dealing as a result, following the announcement of the action of the Reading Directors, of professional bear pressure, and selling by holders who did not understand the real reason for the dividend reduction.

Previous to that action, the market had been substantially strong under the influence of better weather reports in the crop sections, continued easy money, and the confidence inspired by the published utterances of the recognized leader of the bull forces in the present campaign. General gains had been scored and the market looked as if it were certain to go higher, when the Reading action upset all calculations.

The selling, however, was not effective enough to produce any important declines and in the final half hour there was a distinct tendency to rally on a better understanding of the reasons prompting to the dividend action.

These reasons may be set out briefly. The payment of the full 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock, under the terms of the voting trust agreement, would ipso facto have dissolved the trust. For reasons best known to themselves the Directors at this time did not consider it wise to surrender the control of the property, and hence—just as was done in the case of Southern Railway a few days ago—they had recourse to a reduction in the dividend. That in the end the shareholders will suffer no loss may be stated on the highest authority.

The short interest in the market has become more extended—is, in fact, now larger than at any time in months. Incidentally, it may be said that the short sellers who have put out their line of stock in the expectation of a money squeeze are not unlikely to be grievously disappointed at developments.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The selling of Atchison was by speculators who professed disappointment at the showing made by the company in July, when gross earnings decreased $166,790 and net fell off $326,040. Of course this is due directly to the corn crop shortage, and, officials say, will be more than made up for by the earnings assured as a result of the present year's fine crops.

The strength and activity of the stock of some of the independent steel companies, notably Sloss-Sheffield, which rose 6 points, and American Locomotive, were in some parts of the Street declared to be due solely to earnings and in others to some far-reaching consolidation scheme, with particular reference to the companies in the Southern district.

The further advances in the shares of the local gas companies led to a revival of the talk of a merger of the concerns, the additional statement being made that the Consolidated Company has practically concluded a sale of a part of its real estate holdings. That, like recent reports of a similar nature, could not be confirmed.

Notwithstanding denials of any Express deal, United States Express stock continues to soar. Yesterday it was the market leader in respect of strength, advancing 7½ points on dealings in 1,600 shares.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

In explanation of the advance of more than 3 points in Illinois Central, the Street was filled with a variety of rumors, all of them telling in more or less mysterious fashion of "pending important developments" calculated to benefit the property materially. Interests connected with the system declare that they know nothing of importance to transpire at present in relation to the property.

The case was probably that the issue was used as a market leader to facilitate sales of stock in other parts of the list.

A report that the management had sold some treasury stock against the new rights—was, in other words, technically short, much as was the Louisville and Nashville management—was not taken seriously on the Street.

THE COAL STOCKS.

Not unnaturally the reduction in the dividend on Reading first preferred, although made primarily because of the desire not to dissolve the voting trust at present, was by the speculative element in the Street construed unfavorably, and resulted in selling in the coal stocks and in the general list. The Reading issues, which early in the day had been strong, owing to the belief that the Trust would be dissolved, were the principal sufferers, though the net declines were inconsequential, good support appearing, especially in the common.

In Erie, in which there is a considerable short interest, the bears were particularly aggressive, but when the short selling ceased the stock rallied, being helped by the excellent statement of the company for the quarter ended June 30. It showed an increase in net of $530,404 and on surplus of $1,252,682.

Lackawanna, which advanced 1½ points, retained its gain to the end, while Delaware and Hudson maintained more than one-half of its three-point gain.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Notwithstanding the lack of official confirmation that the Heinze and Amalgamated Copper people are getting together, the Street insists that in a short time announcement will be made of a trade understanding at least, if nothing more.

In the meantime bearish literature in respect to trade conditions continues to emanate from quarters close to Standard Oil interests. The latest statement comes from H. L. Casey, formerly sales agent of the United Metals Selling Company, who says:

"It is probable that the price of copper will be under 12 cents for the remainder of the year. Production has increased 22 per cent. over that of last year, and it will continue to increase until the end of the year.

"Germany has recently bought some 2,000 tons of electrolytic at £53 10s., for future delivery, which is equal to £48 10s. for G. M. Bs. This does not look like higher prices. Copper prices are simply adjusting themselves to the absolute trade conditions, which will not be changed for the next eight months."

A POOL IN LEATHER.

As far as could be learned there was no reason for the rise in Leather Trust common stock other than as a result of the operations of what in the Street is designated as a "bob tail" pool. This pool, it is understood, has nothing whatever to do with the one whose leadership is credited to young Mr. Rockefeller.

The earnings of the company are said to be good, but little is heard now of the proposed readjustment of the company's capital stock.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER'S YEAR.

The annual report of the International Paper Company for the fiscal year that ended on June 30, made public yesterday, was in the Street regarded as unfavorable, gross earnings decreasing $992,481 and net more than $1,000,000. The complete figures follow:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$19,710,421	$20,711,902	*$992,481
Cost raw material etc.	16,818,225	16,750,245	67,980
Net earnings	$2,901,196	$3,961,657	*$1,060,461
Taxes, interest, &c.	1,003,740	907,267	96,473
Balance	$1,897,457	$3,054,390	*$1,156,934
Dividends	1,344,402	1,344,402	.....
Surplus	$553,054	$1,709,988	*$1,156,934
Previous surplus	3,519,988	1,810,000	1,709,988
Total surplus	$4,073,042	$3,519,988	$553,054

*Decrease.

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Mill plants	$41,251,235	$41,586,965	*$335,730
Woodlands	3,980,433	4,101,723	*120,290
Securities	5,477,524	4,810,163	667,361
Land rights and water powers	104,503	100,493	4,010
Patents	12,000	12,000	.....
Furniture and fixtures	39,340	41,028	*1,688
Sinking funds	.....	39,000	*39,000
Cash	566,108	448,030	118,078
Accounts and notes rec.	3,316,588	3,031,388	285,200
Investment for wood operations	3,752,751	4,560,371	*807,620
Total	$58,500,482	$58,731,162	*$230,680

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$17,442,800	$17,442,800	.....
Preferred stock	22,406,700	22,406,700	.....
First mortgage bonds	9,866,000	9,866,000	.....
Div. mortgage bonds	3,087,500	3,191,500	*$104,000
Accounts payable	1,250,426	1,848,788	*592,362
Accrued interest, taxes, and water rents	368,015	455,386	*87,371
Surplus	4,073,041	3,519,988	553,053
Total	$58,500,482	$58,731,162	*$230,680

*Decrease.

In his report President Chisholm says:

The gross and net earnings were not as large as in the preceding year, principally accounted for by the less amount of paper manufactured by the company's mills and an increased cost of same, both results being produced by reason of the labor difficulties which the company has had with its employes in the shortening of hours, they demanding that the mills be shut down twelve hours more each week than has heretofore been the custom of the company, the result of which has been that the producing capacity of the plants has been reduced one-twelfth.

In accordance with the policy adopted by the company, the high state of efficiency prevailing at the mills has been maintained, more than $1,223,000 having been expended in repairs and improvements and charged to operating expenses. Over $500,000 has been expended in new construction and charged to plant account.

Your company is now receiving benefits from the expenditures made in the improvement of its plants. During the month of July, 1902, the same number of tons of paper was manufactured in five and one-half days' run per week as was manufactured during July, 1900, in six days' run per week. It is hoped that this same ratio will continue for the balance of the year, and that the profits of your company will show a corresponding gain during the same period.

IRON TRADE ACTIVITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trade, The Iron Age to-day will say:

There has been no improvement in the handling of coke by the railroads, and the outlook for the furnaces, which depend upon a distant supply, is very discouraging. When Fall movement begins seriously in grain and in general lines there promises to be a very general car shortage, which will be added to when the anthracite strike is over by the fact that much coal will have to be hauled by rail which usually goes to consumers by canal.

The scarcity of spot pig iron continues very acute, and is only partially relieved by arrivals of foreign pig iron. After the recent rush to place orders for importation the market has quieted down somewhat and we do not hear of any large transactions. For the time being the reports from the other side indicate a somewhat firmer market.

There has been less contracting for domestic pig iron for 1903 delivery, largely because the leading producers are avoiding further commitments.

In the steel market interest centres on the developments in foreign steel. During the recent break in prices little some heavy sales were made in the vicinity of $27.50, ex ship, duty paid, both the seaboard and the interior markets taking some good-sized blocks. There is further large inquiry, but buyers' views do not appear to be much above $27 or $27.25, at which business may be put through. These prices put the finishing mills in a somewhat better position as compared with the works which control material back to the pig iron or the ore, or who are working on sliding-scale contracts for steel based on official pig iron prices.

The report has been going the rounds that a large modern shipyard on the Delaware has purchased 80,000 tons of foreign plates and shapes. It appears that the shipyard referred to has been investigating the question of building ships in competition with foreign yards, and has secured options as a basis to bid for work, the foreign material, of course, being imported under drawback arrangements. The matter is interesting, as our Philadelphia correspondent puts it: "It may be that the day is not far off when the British flag will float over vessels made in America." Incidentally, it may be remarked that it throws a side light on the outlook for keeping the Atlantic Coast yards busy on domestic business.

The railroads continue to buy heavily in every branch of rolling stock and equipment. Further orders for steel rails have been placed, and additional tonnage is in sight. It is stated that the associated mills now have orders aggregating 1,150,000 tons for 1903 delivery. The bridge builders, too, are booking tonnage. Two of the Western systems are now negotiating for an aggregate of 20,000 tons for 1903. In the lighter branches the Fall trade, which ought to be felt now, is not yet in evidence in the expected strength and volume.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

International Leather Company formed at Chattanooga, Tenn., with a capital of $5,000,000.

General Electric Company reported to be figuring on a contract to construct an electric lighting and traction system for Bombay at a cost of over $5,000,000.

Incorporation in Minnesota of the Midland Linseed Oil Company, capital $2,250,000.

About half the tug and towing lines of New York Harbor said to have given options to a syndicate on their boats and good will in the interest of a general consolidation.

Berlin Timber Land Company, it is stated, has bought for $600,000 large tracts of timber land in northern New Hampshire.

Advices from Montreal that the Canadian banks for the month of July record an increase in deposits of $28,000,000 over last year and an increase of $32,000,000 in loans in and out of Canada.

According to Chicago dispatches, officers of the Republic Iron and Steel Company are negotiating for the purchase of another ore tract on the Mesaba range.

Estimate from Chicago that the roads entering there from the West have at least 38,000 more cars than a year ago, each car carrying on the average 1,000 bushels of wheat.

Manufacturers of Southern pig iron reported as saying that nine-tenths of the production up to July 1, 1903, has already been contracted for.

Time for paying the assessment on Philadelphia election stock extended to Sept. 2.

Bituminous mines of Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska, it is said, are being organized in a consolidation with the Illinois organization which was recently completed.

Announcement by the Southern Iron Committee of a general increase of 5 per cent. in rates on all Southern railroads for transporting pig iron.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $252,661,435; balances, $7,891,196; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $4,160.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2¾@2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84.10; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87.30; commercial bills, $4.85½@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.16⅞ less 3.32@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Business was very quiet on the Stock Exchange yesterday, says The Times in its City article to-day. The tendency was rather dull, in sympathy with consols, which were flat until toward the close, and with American securities, which left off dull and as a rule at lower prices.

American rails were irregular. At the opening all quotations were lower in sympathy with Wall Street's weaker tone at Tuesday's close. Some local buying of lower-priced shares advanced most stocks fractionally above parity. In the afternoon there was a sharp rise in coalers on arbitrage purchases, but the whole list weakened later on realizations, and at the close nearly all the active shares showed losses for the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The rates for money were firm to-day, the demand was comparatively light, apart from repayments to the Bank of England, and the supply was small.

On the Stock Exchange prices were firm and the settlement progressed satisfactorily. Consols were dull in anticipation of Friday's settlement. The tone of home rails was good. The market was not sanguine regarding the outcome of the pending Governmental mission to the United States to study American railroad methods with view to applying them to British railroads. Americans opened irregular, following New York, and there was a disinclination to operate freely. Prices closed firm. Grand Trunk was inactive and there was some liquidation. Mexicans were strong on the traffic returns. Kafirs were depressed on account of liquidations. Spanish 4s were firm. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 94 11-16; consols for account, 94 11-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 97¼; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 117½; Canadian Pacific, 143½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57⅝; Chicago Great Western, 25¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192; De Beers deferred, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 50½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¾; Erie, 42¾; Erie first preferred, 78; Erie second preferred, 58⅝; Illinois Central, 177; Louisville and Nashville, 150; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 73¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 37½; Pennsylvania, 83½; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 35¾; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 28¾; Southern Railway, 31⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 79; Union Pacific, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 42½; United States Steel preferred, 92⅜; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 49¾.

Spanish 4s, 81.

Bar silver steady at 24¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills 2 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.80; Madrid, 36.70; Lisbon, 28½; Rome, 72.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened undecided and realizations predominated. A better disposition prevailed later. At the close rentes were heavy. Spanish 4s started weak, but recovered well. Ottoman Bank shares made an important advance. Kafirs were offered, but improved later.

The private rate of discount advanced to 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish 4s, 81.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Internationals were inactive, but prices were maintained on the Boerse to-day. Banks, locals, and mines were irregular. Canadian Pacific was weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 27.—The event of the day locally was the reduction in the semi-annual dividend on Reading first preferred from 2 to 1 per cent. For a moment the market hesitated, but when New York began selling Reading stock the price for the common, which stood at 34⅝ when the announcement was made, gradually declined to 34, and the second preferred, which had been holding at 38⅛, broke to 37⅝ without an intervening sale. The most notable point was that the stock on which the dividend was cut was not affected. Later, however, that stock, too, began to fall, breaking ⅛ on one sale, and this display of weakness similarly depressed Lehigh Valley. The latter, which had enjoyed a smart rally to 36¾ in the early hours, fell to 36⅛. In the last half hour Reading and Lehigh Valley stocks absorbed interest to the exclusion of everything else, but the general market moved oblivious of the depression and closed without appreciable alteration, except for United Gas Improvement, which fell 1¾. In the local money market time loans remain at 4½ and 5, with call money commanding 4 per cent., and commercial paper for best names 5 per cent. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	American Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
963	American Railways	51½	50⅝	51
15	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,382	Cambria Steel	28	27⅝	27⅝
355	Con. Lake Superior	27	26⅜	26⅞
150	Con. Lake Superior pf.	77	77	77
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	56
500	Chicago & Alton	43	43	43
400	Con. Traction of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
2	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
43	Diamond State Steel pf.	3⅝	3½	3½
165	Electric Co. of Am.	8 15-16	8⅝	8⅝
575	Erie	42¾	41¾	41¾
230	Fairmount Park Trans.	81	81	81
500	Int. Power & Dyn.	10½	10½	10½
5,313	Lehigh Valley	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
102	Lehigh Navigation	77¾	77¾	77¾
100	National Asphalt	5-16	5-16	5-16
40	Nat. Asphalt receipts	⅛	⅛	⅛
28	National Asphalt pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝
13,686	Philadelphia Electric	7½	7½	7½
500	Phila. Rapid Transit	14½	14½	14½
911	Pennsylvania	81½	80⅝	81
50	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
978	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
206	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
100	Pennsylvania Steel	47	47	47
90	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	105	105	105
1,723	Railway Co. gen.	6½	6	6½
31,595	Reading tr. ctfs.	35	34 3-4	35
911	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	43¾	43¾	43¾
	Reading 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	38	37⅞	37⅞
100	Southern Pacific	77½	77½	77½
1,200	Southern Railway	40½	39⅞	40
500	Tidewater Steel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
220	United Gas Imp.	113⅝	113½	113½
330	Union Traction	48	47⅝	47⅝
530	U. S. Steel com.	41⅝	41	41
8	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90½	90¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Money on call ranges from 4 to 4½ per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money was in better supply at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 10¢ discount. Exchanges amounted to $17,832,781; balances, $1,600,228. The stock market was dull and inactive all day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,535	Atchison	95¼	94⅛	94⅛
5	Atchison pf.	103	103	103
10	Boston Elevated	157⅝	157	157⅝
2	Boston & Maine	200	200	200
10	J., H. & S. Y.	100	100	100
3	Old Colony	211	211	211
2,705	Mass. Electric	39¾	39	39½
5	Mass. Electric pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼
100	Mexican	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
10	New York Central	168¾	168¾	168¾
55	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	232½	232½
200	Reading 2d pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
200	Southern	40	40	40
800	Union Pacific	112¼	111	111½
50	Union Pacific pf.	94½	93½	93½
7	West End	96½	96½	95½

TELEPHONES.

552	Am. Tel. & Tel.	173½	172½	172½
25	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
5	New England	142	142	142
100	Western	30½	30½	30½
68	Western pf.	101	100¾	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

275	Am. Ag. Chem.	27½	27	27½
75	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	88½	88½
300	Am. Pneu. Service	9⅝	9	9⅝
1,217	Am. Sugar	133¾	132¼	132½
65	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
2,010	Dom. Iron & Steel	77½	75⅝	76
244	Edison rights	7¼	7¼	7¼
240	General Electric	196	194⅝	195¼
5	Houston Electric	40½	40½	40½
300	N. E. G. & C.	5⅝	5½	5½
606	Planters' Compress	40	35	40
15	Pullman	242	242	242
300	Seattle Electric	85	85	85
20	Seattle Electric pf.	108	108	108
290	Swift Pack. & Prov.	101	100	100
97	United Fruit	113	112½	112½
25	United Shoe Machine	56⅞	56	56⅞
125	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
350	United States Leather	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
120	United States Steel	41½	41¼	41¼
177	United States Steel pf.	91	90	90½

MINING.

5	Alloues	2	2	2
155	Amalgamated	67	66½	66⅝
150	American Zinc	12½	12⅜	12⅜
10	Bonanza	1	1	1
5	Calumet & Hecla	535	535	535
25	Centennial	17½	17½	17½
100	Cons. Mercur	2 3-32	2 3-32	2 3-32
655	Copper Range	58	57⅝	57⅝
10	Daly-West	51½	51½	51½
50	Dominion Coal	143½	143½	143½
50	Elm River	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Guanajuato	4	3 15-16	4
300	Isle Royale	13¾	13	13
165	Mass.	17¾	17	17
300	Mohawk	45¾	45¼	45¼
1,075	Montreal & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
620	Old Dominion	17⅜	17	17
13	Osceola	56	55¼	55¼
100	Phoenix	4	4	4
668	Shannon	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
10	Tamarack	172	172	172
205	Tecumseh	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
120	Trinity	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
575	U. S. Coal & Oil	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
490	United States	21	20¾	20⅞
80	Utah	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
410	Winona	5⅜	5	5⅜
15	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 5⅜ bid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Most of the local stocks traded in to-day showed a firm tone. The movement of prices, however, was narrow, and there was no noteworthy feature to the market. There was a fair amount of business in Box Board, the common selling around 14½ and the preferred at 64@64½. President Emory of the Strawboard Company is arranging to send out a circular to the holders of Box Board certificates urging them to deposit their holdings with the Morton Trust Company in order that the proposed pooling plan may be completed by Sept. 15. Diamond Match sold at 140@140¼, Shipbuilding at 38, Biscuit common at 48, and Union Traction preferred at 48. The following were the sales, and highest, lowest, and closing quotations on the Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
969	American Can	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝
110	American Can pf.	51½	51	51½
450	Am. Shipbuilding	57	53	56¾
100	Am. Strawboard	46	46	46
25	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
200	Chic. Pneu. Tool Co.	103	102½	103
100	Chicago Title & Trust	132	132	132
110	Chicago Union Traction	48½	48	48½
408	Diamond Match	140⅝	140	140⅛
50	Lake Street Elevated	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Masonic Temple	56	56	56
50	National Biscuit	48	48	48
20	National Biscuit pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
100	Quaker Oats pf.	92½	92½	92½
293	Swift & Co.	160	153	153
354	United Box Board	14⅞	14½	14½
550	United Box Board pf.	64½	64	64½

BONDS.

$5,000	Met. Elevated 4s	101¾	..	..
1,000	Northwestern Light 4s	96⅝	..	..

Time loans were 5 per cent., and call loans 4½ per cent. New York exchange was quoted at 20 cents' discount.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Complete transactions on the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Monon. River Coal pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼
441	National Fire-proofing	30½	30	30
130	National Fire-proof. pf.	39½	39½	39½
505	Pittsburg Brewing	30⅝	30	30
50	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
835	Pittsburg Coal	20⅝	20½	20⅝
137	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90¾	90¾	90⅝
275	Crucible Steel	22½	22¼	22½
265	Crucible Steel pf.	87	86⅞	87
510	West. Electric 2s	113	112	113
1,235	American Window Glass	63½	63	63¼
300	United States Steel	41¾	41¼	41⅜
50	United States Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
50	Con. Ice pf.	35½	35½	35½
1	Diamond Nat. Bank	420½	420½	420½
10	United Realty Trust	129	129	129
34	Colonial Trust	412	409	412
20	State Bank	60	60	60
50	Luster Mach. Brake	14¾	14¾	14¾
30	West. Air Brake	185¼	185¼	185¼
40	Federal National Bank	140	140	140
5	Second National Bank	875	875	875
$2,000	P., McK. & C. Ry. 5s	99½	..	..

Securities at Auction.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

52 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 320.

72 shares New York Mortgage and Security Company, $100 each, 125.

150 shares Century Realty Company, (with rights,) $100 each, 122.

2 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 101.

50 shares Broadway Trust Company, $100 each, 182.

50 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 211½-213.

100 shares Phoenix National Bank, $20 each, 134⅜.

1 share Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100, 679.

2 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 261⅞.

15 shares Van Norden Trust Company, $100 each, 233¼.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday, although marked by the same dullness as on Tuesday, continued on the like broad plane displayed for some time past. Quite a large number of declines occurred, the principal ones being in American Writing Paper, Rock Island, and Otis Elevator common. Seaboard Air Line issues recovered considerably, the common gaining 1⅞ and the preferred ⅛ point. American Chicle common made a new high record, selling at 115 for an odd lot. Dominion Securities rose 3½ points over the last sale, the transfer of 600 shares causing the advance. Safety Car Heating and Lighting rose 1 point, a lot of 25 shares being sold at 168.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER stocks, which have been one of the features of the market for the past week or thereabouts, declined sharply. The common sold down to 5, a net loss of 1 point, and the preferred lost 1¾ points. Profit taking and lack of inside support were ascribed as the causes of the decline.

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UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION issues were in good demand, the common holding steady and the preferred advancing ⅝ point. Some 2,900 shares of the common and some 800 of the preferred changed hands.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
210	American Can pf.	51	51	51
25	American Chicle	115	115	115
170	Alliance Realty	131½	131½	131½
200	Amer. Union Elec.	14¼	14	14¼
1,553	Amer. Writ. Paper	6	5	5
520	Amer. Writ. Paper pf.	22¾	22¼	22¼
1,800	Bay State Gas	1¾	1½	1⅝
300	British Columbia Cop.	6	5⅞	5⅞
500	Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6⅛	6¼
200	Con. Storage Bat.	20	19⅞	20
600	Dominion Securities	30	27½	30
200	Electric Boat pf.	39½	39½	39½
10	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	14	14
150	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1	1
1,285	Greene Con. Copper	27¼	26⅝	27
1,800	Manhattan Transit	8⅝	8½	8½
5,900	Mont. & Bos. Cop.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
210	National Enameling

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66⅝	66¾	2,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	66⅝	67¼	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	5,000	Am. Bicycle Co.	6	6¼	5¾	6	...
17	20	500	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	18	18	18	18	— ½
34¼	34½	1,700	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
61⅜	61½	1,050	*Am. Grass Twine.	62	62⅛	61½	61½	— ⅝
255	257	100	Am. Express	255	255	255	255	— ½
12¼	12⅜	200	*Am. Ice Co.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
42⅜	43½	150	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	43½	43¼	43½	43½	— ¼
33¾	34	27,150	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33¼	34⅜	33	33	— ¼
95	95¾	1,800	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94¼	96	94¼	96	+1⅝
6¼	6⅝	200	*Am. Maiting Co.	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
46	46⅝	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅝
97¾	97⅞	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	— ⅛
132⅜	132⅝	2,550	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132⅞	133	132¾	132½	— ⅛
172	174	125	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	174	174	174	174	+ ½
102⅞	104	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102½	102½	102¼	102⅛	— 1⅛
69¼	71	500	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	...
94¼	94⅜	80,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95½	95¾	93⅞	94¼	— ⅛
103¾	103⅝	10,350	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅞	103½	102⅞	103¼	+ ⅜
113⅝	113⅞	$3,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	114⅝	115	113¾	114⅜	— ⅛
95	96	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ⅜
67	67¼	1,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	67½	67	67	— ⅛
242½	244	2,600	Brooklyn Union Gas.	239½	243	239½	243	+4
139	139½	5,150	Canadian Pacific	139⅝	140	139	139	— ⅜
135½	136	200	*Ca. Pac. subs.,3d in.pd.	136½	136½	136¼	136¼	— ¼
55	55¼	8,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55⅞	55⅞	54⅞	55	— ¼
42⅜	43	4,400	Chicago & Alton	43	43¼	42¾	43	— ⅛
76	77	100	Chicago Ter. Tran. pf.	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
34⅜	34½	4,950	Chi. Great West. pf.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
89	89½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89¾	89⅞	89⅝	89¾	+ ⅛
50⅜	51¼	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	51⅛	51¼	51⅛	51¼	+ ⅛
185⅞	186	12,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	187	187⅛	185¾	185⅞	— ⅛
192	193	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193¼	193¼	192⅞	192¾	— 1
...	...	100	Chicago & Northw.	239	239	238	239	— 1¼
181¼	181¾	3,035	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	181⅝	182¼	181¼	181½	— ⅜
23	23¼	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	23¼	23½	23	23	— ⅛
40⅜	40½	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	41	40	40	— ⅛
16	16½	500	Chicago Union Trac.	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
48	...	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	48	48	48	48	—2
106⅛	106¼	1,420	C., C., C. & St. L.	106	106⅜	106	106¼	— ⅛
82¼	82½	49,110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	78	82⅞	78	82¾	+5⅝
33¼	33½	3,100	Colorado & Southern.	33⅜	33⅞	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
51⅞	51¾	800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
20	21	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	21	21	21	21	...
222¼	223	1,500	Consolidated Gas, ex d.	223½	223⅝	222¼	222⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	1,560	Corn Products	34	34½	33⅝	33⅝	...
86	86½	150	Corn Products pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
178	179	2,650	Del. & Hudson, ex d.	179	179⅜	178½	178½	+1⅜
280	283	700	Del., Lack. & West.	279	281½	279	281½	+1½
48⅞	49	2,700	Denver & R. G.	49½	49⅝	48⅞	49	+ ⅛
94½	95	2,350	Denver & R. G. pf.	95	95¼	94½	95¼	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅞	2,200	Detroit Southern	22⅞	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
42¼	42½	100	Detroit Southern pf.	42½	42½	42¼	42½	— ⅛
87¼	88	200	Detroit United Ry.	87½	87½	87	87	— ⅛
5	5⅜	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
37½	38	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
22½	23	4,100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	23⅛	24	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
34¾	35	2,230	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	35½	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
41⅜	41½	58,600	Erie	41½	42¼	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
70⅞	70¾	7,400	Erie 1st pf.	70⅞	71¼	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
57	57¼	5,550	Erie 2d pf.	57	58	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
68½	69	1,800	Evans. & T. H.	69½	70	68½	68¾	— ⅛
101	102	200	General Chemical pf.	101½	102	101½	102	+ ½
194	196	3,700	General Electric	195	196	194	195	+3
104	104½	200	George A. Fuller pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
197	197	100	Great Northern pf.	197	197	197	197	+ ½
100½	101	1,200	Hocking Valley	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅛
93¾	94	200	Hocking Valley pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ½
172⅜	172½	35,700	Illinois Central	171	173½	171	172¼	+2¼
21	21⅛	1,100	International Paper	20⅝	21	20½	21	...
74½	75	200	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	74½	74½	— ¼
15⅝	16	100	*International Silver.	15	15	15	15	—2
50	50½	300	Iowa Central	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅝
87½	87¾	700	Iowa Central pf.	87½	88	87½	87½	...
85¼	85½	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	85	85¼	85	85¼	+ ⅛
49	49½	700	Kanawha & Michigan.	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
38	38¼	2,500	Kansas City South.	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
60¾	61	1,000	Kansas City South. pf.	61⅜	61½	60½	61	...
34½	34½	500	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	67	100	Lake Erie & West.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
153⅝	154	9,500	Louisville & Nashville.	154⅜	154⅞	153	153⅜	— ⅝
12	15	200	Manhattan Beach	13	13	13	13	...
133	133¼	4,350	Manhattan Elevated.	133¼	133⅝	133	133	— ⅛
120½	127	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	126⅝	126½	126½	126½	— ½
147¼	147¾	1,230	*Met. Street Railway.	147¾	147¾	147	147¼	— ½
29⅜	29⅝	5,700	Mexican Central.	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
112⅜	113½	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	— ½
76⅝	77	1,250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	78	78	76½	77	—1
135⅞	137½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	136	136	136	136	—2
32	33⅛	6,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
66⅜	66¾	6,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	67	67½	66	66⅛	— ⅜
116¾	117	11,200	Missouri Pacific	118	118	116⅝	117	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ½
243⅝	245	700	*National Lead Co.	243½	243⅞	243⅝	243⅝	— ½
92¾	93⅝	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	— ½
...	...	1,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
...	...	1,500	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅝
163¾	164	3,200	New York Central	164⅝	165	163⅝	163⅝	— ¾
56	56½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56	56	56	56	— ½
92	95	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	93	93	93	...
35⅜	36	18,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	1,410	Norfolk & Western.	71⅝	72	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
75	75½	7,200	Pacific Coast	75	78	75	75¾	+1
102	108	500	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	...
80	83	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ½
42¾	43	200	Pacific Mail	43¼	43½	43	43	+ ⅛
162¾	163¼	31,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	162⅝	163¼	161¾	162¼	+ ⅞
104½	104⅝	● 100	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅝
41	42	100	Peoria & Eastern.	41	41	41	41	...
98½	98	100	P., C. & St. L.	98⅝	98¾	98¼	98¾	— ⅛
50⅞	51	975	Pressed Steel Car.	51	51½	51	51	+ ⅛
87½	88	900	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	88	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
32	32¼	900	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32½	32½	32	32	— ⅛
68⅝	68¾	195,100	Reading	68⅝	70⅞	67¾	68¼	+ ⅞
86⅞	86⅞	13,000	Reading 1st pf.	87⅜	88	86¾	86⅞	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	24,000	Reading 2d pf.	75¼	76¼	74	74½	+ ⅛
21	21⅛	3,650	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21½	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
78⅝	78⅞	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78⅝	78⅞	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21	21	21	21	...
...	...	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70¼	71	70¼	71	...
22⅞	22⅞	200	St. Jo. & G. I.	23	23	23	23	— ½
76¾	77¼	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77¼	77¼	—1
37⅜	38¼	1,125	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	38¼	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
79⅝	79⅞	1,800	St. L. & San Fran.	80	80	79¼	79¼	— ½
76	76⅜	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76	76	—1
37⅞	38	600	St. Louis Southw.	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
77	77½	3,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	77½	77⅝	77½	77¼	— ⅛
54	55	4,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	51	56	51	54	+4½
88	89	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	25,570	Southern Pacific	77	77½	76⅜	77	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	15,820	Southern Railway.	40¼	40¾	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
96	96⅛	3,900	Southern Railway pf.	96⅞	97	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	9,210	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70	71	69¾	70	...
52¾	53⅜	9,300	Texas & Pacific	53	53¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
41	42	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	41½	42	41½	42	— ⅛
29¾	30¼	3,400	Tol., St. L. & West.	30⅜	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
46½	46¾	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47⅜	47½	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
128	128½	150	Twin City R. T.	128	128	128	128	— ½
111⅜	111⅞	33,935	Union Pacific	111⅞	112½	111	111⅜	— ⅛
93⅜	93⅝	5,100	Union Pacific pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93¼	— ⅜
12⅜	12½	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+⅞
1,600	U. S. Express.			153	156	153	156	+1½
13½	13¾	21,050	*U. S. Leather.	13⅛	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
87	87¼	1,600	*U. S. Leather pf.	87⅝	87⅞	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅛
58	61	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	58½	58½	58	58	—1
...	...	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	...
41	41¼	6,900	U. S. Steel.	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
90¼	90¼	3,900	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90	90¼	— ⅛
66¾	66⅞	1,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66½	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅛
120	133	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	130	130	129½	129½	+ ½
33¾	34	1,500	Wabash	34	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
48¼	48¾	4,600	Wabash pf.	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
94¾	95	11,100	Western Union Tel.	96⅜	96	94¾	94¾	— ⅜
224	225	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	225	225	225	225	+1
224	227	200	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	227	227	227	227	+1
27⅜	27⅝	1,800	Wheel. & L. E.	27⅝	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
64⅞	65	1,700	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65	65	63½	65	+ ⅛
40½	40⅜	1,500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41¼	41¼	40⅜	41	+ ⅛
29	29½	2,000	Wisconsin Central	29½	29⅝	29	29¼	...
54	54¼	2,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅛
Sales.		987,610	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,641
3d week Aug.	$143,550	$126,460	$104,990
From July 1.	1,104,651	953,796	845,754
CLEV., CIN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,838
3d week Aug.	382,897	399,044	322,308
From July 1.	2,687,367	2,793,328	2,329,271
COLORADO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
3d week Aug.	143,305	126,181	.....
From July 1.	857,805	808,202	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,368	2,358	1,673
3d week Aug.	355,800	340,100	227,600
From July 1.	2,544,900	2,428,600	1,695,600
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
3d week Aug.	28,496	25,738	19,272
From July 1.	186,180	159,706	138,517
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	173	173	172
3d week Aug.	37,864	53,504	16,407
From July 1.	118,615	162,470	112,221
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,551
3d week Aug.	388,906	286,062	296,273
From July 1.	2,637,070	2,113,357	2,063,695
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Aug.	49,199	52,787	.....
From July 1.	346,510	362,916	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	393
3d week Aug.	164,642	159,809	46,242
From July 1.	537,083	507,115	353,423
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Aug.	62,472	54,500	44,077
From Jan. 1.	1,662,995	1,690,952	1,184,772
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Aug.	72,604	68,571	57,356
From Jan. 1.	2,206,451	1,924,628	1,732,585
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for July—			
Gross earnings.	4,765,386	3,957,050	
Op. expenses.	2,930,402	2,770,252	2,374,580
Net earnings.	1,666,305	1,993,249	1,322,470
Taxes and rent.	189,737	171,170	163,278
Inc. from op.	1,476,567	1,822,079	1,159,197
BOS. & ALBANY for the year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Total inc.	2,619,011	2,618,480	531
Fixed charges.	425,662	422,521	3,161
Net inc.	2,193,326	2,195,959	*2,630
Dividends	2,187,500	2,187,500	.....
Surplus	5,829	8,459	*2,630
*Decrease.			
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for July—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings.	612,087	557,438	475,607
Op. expenses.	334,898	295,548	278,100
Net earnings.	277,389	261,890	197,507
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for July—			
Gross earnings.	677,871	570,016	523,084
Op. exp. & taxes.	487,247	428,296	369,511
Net earnings.	190,624	141,723	153,573
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCK. for July—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	138,094	106,201	26,893
Exp. and taxes.	90,992	79,556	11,436
Net earnings.	47,102	26,645	15,457
Charges	5,248	4,876	372
Surplus	36,854	21,769	15,085
ERIE for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings.	9,308,029	9,527,959	*219,930
Op. expenses.	5,018,187	6,369,221	*751,084
Net earnings.	3,289,142	3,158,738	530,498
Other income.	1,872,355	1,292,822	579,532
Total income.	5,561,497	4,451,560	1,109,937
Fixed charges.	2,514,489	2,657,234	*142,745
Surplus	3,047,008	1,794,326	1,252,682
*Decrease.			

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $4,591,747, and a profit and loss surplus of $8,449,615.

IOWA CENTRAL for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings.	208,478	177,177	31,301
Op. exp. & taxes.	176,508	146,627	29,781
Net earnings.	32,070	30,550	1,520
Other income.	5,726	*2,136	7,862
Total income.	37,796	28,414	9,382
*Deficit.			

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings.	526,808	507,355	467,835
Op. expenses.	406,146	421,889	337,397
Net earnings.	120,722	85,966	130,438

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for July—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings.	3,291,416	2,916,745	2,675,863
Op. expenses.	2,499,443	2,196,443	2,014,201
Net earnings.	791,973	720,407	661,572

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross income.	19,719,420	20,711,902	18,707,635
Cost of raw materials, mfg., &c.	16,818,223	16,750,245	15,581,799
Net earnings.	2,901,195	3,961,657	3,125,876
Taxes, insurance, and interest.	1,003,740	907,287	842,302
Balance	1,897,455	3,054,390	2,283,574
Dividend on pref. stock, 7 p. c.	1,344,402	1,344,402	1,344,402
Surp. for year.	553,053	1,709,988	939,172
Previous surp.	3,519,987	1,810,000	870,828
Total surplus.	4,073,041	3,519,988	1,810,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$206,094,480
Gold	111,380,506
Silver	22,636,141
United States notes	6,462,004
Treasury notes of 1890	68,292
National banknotes	14,257,873
Total receipts this day	2,244,428
Total receipts this month	45,062,486
Total receipts this year	92,368,177
Total expenditures this day	1,006,000
Total expenditures this month	40,190,000
Total expenditures this year	97,003,567
Deposits in National banks	125,799,808

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$350,036,089
Silver dollars	457,001,000
Silver dollars of 1890	381,756
Silver bullion of 1890	27,509,244
Total	$844,928,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$350,036,089
Silver certificates outstanding	457,901,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,891,000
Total	$844,828,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,781,706
Gold certificates	50,598,800
Silver coin and bullion	17,089,040
Silver certificates	5,647,101
United States notes	6,462,904
Other assets	25,850,464
Total in Treasury	166,380,017
Deposits in National banks	125,799,808
Total	$292,129,825
Current liabilities	86,085,345
Available cash balance	$206,094,480

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,130	Amalg. Copper	66⅞	67¼	66¼	66⅝
80	Am. Car Fdry.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Am. Ice pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
1,430	Am. Locomotive	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34¼
750	Am. Sugar	133	133½	132¾	132¾
15,270	At., T. & S. F.	95¾	96⅜	94	94⅜
80	At., T. & S.F. pf.	103¾	103⅝	103½	103⅝
990	Balt. & Ohio	114⅜	115¼	113⅝	113⅝
2,050	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¼	67⅝	67	67
310	Canadian Pac.	140	140	138⅝	138⅝
1,480	Ches. & Ohio.	55⅝	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞
120	Chi. & Alton.	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾
1,210	Chi. Gt. West.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
7,170	C., M. & St. P.	187½	187⅝	185¾	186⅜
10	Chi. Ter. T. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
30	Chi. Union Trac.	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛
50	C., C., C. & St. L.	107	107	107	107
1,280	Col. Fuel & I.	80	82⅞	80	82⅝
100	Colorado South.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10	Detroit South.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
60	D., S. S. & At.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
12,170	Erie	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
130	Erie 1st pf.	71	71¾	70¾	70¾
680	Illinois Central.	172⅜	173⅜	171⅝	172
2,430	Louis. & Nash.	154⅝	154⅞	153⅝	153⅝
460	Manhattan	135⅝	135⅝	135	135¼
220	Mexican Cent.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
380	Mo., K. & T.	33⅜	33½	33	33
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	67¾	67¾	66⅜	66⅜
5,670	Missouri Pacific.	117⅜	117⅞	116⅜	116⅜
20	N. R. R. of Mex.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
10	Nat. Lead	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
170	N. Y. Central	164⅜	164⅝	164	164
1,010	N. Y., O. & W.	36	36⅜	35¾	35⅝
510	Norfolk & West.	71⅜	72	71¼	71⅝
1,720	Pennsylvania.	162¾	163¼	162	162¼
120	People's Gas	104½	104½	104½	104½
10	Pressed Steel C.	51	51	51	51
37,950	Reading	68⅝	70	67⅝	68¼
100	Reading 1st pf.	76	76	75⅞	75⅞
90	Republic Steel.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾
10	Repub. Steel pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
18,290	Southern Pac.	77⅞	77⅞	76⅝	76⅞
2,980	Southern Ry.	40¼	40¼	39⅝	40
10	Southern Ry. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,480	Tenn. Coal & I.	70¾	70¾	69¾	70
960	Texas Pacific.	53	53⅜	52¾	52¾
30	T., S. L. & W.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
21,740	Union Pacific.	111⅞	112⅝	111	111⅜
5,380	U. S. Leather.	13⅞	13⅞	13	13⅜
20	U. S. Leather pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2,970	U. S. Steel.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾
100	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
700	Wabash	34¾	34¾	34	34
350	Wabash pf.	48⅝	49	48¼	48⅝
370	Western Union.	96	96	95	95⅞
20	Wheel. & L. E.	27¾	27¾	27½	27½
60	Wisconsin Cent.	29½	29½	29¾	29¾

147,790

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	C. of G. 1st pf. in.	83	83	83	83

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$17,100
Colorado & Southern	17,124
Denver & Rio Grande	15,700
Detroit Southern	2,758
Norfolk & Western	102,843
Toledo & Ohio Central	4,833
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	7,972
Total increase 7 roads	$168,330
Increase previously reported	480,931
Total increase 23 roads	$649,261

The following showed decreases:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$16,077
Kanawha & Michigan	15,640
Peoria & Eastern

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on West Ninety-fourth Street Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The West Side Construction Company, of which Jacob Axelbrod is President, has sold to an investor for $117,500 the six-story apartment house now in course of erection on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 185 feet east of Riverside Drive, on a plot 63 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Levi Hussey to a client for occupancy the American basement dwelling 17 West Ninety-fourth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.8.

Porter & Co. have sold for Ella A. Coddington the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Meta Reincke to Ferdinand Kuhn the four-story dwelling 249 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 100.11.

Henry Corn has sold to a client of William C. Walker's Sons the six-story building 372 and 375 Broadway, 50 by 150. In part payment Mr. Corn takes the five-story building 19 and 21 Greene Street, on plot 45 by 100. The owner of record of the Greene Street property is Matthew H. Beers.

The Sterling Realty Company has sold 129 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 18.10 by 100.5.

John Peters, as broker, has sold the two three-story dwellings 345 and 347 East Twentieth Street, each 15.3 by 92. The purchaser is Jacob Weinstein, who will improve the property.

Francis X. O'Connor has bought through John J. Clancy & Co. the dwellings 252 and 254 West Fifty-fourth Street. The buyer already owned No. 256, and now controls a plot 75 by 100.5, beginning about 276 feet west of Broadway.

Dr. J. Harrison Griffin, owner of 131 and 133 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has acquired the adjoining dwelling, No. 135, on lot 16.8 by 100.11, giving him a plot 50 by 100.11, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Emil Rudolph and Jacob Beck the four-story front and rear tenements 521 and 523 West Forty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100.5.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for S. Epstein to H. J. Humphrey, the proprietor of the Hotel Minot, the five-story apartment house known as 2,322 Seventh Avenue.

A. Herrmann & Co. have leased for A. L. Goldsmith at 33 West Twenty-fifth Street a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling for a term of years at a gross rental of $18,000.

A. L. Apelles has sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. a five-story tenement at 134 Orchard Street. The firm has bought at 136 Forsyth Street a six-story fourteen-room house.

Plans for the annex to Lord & Taylor's store to be erected at 120 and 121 Fifth Avenue were filed yesterday at the Building Department. The building will be eight stories in height, and according to the estimate of Architects Israels & Harder will cost $90,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the following houses: 314 West Seventy-first Street, for Eliza J. Hayes, for three years, at $1,500 per annum; 264 West Seventy-third Street, for Erastus Hamilton, for two years, at $1,800 per annum; 141 West Seventy-eighth Street, for Mary A. Holmes, for three years, at $1,750 per annum; 246 West Ninety-third Street, for Clarence V. Kipp, for three years, at $1,500 per annum.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

513 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.11 by 25.4 by 99.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale; to Joseph Schwartz $12,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. O'Brien, referee, 1,833 Third Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,140.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, William S. Bennet, referee, 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 321 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 81, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $9,132.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 56 and 58 West Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick storage building, 50 by 95; T. D. Delfield of 368 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; W. D. Hunter of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Water and Rutgers Streets, northwest corner, for a seven-story brick workshop, 79 by 59; M. S. Rachmil of 29 Willett Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 129 and 131 Fifth Avenue, for eight three-story brick lofts, with store, 45 by 100; estate of J. A. Roosevelt of 33 Wall Street, owner; Israel & Harder of 31 West Thirty-first Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

East Bay Avenue, south side, from Cabot to Dupont Street, for a four-story frame factory, 186 by 172 feet; Rock Plaster Company of 11 Broadway, owners; H. G. Goldsmith of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $31,500.

East Bay Avenue, south side, Dupont to Cabot Street, for three two-story frame buildings; same owner and architect; cost, $4,700.

Alterations.

No. 743 Broadway, to four-story brick loft, with stores; Sailors' Snug Harbor, owner; H. Horenburger of 632 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 503 East Sixth Street, to five-story brick tenement, with store; M. I. Rapp, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 181 Chrystie Street, to four-story brick stable; L. B. Hasbrouck of 257 Broadway, owner; C. H. Richter of 68 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 739 Second Avenue, to five-story brick tenement with store; W. A. Rane of 126 East Seventieth Street, owner; E. Murphy, 202 East Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $900.

Forty-eighth Street, north side, at the East River, to six-story brick factory; New York Milling Company, owners; Rushing Company of 28 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $1,700.

Washington and Cortlandt Streets, southeast corner, to six-story brick hotel, with store; G. Ehret of 235 East Ninety-second Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 137 Orchard Street, to five-story brick tenement, with store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand Street, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 86 Ludlow Street, to five-story brick tenement, with store; H. Fichter of 306 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $2,500.

Prospect Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to one-story frame stable, 18 by 15; Edwards Steinbeck, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, junction of Sheridan and Railroad Avenues, to one-story brick roundhouse, 22 by 17.5; New York Central Railroad, owner; C. W. Smith, architect; cost, $300.

Official Recorded Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 92 ft s of 201st St, 50x95.6; Rosa Gundall and another to Caroline Biersack, 2-3 part 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 42 ft s of 201st St, 50x95.6; Charlotte Ewald and another to Rosa Gundall, 2-3 part 1

BROOME ST, s w cor of Orchard St, 50x89.6; Frank Hillman to Dore Golding, one-half part 1

EAST BROADWAY, n w cor of Montgomery Street, 23x108 to Division St x23 x104; Broome St, 95, s s, 25x75; Wolf Boroschek to Julius H. Gross, all title, one-half part 1

FORSYTH ST, 65, w s, 25x100; Bertha Wolkenberg to Abraham Liebenthal, (mtg $31,500) 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36, w s, 19x100; Lena Feuer to Jacob Spero and another, (mtg $13,000) ..... Exchange

ISHAM ST, w s, 40 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Henry Newman to Andrew Nelson 2,750

KEMBLE ST, s s, 225 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; Joseph Watkins to Mary F. Watkins, 3-8 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,812, w s, 20x55; Charlotte F. Stone to Nettie E. Goodwin and another, quitclaim 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,812, w s, 20x55; Cora M. Moody to Nettie E. Goodwin, ½ part, all title 4,500

LOT 556, Map Van Nest Park; Edward F. and Lucy Boyle to Anna Johnson 500

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e cor of 115th St, 118.9x193.3x100.11x130.8; Emanuel S. Cahn, referee, to John W. Haasen, (mtg $362,531) 5,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 26.9 ft s of Spring St, 26.9x93.1x26.9x96; Edward W. Murphy to William Winkler 800

PROSPECT AV, e s, 26.9 ft s of Spring St, 26.9x93.1x26.9x90; William Winkler to Egbert Winkler, Sr. 1

UNION AV, 1,029, w s, 18.1x110x irregular, with strip; Helene Tremberger to Henry Battenfeld, (mtg $5,500) 100

VALENTINE AV, 2,092, e s, 18.11x87.4x 18.9x84.11; John H. Regan, referee, to Augusta Schieck, (mtg $5,000) 1,250

WILLIAM ST, 221, n w s, 27.11x68.9x irregular; Selena Simpson to Nathaniel A. Campbell, B & S 1

7TH AV, 2,322, w s, 27x100; Simon Epstein to Henry J. Humphrey, (mtg $28,000) 1

7TH AV, 2,322, w s, 27x100; Philip I. Hover to Simon Epstein, (mtg $28,000) 1

12TH ST, 66 West, 19.4x103.3; Maurice Warnier to George P. Butler, (mtg $18,000) 1

13TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x 103.3; Samuel Joyce, Jr., and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

39TH ST, 411 West, 25x88.9; Michael H. Gillespie to Nellie A. Brown, (mtg $15,500) 1

51ST ST, 66 West, 18.3x100.5; David H. Hyman to William H. Wheeler, (mtg $26,000) 100

74TH ST, 50? East, 20x102.2; Samuel Adler and another to Salomon Munz, (mtg $10,000) 12,000

76TH ST, 303 East, 27x108.4; Louis Rosenblum to Julius H. Gross, quitclaim 1

76TH ST, 303 East, 27x108.4; Julius H. Gross to Wolf Boroschek, (mtg $15,000) 1

127TH ST, 221 East, 25x99.11; Samuel H. Bresnick to Joseph Zatz, all title, (mtg $21,000) 11,500

170TH ST, n e s, 100 ft e of Railroad Av, 26.4x104; New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Franz X. Wagner 6,750

201ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 50.1x100x47.9x114; Rosa Gundall and another to Charlotte Ewald, 2-3 part 1

Recorded Leases.

WEST END AV, 235; Carrie M. Butler to Almira Greer, 1 year 1,500

2D AV, 564, n e corner of 31st St; Christopher Dunleavy to John J. Hickey, 5 years 2,100

42D ST, 455 West; Margaretha Gotthold to Charles Kuntzman, 8 years 8 months ..... 1,450 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABBATI, Dominick, to the Bronx Investment Company; Thompson St, 26 and 28, prior mtg $35,000, due Feb. 26, 1905, 6 per cent 7,000

AHRENS, Heinrich A., to Jerome Eisner; Eagle Av, e s, 354.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

BROWN, Nellie A., to Michael H. Gillespie; 39th St, 411 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year 3,500

CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY HOUSE of Jacob to Julius Sands, as trustee; Allen St, 78, 1 year 2,000

EGAN, John J., and another to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

FREES, Eliza, and another to the East River Savings Institution; Avenue A, 1,556, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,000

FREES, Eliza, and another to Gertrude Adams; Avenue A, 1,556, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GOODWIN, Nettie E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 1,812, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,000

GRANBERY, Imogene, to the City Real Estate Company; 53d St, 29 West, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

GROSS, Julius H., to Ida Meyer and others, executors and trustees; East Broadway, n w corner of Montgomery St, to Division St, 5 years 48,000

GUERNSEY, Elizabeth D., and another to John Prutting; Bathgate Av, w s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 2 years 500

HUMPHREY, Henry J., to Simon Epstein; 7th Av, w s, 32.5 ft n of 126th St, installments, 6 per cent 4,140

JACKSON, Katherine, to William F. Dunning; Rector St, 17, prior mtg $25,000, due Dec. 20, 1904, 4½ per cent 10,000

KUTSCHER, Mary E., to Henry Boscher; Tinton Av, e s, 20.6 ft n of Denman Place, prior mtg $4,660, 1 year, 6 per cent 325

LEMPERT, Juda, and another to Herbert B. Turner and another, trustees; Division St, 193, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

LEMPERT, Juda, and another to George Kocher; Division St, 193, prior mtg $15,000, due June 24, 1904, 6 per cent 1,000

LEMPERT, Juda, and another to Louis Frank; Division St, 193, prior mtg $16,000, due Feb. 26, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000

LIEBENTHAL, Abraham, to Bertha Wolkenberg; Forsyth St, 65, prior mtg $31,500, installments, 6 per cent 12,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henry M. Ward and others; 13th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 7,750

NICHOLS, Adelbert S., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Park Av, n e corner of 120th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 80,000

ROBINSON, Moncure, to William Jay and another, executors; 76th St, 16 East, due Nov. 11, 1905, 4½ per cent 25,000

SKILLIN, Dallas H., and others to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Columbus Av, 986, 3 years, 4 per cent 18,000

STARR, Pauline, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 76th St, 309 West, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 23,000

WALKER, Mercy A., to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, 3 years 10,500

WALKER, Mercy A., to Isaac H. Sonn; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, prior mtg $10,500, 3 years 2,350

WALKER, Mercy A., to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Webster Av, e s, 73.6 ft n of 174th St, 3 years 10,500

WALKER, Mercy A., to Isaac H. Sonn; Webster Av, e s, 73.5 ft n of 174th St, prior mtg $10,500, 3 years 2,350

WILDER, George W., to the American Mortgage Company; 108th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year 55,000

WILDER, Charles D., to the American Mortgage Company; 108th St, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GILLIE, James B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $10,500

KANDER, Max Moritz, to the Washington Bank 1

REUTER, Henry, to Charles Fritz 7,915

SALOSKI, Isaac, to Hyman Harris 1

SEARLES, William R., executor, to Adelaide A. Green 1

SEARLES, William R., to Adelaide A. Green 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Title Insurance Company of New York 100,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Louisa J. Ashforth 15,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Isabella Wilson 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 18th St, s e cor, 24.3x 88.1x irregular; Frederick Jacobsen against Oswald Camman and another, owners; Benjamin F. Hawes, contractor

DALY AV, w s, 82 ft s of 180th St, 100x 100; Henry E. Hall against Christina Hohner and Christina Schnaufer, owners; Rachel Schoepp, owner and contractor 150

WEST BROADWAY, 499; J. A. Toscani & Co. against John Basserman, owner; William Sicke & Co., contractors 390

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 152d St, 72.6x110x irregular; Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company against Abraham Jungman, owner; Charles Jungman, contractor 787

8TH AV and 140th St, s w corner, 100x 125; William J. Fowler against David Karp, owner and contractor 875

14TH ST, s s, 139 ft w of 2d Av, 185.6x 103.3; John Scott against Benjamin Nieberg and Louis Nieberg, owners; George Mevin, contractor 810

30TH ST, 3 West; George Willershausen against Charles Joseph, owner; H. L. Boughton, contractor 144

30TH ST, 28 to 32 East, and 27 to 31 East 29th St; T. F. Galligan's Sons against Women's Hotel Company, owner; the Louis Weber Building Company, contractors 390

91ST ST, 154 to 160 East; George W. Campbell against the F. Collins Moore Company, owner; William Sicke & Co., contractors 104

101ST ST, 9 to 17 West; Thomas H. Morris & Co. against New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; Samuel Epstein, subcontractor 186

151ST ST, 502 West; United States Gas Fixture Company against Harry E. Baer and Neil Hansen, owners and contractors 235

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Martin McDonald against John Doe and another, Aug. 17, 1902 56

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75 x200; Max Glober against Helen Treemberger and another, Aug. 16, 1902 748

7TH AV, e s, 125 ft s of Walnut St, 25x — Bronx; Angelo Magnon against Alfredo Servida, Aug. 23, 1902 200

12TH ST, 290 to 294 West; Frederick Adler against Henry M. Greenberg and another, Aug. 11, 1902, by bond 220

140TH ST and 8th Av, s e corner, 100x 100; John N. Dyer & Son against Howell A. Webster and another 832

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV and 132d St, s w corner, 24.11x 93; David Gideon against Tobias Krakower and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Cahn.

MOORE ST, 30 to 34; Alexander H. Mead against John E. Thrall and another, (accounting and action to decrease lien;) attorneys, Harris & Towne.

25TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Frank Schreiber against Hugo Drosihn and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Redding, Riddle & Greeley.

80TH ST, n s, 228 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22x 102.2; Samuel N. Hoyt against Jacob B. Weinberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Macon.

105TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.9; Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Frieda Harb and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hitchings, Palliser & Moen.

134TH ST, 16 West; Charles R. Frotze against Katie Roehrich and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. G. Strong.

Financial. | Financial.

BARREL SHARES Will Be 40 Cents

AFTER TO-DAY, AUGUST 28.

The allotment of 25 cent stock is rapidly being taken, but the Directors have decided to continue to fill orders at 25 cents to-day, August 28. After this date the price will be 40 cents.

There is no parallel for the quick demand that has come for these Barrel Shares.

The call is from every part of the country—50 shares, 100 shares, 250 shares, 500 shares, 1,000 shares, 10,000 shares, and one lot of 20,000 shares.

Telegrams, too. "Reserve me 1,000 shares. Check mailed." "Hold 500 shares. Letter and check," and so on. But this will be the great telegram day—since the last chance for 25 cent stock will go with to-day.

There is no mystery about this flood of popularity. The barrel itself does the business. It appeals to the common sense of every one who sees it or hears of it.

In every point of comparison the Double Stave Veneer Barrel is superior to the ordinary bilge barrel.

THIS IS THE BARREL

OF DOUBLE STAVE VENEER.

Lighter, Tighter, Neater, Stronger, Cheaper Than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

Less Wood, Less Work, Less Space, Lasts Longer, Better in Use Than Any Other Barrel Ever Made.

Within five years a barrel of the present shape should be a curiosity.

Why not! It is an extravagance. It gives poorer service at a much greater cost. It is wasteful of space and unattractive to the eye. It has not one redeeming feature.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE BUSINESS.

The Company's factory at Cleveland, O., is overcrowded with orders. There is urgent call for the immediate starting of factories in various parts of the country. The company intends to have factories in every large centre of distribution—Jersey City first. It figures the income thus:

Cost average size factory	$25,000	Daily output	$1,500
Working capital	100,000	Entire daily expenses	1,200
Total investment	$125,000	Daily net profit	$300

Working more than 300 days in a year would mean an annual net of upward of $90,000, or

75 PER CENT. PROFIT

It is believed that at least five such factories will be started the first year, and there is no reason why fifty of them should not ultimately be in operation, returning

Annual Dividends of $4,500,000.

The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey. Capital stock, $5,000,000. No bonds, no preferred stock, no debt. Par value of shares, $1.

AFTER TO-DAY TREASURY STOCK CANNOT BE

HAD AT 25 CENTS A SHARE.

Make all checks payable to S. H. Smart, Treasurer.

Come and see the barrels and packages or WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

Bear this in mind:
200,000,000 Barrels used yearly.
$40,000,000 paid for them yearly.
Making done as for 2,500 years.

A new Barrel, better in every way.
Saves $10,000,000 a year in cost.
Saves millions in freight and storage.

NATIONAL BARREL AND PACKAGE CO.,

Office, 180 Broadway, New York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE A. GAGE, New York, (President.) | CHARLES W. CRAVEN, New York, (Vice Pres.)
S. H. SMART, Cleveland, Ohio, (Treasurer.) | JOSIAH H. MEAD, New York, (Secretary.)
M. M. GILLAM, New York. | JOHN A. WOODS, New York.
LOUIS B. DAILEY, New Jersey.

Depository, PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
Transfer Agents, CORPORATION TRUST CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY CHESSLER.—Harry Chessler, a salesman of 332 East Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,860 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Miller & Chessler, dealers in furniture on Second Street, who were sold out by the Sheriff on March 7, 1893.

BERNHARD LEVINE.—Bernhard Levine of 63 West Sixty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,165 and no assets. He was a partner in the firm of Levine & Schwab, that dissolved in 1878. On Feb. 14, 1885, a judgment was secured against him for $1,165 by Solomon Stein and Abraham Bernard for goods sold to the firm.

WILLIAM SICKE & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Samuel Strasbourger temporary receiver of the assets of William Sicke & Co., manufacturers of store fixtures at 550 West Thirty-third Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday on the application of Lesser Brothers, representing the Philip Semmer Glass Company, a creditor for $400. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $6,000.

HERMAN KATZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Herman Katz, manufacturer of infants' cloaks at 156 Prince Street, show liabilities $7,256 and assets $2,946, consisting of stock $1,920, machines $588, accounts $179, and cash $150.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Aug. 28

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Benedict vs. Benedict.
2—Young vs. Young.
3—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Luke.
4—Hawley vs. Hawley.
5—Nugent vs. Corcoran
6—Hurlburt vs. Raynor.
7—Meisel vs. Gronholz.
8—Crandall & Godley Co. vs. Eddy Confectionery Co.
9—Fiedler vs. Hutter.
10—Egbert vs. Lawther.
11—Geiger vs. Jacobs.
12—In re Shafer.
13—Kleinman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
13½—Same vs. same.
14—Catlin vs. Ferris.
15—Fremont vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Russell vs. Moore.
17—Schieck vs. Donohue.
18—Moravec vs. Grell.
19—Lauro vs. Lauro.
20—Crane vs. Crane.
21—In re Heinze.
22—Morrison vs. Smith.
23—De Quesada vs. Man. Ry. Co.
24—In re Sheeran.
25—O'Meara vs. Carpenter.
26—Hackman vs. Archander.
27—Stoits vs. Taska.
28—Gouth vs. Shipherd.
29—Lucas vs. Lindheimer.
30—In re Seide.
31—City of New York vs. Brenan.
32—Brunie vs. Kortz.
33—Kleebiatt vs. Erdreich.
34—Rosenzweig vs. Rosenzweig.
35—Lustgarten vs. Klepper.
36—Numers vs. Man. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ernestine Silverman, Nathan Wince, | Fanny Stern, Martin L. Holbrook.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings will be first heard and thereafter motions, which should be noticed for 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 10:15 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Thorne for the People.

1—Michael Whalen. | 4—Luigi Manco, Alessandro Manco.
2—Alfonso Gennero.
3—John Manco.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Jonas Weil vs. Sarah Abt et al.—John A. Wrede, Charles Lanier, executor, &c., vs. Elias Kempner et al. —Samuel V. Heimberger.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Mehrbach—Henry C. Botty, R. H. Clark vs. Bolen; Georgiana Clark vs. same—M. A. Lesser. New York Building-Loan Banking Company vs. Hamilton—Charles E. Rushmore, Hughes vs. Hughes—Wilton C. Percy, Hopkins vs. Abrahams—Reno R. Billington.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY—C. S. McKune	$323
AVERILL, Jennie D., executrix—W. P. Alexander	206
AVERILL, Jennie D., executrix—F. T. Whittaker	544
BATTAJLIA, Antonio—A. Majjio and another	585
BRIEN, Henry, Jr.—Armour & Co.	94
BIRNBEAK, Max—Campbell & Thayer	75
DALY, Mary—B. Gesslein	10
DEVINE, George A.—G. W. Glover	302
EDELMAN, Louis—J. Fleischauer	365
FOLEY, Michael J.—M. Cambeis	129
FLECK, John W.—G. Deutermann	88
FLECK, John W.—F. E. Zimmerman and another	41
FEINGOLD, Abraham—A. Lewis	40
FREISNER, Jacob—Campbell & Thayer	209
GREENSPECHT, Henry — Metropolitan Tobacco Company	47
GRAHAM, George E.—G. A. Seymour	196
JACOBSON, David—J. Carneval	74
JENKINS, Sarah R.—G. F. Abel	448
KAUDEL, Fani—E. Neufeld	217
KRIEGER, Emil—J. Fleischauer	22
KREMMS, Richard—M. Schmitt	186
LA MARSCHE, William C. and Marie F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	1,331
MOORE, Theodosia B.—J. W. Bryant	311
MILLER, Carson and Minnie—C. P. Hallock	389
NORTH, William—Long Island Land Company	808
O'BRIEN, John—F. M. Adams and another	216
PAPPAS, James—Wood & Selick	118
PAINE, J. Overton—H. Dakin	488
POWERS, William—S. V. Heimberger and another	46
PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—J. B. Hodgskin	268
RUSER, John—J. Stanton	128
RICHMOND, Herbert—Mutual Powder Company	400
ROBINSON, John C.—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	77
RODGERS, John C.—A. P. Wren	3,111
ROSENBLICHT, Albert—E. Plath	33
STEWART, Mary—E. Ressel	95
SPREITZER, Martin C.—J. W. Melick	75
SHERWOOD, Daniel—G. Farewell	355
URBAHN, William—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	116
VUOCOLO, Donato, and Joseph Samarels —J. Parsons	930
WOOD, James W.—W. S. Mack and another	67
WINGERT, Edward J.—F. Goll	44
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Libertino	17
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Cuzzo	15
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Viseovi	17
PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY—City of New York	515
STANDARD CAN COMPANY—Max Arms Machine Company, costs	80
SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY—H. B. Kirk	384
CARLO-MANGAN COMPANY—David Williams Company	207

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK—433-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 506 to 518 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000.
Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO., 63rd St. and East River, New York City.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
High-class Manhattan Real Estate.
Long lease to first-class tenant.
Paying over 5 per cent. net on $28,000, the price of the property.
Will rent for $2,500 when present lease expires.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 160th St.

An opportunity for excellent investment!—New apartment house, no vacancies, leases, 4½% mortgage; pays over 11% net. We cannot recommend this property too highly for investment. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

At 45th, Madison Av.; corner, 106x100; ripe for hotel; terms suit. MacEvoy, 106 West 42d St.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhe, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,536. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 90th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST., Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, 116th St. | Five story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $6,000. below E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., Near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,500 cash, balance easy, mortgage $9,000, buys small Madison Av. dwelling, near 113th St. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bargain.—Choice corner plot ripe for improvement; 80 per cent. loan 4½. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

51st St., 45 West.—Beautiful extension dwelling, 21x100.5; swell block; would rent. MacEvoy, 106 West 42d St.

3d Av., Near 42d St.—4-story brick building, $21,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

$2,000 buys 5-story brick tenement house, 2d Av., near 98th St. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$3,000 buys 5-story brick flat, West 120th St., near 8th Av. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Foreclosure.—Two frame houses, all improvements, Stebbins Av., near Boston Road; fine location; incumbrance, $2,200 each; little cash takes both; sacrifice. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Plot 100x114; one block to cars, upper Bronx. $2,500; great bargain; ground level; well built up neighborhood. Owner, 1,850 Bathgate Av., near 176th St.

Real Estate.

WE INVITE YOU.
VISIT WHITLOCK AT OUR EXPENSE.
Select your lots, own your home and not pay rent.
We will help you to get the money.
Special inducements to buyers on Labor Day. Free passes. Write to-day.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY.
Dept. D, 309 Broadway, Room 1100

WE WILL EXCHANGE
the real estate you do not want for what you

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"MINERVA" AND "WESTMINSTER."

Apply Firm of J. B. KETCHAM.

"MINERVA," 365 WEST 118TH ST., Near Morningside Park. Elevator, Electric Lights, Telephone. APARTMENTS 25 FT. WIDE. 7 rooms and bath, $780; 8 rooms and bath, $900. STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

"WESTMINSTER," 335 WEST 145TH ST., N. E. Cor. St. Nicholas. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. Most reasonable apartments on Washington Heights for service given: 7 large rooms and bath, $660. 8 large rooms and bath, $720. For further particulars apply FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 58 WEST 125TH ST.

Golden Gate,

N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.

Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy in attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,

Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.

361 Buildings represented; 1,627 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city. Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, nearby clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest.

Real Estate Renting Company, Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St. Telephone 2450 Madison Square.

NEW ELLMONT APARTMENTS.

Six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water; elevator; At neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $35 upward; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

To Let—First flat, 2,185 7th Av.; six rooms, bath, $24; fourth flat, $21; heat, hot water; possession at once.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT, All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; reasonable prices. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

101st St., 119 East, between Lexington and Park Avs.—Asphalted, private house block; all improvements; 6 rooms and bath; top floor, $24.

Five elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath; hall heated; hot water; rent $18. 527 Lenox Av.

2d Av., 1,272, Corner 67th St.—Steam heat, marble halls, corner flat; rent, $19. Janitor.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17. Lounsbery.

2d flat, 411 Park Av., near 55th St.; 6 light rooms.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNIE DIEHL, Plaintiff, against GEORGE V. ELLIS and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant 176 feet 7½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park or Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street; running thence southerly parallel with Park or Fourth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and First Street 17 feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet and 11 inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along the same 17 feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the Street Number 122 East One Hundred and First Street.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1902.

EDWARD B. AMEND, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 122 East 101st St.:

East 101st St.

176 ft. 7½ in.	17 ft.
100 ft. 11 in.	

Park Av. — N — Lexington Av.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,405.55, with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $493.84, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, as paid by the Referee, is $173.21 and interest, exclusive of taxes for 1902.

Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1902.

EDWARD B. AMEND, Referee.

au28,30,S2,6,10,13,18

Legal Notices.

BOURKE—WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons who may be interested in the estate assigned by WILLIAM BOURKE to Moses Herrman for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You are hereby required to exhibit and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Moses Herrman, as assignee of the above assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice of said Supreme Court, and the seal of said [L. S.] court, the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

F. W. POLLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au7-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. John Proctor Clarke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, held in and for the County of New York on the 30th day of July, 1902, notice is hereby given to all the creditors or persons having claims against LOCKWOOD, HURD & COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Lockwood, Hurd & Company for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 44 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 11th day of October, 1902.

Dated New York, July 31, 1902.

EDWARD T. PERINE, Assignee.

ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name and style of "SHARLOT & ROSEN," and doing business at the City of Schenectady, N. Y., is this day dissolved.

Dated Schenectady, N. Y., August 25th, 1902.

JACOB SHARLOT.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A.M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis, 10.10 P. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P.M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mts. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (31:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 31:00, 12:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 31:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *9:30, *11:30 A. M., †1:00, 24:40, 5:00, *7:00, §10:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 28:00, 29:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) †11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—‖8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:45, *5:00, *7:05 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

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BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mts. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago Limited	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:05m.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleveland	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Northern Express	*12:05pm	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.. †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.. *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited".. *3:35pm *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.. *12:10nt *12:15nt. Sle pers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes' 612.15, 12.45, 27.15, 28.25, 28.45, 25.45.

Coupon Tickets to	Lv. N. Y., 23d St.	Lv. N. Y., Desbrosses St.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 1,216, 1,354 Broadway, 24 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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Superb new Pullman equipment.

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Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati, 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.

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We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day between New York and Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati. See our timetable in this paper.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. Also for Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:05, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 6:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (corner 22d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent. 7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
13:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 P. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:10 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
25:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M., (stops East 21st St. Saturdays at 3:15,) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL, of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Spring St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions to Portland via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

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CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 2 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Stmr. NEWBURGH leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 8:50 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA ..... Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
MESABA ..... Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
MINNETONKA ..... Sept. 20, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

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NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE S.M.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Steamer STENDAM Sept. 6, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Steamer POTSDAM Sept. 13, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia	Aug. 30, noon	Furnessia	Sept. 13, noon
Astoria	Sept. 6, noon	Columbia	Sept. 20, noon

First saloon, $50 and upward. Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

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CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 54, North River.

Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon | Umbria, Sept. 20, 4 PM
Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM | Lucania, Sept. 27, Noon
Campania, Sept. 13, Noon | Etruria, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.

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For rates and further information apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

CLARK'S THREE CR

COURT REINSTATES FIRE CHIEF CROKER

Justice Hall Says Commissioner Sturgis Acted Illegally.

Grants Peremptory Writ to Take Effect Saturday—Prospect of More Litigation.

In the proceedings to show cause in the case of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, against Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, Supreme Court Justice Hall yesterday handed down a decision granting the full relief asked for by the relator. The essence of the decision is:

The motion for a peremptory mandamus commanding the respondent to reinstate the relator in the office of Chief of the Department, and in the duties of that office, and to do all necessary acts to effect that result, is granted.

This decision should operate by rescinding Commissioner Sturgis's Special Order No. 121 of Aug. 10, as follows:

1. Chief of Department Edward F. Croker is hereby relieved from command of the uniformed force, to take effect on the receipt of this order, and will report each Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. to the Commissioner for duty.

2. On the receipt of this order Deputy Chief of Department Charles D. Purroy will assume command of the uniformed force and perform all the duties of the Chief of Department until otherwise ordered.

Justice Hall, in his decision, reviews the circumstances which led to the issuing of the order to show cause, by Justice Giegerich, on the application of Chief Croker's counsel, John J. Delany. As to Commissioner Sturgis's contention that he did not refuse to reinstate the relator, Justice Hall holds that the facts clearly show a refusal and that it is nowhere claimed or intimated that any offer or agreement has been made to reinstate the relator in the duties of his office, while no charges of any character have been made against him, so that it must be assumed that he had up to the time of his "relief" performed all the duties of his office efficiently and acceptably.

Justice Hall says that the relator, as Chief of Department, under the law was in command of the uniformed force; that under the charter he could not be punished except upon conviction upon charges after a hearing or trial. The decision continues:

There seems to be no power of suspension from duty unless it can be found in the section giving the Commissioner power of governing the department, but then it could only be exercised, if at all, for some reason assigned by the Commissioner, which, in his opinion, and after charges preferred, render it improper and an injury to the service to have the officer continue in command pending the trial.

The claim of the respondent that the relator has not been suspended, but only relieved from duty, is unsound. The relief from duty suspends the right of the relator to perform the duties of his office, but the respondent by his order clearly shows that he intended to suspend the relator and prevent him from performing his duties, for he appointed another officer to perform the only duty assigned to the relator or properly pertaining to his office, viz.: the command of the uniformed force. There could not be two officers in command of the force, or two Chiefs of Department, as the law provides for only one.

Justice Hall, on the suggestion that if the act of the Commissioner is unlawful, the Chief can sue to recover his salary, says that there is no pretense that he is threatened with the loss of it, as the respondent's claim is that he is still on duty.

"But," continues Justice Hall, "the salary is not all that there is to an office; the right to perform the duties and to have the honor and privileges which pertain to an office and the right not to be compelled to rest under the stigma of a suspension from duty for an indefinite period without any fault or neglect on the part of the officer are quite as important as the receipt of salary."

He adds that if the Commissioner can suspend the Chief for a month he has the power to suspend for six months or a year. "I am confident," the Justice says, "that the Legislature never intended to confer such power." The leave granted was a personal privilege, which could be surrendered at pleasure, and the surrender by the Chief was an act rather to be commended than condemned.

Chief Croker said he would comment on the decision solely through his counsel. Mr. Delany said:

"It will serve, too, as a reminder to public officials that tenure of office gives no license to disregard private rights and established law, or to conduct a public office according to their caprice. It is a triumph of the right."

As the order of Justice Hall cannot be settled before to-morrow, so that Chief Croker could not, under it, be reinstated before Saturday, Mr. Delany endeavored to make an arrangement with the Corporation Counsel to settle the order, but Mr. Rives said that an appeal would be taken, and that pending it a stay would be asked for.

"I doubt," said Mr. Delany, "if any Judge would grant a stay. A stay would hold my client over to the General Term in October. If Mr. Sturgis starts any dilatory motion he will, in view of the case he has presented to the Court and the public, place himself in an unenviable position."

Commissioner Sturgis was not at Fire Headquarters yesterday.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 27.—Fire Commissioner Sturgis of New York spent to-day at this place. He knew nothing of the decision in the Croker case until informed by a reporter. Then he said:

"There is only one thing to do; that is obey the court. I know nothing about the decision except what you have told me, and do not know the scope of the court's order."

The Commissioner was asked if he would take an appeal from Justice Hall's decision. He replied:

"That is not for me to say. That portion of the matter is in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, and I shall be guided by what he advises."

CREDITORS FOUND LITTLE.

Store of Meyer Seamon, Manufacturer in Greene Street, Closed Unexpectedly—Stock Removed.

The place of Meyer Seamon, doing business as Meyer Seamon & Co., manufacturers of novelties in children's clothing, at 143 Greene Street, was closed yesterday. The action occasioned considerable comment among his creditors. Lesser Brothers, in whose hands had been placed a claim for collection, said they went to his place of business in the morning and found it closed, with a padlock on the door. Looking over the transom, they could see a roll-top desk, open and with papers scattered about on it, and a few blouses on the shelves and some boxes, apparently empty.

A creditor, whose bill for goods fell due yesterday, said he sent it by a boy, who found the place open at 10 o'clock and left the bill, but when he went there an hour later to collect it found the place closed. Another creditor, who had a claim for about $600, placed it in the hands of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for collection. A City Marshal entered the place yesterday afternoon on a writ of replevin for about $400, but found, it is said, only a few linings and trimmings. Persons who went into the place with the City Marshal said that everything of value had been removed beforehand.

Mr. Seamon has been in business for more than eight years. From 1894 to June, 1900, he was a partner in the firm of Oppenheim & Seamon. He bought out his partner's interest in June, 1900. In the Fall of 1901 a Mr. Greenblatt became a partner, but he withdrew in May last. In January last the firm's statement showed a capital of $16,000. A creditor who sold Mr. Seaman about $600 worth of goods said that he was protected by a guarantee.

New Police Headquarters in Queens.

Jamaica Lodge, F. and A. M., is to vacate the old lodge room in the Town Hall building, and Police Headquarters in Queens will move there. The Masons some time ago bought Fraternity Hall. Since then they have been trying to find a tenant for the rooms held by them in the Town Hall, on which they have a lease that has five years to run.

COLORADO FUEL FIGHT TAKES A NEW TURN

Motion in Colorado to Remove Cases to Federal Courts.

Gates Party Issues a Statement of Its Side of the Controversy, Which J. C. Osgood Says Is Full of Misrepresentations.

That the fight of John W. Gates and his associates to gain control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is not to be given up, at least for the present, was made apparent from two facts yesterday. The first was a motion in the Colorado courts to remove the cases now pending before State tribunals to the United States courts. The second was the issuance of a statement of the Gates side of the controversy.

It was the Colorado State courts that enjoined the stockholders from meeting in Denver recently when Mr. Gates, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Blair went there prepared to elect their own Board of Directors and oust John C. Osgood from the control. The motion to remove the case to the Federal courts is to be heard Saturday. The grounds of the motion are that the State courts were intimidated and would not give the Gates party a fair hearing.

The statement of the Gates party is to be sent to each of the shareholders who sent proxies to be voted by the Gates faction at the meeting called for Aug. 20. Hornblower, Miller, Byrne & Potter figure in the statement as counsel for the Gates party. The motion in Colorado is being made by Wolcott, Vaile & Waterman, of which firm ex-United States Senator Wolcott is a member.

The statement given out yesterday says that the differences between Mr. Osgood and his friends and Mr. Gates and his friends "are of long standing, and may be said to have originated with the deliberate violation by Mr. Osgood of a written agreement entered into before the last (1901) annual meeting of the company, covering the personnel of the Directors to be chosen at that meeting. These differences grew in number, and were greatly accentuated from month to month during the last year."

MINOR COMPANIES FOSTERED.

It is then recited that Mr. Osgood would not divulge to any of the Gates Directors of the company anything concerning the business of the corporation. But the Gates party became "satisfied that a number of subsidiary corporations were being fostered, more or less, at the expense of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and for the benefit of Mr. Osgood and his friends.

The Gates party were assured, they say, last Fall that the company's financial condition was first class, and, relying upon that assurance, they invested in the stock extensively, only to have the dividend on the common stock passed soon afterward. Then began the fight of the Gates party to gain control of the company. The story is told of the mandamus by which the names of stockholders were secured, and of the fact that proxies for 191,809 out of the 259,178.4 shares of the company were received by the Gates party.

Meanwhile, according to the statement, on July 30, a by-law was passed by the Directors in Colorado, and without knowledge of the Gates party, preventing the shareholders from electing their own presiding officer for the stockholders' meeting, but placing upon the President and the Vice Presidents the duty of presiding. The stockholders, previous to that time, had been able to name one of their own number for this purpose.

Mr. Gates and his friends attempted, through the courts, to see a copy of the stock books required by Colorado to be kept. It developed, however, that the stock book was only a list—not a bound book; therefore the suit was thrown out of court.

"On Aug. 13, 1902, without the knowledge of any of the minority Directors, at an adjourned meeting of the regular meeting, no notice of such meeting having been given, they adopted an entirely new by-law, whereby the Secretary was directed to prepare a stock book to be kept in Colorado. In this book, so the by-law provided, he was to enter all original issues of stock and all transfers of such original issues, provided such transfers had been made within sixty days prior to the demand for the entry of the same, and provided also that the old certificate of stock was surrendered to the Secretary upon the making of such demand.

"This made it impossible for any shareholder who had not purchased his stock from an original holder within sixty days and had not still in his possession the certificate issued to the first holder of the stock, to secure the entry of his name upon the Colorado stock book. It amounted to disfranchisement of practically all of the company's shareholders.

"The officers of the company admitted our charges, but asserted that they intended to permit any one to vote who had the legal right to vote. They also contended that the transfer books of the company kept in New York were not determinative of the right to vote, and claimed, in effect, the authority to reject all our votes, unless we showed that we represented, not only the record holders of the stock, but also the then present absolute holders owners of the equity therein."

But, the Gates party maintain, they would have won out even with this handicap if the meeting had been held. "But on Aug. 20, about two hours before the meeting was to convene, one George F. Bartlett, an employe of the Victor Coal Company, a corporation subordinate to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who was the holder of ten shares of preferred and five shares of common stock of the latter company, and who acted at the instigation of the company's officers, obtained ex parte an injunction, absolutely prohibiting the election. This was upon the ground that the Secretary had not published any notice of the meeting in a Denver paper, as required by the by-laws, an omission that two of the officers openly admitted had been made intentionally and for the very purpose of defeating the meeting."

DEPUTY SHERIFFS ON HAND.

Even if the Gates party had attempted to hold a stockholders' meeting, the statement continues, the attempt would probably not have succeeded, for "the officers of the company had enlisted the services of fifteen or twenty so-called Deputy Sheriffs, who filled the meeting room and the corridors leading to it, evidently prepared to go any length in obedience to the instructions of Mr. Osgood and his friends."

The meeting was called to order and immediately adjourned by Mr. Osgood. The Gates counsel insisted upon adjournment to a certain day, but Mr. Osgood refused to name such date.

"So far as concerns the officers themselves, the boldness of their proceedings is somewhat explicable when the public sentiment of Denver and the State of Colorado is understood. For weeks all of the Denver papers have been engaged in a most bitter and unscrupulous warfare upon the undersigned and all those associated with us. 'Stock jobbers' and 'stock gamblers' are the mildest epithets that have been applied to us.

"It was asserted that our purpose in desiring to control the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was to sell its properties to the United States Steel Corporation, and that in case we were successful in the contest, all the mills, mines, and other works of the former company would be closed and all its employes discharged. The operatives of the company were incited to a state of mind bordering upon frenzy; public sentiment generally was so unanimously and so vehemently opposed to us that it is safe to say that no judge could have decided one of the cases above referred to in our favor without seriously injuring his own future.

"Although more than one officer of the company admitted in conversation that we controlled a large majority of the company's stock, and although Mr. Osgood himself never ventured to deny this fact, he asserted to one of our associates that he would go to any length to which he could go without making himself amenable to the law to retain his control."

The statement concludes with the following paragraph, after saying that suggestions and proposals in the premises would be offered in another communication:

"We should add that we were approached with a proposition of so-called compromise. This proposition involved the purchase of the entire capital stock of each of the subsidiary corporations above mentioned and the retention of the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company by the present management, pending the fixing of the price to be paid."

John C. Osgood, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, when shown the Gates statement, said that it was too long to reply to it specifically upon short notice. He did say, however:

"The statement is full of misrepresentations, falsehoods, and half truths. We have been perfectly justified in all that we have done, and are willing to stand upon our record."

"What about the insinuation here contained that the Colorado courts were tampered with by you and your friends?" it was asked.

"It is a damnable slander, undeserving of the attention of a serious man," responded Mr. Osgood.

"What about the statement that your Secretary deliberately omitted to give notice of the meeting, thus arranging for the injunction as a last resource?"

"There is nothing in it—nothing in it. I can't say wherein, but there is nothing in it."

"Is it true that your company is fostering subsidiary corporations for the benefit of yourself and friends, as herein alleged?"

"That," said Mr. Osgood positively, "is a damned lie."

WHOLESALE THEFTS IN LIBRARY.

Ottendorfer Branch Has Lost 800 Books Recently—Man Arrested.

For some time past the Ottendorfer Branch of the Astor Library, on Second Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, has been missing books. Detective Samuel Davis was detailed to find the thief.

A woman went to the library yesterday and exhibited the partially burned covers of two books having the library stamp on them. She said she had found them in a room rented from her in her flat at 321 East Ninth Street, to a young man named Eugene Lorentz. Detective Davis found that Lorentz had moved to another flat in the same house, where, he says, he found forty-two volumes, all of which belonged to the library. Lorentz was arrested. In the Yorkville Police Court, on his admission that he had taken one book, he was held in $300 bail. The young man came from Berlin a year ago, and is said to be well connected.

During the past six months 800 books have been stolen from the library.

No Conference with Iron Workers.

The Employers' Association of Iron Workers, who employed the blacksmiths now on a general strike for higher wages, met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House to consider a proposition to arbitrate the strike. It was decided that no arbitration could be considered unless the strikers return to work first.

Fall Styles

Now On Sale.

New York. Chicago. Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies In All Principal Cities of the World.

New Branch Store, 567 Fifth Ave. (Windsor Arcade).

TWO KILLED, ONE DIED LATER.

Triple Tragedy Follows Quarrel, Apparent Cause of Which Was a Woman.

A man and a woman were killed and another man was fatally wounded early yesterday morning in a tragedy which took place in the apartments of Lizzie Hall, twenty-six years old, at 214 East Twenty-fifth Street. The woman was one of the victims of the shooting. The man who was killed was known as Arthur Campbell, a window dresser, thirty-five years old, of 213 East Twenty-sixth Street. The injured man, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital, was Christian Gang, a "civilian tailor" at Fort Hancock. He died at 8:30 o'clock without recovering consciousness.

How the tragedy occurred the police have not yet been able to learn, and it is probable that no one will ever know. The police are satisfied, however, that the cause of the killing was the love of two men for one woman.

The Hall woman, who is said to have come originally from Stroudsburg, Penn., lived in three rooms in the rear of the first floor of the address given, which is a tenement. The tenants across the hall from her rooms heard the men come in early Tuesday evening. A few moments later Mrs. Kahn, who occupies rooms adjoining, heard sounds of scuffling in the latter apartments. Later there was quiet. An hour later the Kahn woman heard the sounds of another struggle, followed by four revolver shots. She gave the alarm, and, when the police finally arrived, they found the woman and Campbell lying in the front room of the apartments, each with a bullet wound in the heart. Both were quite dead. In a rear room was found Ganz, lying unconscious with a bullet wound in the head. The woman's night-gown hung in shreds. The two men were fully dressed.

In the bedroom was found a single revolver, with four chambers empty.

There was no way of determining which one of the trio fired the shots or if only one did all of the shooting. The neighbors say the two men were frequent callers at the place.

Mrs. Campbell, the dead man's widow, was told of the tragedy yesterday afternoon by relatives. The woman and her eight-year-old son had passed the day on the East Twenty-fourth Street recreation pier. After learning of the tragedy Mrs. Campbell and her son went to her home and refused herself to all inquirers. She supposed her husband was out looking for work.

The maiden name of the murdered woman, Coroner Scholer says, was Otto, and she was a daughter of the one time bandmaster of that name of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard. She has a brother in this city at present who is a violinist.

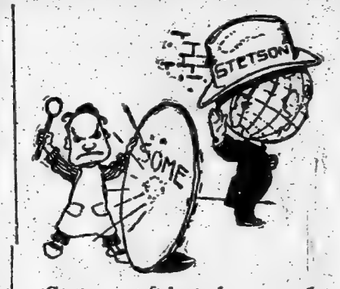

Stetson soft hats have made a world-round reputation, not by any loud beating of tom-toms, but by nearly four decades devotion to making hats that wear.

Fall shapes of Stetsons, $5; of other good soft hats, $3 and $3.50.

Fall clothing; Fall neckwear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MATTING SALE.

2,000 rolls of China and Japanese matting below cost of importation.

	Were	Now
CHINA.....	$8.50	$5.75
"	11.50	7.50
"	14.00	9.50
JAPANESE...	11.00	7.75
"	12.50	8.75

Many odd pieces of furniture, made for beauty as well as comfort, now greatly reduced to make still more room for daily arriving Autumn stock, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
ALSO AT 154 AND 156 WEST 13TH STREET

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of August 27 to September 10, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. INWOOD AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Cromwell Avenue to Featherbed Lane.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 180TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Webster Avenue to 3rd Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 26, 1902.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed bids or estimates for furnishing anthracite coal will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," foot of Battery Place, New York, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, September 9th, 1902. For particulars see City Record.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A Package ZU ZU Ginger Snaps FREE with 1 pound 20c. or 25c. Coffee.

106 Branch Stores.

A CAN BUTLER'S MILK FREE with 1 pound Best Golden Tips Ceylon Tea.

BUTTER SPECIAL.

The greatest sale of fine Butter ever undertaken in the history of our business begins to-day in all of our stores, and will continue without restriction or limit as to quantity, regardless of the extremely low price we name, until the close of business on Saturday next. Butter such as ours is indeed a treat to those who have an appreciation of perfect quality, and this fact is best evidenced by the enormous quality we sell.

OVER 125,000 POUNDS A WEEK.

The reason for this is easily explained, as we are direct receivers of the finest Butter coming to this market, having our own connections with the most famous creameries in America, who ship us only their choicest grade. The price we quote speaks for itself. No store or stores throughout Greater New York, or anywhere else for that matter, can match the quality we give at any such figure as is quoted for this great sale.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER,

SPECIAL **19 CENTS** A POUND.

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
940 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 106th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 82d St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2006 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St. Tel. call 3040 Harlem.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2571 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
106 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor 80th St. Tel. Call 2772 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3361 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1268 Union Ave., cor. Freeman St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Av.
655 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont

Suburban.

3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Call 721B Yonkers.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Tel. Call 1541 Tarrytown.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. Call 208 Rochelle.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. Call 118 White Plains.

FLOUR

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS BRAND

This Flour is milled for us by the largest and best mill in America, so we gladly guarantee every pound sold. The special price we name is for this sale only.

A BAG (24½ lbs.) **49c.** A BARREL **$3.95**

ANOTHER NEW STORE

Is added this week to our splendid system of Retail Branch Stores.

1268 UNION AVE., COR. FREEMAN STREET, AND NEAR 169TH ST., BOROUGH OF BRONX,

will be open and ready for our friends on Saturday next, Aug. 30th, so the good housekeepers of that particular locality now have the way open to them to take advantage of this remarkable sale.

Alpha Pudding, made in a moment, all varieties, special, a package	5c	**Tomato Catsup**, Liberty Brand, fine quality, pint bottle, 9c.; ½ pint	5c	**New Peas**, Safe Brand, early June, a can	8c
Prunes, Choice Santa Clara, good, meaty fruit, special, 2 pounds for	15c	**Salad Oil**, Finest domestic bottling, pint bottle	9c	**French Sardines**, Clement Brand, ¼s, with key, a can	9c
Lemons, finest juicy Messina, special, a dozen	8c	**Worcestershire Sauce**, Peerless Brand, our best, pint bottle, 13c.; ½ pint	8c	**French Sardines**, Les Columbiennes, large ¼s, with key, a can	15c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, extra large bottle	8c	**Root Beer Extract**, Peerless Brand, extra fine, per bottle	6c	**Medicated Toilet Paper**, large 1,000-sheet package or roll, special	5c
Granulated Yellow Meal, made from choicest Southern Corn, 3½ lbs.	9c	**Black Pepper**, our own packing, ¼-pound can	7c	**Macaroni or Spaghetti**, Peerless Brand, ½-pound package, special	5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, the finest oats packed, 2-lb. package	9c	**Ammonia**, large bottle, good, strong ammonia	5c	**California Fruits**—Pears, Peaches or Apricots—all heavy syrup, your choice, per can	15c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, a dainty breakfast cereal, a package	10c	**Violet Ammonia**, for toilet or bath, very fine, extra large bottle	10c	**Crackers**—Fresh, crisp Ginger Snaps, Nic-Nacs or Lemon Crackers—a lb.	3½c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	8c	**Laundry Soap**, Butler's Best Borax, a cake, 4c.; or 2 for	7c	**Corn**—Essie Brand, Fancy Maine, a can	9c
		New Peas, Queen Brand, early June, special, a can	10c		

FREE THIS WEEK.

A Package of Zu Zu Ginger Snaps with one pound Butler's Famous Fresh Roasted Coffees, in the Bean, at 20c. or 25c. pound.

FREE THIS WEEK.

A Box Blue Ribbon Table Salt, the highest grade of Salt made, with one pound Butler's Famous Teas at 35c. pound.

FREE THIS WEEK.

A Can Butler's Famous Milk with one pound Best Golden Tips Ceylon Tea at 50c. a pound.

Note the Store Addresses and Telephone Calls.

A BOX BLUE RIBBON TABLE SALT FREE with one pound BUTLER'S TEA.

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply To Our Suburban Stores.

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St. Tel. Call 3311 Main.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., opp. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 208A Flatbush
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
269 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. call 3041 Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2233 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Av. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1094 Bergen.
325 Central Av., cor. Griffith St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 3082 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave. Greenville. Tel. call 733 Bergen

Hoboken, Union Hill, Bayonne, Elizabethport, and Mount Vernon.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
187 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. call 170C Mt. Vernon.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; easterly winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,426. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MITCHELL'S ANSWER DECLARED INCORRECT

Operators Attack Declaration in Reply to Mr. Hewitt.

STRIKE'S END NOT IN SIGHT

Limited Production of Coal in the Pittston District—Miners' Leaders Deny Increasing Output.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 28.—Coal operators here to-day took up the reply of President Mitchell to Abram S. Hewitt. They assert that by resolutions passed at the United Mine Workers' conventions, the strike leader's contention in one particular is shown to be incorrect. Mr. Mitchell said:

"The members of the miners' organization have never sought to prevent non-members from working with them in the mines, and they had no intention of seeking to abridge the right of any mine worker to become or not to become a member of the organization in the future."

The operators say that is not so, and that discrimination against non-union men has been the cause of much trouble, giving numerous instances to prove it. In addition they quote the following two clauses from resolutions adopted at conventions of the union: The first, that of the First District, held at Edwardsville in January, 1901, said:

"That it become compulsory on the part of any man employed in and around the mines to become a member of the United Mine Workers."

Convention of Districts 1, 7, and 9 at Shamokin in March, 1902, declared that:

"The United Mine Workers of America at any colliery where employes refuse to become members of our organization and wear the working button, the local governing said colliery, after using all persuasive measures to get such employes to join, and failing in such, shall have power to suspend operations at such colliery until the employes become members of our organization."

The cases of the Maltby Mine of the Lehigh Valley and the Susquehanna Coal Company mines at Nanticoke, where men struck because non-union men were not discharged, are quoted.

One operator said:

"Every mine manager and Superintendent in the anthracite region is personally aware of the persistent efforts made by the United Mine Workers' organization throughout the region, during the last two years, to make it obligatory upon every mine worker to become a member of the union, and to make it impossible for any man not a member of the union to obtain work about the mines.

"Mr. Mitchell's present words are utterly refuted by his report on this question, submitted to the thirteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis in January last.

"Mr. Hewitt's contention is correct. The operators are making a fight for the liberty of American workmen and the right of every individual worker to sell his labor in the open market; and the efforts now being put forth by the operators are not alone for the control of their properties, but for the freedom of the American workman.

"It is the duty of every right-minded man to support the operator in the fight which is being made for his release from the thraldom, to paraphrase a per expression of the President of the United Mine Workers, 'from the intolerable condition which the Union would fix upon American workmen.' The attempt of Mr. Mitchell to treat lightly the splendid declaration of Mr. Hewitt as 'amusing' and to say that Mr. Hewitt is jesting when treating the subject so ably, to say the least, ridiculous, and illy comports with the dignity that should actuate a man who poses as a great labor leader."

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 28.—The officials at strike headquarters have settled down to the belief that there is no immediate prospect of an early settlement. While President Mitchell would not say anything himself, some of his aides have been of the opinion that the return of J. Pierpont Morgan to this country would bring about a change in the situation favorable to the miners. The developments of the last few days, however, have entirely dispelled that view, and now all that is heard is, "It is a fight to the finish."

At the offices of the local coal companies the information is given out that the output of coal in the Wyoming region is increasing daily. That is denied at strike headquarters, and the minutes of a meeting of the employes of the Avondale mine held yesterday, on file at President Mitchell's headquarters, show that none of the hands formerly employed at the colliery has returned to work.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—The chances for an early resumption of the mines in the anthracite coal fields on the same scale as they were operated previous to the strike of the mine workers are not very good, according to the outlook here. The Superintendents of the coal companies practically admit that at the present rate there is no chance of getting all the collieries open for many weeks.

Several of the collieries have been started, but not one is working at anything like its capacity. At each of these mines, it is admitted by the companies, they have only about 100 men at the work, but the assertion is made that they are getting more every day.

The collieries working are the Oxford of the People's Coal Company, the Von Storch, the Dickson of the Delaware and Hudson, the Cayuga, Dodge, and Hampton of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, at this city, and the Avondale of the latter company, at Kingston. The normal tonnage of those mines during regular working time is 1,000 tons a day, while at present they are turning out about 300 tons. While an average of 3,000 tons of mined coal is being daily prepared in the district, the average for 1900, when but 176 days were worked during the year, was 28,988 tons a day.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 28.—Asked today if the anthracite coal strike should not be arbitrated or brought to an end by State or Federal intervention, Gov. Durbin said:

"The time has come when the operators should listen to the public. Whatever is equitable to settle the strike, ought to be done. President Mitchell has acted discreetly in his conduct of the strike.

"The expense of maintaining the militia should not be entailed so long on the State of Pennsylvania, so something should be done at once to effect a settlement. Whenever the small purchaser begins to buy his supply for the Winter there will be a great

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33½c; cotton, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Everything That You Need Is Ready in our Golf—Bicycle—Athletic Department.

er protest against a continuance of the strike. The large consumers can afford to pay the high prices, but it is different with the small consumers."

HAZLETON, Aug. 28.—A call was issued here to-day for a general convention of the People's Alliance of the six ant—hracite coal counties and the Cities of Philadelphia and New York, to be held in this city on Sept. 4. It is stated that a movement will be set on foot to terminate the miners' strike.

COAL DEALERS EXPECT EARLY END OF THE STRIKE.

Some Advise Customers Not to Buy Large Quantities—Labor Unions Aiding the Miners.

Though there appeared to be nothing tangible on the surface to base the hope that the strike of the anthracite miners was nearing an end, the idea prevailed yesterday that before many weeks coal will be selling at little more than the normal price. In Brooklyn some of the coal dealers were so confident of this that they told their customers that by Oct. 15 anthracite will be $6 a ton. They would not give their reasons for this supposition, but householders who wanted to buy two tons of coal were advised to buy coal half a ton at a time, as a break in the strike would bring down the price at once.

John F. Schmadeke, a Brooklyn coal dealer, whose yards are at Union Street and Gowanus Canal, happened to have 25,000 tons of coal, either in boats or in his yards, when the strike took place, and netted $41,000 profit as a result of the strike. He is so sure of the speedy end of the strike that he said yesterday he was willing to accept orders for anthracite domestic sizes at $6 a ton, to be delivered a month hence. The operators, he said, assured him that their schedule of prices will not be increased, and he believes the strike will be ended in a month.

Anthracite operators are making preparations for a possible break in the strike when it comes. An official of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said:

"The cars can be filled alongside the mines and 300 cars daily can be sent out as soon as the strike breaks. Coal will be hustled to New York as fast as possible, but the talk of the normal conditions being restored in a month is ridiculous. The dealers have learned a lesson from the strike and will always keep six months or a years' supply on hand from this time forward."

None of the coal Presidents had anything to say on the situation yesterday. Some of the minor officials said that any coal which might be cleaned up from the collieries in preparation for resumption of work would not visibly affect the market.

Three men visited J. Pierpont Morgan's office, one of whom wore the garb of a priest. Instantly the idea got abroad that the priest was one of a delegation from the mining districts which had been sent here to make a last appeal to Mr. Morgan to end the strike. It was stated later that the three men were only visitors who went to see the show places, in which they included Mr. Morgan's office, and that they had nothing to do with the strike.

The Central Federated Union's Miners' Relief Committee is preparing to get up two benefit performances in aid of the strikers, one to be given in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the other in the Bowery Theatre. A member of the committee reported yesterday that the per capita assessments from the New York Unions for the strikers average $10,000 a week. Chicago is doing a little better than New York, and the unions in three other cities are contributing nearly $10,000 a week each. Some of the National unions are sending independent contributions to the fund. The United Hatters of North America has sent $2,000, with the promise of more to come, and other National bodies are to vote on the subject this week.

New Jersey Coal Dealers Combine.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Coal dealers doing about 80 per cent. of the business along the Upper Atlantic Coast in this State have combined under the title of the Consumers' Coal and Supply Company of Asbury Park. The combination, which is to have a capital of $125,000, is a direct result of the strike. The shortage of coal led to meetings of the dealers to consult about husbanding the available supply, and the plan evolved worked so well that it was determined to make the combination permanent by incorporating. George W. Treat is President, Thomas Wyncoop Superintendent, and John D. Beegle General Manager.

GRAIN CROP IN TEXAS.

Estimate of 8,000,000 Bushels for Both Wheat and Oats—Corn Light.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 28.—The following estimate of the grain yield of Texas this year was issued to-day by H. B. Dorsey, Secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association. There are about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in Texas this year and about the same amount of oats.

As to corn, there is no way by which a reasonably accurate estimate can be made. However, the crop this year is lighter than it was last year. There were about 1,500,000 bushels of wheat reported last year and the same amount this year. No oats were exported except for seed purposes, shipments being made to the Southeast. Something like 2,000,000 bushels of Texas oats were shipped last year and the same amount this year.

BULLDOG ROUTED FOOTPADS.

Saved His Master, Who Was Attacked by Two Men in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—"Young Katerfelto," a bull dog owned by Eugene W. Bond of 43 Pennington Street, this city, saved its master from highwaymen at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Bond was returning to his home and the dog was some distance behind him. As he approached Camp Street two men who were standing in the shade of some trees attacked him, and one of them hit Mr. Bond with a piece of hose. At this juncture Katerfelto ran up and sprang at the fellow who had struck his master. Both highwaymen promptly took to their heels followed by the bull dog, who when recalled by his master's whistling, brought back a piece of trouser leg as a trophy.

NEW HEAD OF ST. MARY'S.

The Rev. E. R. Dyer Elected President of the Theological Seminary.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The Rev. Dr. L. A. Magnien, President of St. Mary's Theological Seminary here and head of the Sulpician Order of Priests in this country, was to-day made President Emeritus, and the Rev. E. R. Dyer, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., was elevated to the Presidency of St. Mary's.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.00.
Special Sunday and Labor Day excursions to the Lackawanna Railroad's picnic grounds, leaving New York at 8:15 A. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

Atlantic City for Labor Day.
Atlantic City. Delightful place for Labor Day. Reached by New Jersey Central. 3 hours from

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Article in the Neue Freie Presse on the President's Speech.

The Paper Says Mr. Roosevelt Means that All European Powers Must Be Ousted from America.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the extraordinary attitude of the Neue Freie Presse, the chief organ of the German press in Austria, in regard to President Roosevelt's speech on the Monroe doctrine is highly characteristic. It has long been evident that a mot d'ordre has been given to the German press to set the United States and Great Britain by the ears, and the idea seems to have found an echo in Austria.

The correspondent says it may be remembered how the late Prince Bismarck used journals which appeared to the world independent in order to disseminate views which it was not desirable to acknowledge as officially inspired. It is not likely that Bismarck's successors have neglected his example.

The Neue Freie Presse represents President Roosevelt's speech as meaning that all the European powers having colonies on American soil must be ousted. The Dutch must quit Curaçoa and Surinam; the French must leave French Guiana; the British must clear out of Canada, Trinidad, Newfoundland, British Guiana, Jamaica, &c.

The correspondent, again hinting at German influence in the Neue Freie Presse's article, says that the Americans remember, if others find it convenient to forget, that Prince Bismarck cast covetous eyes on Cuba. He adds that if any one wants to know one of the chief objects of the increased American naval activity he would do well to consider Germany's attitude toward the Dutch colonial possessions, as set forth by Prof. von Halle, and the Brazilian aspirations of the German Colonial Party.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt's speech on Monroeism has caused widespread attention here. The Neue Freie Presse thinks it was directed chiefly against Great Britain, and that it "sounds like an answer to the conference of the Colonial Premiers." The paper believes it will make a deep impression in Great Britain, which country "may find herself faced by the prospect of war over Canada with a mighty foe, with which the South African States cannot be compared."

"Mr. Roosevelt," continues the Neue Freie Presse, "waves his bony fist against England because the Boer war published to the world the poverty of Great Britain's military forces."

The Neue Freie Presse concludes as follows:

"It must not be forgotten that Mr. Roosevelt's fanfare was sounded in an election speech. If the head of a European State had spoken in such a manner one might anticipate war in the near future. But American election speeches are only judgeable from an American standpoint."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says:

"The speech is a forecast of the platform for the next campaign, and is not intended as a warning to Europe, though it comes just at the right time, when the European Governments are considering the renewal of their commercial treaties."

TOM L. JOHNSON WINS OVER JOHN R. McLEAN.

Mr. Johnson Indorsed for Chairman of Ohio State Convention by Hamilton County Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Lewis G. Bernard, John R. McLean's lieutenant, against powerful opposition, went down to defeat to-day at the Democratic Hamilton County Convention.

In a desperate fight, the Tom L. Johnson faction, led by the Rev. H. S. Bigelow, won the majority of delegates to the State Convention, at Sandusky, and it is believed will control the reorganization of the Democratic County Executive Committee. The Rev. Mr. Bigelow was himself elected a delegate to the State Convention. The convention indorsed Tom L. Johnson for Chairman of the Democratic State Convention.

The motion to indorse Mr. Johnson was made by Henry Ketter, ex-Inspector of Stationery Engineers, and it was seconded by the Rev. H. S. Bigelow and Max May, the latter a strong Bernard man. There were but three dissenting votes. Mr. Johnson's name was cheered.

The anti-Bernard delegates-at-large were elected unanimously on Mr. Bernard's motion.

After the result of the test vote was known, the anti-Bernard leaders abandoned their original plan of attacking Mr. Bernard's apportionment of delegates because the vote showed them that the apportionment was favorable to their interests.

CLOSING ITS UNION PLANTS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The American Tin Plate Company has ordered the Lisbon (Ohio) plant to be closed. That is the last of the plants operated by members of the Amalgamated Association. None of those operated by non-union men has been ordered disturbed.

The Amalgamated Association is taking a second vote on the proposition to reduce wages, so as to permit the company to obtain the Welsh contracts in this country. It is said that the second vote is overwhelmingly against the proposition. The union workmen argue that the non-union mills are kept running because the workmen receive less pay.

ARTHUR SPENCER HURT AT POLO

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Arthur Spencer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia, who are occupying their villa at Ochre Point, was seriously injured at polo to-day. He was playing in a game on the Devon team and was struck in the mouth, either by a ball or a mallet or possibly both, while reaching down for a stroke in a scrimmage.

One of his front teeth was knocked out, and several other teeth were driven into the jaw, which was severely shattered. Mr. Spencer was assisted to the club house and later taken to his home. A specialist has been sent for from Philadelphia to attend to his injuries.

Special Trains Sept. 1 and 2,
Via Lackawanna Railroad, leaving Tobyhanna 6:45 P. M., Sept. 1, and 5:45 A. M., Sept. 2, stopping at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and all resorts in Pocono Mountains. No stop between the Gap and New York.—Adv.

Makes Time for the Business Man.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—

MR. SCHWAB LOOKS ILL.

He Tells an Interviewer He Has No Intention of Resigning—Worked Hard During the Voyage.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In a dispatch from Havre, a correspondent of The Daily Express declares on the evidence of fellow-passengers of Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who sailed from New York on Aug. 21 on the French liner La Lorraine, that Mr. Schwab worked extremely hard during the trip across and never gave himself five minutes' leisure.

"I boarded La Lorraine at Cap de la Heve," continues the correspondent, "and found Mr. Schwab looking haggard and careworn. He had been up since 5 o'clock in the morning pacing the deck, and waiting for the mail. At 6 o'clock Mr. Schwab was breakfasting, glancing hastily over a pile of letters and telegrams, and talking to his Continental agent.

"In an interview Mr. Schwab maintained that he had come abroad for a rest and holiday, his physicians having advised him to do so, but he emphatically denied any intention to resign the Presidency of the Steel Corporation or to negotiate a new combine in Europe. He insisted that the utmost harmony prevailed in the management of the Steel Trust.

"Mr. Schwab said he had no plans beyond indefinite stays at the various Continental health resorts and an intention to leave business strictly alone. He is going first to Aix-les-Bains for a month."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—A special cable dispatch to The Dispatch here, from Havre, France, says:

The first letter Mr. Schwab opened was from Mr. Carnegie at Skibo expressing solicitude for his health and hopes of complete recovery. Mr. Carnegie stated that he would leave Scotland Nov. 18, sailing on the Celtic, with Pittsburg as the objective point.

He consented to answer the following questions:

"How long do you expect to be in Europe?

"My stay is indefinite. I need a good rest.

"Is there any truth in the story that you will form a European Steel Trust?

"Absolutely none. I have no interest in any such affair.'

"Is there any friction in the Steel Trust?

"Emphatically, not the slightest. Our relations are most harmonious."

"Did you see Mr. Morgan?"

"Yes, I had a talk with him before sailing, but nothing regarding any business affairs in Europe, however."

"Have you resigned or contemplate resigning the Presidency?"

"I have not resigned and do not intend to resign. The report is absurd."

COMPLETING HARVESTER MACHINERY MERGER.

The $120,000,000 Combination Necessitates George W. Perkins's Presence in Chicago—Colorado Fuel and Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Completing the final details of the great harvester machinery combine, which will have a capital of $120,000,000, is the work which has brought George W. Perkins, the right-hand man of J. Pierpont Morgan, to Chicago, and which, he declares, will keep him here until Tuesday at least.

With Mr. Perkins is associated Max Pam, of the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, the lawyers who are doing the legal work in the great combination. Mr. Perkins said to-day that the corporation would have a working capital of $80,000,000. Owners of the plants entering into the merger will take all the stock, so that there will be no public underwriting of the project. J. P. Morgan & Co., who are financing the deal, were urged to place some of the shares in the open market, but the insiders were so anxious to take it all, that it was found inexpedient. As a result, the only expense attaching to the floating of the combine will be the legal fees and whatever commission goes to the Morgan firm, which will, of course, run into the millions. Several days will be necessary to complete the deal.

"I am in Chicago on several business matters, none of which is of interest to the public," said Mr. Perkins when asked if he were here to negotiate for the purchase of Colorado Fuel and Iron stock.

"It is said that John C. Osgood has offered his stock to Morgan at 120, and that the transfer will be made after you have conferred with the Gates-Blair-Mitchell element," was the remark made to Mr. Perkins.

"You must excuse me from discussing it now," said Mr. Perkins. "You may say that I am doing nothing in that direction."

Mr. Perkins declined to throw any light on the Colorado Fuel and Iron situation, but the impression is strong that, while he is here on business connected with the harvester combine, he will also pay considerable attention to the expected merger of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation and the Steel Trust.

TWO PROBABLY FATALLY HURT.

Man and Woman Struck by Train on the Erie Railroad Expected to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Thomas Sweeney of this city and Miss Hattie A. Gowdy of Bloomingburg were probably fatally injured at Otisville, where they had been attending a coaching parade this afternoon.

They were in a wagon, and having just descended a hill were about to cross the Erie Railroad tracks when a train running very rapidly rounded a curve and dashed into them. The wagon was completely demolished and the horse killed. Sweeeney's skull was fractured and Miss Gowdy received fatal injuries. Both were brought to Thrall Hospital in this city. The surgeons stated that neither could live until morning.

Sweeney is about thirty-five years of age. Miss Gowdy is the sister of Sanford S. Gowdy, a New York lawyer. When she was a small child both her legs were accidentally cut off by her father with a scythe while he was mowing hay. She was able to walk, however, with artificial legs.

Bishop Potter Returns to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Bishop Potter, who has been visiting his fiancee, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, in this village, went to New York this afternoon to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet tomorrow. The Bishop was driven to Phoenix Mills, five miles from here, where he took the train. He was accompanied to the station by Mrs. Clark. The Bishop will return to Cooperstown in a few days.

"The 20th Century Limited"
is, of course, the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic Whiskey, appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.

GIRL PATIENT KILLED IN ELEVATOR SHAFT

Police Investigating Strange Case in Private Sanitarium.

Was Being Conveyed to Fifth Floor for Operation After Ether Had Been Administered—Stretcher Said to Have Tilted.

Miss Victorine Raedle, twenty-three years old, a lady's maid, of 215 West Thirty-fourth Street, who had been a patient since Monday last in the private sanitarium of Miss Annie L. Alston, at 26 West Sixty-first Street, was killed in that institution some time yesterday afternoon, supposedly about 3 o'clock, by falling five stories from a moving elevator on which, under the influence of ether, she was being conveyed from the fourth to the fifth floor to be operated upon.

According to the accounts given by those at the institution the inanimate form of the girl slipped in some mysterious manner from the elevator and plunged to the bottom of the shaft, where her head was crushed and the ribs on her left side were broken. But so reticent were those at the institution, and so meagre the information sent to the Coroner's office that the police are as yet not absolutely certain of any facts in connection with the case beyond that the body of the dead girl, crushed and battered, lies at the sanitarium.

Working step by step toward a solution of the case they last night arrested Beatrice M. McMillen, twenty-four years old, a nurse in the institution, who was on the elevator in which the patient was being conveyed when the accident is said to have happened. She was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and it is understood that several other arrests will follow.

HER PHYSICIAN NOT VISIBLE.

The dead girl was a patient of Dr. Herbert L. Constable of 72 West Forty-eighth Street, who is said to have been waiting in the operating room on the fifth floor of the sanitarium while the unconscious form of the patient was being brought up. At the office of Dr. Constable it was said last night that he was not in and it was not known when he would arrive at his office. It is not known positively by what disease the girl was afflicted that required an operation.

Coroner Goldencranz, who was notified of the death some hours after the occurrence, visited the place, made examinations, but did not notify the police, and has since made public little of what he learned on his visit. The police were only apprised of the tragedy by a newspaper man late yesterday evening. Detectives Treanor and Donohoe and Policemen McCormack and Bevans were at once detailed to investigate by Acting Capt. Gehegan. They arrived at the sanitarium to find the Coroner there. They questioned the nurses, but were unable to see Miss Alston, who, it was said, was suffering from shock.

The nurses, it is said, told the Coroner that the Raedle woman had only been a patient in the institution since Monday. Yesterday afternoon she was prepared for an operation which was to have been performed by Dr. Constable, assisted by Dr. Hiranamus. Ether was administered to her by Dr. Hiranamus on the fourth floor and she was placed in the elevator to be transferred to the operating room on the fifth floor. In some way, it is alleged, the handles of the stretcher on which the unconscious form lay caught on the under part of the fifth floor and the stretcher was tilted, allowing the body to slip out and fall down the shaft.

The elevator is a boxlike structure about 5 feet long by 3 feet wide and 7 feet in height, open at both ends. It passes through a shaft that is reached from the various floors by an aperture in a wall coat is sixteen inches thick. When the car leaves a floor, therefore, there are sixteen inches of space between the edge of the car and the iron doors leading into the halls of the building. It was said by the nurses that when the stretcher was tilted by the under part of the fifth floor the body fell through this sixteen-inch space, and striking the edge of the fourth floor bounded outward into the shaft and to the bottom.

After inspecting the elevator the Coroner gave as his opinion that there was not enough space or opening for a person to fall through. He declared that it was impossible for the patient to have fallen from the elevator. In this he was supported by the opinion of an elevator inspector employed by the company which installed the plant.

From the brief examination made of the body by the Coroner, he said he was unable to state the cause of death. An autopsy will be held to-day.

Nurse McMillen, when questioned after her arrest, said:

"I got on the elevator with the woman, who was on a stretcher, placed on a wheeled carriage. The elevator is a new one, only having been in operation two days. It was pitch dark in the shaft. I started the elevator upward. Just after starting the car I heard a noise, and reversed the lever. Either the end of the stretcher or Miss Raedle's body struck the top of the elevator door, for the woman, who was unconscious, tipped with the stretcher until she was almost upright. She then slipped from the car. I heard her slide out. The body struck the iron door at the landing we had just left. This door has a defective lock, and it slid open. After striking the door the body rebounded, remained for a second on the space between the door of the shaft and the car and then fell to the bottom of the shaft."

WANTED TO TAKE NURSE'S PLACE.

Miss Alston, the head of the sanitarium, finally went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station at the request of the police. The latter decided that they could gain no additional facts from her, and so she was allowed to return to her home. Before going she asked to be locked up in the place of the nurse, as the accident had happened in her house, but her request was refused.

Coroner Goldenkranz refused to admit Miss McMillen to bail, as he said that he could not act in the case of a police arrest until the prisoner had been remanded to the Coroner.

Late in the evening two brothers of the dead girl called on the police, and later at the sanitarium, where the body was still lying. They were Joseph and George Raedle, the former employed at the Grand Union Hotel, and the latter at the Lotos Club. Joseph Raedle, when questioned, said:

"My brother, my sister, and myself came to this country from Alsace two years ago. Our sister Victoria worked as lady's maid, and six months ago went to work for Miss Annie Archer at 215 West Thirty-fourth Street. She and her mistress had been abroad until about two weeks ago, when I heard that my sister had returned and was ill. I did not hear what was the matter with her. Miss Archer agreed to pay the larger part of her expenses at the sanitarium, and she went there last Monday. We didn't know of her death until notified by Miss Archer this evening."

Dr. Hiranamus when seen said that he had simply been called into the case by Dr. Constable to administer an anaesthetic to Miss Raedle. He did not know what the ailment was.

"I went there shortly before 3 o'clock," said Dr. Hiranamus, "and administered the ether on the fourth floor. The patient was then placed on a stretcher and carried to the elevator and placed aboard. The next thing I knew there was a commotion. The arms of the stretcher had caught on the flooring of the fifth floor, upsetting the stretcher and dropping the patient through the shaft. She was found at the bottom of the shaft. She gasped a few times and died. Her death was painless."

This was all Dr. Hiranamus could be induced to say.

Dr. Constable came to this city from Dayton, Ohio, and learned his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating as the honor man in his class. He then spent eighteen months as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, and has been practicing in this city for ten years.

Miss Annie L. Alston is about fifty years old. She was originally at the head of the School of Nurses of the Mount Sinai Hospital. She left her position at the hospital school five years ago to establish her sanitarium. There is no physician connected directly with the institution, the patients being simply received and kept under the care of their own physicians.

Last Spring Mrs. Alfred R. Seligman died there as the result of an operation. A little later a Miss Clark, a school teacher, who was a patient in the institution, jumped from a window and was killed. A young woman residing in Harlem, a later patient in the institution, died there, and her death was made the subject of newspaper publicity.

SHOOT FROM AMBUSH IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Striking Miners in Fayette Have Terrorized the County—Troops Rushed to Scene.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Bluefield, West Va., says that there is great excitement on Crane Creek and Simmons Creek over the recent shooting. This morning John Ruble, a blacksmith employed by the Sagamore Coal and Coke Company, was shot by striking miners and killed. Reports were current during the day that several guards had been killed and wounded by the strikers, but investigation proves that Ruble was the only man killed.

Ruble, in company with Barney Shumate of this city, who had been employed as guard, left the company store to go to a point on the works to watch, as the company feared a visit from a mob. En route they were fired on, and Ruble fell. Shumate opened fire on the miners, who after their first volley fled. None of them has been arrested. The non-union men who took the strikers' places are terrorized, and a good many of them are leaving.

W. H. McQuail, President of the Turkey Gap Coal Company, was fired at through a window, but was not hurt. A number of guards have been engaged, and are being rushed to the works.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Aug. 28.—The troops ordered to the New River strike district to-day by Gov. White arrived during the afternoon, establishing headquarters at Thurmond. The situation is very acute. Sheriff Daniel, who is here to-day from Fayette County, says he is powerless to repress disorder, and property and life are in constant danger. Nearly everybody refuses to act as Deputy Sheriffs to assist in the eviction of striking miners, and hence the Sheriff made a request for troops.

Men concealed along the mountain sides fire at the guards and at the miners going to work and then disappear.

Gov. White says he sends the troops to protect life and property, but not to settle the strike. That, he says, belongs to the miners and operators. Great danger of serious outbreak is imminent in the New River fields.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 28.—Col. C. A. Morrison of this city, commanding the Second Regiment, West Virginia National Guard, received orders this morning from Gov. White calling his regiment to the New River coal fields. The officers decline to tell their destination, but it is supposed to be Red Ash, where the deputies were fired upon yesterday.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Aug. 28.—Major James F. Verlander of the Second Battalion, West Virginia National Guard, has received orders from Gov. White to proceed at once with the three companies of State militia here and one company at Milton to New River coal fields, where trouble is imminent. The companies have been assembled and will leave at once on a special train. Serious trouble is predicted.

PENNSYLVANIA MOBS ATTACK SOLDIERS.

Cars Full of Militia Are Stoned, and Captain Is Hurt — Strikers Bayoneted.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 28.—The first clash between the striking miners and the troops took place this morning, and as a result five prisoners are in the guardhouse at the Twelfth Regiment camp, and Capt. J. Beaver Gearhart of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, is suffering from a wound on his shoulder, made by a stone thrown by a striker.

A report gained currency this morning that the striking men were gathering in force to make a march on the No. 4 colliery, where the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is mining and cleaning coal. The colliery is at the west end of the Panther Creek Valley, and the troops were ordered to that point. Companies F and K of the Twelfth Regiment were placed on trolley cars, and run through the valley. When the cars reached Summit Hill they were surrounded by a mob of strikers, who hurled stones at the soldiers. While James Marteen, an Italian, was in the act of hurling a stone at the car several soldiers jumped off, and made an attempt to capture him. Marteen offered resistence, and the soldiers were compelled to fix their bayonets. In the melee which followed Marteen was slightly wounded in the left side. The troopers started back to camp, and as the cars rounded a curve just outside of Summit Hill, at a point where the tracks take an abrupt dip, the motorman on the first car made the discovery that the rails had been greased.

The cars were stopped, and soldiers were sent ahead to place sand upon the rails. When that had been done, it was possible by moving the cars slowly to reach Lansford in safety. A mob had gathered here, and for a time it looked as though there would be another riot. As the first car was passing through the mob, Capt. Gearheart was struck on the right shoulder by a stone. Several soldiers jumped from the car in pursuit of the stone thrower. After an exciting scuffle, they captured Joseph McCann, a young miner.

The cars proceeded again, but had not gone far when another crowd was encountered, and the soldiers were again taunted and stoned. Half a dozen soldiers jumped off and captured three men, who, it is alleged, were urging the crowd to attack the troops. The men gave their names as John King, Timothy King, and John Kelly. They were taken to camp at Manila Park, where, together with McCann and Marteen, they were placed under a heavy guard.

The officers of the Twelfth Regiment all agree that the situation is serious. They say the feeling against the soldiers is very intense in Coaldale, Lansford, and Summit Hill.

Alonzo Potter Howard Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Alonzo Potter Howard of Boston was found dead this morning in the hallway of a hotel, in which he was a Summer guest, at York Harbor, Me. The cause of death is said to have been apoplexy. He was sixty-four years of age. The deceased was born in Boston, and for several years past lived in Longwood. He leaves a son, Henry Howard, who was associated with his father in business. Since the organization of the Merrimac Chemical Company, forty years ago, Mr. Howard has been connected with it, at the time of his death being Vice President and Treasurer. Mr. Howard was the author of Christmas carols.

Niagara Falls and Back, $9.00.
Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good, going, on evening trains of August 29th and all trains August 30th and 31st; good to return to September 2d. Round trip to Toronto, $10.50; good to September 4th.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special
Will leave New York Friday and Saturday at 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, for Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, and all resorts in Pocono Mountains. Special trains returning Labor Day

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special offers a rapid schedule and is appreciated by the busy man of affairs.—Adv.

Labor Day at Mauch Chunk.
Excursion to Mauch Chunk via New Jersey Central, Labor Day. Fare, $1.50. 50 Train 17, Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50 cts. extra.—Adv.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ARMS OPEN TO THE PRESIDENT

He Is Enthusiastically Received in Places He Visits.

MAKES SEVERAL SPEECHES.

At the Encampment of G. A. R Veterans He Praises Soldiers in the Philippines —Reaches Secretary Hay's Home.

NEWBURY, N. H., Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt to-night is the guest of John Hay, Secretary of State, whose Summer home is situated a few miles from here along the shore of Lake Sunapee.

The Secretary and his daughters met the President upon his arrival and joined with the assemblage in extending him a hearty welcome. The President delivered a brief address to the townspeople, in which he thanked the people for their greeting. He then entered Secretary Hay's launch Nomad and steamed away to the Fells.

New Hampshire's arms were open to-day in readiness to receive the President. Long before he was awake a committee representing the Governor boarded the train. The welcome they extended to him on behalf of the State was magnified later in the day in the smaller towns through which the train passed, and at Nashua, Manchester, The Weirs, and Concord, although the day was replete with the miscarriage of arrangements.

At The Weirs, where the Grand Army reunion was held, the people in the excess of their desire to accord the President a fitting reception came near causing a crush which might have resulted disastrously. As it was the President was for a time in the midst of a surging mass, and was all but carried off his feet.

So inadequate were the police arrangements that the crowd had entire control of the situation, and much relief was expressed when the President, after viewing the veterans, was escorted into the hotel for luncheon. And here again the carefully laid plans for his entertainment went astray. Luncheon was finally served through the gallantry of the Governor's staff, who turned in and acted as waiters.

The President's speech at the park, where the veterans were gathered, was most favorably received. He stood on a table at the extreme end of the platform, and his athletic figure made him strikingly conspicuous. As in the case of Bangor, he admonished his hearers to remain still and not to shove.

A great crush occurred at Concord as the train was pulling out, and for a time it was feared people would be hurt.

AT NEW HAMPSHIRE CAPITAL.

In Speech at Concord the President Refers to Trusts and Evils to be Remedied.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28.—The President's special reached Concord promptly at 5 o'clock, and was greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns. A large crowd had gathered at the station, and they voiced their welcome in hearty cheers while the President and his party were taking their carriages. The Presidential party was met by Mayor Sargent and President Rollins of the Concord State Fair Association, and the drive to the State Fair Grounds through the residential part of the city was soon accomplished.

Arriving at the fair grounds, the President entered them to the sound of a second Presidential salute.

Headed by the Fair Marshals, protected by a platoon of police, and by mounted guards on either side, with music going before him and with cheering thousands everywhere, the President passed upon the race track, and was dri

erous Nation must show and will show in the crisis of its history; and also because exemption to the heroic virtues which can be used but once in a generation, it had those commonplace, humdrum, every-day virtues which save us year in and year out, and if we do not have those virtues, if we do not have those qualities, you can guarantee that when the hour calls for heroism we won't have that either.

"There is need to do all the ordinary, commonplace duties as they arise or we will be in no shape to meet the crisis that calls for heroism when that crisis arises. Here in this State the forefathers of your people, as the Mayor has said, came to a region where only the strongest and the bravest could have wrought success out of gripping need, where only those iron of heart and steel of brain could have wrested this country from the wilderness and from the savage. Since then you who have built so well upon the foundation laid deep by your forefathers—how have you done it?

"You have done it by hard work. There are plenty of other regions scattered over the world with institutions not unlike these, with climatic advantages, advantages of soil quite as great, and yet where nothing has been accomplished because they did not have men to do the deeds. It is in the long run the man who counts. Just exactly as in war, though you have got to have the best weapons, yet they are useless if the men behind them don't handle them well; so in peace the best Constitution, the best legislation, the greatest natural advantage, will avail nothing if you have not the right type of citizenship to take advantage of them. [Applause.]

"Something can be done—often a good deal can be done—by legislation, by constitutional or ordinary legislative bodies, and often a great deal can be done by wise administration. Above all, gentlemen, let us remember that bad laws and bad administration can completely nullify all efforts for good upon the part of the private citizen. It is not an easy matter to get a law which shall do us great benefit, but it is only too easy to get one which shall do us great harm. We need them, wise laws, we need honest and upright and fearless administration of the laws, but no legislation and no administration will take the place of the qualities that go to make up individual initiative, individual energy, individual resourcefulness and skill.

"About all we have a right to expect from government is that it will see that the cards are not stacked, and if it sees to that then we will abide by the deal. Now, that is the spirit in which to approach the problems caused by the enormous increase in our industrial prosperity, by the growing complexity of our industrial system. The group of problems is very large, as that which, for instance, we think of when we speak of the trust question.

AS TO TRUSTS.

"We use the word 'trust' rather loosely to indicate sometimes large corporations in which there is an element of monopoly, sometimes all large corporations, especially if they do an inter-State business. Now, it is not necessary to say to an audience in this State, where you have great industrial centres, the building up of which has added to the wealth of the whole State, that the farmer is benefited by the success of the manufacturing centre, just as the manufacturing centre must in the last resort depend upon the welfare of the country for its success. The farmer is benefited as the manufacturer is benefited—we all share alike in the upward movement. That is something that we want to remember. For weal or for woe our fortunes are indissolubly connected. If good times come we are all of us going to feel them, some more than others—but speaking generally, of course, all of us are going to feel them somewhat. If bad times come while some will suffer more than others, we will all of us suffer somewhat.

"Speaking broadly, whenever there is a period of prosperity it will benefit all. It benefits them unequally, but it gives some benefit all around. When a period of adversity comes, harm finds in it, the harm is unequal, but some harm comes to all. Now the great problem that we should set before us is to keep prosperity, to render its advantages less unequal; to try to secure a greater equality of its benefits, but above all never under any circumstances to lend ourselves to the leadership of any who appeal to the baser passions of mankind. [Applause.]

"Now in your State, in your great manufacturing centres—the reason that they are built is because of the capital that has come there, mainly in corporate form.

"If you had never had the big captains of industry, who worked as individuals or who worked in combination as corporations, you would never have had that prosperity, you would not have had the material upbuilding in this community. Remember that always. Evils have come through our very prosperity, but in warring against the evil let us be exceeding careful not to war against the prosperity. Now it would be perfectly possible at any time to make it unpleasant for the trusts—perfectly possible to prevent big corporations from making money. They did not make any money in 1893—and neither did any one else. Let us face the fact that there are evils. It is foolish to blink at these evils. Let us set ourselves temperately and with sanity to strive to find out what the evils are and to remedy them.

"If any man tells you that he can advance a specific by which all the evils of the body politic will be made to disappear, distrust him, for if he is honest he knows not what he says. Mankind has moved slowly up through the ages, stumbling, halting, rarely by leaps and bounds, generally by a slow and painful progression.

MILLENIUM NOT NEAR.

The millenium is a good way off yet, and we are going to succeed now, if, as I believe, we shall succeed, by showing exactly the qualities which our fathers showed when in great crises they succeeded.

"It is in civil life as it is in military life. The men who fought in the great civil war, under Grant and Sherman, wore different uniforms from the Continentals who followed Washington, were armed with different weapons, and were drilled with different tactics; but the spirit of the man himself was the same. [Applause.]

"The men who saw Appomattox saw it because they had in them the stuff out of which was made those who saw Yorktown. Now, while the conditions of warfare have changed so greatly, while we now have high-power smokeless powder weapons that make the musket of '61 as obsolete as the cross-bow; while we now have open tactics instead of the shoulder-to-shoulder touch of our forefathers; yet if we are going to win in battle it will be because we have fundamentally the same type of men that our forefathers were. [Applause.]

"It is just so in civil life. There is not any more possibility of remedying all of the ills, social, economic, political, of the body politic by some patent device now than there was such possibility in 1776 or in 1861.

"Victory then came to the men who showed the good, ordinary, sturdy commonsense qualities. The men who won in the revolution and made this country take its place among the nations of the earth did it because they had in them courage, resolution, integrity, unbending will, and common sense. [Applause.]

LINCOLN A REPRESENTATIVE.

"Abraham Lincoln—the spirit incarnate of those who won victory in the civil war—was the true representative of this people not only for his own generation, but for all time, because he was a man among men, a man who embodied the qualities of his fellow-men, but who embodied them to the highest and the most unusual degree of perfection, who embodied all that there was in the Nation of courage, of wisdom, of gentle, patient kindliness, and of common sense.

"And great, sad, patient Lincoln led us to victory from 1861 to 1865, because he did not trust to any mere trick or device, because he drove deep down to the heart of thousands and based his reliance on the fundamental virtues of mankind—the old, old virtues of mankind.

"That is the spirit we have to show in facing the problems of to-day. If we approach those problems in a spirit of hysteria we will fail, as well we deserve to fail; if we approach them in a spirit of envy and rancor and malice toward our fellows, we will not only fail, but we will drag them and us in a common ruin.

"Shame to us if we blink at the evils! They are there. Shame to us if we fear to face the problem! It is there, and to say that it is not there will not disprove its presence. Face the problem; realize its gravity, and then approach it in a spirit, not merely of determination to solve it, but of hearty desire to solve it with justice to all, with malice to none; to solve it in a spirit of broad kindliness and charity, in a spirit that will keep us ever in mind that if we are to succeed at all it must be by each doing to the best of his capacity his own business, and yet by each remembering that in a sense he is also his brother's keeper." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his remarks the President re-entered his carriage and continued on his way around the track, to the constant accompaniment of deafening cheers.

The party then drove to the station, and immediately took the train for Newbury, the Summer home of Secretary Hay.

TALKS TO G. A. R. MEMBERS.

In His Address at the New Hampshire Encampment the President Commends Soldiers in Philippines.

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 28.—Fully 30,000 people joined in welcoming the President of the United States on his visit to the encampment of the New Hampshire Grand Army of the Republic here to-day. It was one of the largest crowds ever seen here, and enthusiasm also was almost without precedent.

The special train came in a few minutes after noon. Gov. Chester B. Jordan and Congressman Frank D. Currier, who had boarded the train at Concord, were with the President's party. The Manchester battery signaled the arrival of the train by the first gun of a Presidential salute. An escort made up of two companies of the National Guard, with a large number of civil war veterans, all under the command of Gen. J. N. Pattison of Concord, were drawn up at the station. The column escorted the President to the Hotel Weirs, from the steps of which the President held a review.

Lunch was served at the hotel. Immediately following it the President was escorted to the camp ground, where the speaking took place. Capt. A. D. Sanborn, President of the association, introduced Gov. Jordan. After a few words of welcome President Roosevelt was introduced to the veterans. His welcome was hearty, and when he could make himself heard he began his address, speaking as follows:

"Any American who has a proper sense of the relative proportion of things must realize that to the men who fought for the Union in the dark days of the Civil War there is owing a greater debt of gratitude than to any others. Great were the deeds you did and vital the need of doing them, and many were the lessons taught the rest of us, both by what you accomplished in the war and by the way in which, when the war was over you turned to the work of peace with the same spirit which had led you to triumph on the tented fields.

"During the lifetime of our Republic each generation has had its allotted task. Statesman and soldier, the man in public life and the man in private life, each has had work to do for the Nation. We have moved forward swiftly or have stumbled and halted according as the work as a whole was well or ill done. We have encountered many crises of importance, and from time to time have been brought face to face with great problems, upon the rightful solution of which much of the Nation's future welfare depended. But to you alone it was given to face with victorious valor the one crisis in which not merely the Nation's well being, but the Nation's life was at stake. To you it was given to solve the one problem, which if not solved aright meant death for our people. All of the work of the men who founded this Republic would have gone for nothing had you not done your part well. It was the statesmanship of Lincoln, the soldiership of Grant, and the loyal valor of those who upheld the arms of the one and followed the sword of the other which made permanent the work of Washington, or Marshall, and their compeers.

"It would have profited little to us or to mankind at large if the experiment of free government by the people and for the people had been founded upon this continent only to go down in bloody wreck on the question of slavery. You saved the Union and you freed the slave, and thereby freed the slave's master from the worst of all thralldoms. You did us the service of struggling in a cause and for a reward in that war based upon naught that was merely material. We pride ourselves, and properly so, upon our great industrial capacity, our great industrial skill. We need such success and such capacity to make broad and stable the foundations of our National well-being; yet there are things higher than any possible material triumph.

TRIAL OF CIVIL WAR.

"We won in the great trial of the civil war and came through the fiery furnace unscathed; we sprang level to the height of our opportunity instead of sinking into the gulf of ignoble failure, because in the early sixties you and those like you—in the flower of youth and early manhood—had in you the stuff that knows how to prize certain ideals more than material well-being, more than life itself. There was no money reward for what you did. There was hardly one of you who did not during those four years receive far less than he could have earned in safety at home. But you were driven to your work by the lash of your own hearts. You were spurred onward by the lift which only comes to a people of great and generous soul. You felt instinctively that there were causes far greater than anything than had to do merely with wealth or bodily well-being. You were willing to wager all for the prize of death in righteous war.

"We are now in a time of abundance, peace, and not in time of war, but woe to us if in peace we do not have ideals as lofty as yours and if we do not live up to them as you lived up to yours in the dark days of defeat and in the golden glory of the hour of triumph. Courage and loyalty, the stern determination to exact justice, the high purpose to struggle for the right, and the common sense to struggle for it in practical fashion—all these qualities we must show now in our civil and social and business life as you showed them when, in the days of your youth and lusty strength you marched forth, an army with banners and brought back the peace that comes, not to the weakling and the craven, but to those whose proud eyes tell of triumph tasted.

"Among the greatest benefits of what you did was the fact that you also left us the right of hearty and loyal comradeship with your gallant opponents who in fighting for what they conscientiously deemed to be right fought against the stars in their courses.

"We are all loyal Americans now—North, South, East, and West—all alike jealous of the Nation's honor and welfare, proud of the Nation's past and resolute that her future shall stand even higher than her past.

"Besides what you actualy did, besides the reunited country, the undivided Nation, which we have received at your hands, we have received also the lesson of the doing of the deed. There is a great need now that we should show if not in degree, at least in kind, the spirit that you showed. We need, in order successfully to face the difficult and complex problems of our industrial civilization, all the courage and loyalty, and all the faith and clearsighted sanity and purpose which there are at our command.

THE LESSON OF BROTHERHOOD.

"Above all, we need to learn aright and to apply the great lesson of brotherhood which you taught and practiced in the four grim years that began with Sumter and ended with Appomattox. In the old simple America of our forefathers the America which still for our good fortune exists in country districts—there was comparative freedom from certain dangers to which the country as a whole is now necessarily exposed. The growth of great cities and of individual and corporate fortunes—the tendency in great cities to divide men into groups and classes—naturally diminishes the realization of that essential underlying brotherhood which ought to be deep in the heart of every American.

"Looking into the mists of the future we see dark problems looming before us. We can solve these problems aright only if we keep constantly in mind that each must work for all and all for each. In other words, we need to feel in our being the sense of brotherhood.

"Well, it was exactly this sense of brotherhood which all of you showed. What you wanted to know was whether he would 'stay put' in time of stress, and whether his metal would ring true in the supreme hour of danger. Well that is exactly what we want to know in civil life. It behooves us to realize what is essential and what is non-essential to the worth of any man. In the lifelong struggle for clean and honest government, and for social betterment, we Americans must in the onward in the same spirit unless we are false to the ideals which have made our country what it is.

WAR IN THE EAST.

"We have just brought to a conclusion a war in the Far East—a war which sprang up as a sequel to our short struggle with Spain. The army which has done its work so well in the Philippine Islands has had a task which was small, indeed, compared with yours, but which, nevertheless, was fraught with hardship and difficulty peculiarly its own. The men who after three years of painful, harassing, incredibly laborious warfare in the tropical jungles against a treacherous and savage foe, have finally brought peace and order and civil government in the Philippines, are your sons, your successors.

"They claim their share in your glory by inheritance, and by their valor and their steadfast endurance have added new lustre to that glory. They have been cruelly maligned, even by some who should have known better. In an army, in the best army, and especially in an army doing its work under such well-nigh intolerable conditions as those which confronted our troops in the Philippines, there are sound to be instances of occasional wrongdoing. The temptation to retaliate for the fearful cruelties of a savage foe is very great, and now and then it has been yielded to. There have been a few, and only a few, such instances in the Philippines, and punishment has been meted out with unflinching justice to the offenders.

"But the real marvel is that under such conditions there should have been so little wrongdoing. As time goes by and we get our sense of the proper proportion of things these instances will be forgotten, but there will remain for all time new pages on the honor roll of our history because of what has been done for the Nation in the Philippines. Our officers and men on the march and in battle showed themselves not unworthy of you, the men of the great war. They have added to the memories of which Americans are proud, and by their labor they have brought the peaceful light of civilization into one of the world's dark places. We feel that we have a right to demand the support of all good citizens for the army in the Philippines because of what it has done, and we ask it also for the civil officers of the Government, who, with faithful toil and wisdom, are building a structure of orderly liberty on the ground made ready for them by the soldierly courage of the troops wearing the American uniform."

At the conclusion of his address the President stepped to his car, which was drawn up near the camp ground, and at 2 o'clock the train started back to Concord.

EVILS OF MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Try to Get Rid of Them, Says the President, but Show Common Sense in the Effort.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—The strains of "Hail to the Chief" from the Manchester Cadet Band, and the first gun of a Presidential salute by a battery of the New Hampshire State Militia, mingled with the cheers of a great multitude to-day as the train on which was President Roosevelt came into the Boston and Maine Station here.

As many of the men on the Reception Committee here were personally known to the President, the exchange of courtesies were unusually cordial. The committee included the Mayor, William C. Clarke; United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway, Henry M. Putney, G. Gordon Woodbury, and Dr. James Sullivan.

As soon as the President had reached a barouche which was in waiting, a drive through the industrial and business sections began at once. A military escort was in charge of Col. Henry B. Fairbanks. The President's carriage was drawn by four handsome horses. On one of the bridges the two leading horses became unmanageable, and they had to be taken out. Nothing more serious than an annoying delay resulted. Another exasperating delay occurred when the whole procession was held up by a passing freight train.

While passing down Elm Street, at a point opposite Merrimac Common, the President's carriage was brought to a stop, and the local camp of Spanish-American war veterans, which was drawn up in a line, tendered the President a salute, and their commander, Col. William Sullivan stepped forward and presented the President with a bouquet of American Beauty roses.

In accepting them the President mounted the seat in his carriage and spoke for ten minutes.

The President said:

"It is about 125 years ago that Molly Stark's husband had a sawmill here, and it strikes me you are a pretty good representative of Stark, Major Sullivan. [A voice: "He is."]

"Stark did two things. He had his sawmill. He did his work here, but when the country called to arms he was going to do his duty or Molly Stark was going to be a widow, and you, and those like you who have done their duty in modern times, in the last few years have been showing yourselves fit representatives of Stark and the men who founded our Republic, and, gentlemen, we have heard a good deal of criticism about what our people have done in the Philippines.

"Those that went out there were our brothers, friends, companions. There was occasionally one of them that did something wrong. Well, we aren't all of us immaculate at home. [Laughter.] There is every reason why we should put a curb to wrongdoing, punish the wrongdoer, be he soldier or civilian, and where it has been possible to get at any soldier who did wrong he has been punished, but the fact remains that you and those like you in the Philippines have written a new page in the honor roll of American war, and shame to us as a Nation if we don't stand behind you and appreciate what you have done.

"And now just one word. This is one of those great industrial centres, the building up of which has meant that building up of the material prosperity of our country. Now, there is always certain to be some evil in any great movement forward. Our material progress has been accompanied by certain evils. The marvelous success which has produced such great corporate and individual wealth has meant that certain abuses have grown up in connection with that individual wealth and in connection with the corporations that are the ordinary instruments of industrial activity at present.

"There are evils. Let's try to get rid of them, but let's show common sense in the effort. Let's devote our best thought and best energies to finding some method of getting rid of any and all evils in the body politic, but let us above all things beware in using the knife not to handle it so that it will be dangerous to the community even more than to the evil attacked."

He was enthusiastically cheered at the close of his remarks, following which the line of march was taken up for the station, where the President boarded his special train for the West.

PRESIDENT ON PROSPERITY.

That Must Be the Foundation for the Superstructure of Kindly Brotherhood, He Says.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 28.—For the first time since leaving on his tour of New England, President Roosevelt last night slept aboard the train. He remained up until a late hour talking over old times with "Bill" Sewall, his ex-guide, whom he insisted should accompany him to Ellsworth and back to Bangor. In all probability the President will return to Maine in October for a hunting trip.

Early this morning at Kittery Junction, Me., the train was boarded by Gen. Ayling of Concord, N. H.; Secretary of State Edward Pearson, and George H. Moses, representing Gov. Jordan of New Hampshire, who extended the President a welcome to that State as soon as the train had passed the boundary. In his anxiety to respond to the greeting of the people of Clermont, a small station, the President, who had not finished dressing, rushed to the door of his car wrapped in an overcoat and bowed to the little gathering.

At Windham Junction the populace was astir early, and as the train approached the station a salute was fired and a rousing cheer went up as the President arose from the bountiful table and appeared on the rear platform.

The train reached Nashua on time, drawing in at the Main Street Station at 8:27 A. M.

Waiting to receive the President were the Reception Committee, including United States District Attorney Charles J. Hamblett, Mayor M. A. Taylor, Postmaster John A. Spalding, W. H. Pritchett, President of the Common Council, and Lester F. Thurber, President of the Board of Trade.

The President and his party were escorted to carriages, and all proceeded to the City Hall under guard of a platoon of police and the Nashua battalions of the New Hampshire National Guard. At the station and along the streets and massed around the platform which had been erected in front of the City Hall were thousands, whose cheers ceased not from the time the President's train appeared until he had begun to speak to the great assembly, save for the few moments taken in introducing the Chief Executive by District Attorney Hamblett.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor and you my fellow-citizens, men and women of New Hampshire:

"I am glad to have the chance to be greeted by you this morning and to acknowledge from my heart your greeting. This is one of the industrial centres the prosperity of which has meant the prosperity of the whole country. The great feature of the material growth of this country during the past fifty years, aside from our expansion westward across the continent to the Pacific, has been the extraordinary industrial progress which has built up such cities as this in which I am now speaking.

"Now, gentlemen, with any great change, no matter how beneficial, there are sure to come attendant evils. There are evils, and plenty of them, connected with our modern progress. When you build in a comparatively simple farming community a highly complex mercantile business, industrial population, gathered of necessity in cities, it is inevitable that you should multiply and render more complex the problems which you have to face. Evils come with it, and sometimes we have a tendency to insist overmuch upon those evils. There are evils. Evils with which we must grapple, evils that come from the progress, but recollect, gentlemen, if it had not been for the progress, we would not be here. Let us get rid of the evils, but let us do it in a way we won't get rid of the progress. At the same time let us get rid of any abuse attendant upon the development which has created such a city, but don't let us commit suicide while getting rid of the abuse.

"We are living in an era of great prosperity. Your city has had its full share of that prosperity, but prosperity by itself never made any man happy. You are not going to be happy without it, but you are not going to be happy if you do not have something else besides. Prosperity must be the basis. The material well-being must be the foundation, but on it you have to rear a superstructure of kindly brotherhood, all striving for decency in public and private life, or but scant will be the good of prosperity. More than that, it is possible by government to create conditions under which men can become prosperous, and it is unfortunately easy enough by bad legislation or bad administration so to paralyze our life as to render it impossible for any one to be prosperous, but all that government can do is to create conditions under which prosperity can come. If the individual citizen lacks the thrift, the energy, the power, and the mind to work no laws will make them prosperous.

"You must not fall into the great mistake of thinking that government can in any way supply the qualities that you have to supply yourselves. In the long run now, as always in the past history of mankind and as will be the case in the future, each man's success must depend primarily upon his having in his own person the qualities of individual initiative, hardiness, resolution, honesty, and common sense."

The President occupied about ten minutes with his address, and at the close Mary Hamblett, the little daughter of the District Attorney, presented the Chief Executive with a bouquet of cut flowers.

Withdrawing from the platform, the President, the Reception Committee, and those who were with the President, resumed their carriages and proceeded to the Nashua Junction Station. The ovation to President Roosevelt was continuous, and as the train drew out, prolonged cheering followed it.

The President to Visit the South.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—It was made known to-day that President Roosevelt almost immediately after his return to Oyster Bay on Sept. 3, will make a flying trip to Tennessee and North Carolina. He will leave on Sept. 5 for Chattanooga, where he will attend the conference of the Locomotive Firemen on the 8th. Sunday, the 7th, will be spent in looking over the battlefield of Chickamauga. On the return trip Asheville and perhaps one other place in North Carolina will be visited.

President Congratulates Larned.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—While the President was at Nashua he received a dispatch announcing that W. A. Larned had defeated Doherty at tennis and immediately he sent a telegram of congratulation. Larned served with the President in the Cuban campaign.

GOV. ODELL IN TOWN.

Says He Would Reappoint Judge Parker if the Latter Were Nominated by the Democrats.

Gov. Odell was in town yesterday, and when asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night if Judge Alton B. Parker should be nominated for Governor by the Democrats, who he would appoint in his place, smilingly replied:

"I think my first act after my re-election would be to reappoint Judge Parker."

"But you would only appoint him for a year?"

"That is all that I could do," responded Gov. Odell.

The Governor said he would order a special election to fill the vacancy in the old Tenth Congress District caused by the death of Amos J. Cummings. "I will take the matter up on my return to Albany on Saturday. While some complications have arisen from the reapportionment of the Congress districts, the people in the old Tenth are entitled to a representative at Washington, and I want them to have one."

Asked about the prospective Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Odell replied:

"I have no candidate concealed about my person."

The Governor will speak at Dobbs Ferry to-day, and will then go to Albany, leaving there for Newburg to-morrow. He expects to see Senator Platt this morning.

Asked about possible appointments to the Supreme Court Bench to succeed the late George F. Andrews and Justices E. L. Fursman and Leslie W. Russell, who have resigned, the Governor said:

"No great necessity for any appointments just now. The courts are not in session, and it is just as well to save the salaries that would be paid them."

Concerning the State ticket Gov. Odell remarked:

"The crops up the State are very good on the whole, but the hop crop is a little short. I'm a pretty busy man just now. I have a good many speeches to prepare."

SUICIDE AND ACCIDENT ON RECREATION PIER.

Man Jumped Into River at Twenty-fourth Street and Was Drowned—Another Fell In and Was Rescued.

There was excitement in plenty at the Recreation Pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street last night. One man jumped from the pier, committing suicide, and another, while asleep, rolled from the pier into the river. In each instance a great crowd of people witnessed daring efforts to save the lives of the drowning men.

It was at 8:30 o'clock, while the crowd was greatest, that a man, apparently about forty-five years old and poorly dressed, strolled to the end of the pier and, without any warning, jumped into the water. Women and children screamed, and as the man arose to the surface William Daus, sixteen years old, of 418 East Fifteenth Street, plunged in and grabbed him.

The man immediately began to struggle, and the boy, finding himself no match for him, cried out for help. William H. Knoeppel, a city employe, of 427 Westchester Avenue, went to his assistance, and between them Daus and Knoeppel finally managed to get the man to a raft about fifty feet from the pier.

All three were badly exhausted by the time they reached the raft. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Vose, who responded, worked over the man for some time, but he died without having recovered consciousness. The body was removed to the East Twenty-second Street Station.

In the man's pocket was found a letter. It was addressed to James Plauss at the Eureka House on the Bowery. The letter is dated from Hanley Hill, Chatterick, N. Y., and the writer apologizes because of his inability to send money to the person to whom the letter was addressed. The letter is signed "Your loving brother, Aaron." At the Eureka House the clerk said that no such person as Plauss was known there.

Before this occurrence, in the afternoon, William Salm, twenty-seven years old, of 401 East Forty-sixth Street, went to sleep on the end of the same pier and rolled into the water. James Fox, an employe of the Dock Department, jumped in and succeeded in getting Salm to a raft in safety. Salm was little the worse for his bath.

FINAL PREPARATION TO REPEL INVASION

From Midnight on Sunday Attack May Be Expected.

Army of Defense and Attacking Warships Almost Ready for Mimic Warfare.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—After months of preparation, in which nearly one-half of the officers of the army and navy have been hard at work, the final war manoeuvres by an army of defense against an enemy made up of a large number of ships of the navy will begin at midnight on Sunday.

The work practically ends at midnight to-morrow, and two days will be allowed the attacking fleet and the army of defense to get into position. By that time the naval brigade of Massachusetts will have been taken on board of several ships of the navy, while the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery will have been distributed in three battalions at forts on the east and west shores of Narragansett Bay. The remainder of the scope of operations, which is the defense of the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, will be looked after by the regular United States troops, made up of a large number of batteries taken from many of the forts along the Atlantic Coast.

In order to decide which side wins the imaginary contest, which will go through next week, a large number of umpires and observers have been assigned to the different forts and to the different vessels of the fleet, which will be commanded by Admiral Higginson. These umpires and observers will leave for their posts from this city to-morrow afternoon. For the last few days they have been in constant consultation at the War College here. Each vessel of the fleet will have a navy umpire and an army observer, while each fort will have an army umpire and a navy observer.

Target practice at all the forts will be finished to-morrow, the practice at the forts on Narragansett Bay being practically completed to-day, although there will be some six-inch gun firing to-morrow afternoon. The practice to-day was from Fort Adams, the large 13-inch mortars being used and fired at a target anchored off Castle Hill, and the results were very satisfactory. Seventy-two unloaded shells were fired, each shot weighing 800 pounds and costing $56.

The army to-day established a signal and searchlight station near the Brenton Cove life saving station, not far from the famous Ocean Drive. Two special telephone wires will run to the Newport station and a temporary house will be erected for the accommodation of the officers. Two large searchlights have also been put in, together with a dynamo plant, and it is expected that upon that station will fall most of the work in picking up any attacking fleet which may come in at night.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The troops at Fort Wright are gradually making themselves familiar with the armament on the island, and this afternoon the men operated the mortars for three hours. To-night searchlight signals are being exchanged with New London. The men also signal with the searchlight to several points on the island.

What is believed to be the largest searchlight in the United States has been mounted at the top of Prospect Mount, and the New London shore, five miles away, can be plainly seen when the light is turned in that direction.

A strong east wind is blowing across the island to-night, and the prospects for clear weather to-morrow are not promising.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 28.—To-morrow night the first real move in the game of war between the army and navy will be made, and the army officers in this vicinity believe they will score a majority of points and be declared the winners.

Gardiner's Point has been considered a weak spot by the army men, and one liable to be attacked by the navy. There is no fort at that point, and it is only guarded by two 6-inch mounted guns. The submarine mine boat Dime is darting about in that vicinity, which leads to the belief that the passage of the North Atlantic Squadron will be guarded by mines.

(On board Battleship Alabama, off Menensha Light.)

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet of warships is anchored here to-day, making final preparations for the second series of war manoeuvres. This fleet, the attacking squadron, is made up of the Kearsarge, (flagship,) the Alabama, and the Massachusetts, battleships; the cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan; the cruiser Olympia, the converted yacht Gloucester, the gunboat Scorpion, and the tugs Ploria, Leyden, and Vina.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The tugboat George Hill, formerly the Frank W. Munn, arrived here to-day, bringing about a dozen United States Signal Corps men. She had been along the coast, starting from Newport, distributing members of the corps in details of five. These men are at Gay Head, Seaconnet Point, Fort Rodman, and Mishaum Point. The tug also has established wireless telegraphy plants at Block Island and Fort Wetherell, and will herself be equipped with the wireless telegraphy.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 28.—In marked contrast with the conditions of the early part of this week, when officers in army uniform was much in evidence about the city, there are now no army officers here, with the exception of those on duty at Fort Trumbull, the base of supplies for the forts of the New London District. Major Gen. MacArthur and his staff are devoting personal attention to the inspection of the island forts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—At the last moment a portion of the New York Naval Militia has decided to take part in the joint army and navy manoeuvres. Eight officers and 110 men will be placed aboard the Supply, a tank steamer under the command of Commander Sewell, and will join Admiral Higginson's fleet on Saturday. This will bring up the total number of naval militia aboard Admiral Higginson's ships to more than 1,400. The other militiamen are from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

IRON WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

American Steel Company's Employes Demand Dismissal of Imported Negroes.

LEBANON, Penn., Aug. 28.—At a meeting of 300 iron workers of the American Iron and Steel Company, who have been on a strike since May, it was decided to notify the company that if the imported negroes, brought here from Reading early in the week, are not withdrawn within twenty-four hours, all the machinists, bolt and nut workers, carpenters, and other employes, will also go out on strike, thus tieing up the extensive plant, which, when in operation, employs 1,200 men and boys.

Sheriff H. B. Coppenhaver has sworn in fifteen deputies.

Threatened to Kill His Employer.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Joseph Bircil, a coachman in the employ of Albert Busch of New York, who is summering at Oceanic, was committed to the Freehold Jail to-day for threatening to kill Mr. Busch and Martha Kiemerk, a servant at the Busch cottage. It is said that Bircil has an especial liking for the girl, and that after a quarrel between them a few days ago he said he would kill her and Mr. Busch. Since then Bircil has been drinking freely, and the girl has refused to speak to him. Last night he fired a pistol four times on Mr. Busch's front lawn.

Asleep on Miss Gould's Lawn.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—William Hufnackel of Yonkers was found sleeping under a tree on Miss Helen Miller Gould's place this afternoon by a police officer and was arrested. When brought before Judge Tompkins the prisoner protested he meant no harm, and did not realise that there was a house close by. He was fined $10.

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will continue to close their store at 12 Noon on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other business days during September.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SIR EDMUND BARTON EXPRESSES OPINIONS

Strikes, Trusts, Steamship Combine, and Other Subjects.

The Prime Minister of New South Wales Interested in Affairs Here—Labor Arbitration and Strong Measures for Dangerous Trusts.

Sir Edmund Barton, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of New South Wales, Australia, who was one of the most conspicuous members of the recent conference of British Colonial Premiers in London, is in New York on his way back to Australia. He is accompanied by Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defense, and Austin Chapman, member of the New South Wales House of Representatives and Government whip.

Sir Edmund and the members of his party, who were at the Waldorf-Astoria, visited the down-town business districts of the city and Wall Stret yesterday, and called on a number of financiers to whom they had introductions. Among these were J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry Clews. Last evening they entertained a number of their acquaintances at dinner at the hotel, and they were introduced to some American dishes which were new experiences to them. Green corn in the ear, soft shell crabs, and clams were three of these, and the Australians declared themselves delighted with the treat.

Sir Edmund Barton took a leading part in the enactment of the new arbitration law of New South Wales, and he was much interested in the progress of the anthracite coal strike in this country. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening he said that he considered the frequency of great strikes in the United States a serious matter—one which required careful study on the part of the people and of Congress.

"I think," he said, "that we in Australia are very much in advance of your country in the matter of dealing with industrial conditions. By the terms of our arbitration law great strikes are made practically impossible. Arbitration is compulsory, and when disputes arise between employers and employed both parties are require to submit the issue to a board of arbitration, which is under Government control. A Judge of the Supreme Court is the head of the board, and two assessors are named to act with him, one appointed by each side.

"A money deposit, sufficiently large to make both the parties to the dispute unwilling to forfeit it, is required to be paid into the court before the arbitration begins. The deposit is a guarantee that both sides will abide by the finding of the board. Since the enactment of this compulsory arbitration law strikes in New South Wales are unknown. A similar system exists in New Zealand."

Discussing the question of the growth of the trusts in America, which has received increased prominence through the recent speeches of President Roosevelt, Premier Barton declared that he was entirely in accord with the President in his statement that the matter was one which might rightly engage the attention of the Federal Government.

BIG ENGINE'S QUICK RUN.

Thirty-four Miles Between Stamford and New York Made in Thirty-seven Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—One of the fastest runs ever made on any railroad in this country, slow downs at various points considered, was made yesterday morning by Engine No. 544, with Harry L. Grant at the throttle. No. 544 is one of the engines recently purchased by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road.

Grant was operating No. 544 as a substitute. At Stamford the train, due to leave at 11:50 o'clock, was ten minutes late, but Grant took the train into New York three minutes ahead of time, making the distance between this city and the metropolis, thirty-four miles, in thirty-seven minutes. The ten-mile stretch between Portchester and New Rochelle was covered in seven minutes and forty seconds.

STRIKE IN TONOPAH MINES.

Ore Found that Makes Them Among Richest in World.

Special to The New York Times.

CARSON, Nev., Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Butler, Nye County, where the famous Tonopah Mines are situated, says that a strike has been made there which makes Tonopah without a doubt one of the richest mining camps in the world. The strike was made at 480 feet on the Mizpah extension ledge, about a mile and a quarter east of the original workings on that famous ledge.

It is practically a new strike. There was no surface indication of any value, and the ledge is said to extend from the original mine to the place from where the strike was made. The ore resembles that struck in the Fraction and is very rich. The Tonopah ledges are now known to be more than two miles in length.

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should suggest the taste and the substantial character of the owner of the house. An experience of nearly fifty years in making Artistic Furniture for reception room, hall, drawing room and living room, gives us unequalled facility for producing articles of lasting merit. Until recently for the trade only—now for everybody who appreciates worthy furniture, and at wholesale prices.

SCHRENKEISEN COMPANY,
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B. F. HOWELL RENOMINATED.

Republicans of New Jersey Third Congress District Chose Him for a Fifth Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 28.—Two hundred Republican delegates from Monmouth, Middlesex, and Ocean Counties, which comprise the new Third Congress District, met in convention in Educational Hall this afternoon and renominated Congressman Benjamin F. Howell, the New Brunswick banker, for a fifth term. No other name was presented to the convention.

Councilman T. Frank Appleby of Asbury Park was the presiding officer and B. B. Ogden of Keyport acted as Secretary. The Vice Presidents of the convention were Capt. A. M. Bradshaw of Ocean, ex-Assemblyman Oliver H. Brown of Monmouth, and Theodore B. Booram of Middlesex. The last named placed Congressman Howell's name before the convention. United States Senator John Kean, Congressmen Gardner and Howell, Senator C. Asa Francis of Monmouth, and Assemblymen Holman, Hoffman, Montgomery, Jackson, and Whitford were present, as also were a number of less prominent party leaders.

The resolutions adopted indorse the Administration of President Roosevelt and Gov. Murphy; call attention to the fact that the farmers and workingmen are enjoying an era of prosperity that is unsurpassed, thanks to the Republican policy of protection, and declare for legislation to insure for labor the consideration it deserves, and looking toward the speedy

ENTHUSIASM IN BERLIN FOR THE KING OF ITALY

He Is Cordially Cheered on His Entry Into the City.

At a State Banquet the Kaiser and the King Both Speak of the Strength of the Triple Alliance.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by Emperor William, the Empress, Crown Prince Frederick William, and Signor Prinetti, (Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs,) and escorted by a detachment of cuirassiers, made his state entry into Berlin this morning. The weather was splendid. The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, and the Italian Ambassador to Germany, Count Lanza di Busca, met the royal party at the railroad station, whence they drove through the gayly decorated streets to the Brandenburg Gate.

The entry of the King into the city was advanced half an hour before the published time as a precaution against possible disorder. Consequently the great crowds which were packed into place an hour before the royal party's arrival at the Brandenburg Gate were astonished by the appearance of a gorgeous cavalcade surrounding a six-horse carriage, in which sat Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel. The carriage stopped, and the crowd ceased cheering in order to see what would happen.

The Chief Burgomaster, Herr Kirschner, advanced and read an address of welcome, reviewing the bonds of friendship between Italy and Germany, and saying that the whole of Germany saw in King Victor Emmanuel's visit new proof of his intention to maintain the Dreibund and international peace.

The reading was over in less than a minute. The King then turned to the Emperor and asked if he should reply. The Emperor shook his head, and the King thereupon shook hands with Herr Kirschner and thanked him.

Then a deputation of girls advanced on the other side of the carriage and gave the King a bunch of roses. He smiled, bowed, buried his face in the blossoms, handed the bouquet to a lackey, and the cavalcade and carriage swept through the gate and down Unter den Linden. On one side of the thoroughfare cuirassiers, dragoons, and lancers, lined up two deep, made a glittering barrier of color, while on the other side the people's view was not interfered with, except by extraordinary numbers of police standing with their faces toward the spectators.

The soldiers, of course, cheered because they were ordered to do so, but the cheers of the people were spontaneous and really cordial. They seemed so to Gens. Corbin and Young and their party, who had a row of good windows. The American officers admired the splendidly horsed cavalry more than anything else.

Their Majesties drove to the castle, and then to the Italian Embassy for breakfast, and then again to the castle in order to receive the Diplomatic Corps. The Secretary of the United States Embassy, John B. Jackson, represented the United States in the absence of Ambassador White, who is on a visit to Switzerland.

The King of Italy went to the royal mausoleum at Charlottenburg in the afternoon and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Emperor William I.

At the State banquet this evening Emperor William in a toast to the King, said:

"When I say with all my heart 'Your Majesty is welcme' it is no mere expression of conventional politeness, but rather an expression of the deepest conviction of my heart. Your Majesty is welcome as the son of the chivalrous King Humbert, of whom I ever retain reverent recollection. Welcome to your Majesty as King of that magnificent and beautiful Italy, the land of our dreams and the source of inspiration for our artists and poets. Welcome as our faithful ally upon the renewal between ourselves and our illustrious friend, the Emperor-King Francis Joseph of that alliance which unites us, which continues in its old strength, and which has woven itself into the lives of our peoples after having for several decades assured the peace of Europe, as by God's will it will continue to do. The entire Fatherland unites with me in shouting this joyous greeting, "His Majesty the King Italy. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

King Victor Emmanuel, in replying, said the feelings of affection expressed by the Emperor were a precious pledge of friendship, which he reciprocated from the bottom of his heart.

"In token of the brotherly affection uniting our illustrious ancestors," said the King, "our nations will advance in civilization, protected by the old alliance between Italy and the two imperial powers, which public opinion now recognizes as the emblem of peace and its most effective safeguard."

The visit of the King has been marked by the conferring of many orders. The Order of the Annunciata was personally handed by the King to Count von Bülow. The Order of the Black Eagle was bestowed on Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, and the German Ambassador to Italy, Count von Wedel; the Order of the Prussian Crown on Signor Prinetti; the Grand Cross of Saints Maurice and Lazarus on the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Richthofen, and the Grand Cross of the Italian Crown on the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Mühlberg. Count Lanza di Busca received a bust of Emperor William.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDS AN ENGLISH TURF CHARITY.

The "Beresford Trust," in Memory of Lord William Beresford, to Aid Needy Turfmen.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—William C. Whitney has founded the "Beresford Trust," for the benefit of persons connected with the turf who are in need of assistance.

The Racing Calendar, the official publication of the Jockey Club, to-day announced the benefaction, as follows:

"Mr. Whitney of New York, out of respect for the memory of Lord William Beresford, with whom he was associated in the successes of Volodyovski and other horses, has most generously handed to trustees 400 preferred shares of the American Smelting and Refining Company of New York, which are now yielding an income of about $2,800. Mr. Whitney's original intention was to confine the benefaction to the value of the Derby Stakes won by Volodyovski in 1901, but he has now decided to increase it to the above sum, in the hope that it may form a nucleus of a more important charity.

"The trustees are Lord Marcus Beresford, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir Edward Colebrooke, and Sir Daniel Cooper, and the object of the trust, which is to be called the Beresford Trust, is to benefit persons connected with the turf who may have become reduced in circumstances, when their cases have been investigated and found deserving of assistance.

"The trustees propose to meet twice a year at Newmarket to consider applications for assistance."

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—William C. Whitney said to-night with reference to his foundation of a fund for the benefit of needy turfmen:

"That was over a year ago, in June, 1901, I believe. When I won the Derby with Volodyovski my winnings on the Derby were about $35,000, to which I added a little, and this constituted the basis of the trust fund for turfmen.

"The fund is to be in the hands of trustees, who probably have just been appointed, and that would account for the news not being published before this time."

THE RAND FEARS HEAVY TAXES.

Mining Interests Alarmed by Mr. Chamberlain's Speech on the Transvaal's War Contribution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Rand mining industry, says The Times's Pretoria correspondent, is apprehensive regarding Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's intentions as to the war taxation of the Transvaal, as adumbrated in his speech in the House of Commons on July 29.

It is rumored that Mr. Chamberlain means to exact £50,000,000 or £100,000,000, but, as there is not likely to be any surplus for many years, it is thought that even the former sum would permanently hamper the colony's resources.

The correspondent says that £25,000,000 or £30,000,000 is the greatest contribution the colony can make. The Transvaal surplus, when any, ought to be devoted to immigration, land settlement, irrigation, and other productive schemes. If the surplus from the mines be not applied to the development of South Africa, but merely to paying a heavy tribute to the imperial exchequer, there will be serious risk that the exhaustion of the mines will leave South Africa impoverished, and perhaps hostile to the British connection.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his lengthy speech on South African affairs on July 29, said:

"There is one point on which I know great interest is felt, and, therefore, I will direct the attention of the committee to it, and that is the question of the taxation of mines. Now, let us understand on what principle we are proceeding. I think I noticed in some quarters a desire to punish the mines, and to punish that class of people who are described as capitalists—a vindictive feeling. The object is not the good of the country; the object is not the amount of revenue to be obtained; but the object is to punish certain individuals. With that policy I have no sympathy whatever. I would point out to those who may entertain it that it is a perfectly futile policy, which cannot by any possibility be successful.

"We will do nothing which will in any way interfere with the quick and complete development of the country. But, subject to that, there is no man in this house more anxious to recover a considerable proportion of the expenses of the war from South Africa than I am myself. What is the condition of things? Suppose that it had been within the scope of our policy to allow to these countries a restoration of their independence. It is perfectly certain, according to modern experience and precedent, we should have laid upon them a heavy indemnity. I see no reason whatever why, because they have become colonies, and will ultimately be a self-governing nation under the British flag they should escape from some fair indemnity, why they should not bear some fair proportion of the expenses of the war, from the results of which I firmly believe—and that, in fact, is one justification of the war—they will benefit in a high and marked degree.

"I do not believe that anybody will doubt that the material prosperity of these countries will be enormously increased by the change in Government which has taken place. I say, then, that in my opinion it is perfectly fair to lay upon the principal industry of the Transvaal a fair proportion of the cost of the war. What is a fair proportion? If we say too much, we are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. That would be a foolish and ridiculous policy. If we say, for the moment, too little, or if we fix a sum at all, how do we know but what, in a year or two, we may altogether revise our judgment? How is it possible for any one to predict exactly what will be the extent of the prosperity to which these countries may look forward.

"We know pretty well what can be expected from the existing mines. We know a great deal about the extent of the Rand, but we know very little about the rest of the country. All we know is, that it is highly metalliferous. We believe there are large deposits of coal, copper, and iron. We believe there are other gold fields which up to the present time have not been prospected. From all these future sources we ought to derive a large contribution toward the cost of the war, which has set them free for industrial development. But I think it would be imprudent to make too early any statement of what amount we should expect as a maximum under these conditions.

"I think we may also look to receive a certain proportion of any surplus which the ordinary income of the Transvaal may show over the revenue. From these two sources I believe we shall find a sufficient annual amount to justify a loan which can be applied in reduction of the expenditure which the taxpayers of this country have undertaken."

BITTER DEBATE IN THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Sauer Denounces the Loyalists, and Dr. Smartt Openly Accuses a Legislator of Treason.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In a speech in the Cape Colony Parliament, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, ex-Colonial Secretary J. W. Sauer delivered a scathing tirade against the loyal Dutch, who, he alleged, deserted their own people and deserved all they suffered.

Dr. T. W. Smartt, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, in replying, repudiated the attempts made on the other side of the House to represent the rebellion as the result of martial law, instead of vice versa.

In a later dispatch the correspondent says that as the result of grave charges brought by innuendo against Mr. Tewater by Dr. Smartt, Mr. Merriman moved the adjournment of the House.

Dr. Smartt thereupon made the definite charge that Mr. Tewater, at the outbreak of the Boer war, sent a secret Ministerial code book, of which there were only three copies, to Mr. Steyn at Bloemfontein, where it was subsequently found.

LOAN FOR CHINESE GOVERNOR.

He Borrows 200,000 Taels from the American Bank at Shanghai—Says It Is for the Indemnity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the Governor of Che-Kiang Province, who, it is reliably stated, levied taxes considerably in excess of the amount required for the indemnity, has now applied for and obtained a loan of 200,000 taels from the American bank at Shanghai, pleading that he is unable to meet the demands of the Board of Revenue.

The application for the loan was accompanied by a request that the bank communicate the Governor's difficulties to the United States Minister at Peking.

Other provincial authorities are borrowing indemnity funds, and, says the correspondent, it is evident that, while the indemnity is made the excuse for imposing heavy additional burdens, thereby inflaming the anti-foreign feeling, which is increasingly manifested in the central provinces, the opportunity to make large fortunes is utilized by corrupt officials.

The correspondent adds that the labors of the British Treaty Commissioner are approaching a conclusion, only a few minor questions remaining unsettled.

BATTLE IN VENEZUELA NEAR.

Castro Marching on Ocumare—Revolutionists Are a Few Leagues from That Point.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 28.—A battle between the army commanded by President Castro of Venezuela and the revolutionists is imminent.

The President returned from San Casimiro to Cua, (twenty-five miles south of Caracas,) and is marching on Ocumare, sixty miles west of Caracas, where the advance guard of the Government army is stationed. The revolutionists occupy La Democracia, only a few leagues distant from Ocumare.

All the telegraph and telephone lines are cut.

AGUA DULCE NOT TAKEN.

Dispatch from Gov. Salazar Says the City Is Still in the Colombian Government's Possession.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister here, has received a cablegram from Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, stating that Gen. Berti, with the Colombian Government forces, is still in possession of Agua Dulce, and that the prospects are favorable for a maintenance of the present situation.

Gov. Salazar says that the report of an imminent capitulation to the rebel forces is unfounded. He also states that the rebels, who are besieging Agua Dulce are in a sore plight because of the untenable condition of the territory which they now occupy.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—The steamer Nicaraguan reached here from Colon to-day, bringing reports that the situation on the Isthmus is still critical. The Colombian Government is concentrating troops from all quarters at Panama and Colon to meet the expected rebel attacks at those ports.

It is said upon reliable authority that both the Colombian Government and the insurgents are nearing the end of their resources.

GEORGE DOUGLAS BROWN DEAD.

Author of "The House with the Green Shutters" Was Only Thirty-three Years Old.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—George Douglas Brown, the author of "The House with the Green Shutters," died here suddenly to-day.

The author of "The House with the Green Shutters," which was his first and only important book, was thirty-three years old. The success of the book had enabled Mr. Brown, who was a native of Scotland, to retire from the daily grind of a literary and journalistic hack, and at the time of his death he was at work on a second novel, which was to be finished at the end of the year. Mr. Brown was to be married in the Autumn.

Mr. Brown was educated at Ayr Academy, at Glasgow University, and at Oxford. When he went to Glasgow he neglected his classes for two years, but worked hard in the last year, and succeeded in getting scholarships worth altogether some $4,000. With that he went to Oxford. Afterward he went to London and found employment first as a reader for a publishing house. He did some reviews for The Illustrated London News, some light sketches for The Speaker, as well as some general newspaper work.

"The House with the Green Shutters" was written first as a novelette of some 20,000 words, and the publisher to whom it was submitted said he would take it if the author would cut it down to a short story of 4,000 or 5,000 words. This angered Mr. Brown, and instead of cutting it he expanded it.

Mr. Brown wrote under the pseudonym of George Douglas.

THE PERSIAN GULF PROBLEM.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Discussing in The National Review international relations in the Persian Gulf, Capt. Mahan characterizes the problem there presented as second only to the Chinese question, and as one certain to claim world notice as soon as a stable equilibrium is established in the Farther East. Comparing the various interests of the Persian Gulf, Capt. Mahan says:

"While Russia and Great Britain have nominally equal interests, Great Britain's ultimate predominance is probable owing to the necessity of her safeguarding her trade route by way of Suez to India. Germany's interests coincide so closely with Great Britain's that it is reasonable to expect them to work hand in hand, while Russia will hardly undertake an aggressive move in Southern Persia until she has completed the Siberian Railway, which will absorb all her available money and energies for some time to come."

LITTLE HOPE FOR VIRCHOW.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Prof. Virchow, the famous scientist, appears to be near his end.

The German Medical Weekly regrets to announce, on information obtained from the physicians who are treating the professor, that the improvement of last week has not been maintained, and that his strength is unmistakably failing.

The professor is at Harzburg, in the Harz Mountains, and no one except the members of his family and the doctors has been allowed to see him for several weeks.

Prof. Virchow celebrated his eightieth birthday last October. He was injured by a fall in Berlin last Jan. 15 as he was leaving a street car, and suffered therefrom for a considerable time. It was announced from Berlin on Aug. 1 that the professor was suffering from another fall, and that his death was only a question of short time.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes.

Total reserve increased £431,000, circulation increased £34,000, bullion increased £465,116, other securities increased £1,162,000, other deposits increased £2,102,000, public deposits decreased £507,000, notes reserve increased £448,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 51.79 per cent. Last week it was 52.57 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

TO PROTECT HOWARD GOULD.

Four Deputy Sheriffs Appointed at His Request to Keep Away Walking Delegates.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 28.—Howard Gould, tired of being annoyed by walking delegates who have been invading his estate near Port Washington, where extensive improvements are under way, has requested Sheriff Johnson of Nassau County to appoint four of his men Deputy Sheriffs. The request has been complied with.

Some weeks ago a strike was threatened among the mechanics and laborers employed by Mr. Gould. This was caused by walking delegates obtaining admission to the grounds under the guise of men seeking employment, and after this ruse had been successful they tried to cause a strike, which would have completely tied up all mechanical work on the Gould estate. Yesterday Sheriff Johnson received the following note from Mr. Gould:

Dear Sir: I am the owner of a large tract of land with a dwelling and other valuable houses thereon erected. It therefore becomes necessary that I employ four competent, reliable men to protect my property, for which reason I hereby apply to you for the appointment of the following men as special men to patrol my grounds and protect my property: Alfred G. Williams, Michael Duffy, Joseph A. Mahoney, and Francis Flaherty. All are at present in my employ and residing on my premises; they are all sober, reliable, and trustworthy men. Will you kindly give this matter your attention and oblige.

All of the men named by Mr. Gould called at the Court House this morning and were appointed special Deputy Sheriffs with full power to make arrests.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS — IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES — APARTMENTS

AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"
N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $3,500.

APARTMENTS

BLOCK OF GRANITE BROKE A BIG MAIN

Large Section of the Bronx Without Water for a Day.

Accident at Boston Road and Southern Boulevard — Trolley Car in the Flood—No Water for Fires.

Residents of a large section of the city in the vicinity of Melrose and West Farms, in the Bronx, were left without water for the twenty-four hours that ended at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, because a curious accident happened at that hour on Wednesday, at Boston Road and Southern Boulevard. Much is doing at that point, for the city is repairing a big three-foot water main, and contractors are building the foundations for the steel columns of the Rapid Transit Railroad, which at that point is to be elevated.

The main, which could on a pinch carry water enough to supply a big city, was uncovered, and a derrick was holding about ten feet aloft a block of granite that weighed about a ton. Workmen on both jobs were there, and a big trolley car of the Union system, southward-bound and crowded to the running boards, had just come opposite, while running slowly along the disturbed street, when the chains that held the block slipped and let it fall.

The mass of granite struck the exposed main and a section of the pipe that was about eight feet in length was cracked from end to end. A rush of water as from a stormy sea swept the trolley car. It surged over the works, too, and the foreign laborers fled, mingling screams of terror and surprise with the turmoil of the passengers as the water touched them.

The car stopped in the midst of the flood, which filled the excavations and spread itself into a shallow lake about the country-side. The motorman deserted his position at the first shock, leaping over the dashboard and fleeing to the far side of the road. Passengers and conductor called to him to return and back them on dry land.

"Not much," he replied from his vantage point on the curb. "I'm just as wet as I want to be already, and I'll stay just here."

Stay he did, while passengers and conductor stepped overboard and pushed the car ashore. The height of the fountain was decreased as the water rose, and soon it sank to a bubbling mound in the centre of the new pond. Foreman Patrick Walsh of the Department of Water Supply had the main cut out, and the water subsided in the streets.

Soon afterward the barn of William Ampter on Ives Lane, Hunt's Point, which was full of hay and straw, took fire. An alarm was turned in and the firemen went there, but nothing could be done except to enjoy with other lookers-on the fleeting spectacle, for there was no water. The loss was $800.

Work was carried on all night in replacing the shattered section of the main. By 6 o'clock last evening, when water had been turned on for two hours, the pressure was low in the affected district and the upper stories of many houses were dry.

MINISTER WU MAY REMAIN.

Report that Chinese Government Has Decided to Keep Him in Washington for Another Term.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28.—According to advices received here an order to Wu Ting-Fang to remain at Washington has been issued at the suggestion of Viceroy Yuan Shih-Kai, who memorialized the throne, saying that since the appointment of Wu to that diplomatic post he had done things to the great benefit of China, that in his opinion no other official was better qualified for the post, and that therefore he strongly recommended that Wu be given another term of Ministry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The inference drawn from the reference to Minister Wu Ting-Fang in the Victoria dispatch that his term at Washington has been extended for another three years cannot be explained by the officials at the Chinese Legation. The latest official information which the Minister has received was a communication from Peking indefinitely postponing his departure from Washington. Mr. Wu's successor, Liang-Cheng, who is with the special coronation mission, headed by Prince Chun, is on his way to China, and it is said by the Chinese officials here that he expects to return to take up his new duties in Washington next Spring. In that case Minister Wu will not leave Washington until April or May next.

The usual term of a Chinese Minister at one post is three years, and by May 1 next Minister Wu will have completed six years of service at Washington. However, it is said here that after a three years' term at one post no limit is fixed to a further stay.

CANTOR ON "RIPPERISM."

At League of American Municipalities Convention He Talks of Home Rule for Cities.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 28.—President Jacob A. Cantor of Manhattan Borough, New York City, to-day opened the session of the League of American Municipalities with an address on "Ripperism." He declared that each city should be a power unto itself.

J. McCardy, ex-Controller of St. Paul, Minn., followed with a review of the St. Paul accounting system, and Controller James H. Smith of Baltimore read a paper on "Uniform Municipal Accounting."

Ignatius A. Sullivan, the dry goods clerk Mayor of Hartford, Conn., discussed "Organized Labor's Relation to Municipal Affairs."

The afternoon was devoted entirely to entertainments, the programme including a Fire Department exhibition, a trolley ride about the city, an excursion to Ottawa Beach, a steamboat ride on Lake Michigan, and a dinner at the Hotel Ottawa.

Columbus, Ohio, to-day withdrew as a candidate for the next convention.

YAQUIS ATTACK MEXICANS.

Special to The New York Times.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Aug. 28.—A band of more than 300 Yaqui Indians a few days ago attacked a detachment of Government troops, commanded by Lieut. José Berra, in the mountains southeast of here. The battle was desperately fought, and finally resulted in the Indians being repulsed. Lieut. Berra and ten members of his command and more than thirty Indians were killed. Lieut. Berra was a son of Manuel M. Berra, the noted Mexican historian.

From the Former Librarian of the Astor Library.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS seem to have won a conspicuous place. This fact cannot be too widely made known to all who would keep abreast with current affairs. We greet it, indeed, with somewhat the eager expectancy of an Argony of goodly spoils. FREDERICK SAUNDERS.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Great August FURNITURE SALE

Ends To-morrow at Noon.

Deep Reductions These Last

August Furniture Days.

The curtain is about to drop on one of the Greatest Furniture Sales that was ever witnessed.

Thousands and thousands of families were made happy by the remarkable offerings of this mammoth event.

Many lines were sold out completely. Others have a few pieces left. Which is perfectly natural after such a siege of heavy selling.

However, these pieces cannot stay, and will be hurried out at ridiculously low prices.

SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, BRASS BEDS, PARLOR AND TOILET TABLES HEAD THE LIST FOR TO-DAY.

TOILET TABLES.

TOILET TABLES, some in bird's-eye maple, others in mahogany and golden oak. Priced as follows:

Regular price, $28.00; special, 14.00
Regular price, $19.00; special, 16.00
Regular price, $21.00; special, 17.50
Regular price, $22.50; special, 18.00
Regular price, $25.50; special, 19.00

PARLOR TABLES.

In Parlor Tables we have selected a large number of patterns to close out at prices ranging from $1.40 to $34.00. Some of these tables are in solid mahogany, some in mahogany finish, some in golden oak, others in birch and maple. Below we illustrate the reductions in price:

Regular price, $2.00; special, 1.40
Regular price, $8.50; special, 2.75

PARLOR TABLES.

Regular price, $4.50; special, 3.00
Regular price, $5.25; special, 4.00
Regular price, $6.00; special, 4.50

BRASS BEDS.

In Brass Beds we have a few patterns that we are unable to duplicate, and as we have only the samples to close out we make the following low prices on them:

BRASS BEDS, regular price, $24.25; special, 18.75
BRASS BEDS, regular price, $26.00; special, 21.25
BRASS BEDS, regular price, $32.00; special, 26.00
BRASS BEDS, regular price, $48.00; special, 33.00
BRASS BEDS, regular price, $50.00; special, 35.75

CHAIRS.

Also a few patterns of Chairs, where we only have one, two or three left, at prices that will interest you. These chairs are suitable for bedroom, hall, library, dining-room or for the office; from ¼ to ½ off.

SIDEBOARDS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables and Dining Chairs; some unusual bargains in these lines, prices being a fourth to a half less than regular.

SIDEBOARDS.
13.50 from 16.50
18.00 from 25.00
24.50 from 32.00
25.00 from 35.00
45.00 from 65.00

EXTENSION TABLES.
5.90 from 7.50
9.75 from 14.50

EXTENSION TABLES.
11.00 from 15.75
12.50 from 16.50

DINING CHAIRS.
1.60 from 2.25
2.25 from 3.00
3.25 from 3.75
3.50 from 4.65

(Fifth Floor.)

Printed Flannelettes.

An early Fall offering of Printed Flannelettes, such as will be much in vogue this Fall. Our assortment comprises the following:—Striped, figured and black and white checked designs. We now offer you the opportunity to choose from many exclusive designs such as will be hard to obtain late in the season; 36 inches wide at, per yard, 15c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Wash Goods Remnants

AT HALF PRICE AND LESS.

An offering of thousands of yards at a price entirely out of proportion with the qualities. Among them you will find such popular fabrics as Dotted Swiss Mulls, Printed Lawns, fine quality Batistes, black and white striped Cheviots, corded novelties and Percales. These remnants are left from a season's great selling. Values are 12½c., 15c. and 18c. To-day choice of all, per yard, 8c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Housefurnishings.

GAS CHANDELIERS, solid brass, beautiful designs; 2 arm size at $1.30; 3 arm size at 1.60
INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, bulb shape, 28
INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, complete with fixtures, at 32
WELSBACH No. 2 Mantles at 18
LUNCHEON BASKETS, 6 different kinds, 5
CLOTHES BARS, dryers made of hardwood, 4 ft. size 35
CLOTHES WRINGERS, guaranteed for 1 year, 1.45
TOILET PAPER, fine quality, 8 rolls, 24
WASH BOILERS, No. 7, 40
CHINA SALT BOXES, neatly decorated, sold regularly at 35c., 18
CLOTHES BASKETS, made of strong willow; good size, 20
KITCHEN TABLES, plain, 3 ft., at 85
MEDICINE CABINETS, made of hardwood; 2 shelves, lock and key, 55
MEDICINE CABINETS, 4 shelves, mirror front, 75

(Basement.)

Fancy China, Glassware.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, very handsomely decorated, elaborately gold traced, 10.00
DINNER SETS, French Limoges china; "Open Stock" patterns; richly decorated in rose-bud border decorations, 35.00
TEA SETS, thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, 3.95

TABLE GLASSWARE.

HOCK OR RHINE WINE GLASSES; new shapes and colors; per dozen, 2.50
LARGE SIZE WINE GLASSES, in light green, richly gold decorated, each, 65
FANCY RUBY COLORED GLASSES, richly decorated with gold, each, 1.00
WATER TUMBLERS, finest thin blown glass, handsomely engraved, new designs; per dozen, 60

(Basement.)

Dress Goods.

Early Fall Fabrics, Low Priced.

KNICKERBOCKER CHECKS, yard, 25
FANCY WAISTINGS, yard, 29
SAMPLE PIECES OF DRESS GOODS, yard, 29
ALL WOOL HENRIETTA, yard, 39
ALL WOOL NUN'S VEILING, yard, 39
ALL WOOL CHEVIOT, yard, 45
HEAVY WEIGHT OXFORD SKIRTING, yd., 39
ALL WOOL ETAMINE, yard, 49

(Main Floor, Front.)

Ball Bearing Sewing Machines

The "Victory," $14.75.

BALL BEARING DROP HEAD SEWING MACHINE, with full automatic tension, winder and attachments; six stitches to one revolution; highly polished sawed oak; swell front; guaranteed for five years; special to-day, 14.75

GENUINE SINGER MACHINES.

Oscillator and Automatic Chain Stitch; 5 and 7 drawers; drop head; complete with attachments; regular agents' and office price $65.00; special price, 32.00

(Instructions Given Free.) (Third Floor, Centre.)

Broken Suits Create An Odd Sale

Expansion has given the famous Men's Store of the Siegel Cooper Co. a phenomenal selling space. It now extends to the 18th St. side of the Main Floor, Rear.

An Entirely New Stock of High Class Clothing Will Shortly Fill This Space.

Prior to the opening of Autumn Styles every broken lot will be disposed of.

Sale of Odds Opens This Morning.

215 ODD COATS AND VESTS, Class A, 4.00
131 ODD COATS AND VESTS, Class B, 2.50
132 ODD COATS, CLASS A, 3.00
283 ODD COATS, Class B, 2.00
325 ODD TROUSERS, Class A, 3.00
363 ODD TROUSERS, Class B, 1.50
180 ODD VESTS, Class A, 1.50
165 ODD VESTS, Class B, 75

NOTE.—It is hardly necessary to add that THE VALUES ARE PHENOMENAL. In many instances you will be able, with a little patience, to "put together" a nice suit. Our salesmen will be anxious to please you. This sale offers unusual opportunities for economy, and comes just at the right time to replenish your wardrobe at trifling cost.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturday at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

The Fall Season Awakens First at WANAMAKER'S

During the busy days when all eyes have been turned toward the Furniture floor; and our newspaper announcements have spent their broadest effort in telling the stirring furniture news, there has been an evolution taking place among the store's stocks.

Like the wheat that grows and grows, till the day when it pops through the ground to cover the plain with its dazzling green, so come the Fall stocks, here a little, and there a little, till one morning we realize that Summer has gone, and Autumn is.

And so it is today.

The Women's Costume Section is filled with Fall garments. The Millinery Store is aglow with Autumn hats. The Fall Waists, both flannel and silk, are shown in attractive variety. The Men's Clothing Store has quite ample array of Fall suits. Many of the new Silks and Dress Goods are ready.

The Gloves are here, and new Neckwear for men and women.

Not Fall "openings"—no pretentious exhibitions, as yet; but a very gratifying array of most things that people are eager to possess as early as the season permits.

And each day Wanamaker's grows better and fuller, because of the new goods for Autumn.

Men's Fall SACK SUITS

In gathering a stock for a new season, we have to be ready for the earliest comer. So with these new Fall Sack Suits for Men. Some of you don't want to think of a new suit for a while yet; others like to have their suits picked out, and laid away, ready to put on when needed.

Of course, the earlier you look the stock over, the more satisfactory it's apt to be. Just now it is splendidly complete—the broadest line of handsome patterns we have ever shown.

There are Three-button Double-breasted Suits, in an excellent variety of mixed cheviots, at $18 and $20.

Single-breasted Sack Suits, in fancy cheviots, present a wide range for choice at $15 to $20.

An important part of the showing consists of the

Long-Trouser Suits for Boys

For the boys of 15 to 19 years, that is. Boys between these ages are among our most exacting customers, and our stock of clothing intended for them is carefully chosen, as to material, and made with closest attention to style-details—unusual in the average Youths' Suits.

Suits of blue or black cheviot are $8.50 to $15.

Suits of fancy cheviots, in stylish new patterns, are $12 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Negligee Shirts at 50c

You probably want more Summer Shirts, and will be glad enough to buy them at a little price. These are in neat styles of black-and-white striped percales, and plain white madras, all with plaited bosoms; detachable cuffs. They are good-looking, well-made shirts; comfortable in size; and remarkable value at half a dollar each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Sale of HOSIERY
For Men and Women

Today we will place on sale two groups of Hosiery—one for men and one for women—that will make stirring times around the counters that hold them. All are perfect goods in popular styles; and the prices are quite extraordinary:

Men's Half Hose

At 12½c a pair, regularly 25c and 35c a pair—Six thousand two hundred and seventy-three pairs, to be exact—Cotton, black, cadet blue, tan and cardinal, embroidered; and cadet blue and cardinal, ribbed.

Also tan Lisle Thread, with white stripes.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's Stockings

At 10c a pair, values 18c and 20c a pair—Imported fast black cotton; regular made and fashioned; heels and toes spliced; three thousand six hundred pairs in sizes 8 to 9½.

Broadway.

New Gloves for Women, 55c

Two-clasp; of lambskin, soft, pliable and decidedly stylish. They are fresh from the factory, in the newest Fall shades—tan, mode, beaver, gray, red, white and black.

Splendid Gloves for street wear, at an attractively low price—

55c a pair

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Important Round-Ups in Women's Wash Skirts and Bathing Suits

As the fag-end of the season approaches, such considerations as getting adequate prices for remainders of Summer stocks fall before that of getting them out quickly.

That is the moving cause in the radical price-reductions announced for today on Women's Washable Skirts and Bathing Suits. They are marked sufficiently low to make it advantageous for women to buy with next season's needs in view, ignoring the uses still to be made of them this season. Details:

Women's Wash Skirts

Mostly in walking lengths, in natural colored, black, and butcher's linen and black pique; $3 to $5 skirts at **$1.50 each.**

Skirts of various styles, usual $1.50 to $3 values, at **75c each.**

Women's Bathing Suits

Bathing Suits of black and blue mohair—the most serviceable material obtainable—worth up to $6, and mostly $5 and $6 values, at **$2.50 a suit.**

Bathing Suits of mohair, in our best styles, worth $7 to $10.50, now **$5 a suit.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

A Half-Price Round-Up Of AUGUST FURNITURE

The August Sale is having the most spirited finish that these sales have ever known. And it has reason for it, of course. The half-price offerings, which began with the Parlor Suits on Monday, fill a large section of the Furniture floor with the most extraordinary values ever known in a furniture sale.

Never before in the last week of August, have we sold so much furniture; never have the offerings been so tempting, and the savings so positive.

But the sale ends at noon tomorrow!

Those who have homes to furnish this Fall, will lose hundreds of dollars, if they let this chance pass by. Women who wish only a chair, a table, a chiffonnier, or some other single article, may secure it today for a saving of two dollars, five dollars, perhaps twenty dollars, or more.

No matter how little or how much furniture you need, today is buying-time, if you don't wish to buy at a great loss.

The assortment is still quite broad—some lines more so than others, of course.

There is ever so much more at the August reductions of a quarter to a third; but the details tell only of the furniture here this morning

At Exactly Half Price

At $2.50, from $5—Golden oak rush seat Stool.
At $15, from $30—Mahogany inlaid Tea Table.
At $4.50, from $9—Flemish oak Stool, rush seat.
At $50, from $100—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; richly carved; embossed velour cover.
At $4, from $8—Golden oak rush seat Chair.
At $19, from $38—Mahogany Music Cabinet; inlaid door.
At $22,50, from $45—Mahogany Art Nouveau Writing Desk.
At $67.50, from $135—Imitation mahogany Davenport; high arms and back; tapestry cover.
At $47.50, from $95—Tuna mahogany Library Desk; beautifully inlaid drop lid; high pattern with shelves for books above.
At $50, from $100—Three-piece imitation mahogany Parlor Suite; handsomely inlaid panels; damask cover.
At $15, from $30—Mahogany Arm Chair; richly carved; damask seat and back.
At $62.50, from $125—Three-piece Parlor Suite; inlaid mahogany frames; damask cover.
At $3.25, from $6.50—Weathered oak Pedestal Table.
At $75, from $150—Weathered oak Sideboard; large size; large mirror; richly carved.
At $9.25, from $18.50—Imitation mahogany Pedestal; spiral column.
At $90, from $180—Golden oak Sideboard; large size; richly carved.
At $7.50, from $15—Imitation mahogany Pedestal; fluted column.
At $120, from $240—Mahogany China Closet; inlaid lines; richly carved; glass shelves, mirror back.
At $12.50, from $25—Gold wood Parlor Table; handsomely inlaid.

Fourth floor.

At $55, from $110—Mahogany Colonial Sideboard; finest construction and finish.
At $15, from $30—Flemish Hall Seat in oak; high back.
At $7.50, from $15—Imitation mahogany Parlor Table; square top, spiral legs.
At $20, from $40—Weathered oak desk; drop lid; carved.
At $32.50, from $65—Golden oak carved Arm Chair.
At $15, from $30—Mahogany Art Nouveau Parlor Table; inlaid top.
At $20, from $40—English Colonial mahogany Rocker; embossed red velour cover.
At $107.50, from $215—Three-piece mahogany Colonial Parlor Suite, richly carved.
At $6, from $12—Weathered green cedar Tobacco Cabinet; very artistic design.
At $75, from $150—Carved mahogany Settee.
At $16, from $32—Golden oak Hall Chest and Seat; richly carved.
At $97.50, from $195—Three-piece mahogany frame Parlor Suite; richly carved; tapestry cover.
At $38, from $70—Mahogany Writing Desk; Art Nouveau pattern; richly inlaid.
At $2.50, from $5—Imitation mahogany Parlor Table; small size.
At $82.50, from $165—Weathered oak English Carved Cabinet for linens.
At $45, from $90—Richly inlaid mahogany Art Nouveau Writing Desk.
At $25, from $50—Weathered oak Sideboard; Mission style.
At $122.50, from $245—Mahogany Empire Suite; richly decorated; silk damask cover.
At $75, from $150—Venetian Hall Seat and chest; finished brown oak.

At $8.50, from $17—Flemish oak Hall Seat; carved.
At $19, from $38—Easy Arm Chair; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $6, from $12—Flemish oak Center Table; carved.
At $42.50, from $85—Flemish Hall Seat; canopy top; very elegantly carved.
At $57.50, from $115—Imitation mahogany Hall Seat; cane back; cushion seat.
At $25, from $50—Mahogany Tea Table; glass tray.
At $62.50, from $125—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet; Art Nouveau design and inlay.
At $16.50, from $33—Flemish oak Arm Chair; wood seat.
At $46, from $92—Mahogany Decorated Parlor Cabinet.
At $62.50, from $125—Mahogany China Closet; richly carved; wood shelves and back.
At $9, from $18—Mahogany inlaid Arm Chair; rush seat.
At $175, from $350—Rococo Gold Suite; three pieces; richly carved; tapestry cover.
At $3.50, from $7—Golden oak Colonial wood-seat Rocker.
At $92.50, from $185—Powdered gold Divan; Louis XV.; richly carved; satin damask cover.
At $5, from $10—Mahogany wood-seat Colonial Rocker.
At $21, from $42—Richly inlaid mahogany Rocker; embossed velour cover.
At $6, from $12—Brown English oak Hall chair.
At $67.50, from $135—Gold Sofa; powdered gold finish; Art Nouveau pattern; richly carved; satin damask cover.
At $100, from $200—Three-piece mahogany frame Library Suite; richly carved backs; red leather upholstered seats.
At $7.50, from $15—Golden Oak Music Stand; five shelves.
At $3, from $6—Golden oak rush seat Tabeurette.
At $210, from $420—Golden oak Cluster or Center Seat of four arm chairs and pedestal; silk damask cover.

No telling how long anything in this list may be here. There is only one of most of the items; and yesterday the selling began as quickly as our doors opened. But if the item you pick out is sold when you get here, there will be plenty more, on which the saving is exactly the same.

But it's hurry-time. Just a day and a half, and such furniture economy chances are ended for the season.

Fourth floor.

White Shirt-Waists, $1

You are apt to need another Shirt-Waist or so to help last out the season. Here's your opportunity to get it at an outlay you'll hardly feel.

White Lawn Shirt-Waists, in three attractive styles, with cluster, hemstitched or fine plaits, some trimmed with lace insertion and all regular

$1.75 Waists at $1

Remarkably pretty Shirt-Waists for such a trivial price. And they'll be gone in a trice.

Then these two interestingly priced groups:

75c White Shirt-Waists at 50c—
Of lawn, two styles; front of cluster plaits or fine plaits with embroidery insertion; plaited backs; bishop sleeves.

$1.25 White Shirt-Waists at 75c—
Of lawn, three styles; front of allover embroidery, or fine plaits with open or blind embroidery; plaited back; open front or back; bishop sleeves with plaited cuffs.

Basement, Under-Price Store.

Besides this attractive offering, here are three splendid values in

Black Brilliantine Waists

At $2.25—Plaited front and back, buttoned at side; bishop sleeves; stock collar.
At $2.75—Plaited front, French back; bishop sleeves; stock collar with silk turnover and tie.
At $3.25—With white dots; two styles; box-plaited, or with stitched plaits; French back; stock collar with silk turnover. Also in blue with white dots.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' WALKING SUITS

Rough cloths are the "go" for these charming new Walking Suits for girls. One material, snowflake cheviot, has little dashes of white through a navy blue or black ground—a pretty innovation.

We've already told you about the styles—but you must see the suits to appreciate how jaunty and practical they are.

Hints from an enticing group:

At $15—Walking Suits of homespun; Norfolk jacket; lined with taffeta; plaited skirt.
At $18—Walking Suits of heavy mixed cheviot; double-breasted Norfolk jacket; velvet collar; plain flare skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Muslin Underwear

Attractive Under-garments for women, snowy white in their newness, are here in a pleasing assortment. Perhaps you'll not find any startling innovations in styles—such things are apt to change but little from season to season.

But each garment is the daintiest, prettiest, most carefully made and most tastefully trimmed, that you can find anywhere at its price. And you're practically unhampered as to the price you pay.

For example:

DRAWERS

At 75c—Of nainsook; finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace and plaits above.
At $1—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with deep embroidery and insertion, and cluster plaits above.
At $2—Of cambric; trimmed with embroidery and insertion; ribbon run through insertion.
Others, up to $4.25.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 75c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery edging.
At $1—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging; ribbon run through beading; sleeves finished with lawn ruffle and edged with lace.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; surplice style; yoke trimmed with embroidery medallions; short sleeves with hemstitched ruffle.
At $2.25—Of cambric; chemise style; front of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging.
Others, up to $9.

PETTICOATS

At 75c—Of muslin; deep hemstitched lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits above.
At $1—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with three rows of torchon insertion and edging.
At $1.50—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with point de Paris edging, and plaits above.
At $2.25—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with small ruffle, edged with point de Paris lace and three rows of insertion above.
Others, up to $23.50.

Second floor.

Initial Handkerchiefs 5c

All-linen, hemstitched, with neat initial, in a full assortment of letters. It scarcely seems possible to produce such Women's Handkerchiefs to sell at

FIVE CENTS EACH

But here are five hundred and sixty dozens of them, fresh and new, at this absurd little price. They're bound to melt away rapidly.

Basement Under-Price Store.

Every SUMMER SHOE in Our Stock
Is in This End-of-August Clean-Up

Regular lines of Summer Shoes from our Main Shoe Store mingle with the good shoes already under-price in the Basement Store. And new and decisive reductions have been made on all of them this week. The regular lines of Shoes have been cut with entire forgetfulness of the fact that they possess an average dollar's worth of betterness over usual shoes, even when sold at their regular prices. Then the Under-Price Shoes have been sharply cut again. Hence the Basement Store presents today the most extraordinary shoe offerings yet announced.

And the shoes are such as will be worn for three months yet at least.

Men's $3 OXFORDS at $1.50—
Patent leather; made on the full toe, straight-form last; wide half double soles and extension all around.

Men's $3.90 and $5 OXFORDS at $2.85—
From our regular stocks, and the best of their kind; tan and black in a dozen sorts; nearly all sizes. Some tan kid and goatskin high shoes included. Would pay to buy for next year.

Women's $3 and $4 OXFORDS at $2—
Balance of all the women's Oxford Shoes, that we do not keep during the Winter. The finest and best leathers we can get, and in the lot nearly all sizes.

Women's OXFORDS at 50c—
Odds-and-ends of lots mostly in small sizes, both tan and black. It will pay well to pick them over.

Children's SHOES at $1 and $1.20—
From the regular stock: Tan and black shoes and Oxfords; all spring heels; were $1.30 to $3; now, for sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; sizes 11 to 5, $1.20.

Children's CANVAS SHOES at 75c—
Half price for the best school shoes—drab canvas; solid leather soles; spring heels; were $1.40.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY VOTING TRUST REPORT

Reasons for Extension of the Arrangement Defined.

Negotiations Pending for Improvement —Desire to Prevent Control by Purchase in the Market—Results of Seven Years.

The voting trustees of the Southern Railway Company—J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker—sent to the stockholders yesterday a circular that advocates the advisability of extending the voting trust, on the ground mainly that, if the voting trust be not continued, it will be possible for anyone to buy up control of the road and change its policy of administration, which is a reference to the Louisville and Nashville episode of last Spring. That would be undesirable, the circular declares, because of pending negotiations for further development of the system. The understanding is that the phrase refers to the plans for a Southern Railroad combination which, it is supposed, J. Pierpont Morgan has under consideration.

Mr. Morgan and his associate Trustees admit practically that they have not the absolute control of the propery by the ownership of a majority of the capital stock, and they declare that they personally do not desire to continue as voting Trustees, but that the policy of the present management should be continued. In support of the argument they publish a comparative statement of the results of their administration during seven years.

That part of the circular which gives the reason for the continuation of the voting trust, and which indirectly refers to the effort of John W. Gates to buy control of the Louisville and Nashville, says:

"The events of the past eighteen months in connection with railroad properties have revealed the danger, to which corporate properties are exposed, of the control of their stock being bought up in the market by purchasers not identified with the property or permanently interested in its development and improvement. Therefore, we do not hesitate to state that, in our opinion, it is decidedly for the interests of the stockholders of the Southern Railway to protect their property by an extension of the voting trust until negotiations now pending for the further development and strengthening of its lines shall be settled beyond any risk of being overturned, and until the completion of other negotiations now pending in relation to transportation interests in the Southern States which have an important bearing upon the interests of the Southern Railway Company. It is scarcely necessary for us to state that in bringing this matter to the attention of the stockholders we have no desire to ourselves continue the responsibilities of the last eight years; at the same time we have felt that under the circumstances it was our duty to make this statement, leaving it to the stockholders themselves, however, with full knowledge of all the circumstances, to determine what shall be done."

The circular explains further that by the agreement of 1894, under which the stock certificates were issued, it was provided that on July 1, 1899, if the Southern Railway Company should then have paid 5 per cent. cash dividend in one year on its preferred stock, or, if not, then as soon as such dividend should be paid, the voting trust should be dissolved and the property turned over to the stockholders.

On April 15, 1902, the company paid a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. upon its preferred stock. If the dividend soon to be declared, payable in October, should be at the same rate, one of the conditions of the voting trust agreement, limiting the period thereof, would be fulfilled. Unless it be extended, the holders of both common and preferred stock trust certificates will be entitled, after payment of such dividend, to have certificates for stock of the Southern Railway Company delivered to them upon surrender of their respective stock trust certificates. The certificates for actual preferred and common stock of the company would thus be issued and dealt in in the market, making it possible for the control of the company to be bought and sold from day to day and rendering its policy and management subject to sudden and surprising change.

That danger was recognized by holders of large amounts of preferred and common stock, who requested that the Trustees propose an extension of the voting trust agreement and that the Board of Directors should postpone until the September meeting their determination as to the amount of the October dividend, for "it might well be that, while a dividend at a certain rate could be conservatively paid under a continuance of the existing administration, the board might feel hesitation in declaring so large a dividend if stability in the control and management of the company should be endangered by the termination of the voting trust."

The proposition made by the Voting Trustees is that the voting trust agreement be extended for a further period of five years, until Oct. 15, 1907, and thereafter until such date as a majority in amount of the holders of stock trust certificates assenting to such extension shall have fixed by vote on the date of any annual election for Directors of the company held after Oct. 15, 1907, provided that at least the holders of a majority of the stock shall consent. Deposit of voting trust certificates for the purpose mentioned may be made until Sept. 15 with J. P. Morgan & Co.

The comparative statement, showing the results accomplished by the existing management, says:

"On Oct. 15, 1894, the operated mileage of your company was 4,391.94 miles, and on June 30, 1902, 6,765.91 miles, an increase of 2,372.97 miles. During the same period 768.22 miles of second track, spurs, and sidings have been added.

Gross earnings year ended June 30, 1895	$17,114,791.89
Gross earnings year ended June 30, 1902	37,712,248.16
Increase	$20,597,456.47

This increase is equal to over 120 per cent.

"The net income above fixed charges for the same period increased from $895,744.81 to $3,600,897.47, being 302 per cent. During the same period large sums have been expended and charged against income for the improvement of the property and equipment in order to increase the operative efficiency without adding correspondingly to the capital account. On June 30, 1902, there was standing to the credit of profit and loss, $6,510,804.88, being the amount of accumulated net income to that date on hand in cash or cash assets. The physical condition of your company's property and equipment has been greatly improved and is now in a high state of efficiency."

DOMINION SECURITIES COMPANY.

Election of Directors by the Stockholders' Protective Committee.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dominion Securities Company yesterday in Jersey City the Stockholders' Protective Committee that was appointed several weeks ago announced that it had received more than a majority of the stock of the company, and that it had elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: William A. Prendergast, Thomas E. Wing, William C. White, Samuel Wolverton, William H. Porter, James G. Cannon, Arthur L. Meyer, Alfred Schaffer, Horace C. Carson, H. F. Ballantyne, and J. A. Minor.

The Directors, it was said, had agreed upon the election of William A. Prendergast as President, H. F. Ballantyne as Vice President, and J. A. Minor as Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors will take possession of the company's property and report to the stockholders.

Monon Directors' Meeting.

The Directors of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad Company, known as the Monon System, met yesterday in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. It is understood that a report for the fiscal year was considered and ordered submitted to the stockholders.

BRIBERY CHARGES DISMISSED.

Justice Mayer Holds that Brauer Steamship Official's Statement Was Made on Hearsay.

Charges of bribery and deception made by the William W. Brauer Steamship Company against Dock Department officials and Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, were dismissed yesterday by Justice Mayer in the Court of Special Sessions, who in his decision fully exonerated all who had been accused.

The proceedings were instituted upon the demand of Dock Commissioner Hawkes that the story, which was told at a hearing before Mayor Low on April 22 by Lyman E. Warren, Vice President of the steamship company, should be fully investigated.

"The proceedings before me developed the fact," said Justice Mayer, "that the statement made by Mr. Warren was hearsay and based entirely upon such alleged information as had been given to him by Mr. Brauer."

In detail the story was that Dock Master Fleming, in connection with two men named Bowman and Galleher, had demanded money from Mr. Brauer, who was anxious to have an open pier used for general commerce transformed into a private or closed pier and leased to his company.

Bowman had told Brauer, it was said, that it was always necessary to pay money on the outside to get the lease of a pier, and Dady was named as a man to advance the matter. At about this time, the pier at West Thirty-fourth Street had been rented to an Italian steamship line after the Dock Commissioners had refused to recommend to the Sinking Fund Commission that Pier 33, East River, be withdrawn from general use and rented as a closed pier to the Brauer company.

Justice Mayer finds from the testimony that Dady had no acquaintance with the Dock Commissioner, and that Bowman had no acquaintance with Dady, although he had an acquaintance with a man who knew Dady. Also, that with this information Bowman called upon Dady, but had no interview at which this matter was set forth.

"There is not a scintilla of evidence pointing to knowledge upon Mr. Dady's part of any scheme to get a lease by the payment of money, nor of any promise on Mr. Dady's part to engage in any such transaction," says Justice Mayer. "I conclude that there is absolutely no foundation for the accusation or suggestion made against the Dock Department, but that, on the contrary, the officers of that department did only their duty, fairly and conscientiously."

MRS. WINTHROP'S BIG LEGACY TO PRINCETON.

First Presbyterian Church Disappointed Over Bequest to Theological Seminary—Estate Exceeds $500,000.

Mrs. Mary Winthrop's will leaving the greater part of her estate, believed to be over $500,000, to the Princeton Theological Seminary has caused keen disappointment among the members of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. She and her sister, Margaret L. Gelston, inherited a large fortune from their father, Maltby Gelston, who was Collector of the Port of New York in the eary part of the past century. In her will Mrs. Winthrop states that she wishes the legacy to the Princeton Theological Seminary to be understood as a joint gift, as her sister would have made the same will had she been the survivor.

Records of the First Presbyterian Church show that the Gelstons and the Winthrops were Trustees and members of the church for over a century. Mrs. Winthrop was one of the mainstays of the church and was largely interested in charity. St. Luke's and the Presbyterian Hospitals frequently received from her large contributions.

She had no immediate relatives, and had never told the members of her family what she meant to do in regard to the disposition of her property. The supposition was that she would leave her estate in equal parts to the First Presbyterian Church, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital. She had never talked of the seminary at Princeton.

The announcement that she had willed practically all her fortune to this institution after leaving small bequests to distant relatives and faithful servants was consequently a surprise to the members of the church which she had attended for many years. She had been a member of the old downtown congregation before the move to Lower Fifth Avenue, and was married in the old church bearing the same name. It was for these reasons that the members of the First Presbyterian Church were surprised when they read that she had left practically all her fortune to the seminary.

Mrs. Winthrop was buried in the family vault, just under the path on the north side of the church. Most of the executors of the estate as mentioned in the will and its codicils, which made slight changes, are now dead. Winthrop McKim, whose grandfather married the testatrix, she being his second wife, and the Rev. George Nixon are the remaining executors of the will.

STURGIS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Says True Reasons for Relieving Chief Croker Have Not Been Made Public.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis reached his office at Fire Headquarters at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, that being about half an hour ahead of his usual time. As soon as he arrived, he was asked if he had received any official notification of the writ of mandamus which Chief Croker had obtained. He replied that he had not.

Mr. Sturgis said he hadn't anything to say in general about the situation, except that he would abide by the decision of the Corporation Counsel, who had been his adviser throughout the affair with Chief Croker.

Asked if the true reasons for the relieving of Chief Croker had been published, Mr. Sturgis answered that they had not, but he said that the time had not come to make them public.

"Are charges being prepared against Chief Croker?"

"That I can't say," replied the Commissioner, after some hesitation. The Chief had been relieved, he said, on what appeared to him to be good departmental reasons.

Mr. Sturgis was asked if he would reinstate the six employes of the Fire Department repair shop, whom he had suspended from duty without any announced reason.

"That I am not prepared to say," replied Mr. Sturgis.

Secretary of the Fire Department William Leary was at his desk in Fire Headquarters shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been on his vacation, but like Chief Croker, returned before his allotted time was up. Mr. Leary's appearance was commented upon about the building.

SHOE COMPANY'S TROUBLE.

Louis Levy, President of the Portia Shoe Manufacturing Company of 341 East Fifty-ninth Street, was arrested yesterday morning and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court by Detectives Boyle and Kidney charged with grand larceny. The hearing was set down for this afternoon, and Levy was released on $2,000 bail furnished by his brother. Levy lives at 230 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Charles L. Lewando, Treasurer of the Shoe and Leather Mercantile Agency of Boston, alleged that Levy filed a false statement of the solvency of the Portia Company, knowing it to be false. Frank H. Sullivan, a wholesale leather dealer of 10 Ferry Street, alleged that Levy and another member of the Portia Company got from him, subsequent to March 15, leather worth $598, representing that the firm was responsible when they knew it was insolvent.

Sullivan declared that he was informed of the condition by George Rowley, Superintendent of the Portia Company, who told him that the other member of the company, not Levy, had informed him that the company was insolvent prior to the purchase of the leather. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the other member of the Portia Company.

The Lodge

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A. BAVE, Mgr., Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. 'Phone Long Distance, Briarcliff Manor 1

FIREMAN'S ARM STUCK TIGHT IN CYLINDER

In Torture for Six Hours with Swollen Blood Vessels.

Steel Had to be Cut for His Release—Predicament That Prevented the Steamboat Nassau from Running.

There was much speculation yesterday as to why the ferryboat Nassau, that runs between Long Island City and Wall Street for the convenience of business men, whose interests are down town, was out of commission. Late in the afternoon the cause of the laying up of the boat became known, and an unusual cause it turned out to be.

The Nassau was at her slip in Long Island City on Wednesday morning and the engineers and firemen were busy oiling and cleaning the machinery. A pump in the engine room had not been doing satisfactory work, and Charles Howell, a fireman, was assigned to ascertain the cause and remedy the defect.

To do the work properly Howell had to remove the cylinder head of the pump. Then while kneeling, he inserted an arm, and, finding the trouble, set matters straight in quick order. He tried to pull his arm out of the pump and was surprised to find that it would not come. The muscles had become almost abnormally developed, and he had found it rather hard to get it through the opening at first, but when he did get it through, it fitted in very comfortably and he did not experience any difficulty in performing his work.

The blood could not return to the shoulder, and the result was that the arm began to swell. Howell pulled with all his might, but the arm would not move, and as the pain was becoming intense he yelled for assistance. His cry was heard by the engineer, who went to his aid, but the engineer was unable to do anything for him. The arm continued to swell, and the pain became almost unbearable. The engineer called the Captain and the deckhands, but the combined efforts of all could not move the man's arms.

The Captain sent word of the trouble to the office, and Dr. J. Frank Valentine, chief surgeon of the Long Island Railroad, went to the boat. Oil was poured on the arm and other methods were resorted to to relieve Howell, but the arm stuck fast.

The pain eventually became so intense that Dr. Valentine had to administer an injection hypodermically to dull the sensation. The surgeon said the steel casing must be broken or cut, as it would be otherwise impossible to release the man without cutting off his arm.

The order to cut the cylinder was given. The breaking of it with a sledge was suggested, but, owing to the arm having swollen to the full capacity of the interior, it was feared that the blows would rupture the blood vessels in the arm.

The cylinder was of chilled steel and the saws procured from near-by machine shops made very little impression on it, and several were used up before the jacket was cut through so that a slight tap fractured the thin shell which remained. When the shell had been parted thin steel wedges were driven in the opening and the jacket was torn apart at about 4:30 P. M., which was about six hours after Howell discovered his predicament. Dr. Valentine then reduced the swelling so that Howell was able to report for work yesterday, although his arm was very sore. The Nassau cannot be placed in service until after the arrival of a new cylinder from the engine builders.

PAIN'S FIRE CARNIVAL.

Twenty-fourth Gala Benefit Night in Manhattan Beach Amphitheatre Draws Crowds.

Henry J. Pain received a rousing benefit last night on the occasion of his twenty-fourth carnival at Manhattan Beach. The amphitheatre was crowded to its fullest seating and standing capacity, and the spectators enjoyed a series of spectacles that were set with lavish generosity. Nothing marred the festival. The weather was all that could be desired, mild with just enough breeze in the right direction to carry away smoke, and a black firmament that made an ideal background for the igneous display.

"Ancient Rome" was presented in elaborate detail, and the characters made familiar by "Quo Vadis" were closely studied by the spectators. The acrobatic feats, dances, and the chariot races of the Olympian games were fully appreciated. The burning of Rome took place at the end of the fireworks display.

In pyrotechnics the equal of the exhibition last night has not often been seen, and never excelled, and those who witnessed it evinced their appreciation generously. It was a triumph of the art of fireworks making and demonstrated what consummate skill, chemistry, and chromatics will do with high combustibles and explosives. With many favorite old devices in set pieces were given for the first time the "Eruption of Mont Pelée," and the "Destruction of St. Pierre," "The Spirit of Niagara," "Nymphs in Fairyland," "Classical Fountain," and "The Silver Falls Changing into Gold." A device giving the features of Mr. Pain was applauded, and later on when, after the preliminary preparations and splutterings, the features of President Roosevelt and King Edward VII. appeared side by side, a shout went up: "There's Teddy and Neddy!" and the spectators, to the strains of "America," sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" or "God Save the King," as they elected.

In aerial pieces the marvels were legion. Of the rockets, Queen Alexandra's "Floating Pearls" were much admired, and "Oh's!" and "Ah's!" came as in a breath from thousands when many of the bombs exploded, especially those with sextuple and septuple effects.

The burning of Rome was followed by the sending up of a bouquet of 1,000 rockets, and then off the Manhattan Beach gardens on the ocean a ship was blown up in a very realistic fashion.

VACATES SUBWAY STAYS.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has vacated the stays granted to Arabella Huntington and Charles T. Barney in actions brought by them to enjoin the Rapid Transit Commission from proceeding with the construction of the tunnel in Park Avenue, near the residences of the complainants, at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street. The opinion was sent out yesterday by Judge Lacombe from his Summer home at Athens, N. Y.

The discussion in the opinion was that of the petition of Arabella Huntington, in which Judge Lacombe says:

"The complainant has failed to persuade this court that there is a reasonable probability that she will be able upon the trial to show that the State of New York by any of its instrumentalities or agents has deprived, or is threatening to deprive, her of her easements as an abutting property owner, and for that reason, without examining into the extent of such easements, her application for preliminary injunctions is denied."

In a short opinion attached to the Huntington opinion Judge Lacombe dismisses the stay heretofore granted in the case of Charles T. Barney.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

THE VIRGINIAN

Mr. WISTER'S NEW NOVEL

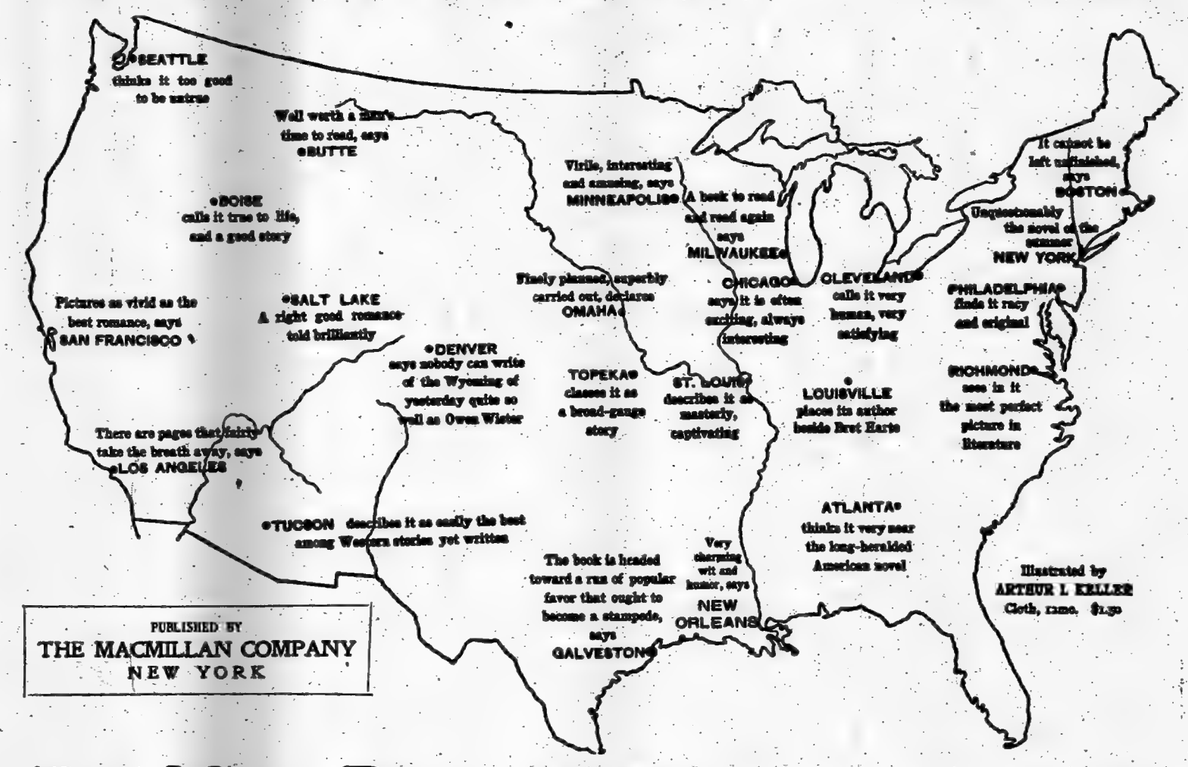

PUBLISHED BY THE MACMILLAN COMPANY NEW YORK

THE MOST POPULAR NOVEL IN THE U. S.

100,000 IN THREE MONTHS

AUTOMOBILE TOPPLES INTO THE SUBWAY

Crashes Through Fence and Vanishes from Sight of Crowd.

Injured Driver with Surgeon and Workmen Raised on a Platform by an Engine to the Ambulance.

One of the big automobiles of the New York Electric Vehicle Company fell into the Rapid Transit subway on Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, last night, falling thirty feet, and flinging the chauffeur, Edward Morris of Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, into the trench. He was seriously injured, and the automobile was wrecked. In the presence of nearly 3,000 people Morris was lifted out on a hoisting platform and then taken in an ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital.

Morris was driving along Broadway when he saw Car No. 211, bound northward, arriving at a rapid rate. He tried to swerve out of the way, but as the automobile crossed the track the rear wheels slid on the rails. It was alongside the subway, and the machine careened, then tilted, and went crashing through the timber fence that bordered the pit and disappeared in the darkness below.

The crash could be heard all over the neighborhood and diners in near-by restaurants and people in the hotels and on the street rushed to the side of the broken fence, while the car continued on its way.

A lot of workingmen were in the tunnel at Forty-second Street, working with limelights, and they ran up the subway on hearing the crash. They found the wrecked automobile first and then came upon Morris lying twenty feet away, groaning and only half conscious.

The man could not be taken out of the subway from where he was, and four workmen carried him down to the Forty-second Street end. Dr. Milliken of Roosevelt Hospital, who soon arrived in an ambulance, descended into the subway by a ladder and found that Morris had a badly torn scalp and a possible fracture of the skull, a wound in the hip with a possible fracture of that bone, many bruises of the body, and internal injuries. He ordered the men to get the sufferer to the street as quickly as possible. The steam engine for the hoisting apparatus was put in shape and the wooden platform with three chains lowered it to Morris's side.

By this time a great crowd had gathered about the trench. They leaned against the railings with such force along the side of the subway at Forty-second Street and Broadway, that the timbers cracked. This startled every one and the women screamed with fear as they backed out and then ran for safety, followed by the men. Nothing gave way, however, and the crowd soon pressed forward again.

Morris was gently placed on the platform, Dr. Milliken and four Italian workmen got on it with him, and the engine lifted the platform up and it was swung beside the ambulance, into which the sufferer was placed. The surgeon said the man's injuries probably would prove fatal.

NEW BANK FOR CHICAGO.

Application Granted at Washington for the Imperial National—Proposed Capital, $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chicago will have another new bank. Application has been granted at Washington for a charter for the Imperial National Bank of Chicago. Those signing the application are J. B. Mallers, Jonathan Merriam, Pension Agent; E. Burnham, W. W. Bell, and C. B. Stafford.

The institution will, it is proposed, have a capital of $1,000,000. The stock will be disposed of at par, there being no intention of paying in a surplus. About two-thirds of the capital has been subscribed. No location has as yet been secured, and it has not been determined even approximately the date when the institution will open for business.

The bank is being promoted by W. W. Bell, who was the first cashier of the National Bank of the Republic. J. B. Mallers is understood to be the most heavily interested financially in the new concern. He was the first President of the National Bank of the Republic. However, he and Mr. Bell remained only a few months with the institution. It is presumed that if the organization of the Imperial be concluded, Mr. Mallers will be President and Mr. Bell Vice President or cashier.

President's Son Goes West to Hunt.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., left here yesterday, accompanied by H. R. McCullough of Chicago, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He goes West for a three weeks' hunting and fishing trip as the guest of Mr. McCullough. During their absence they will visit all the hunting and fishing country in the West.

The September CENTURY now for sale everywhere, is a notable number. GET AN EARLY COPY.

The August CENTURY is entirely out of print and no more copies can be supplied.

STEAM YACHT KANAWHA CRASHES INTO FERRYBOAT.

H. H. Rogers on Board—His Mahogany Launch Smashed — Both Vessels Able to Proceed on Their Course.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the steam yacht Kanawha of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil man, was in collision with the Long Island Railroad ferryboat Rockaway. The collision occurred just above the new East River Bridge, at a point in mid-stream off Delancey Street. Mr. Rogers was on board his yacht at the time. Neither craft was seriously damaged, although both had to lay up for a short time for repairs.

The Rockaway left the Long Island slip about 9 o'clock, with a large crowd on board, about 400 of whom, it was said, were business men on their way to their offices from their Summer homes on Long Island. Capt. Roy of the Rockaway said that he was in mid-stream just above the new bridge, when he saw a tug with a three-masted schooner in tow coming up the river. Just behind the schooner was the Kanawha.

When he realized the danger of a collision, Capt. Roy signalled that he was going to keep his course, and a little later the Kanawha signaled that she was going to cross his bows. As the fleet craft came up, Capt. Roy saw that the collision was inevitable, and reversed his engines, and backed away in time to receive only a glancing blow, instead of the full impact of the Kanawha's steel prow. The ferryboat's railing on the starboard bow was torn away, while three windows were broken in the women's cabin. On the Kanawha the mahogany steam launch was smashed, and the bridge slightly damaged. As soon as the Captains of the boats saw that the damage was only slight, they proceeded, the ferryboat to the Roosevelt Street Slip, and the Kanawha to Twenty-third Street and the East River, where Mr. Rogers landed, after which the yacht went to Tebo's Basin for repairs. She went back into commisison later in the afternoon.

DEVERY UTTERS COMPLAINTS.

His Brother, a Police Sergeant, Transferred—Says Friendly Shopkeepers Have Been Annoyed.

W. S. Devery was in the Ninth Assembly District last evening as usual, and he had several grievances. He complained that Commissioner Partridge at the alleged instigation of John C. Sheehan and ex-Senator Fred S. Gibbs had transferred his brother, Sergt. Andrew Devery, from the West Twentieth to the West One Hundredth Street Station. Sergt. James Churchill taking his place. Then he asserted that "underlings of the present Administration" were annoying shopkeepers supposed to be friendly to him.

The ex-Chief cited the cases of a hatter and a shoe dealer in Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street. They had been compelled to remove showcases from the sidewalk, but they had put them back again on the recommendation of Devery, and they will leave them there until all storekeepers are treated alike.

When told that Mr. Sheehan will open his campaign on Wednesday next with cart-tail orators at every street corner, Devery said: "Sheehan ought to make his first speech in front of 300 West Seventy-second Street, the new house he has bought. He is going to move out of this district."

He laughed when told that ex-Senator Munsinger was pleased that he had been wrothy on Wednesday night, and that it was a sign he was beaten.

"Licked, eh!" said Devery. "Munsinger and his 'pals' have been squealing for more than a week. They're on the run, all right."

Devery declared that one of Sheehan's alleged colonizers had been to see him, and confessed all that was being done. According to the ex-Chief, the man declared that the Sheehan people had ninety men colonized in two houses in West Twenty-sixth Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Bargains---Great and Various!

The economy list for to-day is especially diverse and varied. Yet the miscelline character of these items is only in sound. They have a common basis and classification—*All bargains unusual!*

It is but evidence of the breadth of this wonderful store that for one day brings together on a single plane of extraordinary economy matters apparently so diverse in character.

Sideboards----Clearing Sale.

On Friday and Saturday the opportunity is yours to buy a sideboard at the lowest price ever quoted for one of equal value. The lot comprises styles of which we have but one or two of a kind, and to quickly clear them out to make room for new Fall stocks now arriving, we have clipped off profit altogether and cut deeply into cost.

$139.00 Sideboard for $115.00.
$86.75 Sideboard for $65.00.
$36.00 Sideboard for $27.00.
$49.25 Sideboard for $38.00.
$36.00 Sideboard for $30.00.
$26.75 Sideboard for $20.00.
$21.50 Sideboard for $17.00.
$20.00 Sideboard for $16.00.
$18.75 Sideboard for $15.00.
$24.00 Sideboard for $18.00.
$35.00 Sideboard for $26.00.
$11.00 Sideboard for $7.98.

Every reduction shown here is absolutely bona-fide. Our original prices on these sideboards are lower than those quoted elsewhere.

$12 Chairs for $5.

A collection of our Chairs, such as gold armchairs, mahogany finished armchairs, polished seat chairs, upholstered chairs, gold reception chairs and window chairs, that have sold within the past week as high as $12, to be closed out to-day at $5 each.

Sheets & Pillow-Cases

From the famous New York Mills. No better manufactured, and the prices quoted below are under those of any wholesaler or jobber.

Sheets.
Single Bed Size, 32c.
3-4 Bed Size, 42c.
Full Bed Size, 48c.

Pillow-Cases.
42x36 inches, 2-inch hem, 10c.
45x36 inches, 2-inch hem, 11c.
54x36 inches, 2-inch hem, 14c.

Comfortables, 79c.

Covered with fine quality silkaline and filled with good sanitary cotton; worth $1.25.

Outing Flannel, 5½c. Yd.

Stripes and checks. Sold in lengths of from 2 to 10 yds. Regular price 12½c. yd.

Children's Aprons, 49c.

Of fine lawn, bib and waist effects, trimmed with embroidery and lace sizes 4 to 14 years. Children's School Cooking Outfits, consisting of sleeves, cap and apron, 69c. and 79c. each.

Umbrellas, $1.65.

Of a material called Union Taffeta Silk, which is a combination of silk and linen and famously durable. Rolled tightly, have steel rods, paragon frames, and the handles are of various styles of boxwood and firwood mounted with sterling silver. Sizes for men and women. Some of the women's umbrellas have horn, Dresden and pearl handles.

Women's Komonas, 69c.

Long Komonas of pink, blue and lavender lawn with square yoke, shirred front and back. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fruit Jars, 3c.

The famous Mason Fruit Jars, quarts or pints, special to-day at 3c each.

Tea Sets, $4.25.

Of thin German China, prettily decorated with gold edges, full set 56 pieces.

Bisque Figures, 50c.

A very special item in bric-a-brac. These little figures have formerly sold at 98c.

Children's Skirts, 25c.

Made of prettily stripped outing flannel, with deep umbrella ruffle.

Children's Underwear, 19c.

About 300 doz. boys' and girls' fleece lined, cotton shirts, pants and vests, of the usual 30c., grade. All sizes.

Children's Bonnets, 49c.

Lawn bonnets and hats in white, pink and blue which have been selling all season at 98c. and $1.25.

Dress Suit Cases, $3.95.

"The Tourist," made of genuine sole leather, thoroughly stitched all around. Steel frame, lapped corners, heavily stitched handle, strong brass lock, and lined with heavy canvas.

Huck Towels, 5½c.

These are of good quality, with red borders, and usually sell at 10c. each.

Crash Towelling, 7c. yd.

Strong, firm linen crash, the kind that usually sells at 12½c. a yard.

School Needs.

A few representative items taken from the annual sale of school supplies, in which sale yours is the opportunity to save half when equipping your boy or girl for school-going.

Imported Pencil Boxes, made of solid oak, with sliding covers; 15c., 12c., 10c., 8c. and 5c.
"Bloomingdale" Pencils, highly polished, extra grade of lead; nickel tip and eraser; value 4c.; each, 2c
Steel Pens, per doz., 2c
Fountain Pens, black enamel case, each, 6c

The LOVE of a LAD

A story of a boy's first love—a boy who proved himself a hero. One of the fiction features of the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times next Sunday.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. and Broadway. TICKETS PURCHASED FOR LAST NIGHT EXCHANGEABLE AT BOX OFFICE FOR ANOTHER PERFORMANCE. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! Owing to length of performance the audience is respectfully requested to be in their seats at rise of curtain, 8 sharp. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE. GEO. W. LEDERER'S SALLY IN OUR ALLEY. Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by Geo. V. Hobart. NEXT MONDAY (Labor Day)—SPECIAL MAT.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY at 3:30 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND. THIS WEEK THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. Sat. AT 8 P.M. Presenting MAID MARIAN. NEXT SUNDAY—"STABAT MATER." Com. next Mon. last week of the BOSTONIANS. TO-NIGHT at 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8.15. Mats. Sat. & Mon. at 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. LAST WEEK. MAT. SAT. THE DEFENDER. Next Monday. Seats now on sale. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMPANY in Sir Arthur Sullivan's THE EMERALD ISLE.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St. n'r Broadway. Evenings at 8:20. Only Mat. Sat. A Hoopla Success! Music & Comedy. THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. OPENS TO-MORROW EVG. Matinées Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. ROBERT EDESON in SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Last Matinée To-morrow. To-night, To-morrow Night, 8:15—Last Times Lederer's WILD ROSE. Next Monday Eve., Sept. 1, Seats on Sale. "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c. "The only open air garden in the city."—Press. 8th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT. Japanese MIKADO. KUZUOKA, Vocal soloist. IMPERIAL TROUPE. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. KALTENBORN. To-night, 8:30. 50c., that's all. 38th Concert, THIRD WAGNER FESTIVAL. Soloist, Mr. Carl Schlegel, Baritone.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 WEEKS. AT LABOR DAY MAT. (Monday,) QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. LABOR DAY, (MON.) Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Opens TUES. Evg. SEPT. 2nd With a New Comedy MRS. JACK By Grace Livingston Furniss. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. Moonlight Maid Burlesquers. E. 14th St., 3 Great Farces. Grand Vaudeville

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. Tel. NIGHT, "OLIVETTE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists. Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Labor Day. Immense Success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production. BRANDON TYNAN, in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND RICE'S SHOW GIRL. Next Week—HEART OF MARYLAND.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. SATY. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

DOSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St., Fourteenth week. Souvenirs. 100th Concert Sunday Night.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8 Ave. Opens To-morrow Mat. THE CHRISTIAN BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. SAT. MAN TO MAN. Next Week Only—A SHOP GIRL. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75c

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800. HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

Sporting Events.

BASEBALL, JERSEY CITY, 4 P. M. To-day, Jersey City vs. Providence.

BLIND RACER WAS BEATEN

Sensational Trotter Rhythmic Distanced in Eight-Heat Race.

NUTBEARER WON BIG STAKES

Anaconda Captured First Free-for-All of the Season at Providence—Fast Time Made.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Records continue to be broken at the Grand Circuit races at Narranganset Park. The free-for-all pace was to-day's special feature, and the second heat in 2:02 flat was the fastest mile in a race this year. Anaconda, 2:01¾, beat Prince Alert, 2:00¾, in straight heats. This is the first free-for-all of the year, and its presence on the card was responsible for a large attendance approximating 12,000 people.

The Roger Williams $10,000 Stake, postponed from yesterday, made eight heats. Scott Hudson's blind horse Rhythmic, the early favorite, was distanced in the seventh heat, and Nutbearer won the race. The 2:14 pacing stake was a hot race that required six heats to decide. Anadrosis, 2:07, the fastest horse bred in Maine, was liked by quite a following, especially when Myron McHenry drove. Carl Wilkes won the first heat with a new record of 2:05¾. Anadrosis took the second, and Carl Wilkes then won the third. Locanda, the Boston horse, owned and driven by James W. Brodbine, then came on and won the last three heats and the race. The 2:22 trot was won by William Tell in straight heats, the fastest in 2:11½. Summaries:

The Roger Williams, 2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $10,000; (concluded.)

Nutbearer, b. g., (Foote)	7	5	5	3	1	3	1	1
Dulce Cor, b. m., (Miller)	11	8	8	1	2	1	3	3
Wentworth, blk. g., (McHenry)	6	3	1	6	7	4	2	2
Alice Carr, b. m., (Garrison)	1	2	7	8	8	2	4	4
Rhythmic, br. h., (Hudson)	3	1	2	10	9	9	5	dis
Re-elected, g. h., (Macy)	4	10	3	2	5	5	ro	
Consuelo S., b. m., (Pierce)	2	11	9	7	4	7	ro	
Mobel, b. h., (Benyon)	10	6	6	4	5	5	ro	
El Milagro, br. g., (Dickerson)	5	4	11	9	6	6	ro	
Rowellan, b. g., (Golden)	8	7	4	3	dr			
Directum Spier, b. h., (Kenney)	9	9	10	11	dr			

Time—2:09¼; 2:08¾; 2:09¼; 2:08½; 2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:10¾; 2:12.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

William Tell, b. g., (Wilson)	1	1	1					
Kalevala, b. m., (Young)	2	2	4					
The Quester, b. g., (Geers)	4	4	2					
Rustic, br. g., (D. McDonald)	5	3	3					
Roan Wilkes, ro. g., (Greer)	3	5	5					
Kittie Wilkes, b. m., (Rathbun)	7	6	6					
Surprise, b. g., (Brusie)	6	8	7					
Guy Fortune, ch. h., (Noble)	8	7	8					

Time—2:13¾; 2:12½; 2:11¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,500.

Locanda, br. h., (Brodbine)	3	4	5	1	1	1		
Carl Wilkes, ch. g., (L. McDonald)	1	2	1	2	5	2		
Anadrosis, ch. g., (McHenry)	2	1	2	3	3	3		
Rosebud, ch. m., (Nuckols)	4	7	4	4	2	ro		
Knox Galatine Boy, blk. g., (Brusie)	6	3	3	5	3	ro		
Winfield Stratton, b. h., (McGuire)	5	6	7	7	4	ro		
Little Sphinx, b. m., (Wilson)	7	5	6	6	7	ro		
Brown Heels, b. h., (Dodge)	8	5	dis					

Time—2:05¾; 2:07¼; 2:10¾; 2:08¼; 2:08½; 2:09¼.

Free-for-All Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,500. Two in three.

Anaconda, b. g., (Dickerson)	1	1	
Prince Alert, b. g., (Demarest)	2	2	
Connor, blk. g., (A. McDonald)	3	3	
Shadow Chimes, b. h., (Spear)	4	4	

Time—2:02¼; 2:02.

2:10 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,500. Two in three.

Major Delmar, b. g., (A. McDonald)	1	1	
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	3	2	
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	6	
Border, br. h., (Lydtard)	4	3	
Ozanam, br. m., (Benyon)	7	4	
Metallas, blk. h., (Hussey)	5	5	
Waubun, gr. g., (Saunders)	6	6	
Edna Cook, b. m., (Geers)	8	7	
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Spear)	Dis.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¼.

SARATOGA RACES ENDED.

Hermis Won Stake Event and a Great Sum in Bets for L. V. Bell.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Saranac Handicap for three-year-olds, the feature event of the closing day's card, resulted in one of the most keenly contested races of the meeting. Hermis, recently acquired by the stable of L. V. Bell, won after a head-and-head drive with Whisky King from the three-eighths to the winning post. Cunard, the favorite, ran into third place. Owner Bell backed Hermis from 20 to 1 down to 10 to 1, winning, it is said, $50,000 on the race. The time equaled the track record.

Red Knight proved himself one of the fastest youngsters in the East by easily beating Meltonian and a fair field in the second race. Red Knight ran the six furlongs with a lot to spare in 1:13. Meltonian, the 11 to 10 favorite, was a comfortable second over Auriesville. In the first race, after Satire had made all the running, Shea stole up with Moor, winning on the post. Wild Pirate just nosed out Peninsula for third money.

The fourth race, for two-year-old maidens, went to Cloche d'Or in a drive with Ithan. Belvino caught and passed Rough Rider and The Amazon in the final strides of the fifth race. The scene shifts to Sheepshead Bay on Saturday. The track to-day was fast, and the attendance light. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Moor, 103 pounds, (Shea,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Satire, 109, (Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Wild Pirate, 108, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:39 3-5. Red Path, Prince Richard, Peninsula, and I Know also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Red Knight, 114 pounds, (Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Meltonian, 118, (McCue,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 2, second; Auriesville, 115, (Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:13. Americano, Bridesmaid II., Scoffer, anu Dr. Saylor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Saranac Handicap, of $3,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Hermis, 122 pounds, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Whisky King, 104, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Cunard, 115, (Jackson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:51 2-5. Gay Boy, Smart Set, Gold Cure, Caughnawaga, Francesco, Reno, and Arsenal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Cloche d'Or, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and even, won; Ithan, 107, (Smith,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Latrobe, 110, (Jackson,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Scottish Blue, Snowdrift, Wheeler B., Pullback, Diamente, and Merry Royal also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one and one-eighth miles. Belvino, 119 pounds, (McCue,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Rough Rider, 109, (Brennan,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; The Amazon, 110, (Smith,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:53. Janice and Loone also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Cornwall, 97 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Mary Worth, 108, (Burns,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Saddlecloth, 120, (Smith,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Rappenecker, Optional, Roue, and Midnight Chimes also ran.

MILITARY SHOOT OPENS TO-DAY.

Marksmen from Many States at Sea Girt for Big Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 28.—Crack marksmen from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, the District of Columbia, and the regular army are now here, and the Massachusetts team will arrive to-morrow, when the inter-State rifle and revolver tournament on the State rifle range here will open. The shooting will continue through next week.

The meet will be under the management of the National Rifle Association of America, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Association. The marksmen to-day engaged in practice shooting and individual matches. The first stage of the Columbian trophy and the New Jersey National Guard matches, both open to New Jersey regimental teams only, will be shot to-morrow morning, and the second stage in the afternoon.

The New York State team, under Col. N. B. Thurston, will compete for the Hilton trophy, to be shot for Tuesday, and the regimental inter-State match and a team from Squadron A, New York, will shoot in the carbine match.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Outplayed at Pittsburg—Boston Team Back in Third Place.

Only one National League baseball game was played yesterday, and the Pittsburg team tightened its hold on the championship title for another twelvemonth by defeating the Chicago players by 11 runs to 3. Hanlon's Brooklyn players are still second in the pennant race. The Eastern clubs having completed their final tour of the Western cities for the season will finish the schedule for 1902 in this territory. To-day the New Yorks will begin a brief series in Philadelphia and the Brooklyn players will do likewise in Boston.

Pittsburg, 11; Chicago, 3.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Chicago's baseball team was badly beaten here to-day by the local champions, the score being 11 to 3 in favor of the home team. Phillippi and Taylor were the opposing pitchers. In the third inning the local batsmen fell upon Taylor's curves with heartbreaking regularity, making 6 runs altogether. With the bases filled Conroy drove the ball away over Dobbs's head into deep centre for a home run, besides scoring the other three men. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .....1 0 6 2 1 0 0 1 .—11	17	2	
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3	13	3	

Batteries—Smith and Phillippi; Kling and Taylor.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	82	27	.752	Cincinnati	52	56	.481
Brooklyn	80	31	.541	St. Louis	48	59	.449
Boston	53	52	.505	Philadelphia	48	62	.406
Chicago	54	54	.500	New York	38	68	.358

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

The Jersey City and Providence baseball teams began a series of games yesterday, in which the fourth position in the Eastern League championship race will be decided. The local players won by a score of 3 to 1. McCann, for Jersey City, pitched a strong, steady game, and held the visitors down to three hits. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PROVIDENCE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	1	0	1	0	0	Wagner, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	0	2	0	0	Bean, ss	0	0	1	6	3	
Halligan, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	G. Sul'n, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	
Carr, 1b	0	1	12	1	1		Cassidy, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	
Griffen, 2b	1	1	3	2	1		McMa'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Shoch, rf	0	1	2	0	1		Armb'ter, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Mack, ss	1	1	5	5	0		Connors, 2b	1	1	1	5	1	0
McManus, c	0	1	4	1	0		Dolan, c	0	0	3	2	0	
McCann, p	0	0	0	5	0		M. Sull'n, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Woods, rf	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	3	8	27	16	3		Total	1	3	24	14	3	

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.	—3
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2. First base by errors—Jersey City, 3; Providence, 3. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Providence, 7. First base on balls—Off McCann, 3; off Sullivan, 2. Struck out—By McCann, 3; by Sullivan, 1. Two-base hits—Carr, Griffen, Mack. Sacrifice hits—Carr, Bean. Stolen bases—Oakes, McManus. Double play—Griffen, Mack, and Carr. Hit by pitcher—By McCann, 2; by Sullivan, 1. Passed ball—Dolan. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Sharkey.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	.	—5	10	3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	2	3

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Macfarlan and Dillon.

AT NEWARK.

											R.	H.	E.
Worcester	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4	11	2	
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	4	2	

Batteries—Falkenberg and McCauley; Moriarty and Thackera.

AT TORONTO.

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	—10	14	0	
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5	11	6	

Batteries—J. Raub and Fuller; Briggs, Blewitt, Brennan, and Toft.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 7; Schenectady, 6.
At Ilion—Ilion, 5; Binghamton, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Syracuse, 0.
At Gloversvills—Albany, 5; A. J. and G., 2.

American League Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 4; Boston, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4 (second game.)

AMERICAN Y. C. REGATTA.

The first of the two regattas with which the American Yacht Club signalizes the revival of the yachting spirit among its members was sailed on Long Island Sound off Milton Point, Rye, yesterday afternoon. It was the first open regatta that has been held under the auspices of the club for four or five years. The programme was devoted to the new one-design classes that have been so busy and so successful in this season's local yacht races. The Larchmont, New Rochelle, Manhasset, Bay, and Horseshoe Harbor Clubs were represented in the race.

The boats of the American's 21-foot class had another struggle, such as they have become famous for. From start to finish the Howdy and the Hobo fought it out inch by inch. At the end of the first half of the course the Howdy was ahead by only two seconds. On the last round she increased that lead, however, and was the winner by thirty-seven seconds. The Jolly Tar was behind the Hobo one minute and twenty-five seconds, and ahead of the Rascal one minute and twenty-one seconds. In the club's 18-foot class the Zelica III. and the Mongoose III. also had a close race. The Mongoose made a poor start, but at the end of the first round had got up to her opponent. On the second round she slowly crept ahead, and was a winner by five seconds.

Twenty-seven boats came to the starting line, and twenty-six of them finished. One course was designated for all the classes. It was triangular from off the Scotch Caps Buoy, eastnortheast one and five-eighths miles around the Larchmont White Spar Buoy, off Parsonage Point, south one-half east one and five-eighths miles around a stakeboat, and west-northwest one and five-eighths miles to the starting line. The distance was four and seven-eighths miles, and the course was sailed twice over by all the classes except the Manhasset Bay and the Horseshoe Harbor.

It was fine yachting weather, the conditions being ideal for the small boats. At the start the wind was east-southeast, but in the afternoon it backed to east one-half north, blowing fresh all the time. The winners were the Howdy, Dorothy, Mongoose III., Lambkin, Caper, and Catharine.

To-day the regatta will be open to the 75-foot class schooners, the 70, 60, 43, 36, and 30 foot sloops, and the raceabouts. Summary:

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB 21-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 9⅝ miles. Start, 2:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	3:52:35	1:47:35
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	3:53:56	1:48:56
Howdy, S. Wainwright	3:50:33	1:45:33
Hobo, T. L. Park	3:51:10	1:46:10
Cricket, H. Willetts	3:54:41	1:49:41
The Kid, O. Harriman, Jr.	Disabled.	
Ping-Pong, W. H. Browning	4:00:50	1:55:50

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 9⅝ miles. Start, 2:05.

Houri, J. H. Esser	3:58:54	1:53:54
Adelaide, L. G. Spence	Disabled.	
Dorothy, Louis Spence	3:56:24	1:51:24

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB 18-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 9⅝ miles. Start, 2:10.

Driftwood, O. C. Townsend	4:19:57	2:09:57
Hustler, J. T. Downy	Disabled.	
Mongoose III., S. Ford	4:18:02	1:08:02
Zelica III., H. C. Sherman	4:18:07	2:08:07

MANHASSET BAY YACHT CLUB 18-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 4⅞ miles. Start, 2:40.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:47:36	1:07:36
Arizona, G. A. Corey	3:49:59	1:09:59

NEW ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB 18-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 9⅝ miles. Start, 2:15.

Knave, R. N. Bavier	4:26:32	2:11:32
Caper, P. L. Howard	4:22:45	2:07:45
Ace, W. N. Bavier	4:28:42	2:13:42

HORSESHOE HARBOR YACHT CLUB 18-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 4⅞ miles. Start, 2:20.

Catharine, R. E. Robinson	3:46:13	1:26:13
Indra, W. S. Allen	3:48:48	1:28:48

Plans for America's Cup Challenge.

LONDON, Aug. 28. — Discussing Sir Thomas Lipton's forthcoming challenge for the America's Cup, which will be dispatched in September, The Yachting World remarks: "When the challenge is officially announced it will surprise most people to find how far forward the arrangements really are."

INTEREST IN THE FUTURITY.

To-morrow's Great Race Gives Promise of Record Breaking.

From all indications the record for attendance on a New York race track will be broken to-morrow at the Sheepshead Bay race course, when the Futurity is run. Never in the history of the big event, the most valuable prize of the American turf, was popular interest aroused to the present pitch. In former years the public was content to wait until the day of the race before betting, but the general enthusiasm this season has resulted in much future betting of a conditional nature, the agreement being common that backers of horses shall be entitled to a "start."

The field promises to be one of the largest, if not the largest, that ever ran for the race. Twenty-five horses are regarded as reasonably sure starters, while three or four others are spoken of as strong probabilities. It also is anticipated that a new record for the number of horses running a race in one interest will be made, as J. R. and F. P. Keene have retained five jockeys for the Futurity and probably will send five horses to the post.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has disposed of every box in the grand stand for Futurity Day, and yesterday announced the list of boxholders as follows:

Box.		Box.	
1	August Belmont.	2	Charles Badgley.
3	R. T. Wilson, Jr.	4	M. Parrish.
5	H. S. Page.	6	John Daly.
7	C. Fellowes.	8	Mrs. John Madden.
9	J. R. Bradford.	10	W. Bliss.
11	J. H. Alexandre.	12	R. A. Pinkerton.
13	P. Lorillard.	14	R. A. Pinkerton.
15	W. G. Street.	16	H. Maxwell.
17	S. S. Brown.	18	M. J. Farrott.
19	C. G. Gates.	20	C. L. Duval.
21	W. F. Howe.	22	C. L. Duval.
23	J. B. Brady.	24	Gay L. Shiffer.
25	A. H. Hummel.	26	H. L. Bloodgood.
27	M. C. Sternbach.	28	J. G. Follansbee.
29	W. Busteed.	30	Julius Fleischmann.
31	W. E. Mack.	32	F. R. Hitchcock.
33	W. N. Fleischmann.	34	Jesse Lewisohn.
35	Jesse Lewisonn.	36	E. Berry Wall.
37	A. Featherstone.	38	Villepigue.
39	T. F. Grady.	40	W. H. Reynolds.
41	J. W. Girard.	42	H. R. Clarkson.
43	L. V. Bell.	44	A. Richards.
45	A. F. Walcott.	47	Lewis Nixon.
A	H. P. Whitney.	B	W. C. Whitney.
C	H. B. Duryea.	D	S. D. Ripley.
E	W. S. Fanshawe.	F	J. A. Drake.
G	E. M. Post.	H	R. A. Tucker.
I	Perry Belmont.	M	R. K. Cassatt.
N	C. F. Watson.	O	E. C. Potter.
P	T. S. Smith.	Q	Rene La Montagne.
R	Fred. Hoey.	S	John R. Townsend.
T	John R. Townsend.	U	R. L. Stevens.
V	H. J. Desvoeux.	W	Frederick Bull.
X	E. F. Whitney.		

SWIMMERS FAIL IN LONG TEST.

Holbein, Only a Mile Shore of English Channel Task, Gave Up.

DOVER, England, Aug. 28.—Montagu Holbein, the English swimmer who started from Cape Gris-Nez, France, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his third attempt to swim the English Channel, reached a point within a mile of Dover about 2 o'clock today, and then was attacked by cramps and had to abandon the effort. He had been in the water twenty-two hours and twenty-one minutes when the boat accompanying took him on board. Holbein quickly recovered from his exhaustion but stated when he landed that he would not again try to swim the Channel.

Frank Holmes of Birmingham, who started from Dover at 5 o'clock this morning to swim the Channel, became ill and abandoned the attempt when six miles out.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 28.—In the all-comers' event in the international tennis tournament on the Queen's Royal Courts to-day Kreigh Collins beat S. Wright, and Leroy won with ease. In the handicap John Neely, to whom Harold Hackett owed half a point, beat the Yale man in straight sets. The players left in the women's singles, semi-finals, are Miss Closterman, Cincinnati, and Misses Parker, Champlin, and Neely, Chicago. Summary:

International Championship.—First Round—Kreigh Collins, Chicago, beat G. N. MacDonald, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1; Beals Wright, Boston, beat H. W. Suckling, Montreal, 6—3, 6—1; E. R. Paterson, Toronto, beat H. F. MacDougall, Buffalo, 6—0, 6—3. H. Leroy, Columbia University, beat E. H. Shafer, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—3.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Neely, Chicago, beat Miss Taylor, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Hague, Montreal, beat Mrs. Stikeman, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1. Second Round—Miss Closterman, Cincinnati, beat Miss Stever, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Parker, Chicago, beat Miss Wimer, Washington, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Neely, Chicago, beat Miss Hague, Montreal, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Open Handicap.—John Neely, Chicago, (owe 30,) beat H. H. Hackett, Yale, (owe ½ 40,) 6—2, 6—2; A. C. MacMaster, Toronto, (owe 15,) beat R. Bissell, Buffalo, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—3; A. F. MacDonald, (owe ½ 15,) Toronto, beat Paul Gardner, Chicago, (owe ½ 30,) 2—6, 6—4, 8—6; E. R. Paterson, Toronto, (owe 15,) beat H. W. Suckling, Montreal, (owe ½ 15,) 2—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Women's Doubles.—The Misses Closterman and Neely beat the Misses Wimer and Stever, 6—4, 6—3; the Misses Parker and Champlin beat the Misses Hague and Summer Hayes, 7—5, 7—5.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

The Point Judith Team Easily Defeated the Devon Players.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—On the Westchester Polo Club's field to-day the Point Judith team allowed 10 goals to the Devon Club of Philadelphia, and won easily by a score of 15 to 12. A. W. Spencer of Devon in the third period was disabled by an accidental blow. He retired, and to equalize matters Reginald Brooks also left the game, which was finished with only three on a side. The line-up and score:

POINT JUDITH.	H'cap.	DEVON.	H'cap.
1, Reginald Brooks	3	1, W. C. Mather	2
2, R. La Montagne, Jr.	6	2, H. W. Harrison	2
3, R. J. Collier	3	3, W. A. Spencer	0
Back, Geo. McFadden	4	Back, Alex. Brown	2
Total handicap	16	Total handicap	6

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal by	Made by	Time.
Point Judith,	La Montagne	0:25
Point Judith,	Collier	0:23
Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:00

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith,	La Montagne	0:25
Point Judith,	Brooks	1:05
Point Judith,	Collier	3:55

THIRD PERIOD.

Point Judith,	La Montagne	2:55
Point Judith,	La Montagne	0:40
Point Judith,	La Montagne	3:15
Point Judith,	Collier	2:45
Point Judith,	Collier	1:50
Point Judith,	Collier	1:35

FOURTH PERIOD.

Devon,	Mather	0:20
Point Judith,	La Montagne	3:10
Devon,	Harrison	2:25
Point Judith,	La Montagne	0:25
Point Judith,	Collier	1:10

Total score—Point Judith, 15; Devon, 12. Devon was allowed 10 goals handicap. Referee—J. Smith.

Mrs. Curtis Took Golf Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—The handicap match for the Inn Cup, presented by Mrs. T. W. Dale, played at the Innis Arden Golf Club, Sound Beach, Conn., this afternoon, was won by Mrs. Curtis with a net score of 93.

Dyker Meadow Golfers Tie.

Only about ten men took part in the monthly handicap of the Dyker Meadow Club yesterday, and but six scores were returned. The competition resulted in a tie at 73 net between Frank Lyman and J. Edward Way. It will be played off about the middle of next week.

Deal Golf Club's Tournament.

An invitation tournament has been announced by the Deal Golf Club for Sept. 4, 5, and 6, the chief event to be the competition for the club cup. Among the prominent amateurs who already have entered are Messrs. Travis, Graham, Kennady, Dudley, Pyne, and Renhart.

W. K. Vanderbilt Won French Race.

DIEPPE, France, Aug. 28.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Marigold won the Prix Criterium here to-day, with Jockey Thompson up.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:23	Sun sets...6:40	Moon rises...1:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:53	Gov. Isl'd....4:19	H. Gate....6:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:20	Gov. Isl'd....4:49	H. Gate....6:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FR

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry, and Contract Surgeon Henry L. Brown are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, vice Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps, and Contract Surgeon Charles F. Smith, relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan for examination for promotion:

Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, and Alfred M. Fuller, Second Cavalry.

Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Idaho, Moscow, and will report at the university for duty accordingly.

Capt. Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and will report at the university for duty accordingly.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Waterbury, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of shrapnel cans to be manufactured for the Ordnance Department.

Transfers in the Thirtieth Infantry:

Second Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, from Company F to Company E.

Second Lieut. James A. Higgins, from Company E to Company F.

Major Irs MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Monroe on official business pertaining to the inspection of fixed armament at that post and the work of mechanics thereon.

Capt. Albert B. Scott, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, and will report at the college for duties accordingly.

Major George H. Torney, surgeon, will proceed to Little Rock to confer with the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas on official business pertaining to the Hot Springs Reservation.

Capt. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, will make five visits to Baltimore on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture.

The assignment of Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Artillery Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, is announced.

Major MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Howard and Fort Smallwood on official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at those posts, and the work of mechanics thereon.

First Lieut. William D. Chitty, Third Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, and will report at the university for duty accordingly.

Navy.

Capt. C. M. Chester is ordered to the Naval Observatory as Superintendent, upon detachment of Capt. C. H. Davis.

Lieut. Commander H. S. Knapp is ordered home, and will await orders.

Lieut. E. H. Dunn is ordered to the Prairie.

Lieut. A. T. Chester is ordered to Newport News, Va., in connection with fitting out, and on board the Arkansas, in charge of the steam engineering department, when commissioned.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh is ordered to the Wisconsin Sept. 15.

Ensign J. R. Defrees is ordered to the Mohican.

Ensign H. P. Evans is ordered to the Oregon.

Ensigns R. Morris and J. G. Church are ordered to the Mohican.

Ensign H. P. Perrill is ordered home and will await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Marietta sailed yesterday from La Guayra for Curacoa.

The Modoc and Samoset arrived at League Island yesterday.

The Hercules arrived at Norfolk yesterday.

The Kentucky sailed yesterday from Hakodate for Yokohama.

The Alliance arrived at Algiers to-day.

The Leonidas sailed to-day from Cape Haytien for Norfolk.

The San Francisco sailed to-day from Havre for the Azores en route to Norfolk.

The Puritan arrived at New London to-day.

The Wilmington sailed to-day from Shanghai for the Chusan Islands.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Changes in barometric pressure over the United States have been rapid and marked during the last twenty-four hours. The area of high barometer that occupied the upper lake region Wednesday evening has moved rapidly eastward and increased in magnitude, and now covers the North Atlantic States. The position of this high area has caused easterly winds along the Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts southward and local rains have occurred over the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States and on the South Atlantic Coast.

Local rains are indicated for Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. Local rains will also occur in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the middle Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	67	70
6 A. M.	69	67	70
9 A. M.	75	70	74
12 M.	78	75	81
4 P. M.	75	76	79
6 P. M.	75	74	75
9 P. M.	71	70	72
12 P. M.	70	67	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M., and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:45 A. M.—315 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Henry Corn; damage, $30,000.

4 A. M.—242 Canal Street; Kimmel & Boied; damage, $500.

7:50 A. M.—90 Broome Street; Solomon Axelbrod; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—232 Second Street; William Eaglestein; damage, $75.

12:35 P. M.—370 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; West End Amusement Company; no damage.

12:40 P. M.—252 East Fourth Street; Samuel Liff; damage, $10.

5:55 P. M.—95 Bleecker Street; H. A. Rosenfeld; damage, $500.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Grand Duke Boris and suite; Senator John Spooner, Wisconsin; Sir John Forest, London; Sir Edmund Barton, London; Judge H. M. Tompkins, Atlanta; William Potter, Philadelphia; M. von Schlippenbach, German Consul, Chicago.

HOLLAND—A. Clermont Wild, Philadelphia; Medill McCormick, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—J. Warren Floyd, Chicago; H. Walton, Washington; J. T. A. Lockwood, Johannesburg, South Africa; L. P. Burrows, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—C. C. Kellogg, Hartford; William M. Dwight, Detroit.

MANHATTAN—Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; H. A. Tillinghast, Providence.

PLAZA—G. R. Wells, Philadelphia; H. Vincent, London.

SAVOY—J. W. Kemble, Philadelphia; Dion Boucicault, England.

VICTORIA—Judge F. M. Estes, St. Louis; Col. T. C. Duncan, Union, S. C.; J. I. Hazard, General Freight Agent of the Kansas City and Southern Railway Company; F. M. Vanderling, Postmaster of Scranton.

HOFFMAN—John P. Newman, Kentucky; C. M. Gates, Tennessee; F. Disston, Philadelphia; J. Peabody, Worcester.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. John Rodgers, United States Navy; Judge C. McDowell, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, domestics and linens; Hotel Cadillac.

Moyer, H., Huntington, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y., millinery; Miss E. Fox, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. S. Mandel, linens, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss R. Robertson, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Upham Brouse Company, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Upham, carpets, 376 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Partridge & Blockwell, Detroit, Mich.; R. C. Mackenzie, domestics and linens; 458 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. J. Mullin, silks; 335 Broadway.

Case, J. B., & Co., Abilene, Kan.; J. B. Case, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss M. Maher, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Pearquean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. C. Goodall, laces and ribbons; H. V. Gray, notions; 347 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; A. D. Cohn, clothing and furnishing goods; 513 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Stewart, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. L. Ware, domestics, linens, and white goods; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Herald Square Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Fettis, gloves and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Heineman, G. H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Heineman, hats; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, laces and trimmings; 448 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, silks and dress goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hexter & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. Hexter, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Hurweller, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, milliner; Hoffman House.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Lowenstein, notions, leather goods, and laces; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Ladies' cloths and colored dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Labeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Goodman, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss-Green Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. Green, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Lanpher, Finch & Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.; O. P. Lanpher, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, art goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Meyer, fancy goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Race Clothing Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. W. Race, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. L., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, housefurnishing goods, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

American Domestic Carpet Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Holstein, carpets; Gilsey House.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. D. Wallace, millinery; Cadillac Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; W. K. Osborne, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Converse & Co., Salem, Ohio; L. S. Converse, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Goldstein, M., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; H. G. Goldstein, clothier; 65 West Houston Street.

Housman & Jonas Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. V. Boynton, tailors' supplies; Rossmore Hotel.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; J. A. Parker, silks; Hotel Albert.

Weiler, Mrs. B., Bolivar, N. Y.; millinery; 637 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Chadsey, A. V., Mercantile Company, Cherokee, Kan.; Fred M. Chadsey, general merchandise; Hotel Normandie.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, laces; Hotel Albert.

Shull, W. H., Shippensville, Penn.; clothing; 10 East Eleventh Street.

Young, M. & C. M., Youngstown, Ohio; C. M. Young, millinery.

Mendel, Weinstock & Co., Louisville, Ky.; L. Mendel, hats.

Kohn Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; H. Kohn, dry goods; Sarah Kohn, dry goods.

Munger, H. G., & Co., Hickman, N. Y.; H. B. Hefferon, dry goods.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Henry King, dry goods.

Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; John Liston, dry goods; 458 Broadway.

M. Frank's Sons, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Leo Frank, dry goods.

Lewis Company, John C., Louisville, Ky.; William B. Eckert, men's furnishings; Hotel Navarre.

Meyer Brothers & Ephnews, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Meyer, woolens.

Hunter & Hardee, Dayton, Ohio; William N. Hunter, dry goods; 37 White Street.

Baughmen, A. D., Charlotte, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kirtland, F. W., & Co., Plymouth, Ohio; F. W. Kirtland, dry goods.

Kline, George A., Hillsdale, Mich.; C. W. Chapple, dry goods.

Kilmanan Displine Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sam Klineman, dry goods; 683 Broadway.

Halton, J. W., Bowie, Texas; jewelry.

The Taylor-Wolfsnden Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Wolfenden, dry goods; H. Pennycook, dry goods; E. Donwald, dry goods; C. Davidson, dry goods.

Iliner, Philip, Saginaw, Mich.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Chesnutt, R. A., Pine Bluff, Ark.; dry goods; Summit, N. J.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Emma Robinson, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Simon Dry Goods Company, Lansing, Mich.; B. F. Simon, jr., dry goods; 801 Broadway.

Fogue, Sr., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward Ganspohe, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Engle, B., & Co., Shelbyville, Ky.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Williamson Dry Goods Company, Hannibal, Mo.; J. F. Williamson, dry goods.

Eisenman, M., & Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eisenmann, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Lepper, S. V. R., Marshall, Mich.; V. A. Lepper, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hickenbottom, John, Detroit, Mich.; C. J. Balle, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lope, C., Canton, Ohio, millinery, 47 West Sixteenth Street.

Eichenbaum, Samuel, Corning, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Warren, J., Louisville, Ky., millinery.

Grubbs, Hazelrigg & Co., Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazelrigg, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Samuels, M. R., & Co., Mount Sterling, Ky.; W. H. Strossman, jr., dry goods; Sinclair House.

Marks, Grace, Wellsville, N. Y., millinery.

Mattheis, J. W., Kansas City, Mo., millinery; Continental Hotel.

Wiechmann, William C., Saginaw, Mich., general merchandise.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Koch Clothing House, Alliance, Ohio; Joseph Koch, clothing; Leon A. Dinkelspiel, clothing; Imperial Hotel.

De Foe, J. V., Adrian, Mich., dry goods; Harry S. De Foe; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rohrs & Bath, Muncie, Ind.; George H. Roth, dry goods; Nellie Thomas, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

The Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Gallagher, dry goods; O. M. Remke, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Ashton, A., Rockfarrel, Ill.; dry goods.

Josey, N. B., Scotland Neck, N. C.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Chance, C. M., & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; Miss Clara M. Chance, books; Hotel Victoria.

Walker, Fred, Lockport, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Powrie, A. B., Carrollton, Md.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Starr Dry Goods Company, Clarenda, La.; E. Starr, dry goods.

Hall, T. H., Morris, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Buir & Black, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Scott, machinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hoffman Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio; John Hoffman, notions, &c.; Hotel Gerard.

Beadler & Curcher, Chillicothe, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Kerns, Mrs. S. A., Malone, N. Y.; Catherine Hawley, millinery; Alice G. Flannigan, millinery.

Imhof, A. & B., St. Joseph, Mo.; B. A. Imhof, millinery.

Beirne, H. D., Denison, Texas; dry goods; 320 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Adams, James, Hardware Company, Tyler, Texas; James H. Adams, hardware; Broadway Central Hotel.

Raib, J. J., Boston Store, Alton, Ill.; J. J. Raib, department store; Hotel Imperial.

Connor, A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Simon, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Paul D. Worms, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Farmer, W. S., Frankfort, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Davidson, C. B., Port Allegheny, Penn.; millinery; 42 East Tenth Street.

Stevenson, F. W., Ionia, Mich.; dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; dry goods and clothing; Charles M. Gates; Hoffman House.

McNulty & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Cornelis E. Dubelheis, millinery; Cora E. Magill, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. Garrett, dry goods; St. Andrew Hotel.

Bennett, C. H., Jackson, Mich.; dry goods; 121 Waverley Place.

Bennett, N. H., Jackson, Mich.; millinery; 121 Waverley Place.

Miller, H. T., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. F. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Virginia Frazee, dry goods; 448 Broome Street.

Hoadly, A. H., Earlville, N. Y., clothing; Smith & Mellus Hotel.

Halliburton, Thomas, Brookfield, Mo.; Frank R. Carter, dry goods; J. C. Halliburton, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Dorr Brothers, Fremont, Ohio; F. R. Dorr, boots and shoes; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ringler, E. Sandusky, W. S., Mich.; drugs.

Strahan, F. W., Grand Rapids, Mich., clothing; Nellis W. Strahan, clothing.

Denny, W., Company, Lancaster, Ohio; Harriet C. Denny, women's furnishings; Y. W. C. A., Sixteenth Street.

Gregory, George F., Clyde, N. Y.; Lloyd Stevens, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Brownsville Dry Goods Company, Brownsville, Tenn.; C. H. Sherman, dry goods; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Hotchkins & Lyle Company, Brownsville, Tenn.; George W. Lyle, dry goods; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Ironuth, Mrs. N. E., Marion, Ohio; millinery.

Welsh, C. L., & Co., Blandinsville, Ill.; M. B. Welsh, dry goods; C. L. Welsh, dry goods; Riggs House.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. J. Smith, dry goods; Bartholdi Hotel.

Whittelsey Dry Goods Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.; A. E. Isaac, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lishnoff, Meridian, Miss.; clothing.

Gowley's Millinery, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. J. Gowley, millinery; 25 West Nineteenth Street.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Mereshaum, dry goods; Holland House.

Dirksen, A. & G., Evansville, Ind.; G. Dirksen, millinery; T. Dirksen, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Levine, N., Du Bois, Penn.; Dorothy Levine, millinery; Occidental Hotel.

Dun, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Elisabeth McDonald, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Bent, W. S., Red Wing, Minn., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Burns, W. D., Walton, N. Y., clothing, 173 Lexington Avenue.

Lewis Company, The John C., Louisville, Ky.; Ella Francis, dry goods; Mary Francis, dry goods; Anna O'Brien, dry goods.

Sadler Brothers, Spencer, Ind.; Charles F. Allison, dry goods, 244 West Forty-fourth Street.

Quinn & Rogge, Oshkosh, Wis.; W. H. Rogge, dry goods; Thomas H. Quinn, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Deal, F. H., Greene, N. Y., hardware; Grand Union Hotel.

Philips, B. F., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, jewelry; Imperial Hotel.

Rogers, E. W., Conway, Ark., dry goods; Lottie Rogers, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Estherton, Miss, Sturgis, Mich., dry goods.

Wiener, C., Cleveland, Ohio, ladies' tailor; Denny, V. L., Staunton, Va., dry goods.

Gerleer, John, Company, The, Memphis, Tenn.; John Gerleer, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Meyer, E. C., Braddock, Penn., grocer.

Meyer, Howard F., Braddock, Penn., grocer.

Marks, A., & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. G. Caldwell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lewis, Peter F., Buffalo, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wormald & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Walter Wormald, hardware; Broadway Central Hotel.

Maloney, M. J., Rochester, N. Y., millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Kaiser Brothers, Madison, Wis.; Joseph Kaiser, department store; 63 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Mitchell, Moody, Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. F. H. Seetzel, millinery; Margaret Govan, millinery; 42 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Williams & Rogers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Courtney, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Rosenbaum, Isaac J., Mt. Vernon, Ind.; dry goods and jewelry; Hotel Audubon.

Robinson & Wilkens Company, The, Richwood, Ohio; J. M. Wilkens, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Peiffer, J. S., Parsons, Kan.; jewelry; 23 West Ninety-third Street.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Shoenberg, general store; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Kelson, J., New Haven, N. Y.; clothing and jewelry.

Kelson, M., Fernwood, N. Y.; clothing.

Yeager, C. H., & Co., Sharon, Penn.; C. H. Yeager, dry goods; Helen Yeager, dry goods; R. G. Yeager, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Purcell, J. D., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Purcell & Thompson, Paducah, Ky.; C. W. Thompson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Purcell & Brougham, Fort Smith, Ohio; dry goods; L. W. Brougham; Grand Hotel.

Frank, L., Mason City, Ill.; Irving Rosenfeld, clothing.

Hoenig, S., & Son, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Hoenig, cigars; 245 East Fourteenth Street.

Rollman, Sons, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. A. Ritter, millinery.

Coukee & Lifcar, Dayton, Ohio; A. J. Coukee, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Borenstein Brothers, Silver City, N. M.; B. Borenstein, dry goods; 50 Canal Street.

Bedford, A., Ionia, Mich.; A. G. Bedford, jewelry; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Lewis, D., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; David Lewis, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Cincinnati Notion Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Cincinnati Notion Company, notions.

Roth, Rothschild & Co., Superior, Wis.; T. J. Roth, department store; Audubon Hotel.

Schmitt, Heinley & Baer, Logansport, Ind.; Isaac Baer, dry goods.

Alms & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Moser, dry goods; D. Feldhouse, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

Schmuck, A., Sons, Salina, Ohio; W. F. Schmuck, harness, trunks; 232 Canal Street.

Hiertroger, C. D., Salina, Ohio; P. H. Schunk, boots and shoes; 232 Canal Street.

Waldstein, Henry, Hot Springs, Ark.; general merchandise; 228 West Forty-eighth Street.

Friedman, M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sarah Minton, department store; Dollie Mackey, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Mermod & Jaccord Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. M. Meier, jewelry; Hotel Victoria.

Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; Mary J. Sullivan, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Canfield's, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. J. F. Canfield, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Straus, Hecht & Co., Danville, Ill.; I. Louis, dry goods.

Blumberg, A., Prescott, Arizona; dry goods.

Freytus Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Samuel Dreyfus, dry goods.

Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; E. M. Hutchins, dry goods.

Stewart, E. E., Hurleyville Falls, N. Y.; Rosa D. Stewart, fancy goods.

Model Clothing Company, The, Auburn, N. Y.; T. Simons, men's outfitters.

Timmerman, Jennie E., Butler, Penn.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Walker & Duncan, Zanesville, Ohio; M. M. Duncan, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Werthein, J. L., Charleston, West Va.; clothing.

Blevin, W. J. & M. B., New Castle, Penn.; M. E. Blevin, millinery; Trafalgar; Sara Dana Falls, millinery; Bartholdi.

Schmidt, A. J., & Co., Delphos, Ohio; A. J. Schmidt, dry goods; Raleigh.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; John A. Blevins, dry goods; Fifth Avenue.

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Blum

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

DO THEY INTEND TO MINE COAL?

If the operators have at last determined to begin the mining of coal they have reached a wise conclusion. They have defied public opinion long enough, and longer than it was prudent for them to defy it. But they must not delude themselves with the belief that they can fool the public by a mere pretense at working the mines. The statistics of the mines which they say they already have in operation, showing an output of 2,450 tons per day for fourteen mines, are not convincing. It cannot be truthfully said that a mine from which 100 or 200 tons are taken per day is being "operated." The attempt of the owners of the mines to operate them must be made in good faith. The pretense of mining coal, a mere feint to deceive the public, would indicate not that the operators had become wise, but that they have become scared. That sort of thing will not do at all. They can give proof of their change of heart only by mining coal actively and in large volumes and sending it promptly to market to meet the demand which is every day growing more pressing and which will presently, if it remains unsatisfied, lead to widespread suffering.

Meanwhile the Governor of Pennsylvania is face to face with a great opportunity and a great peril. He has a duty to perform which would bring him honor if he performed it manfully, but shame if he disgracefully evades it. He must protect the operators in their efforts to work the mines. If he fails to afford them effective protection he will deserve impeachment. Yesterday the troops sent into the field by his orders were attacked by striking miners while on their way to protect men at work in one of the collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. When the striking miners attack the troops of the State they forfeit every right and every claim to sympathy. Short work should be made of every mob that offers resistance to State troops. If the mistake of paltering with mob violence is made, and if men willing to work in the mines are deterred by violence or by the threat of it, the State of Pennsylvania, so long as such tumults continue, will cease to enjoy a republican form of government. In that event the occasion would arise for the use of Federal troops. We should suppose that Gov. STONE would not care to have it arise.

The danger is, of course, that a machine Governor, apprehensive of the effect upon his party of the measures which it is his duty to take, may meet the emergency in a timid and indecisive way. By a half-hearted performance of his duty Gov. STONE would put it into the power of the operators to continue indefinitely their present perfectly unjustifiable position. If he offers and affords them protection, we shall know very soon whether they intend to mine coal or are trying to fool the public.

EUROPE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have, we believe, already expressed the wish that the State Department might issue a primer of the Monroe doctrine for gratuitous distribution throughout the newspaper offices of Continental Europe. Quite incidentally, of course, and just to show what we were doing to enlighten the irresponsible guides of public opinion, copies of the primer might properly be mailed to the Chancelleries of the countries in question.

It is painful to have to supplement this suggestion with the suggestion that copies of the primer would do no harm if diffused among the newspaper offices of the United Kingdom. There were some fearful and wonderful remarks in The London Mail the other day about the United States and Venezuela, which never would have been made if the remarker had had and had studied the invaluable compendium we have in mind. The United States, this uninstructed commentator misinformed his readers, encourages the Latin-American republics to shirk their obligations and defy their European creditors and victims by promising the republics protection in any breaches of international law which they may find it convenient in the course of their business to commit. Such a remark betokens not only that the highly convenient manual to which we have referred has not yet been issued from the Government Printing Office. It betokens also that the ingenious commentator has been enjoying a holiday, in Central Africa or some other remote part to which the current news of the world does not penetrate, for several years past. How else could he have missed hearing that when Great Britain had occasion to use coercive and summary measures for the collection of debts due her nationals by the Government of Nicaragua she took those measures with the entire concurrence of the United States? Or how could he have missed knowing that only a few months ago, when Venezuela defaulted in her obligation to certain Germans, and the German Government consulted us, with perfect consideration and politeness, about the manner in which we should view a similarly summary method of collection, we answered that we had not the least objection in life, and that our objections would begin only when any European power, under the pretext of collecting debts or under any other pretext, should undertake to make American conquests, or, in the language of the original promulgation of the Monroe doctrine, should undertake to "extend its political system to any portion of this hemisphere"? Such an attempt, we announced eighty years ago, we should "consider dangerous to our peace and safety."

The London Times, which apparently already possesses a copy of the unpublished primer in question, or equivalent information, discussing the President's recent deliverances on the doctrine, takes the pains to reassure such ignorant and timid Britons as may have entertained apprehensions that, under the aegis of the bogy in question, we had been cherishing designs upon the Dominion of Canada. Every American knows that we have no such designs. If Canada ever casts her lot with us, it will be by the free and unconstrained choice of her own people, and that, in turn, will be determined by a consideration of the fact that, on this side of the border, we are increasing and multiplying and replenishing the earth more rapidly than they are on that side; that we are growing and thriving at so much swifter a rate than they that nothing but a difference of political institutions can account for the difference. We think we speak for all Americans when we say that we should be delighted by the addition of so valuable a body of citizens as the Canadians, if they came to us of their own accord, but that we have no notion of their coming otherwise. And we believe we may venture to speak for Great Britain in saying that in that case she would interpose no objection to the amalgamation, already so nearly complete except in politics. But, at any rate, our London namesake is entirely within the facts when it says that "Great Britain's title to her possessions in America cannot be called in question by anybody." It is so far from being called in question by the Monroe doctrine that the original announcement of that doctrine explicitly sets forth that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere." The primer of the Monroe doctrine would evidently be superfluous in the office of The London Times. But there are so many British newspaper offices in which it would evidently not be superfluous, and every newspaper office on the Continent, Teutonic, Latin, or Slavic, is so urgently in need of the compendium, that we respectfully renew our suggestion to the State Department.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONER.

In the face of Judge HALL'S decision, supported by the strong reasons of his opinion, it seems that there was but one thing left for the Fire Commissioner to do, and that was to acquiesce as gracefully as he might in the judgment of the court. His motives may be of the best, though nobody could possibly infer the fact from his procedure, but the court so plainly shows that his whole action in the matter was unwarranted that he really had nothing else to do, consistently with maintaining so much reputation for fair dealing as he had left himself, but to submit.

On the contrary, we learn, with considerable disgust, that he means to appeal the case, in vindication of his right to relieve the Chief of his department arbitrarily, indefinitely, and without telling him of what he is accused, and with considerable astonishment that the Corporation Counsel backs him up in this course. Worse than that, Mr. STURGIS is quoted in The Evening Post of yesterday as saying that the true reasons for suspending Chief CROKER had not been published, and that "the time had not come to make them public." This is manifestly silly and apparently dishonest. The time for making public the true reasons for suspending an honored and trusted public servant (for Mr. STURGIS'S attempted distinction between suspending and relieving is plainly nothing but a pettifogging evasion) was when the suspension was announced. After the court has refused to allow him to make such an arbitrary exercise of a usurped power, "the time has not come" to go about hinting "there be an if they might," and "I could if I would," and such ambiguous givings out.

In plain fact, Mr. STURGIS'S position is deplorable, not to say contemptible. We again direct the Mayor's attention to the spectacle his Fire Commissioner is making of himself.

HE IS BEYOND THEM.

A running commentary by MARK HANNA, THOMAS C. PLATT, NELSON W. ALDRICH, and the beet sugar Senators, jointly and severally, upon President ROOSEVELT'S speech in praise of the simple life would be the most delightful reading in the world.

What on earth could these men make out of such talk as this:

> The misuse of property is one manifestation of the same evil spirit which under changed circumstances denies the right of property because this right is in the hands of others. So that material prosperity becomes the one standard, then, alike by those who enjoy such prosperity in slothful or criminal ease, and by those who in no less evil manner rail at, envy, and long for it. * * * The worth of a civilization is the worth of the man at its centre. When this man lacks moral rectitude material progress only makes bad worse, and social problems still darker and more complex.

To the beneficiary or the apologist of the Dingley tariff the words of the President must be either incomprehensible or perfectly disgusting. Either as a philosopher or as a party leader he must be a puzzle to the controlling men of the Republican Party. He is quite beyond them.

Even Mr. LITTLEFIELD, as he tinkers away at his anti-trust bill, must be in doubt whether the speech to which he listened at Bangor on Wednesday does not really cancel his commission. There is no more flagrant "misuse of property" than employing the proceeds of a business helped on to an insolent prosperity by the Dingley tariff to keep in power perpetually the party responsible for that tariff. If the President himself understands his own system of morality he must presently come out in favor of a sweeping revision of the tariff. But the illogical LITTLEFIELD is devoting his days and nights to the preparation of a bill to put an end to evils which the Dingley tariff was intended to create. If he is converted by the President's exhortations he will drop his anti-trust bill and go back to Washington with the draft of a revised tariff in his pocket.

STRIKES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of Massachusetts publishes statistics which appear to show that the storm centre of labor disputes this year is in New England. Between Jan. 1 and July 31 there occurred in Massachusetts 430 strikes, or something over two a day. Those who look for the reasons underlying general facts of this character are likely to conclude that the large number of strikes occurring in Massachusetts is evidence of unusual activity on the part of the unions, and a disposition to declare war on slight provocation. This may be true, but if so there is a more satisfactory explanation to be found in the fact that existing economic conditions deny to New England employers in the manufacturing industries the opportunity of dealing as liberally with labor as those of other districts are able to do.

In view of the conditions which are matters of experience with every one who has to do with manufacturing in New England, it may well occasion surprise that the voice of that section has not found expression in an emphatic demand for a lower range of duties on raw materials which would put its manufacturers on a plane of equal advantage with those of other sections, with which they are now maintaining an unequal competition. With free raw materials manufacturing in New England would feel the stimulus of a new life all along the line. It needs the coal, coke, pig iron, and the lumber of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, the hides of South America for its leather industries, the wool of every sheep-raising country for admixture with domestic wool for its cloths and carpets, steel billets and bars for its varied and extensive hardware and edged tool industries, and in fact everything it does not produce and cannot procure of domestic production on terms of equality with the Middle West. New England cannot hold its own by a gradual scaling down of wages to offset the handicap of an economic policy in Federal legislation by reason of which its interests are deliberately sacrificed in order that those conducting the crude and elementary industries of mining, smelting, lumbering, sheep raising, and cattle growing may enjoy a protection they do not need and which they can have only by means which are destroying New England and restricting the industrial development of every other section of the country.

VISITORS FROM HUNGARY.

While a certain reserve has marked the relations between Austria-Hungary with this country ever since the departure of the French from Mexico and the barbarous execution of MAXIMILIAN, the coming of a delegation of Hungarians now on the ocean shows that so far as Magyars in the empire are concerned they have never laid that unfortunate event at our doors, or else that long ago they concluded to say, in the German phrase: "Sponge across it!"

At the same time they are as anxious as the Germans that their fellow-countrymen settled in the United States shall not forget the old home in a land where a welcome for their compatriots has become traditional. Americans went to the very limits of international comity when KOSSUTH arrived on these shores and did him such honor as very naturally roused the anger of powerful nations in Europe to whom the suppression of the national feeling in Hungary was vital. Hungary has never forgotten the reception of her hero. All the more reason, they well may argue, that Hungarians over here may gradually lose that vivid race memory which seems the birthgift of the Magyar.

So Gen. JOSEF ZSENY and his comrades are bringing over a gorgeous Hungarian standard for their national organizations here to use. With a very pretty and very ancient bit of symbolism they have added to the flagstaff a golden globe filled with earth from the famous battlefields. It suggests the symbolic presents we read about in Herodotus when haughty conquerors sent ambassadors to nations beyond the Euxine demanding tribute and received in lieu of written answer various homely things to which some drastic meaning was attached. In this case the handfuls of earth from the battlefields are to remind Hungarians that a little but valiant nation still exists surrounded by peoples who are always ready to submerge it, as Poland was submerged by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The generation that read with tears Miss JANE PORTER'S "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and thrilled at the name of KOSSUTH has almost passed away. England and Germany are turning their attention to their exiles and colonists, veiling a good deal the contemptuous looks they used to cast on those who left the old soil and devising means to keep the feeling of nationality warm. France and Italy are very naturally slower to act, having less commerce and perhaps less ambition. Is this delegation, one asks, the result of the recent coddling of colonists by England and Germany, a more or less unconscious following of a fashion? Or do the Magyars feel that the situation of Hungary may soon be perilous, when FRANZ JOSEF is no more, and the loosely bound empire of Hungarians, Slavs, and Germans lacks a ruler who exerts a power for stability no other member of his family can hope to equal?

Have their Auspices noted the war-eagles gathering, and heard the crows discussing an approaching war of the peoples? The Magyars, we may feel sure, do not regard the Peace Czar with much seriousness as a character strong enough to stand in the way of a Russian war party. Russia overwhelmed them once; she might do so again and forever, if Germany under Prussian leadership agreed on her share of the loot.

Odd about this delegation are its apparently informal, unofficial character, and the statement that its members will visit the President. This does not fit the etiquette of European Chancelleries, but a President can do many things not permitted to an Emperor or a King.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We notice in many of our contemporaries an inclination—which they have not resisted—to treat Mr. JAMES J. VAN ALEN with great severity because of the report that he recently declared the United States "not a fit place for a gentleman to live in," and added, not only that England was such a place, but that it was the only such place. Of course, we saw the statement ascribed to Mr. VAN ALEN, but we refrained from getting excited over it—for several reasons. First and foremost among them was the reason that Mr. VAN ALEN had excuse for a vast amount of irritation in the public use that had just been made of the picture of a member of his family, and therefore he could easily be pardoned for speaking without much regard for the feelings of his—as yet—countrymen. In the next place, it seemed to us that Mr. VAN ALEN'S words were not necessarily offensive. Before entering upon a quarrel, as before beginning an argument, it is wise to agree upon definitions of the terms to be employed, and it would be the height of folly to quarrel with Mr. VAN ALEN with regard to the possibility of a gentleman's living in the United States when he meant one thing by "gentleman" and you meant another. For certain purposes and in ordinary usage, Englishmen give that word a signification larger than, if not different from, the one it has for us. There, it is not in every man's power to be a gentleman, even if he displays all the virtues of one; here it is. There certain men are gentlemen who would not be so regarded here, or at least they can retain the title longer and receive a measure of consideration which we would deny them. It is quite true that England, if not the only fit place for gentlemen of a sort not ours to live, is among the very best, and it is likely enough that Mr. VAN ALEN had gentlemen of that kind in mind when he spoke. So what's the use of scolding him? Whether he remains here or goes away, neither the destinies nor the definitions of the Nation will be in the slightest degree affected.

—Practically identical stories of signals properly made on the one hand and recklessly or stupidly disobeyed on the other are told by the masters of the two steamers that collided in the Narrows Wednesday afternoon, and of course it is not for landsmen to anticipate the decision of the maritime authorities to whom the controversy will in due course be submitted. It is obvious, however, that steps both right and wrong were not taken on both vessels. Grave fault there must have been somewhere, but from that it does not follow that one of the stories is false and the other true. It is at least possible that the collision resulted from an inherent weakness in the system of signaling used by these and other vessels. That system is of course the product of high skill and long experience, and it is used by men of intelligence whose material interests and very lives depend upon its successful operation, but far from infrequently, as in this instance, the system breaks down completely and then ensues a lamentable interchange of flat contradictions between men whom nobody wants to suspect of mendacity. Whoever or whatever may have been responsible for the accident, there is no doubt of one thing—that the officers of the Italian liner maintained, and her crew exhibited, in circumstances extremely trying, that self-possession, discipline, and efficiency which seafarers of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race are prone to claim as particularly their own and to deny to the Latin peoples. There was panic on the Liguria, but it was confined to the immigrant passengers and was quickly calmed by Capt. MONTANO and his subordinates, all of whom, according to common consent of the cooler observers, met the emergency in a way that would have done credit to the best sailors of any nation. Nowhere else than on shipboard is heroism demanded oftener, and nowhere else, it can safely be said, is heroism oftener shown. English-speaking seamen certainly do not lack it, but episodes like this one prove that they do not monopolize it.

—One's heart goes out with a rush, which is also a bang, to Mr. P. MCCABE, the official poet of the regular and regnant Tammany organization in the Second Assembly District. Mr. P. MCCABE may or may not be a singer of the first rank. We have not read enough of his work to form an intelligent opinion on that point, and, anyway, our verdict wouldn't be conclusive. Judging simply from two of his verses, however, we can say with perfect confidence that Mr. P. MCCABE has the noble courage of the great poet, that he is the master of language, not its slave, and that no matter how rebellious a word may be to other bards, he can reduce it to the submissiveness of a cocker spaniel by a mere glance of the eye. We know all this, because in a brief ode in the interests of his district leader, Mr. P. MCCABE addresses;

> Not those wearing diamonds, sapphires or ons,
> But the plain, decent folk of Manhattan and Bronx.

We recall the name of no living poet, either engaged in the active practice of his profession or retired on his fortune, who could thus have cowed the word "onyx" and forced it, not only to rhyme, but to rhyme extremely well, with the word "Bronx." Mr. SWINBURNE, Mr. KIPLING, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. AUSTIN, and a hundred others, big and little, might have wanted to do it, might have seen that it was the thing to do, but never a one of them would have had—well, for want of a better term, call it the nerve, to wed two nouns apparently so incompatible. But Mr. MCCABE did it—and so simply! A slash of the pen through a letter and the thing was done. If he had chosen, he would have put a "y" in "Bronx" and made it "Bronyx," but some delicate intuition, not to be understood or criticised by the prosaic laity, prevented this, and "onyx" became "onx," to the fervent admiration, we warrant, of every literary gent and gentess.

—While Great Britain is copying our methods of teaching and treating young army officers, it might be as well, perhaps, if she studied certain features of our naval system and copied that, too. Mr. LABOUCHERE, whose talent, amounting to positive genius, for giving pain to his own countrymen, is so frequently illustrated in his paper, Truth, discourses at length in the last number to reach us, first, on the inadequate supply of engineer officers in the Royal Navy, and, second, on the fact that even those engineers whom the navy has are subjected to annoyances and humiliations in strange contrast with their importance to the modern warship. It seems that on one of the newest first-class British cruisers no cabin or even a share of a cabin is provided for assistant engineers, but they must sling their hammocks in a gangway and keep their uniforms and other personal belongings in a gunroom locker. And when an assistant engineer on this cruiser applied for permission to use a cabin that happened to be empty, he was told that it was needed for the Captain's steward! From this curious state of affairs Mr. LABOUCHERE turns to an article by Lieut. CARLYON BELLAIRS in The Monthly Review deprecating any agitation in favor of the engineers and declaring that such outcry as has been made was prompted "partly by an unpatriotic desire to advance the interests of a section of the service to the detriment of the efficiency of the navy, and partly by the sinister influence of engineering ladies, who desire to see their husbands or other relatives advanced in 'relative rank,' arrayed in more gorgeous uniforms, and exercising more august functions, whether on the quarterdeck or on courts-martial, or even tête-à-tête with 'My Lords' in Whitehall." That version of the quarrel naturally wakes the ire of Mr. LABOUCHERE. Now, we, too, once had trouble, and it was none too savory, between "line" and "staff" on shipboard, but we never held the convenience of young engineers subordinate to that of valets, and the whole difficulty of "relative rank" in the American Navy is now fairly well settled. And for many a day it has not been said about a fleet of ours, as was said, not by enemies, about the fleet assembled at Spithead—"It is rotten to the core."

THE PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether or not it is Mr. Roosevelt's ambition to be elected President, it should not hinder him from acting and stop talking. The new method of insuring the confidence of the people by delivering speeches in various parts of the country is productive of good results only when "promises" and "beliefs" are put in execution. Curtailing the power of the trusts is imperative.

Instead of calling a special session of Congress to consider the Cuban problem, let it be to consider the trust problem. Sufficient time has elapsed since they have been menacing the welfare of the country, and further parleying with the subject will foment revolution. That trusts do good, and only a little harm, is an assertion based on a translucent theory. If the manufacture of new dainties to tickle the palates of the dainty, the creation of new pleasures to squander the time of the wealthy, or the conception of new vices to satisfy the desires of the immoral are placed in the category of benefits, then the country is benefited.

Absolute control of any product by an individual or corporation will eventually cause a majority to suffer. Legislation may curb a trust's power, but it cannot sufficiently interfere with its business methods to benefit a majority of the people. The solution is not to decorate the trust with laws, but to abolish the trust. The civil war was fought to throw off the yoke of human slavery. Let us hope that the industrial war that will inevitably come will have less bloodshed before the yoke of financial slavery is abolished. People become more conservative as education and intelligence spread, but these very powers of conservatism sharpen the pangs of necessity and make more keenly felt the injustice of deprivation. A suffering mind is a greater incentive to civil discord than a grumbling stomach.

FREDERICK K. WINEBURGH.
New York, Aug. 24, 1902.

Results of the Naval Manoeuvres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excitement caused by the attack on our coast by three ten-knot tubs having subsided, what are the results obtained? I fail to find more than two. First, that of making ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of European nations, and, second, the qualification of a lad to receive notoriety with a kissing accompaniment for having saved his country. I am anxiously awaiting official reports to discover something else.

TUB CAPTAIN.
New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Not to be Overlooked.

He—Don't you think two can live as cheaply as one?

She—Yes; but how about the cook?—Detroit Free Press.

A Boy.

A boy usually knocks over five things in passing through a room, and if he is particularly careful, and lies not to, he knocks over ten.—Atchison Globe.

The Average Man.

Tommy—Pop, what is an average man?

Father—An average man, my son, is one who feels that he is a little better than his neighbors.—Philadelphia Record.

The Real Fret.

"Do your debts worry you?" asked the Sympathetic Guy.

"What I owe other people?" said the Willing Spender. "Well, I should say not. It's what other people owe me that bothers!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Taxpayer's Joy.

Judge—I tell you Klinkers is happy—he feels as if he has just found money.

Fudge—How's that?

"He has employed a lawyer who has succeeded in having his taxes lowered $5."

"What was the lawyer's fee?"

"Ten dollars, I believe."—Baltimore Herald.

THE SPIRIT THAT WINS.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

While searching the archives for knowledge,
While after the rarest of lore,
While seeking the richest of jewels
In Wisdom's variant store,
Remember this as you rummage
For a mot of the Sage's wit,
The best and rarest of lessons
Is: Git up, git up and git!

Ages are filled with the dreaming
Of verses the poets have sung,
Filled with the anguish and sorrow
Tragical muses have wrung
From the loom of fanciful musing,
But the essence of all the wit,
The lesson of all the lessons
Is the lesson: Git up and git!

From periods primordial
On down to the time we live,
It's simply a matter of Take, my boy;
If we can't, a question of Give.
Remember this, as you rummage
For a mot of the Sage's wit,
The best and rarest of lessons
Is: Be just, but git up and git!

SECRETARY SHAW'S PLAN TO AID MONEY MARKET

Banks Invited to Order More Amounts of Circulating Notes.

In Statement It Is Declared the Movement Is Purely Prudential in Case of Necessity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In view of rumors as to Secretary Shaw's plans for relieving the money market in the event of a possible stringency, the Secretary, who is in New York, to-day authorized Assistant Secretary Ailes to make the following statement:

"The Secretary recently invited some of the larger National banks in the principal cities to order additional amounts of circulating notes to be printed. National banks are entitled to issue circulation to the full amount of their capital. The aggregate capital of National banks is $700,000,000, but the banks have outstanding only $358,000,000 of circulation.

"The Secretary has hoped to introduce an element of elasticity into the present system. His suggestions to the various banks in the larger cities that they make preparation for additional circulation have met with very favorable responses. It is not his intention that they should issue this additional circulation at all events, but only in case of actual necessity and emergency. He does not propose to inflate the currency in any sense, but to be prepared to meet the actual currency demand should one arise.

"With this in view those banks which have made arrangements to deposit United States bonds as security for such additional circulation have sent in their orders, and the Secretary has had all branches of the Treasury service busily engaged in expediting the preparation of the notes pending a possible emergency.

"All this work of preparation does not indicate that the Secretary will expect the banks to issue additional notes except in response to real necessity. The movement is purely prudential and precautionary and intended to relieve any possible currency famine. It does not conflict at all with any of the various other methods which have heretofore been employed by the department in relieving the money market."

The presence of Secretary Shaw in the financial district yesterday brought forth a story to the effect that the banks in this city intended to borrow or buy bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 for deposit with the United States Treasury, against which circulation was to be issued, in order to provide money for the moving of the crops, this circulation to be afterward retired.

This story was hardly considered seriously by the bankers who were asked about the possibility of putting such a plan through. Harvey Fisk & Sons and Vermilye & Co., who deal largely in Government bonds, declared that it would be impossible to buy an amount anywhere near $100,000,000 at reasonable prices. Such a purchase would send up the prices to a point where it would not be profitable to issue circulation against them, especially for so short a period as six months.

An officer of one of the largest banks said that it would not be possible to borrow that amount of bonds, although smaller amounts could be borrowed. The possibility of such a plan on a reduced scale depended on the willingness of bondholders to loan their bonds at a low rate of interest.

Secretary Shaw had a conference with Deputy Assistant Treasurer G. W. Marlor at the Sub-Treasury, and with Collector Stranahan at the Custom House. Collector Stranahan said that only routine matters were discussed.

At the Sub-Treasury it was admitted that Mr. Shaw talked about bond deposits and more money for circulation, but nothing could be got of the transactions. It was said that Mr. Shaw had an informal conference with the Presidents of a number of the big banks.

ENTRY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Secretary Shaw Issues a Circular Regarding Free Admission of Articles Under the Act of 1897.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Shaw has issued the following circular regarding the free entry of personal effects under the act of 1897:

"To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

"It having been brought to the attention of the department that certain persons have sought to place a strained construction upon the department circular No. 48, under date of May 7, 1902, the following explanation thereof and supplemental instructions are hereby issued:

"The language employed in the circular referred to is as follows: Exemption from duty will be allowed on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and such other personal effects of a value not exceeding $100 as are ordinarily purchased abroad by tourists, provided they are not intended for the use of other persons or for sale.

"The department still holds that exempt articles must in a sense be similar—that is, they must be of the same general class of articles as tourists ordinarily purchase abroad. It is the intention to clothe the customs officers with some measure of discretion. A dress pattern is certainly similar to a gown, while a bolt of dress goods is merchandise. A pair of silk hose is wearing apparel, but a gross is merchandise."

The Secretary also issued the following instructions to the Collector of Customs at New York in the matter of reimported foreign goods:

"Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th, calling attention to the department's letter of Aug. 7, 1902, relative to the reimportation of an automobile, and suggesting that certain individuals are seeking to have the rule applied to merchandise.

"This was not the intention. The object of the ruling is to relieve tourists from the second payment of duty on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, and other personal and household effects appropriate to their journey. It must not be extended to merchandise. To this end, valuable jewelry should be examined and identified by an expert appraiser and carefully packed and sealed with appropriate identification marks, the same to be opened by a foreign representative of the Government, thus protecting against substitution."

It is declared that the extreme penalties of the law should be visited upon those who seek to take advantage for smuggling purposes.

CLERKS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commission Has Before It Question of Persons Employed Temporarily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Civil Service Commission has before it a question regarding those persons who are employed as temporary clerks in the departments of the Government in Washington and elsewhere. The regular appropriation acts provide for the employment of temporary clerks to meet emergencies at monthly compensation fixed in the acts.

Persons thus temporarily employed have been retained indefinitely. A question has been raised as to whether such appointments should be made for one month and only to meet an emergency, as was evidently intended by Congress. Commissioner Foulke has decided that the practice of making indefinite appointments under the authority given for employing persons temporarily is wrong, and cannot be made for a longer period than one month.

If this view of the law be sustained by the Civil Service Commission, which is considered probable, a number of persons carried on the temporary rolls of the departments will be dropped.

ARIZONA INDIANS STARVING.

Number of Navajos Die from Hardships Following the Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The want of irrigation has told on the 6,000 Navajos of Arisona and they are starving. Many have actually died in consequence of the hardships following drought, and it is feared many more old persons and children will succumb before help can be sent to them.

To-day Senator Rawlins telegraphed Indian Commissioner Jones that the Government ought to come to the rescue, and the Commissioner at once set about organizing relief. Commissioner Jones telegraphed Secretary Hitchcock and received permission to go into the open market and buy food at once for the Navajos, and they will in a few days receive it.

REPRESENTATIVE HOPKINS AGAINST TARIFF CHANGE.

West Does Not Demand It, He Says—Congressman Hepburn Talks of Iowa Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee and the probable successor of Senator Mason in the Senate, has added his voice to the chorus of Republican leaders against any revision of the tariff, believing it would be suicidal to disturb business interests with threats of revision.

"I agree with the statement made by Representative Cannon," said Mr. Hopkins, "that there is no necessity for revising the tariff. I have recently traveled all over Illinois and have also made a tour of the West, and nowhere can I find any demand for tariff changes. We are now enjoying great prosperity and it would be suicidal, in my opinion, to disturb business interests with threats of unsettling the present conditions."

Representative Hepburn of Iowa says the Republicans of that State are in excellent shape for the contest next Fall and are not divided on the question of tariff revision. The Democrats have been talking of defeating Mr. Hepburn in November, but he seems to have no apprehension on that score.

"The Democrats always have me beaten before the election," he said, "and I suppose they are still of that way of thinking. Page County, my home county, illustrates forcibly the financial condition and contentment of the people of my district and of Iowa in general. On the 1st of August the banks in the county, which has a total population of 24,000, had individual deposits in their custody of $2,752,000, an average of $110 for every man, woman, and child in the county. This is four times the per capita circulation of the United States in general. Yet the Democrats will nominate tickets and fight along the same lines. The Democrats in my district have placed in nomination Mr. Davis of Fremont. He is a most estimable and pleasant man."

Iowa has eleven members in the present House, all of whom are Republicans. No increase in the State's representation was made by the Reapportionment act, and Mr. Hepburn believes there will be no change in the political complexion of the delegation in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

WASHINGTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

District Commissioners Have Begun Arrangements for Formally Accepting It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The beautiful library which Andrew Carnegie gave to the City of Washington is nearly completed. To-day the last installment of the $350,000 gift, a payment of $50,000, was received from Mr. Carnegie's agents, and the District Commissioners have begun arrangements for the formal acceptance of the library.

It will take thirty days to finish all the details of the interior, and then a date will be fixed for the dedication. It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will be present. The date is not likely to be set earlier than the assembling of Congress in December.

Congress, by special act, allowed the use of one of the most central parks of the city for the site. The building is entirely of white marble.

NOTE ON CANAL TREATY.

Important Communication Received by Colombian Minister at Washington from His Government Regarding Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—An important communication relating to the Panama Canal treaty has been received by Mr. Concha, the Colombian Minister at Washington. The officials at Bogota have informed the Minister that special instructions to govern the reply which Colombia will make to the modifications in the treaty proposed by Secretary Hay will reach Washington by Sept. 15.

The officials of the Colombian Legation here have anticipated the Government at Bogota to some extent, and already have set about the task of framing a reply which, to the best of their knowledge, will embody the views of the home Government. When the instructions from Bogota are received the answer which they will have already drawn up will be made to harmonize with the latest sentiment at Bogota, and it then will be presented formally to Secretary Hay. As already stated, the modifications which were suggested by Mr. Hay met with general approbation in Colombia, but there are a number of changes which the Colombian Government desires to make before the treaty is signed.

The purpose of the negotiations which have been going on between Bogota and Washington is to confirm the spirit of the canal act with that of the Canal treaty. Rather important differences in the letter of these two documents have been pointed out, but it is believed here the difficulties encountered can be done away with.

PECKHAM NOT A CANDIDATE.

Democratic Leaders Would, It Is Said, Oppose His Nomination for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—United States Supreme Court Justice Rufus W. Peckham will not consider the proposition that he be the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket this Fall. He is now at Saranac Lake with his invalid son, and his own health is not of the best.

A gentleman who is closely connected in business with Justice Peckham returned from a two weeks' visit to the Peckhams to-day, and says that Justice Peckham positively refused to talk on the subject of the Gubernatorial nomination.

The Democratic leaders, it is said, will not allow Justice Peckham's name to go before the convention. The reason for this refusal, even if he would stand for the nomination, is the fact that there are but three Democrats on the United States Supreme Court bench now, and if he retired it would give President Roosevelt the opportunity to fill the place with a Republican.

The same argument is being used against the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals—that it would afford Gov. Odell an opportunity to fill the place with a Republican until Dec. 31, 1903.

Miss Roosevelt in a Yacht Race.

ISLESBOROUGH, Me., Aug. 28.—In a ladies' yacht race at Dark Harbor yesterday Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is visiting there, sailed the twenty-one-foot knockabout Raider, owned by Dr. R. H. Derby of New York, and came in fourth at the end of a twenty-mile course. The race was for a cup offered by G. E. Kissel of New York. Mr. Kissel's Peterkin, sailed by Miss Ethel Greenough of Cleveland, Ohio, was first. The Jilt, a Boston boat, sailed by Miss Betty Metcalf of New York, was second, and the Idol, also of Boston, was third. Six yachts raced.

Governor to Lay Cornerstone.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Gov. Odell to-morrow will lay the cornerstone of the new Dobbs Ferry Hospital building. The laying will take place in the afternoon. Many wealthy residents of Dobbs Ferry and visitors are contributors to the building fund.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR OPENS NEW BALLROOM

First Entertainment This Season at Newport Villa.

Beechwood Beautifully Decorated—Harry Lehr and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson Lead Cotillion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Beechwood, the villa of Mrs. William Astor, at Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, was the scene tonight of a ball, the first entertainment of any kind given by Mrs. Astor this season.

Early in the Spring Mrs. Astor gave orders for the enlargement of the already spacious proportions of her Newport residence by the erection of a ballroom which would be the largest private dancing room in the city. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible, with the expectation that it would be completed upon Mrs. Astor's return from Europe in July, but the decorators did not complete their work, and Mrs. Astor has been compelled to abandon the Monday evening dinners which have been a prominent feature of the season for many years.

The ballroom has been completed. It is decorated with white and gold in the style of Louis XV. The panels are richly designed, the ornamentation being in gilt and each panel having in its centre gilt bronze electric fixtures. In the recess forming a cornice is a design with figures in relief. The windows and doors are arched. The draperies are in rich red silk, relieved with gold tinsel.

Mrs. Astor received in a small room just off the ballroom, before graceful groups of palms and American Beauty roses, her favorite flower, while through the windows could be seen large old-fashioned vase bouquets of seasonable garden flowers.

The main hall was a mass of flowers on all sides, and on the framework of the doorway opening to the ballroom the decorations throughout were much handsomer than those used at the last large ball at Beechwood, and much moe extensive, for the space to be treated was greater. Palms were conspicuously used at points of vantage, and rare specimen plants were seen in groups in the fireplaces and in the hall. In the dining room were several tables decorated with the Beauty roses and ferns, the remainder of the tables having been placed on the veranda and decorated with white and pink flowers, with dashes of red. The piazzas were lined with a green attice, with vines in flower growing on it, but met overhead by garlands of flowers in bright colors. Hodgson was in charge of the decorations, and made pretty pictures all about the place in connection with the electric lights, which A. E. Burland & Co. introduced with splendid effect. The menu was as follows:

Gumbo de volaille,
Mignon de filet de boeuf St. Germain.
Supreme de volaille bigarade imperatrice.
Artichauts farcie aux mais.
Foi gras en croute.
Salade lakme.
Coupe de fruits.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Moet & Chandon imp. brut. Apollinaris.
Café.

BEECHWOOD, Le 28 Aout, 1902.

The cotillion was led by Mr. Harry S. Lehr, with Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's daughter. The favors, furnished by K. J. Collins, included baskets of fruit and garden shears, lotus flowers, Leghorn hats, trimmed with velvet and silk flowers, Directoire canes, daintily wrought fish nets and gold fishes, flowers, sachets and blotters, card boxes, silver bookmarks, and corks mounted in figures representing men and women, in various colors and costumes, all tied with daintily colored ribbons.

The ball was without special features, but was notable for the excellent taste shown in all its details. The new ballroom was found to be admirably adapted to its purposes.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—There was no tennis tournament for the Summer residents to attend to-day, and Count Francesco Maria Guardabassi's recital at the Casino Theatre was the only attraction of the morning. There was a large audience composed chiefly of Summer residents, and it was a very appreciative and enthusiastic gathering, generous in the applause for the programme, which included an aria from Massenet and several Neapolitan songs by Count Guardabassi; a piano and violin selection by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Breitner; Guy de Hardelot's "Old Romance," and negro melodies by Mrs. Cheatham Thompson, violin selections by Mrs. Marci de Soldy and a duet from Massenet by Count Guardabassi and Mrs. Thompson. Among the patronesses of the recital were:

Mrs John Jacob Astor,	Mrs. C. F. Hoffman,
Mrs. E. J. Berwind,	Mrs. F. R. Hoffman,
Mrs. Perry Belmont,	Mrs. William Gray,
Mrs. Burke Roche,	Mrs. Philip M. Lydig,
Mrs. Craig Biddle,	Mrs. A. Ladenburg,
Mrs. P. F. Collier,	Mrs. Peter D. Larkin,
Mrs. Alexander Clarke,	Mrs. T. C. Moore,
Mrs. Henry Clews,	Mrs. E. R. Morgan,
Mrs. G. B. de Forest,	Mrs. Fred Neilson,
Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs,
Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Mrs. J. Fred Pierson,
Mrs. C. W. Dolan,	Mrs. E. M. Robinson,
Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing,	Mrs. Jane D. Safe,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Mrs. S. D. Schenck,
Mrs. Seth B. French,	Mrs. George S. Scott,
Mrs. R. I. Gammell,	Mrs. Joseph F. Stone,
Mrs. W. Grosvenor,	Mrs. R. Sedgwick,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,	Mrs. J. C. Smith,
Mrs. Peter C. Hewitt,	Mrs. Benjamin Thaw,
Mrs. Oliver Harriman,	Mrs. Julien S. Ulmann,
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.,	Mrs. C. McR. Winslow,
Mrs. W. D. Hatch.	Mrs. G. D. Widener.

The leading social event of the afternoon was the reception and musicale given by Miss Leary at the Paul cottage in honor of Mrs. Antonio Yznaga. As usual, on Thursday afternoons, there was a large attendance, nearly every one in society dropping in during the afternoon to pay their respects to the hostess and on this occasion to her distinguished guests. The house was specially decorated for this occasion by Hodgson. American Beauty roses were used for the greater portion of the decorations in the cottage, but in the tent erected on the lawn at the rear of the house there were several handsome Louizet baskets, hung with ribbons and filled with blooming white flowers and striped grass. The grounds were nicely arranged with tea tents, rugs, and rattan furniture, and a very pretty rustic well and a rustic doll house resting in a large tree. Mr. Robert Burton and Mr. Heathe Gregory sang selections, assisted by Miss Jessamine Chase, violinist, and Alfred G. Langley, pianist.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon at the Train villa for a large party of ladies. Luncheons were also given by Miss Susan Travers, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs and Mrs. George A. Huhn.

Mrs. I. T. Burden gave a dinner this evening at Fairlawn for forty guests in honor of the Duchess of Mariborough, the guests going later to Mrs. Astor's ball.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. C. L. Best, and Mrs. E. C. Knight.

Mrs. J. H. Oliver gave a reception at the Naval War College this afternoon in honor of Miss Taylor of Macon, Ga., who is her guest. There was a large attendance of army and navy officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea have closed their villa on Beacon Hill, and will sail for Europe Sept. 5.

Ralph Ellis will sail Mr. Duryea's yacht Humma in the races in which the boat may be entered.

Col. W. Denison Hatch has rented for another season the Gilbert cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, which they have occupied two years. Col. and Mrs. Hatch have entertained extensively this Summer, and they and their daughter, Miss Cloise Hatch, Mrs. Frederick Neilson has returned from a visit to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, who have been visiting here, have returned to Long Island.

Col. Osman Latrobe of New York is the guest of W. Watts Sherman.

P. A. B. Widener has arrived in his steam yacht the Josephine from Europe, and is to spend a few days with his sons, Joseph E. Widener, at the Pinard cottages, and George D. Widener, at the Cutting cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Joseph Thomas, Mrs. Cram, James Barry, Frazier Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tarleton of New York; Mrs. W. G. Cowles of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Watson of Philadelphia, Mrs. D. L. Hope of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. Jenness and Miss Jenness of Detroit, and Benton C. Hill of Chicago are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

A junior lawn tennis tournament is being arranged to take place next week, beginning Monday, at the Casino. There are already a considerable number of entries from the young men among the Summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Germaine, Mr. and Mrs. James McCabe, Louis Prang, Caspar Whitney, and William Avery of New York; Dr. Clement Biddle of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. James McCabe of Rochester, N. Y., are at the Stevens villa.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew arrived to-night and is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

MR. CARLISLE ON IMPERIALISM.

In Address Before American Bar Association Discusses Question Growing Out of War with Spain.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—John G. Carlisle of New York, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, delivered the annual address to-day before the American Bar Association. He spoke upon the power of the United States to acquire and govern territory, which, he said, was a question growing out of the acquisition of territory from Spain. Unless the Constitution is changed, which is hardly probable, said Mr. Carlisle, the law is the same, whether the territory is located in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere.

He next touched upon the limitation of the power to acquire territory under the Constitution of the United States, and referred to the power to declare war and to make treaties. The territory acquired by military occupation, the speaker declared, is held by the same until Congress can meet and substitute civil for military government. Congressional power to govern acquired territory was dwelt upon at considerable length, and the Porto Rico incident in regard to imports and exports was alluded to by the speaker.

"Porto Rico and the Philippines cannot be domestic for one purpose and foreign for another purpose," he said. Mr. Carlisle quoted from decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court to support his contentions.

L. L. Bond, for the patent section, read a paper in which he said:

"In the year no pioneer patents have been issued, and I use the word 'pioneer' in its usual acceptance, to wit, that of an invention which strikes out a new art or a new industry. A large number of patents have been issued, but almost entirely improvement patents, which are sometimes called 'perfection patents,' which, while they are important, do not produce new machines. There have been no leading decisions, such as will stand out as landmarks in the way of interpreting the law. Patent litigation in many circuits has fallen off materially."

Speaking on "A Decade of Progress in Legal Education," Prof. E. W. Huffcut of Cornell said in part: "In viewing the present state of legal education we may first naturally inquire how many law schools are in existence in the United States, and how many students are in attendance upon them. Only an approximately correct answer can be made to that inquiry. A publishing house has recently put forth a list showing 104 law schools; to this number must be added at least 4 other schools whose catalogues I have recently examined, while as late as 1899-1900 12 other schools were listed by the Commissioner of Education, although his entire list for that year numbered but 96. It may be there are now as many as 115 or 120 law schools in the country, but repeated requests for catalogues and information have brought but 98 replies, and these schools show for 1901-02 a total enrollment of upward of 14,000 students.

"When it is considered that the last census disclosed that there were already in 1900 over 114,000 lawyers in the United States—more than in any other profession save medicine and teaching—it will be seen with astonishment and perhaps dismay that the schools last year had in course of preparation about one-eighth as many more. New York City is credited with about 8,000 lawyers, and yet the New York City schools had 2,000 law students in attendance last year."

The following papers were submitted: "Pending Trademark Legislation," by Arthur P. Greeley of Washington; "Preliminary Injunctions in Patent Suits," by Lepander Hill of Chicago; "History and Present Status of the Law Relating to Designs," by Harold Binney of New York; "Patent Litigation from the Expert's Standpoint," by Arthur S. Browne of Washington; "Evils of the Present System of Producing Evidence in Equity Cases, and a Remedy Therefor," by Charles Martindale of Indianapolis. In general session this evening Emlin McClain of Iowa read a paper on "The Evolution of the Judicial Opinion."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER JOHN G. IRELAND MAY GO.

Commissioners Dissatisfied and the Friction May Lead to a Change—Sale of Police Papers Being Investigated.

The probabilities are that there will shortly be a change in the office of Chief Examiner for the Civil Service Commissioner. The present incumbent, John G. Ireland, returned from Europe last week, and is now in the Berkshire Hills. For some time there has been friction between members of the commission and Mr. Ireland, the former being mortified by his personal conduct on different occasions. A report has been in circulation for some time to the effect that after Mr. Ireland went to Europe an examination was conducted of applicants for the position of Chief Examiner.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, President of the commission, yesterday denied that any such examination had been had or even ordered. He knew of no effort being made to get rid of Mr. Ireland, but he did not deny that it was quite possible that at an early day there would be a change in the office of Chief Examiner, which he considers the most important position in the commission. Col. Ogden admitted that Mr. Ireland had differed with members of the commission on some matters, and was inclined to agree with Mr. Ireland that the system of per diem appointments of examiners was not at all beneficial to the department. Under this system men have been employed by the day at a salary of $10 for seven hours' work, but enough regular examiners cannot be engaged by the year, because no provision has been made for them.

Col. Ogden is investigating the alleged sale of examination papers to men examined on Wednesday at the Grand Central Palace for positions on the police force. He knows that some were sold, but those who bought them did not profit, because a new set of papers was prepared. What Col. Ogden wants to know is who sold them, and he is not very sanguine that he will find out.

Sheehan Men Claim Seven Districts.

The Sheeanites assert they will carry many districts at the coming primaries. One of their leaders put the number of Sheehan districts at seven, as follows: First, Third, Ninth, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-third. The present leaders are respectively: M. C. Murphy, P. J. Ryder, F. J. Goodwin, P. J. Pooling, Thomas Murphy, F. J. Lantry, and N. J. Hayes. The Sheehan contestants are Patrick Keely, William Lee, Walker, John C.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mascagni might not be coming to America this Autumn but for the chance playing of the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the orchestra of the Hotel Navarre in this city one Sunday evening last Spring. At that time it happened that Aubrey Mittenthal of Mittenthal Brothers called at the hotel to see S. Kronberg, the impresario, who then lived there. While the two were engaged in friendly conversation the orchestra in the balcony overlooking the office lobby began a medley of the principal airs from "Cavalleria Rusticana." As Mr. Mittenthal was about to depart the musicians reached the famous intermezzo.

"That's a favorite of mine," said Mr. Mittenthal. "Let's sit here in the lobby and hear it through."

When the music ceased and Mr. Mittenthal was expressing his admiration, Mr. Kronberg said:

"Everybody over here thinks about Mascagni just as you do. There ought to be money in bringing him here to produce his own operas. Why should not you and I do it?"

"Good idea," responded Mr. Mittenthal. "Cable him and see if he'll come."

Before noon next day Mascagni had received one of the largest offers to come to America made to a composer and conductor, and within two weeks Aubrey Mittenthal was en route to Florence and Pesaro to conclude negotiations.

Mascagni will sail from Italy on Sept. 27, arriving here on Oct. 4. It is announced that the first banquet in his honor is to be given at the Savoy Hotel by the Pietro Mascagni Association, an Italian musical society of this city.

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The Independent Booking Agency yesterday announced that it had acquired the exclusive right to book attractions for the Music Hall of Baltimore, thereby giving it a much-prized foothold in that city. This is the second large theatre of which the new agency has secured control, the other being the Pabst Theatre in Milwaukee. The theatre is owned by the Music Hall Corporation of Baltimore, and is managed by Bernard Ulrich. Negotiations for the theatre were begun by Harrison Grey Fiske last June, and were only lately terminated. Hitherto the Music Hall has been used almost exclusively for opera and concert, but now it will extend its field and present drama. The house will be refitted and rearranged for this purpose. Among its attractions for this year will be Mrs. Fiske, Miss Crosman, James K. Hackett, and "Captain Molly."

Maurice Campbell, one of the members of the agency, said yesterday that the agency was surely extending its chain of theatres, large and small, and already has bookings for nearly 500 houses. He said that shortly he would be ready to announce the control of several more large theatres.

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Every year there are more people than seats for the opening of Weber & Fields. In order to satisfy every one who wants to see "Twirly Whirly" on Sept. 11, the management has decided to sell the seats by auction. The sale takes place next Thursday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. To add interest to the sale, the members of the all-star cast will act as auctioneers. Peter F. Dailey will be the first salesman and will be followed successively by William Collier, John T. Kelly, Charles Bigelow, and Edgar Smith, the author of the piece.

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One of the latest champions of the strenuous life is George Marion, stage manager. Yesterday he rehearsed De Wolf Hopper's "Pickwick" company during the early afternoon. He lunched and then held three private rehearsals for as many persons. Then he dined, packed his grip, and sought the midnight sleeper for Boston. To-day he will rehearse the "Prince of Pilsen" company playing there, and at night start on his return to New York. To-morrow morning he will rehearse the "Pickwick" company again. At 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon he will take the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore for Chicago. Arriving there Sunday morning, he will rehearse George Ade's "Sultan of Sulu," and at 5 P. M. that evening return to New York over the same route to recommence the work on the "Pickwicks" on Monday evening at 6 o'clock. During his four days he will have carried in his head the lines of the different companies, invented stage business, have had innumerable quarrels with unruly actors, and traveled nearly 2,500 miles.

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Dorothy Mayo, daughter of the late Frank Mayo, has been engaged as one of the four Southern girls to appear in "The Crisis." The other three are Georgiana Pitcher, Grace Barber, and Isabelle Richards.

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Lottie Blair Parker and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland are among the dramatists who will enter the playwriting contest of the Woman's Exhibition. A large number of manuscripts have been received and professional readers have been engaged to pass judgment on them.

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The American School of Opera, at the Berkeley Lyceum, has been reorganized with Reginald De Koven as President, William Parry as stage manager, and Herman Perlet as instructor in English opera. It is purposed to give weekly matinées at either the Casino or Herald Square Theatre of original American opera. The consent of the Shubert Brothers has already been given for the privilege of using the theatres.

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An effort is being made to establish on a permanent basis the New York Symphony Orchestra, which was founded in 1877 by Dr. Leopold Damrosch. A number of persons prominent in social life are said to be seconding the attempt, among whom are Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Dr. Knight, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro. A large sum of money is to be raised by subscription. Max Fielder is to be the conductor of the new orchestra, and Mrs. Norma Knupfel its manager.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 28.—The event of the day here was the reception given by Capt. Thomas J. Bush this afternoon at the Pot and Kettle Club. It was attended by several hundred guests. Capt. Bush was assisted in receiving by Preston Davie, William Prescott Wolcott, and Roger Pierce.

The clubhouse and grounds were gayly decorated. Many of the guests went up from Bar Harbor in launches. Among those present were:

Johnston Livingston,	Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge,
Judge and Mrs. A. R. Lawrence,	Fred May,
Mrs. S. P. Morgan,	Baron Neufliz,
Gen. and Mrs. McCook,	Mrs. Monorine G. Vail,
Walter S. Gurnee,	Col. and Mrs. Louis Livingston,
Judge and Mrs. Edward Patterson,	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Amory,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,	Mrs. and Mrs. George A. Draper,
Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke,	Mrs. W. P. Draper,
Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence,	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth,
Miss Pendleton,	Mrs. James Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart,
Miss Poor,	Thomas Meyer,
Miss Barrett,	Peter Marié,
Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller,	Mrs. C. Morton Smith,
Count and Countess Langier Villars,	Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bissell,
Mrs. Gerard,	Mrs. Musgrave,
Mrs. Frederick Pearson,	Miss Edwards,
	Miss de Ruyter.

Peter Marie gave a dinner and musicale to-night. Miss Tracy and Adamowski sang. Following the dinner there was a dance. The guests included:

Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller,	Mrs. Joy,
Vicomte Dalti,	Mrs. George Barnwell,
Count and Countess Langier Villars,	Mrs. Robert Clarkson,
Baron Von Mumm,	Mrs. Hutchinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Leaming,	Miss Hone,
Mrs. Potter,	The Messrs. Corbin,
Robert Adams,	Mrs. Platt Hunt,
Mrs. Pearson,	Capt. Bush,
Dr. and Mrs. Chapman,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart,
Horatio Whitwell,	Mr. and Mrs. Erhart,
Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman,	Admiral and Mrs. Upshur,
Mr. Waterloo,	Miss Edwards,
Miss Stickney,	Sumner Gerard,
Miss Patton,	Mr. Fyne,
Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd,	Mr. Nichols,
Mrs. and Mrs. Fenno,	Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

Late arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Thomas Brodick, and Miss Clarke.

FRENCH-AMERICAN COAL FLEET?

LONDON, Aug. 29.—"A big scheme is afoot," cables the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Paris, "for French and American capitalists to build a fleet of steamers to sail under the French flag between the United States and the Mediterranean ports. The scheme is said to be backed by the Rothschilds, and the fleet will consist of 20 steamers of 10,000 tons each. The vessels will be built in France, and will be manned by French crews. The scheme is said to be backed by the Rothschilds, and the fleet will consist of 20 steamers of 10,000 tons each. The vessels will be built in France, and will be manned by French crews. The scheme is said to be backed by the Rothschilds, and the fleet will consist of 20 steamers of 10,000 tons each. The vessels will be built in France, and will be manned by French crews.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the Astor ball the great festivities of a brilliant week at Newport end, and with the famous race Saratoga will see a general rush for town and other places. In the meantime there is much going on everywhere. This evening at Southampton the weekly dance occurs, and to-morrow a like festivity at Oyster Bay. Bar Harbor has its Saturday evening dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club. House parties are general, and as Monday is a legal holiday these will last over until next week.

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Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy in London, has sailed for this country. He comes over with his son, who is going to college. The visit will be a short one. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry White at their country seat.

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William E. Iselin, who is on a cruise with the Emerald, has reached St. John's, Newfoundland. The return will be made the first week in September. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, who have been at Bar Harbor, have returned to Newport.

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Among those who sailed on the Oceanic yesterday and whose names were not mentioned were T. Suffern Tailer (who goes to join Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer who have been touring through Scotland) and John R. Davies.

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Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, who has been at Narragansett Pier for several weeks, is expected to arrive at Newport to-day, where she will be the guest of Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch. Miss Mollie Coxine Lefferts has been at Bar Harbor, the guest of Miss Dorothy Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards.

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Mr. and Mrs. William C. Boulton and their children are booked to sail for this country on Sept. 10. They have been abroad the greater part of the Summer.

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Miss Katharine M. Meredith and William Meredith of Lexington Avenue are at Lenox, the guests of Mrs. Richard S. Dana. Mrs. Dana will give a dinner this evening for the young friends of her son, David T. Dana.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who was at Lenox for a few days, has returned to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have returned from Bar Harbor to Lenox.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have returned from their visit to the W. Seward Webbs, and will have Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid as their guests at Elm Court next week. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have cards out for a large dance at Wyndhurst next Wednesday for Miss Evelyn Sloane and William Sloane.

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Capt. Bush gave a reception at the Pot and Kettle Club, Bar Harbor, yesterday. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park.

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Edward Morrell gave a dinner at Thirlstane last evening, and his guests included, among others, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, and other Philadelphians.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri are to give a large dinner to-morrow evening in honor of Count Costa, who is their guest.

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Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who gave a luncheon at the Kebo Valley Club on Monday, is giving a series of dinners at the Malvern. Peter Marié gave a large dinner there Tuesday night, and some odd and costly souvenirs were distributed.

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James W. Gerard, who has returned from Montana, is stopping at the residence of Mrs. Marcus Daly, on Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Marion Crawford at Sorrento has been giving a number of dances. These take place every week. Miss Crawford will make her début this year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are at Lucerne, where they will remain until September. Mrs. Scott Grant has left Aixles-Bains and has gone to St. Moritz.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Anne Cheston Morris, a daughter of Dr. J. Cheston Morris, and a descendant of Robert Morris, to David Newhall, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Newhall of Germantown, and who is related to the Wright and other well-known families. Another Philadelphia engagement is that of Miss Maria Scott Beale and Dr. Burton K. Chance. Miss Beale made her début in 1900, and is a granddaughter of Mrs. Truxton D. Beale. She is a niece of Mrs. Horace Binney Hare. Dr. Chance is a son of Mrs. Robert C. Chance. Both Dr. Chance and his fiancée have been much interested in Philadelphia's amateur opera company, which gave a performance of "Pinafore" last Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Childs Drexel, who have arrived at Bar Harbor on the Alcedo, have as their guests Miss Laurie Harris of Savannah, Mrs. S. S. Keen, Livingston Ludlow Biddle, and Dr. George S. Gerhard.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pinckney Norris have rented a villa at Geneva, and will remain there until October, when they will return to this country. Miss Cornelia L. Norris, Mr. Norris's daughter by his first wife, will be one of the debutantes of the coming Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick have had as their guests on the yacht Elsa in their trip along the New England coast, Miss Eleanor Lewis Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George Beale, George Willing, and others.

AN ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Miss Edith Abraham to be Married to Percy S. Straus of This City.

The engagement of Miss Edith Abraham, daughter of Abraham Abraham, to Percy S. Straus was announced yesterday. Mr. Straus is a member of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., and is also interested in the firm of Abraham & Straus, of which firm Miss Abraham's father is the senior member.

Miss Abraham is the youngest of Mr. Abraham's daughters. She was graduated from the Adelphi Academy in 1900, and is now at the Thousand Islands, spending the Summer with her family.

Mr. Straus is a son of Isidor Straus, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '98. He is a member of the Harvard Club, the Reform Club, the Uptown Association, the Hollywood Golf Club, and the Rumson Polo Club. The wedding will take place some time this Fall, but the exact date has not yet been set.

BROOKLYN GARBAGE CONTRACT.

Dr. Woodbury Says Acceptance of Monday Bid Means $50,000 Saving.

The meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday was peculiar in the fact that only one regular member of the body, President Joseph Cassidy of Queens, was present. All the other members were represented by proxies. The contract for the removal of garbage in Brooklyn was awarded, and at the suggestion of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury the contract was given to James Monday, whose bid was $8,250.

"By accepting Mr. Monday's offer," said Dr. Woodbury, "we will save not less than $50,000 a year. During the past twelve months the removal of garbage in Brooklyn has sometimes cost as much as $12,500 per month."

A Bargain in Ghosts.

A queer kind of bargain, isn't it? Most persons wouldn't go hunting for "spooks" in a New York Boarding House. But one man did. His reason for the quest and his outcome will

GRAND DUKE BORIS HERE FOR A VISIT

Anxious to Meet President Roosevelt at His Home.

The Cousin of the Czar Has Impressions That Will Last Through His Trip—Says American Women Are Beautiful.

Grand Duke Boris, cousin of the Czar of Russia, came to New York last evening and took in some of the sights. In Chicago he had spent several days, and had liked the city, except that there had been more freedom of the press than he had known at home. He believed that the freedom had been overdone to the exent that the reporters had written of events that he was sure had never happened. He referred to the drinking of wine out of a woman's slipper, and said that it was made the event of his visit in Chicago. The Grand Duke is certain that he did not drink from the slipper.

The Grand Duke arrived on the Lake Shore Limited at 6:30 last evening and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. He occupied a closed carriage, and he expressed a positive dislike for such conveyances, saying that he liked the smell of the New York air. "It's like champagne," he remarked.

The Prince was met at the Grand Central Station by Consul General Lodginsky, T. Hanson, Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Washington; Vice Consul the Rev. Hotinzky, C. G. Peterson, C. Karrison, and the Rev. Zoti Coff, who presented a letter from the Count Cassini, welcoming the Grand Duke, explaining why he could not be present, offering his congratulations to the cousin of his sovereign, and announcing that he would reach New York in the morning.

The Grand Duchess Helene, sister of the Grand Duke, is to be married to-day to Prince Nicholas, third son of King George of Greece. The first thing the Grand Duke did on arriving at his hotel was to cable her his sincere congratulations and well wishes.

An ambulance was at the railroad station to carry the Chevalier de Schaeck, private secretary of the Duke, to the Waldorf-Astoria. He had sprained his ankle in Chicago, while playing tennis.

Besides the private secretary, those who made up the company of the Grand Duke were Constantine Greaves, Special Attaché, Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, and Official Attaché to his Royal Highness; Lieut. Strandtman, Lieut. Frederics, Lieut. Alexander Greaves, personal assistants to the Grand Duke, and two men of the United States Secret Service. The Greaves family is of Irish origin. Members went to Russia three hundred years ago, where they gained distinction as soldiers and statesmen. Accompanying the party were Richard T. and Charles Crane, who represented the Westinghouse interests in Chicago. They are stopping at the Holland House.

The Grand Duke and his party occupy apartments 107 of the Waldorf-Astoria, in which there are twelve rooms, including a large dining room, where he gave a dinner last evening to the members of his party. The Grand Duke and the Russians who are with him are very large men, the average chest measurement being not less than 41 inches.

The cousin of the Czar is not quite so tall as the average men in his party, but he has broad shoulders. He wears a close-cut black mustache, turned up at the ends in the style affected by Emperor William of Germany. He speaks English with only a slight accent. Like all Russians, he speaks many languages, and speaks well. It is a treat to hear him speak occasionally in his own language. He is a democratic sort of man, and he reminds one of President Roosevelt in that it is evident that he does not like the attentions of the Secret Service men.

After the dinner in the hotel the Grand Duke, with the members of his party and the Secret Service men, walked to the Knickerbocker Theatre. Secret Service Agent O'Connell, who came from San Francisco with the Grand Duke, walked immediately ahead of the Prince, and behind were Detectives Collins and Murtha of Capt. Titus's staff.

"What a wonderful country this is," said the cousin of the Czar. "It's nothing but electricity here, there, and everywhere. Your street cars move because of electricity, and you even illuminate your stores and places of amusement with letters made of many electric globes. What strikes me as of greatest interest, however, is the beauty of the American women. They are a distinct type, and whenever I see a lovely woman anywhere in my tour around the globe, I will be sure that she was born in America.

"I particularly like your President, and hope to see him and mean to see him as soon as I can. I shall be here until Sept. 9. I understand that the President returns to his home, at Oyster Bay, on Sept. 3, and I have asked through the embassy to meet him at his home. Is his home State property or does it belong to him? Is it his country estate?"

Informed that the Roosevelts had for many years owned the property near Oyster Bay, and that the President had built his home there eighteen years ago, the Grand Duke remarked that it was interesting, and asked if it was only eighteen years since the President had built his house. He seemed to be of the impression that those in high standing in this country should live in houses that had been built and rebuilt through the centuries.

Asked if it were true that he had been invited by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to visit them in Newport, he said that he had received no invitations, and that his visit would end so soon that it would be impossible for him to accept invitations to Newport.

"What interests me more than any social entertainment," he said, "is the wonderful, aggressive, active people here. We are getting to know you better than we did. Americans are coming to us with their many electrical appliances for transportation and manufacture. They are welcome.

"I was more charmed with the scenery of this country than the meeting with the Chicago reporter. The Yosemite Valley and Niagara Falls are marvels and magnificent. The Chicago reporter does not tell the truth."

The Grand Duke and his party arrived at the Knickerbocker Theatre shortly after the beginning of the second act of "The Wild Rose." No one in the audience except the reporters and detectives guarding him knew that the cousin of the Czar was there to witness the performance from a balcony box.

The Grand Duke enjoyed himself thoroughly, although he had now and then to ask the meaning of certain slang, a part of the dialogue, and when it was explained to him he would laugh as heartily as any one in the house, though he was a little behind the time. When Eddie Foy and Irene Bentley had their little dialogue in regard to the medals worn by Foy in his part as Paracelsus Noodle, and he explained that the small medal had been given to him because of his singing ability, and the large one by one who had heard him stop singing, the Grand Duke "caught on," as the slang goes in "The Wild Rose."

Some one must have whispered to some one else in the chorus that one of the royal blood of Russia was in the house, and must have pointed him out about the time for the ballet, for the girls of the chorus kicked higher than usual, and it was noticeable that all of their smiles were to the broad shoulders in the balcony box.

At the conclusion of the play the Grand Duke went to the Lambs Club, where he remained about ten minutes. He then went to the Hoffman House, where he met friends he had known in Russia. Afterward he rode to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he retired to his apartments.

An oddity of the Grand Duke, Colonel of the Red Guard, is that he wears gold bracelets, studded with handsome gems. These are in evidence only when he throws his hands down in occasional gesticulation.

DEATH OF EX-JUSTICE KOCH.

Active in New York Politics for Nearly Forty Years.

Ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch died yesterday in the Mount Sinai Hospital after a long illness. He was fifty-nine years of age, and for nearly forty years he was active in the political life of New York. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and he read law at Columbia College. In 1869 he was elected Civil Justice of the Fifth District, and was elected a State Senator in 1881. He was in the Dock Board in 1881, and in 1885 he became President of the board.

Mayor Grant made Mr. Koch an Excise Commissioner in 1880. Mr. Koch married a sister of Civil Justice Jacobs. He left a widow and two sons, who reside at Far Rockaway. He was for five years Master of Mount Nebo Lodge of Free Masons. For many years he was a delegate to local and State conventions from the Democratic

DEATH OF ADA GRAY.

Actress Who Won Fame and Fortune in "East Lynne" Died in Poverty.

Ada Gray, the veteran actress, who won fame as Lady Isabel in "East Lynne," died on Wednesday at the Home for Incurables at Fordham, N. Y., and was buried in the Actors' Fund plot in Evergreen Cemetery.

Miss Gray, who was fifty-seven years of age, made her first appearance on the stage in 1863, when she was fifteen years old, playing Juliet to J. Wilkes Booth's Romeo, with the stock company in Rochester, N. Y. She also played with Forrest in his répertoire at one time. She was twice married, her first husband being Charles Watkins, who was also her manager. Soon after his death she was married, in 1894, to Charles F. Tingay, an Englishman, who was her leading man and had been a member of Henry Irving's company.

During the height of her fame she was very popular with theatregoers, and became possessed of a considerable fortune. In various ways, however, all of her money was lost, and of late she became absolutely destitute, being dependent for her care upon the Actors' Fund. Her marriage to Mr. Tingay estranged her from the few living members of her family, and her later years were more or less unhappy.

A sister of the dead actress came from Boston yesterday to attend the funeral.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James W. Cunningham.

James W. Cunningham of 332 West Seventy-seventh Street died yesterday at Netherwood, N. J., of old age. He was born in 1826 and had lived practically all his life in this city. He retired from active business fifteen years ago. Mr. Cunningham was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and devoted much attention to religious matters. He was able to be up and about until about a week ago. He leaves a wife, a son, William Delancey Carpenter Cunningham, and a daughter, Elizabeth Cunningham. Private funeral services will be held at his city residence.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY V. DUNHAM, probably the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 28	662,885
To date this year	117,452,518
Corresponding date last year	202,087,355

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 28	$2,714,500
To date this year	$608,893,400
Corresponding date last year	$721,364,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	10	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Express	10	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
B'klyn Union Gas	7	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1
Can. Pac. subs. ctfs.	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. J. & G. I.	⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Consol. Gas.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	10
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	3½
Corn Products	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Corn Prod. pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Del. Union Ry.	1⅞	Twin City	½
Int. Silver	1	U. S. Express	3
Iowa Central	½	Wisconsin Central	1
Met. Securities	½	Wis. Central pf.	2⅝
Minn. & St. L.	⅝		
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1⅝	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Bicycle	1	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. Bicycle pf.	½	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. Smelting	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Int. Pump	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅜	Pacific Coast	½
Del. South. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	Den. & S. W. gen. 5s.	1
Balt. & O. conv. 4s.	1¼		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday fell materially below the figures recorded lately, barely 670,000 shares being traded in, as compared with the high figures on Tuesday of more than 1,300,000 shares. The falling off in activity is, however, understandable and natural. A three-day holiday impends, for when the Exchange closes to-day it will remain closed until Tuesday morning. Under the circumstances, therefore, operators of all classes are inclined to caution, not desiring to carry too large a line of securities over. In addition there persisted the talk of a probable squeeze in money rates, the Street not having information of the relief measures that have been taken by the banks and the Secretary of the Treasury looking to an increase in the circulation of the banks. Hence it was not only that there was manifest yesterday an indisposition to buy, but that not a few traders and others were tempted to go short of stocks, after having first disposed of whatever long stock they might have been carrying.

Yet it is a fact worthy of more than passing notice that, notwithstanding all this, the market held up well, with many important gains and few losses of consequence appearing at the close of the day.

There is some authority for the statement that over the vacation several important railroad and other pending plans are to be progressed, though it does not necessarily follow that instant announcement of their completion will be made. That the plans are not confined to railroads—that they extend into other fields, is a fact. It is not for nothing that the shares of the various express companies continue to mount up, Adams Express and American Express gaining ten points each yesterday and United States Express four. Nor is the persistent buying of the stocks of some of the independent steel companies merely a speculative venture. Consequential plans are maturing there also.

The removal of the bugaboo of tight money promises to have stimulating effect.

COLORADO FUEL.

The Gates interests were credited with the early upbidding of Colorado Fuel, for the purpose, it was rather cruelly suggested in some parts of the Street, of being enabled to unload at as high a level as possible.

The talk of a probable compromise between the Gates and Osgood factions is not taken seriously. It is declared that the Gates interests have now gone too far to make any inglorious retreat or surrender.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

For some time past James R. Keene has been credited with heavy sales of Southern Pacific around 77, and in the belief that these reports were true many traders have sold the stock short.

Yesterday Mr. Keene put an effectual quietus upon this gossip in the following statement:

"I have not sold a share of my Southern Pacific stock for the reason that in due time I believe the stock will cross par."

A banking interest identified with the property is, however, said to have disposed of 50,000 shares of the stock this week. The same interest is credited with having sold Union Pacific heavily around 107 and to have lost stock in consequence.

THE RISE IN CLOVER LEAF.

The Wall Street rumor mongers—at so much per rumor—were busy yesterday explaining the why and the wherefore of the rise in Toledo, St. Louis and Western, commonly known as "Clover Leaf." One "authority" had it that St. Louis and San Francisco was buying the road; another had it that control was wanted for Grand Trunk, while a third talked mysteriously of a "big deal."

The facts of the case are that the rise seemed due entirely to manipulation, generally credited to the Gates following.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Certain interests in Wall Street sought to surround with a great deal of mystery the advance in Canadian Pacific by suggestions of probable "favorable developments."

As a matter of fact, the real reason for the advance is that practically all Canada is bullish on the stock, with buying coming even from village and hamlet. Toronto was the largest buyer yesterday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The early selling of Baltimore and Ohio was on the belief that the report of "rights" on the stock had been founded on expectation that the system had control of Reading, and that the postponement, therefore, of the dissolution of the Reading voting trust of necessity signified a postponement of the Baltimore rights.

The buying, advancing the stock in the afternoon, was said to be for pool account.

ATCHISON.

A leading Western interest yesterday sold 25,000 shares of Atchison.

Following the selling, the stock rose more than a point, although closing for a fractional net decline. Rock Island interests were said to have been the largest buyers during the day.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The rise in the shares of the Sloss-Sheffield Company, the common being up more than 9 points and the preferred 3½, was due to buying that was credited to insiders. The talk is of a deal that involves all of the Southern iron properties.

Pool manipulation was chiefly responsible for the advance in Wisconsin Central. Ever since Mr. Morgan's declaration that the property was at one time considered in connection with the Great Northern-Northern Pacific deal a pool has been accumulating the stock of the company in order later to make a market movement.

A new explanation for the continued advances in the shares of the local gas stocks was offered in the reported large earnings of the company since the coal strike.

A better understanding of the reasons for the reduction of the dividend on Reading first preferred stock led to rebuying of the coal stocks sold the day previous.

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS.

The Associated Merchants' Company reports for the half year ended Aug. 1 last as follows: Net earnings, $512,788; six months' interest on first preferred stock, $124,963; balance, $387,825; six months' interest on second preferred stock, $150,045; balance applicable to common stock, $237,780; surplus carried forward Feb. 1, 1902, $293,098; present surplus, $520,878.

The balance sheet as of Aug. 1 shows:

Assets.—Cash, $1,543,796; business of James McCreery & Co. and 12,000 shares of preferred stock of The Adams Dry Goods Company, $3,000,000; plant of Stewart & Co., $1,000,000; 45,001 shares of capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Company, $5,000,000; contracts, leases, good will, &c., and 6,000 shares of the Adams Dry Goods Company common stock, $5,000,000; total, $15,543,796.

Liabilities.—First preferred capital stock, $4,-998,000; second preferred stock, $5,002,000; common capital stock, $5,000,000; interest accrued on first preferred stock and on second preferred stock from July 15 to Aug. 1, 1902, $22,917; surplus, $528,878; total, $15,543,796.

The company has no indebtedness. The first preferred stock is convertible at any time when the transfer books of the company are open into second preferred stock or into common stock.

President Claflin says: "The company's business is making steady and satisfactory progress."

COPPER TRADE SITUATION.

John Stanton, the copper trade authority and statistician, does not agree with H. L. Casey and others in the trade who insist that conditions are bad. Mr. Stanton's views are set forth as follows:

"I cannot understand why the newspapers so generally take such a decidedly optimistic view of the steel situation and at the same time express such bearish opinions on the copper situation. The output of both anthracite and bituminous coal has largely increased during recent years, but no one ever hears the deduction drawn therefrom that this larger output is an unhealthy factor. Then, why should the larger production of copper be so generally taken as a depressing factor in this industry? The larger output of copper is really a healthy sign, indicating, as it unquestionably does, that the consumption of this output is increasing along with the enlarged consumption shown in practically every other manufactured product. The use of copper is increasing and is being constantly extended into new fields. According to my sources of information here and the advices I receive from abroad, the consumption has increased more than has the production. I consider the copper industry at the present time in a decidedly healthy condition."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

English syndicate with $10,000,000 capital is reported to be buying coal lands in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Work begun by the Worthington Pumping Engine Company on its plant at Harrison, N. J., which will take two years to complete.

According to Peoria (Ill.) dispatches, Corning & Co. and the Clarke Distilling Company, the leading independent plants there, have refused to enter the reorganized Distilling Company of America.

Consolidation of the Long Island Title Guarantee Company and the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company, with $1,000,000 capital and $250,000 surplus.

Current reports, not officially confirmed, that the United States Steel Corporation is negotiating abroad for a large amount of pig iron.

Business begun by the Guardian Trust Company with a capital of $1,000,000, which it is stated will be increased to $2,000,000 on Sept. 15.

Extra dividend of 2 per cent. declared by the American Waltham Watch Company as well as the regular semi-annual payment of 4 per cent.

Outstanding Canadian Pacific Railway 5 per cent. land grant mortgage bonds amounting to $1,314,500 called for redemption.

Statement that application will be made next week to list on the Stock Exchange the Central Trust Company's certificates which have been issued for the old Rock Island stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $286,055,857; balances, $8,329,295; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $623,204.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2¾@2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.86¾@$4.86.90; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.16⅞@5.16 less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95 1-16@95½; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—15c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In its City article to-day The Times says business on the Stock Exchange was very idle yesterday. Some French buying of Kafirs prevented prices declining much under the pressure of a few sales.

American rails were flat. Prices were depressed during the greater part of the day by realizations and American selling orders, and continued to give way in the afternoon on arbitrage sales. There was a slight recovery at the close. The last quotations, however, were generally below Wednesday night's.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Money was in active demand to-day for the settlement, and the resources were depleted owing to withdrawals by the banks for month-end requirements. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange business was unsettled, operators being chiefly occupied with the settlement. Consols were dull. Their continued fall is much commented on, and is attributed partly to the condition of the money market, the large speculative position open, and, in addition, to the idea that a French loan may be introduced before the anticipated Transvaal loan, thereby barring easier money. Besides, there has been considerable selling during the past day or two, owing to financial difficulties in the North of England.

Home Rails were irregular. North-easterns were weak. Americans opened dull on New York advices, and afterward reached a fraction above parity. There was a good undertone, and the market closed quiet. Grand Trunk hardened.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 94 11-16; Consols for account, 94 11-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 96⅞; Atchison pf., 105⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 116¼; Canadian Pacific, 143½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56⅜; Chicago Great Western, 35¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191; De Beers, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 50; Denver and Rio Grande pf., 97; Erie, 42⅜; Erie 1st pf., 72½; Erie 2d pf., 58½; Illinois Central, 176¾; Louisville and Nashville, 158; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, pf., 66; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 73½; Norfolk and Western, pf., 95; Ontario and Western, 36⅝; Pennsylvania, 83¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35½; Reading 1st pf., 44½; Reading 2d pf., 38¼; Southern Railway, 41; Southern Railway, pf., 99½; Southern Pacific, 78⅜; Union Pacific, 112½, ex. dividend; Union Pacific pf., 94; United States Steel, 42; United States Steel pf., 92¼; Wabash, 35; Wabash, pf., 49½; Rand Mines, 4s, 81⅝.

Bar silver steady, 24 3-16d per ounce.

Money 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

On the Stock Exchange, at the close of the Exchange, Canadian Pacific was buoyant at 144⅞.

Bullion to the amount of £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.70; Madrid, 36.72; Lisbon, 28½; Rome, 57½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, especially foreigns. Spanish 4s advanced appreciably on repurchases. Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs were well disposed. Rentes were in good investment demand, and rallied, and Ottoman Bank shares were in good request. Spanish rails were active. Russian industrials were weaker. Metropolitans benefited by Belgian purchasing orders.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 5 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes. Spanish 4s, 82.92.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm on Paris advices, notably Spanish 4s. Locals opened quiet, but subsequently were more active. Disconto Bank advanced on repurchases, and Deutsche Bank was higher. Canadian Pacific was steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs. Discount rate: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 13,650,000 francs, Treasury notes current increased 1,700,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 500,000 francs, bills discounted increased 121,175,000 francs, silver in hand increased 150,000 francs.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—On call money rules from 4 to 4½ per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money is quoted all the way from 4½ to 5 per cent. for four to six months, 5 per cent. being perhaps the more general figure. There is more commercial paper selling, though rates are firm at 5@5½ per cent., with exceptions at 4⅝ per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 4 per cent. Business was restricted by means of the delay in receiving the New York mail. The stock market was quiet. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atchison	94½	93⅝	94½
280	Atchison pf.	103½	103	103¾
7	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
11	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
98	C., C., R. & St. P.	150	138	150
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	127	126	127
3	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
306	Mass. Elec.	39¾	39½	39¾
30	Mass. Elec. pf.	97¾	97½	97½
586	Minneapolis Traction	77	77	78
5	Pere Marquette pf.	85	85	85
20	Pennsylvania	81¼	81¼	81¼
850	U. P.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10	U. P. pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	West End pf.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

770	Am. Tel. & Tel.	172½	171⅜	171¼
5	Western pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

730	Am. Ag. Chem.	27	26	26½
1	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
390	Am. Pneu. Service	9¼	9¼	9½
1,720	Am. Sugar	132½	132	132⅝
90	Am. Woolen pf.	78	77	78
2,410	Dom. Iron and Steel	78	75½	76½
300	Edison Rights	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	Mergenthaler	186	186	186
602	Planters' Comp.	41	40	40
44	Planters' Comp. pf.	85	83	85
5	Pullman	244	244	244
402	Swift Pack. & Prov.	158	150	154½
110	United Fruit	13½	12	12½
101	Un. Shoe Machine	56½	56	56½
190	U. S. Steel	41¾	41	41
115	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90	90

MINING.

175	Amalgamated	66⅞	66⅛	66⅝
50	Am. Zinc	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
50	Atlantic	26½	26½	26½
20	Bingham	36	36	36
20	British Columbia	6¼	6¼	6¼
12	Cal. & Hecla	531	530	531
10	Centennial	17¼	17¼	17¼
328	Copp. Range Consol.	57¼	56½	56½
20	Daly West	52	52	52
100	Dom. Coal	142¼	142¼	142¼
50	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Gold Dredging	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Guanajuato	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Isle Royale	13	13	13
315	Mass.	17¼	17	17
300	Mohawk	45	45	45
805	Montreal & Boston	3½	3¼	3¼
440	Old Dominion	17	17	17
104	Osceola	56½	56	56
10	Parrot	27	27	27
30	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
220	Shannon	9½	9	9
261	Trinity	12	11	11
10	U. S.	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
525	U. S. Oil	17	16½	16⅝
10	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Wolverine	58	58	58

BONDS.

$8,000	N. W. L. 4s	97	..	..
18,000	Metropol. L 4s	101½	..	..
10,000	West Chicago con. 5s	99⅞	..	..
6,000	West Chicago con. 6s	100	..	..

Time loans, 5 per cent.; call loans, 4½ per cent. New York exchange quoted at 10c discount.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The local stock market continued to hold firm to-day, though the trading was quiet. There are important events in store which may have a material influence on special issues soon, but there is nothing doing to move prices at this particular moment. Seaboards are remaining sluggish, there being no signs at present of an immediate resumption of its bullish leadership. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut was the feature, the stock bounding 35 points on the initial transaction above the last sale of a few days ago. International Trust bids fair to reach 150 on the next report of the Alabama Coal and Iron Company. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,057 shares of stock and $44,300 worth of bonds, were as follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Seaboard Ry. com.	22½	22½	22¾
100	Seaboard Rwy. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
635	Atlan. Coast Line com.	162	162	162
22	Atlan. C. L. (of Conn.)	340	335	340
50	Consolidated Gas	72½	72½	72½
100	G. B. S. Brew. com.	16½	15½	16½
100	Un. Rwys. & El. com.	15¾	15¾	15¾
15	Nashville Rwy. com.	6	6	6
75	International	146¾	146	146
50	Mercantile	170	170	170
10	Third National Bank	135½	135½	135½
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88⅝	88½	88⅝
5,000	Geo. & Ala. Cons. 5s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
12,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc.	71	70¾	70¾
9,000	Un. Rwys. & Elec. 4s	98	98	98
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
5,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,000	Nashville Ry. 5s ctfs.	76	76	76
300	City 3½s, 1930	110½	110½	110½
3,000	Florida & South. 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Md. Telephone 5s	36	36	36
1,000	Va. Midland 2d	117½	117½	117½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$206,795,068
Gold	112,489,484
Silver	22,419,833
United States notes	6,105,250
Treasury notes of 1890	67,852
National bank notes	14,502,325
Total receipts this day	1,767,943
Total receipts this month	44,849,530
Total receipts this year	94,155,221
Total expenditures this day	1,200,000
Total expenditures this month	41,380,000
Total expenditures this year	98,208,567
Deposits in National banks	126,202,226

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$359,295,089
Silver dollars	$58,248,000
Silver dollars of 1890	373,756
Silver bullion of 1890	27,469,244
Total	$845,386,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$359,295,089
Silver certificates outstanding	438,248,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,843,000
Total	$845,386,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,730,004
Gold certificates	51,739,480
Silver coin and bullion	16,857,806
Silver certificates	5,832,477
United States notes	6,105,250
Other assets	26,072,608
Total in Treasury	$187,087,185
Deposits in National banks	126,202,226
Total	$295,269,412
Current liabilities	86,474,343
Available cash balance	$206,795,068
National bank notes received to day for redemption	520,235
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	736,096
Customs	1,018,628
Miscellaneous	32,318
Expenditures	1,200,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Activity in Philadelphia Electric gave the market in this city a good deal of snap for a time, but all the animation faded away after noon, and prices for the most part declined. The notable exceptions were United Gas Improvement and American Railways, the latter touching 52, its highest record. The demand for Philadelphia Electric overshadowed all else, and in sympathy the company's 4 per cent. bonds rose 1½, the highest they have been on this movement. Buying in both classes of the securities came from houses that usually act for the inside interest. In the last five minutes a bid of 7⅛ was made for any part of 17,000 shares of the stock. The fact that the purchasers were the same brokers who absorbed Philadelphia Rapid Transit gave rise to a report that a deal was on between these corporations, but nothing authoritative was forthcoming. With the uncertainty over the Reading dividend out of the way, New York was disposed to buy the stock here, but the dealings were small and the price changes insignificant. In the local money market all money was quoted at 4 per cent., and time loans at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Railways	52¼	51½	52
100	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6	Bell Phone	76	76	76
100	Cambria Iron	40	40	40
1,170	Cambria Steel	27¾	27⅜	27½
1,560	Con. Lake Superior	20⅝	20¼	20¼
895	Con. Lake Superior pf.	77½	76⅞	76⅞
280	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
240	Diamond State S. pf.	3½	3½	3½
850	Elec. Co. of America	8 15-16	8⅝	8 15-16
50	Electric Storage	90	90	90
200	Erie	41½	41½	41½
210	Fairmount Park Trans.	32	31	32
180	Finance of Penn. 2d pf.	85	85	85
200	Lehigh Valley	36	35⅞	36
34	Lehigh Navigation	77	77	77
50	Marsden Company	4½	4½	4½
22,283	Philadelphia Electric	7	7 5-16	7⅛
100	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	14½	14½	14½
417	Pennsylvania	81⅜	80⅞	80⅝
10	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
1,154	Philadelphia Company	40¾	40⅝	49½
52	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50⅛	50	50⅛
35	Pennsylvania Steel	47	47	47
100	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	103	103	103
426	Railway Company gen.	6¼	6	6¼
6,207	Reading	34⅝	34⅜	34¼
890	Reading 1st pf.	45⅞	43⅞	45¼
120	Reading 2d pf.	37¼	37⅛	37¼
600	Southern Railway	40¾	40	40
324	Tidewater Steel	7	6¾	7
1,118	United Gas Imp.	113⅝	112½	113
133	Union Traction	48	47⅝	47⅞
1,040	United States Steel	41¼	41	41
4	United States Steel pf.	90¼	90⅛	90¼
200	Wabash	34	34	34

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—There was some further slight pressure to sell Swift & Co.'s stock at the opening of the local market to-day, but later in the session prices showed some tendency to recover. It developed that the recent selling of the stock has been based on what appears to be a well-grounded report that the organization of the much-talked-of meat combination has been postponed. It was expected that the deal would be carried out next month, but persons in a position to know considerable concerning the situation say the chances are that no move in that direction will be made until November, and possibly not then. The reason for the postponement of the deal is understood to be the continued public agitation against the proposed Meat Trust. Aside from Swift & Co., the local market was rather uninteresting. Some scattered trading was noted in the principal stocks, but few of them showed any decided tendency either way. The sales on the Stock Exchange and range of prices were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
260	American Can pf.	51½	50⅝	51½
150	American Shipbuilding	58¾	58¼	58¼
30	Chicago City Railway	215	211	215
25	Chicago Telephone	176	176	176
25	Chi. Title & Trust Co.	132	132	132
100	Chicago Union Trac.	18¼	16¾	16¾
143	Diamond Match	140½	140	140½
20	Lake Street Elevated	11	11	11
90	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	89¾	89½	89⅝
196	National Biscuit	48⅛	48	48⅛
495	National Biscuit pf.	104⅝	104½	104½
150	National Carbon	32	32	32
85	Quaker Oats pf.	92½	92⅜	92⅜
266	Swift & Co.	157⅛	151	155
79	United Box Board	14⅞	14½	14¼
192	United Box Board pf.	84⅝	83⅜	84
7	West Chicago	94½	94	94½

BONDS.

$8,000	N. W. L. 4s	97	..	..
18,000	Metropol. L 4s	101½	..	..
10,000	West Chicago con. 5s	99⅞	..	..
6,000	West Chicago con. 6s	100	..	..

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9,000	Un. Rwys. & Elec. 4s	98	98	98
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5,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	70¾	70¾	70¾
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3,000	Florida & South. 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Md. Telephone 5s	36	36	36
1,000	Va. Midland 2d	117½	117½	117½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,430	American Window Glass	64⅜	63¾	64¼
100	Am. Window Glass pf.	92	92	92
100	United States Steel	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
200	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
50	Pittsburg Brewing	30	30	30
235	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48⅛	48	48⅛
50	Crucible Steel	22¼	22¼	22¼
140	Crucible Steel pf.	87	86⅞	87
50	Consol. Ice pf.	38½	38½	38½
110	West. Air Brake	180	180	180
100	Pittsburg Coal	29½	29½	29½
85	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
100	Citizens' Trust	71½	71½	71½
100	Mon. River Coal	12½	12½	12½
225	Mon. River Coal pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼
30	Keystone Nat. Bank	375	375	375
50	Nat. Gas, West Va.	120	120	120
52	Colonial Trust	435	420	435
10	West. Elec. 2ds	112	112	112
7	Philadelphia Company	40½	40½	40½
10	Phil. Fire Proofing	30½	30½	30½
20	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
$4,000	P., McK. & C. Ry. 5s	90½	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 28, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
230	240	250	Adams Express	230	230	230	230	+10
66⅝	66⅞	2,500	*Amal. Copper Co.	66⅝	67	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
26½	30⅝	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	26⅝	26½	26½	26⅞	−1⅝
4⅞	5	18,700	Am. Bicycle Co.	6	6¼	4¾	5	−1
...	17½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	18	18	17½	17½	− ½
34¼	34⅝	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	− ⅛
92	92½	230	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92¾	− ¼
50¼	50½	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50½	...
61	61½	2,000	*Am. Grass Twine	61⅞	61⅞	60½	61½	...
261	267	500	American Express	236½	265	256½	265	+10
12	12¼	550	*Am. Ice Co.	11⅝	12¼	11¼	12¼	− ⅜
42½	43	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	− ⅜
23	23½	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	23	23	23	23	− ⅛
50	54	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	...
33⅜	34	6,000	*Am. Locomo. Co.	34⅜	34½	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
95½	96	375	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	...
6¼	6⅜	400	*Am. Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
46	46½	200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46½	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅛
97	97½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
132	132¼	5,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132½	132½	131⅞	132	− ⅛
77	79	50	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	− ¼
94	94¼	47,255	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	94⅝	93⅝	94	− ⅛
103¼	103⅜	7,140	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅜	103½	103	103¼	...
113⅜	113⅝	47,675	Baltimore & Ohio.	113⅝	114½	112⅝	113⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67½	67½	67	67¼	+ ¼
250	253	3,460	Brooklyn Union Gas.	243	253	243	250	+7
140¼	140⅝	30,750	Canadian Pacific.	139⅜	141⅛	139¼	140⅝	+1⅝
136	137	300	*Cn. P. subs., 3d in. pd.	137½	137½	137	137	+ ¾
54⅞	55	2,360	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55⅛	55⅜	54⅝	54⅞	− ⅛
42⅜	42⅞	1,520	Chicago & Alton	43⅛	43¼	42½	43	...
76½	77	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	− ¼
34⅛	34¼	3,800	Chicago Great West.	34	34½	34	34⅛	− ⅛
50⅝	50⅞	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅛
92¾	92⅞	200	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	92½	92½	92½	92⅜	− ⅛
185¾	186	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	188⅛	186⅞	185¾	186	+ ⅛
192	193	30	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193¼	193⅞	193¼	193¼	...
240	242	200	Chicago & Northw.	240	240	240	240	+1
181½	182	3,497	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	181	182	181	181½	...
23	23½	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans.	23	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
40½	40⅝	2,900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	100	Chicago Union Trac.	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	...
105⅞	106	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	106½	106⅝	106	106	− ⅛
88	89½	40,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	82	84⅝	80	83	+ ⅝
33⅝	33⅞	3,500	Colorado & Southern.	33½	34	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	...
51⅜	51⅞	1,500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
18½	20½	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20	20	20	20	−1
223	224	8,100	Consolidated Gas	223½	225½	221½	223¼	+ ⅝
122	123½	1,100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121⅝	122½	121½	122½	+ ⅝
34½	34½	2,700	Corn Products.	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
87¼	87½	420	Corn Products pf.	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	+ ⅜
178	178½	2,300	Delaware & Hudson.	179¼	179¼	178	178	− ⅛
49¼	49½	2,000	Denver & R. G.	49	49½	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅛
94½	94⅞	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	95	95	94½	94½	− ⅛
22½	22⅝	300	Detroit Southern	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
41	43½	400	Detroit Southern pf.	42⅜	42⅜	41½	41½	−1
89⅜	89¼	1,485	Detroit United Ry.	88	90	88	89⅝	+1⅝
5⅛	5⅜	800	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5½	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	...
37⅜	37⅝	800	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	37½	37½	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
22½	22⅞	2,850	*Dul., S. S. & At.	23	23¼	22½	22½	...
34⅝	34⅞	700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	35	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	...
41¼	41⅛	14,700	Erie.	41⅝	41½	41⅛	41⅜	...
70⅜	70⅝	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	70⅝	70⅞	70¼	70⅜	− ⅜
57	57¼	1,600	Erie 2d pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	...
67½	67¾	730	Evans. & T. H.	68¾	68¾	68	68	− ⅛
92	94	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
194	196	2,023	General Electric.	196	196½	195	195	...
103	104½	800	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	− ⅛
196½	198	480	Great Northern pf.	196½	197	196¼	197	...
99	100	1,300	Hocking Valley.	100½	100½	99	99	−1½
93½	94	500	Hocking Valley pf.	93¼	93¼	93	93½	...
171	171¼	15,100	Illinois Central.	172¼	172½	171	171	−1¼
20	20½	2,000	Internat. Paper.	21	21	20¼	20¼	− ¾
74	74½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	74	74	74	74	− ½
15½	17	100	*International Silver.	16	16	16	16	+1
52	53	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	52½	52½	52½	52½	− ½
92	94	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	92	92	92	92	...
50⅝	50⅞	800	Iowa Central.	50½	50⅞	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
87¼	87½	200	Iowa Central pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
84⅜	85	615	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅜	− ⅛
48¾	49	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	− ⅛
38¼	38¾	1,200	Kansas City South.	38¼	38¼	37½	38	− ¼
60⅜	61	100	Kansas City South. pf.	61	61	61	61	...
133⅝	153½	5,750	Louisville & Nashville.	153½	153¼	153¼	153⅝	− ½
135	135½	2,700	Manhattan Elevated.	135	135¼	134⅜	135	...
128¼	127	1,100	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	126½	127	126½	127	+ ½
147¼	147⅜	1,000	*Met. Street Railway.	147⅝	147⅝	147	147¼	...
20½	20⅞	600	Mexican Central.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	...
113	113½	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	112⅝	113¼	112⅝	113¼	+ ½
77¼	77⅜	2,450	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	76⅝	78	76½	78	+1
...	...	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	138½	138½	136	136	...
33¼	33¾	4,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33¼	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅛
66½	67	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66½	67	66	66⅜	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	9,000	Missouri Pacific.	117	117	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅜
47⅜	48	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	...
103⅜	104¼	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	100	*National Lead Co.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
91	93	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf., x d.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
20	20½	2,300	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	2,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41⅜	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
163½	164	2,500	New York Central.	163½	164½	163¼	164¼	+ ½
55½	56⅛	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56⅝	56⅝	55½	55⅞	− ⅛
35⅛	35⅜	5,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	− ⅛
72	72⅜	9,900	Norfolk & Western.	71½	72⅜	71¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
93	95	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,000	Pacific Coast.	75⅝	75⅝	75	75	−1
78	80	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	85	85	81	81	−1
42½	43⅛	100	Pacific Mail.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	− ⅛
161⅞	162	13,068	Pennsylvania R. R.	162⅝	162⅝	161½	162	− ⅛
104	104	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¼	104½	103⅝	104	− ¼
41	42	300	Peoria & Eastern.	41	41	41	41	...
78	80	600	Père Marquette.	78	78	78	78	...
51	51¼	2,400	Pressed Steel Car.	51⅝	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
88	89	600	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	89	88	89	+1
68½	69⅜	37,500	Reading.	68⅝	68⅞	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅛
86⅜	86⅝	2,400	Reading 1st pf.	86½	86⅞	86½	86⅝	...
74¾	75	6,100	Reading 2d pf.	74⅞	75	74⅜	75	+ ½
21	21¼	3,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21⅞	21¾	20⅞	21	− ⅛
78½	78⅝	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	− ⅛
19	20½	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	− ⅝
69	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	...
23⅝	24	3,900	St. Jo. & G. I.	23	24½	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
77½	77⅝	2,100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	77	78⅝	76¾	77½	+ ½
39	39¼	3,830	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	38	39⅜	38	39¼	+ ½
79	80	1,100	St. L. & San Fran.	79¼	80	79	80	+ ½
76¼	76½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	300	St. Louis Southw.	38	38	37½	37½	+ ⅛
77	77¼	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	77	77⅛	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
63½	64	10,875	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	56½	64	56½	64	+10
91½	92	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	89	91½	89	91½	+3½
76½	76⅝	32,830	Southern Pacific.	76⅜	77¼	76¼	76⅝	− ⅛
39½	40	8,300	Southern Railway.	40	40½	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅛
96¼	96⅝	800	Southern Railway pf.	96	96½	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅝	500	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7	7½	...
70⅜	70½	8,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70½	71	70	70⅝	+ ⅜
52¼	52⅝	6,200	Texas & Pacific.	52½	52⅞	52⅛	52½	+ ¼
42	42¾	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	42	42	42	42	...
32	32⅛	16,220	Tol., St. L. & West.	30	32½	30	32	+2
48⅞	49	10,475	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46¾	49¼	46¾	48¾	+2
128	129¼	1,100	Twin City R. T.	128	129	128	128½	+ ½
111¼	111⅝	59,150	Union Pacific.	111⅜	112	111¼	111⅝	+ ⅜
93½	93⅝	2,760	Union Pacific pf.	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	...
159	160	1,229	U. S. Express.	158½	160	158	159	+3
13½	13⅝	2,100	*U. S. Leather.	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	...
87½	88	1,077	*U. S. Leather pf.	87½	88	87½	87½	+ ½
40⅞	41	7,700	U. S. Steel.	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞	41	− ⅛
89⅞	90	3,180	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	89⅞	90	− ⅛
66⅜	67	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅜	− ⅛
33⅞	34⅛	1,100	Wabash.	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
48	48⅛	3,000	Wabash pf.	48½	48½	48	48⅛	...
250	255	250	Wells-Fargo Express.	250	250	250	250	...
95	95⅛	3,250	Western Union Tel.	94½	95	94⅜	95	+ ¼
28	28½	2,400	Wheel. & L. E.	28	28½	27⅞	28	...
65¼	65½	900	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65	65⅜	65	65⅜	+ ⅜
41	41¼	350	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41¼	41¼	41	41	...
30¼	30⅜	17,300	Wisconsin Central.	29⅞	30½	30¼	30¼	+1
56⅝	56⅞	10,100	Wisconsin Central pf.	54	56⅝	53½	56⅜	+2⅝
Sales.....		662,883	*Unlisted.					

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Incorporated to-day were: Charles Stutz Company, New York, (lumbering and wood manufacture;) capital, $125,000. Directors—Charles Stutz, Frank Stutz, Jacob Laux, Brooklyn.

Commercial Envelope and Box Company, Binghamton; capital, $125,000. Directors—Benjamin B. McFadden, Franklin Putnam, Frederic E. Peabody, Binghamton.

The Sweet Tire and Rubber Company, Batavia; capital, $80,000. Directors—Frank Richardson, Ashton W. Caney, Batavia; Orator F. Woodward, Leroy.

The Hackett-Hankinson Building and Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Martin J. Hackett, John Charles Hankinson, Gottlieb E. Loebel, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 28.—These charters were granted at Dover to-day:

The Electro Metallic Arch Company of Philadelphia, to carry on the business of electroplating; capital, $30,000.

Pittsburg-Indiana Oil and Gas Company of Philadelphia, to prospect for oil and gas; capital, $500,000.

Mohave Gold Mining Company of Arizona, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Smyrna, Del., incorporators for mining and milling gold and other precious metals; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—G. B. Woodside, B. A. Hazell, and J. H. Wiseman.

Hidalgo Placer Mining and Milling Company of Baltimore, for mining and milling precious metals; capital, $500,000.

National Galvanizing and Tinning and Supply Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture, sell, and place patented materials; capital, $80,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Carbonate Company; capital, $1,200,000; to manufacture and deal in carbonatad and aerated waters. Incorporators—Thomas L. Feltner of New York John M. Harman and Frank Wright of Philadelphia, and James Tschetinian of Jersey City. The company is to succeed the United States Carbonate Company, the plant having been purchased from Receiver John E. Hardin by the Reorganization Committee of the creditors.

J. G. Crane & Co., dredging and contracting concern; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—J. G. Crane and Irene Du Pont of Newark, Pierre S. Du Pont of Wilmington, Del., and W. H. Fenn, Jr., of Jersey City.

National Road Machinery Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, George T. Mills, and H. N. Smith.

Exempt Firemen of the Town of Nutley, N. J. Officers—Henry A. Connolly, President; John E. Cornell, Vice President; John D. Donaldson, Secretary, and A. Henry Van Riper, Treasurer.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Spring Lake Realty and Hotel Company; capital, $300,000. S. R. Callaway, S. G. Sillock of this city, and L. D. Wells of New York are the principal shareholders.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Field & Cowles have been appointed Boston agents of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, to succeed A. M. Bullard & Co.

Myron C. Long has been appointed manager of the Union Casualty Company for the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Fire insurance rates at Jackson, Miss., have been advanced on an average of 25 per cent. by the local fire underwriters, the reason given being that the city's water supply is deemed to be insufficient.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, Aug. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Deesle vs. Wilkie.
2—Roelants vs. Roelants;
3—In re Rosendorf.
4—Montano vs. Montano.
5—Swainson vs. Rabinowitz.
6—In re Woodward.
7—Stern vs. Brann.
8—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Hoffman House.
9—Weber vs. Weber.
10—Hirsch vs. Mann.
11—Schreyer vs. Cohn.
12—Mastrobuono vs. Acconcia.
13—Lustgarten vs. Klipper.
14—Armour vs. Little.
15—Lohr vs. Lohr.
16—Cary vs. Ladd.
17—Greene vs. Greene.
18—In re City of New York. (in re Bass.)
19—Freeman vs. Freeman.
20—Paine vs. Jewel.
21—South Danvers Nat. Bank vs. Corwin.
22—Soltan vs. East River Sav. Inst.
23—Erskine vs. Erskine.
24—Scribner vs. American Ordnance Co.
25—Smith vs. Woodbury.
26—Michaels vs. Walser.
27—Egan vs. Crowley.
28—Diamant vs. Neudorfer.
29—Hansing vs. Scott.
30—Malinick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
31—Morris vs. Fortunato
32—Hutton vs. Smith.
33—Ellis vs. Algerch.
34—Strobuinger vs. Ronner.
35—Well vs. Gallum.
36—Same vs. same.
37—Pesant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
38—Nangle vs. Nangle.
39—Ajello vs. Ajello.
40—Pach vs. Gerry.
41—Indianapolis Hominy Mills vs. Thomas.
42—Poillon vs. Poillon.
43—Cobb vs. Mexican Co.
44—Bergman vs. Bergman.
45—Van Dresser vs. Bacon Hill Real Estate Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Emma Rothfuss. | Nathan Wince.
Conrad Hess.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Jackson vs. Simons—Herman G. Loew. Rooney vs. Fischer—Charles P. Hallock. Cooper vs. Cooper—Henry W. Sackett.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Luke—Isidor Cohn. Brunie vs. Kortz—Charles E. F. McCann.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—James M. Rosenthal vs. Samuel Caputa—William Steele Gray.

NEW BANK OF STEUBEN.

Supt. Kilburn Authorizes It in Hornellsville, Having Prohibited Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The Bank of Steuben has been authorized by State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn to do a discount business in Hornellsville on a capital of $50,000. The Directors are William Richardson, William Cobb, J. E. Walker, D. L. Sharp, George Hollands, Shirley E. Brown, C. W. Etz, L. W. Rockwell, Stephen Hollands, George N. Orcutt, W. E. Pittenger, W. H. Vandusen, W. H. Greeghow, H. G. Pierson, J. L. Rockwell, and Samuel T. Karr.

Certain business men of Hornellsville who are interested in this new banking institution are the same who wanted to form a trust company in Hornellsville. Superintendent Kilburn declined to grant a certificate for a trust company, holding that the necessities of that place did not warrant the operation of such an institution, and if those interested wanted to operate a financial concern it should be done under a State bank charter.

Assessment of Real Estate.

The Deputy Tax Commissioners will be called together to-day, and President James L. Wells will instruct them on the law relative to the assessment of real estate. The statute provides that real property shall be assessed at market value, and Mr. Wells will tell them that as the charter requires them to observe the laws they must assess property as provided for. The making of assessments will begin on Tuesday.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	$15.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.09¾
Lard, prime	$0.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3, 69c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 59c; No. 2 yellow, 60½c; No. 2 oats, 29@30c; No. 3 white, 32@36½c; No. 2 rye, 50¼@51½c; fair to choice malting barley, 53@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $16.90@16.95; lard, per 100 lb, $10.40@10.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.85@9.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¼@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.85.

COTTON.—The much-talked-of "reaction" occurred when prices at the close were net down 3@22 points. The market opened weak, with prices 5@10 points lower under vigorous selling of long cotton by the commission houses and some of the more daring bear operators, all brought on by reports of light to soaking rains over the important sections of the central and eastern belts. A forecast for continued precipitation over this country and possibly over the northern portion of the western belt, with very disappointing Liverpool cables, helped to weight down the early market. Not long after the call, however, Wall Street gave an exhibition of its power by bidding the whole list up with a rush, the near months not stopping until a net rise of 3@5 points was recorded, while the distant months worked nearly up to the final bids of the day previous. There were frequent sharp fluctuations during the balance of the session, but the general tendency was downward under persistent selling by commission house longs and absence of public buying, which heretofore has been an important factor. The late rainfall bulletins gave more general and extensive rains than the earlier reports had indicated, and the private wires stated that this moisture would greatly benefit the parched crop. Near the close Europe, the South, and smaller longs sold, bull leaders rendered some support, but made little attempt to rally prices. August dropped from 8.67 to 8.40 in the absence of strong support. The close was steady, with prices net 3@22 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 400,000 bales, or less than half the business reported the day previous. The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin made the average condition of the crop for Aug. 25 71 per cent., or about as the local trade anticipated. Theodore H. Price, from replies to 6,000 inquiries, figured out the average condition as 70.4. These two authorities being so near together on the status of the crop, led to predictions being made that next Wednesday's bureau figures from Washington will show a similar average. Mr. Price's correspondents were in 3,402 towns, located in 682 counties, or about 96 per cent. of the cotton producing area. Special reports on cotton from R. G. Dun & Co. from correspondents in the cotton belt indicate quite as large a yield this year as last.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales of 641 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; Mobile steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8½c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; Augusta steady, 1-16c lower, at 8 9-16c; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c. Estimated receipts at Houston, 6,000 bales, against 4,044 actual last week and 5,892 bales actual last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.57	8.57	8.41	8.40@8.41
September	8.39	8.40	8.24	8.38@8.37
October	8.33	8.42	8.30	8.30@8.31
November	8.30	8.32	8.24	8.23@8.24
December	8.30	8.36	8.25	8.28@8.27
January	8.29	8.35	8.25	8.25@8.26
February	8.24	8.25	8.22	8.20@8.22
March	8.21	8.26	8.18	8.18@8.19
April				8.21@8.23
May	8.25	8.28	8.23	8.23@8.24

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business, prices steady. American middling, fair, 5¾d; good middling, 5½d; middling, 5 1-32d; low middling, 4 15-16d; good ordinary, 4 13-16d; ordinary, 4 9-16d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,700 American. Receipts, 2,200 bales, including 2,000 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 55-64@4 56-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 41-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 35-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 30-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Confronted by another favorable weather map and a satisfactory forecast for Friday, wheat traders had no other course than to continue their unloading operations, under which prices lost ¼@¾c a bushel in New York, September, as usual, suffering most from speculative pressure. Only once, and that after midday, did the market show signs of a rally, following reports of a moderate export trade. Demand on this occasion came chiefly from room shorts, who saw a chance to secure small profits on wheat sold earlier in the day. Otherwise the tendency, like that of Wednesday, was persistently downward, creating new bears, who put out fresh shorts where others left off, thus feeding the market with more wheat than it could absorb. The decline here was fully matched in outside markets, although the Northwest rallied a little just at the close on brief covering. The only disturbing feature about the weather map was a low area north of the Spring wheat belt, but the forecast indicated clear weather in the two Dakotas, with possibly no worse than showers in Minnesota, the trade was led to believe that the weather people anticipated no material extension of the low barometer and temperature. Sales reported the weather overcast in England, but fine in France, and quoted general declines, including ⅝@½d net loss at Liverpool and 10@40 points off in Paris. Argentina dispatches noted severe frosts and drought in Argentina, but exerted little influence here. The interior movement of wheat has fallen off a little, according to schedule, but is notably short at Spring wheat points, the Winter wheat arrivals still exceeding those of a year ago. Total receipts for the day were 300,000 bushels less than a year ago. In export lines trade was smaller than might have been expected, considering the decline of futures. Here 6 loads of No. 2 red were taken, and at outports 25 loads. Quotations cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 74¾c, elevator, and 75¾@75¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, New York, 75¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 75¼c, Aug. 30-Sept. 5; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, late September; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76½c, early October; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76⅝c, Oct. 15-20, and No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¼c, Oct. 15-20.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Wheat—Lower; No

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwellings on Madison and Park Avenues Change Hands—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details will be found in another column relative to the proposed increase in the capital of the Century Realty Company and regarding the organization of the Remington Construction Company.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought 100 West Sixty-third Street, through H. C. Senior & Co.; also, 949 Park Avenue, through William Japha.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Ottinger & Brother the four-story dwelling 795 Madison Avenue, 20 by 95, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street.

James W. Henning has sold the three-story dwelling 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, on lot 15 by 98.9.

Duff & Brown have sold for Sonn Brothers to a client, for occupancy, 18 Convent Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 60 by 100, one of a row recently completed by the sellers. The price is reported to have been about $28,000.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Florence A. Foster the four-story dwelling 128 West Eighty-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

It is reported that Harriet S. Churchill has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 44 West Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Charles Laue the four-story tenement 219 East Fortieth Street, 22 by 98.9. The same operators have bought from Karl and Dora Stech the five-story double tenement 139 Thompson Street, 24.8 by 100; also, from Falk Rhonheimer, 116 Avenue C, old building, 18.6 by 83; also, from Henry M. Ward, 442 East Thirteenth Street, 12.6 by 103.3. The latter parcel, together with adjoining holdings, covering in all a plot 46 by 103.3, has been resold to Charles I. Weinstein for improvement, with a six-story tenement.

Dr. Warren A. Fanning has sold the three-story dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 40 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, on lot 15 by 104.11.

John Stewart has sold to M. L. & C. Ernst two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 75 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

D. H. Scully was the broker in the sale of 425 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Dr. J. Harrison Griffin.

The Clifford N. Shurman Company was associated with John J. Clancy & Co., as brokers in the sale of 252 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The buyer of the northwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth Streets is Henry Tischman—not Fischman, as appeared recently owing to a typographical error.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,833 Third Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. Boyd.....$19,250

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

133 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 321 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 81, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to George F. Nichols.....9,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 23 and 25 Lispenard Street, north side, 75 feet west of Church Street, 50 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $34,203.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,909.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Corn, referee, 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 397.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,777; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, north side, 108 feet west of Jerome Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 57; Paul E. Kraus of 2,155 Gerard Avenue, owner; J. D. Robinson of 2,155 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street, northeast corner, to a two-story brick dwelling, with stores; Weber & Schiller, premises, owners; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue, Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, to an eight-story store and school; Cooper Union, premises, owner; L. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

No. 22 East Ninety-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. Steinhardt, premises, owner; J. Robinson of 2,155 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

No. 20 West Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick store and studio; C. C. Butler, Yonkers, owner; B. W. Levstan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,100.

No. 81 Bowery, to a five-story brick factory; J. C. Anger of 77 Bowery, owner; H. Regelman of 135 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 237 Mercer Street, to a six-story brick factory; M. N. Sterns of 309 Broadway, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $500.

No. 563 Burnside Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 84; Pauline Windman, premises, owner; W. D. Nickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Duncombe Avenue, west side, 500 feet south of Elliott Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 19 by 37; P. Prevasto, premises, owner; John R. Reay of Two Hundred and Tenth Street and Station Place, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of St. Owen's Place, to a two-story brick store and dwelling, 23.11 by 40.5; James F. Donnelly of 1,573 Bathgate Avenue, owner; William Thomas Lapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Fulton Street, east side, 330 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20.3 by 47.5; William W. Penfield, St. Owen's Place, owner; William Thomas Lapes, Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

Two Hundred and Third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Briggs Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 46; Frank Weinheimer of 752 East Two Hundred and Third Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 28.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Nellie Nelson to Anton P. Christenson, (mtg $1,500)..... $100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 9th St, 103x— to Westchester Creek x— to 69th St x 48½, Unionport; Thomas C. Arnow to John F. Steeves and another..... Exch.

BOSTON AV, n s, 243 ft e of Suburban Place, 24.4x97.6x21.11x92.3; Bradley L. Eaton to Thomas C. Arnow..... Exch.

BROOME ST, 221, s s, 23x75; Morris Weinstein and another to Simon Shapiro, (mtg $20,000)..... 30,150

DELANCEY ST, 306, n s, 25x100; Sarah Lewinthau to Joseph Isaac, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

JANE ST, 52, s s, 22.6x80; Harry A. Reese to Margaret A. Reese, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 92d St, 75.8x30x irregular; Peter Wagner to Harry C. Hart, (mtg $65,000,) exchange and..... 100

MADISON ST, 195, n s, 23.10x100; Rachel Alexander to Irving Judis, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

PLEASANT AV, (Avenue A,) s w corner of 122d St, 84.2x50; Albert F. Maass to Ella Massion, (mtg $9,200)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, 42.10x41.11x irregular; Charles A. Bates to Henry V. Brandenburg, (mtg $31,000)..... 4,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, (133d St.) n w corner of Brown Place, 96x100; Simon Wasie to Anton Doll, ½ part..... 7,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 761, w s, 40.10 ft n of 148th St, 20.5x88.1x20x92.5; the Germania Life Insurance Company to John P. Lee..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 761, w s, 40.10 ft n of 148th St, 20.5x88.1x20x92.5; John P. Lee to Annie Miller, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

VILLA AV, e s, 150 ft n of Potter Place, 25x130x25x130.6; William Wood to Emily Wood, widow, quitclaim..... 1

VILLA AV, e s, 150 ft n of Potter Place, 25x130x25x130.6; Emily Wood to Murdo Tolmie, all title..... 1

WEBSTER AV, 1,736 and 1,738, e s, 50x84.3 to w s of Brook St x31.1x97.5; Mercy A. Walker to Isaac H. Sonn, (mtg $25,700)..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 50x102.7x50.1x105.2; Ferdinand Hecht to Henry Dazian, (mtg $90,000)..... 100

ZULETTE AV, n s, 150 ft w of Mapes Av, 100x75; E. L. Eaton to Thomas C. Arnow..... Exch.

1ST AV, 938, e s, 25.1x74; Louis Bourgardez to Nathan Adelsdorfer, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

6TH AV, 841, w s, 20x84; Emanuel Alexander and another to Ralph A. Schoenberg, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

7TH ST, 219 East, 20x98; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Moritz Neuman, (mtg $11,000)..... 5,950

8TH ST, or Clinton Place, n e s, 554.5 ft n w of 5th Av, 23x83.11; Samuel H. Stone to Jacob Bernstein, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; John A. Johnson to Julia B. Reeve, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x103.3; Julia B. Reeve to Albert E. Figor, (mtg $37,500)..... 1

26TH ST, 527 West, 20x98.9; Miller Mather to Whitney Lyon, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

36TH ST, 142 West, 20x98.9; Frederick W. Moore to Edgar N. Sidman and another..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of 6th Av, 20x80; A. Gertrude Cutter to Daniel F. Mahony..... 100

80TH ST, n s, 60.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20x82.2; also property at Far Rockaway; Rosanna Einstein to Benjamin F. Einstein..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 299.6 ft e of 2d Av, 50.8x100.8; Madison Av, s e corner of 178th St, 60.6x98.2x80,6x76; Harry C. Hart to Thomas W. Greenwood, (mtg $22,000,) exchange and..... 100

116TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 80x100.11; Henry Dazian to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $100,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 231 and 233 West, 40x100.11; 116th St, 227 and 229 West, 40x100.11; Ferdinand Hecht to Max Marx, (mtg $110,000)..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x ½ block; Morris Bernstein to Benjamin Berger, (mtg $32,000)..... 1

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; Robert Davison to Annie Campion, (mtg $17,500) 1

177TH ST, or Tremont Av, formerly Locust Av, old line, s e corner of Division St, or Lillian Place, runs s 109.2 ft to the n w s of Boston Road, x n e 194.8 ft to the old s s of Locust Av, x w 86.10 ft; August Uhlein to Alfred Uhlein, B. & S..... 60,553

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 823; Emilie Celler to Henry Schoen, 3 years..... $768 to $792

ESSEX ST, 44; Max Wachsman to Morris Spiegler, 4 years..... 480

HOUSTON ST, 90 West; Nicola Aquilina to Morris Rosenberg and another, 2 years 396

WILLETT ST, 64; Herman Lottman to Henry Rechtsett, 1 11-12 years..... 300

2D AV, 524, n e corner of 29th St; Robert Friedman to Thomas G. McFarland, 5 years..... 1,500

2D AV, 540, and 300 East 30th St; Richard Cecelia and wife to John W. Irving, 5 years..... 2,400

38TH ST, 305 West; Adam E. Schultheis to Joseph E. Fazelt, 3 years..... 400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHMANN, George, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 70th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 14,000

BACHMANN, George to Jere J. Campion; 2d Av, n e corner of 70th St, prior mtg $34,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $5,000

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank of the City of New York; 165th St, s s, 60 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 15,000

BERGER, Benjamin, to Morris Bernstein; 117th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,250

BERNSTEIN, Jacob, to William F. Donnelly; 8th St, or Clinton Place, n e s, 53.5 ft n w of 5th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BERNSTEIN, Jacob, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 8th St, 39 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 18,000

BUTES, Charles, to Washington Life Insurance Company; 53d St, 18 and 20 East, 2 mortgages, due Sept. 1, 1905, each..... 150,000

CAMPION, Annie, to Robert Davison; 117th St, 320 West, 1 year..... 5,800

CHRISTENSON, Anton P., to Nellie Nelson; Amundson Av, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, Edenwald, installments, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Charles M. Rosenthal; 91st St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FOX, Edward W., to Edward Devlin; 91st St, 164 East, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Maurice Kaufmann; 114th St, 23 East, due Feb. 20, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,800

GREENWOOD, Thomas W., to Walter D. Sewell; 90th St, 318 East, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 16,000

GREENWOOD, Thomas W., to Harry C. Hart; 90th St, 318 East, prior mortgage $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GREENWOOD, Thomas W., to George M. Prest; 90th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 16,000

GREENWOOD, Thomas W., to Harry C. Hart; 90th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgage $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GREENWOOD, Thomas W., to Harry C. Hart; Madison Av, s e s, at s w s of 178th St, prior mortgage $8,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GREENWOOD, Thomas W., to William G. Wilson and another, as executors; Madison Av, s e s, at s w s of 178th St, 3 years..... 8,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose; 116th St, 227 to 233 West, 2 mortgages, due Sept. 15, 1903, 6 per cent., each..... 5,000

ISAAC, Joseph, to Edward E. Amend; Delancey St, 306, due Sept. 1, 1903, 5½ per cent..... 5,000

JUDIS, Irving, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison St, 195, due March 1, 1903..... 12,000

JUDIS, Irving, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Madison St, 195, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MAHONY, Daniel F., to A. Gertrude Cutter; 47th St, n s, 40 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

MAIER, Michael, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 77th St, 241 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MILLER, Annie, to Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 40.10 ft n of 148th St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

REEVE, Julia B., to John A. Johnson; 14th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av; also land in Kings County, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 9,500

ROARKE, Daniel, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 85th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 15,000

SCHWARZKOPF, Sigmund, to Margaretha B. Zobel; 1st Av, w s, 46.11 ft n of 69th St, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $30,000, due Sept. 12, 1903, 6 per cent., each..... 750

SHAPIRO, Simon, to Morris Weinstein; Broome St, 221, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SIDMAN, Edgar N., and another to Frederick W. Moore; 36th St, 142 West, 2 years..... 15,000

SONTY, Federico, to Richard W. Stevenson, as trustee; Kelly St, e s, at s e s of Intervale Av, prior mtg $420, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,080

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Isaac, and another to Borough Realty Company, assigns 3 mortgages... $1

LANDAU, Leib, to the State Bank..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 13,000

LYNES, Elizabeth, to Francis W. Speir.. 50,573

MORRIS, Alice P., to Charlotte Hastorf. 1

MULLANEY, William, to Thomas R. A. Hall..... 1,400

NATHAN, Marcus, to Albert Mamlock... 1,000

RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Henry C. Atwater..... 1

SCHULTZE, John S., to trustees of Mary E. Brown Trust Fund..... 5,250

SICHEL, Simon, to Ferdinand Hecht..... 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, 1,796 and 1,798; Albert Miller against John McGrath, owner; Andrew L. Rea, contractor..... $1,070

BROOME ST AND WEST BROADWAY, s e corner; Denis Sullivan against Elias C. Pendleton, owner; William Sicke & Co., contractors..... 250

BROOME ST AND WEST BROADWAY, s e corner; Simons & Moersfelder against Elias C. Pendleton, owner; William Sicke & Co., contractors..... 305

BROOME ST AND WEST BROADWAY, s e corner; P. Roberts & Co., against Louis Bostlleman, lessee; William Sicke & Co., contractors..... 82

BROOME ST AND WEST BROADWAY, s e corner, 25x100; Berge Manufacturing Company against John Bostlleman, owner; William Sicke & Co., contractor..... 155

EAST BROADWAY, 288; Morris Kitt against Abraham E. Isaacs, owner; Samuel Rosenberg, contractor..... 34

VYSE AV, w s, 195 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Standard Plumbing Company against Lenard Weil, owner; Alexander Law, contractor..... 7

30TH ST, 3 West; August Heil against Charles Josephs, owner; George Willershauser, contractor..... 165

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MADISON ST, 195; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Irving Judas.. 10,000

PARK AV AND 129TH ST, n e corner, 99.11x115; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with Adelbert S. Nichols..... 80,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 65; J. P. Galligan's Sons against John Doe and another, Aug. 5, 1902..... $140

HENRY ST, 173 to 177; Edward R. Poerschke against Philip Horowitz and another, Jan. 16, 1902, by bond..... 11,713

THOMPSON ST, 26 and 28; Adam Hapfel against Mearco & Abbato and another, Oct. 20, 1900..... 1,281

22D ST, 113 and 115 East; Moses First against Elias Steinfeld, Aug. 4, 1902..... 102

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n e s, where same intersects centre line of 12th Av, runs n along the centre line 196.6 ft to the centre line of 160th St, x w along the same to the w s of 12th Av, 151.6 ft to the Boulevard Lafayette, x s e 67.5 ft to the beginning; Charles Wheip against Catherine Pilkington, (action to recover possession;) attorney, E. H. Benn.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, 17; Jonas V. Spero against Frederick Brameyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Alexander.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 182 ft n of 168th St, 26x100; Libbie N. Lyon against John J. Bell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HECKER LUNCHEON COMPANY.—The Hecker Luncheon Company of 172 Fifth Avenue made an assignment yesterday to James H. Richards. The liabilities are thought to be about $12,000, with assets of $2,500. Poor business is given as the cause of the failure. The company was incorporated in March, 1900, with an authorized capital of $15,000. The incorporators were Carlos E. Smith, Charles S. Shepard, and James H. Richards. The officers of the company are Charles F. Shirk, President, and William L. Amerman, Secretary.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Announcement
BY
Wood, Harmon & Co.,
REGARDING

The Judges' Decision and Award
IN THE
$1,000 Prize Contest for a Name

for our beautiful Brooklyn property, temporarily called "Brooklyn's Harlem."

We expected to announce this decision on Labor Day, but the steamer by which Comptroller Grout, Chairman of the Board of Judges, is returning from Europe, does not arrive here until Sept. 2, and a brief postponement is therefore unavoidable.

Each of the judges has a copy of the list of names for consideration, and upon Mr. Grout's return the full committee will take up the matter finally, and a decision will undoubtedly be reached within a week or so. Due notice will then be given, through the press, of the date of our celebration, as outlined below, and the

AWARDING OF THE $1,000 PRIZE.

Seldom has a prize contest of any kind caused such general and widespread interest as did this. From far and near came the suggestions—nearly every State in the Union and many a foreign land being represented—until thousands upon thousands had been received when the lists closed. A large force was necessary to care for the daily receipts of names, and it has taken weeks to properly tabulate and arrange the lists for the judges' examination and choice. What long and painstaking labor their task is involving can well be imagined. It will be remembered that the following prominent gentlemen consented to act as a committee of judges, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the award will be fairly and wisely made:

MR. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller of the City of New York.
MR. FRANK BAILEY, Vice President Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
MR. JACOB L. GREATSINGER, President Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Co.

Our plan is to announce the decision first at the property, when a "dedication celebration" will be held with music and refreshments, the unveiling of the name chosen and the announcement of the fortunate prize-winner's name. We shall hope to see present those of our customers and of the contributors to the contest who live near enough to New York to attend, and the public generally will be most welcome.

WOOD, HARMON & CO. 256 Broadway, New York, Aug. 29, 1902.

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VISIT WHITLOCK AT OUR EXPENSE. Select your lots, own your home and not pay rent.
We will help you to get the money. Special inducements to buyers on Labor Day. Free passes. Write to-day.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY, Dept. D, 309 Broadway, Room 1100.

WE WILL EXCHANGE
the real estate you do not want for what you do, or will purchase same for cash, if cheap.
Largest list of bargains in Manhattan real estate to select from.
Liberal amounts to loan on first mortgage, low rate of interest, and small expense.
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11 West 20th St. Phone, 6110—18th St.

I. B. WAKEMAN,
156 BROADWAY,
HAS LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AT 4, 4½, AND 5%. REASONABLE TERMS.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TUNNEL PROPERTY.
GIVEN AWAY LABOR DAY.
Western Entrance. Is undoubtedly most valuable suburban property for healthfulness and accessibility; 350 feet elevation to the business centre. 100 Lots practically GIVEN AWAY for advertising purposes, instead of paying to newspapers. $400 lot for $199; $200 lot, $99; water, electric lights, gas; free mail delivery; 20 minutes out, 94 trains, commutation, 8½c. Further particulars and free tickets, apply W. H. Halpin Company, 85 Eighth Avenue, ground floor, near corner 14th, Manhattan.

$400.50 buys a small farm and house and outhouses; fine well of water; fruit trees, grapes; high and dry; $300 cash. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

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The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York.
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Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investors the selection of counsel when desired.

Financial.

"The Southern Railway Monarch."
The Story of a road that is steadily enhancing in value; the reasons for its so doing and appertaining to its probable course in the Stock Market—fully explained in a special letter issued Friday, Aug. 29th. Send for it immediately, mailed gratis.

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Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N.Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
NEW YORK { 1181 BROADWAY, 2 EAST 58TH ST., 147 WEST 125TH ST.
BROOKLYN { 44 Court St. (Temple Bar.) 3 Wallabout Market.
PRIVATE WIRES TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN AND NORTHERN CITIES.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Copper King of Arizona, a corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and holding twelve mining claims in the Warren Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona, (unpatented,) and fifteen mining claims in the Dragoon Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona, (unpatented,) asks bids on a loan of $50,000, or any fraction thereof, not less than $10,000 net, to the Company. The loan to be secured by a mortgage on all the Company's properties, real and movable. No bid will be considered unless submitted in writing on or before September 8, 1902, at 12 M., and must be accompanied by a cash deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount bid for, security for which will be given and the amount returned in the event of the bid not being accepted. For further information apply to D. ROBERT, Treasurer,
116 Nassau Street, New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK—433-5-7 East 47th St. and 428-30-32 East 48th St., six lots, 75x200, improved by brick stable covering 25x200 feet, accommodating 40 horses, and frame wagon shed. Price $60,000; subject to mortgage of $24,000.

Nos. 306 to 318 East 61st St., six lots, size 150x100, improved by large factory and stable buildings. Price $80,000; subject to mortgage of $50,000.

BROOKLYN—Partly improved property on Roebling St., between North 7th and 8th Sts., 200 feet on Roebling St. and about 150 feet each on North 7th and 8th Sts. Price $30,000.
Apply: AMERICAN MALTING CO.,
63rd St. and East River, New York City.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
High-class Manhattan Real Estate.
Long lease to first-class tenant.
Paying over 5 per cent. net on $28,000, the price of the property.
Will rent for $2,500 when present lease expires.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 169th St.

An opportunity for excellent investment!—New apartment house, no vacancies, leases, 4½ mortgage; pays over 11% net. We cannot recommend this property too highly for investment. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $5,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhe, 230 Broadway, Room 132.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—23x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST.. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%.
8TH & 9TH AVS. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$21,500; Rent, $2,228.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner. | Five story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $6,000. below 116th St. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., Near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 20x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,500 cash, balance easy, mortgage $9,000, buys small Madison Av. dwelling, near 113th St. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bargain.—Choice corner plot ripe for improvement; 80 per cent. loan 4½. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$2,000 buys 5-story brick tenement house, 2d Av., near 98th St. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$3,000 buys 5-story brick flat, West 120th St., near 8th Av. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted;
CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS.
Take 3d Av. L. to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Desirable residence, in good order, on plot of three desirably located lots in the Bronx; immediate possession; will sell low for cash; any reasonable terms, or might exchange on equitable basis for small private house in Manhattan. Address owner, Box 29, Carnegie Hill Hotel, corner Madison Av. and 92d St.

Plot 100x114; one block to cars, upper Bronx, $2,500; great bargain; ground level; well built up neighborhood. Owner, 1,850 Bathgate Av., near 176th St.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKLEY, Townsend H.—The Quinnipiac Company..... $195
BAKER, Joseph F. and Ann M.—New York National Bank..... 6,092
BELL, Harry G.—Riverside Bank..... 2,962
BALMER, George F.—J. Rozell..... 248
COPLAND, Edward E.—E. S. Clark..... 608
COOKE, Henry D.—F. S. Presbrey, as executor..... 1,353
DAVIS, Jacob—J. L. Mott Iron Works.... 876
DURLACHER, Florence E.—H. Friedman 119
FEINBERG, Abram—G. Farewell..... 423
FANNING, Joseph E. and George—J. Anselmo..... 137
FLYNN, Andrew E.—A. Clark and another..... 184
GROSSMAN, Max—J. Honigsberg..... 43
GOLDSMITH, Henry—S. Downing and another..... 153
HERTER, Frederick W.—C. A. Miller.... 130
HOBBS, Henry M.—United Electric Light and Power Company..... 21
IRVINE, Allen A.—B. Fatham and another..... 495
JACKSON, Harry A.—G. Farewell..... 72
JAMMES, Albert F.—S. M. Levor and another..... 122
KUSHE, Joseph C.—Aspinwall Manufacturing Company..... 66
KRAKOWER, Tobias—M. Cohen..... 5,182
LITTLE, John T., Jr.—Tiffany & Co..... 104
NORMYLE, John F.—A. W. Schmitt..... 166
ODELL, Charles H.—A. R. Hopkins..... 162
O'SHAUNESSY, George F.—J. Bergman.. 166
RENNER, Harry—H. R. Hutcheson..... 165
ROSEN, Marcus—L. Lander and another.. 82
RILEY, Bertha—F. L. Durland..... 61
SPATE, Oscar P.—C. B. Miller..... 512
SCHOONMAKER, Albert V.—F. A. Ober... 284
MEXICAN SECURITIES COMPANY—W. & J. Sloane..... 213
AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY—S. M. Barber..... 702
PIQUA CLUB ASSOCIATION—S. M. Barber..... 969
SPOR BROTHERS, incorporated—Hallwood Cash Register Company..... 105

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investors the selection of counsel when desired.

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BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION.
Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.,
OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL
BEDFORD PARK.
Contains 2 baths (tiles to ceiling), with shower, exposed beam, panel dining room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

CORNER PROPERTY. FLATBUSH.
EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL.
OWNER LEAVING THE CITY must sell. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. Cost $9,250. PRICE $8,250. Terms, $850 cash; balance mortgage, OR $56 monthly pays all. NEW DETACHED CORNER COLONIAL HOUSE, never occupied, containing attractive hall in centre, ELEVEN FINE LARGE ROOMS, tiled bath, laundry, and conservatory. All parquet floors; trimmed in oak. HANDSOMELY DECORATED. With LARGE GROUNDS. In the RICHEST and BEST SECTION of FLATBUSH. Close to "L" station and trolleys; 23 minutes to Manhattan. Shade trees and ALL IMPROVEMENTS in streets. No assessments. Can be seen any time. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN.
Swell neighborhood; one block from Prospect Park; new three-story brownstone house; open plumbing; for sale at bargain; little cash required. F., box 187 Times.

Ocean Avenue,—5 lots at a bargain; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DON'T FORGET
THE POSITIVE AUCTION
LABOR DAY,
AT NOON ON THE PREMISES,
450 RESTRICTED LOTS,
MORRIS PARK,
RICHMOND HILL,
Fully developed surroundings. The most attractive property in the Borough of Queens. Illustrated maps and complimentary passes on application.
MUSIC. LUNCHEON.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO.,
187 Broadway, N. Y.; 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or temporary office, Atlantic Av., Morris Park, opposite the Rapid Transit Station.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Katonah.

For Sale—Drug business, 40 miles from city. Westchester Co.; house and store; lot 100x200; barn, shed, &c.; to close an estate; good stand. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS VILLA PLOTS,
SOUND VIEW AVE.,
100x175, ½ Acre and ¾ Acres,
AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13

New Jersey Property to Let.

FOR RENT.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 MINUTES.

Refined, attractive home of 11 rooms; parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry on first floor; Cabot stained shingle house; five minutes of station; golf and field clubs; rent, $540; illustrated circular

JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, New York, or Nutley, N. J.

FOR RENT.

NUTLEY, N. J.

Studio residence; modern English shingle house, with large studio, 12 rooms; lot 105x125; all improvements; rent, $550.

JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, New York, or Nutley, N. J.

To Let—Ten-room, modern, furnished house, Montclair, N. J. F. P., 3 East 13th St., city.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

COLUMBIA HALL,
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Autumn Season 1902.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Famed for years; best equipped family, health, and pleasure resort; mineral spring in courtyard of hotel noted for its healing properties for over a century; special rates for September and October; circulars mailed. Address Wm. St. Lawrence.

Long Island.

ARVERNE HOTEL

Arverne, Long Island, N. Y.

On the Ocean Front

HALF HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

CAPACITY 400.

Casino with a la Carte Service.

W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON

And Bathing Establishment

Will remain open until October 1st; golf and other seasonable amusements.

Orange County.

TUXEDO HALL.

ST. PEERN, N. Y.

Autumn among the Ramapo Hills. One hour from Chambers St. Delightful location. All modern conveniences. Write for booklet.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS FOR AUTUMN.

THE GREYLOCK,
Williamstown, Mass.

Good Golf. Good Roads.

CIRCULARS MAILED.
JAS. P. VINING, Lessee.

NEW JERSEY.

Lake Hopatcong.

HOTEL BRESLIN

ON LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.,

40 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R.

Now open under the management of

JOHN B. QUINN,
of the Plaza Hotel, New York.

1,200 ft. above the sea—Cool Nights—No Mosquitoes. Terms and Booklets at Plaza Hotel, N. Y.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF,

Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J.

Special rates from Aug. 20th. Write for booklet.

CHARLES R. MEYERS.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS W. STRONG, as executor of the last will and testament of Lena B. Strong, deceased, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. SCHAWE and Catharine Schawe, his wife; Daniel Gillis, Roy Dresser and Emma B. Dresser, his wife; Robert M. Nugent and "Mary" Nugent, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, and whose first name is unknown to plaintiff; Frederick S. Gillis, Steven J. Geoghegan and Charles A. Geoghegan, doing business under the firm name of Gillis & Geoghegan, and Samuel Naitove, Daniel Spiegel, and William S. Rosenberg, doing business under the firm name of Spiegel & Rosenberg; Adler and Piebes, doing business under the firm name of Adler & Piebes; Benjamin Oestreicher and Bernard Oestreicher, doing business under the firm name of B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn; the said Samuel Naitove, Spiegel & Rosenberg, Adler & Piebes, B. Oestreicher & Son, and Albert Kahn being tenants in the premises sought to be foreclosed herein, Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons. To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 7, 1902.

JAWENCE E. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

To Emma B. Dresser, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Alfred Steckler, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of August, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1902. The original complaint was filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of May, 1902.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1902.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

au15-law6wF&s26.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES P. CRUGER, plaintiff, against MARY FAMBROUGH (or Fambro) CRUGER, personally and as executrix of the last will and testament of William J. Cruger, deceased; James Jauncey Cruger, John Church Cruger, Alexander F. Cruger, Amelia Cruger, Amy Cruger, Euphemia Cruger, Bertram Neuilly Cruger, Frederick Cruger, Violet Cruger, defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 3d, 1901.

WILLIAM H. E. JAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: 204 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

To John Church Cruger, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York.—Dated July 28th, 1902.

WILLIAM H. E. JAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
204 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

au1-law6w

Surrogate Notices.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE R. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors.

jy18-law6mF.

WEBER, ANNA MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 31, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARGARETHA WEBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the second day of April, 1902. ERHARDT WEBER, WILLIAM JOHN WEBER, Executors. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executors, 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. ap4-law6mF

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10.10 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P.M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:29 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union Sq., W., 32 Columbus Av., 180 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M., arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 6:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 6:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:30 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Uister Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:08 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (8:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 81:00, †3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA GIRT POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:10, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, *1:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, 12:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:50, *11:30 A. M., ‡1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 88:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. reading only.) ‖‖1:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

*From Liberty Street only. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.,	*2:00pm.	*3:30pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk,	*12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.,	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited",	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 381 Grand Street, N. Y., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes' 6 12.35, d12.45, 67.15, 25.25, 25.45, 23.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*81.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.00 N't
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*d12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 950, 955, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night, daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For Points on New Jersey Shore and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 6:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway, 5th Avenue (below 23d St.) and 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 P. M.	Liberty Spl. Express.	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich.	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland.	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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"	West 22d St.	9:00 "
"	West 129th St.	9:15 "

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Surrogate Notices.

PRICE, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER J. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waldo E. Bullard, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1902. WALTER W. PRICE, Administrator, with the will annexed. WALDO E. BULLARD, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Luise....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Bremen. Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 18, 11 AM | Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Trave....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM | Aller....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM | Lahn....Nov. 1, 10 AM

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Statement of Counsel for Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Bouden.

Capt. Stern, at Peter Power Case Hearing, Calls Lawyer Lamb a "Mad Dog"—Lamb Denies Statement of P. C. Chandler.

There were many dramatic incidents in the hearing of the case of Peter Power against the Northern Securities Company yesterday, and some important developments.

At the conclusion of the proceedings A. W. Bulkley of the Chicago law firm of Bulkley, Gray & Moore made the statement to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the suits of Mrs. Ellsworth Ives Chapman and Milton L. Bouden would be pressed to the fullest extent. In the course of the day's hearing the fact was brought out that Capt. Henry Stern and Camille Weidenfeld went West a few days ago and induced Messrs. Moore and Bulkley, M. H. Boutelle, and Judge W. A. Lancaster of Minneapolis to come to New York, and that Judge Lancaster returned after staying only a few hours in this city.

There have been repeated conferences between Mr. Weidenfeld, Mr. Bulkley, W. Bourke Cockran, Treadwell Cleveland, and Parker C. Chandler of Boston. Mr. Weidenfeld had previously testified that he purchased the Great Northern stock for Mr. Chapman, and the Bouden stock was presented to him by Edward R. Thomas of the Stock Exchange firm of Thomas & Thomas.

"The end is not yet," declared Mr. Bulkley. "The Peter Power suit is merely a fake now. It seems scarcely necessary to comment upon the propriety of the lawyers here pushing a case which they must realize is no longer of any standing in court. We were deceived by George Alfred Lamb, and we are anxious to shake him off. Bouden and Mrs. Chapman are bona fide owners of stock in the Great Northern Railroad Company. Both of those suits will be pressed. As soon as we can get an order from the court in Minnesota we will begin the taking of testimony in those cases. They are legitimate suits, and will not be allowed to drop."

"Has Mr. Weidenfeld said to you since you have been here that he intended to press those suits?" Mr. Bulkley was asked.

"Well," was the reply, "I can't say what Mr. Weidenfeld has said to me, as our relations are those of attorney and client. The suits will be pressed by the plaintiffs in the case, as we understand it."

"But the pushing of these suits has been a subject of consultation between you and Mr. Weidenfeld since you have been here, has it not?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Bulkley.

Testimony was adduced from the Western attorneys that their expenses to New York were being paid by Mr. Weidenfeld. Implied testimony was also given to the effect that the bills of the Western attorneys which Mr. Lamb pronounced so exorbitant, and which he said Mr. Weidenfeld had considered exorbitant, had been paid very recently.

CAPT. STERN EXCITED.

The most dramatic incident of the day occurred when Capt. Henry Stern had been placed on the stand and asked to sign his testimony given on a previous date. The witness, who is a brusque-mannered man of some sixty years, with side whiskers, said that he had been "hustling" so much lately that he had had no time to read his testimony.

"Why had you been hustling?" asked Lawyer W. D. Guthrie of counsel for the Northern Securities Company.

"Mr. Stern, my name has been dragged in the dust," said the Captain, his voice rising in intensity every moment. "I wanted to know what has been going on in Minneapolis. I wanted to have men come on here and tell the truth about what I have been doing." Then turning to Mr. Lamb, Peter Power's attorney, and throwing out his fist toward him, he continued in a loud tone of voice:

"Now, Sir, I am on your trail, and I'm going to camp out on it, by the gods, until hell freezes over. I've been heralded in the papers as having tried to get Peter Power out of the country. Sir, there's a limit to even what mad dogs can do. By the gods, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and you, Sir, are fit for the lunatic asylum."

Capt. Stern was in a great rage. Mr. Lamb sat laughing. Mr. Guthrie was very calm. When the witness had finished his speech, Mr. Guthrie asked quietly:

"To whom do you refer as the mad dog in this case?"

"To George Alfred Lamb," bringing his fist down on the table.

"And what is your position?"

"Being bitten," at which the audience in the courtroom roared. "Mr. Guthrie, there's no venom in me," continued the witness.

"It is quite evident that you have no feeling in this matter," commented Mr. Guthrie.

A few moments later ex-Judge Ryder Cady, in cross-examination, asked Capt. Stern if he had sent a certain telegram to Mr. Lamb. Capt. Stern rose to his feet and demanded in stentorian tones to know if Judge Cady was an attorney of record in this case. Then, gesticulating in the lawyer's face, the Captain said, "If you're not, I'll not answer one of your questions." Examiner Mabey said that Judge Cady had a legal standing in the case, and Capt. Stern subsided, only to flare up again a few moments later.

Lawyer Bulkley had testified that Capt. Stern had made certain payments to him on behalf of Bouden. Capt. Stern had previously testified that he did not know Bouden and had had nothing to do with the Bouden case. Mr. Guthrie started to ask some questions seeking to ascertain the explanation for this apparent discrepancy. Lawyer Herbert Limburger arose and advised the witness that he need not answer certain questions. To everything Mr. Guthrie then said, Capt. Stern replied:

"I refuse to answer until so directed by the court."

"Do you do so on the ground that it would incriminate you?"

"No, Sir; and no man can incriminate me and both he and I continue to live if we should get in a room together," retorted the witness.

"Do you mean that you would kill him?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

The witness waved his hand as if bidding silence, and replied:

"That's a matter that had better not be talked about."

Capt. Stern then left the stand, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy reiterated a request he had made at the beginning of the day's proceedings that all the lawyers whose names Mr. Lamb had mentioned be given an opportunity to be heard.

"Mr. Lamb has seriously reflected upon another member of the bar, Mr. Parker C. Chandler," said he. "As I understand the evidence of Mr. Lamb it charges Mr. Chandler with a grave contempt of court. I think it but fair that he should be heard."

MR. CHANDLER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Guthrie then called Mr. Chandler. Mr. Chandler wished to present his testimony in the form of a typewritten statement, which he afterward testified had been prepared in the office of W. Bourke Cockran. Mr. Guthrie said, however, that he would rather ask a few questions, and then the matter of the statement would be taken up.

Mr. Chandler maintained that he had been consulting with Lamb concerning the delivery of a deed for some Worcester property Lamb had bought in for Mr. Weidenfeld. He admitted that between July 26 and Aug. 3 or 4 he had consulted with Mr. Lamb frequently, that he had dined with Mr. Lamb at the Calumet Club at Lamb's invitation, but said that the subject of Peter Power was mentioned only incidentally.

George Alfred Lamb had testified that Mr. Chandler had paid $750 to him on July 30 for the purpose of getting Peter Power out of the country. Mr. Chandler agreed that he had paid the money to Lamb, but insisted that it was only on the matter of the Worcester deeds.

It was then developed that Mr. Lamb wrote a letter addressed to Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., "in liquidation," asking them to advance $750 to him on account, and that this letter was written on the typewriter in W. Bourke Cockran's office and taken to Lamb to sign by Mr. Chandler. Mr. Lamb had testified that this letter was purely a sham to cover up the Power transaction. Mr. Chandler says it was in connection with the Worcester deeds matter.

When the direct testimony was concluded Gen. Tracy again asked that Mr. Chandler be allowed to present his statement.

Mr. Guthrie objected on the ground that it was not proper to produce such a statement as evidence. Gen. Tracy said he had not himself read the paper, but understood from Mr. Chandler that it contained the story of all his relations to this matter. Finally it was agreed that the statement might go on the record and that the court in Minnesota might judge of its admissibility. Judge Cady objected strenuously to the presentation of the statement, but Mr. Chandler was finally permitted to read his statement.

One passage of Mr. Chandler's statement was as follows:

During our interviews references were often made to the Peter Power case, but always by said Lamb, as explaining his delay in failing to render a statement of his account in the Worcester matter, as he had promised to do. During these interviews he always insisted that Power was the owner of the stock, and stated that the delay in producing him was a part of a plan, or, to use his exact words, "was scenery" which he was setting up to make Power's appearance more impressive. He stated that Power was about to get married, that Guthrie & Stetson would undoubtedly assume that he was afraid to testify, and would follow him with process servers and detectives, and "when they had shouted themselves hoarse" he would produce Power and let the public see that a great corporation would be harried and pursued by its agents so that he could not be allowed even to enjoy his honeymoon uninterruptedly.

Mr. Chandler seemed not to make out very clearly just what this last passage meant. He halted in the reading, whereupon Mr. Guthrie suggested: "You ought to know what it means. It's yours. But we recognize the orator in the statement." It was whispered around the courtroom that Mr. Guthrie referred to Mr. Cockran.

The statement continued in part as follows:

I asked him [Lamb] to name a sum which would satisfy him. He said he would think it over and let me know on Friday, July 25. I called at his office about 4 o'clock on that day and he then first spoke to me of his claim against Mr. Cockran, and said he was going to sue him, Weidenfeld, and Gen. Thomas for $30,000, and said he wanted his bill against Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., and the Cockran matter both settled before he would deliver up the Worcester deed.

I endeavored to show him that he had no right to mix matters up or to hold back the Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. deed until he settled his dispute with Mr. Cockran. He read to me his correspondence or rather his attempt to enter into correspondence with Mr. Cockran, and stated that he, Cockran, had grossly insulted him by refusing to answer a letter written to him in the previous December, and by stigmatizing him as a blackmailer with Mr. De Lancey Nicoll; that he would insist upon obtaining an apology as well as fees, and that he would rather ruin him than have his fees.

He said he (Lamb) had a strong backing in this fight; that many men prominent in politics and finance were determined to destroy Cockran, by any means, naming especially William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan, who were particularly incensed against him because he had called some acts of Ryan and others as officers of the American Tobacco Company to the attention of the District Attorney. He said he had been in consultation with Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, their attorney, who was advising him and co-operating with him, and that unless his claim was settled to his satisfaction Cockran would have trouble in directions that he never dreamed of.

Though I did not take these statements seriously, I at once had a consultation with Messrs. Cockran and Weidenfeld, and with Mr. Treadwell Cleveland, Cockran, and Thomas in the suit to be brought against them by Lamb. I informed them of Lamb's position, and Mr. Cockran insisted that the two transactions must be kept separate; that he had no connection with the Worcester matter; he had no objection to any settlement of it on any terms that I thought proper, but that there must be no compromise of the claim against Lamb.

On Wednesday, July 30, I called on Lamb and asked for some definite answer concerning a settlement of the Worcester matter. He appeared to have entirely changed his attitude. He said he was quite ready to settle the Worcester matter independently of the Cockran claim, and that, in fact, he preferred to, as he could then pursue Cockran to the full extent desired by the men on whom he had organized, and that there was more for him in such pursuit than in any settlement that could be made of the proceedings against Weidenweld, Cockran, and Thomas.

I then met Cockran and Cleveland and Weidenfeld, and told them what Lamb said and what he wanted. Mr. Cockran laughed at his threats and said that while he would not advise that any partial settlement was wise, he would not stand in the way of Weidenfeld doing anything that would help him to secure his deed, only he insisted that if the payment was to be made it be made clear that it was not on account of any claim against him.

When Mr. Chandler had finished Frank P. Kellogg of counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad took the witness in hand. Mr. Kellogg wanted to know right away where the paper was prepared.

"In Mr. Cockran's office," said the witness. "I wrote it at different times."

"The oratorical part of it, then, is Mr. Cockran's!"

"Well, I don't claim to be an orator," responded the witness.

Mr. Chandler said that he had repeatedly consulted with Mr. Cockran with reference to this case, and that Mr. Cockran was thoroughly familiar with all that had been done.

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

The first witness of the day was a bookkeeper from the office of Thomas & Post named De Vost. It developed from his testimony that on the books of Thomas & Post there had been transferred 200 shares of Great Northern stock from the "American Tobacco Syndicate" to "swipe" account, and 200 to that of Camille Weidenfeld. The "swipe" account, said Mr. De Vost, was the account of E. R. Thomas. It also appeared from this witness's testimony that on Aug. 15 of this year 200 shares of Great Northern stock had been transferred to M. L. Bouden. That was the day that Bouden testified the stock had been given to him in January, though he had never received the dividends from it.

Mr. Bulkley followed Mr. De Vost on the stand. He said that he had met Lamb and Stern at his Chicago office on Jan. 12 of this year, and that the question was considered of bringing other suits. The question of Peter Power's ownership of stock had never been taken up, as it was taken for granted. Capt. Stern displayed 100 shares of Northern Pacific stock, but the lawyers understood that this was for another suit.

Judge Cady wanted to know if any mention of other suits had been made prior to this interview, and Mr. Bulkley said that it had not. Lawyer Bulkley did not consider it as a coincidence that Capt. Stern should be there ready with more stock at the very moment the matter of additional suits was raised.

Judge Cady induced the witness to say that Judge Lancaster was a man of the highest standing at the Minnesota bar, and then Judge Cady read a letter from Judge Lancaster to Mr. Lamb, dated April 25, at Minneapolis, in which Judge Lancaster stated:

I have been repeatedly assured by you that influential parties are back of this suit. The names of them it is unnecessary for me to state here.

Another letter was read from Judge Lancaster, in which he stated to Mr. Lamb:

You have told me repeatedly that H. Content & Co. and Camille Weidenfeld were men of large means and able to pay large fees. My interview with Capt. Stern confirmed that statement.

Mr. Bulkley insisted that Capt. Stern had mentioned no such thing at interviews at which he was present. Mr. Bulkley mentioned that about $1,600 had been paid to his firm on this litigation, about $1,250 being for the Bouden and Chapman suits. He said that he had received the payment in the Bouden and Chapman suits from Capt. Stern.

"Has Capt. Stern the receipts for those payments?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"I presume he has."

"And will you ask the Captain, who is here in court, if he has those receipts?"

"Certainly. (To Capt. Stern) Captain, have you got those receipts for the Bouden payments?"

Capt. Stern smiled, and said, "I guess I have," then he walked around to his lawyer. Mr. Guthrie and the railroad lawyers smiled, Mr. Guthrie remarking, "He has testified that he had nothing to do with the Bouden suit." Capt. Stern asked, "What's this all about, anyway? What's the question?"

"Capt. Stern seems embarrassed," said Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. Moore, Lawyer Bulkley's partner, was put on the stand and he corroborated Mr. Bulkley's statements.

The case continues at 11 o'clock this morning.

Lawyer Lamb last night gave the following denial to Mr. Chandler's assertions:

"This afternoon in Mr. Chandler's statement he says that I have been acting under the influence of Whitney and Ryan, and that I had consulted De Lancey Nicoll. I have never met Mr. Whitney in my life. Mr. Ryan I have seen only once in six years, and that was only for a moment. I have never in any way consulted De Lancey Nicoll concerning this matter. Mr. Chandler is trying to work out some scheme of revenge on my part. I want to make my denial as positive as possible. The statement made by Mr. Chandler is utterly false."

The Man in the Street.

Stories in miniature about people of prominence. The stories are little, but the laughs are big. The Man in the Street is one feature of the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sundays.—Adv.

KILLED IN FIRE PANIC

Woman Leaped Forty Feet Before Help Came.

Small Black Terrier's Barking Aroused Tenants of Burning Apartment—Fire Marshal to Investigate.

One woman was killed and several others were painfully burned and injured as the result of a suspicious fire that broke out shortly before daylight yesterday morning in the five-story flat house at 315 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and threw the tenants into panic. The dead woman, Mrs. Eva Arendt, who lived on the fourth floor, leaped from her apartments when help was close at hand and was so badly injured that she died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital an hour later without recovering consciousness.

Only a moment before she took the fatal leap Mrs. Arendt passed her eight-year-old daughter Hazel through the window to Policeman Schlamp of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

A sudden burst of flame crazed the woman with fright, and just as Schlamp reached out to help her she threw up her hands and with a cry of terror plunged forward and fell to the area five stories below. The first alarm of fire was given by a small black terrier dog owned by the family of Ignatz Wise, who occupy half of the fourth flour. Shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning the dog began to bark. All efforts to quiet him proved futile, and finally George Wise left his bed to learn the cause of the animal's persistent barking.

Reaching the ining room he detected the odor of smoke, and opening the door leading to the hallway, found the hall filled with a thick, suffocating smoke. Arousing the family he rushed to the front fire-escape and shouted fire. His cries were heard by a milkman, who ran to the house of Fire Patrol No. 5, which is only a few doors away. The firemen responded promptly, but by the time they arrived in front of the house with their apparatus the fire-escapes and windows were crowded with terror-stricken men, women, and children, all endeavoring to reach the street at once. The halls were filled with smoke and were impassable, as the fire had started on the first floor and was burning fiercely by the time.

Ladders were soon raised and the work of rescuing the tenants were begun. Fireman Ryan by climbing the portico over the front stoop led the family of W. J. Glockner, who occupy the second floor, to safety through the adjoining house. Many of the tenants thretened to jump, and it was with great difficulty that they were prevented from throwing themselves to the street.

While Fireman Diffan of the patrol company and Fireman North of Hook and Ladder No. 14 were carrying Miss Hagan, who had been burned about the arms and body, from the building, the cries of Mrs. Arendt on the fourth floor were heard by Policeman Schlamp. Finding it impossible to get into the building by way of the hall, which by this time was roaring like a furnace, Schlamp ran into the adjoining flat, No. 313, and up to the apartment of Petrus Linberg, which is opposite the Arendt apartment. Going to the front window, the policeman, by standing on the ledge over the window of the floor below, reached for and caught hold of Mrs. Arendt's daughter Hazel. The child was in a fainting condition, and as he turned to place her in the Lindberg apartments, he told Mrs. Arendt to keep up her courage, and he would lift her to safety in a moment. The woman was hysterical with fright, however, and she paid little or no attention to the policeman. As Schlamp turned to assist the mother, flames burst from the burning apartments.

The woman with a wild cry stretched out her hands and plunged toward Schlamp He made a grab at her, but only succeeded in clutching her clothing, which tore in his grasp, and she fell headlong a distance of forty feet. She was removed to the hospital, where she died as the result of a fractured skull and internal injuries.

How the fire started is a mystery, and an investigation will be made by the Fire Marshal. The damage to the tenement No. 315 is estimated at about $50,000 and to the adjoining house, No. 313 where the flames broke through into the two upper floors, occupied by the families of E. Faber and W. Lenbach, at $8,000. The police estimate of the total damage was $30,000. Mrs. Victoria Albert and her sister, Mrs. Hagar, were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, as was the daughter of Mrs. Arendt.

The last rescue from the house was that of the black dog who had given the alarm and probably saved the lives of many of the tenants.

MAYOR TAKES POSSESSION.

Jersey City's Executive Transfers Hospital Property, Despite Supreme Court Writ.

John Griffin, counsel for Dr. John D. McGill, the Democratic member of the Jersey City Health Board, yesterday obtained from Justice Gilbert Collins, at his Summer home, at Allenhurst, N. J., a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not issue, restraining Mayor Fagan and the Board of City Hospital Trustees from taking possession of the City Hospital under an act passed by the Legislature at its last session. The rule is returnable at Trenton on Sept. 16.

The City Hospital has always been under control of the Health Board, which is also the Police Board. The new act created a Board of Trustees, and authorized these Trustees, who were to be appointed by Mayor Fagan, to take possession of the hospital, and also of the funds set apart for its maintenance. Dr. McGill opposed the transfer on the ground that the act creating the Trustees was unconstitutional, because it only applied to Jersey City.

Despite the notice that the rule had been granted, Mayor Fagan and the Trustees took possession of the hospital at 1 o'clock P. M. Mayor Fagan defended his action on the ground that the rule only applied to the transfer of the hospital funds and not to the transfer of the hospital property. Mr. Griffin, when told of this, said that Mayor Fagan had misunderstood the purport of the writ. It not only forbids the transfer of the funds, but traverses all the resolutions relating to the transfer of the hospital as well as the funds.

"The Jersey City Police Board, which is also the Health Board, the Mayor and Aldermen, the Finance Board," said Mr. Griffin, "are absolutely restrained from taking any action in the premises until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the matter at the time fixed in the writ. If the Mayor and Trustees have taken possession of the hospital in the face of that writ, I am afraid they will find themselves in hot water when the matter comes before the Supreme Court for review."

REMINGTON'S WILL FILED.

In Case of Marriage Seven-eighths of Estate Would Have Gone to Wife.

Robert R. Remington's will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It is long and involved. Mr. Remington killed himself recently in a club at Newport. He had been engaged to Miss May Van Alen, daughter of James J. Van Alen.

Mr. Remington left little, although he was believed to have been a man of some means. The will provides that in the event of his marriage seven-eighths of his estate should go to his wife. In the event of her dying, his sisters were to inherit the estate. Otherwise they and their heirs were to receive one-eighth of the property.

Employer Asked Clemency for Forger.

When Herbert Wittenbel of 168 First Avenue appeared before Judge Foster yesterday to be sentenced for forging a check for $2,200, signing the name of his employer, Charles N. Lindley, President of the Aetna Indemnity Company, he was surprised to find Mr. Lindley and several other of his business associates there to plead for clemency. Judge Foster, upon their request, suspended sentence.

CENTURY REALTY'S NEW MOVE.

Its Capital Increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000—The Remington Construction Company Organized.

The Directors of the Century Realty Company have decided to recommend to the stockholders an increase in the capital of that corporation from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. Of this amount, $1,000,000, which will be issued immediately, will be offered to the present stockholders at $125 per share to the extent of their present holdings. The issue has also been underwritten. The other $1,000,000 of the increase, it was stated yesterday, will not be put out at once, the Directors having instructed the Executive Committee not to issue this amount except to bring into the company new and influential interests, with the idea of adding to its business and influence. The stockholders of the company will meet on Sept. 2 to authorize the increase of capital in accordance with this plan.

Simultaneously with the expansion of the Century Realty Company, there has also been organized the Remington Construction Company, which will be primarily an ally of the Century Company, but which will also engage in a general building business. The President of the Remington Construction Company will be Eliphalet Remington, who for several years has been Superintendent of Construction for the George A. Fuller Company, and who has had immediate supervision of nearly all of the latter concern's large building operations in this city during that period. The other officers of the Remington Construction Company will be: Vice President—W. H. Chesebrough, who is President of the Century Realty Company; Treasurer—Oakleigh Thorne, who holds a similar position in the Century Company, and Secretary—W. R. Ellington, now Assistant Superintendent of Construction for the George A. Fuller Company. Mr. Remington, it is interesting to note, is a grandson of Eliphalet Remington, inventor of the Remington rifle, and a son of Samuel Remington, President of the firm of E. Remington & Sons. The new construction company will begin business with a paid-in cash capital of $200,000, which will be increased as the extent of its operations may require.

The first building to be put up by the new company will probably be an eighteen-story office structure on the plot owned by the Century Realty Company, running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Streets, just west of Fifth Avenue, adjoining the new building of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. This plot contains something over 10,000 square feet, with frontages of 75 feet on Thirty-fourth and 25 feet on Thirty-fifth Street, and the improvement of it will complete the rebuilding of the former site of the A. T. Stewart mansion.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

Man Arrested Here Charged with Murderous Assault on Jamaican Police Inspector.

Ralph Thomson, said to be the son of a Presbyterian minister and a graduate of a college in Glasgow, Scotland, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal A. J. Murberg and Assistant Superintendent Frank Hunsdorfer of the Pinkerton Agency, at Broadway and Cortlandt Street, on a warrant charging him with murderous assault on Edward F. Wright, Inspector General of Police at Montego Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies.

According to information received Wednesday at the British Consulate here, upon which the arrest was made, there was a riot in the streets of Montego Bay on the evening of April 6 last, during which the Inspector of Police was stabbed. Two men prominently engaged in the fight were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Thomson, who is believed to have been the leader, escaped on the steamship Adler of the Kerr Line, which arrived in New York on Aug. 19. He was identified by Sergt. Major Phillips of the Jamaica police, who is here on vacation. Waiving examination, the prisoner was held by United States Commissioner Alexander until the arrival of extradition papers. The young man is said to have a married sister in this city.

CORNERED ON A STREET CAR.

Alleged Burglar Captured After an Exciting Chase on Eighth Avenue.

There was an exciting chase on Eighth Avenue from Twenty-first to Twenty-third Street last evening after an alleged burglar, who was finally captured on a car. He was taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where he said he was James Ward of 441 West Forty-fifth Street. The complainant was Henry Wells of 321 West Twenty-first Street.

According to Wells he came home from work late yesterday afternoon, the family were out and he was getting ready for dinner when he heard some one trying to fit a key in the door of his flat. He quickly opened the door, and almost stumbled over one man who was standing near the door. Another man was standing further back and in the shadow of the stairway.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded.

"Fixing a lock," came the response.

Then both men turned and dashed down the stairs. Wells followed. One of the men ran toward Eighth Avenue and the other fellow took the opposite direction. The man who ran toward the avenue was Ward. Shouting "Stop thief!" Wells ran after him. Policeman Lunney was standing on the opposite side of Eighth Avenue. He saw the man and heard the shouts of the pursuer. A large crowd was also attracted by the cries, and joined in the chase.

The man ran about two blocks, then darted out in the street and boarded an Eighth Avenue car. Lunney was close behind, and caught the rear of the car. The car was stopped and the man dragged off and arrested.

MAN WHO FLED WITH DIAMONDS.

Police Have No Further News of Missing Memorandum Dealer Cohen.

No further news had yesterday been received at the Mulberry Street Detective Bureau of Louis Cohen, now under detention at Montreal on charges of breach of trust, constituting larceny, growing out of "memorandum" transactions in diamonds with Harry Lewkowitz of 106 Eldridge Street, J. Robinson of 153 Bowery, and several others. Lewkowitz is the complainant of record, his claim being for $1,500, and on his complaint a City Magistrate issued a warrant for Cohen's arrest, which operated as a detainer at Montreal. The detectives say that Cohen appeared to have planned to get diamonds "on memorandum" from as many dealers as he could, as the aggregate value of what he procured before he went to Montreal was about $10,000, of which half was found in his possession.

No information as to the result of the search for the rest of them has come to Police Headquarters, and it is not yet known if Cohen will fight extradition proceedings. The Central Office records fail to show that Cohen was ever in trouble before. The complainants in the case claim the credit of locating the prisoner where he was placed under detention.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSUMPTION OF RISK.—Frank Kueckel, a carpenter, while at work at the bottom of a hoistway, through which employes of Patrick and Jeremiah O'Connor were hoisting bundles of paper to the top of a building, was injured by the fall of one of the bundles which had slipped out of the sling by which it was carried. A judgment for the O'Connors in a suit for damages brought against them by Kueckel has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, the court holding that the evidence showed that there was an assumption of risk by the plaintiff which relieved the defendants from liability. It was shown that Kueckel himself, in talking with the janitor of the building, spoke of the dangerous character of the place where he was working, but continued to stay there, and when one of the workmen said the place was dangerous, the plaintiff answered that he was insured. It was contended on behalf of Kueckel that even if he did assume the risk of the employment, it was only such risk as might be incurred by the careful hoisting of the bundles of paper. "There can be no doubt, however," says Justice Bartlett, for the court, "from the repeated statements of the plaintiff to different persons to the effect that the place was dangerous, that he deemed it an unsafe place in which to work under the existing circumstances as he observed them, and that he elected to work and to continue to work there notwithstanding these obvious conditions." The court also holds that it was proper for the trial Justice to direct a verdict for the defendants, because the proof left no room for a different conclusion other than that Kueckel assumed the risk of working in the place where he was injured.

***

ACCIDENT AT RAILROAD CROSSING.—A light, one-horse wagon, which was being driven by a man named Lane, and in which one Davis sat, while going over a single-track railroad crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was caught between the gates on either side. The gates were operated by a man in a tower about 200 feet distant. Davis and Lane both shouted to the man in the tower to raise the gates, but he did not do so. The nearer rail of the track was about ten feet back of the hind wheels of the wagon. Both occupants of the wagon continued to keep their seats. After an interval, a train came along at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and the horse, becoming frightened, backed the wagon against the engine. Davis was injured, and in an action by him against the railroad company, the question was whether he was negligent in not alighting from the wagon. The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals holds that the question was one for the jury. The plaintiff estimated the interval between the lowering of the gates and the time the train came at one minute and a half. He, however, undoubtedly had time to alight. The court says in part: "It is to be observed that he was in a place where injury was not inevitable. If the horse would stand still, the wagon and its occupants would be safe. The plaintiff testified that he had known the horse for several years, and that he was kind. To remain in the wagon on the chance that the horse would be steady was, therefore, a line of conduct which, if not wholly wise, would not have been irrational. Again, it was surely reasonable to think, at least at the outset, that the man in the tower would hear the call upon him, and to expect, or at least to hope, that, if he heard it, he would raise the gates. Again, the plaintiff might have jumped off and run away, and left Mr. Lane to get out of the trouble as best he could. A man of spirit and self-respect would not be apt to do this, as long as he might be of use to his companion. Again, the plaintiff might have alighted and held the horse's head. Such an intervention in a moment of peril by a person with whose presence a horse is not familiar is apt to irritate the horse and embarrass the driver, if not to injure him who intervenes. A more judicious plan would, probably, have been for Mr. Lane to hand the reins to the plaintiff and to go to the horse's head himself. It is unnecessary to pursue the subject. Enough has been said to indicate the grounds of our conclusion. The exigency was sudden, the risk alarming, the best way of escape not obvious. We think that whether the plaintiff acted with common prudence was a fair question for the jury."

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 27 to September 10, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. INWOOD AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Cromwell Avenue to Featherbed Lane.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 169TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Webster Avenue to 3rd Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, August 26, 1902.

Summer's about gone.
Serge suits are still here because they're the connecting link between Summer and Fall clothes—useful either season; $15 to $32.

Speaking of Fall—Fall clothes, Fall hats, Fall neckwear are ready.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Kennedy's Cortlandt St.

Half Prices to Wind Up the Season.

White Negligees, 79c.; were 1.50. Pleated Bosoms.

Madras Negligees, 39c.; worth 1.00.

Summer Underwear, 19c.; worth 50c. Big sizes only.

Men's Shoes.

A Clear-Up of Fine Oxfords.

2.97 and 3.49 for shoes worth double.

They have high heels, flat last and outside swing.

3.00 and 4.00 Oxfords at 1.95.

Patent Leather, Vici Kid and Black Calf.

Men's Hats.

The Fall Styles are ready.

Prices a third less than your exclusive hatter.

Clear-up of Straw Hats.

Read these prices:

Rough Sailors,	49c.;	were	1.50
Sennit Sailors,	95c.;	"	2.00
Panamas,	3.90;	"	8.00
Porto Ricos,	1.49;	"	3.00

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

The Final Clearing Day!!

As we take account of stock to-night,—prices will be such as to positively close out all Summer Goods, and as far as possible, reduce quantities of Staples..... These columns do not begin to tell of all the opportunities!

Every Hour Will See Some Special Offering!

IT WILL PAY TO COME EARLY AND SPEND THE DAY!

LAST CHANCE AT THESE MUSLINS
We take stock to-night. The more we sell, the less to inventory!

Fruit of Loom and Dwight Anchor Muslins—entire accumulation of 2 to 10 yard lengths—regularly 8½ cents a yard—to clear.....	5¼

No Mail Orders.

Muslins of other good makes—yard wide and Pillow Case widths—2 to 15 yard lengths—To-day—ABOUT HALF PRICE:

18c. Sheetings—bleached and unbleached—seven quarter.....	11½
18c. Boston Pillow Cases—45x36....	9½
61c. Dwight Anchor Sheets—80x90.	.49
19c. Red Ticking—feather proof....	.15

BLANKET BARGAINS
We take stock to-night. The more we sell, the less to inventory!

3.49 White Cal. Wool Blankets.....	2.49
1.49 Full size Wool finish Blankets..	.98
.45 Wool finish Crib Blankets.....	.34
3.98 Gray Wool Blankets.....	2.98
4.49 Cal. Wool Robe Blankets—72x84.	1.49

TABLE LINENS
We take stock to-night. The more we sell, the less to inventory!

89c. Linen Satin Damask—72 inch....	.59
59c. Linen Damask—64 inch.....	.39
2.69 Damask Napkins—½ doz.....	1.98
89c. Linen Lunch Cloths—8-4.....	.69

Clearing Sale of Remnants of Damasks and Odd Half Dozen Napkins—Bleached and Unbleached—

Table Linens.....36 cts. to	4.98
Napkins—½ doz.....34 cts. to	2.98

worth 30 to 50 per cent. more.

FLANNELS AND LININGS
We take stock to-night. The more we sell, the less to inventory!

65 cent Silk Emb'd Flannels....	.39
59 to 85 ct Silk and Wool Waistings.	.39
8¾ cent Cantons and Domets.....	5¼
30 cent Mercerized Sateens.....	.25
19 cent Black Moire Percalines.	.15
19 cent Blk-and-White Skirtings	.12½

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Etc.
We take stock to-night. The more we sell, the less to inventory!

15 cent Ladies' Hose, fast black....	9
25 cent Ladies' Lace Openwork Hose	19
19 cent Children's Hose—ible knees	12½
15 cent Ladies' Rib Vests.....	9
25 cent Ladies' Lisle Vests.....	19
1.25 Men's Mercerized Shirts and Drawers—odd sizes.....	.79
50 cent Cambric Night Shirts.....	.39
1.25 Men's White Madras Negligee Shirts—odd sizes.....	.67
2.50 All Silk Umbrellas.....	1.55
1.00 All Silk Gloves, Elbow length.	.67
79 cent Ladies' Black Sateen Skirts	.49
1.49 Black and White Sateen Skirts	.98

EXTRAORDINARY CLEARANCES IN BOYS' CLOTHING AND HATS
Remember, this is stock taking time—No thought of profit now.

98 cent Derbies.....	.29
69 cent Straw Sailors.....	.19
29 cent Washable Hats.....	9
49 cent Washable Hats.....	.19
69 cent Washable Knee Pants.....	.29
29 cent Washable Knee Pants.....	.19
49 cent All Wool Knee Pants.....	.29
69 cent All Wool Knee Pants.....	.49
98 cent All Wool Knee Pants.....	.69
2.98 and 3.98 Youths' Trousers.....	1.98
2.98 Double Breasted Suits—all wool.	1.50
4.98 Double Breasted Suits—all wool.	2.00
5.98 Double Breasted Suits—all wool.	3.00
4.98 Sailor Suits—all wool.....	2.98
5.98 and 6.98 Sailor Suits—all wool..	3.98
30 cent Sailor Blouses.....	12½
49 cent Sailor Blouses.....	.19
98 cent Military and Shield Blouses..	.49
39 cent Unlaundered Waists.....	.19
49 cent Laundered Waists.....	.29
49 cent Negligee Shirts.....	.29
69 cent Stiff Bosom Shirts.....	.29

BABIES WEAR
Remember, this is stock taking time—No thought of profit now.

2.98 Long and Short Bedford Cord Cloa

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; easterly winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,427. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT HUNTS; WILD BOAR HIS BOOTY

He Goes for Game in the Austin Corbin Preserve.

His Visit to Secretary Hay at Newbury Is Ended and He Goes to Newport, N. H.

NEWPORT, N. H., Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt was to-day entertained in a manner much to his liking. Instead of making numerous addresses, meeting committees, and indulging in handshaking he plunged into the forest of the Corbin Preserve in the Croyden Mountain region and hunted big game, and just before dark succeeded in shooting a boar.

In a few remarks preliminary to his talk here he had disclaimed any intention to go hunting, but Senator Proctor, who, like the President, is a good shot, induced him to alter his determination.

The President arrived shortly after 10 o'clock this forenoon, and after being driven through the principal streets of the town, delivered a short address in the public square. The town had an air of expectancy, since the President's coming had been looked upon as the most notable event in its history.

No sooner had he concluded his address than rain began falling, and the President and those of his party got a thorough drenching. The President refused all offers of umbrellas, saying that his mackintosh would be sufficient to protect him.

The arrangements included a visit to the Corbin mansion, where Mrs. Corbin, widow of Austin Corbin, received the President. After a short stay the long procession of carriages moved over to the home of George S. Edgill, who, with Mrs. Edgill, entertained the party at luncheon.

The President was given an hour's start ahead of his party in order that he might visit the clubhouse and don a hunting costume. Several times the party caught up with him, and finally he and Senator Proctor entered the woods and became lost to view. Darkness was coming on when the party returned here, and soon after their arrival Secretary Cortelyou telephoned in that the President had shot a boar.

They will spend the night at the clubhouse, and it is not improbable that the President will again try for large game early in the morning.

The President addressed the crowd here for about ten minutes. He said:

"It has been to me a very great pleasure to visit your State, and, above all, to meet your people. Your town here is a curiously exact reproduction of America as a whole. You have manufactories in your town—shoes, linens, underwear. You have hay and stock farms outside, and you therefore have in this community the farmer and the townsman, the employer and the wage worker, the farm owner and the hired help.

"You have all the component parts that go to make up the entire American body politic. In your four or five thousand citizens in the town and adjacent neighborhood, the representatives of whom I am addressing, you have reproduced all the essential types of all our people among our eighty million inhabitants of the Nation as a whole. These are the men who did best, to whom we owe most, those who fought in the great civil war—the men who did their duty in the great days.

"In other words, you have here the men who do the duty in time of peace, that means the building up of the Nation—and, gentlemen, we are going to get good government, square and fair dealing between man and man in the Nation at large by the application of exactly the same principles which you find it necessary to apply in order to get good government and decent living here.

"There is not any royal road to good government any more than there is a royal road to learning. You can give a child every advantage, give him books and the teachers, but he has got to learn, he has got to do that himself, and it is the same way with citizenship. You can frame laws and have a good constitution, and after all has been done that you can do in that way, you have accomplished simply the creating of conditions which render it possible to have good citizenship. The good citizenship has to come from the people themselves. In this Government night here in your own town life you have it in your own hands to secure fair dealing, honest obedience in private life and in public life, and you can only secure that kind of good government, that kind of social betterment by each doing his duty in the ordinary work-day matters.

"And it is the same in the Nation. I think we would be a little better off and would know better what we can do and what we can't do in National matters if we would each of us think what can be done and what cannot be done in local matters. All that can be done by government is to create the condition under which man shall be given justice, shall be guarded against injustice, and shall be left to work out his fate according to the stuff that is in him." [Applause.]

NEWBURY, N. H., Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt passed the night at The Fells, the Summer home of Secretary of State John Hay, here, and did not leave until 10 o'clock to-day, for Newport, N. H., twenty minutes' ride by train from Newbury, to spend the rest of the day and the night in the great park owned by Austin Corbin, the New York railroad king.

The visit to this park, foremost among the game preserves of the country, was anticipated by the President with much pleasure.

During the morning the members of the President's party put in their time fishing and boating on Lake Sunapee, or in various other ways enjoying themselves.

It was nearly the time scheduled for the train to leave Newbury when the President and Secretary Hay reached the station. At Newbury Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont was waiting. He is to accompany the party through Vermont.

The meeting was most cordial between Senator Proctor and the President. Before the train left for Newport the President, Secretary Hay, and Secretary Cortelyou posed for a photograph on the rear platform of the President's car.

PRESIDENT'S BIG RECEPTION.

General Response by Residents of Nassau County to Invitation to Visit Him at Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 29.—It is doubtful whether, when President Roosevelt asked the residents of Nassau County to visit him on Sept. 15, he had any idea that the affair would attain the proportions it now promises. The responses from all parts of the county indicate that there will be a pretty general holiday on that day, and that Oyster Bay will be the Mecca for the inhabitants of the county.

Sheriff Jerome B. Johnson had made arrangements to swear in 100 special deputies for police duty in addition to his regular force of deputies, but is now contemplating doubling the number, and arrangements are under way to have detectives here from New York and other cities to watch for any professional thieves who may come in with the crowds.

The invitation to the county's people will be read from 135 pulpits next Sunday, it having been forwarded to all the ministers. The ministers here to-day issued a call for a meeting of the villagers on Tuesday to take steps to properly receive the visitors and to decorate the village with American flags. At Sagamore Hill the reception is planned to last from 3 until 6 o'clock, but the hours may be extended owing to the size of the crowds. The Long Island Railroad will furnish special trains from all parts of the county.

Trip of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., arrived here with H. R. McCullough, Third Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. The party went at once to Mr. McCullough's home at Lake Forest, where they will spend to-morrow. They expect to leave on Sunday for a hunting trip in South Dakota and the Black Hills.

WILL OF C. L. FAIR FILED.

Entire Estate Left to His Wife—The Latter's Will Leaves About $60,000 to Her Relatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Theresa Oelrichs and Hermann Oelrichs made application to-day for letters of administration on the estate of Charles L. Fair, and filed his last will and testament. The document bequeaths the entire estate to Mrs. Charles L. Fair, the testator's wife, who died in the same accident that ended the life of Mr. Fair.

At the same time a petition was presented by Hannah E. Nelson, Joseph Harvey, and Charles S. Neal for letters of administration on the estate of Caroline D. Fair, and an order for the production of Mrs. Fair's will, now in a safety deposit vault. Her will makes bequests to her relatives of about $60,000, and the remainder of the estate is left to her husband.

It is reported here that $300,000 has been paid by Herrmann Oelrichs to the relatives of Mrs. Fair as the first installment of the sum of over $1,000,000 which they are to receive.

TRIED TO POISON WHOLE FAMILY

Mrs. Jack Frost of Oklahoma Charged with Putting Arsenic in Neighbors' Coffee.

BLACKWELL, Oklahoma, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Jack Frost, wife of a prominent business man and politician of this city, was arrested here to-night, charged with poisoning Mrs. Alice Combs and her eldest son, Ernest, and with intent to kill the entire family of seven persons. Mrs. Frost was taken to the County Jail at Newkirk.

The alleged crime was committed last Tuesday in the absence of the Combs family. The house was entered and a liberal quantity of arsenic was sprinkled in the coffee pot. The next morning Mrs. Combs and Ernest were poisoned by drinking the coffee. None of the other members of the family used coffee.

Mrs. Combs and her son are in a critical condition. The alleged motive of the crime is a family quarrel.

CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY CLOSES.

Iron Molders Owning Stock in the Company Ask Wage Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 29.—The co-operative iron foundry in this city was compelled to shut down yesterday because of the strike of the forty journeymen molders employed by the concern, who desire an advance of wages. A feature of the strike is the fact that some of the molders idle are stockholders in the company.

Yesterday J. P. Frye, Vice President of the Iron Molders' Union served notice on the Treasurer and manager of the company that unless wages were increased from $2.25 to $2.50 all union men in the shops would be ordered out. It was asserted that the manager could not grant the demand without consulting the stockholders, and it is probable that a meeting will be held in two weeks to consider the difficulty.

The union determined to take action at once and the men did not go to work to-day. The union officials claim that the wage scale is the lowest paid in foundries in New England.

TO REOPEN MINES IN MEXICO.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29.—Thomas D. Garnon, a mining man of Sierra Mojada, Mexico, who arrived here to-day, says that the American Smelting and Refining Company issued orders a few days ago that all the silver lead mines in the Sierra Mojada district, which were shut down more than a year ago, be opened and operated to their full capacity.

Before the smelter trust obtained control of these mines Sierra Mojada was one of the biggest producing camps in Mexico.

Mr. Garnon says that the Frederick mine, at Sierra Mojada, which is owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company, caught fire several months ago, and more than three miles of its tunnel timbers have been destroyed. All efforts to extinguish the fire have been unavailing and the mine has been given over to the flames. Much of the underground works has caved in and the loss will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

New York Central Special Labor Day Excursions.

Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Muskoka Lakes, Adirondacks, Montreal, Quebec, The Saguenay, and Rideau Lakes, at Low Rates. For circulars call on Ticket Agent, or write M. C. Roach, G. E. P. A., 1,216 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago.

Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

ARMY OF DEFENSE WAITS HOSTILE FLEET'S ATTACK

War Declared, but "Fighting" Begins To-morrow at Midnight.

THE WAR GAME MANOEUVRES

The Only Thing That Remains Is Additional Armament for the Ships and Shore.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The night before the battle finds the army of defence in the several ports along shore between New Bedford and the east entrance to Long Island Sound practically in readiness to repel the attack of the hostile fleet under the command of Admiral Higginson.

The only thing that remains is the additional armament on both sides, the Massachusetts heavy artillery for the shore and the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York Naval Militia for the fleet. These organizations will arrive to-morrow forenoon. The artillery will be at once distributed among the posts at the entrance of Narragansett Bay, and also at New Bedford.

As to the naval militia, the gunboats Mayflower and Scorpion will be here in readiness to receive the Massachusetts and Connecticut troops. Boats will immediately leave for sea, and the militia will be distributed among the vessels of the fleet. It is expected that the fleet of Admiral Higginson will disappear from the coast some time to-morrow night, and will not be heard from again until the attack is made.

The principal event to-day in this vicinity was the arrival of Major Gen. MacArthur, Commander of the Department of the East, on a tour of inspection. He was received at Fort Adams late in the afternoon by the commanding officer of the post, Col. Hasbrouck, and together with the leading officers of the post, a long consultation was held this evening at headquarters.

After his inspection of the three forts defending Narragansett Bay, Gen. MacArthur will leave for New Bedford, probably to-morrow afternoon. A large number of signal stations reaching from Fort Adams along the southern end of the Island of Rhode Island, which is practically the city of Newport, have been established by the army. These stations are all in telegraphic communication with headquarters at Fort Adams.

A wireless telegraph system has also been established between Fort Adams and the mainland, and also with the fort on Conanicut Island and Dutch Island, Fort Wetherill on the former, and Fort Greble on the latter.

The main reliance of the army of defense in this vicinity is the searchlight station at Price's Neck, very close to the life-saving station. It is hoped that this station will be able to pick up by means of its powerful light any vessels of the enemy.

It is also a very exposed point and may be the scene of an attack, with the object of cutting the wires. The mines at the entrance of Narragansett Bay are practically in position, and the umpires have charts of the same. These umpires and observers all left for their different positions early this afternoon, and to-night are expected to be ready for duty.

The date for the commencement of hostilities is at midnight to-night, but the actual warfare will not begin until midnight on Sunday. The forty-eight hours are allowed Admiral Higginson to obtain some advantageous position off shore.

On Wednesday night Col. Hasbrouck gave the local forts notice that he would try to run their searchlights as a test. Going out to sea, he lay in under the Narragansett shore, and in its shadows tried to creep up on Fort Greble. He failed, as he hoped that he would, being picked up at a point where the guns at the fort could have done terrible execution against a real enemy.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 29.—At the present time the ships of Admiral Higginson's command are well to the eastward of here, and the opinion has prevailed that there would be fighting all along the line with the island and mainland forts, the navy working west to the entrance of Long Island Sound, to effect an entrance there if possible.

The several ships of the navy which have been in the harbor and at the coaling stations have all departed. The Panther will remain here until Sunday morning. The training ship Lancaster arrived this afternoon. This afternoon there was target practice at the forts in the New London district, and the searchlights were in operation and the drill included the sending of messages by visual signaling.

On board United States ship Alabama, off Menemsha Light, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Aug. 29.—As on yesterday the gunboat Peoria, commanded by Ensign W. B. Jardy, went on a reconnoitering tour in the direction of Gay Head and Cutty Hunk, Rear Admiral Coghlan was on board. The Brooklyn ran out to westward early in the day, returning before noon.

In the midst of the preparation to-day a boat race took place between crews from the Massachusetts and the Kearsarge. Each crew consisted of twelve men, with a coxswain, and the course was three miles. The race went to the Massachusetts. The winning crew finished only a quarter of a length ahead. The time was 26 minutes. The scene at the finish of the contest almost rivaled a Harvard-Yale regatta.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Carrying out the plan to have the combined army and navy manoeuvres duplicate the conditions of actual war as far as training of the personnel is concerned, orders have been issued that the manoeuvres are to be regarded as actual field operations.

To prevent accidents which might result from the presence in the soldier's belt of a ball cartridge, Gen. MacArthur has directed all company officers to take away all such ammunition.

The details for the cruise of the State Naval Militia were announced last night. Senior Officer Commander R. P. Forshem, with 15 officers and 180 men, is assigned to the Indiana. To the Montgomery are detailed Lieut. Commander A. B. Frye, for engineer duty, also 5 officers and 60 men. Lieut. W. F. McGrath, 8 officers and 112 men are detailed to the Supply.

Five officers and fifteen men are assigned to the Alleen. She sails at 10 o'clock this morning to report to Admiral Higginson, the expectation being that she will do scout duty with the fleet. Lieut. C. L. Poor, United States Navy, has been detailed to the Alleen as umpire, and an army officer will board the vessel at Martha's Vineyard. He will act as observer.

MEN IN GLACIAL PERIOD.

Professor Claims to Have Proof that America Was Inhabited Then.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 29.—The University of Kansas has another proof to offer that America was inhabited in glacial times. Prof. Williston, who declares that the "Lansing skull" once belonged to the body of a prehistoric man, now comes forward with this statement, backing up the university curator, H. F. Martin.

There rests in the museum of the University of Kansas here the bones of a buffalo discovered by Mr. Martin in western Kansas several years ago. They were taken from the place where they had been imbedded in the rock. This stratum of the earth was pronounced as of the glacial period. In the skeleton was found imbedded an arrow head. It was made of flint and was so skillfully and delicately fashioned that it could not be mistaken for other than it was.

Fast Travel Facilitates Business.

The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

For Diabetes there is nothing so good as the CARLSBAD SPRUDEL Water. Write for pamphlet.—BEWARE of substitutes.—Adv.

MAY BUY THE CUNARD LINE.

British Financiers May Make It the Nucleus of a Ship Combination.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Express says that if the Government increases the mail grant to the Cunard Line the Cunard fleet and its business will be bought by a British syndicate of financiers, headed by Sir Christopher Furness, the ship owner, as the nucleus of a British combination which will include the Allan Line.

BANKS NOT EAGER TO INCREASE CIRCULATION.

Institutions in This City and Elsewhere Not Enthusiastic Over Secretary Shaw's Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 29.—The statement issued by Secretary Shaw, in which he asked the National banks of the country to increase their circulation of currency, so as to prevent possible stringency in the money market, was read with much interest by Philadelphia bankers to-day. The general opinion expressed by several of the city's leading bankers is that while Mr. Shaw's idea is a good one, it will be a hard matter for many banks to increase their circulation for the simple reason that they will find it almost impossible to secure a sufficient number of Government bonds at prices they would be willing to pay.

Philadelphia bankers are unanimous in the expression that there is no scarcity of money to-day. It may become scarce within a month or so, but the famine will not be serious enough to hurt anybody. But should there be a sudden demand for large amounts of currency, the local banks will hasten to the aid of the West or South, or New York, or wherever the demand may be.

The Philadelphia National banks have to-day in circulation a total of $9,212,137. The possible margin of increase in bonds now held but on which no banknotes have been taken out is therefore very small, as the total value of the bonds is $9,389,500, leaving a sum of $177,363 which could be converted into notes without recourse to more bonds.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 29.—Chicago banks have not accepted the invitation of Secretary Shaw to take out new circulation. A canvass of the local institutions to-day showed that none of the important ones had taken any definite steps in the matter.

All the banks are agreed that it is easy for the New York banks to borrow Government bonds on which to have circulation issued. Where business relations exist between the trust and insurance companies and the National banks the latter may borrow from the former, paying interest at the rate of 1 or 2 per cent. This is a profitable transaction for the owner of the bonds, since he not only draws the interest payable thereon, but also interest from the bank.

So far as could be learned yesterday, only one bank in this city has taken steps to extend its circulation in accordance with the suggestion of Secretary Shaw. That bank is the Hanover National Bank, which last night sent to Washington $250,000 of bonds.

CHORUS GIRLS AS JURORS.

Stranded in Denver, They Earn Money by Serving, as Allowed Under Laws of Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 29.—Two stranded chorus singers of a defunct opera company earned two days' pay at the Court House by serving on juries. They were Miss Katherine Dalton and Miss Edith Witmer. They had no intention of doing jury duty when they were invited to the Court House with the object of selling tickets to a benefit devised to furnish funds to pay their way back to New York, but it so happened that Constable Philbin was encountered. The constable had returned from a skirmish for jurors, and he told them they could earn 50 cents each by serving on the jury.

The girls retorted that was precisely what they wanted to do. Under the citizenship laws of Colorado this is perfectly proper, but the Court has always excused women from jury service when they were inadvertently drawn. The girls were led into the presence of the Court. Justice Hynes asked the respective counsel if they had any objection and both gentlemen gallantly waived their privilege.

SHOT TO DEATH BY A MOB.

Man Found with Another Man's Wife Is Pursued—Woman Says Elopement Was Planned.

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 29.—Walter Lemerand, lately from Toledo, came home to-day and found a man in the house with his wife. A quarrel ensued, the unknown finally running from the house. An officer attempted to arrest him, when he ran down the street, a crowd pursuing.

The unknown ran into a cornfield, where he was surrounded and shot dead, a bullet penetrating his heart.

Mrs. Lemerand told the Sheriff that the dead man is Joseph La Barge of 319 Cherry Street, Toledo. She says that she and La Barge had planned an elopement.

The inquest will be held to-morrow. No arrests will be made until after the inquest.

La Barge, who was killed, is said to have been released on parole recently from the Toledo Reformatory, at Toledo, Ohio.

MASSENA CANAL SHOAL.

Contract to Dredge a Channel Through It Has Been Let.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Daly & Hannan Dredging Company of this city has been awarded the contract for dredging a channel through the large shoal at the head of the Massena Canal in the St. Lawrence River so as to afford a greater flow of water into the canal. The last Congress made an appropriation of $38,000 for the purpose, but the provisions attached to the appropriation were not agreeable to the St. Lawrence Power Company, which owns the Massena Canal. The Government appropriation and survey were rejected and a new route was laid out by the company. A sixty-thousand-dollar contract was then made with the Daly & Hannan Dredging Company of this city to do the work, which will be commenced at once.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.00.

Special Sunday and Labor Day excursions to the Lackawanna Railroad's picnic grounds, leaving New York at 8:45 A. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

Get full enjoyment of your vacation by building up with JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT before you start. Accept NO SUBSTITUTES.—Adv.

STATEMENTS OF STRIKE SITUATION DISAGREE

Coal Operators' Claims of Reopened Mines Denied by the Men.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Public Alliance of Wilkesbarre, Penn., Asks Mr. Roosevelt to End the Troubles—Uses Hard Words for J. Pierpont Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 29.—Three things stand out prominently to an impartial investigator of the anthracite strike, viz., the plan of the operators to magnify each gain, the apparent hopelessness of the miners' officials, and the grumbling of the business men of the region. Neither of the contending parties shows a sign to yield, and both declare through their officials here that there are no plans making for a settlement of the troubles.

The operators are continuing their efforts to open the mines and to influence enough miners to work them. The miners, on their part, have agents and officials constantly moving among the men urging them to stand firm and to be law-abiding.

The efforts of the operators, while not as fruitful of results as they wish, have been partly successful. Just how successful remains a problem, if success is to be measured by the number of men they have persuaded to start to work and the number of tons of coal they are getting into the market. Neither of these questions the operators seem disposed to answer definitely. Some one supposed to be speaking for them two days ago made the statement that 5,000 tons daily were being taken out of the mines and washeries. Several operators said to-day that estimate was a conservative one.

The miners, however, who have a guard during each day at the collieries and washeries that are in operation, assert that this claim is exaggerated. They admit that the washeries in operation may produce the 2,500 tons alleged. Washing culm does not require skilled labor, and can easily be done by any man without any training at the mines, but the miners dispute the statement that 2,500 tons of coal daily are "cut" in the mines. This work requires a skilled miner, and no one, without violation of the State law, can "cut" coal unless he holds a miner's certificate granted by the State.

The miners also assert that from reports they have and from their knowledge of the condition of the mines when the strike began, much of the coal that has been run from the mines was "cut" and lying loose in the chambers when the miners quit. They estimate that in each colliery about one-third the daily output lies in the chambers at the close of work each day.

This supply has been drawn upon a little at a time, the miners' officials say, and with the coal that the bosses and a few miners who have returned to work have been cutting has given a false impression as to the amount really mined.

WHAT THE MINES ARE DOING.

Col. R. A. Phillips, Mine Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines, was asked by THE TIMES correspondent at his office in Scranton today, how many mines and washeries his company had in operation. He gave the following list: Washeries—Diamond, Oxford, Hampton & Taylor. Mines—Cayuga, Hampton, Avondale, and Dodge. But when asked for the daily output of each and the number of men employed, he said that information his company was not making public. The miners' officials say that the number of men at work is much smaller than the operatos lead the public to believe.

The Oxford colliery, in Scranton, operated by the People's Coal Company, seems to be the one in which the most coal is now mined. This is admitted by both sides. The claim of the operators was that 250 tons a day is being taken out. It is known that about seventy men and boys are working there. In this number, it is said by the union leaders, there are eighteen licensed miners. They think that the daily output of coal is 100 cars, or about 150 tons.

President Mitchell said to-day:

"We have the fight well in hand and are not discouraged. There has been rioting, but thus far the true reports have shown that the Coal and Iron policemen were the aggressors. Among those arrested at different times for inciting riot many have been outsiders and not miners. The reports of these difficulties have been exaggerated, and in many cases to the disadvantage of the miner."

"Is there much destitution among your men and is the relief fund adequate?" President Mitchell was asked.

"With the amount now coming in and the plans of relief now being carried forward, the miners will be able to fight it out until Christmas without destitution or undue suffering," was his reply. "We have received some supplies, among them a carload of flour from Wisconsin. I have been notified also of a carload from Washington, D. C. We are relieving all cases of suffering that are reported."

President Mitchell leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow at noon. He expects to spend Sunday taking a rest at Atlantic City, returning to Philadelphia Monday to make the Labor Day address at Washington Park.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Public Alliance of this city, which has been endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the coal strike in the interests of the business men of the anthracite region, has sent the following appeal to President Roosevelt:

"To the President of the United States:

"Since the inception of the barbarous and senseless struggle in the anthracite coal region we, the non-combatants, who stand upon neutral ground, have suffered the inevitable fate of such unfortunates. The tide of battle ebbs and flows over and about us. We have endured patiently. We have petitioned humbly. We had hoped for much upon J. P. Morgan's return. But now, after a struggle of four months' duration, a period of suffering and progressive business paralysis, when it seemed to us that the time was propitious for a settlement of some kind, if not as a matter of concession to public opinion, yet as a plain business proposition, Mr. Morgan has met with his henchmen, and the edict has gone forth: 'There will be no settlement, no arbitration, no conciliation, no mediation, no concessions. The fight must go on.'

"Mr. Morgan has placed a ban upon us which means universal ruin, destitution, riot, and bloodshed.

"Is J. Pierpont Morgan greater than the people? Is he mightier than the Government? Will he be permitted to retain his menacing power?

"It is time the people should speak. It is time that their voices should be heard.

"Representing the interests and sentiment of nine-tenths of our people, we appeal to you to use your influence to stay the juggernaut which crushes us. Encouraged by your recent utterances, relying upon your judgment and patriotism, confident of your great moral courage, we appeal from the king of the trusts to the President of the people."

"THE PUBLIC ALLIANCE.
"T. F. HART, Chairman."

STRIKE AFFECTS THE NAVY.

Lack of Coal Beginning to be Felt—Government Cannot Enforce Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The duration of the coal strike has begun to tell on Government contracts. The Navy Department is experiencing extreme inconvenience for want of a supply of coal.

It is apparent from a decision announced to-day by Judge Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, that the Government is in no position to force coal contractors to deliver supplies while the strike is on. The Navy Department made a contract on June 18, 1901, with the Beech Creek Coke Company for the delivery of 6,000 tons of Clearfield coal at the League Island Navy Yard during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902. Owing to the strike the company did not keep its contract.

On June 19 the Secretary of the Navy made a demand on the contractors to deliver 2,500 tons, that amount being still due under the contract. They refused to comply, saying that they would endeavor to deliver small quantities, but on such short notice and with the coal strike pending, they were unable to deliver the whole amount.

The company has now proposed to deliver 1,400 tons within the next two months, and the balance in reasonable quantities during this fiscal year. Judge Tracewell decides that the company may do this, and the Secretary may authorize payment, but he cannot affirm the Government's right to force the company to make deliveries.

DEAR COAL FOR SCHOOLS.

District of Columbia Commissioners Worried Over the Prospect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The District School Commissioners are beginning to feel seriously uneasy about the coal strike and its effect upon the public school system in this city. The year's supply is usually contracted for and a great part of it delivered during the month of July. Proposals were asked for last month, but the lowest price bid was $8.70 a ton, $3 higher than the price paid in 1901.

The bids were rejected. Commissioner MacFarland is receiving urgent calls for a small quantity of coal for every school in the city. He said to-day that the Commissioners had been driven to buy coal in the open market. Letters have been sent to the various coal dealers asking what they can do. The Commissioners are trying to get enough coal to carry the schools along until Thanksgiving Day, by which time they hope the strike will be settled. They have had to pay as high as $9 a ton to keep the engines of the Fire Department at work.

FIFTH AVENUE RUNAWAYS CAUSED BY AUTOMOBILES.

Two Drivers of Horses Meet with Disaster in the Same Neighborhood Nearly at the Same Time.

Two runaways were caused by automobiles within a few minutes of each other in Fifth Avenue early last evening. The drivers of the horses were thrown to the street and injured.

One of W. & J. Sloane's delivery automobiles, in charge of John Cuff of 7 Manhattan Street, ran into a runabout driven by Charles Wells of 165 East Ninetieth Street, in front of the Marble Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Wells was thrown to the street and bruised about the body, and the horse ran away. It was captured before it had gone far. The man was not injured seriously. The runabout was broken.

Albert Moody, 231 East Fifty-first Street, was driving a runabout past Delmonico's, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, a few minutes later, when an automobile frightened the horse. The animal ran away and in a block had dashed the runabout into several carriages, wrecking it. Moody was flung out at Forty-fifth Street. His head was cut, and he was removed to Flower Hospital. The horse was caught at Forty-sixth Street. The automobile disappeared.

TRANSPORT BUFORD OVERDUE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29. — Relatives and friends of soldiers and passengers on the transport Buford are beginning to be anxious. The transport left Nagasaki Aug. 5, and is now five days overdue. Transport officials say the steamer very likely stopped at Honolulu to coal, as she did on the next to the last trip. This would make her late. The next news from Honolulu will come by way of Vancouver to-morrow or next day. After that the Japanese liner Hongkong is due at this port next Tuesday.

On the Buford are 462 men of the Eighth Infantry, 143 men of the Fifteenth Infantry, 104 men of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, ninety-one sick, five insane, and sixty-one discharged soldiers. The transport Solace is twenty-eight days out, direct from Manila, a slow passage. This leads to the supposition that she may be towing the Buford.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS AT SEA.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—John W. Langley of the Census Office, who has just returned from a visit to Kentucky, referring to the Congressional campaign in that State, said to-day:

"The Democrats do not appear to be united upon any issue that will enable them to poll anything like their average vote in an off year. Each district Democratic convention appears to have endeavored to frame its platform independent of recent national platforms of the party. In my district they have gone back to the old issue of 'a tariff for revenue only,' and propose that as the best remedy for circumventing the trusts. This proposition, with a general declaration in favor of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, constitutes the platform."

Ex-Senator Hill Fifty-nine Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—To-day was ex-Senator Hill's fifty-ninth birthday. To-morrow the Senator leaves for Watertown, where he will spend Sunday, the guest of Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals. On Monday he is to speak in Watertown at the unveiling of the Flower Monument.

Briarcliff Lodge—27 Miles Up Hudson.

A charming hotel, 600 feet above tidewater. Ideal for Autumn. Handsomest furnishing and appointments any suburban house in America. Golf. Briarcliff Farm products used. Thirty trains daily. Send for pamphlet. 'Phone, Briarcliff Manor No. 1.—Adv.

Labor Day at Mauch Chunk.

Excursion to Mauch Chunk via New Jersey Central; Labor Day. Fare, $1.50. Sp. Train fr. Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50 cts. extra.—Adv.

MILITIA ORDERED TO SHOOT IF ATTACKED

Gen. Gobin Takes Radical Step to Stop Stoning of Troops.

Issues a General Order After Personal Investigation in the Panther Creek Region—Soldiers and Strikers in an Encounter at Lansford, Penn.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Aug. 29.—Gen. Gobin, who is in command of the State troops in this section of the mining country, to-night issued an order which is in effect a command to the militia to fire upon the strikers whenever they are attacked. The order is the result of the increased violence in the districts affected by the strike during yesterday and to-day.

This afternoon Gen. Gobin left on a special train for the Panther Creek region to investigate personally the conditions. He was accompanied by Col. Clements and Majors Millar and Farquhar. To-night Gen. Gobin returned to headquarters here. He received the report of Major Gearhart, and later issued the following order:

"Headquarters Third Brigade, N. G. P., Shenandoah, Penn., Aug. 29. General orders:

"It is very evident from the recent conduct of the riotous element in this section that the conservative attitude with which the troops have heretofore borne insults has been misunderstood, and has encouraged this element to repeated assaults upon the men in the performance of their military duty. This can no longer continue, and I have personally informed the Chief Burgess of Lansford and Tamaqua, and directed that information be furnished the authorities of Summit and Coaldale that the troops will no longer submit to insults or violence from any source.

"You are therefore directed to arrest any person using insulting language, epithets, or violence toward the troops while in the performance of their duty. Have such parties arrested and taken to your guardhouse for future disposition. In moving troops place reliable, competent, and skilled marksmen on the flanks of the command, and arm your file closers with loaded guns and instruct them that in case of attack upon the column by stones or missiles, where the attacking party cannot be reached, the men thus selected shall carefully note the man attacking the column and, being certain of the man, fire upon him without any further orders. For the execution of this duty select none but absolutely reliable men who will make no mistake. On a general mob, if resisted, use your bayonets and butts vigorously if at all possible before resorting to volley firing.

"It is evident that many of the licensed houses in this community are simply places of rendezvous for the riotous and disorderly element, thus creating them disorderly houses. You will carefully note such houses and report the names of the owners or parties holding the license to these headquarters that application may be made to the courts for a revocation of their licenses.

"By command of Brig. Gen. Gobin.
"W. S. MILLER, Assistant Adjutant General."

The General says that no more troops will be called out at present.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 29.—In an encounter between troops and strikers at Lansford this morning Capt. W. H. Heim of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, was slightly injured. A half dozen strikers were bayonetted by the soldiers as a result of the encounter.

From daybreak the troops were active in quelling disturbances and protecting non-union men while on their way to work. As has been the case for the past few days, the troops were jeered wherever they went. The officers repeatedly admonished the crowds not to insult or molest the soldiers, but their words had little effect.

At 5 o'clock Companies K and E were placed in two trolley cars. One car was run in front of the car which carried the non-union men, and the other in the rear. While passing through Coaldale and Lansford the soldiers were hooted. At Summit Hill about double the usual number of men availed themselves of the protection of the soldiers and went to work.

When the workmen had been loaded on the car the return trip through the valley commenced. The word that more men than usual were reporting for work spread, and in a short time the streets were almost blocked with people. When the corner of Centre and East Bertsch Streets was reached the cars stopped to allow several non-union men to get off. As the men stepped to the ground the mob made a rush for them. A half dozen soldiers sprang off the car, and with leveled guns forced the strikers back, and made a passage way for the non-union men.

When the soldiers returned after escorting their charges to a place of safety, the mob commenced to close in around the cars. The strikers were in an ugly mood, and when ordered to disperse only yelled more loudly and pressed closer. As Capt. Heim of Company K was about to jump from the car he was seized around the legs and thrown to the ground. A half dozen privates who followed him were roughly handled.

One of the men had a portion of his shirt torn off, and, according to the enlisted men and the officers, a number of blows were struck. Major Gearheart, who was in command of the two companies, then ordered his men to disembark. With clubbed guns and fixed bayonets the soldiers forced the crowd back. Many of the strikers stood their ground, and would not move until the soldiers jabbed them with their bayonets. Capt. Heim was severely bruised by his fall.

Last night a carload of timber which was standing on the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's tracks at Summit Hill, was started down the steep stretch of road which leads to Lansford. The car left the track at a sharp curve, and was hurled to the bottom of a mine breach.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 29.—Serious trouble was threatened at the Prospect and Dorrance Mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company this morning, when the strikers heard a rumor that the company intended to concentrate all its employes at the various mines into one working force and operate the Dorrance Colliery.

The strikers determined to frustrate the plans of the company if possible, and over a thousand men turned out and patrolled the roads leading to the mines. The officials of the coal company recognized the serious condition of affairs, and Sheriff Jacobs was got out of bed at an early hour and sent to the scene, accompanied by a large number of deputies. No attempt was made to place any additional men in the mine, and the strikers made no demonstration.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Aug. 29.—The State troops reached Thurmund yesterday evening to preserve order and protect property in the mine region. Sheriff Daniel took three companies and the Signal Corps to Rush Run to guard the public roads.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68⅛c; oats, new No. 2 mixed, 34c; cotton, 9c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 19c.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills d

The remainder of the troops bivouacked at Thurmund. No outbreak of any kind occurred to-day.

The entire strength of the regiment now at Thurmund is not quite 300. It would be inadequate in case of violence. The output in the New River field yesterday was 3,800 tons, about one-tenth of the usual amount.

BISHOP POTTER TO WORK FOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Plans Conferences with Operators and Mine Workers in Advocacy of Arbitration.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, who came from Cooperstown yesterday to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, was asked if he contemplated taking any steps which might lead to an end of the coal strike. The Bishop said that he had no plans in view, though he had every desire to lend his assistance toward ending the present situation. He does not yet despair of an amicable settlement of the strike, and to that end he intends to hold several conferences with influential persons among both the mine owners and mine workers.

Asked for his opinion of the interview recently given by Abram S. Hewitt, in which the latter had said that there was no possible ground for arbitration in the present situation, and that the mine owners would be recreant to their duties if they agreed to submit the matter to the decision of arbitrators, Bishop Potter said Mr. Hewitt's statement of the case was an able one from one point of view, but there were other points of view.

"'PHONE DEVERY," SHE SAID.

Coney Island Sergeant Did, Whereupon a Pretty Prisoner in a Bathing Suit Was Freed.

Strollers along Coney Island's Bowery at 6:30 o'clock last evening withdrew their attention from the other sights of that thoroughfare of surprises to stare at an attractive young woman, wearing a dripping bathing suit, who was passing nonchalantly among them in the direction of Henderson's restaurant. She soon had a big crowd behind her. A policeman finally stopped her progress, and informed her that she must return to the sea or go to prison, as she was violating an ordinance by walking abroad in such attire. She told him that she had been bathing in the water for a long time off Stauch's pavilion, and that she had become hungry. She insisted that she had just as much right to eat in a bathing dress as in a ball gown, so the policeman arrested her. At the station she said she was Mrs. Lottie Damons, twenty-six years old, of 312 West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

"Telephone to William S. Devery, who used to be Chief of Police, right away," she said to the Sergeant. "He will bail me out, and see that this policeman is censured for arresting me."

The Sergeant told her he wouldn't do it, and sent her to a cell. Soon, however, he slipped to the telephone, and in a surprisingly short time a stranger hurried into the station, gave a bail bond for the woman, and she was released.

Contrary to the usual practice in such cases the Sergeant refused to tell who the bondsman was, nor would he say anything else about the case.

CONVICT EVILS IN TEXAS.

Report Declares that Under Lease System Men's Lives Are Not Regarded Valuable as Dogs'.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29.—The committee created by the last Legislature to investigate the different State institutions and departments to-day made public its report. The report contains a startling statement regarding the treatment of State convicts who are employed on the lease and contract forces. The report says:

"It is our conviction that the lease system is a disgrace to the State and ought to be abolished. As a rule, the life of a convict is not as valuable in the eyes of the Sergeants and guards and contractors, with a few exceptions, as that of a dog; in evidence thereof, we find that the average life of a convict is seven years. Convicts are shot down upon the least provocation, and when there is absolutely no excuse for it.

"Convicts are worked when they are sick and disabled, and some have been compelled to work until they dropped dead in their tracks. Nothing, so far as we know, has been done to remedy this evil. When men are shot down like dogs and are worked until they drop dead under this system, the people of Texas cannot hope to escape responsibility for these wrongs."

MISSING, MAY BE DROWNED.

Clothing of Nephew of Gen. Horace Porter Found in Bathing House.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 29.—Clarence Wilson Porter, recently a student in the University of Pennsylvania, who is known in this city as a draughtsman and is said to be a nephew of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, has disappeared in Atlantic City. It is supposed that he has been drowned. He went bathing on Thursday, and this morning a bathhouse keeper found his clothing in the dressing room he had occupied. No body was washed up by the ocean, however, and no man was seen on Thursday to be in any distress.

According to the story told by the family of Francis Noble with whom young Porter lived in this city he was the son of Gen. Horace Porter's younger brother, who, they said, is a wealthy landowner in McAllister, Indian Territory. He was twenty-five years old.

TROY WATER WORKS BONDS.

Were Sold Yesterday to New York Bidders—Terms of Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Water Works bonds of $578,125.33 were sold to-day by the Controller of the city to Farson, Leach & Co. of New York at $101.336, with accrued interest from July 1. The other bidders included Dominick & Dominick, R. L. Day & Co., N. W. Harris, Rudolph K. Leyboite & Co., and H. Lee Austry, all of New York.

The bonds are payable as follows: $15,000 in the year 1916; $25,000 in each of the years 1917, 1918, and 1935; $20,000 in the years 1919 and 1920; $30,000 in each of the years 1921, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929; $40,000 in the years 1922, 1923, 1931, 1932, and 1933; $35,000 in the year 1930; $32,125.33 in the year 1936. They will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum payable semi-annually.

RAILWAY TRACKS SUBSIDE.

Collapse of a Mine in Pennsylvania Ties Up the Lackawanna Road.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 29.—Traffic is suspended on the Lackawanna Railroad, the tracks having fallen four feet on account of the collapse of the old Diamond Mine.

All the houses in Tripp Park, a residence district, have settled two inches.

The subsidence affects fifteen acres.

Cincinnati Tannery Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The International Leather Company, recently incorporated for $5,000,000, to-day completed the purchase of the Nepper Oak Sole Leather Tannery on Henry Street, and will begin at once to remodel the plant and put in new machinery. Three other plants will be put in operation in different parts of the country.

COMMISSIONER STURGIS IGNORES MANDAMUS

Declines to Reinstate Chief Croker on Court's Order.

Advised by Corporation Counsel that Appeal Acts as a Stay, but No Appeal Is Taken—Charges in Prospect.

The case of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker has at no time been more interesting than it was yesterday by reason of developments that, taken in their entirety, at least suggest the possibility that he may not be reinstated to his duties and privileges as Chief of Department before October.

Commissioner Sturgis declined to reinstate Chief Croker when the mandamus issued by Supreme Court Justice Ernest Hall was served upon him. John J. Delany, counsel for Chief Croker, promptly obtained an order to show cause why Mr. Sturgis should not be punished for contempt of court. Corporation Counsel Rives has not appealed from Justice Hall's action in granting the mandamus to reinstate the Chief, nor has he applied for a stay. Mr. Rives has thirty days in which to appeal, and he holds that in the case of the municipality an appeal acts as a stay, so that an appeal taken, Commissioner Sturgis need not act on the mandamus until the appeal has been argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court. That would defer reinstatement until October at least.

Another phase of the situation is that Commissioner Sturgis's private secretary practically said that charges against Chief Croker may be expected. With the services of such charges would come notice of suspension.

Mr. Delany entered the writ of mandamus in the morning. With his client he went to Fire Headquarters and saw Mr. Sturgis. Mr. Delany's account of what took place in the privacy of the Commissioner's room coincides with what Mr. Sturgis says about it.

The writ was served, and Mr. Sturgis read it carefully. He remarked that by letter from Corporation Counsel Rives he had been advised that the status quo might remain unchanged, and that it was not necessary to take action, as an appeal which would be taken would act as a stay. Mr. Delany counseled the Commissioner to hesitate before he took a position which would be tantamount to disobedience to a mandate of the Supreme Court, which would necessitate proceedings to punish him for contempt.

After a conference over the telephone with the Corporation Counsel's office—Mr. Rives was not a party to it, as he was away from the city—Mr. Sturgis announced that he had come to the determination not to change his attitude, and that he would send the papers to the Corporation Counsel, his official legal adviser.

Mr. Delany then went to his office to prepare the papers for an order to show cause why Mr. Sturgis should not be punished for contempt of court. He said of Mr. Sturgis's contention:

"I am of the firm opinion that an appeal in this case does not act as a stay. Anyhow, if it did, it would be taking refuge behind a technicality to disobey the order of the court."

Several lawyers who learned of the Corporation Counsel's holding had diverse opinions in regard to the result of the contempt proceedings. If the court sustains the contention, some of them held, Mr. Sturgis cannot be held guilty of contempt. Others were of the opinion that no appeal having been taken, and there being no stay, he should have obeyed Justice Hall's mandate.

The papers in the contempt proceedings were handed to Justice Hall, in Chambers, at 4 P. M. He promptly signed them, and Mr. Delany went in a hansom with Chief Croker to serve them. The order to show cause why Mr. Sturgis should not be punished for contempt is returnable next Tuesday, and that it shall be effective if served on or before Aug. 30.

Commissioner Sturgis, after his return from luncheon, was asked, in regard to the status of Chief Croker, if he stood where he did Aug. 19, when he said that there were no charges against the Chief, and that he was "relieved," because his return to duty upset plans made necessary by his going on a vacation of two months.

"I stand there," replied Mr. Sturgis.

"You said then 'there may be charges.' Are there any now or being prepared?"

"I do not care to discuss that phase of the situation."

Secretary William Leary declined to entertain the subject of Chief Croker in any way, on the plea that he had had nothing to do with the matter, and that his official duties required his whole attention. He made it clear, however, that he returned to his post after being away for the full term of his vacation.

When Chief Croker was at headquarters yesterday he intimated that he would not be surprised if charges were served on him. He was questioned about this last evening and replied:

"I won't change my resolve not to talk on my case except through my counsel."

Hubert F. Breitweiser, Mr. Sturgis's private secretary, after making in the afternoon an official statement for Mr. Sturgis in regard to the sending of a mandamus order to the Corporation Counsel, said:

"I can readily understand why the papers are anxious for an explanation for all these happenings. It looks very much as if in a short time it would be up to Commissioner Sturgis to explain the stand he has taken. The trouble with the newspapers is that they demand to know prematurely what the charges are against Chief Croker. When the charges are ready they will know all about it, and the explanation will no doubt be satisfactory."

Chief Croker will to-day go to Good Ground, L. I., to see his wife, who is ill. He may not return until Tuesday.

CLOUDBURST AT GOSHEN.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—This section of country was on Thursday night the centre of a remarkable cloudburst. Blinding sheets of rain fell and the lightning played continuously for two hours.

While the tempest raged two and a half inches of rain fell. Hail was also mingled with the raindrops, and the frightened cattle fought for places of protection beneath the trees.

For an hour after the storm there was passable sleighing. At Otisville, where many people had attended a coaching parade, a panic was created. No fewer than twenty-five places were struck by lightning, and barns containing thousands of dollars' worth of crops were totally destroyed.

Among the places burned or damaged were the barn of James Garland, the houses of Charles E. Hill, Mrs. Lona Hodge, W. C. F. Bastan, the O. and W. shops, two electric light plants, all in Middletown, and the barns of Andrew J. Craig in Otisville, of Frank Givans, in New Vernon; Albert Knapp of South Centreville, Oliver Moore at Mount Hope, Edward Powers at Franklin Square, and Emmet Mapes at Mapledale. John McKenney's house and the houses of J. R. Atlan and Henry J. Nichels of Brooklyn were badly damaged. The church at New Prospect, the church at Port Jervis, and Fred Rutt's bottling factory were also damaged. Several head of cattle belonging to Harry Williams of Slate Hill and Eugene Goldsmith of Crystal Run were killed.

PUT A PURSE IN AN OVEN.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 29.—Mrs. John C. Hill, Jr., wife of a New York broker, placed a chatelaine purse containing $300 in bills, the transportation tickets, and other valuables belonging to her party in an unused oven in her Summer cottage at Green Mountain Falls yesterday. She forgot where the purse was until after a fire made necessary by an unusually chilly night in the mountains had burned several hours last evening and had been rekindled this morning. She then rushed to the oven and found the blackened purse, which contained half-charred railroad tickets and bills.

The Colorado Springs general agent of the Colorado and Southern road happened to be at the falls, and put his "O. K." on the tickets, and Mrs. Hill came here to-day. The bills will be sent to the Treasury Department to be exchanged.

MAY SEND JUDGES TO PRISON.

Power of Federal Over County Courts Determined in Missouri Case of Many Years' Standing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 29.—The United States Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Sanborn, has denied the application for writs of habeas corpus or other relief in the cases of Thomas D. Nevill and Sam C. Pedin, Judges of the County Court of St. Clair County, Mo., and sustained the right of a Federal Judge to imprison Judges of County Courts for contempt in refusing to carry out the mandates of a judgment issued by him.

The case dates back to the days following the civil war, when St. Clair County issued bonds in aid of the construction of a railroad. When these bonds became due the county sought to evade payment and to have the bonds invalidated by the courts.

Judgments for more that $200,000 against the county were issued in the United States courts. The enforcement of these judgments was resisted until about two years ago, when United States Court Judge Phillips issued a writ of mandamus directing the County Court to levy a tax for at least a partial liquidation of the indebtedness. The Judges of this court refused to obey the mandate, and the Federal Judge ordered their arrest and commitment for contempt.

The Judges evaded the Federal officers, hiding in the woods and unknown places. Meanwhile the County Courts were not held, criminals went untried, civil cases could not be heard, the county roads and bridges fell to decay, and other business commonly transacted by the County Court was wholly neglected.

Recently the United States Marshal discovered the fugitive Judges and arrested them. Their counsel petitioned the Court of Appeals for their release on bail and for a stay of proceedings, pending an application for pardon to President Roosevelt. In his decision Judge Sanborn holds that the commitment to prison until the prisoners shall comply with a mandamus to make the tax levy is not of a criminal character, but civil, remedial, and coercive, because it is of the character of an execution to collect judgment, and that the President is without Constitutional power to grant reprieve or pardon in such a case.

NURSE HELD FOR THE CORONER

Autopsy on Girl Patient Who, While Unconscious, Slipped Down an Elevator Shaft.

Miss Beatrice H. McMillan, the nurse in the private sanitarium of Miss Annie L. Alston at 26 West Sixty-first Street, said to have been in charge of the elevator the fall of which, Thursday night, resulted in the death of Miss Victorian Raedle, a patient in the sanitarium, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court yesterday, and admitted to bail in $1,500, on the charge of homicide, pending the inquest. Mrs. Helen Marjorie Constable, wife of Dr. Constable, of 72 West Forty-second Street, went on the bond.

The young woman made no statement, but Frank Tierney, the attorney representing her and Miss Alston, the proprietor, said the elevator was installed a few days ago by the A. B. See Company. According to Mr. Tierney, the trouble was with one of the elevator doors.

The autopsy on Miss Raedle's body was held at the Morgue by Coroner's Physician Weston. Dr. Weston found that the skull had been fractured, the neck and back broken, and there were innumerable bruises, all of which might have been caused by the fall.

An Inspector was detailed to make an examination of the elevator, but Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, said he would receive no report till to-day.

ROAD WILL RESURRECT TOWN.

Nineveh, Mo., Will Be Rebuilt by Construction of Iowa and St. Louis Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The "resurrection" of Nineveh, Mo., is a feature of the construction of the Iowa and St. Louis Railway through the Chariton Valley. The Gates-Harriman-Lambert syndicate is back of this enterprise.

When the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf system was sold in lots there were left a number of "fag ends" which the Chicago syndicate is endeavoring to gather up and transform into a property of importance. Nineveh, Mo., was founded a hundred years ago by a Dutch colony, and at one time was considered one of the most important towns in Northern Missouri. After the war and the construction of the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad through Adair County Nineveh's progress ceased, and finally the town practically disappeared.

The new road has found the place a good location for a sprightly village, and its name has been changed to Connelsville.

The Manufacturers' Coal and Coke Company, owned by the same Chicago interests as the railway, has opened four large mines within a radius of two miles of Connelsville, and will give employment to 4,000 people. One hundred houses have been built and fifty more have been contracted for. A bank with $50,000 capital has been started.

MANUFACTURER TWICE FINED.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 29.—Joseph Bamford, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, was fined $20 here to-day for driving his automobile through the streets faster than the ten miles an hour limit.

Bamford was en route to New York City. In this town he passed the residence of Dr. Meeker, who telephoned to the police that an automobile was racing through the streets. When the machine reached the station, Policeman Serry arrested the occupants, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bamford and the chauffeur. Mr. Bamford is the first to be arrested under the automobile ordinance.

Bamford and his brother, who conduct the silk mill of Bamford Brothers, were fined $50 each this morning for employing child labor in their factory.

NEW STREET CAR WHEEL PLANT.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Charles T. Schoen has purchased forty acres of ground at Butler, adjoining the plant of the Standard Steel Car Company, and will begin the erection of a steel car wheel plant there. The plant will cost $500,000, but will be greatly enlarged.

The machinery, built by the Bethlehem Steel Company, is already set up in Bethlehem. During the last week many tests have been made. The remaining tests will be completed next week.

The plant will manufacture its own steel, and will have a capacity of 400 wheels daily. Their tensile strength will be 85,000 pounds, instead of 22,000, the average of the cast-iron wheels. The wheels will be made by a continuous process, occupying about four minutes, and in them the source of so many railroad accidents—a broken flange—will be removed. The wheels will weigh 600 pounds, so that 150 tons of steel daily will be required, and three fifty-ton furnaces are to be built.

GRAND DUKE BORIS'S TRIPS ABOUT TOWN

Church Service in Celebration of His Sister's Marriage.

Tall Buildings Impressed Him; Also Central Park—His Story About the Flatiron Building—Chided by a Woman.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia spent his first day in New York yesterday. He went to church, to luncheon at the University Club, as the guest of Richard T. Crane of Chicago; to dinner at the Union Club, as the guest of Charles McDonald, a Wall Street broker, and to the Casino, where he enjoyed "The Chinese Honeymoon." Later in the night he was the centre of attraction at a Broadway restaurant. He drank lightly, and then retired, going to his apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Duke did not arise until midday. He asked that a New York barber be called to perform his morning toilet, not because he had no valet, but because, as he said humorously, he liked to prove that the American barber is loquacious. The tonsorial artist, however, said only "Good morning" and "Good day."

The Duke, with the members of his suite, then went to the University Club, where he partook of luncheon, till 2:30, and then, with his secretary, he went down town and shopped. On the way he observed with much curiosity the tall buildings, and remarked that he did not wonder at our cosmopolitan population, for the reasons that the languages were changed at the building of the Tower of Babel and that the American architect's ambition is to penetrate the skies. He went to Tiffany's, in Union Square, and after an hour of looking at the valuable wares he bought two vases of Tiffany glass.

Afterward he drove to the office of an automobile concern and said that he was going to Newport. That was enough, and, without knowing their royal customer, the members of the firm showed him one that can go ninety miles in an hour. The Duke, after he had looked over other speedy machines, said he would call again.

Then he rode to the church in East Ninety-seventh Street, which is known as the Russian Church, where a service was performed in honor of the marriage of his sister Helen to Nicholas, the third son of the King of Greece. There the Duke met strangers. One woman approached him after the service and in a mild way admonished him for his actions in this country. She thought it was not dignified.

"My dear madame," replied the Duke. "I never knew before that you read Chicago papers in New York."

The service in the church was very impressive. The Duke occupied an inconspicuous position at one side of the edifice. The structure has not been completed yet, and the service was conducted in the basement. It was a part of the service that was conducted in St. Petersburg, the Te Deum service of the Greek Church.

The Duke and his party were met by the assistant priest, Elija Zotikoff, who was attired in his robe of white and gold, and escorted to a room at the rear of the building. There the arch priest, Alexander Rotovitsky, received the Duke and kissed his hand. The priest delivered a short address of welcome to the visitors. The Duke kissed the crucifix and afterward kissed the hand of the priest. The priest then dipped the aspergillum in the holy water and was about to sprinkle it upon the head of the Duke when the latter extended his hand and received the holy water on his fingers, and then touched them to his forehead.

The services is known in the Russian Church as the Mobelen, and consists of a Te Deum and special prayers. Three priests took part in the ceremony, and the prayers were offered for the peace and happiness of the royal family. The Te Deum was sung in the old Gregorian chant, Reader Popoff assisting.

After the service the Duke held an informal reception, meeting many members of the families of the congregation. It was while conducting the reception that he was chided by a woman for his reported conduct in this country.

Late in the afternoon he went for a ride in Central Park. He admired the park grounds and stopped and watched the little children feed the squirrels with peanuts, and one bushy-tailed little fellow jumped up on the step of the carriage, chirped a bit and put his two little paws out for a peanut. The Duke had none with him, but he remarked:

"Tell the Secret Service men and detectives to look out for them. Some of them appear afraid."

The Duke returned to the Waldorf at 6 o'clock and dressed. He was attired for the evening in a Tuxedo suit, with a black derby hat. He went to the Union Club, where he spoke briefly after dinner, and was applauded heartily. In his speech he told a story.

"I was told this story to-day by a friend," he said, "after I had looked at the flat-iron block in Twenty-third Street. An English sea Captain was being shown round the town by a friend, and was told that the flat-iron building was the most peculiar of its kind in New York, if not in the world. The Captain and his friend were approaching the building, and only saw its very narrow front. The Captain surveyed the building for a few moments and then asked: 'Where, my friend, is her bloomin' bowsprit?'"

The story called forth hearty cheers. He told the diners that if one wants to see New York they should come here by way of Chicago—"just by way of comparison," he remarked.

After the dinner the Duke and the members of his party drove to the Casino. The first New Yorker to greet him as he alighted was Matches Mary, or "Matchless Mary," as she is better known along Broadway. The Duke insisted that he did not care for matches and did not need them, but he was warned that he would get a sample of billingsgate if he did not buy something, and he handed Mary a quarter. Mary told him he was a decent chap, and he laughed. All of the party bought matches.

The Duke and his suite occupied a box next to Gov. Odell, and his Secretary, Mr. Fox. After the first act the Duke saw many of the men leaving the theatre, and he arose, expecting to leave. He was informed that it was an American custom, and he thought it hard on the ladies.

Two of the chorus girls, it was said, had written a letter to the Duke, asking him to decide as to the comparative beauty of the New York and Chicago chorus girls. He thought that when he was in Chicago those there were the prettiest, but since he had seen New York he thought that the New York girls would surpass the Western girls.

At the dinner at the Union Club the favor was a small slipper, which the Duke accepted. He laughed when he removed it from the box.

One of the speakers said:

"Gentlemen, it is reported that the Duke drank out of a slipper in Chicago. In behalf of our modest and generous guest I want to dispute that, for if he drank out of the slipper of a Chicago girl, consuming its entire quantity, he'd never be able to reach New York."

The Duke will leave for West Point at 1:30 o'clock to-day, sailing up the Hudson on the yacht Arrow as the guest of Charles R. Flint. He will take dinner at the Ardsley Club and then return to New York.

TO CUT PRICES OF CIGARS.

Reported Plan of the New York Cigar Stores Company—Branches in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Local tobacco dealers evidenced much interest to-day in the proposed plans of the New York Cigar Stores Company, said to be controlled by the American Tobacco Company.

The company, which operates what are known as "cut-rate stores" in New York, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Syracuse, and Atlantic City, has leased stores at 820 Chestnut Street, Tenth and Chestnut, and Thirteenth and Market Streets here, it is said, and will shortly open them as branches. It's plan is to undersell local retail tobacco dealers by selling eight cigars for 25 cents.

None of the local firms called upon to-day could give any definite information regarding the plans of the New York company. A Chestnut Street dealer, however, is now selling a "five-cent straight" at seven for 25 cents. Representatives of the American Tobacco Company denied having any connection with the new company.

FOLEY GIVES BIG OUTING

Second District Leader's Friends Fill Sulzer's Park.

In Tally-Ho and Trolley Car They Flock to the Feast—Devery, Expert Entertainer, Compliments the Host.

Sulzer's Park, at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, bulged on all sides with the throngs at the annual afternoon and evening festival of the Downtown Tammany Club of the Second Assembly District. Big Tammany chieftains there were in plenty to lend distinction to the occasion, but Thomas F. Foley, leader, was the man of the show all day and all night. He appeared at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with his lieutenant, Daniel Finn, and opened the picnic with half a dozen brass bands and a speech.

Foley said he was glad to see the people there—glad to see himself there, and that everybody was to set at once about having a good time.

All was free, he said, with a comprehensive sweep of his arm—swings, shoot-the-shoots, a monster vaudeville, soda to drink, and candy and popcorn to eat. Foley said he was glad to see so many women and little folks, that it showed the district was really with him. Afterward, as he walked about, the youngsters tagged on to the big man's coattails and crowded around to shake his hand. There was a baby contest, with a twenty-five-dollar prize. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band gave a concert, the vaudeville went merrily on, and the afternoon entertainment lasted till 7 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock the evening programme was opened with a dance. Riordan was Chairman of the Floor Committee, and the company went at waltz and two-step with great enthusiasm. Then everybody sang a new song, expressly written for the occasion by Jere Whooley. This was the refrain:

It's Tom Foley, Big Tom Foley,
He's the man we follow and obey.
He's diplomatic—he's democratic—
Is Foley—oley—oley—oley—ay.

The song was rendered with an energy which awakened the echoes. Prizes then were given to the most graceful and expert dancers.

At 9 o'clock William S. Devery arrived in company with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. The distinguished guests were escorted to the box set apart for the committee, and the crowd, which by that time had reached magnificent proportions, cheered and yelled for both of them. Devery waved his hat, bowed, and smiled—but did not make a speech. Mr. Sullivan followed his example.

Later came Tom Lee, titular Mayor of Chinatown, escorted by four Chinamen of consideration—all in American garb.

Thomas Murphy, with his Progress Club 100 strong, came in tally-hos with a great flourish, as did the Tammany Central Club. The Five Points Social Club was there with 150 men, and Daniel Finn and his club made a gallant show. The Soberly Club of the Second District had a drum and fife corps and many banners and transparencies, inscribed, "Tom Foley's the Boy for Us."

Another company had for devices "The Boys from Johnny's," and John Retahana was their Captain. At the head of the delegation from Jersey were Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City and Robert Davis. The delegation was nearly a hundred strong.

Among the Tammany chiefs who have not already been mentioned but who were present were John Ahern, Barney Martin, Assemblyman Harry Oxford, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, Alderman Michael Kennedy, Alderman Mathews, Percy Nagel, John F. Carroll, Frank Farrell, Nicholas J. Hayes, and many more. The people from time to time picked out one of these and cheered him.

Foley was much pleased with his picnic. Mr. Devery said it was the "biggest he'd ever seen"—and Mr. Foley says that next year, on Labor Day, he will take the whole district, men, women, and children, out to the same spot in trolley cars, so that it will be the very biggest of trolley parties that the city ever saw.

RAILROAD MORTGAGE OPPOSED.

New York Central's Plea Against Application of the New York Canadian Pacific Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The New York Central Railroad is opposing the application of the New York Canadian Pacific Railroad Company to the State Railroad Commissioner for permission to issue a mortgage for $25,000,000 in order that the projectors of the railroad may begin its construction.

The hearing given before the board this afternoon on the application developed the opposition of the New York Central, and the gist of the argument of the New York Central's attorney against the New York Canadian Pacific was that it really had no existence, and there was a question if the consolidation of the roads constituting the present so-called New York Canadian Pacific Railroad was legal, for it was very likely that certain of the roads had gone out of existence before the alleged consolidation took place.

The New York Canadian Pacific Railroad is claimed to be the result of a consolidation of several railroads which never existed save on paper. Included among them was the New York and Albany Railroad Company, which received its charter in 1866 to operate a railroad from Albany south to a point on the New York State line in Rockland County, known as Suffern.

Another hearing will be given Oct. 28.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S INCREASE.

Stockholders Vote to Add Over $15,000,000 to Capitalization.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at a special meeting in the general offices of the company to-day increased the capital stock of the company by an issue of 158,400 shares of $100 each. This makes the total capitalization of the road $95,040,000, or 950,400 shares. The new stock, it is announced is for the purpose of providing the means for further improvement of the company's lines. Two-thirds of the shareholders were represented.

It is understood in financial circles here that the increase may be for other purposes than the track improvements announced by the Directors. There will be another meting Oct. 15, to consider taking over many of the roads now leased or operated by the Illinois Central, and it is possible that some of the money raised by the new issue will go for that purpose.

Lackawanna Railroad's Equipment.

During the past three years the Lackawanna Railroad, under the management of President W. H. Truesdale, has been increasing its equipment until, with the delivery of its last order of locomotives, it has two locomotives for every three miles and thirty cars for every one mile of operated track.

Sunday Boats to Boston and Providence.

The Joy Line has decided to run its vessels to Boston and Providence on Sundays as well as week days. Commencing to-morrow, the steamships Larchmont and Tremont will leave Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine Street, every day.

British Ship Plate Works to Close.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Owing to the decline in shipbuilding the South Durham Steel Company has decided to close indefinitely its big ship plate works at Stockton-on-Tees.

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NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

DOWNFALL OF BARTHOLIN

Man Wanted for Chicago Murder Said to be of Noble Lineage.

Father Eloped to This Country from Denmark with a Servant Girl—Minnie Mitchell Mystery Still Unsolved.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—According to information unearthed here, it is said that William Bartholin, who is wanted by the police in connection with the murder of his mother and the disappearance of his sweetheart, Minnie Mitchell, is a member of the noble house of Bartholin-Eichel of Denmark. It has also been discovered, it is said, that he has a half-brother, Frederick Bartholin, at present living in Chicago, prosperous and highly respected.

The house of Bartholin was founded in 1680, when Dr. Bartholin-Eichel was made a baronet for "distinguished services." Since then the house has stood high in the counsels of the Danish Court, its members occupying important positions. The line descends without a blemish on its escutcheon till half a century ago, when Casper Bartholin was and still is at the age of eighty-two years the reigning baronet, presiding over the lands, estates, and castle at Astrup. His brother was William Peter Bartholin, who became the father of the William Bartholin for whom the police of the country are now on the lookout.

Being a younger son, William Peter Bartholin had no estates, but by the influence of his family he was made Warden of the Royal Castle at Ribe, where he was made a Knight of the Danrebroge, and given a castle of his own. He married the Countess Gottholdine Grevencopp-Castenskjoll of Great Frederick Castle. Two sons were born, George, now editor of the National Tidende, the largest newspaper in Copenhagen, and Frederick, who now lives in Chicago.

A German servant girl was taken into the family, and after a few years of married life Bartholin eloped to America with the servant, taking with him, it is alleged, a large sum of public money which had been intrusted to his care. The deserted wife, after a few years, secured a divorce and married Bishop Hans Tormoe of Copenhagen, one of the dignitaries of the Lutheran Church.

Meanwhile all did not go well with the younger son. He served throughout the civil war, leaving the German serving maid to her own devices. When the war was over he returned to Chicago and married her, and in 1872 William Bartholin, the present fugitive, was born. After various vicissitudes the father died at the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, Wis.

The next public attention given to this wayward limb of the noble house was when the police began the search for Minnie Mitchell, supposedly murdered, and in their search discovered the mutilated remains of Mrs. Bartholin in the basement of her home.

Frederick Bartholin until recently did not know that his father was in this country, although he was familiar with the story of his father's downfall.

It was reported on Thursday that three Chicago detectives were in this city in search of clues to the whereabouts of Bartholin and of the girl Minnie Mitchell, who was at first believed to have been murdered but is now thought to be alive. So far it is not known that any trace of either the man or the girl has been discovered.

HANDWRITING EXPERT DEAD.

William E. Hagan, Who Figured in Many Legal Cases, Dies at Troy, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—William E. Hagan, one of the most noted experts in handwriting in this country, died this morning at his residence in this city. Mr. Hagan was a native of Troy, where he was born Nov. 24, 1826. Early in life he went to New York, and studied chemistry and medicine. He returned to Troy in 1854 and engaged in the drug business. In 1866 he opened an office in New York, and branched out upon a career as an expert in chemistry and mechanics and applied arts. In 1874 he returned to his native city and spent much time in the study of handwriting. He published a book called "Hagan on Disputed Handwriting," which became an authority.

Among the important cases in which Mr. Hagan was engaged as handwriting expert were that of Cadet Whittaker, the negro student at West Point, who claimed to have been brutally hazed; the Andrew J. Davis will case at Butte City, Mon., which involved an estate of $12,000,000; the H. L. Morey case in the Presidential campaign, when Garfield and Hancock were the opposing candidates; the Gordon will case, the Molineux case, that of Dr. David Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds, and the Patrick-Rice murder case.

MISSIONARY WINS BRIDE.

The Rev. Mr. Kinsolving After Short Engagement Starts for His Field with a Wife.

The Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving and Miss Mary Bowby were married in St. James's Church, St. James's Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, one day before the bridegroom was obliged to return to the British Bahamas, where he has been engaged in missionary duties for nine years. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Montague E. Webb.

The marriage was made rather a secret, and news of it did not become known to others than the immediate families until last night.

Three years ago the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving met his present wife bound north from the Bahamas toward New York. The missionary was taking a leasure trip to his home in England, via the States. The acquaintance ripened, and when Mr. Kinsolving proceeded to England, correspondence was kept up. The missionary came to this city a short time ago and urged Miss Bowby to accompany him back to Fresh Creek, in the Bahamas, as his wife.

Mrs. Kinsolving is a daughter of the late Franklin Bowby, a native of Winchester, Va., who became well known both as chemist and writer. Mrs. Kinsolving is forty-one years old. The bridegroom is thirty-six.

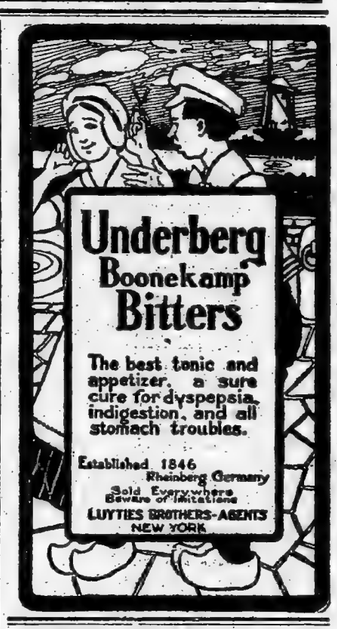

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LABORATORY:
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THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh easterly winds.

Fair weather is indicated for Saturday over the eastern part of the country except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where local rains will occur. Local rains are also indicated for districts lying between the western lake region and the Middle Rocky Mountain districts.

Along the Atlantic Coast and over the Great Lakes light to fresh easterly winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh from east to southeast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	69	65	69
6 A. M.	68	66	68
9 A. M.	76	68	71
12 M.	80	74	76
3 P. M.	82	77	77
6 P. M.	78	75	76
9 P. M.	73	71	71
12 P. M.	73	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet

FUTURITY SET FOR TO-DAY

Most Valuable Prize of the Turf Promises a Great Race.

THIRTY-ONE HORSES NAMED

Big Event of Sheepshead Bay's Opening Day Expected to Attract a Record Attendance.

The Futurity Stakes, the world's first horse race in point of value, will be run at the Sheepshead Bay course this afternoon for the fifteenth time. A great race is promised, and more than that seems assured, for, popular as the big event was in earlier years, public interest in the struggle never even approximated the enthusiasm that has been manifested in to-day's race, and a record-breaking attendance is predicted confidently by the officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Whether the weather be fair or foul an enormous crowd seems a certainty. It is early for the return of the society element to New York, but the Futurity this season offers attractions that so far overshadow those of any former season that society has made guarantee of its presence in the list of boxholders for the afternoon. The taste for racing that the Saratoga meeting gave to the fashionable crowd is accentuated by the uncommon conditions ruling in the contest for the big racing prize to-day in that the wealthy amateurs of the turf seem to have the contest among them in spite of the presence in the enormous field of a number of horses running in the interest of professional turfmen.

In the unprecedented field of thirty-one horses announced to start, J. R. & F. P. Keene have named five entries, August Belmont three, William C. Whitney two, and Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea, racing partners, two, while H. T. Oxnard of the Albemarle Stable, J. B. Haggin, and A. Featherstone each have a horse in the race. The largest number of horses that ever ran for a Futurity was twenty-three in each of the years 1889, when Congressman W. L. Scott won with Chaos, and in 1898, when William Hendrie won with Martimas. For to-day's race eight more horses than ran in the old record fields are named to run, and of the thirty-one it seems impossible to select any that may be utterly disregarded. The difficulty of securing capable jockeys will cause the withdrawal of some of these, but that the largest field that ever ran for the event will race seems a certainty still.

In the speculation on the result of the race the chances of the Keene stable, with five horses engaged to go, are rated best, the Keene entry having been made a slight favorite by the professional betting element several days ago, but the Whitney and Duryea entry, consisting of the stout cold and frequent winner, Irish Lad, and the fast Aceful, are close second choice, and August Belmont's trio, including the great colt of the Spring, Mizzen, and the well-tried horses Fire Eater and Lord of the Vale, are strongly fancied.

The race to-day will be the first Futurity run over the new Futurity course, which gives a full six-furlong stretch. Regardless of the number of starters, the value of the race to the winner already is fixed, as the starting fees, under the conditions of the stakes, go to the second and third horses. The worth of the race to the first horse therefore will be that of the forfeits and winner's share of the added money, amounting to $44,300, with the contingency that this sum may be increased by $2,000 should the victor be one of the colts racing in the name of his breeder. The gross value of the Futurity, however, with thirty-one runners, will be $56,800. Owing to the illness of C. J. Fitzgerald, the starting to-day will be done by C. H. Pettingill, who usually acts as associate judge. Futurity Day will usher in the regular Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which will continue thirteen days. The entries and weights and probable riders in the Futurity and the probable opening betting follow:

THE FUTURITY STAKES.—For two-year-olds, the produce of mares entered Jan. 3, 1900, at $20 each, or $10 if paid in cash, with further subscriptions of $50 and $100 cash for horses left in after Nov. 1, 1901, or July 15, 1902, starters to pay $250 additional each, with $10,000 added, colts to carry 122 pounds and fillies 119, winners of two races of $3,000 or one of $5,000 to carry 4 pounds extra, of three races of $3,000, two of $5,000 or one of $10,000, 8 pounds extra, the produce of sire or mare that has not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1900, allowed 3 pounds for either or 5 pounds for both, maidens allowed 5 pounds, but allowance not to be cumulative, six furlongs on the Futurity course. Value of stakes from forfeits and added money, $49,140, aside from $250 each for starters; to be run as the fourth race.

Odds.	Horse and Jockey.	Owners.	Weight.
8—1	Irish Lad, (T. Turner,)	Whitney & Duryea	130
5—1	Aceful, (H. Cochran,)	Whitney & Duryea	117
20—1	Payne, (T. Burns,)	W. C. Whitney	122
20—1	Medal, (Coburn,)	W. C. Whitney	114
8—1	Mizzen, (Bullman,)	A. Belmont	125
8—1	Fire Eater, (McCue,)	A. Belmont	117
8—1	Lord of the Vale, (Doggett,)	A. Belmont	117
4—1	Salesman, (Spencer,)	J. R. & F. P. Keene	125
4—1	Duster, (Shea,)	J. R. & F. P. Keene	119
4—1	Whitechapel, (Rice,)	J. R. & F. P. Keene	122
4—1	Flying Prince, (Shaw,)	J. R. & F. P. Keene	117
4—1	Dazzling, (Brennan,)	J. R. & F. P. Keene	116
15—1	Skillful, (Rausch,)	C. Ellison	125
25—1	Eugenia Burch, (Miles,)	Mrs. L. Curtis	123
25—1	Savable, (Lyne,)	J. A. Drake	119
30—1	Blue Ribbon, (Odom,)	S. S. Brown	119
50—1	Bensonhurst, (J. Wood,)	J. W. Schorr	119
20—1	Golden Maxim, (Landry,)	J. F. Kramer	119
15—1	Hurstbourne, (J. Daly,)	J. Fleischmann	121
15—1	Africander, (H. Michaels,)	Dwyer & Deimel	119
40—1	Sovereign, (L. Smith,)	D. Gideon	122
25—1	Sir Voorheis, (Wonderly,)	J. B. Haggin	119
30—1	Monte Carlo, (L. Jackson,)	J. G. Lyman	110
15—1	Invincible, (Conley,)	Albemarle Stable	117
100—1	Mesmer, (O'Connor,)	A. Featherstone	117
100—1	Leipsic, (Barbee,)	J. H. Carr	117
15—1	Merry Reel, (Winkfield,)	J. E. Madden	114
100—1	Merry Acrobat, (Creamer,)	P. J. Dwyer	117
100—1	Love Note, (Redfern,)	Pepper Stable	114
100—1	Royal Summons, (——,)	Pepper Stable	119
100—1	Florite, (Henderson,)	G. J. Lang	114

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles. Fulminite, 160 pounds; Jim Megibben, 58; Rising Sun, 152; Rowdy and Ben Battle, 146 each; Bophome, 145; Sam Devere, 138; Scotch Bush, 135; Jarfsw Bell, 133, and Glenlick, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of Futurity Course. Pride of Galore, Eva Russell, Princess Tulane, and Lady Josephine, 109 pounds each; Mamie Worth and Sparkle Esher, 104 each; Glorioso, 103; Anoke and Ella Snyder, 102 each; Anna Daly, Bonne, Mary McCafferty, Dinksie, Harriet S., and Sweet Nell, 99 each, and Black Diana, 94.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, first of the Autumn Serial Handicap; six furlongs on the main track. Sequital, 119 pounds; Monarka, Lady Schorr, Hatasoo, and Dublin, 115 each; Cameron, 114; King Pepper, 107; Col. Padden, 106; Col. Bill, 105; Unmasked, 104; Lux Casta, 102; Wealth, 100; Lady Uncas and Whisker King, 98 each; Arden, 90, and Knight of Harlem, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. Daly, 124 pounds; Carbuncle, 116; Grand Opera, 115; The Rival, 113; Monograph, 111; St. Finnan and Lux Casta, 108 each; Bells of Troy, South Trimble, and Keynote, 106 each; Charlie, Grainger, De Reszke, and Huntress, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Red Path, 111 pounds; Stevedore, 108; Wild Pirate, 103; Ascension, The Regent, and Clonmell, 101 each; Silver Twist, 100; Locket, 94; Past, 91, and May J., 88.

Women Golfers' Championship.

The seventh annual golf tournament for the women's National championship this year will be held on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at the Country Club, Brookline, Mass. The championship play will begin on the opening day of the tournament, at 18 holes, the best 32 scores to qualify. On the second day the first match play rounds in the championship will be held in the morning, and the second in the afternoon, and on the third day the third rounds will be played. The semi-finals in the championship will fall on the fourth day, and the final for the championship will be decided on the last day.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Teams Lost—Chicago Beat Pittsburg—St. Louis Also Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—New York's baseball team, minus McGraw and Bresnahan, was defeated by the Philadelphias to-day with the score 6 to 2. Iberg was an enigma to the visitors for seven innings, but in the eighth, with two men out, the New York men found the ball and scored two earned runs. McGinnity, who pitched for the visitors, became incensed with Umpire Irwin's judgment on strikes and balls in the second inning and refused to continue, but after a good deal of urging on the part of his clubmates, McGinnity went back into the box and finished the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Dunn, ss.	0	3	4	1	0	Wol'ton, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	5	3	0	Barry, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	4	0	1	Douglass, c.	0	0	8	2	0
Brodie, cf.	0	2	0	0	0	Hulswitt, ss.	1	1	4	2	2
Bower'an, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Jennings, 1b.	2	3	9	1	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	2	0	3	Krug, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Cronin, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Childs, 2b.	1	0	3	2	0
McGin'ty, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Iberg, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	10	24	8	4	Total	6	8	27	13	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Philadelphia	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Brown, Krug. Sacrifice hits—Krug, Childs. Double plays—Dunn, Smith, and McGann; Hulswitt, Childs, and Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 4. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Iberg, 7. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

BOSTON, 4; BROOKLYN, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—With Pittenger in the box the Boston baseball team administered a shutout to the Brooklyn visitors this afternoon. Pittenger had fine control. Boston's scoring was assisted by Brooklyn's weakness in the field. In the fourth inning Carney hit to left, but Donovan let it go through, Tenney scoring and Carney going to third. A wild pitch by Evans let Carney home. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dexter, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	1	1
Tenney, 1b.	2	0	7	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Carney, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Don'n, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
Grem'r, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Flood, 2b.	0	0	1	3	2
Lush, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Long, ss.	0	1	4	2	0	Farrell, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Latimer, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Pitt'g'er, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Evans, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	27	8	0	Total	0	5	24	10	4

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Dolan, Cooley. Stolen bases—Flood, Lush. Bases on balls—Off Evans, 3; off Pittenger, 2. Struck out—By Pittenger, 7; by Evans, 2. Wild pitch—Evans. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

CHICAGO, 9; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The local management tried Cushman and Fohl against the Chicago batsmen to-day, with the result that the visitors won with 9 runs to 3. The young battery was particularly ineffective, the visitors getting nine bases on balls, six stolen bases, and were helped considerably by six fielding errors. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	—9	6	1
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	6

Batteries—Williams and Kling; Cushman and Fohl.

CINCINNATI, 10; ST. LOUIS, 1.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The St. Louis baseball nine went down to defeat to-day on account of the terrific batting of the entire Cincinnati team. Yerkes was hit at will, while Hahn, on the other hand, had wonderful control, and the St. Louis team never had a chance to score after the second inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	—10	18	1	
St Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	10	2	

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Yerkes and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	82	28	.745	Cincinnati	53	56	.486
Brooklyn	60	52	.536	St. Louis	48	60	.444
Boston	54	52	.510	Philadelphia	44	63	.411
Chicago	55	54	.505	New York	38	69	.355

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 2.
At Detroit—Boston, 6; Detroit, 1.
At Chicago—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 6.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 1. St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

The Providence baseball nine won a close game from the Jersey City team yesterday on the latter's home grounds. The score was tied when the visitors began the ninth inning, but an error by Woods and a bad throw by Halligan allowed Dolan to make a circuit of the bases and score the winning run, when he should have been put out easily at first base. The local players opened up with three earned runs in the first inning, and had the game well in hand, only to lose it through miserable fielding. The Providence players put up an errorless game. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	2	2	1	0	1	Wagner, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0	Bean, ss.	1	3	3	0	0
Halligan, cf.	2	2	2	1	0	Sullivan, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0
Carr, 1b.	1	2	7	1	0	Cassidy, 1b.	1	0	5	1	0
Griffen, 2b.	0	0	4	1	1	Conn, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Woods, rf.	0	1	3	0	1	McMahon, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Mack, ss.	0	2	2	5	1	Arm'ster, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Butler, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Connors, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Fertsch, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Dolan, c.	1	1	5	3	0
*McManus	0	0	0	0	0	Corridon, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Total	5	9	27	10	4	Total	6	9	27	12	0

*Batted for Fertsch in ninth inning.

Jersey City	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Jersey City, 4; Providence, 2. First base by errors—Providence, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Providence, 4. First base on balls—Off Fertsch, 1; off Corridon, 4. Struck out—By Fertsch, 2; by Corridon, 4. Three-base hits—Carr, McMahon. Two-base hit—Halligan. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Griffen, Fertsch, Cassidy. Double play—Conn, unassisted. Hit by pitcher—By Fertsch, 2. Wild pitch—Corridon. Umpire—Mr. Sharkey. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Attendance—1,100.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	7	3	
Worcester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	4	0	

Batteries—Fredericks and Jope; McFall and Doran.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5	10	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	1

Batteries—Magee and Fuller; Pappalau and Toft.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	3	—10	16	1	
Rochester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3	9	1	

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—5	8	2	
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	6	4	

Batteries—Becker and Dillon; Amole and Luskey.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 5; Schenectady, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Utica, 2.
At Troy—Troy, 2; A. J. and G., 1.
At Binghamtop—Binghamton, 2; Ilion, 2. Ilion, 3; Binghamton, 2, (second game.)

Rival Baseball Clubs to Meet.

The first of a series of three games to decide the baseball championship of Greater New York between the Metropolitans of Manhattan and the Cedars, the champions of the Bronx, will be played at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, to-morrow afternoon. In anticipation of this game both teams have been considerable strengthened by League material. "Kid" Carsey, the once famous National League twirler, will occupy the box for the Metropolitans, while the Cedars will have one of the best-known pitchers in the country.

DAN PATCH BEAT TWO MINUTES.

Great Pacer Finished a Mile in 1:59½ in a Race Against Time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park was brought to a close this afternoon in a blaze of glory. Dan Patch, the unbeaten son of Joe Patchen, paced an exhibition mile in 1:59½, reducing his record from 2:00¼ and getting within a quarter of a second of the world's record of 1:59¼, made by Star Pointer at Readville five years ago. Dan Patch is the second horse to beat two minutes.

The fastest trotting class was also on today's programme. Lord Derby won in straight heats from Chain Shot and Dolly Dillon in 2:07¼ and 2:06¼. Lord Derby was timed the last half of the first mile in 1:00¾. Sensational time was made in the 2:11 pace, won by Billy H. in 2:05½ and 2:06½. Sufreet won the 2:17 pace, after Buckthorne had taken two heats, and Anna Held won the 2:27 trot in straight heats. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; three in five; purse, $1,000.

Sufreet, blk. m., (Benyon)	5	7	1	1	1
Buckthorn, b. g., (Snow)	1	1	3	2	3
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)	7	2	2	3	2
Stephen P., br. g., (Porter)	2	3	4	7	5
Kavalli, b. m., (Young)	3	4	6	4	4
Arzille, b. m., (Maloney)	4	6	5	5	6
Satan, b. h., (Merrill)	6	5	7	6	7

Time—2:10½; 2:11; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:12¼.

2:07 Class.—Trotting; two in three; purse, $1,500.

Lord Derby, b. g., (Spear)	1	1
Chain Shot, b. g., (L. McDonald)	3	2
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Saunders)	2	3

Time—2:07¼; 2:06¾.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse, $1,000.

Anna Held, b. m., (Benyon)	1	1	1		
Wilton Boy, br. g., (L. McDonald)	2	2	2		
Navadad, blk. g., (Lafleur)	3	3	4		
John Patterson, b. g., (Geers)	8	7	3		
Daisy Direct, br. m., (Wills)	4	4	5		
Florence C., b. m., (Stanley)	6	8	7		
Kamerer, b. h., (Young)	5	9	6		
La France, blk. m., (McCarthy)	8	6	9		
Jantina, b. m., (Dickerson)	10	10	8		
Handspring, b. h., (Pierce)	7	8dis			

Time—2:11¼; 2:12½; 2:14½.

Against time to beat 2:00¼, pacing.—Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen-Zelica, by Wilkesberry, (McHenry.) Time—1:59½. Time of quarters—First quarter, 0:30½; second quarter, 0:29; third quarter, 0:30¼; fourth quarter, 0:29 3-5.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse, $1,000.

Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	1	1	
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	2	2	
Onoto, b. m., (A. McDonald)	3	7	
Jesse H., b. g., (Golden)	8	3	
Evolute, b. m., (Bither)	7	4	
Princess Moquette, b. m., (M. Paige)	4	8	
Gypsey Red, ch. m., (Gray)	6	6	
Phebon W., b. g., (Dorel)	5	11	
Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Potter)	11	6	
Rana, g. m., (Young)	9	9	
Schley Pointer, b. h., (Nuckols)	10	12	
Betonica, b. h., (Tozier)	13	10	
Circle, b. m., (Lewis)	12	13	
Mace, b. g., (Allen)	dis		

Time—2:06½; 2:06½.

RIFLEMEN'S TOURNEY OPEN.

New Jersey National Guard Matches Made Up First Day's Shooting at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 29.—America's crack marksmen gathered in large numbers at Sea Girt to-day for the opening of the inter-State shooting tournament, managed by the National Rifle Association of America, the New Jersey Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Association.

Two of the matches were finished to-day, these being the contest for the Columbia trophy and that for the New Jersey National Guard. Four New Jersey teams competed in each event. The Columbian trophy was won by the team from the Second Regiment, with the First Regiment's squad second, and the Third Regiment third. Corp. R. W. Evans of the winning team distinguished himself by making a clean score at 500 yards. The scores were:

The Columbian Trophy.—Two Hundred-Yard Range—Second Regiment, 120; First Regiment, 118; Third Regiment, 116; Fourth Regiment, 120. Five Hundred-Yard Range—Second Regiment, 137; First Regiment, 133; Third Regiment, 129; Fourth Regiment, 122. Total—Second Regiment, 257; First Regiment, 251; Third Regiment, 245; Fourth Regiment, 242.

The same teams competed in the New Jersey National Guard match, at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, ten shoots at each stage. The shoot was captured by the team from the First Regiment of Newark, the Third Regiment of Camden finishing second, by one point over the Trenton team. In this match Corp. Evans made ten straight bull's eyes at 500 yards. The scores:

New Jersey National Guard Match.—Two Hundred Yards—First Regiment, 248; Third Regiment, 243; Second Regiment, 240; Fourth Regiment, 235. Five Hundred Yards—First Regiment, 264; Third Regiment, 255; Second Regiment, 257; Fourth Regiment, 256. Total—First Regiment, 512; Third Regiment, 498; Second Regiment, 497; Fourth Regiment, 491.

A team representing Company I, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, reached here today, and a regular army squad representing the Military Department of the East will get in late to-night. The schedule for to-morrow includes the Inspector of Rifle Practice match, the Wimbledon Cup, and the Interstate Schuetzen Team match. The pool targets shooting at 1,000 yards will also open.

SWIMMERS IN CLOSE RACES.

Fastest Man Lost Championship at Coney Island by Bad Steering.

Fast and exciting racing was provided yesterday at the swimming tournament held by the Arcade Swimming Club at Coney Island, on a course running parallel with the shore from the breakwater to a life raft anchored about twenty-five yards from the old Iron Pier. The swimmers dived from the breakwater and raced to the raft, the full distance being 100 yards.

The best race of the day was in the 300-yard scratch event for the championship of Long Island. In this George Van Cleaf of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, W. C. Culbertson of the Arcade Swimming Club, and H. Ryan of the Pawnee Athletic Club, all together, assumed the lead at the start, and six other swimmers were not in it. Van Cleaf and Culbertson fought it out. Culbertson showed more speed than Van Cleaf, but could not swim straight, so that, while he beat Van Cleaf a few inches, he was so far away from the float that he could not touch it, thus, under the rules, permitting Van Cleaf to win, and Ryan to secure the second place. Culbertson won the 75-yard novice handily from a field of ten. Summaries:

75-Yard Novice Swim.—First Heat—Won by J. R. McCabe, Bath Beach S. C.; J. Nolan, Arcade S. C., second. Time—0:52. Second Heat—Won by W. C. Culbertson, Arcade S. C.; William Higgins, Bath Beach S. C., second. Time—0:50. Final Heat—Won by W. C. Culbertson, Arcade S. C.; William Higgins, Bath Beach S. C., second. Time—0:49.

100-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by R. C. Berecraft, New York A. C., (9 seconds;) H. Brocker, Knickerbocker A. C., (12 seconds,) second. Time—1:15. Second Heat—Won by L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., (5 seconds;) J. Nolan, Arcade S. C., (10 seconds,) second. Time—1:12. Final Heat—Won by H. Brocker, Knickerbocker A. C., (12 seconds;) L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., (5 seconds,) second. Time—1:12.

300-Yard Scratch, (for the Championship of Long Island.)—Won by George Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker A. C.; H. Ryan, Pawnee A. C., second; W. C. Culbertson, Arcade S. C., third. Time—4:36.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by P. Kearney, Pawnee A. C., (28 seconds;) B. Lawrence, Knickerbocker A. C., (28 seconds,) second. Time—4:49.

ROCKAWAY HUNT'S SHOW.

Open-Air Exhibition of Horses Will Be Held on Labor Day.

The entries for the Rockaway Hunt Club's annual horse show, at Cedarhurst, L. I., on Labor Day, have closed with 115 nominations in the nineteen classes opened. The quality of the horses entered is much better than last year, and consequently the competitions will be much keener, especially in the classes for hunters and polo ponies, which have a number of entries from the Meadow Brook, Green Spring Valley, and the Rockaway Hunt Clubs, the Southampton Club, and the Great Neck Polo Club. Some of the best horses that are to be found on Long Island will compete in this event.

All first prizes will be plate. Ribbons will be awarded to the first, second, and third horses. All the events will be held on the polo field opposite the clubhouse. Among the principal exhibitors will be H. D. Babcock, J. B. Taylor, Munson Morris, C. W. Provost, G. W. Wickersham, William Baylis, R. L. Patterson, George C. Rand, C. H. Robbins, H. T. Peters, William R. Grace, Jr., Daniel Chauncey, John E. Cowdin, Henry P. Robbins, Singleton Van Schoit, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Swords, Donald G. Geddes, Anson W. Hard, S. H. Ting, Jr., Dr. H. A. Griffing, Stephen A. Brown, L. L. Benedict, E. T. Burke, A. C. Tower, W. B. Boulton, G. W. Bright, and J. B. Taller.

AMERICAN Y. C. REGATTA.

Open Races Were Sailed in a Fair Breeze and Made Good Sport.

In the open regatta of the American Yacht Club, which was sailed in Long Island Sound off Milton Point, Rye, yesterday, F. M. Smith's 43-foot sloop Effort easily defeated Clifford V. Brokaw's Dorwina. The course sailed by the new yachts was triangular, 9½ miles, twice around. The Dorwina got over the line first, full 30 seconds ahead of her rival and in the windward position. She held that place most of the way around the course, but the Effort worked into the lead gradually, and at the end of the first round was 1 minute 7 seconds ahead. At the finish the Effort was 3 minutes 50 seconds in the lead, and having 1 minute 20 seconds' allowance from the Dorwina won by 5 minutes 20 seconds.

In the 36-foot class the Leda beat the Spasm and the Possum. She went over the line first and never lost the leading position, coming in 4 minutes 4 seconds ahead of the Spasm, and 9 minutes 31 seconds ahead of the Possum. She even beat the 43-footer Effort over the nineteen-mile course by 14 seconds, elapsed time.

In the 30-foot class there was a spirited contest between the Mimosa, Marguerite, Alerion, and Helen. The Alerion steadily gained and won by a good margin. The Alerion allowed the Marguerite 1 minute 27 seconds, the Helen 1 minute 14 seconds, and the Mimosa 40 seconds. The corrected time of the boats, with these allowances made, was: Alerion 3:12:56, Marguerite 3:14:13, Mimosa 3:14:14, and Helen 3:15:22.

The American Yacht Club 21-footers again sailed a close race. The two leaders, the Hobo and the Rascal, were only 10 seconds apart at the finish. Twenty-seven boats started and all but two finished. The wind held true throughout the afternoon, a good sailing breeze and most of the yachts made excellent time. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course, 19 miles. Start, 12:20.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorwina, C. V. Brokaw	3:17:02	2:57:02
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:13:12	2:53:12

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 19 miles. Start, 12:25.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell	3:27:22	3:02:22
Spasm, E. D. King	3:31:28	3:06:28
Possum, E. S. Ballou	3:36:53	3:11:53

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 19 miles. Start, 12:30.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	3:45:03	3:15:03
Marguerite, J. F. Diugee	3:45:40	3:15:40
Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:42:56	3:12:56
Helen, M. B. Fuller	3:46:36	3:16:36

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 12:35.

Mavis, G. L. Pirie	2:17:55	1:42:55
Scamp, J. T. Pirie	2:22:52	1:47:52
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	2:23:29	1:48:29
Snapper, A. Bryan Alley	2:25:25	1:50:25

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 12:40.

Hourl, J. H. Esser	2:35:40	1:55:40
Adelaide, J. G. Spence	2:30:48	1:50:48
Dorothy, Louis Spence	2:29:35	1:49:35

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Under 18 feet racing length.
Course, 9½ miles. Start, 12:40.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	2:45:39	2:05:39
Pandora, Henry B. Towle	Withdrew.	

MANHASSET YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 12:40.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	2:49:36	2:09:36
Arizona, G. A. Corry	2:53:14	2:13:14

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB 21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 12:45.

Jolly Tar, S. Howland	2:28:36	1:43:36
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	2:33:57	1:48:57
Howdy, S. Wainwright	2:29:25	1:44:25
Hobo, T. L. Park	2:38:47	1:48:47

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB 18-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 9½ miles. Start, 12:50.

Rattler, J. E. Bowles	2:52:56	2:02:56
Driftwood, O. C. Townsend	2:55:49	2:05:49

The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 12 o'clock Noon | The Wanamaker Store

This Store will continue to close at Noon on Saturdays, and 5 o'clock P. M. on other business days, during the first two weeks of September.

Tuesday, September 2nd, Begins the CHINA SALE

The store is closed on Labor Day, of course, so this important semi-annual movement will begin on next Tuesday morning.

Our purchases for this occasion have been greater than ever before; and some unusually good fortune has favored our buyer in securing fine things abroad.

The presentation on next Tuesday will be the largest, finest and lowest-priced collection of China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac ever offered to the New York public.

Men's Flannel Trousers

At Two Dollars!

Dress to feel right on the holiday. No need to pay five or six dollars for proper Trousers, for the day outdoors. Look right, save your dress trousers, and yet spend a mere trifle—that means come to Wanamaker's this morning.

Fancy Striped Flannel Trousers, in neat effects, nicely made; formerly sold at $3.50 and $4; **today at $2.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Neckwear

At 25c Each

The popular Scarf for men this season has been the narrow Four-in-hand; and the popular colors are plain black, navy blue and green. And we have secured about seven hundred Scarfs in this staple shape and these popular colors, made of excellent peau de soie, which we place on sale today **at 25c each.**

Men who like neat neckwear should claim them all in a jiffy.

Then we have added to the group from our own stock, a lot of the same sort of Scarfs, in fancy colors. They were 50c; now 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Knit Golf Vests

For Women

There are a dozen uses for these novel garments. They are worn over a thin shirt-waist, under a jacket, or without it. They are worn on a cool evening instead of a shawl; and they are worn when playing golf during the cool Fall days, because of the freedom they give to the players' arms.

They are knitted in dozens of different stitches, in various colors and combinations of colors; trimmed with brass buttons; single or double-breasted.

Prices, $1 to $2.75.

We also have Women's Knit Golf Sweaters—in light and dark colors, at $2.75 and $3.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sale of Bicycles

for Labor Day

The finest riding season of the year is just beginning. The days when the crisping air invites one to long rides over the superb suburban roads around Greater New York.

The bicycle makes a man master of fascinating distances, and gives him health and good digestion, as well as delightful sport.

We have this morning a group of excellent bicycles that are very inexpensive, while above reproach in quality; and fully guaranteed.

1901 Tailored Orients, with 21-inch diamond frames; formerly $50; now **at $18 each!**

1901 Orient Leaders, with 19, 21 and 23-inch frames; formerly $50; now **at $25 each!**

Rodman Bicycles, with 21 and 24-inch diamond or drop frames, **at $12.50 each!**

Continental Bicycles, with 22 or 24-inch diamond or drop frames, **at $20 each!**

Annex.

Four More Busy Economy Hours

End the August Furniture Sale

Sharp, on the stroke of twelve, our doors will close on the most remarkable sale of furniture ever known in New York. The sale will end by both calendar and stocks.

The sale would have ended long since, if we had depended only on the special August purchases; for there were not goods enough to nearly supply the enormous demand. But our own regular stocks were heavily drawn upon; and day after day new offerings have been added; and so the sale has continued until today—*and now it ends!*

If your Fall furniture is not yet bought, you still have until twelve o'clock to save a third or a half of the money you expected to spend.

Perhaps he who buys last will buy best. Not in the matter of choice, of course; but in the intrinsic value of the furniture secured. And the last piece of furniture on our floor is good, worthy, refined, artistic. To buy such goods at the prices that still hold this morning is worth coming far to secure, whether it be August First or Thirtieth.

After the stroke of twelve, it is too late. Here are the offerings, in part:

At $3.50, from $7—Wood seat golden oak Colonial Rocker.
At $16, from $32—Golden oak Hall Seat and Chest; richly carved.
At $5, from $10—Golden oak carved Tea Table.
At $20, from $40—Golden oak Library Desk; carved drop lid; richly moulded.
At $72.50, from $145—Mahogany China Closet; glass shelves and mirror back.
At $15, from $30—Maple Toilet Table.
At $93.50, from $187.50—Three-piece mahogany Louis XV. Suite; richly carved; satin damask cover.
At $5, from $10—Solid mahogany Rocker; wood seat; Colonial design.
At $17.50, from $35—Mahogany Toilet Table; French plate mirror.
At $75, from $150—Venetian Hall Seat and Chest; high back; richly carved.
At $7.75, from $15.50—Brown gum-wood Smoker's Cabinet.
At $15, from $30—Mahogany Tea Table; richly carved.
At $90, from $180—Weathered oak Sideboard.
At 9.25, from $18.50—Imitation mahogany Pedestal; nicely carved.
At $24, from $48—Mahogany Tea Table; glass tray.
At $175, from $350—Rococo Gold Suite; three pieces; richly carved; silk damask cover.
At $10 from $20—White enameled Toilet Table.
At $23, from $46—Mahogany Arm Chair; richly carved frame; tapestry cover.
At $12.50, from $25—Plum wood Parlor Table; richly inlaid.
At $20, from $40—Mahogany frame Rocker; carved; fine embossed velour cover.
At $80, from $160—Flemish oak Sideboard; richly carved.
At $10, from $20—Mahogany Parlor Chair; richly carved; satin damask cover.
At $16, from $32—Imitation mahogany Pedestal; richly carved.
At $55, from $110—Richly carved mahogany Sideboard.
At $16.50, from $33—Flemish oak Hall Chair; red leather panel.
At $76.50, from $153—Colonial mahogany two-piece Parlor Suite; richly carved frame; tapestry cover.
At $27.50, from $55—Golden oak Sideboard.
At $20, from $40—Golden oak wax finish Writing Desk.
At $342.50, from $685—Louis XVI. powdered Gold Suite of three pieces; covered in Belleville tapestry.
At $35, from $70—Art Nouveau mahogany Writing Desk; elaborate marquetry.
At $47.50, from $95—Tuna mahogany Writing Desk; richly inlaid; drop lid.
At $100, from $275—Louis XVI. mahogany Two-piece Suite; silk damask cover; made in London.
At $45, from $90—Mahogany Writing Desk; richly carved and elaborately inlaid in rare woods.
At $50, from $100—Three-piece Parlor Suite; elaborate marquetry panels; embossed velour cover.
At $27.50, from $55—Mahogany Tea Table; carved legs; glass tray.
At $22.50, from $45—Mahogany Hall Table; richly carved; two drawers.
At $42.50, from $85—High-back Flemish oak Hall Chair.
At $27.50, from $55—Golden oak Empire Bookcase.

Fourth floor.

SHOES for Little

For the Long Holiday

From Saturday noon until Tuesday morning is a neat little vacation time. Fall shoes are not wanted; scuffed Summer shoes will not do at all; and when new shoes of the proper vacation sort can be secured for so little as here, and promise such service ahead, it is little less than waste, not to profit by the offering.

These will fix men or women to feel comfortable, and satisfied with their holiday appearance, wherever they may go.

Women's OXFORDS at $1.50

Patent leather; welted and stitched oak sole; military heels and narrowish toes; some fine kidskin in the lot, too.

Men's OXFORDS at $1.50

All patent leather; extended welted soles; stout enough for Fall wear; a smart shoe.

CANVAS OXFORDS at 35c

All sizes for men, women and boys—pays to get them for one trip to the sea or mountain. They wear well, too—rubber soles.

Basement.

Silk Waists---Half Price

Some less than half. A collection of about a hundred and eighty thin Silk Waists, of pongee, China silk, Liberty satin and Peau de Soie, in plain white, figured, and a few blacks.

The last of various groups; some are mussed a bit; but when waists that have been $3.50 and $4.50 are offered

At $1.75 Each

those who want to share them must be prompt. They should all be gone before the four short hours are near over.

Second floor, Tenth street.

FLAGS for Labor Day

We have a complete stock of Flags to help you make the patriotic demonstration that the Fall holiday suggests.

The following prices are on the best **Standard Bunting Flags:**

3 x 5 ft., $1.25 — 4 x 7 ft., $1.80 — 6 x 9 ft., $2.95
4 x 6 ft., $1.70 — 5 x 8 ft., $2.40 — 6 x 10 ft., $3.25

PRINTED SILK FLAGS—Mounted on staff:
24 x 36 in.. 75c — 32 x 48 in., $1.30

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

"The Woman That Toils"

Today she is legion—sometimes because of necessity; sometimes because of her own spirit of independence; sometimes to have the spending of more money than her parents can or wish to supply. Her experiences, when earnest and thoughtful, appeal to every healthy-minded fellow-woman.

It is a remarkable experience that is narrated by Bessie Van Vorst, in the September Number of

Everybody's Magazine **Everybody's Magazine**

Every woman should read it.
Of course there are a dozen other articles and stories of universal interest in this same magazine.

On All News-Stands 10 Cents

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Parting with old friends makes the heart sad.

No chance for sorrow if you don't have to part.

MOGUL Cigarettes are old friends to a whole lot of people.

Take enough with you when you go away.

Ten for 15c.

Plain and Cork Tip.

Welch's

Has well been called "Natures Finest Food and Drink." Especially at this time of year it does go right to the spot. Try these recipes—

Welch's Grape Juice Lemonade.

To a quart of lemonade, rather sweet, add a tumbler of Welch's Grape Juice. Serve ice cold.

Welch's Grape Punch (Unfermented.)

Take the juice of three lemons, the juice of one orange, one pint Welch's Grape Juice, one pint water, one small cup of sugar. Serve ice cold.

Order from your dealer. Be sure the label reads "Welch's,"

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
Westfield, N. Y.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 1 2 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
THIS WEEK { THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS Mat. To-day 4 P.M.
AT 8 P.M. Presenting MAID MARIAN.
To-morrow, Sunday—"Stabat Mater."
Com. next Mon. last week of the BOSTONIANS.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
GEMS of PAIN'S CARNIVAL Repeated TO-NIGHT

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Bway. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TO-DAY! MATINEE TO-DAY!
She Came! She Saw! She Conquered!
SHE OWNS BROADWAY!
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by Geo. V. Hobart.
Next Monday, (Labor Day,) Special Matinée.

CASINO B'way & Eves. at 8:15.
29th St. Mats. T'd'y & Mon. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Sq. Theatre. THE DEFENDER Last Mat. To-day. Last Night.
Next Monday. Seats now on sale.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMPANY
Sir Arthur Sullivan's THE EMERALD ISLE.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St. n'r Broadway.
Matinee To-day 2:15. To-night 8.30.
A Hoopla Success! Music & Comedy. THE NEW CLOWN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Matinées Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
ROBERT EDESON SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Last Times To-day.
Matinee, 2:15. Evening, 8:15. WILD ROSE
Lederer's
Next Monday Eve., Sept. 1. Seats on Sale.
"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c.
"The only open air garden in the city."—Press.
8th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese
MIKADO Vocal soloist KUZUOKA IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
Moonlight Maid Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. 3 Great Farces. Grand Vaudeville

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Opens TUES. Eve. SEPT. 2nd
With a New Comedy MRS. JACK By Grace Livingston Furniss.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 2 WEEKS. MAT. LABOR DAY, (Monday,)
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mat. To-day & Wed. Eve. 8:15

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.
Coronation King Edward 3 and 9.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day.
Immense Success of J. Wesley Rosenquest's production, BRANDON TYNAN, in his new Irish play, ROBERT EMMET, the days of 1803.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts.
TO-NIGHT, Near Lex. Ave.
"OLIVETTE."

H&S HURTIG & SEAMON'S
West 125th st. TO-NIGHT
Grand Opening

GRAND Mat. To-day. SHOW GIRL
Next Week—HEART OF MARYLAND.

DUSS Columbus Ave. and 66th St.
Fourteenth Week. Souvenirs.
100th Concert Sunday Night.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8 Ave. Opens TO-DAY. Mat., 2:15.
THE CHRISTIAN Ex. Mat. Mon. Labor Day.

NEW Lex. Av. & 107th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
STAR MAN TO MAN.
Next Week Only—A SHOP GIRL 50 & 75c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN
50—GREAT ACTS—50
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15.
Bargain Mat. 50c. TO-DAY. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Creatore and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all.
384th Concert. Symphony Night.

3D Av. Mat. To-day. A Romance of Coon Hollow. Next Week—The Village Parson.

Sporting Goods.

Reynolds AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800
HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON,
30 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St

Sporting Events.

BASEBALL, JERSEY CITY, 4 P. M. To-day, Providence; to-morrow, West N. Y., at 3:30.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...5:24	Sun sets...6:38	Moon rises...2:30	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:58	Gov. Isl'd...5:23	H. Gate...7:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:18	Gov. Isl'd...5:47	H. Gate...7:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hellenes, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Fortune Isl. and, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Peninsula, Azores	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracuse, Brazil, via Pernambuco	3:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 16 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 2; Sydney, Aug. 4; Auckland, Aug. 8, and Honolulu, Aug. 19, reached San Francisco per steamship Sonoma and were dispatched East Aug. 25 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30. Also that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 30; Shanghai, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 9, and Honolulu, Aug. 19, reached San Francisco per steamship Gaelic, and were dispatched East Aug. 26 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 31.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 8; Kobe, Aug. 13; Tokio, Aug. 15, and Yokohama, Aug. 15, reached Vancouver per steamship Empress of China, and were dispatched East Aug. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 30.

American, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Arkansas, Stettin, Aug. 14.
Astoria, Glasgow, Aug. 21.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
Emilia, Algiers, Aug. 11.
Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 8.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 29.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 23.
Titian, Bahia, Aug. 15.
T. Delarrinaga, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 9.

SUNDAY, AUG. 31.

Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 30.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. —.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1.

Mesaba, London, Aug. 23.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 22.
Trave, Genoa, Aug. 20.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Cetta de Torino, Naples, Aug. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 26.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 23.
Main, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 30.

Arrived.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. East of Fire Island at 1:50 A. M. Aug. 30th.

SS Glenwood, (Br.,) Thomas, Cardenas Aug. 12 and Caibarien 23d, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. Aug. 28.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Scharmberg, Hamburg Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Michelsen, Laguna Aug. 5, Tecolutla 10th, Cazones 18th, Tuxpan 20th, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Sabine, Young, Galveston Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Yutte, Surinam Aug. 5, Demerara 6th, Trinidad 10th, Cumana 11th, La Guayra 12th, Porto Cabello 13th, Curacal 16th, Jacmel 19th, Aquin and Aux Cayes 22d, and Port au Prince 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Avery, Galveston Aug. 19 and Brunswick 26th, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Dulce, (Br.,) Harrison, Tampico, 9 days, with lead and copper bullion to the American Smelting and Refining Company. Vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young.

SS Mae, Sullivan, Port Tampa Aug. 23, with phosphate rock to Liebig Manufacturing Company. Vessel to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Phelan, Philadelphia Aug. 28, with mdse. in transit to W. W. Brauer & Co.

SS Jamestown, Taylor, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Topaze, (Br.,) Davison, Banes Aug. 23, with sugar and molasses and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Michelsen, Laguna Aug. 5 and Tuxpan —, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Off the Highlands at 5:37 P. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William L. Clyde & Co.

SS Sabine, Young, Galveston Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Sailed.

SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Camperdown, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS America, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Niceto, (Span.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Scotia, (Ger.,) for Pensacola.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, Barbados, &c.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico, Campeachy, &c.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Paloma, (Cuban,) for Aux Cayes, Port au Prince, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS New York, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

FIRE ISLAND LIGHT VESSEL.—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 80, No. 357; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1902, Pages 105, 107, and 111.)—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Sept. 10, 1902, Light Vessel No. 68 will be replaced on her station, about 9½ miles S. 1-16 W. from Fire Island Lighthouse, and off the southerly coast of Long Island, and Relief Light Vessel No. 16, temporarily marking the station, will then be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 68 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 83 of 1902, and Bulletin No. 134, Paragraph 5.)

MOBILE SHIP CHANNEL LIGHT NO. 16A.—(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 206, No. 1,081; List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 15.)—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Sept. 1, 1902, this light, on the easterly side of the dredged channel in Mobile Bay, will be re-established and changed from white to red, without other change. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 55 of 1902, and Bulletins No. 132, Paragraph 25, and No. 133, Paragraph 15.)

By Cable.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, signalled Crookhaven at 5:25 A. M. Aug. 30th by wireless telegraphy.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Baltimore and New York for Havre and Copenhagen, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed Scilly at 3:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Aug. 27.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapleton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, for New York, sld. from this port Aug. 25.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg for New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 12:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam and Boulogne for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York, via Copenhagen, arr. at Cronstadt Aug. 25.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New York, arr. at Colombo previous to to-day.

SS Anglo-African, (Br.,) Capt. Calvert, from New York for Cape Town and East London, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 15.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Joubert, from Naples, &c., for New York, sld. from Malaga Aug. 23.

SS Hughenden, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Pimentel Aug. 27.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, passed Fayal to-day.

SS Corfe Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York for Port Natal and East London, arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., to-day.

SS Anglo-Canadian, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Barrow to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marrelros, from New York for Lisbon and Oporto, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Randorahire, (Br.,) Capt. Bindlose, from Yokohama, Hongkong, and Singapore, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 29.—One life was lost as a result of the fire that destroyed Wood's Opera House here last night, causing a loss of $100,000. The body of Eugene Caremba, aged twenty-two, a spectator, was found under some fallen walls to-day.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 29.—The concentrator of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the dynamo room, and was caused by the burning of a fuse. The concentrator and the works are connected by a trestle. This was soon in flames, but was saved without much damage. The loss is estimated at $100,000, covered by $60,000 insurance. It will take about three months to repair the damage. In the meantime fully 400 men will be laid

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5.07 A. M.—17 Forsyth Street, Francis Schwartz; damage, $200.

11:35 A. M.—2,616 Third Avenue, Matilda Levy; damage, $2,000.

6:45 P. M.—Thirty-eighth Street and North River; freight car; damage, $300.

6.50 P. M.—23 Pitt Street, Peter Mazzill; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—1,970 Bailey Avenue, J. Butler; damage, $95.

8 P. M.—887 Second Avenue, Manhattan Transit Company; damage, $300.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅝
Corn, new, No. 2 mixed	.68½
Oats, new, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09⅜
Lard, prime	10.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Cash quotations: No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 70⅝@71⅝c; No. 2 corn, 59½c; No. 2 yellow, 62c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@31c; No. 2 white, 45¾c; No. 3 white, 31@37c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $17@$17.05; lard, per 100 lb, $10.40@$10.45; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.12½@$10.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¼@8⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31.

COTTON.—Speculative interest in cotton continues to increase. The market opened steady at a decline of 1 to 4 points under the pressure of disappointing cables and strong indications of rains in moisture-needing localities. After selling to the basis of 8.22 for January, however, the market commenced to improve on better indications from Liverpool, which market finally closed with the net loss reduced to 1@1 2-64d, whereas at one time the English decline had been a matter of 2@4 points. Buying orders came with the improved market cables from Europe. The general run of private crop news continues to be very bullish, notwithstanding the forecasts of rains; some, for that matter, buying cotton on the theory that rains in the present condition of the crop would depreciate the grade, however it might increase the quantity of cotton. Buying was quite general, though not of large volume, with orders from the West, the South, New England, and Wall Street in evidence throughout the session, although not for large quantities. The local contingent covered short contracts, room sentiment having been heretofore rather bearish on the rain prognostications. It is assumed, following the late bullish tenor of private crop accounts with which the country has been flooded, that the monthly cotton crop report from Washington (due next Wednesday at noon) will be very bullish, although confidence in official pronouncements on the setting of the drawback at the present time in meeting the fact that the movement for 363 days, with one more day to be heard from to complete the statistical year, has brought into sight 10,741,193 bales, against the official estimate of 9,674,000 bales made Dec. 3. Estimated sales, 350,000 bales. The market at best prices showed an advance of 5@10 points in positions later than August, which at one time showed an advance of 23 points. The market was finally steady at a net rise of 1@6 points.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8c for middling uplands and 8¼c for middling Gulf; sales were 11,302 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9½c; Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; Augusta firm, 1-16c lower, at 8½c; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.45	8.68	8.45	8.42@
September	8.33	8.44	8.33	8.42@8.43
October	8.29	8.40	8.29	8.35@8.36
November	8.21	8.31	8.21	8.26@8.28
December	8.24	8.32	8.23	8.29@8.30
January	8.21	8.29	8.22	8.26@8.29
February	8.24	8.24	8.21	8.22@8.24
March	8.15	8.28	8.16	8.21@8.22
April	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.22@8.24
May	8.20	8.28	8.20	8.24@8.26

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Weekly Movement.

	Bales.
Port receipts	92,250
Overland to mills and Canada	1,547
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	20,000
Brought into sight for the week ending Aug. 29, 1902	83,806
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT FOR THE 363 DAYS ENDING AUG. 29, 1902.	Bales.
Port receipts	7,655,964
Overland to mills and Canada	1,111,472
Actual net Southern mill takings for the season	1,073,757
Brought into sight during 363 days to date	10,741,193

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Cotton—Spot—Small business; prices unchanged. American middling, 5 1-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export, including 2,900 American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, August, 4 54-64@4 55-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 48-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 36-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 33-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 30-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 28-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 27-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 27-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was a day for adjusting weekly accounts, the market being short after several days of decline. Prices naturally worked lower, in higher level, and closed at ⅛@⅞c net advance, or practically top for the day. Facing a triple holiday, bears had little for sale, as the weather outlook in Northwestern States was entirely too uncertain for such action under the circumstances, and the short-time bulls felt that the situation was not sufficiently strong to justify carrying any grain over until Tuesday morning. This left the market in a narrow position all day, showing little reflection of the ordinary news at hand, which included bearish cables, an unsettled weather map, fair clearances, a small export trade, and moderate interior receipts. The weather situation would have been very favorable but for predictions of showers in the two Dakotas on Saturday and late reports of rain in the neighborhood of Minneapolis. The map itself was generally clear and cool, with a storm disturbance in Montana that did not amount to much in itself, but was feared a little because of its proximity to the belt. Weather abroad was fine. Liverpool declined ⅝d and Paris markets 50@75 points. Argentina shipments were only 72,000 bushels, against 136,000 bushels last year. The Modern Miller contained a favorable review on wheat, stating that Fall work pointed toward a big area of Winter wheat. Primary receipts fell a little short of last year again and seaboard clearances both for the day and week reached a very respectable total. Northwest stocks were expected to decrease 750,000 bushels for the week. The export trade consisted of 3 loads of No. 2 red wheat here and 7 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 75c, elevator, and 75½@75¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, New York, 75¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 75¾c, Aug. 30-Sept. 5; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, late September; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77c, early October; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, Oct. 15-20; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¼c, Oct. 15-20, all free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 73@75½c; September, 69¾c. Rye—No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley—No. 2, 65c; sample, 45@55c. Corn—September, 57c.

DULUTH, Aug. 29.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 65½c; September, 67½c; December, 65c. Oats—September, 31½c; December, 29⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—Wheat—September, 64⅞@65c; December, 64¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 64½c; September, 64½c; December, 65c. No. 2 hard, 66@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 55½c; September, 54⅜c; December, 35⅝@35⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 28c; September, 26½c; December, 28c; No. 2 white, 35½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90. Spring clears, $3.15@3.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@3.15; no grade, $21.75@23, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.50@3.65. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL.—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; course, $1.24@$1.25. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.00; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17.75@$20; linseed oil cake, $26.50; cornmeal cake, $24; hominy chop, $23.75@$24; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

Futures.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
September	74 1-16	74½	74 1-16	74¼
December	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
May	72½	74½	74¼	74½
Corn—				
September	62⅝	64½	62⅜	64½
December	47⅛	48	47⅛	47⅝
May	43⅞	44⅝	43⅜	44⅛
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	35⅛
May	..	..	..	35⅝
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$10.62

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
September	69⅝	70⅝	69¾	70⅝
December	66⅞	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛
May	69	69½	69	69¼
Corn—				
September	56	57⅝	55¾	57⅛
December	42⅛	43	42	42⅝
May	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝
Oats—				
September	33⅛	34⅝	33⅛	34⅛
December	30⅛	30 13-16	30⅛	30⅝
May	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
Lard—				
September	$10.40	$10.55	$10.37½	$10.40
January	8.12½	8.25	8.12½	8.22½
Ribs—				
September	9.02½	10.30	9.02½	10.25
January	7.62½	7.75	7.60	7.72½
Pork—				
September	16.95	17.10	16.95	17.05
January	14.50	14.82½	14.50	14.75

COFFEE.—Coffee, while inactive, developed considerable weakness and closed net 15 to 20 points lower, with the exception of August, which advanced 25 points, this being the last day of business in that option before it passes to the other end of the board. The market started out 10 to 15 points lower and was fairly steady at the decline, which received its initiative from the lower European cables. The market closed steady, the total sales being 33,750 bags. The spot market was quiet but fairly steady on the basis of 6½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	.....	.....	.....	5.80@5.90
September	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
October	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.35
November	.....	.....	.....	5.30@5.35
December	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	.....	.....	.....	5.40@5.45
February	.....	.....	.....	5.45@5.50
March	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
April	.....	.....	.....	5.60@5.65
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
June	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.80
July	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN MARKETS.—RIO—No. 7 Rio, 4⅝@5c; exchange, 11 31-32d; receipts, 20,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 701,000 bags. SANTOS—Good average Santos, 4⅝@5c; receipts, 51,000 bags; stock, 1,178,000 bags. HAMBURG.—At 2:30 P. M. was net ¼ pfg lower. HAVRE.—Opened ½@¾f. lower. At 12 M. declined ¼f. At 5:30 P. M. declined ¼f. Total sales, 76,000 bags. January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 37.75; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 39; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37.25. Stock in Havre, 3,043,000 bags, of which 2,468,000 are Brazilian.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19.25; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾@9¾c; 180-lb, 9¾@9¾c; 160-lb, 9¾c; 140-lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10⅜@10⅝c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½@13c; 10-lb, 12c; 12-lb, 11¾@11¾c; 14-lb, 11¼@11½c; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 11½c. TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—$10.65; city lard, $10@$10.15; refined lard; South America, $11.75; Continent, $10.80; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7⅞@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

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5 West 75th Street.

Reopens October 1st. Upon request, a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue, and Prospectus for the 23d year will be sent to an accredited address. These circulars present the full courses of study, a list of honors won by Berkeley graduates in college, and lists of parents who have had from one to five sons in the School during an aggregate of from five to thirty-eight years—also information as to new courses in manual training, biology, and work in physical training.

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Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical, Commercial Courses.

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Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

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Dwight method of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years.
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METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL Day, evening sessions year round. 35 West 21st St.

Surrogate Notices.

ALLEN, GEORGE G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ralph Edward Allen, Henry Allen, Fanny Mary Allen, Gertrude Edith Allen, Mabel Allen, Lillian Allen, Charles Shuttleworth Allen, Robert Allen, Frederick Allen, William Allen, Florence Leith Hay, the only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE C. ALLEN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Philip Allen has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George C. Allen, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Wall Street, New York.
jy26-law6w8

REID, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To American Surety Company, the City of New York, William M. Reid, Annie L. Crane, Amelia Griffiths, Mary Griffiths, Evelyn E. Crowell, Henry D. Yellott, Cornelia B. Critchley, David Yellott, and to all the descendants of the great-grandparents of THOMAS REID, deceased, late of the County of New York, whose names are unknown and cannot be ascertained with reasonable diligence, as a class, and to the executors or administrators of any such unknown next of kin who have died subsequent to the death of the deceased, if any there be, and to all persons interested in the estate of Thomas Reid, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of Sept., 1902, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Morton Trust Company and Evelyn E. Crowell, as joint Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
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BAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry Stanton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1902. MILTON HOPKINS, Executor. HENRY STANTON, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. m22-1aw8mSa

Instruction.

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STENOGRAPHY, || Dictation, Arithmetic,
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TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK.
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SCHOOL || dents. Drawing, Manual Training, Design, Water Color, Charcoal Painting, Clay Modeling, Wood Carving, Costume Class.
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CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway.—Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. The Assistant Pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor. Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, "The Christian's Illumination." Evening, "The Way that Seemeth Right."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister Rev. ANDREW HAGEMAN, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, "Faith; the Divine Call to Greater Works." Evening, "Graven on His Hands; a Divine Palmistry."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister Rev. A. STIMSON, D. D., will preach at 11 A.M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Holy communion, 9 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, rector, will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St.—Services at 11 and 8; Rev. George W. Huntington will preach in the morning.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. John Y. Moore, assistant.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The pastor will preach at 10:45 and 7:45; Labor Day, 3 P. M., addresses on labor questions; music by military band; seats free at all meetings. Popular programme to-night.

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CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.—Morning prayer and litany, 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET, CLOSED. WILL REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14TH.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 73d St. Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor. Service, 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Edward W. Abbey. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST., HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by the Assistant Pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Visitors cordially welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow morning at 11 A. M. Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 7.

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SUBJECT.—The Prophet like Moses.—Deut., xviii., 9-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This is of a truth that Prophet that should come into the world.—John, vi., 14.

The occasion when the words of this lesson were spoken was a very solemn and important one, for the people of Israel were assembled for the last time to listen to the last words of their great leader. Both he and they knew that they would never again thus stand face to face with each other. They were both evidently deeply impressed with this fact. So he spoke, and so they listened.

When this address of several parts was delivered must have been soon after the incident concerning the "brazen serpent" which we considered last week, for not long before that incident Moses was directed to "take Aaron, and Eleazar his son and bring them up into Mount Hor." There he was to strip Aaron of his official robes as the High Priest, and put them upon his son Eleazar. Then Aaron was to "be gathered unto his people" (Num., xx., 23-29.) This, we are told, occurred "in the fortieth year after the children of Israel came out of the land of Egypt—in the fifth month—on the first day of the month" (Num., xxxiii., 38, R. V.) And we are also told that it was "in the fortieth year—in the eleventh month—on the first day of the month" (Deut., i., 3,) that Moses gathered the people together and began this address. It was, therefore, only six months after the death of Aaron, and less than six months after the healing of the people through faith in the uplifted serpent.

Those months must have been months of great activity both for the people and for Moses, an activity which very strikingly shows that, although he was "an hundred and twenty years old," yet "his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated," (Deut., xxxiv., 7.) For during that time Sihon, King of the Amorites, and Og, King of Bashan, were conquered and utterly destroyed; Isreal was corrupted "through the counsel of Balaam," (Num., xxxi., 16;) a plague broke out in consequence of this corruption in which 24,000 of the people died, (Num., xxv., 9;) the Midianites were punished for leading them astray, (Num., xxxi., 1-11;) the men of war in the camp were again numbered and found to be 601,733, nearly as many as when they left Mount Sinai forty years before; instructions were given for the distribution of the land on both sides of the River Jordan; the cities of refuge were designated, and special directions were given concerning the celebration of the feasts and the offering of the sacrifices.

CALLED IN MIDST OF LABORS.

While in the midst of these labors Moses was told that the time had come when the sentence pronounced against him a little more than six months before (Num., xx., 12,) must be carried out, and that he must die as Aaron had done. With one earnest cry to God "that if it were possible this cup might pass from him," (Mk., xiv., 34,) saying, "I pray Thee let me go over and see the good land that is beyond Jordan, that goodly mountain, and Lebanon," (Deut., iii., 22,) like his great antetype, he humbly submitted himself to the Divine Will, (Matt., xxvi., 39.) Then he had no thought but for the welfare of his people. So he prayed most earnestly for a successor fitted to take his place as their leader, and he said, "Let the Lord, the God of the spirits of all flesh, set a man over the congregation which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may lead them out and which may bring them in, that the congregation of the Lord be not as sheep which have no shepherd," (Num., xxvii., 15-17.)

In answer to this prayer he was directed: "Take thee Joshua, the son of Nun—a man in whom is the spirit—and lay thine hand upon him, and set him before Eleazar, the priest, and before all the congregation, and give him a charge in their sight. And thou shalt put some of thine honor upon him that all the children of Israel may be obedient. And he shall stand before Eleazar, the priest, who shall ask counsel for him after the judgment of Urim before the Lord. At his word shall they go out, and at his word they shall come in, both he and all the children of Israel with him, even all the congregation." And Moses did as the Lord commanded him, and he took Joshua and set him before Eleazar, the priest, and before all the congregation. And he laid his hands upon him and gave him a charge, as the Lord commanded by the hand of Moses." (Num., xxvii., 18, 23.)

Being thus anointed to be the successor of Moses, Joshua not only received a solemn charge from Eleazar, the high priest but Moses also was directed to "charge and encourage him, and strengthen him for"—the Lord said—"he shall go over before this people, and he shall cause them to inherit the land which thou shalt see." (Deut., iii., 28.)

In obedience to this command, before he went up to "the top of Pisgah" to behold the land which God had told him he should see, but not enter, (Deut., iii., 27,) "Moses called unto Joshua and said unto him in the sight of Israel: Be strong and of good courage, for thou must go with this people unto the land which the Lord hath sworn to their fathers to give them, and thou shalt cause them to inherit it. And the Lord, He it is that doth go before thee; He will be with thee, He will not fail thee; neither forsake thee; fear not, neither be dismayed." (Deut., xxxi., 7, 8.)

SONG FOR PEOPLE OF ISRAEL.

To confirm this charge, and to impress it indelibly upon Joshua and the people, "the Lord said unto Moses—Behold thy days approach that thou must die; call Joshua and present yourselves in the Tabernacle of the Congregation, that I may give him a charge. And Moses and Joshua presented themselves in the Tabernacle of the Congregation." (Deut., xxxi., 14.) There they were warned that the people would be no more steadfast under Joshua in Canaan than they had been under Moses in the wilderness, and that when they sinned, the face of God would surely be hidden from them. So Moses was instructed: "Now, therefore, write ye this song for you, and teach it the children of Israel; put it in their mouths, that this song may be a witness for Me against the children of Israel," (Deut., xxxi., 19,) for a song is always better remembered than an exhortation or a law. Moses, therefore, wrote the song recorded in the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy and pronounced the blessings recorded in the thirty-third.

Having written this song, "and taught it the children of Israel," Moses again in the name of the Lord, "gave Joshua, the son of Nun, a charge, and said: Be strong, and of a good courage; for thou shalt bring the children of Israel into the land which I sware unto them, and I will be with thee." (Deut., xxxi., 22-23.)

"That self same day" Moses died. (Deut. xxxii., 48-52.)

It was in the midst of these circumstances, and in the course of these farewell words, that Moses paused for a moment to say to his eager listeners, "The Lord, thy God, will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee—of thy brethren—like unto me—unto him ye shall hearken." (v. xv.) Doubtless he and they both understood at once that Prophet was to be Joshua. To their minds, probably, he could not possibly refer to any other, for they fixed their thoughts, as most men do, very intently on the present. But it is more than probable that while Moses realized fully that Joshua was to be his immediate successor, he looked far beyond him. For he based his assertion—"The Lord God will raise up a prophet"—not on the transactions of that particular occasion—or upon his sin at Meribah—or upon the anointing of Joshua shortly before—but upon what had occurred when "The Law" was given "in Horeb," (v. 16.)

For then, when the people trembled and said—"Speak thou with us and we will hear—but let not God speak with us lest we die," (Ex. xx., 19)—Moses says—"the Lord said unto me—They have well spoken that which they have spoken," (v. 17.) And then he adds, that at that time the Lord also said—"I will raise them up a Prophet like unto thee," (v. 18.) This was nearly forty years before he had had any intimation that he would not be permitted to enter Canaan himself.

When the promise was given, therefore, it must have looked far beyond Joshua, and even far beyond the long line of prophets which ended with Malachi. And this we find confirmed by the fact that soon after the descent of God, the Holy Ghost, on the day of Pentecost—fully fifteen hundred years later—the Apostle Peter was inspired to apply the prophecy of Moses to Jesus of Nazareth. (Acts, iii., 20-23.) So also when the martyr Stephen was arraigned before the Sanhedrin, he referred to this very prophecy as one strong link in his argument that all the prophets had "showed before of the coming of the Just One, of whom"—he said—"ye have been now the betrayers and murderers." (Acts, vii., 37, 52.) The prophet promised to Moses must, therefore, have been none other than our Lord Jesus Christ. As He said to the Jews, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day—and he saw it and was glad," (John, viii., 56,) so doubtless He could have said of Moses, that he had seen Him on the Mount Horeb when he spoke of Him as a Prophet, as clearly as he saw Him on the Mount of Transfiguration when he "spake of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem." (Lu., ix., 30-31.)

WORDS OF FALSE PROPHETS.

From the connection in which this prophecy was spoken, it is also evident that it had a close relation to an emphatic warning given at the same time to the children of Israel against the practices of the heathen, and against listening to the word of magicians, soothsayers, and false prophets. (Verses 10 and 11.) For these were not mere tricksters, who went about amusing the people by cunning and skillful performances as with us, but they were intimately connected with idolatry of every kind and form. How highly they were thought of is shown by Pharaoh's regard for the magicians who withstood Moses, (Ex., vii., 11,) and by the confidence placed in Balaam by Balak, King of Moab, (Num. xxii., 1-6.) They were largely the teachers of those days. To us, they stand for the teachers of all worldliness. St. Paul refers to them when he says, "in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." (Tim., iii., 1-8.) From all such teachers both Moses and St. Paul warn the children of God to turn away.

But when Moses does this he points to One whose teaching is to be heard and obeyed. For God, he says, says of Him, "I will put my words in His mouth, and He shall speak all that I shall command Him. And it shall come to pass that whosoever will not hearken unto My words which He shall speak in My name I will require it of him," (v. v. 18-19.)

This "prophet," the Lord said to Moses, shall be "like unto thee," (v. 18.) We are not therefore now concerned with understanding how Moses was a type of Christ, but in what respects Christ was to be like Moses. That the children of Israel could understand almost as well as we who have the fulfillment of the prophecy in the Gospels. For they were perfectly familiar with the character and the work of Moses. They knew that he "was very meek above all the men that were upon the face of the earth," (Num., xii., 3.) The prophet like unto him they might therefore certainly expect to be "meek and lowly in heart," (Matt., xi., 29.) So in every other particular. From what they knew of Moses they could easily anticipate what would be the character and work of the promised prophet.

Thus they knew that before Moses came to be their deliverer he had had his dwelling place in the King's palace, was known as the son of the ruler of all Egypt, was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians and was mighty in words and in deeds," (Acts, vii., 22.) But all this glory, honor, riches, and power, they also knew, he had voluntarily left for their sakes. "Choosing to suffer affliction with the people of God, he forsook Egypt," (Heb., xi., 25-27,) and becoming a servant in Midian he "was made in all things like unto his brethren," (Heb., ii., 17,) and was fitted to go before them as a "good shepherd" to lead them safely in all their way through the wilderness.

NECESSITY FOR MIRACLES.

They also knew that when he came unto his own to be their Deliverer, they "received him not." (John, i., 11.) They had no knowledge of, or reverence for, the God who had sent him, and it was necessary for him to prove his Divine commission, not only to the Egyptians, but to themselves by the miracles he wrought. (Ex., iv., 1-9. John, x., 37-38.)

Then they could easily remember that their deliverance from Egypt under him was not by any strength of their own, but only through the grace of God, and the shedding of blood. All that they did was to believe and obey. So they were brought out, and passed through the Red Sea. Then they entered upon a new life as the redeemed children of God, to be led by him.

As they journeyed they were fed day by day through their Deliverer, with "Bread from heaven," and drank of the "Water" that flowed from the smitten "rock." The more faithfully they followed his directions the more they understood his oneness with God Himself. For the Lord said: "With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in dark speeches, and the similitude of the Lord shall be beheld." (Num. xii., 7; John, x., 30.) So he revealed to them God's "Law," interceded for them when they transgressed—declared to them the one way in which, as sinners, they could approach God, and the one ground on which He would accept and bless them.

And now, under his guidance they had reached the borders of the good Land which God had promised them. But he could not enter with them. He had been "numbered with the transgressors," and therefore could not have his portion in any earthly inheritance. So he must die, and they must enter into the fullness of God's promises under another, for men do not enter into rest and peace with God through obedience to "The Law," but by following the Divine Joshua.

So in later years when Moses—the Giver of the Law—met on the Mount of Transfiguration Jesus—the Fulfiller of the Law—and talked with Him of His coming fulfillment in His death, he heard the same voice which long before had said to him: "I will raise up a Prophet, and unto Him shall ye harken"—now saying of Him with whom he talked face to face—"This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased. Hear ye Him." (Matthew, xvii., 5.)

Thus "Moses verily was faithful in all his house as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after, but Christ, as a Son over His own house, which house we are if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of hope firm unto the end." (Hebrews, iii., 5-6.) Let us, therefore, heed the admonition: "And it shall come to pass that whosoever will not hearken unto My words which He shall speak in My name, I will require it of Him." (V. 19.)

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

What was the occasion when this prophecy was uttered, and what is said of it in relation to the lesson of last week?

What took place in the interval between this incident, and that considered last week?

How did Moses receive the announcement that he was to die, and how was his prayer answered?

What various instructions were given to Moses and to Joshua?

What was the form of Moses's prophecy, and to whom does it seem at first to refer?

When was he first told of this coming Prophet, and what indicates that it referred to Jesus of Nazareth?

What is said of the connection in which this prophecy was uttered?

What knowledge of Moses enabled the children of Israel to anticipate the character and work of this coming Prophet?

When did Moses again hear God speak of Him, and what is said of it?

RECTOR FOR HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The Rev. W. E. Bentley, a Founder of Actors' Church Alliance, Has New Charge.

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, one of the founders of the Actors' Church Alliance and in charge of All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue, during the illness of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, is to be the rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue. He has resigned his position as Secretary of the Alliance, of which organization Bishop Potter is President, but will continue active work in the local New York chapter.

The Rev. Mr. Bentley is a native of New York, and for a time was on the stage. He studied at Syracuse under Bishop Huntington, and became vicar of St. Mark's Chapel, Tenth Street and Avenue A. As preacher at All Souls' he attracted large congregations.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

Bishop Potter yesterday announced that the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held on the last Wednesday and Thursday of September at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Sermon on Politics in "The Ninth."

The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock's sermon to-morrow at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, will be on "The Moral Aspect of the Present Political Campaign in Our District." Services are at 10:45 o'clock and 7:45 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE TAX REFORM IN OPERATION

Deputy Commissioners Ordered to Assess at Full Value.

Warned that Their Discretion Must Not Be Exercised in a Capricious and Arbitrary Manner.

The Deputy Tax Commissioners, who do the work of going about the city and deciding what assessments shall be placed on the real estate and personal property in their respective districts, received instructions at the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday afternoon as to how their work should be done this year.

In conformity with the plan made public by Controller Edward M. Grout and favored by Mayor Low, the deputies were ordered on pain of dismissal from the service to assess every piece of real estate at its full and fair market value instead of at from 57 per cent. to 67 per cent., as at present assessed, according to the estimate of Controller Grout and Judge Earl of the Court of Appeals.

Discussing the effect of the new plan, President Wells said:

"We are simply trying to comply with the law as it stands on the statute books. If the people of the City of New York believe that it is offensive they will have a chance to demand a change in the tax laws at the next session of the Legislature. This is the time of the year when candidates for the Senate and Assembly are elected. If the people want a change in the tax law they should see to it that no man is elected who does not pledge himself to work for a change in the law. The work of the Assessors will start on Sept. 2, and the final reports must be made to this office by the second Monday in January."

The instructions to the Deputy Tax Commissioners were issued in pamphlet form. The document was signed by President Wells and the other Commissioners. It reads, in part:

The board charges every Deputy to keep constantly in mind that the powers vested in him are among the most important in this Government, and that his discretion must not be exercised in a capricious and arbitrary manner, but with equal justice to all. The board desires also to impress upon the minds of the Deputies, in the most emphatic manner, that while it will earnestly support them in the honest, intelligent, and fearless performance of their duties, it will not tolerate the continuance in office of any one who shows by his work that he is incapable of making a just and impartial assessment.

The address quotes Section 889 of the charter, which requires that the deputies shall assess "all the taxable property in the several districts that may be assigned to them for that purpose by said board, and they shall furnish to the said board, under oath, a detailed statement of all such property, showing that said deputies have personally examined each and every house, building, lot, pier, or other assessable property, having the street, lot, ward, town, and map number, &c." Continuing, the address says:

This, in brief, outlines your duties and the character of the work which you have sworn to perform faithfully, and to the best of your ability. To properly perform this work will call for your entire time and undivided attention. You are not merely to copy the assessment of the previous year. It is not a compliance with the law simply to walk past the property and note its existence, and rely upon former assessments as to its correct value. You are required each year to examine the property with such care as may be necessary to satisfy your own judgment as to its full value.

The Deputy Tax Commissioners should have the reputation of being the best experts of values in this city, and their estimates of value should command the confidence of the public. The Deputies are required by law to assess at its full value not some, but all, of the property in their respective districts. The law does not divide real estate into classes for the purposes of the assessment, and they are not authorized to make any discriminations in regard to any class of property. Business property and residences, acreage plots and vacant lots must all be assessed according to the law at their full value. In regard to the assessment of personal property, greater latitude in judgment may be allowable.

In conclusion we urge upon you to enter upon and pursue your labors with a mind free from all prejudices or bias. Personal, social, or political influences should not have any weight whatever in forming your judgment. If an element of doubt arises, it will be your duty to consult with the chief of your bureau, or with such other official or officials as may be able to assist you in reaching a just conclusion.

Bear in mind that the results of your labors must be regarded as absolutely confidential. The law made ample provision for giving it publicity at the proper time. Until that time arrives premature disclosure can serve no other purpose than to injure you and embarrass the work of the department.

BAR ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting at Saratoga Ended—Resolutions Which Were Adopted.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The American Bar Association to-day elected the following officers: President, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; Secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore; Treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, New York; Executive Committee, ex-officio—Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; U. M. Rose, Little Rock; Frederick E. Wadhams, New York, and John Hinkley, Baltimore. The following were elected members: Charles F. Libby, Portland; Rodney A. Mercer, Towanda; James Hagerman, St. Louis; P. W. Meldrim, Atlanta, and Platt Rogers, Denver. Vice Presidents and members of local councils were also elected for each State.

A resolution by Judge L. L. Bond of Chicago in regard to preparing a National trade-mark law was referred to the Standing Committee on Trade Mark. A similar disposition was made for the creation for a court of patent appeal.

A resolution by Judge Thomas of New York was adopted to the effect that there should be erected at Washington a Temple of Justice sufficient in capacity to accommodate all the courts which are now compelled to meet in different places in the district.

W. B. Hornblower of New York offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, that the Committee on Federal Courts be instructed to prepare and submit to the association at the next annual meeting a bill to increase the number of Judges in each United States Circuit Court from three to five, four of whom shall be necessary for a quorum.

In the section of patent trade-mark and copyright law a number of papers were read and discussed. In the section of legal education Henry S. Redfield of the Columbia Law School read a paper on "A Defect in Legal Education," which was followed by discussion. Franklin M. Danaher of the New York State Board of Law Examiners presented a paper on "Courses of Study for Law Clerks."

The association will meet at Hot Springs, Va., in August, 1903. W. B. Hornblower of New York City presided at the annual dinner of the association given at the Grand Union Hotel to-night.

NAVAL PARADE ON ST. LAWRENCE

Brilliant Aquatic Spectacle Closes a Day of Sports at Frontenac, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Forty private and chartered steam yachts and steamboats, and a hundred skiffs decorated with Japanese lanterns and burning red fire, united to form the greatest naval parade ever held on this part of the St. Lawrence River, this evening. The parade was arranged by H. W. Merrill of the Frontenac Hotel, to close a day of aquatic sports. The pyrotechnical display was on an elaborate scale.

New York yachts which participated in the parade were Louis Luckenbach's Now Then, Alfred Costello's Jule, George C. Boldt's Louise, Charles G. Emery's Nina, W. S. Jones's Indienne, and E. R. Holden's Lotus Seeker. J. M. Friend's large yacht Idler, carrying a military band, marshalled the parade.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society is very much divided to-day. There are some people in town for the Futurity. A few have come from Newport and others from Saratoga. Sherry's was quite gay last evening, and many well-known faces were seen at the different tables. There will be a rush for the trains and boats late this evening, and to-morrow morning, as Labor Day on Monday will be a general holiday and there are many house parties over the week end.

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The arrivals from Saratoga yesterday were many. They included Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Some of these will wait over for the race.

***

Last evening Peter Marié gave a large entertainment at the Malvern, Bar Harbor. This evening there will be dances at the Kebo Valley, and again at Oyster Bay.

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Booked on the Noordam, which sails to-day, are Frederick Hoffmann, K. H. de Haas, Mrs. de Haas, Mrs. A. Haines, Miss Haines, E. P. Sturges, and Miss Sturges.

***

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll is quite ill at the residence of Mrs. Howard Townsend at Southampton.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles are to give a dinner of forty covers at the Meadow Club, Southampton, this evening. They are occupying the cottage Sunnyside. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dixon (Miss Barnes) are at the Meadow Club for a few days.

***

Herbert C. Pell will give a luncheon on Wednesday next at the Meadow Club. The cup offered by Col. Robert M. Thompson will be played for on the Shinnecock links to-day. The younger golf players have been ruled out, as no one under thirty years of age is to be allowed to compete for the cup.

***

Mrs. Frederick May has invitations out for a reception on Monday at Strawberry Hill, Bar Harbor. The entertainment given for Miss Adelaide Randolph on Monday at Bar Harbor by Miss Eustis included a ping-pong tournament, the winner in which was Miss Mary Park, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park. The other players were Miss Randolph, Miss Green, Miss McLane, Miss Grugan, and the Misses Taylor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and their daughter Miss Marie Louise Gibson have returned to their Tuxedo home, Japanese Cottage, after several weeks spent at Bar Harbor. Miss Gibson will make her début this Autumn at Tuxedo.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are at St. Moritz, where they have been giving a number of entertainments. Among other Americans there are Mrs. Scott Grant, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Waldo Story, Miss Story, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have gone on a cruise up the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers on their yacht Taurus. Mr. Leiter's health having much improved.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Now that the national tennis tournament is over and the courts at the Casino are open for general playing the Summer residents have taken up the game again with renewed vigor, and the demand for opportunity to use the courts is so great that restrictive rules regarding the length of time they may be occupied by individual players have to be rigidly enforced. Society plays tennis early in the morning, takes only the shortest possible time for luncheon, and has to be driven from the courts when the grounds are closed at 6 o'clock for the night.

Preparations for the horse show which opens on Monday are being pushed with all possible speed. A large number of exhibitors have arrived with their horses, and a fine display is assured. The show continues for three days.

The dog show, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Kennel Club, to be held at the Casino on Tuesday, Sept. 9, is attracting much attention, and a very considerable enthusiasm in the event is found among the Summer residents. The entries close to-morrow, and already enough have been received to assure the success of the exhibition, which will contain many of the most noted thoroughbred dogs from Rhode Island kennels and a number from the Summer residents. The show will be held at a time when there are few other attractions and few entertainments to detract from interest in it, and a large attendance from among the cottagers is expected. The Rhode Island Kennel Club offers many valuable prizes, and a number of cups have been given by individuals for the show.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a party of forty-eight guests at dinner to-night. The guests were seated at four tables on the piazza, which was completely shut in by palms and greens, which were used in profusion on the side and ceiling. Over each was a large open Chinese umbrella, from the points of which were hung miniature electric lights. The decorations were in silver hanging baskets, suspended over the tables and filled with Japanese lilies, and striped grasses. Mrs. Cheatham Thompson sang negro melodies during the dinner.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a luncheon at Lyndenhurst, for which white Japanese hydrangeas were used for decorations.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg gave a luncheon at Willowbank, the decorations being of pink phlax.

Ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry entertained on board the steam yacht Electra.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. J. Clinch Smith and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Joseph Stone, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. G. A. Huhn.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was "at home" at Oakland farm, as usual, on Friday afternoons.

A large luncheon is to be given to-morrow by Henry Walters on the steam yacht Narada.

J. F. D. Lanier has rented for the Summer of 1903 the Tiffany cottage, Gravel Court, on Narragansett Avenue, which he is occupying this year.

Baron de Morogues will give a luncheon at Berger's to-morrow.

E. H. Harriman is a guest of James Stillman at Oakland.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew are here for the Horse Show, and are stopping at the New Cliffs Hotel.

William Murray, in view of his son's illness at Larchmont, has closed his cottage at Price's Neck.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia is expected here the latter part of the week.

M. and Mme. Ludovic Breitner will give two morning recitals, one on Monday, Sept. 1, at Graycroft, the residence of Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., on Berkeley Avenue, and the other on Friday, Sept. 5, at Waubun, the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, on Catherine Street. M. Breitner will render piano and Mme. Breitner violin selections. At the first recital they will be assisted by F. M. Guaradabassi and at the second by Bogea Oumiroff in Bohemian gypsy songs.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has offered $100 as a prize for a boat race on Labor Day between the local twelve-oared crews.

A. von Munn, the German Minister to China, has taken apartments at Reits cottage.

Alexander Keogh of New York is a guest of Albert Gray at Hawxhurst.

Capt. J. S. Barnes of Lenox, Mass., is a guest of W. Watts Sherman.

Two more arrests were made to-day for fast automobile driving. One was that of Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce's chauffeur, and the other James J. Van Alen's chef, who has an automobile of his own. Both were fined $10 and costs and released.

There will be another large number of dinners at the Casino on Sunday evening, when Mullaly's orchestra will give its last Sunday night concert of the season.

The steam yachts Susquehanna, belonging to Joseph Stickney, and the Tuscarora, the property of Miss Jennings, are in the harbor.

Road Coach Squadron's Trips.

The road coach Squadron will resume its regular runs on Saturday next from the Plaza Hotel to Van Cortlandt Park, leaving the Plaza at 3:45 and arriving at the Squadron A polo fields in time for the opening of the game. The coach will continue to run every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during September and the early part of October, until the close of the polo season at Van Cortlandt Park. During the open Fall tournament the Squadron will run on each of the days on which a game is played.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Store Closes 1 o'Clock To-Day.

Another Cutlery Sale.

The one we announced last Friday was such an overwhelming success that we were prompted to follow it up with another. And here you have it.

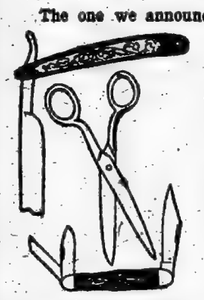

WM. ELLIOT & CO. MAGNETIC RAZORS, made of the very best quality steel, extra hollow ground, every one warranted; worth $2.00; our price for to-day, 75

LION BRAND RAZORS, made in Germany, good quality steel, hollow ground; worth 75c.; price for to-day, 25

500 pairs SHEARS and SCISSORS, all of good quality steel, 5 to 9 inches; choice, 25

POCKET KNIVES, 2, 3, and 4 blades, with handle of stag, bone and pearl; good quality steel; worth up to 75c.; choice, 25

(Main Floor, Front.)

Sporting Goods.

A three-day's vacation lies before you, and a few timely hints from our well-stocked Sporting Goods Department will not be amiss.

FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Cycle Wizard B Cameras for 4x5 pictures, list at $16.00; an elegant all-around instrument; special for this morning at 6.75

EASTMAN KODAKS, the standard of quality, at 20 per cent. from manufacturers' list prices.

IDEAL PLATES, 4x5, per doz., 25

IDEAL SOLUTIONS—For either developing or toning, per 8 oz. bottle, 12

HYFO—Per package, 3

FOR THE FISHERMAN.

HEAVY LANCEWOOD RODS, finely nickelled trimmings, double wound handles, trumpet guides, 3-piece and extra tip, value 5.00, 3.25

THE "AMATEUR" REEL, simpler, lighter and stronger than a wood reel—for 80 and 100 yards of line, value 2.00, 1.25

CUTTYHUNK LINE, Otter brand, per spool of 50 yds.,

9 thread	12 thread	15 thread	18 thread
25	30	36	40

HOOKS, for almost any salt water fish, per doz., 18c

FOR THE GUNNER.

LOVELL SINGLE-BARREL TOP-SNAP SHOTGUNS, plain extractor, 3.95

LOVELL SINGLE-BARREL AUTOMATIC-EJECTOR SHOTGUNS, each, 4.45

DOUBLE-BARREL BREECHLOADING SHOTGUNS, all modern improvements, 10.00

STEVENS CRACK SHOT RIFLES, 2.95

STEVENS FAVORITE, 5.00

FOR THE CYCLIST.

METEOR BICYCLES, for men, in

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW BANK CIRCULATION.

Some of the National banks in this city will accept Secretary SHAW'S "invitation" to take out new circulation. Others will pay no attention to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, either because they see no necessity for increasing the volume of bank notes or because it would be unprofitable or inconvenient for them to make fresh issues.

The banks would be well advised if they all increased their circulation in such amounts as varying conditions and circumstances might make appropriate. We think it is a mistake for them not to accept the Secretary's "invitation." While there is reason to believe that the banks all over the country were never better prepared to meet the requirements of the crop-moving season, nevertheless the strain comes at a time when reserves are low, the demands of the country's industries keeping all the currency at work and leaving no idle cash. More money could be profitably used, which is another way of saying that more currency is needed.

That is one reason for taking out new circulation. Another reason is that this is a first-rate opportunity to ascertain whether our bank currency system is elastic or inelastic. It is theoretically and nominally elastic. That is, the volume of currency is increased when the business of the country calls for it and contracted when the return of the money to the banks shows that it has served its purpose and is no longer needed. That is actually the condition in other great commercial countries. There is a widespread belief that this condition does not obtain here—that is, while our bank currency system is elastic in theory it is not so in fact. The difficulty or impossibility of procuring Government bonds as the basis of new circulation, and the fact that the new issues would be unprofitable or profitable only to an insignificant extent, are the reasons usually assigned as an excuse for the failure of the banks to issue new notes when more currency is needed. These reasons are perfectly valid when justified by fact. But some of the New York banks are going to issue new notes. They would not issue them if they were unprofitable or if bonds could not be had. It is probable that bonds can be had by purchase or borrowing in amounts sufficient to serve as the basis of a moderate new note issue by any bank willing or desiring to increase its circulation.

Another reason for complying with the Secretary's suggestion is the desirability of correcting a somewhat general impression that National banks refuse to add to the volume of the currency in times of need because they can make more money when the volume is inadequate and interest rates are high. It is this belief which leads the followers of Mr. BRYAN to rail against the "money trust." Of course persons who are both intelligent and well informed know very well that high money rates, by sharply contracting the volume of business, bring about conditions which make the banks losers, not gainers. A bank President who was influenced by this motive in his refusal to increase his circulation would be reckoned short-sighted and incompetent.

The experience of the banks in attempting now to meet the country's need for more currency would be a valuable guide in seeking legislative remedies for the defects of the National banking act. It is a poor policy to go on for ever talking about—the inadequacy of the act without attempting to show by actual demonstration in what respect it is inadequate.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

M. COMBES is not precisely gathering golden opinions from all sorts of people by the manner in which he is administering the Prime Ministry of the French Republic. We observe with interest that our esteemed local contemporary, the Courrier des Etats Unis, to which we are in the habit of looking for opinions on current French questions, founded on information, but still formed and expressed with the circumspection that comes from 3,000 miles of detachment, has broken the rule of silence which it had imposed upon itself about this very burning question of the suppression of the schools. Its silence was both significant and explicable. Obviously the question was "loaded," as we say, we others, and liable to explode at either end and in any direction. All the more significant is it when such an organ of all the French-speaking people on this side of the Atlantic opes its ponderous and marble jaws. It does not open them exactly editorially, but in the form of a letter from Paris, which takes the place of its usual "bottom article." And this letter takes the same view of M. COMBES and his astonishing performances that has been taken in these columns, to wit: That M. COMBES is the kind of Prime Minister who, as was once said of an able editor, "ought always to have somebody with him in seasons of strong emotion."

We can make shift, says MACAULAY somewhere, "to live under a tyrant. But to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear." M. COMBES is worse than a busybody—he is a fanatic. Being intrusted with the enforcement of a decree which was wisely drawn, inasmuch as it left everything to the discretion of the official appointed to enforce it, he made haste to show that he did not possess the discretion with which the decree had invested him. He has, perfectly without necessity, stirred up in France a religious conflict and introduced into politics the most dangerous element that can be injected into them. Hence it is that sober-minded Frenchmen, quite irrespective of their individual attitude upon questions either of Church or of State, find him a mischief maker and a nuisance.

Our local French contemporary quotes from the Journal des Débats, one of the most conspicuous organs of the sober-minded Frenchmen—the most conspicuous of them, we should say, with one possible exception. According to this sane newspaper, which is careful not to identify itself with any religious or political faction, the conduct of M. COMBES is altogether indefensible. "In fact," says this organ of instructed and conservative French opinion, "the Government of M. COMBES is not, speaking properly, a Government; it is a party, a party the most violent and the least intelligent that can be imagined." That is the impression that the performances of M. COMBES had already made upon disinterested foreigners. It will be a comfort to them to know that their opinion is shared by disinterested Frenchmen. It seems to be quite clear that M. COMBES has made one of those huge and naïve blunders which a Frenchman has described as worse than crimes. And, sure enough, in politics, so they are.

LABOR AND A "FREE MARKET" IN COAL MINING.

The evident determination of the anthracite operators to raise the embargo so long and successfully maintained by the United Mine Workers probably has a more intimate relation to the return of Mr. J. P. MORGAN to this country than any one connected with the business may think it expedient to admit. The probabilities favor the belief that while deeming it prudent to refrain from any ostensible interference with the policy of the coal road Presidents, those in charge of the properties in which his influence is predominant have been given to understand that they are putting in deadly peril the interests of which they are trustees, and that if they are to settle that strike without interference from him they would do well not to lose any time in doing so. This is exactly what so shrewd and far-sighted a business man as Mr. MORGAN would be likely to tell the executive officers of the roads allotted 65.6 per cent. of the anthracite tonnage, and exactly the kind of suggestion they would be likely to heed, since not one of them could hold his position for an hour if Mr. MORGAN should deem it expedient that he should surrender it. No one knows so well as that great organizer that the time is not opportune for inviting too critical a scrutiny into the nature and legality of the combinations by means of which the anthracite trade is controlled so absolutely that not a ton can be mined or shipped save in conformity with a prearranged schedule, nor sold at a fraction of a cent variation from the price fixed for it. That the Federal statutes relating to combinations in restraint of trade, and the laws of Pennsylvania defining the powers and duties of corporations, have been very skillfully evaded or very cleverly violated in spirit if not in letter, has come to the public knowledge in a number of ways. The step between recognizing the insufficiency of an existing law and the enactment of one which shall better meet the needs of the case is a short one. The longer the strike lasts the greater the probability that the popular demand for the statutory regulation of the coal trade will express itself in ways which the lawmaking power will find irresistible. Hence, it is not at all surprising that the return of Mr. MORGAN to this country should be closely followed by evidence that the horizon of the coal road Presidents has been suddenly broadened, and that they are showing a disposition to bring the struggle to a focus.

That the strike will be quickly ended is now probable. It cannot survive rioting and violence. Unfortunately, there is very little reason for the hope that it will be ended by an agreement on a basis which can possibly last to the advantage of the employers or the satisfaction of the miners. Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, in his widely read and much discussed interview on the strike, asserts the position of the operators to be that of "defending the right of humanity to sell labor in a free market." We are afraid this phrase will not bear the test of critical scrutiny. However free the miner may be of union dictation or control in the sale of his labor, he certainly has not a free market to sell it in. Indeed, no market was ever more perfectly controlled by combinations of capital which have made it a close monopoly. The testimony of Mr. E. B. THOMAS of the Erie Railroad before the Inter-State Commerce Commission showed that the entire anthracite tonnage is distributed by allotment as follows:

	Per Cent.
Reading	20.50
Lehigh Valley	15.05
New Jersey Central	11.70
Lackawanna	13.35
Delaware and Hudson	9.60
Pennsylvania	11.40
Pennsylvania Coal Company	4.00
Erie	4.00
New York, Ontario and Western	3.10
Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill	3.50
New York, Susquehanna and Western	3.20
	100.00

The anthracite business is never free to regulate itself in obedience to any natural law. The entire output of the mines is fixed and may not be exceeded, and the price to dealers established by the circulars which the Reading Company issues. If for any reason it is deemed best to close a mine for a longer or shorter period, it is closed, and the workmen employed therein may go fishing if it pleases them. This system offers anything but a free market for the labor of the miners. It gives them as much or little work as those who control the trade deem consistent with their own interests, averaging during the past five years exactly 172 days in the 300. This is the root of the whole dissatisfaction which has kept the anthracite trade in a ferment for a quarter of a century. Had MITCHELL been a great and disinterested leader of labor reform, he could have found in this fact an issue which would have commanded public support and approval. Those who accredited him with the elements of greatness in this respect did him more than justice. He is a disappointment, and will soon take his place with IRONS, DEBS, SHAFFER, and other discredited leaders who did not know enough to use wisely and to good ends the power intrusted to them by organized labor.

That tardy activity in opening the mines and resuming shipments will wholly divert public attention from the fact that it has been, after all, a struggle between monopolies, both inimical to the public interest, is doubtful. That the mine owners will seize the opportunity to reorganize the trade on a basis admitting of beneficial co-operation between capital and labor is not doubtful at all. They certainly have no intention of doing anything of the kind. It remains for the miners to do it under wiser leadership than that of MITCHELL or any other leader whom the present strike has brought to the front, and this will be the first practical step which the anthracite trade has witnessed for a generation in the struggle of humanity for the right to sell labor in a "free market."

IN TIME.

"While the lamp holds out to burn," said Dr. WATTS in one of his comforting moments, "the vilest sinner may return." Likewise, the victim of the speed madness may hope for a cure and safety at any time prior to the inevitable catastrophe which transfers to his surviving relatives all concern about the matter.

A young gentleman of fortune, known in this city, in Newport, and in France as a sufferer from speed madness in its worst form, has just renounced the automobile, alleging as the reason for his sacrifice the unpopularity from which automobiles suffer in all parts of the country. This is a good and sufficient reason, but it is open to any one to infer that the real motive of the renunciation is the shocking disaster in France which recently brought bereavement to this young gentleman's family circle.

A voluntary renunciation of the speed habit is wiser than waiting for the smash which forces one to give it up. The smash is sure to come if the habit is persisted in, since when the speed madness has once seized upon its victim it directs his acts in such a way as to lead him with certainty to disaster. The conditions are perfectly adjusted to that end. Any vehicle traveling at a rate exceeding twelve, or at the utmost, fifteen miles an hour upon a public highway is going at a dangerous speed. In excess of that rate safety can be had only by using a special roadway or track exclusively reserved for the vehicle in question. An automobile weighing a ton and a half and going at the rate of forty, fifty, or even seventy, miles an hour on the public roads is simply an instrument of death—incidentally and occasionally of the death of innocent persons using the highway, but always ready also to give the finish to its owner and driver. A man who does not know that a machine driven at these terrific speeds is sure sooner or later to smash itself and break his neck is a fool. That is, he would formerly have been called a fool. Modern alienists, however, have decided that a man may be a fool upon one question and sound on all others. They call such persons monomaniacs. The monomania which we call speed madness deprives its victims of the guidance of reason in respect solely to the driving of automobiles. A man may be perfectly rational in respect to the philosophy of KANT, the theories of DEBS, the behavior of the stock market, infant salvation, and the speeches of President ROOSEVELT, yet be as mad as a March hare the moment he puts on the goggles and cap of the chauffeur. The Newport example proves that this madness may be rooted out of the brain by a determined use of the will power.

That it ought to be rooted out of more brains will be granted by everybody, though it is highly probable that it will continue to be a fashionable madness until further distressing accidents, perhaps a dozen or a score of them, have demonstrated that it is too dangerous to be harbored. The automobile is a meritorious and highly useful contrivance. It has a boundless future. It is senseless and improvident to treat a machine of such high utility in a fashion so mad and unnecessary. When the maniacs have been cured of their madness the unpopularity from which the machine now suffers will disappear.

BAGGAGE AND SMUGGLING.

Very few recently returned passengers from Europe, we suppose, failed to read Secretary GAGE'S defence, in The North American Review, of the inquisition, in some cases horrible, and in all annoying, to which they had been subjected at the New York Custom House. And without doubt there was not one such passenger who did read it who read it without strong indignation. The few trifles that they had naturally picked up in a little tour of Europe had been made the occasion of a most harassing search and inquiry, in which they were continually insulted and outraged. And the Secretary of the Treasury publicly defended this outrage, which could not be paralleled this side of Turkey, and which, in the eyes of foreign visitors and our own returning citizens alike, discredited our pretensions to rank as a civilized Nation.

We are not arguing that this inquisition was beyond the scope and meaning of the Dingley tariff. We are inclined to think that it was within the meaning and intent of that statute. But a tactful and considerate Secretary of the Treasury would have devoted his efforts to making the enforcement of the law as little, instead of as much, annoying as possible. That is just what Mr. Secretary SHAW has just been doing in the issue of the circular we printed yesterday. It is really a highly civilized order. It tells the customs Inspectors, in effect, that they are not to make too minute perquisitions into the articles which a returning American may bring home, provided they are personal effects and do not exceed $100 in value, and provided also the articles thus imported are not "merchandise." In other words, the Inspector is supposed to have some sense, and to exercise it. Under the previous construction of the law he was not supposed either to have it or to use it. The intention of the law-enforcing if not of the law-making power, was to punish any American citizen who presumed to buy anything abroad, and to make him sorry and ashamed.

The real distinction is clear enough, and it is made in Secretary SHAW'S circular and in his letter to the Collector. Whoever brings "merchandise" into this port should be made to pay full duty on it. Whoever attempts to smuggle in merchandise, under the guise of baggage and personal effects, should be dealt with as severely as the law contemplates or allows. But a decent citizen, whom there is no reason to suspect of an intention to defraud the revenue, should not be treated like a felon. There is no doubt that he has been so treated in the past. The Secretary, in effect, repeats, for the guidance of his subordinates, the good old legal maxim: "De minimis non curat lex." A proper construction of the Secretary's circular will relieve the Inspectors from an odious duty, the passengers from an intolerable humiliation, and the Nation from a standing imputation against its civilization. Good for Secretary SHAW.

NO ADVICE ASKED OR QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

In a letter to The Philadelphia Public Ledger Mr. B. G. WELCH makes a very good point as bearing upon the right of the anthracite operators to maintain the position that the management of their business is a matter of concern to themselves alone, and that it is none of the public's business whether they mine coal or not. He says:

> When either side calls for outside aid it should be given only on condition that the source of that aid shall intervene in the settling of the difficulty. If this position were taken with both sides in this case the trouble would soon be ended. Let no assistance be given the miners unless they will accept reasonable methods for the presentation of their side, and let no troops or other aid be given the operators unless they will accept advice and mediation from the source of the help. We hold that it is unfair to call on the State to spend thousands of dollars daily, to call from home and business thousands of our best citizens, and incur loss of life and property to defend the property of the operators, while they take the position that they will accept no counsel, no mediation, and no representation from any one.

This is a view of the case which the operators will find it difficult to discuss. The appearance of Mr. WELCH'S letter is peculiarly timely, as the issue of The Ledger in which it appears states that a reporter who was sent to President BAER to ask certain perfectly proper questions, received the following from his secretary: "I am directed by President BAER to say that he will not answer these inquiries, nor any others regarding the coal strike." No very high development of the gift of prophecy is needed to reach the conclusion that the time is not far distant when Mr. BAER will find himself under the necessity of answering a good many questions not merely relative to the coal strike, but as to the nature of the organization of the coal business by which he finds himself in a position of temporary authority which he sees fit to abuse for the reason that he fails to recognise any responsibility to the State or the public for the manner in which he discharges its duties.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—All the authorities on Oriental industry and commerce seem to agree in the opinion that to develop the natural resources of the Philippine Islands with any approach to speed and completeness it is necessary to remove the restrictions upon Chinese immigration. With an abundant supply of coolies, working hard for low wages, land can be brought rapidly under cultivation, roads and railways built, exports increased, and the prosperity of the Islands assured. On the other hand, say the experts, dependence on the natives, with their Malayan abhorrence of any toil not absolutely necessary for the maintenance of life, means delaying for generations, if not forever, the change of the Philippines from their present state to active participation in the activities of the western world. All this is probably true, but the experts mistake if they think that assent to their premises involves agreement with their conclusion. The latter, as it happens, is conditioned on an assumption which they do not express, probably because they do not consider it worth while—the assumption that the "development" of the islands along the familiar lines of our civilization is the object of all intelligent ambition. That, as it happens, is not the case, there being at least a few reasoning beings who can conceive of other ends, and to whom a "development" of the Philippines which renders inevitable the extermination of the Filipinos—if it be a fact that they will not work—is not particularly desirable. The Chinese are in many ways an admirable people, and their presence on the islands would undoubtedly go far toward assuring profits on American investments there, but how far would it go toward increasing the happiness and hastening the elevation of the native population? That is a problem which seems to have been ignored by the Oriental authorities, and it is one, after all, worth at least a little study.

—Associated in modern Continental history with the name of LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, are many stories of a shabby, shady, or scandalous nature, relating to matters ranging all the way from huge principalities in Central Africa to the maculated luminaries of the Parisian stage. A good many of these stories are probably false, but, taking them all, true and false together, there is not one in the lot more discreditable alike to the head and heart of the vivacious monarch than the account which comes by cable this week of a race between Brussels and Ostend—a race for every hideous and disgusting detail of which he is responsible, since he gave the prize for which the participants in it competed. The participants numbered sixty-one, and they were at least anthropoid enough to be officers in one or another European army. The object of the contest was to see which of them could ride from Brussels to Ostend in the shortest time, but—and here comes in both the uselessness and the atrocity of the affair—without any stipulations as to the condition of the horses on arrival. The distance between the two cities is eighty-two and a half miles, and heavy rains had made the roads utterly unfit for rapid travel. Despite that fact the riders traveled rapidly, or, rather, at the utmost speed to be compelled by whip and spur, and before half the distance was covered five horses had fallen exhausted. After that the "field" thinned fast, three of the poor animals dropping dead in their tracks, and a fourth being killed with a pistol by its tender-hearted owner to shorten its dying struggles. The winner, a Frenchman, Lieut. MADAMET, reached the goal in 6 hours 20 minutes, and his horse, too, died while the Lieutenant was receiving the congratulations and cheers of the crowd around the line. Now, it is easy to conceive of circumstances that would justify running a horse till he dropped dead or dying, but the necessity would have to be real and the justification in any case would fail if the horse dropped before the desired point was reached. In this Belgian race there was no necessity, and even the poor joy of beating a record or proving the limits of equine endurance was missing.

—There is some question as to just how much loss, and just what sort of a loss, has been sustained by the world and literature in the early death of the author of "The House with the Green Shutters." That Mr. GEORGE DOUGLAS BROWN was a man of no common ability was obvious to anybody who read with care his remarkable book, but it was obvious, too, that he had chosen to follow lines the direction of which lead into sterile fields. In intention a realist, and in all his details presumably faithful to nature, he produced, by his first important effort, a picture which we can easily and gladly believe has no counterpart in Scotland or anywhere else in the world—a picture of a village over which dismal clouds forever lowered and inhabited exclusively by monsters of vice, selfishness, or futility. There have been men like those he described, but never a community of them, and Mr. BROWN, seeing a part out of its relations, saw nothing correctly, nothing that made either for information or edification. In all probability his view would have broadened in time, and then his power to depress might have become a power to command approval as well as wonder from the discriminating. But a series of books like "The House with the Green Shutters" would not have been a valuable contribution to our literature.

NUGGETS.

Gives It Up.

There is no prospect that the backbone of Winter will be broken this Summer.—Kansas City Journal.

The Autocrat Satisfied.

"Well, I've got the plans for my new house all finished."

"Got them fixed to suit you, eh?"

"Oh, no; but the architect says he is satisfied with them."—Philadelphia Record.

Stays at Home to Admire Her Trunk.

Maybe you are somewhat like her: An Atchison woman had a certain sum of money for a trip out of town, and spent so much on a fancy trunk that she can't go.—Atchison Globe.

Worried.

Son—What's the matter, dad? You look worried.

Father (just retired from business)—Well, you see, I've never been without things to worry me before.—Detroit Free Press.

THE RESERVED SECTION.

(W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American.)

["The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—Mr. Baer.]

In the prehistoric ages, when the world
was a ball of mist—
A seething swirl of something unknown in
the planets' list;
When the earth was a vague with vapor, and
formless, and dark, and void—
The sport of the wayward comet—the jibe
of the asteroid—
Then the singing stars of morning chanted
soft: "Keep out of there!
Keep off that spot which is sizzling hot—
it is making coal for Baer."

When the pterodactyl ambled, or fluttered,
or swam, or jumped,
And the plesiosaurus rambled, all careless
of what he bumped,
And the other old-time monsters that
thrived on the land and sea,
And didn't know what their names were
any more than to-day do we—
Wherever they went they heard it: "You
fellows keep out of there—
That place which shakes and quivers and
quakes—it is making coal for Baer."

The carboniferous era consumed but a
million years;
It started when earth was shedding the
last of her baby tears,
When still she was swaddled softly in
clumsily tied-on clouds,
When stars from the shops of Nature were
being turned out in crowds;
But high o'er the favored section this sign
said to all: "Beware!
Stay back of the ropes that surround these
slopes—they are making coal for
Baer!"

We ought to be glad and joyous, we ought
to be filled with glee
That aeons ago the placard was nailed to
the ancient tree,
That millions and millions of ages—back
farther than Adam and Eve—
The ichthyosaurus halted, and speedily took
his leave,
And so it was all saved for us, the spot
with the sign:
This plant is run by [illegible]
is making coal [illegible]

GOV. ODELL'S VIEWS OF CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

Says Politics Never Should Enter Into Their Administration.

In Laying a Hospital Cornerstone at Dobbs Ferry He Tells the Motive of Recent Legislation.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Gov. Odell laid the cornerstone of the new hospital here this afternoon. It was made a gala occasion, and a great reception was given to the Governor. He was met by a committee at the station, where an imposing parade was formed, and proceeded to the hospital. The ceremony was preceded by religious services. In laying the cornerstone Gov. Odell said:

"We have often heard the expression that as the world has grown older bitterness, discontent, and the misery of the people have increased; that the arrogance of wealth has become a menace to the freedom of our institutions, and that the cries of the suffering fall upon dulled ears and excite derision rather than sympathy. I am not one of those who believe this.

"While it is true that there are brought to our attention day by day stories of follies and vices and sufferings which seem in the aggregate to have increased greatly over the earlier days, yet we should understand that it is rather the increased facilities which have been accorded in laying before us the daily news of the world that makes the sum total of unhappiness appear to be greater than it really is.

"We forget that increased population brings with it greater numbers who demand attention, sympathy, and charity. We should also bear in mind that, although the aggregate of numbers may be greater, the percentage of our population which may require assistance is much below that of earlier days. As these conditions, however, have seemed to increase, there has been a corresponding response by those who have been blessed with wealth and intelligence and a desire to furnish means for the amelioration of suffering and destitution.

"Our Government rests with the people and its prosperity depends upon the individual. There can be no loss from the ranks of the workers that has not its effect upon the prosperity of the State. An intelligent man, one possessed of the facilities that God has given to him, is worth more to the State than one whose abilities have been impaired or who through physical defects is rendered incompetent and unable to pursue his usual vocation. Every improvement, each change of administration, brings with it knowledge, and with that knowledge come demands for betterment in every department of the Government. Thus it has come about that in every locality there have been established resting places for the weak, homes for those who are afflicted, where the best medical attention is extended to them through skilled hands by scientific means.

"It must not be presupposed that the benefits are confined entirely to those who are the recipients, because the experience thus gained gives to the physician and surgeon greater knowledge and increased ability to minister to the wants of all of the people. The result has been that through these institutions has come about an improvement in surgery and medicine that has tended toward the prolongation of life. If there were no other benefits to be derived, this alone would compensate for the great expenditure that has been entailed through these benefactions.

"It was my privilege during the past year to visit all of the State's institutions and what impressed me more than anything else was that the extravagance of our people had led them more in the direction of expensive and ornate buildings than toward the food supply and medical treatment that was designed to bring back health and intelligence. It led me to the conclusion that those who were nominally in control practically exercised but little influence for the good of the inmates. From this followed legislation intended to cure some of the evils which through years of neglect had grown up and to secure a corresponding benefit to the inmates. While its object was at the time misunderstood by some, I am convinced that the result will be of such lasting benefit that its value, which is now more fully recognized, will become more apparent with each succeeding year.

"Politics should never be permitted to be a factor in the administration of the institutions for the unfortunate. It has no place there, and I have so much confidence in the wisdom of our people that I do not believe they would tolerate such interference and would be quick to condemn those who were instrumental in taking advantage of the deplorable physical conditions which exist in our institutions for either party or personal benefit.

The fund for the new building was subscribed mainly by wealthy residents of Dobbs Ferry and vicinity. It will be a substantial structure and will be provided with all modern appliances for hospital purposes.

WESTERN SETTLERS WANT HELP

Take Secretary Wilson at His Word, and Ask for Horses, Cash, and Sugar Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The officials of the Department of Agriculture are suffering from severe mental strain as a result of a well-meant interview given out by Secretary Wilson to a Washington newspaper some time ago.

In this interview Mr. Wilson said it would be the department's aim to afford every assistance to the settlers who are entering upon the denuded lands which formerly constituted the pine forest regions of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. Immediate steps, it was promised, would be taken to ascertain the grains, grasses, and vegetables best suited to the region, and to obtain other information.

This interview was reprinted in the newspapers of the region interested, and it seems to have enjoyed a liberal interpretation at the hands of the Scandinavian and Danish readers. The new settlers have grasped the idea that Mr. Wilson is to come to their assistance, and they entertain no narrow views of the assistance to be rendered.

As a result letters are pouring into the department demanding assistance at once. Some of them are querulous and complaining, and express wonder at the department's delay. Some of the settlers want teams of horses, some want cash, and a few have demanded that the Secretary establish a beet sugar factory without further delay. One man says he will be satisfied with five tons of hay to tide his stock over the Winter. Other demands are for fifty bushels of corn, a setting of pure-bred chickens' eggs, and an incubator.

One peremptory demand has been received for a Government forester to be sent to the writer's place to set out trees, as otherwise he will be unable to get firewood without hauling it for several miles. Some of the letters are written partly in English and partly in Swedish. Others are written in English with Scandinavian characters.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF COPPER.

For 1901 511,803 Long Tons—Stock in United States Jan. 1 Last, 300,000,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The stock of copper on hand in the United States on Jan. 1, 1902, is estimated by the United States Geological Survey to have been at least 300,000,000 pounds—six months' production. It is assumed that, even at the beginning of the year 1901, the stocks of copper in this country were beyond the working limit.

The copper market opened in 1901 rather dull, at the official prices of 17 cents for lake and 16½ cents for electrolytic, but actual sales were 16½ cents for lake and 16¼ cents for electrolytic. By the 18th of January, 1902, the official prices had fallen [illegible] lake copper.

[illegible] duction of copper in 1901 was 511,803 long tons, as against 487,206 tons in 1900, 463,636 tons in 1899, and 439,279 tons in 1898.

The most important of the new mines which have entered the world's market in recent years are those of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, whose properties are situated at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico. There is every reason to believe that, before the close of the current year, the production of this company will reach 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of fine copper per month.

The total production of domestic copper in the United States in 1901 was 268,752 long tons, as against 270,588 long tons in 1900. The amounts produced and the relative percentages of the total production of Lake Superior, Montana, and Arizona were as follows:

Lake Superior, 69,772 long tons; percentage of total production, 25.9.
Montana, 102,621 long tons; percentage, 38.2.
Arizona, 58,383 long tons; percentage, 21.7.

The total value of the exports of copper from the United States in 1901 was $36,071,448, as compared with $58,875,439 in 1900, with $43,845,654 in 1899, and with $35,543,251 in 1898. Germany is the largest customer for copper. The estimated consumption of copper in the United States in 1901 was 382,761,014 pounds; 356,891,121 pounds in 1900.

CIVIL SERVICE AND POLITICS.

Representative Wachter Thinks Government Employes Should Have Perfect Freedom—An Opposite View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A view of the civil service law rather unusual with politicians is taken by Representative Wachter of Maryland. Some days ago complaint was made to Acting Postmaster General Wynne that several of the employes in the Baltimore Post Office were taking an interest in the Congressional campaign which amounted to "pernicious activity." They were using, it was said, their official positions to "down" Mr. Wachter, who represents the Third Maryland District, and were trying to secure the nomination of another candidate for his place.

Mr. Wynne sent his chief clerk, J. J. Howley, to Baltimore to investigate and report on the charges. Mr. Howley saw Wachter, who said he did not care to have the matter pushed. If the men were working against him and for some one else he thought they were only doing what was within their rights. Mr. Wachter said he wanted to see Government employes have as much political freedom as possible.

After this statement by Mr. Wachter the investigation languished and the matter has been dropped.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Acting President Foulke of the Civil Service Commission has addressed a communication to all the executive departments in regard to the part office holders may take in politics. Attention is called to an order issued by President Cleveland on July 14, 1886, containing the following:

> The influence of Federal office holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

The communication states that this order has never been repealed, but has been declared by President Roosevelt to be still in force. In construing it, however, there is a distinction, Mr. Foulke says, to be made between officers and employes who are in the classified service and those who are not.

The man in the classified list, it is further said, while retaining his right to vote as he pleases and to express privately his opinion on all political subjects, should not take an active part in political management or in political campaigns, for the same reason that a Judge or an army officer is debarred from taking such part. In regard to those who are not in the classified service, the communication says, the limitations are not so strict, but even in this case office holders must not neglect their public duties, and must not cause public scandal by their activities.

MGR. GUIDI'S CAREER.

Brilliant Record of the New Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines—Was Born in 1852.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Mgr. Guidi, who yesterday was appointed Apostolic Delegate in the Philippine Islands, was born in April, 1852, at Alatri, Province of Rome. He studied at the Gregorian University and Collegio Romano until 1870, when he entered the Pontificial Seminary, where he took the degree of philosophy. Pope Pius IX. highly regarded the peculiar talents of the young student, and sent him to the University of Innsbruck, where he remained until 1877, taking the degrees of theology and law. He next spent a year in Paris studying at the Sorbonne, where he received the degree of Oriental languages.

Guidi was appointed in 1879 Secretary of the Extraordinary Embassy which represented the Pope at the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain, and he remained Secretary of the Nunciature at Madrid until 1883, when he acted as Secretary of the Extraordinary Papal Embassy at the coronation of the late Czar. From 1883 to 1887 Mgr. Guidi served as Secretary of Nunciature at Lisbon; from 1887 to 1890 he was Auditor and then Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil. In 1899 Mgr. Guidi was sent on an extraordinary mission to Ecuador, and since 1899 he has again been Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Vatican. Mgr. Guidi has numerous decorations, conferred by many countries.

Mgr. Guidi will be nominated a titular Archbishop, but his title has not yet been decided upon. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, himself wishes to consecrate him, to destroy what the Cardinal calls the legend of his opposition to Mgr. Guidi's appointment. The consecration has been fixed for Sept. 21, so Mgr. Guidi will not depart from Rome until the end of September.

The new Apostolic Delagate is much pleased with his appointment, and is confident that he will be able, with the goodwill of the Washington and Philippine Governments, to bring the church questions in the Philippines to a solution satisfactory to both sides and to the best interests of the islands.

PORTO RICANS IN HAWAII.

Those Shipped to Work on Sugar Plantations Declared to be Anxious to Return Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In a letter to a newspaper here the Rev. S. E. Bishop, one of the oldest American settlers in Honolulu, gives a pitiful account of the fate of thousands of Porto Ricans who were shipped to Hawaii in the last year or two to supply labor on sugar plantations. The Porto Ricans are said to be extremely anxious to return to their old home. They complain of ill-treatment by the overseers of the plantations and the conditions under which they are made to labor.

The coolie system which applies to the Japanese and Chinese is a hardship to the Porto Ricans, and they do not seem to have stamina enough to demand respect and fair treatment. They claim that the privacy of their homes on the plantations is not regarded. In a large number of cases separation of families made necessary by illness continues, wives and husbands have not been able to find each other, and so great misery and distress has followed.

The Hawaiian authorities state that the criminal element among the Porto Ricans was large. Many of them have been sentenced to hard labor for vagrancy. The charge has been made by the Porto Ricans that the Hawaiian courts are in league with the plantation owners, and that cruel sentences have been visited upon them on that account.

The Rev. Mr. Bishop denies this and says the statement is absurd to any one acquainted with the judiciary system of the island. The Porto Rican, says Mr. Bishop, is at a disadvantage in Hawaii, because he is a member of a small race minority, and the disadvantage is made more serious because he seems unable to look after himself.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS TO EVACUATE CHINA

It Is Stated They Will All Be Withdrawn Next Spring.

The Nanking Viceroy Recently Requested that the Four Foreign Garrisons Leave Shanghai.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 29.—According to the military commanders, all the foreign troops, with the exception of the legation guards, will be withdrawn from China next Spring.

Liu-Kun-Li, the Nanking Viceroy, through the Taotai at Shanghai, recently addressed a strongly worded request to the Consuls of the four powers maintaining garrisons at Shanghai, to obtain the early withdrawal of their troops. The Viceroy laid stress on China's fulfillment of the conditions of peace; referred to the fact that during the Boxer troubles the Yang-tse Viceroys proved themselves willing and able to maintain order, and observed that nothing in the present situation necessitated the presence of garrisons at Shanghai.

It was said that the Consuls of Great Britain, France, and Japan, while referring the matter to their respective Ministers at Peking, expressed their concurrence with the Viceroy's letter and their belief that their Governments were willing to consent to a simultaneous evacuation. The attitude of Germany was regarded as doubtful, but it was hoped that the position of the three other powers would induce her to agree to avacuation.

The question of evacuation has been discussed at length in the European press, and opinion has generally been in favor of the step. The Paris Journal des Débats said on Aug. 5:

"The Powers will have to consider all sides of the question in order to see how far it would be possible to satisfy China. Two conditions appear necessary. The first depends on China herself. Full security must, through the action of her Government, be given for the maintenance of order at Shanghai and in the Yang-tse Valley. * * * The second depends on the four occupying Powers. They must all agree in recalling their troops, for even more now than at the outset of the troubles none could withdraw from Shanghai and leave the others there. Count von Bülow stated last March, on behalf of the German Government, that the recall of the contingents would be premature, but he apparently wanted to remain merely because the others were still there. It is not, therefore, forbidden to hope that if the others were inclined to go he himself would offer no opposition. In any case we could not but rejoice that such an important step should be taken in the definitive settlement of Chinese affairs, provided, of course, that European interests did not suffer from it."

The London Times made a strong appeal in favor of evacuation, pointing out the friendly attitude of the Yang-tse Viceroys during the Boxer outbreak.

PAN-LATIN ALLIANCE URGED.

Suggestion that France, Spain, and the South American States Join in Opposition to Monroeism.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Certain ingenious Frenchmen, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have discovered a new argument from President Roosevelt's speech on the Monroe Doctrine, which, they declare, should be a warning to Spain to enter a Latin alliance and take the leadership in her former South American colonies, removing them from the dangerous influences of the United States.

It is argued that President Roosevelt's affection for the South American republics is only a symptom of imperialism, of which Cuba and the Philippines are examples. In spite of the failure of the Pan-American Congress, it is said, the United States clings to its Pan-American idea, undaunted by the success of the Latin Congress at Madrid, where the South Americans showed that they preferred commercial arrangements with Spain and the rest of Europe to combining with the United States against the old world.

It is declared that France should cultivate the good graces of Spain and induce her to join a Latin alliance, to be subsequently enlarged by the adhesion of the South American countries, so as to oppose Pan-Latinism to Monroeism.

The Journal des Débats thinks President Roosevelt's definition of the Monroe Doctrine amazingly vague. It says the doctrine either means nothing, or might be used to prevent all economic relations between Europe and the minor American States.

THE ITALIAN KING'S JOURNEY.

Victor Emmanuel's Visit to Germany Regarded in Italy as Proof of the Dreibund's Continued Strength.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Italian press, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, regards King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Germany as proof of the continued solidity of the Triple Alliance, which recent manifestations have shown to be compatible with cordial relations with the Dual Alliance.

The correspondent adds that, without attributing excessive political significance to what is mainly an act of interdynastic courtesy, one may regard the visit as a development of the present Italian policy of cultivating excellent but not mutually exclusive relations with all the powers.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that Belgian press comment on the Italian King's visit to Berlin is largely devoted to showing that the benefits accruing to Italy as a member of the Triple Alliance are only negative. It is declared that a Franco-Italian rapprochement is the only logical outcome of the situation, the development of which German diplomacy may retard but cannot entirely stifle.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The King of Italy dined at the Babelsberg Chateau with Emperor William and the Empress this evening. Crown Prince Frederick William, Count von Bülow, (the German Imperial Chancellor,) and Signor Prinetti (Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs) were present.

Count von Bülow and Signor Prinetti had a long conference to-day on the commercial treaty and other questions. Count von Bülow was subsequently received in audience by King Victor Emanuel.

The Love of a Lad.

A story of a boy's first love—a boy who proved himself a hero. One of the fiction features of the Magazine Supplement of The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

AFRIKANDER BOND'S PUPPETS.

Term Used by a Correspondent in Describing the Cape Colony Ministers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Commenting on what Dr. Jameson has called the "extraordinary alliance and unholy compact" between the Cape Colony Ministry and the Afrikander Bond, the Cape Town correspondent of The Times says it would be interesting to know whether, when he was in England recently, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, gave the Imperial Government clearly to understand that if the members of the Cape Ministry remained in office it could only be as puppets of the Bond.

The Bond, says the correspondent, can at any moment reject Sir John and his fellow-marionettes and nominate in their place Messrs. Merriman, Sauer, and Tewater.

MARSEILLES'S HEAVY DEFICIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Government inquiry, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, shows that the deficit in the finances of the City of Marseilles is 2,000,000 francs for the last year, and 14,000,000 francs for the last three years under the Collectivist administration. Marseilles has now elected a more moderate administration.

AUTOMATIC SIGNALS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Times quotes an article in The Railway News which states that a contract has been signed between the British Pneumatic Railway Signal Company and the London and Southwestern Railway whereby automatic signaling is to be installed on the main line of the road between Woking and Basingstoke.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE AND GRAND DUCHESS.

Nicholas of Greece and Helen of Russia, the Sister of the Grand Duke Boris, Are United.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—The betrothal ceremony of Prince Nicholas of Greece and the Grand Duchess Helen took place this afternoon at the Palace at Tsarskoye-Selo. The marriage service was held afterward in the Palace Church, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg officiating.

A grand State dinner was given in the Palace in the evening, and was attended by members of the imperial family and many other distinguished persons.

Prince Nicholas is the third son of King George of Greece. He was born in 1872. The Grand Duchess Helen is the only daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar. She was born in 1882. One of her brothers is the Grand Duke Boris, who is in this city.

THE KAISER'S AMERICAN GUESTS.

Gens. Corbin and Young to be Presented to His Majesty To-day.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Gens. Corbin and Young have been informed that the Emperor will receive them on the Tempelhof Field at the review to-morrow. The American Generals would have been presented at the gala performance at the Opera last night had not the Emperor been busy introducing Germans to King Victor Emmanuel.

Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Templin M. Potts were presented to the Empress by Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy. Mrs. Corbin was also presented to the King of Italy.

The Generals occupied a box at the Opera, and their broad yellow scarfs attracted much attention from the diplomats, for they looked like the ribbons of the Grand Cross of the Black Eagle. "Where did those Americans get the Black Eagle?" was asked, and for some time nobody knew, until a Secretary who had been in Washington said that the ribbons were only part of the Generals' parade uniform.

American Disappeared in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—United States Consul General Evans received a request today from Consul General Gowdy, at Paris, to locate an American, W. T. Dekay of Chicago, who registered at the Hotel Ritz, Paris, on Aug. 15, with a man who gave the name of H. L. Norman of Mansfield, Ohio. Norman disappeared from the hotel the same day. Dekay, who left Paris on Aug. 17, registered this week at the Savoy Hotel here, but his whereabouts now is unknown.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 29.—"H. S. Norman," the American who mysteriously disappeared from Paris, is believed here to be H. S. Cavanaugh, a lawyer, of this place, who left here on Aug. 6 and was not again heard from by his friends until last Monday. Cavanaugh is now at the home of the Rev. Father Stein of Paterson, N. J. He says he was in Paris, but remained there only three hours.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 29.—A violent earthquake shock has been felt at Fabriano, in the Province of Ancona.

CHINA SIGNS TARIFF PROTOCOL

The New Rates Are to Go Into Effect Next Oct. 31.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the Chinese Commissioners, having received sanction from the Throne, signed the tariff protocol yesterday in the presence of representatives of all the powers represented at Shanghai except Russia, France, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark.

The tariff goes into effect next Oct. 31.

Murdered Missionaries' Bodies Found.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says the bodies of the missionaries Bruce and Lewis have been recovered. They are mutilated beyond recognition. The murderers made use of all kinds of weapons to kill Bruce, while Lewis was speared and stoned to death.

The missionaries referred to in the foregoing were murdered at Chen-Chow, Hu-Nan Province. It is reported that the men were killed as the result of an outburst of superstitious frenzy on the part of the populace, based upon the idea that they had caused the epidemic of cholera which is raging at Chen-Chow by poisoning drinking water. Lewis was an Englishman and Bruce an Australian.

The Fuerst Bismarck Reaches Port.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 29. — The Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, Capt. Barends, arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night.

The Fuerst Bismarck left New York on Aug. 21 for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. She was spoken on Aug. 22 and 23 with her starboard thrust-shaft broken. The steamer proceeded, however, under one engine, and was about a day and a half late in reaching Plymouth.

Brain workers find a pleasant, nourishing medicine and a permanent strength-giver in Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

COLOMBIA MAY GO TO WAR WITH NICARAGUA

Will Demand Explanation of Aid to Colombian Rebels.

To Back Up Her Representations with as Strong Land and Sea Forces as She Can Muster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Colombia will formally demand of Nicaragua an explanation in regard to the latter country's alleged participation in the revolution against the Colombian Government, and will back up her demand with the most formidable land and naval forces she can muster, as soon as the present rebel activity on the isthmus has been crushed. Information to this effect was received from an authoritative source in Washington today.

The intelligence causes considerable surprise in diplomatic circles, for but a few weeks ago it was announced that Señor Concha, the Colombia Minister, and Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister here, had established an entente cordiale between their respective Governments; that bygones were to be regarded as bygones, and that the time was ripe for a satisfactory understanding between the two Governments.

It is now learned that the initial move toward the establishment of an amicable understanding was made by Señor Corea, who also proposed to Señor Concha an adjustment of the difficulties which have so long been pending over Colombia's claim to the ownership of a strip of what is claimed by Nicaragua as part of her coast line. Minister Concha declined to accede to the latter proposal, but was entirely willing to join in the establishment of an entente cordiale.

Shortly after Minister Corea's arrival in Nicaragua, where he went some weeks ago on leave of absence, the Colombian officials here, it is stated, received information to the effect that arms and ammunition for the Colombian rebels on the isthmus were being shipped from Corinto. The Colombian Legation here had been receiving reports of this character continually, and in view of the arrangements effected with the Nicaraguan Minister before he left Washington, Señor Concha lost no time in calling Señor Corea's attention to the matter. The latter official replied that President Zelaya would immediately institute an investigation to ascertain if the reports were well founded. A short time ago, however, more reports were received at Washington to the effect that Nicaragua still continued her material support of the revolutionists on the isthmus, and now Colombia, it is stated, finds her patience exhausted, and has decided to present a formal demand for an explanation. Meanwhile, it is understood, the entente cordiale has only a nominal existence.

It is not anticipated that the affair will lead to actual war, but nevertheless Colombia is making preparations to back up her representations with a reinforced army and navy. It develops that the purchase of the well-armed war vessel at Seattle, as well as several prospective purchases of warships for the Colombian navy, have Nicaragua, rather than the present troubles on the isthmus, in view.

A VICTORY FOR CASTRO.

Advance Guard of Venezuelan Rebels Defeated—German Cruiser Protects a Vessel at Carupano.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 29.—Advices of an official nature which have reached here from Caracas are to the effect that a severe fight took place yesterday between Government forces and the advance guard of Gen. Matos's revolutionary army.

The revolutionists were commanded by Gens. Zoilo and Vidal. They made an attempt to occupy the town of Taguay, but after a fight of five hours they abandoned the field to the Government forces.

Two hundred of the revolutionists were killed or wounded.

President Castro is now at Cua, twenty-five miles from Caracas.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—The German steamship Polaria, which arrived here to-day from Venezuelan ports, reports that last Friday, while she was at Carupano, Venezuela, 700 rebels attacked that place stubbornly, and got inside the town, where they were met by 1,000 Government troops under Gen. Velutini.

Severe fighting, lasting the whole day, followed, and ended in the disorderly retreat of the rebels, several of the latter being killed or wounded. Bullets repeatedly struck the steamer, and the lives of her crew being in danger, Capt. Hoff, her commander, communicated with Gen. Velutini and asked for protection. The General replied that the Polaria must clear out, as she had no right to be there.

The Captain refused to leave the port and telegraphed to the German cruiser Gazelle, at La Guayra, asking for immediate protection. The Gazelle arrived at Carupano on Sunday morning and protected the Polaria while the latter proceeded to take in cargo. This work was completed on Monday night, and the Polaria sailed under the protection of the German cruiser, which also left Carupano.

When the Polaria left Carupano the Venezuelan Government officials there were in fear of another and more serious attack on the place. Trade was completely crippled and many atrocities were reported.

SIBERIAN CONVICTS REVOLT.

Take Desperate Measures in Consequence of the Cruelty with Which They Are Treated.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The Neue Freie Presse says that the terrible treatment of Siberian political exiles at the Alexandrovsk settlement has led to a strike of the convicts, who are refusing all nourishment until they are more humanely treated.

The convicts, according to the paper, are confined in dark and damp cells where the unsanitary conditions have resulted in outbreaks of disease. The sick and dead are allowed to remain to contaminate the living.

At Sakhalin and other settlements desperate revolts on the part of the convicts have led to bloodshed.

DRIVEN FROM VENEZUELAN PORT.

What a Steamship Captain Saw of the Revolution.

That the revolution in Venezuela is under full headway was the news brought to New York by Capt. Yutte of the Dutch steamship Prins Willem III., which arrived from Venezuelan and West Indian ports yesterday.

"We did not touch at Carupano," Capt. Yutte said, "as that harbor was blockaded by the Government forces. Cumana, La Guayra, and Porto Cabello were quiet, but there was considerable fighting going on in the neighborhood. We did not get any authoritative information about the results of the engagements, although it was said that Castro's forces were gradually being driven in the direction of Caracas.

"At Guanta Harbor we remained outside, and sent Rominsstein, the first officer, into the harbor, but he was not allowed to land. When his boat reached the wharf he was met by a detachment of soldiers, who threatened to shoot anybody who attempted to go ashore, so he had to return to the ship."

IRISH LAND OWNERS' MEETING.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—At the annual meeting to-day of the Irish land owners, the Duke of Abercorn made an address, in which he voiced approval of the land trust plan and predicted that such a trust would be a valuable means of defeating the system of boycotting, blackmailing, and conspiracy.

This system, the Duke said, had arisen again almost entirely because the Imperial Government was strangely blind to its growth and unwisely deaf to the warnings and protests of the Irish loyalists.

GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that President Roosevelt's speech on the Monroe Doctrine has caused a considerable flutter in Germany. He remarks that the haste displayed by the press to assure the United States that Germany has no designs in Venezuela or Brazil provokes the criticism that the cap fits.

Editorial articles in The Times are freely quoted by German papers to show that the alleged South American aspirations of Germany are a fiction sown by the jealous British and watered by the American "yellow" press.

BRITISH STEEL TRUST PLAN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Standard this morning says it has learned that negotiations are still in progress for the creation of a British steel combination on the lines of the United States Steel Corporation, but that they have not yet reached a very definite stage.

"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."

A Bright and Attractive but Over Long Musical Comedy at the Broadway.

When Harrigan and Hart discovered the value in musical nonsense of contemporary local color, as it is to be found in the Bowery and among the Four Hundred, an eminent critic expressed the hope that a manner had been hit upon that would lead in time to the production of something at once native and artistic on our comic stage. If Mr. Howells had been at "Sally in Our Alley" last night at the Broadway Theatre he would have seen much the same ingredients yielding almost as much amusement with even less indication of anything bordering upon art. The most significant change lies in the fact that in the intervening years the typical Bowery Boy has become a yid of the Dave Warfield type, and the Bowery Girl, his daughter.

The play last night lasted almost four hours. Much of it was needlessly dull and wearisome, partly because of the sins of Mr. George V. Hobart, who is responsible for the book and the lyrics, and partly because of the sins of the audience, in which paper appreciation rustled out unceasing recalls. Yet there is enough good fun in the bill to make less of; and when the early part of the first act and the early part of the second act are cut, the result will doubtless be a highly satisfactory evening's entertainment.

The sally of Marie Cahill is just at present more redolent of Newport and untented dressing rooms than of anybody's alley; and it is probable that she will never get a truly Bowery air. But she has many good songs, both graceful and amusing, and she sings them as befits Nancy Brown. One of the songs, which turned upon theatrical matters, managers, and critics, made a great success with the first-night audience, and a negro love song had a very charming lilt.

Dan McAvoy was Sally's father, a Bowery pawnbroker. His externals and the fundamental points of his manner were simply Dave Warfield, but he made no pretense at the artistic fidelity of his original, burlesquing the part very acceptably. His song of Foster Bill was witty and well delivered, and his grotesque dancing acceptable as ever. One of his most amusing turns was a burlesque of a local bandmaster. "If Creatori and his sort delight us, what a leader would have been St. Vitus!"

As a Police Captain Richard F. Carroll works his peculiar vein with excellent results. A song-and-dance take-off on Devery, Sport, Joke, and Two Spot was heartily received.

The most musicianly male voice in the cast was that of Julius Steger; but his singing was marred by obvious sentimentalism. Miss Margaret Marston disclosed a voice of exceptional sweetness, exceptionally well trained, rendering several of the most refined and artistic numbers of the evening.

There was enough wit in the lines for an evening of the usual length, a particularly bright spot being the tale of the very good little egg that was made into angel cake and the very bad little egg that got mashed on an actress. Mr. Englander's music was agreeable, as it usually is, and at times fresh and charming. When the play is cut down 20 per cent. there is no reason why it should not stay long to delight us.

INDEPENDENTS IN CHICAGO.

Booking Agency Obtains Privilege of Providing Attractions for the Studebaker Theatre.

Following the acquisition of the Music Hall in Baltimore on Thursday, the Independent Booking Agency announced yesterday that it had obtained the exclusive privilege of providing attractions for the Studebaker Theatre, in Chicago. The arrangement was completed through Louis Francis Brown, manager of the Studebaker. It is a conspicuous theatre, occupying a site on Michigan Boulevard. It has been refitted recently, and at the present time "King Dodo" is appearing on its stage. Henrietta Crosman played her engagement in the theatre last year, but this season she will go to the Grand Opera House.

The privilege has established the Independents in Chicago and lengthened their chain of theatres. Maurice Campbell said that it has placed them on a footing with the syndicate, because the latter controls only the Illinois Theatre and Power's Theatre. In the other theatres in Chicago Independent and syndicate attractions are produced.

Mr. Campbell said also that within a few days the Independents will announce that they have secured control of several large and important theatres. It is believed that among these theatres will be one each in Boston, Washington, and Philadelphia.

The unusual activity of the Independents, as indicated by the contracts with the two theatres, caused a rumor yesterday that a desperate fight for supremacy is imminent among the strong theatrical managers of the United States. It was not the old rumor of a split in the syndicate, but that a large number of theatrical men, supported by considerable capital, are in array against the syndicate. It is said that the members of the combination who are known publicly as representatives of the Independents' Agency are figureheads, serving to hide for the time being the interests behind them.

TELEPHONE GIRL AN HEIRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Two telephone girls in Washington have a European trip in prospect in consequence of the recent discovery that a New York telephone girl was the heiress of a Scottish Earl. The Washington girls are Carrie and Louise Schnebel, two sisters, in the long-distance office at Fifteenth and F Streets. About eighteen months ago the two young women became acquainted with May Harriet Drummond, who had the New York end of the wire.

The three girls began their acquaintanceship by responding to each other's "Good morning" across the wire. They gradually became good friends without having ever met, and a mail correspondence was entered into. The Washington girls invited Miss Drummond to visit them if she ever got the opportunity. And she promised to do so.

Miss Drummond was the great-granddaughter of the Earl of Perth. Her father was Lord George Essex Montifer Drummond, who died in Brooklyn about fifteen years ago, leaving his interests in the Perth estates to his daughter. The death of the Earl led to the discovery that Miss Drummond was the heiress to a great fortune. As soon as she received the news she let the Schnebel girls know of it over the long-distance wire, and announced that she would now carry out her promise to visit them. She did so, and while here she told them that she intended to take them with her on an extended trip abroad as soon as she came into possession of her property, with all expenses paid, and that they should visit any country they wanted to.

Miss Drummond lives at 1,345 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and her Washington friends at 521 Florida Avenue. Each is only a little past twenty years of age.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR DR. THOMAS GALLAUDET

Bishop Potter's Address on the Career of the Clergyman.

The Last Tributes to the Friend of Deaf-Mutes—The Address Interpreted to the Afflicted by the Venerable Dr. Chamberlain.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew, on West Eighty-fourth Street, was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon by a congregation that assembled to pay the last tributes to the late Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the friend of deaf-mutes. The chancel and altar of the church were decorated profusely with white roses and white and purple asters, and the effect of the sunlight shining through the half-opened stained glass windows upon them was beautiful.

The Rev. A. H. Judge, the rector of the church, officiated at the service, but the principal address was delivered by Bishop Henry C. Potter, who had come from Cooperstown to attend the funeral. The gathering was composed largely of the members of the silent world, among whom Dr. Gallaudet had found his life work, and by whom he was loved as a dear friend and venerated almost as a saint.

The seats at the right of the main aisle had been reserved for the deaf-mutes. The address was interpreted to them by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, who was the assistant of Dr. Gallaudet in his ministry. Dr. Chamberlain is past the allotted span of life, and as he stood in the light of the sunbeams in front of one of the large windows, with his silvery head silhouetted against the light background, his form swaying with the motions of his arms and hands, and his features indicating the emotion that he felt, the effect upon the gathering in the church was that of deep pathos.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the procession of attending clergymen, preceded by the vested choir, made its way up the aisle of the church. Behind them was carried the casket, that was concealed by an elaborate purple pall.

The opening sentences of the services were intoned by Bishop Potter, after which the prayers were read by the rector. The Psalms were intoned by the Rev. B. O. Baldwin, curate of St. Matthew's Church. The hymns were "The Strife Is O'er," Dr. Gallaudet's favorite hymn, and "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest."

In his eulogy Bishop Potter spoke with much feeling of his personal friendship with the departed divine, dwelling affectionately on their earlier acquaintance, when both were junior members of the Episcopal clergy in this city.

"In this, our brother," Bishop Potter said, "we lost a man whose ministry in this city has been filled with wonderful fragrance which endured to the last. His mission was as beautiful at the end as it was at the beginning."

The Bishop then told of the circumstances of his first meeting with Dr. Gallaudet. It was on a Sunday afternoon in August many years ago, when he was wandering about the streets in quest of a church which was open during the Summer season. He said he had found Dr. Gallaudet at St. Ann's Church in the act of delivering one of his sign sermons to a congregation of deaf-mutes, and he had been impressed by the singular grace and beauty of his delivery.

"I never parted from Dr. Gallaudet," said the Bishop, "without carrying with me a sense of that singular sweetness, that transparence, purity, and rare grace and charm which distinguished him. He could not entertain a bitter feeling for any of his fellow men. His philosophy was a singular one of broadened vision and of large views."

After the funeral service the casket was placed in a vestibule of the church, where it was viewed by fully 1,500 persons. Afterward the clergymen held a meeting in the vestry, Bishop Potter presiding. Short addresses were delivered by those who had known Dr. Gallaudet in life, and at the close a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial.

Three deaf-mutes were among the members of the clergy. They were the Rev. J. M. Koehler, the Rev. C. O. Dentzer of Rochester, N. Y., and the Rev. A. W. Mann of Cleveland, Ohio.

The body is to be taken to Hartford, Conn., this morning for interment in the family plot.

In Memory of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Before the adjournment to-day of the twenty-third annual convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf Mutes, appropriate action was taken on the death of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet of New York. A memorial was prepared by Thomas Francis Fox. C. A. Smith, and Frederick Knox, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to the family. It will be printed in the American annuals of The Deaf-Mutes Journal and Deaf-Mutes Register. This afternoon there was a memorial service in St. Paul's parish house, at which the eulogy was given by Edwin A. Hodgson. The memorial resolutions were presented, and Mrs. Fox of New York, Miss Caldwell of Buffalo, and Mrs. Van Allen of Utica gave the words of "Lead, Kindly Light" in the sign language.

PHILIPPINE TROOPS RETURNING.

Gen. Chaffee Cables that a Regiment of Cavalry Can Be Spared at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Gen. Chaffee has advised the War Department by cable that one of the five complete cavalry regiments now in the Philippines can be spared from duty there, and orders were issued to-day to send home the Ninth. Six troops of this regiment will sail on the Logan on Sept. 16, and the remainder of the regiment on Oct. 1.

This will leave eight troops of the First and the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh, and Fifteenth Cavalry in the islands. The whole complement of troops now in the Philippines will then be reduced to less than 16,000 available men, consisting of the following batteries and regiments: E, F, G, and H, engineers; E, F, H, I, and K, signal corps; headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M; First, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Cavalry; Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fifth Batteries, Field Artillery; Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-sixth Companies Coast Artillery; First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Infantry.

The War Department is in a quandary as to where to put the troops to be brought home from Manila. Congress in the last Army bill authorized the organization of a large number of additional batteries of field artillery. These as fast as recruited and organized have been assigned to quarters previously occupied by the cavalry, in order to secure accommodations for the horses as well as the men. This assignment was intended to be temporary until barracks could be built to accommodate the new batteries.

All the cavalry posts are in consequence crowded, and it is not unlikely that one or two regiments will spend a portion of the Winter in tents, probably at Chickamauga Park.

YACHTSMAN IGNORED THE LAW.

Commodore of Philadelphia Club Said to Have Cruised Without a Licensed Pilot.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 29.—When Commodore Abram L. English of the Philadelphia Yacht Club, brings his yacht Gitana back from Long Island Sound, where he has been cruising for several weeks with Mayor Ashbridge and other Philadelphians as his guests, he will find breakers ahead in the shape of the Association of Masters of Steam Vessels and Pilots. The Association, which has its headquarters in Camden, thinks it has discovered the Commodore in the act of violating one of the United States shipping laws.

The particular law in question says that no steam craft shall be run in outside waters without employing a duly certified and licensed Captain. The Association says Mr. English has put to sea repeatedly with the Giralda without complying with the formality of a licensed pilot and master.

Complaint has been lodged with Collector of the Port Thomas, who will be called on to take action when the Giralda and her passengers get back to this city.

GENERAL STRIKE IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, Aug. 29.—A general strike movement has begun here, and the metal workers, printers, cigarmakers, and joiners are already out.

Steamship La Savoie Arrives.

The French Liner La Savoie, from Havre, was sighted at Fire Island at 1:50 o'clock this morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Congressman De Graffenreid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Representative Reese C. De Graffenreid of Texas died of apoplexy at the Riggs House in this city shortly before 11 o'clock to-night.

Reese Calhoun De Graffenreid, dubbed by virtue of his virile political career, the "Black Eagle of the Piny Woods," was born in Franklin, Tenn., in 1859. He passed through an academic course in that town, and later was graduated from the University of Tennessee. His preparatory educational career was precocious, inasmuch as he followed his university graduation with a course at the Lebanon Law School, from which he emerged at the age of twenty. He practiced law in Chattanooga for a year, and removed to Texas. He was important among those who built the Texas and Pacific Railway. In 1883 Mr. De Graffenreid resumed legal practice at Longview, Texas, to which district he was elected attorney. In 1890 he made the race for Congress, but was beaten. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress by an overwhelming majority.

Miss Fannie Biden.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—Miss Fannie Biden, aged fifty-five years, well known socially in Brooklyn, died here this morning after lying unconscious since Monday last. Her death was the result of the injury she sustained in a runaway accident here while walking with her sister, Miss Mary T. Biden, who also received painful injuries. There were at her bedside at the time of her death her sister, her brother, R. T. Biden; her ex-pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, and Mrs. Nelson, all of Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to the family residence, 871 Union Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning.

Lyman P. White.

BRAINERD, Minn., Aug. 29.—Lyman P. White, the "Father of Brainerd," and known to the Indians of Northern Minnesota as the "Big White Father," died early to-day. He was born in Whiting, Vt., in 1811, and served several terms in the Legislature of that State.

Obituary Notes.

MENZO DIEFENDORF died on Thursday in his home, at 1 West Eighty-seventh Street, after an illness of nearly two years. He was born at Fort Plains, N. Y., and was educated in Union College. He entered the practice of law in 1852, and he was well known at the New York bar until his retirement two years ago on account of his health. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the St. Nicholas Society. He left a widow.

OSCAR WINSHIP HEARTT, second son of the late Philip Heartt, died in the home of his sister, Mrs. John Scott Jarvie, at 176 Linden Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday, in the forty-third year of his age. For twelve years he was connected with the Manhattan Savings Institution, at Bleecker Street and Broadway, and was Secretary of the institution at the time of his death.

CAPT. SAMUEL BASSE, who went to the Pacific Coast in 1859, settling in Oregon, died yesterday at Whatcom, Wash., aged 71 years. He had been prominent in Democratic politics in Washington and Oregon for the last forty years, holding Federal and State offices. He was born at Mount Holly, N. J.

MRS. HANNAH GOODMAN, mother of Alderman Elias Goodman, the Republican leader in the Board of Aldermen, died suddenly yesterday morning in her residence, at 52 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. She was eighty-one years of age. Two years ago she celebrated her golden wedding anniversary.

Col. WILLIAM C. COOPER, for many years prominent in Ohio politics, died last night at Mount Vernon, Ohio, aged seventy-one years. Prior to 1884 he served as a member of the Republican National Committee, and from 1884 to 1890, inclusive, represented his district in Congress.

OLDEST ENGLISH ACTOR DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—James Doel, England's oldest actor, died suddenly this morning at his residence in Plymouth. He was born in 1804.

Up to the time of his death Mr. Doel continued quite sprightly. Sir Henry Irving invariably sent him a gift on his birthday. His first appearance on the stage was in 1820, and his last appearance took place ten years ago at a benefit performance.

MARRIED.

LARNED—HOFFMAN.—At St. Matthew's Church, Sugar Hill, N. H., by the Rt. Rev. Nelson W. Niles, Bishop of the Diocese, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1902, Emma Ogden Hoffman to Edwin Channing Larned.

DIED.

BIDEN.—At Saratoga, Aug. 29, after a short illness, Fannie Biden of Brooklyn, oldest daughter of Edward A. and Cornelia M. Biden. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—Entered into rest, Wednesday evening, at her residence, 163 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. Lucy L. Carpenter, in her 92d year, widow of the late Benjamin H. Carpenter.
Funeral services Sunday afternoon, Aug. 31, at 3:45, Trinity Church, New Rochelle, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 3 P. M.

COE.—On Aug. 28, at Durham, Conn., Daniel B. Coe, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral and interment at Durham, Conn., Saturday afternoon, Aug. 30.

COLE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1902, Abigail D. Cole, wife of Rev. David Cole.
Funeral service at her late residence, 68 Buena Vista Av., Saturday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Netherwood, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 28, 1902, James W. Cunningham, aged 77 years.
Funeral private at his home, 332 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City.

DIEFENDORF.—Menzo, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at his late residence.
Funeral private.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Aug. 28, 1902, at his residence, 51 East Fifty-fifth Street, after a long illness, John Adams Gilbert, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services at the house, Saturday afternoon, 30th instant, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HEARTT.—Entered into rest at Glen Ridge, N. J., Aug. 27, Oscar W. Heartt, son of the late Philip T. Heartt.
Funeral services Saturday, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M., from his home, 176 Linden Av., Glen Ridge.

HODGSKIN.—At her residence, 440 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Helen C., widow of the late James B. Hodgskin.
Funeral services on Monday, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock.

HOOVEN.—On Aug. 28, at Englewood, N. J., Thomas W. Hooven, in the eightieth year of his age.
Interment at Englewood; services private.

WELSH.—On Aug. 29, 1902, Susan P. Welsh, in her 73d year.
Funeral from the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Sunday, Aug. 31, 3:30 P. M.

DEATH OF AGED PREACHER.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 29.—The Rev. Leonard L. Radcliffe died last night at The Westminster, a home for Presbyterian clergymen, in this city. He was in his ninety-first year. Born in Florida, N. Y., he began preaching in Western Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-five. For many years he was in the employ of the American Board of Home Missions. He retired from active work ten years ago. He is survived by his widow. They were married in 1840.

Mr. Radcliffe gave his large library to Biddle University, while to Radcliffe Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga., he and Mrs. Radcliffe gave a 1,000-pound bell and an organ.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 29.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ADENDT, Eva, 121st St. and Manhattan Av	38	28
ALKUS, Maggie, 333 Grand St	60	27
ADAMS, Lillie, 262 W. 41st St	1	28
BOLAND, T., St. Vincent's Hospital	44	29
BEVACQUA, G., 330 E. 115th St	28	29
BELAU, Hugo, 231 E. 14th St	47	27
AGGERT, Helen M., Gerard Hotel	59	27
BALDWIN, Jane T., 500 E. 89

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 29	756,649
To date this year	118,182,450
Corresponding date last year	202,490,643

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 29	$3,970,000
To date this year	$612,865,000
Corresponding date last year	$723,203,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Manhattan	½
Anaconda Copper	1⅞	Met. Street Ry	⅜
		Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Mo. Kan. & Texas	½
Canada South	1	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	2⅜	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Can. Pac. ctfs.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Nort. & West.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	North American	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4⅜	Penn. R. R.	¾
Col. Southern	⅝	Pere Marquette	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	⅜	Reading	1⅛
Con. Tob. pf.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Detroit Southern	1¼	St. Jo. & G. I.	⅝
Detroit South. pf.	3	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Detroit Union Ry.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
General Electric	¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Illinois Central	⅞	Texas Pacific land tr.	½
Int. Power	⅜	Union Pacific	1¼
Int. Pump	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	½
Int. Pump pf.	1	Western Union	½
Iowa Central pf.	¾	Westinghouse	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	3
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y. Central	⅜
Am. Grass Twine	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Am. Express	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y. & N. H. & H.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	N. Y. Ont. & West.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	N. Y. Susq. & West. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2¾
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Pullman	5
Dist. of Am. pf.	⅜	Third Avenue	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Twin City	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	1½	U. S. Express	4

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Consol. Tob. 4s	1⅜	F. & P. M., P. H. Div. 5s	1¼
Det., M. & M. 1. E. 3½s	2		

Bonds Declined.

American Bicycle 5s	3

MARKET MOVEMENT.

On the eve of a three-day holiday it would not have been unnatural had inactivity shown in the stock market, with prices inclined to sag more than to advance. It is notorious that traders and operators generally are very much indisposed to carry stocks over any holiday, much less one extending from Friday until Tuesday. Instead, the preference is to sell out, even though obliged to buy back upon the resumption of business, thus escaping the risks of unfavorable happenings over the vacation.

However this be, and whatever have been the developments in times past, it may be said that yesterday's stock market reflected in its dealings nothing suggestive of a coming holiday. Prices not only did not decline; they advanced, and on active dealings—although the smaller speculative fry did precisely what had been expected, sold their shares whether the prices showed a profit or loss.

What this signifies he who runs may read. The timid sold; the stronger interests, confident and secure in their position, bought. Therefore substantial gains appeared throughout the list, with only here and there a net decline. Undoubtedly the chief influencing and helpful factor was the official announcement of the concerted action, taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and leading important banking interests, to relieve the money market, if relief be necessary. That removes the bugaboo of tight money, and to that extent renders even more untenable the position of the stock market bears who are short of stocks and nursing serious losses. Other helpful factors were the good crop news, the relatively easy money rates over the holiday, and several very favorable railway earnings statements.

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London operators, short in this market, were buying yesterday. The indications are that they will continue their purchases next week.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Early in the day the "tip" was put out that Norfolk and Western was in for a rise, and not a little speculative buying was induced as a result. The belief is that the dividend on the stock is to be increased.

The buying of the Reading issues, especially of the common, was largely by a Western house which had sold, following the announcement of the reduction in the dividend on the first preferred. The buying looked like short covering, in which event it was at a loss, for the stock had been sold at lower figures. Since the real reason for the dividend reduction has become known—the prevention of the dissolution of the voting trust—confidence in the securities has returned.

Keene and Harriman interests were credited with the largest buying in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, while the Rock Island and Berwind followings were most active in the Atchisons.

Canadian Pacific advanced to the highest price on record, on heavy buying for Canadian interests. A story from Toronto is that a large New York operator has been caught heavily short of the Canadian stock. That, however, seems to be unfounded.

The firm with which John W. Gates is connected was the largest buyer of Detroit Southern. It is understood that the house was acting, not for itself, but for another brokerage house desirous of creating the impression that the Gates interests were bulling the Detroit issue.

AMERICAN BICYCLE.

A feature of the market was the heavy trading at declining prices in the American Bicycle issues, the common selling down to and closing at 3½, on dealings in 14,000 shares. The bonds of the company were weak also, selling off more than 3 points from the high figure.

The gossips had it that default might be made on the 5 per cent. bonds, interest on which falls due on Monday. As far as can be learned, however, the action to be taken has not been decided finally.

In the event of payment of the interest, it is said to be not unlikely that the stock of the company will be assessed under a plan of reorganization.

ROCK ISLAND.

The sharp advance in Rock Island was attributed generally to buying orders put into the market by controlling interests in the property.

It was said on the floor that the advance seemed to be designed to aid the upward movements in the Rock Island issues on the curb, all of which were strong.

CORN PRODUCTS.

Chicago houses were the largest buyers of the shares of the Corn Products Company, the earnings on which are said now to be very large.

Notwithstanding official denial, the Street hears that the company has surely secured control of the New York Glucose Company and that the details of the transfer will be given out after a meeting in this city on Sept. 16.

NO SQUEEZE IN MONEY.

The pessimists in Wall Street who for some time past have been predicting a "squeeze" in money rates on the eve of the three-day holiday had to confess at the conclusion of business yesterday that their gruesome predictions had failed of fulfillment.

Notwithstanding the fact that call loans made yesterday carry over until Tuesday, the rate at no time rose above 6 per cent., while at one time it was as low as 4, with the bulk of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Bankers, discussing the situation, insist that there was, and is, no reason for any stringency, especially since the plans for relief to the market taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and leading bankers. Rates next week may rule around the legal figure, but beyond that it is declared they will not go.

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS.

According to The Daily Stockholder, interest is due on Monday on bonds having a par value of $538,473,006, the amount of such interest being $12,691,853, as compared with $12,071,430 last year, $11,906,598 in 1900, $11,517,850 in 1899, and $11,501,201 in 1898. Dividends are payable during the month on stocks of the par value of $1,472,626,093, calling for $38,268,073, as compared with $28,396,919 last year, $26,155,810 in 1900, $11,945,577 in 1899, and $10,381,873 in 1898.

Combined payments are $50,959,926, as against $40,478,349 last year, $38,062,408 in 1900, and $23,433,427 in 1899. This increase is shown in spite of the reduction in the Reading preferred and Standard Oil dividends.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movements of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $5,757,000.

The banks received from the interior $3,895,000 and sent to the interior $5,970,600, of which $2,140,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to Chicago, ($1,250,000.) New Orleans, ($500,000.) San Francisco, ($200,000,) and Cincinnati, ($100,000.) The loss to the interior was $2,084,600.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,074,400, of which $551,900 was on New York Assay Office checks, $225,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $295,500 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $13,814,600, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $18,502,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $4,747,400.

The total loss to the Sub-Treasury and the interior was $6,832,000; deducting the new gold, $1,074,400, the net loss was $5,757,600.

The features this week are: First, the large loss to the Sub-Treasury on account of the collection of customs and internal revenue in amounts greater than during the corresponding week of last year, notwithstanding the repeal of the war taxes. This is not favorable. Second, the small loss to the interior, which is $1,368,000 less than for the corresponding week of last year, and is due to the receipt of currency from near-by and Eastern cities. This is distinctly favorable, indicating that the net loss of reserve on the crop movement will be less this season than it was last year.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the commercial agencies continue satisfactory. Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

August closes with jobbing activity apparently at its height in the northern half of the country and the total volume of the month's operations probably in excess of any similar period in previous years. Actively instrumental in bringing about this result are the continued good crop prospects, the last remaining cereal, corn, having made good progress, though warmer, forcing weather is needed to put it beyond reach of damage from frost. As the South the annual diminution of cotton crop conditions has developed as the result of hot, dry weather in the southern half of the belt. Added to this is much reported damage from insects in Texas. Prices reflect the different reports from the different sections, wheat being lower on good weather and large receipts (much of them below grade) and lower cables, while cotton has sharply advanced, and the margin between old and new crop deliveries has narrowed as the season of 1901-2 draws to a close. Other farm produce tends to drift downward. Corn is lower on good weather, but a good export business has developed. Beef cattle receipts are heavy and stockers and feeders are lower at the wholesale, while retail prices are unexpected to follow. Prime cattle are, however, reported bringing full prices. Produce receipts are very large, but prices are on the whole quite strong. With the downward trend of food prices the situation in industrial lines should improve, and it is noted that numerous wage advances are announced to occur shortly, particularly among transportation employes. The anthracite coal situation is apparently no better on the face of the returns, although mine activity is increasing, but the feeling grows that the strike will reach its end before cool weather renders the situation of supplies critical. Some scaling of fancy prices is reported in view of this, but the tendency to take advantage of necessities is naturally strong. Rather more encouraging advices come as to the prospects of full supplies of money for crop-moving purposes, and primary markets are reported better prepared than ever before to handle the annual movement.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

Gradual resumption of anthracite coal mining is encouraging, although the output is not yet sufficient to have any commercial value. Business conditions are unsatisfactory at the strike centre, but reports from all other sections indicate unusually prompt revival after the Summer vacation season, with exceptionally large operations among dealers in the agricultural regions. Notwithstanding some bad weather, large crops are now practically assured, although the most sanguine results may not be attained. Manufacturing plants are now fully occupied as a rule, the least gratifying reports coming from furnaces that cannot secure coke owing to railway blockades. The transportation problem is becoming serious, as the factor of crop moving is about to be added, and moreover, much coal must be moved by rail that usually goes to consumers by lake and canal. Thus the outlook is good for heavy railway earnings hereafter, and returns for August thus far show a gain of 3.9 per cent. over last year and 19 per cent. over 1900. Speculation is again a conspicuous element in the increase of 22.7 per cent. in the week's bank exchanges at New York over 1901, and 47.8 per cent. over 1899.

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Of the situation in the iron and steel trades Bradstreet's says:

The scarcity of coke at the furnaces grows more acute in the Pittsburg and Chicago districts, and this limits the supply of available pig iron and discourages future sales. Pig iron is, therefore, dull for this season, but strong in price, with foundry grades advancing. The rail market is active. Western roads buying from Eastern mills, as the home plants are booked far ahead. In some instances old rails suitable for rerolling are selling higher than the new rails used to replace them. Foreign iron is coming in freely, and, as difficulties in working foreign billets at Pittsburg are being overcome, larger takings of this material may be looked for. Large sales of structural material, plates, and merchant bars are reported. Sheets are rather stronger, but one-half of the country's tinplate works are reported shut down. Sales of hardware are active with jobbers, and complaints of slow deliveries by manufacturers come from them. Anthracite coal prices are largely nominal, holders getting the limit where possible. Chicago reports 50,000 tons in retail hands held at $9 per ton.

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On the same subject Dun's says:

Iron furnaces are suspending production because coke cannot be secured, and it is evident that the rate of output at the opening of the new month will show a serious loss. This scarcity of fuel was expected at the few plants using anthracite coal, but has come as a shock to the coke furnaces, for the Connellsville ovens have steadily maintained a weekly production of 250,000 tons. Inadequate railway facilities are responsible and the situation is critical. As the stocks of pig iron were very low at the opening of August, consumers are in an embarrassing position, and there is a growing disposition to refuse contracts. This uncertainty as to when deliveries can be made is curtailing new business, but there is no prospect of other than enforced idleness, for abundant orders are already booked. As many of this year's contracts must run into 1903, it is probable that full production up to the middle of next year would not result in any accumulation of stocks. Imports are increasing, and numerous plans are reported whereby the finished product may be exported in order to secure the tariff drawback. These operations promise no relief to domestic consumers, and the railways are especially anxious for supplies. Anthracite coal is being produced about thirty different places, 15,000 tons being marketed daily, but the bulk is of steam sizes from the washeries, as few colleries are operated as yet.

TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST.

Business on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of August came to an end last evening, to-day being observed as a holiday by the brokers.

The dealings in stocks for the month created a new record of midsummer activity, while the trading in bonds were well above the average of the corresponding period in previous years.

The sales of stocks amounted to 14,317,393 shares, as against 16,317,057 shares in July, 7,813,049 shares in June, 13,485,777 shares in May, 26,578,512 shares in April, 11,954,672 shares in March, 12,950,609 shares in February, 14,763,391 shares in January, 16,672,343 shares in December, 18,360,459 shares in November, 14,023,147 shares in October, and 14,030,762 shares in September.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for August and the eight months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1899:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1902	14,317,393	118,182,450
1901	10,771,312	202,490,643
1900	4,008,993	76,227,545
1899	12,813,834	121,301,166
1898	12,014,846	69,214,728
1897	11,456,864	43,825,747
1896	4,271,868	35,176,078
1895	5,281,776	42,401,640
1894	5,041,247	32,810,359
1893	4,902,415	67,819,603
1892	5,474,142	54,666,764
1891	5,761,606	38,250,420
1890	5,981,700	35,286,844
1889	5,040,317	41,961,887

In railroad bonds the transactions in par value amounted to $53,256,000, in State bonds to $236,800, and in Government bonds to $94,500, making the total of all classes of bonds $53,587,300, as against a total of $71,962,200 in July, $64,152,900 in June, $63,108,500 in May, $114,870,000 in April, $66,952,200 in March, $84,102,500 in February, $94,030,500 in January, $75,355,300 in December, $90,895,500 in November, $84,954,000 in October, and $44,684,100 in September.

Bond dealings for the month and the eight months of this year make the following showings, compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1902	$53,587,300	$612,865,000
1901	36,321,700	723,203,420
1900	20,105,200	334,096,460
1899	49,602,410	651,268,090
1898	73,917,360	544,049,440
1897	75,358,420	340,048,060
1896	18,462,000	252,235,000
1895	47,559,700	350,935,970
1894	36,332,300	235,744,520
1893	29,517,400	252,423,300
1892	29,553,800	371,089,010
1891	34,105,000	268,405,800
1890	16,240,500	237,157,960
1889	18,049,600	254,250,874

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian advices to Dun's Review are to the effect that business is more active at Halifax, travelers' orders coming in freely. Iron and steel plants are busy, and coal mines working full capacity. Aside from apples, crops are promising, and the outlook is bright for a good Autumn trade. Trade is healthy on Prince Edward Island, with crops abundant. Jobbers report business fairly active at Hamilton, with payments fair and failures few. Prospects are entirely satisfactory at Winnipeg, where harvesting is general and results are fully up to expectations. Building lines are quite active, and progress is apparent in all districts. Wholesale trade in leading lines at Vancouver is more active, and reports from outside points also indicate improvement. Wholesale movement is good at Montreal, especially in heavy metals. Payments are satisfactory and the outlook is favorable.

Rock Island Stock Deposits.

Monday next being a legal holiday, the time for depositing the old Rock Island stock is to be extended to the close of business on Tuesday. It is announced that early next week application is to be made to list on the Stock Exchange the Central Trust Company's certificates which have been issued for the old Rock Island stock.

Eastern Trust Company's Move.

The Eastern Trust Company, which has been occupying temporary quarters in the Boreel Building, 115 Broadway, will move into its permanent office on the main floor of the same building on Tuesday next. The new offices are large and accessible. The company has a branch office at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Merger of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis and the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Companies into the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railway Company.

Statement that the three principal iron districts of Belgium produced for July 98,405 tons, an increase of 53 per cent. over last year.

According to Boston dispatches, the National strike of the gold beaters, which began five weeks ago, has been settled.

South Carolina Railroad Commission to meet in September to consider a petition from cotton mill Presidents for lower rates on cotton goods to the Port of Charleston.

Report from Cincinnati, Ohio, that the Jarecki Chemical Company has bought a controlling interest in the Sumner Phosphate Company, which owns 2,000 acres of phosphate land in Tennessee.

German exports of coal, coke, iron, and steel for the six months to July 1 said to have increased 502,062 tons, or 53.3 per cent. over last year.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad to spend $100,000 in improving its ore docks at Buffalo.

Railroads of the country estimated to have already contracted for 1,500,000 tons of steel rails for 1903.

Birmingham advices that spot iron is selling there at $24 a ton and a price of $25 is expected in the near future.

Decrease of $39,820 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $468,845 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $245,797,904; balances, $8,721,120; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $381,240.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2¾@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86.60; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16, and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par@10c discount. Boston —10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah —75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Times, in its City article, says the Stock Exchange presented almost a holiday appearance yesterday. There was little business, but the tone was cheerful, doubtless owing partly to the improved weather.

The American market was well supported all day from New York. Secretary Shaw's notification about the banks' increased note circulation is interpreted by the light-hearted bulls as signifying that there is nothing to fear from dear money, though it perhaps should rather be taken as a caution to imprudent operators.

American rails were firmer, and the market continued firm practically till the close, there being some considerable purchases in the late dealings.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Rates for money were firm to-day, and borrowings from the Bank of England increased on account of the consols settlement and month end requirements. It is estimated that $25,000,000 is owing to the Bank of England, and it is believed that this is largely by speculators in consols, thus partly accounting for the rise in discounts in spite of the steady inflow of gold from abroad.

The talk of the export of gold to the United States at the end of September, together with the requirements of the provinces, are considered factors in possibly forcing an advance of the bank rate, though with the Bank of England's reserve probably approximating $140,000,000, it will be able to spare gold for the United States without a strain.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steadier, operators being more hopeful of the settlement being satisfactory. Consols were fractionally better. Americans opened irregular and inactive, and closed firm. Spanish 4s were strong. Grand Trunk relapsed on profit taking. Kafirs were stagnant.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 94 13-16; consols for account, 95⅛. (October;) Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 97⅛; Atchison preferred, 106⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 117⅛; Canadian Pacific, 145; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56⅞; Chicago Great Western, 35⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191; De Beers, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 50⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 42⅝; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 136; Louisville and Nashville, 158; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 74⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 36⅝; Pennsylvania, 83½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 35½; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 41; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 78⅜; Union Pacific, 113⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 42⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92¼; Wabash, 34⅜; Wabash preferred, 49¼; Spanish 4s, 81⅝.

Bar silver uncertain, 24⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.90; Madrid, 36.60; Lisbon, 28½; Rome, .56.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Prices were firm and business was active on the Bourse to-day. Spanish 4s were strong on an unconfirmed rumor that the affidavit required of foreign holders will be suppressed. Rentes were easy. Spanish Rails were buoyant. Kafirs were irregular.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 7½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes. Spanish 4s, 83.20.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Locals and Internationals were firmer on the Boerse to-day; Canadian Pacifics and Transvaals were higher, and Industrials improved on speculative purchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The event of chief local interest to-day was a vigorous buying movement in Electric Company of America. That stock, which has been dozing for six months, was aroused from its slumber and lifted to the highest of the year on purchases of nearly 7,000 shares. The incident exerted no influence in other directions. Few stocks moved more than one-fourth point all day until within ten minutes of the close, when Reading, on buying from New York, rallied to 35, the point at which it stood before the fall growing out of the disappointment over the reduction in the first preferred dividend rate. This acted as a stimulant to Lehigh Valley, and exceptional activity took place in Philadelphia Company, one block of 2,000 shares selling at 49¼. In the inactive list Fairmount Park Transportation distinguished itself with a rise of 1¼ on less than 400 shares. Consolidated Lake Superior at one time sold off to 26, but quickly recovered and closed firm. In the local money market call money was quoted at 4, and time loans at 4½@5 per cent., while commercial paper, which is being more freely offered in connection with preparations for an active Fall trade, commands 5 to 6 per cent., according to the standing of the maker. Complete transactions of stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	American Alkali	½	½	½
74	American Railways	52	52	52
630	Cambria Steel	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
3,403	Con. Lake Superior	26½	26	26¼
100	Con. Traction of N. J.	77	77	77
8,445	Electric Co. of Am.	9⅝	15-16	9⅝
500	Erie	41⅞	41½	41⅝
381	Fairmount Park Tr.	33½	32½	33½
10	Hunt. & B. Top. pf.	58	58	58
200	Insurance of N. A.	25	25	25
825	Lehigh Valley	36⅝	33	36¼
1	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77½	77½
300	Marsden Company	4½	4½	4½
10	Merchants' Trust	14½	14½	14½
5	Norristown	176	176	176
1,185	Philadelphia Electric	7 9-16	7 5-16	7½
314	Phila. Rapid Tran.	14½	14⅜	14½
318	Pennsylvania	81	80½	81
6	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
6,002	Philadelphia Co.	49⅝	49½	49¾
100	Pennsylvania Steel	40	40	40
768	Pennsylvania Traffic	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
300	Railway Co. Gen.	6¼	6¼	6¼
14,810	Reading tr. ctfs.	35	34 5-16	34⅞
350	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	43½	43½	43½
400	Read. 2d pf., tr. c.	37 11-16	37½	37 11-16
300	Southern Railway	40	39½	39½
200	Tidewater Steel	6 15-16	6⅝	6 15-16
422	United Gas Imp.	113¾	112¾	113½
1,140	Union Traction	48	47¾	47¾
1,030	U. S. Steel common	41¾	41	41½
400	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
122	United of N. J.	283	283	283

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—New York exchange was at 10 per cent. premium to-day; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. There was considerable trading in odd lots of Swift & Co. stock in the local market to-day, with the price during the greater part of the time holding well between 135@136. There were no new developments to the packing situation. The Street seems to take it for granted that the organization of the big meat combine will be pos poned until some time next Winter, but there is a deep-rooted conviction that the deal will eventually be carried out. Box Board was quiet at abou yesterday's level of prices. Can common was a shade stronger, and Shipbuilding common was up a point. Trading in other stocks was scattered. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can com.	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛
370	American Can pf.	51¾	51½	51¾
200	Amer. Shipbuilding com.	59	59	59
5	Chicago Telegraph	175	175	175
85	Chicago Title & Trust	132	130	132
25	Chicago Union Traction	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
15	Diamond Match	140	140	140
135	Lake Street Elevated	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
103	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90	80½	89½
101	National Biscuit com.	48¼	48	48
60	National Biscuit pf.	104⅝	104½	104½
100	National Carbon com.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
65	National Carbon pf.	100½	100½	100½
366	Swift & Co.	156½	155	156½
297	United Box Board com.	14⅜	14	14½
321	United Box Board pf.	64¾	64	64¾
100	Quaker Oats pf.	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—The firmer tone of Consolidated Gas revived interest at that centre because of the belief that important developments will be due there upon the return from Europe of Alexander Brown. Brokers who are close to Mr. Brown are quietly tipping their friends to buy the stock around present prices. The general market was quiet and without incident, the action of Gov. Beckham of Kentucky against the Louisville-Southern merger having a cooling effect upon the speculative ardor of Seaboard enthusiasts. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,578 shares of stock and $95,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Seaboard Railway	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
900	Seaboard Railway pf.	52⅝	52½	52⅝
430	Atlantic Coast Line	163	162	163
10	Atl. Coast L. of Conn.	340	340	340
240	Consolidated Gas	73¾	73¾	73¾
20	Canton Company	101	101	101
16	Maryland Gas	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
100	International	146½	146	146½
50	Union	73½	73	73
12	Ala. Con. C. & T. Co.	29	29	29

BONDS.

$25,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	104½	104½	104½
45,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	88¼	88	88
2,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s.	113¾	113½	113⅝
7,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,000	City Suburban 1st 5s.	114¾	114¾	114¾
3,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s.	101	101	101
7,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, ctfs.	75¾	75½	75½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday displayed unexpected activity and strength. The market was even broader than it has been for some time, and advances occurred throughout the entire list, with the exception of St. Louis Transit, which lost half a point, and one or two other issues in which small fractional declines were recorded. Rock Island securities were the feature of the market and they advanced sharply in liberal trading. Manhattan Transit held steady, with prices ranging between 8⅜@2⅝, some 2,400 shares being traded in. United States Realty and Construction common advanced half a point and the preferred closed at the same price as the day previous, after rising to 70⅝ at the opening.

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ROCK ISLAND securities were very actively traded in, and on heavy trading they advanced steadily. The common advanced to 46½ and then reacted to 46, a net gain for the day of 2¾ points. Some 1,500 shares of the preferred changed hands, the price rising to 80, at which figure it closed, a gain of 1¼ points. About 350 of the bonds were traded in, the prices varying between 80½ and 88¾.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	12	11¾	12
100	American Can pf.	51	51	51
100	American Hide & L. pf.	40½	40½	40½
200	American Light & T.	46	44½	45
150	Am. Light & T. pf.	94	*93	94
1,400	Am. Writing Paper	3⅝	3½	3⅝
2,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23¾	22	22⅝
4,600	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
400	British Columbia Cop.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
100	Central Foundry	2½	2½	2½
100	Central Foundry pf.	12½	12½	12½
400	Compressed Air	1	1	1
200	Con. Refrigerating	*6¾	6½	6½
200	Con. Storage Battery	20	20	20
100	Continental Zinc	19	19	19
300	Distilling new, w. i.	33	31	32
400	Dominion Securities	30½	29¾	30½
100	Electric Boat	28	28	28
100	Electric Boat pf.	42	42	42
100	Electric Vehicle	5½	5½	5½
12	Electric Vehicle pf.	15½	15½	13½
200	Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¼	1¼
130	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,250	Greene Con. Copper	27½	27⅛	27⅞
100	Guggenheim Explora.	150	150	150
2,400	Manhattan Transit	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
6,100	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	3½	3¼	3¾
	Otis Elevator pf.	102½	103½	103½
	Pac. Pac. & Nav.	5½	6½	5½
	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	¾	1¼	¾
	Pioneer Mining	60	60	60
	Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	30	27	27
	Rapid Tr. Op. 40% paid.	118	121	118
	Rapid Tr. Op. full paid.	117	119	117
	Retsof	27½	45	27½
	Retsof bonds ex div.	75	80	75
	Royal Baking Powder pf.	105	105½	105½
	Seaboard Air Line	32¾	33	32½
	Santa Fé Gold & Copper	1½	1⅜	1⅜
	Seminole Mining	1½	2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 29, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67½	67¾	21,850	*Amal. Copper Co.	67¼	68⅝	67	67⅝	+⅞
3⅝	3½	14,000	Am. Bicycle Co.	4⅛	5	3½	3½	−1⅛
34⅜	34¾	775	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½	+⅛
92¼	92½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92⅜	92¾	92¼	92¼	...
60⅞	61	1,300	*Am. Grass Twine	61⅜	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞	−⅝
50	50¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	50	50	50	50	−½
255	285	400	American Express	264	264⅜	262	262	−3
41⅞	43¼	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+⅛
33½	33¾	5,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33⅞	34	33	33⅜	−⅛
95	95¾	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾	−¼
6¼	6½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+¼
46	46½	2,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46	46⅛	46	46	−⅛
97	97¾	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97	97	−⅛
121	121⅞	700	*Am. Snuff Co.	117	121⅛	117	121¼	+⅛
98½	99	200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+¼
131½	131¾	14,710	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131⅞	132	131½	131⅝	−⅛
...	172½	110	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	172½	172½	172½	172½	−1½
102¼	104	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	104	104	104	104	+1⅞
95⅛	95¼	74,025	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅜	95¾	94⅜	95⅛	+1⅛
104⅝	104⅞	61,250	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¼	105	103⅛	104⅝	+1½
114⅜	114½	17,250	Baltimore & Ohio.	114⅜	114⅝	113¾	114½	+⅞
67⅝	68	8,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	68¼	67	67⅜	+½
249	250	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	250	250	250	250	...
89⅝	90¼	100	Canada Southern	90	90	90	90	+1
142¾	142⅞	31,100	Canadian Pacific	141¼	143	140⅞	142¾	+2⅝
139¼	140	300	*Can. P. subs., 3d in. pd.	138	139½	138	139½	+2½
55⅝	55¾	61,250	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55¾	55⅝	55	55⅜	+⅛
43¼	43½	2,350	Chicago & Alton	43	43⅜	42⅞	43½	+⅛
76	77	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	+¼
210	215	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	210	210	210	210	−1
34⅝	34½	1,700	Chicago Great West.	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	+⅝
89¼	90	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	90	90	90	90	+⅛
50½	51	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	51	51	50½	51	+¼
92⅝	92⅞	300	Chi. Gt. West., 4s.	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	+⅛
75	78	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	75	77¼	75	77¼	...
186	186⅜	9,490	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186	187	185¾	186½	+½
103½	105	320	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193	194	193	194	+1½
238	241	200	Chicago & Northw.	230½	240½	239½	240½	+½
185⅜	185¾	10,702	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	182	185⅞	181½	185⅞	+4⅝
22⅞	23	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans.	...	23½	22¾	23	−⅛
39¼	40	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	40	40	40	−⅛
16¾	17	900	Chicago Union Trac.	16⅝	16⅝	16	16¼	...
106¼	106⅝	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	105⅞	106¼	105¾	106¼	+¼
82⅜	82¼	12,275	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83½	84	82¼	82¼	−1¼
34½	34¾	6,700	Colorado & Southern	34	34⅞	34	34½	+⅞
78½	79	900	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78	78¾	78	78¾	+⅝
53	53¼	8,500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	53	+1¼
223½	224½	700	Consolidated Gas	224½	224½	224	224	+¾
124½	124¾	4,800	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122	125¾	122	124½	+1⅝
34½	34¾	1,300	Corn Products	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+⅜
87	87¾	700	Corn Products pf.	87¼	87⅞	87¼	87¼	+¼
178½	179	800	Delaware & Hudson.	179¼	179¼	179	179	+1
49¼	49½	1,950	Denver & R. G.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	...
94⅝	95	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+⅜
23¾	23⅞	6,850	Detroit Southern	22⅞	24	22⅞	23⅞	+1⅛
44⅜	44½	18,900	Detroit Southern pf.	42	44¼	42	44½	+3
51⅜	52½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	51½	51½	...	51½	...
91¼	92	2,400	Detroit United Ry.	90	91	89¾	91	+1⅝
5	5⅜	600	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	5	5½	5	5	−⅛
37	37½	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	37½	37½	37	37	−¾
22¼	22⅞	1,800	*Dul., S. S. & At.	22⅝	23	22½	22½	...
34¾	34⅞	700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	34⅜	35	34½	34⅞	+⅛
41½	41⅝	9,350	Erie	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41½	+⅛
70¾	71	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	71	71	70⅝	70⅞	+¼
57	57¼	1,900	Erie 2d pf.	56⅜	57	56¾	57	...
66	67	700	Evans. & T. H.	67½	68	66½	66½	−1½
60½	62	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	62	62	62	62	−1½
195	196	266	General Electric	196	196	196	196	+1
59	60	610	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	60	60	59½	59½	−⅜
198	199	1,100	Great Northern pf.	196⅜	198	196⅜	198	+1
99½	100½	1,200	Hocking Valley	100	100	100	100	+1
92½	93½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+¼
171¾	172	7,000	Illinois Central	172½	172½	171½	171¾	+¾
20	20¼	200	Internat. Paper	20½	20¾	20½	20¼	...
73¾	74¼	1,025	Internat. Paper pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74	74	...
70	72	300	*Internat. Power Co.	68	70	68	70	+⅝
52½	53	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	53	53	53	53	+½
92½	95	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
50¾	50⅞	1,600	Iowa Central	50⅞	51	50¾	51	+⅝
87½	88	100	Iowa Central pf.	88	88	88	88	+½
84	85	650	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84½	85¼	84	85¼	+½
49	49¾	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	49	49	49	49	+¼
38¼	38½	600	Kansas City South.	38¼	38¼	38	38¼	+¼
60¾	61	300	Kansas City South. pf.	61	61	60½	61	...
34	35	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½	−⅜
154¼	154½	5,300	Louisville & Nashville.	153⅝	154⅝	153⅛	154¼	+⅞
135¾	135½	10,410	Manhattan Elevated.	133¼	136¾	135⅜	135½	+½
125⅜	128	655	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	127	127⅜	127	127	...
148	148¼	1,100	*Met. Street Railway.	147¼	148⅝	147½	148	+¾
88¾	90¼	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	89	89	89	89	...
29¼	29⅞	100	Mexican Central	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	...
113¾	113⅞	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	+⅛
126	127	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	126	126	126	126	...
78	79½	2,825	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	78⅜	79⅝	77½	79	+1
137	137⅛	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137½	137½	137½	137½	+1½
33½	33⅝	6,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33	33⅜	33	33⅝	+½
67⅝	67¾	5,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	67	67⅞	66¾	67¾	+1
116⅜	116⅞	5,600	Missouri Pacific	116½	117⅛	116½	116¾	+⅛
114½	117	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	116	116	116	116	+1
24¼	24⅜	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	−⅛
20⅜	20⅝	4,900	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	20¾	20⅞	20½	20¼	+¼
41¼	41½	1,400	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+¼
187	189	600	*New York Air Brake.	187½	188	187¼	187½	−1½
163¼	164	3,400	New York Central.	163⅜	164½	163⅜	163½	−⅛
55⅝	56¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+¾
118	120	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	118	118	118	118	−2
92	95	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	−¾
232	234	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233	233	−1
35¾	35¾	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35¾	35⅞	35½	35¾	+¼
73	73¼	45,120	Norfolk & Western.	72	73¾	72	73¼	+1⅛
122	122½	300	North American	122½	122½	122	122¼	+1¼
240	...	36	Northern Central	240	240	240	240	...
74¾	75	1,300	Pacific Coast	76	76	74½	75	...
78	79	1,400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	79	79	78	78½	−2¾
43	44	600	Pacific Mail	43	43⅞	43	43¼	+½
162⅜	162¾	14,950	Pennsylvania R. R.	162	162⅞	161⅞	162⅜	+½
104⅛	104⅜	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¼	104½	104	104	...
41	42	100	Peoria & Eastern.	41	41	41	41	...
77½	79	100	Père Marquette.	79	79	79	79	+1
51	53	3,710	Pressed Steel Car.	51¼	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	+⅛
88⅛	88¾	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85¼	88¾	88¼	88¼	+⅝
242	245	200	Pullman Company.	241	241	241	241	−5
89¾	90	900	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89	89¾	89	89¾	+⅝
69⅝	69⅞	37,940	Reading.	68¾	70½	68⅝	69⅝	+1⅜
87¼	87⅜	3,800	Reading 1st pf.	86⅜	87¼	86½	87¼	+⅝
76	76¼	7,900	Reading 2d pf.	75	76	75	76	+1
21	21¼	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅛	+⅛
23¼	23½	1,200	St. Jo. & G. I.	24	24¼	23¾	24¼	+⅞
78½	78⅝	1,600	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	78	78¾	78	78⅝	+1¼
40¾	40¾	2,700	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	39	41	39	40½	+1¼
79¼	79½	800	St. L. & San Fran.	79¼	80	79½	80	...
76¼	76¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+⅛
37⅝	37⅞	800	St. Louis Southw.	38	38	37½	37½	...
77¾	78	5,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	77½	78	77	78	+⅛
64⅛	64⅝	8,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	65	65	64	64½	+⅛
91	92	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	91½	91¾	91½	91½	...
77	77¼	21,000	Southern Pacific	77	77¼	76⅞	77¼	+⅜
39⅞	40	9,050	Southern Railway	39⅞	40	39⅝	39⅞	...
96¼	96⅜	2,300	Southern Railway pf.	97	97¼	96¼	96½	...
7¼	7⅝	500	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7¼	7	7	−¼
70½	70⅝	1,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	70½	70⅝	70	70½	−¼
53	53¼	6,500	Texas & Pacific	52⅝	53⅜	52⅜	53⅜	+⅝
43¾	43⅞	3,600	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	42⅞	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜	+½
131½	132	700	Third Avenue.	131½	131½	131½	131½	−1½
32	32¼	3,000	Tol., St. L. & West.	32	32½	31¾	32¼	+⅛
48½	49	6,875	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	49	49¾	48¾	48⅞	+⅛
...	128	400	Twin City R. T.	128	128	127⅞	128	−½
79⅞	80½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
112¾	112⅝	59,500	Union Pacific	112	113	112	112⅞	+1½
94	94¼	7,000	Union Pacific pf.	93⅝	95	93½	94	+½
153	157	950	U. S. Express.	160	160	155	155	−4
13⅜	13½	2,300	*U. S. Leather.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	...
87⅜	87½	300	*U. S. Leather pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87½	...
12⅜	12½	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12½	+⅜
45⅞	46½	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	45½	46	45½	46	...
41	41⅜	5,100	U. S. Steel.	41	41⅜	41	41⅛	+⅛
90¼	90¼	3,500	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90¼	89¾	90¼	+⅛
66¾	66⅞	1,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	66¾	66¾	66⅜	66¾	...
48	48¼	1,300	Wabash pf.	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	+⅛
245	255	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	251	251	251	251	...
95¼	95⅜	3,700	Western Union Tel.	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95⅛	+⅛
226	227½	900	Westinghouse E. & M.	225	228½	226	228	−3
229	230	300	Westinghouse 1st pf.	229	230	229	230	+3
28	28½	850	Wheel. & L. E.	28¼	28⅛	28	28	...
64½	65¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	−⅛
41	41½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+⅛
29⅞	30½	4,200	Wisconsin Central	30¼	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	−⅛
56¼	56½	4,920	Wisconsin Central pf.	56¼	57⅜	56	56⅜	+⅜

Sales..... 756,649 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,540	Amal. Copper	67⅛	68⅛	66⅞	67⅝
170	Am. Bicycle	4	4	3¾	3¾
40	Am. Car & F.	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼
140	Am. Locomotive	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½
40	Am. Smelting	46¼	46	46	46
2,350	Am. Sugar	132⅜	131½	131⅜	131⅜
18,650	At., Top. & S.F.	94½	95⅜	94½	95¼
1,090	At., T. & S.F. pf.	103⅝	105¼	103¾	104⅝
1,220	Balt. & Ohio.	114⅜	115⅛	114⅜	114⅝
2,630	Brook. Rap. T.	67⅜	68¼	67¼	67⅞
8,680	Con. Pacific	141¼	142⅞	140¾	142⅝
750	Ches. & Ohio.	55	55⅜	55	55
90	Chi. & Alton.	43	43⅜	42⅝	43½
240	Chi., Gt. West.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
3,090	Chi., M. & St.P.	186¼	187	185⅞	186½
430	Col. Fuel & I.	83⅜	84½	82½	82⅝
220	Col. Southern	34	34¾	34	34¾
10	Den. & Rio Gr.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
130	Del. Southern	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
20	Dul., S. S. & At.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3,410	Erie	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41½
240	Chi. Ill. West.	34½	34½	34½	34½
3,090	Chi., M. & St.P.	186¼	187	185⅞	186½
430	Col. Fuel & I.	83⅜	84½	82½	82⅝
220	Col. Southern	34	34¾	34	34¾
10	Den. & Rio Gr.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
130	Del. Southern	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
20	Dul., S. S. & At.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3,410	Erie	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41½
210	Ill. Central	172	172	171¾	172
10	Int. Paper	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
410	Louis. & Nash.	153¾	154⅝	153¾	154⅜
3,680	Manhattan	135¾	136¼	135⅜	135½
50	Met. Street	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
20	Mexical Cent.	30	30	30	30
50	M., G.R.&S.S.M.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
200	Mo., Kan. & T.	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
2,310	Mo. Pacific	116⅜	117⅛	116⅜	116⅞
280	Nat. R.R. of Mex	20	20¼	20	20¼
100	N. Y. Central.	163⅜	163⅝	163⅜	163⅝
210	N. Y., Ont. & W.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
1,030	Nor. & West.	72¼	73⅛	71¾	73⅛
420	Pennsylvania	162¼	162⅞	162	162⅝
130	People's Gas	104⅝	104½	104½	104½
10	Pressed Steel C.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
6,420	Reading	70	69⅝	68¾	69⅝
210	Rep. Steel	21	21¼	21	21
10	St. L. Southw.	38	38	38	38
7,190	Southern Pac.	76⅞	77⅛	76⅞	77
1,380	Southern Ry.	40	40⅝	39¾	40⅛
520	Tenn. C. & I.	70⅜	70⅝	70	70
870	Texas Pac	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53
20	Tol., St. L. & W	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
60	T., St.L. & W.pf	49	49¾	49	49¼
27,970	Union Pacific	111⅞	113	111⅞	113
80	Union Pac. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,410	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
10	U.S. Leather pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
3,000	U. S. Steel.	41¼	41¼	41	41¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
270	Wabash pf.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾
220	Western Union.	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95⅛
40	Wheel. & L. E.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
20	W. & L.E.2d pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
210	Wis. Central	30¼	30¾	29⅞	30
100	Wis. Cent. pf.	56½	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜

101,290

Bonds.

$3,000	Un. Pac. Con. 4s	112⅜	112⅜	112¾	112⅜
2,000	Wabash 2d	100½	100½	100½	100½

$5,000

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,610,607, as against $2,650,517 the previous week and $2,141,852 for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods marketed were valued at $2,688,282, as against $2,717,406 for the previous week and $2,222,932 for the corresponding week last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC for the month of July—			
Gross	$3,246,620	$2,851,455	$2,471,170
Op. expenses	2,070,900	1,765,588	1,586,796
Net	1,175,711	1,085,867	884,374
GEORGIA for the month of July—			
Gross	150,494	128,087	122,484
Op. expenses	113,137	104,744	99,361
Net	37,357	23,344	23,073
Other income	30,000	30,000	...
Total income	73,357	23,344	...
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	29,473,001	27,075,675	2,397,326
Op. expenses	20,386,724	17,490,805	2,896,119
Net earnings	9,086,077	9,584,870	*498,793
Other income	1,862,933	1,476,885	386,048
Total income	10,949,010	11,061,255	*112,245
Fixed charges	3,941,229	3,919,784	21,445
Balance	7,007,781	7,141,471	*133,690
Dividends	3,516,005	3,516,005	...
Surplus	3,491,776	3,625,466	*233,690
Total surplus	16,600,392	13,255,051	3,345,341
*Decrease.			
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	5,456,686	5,322,888	4,903,482
Op. expenses	4,016,296	3,838,341	3,414,917
Net earnings	1,440,390	1,484,542	1,488,565
Other income	511,970	417,240	273,692
Total income	1,952,370	2,101,786	1,822,257
Fixed charges	1,298,416	1,222,555	963,233
Surplus	653,954	879,231	859,024
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. for the year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	37,712,248	34,680,482	3,031,766
Op. ex. & taxes	26,846,837	24,343,625	2,503,212
Net earnings	10,865,411	10,316,857	548,554
Other income	824,509	498,706	325,803
Total income	11,689,920	10,815,563	874,357
Int. on rentals	7,853,614	7,181,296	652,318
Oth. dedts fr. inc.	255,409	93,767	161,642
Total deductions	8,080,023	7,275,063	813,960
Balance	3,609,897	3,540,500	69,397
Div. on pf. stock	1,500,000	1,200,000	300,000
Balance	2,109,897	2,340,500	*230,603
Res. for Oct. div.	...	1,200,000	*1,200,000
Surplus	2,109,897	1,140,500	969,397
*Decrease.			

Alabama Great Southern for the year ended June 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $2,487,454; increase, $288,714; net earnings, $713,254; increase, $67,635; other income, $11,583; decrease, $1,824; total income, $724,907; increase, $65,811; fixed charges, $318,975, increase, $6,143; balance, $405,833; increase, $59,667; dividends on preference shares, $185,437; balance carried to credit of profit and loss, $220,396. Dividends paid during the year of 1901 were charged against profit and loss.

Georgia Southern and Florida for the year ended June 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $1,250,876; increase, $47,065; operating expenses, $955,906; increase, $52,762; net earnings, $294,970; decrease, $5,697. Other income, $14,088; fixed charges, $190,050; balance, $119,008; dividends on first and second preferred stock, $77,560; surplus, $41,448; total surplus, $389,961.

The Staten Island Midland, for the year, shows a deficit after charges of $1,545, a decrease of $477.

Staten Island Electric for the year ended June 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $217,948, increase $4,790; net earnings, $57,440, decrease $7,962; other income, $1,170, increase $286; fixed charges, $102,773, increase $425; deficit, $44,163, increase $8,122.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—David Y. Swainson vs. Joseph Rabinowitz et al.—John A. Wrede.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Sammis vs. Betz—Augustus R. McMahon. Carstairs vs. Carstairs—Benjamin L. Fairchild. Continental Trust Company vs. American Bible Society—Benjamin W. B. Brown. Snow, Church & Co. vs. Snow-Church Surety Company—Henry W. Hayden.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Freeman vs. Freeman—Algernon S. Norton.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Enricht vs. Anderson—Melvin G. Palliser.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Aluminium Photo Plate Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Henry H. Armstead, Daniel M. Armstead, and John Hencken, New York.

Engineering Company of America, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Clemes Smith, Joseph Hyde Pratt, and August Roesler, New York.

The C. C. Hovey Supply Company, Bainbridge, Chenango County; hardware, tinware, &c.; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles C. Hovey, Charles W. Ireland, and Jesse Whitman, Bainbridge.

Long Island Publishing Company, Mineola, Nassau County; capital, $25,000. Directors—

ELECTRIC RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Lines Operated by This System Fast Superseded the Other Kinds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Census Bureau has just issued some statistics showing the rapidity with which the electric system has supplanted horse and cable power.

In 1890 the street railway companies of the United States in operation numbered 789, of which 144 were electric. At that time there were 2,895 electric cars in use, out of 32,505 of all kinds, and 1,262 miles of track out of 8,123.

The stumulus given to the industry is brought out by the fact that whereas in 1890 the total capital and funded debt for all roads appears to have reached $363,150,000, in 1900 the total for 871 street railway systems, chiefly electric, was $1,023,819,987 capital stock, and $777,862,571 funded debt, making a total of slightly over $1,800,000,000, five times the figures of ten years before. The returns from the operation would indicate a net earning capacity of from 4 to 5 per cent.

The saving introduced by the adoption of electricity is indicated by the annual report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York for the census year ending June 30, 1900. This road employs the most expensive method of electric operation known. From the Metropolitan's figures the cost of operating with the cable per car mile was 17.76 cents; with the horse, 18.98 cents, and with the electric motor, 13.16 cents.

In 1890 a car with a pair of small motors of fifteen horse-power each was well equipped, but the average per motor in 1900 was apparently over forty horse-power.

SUGAR TRUST INVADES CANADA.

Claus A. Spreckels Heads Company to Buy Out Montreal Refinery.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 29.—Letters of incorporation have been granted to the Federal Sugar Refining Company, with headquarters in Montreal, and a capital of $6,000,000. The applicants were Claus A. Spreckels and William W. Cook of New York, and R. B. McGibbon, T. Chase Casgrain, and E. F. Surveyor of Montreal. A deposit was made of the $1,000 required by law.

The chief feature of Mr. Spreckels's scheme is the purchase of the sugar refinery in Montreal controlled by Senator Drummond and the Redpath estate and the establishment of a refinery in British Columbia.

Collection of Pelts for Union College.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Union College has had presented to it one of the finest collections of pelts in the State. The gift is from James E. Benedict of the class of 1880, who is Assistant Curator of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., and is made by the authority of Director

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Vacant Property in the Upper Fifth Avenue Section—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles Gulden has sold 45, 47, and 49 East Eighty-fourth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100, together with the abutting vacant lot at 42 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Lalor & Beringer have sold to the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company the plot, 51.10 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 184 feet east of Fifth Avenue, adjoining at the rear the site of Henry Phipps's new residence.

Edith M. Cameron has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Charles Hibson has sold for the Lippert estate to Henry Farenkrug the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, on lot 25 by 70.

Mrs. C. Hardy has sold the four-story dwelling 132 East Twenty-fourth Street, 22.6 by 98.9.

Morton Plant, son of the late Henry B. Plant, is the buyer of the dwelling 25 West Fifty-fourth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for William B. Brownell to Max Marx the lot on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 25.3 by 100.

Cohen & Glauber have sold the property 412 Cherry Street. The same operators have purchased 98 Avenue D, 24.4 by 85; also, from the Stuyvesant estate, 230 and 232 East Third Street, 50 by 106.

Charles Martin has sold for Charles and Henry Beck to Charles Unkel, for $20,500, the five-story flat, with two stores, 418 West Fortieth Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Sigmund Kennedy & Gustav Busch, for improvement, the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Max Marx to Thomas L. Reynolds the two-story and basement private house 358 Audubon Avenue, 18 by 60.

It is reported that the three-story dwelling 102 West Fifty-third Street, 20 by 50, has been sold.

Edgar M. Fidman, owner of 144 to 148 West Thirty-sixth Street, has bought No. 142, 18.9 by 100, from Frederick Moore.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., and Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill were the brokers in the sale of 44 West Fifty-first Street for Harriet S. Churchill. The buyer will occupy the house.

The Bar Association took title yesterday to the four-story dwelling 41 West Forty-third Street, 22.6 by 100.5, adjoining its building on the east. The stated consideration was $2,500 over a mortgage of $45,000.

Daniel F. Appleton and others, as executors, conveyed yesterday to the New York Telephone Company, for a consideration of $40,000, the property 32 East Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have leased for Mrs. Susan Devin to Wright D. Goss, for a term of three years, the four-story dwelling, with stable adjoining, on plot 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near Riverside Drive.

The same brokers have also leased for John Goodwin to the D. K. E. Society the dwelling 538 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, opposite Columbia University's "South Field."

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story hotel to be erected by the West Side Construction Company on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue. The building will cover a plot of four lots, and, according to the estimate of Architect George F. Pelham, will cost $600,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

23 and 25 Lispenard Street, north side, 75 feet west of Church Street, 50 by 100, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Christian Beilhara..... $48,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 397.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 37.6 by 99.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Colonial Corporation..... 51,012

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 100 by 99.8; West Side Construction Company of 2,600 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $600,000.

Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, southeast corner of Tibbett's Brook, for a one-story frame bakshed, 25 by 100; T. W. Thorne, premises, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, north side, 74 feet east of Inwood Avenue, for a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 22 by 46; Henry Loudt of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Inwood Avenue, owner; Joseph Spinell of 3,500 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Bay Avenue, east side, between Cabot and Dupont Streets, for a wooden crane, 39 by 12; Rock Plaster Company, owner; H. W. Goldsmith of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $975.

Bay Avenue, east side, between Cabot and Dupont Streets, for a wooden crane, 39 by 12; Rock Plaster Company, owner; H. W. Goldsmith of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 82 Wall St, to a twelve-story brick office building; Tontine Company of 41 Wall Street, owner; A. B. Jennings, premises, architect; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick hotel; M. Brady of 354 West Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 335 to 345 Rider Avenue, to a two-story-and-basement brick power-house; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Palisade Avenue, east side, 160 feet south of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, 30 by 51.6; George D. Eldridge, premises, owner; Wilson & Visscher of 156 Broadway, architects; cost, $23,000.

Concourse, east side, 100 feet south of Keep Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Joseph K. Zubrace, premises, owner; William Gorgolz of 2,307 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Rider Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick factory, 25 by 100; M. Newing Fox of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 2,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 29.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Max Marx to Moses Bachman 100

AUDUBON AV, w s, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Moses Bachman to Thomas L. Reynolds (mtg $4,500) 100

BUCHANAN PLACE, s w corner of Grand Av, 330.5 to e s Aqueduct Av x 101.5x 347.4x100; Julius I. Bacot to Seth S. Terry, mtg $10,450. 1

BUCHANAN PLACE, s e s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 105.5 to Aqueduct Av x 101.4x 122.4x100; Seth S. Terry to Mabelle E. Blair, Ca. G. 1

COLUMBIA ST, 34, e s, 24.10x100.4; Sarah Able to William J. Amend, (mtg $30,650) 32,500

CROMWELL AV, n w s, Lot 41, map of Claremont, 100x125; Ann Brady and another, heirs, to Pauline Baumann, all liens 1

ESSEX ST, 39, w s, 25x½ block; Hyman Hoffspiegel to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $26,000) 36,500

FULTON AV, w s, 176.10 ft s of 174th St, 75x86.9x91.7; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Morita L. Ernst and another, (mtg $33,500, R S $3) 100

FULTON AV, 2,013, w s, 25x90.7x25x91.7; Morita L. Ernst to Henry Reubert, (mtg $11,000) 100

HARRISON AV, e s, 200 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100, Van Nest; Anthony P. Wagner to James C. Gaffney, (mtg $4,600) 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Bronx Park Av and 100 ft s of 177th St, runs e 50 ft x s 25 ft x w 50 ft x n 25 ft; Theresa Downs to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $3,500) 1

LOTS 128 to 132 second map Neill estate; lots 226 to 232, same map; lots 84 to 87, map Neill estate; lots 60 and 63, and rear 50 ft of 64, map Neill estate; Bronx Park Av, s s cor 177th St, 100x25; lot 85, map Neill estate; Joseph Diamond to James D. Gagan, (mtg $33,000) 1

LOTS 216 and 217, map of Seaton Homestead; Jenny Cockburn to Charles Knauf, all liens 1

LUDLOW ST, 153, w s, 25x87.6; Frank Hillman to Hyman Hoffspiegel, (mtg $33,000) 1

LUDLOW ST, 157, w s, 25x87.6; Dore Golding to Hyman Hoffspiegel, (mtg $25,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 105, s s, 24.4x100; Jacob Sheenki and another to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $37,750) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 105, s s, 24.4x100; Julius B. Fox to Jacob Sheenki and another, (mtg $28,000) 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 18, s w s, 25.7x125.4x 25.7x125.11; Annie Solomon to Israel Horowitz, (mtg $44,500) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 50.10 ft n of 160th St, 25.8x100; William B. Brownell to Max Marx, mtg $3,000. 1

WALL ST, 114, n s, 21.11x72.7x22.2x72.7; Vesey St, 110, n e corner of West St, 139; Front St, 261, s e corner of Dover St, 22.2x76.11x21x76.10; Jones Lane, 4 and 6, 30.5x61.6x40.8x61.10; Mary F. Cruger, widow, to the Union Trust Company in trust for Ella M. Arnold for life and then to Maynita Arnold, trust deed, ½ part ..... ½

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, at lands of Peter Bertine, contains 1 acre; Peter W. Zink to George Zink 1

2D AV, 2,395, s w corner of 123d St, 25x 62; Henry Holtz to John McKee, (mtg $20,000) 24,300

7TH ST, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x 48.9; Morris Mandelskorn to David Jacobwitz, (mtg $7,000) 1

21ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 98.8; Sarah A. Waters to William G. Conklin 1

29TH ST, 32 East, 25x98.9; Daniel F. Appleton and another, executors and trustees, to New York Telephone Company 40,010

43D ST, n s, 342.6 ft e of 6th Av, 22.6x 100.5; S. Sidney Smith to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, (mtg $45,000) 2,500

45TH ST, 71 West, 18.9x100.5; Theodore B Dale to Herbert J. Cochran, (mtg $20,000) 100

45TH ST, 71 West, 18.9x100.5; Herbert J. Cochran to Lillie McGovern, (mtg $25,000) 100

47TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 40x 100.4; Longacre Realty Company to John A. Picken, (mtg $56,500) 1

55TH ST, 240 East, 25x100.5; Oscar Huth to Charles Kroner, (mtg $9,000) 1

76TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Ida Levenson and another to Samuel Goldberg, (mtg $9,000) 100

76TH ST, 316 West, 20x102.2; Susan H. White to Edward H. White, (mtg $12,000, R S $1) 100

76TH ST, 320 West, 20x102.2; Susan H. White to Edward H. White, (R S $1) 100

88TH ST, 256 West, 18x100.8; William E. Dodge to Sophie Sterns 17,000

101ST ST, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; John Lindley, executor, to Richard H. Handley, ½ part 1,333

101ST ST, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Daniel M. Stimson and others, trustees, to Richard H. Handley, ⅔ part 2,666

111TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Abraham Siegel to Francesco Franciello and another, (mtg $12,000) ... 29,500

115TH ST, n s, 343.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.11x irregular; Morris Wolf to Hannah Wolf, mtg $12,000 18,000

116TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 37x ½ block; Louis Cohen to Economy Building and Realty Company, (mtg $14,000) 1

128TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6 x99.11; Jacob H. Corn to the Colonial Corporation of the City of New York, all liens 5,000

143D ST, n s, 193.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.8x99.11; Catherine Stevens to Emma Steinau, (mtg $12,000) 1

156TH ST, s e corner of Beach Av, 34.5x 90x15.4x97.10; Gottlieb Waechter to Moritz Kandler, (mtg $28,500) 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 28; David Rosenfeld to Elias Conner, 2½ years $936

GRAND ST, 311; Harris Goldman and another to John Glahins, 3 years 1,800

MONROE ST, 173; Morris Cohen to Max Goodman and another, 3 years 3,250

PIKE ST, 60; Koppel Koslowsky to Vigdor Miller and others, 3 8-12 years 15 days, 420 to 480

1ST AV, 2,224; Giuseppe Fusco to Domenico Bastone, 18½ years, 780 to 840

13TH ST, 520 and 522 East; Louis Levine to Samuel Hochmann, 3 years 5,700

50TH ST, 29 West; Adrienne Filippio to Anthony J. Thomas, 2 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Sarah Friedlander; Audubon Av, w s, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. $4,500

BEDFORD PARK CONGREGATIONAL Church to Robert B. Currier, executor; Bainbridge Av, n e corner of 201st St, 5 years 3,000

BLAIR, Marbelle E., to George W. Post and another, trustees; Aqueduct Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of Buchanan Place, (two mortgages,) 3 years, each 3,200

BLAIR, Marbelle E., to Charles S. Ward; Aqueduct Av, e s, 25.4 ft s of Buchanan Place, 2 years 3,200

BLAIR, Marbelle E., to Charles S. Ward; Buchanan Place, s e corner of Aqueduct Av, 3 years 3,400

BRANDT, Louis, and another to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees; Columbus Av, s e corner of 60th St, due Feb. 27, 1904, 6 per cent. 250,000

CALIFANO, Ernest E., to Edward Herrmann; 149th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent. 3,500

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Hannah Lorsch; 71 West 45th St, 1 year 5,000

COLUMBIA CLUB OF THE CITY OF New York, a corporation, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 5th Av, s w corner of 127th St, building loan, 5 years, 6 per cent. 80,000

COLUMBIA CLUB OF THE CITY OF New York, a corporation, to H. Seymour Eisman and others; 5th Av, s w corner of 127th St, prior mtg $80,000, installments, 6 per cent. 10,000

COLUMBIA CLUB OF THE CITY OF New York, a corporation, to Clara P. Hahn; 5th Av, s w corner of 127th St, prior mtg $90,000, installments, 6 per cent. 10,000

COLUMBIA CLUB OF THE CITY OF New York, to Simon Hahn and others, trustees; 5th Av, s w corner of 127th St, prior mtg $100,000, due July 1, 1932, 4 per cent. bonds 50,000

CROPPER, Rosina M., to Jenah De W. Brown; 14th St, n s, 80.6 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

CROXSON, William S., to New York Savings Bank; Bleecker St, 391, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 6,000

DAVIS, Lawrence, to City Mortgage Company; Westchester Av, s e corner of 156th St, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 42,800

DE BAUN, John, to Mary J. Smith, trustee; 491 8th Av, 1-5 part, due Dec. 11, 1902, 6 per cent. 250

DONOHUE, Alice M., (Kedian,) and others to Michael F. McGoldrick; 21st St, s s w s, 480 ft n of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

ECONOMY BUILDING AND REALTY Company to Samuel Strasbourger; 115th St, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 14,000

ECONOMY BUILDING AND REALTY Company to Louis Cohen; 115th St, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $14,000, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. ... 3,300

FOX, Julius B., and Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Rivington St, 105, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000

FRACIELLO, Francesco, and others to Abraham Siegel; 111th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 6 per cent, gold 14,500

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 269.8 ft e of 10th Av; 34th St, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 160,000

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to Bank for Savings; 34th St, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, due July 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 42,500

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to Ede Levenson and another; 76th St, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, priority mtg $9,000, 3 years 3,000

GUMPERZ, Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Greenwich St, 460, 1 year, 4 per cent. 17,000

HEANEY, Elizabeth A., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25.4 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 2,500

HEINE, Bernhard, to Isidor Monheimer; 114th St, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

HEWLETT, George R., to Empire City Savings Bank; 103d St, 86 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 16,500

HOFFSPIEGEL, Heyman, to Frank Hillman and another; 153 and 157 Ludlow St, prior mtg $67,000, 2 mtgs, 4 years, 6 per cent., each 3,700

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to the Greenwood Cemetery; Henry St, 173 to 177, n w corner of Jefferson St, 18 and 20, 10 years, 4½ per cent. 115,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to Joseph L. Horowitz; Henry St, 173 to 177, n w corner of Jefferson St, 18 and 20, prior mortgage $115,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 30,000

LEWY, Theresa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 365 West 120th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 7,000

LYON, William W., to New York Cooperative Building and Loan Association; 184th St, n w s, being part of Lot 28, map of land of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, prior mtg $3,800, installments, 6 per cent. 350

MAUTOVANI, Pietro, to S. Louise Stevenson and another; Fox St, w s, 82.6 ft n of 169th St, prior mtg $500, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,300

MULIERI, Michele, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 110th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 4,500

PICKEN, John A., to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, due Nov. 20, 1903, 6 per cent. 27,500

REUBERT, Henry, to Moutz L. Ernst and another; Fulton Av, 2,013, prior mtge $11,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,750

SHEENKI, Jacob, and another to Jacob Klingenstein; Rivington St, 105, prior mortgage $28,000, installments, 6 per cent 9,750

SMITH, Annie F., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 122d St, 329 East, 3 years 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOCK, Israel, to Elizabeth Ternau $9,000

BURNS, Edward, executor, to Josephine Waudell 350

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company 1

HOROWITZ, Joseph L., to the State Bank 1

KRAKOWER, Henry, to Saul M. Rawes; LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Nannie S. Vanderpool 17,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 3,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Bowery Savings Bank 4,500

NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT Company to New York Mortgage and Security Company 50,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Guardian Trust Company, three assignments 129,500

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Montefiore Home 22,000

SHWEITZER, Julius, to Moses Goodman.. 1

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 63; Mayor, Lane & Co. against David Shaff and another, owners; Jackson & Griffen, contractors $213

MAPLE AV, 200 ft s of Randall St, 25x 100; Poolo Stanco against Matteo Di Vito, owner; Angelo Di Niscia, contractor 75

MAPLE AV, 200 ft s of Randall St, 25x 100; Frederick Stanco against Matteo Di Vito, owner; Angelo Di Niscia, contractor 112

8TH AV AND 152D ST, n e corner, 49.11x 100; Frank A. McHugh against Ernest Clark, owner; John Farrell, contractor. 362

Financial.

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In addition to the 450 lots which are to be sold at unreserved auction at MORRIS PARK, RICHMOND HILL, Borough of Queens, on Labor Day, Monday, September 1, at noon, on the premises, we WILL ALSO SELL the former Martin G. Johnson Homestead, surrounded by fine old shade trees and lawns, together with 10 lots fronting on Lefferts, Johnson and Liberty Avs.; house is 2½ story and attic, brick filled, large rooms, in good condition, and is first-class in every particular. A chance to get an attractive and finely built house at a bargain.

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Will rent for $2,500 when present lease expires.

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ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St., 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 169th St.

An opportunity for excellent investment!—New apartment house, no vacancies, leases, 4% mortgage; pays over 11% net. We cannot recommend this property too highly for investment. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebube, 280 Broadway, Room 182.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102, 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,626. Easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Modern double flat, 98th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,500—Cash, buys private house; full lot; 14th St., near 7th Av. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST., Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4% 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$21,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores; 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV. Corner, | Five story, three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent $6,000. below 116th St. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

21st St., Near 3d Av.—22-family apartment house, 26x100. Price, $34,500. All rented; exceptional bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,500 cash, balance easy, mortgage $9,000, buys small Madison Av. dwelling, near 113th St. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bargain.—Choice corner plot ripe for improvement; 90 per cent. loan 4½. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$2,000 buys 5-story brick tenement house, 2d Av., near 98th St. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$3,000 buys 5-story brick flat, West 120th St., near 8th Av. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two 4-story double brick apartments; near Prospect Park; total rents, $3,450; price, $34,000; mortgage, $18,000; 4½%; separate or together; for free and clear property. Edward Grotecloss, No. 541 De Kalb Av.

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Prospect Park South.

This magnificent piece of house architecture contains 15 large rooms and 3 bath rooms.

Immense hall, in quartered oak; heavy beamed ceilings; spacious drawingroom, in ivory white; large diningroom, opening on side piazza; complete kitchen, with dressers and pantries, and laundry attached; very large chambers, with private baths, dressing rooms and mirrors, billiard room, den and servants' apartments; beautifully decorated in fabrics; double Holland shades; hot water heat. The most perfect house in Flatbush and one of the very best in Prospect Park South.

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OCEAN AVENUE; WILL SELL TWO CHOICE OCEAN AVE. PLOTS AT A BARGAIN; ALSO HOUSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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HAS LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AT 4, 4½, AND 5%. REASONABLE TERMS.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

57TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x 100; Robert R. Fox against John Warrell, owner; William F. Dixon, contractor 685

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100; T. P. Galligan's Sons against the Consolidated Gas Company, owner; the Louis Weber Building Company, contractor 108

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

49TH ST, 55 West; James Fetretch's Son & Co. on Percy R. Turnure, M. D., to John Boyd 1,235

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of Buchanan Place, 50.8x122.4x irregular; George W. Post and A. Walker Otis with Blair Realty Co. 3,200

BUCHANAN PLACE AND AQUEDUCT Av, s e corner, 105.5x50.8x irregular; Charles S. Ward with Marbella E. Blair 6,600

COLUMBUS AV AND 80TH ST, s e corner, 75.5x80; J. Herbert Carpenter and William J. Quinlan, Jr., with Louis and John Brandt 250,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, e s, 100.11 ft n of 89th St; Henry A. Boyd & Co. against Emma Fitch and another, Aug. 9, 1902 ..... $45

109TH ST, 140 West; Frederick Baehser against Mary Reilly and another, May 24, 1902 88

117TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 75x 100; Patrick F. Cindera against Mae S. A. Wilson, Aug. 16, 1902 2,552

Lis Pendens.

DE MILT AV and Railroad Place, n e corner, 78x101.5x irregular; Reese F. Alsop against Ira H. Wager and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bergen & Dyckman.

LOT 104, map of 372 lots of Kemp estate, 23d Ward; George Ehret against Emelie Russ and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

SPRING ST, 64; City of New York against John J. Jenkins, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

12th St, 328 and 328 East; Saul M. Raives against Tobias Krakower and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

117TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x 100.11, two actions; Mathilde Eidlitz and another, executrix and executor, against John Heist and another, trustees, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse.

132D ST, s s, 455 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Margaretta A. Bernard against Abraham P. Jersey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ONLY FOUR LEFT of the magnificent row of 32 Houses on Sterling Place, built when material and labor were 20 per cent. less than present time; it is no wonder these houses have sold with astonishing rapidity, for their equal for the money is not to be found in Greater New York; they are three story and basement, artistic swell fronts, extension dining-room, hardwood finish, open plumbing, shower bath, all tiled bathrooms, combination chandeliers, open fireplaces. Inquire on premises, William H. Reynolds, Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington avs. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

The Most Expensive and Best Located

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

overlooking Prospect Park's beautiful landscape; twelve swell front, box stoop artistic limestone two-family houses, containing electric lights, combination chandeliers, all hardwoods, tiled bathrooms, all tiled kitchens; open fireplaces, model house open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Builder, on premises, 9th St., and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION.

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner

PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.,

OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL

BEDFORD PARK.

Contains 2 baths (tiles to ceiling), with shower, exposed beam, panel dining room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

FLATBUSH.—

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The TUILERIES

Broadway, Northwest Corner 95th St.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.

7 and 8 Spacious, Light Rooms.

Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas and electric light. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

RESIDENT MANAGER.

Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.

Apply on premises or to

GEORGE E. HOPPIE,

Tel. 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Golden Gate,

N. E. Corner Manhattan Av., 111th St.

Brand new, up to date Apartments of five, six, and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks, convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords; rents $444 to $1,480 per year. Open evenings for inspection. Superintendent on premises, or,

Geo. W. Campbell, 257 West 42d St.

Illustrated
Apartment House
Directory.

361 Buildings represented; 1,027 apartments to let; all sizes, every style, all sections of city...
Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.

Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, nearby clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.

Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest.
Real Estate Renting Company.
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone 2450 Madison Square.

The El Dorado

A new fireproof apartment building.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 90th to 91st Sts.

Superb light suites of *4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 rooms*, with every known device and convenience. Each apartment affords a view of street and Park. Separate elevators for servants and deliveries. Special accommodations for male and female servants.

JOHN V. SIGNELL, Owner and Builder.

CLEMENT COURT,

NORTHWEST CORNER 99TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Seven-story High Class Apartment House.

Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator; telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.

RENTS FROM $500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.

The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. E. M. ASHTERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone, 2734—79.

The Frontenac,

76-80 West 113th St.,

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

JUST COMPLETED;
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.

Apartments of 5 and 6 large, sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hallboys; elevators; telephones, &c.

Only a few Apartments left.
Rents, $450 to $700.

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof Apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now, or from October 1; rents from $900 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

THE BELLA,

48 EAST 26TH ST.

8 to 10 rooms and baths; each apartment covers a space larger than the ordinary city lot; every room perfectly light; separate passenger and freight elevators; rent, $1,600.

WEST END AVE., 843,

Near 101st St. Opportunity only to right party. Single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

ANTOINETTE.

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations.

102 West 93d Street.

6 and 8 rooms, overlooking Park; marble halls, stairways; hall boys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $55. Superintendent or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

8 ROOMS; TILED BATH.

Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $60, or partly furnished, $75.

245 WEST 135TH ST.

THE HOLYOKE.

Southeast Corner West End Ave. and 97th St.—Handsome 7-room corner apartment; all improvements; hall boys; elevator service; rents moderate; free till Oct. 1st. Inquire B. H. Gilde, on premises.

NEW ELLMONT APARTMENTS.

Six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water, elevator; A1 neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $35 upward; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM FLAT,

All light rooms, complete; immediate housekeeping; silver, linen, elevator; "L"; piano; reasonable prices. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Five elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath; hall heated; hot water; rent $18. 527 Lenox Av.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17. Lounsbery.

24 flat, 411 Park Av., near 55th St.; 6 light rooms.

Country Board.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., Autumn and Winter resort; modern conveniences; heated by hot-water system; 25 acres commanding extensive views; fruits, vegetables, milk, butter, &c., from farm. Address Box 236, Morristown, N. J.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome, private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 62.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches guaranteed, lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 5:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:02.
9:55 A.M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:22 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:10 A. M., St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone 900 38th Street, for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(5) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sts., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry,** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (61:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M. and 24:00 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 21:00, 21:30, 22:00, 23:00, 24:00, 25:00, 16:00, 17:30, 19:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, 19:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:00, 23:40, 5:00, 27:00, 19:25 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 18:00, 19:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) 21:00, 1:20, 22:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 25:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A.M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:45, *5:00, 6:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 138 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:10nt. Buffet.
Chicago, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:22am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:55pm	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‡12.35, 12.45, 67.15, 26.25, 26.45, 25.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of W. 23d St.	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of Cortlandt St.
Buffalo Local	*67.10 AM	*67.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	11.55 AM	12.00 N'n
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 390, 655, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A.M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:56 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 4:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:56 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (8:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily. CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:25 P. M. next day.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. 9:55 Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 8:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. ROUND TRIP TAKES 3 DAYS.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan. Good to return until Sept. 12.

Round Trip Fare Reduced to $7.00.

LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32 East River.

Telephone 3,196-3,199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the world. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Sunday Steamers.

JOY LINE { $2.00 to Boston. $1.00 to Providence.

The fast and elegant steamers

LARCHMONT & TREMONT

Leave Pier 35 E. R., Ft. of Catharine St., every day, including Sundays.

STATEROOMS RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

Cut rates to all New England points.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** and **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Special Sunday Trip, Aug. 31.

Steamer ADIRONDACK will leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6:00 P. M. This departure for that Sunday only.

Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor, L. I. Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; Monday, Labor Day Excursion trip, leave 9 A. M. for Greenport and Bay Harbor; return by rail. Excursion, $2.00.

Saturdays a steamer of the Montauk Co.'s line connects at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M. arrives Block Island 7:00 P. M.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Fare, New York to Tannersville or Cairo, $2.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M. (6:00 East 21st St. Saturdays at 3:15.) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45,) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

NOTE.—On Labor Day steamer RICHARD PECK will leave New York at 9:30 A. M. instead of 3:00 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Stmr. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., W. 129TH ST. 1:30 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Labor Day Stmr. "BALDWIN" leaves FRANKLIN ST. 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10:00 A. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT.

Stmr. "NEWBURGH" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST. 3:30 P. M. Labor Day from W. 129TH ST., 5:30 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM Kaiser.....Oct. 7, 10 AM
Kaiserin..Sept. 16, 10 AM Kaiserin..Oct. 14, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Sept. 23, 9 AM Kronprinz.Oct. 21, 8 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich..Sept. 4, noon Hoh'zol'n.Sep.25,10 AM
Luise.....Sept. 6, 10 AM Bremen.....Oct. 2, 10 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept.18, 11 AM Friedrich..Oct. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave...Sept. 6, 10 AM Trave.....Oct. 11, 10 AM
Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM Aller.....Oct. 18, 10 AM
Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM Lahn.....Nov. 1, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

A. Victoria..Sept. 11, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 25, 10 AM
P. Bism'ck..Sept. 18, 10 AM A. Victoria..Oct. 9, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Bluecher...Sept. 2, 10 AM Pen'sylv'nia..Sept. 16, 3 PM
Waldersee..Sept. 9, 10:30 AM Moltke..Sept. 23, 9 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat

Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.

West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Granada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Granada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia July 24, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..Sept. 3, 10 AM St. Louis..Sept. 10, 10 AM
*Southwark..Sept. 9, Noon Philadel..Sept. 17, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland.....Aug. 30, Noon Vaderland..Sept. 13, 10 AM
Friesland..Sept. 6, 10 AM Kroonland..Sept. 20, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANT

SEEKS DOWER RIGHT IN REALTY WORTH $300,000

Walton's Alleged Widow Appears Long After His Death.

In Selling His Property, He Had Sworn that He Was Single—Many Titles Affected.

Title to property in the Bronx estimated to be worth more than $300,000 is in dispute because a woman has appeared who says that she is the widow of George Walton, who in selling the property swore that he was unmarried. He died suddenly in City Island on Feb. 25, 1901. Walton left no will, and it was not suspected that he had left a wife. What he did with the money realized on sales is unknown to his widow or her attorney.

Henry B. Wesselman, acting for the claimant, has begun an action for the recovery of dower rights in all the real property which Walton had disposed of. When the sales were made the titles were guaranteed by corporations in that business.

Mr. Wesselman would not say yesterday where the widow is living. Before her marriage, he said, she was Louisa F. Van Houten. She separated from her husband ten years ago by mutual agreement. They afterward lived apart, though seemingly continuing good friends, as they occasionally called on each other. The reason for their separation the attorney said he did not know.

The property which has come into dispute comprises ten five-story brownstone-front double flathouses and the large lot at the northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue. The houses 119 St. Ann's Avenue and 836 Southern Boulevard are held by R. C. Watson and others as executors and trustees. Nellie McDonald owns the house 834 Southern Boulevard. Eugene B. Schiller has the title to 117 St. Ann's Avenue, Katharine Gaimbacher No. 113, and Jennie Orr is trustee of No. 115 on the same avenue. George Ehret owns the lot on the northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue. Others whose titles are in dispute are Nellie McDonald and Mary Bach.

The attorney for the woman, who has a marriage certificate and other evidence that she is Walton's widow, believes that he will find other property in which she has a dower right.

Walton is believed to have had large deposits in various banks. Every effort is being made to locate those banks. He left no papers and there is no record of his affairs. The suit promises to develop many complicated points at law.

MR. OSGOOD DENIES CHARGES.

Replies to the Allegations of the Opposition Party in Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

J. C. Osgood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, issued yesterday another statement, in which he denied in detail the charges and allegations made by the Gates-Mitchell-Blair party a few days ago. In the statement he said:

"They charge that I deliberately violated a written agreement in relation to the organization of the Board of Directors to be elected at the annual meeting in 1901. There was such an agreement, but I did not violate it. The stock and proxies which I held, 134,000 shares, were a clear majority, without any of the Gates proxies. The Gates party sent proxies for 70,000 shares after they had been advised how they would be voted, and 20,000 additional, which did not reach Denver till the day after the meeting.

"There is not a single so-called 'subsidiary' company fostered at the expense of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, for the benefit of myself and friends.

"The assurances given these gentlemen as to the ability of the company to pay dividends were based on the completion of the steel works improvements at the time stated, and it was so explained to them."

Mr. Osgood declared that he had neither made nor authorized any one else to make any proposition of compromises on any basis whatever.

MARRIAGE MADE HER CITIZEN.

Woman Immigrant, Wedded While Held for Deportation, Ordered by Judge Lacombe to be Admitted.

United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday handed down an important decision, in which he admits to this country, as an American citizen, Maria Burgio, a woman previously declared by the Commission of Immigration to be an undesirable immigrant, and ordered deported.

Salvatore Burgio came to this country, leaving behind him in Italy his sweetheart, Maria Lazzara. He became a citizen, prospered, and recently sent for her. On her arrival she was found to be suffering from a contagious disease of the eyes, and was ordered to be deported. Burgio hired a lawyer, who conceived the idea of having the couple married. He drew up a civil marriage contract, which Burgio signed. Then it was taken to Ellis Island, where Maria signed it, and they were legally man and wife.

A writ of habeas corpus was obtained and argued before Judge Lacombe on Aug. 20. The papers were returned yesterday with this indorsement by Judge Lacombe:

When this writ was sued out the prisoner was and now is an American citizen; she is discharged from custody. The Immigration acts ceased to apply to her after her marriage.

The immigration authorities declare, of Judge Lacombe's decision, that it will open the doors to any number of undesirable female immigrants. An appeal may be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

OBJECTIONS TO BRIDGE PLANS.

Another Committee from Queens Borough to Examine Details of Blackwell's Island Structure.

At a meeting of the Committee of Forty in Astoria on Thursday evening Commissioner Lindenthal's plan for the Blackwell's Island Bridge received a setback. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing the report of a special committee that was appointed to visit the Commissioner's office for the purpose of viewing the plans.

The members of the committee seemed to be impressed favorably by the plans, but Foster Crowell, an expert engineer, of Flushing, was far from pleased with them, and he said so. He declared that the plans for making the bridge much narrower and at the same time increasing its capacity did not hold good. He objected to the two-story structure and other particulars.

In view of Mr. Crowell's statement, no action was taken toward approving the report of the sub-committee. Instead, a committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter further and report. The members of the new committee are Mr. Crowell, E. Platt Stratton of College Point, D. S. Sanborn of Flushing, and Peter A. Leininger and John Andrews of Long Island City.

Third Victim of Father's Pistol.

Edward Dietscher, six years old, of 551 West Forty-fifth Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital this morning as a result of the bullet fired into his head by his father, Frederick, at their home on Aug. 16. Besides fatally wounding his little son, the man killed his five-year-old daughter Mary and himself.

Calls American Mail Service Best.

Richard Van Cott, General Superintendent of the City Delivery in the General Post Office Building, returned to his desk yesterday after a two months' vacation in England, Ireland, France, and Germany. He said that while the postal systems in the countries visited by him differed in many respects from that of America, yet judged as a whole, he was satisfied the public of America enjoyed a better mail service than any European nation.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT, VOWS HE WILL KILL SISTER.

Thinks She Betrayed Him—Shot Policeman in Germany, Tried to Shoot Marshals Who Arrested Him Here.

William Frederick Ignatz Schoo, a huge German, escaped from prison in Germany, where he was sentenced to ten years for shooting a policeman who arrested him in Hamburg on a larceny charge, was captured last night in a barber's shop on Morris Avenue by Deputy United States Marshals Bernhard and Gardner.

The German Consul General had notified this Government that Schoo arrived in New York a month ago. The Marshals who were detailed to find him learned that he was living with his sister, Mrs. Merkin of 512 Morris Avenue, and that he frequented a barber's shop at No. 514, next door. Last night they saw him sitting in a chair in the shop, being shaved. Bernhard covered him with a revolver and said:

"Hands up. We want you."

Schoo in an instant also drew a revolver, and the two Marshals rushed upon him, bore him to the floor, and handcuffed him. Then they secured a carriage and took him to Ludlow Street Jail.

Bernhard says the man is terribly incensed against his sister, as he believes she denounced him to the authorities. According to the Marshal Schoo declared:

"I know she told you, and I don't care how long I get, but as soon as I get out I'll come back to this country, find her, and kill her like a dog."

Bernhard also says he caught Schoo by charging him with having shot the policeman in the head.

"No, I didn't," the Marshal says Schoo retorted. "I shot him in the jaw."

The policeman did not die from the shot.

GEN. ALGER TALKS POLITICS.

Admires Course of President Roosevelt and Expects Him to be Nominated in 1904.

Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger when asked yesterday his views on the political situation in Michigan declined to discuss that subject, but wished to say that he considered that President Roosevelt had more than met the expectations of his most sanguine friends.

"The Presidency," he added, "is a position of infinite and complicated duties at best, but it is a critical test of ability to be called suddenly to the discharge of its functions, especially under the painful circumstances which attended the accession of President Roosevelt. He has, however, met and mastered every problem that came to him. That he will be nominated in 1904 I hope and do not doubt."

DR. VAN DE WATER'S DENIAL.

Positive Assertion that He Is Not the Clergyman Concerned in the Watt Separation Suit.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, whose name was mentioned in connection with the Archibald Watt separation suit, yesterday issued the following statement:

Having had time since my return from Europe to read what had been published concerning me, I desire now to say to the press that the statement of my Wardens and members of my Vestry made in my absence with reference to the insinuations against my character is wholly justified. My relations with my parishioners have been at all times what they ought to be, and any intimation by any person that they have been otherwise is grossly untrue.

GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.

New York City, Aug. 29, 1902.

In the pending suit Mr. Watt offered affidavits by a colored servant that a certain clergyman whose name was not mentioned had visited Mrs. Watt on Mr. Watt's steam yacht American during her husband's absence, and that he had drunk champagne and cocktails with her there, and that on one occasion the colored woman had seen them drinking Scotch whisky together in a restaurant.

FOUND CHILD, LOST INSURANCE

Father, Suing on Policy on Daughter's Life, Is Confronted by Her in Court.

An action brought to recover the amount due on a life insurance policy, issued by the Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, was brought to a sudden and dramatic close yesterday morning in the First District Municipal Court of Brooklyn by the production in court, alive and well, of the person for whose death the insurance money was claimed. David Zimmer was suing the company to recover on the policy for the life of his daughter Annie, who disappeared in 1894.

Mr. Zimmer had told the story of his daughter's disappearance. He was followed by his daughter Frieda, who corroborated her father. Just at the beginning of her cross-examination a tall, well-built young woman walked into the courtroom. Turning to Mr. Zimmer, the attorney for the insurance company asked:

"Do you recognize this woman?"

"I have never seen her before," replied Mr. Zimmer.

The attorney for the insurance company told the young woman to go on the stand, where she fully established her identity as the missing person. She had married and was living in comfortable circumstances near her father's home. Other witnesses corroborated her testimony. After that Hamilton Anderson, who appeared as attorney for Zimmer, withdrew the case.

The attorneys for the company said that they knew that Mr. Zimmer's intentions in the matter had been thoroughly honest, but that they had succeeded in tracing the young woman where her father had failed.

CARPENTERS THREATEN STRIKE

Twelve Thousand Men May Go Out on Tuesday to Enforce New Demands.

The carpenters in Greater New York belonging to the District Council of the Brotherhoop of Carpenters and who are 12,000 strong, threaten a general strike on Tuesday to enforce new demands. The demands will go into effect on Monday, but Monday being Labor Day their attempted enforcement will take place the next day.

All the building contractors and master carpenters have been notified of the demands, which are an increase of wages from $4 to $4.50 a day, the eight-hour workday, and the Saturday half holiday. Many of the employers have decided to resist, among them being the George A. Fuller Company, which employs 500 carpenters. Strike headquarters will be established in Bohemian National Hall in East Seventy-third Street.

News Sought of Valentine Brewster.

The Chief of Police of Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday asked the police of this city to see if they can find Valentine Brewster. They say his brother Orson is dead in Los Angeles.

Mayor Gives Up Jersey City Hospital.

Mayor Fagan and the Jersey City Hospital Trustees, who on Thursday took possession of the City Hospital, claiming to act under authority vested in them for that purpose by the last Legislature, yesterday reconsidered their action and returned the hospital to the control of the Health Board. This was in recognition of the fact that Dr. John D. McGill, a member of the Health Board, had made application to have the acts of the city authorities in the premises reviewed by the Supreme Court. The case will come up at Trenton on Sept. 16.

"The Man in the Street."

The Baltimore Sun says: "The Man in the Street" is a collection of bright stories well worth the attention of all interested in the sayings that pass current with the wine and the walnuts." In The New York Times Sunday.—Adv.

SPEEDING OF AUTOMOBILES

Protective Society Organized on Long Island.

Conspicuous Residents Interested in a New Movement for the Enforcement of Laws and the Care of Highways.

The Long Island Highway Protective Society filed its certificate of incorporation with Supreme Court Justice A. V. S. Cochrane for approval yesterday. The objects of the society are the protection of the interests and the rights of the people in the highways of Long Island, the co-operation with the authorities for the enforcement of laws governing motor vehicles, and of other riding and driving equipages and the general care of the highways on Long Island. The principal offices of the society are to be at Oyster Bay, Nassau County, and the Directors for the first year are: R. W. Gibson, Thomas S. Young, W. Emlen Roosevelt, William J. Young, Arthur D. Weeks, and C. W. Nelmore of Oyster Bay; William F. Sheehan and George R. Sheldon of New York City; William H. Baldwin, Jr., of Locust Valley, and William J. Matheson of Cold Spring Harbor.

The formation of the society was caused by a discussion at a dinner in the clubhouse on Centre Island, about two months ago. The misuse of the costly roads in the county, especially in Oyster Bay, by reckless operators of automobiles was described, and the gentlemen at the dinner resolved informally to discourage the fast running of the machines. The incorporation is for the purpose of obtaining authority to act.

The work of the men employed by District Attorney Niemann on the Merrick Road, on the south side of the county, has been approved by members of the society, and salaries have been guaranteed by them.

There has been some objection on the part of taxpayers who thought the village, town, or county would have to pay, but when informed that the service was not costing the taxpayers a cent, but would yield a revenue, as the fines would be turned into the public fund, all objection was withdrawn.

One of the two arrests made was that of the chauffeur of one of the men who has been contributing toward the patrol. The owner was not in the machine at the time.

Those interested in the work learned that the reduction of speed was so general that it was decided to extend work, and for that purpose the society was planned. Several local associations on Long Island are expected to affiliate with the society.

Experts on macadam roads have inferred the men interested in the work that if this season had not been a wet one and the speeding of the heavy machines had continued as it was started in the Spring and early Summer, the roads would now be masses of loose stone.

The report that President Roosevelt is interested actively in the society has been denied. It is believed to have his sympathy, but he has taken no part in the movement. W. Emlen Roosevelt, one of the Directors, is the President's cousin.

AUTO'S TANK EXPLODES.

Big Machine Is Badly Damaged—Sets Fire to the Building in Which It Is Stored.

The gasoline tank of a big automobile on the first floor of the Manhattan Transit Company's Building, 887 Second Avenue, exploded last night. The automobile was damaged to the extent of $500, and $200 damage was done to the building.

When the firemen reached the scene the big machine was blazing in the street, where it had been pushed by employes. The fire spread to the floor of the building, and smoke was coming out the door. The hose was turned on the automobile and that fire was soon put out. The fire in the building was confined to the floor and the wainscoting of the first floor. During the excitement ten other automobiles were dragged out to the street. The name of the owner of the damaged automobile was refused.

ONCE RICH, NOW A VAGRANT.

Stewart Black Suffers Last Degradation After Squandering Fortune.

Stewart Black tottered to the bar in front of Magistrate Healy in the Far Rockaway Court yesterday and stood awaiting judgment for vagrancy. The man was sallow, gaunt, and looked older than his sixty years. Weakness forced him to lean against the rail. The Magistrate looked at the prisoner for a moment and then said hesitatingly:

"I must send you to the Queens County Jail for thirty days."

Stewart Black, vagrant, ten years ago was rich. He had so much money that he didn't bother to count it as he spent it. He acquired a fast stable and kept a yacht. He lived beyond his income, large as it was, and a desperate effort to recuperate by speculation hastened the end.

DENOUNCES ANTI-JEW RIOT.

Action by Order Brith Abraham on the Recent Demonstration.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Grand Lodge of the Order Brith Abraham, held at its rooms, in the Florence Buildings, corner of Second Avenue and First Street, New York City, on Wednesday, Samuel Dorf, Grand Master of the Order, in the chair, resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the riotous demonstrations against the Jews on the occasion of the funeral of Rabbi Joseph.

The resolutions also offer thanks to the public authorities for their prompt investigation of the disorder and to the newspapers of New York City for their fair treatment of the case.

STAGE LINES IN PARKS.

Justice Giegerich Decides Commissioners Have Right to Grant Concessions.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that the Park Commissioners have the right to let contracts to private concerns for the operation of public carriages and vehicles in the parks.

The Justice holds that the control of the parks is vested in the Commission, and that a concession to a stage line concern not connected with any of the franchised transportation companies occupying city streets is not a violation of the charter any more than the licensing of goat carriages for children.

DEATH OF STARVATION VICTIM.

Thomas Donahue, Found on a Pier, Succumbs to Privation.

Thomas Donahue, who was found starving on the pier at Barclay Street, died yesterday morning in the Hudson Street Hospital.

In a semi-conscious moment the man said that he had been locked in a chest for fifteen days, but how he got in the chest, and why he did so, he did not tell.

PRINCE'S PRESENT DECLINED.

Police Inspector Cortright Did Not Want Gift from Henry of Germany.

Police Inspector Moses W. Cortright has declined to accept the present that was offered to him by Prince Henry of Germany.

"I want it distinctly understood that I did not accept the present offered me," he said yesterday.

"Will you give the reasons for your refusal?" was asked.

"Because I didn't want it," was the reply.

The present was a cigarette box or safe.

PETER POWER CASE COMES TO A SUDDEN STOP

Defense Rests and Proceedings Are Adjourned Sine Die.

New Counsel Appears for E. R. Thomas and M. L. Bouden—Cost of Suit May Amount to $200,000.

The proceedings in the case of Peter Power vs. the Northern Pacific Railway Company, begun eight months ago in the United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota, Fourth Division, terminated abruptly yesterday, so far as the case for the defendant is concerned, in Room 70 of the Post Office Building.

When the time came for the resumption of the proceedings before Examiner Mabey it was noticed that the "appearances" were not those of other sessions. Mr. Guthrie was present for the defendant and J. Rider Cady for George Alfred Lamb, while a new counsel appeared in Wheeler H. Peckham, who came into court with his clients, Edward R. Thomas and M. L. Bouden, the lucky clerk of Thomas & Post, who received as a present 400 shares of Great Northern stock, worth $80,000. But Lamb, Peter Power, and the other local and Western lawyers in the case and important speculators who had come into public notice through it were absent.

After Mr. Guthrie had talked privately with Mr. Peckham, and it had been arranged that Messrs. Thomas and Bouden would read and sign their testimony and decided that Mr. Thomas would give no further testimony, Mr. Guthrie said:

"Mr. Examiner, we have no more testimony to offer in this case. We ask counsel for the plaintiff to waive the signing of depositions by witnesses who have either refused or failed to sign."

"I concur," said ex-Judge Cady.

"I move the adjournment of the hearing sine die," said Mr. Guthrie.

"The hearing is adjourned," announced the examiner.

A bustle followed, and everybody was preparing to leave the courtroom when Lamb with the dummy plaintiff, Power, trailing after him, entered. He whispered to Mr. Guthrie, who made a curt answer and appeared to be impatient. In answer to a question whether he acquiesced in the summary ending of the proceedings, which he on Thursday said he was desirous of prolonging, he said, sententiously:

"Whatever my counsel acquesces in is satisfactory to me."

Mr. Cady would not discuss the subject. Examiner Mabey said that in the evening he would start for Chicago on his way to report in Minnesota to Justice Lochren, who appointed him. His fees for the month of examination here and for work done in his official capacity since Jan. 14 amount to $5,400.

The cost of the proceedings to date was a matter that excited speculation in court. The sum of $200,000 was guessed at as conservative. The Power interests put up a bond of $20,000 from the Fidelity and Insurance Company to guarantee costs in the event of a decision for the defendant corporation. Even at taxed costs this amount will be swallowed up.

DENIALS BY WITNESS IN POWER AND STEEL TRUST SUITS

Lancaster Contradicts Corrigan's Affidavit—Attacks Methods of Lawyer Guthrie in Dealing with Him.

James H. Lancaster, the engineer who was a witness in the Peter Power case, attacks in a statement issued yesterday the methods of Lawyer William D. Guthrie and his associates, in dealing with him both in regard to that matter and in the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge against the United States Steel Corporation now pending in New Jersey.

He denies that he said to Joseph E. Corrigan of Mr. Guthrie's office that he had been tricked into making affidavits in favor of the complainants in the Peter Power case. He says that Mr. Corrigan induced him to go to Mr. Guthrie's office, at 40 Wall Street, by representing that the lawyer wished to confer with him about the sale to the Steel Corporation of a steel process invented and patented by Lancaster. Mr. Guthrie, he declares, talked with him encouragingly for a time about such a transaction, and suddenly asked him what he had been paid for his affidavit in the Hodge case. Mr. Lancaster says he refused to answer, and then, he says, Mr. Guthrie asked him if he didn't know he had been retained in a "strike" suit, to which he replied, "I know no such thing."

Mr. Lancaster says that he was then sent to talk with Mr. Corrigan, who asked him what he thought the complainants would settle for. Lancaster says he offered to be the bearer of a proposition. Messrs. Elkus and Proskauer of Mr. Guthrie's office, and others, asked him many questions about the properties of the Steel Corporation, and he made a short affidavit stating conclusions at which he had long before arrived. He received, he said, $10 for this, and was asked to prepare a detailed statement.

"I never stated to Mr. Corrigan, as alleged in his affidavit, that I needed the money," Mr. Lancaster continues, "and that this was an easy way to make $100; and the insinuations in Mr. Corrigan's affidavit that I was willing to make an affidavit whether it was true or not, for $100 or for any other sum of money, is grossly false."

Mr. Lancaster denies an implication by Mr. Corrigan that he said he was to receive $10,000 if a settlement was effected, but says he stipulated that he was to receive $250 a week until Nov. 1, and then the balance of $10,000 in final payment for his services.

He denies, too, that he had ever stated to Corrigan that he had threatened to expose those who brought the suit unless he was paid in accordance with the agreement. He says he had received from them $1,000 in full to date and no more. He denies also that he told Mr. Corrigan that the complainants expected to get big money out of their suit, and that a number of other suits were in preparation, or that Mr. Hodge had told him that he, Hodge, was acting for others in the suit, though Hodge had told him that he would personally pay his fee.

"I was never during my connection with the litigation asked to swear to anything but what I deemed to be absolutely true," says Mr. Lancaster, and concludes: "Finally, the attempt on Mr. Corrigan's part to make my conversation with him appear in the light of a confession of a perjured witness is a gross misrepresentation of everything stated by me to Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Corrigan. Every word in my affidavits, so far as I know, is true, and I have never in any way desired or attempted to retract anything contained in these affidavits."

Mr. Lancaster said he would embody his statement, of which this is a summary, in an affiadvit which he would file next week in New Jersey.

Suits to Recover Money from Lamb.

George Alfred Lamb was in the City Court yesterday as a defendant in two suits to secure judgment for money owed. One, in supplementary proceedings, is that of the United States Trust Company of New York to obtain for the Donnell estate $781.74 for rent on a jugment obtained last May. The other is that of the Writers' Press Association, which claims $200 for an illustrated article on Mr. Lamb as "The Courageous Young Attorney Who Has Caused Goliaths of Monopoly to Flee from Danger."

Automobilist's Injuries Fatal.

Edward Morris of 100 West Ninety-first Street, whose automobile fell into the rapid transit tunnel at Forty-third Street and Broadway on Thursday night, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

Found Dead on the Beach.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 29.—Benjamin W. Babcock, fifty years old, of this place, was found dead on the beach this morning, a victim of apoplexy, according to Coroner Nugent. Babcock had been missing from home since Saturday.

One—two—three out, all out at noon until Tuesday.

If man or boy is out of any wearable we're in for him until noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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MR. ODELL TO SEE MR. PLATT.

Governor Says He Does Not Know Who Will Be Chairman of the State Convention.

Gov. Odell and State Chairman Dunn will go to Manhattan Beach to-day to see Senator Platt. Chairman Dunn, when asked what the talk would be about, said:

"Well, if any one can show us weak spots in the Republican situation in New York State we will tinker them up at once."

Gov. Odell saw President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee yesterday and also Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Platt. When Gov. Odell was asked last evening about the State Convention he said:

"No man has been selected to preside over it, and I have no idea who will be Chairman. I am confident that what the delegates do will be for the best interests of the party and will be satisfactory to all Republicans."

"What is the talk about candidates for Lieutenant Governor?" was asked.

"There are no active candidates so far. There is a general understanding, I believe, that the candidate should come from New York County."

Asked about the State situation, he said: "The Republicans of New York need not care what the Democrats say or do. The Republican Party in this State is strong enough to frame the issues first, and it makes no difference to us what issues they try to raise. We need not trouble about their candidates."

Gov. Odell is expected to leave New York for Newburg this afternoon at about 4 o'clock.

DADY NOT A CANDIDATE.

His Name Is Not to be Presented at the Primaries for General Committeeman.

News that made the independent Republicans of Brooklyn jubilant yesterday was to the effect that the name of Michael J. Dady would not be presented at the primaries this year for election to the General Committee. The announcement was made early in the day by one of Mr. Dady's friends, and was said to be the result of a determination arrived at by him a long time ago. On the other hand, it is asserted by the supporters of Thomas O'Neill, who represents the independent element, that Dady has been frightened into making the announcement. Some who pretended to know, went even further and declared that the conclusion on the part of Mr. Dady not to run this year was only arrived at after a long and earnest talk with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, with the Lieutenant Governor doing most of the talking.

Another announcement of importance to Republicans was to the effect that Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and Assistant Corporation Counsel James McKeen had decided not to take any part in active political work this year because of the positions held by them. It had been said by the regulars that both Mr. McKeen and Col. Ogden would take an active part in the fight against the reformers.

The regulars are now after Walter B. Atterbury, and expect to oust him from his place as State Corporation Commissioner, an office which pays $5,000 a year. Active missionary work is being done by Woodruff's friends among Atterbury's district leaders to defeat him at the primaries.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURIES TO EMPLOYES.—One Knutter was a lineman in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and was injured while engaged in work with others, under the charge of a foreman. One Runyon was with the party, exercising general supervision and control of all, including the foreman, and at the same time actively participating in the work. Runyon was called the "district manager," and had general charge of the business of the telephone company throughout a large territory. On the trial of an action for damages brought by Knutter against the telephone company, evidence was introduced tending to show that the plaintiff's injuries were the direct result of negligence on the part of Runyon while he was cooperating with Knutter in the work, and at the same time acting as supervisor and director. The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals decides that Runyon was a fellow-servant of Knutter, for whose negligence the common employer could not be held liable. The "superior servant rule," which in some States limits the master's exemption from liability to a servant for the negligence of a fellow-servant, is held not to obtain in New Jersey. "Where," the court says, "there is negligence in the performance or non-performance of some duty that is imposed by law upon the master for the safety of the injured servant, the master is responsible, irrespective of the rank of the negligent employe, but where the negligence is in the performance or non-performance of some duty that is merely incidental to the general employment, the master is not responsible, although the negligent servant was superior in rank to him who was injured."

***

DESCRIPTION OF CHATTELS IN REPLEVIN.—An affidavit on a requisition in replevin in the City Court case of Eisenberg against Shevitz, described the chattels sought to be taken as follows: "Two hundred and forty (240) dyed fox skins, bearing the stamp 'A'; nineteen (19) dyed lynx, bearing stamp 'A,' and three (3) fur sewing machines, now in 45 University Place, Manhattan Borough, New York City, be the said skins cut or uncut, manufactured or unmanufactured, but capable of identification." A motion to vacate the requisition on the ground of the insufficiency of the description was granted yesterday by Justice Beabury. He decides that the description is not such a particular description as is required by Section 1,695 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Justice Seabury says, in part: "It is altogether too general and indefinite. If the defendant had the possession of a larger number of such skins than that referred to in the affidavit it would be impossible to determine which skins were referred to, especially as the description declares that the chattels sought to be replevined were cut or uncut, manufactured or unmanufactured, but capable of identification.' The words 'but capable of identification' are not descriptive. The statute requires that the affidavit must 'particularly describe the chattels,' not that it shall state that the chattels are capable of identification. The fact that they are capable of identification must appear from the description. The description required by the statute is such a description as will enable a person of ordinary knowledge and intelligence—not an expert or one possessing special knowledge as to the chattels—to determine with reasonable certainty and accuracy the chattels to be replevined."

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Monday Being Labor Day

They will not open again

Until Tuesday Morning, September 2nd.

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We will continue

CLOSING ALL DAY SATURDAY

Throughout September.

Fall Shoes in Vogue

The kind you like to wear are here, all snappy styles. There are not many in the lot we speak of, so you had better come early and get the best. Special price to-day only

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25 new styles in Strollers Shoes have arrived thus far; more to come, but we think we have enough to please you now. No better shoes made at anywhere near the price. Strollers are the best; all new, fresh from the factory.

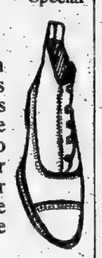

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Eddy Refrigerators

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Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement reinforced concrete foundation the roadway of Sixth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Third Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Fifth Street, from Second Avenue to Bowery; Eighty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Eighty-second Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Nineteen Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive; Eighty-ninth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive; Fiftieth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Twenty-ninth Street, from Broadway to Eighth Avenue; Forty-fourth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from Pleasant Avenue to Park Avenue; Second Avenue, from Twenty-second Street to Twenty-third Street; Nineteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fifty-ninth Street, from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue; Montgomery Street, from Water Street to Division Street; Forty-first Street, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue; Wall Street, from Pearl Street to Water Street; Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from Fifth Avenue to University Place; Fourteenth Street, from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Monroe Street, from Pike Street to Market Street; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; Eighty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Madison Street, from Pike Street to Rutgers Street; Forty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Houston Street, from Sheriff Street to Columbia Street, including intersection of Sheriff Street; also Sheriff Street, from Houston Street to Second Street; regulating and repaving with granite pavement on a concrete foundation the roadway of Forty-fourth Street, from Lexington Avenue to Depew Place; for regulating and grading, setting curbstones, and flagging sidewalks in New Elm Street, from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street, (between Prince and Great Jones Streets.)

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902, for repairing and maintaining asphalt block pavement now in the following-named streets in the Borough of Manhattan:

Manhattan Avenue, Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Ninth Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Bradhurst Avenue, Hamilton Place, Ninety-third Street, Ninety-eighth Street, Ninety-eighth Street, Ninety-ninth Street, One Hundred and First Street, One Hundred and Eighth Street, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Ninety-fifth Street, Park Avenue, Park Avenue, Audubon Avenue, Convent Avenue, Claremont Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, One Hundred and Third Street, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, Aug. 27, 1902.
For further particulars see City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., August 28th, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, September 17, 1902, for delivery at this Depot of 100,000 yards 33 inch Cotton Duck, piece dyed, to be absolutely fast Khaki color and to stand the established tests as to fastness, otherwise to conform to the specifications for fibre dyed drab duck; 15,000 Muskrat Fur Caps and 10,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets conforming to standards and specifications adopted August 25th, 1902. Quantities will be subject to 50 per cent. increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from requirements will under no circumstances be considered. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. The attention of bidders is especially called to the fact that in case of delinquencies a reduction in price will be enforced. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon,) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed

AUG 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Some Recent Dante Books. Prof. Norton's New Translation of "La Divina Commedia"—H. F. Tozer's Commentary—Curious Interpretations by W. J. Payling Wright and C. A. Dinsmore—Paget Toynbee's Excellent Studies.	577
Matthew Arnold. Mr. Herbert W. Paul's Volume in the "English Men of Letters"	578
"No Caste in Art." A Book by Whistler's Successor in the Society of British Artists.	579
American Libraries. Collections Not Known to the Public—The Library of Theodore Irwin of Oswego.	580
Historical Novels. The Limit to Which Authors May Go in Coloring Facts to Meet Fiction.	581
Two Devoted Sisters. Henriette Renan and Dorothy Wordsworth—Their Unfailing Devotion to Their Gifted Brothers.	582
Paris of the Revolution. The Story of Paris in 1789-94 Gathered from the Farewell Letters of the Victims of the Guillotine and Other Sources.	583
Our Cable Letter. Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D.	585
The Magazines. Contents of the Principal Ones for September.	589
Neglected Americana. Dr. Ernesto do Canto's Pamphlets Entitled "Archivo dos Acores"	591
London Literary Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.	592
Other Books Reviewed.	
"In the Gates of Israel"	578
"An Elegie Upon the Death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Shepard"	579
"One Hundredth Anniversary of the District of Columbia"	581
"Chanticleer"	581
"Unfettered"	582
"Neither Bond Nor Free"	582
"Remembered Days"	583
"In a Balcony"	587
"Captain Jinks, Hero"	587
"The Warden of the Marches"	587
"Like Another Helen"	587
"Tales of Temperament"	592
Mr. Kipling on America.	584
Cooking and Literature.	584
Vacation Patriotism.	584
The Novel to Stay.	584
The Origin of Goldsmith's Deserted Village.	585
An Open Letter to Marna Trent.	585
Rise in Value of Lycidas.	585
Browning Well Bound.	585
Letitia Elizabeth Landon.	585
Is Poetry Translatable.	585
Appraisals of Literature.	591
Topics of the Week.	577
From Readers.	586
Queries.	586
Books Received.	587
Books and Men.	588
Notes and News.	590

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN THE current number of Scribner's Magazine "Captain Macklin" comes to an abrupt end. The hero being confronted with the alternative of love of a woman and love of adventure, chooses the latter, and the story leaves him on his way to Marseilles, but already dreaming of returning with a French mustache and the cross of the Legion of Honor. The author's large following of schoolgirls, however, may take courage. "Captain Macklin" is shortly to appear in book form, and it is darkly intimated that there are to be more adventures.

Many adults of reputed intelligence and taste now read Mr. Richard Harding Davis and are satisfied with the refreshing, restful result. There has been rapid development since the days when this gifted author was likened unto "a setter pup, which ambled over the bird you had shot, and brought you a last year's bird's nest." Mr. Davis is no longer uncertain in his retrieving and he brings in the bird every time. "Captain Macklin" is the best retrieve yet. There was a certain incognito about Van Bibber; Morton Carlton, too, was strangely incomprehensible at times in spite of Mr. Gibson's faithful portraits. So it has been with the rest. But there is no uncertainty about Captain Macklin. Here we have the author himself in flesh and blood. Not, perhaps, as he has ever been forced to perform, but as he would perform should he ever be placed in the environment he has provided for his hero. The thing is real. It is wholesome, spirited and all. It also reveals a new vista in imaginative writing—an autobiography that might have been.

Prof. William P. Trent of Columbia University is putting the finishing touches to "A History of American Literature." This is well, for not even Prof. Barrett Wendell's book, although decidedly original in form and comprehensive in arrangement, and certainly not Mr. Julian Hawthorne's volume, adequately supply the need which students—particularly foreigners—of American literature feel. There is little doubt that Prof. Trent will give an intelligent and painstaking exposition. It is curious, however, that no literary historian has yet thought of a way to break free from the conservative encyclopaedic form and present a history of American literature such as its brief existence, its many varied phases of quality and locality peculiarly invite. In other words, a sectional history is suggested, which should be chronological merely in general, but which should take up separately the writers of New England, the Middle Atlantic, the Central States, the Middle West, &c., showing their sources of inspiration and how well they expressed them. Such a history, it is believed, would be more than a mere chronology of books and writers, for it would show in history, in fiction, in poetry, not only the true development of thought in America, but the particular value of each State's contribution to the literary culture of the Union.

English criticisms of what is called "the American language" are always interesting. When the critic does not pick up a bit of pure Elizabethan phraseology and call it an American barbarism he invariably hits upon a localism and charges its use as a crime against all Yankeedom. The Southern use of the word "expect"—in the form expressing supposition—is just now troubling the Briton. More than one purist has acclaimed The Spectator for its "national service" in calling attention to this direful thing. All the same, The Spectator's brave protest is somewhat weakened by a correspondent who inquires: "Is not 'I expect you have lost me a tenant' a natural abbreviation for 'I expect to find you have lost me a tenant?'"

A writer in The London Athenæum who signs himself J. Venn recalls with meek reproach the legend which accompanies "Modern English Biography," by a certain Mr. Boase, in which the reader is told that "special care has been taken about the dates of birth and death." Mr. Venn adds: "In the obituary notice of myself in this work it is stated that I held my fellowship until my death in the year 1883. I am not writing to dispute the fact, but I do think I have some cause of complaint of the neglect to assign the date." Just so. There seems to be a curious propensity lately among English writers to kill people off before their time. In a single week fate was thus meted out to the genial Whistler and Pierre Loti.

The English translation of Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini" by Mr. Arthur Symons is sure to be a scholarly piece of work. Whether it will be a profitless attempt to reproduce the original or whether the translator will strike the keynote in a perfectly possible illusion of his model, remains to be seen. The Italians have a good phrase and a true one, "Traduttore traditore"—a translator is a betrayer. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Edith Wharton did not take Signor d'Annunzio's tragedy in hand. Her few specimens of construed passages from it, which appeared in a recent number of The North American Review, showed her to be an interpreter of very high order.

Bishop Potter's book containing the Right Reverend gentleman's observations during his recent journey through the Far East should be interesting as well as instructive. The Bishop has always drawn a sharp distinction between his impressions and his judgments, and "The East of To-Day and To-Morrow" is certain to contain much valuable information, graphic pictures, and keen, thoughtful prognosis.

SOME RECENT DANTE BOOKS.

Prof. Norton's New Translation of "La Divina Commedia"—H. F. Tozer's Commentary—Curious Interpretations by W. J. Payling Wright and C. A. Dinsmore—Paget Toynbee's Excellent Studies.*

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

IN THE library of Cornell University there is a collection of "biblioteca dantesca" consisting of nearly 7,000 separately bound volumes—the gift of a generous gentleman and scholar, Mr. Willard Fiske. The catalogue of descriptive titles is to be found in two large octavo volumes, each containing 300 closely printed double-column pages. Is it now possible that even those who have devoted the better part of their lives to the study of Dante can impart something as yet unrecorded concerning him?

In the last eighteen months it is estimated that the world's "biblioteca dantesca" has been increased by nearly thirty volumes, about a dozen of which are in the English language. All of these, with the exception of Dr. Moore's "Studies in Dante" and Mr. Toynbee's "Dante Studies," the latter of which is to be considered in this sketch, show a commendable effort on the part of enthusiasts, scholarly and otherwise, to popularize the works of Dante, his mysterious career, and puzzling personality. Both Moore and Toynbee appeal only to Dante scholars.

Unfortunately Dante, like many another writer of genius, has been made to pay for his universality by being taken up by sentimentalists and charlatans. There is that in him, which, if viewed in the light of Boccaccio and early Italian commentators, particularly appeals to romantic young women and verse-reciting youths. There is, too, a popular religious phase which can be expatiated upon with much enthusiasm provided one eschews Dante's own religious belief and the scholastic philosophy of his time. It must be painful for a student who has spent years with Dante—learning that he could add nothing to the interpretations of Scartazzini—suddenly to find that a popular writer or lecturer was actually gaining pecuniary and social profit through dilating upon Dante's domestic relations and his perpetual adoration of that mysterious young person, Miss Portinari. It may be a delightful pastime to sit at the feet of one of these popular interpreters of the poet and hear him talk beautifully of beautiful things, but it does not destroy the historical fact that Dante was, according to the custom of his time, a most admirable family man, that Mrs. Dante was hardly a devoted wife, and that there is not a single atom of evidence which identifies the symbolical Beatrice with the aforesaid Miss Portinari. Sentimental young women and "scholars" of the popular type should remember that ecstatic adoration of a great poet and soulful sympathy with his supposed earthly afflictions and joys are hardly sufficient equipment for a genuine appreciation of his work.

For more than a quarter of a century the name of Charles Eliot Norton has been prominently coupled with that of Dante Alighieri in a manner destined to burden the former with grave responsibilities—probably graver than he would have ever dreamed of assuming. These responsibilities well-meaning, friendly critics have heaped upon him without considering that neither the status of his Harvard classes nor the scholarship of the members of the Cambridge Dante Society presented the adequate material through which he might prove his worthiness. Deprived, except at rare intervals, of the inspiring influence of students who were not only masters of the Italian language but of Thomas Aquinas as well, Prof. Norton seems willing to repose his reputation in his published translations of the poet rather than in any contributions with which he might have enriched particular scholarship.

His confidence in his mission was not entirely warranted by his translation either of "La Vita Nuova" or of "La Divina Commedia," as he gave it to the public ten years ago. The former betrays a too arduous labor over trifles, and, for me, seems to overshoot the youthful, romantic spirit in which the sonnets were composed and the curiously melancholy and subdued yet still youthful spirit in which they were later woven together with prosaic reflections. The first translation

*THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated by Charles Eliot Norton. Revised edition. In three volumes. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50.

*AN ENGLISH COMMENTARY ON DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA. By the Rev. H. F. Tozer, M. A., Honorary Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. New York: The Clarendon Press.

*DANTE AND THE DIVINE COMEDY. Studies and Notes. By W. J. Payling Wright, A. B. London and New York: John Lane. $1.

*THE TEACHINGS OF DANTE. By Charles Allen Dinsmore. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*DANTE STUDIES AND RESEARCHES. By Paget Toynbee, of Balliol College, Oxford. London: Methuen & Co. $2.50 net. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

of the "Comedy" savored too much of the classroom to take first rank, although its scrupulous renderings have doubtless helped more than one aspiring student over the obstructions in the original. Then, too, the obvious attempt to produce some sort of harmony of words ocasionally played havoc with the poet's sequence of ideas, if not with his logic. In the choice of words etymology was too often made absolute judge. Still, notwithstanding these—by no means prevailing—shortcomings, the translation, on the whole, was a dignified and useful piece of work and was so recognized. Fortunately its author did not consider it final.

What is now published as a "revised edition" of Prof. Norton's translation is an entirely new rendering. Recognizing the impossibility of ever having a true reproduction of the "Comedy" in either English prose or verse, one finds in this later work a superb and inspiring illusion of the original. In other words, a reading of this translation produces upon the sympathetic American mind similar impressions and awakens similar emotions to those present in the Italian mind when enjoying the original. Take, for example, the opening verses of Canto III. of the "Inferno":

"Through me is the way into the woeful city; through me is the way into the eternal woe; through me is the way among the lost people. Justice moved my lofty Maker—the divine Power, the supreme Wisdom, and the primal Love made me. Before me were no things created, save eternal, and I eternal last. Leave every hope, ye who enter!"

These words of obscure color I saw written at the top of a gate; whereat I: "Master, their meaning is dire to me."

In the new translation many words of Latin origin have been replaced by those of Anglo-Saxon—as in the above passage "maker" for "creator." Also concerning this passage it is worth while pointing out that in translating the line "Maestro, il senso lor m'è duro" by "Master, their meaning is dire to me," the true sense is given, as Virgil goes on, not to explain, but to reassure. "Duro" in Dante's Tuscan signifies, not what it does in modern Italian—"hard" and hence "obscure in meaning," as many translators render it—but "spaventoso," and hence "direful," "fearful." When it is considered that every phrase, almost every word, in the translation, has been thus brought forth and weighed, one may gain some idea of the time, patience, and scholarship necessary to achieve such unequaled results.

While sincerely believing that Prof. Norton's translation is by far the most Dantesque interpretation of the "Divina Commedia" in the English language, I trust I may be pardoned for insisting that in a few instances a too close following of Italian words measurably obscures the meaning for English readers who are unacquainted with the original. In relating her story to the bards Francesca ("Inferno," Canto V., 100-103) says:

Amor, che al cor gentil ratto s'apprende,
Prese costui della bella persona.
Che mi fu tolta, e il modo ancor m'offende,

which Prof. Norton renders: "Love which quickly lays hold on gentle heart, seized this one for the fair person that was taken from me, and the mode still hurts me." It is hardly to be supposed that this can have a definite meaning for the general reader. Here, as at the beginning of the two succeeding stanzas, "amore" is used in the sense of flame. Might not, therefore, the passage be more comprehensively construed: "Love, which at noble heart is quickly ignited, caught this one through my fair person which was taken from me—and the manner still afflicts me"?

Still, I am not at all certain that Francesca's complaint, "e il modo ancor m'offende," refers to the suddenness of her death, which left no time for repentance. The word "offende" would receive a stronger meaning if she is thought to recall rather the deception practiced on her at the time of her marriage to Giovanni Malatesta and the circumstances in which she first gave her love to Paolo. Then, too, this meaning makes the little narrative more coherent, for, five lines below, Francesca says: "Love led us to one death."

The Rev. Mr. Tozer's "English Commentary on Dante's 'Divina Commedia'" is the worthy result of studying the "Comedy" through many commentators; its interpretations are paraphrastic rather than lexicographic, and wherever possible the hand of the enthusiastic theologian is broadly manifest. For one who has a reading knowledge of Italian and who would peruse the "Commedia" in a pious as well as an aesthetic spirit Mr. Tozer's work will be found a communicative guide. It contains nothing new in scholarship and the author is prone to perceive spiritual and allegorical distinctions in places that must make the shade of Dante smile. At the same time, the clergyman's affection for the notes in the late Dr. Scartazzini's "edizione minore" of the "Divina Commedia" is sufficient guarantee that the reader will not be allowed to wander far from the "diritta via."

Mr. Wright's "Dante and the Divine Comedy'" is a collection of studies dealing with those things which enthusiastic readers of Dante translations should learn at the beginning. At first Mr. Wright solves no problems, nor does he attempt to untangle any textual or historic puzzles. He describes the age of the schoolmen, Florence, and gives a good, readable narrative of the Dante poems in clear, nervous English that is delightful to read and which cannot be otherwise than a good mental tonic for those whose own efforts to grapple Dante are fast leading toward despair. His entertaining and generally correct narratives alone offer abundant excuse for Mr. Wright's book. But the author has a more ambitious scheme in view. In his final essay, "The Motif of the 'Divina Commedia,'" it is learned that in the first place, the poem is "the story of man's deliverance from the fear of death and the bondage of corruption," and, in the second, the conquest of Death by Love. On the first point Mr. Wright endeavors to show that the meeting of Dante and the three beasts ("Inferno," Canto I.) has a religious and not a political significance, and he writes:

> Unless Dante, quite contrary to his custom, was taking a great liberty with what he held to be Scripture, it seems impossible to doubt in Virgil's speech the she-wolf symbolises death. To Hell the greyhound shall chase her back, and if, as the earliest commentators held, the greyhound stands for the Lord Jesus Christ, the episode of the she-wolf is rounded off and completed. Man's last enemy is destroyed—cast into that lake of fire which is the Second Death.

This is ingenious, but has Mr. Wright forgotten the three divisions of sinners in Inferno which are symbolized by the Leopard, the Lion and the She-wolf, which respectively according to the identity of the sinners, they denote must signify politically the worldly pleasures of Florence, the ambition of the Royal House of France, and the avarice of the Papal See? On his second point—the conquest of Death by Love—it is profitless to linger, for a very material and sentimental Beatrice occupies the entire ground.

The Rev. Mr. Dinsmore's contribution to Dantesque literature escapes being dismal through its spontaneity and naïvete. Many years, apparently, had the author lived shut out from the light of Dante. One day a translation—it was probably that of the Rev. Henry Francis Cary, with Doré pictures—must have come to hand. He read; he became interested; the interest developed into enthusiasm; the enthusiasm became an all-absorbing passion. "Dante is a great poet," he perhaps mused, "a greater theologian, a still greater humanitarian. I perceive the apertures in his orthodoxy, and I will fill them. I will write a book. I will tell people something about this John Bunyan of the 'trecento.'" "The Teachings of Dante" is the result.

It is chiefly conspicuous as showing what Dante may mean to an enthusiastic Protestant clergyman who reads the poet in picturesque English verse for the first time.

Probably next to Dr. Moore, Mr. Paget Toynbee is the foremost Dante scholar of his age. Like Dr. Moore, he has done much for students of Dante. His recent discovery of a thirteenth century manuscript in the British Museum containing in old French the version of the romance of Lancelot and Guinevere, employed by Dante in the Francesca episode, is of considerable importance. In his "Dante Studies and Researches" one may read the old French text with an English translation, which runs as follows:

> Then they all three drew close together as if they took counsel. And the Queen saw well that the knight dared do no farther, and she took him by the chin and kissed him before Gallehault no short space, so that the Lady of Malehaut knew of a truth that she kissed him. Then the Queen, who was a right worthy and prudent lady, began to speak: "Fair, sweet friend," quoth she, "I am yours, seeing that you have done so much for me, and I am right well pleased thereat. Now see that the matter be hid, even as you know it needs should; for I am a lady of whom the greatest good in the world has been spoken, and if my praise were to be minished through you, here would be love unlovely and churlish. And you, Gallehault," quoth she, "do I beseech as being most prudent, for if evil happed to me thereby it could not be save through you; and if I have thereby good hap or joy, you will have given it me.

The importance of the finding of this particular version of the old troubadour romance is in the fact that it serves unquestionably to identify "she who coughed at the first fault written of Guinevere," ("Paradiso," Canto XVI., 14-15,) as the Lady of Malehaut.

Possibly a more interesting essay in Mr. Toynbee's book deals with "Benvenuto da Imola and His Commentary on the 'Divina Commedia,'" giving a picturesque and probably accurate view of the intellectual capacity of this Bologna professor and his ability to read Dante aright. Other longer essays in the volume will, for the most part, only appeal to specialists, while the "notes" denoting special research can hardly mean more to the layman than would a discussion as to the exact number of angels which can alight on the point of a needle. As an example, two essays are devoted to that much-disputed reading "re giovane" (young King) versus "Giovanni," (John,) in which Mr. Toynbee arrived at almost diametrically opposite results. But what does it really matter whether the copyists blundered or Dante made a slip in English history? How "human" the copyists were Mr. Toynbee shows in a blunder in Dante's letter to Can Grande, in which "Ecclesiastici" had been altered to "Ecclesiastes," thereby making the passage read: "Eoet Ecclesiastes quadragesimo secundo," which is an absurdity, as there are only twelve chapters in "Ecclesiastes."

There is strong, high-seasoned meat in "Dante Studies and Researches," which for years has been served up à la carte in many and varied platters, and Mr. Toynbee is to be congratulated that he has at length seen fit to gather his fragments into an appropriate salver for final feasting.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

Gertrude Atherton's story of California, "A Whirl Asunder," is to be issued in a new edition shortly by Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Mr. Herbert W. Paul's Volume in the "English Men of Letters."*

A THIRD volume of the new series of "English Men of Letters" comes as quickly on the heels of Mr. Birrell's "William Hazlitt" as that upon the heels of Sir Leslie Stephen's "George Eliot." If the subject, Matthew Arnold, is less interesting for most readers than George Eliot, it is more so than Hazlitt, but Mr. H. W. Paul, who writes the latest volume, is, compared with Sir Leslie Stephen, or even with Mr. Birrell, a man of no reputation. He is, however, a writer of wide culture and pronounced ability, and his book does no discredit to the series in which it takes its place. So much may be said without assenting to the book in all its tendencies and parts as thoroughly good. It is certainly a defect that its attitude toward its subject reminds one more of Trollope's "Thackeray" than of any other volume in the series, and this because of a certain lack of deference on the part of the writer to the man of whom he writes. Mr. Paul's rank among authors is much lower than Mr. Arnold's, but he writes sometimes as one viewing him from a superior height. It is also a defect that we have little attempt to measure Arnold's total significance, his relation to his generation, and his influence upon it. He has a word to say about almost every one of Arnold's essays and poems, but no general criticism of his purpose and spirit that compares with the late R. H. Hutton's, or our own Mr. Brownell's. The piecemeal criticism is often excellent, but sometimes trivial. At one point he is severe on Mr. Arnold's misquotation of a word, so that we are the more surprised at finding two mistakes in one line in his extract from "Dover Beach." We have—

> Swept with confused "alarm" of struggle and "fight,"

where we should have—

> Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight.

Of Arnold's dislike of Alexandrines and Pope's heroic couplets, we read: "But, then, these personal distastes are, as he himself has taught us, eccentricities which criticism rejects as irrelevant." It does not seem to occur to Mr. Paul that he gives his own personal distastes pretty free scope. He denounces Clough's hexameters as doggerel, and his dislike of Arnold's unrhymed metre, such as that in which "Rugby Chapel" is written, is harshly reiterated, though he concedes that the substance of "Rugby Chapel" is so excellent that we are almost persuaded to approve the form. But Arnold was following no less a matter than Goethe in this metre, and it is hard to conceive that Mr. Paul would have Goethe's "Prometheus" and "Harz Mountains" written in any other. Here and there the criticism is by rule of thumb, and there is a cocksureness about it that is repellent. So it happens that we are surprised and delighted when, coming to "Thyrsis" and "The Scholar Gipsy," he says: "I do not feel able to decide between their relative merits." When he says that "'Thyrsis' is a very beautiful poem, not much less beautiful than 'Adonais,'" the praise is certainly as generous as Arnold's most enthusiastic admirers can desire. In general, there will be little disagreement with Mr. Paul in his view of what is Arnold's best. If he bears very hard on "Merope" he makes ample amends when he comes to "Sohrab and Rustum," and he will yield to no one in his admiration for such lines as

> "The unplumb'd, salt, estranging sea."

As between those who make much of Arnold's poetry and little of his prose and those the balance of whose judgment tips the other way, Mr. Paul does not feel called upon to choose. He is for both the poetry and prose, holding that both have a secure place in the pantheon of future reputations. "His best poetry and his best prose are among the choicest legacies bequeathed by the nineteenth century to the twentieth." If either is rated higher than the other, it is the poetry. But the prose is rated very high. "'Essays in Criticism' is one of the indispensable books. Not to have read it is to be ignorant of a great intellectual event." But no more than the poetry is the prose admired without discrimination. "It would have been well if he had applied the critical pruning knife to the exuberant mannerisms which sometimes disfigure his style." Of these mannerisms the repetition of pet phrases is held to have been the worst. But there was much virtue in this repetition. Arnold did not use it unadvisedly. His pet phrases, "sweetness and light," "stream of tendency," "the power not ourselves that makes for righteousness," "the sweet reasonableness of Jesus," plowed furrows in his hearers' minds in which his ideas were as fruitful seed. Arnold's criticism, we are told "like his poetry, but unlike his theology and his politics, has original and intrinsic value." What change for the better there has been in criticism since 1865 is due, we are assured, to no man so much as to Arnold.

Mr. Paul assigns "Literature and Dogma" and "God the Bible" to a different category from that which includes the "Essays in Criticism." They are Arnold's theological writings, and as such they are depreciated with the "St. Paul and Protestantism." But here, too, was criticism and of the very best, and Mr. Paul's inappreciation of it is another instance of the obscuration of the forest by the trees. He is not averse to Arnold's dispute for miracle, but he can have no patience with his doctrine of an impersonal God. He may well be severe upon his attempt to make over the Hebrew prophets into his own likeness all that he does not care for being set down as "Abergiaube." This is Arnold's foolish side, the nadir of his critical intelligence. But Arnold never did a better or more useful piece of work than in his prolonged insistance that the Bible is literature and not dogma. It would be almost or quite permissible to say that here was his most fruitful thought; that all his other service is outweighed by what he did on this eventful line. It was not an original line, but Arnold followed it with a fresh ardor that insured him wide assent.

There is considerable emphasis on the Oxford professorship of poetry, an office in which Arnold was the first layman, and in which he has had no clerical successor. The lectures on the translation of Homer are rated very high, as they were by our own Emerson, who was indifferent to Arnold for the most part. Nevertheless their plea for an hexameter translation is cavalierly set aside. The lectures on Celtic literature are set down as "the most brilliantly audacious of all Mr. Arnold's performances." They are bracketed with Gladstone's Bible studies, to which he brought no knowledge of Hebrew. So Mr. Arnold wrote on Celtic literature "in happy and contented ignorance of Gaelic, Erse, and Cymric." There is a good chapter on Arnold's politics, which were those of a conservative liberal, with a particular dislike for Gladstone. Arnold's American lecturing is summed up in the words of Major Pond: "Matthew Arnold came to this country and gave one hundred lectures. Nobody ever heard any of them, not even those sitting in the front row." Arnold thought them his best work. Correcting Arnold's depreciation of Lincoln, Mr. Paul writes of the "rather dull memoirs of Grant." Here is another personal distaste, and one not shared by Mr. Howells, for whom "their style makes all our literary writing seem cheap, while many thousands have found in their simplicity, their humor, their modesty and kindliness an unfailing charm. Arnold's educational work has separate consideration and is ranked even higher than his father's. Everywhere the treatment of Arnold's personality is extremely sympathetic. His manner, which offended many, was not assumption, "but a mixture of old-fashioned courtesy and comic exaggeration." "In reality he was one of the most genial and amiable of men." "No one could be cross or bored when Matthew Arnold was in the room." His fondness for children had much to do with his success as Inspector of Schools. It made them fond of him. To dumb creatures also he was very kind, his "Geist's Grave" and "Kaiser Dead" bearing witness in a touching manner to his friendship with his dogs.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*MATTHEW ARNOLD. By Herbert W. Paul. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 188. New York: The Macmillan Company, 75 cents.

Jewish Stories.*

Somehow the major part of Mr. Herman Bernstein's stories, as found in his volume "The Gates of Israel," are pervaded with gloominess. Have the sufferings borne by the Jews for the last 2,000 years smothered every spark of hope in their hearts? Granted that their spiritual devotion superseded their physical attributes, their family life has kept them from extermination, yet as survivals, their struggles would have been useless but for some leaven of joy in their temperament. Without that saving element, then melancholia would have wrecked the children of Israel. There is no asceticism in the makeup of the Jew. He loves the quip, the joke, and his folk lore is full of merry conceits.

The story writer reflects his own peculiar idiosyncrasies, and so it may be that, feeling keenly Pope's words, "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love another," Mr. Bernstein has written a sketch called "The Awakening." A Jew marries a Catholic girl, and the result is unhappiness. Both Emanuel and Elizabeth are bigots. "Sorch Rivke's Vigil" is singularly pathetic. Sorch's husband, Mashe, is cantor of a New York synagogue, and because of the music of his voice and his orthodoxy he had been imported years before from Russia. Long, long ago there was a son born to them, Yosele, but he had gone from them and had never been heard of. Was he dead?

Misfortune comes to the Rivkes. With age, Mashe's voice gives out, and a fresher cantor takes his place. But the congregation does not forget Mashe's long services. He is given his salary as before, but is retired. Then comes to the Rev. Mashe mental disturbance. His long-cherished vocation is gone. The devotion of his wife is beautifully told. It is in prayer that she forgets her troubles. Then they hear dire news. Yosele, once learned, even though a child, in the Torah and Talmud, so it is rumored, has become a Christian—a missionary! The end of it? Mashe sang his last invocation to the God of his fathers, and poor, devoted Sorch, she lived on to pray for the souls of the departed, and was not Yosele included?

"Typhoon," by Joseph Conrad, will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The characters in Mr. Conrad's book on marine life are said to be of much clearness. He is the author of "Lord Jim" and "Tales of Unrest."

*IN THE GATES OF ISRAEL. Stories of the Jews. By Herman Bernstein. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 319. York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

AUG

"NO CASTE IN ART."

A Book by Whistler's Successor in the Society of British Artists.*

THE Royal Society of British Artists is the only serious rival which the Royal Academy has found in its path, and it did not give the Royal Academy half as much trouble as expected. In its infancy, before it had the handle of Royal attached to it and while it still could hardly stand, it was easy work to crush it. This the Royal Academy nearly accomplished soon after its appearance in 1819. But it hung on with true British pluck, and in 1887 received from Queen Victoria the coveted title on the occasion of her jubilee. The President, like the President of the Royal Academy, gets a knighthood now; and it is he who in an epilogue to five eulogies on five British artists traces the history of the society.

Americans may note with some surprise that whereas the Royal Academy owes its existence to Benjamin West, the Society of British Artists obtained its privilege to write Royal before its name during the Presidency of another American, James McNeil Whistler. Neither West nor Whistler were knighted, however. This was perhaps to be expected in the case of West, who was a very proper Quaker; and what have Quakers to do with the sword which is the badge of your Knight?—teste Sir John Falstaff—but as regards the "butterfly with a sting," as some one dubbed him in London, as regards Whistler—what artist could wear a sword more daintily than he, or wield a finer point, fine as that marvelous etcher's needle with which he rivals Rembrandt, with greater accuracy and grace? Not Cyrano de Bergerac, that poetic manager of the duello; not Athos, Aramis, or Porthos, the friends of all who are not too world-weary to enjoy Dumas. Let us hope that the rumor was true that the butterfly of the needle might have had a knighthood had he desired one.

We do not know what measure of mastership belongs to Sir Wyke Bayliss, K. B., in the line of painting with the brush, but as a painter with words he is a dream. At times, it is true, he falls into ordinary plain prose, as one may sometimes half wake and think of breakfast or bills to pay, or any other vulgar thing; but soon he soars again into another world, where there are no cheap words in sight, but all is lofty and aristocratic, where prose is as mellifluous as poetry, and every picture is a masterpiece.

It is a great company at the board to which we are bidden; Leighton is "the painter of the Gods," Burne-Jones "the painter of the Golden Age," Watts "the painter of Love and Life," William H. Hunt "the painter of the Christ." Even the prologue is "My Lady," and the epilogue "My Lord." A little bewildering but very delicious to plain republicans is the mixture of artistic and religious unction in the rhapsodies of Sir Wyke Bayliss, K. B. not so much because the ideas are intricate but because the style is so rich and redundant, the phraseology so stuffed with emotion. People with weak hearts and delicate nerves should not read him without a preliminary course of Ruskin as a tonic. But it would be a mistake to imagine that Sir Wyke's thoughts always dwell with lords and ladies, love and life, gods and the founder of Christianity. In noble words he proclaims the contrary; majestically and with a beautiful easy condescension he comes down to the people, thus:

> Of what value to the Nation is the genius of her artists? Is Art only for a few wealthy or highly cultured connoisseurs? Is it not also the heritage of the people—the sons and daughters of toil? I believe in the Paradise of Art as something more than a preserve for Princes or as a happy hunting ground for successful speculators. It is the old home of humanity from which we have been driven out, but it has never been destroyed. Who shall fetch for us the golden apples of the Garden of the Hesperides? There is no caste in Art. Men of light and leading—Leighton, and Millais, and Burne-Jones, and Watts, and Holman Hunt—have stormed the paradise—so, also, have Claude, the pastry cook, and Turner, the hair dresser, and David Cox, the blacksmith. Heaven suffereth violence and the strong take by force; how shall the weak find entrance? See! These men have not stormed it for themselves only—they have left the gates open for us.

We cannot be too grateful for these words, "there is no caste in art." The President of the Royal Society of British Artists has said so; he, Sir Wyke Bayliss, K. B., F. S. A., has told us to be of good cheer, not to repine, not to imagine there is nothing in art for us. And he said it before the Ruskin Society of the Rose, so that there are witnesses. Whistler is capable of scoffing at all this and trying to prove in one of his absurd little letters that it is all a great mystification, this book about five great painters of the Victorian era—merely because he is not included among them, it may be—and even go so far as to claim that there is no Wyke Bayliss; that the Society of British Artists no longer exists; that if it did exist up to the year 1887, when he procured a Royal title for it, then it is no more alive now than are Millais and Leighton and Burne-Jones, and that, in fact, he knows it must be dead, because after raising it to glory he killed it with his own truthful little hatchet.

We shall be able to afford to smile at these Whistlerian fancies when they come; for we are sure that Sir Wyke Bayliss exists, he is so solemn. Besides, who is Whistler, anyhow, that he should tear from us the certainty just announced with a flourish by the sixth great painter of the Victorian era, by Wyke Bayliss himself, that there is no caste in Art? Let him stick to his etchings and pastels and singing pictures and let us have and enjoy in peace our Bayliss, without trying to queer the history of British art by suggesting that he doesn't exist! Here is a beautiful octavo exquisitely printed at the Chiswick Press on fine handlaid paper, with a title page in two colors, and the cutest little decorations for the initials. Money has gone to the making of this volume, and a score of half-tones after works by the Five Great adorn it. There will be need of powerful arguments to convince us, therefore, that this master of pen and brush is not—despite the unfortunate chance that we have never seen one of his paintings.

There is, however, (this cannot and ought not be concealed,) a mystery about Sir Wyke Bayliss, K. B.—not, we repeat, regarding his entity and human actuality as such, but as regards his sex! For this curious suspicion we have to cite his (or her?) own words in "My Lady of the Prologue," and, to be specific, on page 27, line 15. He is ending his ladylike prologue with an airy grace when on page 27 at line 15 he says: "I am, however, no more a woman than was Rosalind," alluding, of course, to Shakespeare's immortal girl. It must be confessed that this protest on the part of Wyke Bayliss that he is not a woman is a little startling; it is like trying to throw us off the scent, as though he feared his (or her?) masquerade had been penetrated. On the other hand his saying that he is "no more a woman than was Rosalind" might be taken to mean that he was as much a woman as Rosalind—and there you are! However, it is probable that she is a man, or rather that he is not a woman, after all. That sentence is just a slip of the pen, or a joke—no, that were impossible—a joke from Sir Wyke!

But the best proof of an artist's or a writer's work is the intrinsic proof. Take from "My Lord the Epilogue" this opalescent pearl of argument and say whether a woman could have wrote it!

> I know that in speaking of art different people may seem to be speaking of different things. Art has many phases—and unless we are very precise in our use of words there may easily arise confusion of thought. Art, like an army, whether of attack or defense, has its main body and its divisions—and the objective of the main body and of the divisions are not necessarily the same. For instance—the objective of one column may be Pretoria, of another Bloemfontein, of another the Goldfields, but the objective of the army is the overthrow of two little republics which stand in the way of the consolidation of our great empire.
>
> If you invert the figure and consider the defense, you will find the same tripartite division in action with the same unity of purpose. The defense of Pretoria is the defense of the brain of the country; the defense of the Goldfields is the defense of the possessions of the country; the defense of Bloemfontein is the defense of the heart of the country; but the three together are the defense of the life of the country—the country itself—with all its past achievements, all its present enterprise, all its future hopes—in a word, its independence.

We are sure that any one who ponders the richness of these metaphors, their surprising breadth, and the grasp on the worlds of military strategy and art which the hand that penned them betrays will agree that no feminine wit was their originator. Rosalind herself could not have thought such thoughts. Sir Wyke's volume may be recommended to persons in low spirits who need a mental pick-me-up as well as to the frivolous whom serious things should profit. It is not every day that such a rare treat befalls.

*"FIVE GREAT PAINTERS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA: Leighton, Millais, Burne-Jones, Watts, Holman Hunt. By Sir Wyke Bayliss, K. B., F. S. A., President of the Royal Society of British Artists, &c. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited. New York: James Pott & Co. 1902. 8vo. 160 pages. $2.

An Elegy and Some Songs.*

Epicedial or elegiac poetry, which is common to every literature, ancient and modern, is prominent in all the periods of English verse. It is noticeable not only in the work of Chaucer and Spencer, but it appears early in that of the earliest Anglo-Saxon writers. It is not, of course, unnatural that so great and striking a mystery as Death should stir the soul to pictorial and strophed expressions of attachment and lament. So, from before the days of Job, the grim apparition of Asrael, as the death angel has been orientally called, made itself felt in strong and spirited vocal utterances—for the depths of love, loss, and sorrow are mingled in its appeal. The fact is to be noted, too, that while this passing of earthly life often provokes in our time persons who cannot write respectable prose to put in provincial journals what they call "poetry," it has also called out such rare poems as "Lycidas," "Adonis," the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," "In Memoriam," and "Thyrsis," among others, all of which will abide while the poetry of our language endures. Whitehead, one of the inconspicuous English laureates, wrote three elegies in the very form and metre which Gray adopted for his world-famed effort, and, in some of his stanzas one can almost suspect a flavor of phrase and suggestion that was, or might have been, ancillary to the making of Gray's masterpiece.

Coleridge called elegy "the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind." Its measure must, therefore, be heroic, not tripping. A flippant metre would unfit it for its solemn aim as much as "rag time" music would the soul of an anthem. A very early piece of American poetry, it would seem, was an "Elegy upon the Death of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Shepard," and it was written by Urian Oakes, also a minister. Shepard was a pastor of a church at Charlestown, near Boston, and Oakes's pathetic lament over his death was printed in Cambridge in 1677.

The reproduction of it here offered is a nearly substantial fac simile of the original book, made from a copy in the Harris collection of American poetry at Brown University. The author of it will not be offended at this date if it is said that he is not altogether a superlative poet, though he deals in superlative expressions over the loss of his highly esteemed friend. In fact, he modestly disclaims the chrismic bays at the very beginning of his threnody. Still, there are some fairly vigorous and fervid notes in it, and a pulse of feeling that never loses its high point of exaltation. I give below a few of its typical stanzas:

> Reader! I am no Poet; but I grieve!
> Behold here, what that passion can do!
> That forc'd a verse, without Apollo's leave,
> And whether th' Learned Sisters would or no;
>
> My Griefs can hardly speak; my sobbing Muse
> In broken terms our sad bereavement rues.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Oh! that I were a Poet now in grain!
> How would I invocate the Muses all
> To deign their presence, lend their flowing Vein;
> And help to grace dear Shepard's Funeral!
> How would I paint our griefs, and succours borrow
> From Art and Fancy, to limn out our sorrow!
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Exub'rant Fancies useless here I deem,
> Transcendent vertue scorns feign'd Elogies;
> He that gives Shepard half his due, may seem
> If Strangers hear it, to Hyperbolize.
> Let him that can, tell what his vertues were,
> And say, this Star mov'd in no common Sphere.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Here need no Spices, Odours, curious Arts,
> No skill of Egypt, to embalm the Name
> Of such a Worthy; let men speak their hearts,
> They'll say, he merits an Immortal Fame.
> When Shepard is forgot, all must conclude,
> This is prodigious ingratitude.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> My Dearest, Inmost, Bosome-Friend is Gone!
> Gone is my sweet Companion, Soul's delight!
> Now in a Huddling Crowd I'm all alone,
> And almost could bid all the World Goodnight:
> Blest be my Rock! God lives; O let him be,
> As he is All, so All in All to me!
> The Bereaved, Sorrowful Urian Oakes.

This volume is one of an edition of 125 copies only, printed on Kelmscott handmade paper, at the Palmetto Press, Aiken, S. C. Twenty-five additional copies are printed on Japanese vellum paper. The work is an interesting specimen of very early American verse.

Mr. James Vila Blake is not a mere beginner in the poetic field, for his contributions to the periodical press years ago were quite common. In addition to his penchant for verse he seems also to be much influenced by music; so much, indeed, that in the songs here presented he apparently tries to employ words as if they were notes; and he has even put a musical notation and phrasing, as explanatory footnotes, to some of the pieces. You see in all the poems an abundance of sensitive emotion, and the sharp thrill of passionate feeling, but rarely any triumph or happiness of expression. The emotion is intense, the words have poetic fitness and color, but the grouping and grammatical construction make, for the most part, a singular mush of incoherence. That this author is trying to write poetry as if it were melody, or music only, is shown by his own comment on Page 108, where he says: "In this song the rhythm visited me first, and the thought followed it after a little, when the mind had grown familiar with the rhythm." In one of his poems he says:

> Only I wish to sing;
> I have no thoughts I burn to verse,
> Nor flush of fancy to rehearse;
> I only wish to bring
> My thankfulness, and sing.

This is plainly said, to be sure; but the equipment it suggests is not enough for the making of poetry that will live. Shakespeare even could not have written a song with this feeling, nor would his actual work have been helped if he had set down with so much seriousness as our author does the minute particulars that constituted the motives behind each of his poems. There is, however, much poetic protoplasm in this volume, a singular felicity often of brief, meaningful words, but the material is not well shaped, and seems to need some strong, fusing mordant, and particularly the lost note of lucidity. JOEL BENTON.

*"AN ELEGIE UPON THE DEATH OF THE REVEREND MR. THOMAS SHEPARD, Late Teacher of the Church at Charlestown in New England. By a great Admirer of his Worth, and true Mourner for his Death. By the Rev. Urian Oakes. Pp. 32. Afton, S. C.: W. L. Washburn. Paper, 75; Japanese vellum, $4.

*SONGS. By James Vila Blake. Pp. 160. Boston: The Ralston S. Weed Company.

Picturesque New Brunswick.*

New Brunswick to most of us is a terra incognita, and we are to feel obliged to the author of "In Quest of the Quaint" for her descriptions of the country. Starting from the Restigouche River, many are the explorations made. The book contains much that is of interest relating to the people and their manners. In New Brunswick, as in portions of the Dominion of Canada, the habitants speak a French somewhat not understandable by the American, who thinks he is well up in Parisian language. There may be words which are peculiarly local, but then, again, you will find in remote New Brunswick fossil French, such as was spoken 200 years ago. Eliza B. Chase gives many of the Indian legends of the long past, and with these, the music and the French verse, much of them respectable from age. There are details of Montreal and Quebec which are singularly attractive.

*"THE QUEST OF THE QUAINT. By Eliza B. Chase. Illustrated by the writer. Cloth, leather back. Pp. 346. With index. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach.

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AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

Collections Not Known to the Public—The Library of Theodore Irwin of Oswego.

THE book-world knows much of many great American private libraries of the past—those that have been publicly sold, such as Brinley's, Murphy's, Barlow's, and Ives's; but it knows little of the fine native collections that have never come into the auction room but have been dispersed at private sale or bequeathed to public institutions. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS now proposes to give for the first time in public print an adequate account of these collections, which in many cases more eloquently illustrate the growth of American book-collecting than do the libraries that have passed under the auctioneer's hammer.

Perhaps none of the little known collections is more interesting than the library of Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., which was privately sold two years ago and passed into the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan. Formed by a collector whose knowledge and judgment of books were always of a rare order, and reflecting much of his personality, the Irwin library holds a high and distinguished rank among the world's great book collections. A few collectors are familiar with the private catalogue of 1887, but that describes only a portion of Mr. Irwin's book and manuscript acquisitions and does not represent the library as a whole. Many notable things were added between 1887 and 1900, an account of which is now first given.

I.

One of the most charming chapters of Frederick Locker-Lampson's "My Confidences" is devoted to the achievements of James Gibbs, an especially eccentric member of the often eccentric brotherhood of extra illustrators. "Gibbs's crowning triumph," writes the late poet collector, "was an interleaved and profusely illustrated Bible in more than sixty volumes folio, each so thick that he could hardly lift it from the counter. It became the property of an American enthusiast, who evidently appreciated quantity at least as much as quality, or he may have felt with the Stoic that multitudo librarum distracts the mind, and therefore piously restricted himself and his library to one work. I have often wondered what that American is now doing with his big Bible. Does he ever look for anything in it? Does he ever find it? Does not all lie buried in overpowering accumulation? I hope he finds solace in it and room for it; if so, he must be living in one of the larger States."

That Bible, the most extensively illustrated copy of the Holy Scriptures in existence, is now in Oswego, where it has been for the last quarter of a century. Daly's Douai Bible, extended to forty-two volumes by the insertion of 8,000 prints and drawings, is the most widely advertised extra illustrated book in the world. Gibbs's Kitto Bible, in sixty-three volumes, containing 18,000 prints, is almost unknown, save for the reference in Locker's book of reminiscences. Daly's Bible was practically illustrated within recent years, when the appreciation in the value of rare engravings had made extra illustration a highly expensive whim. It cost the late manager-dramatist about $18,000; it brought $5,565 at his sale in 1900.

The gathering together the materials for Gibbs's noble Bible was also the loving labor of many years, but he began in 1836, when the task of the extra illustrator was a less difficult one and immeasurably less costly. Gibbs, who illustrated many books, spent forty years in the extending of this Bible. Mr. Irwin, who finally secured it, added many fine plates, discarding others of minor interest, and the book re-crossed the Atlantic to be rebound in the home of its maker under the supervision of Joseph F. Sabin. The Gibbs Bible, in sixty-three folio volumes, now occupies a special book case in Mr. Irwin's beautiful home in Oswego. Its weight is a little over 1,600 pounds—a fact which once caused trouble for a New England divine who publicly referred to the existence of "a Bible weighing three-quarters of a ton," and was speedily called to account by his skeptical parishioners.

II.

Mr. Irwin retained the Gibbs Bible when he received an offer for his library, and it now shares the company of many fine editions of fine books—the beginnings of the Irwin collection, gathered when its owner had no serious thought of securing the original issues of the world's rarest and most important books. His first book purchase was made in 1853, but it was hardly until 1859 when he obtained several items, at Count Libri's sale in London, among them a manuscript Book of Hours bound for Henry VIII., that he became interested in the things that bibliophiles call precious.

Henceforward there was scarcely any impulse of the genial passion called bibliomania that he did not gratify, and the result was the remarkable collection of manuscripts of unique execution and beauty, early printed books of Europe, England, and America, Elizabethan literature, Americana, and choicely illustrated works, which passed in 1900 into the possession of Mr. Morgan. From the Daniel sale in 1864 came several of the choicest books of the fine amateur of Canonbury; the Perkins sale, in 1873, and the Tite sale, in 1894, added other important items. The American sales of Menzies, Brinley, and Murphy, brought to Oswego between 1876 and 1884 much Americana. Robert Balmanno, the distinguished English amateur, died in Brooklyn in September, 1861, and Mr. Irwin later secured at private sale from his widow a number of items of singular interest, among them a rubbing from the epitaph on Shakespeare's tomb which had been presented to Mr. Balmanno by Mary Cowden Clarke.

The several public sales of Almon W. Griswold of New York City added to the collection a number of rarities in the department of early English literature, and privately he secured from Mr. Griswold some of the most seldom seen of the books recorded by Collier, Hazlitt, and Corser. At private sale, too, from E. G. Asay of Chicago—almost the first man in the West to form a fine library—came several English books of extraordinary rarity, among them the Bright and Corser copy of Watson's "Passionate Centurie of Love," a book that is ever present in the dreams of several New York collectors of English literature, and hopelessly so, for the British Museum, Huth, Britwell, and the two Bodleian copies are the only others known. From F. S. Ellis, the late London bookseller and editor of the Kelmscott Chaucer, came a number of rare Bibles and beautiful manuscripts, chiefly secured when Mr. Ellis visited this country in 1881, bringing with him the Pembroke Missal that soon found its way into the Ives collection. A host of rare and lovely books came from the elder Quaritch—the "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII. and several of the most glorious of vellum printed classics.

To the several works of Capt. John Smith, already in the collection, Mr. Irwin added, in 1890 at the Barlow sale, a large paper "Generall Historie," and a year later, at the Ives sale, secured among other fine things, a splendid set of Champlain's "Voyages" and a superb copy of the most beautiful of illustrated books. One of his last purchases was a series of autograph letters of George Washington, being instructions for a night attack on Oswego, together with Col. Marinus Willett's own account of the unsuccessful expedition. This important collection of manuscripts was secured in 1896 from Dodd, Mead & Co.

III.

In 1890, when Mr. Irwin purchased the "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII. from Quaritch, he already possessed a number of manuscripts of great beauty and interest. Chief among the latter was a thirteenth century Latin Bible, (secured from Ellis,) written on fine silk-like vellum, manufactured from the skin of aborted calves. This was rivaled by an "Officium" of Italian execution, written and painted at Milan about 1430, containing thirteen lovely miniatures, and in the original red morocco binding, richly tooled in the Grolier style, and also by the manuscript of the Romance of the Rose, which had belonged to Charles IX. The latter, written on one hundred and fifty-four leaves of vellum and ornamented with thirty-eight miniatures in gold and colors, is one of the most splendid of fourteenth century manuscripts. It was secured during the seventies for about $1,800 by the late A. W. Griswold, who had the volume placed in a superb ornamental binding by Francis Bedford. At one of the Griswold sales, in 1878, it was bought in by its owner for $1,160, and was afterward sold to Mr. Irwin. Its present valuation is far above that of the seventies.

These manuscripts are overshadowed, of course, by the magnificence and historical importance of the purple "Gospels" of the great Tudor King, which Queen Victoria thought too expensive when offered to her. This splendid early manuscript, written about 750 in large uncial letters of gold upon purple vellum, in double columns, the leaves, one hundred and forty-four in number, measuring 14½ inches in height by 10½ in breadth, is a volume of almost matchless beauty, interest, and value—fascinating to the student of history because of Henry VIII.'s former ownership, and no less attractive to the lover of art on account of the armorial design drawn by Holbein in liquid gold on the blank purple leaf preceding the first Gospel.

The manuscript was presented to Henry VIII. about 1526, after the publication of his treatise against Luther, for which he received the grant of "Defender of the Faith." His ownership is determined by the presentation verses quoted below, which are written in large gold capitals beneath Holbein's design of the emblazoned royal arms, in which the crown, the supporters, (lion and griffin,) and the ground are executed in gold with a fine pen, with extreme delicacy. The verses are:

Fato servatus tibi sum, ter maxime princeps,
Te quoque servarunt aurea fata mihi;
Instaurata nitent per te sacra dogmata:
per te
Aureas est author Christus ubique meus!

The "Golden Gospels," glowingly described by Michael Kerney as "A manuscript of Imperial magnificence, the noblest and most precious volume which has been sold for a century," passed later into the possession of the Hamilton family. In 1884 the eleventh Duke of Hamilton sold the manuscripts, with others, to the Prussian Government, which was chiefly desirous of securing a number of Italian works of art among them, particularly the celebrated volume of Botticelli's drawings illustrative of Dante. As soon as the collection of manuscripts was carried away, there was a cry of protest in England, the loss of the "Golden Gospels" causing special anger. Yet, when the Prussian Government had incorporated the coveted Italian manuscripts in its museum and consigned the remainder for sale at Sotheby's, in May, 1889, the splendid Evangeliarium brought only £1,500.

Quaritch, who secured the manuscript, catalogued it at £2,500 in September, 1889, but Great Britain, which had called it "an incomparable English national treasure," refused to purchase it at that figure, and the prince of booksellers carried it to America, where it was sold to Mr. Irwin in the early part of 1890. Its proper place is undoubtedly in the British Museum, but no Englishman manifested any patriotic feeling in the matter, and Great Britain lost its "Golden Gospels" in very much the same way that it lost last year the glorious Ashburnham "Evangelia Quatnar" manuscript, with its sumptuous golden jeweled binding.

IV.

In incunabula the Irwin collection was strikingly rich. It began with the Bible of 1450-55, the glory of Gutenberg and the first book ever printed—the fine Kamensky copy of the Old Testament portion, found in a village church in Bavaria, and bought at Sotheby's February 15, 1881, for £760. It was clothed for Mr. Irwin in a brown levant morocco binding, inlaid with blue morocco, after a Grolier pattern—a triumph of the art of William Matthews of New York City.

The Psalter of 1459, the glory of Schaeffer, and the grandest book ever printed, (the Sykes and Thorold copy,) crossed the Atlantic in 1890, and was offered to Mr. Irwin, who finally declined to purchase. (Mr. Morgan has it now.) He secured at this time, however, the Virgil of 1470, the Livy of 1470, and the St. Augustine of 1475, the masterpieces of Vindelin's and Jenson's presses at Venice, books sumptuously printed on vellum and splendidly illuminated like manuscripts. The Virgil, printed on fine vellum, with the initials painted and illuminated, the first page decorated with a magnificent border of arabesque scroll and branch interlaced, inclosing a portrait of Virgil, is finer than the other American copy of the first edition of the Latin Epic. The Livy was the Sunderland copy—one of three known examples on vellum. The first page of each volume was exquisitely illuminated in the choicest Italian style, said to be the work of either Tintoretto or Paolo Veronese, the arms in the margins indicating that the volumes were decorated for Doge Francesco Donato in 1545. When one considers the St. Augustine of 1475 magnificently printed on vellum, with a beautifully illuminated first page, and the initials painted throughout, one may readily pardon the Dibdinian enthusiasm of Michael Kerney, the first of modern bibliographers, who described it as probably the most beautiful volume that ever enriched Lord Sunderland's library. "Whether considered as a faultless specimen of printing upon the finest vellum," he wrote, "or as a book decorated with exquisite illumination, it is one of the most glorious volumes ever produced by the taste and skill of the wonderful craftsmen of the fifteenth century."

These beautiful books came from Quaritch, from whom Mr. Irwin also secured the Homer of 1488, the splendid copy bound for Henry IV. of France. The incunabula of England was represented by three Caxtons—the "Chronicles of England" of 1482, (the second edition;) Lydgate's "Life of Our Lady," 1484, (the British Museum, Bodlein, and Devon-Morgan copies are the only perfect examples recorded by Blades; the Irwin copy is perhaps Corser's,) and the "Eneydos" of 1490, one of nine perfect examples. All three came from the wonderful Griswold collection.

V.

Early English literature was represented by hundreds of rare and precious volumes. The Shakespeare folios of 1623, 1632, 1663, 1664, and 1685 were all fine copies, the first (the Sussex-Kennedy copy) measuring 11⅞ by 3¾ inches, but though short, perfect and untampered with throughout the volume. The portrait was a splendid impression. The other folios, measuring 13⅜ by 9 inches, 13¼ by 8¾, 13 by 8¾, and 14 by 9 inches respectively, were the splendid Griswold copies. The "Poems" of 1640, in an old calf binding of the seventeenth century, with a brilliant impression of the portrait, was the Asay copy. The "Lucrece" of 1655, with the rare frontispiece, containing the original medallion portrait, was the Daniel and Asay copy. There were a dozen of the genuine quarto plays, beginning with the James Roberts issue of a "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, and several of the spurious dramas, notably the superlatively rare "Locrine" of 1595, Daniel's copy.

There was Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor," 1601, the infrequently seen first edition, together with "Fountaine of Selfe-Love," 1601. Those great rarities, James VI.'s "Essays of a Prentise in the Divine Arts of Poesie," 1585, and "Poeticall Exercises at Vacant Houres," 1591, were here. The latter was Jonson's copy, with his autograph and motto, "Tanquam Explorator." Spenser was represented by the "Faery Queene," 1590-96, the "Complaints," 1591, "Colin Clout," 1595, and the "Shepheards Calender," 1597. The excessively rare "Paradyse of Daynty Devines," 1576, the second of the miscellanies, was here. Watson's "Passionate Centurie of Love," 1581, one of six known copies, has been mentioned. There were fourteen of Greene's curious productions—the "Spanish Masquerade," 1589, "Mamillia," 1593, (the earliest known edition,) "Orpharion," 1599, (of extreme rarity,) &c., in company with Rowlands's "Greene's Ghost Haunting Conie-Catchers," 1602.

The "Froissart," printed by Myddleton and Pynson in 1525, was the extraordinarily fine copy, with rough leaves, that was successively a treasure in the Stanley, Sykes, Perkins, and Asay collections. Its last appearance in the auction room was at the Perkins sale in 1873, when it realized £96. The "Palace of Pleasure," first part dated 1575, second part without date, was the notable Sykes copy. Douglas's romantic rendering of the "Aeneid," printed by Copland in 1553, was present in the collection in the Inglis copy.

An important portion of the collection was the long series of the works of George Wither, now a neglected author. There were many plays, an especially noticeable rarity being Norton's "Tragedie of Gorbodac," 1590, a fine copy, bound by Bedford. Milton's "Poems," 1645, and Herrick's "Hesperides," 1648, were the splendid Asay copies, bound uniformly by Bedford in green morocco. Drummond's "Poems," 1656, was an unusually tall copy, in olive morocco, by Bedford, (the most satisfactory binder of his time,) through whose hands passed many of Mr. Irwin's best books.

Eighteenth century English books were sparingly represented in this library, but a few famous works were here, one of them rarer in good condition than the majority of the productions of the preceding hundred years. The three volumes of "Robinson Crusoe," fine and complete, may be noted. A tall copy of Gray's "Elegy" was another treasure, and finally there were the three rarest of the Burns books—the Kilmarnock edition, the first Edinburgh edition, and the first American reprint, that of Philadelphia. The latter came from the Asay library.

VI.

In books of American interest this was long one of the richest of our collections. Mr. Irwin did not gather the books described by Harrisse and collected by Barlow, Ives, and Kalbfleisch, but rather those fancied by Brinley and Deane. His unique copy of the first variety of Eliot's Indian Bible, 1663, containing all the titles and leaves of dedication, is described by Mr. Eames in his account of Eliot's Indian books. It once belonged to the Rev. Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, Mass., and was evidently a gift from Eliot. Its later pedigree is long and honorable. In 1879 it passed into Mr. Irwin's possession, and was rebound by Bedford in brown levant morocco.

From the Barlow sale in 1890 came the Earl of Warwick's large paper copy of Smith's "Generall Historie of Virginia," 1624, measuring 13 1-16 by 8⅝ inches—the largest in existence. The collection already included Smith's "Map of Virginia," 1612, with the proper issue of the genuine map; his "Sea Grammar," 1627, the "Generall Historie," of 1627, and the excessively rare "Advertisements for the Unexperienced Planters of New England," 1631. There were many Mathers, including the "Magnalia," on large paper, measuring 14½ by 9⅛ inches, with the map, errata, and list of books. Increase Mather's "Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England," Boston, 1676, was another notable rarity. Hubbard's "Narrative," 1677, had the right map in fine condition. Johnson's "History of New England," 1654, bore the autograph of Sir Walter Scott, who, like Southey, possessed a number of important American books. Thomas's "New Jersey," 1698, was a lovely copy.

The earliest of the Philadelphia and New York books in the collection was Dickinson's "God's Protecting Providence," printed in Philadelphia by Reinier Jansen in 1699, (the Fisher and Brinley copy.) There were several of the Keith tracts, the rarest being the "Answer to Willard," 1704. The fine Colden's "Indian Nations," 1727, was the Murphy copy. From the Murphy collection also came the remarkable set of De Bry, gathered by Rich, the finest set ever offered, with the exception of the Barlow-Lefferts copy. From the Ives sale came the splendid copy of Linschoten's "Voyages," London, 1598, in orange morocco extra, by Bedford. This was also the Barlow copy. From the Ives sale came, too, the finest set of Champlain's "Voyages" ever offered anywhere, the five volumes being in the most beautiful condition imaginable, and finely bound in crimson levant morocco, by the elder Lortic.

Mr. Irwin never pretended to collect modern American editions on the plan of Mr. Foote or of Mr. Arnold, but the rarest of the productions of Whittier, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Lowell were in his possession long before the Foote sale awakened interest in this special field. His "Fanshawe," though rebound, was a fine example, while "Moll Pitcher" was represented by a spotless uncut copy in the original blue paper wrappers.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

"The Ragged Edge," by John T. McIntyre, will be the initial volume in McClure, Phillips & Co.'s first novel series, a series to be made up of the first books of authors. The first volume will be published in September. It is a study of ward politics and social life. This will be followed by "The Taskmasters," by George Kibbe Turner, the scene of which is laid in a New England factory town, and the central interest of the plot is the social and political dominance of the great industrial barons. Both novels embody love stories. The series will receive additions each season, and it will be uniform in price, size and general character of bookmaking.

AUG

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The Limit to Which Authors May Go in Coloring Facts to Meet Fiction.

HOW great liberties may the novelist take with the facts of history? Poetic license is proverbial. A Spenser can forplay what pranks he please; can misspell for the sake of rhyme; sing the most astounding anachronisms; mingle most diverse elements, and put upon his stage in the same action creatures of fable and historic personage, Grecian goddesses and English Queens; heathen myths and Christian revelation. No reader objects. No severe criticism calls those things defects. The poet is not discoursing to us of scientific or historical truths. He carries us into the realm of fancy, and we revel in the gorgeous scenes he paints.

Is the novelist to claim a like liberty, and, when choosing a well-known historical theme, to be excused from regard for the verities? Can he play pranks with the established facts and the actual characters, careless of the proprieties of narrative and indifferent to the versimilitudes which his story is naturally supposed to attempt?

Questions like these come to the mind on laying down one of the numerous historical novels which the writers of to-day are giving us. Its hero is an imaginary lad having his home in the family of one of the most famous men of Colonial history, the characters of which family are described with remarkable disregard for facts. This lad is rough, ignorant, and ill-tempered until on a happy day he changes his clothes and becomes transformed thereby into an elegant and chivalric gentleman, wise and prudent, fitted for counsel and action in most important matters. As such, at the age of sixteen, he is sent by his chief on a political mission of the utmost delicacy, needing the resources of experienced statecraft, on which mission he sets out alone into a wilderness teeming with dangers, pursued by a relentless personal enemy—"the villain" of the book—meets with daily adventures and hairbreadth escapes; surpasses the Indians in cunning, and boldly defies an English Governor. Of course he falls in love, and mingles pursuit of his charmer with the service of the State. In this double activity he finds his way to Boston, gets into prison and out again, and winds up his phenomenal public career by stealing half the honor of Paul Revere's ride!

And this is called a historical novel! It should be noted, though, in simple justice that the author gives some warning in his preface that the reader must go elsewhere for history.

Like it, then, are not a few other books, using and abusing the facts and characters of history. There is no wonder that one editor complains that our writers of to-day are working the historical vein too much, and another cries out: "Anything but a historical novel!"

There seems to be one excuse for books of this class. The making of them is, in one sense, an easy task. The situation and final outcome are ready made. What the writer has to do is to add to historic personages and actions such fictitious characters and scenes as please the fancy, and as interludes between the historical events to throw in, with more or less of "local color," such minor incidents as shall be sufficiently hair-raising and blood-curdling to give the flavor desired by the average reader. Of novels of this sort we have a plenty, and every day adds to their number; while to the sober-minded the wonder grows at the immense sales which some of them reach, querying at the same time whether the lover of good literature could be willing to write such books even for the sake of such enormous sales. There ought to be in all writers—there is in some—a literary conscience, which for art's sake and history's would scorn to abuse the one and prevent the other, even though great gains may be made thereby.

Whether these books can properly be called "historical novels" is another question, which itself immediately begins to inquire: What are the characteristics of the genuine historical novel? The answer to this latter question might be made long and elaborate, with abundant illustrations from works which have become classical—works of the great masters of this entertaining and instructive art, Scott and Thackeray, Hugo and, to a certain extent, Dumas. But it will be sufficient to have not only two or three features which are indispensable, and which also emphasize some of the special sins of our modern novelists.

Certainly this may be said without hesitation, that the novelist is inexcusable who misrepresents the historic events on which he bases, or which he introduces into his story. However, it may be that he is not attempting to write exact history, or bound to enter upon the historian's task, yet, when he touches history he should not so falsify it that his reader will be misled. This is necessitous, not only in the interest of truth, but also in view of the fact that a large proportion of readers obtain almost if not quite all of their knowledge of history from books of this class.

Another equally important rule requires that the historic personages introduced into the tale should bear the same characteristics as those which sober history attributes to them. Of course, there is room here for variation. All historians are not agreed as to the personal characters of famous personages, while many historians are fierce foes worthlessness. It may be pardoned then to the historical novel if it shows a like deficiency in historical judgment and a like admiration unwarranted by the facts. We do not blame Scott that his portrait of Queen Mary is not drawn with the forbidding pencil of Froude. Yet, allowing for all such differences of judgment, there is large room for the application of this rule. A novelist who should give to his historical personages traits of character which they are known not to have possessed, or place them in impossible situations, or attribute to them actions entirely out of keeping with their well-known character and environment, is guilty of a fault not only against historic truth, but against literary perfectness. Such a blemish condemns his work as a novel—let alone its lapse from historical correctness. Suppose a novelist were to represent Washington as playing the buffoon, or Cornwallis as the victor at Yorktown, or Marlborough as lavish in generous deeds, or Napoleon as the possessor of an imperious conscience—every intelligent reader would throw down his book with disgust, saying that the novelist would do well to read history a little before he attempted to write about it. One may say, indeed, that the above suppositions are ridiculous; which we may grant, but remarking also that they are not much more absurd than many representations in the "so-called" historical novels of to-day.

One other feature of the true historical novel insists that whatever minor and fictitious characters and incidents are introduced into the tales, they shall be in keeping with the age and the environment, and their relations to the historic personages and events such as to give them an air of probability. More frequently than otherwise, the chief interest of the tale centres in the action and fortunes of one or more of these minor and fictitious characters, painted on the background of some known passage in history. It is quite at the author's discretion to give to these creatures of his fancy whatever expressions he may please, so long as he remains in the field of imagination, but when he introduces them in the historic stage he sets aside the verities at the hazard of his work. His art may adorn history, but when it attempts to distort history, it writes its own death warrant. He may not give to some fancied subaltern the credit for his General's victory, or saddle upon that General an impossible military aide, or attribute to this fictitious character actions and influences which history had given to another. There are characters in hisforical fiction which "fit in" to the age and scene. The historic judgment knows that in reality there were some such, and yet takes no offense at their creation. It is not difficult, for example, to conceive of a Hugh Wynne in intimate relationship to Washington, but it is quite impossible to consider a John Brereton as in the military family of that chief.

It is a great pity that our modern storytellers should not remember such simple rules. Some of them write with a pleasing grace sufficient to give permanent value to their work, if they could only be content to revivify the part in its true presentation, as did Scott, the father of the historical novel, in his incomparable tales; as did Thackeray in his Esmond. But they are not content, without thrusting impossible characters on the stage and describing situations which rival the absurdities of Munchausen. Truth, appropriateness and probability are the touchstones of the historical novel. Only as it answers their test will it have a real and permanent value. Because of these the pages of Scott have instructed and delighted three generations of readers, and will delight successive generations, so long as the English tongue is spoken. Also, because of these, it may be said without the gift of prophecy, that not more than one in a hundred of our modern "so-called" historical novels will be read a score of years from to-day.

S. H. C.

Washington City Anniversary.*

As the Hon. Louis E. McComas, the Senator from Maryland, told his hearers at the Capitol, "one hundred years ago President Adams first visited Capitol Hill. * * * Around him stood the primeval forest. * * * Through the thick oak woods had been cleared the streets and avenues." Discoursing on the history of the first century of the National Capital, the Senator told how the bureau officials who moved to Washington in 1800 missed the comforts of Philadelphia, and "discussed afresh the wisdom of moving the Capitol away from this village in the woods." A handsome volume, fully illustrated, with the title "Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia," and commemorative of this important event, has just been issued. Side by side on the title page are the medallions of John Adams, who was President in 1800, and of William McKinley, our President in 1900. Fac similes are given of the various cards of invitation, and the programmes of the festival of Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1900. The addresses made by the speakers are all accurately presented, and in these much that is curious in regard to the past history of Washington is recorded. We all know how much Major L'Enfant, the friend of Jefferson, had to do in laying out a city "of magnificent distances." But then L'Enfant, as

*CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Compiled by William V. Cox. Cloth. 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Illustrated. Washington, D. C.

among them are five forest scenes, uncommonly good in atmospheric effect for work on a scale so small.

Chanticleer.*

Miss Violette Hall's "Chanticleer, a Pastoral Romance," is one of the many recent manifestations of ecstatic devotion to nature with an elaborate and rubricated "N." The narrator of the story and her husband, losing their house by fire and their furniture by the excessive zeal of kindly neighbors and servants, decide to strip their daily living of everything unnecessary and to exist after the model of Thoreau. Accordingly, they set up a shanty for a living room, with two staterooms from a wrecked steamboat for bedchambers, the least possible furniture, no ornaments, few kitchen utensils, and the simplest of wardrobes; make each meal on a single dish, growing much of their own food, staying themselves with trees, skies, and sunset, comforting themselves with birds, squirrels, flowers, snow, and Autumn leaves, and exulting in blessed freedom from the necessity of considering their neighbors' opinions.

Their pleasant solitude is invaded by certain rash imitators, still bond slaves to custom, but who in due season retire weary, starved, or disgusted, and the curtain falls upon perfect happiness.

The narrator's horror of a professional ornithologist and her blasting anguish over certain nestlings devoured by the owl for whose food they were created seems about as sincere as the ecstasies of a sentimental eighteenth century Frenchwoman; but her just appreciation of her neighbors' follies in the way of an amateur ballet make it easy to forgive her, and her matchmaking is delightful. She amuses, and probably she entirely fulfills her intention.

The book is illustrated with pictures in color by Mr. W. Granville Smith, and

*CHANTICLEER. By Violette Hall. 8vo. Pp. 304. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Appraisals of Literature.

"The Literature of American History," published two months ago by the American Library Association, has met with wide and favorable acceptance; the work will soon have its second printing. Some of its 4,160 titles include books issued during 1900 and 1901. A supplement to complete a selection for those years, with notes, edited by Mr. Philip P. Wells, Librarian of the Yale Law School, is in the printer's hands, and will appear toward the close of October. The parent volume has much impressed the English librarians. An eminent London bibliographer is incited by it to complete a long cherished plan for a similar guide to the literature of English history. The style and size of page of Mr. Larned's work have been adopted by Mr. J. D. Brown, Librarian of the Clerkenwell Public Library, for a guide to 15,000 novels in English, 3,000 of which are to be annotated, and all of which are to be indexed.

American librarians are canvassing the question, What shall be the next field for appraisal? Mr. E. H. Anderson, Librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, is disposed to think that the next guide should be to the literature of European history. In an offhand opinion, which he took pains to say was not a deliberate judgment, Mr. W. E. Foster, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, said that the choice might be between natural and applied science, to be included, possibly, in the same publication. He added: "I find a need for an authoritative guide to the 'nature books,' because the increasing popularity of this subject is evidently leading writers to enter the field who have only 'impressions' about nature, rather than expert knowledge."

As long ago as 1891 Mr. R. R. Bowker and I edited "The Reader's Guide in Economic, Political, and Social Science." That little book might serve as a basis for a work such as Mr. Larned gave us in June. The only troublesome question is, Where shall we find a Mr. Larned to supervise its preparation?

GEORGE HISS.

*.*S. R. Crockett, whose "The Dark o' the Moon," a sequel to "The Raiders," has become very popular with Summer readers, was christened after an eminent Scottish divine, Samuel Rutherford. This seems to imply that his mother, like all the Scotts, wished to see her son ascend the pulpit some day. He did enter the ministry, but he left it and went into the field of literature.

The first edition of "The Ship of Silence and Other Poems," by Edward Uffington Valentine, is announced by the Bowen-Merrill Company to be entirely exhausted, and it is hoped that a new edition will be offered in a few weeks.

READY SEPTEMBER 4

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TWO DEVOTED SISTERS.

Henriette Renan and Dorothy Wordsworth—Their Unfailing Devotion to Their Gifted Brothers.

IN the biographies of great men and women the prejudices of the writers so often take the lead in the portrayal of character that one cannot always be sure of gaining true impressions of the subject. Even if the principal facts and circumstances are correct, undue weight may be placed upon certain influences in a career, and the secret spring which gave impulse to the germ of purpose that was at last to bloom in beauty and strength may be altogether overlooked by a biographer who tries to give a faithful account of the personality and service of one who has passed beyond the sound of the voice which praises or blames.

But letters and journals, as a whole, are not generally misleading, and through them, in many cases, the heart and the mind of the writers are laid bare. Of this sort seem to be the letters of Henriette Renan to her brother and the journal of Dorothy Wordsworth. These two sisters of great men are so closely associated with the development and outcome of genius that the life and work of Wordsworth and of Renan must always suggest the courage and unselfish devotion that helped to make them what they were.

The service of Renan to literature was of an entirely different nature from that of Wordsworth, and the characters of Henriette and Dorothy directly opposite in some respects, but both gave themselves with intense devotion to the purpose of helping an adored brother to realize the best ideals. One laid down her life in a strange land in the companionship of her idol in his pursuit of knowledge; the other endured that harder trial of losing the strength of faculties overworked through love, and was obliged to remain in the world after the darling of her heart had left it.

Renan in his little book "My Sister Henriette" has given a striking picture of the character and work of the remarkable woman who from his early recollections seemed to him an elected divinity to shield, inspire, and bless him. Taking upon herself family burdens, debts and troubles of all sorts, she became an exile from her home that she might earn the means to cancel the pecuniary obligations of the home and defray the expense of her brother Ernest's education. In reading the tribute of the brother, written for the eyes of only a few friends, some might possibly suppose that the worshipful brother, under the stress of an overwhelming sense of loss, had overstated the perfections of her character and influence, but one who sympathetically reads the volume of letters that passed between the two cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that this loving, watchful sister helped to make him what he was in the world of thinkers.

Through the dark hour of his doubts with reference to his calling, when the question whether he should enter the Church as a priest, taking upon himself a ministry held sacred from his childhood, and chosen for him by those who were nearest to him in the home, was keeping his mind in an unsettled state, she was a tower of strength to him, advising him to use the greatest deliberation, and urging him to follow whatever course he might honestly recognize as his highest leading.

It is believed by some who have carefully studied the situation during this period of unrest, that Henriette had implanted in his mind the seeds of unbelief that led to his intellectual protest against the Church of his fathers, she herself having gone deeply into the doctrines of Hegel. Be this as it may, she desired, or seemed to desire, most honestly, (as her letters show,) that the dear brother should come to his own conclusions, settling the question with his own conscience under God. When at last she returned to France, prematurely old and broken, as the brother records, they took a modest apartment in a spot where they could enjoy that retirement from the world desired by both, and with new ardor and a broader purpose, the sister gave herself to the effort of keeping house on extremely limited means. As home attractiveness does not necessarily depend upon costly belongings, but rather upon that divine touch lent by charm, she succeeded in creating an atmosphere which fitted exactly his need. As he pursued his studies she sat beside him in silence; as he meditated or wrote, her voiceless companionship proved an inspiration and blessing. Then there were long talks, when she could be severe in her criticism, for she had a pure and forcible literary style; rejecting instinctively irrelevant passages in his writings, she was yet quick in appreciating all excellence, and pointed unerringly to that perfection which she craved for him.

There came at length a great trial to the sister, who had centred all of her interests in her gifted brother, when he told her of his intention to marry. A long and fierce struggle went on within her secret self, but at last, noble, generous, and self-sacrificing as she was, love triumphed, and she came to that position where, for the sake of a new happiness for her idolized Ernest, she could receive his wife, who soon proved herself worthy of respect and affection.

In 1860, the brother and sister set out upon a scientific expedition into Syria. One has said, "They were pilgrims, not of faith, but of knowledge." Henriette showed remarkable endurance as they climbed mountains, ranged deserts, and met discouragements by the way. Her radiant spirit reflected its light under all circumstances, and in every condition. A child before nature, a philosopher in research, she was to Renan a companion in intellect, a mother in tenderness, and care. The days were full of delight when their scientific researches were rewarded by valuable discoveries or when the writer of "The Life of Jesus" thought he had received new light for his page, where he recorded impressions of that mysterious nature, and marvelous character that, incarnated, had walked the way pressed by the pilgrims. They hoped to gather day by day fresh evidence that the supernatural in the Gospel records could be laid aside without marring the beauty or profaning the meaning or cheapening in any respect the wonderful story. That they did not succeed, as they desired, in this purpose does not prove dishonest motives, or lack of intellectual acumen.

Renan dedicates his "Life of Jesus" "to the pure soul of my sister Henriette, who died here," for it was in this far-away region that the worn body refused longer to hold the lonely soul, and the lofty spirit always plumed for flight soared to a wider realm.

We are told that had it not been for the influence of his sister, Dorothy, the poet Wordsworth would never have found expression in song, but would have given himself to scientific questions and abstract problems, puzzling his mind with theories, and missing perhaps for all of his life his true sphere of thought and action. But his faithful sister led him back to nature, where he could recognize simple truth associated with beauty and realize harmony. He says of this service to him:

A poet made me seek beneath that name
And that alone my office upon earth.

Like children, the two went forth together, the eager, devoted sister, with her rare insight, finding everywhere poetic suggestions, then passing them, like fair blossoms, on to her gifted brother. She went with Wordsworth upon his travels, and her office was like that of the vestal virgins—to keep the sacred fire glowing.

But the woman of her day, as of all ages, who would offer a rounded service, must be able to comprehend and to provide for material as well as intellectual and spiritual needs, and this loving, comprehensive insight and care marked her ministry to the poet. The little cottage at Grasmere, with its latticed windows, draped with vines, the grass plots brightened by flowers, where quiet reigned supreme, was an ideal atmosphere for the engendering of peesy. From the journal of Dorothy we learn of her housewifery carefulness. Speaking of a trip made by her brother, she writes:

Since he left me I have been putting the drawers into order, laid by his clothes, which he had thrown here, there, and everywhere; filed two months' newspapers, and got my dinner—two boiled eggs and two apple tarts. I transplanted some snow drops; the bees are busy. William has a nice bright day. The robins are singing sweetly. I will be busy. I will look well when he comes back to me, O the darling!

Could the scale of womanly devotion, with its effort and sacrifice, be more fully expressed than in this heart lyric? Her utter self-abnegation may be discovered in spontaneous little bursts of confidence to her journal as the following:

I never felt such a cold night. I gathered together all the clothes I could. There was a strong wind, and it froze very hard. I darst not go into the pantry for fear of waking William. William slept better.

With all this tender, motherly care for the human needs of the one whom she regarded as a superior being, she was always ready to answer his call for sympathy and judgment as related to his writing, and her quick, strong mind, with its delicate intuitions and powerful influence of inspiration, held him loyal to the best that was in him.

We come at length in the perusal of the journal upon a record of a tragedy:

On Monday, Oct. 4, 1802, my brother William was married to Mary Hutchinson. I slept a good deal of the night, and rose fresh and well in the morning. At a little after 8 o'clock I saw them go down the avenue toward the church. William had parted from me up stairs. * * * I kept myself as quiet as I could, but when I saw the two men running up the walk, coming to tell us it was over, I could stand it no longer and threw myself on the bed, where I lay in stillness, neither hearing or seeing anything till Sara came up-stairs to me and said: "They are coming." This forced me from the bed where I lay, and I moved straight forward, faster than my strength would let me, till I met my beloved William and fell upon his bosom.

Was ever a tragedy graphically pictured with so few strokes as this? Fortunate was it that the wife did not prove a usurper but became a new satellite to the poet. And Dorothy held her old place, remaining a necessity to her brother. That she herself possessed the poetic gift is proved throughout her journal, and one may well question whether in all of the works of her idolized William anything can be found more fresh in conception or delicate in its beauty of expression than the following:

When we were in the woods beyond Gowbarrow Park we saw a few daffodils close to the waterside. We fancied that the sea had floated the seeds ashore, and that the little colony had so sprung up. But as we went along there were more, and yet more, and at last under the boughs of the trees we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore about the breadth of a county pike road. I never saw daffodils so beautiful. * * * They grew among the many stones about and above them. Some rested their heads upon these stones as on a pillow for weariness, and the rest tossed, and reeled, and danced, and seemed as if they laughed with the wind that blew upon them over the lake; they looked so gay, ever glancing, ever changing.

Wordsworth never ceased expressing his gratitude to his sister, to whom he owed so much. In three lines he has summed and paid her gifts and service:

She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,
A heart, a fountain of sweet tears,
And love, and joy, and life.

A sad part of this rarely organized sister's experience was that when the world came to a full recognition of her brother's genius she was mentally beyond the power to realize his triumph. Few sisters, conscious as she must have been of her own poetic gift, could have so completely ignored personal rights of development and turned every energy of body and mind into one current to become a powerful force toward the advancement and well being of a dear one. But such a noble purpose bears in its nature a sure promise of reward, and if Dorothy Wordsworth had sought compensation for her gentle ministry, could she have chosen other than to become through association the sharer of her brother's immortality?

Negro Problem Novels.*

It is very characteristic of the advance of thought in the South that the negroes are beginning to write books dealing with the social and political problems that confront them as a race. The merits of Booker Washington's two volumes—one of autobiography and the other of brief sermons on character building—are already well known. These books have contributed a fund of clear and helpful thought. Now come two books that treat the same questions in the form of fiction. It can scarcely be said that the increased possibilities of this mode of attack have been followed by a proportionate increase of results. Perhaps the chief value of these novels resides in the unconscious revelation they give of the minds and character of their authors.

Let those of our novelists who shrink from epic heights, contenting themselves with the middle flight that Milton so justly despised, look with envy upon the example of Mr. Sutton E. Griggs. In his novel of "Unfettered" Mr. Griggs deals with nothing less than the problem of his race in America, and he has given it form and being in the lives of a hero and a heroine who are the incarnation of all its virtues and graces.

To begin with Morlene, she has "a wealth of lovely black hair crowning a head of perfect shape and queenly poise; a face the subtle charm of which baffles description; * * * a neck which, with infinite regard for the requirements of perfect art, descended and expanded so as to form part of a perfect bust; * * * such was the picture of Morlene, who, once seen, left an image that never again passed from the mind of the beholder." This creature of Oriental charms is tricked by fate into marrying a young negro whom she does not love. She is nursing him through an illness, and finds that he loves her with so mad a passion (as who would not) that to refuse him is to slay him outright.

All along she had been aware, however, that her soul's idol existed, and one day, while she was turning the hose on the flowers, she saw him. Dorlan Warthell's "skin was smooth, his features regular, his eye intelligent, and his head so formed as to indicate great brain power. As to color he was black, but even those prejudiced to color forgot that prejudice when they gazed upon this ebonylike Apollo. * * * As Morlene looked at him she felt her strength give way. The hose fell from her hands. Her very soul went up in a wail: 'Alas, O God, there he is! Why did you let him come?'" She fled into the house, while Dorlan, with rare presence of mind, turned off the hose.

But Dorlan could not turn off the hose of his gushing affections. "Never," said he to himself, speaking companionably about himself to that appreciative audience, "has Dorlan Warthell, the serious, allowed physical beauty to so charm him. * * * I may be mistaken, but methinks nature has given that choice dressing to a choice spirit. At any rate, I hope to meet her again."

His fond hopes were not in vain, though in the meantime his heart had been saddened by the knowledge that Morlene was married. At the next encounter Morlene was singing that rare and exquisite melody "John Brown's Body," or, as the author expresses it, she was "making lifeless matter pay eloquent tribute to the longings of the human soul." "As she reached the words 'Hallelujah' the notes swelled into a grand paean of triumph, her voice trilling wondrously, even upon such a high elevation. Then came the refrain in low, reverential tones, beauty muffling itself in the presence of higher sentiments. Dorlan Warthell sprang to his feet, clasped his hands over his ears, saying half aloud, 'Spare me! Oh, spare me! I cannot hear those strains and perform the task before me. And yet I must! I must! I must!'" At this point one has a certain sympathy with Dorlan.

To most novelists Morlene's marriage would be a sufficient roughener on the trolley of true love; but our author has invented a second and more serious obstacle. Morlene, faithful to the Republican Party, is an ardent expansionist, while Dorlan is an anti-imperialist. Up to the present Dorlan has lent the force of his mighty intellect to the Hon. Hezekiah T. Bloodworth, who by means of articles and speeches Dorlan has written has won his way into the Congress of the United States. Now Dorlan turns his back on his principal. "My devotion to truth," he says, "is far greater than my devotion to party. It was truth that set my people free. * * * Shall we or shall we not deal with them (the Filipinos) on the principle that they are and shall ever be regarded as our equals is the burning question with the American people," and as Hezekiah sticks obstinately by the Republican Party, Dorlan abandons him even at his dizzy height, as leader of his party.

When Bloodworth realized his fate he wept.

"His tears were not Alexandrian tears of regret that there were no more worlds to conquer, but Bloodworthian tears, shed because he could neither buy nor borrow the brains necessary to conquer a world that had come within his reach.

"'Hezzy, dear, what troubles you?' asked Mrs. Bloodworth of her perturbed husband.

"'My ancestors, confound them!'

"'He is going crazy,' thought Mrs. Bloodworth. 'How do your ancestors trouble you, Hezzy?'

"'They have handed me down no brains,' roared Bloodworth.

"'Oh, dear, you have brains,' said his wife.

"'So has a rabbit! Let me alone.'"

At this crisis the Republican Party called upon Bloodworth to exert again his matchless oratory in order to save the campaign against the anti-imperialists from flat failure. "Confound it! I will not be ruined thus!" said Bloodworth. "Cook, feed me on fish at every meal. Fish is good brain food they say, and I need brains!" But it was no use. His speech was a flat failure, and in order to escape disgrace he was obliged to retreat to a hospital, pretending to be mortally ill.

From this retreat, however, he escaped at night and plotted to have Dorlan murdered for treason to the Republican Party. For his agent he chose Morlene's husband, but Morlene discovered the plot and tried to thwart it. Dorlan was wounded, but she managed to convey him secretly to the North, where he recovered. The husband, however, thought he had killed Dorlan, and when he realized the enormity of the crime he committed suicide. Thus vanished the first obstacle.

Meanwhile Dorlan became convinced by observations in the North that after all the Republican Party was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and so the second obstacle was removed. Morlene, however, had developed new scruples.

Mr. Warthell, to my mind, it is the function of the wife to idealize the aims of a husband, to quicken the energies that would flag, to be at once the incentive and perennial inspiration of his noble achievements, to point him to the stars and steady his hand as he carves his name upon the skies. In the South the negro wife is robbed of this holy task. We are being taught in certain high quarters that self-repression is the negro's chiefest virtue. Our bodies are free—they no longer wear the chains; but our spirits are yet in fetters. I have firmly resolved, Mr. Warthell, to accept no place by a husband's side until I can say to his spirit: "Go forth to fill the earth with goodness and glory."

Imagine the despair of Dorlan! Yet he rallies and writes a treatise to show how such a result is to be reached. Morlene reads it, and its force of logic so completely removes the high scruples of her conscience that she is able at last to follow the long suppressed passion of her heart, and so these two paragons of beauty, strength, and intellect are married. At this moment, no doubt, she is steadying his hand while he is carving his name upon the skies.

Dorlan's plan for the regeneration of his race is appended, so that the reader can judge for himself whether or not Morlene was false to her high ideals in marrying him. It is adorned with high-sounding quotations from a gallery of miscellaneous worthies that includes Spencer, Napoleon, Prof. Drummond, Benjamin Kidd, Lecky, Prince Kropotkin, and Darwin, and the wisdom of it all is the wisdom of Booker Washington's plain, straightforward talks in "Character Building."

Mr. G. Langthorne Pryor's "Neither Bond Nor Free" is much less dazzling in its pretensions, but what it loses in this respect it more than makes up for in simplicity of style and lifelikeness in portraiture. There are, to be sure, frequent lapses from the plain, straight path of him who holds the mirror up to nature, lapses in behalf of stilted discussions of race problems and long set orations that convey only the haziest notion of the author's general tendencies in thought; and the story is sadly lame as a narrative. Yet now and then one finds passages that are obviously studied from life and that are recorded with distinct literary craft. Here is an admirable snap shot at the religion of a negress of the old school:

"Say, Swepsy, you ain't goin' to take sacrament?"

"Why not?" retorted Swepsy in an undertone.

"You remember the talk about the goose you had for dinner the Sunday Brother Burleigh was at your home?"

"Yes," replied Swepsy. "But I ain't goin' to let one old goose I took stand between me and my blessed Lord and Marster." And then, with emphasis, "I'se goin' to git my wine!"

This latter novel reveals observation and sympathy of no common sort, and it gives evidence of what seems to an unprejudiced outsider to be unusual calmness and wisdom, if not originality. Yet it lacks the concreteness of thought and the accuracy in construction that are essential to literary success. At a time when so many crude and unreasoned novels come from all sides it would be unjust to take such shortcomings as characteristic of any race. Yet is is curious that both novelists, and Booker Washington as well, strongly recommend discipline, mental and moral, as perhaps the chief requisite of the negro. If Mr. Pryor proves capable in the future of thorough literary training he will be capable also of producing as a result of it a really important novel of negro life.

*UNFETTERED. A Novel. By Sutton E. Griggs. Pp. 276. Nashville, Tenn.: The Orion Publishing Company. 1902.

*NEITHER BOND NOR FREE. A Plea. By G. Langthorne Pryor. Pp. 239. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

AUG

PARIS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Story of Paris in 1789-94 Gathered from the Farewell Letters of the Victims of the Guillotine and Other Sources.*

THE literature of the French Revolution is such a stupendous aggregation that one hesitates to welcome any fresh addition to the mass, but Mr. Alger's is one of quite uncommon interest and importance. As a writer he has no special qualifications, and the presentation of his matter is from the nature of this generally discontinuous. But for delving in the mines of contemporary documents of all kinds his superior—I had almost said "his equal"—would be hard to find. For all serviceable memoirs he has a vivid predilection, and from these, whether newspapers, letters, or official records, he has constructed one that will be be extremely serviceable to the historians and novelists who are yet to come. Some measure of the carefulness of his research can be taken from his "Appendix D," "Corrigenda in Carlyle's 'History of the French Revolution.'" Carlyle's accuracy has been highly esteemed, but Mr. Alger's corrections are numerous, and some of them are important. He reduces the number of prisoners in Paris at the height of the Terror from 12,000 to 8,000. The author of a Clothes Philosophy should have been wiser than Carlyle concerning the meaning of "sans culiote." No "mouruful destitution" was implied, but the meaning of unfashionable trousers instead of fashionable breeches. His King Louis's "flight to Varenne" has often been bruited as a model of accuracy, but Carlyle made, it seems, the cardinal mistake of reckoning the distance from Paris to Varenne 67 miles, when it is in truth 150. "From this blunder flowed a whole catalogue of errors, which were detected by Mr. Oscar Browning as far back as 1886. But Mr. Browning, in his turn, stands corrected by Mr. Alger's more exacting standard of accuracy.

It would be a sad mistake to regard Mr. Alger's chapters as a history of the Revolution, 1789-94. His book has the defects of its qualities. It has a topical arrangement, and it deals with its dozen topics with minute carefulness. But persons and things of great importance that do not come within the scope of these topics are unnoticed, or noticed imperfectly. The oversight is deliberate, Mr. Alger stating in his preface, "The volume takes no notice of the parliamentary assemblies, except their reception of picturesque or grotesque deputations, but it describes the local government of Paris, bodies which on some critical occasions coerced those assemblies." Of course to leave out the Convention is to leave out the principal part of the tragedy. A corresponding personal omission is that of Danton, who is only casually mentioned, while Robespierre has a chapter to himself and much besides. I should be glad to praise Mr. Alger's book as remarkable for its "lumen siccum," its freedom from bias one way or the other. But his general view of the Revolution is plainly that of M. Taine—a violent depreciation. Had it been that of Mr. John Morley, the particles drawn to his magnet would have had less uniformly a damaging character. Nosing for unsavory stuff, he has found plenty of it, and he has found little else. But much else was here.

Mr. Alger's first chapter treats of "The Paris of the Revolution and What Remains of It." Here no important aspect is omitted. Churches, prisons, gardens, bridges, promenades are vizualized for us, and the different sites of the guillotine with particular emphasis. So, too, the routes of the death carts. When we read "Notre Dame is, of course, unchanged," we may well wonder if this does not dismiss too neglectfully the splendidly daring restoration of M. Viollet le Duc. The identification of houses that were occupied by famous revolutionists is an extremely interesting feature. The admirers of Thomas Paine will be flattered by the attention which he receives not only at this point, but elsewhere. His different places of residence are all noted, and the routes from them to the Convention and what he saw upon the way. From revolutionary sites we pass to revolutionary relics. Here again Paine is in evidence—his opinion on the trial of Louis XVI., signed by him in "a plain, rather large, round hand." Here is Roland's last letter to his wife, some of whose last letters were to her platonic lover, Buzot, not Barberoux, as was written by Carlyle. For the aberrations of personal affection which characterised the Revolution, Mr. Alger has so keen a taste that we are often reminded of Emerson's criticism of "Wilhelm Meister" that it was "like flies crossing in the air." The fortunes of the Dauphin's heart and of his father's shirt are followed carefully. Either the Dauphin's skeleton, exhumed in 1894, was not authentic or he was as tall at ten as young men generally of twice that age, and had wisdom teeth in a precocious fashion.

For the American reader the most interesting part of Chapter II., "Deputations to the Assemblies," will be that pertaining to the American deputation of 1790. Of the twelve signers to the address presented only two are well known—Paul Jones and Joel Barlow. There are full accounts of these and of the others so far as Mr. Alger has been able to track their histories. James Swan's is the most interesting if the least creditable. He hailed from Boston, but had, if I mistake not, a residence in Leicester, Mass. His liking for blackberries was perhaps a reminiscence of the Leicester pastures. "He liked the smell of blackberries and actually bathed in their juice till his skin seemed saturated, then wiped the juice partly off, put on a clean shirt, and went to bed." Imprisoned in St. Pélagie in 1803 his imprisonment continued for twenty-two years. The next American deputation to wait on a legislative body was that which waited on the Convention on behalf of Thomas Paine, then (Jan. 27, 1794,) in the Luxembourg prison. One of this deputation was Samuel P. Broome, for whom Broome Street, in New York, is named. He was President of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Lieutenant Governor of the State. Another of the eighteen was Joel Barlow. Quite noticeably Gouverneur Morris, then our Minister to France, was not one of them, but Mr. Alger perhaps falls in too readily with Mr. M. D. Conway's notion that Morris connived at Paine's imprisonment and plotted for his death. It is sufficient blame that he was absolutely indifferent to his safety.

In a third chapter the different stages of the Commune are discriminated from 1789 to 1793, when the Jacobin Commune was instituted, which fell with Robespierre in July, 1794, when ninety-six of its members were guillotined. If after this we do not have a clear conception of that Commune with its grim moments, its fantastic humors, its comedies and tragedies, it will not be Mr. Alger's fault. John Calvin in Geneva did not exercise a more acute surveillance over the individual citizen. To the Commune rather than to the Convention the imprisoned royal family was obliged to look for those tender mercies which were so unspeakably cruel. Yet thirteen cooks and kitchen servants do not appear to have been a scant allowance, nor 28,745f. for eleven weeks' cost of living.

Particularly fresh and valuable is Mr. Alger's chapter on the Paris Sections, the relations of which to the Commune are not generally understood. He does not parade his knowledge, but while he has not made an exhaustive study of the fifty-six bulky registers of the sections, he has gone much deeper into them than the omnivorous Taine. The sections carried out the espionage and petty tyranny of the Commune into details that bettered its instructions. Too much is perhaps made of the silly, sentimental side of their affairs. Indeed, we have here a sign of Mr. Alger's prevailing note. The foibles of the Revolution interest him more than its all-conquering force. We get less idea of what the Revolution was in its entirety from these pages than of Washington from "The True George Washington," of Franklin from "The True Franklin," and so on. We have two chapters on "Life in Paris" during the Revolution, one "Paris, Day by Day," from January to June, 1794. Much of this is gathered from the reports of twenty-four "observers" of public opinion appointed by the Minister of the Interior. "A thousand yards from the prisons people affected not to know that Frenchmen were being massacred by hundreds." Other reports are to a different effect: "From the stupor of people's countenances you would have said the city was desolated by a contagious disease." We next have a chapter of love affairs, Mme. Roland's and others, followed by one on the British colony in Paris. Of this colony was Helen Maria Williams, author of one of our most perfect hymns, "While Thee I seek, protecting Power."

Over her, also, Mr. Alger contrives to drag the trail of his injurious suspicion. Witnessing the execution of Louis XVI., she wrote an admirable account of it which seems to have escaped Mr. Alger's omniscience. Two chapters of "Prison Documents" follow. Here we have those "Farewell Letters of Victims of the Guillotine" which Mr. Alger honors by introducing them into the title of his book. Many of them were written to the prosecutor, Fouquier-Tinville, others to the condemned, or by these to their friends. They sound every note in the gamut of tragical emotion. For climax we have Fouquier's own parting letter to his wife. It is not one of the least affecting, and there is other evidence that this monster was not wholly bad.

"The Fall of Robespierre," written with more continuity than any other chapter in the book, is certainly as interesting as any other. No detail of weather or any other attendant circumstance escapes Mr. Alger's search. But he cannot tell us why Robespierre did not have Paine brought to trial nor whether his shattered jaw, on the last night of his life, meant an attempted suicide. He inclines to the opinion that it did. In conclusion we have "The Fate of the Revolutionists" and the recital is as ghastly as the most uncompromising hater of the Revolution could desire. Thirty-three regicides were guillotined and twenty-three were shot, committed suicide, or perished of privations. But twelve lived to be over ninety and forty-eight became octogenarians. Paine is often represented as having shown special courage in voting against the King's death. But he was one of a minority of 334, only fifty-three less than the majority.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*PARIS IN 1789-94. Farewell Letters of Victims of the Guillotine. By John Goldworth Alger, author of "The New Paris Sketch Book," "Englishmen in the French Revolution," and "Glimpses of the French Revolution," With Plans and Illustrations. Cloth, royal 8vo, pp. xii.-361. New York: James Pott & Co. $4 net.

Poet Kenyon and His Outings.*

Of course all who describe wild life are in a way poets, but here is a work on nature written by the genuine thing—a poet with a tablet already placed in Mr. Stedman's Temple of Fame. It is therefore interesting not only for what the author saw and experienced, but because it shows the workings of the mind of a Real Poet when he is on a vacation.

Some adventures of the outing on an Adirondack trout brook are worth telling here. The wilderness in which the party camped ("there were eight of us on pleasure bent") was a sure-enough wilderness; sure enough, for is it not recorded that while on the way the poet "felt a not unpleasant thrill of surprise" on discovering "the cosy bed of a bear where the bracken had been broken down and molded to his ursine majesty's burly form?"

This thrill was the first important incidents of that trip noted by the poet. The next one was the alarm of one of the ladies. "The Professor" always carried "a liberal number" of earth worms "loose in the side pocket of his coat," and during the "tumultuous night of the great storm" "Mrs. W—— screamed till she awoke the rest of the party," and then she talked of changing places with a horse tethered near the tent. The poet does not say that the angle worms caused the lady's outcry, but one who knows their migrating character will naturally infer that they did.

"The Professor," although a man of woodsy experiences got lost and "traveled in a circle for many a rugged mile." It was a startling experience, and "thereafter the masculine members of our party carried a revolver in their pocket" with which to call for help when lost.

In connection with this last statement a purist might observe that the poet does not write in "newspaper English." In fact, readers of THE TIMES would find, very likely, more interest in noting the differences between this poet's language and that of the newspaper writer than they would in following the incidents of the poet's outings.

Thus, when the poet wished to say that tiny waves were breaking on the beach at night he writes that "the waters crept in to the shore with a gentle susurration." It was then that the "shrubs were folded in sleep—upon our eyelids also sleep scattered its precious dew." While fishing a trout brook during a rainstorm he observed that "nature presents a sinister aspect; her features which once seemed so benign are dashed with blood; they are clouded with the unlifting shadow of death. The sudden shriek of the destroyed and the hoarse cry of the destroyer are heard. And we were also adding to the universal pillage and rapine—preying, the stronger upon the weaker." Almost every fisherman has felt like that as the water from the alders dripped slowly down his back, but it remained for this poet to give voice to the universal remorse.

When telling what a good pan fish the yellow perch is, he says that it is "a fish which for gustatory purposes has no superior in these great waters." The string taken was "the fruit of our day's endeavor."

Yellow perch, by the way, were taking the hook so well on the day the "gustatory" observation was made that the poet ran out of bait and was obliged to pull around Lighthouse Point to McGovern's boathouse for a fresh supply. There the poet met McGovern and admired his "spiritual beauty which shines through and irradiates the coarsest clay." His "life had never been other than pitifully circumscribed, yet, looking upon the quiescence of his face, the promise seemed there to be visibly realized that 'at evening time it shall be light.'"

When an unexpected squall drove the party to shelter the poet was easily reconciled. He wrote (after he returned home, of course,) "is it not the highest philosophy of life to make the best of things as they are, when it is manifestly impossible to change them? This is to compass the element of victory in every defeat. It is to become the master where one had looked to behold the slave. It is to mount to the crest of the wave when others are submerged beneath it. It is to taste the ultimate drop of honey at the bottom of every bitter cup."

A finical reviewer might find some matter for question in this book. The poet's party, for instance, caught 241 trout out of one Adirondack brook in one day, and the critic might say they were not all of lawful length. When the "lucky one" fished the "favor-ite hole" he had to stand on a platform of willow poles laid in the mud under water "from four to six inches deep." While standing there he "horsed" a fifteen-inch trout, "the monarch of the stream," from the hole, and it dropped from the hook into that water, "from four to six inches deep," over those poles buried in the mud, on the edge of the pond. Nevertheless the "lucky one" hurled himself bodily down at full length upon that submerged platform in time to imprison that "writhing trout" beneath his rotund body; and so he saved it, in spite of the depth of the water. That seems incredible at first thought. But common sense says that if the 241 trout from the Adirondack brook were not all actually six inches in length, they seemed to be to the poet. Doubtless every trout seems to be "as big as a handsaw," (if a backwoods' simile may be allowed,) to the astimatic, wide angle lens eyes of every poet. And as for the depth of water in which a fifteen-inch "monarch" failed to elude the "hurled" body of an angler, one readily sees that it seemed to be "from four to six inches deep" to the poet.

One just criticism, however, Poet Kenyon has incurred. The deed is openly confessed, else no one could believe a poet of a genius sweet, and philosophical nature like his could do it. Lying in a blind, while "the wind blew and the frost nipped shrewdly," he shot "a noble drake" that was swimming (not flying) at short range among the decoys. He even tries to excuse the crime, the evil of which is dimly seen. He says that "in these hours the blood of the sportsman is too riant in our veins."

As a whole, however, the book is entirely harmless. It may be placed in the hands of a girl in her teens without fear that it will create evil thoughts or desires. And as for its effects upon adults, one may say that it is inconceivable that any person of mature years should ever be injured by a perusal of the entire work.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

*REMEMBERED DAYS. By James B. Kenyon. Our writings are so many dishes, our readers guests, our books like beauty, that which one admires another rejects; or as we approved as men's fansies are inclined. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 6. Chicago: Charles A. Fyer, Publisher.

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By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES, Author of "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham." (No. 315, Appletons' Town and Country Library.) 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

A new volume by Mrs. Craigie should at once gain its place with the reading public. Her visit to this country last Winter is still remembered with pleasure. Her books had already assured her of an interested welcome, and now the visit has left such pleasant recollections that a new interest must be felt in her future books.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30, 1902.—16 PAGES.

MR. KIPLING ON AMERICA.

We give space to the letter of a correspondent who seems to chide us for not including in the list of books depreciative of the United States Mr. Kipling's "American Notes," even while she insists that that book ought not to be so included.

If we had made the mistake our correspondent accuses us of not making her letter would have been perfectly in order. Although it is quite irrelevant to anything we said, we still print it on account of the intrinsic interest of the subject. We may even say the intrinsic importance. For when a writer comes so near as Mr. Kipling has come in these latter years to becoming the spokesman of the English-speaking race it is really of international importance that he should neither misunderstand any branch of the race nor be himself understood. The "American Notes," so called, we believe, by a piratical republisher and not by the author, in which latter case they would too vividly have recalled the contempt of Dickens, were, it is to be remembered, written as sketches of travel by a young writer who had not the slightest sense of international responsibility. He did not expect them to be read by any Americans, nor, for that matter, by any Englishmen, excepting Anglo-Indians. Neither would they have been, if he had not happened to be a man of genius. But since the written word remains, and since he did turn out to be a man of genius, they have been read by a public which he never had in his mind at all. And we make bold to say that they are very good reading for Americans, sometimes wholesomely and tonically bitter and sometimes palatably sweet. The passage our correspondent quotes is by no means the only piece of honest and fervent praise in the volume. There is a passage beginning as follows which is very agreeable to American consciousness:

> But the men and women set us an example in patriotism. They love their land and they believe in it, and they are not ashamed to say so. From the largest to the least runs this same proud, passionate conviction, to which I take my hat off, and for which I love them.

Evidently this is, intellectually and spiritually, quite out of Dickens's reach. True, Kipling did not altogether bless Chicago. Who does? He came very far short of blessing New York. But New York is, comparatively, old and thick-skinned. Chicago is young and touchy. And how, upon the whole, he praised 'Frisco, the first American town he visited! And how prettily he praised Buffalo! And how charming is his idyllic presentation of "Musquash," that unidentified Pennsylvanian village which he found an Arcadia! Truly that American must be searching anxiously for cause of offense, or even for "a certain condecension in foreigners," who is, upon the whole, offended with the presentation of his country in the American letters. The genuineness of the praise and the fact that the writer could have had no more intention to flatter than he had to offend are absolutely guaranteed by the circumstances of the original publication.

To our notion there is an equal honesty in what criticisms the author had had to pass, since he became aware that he had an American public and a big one. The thing we find it hardest to forgive him is that verse in the English edition of the "Seven Seas" about Quebec looking across the border from her pure seat and being disgusted with the political corruption on this side. If the poet did not believe the overwhelming evidence that might have been laid before him to show that there was far more political corruption in the Province of Quebec per square mile or per capita than in any one of the American States it faces, why did he take that ridiculous verse out of the American edition! If he did believe it, why did he leave it in the English edition! Distinctly one or the other of these performances is indefensible. But against the poem "An American," (N. B., "An," not "The,") we cannot share the prevalent indignation. Mr. Howells found it the best thing that had ever been written by a foreigner about the American spirit. There are eminent Americans who almost gnash their teeth over it, and particularly the lines

> Blatant, he bids the world bow down,
> Or, cringing, begs a crumb of praise.

On the other hand, there is an eminent but cynical and anti-imperialistic American who insists that Kipling had the American people in view when he wrote "The Song of the Bandar-Log":

> By the rubbish in our wake, and the noble noise we make
> Be sure, be sure, we're going to do some splendid things.

All the same, we should say that an American laid himself open to our correspondent's charge of patriotic hyperaesthesia who regards Mr. Kipling's treatment of "this our Nation" as an international depreciation.

COOKING AND LITERATURE

In publishing our recent account of how a young woman of Denver, Col., jumped suddenly from a position which she had filled with distinction as cook in a wealthy family into the position of a literary notability, living by her pen, we cast no aspersion upon the art of the kitchen. Quite the contrary, we intended to hold the case up as a terrible example, a blow struck at the very source not only of letters but of life itself.

Two women we honor and no third. First, the woman who cannot cook and second the woman who can—who can cook a store egg so that it thereby renews its youth and tastes more like this morning's lay and less like that of the last minstrel. To her be all power, beauty, majesty, dominion, honor, and reward now and forever. Let us have a heart-to-heart talk as to why as a cook a woman is the queen of human destiny. The stomach governs body and mind, and the first labor of man is for his belly. The highest form of government, giving the greatest happiness to the greatest number, depends, therefore, upon the quality of its culinary processes, the literature of a nation and its moral, intellectual, and physical development depend upon the skill of woman in the kitchen. Hippocrates declared that all men were born with equal capacity, and that their mental differences were owing to the different kinds of food they consume. (It is on account of this fact, THE TIMES might lately have remarked, that those who live in New York boarding houses, where bed and board may be had for $5 a week, more or less, attain such phrenal development. Most of the boarding house cooks in this town owe their culinary excellencies to previous literary successes.) Voltaire affirmed that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was due to the incapacity of the King to digest his food. The Indian Mutiny was caused by British stupidity refusing to recognize certain dietary prejudices among the natives, while indigestion caused by bad cooking paralyzed the Little Corporal in two of the most critical battles of his career. Has good literature ever profited the world as much as bad cooking has marred it?

Hazlitt, that prince of critics, writing to his sweetheart, remarked: "I never love you half so well as when I think of sitting down with you to dinner to a boiled scrag-end of mutton and hot potatoes." "There are only two bad things in the world," declared Hannah More; "sin and bile," and well did Hannah know to what extent bad cooking is responsible for both.

What then? Woman in the kitchen is the strongest moral force on earth, and what son of a sea cook shall essay to dethrone the Queen of her queendom? May he be damned like the glutton. May his tongue be hotter. Art and letters, public policy, private happiness, beauty, manhood, womanhood, good digestion, health, wealth, happiness, all the forces which make for good are in the hands of the woman in the kitchen. The cooking stove is her altar and forget in the incense which ascends to heaven therefrom perms on the wings of the morning by way of the kitchen window, if it happens to be open.

On account of all this a woman cook earns about $30 a month—$360 for a twelve months' work, and it is sad to be obliged to record that the cook who turned bluestocking earned as much as that for five days' work cooking a love story! Thus is a cook made worthy of her hire, and cooked wind made to command a higher market price than cooked victuals upon which all such slumgullion depends!

Never mind. Polly, put the kettle on. It is thou, O Princess, O woman in front of the stove, who puttest the man behind the gun. Thy reign is for ever and ever, and thy queendom, which is of Bios, knows no horizon. If the stove does freckle thy bonnie face a wee bit, thou art still the chiefest among ten thousand and the altogether lovely. And however small thy emolument, forget not what a blessing it is and ever must be to poor mankind that suitable refreshments cost less than love stories.

THE NOVEL TO STAY.

A month or more ago M. Jules Verne was reported in The London Daily Mail as saying that the day of the novel is ending. We had the courage at the time to join with others in suggesting that he was mistaken, and the fact that the novel business is booming seems to have impressed still others more than M. Verne's premortem obituary on fiction. For five authors make rebuttal for the defense in The North American Review, and they differ only in their point of view as to how M. Verne made such a mistake. There is that between the lines of the interview that makes this rally in the ranks of the novelists seem more serious than is called for, and we recur to the subject merely to make note of this most interesting set of contributions.

It is only strange that but one of the contributors saw the smile behind the interview-inspired remarks. M. Verne is a genial old gentleman—that is shown in every line of his charmingly given prophecy, besides being vouched for by his friends—and he complied beautifully to the needs of the newspaper interviewer who wanted "a good story." M. Verne knows that stories have been in vogue since the early days of the venerable Jew Jacob, that his own publishers are bringing out a novel of his every six months, and that, whatever our fads may lead us temporarily to discard, at least there will always be children in the world. And it would be hard to think that in seriousness he, a master in his art, could but agree with all of us that we will always want the romance and the fantasy as we want from every art its highest flight of imagination, and that because we are now operating airships and submarine boats belonging to the fairy tales of a hundred years ago our ability does not in any way seem to be limited to thinking of things that it may take us another hundred years to attain. For as the horizon of our dreams increases rather than decreases along with the growth of concrete and ever suggestive experience it does not seem likely that our fancies will catch up with mundane actualities yet a while; and so long as they do not those fancies will always find room unclaimed by the columns of the newspaper for recreation and inspiration.

Mr. W. D. Howells, Mr. Hamlin Garland, and Mr. H. W. Mabie refute M. Verne in serious vein with a charm worthy of such story writers, while Mr. John Kendrick Bangs agrees that the novel will disappear, arguing that, if we have wireless telegraphy and jokeless comic papers, why not bookless romances. But bookless romances are going on every day, and as there is still need for more than young men and women can supply, this argument does not hold. Mr. James Lane Allen says of the novel in general that "in every generation will be found persons of the highest authority (in other matters) to declare that stories of the imagination are not needed at any time." Concerning M. Verne in particular, Mr. Allen seems to us to have hit the mark the nearest:

> M. Jules Verne is reported as thinking that the novel will disappear in fifty or a hundred years. He bases his reasons. Novels will not be needed; hence there will be no novels. Novels are declining in merit; hence there will be no novels. In future there will be newspapers, and the world will file them as its historic records for posterity; hence there will be no novels.

Whatsoever else a Frenchman may not be, when in earnest he is sure to be logical. The absence of logic here may conceivably be accounted for on the ground that M. Verne was not in earnest. He is a very keen, subtle, humorous Frenchman; he seems to have been in a playful mood; he may have wished to elude his interviewer; he is an old master of extravaganza and of hoax. Possibly, when the grave Englishman had captured these whatifs statements and airy nothings and taken leave, M. Verne may have shrugged his shoulders and congratulated himself that he is not an Anglo-Saxon.

VACATION PATRIOTISM.

William Morris, when he was traveling about Iceland, avoiding the geysers and other tourist-attracting features of the landscape as he would the plague, and hunting out places associated with the heroes of the Icelandic sagas, was deeply impressed by the fact that the events, real or imagined, of the far past were unforgotten by even the humblest inhabitants of that melancholy island. The most ancient legends were still passed from mouth to mouth, and the names of Sigurd and Grettir and Gunnar and Gudrun were living names, not dead ones.

Such is certainly not the case in our progressive Republic. We are not in the habit of spending long Winter evenings telling over the traditions on which the Nation was founded; but we have not as yet forgotten them, and a Summer pilgrimage to Massachusetts serves to recall us to the honorable duty of dwelling with more or less patriotic interest upon the ideals for which our independent ancestors were willing to spill blood. At times we feel ourselves somewhat too insistently coerced into admiration of our Reveres and Warrens. In the City of Boston, for example, Summer tourists are lured to go about the town and its suburbs on special cars that leave the Common at specified hours, furnished with a guide and a megaphone, by means of which the passengers are instructed concerning all notable places, ancient and modern, with megaphonic emphasis much misplaced. The ancient and the modern are hopelessly jumbled in the wandering mind at the end of the trip; but a point has been made, nevertheless—old names have been spoken, old deeds recounted, and perfunctory and cheap as is the method compared to that employed by the Icelanders for keeping the historic flame alive, it is better, perhaps, than having the "Old South" and Bunker Hill deserted by new generations.

In an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa at the end of August, 1824, (the year in which Lafayette revisited the country to which he had lent his boyish strength half a century before,) Edward Everett declaimed:

> Divisions may spring up, ill-blood arise, parties be formed, and interests may seem to clash, but the great bonds of the Nation are linked to what is passed. The deeds of the great men to whom this country owes its origin and growth are a patrimony, I know, of which its children will never deprive themselves. As long as the Mississippi and Missouri shall flow, those men and those deeds will be remembered on their banks. The sceptre of Government may go where it will, but that of patriotic feeling can never depart from Judah. In all that mighty region which is drained by the Missouri and its tributary streams—the valley coextensive with the temperate zone—will there be as long as the name of America shall last a father that will not take his children on his knee and recount to them the events of the 20th of December, the 19th of April, the 17th of June, and the Fourth of July?

Hoy many fathers now fulfill that confident prophecy? Is it even entirely certain that without recourse to a dictionary of dates all our fathers could recount to their children the events so secure in the mind of Everett? It is surely not amiss that visits to "historic New England" are becoming increasingly popular among our cosmopolitan population.

***Dr. Nasi, the Italian Minister of Education, Prince Colona, the Mayor of Rome, and Dr. Gorrini, the Director of the Archives, as representatives of the Committee for the International Congress of the Historical Sciences, announce that the congress will meet in Rome during the April of 1903. A circular to this effect has been sent to the 300 persons who have inscribed their names as supporters of the congress. The circular states that the reason why April in Rome is preferable to October, is that, apart from climatic differences between the Spring and the Autumn, the preparatory labors for the congress will be so long and arduous that they would oblige the committee to spend all the hot Summer in Rome if the congress were held in October.

AUG

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Senator Lodge reviews the next volume of the supplement to the ninth edition of "The Encyclopedia Britannica" in The Times of London for Sept. 5. Previous volumes were reviewed by Lords Avebury and Davey and Profs. Bryce and Case.

***

Henry Norman, M. P., editor of the English edition of The World's Work, the first number of which will appear toward the end of October, asks me to explain that it is entirely an English enterprise and not merely a reproduction of the American World's Work, although there is a working arrangement between them. The English World's Work will be more political than the American.

***

The Hampstead volume, in The Fascination of London Series, concludes the preliminary volumes of the late Sir Walter Besant's "Survey of London." The first volume of history proper appears in the Autumn through Black. It has been decided to begin with the eighteenth century.

***

Mortimer Menpes, painter, rifle shot, and raconteur, who has followed in the wake of most recent wars with his brush and pencil, is publishing a portfolio called "World Pictures." He has sketched them in many lands. The illustrations are in colors and in black and white line.

***

Mme. Sarah Grand continues to prepare her dramatic version of "The Heavenly Twins."

***

Spurgeon's addresses on "The Pilgrim's Progress" are to appear this Autumn under the title of "Pictures from Pilgrim's Progress."

***

Dr. James Sully Grote, professor of the philosophy of mind and of logic at University College of London and author of several books on human characteristics, is writing a philosophical work on laughter and humor. It will deal pretty fully with the subject, including the genesis of laughter, early development of mirth in the individual and race, and laughter in social life and art.

***

Miss Anna M. Stoddart, author of "The Life of Prof. Blackie," whose "Life of St. Francis" is announced for publication in The Leaders of Thought Series, in England and America, has had her work highly praised by Prof. Sabatier, the eminent authority on St. Francis, who has read the book in manuscript. The biographical portion was written at Assisi. It will be beautifully illustrated.

***

Edna Lyall has written a children's story called "The Burges Letters," which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish.

***

Mr. Kipling has made a slight change of title in the new book he has both written and illustrated. It is now called "Just So Stories for Children."

E.A.D.

The Origin of Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village."

(From an Old Notebook of Marian Seward Holt.)

Being a descendant of the Dillons, who owned the land of Sweet Auburn, made immortal by the pen of Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," I give these few facts to the public: Gen. Robert Napier, to whom many lines refer in the "Deserted Village," purchased the estate of Lord Dillon, including Lessoy, in 1730, and, desiring to inclose a domain of about nine miles, he ejected all the tenants to the number of 700 persons, many of whom emigrated to America. Goldsmith was a tenant on the estate, and he only was granted leave to remain, as having been from most exemplary people through many generations.

The Napier estate became the subject of protracted litigation, which was not brought to a close until the year 1838, when Lessoy was sold. At the time the advertisement for the sale was being prepared, it was a question whether or not the place should be advertised as the scene of the "Deserted Village," but on full consideration it was decided that such a reference might have a very discouraging effect on the majority of intending purchasers.

So the deserted village passed into other hands with no reference to Goldsmith and his beautiful poem, and thus Sweet Auburn was no more than many other village plains.

MARIAN SEWARD HOLT.

An Open Letter to Marna Trent.

Dear Marna: Have you very nearly finished, for if not the Swampside Reading Circle wish to wait upon you in private, each armed with a hatpin. We really cannot stand you much longer. Has anybody told you that you are a goose? Dana was all right when he married you. He had the making of a most excellent husband. He had a brilliant mind, a fine, sensitive nature, and an affectionate disposition. He was ambitious, too, and willing to strive for success in his profession. It was yours to rest and refresh and inspire him, and be content if he sometimes had something on his mind beside your marvelous self. But, no, you chose to nag, and weep, and dissect, and poke into his inmost soul what time you were not unraveling your own nervous system, and we only wonder that the poor fellow staid at home as long as he did.

Men do not enjoy having their emotions pulled up by the roots every few hours and examined under a microscope. Neither can they read too many notes. Your notes were like the frogs of Egypt—all over, even in the bedchambers. It does pall a man to have to wrench a note from his overcoat collar whenever he is running to catch a trolley car. It is really a strain on his affections to have a pin stick in his ear when he puts his weary head on his pillow at night. The most loving husband might not want to get up and light the gas to unfasten the note and read it, especially if he was to make a weighty argument in an important case the next morning. You were not content with giving him a taste of maple syrup on his cakes, but you must need set goblets of it on the stairs and on his library table and out on the gateposts. Then you have such a way of falling into a disconsolate heap mentally and spiritually. A man gets tired of trying to set such a wob of clothes on its feet. Oh, Marna, if we had only been there to tell you to brace up! Dana just had to flee the country or lose his senses. Minnie Curtis was a relief to the situation. He did not care a flip for her, but she was so blessedly commonplace. If you would persist in living in a crypt and cultivating fungi, it is no wonder that Dana tried occasionally to catch a ray of sunshine and a glimpse of dandelions.

Indian pipes are not suitable for boutonnieres. Oh, wilderness girl, you would make a country churchyard of the happiest hearth! Our hearts would ache for you if we weren't so mad at you for your insatiable morbid sentiment. Our sympathies are all with Dana. Law, politics, society, life on a foreign shore, anything was better than you in that everlasting red wrapper, (all wool and warranted to wear,) with a dripping mouchoir in one hand and a never-dried pen in the other, and those great reproachful, hungry eyes fixed on a tired man who naturally merely wished to read his paper in peace. We hope now that you are not going to be wicked as well as silly. We are afraid that the wonderful piece of self-containment, Dr. Robert, is going to blow up like a keg of nitro-glycerine the next time he catches a spark from your furnace of affliction.

If your "Confessions" will only keep some of this Autumn's brides from making the sad wreck of life that you have done through your consummate selfishness you will not have gotten on to the nerves of a long-suffering public in vain. Yours regretfully,

ELIZA B. SMITH.

P. S.—We love Job and the baby's doll.
E. B. S.

Rise in the Value of "Lycidas."

On July 30 a copy of Milton's "Lycidas" was sold to Quaritch for the record price of £190—an enormous rise in value, in the eyes of some critics, for the highest previous record was £101, realized in June, 1890, for "a remarkably fine copy, almost uncut, in old marbled paper wrappers." The copy sold on July 30 was a fine one, in green morocco extra, gilt edges, by Riviere, but could not equal, of course, the other copy in its splendid original condition.

Few volumes in the whole range of English poetry are now worth £190, and most volumes that equal or exceed this sum are works that are chiefly celebrated for their rarity. The elegiac ode of Milton, on the contrary, possesses a poetic note never again reached by its author, nor, indeed, by any English author until the untimely death of Keats and the production of "Adonais."

The poem was contributed by Milton to a volume of memorial verse, printed at Cambridge on the occasion of the death of one of the Fellows of Christ's College. Edward King had been a contemporary and companion of Milton at Christ's in 1630, had been elected to a Fellowship in that college, in obedience to a royal mandate, and, it would appear, over Milton's head. King, who is described to us as a young man of great promise, perished on the passage from Chester to Dublin in the long vacation of 1637. King was hardly a poet himself, though, as Milton wrote,

* * * he knew

Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme,

but his death inspired a poem possessing a charm of sweetness entirely absent from the sublimer and sterner works of the later years of the author of "Paradise Lost."

There are two parts in "Lycidas," the first part Latin, the second English. The first part has twenty-two leaves; there are fourteen leaves in the English part. The last seven pages of the latter portion comprise Milton's tribute to his friend.

"Lycidas" was long disregarded in the English auction room. Sir William Tite's beautiful copy, bound in purple morocco, extra, by Clarke & Bedford, which sold for £37 in 1874, was the first example of the book to fetch anything like a reasonable price. Since 1874 the rarity and importance of the volume have been fully recognized by most collectors. A list of fine copies of "Lycidas" sold at auction since 1874 should be of interest:

Gregory Way sale, 1881, calf—£68.
Sale at Sotheby's, Aug. 5, 1884, with autographs of Isaak Walton and George Stevens, old calf—£56. (Quaritch priced this at £70, but it remained upon his hands for over fifteen years.)
Halliwell-Phillips sale, July 1, 1889, large and perfect copy, calf—£64.
Brayton Ives sale, New York, March 5, 1891, (the Gregory Way copy rebound)—$315.
The Rev. William Edward Buckley sale, Feb. 27, 1893, morocco, gilt edges—£67.
Sir Joseph Hawley sale, July 2, 1894, morocco extra, gilt edges—£89.
Crampon sale, June 3, 1896, old calf, large copy, but title page and some leaves stained—£87.
Sale at Sotheby's, June 18, 1896, remarkable copy, nearly uncut, in old marbled paper wrappers—£101.
Sale at Puttick's, Oct. 13, 1897, morocco, by Bedford—£70.
Sale at Sotheby's, July 30, 1902, fine copy, green morocco extra, gilt edges, by Riviere—£190.

Browning Well Bound.

Last week saw the sale of a first edition of Browning's "Men and Women" in two volumes bound in the most extravagant manner. The books came to the attention of P. A. Perry, a great collector and book lover of the West, at the recent exhibition of the Richmond Art Association, and he was so much taken with them that he called on Ralph Randolph Adams, proprietor of the Adams Bindery of this city, and secured them. The wonderful thing about the binding, which measures only 6¼ by 4¼ inches, is the inlaying of both the inside and outside of the covers. This inlaying differs materially from the method commonly employed, in that it is to be board, instead of being superficial. It has been perfected by Mr. Adams, who has styled it "Viennese inlaying." Mr. Perry says that they are undoubtedly the finest bindings that have been done in this country and excel in workmanship even the French binders. These books were exhibited at Scribner's for $1,250.

The binding of the double is particularly interesting. It is in delicate blue. The ornamenting flowers are in white and yellow, with green leaves. It is intended to be emblematic of Browning in his lighter and more graceful moods. The binder of this book has grasped what the French binders long ago attained, viz.: the combination of appropriate design with the perfection of craftsmanship. Mr. Adams has revived the style of inlaying colored leathers that was practiced in Vienna several hundred years ago, but which was abandoned because of the inability of the old binders to keep the inlaid joints from parting.

Letitia Elizabeth Landon.

There it lay in a sarcophagus, say a wooden box, not alone, but jammed in tight with a dozen more unfortunates, and exposed to view on Ann Street. And there had been a stormy season. A strip of tarpaulin as a cerement had barely covered the miserable books, for books they were, and they showed signs of the pelting storms.

Saddest looking of them all was a volume which once had been decked in a pink-ish silk, and on the back of it was to be made out "...ook of Beaut..." Sixty years before this had stood for "The Book of Beauty." The title in gold had lost some of its lettering. Poor book! Piteous was its plight, for some one had Grangerized it, had plucked out all its pictures, and even lacerated the text. There were bits of poetry. One attracted the attention of the passer-by. Through some mishap even the verses had been roughly handled, for the name of the poetry was gone; but just at the bottom of the page stood out the initials "L. E. L."

The oversentimental, (silly?), mousing pedestrian had half a mind to waste 20 cents in the purchase of the dirt-begrimed book. The fact was that he wanted to burn it with a proper ceremonial, of course, and so translate it, as would a believer in Buddha, from purgatory to the happy realms of Nirvana, and only for the sake of the initials, which stood for Letitia Elizabeth Landon.

To think that L. E. L., who was born in August, 1802, has reached her centenary! Does anybody ever read Miss Landon today? We think not. You must have arrived at a certain mature age, and near the time of your departure from this world, to remember the significance of these initials. It may be that your father or your mother, more probably the latter, had given her "Friendship's Offerings" in pinkest, freshest shade, and she had read L. E. L. and talked to you, just beginning to spell about the pretty verses and the stories in the beautiful book.

It is chilling to write that as far as Miss Landon's verses or stories go they receive no consideration to-day, and yet in the past they were well thought of. It might have been L. E. L.'s bad luck that she lived a short span when so many intellectual giants overshadowed her. Fully twenty years ago the writer of this article did read one of L. E. L.'s short stories, and that much brought about the determination not to read any more of her.

The saddest episode in the life of Miss Landon is her untimely end. She took for consort George Maclean, who was Governor of the Gold Coast. That event took place in June, 1838. Sir Lytton Bulwer Lytton gave away the bride. Miss Landon must have been a handsome woman, for Hogg calls her "bonny." The pair left England in August of the same year and landed on the African coast in October. Fancy a young wife transplanted from London to the pestiferous swamps of tropical Africa! L. E. L. died not long after her arrival. Near her was a bottle containing prussic acid. In a letter to a friend written some few days prior to her death L. E. L. had complained of her isolation and of an existence chained to a man who was unkind to her. Did she poison herself? The facts will never be known.

Is Poetry Translatable?

The following letter is the appendix to a conversation between an American who knows no German and a German who, as will be seen, knows much English, about the merits of Bayard Taylor's translation of the "Dedication of Goethe's 'Faust'":

I do not know if we perfectly understood each other in the matter of Taylor's "Faust" translation and my appreciation of it. He has no doubt rendered the meaning and been very careful as to literalness. He has also retained the rhythm of the original verse. Where it seems to me impossible to follow poetry in a foreign language as in the musical value of the words employed. There are certain effects in one language which the other does not possess. You have nothing in English to correspond to the German "leicht, feucht, lauschen, hören." We have nothing in German to supply the English w, wh, and the sounds of th. Besides, the letter r is so differently pronounced in all the different European tongues. Taylor being restricted to the use of those words which would render the original meaning, could not possibly follow these musical effects, which the language does not possess and for which the sense to be expressed does not even permit others to be substituted.

One little stroke makes one doubt if Taylor's musical appreciation fully caught the finesse of Goethe's feeling in this respect. The last line of the Zueignung makes Taylor's rendering fade away "in the distance dying," while in Goethe's original there is a sharp rally of sounds. He stirs you to call your attention that the curtain is now going up.

The letter writer's memory fails him about the ending of Taylor's translation, although he is right in saying that it has "a dying fall." The actual words are:

What I possess, I see far distant lying,
And what I lost grows real and undying.

Books in Demand.

Following are the five books which have sold best in regular book and department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and San Francisco between July 28 and Aug. 28 of this year. The statement is based on reports received from regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to us:

30 stores report "The Virginian."
16 " " "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
16 " " "Hearts Courageous."
13 " " "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
12 " " "The Mississippi Bubble."

*** Harper & Brothers report that they lead the American publishers in the number of books brought out by them that are dramatized. The following are among those in preparation for the stage and those already produced: "Trilby," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Vanity Fair," "Ben Hur," Miss Wilkins's "Jerome," Mr. Zangwill's "The Mantle of Elijah," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," Gen. Lew Wallace's "The Prince of India," Onoto Watanna's "A Japanese Nightingale," Hamlin Garland's "Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," and Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way."

TWO WORTHY MAGAZINES.
(Or so we believe.)

THE WORLD'S WORK for September is a good example of the "live" magazines we are trying to make. A list of its contents would not tell the story; the value is in the way the number is made editorially, artistically and mechanically. The news stands have it now. THE WORLD'S WORK is not returnable, and the dealers never buy enough to fill the demands, so the time to buy is now. 25 cts. and $3.00 a year.

Mr. Melvin Dewey, State Librarian, says of THE WORLD'S WORK:

"I believe the wide circulation of such a magazine is educationally more valuable than the founding of a new college."

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for September brings the first breath of Autumn. Both beautiful and practical. The supply is short and it will be hard to get it a week. The last four issues have run out of print. Order at once. 25 cts. and $3.00 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

The September
CENTURY
now for sale everywhere,
is a notable number.
GET AN EARLY COPY.
The August
CENTURY
is entirely out of print and no more copies can be supplied.

FROM READERS.

International Appreciation.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In an article called "International 'Appreciations,'" the context of which suggests "International 'Depreciations,'" as being a somewhat more applicable title, you say: "The last of the old insolently insular books about the United States was a very foolish one by one Sir Lepel Griffin, and that must be quite twenty years of age." This is a gratifying statement to one who had always supposed that Kipling's "American Notes" was considered "insolently insular" by the average citizen, and indicates that possibly we are reaching a point where as a Nation we can inwardly digest wholesome criticism. That at the time of their appearance your assertion would have been disqualified is well known. If we can indeed take wisely the criticisms passed upon us we shall become a greater Nation even than we are. The trouble with taking criticism of any kind is that we feel sore over anything that hurts our pride and lose sight of the sane appreciation. Who of those that roared at Kipling's "Notes," ever justly considered the nice things he said? "Let there be no misunderstanding about the matter," is his distinct utterance; "I love this people, * * * they are bleeding-raw at the edges, almost more conceited than the English, vulgar with a massive vulgarity which is as though the Pyramids were coated with Christmas-cake sugarwork. Cocksure they are, lawless, and as casual as they are cocksure; but I love them, and I realized it when I met an Englishman who laughed at them. * * * 'I admit everything,' I said, '* * * but for all that they are the biggest, finest, and best people on the surface of the globe!'"

And he goes on to draw a picture of the evolved American equal in belief to the late utterance of Col. Harvey over which Punch has seen fit to make merry. What Kipling said about the West and its customs was very little exaggerated. Any one who has seen anything of the flamboyant Western towns ten or twenty years ago sympathizes entirely with Kipling's feeling about the saloon paved with coins. The mere consideration of the contrast between the sumptuous marbled halls and tesselated pavements of a Denver bank that promptly went under during the crisis of 1893 with the unassuming and almost meagre appearance of Coutts's in London points the inference. And who has been through the slaughtering houses of Armour & Co. without receiving the same kind of an impression? Of course, Chicagoans don't like the impression; but it is evidently up to them to change it. What we lack now in our National spirit is good taste. We talk too much about ourselves. We have the sterling qualities—even our enemies grant that—let us, then, cultivate a few of the graces; a just pride combined with a tactful manner. Of course, we are great and glorious, so what is the use of constantly saying so, just as if we expected to be disputed. If a thing or condition is so, why, then, it just simply is so, and there is no use insisting on it. No amount of mention is going to make it more convincing, and no amount of mention is going to convince if it is not so. Let us make an effort to become a man instead of remaining a child in this as well as in not sulking or sputtering over criticism, and we shall reach such National heights that our courtesy shall be as unquestioned as our trade, and all criticism must vanish like mist before the morning sun.

ISABEL MOORE.

New York, Aug. 22, 1902.

"The Apostle's Creed."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is a matter of great surprise that your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS should have contained a criticism on the Apostles' Creed by one who seems to judge as an outsider. There is no indication that your reviewer knows that the results presented by Prof. McGiffert are not as assured as they seem. They are largely the views which obtain in the Harnack school, and the positions of conservative scholars are either not known or not appreciated. Even where McGiffert seems independent, namely, in his assertion that the Creed arose in opposition to Marcion, he has attempted to work out a remark of Harnack which Harnack himself was too astute thus to apply. Harnack says, (Dogmengeschichte, III., Page 251:) "The understanding of the rule of faith and of the New Testament was developed in the Church directly against Marcion." When, then, Prof. Kunze, an able patristic scholar of Leipsic, writes, "In the whole judgment of the symbol the author [McGiffert] is likewise altogether dependent upon Harnack, so that there is nothing for German theologians to learn from his book," he is entirely justified?

In making the Creed antimarcionitic McGiffert has overlooked many references of Tertullian to the fact that Marcion was first a believer in the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and afterward "professed repentance." Violence is done to parts of the Creed in opposition to clear documentary evidence. The crucifixion and resurrection, which Marcion did not oppose, are really unexplained, if the Creed is against him. Thus it is also with ascension, and "the Holy Church," which Marcion did not deny.

Equally weak is the review in not showing that able scholars, like Theodor Zahn, Sanday, and Kunze, do not hold to Rome as the place of origin of the Creed. They appreciate the occurrence of the Eastern formulas, which are found earlier than "well on in the third century." (McGiffert.) No account is taken of the confession of the Synod of Smyrna; no explanation is given of the fact that the symbol of Antioch from the first deviated much from the Roman form. The deviation cannot be understood from any theological tendency. It agrees, however, with many of the Eastern forms. McGiffert has not at all met nor apparently examined this Eastern testimony. He has misapplied the words of Tertullian, who only asserts for the African Church that it received its creed from Rome. But he also points to other apostolic churches, e. g., Corinth, Philippi, Ephesus. Rome is not to him the one and only centre. Irenæus, who was at home in the East and West, is altogether overlooked, when he makes tradition universal and does not mention Rome. He says: "For neither have the Churches in Germany believed nor handed down anything different, nor those in Spain, nor in Gaul, nor throughout the East, nor in Egypt, nor in Libya, nor those established throughout the central regions of the earth." This assertion is preceded by a paragraph which contains indications of the Creed. Immediately before it is a statement about preaching of faith and points of doctrine. Further, the words "handed down" are regularly used of the baptismal confession. All these facts neither McGiffert nor John White Chadwick seem to know.

But McGiffert is even more weak when, to discredit Matthew, xxviii., 19, he says, "for the evidence of Matthew alone, unsupported by any other Gospel, is inconclusive." What canon of textual or sane higher criticism justifies this sweeping assertion? Harnack has not dared to make an untenable a statement. He uses much more plausible reasons.

Equally onesided is McGiffert when he attempts to use patristic evidence against the trinitarian formula in baptism. He overlooks the clear evidence in Cyprian's Letters, (73-4, 75-6.) Pseudo-Cyprian "On Rebaptism" is cited, but no account is taken of the assertion that the trinitarian formula was observed in the Church. (Page 7.) Ambrose is not fully examined, nor is Basil cited. Prof. Rainy well says that this practice of baptising in the name of Christ "was always rather questionable." This the evidence supports. McGiffert has apparently not seen the trinitarian formulas in Ignatius, Theophilus, and Athenagoras, which led Prof. Seeberg to claim that even among the early apostolic fathers and the apologists "the Trinity is a part of the faith of the Church."

These errors show how reliable the deductions of McGiffert are likely to be. When he enumerates all the elements forgotten in the Creed, the fact is not stated that all the creedal elements occur in the fathers amid a body of much larger truth. The expression "rule of faith" down to Tertullian was frequently applied to the Scriptures. The formal statement of McGiffert is then untrue in the light of all the truth carried along in the stream of the Church's tradition. A full study of the sources will counterbalance the selective and unfair presentation of McGiffert.

Many other errors might be cited, but these suffice to indicate to the reader who is no specialist that he must take McGiffert with a very large grain of salt. And this your reviewer failed to indicate.

JOHN A. W. HAAS.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902.

Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Adams's criticism of the treatment of Rosalie in "The Right of Way" and "M. L. B. W.'s" defense of the same seem to indicate that the author's clever scheme for advertising his book by leaving this point debatable has succeeded to admiration. If any one doubts that the obscurity is intentional, Mr. Parker's own letters, quoted by "M. L. B. W.," should be enough to convince him. "The interpretation of my book must be the office of the reader," he says. "In real life we do not always know the whole truth." Very true; and in real life it behooves us to judge charitably for that reason. But Mr. Parker is not a biographer; he is Rosalie's creator. If he does not have in his own mind a definite and clear-cut idea of her character, he has no right to waste the time of the public by inviting them to read the book. To propound a conundrum which has a reversible answer is not considered fair even in schoolboy ethics. If Mr. Parker does not know what he meant to make of Rosalie, it is poor art. If he meant anything you may happen to like to believe it is still poor art. If he meant deliberately to keep the public guessing and incidentally buying his book, it is no less poor art, though it may be very successful advertising. The book itself suggested this hypothesis in the first place, and Mr. Parker's evasive answers confirm it.

L. A. L.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 24, 1902.

Wanted, a Textbook on Diplomacy.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Can you or any of your learned readers refer me to a manual or textbook on diplomacy, one giving information as to its usages, forms, established modes of expression, and the fixed meaning that diplomatists attach to certain words and phrases? That there are such forms and usages I think is clear. Thus, I recall that The London Times, animadverting some brutal language of Prince Bismarck toward France, said: "Diplomacy has a language of its own, and in its polished phrases could convey all the menace and warning expressed in the coarse words of the German Chancellor."

THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago, commenting on the statement that one power would look upon a certain proceeding by another "as an unfriendly act," said that among diplomatists this was a nice way of declaring it a casus belli, and that the words were an ultimatum. It is of something that tells of these forms of speech, &c., that I am in quest. If it does not exist, then our newly appointed Minister to Ruritania, he who got the office because he was the favorite son of Oklahoma, is very likely to put his foot in it the first time he composes a communication to the Government of King Rudolf.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, Aug. 20, 1902.

A Correct Map of the Louisiana Purchase.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Noticing F. A. Crandall's note in regard to Land Commissioner Hermann's "Louisiana Purchase" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, I was reminded that to Rufus Blanchard, the cartographer and historian of the Northwest, the country is really indebted for forcing the Interior Department at Washington to correct its maps as to the northwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. In his investigations for his history Mr. Blanchard found not a correct map of the purchase had been published by the department or by any department of the United States Government since 1804, when the purchase was made. This was in the days when Carl Schurz was Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Blanchard wrote the Secretary as to the inexcusable error that had been perpetrated in the "official" maps for so many years. In place of receiving thanks and appreciation, he was treated cavalierly and was told, substantially, that he did not know what he was talking about and to mind his own business. This did not discourage Mr. Blanchard, but for fifteen years or more he deluged the office with letters until at last a map was issued (without, of course, any acknowledgment to him) with the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase properly placed at the crest of the Rocky Mountains! It may be of interest to your readers to know that though a very old and very feeble man, Mr. Blanchard is still alive, resides at Wheaton, Du Page County, Ill., and though paralyzed, is still dictating the closing words of his history. It is to be regretted that it has to be said that in spite of all that Mr. Blanchard has done for his country, he is to-day subsisting on the bounty of friends.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21, 1902.

Typographical Not Metaphorical Inaccuracy.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The article on "Metaphors" in a recent issue is interesting and amusing, but it certainly does injustice to the Rev. Dr. E. M. Dexter, who was incapable of such a metaphorical monstrosity as you ascribe to him. Instead of "pointed out from the solid hole which he built upon a rock," he undoubtedly said or wrote "pointed it [the gun] out from the solid hold," &c. This makes the figure perfectly consistent. The gun, instead of being fired from a raft swayed by the tide, is aimed from a fort on shore. If the quotation is from what Dr. Dexter "said" in conversation or in a speech, the listener or reporter mistook "hold" for "hole"; if it is from print, the compositor must be at fault.

W. J. R.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 24, 1902.

Queries.

"A. P. G.," 13 Park Row, New York City: "Can you tell me when and where 'Lorna Doone,' by W. D. Blackmore, was published?"

"Lorna Doone, a Romance of Exmoor," Blackmore's fourth novel, was first published in three volumes in London in 1869 by Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.

ROBERT A. FERRARI, 415 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City: "In what issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS did the review of Fleming's 'Shakespeare's Plots' appear? After vainly searching for a good edition of Mill's 'System of Logic,' I appeal to you."

The review of this book was printed March 15, 1902. Harper & Brothers publish at $2.50 a revised edition of Mill's "System of Logic."

WILLIAM A. BEARDSLEY, New Haven, Conn.: "H. D. Appleton, East Orange, N. J., asks for a poem containing these lines:

> 'There's a day about to dawn,
> There's a light about to break,
> Men of thought and men
> Of action clear the way.'

This poem is "Clear the Way," by Charles Mackay.

"C. P. K." Wickford, R. I.: "Where can I get 'Brevity and Brilliancy in Chess,' and Steinitz's book on chess?"

We do not know the first-named work. Steinitz's book on chess is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons at $1.50.

BERNARD KIRSCHENBAUM, 28 Pitt Street, New York City: "F. B. Riedeschel, Asbury Park, N. J., asks for an English translation of Freytag's 'Ingo und Ingraban.' I have a copy of the translation of 1873, in good binding."

FULLERTON L. WALDO, Plainfield, N. J.: "Edgar T. Brandenburg, Washington, D. C., asks in 'Appeals' for the authorship of the lines beginning: 'They terribly carpet the earth with dead.' He will find them in Kipling's poem entitled 'Kitchener's School,' but not quite as he has written them. The correct version, as printed in Literature for Dec. 30, 1898, reads:

> "'They terribly carpet the earth with dead, and
> before their cannon cool
> They walk unarmed by twos and threes, to
> call the living to school.'"

BEATRICE WINSER, Assistant Librarian Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.: "C. R. Barrett's 'Short Story Writing' (published at $1 by Baker & Taylor) may be of service to 'Student.'"

Mrs. EDWARD WITHERSPOON, Lenox, Mass.: "Will THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS kindly print the sacred poem, 'He Leadeth Me,' by Carlotta Perry, lately referred to under 'Queries'? I have searched in all the sacred verse in the Lenox Library and with no success."

HE LEADETH ME.

"In pastures green"? Not always, sometimes He,
Who knoweth best, in kindness leadeth me
In weary ways where heavy shadows be;

Out of the sunshine, warm and soft and bright,
Out of the sunshine into darkest night,
I oft would faint with sorrow and affright—

Only for this—I know He holds my hand,
So, whether led in green or desert land,
I trust, although I may not understand.

And "by still waters"? No—not always so;
Oftimes the heavy tempests round me blow,
And o'er my soul the waves and billows go.

But when the storms beat loudest, and I cry
Aloud for help, the Master standeth by,
And whispers to my soul, 'Lo, it is I.'"

"J. S. J.," Bloomfield, N. J.: "Where can I find a poem called 'Kentucky Belle,' relating to a horse, and written at the time of the civil war?"

"Kentucky Belle" is by the late Constance Fenimore Woolson. It is entirely too long for us to print, but doubtless can be found in any large collection of recitations and narrative poems. We do not believe that Miss Woolson's verses were ever collected.

ROY RAY, New York City: "Is there a uniform set of Eugene Field's writings? Please state the list price and publisher's name."

Write to Charles Scribner's Sons for a circular concerning the "Sabine Edition" of the works of Eugene Field.

RADCLIFF DEANE, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Will you kindly publish a list of titles of the most reliable books in English concerning the Chevalier d'Eon? Did he really go on a secret mission to Russia in female attire? I would also like to know if 'The King's Secret—Secret Correspondence of Louis XV.' by the Duc de Broglie, is to be found in English, and, if so, where a copy may be obtained."

See "The Strange Career of the Chevalier d'Eon de Beaumont," by Capt. J. B. Telfer, (1885;) "Mémoires sur la Chevalier d'Eon de Beaumont," by F. Gaillardet, (1866;) Prof. J. K. Naughton's sketch in the fourteenth volume of the Dictionary of National Biography. The Chevalier is said to have gone to Russia in 1755 in female attire. He was sent to St. Petersburg as a secret agent of the King and of the Prince de Conti, who was at that time in charge of the secret correspondence. There is reason to believe, says Prof. Naughton, that in carrying out the details of the mission d'Eon resumed woman's clothes and was received by the Empress Elizabeth as a woman. (See Gaillardet, Page 15.) "The King's Secret," by the Duc de Broglie, was published in an English translation twenty-three years ago, but this, we believe, is now out of print.

HARRIET D. HEDGES, Mansfield, Ohio: "The quotation, 'The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world,' has perplexed me as to its authorship. Will you please tell me in your invaluable journal to whom it is credited?"

This is credited to William Ross Wallace, (1819-81,) a New York lawyer and verse writer. The first stanza of one of his poems is as follows:

> They say that man is mighty,
> He governs land and sea;
> He wields a mighty scepre,
> O'er the lesser powers that be;
> But a mightier power and stronger
> Man from his throne has hurled;
> And the hand that rocks the cradle
> Is the hand that rules the world.

I. C. MERCEIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In answer to Cuyler Reynolds's inquiry regarding the poem beginning, 'Over the River on the Hill,' I would say that the author's name is Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, and its title is, 'The Two Villages.' I give the poem entire;

> Above the river on the hill,
> Lieth a village, white and still,
> While all around the forest trees
> Shiver and whisper with the breeze;
> Over it sailing shadows go
> Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
> And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
> Grow in the middle of the street.
>
> Beside the river, 'neath the hill,
> Another village lieth still;
> There I see, on a cloudy night,
> The twinkling stars of household bright,
> Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
> Mists that curl from the river's shore,
> But in the road no grasses grow,
> No wheels that hasten to and fro.
>
> In that village upon the hill
> Never a sound of smith or mill;
> Houses thatched with grass or flowers
> Bloom and fade with changing hours;
> Doors of marble always shut,
> Closing entrance to hall or hut;
> Silent at rest, they lie in sleep,
> Never again to sew or reap;
> Never to dream, to mourn, or sigh;
> Done is their task here, quiet they lie.
>
> In that village, 'neath the hill,
> When the night is starry and still,
> Many a weary soul in prayer
> Looks to that other village there,
> And weeding, sighing, longs to go
> Up to that home from this below;
> Longs to rest from this world of strife,
> Through the Redeemer to be with wife.
> May to that prayer this answer fall,
> "Patience, that village shall hold you all."

"J. C.," Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me through THE REVIEW whether there are English translations of Freytag's 'Die Ahnen' and of Max Mueller's 'Deutsche Liebe'?"

In reference to a translation of "Die Ahnen," see answer to F. B. Riedeschs, Asbury Park, N. J., in REVIEW of Aug. 16. We know of no English translation of "Deutsche Liebe" now in print.

J. S. SNOW, 2,306 Ninth Avenue: "Where can I obtain a book called 'How to Read, and Hints in Choosing the Best Books,' by Amelia V. Petit?"

From Fowler & Wells, publishers, New York City. The price is $1.

MARY K. VANKEUREN, Librarian of Thrall Library, Middletown, N. Y.: "The story 'Iron Shroud,' for which Dr. Jonathan Fast asks, can be found in the third volume of 'Little Classics,' called Tragedy, edited by Rossiter Johnson and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is a singular coincidence that during my many years of library work I never had a call for this story until three days ago, when I hunted it up for a borrower, and therefore am fortunate enough to be able to answer Dr. Faust's question."

"E. E.," West Ninety-third Street, New York City: "Is the first edition of Swinburne's 'Laus Veneris,' 1866, a very scarce book? Was it issued in cloth?"

It is extremely rare. It was issued in plain paper covers, of various colors, according to Wise's "Bibliography of Swinburne."

"G.," Haverhill, Mass.: "Is there a book by S. G. French called 'The Two Wars'?"

"The Two Wars, an Autobiography of Gen. Samuel G. French. The Mexican War and the War Between the States." (Confederate Veteran, Nashville, Tenn., $2.)

Appeals to Readers.

GRACE MacGOWAN COOKE, Chattanooga, Tenn.: "I want to gather information about a character famous in the early part of the nineteenth century in Ohio, (I think.) He was an itinerant preacher, generally called 'Johnny Apple Seed,' from a custom of planting an apple seed wherever he thought it likely to grow best, as he traveled through the woods. I read an article about him in Harper's Magazine nearly thirty years ago, and I think that there was some discussion about him in THE SATURDAY REVIEW quite recently, if I am not mistaken."

J. M. ROSENBERRY LONG, 140 Nassau Street, New York City: "I would like to secure Volumes I. and II. of 'Public Papers of George Clinton,' published by the State of New York, and now out of print."

W. HOGAN, 3,100 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.: "I heard a gentleman last night refer to a parody on 'The Raven,' which appeared in an English magazine about thirty years ago. He could not remember any of it, but said it was the best he had read. It referred, I believe, to the Emperor Maximilian and to Napoleon, who at that time was interested in Cæsar's Commentaries. Can you or any of your readers supply me with a copy of the parody?"

J. FRANCIS RUGGLES, Bronson, Mich.: "In what book will I find an old allegory representing life as a bridge that people are attempting to cross but are all falling through and drowning?"

M. DREISBACH, Wilkesbarre, Penn.: "I should be glad if any one can tell me where a copy of 'The Sunday Guest' for 1850, published by Pastor Wenner, at 823 Fifth Street, can be obtained."

"J. M. W.," 372 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York City: "Who first used the expression, 'Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds,' and who is the author of the lines:

> "'Not on bed of down, nor under shade
> Of canopy reposing, is heaven won'?'"

If Mr. Ambrose I. Jackson, who wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW anent Mr. Bachelier's Sacrilege, will send his address to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, we will be glad to forward him a letter received at this office addressed to him. Unfortunately his address as originally given has been lost.

1902

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(Up to and including Thursday afternoon.)

Poetry, Essays, and General Literature.

ODE ON THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD. By Bliss Carman. 8vo. Pp. 34. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

TOWARD THE RISING SUN. Sketches of life in Eastern lands. 12mo. Pp. vi.-338. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE SHAKESPEARE CYCLOPAEDIA AND NEW GLOSSARY. By John Phin. With Introduction by Edward Dowden. 8vo. Pp. xxviii.-428. New York: The Industrial Publication Company.

ARE YOU REALLY LIVING? "Desire is Destiny." 12mo. Pp. 78. Philadelphia, Pa.: 1839 North Eleventh Street: Leslie Bouicault. (Brochure.)

CAVALIER POETS. By Clarence M. Limsay. 12mo. Pp. xv.-135. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

STEPPING-STONES. Essays for every-day living. By Dr. Orison Swett Marden. Illustrated; 5¼ by 7¾. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1 net.

EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE GARDENS. Papers read before the American Institute of Architects. "Italian Gardens," by A. D. F. Hamlin; "English Gardens," by R. Clipson Sturgis; "French Gardens," by John Galen Howard; "Japanese Gardens," by K. Honda. Edited for American Institute of Architects by Glenn Brown. 8vo. Pp. 162. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

LITERARY BOSTON OF TO-DAY. By Helen M. Winslow. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-444. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.20.

Fiction.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. By Ellen Glasgow. 8vo. Pp. 440. Illustrated. New Edition. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A MISTRESS OF MANY MOODS. Translated from the French of André Theuriet. By Charlotte Boardman Rogers. 12mo. Pp. 111. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

LIKE ANOTHER HELEN. By Sydney C. Grier. 12mo. Pp. viii.-467. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ENGLISH GOVERNESS. By Sydney C. Grier. 12mo. Pp. vi.-367. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A GREAT POST AND OTHER STORIES OF THE STAGE. By George Henry Payne. 16mo. Pp. 220. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

A HARMLESS REVOLUTION; OR, A WELL-KNOWN FAMILY IN TROUBLE. By Grace Miller White. Illustrated. Small quarto. Pp. 38. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

JOHN CARVER. A Drama in Five Acts. By Henry William Charles Block. 12mo. Pp. 292. Published by the author, also in London by Philip Midleton Justice, 55 and 56 Chancery Lane. (Paper.)

THE JUST AND THE UNJUST. By Richard Bagot. 12mo. Pp. 362. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

LUCK O' LASSENDALE. By the Earl of Iddesleigh. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

GENTLEMAN GORNET. A Tale of Old Tasmania. By Henry B. Vogel. 12mo. Pp. 351. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

CHANTICLEER. By Violette Hall. Illustrated. Size, 5¼x7¾. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

A MOMENT'S MISTAKE. By R. H. Holt-Lomax. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE FORTUNES OF THE VAN DER BERGS. By Adele Weber. 12mo. Pp. vi.-147. New York: The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

NEW ENGLAND FOLK. By Mrs. C. Richmond Duxbury. 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

Juvenile.

A PURITAN KNIGHT ERRANT. By Edith Robinson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 230. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.20.

THE SANDMAN, HIS FARM STORIES. By William H. Hopkins. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-217. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.20.

THE TREASURE OF SHAG ROCK. An Adventure Story. By Robert Lloyd. Four illustrations by L. B. Hazelton. Illustrated. Size, 5¼x7¾. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1 net.

THE ADMIRAL'S AID. A Story of Life in the New Navy. By Chaplain H. H. Clark, United States Navy. Illustrations. Size, 5¼x7¾. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1 net.

Educational.

ISAAC PITMAN'S SHORTHAND INSTRUCTOR. An Exposition of Isaac Pitman's System of Phonography. Designed for class or self-instruction. Twentieth Century Edition. 16mo. Pp. xiv.-276. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons.

THE ADVANCED FIRST READER. By Ellen M. Cyr. Square 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 104. Illustrated in tint. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

SCOTT'S LADY OF THE LAKE. Edited by Edwin Ginn. 12mo. Pp. ii.-219. Boston: Ginn & Co.

ELEMENTS OF THE THEORY OF THE NEWTONIAN POTENTIAL FUNCTION. Third Revised and Enlarged Edition. By B. O. Peirce. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-400. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Miscellaneous.

LIBRARY CATALOGS. A descriptive list with prices of the various articles of furniture and equipment for libraries and museums furnished by the Library Bureau. 8vo. Pp. 210. Published by the Library Bureau.

WRIGHT'S BOOKKEEPING SIMPLIFIED. A complete encyclopædia of business methods. Pioneer exponent of expert accounting. The Wright key to double entry. Wall Street edition. By Prince Albert Wright. 8vo. Pp. 366. New York: P. A. Wright & Co.

THE MOTHER TONGUE—BOOK III. Elements of English composition. By John Hays Gardiner, George Lyman Kittredge, and Sarah Louise Arnold. 12mo. Pp. xx.-331. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE STORY OF A GREAT HORSE: CRESCEUS, 2:02¼. By John McMartney. 12mo. Pp. 213. Indianapolis, Ind: Hollenbeck Press.

THE DAY OF PROSPERITY. A vision of the century to come. By Paul Devinne. 12mo. Pp. 271. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

FROM CANTERBURY TO ROME. With notes of travel in Europe and the East. Showing the gradual formation of Catholic belief and steps taken in passing out of the Protestant communion into the Catholic Church. By B. F. De Costa. 12mo. Pp. 499. New York: Christian Press Association Publishing Company. $1.25 net.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INFANT FEEDING. With notes on development. By Henry Dwight Chapin. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. ix.-324. New York: William Wood Co.

In a Balcony.*

The Blue Sky Press of Chicago has lately issued its first reprint, a beautifully made edition of Robert Browning's "In a Balcony," and has succeeded admirably in producing a volume the mechanical details of which are entirely worthy of its text.

The book is printed on a soft, white-toned, Van Gelder hand-made paper, the sheets of which were dampened before printing. The type chosen is plain and dignified, and the volume is printed in black and red. The page is well built and the ink of the text unusually black. The names of the characters throughout the play are printed in red, in large capitals.

There are no running titles, the pages being numbered at the bottom. Much of the success of the volume is due to the work of the compositor and pressman, A. G. Langworthy, to whom due credit is given in the colophon.

The designs for title page, chapter heading, and an occasional head band are the work of W. A. Dwiggins and F. W. Goudy. These are floral in character and are pleasing through their union of beauty and simplicity. The double-page title and the heading of the introduction are very fully rubricated. The volume is bound in antique boards, with book title on paper label, as well as in a simple white and gold frame on its side cover. One of the most pleasing features of the volume is its Ingres hand-made end pieces in charcoal gray, showing an attractive floral design in black.

The volume contains a long introduction by Laura McAdoo Driggs as to Browning's purpose underlying the drama, the three characters of which—the Queen, her Minister, Norbert, and Constance, cousin to the Queen—are very fully described as to Browning's conception of what they stand for. Miss Driggs thinks the Queen the simplest character of the three and certainly the most tragic—the one illustrating "so pathetically the limits and futilities of worldly power." Norbert's character is also intended as an illustration of power—"power executed and sustained by love—this is the keynote of his character. His are all the strong and fearless qualities of a leader among men combined with an idealistic singleness of soul. He is preeminently the idealist of the group." Constance's character is, Miss Driggs claims, "perhaps the supreme achievement of feminine psychology which Browning has given us—certainly the dominant feature of this play."

In a note Miss Driggs expresses her disbelief in the frequently advanced theory that Browning intended this play to end happily, giving her reasons for her own interpretation.

*"IN A BALCONY." By Robert Browning. Decorated. Pp. 65. Edition limited to 420 copies on hand-made paper, $5; 15 copies on Japan vellum, $25 per copy. Chicago: The Blue Sky Press, 4,713 Kenwood Avenue. 1902.

Captain Jinks, Hero.*

A good American sitting among his broken idols and ruefully rubbing the welts and bruises his patriotism receives from the bastinado which Mr. Ernest Crosby wields in "Captain Jinks, Hero," may, nevertheless, find balm in the thought that he wrote it in six weeks—as his publisher announces.

What would he have done to us if he had devoted twelve weeks to the task? He informs the world that our war with the "Castallans" was got up by the "Daily Lyre" for the benefit of the "Benevolent Assimilation Company, Limited," which was "to grab everything"; that our volunteer soldiers were the black sheep of their neighborhoods—the barn burners and chicken stealers—our Generals brutes or fools, our Admirals little or not at all better; that the battles won themselves with the exception of that of "Havilla Bay," where our fleet encountered only naval junk flying the flag of the enemy, and that our missionaries in China are looters.

There are also Bashi Bazouk sort of onslaughts on the British in South Africa, the Victoria Cross, Emperor William, and our Military School at "East Point"; nevertheless, a great deal has escaped the writer's attention, and for that we, doubtless, should be profoundly thankful.

For instance, though he accuses our Generals of forcing "Gomaldo" into a war with us—which the latter was anxious to avoid—for the sake of passing the Army bill, he does not say that we blew up the Maine ourselves in order to have an excuse for smiting and robbing the "Castallans"—and he might have said that if he had thought of it.

Another consoling idea suggested by perusal of the book is that we are not as bad as our European neighbors, for the Russians are barbarians, the Germans thugs, and the French woman hunters, according to Mr. Crosby, and they treated the Chinese far worse than we did—which, as he tells the story, is saying a great deal.

Apparently China's attitude toward war comes nearest to Mr. Crosby's ideal. That country, as he points out, has carefully discouraged the military spirit among her people, but he fails to point out and does not seem to observe the consequences, that all the chief fighting nations have gathered to make the Celestial Empire their plunder or their battleground.

Mrs. Sairey Gamp once made a remark which Mr. Crosby would do well to take to heart. She said that when one lived in a "wale" one must take the consequences, and that is precisely our case in the world as it is to-day. With conditions as they are we can only increase our army and navy, develop our military power, and hope that the rolling wheel of evolution may bring to us a time when we will be able to dispense with them and still maintain our rights and liberties.

We agree entirely with Mr. Crosby in regard to the young women who kiss strange military celebrities. The practice is very blameworthy. All civilians will agree with him there.

On the other hand it is our duty, we believe, to take up the cudgels on behalf of tin soldiers. We have known many of them, all quite inoffensive and of excellent moral character, and we are satisfied that Mr. Crosby does them a gross injustice when he insinuates that they led Sam Jinks astray by means of their suggestions of gory glory when as an innocent infant he first made their acquaintance.

The tin soldiers whom we have known have been notably peaceful and have not practiced even retaliatory warfare unless sat upon or swallowed.

*"CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO." By Ernest Crosby. Twenty-five illustrations by Dan Beard. 12mo. cloth, ornamental cover. New York and London: The Frank & Wagnalls Company. Price, $1.50.

A New Novelist.*

"Sydney C. Grier's" "The Warden of the Marches," delayed in publication since December, 1901, and "Like Another Helen," published in England in 1890, now appear off these coasts, two three-deckers of the pattern approved by the present Lord Admiral of English fiction, with a squadron of five to follow, which, in plain speech, means that Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. having become the American publishers of a strongly individual author, are bringing out her early books, the publications of some eight years.

The delayed novel, "The Warden of the Marches," is a story of the Indian border, with the familiar company of characters, soldiers, civilians, and missionaries, hostile Orientals intriguing against the English and among themselves, and Sikhs faithful to their salt, but it has a new set of incidents, and a novel heroine, an English coquette unaware of the danger of practicing her arts upon a Mohammedan.

"Like Another Helen" it is a story of the Calcutta rising in 1756, and a minute and curious description of Calcutta society and manners, prefaced by an account of the long and leisurely voyage from England, all written in letters in the manner of the incomparable Clarissa and her friends. The author has not only succeeded in keeping her Helen, whose real name is Sylvia, in her century, dutiful to the point of tears for trifling disobedience, ceremonious even in a girls' quarrel, standing on punctilio in the Black Hole itself, but has made it manifest that Richardson is the dominating influence in her conduct, with Addison and Steele as secondary powers. In this later time, when, according to Mr. Howells, only the most crude and simple of young girls can regard books as a suitable topic for conversation, no small imaginative power is required to exhibit not only young girls and their adorers, but grave merchants and unscrupulous adventurers under the dominion of the novels and essays, appealing to them on points of casuistry, and yielding to apt citations of them as promptly as any Mohammedan to a text from the Koran. Sydney Grier's favorite recreation is reading, and she has so saturated her mind with eighteenth century literature that she performs the feat with apparent ease and she succeeds marvelously well in showing the vast, the frightful ignorance of all things Indian prevalent in the Calcutta colony. One can see the tissue of misunderstanding, violation of Indian prejudice, of misplaced yielding and misplaced severity, in which the Government and the merchants involved themselves and from which their successors did not really begin to emerge until the next century taught its still more bitter lesson. The story might be recommended to "anti-imperialists" as a little lesson in the consequences of a divided policy in dealing with Orientals, and of the estimate which posterity places upon stay-at-home civilians, willing to sacrifice the lives of their countrymen to their theories of governing foreign tribes whose very names are strange to them. But as the "anti-imperialists" learn only from experience, real Americans will probably have the monopoly of a book which gives them the substance of a small library of history and travels and is surpassed by only one recent historical novel in giving the sensation of remoteness from the present.

*"THE WARDEN OF THE MARCHES." By Sydney C. Grier. 8vo. Pp. 327. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

*"LIKE ANOTHER HELEN." By Sydney C. Grier. 8vo. Pp. 467. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

Farmer and Fisherman.*

Bartlett is a little town on the coast of Maine, somewhere between Kittery and Eastport, and Stillman Gott, half farmer, half fisherman, lives there. There never was a more devoted friend, a better man than is Stil Gott, who loves his neighbors. And then Gott is highly intelligent, a most able story teller, and with an abundance of good, sound common sense. In Bartlett live Edward Locke and Eleanor Day, two young people who love one another. A life on the farm does not please Edward, and he goes to Boston to seek his fortune. It looks as if Eleanor had plighted her faith to Edward. Then there comes to Bartlett Henry Davenport, the son of a rich New Yorker, and Eleanor consents to marry him. In time, however, she sees how unhappy she will be with Davenport, and finally becomes Edward's wife. The story is a pleasant one, and the death of Stillman Gott pathetically told.

*"STILLMAN GOTT. Farmer and Fisherman. By Edwin Day Sibley. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 260. Boston: John S. Brooks & Co.

*.*Eleanor Hoyt, the author of "The Misdemeanors of Nancy," is a native of Iowa, attended a private school in Cincinnati, and after a year in France became a teacher for a short time in a fashionable New York girls' school. She wrote the story of Nancy shortly after this. The book has run into several editions in this country, and it has also been brought out in England and Australia.

The Phrenological Journal for September contains an article on "Making the Mind King," illustrated with portraits of Lord Kelvin; "Shall We Work and Live Without Talking?" by F. G. Fairfield; an illustrated article on "Physiognomy," by C. T. Parks.

J. M. BARRIE'S NEW SERIAL STORY IN SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

MR. BARRIE'S NEW SERIAL BEGAN IN THE AUGUST SCRIBNER. IT IS BARRIE AT HIS BEST, AND FROM THE START THE STORY HAS BEEN HAILED AS THE GREAT LITERARY TREAT OF THE SEASON. IT WILL RUN THROUGH THE FALL NUMBERS OF THE MAGAZINE. NO LOVER OF GOOD STORIES SHOULD MISS IT. WE GIVE HEREWITH SOME OF THE COMMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN AROUSED BY THE FIRST INSTALLMENT.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: All of the qualities which have endeared the author of *Sentimental Tommy* to hundreds of readers—his whimsical humor, his pathos, his little unexpected touches of sympathetic insight—all are here to an unusual degree. There is an exquisite tenderness throughout these chapters that makes one linger over them. There can be no question that this is Mr. Barrie at his best.

The New York *Christian Advocate* says: A tender, reflective story, told by a lonely old bachelor in a style truly Barrie-esque, but in places reminiscent of Thackeray.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "The Little White Bird" promises to be one of the most delightful of Barrie's remarkable works. It is exquisitely tender in sentiment. The style is whimsical and it is so full of pathos and humor that it brings tears to the eyes. It has in it that peculiar quality that insures its prominence in English literature.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: Barrie emerges from his den with the opening chapters of a serial, "The Little White Bird," which promises very well. It is in his old vein of delicate humor and sentiment equally fragile.

Buy the September Number at the Newsdealers

Price, 25 Cents

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York

BOOKS AND MEN.

Mr. Riis's New Book.

The Macmillan Company have in preparation a new book by Jacob A. Riis, author of "The Making of an American," to be called "The Battle with the Slum." It includes the material in Mr. Riis's "A Ten Years' War," which volume he has rewritten, and added a third more material to it, and the new volume is now a complement to "How the Other Half Lives." While the earlier book was the pioneer work showing the conditions, the forthcoming volume shows the battle that has been waged with the conditions, and the means used for the improvements that have been made. Mr. Riis's chapters on the "Genesis of the Gang" tells how boys and girls go to the bad. Among the subjects treated are how safe and decent homes can be found in the crowded tenement districts; the conditions which act upon home life among the very poor; better public school buildings, and their use for neighborhood purposes. Mr. Riis has also written a chapter on the recent steps that have been made in connecting the public schools with the social settlements and organizations for neighborhood improvement. The book is profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions from Mr. Riis's photographs and Thomas Fogarty's original drawings.

New York Library Association.

Announcement is made by the New York Library Association that it will hold its twelfth annual meeting at its permanent meeting place, the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks, during Library Week, which falls this year Sept. 20 to 29. The association invites all persons interested in library work. The programme is made up with special reference to library conditions and needs of New York State. The method of the meeting will be to consider each subject by means of a short opening address or report, followed by free discussion. There will be one session each day, and the subjects to be brought forward will be bulletined daily in advance. Among the specific topics suggested for discussion are the President's address, introductory roll call, committee reports on library institutions, on publicity and promotion, on co-operative lists, literature, and the children; library training and examinations, books as sources of information, &c. Among the speakers expected to attend are Dr. Lee H. Smith, President of the Buffalo Natural History Society; Miss Mae Schreiber, Instructor in English New York State Department of Public Instruction; Frank W. Stevens of Jamestown, Frank H. Severance of The Buffalo Express, and Edward B. Green of Buffalo. The officers of the association are Mary Emogene Hazeltine, President; Walter S. Biscoe, Vice President; Edwin W. Gaillard, Treasurer, and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Secretary. Particulars may be had of Asa O. Gallup, Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex County, N. Y.

Sir Gilbert Parker on America.

In the current Harper's Weekly, Sir Gilbert Parker, author of "The Right of Way," gives his impressions of America. He says that the commercial trusts and the conditions of the South stand out sharply and distinctly in his mind, and, writing about the growth of New York, he says: "New York grows more powerful every day. It never was very provincial; it is now altogether metropolitan. And with its increase of wealth and importance is coming a greater steadiness to the life, commercial and social." He continues:

"The very pick of the genius of America goes into its commercial life. The youngest is trained to think commercially. I do not mean of dollars alone, but of what may be called commercial invention, commercial policy, commercial combination, the variations in the working of industrial, financial, and commercial laws. It is somewhat the custom, I know, to bemoan a lack of culture among American men; but what they lack in belles-lettres and the humanities they make up in general knowledge in the information gained by travel, and in great broad-mindedness. A knowledge of literature and forms of social life somewhat different from those of England does not necessarily mean a lack of true gentlemanliness. Most Britishers who visit America discover that in due course. By the—shall I call it?—immigration of the Western rich man and millionaire into New York you have something added to the beauty of the city by their beautiful private palaces, and an ever-increasing concentration of commercial power in Wall Street. It is greatly to the credit of these very rich men in the United States that they give of their wealth freely and abundantly to philanthropic and to educational purposes; and, if one may say it without offense, unlike some rich men elsewhere, whose philanthropy is more brilliant by the ever-brightening prospect of a peerage in the distance.

"Sir William Johnson."

A new addition to the series of Historic Lives, published by D. Appleton & Co., is a biography of "Sir William Johnson," by Augustus C. Buell, author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy." Sir William Johnson was sole Superintendent of Indian affairs in America under the British Crown, and he held the great body of the New York Indians (the Iroquois) fast to their alliance with the English against the French. He was a fur trader and had a large number of followers. He lived in baronial style in the Mohawk Valley, and with an Indian woman for his housekeeper, was on terms of great friendship with the Iroquois, by whom he was adopted as a brother. Sir William is thought to have been probably the most important administrator of the American colonies down to the beginning of the Revolution, at which time he died suddenly.

Poe During 1845-1846.

An interview with Alexander T. Crane, who was for eighteen months Edgar Allan Poe's office boy, was published recently in The Sunday World-Herald of Omaha. Mr. Crane is in his seventy-third year, and lives in Harrison County, Iowa. He says that Poe was the "gentlest, truest, tenderest, and knightliest" man he ever knew, and he was his "boyish idol, just as his memory is the pride and glory" of his declining years. When Mr. Crane was sixteen years old he secured the place of office boy and mailing clerk of The Broadway Journal, of which Poe was editor. He says that "Poe was a quiet man about the office, but was uniformly kind and courteous to every one, and with congenial company he would grow cheerful and even playful." The poet came to the office at 9 in the morning and staid until 3 or 4 in the afternoon, working during that time steadily and methodically. Mr. Crane once wrote a poem while working for Poe, which he submitted to him, and which the poet advised him to send to the editor of The Youth's Cabinet, who published it. The old man is very indignant when he recalls how biographers detracted and defamed his idol. He says that Poe was a gentleman in every sense of the word, that "he was honest, generous, kind, and true," and that, although he tried to drown his sorrow in the cup "he could never have been anything but a gentle, tender, lovable man, a thousand times to be pitied, but never to be condemned." Mr. Crane does not agree with Poe's biographers that the poet sold the manuscript of his "Raven" for $10 to buy medicine and food for his wife, because Poe came into the office of The Broadway Journal one day in Winter with the actor, Murdock, and called all the employes to his desk to hear the great elocutionist read his first poem, and in the next issue of The Journal "The Raven" was given the place of honor. It is curious, by the way, that The World-Herald writes "Allen" for "Allan" in every instance.

Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, the author of "The Life of Gorky," which will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is a native of Ireland, but he has spent few years in the Emerald Isle. He has studied and lived in nearly every country in Europe. When he first went to Europe he studied at the Collège de France, where he devoted himself to Semitic languages; then he entered the University of Innsbruck, and later the Universities of Leipsic and Tübingen. Next he entered the Oriental Faculty of the University of St. Petersburg. In all Dr. Dillon has studied at the universities of seven different European countries and has taken degrees in three. His life work was begun in Russia, and his first articles were written in Russian, appearing in the St. Petersburg Viedomosti in 1880, a paper now in the hands of the Prince Uktomsky, then edited by Komaroff. The articles were an attack upon the Russian professors who were then bringing out a history of universal literature. Dr. Dillon was made Doctor of Comparative Philology in 1884. Soon afterward he was elected a member of the Armenian Academy of Venice, and is the only non-Armenian enjoying this distinction. Dr. Dillon did much literary work during his residence in Kharkoff. He translated a very difficult Armenian history into Russian, wrote several scientific books in the Russian tongue, and contributed frequently to the French Belgian, and German reviews. After he left Kharkoff, Dr. Dillon began his real journalistic career. He became foreign editor of the Odessa Messenger in 1888, and later went to The Odessa News. While living in Odessa he wrote a series of short Russian stories for these journals. Dr. Dillon did much in disclosing the atrocities which the Turks perpetrated in Armenia, and after the troubles in that country he spent several months in Madrid, where he became acquainted with Gen. Weyler. From Spain he went to Crete, where his experiences were as exciting as his adventures in Armenia. He joined the insurgents and went disguised as a monk. Dr. Dillon also went to China with the troops of the different nations which were sent to relieve the legations at Peking. Dr. Dillon loves Russia best, and he asserts that Russian society is more intellectual than anywhere else in the world. His family is now living in London, but he wanders from place to place. He was in Poland a month ago, and this week he is in Spain. He greatly admires the writings of Gorky whose life he is well qualified to write. He is a personal friend of Sienkiewicz and Count Tolstoi.

Mainly Personal.

Mrs. John Uri Lloyd, wife of the well-known novelist, is a clever amateur photographer. Examples of her work illustrate the article on the "Real Stringtown on the Pike," in the current Woman's Home Companion. One of her photographs shows Mr. Lloyd in his study, and the other illustrations are scenes in Northern Kentucky, where the action of the novel takes place.

•.•Prof. Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum will have published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the first part of a new [illegible] Trees and Shrubs," illustrated with twenty-five plates from drawings by C. E. Faxon. The work will cover the woody plants of the Northern Hemisphere which would flourish in the gardens of the United States and Europe. The final volumes of Prof. Sargent's work on "The Silva of North America." will be ready this Autumn.

•.•In connection with the forthcoming limited edition of Montaigne's works, in preparation by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., it is interesting to learn that Mr. Augustus Hemenway has purchased for the Boston Public Library a copy of the first translation into English of Montaigne's "Essays" by John Florio. The copy is a small folio and once belonged to James I. of England, who contributed to the title page an autograph poem. The book is rebound in red levant morocco by Bedford, the well-known London binder of a generation ago.

•.•Owen Wister's "Lin McLean," a story of life in the West, is reported by Harper & Brothers as being in brisk demand. The author writes from first-hand knowledge of his Indians and white men. He first entered the field of literature, by way of the law, in 1891, having been admitted to the bar in 1889, several years after he was graduated from Harvard University. Mr. Wister is a resident of Philadelphia, his native city.

•.•Albert Levering, who illustrated John Kendrick Bangs's "Olympian Nights," is a Southern Indiana man. With a sole view to illustrating, he studied art at the National Academy, Munich, and finished his study by spending four months in Italy on a bicycle, investigating all sorts of out-of-the-way corners. He was educated to be an architect, and in choosing an artist's life he went against his father's wishes. His knowledge of architecture helped him very much in illustrating Mr. Bangs's book.

•.•Gen. Lukas Meyer's career is spoken of by Michael Davitt in his "Boer Fight for Freedom" as an ambitious and romantic one. Mr. Davitt says that Lukas Meyer, who died of heart disease at Brussels on Aug. 8, was born in 1851 in the Orange Free State. He fought the first pitched battle of the Boer war with the English as Commandant of the Southeastern Transvaal burghers. In early life he removed to Natal, and ultimately settled in the Vryheid district, near the Zulu border. Mr. Davitt continues: "Lukas Meyer has a striking appearance, being 6 feet 4 in height, and built in proportion, with a strong, handsome face, markedly German in features and expression. He is a man of good education, with cultured tastes, and was immensely popular among the Boers of his district, by whom he was known as 'the Lion of Vryheid.'"

•.•Arthur Morrison's "The Hole in the Wall," which is to be published shortly by McClure, Phillips & Co., is the author's third work on London low life. It is said that no one knows the lower side of London more thoroughly than does the author of "Tales of Mean Streets" and "A Child of Jago." His influence in doing away with some of the world's worst slums has been much commented on. At present Mr. Morrison is on the editorial staff of a London paper, and is well known as a writer of articles.

•.•Dr. Orison Swett Marden, editor of Success, has received many appreciative letters in regard to his book, "Pushing to the Front," published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. A St. Louis writer said that he had "never read its equal in the Bible."

•.•Michael Davitt intimates in his book on "The Boer Fight for Freedom" that Col. Arthur Lynch, who was arrested as a traitor, was directed by the leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party. Mr. Davitt met Col. Lynch in Paris last March. He writes in his book that in the Fall of 1901 Col. Lynch was selected as a candidate for Parliament by the Nationalist leaders of Ireland. "He stood to represent Galway and was overwhelmingly elected, receiving three votes to every one cast for his opponent. He has not yet (March, 1902) been advised to attempt to take his seat. This election, together with the involuntary cheers in Parliament given by some of the Irish members on receipt of the news of Lord Methuen's capture and defeat by De la Rey, has exasperated the British Government beyond measure. These demonstrations of Irish sympathy with the Boer cause have arrested universal attention, and awakened a wide European interest in the relations existing between Ireland and England."

•.•William Allen White has contributed the leading article to McClure's September number. He writes on "Cuban Reciprocity, a Moral Issue," and he says what he thinks of beet roots and insurgents and the Administration policy. This is Mr. White's first magazine article in six months, his health having been run down soon after he and Mr. Thomas Platt "had had their says" about each other last Winter.

•.•Charles Felton Pidgin declares in "The Climax; or, What Might Have Been," which will be published in a fortnight by the C. M. Clark Company, that Aaron Burr, as the romantic President General of the Utopian America, believes that a Senator should not have a longer term than a President, that a Congressman's term of office should be four years. Burr thinks that a Vice President is very much like the fifth wheel of a coach. He believes that the Senate should elect its own President from among its members. He also believes that the members of the Cabinet should have a right to sit in the House of Representatives and take part in its proceedings, without a vote.

STILLMAN GOTT By EDWIN DAY SIBLEY.

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THE "MAN IN THE STREET STORIES" From The New York Times, with an introduction By CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. 12mo, 320 Pages, Cloth Bound, $1.00. This collection of over six hundred after-dinner stories is now ready. Mr. Depew says of it: "This collection of stories is my refresher every Sunday after the worry and work of the week. I know of no effort which has been so successful in collecting real anecdotes portraying the humorous side of life as those which are contained in this volume." For sale by all booksellers, or it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00. Address all orders to J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 57 Rose Street, New York.

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AUG

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Ones for September.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for September. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

THE CENTURY.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

OUR EQUATORIAL ISLANDS.....James D. Hague
MIDSUMMER IN THE CATSKILLS.....John Burroughs
A BALLAD OF SEMMERWATER.....William Watson
THE BOYHOOD OF MARK TWAIN.....Henry M. Wharton
ON THE GIVING OF BOOKS. The Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
CIVIC IMPROVEMENT IN STREET AND HIGHWAY.....Sylvester Baxter
A VISIT TO THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.....Belle Vinnedge Drake
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF E. L. GODKIN.....Joseph B. Bishop
EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.....Florence Earle Coates
RUSTICATORS AT THE COVE.....George S. Wasson
OLD JABE'S MARITAL EXPERIMENT.....Thomas Nelson Page
CHAPTERS FROM THE BIOGRAPHY OF A PRAIRIE GIRL.....Eleanor Gates
THE KING OF BAD BAD.....Gouverneur Morris
CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE.....Mary Adams
THREE STRANGE ANIMALS.....J. M. Gleeson
HUNTING SONG.....Charles H. Crandall
THE PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE CENTURY'S COMPETITION FOR HUMOROUS PICTURES. First prize, E. Noyes Thayer; second prize, E. Taylor Bowers; third prize, George E. Senseney.
THE PROVING OF LANNIGAN.....Chester B. Fernald
A STUDY OF PELEE.....Robert T. Hill
PHASES OF THE WEST INDIAN ERUPTIONS.....Israel C. Russell
WILLIAM WATSON.....George E. Woodberry
THE TWOFOLD CAUSE OF BETTING.....Arthur T. Hadley

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

OF THE TRAINING OF BLACK MEN.....W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
THE WHITE FEATHER.....Thomas Bailey Aldrich
WHEN I SLEEP.....Julia C. R. Dorr
THE DOVE.....John B. Tabb
MEMORIES OF A HOSPITAL MATRON.....Emily V. Mason
GOING INTO THE WOODS.....Eben Greenough Scott
A NATIONAL STANDARD IN HIGHER EDUCATION.....Herbert W. Horwill
OUR LADY OF THE BEECHES.....Baroness von Hutten
THE END OF THE QUEST.....Frank Lillie Pollock
DEMOCRACY AND SOCIETY.....Vida D. Scudder
AUTUMN THOUGHTS.....Edward Thomas
AN AUTUMN FIELD.....John White Chadwick
THE KANSAS OF TO-DAY.....Charles Morsan Harger
A BIT OF UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HENRY THOREAU AND ISAAC HECKER.....E. H. Russell
ON THE OFF-SHORE LIGHTS.....Louise Lyndon Sibley
THE NEW NAVY.....Talcott Williams
THE PLACE OF DARKNESS.....George K. Turner
THE HIGHLANDS, CAPE COD.....Annie Weld Edson Macy
WHAT PUBLIC LIBRARIES ARE DOING FOR CHILDREN.....Hiller C. Wellman
WILLIAM BLACK.....Edward Fuller
RECENT RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.....John Winthrop Platner

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

IN STEVENSON'S COUNTRY.....William Sharp
THE SLUMBERER.....Elsa Barker
NATALIE BLAYNE.....Alice Brown
MAN'S LIFE.....Henry Edward Rood
FATHER.....Roy Rolfe Gilson
THE CRITICS ASKING LIGHTER SONGS.....George Sterling
THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL.....Edwin A. Abbey, R. A.
MACAULAY'S ENGLISH.....T. E. Blakely
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.....Mrs. Humphry Ward
INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT.....Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. of the University of Wisconsin.
A HEART AND TWO OTHERS.....Guy Wetmore Carryl
A REVERIE AT THE SEASHORE.....Sadakichi Hartmann
THE HEADSMAN.....Agnes Repplier
A CONSOLATE GIANTESS.....Thomas A. Janvier
THE BREAD OF ANGELS.....Edith Wharton
EARLY MIGRATIONS WESTWARD.....Woodrow Wilson
THE VOICE.....Margaret W. Deland
EPOCHS OF GEM-ENGRAVING.....Patience Cromwell
AT THE HUNTING LODGE OF THE GRAND DUKE.....Maxwell Sommerville
THE MAN WHO KNEW BONNER.....Esther B. Tiffany
THE POETRY OF JULIA COOLEY.....Ada W. Anderson
THROUGH THE VALLEY OF ILLUSION.....Richard Le Gallienne
WERT THOU BUT DEAD.....Arthur Stringer
THE MONKEY'S PAW.....Mary Sinton Lewis
THE SUMMONS.....W. W. Jacobs

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY—A MORAL ISSUE.....William Allen White
THE GUEST OF HONOR—PELEE THE DESTROYER.....Herman Knickerbocker Vielé
THE RIVER BOSS.....Stewart Edward White
LOVE POEMS.....Marie Van Vorst
THE HAPPIEST TIME.....Mary Stewart Cutting
VENUS OR MINERVA?.....George Madden Martin
THE TWO VANREVELS.....Booth Tarkington
HOW I BECAME AN AERONAUT.....Alberto Santos-Dumont
SIX MONTHS AMONG BRIGANDS.....Ellen M. Stone
ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX, LAWYER.....L. A. Coolidge
HIPPY, THE DARE-DEVIL.....Hamlin Garland
THE VICTORY.....Cale Young Rice

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

WILL THE NOVEL DISAPPEAR?.....James Lane Allen, W. D. Howells, Hamlin Garland, H. W. Mabie, and John Kendrick Bangs.
THE NEW PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.....Sidney Webster
WHY ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS FLOURISHED IN ARID REGIONS.....R. W. Hilgard
AMERICANS IN EUROPE AS SEEN FROM A CONSULATE.....H. G. Dwight
CASANOVA AT DUX.....Edmund Gosse
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN COLOMBIA.....A. [illegible]
THE LAW OF PRIVATE [illegible]
GREECE AS A [illegible]
SANITARY PROBLEMS OF ISTHMIAN CANAL CONSTRUCTION.....Geo. M. Sternberg
THE NAVY'S GREATEST NEED.....Lieut. Commander Roy C. Smith, U. S. N.
CONTRADICTIONS OF LITERARY CRITICISM.....Herbert C. Howe
MANAGEMENT AND USES OF EXPOSITIONS.....G. P. Kunz
NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD. XIII. Public Debt of Italy.....Maggiorino Ferraris

THE CRITIC.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

WILLIAM MORRIS, (after a photograph from life.)
WILLIAM MORRIS IN THE MAKING.....Elizabeth Luther Cary
THE LOUNGER IN LONDON AND PARIS.
THE HIGHER HYSTERICS.....J. P. Mowbray
AGAIN THE LITERARY ASPIRANT.....Jack London
THE LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF THE HUDSON.....Edgar Mayhew Bacon
THE JAPANESE DRAMA AND THE ACTOR. Illustrated.....Onoto Watanna
LITERARY LANDMARKS OF NEW York. (Third Paper).....Charles Hemstreet
BALZAC AS A PLAYWRIGHT.....Walter Littlefield
THE SALAMANDER OF TOQUEVILLE.....Frank Richardson
SALT AND SINCERITY.....Frank Norris

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
RECENT CARTOONS ON POLITICS AND BUSINESS.
MIGRATION TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.....Cy Warman
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND AFTER SALISBURY.....W. T. Stead
BARON YEIICHI SHIBUZAWA, THE CREATOR OF INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.....Stanhope Sams
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JURIST.....George Ferry Morris
THE LATE DR. CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS. With Portrait.
THE LATE RABBI JOSEPH, HEBREW PATRIARCH OF NEW YORK.....Abraham Cahan
THE RUSSIAN JEW IN AMERICA.....Maurice Fishberg
THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.....S. N. D. North
AN INSTANCE OF PROFIT-SHARING.....Samuel Cabot
THE BONUS SYSTEM OF REWARDING LABOR.....H. L. Gantt
IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAN FARMER'S LIFE...Clarence H. Matson
THE FARMER'S BALANCE SHEET FOR 1902.....William R. Draper
THE DIFFUSION OF AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.....Henry C. Adams
A GIANT AUTOMOBILE HARVESTER AT WORK. With Illustration.
"FIXING" NITROGEN FROM THE ATMOSPHERE.....Thomas Commerford Martin
COLLAPSE OF A GREAT HISTORICAL MONUMENT. With Illustrations.
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS, AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION.
A NEW ERA IN FINANCING REAL ESTATE.....
SAVINGS BANKS.....Ivy Lee
A TYPICAL IRRIGATED COMMUNITY.....Joseph Blethen
BREEDING NEW KINDS OF CORN.....W. S. Harwood
A CLERGYMAN'S STUDY OF THE "STRANDED".....A New York Clergyman
THE HIGHEST OF ALL RAILROADS.....E. C. Rost
WORLD-WIDE LESSONS FROM KANSAS FARMS.....Clarence H. Matson
TEACHING BY CORRESPONDENCE.....
THE HOME OF TRUSTS. Illustrated.....S. McReynolds
THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA.....William Bulfin
OUR NATURAL FOREIGN MARKETS.....O. P. Austin
BY TROLLEY FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.....Albert Bigelow Paine
AN INTIMATE VIEW OF PUBLISHING.....Walter H. Page
LABOR UNIONS FROM THE INSIDE.....M. G. Cuniff
ENGLAND AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN.....Arthur Goodrich

THE BOOKMAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.
THE HOMING BIRD.....Richard Burton
SOME HUMOR OF SOME HUMORISTS.....La Touche Hancock
CHARLES PAUL DE KOCK.....Beverly Stark
THE QUEST OF ANN ACHRON.....Charlton Andrews
WAS TALLEYRAND BORN IN MOUNT DESERT, MAINE?.....Jane Marsh Porter
A NEW ENGLISH POET.....Joseph B. Gilder
FRENCH MEN OF LETTERS IN CARICATURE.....L. A. Rousaillon
A VISION.....Annah Robinson Watson
THE BASES OF THE DRAMA.....Marguerite Merington
MAETERLINCK AND THE FORBIDDEN PLAY.....Frederic Taber Cooper
A BALLADE OF THE REVIEWER.....Edward W. Barnard
FOUR BOOKS OF SOME IMPORTANCE.
I. The Story of the Mormons....L. W. Riley
II. Mr. Wilson's "The Spenders"....J. L. Ford
III. Elizabeth Godfrey's "The Winding Road".....Walter Strong Edwards
IV. Mr. Harben's Abner Daniel"....C. Hovey
EARLY AMERICAN BOOKBINDING.....William Loring Andrews
THE CONFESSIONS OF A VICARIOUS PERSON.....Patience Cromwell
SHAKESPEARE AND THE METROPOLITAN STAGE.....Elizabeth McCracken
FUEL OF FIRE.....Ellen Thornycroft Fowler

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

A BIT OF HUMAN NATURE.....Ellen C. Kirk
IN MEMORIAM.....L. H.
FALL WORK IN THE GARDEN.....Ebed E. Bexford
HOMESICK.....Alice E. Allen
THE "WON'T GO HOME".....Josiah Flynt
SO STRONG IS LOVE.....Mary A. Bacon
THE FIFTH WHEEL.....Ina R. Roberts
"WHO KNOCKS?".....Florence E. Coates
THE HIDDEN MAN.....Karl E. Harriman
THE MIDNIGHT MAIL.....William H. Hillyer
A JUDGMENT ON THEM.....Jeanette Lee
LONE SINGERS.....Philip B. Gesta
THE UNDOING OF APOSTLE JONES—CANUTE.....Lilly Munnell
THE ROSE.....George B. Seymour
WHERE ARE YOU, DEAR?.....Marie Van Vorst
A PARK ROW GALLARAD.....Marie Van Vorst
THE ECHO.....Albert P. Terhune

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1902

THE WOMAN THAT TOILS.....Annie Van Vorst
THE SALT CROWD'S TRADE.....Will Payne
THE WOMAN WHO FORGOT.....Eleanor Hoyt
LIFE IN THE MINING REGION.....Frank Norris
MAN'S SOLUTION OF DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.....
LESSE.....Charlotte Teller
DANNY.....Alfred Ollivant
ENGLAND'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.....S. F. O'Connor
THE ARGUMENT FOR DAVID.....Mary T. Waris
THE UNEMPLOYED RICH.....Mary Manners
THE VAGANT LOT.....Mary H. Wilkins
SOME GOLF TERMS.....A. B. Frost
WORK WITH THE HANDS.....Stanley Waterloo
HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

ST. NICHOLAS.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

[illegible]

THE GOLD-SPINNER.....Carrie White Osgood
HILARITY HALL.....Carolyn Wells
A LITTLE JOURNEY THROUGH THE AIR.....Katharine M. Crooks
A LITTLE COURT LADY.....N. Hudson Moore
A FAMOUS CASE.....Theodore C. Williams
TWO MEN OVERBOARD.....E. Boyd Smith
THE "LITTLE COLONEL."Mrs. Guy V. Henry
HOW THE WEATHER IS FORETOLD.....Clifford Howard

THE SMART SET.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

A FRIEND OF CARA'S.....Louise B. Edwards
THE HYPHENATED AMERICAN.....James J. Roche
THE SHINING GLOSS.....Gertrude Lynch
HOW TO LIVE IN LUXURY.....McLeandburgh Wilson
THE SUMMER GIRL.....E. W. Chase
THE STORY OF JEES UCK.....Jack London
FORETHOUGHT.....Louise Winter
AN OPEN QUESTION.....Helen Chauncey
SONG OF SELIM'S SWORD.....Clinton Scollard
THE YOUTHFULNESS OF WILKINS.....Emery Pottle
PERNICIOUS PRIDE.....Albert Lee
NEWPORT, THE APOSTLE OF ESTHETICISM.....Douglas Story
AN UNDISTINGUISHED MAN.....Charles W. Westron
THE LOGIC OF CIRCUMSTANCES.....James H. Willard
THE TRAGEDY OF A CARRIAGE-CALL.....Roy M. Chalmers
AN EXPERIMENT OF JIMMY ROGERS'S.....Justus M. Forman
FLEURETTE.....Theodosia Garrison
THE FOOL AND LOVE.....Louis E. Thayer
LE PALETOT NOISETTE.....Louis Farun
UNSETTLED AS USUAL.....R. F. G.
WHY?.....The Baroness von Hutten
MRS. CHISHOLM'S COMPANION.....Julie M. Lippmann
FORTUNE SMILES.....Truman R. Andrews
IN THE BACHELOR'S GARDEN.....Temple Bailey
LIFE AND I.....John V. Cheney
THE SEARCH.....McCrea Pickering
THE MEASURE OF LIFE..Carlton T. Chapman
THE LATE SAM PATCH.....Tom P. Morgan

THE LEDGER MONTHLY.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

POTSDAM: A CITY OF PALACES—SKETCH OF ANNE JEMIMA CLOUGH—THE SOCIAL SIDE OF SUNDAY.....N. Hudson Moore
THE BLUE WILLOW WARE.....Louise A'hmuty Nash
HOW TO EARN MONEY.....Rev. William Jay Peck
NEW PLAYS OF THE SEASON—A NORTHERN GIRL IN THE SOUTH—I RECKON WE'LL PULL THROUGH.....Blanche G. Spinney
TOURISTS' ADVENTURES IN NEW MEXICO.....Frederick Phillips
AUNT ELENDER'S ROOM.....Jeannette H. Walworth
HOW NATURE TEACHES MEN TO BUILD HOUSES.....E. Louise Liddell
NEAR TO THE HEART OF A GIRL.....Hardenburgh Adams
A MISSIONARY AND HIS DOGS IN THE WILD NORTHWEST.....*Adapted from Rev. J. G. Wood
THE ROMANCE OF A LETTER..Arthur Ward
AN ASSISTANT TO FATE.....Rev. Egerton R. Young
CONCERNING CELEBRITIES OF TO-DAY.....James R. Perry

THE ERA.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

A BOOK OF VERSES UNDERNEATH THE BOUGH.....Famnis M. Lothrop
OH, PILGRIM HEART! Poem.....Nathan H. Dole
MARIE ANTOINETTE.....Theodosia Garrison
A LITERARY CHARACTER.Albert L. Lawrence
RAIN.....Henry Francis
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" IN KENTUCKY.....Helen G. Smith
WEDDING FOR RICHES.....Joseph M. Rogers
MOOGWA, THE THREE THIEVES, AND THE MAN-SQUAW.....Norman H. Pitman
RONDEAU IN RATIO.....J. Scott Stinson
GABRIEL TOLLIVER.....Joel C. Harris
PETRARCH.....Rupert S. Holland
NEWPORT, PRESENT AND PAST..Mary Moss
IN THE SIERRAS.....Mahlon Stacy
OF JOHN DECASTRO AND SOME FORGOTTEN BOOKS.....William S. Walsh
OLD WORLD THEMES.....Henry T. Keenan

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE CZAR'S SIMPLE LIFE.....Frits Morris
BEAUTY IN ADVERTISING ILLUSTRATIONS.....John S. Walker
CHILDREN OF THE STAGE.....Elisabeth McCracken
PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION.....Booker T. Washington
THE CANONIC CURSE..Arthur B. McFarlane
CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY—JOHN HENRY PATTERSON..G. A. Townsend
SIR HIRAM STEVENS MAXIM.....Charles W. Price
HENRY HUDDLESTON ROGERS.....Samuel E. Moffett
JOHN WARNE GATES.....Edwin Lefèvre
CHARLES R. FLINT.....James H. Bridge
JOHN ARBUCKLE.....Samuel E. Moffett
AN ACTORS' SUMMER COLONY.....Charles H. Meltzer
POSSESSION NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.....Frances W. Wharton
MANKIND IN THE MAKING..Herbert G. Wells
THE PIRACY OF REGINALD DOLLARD.....Albert P. Paine
THE AMBITION OF SANDY MACLIHEN.....Clara Morris

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

PRIX DE ROME STUDENTS AT THE VILA MEDICI.....Louis E. Fournier
VIVE L'EMPEREUR.....Mary R. S. Andrews
THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF THE KING OF KINGS.....William F. Whitehouse
AMONG LONDON WAGE-EARNERS.....Walter A. Wyckoff
THE STRING OF PEARLS.....James Barnes
MOSTAR.....Mary M. Peixotto
THE JOY O' LIFE.....Theodosia Garrison
CAPTAIN MACKLIN. His Memoirs. VI.....Richard Harding Davis
A FISHERMAN OF COSTLA..James E. Connolly
THE RAVEN.....Josephine Preston Peabody
THE LITTLE WHITE BIRD.....J. M. Barrie

SUCCESS.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE BEEF TRUST AND THE PUBLIC.....John Gilmer Speed
THE PASSING OF "GAMALIEL".....E. Benjamin Andrews
I RECKON WE'LL PULL THROUGH.....Roy Farrell Greene
THE MAGIC FOREST...Stewart Edward White
THE SPRY-SETS.....W. Livingston Larned
INVINCIBLE SOUTHERN HEROES WHO STRUGGLE TO LEARN.....
THE IDLERS.....Reed and G. Sumner Bacon-Villis
AMERICAN WOMEN ARTISTS IN THE PARIS SALON OF 1902.....Countess de Montalgis
THE UNKNOWN EDISON.....W. S. Northrop
MY IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.....Wu Ting-fang
BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL.....John M. Thurston
EDUCATION BY THE WAY.....Hamilton Wright Mabie
THE CORRECT METHOD OF TRAINING HORSES.....David Buttura

BEGUILD WIVES WORDS.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman
DOWN WALL'S TRIANGLE.....Frank Norris
THE STIMULUS OF AMBITION.....Mrs. Burton Harrison
FINANCIAL SUCCESS WON AFTER SIXTY.....Bolton Rockwell Wilson
A SONG TO BRAVE WOMEN.....Alfred J. Waterhouse
HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.....Marguerite Brooks
DE BOOT SHARGOT'S.....Cy Warman
THE TRUTH ABOUT MY NEW BAT.....Thomas A. Edison
BRONCHO BILL'S DEBUT AS AN ARTIST.....Andrew Sinclair
A HOMEWARD SAIL.....Ethel Watts Mumford
COMMERCIAL [illegible]
THE [illegible]

A FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE COURSE IS NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY.Henry Van Dyke

OUTING.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE OLD ROAD COACH.....Henry H. S. Pearse
THE MUSIC OF THE MARSH.....Gene Stratton-Porter
WITH THE CRUISE.....Hembien Sears
MARKSMANSHIP IN AMERICA.....Lieut. Albert S. Jones
TANGLED LINES.....Arthur E. McFarlane
AFTER RHINOCEROS ON THE UPPER NILE.....Ewart S. Grogan
THE MEANING OF THE AUTOMOBILE.....William J. Lampton
THE CANOEING OF TO-DAY.....Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.
THE BEST OF THE BASS.....Edwyn Sandys
WOMEN IN ATHLETICS.....Christine Terhune Herrick
SCHOOLING THE THOROUGHBRED FOR THE RACE TRACK.....Wilf. P. Pond
FIELD TRIALS OF SETTERS AND POINTERS.....Bernard Waters
FISHERMEN OF THE DEEP SEA.....A. J. Kenealy
THE DREAM OF THE DANCING BEAR.....Aloysius Coll
A WOODLAND HERMIT.....Edwin C. Kent
PACKING ON THE TRAIL.....W. S. Harwood
BEFORE THE STORM.....Emery Pottle
LESSONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH.....John E. Cowdin
TAKING COLD.....Samuel S. Wallian

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

RELICS OF DICKENS'S LONDON.....Charles W. Dickens
A CITY OF THE PLAINS.....Grover Townshend
THE VANQUISHING OF A VAQUERO.....Ethel Watts Mumford
AN AUTUMN SUNSET.....Clinton Scollard
THE LABOR DAYS OF HISTORY.....Douglas Story
THE RESCUE OF THE SUBMERGED.....Anne O'Hagan
PIERROT AND PIERRETTE.....Guy Wetmore Carryl
THE POTENCY OF THE PARTRIDGE.....Eustace Clavering
TALLY HO!.....Alfred Stoddart
RECOMPENSE.....William Osterson
YANKEE SAILORS OF FORTUNE.....John R. Spears
ONE MOTHER.....Charles Hanson Towne
MAN, THE VICTIM..Christine Terhune Herrick
THE SUNRISE SUBSTITUTE.....Richard Barker Shelton
FIFTY YEARS OF UNCLE TOM.....Frank E. Arnett
HOW THE SOLDIER GOES TO WAR.....Carl Hackett
TWO NEW MINISTRIES.....John Brent
HYPOCRITE'S DAY.....Rose Roberts Ireland
AFTERMATH.....Theodosia Garrison
ETCHINGS.....
"RUN, YOU COYOTS, RUN".....Chauncey Thomas
THE GIANT ARTISTS OF FRANCE.....Stanley Todd
THE LAST OF THE LITTLE FIGHTS.....Frederick Palmer
JOHN BURT.....Frederick Upham Adams
THE GOLD WOLF.....Max Pemberton

THE CRITERION.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.....Gen. James Grant Wilson
ORIENTAL SERENADES.....Clinton Scollard
THE GOVERNOR'S CONSCIENCE.....Charles Ferrie Gettemy
VIOLIN AND VIOLA.....Richard Burton
AGUINALDO, THE LITTLE NAPOLEON OF THE PHILIPPINES.....Minna Irving
THE PHI ALPHA DINNER.....Katherine H. Brown
WORSHIP.....Ingram Crockett
THE UNWASHED.....Richard B. Shelton
ROSTAND'S PLACE IN FRENCH LITERATURE.....Robert N. Reeves
AN AUTUMN ROMANCE.....Charles E. Towne
AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF AN EPISODE.....Ethel M. Shackelford
A TWILIGHT SUNBEAM..William J. Lampton
TRAIL DOG JACK.....Marguerite Merington
SARAH BERNHARDT.....Charles H. Meltzer
PLANTATION LIFE IN JAMAICA.....Mrs. Herman J. Hall
THE LOVE AFFAIRS OF GREAT MUSICIANS. Mozart.....Rupert Hughes
A REAL INDIAN POET.....Florence B. Crofford
MISS DRIFFLE AND THE JESSIE T. WALKER.....G. M. L. Brown
MOMENTS FUGITIFS.....Anna B. McGill

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.
"KING OF THE KINGS OF ETHIOPIA".....Edwin A. Start
GLIMPSES OF SCHOOL LIFE IN ITALY.....Mary S. Pepper
MEMORIES OF ITALY.....Clinton Scollard
TAKING A DEGREE IN A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.....William W. Whitelock
THE PRIVATEERS OF 1812..Edwin L. Sabin
A FORGOTTEN EXPLORATION OF THE DEAD SEA.....John R. Spears
THE SAGE.....E. Cert Litsey
IRRIGATION AND THE AMERICAN FRONTIER.....Edwin E. Sparks
WHY BRIGANDS THRIVE IN TURKEY.....Emma P. Telford
EVERYDAY JAPAN.....F. E. Peabody
THE BROWNINGS IN FLORENCE.....Lillian V. Lambert
IN OLD BALLAD DAYS.....Grace A. Pierce
THE MUSIC OF NATURE..C. William Beebe
THE BIRDS OF THE BIBLE.....M. R. Sibley
TO A SEEKER AFTER KNOWLEDGE.....George N. Lovejoy
THE CASE OF LYULPH HARCOURT BERESFORD.....William McL. Raine

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE END OF SWEET SUMMER DAYS.....Alice B. Stephens
THE BUSIEST HOUSEKEEPER IN AMERICA.....Clifford Howard
THE PHILADELPHIANS. Part II.....Katharine Bingham
WHEN I W'S TWELVE.....James C. Chalfant
THE CHILD OF THE OPERA HOUSE.....Louise Kellogg
THE MOTHERS OF THE BIBLE..H. O. Tanner
MY DOGS.....Clara Morris
THE STORY OF MY LIFE.....Helen Keller
A SUNNY HOUSE WITH A SHELTERED GARDEN.....Frank M. Day
THE GOOD-TIME GARDEN.....Florence M. Kingsley
THE CHARM OF THE INDIAN BASKET.....George W. James
MISS HADLEY'S NEEDLEWORK LESSONS.....Sara Hadley
THE NEAT-HANDED GIRL IN THE SICK ROOM.....Jeanette Weir
HOW TO HAVE FUN WITH OLD NEWSPAPERS.....Meredith Nugent
A TALK WITH TIRED PEOPLE.....Margaret E. Sangster
SEEING THINGS OUTDOORS.....Prof. S. C. Schmucker
SUGGESTIONS FOR FALL WORK.....Maria Parloa
GIRLS' PROBLEMS.....Margaret E. Sangster
GOOD HEALTH FOR GIRLS.....Emma E. Walker, M. D.
THE GIRLS' GIFT TO A YOUNG MAN.....A. G. Adams
LILIES OF THE VALLEY IN WINTER.....Eleanor M. Lewis
FUN WITH PAPER DOLLS.Marion D. Richards
HOW TO MAKE ROCK CANDY..W. L. Wright

HARPER'S BAZAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

GOOD TASTE IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.....Richard Hall
THE STUDY OF ART IN PARIS.....Geraldine Rowland
COMPENSATION.....Ethel M. Colson
SUNDAY IN SUMMER.....Katherine Fyfe
THE LORELEI OF POPLAR.....Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman
MOTHER AND CHILD.....Marion Harland
MR. HOWELL'S LATEST DRAWING.....Lucia Mitchell
THE END [illegible]

NOTES AND NEWS.

MARION CRAWFORD'S latest novel, which will be published shortly by The Macmillan Company, is entitled "Cecilia, the Last of the Vestals." This is the story of a young woman of modern Rome, the scene of Mr. Crawford's "Saracinesca," "Don Orsino," and "Sant' Ilario." Cecilia was the last of the virgin priestesses when this office was abolished by Gratian about the end of the fourth century, and her identity with the heroine of the book unfolds an interesting tale.

"King Mombo," a new book by the African traveler, Paul Du Chaillu, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is a record of the explorer's personal experiences in the African forest, and it is intended for juveniles. King Mombo is an African monarch whom Mr. Du Chaillu met in his explorations, and he describes the old ruler and his people, their customs, their superstitions, and tells of their astonishment at sight of clocks and watches and magnets.

"The Right Princess," by Clara Louise Burnham, a story founded on Christian Science, is to be published early this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mrs. Burnham has been spending the Summer at Bailey Island, on the coast of Maine.

"A Maker of the New Orient, Samuel Rollins Brown," by William Elliot Griffis, is announced for immediate publication by Fleming H. Revell Company. Samuel Rollins Brown held an important place in the history of missions and of general progress. He was among the first to instruct the deaf and dumb. He translated the New Testament into Japanese, and brought to America the first Chinese students to be educated abroad.

Bémont and Monod's "Middle Ages in Europe, 305 to 1270," will be brought out shortly by Henry Holt & Co. in an English version, made under the editorship of Prof. George B. Adams of Yale, who is also an authority on the Middle Ages.

A uniform library edition of the works of Bret Harte in sixteen volumes, to be called the "Riverside Edition," will be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. early next month. This edition will cover over forty years of literary activity, and has introductions and a glossary prepared by Mr. Harte himself. His last book, a new collection of "Condensed Novels," parodying Kipling, Anthony Hope, Sir A. Conan Doyle and others, will also be published this Fall.

A new cheap edition of the Rev. R. W. Dale's work on the "Ten Commandments" is announced by Thomas Whittaker, who also has ready the eleventh American edition of "Lux Mundi," by Bishop Gore and others.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," which are appearing serially in The Outlook, will be published this Fall by The Macmillan Company. Dr. Hale's book opens with reminiscences of John Adams, and closes with President Roosevelt. Among the many illustrations are rare and curious portraits, woodcuts, and fac similes of interesting letters. There is a very entertaining chapter on Boston in 1808. The work will be in two volumes.

A new edition of the late Clarence King's "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada" is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is the most important of Mr. King's literary works, and was one of the first to celebrate the Western types, ranking in this regard with Harte's and Hay's writings. The volume is a classic of humor, of romantic adventure, and of descriptions of nature said to rival Ruskin in vividness and power.

"Our Lady of the Beeches," by the Baroness von Hutten, will be published in book form early in October by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This romance was originally published serially in The Atlantic Monthly, and its authoress is an American. She spends her Summers at a country estate in the Main Valley, Bavaria.

"Ann Arbor Tales," by Karl Edwin Harriman, is announced for early publication by George W. Jacobs & Co. The stories included in the volume are said to be founded upon facts in undergraduate history between 1875 and 1902, and Mr. Harriman, a graduate of the University of Michigan, has always kept in close touch with life at Ann Arbor, therefore being qualified for his task. "A Book of Bryn Mawr Stories" has already been brought out.

"The Ship of Dreams," by Louise Forsslund, author of "The Story of Sarah," will come from the press of Harper & Brothers next month. This is a story of Long Island life, the scenes being laid on Great South Bay, along the south shore of Long Island and Fire Island beach, but the chief location of the action of the tale is Pepperidge Manor, Meadowneck. The characters are descendants of the original settlers of the island. The opening scene tells of a curse pronounced by a mad woman half a century ago on the present owner of the manor, who deserted her, and then comes the love story of a boy and girl, grandchildren of the two original parties to the wrong.

Among the publications of A. C. McClurg & Co. this Fall will be a volume of stories of Chicago business life, by Will Payne, "On Fortune's Road," with illustrations by Thomas Fogarty, and "The Holland Wolves," an exciting historical novel, which will be illustrated by the "Kinneys," who illustrated "The Thrall of Lief the Lucky."

"Romances of Early America," by Edward Robins, author of "Echoes of the Playhouse," &c., is announced for early publication by George W. Jacobs & Co. Mr. Robins tells of love making in America in the olden time. There is a short sketch of the famous Meschianza, which was held in Philadelphia in honor of Gen. Howe, early in May, 1778, and among memoirs of distinguished women there is one of Miss Mary Vining, the belle of Delaware during revolutionary days; of Dolly Madison, a leader of Washington society; of Miss Sally Wister of Philadelphia, and of Flora MacDonald, the ardent North Carolina Tory of revolutionary fame. "A Disappointment in Love" tells of Thomas Jefferson's attachment for a pretty Virginia girl; "Edwin Forrest's First Love" tells of the great tragedian's admiration for Jane Placide of New Orleans; and there is a sketch of "Washington As a Wooer." There are a number of fine phototype illustrations.

"Catch Words of Cheer," a compilation by Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard of a series of quotations, which are described as helpful thoughts for each day of the year, is one of the early Autumn publications of A. C. McClurg & Co. The book has been printed at the Merrymount Press, and is uniform in typography and binding with "Right Reading" and "Helpful Thoughts from Marcus Aurelius," which were brought out last Spring, and which the publishers have decided to call the "Helpful Thoughts Series."

"The Mediterranean," published by James Pott & Co., appears to be a valuable as well as an interesting book for tourists. The authors have enthusiastically described the places of highest interest in Europe and Africa around the Mediterranean, and there are fourteen chapters in all. They describe the Pillars of Hercules, where romantic Spain confronts the ancient Moroccan civilization; Algiers, where French genius has poetized and beautified Arabian life; Malaga and Barcelona, Marseilles, the home of Monte Cristo; Nice, the Riviera, Genoa, and the Tuscan coast, Venice, Alexandria, Malta and Sicily, and Naples, where Vesuvius still tells the tale of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

"The Maid-at-Arms," by Robert W. Chambers, author of "Cardigan," &c., is announced for publication in September by Harper & Brothers. This is a romance of American life in 1778, and the author gives us a picture of the wealthy families who then owned manors in New York State. The heroine is the daughter of a patroon, and loves a distant kinsman. Their families disagree in politics, and the lovers are parted. The girl is told to marry another man, but she is brave, and her lover constant. She makes use of an old Indian superstition to gain her ends, and dons the armor of her ancestress, the original maid-at-arms, dashes into an Indian council, and saves her lover's life.

"Some Early Printers, and Their Colophons," by Joseph Spencer Kennard, Ph.D., D. C. L., author of "The Fallen God, and Other Essays in Literature and Art," &c., will soon be published by George W. Jacobs & Co. The book is printed from type, and the edition limited to 450 copies. The printing is red and black on hand-made paper, with wide margins and ornamental initial letters. The author reviews the work of some of the earliest printers, and there are reproductions, with explanatory notes and comment of quaint inscriptions found at the end of their productions.

"Eagle Blood," James Creelman's new novel, will soon be issued by the Lothrop Publishing Company, which also announces for immediate publication "Richard Gordon," by Alexander Black. Mr. Creelman's story is of an English aristocrat in this country, who becomes a journalist and a war correspondent in the Philippines, and has exciting adventure in love as well as in war. Mr. Black's book is a portraiture of New York life, social, political, and bohemian. The publishers announce that Mr. Wilson's story, "The Spenders," has already reached its twentieth thousand.

"Trolley Trips Through Southern New England," published by White & Warner, Hartford, Conn., is now in its fourth year, and is an attractive pamphlet. The illustrations are numerous, and there are nine maps, four showing the trolley lines between New York and Boston, the other five showing in detail lines around Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester. The tables give the running times, distances, and fare. The cover has a design showing the difference between modern traveling and as it used to be when there were stage coaches.

The following books are among the early Fall publications of the Grafton Press: "The Imperial Republic," by Miss Elizabeth G. Crane, the author of "Berquin"; "Some By-Ways of California," by Charles Franklin Carter; "The Senator's Sweetheart," by Rosseter Willard, with an introduction by Mrs. Cushman K. Davis; "The Song of the Wedding Bells," poems by William Bonnie Ockhame; "Love Songs, and Other Poems," by Owen Innsly.

A new periodical is to appear in England Sept. 15, which is the work of a number of young literary and artistic optimists who are settling at Crockham Hill, a beautiful corner of Kent. Their methods and ideals are said to be similar to those of the late William Morris and the Roycrofters of East Aurora in this country. The paper is to appear every month, and will be called The Protest.

"The Drillmaster of Methodism," principles and methods for the class leader and pastor, by Charles L. Goodell, D. D., will be brought out about Sept. 15 by the Methodist Book Concern, which will also issue next month "William Xavier Ninde," a memorial, by his daughter, and "Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Spring Conferences, 1902."

What is called "A Chinese Quaker," by Nellie Blessing-Eyster, is an unfictitious novel, and tells the story of a Chinese boy's life. He is taken in charge by a Quaker woman, and under her training becomes a consistent Friend. He is now a high Mandarin, but still a Quaker. The story also reveals woman slavery on our Pacific Coast. The volume will shortly come from the press of the Fleming H. Revell Company.

"Sir William Pepperell," by Noah Brooks, will shortly be brought out in the Life Histories Series by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Brooks has long been familiar with the career of the hero of Louisburg in 1745, having had his home in that part of the country where Pepperell lived. Sir William was at one time regarded as the richest man in America, and he could travel thirty miles on his own land. He was a native of Kittery. He went to London in 1749, where he received marks of distinction from George II. and the Prince of Wales. He helped the Americans a great deal at the time of their war with France.

Prof. Cheyne's enlarged work on the Psalms announced by Thomas Whittaker is expected to be of special interest to scholars who are following the evolution of the higher criticism.

"The Christmas Kalends of Provence," by Thomas A. Janvier, which, as has already been announced, is in preparation at Harper & Brothers', deals with that region of France which the author knows and loves so well. One chapter shows Provence at Christmastide, another deals with "a feast day on the Rhone, and another tells of the remarkable performances of the finest dramatic company of Europe, the Comédie Française, on the noble stage of the restored Roman theatre at Orange, in Southeastern France, where classic dramas were given. The volume is artistic in tone, and written in the author's accustomed graceful style.

"Social New York Under the First Georges," by Esther Singleton, author of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers," with 100 illustrations in half tone, will be published soon by D. Appleton & Co. The book has been prepared from authentic records—old wills, inventories, letters, &c.

The Harpers announce a new illustrated edition of Henry James's "An International Episode," bound uniform with the author's "Daisy Miller." The pictures are by Harry McVickar.

G. P. Putnam's Sons promise for early publication the Hampshire edition of the works of Jane Austen, complete in five volumes. The set comprises "Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Prejudice," "Mansfield Park," "Emma," "Persuasion," and "Northanger Abbey," together in one volume. Zoffani's portrait of Jane Austen at the age of fifteen is reproduced in the vignette adorning the title page. Each volume contains two end papers illustrating the typographical details of the story. Within the front cover is a map, showing trees, buildings, and mills of the country in which the scenes of the story occur; the back cover contains a portion of the same map enlarged, showing the principal scene.

Two volumes of poems to be brought out by Harper & Brothers this Fall are "Songs of Two Centuries," by Will Carleton, and "Poems and Verses," by Edward Sandford Martin. Mr. Carleton's book was written in the last year of the nineteenth century and the first year of the twentieth century, and is divided into sections. There are "Songs of the Nation," "Songs of the Rivers," "Songs of the Mountains," &c., ranging from grave to gay, and fully illustrated. Mr. Martin's new volume contains about thirty poems, some of them written in the half-humorous vein of John G. Saxe, such as "Eben Pynchot's Repentance." "The Sea is His," is one of the serious poems: "Blandina" and "An Urban Harbinger" are lighter pieces of verse.

"The Vultures," by Henry Seton Merriman, will be published next month by Harper & Brothers. The vultures are the attachés of diplomatic Foreign Offices, who are expected "to be found where the carcass is" whenever international troubles are brewing. The scene opens on a steamer in the middle of the Atlantic, discovering an American diplomat on his way to Europe on an important mission for his Government. The next scene is London, at a reception where the plot begins to develop.

"Keats and His Circle," by Henry C. Shelley, author of "The Ayrshire Homes and Haunts of Burns," will be brought out this Fall by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The chief aim of the author is to give a portrait of John Keats as a human being. The greater part of the illustrations have never been published before, and are taken from the collection of Sir Charles Dilke.

It seems that after several experiments in titles it has been finally decided to call the convict's book to be published by D. Appleton & Co., "The Story of a Strange Career. Being the Autobiography of a Convict. An Authentic Document," edited by Stanley Waterloo. This work is the authentic life story of a criminal, who was of good birth and education, but he went downward naturally, it seems, from his birth. He gives interesting descriptions of his adventures on a British man-of-war, in the American navy, in Confederate prisons during the civil war, in the riots in New York, and finally of his life in the Western Penitentiary.

A new and revised edition of William Agnew Paton's "Picturesque Sicily" is to be brought out soon by Harper & Brothers. The author has so well described the island, its floral, architectural, and racial features, that the book has been translated into Italian and published in Italy.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The anti-Imperialists have a new grievance. Miss Mary Hazelton Wade has added "Our Little Philippine Cousin" to her "Our Little Cousin" Series, and says in the preface: "If we are in earnest in our wish to do [the Filipinos] good, and not harm, we must learn to know them better, so that we may understand their needs," whereas, every good "A.-I." knows that the whole duty of man is to talk of the total depravity of the United States without wasting time in stopping to learn anything. The book describes the life of a Tagal boy, and incidentally tells the story of Magellan's death while fighting for the Cebus, who were so deeply chagrined that they killed his followers, an excellent demonstration of high enlightenment.

Three small books come from the press of L. C. Page & Co. this week. Mrs. Frances J. Delano's "Susanne," a story of a small child's love for her grandfather; Miss Evelyn Snead Barnett's "Jerry's Reward," a tale of thoughtless childish cruelty to a deformed man, whose revenge was to risk his life in the service of his tormentors, and Mr. William J. Hopkins's "The Landman, His Farm Stories." The first is simply amusing; the second teaches a lesson in good manners and good feeling, but oddly transforms a Convent of the Good Shepherd into an orphan asylum, a natural error for a Protestant to make. The third book, which has fifty good illustrations by Miss Ada Glendennin Williams, describes the farm and its daily life with great minuteness and many recurrences to set phrases, in the manner of the folk tales of many lands, and each chapter ends with "and that's all." The little sketches are proved spells to bring the sandman to the most wakeful child.

Mr. Stanton H. King, the author of "Dog Watches at Sea," has prepared a second similar book, which will appear under the title of "A Bunch of Rope Yarns." As Superintendent of the "Sailors' Haven," the Charlestown refuge not only of naval "Jacky," but "Jack" of the liner, the tramp, and the coaster, Mr. King has endless opportunities to collect "rope yarns" and everything else nautical, and he tells his stories so simply that they stand almost alone in literature of their species. His book will be published by Mr. Richard G. Badger, who further announces two novels, "Carita," by Mr. Louis Pendleton, and "The Lost Brigade," by Mr. Charles W. Hall.

"American Literature in its Colonial and National Period," by Dr. Lorenzo Sears of Brown University, is among Little, Brown & Co.'s Autumn announcements, and is especially noteworthy because it does not glorify the attempt to build an American literature devoid of any foundation under pretense of independence, patriotism, and other fine things. It traces the development of American letters, from the imitative stage to the present time of compromise, when the American spirit feels itself sufficiently strong to clothe itself in the best forms yet evolved by writers of English regardless of birthplace.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Considerable interest is taken here in the fate of "Cedarcroft," Bayard Taylor's old home at Kennett Square, in Chester County. It has been inevitable that the property would eventually fall into profane hands, and it is even desirable that some one should take hold of it and lift it out of its present state of dilapidation. It seems, however, a little incongruous that the place which was so closely associated with art and letters, foreign travel, and all the evidences of refinement, should become now a public picnic grounds. The present outlook promises nothing more—or less. The poet's sister, Mrs. Emma Taylor Lamborn, formerly of New York, is to make her home in Kennett Square, where she will build near the property once occupied by her famous brother, but it reported here on good authority that she is unable to take over to herself "Cedarcroft." Taylor's own lines describe best what is one of the most attractive suburbs of Philadelphia:

Over the falling fields and the meadowy curves of the valley,
Glimmer the peaceful farms, the mossy roots of the houses.
Gables bray of the neighboring barns, and gleams of the highway
Climbing the ridges beyond to dip in the dream of the forest.

On the other hand, Philadelphia is soon to lose Cyrus Townsend Brady, who in the early Fall will take up his residence in Brooklyn, where he is building a home on East Seventeenth Street, in the Ditmars Park district.

Louise Betts Edwards, whose story "A Friend of Cara's," led the last issue of the Smart Set, has received an offer from William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, for the dramatic rights of the story. Margery Williams, the English novelist, best known through her "The Late Returning," has been writing for one of the Sunday papers here the "Impressions of an English Woman in Philadelphia." She has visited the slums here, and to judge from her description of them, Philadelphia writers have at their very door a remarkably picturesque and, at times, romantic, background for work.

The literary critic who signs himself "The Bookworm" in the columns of The Press in this city tells an intercating story of the part which he played in one of the earliest literary "booms" employed to introduce an American writer. The three men who engineered the scheme were "The Bookworm" himself, William S. Walsh, at that time editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and Joseph M. Stoddart, who was also connected with the periodical. The novelist who profited by their well-meant endeavors was Amélie Rives, who at that time was known to a very limited public through some short stories which had appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. She had sent to the Lippincotts a story entitled "The Quick or the Dead?" which story these three gentlemen took up, boomed in the Philadelphia papers, published complete in Lippincott's Magazine—and the first literary boom known to American letters became a fact and a financial success. "The Bookworm" admits that he is reminded of this earlier instance in his literary career by the present boom which is being given to "Hearts Courageous," by Hallie Erminie Rives. He does not wholly approve, it would seem, of all the methods which have been adopted, whether consciously or not, to advertise that book, but he admits that it is a distinctly readable volume, and one which may rightfully interest Philadelphians in particular.

Apropos of this same story, your correspondent is told that Gen. "Joe" Wheeler is responsible for one of its most characteristic bits. The Southern authoress and the Southern warrior have long been close friends, and it was Gen. Wheeler who told Miss Rives of one of his colored hostlers who unwittingly got under fire on the day of the San Juan fight. When the grizzled little commander asked him how he felt he answered:

"'Taint de cannons an' sech what flustercates me. Ets dem dar zipscreechy critters day calls Mousers, what goes eroun' holerin' 'Whar-iz-iz-yo'? 'Whar-iz-iz-yo'? Dey needin' be lookin' for dis yere chicken!"

That, it would appear, is the genesis of the quaintest saying which Miss Rives has put into the mouth of her quaintest character, John the Baptist.

Henry T. Coates & Co. will publish in book form the articles on "European Gardens" which have been the feature of recent issues of "House and Garden." Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University has written of the gardens of Italy; John Galen Howard of those of France; R. Clipston Sturgis of England, and K. Honda, a member of the Japanese Horticultural Society, of the formal but altogether delightful gardens of that island empire.

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NEGLECTED AMERICANA

Dr. Ernesto do Canto's Pamphleis Entitled "Archivo dos Acores."

COLLECTORS and students of Americana have long been interested in the undetermined question regarding the discovery and naming of Labrador, but have never sufficiently considered a contribution to the subject from the pen of Senor Dr. Ernesto do Canto. This learned antiquarian and scholarly gentleman, who died in 1900, was an Azorean by birth, and the author of several valuable works; the most valuable being, perhaps, the series of pamphlets compiled under the heading "Archivo dos Açores." This record was bequeathed, with many other choice possessions, to the Lyceum Library of Ponta Delgada, and in Vol. 70 are to be found the old Portuguese version of three ancient documents with Dr. Ernesto do Canto's illuminating remarks and deductions upon the vexed Labrador question. These documents were discovered among a vast number sent to him by Dr. Eduardo Abreu from the Torre de Tombo in Lisbon. Their context had been completely lost sight of, and it remained for Dr. Ernesto do Canto to give them their proper value in the reinstating of the claims of one of his compatriots; dedicating his translations and opinions to the friend who had secured to him so valuable a possession.

It is difficult for us to realise that Portugal was once an intrepid nation. After the establishment of her independence under Dom Joao I., there had dawned a wonder of peace on land and of glory upon the high seas. The discovery of the islands of Porto Santo and of Madeira (1418-20) was the first step in the marvelous maritime activity of the Portuguese in the fifteenth century. Soon after, they discovered seven of the Azores, and following these western expeditions they commenced their navigations along the African coast, where, successively, Gil Annes doubled Cape Bojador 1434, the Islands of Cape Verde were discovered 1446, Diogo Cao arrived at Zaire 1484, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope 1486, and, finally, Vasco da Gama arrived in India on the 20th of May, 1498. In 1474, King Dom Affonso V. had consulted the wise astronomer Toscanelli upon the possibility of reaching the Orient by way of the Occident as a necessary consequence of the spherical form of the earth. And in the Archivo National da Torre do Tombo there are innumerable grants and land patents to all such as should go forth and discover.

Among these occurs the name of Joao Fernandes, and the Joao Fernandes of the Straits of Magellan and the Pacific Ocean island was probably the same Joao Fernandes of Terceria to whom Dom Manuel gave "for his security and our remembrance" the Captaincy of any "island or islands either inhabited or uninhabited that he discovers or finds anew," and who, in the letter patent of Henry VII. of England, March 19, 1501, is associated with the three merchants of Bristol who went to make discoveries. This is the opinion of Mr. Harrisse in his book on "Les Corte-Real," published in 1882, and also of Dr. Ernesto do Canto in his "Memorial upon the Corte-Reaes." There are so many probabilities of this as almost to remove it from the realm of supposition; but, as if to make assurance doubly sure, these old Portuguese documents reveal the proceedings of a primitive lawsuit, and in so doing incidentally record that Joao Fernandes, lavrador, (laborer,) accompanied Pedro of Barcellos, a well-known Portuguese explorer and plaintiff in the case, on a voyage of exploration.

The lawsuit had no direct bearing on Joao Fernandes. It took place in the little village of Praia, Island Terceria, over a fajã (low rocky land near the sea generally used for the cultivation of vineyards) near the house of Salga in the locality of the Quatro Rebeiras. In the transcript of the trial (Folio 9) we find the following allegation on the part of Pedro of Barcellos: "I and one Joao Fernandes, laborer, had a mandate from the King to go and discover; on which voyage we were three good years, and when I returned to the said island I found * * * in possession some sons of Joao Valladam." Fortunately for our purpose, in the documents of the same trial are found the land grants in favor of Joao Valladam (Jan. 30, 1495,) and of Pedro of Barcellos, (Oct. 19, 1490, and April 14, 1495.) It is then evident that if Pedro of Barcellos found the sons of Joao Valladam in possession of the disputed lands it was because he arrived at Terceria after the 30th of January, 1495, the year in which the lands were given to Joao Valladam and his sons. It is not less evident that by the 14th of April of the same year Pedro of Barcellos was already in the town of Praia, where was given him a letter of confirmation. Therefore, discounting "good three years" from the date indicated, (April, 1495,) it cannot but be admitted that he and Joao Fernandes departed on the voyage in 1492.

In 1492 Dom Joao II. was reigning in Portugal, and it is not said in any document whatsoever that he sent to make discoveries except along the coast of Africa. The affirmation of Pedro of Barcellos has then an appreciable value, demonstrating that Dom Joao II., with a laudable curiosity, not only sent to prosecute discoveries along the coast of Africa, but also to explore other regions of the globe. Pedro of Barcellos says nothing, indeed, about the direction in which he navigated, but by exclusion from certain parts, if it were not along the coast of Africa, he could only have made for the Occident, then completely unknown. Besides this, the direction afterward taken by Joao Fernandez, who gave the advice to the merchants of Bristol, offers a plausible indication that he had previously explored the same regions. The conjectures of Harrisse, (1883,) based only on important coincidents, now acquire a degree of credibility that almost attains certainty. In all these laconic and incomplete notices there is nothing senseless or inadmissible. The significance of each is small, but united, all form an acceptable conclusion; at least, until more explicit and complete documents have proved the contrary.

In further substantiation of this theory Dr. Ernesto do Canto insists that the name "Labrador" is the Portuguese word lavrador, derived from the Latin labor, and used in the same sense. The change of v to b, besides being common to-day in the north of Portugal, can yet further be explained by the tendency of the authors of the ancient maps to give a translation similar to the Latin. A lavrador is not exclusively one who drives the plough or tills the land, but, in a more generic sense, the proprietor or renter who commands the cultivation of lands that may belong to him or to others, paying whoever works them—a synonym for agriculturist. Moraes, in his Dictionary of the Portuguese Language, says: "He who works and cultivates land and is not himself of the profession."

All conjectures as to the discovery of Labrador and the origin of the name have been most conflicting. Some attribute the discovery to the Cabots in 1497; others to Gaspar Corte Real in 1500; yet others to the English of Bristol in 1501. Malte Brun says: "This region was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, who had called it Terra do Labrador, (land of the laborer,) because it seemed appropriate for agriculture!" Bouillet held almost the same opinion, saying that Gaspar Corte Real, approaching Labrador in 1501 and finding the coast "with some fertility," gave it the name of Labrador. J. B. Eyries likewise says that Corte Real gave the name to Labrador because of the "verdant aspect of the coasts." And Alexander Humboldt, citing Bidle, affirms that Gaspar Corte Real invented the name of Labrador because he had there encountered men singularly "aptos para o trabalho" (fitted for labor.) It is very difficult indeed to admit that Gaspar Corte Real, living in a fertile island like Terceria, could find a country appropriate for cultivation that all describe as covered with dense layers of snow, and that, in fact, is so preserved unto this day.

It is in the ancient maps that we find a more logical enlightenment. That of the Bibliotheca Oliveriana de Pesaro (1501) has both a cape and an island—Labradore; the same that in the map of the Vesconte Maggiolo is affirmed to be "land of the King of Portugal," which is equivalent to having been found by the Portuguese. In the map of Kunstmann can yet be read that they "were Portuguese who saw the land of Labrador, but did not disembark there." Finally, in Map B of the Bibliotheca Ducal of Wolfenbuttle, without date, (1534?) we meet with this notable account:

Tiera del Labrador. La qual fue descubierta por los inglezes de la vila de Bristol e por que el que dio el aviso era lavrador de las islas de los Açores (Azores) le quide este nombre."

This is the explanation of all others that is most acceptable. The terms "to discover" and "discovery" are used by Pedro of Barcellos as an equivalent of "to explore"; and the same interchange of meaning is quite possible on the part of the author of the map of Wolfenbuttle, calling discoverers those who only followed the track indicated by the laborer of the Açores, the true discoverer in the full meaning of the word. Diego Ribeiro also affirms that the English of Bristol saw Labrador, having previously heard of the land.

From all these vague and incomplete assertions, these coincidences of time, locality, and personality, the natural conclusion is that the Joao Fernandes of all the documents was one and the same person, and that it was he who gave advice to the English of Bristol of the existence of the land which he and Pedro of Barcellos had seen in the explorations of 1492, and to which they had given the name of Lavrador or Labrador. Dr. do Canto says:

If the demonstration has not attained a degree of absolute certainty, it is not, however, repugnant to the spirit to accept it, since it is free from any preconceived ideas extraneous to the subject. Admitting the hypothesis of Joao Fernandez being one and the same individual, others immediately arise, more or less probable, with relation to his compatriot, Corte Real. Could they have been companions in the explorations? Could Joao Fernandez of Terceria have gone out as a result of a rivalry with Gaspar Corte Real, and for that reason could he have been associated with the English of Bristol? Had one or the other received from the English sailors who brought commerce to Angra, some vague notice of the discovery of the Cabots in 1497? Could Joao Fernandez have found in the delayed attempts of 1492 and 1495 some certain indication of the existence of new western regions?

These and other analogous problems become, however, of very difficult solution, five centuries having elapsed; so, prudently evading the perils of such enterprise, we content ourselves with demonstrating only, that of all the explanations given to the name of Labrador, the most probable and rational is to be derived from Joao Fernandez, Lavrador of the Island Terceria."

ISABEL MOORE.

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AUG 1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Well's "Sea Lady" has been received with such unanimous praise that I began to think that my first impression of it was not altogether what it should have been. But in spite of a renewed examination of the book, I do not see my way to change my mind. I am a very warm admirer of Mr. Wells. His "Wheels of Chance," and "Love and Mr. Lewisham" are among the best novels of the last ten years, and certainly there is a wealth of ingenuity in such stories as "The Time Machine" and "The War of the Worlds." No one except Mr. Wells could have made a tolerable story out of such a subject as the raid of the Martians. Compare it for an instant with any one of the numerous stories which pretend to describe the inhabitants of other worlds, and the difference between a man of genius and a man with none is vividly apparent. But in the "Sea Lady" Mr. Wells was handicapped from the beginning with the absolute impossibility of the thing. He can make us admit that it is possible for an angel to come down to earth, and to be shot at by a vicar. We are willing to believe his plausible accounts of a visit to the moon, of the coming of the Martians, and of the waking of the sleeper. But the arrival of a mermaid at a south coast watering place, and her subsequent conduct as a refined young lady with an eye on the matrimonial market, is too much for our credulity. Mr. Wells tells us in vain that mermaids read the books which fall overboard from steamers. We want to believe him, but we cannot.

Most of the criticisms of the book which I have read suggest that it is, in great part, a satire. When a critic wants to praise a book, and finds it difficult to do so, perhaps the easiest way out of the difficulty is to say that the book is a cleverly disguised satire. Nobody thought that the "War of the Worlds" was a satire. It was recognized as an admirable story admirably told. But the "Sea Lady" is so utterly impossible that it is a relief to some minds to fancy that they are reading a satire on society, and not a mere story. That fact is supposed by them to excuse the faults of the story, and they can continue to admire it and its author without doing violence to their own impressions.

The "Sea Lady" is certainly clever, for Mr. Wells could not write anything that was not clever, even if he were paid a large sum for making the attempt. But it certainly is not for a moment to be compared with his earlier stories of the impossible. In those he made the impossible probable; in this he has failed to do anything of the sort. It is readable, and there is much in it that will both interest and amuse the reader, but that is, after all, the best that can be said for it, unless one is determined to find, in every new book by Mr. Wells, a masterpiece.

***

Mr. C. F. Keary has ability, and he has written a novel entitled "High Policy," which could only have been written by a clever man. But as a whole, the book is unsatisfactory. Its characters do not altogether convince the readers of their reality, and its plot leaves much to be desired. Mr. Keary's hero is named "ffollett," and has the audacity to spell himself with a little "f". It is said that there actually is a family of the name of "ffollett" with a little "f", but if that is true, it is no excuse for Mr. Keary. Every time the reader meets the name "ffollett" on a page of Mr. Keary's book he is filled with a desire to kill the hero. A man who has the brazen impertinence to parade himself in a name that defies the rules of orthography ought to receive no quarter. He deliberately poses through life as a printer's error, and a printer's error ought to be ranked even below the traditional tinker's dam.

***

The name of Mr. Keary's hero reminds one of the curious orthographical impertinence of the writers who call themselves by nicknames, such as "Will" and "Jack." I have latterly met with the names of nearly a half dozen writers who call themselves "Will" and at least two more who call themselves by other nicknames. A good deal of ridicule has been lavished on the "Mamies" and "Sallies" and "Birdies" among the other sex, but the man who calls himself "Will," when his real name is "William," is precisely on a level with the girl who calls herself "Mamie" instead of "Mary." I admit that "William" is by no means a pleasing name. In fact, I personally detest it, but why a man who has been christened "William" should deliberately call himself "Will" is past finding out. Why not call himself "Bub" or "Sonny" at once? A new novel by "Sonny Jones"—a new poem by "Bub Smith" would not sound a particle more ridiculous than novels and poems by "Will Brown" and "Jack Robinson."

***

Somebody has unearthed a magazine called The Tattler, that appeared for one brief year twenty-five years ago, and has found buried in its pages a novel by Mr. Swinburne. It is entitled "A Year's Letters" and purports to have been written by Mrs. Horace Manners. It is said by the discoverer to be written in excellent straightforward English, which it is clear that the author was not Manning by his style—and to be a very interesting and cleverly developed story. We shall probably soon see it in book form, and if all that is said about it is true we shall have occasion to change our estimate of Mr. Swinburne's powers as a prose writer. Why a man who was once able, as this story shows, to write good English should have totally abandoned the practice and should have substituted for it literary hysterics is a mystery. But Mr. Swinburne may, and very possibly will, object to the republication of his novel. It is so unlike anything else that he has written that he probably has a very poor opinion of it and may therefore refuse his consent to its appearance in book form. If, however, it is true, as has been suggested, that Mr. Swinburne has retained no copyright in the story, there will doubtless be found some publisher who will eagerly publish it, no matter what remonstrances Mr. Swinburne may make.

***

The present book season is so exceptionally dull that publishers are falling back upon well-known books the copyrights of which have expired. They publish these, partly because they can do so without paying royalties, and partly because they think that a book which has once sold can be trusted to sell again. This is only another illustration of the short-sightedness of the publisher. The cost of production of a book is the same, whether the publisher binds himself to pay a royalty on it or not. If it does not sell, he loses all the money that he has invested in it. Now, a book which has once been a favorite seldom repeats its success. It may have a small sale, but it is nearly certain that it will not have a large one. Hence the publisher who, in order to save money, prefers to publish an old book rather than to publish a new one and pay royalty on it, is, as a rule, simply incurring an expense, with next to no prospect of making money. Should Mr. Swinburne's story be republished, it would probably have a measure of success, merely because people would be curious to see a novel by the first of living English poets, but certainly no such probability attaches to the numerous new editions of old books which have been published this Summer.

***

The two novels that have been most warmly praised during the last fortnight are Mr. Morley Roberts's "Immortal Youth" and Mr. Burgin's "Wilful Woman." In each case, as it seems to me, the praise has been rightly placed. Mr. Roberts has written a book the brightness and cleverness of which ought to make it the book of the year, and Mr. Burgin has shown a degree and kind of humor which much surpasses anything of the kind which we have yet had from him.

***

Of coronation poems there is at last, thank Heaven, an end. The two latest are the odes published last Saturday by Mr. Alfred Austin and Mr. John Davidson. Mr. Austin's poem is unobjectionable. It is poetry in an evening dress, with an immaculate tie. It is proper, smooth, and deadly uninteresting. There is about as much real poetry in it as there is in the well-dressed young man of society. Mr. Davidson has done far better, but even his coronation ode is tiresome. It seems to say in every line, "Behold, the tremendous strength with which I am written. There is nothing dainty and delicate and Tennysonian about me!" And in truth there is not. Some of Mr. Davidson's lines are thoroughly good, but I have failed to find even one that struck me as being great. Mr. Davidson is at times a true poet, and he certainly never writes smooth commonplace, but it is impossible to say that he has written a coronation ode that will or ought to live.

***

I am informed that Miss Marie Corelli represented literature at the Abbey during the coronation ceremonies. That is to say, she was the only author who obtained admittance to the sacred precincts on that occasion. It is suggested that her admission was due to the fact that she was the favorite novelist of the late Queen Victoria. If it be true, as it is confidently asserted to be, that the King never reads a novel, he probably does not know who Miss Corelli is, but if he had been told that she was the favorite writer of his mother, he would probably have given her admission to the Abbey for that reason alone. Kings and Queens are not, as a rule, pre-eminent as critics of literature. Even Carmen Sylva, who is popularly supposed to be a lady of culture, is said to read her own books, but possibly this is a libel.

***

Mr. Barrie and Mr. Jerome are popularly supposed to be about as far apart as any two authors who could be named. But I was struck by the curious suggestion of Mr. Jerome which I found in reading the opening chapters of Mr. Barrie's new story. It recalls, not the Mr. Jerome of "Three Men in a Boat," but the Mr. Jerome of "Paul Kelver," the novel which is now running in To-Day. Of course there is no resemblance whatever between the two stories, but there is a very marked resemblance in the atmosphere of them. They might both have easily been written by the same writer. I trust that the admirers of Mr. Jerome and the admirers of Mr. Barrie will take this as a compliment to each of those two authors. It is certainly a compliment though some people may not so perceive it.

W. L. ALDEN.

In her latest collection of stories Mrs. Craigie—John Oliver Hobbes—is maintaining her reputation for cleverness, for the three stories and two one-act plays which make up her "Tales of Temperament" are what might be called exceedingly "smart." Glancing through the book casually there is scarcely a page which does not contain some clever thought tersely worded, which, divorced from the rest of the matter of which it forms a part, becomes a truth epigrammatically expressed. Mrs. Craigie knows a certain class of society well, and with consummate tact writes only of that class which she does know. In "A Repentance" alone she seems to have struck an unfamiliar key, and here, it is interesting to note, there is a dearth of her usual sparkling wit. On the other hand, however, the story carries with it a conviction which is not felt in all of her other work.

With the exception of "Prince Toto," a fairy story, originally written for children, but touched up and colored with allusions and glimpses of human passions which would scarcely be comprehended by the ordinary child, all of the stories border on tragedy—if not in the flesh, at least in the spirit. Mrs. Craigie's readers scarcely put aside her book with that whole-souled love for humanity which some writers inspire. One might almost say she takes an unfair advantage of her characters. They are not the creatures of her fancy, but real men and women, taken from among the people who move around her, and made to meet situations devised entirely by her. She occupies much the position of the showman who exhibits his puppets to provoke a laugh, and by her own clever and discerning comment seems to be continually saying, "What fools these mortals be." Indeed, her characters, like the eyes of Sir Claude's actresses, seem "always dusty. You would like to flick them with a feather broom." Even her young girls are worldly, scheming creatures, and although she goes to the trouble of pointing out the unsophisticatedness of "Little Rat," who "simpered only at the dictates of irresponsible nature," yet in the same breath we are informed that "she had no manners, she smoked in public, and drank brandies-and-sodas; she would call for champagne at tea time, and she painted her fine eyes."

There is something bold, clear, and distinct about her writing which might almost be mistaken for strength. She has the knack of giving vivid flashlight pictures with a few broad strokes. It would be hard to find a cleverer picture in as few

*TALES OF TEMPERAMENT. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. Pp. ix.-207. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

[illegible] of the metamorphosis of a self-unconscious, uninteresting youth who suddenly finds himself really inspired with a true man's love. "His face," she says, "is [illegible] nothing in it. It gained a certain strength and distinction. Where there had been little blanks like unused blotting paper, there were the marks and signs of a goddess's handwriting." When at last the sick boy and harum-scarum girl are married, Mrs. Craigie rests off the striking comment—sotto voce—that "there are many lawful ways two hearts may be made one fool." The final tragedy of "The Worm That Got Prepared" aptly illustrates her astonishing ability to say much in a few words. In scarcely a page she has conjured a horrible finis to a story that might well have been a comedy.

Some of these clever sayings of hers sorely tempt quotation. Apropos of the grief of a mother at the departure of her son, she remarks:

If one thinks about it—but one mustn't—it seems a strange thing that mothers, as a race, are ominously silent about the joys of existence.

Discussing the possibilities of a future daughter-in-law, Lord Avon remarks:

I hope she don't go to confession. To see your wife whispering things over a pew back to a curate is intolerable.

Or Lady Avon's mental query:

Am I sufficiently strong to nurse a daughter-in-law through her disillusions? Many mothers shirk it; did any one help me? No. Tears were my alphabet, and I was ten years teaching myself to make them spell contentment.

Or some of these others:

Lady Avon was a wise woman, and concealed her emotions—as well as her intellect—from the observation of male creatures.

A philosopher who understands his carcass is a better man than the divine who dreams nonsense about his soul.

Life is a shell full of false appearances. If you crack it hard it breaks, and then there is nothing but an unsavory mess.

Virtue deceives itself; villainy deceives other people.

A great emotion cannot speak in common words. That is why the heroes and heroines of tragic drama must talk blank verse, for by being true to poetry we are pardoned if we are thereby false to nature.

While in essence his love meant an hour, in expectancy it was everlasting.

It is an interesting fact that Almighty God seems to like widows better than wives. The wives mentioned in the Scriptures from Eve down to Sapphira are, with notoriously few exceptions, obnoxious; they are always jealous or deceitful or suspicious or mercenary or unfaithful or intriguing. But the widows are invariably kind and lovely.

Sir Claude, being young and ardently concerned in matters of art and inspiration, was reading what one poet had to say of another in that morning's paper.

The days are so dull when there is no one to tell you that you are pretty; when there is no one to say kind things; no one to look at your new gowns.

Even things that are not detachable have the unmistakable ring of cleverness. It is a book to provoke the ready laugh, but for those who still cherish ideals, behind the laugh will come the inevitable sigh.

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VOL. LI....NO. 16,427. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SAY MR. HEWITT GAVE KEYNOTE OF STRIKE

Operators Flood Coal Region with Reprinted Statement.

ANSWER FROM UNION MEN

President Nichols Asserts Non-Union Issue Is Raised to Befog Situation—Quiet in Anthracite Region.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 30.—The statement recently made by Abram S. Hewitt concerning the coal strike is uppermost in all the arguments, whether by operators or miners, regarding the merits of their respective sides. Every operator with whom one talks cites Mr. Hewitt's statement, expands it, and illustrates it. They assert it is the keynote of the contest; that in it is embodied the idea of the commercial freedom for which they are battling. In fact, so important do they consider the issue as made by Mr. Hewitt that they are flooding this district with pamphlets containing the statement as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One operator referred to a letter in this morning's Philadelphia Ledger as furnishing conclusive proof of the object of the miners. The letter quoted in full the minutes of a district and a tri-district convention, in which resolutions had been passed "to insist upon forcing all who work in and around the mines to become members of the union, and that we be authorized to refuse to work with non-union men."

The operator furnished specific instances in which locals of the union had gone on strike because men who were not members of the organization had not been discharged by the coal companies. One was the Maltby mine, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, where the men have been on strike since Aug. 1, 1901. The cause of the strike, according to the operator, was the refusal of the company to discharge thirty non-union men. Fifteen of those were firemen who had taken the places of strikers, and the others were men of varying duties.

The operators generally declare it to be their belief that the miners propose to exclude from the mines all men who do not join their organization. They assert that such is the case also in certain parts of the bituminous fields in the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois districts, where the union and the operators meet yearly to determine the wage scale. In those places they say non-union workers cannot find employment in the mines. That, they profess to believe, would be the result if they recognized the union in the anthracite fields. Such a state of affairs, they argue, curtails their liberty as employers of labor and virtually places them at the mercy of their workmen.

In taking that position they make no denial that this contest is a fight against the supremacy of the union. They say they make no discriminations against their men, union or non-union, but they want to set the limit beyond which the union must not go.

None of the operators will permit himself to be quoted as desiring the annihilation of the miners' union, but the miners and business men of the region look upon their attitude in that light, and assign that as the fundamental cause of the determined and uncompromising stand the operators have taken.

Both parties realize that the public sit in judgment, and both desire the public support. In an interview Thomas D. Nichols, President of District No. 1, gives the miners' side of the question.

"The operators," he said, "are attempting to bring into the contest an issue they know does not enter into it. The non-union resolution referred to this morning was adopted at the Shamokin convention. But at the conference held in New York City a few days later, between the operators and a committee of miners before the Civic Federation, that question came up. One of the operators in the course of an argument referred to this very matter dealt with by Mr. Hewitt. He objected to this supposed demand of the miners' union that none but members of the union were to be employed. Immediately President Mitchell told the conference that that subject was not among the demands of the miners, and promised that it would not be an issue. He thus eliminated that subject as an issue of the strike, and to bring it up is to obscure the real questions at stake.

"Following this conference, to show their position more clearly, the working cards were abolished and the buttons substituted. Those worn on the lapel of the coat abolished the friction that the examination of the cards had caused.

"Now, the reason for the adoption of such resolutions referred to is briefly the desire for the preservation of the union. To my mind the end justified the means. No matter what the operators may say from time to time, they have in many instances and in various ways attempted to destroy the union. At one mine, the Buttonwood, the leaders in the movement to organize the union were discharged and every means taken to prevent the men from organizing, and in those mines where the union exists the bosses and Superintendents, by discrimination, by sneer and jeer, and by other methods, have attempted to bring the union into disrepute.

"We had to combat these influences all the time, and despite our efforts they would cause desertions among weaker members and deter others from joining. In fact several collieries did demand that the engineers, firemen, docking bosses, and drivers' bosses must not be members of the miners' union. We were compelled to make a stand then, and we won.

"In addition to the economic doctrine that labor is free, there is another that trade is free. Do the coal companies observe that doctrine? We have been assured time and time again by individual operators that they willingly would grant our demands if the coal-carrying roads would let them. By delayings, by embargoes and by other means, the carrying companies forced the individual operator to do their bidding. In the event of a threatened strike, these large concerns would send out circulars saying, 'We will not grant these demands and hope you will not.'

"The hint was sufficient. The individual operators had no freedom in the matter. Then what have some of the trusts done—the Oil Trust, for instance? The small concern has been crowded out. 'Belong to the trust or get out of business,' has been the policy pursued by them.

"President Mitchell's statement to the operators and the fact that the non-union feature is not to be found in our list of demands, should be proof enough that it is brought up to lead the public astray."

SHENANDOAH, Aug. 30.—Gen. Gobin's report from Major Gearhart this morning was to the effect that everything was quiet in the Panther Creek region. More men had reported for work there, he says, than on any previous morning, and none were molested by the strikers.

In Shenandoah and its vicinity everything continues quiet. It is generally expected here that an attempt will be made to operate the St. Nicholas mine on Monday or Tuesday.

TAMAQUA, Aug. 30.—Strike leaders went from door to door in the Panther Creek valley last night spreading the news of Gen. Gobin's stern warning and his instructions to the men to shoot to kill if molested. That the words of the commanding officer have had at least a temporary effect was shown this morning when the troops escorted several hundred non-union men to work without being disturbed. When the soldiers passed the crowds of strikers on the street deliberately turned their back to them. However, there was no hooting or jeering.

Supplementing his order of last night, Gen. Gobin has directed Major Gearhart, in command here, to arrest all women and girls who insult the troops. The opinion seems to prevail among the officers and citizens that the lull in the rioting will last only a short time. The fact that more men went to work to-day than yesterday is not calculated to improve the temper of the strikers.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CLAIMS.

The Endowment Rank Has Cleared Up Those for Deaths by Its Rates' Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias, which was in such serious trouble fourteen months ago, has cleared up all its back death claims within less than a year after the increase in rates, which was put into effect last September.

June 1, 1901, there were $559,500 of unpaid death claims, and only $3,623 in cash on hand. This was reduced steadily until at the first month all the death claims due were settled up, there being only $159,000 outstanding, in which the proofs had not been completed or the claims were under investigation by the legal department.

The defections because of the advance were much less than had been feared, and new members are coming in rapidly, there being a net gain of more than a thousand in the last quarter. These members are paying an average of 42 per cent. more in premiums, so that the income is much increased, while the liabilities are decreased by the retirement of a number of aged members, who withdrew because of the much increased cost of their insurance.

In addition to paying up all the back death claims, the debt on the furniture account for the Lexington Hotel, which was $48,000 at the first of last year, had been wiped out entirely, and there was over $48,000 on hand after paying all the death claims due.

TEXAS OIL MERGER.

Ex-Gov. Hogg Unites His Holdings with Those of Company Headed by Charles A. Towne.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 30.—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, who returned from Beaumont today, stated that he has merged a part of his oil holdings including ten producing wells, into the interests of the Export Oil and Pipe Line Company, of which ex-Senator Charles A. Towne is at the head. This combination makes the Hogg-Towne corporation one of the strongest in the Beaumont field. In addition to its numerous wells, it operates a large refinery and pipe line.

Ex-Gov. Hogg says there is no foundation for the report which has been current for the past several days that some of the wells at Beaumont have become exhausted. He asserts that several wells belonging to his company flow from 8,000 to 15,000 barrels of oil per day without pumping or agitation.

BISHOP POTTER VISITS FIANCÉE.

Probability that His Marriage Will Not Be Long Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Bishop Potter has returned to the home of his fiancée, Mrs. Clark, in the village. He reached here this evening and was met at the station by Edward S. Clark, his prospective stepson.

No date has been made public for the wedding, but there are many indications that the interesting event soon will take place.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

	Page.
Coal Strike Situation	1
The War Game	1
Republican Leaders Confer	1
Futurity Winner	1
General News	2
The President in Vermont	3
Vermont's Gubernatorial Campaign	3
Henry Watterson on Prize Fights	3
Local News	3
Cable News from London	4
Cable News from Paris	5
Cable News from Berlin	5
Editorials	6
Society	7
Amusements	8
News of Sports	9-10
Death List of the Week	11
Local News	12
Race of Ocean Steamships	13
News of Washington	13
Letters to the Editor	14-15-16
Sporting News	17-18
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails	19
Local News	24
First case before "Supreme Court of the World"	25
The Looker-On	25
Why the Navy May Win	26
Army Defeated by Cholera	26
Co-operative Back Garden	26
The Newest Journal	27
Rudyard Kipling, Proofreader	27
Adirondack Hunting Outlook	27
A Great New Lake Port	28
History of the New Sherman Letters	28
For an American Parcels Post	28
Giant Philippine Bass	28
Sensational Betting	29
Making Models of Villages	29
Holiday Jaunt in New Jersey	29
New Things for Summer Camps	29
Summer Resort News	30, 31 and 32

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

	Page.
The Man in the Street	1 and 2
The Genial Idiot, by John Kendrick Bangs	3
The Love of a Lad	4 and 5
Some Theatrical Odds and Ends	6 and 7
One Man and a Score of Girls	8
A Bargain in Ghosts	8 and 9
Some Seasonable Gowns	10
Concerning Guests	11
Women Here and There	11
Joys of One Summer	12
A Bird Chase	13
A Little Chauffeur's Downfall	13
A Summer in New York, by Edward W. Townsend	14
Nick's Mission	15

Cartoons.

Why Not?—C. R. MacAuley	1
"And Still He Grew"—F. Crane	2
"The Society Function of the Future"	7
A Cheerful Prospect—F. Crane	12
Skyscrapers—E. W. Kemble	16

Labor Day Excursions
to Niagara Falls and Toronto via West Shore R. R. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets and full particulars of West Shore agents.—Adv.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Gov. Odell and State Chairman Dunn Visit Senator Platt.

New Names Considered in Connection with Lieutenant Governorship—No Decision as to Convention Chairman.

Gov. Odell, Senator Thomas C. Platt, and State Chairman George W. Dunn held a conference at the Oriental Hotel yesterday afternoon. The question as to who was to be Chairman of the Republican State Convention was discussed. Gov. Odell maintained his stand that Lemuel Ely Quigg should not be chosen. Senator Platt expressed a wish that Mr. Quigg be made the temporary Chairman, but he did not insist on his selection. Gov. Odell brought forward the names of several candidates for temporary Chairman, but it was finally decided to allow the matter to lay over for a few weeks to be decided at a future conference of the leaders.

Gov. Odell, when asked about the conference, said:

"The question as to the candidate for Lieutenant Governor was gone over and a number of new names never before mentioned were talked of. No decision was reached. Of course, it would not be proper to speak of the question of the Lieutenant Governorship for publication now."

"Will Lieut. Gov. Woodruff again be a candidate?" was asked.

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has already announced that he would not be a candidate," was the reply.

Gov. Odell had luncheon with Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn, and shortly before 4 o'clock started for New York to go to Newburg.

State Chairman Dunn went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When asked about the conference he said:

"We talked generally about the situation in the State. It is only fair to state that a number of new names were discussed for Lieutenant Governor. No decision was reached on any question."

Another matter discussed at the conference was the probable nomination of Col. George W. Dunn for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District. Congressman Ray, who now represents the district, is a candidate for a Federal Judgeship, and it was stated last evening that he would probably receive the appointment. Col. Dunn, it was stated, would retain his position as Chairman of the Republican State Committee if elected to Congress, but would retire as a member of the State Railroad Commission.

BOMB THROWN AT GERMAN COAL MAGNATE.

Man Who Threw It Was Himself Blown to Pieces—His Intended Victim Slightly Injured.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Max von Gutmann, a leading coal-mine magnate, narrowly escaped death at Selzthal, Styria, to-day at the hands of an assassin. Hugo Scholtz, a Moravian engineer, threw a bomb loaded with bullets, which exploded just as von Gutmann was entering his carriage en route for his estate. Von Gutmann's chief forester, who was accompanying him, was seriously injured, while the mine proprietor himself sustained slight wounds. Scholtz, the perpetrator of the outrage, was blown to pieces; windows in the buildings adjoining were shattered by the force of the explosion. The motive of Scholtz is not known.

SAFE OPENED, ONE CENT FOUND

Was Supposed to Contain Money and Jewelry of Guests of the Coleman House, Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—One solitary cent, where thousands of dollars and jewelry were looked for, was discovered when the office safe at the Coleman House here was opened under court orders this morning.

Several days ago an attachment was served on Coleman & Newcomb, proprietors of the hotel, for debts which they had left when they departed from the city. The safe was found locked, and money and jewelry belonging to the guests were supposed to be in it. Two watchmen had been put on guard over it until this morning, the time set by the court for its opening, and an expert was secured to pick the lock. Where the money and jewelry went is a mystery.

Both Coleman and Newcomb are believed to be in New York.

RECOVERED RUNAWAY BRIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30.—John Armstrong of New York came here last night in search of his bride of two weeks, Florence, who ran away, he says, without apparent cause. To passengers on the train from Boston, Armstrong related his woes, and one of the passengers reported to the police that Armstrong had threatened to shoot his wife on sight. He denied that, and the police failing to find any firearms in his possession, did not detain him.

The bride was found at the Ocean House and appeared glad to see her husband, but offered no explanation of her flight. She returned to New York with her husband this morning.

TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Stockholders of the National Commercial Bank held a meeting here on Friday and voted to increase the capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000. The vote was unanimous, about 2,700 of the 3,000 shares being represented at the meeting. Those who subscribed for the new stock will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions before Sept. 12. The reason given for the increase in capitalization is that the business of the three consolidated banks is too large for the present capital. The bank is handling $3,000,000 in deposits with a surplus of $1,000,000, and undivided profits of $100,000.

The meeting also gave final approval to the completed plans for the new banking house on State Street. It will be of Doric style of architecture, and will be built of Milford granite. Its façade will be 70 feet high and 60 feet front, comprising a single story, with elaborate columns, capitals, and entablature. The interior fittings will be of white marble and bronze. The main business apartment will be 60 feet square and 40 feet high. When completed it will be one of the finest banking structures in the country.

"The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by The New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

COAL WASHERY DYNAMITED.

Pumphouse and Machinery of National Company at Scranton Blown to Fragments.

SCRANTON PA., August 30.—The pumphouse of the National Washery was destroyed by dynamite to-night. Both the house and the machinery were blown to fragments.

TORNADO BLOWS TRAIN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Two Persons Killed and Many Badly Injured in a Catastrophe at Waseca, Minn.

WASECA, Minn., Aug. 30.—Four persons were killed, three fatally injured, and more than a score of others hurt this evening in the wreck of a train which had been hurled down an embankment by a tornado.

A west-bound train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, consisting of an engine, baggage coach, and two crowded passenger cars, while running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, was struck by the tornado two miles from Meridan. The passenger and baggage cars were hurled eighteen feet down the embankment. A brakeman was lighting the car lamps when the crash came, and the wreckage was ignited by the oil.

The known dead are:

PETERSON, DELMAR, aged five years, Waseca, Minn.

RICHARDSON, ANNA J., Albert Lee, Minn.

The fatally injured are:

RICHARDSON, Miss EVA, New Ulm, Minn.; hurt internally.

McCONNELL, A. C., Brookings, South Dakota; hurt internally.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, crushed.

Other casualties were as follows:

KNAVOLD, T. N., Albert Lea, State Senator and candidate for Congress, four ribs broken.

MADDEN, FRANK, news agent, Waseca, head cut.

The train was just running into the town from the south when the storm was seen approaching. Owatonna is not a regular stop for the train, but the engineer, seeing the cyclone sweeping toward the train, applied the air brake and slowed down. The cyclone struck the train with full force. The coaches swayed and rocked. Telegraph poles crashed across the track in front of it.

The full force of the wind caught the three rear coaches, which were filled with passengers, mostly from way points along the line in the southern part of the State. The three cars were twisted and hurled from the track, being smashed in the ditch.

Inside the wrecked cars the passengers struggled to escape through windows and doors. The cyclone passed in a minute after the cars toppled over. The engine and express car had remained on the tracks. The trainmen and the passengers who had recovered from their panic set to work to rescue the injured still imprisoned. When they were all taken out four were found to be dead.

A train was hastily made up, and the injured and bodies of the dead were taken to Waseca, where physicians attended to the seriously injured. The damage by the cyclone in that city was great, and confined to a narrow path.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Officials of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad said to-night that they had no information whatever regarding the accident at Owatonna. They had received word that a train had been blown from the track and many people injured; but they had no particulars and did not expect to receive any to-night. A number of officials connected with the claim department of the road left for Owatonna to-night.

FACTION FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA ENDED.

Senator Penrose and State Senator Martin Agree to Bury the Hatchet and Help Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—United States Senator Penrose and State Senator David Martin shook hands on Friday when they met in Senator Penrose's office in the Arcade Building, and so ended the factional feud which has kept them apart for nearly eight years.

Politicians were much exercised when it became known to-day that the two leaders had agreed to bury the hatchet and try to end the fight that has disrupted the Republican Party from one end of the State to the other and put the organization to great trouble and expense to maintain Republican supremacy since 1895. The difference between the two leaders was more personal than political, and the closest friends of each felt for several years that the gulf which separated them could never be bridged over.

It is understood that the alliance now formed between Senator Penrose and Senator Martin means that the latter will support the former for re-election to the United States Senate, and will support Judge Pennypacker, the Quay candidate for Governor. It is understood that in return Senator Penrose will assist Senator Martin in his plan to regain his former standing in Philadelphia city politics, and will indorse Martin's candidate for the next Mayor of the city, whoever he may be.

U. S. STEEL COMPANY'S MINES.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 31.—The United States Steel Corporation is to do a large amount of stripping on new mines the coming Winter. It is to buy nine large steam shovels, and the order will be the largest of the kind ever given. Some of these shovels will be used for opening new properties and the others for stock piling at underground mines. The corporation is already opening a new mine on the Messaba range for next year's work, and will open others before Winter is over.

It is the plan of this company not to let stripping contracts, as was done in the past, but to carry on its stripping itself.

At the Sibley and Savoy Mines, Vermillion Range, the largest steel shaft houses ever constructed anywhere are under way.

A contract has been let at the new Latonia mine of Drake, Bartow & Co. for the stripping of 3,000,000 yards of earth and the mining of 1,000,000 tons of ore. This contract is to Butler Brothers & Ryan of St. Paul, and is the largest single job ever let at one time. It will take five or six years to carry it out.

Grist Mill at Massena Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—About 10 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the large grist mill owned by Taylor Brothers at Massena, and before the village fire company arrived on the scene the mill and contents were almost totally destroyed. The loss will probably amount to $25,000; partially insured.

Control of Tennessee Iron Lands.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 30.—A syndicate of Pittsburg mining operators has purchased a majority interest in the stock of the Tennessee Valley Iron and Railroad Company for $214,000. The property of the company is in Wayne County, and consists of 7,000 acres.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California.
New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte; via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 335 Broadway.—Adv.

FOE OFF OUR COAST, BUT NO BLOW STRUCK

Admiral Higginson's Mighty Fleet in Vineyard Sound.

MAY HAVE MADE CAPTIVES

Indian Tribe of Depressed Aspect on the Beach Near the Warships Possibly the Conquered.

Special to The New York Times.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The main body of the enemy's fleet is off the American coast, and lies in temporary possession of the entrance to Vineyard Sound, ten miles from this point. The terrified inhabitants of this great and populous district now realize that to leave this waterway, leading to some of the most important manufacturing interests of the country, absolutely unprotected by a single fortification, was the height of folly.

The only gleam of hope for the residents in the heart of Massachusetts is that the invader has not at present designs upon the cities of the New England Coast, but is husbanding his strength and resources for a dash upon the metropolis of the country and is only biding his time to strike for that goal.

Although it is not absolutely binding upon the commander of the enemy to recognize it, there exists, as every one knows, a sort of preparatory armistice or truce, lasting from midnight last night to midnight to-morrow night, and from what was learned to-day by the war correspondents who reconnoitered the hostile forces to-day, Admiral Higginson has no intention of violating the terms of the agreement.

There is the awful possibility, however, that the cunning leader of the invading forces may at this moment be contemplating an immediate night attack on some of the smaller fortifications, for it was noted to-day that at least two vessels, the battleship Indiana and the cruiser Montgomery, that were known to have been included originally in his fleet, are missing from the main rendezvous.

An attack on one of the chain of forts that frowningly guard the coast southward from here and stretch like a chain across the entrance to Long Island Sound will be extremely interesting for the attacking force, it is thought, for the artillerymen ready and eager to leap to the great guns, are matches for a stronger foe.

So if there is fighting to-night it will be in the nature of a feint to test the vigilence and efficiency of some of the smaller fortifications with a view to finding a suitable point for the invader to finally hurl his combined forces. The real game hardly will begin before Monday.

Meantime, ten miles to the southeast of this place, in what is known as Menemsha Bight, Higginson, the invader, with the bulk of his formidable fleet, is ensconced. The blue flag of the Commander in Chief floats from the battleship Kearsarge, and the red flag of the second in command, Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, a commander of redoubtable fame, floats from the cruiser Brooklyn, which vessel earned considerable reputation in a war previous.

Grouped about these central vessels are the following—Battleship Massachusetts, Capt. H. N. Manney; the battleship Alabama, Capt. W. M. Brownson; the armored cruiser Olympia, Capt. H. W. Lyon; the monitor Puritan, Commander H. G. Berry, and the gunboats Gloucester, Mayflower, and Peoria.

Hovering around the sides of the various fighting ships yesterday afternoon were the tugs Leyden and Nina, which had just come up from Rhode Island and Connecticut with hundreds of naval militiamen equipped for fighting.

Approaching the fleet, it could be seen at a glance that the commander of the invading forces had chosen his rendezvous with Machiavellic cunning, for his vessels lay in a sort of half circle, their white sides barely showing against the whitish yellow of a row of chalkly cliffs running down to the sea.

It would have been still better, however, had the commander, knowing the prevailing color of the coast of New England, painted his vessels a sort of dirty drab.

Back of the chalky cliffs, directly behind the warships, stretches a dark and barren waste of uninhabited land, over which yesterday afternoon swept a slow-burning fire among the dried weeds and brush.

It is not certain whether the wily Higginson started these fires with the deliberate purpose of allowing the smoke to drift over the earth and envelop his fleet, thus shutting him out from the spying eyes of the United States signal men, who might be loitering on adjacent coasts.

Perhaps he did, and if so, he timed the fires with such marvelous judgment that just as the sun went down and darkness began to draw her curtain, the fires, which might otherwise have illumined the surroundings and called attention to the invading ships, died out in smoke.

There is no habitation in sight of the invader's rendezvous, except the cabins of a tribe of Indians, who probably by this time have been overpowered, for, with the aid of powerful glasses, a party of them could be seen squatted on the beach, watching the warlike operations off shore with a meekness and submission of a conquered and careless race.

A half mile back from the beach on shore could be discerned a collection of tents, in which it is surmised are encamped a force of marines, giving rise to the suspicion that the invader had determined upon that as his base.

It was found absolutely impossible to hold any direct communication with the hostile ships, but it may be said with confidence that there is yet considerable preparation to be gone through with before he will be in a position to strike.

At New London, Conn., which, it is expected, will be the storm centre of the operations later on, business this morning was going on about as usual, although the inhabitants, not knowing at what hour the pretty little city may become the theatre of tremendous conflict, gathered on street corners and discussed the matter.

There were all sorts of rumors afloat, including one story that there was fighting expected at Fort Trumbull some time during the day. At all of the forts about the entrance to the Sound there was the boom of great guns heard throughout the day, showing that the artillerymen were putting the finishing touches on their marksmanship.

It is likely from the formidable appearance of the invading fleet that they will need to shoot true and often or the metropolis of the Western World is doomed.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 30.—Hostilities in the game of war begin at midnight to-night, and the army officers and men at the forts to be attacked are on the alert for the coming of the naval enemy, whose whereabouts, it is expected, will be communicated from the outlying signal stations just as soon as the first ship comes within sighting distance. Both the New London and Narragansett districts are on a war footing just as if an attack was to be made by a real enemy.

This afternoon the mortar battery at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, was in highly successful operation for several hours, firing at a movable target.

The battalion of Naval Militia of the Connecticut National Guard, composed of men from New Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport, arrived here on a special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon and were immediately transferred to the United States ship Panther at anchor in the harbor by the steamer Onowantuc. The Panther is under command of Admiral Higginson.

All night the searchlights at the several forts and stations along the coast will be trained on the water in search of the approaching foe.

Col. Davis, commanding the New London district, announced to-day that authorized newspaper reporters will be admitted to the several Government reservations on the condition that no pictures be made in the forts and nothing be written of the guns composing the batteries.

The signal corps and the two companies of coast artillery, Connecticut National Guard, to-day entered the service of the United States. First Sea Coast Company, Capt. H. A. Hull; Second Company, Capt. Frank V. Chappell, of this city, are at the western end of Plum Island. They placed the two siege guns supplied them in the emplacements prepared by the United States Corps of Engineers. They also have two rapid-fire six-pounders.

This morning there arrived on the steamer City of Worcester from New York a detachment of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, heavy artillery. This regiment was encamped for a week at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, a year ago, and had target practice with big guns. The troops were taken to Fisher's Island by the Signal Corps' steamboat Unique.

POINT JUDITH, R. I., Aug. 30.—As this point, in the view of the officers in charge of the defense in the pending war manoeuvres, is considered the most favorable place for an attacking fleet to attempt a landing, attention is being concentrated here and elaborate plans have been made for its protection. The largest body of Signal men in the whole line of action is located here, and other preparations made have been in proportion.

In connection with the defense of this locality a big war balloon will be sent up 3,000 feet and anchored day and night. The balloon is provided with a telephone, wig-wag signals and flash lights. On a clear day observations at sea will be possible for thirty miles.

Two large automobiles are on the way here for the use of the signal men, one of the cars being for the purpose of saving the balloon should the enemy land and seem likely to capture it.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—With the drums of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery beating and the trumpets of the Old Bay State Naval Militia sounding, it was possible to-day to imagine that something in the nature of real war had been declared against the United States and that this part of the vast coast line was threatened by a hostile fleet. But it required a still greater stretch of the imagination to believe that half of the arriving troops, clad in the blue of their country and their country's flag flying over them, were on their way to join the enemies of America.

The artillery on reaching here was sent by tugs to the three forts at the entrance of Narragansett Bay. The naval brigade found the gunboats Mayflower and Scorpion outside Goat Island waiting for them, and it was but the work of an hour or two before the entire contingent was steaming away.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALABAMA, MENEMSHA BIGHT, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Mysterious and secretive to-day is Rear Admiral Higginson's white squadron. The warships of the fleet have their orders. None but the Captains and executive officers know their purport.

Admiral Higginson has not ordered the camp of marines on Martha's Vineyard to be broken, and it is considered possible that they will not report back to their ships until hostilities are discontinued. One of the reasons why Admiral Higginson decided to keep the marines on shore is the overcrowding incident to the quartering of the Naval Reserves.

New York Naval Militia Start.

A detachment of the Naval Militia of New York, numbering 410 officers and men, yesterday started to take part in the combined army and navy manoeuvres. Five officers and sixty-five men are from the Rochester (N. Y.) Division.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S SET-BACK.

McLean's Lieutenant Elected Chairman of Hamilton County Executive Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Lewis G. Bernard was this afternoon elected Chairman of the Hamilton County Executive Committee. Bernard is the veteran lieutenant of John R. McLean in this city, and was recognized leader of local opposition to Tom L. Johnson in Democracy's ranks. Richelieu Hall was the scene of another fierce struggle between Bernard and Henry Heilker, the rival candidates for Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, today. It was a contest to decide whether Bernard, for many years active head of the local Democracy, should be shelved.

There was a noticeable absence of the veterans, who state it is a purely personal struggle between two men of no great consequence. But the Heilker following, with the acknowledgment of Tom Johnson at their back, want to obtain the prestige of recording Hamilton County as being for Johnson and against Bernard as a second proposition.

Wild cheering followed the announcement of the result, which means the control of this county's Democracy.

Just before the meeting opened Heilker rejected a proposition from the Bernard people that Heilker should be made Chairman of the delegation to the State Convention and Bernard Chairman of the Executive Committee. Heilker is the representative of the Rev. H. S. Bigelow, Johnson's local lieutenant. Bernard said the proposition was made "in the interest of party harmony."

The followers of the Rev. Bigelow, who made such a showing at the convention Thursday, failed to follow up that victory with another to-day that would finally settle the question of supremacy here in Johnson's favor.

SENATOR TELLER INDORSED.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—Avowedly as a personal sacrifice to preserve the unity of the Democratic Party in Colorado, ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas, candidate for the United States Senate, who was defeated by Senator Patterson by a narrow margin, in a letter made public to-day withdraws from the race to succeed Senator Teller. He declares that while Senator Teller was elected as a Republican, he was willing to ally himself with the Democratic Party in 1896. Senator Teller was elected to-day by the Democrats a delegate to the State convention from his county and his candidacy was indorsed by nearly every Democratic County Convention in the State.

PERRY HEATH'S POSITION.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 30.—Perry S. Heath, editor of The Salt Lake City Tribune and Secretary of the National Republican Committee, in a letter to his brother, C. R. Heath of this State, says: "While I propose to remain active in politics, I am not now, nor do I in the future intend to be a candidate for the United States Senate or any other office."

Heath was formerly Assistant Postmaster General under the McKinley administration, and is credited with originating the free rural mail delivery.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.00.
Special Sunday and Labor Day excursions to the Lackawanna Railroad's picnic grounds, leaving New York at 8:45 A. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

WESTERN COLT VICTOR IN THE BIG FUTURITY

J. A. Drake's Savable Was First in a Sensational Race.

CHICAGO MEN WON HUGE BETS

Plunger's Horse Beat August Belmont's Lord of the Vale a Head for Great Stake and Immense Wagers.

The most spectacular Futurity ever run was decided at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when a crowd of 30,000 persons witnessed the victory of the Western stock speculator, John A. Drake, with the colt Savable, after a brilliant head-and-head finish with August Belmont's home-bred colt Lord of the Vale.

The two were alone in front, struggling inch by inch to the winning post, with the Belmont colt in front to within one jump of the finish, where Savable got up and by a scant nose won the greatest prize of the turf and countless thousands of dollars in bets for the Western crowd, who followed the Drake-Gates-Dunne plunge on the winner.

Far to the rear finished the best of the two-year-olds of the Eastern millionaires, James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, getting the least share of the big stake with the filly of their own breeding, Dazzling, while twenty-one other horses struggled home widely separated after a race that to the head of the new Futurity course might have been won by any one of a score of the horses that ran.

The race in every sense was a record breaking Futurity, for the field was the largest ever started for the great prize, while the crowd in attendance outnumbered any gathering ever present at the running of a Futurity, and was second only in size to the enormous attendance at the race for the Suburban Handicap in the Spring, which holds first place for any race crowd of recent years in the East. It was estimated by officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club that not less than 35,000 visitors saw the race, while the lowest estimate of the crowd made by police officials put the attendance at 30,000.

Contrary to all precedent, society and the wealthy and fashionable set were exceedingly well represented, the spectators including a very considerable gathering of people who usually remain at the fashionable Summer resorts until long after the Sheepshead Bay meeting has begun. The boxes were filled as they have been on few occasions previously in the history of the Coney Island Jockey Club, while the clubhouse stand, where the guests were men only, held such a gathering that it might have been designated a mob.

STIRRING SCENES AT THE RACE.

The stirring scenes of the Futurity contributed further to the mob-like demeanor of the club members and their guests, for with such a struggle on hand even the imperturbable men of society forgot restraint and climbed on each other's shoulders with the abandon that might have been seen in the field stand.

Such a finish as was provided seemingly excused all excesses, for with the partisan feeling running high the backers and friends of the Belmont stable went to the wildest extremes in their efforts "to root home" the Belmont colt Lord of the Vale, while the Western guests of the club were equally exuberant in their encouragement to the rider and horse representing their section.

The victory for the West aroused the loudest and most frantic demonstration in the club stand that was observable on the grounds, for there it was that the partisans of the Drake stable were strongest in number. Exultant backers of the winner throughout the breadth of the full quarter mile, which takes in grand and field stands, and the open space allotted to the general public within the rails of the infield, echoed back the triumphant shouts that came from the club stand, but by comparison they were only echoes, for on this one occasion the real Westerners who saw the race from the inclosure exceeded anything that might be possible for an ordinary Eastern race crowd, and there were dozens of men who, singly, might have challenged the best efforts of the famous negro rubber of Imp in her winning days in the East, with his cries of "Let her sleep." The difference in the phrase yesterday, however, was "Let her come on." The Westerners seemed to think, or at least pretended to hold that view, that all Jockey Lucien Lyne had to do was to let Savable have his head and win as far off as he pleased.

The race was a most magnificent trial of the ability of the two-year-olds of the present season and left open no chance for excuse by the owners of the several horses, unless it was that one of the three entries started by August Belmont, Fire Eater in name, was left at the post and so never had a real chance in the great contest.

A perfect start was made by C. H. Pettingill, who acted in the absence of the regular starter, C. J. Fitzgerald, and, barring only the misfortune of Fire Eater, which afterward was explained as due to the fault of Jockey Doggett, the field went off almost as one horse. A great crowd watching viewed the spectacle in amazement, for twenty-three horses were lined out abreast, and to the bend in the new Futurity course it was next to impossible from the grand stand to say what horse was in front.

TRIUMPH FOR THE WEST.

This contributed to the most amazing expression of confidence by the partisans of each of the many interests represented in the race. It was possible for any backer of any stable to pick out the colors carried by his choice at any point in the race to the bend in the straightaway, and so it was that a bedlam of exultation and anticipation was roared forth until the horses had finished the first half mile, and, entering the last quarter, begun to single out, the more speedy and better horses remaining in the front division, while the less worthy dropped to the rear.

To the bend the race was as fair and equal as any idealist might demand, every horse running true in his own position until the only bend in the length of the race was re

splendid performance, considering the weight carried. The big race this year was run for the first time over the new Futurity course, this giving a full six furlongs as against the races of the former ten years, when the Futurity was run on the old Futurity course, and finished at the regular judges' stand or 170 feet short of three-quarters of a mile.

In the first four years of the race, however, the Futurity was three-quarters of a mile full, and the fastest time then made for it was 1:14 1-5, by August Belmont's Potomac. The time of yesterday's race, therefore, established a new record for the Futurity at three-quarters of a mile.

BIG EVENT MADE A GREAT RACE.

All in all the big event and the greatest prize of the turf produced a thoroughly satisfactory contest in all save the result, and even that proved acceptable to the fair-minded crowd of New York racegoers, for while the triumph of the West over the choicest horses of the East was a hard blow and a bitter disappointment to the holiday crowd, the verdict seemed universal that the best horse had won in a fair and true race, and the New York losers on the result displayed not the slightest tendency to begrudge the Westerners their victory. The contest in plain fact came fully up to expectations, and was a most satisfactory big event, always, of course, leaving the final result and the paying off of bets to one side.

The attendance fell somewhat below the anticipation of the Coney Island Jockey Club officials, who in the event of fair weather looked for a crowd in excess of 60,000. The weather was fair and thoroughly delightful, but the attendance was only about half the looked-for figures, a fair estimate for clubhouse, boxes, and grand and field stands putting the figure between 30,000 and 35,000.

A feature of the attendance, however, was that it was a typically prosperous New York holiday-Saturday outing. Even in the field stand the general appearance of prosperity was strikingly prevalent, while the women there and they made a very considerable portion of the crowd, looked almost precisely as do their sisters in the grand stand and on the lawn.

In the boxes, as a matter of course, there were handsome and elaborate gowns, and a certain air of exclusiveness, but from end to end of the three inclosures of field, grand, and club stands ran the same general good nature and determination to be pleased however things might happen.

The crowd began to collect at noon, and the gathering swelled steadily until almost 4 o'clock, the hour when the Futurity was run. Extra trains on the railroad lines and special service on the trolley roads were put on for the event, and every train and car was crowded to the standing-room stage up to the hour of the big race. In addition to that, there was more than the customary outpouring of visitors in private carriages and motor cars.

The coaching parade would hardly excel the turnout of four-in-hands that assembled in the rear of the paddock and deposited racegoers who occupied the clubhouse and boxes. Private rigs, too, were out in uncommon numbers. They made a gallant display in the procession that passed through the big front gates of the race track inclosure. Aside from this exhibitionn there was a remarkable turnout of automobiles, and when the crowd had assembled there were parked in the rear of the grand stand more motor vehicles than ever were seen previously on the Coney Island Club's grounds.

FIELD STAND'S BIG CROWD.

The happy-go-lucky general public in the mean time swarmed over grand and field stands, and early in the day forced the club caterer to the extreme of declaring holiday law in force, and holiday law on the race track means that patrons take what they can get without the privilege of grumbling. Before the first race was run the field stand was filled to the extreme and demanded police attention. As the only relief appeal was made to the club officials for permission to turn the overflow into the infield.

As the first race was a steeplechase, this permission of necessity had to be withheld for a time, but immediately after the steeplechase was run the gates were opened and all who cared to witness the races from the oval inside the track were permitted to cross over. The result was that for the remainder of the afternoon movement was possible in the field stand while 6,000 or 7,000 spectators, including quite a number of women, contented themselves with seeing all they could of the races from the infield.

They did not lack opportunities to bet, however, for enterprising field bookmakers promptly made the necessary change of base, and for the remainder of the afternoon operated within the oval, the scene that followed being one that was characterized by a foreign visitor as "quite English, you know."

The bookmakers who went to the field were never missed in the stands, however, though unquestionably as the volume of peculation went, they might have remained and still had more business than they could attend to. Just how many bookmakers there were doing business in grand and field stands was beyond the power of the ring manager, John Cavanagh, to state exactly, but he declared his belief that between 250 and 300 books were made in the entire inclosure.

BETTING WAS FAST AND HEAVY.

Of that number about half were in the grand stand, the big ring numbering more than 100 books in line belonging to the Bookmakers' Association, while the back the numbered half as many more. Through the entire day all these men had more business than they really could attend to, the push and jostle in the ring being an exact duplicate of what has happened on every big day of racing around New York. The enormous betting inclosure was full to the limit through every moment of the afternoon except for the brief intervals when races actually were being run.

Not all who made up the crowd were there to bet, however, for a very fair proportion of the mass was composed of sightseers who simply got in the way of the betting crowd and who very much impeded the business of one spectacular bookmaker whose big operations at Saratoga had attracted attention, and whose book was commonly spoken of as "the million-dollar room."

This man, however, had no occasion to complain, for the bets that were recorded with him kept his force of clerks busy from start to finish of the racing, and quite a number of single bets recorded were of a size to make the spectators' eyes bulge, and excite reminiscences of the old days when plungers and their operations were supposed to be of a nature beyond the limits of the present days.

So far as plunging was concerned the star spectacle of the day was the placing of one commission from the owner of the Futurity winner, John A. Drake. This commission was said to be $20,000, "to be placed at the best prices" on Savable, and the big bookie before referred to accepted the bet, laying 10 to 1 for the amount as an "average price."

The commission, of course, was not placed publicly, but those who knew of it speedily made the fact public property, and the knowledge of the big wager placed by Drake and his following resulted in a very consistent and steady support of the Western colt by the general public who "follow the money."

It was said later that additional big commissions were sent into the ring by Drake & Co., and the final result was that Salvable, whose opening price was 15 to 1, went to the post at 8 to 1. The betting on the winner of the Futurity was reported also to represent a considerable wager by John E. Eakes, the friend and business associate of Mr. Drake, and a moderate estimate of the winnings of the combination, aside from the value of the stakes, would be $250,000, the largest winning, if authenticated, ever made over a single race in America.

The plunging horseowner, G. E. Smith, generally known as "Pittsburg Phil," was credited with having more than $100,000 on the race won by his horse King Cadmus two years ago, but the "Pittsburg Phil" sinks into insignificance beside the reported winnings of the Drake-Eakes combination over the victory of Savable.

PLUNGING ON THE FUTURITY.

There was plunging all around on the Futurity, however, for such a betting race as it provided has never been witnessed in Futurity before. The actual favorite in the race was the Keene entry, which comprised four horses, the largest number of starters in a single interest on record in America. These four runners comprised Flying Prince, Duster, Dazzling, and Whitechapel, the fifth entry of the stable, Dalesman, being scratched early in the afternoon. The post price and the average price throughout the betting against the Keene entry was 3 to 1. The second choice was the entry of Harry Payne Whitney and R. T. Duryea, the two colts Irish Lad and Aceful, against which the average price was 7 to 2, while the Belmont trio, comprising Mizzen, Fire Eater, and Lord of the Vale, was third choice at the post price of 7 to 1.

Savable, with the weight of Western money on him, though he ran alone in the Drake interests, was the next choice, and started at 8 to 1, while odds of from 10 to 1 against Blue Ribbon up to 200 to 1 against Florita were laid against the others. The Futurity betting accommodated the wish of the public to speculate on the race, and opened long before the first event of the day was run, several of the bookmakers ignoring earlier even's and laying prices against Futurity horses only, while almost any of the big bookmakers stood willing to accept "commissions" on the Futurity horses at stated prices.

The volume of the betting on the race straight through was surprisingly large for a big day, and in such an open event, for even the casual racegoers recognized that the contest savored very much of a lottery and the only speculators who bet with any confidence were those immediately connected with the stables represented in the race. Of these stables the Whitney & Duryea entry and Keene quartet and the Belmont trio each had the full confidence of owner and trainer, but the assurance with which the Westerners bet on the single entry of J. A. Drake, Savable, transcended anything ever heard of before in the East.

It was not so much the amount of money bet by the Drake Stable, for larger amounts have been bet in the old plunging days on New York race tracks, but the cool assurance of the stable's partisans in placing their wagers at the long price they got commanded respect, and their ultimate success in winning by so narrow a margin as they did, combined with it to make a race-track sensation which eclipsed all happenings of a like nature in the East within the memory of men now racing horses. After the race all sorts of excuses were made for the defeated choices of the Eastern bettors, but even in the making of excuses the most partisan backer had to admit that Savable ran a grand race and won in the style befitting a stout-hearted and true racehorse.

SECOND TRIUMPH FOR THE WEST.

His victory carried old-time racing men back fourteen years to the time when another Western horse, Sam Bryant's Proctor Knott, captured the big event, Savable and Proctor Knott being the only Western horses that have ever won the rich prize, though Ogden, from Montana, but owned by the late Marcus Daly, generally considered a pillar of the Eastern turf, was successful half a dozen years ago. The big event was set for 4 o'clock, the Futurity having fourth place on the programme. Early in the afternoon the original thirty-one horses named to run were increased to thirty-two by the addition of the Pepper Stable's filly Bounding Beauty, and racegoers began to stare, as the idea of a race with thirty-two horses in it seemed a little too much even for a Futurity.

The doubt and hesitation later were relieved by the scratching of the filly and in addition the withdrawl of Dalesman, Sovereign, Sir Voorhies, Love Note, Royal Summons, Medal, and Merry Acrobat, this bringing the field down to twenty-four runners. Sir Voorhies was intended to run up to almost the last minute, but though Mr. Haggin has the biggest stable of race horses in America, and pays one of the biggest retaining fees of the time for a jockey, the stable finally was compelled to scratch a really useful colt because J. H. Carr, who has first call on Wonderly, was determined to start the very ordinary maiden Leipsic, and so left the Haggin stable without a jockey. The scratching of Bounding Beauty, Love Note and Royal Summons, all from the Pepper stable, freed Redfern to ride J. E. Madden's Merry Reel, and that made a backing for the Madden entry, and brought that colt to 20 to 1.

The warming up for the race made a most interesting prologue. The Keenes' four horses swept through the stretch in one bunch, all moving in splendid style. The strength of the stable, with so many entries, compelled many backers to hesitate before they placed their money elsewhere. The Belmont three, also, commanded much attention, while the "rail birds" and professional watchers went into ecstacies over the showing of the Whitney and Duryea pair, Irish Lad and Aceful. By one of the queer perversities of chance, Savable was a little heeded by the general crowd, and was referred to commonly as "the Western horse," he, a big-boned, light and somewhat angular chestnut colt, cantering through the stretch in a listless sort of way that failed to make him any friends until the confidence of his stable in betting on him attracted attention and brought a following. It was said of Savable later, that "he would only do what he was made to do."

Of the others in the race there was nothing to ask on the score of condition, the only question left open for their partisans being that of their ability and class. The call to the post brought the usual parade, with the field starting up the long straightaway led by Invincible, the Belmont trio second, and Capt. S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon bringing up the rear. At the post the horses lined up with Fire Eater on the rail inside, Irish Lad next to him, Africander third, Monte Carlo, Whitechapel, Savable, Hurstbourne, Payne, Leipsic, Invincible, Bensonhurst, Blue Ribbon, Aceful, Dazzling, Lord of the Vale, Skillful, Golden Maxim, Duster, Eugenia Burch, Mesmer, Flying Prince, Mizzen, and Merry Reel lined up in the order named to the outside.

THE START FOR THE RACE.

There was a long delay at the post, the big field trying the temper of Starter C. H. Pettingill almost to the limit before he was enabled to get them together and all moving. When he did give the word; however, he made a start that was a triumph long to be remembered, the field going away in absolutely perfect order, save only one horse, that being Fire Eater, ridden by Doggett, which wheeled just as the barrier was uplifted, and so was left practically at the post. Along went the others with a rush such as only a stake of the magnitude of the Futurity could stimulate, the fortune awaiting the winner at the end and the powerful reward for the riders stimulating the twenty-three boys, who got away to concerted action and such unanimity of opinion that witnesses could not but regret that every race of the year is not a Futurity. To offset the ill-fortune of the Belmont entry, Fire Eater, when the start was made another Belmont entry, the fast horse Lord of the Vale, led away from the starting post, but with the others so equally handicapped that there was hardly any appreciable advantage, Hurstbourne, Savable, Irish Lad, and Mizzen being lapped on him in the order named, while the much talked of colt Invincible, Leipsic, Aceful, and Payne brought up the rear, hardly more than a length away from the leader.

All was in motion, however, and going well in the first half dozen strides, and settling down to racing at once, those in the rear bustled forward to make up any early disadvantage, with the result that the remarkable spectacle was presented of the full field racing in one line, spread out across the track as a platoon of cavalry might progress, all racing nearly at their best and carrying a terrific clip from the very first jump. Lord of the Vale held on in front, with Jockey Patsy McCue sitting steadily on him and keeping the colt with just a bit in reserve, while he looked back for his stable mate to come on and join in the fray, Mizzen, the second of the Belmont entries, then being just in the centre of the crowd, and not a length behind the leader, while the closest horses to Lord of the Vale were the same as at the start, Africander then being sixth, Skillful seventh, Golden Maxim eighth, and Whitechapel ninth.

On they came to the first furlong without change in position, except that Mizzen, who seemed sour and indisposed to run, dropped a little further to the rear, while Payne from the Whitney stable moved forward in the crowd. So they passed the first quarter pole, and then without a single change so far as was perceptible in the closely bunched field swept on to the quarter. Then it was that the horses on the outside began to bore in toward the rail with the idea of making the run home as nearly straight and so as short as possible, this movement on the outside tending to trail the field off to the rear, those nearest the rail then leading and increasing their advantage slightly in a slight angle with the apex on the rail.

SAVABLE WON BY A HEAD.

To the next furlong the horses on the rail drew still further forward, while still presenting an even line to the spectators in the grand stand, Savable at this point being forced out a bit by Hurstbourne, while Lord of the Vale, who had drawn clear in front, bore over to the fence, and rounding the bend into the stretch went to the rail, at which point he slipped away a full two lengths in the lead, McCue, who rode him, having given up hope of any of his stable companions getting up to him to figure in the race. On the bend Savable and Hurstbourne were lapped with hardly a neck between them, though Hurstbourne still had a slight advantage, Irish Lad was then fourth, and on the rail three lengths behind Lord of the Vale; Dazzling fifth, and Africander sixth.

In the same order they entered the stretch for the run home, McCue there sending on Lord of the Vale to make his run, and using his every effort to hold his advantage in front, while at the same moment all the crowd behind begun to drive and the close formation of the field to that point melted away into a straggling line. When straight for home, Lord of the Vale was three lengths clear of Hurstbourne, and Savable, and going to easily that McCue apparently thought he had the race won, for he eased the Belmont colt for just a second and then sent him forward again while sitting steady and perfectly quiet.

Then for the first time Dazzling challenged, and, slipping forward through the crowd with Shaw urging her to her best, she closed on Savable and Hurstbourne, both of which still seemed to be racing with a bit in hand, while all behind had whips flying and spurs hard at work. In the run through the stretch to the last furlong pole Dazzling took her place beside the colts second and third, while the three gained slightly on Lord of the Vale, who at the last eight pole still had two lengths advantage. At this point McCue called on Lord of the Vale for his last effort, and the movement quickly was followed by renewed efforts by the riders on Savable, Hurstbourne, and Dazzling, the four from that point drawing slightly away from the others. Before the final sixteenth was begun Hurstbourne and Dazzling began to drop away again, while Savable alone went on to challenge the leader.

With a length and a half the advantage, and hardly more than a sixteenth of a mile from the post, McCue set down to ride out on Lord of the Vale, while Savable still crept up, gaining inch by inch, and running resolutely in a grand final challenge. Both riders kept their hands down to the last moment, riding hard and trusting to the courage of their respective mounts, but Lord of the Vale's early effort and the pace he had carried told on him at the end, and, race as best he could, he failed to shake off Savable. Foot by foot the Western horse cut down the advantage of the single champion of the East left for him to beat, and hanging on with bulldog courage, he drew nearer and nearer while the thousands in the stand uproariously shouted encouragement and appeal to the riders. A prettier finish for a great race was never seen.

Lord of the Vale clung on in front to absolutely the last stride. Savable had crept to his saddle girths, then to his shoulders, and then to his throat-latch. In a last single jump, and making a magnificent final effort, Savable got up to the front in a finish so close that nine-tenths of the spectators believed that Lord of the Vale had won, though Savable showed in front pronouncedly one jump past the post. Two lengths away, and fighting out her hardest, Dazzling, almost as desperate a struggle, finished third, a head before Hurstbourne, with Africander only a head further back, fifth. A length away was Irish Lad, sixth, while Payne was seventh, a half length before Skillful, Golden Maxim, Blue Ribbon, Bensonhurst, Mizzen, Aceful, Flying Prince, Duster, Monte Carlo, Eugenia Burch, Florita, Leipsic, Whitechapel, Mesmer, Merry Reel, and Invincible following in the order named.

The sensational finish stirred the spectators to the wildest outburst of feeling, but the actual result seemed to stun the crowd, and, while no argument continued until the official placing of the horses was announced by the hoisting of the numbers of the first three horses, many believing, until Savable's number was up, that Lord of the Vale had won, the crowd remained silent until the rider of the winner, Lucien Lyne, had been placed in the customary floral chair, then the inevitable outburst, that is a part of the victor's reward, came with unstinted enthusiasm, and the newest star of the riding world received such a tumult of applause as has rarely fallen to the lot of a race rider.

It was estimated after the race that the Western horsemen, the friends of J. A. Drake and of Patrick Dunne, took more money out of the ring than was ever won over a Futurity before, not even excepting the famous plunge of the late Marcus Daly and his Western and political friends on the victorious Ogden. The winner of the race, Savable, is a sturdy, big-boned, and rather ragged looking, but hard and serviceable looking chestnut colt by Salvator-Strathflower, bred on the Rancho Del Paso Farm of J. B. Haggin in California, and nominated for the Futurity by Mr. Haggin, who thus comes in for a share of the big stakes, though he or his colors were not represented in the race.

Savable was bought by Patrick Dunne at the annual sale of the Haggin yearlings for $550, and thus becomes one of the few cheap horses of the year that have become star performers. He raced with great success in the West on the tracks about Chicago, and early in the season on the Southern circuit in the name of Patrick Dunne, and generally was recognized as about the best colt of the West. Just prior to the opening of the Saratoga meeting J. A. Drake, the Chicago stock speculator, whose successes on the English turf a year ago attracted much attention, and who is closely associated with John W. Gates in stock speculation, made a bid for Savable.

Drake, who began racing this year in America and who signalled his entrance upon the turf by winning the Lawrence Derby at Chicago with Wyeth, wanted a colt capable of racing his best in the East, and particularly wished this colt to be one from the West. His offer to Dunne was said to be $30,000, but the exact figures were kept quiet. The transfer of the colt from Dunne's stable to that of J. A. Drake, trained by Enoch Wishard, also sensationally successful in England as a trainer for several years, was made at the Saratoga meeting.

Yesterday's race by Savable was Mr. Drake's introduction to racing on the Metropolitan tracks, and how sensational it was the enormous crowd at Sheepshead Bay yesterday testified to in the demonstration that followed the race.

The Futurity Stakes.—For two-year-olds; the produce of mares entered Jan. 3, 1900, at $20 each, or $10 if paid in cash, with further subscriptions of $50 and $100 cash for horses left in after Nov. 1, 1901, or July 15, 1902, starters to pay $250 additional each; $10,000 added, colts to carry 122 pounds and fillies 119, winners of two races of $3,000 or one of $5,000 to carry 4 pounds extra, of three races of $3,000, two of $5,000 or one of $10,000, 8 pounds extra; the produce of sire that has not sired a stakes winner prior to Jan. 1, 1900, allowed 3 pounds for either or 5 pounds for both, maidens allowed 5 pounds, but allowance not to be cumulative; six furlongs on the Futurity course. Value of stakes from forfeits and added money, $49,140, with $250 each for starters; run as the fourth race

J. A. Drake's Savable, ch. c., by Salvator-Strathflower, 119 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; August Belmont's Lord of the Vale, ch. c., by Hastings-Lady Violet, 117, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second, by two lengths, from J. R. and F. P. Keene's Dazzling, ch. f., by St. Leonards-Splendour, 116, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Betting on Lord of the Vale coupled with Mizzen and Fire Eater as Belmont entry; on Dazzling with Flying Prince, Whitechapel, and Duster coupled as the Keene entry. Hurstbourne, 121, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1; Africander, 115, (L. Smith,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1; Irish Lad, 130, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5; Payne, 122, (H. Cochran,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Skilful, 125, (Ransch,) 15 and 6; Golden Maxim, 119, (Landry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Blue Ribbon, 119, (Odom,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Mizzen, 125, (Shilliman,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2; Aceful, 117, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5; Flying Prince, 117, (Winkfield,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5; Duster, 120, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5; Monte Carlo, 119, (J. Daly,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Eugenia Burch, 115, (Gannon,) 60 to 1 and 8 to 1; Florita, 114, (Troxler,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Leipsic, 117, (Wonderly,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Whitechapel, 122, (Coburn,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5; Mesmer, 117, (O'Connor,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Invincible, 117, (L. Jackson,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Bensonhurst, 119, (F. Michaels,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Merry Reel, 114, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, and Fire Eater, 117, (Doggett,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 2, also ran and finished as named. Time—1:14. Mizzen, Fire Eater, and Lord of the Vale coupled as Belmont entry; Duster, Flying Prince, Dazzling, and Whitechapel coupled as Keene's entry, and Irish Lad and Aceful coupled as Whitney & Duryea entry. Fire Eater was left at the post. Value to the winner, $45,400; to the second horse, $5,250, and to the third horse, $3,750.

SOCIETY AT THE RACES.

Well-Known Persons Seen on the Club-house Stand—Women Who Didn't Back the Winner Were Sad.

The Futurity has proved that the horse—with a capital H—has a power over society that cannot be resisted. Here in the dullest week of the dullest season in town the Futurity was run. At all the different watering places there were great counter attractions. Monday is a bank holiday, and house parties are being given at all the resorts. And yet the fascination of the Futurity race was so potent that many of the very fashionable set came from Newport, from Saratoga, from Bar Harbor, from all over the country, to attend the race.

It was muggy and hot in town, and the roads leading to the club were dusty, and the trip tedious. The fashionable racing set spares its horses as well as those of other people, and the motor was used in going to and from the races. A strong breeze was blowing from the sea, and on the grand stand it was positively a bit chilly at one time. But the skies were blue, the sun shone brightly, and the panorama of turf and lawn, meadow and village, with just a bit of the bay and ocean, with white winged boats, was charming.

The racing set, as the fashionables who are following the horse this season are called, occupy about fifteen boxes on the upper floor of the clubhouse stand. They are the same people who were present at the Suburban earlier in the season, who in the Spring were seen at Morris Park, and who, this Summer, have been at Saratoga. Yesterday, perhaps, the number of very fashionable people was not so large as at the Suburban, but still it was quite an astonishing display for this time of year. Many had opened their country houses on Long Island and had driven over from the Meadowbrook region.

THE WHITNEYS ARRIVE.

Among those who arrived early were William C. Whitney and his party. In it were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Herry Payne Whitney, who was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, has taken the greatest interest in racing this Summer. Yesterday she was all alert. Before the Futurity was run she and a number of other fashionable women went to the paddocks and saw the horses. They strolled on the clubhouse lawn, and were on the stand again in time to see the procession pass by. Then Mrs. Whitney was not satisfied with her position on the stand, but went down to where the start was made and watched the race from that point. She and her friends all had betting books, and entered many wagers. Mrs. Whitney wore a gown of white, and over her shoulders was a splendid white lace fichu embroidered at the neck in silken flowers. She had a large white hat.

In the Whitney boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings (Mrs. Hastings in black), Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury. This part of the grand stand was the scene of great activity. Mrs. Duryea and Mrs. Whitney were most animated and they received many callers during the afternoon.

On the other side from Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney were Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr. Mrs. Wilson wore black. In fact, the majority of the women seem to choose that neutral tint. A few were in white and some in ecru linen or pongee, but there were no bright colors worn.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., had a large party with them. Mrs. Hitchcock wore a yellow linen costume, and was in and out of the paddocks at the close of each race. The Hempstead set was further represented by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

The Lorillard box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene had a box, and they had as near neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Post. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were in Box I. Mrs. Belmont was in all black, with a large black hat. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens occupied their box, and Mrs. Stevens wore a dark gown. The E. C. Potters of Westchester had another box, and Mrs. Potter likewise wore black. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beach were among the spectators who had chairs on one side of the boxes. Here were also Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden and Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Whitney. J. G. Follansbee had some Western friends in his box.

Others on the grand stand were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bull,
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig,
Frank Sturgis,
Frederick Gebhard,
Louis V. Bell,
Mr. and Mrs. Rene La Montagne,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe,
The Misses Fanshawe,
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bloodgood,
James W. Gerard,
Frederick Edey,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes,
The Misses Fellowes,
Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable,
Thomas Stokes,
August Belmont,
George Gould,
J. K. Cassatt,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould,
Michael Van Buren Davis,
Baron Rosenkrantz,
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr.,
Center Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawis Nixon,
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin,
James R. Keene,
F. C. Cowdin,
Franklin Bartlett,
J. H. Bradford,
H. S. Page,
Sydney Smith,
Joseph Kernochan,
Charles Oelrichs,
Roger Winthrop,
H. S. Bull,
Clinton Spencer and Mrs. Spencer,
John G. Hecksher,
Appleton Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

E. BERRY WALL'S ATTIRE.

As usual, one of the most picturesque of the characters on the grand stand was E. Berry Wall. His odd racing make-up in the Spring was eclipsed by that of yesterday. He wore a loose gray checked suit, a frilled shirt, a white four-in-hand tie with a turquois pin, and a collar which was a most remarkable construction. It was extremely high, and came out in front in two great points, after the fashion of those in the earlier part of the last century. He was one of the very few men who wore a Panama hat. His is a round affair, somewhat like an inverted bucket. It is very high, and with the collar made Mr. Wall an extremely conspicuous object everywhere he went.

There was little or no enthusiasm on the grand stand. Some faint hand-clapping was heard in the first races, but there was almost silence in the short space of time while the Futurity was being run. Nearly all the fashionable women were very sad afterward, and it was quite evident that their bets had not been placed on the winner.

The fashionable set remained for the last race. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney viewed it from their box. Mr. and Mrs. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and William C. Whitney left immediately after the close of the racing.

There were a number of dinners given at Sherry's last evening, but the majority of the racing set went to Westbury.

HISTORY OF THE FUTURITY.

Big Event Has Never Failed to Produce a Good Race Since Its Inception.

The Futurity Stakes, instituted in 1888, has held first place in point of value among turf prizes every year except 1893, the year of the world's Fair Derby at Chicago, which was worth $49,500, against $49,350 for the Futurity. Aside from the glamour of being the richest event of the turf, the Futurity has been a vastly popular institution from the time of its first running, the race never having failed to make a splendidly spectacular contest, while each year of the fifteen that it has been fought for it has brought out the best of the two-year-olds in America, and usually has resulted in a sensational race. The conditions of the Futurity were framed by the late J. G. K. Lawrence, then President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and from the first Futurity these conditions have been practically the same, the only changes made having been in the amount of added money and in the distance.

The first Futurity, devised as a produce stakes, closed in 1888, nearly three years before the time for the running of the event, with 752 entries, which number has been increased in later years until for the last Futurity there were 1,241 entries. Of the 752 nominations for the inaugural Futurity, fourteen colts and fillies went to the post for the race, which attracted national attention, partly because of the immense value of the stakes and partly because of the fame that had been earned beforehand by the more prominent horses that ran. Of these, the most conspicuous was the white-faced chestnut gelding Proctor Knott, owned by the late Samuel Bryant of Louisville, Ky., an eccentric character among professional turfmen. Proctor Knott became popular as the "poor man's horse," racing against the crack animals owned by millionaires, and attracted much attention. The gelding had campaigned hard and traveled extensively, his winning races having included the round of the Tennessee and Kentucky tracks, a trip to Chicago, where he won, and a jump to the East, where he won the Junior Champion Stakes at Long Branch and the Equity Stakes at Saratoga, just before the time for the running of the Futurity. The horse's successes and the character of the owner kept Proctor Knott in the public eye continually, and all over the United States people interested in the picturesque contest of the "poor man's horse" against the cracks of the East waited on the day of the race for news of the result. It is doubtful if any other race ever run in the United States has aroused such general interest. The contest was a splendid one, and Proctor Knott, starting favorite at 7 to 5, won, after a fighting finish with another professional turfman's entry, Galen, and the celebrated Salvator, which were second and third respectively.

The race has upheld its traditions without a break ever since, for no single stake ever devised has produced more good races in proportion to its age than has the Coney Island Jockey Club's big event.

Though since the first running a vast majority of Futurities has gone to wealthy turfmen, the triumph of the "poor man's horse" has been repeated, notably when Morello, who went out of the sales ring for $100 as a yearling, captured the great stake in 1892. The second Futurity went to the late William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, whose homebred colt Chaos was the winner after a neck finish with St. Carlo and Sinaloa II. in 1889.

The following year the late August Belmont achieved the greatest single triumph ever attained in the Futurity by running first and second with two homebred colts, Potomac and Masher, the former, who also won the Junior Champion Stakes, and as a three-year-old captured the second prize of the turf, the Realization Stakes, being the victor. Death prevented a second Belmont triumph, for the next season the Futurity went to His Highness, a colt of the Belmont breeding, developed in Mr. Belmont's stable, and sold after the owner's death to the racing partnership Gideon and Daly, which firm later furnished two other winners of the big event, the victory of His Highness was notable otherwise for the fact that the race was the last run over the full six furlongs, the finish then being at a temporary post placed beside the fence between the grand stand and paddock inclosure, in order to give the extra 170 feet that the old Futurity course lacked of being six furlongs in length. The $100 colt Morello was the hero of the 1892 Futurity, winning rather easily.

The next year saw the victory of the sensational colt Domino, winner of more money in one season than any other horse in this country. It was by an exceedingly narrow margin that Domino got to the post first for the Futurity with the Keene white jacket with blue spots, Galilee and Dobbins being at his throat latch when he finished, and the race resulted in the making of the famous match between Domino and Dobbins, which ended in a dead heat. For two years succeeding the Futurity went to the dark blue colors of David Gideon, The Butterflies the first filly to win a Futurity, capturing the prize for the Gideon and Daly partnership, and Requital the next season winning it for Mr. Gideon alone. The late Marcus Daly caused the sensation of the next year when he sent on from Montana a colt hitherto unheard of in the East, and won in splendid style with the fast horse Ogden. The outsider of three starters for the Brookdale Stable and the second Futurity heroine was first in 1897, this being L'Alouette. Another outsider in Martimas, owned by William Hendrie, captured the stakes in 1898, and then came the second victory for James R. Keene, who won in the next season with Chacornac, a colt he bought from his trainer for a sum reported to be $30,000 just before the race, with the one purpose of capturing the Futurity.

In the next two years of the stake William C. Whitney had the chief part, that famous turfman winning in 1900 with the great colt Ballyhoo Bey, ridden by Tod Sloan, who came from England especially to accept the mount, while Yankee, owned jointly by Mr. Whitney and John E. Madden, though he raced in the Madden colors, won the Futurity of last Summer.

The richest Futurity was that of 1890, won by Potomac, the stakes then being worth to the winner $67,675, while the gross value of the race was $73,600. The smallest total value of a Futurity was in the year of Chacornac, when the stakes were worth $30,630 to the winner. Following is a table summary of the winners, placed horses and values of the Futurity since its inception:

WINNERS OF THE FUTURITY.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Starters.	Value.
1888..	Proctor Knott.....	1:15 1-5	14	$40,900
1889..	Chaos	1:16 4-5	23	54,550
1890..	Potomac	1:14 1-5	15	67,675
1891..	His Highness.....	1:15 1-5	21	61,675
1892..	Morello	1:12 1-5	17	40,450
1893..	Domino.....	1:12 4-5	20	49,350
1894..	The Butterflies.....	1:11	17	48,710
1895..	Requital	1:11 2-5	20	53,190
1896..	Ogden.....	1:10	10	43,790
1897..	L'Alouette	1:12	18	34,290
1898..	Martinmas	1:12 2-5	23	36,610
1899..	Chacornac	1:10 2-5	20	30,630
1900..	Ballyhoo Bey.....	1:10	12	33,580
1901..	Yankee	1:09 1-5	19	36,850

SECOND AND THIRD HORSES IN PAST YEARS.

	Second.	Third.
1888..	Salvator,	Galen,
1889..	St. Carlos,	Sinaloa II.,
1890..	Masher,	Strathmeath,
1891..	Yorkville Belle,	Dagonet,
1892..	Lady Violet,	Belladonna colt,
1893..	Galilee,	Dobbins,
1894..	Brandywine,	Agitator,
1895..	Crescendo,	Silver II.,
1896..	Ornament,	Rodermond,
1897..	Lydian,	Uriel,
1898..	High Degree,	Mr. Clay,
1899..	Brigadier,	Windemere,
1900..	Olympian,	Tommy Atkins,
1901..	Lux Casta.	Barlon.

In 1891 Huron finished second, but because of irregularities over his eligibility to run the colt was ignored by the judges, and the second and third places were awarded to third and fourth horses.

The distance of the race from 1888 to 1891 inclusive was three-quarters of a mile. From 1892 to 1901 inclusive the distance was the Futurity Course, finishing at regular judges' stand, or 170 feet short of three-quarters of a mile.

OTHER EVENTS AT SHEEPSHEAD

Fall Handicap Won by King Pepper in a Field of Sixteen.

The Fall Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile on the main track was the feature second in importance to the Futurity, and brought out a field of sixteen horses, including three added starters. In this race the unusual happening of the return of a race horse to the track after five years' retirement to the stud took place in the reappearance of Requital, the Futurity winner of 1895. Few believed that Requital had a chance in the contest, and this judgment proved correct, for, however much speed Requital may have showed in work, he never figured in the race.

The fast horse, King Pepper, who up to yesterday was somewhat of a failure through the present season, though great things were expected of him, was at the long price of 15 to 1, and ridden by Redfern, he for once behaved kindly and broke in front. With this advantage for King Pepper the race was practically over, for he never let any of the others get to him after the first quarter of a mile, and won quite easily by two lengths. Col. Bill raced in second place until the last few strides, when Dublin, who closed from the rear, got up and beat him out by a head.

Another stake event was the Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap over the short steeplechase course, for which seven horses ran. In this Rising Sun raced to the front in the first quarter of a mile and, making all the running, won rather easily by two lengths, Cuvier, ridden by Crawley, the amateur jockey, F. Ambrose Park, was second most of the distance and, with his rider taking all sorts of chances in the rush over the jumps, finished second, well off before Fulmanite, third.

Fifteen fillies, two years old, ran for the second race, with Mary McCafferty and Lady Josephine about equal favorites. Mary McCafferty well up throughout, won quite cleverly by a neck from Gloriosa, while Lady Josephine, after racing in the middle of the crowd to the head of the stretch there ran out and finished back in the ruck.

In the fifth race J. A. Drake attempted a second coup, to follow up his Futurity victory, by heavily backing his horse South Trimble. He came very near accomplishing his second triumph, but South Trimble just failed to land the purse, Carbuncle from the stable of R. T. Wilson, Jr., and at 15 to 1 in the betting, winning by a head after a fighting finish.

For the last race Clonmel, racing in the colors of the Southern tur

PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO STATE OF VERMONT

He Crosses from New Hampshire in a Tally-Ho.

He Meets Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill at Cornish, N. H., and Speaks to School Children — Visiting Secretary Shaw.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 30.—Everywhere in the State of Vermont to-day President Roosevelt was received with acclaims of joy. He crossed over from New Hampshire into Vermont about noon in a tally-ho drawn by six horses. Seated on the box with him were Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill and Senator Proctor.

When Windsor was reached, where the people had patiently awaited his coming, the most cordial welcome was extended, and as the county fair was in progress, many persons from out of town were thus given an opportunity to see the President.

The fifteen-mile drive through the mountains seemed to give him new vigor. He was in his happiest vein, and as he passed through the streets of Windsor his face was wreathed in smiles as he bowed first to one side and then the other on his way to the Evarts residence, where he took lunch.

The start from the Blue Mountain Club house was begun promptly at 8 o'clock this morning, and the route to Windsor was through the Corbin reserve, and some of the most beautiful of New Hampshire's country, the whole journey occupying about four hours. At Cornish the President was met by Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

The President on the drive to Cornish got out of his carriage and walked up some of the steep grades. He out-distanced those who attempted to follow him, and although he was bathed in perspiration when he again resumed his seat in his carriage, he had suffered no ill-effects from his climb.

Four stops and as many speeches were scheduled for to-day, but he yielded to pressure and made eight stops and eight speeches. South Royalton, Bethel, Randolph, and Waterbury were the places where the additional stops were made. On the platform at Bethel was Mrs. Sarah Chapman, who had all but rounded out her century of life. Still another centenarian, Marshall Shaw, was in the crowd, but he did not sit upon the platform.

Northfield gave the President a noisy greeting as the train sped by. The place has been made famous since the battle of Manila, for it was here that Dewey received his early education.

The stop at Waterbury had been quietly arranged by Senator Dillingham. The President spoke from the station platform, and in a few words paid a tribute to the Senator. The President had started for the train, when suddenly he turned back and told the people he did not think they deserved any credit for being good, because they could not help it, which produced considerable merriment.

To-night, after paying a brief visit to the home of ex-Gov. Woodbury, President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Shaw, who has traveled through the State with the President to-day, boarded a yacht for the Secretary's Summer residence at Thompson's Landing, where he will remain until Monday morning.

SPEAKS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The President Makes Them an Address After They Had Extended Welcome—Windsor (Vt.) Speech.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 30.—On his way from Corbin Park here the President stopped at Cornish, N. H.

Cornish, N. H., is a picturesque little village, and was the birthplace of Salmon P. Chase, and the inhabitants had gathered to give the President a rousing reception. After being extended a greeting by Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, the President was presented to a number of school children who were drawn up in line. They filed past him by twos, and each little girl handed him a bouquet of sweet peas, pansies and astors. His carriage was banked with flowers when he rose to speak. After requesting that members of the Grand Army who were in the assembly be allowed to occupy the front line, the President said:

"I want to thank you for what you have done and for the very kind and graceful way in which you have greeted me this morning, [applause,] and I cannot think of anything that augurs better for the country than in just such a typical old American town as this to have the school children drawn up before a monument like that [pointing to the soldiers' monument] in the birthplace of Salmon P. Chase, and to have them look toward you, you the men of the great civil war, you who proved your truth by your endeavor, and to see in your example of what they are to be when they grow up. [Applause.]

"I believe in preaching, but I believe in practice a good deal more, [applause,] and it has been given to you my fellow-citizens of the great civil war to practice in the four years when the life of the republic was at stake, the virtues which we so earnestly asked our children shall learn, and you practiced the virtues not only that count in war, but that count in peace.

"Of course, there are exceptions, but ordinarily the man who is a first-class soldier in war has got in him the stuff that is going to make out of him a first-class citizen in time of peace. [Applause.] The men who in this beautiful country of yours till the soil, make their living here, and bring up American citizens here, have to show the same fundamental righteousness and the same strong, virile virtues that you did in time of war. It is not enough, gentlemen, to mean well either in battle or in civil life. You not only had to mean well, you had to do well, and it is the same thing in civil life. I think there is but one class of people who deserve as well as the soldiers, and those are they who teach the children of the present how to be the masters of our country in the future. I thank you." [Loud applause.]

After this brief speech the party resumed the way over the mountains and they reached Windsor a short time before noon.

No one was in better spirits than President Roosevelt. He was congratulated upon his true aim, which brought down the wild boar and felt proud of his achievement when he learned that the shooting of a boar in these parts was a feat of no mean importance.

He humorously referred to his hunting costume of blue overalls and red sweater, furnished him by Senator Proctor, and expressed the hope that the photographers had not approached near enough to him to do any damage.

In the course of the ride over the mountains several steep passes made it necessary for the party to leave the carriages and walk. The President easily outfooted everybody, and climbed the heavy grades with as little difficulty as if he were taking a stroll through some city park.

The President was given a reception here. At the point where the coaching party entered the town, a number of prominent citizens, mounted, were waiting to perform escort duty. Gov. Stickney here met the President to extend to him a welcome to the State.

The streets through which the President was taken were trimmed with bunting and flags, and as his coach passed, driven by Winston Churchill, at whose home he called on the way to this place, the throng cheered repeatedly. The President took lunch at the home of Maxwell Evarts.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 persons had assembled, when shortly after 1 o'clock the President was driven into the fair grounds.

SPEECH AT WINDSOR, VT.

Gov. Stickney introduced the President, who spoke for about twenty minutes. He said:

"Mr. Evarts and you men and women of Vermont, my fellow-citizens, my fellow-Americans:

"I am glad indeed to have the chance of greeting you and of saying a word to you to-day. This is the place where the Constitution of your State was formulated, the first Constitution definitely to forbid human slavery on this continent. [Applause.]

"Your State was founded by men who knew how to fight when the need was to fight, and who knew that fighting was not all; that they had to work in civil life also. Vermont has done what it has done throughout our history, and furnished the leadership in our public life, which it always has furnished, has shown that healthy sanity of public sentiment which has so prominently distinguished it, because Vermont has understood that while it was a mighty good thing to produce material prosperity, it was a better thing to produce men and women fit to enjoy it. [Applause.]

"You look through our history and you will see that while, of course, material prosperity is the basis, the foundation upon which we build, yet that the leadership of the Nation has always lain with those who realize that material prosperity was an indispensable foundation, but useless if there was not a superstructure upon it—the superstructure of the lofty lift toward things better, which only a great and generous people can feel. [Applause.]

"And your forefathers—the men who founded this country—they understood that no one quality was sufficient for the successful founding of a country, any more than no one quality will do to make a citizen a success. You have got to make a number of different qualities. In the first place, you must recognize the sphere that the Nation has. Something—a good deal can be done by wise laws—by fearless administration of the laws. But after that has been done there remains the fact that you must trust to the citizen himself to work out the ultimate salvation of the State. You can restrain men by the law and by the execution of the law from wrongdoing. And the wrong-doing man takes either one of two steps; took those steps a century ago; takes those steps now. The crimes of craft and the crimes of violence both are equally dangerous. And we must remember, after all, that those who come from the set where one kind of crime is dangerous are apt to denounce the other type of crime.

MOB VIOLENCE.

"Both must be put down. The men who commit violence above all the body of men who commit violence, commit an outrage not merely against their fellow-Americans, but against the whole body politic to which they belong. Violence of the individual, above all, violence of a mob—that type of violence is incompatible with free government, with free and orderly liberty in our republic. The first requisite of liberty as we and our forefathers have known it, is the willingness to abide by the law. The Government must be just; the law must be no respector of persons. The law must get at the big man who goes wrong just as it gets at the small man who goes wrong. [Cries of "That is right," cheers, and applause.]

"And it must get at him in his own interest. You can protect the man of big means against wrong-doing by the law just so long as you make him himself responsible to the law.

"On the other hand, the worst enemy of the people upon whose behalf mob violence is often invoked is the man who invokes it; the man who connives at it, or incites it. The worst wrong that can be done to our people is to try to teach them that naught can be obtained by mob rule or violence of any kind. We can make this Government; we can keep it what it is; we cannot only make it what it is, but we can raise it to a still loftier height, but it must be done through orderly, decent process of liberty working through law. [Applause.]

"It is not a kindness to bring up a child in the belief that it can get through life by shirking the difficulties. The child who is going to be worth its salt must be taught to face difficulties and overcome them. Is not that so? You know it is so. [Applause.] I pity no man because he has got to work. I despise the man who will not work. He is not worth envying, no matter which end of the social scale he is. [Applause.]

STRENUOUS LIFE THE BEST.

"The man who cannot pull his own weight, that man is not any good in our public life. Now we have got to do it in widely different ways; each man has got to at least pull his own weight, and if he is worth his salt he will pull a little more. [Applause.] And we cannot afford as a Nation any more than as a family can afford it in the training of the individual members of the family—we cannot afford to have our citizens brought up in any other theory. Each man of you who looks back on his life will feel proud to hand on to his children, not the memory of the days of ease, but the days that were pretty hard, that meant hard work, but wherein he did something. [Applause.]

"Now in every audience that I speak to here all through New England; I see men like your friend there, who wear the button that shows that you fought in the great war. You did not go down there to have an easy time, did you? [Laughter and applause.] You did not go down there for the pay; it was less than thirteen dollars a month, if I remember. You went down in the prime of your youth, the prime of your strength, leaving all that there was at home, to spend four years, knowing defeat as well as victory, until with stern courage from defeat you wrested ultimate victory. But they were not easy years; not a bit of it.

"They were years of heart-wearing work for a righteous end, and thrice fortunate the Nation which has citizens within its borders who in time of peace and in time of war alike are willing and anxious to spend the best there is in them to do all that their strength allows, to war for decency and righteousness, to struggle with all their might for a worthy end." [Applause.]

When he had concluded the President was driven to the railroad station, where his special train, which was sent on from New Hampshire yesterday, was in waiting. The train started for Montpelier.

SPEAKS AT RANDOLPH, VT.

The President Says the Country's Safety Lies in Cool, Hard-Headedness of the People.

RANDOLPH, Vt., Aug. 30.—The President stopped at this point on his trip from Windsor, Vt., to Burlington, and made a short address. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chief Justice and you my fellow-citizens:

"Here in America we pride ourselves on our liberty under the law—a very different thing from lawlessness. Anarchy in any shape or manner—and by anarchy I mean all types of mob violence, the violence of one man or the violence of many by action against the law—anarchy in any shape or way is the surest handmaiden of tyranny.

"Here it is our own fault as a people if the laws are not what we wish, if we do not have them observed as we wish. There is no excuse in this country for violations of the law. Our safety lies in the sanity, the cool hard-headedness, the self-restraint, mingled with the resolute purpose of our people to get the right law on the statute books, to see that it is then enforced against the great and small with even-handed justice, that the rich man and the poor man are held to an equal accountability before it—that no man stands beyond the law—that in the interest of the most powerful man of wealth we enforce the law against him, and thereby show that the law can be invoked for him at need.

"The orderly, law-abiding liberty of our people is the secret of our success as a nation. It is that spirit that you have shown here in Vermont—the spirit that has made Vermont do far more than her share in national leadership, in example to the Nation—the fact that here you have been able to work out a reasonable approximation to the ideal which as a Nation I think we have before us—the ideal of treating each man on his worth as a man.

"I never have felt the slightest sympathy for Vermont; you are not that type; you don't need it. (Laughter and applause.) Vermont has practically realized that when you come to judge a man it is an outrage to discriminate for or against him because of his being rich or poor—that you ought to judge him by the stuff that is in him.

"A little way back I passed by the station at which Senator Morrill used to get on the train. When he was home he lived nine miles from any railroad—lived as anything but a rich man—in a village, and yet he was one of the men who throughout this Nation counted for most.

"So Vermont has sent again and again in every war men to the front—men who were not known to the country because of their great wealth. Don't look down on a man because he is poor, and don't envy him or vilify him because he is rich. The vice of envy and jealousy in those not well off in the world's goods is just as ugly a vice, just as contemptible, just as debasing, as the vice of foolish arrogance in the wealthy. Either is a bad feeling to have, and either is a tribute to the accidents of a man's position.

"The man who envies and hates another shows that he is not quite satisfied that he is that other man's equal. [Applause.] The American who has got the right stuff in him takes it for granted that of course he is the equal of any man, and he will treat any man squarely who treats him squarely. [Applause.] That is all he wants. He will exact it, he will insist upon being treated well himself—that is, if he is worth his salt—and in return if he gets fair play he will give fair play.

"So it has been here in your history. You have sent in every crisis of the Nation's history, in war, in political life, whenever the need came—you have sent your men to do their share in leading the Nation, and you have done it because, as I say, you have come measurably near the American ideal, the ideal that all of us ought to hold—the ideal of trying to arrive at the proper appreciation of a man by looking at what is fundamental, not at what is accidental, in him—by looking at his character, at his soul, at his heart, at the way in which he does his duty to his neighbors and to the Nation." [Great applause.]

At South Royalton the President spoke in part as follows:

"My fellow-citizens:

"I am very glad to have the chance of greeting you to-day. I have greatly enjoyed my visit to your State. I am glad to see the school children here. It is a mighty good thing for a State to have other things, too, but the children are the best. [Laughter and applause.] And I am glad to see always the veterans of the civil war. I like to see them at the same meetings where you see the children, because they are the people who have actually put into practice what you preach to the children that we want to have done, comrades. [Applause.]

"Preaching is a first-class thing, but practice is a better one. It is good to be able to have in your own town people to whom you can point because their metal rang true when the time of need came—people who have done well in war and who have done well in peace.

"Now, it is given to but few people in a generation to see any fighting. You ought not to want to see it any way; but only now and then comes the chance to do the good work in war. And I will tell you it will not be worth while summoning our people to do well in war, if they have not done well in peace beforehand. The State that makes a record of which to be proud is the State whose citizens are willing to do their duty, not only next year or the year after, when there is a great need, but right away as the chance comes to do their duty in every way—their duty in private life, their duty as fathers, as husbands, as neighbors, and their duty to the State too.

"In the first place, before he can strive to do good to others let him do good to his own family. I have not very much confidence in the individual who is perfectly willing to reform the earth, but whose wife and children lack the ordinary necessaries of life."

PRESIDENT TELLS OF THE BOAR

He Describes How He Killed His Game in the Corbin Preserve in New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—A correspondent with the Presidential train telegraphs as follows:

"Laughing merrily all the while, the President told how he killed the boar last night. His audience was the party that drove the seven miles from Newport to the Corbin Park Clubhouse to join him for the ride to Windsor. He bounded out across the broad piazza just as the delegation alighted from their carriages, and was greeted by them with a hearty round of handclapping.

"Now, Mr. President, tell them all about it," said Senator Proctor.

"Yes, tell us," came a chorus.

"All right, I submit, but I made a resolution not to be photographed beside my prey.

"It was just at dusk, and Senator Proctor, Morrison the guide, and myself had ranged around for some time without getting so much as a smell of game. Suddenly I spied a hog running across a clearing. Speaking softly to the others to follow me, I started to trail around and head him off. I lost sight of the boar for a moment, but soon discovered him again. He was making almost directly toward us. Our party halted when the hog disappeared, but we quickly caught sight of him.

"'There's the boar, now,' I said to the Senator.

"'No, it's a deer,' he said.

"The Senator was looking beyond further up the hill. I raised my rifle, took aim, and fired. Then the Senator saw the boar.

"'You've hit him,' he cried, and surely enough I had, and at almost fifty yards. He crashed through the underbrush for about fifty feet and then dropped.

"'It was great sport,' the President continued. "One boar is better than two mountain lions," he added.

AUTO MISHAPS AT NEWPORT.

Six in Two Days—Police Want Robert Bayard Cutting for Reckless Driving—Several Persons Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—An almost continuous succession of automobile mishaps has occurred here within the last twenty-four hours. Clement C. Moore's machine last night ran into a bicyclist on Bellevue Avenue. The bicycle was damaged and the rider slightly injured.

An automobile carrying guests to Mrs. Brooks's dinner became unmanageable the same evening and was overturned, the two occupants being slightly injured. Their identity was not made public.

Victor Sorchan's machine figured in the next mishap. It upset, and three women, who were its occupants, were thrown out. One of them was badly bruised.

Robert Bayard Cutting, son of R. Fulton Cutting, figured in two disasters in one day, and now there is a warrant out for his arrest. This morning he was driving a little faster than the law allows, and suddenly turning a corner near the Cushing villa, frightened a horse so that the coachman was thrown from the box. The man escaped serious injury.

In the afternoon young Cutting was running his machine on Bellevue Avenue, and at Narragansett Avenue met Philip Livermore, who was coming up the latter thoroughfare. There was no time to turn out, and a collision followed. Mr. Livermore's machine was struck at the front wheel and forced against a tree. As a result of the accident, Mr. Livermore will have to obtain two new tubes for his wheels and have other repairs made. In consequence of the day's experiences, Mr. Cutting is being sought after by the police for fast and reckless driving.

The last mishap occurred at the polo grounds, where Robert Goelet's automobile caught fire while the game was in progress. The automobile had to be sent to the repair shop.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES MEET.

Men of Omaha Company to Form Union and Demand that Motormen Be Reinstated.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 30.—The employes of the Omaha Street Railway Company are holding an all-night session to-night in order to form a union which will be ready for work Monday morning, when a demand will probably be made that motormen discharged to-day be reinstated and that the union be not discriminated against. The street-car employes are satisfied with their wages and treatment and will not ask a change of any kind.

This morning nineteen motormen were called into the company's office and asked if they intended to join the new union which was being formed. On their answer in the affirmative they were discharged. The men claim that back of the fight which the company says they propose to wage against the union lies the sale of the property to Mr. Seligman, the New York banker, which was announced three weeks ago.

The men claim one of the provisions of the sale was that they were unorganized and no trouble had ever been had with them. When the employes heard of the reported sale they feared a change of officers and different treatment, and immediately began to talk of forming a union.

It is given out that if the discharged employes are not reinstated and the union recognized a strike will be inaugurated immediately.

HENRY WATTERSON ON COMING PRIZEFIGHT

Answers Appeal to Have Corbett-McGovern Bout Stopped.

Agrees with Connecticut League that Such Encounters Are Bad; but If They Must Be, He Wants the Real Thing.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Law and Order League of New Haven, Conn., appealing to him to exert his influence to stop the Corbett-McGovern fight, which is to take place here Sept. 22, Mr. Henry Watterson says:

"Good people can hardly fail to agree with the spirit pervading the letter as well as its general moral purpose, because an overwhelming preponderance of public opinion has everywhere pronounced against prizefighting, which is, in truth, all that Mr. Thrasher says it is.

"It is not the business of a daily newspaper, usurping the functions of the law, to set itself as judge, jury, and bailiff in matters either of crime committed, or crime meditated, and we shall, for the present, content ourselves with laying these documents before our readers and of admonishing the constituted authorities to do their duty. The law, we take it, is sufficiently explicit. If it is not, it ought to be; and meanwhile, disdaining an attitude of mere purism, nor undertaking to police a city of the size of Louisville against the various forms of uncleanliness, which the law either can not, or will not, reach, we accept Mr. Secretary Thrasher's letter as written in good faith, though we may parenthetically observe that this is a mighty big country for a singe local society away off in the land of steady habits to attempt to regulate and reform. Reform, like charity, snould begin at home.

"As a matter of fact, most of these 'fights,' so called, which have been 'pulled off' recently have been denounced as 'fakes,' pure and simple, the contestants dividing the gate money. Among other things, the home authorities might profitably look into this. If the law is against prizefighting, let it be executed. But if it is not, or, if it cannot be, let the coming 'match' be a 'fight,' and not a 'foot race.'"

Petitions are being sent to Gov. Beckham, appealing to him to see that the law is enforced and that the fight is prevented. To-morrow morning all the preachers of the city will address their congregations on the evils of prizefighting, and will appeal to the best citizenship to demand the authorities to enforce the statute.

The letter received by Mr. Watterson from Secretary Thrasher of the Law and Order League of Connecticut was in part as follows:

"This is an age when the moral interests of the whole land are more or less bound together, and when oftimes one part of the country pulsates to the sentiment of another. This and your well-known reputation constitute my only apology for addressing you openly on the subject of the prizefight, alias boxing match, arranged to take place in Louisville on the evening of Sept. 22.

"Connecticut has been passing through a singular experience since New York shut out these fistic contests by the repeal of the Horton law July, 1900. At that time ringmongers and sports generally began to look longingly over into the fresh and contiguous pastures of Connecticut. At first Mayors and others were shy, as it was well known that there was an old statute on the books which might prove dangerous, but gradually Mayors and boards gave way and licenses were granted on every side. Nearly every city and a number of smaller places became the rendezvous of New York sports 'to pull off fights.'

"The sporting class so far trampled on New England's traditional sentiments as to hold the contest for the featherweight championship of the world on Thanksgiving Day. This was Nov. 28, 1901, in the capital city of Hartford, and the contestants were the same parties, McGovern and 'Young' Corbett, who are advertised to fight in Louisville. Following the Hartford fight an agitation resulted in which the papers of that city took an active part, the result of which was that the Mayor refused to license any more, an example which his successor has followed. There was one more fight at New Haven. An agitation in which, again, the several newspapers were prominent, preceded and followed it. The issue was the revocation of four licenses already granted by the Mayor and Chief of Police and abstention from this barbarous form of amusement ever since.

"When 'Young' Corbett and McGovern determined to recontest the championship the same rumsellers who had managed that of Thanksgiving Day, unable to pry Hartford open again, made arrangements with the authorities in New London, and the bout was arranged for Aug. 29. In the meantime all the sports were warned to guard their language—to be sure to call the affair a 'boxing match,' a 'sparring exhibition for points.' At the same time, among themselves and in the New York papers, the character of the approaching contest was clearly announced as a 'fight,' a 'battle,' a gladiatorial combat in which the hardest blows, best directed to jaw, solar plexus, or heart, were to win. Terry McGovern himself tried to fool the people with pretty Sunday school talk. According to press dispatches of Aug. 11, he said: 'I don't see how they can prevent it. In the first place, it isn't a prizefight. It's a boxing match for points. * * * The days of prizefighting are really over. There is only one place in this country now where prizefighting is allowed, and that is Carson City. Prizefighting where men thumped each other with their fists or heavy, tight gloves was a brutal sport, but a scientific boxing match such as we propose to have in New London is a manly sport.'

"It is well known that 'when the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be,' but 'when the devil got well,' or as in this case, was off his guard, 'the devil a saint was he.' The same Terry McGovern described his last contest with Dave Sullivan, under the same rules with similar gloves as in his contests, achieved and contemplated, with 'Young' Corbett. I quote from a Washington paper what McGovern said of the condition of Sullivan at the end of that 'boxing match for scientific points.'

"'His face looked like a rotten apple; his left ear was half the size of his head; it was cut, bruised, swollen terribly. His cheeks were puffed out until you couldn't see his eyes. His lips were black, blue, and ripe, dripping with blood. His body looked like a raw beefsteak. He was spitting blood every time I sunk my fist in his stomach, over his heart, or into his ribs. He was clinging on to me to keep from going down, or, when I pushed him away, staggering around like a drunken man, dazed, wild-eyed, half conscious.'

"This beautiful sight was seen at what the sports call a 'boxing match,' held in your City of Louisville. The same Terry McGovern is due to appear in another 'boxing match' (?) in the same city Sept. 22 with 'Young' Corbett, a far more terrible antagonist than Dave Sullivan. One is to be able to recover his lost championship of the world; the other to retain the laurels which he snatched from the ring last Thanksgiving Day.

"Louisville should not be regarded as the dumping place for pugilists when shut out from New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New London, or elsewhere; it would seem to be feasible for some kind of an anti-prize-fight movement to be inaugurated in your city. You could undoubtedly exercise a mighty influence toward turning or strengthening public sentiment, if not for the revocation of the license of Sept. 22, at least for the refusal of future licenses of the sort.

"If the people of Louisville want a prize-fight, they should understand that they are to be treated to the real article on Sept. 22. For the contestants and their backers to pretend that it is a boxing match is like calling a duel with swords an exhibition of fencing. To this phase of the case I am sure we are in accord."

Daughter of Boston's Mayor Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The parochial residence of St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, Brookline, was the scene of a notable wedding this evening, when Miss Agnes Ruth Collins, eldest daughter of Mayor Patrick Collins of Boston, and Charles Royal Stevenson of Buffalo were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Michael T. McManus, rector of the church. The bride, who was given away by her father, was beautifully gowned in cream white Duchesse satin, prettily trimmed. She was attended by her sister, Miss Marie Collins. The bridegroom is a Harvard graduate.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS IN AMERICA'S SMARTEST RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

AT "THE TYRRETS"

116 Riverside Drive At S. E. cor. 84th St. Suites of 10, 11, and 12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms. Rentals, $3,000 to $4,000.

AT "THE TOWERS"

N. W. Cor. Central Park W. At 94th St. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 Bathrooms. Rentals $2,000 to $2,800.

APARTMENTS

CAMPAIGN IN VERMONT

Bitter Contest in That State to End Tuesday.

Fight Between McCullough and Clement Republican Factions—Legislature May Have to Name the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 30.—The hottest political campaign in the history of Vermont, at least in the memory of the present generation, practically came to a close to-night, and Tuesday the people will give their verdict.

While the result is in doubt, the indications point to the election of the regular Republican nominee, Gen. John G. McCullough of Bennington.

It is by no means improbable, however, that there will be no election by the people, and that the Legislature will name the next Governor of Vermont.

The causes which had made the result of a Vermont general election doubtful up to the very time of balloting are the State Prohibition law, and a political feud between Percival W. Clement of this city, multi-millionaire, and recently President of the Rutland Railroad, and the Proctors, for years "bosses" of the State Republican machine.

When the campaign opened there were two candidates, Gen. McCullough and Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne. It dragged along in a perfunctory way, arousing little interest and no enthusiasm. Both men were regarded as Summer residents and more New Yorkers than Vermonters.

The friends of Fletcher D. Proctor, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and son of Senator Redfield Proctor, induced him to go into the race. Almost simultaneously with Mr. Proctor's entry the name of Dr. Webb was withdrawn. The charge was made that there had been a deal, and that, in consideration of Mr. Webb's withdrawal, he was to be sent to the Senate when Senator Proctor concluded to retire.

For years there had been a feud between Mr. Clement and the Proctors for control of the party in Rutland County. Mr. Clement not only announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, but denounced the prohibition law which has been in force in Vermont for fifty years and demanded its repeal. In his private car, accompanied by a band of colored jubilee singers, he went from one end of the State to the other denouncing the prohibition law and the extravagance of the State "machine."

The charge was made by Mr. Clement, supported by affidavits, that Mr. McCullough or his lieutenants were using money and whisky with a most liberal hand in an effort to control the town caucuses.

When the State Convention met the Proctor and McCullough forces united and named the latter. Mr. Clement's leader on the floor tried to make a statement to the effect that efforts had been made to bribe delegates to vote for Mr. McCullough, but was howled down, and started a bolt from the hall which took practically all of the Clement men.

In the platform a plank was inserted pledging the party to pass a high license, local option bill which should be submitted for ratification by the people, and which should become operative immediately upon its ratification. This was what the Clement men had contended for.

Some Republican County conventions repudiated the action of the State Convention on the license question. The friends of Mr. Clement urged him to ignore the action of the convention and run as an independent.

A high-license, local option convention was called to meet at Burlington, and named for Governor P. W. Clement of Rutland and for Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Agan of Ludlow, indorsing the balance of the Republican State ticket.

Efforts were made to effect a fusion between the Democrats and the bolting Republicans, but it failed. The Prohibition Party also put a ticket in the field.

Speakers have been going through the State, some of them imported from other States. Two Cabinet Ministers' secretaries, Shaw, a native Vermonter, and Wilson, with several Congressmen, for the regular Republican nominee, and the Rev. Sam Sewell of Georgia for Mr. Clement.

It requires a vote a majority of the votes to elect in Vermont. If neither candidate secures such majority the election goes to the Legislature. For this reason as well as for the fact that the Legislature will be called upon to take action on the prohibition question, as much interest almost centres in the election of the town representatives and county Senators as in the fight for the State offices.

The only part the Democrats and Prohibitionists are expected to play will be to poll enough votes to prevent an election. There are in Vermont about 70,000 voters, of these 50,000 are normally Republican, 18,000 normally Democratic, and 2,000 vote with minor political organizations. This is the way the most optimistic Clement men figure out the result:

Clement, 36,000; McCullough, 24,000; McGeitnek, (Dem.,) 6,000; Underhill, Prohibitionist, 5,000.

Under this estimate, Mr. Clement would have to get two-thirds of the Democratic vote and half the Republican. No figures are given out by the McCullough men, but they claim their candidate will not lose more than 25 per cent. of the normal Republican vote, which will give him a safe majority over all.

Democratic leaders admit that Mr. Clement will cut into their vote, but maintain that he has the figures reversed; that he will not get more than 6,000 Democratic ballots, while M. C. Geltnek will get 12,000.

One thing is regarded as demonstrated by the campaign: Prohibition is beaten in Vermont. Both factions of the Republican Party are pledged to submit a high-license local-option law to the people, while the Democrats are in favor of passing the law without the referendum attachment. It is considered certain that the people will have a chance in the near future to vote on this question.

FEATS OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.

Two Members of Appalachian Club of Boston Accomplish Difficult Work on Mount Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Appalachian Club of this city is proud of the fact that two of its members, George A. and Charles Fiaff of Boston, both expert mountain climbers, who have scaled the principal peaks in Eastern United States and in Switzerland, have accomplished two more difficult feats. The first was the crossing of the great gulf which lies between the glen and the summit of Mt. Washington, and the second was the exploration of Lost River, in the Franconia Mountains. Regarding the gulf trip, George Flagg said:

"The sides of the gulf are very steep, especially at a point where one spur runs down from Mount Jefferson, and another from Mount Washington, making a narrow cut. About 4 o'clock we came in sight of the patches of snow on the head wall, and kept to the left, finding pretty good going until we reached the scrub. There it proved a terrible struggle, and we were fully an hour and a half going half a mile. At last we struck the road near the seventh mile post and reached the summit."

In describing the Lost River trip, Mr. Flagg said: "We reached the lumber camps between Mount Mosilauake and the Kinsman Range, where we were told our destination was only one-half mile further on. So, leaving our team at the camp, we started on foot. Lost River is only about thirty rods from the lumber road, and the first look at it is rather a disappointment, but after you have gone a short distance down the river your opinion changes. It looks as though an earthquake had at some time shaken great boulders, the size of houses, down into this ravine, and the river, forcing its way through, has worn great holes and cavities down under all."

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Fall Opening Children's Wear.

Each season marks a step forward in our provision of the best obtainable requisites of every description for Children's Wear. This autumn adds still greater facilities of production in every department, and we invite mothers to our most

Complete showing of Autumn and Winter Goods

Tuesday, September 2nd.

In Our Boys' Clothing Department, recently reorganized and greatly improved, every garment from the lowest price to the finest carries all the distinctive characteristics of the world's foremost makers of Boys' Clothing. The assortments offer the greatest possible variety of fabrics, styles and prices.

N. B. The foregoing applies with equal force to every department throughout the entire store.

Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays included.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THOUSANDS CHEER MITCHELL.

President of Mine Workers' Union Speaks at Wilmington (Del.) Labor Demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 30.—The feature of the labor demonstration to-day was the presence of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America. He spoke to a crowd numbering many thousands, and was enthusiastically cheered. In opening his speech he said:

"I should be devoid of feeling were I not to appreciate this reception. This is a tribute to that army of men who are battling so heroically in the coal fields for living wages and humane conditions of employment. This strike is a fight for American manhood. It is a contest in which every heart beats in sympathy.

"The statements made by the operators are untrue when they say they are not fighting as a union. I believe that if the Coal Trust had known four months ago that they would have to fight the whole American people they would never have entered the strike.

"I have always tried to avert strikes, but when the money powers seek to degrade American manhood then they find they have to fight the common people. I am sure the Coal Trust will not succeed in their endeavor to make slaves of the miners. I do not ask for aid, but we do hope and ask that every man who stands for what is right will come to our assistance. I want to say this for the 800,000 men, women and children in the coal industry, they are going to win. They are enduring sufferings and hardships, but they are not complaining."

MITCHELL TO MEET SENATORS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—President Mitchell of the Miners' Union will hold a conference on the strike situation with Senators Quay and Penrose at the St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is said that Mr. Mitchell received a telegram from Senator Quay on Friday that he would be glad to confer with him in Atlantic City at any time convenient for the miners' leader. Mr. Mitchell, on receipt of the telegram, decided to go to the seashore at once.

CHICAGO COAL SHORTAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The Fall coal situation in Chicago will open up Monday, Sept. 1, with some serious features for the consumer. There will be a scarcity of anthracite, prohibitive prices, and the smashing of all price schedules. Little, if any, hope is expressed by local dealers of a change in the situation for some time to come. Practically there is no hard coal in the market here to-day. Offers of $10 and $11 a ton have been made within the last day of two without getting any coal at all at those prices. Each dealer who has a little on hand is hugging it for larger prices later, when the cold weather demand comes on. No one wants to sell if he has any coal, and those who do sell let their coal go only a ton at a time.

The coke situation also is one that will keep prices jumping and consumers guessing from now on. The price of coke is going up in big jumps. Last Tuesday it was $7.50 a ton; Yesterday it was $10.50. What a jump of $3 in coke means may be understood when it is stated that Chicago uses some 40,000 tons a week. A jump of $3 in the price of a ton, therefore, means an added cost of $120,000.

STATE MAY ACT ON STRIKE.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 30.—Persistent rumors were in circulation to-day that a special session of the Legislature may be called by Gov. Stone in interest of legislation looking to the arbitration of the strike in the anthracite region. It is understood that there is an imperative popular demand for the calling of the Legislature.

While no confirmation of these rumors can be obtained from an official source, it is said to-night that a legislative solution to the grave situation in the strike region is possible. Gov. Stone's leaning toward arbitration is pronounced and well-known to the operators and miners.

During the last Legislature he not only urged upon the Assembly the necessity for passing an arbitration law, but he had a draft of a bill covering the need made and sent to the coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers. Neither the operators nor the miners, however, approved of the bill as it was framed. The measure was modeled on the one which has been in successful operation in New Zealand for seven years.

Held for Assaulting Non-Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 30.—Five striking miners, Nicholas Coluchi, Tony Toresch, Felicia Cundy, Pascal Astringer, and Joe Brunitz, were arrested at Olyphant to-day at the instance of the Delaware and Hudson Company. They are charged with rioting and assaulting non-union men. Three brothers, Ralph, Thomas, and Tony Argarese, who work in the boiler room at Delaware and Hudson Colliery No. 2, testified that while on their way to work they were stopped and beaten by the defendants. The accused men were committed to prison without bail.

BRICK TRUST DISSOLVES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers and Agents' Consolidated Brick Company of New York, held in Fishkill Landing this afternoon, it was voted to dissolve the company. A large delegation of representative brick men from along the Hudson River attended the meeting, among them being John R. Rose of Newburg; Robert Main, Saugerties; William K. Hammond, New York; William H. Barnes, Newburg; Frank L. Holmes, New York; H. J. Jova, Newburg; John McNamara, Fishkill Landing; George F. Schultz, New York; Clayton C. Bourne, Newburg; H. R. Revely, Cornwall; C. S. Evans, Newburg; H. R. Bingham, Kingston; William Lahey and M. M. Hayden, Newburg.

The members of the association were in executive session one hour, and at adjournment Mr. Main announced that the company had dissolved. The association was known as the Brick Trust. It was organized on March 11, 1901, and was composed of the leading brick manufacturers along the Hudson. It was a community of interests among the manufacturers, formed for the purpose of controlling the output. After a fair trial the members found the association did not further their mutual interests, so they decided to hereafter run their plants independently.

RIGHT AT THE TOP OF THE TOWN.

Freight cars cross the Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street; one sidewalk disappeared two years ago, the other has shrunk to a track for the wheelbarrows which run on a continuous times schedule; the dust is high and deep, but nobody sems to care.

Perhaps the "Popular Shop," showing the sort of things which folks break down fences and climb trees to get, makes one forget the rest.

The "Popular Shop."

Quaint and

ENGLAND IS INTERESTED IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Papers Are Devoting More Space to Them Than Ever Before—The Reports on Education in This Country—Alfred Moseley's Industrial Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—English domestic affairs have been very quiet this week. It is the dead season in London. Every one who is any one has gone to mountain, moor, or sea. In the fashionable quarters of the West End the houses are shut up and the street are almost deserted. Smart carriages and high-stepping horses are not seen in Hyde Park. Wealth and luxury are everywhere less conspicuous than during the months preceding the coronation.

Still, what is known as the "emptiness" of London only affects a very limited area. There are still 5,000,000 busy citizens in the capital, whose doings are not affected by the movements of the aristocracy and society. These working bees of the hive are enjoying the respite from political controversy occasioned by the Parliamentary recess.

The educational quarrel, lately so acute, is now dormant. It is curious that just now should be published by the Board of Education two new volumes of reports upon American education. The Times devotes an editorial article to these reports, and expresses the opinion that in respect to education England has more to learn from America than from Europe. While admitting the excellence of the American system, The Times thinks purely secular education impracticable and undesirable in England.

More than thirty years ago the late John Richard Green, the historian, recognized the impracticability, but not the undesirability. He longed for the American system of education in England, but thought it would take a century and a half to accomplish the reform. Many thoughtful English people think so now.

There has never been a time when American affairs occupied so much space in English journals. Day after day articles on various aspects of American life are published. During the present week more attention has been bestowed on American affairs than on almost anything else.

President Roosevelt's speeches are much discussed. While Englishmen are chary about expressing opinions on American domestic politics, admiration is felt for the President's courage in confronting important and difficult questions.

The Parcels Post service to America and Alfred Moseley's commission of inquiry into American business and trade organization have attracted much attention. Mr. Moseley bears the entire cost of sending twenty-one labor leaders on a tour through the United States in order that they may realize the formidable nature of American competition, as illustrated by the immense expansion in America's exports of manufactured articles. He specially commends to their consideration the fact that this expansion has been attended by the cheapening of the cost of production. This result he is inclined to attribute to the enormous American coal supplies, to the greater readiness of American workmen to consent to the introduction of labor-saving appliances, and to the more judicious attitude of American employers toward their employes.

The commission leaves here at the end of October, so that it may be present at the opening of the New York Chamber of Commerce building in November.

ENGLISH METHODISTS FEAR AN ERA OF MATERIALISM.

Wesleyan Pastoral Declares that the Conditions of Life Are Being Revolutionized—Other Religious Topics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In the religious world the most important event this week has been the publication of the Wesleyan Methodist Pastoral. The Pastoral says that the closeness of intercourse, the immense powers now possessed for the production and distribution of wealth, and the almost world-wide co-operation and competition for these ends, bid fair to revolutionize the conditions of industrial and commercial life.

This state of things, it is added, points to the danger of a period of practical materialism, when the interests of brotherliness and human progress may be sacrificed to considerations both of greed and fear, when the weaker classes and races may be exploited for the benefit of the stronger, when multitudes may live under such conditions of hurry and mental absorption as to endanger not only religion, but all the higher qualities of spiritual character.

The Pastoral expresses the views of all religious denominations.

An interesting ceremony is forthcoming at the cathedral church of Wesleyanism in the City Road, London, Wesley's old chapel, where a memorial window to the famous preacher, Bishop Matthew Simpson, is to be unveiled in October. The memorial is the outcome of a movement initiated by Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The window represents Paul preaching at Athens.

Another window to Bishop Asbury, a pioneer of American Methodism, will be unveiled at the same time. The entire cost of the window is defrayed by American Methodists. It is expected that Ambassador Choate will perform the ceremony and will speak.

Although Wesleyanism is not patronized by the aristocracy, the exalted show appreciation of it. Leading statesmen have spoken in recent years on various occasions in the City Road Chapel. Early in the Boer war Mr. Chamberlain was invited and accepted. The opposition was so strong among certain Wesleyans when Mr. Chamberlain's consent was announced that it was necessary to ask him to stay away, which he did.

MR. LECKY'S RETIREMENT.

The Famous Historian's Approaching Resignation from Parliament Due to Heart Weakness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The forthcoming retirement from Parliament of the Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, the historian, is due to heart weakness. General regret is expressed at the loss to the House of Commons of such a distinguished member.

Mr. Lecky is the most fluent speaker in Parliament. He causes despair to the stenographers because his speeches flow swiftly in a continuous stream of most elegant but difficult language, with never a pause or break, the result being that when he desires an accurate report he supplies it himself.

TO CROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Turbine Steamer to be Built Which May Revolutionize Passenger Travel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A revolution in cross-Channel passenger traffic is forthcoming. The Southeastern and London, Chatham and Dover Railway has ordered for delivery next season a twenty-five knot turbine steamer, 300 feet by 40 feet, which, it is calculated, will cover the passage from England to France in forty-five minutes.

It will be possible with the turbine style of vessel to devote much more space to passenger accommodation. If successful it is expected that the turbine system will be extended to the Atlantic traffic.

ENGLISH CHANNEL SCHEME.

Lightship and Wireless Telegraph Station to be Established West of the Lizard.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—One of the latest wireless telegraph schemes is the proposed installation of a combined lightship and ocean telegraph station one hundred miles west of the Lizard. It is suggested that a vessel provided with a powerful searchlight, projected against the clouds, mark the position of the station at night. The wireless plant is to be powerful enough to command the fairway of the channel and exchange news and orders with passing vessels.

Should the experiment succeed, it is proposed to establish a number of such ships along the coast. It is thought that they will be particularly valuable in the transmission of meteorological reports and storm warnings.

BRITISH SUBMARINE TRIALS.

They Have Not Been Satisfactory and the Submerged Crews Complain.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The British Government is jealously guarding the experiments made with the new submarine boats, but reports of their performances, while somewhat conflicting, indicate that, on the whole, they have been rather disappointing. It is understood that the preliminary reports do not assign great naval value to the new craft. Their range of observation, even with the vaunted new periscope, is decidedly limited, and, so far, the boats have not demonstrated their effectiveness against warships moving even at a moderate speed.

The bluejackets assigned to submarine duty are the least enthusiastic of all. One official report to the effect that "some inconvenience" was suffered by the practice crews was transfated by the men themselves to mean that they suffered comparative blindness, nausea, and serious headache for several days after the submerging.

J. P. MORGAN PERMITS.

They Are All the Rage in London at Present—A Few Samples.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—They take J. Pierpont Morgan very seriously in London, and they also get a good deal of fun out of his supposed ownership of the earth. The street-venders are selling little printed cards bearing legends that indicate the prevalent idea that he is the supreme ruler of the world. These cards find eager purchasers. For instance, when the head of the family is detained in the city to an unusual hour, he presents to his indignant spouse one of these cards, bearing the words:

> Permit bearer to be late to dinner on alternate Wednesdays in August.
> J. P. MORGAN.

The staid Briton who seeks an excuse for an American cocktail at the "Cecil" hands this card to an acquaintance:

> Bearer has permission to treat one friend daily between 5 and 6:30 P. M.
> J. P. MORGAN.

At a game of bridge a player whose rashness gets his partner into difficulties produces this justification:

> Bearer is to be allowed to go no trump without an ace in his hand.
> J. P. MORGAN.
>
> Good for one hand only.

One of the cards would probably find a readier sale in America than in England. It reads:

> Bearer may take all pots in which his bluff is not called. I often do so myself.
> J. P. MORGAN.

But the card that is most often seen, since it fits all occasions and expresses the Morgan idea most completely, is this one:

> Permit bearer to walk the face of the earth and draw breath.
> J. P. MORGAN.

Remains of the Fairs.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The American Line steamer St. Louis sailed from Southampton this afternoon for New York, having on board the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair.

Isaac Stern's Yacht Homeward Bound.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The American steam yacht Virginia, owned by Isaac Stern of New York, passed The Lizard to-day bound for New York.

King Christian's Jubilee.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 30.—King Christian celebrated to-day his jubilee as a General in the Danish Army. He received at Bernstorff Castle all the Generals attached to the Copenhagen garrison.

HINDU CORONATION GUESTS.

Announcement that the Imperial Treasury Will Pay for Their Entertainment Welcomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The colonial and Indian coronation guests have departed. Much satisfaction is expressed at the decision that the Indian taxpayers are not to be charged with the expense of entertaining the Indian guests in England.

Costly entertainments were given to the Princes, including the splendid reception on July 4. This alone cost several thousand pounds.

The Secretary of State for India at first announced that India would defray the expense. British indignation was great at this attempt to escape the burdens of hospitality The official announcement that the imperial exchequer will bear the expense is welcomed, not without sarcasm at its tardy publication.

BRITISH OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

War Office Has a Scheme by Which They Will Be Reduced.

LONDON Aug. 30.—One of the results of the report of the Committee on Army Education is a scheme of the War Office to reduce the living expenses of cavalry officers so as to enable a man to live on $1,000 per annum besides his pay, the present minimum being about $3,000. The War Office proposes to furnish officers' messes and quarters for bachelor officers at the Government's expense and to furnish a full field kit to each officer.

Whether or not the committee's other recommendations, to abolish regimental coaches, hounds, and polo tournaments, are carried out, the above concessions will greatly relieve the strain on the poorer officers and are expected to result in the entry of a more efficient, if not so fashionable an element into the cavalry branch of the service.

LORD ROSEBERY'S PLANS.

He Is Making Preparations for a Vigorous Autumn Campaign.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Great interest attaches to Lord Rosebery's preparations for a vigorous Autumn campaign of the Liberal League. Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, H. H. Asquith, and Sir Henry H. Fowler are all scheduled to deliver numerous addresses throughout the north during the next three months.

The league recently has had several notable accessions, including the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Sefton, Lord Burghclere, Lord Herschell, and Sir E. A. Colebrooke. The leaders are doing a vast amount of missionary work, their chief texts being the grain tax and the Education bill, and that it is having effect on the electors is seen in the results of the recent by-elections.

FIGHTING NEAR CAPE HAITIEN.

Provisional and Revolutionary Forces Both Suffer Severely.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Under date of last evening from Port Au Prince, United States Minister Powell sent a cable dispatch to the State Department that severe fighting had taken place the day before near Cape Haitien, and that it was still in progress at the time his message was sent. Great loss was inflicted on both sides.

The provisional army was under command of Gen. Nord, while Gen. Jumeau was in command of the revolutionists. The towns of Marmalade and Limbe had been totally destroyed in the course of the fighting.

The Cincinnati, in command of Capt. McLean, is now at Cape Haitien, so that American interests in that vicinity are protected.

Serious Collision in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—Twenty-three persons were seriously injured this morning by a collision between two passenger trains. One of the trains was standing at the station and the other crashed into it, telescoping two carriages. Most of the injured persons sustained fractures of the limbs.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES HAVE AROUSED EUROPE

The English and Continental Press Discuss Monroeism.

THEY SEE TROUBLE AHEAD

Saturday Review Sounds a Warning to England—Germany Declared to Have No Intentions of Encroaching on South America.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"A hated rivalry which may some day be settled by the arbitrament of the sword" seems to fairly sum up The Saturday Review's opinion of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Discussing President Roosevelt's pronouncement on Monroeism, this always bitterly anti-American publication uses the President's speech as a text on which to enunciate a long sermon on "American greed and hypocrisy" and the danger threatening the British Empire from the United States's future expansion. It says, in reviewing the history of the Monroe doctrine:

"It is unfortunate, if not exceptional, that the United States cannot be satisfied with the plain, straightforward policy of self-interest without attempting to explain it as a disinterested and highly moral position. It was on this basis that the war with Spain was undertaken, resulting in the Philippines being annexed and Cuba being put under the heel. South America's natural resources are enormous, but the individual States cannot act together. It is plain that they will not long resist American extension southward, and American 'protection' from European aggression will soon incubate into occupation by the United States."

Proceeding to discuss the effect of Monroeism on the British Empire, The Saturday Review says:

"The United States is the only great power separated from the British Empire by nothing but a land frontier, and it is the settled object of the United States to ultimately include Canada. The United States is commercially growing fast at our expense, and, judging from its present progress, the power of the United States in wealth and numbers will soon exceed that of any rival we have, possibly excepting Russia, whose position in relation to us territorially is not nearly so critical. Under these circumstances it is surely clear that the power we need be most concerned about is America. Acute territorial and commercial rivalry always results in an ultimate trial by force. It is the only final settlement. If that is so, the policy of either country must be to avoid doing anything which can increase the other's power or give it points in the struggle. On that principle the United States has steadily acted in opposing us diplomatically, never conceding a point. We, on the other hand, have usually gone out of our way to help the United States, as in the matter of the Isthmian Canal. We lost ground, and America gained. The only balancing advantage would be such consequent and active friendship on the part of America that we might count on her as meeting us half way by abstaining from injuring us. Of such friendship The Saturday Review has shown again and again that there is neither evidence nor likelihood. There is no question of liking or disliking the Americans. It is simply a question of which shall ultimately get the better of the other side. The controlling factors make it impossible to put the position of the two countries in any other way."

A curiously divergent view is expressed by The Spectator on the same topic. It says:

"We are glad in the interests of the United States and Great Britain and the peace of the rest of the world that President Roosevelt announced in such clear and unmistakable terms that the Monroe doctrine will be enforced by the United States at all costs. The Monroe doctrine is a danger to peace only if and while it is undefined. All authoritative statements of the policy of the United States in this particular are therefore most welcome. We hold that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is as good for us as for the United States. We, like the United States, have no desire to see the status quo violently altered by the efforts of Continental European States to carve out for themselves colonial empires in Central and South America. It would suit us no more than the United States to see Germany established in Southern Brazil or elsewhere on the Western Continent."

Proceeding to point out that Monroeism cannot rest on air, and that, unless based on power, it is sure to be exposed, to be pushed aside and disregarded, The Spectator continues:

"The power on which it must primarily rest is sea power. If the European States know that America has sea power enough to enforce the Monroe doctrine it will be scrupulously respected. The moment they see the doctrine is based only on paper it will be disregarded. To make the doctrine effective America must build a fleet unquestionably stronger than that of France or Germany. She need not trouble to outbuild us, as we not merely agree to, but may be said to be passive supporters of the Monroe doctrine."

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's fresh declaration of the Monroe doctrine has been received here with an air of wonder. The tone generally assumed is one of surprise that the doctrine should be reaffirmed so energetically at a moment when no European power disputes it, least of all Germany. Moreover, it is asserted that Germany gave her assent to the doctrine soon after President Roosevelt's assumption of the Presidency, and that the State Department has abundant knowledge that Germany does not even contemplate securing coaling stations in the Western Hemisphere. Some suspicious critics suggest that something must be going on behind the diplomatic screen to occasion the President's enunciation. The Foreign Office by no means shares the newspaper excitement. It reads the speech in connection with the definition of the doctrine contained in the President's last message to Congress, which thoroughly satisfies Germany. The disposition in some quarters to regard President Roosevelt's speech as directed against Germany is wholly inadmissible, because Germany, as the American Government knows, never designed territorial acquisition on the American continent.

Several of the newspapers here crowd their references to the King of Italy from the chief editorial position in order to comment on President Roosevelt's speech. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"His assertions are impregnated with an imperialistic spirit, and one is disposed to connect his utterances with what is occuring in Venezuela, since Germany is the only European power which, for the protection of its own interests, might be tempted to occupy temporarily Venesuelan territory. But the unequivocal declaration has been made that the Berlin Cabinet has never considered the question of annexation. The self-control which our squadron maintained in the presence of the wild doings of the revolutionists in the coast towns in which Germans reside is proof positive that Germany does not intend to act in a way to touch the sensibilities of the United States."

The Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"The President's words sound like a defense from attack. But who is attacking the United States' favorite dogma? Germany and Russia shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became President, expressly recognised the Monroe principle."

The Tageblatt deprecates the British comment, which scents in the President's speech a covert warning to Germany, and other organs are inclined to see no foreign but a domestic motive in Mr. Roosevelt's utterance, namely, preparation of the public mind for a further enlargement of the Navy.

McCarthy's "If I Were King" Proves a Success in London.

Produced by George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre—"There's Many a Slip" Disappoints the Critics—Other London Theatrical News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"If I Were King" was produced to-night at the St. James's Theatre by George Alexander. The play is beautifully staged and admirably acted.

Mr. Alexander played Villon in the true spirit of the part, and received immense applause at the end of the duel scene of the first act. Julie Opp made an admirable Katharine de Vaucelles, and Charles Fulton played Louis XI. cleverly.

The romantic story which Mr. McCarthy's imagination has woven round the names of King Louis and Villon charmed the audience, which was also delighted by the exquisite series of stage pictures presented. The scenes in the King's garden captivated every one, especially the love scenes between Katharine and Villon.

The play scores another success for Mr. Alexander and will probably have a good run.

Theatrical matters have been quiet during the past week. Robert Marshall's translation of Scribe and Legouve's "Bataille des Dames," entitled "There's Many a Slip," produced at the Haymarket, has been disapproved by the critics.

It is a specimen of comedy and of intrigue. In 1851 it seemed a marvel of ingenuity, but Sardou and his imitators have done more wonderful things in this line.

Beerbohm Tree's house will be called His Majesty's Theatre, the King having sanctioned this title. The theatre was opened in Queen Victoria's jubilee year and called Her Majesty's. The alteration in the name is in accordance with the traditions of two centuries.

Nance O'Neil, the American actress, begins her season at the Adelphi Theatre on Monday with "Magda."

The oldest English actor, James Doel, who died aged ninety-eight at Plymouth yesterday, played with Edmund Kean. Doel saw Napoleon on the deck of the Bellerophon when that vessel put into Plymouth on the way to St. Helena. As lessee of the Devonport Theatre, Doel engaged the most famous players of the last century.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—While the theatres, like the clubs and hotels, are still largely deserted, the Autumn season promises well. Bert Coote's "The Fatal Wedding," at the Princess Theatre, has already scored a success, and the coming week will see the reopening of half a dozen important theatres.

Stephen Phillips is rapidly completing his new play, "David and Bathsheba," which E. S. Willard will produce in Boston.

Charles Warren has secured the copyright of a musical comedy called "The Smart Set," which Joseph Cawthorne will produce in the United States.

The disposition in favor of dramatized novels continues.

Beerbohm Tree is busily rehearsing Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," and will go to Rome in order to study local color. London will also have matinées of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," with Marion Terry in the title rôle, while Sarah Grand, in conjunction with Harriet Jay, is preparing a dramatization of "The Heavenly Twins."

ATLANTIC SHIPPING DEAL

Speculation Regarding Britain's Scheme for Combating It.

Statement that the Government's Plans In That Regard Are Complete Declared Untrue—Possible Plans.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The approaching expiration of the time limit for the completion of the Atlantic shipping combine is arousing the British press to all sorts of speculation regarding J. Pierpont Morgan's ultimate plans as well as the Government's scheme for dealing with the combination.

The promised statement of the Premier, A. J. Balfour, on the reassembling of Parliament is awaited with intense interest. The statement has already been printed that the Government plans are complete, and that the authorities are all ready to make an effective counter-move against the American syndicate.

Inquiries made by The Associated Press in the best-informed quarters indicate that this announcement is not true. The Government has had to deal with so many powerful and conflicting interests that it has not yet been able to definitely decide on a plan of action. In spite of the opposition to a general subsidy scheme, well-informed persons consider this to be the most likely solution, on the lines of a generous distribution of Government support, not in behalf of one, but of several companies.

The form which such assistance will take is still under discussion, there being considerable opposition to straight subsidies. There is no doubt that Mr. Balfour's announcement will include a scheme for a direct, fast Canadian service, in which the Canadian Pacific Railroad will probably participate, but not, as originally planned, as sole promoter and beneficiary.

The indications point more and more to the drawing together of the Atlantic lines outside of the Morgan combine. One of the alliances which may be earliest expected is a combination of the Allan Line and Elder Dempster & Co. The heads of the English lines are chary in expressing themselves on the Atlantic outlook. Time is rather intensifying than allaying their jealousy of the Americans' bid for the Atlantic trade, and the Government has been so thoroughly stirred up that it will not leave a stone unturned to allay the existing commercial and colonial discontent.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the tariff discussions at the recent colonial conference were very intimately connected with the shipping situation. A leading shipowner and a close friend of the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"America must not think that the Imperial Government is going to leave the colonies at the mercy of the shipping or any other trust. The discontent is acute enough now in many quarters of the empire. While Great Britain does not want a commercial war with the United States, she will not stand indefinitely being shut out by the American tariff wall while keeping open house for American traders in the United Kingdom. The question of retaliatory duties is not so improbable as many people imagine. There is no reason why the British colonial markets should not be opened to British goods on a preferential basis. We have been asleep here in England for a long time, but when we wake up America had better look out."

Sir Christopher Furness (who has been referred to as the possible head of the English financial syndicate which is likely to purchase the Cunard fleet as the nucleus for a British shipping combine, which may include the Allan Line,) hinted at similar possibilities yesterday in his speech before the steamship meeting at Manchester. As he was addressing a public meeting, he was not so outspoken as the leading shipowner quoted above.

LONDON BIRTHS DECREASE.

The Decline Is Most Noticeable in the Fashionable Quarters.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sociologists were disturbed by the vital statistics issued this week, showing a marked decline in the English birth rate. London shows a decrease since 1881 from 27.4 to 20.6 per 100 of married women under the age of forty-five.

The decline is most noticeable in the fashionable quarters of the capital, while the slum areas, such as Stepney, Shadwell, and Bethnal Green, are almost stationary. Outside of London the decline amounts to 25.8, against 30.3 in 1881.

Reception on the Illinois.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The officers of the United States battleship Illinois gave a reception on board that vessel at Chatham this afternoon to the British naval officers stationed there.

Castro's Forces Win a Victory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Minister Bowen in a cable dispatch to the State Department from Caracas states that a victory has been announced by the Government forces over the revolutionary advance guard near Cua. The blockade of the Orinoco has been declared ineffective by the Dutch Government.

"MEAT FAMINE" IN EUROPE

British Cabinet Minister Blames American Trusts.

Says Closing of Ports Against Cattle Is Not the Cause—Town Councils Throughout Germany Disturbed.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"Costly meat is due more to the action of certain American trusts than to the closing of the ports against cattle," is what the President of the Board of Agriculture, R. W. Hanbury, told a meeting of farmers at Shrewsbury this afternoon when defending the action of the Board of Agriculture in prohibiting the importation of stock.

The Cabinet Minister also expressed his aproval of the recent widening bases of taxation and said he would not have been sorry if a further duty had been placed on flour, explaining that while it would raise the price of the food of the people half a cent, it would revive the milling industry of the country and give the farmers a proper supply of offals.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The price of meat in Germany continues to rise, and the Town Councils and other bodies and the newspapers in every part of the Empire are discussing what is called the "meat famine." The butchers' guilds advanced the price of meat this week two and a half to five cents per pound. A good steak costs forty-four cents a pound in Berlin.

Meats are generally reported statistically to be twenty-six per cent. higher here now than in 1900, although in Rotterdam, Paris, Vienna and Budapest they are only ten to sixteen per cent. higher. Germany's more rapid advance is attributed to the scarcity of home animals, the exclusion of foreign live stock and the prohibition of canned meats, thus suspending large American imports. Hamburg figures show that the imports of American salt and smoked meats in 1901 were only 128,800 metric hundredweights, against 305,300 in 1898. The imports of sausages have shrunk in the same time from 18,000 to 880 metric hundredweights, and American canned meats from 34,600 to 10,900 metric hundredweights.

Berlin slaughtered in July 5,110 fewer animals than in July, 1901, in spite of the increasing population, and the slaughterings were further diminished in August. The official authorities of the Kingdom of Saxony report a five per cent. decrease in the slaughterings since 1901, and a great lack of animals suitable for butchering. Several important municipalities have petitioned the Government to open the frontiers to live stock. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Herr von Podbielski, replying to a deputation of the Posen Council making such a request, said it was impossible to withdraw the exclusion decrees, averring that the exclusion of foreign animals had immensely improved the veterinary conditions of Germany.

CHURCH AND STAGE UNION.

The Rev. Forbes Phillips, Vicar of Gorleston, Advocates a Startling Scheme.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Rev. Forbes Phillips, vicar of Gorleston, near Yarmouth, who aroused widespread comment by permitting Mrs. Brown Potter to recite from his pulpit, in June, 1901, is agitating a fresh and more startling scheme for a close union of the Church and stage in the cause of religion. He proposes that each parish maintain a theatre under the management of the Church. In an outspoken interview the clergyman says:

"Clergymen overdo the religious side of life, thereby ruining the spiritual liver, like that of overfed Strasburg geese."

The plan of the Rev. Mr. Phillips includes a revival of the mystery plays of the Middle Ages and the establishment of a sort of Oberammergau society in each parish.

FLORENCE STRIKE SERIOUS.

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 30.—There has been no disturbance of public order in consequence of the beginning here of a general strike movement, but precautionary measures have been taken, the police having been reinforced and the troops, who are engeged in manoeuvres near Florence, having been ordered to proceed thither in case their presence should become necessary.

There are at present one cavalry regiment and one regiment of infantry in the city, and the police are assisted in patroling the streets by 500 gendarmes and carabineers.

The metal workers, printers, cigarmakers, and joiners, who it was announced yesterday were already out, have been joined by most other trades. Many municipal employes also have quit work, and the men employed to light the street lamps refused to perform that labor. Nevertheless the streets are lighted up to-night.

IRELAND'S VIEW OF THE CORONATION

Standish O'Grady in the "All Ireland Review" on the Situation as He Found It Before the Ceremony.

A GOOD deal of curiosity has been expressed as to how the coronation of King Edward would be treated in Ireland. In The All Ireland Review, of which he is editor, Standish O'Grady sums up the situation as follows:

I write this before the coronation, but shall assume that his Majesty King Edward VII. was duly crowned on Thursday and that his champion was not overthrown by Mr. Erskine or any other defender of the Jacobite cause. The event has been contemplated by this Irish nation with very mixed feelings—by some with cold and by some with hot disdain, by some with a silly and transparently insincere enthusiasm, by most of us as just a great formal state event which had to take place, and by a great many with the simple natural emotion with which we all contemplate any great happening in the life of a human being when our attention is strongly directed to the same—a marriage, a death, great good fortune, great ill fortune. The King has been known to us as a man and a boy for long years. To-day he is crowned. We are all human. The great event happens, as it were, in our presence. We observe, we think, we feel, and the tragic base which lies below all life becomes very apparent even in the hour of festivity and in the midst of all the splendor. The lacrymae rerum are present, even in coronations.

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As an Irishman—and loyal, I believe, to my King—for other than mere traditional, instinctive, or merely sentimental considerations, I take this opportunity of attempting to set out as clearly and consecutively as I can the reasons which, I believe, ought to induce thinking Irishmen to cultivate in their minds and to encourage in those of their neighbors a sentiment of loyalty to the Hanoverian Prince who has just been crowned King at Westminster, directing my words on this occasion only to the reason and understanding of the reader. In Ireland such appeals are not very frequent. We all hail from different and hostile camps, and even when we try to be rational and impartial, and even when the shibboleths are not audible in our speech, the race, the flavor, the disturbing obscuring influences inherited or derived from our party, section, creed, class, or faction are evident enough to a dispassionate observer. I shall just try to put forward, with as much clearness and sincerity as I can, the reasons which seem to justify the loyal attitude always maintained by this paper.

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Nations, whether self-governing or enslaved in fact, are by nature free, just as man is by nature free, though in fact he may be a slave to his neighbor, or to some vicious propensity of his own. But this law of freedom, which is over all nations, over this nation, is for all nations limited, conditioned, circumscribed, by their history, by events, and happenings, and the many births of time. Our native right of undefined freedom has been defined, conditioned, and limited by our history.

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Owing to a long, a very long succession of events, the native freedom of Ireland has been limited and circumscribed both by other things, and also by the fact of monarchy, and the fact of the King of Ireland being also King of the neighboring island of Great Britain. In 1172 England, organic, solidified, and compact, thrust itself forcibly into the affairs of this still ununified country, with the result that Ireland, lay and clerical, accepted Henry II., King of the English, as its sovereign lord, or Dominus, the recalcitrant tribes and districts being compelled to assent to the new order owing to the combined force of the Norman conquistadores and of their Irish allies. There were emeutes, tumults, rebellions, without number, but out of every struggle the Dominion rose supreme, always the King of the English, Rex Anglorum, emerging and re-emerging as Lord of Ireland, Dominus de Hiberniae. Right or wrong, for good or for evil, that was the end of every effort to overthrow the Plantagenet and re-establish the Milesian-Irish monarchy rooted and centred in Ireland.

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Here, then, are happenings, events, births of Time, shaping, limiting, and circumscribing the metaphysical right of native original freedom. So I have elsewhere described that and other fundamental laws of our Constitution as being "written in characters of blood and flame over all the provinces, and bitten with steel into men's skins—for parchment." Time and Destiny and the minds of men might have disposed of things differently, but they did not. The events of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries secured and settled the dominion, the Irish dominion of a foreign dynasty. During some ten generations of men, whoever denied the Irish lordship of the Plantagenet was killed in battle or driven into the woods, or compelled to submit and pay homage and obey. And we are living still under influences emanating out of those drastic centuries.

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Then in the fifteenth century came the invasion of the Bruces, followed by a widespread Irish revolt and upheaval, the decay of the Norman regime, a confused time ending in the complete or slightly qualified independence of the Irish chieftains. For a century it looked as if Ireland, in her fated and inevitable movement toward solidarity and nationhood, was falling back upon a native Irish centre of order, that that crowd of Irish Kings would in due time supply themselves with a chief King or Ard-Ri from among themselves, and that the monarchy of Ireland would be an Irish monarchy, Norman or Milesian, but Irish, sprung from the soil, and having no relations with Great Britain any more than with any other foreign power. But it was not so.

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The work of those drastic Norman centuries was not to be undone, and that crowd of Irish Kings, though they paid no tribute and obeyed no orders and rendered no homage, always remembered that they had one lawful over-lord, and that that over-lord was the heir and successor of the Plantagenets. And so, when Henry VIII. overthrew the House of Kildare and advanced the long-veiled prerogatives of the Crown of England all that crowd of Irish dynasts, at his instance, came to Dublin, did homage to his representative, recognized his lordship, and even advanced him from the dignity of Dominus to that of Rex—a most solemn act on the part of all Ireland; from the consequences of which they and their sucessors could never shake themselves free. Again, the old law prevailed, viz.: "The King of England, King of Ireland."

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Then came on the bloody confusions of the sixteenth century, which was really an effort on the part of Ireland, leaning toward modern conditions, what we call "civilization," to escape from the control of the dynasts, that multitudinous tyranny, even at the expense of making the monarchy, that monarchy whose base or root was in England, supreme, absolute, even despotic in Ireland. Out of those bloody convulsions—being what I have described—the Crown again emerged, supreme, and with all the great Irish dynastic houses subject or in ruins.

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Personally, I would prefer things to have fallen out differently. I am sorry that the Milesian lords did not support their own King and drive out the Norman invaders, that the lords who made Henry VIII. their King did not choose one from among themselves, that out of the Elizabethan convulsions a Fitzgerald or O'Neill or an O'Donnell did not emerge Rex Hiberniae, lord of a self-contained Ireland not hampered, checked, embarrassed, by foreign entanglements. But the iron dice fell all the other way; time and events and the minds of men determined things differently.

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Then, in the semi-religious wars of the seventeenth century, you will find the old law asserting and reasserting itself with power, and even to such degree that Cromwell, though usurper, still as de facto Captain of the English, made himself also Captain and ruler of Ireland. From the revolution and the date of the Act of Settlement forward down through the eighteenth century, no one in this island ever denied that the head of the house of Hanover was King of Ireland. In 1782 our Parliament, with the enthusiastic assent of the whole Irish nation, recognized George III. as their King, and in 1793, the year of Catholic Emancipation, the accredited representatives of the whole Roman Catholic population brought their "griefs" before the same Prince as before their King, and in the last century the greatest of Irish popular leaders always treated Queen Victoria as his lawful sovereign.

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How, I ask, can the effect of such a chain of historical events be done away with by words, by mere breath? It cannot. Our native divinely ordained freedom and liberty have been limited and conditioned in this way. It is the law, a fundamental law, one of the most fundamental in our Constitution, that the King of England is the King of Ireland—is our King. It is not a law made by a voting majority which may be unmade by another voting majority. It is one of those laws which are of the nature of facts, and facts must be handled wisely and reverently, and neither ignored nor played with. Observe, too, it is a kindred fact, that while the King of England is our King, England, the English people, the English and British Parliament possess no legal or Constitutional authority whatsoever over this Kingdom of Ireland; none. I had hoped to enlarge upon this aspect, too, of our Constitution, but for the present think I had best close here and turn to another subject.

Russia Seeks Advantages From the Shah's Poverty

A Banker Named Gruby Has Followed the Persian Monarch All Over Europe—The Shah Seeks Counsel of an American in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Shah of Persia is the chief feature of social interest here just now.

His Majesty wears a worried look, for the Russians, Germans, and British are intriguing around him, and he does not know which way to turn. Moreover, his funds are terribly low, and he is fearful of being obliged to have recourse to a Russian banker named Gruby, who has dogged his steps all through Europe.

If M. Gruby foots the Shah's hotel bill it will mean that the Russians will build their railway through Persia and Beluchistan to India, and soon after that, some people say, Persia will become a Russian province.

Dr. Keen, the American traveler, who has just arrived here from the East, tells me that already Northern Persia is overrun with Russians, who have monopolized trade there and are rapidly imposing their language on the natives. He thinks that Russia has got Persia in a grip from which she will hardly escape.

The Shah has a pronounced sympathy for America, and would like to attract American capital to Persia if he could. In the meanwhile he eagerly demands counsel from his American dentist, the celebrated Dr. Evans, upon whom he has conferred the highest Persian decoration. Dr. Evans and his family, at the special request of the Shah, occupied a box opposite that of the Persian monarch at Loie Fuller's performance at the Marigny Theatre on Thursday night. The Shah was greatly pleased with Loie's dancing, and is going to the performance again to-night.

Another Oriental of high degree with strong American leanings is Lord Yu, the Chinese Minister here, who is an uncle of the Emperor of China. With his wife, nee Pierson, and his charming family, he is about to return to Peking, where he will be Minister of Finance—if he escapes decapitation.

One of the Misses Yu is likely to marry a young member of the American colony here, while Yu's eldest son has become engaged to a French woman.

The Minister and his family leave here at the end of September.

It was recently announced that the Russians had decided to proceed at once with the construction of a railway which will connect the Russian Trans-Caspian line with the Persian province of Khorasan.

This railway will start from Askabad and be carried to Meshed, which is only a short distance from the Persian-Afghan frontier. Its construction is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The line will enter Persian territory at Kettechinar, run up the Deregez Valley, and keep along the river side until it strikes the existing main road to Meshed between Durbadan and Imamkulieh.

A large party of surveyors has already pegged out the line. It is reported that difficulties with the local chieftains were settled by money presents.

When the Koweit trouble threatened to become very serious, the St. Petersburg paper Rossiya printed an article in which it welcomed the conflict of interests between Great Britain and Germany as providing a chance for Russia to seize advantages in Persia.

American Society in the French Capital.

Mr. Schwab to Tour the Watering Places in an Automobile—Miss Marbury's Entertainments —Other Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, has arrived here on a forty horse power Mercedes, and will tour the French watering places in search of health.

Thomas F. Walsh and family will sail for the United States on Sept. 10.

Mrs. G. Crocker, who has returned to London from Carlsbad, is far from well.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell will leave Carlsbad this week for Munich, to hear the opera, and will then go to Salso Maggiore for a short after-cure before returning to their apartment in the Rue Boissière.

Miss Marbury, who, with Miss Elsie De Wolff, has taken a lovely house at Versailles, is one of the few Americans still entertaining, her Sunday afternoon receptions being much frequented by literary and artistic folk, including Richepin, Sardou, Octave Mirbeau, and others.

Miss Blanche Barron of New York, who has been spending several weeks with friends on the Continent, has returned here with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, who subsequently left for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duveen of New York have arrived at the Hotel Ritz from Aix-les-Bains.

Mrs. Griswold Gray has arrived with a party of friends on an automobile from Touraine.

Col. Ochiltree, who has been quite sick at Vichy, returned here on Wednesday.

Gen. Charles L. Paine and the Misses Helen and Georgina Paine of Boston have left for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene De Wolf of Bristol, R. I., have arrived on an automobile from a trip through Normandy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Gov. Frank Brown and Miss May Brown, and Col. S. P. Colt are familiar figures dining at the Hotel Ritz.

At the Athenée have arrived Mr. and Mrs. Melville Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenberg of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Pearson and Miss Pearson of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hall and family and Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham of New York have left for the United States.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has left the Athenée for London, en route for New York.

Mrs. Chandler Moulton of Boston has arrived at the St. James and Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Partridge of New York will return here from Lucerne early next week.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX MAY FAIL IN HIS MISSION.

French Government Not Likely to Introduce Bill to Remove Old Panama Shareholders' Claims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The arrival of Attorney General Knox is looked forward to with great interest in certain financial circles, for the French Government will decidedly not introduce a bill to deprive the old Panama shareholders of any possible legal claim against the new company, and it is not believed that the United States would accept less.

General regret is expressed that the negotiations with respect to the Panama Canal were conducted from the French side by persons compromised in the old Panama scandal, for this has paralyzed any good-will which the Government might have shown.

CHINA'S TARIFF CHANGES.

Likin Stations Abolished and New Source of Revenue for Provinces Established.

PEKING, Aug. 29.—The Gazette to-day published an edict abolishing the likin stations throughout the Chinese Empire. It was accompanied by a declaration that, in the negotiations for the new commercial treaties with foreign States, an understanding had been reached for an increase of the import and export duties, and that the Ministry of Finance is authorized to set apart a proportion of the surplus receipts resulting from the increased duties in place of the likin, which shall be paid over to each provincial government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The customs treaty about to be signed at Peking between the representatives of the British and Chinese Governments will serve as a pattern of one to be concluded by Mr. Conger with the latter Government. The foreign representatives at Peking, having regard for the fact that the British trade interests with China were perhaps more extensive and complicated than those of any other country, decided to allow the British Minister to prepare the first of a series of customs treaties.

Although these will be signed by the powers separately and not collectively, it is the understanding among the other foreign representatives that there shall be no special advantages granted by China to any one of them. Therefore Mr. Conger, who it is understood already has made some headway toward the framing of a customs treaty, will secure any trade advantages which have been given to the British negotiators. There will be no conflict between Mr. Conger's new treaty and that recently signed for the United States by Mr. Sharretts. This simply substituted specific for ad valorem duties, as the latter admitted of many fraudulent practices by importers. So Mr. Conger's new treaty, while changing the rates on many articles, will retain the specific duty principle embodied in Mr. Sharrett's convention.

WOMAN SET MOB ON.

Strange Tale Which Led to Slaying Missionaries Bruce and Lewis by the Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.—The Prefect of Chen-Chow, Province of Hu-Nan, confirms the statements made regarding the killing of the missionaries, Bruce and Lewis. He says the murders were committed at Chen-Chow Aug. 15 by a mob, the members of which were excited by a woman who scattered poison in the streets, alleging that she had been employed by the foreigners to do so.

After beating the woman, the Prefect reports, the mob wrecked the new Post Office and beat Messrs. Bruce and Lewis to death.

NICARAGUANS FETED REBELS.

One Cause of Colombia's Anger Against Central American Republic—Situation Grows Grave.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 30.—Referring to the announcement from Washington that Colombia had protested against the action of Nicaragua in assisting the Colombian revolutionists, it is asserted in Government circles here that on Aug. 25 the revolutionist gunboat Padilla, while at Corinto, Nicaragua, was visited by Nicaraguan Cabinet Ministers, and that celebrations were held on board the warship. It is further asserted that the Colombian Minister at Washington, Señor Concha, asked the Nicaraguan Minister there, Señor Corea, to cause the detention of the Padilla, which he refused to do.

There seems to be no doubt that the situation is grave, for, while Colombia is concentrating a large army on the Atlantic Coast, it is said that Nicaragua has sent a note to the other Central American Governments asking them for assistance in the event of Colombia declaring war on Nicaragua. The Colombian Government also is endeavoring to maintain the most cordial relations with the Central American republics.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 30.—Colombian Government reinforcements, numbering 1,000 men arrived here to-day from Savanilla, on board the chartered German and French steamships. The troops are under command of Gen. Tomas Quintero.

The Colombian cruiser Cartagena is expected here this afternoon with additional reinforcements.

The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon sailed hence yesterday for Puerto Bello, Colombia.

Nicaraguan Volcano Active.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 30.—The volcano at Masaya, Nicaragua, again is active. Heavy detonations are heard and the mountain is expelling high columns of cinders and fragments of rock.

PARIS NEWS NOTES.

Washington's Diplomatic Rank—Transferring Ambassadors—De Gallifet's Blunders—The "Cabinet of Country Doctors."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, AUG 21.—The rapid moves that are now being made on the diplomatic chessboard, while significant of no new developments in diplomatic affairs, can hardly fail to make clear to the observing American the exact status of Washington Embassies and Legations in the eyes of European Chancelleries.

The present active jumping about of diplomats may cause a pang in the United States, when it is recalled that on the death of Lord Pauncefote so much had been fondly expected from Downing Street. Even the British popular newspapers seemed to imagine that Washington required not only a man eminent in diplomacy, but one distinguished also in general culture, whose individuality should cause Anglo-American bonds to draw closer. The British Ambassadors at Berlin and Paris were mentioned as possible successors; also British statesmen famous in home politics, who were known to be friendly toward the United States. The idea, it was said, should combine the master of international law and the broad-minded English gentleman.

This expectant enthusiasm, visible in a large portion of the British press, either drew its inspiration from America, or, owing to the popularity in England of successive representatives from your side, was founded on the belief that the British people and not the King was to have a representative in Washington, just as the people of the United States had one at St. James's. But Downing Street, with one eye on the actual business in the case and the other on the order of precedence in the British diplomatic college, decided on young Mr. Herbert. And the only man whom Continental diplomats fancied might feel that he had been overleaped was his Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid.

In these circumstances, although M. Jules Cambon would consider it a decided promotion to go to St. Petersburg, and possibly M. Jusserand felt complimented to pass from Copenhagen to Washington, neither M. Constans nor the Marquis de Noailles, who at present represent the Elysée respectively at Constantinople and Berlin, would feel flattered to be called upon to fill the shoes left by M. Cambon.

It should be remembered that diplomatic precedence is regulated by two distinct influences—one emanating from the Chancelleries, one from the various diplomatic colleges. Occasionally these influences combine; occasionally they are exercised separately. In the eyes of British and Continental diplomats, Paris is the plum; then comes Berlin, then London, then St. Petersburg, then Rome, then Vienna, then Constantinople, then Madrid, and finally Washington. At the Elysée, Berlin and St. Petersburg rival each other for first place, with odds on the former. From the point of view of the Chancelleries, Paris and London hold first rank, Berlin and St. Petersburg second, while Constantinople is advanced over Rome and Madrid. Thus the recent transfer of Lord Currie from Constantinople to Rome was actually a rebuke administered by Downing Street, while in the eyes of his colleagues it was a promotion.

De Galliffet's Memoirs.

American publishers, who may be ready to rival each other in bidding for the right to produce a translation of the memoirs of the Marquis de Galliffet, a few pages of which have been tossed to Le Gaulois and Le Journal des Débats, should take note of the criticisms which follow every installment. De Galliffet has always been a diligent writer of diaries, and for that very reson the misstatements in his memoirs are all the more surprising. It is said, however, by his friends that he is not to blame; that the mistakes are due to the imagination of the editor into whose hands the diaries had been placed. Yet it may be asked, when the first misstatements appeared, Why did not the aged Minister of War himself exercise an author's privilege and read proofs?

The other day he related the story of his meeting the Prince of Wales in Paris in 1889. He said he dined, at the invitation of the Prince, with Gambetta and one other person at the Café Anglais. He then proceeds to relate at great length and with striking detail the conversation which took place. As a matter of fact, King Edward first met Gambetta Oct. 30, 1881, and then the Marquis was not one of the guests.

In another installment in the Débats he related that Gambetta, speaking of President Grévy, in 1882, said: "Il ne faut pas que les dendres nous deshonorent" ("Our sons-in-law must not dishonor us.") Now such a phrase would have had not the slightest significance if uttered by Gambetta in 1882; in 1887, when it would have had a point, Gambetta had been dead for years. Grévy, it will be recalled, was elected President in 1879 and re-elected in 1885; it was not until two years later that his son-in-law, Wilson, caused the Legion of Honor scandals.

Now that the last "unauthorized" religious school has been closed and the funds of the municipalities are being taxed to the utmost in trying to provide for the thousands of public charges thus turned loose, people are wondering what will become of Lieut. Col. de Saint-Rémy, who, at Langue, refused to obey orders and expel the nuns from that Brittany convent. As cable dispatches have doubtless informed you, the Colonel will be tried by court martial. But the question is "Did he disobey orders in the face of the enemy?" Extreme Ministerial organs declare that he did, and call for the infliction of the death penalty under Article 218 of the Military Criminal Code.

Now flies Gen. de Galliffet to the rescue with a precedent. Writing to his favorite Royalist organ, Le Gaulois, he says:

"In 1880, I think, Gen. de Sonis commanded, under my orders, the Seventeenth Infantry Division at Chateauroux. On the eve of the day fixed for the execution of the decrees against the religious orders Gen. de Sonis saw me at Tours and gave me his resignation, to be forwarded to the War Minister, as he did not wish to take part in the execution of the said decrees nor hinder the troops from obeying the orders of the Government. M. Gambetta, well inspired, intervened, and the Government only accepted the resignation so far as the special duty was concerned. Shortly after that Gen. de Sonis was appointed permanent Inspector General of Cavalry, with headquarters at Limoges. It was justly thought then that an illustrious soldier could not be punished because he had remained both a Christian and a respecter of discipline."

CUBAN PLANTERS' NEEDS

Many Unable to Continue Their Work for Lack of Capital.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 21.—The resignation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Señor Terry, has been the chief topic of discussion during the past week. Two or three reasons are suggested, one being that Señor Terry hopes to become the Consul to Paris. The one generally accepted, however, is his disappointment over the failure of his plan to raise a loan of $4,000,000 for the benefit of the planters.

Many planters find themselves unable to continue their work on account of the lack of money. Señor Terry had his heart in this plan, it is said, as it seemed to him the only one by which the agriculturists could be kept on their feet during the hard times, which seem likely to continue.

As Señor Terry had his hopes set on the realization of the loan, the lack of immediate success discouraged him. Although he is a planter himself, his interest is wholly unselfish, as personally he needs no assistance. The war did not leave him impoverished, and he is still a millionaire.

It is said that much of the opposition to the loan is on account of the plan not making it sufficiently peremptory that the money shall be for agricultural improvements solely. Some Congressmen are said to think that some of the planters might take advantage of having so much cash on hand to make a trip abroad with their families, or to indulge in some other luxury equally uncontemplated by the Secretary.

If this loan were effected, it is argued, the planters would be enabled to put in crops for the coming year in anticipation of finding a market in the North, and thus employment at an existable rate would be given to the thousands of idle persons who are now living as best they can on 40 cents a day, Spanish silver—about 30 cents American money—or on nothing.

Coincident with Señor Terry's resignation comes the rumor that that of the Secretary of State, Señor Zaldo is to follow as soon as he returns from the "States." As President Palma selected the men he wished to be about him, those best suited for the portfolios they were to hold, he can but regret that they leave them now.

It has been proposed over and over that new industries be started here in place of sugar and tobacco growing, since these products find such strong competition in the markets of the world. I imagine that it will be many years, however, before this is done, especially while the Havana cigar has the hold it now has on the smoking public. The raising of sea island cotton is suggested, and it is said that it will grow well, as it has been tried with great success. The raising of this article was begun thirty years ago, and was flourishing when the ten years' war interrupted its production, and it has never been resumed since. A company from the United States, encouraged by reports of the facility in raising the raw material, now proposes to erect a cotton mill to cost $270,000. The company is petitioning Congress to allow the machinery to come in without duty, since the mill is to encourage a new industry and will give employment to many men now unemployed.

Another enterprise to be carried into effect in the near future—so near a future that ground will be broken in less than a month—is a railroad between Havana and Jaimanites, a small town on the coast ten or twelve miles west of this city. Its purpose is to bring fruit into Havana so quickly and cheaply that it can be shipped on to American markets and compete there with fruit raised in the "States." So confident is the company undertaking this that it will be a success, that it contemplates the purchase of large tracts of land for raising fruit.

The route which the road will take is lined with little towns, and in order that men from all of these may be employed it is proposed to begin work at a number of points along the line simultaneously. Fifteen hundred men will be employed in the beginning, and as they will doubtless be paid fair wages, they at least will think that an era of prosperity has arrived.

Another piece of work which will give employment to a great many men and in the end be a boon to the reading public of this city is the erection of a library. Mr. Carnegie has taken pity on benighted Havana—benighted so far as public libraries go—and made it a present of $250,000. Of this sum $200,000 is to be devoted to the building and $50,000 to the library proper. The books for the most part will be in the Spanish tongue, but there will doubtless be some in English. While there are a number of libraries here in connection with various educational institutions, the books cannot be taken from the building, although visitors may consult them in the reading room.

I have been to several of these libraries, and have found the librarians the most courteous of persons, eager to find any book desired. While Cuban ladies care very little for reading, most of the men do, and many of them are great students; as a result there are many private libraries where works in all departments of literature are to be found.

Dr. Guiteras, the celebrated yellow fever expert, has a very fine library; Capt. Martí, son of the celebrated José Martí, Cuba's Liberator, has inherited a most excellent one from his father; Señor Ponce de Leon, a descendant of the famous old Spaniard who sought the fountain of youth, has a large collection of rare old books on Cuba. It was from maps in his possession that the Engineer Department of the United States Government made its maps of old Havana.

The floating American population must either bring their books with them or borrow from their friends, and they will appreciate the library probably even more than the Cubans, since they are used to having books from one.

The workmen on the building will be Cubans, presumably, but the architects will be from the United States, and of Mr. Carnegie's choosing. A large piece of work such as this is never mentioned here except that in almost the same breath the speaker remarks on the number of people to whom it will give employment, showing how ever present this aspect is.

A part of the old wall that extends along the harbor is being torn away, and one of the bastions also. The bastion guarded the Punta Gate when the city was a walled one, and it possesses a romantic interest which makes us hate to see it go. The part of the wall being torn away extends from this bastion to the Maestranza Building. The powers that be in the Engineer Department have decreed that these are an eyesore to the public that takes "vueltas" about the Malecon in "coches" every afternoon, and so they must go.

When all of these enterprises get under way there will be fewer people going supperless to bed. But even here, where work is scarce, strikes are not unknown—they are rather frequent than otherwise. At present there is a large one on among the harbormen, so that it is impossible for steamers to load or unload. The two contracting firms that have a practical monopoly of all the lighterage of the harbor are said to be not altogether generous with their employes. Their profits are so large that it frequently happens that freight coming from New York costs more to be delivered from the ship to the consignee than on all of its previous journey. The strike, however, will probably be adjusted shortly.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

WANT DIAZ IMPEACHED.

Municipal Council of Havana Takes Action Against Secretary of Public Works.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—The Municipal Council of Havana to-day passed, almost unanimously, a resolution asking the House of Representatives to impeach the Secretary of Public Works, Manuel Luciano Diaz, for granting a concession for the electric lighting of Havana, on the ground that the act of the Secretary was unconstitutional, as the granting of municipal concessions is within the province of the Municipal Council only.

It is thought that the House of Representatives, backed by the influence of the Municipal Council, may take some radical action in the matter.

Neely Coming to New York.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Emilio Terry, Charles F. W. Neely, who was among the Americans recently liberated under the general amnesty proclamation; Mrs. Squires, wife of United States Minister Squires, and Miss Squires, sailed for New York to-day on the Ward Line steamship Morró Castle.

GERMAN ARMY REVIEW

Emperor William Shows American Generals Special Honor.

Thirty Thousand Troops on Tempelhof Field—Kaiser and the King of Italy Enthusiastically Greeted.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Autumn parade of the Guard Corps occurred this morning on the Tempelhof Field, in beautiful weather and in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and other important personages. Huge crowds enthusiastically greeted their Majesties, the demonstrations being particularly warm when, after the parade, Emperor William and the Italian King rode back to the castle at the head of the troops.

Major Gens. Henry C. Corbin and Samuel B. M. Young, United States Army, accompanied by their aide-de-camp, attended the parade on the Tempelhof Field.

Brig. Gen. Wood, who arrived here last night, was not in uniform, his military trappings being with his delayed baggage, so he saw the review from a carriage with John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin.

Riding down the lines of troops and guests at the review, Emperor William, who usually on these occasions does not acknowledge salutes, singled out the American Generals, turned his head sharply around, and raised his baton to his helmet. All those in that part of the field, especially the ambassadorial cluster, were much interested. After that his Majesty devoted himself to the King of Italy and the duties of the day, not speaking to any of the foreign officers except the Italian.

About 30,500 troops, one-third of the number being cavalry, took part in the review, which was the customary brilliant spectacle.

Capt. von Grumme, Emperor William's aid-de-camp, gave a luncheon to-day to Major Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Major Gen. Young, and Lieut. James F. McKinley, (a nephew of the late President.)

The visiting American Generals, beginning Monday, are Emperor William's guests, and his Majesty will pay their hotel bills in Berlin, their transportation to the scene of the army manoeuvres, and the expense of their lodging at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Gen. Corbin and Col. Johnston will be quartered at the residence of the Tax Assessor, Herr von Jacobi; Gen. Young and Lieut. McKinley will lodge with Gymnasium Director Laubert, and Gen. Wood will be quartered with Major von Randow.

AMERICAN ATTACHE HONORED.

The Kaiser Presents Commander Beehler to the King of Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Commander Beehler, the retiring United States Naval Attaché at Berlin, returned here to-night from the dinner at the New Palace at Potsdam. After the dinner Commander Beehler was presented to the King of Italy by the Kaiser.

The subject discussed was the excellence of Italian shipbuilding, especially in the experiments made at Spezzia by the engineer Rossi. The Kaiser said that the Italians were the best shipbuilders in the world. Commander Beehler was also presented to the Empress and to the Princes. All expressed their regret at his coming departure.

Commander Beehler will be officially received by Emperor William next week to take formal farewell.

AGAINST CANADIAN WHEAT.

Meaning of Decision of Berlin Customs Authorities to Require Certificates of Origin.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The decision of the customs authorities, as announced by the Boersenhalle of Hamburg yesterday, to require certificates of origin in the case of American grain, is directed against Canadian wheat, on which Germany wishes to collect a retaliatory duty of 15 per cent., because of Canada's preferential treatment of British goods.

Unless certificates of origin are insisted upon, the customs officials would be unable to discriminate against Canadian wheat. The decision is expected to prevent American warehousemen from mixing Canadian with United States wheat destined for export and grading northern spring wheat, against which practice the German Consul General in New York had already protested.

GETTING TESTIMONY IN EUROPE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Assistant United States District Attorney E. E. Baldwin of New York has been in this city, in order to obtain testimony in regard to an important case. He refused to state the particulars of the action, and has now gone to Vienna.

MENDEL STEINFELS DEAD.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Mendel Steinfels, an Agrarian member of the Prussian Diet, is dead. Years ago he had to leave Germany on account of a duel, and settled in Dakota, where he bought a farm. Later he was allowed to return to the Fatherland.

"UP FROM SLAVERY" IN GERMAN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—A prominent German publisher will bring out an edition in German of Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery" next Spring.

A SUCCESSFUL LITIGANT'S GIFT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The American Church in Berlin is about to come into possession of the sum of 3,000 marks in a remarkable way.

In a lawsuit between two men in Hamburg the plaintiff won the case. He was jubilant over the result, but said he did not want the money awarded to him, and declared that he would give it to the American Church here.

PILLSBURY TO RETIRE.

American Chess Champion Will Enter No More Regular Matches.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—H. N. Pillsbury, the American chess player, played twelve simultaneous blindfold games yesterday evening at the Berlin Chess Club, winning seven, losing three, and drawing two. He will play an exhibition game with Lasker Tuesday night.

Pillsbury, in conversing with friends, said he had resolved to abandon championship matches, and settle down to the practice of law in Philadelphia, playing occasionally with friends.

Hamburg-American Fleet Increase.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company is preparing to re-commission a number of its steamers, which have been laid up for some time, in consequence of expectations of increased Atlantic freight traffic, especially in grain.

Prince Henry's Wife Has Measles.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia has decided to take the Princess, who is recovering from measles, and their children, for several weeks' recreation at Berchtesgaden, in the Bavarian Alps.

BOERS START FOR LONDON.

Negotiations On for Location of South African Farmers in Madagascar.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey started for London to-day. If Mr. Steyn, ex-President of the Orange Free State, continues to improve in health he will go to Switzerland about the middle of September.

ANTANANARIVO, Island of Madagascar, Friday, Aug. 29.—Col. Trichard, formerly of the Boer army, and other South African delegates here are so satisfied with the results of their investigations in Madagascar that they are negotiating with the Goverpor, Gen. Gallieni, for the concession of a large area of agricultural and pasture lands in the neighborhood of Lake Itassi. The French Government may consent on condition that the immigrants become naturalised and learn the French language. The Governor is favorable to the concession.

MARCONI'S NEW CLAIM.

Says He Has Solved Problem of Maintaining Integrity of Individual Messages.

FERROL, Spain, Aug. 30.—Signor Marconi, aboard the Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto, says he is in constant communication with Berlin, as well as with British warships, from this station and from Cornwall.

Signor Marconi declares that he has solved the problem of maintaining the integrity of individual simultaneous messages.

GLAZIER'S EXPEDITION FAILS.

Little Accomplished in Effort to Explore the Wilds of Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 30.—The expedition under the leadership of Col. Willard Glazier of New York, which left here July 10 on the steamer Virginia Lake to explore the unknown wilds of Labrador, has returned, having accomplished comparatively little.

Col. Glazier and his followers were forced to abandon the attempt to penetrate the peninsula from Hamilton inlet, owing to a lack of canoes. They went north to Nain and made a ten-day trip inland, discovering one new river. The members of the party are much dissatisfied with the result of their trip.

Col. Glazier's expedition, which was organised in Boston and numbered twelve persons had among its members representatives of leading American universities. It was reported that the object of the expedition was to determine the feasibility of a new railroad line for the Atlantic shipping combine.

NEW HONOR FOR MGR. GUIDI.

Apostolic Delegate to Manila Is Made a Titular Archbishop.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate in the Philippine Islands, will be nominated Archbishop of Stavropoli, the only titular Archbishopric vacant. The Osservatore Romano will to-night officially announce both the appointment to Manila and the conferment of the episcopacy.

Mgr. Guidi, after receiving an official letter this morning saying that the Pope wished to give him a special mark of his benevolence and had appointed him Apostolic Delegate at Manila, asked for an audience, which the Pope immediately granted. Mgr. Guidi thanked the Pontiff for the honor conferred upon him, and the Pope said that from the moment it was apparent that the negotiations regarding the friars' lands would be continued at Manila he thought Mgr. Guidi was the most competent and best fitted to carry on the delicate negotiations.

The Apostolic Delegate in the Philippine Islands was also received by Cardinal Gotti, the Prefect of the Propaganda, who said to him: "I love you as though you were my son."

After his consecration Mgr. Guidi will be instructed to proceed to his post immediately, arriving there about Nov. 7. He will take with him an English prelate as his secretary.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CARDINAL.

ROME, Aug. 30.—All the reports relative to the creation of another American Cardinal are unfounded, or at least premature. For fifteen years efforts have been made to secure another member of the Sacred College, but it was found that the American episcopacy was not sufficiently favorable. Gen. Di Cesnola came to Rome to advocate that Archbishop Ireland and the late Archbishop Corrigan both be promoted to avoid their rivalry, but New York's geographical position was regarded at the Vatican as being too near Baltimore to permit of Archbishop Corrigan's appointment. With the passing away of Archbishop Corrigan, the situation was much altered, and it is considered that if after a satisfactory solution of the Philippine question President Roosevelt asks the Pope to recompense Archbishop Ireland for his services in the affair the Pontiff will then consider the matter.

At the Vatican it is said that "newspaper talk" will only delay Archbishop Ireland's chances for the red hat, as the Pope is always irritated at the idea of anything being imposed upon him by the press.

KING ALFONSO'S DECREE

Stirring Times Predicted to be Ahead of Spain After September 15—One Result of the Spanish-American War.

THE stirring scenes which, a few weeks ago, accompanied the drastic enforcement of the association's law in the still fondly-clerical, if not altogether Royalist provinces of France, are quite likely to be repeated, with even more dramatic and sensational circumstance, in the Spanish peninsula.

In spite of denials to the contrary, Alfonso XIII. has signed a decree for the regulation of non-official education, which is even more sweeping and revolutionary than the law which has aroused so much bitterness in France. The ministerial enactment, which the young King's signature has just made law, is to be promulgated Sept. 15. Like most Spanish documents of state, its provisions are long and complicated.

According to this measure, "non-official" schools are defined as all academic institutions which are not directly under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education—schools founded or supported by corporations, municipalities, or individuals, whether self-supporting or in receipt of subventions from any source. All these are declared to be "non-official," and are subject to the provisions of the law, which demands that within three months they shall apply to the Government for authorization to exist. On receiving this authorization they agree to abide by the terms thereof, which provide for periodical inspection by Government officers, compliance with educational, disciplinary, and sanitary regulations, and an agreement to maintain only those teachers who properly qualify according to the standard to be set by the Ministry of Education.

The long-delayed determination of the Government to adopt such a formidable measure is simply a sop thrown to the Liberals, the trades unions, Socialists, Anarchists, and the whole batch of irreconcilable elements in politics, society, and industry. Readers of Madrid cable dispatches will remember that in whatever form riotous outbreaks begin in Spain—pro-Carlist, anti-taxation, or merely the frantic expressions of a starving, goaded, and ignorant populace—they always end with attacks upon convents and religious schools and the person of the clergy. In other words, whatever be the direct cause of their woes, sooner or later all Spaniards, in their extremity, lay the blame at the door of the Church. History has shown that their animus is transitory. Their most terrible anti-clerical pronouncements deal with abuses long since swept away, or present only in the imagination. When all other clarions fail to arouse, the cry "Down with the priests!" is sure of a quickly gathering, menacing following.

Still, Spain sublimely remains the most Catholic country in Europe. With the exception of a few bodies of Freethinkers in the larger cities there is actually no anti-Church party in Spain. The convent schools educate the daughters of the enormous "leisure" class, and offer them asylum when worldly pleasures and domestic duties cease to prevail. Their brothers conserve the family traditions by entering the priesthood just as they enter the army or the navy.

Genuine Spaniards do not really desire the decatholicization of their country, partly on account of their women and partly on account of the fact that without the Church bogy they would have no rallying cry, in their eyes, worthy of evoking demonstration. The genuine Spaniard seems to be totally oblivious of the real causes of his discomfiture. Hence he is jubilant when the King signs a decree against his traditional enemy, which, however, can never be enforced, or if enforced would do no particular good. Spain is no exception to the rule that the status of a constitutional government is an absolute reflection of the civilization of the governed.

What may be called theoretically the anti-clerical party—for the term is to be found in Madrid dispatches—consists of the National Union made up of the Industrials of Catalonia and similar productive but overtaxed sections, who would regenerate Spain by any and every means but those political. Some day they may learn their full power and use it in the Cortes. At present they are satisfied to let others make their laws.

They are anti-clerical just as they are anti-military. In the enjoyment of the former sentiment the Government has decided to humor them. No harm can come to the existing order of things as long as anti-militarism slumbers.

But why are, what must be conceded to be, the most progressives elements in Spanish life anti-clerical and anti-military?

At the end of the Spanish-American war Spain found herself with about 25,000 army and navy officers on her hands, of whom 80 per cent. were without active commission. There were, too, about 5,000 Capuchins, Dominicians, Franciscans, and other missionary orders, who from their headquarters directed missions in Spanish colonies. Practically all found their occupation gone. It remained, therefore, for the Government to support them.

But with the loss of the colonies the revenues of the Government were considerably diminished. Liberal statesmen shrank from the problem, for the military and Church became united and alert. So Silvela, the Conservative leader, attempted its solution. He represented to the Industrials that although Spain had lost her colonies these colonies must still continue to buy Spanish commodities, and he begged for a continuance of the export tax.

He was mistaken. The overflowing warehouses of Barcelona, Cadiz, and Bilbao soon revealed his error. The merchants refused to pay taxes on goods for which there was no market. Riots and the proclaiming of martial law followed. Successive Ministries have bargained with the National Union. Silvela's Government is said to have dangled before the eyes of the Catalonians the promise of fiscal autonomy.

Then came Sagasta. He smiled calmly into the threatening faces of the army and navy drones, winked at their allies, the clergy, and solemnly proclaimed that relief lay in the direction of a reduced Clerical budget.

The campaign began. And expectant Spaniards saw a year ago the Government draw up the decree which the King has just signed. They waited, but nothing happened. The Queen Regent shrank from the task, while Señor Moret, the Minister of the Interior, made eloquent speeches in the Cortes, boasting of the historical resistance of Spain to Clerical dictation. So the matter was passed along for the young King to grapple. It is not impossible that there may be some connection between his signing the decree and the rumors which have recently emanated from Clerical circles in Madrid, casting doubt upon his mental capacity.

To show the futility of the Spanish Anti-Clerical act, so called, it is only necessary to demonstrate that its enforcement, if enforcement were possible, would cost the State far more than the present Clerical budget. This budget in 1901 amounted to 40,000,000 pesetas, or about $8,000,000. Of this sum $6,000,000 was devoted to the payment of income; $1,750,000 to building, maintenance, and repair of Church buildings $225,000 went to religious seminaries; $25,000 to orders and congregations of both sexes; $1,000,000 to the higher clergy, including nine Archbishops, fifty-one Bishops, fifty Deans, and five hundred Canons, while the ordinary priesthood, something over 20,000, received not more than $250 a head.

On the other hand, the donation last year of the Church to the State amounted to $850,000. Thus the State actually paid to the Church $7,150,000. Suppose that the Vatican should consent to disestablish four or five Archbishoprics, ten or a dozen Bishoprics, &c., would any sum thus saved out of the budget suffice to cover the improvements in education which the Government promises, and at the same time allow a sufficient balance for keeping those ancient buildings in repair which had become national wards? Or even supposing the impossible—divorce of Church and State—would the entire $7,150,000 saved go far toward establishing a proper educational system for 17,000,000 people?

No. Certain isolated reforms may be brought about; the municipal schools in Catalonia may gradually crowd out the clerical; Bilbao, Corunna, Barcelona, and Cadiz may some day dictate to Castile, and, in a federation of autonomous States, the peninsular may leave the category of dying nations, but no such drastic measures, such as Alfonso XIII. has just signed, can ever be uniformly enforced in the Kingdom of Spain as it is to-day. Much is certain to happen in the three months following Sept. 15.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 31, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES,
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Financial Section and Quotation Supplement.

COINCIDENCES OF STATECRAFT.

The pleasure trip of the Shah through Europe, the visit of the King of Siam to Germany, and the entirely unofficial stroll of the Marquis Ito of Japan about the world may be regarded as so many coincidences. At least in each case we are assured that there is no politics in it. These statesmen and more or less crowned heads are merely endeavoring to cast off that ennui which ever adheres to the great.

If, incidentally, the King of Siam gives ocular demonstration to the French that the War Lord of the Prickle Helmets is still his friend; if the Shah of Persia does not exactly conceal from Russia by an incognito that England and Germany have a tender regard for him and his; if the Marquis Ito, protesting that he's out of politics for good, manages to engage English capital for Japanese manufactures and serves a second notice on Russia that England is Japan's ally, all these matters have no political significance whatever; they are the usual aestival shark stories and sea sarpints.

Still, when the Shah gets back to his harem, where he can live in his shirt sleeves indefinitely without having horror-struck German officials about him, it may be that the Russian railway to the Persian capital will suffer further delay. When King CHULALONKORN retires to his realm of picturesque roofs and white elephants perhaps the tone of French Governors of Annam will be more respectful; and when Marquis Ito returns to Japan and finds himself again at the head of his party it is more than likely that he will continue on a sounder basis his plan for Japan's leadership in Asia.

Coincidences sometimes have remarkable results, and despite the French proverb—absentees are not always in the wrong.

The fact is that the Asiatics have become part of the European game of politics, and necessarily we are in it, too, whether with good sense on our part or through helpless stupidity history may be left to determine. Countries like Japan, Persia, and Siam must be alive to the situation among the robber States of the world and try to steer themselves clear of the tumult when the biggest come to a clash, or at any rate take part on the winning side. They might just as well be in Europe now, since their distance from the old battlefields of diplomacy no longer serves to protect them from the greed of colonizing nations. They recognize as never before that only the utmost vigilance will save them from the fate of Africa, the Philippines, and Manchuria. They will be "civilized" by one or other pale-faced hypocrite with a Bible he does not understand in one hand, and a machine gun in the other.

Perhaps Marquis ITO is the most interesting of these visitors from the Orient because he stands nearest to the centre of possible whirlwinds. Although he was ousted by the "democratic" party, that term is very vague when used for any political organization in Japan, where the great bulk of the people are still convinced that their Emperor is directly a descendant from the gods. Of course, in an imperial theocracy there is no room for a democracy as such, but plenty for very democratic manners and customs. Their acceptance of the Mikado as a divinity makes the Japanese very powerful in a military way, if properly led and trained. No wonder, then, that the successes of the two wars in China recently undertaken by Japan should encourage the idea that Japan must play in this century the part of the Manchus and direct the forces and the future of the huge kingdom. Marquis ITO is the Bismarck who intends to push Japan on this path, with the help of British loans, and of warships, if it comes to the arbitrament of war.

Into the same turmoil little Siam may be dragged, if ever Japan shall seize her opportunity to revenge herself on Russia, for France may conclude to stand actively on Russia's side; and then the sending of a great fleet and an army of Frenchmen to Southern China would in all probability mean the disappearance of Siam from the map as an independent kingdom. To the great disgust of the French, the Germans are swarming in Bangkok, directing the finances and the army and monopolizing commerce. The King was taught English and German as a child; his son is an officer in the Life Guards at Berlin. And so with the Shah of Persia. It is his own fault if he does not speak French, English, and German fluently, for as a Persian he has the brains and as a Prince he had the teachers. Here again the Germans may prove a factor in the complication, as they already are in Turkey. Indeed, wherever England has a nice little commercial or diplomatic embroilment, there Germany bobs up, quite as pious and greedy as she is, and much more unscrupulous. The humbug and twaddle that we and the English unload about "civilization" isn't a circumstance to what the Germans can utter with the sonorous voice of conviction about "Kultur." As a cold business investment it is worth millions to the Fatherland. That is a mere coincidence, too; but no one should be surprised if less confident rivals are angry because they sometimes weaken, sometimes doubt, while the German with the utmost phlegm keeps up the "civilization bluff" unmoved.

THE WAR GAME.

Excepting just at the close of the civil war, this country has probably never been in so good a posture for National defense as it is to-day. At that time we had great armies of seasoned soldiers under proved commanders, and a foreign war would have been even welcomed by many as tending to promote reunion and to cicatrize the wounds of the civil war. Both Union soldiers and Confederates would have joined in expelling the French from Mexico if they had not prudently withdrawn upon Mr. SEWARD'S first summons.

But our seacoast defenses were not even begun in 1865. Now they are in a gratifying condition of forwardness, and the joint military and naval operations now instituted have for their object to test the efficiency and preparedness of these defenses. The value of the operations will be mainly in the employment of men and material under conditions as close as may be to those of actual warfare. The mere decision of the umpires is of comparatively trifling importance. In fact, one essential condition appears to have been altogether omitted, and that is the co-operation of the navy with the army for the defense of the coasts. The fortifications on Long Island Sound were never intended of themselves to keep out an invading fleet. The channel is so wide and so deep that that result could not be attained by land forces alone. What was aimed at was to make these works effective for the protection of a crippled or an inefficient fleet, so that a prudent enemy would be afraid to steam through the Sound to New York, leaving a naval force in his rear. But this necessary condition of actual warfare will not apparently be reproduced or imitated in this mimic warfare.

Doubtless, however, the experiment will give the land and naval forces engaged in it invaluable practice. Ever since Mr. ROOT became Secretary of War he has labored to bring the army to a condition of continual readiness for action and to avert the recurrence of such a National scandal as the confusion at Tampa, a confusion which would have been fatal with a stronger or more enterprising enemy. This war game on the coast is a means to that end. So will be the various manoeuvres that have been planned in the interior, in which the National Guard is invited and expected to co-operate with the regular army. It is a pity that the National Guard of this State could not have accepted the invitation to join in the manoeuvres of this coming Autumn, although, to be sure, they are so remote that to take part in them would entail needless expense and loss of time. Hereafter, it is to be hoped, there will be an annual series of manoeuvres and practice marches in the Department of the East. It is to be hoped also that in that case the Legislatures of the States concerned, and especially the Legislature of the State of New York, will make provision whereby the National Guard will be enabled to take part in the most valuable kind of training that citizen soldiery can obtain in time of peace.

PETROLEUM.

One of the most interesting facts in economic geology, and probably the one which is of greatest importance as affecting the trend of industrial development, is the steadily extending area of oil production in this country. Announcements of new discoveries separated by hundreds of miles are so familiar as part of the daily news gatherings as to attract scarcely more than passing notice as items of general interest. To start a speculative boom on the fact of new discoveries of productive oil territory would now be difficult. There are too many such areas to warrant the expectation that the best of them will long enjoy a monopoly of other than local markets. Since the Beaumont excitement focused attention upon Texas fuel oil there have been a number of developments less showy in spontaneous "gushers," but equally important from the economic point of view, for the reason that they have mostly occurred in sections of the country lacking coal of good quality. It begins to look as if the oil area is fully as large as the coal area of the United States, great as the latter is, and experience would appear to warrant the conclusion that the fuel yield per acre of oil lands will be vastly in excess of that to be expected of coal lands. The theoretical fuel value of good coal is materially greater per unit of volume or weight than that of petroleum, but whether there is practically much difference between them, considering the inevitable waste of volatile constituents and fixed carbon in the burning of solid fuel with the best appliances available and the completeness of the combustion of oil when burned as consumers are now doing, would perhaps admit of discussion.

The mining of oil, so to speak, is a very much more economical operation than the mining of coal. It requires less skill and is attended with incomparably less risk to human life. A well may be driven to great depth and "brought in" as a profitable producer, with all the appliances and accessories needed, for a small part of the cost of a coal mine unless opened on an outcrop. Even then, every foot of penetration increases the cost of mining and brings the operator nearer to the time when he must provide hoisting machinery and pumps for drainage. Oil reaches the surface much more cheaply than coal possibly can, and if the costs of distribution are equal it should be a cheaper fuel than coal by any standard of comparison.

Oil is fast becoming practical for all but a very few of the uses in which coal has hitherto been considered indispensable. It is successful in locomotives, meets all the conditions of steam generation in stationary boilers, has lately carried a steamship across the Pacific, is available in many metallurgical uses, and if an advantage should appear from so doing it can be very well used to the exclusion of coal as a domestic fuel. The change of appliances necessary in the substitution of oil for coal is neither costly nor difficult. Such substitution has already taken place where oil is cheaper than coal, and its greater convenience and the economy of handling, together with the absence of ash, will gradually extend its area of consumption into districts where it will successfully meet the competition of coal even with little if any advantage in a lower first cost.

The economic importance of these facts can scarcely be exaggerated. Primarily, they mean that the ability of far-sighted capitalists to create a monopoly of our fuel supply through the ownership of coal lands is postponed to a time so indefinitely remote that it has no interest for the present generation. A movement in this direction has been in progress for some years, and vast areas of coal land have been acquired by strong syndicates for the "unearned increment" of speculative appreciation. They are good property for the future, no doubt, but the inducement to hold them indefinitely undeveloped is lessened to very near the zero point. The fact of most immediate interest is that for as many years to come as prophecy can safely deal with the competition of oil and coal, both abundant, will cheapen fuel costs, and that where one is too heavily handicapped by transportation charges the other is likely to equalize conditions and permit the local utilization of local raw materials in profitable manufacturing. The conservation of our coal resources is far from being a public misfortune; still less is it to be regretted that liquid fuel is coming to the front as a competitor of coal. Recent experience throughout the great and populous area hitherto dependent upon anthracite shows that in the matter of our fuel supply even a "natural monopoly" is enjoyed subject to the ability and willingness of the mine owners to maintain a supply at reasonable prices. Bituminous coal will in future be a more formidable competitor of anthracite than ever before, and oil will compete successfully with both.

THE LAW OF OUR COLONIES.

Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER contributes to the current number of The North American Review, a clear, lawyerlike, and interesting exposition of the principal legal questions arising out of our possession of the Philippines. He points out, to begin with, that "there are now citizens of the United States, citizens of a State, citizens of a Territory, citizens of Porto Rico, and citizens of the Philippines, each with different legal relations," not to speak of the Cubans, over whom we exercise some kind of protectorate or suzerainty, which is not less real for not having yet been formulated. Of the "new things," which, according to Mr. WEBSTER, "have been invented or applied in this new world of ours regarding sovereignty, which is the power to govern," one of the strangest is the doctrine "that sovereignty can be relinquished, abandoned, or left floating for a time, as in the case of Cuba."

Mr. WEBSTER praises the ingenuity of the lawyer, as yet unidentified, who invented and injected into the treaty of Paris the doctrine respecting the Philippines, "that the archipelago can be kept for an indefinite period so far outside of our Constitution and external to the United States that the sovereignty conferred by the people of the several States is unable to reach and protect the natives, but yet that the martial hand of the President can govern them." And he gives the justification for this assumption in its necessity. The islands shall be, "till Congress has determined otherwise, external to the Union, but yet they can, as a domestic affair, be lawfully governed outside the Constitution, because they must be governed somehow."

The cases, as yet undetermined, which will come up for adjudication under this anomalous system, are very numerous. Mr. WEBSTER cites a number of them, enough to indicate how bewildering is their variety. The provision in the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, for an appeal in certain cases to the Supreme Court of the United States will put upon that court a power and responsibility of adjudication which is almost more legislative than judicial, and will result in a practically new body of law. In the cases of the friars' lands Mr. WEBSTER does not appear to find any special difficulty. The right of eminent domain, he points out, is imbedded in the civil law, which is the Spanish law, as well as in the common law. It is, in fact, an attribute of sovereignty which is necessary to the fact of sovereignty. "Expropriation for the cause of public utility" is a process as familiar in the Spanish courts as "condemnation for a public use" in our own. But the last sentence of Mr. WEBSTER'S paper is highly suggestive: "If the religious orders are represented by competent, faithful, and strenuous lawyers in the Philippines they should be able, under the recent enactment, to carry every doubtful and important question to the Supreme Court at Washington."

GEN. GOBIN'S ORDER.

The order issued by Gen. GOBIN to the regimental officers of the Pennsylvania militia on duty at the coal mines is to be regretted chiefly because the necessity for issuing it existed. The lawless element in the coal regions seems to have considered it part of its right to stone the soldiers, pull them off the cars, jeer and hoot them when they passed, and otherwise treat them as if the authority of the State which they represent was that of a Government against which they were conducting a revolution. What do the rioters suppose the troops have been sent into the coal regions for? Certainly not to serve as targets for stones or as footballs for playful Hooligans who seem to think it great sport to spoil the uniform of a militiaman and who enjoy it the more if he is seriously injured. From this to deadly onslaughts and pitched battles is a short step, and one which may be taken at any moment when the mob finds its plans thwarted or its deadly purpose of "doing" a non-union workman interfered with by the soldiers. That the regimental officers will show good discretion in following Gen. GOBIN'S orders is to be hoped and expected. Mere blind and literal obedience to orders under conditions involving needless bloodshed would not exempt them from an accounting to the civil authorities.

Gen. GOBIN is undoubtedly right in saying that "the conditions here are outrageous." The State of Pennsylvania should not tolerate them, and if willing to do so the Federal Government cannot. The proclamation of martial law may not have become an exigent necessity, but it is not far off if the present conditions continue.

What the organs of the trades unions may say about the attitude of the commander of the troops now in the coal fields is unimportant; but a few words to thoughtful and right-minded people who are in danger of forming erroneous opinions may be timely and useful. The militia commands have not been sent into the coal fields to oppress anybody or to deprive any citizen of the least of his rights. Their errand is not to help the operators win the strike nor to discourage or defeat the plans of the United Mine Workers. Their only business is the protection of life and property; the only persons concerning whom they are in the least likely to trouble themselves about are the lawless ones who, if unrestrained, would quickly convert the whole district into the scene of a carnival of bloodshed, looting, and arson. Miners, whether strikers or not, and mine laborers who go about their own business, molesting no one and with no purpose of burning breakers or killing "scabs," have nothing to fear from the soldiers. If it is argued that the sophistry in this statement is that without violence and intimidation the union cannot hold its membership in line or win the strike in which it is now engaged, the natural and proper reply is that if this is the situation the union should suffer complete and humiliating defeat, and that the sooner this is brought about by the paralysis of its malevolent energies the better for all in interest. Other people have rights as well as the striking miners. Let us not be misled by sentiment in the consideration of this most practical of public questions. There is no oppression of labor in the presence and activity of the troops in the coal regions. If instrumental in suppressing murder and violence they will render labor an inestimable service.

THE HORSE AND THE AUTOMOBILE.

The Washington horse who, when led up to an automobile for the purpose of making him familiar with it, took advantage of the opportunity to kick it to pieces, was probably no wiser than the average of his kind. Doubtless he had a serious purpose in view, however, which seems to have been to demonstrate that the horseless vehicle, while capable of so many vagaries as to warrant the owner of one in saying recently that it had done everything to him except bite him, is no match for a horse which has acquired a proper degree of versatility in his hind legs in destructiveness with malice prepense. What damage the automobile does is done in a blind way, and cannot be a source of gratification to it. The horse, on the contrary, is usually stimulated to use his heels for a specific purpose, and that he derives keen enjoyment from a well-directed kick which causes the object of his animosity to go 'way back and sit down is attested by every one who has had to do with him.

In the incident under consideration the horse may or may not have known that the machine he demolished was his dangerous rival in the favor of the class of persons whose least reason for the use of a prime motor is its utility. He probably did know that it had scared him badly a great many times, and may have assumed that the object of leading him up to it was to give him an opportunity to square accounts by scaring it. The education of the horse in ethics has been somewhat neglected, and he probably has not progressed very far beyond the crude concept of justice embodied in the lex talionis, of which President SCHURMAN lately gave an interesting illustration in recounting a recent judicial precedent from the court practice in Abyssinia. Two boys were gathering dates. One climbed a tree to detach the fruit, while the other stood below to catch what fell. In due course the boy in the tree himself fell, and the boy below caught him to his great damage. The mother of the fallee, so to speak, hastened to the Cadi, or other magistrate of competent jurisdiction, demanding justice. The Cadi heard the testimony and decided that the plaintiff was entitled to redress, whereupon he ordered that the boy who had previously remained below should climb the tree, while the other should stand beneath it, and that when the conditions had been properly arranged the boy above should let go and fall upon the boy below, thus equalizing the account between them. If the horse reasons, it is probably along lines similar to those of the Abyssinian Cadi.

THE APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

The memorial to President ROOSEVELT by the Public Alliance of Wilkesbarre is a very foolish and ill-considered document. It assumes many things for which no warrant in fact exists, and its attack upon Mr. MORGAN is gratuitous and unnecessary. Great allowance should be made for people who, with no concern in the issue, are compelled to suffer after the manner of the peaceful people of a country chosen as the battleground of hostile armies. No doubt the conditions have become for them intolerable, but they are not made any better by scolding. To make such an appeal "from the King of the Trusts to the President of the people" can only embarrass the latter. To pay attention to it would put him in a false position, and that any one would be benefited by this does not appear.

If the members of the Public Alliance will look below the surface they will have very little difficulty in discovering that the causes of the present trouble cannot be met by any arbitration of the issues of the present strike, for the reason that these are not the real issues of the struggle of labor to better its condition. Why cannot the Alliance employ its facilities in planning the reorganization of the coal business by enlisting the better element of the mine labor in a league pledged to reform the defects of the present system? There are wise and discreet men who have known the coal trade before those who now manage the coal roads were born, and whose knowledge of the causes which have operated to degrade labor and fill the district with alien Anarchists who are an element of perpetual danger to citizens and property owners would make them wise counselors. It would probably be found a great deal easier to combine the interests of the mine owners and the reputable miners on new and progressive issues than to settle the issues now pending. The United Mine Workers is not likely to lose its hold upon or its influence over its membership until a new and more advantageous basis of organization than it has furnished is offered them. The moment is opportune for a recrystallization of the trade on a basis which will put an end to strife for years to come and ally the miners with the mine owners for mutual protection and advantage. This step should have been taken years ago. MITCHELL might have done it last May, but he neglected the opportunity, having another and very different object in view. To attempt it would be an evidence of far-sighted intelligence on the part of the Alliance; to accomplish it, or be mainly instrumental in its accomplishment, would be to render a conspicuous public service—which its appeal to the President is not.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sir WILLIAM R. KINSEY, President of the British Medical Association, in his address at the annual meeting of that body in Liverpool, this month, spoke at length about the enormous importance of the recent discoveries in regard to the close relation between mosquitos and several most terrible diseases. In the case of yellow fever he went to the length of saying that the mosquito had been tried and found guilty of being the sole agent in the spread of that malady, and he added that the great sanitary triumph of freeing Havana of it must ever redound to the honor of American medicine. Much more general importance, however, he ascribed to the aid which the new knowledge gives in the conflict with malaria, and he told the terrible ravages of that disease in many countries, including India, where, he said, it has destroyed, taking one year with another, more lives than cholera, plague, smallpox, and all the other epidemic diseases put together. Quoting from the summary of the address printed in The New York Medical Record, Sir WILLIAM R. KINSEY declared that "the discovery of the malarial parasite, and the investigations into the life-history of the mosquito which conveys it to man, have placed us in the position to suggest measures which, if carried out, will have the effect, in an unhealthy district, of largely reducing the amount of malarial fever and eventually of exterminating it: (1) Malarial fevers should be included and notified among infectious diseases, so that precautions may be taken to prevent their spread; (2) persons, especially children, suffering from malaria should be isolated and treated with quinine, to prevent as far as possible the infection of mosquitos; (3) persons infected with malaria should be prevented from coming to a healthy place to infect mosquitos; (4) the puddles in which the anopheles breed should be drained and filled up or treated with kerosene to destroy the larvae; (5) doors and windows of houses in malarious districts should be screened with wire gauze, and beds should be provided with netting, to prevent mosquitos from entering and biting the occupants." There is nothing particularly new in this advice, but the authority is high, and it emphasizes the importance of waging an energetic war everywhere against mosquitos.

—That Mr. JOHN MITCHELL is in the pay of the mine operators is a supposition, or a suspicion, not to be seriously entertained, but certainly the mine operators could have afforded to pay him, and to pay him a price extremely large, to do exactly what he has done in making formal declaration that the union miners have neither claimed the right nor exercised the power to restrict work in the mines to members of their organization. This statement is so utterly out of harmony with facts long of common knowledge that it has had a very marked effect upon public sentiment, and is likely to be of no little influence in bringing about a termination of the strike. Mr. MITCHELL has raised a question upon which the operators can meet him instantly and successfully, and his incomprehensible folly in doing it will count against the general consideration of his other contentions, including those in which the public had no particular interest and those it was inclined to admit. He has now fixed attention on the indisputable fact that from the beginning of the strike it has been the purpose of the strikers to prevent the filling of their places by men willing to accept the terms offered by the operators. All the disorders in the coal region have resulted from the carrying out of this plan, and, while the strike leaders have deprecated, and in some instances hindered, resort to violent measures against non-union men and union men who ceased to be such on disobeying the union's commands, every attack on the workers and on the soldiers has been in the imagined interest of the strikers, and no opposing steps vigorous enough to be effective have been taken by the union officials. Had the local authorities of the mining towns been sincerely assisted by the strikers in the maintenance of the law, there would have been no need for calling on the soldiers—and the strike would certainly have ended long ago. Yet Mr. MITCHELL says that "the members of the miners' organization have never sought to prevent non-members from working with them," or by necessary implication, in their places!

—That representative of the Canadian Government, who, after a visit to the Klondike country, has reported that its day as a gold field is rapidly waning, has probably spoken in haste, and there are many chances that he will have reason to revise his verdict. His statement that there have been no new discoveries this year is contradicted by the reports now coming down from the north over the just completed telegraph line. It is true that the season's output of the precious metal shows a marked decrease, but this is explained in several ways. A drought has interfered with the placer workings, for example, and the expenditures for exploitation on a larger scale than in the past have also diminished the exportations. And it may be with Alaska, in some degree, at least, as it was with California. There the first excitement was followed by a dull time, and later mining was resumed by corporations commanding large capital, with results that far surpassed the achievements of the miners when each sought fortune by individual effort. And meanwhile other resources were developed, and gold mining not only ceased to be the only industry of the region, but it came to be unimportant compared with several others. Alaska has other metals than gold, and vast stretches of its area are not frozen and sterile wastes, but fields waiting for the farmer with his seed. SEWARD'S mad bargain seems less mad as fast as knowledge of what he bought increases.

GENERAL NOTES.

Lee Sun has sued for divorce in San Francisco, Cal. His is the first suit of the kind ever brought by a Chinaman in that city.

* * *

United States Senators Burrows of Michigan and Fairbanks of Indiana are to make two speeches each, perhaps more, in behalf of the Republican cause in Pennsylvania during the present campaign.

* * *

Collector of the Port C. Wesley Thomas of Philadelphia, The Public Ledger states, has contributed $500 of his salary of $8,000 a year to the Republican fund for defraying the expenses incident upon the present State campaign.

* * *

The Democrats of Illinois will start their campaign on Tuesday next, when the officers and some of the members of the State Central and State Executive Committees will begin a tour of the Congressional districts. It has been twelve years since the Democrats of the State have followed this plan of visiting the country districts.

* * *

The City of Pittsburg, Penn., is claiming that it is about to have the finest Roman Catholic cathedral on this continent. The old down-town cathedral was sold to Henry Clay Frick for $1,250,000, and the new one is expected to cost $700,000. It will be one of a group of notable new buildings clustering about Pittsburg's public park.

* * *

One hundred and fifty-one young lawyers were admitted in Boston on Tuesday to practice in the Suffolk County courts. One of them is a lady, Miss Edith Hayes, a graduate of the Boston University Law School. She intends, it is said, to engage in the active work of the profession.

* * *

The late Mrs. Katherine Barron Aultman of Canton, Ohio, a near neighbor of Mrs. William McKinley, bequeathed by her will $227,000 of her estate, valued at $350,000, for charitable and benevolent purposes. She gave $100,000 to the Aultman Hospital in Canton and $100,000 for the establishment in the same town of a home for aged, indigent women.

* * *

At the reunion of the descendants of John and Priscilla Alden at the Alden homestead in Duxbury, Mass., on Thursday, it was decided to have a genealogy of the Aldens printed, and Charles L. Alden of Hyde Park, Mass., was made Chairman of the committee to attend to it. Over 250 members of the family were present at the reunion.

* * *

President George Wallace of the Board of Aldermen of New Haven, Conn., says that in the course of a brief conversation in that city President Roosevelt told him that he had been much interested in the story he had heard of his efforts for municipal reform and added that he expected that in the near future reforms will be effected in the District of Columbia in the nature of municipal ownership that will be an object lesson to the cities of the country.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the subject of increasing real estate assessed values is again before the public, I presume you are not averse to receiving the views of property owners on the subject.

In my opinion a disturbance of the present conditions is undesirable and even dangerous, for the following reasons:

Increased valuation enlarges the debt limit, encouraging municipal extravagance by city administrations.

The extensive public works now under contract and contemplated are quite sufficient burden for taxpayers for at least this generation, and no inducement should be offered to extend them.

The almost cessation of State taxation is only temporary; upon its resumption the City Treasury will again be mulcted for State expenses, as it is a conceded fact that the rural counties are taxed on an exceedingly low assessed valuation.

The feature that presents the most difficulty is the arriving at the full and fair value of the property. What plan is available? Certainly not that of increasing all present valuations a certain percentage, as thereby great injustice will be done to a large percentage of Manhattan realty already assessed at its full value—a state of affairs that seems to have been overlooked in the statement that Manhattan property is only assessed at 75 per cent. of its value. That assertion is erroneous, for considerable Manhattan property is taxed at its full and fair value.

Official and private appraisers are unreliable, as they are frequently guided in their estimates by considerations expressed in deeds that are often (excessive) bogus.

Property values in certain sections fluctuate violently, increase and decrease. In the latter case official assessors disregard depreciation.

Appraisers will frequently value at figures that might be considered fair, yet the property is unsalable at such figures for a variety of reasons. I have known and do know of such cases where owners will be very glad to sell their unsalable property for 25 per cent. less than its appraised value.

An increase of valuations means a low tax rate always deceptive and tending to extravagance in municipal expenditures.

I predict that under the new plan of increased valuations the tax rate within five years will equal if not exceed that now paid by property owners.

L. NAPOLEON LEVY.

New York, Aug. 29, 1902.

The Budget and the Davis School Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has Mayor Low forgotten the Davis School law? Under that law four mills for every dollar of assessed value must be appropriated for the public schools. If our assessed values are increased $750,000,000 then $3,000,000 must be appropriated for our schools in excess of the very large sums now collected.

This will increase the budget next year by this sum, and how can the reform administration go before the people successfully on such an issue? Amend the Davis law before making this change.

COMMON SENSE.

Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1902.

THE SURRENDER OF PILLSBURY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract from one of your "Minor Topics" of Aug. 26, 1902, almost exactly expresses my sentiments:

It seems to us that the formalities of acknowledged defeat might well have been left out of the naval sports. Our sailors need no practice in that part of their profession, and the ceremony, as performed on the deck of the Admiral's flagship, was not an exhilarating spectacle. It would have been just as easy to let the attempt at invasion end with a suppositious annihilation of the hostile squadron. That would have lent the simulacrum of glory to failure, instead of carrying it to the bitter end of humiliation.

A much better way of acknowledging the solution of the jug-handled navy war game has been recorded in the memoirs of the famous Midshipman Easy. In one of the penultimate chapters it is stated that a controversy arose about pressing some seamen from his yacht, in which a flippant naval officer addressed Easy's sailing master as "a fat old porpoise," or words to that effect. The stung party, enraged but not agile, ferociously erupted, "Consider yourself kicked, Sir!" Now, if the Admiral had signaled, "Consider yourself annihilated!" and Pillsbury had responded, "Good-bye! I'm already metaphorically in the locker of D. Jones, Esq.," the result would have been determined in a much more becoming manner than it was.

PER MARE PER TERRAM

New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

Ministers Lack Business Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not my wish to appear too critical on the clergy, the rectors and pastors of our Christian churches. They are continually before the public, and their lives and actions are often the subjects of hypercriticism. But as they are so prominently before the public they ought not to forget the wide extent and influence of their example.

Why are ministers almost invariably poor financial managers? Why do they set such bad examples in the management of their own personal money matters. Nearly all clergymen who has fallen under my observation make no provision for their wives or children. They live up to and beyond their salaries, and when they die their families become objects of charity! This certainly is not Christian. "If any provides not for his own house he is worse than an infidel."

Let the ministers in the theological seminaries study business methods—bookkeeping, economy, and thrift—and they will have far greater influence in the community, especially among those careless about money matters. HONESTY.

New York, Aug. 28, 1902.

NUGGETS.

When People Laugh.

People laugh when they are amused, when they think people expect them to be amused, and when they don't want to be rude and don't know what else to do.—Los Angeles Herald.

Too Much Promised.

"Did her father forgive her for running off and getting married?"

"Yes, the old man said that he would forgive and forget them."—Indianapolis News.

Good Fellows.

"There are many young men," observed the Tobacconist to the Wooden Indian, "who have the makings of good fellows in them, but who, thanks to their parents' strictness, grow up instead to be sober and useful citizens."—Syracuse Herald.

An Aggravating Boy.

Mother—What a temper you're in! What's the matter?

Tommy—That new boy next door made me mad.

Mother—Was he teasing you?

Tommy—Nav. I was teasin' him an' he jest wouldn't get mad at all.—Philadelphia Press.

The Thoughtful Hostler.

"See here, John, this automobile of mine looks as if it had had some pretty lively usage. You didn't have it out while I was away, did you?"

"Why, yes, Sor, I did. I was afraid it would get shtiff shtanding in the shtable so long, an' so I gave it a little lively exercise, d've moind, every plesint day."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE MAN BEHIND THE HOSE!

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

He cometh home at eventide, all weary, tired and sore;
He sitteth down most thankfully; his work (he thinks) is o'er;
From care and tribulation he will take a well-earned rest
And revel in pure laziness and enjoy it with a zest.

He takes his station on the porch within an easy chair
And blithely sends cigar-smoke wreaths out on the quiet air;
But his dreams of peace are shattered and joys are changed to woes
When Madame sweetly murmurs: "Henry, please turn on the hose!"

He straightway sheds some raiment; sighs a mournful sigh, and then
He leaves his cool porch corner to take up dull care again;
Gone is his dream of comfort, and his joy has vanished quite
As he yanks the old hose o'er the lawn in hot sulphurous might.

And then he turns the water on, expecting that he'll see
A fine, big, powerful stream burst forth and wet things generously;
But lo! a sudden rush—a squirt—that soaks his face and clothes
And draws some queer expressions from the Man Behind The Hose!

Now, wet and cold and clammy, he in patience grimly stands,
And stands and stands and stands and stands and stands and stands and stands,
While the big stream he expected to come gushing forth so gay
Is but a tiny thing that scarce can spout two feet away!

Thus go the twilight hours while Madame sits calmly near
And reads the evening paper or says: "Turn it yonder, dear!"
Ye bards! sing on, sing on about war's noble, brave heroes,
But let me raise a paean to the Man Behind The Hose!

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

With the fall of the leaf has come the end of the watering place season. One can sing with Tosti, "Good-bye, Summer, good-bye." This is properly the last week of the Newport season. After the horse show comes the scattering in all directions. It is true that there will be some of the Summer residents who will remain until October and who will insist, as they have done in the past, that Newport is at its best when the crowd has gone. With this week comes a multitude of house parties on account of the bank holiday of to-morrow, the horse show, and the dinner dance which Mrs. Burke-Roche will give for the début of her daughter, Miss Cynthia. The finale of the season could not be more plainly told than in the announcements of the real estate men at Newport of rentals for next season. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest take the Train Villa, which they have had for some years and which they always secure early in the year for the season following, and W. Denison Hatch has again obtained the Gilbert cottage.

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The season at Saratoga has ended with great glory. The trains are filled with departing guests, and the usual scenes are enacted at the Grand Central Station, where trunks and luggage are piled up in huge heaps. Many came down for the Futurity, and others are on from Newport and Bar Harbor. It would seem as if the kingdom of the horse had come gain.

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The entertainments of the past week at Newport were so stunning that nothing more can be added to any criticism of them. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt reached the limit, and in future years her "Evening at Home" will be one of the traditions of the place. September will see some fox hunting at Newport. P. F. Collier has brought his hounds, and he will remain until the middle of October. The Lenox season begins this week, and among the promised entertainments is a large dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane for Miss Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have been in the Adirondacks, will return and be at Elm Court for the rest of the season.

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The Adirondack camps will remain open until October and later. Just now there are more people at Raquette Lake than there have been for years. The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gives a vim to the season in the woods. Although there are no large entertainments, there are dinners and regattas and yacht racing and golf tournaments and other pastimes. Bishop Potter will be at his camp until the middle of September.

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Tuxedo has had a quiet Summer. There have been some small entertainments for young people. The club house has remained open all Summer. Now the Autumn and Winter residents are coming back. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will pass part of the Autumn at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. William Kent are still abroad. Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and Miss Gibson have returned from Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, and Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding De Garmendia are at Homburg for the season. Mrs. Samuel Newhouse has been there for several weeks. She will come to New York late in the Autumn. The amusements at Homburg have been at golf and tennis, and quite a number of concerts and a bazaar.

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Mrs. Horace Porter has been traveling in Germany and the Engadine. She was recently at Marienbad, where she goes each year for rest from the gayeties of the Paris season.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has returned from the cure at Carlsbad, and last week she was in Paris en route for New York. The season at Aix is almost ended. The Americans are leaving very rapidly and assembling in Paris prior to coming home.

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Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gouray Thacher (Miss Davies) have been in town, and they dined at Sherry's one evening with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies. They will occupy Pinecroft, the Davies cottage at Newport, during September. Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Sr., sailed a few days ago for England, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, the brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Davies.

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Mrs. George Gould has been in New York for several days prior to her Western trip with Mr. Gould. Few other well-known people have been in town. Mrs. Catharine Cameron, a daughter of the late Sir. Roderick Cameron was in the city and, with Lady Barton, took luncheon at Sherry's. On the same evening Sir Edward Barton was entertained at dinner at Delmonico's.

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Mrs. J. Hood Wright is in the White Mountains, with her daughter, Mrs. John N. Conyngham, and Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson of Paris.

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The season at the Virginia Hot Springs will begin soon. The hotel built there recently will draw thither many who, since the burning of the old building, have been unable to secure proper quarters.

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On board the St. Paul, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Appleton, Mrs. H. O. Armour, the Marquise Jules Lassère d'Aurençon, Robert Bacon, Samuel P. Blagden, Jr., Miss Martha Stewart Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Blair and the Misses Anita and Natalie Blair, Charles N. Cadwallader, John Dalzell, Samuel Dalzell, Everett Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Carter, Mrs. Daniel Dougherty, D. W. Dougherty, Mrs. Frances R. Fithian and the Misses Esther H. and Mary H. Fithian, G. M. Cassatt, Mrs. C. S. De Forest, Miss Antoinette De Forest, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, Miss Ethel Herron, F. R. Newbold, Miss Newbold and Miss Edith Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure and Miss McClure, Mgr. Ignace Montes de Oca, Bishop of St. Louis-Potosi; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Preston, the Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stone, Bronson Winthrop, Miss Louise Worthington, and E. M. Yeomans.

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The Etruria, that arrived yesterday also, had as passengers Valentine A. Blacque, George Blow, the Rev. David Allison and Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Field, Miss Doris Field, Miss Myra Field, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrison, Miss L. Garrison and Miss H. Garrison; Mrs. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Morgan, and Frederick Morgan.

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Miss Della Gurnee, who spent the Summer abroad, returned yesterday on board La Savoie. She will go to Bar Harbor, where her father and brothers are occupying their cottages.

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From abroad comes the report of the engagement, which cannot now be verified, as Mrs. Jones and her daughter are abroad, of Miss Beatrix Jones, daughter of Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, and Robert Mahaffy, a son of John Pentland Mahaffy of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. J. P. Mahaffy is well known as an author of various educational and other works, and is a member of many English and foreign societies. Miss Jones is a granddaughter of the late William Rawle of Philadelphia. Mrs. Jones and her daughter sailed for Europe in June.

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Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury are in London. The Misses Ethel, Florence, and Gladys Waterbury are with them, as is also Miss Florence A. Macy, daughter of Mrs. William H. Macy, second.

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Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park were booked to sail for this country on Friday. They have been absent a few weeks only.

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The Morristown horse show is to be in October, and this year it will cover four days instead of three. The horse show at Bernardsville, N. J., is to be on Sept. 20.

***

Miss Alberta Sturgis is now paying a series of visits in England. Miss Sturgis witnessed the coronation procession from the Duchess of Buccleugh's stand. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett are at Ridgeley Manor, where they will remain this Autumn. Miss Sturgis will join them later.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have returned from Saratoga. They will be at their place on Long Island for a short time before going to Lenox.

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Dr. and Mrs. Harry Barton Jacobs, (Mrs. Robert Garrett,) who have been abroad a number of months, will return in the latter part of September. They will go to Baltimore for the Winter.

TWO COMING WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Wall Hancox and Howard M. Cowperthwait, whose engagement was announced last Winter, will take place on Wednesday at Bay Shore, L. I., at the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Weaver, cousins of the bride. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Catherine Wall Hancox, mother of the bride, only the immediate relatives are to be present at the ceremony, and there is to be no reception. Miss Hancox will be attended by her sister, Miss Marie Wall Hancox, as maid of honor, and Walter B. Cowperthwait, brother of the bridegroom, is to be best man.

Mrs. Martha Elmira Gardner of 700 West End Avenue has sent out invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Mabel Evelyn Gardner, to Edwin Artemus Jones. It is to take place on Monday, Sept. 8, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Here we are at the end of August, and in the gayest of the season, with the horse show and two large balls yet to come, and numerous dinners and receptions that will carry the social festivities well into the middle of September. August has been a brilliant month, with nearly a dozen big social functions, at least eight of them balls of more than the usual elaborateness. The weather has been all that one could wish for the entire month. Not a single function or outdoor sport has been interfered with by rain, and there has been no spell of bad weather, commonly known as the August storm, which frequently has broken up the Newport season before Sept. 1. It has been a successful season, and many novelties have been introduced in the entertaining.

The most novel entertainment as well as the most extensive was that given Monday night of this week by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt evidently set out to give the biggest affair Newport ever saw, and there is not the slightest doubt that she succeeded. Newport will not cease talking for many a day about the entertainment, every one of the many phases of the "evening at home" being a thorough success. Its many novelties proved too much for some of the guests, who, if the stories are correct, paid so much attention to the theatrical part of the entertainment that when the cotillion was reached in the programme scarcely enough men were on hand to supply partners for the dancing.

The other two balls of the week offered no special features, but were more of the old-fashioned stately balls, with less frivolity and more attention paid to the dancing. Mrs. Goelet and Mrs. Astor, liberal entertainers as they are, are not "in the running" with the present-day sideshow, "frolic," vaudeville attachments which many think necessary for a successful night's entertainment. It is evident that one of the hostesses of the week tried to outdo one or two other hostesses who have led in unique entertainments in Newport, and now rightly can be considered at the top of the heap. It will be interesting to see what another Summer will bring forth at Newport, for it is well known that at least one prominent entertainer will not rest content until she has outshone everybody in the social set.

For next week two balls are on the programme—one on Monday night, given by Mrs. Burke-Roche in honor of her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche, and the other on Tuesday night by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, to Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr. Mrs. Brooks's ball will be like those that she has given in former years at Newport, elaborate, yet precise and stately, but what that of Mrs. Burke-Roche will develop no one but that lady and her employes know, and everybody is pledged to absolute secrecy in the matter. There is no doubt of a pleasant evening at her house.

Three elaborate dinners will be given in the course of the week, one by Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin on Tuesday, another by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean on Thursday evening, both at Berger's, and the third by Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Friedheim on Friday evening, in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough. Of the many entertainments which have been given for the Duchess since her arrival the Jones dinner promises to be the most extensive. Few persons who have been in Newport in years have been so generously entertained as has the Duchess of Marlborough, and few have attracted so much attention.

The dinner given by Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck at Berger's this week brought together all the younger people in Newport society, and included a large proportion of the diplomatic set, representatives of the leading foreign countries, and the Dohertys, the English lawn tennis players, who lost none of the popularity in society by their failure to win the American championship in tennis.

The horse show will begin on Monday, and promises to be a success in every way. The entries are large in number, and include the best show horses now before the public. The attendance also will be large. Every box has been sold for months, and nearly every seat on the grand stand has been engaged in advance for the three days of the show. The Summer residents will be very much in evidence, and everybody in society will be present, for the horse show in Newport, like the Winter exhibition in New York, is an opportunity to display fine gowns, which few if any of the society women care to resist.

With the season of 1902 not yet at an end, there are already signs of the coming of another season. The real estate agents are announcing rentals for 1903, and there has been one sale of real estate on which a new house is to be erected. The rentals are of the Swift cottage to J. De Forest Danielson and the Train villa to George B. De Forest. These cottages have been occupied by the same persons for at least two years. Other cottages are leased for a terms of years, and will be occupied next year by the same persons who have occupied them this year. These include the Thorn villa on Narragansett Avenue, occupied by Mr. George A. Huhn, and the Tiffany villa, on the same thoroughfare, occupied by Mr. J. F. D. Lanier.

Mr. E. C. Knight of Philadelphia, in purchasing a building site in Newport, has obtained the only vacant land on the east side of Bellevue Avenue, and next south of the William Waldorf Astor estate. Mr. George A. Huhn is said to have offered to purchase the W. K. Thorn estate which he has occupied this year, and Mr. Pembroke Jones, who has occupied the Havemeyer villa for two years, is understood to have practically purchased the Richard Baker estate on Ledge Road, near Bailey's beach. Other negotiations are in progress, and it is likely that there will be numerous changes of ownership of estates here, the new purchasers being those who are active in social life and whose permanent residence here would be of great benefit to Newport.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—This has been the liveliest social day in Newport this season, with a larger number and a greater variety of entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a party of fifty on the steam yacht Narada, including the Duchess of Marlborough. The yacht was prettily decorated by Hodgson. After luncheon the yacht went up the river as far as Rocky Point, where the afternoon was spent. Newport was reached on the return at 6 o'clock.

Baron de Morogues gave a luncheon for thirty guests at Berger's. The floral decorations, by Wadley & Smythe, were elaborate, the centrepiece being of American Beauty roses, festooned with dark red ribbons. There were boutonnieres of gardenias for the men and gardenias and lilies of the valley for the women. The Baron was assisted in receiving by Miss Gerry. The guests were:

Mr. de Wendt,	Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse,
Miss Gerry,	Reginald C. Vanderbilt,
Miss Scott,	Miss Kathleen Nelson,
Count de Villeneuve,	Perry Mitchell,
Mr. Outray,	I. Jennings,
Mr. and Mrs. Taylor,	Augustus Jay, Jr.,
Mr. Chew,	Count de Perigord,
Eugene Higgins,	Miss Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith,	Miss Gwendolin Burden,
Mrs. Markle,	Mrs. Newbold Edgar,
Count de Laborde,	J. F. D. Lanier,
Mrs. E. Moore Robinson,	Miss Spreckles,
H. R. Winthrop,	Count de Paris.

Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Mrs. George A. Hahn to-day gave luncheons.

Mrs. J. J. Mason gave a musicale and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained the Bridge Whist Club. The Clam Bake Club had a bake at their club at Easton's Point, about sixty persons being present.

Miss Leary this evening gave a dinner at the Paul cottage for F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., at which forty guests were present. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd gave a dinner, at which the table decorations were dark-red roses.

Mrs. Henry Clews gave a dinner at her cottage, near the Spouting Rocks, the decorations being white roses and phlox.

Francis J. Otis gave a dinner at Berger's for thirty, the table decorations being white hydrangeas, crimson cactus dahlias, and gardenias.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mrs. James J. Van Alen gave a dinner at Wakehurst, at which the Duchess of Marlborough was a guest. A musicale followed the dinner, to which nearly everybody from the various other dinners came in later. The musicale was arranged by Heathe Gregory, and the artists were Mme. Blauvelt and M. Bogea Oumiroff. Mme. Blauvelt sang a group of French songs and a group of songs by American composers, two by Kate Vannah and two by Mrs. Beach, "Ecstasy" and "Sweetheart and I." M. Oumiroff sang first several Russian folk songs to his own accompaniment, and later two songs by Schumann.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here to-day in the steam yacht Corsair for a short stay. He will give a clambake at the Graves Point Fishing Club to-morrow.

William Whitehead, Jr., is the guest of Eugene Higgins on the Varuna.

H. Roger Winthrop is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr.

A. C. Tower of New York is the guest of Edwin D. Morgan at Beacon Rock.

Mrs. F. B. Jennings is visiting her daughter, Miss A. B. Jennings on the steam yacht Tuscarora.

James M. Franklin and Mr. Bingham of Orange, N. J., are the guests of William Morris Franklin on Cliff Avenue.

John W. Gates, the Western financier, is here for a few days.

R. L. Cottonet, F. Gray Griswold, and Charles Catlin are visiting among the cottagers.

Frederick Juilliard, D. M. Hare, William Stackpole, A. G. Sage, Cyril Hatch, H. Roger Winthrop, and A. C. Tower are registered at the Casino.

Harvest Dance at Larchmont.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A subscription harvest dance is being held at the Bevan House this evening. The decorations for it were superintended by George D. Heriot. The dancing is to be followed by a New England supper. Many of the Summer colony have come in typical country conveyances—ox carts, &c. Among the subscribers are:

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Spence,	Mr. and Mrs. John Brander,
Mr. and Mrs. George J. Jackson,	Mr. and Mrs. Morton B. Stelle,
Mr. and Mrs. John Bevan,	William C. Langley,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marble,	S. B. Barker,
Mr. and Mrs. Joshua A. Hatfield,	Mrs. C. H. Paul,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Noel Hyman,	Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Frank,
Mr. and Mrs. William W. Ward,	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Merrill,
Edgar Bloom,	Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Godley,
Howard Spencer,	Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gaubert,
Richard Reuben Mamlok,	Mrs. William Gibson,
A. J. Shire,	Miss M. N. Brown,
J. Henry Esser,	Mrs. P. Nagle,
Albert J. Leon,	W. J. Levy,
Maurice Leon,	Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McKenna,
Arthur S. Alexander,	George W. Herbert,
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Mill-	Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ogden,	Hindley,
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Empey,	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Chichester,
Cornell Smith Hawley,	Mr. and Mrs. Wendelin J. Nauss,
Thomas L. Mattson,	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Silcocks, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Campbell,	Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Blauvelt,
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Forbell,	Miss Dickson,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Reginald Crossley,	Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Nye,
	Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Curry.

PAIN'S LABOR DAY.

An elaborate programme of fireworks has been prepared for to-morrow night in the amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach as Pain's tribute to Labor Day. In addition to the spectacle of "Ancient Rome," which will be given in all its magnificence, there will be a special fireworks exhibition, which will prove of interest to every one interested in the mechanical and industrial arts.

Chauncey Olcott's New Play Meets Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—To-night at the Metropolitan Opera House Chauncey Olcott made his first appearance in "Old Limerick Town," a new play written for him by his manager, Augustus Pitou. The drama tells a picturesque story, and the leading part affords Mr. Olcott many opportunities to show his ability as a comedian and to sing several songs of his own composition. The performance was enthusiastically received. There were frequent curtain calls for Mr. Olcott and members of his company. It is the opinion of local dramatic critics that "Old Limerick Town" is the best play in which the actor has ever appeared.

Gen. Alger Sells Lumber Forest.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 30.—Alger, Smith & Co., Gen. R. A. Alger's company, have sold their Canadian pine forest near Fort Arthur, together with camps, horses, and river improvements for log driving, to the Pigeon River Lumber Company of Port Arthur. The consideration is withheld, but it is said represents six figures.

Laboratory Donor is Charles Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—Charles Scott of Philadelphia is announced as the donor of the new $15,000 physical laboratory which is to be erected at Wesleyan University, Middletown. The laboratory will probably be ready for use next year.

GRAND DUKE BORIS VISITS WEST POINT

Carried Up the Hudson by the Fast Steam Yacht Arrow.

His Highness Favors the System at the Academy—Guest of Charles R. Flint at Dinner in the Ardsley Clubhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Grand Duke Boris of Russia visited West Point to-day and he was received with the proper honors. He traveled, going and coming, as the guest of Charles R. Flint on the steam yacht Arrow, and was his guest at an informal dinner at the Ardsley Clubhouse this evening.

The Grand Duke slept late after his evening at the New York Casino and Union Club, and it was noon before he arose at the Waldorf-Astoria. He walked to West Thirty-sixth Street and the North River, where he was to board the Arrow at 1:30 o'clock. He wore a wide-brimmed sailor hat and a suit of light homespun mixture.

The party reached the pier on time, but for some reason the little flier was late in arriving, and it was not until fifteen minutes after the appointed time that she ran up to the pier. In the meantime the Grand Duke, with his suite and a small party of guests, remained on the pier, watching the procession of vessels up and down the stream.

Mr. Flint received the Grand Duke on the deck of the Arrow. On board were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Charles R. Miller, Richard T. Crane, and several other guests. The yacht was soon speeding up the river at her fastest gait, and the Grand Duke showed the greatest interest in the wonderful boat.

He went into the engine room and inspected the machinery and he was impressed evidently by the size of the engines. He remarked upon the absence of vibration, which produces such a painful effect upon those who travel on many much larger and slower yachts.

Looking backward at the flying water, the Grand Duke remarked that the vessel might quite fittingly have taken her name from her wake, and the others saw at once that the foam which the vessel left behind her followed on astern in much the shape of a barbed and winged arrow.

At West Point the members of the party were received on the pier by Col. A. L. Mills, the superintendent, his adjutant, W. C. Rivers, and Capt. Frederick W. Sladen. They went after a brief exchange of courtesies to the parade ground, where 475 cadets were drawn up in battalion formation before the barracks. The post band played the Russian National Anthem, and a battery roared a salute of twenty-one guns.

The entire battalion came out for review as the Grand Duke took his seat beside Col. Mills. After the review the Duke passed down the line, inspecting the young soldiers, and when he returned to his place the battalion paraded before him twice, passing the second time in double quick time.

The guests were escorted afterward to Col. Mills's house, where a brief reception was held, and from there they visited the principal buildings of the academy. They then returned to the boat and started for Ardsley.

On the way down the river the Grand Duke expressed himself as having been impressed greatly by all that he had seen, and surprised his hearers by saying that he thought the West Point system of having all branches of army work taught in one academy was better than the Russian way of having separate schools for infantry, cavalry, and engineers.

No formal addresses followed the dinner at the Ardsley Club, but in proposing the health of his guest, Mr. Flint referred to the old friendship between Russia and this country, existing from the very beginning, as he said, and strongest at a time when the Nation most needed friends.

He expressed the hope that this friendship would "prove as lasting as this noble river and its hills." The Grand Duke responded in happy, well-chosen words.

After the dinner there was a reception, followed by a dance, and it was announced that the party would start on the return to New York at 11:30 o'clock.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—There is no apparent let-up to the season. Society has been as gay to-day as at any time during the month. The Kebo Valley Club was the particular centre of life, The regular dinner dance to-night was unusually large for so late in the season. Three parties were given, and at the ball which followed there were several hundred guests, the crowd overtaxing the capacity of the dancing room. The great popularity of the club this Summer has prompted the Governors to make arrangements for the building next season of a spacious ballroom. Those who entertained to-night at Kebo were Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, G. Willetts Van Nest, and John Hone. Among the diners were:

Mrs. James W. Gerard,	Percy Pyne,
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory,	M. Stockton Pyne,
Gen. O'Brien,	Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery,
Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie,	Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin,
Count and Countess Langier Villars,	Prince Dal Drago,
Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell,	J. B. Henderson,
Mrs. James Potter,	Miss Hester Hone,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth,	Miss Lawrence,
Mr. and Mrs. Livingston,	Mrs. J. Biddle Porter,
Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller,	Miss Barrett,
Baron Frankenstein,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Brookes Fenno,
Mrs. L. Platt Hunt,	Baron Neuflitz,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart,	Baron Tepiltz,
Mr. and Mrs. Wright,	Viscount D'Alte,
Capt. Bush,	Miss Grossman,
	Miss Conover,
	Miss Parks.

A dinner was given at Corfield to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Fabbri, in honor of their guest, Count Costa of Florence. The others present at the dinner were:

Miss Randolph, Miss Knowlton, Miss Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Alexander Fabbri, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Hubbard.

A dinner was given last night in honor of the Fabbri's guest, at which those present were:

Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. R. H. Johnson, Hon. Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy, M. Adamowski, Miss Pendleton, Miss Scott, Commander and Mrs. Rogers, Miss Cutting, Miss Trevor, Alexander Fabbri.

The race of the 30-footers to-day resulted in a win for Herbert M. Sears with the Bogey. Edgar Scott sailed second with the Bobtail. There is a falling off in interest in these races owing to the uninterrupted winnings of these two. A new class of 35-footers will be built this Winter which will all be of a uniform model.

The mixed tennis doubles at the Kebo Valley Club for the cup offered by Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne will begin on Monday. The list of entries includes some fast pairs. Miss Marion Jones, the woman champion of the United States, will play with George Bodman. The others entered include Miss Hoy and C. R. Hoy, Miss Dorothy Whitney and K. Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss and P. Pearson, Miss Cochran and C. Cushman, Miss McLane and J. W. Alsop, Miss Lawrence and M. T. Pyne, Jr., Miss Julia Lawrence and J. De K. Alsop.

The steam yacht Wacouta, with J. J. Hill on board, has been in the harbor for several days.

The annual regatta of the Bar Harbor Yacht Club will take place Monday.

Mrs. Frederick May is to give a reception for her grandaughter, Miss Adelaide Randolph, at Strawberry Hill, on Monday afternoon.

The putting contest at Kebo for the cup offered by W. Butler Duncan for the best three scores made by a lady in competition, was won by Miss E. Jackson of New York. The regular event this afternoon was won by Mrs. D. B. Catherwood. Miss Berry was second. The other entries were: Miss Hubbard, Miss McLane, Miss Hoy, Miss L. Jackson, Mrs. Ireland, Miss Patton, Mrs. Morgan Hill, Miss Grant, Miss Gowen, Mrs. Condon, Miss Beach, Miss McMichael and Mrs. L. Platt Hunt.

ART NOTES.

The mystery that surrounds the after life of the huge canvases prepared for the Paris Salon is partially lifted by the annual sales which take place in London at the Continental Gallery. The Frenchmen are reckoning on the expansionist mania of the Anglo-Saxon, and hope that in London they will find collectors for whom no picture is too big. "King Midas," by F. Lequesne, treats mythology on a colossal scale, and "No Peace," by H. Gourse, symbolises modern problems of sociology. The scene of the latter is a ruined hut, with a gendarme peeping in on a peculiar scene suggestive of the "Mystères de Paris," by Eugene Sue. In one corner of the hut stand a well-dressed man and a woman, shrinking away from a crowd of laborers, women, children, beggars, and even a few dandies, who are threatening the couple with clenched fists, spades, and stones. This picture only needs an automobile to represent a favorite topic of the comic press, but the painter does not intend a joke. It has a broader significance, as the war of those who have not with those who have. Another enormous canvas is a religious picture by Jean Aubert, "Mary Receiving the Body of Jesus." A picture by Benjaimin, accepted or bought by the Government, has been found so very large that no wall in the Luxembourg or Louvre can show it—so says Le Temps, and that paper is trustworthy. The picture is the "Cherifas" from Constant's visit to Morocco, and it measures 32 feet 6 inches one way and 23 feet the other, without a frame. Even Le Grand Monarque and the two Napoleons did not build galleries large enough to suit the swelling ambition of modern French art.

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Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, has written to the London papers asking for contributions to the fund for the Campanile at Venice. Fully half the sum required has been already pledged by the Italian Government and the Municipality of Venice. An enterprising Paris journal has been interviewing French painters to find out what they think about the restoration. Ziem and Bonnat are said to be against the rebuilding, but Gérôme, Jambon, and Raffaelli are strongly for a reconstruction if the Campanile be replaced just as it was. The objectors usually base their negative view on the lack of strict correspondence between the architecture of the Grand Campanile and the "Golden Basilica" above which it towered. To this it is answered that the Campanile stood nearer to other buildings on the Piazza than to the Basilica, buildings which harmonize much more with it.

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The Bavarian who got his sovereign out of the awkward situation made for him by the Bavarian Landtag when it rejected the appropriation of 100,000 marks in the budget for the purchase of works of art—and by the German Emperor when he telegraphed Luitpold to draw on him for the amount—is Count Moy, a member of the Upper Chamber. Waiving the natural question whether the Count was not put forward to save Luitpold from the dilemma between accepting or refusing the offer of Emperor William, either of which courses would have been equally "impossible," it was a bold man who with that name braved the punsters of the Fatherland! How many of them, we wonder, have been saying: "Oh, yes—l'Etat c'est Moy?"

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Prof. Ernst Sellin of Vienna has excavated a large mound on the plain of Jesreel, near Joppa, called the Tell Ta'annek. He has found in it the remains of a castle of the Arabic invasion, two forts belonging to the Israelite occupation, and an intrenchment of the old Canaanite inhabitants 3,000 or 4,000 years old. Bronze weapons and tools, pottery, scarabs, and idols were found. Especially interesting is an Israelitish altar for burnt offerings decorated with six cherubim, part human, part animal in make-up, four lions and two mythological paintings on the sides. This piece is unique of its kind. The excavations were undertaken at the expense of the Academy of Sciences, in Vienna.

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September Harper's Monthly prints in colors three of the Galahad series of wall paintings by Mr. E. A. Abbey for the Boston Public Library—the departure of Sir Galahad—profile on a white horse; his acceptance of the key of the castle from the porter—another profile—and the boat scene with the angel on guard in the galley sailing over the ocean.

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The more the experts examine the art collection left by Auguste Dutuit to the City of Paris the better they are pleased. The Petit Palais has been set apart for its exhibition, perhaps permanently. The Town Council has passed a resolution to name a street Dutuit. These collections were made systematically by the two brothers Dutuit, Auguste and Eugène, with the intention of leaving them to Paris, and their only sister, Heloïse approved and aided the design. Besides the fine Dutch paintings—Rembrant, Hobbema, Reysdael, Teniers, Ostade—there are specimens of the courtly school of French painting which is become the aim of collectors of late, who pay great sums for specimens of Lancret, Boucher, Watteau, Fragonard, and Greuze. The etchings are very valuable, including two impressions of Rembrandt's "Hundred Guilder" print, two of the "Ecce Homo," and "Christ Healing the Sick," and three of the "Calvary." There are rare prints of Dürer, Montegna, Callot, and Nanteuil. The Dutuits collected rare books, illuminated manuscripts, and missals. There are bindings by Grolier, Masoli, and other masters, and many books from the royal libraries with the coats of arms of their former owners.

The Spanish, Italian, and Arabic majolica pieces, according to M. Georges Cain's report, are equal to the best plaques in any museum in the world; naturally Rouen ware is not lacking, nor is the rare Piron ware, with, of course, Sèvres and Dresden. Glass ware from Venice and Northern Africa, Chinese porcelains, enamels, Greek, Roman, and French coins; tapestries and furniture, Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities, including the Annécy treasure trove, mediaeval ivories, Renaissance gems and Chinese lacquers make the collection a varied museum in itself. Auguste Dutuit knew something of the delays in municipal officers, so he willed that Paris must accept or reject his and his brother's gift within two months. It was feared that a quorum could not be had in August, but a special call managed to bring back to Paris enough Councilmen to discharge the necessary formalities. As a further mark of appreciation the Council ordered marble portraits of Auguste and Eugène Dutuit to be made.

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Among the bric-à-brac at a recent sale in London was a large lot of decorated human skulls from New Guinea; they averaged $25 for sets of two or three.

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The recent visit of King Chulalonkorn of Siam to Germany has recalled the fact that when the King visited Germany as Prince he was pictured talking with Bismarck, who at the time wore a tall top hat—probably the only instance of a likeness of Bismarck in the hideous male headgear of the nineteenth century. A son of Chulalonkorn, Prince Paribatra, graduated at the Cadet Institute near Berlin and is now an officer in the Guards. The visit of the King, accompanied by his brother, who is Commander in Chief of the Siamese forces, is supposed to have some connection with the recent activity of France in Indo-China and Southern China.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Duss will celebrate his one hundredth New York concert to-night at St. Nicholas Garden by a special programme, which includes the usual number of vocal and instrumental soloists.

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The popularity of the Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium continues. The special nights prove attractive. To-night, which is "Sacred Night," the soloists on horn, flute, and violin will be respectively Messrs. Wilhelm Schultze, F. J. See, and Franz Kaltenborn.

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Shannon's Band plays afternoons and evenings at Manhattan Beach.

It's like cleaning a clock, it sets the whole system in running order—Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

LINER'S GAUDY PASSENGER

Capt. Silvain Caused Sensation on La Savoie and Ashore.

Menelik's Aide de Camp to Lecture on "Ze Great King of Abyssinia and ze Monarch of Myself."

Capt. Benito Silvain, aid de camp to King Menelik, and who is said to be the gaudiest dressed man in all Abyssinia, arrived here yesterday for the second time within a year on the French liner La Savoie.

Capt. Silvain, who says he is an Abyssinian, gets his title of Captain from France, in whose navy, according to his story, he is an officer. He brought his usual assortment of swords, spurs, whips, and walking canes with him, and was dressed, as on the last occasion of his visit, in a uniform of navy blue, the gold braid on which was so elaborate and plentiful that he looked more like an Admiral of the French fleet, instead of a plain, everyday Captain.

He looks to be about thirty years of age, walks with a great stride, and is very jealous of his three or more swords, one of which he wears all the time, and carries the others in his hand. He also carries the spurs and whips in his hand.

On the pier yesterday the Captain was asked for a short account of what he has been doing since he was last in New York.

"Oh, ze last time!" he exclaimed. "I see, you know I am ze aide of Meneleek; you have heard of Meneleek, ze great King of Abyssinia? It ees of him zat I speak. You ask me when eet was zat I was last here. Why, you have only zis moment told me yourself zat eet was a year back, maybe. Zat is correct; it was ze year back. I have been to Hayti, and after Hayti I went back to dear Paree, and now I come back, and I will tell you zat I am going to lecture on Abyssinia and Meneleek, eets great King, on whose staff I am one of ze aides."

Capt. Silvain when he disembarked looked cautiously around as if in search of some one, and then gently slipped away in the direction of the letter "S," where his baggage, swords, &c., were examined. The reason that he looked so cautious was because, on the occasion of his last visit, he had a lively time getting his baggage passed. At that time he forgot to have his swords, whips, &c., properly marked by an inspector, and had reached the gate when he was stopped by the Customs Officer on duty there, who asked him where the pass marks on the swords were.

"What ze matter?" replied the aide of Menelik. "You no know who I am? Why, I am ze aide of Meneleek; of him I know zat you have heard."

"Who's Menelik? I never heard of the guy,'" replied the gateman.

Capt. Silvain, taken aback and greatly astonished that in all this world there was a man who had never heard of Menelik, returned to the letter "S" and had his weapons properly passed.

On the trip of the Savoie that ended yesterday, Capt. Silvain was the most elaborately garbed person on board. He always wore his glittering uniform and his jeweled handled sword, and was the object of unflagging interest. When he left the ship all the steerage passengers and the sailors gathered at the rail, while the little deck boys peeped from behind the port hol

PLAYS FOR THE PROSPEROUS

The Chief Features of What Promises to be an Exceptionally Busy Season.

There is a general opinion, as to the origin of which one suspects the press agent, that the theatrical ventures of the coming season are to be pursued by prosperity, even as the heroine of ancient melodrama was pursued by the villain. The whole world, one gathers, lives on Easy Street, rides in a motor car, wears a Panama hat, and in consequence is eager and willing to pay $2.50 or more upon demand, to see whatever offers. There are one or two persons extant, no doubt, who have not yet been overtaken by such prosperity, but their day, we are told, is short. Let them prepare. The whole world should be congratulated. The theatrical managers in particular should be, and hereby are, congratulated. There is one person, however, who in the present crisis deserves a word of condolence. That is the person who, whatever his means, is pleased by a good play, well staged and well acted, and who in consequence is displeased with mediocre plays, bad staging, and bad acting. Such a person can't stand prosperity—he knows what it means. It means that theatrical managers act in the assurance that everything goes. They build theatres up and down the land, and fill them with as good plays as they can get, according to the standard of what the public desires; but the desires of a very prosperous public are not often the same as the desires of him who cares only for good plays well acted. The stage manager in turn deals hurriedly with the everything, instead of carefully with a dramatic something. In order to produce enough leading juveniles for the new theatres, long established companies are broken up; even the best of the metropolitan stock companies loses its best comedian to furnish forth the title rôle of a mediocre farce. The bow-wows are demnition busy on Broadway. It is just possible, however, in spite of the predictions of the not disinterested press agent, that some few of us may escape prosperity of the unseemlier sort, and it is also possible that, even if we do not, the coming season will still offer something worthy of our attention.

A PIONEER PLAY FOR MISS HARNED.

As regards new plays, we are, as usual, to be deeply indebted to Europe, especially to England; and of all the English plays which we are definitely promised, the most interesting is Mr. Pinero's "Iris." It is not to be expected that even in a prosperous season "Iris" will make a record run. It has nothing whatever of the rollicking fun of "The Magistrate," nor of the sentiment of "Sweet Lavender," nor of the quaint charm of "Trelawny," nor the delightful absurdity of "The Amazons." It is the sort of play Mr. Bernard Shaw calls "unpleasant," and what have the prosperous to do with unpleasant plays? Its unpleasantness is of such a sort, moreover, that even the neediest beggar would hesitate to use many passes to it so long as he was able to get a warm seat elsewhere. Its chief theme is as sordid and painful as that of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," yet it lacks the deep and inevitable note of fate that makes this the master tragedy of the modern realistic school in England. And yet "Iris" is a profoundly significant play—one that can be seen once with absorbing interest, and twice with spiritual profit. It is the story of a woman who is destroyed by her love of luxury. While her era of prosperity lasted she was generous and dignified. When she lost her money she still might have gone to America to live in hardship with the man she cared for, but she preferred to wait for better times in a shabby gentility in Europe. When it came to the actual shabbiness, however, her luxury-loving nature got the upper hand and she fell. The end of the play leaves her in the streets.

The title part, which was taken in London by Miss Fay Davis, a talented and charming young American, who still lacked something of Iris's worldly fascination, will be played here by Miss Virginia Harned. The part of her confidante will be in the capable hands of Miss Hilda Spong. Mr. Oscar Asche, who took the most important of the men's parts in London, will appear here. He is a product of Mr. Benson's Shakespearean company, and he is at present engaged by Mr. Tree, who loans him for the occasion. He takes the part of Maldonado—a sort of Barney Barnato, whose millions gave him the power However "Iris" may be lacking in pleasDion Boucicault, who managed the London production under the advice of Mr. Pinero. However Iris may be lacking in pleasantness, and in the high qualities of dramatic action, it is a character study of masterly skill and of deep human import. It will not fail to be the theme for much interesting discussion.

A PLAY FOR JOHN DREW.

"The Mummy and the Humming Bird," with which Mr. John Drew will open at the Empire, is, like so many of its predecessors, from the theatre of Charles Wyndham. Unlike most of its predecessors, however, it belongs to the older and more stagy kind of play, in which truth to life and dramatic probability are sacrificed to theatric effect. The Mummy is an elderly scientist who neglects his young wife for the laboratory. The Humming Bird is a gay young Italian adventurer, who is bent upon corrupting her. The theatric machinery for preventing the catastrophe is an Italian organ-grinder, whose wife the Humming Bird has ruined in Italy. The staginess of the play is illustrated in the fact that the organ-grinder is introduced into the Mummy's library one stormy evening and is there made to disclose the story of the Humming Bird's past. To add to the unlikelihood, the organ-grinder cannot speak English and makes his important communication by means of a sign language in which a whisky decanter and a seltzer bottle are important factors. That and similar passages proved in London to be as popularly sympathetic as they were absurd, especially as the acting of the scenes was of a very high order of effectiveness, and in spite of the protests of the critics the play was successful. The author of the play, Mr. Isaac Henderson, is an American and is the author of several successful plays in the older manner.

Besides these we are promised Beerbohm Tree's beautiful and much-talked-of production of the "Ulysses" of Stephen Phillips for the latter half of the season. Of the other English plays less is known. For the season of Mr. Daniel Frohman's New Lyceum Theatre a new comedy by Anthony Hope has been secured, called "Captain Dieppe," and it is reported that Mr. Frohman holds in reserve a play on the subject of "Tristan and Isolde." This is by Mr. Comyns Carr. Sir Henry Irving's stage manager, who is also the author of the drama in pseudo-Shakespearean verse on the subject of King Arthur, in which Mr. Irving apeared some years ago. Anthony Hope's comedy of "Pilkerton's Peerage," which satirizes English political life, is also a possibility for the coming season, as is Gilbert Parker's dramatization of his novel "The Right of Way." Among the certainties is a new comedy, "There's Many a Slip," by the delightful Capt. Robert Marshall, in which Miss Jessie Milward is to exert her admirable powers. Miss Henrietta Crosman offers "The Sword of the King," by a new English playright, Mr. Roland Macdonald. Miss Viola Allen will present Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," for which Mascagni has composed incidental music. It is possible that Miss Ada Rehan may present a dramatization of Meredith's "Drama of the Crossways." Plays by all the leading English playwrights are vaguely promised.

MISS BARRYMORE'S DOUBLE BILL.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is to appear in a double bill. The main piece is "A Country Mouse," in which the leading part is that of a young girl who seems to her friends in town to be very prim and demure, but who turns out—as such persons have been known to turn out on the stage and even in life—to be an unholy terror. The companion piece, "Carrots," is an admirable one-act bit of realism from the Théâtre Antoine in Paris. It is a very simple and very humble little play, made out of the infelicities that result in a bourgeois family from the fact that the wife is a scold and a tyrant. A play more simple, touching, and deeply human has seldom been seen. The English Shakespearean actor, Forbes Robertson, has had the good taste to produce it, with his wife, the young American actress, Gertrude Elliot, in the chief part—that of the son, nicknamed Carrots, who is made wretched by the mother's cruelties. Mr. Robertson remarked in conversation several months ago that the play had proved too subtle and delicate for the generality of theatregoers, but that those who had liked it had been very enthusiastic. It is only a slight extension of that verdict to say that it is, as far as is known, the most attractive of the plays to be offered here during the coming season, and the one least likely to be appreciated.

WEEDON GROSSMITH'S NEW PLAY.

Of two English farces, one, "The New Clown," has already encountered the verdict of the critics, a verdict which seems on the whole much severer than the piece deserves and which is mainly due to the fact that the leading part is radically miscast. The other, "The Night of the Party," is a somewhat conventional treatment of the old theme of the artful valet, who passes himself off for his master. It probably deserves less favor than "The New Clown," but it is likely to receive more because of the fact that it was written by Mr. Weedon Grossmith for himself to act and that accordingly there is less chance that the author's intention will miscarry.

A PARISIAN SENSATION.

Besides "Carrots" we are promised the French play "Au Telephone," which also comes from the Théâtre Antoine by way of England. From any proper artistic point of view this is as brutal as "Carrots" is refined; but it will probably be all the more popular. The great scene is one in which a husband, in telephonic communication with his wife, receives from a distance of scores of miles the news that thieves are breaking into his house, and then hears the cries of his wife and children as they are murdered. The play is well calculated to freeze the blood, and as staged and acted in Paris it was horribly affecting. There is little ground for hope that the staging here will be as skillful and artistic as that of M. Antoine, who is the acknowledged master of the peculiar kind of stage effect required; and Mr. Edwin Stevens of the Empire Stock Company is not likely to equal M. Antoine's virile rendering of the principal part. Yet, as was the case in London, the play will doubtless cause an immense sensation.

Miss Amelia Bingham has promised an adaptation by Mr. Clyde Fitch of another French play, "Mme. Flirt," which should afford good entertainment. The theme is the old one of a ménage à trois, but the treatment in the original is a novelty in that it is fresh and wholesome as well as spirited. The scenes, moreover, are easily adaptable to fashionable American life. As acted at the Athenée, the play derived much of its point from the general excellence of the cast, but judging by the previous productions, Miss Bingham is more likely than any of the rest of our managers to be generous in this respect.

PLAYS OF AMERICAN AUTHORSHIP.

As regards plays of American authorship, perhaps the most widely known is "Mice and Men," by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley, with which Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliot have scored a striking success in England. This will be used to open the New Lyceum Theatre, with Annie Russell in the leading part. Mrs. Ryley has also provided J. E. Dodson and his wife, Annie Irish, with a new play, "An American Invasion."

It is reported from New Rochelle that Mr. Augustus Thomas has brought a piece to the point where he can read it to his friends. Mr. Fitch's productivity has been impaired, it is said, by an acute indigestion, which does not agree with work, and with which work does not agree. He is, however, said to have completed the following trifles—a play—all but the name—for Miss Mary Mannering, "The Girl with the Green Eyes" for Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, and a third play called "The Bird in the Cage." Mr. George C. Hazleton has provided a Revolutionary comedy, "Captain Molly," the chief part in which will be acted by Miss Elizabeth Tyree, under the direction of Mrs. Fiske. "Mrs. Jack," by Grace Livingston Furniss, is noticed elsewhere. Last, and perhaps not least, is a dramatization of "Huckleberry Finn," in which the clever, but not very boyish, Master Webb Raum will play Huck.

From Germany comes a play on the subject of Mary Magdalen by Paul Heyse, which Mrs. Fiske promises at the Manhattan after "Captain Molly." It is a naturalistic treatment of the story and has only an incidental connection with the Bible.

VISITING STARS.

The actors who are coming from abroad promise not only to be interesting in themselves, but to bring interesting plays. In addition to her familiar repertory, Mrs. Campbell will have a society play, "Aunt Jenny," by F. C. Benson of "Dado" fame and a tragedy of modern German political life by Sudermann, the original title of which is "Es lebe das leben"—which may be roughly translated, "Here's to Life." Edith Wharton is to furnish the translation. This is also, superficially considered, an unpleasant play. But there is more intellectual meat in it than in "Iris," and all the plays that have been announced. It will richly reward study, and is likely to cause much discussion. Its subject is the love of a man and a woman, both of whom are otherwise married. Despite the beginning of the affair, when the play opens, after some fifteen years, the relationship has long been platonic. The two have always been spiritually mates, and the result of their relationship is that the man has been redeemed from an aimless and dilettante life to a career of honor and usefulness. In the course of the play the truth comes out, and the woman, accepting the logic of the circumstances, commits suicide. In Berlin the play was not well received. Some of the critics said that the ending was weak, and found that to represent such a relationship as even partly successful was wrong. Herr Director Conried of the Irving Place Theatre refused to produce it on that account. Other critics, men of great prominence and authority, said that the ending was weak, and contrasted the heroine's suicide unfavorably with the triumphant manner in which Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" lived down a social prejudice. The truth seems to be that the play is a study of the actual manner in which advanced ideas of marital relations, such as exist in Germany, especially among socialistic thinkers, work out in a society constituted upon the present basis. Accepting that view, the play becomes a great, a truly great, study of modern life, in many ways wiser and saner than Ibsen—perhaps the greatest play of its kind the modern theatre has yet produced. At all events, it is intensely dramatic and affords admirable opportunities not only for Mrs. Campbell, but for an entire company of the highest quality.

Eleanora Duse's chief new play is to be d'Annunzio's "Paolo and Francesca," which is already familiar through much discussion. Besides that she will have the same author's "The Dead City." Compared with this the plays by Pinero and Sudermann are a May Day frolic. Of the three passions exploited, it may be conceivable that something intellectually satisfying would be produced, but it may be said that d'Annunzio has not produced it.

NEW MATINEE HERO.

The only important new-comer is to be Mr. Martin Harvey, who brings a repertory of plays. Mr. Harvey is a young actor of consummate grace and ideal sentiment, who will be of interest to everybody and may be relied upon to cause a flutter in the dove cote of matinée girls. His more popular plays do not rise above the agreeably romantic. His performance as the young Russian nobleman in Mr. Crawford's "Cigarette Maker's Romance" was spirited and fine. His strongest part is Sydney Carton in "A Tale of Two Cities." He has an ideal carriage and handsome brown eyes. His most poetic performance is the Pelleas which he played a year and a half ago to Mrs. Campbell's Melisande.

SMALL CHANCE FOR SHAKESPEARE.

In all these plays and players—and the list is by no means exhaustive—we have no doubt material for a vastly successful season for a vastly increased number of theatres. As for Shakespeare, Goethe, Molière, and some others of that kind, it is clear that they have nothing to do with an Era of Prosperity. In Germany last year, according to the report of the National Shakspearean Society, Shakespearean productions were given by 163 different companies, and they produced 25 different plays, with a total of 7,879 performances. But Germany, as we know, is not in our class as regards prosperity. Yet some people, when they look at the promised bills for the coming season in New York, would just as soon be in that bad German way. Miss Maude Adams has promised to play Rosalind. Mr. Sothern has promised to revive "Hamlet" this year and produce Romeo next, with Cecilia Loftus as his leading lady in both performances. Mr. Mansfield has done twice as well as either, by promising "Julius Caesar," with Beerbohm Tree's magnificent setting and himself in the double rôle of Brutus and Caesar. Mr. Mansfield is our greatest actor, and an artist of admirable vigor. When he undertakes, as Brutus, to stab himself as Caesar, he will make an appeal to the imagination of his spectators far beyond the range of the mind of Shakespeare. As to just how he will do it, there need be no conjecture. His manner of exhibiting his swordsmanship in Cyrano gives the clue. As Brutus he will surround himself with such a crowd of other assassins that not even as Caesar will he be able to see the deadly blow he is aiming at—Shakespeare.

JOHN CORBIN.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

In the company which will support Weedon Grossmith during his forthcoming engagement at the new Princess Theatre in "The Night of the Party," is Herbert Sleath, who is known as one of the wealthiest actors on the stage to-day. He is said to be a millionaire in pounds sterling, but is enthusiastic regarding stage work. An intimate friend of Mr. Grossmith's and an excellent actor, it is said, he prefers the hardships of a stage career to that of the life of a country gentleman in England, or of a clubman in London. Mr. Sleath is about thirty years old, and unmarried.

Mrs. Robert Osborn has engaged Burr McIntosh to play an important line of parts in her stock company that is to appear in musical comedies at her playhouse on West Forty-fourth Street. Mr. McIntosh is to originate the rôle of Lord Dope in the first piece, "The Understudy." In some respects the character is an exaggeration of Lord Rockingham, which Mr. McIntosh acted last season in "Under Two Flags."

F. Marion Crawford's story, "The Witch of Prague," has been dramatized by the author in collaboration with Espy Williams, and will be given a stage bearing this season, with Mrs. Brune in the leading part. The piece has been called "Unorna," that being the appellation of the high priestess of the Indian Temple about whose fortunes the tale turns. In order that she might imbibe some of the atmosphere of the play, Mrs. Brune has been spending part of the Summer as a guest of Mr. Crawford at his villa at Sorrento, Italy.

Henry B. Harris lately was the recipient of a silver loving cup, which was presented to him by the Arverne Athletic Club as a token of its appreciation of his efforts in the conducting of the benefit recently given for it at the Arverne Casino. As a further mark of esteem 150 members of the club have signified their intention of attending the opening performance of "Mrs. Jack," which his to be produced at Wallack's Theatre by Mr. Harris on Tuesday.

The latest engagement for "The Prince of Pilsen" is Helen Bertram, who has signed with Henry W. Savage for the part of the dashing American widow. Miss Bertram is a well-known prima donna and has just returned from Europe, where she went after her illness. She has not been singing for a year, her last engagement being with Jerome Sykes in "Foxy Quiller." Miss Bertram will open in her new part on Monday.

James K. Hackett has engaged Junius Brutus Booth for the support of Miss Isabel Irving in Winston Churchill's play, "The Crisis." He will play the part of "Eliphalet Hopper." Junius Booth is a nephew of Edwin Booth.

Grace George will close her cottage at Allenhurst to-morrow and come to New York to begin work on her new play. The production of this play is not scheduled until November, and rehearsals will not begin until shortly before then, but Miss George's rôle is historical, and she intends to devote a month to research before attempting it.

F. Lawrence Walker has partially completed the company for Charles B. Hanford's tour in "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Much Ado About Nothing." A number of the players who made distinct successes with the Hanford organization last season will be retained. The company will include Miss Marie Drofnah, Miss Violet Pierson, Miss Mary F. Blount, P. J. Duggan, L. W. Browning, Paul Anderson, Stuart Beebe, Irving Knight, John W. Rankin, George W. Hoffman, M. C. Stone, Richard Garth, and T. L. Stoddard.

Rehearsals of the Bertha Galland company in "Notre Dame" will begin on Sept. 2. Miss Galland will open her season at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 22, and will be supported by a company including Frank Losee, William F. Owen, Frank C. Bangs, Wallace Worsley, and others.

It was reported on Friday afternoon that Grace Cameron, for financial reasons, would not go on a starring tour this season, as she had anticipated. It was said yesterday at the office of her manager, F. C. Whitney, that the report was untrue, as she would certainly appear in "A Normandy Wedding" on Sept. 15 at Ithaca, N. Y.

Hobart Smock, a nephew of the late Vice President Hobart, until recently a tenor in All Angels' Church, at West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, has gone on the road with the "San Toy" company. He will sing the rôle of Captain Bobby and hereafter be numbered among the actors. It will not be his first appearance as an actor.

The litigation between John Dunn and Thomas W. Ryley concerning "Florodora" has been settled out of the courts, Mr. Dunn receiving "Sad Sea Waves," with its stage property, and a certain sum of money.

MORE THEATRES TO OPEN; BROADWAY BRIGHTENS UP

In This Era of General Prosperity the Managers See Assurances of Full Dinner Pails—News of New and Old Plays and Players—What the Season Provides.

Four first-class houses open this week with new pieces, and several others with well-known revivals. In the majority of the theatres, concerts, and roof gardens special Labor Day performances will be given.

The interesting news of the theatres came toward the last of the week. It was the announcement made by the Independent Booking Agency of its acquisition of a firm foothold in two of the most important theatre cities of the United States, excepting New York. These cities are Baltimore and Chicago, the agency getting the Music Hall in the former, and the Studebaker in the latter. It is said that the agency will add several others to its chain. The unexpected activity of the Fiske-Campbell-Hackett combination revived the rumor that a big fight for supremacy is imminent among the large theatre managers.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "The Emerald Isle," opens at the Herald Square to-morrow night for the new season. Jefferson De Angelis and his company produced the opera at the Savoy in London, and will appear with it here. By those who have seen it as played in London, the piece is praised, both for its music and its lines. Sir Arthur was at work on the opera at the time of his death, and left it incomplete. The work was finished by Edward German. The lyrics were written by Capt. Basil Hood. The story tells of the adventures of Terrence O'Brian, an Irish patriot, who loves and eventually wins the hand of the daughter of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The atmosphere is that of old Ireland with its peasantry and its superstition. The cast of principals is as follows:

Professor Bunn	Jefferson De Angelis
Earl of Newtown	W. R. Carleton
Doctor Fiddle, D. D.	F. Stuart Hyatt
Terrence O'Brian	Edmund Stanley
Pat Murphy	Gerald Gerome
Black Dan	Charles Dungan
Mickie O'Hara	John Dudley
Sergeant Pincher	Frank Belcher
Private Perry	Frederic K. Logan
Countess of Newtown	Amelia Fields
Lady Rosie Pippin	Helena Frederick
Mollie O'Grady	Kate Condon
Susan	Edna Burd
Nora	Audrey Kingsbury
Kathleen	Lois Garneau

The fifth annual engagement of the Rogers Brothers begins at the Knickerbocker to-morrow evening, with the production of John J. McNally's new vaudeville farce, "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard." One of the most notable musical features of the piece begins at the rise of the curtain, and for that reason the management requests its patrons to be in their seats promptly at 8:10. The costuming of the new production is said to be unusually elaborate. The scenes represent gardens at Claremont, Riverside Drive, the campus at Harvard on class day, and a hall of the Eden Musée. The Rogers Brothers play the rôle of two ignorant Germans who are engaged to two rapid young men to aid them in a scheme to make their guardians believe them to be attending to their studies at Harvard. From the attendant complications are drawn many ludicrous situations. The cast is as follows:

Milo Kross	Gus Rogers
Christopher Kalnstadt Kavenhuller	Max Rogers
Harry Hart	Will Gould
Clarence Choimondeley	George Honey
Col. Hotskiss	Eugene Jepson
Major Gaulie	Lee Harrison
T. Stanislaus McGurk	Pat Rooney
Jem Tip	Emil Heusel
Joe O'Rourke	James Cherry
Head Waiter	J. C. Rigby
Mme. Pelisse	Hattie Williams
Blanche Reveres	Clara Palmar
Peggy Clip	Emma Francis
Ida Claire	Edith St. Clair
Daisy Sten	Neeva Aymar
Gertie Tell	Stella Maury
Clara Stone	Olive Ulrich
Mona	Julia Eastman
Ray	Pauline Frederick
Millie	Lillian Stanford

"Mrs. Jack," a comedy of American life, by Grace Livingston Furniss, will be presented for the first time in this city at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday night under the direction of Mr. Henry B. Harris. The play takes its name from that of the central personage of the story, Mrs. Jack Banastar, of Cleveland, Ohio, and illustrates some episodes of her life during a brief but exciting stay in New York. The luxury of the modern rich is indicated in the scenes of the play. The first act shows the drawing room of Jack Banastar's New York residence, the second Mrs. Jack's cottage near Greenwich, Conn., and the third the park of this estate. The cast is arranged as follows:

Mrs. Jack Banastar	Miss Alice Fischer
Mrs. Hilda Pointer, Jack's Sister	Mrs. Boucicault
Charley Banaster, Jack's brother	Edward Abeles
Mrs. Ann O'Hara, Jack's aunt	Alice Leigh
Dexter Meade, Jack's executor	Charles N. Collins
Dick Fedris, Mrs. Jack's chum	James Carew
Brinsley Boone	Jacques Kruger
Marky Deaves	Thomas Evans
Cherry Perry	Myrtle Vinson
Lady Topstairs	Florence Lloyd
Mrs. Trumbull	Anne Huntington
Mark Ramsay	George Fox
Hiram Bolton	E. L. Clark
Hudson, butler	George Fox
Watson, the new butler	George Fox
Collops, a cook	Anne Huntington
Gerda, a maid	Mary E. Post

John Drew opens the eleventh season of the Empire Theatre next Thursday evening with Isaac Henderson's four-act play entitled "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." Charles Wyndham, for whom the play was written, appeared in it originally for 100 nights at his theatre in London, supported by Robert Tabor and Lena Ashwell. The scenes are in London and Paris. Following is the cast of characters:

Lord Lumley	John Drew
Signor D'Orelli	Guy Standing
Commander Lord Ronalds, R. N.	Lewis Baker
Giuseppe	Lionel Barrymore
Judson	Reginald Carrington
Markham	Robert Schable
Thomas	David Henderson
Walter	Thomas Gibson
Lady Lumley	Margaret Dale
Mrs. Ruth Thornton	Marie Derickson
Cummings	Constance Bell

At Manhattan Beach there will be two performances of Rossini's great work to-day, one in the afternoon and one at night. The chorus will consist of fifty voices, many of them having sung in the "Stabat Mater" at the Metropolitan Opera House last season. "Inflammatus," will be sung by Miss Shannah Cumming, and the "Sancta Mater" will be rendered by Evan Williams, Gwilym Miles, Shannah Cumming, and Isabelle Bouton, accompanied by Shannon's full Band.

The Murray Hill begins its new year with the Donnelly Stock Company's presentation of "Mistress Nell," in which Henrietta Crosman originally appeared. The cast will include Laura Hope Crews, Frances Starr, William Bramwell, George Henry Trader, Robert McWade, Jr., N. Sheldon Lewis, and Edgar A. Wolf, all of last season. The new comers are Virginia Johnson, Alice Harrington, Charles Hutchinson, Willard Perry, and Wayne Carlock.

The American Theatre Stock Company began its third season at the American Theatre last night with a revival of "The Christian," by Hall Caine. The original scenery of the Viola Allen company is used in this production. The cast is as follows:

The Hon. John Storm	Maurice Freeman
Lord Storm	John Ravold
Horatio Drake	Charles Hallock
Lord Robert Ure	Robert Cummings
Archdeacon Wealthy	Paul Scott
Father Lumpligh	Frank E. Jamison
Parson Quayle	John Hewitt
The Faro King	Harold Bennett
The Manager	Charles Remington
Brother Paul	Thomas Reynolds
Mrs. Callender	Helen Beaumont
Polly Love	Lillian Bayer
Betty	Helen Campbell
Letty	Grace Mowbray
Nettie	Miss Innes
Liza	Laura Almosnine
Glory Quayle	Jessaline Rodgers

Monday night a band of thirty directed by Signor G. Ricci will open a series of concerts in Terrace Garden, the operas having been discontinued. It will remain there until October, when the regular season opens.

David Belasco's war play, "The Heart of Maryland," is announced for this week at the Grand Opera House. The character of the heroine, Maryland Calvert, as originally played by Mrs. Leslie Carter, now has Miss Alma Kruger as its interpreter. She was the first to succeed Mrs. Leslie Carter in this performance.

"Only a Shop Girl," a dramatization of the work of the same name by Marie W. Sterling, is presented at the New Star this week, with Lottie Williams Salter as the leading woman.

"The Village Parson" is to be the attraction at the Third Avenue for the week.

"Codfish Aristocracy" comes to the Metropolis this week.

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

"The New Clown," in which Jameson Lee Finney is appearing at the Garrick, is a well-mannered English farce, with a fresh and amusing if slender plot. It suffers from the fact that the main part is taken by a man who, admirable as he has proved himself, legitimate comedy, lacks the natural touch of grotesque to make a strong actor of farce. Miss Jessie Busley has the best secondary part in the piece, and is very amusing and very charming. The play goes to-morrow into its second week.

"Robert Emmet" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is a rattling Irish melodrama, in which the author, Brandon Tynan, takes the leading rôle. The supporting cast is remarkably strong, including such well-known veterans as W. H. Thompson, William Elton, and Owen Fawcett. Prominent among the younger members are Miss Angela Russell and Mr. Francis Powers.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino continues indefinitely. It is brisk in action and brilliant in color, and the cast is of unusual strength, including Katie Barry and Annie Angeles, two young women who made their first impression in this production together with such old stagers as Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

At the Savoy Theatre the dramatization of "Soldiers of Fortune" by R. H. Davis, which was revived last night, will continue for five weeks only. It is a brisk and wholesome melodrama of American life, and the chief part is taken capably on the whole by Robert Edeson. There will be a special matinée on Labor Day.

The Bostonians will continue another week at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. The company, including H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, and Grace Van Studdiford, will present "Maid Marian" at the Labor Day matinée. Monday evening "Robin Hood" will be performed. "Maid Marian" also will be repeated on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and "Robin Hood" during the remainder of the week. There will be two performances of "Robin Hood" next Saturday at the beach, and on Monday week the big revial takes place at the New York Academy of Music.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

The Dewey Theatre's offering for the week is Rush's "Bon-Ton" burlesques entitled "Tutti-Frutti" and "A Doffy Shop."

The second series of moving pictures showing the coronation of King Edward has been received at the Eden Musée. In connection with those already shown, the entire series gives the complete coronation ceremonies. These pictures will be shown each day at 3 in the afternoon and 9 in the evening. At the other hours other series of moving pictures will be shown.

The bill at Keith's is headed by Lillian Burkhart, who with Page Spencer and Oscar Norfleet in her support, will present a new one-act comedy entitled "The Way to Win a Husband." This playlet is the work of Walter Hackett and Francis J. Livingstone, and is said to be one of the best of the many sketches which Miss Burkhart has introduced into vaudeville. The Four Garganys, European Comedy Acrobats, are the leading features of the straight vaudeville part of the entertainment.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street presents "The New Boy." "A Bachelor's Romance," of Sol Smith Russel fame, is at the Fifth Avenue. "Mr. Walker's Ward" is continued in Harlem, while vaudeville is seen at the Twenty-third Street house.

Hurtig & Seamon's opened last night in Harlem with a bill of good quality. A one-act play entitled "Her Last Rehearsal" was the headliner. During the Summer the house has been renovated.

Elmer Keller, a youth weighing 425 pounds, is the largest attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street.

At Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden Creatore and his Italian military band continue to arouse enthusiasm. Carmen will remain a feature during the week, and the vaudeville bill, before and after the band, will be seen again, strengthened by additional acts. Goldin the Magician will appear only two weeks more.

Grafton Baker, the Nankl Poo, and Grace Orr Myers, the Yum Yum of "The Mikado" company at the Madison Square Roof Garden, are both engaged by Frank Daniels to appear with him in "Miss Simplicity." They will remain with "The Mikado" until called upon to join Mr. Daniels, which will not be for several weeks to come.

"The Sweet Girl" continues to be the feature of the bill at Cherry Blossom Grove.

Amusements.

HERALD Square Theatre. | B'way & 35th St. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
Opening Regular Season TO-MORROW (Labor Day) NIGHT.
JEFFERSON De Angelis OPERA COMPANY
In the New Comic Opera by SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN,
Edward German and Basil Hood.
THE EMERALD ISLE.
Entire Production from Savoy Theatre, London.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CASINO, B'way and 39th St. Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Props.
THE RECORD-MAKING INTERNATIONAL TRIUMPH.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINES. HONEY-MOON
"I Want to Be a Lidy."
By GEORGE DANCE and HOWARD TALBOT.
Now in its second year in London.
Special Mat. (To-morrow) LABOR DAY. Regular Matinee Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
—ONE WEEK MORE—
This Afternoon, 3:30. This Eve., 8:30.
"STABAT MATER"
Shanna Cumming, Soprano; Isabelle Pou Ton, Contralto; Evan Williams, Tenor; Civlyn Miles, Basso.
GRAND OPERA CHORUS OF 50.
SPECIAL MATINEE HOLIDAY Every Evening Except Sunday at 8 P. M. PAIN'S AND SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND
Commencing To-morrow (Mon.) Last Week of
9 P. M SAT. MAT. 4 P. M. ROBIN HOOD
To-morrow, Wed. Fri., Sat'y Ev'gs and Sat'y Mat., The Famous BOSTONIANS with H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Grace Van Studdiford & others, presenting MAID MARIAN
To-morrow, Monday, Matinee, Tuesday, Thursday Ev'gs, TO-MORROW LABOR DAY
ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.

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5th Year Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. PRICES EVENINGS 25—35—50
5th Regular Season Opens TO-MORROW MATINEE, SEPT. 1ST.
with Henrietta Crosman's Great Success, MISTRESS NELL.
By George C. Hazleton, Jr.
THE COMPANY:
Wm. Bramwell, Miss Laura Hope Crews,
Robert McWade, Jr., " Frances Starr,
L. Sheldon Lewis, " Virginia Johnson,
Geo. Henry Trader, " Alice Harrington,
Chas. A. Hutchinson, " Agnes Mark,
Edgar A. Woolf, Wayne Carlock,
Willard Perry, Lyster John Chambers.
SEPT. 8th Charlotte Bronte's Great Work, JANE EYRE

WALLACK'S B'way & 30. Eves., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
First Time, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, of Grace Livingston Furniss's comedy,
MRS. JACK
with
Miss Alice Fisher, Mr. Edward Abeles,
Mrs. Thorndyke Boucicault, Mr. William Harcourt
Miss Alice Leigh, Mr. Thomas Evans,
Miss Myrtle Vinson, Mr. Jacques Kruger,
Miss Florence Lloyd, Mr. Charles M. Collins,
Miss Anne Huntington, Mr. George Schaefer,
Miss Mary Post, Mr. George Fox.
Staged by Mr. R. A. Roberts.
MANAGEMENT HENRY B. HARRIS.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL CRITICS AGREE THAT SHE'S THE "QUEEN OF BROADWAY"
GEO. W. LEDERER'S Rollicking Musical Novelty,
SALLY in Our ALLEY
Book by George V. Hobart. Music by Ludwig Englander.
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AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

The Problem of Repairing Breakdowns on the Road —Use of the Alarum Horn—Tire Troubles and Their Remedy—German Experiments with Motor Freight Wagons.

What to do in case of a breakdown is the most serious problem which ever confronts the automobilist and one which frequently exhausts his ingenuity of both mind and body in the solution. Where the cause of the mishap is obvious, as in the case of a mishap to a tire or a break in the machinery, it is a comparatively simple matter, and becomes merely a question whether a repair can be made upon the spot or if the machine must be towed to the nearest machine shop. But when the machine simply comes to a standstill from no apparent reason the problem of determining the cause and location of the trouble is usually a more difficult matter than its remedy when found.

This is more particularly true of gasoline and other internal combustion motors, as in a steam engine the trouble is purely mechanical, and usually may be located at a glance. The proper working of the gasoline engine, however, primarily depends upon the completeness with which the combustion of the mixture of gasoline vapor and air in the explosion chamber is effected, which is a chemical and not a mechanical process. It is also dependent upon the proper working of the electrical sparking apparatus, which ignites the explosive mixture of gas and air, and of the mechanical parts which transmit the energy of the explosion to the driving wheels. Consequently all these must be taken into consideration in seeking the cause of a breakdown or of any failure of the motor to work properly where there is no obvious injury to the working parts.

First of all the ignition device, which is the most delicate and complicated part of the machine, and consequently the most frequent source of trouble, should be examined and tested. The most common difficulty with this device arises from the fouling of the sparking points within the cylinder, either on account of imperfect combustion, which would cover the porcelain with carbon and make a short circuit, or from an excess of lubricating oil, which would gum on the electrodes, so that the spark fails to jump. In case the points are found in good condition there is a chance that there is a short circuit in the plug, which should be taken apart and examined, or be replaced by a spare one. If there is a vibrator on the coil it is usually easy to tell by its sound whether the plug is short circuited or no secondary current passes.

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If the cleaning of the plug or the substitution of a new one does not correct the trouble, it shows that either the batteries are too weak or that there is a broken connection or short circuit somewhere. If the batteries are worn out they must, of course, be replaced by new ones. For a short or broken circuit all the wires and connections should be carefully examined and traced until the trouble is located. It usually is due to the contact of a wire with some other part of the machinery through a broken or worn insulation, though sometimes the wires are broken by excessive vibration. The vibrations, in the latter case, some times cause the broken ends to alternately touch and separate, causing very peculiar performances of the motor.

As another effect of the vibration of the machine is to loosen the nuts on the contact screws of the distributor, and thus allow the spark timing to change, in case the engine has several cylinders, it will sometimes happen that one or more of the contacts will lose their correct timing, and it is advisable to test them in turn, setting the carrier plate so that the spark in one cylinder comes when the piston is at a certain point of its stroke, and then turning the crank shaft over to see if the spark comes in the other cylinders with the pistons at the same point. Care should be taken to see that the contact surfaces are clean. The shaft should be turned in its normal direction of rotation.

In case the sparking device is in proper condition, the trouble may be due to a number of minor causes or to a faulty mixture. If the motor, when operated by the crank, loses compression rapidly, the valves should be examined. In case a leak is discovered in either inlet or outlet valve it must be ground in to fit its seat with emery mixed with oil. The valve should be coated with the mixture and rotated in the seat, both being wiped dry at intervals, coated with red or white lead, and tested to see if they have been sufficiently ground. Both valves and the piston rings as well should be occasionally cleaned with a few drop of gasoline. Leaks are also liable to occur in the piston rings and the cylinder head packing in case the engine is old.

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In case the mixture is faulty it will be shown by feeble explosions, and, in case there is too much gasolene, a smoky exhaust. The latter symptom, however, may be caused by the muffler being clogged with burned oil, so that the muffler should be first inspected in that case. If the trouble is due to too much gasolene in the mixing chamber, the remedy is to shut off the supply entirely at the main supply cock, and draw air through by turning the motor with the crank until enough gasolene has been evaporated to reduce the mixture to the point where it can be exploded. The needle valve should be adjusted to supply a very small amount of gasolene, and then be slowly opened until the proper mixture is obtained. This procedure should also be followed in case there is a question whether too much or too little enters the mixing chamber, the valve being adjusted for a very small supply, and the gasolene for starting being made to enter the chamber by the attachment provided for that purpose. This is usually a spring pin, by means of which the float may be depressed. When the gasolene begins to drip from the overflow outlet, the pin should be released and the engine revolved for an explosion.

Trouble will sometimes be caused by dirt getting into the float valve and preventing it from closing, resulting in a mixture too rich with gasoline and a continuous waste from the overflow outlet. To guard against this the gasoline should be strained when poured into the tank. A leak in the float would result in the same trouble, and it would be necessary to empty it and to close the opening. Another cause of trouble is water in the gasoline. On this account it is best if there is any suspicion of the quality of the fluid at the time of purchase to not pour the last of it into the tank, as water, being heavier than gasoline, would sink to the bottom of the can.

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A careful or considerate driver seldom has occasion to sound his trumpet as an automobile travels so much more rapidly than other vehicles or pedestrians that it is much easier to go around them than to wait for them to get out of the way. The only occasions for the use of the alarum are when about to pass a vehicle or a person as a warning to keep a straight course. Even this is usually unnecessary as the noise of the machine usually has given notice of its approach some time before it has come near enough to make the warning necessary. On the other hand, the almost incessant blowing of the horn which is frequently observed, denotes either the inexperienced driver who fears his ability to avoid an obstacle or the reckless and arrogant one who thinks all other traffic should draw to one side to allow him to pass. Either class deserves stern repression, for the inexperienced operator should keep to a speed which would allow him to come to an instant stop while the reckless and inconsiderate driver, by his arrogant attitude and lack of regard for the rights of other users of the road, is the primary cause of the ill feeling toward automobilists as a class which is now so manifest, and as such he is the chief enemy of the sport.

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Failures of automobile tires are principally due to drivers becoming careless of the air pressure, which, as a rule, is insufficient, driving rapidly over rough places and striking stones which rupture the fabric, and using tires after they have been ruptured or punctured. Tires cannot be ridden deflated without serious damage, and therefore they should be inflated so that they stand up sound under a full load in motion. They should not be inflated with a pump used to pump gasoline, and gasoline should not be spilt upon them. The pressure in the tires should be less in Summer than in Winter, as it will be increased by heat.

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An interesting motor freight wagon competition has been arranged by the German Agricultural Association for which the Emperor has offered a prize. The wagons are all to be driven by alcohol motors, and are to be divided into two classes; those for the conveyance of goods in loads and those for the delivery of lighter articles. Motor traction engines to which ordinary wagons or carts can be hitched, are included in the first class.

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George E. De Groot, a letter carrier of Morristown, N. J., has designed a motor vehicles for use on rural mail delivery routes. It is divided transversally into two compartments, the front door for the driver and the rear for the postman. The front is entered by a door which cannot be opened from the inside, so that the operator cannot get out until released by the carrier. The rear compartment is fitted with distributing boxes, stamp drawers, and lockers. The wagon has a 20-horse power gasoline engine, and has both high and low gears.

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The Chicago Automobile Club is considering the proposal to hold a race meet in Chicago or Joliet following the Detroit meet next month, so as to form a circuit, including Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago.

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The Massachusetts Automobile Club announces that the race meeting proposed to be held at Readville on Oct. 11 will be postponed until some later date, to avoid interference with the reliability run of the Automobile Club of America, which will start from this city on Oct. 8 and will reach Boston on Oct. 11.

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According to United States Consul Daniel S. Kidder of Algeria, there are 900 automobiles and 300 motor cycles in that city, all of which are of French make. The roads are constructed with great care and are kept in constant repair, many of them being military routes.

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The Swiss military officials have advertised for several motor cars to hold four or six passengers, a quarricycle, and a wagon to be hired during the Autumn manoeuvres of the Fourth Army Corps.

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The automobilist contemplating a tour, or indeed a run of any duration, should examine and thoroughly test every part of his machine before starting. The battery may have become low in amperage, valves may have become worn or gummy, the sparking points may have become coated with oil or soot, the insulation may be worn or broken from a wire, a nut may have been loosened from the vibration, especially if the machine is comparatively new. It is better to discover defects before starting, when all facilities for repairs are at hand, than to wait until a breakdown results on the road, where much inconvenience and expense may be caused.

Notes for the Automobilists.

A company has been incorporated in New Jersey for the purpose of manufacturing automobile street-sweeping machines.

The Kansas City Automobile Club has elected permanent officers, as follows: President, Louis Curtiss; Vice President, Ferdinand Helm; Secretary, M. C. Albertson, and Treasurer, C. F. Lovejoy. Twenty-two members were enrolled at the first meeting.

An automobile livery was established in Minneapolis recently. The prices are $1.50 an hour for single autos and $2 for double ones. A chauffeur is sent along, except where one of the party gives satisfactory evidence of understanding the management of the machine. The price, however, is the same whether a chauffeur is included or not.

The fifth automobile ascent of Mount Washington and the first this season was recently made by F. O. Read and H. E. Clapp of Attleboro, Mass., in a machine weighing 2,000 pounds. The time was about three hours.

The automobile express service of Boston, Mass., has been extended to Brookline, and it is thought that small expressmen will be soon crowded out. A single company delivers for all the city department stores in the suburbs.

The experiments that have been carried on by the Post Office automobile officials in and around Buffalo with an automobile are said to have resulted so satisfactorily that the vehicle will be strongly recommended to the department for use in handling the mails in and about the city. Many of the trials took place on the roads leading to Niagara Falls, which fact is taken as an indication that the department is considering the vehicle for use in the rural free delivery districts of the country.

The Belgian Government has decided to operate a motor truck in the Congo Free State between Songololo and Kwango. Alcohol is to be the fuel. The weight of the machine is 7,200 pounds and the net load is to be 4,400 pounds. The truck is to cover a mile in less than eight minutes, or to run at the rate of a little over 7.5 miles per hour. The consumption of fuel per 5 gross tons may not exceed .42 gallon per mile, or but 8.28 gallons per ton per 100 miles, certainly a low maximum consumption. The wagon is to make a round trip once a week and carry a load going and coming.

Some interesting tests of a steam dos-a-dos and a steam delivery wagon have been made recently. The two vehicles were sent in charge of six young men from Pittsburg to Johnstown over the mountain road instead of the usual pike route. The delivery wagon, with its 12-horse-power steam engine, weighs 2,300 pounds, and it carried a load of 700 pounds, while the dos-a-dos is a 4-horsepower carriage. The two machines covered the 81 miles in 7 hours and 45 minutes, without even puncturing a tire. All the roads were bad, and beyond Ligonier they were almost impassable, there being rocks which were actually 6 to 10 inches in height at intervals of every 10 feet. Beyond Ligonier they found a tree 14 inches in diameter fallen directly across the road, and in the next men were 6 miles from any house where a saw could be got to cut the tree through, they built a bridgework of stones and guided the heavy vehicle over. The quantity of gasoline used for the two machines was 40 gallons. When in Johnstown the delivery wagon was used in several experiments up Roxbury Hill, a grade of from 23 to 25 per cent., and not only did the delivery wagon go up the hill, but it afterward went up and down backwards.

The cup offered by the Long Island Automobile Club for the best time made in Class D, gasoline machines, in climbing Roslyn Hill during the Long Island endurance run on April 26 last, has been finally given to Percy Owen, who climbed the hill in his Winton touring car in 1 minute and 42 seconds

PUTTING MATCH AT BAYSHORE.

Ladies' Singles Won by Miss Lillian Hyde in Five Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The second annual approaching and putting match of the Bayshore Golf Club was held here this afternoon. Beautiful weather prevailed, and a large crowd turned out to see the game.

Miss Lillian Hyde won the Ladies' Cup by holing the three balls from the 25, 50, and 75 yard line respectively, in 5 shots, which was one stroke better than George Adams's score, which won the men's division. The results were:

Ladies' Division—Miss Lillian Hyde, first; Miss Lulu Hyde, second, with 10 strokes; Miss Grace Ellis, third, with 11 strokes.

Men's Division.—George Adams, first; William J. Hyde, second, having to concede one stroke handicap to the winner, and James Hyde, third.

The others who played were Mrs. George Ellis, Mrs. George Adams, Mrs. Joseph Gray, Mrs. C. F. Hubbs, Mrs. H. R. Brinckerhoff, Joseph Gray, A. M. Snedecker, C. F. Hubbs, R. Bachia, Charles Gulden, Thomas Adams, Rockwell Brinckerhoff. Frank Bien was scorer.

ATHLETES IN BIG MEET

Metropolitan A.A.U. Championships Keenly Contested at Celtic Park.

SHERIDAN'S NEW DISCUS RECORD

Knickerbocker A. C. Team Won Point Trophy by Narrow Margin from New York A. C., with Pastimes Third.

At the annual track and field championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday the three-mile event proved to be the great event. Both of the real dyed-in-the-wool Indians of the Pastime Athletic Club were in the running, and Jerry Pierce, the Seneca tribesman, won the race in a thrilling finish.

Jerry Pierce, who claims to be a grandson of the famous Deerfoot, was paced by his younger brother, Frank Pierce. The latter had previously romped home to the slender red line in the mile run and taken fifth place in a big field. In the three-mile event Frank Pierce finished fifth.

The competitions were held on the track of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park, Long Island City. There were fifteen events on the programme, and each had filled with a representative list of men who had won titles in local, National, and collegiate meets. Naturally, surprises were to be looked for, and they came in rapid order. The best performance in this line was that of Michael J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club, who broke the world's record for the discuss throw. He sent the Grecian missile 127 feet 8¾ inches, beating his previous record of 120 feet 7⅞ inches, made at Paterson, N. J. In all of the weight and hammer throwing contests the great record-breaker, John Flanagan, was beaten. The Princeton College boy, John R. De Witt, hurled the 16-pound hammer 168 feet 7 inches, which distanced Flanagan's mark by nearly 6 feet. Then the old-time Yale performer, Richard Sheldon, who led the team of the New York Athletic Club, put the 16-pound shot 45 feet 6⅞ inches. In the 56-pound weight throw Flanagan was again distanced by the old title holder, James S. Mitchell, who wore the colors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Mitchell threw the weight 35 feet 6 inches, as against the 34 feet 10¼ inches made by Flanagan. The latter did not win a single event, although he appeared to be in the best of condition. Mitchell, the champion of former years, was in grand form, and his ease and method of handling the heavy weight were remarkably pleasing.

The Yale and Princeton men, Sheldon and De Witt, tied for the Pastime Athletic Club prize, offered for the athlete scoring the greatest number of points in the field events. Harry Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club; J. H. Wright, New West Side Athletic Club, and P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, also tied for the special prize, offered by James D. Boyd, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, for the best score made by a track competitor.

K. A. C. WON POINT TROPHY.

The A. G. Spalding Trophy was won by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team with a total of 54 points. It was a keen contest between the Cherry Diamond athletes and those wearing the Mercury Foot emblem of the New York Athletic Club, for this prize. The New York team scored 52½ points, with the Pastime Athletic Club a close third with 51 points. The others in order were: New West Side Athletic Club, 19; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, 13; Union Settlement Athletic Club, 10; Star Athletic Club, 8½; Xavier Athletic Association, 6; St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, 3½; Mohawk Athletic Club, 3; St. George's Athletic Club, 2, and West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 1½. The trophy is to become the permanent property of the organization winning it three times, and it is offered for the first time this year.

Because of the slow track the runners were unable to come near to the world's record figures, which were in almost every instance closely shaved by the performers in the field events. Both of the long-distance runs provided good sport. At the mile there was a big bunch of starters and they footed along at a hot pace to the half-mile, led by Frank Pierce. The time was 2:15 1-5, and then Soutar went out in front to lead to the last lap. On the turn Wright, the speedy runner of the New West Side Athletic Club, got up even with Soutar, and the pair fought it out to the tape. Soutar showed poor judgment in his running, and he lost the race to Wright by six feet.

From the crack of the pistol to the finish of the three-mile run it was evident that the field was timid about cutting out the pace for the two Indians. Jerry Pierce seemed to be walking around the oval close upon the heels of his brother. Neither attempted to get out, and T. G. McGirr, New York Athletic Club; John J. Joyce, Pastime Athletic Club; T. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, and R. L. Sanford, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, took turns at being in front. The first mile was timed at 5:24 1-5, and the second was at 10:55. On the last mile Frank Pierce forged ahead, while Jerry Pierce staid back in last place. He did not even try to come up until the bell lap was half run. Then he put on steam and cut down John J. Joyce, Pastime Athletic Club, and William Riley, Xavier Athletic Association. The three men ran a fine, and fast bit of 150 yards to the tape, but the champion Seneca runner was ahead by two yards. Frank Pierce was nearly at the fainting point when he crossed the line, and this was in strong contrast with his brother, who was cool and not blown after the great race was finished.

Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, beat out the champion, W. S. Edwards, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in the running broad jump. Prinstein cleared 25 feet 5½ inches, while Edwards was left at 21 feet 1 inch, which is not up to his old mark that he set last year at the games held at the Pan-American Exposition. In the pole vault Champion A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, topped his record mark of 11 feet and stopped there. Dan Reuss and W. Squires, both of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, came to within three inches of the champion, and on every trial for greater height they knocked down the bar.

After the championship competitions were over the medals were presented to the winning athletes, who gathered in the auditorium. The Hon. Victor J. Dowling made the presentation. All of the medals were of special donation, the list of donors including Caspar Whitney, the Hon. John D. Crimmins, Evert Jansen Wendell, the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, John R. Van Wormer, Andrew G. Mills, Charles Schaffer, the Hon. Robert Davis, Charles J. Dieges, Edward B. Talcott, the Hon. William Halpin, and Hugh H. Baxter. Among the officials were many of the old-time athletes, who keenly watched all of the performances. The summary:

100 Yards.—First Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; C. J. H. Seitz, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—Won by F. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club; Frederick Flores, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second. Time—0:10 3-5. Third Heat—Won by A. R. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club; Frank Rickert, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. R. Moulton, New York Athletic Club; J. Ronane, second. Time—0:10 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by F. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club; A. R. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club, second; F. R. Moulton, New York Athletic Club, third; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, fourth; Frank Rickert, New York Athletic Club, fifth. Time—0:10 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. H. Wright, New West Side Athletic Club; George C. Wood, New York Athletic Club, second; F. X. Hussy, Star Athletic Club, third; A. A. Jackson, New York Athletic Club, fourth; C. A. Baker, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, fifth. Time—2:06.

120 Yards, High Hurdles.—First Heat—Won by H. A. Hillman, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; F. C. Martin, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—0:17 4-5. Second Heat—Won by F. J. Corley, New West Side Athletic Club; J. E. Gerrity, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:18 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Harry Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club; W. H. Quinn, New West Side Athletic Club, second. Time—0:19 2-5. Trial Heat for Second Men—Won by J. E. Gerrity, Pastime Athletic Club. Time—0:19 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by Harry Arnold, Union Settlement A. C.; H. A. Hillman, Knickerbocker A. C., second; F. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., third; J. E. Gerrity, Pastime A. C., fourth; F. C. Martin, New York A. C., fifth. Time—0:17.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. H. Wright, New West Side A. C.; P. Soutar, Jr., Pastime A. C., second; A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. A., third; Alexander MacKenzie, Pastime A. C., fourth; Frank Pierce, Pastime A. C., fifth. Time—4:35 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by J. Ronane, New West Side A. C.; C. E. T. Scharps, Knickerbocker A. C., second; Henry Sedley, New York A. C., third; H. Christoffers, St. George's A. C., fourth; J. G. Hoben, Star A. C., fifth. Time—0:52 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C.; Frederick Flores, Greater New York Irish A. A., second. Time—0:24. Second Heat—Won by F. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; P. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., second. Time—0:24 1-5. Third Heat—Won by F. R. Moulton, New York A. C.; H. N. Holde, Pastime A. C., second. Time—0:24. Fourth Heat—Won by A. R. Kent, Pastime A. C.; C. J. H. Seitz, Knickerbocker A. C., second. Time—0:24 2-5. Trial Heat for second men—Won by Frederick Flores, Greater New York Irish A. A. Time—0:25 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by F. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., second; A. R. Kent, Pastime A. C., third; F. R. Moulton, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:22 4-5.

220 Yards, Low Hurdles.—First heat won by P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C.; P. J. Corley, New West Side, A. C., second. Time—0:29 1-5. Second heat won by H. A. Hillman, Knickerbocker A. C.; J. E. Gerrity, Pastime Ac C., second. Time—0:27 3-5. Third heat won by Harry Arnold, Union Settlement A. C.; William Beckman, New West Side A. C., second. Time—0:28 2-5. Trial heat for second men won by P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C. Time—0:29 1-5.

Final heat won by Harry Arnold, Union Settlement A. C.; H. A. Hillman, Knickerbocker A. C., second; P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., third; J. E. Gerrity, Pastime A. C., fourth; P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., fifth. Time—0:27 1-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C.; John J. Joyce, Pastime A. C., second; William Riley, Xavier A. A., third; Frank Pierce, Pastime A. C., fourth; T. J. Kennedy, Star A. C., fifth. Time—15:56 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John R. De Witt, Knickerbocker A. C., with 168 feet 7 inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., with 162 feet 10¾ inches, second; James S. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C., with 137 feet 3½ inches, third; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., with 131 feet 8¼ inches, fourth; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., with 114 feet 9 inches, fifth.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by James S. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C., with 35 feet 6 inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., with 34 feet 10¼ inches, second; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., with 32 feet 2¼ inches, third; John R. De Witt, Knickerbocker A. C., with 30 feet 5½ inches, fourth; P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., with 30 feet 5 inches, fifth.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, with 127 feet 8¾ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, with 106 feet 5¾ inches, second; John McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, with 100 feet 1 inch, third; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, with 105 feet 4 inches, fourth; James S. Mitchell, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 100 feet 11 inches, fifth.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. K. Baxter, New York Athletic Club, with 5 feet 11 inches; Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, with 5 feet 10 inches, second; R. J. Cotter, Star Athletic Club, with 5 feet 10 inches, third; Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 5 feet 8 inches, fourth; G. P. Servis, New York Athletic Club, with 5 feet 6 inches, fifth.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, with 45 feet 6⅞ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, with 41 feet 7 inches, second; John R. De Witt, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 41 feet 6¼ inches, third; Joseph Gray, Pastime Athletic Club, with 40 feet 8 inches, fourth; L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York Athletic Club, with 39 feet 7½ inches, fifth.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 25 feet 5½ inches; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 21 feet 1 inch, second; F. Englehart, Mohawk Athletic Club, with 20 feet 11 inches, third; J. E. Peters, New York Athletic Club, with 20 feet 6 inches, fourth; H. P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, with 20 feet 4 inches, fifth.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, with 11 feet; W. Squires, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 10 feet 9 inches, second; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 10 feet 9 inches, third; J. E. Peters, New York Athletic Club, with 10 feet 6 inches, fourth; F. W. Allis, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, with 10 feet 6 inches, fifth.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Philadelphia Cricketers Triumph In Second Game of Inter-City Series.

New York and Philadelphia met yesterday at the wickets in Bayonne for the second game of the annual series between the two cities. The Philadelphians again proved their superiority and won by 42 runs after an interesting contest. Low scoring was the rule of the match, and in the bowling department M. R. Cobb for New York and J. B. King and P. H. Clark for Philadelphia all covered themselves with glory.

The Philadelphians batted first, but their wickets fell fast enough, King alone making runs and resisting the attack successfully. A. W. Jones, P. N. Leroy, F. S. Sharpless, and S. G. Climenson all got into double figures, but King's innings of 40 far surpassed any of these efforts. With the whole side disposed of for a total of 117, New York's chance looked quite promising, and when they opened their innings with F. J. Prendergast and J. Poyer it seemed that they had every chance of winning.

J. B. King and P. H. Clark did great execution with the ball, however, and the wickets began to fall with startling rapidity. C. H. Clarke and F. G. Warburton were both unfortunate in getting run out before they could get a chance to do anything, and, with the exception of F. J. Prendergast and M. R. Cobb, both of whom played good cricket, none of the men made any stand until R. W. R. Powell and D. Boxill became associated for the last wicket. They made the best stand of the innings, but after they had put on 29, Powell was bowled by a slow ball from King and the match was over, with Philadelphia victorious by 42 runs.

The Quakers went in for a second innings and succeeded in putting on 129 runs for four wickets before stumps were drawn for the day. Of this J. H. Scattergood obtained 53 by hard hitting, while J. B. King was again seen to advantage in an innings of 45, not out. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

First Innings.

J. B. King, l. b. w., b. Poyer	40
C. C. Morris, b. Cobb	6
A. W. Jones, c. Warburton, b. Cobb	12
H. A. Haines, b. Cobb	0
P. N. Leroy, b. Cobb	11
F. S. Sharpless, c. Clarke, b. Cobb	15
P. H. Clarke, c. and b. Cobb	6
E. M. Cregar, c. Prendergast, b. Cobb	5
J. N. Henry, b. Clarke	1
J. H. Scattergood, b. Clarke	0
S. G. Climenson, not out	16
Byes	4
Leg byes	1
Total	117

Second Innings.

J. B. King, not out	45
C. C. Morris, b. Cobb, not out	5
P. N. Leroy, c. Boxill, b. Prendergast	5
P. H. Clark, b. Poyer	3
J. H. Scattergood, st. Warburton, b. Prendergast	53
S. G. Climenson, b. Poyer	10
Byes	7
Leg byes	1
Total, (4 wickets)	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
M. R. Cobb	130	5	47	7
F. F. Kelly	42	1	18	0
D. Boxill	24	0	17	0
J. Poyer	24	0	15	1
C. H. Clarke	24	1	15	2

Second Innings.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
C. H. Clarke	30	0	26	0
J. Poyer	42	0	38	2
A. G. Laurie	24	0	17	0
F. J. Prendergast	18	0	16	2
D. Boxill	18	0	24	0

NEW YORK.

F. J. Prendergast, c. Leroy, b. King	15
J. Poyer, b. Clark	0
F. G. Warburton, run out	1
M. R. Cobb, c. Leroy, b. Clark	18
S. B. Standfast, b. Clark	0
C. H. Clarke, run out	0
F. F. Kelly, b. Clark	0
A. G. Laurie, b. King	5
F. D. Mockler, b. King	0
D. Boxill, not out	14
R. W. R. Powell, b. King	12
Byes	9
No ball	1
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
J. B. King	78	2	34	4
P. H. Clark	72	3	31	4

No ball—P. H. Clark.

The Schenectady Cricket Club, a recently organized team of the students of electricity at the General Electric Company plant at Schenectady, played its first match of the season yesterday at Prospect Park and was rewarded with a victory by 38 runs. This was due to the batting of A. S. Durrant, who scored 33, and the bowling of C. A. Worn, who captured 8 wickets for 18 runs, both of whom are members of the Brooklyn Cricket Club, who were the opponents. For Brooklyn the only man to make double figures was A. Lovell with 15, while N. Smith added 15 for Schenectady. The score:

SCHENECTADY.

F. L. Stone, c. Lovell, b. Birkett	7
G. A. Cowle, c. Lovell, b. Birkett	0
H. B. O'Donnell, b. A. Lovell	9
G. A. S. Iyengar, c. Morley, b. A. Lovell	9
A. S. Durrant, c. Morley, b. Birkett	33
C. A. Worm, b. Morley	0
J. L. Dooriey, b. Morley	2
J. B. Gilbert, b. Morley	0
J. L. Eyer, not out	5
Dr. R. D. Austin, run out	1
W. Reid, b. Birkett	2
N. Smith, c. Morley, b. A. Lovell	15
Byes	16
Leg byes	4
Total	103

BROOKLYN.

G. Thomas, c. and b. Iyengar	4
P. Scanlon, b. Worm	0
A. J. Seale, c. and b. Worm	0
G. Morley, b. Worm	0
D. G. Birkett, c. Cowle, b. Worm	5
A. Lovell, c. and b. Durrant	15
O. Smith, b. Worm	8
J. Rodgers, b. Worm	15
L. Lovell, b. Worm	1
W. P. Charles, b. Worm	5
W. Furley, not out	0
Dr. Boocock, run out	0
Byes	2
Leg byes	1
Total	65

The Paterson B team played the West Indians at Prospect Park, and had to submit to defeat at the hands of the Southerners by 20 runs and a wicket to spare. J. Harney put on 21, retired, for the winners, and A. Kelsick and G. Edwards added 16 and 15, not out, respectively, while for Paterson, T. Lyall, T. Grayson, W. Everall, and A. G. Rainbow all got into double figures. The totals were: Paterson Team B, 69; West Indians, 89 for nine wickets.

The Thistles and Clan MacDonald, two Scotch clubs, played at Prospect Park, where the former won easily by 83 runs and eight wickets to spare. B. McCullam and A. Burt made a long stand for the winners, the former getting 63 and the latter 34, both not out, while J. M. Johnson added 20. The totals were: Clan MacDonald, 45; Thistles, 128, for two wickets.

The Yonkers eleven had the Antilles team as opponents at Central Park, where a close game resulted in favor of the latter by 12 runs. T. Ballast hit hard for the winners for 28. The totals were: Yonkers, 47; Antilles, 59.

The Kilkenny team played the eleven of the steamship Majestic at Central Park and had little difficulty in defeating the sailors by 49 runs after a pleasant game. W. Dunphy and T. Maher did the best batting for the winners, with scores of 25 and 17, respectively, while for the Majestics, J. Dix put on 10 in good style. The totals were: Majestic, 44; Kilkenny, 93 for nine wickets.

The Bermuda Club and British-Americans also met at Central Park. The British-Americans' batting proved weak, and they were defeated by 35 runs in a low scoring game. F. Michelowsky made top score of the game with an innings of 17. The totals were: Bermuda, 55; British-Americans, 20.

CLUBHOUSE FOR CAMPERS.

Rod and Canvas Outing Organization Plans for Next Season.

The success of the first vacation outing by the Rod and Canvas Club of Shore View Park, Jamaica, L. I., in the present Summer, has caused the determination of members to put the club on a permanent basis. To this end they have raised funds for the erection of a clubhouse on property in Shore View Park at present leased by them. It is also proposed to buy the land outright, as well as an added water frontage on Old Mill Creek. The clubhouse to be built will contain a restaurant large enough to accommodate all the members of the club and a reasonable number of guests; a ballroom, library, reading, smoking, and recreation rooms, a gun and rod room, an apartment fitted up for photographers and the taxidermists of the club, the usual offices, and a few bed rooms to be used in cases of sickness only, for as its name implies, the club during its season lives under canvas. The intended quarters will cost about $5,500, and are to be ready for occupancy by May next. The organization now consists of nearly a hundred well-to-do residents of New York and Brooklyn.

NEW MOTOR BICYCLE RECORD.

A. A. Hansen of Minneapolis Does 634¾ Miles in 24 Hours at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—A. A. Hansen of Minneapolis to-day completed a ride on a motor bicycle which resulted in establishing a world's record for power-propelled bicycles. The ride was made on the Garfield Park track, and was finished at 2:04 P. M., when the checkers' reports showed that the cyclist had ridden 634¾ miles in the journey twice around the clock.

Starting at 2:04 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hansen kept at his task, stopping only at the end of each 100 miles to replenish the gasoline tank and to eat. He came through without accident, although during the night he had an adventurous ride. At 11 P. M. the electric lights which encircled the edge of the track were turned off and from that time until daylight Hansen was forced to ride in the dark.

Traveling at thirty miles an hour under such circumstances made it a risk Hansen did not care to take and he was forced to slacken his pace, thus losing, it is figured, something like a total of 100 miles.

Hansen already holds the 1,000-mile motor cycle road record. His machine was equipped with two horse power. The world's record for a bicycle propelled by human power is 624 miles in twenty-four hours, and is held by A. E. Walters of England.

Following is Hansen's time record of the ride: 100 miles, 1:40:31; 200 miles, 6:54:50; 300 miles, 11:38:05; 400 miles, 16:00:00; 500 miles, 19:35:11½; 600 miles, 22:57:43; 634¾ miles, 24:00:00.

Football Team for Belleville.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Central Field Club of Belleville has been reorganized for the season, and will put a football team in the field. The officers elected are: John Sullivan, manager; Martin Maher, Captain, and Fred. Noonan, Secretary and Treasurer. The team will be composed of F. Noonan, left end; H. Waters, left tackle; J. Leary, left guard; F. Curran, centre; C. Kane, right guard; J. Quinn, right tackle; G. Buchanan, right end; F. Lawrence, left half back; D. Marr, right half back; M. Maher, full back, and E. Ryan, quarter. The team wil be coached by J. Westlake, formerly of Seton Hall College.

Race Arranged for Road Cyclists.

An even hundred cyclists have entered for the fourth annual cycle path handicap to be run on the Coney Island cycle paths on Monday. A close inspection of the entry list discloses the names of some of the best-known road riders in this section, and the struggle for the time prizes should result in the lowering of the course record made in last year's race of 1 hour 2 minutes 48 seconds, by Edward Forrest of the Kings County Wheelmen, who will again ride from scratch in this year's event. Seven riders will start from scratch, including Charles Slee of Newark, who holds the record over the Irvington-Millburn course.

The prizes are unusually fine, and include forty place and three time prizes. A special trophy, a silver loving cup, will be presented by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long

Lessons of the Tennis Tournament.

Excellence of Continuous Work Desirable Rather Than Occasional Brilliancy—American Team for Abroad—Events That Are Coming.

The National lawn tennis championship meet which has just been brought to such a successful close on the famous Casino courts at Newport, R. I., has been prolific in teaching many lessons to the followers of the sport. This is more so now than in any other year, and the appearance of the famous English trio of experts has been largely responsible for this. In every respect the meeting was greater than any other ever held in this country, and the entry list of eighty-three top class men attests to the popularity of tennis and the strong hold it is gaining.

The most important fact that the American experts have learned is that they must depend more upon continuous work of the highest character and rely less upon single brilliant strokes to carry off the points. All through their matches the Doherty brothers especially made this feature prominent. It was their steadiness alone, that dogged persistency which is characteristic of the Englishman, which made them the most formidable of opponents, and one after the other of the Americans went down before them solely for this reason.

It was also demonstrated that a championship player, unbeaten though he might be for several seasons, is surely likely to go down unless he keeps continually pegging away and in the best of form. The downfall of Whitman was hardly a surprise to those who had watched his game carefully, and whatever may be his future status in lawn tennis, and whatever ranking may be given to him by the committee at the end of the season, it is certain that when the most difficult test of all was placed upon him he failed. The reason was obvious, for Whitman had not kept himself in the condition that he should for such a match, upon which the followers of lawn tennis believed depended the holding of the singles championship in this country.

Another lesson equally important and which may be changed at the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is that the winner of the all-comers' tournament should not be called upon to play the match for the championship the day following the final match of the meeting. The man who has come through the tournament is under such strain that he is hardly in a condition to play at that time, and if he is it makes him liable to defeat. Only three times in the history of the sport has the winner of the tournament been successful in beating the champion for the title.

ALL CREDIT TO LARNED.

In all fairness to William A. Larned, who so ably defended the American laurels against the attack of Reginald F. Doherty, it must be said that the Englishman hardly suffered because of lack of condition, for he was in equally superb physical shape as Larned when the match began. However, this has not always been the case, and it is argued by the majority of the lawn tennis players that one day at least should intervene between the final contest and the championship challenge match.

On the other hand, those who are against such a ruling claim that the break of a day would deter the interest in the tournament, and the challenge competition would thereby suffer. The arrangement that is suggested to offset this is to hold the playing of the great doubles championship on this intervening day instead of playing it as has always been heretofore the custom on the second day of the tournament. This will make two National championship events close the meeting.

PRAISE FOR THE AMERICANS.

In strong contrast with the work of the former challenging international team from England of two years ago are the opinions voiced by both of the Doherty brothers at the close of the Newport meeting. It will be remembered that Gore of the former team severely criticised American courts and all pertaining to them. R. F. Doherty, a man whose position is decidedly higher than Gore's in the English tennis world, said just after the tournament was completed that in every way the courts of this country compared favorably to those abroad, and that the American experts rank equally well with those of England, or, for that matter, with any of the European nations.

"I should think your two players, Larned and Whitman, are fully as good as any we have on the other side, and I do not see why they should not do quite as well at Wimbledon in the competition for the all-England championship as they do at Newport. It is our hope and expectation that both of these men, as well as Davis, Ward, Wright, Clothier, and one or two others, will play in England next season. Larned appears to me to be far and away your best player and is very fine indeed at times. Whitman is steady and certain in his play, but I think he puts the ball too much. As I said when handing here, and I reiterate it now, I do not believe in the twist service nor think it will have a lasting place in the play, for when one becomes used to returning the service all of the extra effort of the server is wasted. Another thing, it takes too much strength and force out of a man and does not allow him to last through a long match. The American players go at the game so vigorously that they seem to play themselves out long before the match is ended, and for that cause I believe my brother, H. L. Doherty, and myself owe our good fortune in winning through the tournament. Davis and Ward are wonderful at times, but in the long run they lose almost as much as they make by hazarding so much upon a single stroke, and they work so hard that their strength cannot last as it should, for five sets, because in a long competition it is usually the final set that decides, and the man who is strongest at that time will win out. The American courts are a bit slower than the English, but those at Bay Ridge are certainly as good as any we have. The balls did not bounce as high at all and seem to be much the same as our own, although they require a little more hitting. Capt. Collins made a test of the English and American balls at Longwood and found them to be very much the same, with hardly any appreciable difference. I do not think the climate affected our play, except in the last two delays at Newport, when the heat was bad. But then we have warm days in England, and it is no unusual thing for players to be overcome by the heat at Wimbledon. Probably because of the cooler weather preceding the final days of the tournament, it seemed to me that I never was so warm in my life before."

COMMENT ON AMERICAN COURTS.

H. L. Doherty, the younger brother, who holds the English championship, had many interesting comments to make on both the American players and the conditions. He said:

"The courts at Newport seem hardly as good as those at Wimbledon, but that was probably because the majority of the players wore spikes and the turf was badly cut up after the second day of play. As for the balls, I think they are equal to ours, and we did not notice any difference, except that they seemed a bit slower, but this was not detrimental to our work in any respect. I think that there are more top class men in America than in England, and the very leaders of all are certainly in every respect as good as any we have. If we could have an international tournament with ten or twelve players on each side, I believe it would be very close, and the home team would probably win, but not see why Larned and Whitman should not have just as good a chance for our championship as for your own. As is well known, in every sport home conditions would favor the players on whose courts the contests were held. Your men would surely get used to Wimbledon in very short time and would make their mark there. One of the things that I particularly noticed was that the American tournaments were not so well managed as those abroad, and you do not get such big entry lists. We have a professional referee and handicapper, and that would make a great improvement, I think, in your tournaments where such a method could be followed. Then your nets are not so good when compared with those of England, and points were often lost at Newport because of this as the ball topped over."

Both of the Dohertys, as well as Capt. W. H. Collins, have repeatedly declared that a good share of Gore's complaints at American conditions two years ago were quite groundless. Collins was especially emphatic on this point, and said, before sailing:

"I do not think you could find better at any four of the English tournaments than we have seen at the four tournaments here that we have played—Longwood, Bay Ridge, Southampton and Newport. I think without question we will challenge next year for the Davis International Cup, and am sure that the Dohertys will head the team. As you know, it was in the singles that the cup was saved this year for America, and then it was very close."

WARD AND DAVIS MAY PART.

The Americans have made many plans to go abroad next year, and these things were fairly definitely settled at Newport. Whitman and Larned will head the team, and the two Wright brothers will probably go with W. J. Clothier. It is hardly possible, however, that Davis and Ward will play, as it is said that these two men may never again join forces on the American courts since their defeat for the National championship in the doubles by the Doherty brothers. The team of Americans expect to play for the English championship at Wimbledon, and would then return immediately here to meet the English challenging team for the international match. All indications point for another big season next year on both sides of the Atlantic, and lovers of tennis are sure to see the four leading players of the world in the game, Larned, Whitman, and the two Dohertys.

The Doherty brothers have changed their plan somewhat, and while they will stay in this country about two weeks longer, it is not yet definitely decided how much more tennis they will play here. They refused invitations to play in Canada and at Chicago. However, when they return to the city before sailing, it is possible that a special competition may be arranged either at Orange or on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.

One of the interesting tournaments of the season will begin on Tuesday on the grounds of the Nyack Country Club, it being the annual tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association. The events will be men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. This meeting has invariably brought out a representative entry list, especially among the women, and this year will probably see no change. The championship in the women's singles is held by Mrs. Augusta Bradly Chapman, and she will defend it again this season. The committee in charge are J. Du Pratt White, S. R. Bradley, Jr., and Charles A. Boody.

Next week the tenth annual open tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club will be held on the club courts at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. The singles will begin Monday, Sept. 8, and continue throughout the week. The challenge cup is at present held by Raymond D. Little, the old Princetonian, who will defend his title against the winner of the meeting. The events on the programme will be men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. The entry list closes with Floyd R. Smith, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 6. The Tournament Committee is composed of W. A. Warnock, referee; Floyd R. Smith, A. C. Crehore, Dr. R. Strong, Seth Bird, and H. B. Hatch. This meeting has always been one of the best affairs, especially among the women experts, that is played in the vicinity of New York, and a special committee, composed of Miss Estell Smith, Chairman, Miss H. D. Gibson, and Miss Louise Bird, will attend to this side of the tournament. In every way the entry list promises to be remarkable, for several of the Sleepy Hollow Club were at Newport, and there gathered the representative list of players together for the play for their valuable cup.

NIAGARA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Finals Played in Ladies' Singles and Doubles—Men's Finals Monday.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 30.—Play in the Niagara international tennis tournament was continued here this afternoon. The final ladies' singles between Miss Nona Closterman of Cincinnati and Miss Carrie Neely of Chicago was well contested, Miss Neely winning an excellently played match in straight sets. The finals in the men's singles and doubles will be played on Monday, and the championship match on Tuesday. Following are today's scores:

Men's Open Singles.—Second Round—H. H. Hackett, New York, beat A. C. MacMaster, Toronto, 6—4, 2—6, 9—7; E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Leroy, Columbia, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—H. H. Hackett, New York, beat Kreign Collins, Chicago, 1—0, 6—4, 6—2. Beals Wright, Boston, beat E. P. Fischer, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Ralph Burns (owe 15) beat E. R. Patterson, (owe 15,) 6—3 7—5.

Ladies' Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Neely, Chicago, and Miss Closterman, Cincinnati, beat Miss Hallie Champlin and Miss E. Parker, Chicago, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Carrie Neely, Chicago, beat Miss Nona Closterman, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—2.

Tennis for Hudson River Clubs.

The annual tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, which is a feature of the National Association events, will be held on the grounds of the Nyack Country Club, Nyack, in the week beginning Tuesday. The events will be men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles, and mixed doubles. The association is composed of clubs in towns situated along the Hudson River Valley. The event last year was held at the Park Hill Club, Yonkers. Entries for the coming tournament closed yesterday.

TROTTERS IN LABOR DAY MEET.

Three Classes Will Compete To-morrow on the New Track at Inter-State Park, L. I.

Brimful of top-class trotting performers, the card offered for to-morrow by the Inter-State Park Association promises to yield a number of strong attractions. As the trotters have been divided into three classes—a 2:20 class, a 2:30 class, and a free-for-all—there should be no difficulty experienced in getting some rare sport at one of the day's meeting.

In all of the competitions the rules of the National Trotting Association will govern, excepting that hopples are not barred. This was done with the intention of allowing several of the speedy roadsters to enter, and has not been disappointing in this direction. All of the races will be trot and pace, the best three in five heats.

The track, which was newly laid down in the Spring, is now in prime condition, and fro mthe recent trials made on it appears to be very fast. The entry list, in part, includes:

2:20 Class.—A. B. Van Houten's Sidmarch, b. g., by Prestige, b. g.; C. B. Hendrickson's Allen Lewis, b. g.; Parkway Stable's General Brayton, b. g., by Sprague Goilddust; Augustus Munz's Prince Anzel, ch. g., by Electioneer Hambletonian; F. E. Davis's Lady May; George Roeckel's Maud M., ch. m., by Pulano; John F. Remsen's Alota, b. m.; Joseph M. Dooley's Adsign, b. g.; Joseph F. Mallon's Collette, b. m., by Repetition.

2:30 Class.—Morris Wright's General, b. g., or Fallis, by Erens; W. F. Rose's The Queen, b. m., by Connoisseur; Pat Fergus's Nellie M. S., blk. m.; Thomas Whitson's Echo, ch. g., by Abdella; Dr. H. D. Gill's Miss Minnie Bell, s. m., by Lynne Bell; Jerry F. Leary's Dandy Boy, b. g., by Wilkes Boy, out of Emma C.; Mathew Bedford's Truxton, b. g., by Fortitude, by Joe Mallon.

Free for All.—Nat Ward's Quarterstake, b. g., by Quartermaster; Edward Wood's Warren B., b. g., by Abscota-Ben Wright; Alex. Busby's Martima, b. m., by Brown Hal; Dr. H. D. Gill's Parkville Prince, b. g., by Parkville; F. E. Davis's Fred W. or Henry P.; A. B. Van Houten's Timepiece, b. s., or Paul, b. g.; R. Stanley's Clifford, b. g., by Ormond-Nina; F. D. Waterbury's Zaybud, gr. s., by General Hancock.

IRVINGTON A. C., 7; ORANGE A. C., 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Irvington Athletic Club baseball team outplayed the local nine to-day. The visitors scored five runs in the second inning, and their battery, Scherzer and McCann, proved too strong for the Orange batters, holding them down to single hits and runs. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Irvington .....0 5 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—7	7	7	0
Orange .....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3	3	7	0

Batteries—Orange, Deegan and O'Neill; Irvington, Scherzer and McCann.

YANKEE BEAT RAINBOW

The Big Sloops Race in Larchmont Yacht Club Regatta.

MANY CONTESTS ON THE SOUND

Effort and Adelaide Were the Other Winners in the Larchmont Events —Indian Harbor Regatta.

L. J. Rogers Maxwell's sloop Yankee defeated Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow by 2 minutes 37 seconds in the special race of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. They sailed over the regular Larchmont course of thirty miles. The preparatory signal was given at 2:30, and at that time the wind was blowing light from the southwest. The first leg of the course was a reach, with the wind on the starboard quarter; the second was a beat to windward, and the third was a broad reach across the Sound with booms to starboard.

At the start of the "seventies" the Rainbow had the best of it. Her skipper maneuvred so well that he put his boat across the line five seconds ahead of the Yankee. Both yachts carried reaching jibs and balloon forestaysails. On the first leg the Rainbow easily maintained her position and turned the first mark twelve seconds ahead, a gain of seven seconds on the six miles. The time of the two yachts at the turn was: Rainbow, 1:03:15; Yankee, 1:03:27. On the next leg the Yankee was better handled in the windward work than the Rainbow. The Maxwell boat walked through the Rainbow's lee and took first place easily. The Rainbow was not well sailed, and at the second mark was eighteen seconds behind, the time being: Yankee, 2:00:17; Rainbow, 2:00:35.

On the broad reach across the Sound the Rainbow carried her spinnaker out, but this seemed to do her more harm than good, for she fell still further behind. At the end of the first round the Yankee was leading by two minutes fifty-nine seconds, the time of the boats being: Yankee, 2:20:48; Rainbow, 2:23:47.

The second round had the same story to tell. The Rainbow could not recover from the loss that she made on the last leg of the previous round. At the first mark she was 2 minutes 27 seconds behind, at the third mark 2 minutes 26 seconds behind, and at the finish 2 minutes 37 seconds behind. On every leg but one of the course she was clearly outsailed.

The 43-foot sloops Effort and Dorwina had a race over the Larchmont triangular course of twenty-two miles. They made a very pretty start, the Effort having somewhat the best of it. Soon after starting they had a little luffing match, which in the end resulted in more advantage to the Effort. After that the race was all over. It was a procession, with the Effort always at the head and steadily increasing her lead on nearly every leg. At the end of the first leg on the first round she was 54 seconds ahead, at the second mark 2 minutes 58 seconds ahead, at the end of the first round 3 minutes 9 seconds ahead, and at the finish 3 minutes 7 seconds ahead.

Only one other race engaged the attention of the Larchmonters, and that was between the three Larchmont 21-footers, Hourl, Dorothy, and Adelaide. The victory was not in doubt at any time, and the Adelaide was easily the winner, defeating the Dorothy by 4 minutes 50 seconds and the Hourl by 7 minutes 47 seconds. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

60 to 70 feet racing length.
Course, 30 miles. Start, 12:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	4:00:08	3:25:08
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	4:02:45	3:27:45

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course, 22 miles. Start, 12:40.

Effort, F. M. Smith	3:57:34	3:17:34
Dorwina, C. V. Brokaw	4:01:41	3:21:40

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:45.

Hourl, J. H. Esser	3:24:24	2:39:24
Dorothy, L. D. Spence	3:21:27	2:36:27
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:16:37	2:31:37

FOR NEWPORT YACHT RACES.

Entries for the Two Days' Events Which Will Be Sailed Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The entries for the series of two days' racing under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, on Monday and Tuesday of next week, closed to-night, and are as follows:

Sloops.—Class I—Neola, G. M. Pynchon; Weetamoe, H. Sheffield Smith. Class K—Humma, R. N. Ellis; Altair, Cord Meyer.

Thirty-footers.—Newport Class—Carolina, P. Jones; Barbara, W. Rutherford; Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.; Breeze, W. G. Roelker, Jr.; Assile, Lloyd Warren; Wawa, R. Brooks.

The Shark was also entered in Class K, and will not start on account of the illness of her owner.

The start each day will be from Brenton's Reef Lightship, at 11 o'clock, and the course will be a triangular one of twenty-three miles, the Point Judith whistling buoy being one mark and a buoy six and a quarter miles southeast of the lightship the other. Cups are offered in each class.

American Y. C. Boats Race.

Yachts of the American Yacht Club, one-design classes, yesterday sailed their regular Saturday race in the series for points. The wind was south by southwest and very light. In the 21-foot class the Rascal was the winner, and in the 18-foot class the Rattler. The summary follows:

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB.—21-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 2:30.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
The Kid, O. Harriman, Jr.	5:06:16	2:36:16
Rascal, S. Hopkins	5:05:32	2:35:32
Howdy, S. Wainwright	5:10:18	2:40:34
Ping-Pong, W. H. Browning	5:10:52	2:40:52
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	5:11:20	2:41:20
Cricket, Howard Willetts	5:12:15	2:42:15

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB.—18-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 2:38.

Rattler, J. E. Bowles	5:33:19	2:55:19
Zelica II., H. A. Sherman	5:35:31	2:57:31
Hustler, J. T. Downy	5:36:32	2:58:32
Mongoose III., S. Ford	5:37:32	2:59:32
Driftwood, O. C. Townsend	Did not finish.	

Morrisania Y. C. to Build.

Early next week ground will be broken for the new clubhouse of the Morrisania Yacht Club on South Brother Island. The house will be a three-story frame structure and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the yachting season next Spring. A dock and landing stage have already been completed on the club's grounds and a marine way for hauling the yachts out for next Winter's housing. A new launch has been added to the club equipment. The launch is 35 feet long and has 12 feet beam. It has capacity for about forty persons. It is propelled by a six-horse-power motor. At the present time the new launch makes hourly trips between the shore landing of the club, at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the new anchorage of the club on South Brother Island.

Seawanhaka Knockabouts' Contest.

The Seawanhaka knockabouts sailed a race yesterday afternoon over Course No. 2 of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on Oyster Bay. The wind was southwest, and very strong. The start was at 3:20. The summary follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.	5:22:14	2:02:14
Gowan, F. G. Stewart	5:22:54	2:02:54
Lucille, H. H. Landon	5:23:49	2:03:49
Marcia, Johnston De Forest	5:26:46	2:06:46
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	5:28:01	2:08:01
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	Did not finish	

Algie M. Wins Handicap at Windsor.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—A large crowd saw the International Handicap run off at Windsor, Ont., this afternoon. The race was at one mile, and was worth $1,000 to the winner. Autolight was the choice in the betting, but at no stage of the race was he dangerous. Fanny Blazes was the pacemaker to the stretch, when Algie M. went to the front and won in a mild drive from Johnnie McCarty. The favorite was third. In the steeplechase Pretty Rosie, the favorite, and two others ran a mile to a false start. The race was won easily by Handvice, the second choice.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA

Oarsmen Ready for Events on the Harlem To-morrow.

Contests Promise to be Exciting—Visiting Crews Which Will Make Their First Appearance Here.

All the arrangements are practically complete for the Middle States regatta, which will be held on the Harlem River to-morrow. All the contestants are in the best of condition, and, aside from a little light rowing to-day, their work is done.

When they are out to-day, however, it will be an interesting spectacle to see the different oarsmen from all over the country paddling up and down the Harlem. The only oarsman who will be disappointed before the race will be E. L. Pope of the Boston Athletic Association, who, through the tardiness of the Secretary of the Boston club, did not have his entry in in time for the senior single. Pope reached here unaware of any trouble over his entry. It is hoped that the Regatta Committee may be able to find some way of allowing him to start.

The races promise to be exciting, as the crews seem evenly matched. The events will be started sharp at 9 A. M., and will be rowed up stream in the morning and down in the afternoon. The time of starting and the positions of each crew follow:

9 A. M.—Association Senior Single. First Heat—No. 1, A. B. West, West Philadelphia Boat Club; No. 2, Robert Farnam, Seawanhaka Boat Club; No. 3, Jesse W. Powers, Jr., Nassau Boat Club; No. 4, E. F. Rivinus, Philadelphia Boat Club; No. 5, Frank Veseley, Bohemian Boat Club.

9:20 A. M.—Association Senior Single, Second Heat—No. 1, B. L. Zimm, New York Athletic Club; No. 2, Fred. Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club; No. 3, Charles T. Belger, Varona Boat Club; No. 4, F. S. Smith, Toronto Rowing Club; No. 5, David A. Clary, Nassau Boat Club.

9:40 A. M.—Junior Four Gig. First Heat—No. 1, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia; No. 2, Hudson Boat Club, New York; No. 3, Waverly Boat Club, New York; No. 4, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island.

10 A. M.—Junior Four Gig. Second Heat—No. 1, Wyanoke Boat Club, New York; No. 2, Wahuetah Boat Club, Long Island; No. 3, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; No. 4, Crescent Boat Club, New York.

10:20 A. M.—Junior Double, First Heat—No. 1, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Long Island; No. 2, Bohemian Boat Club, New York; No. 3, Riverside Boat Club, New York; No. 4, New York Athletic Club, New York; No. 5, Nonpareil Boat Club, New York.

11:40 A. M.—Junior double, second heat—No. 1, Clifton B. C., Clifton, S. I., N. Y.; No. 2, Varuna B. C., Bay Ridge, N. Y.; No. 3, Lone Star B. C., New York; No. 4, West Philadelphia B. C., Philadelphia, Penn.

11 A. M.—Junior eight shell, final—No. 1, Dauntless R. C., New York City; No. 2, Metropolitan R. C., New York City.

11:20 A. M.—Junior single, final.

11:40 A. M.—Intermediate four gig, final—No. 1, Metropolitan R. C., New York; No. 2, Quaker City B. C., Philadelphia, Penn.; No. 3, Institute B. C., Newark, N. J.; No. 4, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia, Penn.; No. 5, Arundel B. C., Baltimore, Md.

1 P. M.—Senior single, final—No. 1, L. Scholes, Toronto, Canada; No. 2, James A. Donahue, New York; No. 3, F. Fuessel, New York; No. 4, David A. Clery, New York; No. 5, Frank Vesely, New York.

1:30 P. M.—Final heat, junior double.

2 P. M.—Intermediate double, final—No. 1, Harlem R. C., New York; No. 2, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; No. 3, Philadelphia Barge Club, Philadelphia.

2:30 P. M.—Junior pair shell, final—No. 1, Harlem R. C., New York; No. 2, Lone Star B. C., New York.

3 P. M.—Senior four barge, final—No. 1, Valencia B. C., Hoboken, N. J.; No. 2, Atlantic B. C., Hoboken, N. J.

3:30 P. M.—Final heat, association singles.

4 P. M.—Final heat, junior four gig.

4:30 P. M.—Junior centipede, (final.) No. 1, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; No. 2, Nassau Boat Club, New York; No. 3, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York.

5 P. M.—Senior four shell, (final.) No. 1, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; No. 2, Nassau Boat Club, New York; No. 3, Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J.; No. 4, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia.

5:30 P. M.—Senior eight shell, (final.) No. 1, Harlem Rowing Club, New York; No. 2, Dauntless Rowing Club, New York.

Positions number from the New York shore, and are designated by the following colors: No. 1, red; No. 2, white; No. 3, blue; No. 4, yellow, and No. 5, black.

Positions in the final heats will be as follows: Winners of first trial heat, No. 1; winners of second trial heat, No. 2; second of first trial heat, No. 3; seconds of second trial heat, No. 4. First and second in trial heats start in finals.

There will be not a little sectional rivalry to add zest to the contests. From Hoboken, N. J., will come the two sterling crews from the Valencia Boat Club and the Atlantic Boat Club, which meet in the junior four-oared barge race. They have been rowing nightly on the Harlem River, and seem to be pretty evenly matched.

For practically the championship of the Upper Hudson River the Waverly Boat Club and the Hudson Boat Club will be pitted against each other in the junior four gig event. From Long Island way will come another set of rivals in the Wahnetah and Ravenswood crews for the premiership of Bowery Bay. They will come together in the junior four-oared gig race.

Among the visiting oarsmen are a few crews making their initial row in New York waters.

Among them is the Arundel crew, composed of George T. Coulson, Jr., bow; Rodney Benson, 2; W. W. Rider, 3; Norman A. Garrett, stroke; and J. T. Bartlett, Jr., as coxswain, representing the Atalanta Boat Club house. They are en-are accompanied by their coach, James A. clubs. With seven crews against them, howlem River last night, putting up at the Atlantic Boat Club house. They are entered in the junior and intermediate gig events. Coming from such a distance, and under so noted a trainer, they have occasioned some trepidation among the local club. With seven crew against them, however, in the junior event they will have the race of their lives. In the intermediate event they will have two experienced crews to meet in the Metropolitans of New York and the Pennsylvania Barge Club crew from Philadelphia, made up of the substitutes of the intermediate eight which rowed in the national regatta on Aug. 9.

Windsor Watson, bow, and Fred. Robinson, stroke, forming the junior double of the Riverside Boat Club of the Hudson River are not in the best of shape, as their hands are in a bad condition owing to the sprinting tactics which they adapted, and it is a question if they will be able on Monday to do themselves justice.

H. H. Crowley of the Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., who rowed second to Ernest George of the Boston Athletic Club, at the National Regatta on Aug. 9, has been training from the Union Boat Club house on the Harlem River for the junior single shell event. He has been going out twice a day with C. S. Titus, and judging by the way he is traveling he should win this event with comparative ease.

F. S. Smith of the Toronto Rowing Club, who is entered in the Association senior single, is another newcomer. From reports he is very fast. The Waverly Boat Club will also be represented by a four. The club for a long time has been an absentee in competitions on the river. The Quaker City Barge Club of Philadelphia, Penn., has also not been seen on the river for years.

Entries for Bronx Racing Stakes.

Direct Hal, son of Direct, who captured the $10,000 pace at Providence, incidentally bringing his record down to 2:01¼, will be a starter in the Bronx Stakes at the Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club next month. Against him will be pitted some of the fastest pacers of the Grand Circuit, including Dan R., Twinkle, and Fred S. Wedgewood.

Over the mile course at Yonkers, driven by Ed Geers, and with fair weather, Direct Hal is expected to take a few more fractions off his record, and it is acknowledged that he will be compelled to do so in order to win the pacing race. Horace W. Wilson, Secretary of the club, announced yesterday that fourteen horses were still eligible to the Bronx Stakes, the entries for which closed in April. Among the side-wheelers to start are M. Z. Rudy's Dan R., 2:04¼; Hudson & Gatcomb's Twinkle, 2:05¼; Fred Gerken's Fred S. Wedgewood, 2:05¼; E. F. Geers's Direct Hal, 2:04¼; M. E. McHenry's Prince Direct, 2:07¾; Hermitage Stud's New Richmond, 2:08¾; E. B. Rice's Helen R., 2:08¾; Santa Rosa Farm's Sir Albert S., 2:08¾; C. T. Miller's Captain Sphinx, 2:07¼; Edgar Bronk's Star Pugh, 2:09¾, and T. E. Niles's Cambria Maid, 2:06¾.

Riverhead's Annual Fair.

At Riverhead, L. I., on Sept. 16, 17, 18, and 19 will be held a real, old-fashioned country fair. Prize pumpkins, prize poultry, and prize pigs, good horse trots, and on the 16th a volunteer firemen's tournament will take place.

MAXWELL YACHT LEDA WON.

In Indian Harbor Yacht Club Regatta on the Sound Off Greenwich.

In the Fall regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday on Long Island Sound off Greenwich, H. L. Maxwell, sailing the thirty-six footer Leda, won a victory, while his father in the Yankee was sailing away from the Rainbow at Larchmont. The Leda went over the line first in her class, and in the windward berth. From the start to the finish over the two rounds of the nine-mile triangular course she was never headed. At the end of the first round she was 2 minutes 33 seconds ahead of the Spasm, and at the finish she had the Spasm beaten by 2 minutes 40 seconds, and the Hanley by 3 minutes 34 seconds.

There was a good race between three boats of the thirty-foot class, the Mimosa, Alerion, and Marguerite. The Mimosa went across the line first, with the Marguerite a good second, and the Alerion and Enpronzi considerably behind. Before the first round was finished the Enpronzi was disabled and withdrew, and the Alerion caught up with the Marguerite. The Mimosa could not be overtaken, however. At the end of the first round she was 2 minutes 12 seconds ahead of the Alerion, and at the finish 2 minutes 35 seconds. The Marguerite was only 8 seconds behind the Alerion.

The raceabouts had a fine race. At the start they were well bunched, but the Mavis and the Jolly Roger pulled away from the Scamp and the Hobo. At the end of the first round the Jolly Roger had a good lead of 2 minutes 2 seconds over the Scamp, which was only 2 seconds ahead of the Mavis, with the Hobo only 28 seconds more behind. The Jolly Roger won by 15 seconds from the Mavis. The Scamp and the Hobo were 3 minutes 36 seconds behind the Mavis, sailing a dead heat, both being timed at 3:21:28.

Two courses were set, both of them triangular. The committee boat, Rear Commodore R. P. Whittaker's steam yacht Wissol, with the Regatta Committee—Frank Bowne Jones, Charles F. Kirby, Charles P. Tomer, Charles E. Simms, and Raymond Babcock—on board, was anchored one-half mile south of the gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain Island. The 36-foot and 30-foot sloops sailed twice over a course from the starting line, east by north(3½ miles to the Cow's Can Buoy, off Shippan Point; thence southwest, half south, 3¼ miles, and thence to the starting line, northwest by north, 2¼ miles, a total distance of 18 miles. The 21-foot and 18-foot sloops and the Manhasset and New Rochelle boats went once over the same course, a distance of 9 miles. The raceabouts and the 25-foot sloops went a distance of 12 miles, twice over a course from the starting line, east by north, 1⅝ miles; thence south three-quarters west, 2⅝ miles, and thence to the starting line, northwest by north, 2¼ miles. The Indian Harbor sailabouts sailed once over the same course.

There was no wind at all at 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the race. A postponement was had until 1:30, and then the preparatory signal was given as a fresh southwest wind sprang up. With this wind the first leg of the course was a reach on the starboard tack, several of the boats breaking out their spinnakers. The second leg was a beat to windward, and the third a run with spinnakers to port.

In the 18-foot class the Loule Belle was the winner on time allowance. She received 9 minutes 1 second from the Scud, which was the first to finish, and so won by 4 minutes 15 seconds. The summary follows:

SLOOPS.—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 18 miles. Start, 1:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Leda, H. L. Maxwell	5:09:36	3:34:36
Spasm, E. D. King	5:12:16	3:37:16
Hanley, C. D. Mallory	5:23:10	3:48:10

SLOOPS.—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 18 miles. Start, 1:35.

Mimosa, C. R. C. A. Park	5:19:59	3:43:59
Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	5:21:42	3:46:42
Enpronzi, Alfred Peats	Disabled.	
Alerion, A. H. Alker	5:21:34	3:46:34

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 12 miles. Start, 1:40.

Scamp, A. H. Pirie	5:01:28	3:21:28
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	4:57:52	3:17:52
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	4:57:37	3:17:37
Hobo, T. L. Park	5:01:28	3:21:28

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 12 miles. Start 1:45.

Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	5:05:06	3:20:06
Ojibway, D. F. Morse	5:08:46	3:23:46
Pristis, Iselin & Law	5:12:16	3:27:16
Viper, Newcombe & Elson	5:06:14	3:21:14

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course, 9 miles. Start 1:50.

Gasabo, N. P. Vulte	4:08:24	2:18:24
Trouble, W. H. Childs	4:00:11	2:10:11
Montauk, J. P. Sheldon	4:07:28	2:17:28
Cicada, L. Cranford	3:59:07	2:09:07
Mailllan, R. P. Thompson	4:16:10	2:26:10
Bogie, E. H. Outerbridge	Withdrew.	
Eos, E. D. Mead	4:07:16	2:17:16
Neola, J. S. Johnson, Jr.	3:59:24	2:09:24

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:50.

Mist, J. W. Alker	4:21:56	2:31:56
Bab, J. R. Hoyt	4:17:56	2:27:56

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:50.

Caper, P. L. Howard	4:17:58	2:27:58
Knave, R. N. Bavier	4:17:22	2:27:22
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	4:16:59	2:26:59

SLOOPS, CLASS R.

18 feet and under, racing length.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:55.

Pandora, H. B. Towle	4:16:40	2:23:40
Cricket, H. C. Pryer	4:17:57	2:22:57
Tar Baby, T. A. Howell	4:26:28	2:31:28

INDIAN HARBOR SAILABOUTS.

Course, 6 miles. Start, 2.

Cero, R. Mallory, Jr.	4:27:35	2:27:35
Queenie, F. Tilford	4:29:25	2:29:25
Noggin, C. S. Somerville	4:18:08	2:18:08
Stingy, E. E. Zittel	4:20:25	2:20:25

CATBOATS—CLASS W.

18 feet and under racing length.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 2:05.

Scud, D. B. Abbott	4:40:55	2:35:55
Bantam, F. Page	4:45:26	2:40:26
Loule Belle, J. M. Williams	4:45:40	2:40:40

The winners were the Leda Mimosa, Jolly Roger, Robin Hood, Cicada, (probably

Death List of the Week.

ABRAMS
Achnitz
Anthony
Appleegate
Arendt
Aronson

BABCOCK
Bacon
Bagley
Baldwin
Ball
Ballard
Bamberger
Bannon
Barry
Barton
Bartley
Basse
Baxter
Beck
Bennett
Bird
Bliss
Berger
Bergner
Betz
Bibby
Biden
Bird
Bissett
Blackford
Bligh
Bogert
Boland
Boyle
Brenan
Brennan
Bressler
Brewster
Brill
Broderick
Brown
Budworth
Bullit
Burke
Burton
Buttle
Byrns

CAHILL
Calahan
Callahan
Cameron
Camp
Campbell
Barbary
Carpenter
Carr
Casey
Cavanagh
Champlin
Chandler
Clark
Cleaver
Clynes
Cobb
Coby
Coe
Cole
Colne
Conway
Cook
Cooper
Costello
Craig
Crandall
Crowley
Crum
Cubittelo
Cunningham
Curley

DALZIEL
Davis
Dawson
Degman
De Graffenreid
De Haven
Delay
Desmond
Diefendorf
Dishlan
Dietscher
Doehle
Donahue
Dornelly
Donohue
Doran
Duffy
Dunham
Dusenbery
Dwyer

EARNEST
Eckelkamp
Edelsvard
Edwards
Englehardt
Epstein
Erbelding

FANELLY
Farrelly
Finley
Fish
Fisher
Flack
Flanagan
Flannery
Flower
Friedenwald
Frothingham
Fulton

GALLAUDET
Ganz
Gardiner
Gilbert
Gillette
Goodenough
Goodman
Gough
Gowing
Graman
Greenbaum
Grein
Gullfoyle
Gutzler

HAAK
Hagan
Haggerty
Hall
Harding
Haring
Harrington
Harvey
Hashagen
Hasset
Hatt
Hayes
Heartt
Heinrich
Henn
Henschel
Henzel
Herbert
Herzfeld
Hibson
Hoadly
Hodge
Hodgskin
Hoe
Holmes
Hooker
Hooven
Hopkins
Houston
Howard
Hubbell
Hunt
Hurlbut

IRVINE
Istel

JACOBY
Johnson
Jones
Joy

KEENAN
Kehoe
Kelly
Kimball
Kling
Kistenmachen
Klotz
Koch
Kraemer
Kronberg

LA BARGE
Lally
Lamont
Learey
Leerburger
Leonard
Lerites
Lichtenberger
Liebstadter
Liston
Lockwood
Lohse
Lynagh
Lynch
Lyons

McCALLUM
McCarren
McCarthy
McCavee
McCaw
McCollum
McCue
McDermott
McDonald
McDonough
McGlynn
McGowan
McGrath
McMullen
McNulty
McPolin
McQuilkin
McSweeney
Mahon
Manning
Masterson
Mathews
Maxwell
Medero
Mentzinger
Merrill
Meyer
Milligan
Miller
Moeller
Morris
Moses
Moyes
Muller
Mulroy
Mulvey
Murray

NAHON
Nelson
Nichols
Noah

ORENCHAIN
O'Brien
Oertzem
O'Leary
O'Neil
O'Neill
Oscutt
Osgood

PALMER
Palmitier
Parker
Petrie
Pierce
Polombo
Powles
Prange
Prendergast
Prensky

QUAID

RADCLIFFE
Raedle
Reilly
Rennie
Reynolds
Riggs
Roach
Robinson
Roe
Rogers
Rosenstein
Ross
Royal
Ryan

SAMPSON
Sanders
Sanford
Satterlee
Seaman
Scanlon
Schaefer
Scheffer
Schoenthaler
Schubach
Schinzel
Schoeber
Scott
Seitman
Seifert
Shaffer
Shakspeare
Shaunessy
Shea
Sheerin
Shoemaker
Shute
Shryock
Simon
Slake
Slevin
Small
Smallwood
Smith
Snydecker
Sparks
Speer
Sprague
Squibbs
Stewart
Stickney
Stonebacks
Stowell
Sullivan
Sunney-Cullen
Swanbeck
Symington
Syms

TESCHNER
Thomas
Thompson
Tiernan
Tillinghast
Toglesielde
Treadwell
Treat
Tucker
Tway
Tyree

VAN PELT
Volgart
Vollmer

WAGNER
Waitz
Walsh
Ward
Washburn
Watson
Weinberg
Weissheimer
Weld
Whipple
White
Whitford
Williams

ACHNITZ.—Aug. 23, William Achnitz, 4 years old, of 807 Amsterdam Avenue.

ANTHONY.—Aug. 27, at West Newton, Mass., Ripley Osgood, only son of A. V. S. and Mary Walker Anthony, in his 36th year.

APPLEGATE.—At Wilmington, Del., Winthrop B., son of Mrs. B. Applegate, 122 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn.

ARONSON.—Aug. 27, Sophia, aged 66, widow of Harris Aronson of 133 Eighth Avenue.

ABRAMS.—Aug. 27, at Lynbrook, L. I., Amos Abrams, aged 52 years, formerly of Brooklyn.

ARENDT.—Aug. 28, Eva L. Arendt, in her 38th year, at the residence of her brother, R. Baer, 126 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

BACON.—Aug. 25, at Liberty, N. Y., Sally Blair Fairchild, wife of Seldon Bacon, and daughter of the late Lucius Fairchild.

BAGLEY.—Aug. 23, Walter J. Bagley, at 179 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, in the 50th year of his age.

BALL.—Aug. 24, Elizabeth H., widow of Flamen Ball, in the seventy-third year of her age.

BALLARD.—Aug. 25, Ida May Ballard, aged 54 years, at the residence of her brother, Arthur Folwell, 537 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

BALLARD.—Aug. 25, Ida May Ballard, aged 54.

BANNON.—Aug. 25, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Patrick Bannon aged 62 years.

BARRY.—Aug. 23, at Dorchester, Mass., Thomas J. Barry, aged 40 years, of Boston, Mass. Born at Sacramento, Cal.

BAXTER.—Aug. 25, at West Chester, N. Y., Mary E., daughter of the late Frederick and Ann Baxter, aged 57 years.

BASSE.—Aug. 20, Capt. Samuel Basse of Portland Ore., aged 71 years; born at Mount Holly, N. J.

BABCOCK.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., Aug. 29, Benjamin W. Babcock, 50 years old.

BALDWIN.—Aug. 28, at the residence of her son, Frank T., 500 East Eighty-ninth Street, Jane Thompson, widow of Jeremiah Baldwin.

BARTLEY.—Aug. 29, Frances J., wife of John H. Bartley, of 1,075 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

BECK.—Aug. 28, Maurice A., aged 5 years and 11 months, youngest son of Charles A. Beck, residing on the Shell Road, near Grant Street, Corona, L. I.

BETZ.—Aug. 29, at the home of his son, Charles, 1,348 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Marcellus Betz, aged 71 years.

BERGNER.—At Beaver Falls, N. Y., Aug. 26, Mary A., wife of Frederick Bergner.

BIDEN.—At Saratoga, Aug. 29, Fannie Biden of Brooklyn, oldest daughter of Edward A. and Cornelia M. Biden.

BOLAND.—Aug. 29, Thomas F. Boland, residence 219 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—Aug. 29, at Hillsdale, N. J., Belle Nelson, wife of Daniel T. Brown.

BROWN.—Aug. 29, Delia I. Durchholz, wife of William J. Brown, at 1,042 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—Aug. 24, at the residence of his brother, E. L. Bennett, 737 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, James M. Bennett, husband of Onona Stillwell, in his fiftieth year.

BERGER.—Aug. 27, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and North River, Noah Berger, aged 32 years, of 111 Seventh Street.

BIBBY.—Aug. 24, at the residence of sister, Mrs John W. Munro, Bartow on the Sound, New York, Henry Warburton, son of Dr. Edward N. and Augusta Bibby, in the 69th year of his age.

BIRD.—Aug. 26, Anna F., wife of Michael L. Bird and daughter of Thomas Hyland, at residence of her father, 309 East Forty-first Street.

BIRD.—Aug. 27, at Hilltop, St. George's Hundred, Del., Levi C. Bird, aged 60 years, brother-in-law of Thomas F. Bayard.

BISSETT.—Aug. 23, at the Baptist Home, Brooklyn, Sarah A., widow of James Bissett, in her eighty-fourth year.

BLIGH.—Aug. 24, Thomas Bligh, husband of Alice Kearns, residence 94 Greenwich Avenue.

BALDWIN.—Aug. 28, at the residence of her son, Frank T., 500 East Eighty-ninth Street, Jane Thompson Baldwin, widow of Jeremiah Baldwin.

BAMBERGER.—Aug. 21, at San Francisco, in his 75th year, Leopold, father of Ira Leo Bamberger and Mrs. Marcus J. Waldheimer.

BELAU.—Aug. 27, at 231 East Fourteenth Street, Hugh Belau, professionally known as Hugo Bolu.

BOYLE.—Aug. 28, Bridget Boyle, (née Crowe,) at the residence of her son, John P., 143 East Fifty-eighth Street.

BURKE.—Aug. 27, at Whale Creek, Brooklyn, Patrick Burke of 193 Kent Street, Brooklyn.

BOGERT.—Aug. 27, Helen M., wife of Medical Director E. S. Bogert, United States Navy.

BRENNAN.—Aug. 27, at 108 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Catherine Brennan.

BRENAN.—Aug. 25, Anna T., daughter of the late Col. John Brenan, 108 East Ninetieth Street.

BRESSLER.—Aug. 24, at 454 West Twenty-eighth Street, Mrs. Peter Bressler, (née Brighton,) aged 23 years.

BREWSTER.—Aug. 25, at Reading, Penn., Irvin F. Brewster of Camden, N. J.

BRILL.—Aug. 23, at 84 Church Street, Montclair, N. J., John Brill, aged 71 years.

BRODERICK.—Aug. 25, Mary Broderick, 402 East Sixteenth Street.

BROWN.—Aug. 26, Robert Brown, 808 Columbus Avenue.

BUDWORTH.—Aug. 26, at 404 West Forty-eighth Street, Emma A. Budworth.

BULLIT.—Aug. 25, at Paoli, Penn., John C. Bullit, aged 78 years.

BURTON.—At 237 West Thirty-fifth Street, Aug. 23, Frederick G., in his 74th year, father of George Burton.

BUTTLE.—Aug. 23, at St. John, N. B., Adelaide Buttle.

BYRNS.—Aug. 25, Mary Josephine, aged 1 year and 5 months; daughter of William and Sarah Byrns, (née Campbell,) 65 Second Avenue.

CAHILL.—Aug. 25, at Lawrence, Mass., James Cahill, aged 67 years.

CALLAHAN.—Aug. 23, Daniel, husband of the late Mary Callahan; residence, 89 Tenth Avenue.

CAMPBELL.—Aug. 24, at 213 East Ninety-seventh Street, James E. Campbell, aged 4 years.

CAMPBELL.—Aug. 27, at 214 East Twenty-fifth Street, Arthur Campbell, aged 35 years of 213 East Twenty-sixth Street.

CARR.—Aug. 24, at 160 York Street, Brooklyn, Patrick Carr, aged 29 years, native of Bunloughes, Rosiea Parish, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

CARBARY.—Aug. 25, at 458 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Patrick J. Carbary, husband of Annie M. Tucker.

CASEY.—Aug. 26, at the home of his son, George S. Casey, St. Joseph, Mo., Gen. Samuel L. Casey, aged 81 years.

CALLAHAN.—Aug. 26, Mary Agnes Callahan, aged 20 years, of 206 East Thirty-sixth Street.

CAMP.—Aug. 28, at 30 Fulton Street, Newark, N. J., Eliza Ten Eyck Kingsland, widow of James Ely Camp, 82 years of age.

CARPENTER.—Aug. 27, at 163 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. Lucy L. Carpenter, in her 92d year, widow of Benjamin H. Carpenter.

CAVANAGH.—Aug. 27, Arthur, son of George and Amelia Cavanagh, aged 9 years; residence, 212 East Thirty-fourth Street.

CRUM.—Aug. 28, at Main Street, Sayville, L. I., Charlotte Ann, aged 71 years, wife of John and mother of Elsworth Crum.

CUNNINGHAM.—Aug. 28, at Netherwood, N. J., James W., aged 76 years, of 322 West Seventy-seventh Street, father of William D. C. and Elizabeth Cunningham.

CHANDLER.—Aug. 25, at 33 East Thirty-seventh Street, Mary Ellen Wheelock, widow of Nathan Chandler, in the seventy-third year of her age.

CLARK.—Aug. 23, at Liberty, N. Y., Nellie Frances, sister of Charles H. Clark of 201 West Eighty-first Street.

CLARK.—Aug. 24, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Bainbridge S. Clark, aged 78 years, of Hubbardston, Mass.

CLEAVER.—Aug. 26, John F. C. Cleaver, aged 26 years, 114 Franklin Street, Brooklyn.

CLYNES.—Aug. 25, Catherine, only child of Patrick and Margaret Clynes, aged 1 year and 9 minths, 183 East Seventieth Street.

COOPER.—Aug. 29, Col. William C. Cooper, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, aged 71 years.

CARPENTER.—Aug. 28, at 2,453 Grand Avenue, New York, Isaac Carpenter, in the 76th year of his age.

CLARK.—At Oscawana, Aug. 28, Mary Ann Clark, aged 80 years 9 months 11 days.

COBY.—Aug. 28, 17 Manhattan Avenue, near One Hundred and First Street, Patrick F. Coby, husband of Julia F. Keough.

COE.—Aug. 28, at Durham, Conn., Daniel B. Coe, in the 81st year of his age.

COOK.—Aug. 28, William J., son of John and Johanna Cook, residence 4 Jane Street.

CAMERON.—Aug. 29, at Milwaukee, James W. Cameron, aged 52 years.

CHAMPLIN.—Aug. 30, Christopher G. Champlin, aged 84 years, 208 Hancock Street Brooklyn.

COBB.—Aug. 26, at Asbury Park, N. J., Mrs. W. B. Cobb, (née Pizzini,) aged 35 years, of Richmond, Va.

COOK.—Aug. 26, at Bluefield, West Va., Rev. Cook.

COLE.—Aug. 27, at 68 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., Abigail D., wife of Rev. David Cole and daughter of the late Jacob Wycoff of New Brunswick, N. J.

COLNE.—Aug. 24, Harriet S., in the 66th year of her age, wife of Charles Colne of 96 Hooper Street, Brooklyn.

CONWAY.—Aug. 24, L. L. Conway, 45 years old, of 741 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

COOPER.—Aug. 28, at Washington, Capt. C. P. Cooper of the transport Kearney.

COSTELLO.—Aug. 23, Geoffrey Costello, husband of Jennie McDermott, native of Balinaster, County Mayo, Ireland; residence, 532 West Twenty-seventh Street.

CRAIG.—Aug. 24, Bertha, daughter of Stafford B. and the late Katie Z. Craig, aged 16 years; residence, 431 West Fifty-fourth Street.

CRANDALL.—Aug. 27, at 380 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, John Waldorf, aged 23 years, son of the late Allen B. Crandall.

CROWLEY.—Aug. 27, at Tompkins and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley, aged 68 years, native of Ireland.

CUBITTELO.—Aug. 24, Antonio Cubittelo, 14 months old, of 140 Hudson Avenue.

CURLEY.—Aug. 25, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Curley, (née Cronin;) residence, 25 Amsterdam Avenue.

DALZIEL.—Aug. 23, at 70 Astor Place, Jersey City, Andrew Dalziel, aged 86 years.

DAVIS.—Aug. 24, at 42 East Thirty-fifth Street, Alma Fisher, aged 37 years, wife of Asa B. Davis, and daughter of O. L. Fisher of Westminster, Vt.

DAWSON.—At Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 26, William Dawson, aged 77 years.

DAWSON.—Aug. 24, Mary L., wife of the late William Dawson, at the residence of her son-in-law, at Rutherford, N. J.

DE HAVEN.—Aug. 27, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, George W. De Haven, aged 65 years.

DESMOND.—Aug. 24, Margaret Desmond, (nee Haley,) at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Bridget Driscoll, 1,125 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

DIEHLAN.—Aug. 23, Nathan Diehlan of 1,210 Brook Avenue.

DOEHLE.—Aug. 23, Gerhard Doehle, in his 65th year. Residence, 55 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

DONOHUE.—Aug. 25, Michael J., husband of Johanna Donohue, of 14 Willow Place, Brooklyn.

DONOHUE.—Aug. 26, Myrtle Donohue, 12 years old, of 555 Grand Street.

DORAN.—Aug. 25, William M., husband of Catherine Doran, at 107 Broad Street.

DUFFY.—Aug. 24, Nicholas William, husband of Catherine Duffy; residence, 105 St. Nicholas Avenue.

DUSENBERRY.—Aug. 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Walter E. Hallett, 523 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Mary A., widow of William H. Dusenberry, in the 80th year of her age.

DAVIS.—Aug. 30, Joseph Davis, 16 years old, 342 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

DEGMAN.—Aug. 28, at 46 First Street, Brooklyn, Michael Degman, aged 63 years

DONAHUE.—Aug. 28, Daisy, daughter of William and Margaret Donahue, 216 West Sixtieth Street.

DIETSCHER.—Aug. 29, Edward, son of the late Frederick Dietscher, 6 years old, 551 West Forty-fifth Street.

DONNELLY.—Aug. 29, Nellie V., daughter of Ann and the late James Donnelly, 311 East Thirty-fourth Street.

DE GRAFFENREID.—Aug. 29, Representative Reese C. De Graffenreid of Texas.

DUNHAM.—Aug. 27, at the Muhlenburg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., Henry Dunham, aged 73 years, of Piscataway Township, N. J.

DWYER.—Aug. 26, Sarah, wife of Patrick J. Dwyer, 119 Congress Street, Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—Aug. 27, Thomas, son of Elizabeth and William Davis, at 237 East Twenty-second Street.

DELAY.—Aug. 27, at Shreveport, La., Cyril Scott Delay, aged 26 years.

DIEFENDORF.—Aug. 28, 1 West Eighty-seventh Street, Menzo Diefendorf.

DONOHUE.—Aug. 28, at 352 West Thirtieth Street, John Donohue.

DWYER.—Aug. 28, 320 East Ninetieth Street, Thomas, husband of Ellen Dwyer.

EARNEST.—Aug. 23, at Milwaukee, Solomon, husband of the late Henrietta Earnest.

ECKELKAMP.—Aug. 27, Johanna K., wife of John W. Eckelkamp, in her 48th year; residence, 502 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

ERBELDING.—Aug. 27, Eleanor Erbelding, née Leonard, wife of Joseph Erbelding, at Callicoon, N. Y.

EDELSVARD.—Aug. 26, in her thirty-seventh year, Helen R., wife of August Edelsvard and daughter of the late Patrick J. and Ellen Powers, at the residence of her brother, Joseph P. Powers, Rockaway Beach.

EDWARDS.—August 24, at her daughter's residence, 81 Columbus Street, Brooklyn, Kate Edwards, aged 67, mother of Lizzie Joyce, native of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland.

EPSTEIN.—Aug. 28, Oscar, husband of Ella Epstein, (née Loewenthal,) 1,009 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

ENGLEHARDT.—Aug. 20, May Englehardt, 25 years of age, 347 Rodney Street, Brooklyn.

FANELLY.—Aug. 26, Joseph, son of Patrick Fanelly of 400 East Thirty-fourth Street.

FARRELLY.—Aug. 26, at Rockaway Beach, Patrick Joseph, aged 14 years, son of Patrick Farrelly and the late Mary Manning; residence, 400 East Thirty-fourth Street.

FINLEY.—Aug. 20, John Finley, husband of Margaret Conroy, of Limerick, Ireland; residence, 330 East Thirty-sixth Street.

FISHER.—August 20, at the grandparents' residence, 160 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, Ruth Lavina, youngest daughter of Frederick S. and Eva L. Fisher, aged 1 year 1 month and 7 days.

FISH.—Aug. 27, at 148 Newell Street, Brooklyn, John Fish, aged 69 years.

FULTON.—Aug. 28, at the residence of James M. Gifford, Esq., Chatham, N. J., Clark Wesley, husband of the late Rogene Whitmore Fulton.

FLANNERY.—August 27, at 226 East Forty-fifth Street, James, husband of Mary Garvey, aged 36.

FLACK.—August 29, at Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, Robert F. Flack, husband of Anna M. Cox.

FLANAGAN.—August 23, at the residence of his uncle, John McEvoy, 139 West Sixtieth Street, John B. Flanagan, brother of Robert Flanagan.

FLOWER.—Aug. 24, John J., husband of Margaret Flower, née Cavanagh, in the 26th year of his age. Residence, 179 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

FRIEDENWALD.—Aug. 26, at Baltimore, Md., Dr. Aaron, aged 65 years, husband of Bertha Friedenwald, (née Bamberger.)

FROTHINGHAM.—At Washington, Conn., Aug. 26, Catherine Tremper van Steenberg, widow of Charles Frothingham, in the 85th year of her age.

GALLAUDET.—Aug. 27, at 112 West Seventy-eighth Street, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, in the 81st year of his age.

GANZ.—Aug. 27, at Bellevue Hospital, Christian Ganz of Fort Hancock.

GARDINER.—At Providence, R. I., Elsie Jane, wife of Stephen A. Gardiner of Kearney, N. J., aged 67 years.

GOODMAN.—August 29, at 52 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Hannah, wife of Aaron Goodman.

GOWING.—August 27, at 579 River Street, Troy, N. Y., Frances E., widow of Emmett Gowing, in her 69th year.

GILBERT.—August 25, at the residence of his son-in-law, F. T. Ellithorpe, 259 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J., Jacob F. Gilbert, in his 81st year.

GILLETTE.—Aug. 24, at 240 West Seventy-second Street, Williams F., aged 56 years, son of the Rev. Dr. Abraham D. and Hannah J. Gillette.

GOODENOUGH.—August 25, at Coopers-town, N. Y., Frank Goodenough, aged 32 years.

GOUGH.—Aug. 23, Eveline Gough, aged 5 years, of 336 East Twenty-sixth Street.

GRAMM.—Aug. 23, at 240 East Nineteenth Street, Emil, aged 53 years, son of the late William Gramm.

GREENEBAUM.—Aug. 24, Nathan, son of Edward and Sarah Greenebaum, aged 6 years and 7 months; residence 913 Eagle Avenue.

GREIN.—Aug. 25, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Baumeister, 402 Amity Street, Murray Hill, Henry Grein, aged 66 years.

GILBERT.—Aug. 28, at 51 East Fifty-fifth Street, John A., aged 77 years, father of Clinton Gilbert and Mrs. Frederick Winant. Born in Ridgefield, Conn.

GRAY.—Aug. 27, at Fordham, N. Y., Ada Gray, aged 57 years, wife of Charles F. Tingay.

GREEN.—Aug. 27, Katie, daughter of Joseph and the late Catherine Green, of 1,724 Second Avenue.

GUTZLER.—Aug. 27, George Gutzler, at the residence of his son, George F., 353 President Street, Brooklyn.

GUILFOYLE.—August 23, at the residence of his daughter, Annie Burns, 411 East Fifteenth Street, Patrick, husband of the late Eliza Guilfoyle, (née Curry.)

HAGGERTY.—Aug. 25, at the residence of his brother, Frederick, 127 Liberty Street, New York, Daniel, son of the late William and Ellen Haggerty.

HAAK.—Aug. 26, Frederick, husband of Fannie T. Haak, in his 37th year, at the residence of his brother, William A., 318 Barclay Street, Flushing, N. Y.

HALL.—Aug. 27, at 214 East Twenty-fifth Street, Lizzie Hall, (née Otto,) aged 26 years.

HARVEY.—Walter A., son of James and Mary E. Harvey, aged 9 years; residence 311 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

HASSETT.—Aug. 24, Jack, aged 11 years, only child of Edmund J. and Annie F. Hassett; residence, 18 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

HASHAGEN.—Aug. 24, Adeline Hashagen, in the 62d year of her age; residence 452 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

HATT.—August 24, Edward Hatt, aged 27, of 120 Williams Avenue, East New York.

HAGAN.—August 29, at Troy, N. Y., William E. Hagan, born Nov. 24, 1826.

HENN.—August 29, at 103 Troutman Street, Williamsburg, August Henn, Jr.

HENSCHEL.—August 29, at 198 Huron Street, Greenpoint, Harry, husband of Yetta and son of Isaac Henschel, aged 30 years.

HARING.—August 28, Elmina Christie, wife of Warren T. Haring of Bergen County, N. J.

HODGSKIN.—August 29, at 440 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Helen C., widow of James B. Hodgskin.

HOOKER.—August 29, at St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, Capt. William H. Hooker.

HOOVEN.—August 28, at Englewood, N. J., Thomas W. Hooven, in the 80th year of his age.

HEINRICH.—Aug. 23, near Newark, N. Y., Carl, son of Charles Heinrich.

HENZEL.—Aug. 23, at 547 West Fiftieth Street, Mrs. Hedwig Henzel.

HERBERT.—Aug. 23, Catherine, wife of Charles W. Herbert, in her 25th year; residence 411 West Thirty-seventh Street.

HIBSON.—Aug. 25, at 357 Humboldt Street Liberty, N. Y., Albert R. Hibson, aged 36 years.

HOADLY.—Aug. 26, at Watkins, N. Y., ex-Gov. George Hoadly of Ohio, aged 76 years; born in New Haven, Conn.

HODGE.—Aug. 26, at the home of his son, Henry W., 51 East Eighty-second Street, John Ledyard, aged 68 years, of Washington, D. C., son of William Hodge.

HOE.—Aug. 23, at his residence, Fernwood Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., Peter S. Hoe.

HOPKINS.—Aug. 27, at Cazenovia, N. Y. Ruth F. Hopkins of Montclair, N. J., daughter of Rebecca Landon and Gustave Hopkins.

HOUSTON.—August 23, James J., son of Cecilia and the late James Houston of 278 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

HUBBELL, Aug. 26, at the home of Dr. I. MacMunn Holly, 636 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Col. William H. Hubbell, aged 55 years, of 935 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

HUNT.—Aug. 25, at 532 West Side Avenue, corner Clendenning Avenue, Jersey City, Bridget, wife of James A. Hunt.

HAFF.—Aug. 26, Patience Ann, wife of John H. Haff, daughter of the late Richard L. Lawrence, in his 75th year, 8 Snediker Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARDING.—Aug. 26, Paul Harding, at 60 Diamond Street, Brooklyn.

HAYES.—Aug. 27, Catherine F., widow of James Hayes, United States Navy, at Amityville, L. I.

HARRINGTON.—Aug. 28, at the residence, 176 Park Avenue, Mount Vernon, Margaret G. Harrington, in her 91st year, mother of William W. Harrington.

HEARTT.—Aug. 27, at Glen Ridge, N. J., Oscar W. Heartt, son of the late Philip T. Heartt.

HERZFELD.—Aug. 27, Edwin S., husband of Sophye Herzfeld, (née Stern,) in the forty-fourth year of his age, 44 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

HOLMES.—Aug. 28, at Bridgeton, N. J., John S. Holmes, aged 82 years.

HOWARD.—Aug. 28, at York Harbor, Me., Alonzo Potter, aged 64 years, of Boston, father of Henry Howard.

HURLBUT.—At Wapping, Conn., August 23, Matilda Denison, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Hurlbut of New London, Conn.

IRVINE.—At Lake Placid, N. Y., August 24, Maude Marguerite, youngest daughter of Catherine and the late Henry C. Irvine.

ISTEL.—At Lake Hopatcong, Aug. 26, Monroe S., only son of Isadore C. and Lottie Istel, and grandson of Elias and Sarah Stone, aged 9 years and 9 months.

JACOBY.—At Spring Lake, N. J., Aug. 23, Rosalie S., widow of Samuel Jacoby of 25 West Fifty-second Street.

JOHNSON.—Aug. 26, at First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, Ollie Johnson, aged 6 years, of 1,887 First Avenue.

JONES.—August 24, at Bloomfield, N. J., Winthrop Jones, aged 40 years.

JOY.—Annie Joy, 40 years old, at 870 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, Aug. 25.

KEHOE.—At 201 East Sixty-first Street, Catherine Kehoe, August 25.

KELLY.—Aug. 26, Bridget Kelly, sister of Mrs. Julia Whalen; residence 345 West Thirtieth Street.

KIMBALL.—Aug. 25, at Meiringen, Switzerland, Francis G., aged 50 years, husband of Annie Kimball (née Logan.)

KEENAN.—Aug. 28, Annie, daughter of Peter and Maggie Keenan, aged 11 months; residence, 321 East Thirty-second Street.

KING.—Aug. 26, Celinda, daughter of Ellsworth and Celinda King; residence, 486 Hart Street, Brooklyn.

KLOTZ.—Aug. 23, at Hackettstown, N. J., Major Samuel Klotz, aged 58 years, of the Reiley-Klotz Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J.

KEENAN.—Aug. 28, William J. Keenan, husband of Annie McNamee, 501 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

KISTENMACHER.—Aug. 28, Carl Kistenmacher, aged 40 years, 315 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

KOCH.—Aug. 27, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, Joseph Koch, former Police Justice, aged 59 years.

KRAEMER.—Aug. 27, Elizabeth, wife of Valentine Kraemer, of 483 Eighth Avenue.

KRONBERG.—Aug. 24, at Portland, Me., Sadie, aged 17; Moses, aged 15; Edward, aged 16, and Charles, aged 8, children of William Kronberg.

LALLY.—Aug. 23, Frank, husband of Annie Lally, native of Slingan, County Mayo, Ireland, aged 45 years; residence, 229 East Forty-third Street.

LAMONT.—Aug. 26, at Sorento, Maine, Julia, aged 18 years, daughter of ex-Secretary of War Daniel Scott Lamont and sister of Elizabeth and Francis Cleveland Lamont.

LEAREY.—August 23, at the residence of her daughter, Emma Halpin, 72 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, Emma, wife of the late John Learey.

LISTON.—Aug. 28, Francis Liston; residence, 14 College Place, Brooklyn.

LA BARGE.—Aug. 29, at Monroe, Mich., Joseph La Barge of 319 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.

LEERBURGER.—At 115 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Aug. 29, Sigmund Leerburger.

LIEBSTADTER.—Aug. 27, Henrietta, wife of Bernhard Liebstadter, at 127 East Seventy-eighth Street.

LEONARD.—Aug. 27, William S., husband of Eliza C. Leonard, aged 72 years, at residence of his son-in-law, Frank E. Ward, 111 Plane Street, Newark, N. J.

LOCKWOOD.—Aug. 28, Lillie, wife of Henry S. Lockwood, aged 36 years; residence, 328 Keap Street, Brooklyn.

LYNCH.—Aug. 26, Catherine Lynch; residence, 53 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

LERITES.—Aug. 24, James Lerites, aged 21 years of 9 East 39th Street.

LICHTENBERGER.—Aug. 26, Agnes Lichtenberger of Second Street, Passaic.

LOHSE.—Aug. 25, Christian W., eldest son of Sophia H. Lohse, in his 24th year; residence 519 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

LYNAGH.—Aug. 25, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., John, brother of the late Mary Duffy and Thomas Lynagh, native of Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland.

LYNCH.—At 1,024 Forest Avenue, Aug. 27, Bridget, widow of Matthew J. Lynch.

LYONS.—Aug. 28, at 53 Barrow Street, Brooklyn, Mabel, only daughter of William and Nellie Lyons, aged 13 years, 10 months.

MCCAVEE.—Aug. 25, Eliza, wife of James McCavee of 114 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

MCCAW.—Aug. 26, William, infant son of William and Margaret V. McCaw; residence 324 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn.

MCCUE.—Aug. 25, at 322 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Eliza McCue, aged 63 years, native of Ireland.

MCDERMOTT.—Aug. 23, at 2,082 Valentine Avenue, Ellen, (née Byrne,) wife of Charles McDermott.

MCDERMOTT.—Aug. 25, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Woods, 769 Fletcher Place, Bronx, Charles McDermott of 195 Hester Street.

MCDONALD.—Aug. 26, Edward, husband of the late Margaret McDonald; residence 741 East Ninth Street.

MCDONOUGH.—Aug. 27, in the Flatbush Hospital, Michael McDonough, aged 65 years, of 57 Columbia Street.

MCGLYNN.—August 24, at the home of his brother, Frank, on Lend Avenue, Freeport, L. I., Henry J. McGlynn, aged 40 years, of Brooklyn.

MCGOWAN.—At Goffstown, N. H., August 23, Mary A., aged 74, widow of William H. McGowan.

MCMULLEN.—August 25, at 220 West Twenty-second Street, Michael McMullen.

MCQUILKIN.—August 23, Mary McQuilkin, (née Cox,) wife of John L. McQuilkin, native of Sligo County, Ireland; residence, 239 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

MANNING.—Aug. 27, Sarah P., wife of Theodore F. Manning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. E. Shevill, 525 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

MASTERSON.—August 25, Mary, daughter of Thomas and the late Mary Masterson, of 42 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

MATHEWS.—Aug. 26, at 28 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, Frank J. Mathews.

MAXWELL.—At 351 East Sixtieth Street, Margaret, wife of the late Crawford Maxwell, and daughter of William and the late Margaret Larkin.

MCCARREN.—Aug. 26, Michael, husband of Ellen C. McCarren, aged 56 years, residence, 189 Bond Street, Brooklyn.

MCGRATH.—Aug. 27, at 19 West Sixty-fifth Street, Richard A., son of Louisa and the late James McGrath.

MCPOLIN.—Aug. 27, Bernard J. McPolin, at 2,107 Amsterdam Avenue.

MAHON.—Aug. 27, Francis P., son of Michael and Catherine Mahon, residence 333 East Eighty-first Street.

MEDERO.—Aug. 28, at 18 North Prince Street, Flushing, N. Y., Frederick M., husband of Mary A. Medero.

MOELLER.—Aug. 26, Conrad, husband of Kate Moeller, at 424 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn.

MCCALLUM.—Aug. 29, Thomas H., husband of Mary, and son of Elize and the late George McCallum, in his 30th year.

MCCARTHY.—Aug. 28, John, son of Denis McCarthy and Mary Murphy, a native of Coolmountain, County Cork, Ireland, aged 23 years.

MCGRATH, Aug. 30, Elizabeth McGrath, aged 3 years, at 52 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

MACCOLLUM.—At Homestead, Hudson County, N. J., Aug. 29, in his 79th year, Cornelius MacCollum.

MCNULTY.—Aug. 29, at 17 West Eighty-fourth Street, John S. McNulty.

MCSWEENEY.—In Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 29, Thomas McSweeney, aged 28 years.

MENTZINGER.—Aug. 29, Katherine, youngest daughter of W. F. Mentzinger and Frances A. Tighe, residence 66 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn.

MERRILL.—Aug. 28, Elizabeth Seward Neal, widow of B. Merrill, late of Chicago, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. M. Fairbanks, 18 Arlington Place, Brooklyn.

MEYER.—Aug. 28, Sigmund, husband of Hannah, father of Mollie Oppenheimer, residence 1,332 Third Avenue.

MORRIS.—Aug. 29, Edward Morris, 35 years old, of 100 West Ninety-first Street.

MULROY.—Aug. 28, Agnes, daughter of James and Ellen Mulroy, residence 284 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

MILLIGAN.—Aug. 26, at Syracuse, John C. Milligan.

MILLER.—Aug. 24, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Henry R. Miller, aged 29 years, of 509 West Forty-seventh Street.

MILLER.—Aug. 25, at 1,034 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, Mary Catherine Miller, aged 12 years.

MILLER.—August 25, at Stamford, Conn., Charles Miller, aged 28.

MOSES.—Aug. 26, D

STEAMBOAT SAUGERTIES HIT BY STEAM LIGHTER

Collision in a Fog Off West Seventieth Street.

Big Hole in the Port Bow of the Steamboat—Excited Passengers Quieted Quickly—Conflicting Reports of Captains.

With a big hole in her port bow, the bottom of which was only a few inches from the water, her timber bracing badly sprained amidships, and minus all of her passengers, the Saugerties, a side-wheel steamboat, plying the Hudson between New York and Saugerties, put into her pier yesterday morning. The vessel had been in collision off West Seventieth Street with the steam lighter Bessie of the Yonkers Line.

The Saugerties had on board about seventy-five passengers when the collision occurred. Nearly all were asleep at the time, which was about 6:30 o'clock. Considerable excitement prevailed on board the boat after the collision, but it quieted down in quick order after the Captain and crew assured the passengers that there was no immediate danger of the craft sinking.

John Van Slyke, Captain of the Saugerties, was at the wheel when the accident happened. Describing it yesterday, he said:

"We left Saugerties at 6:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, and had reached a point off Seventieth Street, Manhattan, at about the same hour this morning. We were steaming down the river, and the Bessie, which was abreast, was proceeding in the same direction, about 400 yards distant to the eastward. We were sounding our sirens frequently on account of the fog, but we were in plain view of each other.

"Suddenly I was surprised to see the Bessie veer half way around and head for the Jersey shore, intending evidently to cross my bows. I sounded by whistle as a warning, but it had no effect, and a moment or so later the lighter crashed into my port bow. The collision was almost at right angles, and the terrific force of the impact made the Saugerties shiver in every timber.

"Thinking that the Saugerties would sink, I headed for the Jersey shore, intending to beach the boat. I soon learned, however, that there was no danger, in spite of the big hole in the bow. I therefore came to a stop, and the Bessie took off our passengers. The transfer was without incident, the passengers being very cool-headed."

The version of Capt. Johnson, the commander of the Bessie, differs materially from that of Capt. Van Slyke. He said:

"About Sixty-eighth Street we sheered off toward midstream and I put my helm over to straighten down with the tide. At this time I heard a whistle, and looking around saw that the Saugerties was right on top of me. The vessel was coming at full speed and I signaled for her to back down. Instead, we came together, my boat crashing into the bow of the Saugerties."

"When I heard the crash I wrapped a quilt about me and ran upon deck to see what was the matter," Miss Agnes Boyd of Saugerties said. "On deck a number of the passengers were running about with life preservers in their hands and the crew was trying to quiet them. Everybody quieted down soon, however."

The Saugerties is the second boat to be taken out of the Catskill service within a week, the McManus having been burned at her pier a few days ago.

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Superintendent of the Exchange Places It at 10,768,195 Bales for the Year.

William V. King, Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, made public yesterday his estimate of the cotton crop for the year. The estimate is 10,768,195 bales, or more than 1,000,000 bales above the estimate made by the Government in December last.

The estimate in detail is as follows:

	Bales.
Port receipts	7,668,793
Overland to mills and Canada	1,113,804
Southern mill takings	1,979,757
Taken by California and Colorado mills	11,836
Total cotton crop for 1901-02	10,768,195

The Southern mill takings are at least 200,000 bales above expectations.

THE REV. DR. MORSE'S SERMON.

Dr. MacArthur to Preach on Some Topics Discussed by His Assistant.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, yesterday refused to discuss the sermon delivered last Sunday by his assistant, the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse. The preacher on that occasion denounced the Roman Catholic Church, the Republican and Democratic Parties, the reform Government, American institutions of learning, Congress, and the President of the United States.

Dr. MacArthur added that he would not refer to Dr. Morse's remarks in the sermon which he will preach this afternoon, although he would deal with some of the topics upon which his assistant had dwelt.

APPRAISERS' NEW DECISION.

Collector May Not Reliquidate an Entry After Filing of Protest.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the power of the Collectors of Customs to withdraw protests that have already been filed with the General Appraisers. The case is supplementary to the recent decision upon protests filed by Johnson & Co. In that case the board decided that the Collector had no power to withdraw a protest which he had once forwarded to the board. In the new case the Collector had gone one step further, and had reliquidated the entry and repaid the duty that had been paid.

The board now, in an opinion by Judge Somerville, declares that the Collector had no authority to reliquidate the entry, after the protest had been filed with the board. The last communication from the Collector, though, is accepted as showing that the protest should have been sustained. On the other hand, the importers stated that, having received their money back, they had no further interest in the case. The effect of this is to discontinue the protest for want of further prosecution.

MARRIED BEFORE HE ENLISTED.

Wounded Soldier Wrote to His Mother that He Had a Wife.

Clarence G. Hamm, twenty-two years old, of 33 Union Street, Jersey City, enlisted in the army last Christmas. He was sent to the Philippines, and is now a Corporal of Company I, Twenty-seventh Infantry, stationed at Luzon. He was wounded in a skirmish some time ago, and at once wrote to his mother, asking her to break the news to his wife, the request being the first intimation Mrs. Hamm had received that her son was married.

The letter went on to say that the younger Mrs. Hamm resided at Stapleton, S. I., and was still known by her maiden name, Catherine Cummings. Mrs. Hamm at once visited her daughter-in-law, who confirmed Corp. Hamm's statement. She said they were married in Newark on April 14, 1901. They kept their marriage a secret because of their youth, she being then but seventeen years old, while her husband was only about twenty years old. Mrs. Hamm took her daughter-in-law to her home in Jersey City. Yesterday she announced the marriage. Later advices from Luzon show that Corp. Hamm is rapidly recovering from his wound and expects to come home shortly on furlough.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SCHOOL.

Building to be Erected by the Teachers' College in West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new building to be erected by the Teachers' College at 543 to 551 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, adjoining the Horace Mann School.

The structure is to be used as a physical culture school. In the basement are to be a swimming pool, bowling alleys, and three handball courts, and in the first story a lecture room, a reading room, a seminary room, a reception parlor, and lavatories. The second story is to be devoted to exercise rooms and class rooms for men and boys. In the third story are to be exercise rooms for women, girls, and boys. The fourth and fifth stories are to be given over to the gymnasium. In the attic is to be a fencing room, with galleries for spectators. The cost is placed at $200,000 by the architects, Parish & Schroeder.

AMERICAN LINE PIER CROWDS.

Persons Without Passes Easily Get Within the Customs Enclosure Lines.

There was much comment on the American Line pier, at the foot of Barclay Street, yesterday, over what was termed the farcical attempt made to enforce the rules regarding the admittance within the customs lines of people not holding passes from the Surveyor's Office. The St. Paul docked shortly before noon, and to meet her probably 200 people, without passes, went to the pier. Of this number about seventy-five were kept outside the lines.

Long before the liner reached her pier the crowd began to gather. Those without passes went to the entrance and told the customs officer there that they wanted to get in. He replied that it was against the rules, and he would have to insist that they remain on the outside.

The inclosure on the American Line pier reserved for the customs is arranged very differently from what it is on the Cunard and French piers. On the French pier, for instance, there is a railing, and everybody entitled to enter is admitted through a gate. On the American pier ropes are merely stretched to keep the people out. So yesterday when admittance was refused at the entrance the people simply walked a short distance down the line and crawled under the ropes. Probably a score or so were made to get back, but the rest got in undetected.

MADE ASCENT OF MT. WHITNEY.

Three Brooklyn Men Climb Highest Mountain in the Country—Say It Is Over 15,000 Feet High.

Harrington Putnam, Dr. Brainerd Kellogg, and Henry Journeay of Brooklyn, on Aug. 23, according to a dispatch to The Brooklyn Eagle, made the ascent of Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States.

They camped on the summit of the mountain an entire day. Many observations and experiments were made, including barometric readings and observations with boiling water apparatus. These observations establish the claim of Mount Whitney to be the highest autitude of any mountain in the United States proper, being more than 15,000 feet.

Although Mount Whitney had been generally regarded as the highest peak in the United States, little is known of it, and has been ascended only a few times. It is a peak of the Sierra Nevada range on the western border of Inyo County, Southern California, eight miles south of Mount Tyndal.

The first ascent was made by Prof. S. P. Langley in 1881 for the purpose of conducting experiments with unobstructed solar heat. He fixed the height at 14,522 feet, but subsequent observations made it 14,763, 14,857, 14,697, and 14,998 respectively. From its summit only granite is seen. Innumerable peaks and spires, little lower than its own storm-beaten crags, rise in groups like fruit trees in full view segregated by cañons of tremendous depth and ruggedness. There are no glaciers on its slopes. Small patches of lasting snow and ice occur on the northern sides, but they are shallow and present no well marked evidence of glacial motion.

Harrington Putnam is a lawyer living at 404 Washington Avenue, and has been prominent in independent Democratic politics. Dr. Kellogg is an instructor at the Polytechnic Institute, and well known in scientific circles in the borough across the river. Mr. Journeay is a member of the well-known Brooklyn family of that name.

STRAY FOX TERRIER DISOWNED.

Suit for $2,000 by Bitten Man Brought Denial of Dog's Ownership.

A stray fox terrier, a good ratter by reputation, has been the cause of a two-thousand-dollar damage suit on the east side. Letter Carrier Abraham Goldstein is the plaintiff and the defendant is Samuel Rosenthal of 256 East Sixty-eighth Street, who owns saloons at 59 Stanton Street and 274 Broome Street.

On June 28, 1902, the dog, which was wont to be fed on beefsteaks by admiring east siders, took a piece, so it is alleged, out of the calf of Goldstein. Rosenthal declares that on different occasions Goldstein personally or by counsel offered to settle for $5, $60, and $100 respectively. Moses H. Grossman, counsel for Mr. Rosenthal, says the latter never owned the offending dog.

YOUNGSTERS YELLED "FIRE!"

One Fined for Attempting to Work a Scheme to Get Into a Theatre.

Louis Levi, fifteen years of age, of 64 Monroe Street, enjoys the theatre, but his business of peddling ice cream does not permit him to indulge his fancy as often as he desires. After bluffing his way in he hit upon a new scheme, simple and effective, according to the policeman who arraigned him before Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. It had the advantage that it would secure free admission for his friends.

It was simply to gather the party in the outer lobby of the playhouse, and yell "Fire!" when the doors were swung open, the resulting panic giving the youngsters an opportunity to pass the doorkeeper. He and others, it was said, had worked the scheme several times at the Italian Theatre, 46 and 48 Bowery.

They tried it again, according to the complaint, on Friday night, and young Levi was caught before the men at the gates were swept away by the outrushing audience. The boy admitted that he used cancelled tickets, but denied the other charge. He was fined $10.

BLIND NEWSMAN DEAD.

Williamsburg Dealer Had Sold Newspapers Over Sixty Years.

Marcellus Betz, a newsdealer for more than sixty years, who was blind for forty-two years, and was regarded as one of the oldest newsmen in the city, died early yesterday morning in the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, of injuries he received two weeks ago by falling. He was born in the old City of New York seventy-one years ago, and at the age of seven years he began to sell papers. He moved to Williamsburg in 1850 and continued at his vocation.

In 1860 he joined the Volunteer Fire Department in Williamsburg and while at a fire on a Winter's night some sparks blew into his eyes. He rubbed the eyelids which irritated the eyes, and afterward paralysis of the eyes made him totally blind. For forty-two years he was led around by one of his children, and during that time he mastered the art of knowing the denomination of coins by feeling them. When he fell two weeks ago he injured his head and was taken to the hospital, where he was insensible for several days before his death. He lived at 1,646 Myrtle Avenue with a son and two married daughters.

THE SUMMER'S WEATHER

A Little Cooler and Cloudier than in Other Years.

Mean Temperature 71 Deg.—Rainfall Somewhat Below the Average—Electric Storms and Wind Velocity.

The Summer that ends to-day has been the subject, so far as New York City weather is concerned, of much discussion. It has generally been classed as extraordinary in point of low temperature and precipitation. Public opinion, however, proves to be somewhat wide of the facts presented by the local weather bureau. The season has been a little cooler and cloudier than those of other years, but as to rainfall Sept. 1 will find us a little behind the average.

Eben H. Emery, Weather Observer and Local Forecast Official, in giving yesterday the salient features of this Summer from his records at 100 Broadway, said that they were made up to the morning of Aug. 30, and that only extraordinary circumstances would give other than fractional changes in the averages.

The mean temperature of the Summer so far has been 71 degrees, or 68 degrees in June, 74 degrees in July, and 71 degrees in August. That of 1901 was 70 degrees, or 71 degrees in June, 78 degrees in July, and 76 degrees in August. The means of the eight preceding years were:

	Degrees.		Degrees.
1900	75	1896	71
1899	72	1895	72
1898	72	1894	73
1897	70	1893	71

This is a mean of the ten years, 1893-1902, of 72.3 degrees, so that the present Summer is 1.3 degrees below the average it helps to make up. As is seen, a mean of 70 degrees was reached in 1897, but this was the case in 1886 and 1881.

The highest thermometer record in New York this year was, in June 89 degrees, in July 91 degrees, and in August 86 degrees, and the lowest, in June 51 degrees, in July 61 degrees, and in August 56 degrees. The corresponding records in 1901 were: High, June 97, July 99, August 88; low, June 53, July 64, August 63. In 1897, when the mean was 70 degrees, the highest records were: June 86, July 89, August 84, and the lowest, June 48, July 66, and August 60.

The rainfall this year from June 1 to Aug. 20 was 90 inches below the normal, but during the Summer it was, to Aug. 29, .35 inches above the normal, so that there being no rain yesterday or to-day it would be about normal. The Summer rainfall is better understood by this table:

1902.	Normal Rainfall. Inches.	Actual Rainfall. Inches.
June	3.13	5.91
July	4.26	3.12
August, (29 days)	4.56	3.29

The days of big rain were: June 27, 1.27 inches; July 28, .88 inch.; April 6, 1.13 inches.

Electrical storms this Summer were above the average of those of the past ten years. There were 6 days of electrical disturbances in June, 9 in July, and 6 in August, the mean of the past two years being: June, 5; July, 8; August, 5. Cloudy days were: June, 5; July, 17, and August, 6, the mean for ten years being: June, 7; July, 7½, and August, 7½, so that this Summer we had an excess of 6 overcast days.

Wind velocity reached 74 miles an hour June 8, the windiest day was June 17, with a record of 758 miles. The wind records of the Summer months were: June, 9,417 miles, 314 miles hour average; July, 7,996, 10.7 miles hour average, and August, 29 days, 7,205, 10.7 miles hour average.

DUSTED HIMSELF AND WALKED.

Coney Island Police Startled by a Report of a Fatal Assault—No Body Found.

Into the Coney Island Police Station at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an individual, almost breathless, ran and said that alongside the railway track near the bridge over Coney Island Creek lay the body of a man who had been knocked out of a passing car in a fight.

According to his story, as soon as the blow had tumbled this man from the car another man leaped to the ground and, saying that he was a doctor, went to examine the body. Afterward he pronounced the man dead.

Policeman Behringer hastened to the scene, where a great crowd had collected. The bystanders said that shortly after the supposed physician had completed his examination the assaulted man had risen, dusted himself, and walked away.

FEMININE PATRONS SPURNED.

"Professor" Sam Robinson Will Polish Women's Shoes No More—His Business Suffered.

"Professor" Sam Robinson, as he styles himself, will polish no more women's shoes, at least not while they are occupied at his stand at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, although he claims to have been the pioneer in that particular branch of his business and had worked up quite a clientele. His feminine patrons were much surprised, and some not a little wroth, when they came to the "Professor's" chairs yesterday morning to find themselves confronted with this sign:

NO MORE LADIES'
SHOES SHINED HERE.

Instead of being greeted with a beaming smile by the colored "Professor," he withdrew himself behind his chairs and gazed furtively through the rungs at them till they passed on.

One client of the other sex asked the reason, as the industrious "Professor" deftly brought his shoes to a point where they fairly matched his own radiant complexion. "Well, you see," he replied, "I had forty-two customers, lady customers, and some of 'em were swell ladies from 'round here, too. Whenever they sat on a chair and I got to work a crowd would gather on the corner and 'rubber' at them. It got so that men wouldn't come to my stand because of the crowd I just had to stop it, so as not to kill my business. Besides, I used to hear from some of the husbands who did not want to have their wives sitting up there in public.

Dance Hall Building Now a Church.

The Catholic Church of Our Lady of Solace on West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island, will be dedicated this morning at 10 o'clock with a Solemn High Mass. Two years ago the building, which is now the church, was a dance hall, and belonged to the Nassau Railroad Company. Father Joseph F. Brophy secured it, and moved it several blocks to its present site. Since that time the original edifice has undergone many changes, and now it is a very pretty church. The congregation is free of debt.

The Deutschland to Resume Sailings.

The offices of the Hamburg-American Line yesterday received cable advices from Hamburg that the steamship Deutschland, which was laid up owing to repairs to her rudder and sternpost, will resume sailings on Nov. 6 from Hamburg and that she will maintain regular sailings throughout the Winter months. She will be commanded by Capt. H. Barends, formerly commander of the Fuerst Bismarck, who is the oldest Captain in point of service in the company's employ.

However bad the Cough, relief will come through a judicious use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and in the great majority of cases a permanent cure will follow.

HER STORE ROBBED TWICE.

Proprietor Declares She Will Have Police Protection or Find Out Why.

For the second time this month the store of Miss K. McCrane, at 927 Broadway, near Twenty-second Street, has been broken into and valuable stock removed. Early yesterday morning robbers entered through the window in the front of the store and removed mosaics and pearls and strings of beads to the value of $800. On the night of Aug. 8 robbers entered the store through the transom over the door and took like plunder.

At neither time have the thieves been detected, although the store is at a point where there are people passing at all times and where the light is bright throughout the night. Besides, there is a light in the rear of the store, which is kept burning all night.

Miss McCrane was very indignant toward the police. She said:

"Capt. Sheehan came around about 11 o'clock and said, after looking over the place: 'Well, you must expect such things if you leave valuables in the window.' Now, if I can't get police protection I'll find out why. The idea of a store in this neighborhood being broken into and the robbers escaping! Why, it must have taken them at least half an hour to remove all the trays of jewelry and beads from that window. When robbers broke in on the 8th of this month I reported the case, but the police did absolutely nothing with it.

"Now, I'm just going to give them time to do something, and if they don't catch the man I'll take up the case myself and see whether the police are going to do their duty or not."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following programme of music will be performed at 4 o'clock this afternoon in various public parks:

CENTRAL PARK MALL.
(Seventh Regiment Band, George L. Humphrey, Bandmaster.)

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Grulsritten," from "Parsifal"...Wagner
Overture, "Iphigénie in Aules"...Gluck
Adagio, from "L'Arlésienne"...Bizet
Fantasia, "Walkure"...Wagner
Cornet Solo, "Inflammatus"...Rossini
Chester W. Smith.
Ballet Music, from "Faust"...Gounod
Melody in F...Rebinstein
Selection, "Emerald Isle" (new)...
Sullivan and German
Intermezzo, "La Belle au Bois Dormant"...
Tschaikowsky
Polonaise...Liszt
Doxology.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
(Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band, James Pierce, Bandmaster.)

March, "America Forever"...E. T. Paull
Medley, "Way Down in Old Indiana"...
Chattaway
Overture, "Rienzi"...Wagner
Intermezzo, "Amra"...Sylvester Krouse
Cornet Solo, "Brown's Autograph"...J. O. Casey
By William J. Styles.
Selections from "The Governor's Son"...
M. Smith
Overture, "Leonore"...Beethoven
Grand Valse, "Spring Songs"...Tyars
Gavotte, "First Heart Throbs"...Eilenberg
Hunting Scene...Bucalossi

CLAREMONT PARK.
(Friedgen's Band, George Friedgen Bandmaster.)

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "For the Nation's Honor"...Friedemann
Overture, "Tampel Weihe"...Keler Bela
Grand Opera Selection, "Lohengrin"...Wagner
Trombone Solo, "Air Varié"...Harlow
Frederick Schmidt.
Polonaise, (Op. 51)...Leybach
Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"...
Mendelssohn
Songs—(a), "For All Eternity"...Mascheroni
(b), "Violets"...Wright
Christine Adler of Brooklyn.
Patrol, "The Senegambian"...Rossy
Valse de Concert, "Entre Nous"...Waldteufel
Finale, "Creole Belles"...Lampe
"Home, Sweet Home."

BRONX PARK.
(Hager's American Military Band, F. W. Hager, Bandmaster.)

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Twenty-third Regiment"...Lecalle
Overture Schottische, "In the Highland"...Gads
Morceau Characteristique, "Panamericana"...
Herbert
Gems from "The Toreador," introducing
"Espada"...Caryll
"Moon, Moon, Moon," &c. (By request.)
Trumpet Solo, "Shepherd's Morning Song," (Op. 10)...Suppe
A. Bode.
Grand Selection, "Maritana"...Wallace
Song—(a), "Violets"...Wright
(b), "Nylic"...Hagar
Fackeltanz, "Torch Light Dance"...Meyerbeer
Suite—(a), "The King's Bal Masqué"...Bendix
(b), "Blue Beard and Fatima."
(c), "Hindoo Fetes."
(d), "The Cossacks." (Russian dance.)
Novelette, "In a Cosy Corner"...Bratton
"Old Hundred."

SAVOY THEATRE OPENED.

Robert Edeson Appeared Again in "Soldiers of Fortune."

In the Savoy Theatre last evening Robert Edeson, with his company, opened the new season with "Soldiers of Fortune," founded on Richard Harding Davis's story of that name. The reception of the play by an audience rather above the average for this time of the year promises a continuance of the success obtained by the play in the same playhouse last Spring.

There are only two changes in the cast. Miss Ellen Burg, who is Mrs. Robert Edeson, plays Hope Langham opposite her husband's Clay, and does the ingenue business very pleasingly. Wallace Eddinger plays Capt. Stuart, the part assigned formerly to Guy Post. Mr. Edeson was called before the curtain to deliver a little speech.

W. B. GUTHRIE'S AUTO STOPPED.

Lawyer's Chauffeur Arrested on Speed Law Violation Charge.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 30.—Augustus Bietz, a French chauffeur employed by Lawyer William B. Guthrie of New York, was arrested at Glen Cove this evening charged with violating the Cocks speed law in running his automobile at a faster speed than the law allows. In the vehicle was Mr. Guthrie and a woman, said to be a member of his family.

They were passing through Glen Cove on their way to this place when Deputy John Leassey of District Attorney Neiman's office rushed into the street in front of the approaching machine and signaled to the chauffeur to stop. He then placed him under arrest.

Bietz was arraigned before Justice Franklin, Mr. Guthrie appearing for him. He asked that the hearing be adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, which was granted. Mr. Guthrie says he will fight the case. The chauffeur, it is asserted by the officer, was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Chandler Estate Worth $430,000.

The will of Mary Ellen Chandler was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's office. The estate is estimated at $350,000 in personalty and $80,000 in real estate. All of the estate is left to relatives, with the exception of $5,000 bequeathed to the American Unitarian Association and $500 to the Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women, and several thousand dollars is distributed among the testatrix's servants.

California Society Dinner.

The California Society of New York, composed of California men now resident in this city, will give an annual banquet at the Waldorf on the evening of Sept. 9 in celebration of the date of California's admission to the Union. James R. Keene, David Belasco, and H. E. Huntington are members and will attend. The President of the society is the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie and the Secretary John V. Van Eaton of 218 Temple Court.

Liner Celtic's Big Passenger List.

The White Star Line steamship Celtic reached her dock last night after an uneventful voyage, but one remarkable for the large number of passengers the ship carried. There were a total of 1,798 passengers, 336 of whom were first cabin. Every available stateroom was occupied, and several of the officers gave up their quarters to passengers who could not secure other accommodations.

Montclair Swedish Pastorate.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Rev. Axel Kumlin has been called to the pastorate of the Swedish Congregational Church here, to succeed the Rev. N. E. Nelson, who leaves Wednesday for Bloomingdale, S. D., to take charge of the Swedish [illegible]

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Novel Features in Curriculum of the New Institution.

All Students Will Be Required to Take Complete Course in Housekeeping, Cooking, and Sanitation.

With the opening of the Fall public school session on Sept. 8 there will be inaugurated an experiment in the instruction of girls which is being looked forward to with great interest by the members of the Board of Education. This is the establishment of the Technical High School for Girls, the first of its kind in Manhattan Borough, which will be open to the children of residents of New York City, without reference to borough lines. The classes will be temporarily accommodated in the schoolhouse in East Twelfth Street, between Broadway and University Place, which has been occupied by the Wadleigh High School. The latter will occupy the handsome new structure erected for it in West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

The new institution will be unique among New York's high schools in that it will require all technical students to take a complete course in housekeeping, cooking, and sanitation. It will offer a four-year classical or scientific course, a two-year business course, and a two-year trade course in millinery, dressmaking, applied art, printing, library economy, and manual industries, such as bookbinding, paper box making, and kindred trades.

While a complete business training is offered by the school there is a leaning toward domestic science and the trades for which women are peculiarly adapted. Even those students selecting a business course must in the second year learn some handicraft work. The effect of this will be that the girl who graduates from this school after taking the business course will know something of making and managing a home, and may also learn, if she chooses, how to make her own dresses and hats.

William McAndrew, who has been Principal of Public School No. 44, in Brooklyn, for some years, has been appointed Principal of the technical school, which will be open for the examination and registration of students on Sept. 4, 5, and 6, when the classes will be formed.

VANDERBILT BUYING LAND NEAR LAKE SUCCESS.

Town of North Hempstead to Act Sept. 16 on Lake Offer and Disposal of the Proceeds.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 30.—A deed signed by Richard S. Williams and Gertrude R., his wife, conveying about forty-one acres of land to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was filed in the County Clerk's office here today. The purchase price is given as "One dollar and other valuable considerations." The property adjoins the Vanderbilt estate at Lake Success, and part of it lies in North Hempstead Town, the remainder being in the Third Ward, Borough of Queens.

Although no date has yet been formally announced for the special election in the town of North Hempstead to vote upon the question of selling Lake Success to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for $50,000, it is expected that it will take place Sept. 1.

On the subject of the proposed sale Supervisor Edwin C. Willets has made a statement, in which he denies a report that an offer of $75,000 had been made for the lake by a syndicate of wealthy men, who wish to stock the lake for the purpose of establishing a fishing preserve. He says that no such offer has been received by him or has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk. He says there will come before the voters of North Hempstead at the coming special election, in addition to the proposal of Mr. Vanderbilt's attorney, a resolution which, if adopted, will authorize the authorities to sell Success Lake within six weeks after the election for a sum of not less than $50,000, and any party wishing to purchase the lake for $75,000 or for any other sum not less than $50,000 will then have an opportunity of doing so.

"If the electors do decide to sell the lake, it is to be hoped that they will adopt the latter resolution, rather than Mr. Vanderbilt's, as it leaves the town officials free to accept the best offer to be obtained.

"There will also be submitted to the voters three uses, to which it has been suggested the proceeds of the sale of the lake, if sold, shall be put.

"First, That a sum of not more than $12,000 be used for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a Town Hall.

"Second, That a sum of not more than $18,000 be used for purchasing three public shore fronts, to be kept as parks and bathing places for the use of the inhabitants of the town.

"Third, That the balance of the sum so received from the sale of the lake be used to pay town road bonds, as they mature.

"All of these propositions may be voted upon separately.

"The electors will, in addition, be called upon to decide whether or not a trolley line shall be constructed upon certain highways in the town, and whether or not a small piece of public land lying near the North Side School shall be sold."

FIFTEEN FAMILIES IN DANGER.

Fire and Explosion in the Cellar of a Five-Story Double House.

Fire started in the cellar of the five-story double flathouse at 2,349 First Avenue at about 8 o'clock last evening, and for a time the flames, accelerated by the explosion of three barrels of paint and oil, threatened to extend to the upper stories, which were occupied by fifteen families. The firemen had a hard fight, and got the fire under control only after they had thrown four feet of water into the cellar. The occupants of the house were conveyed to a place of safety.

The flames started in the storage room of the paint shop of R. Jacobs, who occupies the south store. J. Sonfield, one of Jacobs's employes, while looking for something in the cellar lighted matches. An explosion singed Sonfield's hair and brows. Two explosions followed in quick succession. Two engine houses being very near and the quick arrival of the firemen confined the damage to $500.

VISITED F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Mrs. Brune Says He Does Not Wish to be Called a Dramatist.

Mrs. Brune, the actress, who is to star in F. Marion Crawford's new play "Unorna," arrived in New York yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. She announced that she had been negotiating on behalf of her manager, Wallace Munro, to bring to this country next season one of the most prominent of foreign actors, but said she was not yet at liberty to mention his name.

"I spent a great part of my Summer as a guest of Mr. Crawford at his lovely villa at Sorrento, Italy," she continued, "and now that I have seen it I can understand his reasons for practically expatriating himself. We had daily chats about the character of Unorna. One of the strange things Mr. Crawford told me was that he did not care to be called a dramatist. He wishes to be known as a 'romancer.' It seems strange, when one thinks of the immense success of his version of Francesca da Rimini, which he made for Mme. Bernhardt, and of 'In the Palace of the King.'"

TWO BATHERS RESCUED.

Woman Stepped in a Hole and Afterward Seized a Companion.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Miss Elma Crosby and William H. T. Fleet narrowly escaped drowning at the beach at the foot of Asbury Avenue to-day. As the tide was low, they, with Chapin S. Fleet and Mr. Simmons, all of New York City, were able, while bathing, to walk out about seventy-five feet from the shore before they were in deep water. Some of the men could not swim.

While returning to shore they stepped into a hole. Miss Crosby went under, and William Fleet, who was near her, tried to keep her from drowning. She seized hold of him, and then some of the other party went to their rescue in time to save them.

In the hurry of preparation for return to the city many will fail to arrange for the delivery of a daily newspaper. The New York Times and any other publication desired can be ordered for regular delivery by sending postal to the Publication Office of The New York Times, 41 Park Row. The name or location of newsdealer should be mentioned.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

FALL SEASON 1902.

OPENING UP OF NEW FALL GOODS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, MILLINERY ORNAMENTS, &c

FALL JACKETS—Black cheviot, fly front, taffeta lined and faced with peau de soie, at $7.50
PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS—Oxford gray, black and blue, new model, at $4.98

LADIES' NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT—300 Liberty Silk and Net Ruffs and Capes, all new goods, made specially to our order in all combinations, ranging in price from $2.25, $2.65, $3.25, up to $15.00

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS—Two cases 40 inch Lawn, at 10c. and 15c. yard
36 inch India Linon, at . . . . 12½c., 15c. and 19c. yard
36 inch Nainsook, piece of 12 yards, the $1.98 quality . $1.65
27 inch White Madras, fall weight, for waists, 28c. and 33c. yard
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

We are offering a beautiful collection of FRAMED AND UNFRAMED PICTURES, suitable for college and class rooms; Remington, Gibson and Christy Sketches, Engravings of historical subjects and statesmen. We manufacture our own frames.
Wedding and birthday orders framed at once.
Beautiful display of odd pieces of furniture.

Special prompt attention paid to customers who shop through the mail.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

KRAKAUER PIANOS

Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.
RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

OYSTER SEASON'S OPENING

Fleet Will Start on Tuesday to Drag for the Succulent Bivalve.

Outlook for Quantity and Quality is Good, the Packers Say—Care of the Beds.

Oystermen of New York and the bays in the vicinity of the city will begin their work on Tuesday, the occurrence to-morrow of Labor Day preventing the opening of the season on the date designated—Sept. 1. Early Tuesday morning, before the average New Yorker has arisen, a fleet of sloops will weigh anchor in the "oyster basin," near the foot of Fourteenth Street, North River, and sail away for the beds in the bays of Staten and Long Islands. This will be the official beginning of the gathering of the countless thousands of bivalves which will pass through the market before the close of the season, on May 1.

Down in the bays will be gathered dozens of floats or rafts, each manned by four men, who, with long-handled prongs and sea shovels, will scoop the oysters from their beds and deposit them in huge, gray piles on their flat craft. The sloops will then take the oysters into their capacious holds and bring them to the basin. There they will be loaded into the low, dingy scows, or boat houses, counted, sorted, opened, washed, packed, and shipped into all parts of the country. And the tons of refuse shells will be carted away to lime kilns—for even in the oyster business it has been learned to utilize every by-product.

Since Aug. 1, a few oysters have been coming into New York from Prince's Bay, Rockaway, but these have been of a poor quality. They have been mainly for shipment West, in order that the chefs in the hotels and restaurants in the cities of the Mississippi Valley, and even as far West as Denver, will be able properly to place the bivalve on their menus when the season is formally opened. But not until Tuesday do the packers in New York expect to have good oysters in any considerable quantity, and some of the best of the "fruit," particularly Rockaways, which always are late in maturing, will not be available until after the middle of the month.

The season is very promising, according to the packers. Samples from the various bays from which the early crop will be gathered, and reports of the cultivators indicate that the crop will be of good quality, and that the quantity will be substantially the same as in other years. There is never any appreciable change in the general conditions of the oyster industry, packers say. There may be a year when the physical condition of the oyster is somewhat less satisfactory than normally, but the bivalve usually recuperates easily, and with proper care the beds will produce well. The price depends entirely on the supply and demand, and these are so stable that the quotations of oysters have not varied greatly in years.

The enemies of the oyster are numerous. The starfish, the mussel, the drum fish, the periwinkle, and the drill constantly menace the beds, and great care and considerable expense is taken to rid the localities of these destructive species. Also, as much care is taken in "weeding" the plot as is taken in keeping weeds out of the land garden.

The peoples of foreign countries have found the American oysters larger and more luscious than those raised in European waters, and also devoid of that coppery taste so characteristic of the bivalve raised there. The result is a good-sized market in Europe for the American oyster. Shipments abroad will begin about the middle of November.

Orphan Asylum Girls Run Away.

The police have been asked to look for two little girls who ran away from the Bethilin Orphan Asylum, Fourth Street and Second Avenue, College Point, yesterday. The missing girls are Loretto Annindson, fourteen years old, 5 feet 2 inches in height, pale complexioned, blue eyes, blonde hair, and Carla Wittig, fourteen years old, 5 feet in height, brown hair and blue eyes. Both wore blue plaid dresses.

New Steamship in Port.

The new steamship Titian, Capt. Cadogan, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Santos, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia. She is the latest addition to the Lamport & Holt Line of Liverpool. She was built by Workman, Clark & Co. of Belfast, Ireland, and is 4,170 tons gross and 2,637 tons register. She has accommodations for a limited number of cabin passengers.

Public Notices.

SHUTTING OFF WATER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and residents west of Central Park from 59th to 123d Street and east of Central Park, between the Park and Second Avenue, from 59th to 103d Street, that from Saturday afternoon to the morning of Monday next the 36-inch high service water main on Broadway (Boulevard) at 116th Street will be shut off in consequence of changes in the water mains made necessary by the Rapid Transit construction.

During this temporary shut-off the pressure of water and the elevation at which it is delivered in the houses in these districts will be reduced one to three stories; no house will be deprived of water supply, the effect being merely to reduce the pressure and the elevation at which the water can be delivered.

R. G. MONROE,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

COL. STOREY SUPERSEDED

Deputy Surveyor Failed Three Times to Pass Examination.

His Office Under Civil Service Rules and Surveyor Clarkson Has Named J. M. Bishop of Iowa to Succeed Him.

Col. James Henry Storey, who has a brilliant army record, has been a Treasury official for the past thirty-two years, and who is known to nearly all transatlantic travelers through his having been in charge of baggage examination at piers, has been practically superseded as Deputy Surveyor by the nomination by Surveyor James S. Clarkson of J. M. Bishop of Iowa to the position. The nomination must be approved at Washington, but it is considered as equivalent to an appointment. Surveyor

Part Two
Pages 13 - 24

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
August 31, 1902

OCEAN LINERS IN A THREE HOURS' RACE

The St. Paul Passes Sandy Hook Ten Minutes Before the Etruria.

Passengers Rise Early to Watch the Exciting Contest—Notable Arrivals on Both Vessels.

From early dawn until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Atlantic Ocean for a distance of perhaps seventy miles to the east of Sandy Hook was the scene of another grand test of speed between transatlantic liners of the Cunard and American Line fleets. The boats that figured in the contest which, according to the passengers, was one of the most exciting seen hereabouts in many a day, were the Cunarder Etruria, the fastest single-screw ocean liner afloat, and the steamship St. Paul, the flagship of the American Line fleet.

Those of the passengers familiar with the speed of the two vessels knew that unless something had happened to one or the other, they were not very far apart all the way over. So yesterday morning, when it became known that the officer on the bridge of the St. Paul had sighted the Cunard rival a few miles astern, they all got up to watch the race that they knew was certain to take place.

Without any loss of time both ships began to consume additional coal in great quantities, and the funnels belched clouds of smoke that trailed in long black lines against the lightening sky. The St. Paul held her lead, and at Fire Island she was twenty-one minutes ahead of the Etruria. The Cunarder was still in the race, though, and her engineers did not relax their efforts to pass the fleet American. Soon it was seen that the Etruria was slowly but surely gaining, and many, especially those on board the Cunarder, began to think that maybe after all the English vessel would win. This was not to be, however, for although she gained considerably from Fire Island to the Hook, she was unable to pass the rival craft. When the St. Paul passed the Hook it was 8:08 o'clock. Ten minutes later the Etruria steamed past.

A passenger on the St. Paul who thoroughly enjoyed the race was ex-Gov. D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

"I was out and on deck about 5 o'clock," Gov. Hastings said, "which was about the time the test of speed began. The Etruria was just behind us coming along at full tilt. The news soon spread among the passengers that the Etruria was trying to beat us to New York and soon everybody was on deck. It goes without saying that no one thought of breakfast until we had passed the Hook and the race was ended."

OFFICERS MAKE DENIAL.

The officers of both ships denied that there had been any race, solemnly reminding their questioners that it is against the rules of the transatlantic steamship companies for liners to engage in tests of speed.

One of the passengers of the Etruria, when he was told that every officer on that boat from Capt. Watt to Mr. McCubbin, the purser, had denied that there was a race, remarked:

"I don't care what they say, for there certainly was a race, and a mighty lively one, too. Why, the decks of both ships were crowded with people, and on our boat many small bets were made as to the probable winner. The way we gradually crept up on the American added zest to the race, and although the smoke poured in tremendous volumes from our big red funnels, and the ship throbbed from the increased speed, we did not have enough time to catch up with the St. Paul. If we had had twenty miles further we would have passed the St. Paul as sure as fate. Ifs do not count, however, I am sorry to say."

There were many passengers of note on the St. Paul, among them, as has been said, being ex-Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania. He was asked for his opinion of the coal strike.

"I am a bituminous operator myself," said Gov. Hastings, "and have escaped the actual trouble. Then I am not very familiar with the situation, and if I were perhaps I might side with the operators. However, I am in favor of arbitration on all such questions, but I cannot say at this time whether this strike is in a position to be settled by arbitration or not."

Gov. Hastings was then asked if he would be willing to serve on an arbitration board with such men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and others. He replied that he would be willing to serve, but did not care to be put in the light of being anxious to do so, or as volunteering for the purpose.

Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania has been traveling with Gov. Hastings in England and on the Continent. He said both had had a fine time and had visited many interesting places. Of the coal strike and other matters of public interest at this time Mr. Dalzell would not talk.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., RETURNS.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his wife were other well-known people on the St. Paul. Mr. Rockefeller it was said by the other passengers was a very unassuming young man, and had confined most of his attention, when he was not with Mrs. Rockefeller, to the little children on board, with whom he was a great favorite. He would not say a word for publication. At Quarantine an amusing incident took place. Somebody pointed out Mr. Rockefeller as the Earl of Roslyn, whereupon a reporter walked up and asked him for his plans for the coming theatrical season.

"I have not the honor," was Mr. Rockefeller's reply.

The Earl of Roslyn himself said:

"I am in the hands of Mr. Charles Frohman and I don't know where I am going or anything else about my plans except that the name of the piece I am in is 'There's Many a Slip,' a production now on the boards in London. I am not a gambler, and you may be assured that those Monte Carlo stories are exaggerations. I did win a little there, but the bank is not dead; in fact, it is very much alive, I understand. I am an actor and am over here in connection with my profession. I won't go to Saratoga or other sporting places, but will remain in New York until about Christmas, and then go back to England to see my family."

Mgr. Ignace Montes de Oca, Bishop of St. Louis-Potosi, after a long stay abroad, much of his time having been spent in Rome, arrived on the St. Paul, as did also Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, editor of The Critic.

Bishop Oca said he found Pope Leo in splendid health and added that the Pontiff was enthusiastic over the condition of the Church on the North American Continent.

Miss Gilder, among other things, said:

"London is becoming rapidly Americanized, and now that New York is so thoroughly buried in soft-coal smoke I don't see such a vast difference between the two places."

Other passengers on the American liner were Col. John H. Beacom of the United States Army, who is returning from the Philippines and who said he had been on the way home so long that he was not familiar with conditions in the archipelago; Col. John H. Sanderson, David McClure and family, and Dr. H. W. Wiley.

On the Etruria was Mother Cabrini Francisco, the head of the Order of the Sacred Heart. She was accompanied by several nuns and comes to inspect the various hospitals and convents of the order in the United States. Others on board were Prof. D. T. Fowler, Reginald Morgan, and A. D. Ralli.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF FEATURES.

They Are Discussed by Sir Edward Barton, Prime Minister of New South Wales.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Prime Minister of New South Wales, Australia, Sir Edward Barton, with Lady Barton, their son and daughter, and a party of Australians, consisting of Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defense, and Lady Forrest; Austin Chapman, a member of the New South Wales House of Representatives, and Mr. Flannery, private secretary to the Prime Minister, are in Washington on the way home from the coronation of King Edward.

They are accompanied by J. W. Huntington, the General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sir Edward discussed the new tariff of the confederation, and said:

"Our new tariff is partly protective in its nature, but it is designed chiefly to produce revenue. At present there is no differentiation in favor of other colonies of Great Britain. At the London conference on this subject such a plan was proposed, and I shall present it to our Legislature on my return. I cannot now anticipate the result. It may be either a general increase of our duties on goods imported from non-British communities or a reduction in favor of goods imported from British communities.

"With the excise tariffs, our impost duties produce annually a revenue of about £8,000,000. This is ample for the needs of the federation, but it is not ours to play with. By the terms of establishment we must return to the separate provinces nearly all the funds collected from them, less the actual sum spent within those provinces. This provision extends in one form and another over a period of ten years from 1891.

"It is safe to say that fully five-sixths of our people are in hearty favor of the broad barrier we have established against Asiatic and other Eastern labor. Our purpose is to encourage white labor at all cost. To this end we have prohibited the immigration of any black or yellow races, and have created a differential or rebate on certain sugar tariffs to the great advantage of the planter who uses white labor. Out of 6,000 planters in the sugar-producing regions of Queensland, more than 1,400 have come forward to claim this benefit.

"The law has been in operation only since last October. It is too soon to judge of its effect, but we hope that in five years white labor may be used exclusively even on the sugar plantations."

SHARPSHOOTERS' EXTRA PAY.

Recommendation that Army Expert Marksmen Get More than Ordinary Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The annual report of Lieut. Col. F. S. Dodge, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, contains a recommendation which has not infrequently been indorsed by army officers in regard to the pay of expert marksmen.

Col. Dodge says that it has always seemed to him that sharpshooters in the infantry and cavalry arms of the service should have the encouragement of added pay for their skill, which is the result of special interest and practice.

He recommends an increase of $1 a month for infantrymen, and $2 a month for cavalrymen. A soldier who can hit the mark, in Col. Dodge's opinion, is well worth the added cost. The small amount proposed as pay for marksmanship would, he thinks, serve to stimulate throughout the whole army greater interest in target practice, and bring out the best men at once.

OIL AS FUEL FOR SHIPS.

Can Be Safely Used but Too Expensive, It Is Thought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—According to the view taken by Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the tests now being conducted in Washington by a board of naval officers, of which Lieut. Commander John R. Edwards is President, have progressed far enough to show that oil can easily be used as fuel.

This, however, is as far as they have gone. They have not shown that it can be used as fuel for the navy, and Admiral Melville does not think it will be. The principal objection, Admiral Melville thinks, is that of expense. The tests have not shown that for naval purposes oil can be economically used, though it has been shown that it can be used with perfect safety. Admiral Melville thinks that the expense of burning oil puts its use for the navy out of the question, except possibly for small craft, such as torpedo boats and tugs.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S PLEA.

Wants Justice Done to Its People Attacked in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Chinese Government through its legation here has asked the State Department to see that justice is done by the State of Oregon to the Chinese who were attacked by rioters in Baker City, Ore., on Aug. 8.

On that date about fifty Chinese, who were employed in the city, were attacked by a mob, three of them were shot and the remainder were driven out of the town and forbidden to return. The matter was reported to the Chinese Legation by the nearest Chinese Consul, and the legation authorities, having awaited what they considered a reasonable time for some sign of activity on the part of the local authorities, have now presented the matter to the State Department, pointing out that they do so because the local authorities have shown no disposition to prosecute the offenders and make reparation.

The department will, following the usual course, forward the complaint to the Governor of Oregon with the request for an explanation.

ORDERS FOR THE WARSHIPS.

Battleship Wisconsin Will Go to Port Angeles—Oregon to Visit China.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—The battleship Wisconsin has gone to the Puget Sound station preparatory to sailing to Port Angeles. She probably will remain at the navy yard for a week or ten days. At Port Angeles two weeks will be spent in marine drilling and target practice.

After leaving Port Angeles the Wisconsin will proceed to San Francisco. From that port the naval reserve will be taken for a two weeks' voyage along the coast and to the various points of interest. More target practice will be the rule while the reserve is aboard the vessel. It is expected the battleship will then join the Asiatic Squadron.

The cruiser Boston will remain at the navy yard and undergo a general overhauling and renovating for the next two weeks. She then will return to San Francisco, where orders are expected to go to Panama and protect American interests during the trouble developing on account of the tactics pursued by the Colombian revolutionists.

The battleship Oregon is expected to sail for Chinese waters in about two weeks. She recently came off the dry dock, and is said to be in splendid form.

The cruiser Philadelphia is to go out of commission and will undergo general repairs at the navy yard. It is deemed probable that she will be fitted out with a new battery.

THE TREASURY OPERATIONS

For Month Just Closed Revenue Excess Is Nearly $6,000,000.

Net Deficit for Two Months $1,552,063—Banks Respond to Suggestion for Adding to Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—At the close of July the Treasury deficit was $7,507,876. This great difference between the receipts and expenditures created an apprehension among many persons not familiar with the workings of the Treasury, that the end of the current fiscal year would surely show a deficit of many millions, some of the predictions placing it at nearly $100,000,000.

This conclusion was reached by multiplying the amount of the July deficit by twelve. The result was mathematically correct, but no allowance was made for the causes that produced the deficit and no consideration given to the probable results of future operations.

For the month just closed the excess of revenues was nearly $6,000,000, bringing the net deficit for the two months to $1,552,063. For the same two months of 1901 there was a surplus of upward of $6,000,000. The receipts for August are within $1,000,000 of those for the same month of last year, but the expenditures for last month exceeded those of August, 1901, by $3,600,000.

The abolition of war taxes explains the large reduction in internal revenue receipts, the falling off from that source for the two months having been upward of $11,000,000. The customs receipts, however, show an increase for the two months of $8,286,840, and those from miscellaneous sources show an increase of more than $3,000,000, these two sums largely compensating for the loss in internal revenue and making the aggregate receipts for the two months just closed $197,039 in excess of the corresponding two months of the preceding year.

Eliminating miscellaneous receipts and taking the two revenue sources, it is found that the receipts for July and August were $90,156,467, against $93,101,100, the increase in customs bringing the figures for the two periods within $3,000,000 of each other. The annexed table shows the receipts from all sources for the two months ending with August, 1901 and 1902, respectively.

	1901.	1902.
Customs	$42,726,134	$51,012,934
Internal revenue	50,374,975	39,143,493
Miscellaneous	4,613,356	7,755,037
Total	$97,714,465	$97,911,504

The expenditures for August reached an aggregate of $42,650,000, against $39,351,497 for August, 1901. For the two months the expenditures were $99,463,567, an increase of nearly $8,000,000 over the same two months of last year. An examination of the several items of expenditure shows that the increase was almost entirely in the disbursements on account of civil and miscellaneous, the War and Navy Departments.

The annexed table shows the expenditures in detail for the two months just closed, compared with the same months in 1901:

	1901.	1902.
Civil and miscellaneous	$20,416,622	$22,510,585
War	25,338,424	28,680,514
Navy	11,184,197	13,591,507
Indians	2,163,979	3,044,353
Pensions	25,437,164	25,154,634
Interest	7,113,702	6,481,974
Total	$91,659,088	$99,463,567

The available cash balance is $208,171,455, an increase of $6,500,000 in round numbers. There was a marked improvement in the gold held during the month. The total of that fund is $359,390,089, an increase of $2,375,000 since Aug. 1. These figures include the holdings for the trust and reserve funds. The net gold held by the Treasury, that is, gold against which there is no outstanding or other obligation, is $115,457,117, an increase of more than $17,000,000 during the month.

There is no material change in the amount made by depository banks since the last statement was issued, when these deposits aggregated more than $220,000,000. The amount now on deposit is $1,247,774 below that amount.

The recent suggestion of Secretary Gage that the banks prepare for adding to their circulation is meeting with gratifying responses. Within the past two weeks the Controller has received from National banks requests for printing upward of $12,000,000 in banknotes. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is already engaged in meeting these orders, and the notes will be ready for delivery when the required deposit of bonds is made with the Treasurer.

It does not follow, however, that the banks will take out this entire amount, but if the emergency should arise the circulation can be delivered to and put out by the banks almost immediately. The notes, when printed, will be held by the Treasurer until wanted by the banks.

This request for additional circulation does not include the circulation taken out or applied for by new banks. Since July 1 77 new banks have been organized and authorized to begin business. These 77 banks are located west of the Mississippi River, and for the most part are banks of small capital, few of them depositing more than the minimum in bonds, $25,000.

WAR BADGES EASILY SECURED.

Society of Veterans of Conflict with Spain Find Their Emblems with Second-Hand Dealer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Society of Spanish War Veterans has discovered that some one is selling the badges of the organization. Many have been found recently in the hands of a secondhand dealer, who has been getting $2 a piece for them. The dealer says that he has no means of disclosing from whom he got the badges, but he has paid uniformly 75 cents a piece for them, and has no difficulty in selling all he can get.

The officers of the society have been careful about furnishing the badges, and only members of the organization in good standing have been permitted to have them. At the general assembly of the society at Buffalo it was voted that the badges should always remain the property of the organization, and that when a member was mustered out or died, his badge should revert to the society. In order to join the society an applicant must present his honorable discharge from the army, navy or marine corps.

The metal of the badge is from captured Spanish guns furnished the national organization by the War Department.

SAILORS TO OPPOSE MARINES.

The Plan in Contemplation for Winter War Game Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—A battle between sailors and marines of the American Navy is in contemplation among the various plans of mimic warfare in the next few months. It is to be a feature of the big Winter manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea. Culebra, to be defended by five companies of marines, who are scheduled to embark on the Panther, either at Philadelphia or Norfolk by Nov. 20.

The attack is to be made by landing parties of bluejackets from the warships which are beleaguering the island. It is believed that more earnestness is always put into a sham battle when the contending parties belong to different branches of the service, for each is anxious to uphold the honor of its corps. The present army and navy manoeuvres are given as an illustration of this.

HOW CIVIL SERVICE WORKS

Federal Commission Makes Its Eighteenth Report.

Many Positions for Which Those Who Pass Examinations Are Reasonably Sure of Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The eighteenth report of the Civil Service Commission, covering the period from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, soon will be ready for public distribution. The report proper, as distinguished from the appendix, is largely statistical. It opens with the statement that 47,075 persons were examined during the year, of whom 21,028 were examined for the Departmental Service. This service does not include merely the departments at Washington, but all the Federal classified services outside of Washington, with the exception of the postal, customs, internal revenue, and Government printing services. Thus, the railway mail and Indian services are divisions of the Departmental Service. Nearly 21,000 persons were examined for the Post Office Service, or a little over a thousand less than the number examined for the Departmental Service. About 69 per cent., or 33,739, of those taking examinations passed, and 14,959 failed. Compared with the year previous, that represented an increase of 2,112 in the number of persons examined, a decrease of 1,208 in the number who passed, and an increase of 3,410 in the number who failed.

The total number of persons receiving appointment, excluding the Philippine Service and the municipal service of the District of Columbia, neither of which is subject to the provisions of the Civil Service act, was 9,870, distributed as follows: Departmental Service (excluding the railway mail and Indian services,) 3,933; railway mail service, 816; Indian service, 276; Post Office service, 4,288; custom house service, 302; Government printing service, 172; internal revenue service, 83. Two-thirds of the appointments in the Departmental Service proper and nearly one-half of the appointments in the Indian service were of persons who had passed non-educational examinations. These examinations, which are sometimes termed registration or experience examinations, are mainly based upon a consideration of the length and quality of the experience and the physical fitness of applicants.

EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.

The commission regards the number of transfers effected during the year (559) as excessively large, and in the interest of the individual rather than the public service, and attention is called to the fact that the transfer rule has since been amended to restrict transfers within the same lines of work.

At the end of the statistical portion of the report proper are presented the results of a comparison of the number of persons examined, appointed, transferred, &c., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with the corresponding figures for the previous fiscal year. From this it appears that there was an increase of 1,559 in the number of persons who took competitive examinations, and an increase of 508 in the number who received appointment. There was a decrease of 327 in the number of appointments from non-educational examinations. The increase in the number of temporary appointments was large, being 448 over the previous year. It may be said, in that connection, that the rule governing temporary appointments has since been amended, with a view to confining them more strictly to persons who have passed a competitive examination. There appears an increase in the number of transfers of 109, and a decrease in the number of reinstatements of 163.

A brief statement of the extent of the service subject to the Civil Service act and rules is a feature of the report. From this it appears that in the entire executive service of the Government there are, in round numbers, 235,000 places, of which number about 121,000 are classified. Of the 114,000 remaining unclassified, 72,498 are those of fourth-class Postmasters. The annual expenditure for salaries for the entire executive service is stated to be about $130,000,000, and of this $85,000,000, or nearly two-thirds, goes to salaries for positions subject to the civil service rules.

SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED.

The view of the commission as to what positions should properly be classified appears in the following quotation from the report:

Substantially all of the positions in the executive civil service, with the exception of those requiring administrative ability, those of a confidential nature, and those of mere laborers, can be properly made subject to practical tests of fitness by this Commission. The positions requiring administrative ability or supervisory capacity should, as a rule, be filled by promotion or transfer, and, as a matter of fact, the positions of a confidential nature, or those which are of a fiduciary character, could also be better filled in most cases by the transfer or promotion of qualified persons already in the service. The number of positions which can not, with advantage to the service, be made subject to competitive examination in some form is very small, and is confined to that limited class of positions the occupants of which are required to originate action involving the general policy of the Administration.

Probably the most interesting portion of the report to the general public will be that part of it headed "Opportunities for Appointment," in the report of the Chief Examiner. An abstract of this is as follows: For men the best opportunities are offered through the stenography and typewriting examinations, which are given twice a year. For several years all men who have passed in both of these branches have been offered appointments, except those who placed the minimum salary they were willing to accept at so large a figure as to preclude their appointment. About 50 per cent. of the men passing the bookkeeper examination receive appointments. For some time past all the eligibles from the examination for aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which examination requires a fair knowledge of higher mathematics, mathematical astronomy, and physics, surveying, and some knowledge of modern European languages, have been offered appointment. Those who have passed the examinations for topographic draughtsman, assistant topographer, and copyist topographic draughtsman for the last three or four years have usually been offered appointment, the salaries ranging from $840 to $1,500 per annum.

MORE GOOD CHANCES.

Persons passing the examinations for assistant examiner of patents, civil and electrical and civil and mechanical engineer are reasonably sure of appointment. The entrance salary for the position of assistant examiner of patents is $1,200, with a good chance for promotion. The entrance salary for the engineer examinations above mentioned is about $1,500 per annum. Other examinations for the departmental service which offer good opportunities for appointment to men are that for Inspector of Meats, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that for junior civil engineer. In the railway mail service from 700 to 900 appointments a year have been made for the last four or five years, at an entrance salary of $800 per annum. Most of the eligibles from the different teacher examinations for the Indian service are usually appointed, at entrance salaries of from $600 to $900 per annum. Persons who pass the examinations for bookbinder, pressman, electrotype finisher, electrotype molder, and stereotyper, for the Government Printing Office, have very good opportunities for appointment. The supply of compositor eligibles, on the other hand, is usually considerably in excess of the demand.

The opportunities for the appointment of women in the classified service as a whole are not flattering. The Chief Examiner says:

At present but few women are ordinarily appointed to the general departmental and Government printing services, except in the Indian service, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the position of skilled laborer in the Government Printing Office. However, a small number of women clerks and stenographers and typewriters are appointed each year. The opportunities for women eligibles from the examinations for the different kinds of teachers in the Indian service are very good. Quite a number of appointments are also made in the Indian service from the trained nurse and matron examinations.

Attention is called in the report to the fact that, although during the past seven or eight years the number of classified positions has increased from a little over 90,000 to more than 100,000, and the number of appointments per year from about 4,000 to about 10,000, no additional employes have been provided by Congress to meet this enormous increase.

STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL.

Remarkable Progress in the Manufacture of These—Decline in the Industry in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Remarkable progress in manufacturing industry appears in the statistics of the manufacture of structural steel and iron in the United States, compiled by the Census Bureau. It is shown that in 1900 the total production of iron, Bessemer steel, and open hearth steel for structural purposes was 856,983 tons.

Twenty years ago the output for structural purposes consisted mainly of iron, and the total was 87,006 tons. In the two decades there has been an increase of 769,977 tons, or 885 per cent. The output of structural steel and iron in 1890 was 276,355 tons, so that the percentage of increase in 1900 for the decade preceding was 210 per cent.

Iron has largely gone out of use for structural purposes. There was produced in 1900 only 27,091 tons of structural iron. The output of Bessemer steel was 263,800 tons and of open hearth steel 566,092. In 1890 structural iron led with an output of 122,792 tons. Of Bessemer steel 85,440 tons were used, and of open hearth steel 68,123 tons. In 1880 there were 86,438 tons of structural iron used. The amounts of Bessemer steel and open hearth steel used in that year, 497 tons and 71 tons, respectively.

The average value per ton of iron structural shapes in 1900 was $38.82 as compared with $56.53 in 1890 and $63.87 in 1880; of Bessemer steel structural shapes, $31.77 in 1900, $55.01 in 1890, and $126.88 in 1880, and of open-hearth structural shapes, $35.20 in 1900, $58.60 in 1890, and $123.94 in 1880. For all kinds of structural shapes (including iron and Bessemer and open hearth steel) the average value in 1900 was $34.26 per ton, against $55.95 in 1890 and $64.28 in 1880.

A great decline is shown in the industry in New York State. The falling off has been steady for twenty years. In 1880 New York had seventy-four iron and steel establishments; in 1890 the number had fallen to forty-four, and in 1900 it was but thirty.

The capital invested was $19,752,471 in 1880; in 1890 it was $16,282,435, and in 1900 it was $13,292,346. The value of the product also has fallen off. In 1880 the value of New York's product was $22,219,219; in 1890 it was $15,849,537, and in 1900 it was $13,858,553.

The average number of wage earners in New York employed in this industry was 11,444 in 1880, and their wages amounted to $4,099,451. In 1890 there were 6,848 and their wages amounted to $3,303,811. In 1900 there were only 5,418, with wages amounting to $3,062,711.

SUES FOR BROKERAGE PROFITS.

Trouble Grows Out of Steel Trust's Absorption of Carnegie Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The hearing of testimony in a legal tangle growing out of the absorption of the Carnegie Company by the United States Steel Corporation, was closed to-day before Marshall Sampsell, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, acting as Special Commissioner. The suit involves the transfer of more than $5,000,000 of stock of the Carnegie Company held by Pittsburg capitalists, and specifically is in the form of a petition for an accounting of profits received by William J. Hilands of the firm of Hilands, Gartside & Co. of this city, for obtaining stocks for the United States Steel Corporation. William H. Vantine of Pittsburg is the complainant.

According to Mr. Vantine he represented the Carnegie Company shareholders in Pittsburg and acted as selling agent. He alleges that the Chicago broker was on the other side of the deals, and by agreement was supposed to divide the profits with Mr. Vantine equally. The profits from the brokerage dues on the transfer are said to be in excess of $200,000, of which the Pittsburg man asks for half instead of only $2,000, which he says he received.

Vantine alleged that he secured the following stocks and turned them over to Hiland from Andrew M. Moreland, Secretary of the Carnegie Company: Stock sold for $1,149,200, from which there were $88,400 commissions and profits; from John Walker of Pittsburg, stock sold for $840,000 with profits at $75,000, and from the H. M. Curry estate of Pittsburg, stock sold for $3,191,520, with profits at $143,000.

The deals were carried through in February, 1901, and it is alleged that Hilands represented J. P. Morgan & Co. in the transactions. Hilands is said to have received $1,300 a share for the Moreland stock, and Vantine alleged that Moreland received only $1,200 a share. Hilands is said to have made $75,000 profits out of the deals, but it is said that he in turn had to pay President Delafield $24,771 "for a three-minute interview with J. P. Morgan." Mr. Hilands to-day denied all the charges.

Switch Engine a Fatal Ambulance.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 30.—Charles Morris, a conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad, was injured by a hand car in the railroad yards to-day, and E. R. Runkle, a telegraph operator, placed him on the pilot of a switch engine to bring him to the city. The locomotive was running fifteen miles an hour when it jumped the track at a street crossing. Both Runkle and Morris were thrown from the pilot and killed.

To Stop Scourge of Elephantiasis.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Aug. 30.—Dr. Vernon Lyman Kellogg, head of the Department of Entomology, who accompanied Dr. Jordan on his Summer trip to Samoa, has returned to the university. He made a study of the fallaria, a wormlike animal living on mosquitos, and producing in human kind the dread skin disease, elephantiasis. Almost half the native population of Samoa is afflicted with that disease. Dr. Kellogg suggests a plan looking to the removal of the scourge by preventing the use of infected water, &c.

Horner's Furniture

FALL EXHIBIT.

No such magnificent array of Furniture has ever been shown in America as that now presented in our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in fine Furniture be found.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture.

Styles to meet every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the crowning satisfaction of knowing that, whatever may be selected, will be the very best in the market for the money.

We are opening many NOVELTIES from Paris and Vienna (our own importation). On Tuesday we will display several 5-piece gilt-frame Suites of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. periods, covered in genuine Aubusson Tapestries, ranging from $750 to $2,000 a suite.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK are cordially invited to examine our stock and note our plain-figure prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-MORROW, LABOR DAY.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND,
We will meet school needs of the boys with

An Underpriced Offering of Fine Sailor Suits

We can fit any boy from 3 to 12 years old, and please him with the smartest, most becoming style he has yet worn.....These suits are of the correct medium weight, and were made by one of New York's foremost manufacturers of juvenile clothing, whose trade mark means excellence of quality and highest point of style—causes for the specially low prices being desire of manufacturer to make a quick, large sale, and desire on our part to start September with

SPECIALLY GREAT ATTRACTIONS
FOUR LOTS AS FOLLOWS:—

Suits intended to sell at 4.98.....2.98
Suits intended to sell at 5.98.....3.98
Suits intended to sell at 7.98.....4.98
Suits intended to sell at 9.00 and 12.00.....5.98

Purchase comprises all the popular shades in fine all wool Serges, foremost being the popular Navy Blue, set off in a hundred different styles with various color combinations.... Then there are Royal and Cadet Blues, also Brown, Garnet and Red, and Fancy Stripes; also Military Gray Cloth, suitably trimmed; also Black and White Mixtures and Gray and Tan Homespuns and Crashes....BLOUSES cut long and full, with newest shape collars ....TROUSERS unexceptionable in fit and shape—all side stitched throughout, seams taped—look just what they are—FIRST CLASS....Among them are also the Regulation Sailor Suits, with the various distinctive styles of trimming, such as are worn by U. S. sailors on battleships, cruisers, torpedo and other American Government vessels, just the kind of suits to delight the hearts of New York's bright boys.

September Sale of School Supplies.

Schools open next week—bright scholars will be ready.

We do not care to have school boys and girls of Greater New York pay us a profit when equipping themselves, so will sell at just about the prices we ourselves pay.....Sale starts Tuesday.

LOTS OF PENNIES TO BE SAVED HERE!

Composition Books—Pen or Pencil Paper—canvas or board cover—single or double lines.....3
Writing Pads—Ink or Pencil Paper—3 sizes.....3
Steel Pens.....per doz..2
Gillott's Pens.....per doz..5
Pen Holders.....per doz..2
Chalk (white), 144 pcs.....Box....4
Chalk (colored), 144 pcs.....Box....19
Black Board Erasers.....3
Pencil Erasers.....1
Ink and Pencil Erasers.....2
School Knives.....5
Fountain Pens.....7
12 inch Rulers.....1
Globes on Wire Stand.....17
Noiseless Double Slates.....9
Book Slates.....4
Drawing Slates.....7
Wood Covered Crayons—6 in box.....3
Dove Crayons—12 colors in box, with Holder.....2

Black Ink.....per bottle..2
Red Ink.....per bottle..3
Mucilage.....per bottle..2
Leather Book Straps.....3
Leather Book Straps—with handle.....5
Pencil Box Strap and Ruler.....14
Compasses.....14
Lunch Boxes—2 sizes.....7
Lunch Baskets.....19
Folding Lunch Boxes.....19
Numeral Frames.....19
Blotters—dozen.....2
Blotters—assorted colors—dozen.....3
Girls' Initial School Bags with nickel rings.....50
Boys' School Bags—Canvas or Oil Cloth—with leather straps.....10
Stenographers' Note Books.....3
Drawing Books.....3
Slate Pencils—100 in box.....9
Wood covered Slate Pencils....per doz 5
Lead Pencils—with eraser.....per doz 5
Pencil Boxes—Lock and Key.....3
Japanese or Hard Wood Pencil Boxes..10

For the Schoolgirls
A Great "Dress Bargain."

New Russian and Fancy Yoke Dresses of strong, fine English Serges—Royal and Navy Blue, Brown and Claret, set off with fancy bands or rows of narrow silk braid—ages 6 to 14 years.....3.75

Do not confound them with offerings elsewhere made of last Spring's left over stock—these Dresses are just from the maker and are of newest Fall style.

NO OLD STOCK HERE!

Unusual Early Season Offering of Babies' and Little Children's Shirts

Sold to us as "Seconds" because of a slight spot or a skipped thread—practically as good as perfect, but to be sold at

Half Perfect Prices

All high neck, long sleeves, neatly finished with silk scallop or silk stitched binding—all sizes to 3 years in each lot.

QUARTER WOOL
Perfect price 39 cents..... 17 cts
HALF WOOL
Perfect price 49 cents..... 25 cts
ALL WOOL
Perfect price 59 cents.....29 cts

Splendid Values in Sheetings.

Bleached and Unbleached.

Three standard makes (Atlantic, Harvest Home and Boston) bought far below present market prices, which explains these price differences:

BLEACHED.
42 inch....usually .10½....special 8¼
5-4.....usually .12½....special 10½
50 inch....usually .14½....special 11½
6-4.....usually .16½....special 12½
7-4.....usually .18 ....special 14
9-4.....usually .22½....special 18½
10-4.....usually .25 ....special 19¾

UNBLEACHED.
5-4.....usually .11½....special 9½
6-4.....usually .13½....special 11½
7-4.....usually .16 ....special 13
8-4.....usually .18 ....special 14
9-4.....usually .20 ....special 16½
10-4.....usually .22½....special 18½

Special Offering of Fine California Blankets

Genuine California, made in California, of strictly pure wool raised in California—made by a firm whose products go to the finest retail trade in America....Never mind the "how" and "why" we can sell such Blankets at prices we quote—be satisfied that you have opportunity to buy like this—we give "inch" dimensions because sizes are particularly full.

72x84, usually 12.49..... 8.98
72x90, usually 13.49..... 9.98
78x86, usually 15.98..... 10.98
84x90, usually 17.98..... 11.98
90x90, usually 19.98..... 12.98

All the foregoing have handsome bindings of extra wide white Taffeta Silk.

Damask Border Blankets

We have about fifty pair in three styles, all eleven-quarter size—nearly all wool—very warm—and considered very handsome .....We are told that they are elsewhere sold at Nine dollars—if so, that is too much—they are not worth that—they ARE worth seven and eight dollars, and we'll sell them (to clean out this lot quickly) at 4.98 and 5.98

Continuation of Our Great Offering of Imported Tapestries and Brocades

At Half Price and Even Less we are selling rich, choice Upholstery Fabrics from the foremost looms of England, Germany, and France, comprising

TWO IMPORTERS' STOCKS

disposed of for trade reasons powerful enough to enable us to buy at great sacrifice, and in consequence offer:—

Ten Dollar Satin Damasks.....at 3.98
Five and Six Dollar Brocades.....at 2.98
Four Dollar Damasks.....at 1.98
$3.50 Silk Stripes.....at 1.49
$6.00 Antique Tapestries.....at 1.98
$5.00 Silk Gobelins.....at 1.98
$3.00 Verona Velours.....at .98
$2.25 French Tapestries.....at .98
$1.50 Gros Points.....at .79
$1.00 Tapestries—10 styles.....at .59

We Are Also Ready for Early Fall Demands

with a splendid stock of Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers, Cretonnes, Drapery Silks, Denims, Burlaps, etc., and submit a few quotations to show how attractively they are priced:

Mercerized Brocade Portieres—two-toned and self-color—richly fringed.....5.98..7.98
French Tapestry Portieres—heavy rug effects in rich tintings...4.98
Armure and Corduroy Tapestries—Also rich Persian Stripes—deep fringe top and bottom—50 varieties.....3.98
Elegant Imported Velour Portieres—Duplex designs—newest colors.....24.98

Splendid Values in

Irish Point Curtains.....2.98 to 11.98
Point de Paris Curtains....4.98 to 14.98
Scotch Lace Curtains..... 98 to 5.98
Combination Net Curtains..1.49 to 5.98
Ruffled Muslin Curtains....49 to 1.98
Ruffled Net Curtains.....1.49 to 6.98
Lace Bed Sets.....1.98 to 24.98
New Momie Cretonnes..... .11¾
New yard-wide Cretonnes..... .15
New High Art Drapery Tickings... .25
New Taffeta Cretonnes..... .29
New Oriental Fig'd Denims..... .12½
Imported Tapestry Couch Covers—heavy as a board—worth $8.00....3.98
Figured Curtain Muslins—36 inch.. .12½
Figured Curtain Muslins—45 inch.. .17
45 inch Madras—white and colored. .25
New Drapery Silks—31 inch..... .49
Reversible Armure Table Covers—2 yds.—best colorings—knotted fringe—value 1.98.....1.29

Ladies' Black Silk Dress Skirts

Medium and Long—showing newest effects in stitchings, strappings, pleatings and other trimmings—

9.98 to 24.98

Those at $9.98 are splendid value, comprising, among other styles, rich Black Peau De Soie Skirts in the new narrow gore shape with strappings and graduated flounce.

Ladies' New Silk Waists

Peau De Soie and Taffeta—Black and colors—with stitched tucks or side pleats, pin tucks, fancy nem—stitchings and the new Ping Pong strappings—latest slee

Letters to The Editor of The Times

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will historians through the medium of your widely circulated journal kindly tell those who believe in fair play and justice why women should be denied the franchise? Did not their Creator give them as much right to it as He did to men? Are not women naturally and mentally as well qualified to vote as men? Had they had from the start the same opportunities and preparation as men have had to judge what laws the people require for their wise government, would they not be as well or better off than they are to-day?

I maintain God gave women as much right as men in making the laws that govern them as well as men, and when men withhold that right they rob them of their right and practically place them on the list of lunatics, convicts, and infants, and the unnaturalized citizen. I firmly believe the franchise for women is one that must be decided in their favor sooner or later, and the sooner the better. For it is not longer a matter of sentiment, but of fair play and justice. The fact that one-half of the inhabitants of our country are disfranchised and politically ranked with lunatics and criminals solely because of their sex is an anomaly so glaring and inequitable that it cannot continue forever.

HENRY S. ALLEN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

ADVOCATE A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By what rule of ethics does a thief acquire vested rights—rights that can be transmitted to his heirs, partners, or partakers in the crime? To ask that question is to answer, for it has become a proverb, "The partaker is bad as the thief."

All now at years of discretion may well remember when the railroad wrecker was abroad in the land, when the freeze-out, squeeze-out game was in active operation. Many have good cause to remember when those "Napoleons of Finance" were getting in their fine work.

In the desperate straits of the Cleveland panic one was heard to say substantially: "I don't care for the hard times; it is a good thing; knock out those small concerns, then we will have a chance to do some business." They have indeed been doing business since then until now they can pose before their victims as great philanthropists amusing themselves by ostentatious giving that represents no self-denying self-sacrifice whatever, but that more truly represents self-seeking self-esteem in a purely selfish effort to so place an accumulating surplus that it will give self-gratification without self-condemnation instead of self-abnegation as taught by Jesus Christ. Truly they are "seen of men" and have that reward.

Publicity of corporate affairs and a properly graduated income tax would very soon correct many of the evils now experienced in this country.

CONN-PORT.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 20, 1902.

THE STATES AND SOVEREIGNTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date we find a "leader" entitled "Facing Another Defeat," which says "If the President should prevail upon Congress to submit * * * amendment * * * granting to the National Government so considerable a part of their sovereign powers—" and further says, "the States organized out of the * * * colonies, attained to all the rights and powers of sovereignty on establishing their independence, that they created the Federal Government, granting to it certain of their sovereign powers, while reserving others to themselves." Now let us see, are you true in your premises?

Did the States or the people grant to the Federal Government of their sovereign powers? The Constitution itself says "We the people of the United States," therefore it appears that it was the people who granted, and it was the people who reserved rights, not the States. The facts are that the United States Constitution was chiefly intended to prevent the States from acquiring sovereign powers. In fact, the States were pointedly excluded from any voice in the creation, or the ratification of the Constitution; it was carefully left to the people of the States, through conventions to ratify, not through Legislatures.

It is true that the States have certain limited powers, but they have only a place in the attenuation, the gradation of power from the highest sovereign, which is in the people, down through the United States Government, which contains the supreme legislative and executive power, down through the States to the lessees, corporations or municipalities, none of which is privileged to pass any law contravening the laws of Congress; it therefore seems quite untrue to the Constitution to make the attempt to place the States upon the sovereignty platform. If we read the preamble to the Constitution we find there the chief objects of our Government, and if we conform to these, as every good citizen must, our Government will not only be justified in controlling all the trusts, including the labor organizations, fully and completely, but is in duty bound so to do.

Therefore the sooner we begin to uphold the hands of our legislators in Congress, who will thus seek "to insure domestic tranquility" and "to promote the general welfare" as provided, the sooner we shall acquire "the blessings of liberty" so well outlined in "the inalienable rights" given in the Declaration of Independence. We cannot afford to torture the truths which cluster around and in our Constitution and its historical foundation, for the powers therein were granted by the people and the people is the supreme sovereign power.

Trusting that this will have your approval, as my only desire is to aid the truth and the right in the exigency.

ERASTUS.

New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

VACATION SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to J. B. S.'s letter, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Aug. 3, I beg to say that I heartily indorse his words. The new field of work entered into by the promoters of vacation schools and playgrounds for the instruction and amusement of children has already been productive of great results. It cannot be too highly written or spoken of. Special mention ought to be made of the disinterested women that started this project for the occupation of children's minds, fingers, and bodies profitably.

Children of all sizes and ages are interested by the various pleasures given them, by the games indulged in for their amusement; also the occupations of sewing and gardening, for both boys and girls, and with the varied programme, not too studied, but easily changed. All children are naturally born bright; disease alone giving the stupid brain, the dull eye, and the lack of all that tends to intelligence.

The work of the vacation schools is worthy of much discussion. Dolls' hats, basketmaking, wood carving, iron molding, cooking in all forms can be carried on very entertainingly, instructively, and profitably. Interruptions will often occur, but what of it? As "J. B. S." states in his letter, "one single interruption is detrimental," but repeated ones do handicap. It is, of course, far better to keep up the interest rather than to let it flag. Encourage by your presence, stimulate by your words, and help the earnest teachers with not only your purse, but through increased wide-spreading influence.

In the girls' department sewing is an aid to industry, the older girls learning how to cut, baste, fit, and finish completely pretty shirtwaists. Then they have the final delight of taking them home. Patchwork for the little ones keeps them busy through part of the time, giving the teachers a chance to become acquainted with characteristics, so as to guard against any bad habits likely to encroach upon them.

The playground on Ninety-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue, is a very interesting one to visit. The children enjoy to the fullest extent all the amusements, swinging, ball playing, pole climbing, gardening, &c., the latter being a constant source of enjoyment. Boys of fourteen and over have staked out a garden, planted seeds, and placed flowers in a pretty corner of the playgrounds, and another garden already has quite a start. The boys realize that they are learning to do something, and at the same time they are amused and interested. A satisfied expression dwells upon their faces.

Before people criticise, let them stop and think and realize the immensity of the work these teachers of vacation schools and originators of playgrounds are doing. Witness the happy results by increased attendance. The cries of "Teacher, teacher" is heard throughout the playgrounds. Merry voices, contented, joyous looks indicate to outsiders the good accomplished by the instructors.

Above all, the crowning success in this work lies in the fact that boys and girls are kept out of the streets, and mothers can be happy, knowing their children are safely looked after.

INA DRAPER.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902.

BOER GENERALS' VISIT TO KRUGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The various statements read in the daily papers concerning the purpose of the Boer Generals' visit to Holland and Mr. Kruger are apt to, and do, I think, mislead the general public as to the true object of their visit. Mr. Kruger's influence in any future questions concerning South Africa was doomed from the moment he fled from that country. But it must be remembered that the very pious old gentleman took with him an immense amount of public money, the lowest estimate of which is about £2,000,000, exclusive of several large sums previously deposited with Dr. Leyds in Europe for the purpose, it is said, of buying war munitions. This sum, I believe, amounted to £700,000.

The real object of the Boer Generals' visit to Mr. Kruger is to obtain some information concerning this public treasure. Even a small portion of Mr. Kruger's hoard would be very useful to the Boer farmers in their present condition. Mr. Kruger played for a heavy stake and lost, and the fact that he has a comfortable private fortune should make him all the more ready and willing to resign the balance of the Transvaal's liquid assets, which never belonged to him.

The interview between him and the Boer Generals would make interesting and instructive reading.

POWNAL APLIN.

New York, Aug. 23, 1902.

INVASION OF PRIVACY BY PHOTOGRAPHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Saturday's issue of THE TIMES the persistence and effrontery of certain photographers bent on obtaining snapshots of President Schwab, Mr. Morgan, and Miss Van Alen are cited as examples of the invasion of the privacy to which, according to the recent Court of Appeals decision, there is no inherent right.

While I fully agree with THE TIMES that such a right should be recognized by the courts and that in this State the judicial denial of this right should be corrected by legislation, I think that any legislative definition which attempted to cover such cases as are cited in THE TIMES's editorial would be going too far. Cases like these, indeed, could be taken care of by arresting the offenders on a charge of committing a nuisance or disturbing the peace. But to make them liable civilly on the ground that a property right to privacy had been invaded would be extending the doctrine beyond the point to which any judicial tribunal has thus far developed it.

While on the one hand every individual in private life is entitled to legal protection against undesired publicity, this protection must not go the length of shielding persons who are the legitimate subjects of "news." To determine just where to draw the line is a matter of extreme delicacy and difficulty. This determination can be made much more successfully by the courts as each case arises than by the Legislature in attempting to formulate one rule to cover all possible cases. It is therefore the more deplorable that the Legislature has been compelled by the unfortunate decision of the Court of Appeals to undertake to fix definitely the limitations of the so-called right of privacy.

H. K.

New York, Aug. 27, 1902.

CONDITIONS IN SARATOGA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot exactly agree with your excellent correspondent at Saratoga when he says "Saratoga is the wickedest place in the world." To see the churches there on Sunday thronged with worshippers is enough to prove him mistaken.

A very large majority of the people who visit Saratoga are those who are there for the mineral waters. True, there are many who are there for the races. The reason is evident. Heretofore the management of the race course has not been what it should have been. Under the high-toned management of William C. Whitney there has been a great change. Indeed, he seems to have revolutionized this noble sport at Saratoga. Everything is square and above board, and nothing, even the smallest details, seem to escape his attention.

I will say, however, that there are four large clubhouses there—the Saratoga, the Manhattan, the Chicago, and the United States Clubs. These places are filled every night with men who have plenty of money and who win or lose thousands without a change of countenance. There is more money won or lost in these clubhouses in one night than was ever staked in Monaco in a whole week. And this, too, besides the large amount of gambling done in private rooms at hotels and boarding houses.

Saratoga, by reason of its excellent mineral waters (which are now used very much in all the racing stables) and its pure mountain air, must always remain the leading Summer resort, and Mr. Whitney has done very much for it. I have been a visitor there for twenty-six Summers, yet never have I known it so crowded as during this present month.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 25, 1902.

POSTAGE STAMP CONTRACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's issue in regard to the manufacture of postage stamps by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, permit me to say that I was the lowest bidder in 1894, when the bureau took the contract from private parties, and that I had manufactured the stamps for over twenty years, although the American Bank Note Company was making them at that time.

The bureau made no bid until after the bids of private parties were opened and read, and Mr. Carlisle knew the figures offered by bidders, whose bids were accompanied by heavy bonds. Further, the bureau made no estimate of the cost of the work.

I have Mr. Carlisle's word for this last statement. At an interview, in the office of the Postmaster General, I asked Mr. Carlisle if he had estimated the cost, and if the bureau could do the work at my figure. He said he had made no estimate, and did not know what it would cost, and that it might cost double the amount of my bid. I had asked Mr. Bissell before that if he had seen any estimate made by the bureau, and he said he had not, and that that was not a question that he could ask Mr. Carlisle.

Congressman Bingham of Philadelphia brought the matter up in Congress and exposed the methods of Messrs. Carlisle and Bissell, but it did no good; the work went to the bureau. After they took the work there were heavy thefts of stamps by employes, and the stamps were so badly gummed for a while that the whole community was aroused.

As the Postmaster General advertised for bids, and I was the lowest bidder, I was entitled to the contract, and as the unfair treatment which I received cost me a good many thousand dollars, I recall the matter with a feeling of deep indignation.

CHARLES F. STEEL.

Chappaqua, Aug. 28, 1902.

THE NAVAL BALANCE OF POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles James Fox is one of the most illustrious names in British history, but that fact does not acquit the Ph. D. who writes of the balance of naval power of being a Civis Americanus of extreme tendencies with new euphemisms. When a given thing is desirable and at the same time too costly to fight for, it should be "gone for" with a scheme specially adapted to the object, and with fresh forms of expression.

From the viewpoint of this Nation or from that of all the nations, Dr. Fox's scope and purpose is to get the British Navy out of the way, and it would be, of course, easier and cheaper to write it out than to fight it out, but I fear it will have to be fought out of the way if it must disappear, unless a guarantee satisfactory to the various members of the British Empire shall be given by all the nations that not only they will not attack British sea commerce, but that they will not attack the imperial integrity. There is not a thought in the doctor's letter that will not equally justify the reduction of land forces; a proposition which the German Emperor has declared, for his part, he will not consider; nor, indeed, does the doctor say a word that is not fully as pertinent to the abolition of all fighting whatsoever as to the evisceration of his Majesty's fleet

The British Navy is smaller to-day than it should be in proportion to its duties, duties which Dr. Fox is the first man to say publicly that it should no longer be in a position to perform, since it has a vast, willing, and loyal empire to defend as well as an ocean commerce. This empire is a better customer for the inhabitants of the United States than is all the rest of the world put together; why, then, should Dr. Fox invite, inferentially, if not directly, all the civilized nations to form a conspiracy for crippling it? It has been estimated, and I have seen no denial, that the United Kingdom market furnishes a living to 7,000,000 or more of the people of this country. Do those of this people represented by Dr. Fox ever stop to ask themselves what market, in United States interests, could possibly take the place of that which they all seem so eager to destroy? And its navy is not to-day large enough to maintain, without alliance, its integrity against, say, the dual alliance alone.

Let not our Ph. D., nor any one else, lose sight of the fact that Great Britain is ready to give up naval "supremacy" as soon as the other nations shall combine for the purpose of rendering it unnecessary. Her navy (to misuse the adjective) is "supreme" only for the defense of internationally recognized interests; it is far from supreme enough for that, and those who pay for it desire for it no other supremacy. Any attempt of the nations to limit that power would be indistinguishable from a direct act of spoliation.

"England's avowed policy of maintaining her naval supremacy at all costs" is, in the terms of King Richard III., "a weak invention of the enemy." Every time the dual alliance "lays down" a ship or two Great Britain lays down enough ships to match the job, without trying to keep equal also with the United States and Germany. If she did not, the empire would be a tumbled house of cards in ten years. Dr. Fox is the first man I know of to suggest the postulate that a given nation is not internationally entitled to sufficient means for protecting its internationally recognized possessions, whether ashore or afloat, or, as in the British instance, both.

And right here let it be emphatically added that, with the United States Navy no larger than it is now, it would be a far-reaching disaster to the United States if the British Navy were seriously crippled. At that moment the glacier movement of Russia toward the absorption of Japan and the dominion of the Pacific would be resumed, and the sagacious and presumptively immortal policy of Secretary Hay in the Orient would be ground into Asiatic atoms. As Mark Twain observed, if "we are the only friend England has, England is the best friend we have," and I firmly believe she is the only one.

To say, as the doctor does, that "England has gradually yet surely lost her commercial supremacy" is a naïve piece of assumption for justifying a desired point. It is not correct, but if it were, that would constitute no reason, even from the American viewpoint, why she should not put in her best and most continuous efforts to regain it. And if as a means of regaining it a navy be necessary, she has the fullest possible right, precisely as the United States would have in a parallel circumstance, to all the navy necessary to those efforts.

This people does not seem to bear in mind the fact that the important rise of the United States and of Germany in foreign commerce is due to the very important rise in the volume of business to be done, and not to the assumed decadence of Great Britain, which could not alone have handled the increase. It is best to see things as they are, no matter whose navy you wish to see on top—or sunk. The best thing ever said concerning the present commercial position of the United States was by Senator Foraker at his last election: that the prosperity of this country promised to become so gigantic as to menace the capacity of foreign nations to trade with us. Well, what good would such prosperity do this people in their foreign commerce?

As to "keeping her ports free from actual blockade in time of war," &c., it could not be done with "land fortifications" alone. This is the most surprising of Dr. Fox's assumptions and suggestions. It is, however, sufficiently answered by this question: How long would the United States permit any foreign combination to dictate the means and conditions whereon they should defend their ports or their possessions anywhere? Is Great Britain to be expected to acquiesce for self-defense in a policy which the citizens of this country would perish to the last man rather than assent to?

Dr. Fox's main theory seems to be that every nation ought to have navy enough to defend its recognized possessions. If that be the correct presentation of his idea, the British Navy, having more to defend, afloat and ashore, than has any other navy, would be left, as to effectiveness, relatively where it ranks at present if naval power were "balanced" to suit the doctor.

But I have not purposed to take up the aggressive side of this question in favor of the United States navy, or the British, or the Russian, or any other. No man would be more devoutly happy than I if all war navies could be abolished unless to the extent to which they are necessary for police duty and the prevention of piracy; services, by the way, which his Britannic Majesty's navy has long performed with conspicuous success.

If you will trouble yourself to read Paragraph 807, Page 274, of "The Divine Comedy of Patriotism," you will see that Dr. Fox is not the first man who has put into print some of the ideas in his letter which you publish to-day. But the whole tendency of his contention is to weaken the British Navy by assuming as facts certain conditions which do not exist as presented, and thereby to deplete Great Britain of her power, already insufficient, to protect against very probable hostile combinations her seaborne commerce and her foreign possessions, and to such situation, unless the British Empire be satisfactorily guaranteed against such assaults as could be successfully repelled only by a sufficient navy, the peoples of that empire will not assent so long as there shall be a ship or a regiment left to resist it.

MORTIMER THOMSON.

New York, Aug. 17, 1902.

JUDGE PARKER NOT A STRONG CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In advocating the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker for Governor on the Democratic ticket, a great deal of stress is placed on the fact that Judge Parker carried the State in 1897. A careful analysis of the returns in that year and a comparison with the vote of 1898 shows that Judge Parker owed his election to the peculiar situation brought about by the municipal election in Greater New York. In an off year, when the only officer to be elected in the State was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, an extremely light vote was cast up-State. A heavy vote was brought out in New York City because of the intense interest in the first election under the new charter.

Judge Parker's name was on the National Democratic ticket, as well as the regular, while Judge Wallace's name only appeared on the Republican ticket. The Citizens' Union ticket had no candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. This ticket received 150,000 votes, and, as thousands of Republicans voted the ticket of the Citizens' Union without voting for the Republican State ticket, it was the main factor in the election of Judge Parker. This is revealed by the following comparison of the vote of 1897 with that of 1898:

	1897. Chief Justice Court of Appeals.		1898. Governor.	
	Wallace.	Parker.	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.
Vote in Greater New York	138,057	276,657	209,178	293,180
Vote in rest of State	355,734	278,028	450,921	348,835
Total vote, New York State	493,791	554,680	660,094	642,015

Parker's plurality in 1897 was 60,889 in the State. His plurality in New York City was 138,600. Wallace received in New York City 71,116 votes less than were cast for Roosevelt in 1898.

Of the total Democratic vote cast in 1898 Van Wyck received 46 per cent. in Greater New York; in counties outside, 54 per cent. Of the total Democratic vote cast in 1897 Parker received a fraction over 49 per cent. in Greater New York; in counties outside a fraction over 50 per cent. In 1898 the Republican State ticket received 32 per cent. of the total Republican vote in Greater New York; outside, 68 per cent. In 1897 the Republican State ticket received 28 per cent. of the total Republican vote in Greater New York; outside, 72 per cent.

Van Wyck received in the up-State counties 70,812 more votes in 1898 than were cast for Parker in 1897. Van Wyck received in Greater New York 16,523 more votes in 1898 than were cast for Parker in 1897. Do the above figures reveal any marked strength on the part of Judge Parker as a vote-getter?

JAMES P. BOYLE,

Sec'y Radical Democracy of Brooklyn.

USES OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With an amiable desire to pour oil on troubled waters, I would diffidently suggest some slight justification for the existence of anti-imperialists. They may be said to have their uses, like other things of supposedly noxious influence. It has been remarked by astute political observers that in a free country, where legislation is a consequence of the legitimate—or sometimes it may be illegitimate—use of the ballot, the country benefits when the party in power encounters opposition to its policy. Legislation is thereby, it is asserted, more carefully considered, and profits accordingly. It may not unfairly be assumed, then, that the existence of an anti-imperialistic feeling in this country has had—even if in a slight degree—a beneficial effect upon Philippine legislation. Judged from this point of view, the anti-imperialists—regarded solely as anti-imperialists, and not taking into account the possible crimes which, as private citizens, they may have committed against society or the possible benefits they may have conferred upon it—may really have been a boon to their countrymen. It might be possible, also, to attempt to mitigate the reproach, frequently brought against the anti-imperialists, that they have been the cause of an increased death rate among our soldiers and incidentally—which, of course, doesn't matter so much—among the people of an alien race said to be marked by a very low grade of intelligence.

Our forefathers, to whom we owe the formation of this Republic, considered that it were better that blood should be shed and suffering endured than that liberty—including, I suppose, the liberty of speech—should be shackled. If the anti-imperialists, then, are sincere in their convictions, it is not only their right but their duty to combat policies abhorrent to them, however deplorable the consequences of their opposition.

Alas, I do not know what effect the adoption of anti-imperialistic views may have upon the sincerity or other mental attitude of the person or persons adopting them. This is a question, to quote from Dickens, "spirit searching and soul subduing," but it may be said of the leading anti-imperialists, at least, that before they became anti-imperialists they were generally credited with being men of sincere convictions.

W. U. L.

New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

IMPERIALISTS AND FREE SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in THE TIMES of Aug. 23 on "Free Speech in Ashfield and in Broome Street" must, I think, cause profound regret, to speak mildly, in the minds of all intelligent and patriotic citizens, whether they be "imperialists" or "anti-imperialists." The assumption that a man or body of men in this country cannot freely criticise, and even denounce, if you please, any policy of the political party in power which they believe to be wrong without becoming allies and sympathizers with those fanatics who hate all government and all public maintenance of law and order is a new doctrine, so wholly alien to our National and traditional spirit that I think even the writer of the article in question must on sober second thought wish that he had torn up his manuscript before it came to the printers' hands.

It is the glory of the English people, and the great cause of their wonderful progress, that they have always insisted upon their right to freely express their views and to uphold or oppose Governmental policies and methods. The insistence upon this right, its maintenance at times in spite of most cruel measures of repression, the heroic and unconquerable opposition of high-minded men to high-handed Governmental action, have been the chief factors in all the great reforms from the extortion of Magna Charta to the abolition of negro slavery, and will continue to be potent in the suppression and correction of other wrongs against humanity.

I have no railing accusation to bring against those who honestly approve of the course of our Administration in connection with the Spanish war and its sequelae; they have the same right to hold and express their opinions that I have; nor do I particularly object, except on the ground of good taste, to as vigorous and denunciatory language as they may choose in expressing their abhorrence of opposing views, but I do sincerely grieve to see a journal of the high character of THE TIMES lowering itself to the plane of the unthinking and passionate rabble who cannot listen patiently to the serious discussion of a political principle or policy. This is indeed the spirit of the Inquisition, of the Paris Commune, of Russian autocracy.

Whether or not our present imperialistic or expansive policy be actually carried into effective operation is of small consequence compared with the upholding of the right of our people to freely and fearlessly express their opinions on one side or the other of this and other important public questions.

One word more as to your statement that the Anarchists and anti-imperialists are only different branches of the same stock, and equally poisonous growths. The group of which Johann Most and Malatesta are the prophets is composed of men who hate everything that our modern civilization stands for, who desire to destroy everything that has been built up through centuries of toil and self denial, whose instruments are the assassin's weapons, dynamite, the torch, and all other agencies destructive of human life and property; in their motives and their actions they are the peers of Milton's rebel angels.

On the other hand, the anti-imperialists are a group of earnest, serious-minded men, with strong moral convictions, who in a perfectly orderly way, well within the limit of their constitutional right, and with a profund respect for the laws of the land, are vigorously opposing what they believe to be an immoral policy and one which, if persisted in, will destroy the fundamental principles of the Nation which they love with a passionate affection. They are endeavoring to convert others to their views, and they naturally and properly rejoice whenever they find persons in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines who are high-minded and courageous and self-sacrificing enough to stand boldly for these views, but they are not engaged in any conspiracy against government; they do not employ secret or cowardly or unlawful means to accomplish their purposes; all their methods are open and above board; their weapons are argument, persuasion, appeals to the higher, the nobler, the generous emotions of their fellow-citizens, without the most secret thought or desire for any personal reward to themselves.

And who are the leading spirits engaged in this labor of love? Read the roll, and you will find that it contains the names of men who, often at great sacrifice to their own comfort and material interests, have been foremost in every reform that has been accomplished or advocated in this generation. They are men who have stood instinctively, consistently, and uncompromisingly for the maintenance of the Union, the abolition of slavery, the equal political rights of all citizens, civil service reform, tariff reform, municipal government reform, sound currency, economy in government expenditures, opposition to subsidies and to all forms of oppression and fraud and self-seeking in public and private affairs. They are the class of men who have guided and will continue to guide this country of ours, which we all love, in the paths of righteousness, even though they may for a time be despised and rejected of men. I do not doubt or fear the outcome, but I have so great a regard and admiration for THE NEW YORK TIMES that I feel sorry to find it using such false and unworthy reasoning as that contained in the issue of Aug. 23.

J. WARREN GREENE.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902.

ANARCHISTS AND ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot fully indorse the views of your correspondent, "R. C.," in relation to the recent meetings held, respectively, in Ashfield and Broome Street, New York, except in the condemnation of the last-named assemblage. Indeed, so far as this conclave of openly avowed Anarchists is concerned, I am prepared to go much further than "R. C." and maintain that such gatherings in our country should not be tolerated, and that persons who meet to deride and scoff at our "boasted independence," and speak of America as a "bum government," should be sent beyond the seas and never permitted to contaminate our shores by their presence. I am sure that all good-minded citizens agree with me upon this.

Now, in reference to the Ashfield meeting. I think I am justified in saying that, while the so-called anti-imperialists may be what your correspondent claims them to be, high-minded gentlemen and scholars, it is for this very reason that they should be ashamed of themselves for aiding and abetting the enemies of their country and maligning those who are defending the honor of our flag in a foreign clime. Herr Most is at best a miserable Anarchist and deserves his imprisonment and final expulsion from our shores, and the question arises whether those who disgust every American by comparing a semi-barbarian, yclept Aguinaldo, with the immortal Washington, should not be tried for treason and receive the punishment prescribed for those who must plead guilty to such crimes.

AN OLD SOLDIER OF 1861-65.

Canada, Aug. 28, 1902.

GRAND ARMY MAN AS A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as I have seen, the proposed Republican ticket for the Fall election does not present the name of any prominent Grand Army man or other veteran. So many professions of friendship and devotion to the old soldiers are made by the Republican Party that I think this omission must be a clear oversight, and I therefore take the liberty to suggest the name of Joseph E. Ewell, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Secretary of State. Col. Ewell is a prominent Grand Army man, an excellent lawyer, good speaker, and has been for three terms at least Judge Advocate of the Department of New York. I am sure his nomination would give great satisfaction to the veterans and be received with general satisfaction by the public at large.

A VETERAN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1902.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ancient Order of Hibernians recently passed a resolution condemning Irish emigration and advising the people to stay at home. I hope this timely admonition will have some good results, but I doubt it. The reason why there is a falling off in Irish emigration is because there are few left to emigrate.

It is a sad business, because the people do not come here of their own volition. It may have that semblance, but they are in fact driven out. Whether the decree for their expulsion is from Dublin Castle or Downing Street it is because the British Government will have it so. Formerly the latter used to send the Irish out to the Bermudas and sell them into slavery. But the wholesale expatriation of the race since 1847 has answered her purpose much better.

Mr. French, the Land Agent, in his book, "Realities of Irish Life," has admitted that rotten ships were chartered to carry off the people to America from the congested districts. How many reached their destination or did not will never be known. "He must," said the late Sherman Crawford, "begin life in America as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water." This is partly true, and if it was wholly true one might consider it a discreditable exhibit.

I have always held the opinion that the Irish make the worst possible emigrants. That is, they are not equipped or trained to make headway in any country except some newly settled region. Imagine such raw material coming from the farms or small country towns in Ireland and rushing into an up-to-date city like New York, where life and its environments and the means of living are so unlike anything he has ever known. He must, to say the least, feel very uncomfortable, like a fish out of its native element.

The German makes a better emigrant, and the opportunities of bettering his condition are open to him where they are shut in the face of an Irishman. That is because Germany is a busy hive of industry and her schools are famous. The German brings with him from the fatherland some useful trade or profession. He is wanted because he is skillful, and were it not for the drawback of having to learn the language he might be said to be living on easy street from the day he lands. And why? Because the German ruler looks out for the welfare and does what he can to promote the happiness of the people.

But the evil genius that presides over the destinies of Ireland is inimical to the well-doing or well-being of the people. It leaves the Irishman unskilled because there are no industries. It leaves him in poverty because there is no employment. It leaves him ignorant because there are no schools, and finally drives him forth into the world without any qualification for the battle of life.

One is an emigrant as a matter of choice and the other through necessity.

No wonder the clergy and representative men of Ireland, in their solicitude for the preservation of the race, deplore the exodus of the people as the draining of the life-blood of the nation.

It cannot be said that our people quit the country willingly. How many of us remember the heart-breaking scenes at the departure from the dear old home! How the neighbors and their nearest and dearest friends would gather to the "convoy," as it was called, to escort them to the boat or the car that was to take them possibly forever from their sight! No wonder they wept, for they were leaving the fairest land in all this world behind, and the richest, too; a country that could easily and comfortably support three times her present or past populations.

All the country wants is a friendly Government, a Government that would foster and encourage the development of her natural resources, to open her mines and rebuild her mills so as to enable her children to live at home prosperous and content. We know without being told that her soil is as rich and fertile as any in the world. She has beautiful hills, and valleys, and springs, and lakes, and rivers. Her climate is temperate and salubrious. She has harbors opening on the Atlantic, and her situation is most favorable for commercial intercourse with all nations. Michael Davitt said recently at a League meeting "that there is no land under God's sun today in which a young man or a young woman could lead a better or a happier or a more contented life under altered conditions of rule such as we are striving to obtain than this land of Ireland."

Let us hope that the day will yet dawn when the lads and lasses of the "ould sod" (with native grace and good humor and kindly good nature) will never go abroad for the purpose of hewing wood and drawing water for other people, but that they will stay at home with "full and plenty," and if this labor is to be done they won't mind soiling their hands or ruffling their garments as long as they are doing it for themselves.

JAMES FEE.

Long Island City, Aug. 25, 1902.

PARTISANSHIP UNDER PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date is an article entitled "Offensive Partisanship in Delaware," wherein you call President Roosevelt's attention to the misconduct of William Michael Byrne, United States District Attorney for Delaware. You further commend to the attention of the President of the United States a letter issued by President Cleveland July 14, 1886, and quote part of said letter to maintain your position, and say, by his own statement District Attorney Byrne appears guilty of "pernicious activity" in Republican politics. But you, wittingly or unwittingly, failed to state that during that campaign, or at least during a campaign while Mr. Cleveland occupied the Presidential chair, he suspended two United States District Attorneys for "offensive partisanship," one, a Republican, in Pittsburg, Penn.; the other a Democrat, in Missouri. But lo and behold! our impartial Cleveland reinstated the "offensive" Democrat, but refused to reinstate the "offensive" Republican, although the "pernicious activity" (another of Cleveland's pet phrases) of the Democrat was tenfold worse than that of the Republican.

Therefore, to give all the facts in the case in an impartial and unpartisan manner, you should also have cited Mr. Cleveland's action in these two cases, to give President Roosevelt a criterion to punish "pernicious activity." "Consistency, thou art a jewel," not always found in so-called independent, but partisan, papers. To do justice to the subject you should rectify your mistake by printing Cleveland's action in these two cases.

GIBSON WEBER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1902.

A RECENT SUNDAY SERMON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who, by reason of their faith in God and their interest in the progress of His kingdom, are deeply observant of the religious movement of the times, the newspapers furnish frequent and astounding revelations. The "yellow" pulpit seems surely to have come. It was bad enough to have the "yellow" journal; but alas! that we should have the "yellow" pulpit as well. Yet what else can we believe when we read of a sermon such as one which was preached in a prominent Baptist pulpit of our city last Sunday evening? No doubt the sermon was stirring; it was exciting in interest from beginning to end—quite as were the "yellow" sheets which flaunted brave, bold things before the public at the time when hostilities were threatened with Spain.

But alas, again!—oh! thrice alas!—that a minister of God should allow this temptation of "bigness," of "yellow display," to win him over to a sensationalism quite on a par, it seems, with the prevalent labor agitating and political demagoguing with which our country is becoming so infested.

To what duties, one is encouraged to ask, do the clergy feel themselves called? To be "fishers of men"? To seek men in their sins and bring messages of a higher life to them? To help them to uplift themselves and their fellow-men? Or is it to arouse them with a more bitter sense of the blackness about them and to stir their hostile feelings against those in authority over them? Surely the reverend gentlemen must differ greatly as to the duties belonging to their prophetic office.

Suppose that last Sunday evening, in this particular Baptist Church there were a few, only a few, men with heavy hearts—"heavy laden" with bereavements or with particular sins. They are generally to be found in church on Sunday—hungry souls seeking for real bread. They go to church rightly; our Lord has especially invited such men to come to Him. With violent language, in this instance, respects were paid to the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Roman Catholic Church, and our President, in order. With sentences savoring very much of "A. P. A.-ism," a messenger of God's peace threw firebrands into the camp of his brother. With remarks which were far outside the love which "thinketh no evil," Archbishops and Cardinals were styled "lobbyists." While the congregation was told in no uncertain terms of the awfulness about them, (particularly the awfulness of Rome,) the awfulness within them went begging, and worst of all, they were given no receipts for dealing with that which was about them.

Mr. Editor, do you think that the "hungry souls" were satisfied with such a diet? And still the clergy and the religious newspapers ask: "Why won't men go to church?"

Out of my deepest love for the Church and respect for her clergy I offer my humble protest against the sensational tendencies of the Protestant pulpit, and I would to God that the Protestant clergy might learn a lesson from Roman and Anglican priests and "feed their flocks?" Our Saviour's charge was to "carry the Gospel to every creature." But the poor "creature" seems to be very much forgotten now in the Sunday "hodge-podge" of politics and metaphysics, and if he choses the golf links or the fishpond instead of the church he cannot altogether be blamed. Poor one creature, indeed, this particular Baptist minister expressed considerable concern, and that was for President Roosevelt. He seemed grieved that the President should be so worried by Roman Catholic dignitaries regarding religious conditions in the Philippines. Has he no grief that Protestants should have deluged the President with manuscript after manuscript and communication after communication of objections to the administrative policy in those islands? But no one will take the reverend gentleman seriously on this point. An implied charge of religious conspiracy in an affair which has been so replete with tact and brilliant statesmanship seems almost too "A. P. A.-ish" to be mentioned.

May the "yellow" germ soon leave the pulpits, for it has a sufficiently large field among the politicians, labor agitators, and Sunday newspapers.

PROTESTANT.

New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

DR. MORSE'S DENUNCIATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an age when the best minds tend toward liberality and a "decent respect" for opinions which they do not themselves hold, is it not startling, not to say disgusting, to read the utterances of the reverend doctor who took it upon himself to arraign everybody, and particularly Roman Catholics? It would seem an insult to the most ordinary intelligence to preach such a sermon at the present time, and in a church where one might suppose there would be at least some thoughtful and intellectual people. It is remarkable, to say the least, that the reverend doctor should vent such beliefs.

How bitter, and how much in the spirit of the old narrowness which prompted the burning of people as sorcerers! And, oh! how far different from a sermon that I had the happiness to listen to that day in a Roman Catholic church, which is a model of what all churches should be—the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. There, in addition to the noble beauty of form and color which greets the eye wherever it may turn, one finds a beautiful service, with sweetly solemn music, and a sermon that soothes the heart while enlightening the mind in many cases. Its pulpit has never been desecrated by a stump speech. The priest who stood in that pulpit yesterday spoke with sweet simplicity—the simplicity which comes of culture, when it is true culture—of the importance of man's first seeking the Kingdom of God and its righteousness. That was a sermon that would help a waverer, (and most of us waver sometimes.)

That is the church that is always in the van, fighting for the suppression of the evils that beset God's weaker children. It goes along on its mission grandly, powerfully, without ranting, working for the greater glory of God. Surely the Spirit of God is in it; but it does not seem to me that God could be the informing spirit of the church which was the scene of such bitter and false denunciations as the doctor's.

Aside from all this, can the reverend doctor read every Catholic heart and find therein the traitorous designs with which he charges Catholics in general. And does he forget the number of Catholics who have given up their lives in defense of the country's institutions? In short, what can the reverend doctor take the average layman to be, if he expects to be taken seriously? Presumably, it is a difficult matter to find something fresh and interesting to say, especially for a certain order of minds, but this is a dreadful expedient.

I. V. M.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902.

INDORSES DR. MORSE'

Letters to the Editor of The Times

(CONTINUED.)

ISSUES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in this morning's TIMES regarding the Democratic Party making an issue in some States of the Schley affair prompts me to write a few ideas which have occurred to me in reference to the coming campaign. Since the Democratic Party went out of office there has not been a time when it had such a magnificent opportunity as it now has. Let the "Old Party" wake up and adopt the sound issues ready at hand and go before the country with them—not such a trifling affair as the Schley matter or the "Bryan Madness." I do not mean to reflect on Admiral Schley; he was most outrageously treated and should have amends, but the injustice done him is not a National issue.

There are three great matters which are of importance to the whole country, and so personal to every class as to command every voter's interest. They are subjects on which the Republican Party has taken a decided stand, and on the wrong side, as it appears to the great majority. They are policies in themselves, and of such a nature as to be understood and appreciated by the great public, and which lend themselves to debate. They are tariff, trusts, and labor.

The theory of high tariff has had a fair trial, and is found wanting. If there ever was a time or condition which called for such a policy of Chinese wall exclusion, and the levy of blackmail as illustrated in our present schedule, that time is long past, and now we want no more of such idiocy. The people of the United States are entitled to free trade in the markets of the world, and demand their rights. If there is any article which cannot be manufactured in our country without the charitable assistance of the community at large, then it is better that those engaged in that article's manufacture engage in some other business where they will earn their living and not be subjects of charity. Is it not ridiculous to protect our manufacturers with high duties when they are selling their products in the markets of Europe in competition with European manufacturers and are selling their goods more every day?

Trusts, or, more exactly, industrial corporations, are the result of evolution. The small manufacturer found he could cheapen the production by concentration if the output was increased. He secured large orders for a few articles, then devoted his energy to economizing; he learned the benefit to be obtained from larger capital, and obtained the needed capital. Those who invested received such large rate of interest that they were interested in developing other trades and then combining businesses of one kind into one gigantic enterprise, finding each step advantageous, so we have given to the world the trust, and it has come to stay; as it should, for it is, or should be, entirely beneficial. Production is increased, adding to the wealth of the country. Labor is benefited, and the consumer gets a more perfect article for a less price. Any laws enacted to prevent the aggregation of capital for the purpose of forming a trust would be a mistake. Let laws be made to control corporations under strict supervision of examiners on the lines of our bank examiners. Insist, by proper laws, that the market price for an article at the place of production shall be the lowest price at which it is sold anywhere, and the discrimination in favor of the foreign market will be impossible. Make a severe penalty for the issue of capital stock without cash investment (watered stock) and restrict capitalization to the value of assets. Limit the rate percentage of dividend so that capital shall receive fair and ample income, but not the extravagant return which some trusts now make. Reduce the selling price of the production to equalize the balance, or divide the excess among the employes. This latter is not visionary; it is done to-day in many large enterprises of different industries—"The National Cash Register Company," "The Century Company," and Messrs. "Spencer Trask & Co." are illustrations. Capital is as necessary as labor in every industry, and it should receive a return in proportion to its usefulness. Investment in the stock of a manufacturing enterprise is attended with more risk than investment in Government bonds or mortgages, and it should be entitled to a greater percentage of interest not only on that account, but also in consideration of the benefit such investment is to the community at large in creating new occupations for labor.

Labor. That question should be taken up in a more scientific manner than it has been. The labor unions should be made responsible for their acts, and subject to payment of damages where their interference in an industry is unjust and injurious. We recently had an illustration of the harm done by irresponsible unions in connection with the erection of the new bridge. A strike was called on the excuse that the manufacturers of the materials were employing non-union labor. Investigation showed the manufacturer found it necessary to employ non-union labor, as he was under contract to supply the material by a certain date or pay a penalty, and his union hands had gone out on a sympathy strike, disregarding their contracts with him and his necessity to complete the work punctually.

Another phase of the labor question is the scarcity of hands in some parts of the country. The supply of farmhands is absolutely inadequate and wages demanded improperly high. There are enormous tracts of land in all parts of the United States which could be developed if labor could be obtained, and the productiveness of such lands would increase the National wealth, cheapening food for the benefit of all. Immigrants come to our country in sufficient numbers to fill these calls for labor, but they settle in our cities of the seaboard, already overcrowded, and many become paupers and criminals to the menace of our future welfare. Abolish the laws prohibiting importation of contract labor and make laws to permit contracts for labor to go to definite localities where there is a demand for labor. Let our Consuls at the great emigrant points in Europe supervise the filling of such contracts so that only desirable persons are accepted—people of good morals, health, and intelligence, and have them thoroughly informed of their destination and amount of wages and rights, to safeguard them from illegal treatment.

These three issues are practicable, too, from the politician's point of view. The tariff revision will appeal to those Democrats who left the party during its "Bryan Insanity," and to a great many Republicans who recognize the impossibility of the present high tariff policy. The trust issue will win many votes, and the labor question will appeal to the farmer vote.

A. F. JACKSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We noticed in a recent speech that President Roosevelt is threatening to control or curb the mighty power of the trusts by amending the Constitution of the United States. He made a similar statement on the 4th of July last at Pittsburg, Penn., telling us that his strong man Knox was after the Meat Trust and others, and had issued an injunction against them.

After giving us this solemn declaration of war on the trusts our President then proceeded to take dinner with the King of the Steel Trust, Mr. H. C. Frick of Homestead notoriety, and no doubt had a little pleasant joke about trust busting, &c.

Why is it that an injunction is of no use against a trust, but is a very powerful weapon against a coal miner? Is there any reason or justice why one should be more favored than the other? Mother Jones and labor union speakers were thrown into jail for daring to speak on their own property for the cause of these poor, underpaid miners. The Meat Trust defies the law and laughs at Mr. Knox's injunction proceedings, as well they might.

We notice that Mr. Knox is off to Europe for a week's needed rest, others may follow him permanently at the next election. This trust Government is giving the people a splendid object lesson for public ownership and paving the way for the only system of government worth living under—a system which gives the worker the full benefit of his labor and denies the right of the trust or capitalist to profit by his hard work. The social co-operative commonwealth will protect the worker at all times in youth, manhood, and old age.

As New Zealand now pensions all old people who have done their share of life's labor, is it not possible for us, a rich Nation, to do equally well, instead of our present system of driving a man by sweat shops and making him old at forty-five years, and denying him the right to work at his trade beyond that age? What's to become of him and his family? We often hear about the survival of the fittest. Who are they—the ones who loaf and grow fat on another man's hard work? Not by any means. The worker is by all natural and just laws the fittest to live; therefore let the worker enjoy all the wealth he creates, and the time is not very far distant when his Government, the social co-operative commonwealth, will protect him in his right.

WILLIAM F. HAYWOOD.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1902.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument of President Roosevelt in favor of publicity in regard to trusts is subject to one grave criticism; suggested by his own Fourth of July speech at Pittsburg it is "words not backed up by deeds." The proof of this is found in the record of the President during the last session of Congress.

In his message at the opening of the session in December President Roosevelt made a strong recommendation in favor of publicity in the matter of trusts. But none of the President's friends in either house paid the slightest heed to the suggestion in his message.

The first action of any importance on this question was the introduction of a Department of Commerce bill in the House by Congressman William Sulzer of New York, which provided for the application to all corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, of the strict, rigid, and well-established rules of Government inspection, supervision and publicity which are now embodied in the internal revenue and bank inspection laws. This bill of Congressman Sulzer's would have secured at once the fullest publicity in regard to the workings of the trusts.

Mr. Sulzer and myself with a number of other gentlemen strongly urged upon the House Inter-State Commerce Committee the importance of this bill. But the committee, after holding it for several weeks, appointed a sub-committee to confer with the President in regard to the bill. After that conference the majority of the committee put the bill in the pigeon hole, and there it has remained ever since.

Can it be possible that after talking in favor of such a publicity bill in December the President at the later conference with the committee used his influence to see that his former "words were not backed up by acts"—of Congress?

No one but the President and the members of that small sub-committee can answer this question. I would suggest that in his next speech on publicity as a remedy for the trusts the President might give us a little publicity as to what took place at that conference between himself and the Inter-State Commerce Sub-Committee which so effectually caused Congressman Sulzer's bill to be buried in committee.

H. B. MARTIN,
National Secretary, American Anti-Trust League.

Washington, Aug. 27, 1902.

ANTI-TRUST LAW ENFORCEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the objection of THE NEW YORK TIMES to certain labor unions is centred upon the point which almost all labor unions with rare exceptions have looked upon as the vital point—"No union card, no work." You may, with Abram S. Hewitt, believe it to be an inherent right of man to work; but so does every union man. The principal difference lies in your appeals for the benefit of a few, who at times of strikes see an opportunity to advance themselves, while the union man in his appeals embodies almost the overwhelming majority of wage-workers and their welfare.

If THE NEW YORK TIMES desires to be so hypercritical upon this point, why not be it with regard to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws? In your editorial of Aug. 26 you say: "Attorneys General do not enforce the laws now on the statute books because public opinion has not often imperatively demanded their enforcement." Not only public opinion, nay, even the President of the United States at least pretends to be demanding the enforcement of those laws. He said in Boston: "Of course, gentlemen, no laws amount to anything unless they are administered fearlessly and honestly. You have to get the administration before the law amounts to that," (snapping his fingers.)

In the excerpt from THE TIMES, as well as that from the President's speech, any sane man would infer that the people of the United States are the administration, and unless they enforce the laws themselves they will not be enforced. For the sake of every child in the land, let us throw light on this subject and give a fair chance at least to everybody in being heard on this subject if possible.

Men of prominence are not at all times those who are capable of talking on serious questions with propriety.

CARL PANKOPF.

West Hoboken, Aug. 26, 1902.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE TRUST

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Facing Another Defeat," in this morning's issue, demonstrates clearly how fettered is he who, while trying to deal with the trust problem, is by party allegiance prohibited from alluding to the protective tariff. Your comparison of the President to a General who seeks "to lead the charge against the enemy by a long and impracticable route when the short cut lies straight in front of him" sums up the situation admirably.

The only natural safeguard against the trusts, for a long time at least, will be found in "potential competition." So long as the giant incorporations are able by their economies to give to the consumer cheaper and better products than could a number of competing companies, so long are they to be welcomed as factors in economic progress. For the test of economic advancement must be sought in the increased consumption of articles of necessity and comfort which is made possible by decreasing their cost. But the trusts do not thus justify their existence. On the contrary, they are at present able to maintain a certain degree of monopoly by stamping out legitimate competition—and so increasing instead of diminishing the cost of articles to the consumer.

There are three principal ways whereby the trusts escape the results of natural competition.

First and foremost is the protective tariff, which shuts out foreign competition and enables the manufacturer to extort a much higher price from the American consumer than he expects from the consumer in Europe. The growth of our export trade and the fact that American products are commonly sold cheaper in Europe than in America have demonstrated that the protection demanded by the American manufacturer is protection in his acts of plundering the American consumer. The remedy to this is self-evident.

The second means which the trusts commonly employ to abolish legitimate competition is by obtaining preferential rates in transportation. Investigation has shown that in the case of the Standard Oil Trust and the Packers' Trust the railroads have lent themselves to the building up of monopolies illegitimately. It is probable that the extent of this evil is vastly greater than is realized. If no other means of combating it can be devised, we always have the drastic measure of nationalization in reserve, which, though fraught with perils, may easily come to be regarded by conservative men as the lesser of two evils. It can no longer be urged that such a course would bring the railroads into politics, for they are already in politics, and are one of the dominating elements which unite to defeat the will of the people. Better let politics control the railroads rather than let the railroads control our politics.

The third method which the trusts use of stamping out small competitors may be subdivided into two: First, by temporary cheapness of the cost of production, and, second, by blacklisting. By the first of these methods the man with small capital is ruined or kept from competing by threatened ruin. By the second of these methods the small middleman is compelled to buy of the trust, and so the small competitor is deprived of his market. As an illustration of this method is the well-known fact that a butcher in a small Eastern town cannot buy cattle of the neighboring farmer unless he is willing to run the risk of having his supply cut off from all other sources.

The difficulty created by these two methods cannot be regulated by law, and can only be met by co-operation between producers and consumers, who by becoming mutually dependent may win an independence of the trust. Against a well-organized co-operative society the temporary and artificial cheapness of the trust would not avail, for it would be recognized as a stepping stone to monopoly and monopoly prices.

If it be objected that these remedies are socialistic in their nature, the reply is that they are less socialistic than the protective tariff and the trusts themselves. The latter attain an oligarchical socialism, which is more opposed to our ideals of government than a democratic socialism would be. The socialistic elements in the trust, which stamps out competition, can only be met by socialistic legislation which aims to make possible and protect legitimate competition. For the Federal Government to attempt to control the trusts and protect them by a high import tariff at the same time would be extreme State socialism.

The fabulous salaries paid to trust officials and the enormous dividends paid on watered stock may swallow up all the economies which result from the consolidation of competing interests. If so, the small competitor, by doing business on a legitimate basis, would be able to undersell the trust, and all the forces of the Government should be exerted for his protection. It is only such as he, when thus protected, that can compel the trust to share with the public the benefit of its economies by cheapening commodities to the consumer. This potential competition may even make the issuing of watered stock such a burden to the large incorporations as to force its discontinuance more effectively than the clamored-for "publicity."

Let us not protect monopoly, let us see fair play and protect competition. If our strenuous President were not looking for re-election this sentiment would appeal to him above all others.

JAMES BISHOP THOMAS.

New York, Aug. 26, 1902.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT PROVIDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of President Roosevelt's recent speech at Providence, R. I., should be read by every student of public affairs, as it is without question the best presentation that has appeared of the attitude of the Republican Party on the great question of the day—the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.

It is impossible for the candid reader to consider that speech otherwise than as the honest expression of a thoughtful and sincere mind, a mind that represents the best aspirations of the party in power, especially of its rank and file. It is no argument to point to such men as Elkins, or Quay, or Platt, and say that they are the real leaders of the party and are opposed to the high tone of the President's purpose, for we know that honestly sought after by an ever consistent minority real principles are bound to impress themselves finally upon the powers that dictate public policies. Whether we may agree with the President or not, we must all be glad that he has taken this advanced stand, for, sooner or later, this stand must become the stand of the Republican Party.

A careful study of the President's speech brings out the following points:

1. That the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is the result of the present prosperity, and not the result of any particular law. He says, "Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the oportunity for such prosperity as that we see about us. But this is all we can do."

2. That under prosperous conditions the opportunity is presented for the scrupulous and the unscrupulous man to acquire wealth. "When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds."

3. That there are evils to be eradicated—"Only let us be sure that we do not use the knife with an ignorant zeal which would make it more dangerous to the patient than to the disease."

4. That corporate life is essential to the real commercial growth of the age. "Under present day conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organization among the wage workers."

5. That organizations, corporate and among wage workers, should be expected to do good and not harm.

6. That corporations, being the creations of the State, are properly the subject of State control.

7. That National must be substituted for State control. "I believe that the Nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the Constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by Constitutional amendment."

8. That National control should be against the evils of corporate wealth, and especially to provide publicity, so that as these evils become apparent they may be eradicated.

9. And, finally, that we should "Distrust the man who offers you a patent cure-all for the evils of the body politic, just as you would distrust him who tries to sell you a medicine to cure all the diseases of your corporal bodies."

Broadly speaking, the President's proposition is to attack each individual evil in the present social system as it becomes apparent, without regard to the cause—especially any general cause. His proposed treatment is what doctors would cal symptomatic. He recognizes diseased conditions, but holds that these conditions are local and only of indirect effect upon the general health. The general health of the present social system he holds to be good.

Opposed to the President are those who hold that the evils that confront us are not local, but are symptoms of general illhealth that can only be cured by radical treatment. The President apparently abhors a radical much as we were once told "nature abhors a vacuum."

Another important general point to note is the essentially socialistic programme he proposes. We only call attention to this; we do not condemn it on that account. There are those who believe that much corporate wealth has been acquired as a result of laws already passed. The President does not propose as yet the repealing of laws, but does advocate new laws. His programme is different from that of the Democrats, who ask to have laws repealed before the enactment of new ones. This, of course, is only natural, as the laws that the Democrats want repealed are laws enacted by the Republicans, who are not ready yet to generally acknowledge their impropriety.

The extension of National control to corporations doing inter-State business, while of a centralizing nature, would not, we believe, be opposed by Democrats generally. The President, however, proposes no limit to this control, which indicates that he might even go so far as to approve Government ownership. Nor does he suggest any distinction between those corporations controlling or operating public utilities, and those which simply represent aggregations of wealth. That he appreciates this distinction is obvious when it is brought to mind that he advocated and was practically the father of the franchise tax law of this State.

It is notable also that the evils of corporate wealth are not specified in the President's address. Many will consider this a fault, others as proper—considering the evils to be generally understood. For our own part, we think that the omission is a weakness—necessary, possibly, from political considerations.

Let us take up, in as few words as possible, some of the points of his address as outlined above.

1. We contend that the distribution of wealth is affected by law. Nearly all the great fortunes of the day have their direct origin in some grant from the Government in public franchises, in patent rights, or in private ownership of National resources. These grants are all included under the general heading of natural monopolies. The railroads have been the most fertile in creating the great fortunes of the day. The coal and iron mines in its control account for the great powers of the Steel Trust. The tariff is an important factor in the creation of large fortunes. The distinction between the protectionist and the free trader is that the former makes the manufacturer the agent for the transmission of asserted benefits to the employe, while the free trader would give these benefits directly to the every one, i. e., the consumer. The partnership between Government and private enterprise has enabled many manufacturers to advance prices arbitrarily and only to their own benefit. The silver purchase law was of great benefit to the Western miner, and to the silver mine owners particularly. Its repeal injured in no mistaken way many whose occupations had been dependent upon it. The contract between the Government and private parties in the Union Pacific Railroad resulted first of all in the enrichment of a few men. If legislation cannot effect materially the distribution of wealth, how is it that our Legislatures are besieged by lobbyists and its members bribed to become the tools of would-be beneficiaries?

2. We contend that prosperity—real and permanent—is not to be found in high prices, which is the foundation of present prosperity. Advancing prices always produce good business, but prices cannot advance indefinitely. Great fluctuations in prices, either up or down, are always ultimately bad for the real producer and consumer—bad when prices go up, because wages lag behind; bad when they go down, because of general business depression. A low tariff would be of inestimable benefit in the maintenance of prices, kept uniform by the competition of the whole world. No one can deny the existence of prosperity at present, but we do deny that a prosperity doomed to be followed by a reaction is healthy and desirable.

3. We contend that the evils which the President refers to can best be remedied by such legislation as is based upon scientific principles, and has regard principally to the wants of the whole people, not the wants of a few. Everybody is a consumer, and legislation should not be enacted to raise prices, but, if anything, to lower them, especially on such products as are of general consumption. The President's gun is aimed in the wrong direction. It should be trained on general laws and not against particular evils. As fast as he destroys one evil two others will spring up to take its place, but by closing up the fountain of evils their multiplication will cease.

4. We contend that any direct legislation that is to attempt to make organizations—corporate and among wage earners—to do good and not harm, would be on a par with the historic attempt to clean out the Augean stables. Our President is Herculean in his strenuousness, but he is only human. He says he sees no general cure for these evils, and warns his hearers not to listen to any one who has such a cure. But something can be accomplished only in proportion as the method proposed is general in its operation. Cure-alls are the bête noire of the so-called practical man, but the student can find no satisfaction in any proposition not founded on general principles, and consequently of broad application.

GUSTAVE WHYTE THOMPSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1902.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ADAM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please publish the following remarks for the benefit of "Truth-seeker," who wishes to be enlightened on "the condition of Adam and Eve before the fall," or, which is the same, on the condition of man prior to sin.

"Truth-seeker" is laboring under the false impression that man prior to the fall was "non compos mentis," or an "idiot." He claims to "find" this in considering the condition of Adam and Eve before the fall. Where does he find it? Certainly not in the Bible. How utterly absurd to conceive that man should have left the hands of his Maker an idiot! We are expressly told that after God had finished the work of creation, including man, He "saw everything that He had made, and, behold, it was very good." Man was created "in the image of God," i. e., in blissful knowledge of God and in perfect righteousness and true holiness. Cf., Col., iii., 10; Ephesians, iv., 24. And man was created an intelligent being, endowed with wisdom and power of perception.

We read that God intrusted unto man the care of the garden of Eden, "putting him into the garden to dress it and to keep it." And every beast of the field and every fowl of the air God "brought unto Adam to see what he would call them, and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof. And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field." This certainly does not go to prove that man was "non compos mentis" in his primeval state, but, on the contrary, goes to show that he was endowed with a great measure of intelligence. That such was the case is also shown by the fact that, prior to Eve's creation, Adam was intelligent enough to know that he could not be mated with any creature of the brute creation. But, as soon as Eve had been formed from one of his ribs, he not only received her as his spouse, but quite intelligently said, "This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh, she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man," or, to use the Hebrew terms, she shall be called "isha," because she was taken out of "ish."

Man was also from the first day of his existence a moral being, endowed with the faculty of applying an ethical norm. Otherwise God would not have "commanded the man, saying: Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of thy knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it, for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." This is also proved by the fact that Adam and Eve well understood the words, for when tempted by the devil Eve quotes the commandment spoken by God. Man's moral sense was such that it was at once ready to be called into action. Consequently man was responsible for his actions and God held him responsible.

"Truth-seeker" also seems to labor under the false impression that man in his primeval state led a life of indolence. Such conception is incompatible with the divine record. As soon as man had been formed he was at once put to work, for God placed him in the Garden of Eden not to idle his time away, but "to dress it and to keep it." The curse pronounced upon man after the fall does not read: "Thou shalt work, but it reads: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Before the fall work was a pleasure, while since the fall it is a burden unto sinful man.

"Truth-seeker" writes: "It was only after eating of the fruit of the forbidden tree that their eyes were opened and, becoming conscious of their shame, they clothed their nakedness." Of course! "The first discovery they made after the first actual sin," to quote another writer on the subject, "concerned not that act, but themselves. Looking upon themselves, they discovered that they were naked, that they had now something to be ashamed of. In their primeval state of holiness their nakedness had been but an exhibition of their primeval purity, and hence they were not ashamed. Now their nakedness was an exposure of an unholy body, inhabited by an unholy, unclean soul."

Before the fall man was endowed with perfect understanding, a perfect will, and perfect affections. Since the fall man is depraved in his understanding, his will, and his affections, in soul and body. Sin, brought into the world by the fall of man, has as its consequences all the misery that now is in the world, and finally eternal damnation, for "the wages of sin is death." From all this, though, we have been freed by Christ, the Saviour, whom God "hath made to be sin for us, that we may be made the righteousness of God in Him." The vicarious work of the Saviour is now made our property by faith. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved."

"Truth-seeker" confesses that he cannot bring his reason to solve his doubts. And he never will. Human reason cannot fathom the mysteries of God. But let him abide by the revelation of God as laid down in the Holy Book and he will experience no further trouble and no longer "be at sea" in such an important and vital matter.

J.

Broklyn, Aug. 24, 1902.

"TRUTH SEEKER" AND GOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of last Sunday there was a letter from "an old man" signing himself "Truth Seeker." With your kind permission I will humbly add my opinion to others he probably will get.

That his soul's future comes second to National politics he is fully convinced, but he asks advice from members of the human family about Christianity, upon which subject he is in doubt. He needs no one to come between God and himself. Simply give Him your heart, Truth Seeker; He will come to you on your invitation and stay with you. No eloquence is required and no outside influence. Have you no one near and dear to you who will lead you to God's altar and from whom you might possibly be separated in eternity? The matter rests entirely with you. EMBERSEE.

Richmond Hill, Aug. 25, 1902.

JUST WHAT THE TRUTH IS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Doubt of a Truthseeker" is the heading of a letter published in THE SUNDAY TIMES of August 24.

Does "Truthseeker" really want the truth? No man ever sought it honestly and persistently who did not find it, if he would only listen and acknowledge truth when found. But he must first cast from him all prejudice, all religious rubbish learned when a child, all the threadbare doctrines which have been pounded into him all his life. He must clear his brain of such barnacles, as a man-of-war clears its decks when preparing for action.

If ye will not receive the truth, how can ye receive?

Does "Truthseeker" believe, in this day of enlightenment, the Biblical story of Adam and Eve? If he believes it, he must accept likewise the Bible account of the creation. Every schoolboy of eighteen years of any brains knows it is not true. This world on which we live is not yet fully created—not yet completed. The work is still going on. It has taken ages to bring it to its present condition.

The creator of the universe is of immortality. Such a being needs no rest—he never tires. If "Truthseeker" will look back over his threescore years and ten he will see there never was a moment when the work of the creator ceased.

If a man can swallow believingly Chapters I. and II. of Genesis without wincing, he will find the remainder of the Bible easy. The fall of man, the apple story, the curse, the unrelenting punishment of all posterity come along in natural order after the chapters mentioned have been accepted.

"Truthseeker's" reasoning is in the right direction, but he should beware of his conclusions. They are wrong.

Then what is the truth? The truth is there is a personal, living creator—the Eternal one—who governs every thing by fixed laws—some call them natural laws—and who has no secrets. Man has ears and hears not, eyes and seés not. The Bible does not describe the true creator. The Nazarene described him, but the Nazarene's historians, like Moses, have mixed the new wine with the old.

Bear in mind that no book on earth is sanctified, sacred, or holy. Read the Bible as you would any other history. Cast out the errors; receive the truths, for both are in it. Remember there are no living witnesses on earth, and no voice from the dead, to corroborate it. Ye have the light of reason and the light of centuries.

Let us draw the veil of charity over Moses's stories and simply say he was honestly mistaken.

Answering "Truthseeker," there is no excuse for the "vicarious atonement"—no need for any atonement.

Seek ye the truth—seek it all the time, and do the right according to the light before you. More is not expected of any man.

WILLIAM CARUTHERS.

New York, Aug. 27, 1902.

A POLISH MINER'S VIEWS OF STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might be of interest to the readers of your paper to be acquainted with a very characteristic version about the present situation in the coal mines. It is that of a Polish miner, who had worked over a year in Pittston, Penn. It so clearly supports the view of Mr. Hewitt that I thought it almost my duty to make it public.

The man in question had been in my employ before, a couple of years ago, and proved a splendid workman and an extremely amusing character, being a real pot pourri of all qualities and defects in embryo one could think of—a typical Pole, in a word. Strong as an ox and without any apparent physical fear, he trembled before the very idea of ghosts, devils, &c. He came to me once to ask me if it was possible that there was a horse in the United States that could go over 100 miles an hour. He was told there was, and, of course, he knew it must be the devil.

He could read some Polish, but had the greatest trouble in writing it, and as to his English, the poor fellow gave himself trouble enough, I am sure, at least one hour a day, after his work, but it proved all in vain. Words he mastered to-day he would forget to-morrow. Notions about the dollar he had many, and where, how, and when he could get the most of it. Then no contract or engagement of any kind was valid with him, but no sooner did he get that dollar than he spent it, sometimes in drink or clothes, or watches, but always foolishly. Notions about our Government, or, for that matter, about anything abstract, he had none whatsoever.

I give all these details because I consider my Bolestaw a typical figure of the thousands in collieries.

Now the following happened: In March I received his letter from Pittston asking me if I would take him back, (as a farmhand.) Knowing the man well and that things looked black in the mines, I wrote Bolestaw to come down. I took him at his last price of $15 and board, and we were soon busy preparing our ground for the crops. One day (I spoke either Russian or Polish to him) I asked him several leading questions about the collieries.

"Why did you leave?" I asked.

"Well, panie," he replied, "the strike was preparing and I thought I would be better off doing something else."

"Are you a member of the union?"

"Certainly; no man can have a show if he does not enter the union. They simply make it too hot for him."

"Well, the strike is surely on, but do you think it can last?"

"It will last until we win. Mitchell has enough for half a year, and we get money from other unions."

"But if you leave your place somebody else will take it, and if your strikers stay out, others will work in their stead."

"Oh, no, panie! That is impossible."

"Why, pray?"

"Because we shall not allow it."

"And how can you prevent it? If you are violent and use force, State troops will shoot you down."

"Oh, no, panie. You do not understand it. Why, last time we had trouble we killed several scabs, and nothing happened. We rifled a freight with provisions and material and there was hardly an inquiry made about it."

"And why, please?"

"Why, it's just what you do not understand. It's because we were union men."

"Oh, I see. But, my dear fellow, union or no union, there are gallows and prisons for criminals, and I do not know how you can escape them."

"This is not Russia, panie. This is America, a free country, and they will not dare to touch the union. They want our votes."

Further commentaries are superfluous. It is not a matter of rhetoric, but of actual, undeniable, and dangerous facts, pointing clearly to the greatest of all social dangers—the tyranny of ignorant masses, adroitly directed by a few exploiting rascals and overawing, if not destroying the individual possibilities of man. G. VON TAUBE.

Montvale, N. J., Aug. 27, 1902.

MR. HEWITT AND THE MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between a great paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and a great patriot, Abram S. Hewitt, occurs a sharp difference of opinion on the striking coal war, in your Tuesday's issue, and if your readers did not well know the righteousness of both it might be hard for them to conjecture that both strove for one end—the end of a lawless revolution involving the principle of liberty, upon which our country is founded.

THE TIMES's well-meant complacency would, under the strenuous circumstances, whether intended or not, merely encourage an irresponsible army of badly led, ever-continuous malcontents, already long enough pitted against the authority and principles of government, to remain in revolt, (150,000 against a handful of law-abiding citizens,) hoping for a body of politicians, anxious for their votes, to convene in Congress to quibble and do only the good Lord knows what, all hands meanwhile "burning matches," as the "Genial Idiot" would say in your charming Sunday Supplement. Which I contend is not at all up to the usual acumen of THE TIMES, and but leads the striking miners to grasp at another straw just when every day's delay means to the country a million dollars or more.

Mr. Hewitt patriotically takes the bull by the horns and shows us that it is no occasion for arbitration when liberty is at stake. He convinces us of the lawlessness of this anarchistic war and plainly commands Mitchell "to warn the strike off without delay." The denial to employ non-union men, the condemning them to ostracism, starvation, and death being abhorrent to justice and fatal to personal liberty, the operators are only doing their plain duty as Americans in declining to arbitrate a question which is in the domain of conscience and involves the personal liberty of individuals. Therein is the meat in the cocoanut.

The patness of Mr. Hewitt's ripe authority with the latent thought of many another thinking citizen will be apparent, and I have to thank THE TIMES for its courtesy several weeks ago in printing a communication on the strike in which, as no troops had been called out, I asked, "Are we fit to govern ourselves?"

J. STUART DOTTEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1902.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen nothing since the beginning of the strike which so fully sets forth the attitude of the strikers in the coal fields as Mr. Hewitt's communication in your yesterday's issue. No one questions the right of people to quit work when it does not violate a contract, yet no man with a spark of honor would abandon the work that has given him a living, knowing that his act will ruin the property, and it is even worse when actuated by the desire to destroy it, nor would any manly man advise others to do so. The feature, however, which should excite universal condemnation is the brutal attitude of the labor organizations toward those who wish to work.

Among these strikers there are, perhaps, 50,000 who left their work against their will and judgment, and who have been now in enforced idleness for sixteen weeks, a great number of them from fear of bodily injury from the strikers. The men who were thus ordered from their work were the better element among the miners, dominated by the worse.

All strikes are in the nature of conspiracies, but the law is justly indulgent and lenient toward them when they do not resort to violence and intimidation, but they generally defeat themselves by stimulating the ingenuity of employers to provide against their repetition, as can be seen now, that the coal companies could easily have discouraged this strike by the accumulation of six months' supply of mined coal. The miners would not face such a prospect as that, and the companies are not likely to be caught again without some such provision.

The one lesson that needs to be taught to all strikers, and taught in a way that they will not forget, is that they shall not, by threat or any word of intimidation, annoyance, or insult, attempt to prevent any one from going to work who wishes to do so.

There is talk of needed legislation; the legislation that is needed is a law that will guarantee personal safety to every one who wishes to work, and liberty to work under whatever conditions he may think to his advantage. People who deny this to any one have no right to talk of law or arbitration. They are not fit to be at liberty.

Perhaps there is more need of enforcement than enactment of law, but the penalty should be so severe, and conviction so sure, that the condition of lawlessness, the tyranny of labor unions, the picketing of strikers about the collieries, and the risk of life that attends any one who dares to assert his right to work could not exist for any length of time.

No strike that cannot win by perfectly lawful means and just treatment of all concerned should ever succeed, and every one that wins by resort to any other influence than appeal to the understanding and good-fellowship of those engaged gets a triumph of crime and anarchy.

I believe that it would be most unfortunate that the miners should force the operators to yield to their demands by the methods which they are pursuing. The operators are involved in a struggle which admits of only one termination in the interest of all business relation between capital and labor. The question of wages has passed out of consideration; it has become now a question whether the employers shall surrender under threats and efforts to destroy their property and terrorism that cripples their works. No matter what the immediate distress and loss, I hope the companies will not weaken and allow this strike to end in a triumph that will encourage these men to repeat the methods that have marked their course in this struggle. CHARLES F. STEEL.

Chappaqua, Aug. 27, 1902.

INDORSES MR. HEWITT'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sober-thinking portion of the community, operatives and operators, if that is a proper designation, must appreciate at high value the very dignified utterances of Mr. Hewitt, as given in your issue of this morning. The real principle is clearly stated, and, freed from mere sentimental, mere commercial considerations, appeals to every sense of right in every man who inclines to let that sense of right be the leader in the formation of judgment upon questions so large as the right to live, earn a living, and enjoy the liberty of placing his labor on a free market.

This country stands for liberty—personal liberty—and the curtailment of that liberty under pressure by any form of association is a distinct invasion of the constitutional rights of American citizens. In view of the repeated efforts at establishing the right to interfere with this liberty by labor unions, of which the coal strike is only a very marked instance, it seems high time that the real issue should be placed calmly and clearly before the people, and those who are immediately engaged in the contest, especially that a true understanding may be had of the principle involved and the terribly revolutionary results of establishing the "principle of interference" in place of the principle of liberty as now provided in the Constitution.

Not so long ago the Government Printing Office in Washington was made the ground on which this constitutional right was infringed in the case of some non-union employes, who were discharged on the demand of a printers' union. A pretty state of things when a citizen of the Union cannot earn his living in the employ of a Government department unless he holds a union "card"! It seemed somewhat strange that your editorial on the subject of the "Coal Strike and Public Opinion" makes no reference to Mr. Hewitt's clear statement of the real issue. People can well afford to suffer somewhat largely for settling the question of individual rights once for all.

A TRUE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN.

Mamaroneck, Aug. 26, 1902.

SEES PERIL IN UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interview with Abram S. Hewitt in your paper to-day is the best and most sensible utterance which has yet appeared on the deplorable strike in the anthracite coal regions. The note of warning sounded should be heeded. The American people to-day are like the sleeping Gulliver in the story, slowly being bound hand and foot by trade union chains. No help can be expected from the politicians, for the reason that organized labor has votes. Individual liberty, for which our fathers sacrificed so much, is gradually being supplanted by trade union slavery.

In no big city of the land can men work to-day at any regular employment unless they are able to produce that badge of servitude, a union card.

I agree with THE TIMES that the operators in the coal fields should mine coal and should call upon the Governor of Pennsylvania to protect them, and such protection should be supplied if it should take the entire militia of the State, with he regular Army of the United States back of it. All constituted autority in the coal regions is set at defiance. Men are daily brutally beaten or murdered for no reason except their dsir to work for a living. The local authorities either sympathize with or are afraid of the lawless elements, and for those reasons are helpless.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, because his political prospects are menaced by labor votes, sits supinely by and does nothing to terminate a condition of anarchy and insurrection which is a disgrace to and blot upon one of the greatest States of the Union.

Do the American people realise that trade unionism as now conducted is the greatest menace to the prosperity and welfare of this country which exists to-day? If not, will they ever realize it? Will the blunt suffer the degrading chains to completely ensnare him bfore he awake to the danger of the situation? ANXIOUS CITIZEN.

Atlantic City, Aug. 26, 1902.

"BLACKLISTS" AND UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I always read anything Mr. Abram S. Hewitt has to say on political or sociological topics with a good deal of interest, for he has been not only a thoughtful student of such questions, but I think he is also endowed with a philanthropic temperament. From some of his recent utterances I believe he is anxious to discover some higher methods in industrial organization than we at present possess, which will give a juster distribution of wealth between those who labor with their hands and those who direct with their brains.

But when I read the article in to-day's issue of your paper, giving his views on the present deplorable coal strike, I find that I am far from being in accord with

Letters to the Editor of the Times
(CONTINUED.)

MR. HEWITT AND STRIKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A clear conception of facts as known can alone lead to a stable solution of an industrial problem, such as the coal strike. It is in itself a surprising assertion that there is nothing to arbitrate, and stranger yet is the assertion that one side to the controversy cannot submit to arbitration because the other side makes demands that are not arbitratable. Such is the position taken by A. S. Hewitt. His entire reasoning is to the effect that the demands made by the strikers are "to deny the rights of employment and of labor, upon which the whole structure of free government is founded, the power by the issue of union cards to refuse employment to non-union men, and thus condemn them to ostracism, starvation, and death."

The real facts of the case, such as are of public notoriety, are as follows: The labor unions offer their cards to every individual that consents to make common cause with them in that which they consider as of interest in common to all. They picket the mines for the purpose of persuading non-union men to take cards and become union men, and as a body they leave to the operators the alternative of employing either union men or non-union men, the union men refusing to work jointly with non-union men. If there is any ostracizing, any starvation, and any increased mortality, all of what there is of it is on the side of the strikers.

And be it admitted that there have been some violations of the laws against property and life on the part of the strikers, it is evident that there must be a general determination of lawful conduct among the American wage-earners to keep the foreign element down to the extent that it has done. And have the American people never heard or read of small producers being frozen out by big ones, of opportune though surely accidental conflagration in a minor establishment, and of the small fry being compelled to allow themselves to be swallowed up, that is, to take a card?

The entire difference in the two cases seems to be that in the one case it is the upper dog who deals out the cards, and in the other case it is the under dog, the starving striker.

F. M. F. CAZIN.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902.

LAW AND THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, in his interview on the coal strike, professes to be anxious to preserve freedom, but as a matter of fact his views mean the destruction of freedom. As I look at it, a man has a right to leave the service of his employer at any time unless he is bound by a time contract, two men have a right to agree to do the same, and so have two millions. They have the right to leave their employers for any or for no reason, and if they have not this right then they are not free.

Now, that is what is called striking, and that is what the coal miners are doing. They have no right to forcibly or by threat of bodily harm prevent other men from taking the jobs they left, for if they do so they are invading the equal rights of the other men. Such conduct should be punished by the strong arm of the law, because it is an invasion of the moral law of equal freedom. But it does not in the slightest invalidate their right to quit work or to peaceably persuade others to quit work. And if they can in that way raise wages and shorten hours, they have a moral right to do so.

Employers, on the other hand, have the same rights, viz., to discharge their workmen and shut down their works for any or for no reason, and if they have not this right, then they are not free. They have the right to hire labor as cheap as they can get it, and to sell their products at the highest possible price. Neither side can dictate terms to the other, for there is no law and there should be no law to enforce such dictation. In the event of a deadlock such as now exists no outside party has any claim, notwithstanding all this talk about public rights.

If the coal barons own the coal land rightfully, (according to President Baer they own it by divine right, the title deeds being written in heaven,) they have as much right to keep it idle as lot owners in Harlem have to keep their land idle. High rents caused by scarcity of houses are more disastrous to the people than high price of coal, and yet we hear of no protest in the public press against keeping building lots idle. Why single out the coal barons for attack? They either own their coal lands or else they don't. If they own them, they have a right to keep them idle; if they don't rightfully own them, an interesting question is raised. Why not commence an inquiry into the origin of land titles?

LAWRENCE TELFAIR.

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 26, 1902.

COAL STRIKE ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Evidently the Hon. Mr. Hewitt is a little off when he says, referring to the coal strike: "It is notorious that the real object is to secure the recognition of the National organization as an authority entitled to decide upon the rates of wages and the conditions of labor in the coal fields wherever situated."

I am not interested, except as one of the large army of consumers of anthracite coal who are suffering, and will suffer for months to come, as a result of this miners' lock-out, and so far as I have been able to follow this so-called strike, I fail to find anywhere in the record, where Mr. Hewitt's statement can be substantiated. As I see it, the issues are shorter hours for pit labor and a fair or correct accounting and payment to the men for coal loaded on the cars. The men claim, and this is a matter susceptible of proof, that they are now compelled to accept their pay on the basis of an incorrect return of weights, and in making their claim they are claiming only what is their just due. A fact so clear that it would be folly to contest it, and would not be contested except as a bluff.

And if in allowing what the men claim the operators would coincidentally technically recognize a miners' union, what would be the odds? It is a fact known to every schoolboy that an individual miner or even the entire working force of an individual mine would not be able to secure their just dues or recognition of any kind whatever in an instance of such claims. The men must act in concert, and to do so they must have a recognized head to represent them at conferences. I observe further that these miners' unions are lawful organizations, composed of workmen who have been exceptionally well behaved during this terrible ordeal, but regret that I cannot say as much for the coal operators' or mine owners' organization, composed of men of a so-called higher social organization, and of claimed business and moral education.

When it comes to a question as to which side is the law-abiding, and which is following the tactics of perpetual violators of the statutes, it does not take a moment to decide, and as to the latter point, it was evident weeks ago that the time had arrived for the Attorney General of Pennsylvania to take action in the way of proceedings to annul charters which have been violated by non-use.

JAMES L. NEWMAN.

Baltimore, Aug. 27, 1902.

STANDPOINT OF THE MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issue between Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Mitchell seems to have become a mere question of fact as to whether the union seeks to prevent non-union men from being employed or not, the real issue, however, lies much deeper than that, and it is a pity that it should be clouded by petty misunderstandings. Let us try to look at the whole subject anew. If an unprejudiced man were brought for the first time face to face with the coal miners' occupation and saw the small boys at work in the breakers, he would exclaim that it is an unduly arduous and even inhuman occupation, and that if it were necessary for the welfare of the community, it should be conducted under particularly easy conditions and be particularly well paid. When he ascertained, however, that the men earned barely enough to live on, and that their homes and surroundings were wretched in the extreme, and at the same time that each ton of coal mined produced an enormous profit for the railway which owned it as well as transported it, I am sure that he would condemn the whole system as iniquitous. I am informed that the coal roads own three-fourths of the anthracite mines and absolutely control the remainder by means of their transportation monopoly, and that they charge from 40 to 68 per cent. on the selling price of coal for taking it to tidewater, when it might be done at a profit for a fraction of that sum. The miners see their own misery and they see others becoming rich upon the product of their toil, and it seems to me to be a mark of their manhood that they resent it and protest against it.

Let us assume that Mr. Hewitt is correct in supposing that Mr. Mitchell is endeavoring to obtain for his union a monopoly of labor. On general principles, I join with him in disapproving of all monopolies, but there are monopolies and monopolies; some are more harmful than others; there are parent monopolies and derivative monopolies, and it seems to me that the wisest plan is to seek out the fundamental monopoly, and, by putting an end to that, to root up those which spring from it. The fundamental monopoly in the coal regions is the combined monopoly of the coal lands and of the highways to the consumer. It enables the operators and railroad companies to reap a rich harvest from their ill-paid and hard-working miners. It holds in idleness vast expanses of unused coal lands, which are not only unused, but practically untaxed. Mr. Hewitt speaks of Mitchell's attempt to prevent men from selling their labor in a free market. The mine owners have anticipated him in that, and there is now no free market for the miner to enter. If he wished to work this unused coal land he would not be allowed to do so. What Mitchell is trying to do is to raise up another monopoly with which to withstand one already existing.

Now, while I am opposed to monopolies, I believe that for the public two monopolies are better than one, so long as they are jealous of each other, for one will be likely to offset the evil of the other, and for this reason I am in favor of helping the weaker of the two. When in the future the trade unions become as powerful as the trusts are now—when they name the Senators and Judges and supply the campaign funds for both parties; when, in short, they exert the irresponsible power which combined capital now exerts, then I shall be eager to take part in a crusade against trade unions. But as it is, with the financial interests of the country in absolute control, with the venal Legislatures and an obsequious press, I rejoice in the stand taken by Mitchell and his men, for it assures me that the spirit of John Hampden and Patrick Henry still exists in the land.

There are just two logical courses to pursue—either to support monopoly or to oppose it. If you support it, you cannot object to Mr. Mitchell's feeble monopoly, which is only the product, by way of self-defense, of the monopolies of the coal roads. If you oppose monopoly you are bound to attack the railway and coal monopoly, with which that of the Miners' Union would also fall to the ground.

I am no State Socialist; I believe that by a wise use of the power of taxation the evils of all monopolies could be eliminated. But the coal operators by refusing to listen to reason and by shutting their eyes to all monopolies but that of the trade unions, are rapidly forcing the people on toward Socialism. If they insist upon preserving their monopoly intact, there will soon be only one great monopoly, whether we like it or not, and that will be the State. I am far from looking upon such a prospect as a Utopia, but it will hardly be less of a one for the miners than their condition to-day.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1902.

VIEWS OF THE LABOR SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the speech of his Honor, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, permit me to say a few words: While I heartily indorse everything he has said and while I believe that this country should be a free country, as originally intended, I claim that in order to make it a free country and that the old Bible doctrine that a laborer is worthy of his hire, there should be legislation in regard to the organization of labor. What right have I to dictate to you what price you shall pay for labor? The law gives me the right to ask what I please for my services. Is there any law compelling you to accede to my demands? Suppose a half dozen men see fit to start an establishment with a capital of $6,000,000; there is not and cannot be any law passed prohibiting it; they must employ first-class labor to carry on the business or it would run itself in the ground and their capital would be lost. In order to get the skilled labor they require they must pay a suitable amount. Everybody concedes that to be the case, for everybody knows that skilled labor will always bring its value. What more do they want?

A gentleman came to me with $50,000 to invest; I advised him to purchase ten lots and build ten houses as an investment. He bargained for the lots, got out his plans and specifications, and received his estimates; but the houses, according to the estimates, could not be rented to make them a paying investment. I said to one of the builders: "Your figures are all wrong. There are 200 men idle and anxious for work." But he said: "They are all union men and cannot work for less than so much per day," and yet, were it not for the union, they would gladly have taken the contract and built the houses, which would have given them all work, but the union said no, and they remained out of employment to be supported by the townspeople.

If there is any justice in that I would like to see it. In all my life I have never known an experienced man, if he was true to his employers, to go begging for a job, and at good wages, but do not confound imported labor with Americanized labor. It is true that outside of all trades, say among the merchants, they say to a stranger: "We will allow you so much to run your department." That is all right so far, but how about the stock man? He grinds his subordinates down to the lowest point possible and puts the bulk in his pocket; but there are no strikes among that class. No, they are continually looking forward to the time when their superior will join that procession from which no one ever returns, and another is appointed who will perhaps acknowledge their ability and give them their just rights.

It is characteristic of the American people to get all they can for their money, and we do not blame them, but there is such a thing as going beyond the laws of decency. Labor and capital will find their own level if let alone. Honesty in all things has always held its reward until the present time. What is a monopoly? The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, before the gigantic scheme of the New York Central was established, ran two trains per day each way from White Plains to New York City and charged only $1 each way. To-day they are running forty-eight trains each way and the commutation is only 10 cents—so far so good. I could buy a car-load of coal in New York City and have it delivered at White Plains and save $2 per ton on the retail price. To-day the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will not deliver coal to any but dealers. In this way the monopoly is a curse to the community. They are or should be common carriers.

The Hon. David B. Hill, who said "I am a Democrat," when he was Governor of the State of New York pardoned out a lot of Knights of Labor after they had been sentenced to State prison for violating the laws of the State—for what? To get the labor vote. He now comes forward as a pronounced loyal Democrat. I leave it to your readers to judge. What we want are laws for the protection of the people; in other words, if a man is a burglar and caught in the act, send him to State prison for his natural life, "without the pardoning power."

One word about the poolrooms. Every one admits they are a curse to the community. What difference does it make whether I go into the poolroom and put up $5 on a horse and win $50, or whether I go in Wall Street to a church deacon or vestryman and ask him how I can invest $500 to make something? He tells me confidentially to invest in so and so. I take his advice and lose my $500 entirely. This is honorable. No poolroom about this.

As to the labor question, let every tub stand on its own bottom. There is and will be, just as long as foreign labor is brought in, a class of labor that wants only a few dollars to go back to the mother country. But these Italians are brought here by the thousands. They cannot get work unless they are voters. Naturalization papers are procured for them at once and their votes are controled by one man. I can see no reason why there should not be a radical change in the naturalization laws. There is scarcely a boy ten years old that is not better able to vote understandingly than any of these foreigners of the Italian order.

The churches are driving the middle class away because of their extravagance. The department stores are driving all small dealers out of business. If you want a clock, go to the department store; do not go to the jeweler. If you want cooking utensils, go to the department store; do not go to the hardware dealer. If you want shoes, go to the department store; do not patronize the shoemaker. If you want groceries, go to the department store; do not patronize the grocer. If you want meats, go to the department store; do not patronize the butcher. If you want your photograph taken, go to the department store; do not patronize the photographer.

For the sake of suffering humanity let us have some legislation that will benefit the public generally. I for one am in favor of the change.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1902.

INJUSTICE WORKED BY LABOR UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am always interested in your editorials, but I was particularly interested in the one entitled "What Are the Strike Issues?" which appeared under date of Aug. 27.

This article discussed certain statements made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, in which he showed, I might say proved, that if the demands of the United Mine Workers were granted it would be impossible for a non-union man to obtain employment in the coal fields.

This condition of affairs would, of course, be due to the power of the United Mine Workers' labor organization, and would show that some of the principles of labor organizations are not always just. It has always impressed me as a fact that the fundamental principle of all labor organizations is to protect those within their folds and injure those others not identified with the organization. A labor organization does not hesitate to destroy a non-union man's chances of employment, and this is certainly unjust, as every man who is willing to work should have a chance to earn a livelihood.

To substantiate what I have said in trying to show that some of the principles employed by labor organizations are unjust, I will quote a passage from Dr. Lyman Abbott's book, "The Rights of Man."

"If any section of society endeavors to prevent any man from working and from enjoying the product of his work, that section of society is unjust. If any organization undertakes to prevent any man from working when he will, where he will, for whom he will, and at what wages he will, that organization violates the essential right of labor. It is not primarily the enemy of capital; it is primarily the enemy of labor, for every man has a right to work, and every man has a right to the product of his industry."

A labor union indirectly prevents the non-union laborer from enjoying the product of his industry when it prevents him from working, and it also prevents the union laborer from enjoying the product of his industry when it compels him to strike whether he will or no.

This is certainly unjust and shows how many of the rights of labor are infringed by those very organizations which claim to stand for the protection of labor and its rights.

I have not denounced any labor organization or union, for I know and believe that they are a great necessity in these days of gigantic capitalistic combinations, but I only regret that they are not broad enough to gather all laboring men into their protecting folds.

A. L. S.

New York, Aug. 29, 1902.

A CITIZEN'S VIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me room for a few facts bearing upon the reply of Mr. John Mitchell to the statement upon the anthracite coal situation made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt a few days ago. Mr. Mitchell is quoted in your to-day's issue as having said:

"The members of the miners' organization have never sought to prevent non-members from working with them in the mines, and they have no intention of seeking to abridge the right of any mine worker to become or not to become a member of the organization in the future. The miners are on strike for living wages; they are on strike for American conditions of employment, and nothing Hewitt can say will prove sufficient to divert attention from the real issues."

"Mr. Hewitt's fear that I might become a dictator and go into the business of naming Presidents of the United States is, to say the least, amusing, and were it not for the fact that I know Mr. Hewitt to be a serious man I should conclude that he was jesting. The truth is that the miners' union is a non-political organization; its members vote for whoever they choose, and if I or any other officer of the organization were to attempt to dictate or even suggest how the miners should vote I should be promptly told that the miners were abundantly able to judge for themselves in the exercise of their sovereign citizenship."

If the miners' union has "no intention of seeking to abridge the right of any mine workman" why is it, when an effort is made to operate a mine, that every road or path leading to the same is guarded with pickets and outposts as though the region were under martial law? At Hazleton, less than a week ago, it was learned by the strikers, late at night, that work was to be started the next morning. That night they awakened many of their sleeping fellow workmen, held a meeting after midnight, and every road leading to the operation was picketed by daylight.

Not long since the Woodward shaft, near Kingston, was ready to resume with a decreased force, and an evening paper here published the fact. That very night about fifty union men went to the workmen, and by threats, protestations, and appeals prevailed upon them to stay at home. These are facts, but possibly Mr. Mitchell doesn't consider them as "abridging any mine workman's rights." Why is it that these pickets, on many occasions, have not hesitated to use force to keep the men from going to work? Why is it that hardly one union man can be secured to testify against his fellow unionists? Why is the securing of evidence against union men who have committed crimes and depredations almost impossible?

As a rule there is one "local" to every mine, and by virtue of that there is no mine where union ideas are not advanced, for each local union is in close touch with the central organization. Each local union has a committee, the purpose of which is to call upon every workman in and about the mine and demand to see his card. That shows, among other things, his name and financial standing in the "local." If for any reason matters are not satisfactory, if he has no card until he has paid his dues, which amount to 25 cents per month, the local sits in judgment, and often orders a strike at once. Many of the recent strikes have arisen from this cause. One, which occurred at a large collieriery near this city, threw the operation idle for several days, and was finally settled by all the employes paying their dues.

Every one whohas made a study of unionism as we have it here are acquainted with many facts like these. Union workmen boast that when they win this strike they will refuse to work with "scabs," and they all think that the future of the labor cause is rosy and bright because of the power they expect to wield. In view of these things it is strange that Mr. Mitchell should make the assertion above quoted. Were it not that most of us know him "to be a serious man we should conclude he was jesting."

It would be pretty difficult for Mr. Mitchell or anybody else to tell what the men about the mines understand by living wages. One thing is certain; the good miner "has no kick coming," for with the present standard of wages he has no trouble in making from $60 to $80 per month. I know of one miner who earned over $80 in the last two weeks previous to the strike. It does not add anything to his influence in the little hamlet in which he lives to say that he did not draw a sober breath from pay day until his money was all gone, but that is a fact. With the miners, as with all, it is "the more you have the more you want."

Whatever the union leaders may say in reply to them, Mr. Hewitt's statements have brought the attention of the people to the real issues. Even the union workmen when inquiring of their leaders as to the probable duration of the strike, and who have been answered in one way or another so that they may hold out longer, even they are beginning to see that a good business man outlines a course of conduct or procedure for his managers before he goes on a vacation, and that he always keeps in close touch with his interests no matter where his travels may take him.

Before Mr. Hewitt's interview was published, most of the papers were in sympathy with the workmen, but now their editorial columns are calling attention to the danger that will threaten if the union wins. Few, if any, of the papers published here tell but one side of the story, and that the miners'; its the only safe thing for them to do. They ask the operators to publish their side, but on one or two occasions when that has been agreed to the article had been so changed by somebody after it had left the author's hand that his argument was entirely changed.

It may be that the union men vote for whom they choose, but the most potent and influential factor in a political campaign here is the dollar. This fact is patent to politicians here, and the way things are done at conventions and on election days would put Tammany to shame. Some of the conventions held in this city will go down into history because of the tactics pursued by opposing factions, and there is always a majority of the delegates who are from the mining population. The miners' union may not be a political organization, but its members exercise such an influence in politics that office holders are nearly always careful not to oppose them. The law in many a hamlet in this region is practically a dead letter to-day, and it would be the same in this city were it not for the Citizens' Alliance. I saw a policeman escorting an "unfair" workman home one day, and the abuse they got and the stones that landed upon them would give any one an idea that the law had been suspended. That was a common sight in the early days of this strike, yet the authorities did nothing.

Mr. Mitchell can safely say that the miners' union is not a political organization. He knows the history of other labor movements and that about all of them began to fail and lose power and prestige from the moment they nominated candidates for political office.

J. W. C. MORRISON.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 28, 1902.

A LEADER'S PLAN FOR SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing the great interest you have taken in discussing the present coal strike, for the good of the public, I wish to compliment you on bringing out the point (What Are the Strike Issues?) in to-day's edition. When this is known the public will not be reaching conclusions without a proper rock foundation.

The cause of most strikes is admitted to be a dissatisfied feeling of the men with regard to wages or the number of hours of work per day for those wages. Abram S. Hewitt states though, the cause for the present strike is that the leader, Mr. John Mitchell, hopes thereby to secure the recognition of the National organization as an authority in order that it may be entitled to decide on the rates of wages and the condition of labor in the coal fields wherever situated.

First—The Government should make it thoroughly understood that in all kinds of disputes, whether the capitalists recognize a union or not, it will not permit the forcing of one man by another, or by an association, to work or not to work against his will, except by word of mouth through speech influencing him either way where there will be no violating the law of liberty or the rights of man.

Second—It is conceded by all that association of employes is as reasonable as association of employers for their mutual benefit. It seems a disgrace that the public, especially those laboring for small wages, should be obliged to suffer hardship through disregard for just and honest treatment on the part of a few. If it be a fact that this strike is on only for the recognition of the union, why not at once openly recognize the union so far as it can be done within the above first recommendation, simply to satisfy the organization as much as possible and have the mines operated at once? It appears incredible that in the present age of intelligence, progress and great trusts, that capitalists should stand on ceremony in giving a few cents extra, comparatively speaking, in wages to their workman when requested, when they in turn can advance the price that much to the purchaser and thereby not lose any money and save themselves from criticism and the public from a blot upon their history as an intelligent, peaceful,, law-abiding people. In discussing this subject the capitalist will at once question the wisdom of the above plan by saying that concessions in this way would soon be followed by fresh demands without reason, as though there were no limit upon what could be had simply for the asking. At this point is where arbitration is suggested as a means to the end, and in this case is refused by the operators.

Third—Now is the time for the Government, either State or National, to appoint a special Commissioner, who should be noted for his integrity, ability, and knowledge concerning the trade wherein the trouble arises, for the purpose of investigating both sides, the cause for the grievance on the part of the men, and the ability of the operators to grant the requests of the men. Where it is a question of wages, it should be the duty of the Commissioner to ascertain through personal investigation if the margin of profit is sufficient to warrant complying with the requests for an increase in wages and, if not, whether the market price can be advanced to meet this demand for advance in wages. Results of this investigation should be reported to the Government, and it should decide if the request is reasonable and can be granted or not. Where it cannot be granted the Government should advise the men and leader of the union of its findings, and that any one who undertakes (after this decision has been reported and they have been advised of same) to prevent another by force from working will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

Fourth—The proper legislation should be enacted to empower the appointment of such special Commissioner to act only in this capacity, his special services to be paid for out of the United States Treasury.

The references here made to the Government or Legislature I wish to be construed as meaning either State or National, by themselves or in co-operation. I believe if the plan as suggested above could be tried it might prove to be a satisfactory method in the settlement of all kinds of strikes and disputes. I believe the public would in this way consider the Government as fit a judge to decide the question as possibly could be asked for.

In settling these troubles the Government should argue the question thoroughly for both sides in order that their decision should be just, fair, and above criticism. The party in power rendering a biased or shady decision would be responsible for it and have to suffer at the hands of the public at the next election.

WILLIAM S. BROWN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1902.

WHAT THE MINERS ARE FIGHTING FOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from the anthracite coal region, where I had occasion to familiarize myself with the conditions of the miners' strike, and I regret, in the interest of the whole community, that those conditions do not seem to support the opinion you express editorially this morning, that "the time has not passed when the operators could, with dignity and propriety, call their men together" and formulate plans for resuming work. That time has not passed, simply because it has not yet arrived.

The men might be called, but they would not respond, for their doing so would involve the abandonment of the struggle. They would have to give up the very principle for which they are contending. There is only one issue, and everybody in the coal region, whether miner, operator, or business man, recognizes it. When I asked the miners and their spokesmen about the questions of wages, docking, the eight-hour day, and other issues raised on their behalf, they all replied, in effect, "Oh, we care little about these things; what we are fighting for is the union." And this is the universal understanding in the coal region.

The union would respond with alacrity to such a call as you suggest, because that would involve its recognition as authority over and spokesman for the miners; but that is not your idea. You would have the operators deal with their employes directly, ignoring the union. They have frequently offered to do this; in fact, the offer may be said to be a standing one; but it has been declined persistently—and will be, until the men are willing to leave the union and speak for themselves.

The general public does not seem to understand that the conflict in the coal region is an actual war between two great contending forces, and that its rights are no more likely to be regarded in this than in any other wars. If it would have its interests respected, it must enforce the authority which undoubtedly belongs to the community as a whole; though I have no suggestion to offer as to the way in which it shall go about to do this.

HENRY C. SHEAFER.

Ocean Grove, Aug. 26, 1902.

QUARREL WITH THEIR BREAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article of this morning on the stand taken by the coal operators may to some of your readers appear sound. But the fact still remains that the miners have of late thought fit to quarrel with their bread and cheese, forgetting that where laborers are plentiful half a loaf is better than none. This is a something that many in the middle walks of life, working on small wages and commission, recognize, but in other ways are permitted to increase their table supplies to more than the whole loaf. Some of the Pennsylvania men understand this, and turn their spare time to gardening and growing vegetables, &c., for their families instead of running up store bills for every need. The miners should know ere this that no corporation will pay one year's wages for six or seven months' work. Better for them to seek the fresh air, with healthy digging, to lounging in lodge rooms brooding over their trials.

If the operators are the Christians they pose for, they with their wives could easily devise means for the welfare of their men the year through. They could easily emulate the late Mrs. Crossley of Halifax, England, who, it is said, knew the families of every employe, or many others in various spheres of action to which the coal regions of America give as much scope.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 28, 1902. F. B.

SAYS DEALERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADVANCE IN COAL PRICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader and ardent supporter of your paper, I have been somewhat surprised recently to notice the discrepancies between the news and the editorial comment upon the anthracite coal strike.

For instance, take the news in to-day's paper, first column, Page 1, which details the preparations for resumption in nearly twenty mines at once, the efforts which the operators have made toward a resumption of work throughout the entire region, and, as quoted in THE TIMES recently, the declarations of various Presidents of railroad and coal companies to the effect that the mines were open for any person who wished employment therein at the wages whereby, in the year 1901, the miners and other employes were enabled to earn 30 per cent. more money than they had earned in any one year for eighteen years prior. Notwithstanding these facts, in the editorial, on Page 8, it is made to appear that the mine owners have purposely closed down their mines in order to advance the price of coal by creating an artificial scarcity, when it is a well-known fact by all persons in any way familiar with the coal business that the producers, to wit, the various railroad and coal companies, are giving to dealers during the month of August a discount of 10 cents per ton from the circular prices advertised to dealers in April, 1902.

This increase, then, in the price of coal to consumers in the metropolis is not caused by the producers conspiring to restrict the output, thus causing a scarcity and enhancing the price, but by the dealers who handle the product to the consumer.

I have heretofore had great confidence in the wise comment made by your editor, but since it has become so widely divergent from the truth it is evident that the writer of your editorial matter is either actuated by some malice or is ignorant of the facts at issue between the miners and operators, or else does not take the trouble to inform himself of the contents of your news columns.

I am neither a miner nor an operator, but, having passed the major portion of my life in the coal regions, I trust you will pardon me for calling your attention to these matters.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 28, 1902.

THE "COMPANY CHECK-OFF."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have occasionally read in your paper that there could be no objection against paying the miner by weight. Now, I live in the strike region, and I desire to say as a man familiar with work in the mines that the miners of the Hazleton region do not want to be paid by weight. There is not one man on the district Executive Committee who would favor it. In the entire Schuylkill field there is no place where it would be possible to pay by weight and be fair with either man or employer.

The reason for the organization's demand is to put in a check weighman, who is paid by the men. That looks fair, but it is not. As soon as the check weighman is installed the company is "requested" to deduct the union dues and assessments from all salaries, whether they belong to the union or not. This is known in trade union circles as the "compulsory check-off."

In the soft coal regions to-day there are many local strikes because companies will not deduct the $1 a week assessed to aid the anthracite strikers. Laws have been obligingly passed giving check weighmen extra privileges, and if payment by weight is forced on the anthracite region, it means that the companies become a collecting agent for the union which cannot collect its dues and must resort to the same system exactly like the company store and company doctor.

The wage and shorter hour grievances are valid, but the weighing system and compulsory check-off robbery is an un-American system that should be denounced.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

Hazleton, Penn., Aug. 28, 1902.

THE LAW'S PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one thing regarding the coal strike that people seem to forget, which is, that a company owning a coal field, or any other field, has the right to employ such help as it may want, and work that field, and be protected in such work by the strong arm of the law. If this were done there would be no trouble with strikes.

But when the officers of the law stand for weeks and months and allow any class of men, by force and arms, to stop others from work, such officers are doing more to encourage anarchy than any class in the land, and if one class of men are not allowed to manage their own business, the time will soon come when none of us will be allowed to manage his own business, but some walking delegate will tell us all what we shall eat and what we shall drink and when we can say our prayers.

S. P. AVERILL.

South Britain, Conn., Aug. 26, 1902.

POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt is not up to date on the Constitution. He proposes an amendment thereof in order to regulate trusts, &c.—a most difficult proceeding and probably one that would fail. We have had several examples lately of how the Constitution may be stretched and strained. It does seem as though it is capable of being stretched again, if such a thing should be really necessary. I think, however, that the Constitution is sufficient for the purpose of getting at the trusts under the power of eminent domain.

If Congress would pass a law providing for an exercise of the power of eminent domain, any private property that is necessary for the public use can be taken. Congress has the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States, and the taking of private property for public use is limited to making just compensation therefor. We see now that 70,000,000 of people and upward, living outside of Pennsylvania, are beholden to the will of the people of that State for anthracite coal; in other words, if Pennsylvania will not act to compel the mining of hard coal, upon which the entire country depends, there can be no relief unless Congress should intervene under the power of eminent domain, and Congress has authority to provide for the taking, under the power of eminent domain, of any transportation line or lines that may be necessary in order to carry hard coal where it is needed. We have seen the old State rights doctrine in a measure killed, but we now see another phase of it in the power of the people of a State to lock up nature's bounty and refuse to place it at the disposal of the rest of the country. If it is necessary to obliterate State lines in order to provide for the general welfare of the whole country there should be no hesitancy about doing it.

The country must have the coal that lies within the borders of Pennsylvania, and the way to get it is to take it under the power of eminent domain and pay the owners of the coal lands just compensation. We are suffering to-day from the principle of ownership of land which was established in England hundreds of years ago, to the effect that the owner of a piece of land owns up to the sky and down to the centre of the earth, subject to the reserved right in the sovereign to all gold and silver mines. That principle is imbedded in the laws of our country, although when grants of land were made in times past all that the grantee expected to operate was the surface for farming and erecting buildings thereon.

The wild lands of Pennsylvania, embracing the hard coal deposits, were sold by that State in the early part of the last century for about 15 cents an acre, with the idea that they would be settled by farmers. The discovery of coal a thousand or more feet beneath the surface has given to those lands their principal value. By short-sighted policy the right of the State to the underlying coal beds was not reserved, and the State's grantees or their successors look upon this heritage of the human race as their private property, to do with as they please, notwithstanding that untold suffering and injury are caused thereby. We are now brought face to face with the problem of adapting our laws to the necessities of the entire country. It is inconceivable that the owner of land should be permitted to hold it in private ownership to the exclusion of the rest of humanity when it is essential that it should be the property of all the people.

I fear that President Roosevelt proposes the most difficult and roundabout method that could be dreamed of. He says we should have a sovereign to give orders. If this is not dictatorship what is it? Such an expression coming from the President is really startling, and is the result of the military dictatorship inaugurated by his predecessor in the Philippines. The Supreme Court of the United States in 91 U. S., 371, holds that the right of eminent domain is the offspring of political necessity, and is one inseparable from sovereignty, unless denied to it by the fundamental law. The fundamental law—the Constitution—does not deny this right. Congress can authorize the taking of any private property for any of the purposes of the Government. The question of cost need not give us any concern.

The Administration is now planning to purchase the friars' lands in the Philippines, amounting to 72,000,000 acres, an area one-fifth larger than the States of New York and Pennsylvania combined. The cost of the friars' lands will run up in the hundreds of millions of dollars. That money had better be expended for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the people of the United States. I am not in favor of amending or stretching or straining the Constitution of the United States, because tinkering that instrument is not necessary or advisable.

As to the political necessity of taking private property for the public use, it seems that Congress is the sole judge thereof, and if President Roosevelt designs to attain a practical result, he will call a special session of Congress, and recommend to it the passage of a law providing for the exercise of the right of eminent domain in respect to all property that may be necessary for the public use. In such case the chimerical suggestion of amending the Constitution can be abandoned.

E. R. D.

New York, August 28, 1902.

COURT OPINION THAT MAY APPLY TO ANTHRACITE COAL MINING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In People vs. Budd, 117 N. Y., 1, the Court of Appeals upheld the legislation of this State regulating the charges to be imposed by the owners of elevators as warranted by the police power of the State. The present coal situation makes this opinion apropos at the present time.

Judge Andrews, in his opinion, laid down the following propositions:

"But the very existence of government presupposes the right of the sovereign power to prescribe regulations demanded by the general welfare for the common protection of all. This principle inheres in the very nature of the social compact. The protection of private property is one of the main purposes of government, but no one holds his property by such an absolute tenure as to be freed from the power of the Legislature to impose restraints and burdens required by the public good, or proper and necessary to secure the equal rights of all.

"Personal rights and rights of property are subordinate to this supreme power acting within its appropriate sphere. Under this power the Legislature regulates the use of property, prescribes rules of personal conduct, and in numberless ways * * * supervises and controls the affairs of men in their relations to each other and to the community at large, to secure the mutual and equal rights of all, and promote the interests of society.

"The third element of publicity which tends to distinguish the business of elevating grain from general commercial pursuits is the practical monopoly which is or may be connected with its prosecution. * * * The elevator owners would be able to levy a tribute on the community the extent of which would be limited only by their discretion.

"We rest the power of the Legislature to control and regulate elevator charges on the nature and extent of the business, the existence of a virtual monopoly, the benefit derived from the canal, creating the business and making it possible, the interest to trade and commerce, the relation of the business to the prosperity and welfare of the State, and the practice of legislation in analogous cases."

Certainly these observations apply to the business of mining and transporting anthracite coal, now a virtual monopoly, a supply of such coal being vital alike to the manufacturer and to the domestic consumer. At this day the outworn doctrine of laissez faire cannot be invoked.

E. G. BULLARD.

New York, Aug. 28, 1902.

OBJECTS TO JOHN MITCHELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How to end the strike in a speedy way is for the miners, who have been brought to the degradation of living on charity by being dupes of John Mitchell, to leave his leadership and assert their rights to work again for an honest living and not to be beggars. If they act now, like men they will be independent of him.

A FRIEND.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 26, 1902.

CHARTERS FOR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject of strikes is one of the leading questions of the day in this country and throughout the civilized world, and any discussion of this question that may lead to a better understanding of the rights and duties of both labor and capital will, I am sure, be hailed by all right-minded people as a step in the right direction. With this object in view I offer a few suggestions, hoping that others, more competent to speak on such subjects, may take the matter up until the final solution of the problem has been reached.

When two parties disagree on such a vital question a third party must be called in to arbitrate, or war or other unpleasant consequences must ensue. But it will be said by the employers that in such a controversy as this there is no use of arbitrating with a lot of "irresponsible laborers," who will only accept decisions that may be in their favor, while the capitalist can be compelled to pay damages, &c. &c.

To obviate that, let the States grant charters to all labor organizations, with suitable restriction, such as the officers to be elected, and their duties, the uses that their monthly dues can be put to, such as aiding the sick, pensioning the worn-out laborers, burying the dead, &c. Such uses, I am sure, will be much better appreciated by the workingmen than the supporting of a lot of worthless vagabonds, who live to stir up dissension between workingmen and their employers and draw big salaries that should be otherwise employed.

In order to carry out properly the objects mentioned a competent board of arbitrators should be appointed by the State, in which all interests should be represented, and which would enjoy the confidence of all classes of right-thinking people in the State. When a difference arises between labor and capital, the question should be submitted to said board, and its decision should be final. That course would prevent strikes, and the capitalist, having his money, could be compelled to pay damages, and the labor organizations would lose their charters by a refusal to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

WORKINGMAN.

New York, Aug. 25, 1902.

THINKS SINGLE TAX THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of every thinking man are due to THE TIMES for its editorial on "Public Rights and Private Property" printed in this morning's issue. It points out with clear percention the seat of the power of the coal operators. That editorial ought to have a salutary effect upon the respectable and pious gentlemen to whom the people, not Almighty God, have given by law the valuable privileges which they are now pleased to call their property.

It is indeed surprising that men of their intelligence cannot perceive what the ultimate effect must be of applying to the management of the vast natural resources in their possession the principles which of right apply only to property that is the product of human labor applied to land. The dog-in-the-manger policy of the owners of natural resources is a polic

CUSTOMS MEN'S BUSY DAY

Eight Steamships Brought 2,685 Cabin Passengers.

Highest Single Day Record of 1901 Broken — Inspectors Examined Over 5,000 Trunks.

The largest number of cabin passengers to arrive at New York in one day on board steamships engaged in the foreign trade landed yesterday. The number was 2,685. They came over in eight boats, viz., La Savoie, St. Paul, Etruria, Statendam, Bohemian, Celtic, Esperanza, and Santiago, among which they were distributed as follows:

La Savoie	441	Celtic	662
Etruria	571	Bohemian	77
St. Paul	526	Esperanza	56
Statendam	348	Santiago	4

This beats by several hundred the record of 1901, which was made on Saturday, Sept. 7, but is explained by the fact that the Savoie, which was due to arrive on Friday, did not reach port until yesterday morning.

That the Customs Inspectors and Appraisers had their hands full yesterday in handling the great amount of luggage brought over goes without saying. As the average passenger has in addition to his hand luggage about two trunks, the Inspectors estimated that they must have examined full 5,400 trunks, not to mention several thousand dress suit cases, valises, and other forms of hand baggage.

Fortunately for the Inspectors, the boats did not arrive in a bunch. The Savoie got in early in the morning, the St. Paul and Etruria came in almost together, the former arriving at her pier about half an hour in advance of the Etruria, and about one and a half hours after the Savoie.

SHOT A WOMAN ON THE STREET.

Man Killed His Landlady, Then Tried to Commit Suicide, but Only Inflicted a Scalp Wound.

William Bush, twenty-five years old, who rented a room from Mrs. Edith Cripps, janitress of the house at 404 West Fifty-third Street, shot and killed her at the corner of Fifty-third Street and Tenth Avenue at 8 o'clock last night. He then turned the revolver against himself, but only succeeded in inflicting a scalp wound.

Mrs. Cripps, who was twenty-seven years old, left her home last evening accompanied by Mrs. Jenny Henry, to visit the former's sister, Mrs. George Grant, at 783 Tenth Avenue. They had got to Mrs. Grant's house, according to the story which Mrs. Henry later told the police, when they met Bush, who, it appears, was behind in his rent and had been told that he would have to pay or leave.

"Come around the corner; I want to talk to you," he said to Mrs. Cripps.

"Mrs. Cripps," related Mrs. Henry, "turned and said to me, 'Come along with me, Jenny.' Then Bush said: 'Why didn't you cook some supper for me?' She answered that she didn't because she didn't have to, and Bush immediately pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired. The shot struck Mrs. Cripps in the back and she fell to the sidewalk, calling for help. He then fired a shot in the air, and the bullet grazed my cheek. He next put the muzzle of the revolver to his head and fired once more.

At this juncture, Mrs. Henry added, Mrs. Grant came running down the stairs. When she got to the street she almost stumbled over her sister's body, then fainted. Mrs. Henry also fainted.

Policemen O'Grady and McKnight of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had heard the reports of the revolver and the shouts of passers-by, carried Mrs. Cripps, who was dying, and the two who had fainted, and Bush to a drugstore at Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, from where calls were sent for a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance and the patrol wagon of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Dr. Milliken arrived with the ambulance and pronounced Mrs. Cripps dead, the bullet having penetrated her right lung. Bush was taken to the hospital.

Mrs. Cripps was the wife of a steamship engineer now at sea. She also leaves a five-year-old daughter, whose name is Florence.

WANTED A STOLEN WATCH.

Arrest of Man Who Inquired in a Pawnshop — Theft Was in a Saratoga Hotel.

While Mr. and Mrs. George K. Sherman of Fort Henry, N. Y., was staying at the Western Hotel, Saratoga, in June last, their room was entered and jewelry valued at $2,500 was taken, including Mrs. Sherman's gold watch, studded with sixty diamonds, and valued at $750, and several stick pins. Capt. Titus received from Mr. Sherman on the 10th inst. a description of the stolen property.

John D. Schaanck, who said he was a printer, of 325 West Twenty-fifth Street, entered Goldstone Brothers' pawnshop, at Thirty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening, and inquired about a watch that had been pawned on the 7th inst. A clerk noticed that the description was that of the one which had been stolen in Saratoga. The clerk detained Schaanck and another employe summoned a policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who took Schaanck to the station. Later the man was taken to Police Headquarters by two Central Office men.

The prisoner said that he had purchased the watch from a man in the street, paying $250 for it, and that he had immediately pawned it for the same amount. At Headquarters it was said that Schaanck had been recognized as a man who had been arrested on Nov. 30, 1899, by Detective Sergeant Valley on a charge of theft, and that his portrait is in the Rogues' Gallery.

"STOP THIEF!" AT THE BRIDGE.

Young Man Accused of Stealing a Purse in the Crowd at the Loops.

While the crowds were thronging the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge late yesterday afternoon excitement was caused by a man who yelled "Stop thief!" A young man opened his way through the crowd, bowling over several women and children. Just as he seemed to be clear of the crowd he was caught by Detective Archibald of the Oak Street Station. The young man struggled, but he was landed in the police station without much difficulty.

A middle-aged man worked his way through the crowd and accused the young man of having robbed him of a pocketbook that contained $20. The prisoner described himself as George Morrow, aged twenty-seven, of 55 East Fifty-first Street. The complainant was Louis Gerlando of 180 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn. He said he felt a hand in his hip pocket, and he saw Morrow just as he was getting away with the pocketbook.

HIS WOUNDS PROVE FATAL.

Negro Stabbed by P. H. Donoghue Expires in New Rochelle Hospital.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—George Brown, the colored waiter, who was stabbed on Aug. 21 by P. H. Donoghue, the well-known plumber in this city, died tonight in the New Rochelle Hospital.

Brown boarded with two colored women, who lived in a house owned by Donoghue. About 2 o'clock in the morning on that day Donoghue went to the house to collect his rent. While there Brown came home, and the women would not allow him to enter. He procured an axe and broke down the door. He then rushed at Donoghue and attempted to brain him. Donoghue pulled a penknife from his pocket to defend himself, and stabbed Brown several times. He was arrested and held in $1,000 bail.

When word of Brown's death was received Donoghue was rearrested, and arraigned before Coroner Manning on a charge of manslaughter. He was released in $2,000 bail.

FIRE AT PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Delaware House Burned and Seventeen Horses Perish—Loss Estimated at $75,000, with $20,000 Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A fire started from spontaneous combustion in the hayloft of Liveryman W. J. Collier, on Railroad Avenue, about 3 o'clock this morning, and before the flames were subdued they had reduced three-quarters of a block to ashes and entailed an estimated loss of $75,000, covered by $20,000 insurance. Twenty-two horses were in the barn under the hayloft, and seventeen perished. Forty wagons were destroyed. Collier's undertaking shop was burned, and next the flames destroyed the residence of Mrs. Michael Daley. Then the barn of Andrew Cuff was consumed, and in quick succession the undertaking office and barn of Thomas Carrigan. Mr. Collier's handsome residence was badly damaged.

The fire extended to the stables of Patrick J. Donahue. His horses and wagons were saved. The grocery store and residence of Thomas Fallon were the next to go, and afterward the flames were communicated to the paint shops of Willis Millspaugh and Floyd Barlow, causing a terrific explosion. The family of John Duane, consisting of his wife, two children, and sister-in-law, Miss Louise Decker, resided in one of the buildings, and they escaped with difficulty.

The frame dwelling of Harry Balmos was entirely destroyed, and two horses owned by Owen Hagan badly damaged. The last structure to burn was the Delaware House, Theodore Shay, proprietor, that stood on the corner of Pike Street and Railroad Avenue. The guests were notified of the fire, and many of them tumbled out in the chilly morning air in their nightclothes. Much of the furniture of the hotel was removed. Thomas Dickerman, a fireman, was overcome with smoke and carried out unconscious.

FIRE IN AN INFIRMARY.

Presence of Mind of the Head Nurse Prevented a Panic—Sterilized Gauze Blazed Up.

Fire started last night in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Livingston Place, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, and as soon as possible Miss Kate Jennings, the head nurse, called the dozen nurses and instructed them not to let the patients know about it. Then she and two or three of the nurses extinguished the fire before the arrival of the firemen, who had been summoned by the automatic alarm.

The infirmary building is seven stories in height. In the fifth story were about a dozen patients. Miss Jennings was in the sterilizing room there, sterilizing gauze and bandages. In some manner a small stove on which water was being heated became overheated and it set fire to the gauze. Miss Jennings called one of the nurses and told her to pass the word to the other nurses, and under no circumstances let the patients know what had happened. Then the fire was put out by the use of hand extinguishers.

The gauze and bandages had burned quickly, and the fire threatened to spread to the building. The firemen responded while the fire was being extinguished.

It was said later that there had not been the slightest sign of a panic during the fire. When the firemen arrived the patients who heard the clatter imagined that there was a fire in the neighborhood.

ORANGE BOY'S LONG TRAVELS.

Roving Disposition Sent Him to South Africa, Where He Enlisted.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—Although only eighteen years of age, John D. Brady, son of Hugh J. Brady of 123 William Street, this city, has attained distinction as a traveler, having been nearly around the world alone. He has just returned home after an absence of a year and two months.

After he left school he exhibited a roving disposition and his parents were not surprised when on June 5, 1901, John announced that he was going to make a trip around the world.

After leaving Orange young Brady visited the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and then worked his way westward. After returning he went southward and embarked from New Orleans on board the steamship Michigan for Cape Town, South Africa. On arriving there, although he was in sympathy with the Boers, he enlisted in the English Army.

He had intended to desert, but the opportunity did not present itself. A large number of Americans and joined the Boers and he was watched closely. The young man says that he was in active service for two months. His regiment was commissioned to search for the enemy.

He figured in several skirmishes, but escaped injury, and on June 31 last he came out of the war in the very best of health.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Henry A. Blair, Chicago; John F. Cramer, Milwaukee.

IMPERIAL.—S. S. McMillin, Cleveland; Col. Howell Peeples, Atlanta; C. G. Sloan, Washington; Edward Sickles, Philadelphia.

HERALD SQUARE.—A. H. F. Herodt, Chicago; Robert Lorain, London.

BUCKINGHAM.—Prof. B. C. Blodgett, Northampton; Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and family.

GRAND.—Capt. E. P. Lawton, United States Army; Major John H. Beacon, United States Army; Capt. John Robinson, United States Army; Capt. George A. Dodge, United States Army.

STURTEVANT.—Prof. O. R. Stanford, Ithaca.

MANHATTAN.—Comte and Comtesse Subervielle, Paris; Julian Ralph, Brandon, Vt.; Dr. C. W. Richardson, Washington.

SAVOY.—James H. Lambert, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND.—Baron and Mme. B. Tramonti, Geneva.

MARLBOROUGH.—Col. B. E. Winningham, Macon, Ga.; F. D. Burnham, Hartford.

NAVARRE.—Lieut. R. E. Callan, United States Army, West Point.

VICTORIA.—Col. R. R. Simpson, Hamilton, Ontario; H. G. McBurney, M. P., Manchester, England.

HOFFMAN.—Joel Landon, Philadelphia; Col. R. E. Oliver, Mississippi.

ALBEMARLE.—P. Lorillard, Tuxedo; John W. Yerkes, Washington; Senator J. P. Taliaferro, Florida; Cecil Wood, London; Major T. N. Ward, United States Marines.

FIFTH AVENUE.—George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

ASTOR.—H. N. Ogden, Chicago; Thomas Scott, Cleveland.

EMPIRE.—Udlie Murray, Chicago; James G. Rell, Philadelphia; Charles Emery, Melrose, Mass.; T. Nakamura, Japanese Legation, Washington.

CADILLAC.—D. F. Hirsh of York, Penn., and S. H. Vich, Liverpool.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:05 A. M.—272 East Fourth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $150.

4 A. M.—Second Avenue and Seventieth Street; electric conduit; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—93 First Avenue; M. Fox; damage, $20.

2:50 P. M.—343 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; David Stone; damage, $200.

3:30 P. M.—Forty-third Street and Ninth Avenue; electric car; damage trifling.

3:32 P. M.—35 Henry Street; Max Pearl; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—408 West Fifty-second Street; Jacob Faulhaber; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—2,349 First Avenue; Magistrate Zeller; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—138 Avenue B; Ludwig Zimmer; damage, $10.

7:50 P. M.—223 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

8:40 P. M.—538 East Seventy-second Street; Frank Pellcon; damage, $200.

TAX FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

Special Grand Jury to Investigate Charges—Alleged Expose by City Treasurer's Employe.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Judge Brentano today ordered a venire for a special Grand Jury to convene next Tuesday to consider the tax-fixing scandals that have thrown county officers into a turmoil during the past week. Bench warrants also will issue against several persons as yet unnamed. The action is a result of the unearthing by State Attorney Deneen of what he says is a gigantic conspiracy to defraud Cook County out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It was found last week that the tax accounts of the Masonic Temple Building apparently had been tampered with on the books of the County Treasurer. The charge was made before the State Attorney that the entry of "paid" before an item of $26,770.17 was fraudulent. County Treasurer S. B. Raymond and his chief clerk, John Becker, asserted that the money never had been paid. Capt. Williams, manager for the Masonic Temple Association, maintains that the taxes were paid in cash.

The Daily News to-day prints what purports to be an exposé of the scandal. Michael G. Walsh, an employe of the County Treasurer's office, made a statement which, he said, was the same as that which started State Attorney Deneen in his investigation. According to Walsh, he was approached by Luke Wheeler, a man who, he maintains, was at the head of the conspiracy. Wheeler, Walsh said, told him that the Masonic Temple Association was in bad shape financially, and that a bond issue was necessary—probably for more than $100,000. In order to permit of this bond issue, the tax title to the big twenty-two-story office building must be clear.

The plan proposed to Walsh was that he mark "paid" in the tax warrant book in the space devoted to the tax on the Temple for 1901. Walsh said Wheeler promised ample protection, and that all that was necessary for the time being was to show that the building stood clear of the $27,000 taxes against it. The property had been sold the year previous for taxes, and if the present year was allowed to remain against the company the trust companies would not touch the bonds.

Walsh said he was to get $500 of $1,500 to be paid for the work. Walsh maintains he told State Attorney Deneen about the affair, and that afterward somebody, who, he did not know, did make the fraudulent entry.

MAN SHOT ON A TRAIN.

Bullet Entered a Car Window and Struck His Forehead—He Died a Few Hours Later.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 30.—Richard Duggan of Tenafly, N. J., while on a Northern New Jersey train, running between New Durham and Richfield, near here, was shot to-day by an unidentified person, who stood alongside the track. He died in Englewood Hospital this evening.

Duggan had left his home for Jersey City. As the train was speeding between the two villages Duggan threw up his hands and exclaimed that he had been shot. Blood came from his forehead.

It was ascertained that some one near the track had discharged a revolver, the bullet entering the car window and striking Duggan. The man was taken to the hospital, where he became unconscious.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh southerly winds.

From the Upper Missouri Valley over the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts and the Pacific Coast States the weather will be fair. In the Southern States fair weather will prevail Sunday, although local rains are likely to occur on the Florida and Gulf Coasts.

Along the Middle and North Atlantic Coast light to fresh southerly winds will prevail; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from easterly; on the Gulf Coast fresh south to southeast winds will increase in force. Increasing east to southeast winds are indicated for the lake region.

Steamships departing Sunday for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds and fair weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES, 1902.
3 A. M.	67	67	61
6 A. M.	68	65	66
9 A. M.	73	64	74
12 M.	77	74	76
4 P. M.	80	78	78
6 P. M.	76	75	76
9 P. M.	73	72	75
12 P. M.	71	70	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 64 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 73 degrees. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty, to relieve Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon.

Major Glennan will proceed to Fort Douglas and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and to the commanding General, Department of Colorado, to relieve Major Henry F. Hoyt, Surgeon United States Volunteers.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the army for duty in his office.

Capt. William C. Cannon, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Francisco, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the settlement of his property accountability on the transport Sherman.

Capt. George F. Baltzell, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Fifth Infantry, Company E.

Capt. Edward P. Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College.

Navy.

Capt. W. W. Mead is ordered to the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, as commandant and to command the Constellation on Sept. 3.

Midshipman G. P. Brown is ordered home and will await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Brutus sailed Aug. 11 from Tutuila for Montevideo en route to Norfolk.

The Albatross sailed Aug. 19 from Honolulu for San Francisco.

The Wisconsin arrived at Bremerton yesterday.

The Puritan sailed to-day from New Bedford for Menemsha Bight.

The Buffalo arrived at Singapore to-day.

The Alexander sailed to-day from Bahia for Montevideo.

The Monongahela sailed to-day from Madeira for Yorktown.

The Atlanta sailed to-day from Rio de Janeiro for Fort Frio.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert." 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1211 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

LAD, WITH BULLET WOUND, FOUND DEAD.

Belief Is that He Was Shot by a Railroad Detective Who Fired at a Tramp.

Eric Reinerts, fourteen years of age, of 534 East Eighty-eighth Street, has been spending his vacation with Henry Meyer, his uncle, who is a farmer in the Greenville district of Jersey City, living at 630 Garfield Avenue. Under a grape arbor at the back of the house he was found dead last night. There was a bullet wound in his breast directly over the heart. No revolver was found near him.

The police believe that the lad was shot accidentally by a Central Railroad detective who was firing at a tramp. The tracks of the road are at the rear of the house, and special detectives have been employed to drive away tramps who for the past month have been along the road, carrying off anything portable that they can find.

TO INVESTIGATE RATE CUTTING.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—It is generally believed in railroad circles here that the Wisconsin Central, the Soo Line, and possibly the Minneapolis and St. Louis will be enjoined from cutting rates or paying rebates as a result of the investigation the Inter-State Commerce Commission will institute at St. Paul next Tuesday. Several traffic officials of Chicago-St. Paul lines have been summoned to appear before the commission to tell what they know of the rate-cutting practices of the roads mentioned.

Notwithstanding that the Wisconsin Central and the Soo lines are to be investigated on such an early date, traffic officials allege that the rates are still being manipulated, especially the flour rate.

Another fact of vital bearing upon the situation has just been disclosed. It is said by an official of one of the Chicago-St. Paul roads, now under injunction, that the gross earnings of his company would show a falling off of not less than 20 per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, but that the net earnings would show an increase of 10 per cent. In explanation of that he said that last year the bulk of the business was moved at cut rates. This year, since injunctions were issued against the leading roads, the gross earnings have been falling away, but the net earnings will show up much better, because the rates are better maintained.

MACHINE TOOL COMBINATION.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30.—Negotiations are under way looking toward the formation of a machine tool combination to comprise all the leading machine toolmakers in the United States. One of the leading manufacturers of this city, who returned last night from New York, said that so far he was sure none of the Worcester machine tool builders have been approached regarding their entering the proposed trust. There had been rumors of such a deal in Worcester for some time, however, he said.

From Philadelphia comes the story that definite plans have already been made and that the capital stock of the combination would be $40,000,000 or $50,000,000.

For a long time the machine tool builders of the country have been working in harmony. Business has been exceedingly good and there has been little disposition to cut prices.

Champion Won Cycle Race.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Albert Champion followed pace better in his twenty-five-mile race with Harry Elkes at the Revere track to-night, and won by a lap and a half. The men started from opposite sides of the track, and is the first five miles Elkes gained about thirty yards. Champion passed Elkes in the ninth mile. Elkes rallied in the fifteenth mile and overtook Champion, but the pace was too fast, and he dropped back beaten. The time of the race was 37:05 1-5.

BIG SCORES AT SEA GIRT

New Record by Corp. Casey in Wimbledon Cup Contest.

Private Bell of New Jersey Makes Twelve Straight Bull's-Eyes—The Scores of the Several Contestants.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 30.—Corporal K. K. V. Casey, of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, captured the Wimbledon Cup this afternoon at the Inter-State shooting tournament at Sea Girt. He had as competitors the crack marksmen of America, representing the regular army and the militia.

Corporal Casey made a score of 128, but received a handicap of 18 points for using a regulation Government gun and Government powder, and this ran his gross score up to 146. That exceeded the previous record by one point.

Private Horace M. Bell, of the First New Jersey, formerly of Washington, scored twelve straight bull's-eyes, and his thirty shots at the 1,000-yard target aggregated 135 points. Had he used Government powder he would have won the trophy, but he burned powder of his own manufacture. This allowed him a handicap of but six points, and his gross score was 141, five less than Corp. Casey's.

The score of all the contestants is as follows:

Corp. Casey, New York	140
Private Bell, New Jersey	141
Private Leitzear, New Jersey	128
Private Wetherald, District of Columbia	128
Capt. Evans, New York	127
Corp. Wells, New York	127
Lieut. Goddard, Pennsylvania	126
Corp. Smith, New Jersey	121
Dr. Hudson, New York	120
Sergt. Tewes, New Jersey	120
Sergt. Smith, New York	120
Capt. Sebbins, New York	118
Col. Bruce, New York	118
Sergt. Daube, New York	116
R. W. Evans, New Jersey	115
Private Paupst, Ohio	112
Private Dickey, District of Columbia	111
Sergt. Leushner, New York	110
Harry Pope, Massachusetts	109
Sergt. Lough, New York	108
Capt. Martin, New Jersey	105
Capt. Byers, New York	105
Sergt. Howard, United States Marine Corps	104
Lieut. Holcomb, United States Marine Corps	102
Alex. Stevens, New York	101
Lieut. R. C. Dewey, United States Marine Corps	100
Corp. Short, New York	97
Private Meyer, New York	96
Lieut. Foulke, Pennsylvania	94
Major Young, District of Columbia	92
Sergt. Lamb, New York	91
Sergt. Boyle, United States Marine Corps	86
Sergt. Corrie, New York	86
Capt. Graham, United States Army, Porto Rico	86
Corp. Winder, Ohio	85
Lieut. Cookson, District of Columbia	82
Sergt. Gannon, New Jersey	81
Major Rowland, New Jersey	79
Private Cook, District of Columbia	69
Lieut. Farrow, District of Columbia	65
John Kulp, New Jersey	68

The Inspectors' match was shot in two stages, 500 and 600 yards. There were eighteen contestants, representing the regular army and the militia of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia, and the District of Columbia. The gold medal was won by Major J. R. Bell of Washington. The full score was:

	Yards. 500	600	Tot-als.
Major L. H. Reichelderfer, 1st D. C.	46	47	93
Capt. T. F. King, 1st D. C.	42	36	78
Capt. W. Bowie, 5th Md.	46	42	88
Capt. W. N. Phillimore, 5th Ga.	43	40	83
Capt. G. B. Young, D. C.	47	46	93
Major J. R. Bell, D. C.	50	44	94
Lieut. W. W. Cookson, D. C.	40	46	86
Capt. W. F. Martin, 4th N. J.	49	43	92
Lieut. G. W. Corwin, 71st N. Y.	48	40	88
Capt. H. E. Evans, 69th N. Y.	44	45	89
Lieut. G. G. Dennis, 5th D. C.	38	42	80
Capt. A. H. Graff, 1st N. J.	46	38	84
Capt. F. L. Graham, U. S. A.	42	41	83
Priv. W. E. Calladay, 4th Bat., D. C.	49	43	92
Capt. S. S. Stebbins, 12th N. Y.	46	42	88
Lieut. W. M. Farrow, 4th Bat., D. C.	47	43	90
Capt. C. H. Springsted, 4th N. J.	46	43	89
Lieut. H. M. Bell, N. J.	46	45	91

The inter-State Schuetzen team match failed to attract shooters from any State but New Jersey. The two teams which competed were from the German shooting clubs from Jersey City and vicinity. The match was on the German ring targets at 200 yards, any rifles. Prizes were a silver medal to each member of the winning team. The score was:

First Team—J. O. Hare, 190; Adam Hubschmitt, 184; Howard Gensch, 206; C. E. Gensch, 148; George Wigman, 175. Total, 903.

Second Team—Michael Dorler, 214; L. P. Hansen, 208; William Heyes, 210; A. Begsrow, 195; George Schlicht, 202. Total, 1,029.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

Point Judith Team Outclassed and Outplayed Third Team of Westchester Country Club.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The polo match between Point Judith and the third team of the Westchester Country Club this afternoon was one-sided, the latter team not scoring once, and losing one-fourth of a point on a safety. The final score, including the handicap, was 20 to 4¾ goals. The Point Judith team allowed the Westchesters five goals. The match was in the first round for the Westchester Polo Club tournament. The line up:

POINT JUDITH.	Goal Hdcp.	WESTCHESTER III.	Goal Hdcp.
1—Reginald Brooks.	3	1—Ogden Mills.	2
2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	5	2—O. R. Snowden	5
3—R. J. Collier	4	3—L. H. Stewart	2
Back—Geo. McFadden.	4	Back—Craig Biddle	2
Total	16	Total	11

Rene La Montagne and Robert J. Collier did the rough riding and hard mallet work for the winning team. Their individual work was spirited and their riding off of the Westchester players kept that team from scoring. The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Won by	Goal by	Time.
Point Judith, La Montagne		1:00
Point Judith, Collier		3:13
Point Judith, La Montagne		0:55
Point Judith, Brooks		5:00
Point Judith, Collier		1:30
Point Judith, Collier		0:30

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith, Collier	4:08
Point Judith, Collier	0:30
Point Judith, La Montagne	3:30
Point Judith, La Montagne	4:05
Point Judith, Brooks	2:25
Point Judith, Collier	2:55

THIRD PERIOD.

Point Judith, McFadden	2:30
Point Judith, La Montagne	7:05
Point Judith, La Montagne	0:55

FOURTH PERIOD.

Point Judith, Brooks	1:30
Point Judith, La Montagne	1:25
Point Judith, Brooks	6:45
Point Judith, Brooks	1:15
Point Judith, Brooks	0:20

Total score—Point Judith, 20; Westchester, 4¾. Westchester lost ¼ goal on safety by Biddle. Referee—Arthur Iselin.

Golf on Plainfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 30.—Some good golf was played in the weekly competition for the President's cup on the links of the Park Golf Club this afternoon. The honors all went to new comers in the race, the leaders failing to score. Charles B. Morse is still first with S. St. John McCutcheon a close second. Monday will see the qualifying round and first round for the club championship as well as the usual play for the holiday cup.

To-day's scores better than 100 net were as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Nelson A. Miller	106	30	76
Morgan Townsend	87	90	78
Dr. A. W. Anderson	103	22	81
Samuel Townsend	112	30	82
S. T. K. McCutcheon	101	15	86
Charles L. Nichols	110	20	90
Charles B. Morse	105	14	91
William R. Faber	111	20	91
Robert D. E. S. Newhall	103	4	99

Deal Golfers Won Team Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Spring Lake golf team visited the links of the Deal Golf Club and played a team match, losing by the following score:

DEAL TEAM.		SPRING LAKE TEAM.	
George Brokaw	4	Roy De Raimes	0
F. W. Croker	3	F. J. De Raimes	0
Kellogg	2	L. P. Runyon	0
S. M. Allen	0	G. Scott	4
G. H. Bowley	0	H. Townsend	0
N. W. Anthony	5	Thomas	0
George Baxter	2	F. S. Harris	0
Howard Steele	7	T. C. Enever	0
Stoutenbury, Sr.	1	G. Holmes	0
F. H. Herd	11	A. F. Jamison	0
Stoutenbury, Jr.	0	R. Neilson	0
Total	35	Total	4

Professional Golfers in Match.

Val Flood and James Laing, respectively the professionals of the Shelter Island Golf Club and the Shelter Island Country Club, played a match on the former club's links yesterday of thirty-six holes, the first half of a home-and-home contest for a two-hundred-dollar purse. Flood won by 13 up and 11 to play, on one round making the new record of 35 for the nine holes. His full score was 35, 43, 38, and 45, a total of 161. In the semi-final for the women's cup over the same links Mrs. A. E. Smylie beat Mrs. Mason by 2 up, and Mrs. Kinney beat Miss Field by 1 up.

BUFFALO'S FIRST DERBY WON BY SOMBRERO.

Queen City Marks Its Entrance Into Metropolitan Racing by a Large Attendance.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 17.—The impression produced by the inaugural meeting of the Buffalo Racing Association to-day is that it marks the entrance of this section into metropolitan racing. A crowd of 15,000 people, including prominent representatives of society, turned out for the opening day, although they have not heretofore patronized running races here.

If there was any imperfection in the condition of the track it passed unnoticed in the general enthusiasm over the artistic appearance of the clubhouse, grand stand, and grounds.

The feature of the day was the Buffalo Derby, the first event of the kind. It was a foregone conclusion that Green B. Morris's crack three-year-old Sombrero would win this feature, and the best price obtainable at any time in the betting was 1 to 4 against him.

It was only an exercise gallop for the Star Ruby colt, and he won by four lengths from the Charaxus horse, Circus. The failure of the Green B. Morris Candlemas colt, Homestead, to do better than third was a surprise to many, although to Buffalonians it was a matter of congratulation that their townsman, Jacob G. Lang, was able to land $1,500 of the $8,000 prize money. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Shrine, 89 pounds, (Walnwright,) 4 to 1, first; Artvis, 104, (Winder,) 8 to 5, second; Sevoy, 125, (Robertson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Buccleuch, Golden Rule, Pride of Surrey, Maud Gonne, and Delmarch also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth. San Andres, 111 pounds, (T. Knight,) 4 to 5, and Annie Lauretta, 108, (M. Johnson,) 20 to 1, ran a dead heat; Great Star, 105, (O'Neil,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:57 4-5. Dactyle, Benckhart, and Lady Culver also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Silk Cord, 104, (Adams,) 3 to 1, first; Piedrich, 111, (T. Knight,) 2 to 1, second; Janice, 114, (Winder,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Orontas and Wellesley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Buffalo Derby, $8,000 guaranteed to the winner; one and a half miles. Sombrero, 126 pounds, (Winder,) 1 to 4, won; Circus, 126, (Robertson,) 20 to 1, second; Homestead, 126, (Kuhn,) 1 to 4, third. Sombrero and Homestead were stable entries. Time—2:39 3-5. Red Robe, Crimean, and Dubious also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile. Olefiant, 119 pounds, (Adams,) 1 to 3, won; Epidemic, 111, (O'Neil,) 8 to 1, second; All Souls, 119, (Robertson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Suburban Queen, Chamblee, and Gillie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Blue Ridge, 97 pounds, (Wainwright,) 5 to 1, won; Banish, 111, (T. Knight,) 2 to 1, second; Golden Cottage, 106, (Daly,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Curtsey, Hon Scotch, Tenagra, Bounteous, Dick Canfield, and Military also ran.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

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Our Store Will Be Closed To-morrow,

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR TUESDAY.

Jackets, Skirts and Waists

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

A $12.00 Jacket for $5.50.

A Covert Jacket, well tailored, taffeta lined, sold at $12.00, at $5.50.

$10.00 Skirts for $7.50.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Defeat Philadelphias in Ninth Inning.

BROOKLYN BEATEN AT BOSTON

Chicago Loses a Twelve-Inning Contest to Pittsburg and Cincinnati Wins from St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The New York baseball team scored two runs in the ninth inning to-day and snatched a victory from the Philadelphias by a score of 3 to 2. The game was a pitcher's battle between Frazer and Cronin, and the former had the better of the argument up to the ninth inning. In this inning he hit a batsman, and two hits followed, giving New York two runs.

The Philadelphias were presented with their first run. Hulswitt reached first because McGann and Cronin allowed his fly to drop safe between them. Jennings sent a fly to right, and Mathewson, who fell, got up in time to get his hands on the ball. He failed to hold it, however, and Hulswitt raced across the home plate.

Douglas's good work on the bases in the seventh inning resulted in Philadelphia getting one more run. He hit for three bases, and when Childs landed the ball in Cronin's hand Douglas did not go back to third. As soon as Cronin threw to McGann he started for home, scoring easily.

Cronin kept the hits well scattered, but Frazer allowed the visitors to bunch three hits in the fourth inning. Dunn singled, took second on a wild pitch, third on Smith's single, and scored on McGann's double. Smith also tried to come in on this hit, but was caught at the plate.

In the ninth inning Brodie was hit, Bowerman singled, and Barry's fumble allowed Brodies to go to third. He scored on Lauder's out, and Bowerman came home on Matthewson's single. Both teams played fast ball, Hulswitt's work at short and catch by Browne in the first inning being the features.

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	0
Dunn, ss.	1	2	2	2	2	0	Wolv't'n, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	
Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	2	2	0	Barry, rf.	0	0	3	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0		Krug, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Brodie, cf.	1	0	3	0	0		Hulswitt, ss.	1	1	1	5	0	
Bow'man, c.	1	1	4	0	0		Jennings, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0	
Lauder, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		Douglass, c.	1	1	4	1	1	
Math'son, rf.	0	2	1	0	1		Childs, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	
Cronin, p.	0	0	1	2	0		Fraser, p.	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	3	9	27	11	1		Total	2	7	27	19	1	

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2–3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0–2

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—McGann, Barry. Three-base hit—Douglass. Sacrifice hit—Dunn. Stolen bases—Matthewson. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1; off Fraser, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Brodie. Struck out—By Cronin, 4; by Fraser, 2. Wild pitch—Fraser. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Irwin.

BOSTON, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Boston baseball team won the last game of the home series from Brooklyn this afternoon. Eight safe hits off Hughes in the first three innings brought victory. It was not until the ninth inning that the visitors aroused the crowd by nearly tying the score. With two men on bases, Keeler was thrown out by Greminger but Dolan followed with a hit, scoring Farrell. Hughes, who was overanxious, tried to reach third and was thrown out by Tenney. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Dexter, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0		Dolan, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	
Cooley, lf.	0	2	3	0	0		Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	
Carney, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		Donovan, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Grem'er, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0		Flood, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0	
Lush, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		Irwin, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0	
Long, ss.	1	2	0	3	1		Farrell, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	
Kittredge, c.	0	1	5	0	0		Latimer, c.	0	1	5	2	0	
Willis, p.	1	1	1	1	0		Hughes, p.	0	2	0	0	0	
Total	4	10	27	13	1		Total	3	11	24	12	1	

Boston	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	–4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2–3

Two-base hits—Long, Irwin. Stolen base—Donovan. Sacrifice hits—Kittredge, Carney. First base on balls—Tenney, (2;) Dahlen. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Willis, 3. Double play—Tenney and Willis. Passed ball—Latimer. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

PITTSBURG, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Two bases on balls and errors by Menefee and Tinker defeated Chicago in the twelfth inning of a splendidly contested baseball game. Score by innings:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1–3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0–2

Batteries—Tannehill and Smith; Lundgren and Kling.

CINCINNATI, 13; ST. LOUIS, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Cincinnati baseball team had no trouble whatever in batting O'Neil to-day and won the game easily. Phillips was effective when men were on bases, and the local team played a strong game. The St. Louis's errors counted for runs, but the hitting of the locals was what won the game. Score by innings:

Cincinnati	1	1	2	5	1	1	0	1	3				–13
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0				–2

Batteries—Phillips and Bergen; O'Neil and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	87	27	.763	Cincinnati	53	56	.486
Brooklyn	60	52	.536	St. Louis	48	60	.444
Boston	54	52	.509	Philadelphia	48	64	.402
Chicago	54	55	.495	New York	39	68	.364

American League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	–4	8	0	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0–2	7	0	

Batteries—Griffith and McFarland; Mitchell, Wilson, and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0–6	10	3	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0–5	9	2	

Batteries—Waddell and Schreckengost; Patterson and McFarland.

AT CLEVELAND.

											R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0		–4	11	0	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0	2	2	

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Orth and Clark.

AT DETROIT.

											R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	4	0	–11	17	2	
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–1	7	3	

Batteries—Hughes and Warner; Mercer, McCarthy, and Buelow.

AT ST. LOUIS.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	–	–8	11	3	
Baltimore	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	–2	8	0	

Batteries—Harper and Kahoe; Wiltse and Robinson.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	63	44	.589	Cleveland	55	56	.496
Boston	61	47	.565	Washington	51	59	.464
St. Louis	58	48	.547	Baltimore	45	64	.413
Chicago	58	50	.537	Detroit	41	64	.390

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City played an errorless game and defeated Providence on the former's grounds yesterday, chiefly through the inability of Pitcher Stockpole to field his position, his failure to handle bunts, giving the Jerseymen two runs. Three hits by Mack, Butler, and Oakes and Wood's sacrifice added two more runs in the second. Providence scored three runs in the sixth. Woods hit a player. Wagner hit for two bases, and Sullivan put the ball over the fence for a home run. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E	PROVIDENCE.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf.	1	2	3	0	0		Wagner, ss.	1	2	0	0	0	
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	2	3	0		Conn, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Halligan, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		S. Sul'n, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	
Carr, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0		Cassidy, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0	
Griffen, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0		McMa'n, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	
Shoch, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		Armb'ter, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	
Mack, ss.	1	1	3	1	0		Connors, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0	
Butler, c.	1	1	3	1	0		Dolan, c.	0	1	5	2	0	
Woods, p.	0	0	0	2	0		Stockpole, p.	1	0	0	2	2	
Total	4	5	27	4	0		Total	3	5	24	14	2	

Jersey City	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	–4
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0–3

Earned runs—Jersey City, 3; Providence, 2. First base by errors—Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 3; Providence, 3. First base on balls—Off Woods, 1; off Stockpole, 1. Struck out—By Woods, 3; by Stockpole, 2. Home run—S. Sullivan. Two-base hits—Wagner, Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Halligan, Griffen, Woods. Hit by pitcher—By Woods, 1; by Stockpole, 1. Umpire—Mr. Rinn. Time of game—1 hour 30 minutes.

AT TORONTO.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	–	–10	13	4	
Montreal	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0–3	11	2	

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Langton, Souders, and Fuller.

AT NEWARK.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0–1	8	0	
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2–3	10	0	

Batteries—Fredericks, Hesterfer, and Flackara; Falkenberg and McCauley.

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	–	–8	13	1	
Rochester	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	–4	9	2	

Batteries—Laroy and Shaw; Horton and Dillon.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	69	37	.651	Jersey City	60	55	.522
Buffalo	70	44	.614	Rochester	48	61	.440
Worcester	59	50	.541	Montreal	45	67	.402
Providence	58	53	.523	Newark	36	78	.316

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 5; A. J. & G., 0. Troy, 3; A. J. & G., 1, (second game.)
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Utica, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Schenectady, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 3; Ilion, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE IN NEW YORK

W. T. Vanbrunt to Control Interests with Hugh Duffy to Manage the Team of Baseball Players.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—There is a report here that links the name of Hugh Duffy with W. T. Vanbrunt in connection with the story about the American League invading New York City next season. It is said if present negotiations go through that W. T. Vanbrunt, who is head of the Western League, will have control of the New York club in the American League and that Hugh Duffy will have the management of the team.

It is evident that there is more to the story about Vanbrunt having interested the Harriman syndicate in the project than the American League officials are willing to admit. W. T. Vanbrunt has intimated to friends here that he would like to look into bigger company than the Western League, and the indications are that his chance is at hand. He has been very close with Duffy ever since the season opened, and it is only to be expected that if the deal carries that Duffy will be his choice of manager.

The report lends more color to a rumor that Hugh Duffy would not be with the Milwaukee Western League team next season. Duffy has stated that he will be here next year at the head of the club, but there is good reason for believing that he will not be connected with the Western League Club in any way next season.

Sam Crawford Signs with Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Outfielder Sam Crawford to-day signed a contract to play with the Cincinnati baseball team next year, the contract, it is understood, calling for $5,000 in addition to a bonus for signing. Crawford had previously signed with the Detroit American League Club for next year, and accepted $1,000 advance money, but he returned it to the Detroit Club to-day after signing with Cincinnati.

New Challenger for Seawanhaka Cup.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Chippewa Bay Yacht Club will challenge the Royal Yacht Club of Montreal to a series of races to be sailed next year for the Seawanhaka Cup, now in possession of the Montreal club. If the challenge is accepted the Chippewa Club will build a new boat, as all yachts now in its possession are twenty-footers, while the cup defenders are twenty-five-footers. The challenger will probably be built in New York.

Small Yachts in Cruising Race.

The boats of the American Yacht Club, one-design classes, are entered for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club races this week. In going over to Oyster Bay from their home harbor on Wednesday they will have a cruising race between themselves. The start will be from off Milton Point, Rye, at 1:30 o'clock, and the finish will be off the Seawanhaka Club dock. For this race one lady may be carried on any boat. Commodore Eaton's flagship, the Audax, will accompany the little fleet across the Sound.

Kinloch Park's Last Day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Getaway day at Kinloch Park was not accompanied by the upsets usually prevalent on such occasions, favorites sweeping the card, with one exception. The racing scene will shift to Delmar on Monday. The E. J. Arnold & Co. World's Fair Handicap, at one mile, for all-age horses, the feature of the card, was won by Peaceful, who got the best of the start and spread-eagled his field, crossing the line seven lengths in advance of Glenwood. Glenwood finished second, but was disqualified for fouling Prosper la Gai in the stretch, and Satin Coat was placed second and Prosper la Gai third.

MISS ANTHONY GOLF CHAMPION

Wins the Western Women's Tournament for Third Time, with Mrs. W. A. Alexander as Runner Up.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Miss Bessie Anthony of the Glen View Golf Club for the third time won the title of Western woman golf champion to-day, after a hard and plucky fight against Mrs. W. A. Alexander of Exmoor, by a score of 1 up. Miss Anthony thus becomes permanent owner of the Alexander and Governor's cups. Mrs. Alexander proved a worthy runner up in the match, and at the ninth hole was 1 up on Miss Anthony.

Miss Elizabeth Congdon of Glen View won the finals for the solace cup from Mrs. F. E. Donohoe by 2 up, 1 to play.

The Tyro cup became the property of Miss Lillian Towner of Exmoor, who defeated Miss Robertson by 7 up, 6 to play.

A large gallery of enthusiastic golfers gathered about Miss Bessie Anthony as she teed off in the finals of the Western women's championship tournament in defense of the title of Western champion, which she has held for the last two years. Particular interest was manifested in her play, as a third successive victory meant the permanent possession by her of two championship trophies—the Alexander Cup of the Western Golf Association and the Governor's Cup given by the Onwensia Club. Mrs. W. A. Alexander was her opponent. Fine weather prevailed for the match, which was hotly contested by the two women.

Second in interest to the Western championship event were the final rounds for the Governor's Solace and Tyro Cups. In the former Miss Elizabeth Congdon of Glen View was matched against Mrs. E. E. Donohoe of Edgewater. Miss Towner of Exmoor Club played against Miss Robertson of Springfield, Ill., in the Tyro event.

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Store Open Every Day Now From Eight Until Six.

China Wares : : Now the Annual Sale.

Magnificent Stocks : : Values Without Precedent.

A VITAL OCCASION IN THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY of a hundred thousand homes is this great annual event in the Abraham and Straus Store. It has no parallel, in magnitude, in value giving. China and Crockery, Cut Glass and Domestic Glass, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac—the whole range of wares of this character is included. And this September Sale makes a new record of low prices—

A Third to a Half Under Regular---Even Less in Many Cases.

Prices are lowest here all the year round—and ought to be. Our own manufacturing places in the great foreign pottery centers—Limoges, Carlsbad, Steinschonau, our own decorating and glass cutting factories in this country—give us facilities matched by no other retail Store in the world so far as we know. For this great annual event the whole power of this great organization is exerted to the full. Ordinary profits are sacrificed on our own productions, and from the famous makers of China, with whom we are in intimate relations, come great casks of their fresh products at far below usual prices.

There never were before such chances to save on China and kindred wares.

Just imagine for example:

Decorated China Plates at 5c. each! $250 Limoges Dinner Sets at $166.50!

These hints we have taken at random from the details printed below. Don't miss any of them:

China.

3,000 dozen decorated German china plates, assorted sizes, including breakfast, tea and bread and butter Plates; many decorations to choose from; worth up to $2.50 dozen, all to go at the uniform price of.....5c. each

1,000 dozen decorated German china Preserve Saucers, that would sell ordinarily from 12c. to 15c. each, at.....3c

500 dozen decorated German china Cups and Saucers, six shapes and assorted decorations. We have sold thousands for 20c. a pair; all at.....5c. pair

50c. dozen richly decorated Austrian china Plates, assorted colored borders and medallion center; value $3.00 doz., at..10c. each

Austrian China—Half. Closing out an entire line of fine, decorated Austrian China, in two very handsome gold and floral decorations. The assortment consists of all sizes of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Preserve Saucers, Cake Plates, Salad Bowls, Sugar and Cream Sets, Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars, etc. Half yesterday's prices.

French China Dinner Sets—Half. Limoges china Dinner Sets, 125 pieces handsome border decoration in gold, handles heavily stippled with gold; set includes large Soup Tureen and five Meat Platters, present price, $75.00, at.....$37.50

Limoges china Dinner Sets, 125 pieces, maroon border and rose bud decoration; set includes Soup Tureen and five Meat Platters, present price, $85.00, at.....$42.50

Limoges china Dinner Sets, 125 pieces, rich gold and floral decoration, all the large pieces included, marked price, $128.00, now..$63.00

Limoges china Dinner Sets, 140 pcs., heavy inlaid gold border, Soup Tureen and five Meat Platters included, marked price, $250.00, now.....$166.50

Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 102 pcs., handsome floral decorations, complete service for 12 people, actual value, $18.00, while they last, at.....$10.98 set

Haviland's French china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, new shapes and handsome floral decorations; set includes Soup Tureen and all the large pieces, value $25.00, at.....$14.49 set

An import sample line of about 50 richly decorated French china Placques, many subjects to choose from and no two alike, ordinarily from $6.00 to $18.00, at.....$1.97 to $9.98

Cut Glass.

Rich brilliant Cut Glass, direct from our own cutting shops in Manhattan. Many exceedingly good bargains here.

Cut glass Nappies or Bon Bon Dishes, value, $1.75, at.....89c

Cut glass Nappies or Bon Bon Dishes, value, $3.00, at.....$1.98

Cut glass Fruit or Salad Bowls, 9-inch size, new cuttings, value, $6.75, at a.....$4.75

Cut glass Water Bottles, value, $4.00, at..$2.75

Cut glass Spoon Holders, value, $4.25, at..$2.49

An assortment of cut glass Celery Trays, some valued up to $8.49, all at.....$4.25

Large assortment of cut glass Jugs, Flower Vases, Cheese Dishes, Fruit Bowls, Water Bottles, Rose Bowls, Whiskey Jugs, etc., many pieces valued up to $15.00, all at..$7.49

Another large assortment of cut glass, consisting of Bon Bon Trays, Oil Cruets, Decanters, Fruit Bowls, Wine Jugs, Water Jugs, Ice Bowls, Cheese Plates, Loving Cups, etc., in three very desirable cuttings, at.....$1.98 to $14.98

A large and new assortment of colored Bohemian glass Vases, many shapes to choose from, at.....5c to $1.49

Bric a Brac.

A large assortment of Ornaments, Flower Holders, Vases and Candlesticks, valued up to 39c., all at.....19c

500 Rudolstadt Vases, in a large assortment of shapes and decorations, at reduced prices. 15c kind.....9c 19c kind.....12c 20c " .....19c 29c " and so on up to the $2.49 kind, at.....$1.40

Handled and decorated Rudolstadt Olive Trays, regular 49c, now.....35c

300 Japanese Tea Pots, sugars and creams, raised floral decoration, never sold for less than 89c., now.....29c set

Clocks.

Marbleized Iron Clocks, eight day time, cathedral gong, assorted finishes, regularly up to $5.98, now.....$3.79

500 nickel Alarm Clocks, guaranteed good time keepers, the 59c. kind, now.....47c

Gold plated Novelty Clocks, regularly $2.25, at.....$1.19

Gold plated Clock Sets, complete with pair 5-light candelabra and hand painted French porcelain panels, value $30.00, at.....$18.97

Lamps.

Metal lamps in all of the new shapes and enamel and wrought iron finishes, regularly up to $3.98, at.....$1.89

Tall decorated porcelain Banquet Lamps, new shape, best central draught burner and large globe to match, value $4.98, at.....$2.98

Hand painted porcelain Banquet Lamps, 11 and 12 inch globe to match, best central draught burner, present price, $7.89 to $14.50, at.....$6.98

A large assortment of etched Gas Globes, many designs to choose from, value up to 49c., all at.....12c

Jardinieres and Pedestals.

Our entire stock of fine imported Jardinieres and Pedestals, consisting of the best produced by European manufacturers, in a choice variety of shapes and decorations, valued up to $85.50, at just half the present marked prices.

An assortment of high grade Jardinieres and Fern Dishes, value up to $2.98, all at.....98c

300 assorted tinted Jardinieres, 10 inch size, marked price, 97c., at.....55c

Crockery.

5,000 pieces yellow Baking and Stone-ware, consisting of mixing bowls, pudding dishes, oval baking dishes, covered pipkins, stone butter jars, bean pots, etc. Many pieces valued up to 20c., all at.....9c

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, large soup tureen included, handsome decoration, complete service for 12 people, value $9.00, at.....$5.87

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, new shape and decorations, all the large pieces included, regularly $11.00, now..$8.49

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, choice of two floral decorations, value $14.00, at.....$9.98

Japanese Umbrella Jars, in blue and white and tokonabe, regular price $2.98, now..97c

Domestic Glass.

5,000 doz. thin blown Water Tumblers, the regular 60c. doz. kind, at.....3c each

Large assortment imitation cut glass, consisting of handled Lemonade Cups, Berry Saucers, Pickle Dishes, Cheese Dishes, handled Olive Dishes, etc., valued up to 15c., at...4c

A large assortment of imitation cut glass, comprising Vinegar Cruets, Sugar Sifters, oval Jelly Dishes, Cream Pitchers, Berry Bowls, etc., value up to 25c., at.....9c. each

200 imitation cut-glass Claret Jugs, silver plated mountings, sold regularly at 98c., at 69c. each

$1.48 Bordered Worsted Suitings, 57c.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FABRICS—so beautiful, in fact, that the maker fell in love with his own product and kept on weaving until he had a stock too great for even his enthusiasm to sell. Now he is paying the penalty—and we have these splendid Suitings to sell for

Close to a Third of Their Fair Worth To-day.

They are in effective basket or canvas weave, which emphasizes the lustre of the fabric, and they are full 50 inches wide, with a handsome 2½ inch border. Smart Suits will be made of them, utilizing the border; but even if you do not care to use it, the Suitings would still be 45 inches wide and a notable bargain at the price.

They come in rich, plain colorings—steel, castor, brown, fawn, Havana, hunter's green, cardinal, cadet, royal, navy, stone gray and black, with black border, and in light and medium gray, castor, bronze, Havana, sage, myrtle, cardinal, garnet, royal, marine, navy and black with white border.

The same fine Suitings were popular here quite recently at $1.48 a yard. Now—fresh from the maker—57c. a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Boys' Fall Suits : Bargains.

Some ways the best offerings we ever had of high grade Suits for boys.

MOST COME STRAIGHT from the best maker we know—small lots made in excess of orders. Some are the fine Suits from our own stocks—reduced to match the little prices of the others. Altogether a fine stock of Suits for wear now and all the Autumn at prices averaging half the regular.

$5.00 to $8.00 Sailor Suits, $3.25.

Just such Suits as you would choose at the full prices. Finely made in every particular, in choice combinations. Materials are full worsted cheviots in shades of brown, red, royal and oxford, navy blue serge and handsome mixtures. Some have extra collars and shields of pique, others have extra silk shield. All are prettily braided or embroidered, sizes to fit boys of 3 to 10 years.

$6 to $10 Russian Suits, $4.25.

The smartest of wear for the small boy. A choice collection, this, including handsome velvet Suits in maroon, gray and green, and fine cloths and serges in brown, red, gray or royal. All are finely finished and tastefully trimmed, bloomer trousers, sizes 3 to 6 years.

$5.00 School Suits---$2.95

All wool through and through or they would not find room here. Sturdy cheviots and worsteds in patterns that will please the boys. They are made in the two-piece double breasted style and are put together in a way that insures long service. Dark serviceable colorings and right weight for wear, all full sizes, 8 to 15 years.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

New Ribbons - - Reduced.

TRADE TWIST BRINGS SOME of the prettiest of the new Autumn Ribbons here for a good deal less than usual.

6c., regularly 10c. Imported Louisine Ribbons, 1⅝ inches wide; all the light colors especially used for children's wear.

6c., regularly 8c. Taffeta Ribbons, from the Regatta Mills, 1⅜ inches wide, in all the wanted light colors.

25c., low priced. French Taffeta Ribbons, 5¼ inches wide, with crepe finish; a weave that the Paris milliners are using much for children's hat trimming and for neck wear; colors, white, cream, pink, light blue and black.

19c., worth 25c. Swiss Taffeta Ribbons, 5½ inches wide and soft finish; colors, white, cream, light pink, light blue, turquoise, cardinal and black.

Main floor, centre, East Building.

$1.00 Shirt-Waists--39c.

Black lawn with white polka dots—made with pleated front and back. Very pretty Waists and less than half their worth.

White cheviot Waists, made with yoke effect front, with slot seams, trimmed with pearl buttons, plaited back, special at.....98c.

White pique Waists, with blue, red and black dots, made with plaited front, finished with fine pearl buttons, fancy stock collar, trimmed with taffeta silk.....$1.98

Fine Persian lawn Waists, with four insertions of fine embroidery and six clusters of tucks in front, Gibson effect, embroidery insertion and two clusters of tucks in back, embroidery dress collar, value $5.00, at.....$3.98

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Wear.

Suits and Skirts.

LITTLE LOTS from some of the best makers we know are here for quick dispersal. Just such wear as will be wanted in the early Autumn—right materials, good styles, splendid making. And

Prices Are Lowest Such Garments Have Cost.

Here are hints:

500 walking Skirts of Oxford gray, black and navy blue melton; gored body, flare bottom with successive rows of stitching, stitched seams. Lengths 36 to 43, waist bands 23 to 30; excellent value at.....$1.65

150 walking Skirts of black and navy blue, snowflake homespun; seven gores, all gores pleated from waist to bottom; extra wide flaring bottom, finished with rows of stitching; very new style and low priced at.....$3.95

50 tailored Suits of homespun and cheviots, a varied assortment of styles, Jackets are silk lined, skirts are mostly percaline lined, sizes 34 to 40. These suits are greatly reduced from former prices and are splendid bargains at.....$9.75

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Men's $1.00 Shirts--39c.

Summer Scarfs at Half.

LEAST ANYBODY EVER had to pay for Shirts and Scarfs will be paid by the lucky ones who share these lots to-morrow.

The Shirts are made of excellent self figured madras, with neat printed figures. Sizes are broken, but the most wanted sizes—15 and 15½—are in the majority. A pair of detached cuffs goes with each Shirt.....39c.

45c. Foulard Silk Scarfs, 24c.

The fine, crisp four-in-hand Ties that men are wearing and will wear with the high band collars. Great patterns.

20c Washable Ties, 10c.

Made of madras and cheviot, in the bat wing shapes. Fresh and neat and desirable.

Men's 25c. Socks, 19c.

Lace open work with embroidered fronts, also some of fast black cotton with split soles.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Women's Oxfords---Clearance.

ALL THE SUMMER SHOES that we do not carry in stock the year round must make way in a jiffy now for the Fall styles.

$2.00 to $3.00 Oxfords, $1.19.

French patent calf, patent kid, patent colt skin and vici kid Oxfords and patent leather Colonials with welted soles and military and Cuban heels.

Oxfords at 98c—Broken Sizes.

$2.50 to $3.00 Oxfords, $1.48.

Tan calf and vici kid welted sole Oxfords from our regular stocks.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

F. D. Matthews' Sons

At the Little Red School House.

In the Basement, a sale of dainty Lunch Boxes, folding box.....19c
Japanese Boxes.....4c. and 7c
Willow Lunch Baskets.....25c

Everybody will want to see the "little red school house."

Our Store Remains Open Every Business Day Until 6 P. M.

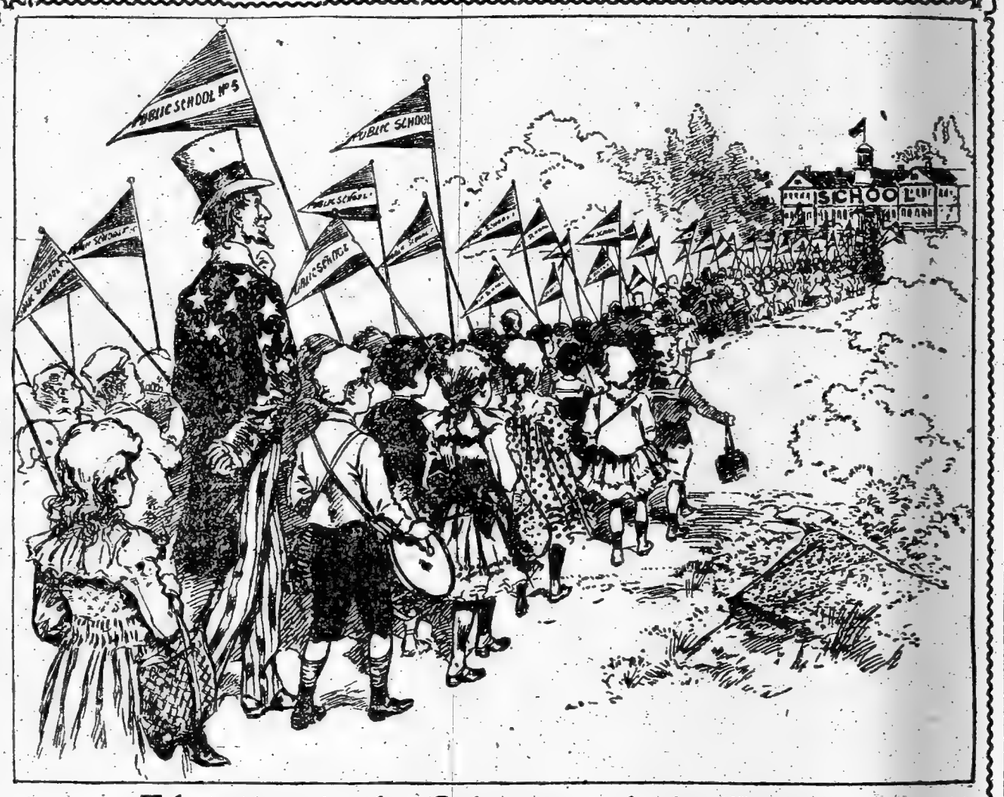

Education is the Salvation of the Nation.

A Special Sale on Tuesday of School Supplies, Boys' Clothing, Children's Shoes, Dresses, Etc., and Free Distribution of Fraternity School Pins

and will continue throughout the week. A purchase is not necessary to obtain your pin.

Parents and Children Will Please Read This Carefully.

The postal laws prevent sending Pins by letter.

The Fraternity Pins for Schools Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be distributed on the third floor, new building. As you receive the pin please wear it, and be sure to keep the check given you.

Parents and Guardians will please take pains to explain this to the children and thus avoid disappointment.

As fast as Pins are received by us from the factory we will announce the numbers of schools in order, when the children will call and get them.

High School, Technical School and Parochial School Pins will be made and distributed as soon as we can get an authoritative statement from a committee appointed by each as to the motto and style of name each kind of school desires. The flag design and colors will be strictly adhered to.

In order that children who have just returned from vacation may enroll their names and school number, we extend the time until Saturday, Sept. 6.

Special Sale of School Supplies.

Our Special School Package, Containing

1 Pencil Sharpener,
1 chamois Pen Wiper,
1 bottle of Carter's or Stafford's Ink,
1 Ink and Pencil Eraser combined,
12 Pens in nickel case,
1 patent Pen Holder,
1 Jewel Pencil,
1 double lined Blank Book,
2 Writing Tablets,

All for 25c

And with this package we give Free a School Calendar containing the school months, holidays, etc.

This package will be sold on the Fourth Floor, New Building.

The general School Supplies, consisting of everything necessary for service in any school, Lowest Prices, will be sold on the First Floor.

850 Rockers,

Slightly Damaged by Fire and Water, Mostly by Water, at Half Price.

Fire in our Furniture Storage Warehouse, on Ashland Place, last Wednesday, squelched quickly by pouring on plenty of water, caused slight damage to about 850 Rockers. A lot of them escaped with only the packing wet. Here is an inventoried list, and we have put prices on them to sell them all off on Tuesday.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Date.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...5:25	Sun sets...6:37	Moon rises...3:39	

High Water This Day.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
S. Hook....4:58	Gov. Isl'd...5:23	H. Gate....7:19	
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
S. Hook....5:18	Gov. Isl'd...5:47	H. Gate....7:43	

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 6 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 29 and up to Aug. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Etruria, due at New York Aug. 30, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 30 and up to Sept. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 4; Sydney, Aug. 4; Auckland, Aug. 8, and Honolulu, Aug. 19, reached San Francisco per steamship Sonoma and were dispatched East Aug. 25 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30. Also that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 30; Shanghai, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 9, and Honolulu, Aug. 19, reached San Francisco per steamship Gaelic, and were dispatched East Aug. 26 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 31.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 8; Kobe, Aug. 13; Tokio, Aug. 15, and Yokohama, Aug. 15, reached Vancouver per steamship Empress of China, and were dispatched East Aug. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 31.

American, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Astoria, Glasgow, Aug. 21.
Emilia, Algiers, Aug. 11.
Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 8.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 30.
T. Delarrinaga, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 9.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1.

Mesaba, London, Aug. 23.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 22.
Trave, Genoa, Aug. 20.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Cetta de Torino, Naples, Aug. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 26.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 23.
Main, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 30.

Arrived.

SS Monte Video, (Span.,) Grau, Vera Cruz and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:35 P. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool Aug. 22 and Queenstown 23, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) McMillan, Santos Aug. 1 and Rio Janeiro 8th, with coffee to J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS King Frederick, (Br.,) Davis, Calbarien Aug. 9, Cardenas 11th, and Matanzas 23d, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Perrot, Havre Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:08 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Aug. 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:18 A. M.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico Aug. 22 and Havana 25th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:59 A. M.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Petersen, Stettin Aug. 4, Copenhagen 15th, and Christiania 17th, with mdse. to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS El Valle, Grant, Galveston, 6 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz Aug. 21, Progreso 23d, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to F. Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Titian, (Br., new, 2,637 tons,) Cadogan, Santos Aug. 6, Rio Janeiro 10th, and Bahia 15th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 30, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Dulcie, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Beliena, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Noordam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam and Boulogne.
SS Hilarius, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Zeeland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Coamo, for San Juan, &c.
SS Maracaibo, for Curacao and Maracaibo.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Etona, (Br.,) for Hamburg and Rotterdam.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Seneca, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
United States battleship Indiana, for Newport.
United States cruiser Montgomery, for Newport.
United States cruiser Supply, for Newport.
SS El Rio, for Galveston.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Perugia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Christiansand and Copenhazen.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.
SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco and Santos.

Spoken.

Bark Rosin, (Ital.,) Capt. Angelo, from Smyrna for New York, was spoken Aug. 23, in latitude 37, longitude .02.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:07 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Ponciet, for New York, sld. from Havre at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Verbrecht, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Daldorff, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Redhill, (Br.,) Capt. Browne, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., Melbourne, &c., arr. at New Zealand previous to yesterday.

SS Charles Tiberghien, (Fr.,) Capt. Anelin, from Norfolk and New York, via Port Said, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Rapallo, (Ger.,) Capt. Lavene, from New York, via Aden, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Lorther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, via Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Nyanza, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Capt. Bohn, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa Aug. 27.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavey, for New York, sld. from Marseilles Aug. 27.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, for New York, sld. from Naples Aug. 27.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Aug. 27.

SS Anerley, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, for New York, sld. from Montevideo yesterday.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, for New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremerhaven at noon to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:20 P. M. to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Gravesend and Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Hermine, (Aust.,) Capt. Ivanish, from Trieste, Girgenti, Licata, and Denia for New York, arr. at Fayal to-day for coal.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Dundee, sld. from Leith to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 30.—The German steamship Seriphos, of the Levant Line, in command of Capt. Halle, from Smyrna and Mediterranean ports for New York, and which went ashore on Aug. 23 at a point west of Ceuta, was floated to-day.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

PACKARD
Commercial School
Fourth Ave. & 23d St. Phone 101—18.
Established 1858.

"The school that makes a specialty of each student." Fall session (45th year) begins Tuesday, Sept. 2d. Office open Labor Day for registration of students. Ask for Catalogue R.

THOROUGHNESS
is the keynote of the distinctive Packard Method of Business Training. By paying attention to the requirements of the individual student, the Packard School has opened the door of success to thousands of men and women who are prominent in the world's work.
The Packard Record is the Packard Reference.

DAY AND EVENING

...FALL TERM...

NOW OPEN. All business branches —STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING by our new and superior "TOUCH METHOD," WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, COMMERCIAL LAW, SPELLING, CORRESPONDENCE, etc., thoroughly taught. Individual instruction and class drill. EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Finest equipment and MOST UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL in New York. Graduates from other schools in constant attendance. Students received without disadvantage at any time. Write, call, or 'phone 2063 Madison Square for prospectus. ENDORSED BY THE REGENTS.

MILLER BUSINESS SCHOOL,
St James' Building, 1133 B'way, N. Y.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1764.
34 & 36 East 51st Street.
Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation. Thorough training—class and individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual Training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Headmasters.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., }

EASTMAN
"The best practical school in America."—We prepare more than 1,000 young people for business pursuits every year and obtain desirable situations for all graduates of our Complete Commercial Course. Young men and women who want

Paying Positions
should write to us—for we can fit them for business—and find business for them, as 44,000 graduates testify. Address for free catalogue,
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President,
EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or
HENRY V. GAINES, Principal,
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
103 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.
Fall term begins Tuesday, Sept. 2.

THOMPSON'S
Practical Business School,
20 FOURTH AV., opposite Cooper Union.
This old established and popular business school does not resort to fictitious advertising methods for employ canvassers, but it does employ experienced professional experts, day and evening, to give practical and INDIVIDUAL instruction. That is WHY every graduate secures a good position, and that is WHY hundreds of young and middle-aged men and women prefer to take a course at THOMPSON'S instead of at some school where class instruction is given, and where the "guarantee" of a good position counts for nothing. Day school reopened Aug. 18; evening school reopens Sept. 15. Moderate terms and best instruction. Call or send for prospectus.
A. W. MADISON, A. M., PRIN.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST,
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1. P—Q4	P—KB4	32. R—QB	R—K3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	33. P—B5	P—Q4
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	34. P—QR4	K—K2
4. P—K3	B—K2	35. P—Kt3	K—Q2
5. B—Q3	Castles.	36. R—KB	R—KB3
6. KKt—K2	P—QKt3	37. B—B	B—B2
7. Q—B2	B—Kt2	38. B—R3	P—B6
8. B—KB3	Kt—QR3	39. B—B	P—B6
9. P—QR3	Q—K	40. B—K3	P—Kt5
10. B—Q2	Kt—QR4	41. R—QB	P—R4
11. Castles.	Kt—B3	42. PxP	BxQKtP
12. P—QKt4	P—QR4	43. B—B4	R—Kt3
13. P—Kt5	Kt—Q	44. B—K5	R—K3
14. P—K4	PxP	45. R—B2	R—K
15. KtxP	P—KR3	46. R—B	R—QB
16. Kt—KB4	BxKt	47. R—KR	R—B5
17. BxB	KtxP	48. P—KR3	RxRP
18. QxKt	Kt—B2	49. PxP	PxP
19. Kt—Kt6	Kt—Q3	50. R—R6	R—R6ch
20. Q—Q3	R—B4	51. K—Q2	B—Q
21. Kt—K5	Kt—B2	52. B—B4	P—R5
22. P—B4	KtxKt	53. R—R7ch	K—B
23. BPxKt	Q—KKt3	54. R—R8	K—Q2
24. RxR	QxR	55. R—R7ch	K—B
25. QxQ	PxQ	56. R—R8	R—R8
26. K—B2	K—B2	57. K—K3	P—R6
27. K—K2	P—Q3	58. K—Kt5	P—R7
28. B—B4	P—KKt4	59. RxBch	K—B2
29. PxP	PxP	60. R—QR8	K—Kt2
30. B—K5	R—K	61. Resigns.	
31. K—Q3	B—Q		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Gottschall. White.	Suechting. Black.	Gottschall. White.	Suechting. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. QR—K	QR—K
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. BxKt	BxB
3. B—B4	Kt—KB3	19. KtxB	RPxKt
4. P—Q3	B—K2	20. Q—K4	Q—B3
5. Castles.	Castles.	21. R—Q5	QxBP
6. Kt—R3	P—Q3	22. QxKtP	QxBP
7. B—Kt3	P—KR3	23. Q—Kt5	P—B3
8. B—Kt5	P—Q4	24. B—Kt3	Q—Q7
9. PxP	KtxP	25. R—K1	Q—B4
10. Q—K2	KtxKt	26. P—Kt5	Q—R4
11. PxKt	B—KKt5	27. P—Q	Q—R2
12. P—KR3	B—K3	28. P—B6	PxP
13. B—Q2	Q—Q2	29. QxQ	PxQ
14. P—KKt4	B—Kt3	30. B—Kt3ch	B(B)—B2
15. B—Kt5	Q—Q2	31. P—KB4	PxP
16. Kt—B4	Kt—K2	32. KtxP	Resigns.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Morse. White.	Mason. Black.	Mieses. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	15. P—Kt3	B—Q2
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	16. B—Kt7	P—B3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	17. BxR	KxB
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	18. Kt—K	Q—R6ch
5. P—K5	Kt—Q2	19. K—Q2	P—QKt4
6. B—Q3	P—QKt3	20. Q—K1	K—Kt
7. Q—Q2	P—QR3	21. R—K1	P—Kt5
8. Castles QR	B—QKt5	22. BxKt	PxPch
9. KKt—K2	B—R4	23. K—K	QxB
10. B—K3	Kt—K2	24. P—QB3	P—KKt4
11. Q—Kt3	BxKt	25. Q—B3	P—KR4
12. KtxB	B—K2	26. QxP	BxP
13. P—KB4	KtxKt	27. Q—B7ch	Resigns.
14. PxKt	Castles.		

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Levin. White.	Mieses. Black.	Levin. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	14. P—Q5	Kt—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	15. Q—Q2	KR—K
3. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	16. B—QKt	QR—Q
4. P—Q4	PxP	17. KR—K	B—Kt3
5. KtxP	Kt—KB3	18. BxKt	QxB
6. Kt—Kt5	B—K15	19. BxB	RPxB
7. P—QR3	PxKtch	20. Q—B2	P—Q5
8. KtxB	P—Q4	21. Kt—K4	Q—QR3
9. PxP	PxP	22. QR—Q	Kt—B4
10. B—Q3	Castles.	23. P—QB3	PxP
11. Castles.	B—Kt5	24. KtxP	QRxR
12. P—B3	B—R4	25. RxR	
13. B—KKt5	Q—Kt3ch	Drawn by mutual consent.	

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Suechting. White.	Wolf. Black.	Suechting. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	12. BxQBP	Q—B3
2. P—KB4	B—B4	13. Castles.	BxKt
3. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	14. PxB	KtxB
4. B—B4	Kt—KR3	15. BxR	Kt—K6
5. P—Q3	Castles.	16. Q—K	Q—Kt4ch
6. Kt—B3	B—KKt5	17. K—B2	KtxBP
7. Kt—QR4	Kt—B3	18. Q—B3	Q—K6ch
8. KtxB	PxKt	19. K—Kt2	KtxR
9. B—K3	PxP	20. B—B5	Kt—B5ch
10. BxKtP	Kt—KR4	21. K—R	Q—K7
11. B—K3	Kt—K4	22. Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Olland. White.	Atkins. Black.	Olland. White.	Atkins. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. RxRch	RxR
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. RxRP	B—B4!
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	27. K—Kt2	BxP
4. B—R4	P—KB4	28. RxRP	B—B4
5. P—Q3	K—KB3	29. K—B3	P—R4
6. Castles.	P—Q3	30. P—R4	R—Q7
7. P—QR3	PxP	31. KxP	P—R5
8. PxP	B—Kt5	32. BxP	R—Q5ch
9. Q—Q3	B—Kt3	33. K—Kt5	RxB
10. Kt—QB3	B—K2	34. K—B4	R—B5!
11. B—Kt3	BxKt	35. P—R5	RxP
12. PxB	Kt—Q5	36. P—R6	R—Kt7ch
13. Kt—K2	KtxKt	37. K—B5	B—Q5
14. P—QKt4	Q—K2	38. P—R7	K—B2
15. KtxKt	K—R2	39. K—Kt6	R—Kt2
16. B—Q3	P—B3	40. K—K5	K—Kt2
17. P—B4	P—Q4	41. P—B5	R—K7
18. P—B5	P—KKt4	42. P—B6	R—K8
19. P—Kt3	P—KR4	43. P—B7	R—K7ch
20. Q—Q2	P—R5	44. K—Q5	P—Kt5
21. P—KR4	P—Kt5	45. K—Kt3	K—K3
22. Kt—B3	P—Kt6	46. RxP	KxP
23. Kt—Q5	Q—Q2	47. Resigns.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Atkins. White.	Mieses. Black.	Atkins. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	10. BxP	BxB
2. P—QB4	P—K4	11. KtxB	R—K
3. PxKP	PxP	12. K—K2	KKtxP
4. QxQch	KxQ	13. KKtxKt	KtxKt
5. B—Kt5ch	B—K2	14. KR—Qch	K—B
6. BxB	BxKt	15. RxKt	RxKt
7. Kt—QR3	Kt—K3	16. R—Q2	P—QKt3
8. Kt—KB3	B—K3	17. QR—Q	R—K2
9. P—K3	Kt—QB3	Drawn.	

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Tschigorin. White.	Wolf. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. PxKt	RxR
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	25. PxP	RxRch
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	26. QxR	R—Q
4. P—Q4	PxP	27. K—B2	P—B3
5. P—K5	Kt—Q4	28. P—KB4	Q—B2
6. P—Q5	P—QR4	29. Q—KB2	R—Q6
7. Kt—B3	P—K5	30. K—B2	R—Q2
8. Q—K2	KtxB	31. B—B5	Q—Q
9. PxKt	B—Q3	32. Q—K3	R—Q2
10. Castles.	Castles.	33. P—QKt3	P—KB4
11. Kt—K4	P—QKt3	34. Kt—K2	Q—Q2
12. P—KB4	B—Kt2	35. Kt—B4	P—KR4
13. P—B5	P—B3	36. B—B4	P—Kt5
14. P—B6	P—K6	37. Q—K4	P—R5
15. Q—Q2	P—Q4	38. Q—Q3	Q—B2
16. Kt—Q6	B—Q2	39. Kt—Q2	P—R6
17. Q—B2	Q—Q2	40. Kt—B4	Q—Q2
18. Q—K3	Q—Kt2	41. Kt—Q2	Q—B2
19. Kt—Kt3	P—Q5	42. Kt—B4	Q—Q2
20. Kt—Q2	P—Q6	43. Q—Q3Mate	
21. Kt—K4	Q—Q5		
22. Q—B	P—KR3		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Atkins. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Atkins. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	5. BxP	P—K3
2. P—QB4	PxP	6. Q—R4ch	Kt—Q2
3. Kt—KB3	P—QB4	7. Kt—K5	B—B4
4. P—K3	B—Kt5	8. KtxKt	Resigns.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

Levin. White.	Suechting. Black.	Levin. White.	Suechting. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—Q	Q—Q
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. K—R	P—QKt3
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	18. QR—K	B—Kt2
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	19. P—QB4	Kt—B
5. Castles	Castles	20. P—KB4	Kt—Q2
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	21. R—B3	R—KB1
7. B—Kt5	BxKt	22. R—Q3	PxP
8. PxB	Kt—K2	23. RxP	Kt—B3
9. BxKt	PxB	24. K—Kt	Q—Q2
10. Kt—R4	P—KB4	25. Q—B	Q—B3
11. Q—R5	P—KR3	26. Kt—R4	R—R3
12. PxP	Kt—Kt3	27. Kt—B5	R—Kt3
13. Kt—B5	Q—B3	28. Kt—R4	R—R3
14. Kt—K3	Castles	29. Kt—B5	R—Kt3
15. B—Q3	K—R	Drawn.	

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Cohn. White.	Mason. Black.	Cohn. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	10. Castles	P—B4
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	11. R—B	QKt—Q2
3. P—QB4	P—K3	12. Kt—K5	KtxKt
4. Kt—QB3	P—QKt3	13. PxKt	Kt—K5
5. Kt—B3	B—K2	14. KtxKt	PxKt
6. B—Q3	Castles	15. P—B4	B—Q4
7. P—K4	P—QR3	16. BxB	QxB
8. B—K3	B—Kt2	17. B—B3	QxQ
9. P—K5	P—KR4	18. KRxQ	Drawn.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Pillsbury. White.	Mieses. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. RxRch	BxR
2. P—KB3	P—K3	27. R—QR	K—Q3
3. P—B4	P—QB4	28. P—R5	K—B2
4. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	29. PxPch	KxP
5. B—K5	B—K2	30. R—R6ch	K—Kt2
6. QPxP	QPxP	31. B—B4	B—K
7. QxQch	BxQ	32. R—R3	R—Q
8. P—K3	B—K2	33. R—R3	R—Q7
9. Kt—Kt5	Kt—Kt3	34. RxP	RxP
10. Kt—Q6ch	BxKt	35. BxP	K—Kt3
11. PxP	Kt—QR15	36. B—B4	B—K
12. BxKt	PxB	37. K—B3	RxP
13. P—KR3	B—K2	38. R—R8	B—Q2
14. Kt—R4	B—Q3	39. BxP	BxP
15. B—Kt3	P—KR3	40. R—Q8	K—Kt2
16. Kt—B3	P—KKt4	41. R—Q7	R—K
17. P—KR4	P—Kt5	42. R—Q8	R—K
18. Kt—Q2	P—B3	43. R—Q7	R—K
19. Kt—B4	B—B2	Drawn.	
20. P—KR5	P—B4		
21. Kt—Q6	B—Kt3		
22. Kt—B4	B—B2		
23. Kt—Q6	B—Kt3		
24. Kt—B4	B—B2		
25. Kt—Q6	B—Kt3		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Marshall. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. B—Kt5ch	K—Q
2. P—QB4	PxP	18. B—B6	R—QKt
3. Kt—B3	P—QB4	19. Kt—R4	B—QKt2
4. P—Q5	P—QKt3	20. Castles	K—B
5. Kt—KB3	B—Kt2	21. P—B4	B—Q5ch
6. P—QR4	KtxP	22. K—R	P—B5
7. PxP	Kt—Q2	23. QR—B	BxB
8. P—K3	P—QR3	24. RxP	BxKtP
9. Q—K2	P—KKt3	25. RxBch	B—B2
10. BxKt	BxKt	26. KR—QB	P—Kt2
11. Q—K2ch	Q—K2	27. RxQP	R—Q
12. Kt—Q2	Kt—Q2	28. RxRP	K—Kt
13. KtxP	Kt—K4	29. R—B5	RxKtP
14. KtxKt	QxKt	30. K—R	B—Kt3
15. QxKt	BxP	31. Kt—R4	Resigns.
16. P—KB4	P—KR3		

RUY LOPEZ.

Pillsbury. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. QR—Kt	Kt—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. Kt—Q4	Q—K
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	19. Kt—B5	Q—Kt3
4. Castles	KtxP	20. Q—K4	KR—K
5. P—Q4	P—QKt3	21. P—Kt5	Kt—B2
6. Kt—Q2	Kt—Q5	22. Q—B3	Kt—K4
7. Kt—Kt3	P—KB4	23. Q—K4	P—KB3
8. Kt—B3	PxP	24. KtxB	PxKt
9. KtxP	Kt—Kt3	25. Q—B3	P—KR4
10. Kt—Kt3	B—Q2	26. P—Kt6	B—Kt2
11. B—Q3	P—KR4	27. R—K	B—Q4
12. Kt—K2	P—R5	28. Q—Kt3	P—B4
13. Kt—Kt3	P—B3	29. P—B3	P—B5
14. P—KB4	Kt—B2	30. P—B4	P—Kt4
15. Kt—B2	P—Kt4	31. Q—Kt2	Q—Q2
16. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Q3	32. Q—Kt3	Q—B2
17. Kt—B2	Kt—B2	33. Q—Kt2	Q—Q2
18. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Q3	34. Q—Kt3	Q—B2
19. Kt—B2	Kt—B2	Drawn.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Atkins. Black.	Janowski. White.	Atkins. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	27. B—Q2	P—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	28. R—Kt2	R(B)—B2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	29. P—R4	B—B
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	30. P—R5	P—Kt4
5. Castles	B—K2	31. KR—Kt	R—R
6. Kt—B3	P—QKt4	32. Q—B3	K—Kt2
7. B—K3	P—Q3	33. R—R4	KR—R2
8. Kt—K2	Kt—QR4	34. R—KR	Q—Q2
9. Kt—Kt3	KtxB	35. K—R3	K—B2
10. RPxKt	B—Kt2	36. P—Q4	BPxP
11. R—K	P—B4	37. BxQKtP	K—Kt2
12. P—Q3	P—KKt3	38. B—Q2	K—R
13. P—B4	Q—B2	39. Q—Q3	K—Kt2
14. P—KR3	P—KR3	40. P—Q5	K—B2
15. Kt—R2	P—Kt5	41. B—K	K—K2
16. Kt—B	Kt—Kt	42. P—Kt3	K—B2
17. Kt—K3	B—KB3	43. R(R4)	
18. Kt—Q5	BxKt		R—B2
19. BxKt	P—KB4	44. K—Kt2	Q—Q2
20. Kt—K3	Castles	45. R—B2	R—B2
21. Kt—K3	Castles	46. R—B2	R—B2
22. P—KKt4	K—R2	47. R(R)—B	R(R)—B2
23. K—R2	Q—Q2	48. K—Kt3	K—B2
24. R—Kt	Q—K	Drawn after fifty-two additional rather indifferent moves.	
25. Q—K2	R—R2		
26. Kt—B4	Kt—B		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Cohn. White.	Mason. Black.	Cohn. White.	Mason. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	10. Castles	P—B4
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	11. R—B	QKt—Q2
3. P—QB4	P—K3	12. Kt—K5	KtxKt
4. Kt—QB3	P—QKt3	13. PxKt	Kt—K5
5. Kt—B3	B—K2	14. KtxKt	PxKt
6. QPxP	QPxP	15. P—B4	B—Q4
7. Kt—B3	BxB	16. BxB	QxB
8. PxB	P—QR3	17. B—B3	QxQ
9. B—Q3	BxB	18. KRxQ	Drawn.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Pillsbury. White.	Mieses. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. RxRch	BxR
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	27. R—QR	K—Q3
3. P—B4	P—QB4	28. P—R5	K—B2
4. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	29. PxPch	KxP
5. B—K5	B—K2	30. R—R6ch	K—Kt2
6. QPxP	QPxP	31. B—B4	B—K
7. QxQch	BxQ	32. R—R3	R—Q
8. P—K3	B—K2	33. R—R3	R—Q7
9. Kt—Kt5	Kt—Kt3	34. RxP	RxP
10. Kt—Q6ch	BxKt	35. BxP	K—Kt3
11. PxP	Kt—QR15	36. B—B4	B—K
12. BxKt	PxB	37. K—B3	RxP
13. P—KR3	B—K2	38. R—R8	B—Q2
14. Kt—R4	B—Q3	39. BxP	BxP
15. B—Kt3	P—KR3	40. R—Q8	K—Kt2
16. Kt—B3	P—KKt4	41. R—Q7	R—K
17. P—KR4	P—Kt5	42. R—Q8	R—K
18. Kt—Q2	P—B3	43. R—Q7	R—K
19. Kt—Kt3	B—K2	Drawn.	
20. P—KR5	P—B4		
21. Kt—Q6	B—Kt3		
22. Kt—B4	B—B2		
23. Kt—Q6	B—Kt3		
24. Kt—B4	B—B2		
25. Kt—Q6	B—Kt3		

IRREGULAR DEFENSE.

Tschigorin. White.	Popiel. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Popiel. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—QB3	19. R—QB3	Kt—Kt
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. Kt—K5	R—K2
3. Kt—QB3	PxP	21. Kt—Q3	K—R
4. KtxP	B—B4	22. K—R	Q—B2
5. Kt—Kt3	B—K3	23. P—QKt4	Q—Q2
6. Kt—B3	P—KR3	24. KR—Q	KtxQ
7. Kt—B3	Kt—Q2	25. P—B4	P—QKt4
8. B—Q3	BxB	26. P—Kt5	P—QKt3
9. QxB	P—K3	27. B—Kt4	Kt—Q5
10. B—Q2	KKt—B3	28. BxB	QxB
11. Castles.	B—K2	29. P—QB5	PxP
QR	Q—B2	30. RxP	R—B2
12. Kt—K4	Castles	31. R(Q)—QB	RxR
13. P—KKt3	KtxKt	32. RxR	P—Kt3
14. QxKt	P—KR3	33. Q—B3ch	K—Kt
15. KR—K	K—R	34. Kt—Kt5	P—R4
16. K—Kt	Kt—B3	35. Kt—R6ch	K—R2
17. Q—K2	Q—K3	36. R—B7ch	QxR
18. P—B4	P—B4	37. KtxQ	Resigns.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Bardeleben. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Bardeleben. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	24. P—QKt3	P—Q5
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. P—B4	Kt—K2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	26. BxB	QxB
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	27. PxP	PxP
5. P—K5	Kt—Q2	28. R—B	Kt—B4
6. BxB	QxB	29. KR—K	Q—Q4
7. P—KR3	P—KR4	30. Q—K3	R—Kt
8. P—QB3	P—QB4	31. Kt—B2	KR—QB
9. Kt—Q2	P—QKt3	32. Q—K4	P—B5
10. Q—Q2	Kt—QB3	33. P—KKt4	Kt—K2
11. P—KB4	P—KB3	34. R(K)—Q	P—Q6
12. Kt—Kt3	P—K4	35. K—Kt2	R—B4
13. B—K2	Castles	36. QxQ	KtxQ
14. Castles	P—QKt4	37. K—B3	R—B2
15. Kt—B2	B—K12	38. K—K3	R—Q
16. QR—K	QR—Q	39. P—QR4	Kt—Kt5
17. Kt—Kt3	Q—B5	40. PxKtP	P—B6
18. P—KKt3	Q—Q3	41. P—Kt6	R—B8
19. Kt—Kt4	QR—K	42. KtxP	P—B7
20. Kt(B)8	Kt(Q2)xKt	43. R—Q2	RxP
—K5	Q—Q	44. K—K3	KtxKt
21. PxKt	Q—Kt	45. RxKt	RxRch
22. P—KB4	Q—Kt3	46. KxR	RxPch
23. B—B8	R—Q	47. K—Q3	Drawn.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Atkins. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Atkins. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	5. BxP	P—K3
2. P—QB4	PxP	6. Q—R4ch	Kt—Q2
3. Kt—KB3	P—QB4	7. Kt—K5	B—B4
4. P—K3	B—Kt5	8. KtxKt	Resigns.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

Levin. White.	Suechting. Black.	Levin. White.	Suechting. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—Q	Q—Q
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. K—R	P—QKt3
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	18. QR—K	B—Kt2
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	19. P—QB4	Kt—B
5. Castles	Castles	20. P—KB4	Kt—Q2
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	21. R—B3	R—KB1
7. B—Kt5	BxKt	22. R—Q3	PxP
8. PxB	Kt—K2	23. RxP	Kt—B3
9. BxKt	PxB	24. K—Kt	Q—Q2
10. Kt—R4	P—KB4	25. Q—B	Q—B3
11. Q—R5	P—KR3	26. Kt—R4	R—R3
12. PxP	Kt—Kt3	27. Q—R6ch	K—Kt2
13. Kt—B5	Q—B3	28. Kt—B5	R—Kt3
14. Kt—K3	Castles	29. Kt—R4	R—R3
15. B—Q3	K—R	30. Kt—B5	R—Kt3
		Drawn.	

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Gottschall. White.	Marshall. Black.	Gottschall. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. KtxQ	P—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	29. K—R	P—Kt4
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	30. Q—K2	P—B5
4. P—Q3	B—B4	31. P—Q4	Q—B5
5. Castles	Castles	32. Q—Q3	P—Kt5
6. P—B3	P—Q3	33. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
7. P—QR3	PxP	34. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
8. B—K3	B—Kt3	35. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
9. P—Q4	P—Q4	36. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
10. P—K5	P—KR3	37. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
11. P—KR4	P—R3	38. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
12. Kt—R4	B—K2	39. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
13. Kt—B5	B—B1	40. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
14. P—KB4	P—KB4	41. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
15. Kt—Q3	Kt—Q2	42. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
16. Kt—Kt3	P—B3	43. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
17. Kt—B5	P—Kt3	44. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
18. Kt—Q3	P—Q4	45. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
19. Kt—Kt3	P—Q5	46. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
20. Kt—B5	P—B4	47. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
21. Kt—Q3	P—Kt4	48. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
22. Kt—B5	P—Kt5	49. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
23. Kt—Q3	P—Kt6	50. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
24. Kt—B5	P—B5	51. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
25. Kt—Q3	P—B6	52. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
26. Kt—B5	P—B7	53. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
27. Kt—Q3	P—B8(Q)	54. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
		Drawn.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Marshall. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. QR—Kt	Kt—K4
2. P—QB4	P—K3	18. Kt—Q4	Q—K
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. Kt—B5	Q—Kt3
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	20. Q—K4	KR—K
5. P—K3	Kt—Q2	21. P—Kt5	Kt—B2
6. Kt—B3	P—QKt3	22. Q—B3	Kt—K4
7. P—QR3	B—Kt2	23. Q—K3	B—KB
8. B—Q3	P—B4	24. P—KR4	P—KR4
9. Q—K2	Kt—K5	25. PxP	PxP
10. Kt—Q2	Kt—KB3	26. R—Kt	P—QB4
11. Kt—B3	Kt—K5	27. B—B4	B—Kt2
12. Kt—Q2	Kt—KB3	28. R—Q6	B—Q4
13. Kt—B3	Kt—K5	29. P—B5	P—Kt3
14. Kt—Q2	Kt—KB3	30. Q—K3	R—R5
15. Kt—B3	Kt—K5	31. Kt—K2	R—Kt5
16. P—Q4	QR—Q	32. QxR	P—B6
17. Kt—R4	B—Kt5	33. Q—K3	P—B7
18. Kt—B5	P—KR3	34. Kt—B4	Q—Kt4
19. Kt—Q2	P—KR4	35. Q—Q3	Q—Kt3
20. Kt—B3	P—R5	36. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
21. Kt—Q2	P—Kt4	37. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
22. Kt—B3	P—Kt5	38. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
23. Kt—Q2	P—Kt6	39. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
24. Kt—B3	P—B5	40. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
25. Kt—Q2	P—B6	41. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
26. Kt—B3	P—B7	42. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4
27. Kt—Q2	P—B8(Q)	43. Kt—B4	Q—Kt3
		Drawn.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Napier. White.	Wolf. Black.	Napier. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. Q—B4	Q—Kt4
2. P—QB4	P—K3	24. P—KR4	QxQ
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	25. PxQ	P—K6
4. B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	26. K—B	K—Kt
5. P—K3	B—K2	27. K—K2	P—K7ch
6. Kt—B3	Castles	28. KxP	K—B2
7. B—Q3	P—QKt3	29. P—B5	B—K3
8. PxP	PxP	30. P—Kt4	P—Kt4
9. Kt—K5	Q—Q2	31. P—Kt5	B—Q4
10. B—K2	Kt—B4	32. P—B6	P—B3
11. Kt—Q3	Kt—K5	33. P—Kt6	P—B4
12. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	34. P—Kt7	R—Kt
13. Kt—K5	Kt—K5	35. R—Kt6	R—Kt2
14. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	36. R—Kt5	R—Kt
15. Kt—K5	Kt—K5	37. R—Kt6	R—Kt2
16. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	38. R—Kt5	R—Kt
17. Kt—K5	Kt—K5	39

City Real Estate for Sale.

Slawson & Hobbs,

SPECIAL ELECTION DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.

We advertise no antiquities. Every house is a modern architectural gem. Superbly located and in perfect condition.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Elegant 20-ft. 4 sty., near 72d St. and Central Park West. Electric lighted, modern and complete. Parlor decorations alone cost the owner $2,500. Price only $45,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

On Riverside, exceptional 5 sty., American basement, electric lighted and gracefully decorated. Price, $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A choice 4½ sty., modern American basement, near 72d St. "L" Station. A little gem. Only $25,000. Worth $30,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Nos. 312-332 W. 101st St.,

NEW FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS

17, 20 and 22 ft. wide.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Daily 8-5. Sundays 10-12, 3-5.

Full particulars, Best prices, Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Near Central Park West, in a very high class block, 4 sty. limestone, 22 ft. wide. First-class in every respect. Quick buyer, $48,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

New 4 sty. 25-ft. front dwelling. Wide street near Central Park West. (Worth $85,000.) Offered at $65,000.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

American Basement, 22 ft. wide, commanding view of Riverside and overlooking beautified lawns of adjoining property. Price $38,500.

Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Av.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
High-class Manhattan Real Estate.
Long lease to first-class tenant.
Paying over 6 per cent. net on $28,000, the price of the property.
Will rent for $2,500 when present lease expires.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

ELEGANT DETACHED COTTAGE ON EAST 168th St.; 4 minutes from 3d Av. elevated; choice neighborhood; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; easy terms. H. Redfern, 960 East 169th St.

A rare bargain, five-story store property, 7th Av.; $3,200; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhe, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

76th St., East, Near 1st Av.—25x102; 18-family house; fine repair; all rented. Price, $14,500. Rent, $1,526. Easy terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Modern double flat, 96th St., near Lexington, 30x100; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $30,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., near 140th St.; 25x75; 8-family flat; price, $20,000; mtg. at 4%; bargain.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

$31,500; Rent, $2,328.—Five-story and stores, 20-family apartment house, near 116th St. and 2d Av. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

A four-story high-stoop brown stone Dwelling for sale on 31st St., near Madison Ave. HARRIE S. LINES, 126 East 41st St.

9TH AV. Corner, below 116th St. | Five-story; three families on floor; store; price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—Choice corner plot ripe for improvement; 80 per cent. loan 4½. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

$2,000 buys 5-story brick tenement house, 2d Av., near 98th St. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

$3,000 buys 5-story brick flat, West 120th St., near 8th Av. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Bronx.

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BEAUTIFUL UP-TO-DATE COTTAGES
NEAR VAN CORTLANDT PARK, WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES.
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND ISLAND SCENERY.

BEST EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM 42D ST., CITY HALL OR BATTERY.
TIME, 28, 40, and 50 MINUTES.
FARE ABOUT 08 CENTS.

Send for 40-page Handsomely illustrated book American Homes, How and Where to Obtain Them.

H. P. Wheeler, 20 East 42d Street.

Real Bargain—Elegant four-story brick double flat, 25x80x100; all improvements; first story single; also janitor apartments; rent, $1,776; price, $16,000; terms to suit. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$9,000.—2-family house; new up to date; 14 rooms; restricted neighborhood. Strike of 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

160th St., 758 East, Near 3d Av.—Two-story and attic house, with improvements, for sale cheap.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Large Stock; All Makes; Perfect Machines, $15 up; rented, $2.50 up; prompt delivery. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gips & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED $1.00

For Cleaning or Mainspring. "Warranted 1 year." Jewelry made and repaired. Old watches and gold jewelry taken in trade and bought for cash. CHARLES A. KEENE, 180 Broadway, New York City. Open until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired, German, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Telephone 6,886 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St.—Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 3 John St.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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MANHATTAN TERRACE.

Manhattan Terrace Union Depot.

Come to-day, "Labor Day," or any day and see how pure air, green lawns, magnificent forest trees, luxuriant flowers all combine to create the ideal home site at Manhattan Terrace.

Choicest Bit of Vacant Real Estate

in all B'klyn. High, dry, healthy, within that charmed circle extending south from Prospect Park to sea, between Ocean Avenue and Manhattan Beach Division Kings Co. "L," B'klyn's recognized best home section.

INCOMPARABLE TRANSIT. Manhattan Terrace will be the converging point of the two greatest subway systems ever planned. Electric trains operating thro' rapid transit subways will carry you to City Hall in 18 minutes or 33d St. & B'way in 25 minutes.

IMPROVEMENTS. RESTRICTIONS. Sale contracts for all plots call for complete street improvements, sidewalks, curbing, gutters, macadam pavements, water, gas, shade trees, etc. Carefully restricted—only high-class residences, not to cost less than $4,000.

26 MINUTES to Manhattan Terrace from B'klyn Bridge (no crush) via Manhattan Beach Division Kings Co. "L," or by Ocean Avenue Street Car R. R.

Send for Illustrated Booklet to
MANHATTAN TERRACE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Chas Rosenthal
Real Estate
Flatbush Ave.,
Cor. Ave. F, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR exceptional opportunities in this section it would be well to watch our ads. from time to time, as our list is replete with houses of all grades and at all prices. One on East 32d St., near Flatbush Ave., contains 9 rooms and bath, is a perfect gem, modern in every detail; price only $4,000.00, plot 40x100.

LOOK at our East 28th St. semi-detached 2-family house of 15 rooms; 2 baths, 2 furnaces, and back stairs; all high-class improvements; upper part now rented at $25.00 per month; can sell this on the easy-payment plan for $6,250.00.

AN elegant 2-story-and-attic "Queen Ann" house; 7 rooms and bath, open plumbing; near Newkirk Ave. and Public School; only $3,500.00; $300.00 down and $25.00 monthly pays all.

THE one-family two-story-and-cellar high-stoop brick and stone bay window house situated on Ave. G, near Flatbush Ave., for $4,500.00, cannot be equaled.

BUILT by a private party; three elegant detached houses on Ave. F, near Flatbush Ave., one already sold; your choice of either of the others (each a different design) at $4,600.00 and $4,800.00; can sell these on any terms, as they are free and clear of incumbrance.

UNUSUAL opportunity to get a most beautiful detached house near Newkirk Ave., as owner will sell for business reasons at a sacrifice; contains 10 rooms and tiled bathroom; special high-grade improvements not found in a speculative house; built by day's labor; within 6 minutes' walk of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. trolleys; price only $6,250.00.

SOUTH MIDWOOD, acknowledged to be the finest section in all Flatbush, a most elegantly decorated new centre-hall house, containing 11 rooms and tiled bathroom; situated on a corner plot overlooking Ocean Ave.; 2 minutes' walk from elevated road; 28 minutes to Manhattan; all street improvements made and paid for; NO ASSESSMENTS. This is a special offering at $8,150.00 on terms to suit.

HOUSE on East 31st St., near Ave. F, is now offered at $4,300, as the builder is desirous of beginning operations on a new plot of land just purchased; contains 9 rooms and bath; finished in hard wood; plot 40x100; good location and near 3 trolley lines. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT! 91 MACON STREET,

NEAR MARCY AV.

Three-story, swell front, brownstone, extension house; just been put in thorough order, and in absolutely perfect condition. Open plumbing; new porcelain bath, hardwood floor in parlor and dining-room. On asphalted street, convenient to several lines of trolleys and elevated road station on direct line with cars connecting with the new East River Bridge; splendid opportunity. Can be seen Sunday or Labor Day by inquiring at 284 Hancock St., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., or William H. Reynolds, owner, 22 Court St.

INVESTMENT PARK SLOPE.

Handsome 4-story brick apartment house; 15% on money invested. John V. Ohnewald, 188 Remsen St.

LITTLE OR LARGE LOANS

$25 to $25,000 personal or real estate security. GEO. A. CRAIG, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful up-to-date Homes and Home sites, near Van Cortlandt Park; with all city conveniences, Sold for cash or on easy payments.

Mountain, Lake and Island Scenery.

Best express service to and from 42d St., City Hall, or Battery. Time, 28, 40, and 50 minutes. Fare, about 8 cents.

Parties who desire to visit NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS on any Sunday, or to-morrow, (Labor Day,) will find our representatives at the Information Bureau in the Grand Central Station at 2 o'clock, who will accompany visitors on the train leaving there at 2:10 P. M.

Also at the 155th St. station of the 6th and 9th Ave. El. (connecting with the Putnam Div. of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.,) from 2 to 2:20, to accompany visitors on the train leaving there at 2:25 P. M.

These representatives are distinguished by a blue badge bearing the words, "NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS" in gold letters. They will furnish free transportation to intending purchasers who desire to see the property.

Send for 40-page Handsomely Illustrated Book, American Homes, How and Where to Obtain Them.

H. P. Wheeler, 20 East 42nd Street.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwellings in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

3-story semi-detached brick and stone houses; all improvements; 14-rooms and 2 baths; arranged for 1 or 2 families; situated on LORING PLACE, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS; most beautiful location; overlooks Manhattan Island and the Palisades; 46 minutes from Rector St.; will be sold very low on reasonable terms, to settle estate of WILLIAM M. RYAN. Apply to VINCENT A. RYAN, Successor, 149 Broadway.

Desirable residence, in good order, on plot of three desirably located lots in the Bronx; immediate possession; will sell low for cash; any reasonable terms, or might exchange on equitable basis for small private house in Manhattan. Address owner, Box 29, Carnegie Hill Hotel, corner Madison Av. and 92d St.

Washington Heights.

A—$5,500 each will purchase seven two-story and cellar private houses; all improvements; 18 feet front each; 209th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.; cars King's Bridge extension of the Amsterdam Av. line pass the property; always open; terms easy. Thomas L. Reynolds, Lenox Av. and 135th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
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ONLY FOUR LEFT of the magnificent row of 32 Houses on Sterling Place, built when material and labor were 20 per cent. less than present time; it is no wonder these houses have sold with astonishing rapidity, for their equal for the money is not to be found in Greater New York; they are three story and basement, artistic swell fronts, extension dining-room, hardwood finish, open plumbing, shower bath, all tiled bathrooms, combination chandeliers, open fireplaces. Inquire on premises, William H. Reynolds, Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington avs. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

The Most Expensive and Best Located
TWO FAMILY HOUSES

overlooking Prospect Park's beautiful landscape: twelve swell front, box stoop artistic limestone two-family houses, containing electric lights, combination chandeliers, all hardwoods, tiled bathrooms, all tiled kitchens; open fireplaces, model house open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS,
Builder, on premises, 9th St., and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN'S GARDEN SECTION.

Seven new, modern 3-story and basement brown and lime stone houses, including corner
PARK PLACE & BROOKLYN AV.,
OPPOSITE BEAUTIFUL
BEDFORD PARK.

Contains 2 baths (tiles to ceiling), with shower, exposed beam, panel dining room ceiling, kitchen and laundry tiled, porcelain tubs, sinks, exposed nickel sanitary plumbing, selected hardwood trim and doors throughout; second floor, bird's-eye maple, bookcase, cedar closet, separate dressing rooms, plenty closets and mirrors, electric light, burglar alarm. Hardwood parquet floors throughout; completely decorated; tapestry on side walls of parlors; heated by steam, not by dust-creating system of hot air. Corner house, adapted for physician. These houses complete in detail, built, not thrown together, under careful supervision of builder and assistant of over 16 years' experience. Savings bank mortgage. Open daily. CHARLES HAGEDORN, Builder, on premises.

ACKERSON HOUSES.

Beverly Square—Flatbush.
Open Sunday and Labor Day.
Have You Never Seen Them?

Take Flatbush Avenue, Smith Street, Franklin Avenue trolley, or Bedford Beach L, get off at Avenue C, (on property.)
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
297 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—BARGAIN; NEW COLONIAL HOUSE; center hall; HANDSOME and SUBSTANTIAL; ON A CHOICE CORNER in the best and highest restricted section of FLATBUSH, with every city improvement; IT WOULD COST $9,500 to build. OWNER must sell. PRICE, $8,000; ON VERY EASY TERMS. Contains 11 large rooms; tiled bath and laundry; BEAUTIFUL LARGE CORNER DINING ROOM; wainscot and plate shelf with CONSERVATORY; all parquet floors; oak trim; bookcases in library; LAVISHLY DECORATED; close to elevated station, Ocean Av., and trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan; THIS IS ONE OF THOSE PERFECT, BEAUTIFUL HOMES THAT DELIGHTS EVERY ONE WHO SEES IT; fine large grounds; corner plot.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

BEFORE PURCHASING

inspect my homes at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, a thoroughly developed all-year section populated by New York business men; 38 minutes on through vestibule trains direct to New York; fare, 5c.; the homes contain every modern improvement, from 10 to 14 rooms; plots, 60x100; one block from the water; will sell on terms actually less than the rent of an ordinary apartment; open daily and Sunday.
FRANK A. SLOCUM,
86TH ST. & 22ND AVE., BENSONHURST.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

Inspect the row of three modern three-story and basement fancy stone dwellings, Nos. 437 to 441 Fourth St., near Seventh Av. Bay windows to third floor, box stoops, cabinet mantels, hardwood trim; newly decorated. Best house ever offered at $13,000; unusual terms; open for inspection Sunday and Labor Day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St.

AVOID THE FALL RUSH.
791 President St., 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; second floor; $27.
128-132 Berkeley Place, 8 rooms and bath; heated; $32.50-$35; brownstone buildings.
161 Washington Park, facing Fort Greene, 7 rooms and bath; handsome buildings; $24-$25.
1,047 Bergen St., near Bedford Av., 7 rooms and bath; heated; only $30-$32.50.
Apply on premises or to
WALTER J. SMITH, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—$4,850; $500 DOWN,
$35 per month pays all; Beverley Square section; near elevated and trolleys; large grounds; small, well-built house; just completed; 7 good-sized rooms and bath; extra wash basins in bedrooms; hardwood trim; sewer and all improvements; bring a deposit with you to secure this house, as I know it is a bargain.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

BEAUTIFUL STUYVESANT SECTION.

Handsome redstone residence, 14 rooms, bath, foyer hall, natural wood trim, every improvement; price, $13,000; want offer. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St.

NAME YOUR OWN TERMS FOR THESE modern semi-detached 2-family houses; 2 complete sets improvements; only $2,700 each; beautiful surroundings; brokers paid; adjoining Myrtle Av. trolley, Ridgewood. WALTER SMITH, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

What's the use of paying big money for 2-family house when you can buy for $750 cash, price $5,900; elegant 3-story and cellar brown stone 2-family house in heart of Park Slope section, in pink of condition, too? Open Sunday. Apply, 681 President St., Brooklyn.

Cut it out and come to-day and inspect the best and cheapest 3-story and basement 2-family dwelling on Park Slope; new plumbing, porcelain bath; stone tubs; new gas stove and chandelier; elegant relief and fresco decorations; $750 cash; price, $5,250. Open Sunday; 328 8th St., Brooklyn.

Guaranteed the best house offered for the money this season. Beautiful 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling on finest block, Macon St., 25th Ward; actually worth $7,500; our price, $6,000. Terms, $1,000 down, balance to suit. KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Ave.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Factory property; 2-story-and-cellar brick building, 30x50; lot, 38.6x100; 40 horse power engine; machinery cost $2,000; suitable to manufacture trim, sash, doors, and stair builders' material. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

FLATBUSH.
OCEAN AVENUE; WILL SELL TWO CHOICE OCEAN AVE. PLOTS AT A BARGAIN; ALSO HOUSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JOHN L. BICKFORD,
1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate.
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120 PAYMENTS THAT ENDS IT.

NO MORTGAGE NO INTEREST NO TAXES NO TROUBLE

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT IS YOURS FREE AND CLEAR. WHAT YOU PAY ALWAYS PLAINLY SHOWN FROM START TO FINISH. EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS. IF WE HAVEN'T A HOUSE THAT SUITS YOU WE WILL BUILD ONE THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

Call or write now for photos of our houses within 35 minutes of Manhattan's business centre.

Realty Trust 60 Liberty St., New York.

LOTS highly restricted, midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list. **$10 DOWN** Balance on easy payments.

We LEASE, COLLECT, and RENT, and take full charge of every kind of property in any part of the city; careful attention and personal management. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 9th St. and 3d Av. station, New York.

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POSITIVE AUCTION, LABOR DAY,

RAIN OR SHINE
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, ON THE PREMISES.

450 RESTRICTED LOTS

LEFFERTS, JOHNSON, BRIGGS, JEFFERSON, AND BELMONT AVES., BEECH, OAK AND ELM STS.

MORRIS PARK, RICHMOND HILL,

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, ON THE LINE OF THE
GREAT ATLANTIC AV. IMPROVEMENT,
upon which thousands of men are now at work.
STONE SIDEWALKS, SHADE TREES, FINE STREETS—some of them macadamized. Careful restrictions. Fully developed surroundings.

MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,

graded to terminate in two years or a 5% discount for all cash.
Titles insured without expense to purchasers by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., capital and surplus over $6,000,000.

LUNCHEON. MUSIC. PASSES.
HOW TO GO: From the Brooklyn Bridge, (High St.,) City Hall, (Johnson St.,) or Fulton St. Station of the Elevated R. R., take a Long Island R. R. (Jamaica) Train and get off at MORRIS PARK. Running time, 25 minutes. Our temporary office is on Atlantic Av., opposite the Morris Park Station. Or else take any elevated road in Brooklyn to the East New York Loop and transfer without extra fare to a Jamaica Av. surface car; get off at Lefferts Av. and walk to our office on Atlantic Av.
ON THE DAY OF SALE THE BEST TRAINS TO TAKE ARE THOSE LEAVING THE BROOKLYN SIDE OF THE BRIDGE AT 10.16 AND 11.13 A. M.
BOTH OUR OFFICES WILL BE OPEN LABOR DAY MORNING UNTIL 11.30 A. M. FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF MAPS AND PASSES.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr. CO.,
187 Broadway, N. Y.; 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or temporary office on Atlantic Av., Morris Park.

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BOROUGH PARK houses were built when material was 20% less than present prices. In addition to this saving, buyers here find a suburb with improvements *made*, thereby avoiding the "developing" stage, and assessments.
Your rent money will buy a home. Lots here are the safest kind of an investment. Easy monthly payments. Call to-day or write. Booklet on request.

Borough Park Co.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Av. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

I WILL COMMENCE THE ERECTION OF
50 HOMES,
To be completed and ready for the Spring trade; but before starting, I desire to sell the remaining 16 homes (five one-family and nine two-family houses) at prices that are certain to insure immediate sales upon inspection.
These houses are complete in every detail, contain every convenience and improvement; erected on plots 40x100 and 60x100.

150 HOMES SOLD IN TWO YEARS

shows the public's appreciation of my efforts, and proves the superiority of the houses that I have erected over others. These houses cannot be duplicated in Greater New York for less than 25% more than the prices I ask.

$4,500 to $8,000.

Small cash payment and your rent money monthly.
This is your opportunity to save money and at the same time to obtain a home in one of the best sections of Greater New York and one that is bound to increase in value. Come to-day, inspect, and convince yourself.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,
58TH ST. AND 14TH AV., BROOKLYN.
27 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Avenue "L" road direct without change of cars. Get off at 58th St., station on property.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET MAILED.

INSPECT
284 HANCOCK STREET,
NEAR TOMPKINS AVENUE.

In the best street and in the best part of the beautiful Bedford Section; three-story and basement brownstone, 10 rooms, bath, and conservatory; has just been thoroughly modernized; hardwood trim throughout, hardwood floors in parlor and dining-room; open plumbing, porcelain bath-tub, and tiled bathroom; built when material was 20% cheaper than present prices. Exceptional opportunity to obtain a magnificent home at unusual prices. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday and Labor Day. William H. Reynolds, owner, on premises, or 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated on high grounds in Bay Ridge Park on Seventy-third St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and Tenth Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply STEWART, Bay Ridge Park.

4% MONEY FROM

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 18 Court St., Brooklyn, **for first, second, and third mortgages.**

I WANT YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Send particulars of your property. I have inquiries for all kinds of property. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GRANTWOOD — *The Sign on the Palisades*

You see this electric sign from the New York bank of the Hudson anywhere between Fort George and 34th Street. It shows the magnificent *site* of Grantwood, but—Go back of the sign! You find 50 tasteful, new, modern houses, purchased within the past two and a half years and occupied by owners. You find macadam streets, walks, electric lights, sewers, water supply; every city improvement.

One House nearly completed, 2½ story, 9 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, affording wide view across the river, and for sale AT ANY TIME WITHIN 30 DAYS at $7,000; $700 cash down, and $60 per month.

Another House completed, ready to occupy; 2 story, 6 rooms and bath, first floor finished in hardwood, $4,000. $400 cash, $35 per month.

Or We Will Build for You from plans of our architects, or from your own, to be paid for in the same way.

A delightful way to spend
LABOR DAY
is to pay a visit to
GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON.

Take Franklin St., 14th or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co's R. R. or 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" trolley. 20 and 25 minutes. Write for Free Tickets.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
1,136 BROADWAY, New York City. Telephone, 1847 Madison Sq.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF on HUDSON

WE HAVE A FEW HOUSES LEFT
WHICH WE ARE GOING TO SELL ON
LABOR DAY.

They are in an ideal residence locality on the top of the Palisades opposite Riverside Drive at 79th St.
We have one house which we can sell for $6,500—$600 cash and $60 per month; 9 rooms and bath; overlooking Hudson.
Others from $4,500 to $5,000—cash about $400, and $35 per month. All houses have two or more lots.
We are also **BUILDING** houses which may be paid for in the same way for those who purchase our lots. Considering the high grade of improvements, etc., we have the **CHEAPEST LOTS** on the Palisades.
Macadam streets, flagged sidewalks, gas and electric lights, best sewer in State, good water, **FREE MAIL** delivery, in a word, we have every convenience that you have in the city without the discomforts of city life. Frequent car service, low fares, 15 cents round trip, including ferries, etc.
WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,
Box 88, Weehawken, N. J. New York Office: 10 Barclay St.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

If interested in any of the following properties, write at once for full particulars. If you buy a property through me, and at any time within two years you should decide that it is not just what you want, I will resell it for you, charging no commission for my services.
168 A. & impts., Somerset Co., Pa.
92 A., unimproved, Moore Co., N. C.
Res. & Blacksmith Shop, Jonesboro, Ill.
150 A., Franklin Co., Ga. Good bldgs.; 20 A. timber; near R. R.
188 A. & impts., Cowley Co., Kans.; 140 A. cultivated; 4 mi. to R. R.
House and lots, Hardeeville, Fla.
Res. and 34 A. truck land, Barcoxie, Mo.
Prospects of mineral; near R. R.
20 A. unimproved, Lee Co., Fla.
320 A. & impts., Weld Co., Colo.
House, Blacksmith Shop, Feed Mill and 1¼ A. land, Snoma, S. D.
160 A. & impts., Sweet Grass Co., Mont.
81 A. & impts., farm implements & furniture, Middlesex Co., Conn.
790 A. ranch, San Diego Co., Cal.; live stock, farm implements; good bldgs. 230 A. orchard; 700 A. cultivated; 75 A. alfalfa; well fenced; 4 mi. from R. R.
192 A. & impts., Jefferson Co., Ark.
385 A. & impts., Essex Co., Vt.
160 A. & impts., Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.
160 A. & impts., Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.
40 A. Fruit land, Los Angeles Co., Cal.
140 A. & impts., Jefferson Co., Mo.
640 A., Jefferson Co., Mo.; good bldgs.; 800 A. timber; river frontage.
686 A., Marion Co., S. C.; excellent house; good barn; orchard; 400 A. timber.
900 A. & impts., King George Co., Va.; 1 mi. river frontage.
168 A. & impts., Carroll Co., O.; timber, fruit; near R. R.
157 A. & impts., Los Angeles Co., Cal.
160 A. unimproved, Kearney Co., Kans.
Bldg. lot, Harvey, Chicago, Ill.
10 room house and lot, Oberlin, O.
126 A. & impts., New Castle Co., Del.
Store and Dwelling, Milwaukee, Wis.
House & 4½ A., Hanover, Ind.
80 A. & impts., Pierce Co., Wash.; 2 A. orchard; 2¼ mi. from R. R.
39 A., San Diego Co., Cal.
W. M. OSTRANDER, 1,435 N. American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

If interested in any of the following properties, write at once for full particulars. If you buy a property through me, and at any time within two years you should decide that it is not just what you want, I will resell it for you, charging no commission for my services.
90 A. and impts., Middlesex Co., Conn.
20 room cottage and 1 A., Eagleswere, Pa.
Modern country residence and 140 A., Lancaster Co., Pa.; fine location, near railroad.
490 A., Polk County, Minn.; no bldgs.; 260 A. under cultivation.
39 A. and impts., Clinton Co., Mich.
Modern 15 room residence and 3 A., Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; beautifully situated.
Modern flat bldg. and lot, Kingston, N. Y.; 4 flats, 22 rooms; good investment.
Fine 10 A. bldg. site, overlooking Meriden, Conn. Well elevated.
10 A. unimproved, Marion Co., Fla.
Blacksmith shop and res., Anderson, Mich.
Dairy farm of 353 A., Ashtabula Co., O.; good bldgs., 5 min. to railroad.
2 good bldg. lots, Siegfried, Pa.
Modern residence and about 1 A., Hoosick, N. Y.; shade and orchard; fine location.
100 A. and impts., Tioga Co., Pa.
Good stock and dairy farm of 359 A. and impts., Pittsylvania Co., Va.
18 A. and impts., Blair Co., Pa.
130 A. and impts., Jennings Co., Ind.
17 A. and impts., Medina Co., O.
30 A. fruit farm, Medina Co., O.
Country home and 35 A., Bucks Co., Pa., suitable for sub-division; near railroad.
320 A. coal land, Garfield Co., Col.; 4 m. from railroad; clear title.
Bus. block, containing 3 stores and 17 room furnished hotel, Hanover, N. H. W. M. OSTRANDER, 1,435, N. American Bldg., Phila., Pa.

BARGAINS TO-DAY.

500 acres New Rochelle, N. Y., a grand opportunity for acre subdivision, select locality	$400,000
520 acres, with lake, Long Island, ideal spot for hunting and fishing club	For price apply
Sullivan Co., furnished cottage, Thompsonville, N. Y.	4,000
Country store, dwelling, etc., Rosendale, N. Y.	8,500
Corner store, with two dwellings, L. I. City	4,500
Helena Hotel, furnished, Helena, Mon.	100,000
100 building lots, Rio, N. Y., Orange Co., each	50
1,000,000 acres Cuba, with salt mines.	6,000,000
151 acres highly cultivated farm, Pittsington, N. J.; ideal country estate; convenient to New York and Philadelphia; extensive improvements	25,000
1,500,000 acres, Rio Grande Valley, Mex., with Govt. irrigating concession, (gold)	900,000
10 acres, 20-room house, Highwood, (Englewood,) N. J.	12,000
118½ acres near New Hamburg, N. Y., cheap	12,000
35 Holyoke St., Boston, Mass., large house	7,000
275-room Hotel, furnished, Long Branch, N. J.	200,000
218 W. 124th St., N. Y., brownstone house	10,000
Hollywood Apartments, 94th & Madison Av.	For price apply
Florida cottage, Ormond; Winter is coming	5,000

I can sell your property located anywhere in the United States or Canada. Send full description and price to C. P. Vosburgh, 10 Wall St., New York.

DOUONA LOUONA PARK LOT?

More money in it than anything else. Let us tell you about our terms. Drop us a postal card or call. Visit this property to-morrow, Labor Day, or any other day.

HOW TO REACH LOUONA PARK.
From Manhattan, 34th St., 92d St. (to Astoria) or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City; thence Flushing Jackson Ave. electric line direct to OUR LOCAL OFFICE, CORNER JACKSON AVE. AND BAYLISS ST. From Brooklyn, any line to North Beach, changing at Jackson Ave. to Jackson Ave. line. Care fares refunded. Do not miss this sale. Send or call for maps and full information from

S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AV. Cor. 45th St.
Manhattan. New York City.

Profitable Real Estate.

If your rentable property doesn't pay, the chances are there is something the matter with its handling. We are thoroughly equipped to give unexcelled management to every class of improved property. Many owners think so, too. Let us demonstrate the fact to you. It is a matter of business that we believe it will pay you to investigate.

BERT G. FAULHABER,
No. 7 East 42d Street.

WE INVITE YOU.

VISIT WHITLOCK AT OUR EXPENSE.
Select your lots, own your home and not pay rent.
We will help you to get the money. Special inducements to buyers on Labor Day. Free passes. Write to-day.
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
Dept. D, 309 Broadway, Room 1108

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale or Exchange.—A very neat cottage on North St., New Rochelle. For particulars apply to T. J. McLaughlin, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

Yonkers.

Sale or Rent.—Gentleman's residence at Yonkers; Hudson River frontage; beautiful grounds; shaded lawns, garden, fruit; carriage house, stable, boathouse; photos

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FULLER BUILDING

**BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVE.
22D AND 23D STREETS**

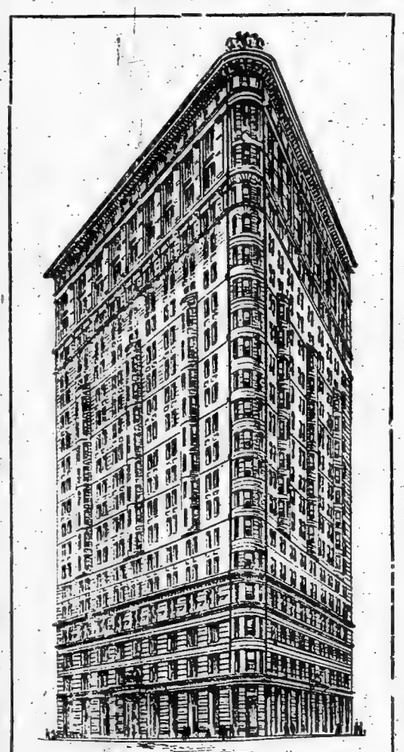

Ready for Occupancy October 1, 1902

A Modern Building unequaled in Location, Comfort, Appointments, and Convenience.

Large and small offices. Entire floors will be arranged to meet the requirements of tenants.

Floor plans can be had upon application to

GEO. R. READ, Agent

1 Madison Ave 60 Cedar St.

3D AVENUE STORES,

20x80 feet; immediate possession; plate glass fronts to second story; rent, $1,200; near 44th St.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 10 West 42d.

LOFTS AND FACTORIES.
A Large and Complete List.
AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH.

59th St., 54 East.—Elegant store in Antoinette Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. HERTER & SON, 47 East 58th St.

DESKROOM ONLY $5.00.
Broadway, corner 65th St.; fine building and location; all cars and stations; every convenience; any business.

Offices, studios, from $15; floor, 5,000 feet, $240; good location; any business. 1,931 Broadway, Corner 65th St.

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132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Floors, Offices, and Studios; $10 to $50; newly altered building. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; $8 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fourth floor to let, 29 Beekman St.; (elevator running.) Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

MURRAY HILL CORNER.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Full size, Madison Av. Corner, below 42d St., with large dining room extension; equipped throughout with exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs, &c.; tiled bathrooms; electric light, lift, &c.; handsomely furnished; splendidly adapted for entertaining. For further particulars apply to the sole agents,
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

72D ST., NEAR PARK AVE.

4-story dwelling, elegantly furnished
$4,000 for season.

45TH ST., B'WAY & 8TH AVE.

3 stories; $300 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D.

144th St., 453 West.—Refined party of 2 or 3; owner would retain room and board in part payment. Call on owner mornings.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

46th St., 8th & 9th Aves.

3 stories; 11 rooms; $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D.

A.—The only house unrented in the Schermerhorn Block of private dwellings is 216 East 69th St. 3-story highstoop modern dwelling; exposed plumbing; now being decorated; rent, $800. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

A four-story, high-stoop house, with bay windows; 12 rooms; two bathrooms; perfect order throughout; immediate possession; rent, $1,400; 65th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

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22 WEST 120TH STREET.
Three-story and basement dwelling, facing Mt. Morris Park; will be thoroughly renovated; caretaker on premises. Apply Ch. Volzing & Son., 953 3d Av.

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242 East 68th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. Modern 3-sty. highstoop dwelling; All improvements; rent, $900. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

To Let—On Lexington Av., Murray Hill, a three-story, high-stoop, brownstone Dwelling, in perfect order. HARRIE S. LINES, 126 East 41st St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$50 per month will hire a three-story brick house in 132d St., near Lenox Av.; good neighborhood. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

77TH ST., 215 EAST.
Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; rent $60 per month; caretaker on premises. Apply to Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR RENT.

OUR OFFICE NEAREST MAIN ENTRANCE. HAVE THE CHOICE HOUSES; RENTS, $500 TO $2,000. SOME FINE FURNISHED ONES; RENTS, $780 UP. ALSO FINE APARTMENTS AND FLATS, $15 TO $75. OPEN LABOR DAY.
A. Peace & Son, 335 Flatbush Ave., op. 7th.

Lafayette Av., 429.—Modern, twelve rooms; bath; a bargain; $55 per month on lease. Haviland & Sons, 982 Fulton Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Let—House, furnished, detached, furnished residence, beautiful block, 158 South Oxford St.; electric light, piano; grounds on all sides; 100x115; stable; owner going away for Winter; will let for six months or longer. Inquire at residence.

Real Estate to Let—Richmond.

New Dorp Cottages, 8 to 12 rooms each; modern; rent, $23 to $50; open for inspection. Apply **J. W. Hughes, New Dorp.**

OFFICES AND STUDIOS
Newly Fitted Up for the Season.

(Rents include steam heat, light, elevator, janitor, etc.)
Early Application Advised.
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
THE SLATER BUILDINGS,
No. 7 42d St. W. at 5th Ave.

A.—A.—1,022 3D AVE. STORE & BASEMENT. 1,957 3D AVE., STORE AND BASEMENT. RENT MODERATE; POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.
APPLY TO RICHARD PARKHURST, 214 WEST 19TH ST.

INDUCEMENT TO RIGHT PARTY.
Store and three rear rooms, with bath, suitable for any business; large plate glass show window; rent only $37.50; 2,272 Broadway, near 81st St., or POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

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537 and 539 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

44th St., 107 East.—Large store near Grand Central Depot and Post Office; handsomely decorated; rent, $40. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE ALVARADO,
Southeast cor. 80th St. and Park Ave.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Apartments of 7, 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with servants' toilet and bath extra in each suit;
Rentals, $1,200 to $1,800
Call or send for descriptive booklet.

This house is conveniently situated in a choice residential section of the city. The rooms are large and well lighted; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator service, uniformed attendance; very select.

WE WILL NOW MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR RENTALS FROM OCT. 1. APPLY TO
SUPERINTENDENT, on premises.
Southeast corner 80th St. & Park Ave.

A New Departure.
A Private House—Apartment House
1078 Madison Avenue.
Near Eighty-first Street.
One Apartment on a Floor.
Seven and Eight Rooms, Bath, etc.
In construction and appointment cannot be excelled on the avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.

CLEMENT COURT,
NORTHWEST CORNER 120TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Seven-story High Class Apartment House.
Comprising 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone. A safe in every apartment. All-night service.
RENTS FROM $300 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
The finest apartments at moderate rents in the city. C. M. SILVERMAN, owner and builder, on premises. Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone, 2734—79.

WARWICK ARMS.

Seven and eight rooms and two bathrooms, in corner high-class, fire-proof building; all-night elevator; abundant closet room; steam heat; sanitary plumbing, electric and gas light; servants' quarters entirely separate from tenants, though in same apartment; telephone for each tenant; most desirable in town; $1,400 to $1,600. Superintendent, 101 West 80th St., corner Columbus Av.

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61 TO 69 EAST 86TH STREET.
Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $80.
One bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath, from Oct. 1; rent $35.
Attractive suite, suitable for physician; electric lights, open plumbing, all-night elevator service.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE CRITERION,
60 WEST 10TH ST., (Near 5th Ave.)

Apartments, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, uniformed hall service, telephone, etc.
RENTS, $45, 50.
This house is under the personal supervision of new owner, Judson Lawson.

ONLY ONE LEFT.
Handsome apartment of seven handsomely decorated rooms and bath; every modern improvement; rent, $50. Finest location in Washington Heights; 100 Convent Ave., corner 146th St., or POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

Broadway, Corner 66th St.—Seven rooms and bath; $40 to $55; fine house, location; all cars.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

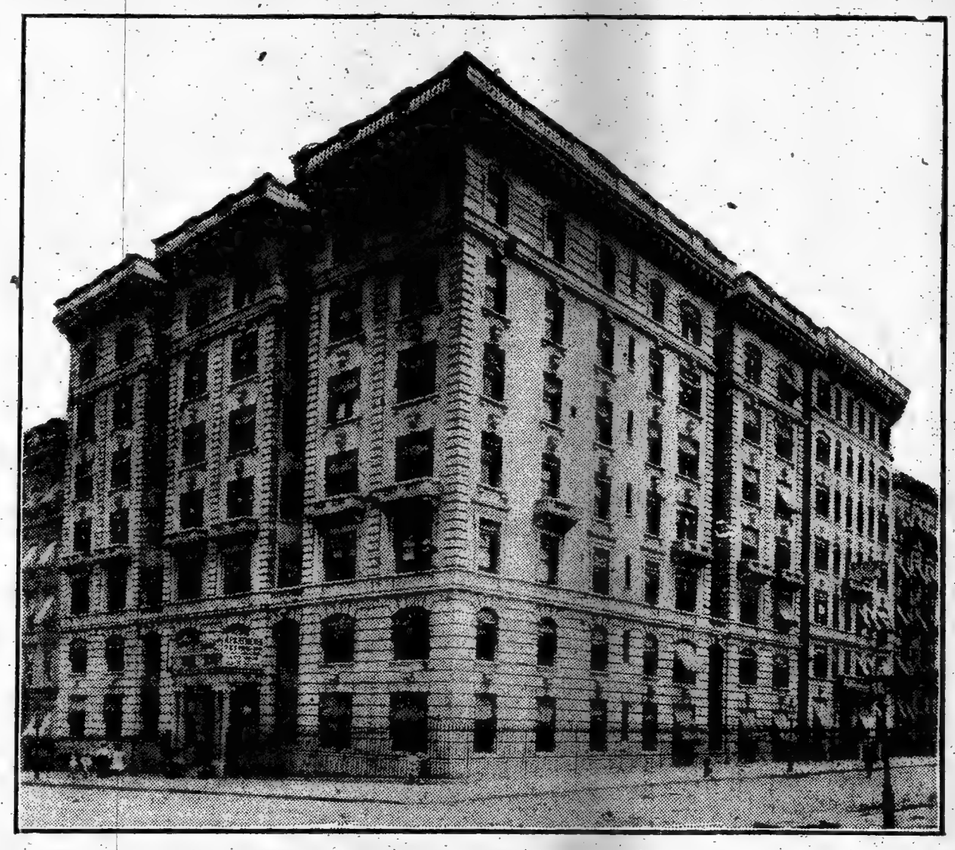

GOLDEN GATE,
N. E. COR. MANHATTAN AVE., 111TH ST.

Brand new, up-to-date Apartments of five, six and seven spacious, light, airy rooms and bath.

OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE AND CENTRAL PARKS.

Convenient to all surface roads and only one block from the new elevated station; elevator service day and night; hall boy attendance; long distance telephone, electric light; every modern convenience comfort demands and luxury affords.

RENTS $444 TO $1,480 PER YEAR. OPEN EVENINGS FOR INSPECTION. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Or. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, 257 WEST 42D ST.

The Most Beautiful Location on Riverside Drive.

The Choicest and Most Conveniently Arranged Apartments on the West Side.

All Outside Light. Large Private Lawn.

Suites of 11 and 12 Rooms, with 2 and 3 Baths.

Separate Stairs and Elevator for Servants.

Rents, $2,600 to $3,300.

Riverside Drive, - - Cor. 92d Street

THE ANTOINETTES,

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Fire-proof Apartments, from three to seven rooms, and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now; or from October 1; rents from $300 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation.

AT LEXINGTON AVE., NORTHWEST CORNER 44TH ST.
First-class apartments, 8 and 10 rooms, with bath; nice corner apartment; suitable for doctor; also bachelor suites of 1 and 2 rooms; steam heat, hot water; fuel furnished; elevator service day and night.
O'REILLY BROS.,
N. Y. Storage Warehouse, 109-123 East 44th St.

THE STUART,
Cor. Broadway and 94th Street.
Two very desirable nine-room apartments for rent in the STUART. First-class in every particular. Elevator service all night and individual telephones in all apartments.
Rents $1,250 and $1,350.
APPLY TO
CHRIS. HEISER, 60 LIBERTY ST.

ST. JAMES.

Seven corner, all light rooms and bathroom, overlooking Central Park, $52.50 to $70; telephone for each tenant; uniformed boys; steam heat and all improvements; art gallery of pictures in halls; artistic apartments. 390 Central Park West, corner 99th St.

THE NORMA,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Aves.
Elegant, spacious apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; uniformed hallboys; first-class service; rents, $680 to $840 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

St. Ives, 153-5 East 72d St.,
Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath;
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & All Improvements.
Rents $600—1,100. Agent on Premises.

ANTOINETTE.

59th St., 54 East.—First-class bachelor apartments; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations.

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102 West 93d Street.

6 and 8 rooms, overlooking Park; marble halls, stairways; hall boys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $65. Superintendent or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

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8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $60, or partly furnished, $75.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

NEW ELLMONT APARTMENTS.
Six rooms and marble baths; all rooms steam heated; hot water, elevator; A1 neighborhood; will suit small families or bachelors; rents, $35 upward; inducements. Apply on premises, 227 East 72d St.

A.— **CORONADO.** —A.
New fireproof corner building; rents $65, $75, $88 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

La Rochelle, Columbus Av., 75th St.—Fireproof, electric lights, gas ranges, elevator, all-night service; telephone each apartment; $1,200, $1,400. Haan's Restaurant in house.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, corner of 86th St. and Fifth Av., $720 to $1,200 per annum; best location for least rent on Manhattan. F. T. Barry, No. 647 Madison Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

To Let—First flat, 2,185 7th Av.; six rooms, bath, $24; fourth flat, $21; heat, hot water; possession at once.

Atlanta, 204 West 70th St., Sherman Square.—Seven and eight rooms, light and all conveniences.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
361 Buildings represented; 1,627 apartments to let; all sizes, every style; all sections of city.
Rents, $420 to $7,200 a year.
Call, write, or phone for slips from the directory and lists of apartments. Each slip a complete photo exhibit of a building, including floor plan. They give particulars of house, service, nearby clubs, churches, schools, libraries, parks, and car lines. With their aid you can even try the fit of your carpets in a new apartment without returning to town.
Give size, price, section of city. We do the rest.
Real Estate Reading Company,
Proprietors Illustrated Apartment House Directory, 31 West 31st St.
Telephone 2450 Madison Square.

EL CASCO COURT,
NOS. 205 to 209 W. 103D ST.
This handsome Apartment Building now completed, and can be compared favorably with any on the West Side.
Suites of 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath
Also one Bachelor Apartment of 3 rooms and bath on each floor. All the latest improvements; uniform and elevator service; tiled bathrooms; exposed nickel-plated plumbing. The new subway station one-half block away. Rents from $450 TO $750 PER YEAR.
Inspection invited to-day.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Frontenac,
76-80 West 113th St.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Magnificent New Apartment House.
JUST COMPLETED; SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD
Apartments of 5 and 6 large sunny rooms; all modern improvements; electric lights; steam heat; hall boys; elevators; telephones, &c.
Only 5 Apartments left. Rents, $450-$700.
L. A. Liebeskind, Owner & Builder, Tel. 401 Har.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $37.00,
510 Manhattan Av.; seven extra large rooms and bath; newly decorated, all improvements, hall service.

CORNER, SEVEN ROOMS, $38.00,
N. E. cor. Manhattan Av. and 121st St.; seven very light, sunny rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, and all improvements; hall service.
Apply janitor, or agent, 439 Manhattan Av.

COLUMBIA APARTMENTS;
ATTRACTIVELY FINISHED,
505 West 112th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.—Seven all light rooms; tiled baths; private hall.
HANDSOMELY SITUATED; BARGAIN $40.

HOFFMAN ARMS, cor. 59th St. and Madison Av. New plumbing, electricity, decorations; sunny, large room apartments, with kitchen; also good hotel restaurant; superior cuisine and service; select patronage; corner furnished; doctor's corner office. CHAS. A. GERLACH, Prop.

THE JEROME.
215 WEST 116TH STREET.
High-class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; elevator; hall boy service; telephone, &c.; moderate rents; on premises or
HAGAN & SLEVIN, 240 West 116th St.

Bachelor Apts. 112 W. 44th St.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $480.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Corner.
Two and three rooms and bath; every room has outside windows; southern exposure; large rooms; new house; $480 to $720; from Oct. 1.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

AT 1,325 and 1,327 5TH AVE.,
One block north Central Park, 6 rooms and bath; running hot water; rents from $21 to $25. Apply to janitor or O'REILLY BROS., N. Y. Storage Warehouse, 109-123 East 44th St.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.
and Central Park, single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200; also one apartment, six rooms and bath; rent, $900.

1,364 Lexington Av., Corner 90th St.—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply.
1,377 Lexington Av.—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply. Janitor, on premises, or Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Choice parlor apartment; 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen down stairs; perfect order; select block, Carnegie Hill; possession; only $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

204, 208 E. 21st, 230 E. 25th, 232 9th Av, 231 E. 24th; apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; bath; all improvements; rent moderate. Janitor.

84th St., 21 West.—Single flat; seven rooms; bath; steam; hot water; select neighborhood; rent, $55.

Scarboro Mansions, 221 West 57th St.—One suite, ground floor, suitable for doctor.

Wickliffe, 226 West 78th St., East of Broadway.—New, modern house; eight elegant light rooms.

GAINSBOROUGH, 112 Riverside Drive, convenient to transit and yacht landing; very attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms; ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; telephone; very favorable arrangements made to tenants renting now.

ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS, 200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hallboy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $55

THE RENAISSANCE, 72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments; seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hallboy. $45 TO $55

THE TOWNSEND, 206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $55

349 AMSTERDAM AV.
Very light Apartments; four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $21

564-66 AMSTERDAM AV.
Attractive Apartments; six rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water. $25 TO $28

572 AMSTERDAM AV.
Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE, AGENT,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
The HUDSONIA,
79th St. and Riverside Drive.

SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Everything that can be wished for in modern construction and elegance. Send for descriptive booklet.
Doctor's office and reception room.
MAX VOGEL, OWNER AND BUILDER, ON PREMISES. TEL. 194—RIVERSIDE.

THE PIERREPONT
48, 45, 47 WEST 32D STREET.
TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.

Apartments consisting of suites of one, two, three, and four rooms, each with bath; the rentals include light, heat, and excellent attendance. No "extras." There is a long-distance telephone and refrigeration in each apartment, and also an excellent restaurant on the first floor for the convenience of tenants and their guests only. Apartments are leased by the year, and rentals are reasonable. Apply to Albert E. Glennie, Manager.

EVELYN,
101 West 78th Street,
Opposite Manhattan Square.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Choice housekeeping Apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.
Handsome Apartment, suitable for a doctor.
Also non-housekeeping Apartments, three and four rooms and bath; room attendance.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE GANOGA,
35-37 East 27th Street,
New and select apartment Hotel.
Apartments of one room and bath, 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms and 2 baths; unfurnished.
Private telephone; electric light, gas logs.
All-night elevator; full hotel service; excellent restaurant exclusively for guests.
Both table d'hote and a la carte.
Descriptive booklets on request.

A $29.06 NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
7 light rooms and bath; steam heat; open plumbing; porcelain baths; handsomely decorated; rents, $29.00 to $32.00, one month free. Agent, No. 52 East 106th St.

Bachelor Apartment, 11 West 28th St.—Modern conveniences; $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOXHALL,
Facing Columbia College.
A Few Desirable Suites Remaining.
Corner 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
High Class Seven Story Apartment House.

This house commands attention from those who seek choice Apartments where every device for comfort is installed and in a section that is exclusive. It stands on one of the highest points of Manhattan Island. All rooms are light and airy; open fireplaces, with elegant gas logs and andirons; drawing room finished in mahogany; dining room in Flemish oak; bevelled plate mirror closet doors in each bedroom; tiled bathrooms; mail chute; large main halls; reception and telephone rooms.

Suites of five to seven rooms and bath, $55 to $100.
Superintendent on premises.

THE EL DORADO, CENTRAL PARK WEST'S SUPERB STRUCTURE.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 91ST-92D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING unequalled by any on the West Side. Its magnificent and accessible location, commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire City, makes it an ideal home. Attractive suites of 5 to 15 unusually light rooms, equipped with every device and convenience known to modern architecture. The entrances are works of art. Special accommodations for servants and separate entrances and elevators for their use. Superintendent on premises. Leases now being made for October occupancy. Rents $1,000 to $4,500. JOHN V. SIGNELL, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Slawson & Hobbs

HAVE PUBLISHED A BOOKLET GIVING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT APARTMENT HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE WHICH WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Slawson & Hobbs,
284 COLUMBUS AV.

THE HENRY JAMES
501 West 113th St., n. w. cor. Amsterdam Av.
All outside light, 7, 8, 9 spacious rooms, bath, two toilets, servants' toilet rooms and kitchen, with separate halls; unusual ventilation; highest class finish; electric lift, liveried attendants; pronounced the most excellent plan; individual telephone and refrigeration supplied under lease; careful individual management for people of refined tastes; most healthful, select section; magnificent views and surroundings; rents, $1,080 to $1,400; opposite Columbia University, St. John's Cathedral, and many parks; cars at door; transfer to all parts.
Superintendent.

5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, most delightfully situated, handsomely finished; modern in all respects; electric lift, electric and gas lights; separate telephones and refrigeration supplied under lease; commanding beautiful views; within a block of Riverside Drive, &c.; rents, $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN KOUEN
2780-2792 Broadway, Schuyler Sq., W. 108th St.
One management. Agent, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

WEST END AVE., 843.
Near 101st St. Opportunity only to right party. Single apartment of 8 all-light rooms; all latest improvements which modern comforts and convenience suggest.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Ave., 584, near 86th St., apartments 4 handsome rooms; bath; all conveniences; rent only $19. Agent, POCHER & CO., 40 W. 34th.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Broadway, 2,272, near 81st St.—In fine location. Apartment of five rooms and bath; rent $23. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

A BARGAIN—ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Broadway, 2,357, near 85th St.—An elegant apartment, 7 rooms, bath; will decorate to suit; rent only $32. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
113th St., 79 East.—Apartment, 6 large rooms and bath, handsomely decorated; rent only $17. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

A.—872 Lexington Av., 1st flat, five large rooms and bath; single house; all impts.; rent, $30. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

3d Av., 1,342.—Nice apartment, newly decorated, first floor, suitable for light business.

39½ Washington Square.—Newly decorated flat, 7 rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, $60.

58th St., 368 West.—Second flat, 6 rooms, bath, private hall, newly decorated, $37.50.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartment, six rooms, bath, decorated, $25-$27.

2d flat, 411 Park Av., near 55th St.; 6 light rooms.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE LINLAUGH,
Broadway, Between 100th & 101st Sts.
Seven elegant rooms and bath; elevator; up-to-date. Moderate rents. Superintendent on premises.

"WASHINGTON SQUARE,"
THE CENTRAL.
No. 68 South, corner apartment, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water; steam heat; $50 to $75. Apply to H. A. Smith, 152 Broadway, or on premises, between 11-2 o'clock.

Bachelor Apartments.—"Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $27.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE STS., ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLIN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators; reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; telephones; large, light rooms; high ceilings; liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

631-635 GRAND AVE.,
near Prospect Place and handy to cars; 6 and 7 room flats, all improvements, open plumbing; rents, $17 to $19. Agent on premises, or Walter M'Gill, 208 Montague St.

Five elegantly decorated large light rooms, bathroom; two flights; hot water; $20; house quiet, thoroughly clean, kept strictly first-class; adults. 72 West 134th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

TO RENT, ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 84TH STREET,
from October 1st, for a term of one year or more, an elegant apartment, completely furnished, or partly, or unfurnished, at the option of the lessee, containing eleven rooms and three baths, everything modern, and said to be one of the most artistically furnished apartments in New York. Reason of sub-leasing, owner leaving city. This apartment should be seen to be appreciated. Address Artistic, Box 1,021, 530 5th Ave.

A.—Highest class corner fireproof building, elegantly furnished apartment to rent; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Suite of rooms, all light, ready complete housekeeping; silver, linen; elevator; L. 239 West 116th St. Baird.

Apartments Wanted.

Married couple desires quiet, small furnished flat, west side, $35; references; must be no musical instruments nor children in house. Address H. W., Box 217 Times Office.

Apartment Hotels.

THE VAN RENSSELAER
APARTMENT HOTEL,
17 EAST 11TH ST.
Three Doors from Fifth Avenue.
OLD KNICKERBOCKER NEIGHBORHOOD.
MODERN AND EXCLUSIVE.
Suites of one, two, three, and four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; meals a la carte or American plan. Leases made now for Oct. 1st. Physicians' apartment. Apply on premises until 9 P. M.
B. JAMES MAAS, 115 BROADWAY.

THE KENSHAW,
202 WEST 103rd St.
A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.
Suites of 2 to 5 rooms, with bath. Furnished or unfurnished. $35 to $65 per month.
Dining Room on American Plan. $7 per week.
C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

"THE RAMON,"
340 WEST 57TH ST.,
near Carnegie, Central Park, elevated, all cars lines.
New Residential Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
DINING SERVICE A SPECIAL FEATURE.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.
Physician's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.
New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

New Jersey Property to Let.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—To rent, $125 per month for Winter, or longer, fully furnished cottage; good order; twelve rooms and bath; desirable location; convenient to station; shade; ample piazzas. Alvord, 18 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

At Montclair, N. J.—For rent; $800; finely located 12-room modern house, near depots and trolley, churches, schools. Owner on premises, 22 The Crescent.

Furnished and unfurnished detached cottages; every improvement; $14 to $40 monthly. ANSON, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

BROOKLYN COFFEE WAREHOUSE COLLAPSES

No One in the Building, and Passers-by Escape Injury.

Trolley Car Used to Extricate Steel Beams—Structure, Which Contained 25,000 Bags of Green Coffee, a Complete Wreck.

Freighted heavily with bags of coffee, the warehouse of the Brazil Storage Warehouse Company, a five-story brick building at 42 and 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, fell with a crash at about 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Through great good fortune, no one was in the building at the time of the accident, and passers-by escaped injury. A trolley car, bound up from Fulton Ferry, was rushed past the falling building in the nick of time through the presence of mind of the motorman, who, seeing the danger, turned on full power and spurted beyond the range of the flying bricks.

Detective George Brennan of the Fulton Street Precinct was standing on the steps of the station house, about half a block away, when he heard a grinding sound accompanied by the smashing of glass. Looking in the direction from which the noise came he saw the walls bulge out and then fall, the bricks flying across the elevated railroad's structure and to the side of Fulton Street opposite to the falling building. He says that two women and three men were walking directly in front of the building at the time, but they saw their danger and ran, all getting away without a scratch. Shouting to the Sergeant at the desk to get out the reserves he rushed across the street to find out whether any one was hurt or not and was told by a bystander that a watchman and a boy were within the building. This he afterward found to be a mistake. He sent in an alarm of fire, however, and telephoned for ambulances, two being rushed to the scene of the accident in response to the call.

Within a few minutes the firemen of three engines and two ladder companies were at work hauling away at the wreckage. Their work was seriously impeded by the presence of two heavy steel uprights which had been used in supporting the building above the first floor. These, lying directly in their way and pinioned by a mass of débris, defied the combined efforts of the forty firemen.

Obtaining a heavy hawser from one of the ladder trucks, they fastened one end to the uprights and the other end to a trolley car, started the car, and, one after the other, the massive steel beams were drawn out of the way. At no time did the accident delay traffic in the streets perceptibly, so well did the firemen and police do their work.

The falling building is owned by the Hetfield-Ducker Company, and up to a few years ago was used by them for the baking of crackers and biscuits. When the concern entered the trust, however, the building was abandoned by them, and a year ago it was leased to the concern known as the Brazil Storage Warehouse Company and made up of James H. Taylor and Smith & Walbridge, two firms of coffee brokers, whose offices are at 111 Front Street, Manhattan. When they took possession, they braced the floors with heavy oaken beams, but the floors sagged under the great weight of coffee stored there, and the workmen have feared a collapse of the building for some time. Fortunately, yesterday being a half holiday, the workmen had left the building at 12 o'clock. It was said that in the building there were 25,000 bags of green coffee, worth in the neighborhood of $250,000. Of this, it is not known just yet how much can be saved, but it is believed that the damage will be limited to $50,000. The building, which was probably constructed in the early fifties, was worth about $5,000. It is a complete wreck.

FRANK FARRELL'S HOUSEWARMING.

Elaborate Fete at Opening of an Establishment on West 33d Street, Which He Is Said to Own.

The house at 33 West Thirty-third Street, three doors from the Astor Court, and one of the finest buildings in the neighborhood, was brilliantly illuminated last night and crowded with men and women in fashionable costume, who arrived in automobiles and carriages. Two policemen on the beat declared that the unusual stir was a "house warming" given by Frank Farrell, to celebrate the opening of a gambling house which is intended to outshine Canfield's place at Saratoga. Farrell is said to have stated last night that the splendor and extent of his house will not be excelled by any similar establishment in the world.

Rumors of the opening of the house have been rife in the neighborhood for a week or more, and for some time last night the street opposite held a crowd curiously watching the guests as they passed in and out. It is said that a feature of the function was the serving of a dinner which cost $50,000. Crowds of Westerners who had come on to see the Futurity were among the visitors, and several guests of the Waldorf-Astoria and a number of well-known New Yorkers were seen to enter the house.

It is said that the building has partly been remodeled for its future use. The wooden front doors have been removed and two iron barriers substituted. The outer door is attended by a negro, who closes it when a would-be guest enters, and then it is said, passes the visitor's credentials through a grating in the second door. It was also said by a man who had been inside and claimed to be familiar with the arrangements, that the house is furnished with an ingenious electrical arrangement for defying police disturbance. In order to close all doors and shutters instantly and simultaneously and to extinguish all lights, it is only necessary to press a single button.

Number 33 West Thirty-third Street is said to be the third gambling house to open on this block, and there is much speculation in the neighborhood as to what will be the outcome. Austen G. Fox, who lives a few doors from that address, was one of the men most active in the movements which led to the election of Seth Low as mayor. He could not be seen last night. Capt. Sheehan of the Tenderloin precinct, was non-committal when asked what he intended to do in the matter. "I don't know anything about it," he said.

ADELBERT S. HAY MEMORIAL.

Secretary Hay Will Erect Chapel at Simsbury, Conn., in His Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—John Hay, Secretary of State, has decided to erect as a memorial to his son a handsome memorial chapel at Simsbury, Conn. It will be a small structure, but of handsome design, costing about $15,000. The building will be of stone stucco, with shingled roof, art-glazed windows. The plans were designed by Architects Trowbridge and Livingston, New York City. The foundations for the chapel are being laid.

Adelbert S. Hay, the ex-Consul to Pretoria, in whose honor the chapel is to be erected, was killed by an accidental fall from the New Haven House during the Yale commencement exercises a year ago while here to attend the triennial of his class of 1901. He prepared for college at the Westminster School, which was formerly located at Dobbs Ferry, but which has now been removed to Simsbury. The chapel is for the school's use.

Excursions.

SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY

Delightful Trip Up the Hudson To West Point, Newburgh, Fishkill and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped steamer "HOMER RAMSDELL," leaves Franklin St. Sundays 9:00 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M., Yonkers 10:15 A. M., (week days half hour later) returning arrive in New York Sunday 9:00 P. M., week days 10:30 P. M. On Sundays tickets good for return on steamer "ROMER," leaving Newburgh 6:30 P. M., and steamer "BALDWIN" at 9:30 P. M. Fare to WEST POINT and NEWBURGH and return **75 cents**, round trip from New York to Summit of Mount Beacon only **$1.00**. The most enjoyable one-day trip out of N. Y. A sail of sixty miles up the Hudson to FISHKILL LANDING, (opposite Newburgh.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, and beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments and music on steamer and at new mountain hotel. This trip is made every day in the week, but lands at Yonkers on Sundays and Holidays only.

ENTERTAINING BEYOND COMPARISON.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, menagerie, museum and aquarium. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. OPEN AIR CIRCUS PERFORMANCE DAILY, at 2 P. M. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT to CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortland St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO
THE SWITCHBACK
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, AUG. 31st
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 1st
VIA THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
$1.50 Round Trip
Children 25 Cents
Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8.30 a. m.; Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a.m. Returning, lv. Mauch Chunk, 5.45 p. m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Ticket office at Ferry Stations and 353 and 1224 Broadway.
From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY

And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.

LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
LV. FT. W. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A.M.
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 9:50, 10:40 A.M.
LV. BATTERY 9:20, 10:20 and 11:10 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:15, 4:30 and 4:45 P. M.

LABOR DAY

SCHEDULE SAME AS SUNDAY, (with the exception of W. 129th St.)

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 25 min. after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, *4:00, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only on Rock.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:40, 6:40 P. M.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION UP THE SOUND

To Greenport and Sag Harbor,

Passing Plum Island, Orient and Shelter Island. **Returning by Long Island Railroad.** The Popular Long Island Sound Steamer

"SHINNECOCK,"

on September 1st will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., at 9:30 A.M. EXC. TICKETS, **$2.00.** Good only on September 1st, going by steamer and returning by train, leaving Greenport at 7:24 and 9:00 P. M.; Sag Harbor 8:10 P. M.

Music and Refreshments on Boat. Staterooms on steamer may be reserved in advance.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
ALL WATER ROUTE
50c.
GENERAL SLOCUM
GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sale, leaving W. 129th St., 9 A.M.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:45, A. M., 2:05 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:45, and 6:00 P. M.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION

TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1.45 P. M., W. 22nd St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M., arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R., Special train, 7:25 P. M., or any regular train same evening. Fare for round trip $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R. $1.10, or steamer "Ramsdell" $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Guard Mount and Review. Concert Orchestra on board.

NIAGARA FALLS **$9.00** ROUND TRIP.
TORONTO, ONT., **$10.50.**

Tickets good going Friday, Aug. 29, leave Chambers St. 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; Aug. 30 and 31, leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.; leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls on or before Sept. 2; returning from Toronto, leave on or before Sept. 4. Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City.

ON SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The Elegant Steamer "Nantasket" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9:45 a. m. Due in New York at 6:30 p. m.

On Labor Day the steamer will land at Great Neck.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

SUNDAYS AND LABOR DAY

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

On **SUNDAYS** (also on Labor Day) the fleet steel **STEAMER RICHARD PECK** will leave Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st st., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due N. Y. 8 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tkts $1.00. Children, 50 cts.

NORTH BEACH.

Large double-decked boats leave EAST 99TH ST. **Sundays, Hourly to 1 P. M., then Half-Hourly.**

Week Days, Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Also EAST 134TH ST.,
Sundays, Hourly 9:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Week Days, Hourly 12:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The elegant steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

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Save time and money by locating at a point reached by the New York Central Lines.

We can give you rates and points regarding all kinds of Summer hotels as well as farmhouses and boarding houses by the hundreds.

Information at our Bureaus is Free. They are 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th Street; 415 Broadway, corner Canal Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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Edgewood Park,

GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND.

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RIDING, DRIVING, YACHTING, GOLF

Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bath-rooms and every modern convenience.

The INN is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

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NEW YORK.

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THE BELLEVUE.

Beautifully located; altitude, 800 feet; centre of 38 acres of lawn; fruit and forest trees; ¼ mile from Putnam Division station; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with 20 miles' view of the "Rhine of America"; accommodates 100; modern improvements; large airy rooms; 150 feet of broad piazza; stable accommodations; an unexcelled table, under a well-known N. Y. hotel chef; high standard inaugurated by present proprietor will be maintained throughout season.
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MANHATTAN BEACH.

Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

The Oriental Hotel,
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
GLENWOOD FARM HOUSE.

Accommodates 75; elevation 1,500 feet; lawns, large and well shaded; large piazzas; piano, organ, lawn tennis, and croquet; 2½ miles from Cairo Station; post and telegraph office; daily mail; good table; all guests met at Cairo Station by private conveyances; terms reduced for September to $5 per week. For illustrated circular address
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CAIRO, Greene County, N. Y.

THE ACKERLY,

Catskill Mountains; gas, all modern improvements; reduced rates for September. Apply Mrs. J. E. B. Hill, Margaretville, N. Y.

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RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL ELARLINGTON

And Bathing Establishment
Will remain open until October 1st; golf and other seasonable amusements.

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HILL CREST HOUSE. FINE LARGE HOUSE; MILE from Katonah, N. Y.; broad porches; fine lawn; shade, fresh vegetables, milk, eggs. Good roads; high elevation; stabling.

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In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

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$1.00—or, with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning train leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9.00, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00, 11.40 a. m., 12.20, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 p. m.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10.40, 11.20 a. m., 12.00 m., 12.40, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10, 4.40, 5.10, 5.40, 6.10, 6.40, 7.10, 7.40, 8.10, 8.40, 9.10, 9.40, 10.10, 10.40 p. m.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On SUNDAYS, the Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café; popular prices.

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DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 23d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NOW OPEN.

For plans, booklets, etc., address DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager. A. J. MURPHY, Ass't Manager.

New night train and splendid through service from Grand Central Depot, New York, to Jefferson.

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THE GREYLOCK,
Williamstown, Mass.
Good Golf. Good Roads.
CIRCULARS MAILED.
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A small modern, moderate priced hotel in heart of Berkshires; send for booklet.
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HOTEL PARK VIEW Ocean and Lake View. Remodeled, enlarged, beautified, and refurnished; modern throughout, including elevator; capacity, 300. M. E. BROOMALL.

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ST. LAURENT, 408 7th Ave. Open all year. Mrs. S. Flynn.

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The leading hotel in every respect on the beach; unobstructed view of the ocean; elevator; Casino Orchestra; evening dinners. MORGAN & PARSONS.

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Absolutely first-class; elevator to street level. S. BAKER BROOKS.

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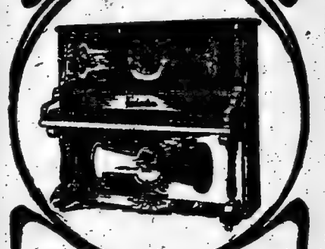

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FREE! with every Piano purchased this week we will give, free of charge, a beautiful cover and stool to match.

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PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (discontinued style).....$195
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$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
Square Pianos.....$25, $45, $55, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
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5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.
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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

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Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

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Ideal Autumn Resort.

HALCYON HALL AND COTTAGES.
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

This Picturesque and Palatial Hotel, crowning a Park of 21 acres, is at its best in September and October. Rooms en suite or single. Library, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Ping-Pong. Boating and Fishing near by. Superb Roads. Trains, 7:54 and 10:30 A. M.; 4 P. M.; 85 miles; N. Y. Central.
HORSE SHOW, Sept. 19th and 20th.
HENRY F. GILLIG & CO.,
Proprietors.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

AUTUMN SEASON 1902.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Cairo.

THE ROCKWOOD

Healthiest, coolest, and best location in the Catskills. All modern improvements.
SPECIAL.
Low rates for September.
For full information and booklets address
H. S. DUNCAN, Cairo, N. Y.

Winding Brook Farm HOUSE, Cairo, N.Y. Base of Blackhead Mountain. Elevation 1,600 feet. Good table. $4, $5. Special rates for September. J. H. Titus.

Boarders Wanted.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Double and single rooms; also back parlor; physician; American family; table guests.

16th St., 116 West.—Large and small rooms; New England cooking; homelike; table board.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly, handsomely furnished suite, suitable for couple, adjoining bathroom; excellent table; $18.

17th St., 52 West.—Large, clean suite, suitable for 2 or 3; running water and bath; excellent, bountiful table; rate, $7 per week.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Nicely appointed rooms; excellent table and attendance; table guests; references.

21st St., 138 West.—Pleasant rooms; good table; terms reasonable; permanent or transient.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has elegant parlor suite; private bath; every convenience; also choice large and small rooms; excellent location; table board.

23d St., 439 West.—Large second-story front room; single room, $2.50; board optional; American family.

47th St., 152 East.—Large alcove room; other rooms; beautiful back parlor; excellent board; reasonable.

58th St., 306 West.—Select house offers newly decorated double and single rooms; running water; best board.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—Beautiful rooms with large dressing rooms and closets; single or en suite; refined surroundings; every comfort and convenience; excellent table and service; large parlor dining room; reference.

72d St., 208 and 210 West.—A richly furnished first or second floor, with private bath; other rooms; superior table; references given and required.

95th St., 55 West.—Rooms, with excellent board; references.

97th St., 63 West.—Desirable large, sunny second-floor front room; also large room on fourth floor.

102d St., 212 West.—Front parlor and adjoining bedroom; also single bedroom; parlor floor; gentlemen preferred. Ripley.

104th St., 61 West.—Unexpected vacancies; delightfully comfortable, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; superior table; private baths; select parties; references exchanged; reasonable; table boarders.

122d St., 150 West.—Two unusually large, handsome rooms; superior table; refined house; American family; references.

125th St., 21 West.—Large, nicely furnished, clean rooms; excellent table; every convenience; moderate. Smith.

129th St., 108 West.—Three connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references.

130th St., 65 West.—Large second front alcove and small rooms, with board; excellent location; reasonable.

131st St., 70 West.—A very desirable second-story room to rent with board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

In the most beautiful part of the Bronx: 50 minutes from City Hall; fine house, large airy rooms, spacious grounds; tennis, golf, and bowling; all conveniences; board reasonable. Southeast corner 163d St. and Mott Av. Tel. 198B Melrose.

Madison Av., 1,961, Near 125th St.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; convenient locations; terms reasonable.

One large room, with first-class board, suitable for two adults, $14 per week for two, in Harlem private family; refined home; references exchanged. C Box 1,125 Times, Harlem.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also, at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Two medium-sized rooms, private family, in Harlem, with good board; $6 and $7 per week each; reference. S Box 1,175 Times, Harlem.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—In an apartment hotel, two rooms, bath, and meals for husband, wife, and child. Address, with full particulars, including rates, Frank G. Robinson, 116 Nassau St., city.

Furnished Rooms.

9th St., 20 East, Near 5th Av.—Elegant single rooms and en suite; modern conveniences; reasonable.

9th St., 18 East, Near 5th Av.—Large and small rooms; from $3 to $8; transients.

21st St., 46 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms; permanent or transient; references.

23d St., 406 West.—Large back parlor; also other rooms; bath connecting; absolutely clean; conveniences; reasonable.

24th St., 456 West.—Elegant furnished room for gentleman in private house; bath; homelike; convenient neighborhood.

25th St., 60 West.—Furnished parlor and alcove; one or two gentlemen, $5; no other roomers. Green.

26th St., 109 East.—Want permanent people; doctor; business; best room; all improvements; southern exposure; $2-$6.

26TH ST., 125 EAST.—LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; REFERENCES.

28th St., 363 West.—Desirable large, also medium size room; running water; conveniences; gentlemen; private family; moderate.

34th St., 229 West.—Large and small rooms; private family; gentlemen.

37th St., 59 West.—Large back parlor, private bath and all conveniences; private house; only permanent gentleman tenant accepted; reference.

40th St., 12 West.—Large room with dressing room; suitable for two; also other rooms.

45th St., 239 West.—Handsome furnished rooms; hot, cold water; small rooms; Summer rates.

46th St., 113 East.—Front and back parlor, neatly furnished, suitable for couple or 2 gentlemen.

48th St., 161 East.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two; running water, bath; moderate. O'Brien.

61st St., 132 East.—Large furnished rooms, with running water in each, for gentlemen only; references exchanged; owner in house.

88th St., 317 West.—Two large rooms, singly or en suite; private bath, dressing room, electric lights.

70TH, PARK WEST.—One or two beautifully furnished rooms, elegantly appointed; private house. Modern, 1,304 Broadway.

73d St., 136 East.—A large furnished room in private house; references exchanged.

276 West 84th St.—A furnished room to rent.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 787.—Neatly furnished, light, airy rooms, single or double, to let to gentlemen only.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; large and small rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Near Madison Av. and 29th St.—Charming floor, (or separate,) newly furnished; private house; references. Address M., Box 101, 530 6th Av.

To Let—Suite of nicely furnished rooms, with breakfast, near Lenox Av., 15 West 123d St.; references.

Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—A square furnished room, with good provision for heat for Winter, near 14th St.; rent not exceeding $5. Address Professor, 141 East 15th St.

Wanted in a private family, one or two rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; references given. Address Particular, Box 102 Times Office.

Country Board.

NEW MARLBORO INN,
New Marlboro, Mass.

Autumn among the Berkshire Hills; special rates for Fall months.
J. A. DILLIARD, Mgr.

September board among the Berkshires; Maplehurst Farm; modern improvements; table a specialty. F. H. Cheney, Great Barrington, Mass.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome, private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 62.

Galatea, Nyack-on-Hudson.—Open all year; all improvements; table and appointments first-class; $6 and $7.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,151 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Business Opportunities.

Restaurant, café, bachelor apartments, and furnished rooms; shopping district; entire building with French ranges, newly renovated and decorated up to date, with all improvements; long lease to practical business party; 40 West 19th St. Open for inspection 11 to 12, 4 to 5.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS! Business Corporations, their organization, inc

CREDIT ASSOCIATION FOR ALL TRADES

National Clothiers' Organization Back of the Plan.

Marcus M. Marks Says Object Will Be to Prevent Men from Failing by Going Beyond Their Possibilities of Payment.

Some very active missionary work is now in progress in the United States, having for its object the establishment of a credit association comprising all the leading trades of the country. The National Association of Clothiers is back of the plan, and much has been accomplished already. Marcus M. Marks, President of the Clothiers' Association, is pushing the project with special energy, and it is expected that within a year the primary object will have been accomplished.

This scheme proposes to make itself different from the commercial agencies, and also from the Credit Men's Association. The Credit Men's Association has for its object the prosecution of dishonest debtors. The commercial agency employs its representatives, who find out as much as they can about a man and then give their opinion concerning his responsibility. But, it is urged, these agencies have very few definite facts upon which to base their conclusions.

The object of the proposed association will be to prevent men from failing by preventing them from going beyond their possibilities of payment. It is also proposed to substitute definite facts for the mere opinions of the commercial agency. To the headquarters of the projected institution there will be submitted actual figures of men's accounts, present and past, showing just what they have done in both purchases and payments.

For twenty years New York clothiers have been organized into an association, in which the perfection of a credit system has been one of the principal objects sought. So palpable have been the benefits, they say, that the system has spread to other cities, and now Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Syracuse, Rochester, and other cities are comprised within the National Association of Clothiers, which is utilizing the scheme perfected first by the New York organization.

This plan is simple in its method of operation. When a customer applies to a member of the Clothiers' Association and the member wishes more information before allowing credit, he signifies in writing the name of the customer about whom he desires information. This name is sent to the actuary of the association.

The actuary then prepares a blank with the name of the customer stated thereon. This blank is sent by messenger boys with sealed boxes. These boxes have an aperture through which a slip of paper may be passed. Each member gets one blank. He is required to fill out for the information of the actuary blanks entitled as follows:

"Amount of loans or indorsements by member or any one of his firm due or not due." "Amount unpaid on transactions previous to last season." "Amount unpaid on last season's transactions." "Amount of this season's purchases, including all orders unfilled or refused, excepting first orders." "Amount of cash payments on this season's purchases." "Amount of any refused order or orders during the season." "Amount of any purchase guaranteed or secured or consigned goods." "First order." "Cancellations." "Orders received for next season."

Having filled out this blank, each member deposits it in the sealed box. When all the members have been called upon the blanks are returned to the actuary. He compiles them for the entire city, and sends the report to the member requesting information. The number of firms with which a man does business is specified, and the total amount of the transactions in the city are named. As soon as the other cities from which information is desired can be heard from the member is also notified of the customer's account in each of those cities.

If the member then considers it expedient to refuse the customer further credit he must notify the association at once. The association then informs all the members of this refusal. The member may then be notified of the names of all firms dealing with this customer, and a conference is called, at which the member refusing credit may explain the reasons for his action. Each member may then take such action as he chooses.

This plan has so far been adopted by the fur trade and the paint, oil, and varnish trade, in addition to the clothing trade. It is argued that every additional trade induced to co-operate in the plan adds to its value for each one. It is suggested that a man may be conducting a department store. His account might be perfectly sound with clothiers, but he might be overbuying himself in furs or some other article. If the clothiers could learn what this customer was doing in the fur business, it is argued that credit could be refused him in time to save him from failing.

Mr. Marks reports the case of a clothing merchant in a Connecticut town who had overbought himself. Mr. Marks sent for him. The man came down to New York in an angry frame of mind.

"How many goods have you bought for next season?" asked the Clothiers' Association President.

"Oh, I don't know exactly, but I am all right. I don't keep an exact account of what I buy."

"That's a poor method of doing business. I can tell you how much you have bought."

Mr. Marks told the man just what the state of his total account was, and asked what his annual business was. It developed that the annual business was only about two-thirds of the total amount that had been purchased for the season.

"Now, my friend," said Mr. Marks, "you have bought more goods than you can sell in more than a year. If you obtained all of these goods you would be a bankrupt by Jan. 1. The thing for you to do is to cancel a large amount of your orders, and explain that you have overbought yourself."

That man left Mr. Marks in a grateful frame of mind. Prejudice and jealousy have prevented the spread of this scheme in some places. Cincinnati was particularly intractable. Mr. Marks invited a conference of several of the most conservative clothing houses of that city, and asked them to state their objections to the system.

One man argued that his firm carried a number of customers whom they knew to be good, but the statement of whose account to those not so thoroughly acquainted with the man's financial condition and prospects would jeopardize his standing in the business community. It was further urged that, when this man became a "cash payment" customer, they wanted to keep him to themselves and not inform the trade thereof.

In regard to the secreting of the cash payment matter, it was argued that even if the dealer might want to keep that a secret, the customer would have no such desire. Drummers would be certain to find it out, and the fact would spread throughout the trade. Besides, it was pointed out that one house's secrets would be traded for perhaps those of 250 houses, and this would certainly be more than a fair exchange.

After this conference the formation of the Cincinnati association was soon consummated.

"The great point about this scheme," said Mr. Marks, in talking of it, "is that it would prevent men from failing. The operation of this very plan is responsible for the fact that there are almost no 'slaughter' sales of clothing in this town."

Mr. Marks is in active communication with representative members of numerous trades. He believes that within a very few months, a number of others will be joined with those whose co-operation he has already enlisted. The scheme has been indorsed by the National Credit Men's Association.

BICYCLE TRUST'S INTEREST.

No Formal Action on the Subject of Payment at Directors' Meeting—Statement Coming.

The Directors of the American Bicycle Company met yesterday in the offices of the company in the Park Row Building, President Coleman occupying the chair. The most important matter that was considered was the question whether the interest on the gold debenture bonds should be paid or not.

Various reports that have been in circulation regarding the affairs of the Bicycle Trust have been reflected lately in the stock market, where on Friday the common stock of the company broke five points and reached the bottom price.

After the meeting Secretary Walton announced that no formal action had been taken on the question of paying the half-yearly interest on the bonds. "The interest is not due until Tuesday," he said. "On Tuesday forenoon I will give a complete statement of the entire situation, holding back nothing."

Mr Walton was asked whether there was any resignation from the Directorate of the company at the meeting.

"You must excuse me from answering that question," he replied. "I am sorry not to be able to give you any further information, but the whole story will be told on Tuesday."

STURGIS ADMITS SERVICE.

Says If He Goes to Prison the Force Will Not Suffer Because the Payrolls Are Signed.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis was at Fire Headquarters yesterday. He said that he was served at his country home at Babylon, L. I., with Justice Hall's order to show cause why action should not be taken because of his failure to obey the mandamus requiring him to reinstate Chief Croker, and that he had forwarded the papers to the Corporation Counsel.

"I shall," he added, "respond to the order at 10:30 A. M. next Tuesday, and if I go to prison, why the rank and file of the department are provided for, as I've signed the pay rolls."

Mr. Sturgis declined to further discuss the question of charges against Chief Croker, but said that he had notified him at Good Ground that as Monday is a holiday he need not report then under the terms of Special Order No. 121 issued Aug. 19, and that the Chief continues in the privileges of his private quarters at the house of Engine Company No. 33 in Great Jones Street.

WITHDREW DIVORCE SUIT.

Husband Accepted Explanation Given by His Wife to His Lawyer.

An order of discontinuance signed by Justice Ernest Hall yesterday disclosed an incident in which a woman sued for divorce satisfied her husband's counsel of her innocence, and brought about a reconciliation. Max Buxbaum, a sculptor, sued his wife, Julia, for a divorce. They were married in 1891, have four children, and lived at 159 West Eighty-third Street.

Mrs. Buxbaum entered a defense, but conscious that she could establish her innocence, she went to Moses H. Grossman, her husband's lawyer, and insisted on stating her case. She furnished abundant proof, and the evidence so firmly convinced Mr. Grossman that he sent for the husband, who accepted his wife's explanation, became reconciled to her, blamed himself for his jealousy, and ordered the suit discontinued.

PRINCE HENRY TO MR. VAN COTT.

Enameled Golf Scarfpin with Diamond Crest Received.

Postmaster Van Cott was one of those remembered by Prince Henry, and yesterday received as a remembrance of the Prince's visit a scarfpin. It is of gold, and is enameled and carved. Below the Prince's crown and crest is the letter "H" in diamonds.

The Postmaster leaves next week on his vacation, but says he will leave the pin at home. During his absence his son, Richard Van Cott, now Superintendent of the City Delivery, will be the Acting Postmaster.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFENSE OF ILLEGALITY OF CONTRACT.—The defense of John O'Brien and another to an action brought against them on a promissory note by Lawrence Sheary and another, was that the note was invalid because it was given for the price of beer sold by the plaintiffs and delivered in Vermont in violation of the prohibition law of that State. It appeared that certain boarding house keepers along the route of a railroad in the course of construction by the defendants, purchased the beer from one Mazzoni, who had in turn bought from the plaintiffs. The boarding house keepers, in payment, gave Mazzoni orders on the O'Briens, which he assigned to Mr. Sheary and his partner. They presented the orders to the railroad contractors, and received in payment some cash and the note in question. The Third Appellate Division, in reversing a judgment for the defendants, decides that while the defense pleaded by the O'Briens was open to the purchasers of the beer, it is not open to them. It is settled, says Justice Smith, for the court, that the parties to an illegal contract may waive the illegality, and live up to their agreement if they so desire. "This defense," continues the Justice, "is not made by any purchaser of the beer. The purchasers whether or not by legal duty bound, have paid their bill, and turned over to plaintiffs orders upon defendants for moneys due from defendants to the workmen for work and labor. Defendants have no claim in law or in conscience upon those moneys which the workmen have earned, and which they have directed to be paid to plaintiffs."

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MARRIED WOMAN'S RIGHT TO WORK ON HER OWN ACCOUNT.—If Mrs. Catherine Stevens had waited a while before bringing a suit against the administrator of Bridget Walsh to recover for services which she rendered the deceased, a judgment undoubtedly would have been awarded to her. As it is, the Third Appellate Division holds that the presumption was that her claim belonged to her husband, and that such presumption is not overcome by the law allowing a married woman to work on her own account. A judgment against Mrs. Stevens is, therefore, affirmed. The last Legislature remedied this defect in the married woman's enabling act by abrogating this presumption of the common law, which the Court of Appeals has held was not changed by the married woman's act of 1860. As to the question whether the evidence on Mrs. Stevens's behalf rebutted the presumption, Justice Smith, for the court, says: "During most of the time the plaintiff and her family lived in the same house in which the deceased lived, in upper rooms. There is no explicit contract shown to pay the plaintiff for her services. The only obligation claimed is under a contract implied from the rendition of the services at the deceased's request. Services were rendered not only by this plaintiff, but also by her two daughters, for which services the husband would confessedly be entitled to compensation. In response to a question whether anything was said between her husband and herself before the death of the intestate, the plaintiff swore: 'No, Sir; because we always thought Mrs. Walsh would leave us something. She always promised to.' This evidence gave no indication of an election by the plaintiff to act independently of her husband, but rather indicates she was acting with him, upon the understanding that some remembrance by will was to be made by the intestate of herself and to her husband. We find no evidence, therefore, to rebut the presumption that she was laboring in her husband's behalf."

BIG LABOR DAY PARADE

Thirty Building Trades Unions to be Represented.

Forty Bands to Play in the Procession—Preparations to Handle Holiday Crowds.

Labor Day, which was started nearly twenty years ago as a purely labor festival and has since become a National holiday, will be marked in this city to-morrow by the first Labor Day parade of the building trades unions in twelve years. Other organizations will have picnics and reunions, usually followed by sports and athletic contests of various kinds, and social organizations and clubs will hold appropriate celebrations. All the banks and Exchanges and the greater number of the business establishments will be closed, and the various city departments will take a day off.

In anticipation of unusually large crowds of excursionists, Collector Stranahan of this port has given orders that a strict watch be kept over the excursion fleet of New York, both to-day and to-morrow, in order to prevent overcrowding. Bank clerks and employes in merchants' offices, as well as the employes of the city departments, have nearly three clear days for enjoyment, beginning at noon yesterday and ending to-morrow evening, and unusual preparations were made to handle the expected vast crowds of holiday makers.

The biggest event here from the labor point of view will be the parade of the building trades unions, which will be under the auspices of the Board of Building Trades. Thirty unions, with an aggregate membership of 40,000, will be in line. The parade will start from Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue at 10 o'clock in the morning, and march down town headed by a platoon of police. The unions will fall in line east and west in the circle at the Central Park entrance as follows:

WEST.

Metallic Lathers' Union, Fifty-seventh Street.
Granite Cutters' Union, Fifty-sixth Street.
Tar Felt Workers, Fifty-fifth Street.
Safety Engineers, Fifty-fourth Street.
Steamfitters' Helpers, Fifty-third Street.
Mosaic Helpers, Fifty-second Street.
Plasterers' Laborers, Fifty-first Street.
Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Fiftieth Street.
Laborers' Protective Union, Forty-ninth Street.
Marble Polishers, Forty-eighth Street.
Cement Masons, Forty-seventh Street.
Derrickmen, Forty-sixth Street.
Tile Layers, Forty-fifth Street.
Hoisting Engineers, Forty-fourth Street.
Metal Roofers, Forty-third Street.

EAST.

Housesmiths, Fifty-seventh Street.
Electrical Workers, Fifty-sixth Street.
House Shorers and Movers, Fifty-fifth Street.
Wood Lathers, Fifty-fourth Street.
Steamfitters, Fifty-third Street.
Painters, Fifty-second Street.
Plasterers, Fifty-first Street.
Salamander Association, Fiftieth Street.
Bricklayers, Forty-ninth Street.
Amalgamated Carpenters' Association, Forty-eighth Street.
Marble Cutters' Helpers, Forty-seventh Street.
Cement Masons' Laborers, Forty-sixth Street.
Machinists, Forty-fifth Street.
Tile Layers' Helpers, Forty-fourth Street.
Boilermakers, Forty-third Street.

The Grand Marshal of the parade will be Samuel J. Parks of the Housesmiths and Bridgemens' Union, who will be mounted on a white horse. There will be forty bands in the procession and a number of mottoes and transparencies, some of which will bear on the strike of the anthracite miners. The route of the parade will be from Fifty-seventh Street to Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, thence down town to the City Hall, where the procession will disband. The reviewing stand with 300 seats will be erected near the Worth Monument, at Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, where the procession will be reviewed as it passes. Among those invited to review the parade are President Roosevelt a number of Congressmen, Senators, and Judges, Mayor Low, and the Board of Aldermen, and prominent employers of labor.

ALSTON SANITARIUM CASE.

Building Inspector Reports Defect in the Elevator Shaft Where Patient Was Killed.

Superintendent of Buildings Stewart yesterday received a report from Inspector P. F. Foley regarding the elevator in the Alston Sanitarium, 26 West Sixty-first Street, where a woman patient was killed on Thursday.

The Inspector reports that he made a careful examination, and found the space between the floor and the car and the size of the shaft at the floor landing does not exceed two and a half inches. The Inspector further reports that on July 3 last he made an examination of a hydraulic elevator on the premises, which he found in good order.

Since then he reports the elevator, where the fatal accident occurred, was installed in the space formerly occupied by two dumbwaiters by the A. B. See Company of 220 Broadway without first obtaining a permit from the Building Department, and as a result the department has placed a violation upon it.

PET FISH DIED ABOARD SHIP.

Was in a Collection for the Aquarium Brought by the Esperanza.

Purser A. D. A. Pearce of the Ward Line steamer Esperanza, which arrived yesterday morning, takes a lively interest in the Aquarium and has made several attempts to bring up from the Gulf of Mexico specimens which Mr. Spencer has long wanted. His early efforts resulted disastrously, the fish dying in transit, but this time he has succeeded in getting over twenty fine specimens safely to New York.

Originally there were over thirty, but some of them died on the way up, eight succumbing to a change in the temperature of the water in their tank on the last day of the trip. One of these was a large grouper, which had become a pet with all on board. It was so tame that when feeding time came, Mr. Pearce declares, it would come to the surface of the water and shove its open mouth out, as though begging for its meal.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services named.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Services with Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. John Y. Moore; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Edward W. Abbey; 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. J. W. Miller; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant; 11 and 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. A. S. Crapsey, S. T. D.; 11.
HOLY APOSTLES', 28th St. and 9th Av.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 7:45.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Andrew Hageman; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL, Madison Av. and 55th St.—11 and 8. The Rev. George W. Huntington, 11.
"GLAD TIDINGS" TENT, 7th Av. and 111th St.—4 and 8.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.

BISHOP POTTER AT THE TOMBS.

Confirms a Prisoner Who After Being Sentenced to a Long Term for Arson Is Awaiting Retrial.

In the Tombs yesterday morning Bishop Potter confirmed, with the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Frederick Wagner, who was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-five years, but is awaiting retrial on the charge of arson.

Wagner was arrested and convicted on April 5, 1901, of setting fire to the five-story tenement 355 East Eighty-fifth Street. He had been dispossessed and was alleged to have said that he would "get even with the owner." The chief witnesses against him were two children, Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler became interested in the man's case and secured for him a new trial, pending which he was brought back from Sing Sing and confined in the Tombs.

Bishop Potter drove to the Tombs accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Quinnell and his daughter. Commissioner of Charities Hynes and Warden Van de Carr led the clergymen to the prisoner's cell. Dr. Quinnell read the first part of the service and Bishop Potter performed the ceremony.

Margaret Wagner, a sister of the prisoner, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about his confirmation, called at the Tombs in time to witness the ceremony, but was not allowed to enter, as the rule of the Tombs is rigid that prisoners cannot receive visitors unless permission has first been secured from the Charities Department.

This is the first time in the history of the Tombs that a confirmation service has been held in that prison.

McCOY LEAVES THE HOSPITAL.

Bullet Fired by County Detective Believed to be in the Wounded Man's Brain.

James F. McCoy, who was shot by County Detective McClellan in a raid upon the alleged poolroom in the Sherman House on the afternoon of June 2, walked out of Bellevue Hospital yesterday a cured man. The bullet fired by Jerome's detective, however, is still imbedded in McCoy's brain.

According to the doctors, the bullet is not imbedded in any of the tissues, but immediately in the brain. An operation was performed upon McCoy the day he was admitted to the hospital by Dr. Curtiss. The wound was allowed to heal properly, and ten days later another operation was performed, but still the bullet could not be located. This wound was also allowed to heal. Three weeks ago the third and last operation was performed. When the doctors failed to find the bullet this time they decided not to subject the patient to further pain.

McCoy's brother-in-law, P. J. Donohue of Boston, and McCoy's fourteen-year-old son went to the hospital and took the patient away with them. Mr. Donohue said that McCoy would first go to Boston, and then to some seashore resort in Massachusetts, where he would be nursed back to strength by his sisters. Mr. Donohue said that later the case against McClellan would be vigorously prosecuted.

Steamship Passenger in a Plight.

A man of prosperous appearance, who described himself as William Williams, thirty years of age, but refused to give his occupation or address, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon on a charge of intoxication. He had been taken to the station by a cabman, John O'Keefe, who said that the prisoner had landed from the Cunard liner Etruria, and had fallen asleep in his cab. The man apparently an Englishman, had no luggage, but he had 12 sovereigns, 6 half crowns, and $18 in American money.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

DEMAND EAST SIDE TUNNEL

Rapid Transit Leaguers Want Work Started Immediately.

To Urge Their Claims Before the Commissioners—Arguments of Prominent Bronx Residents.

Ever since the creation of the Rapid Transit Commission there has been a strong demand for a direct east side line into the Borough of the Bronx. Numerous appeals have been made to members of the commission by organizations and individuals interested in the district concerned, with little or no effect beyond a general approval of the scheme.

Realizing that in union there is strength, a number of prominent Bronx Borough citizens met last week and organized a Rapid Transit League for Manhattan and the Bronx, electing as Chairman Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade. This league is probably the strongest body of residents and taxpayers ever brought together for such an object, representing as it does about 15,000 men and fifteen separate and distinct organizations, all working with one end in view. Considering the fact that the Rapid Transit Commission has already placed itself on record as favoring the construction of an east side route, and that Mayor Low, in his recent talk on railway facilities, expressed similar views, the league now demands that the Rapid Transit Commission go a step further than simply favoring such a route and order that work be started upon it at once.

It has always been a puzzle to the residents of the East Side and the Borough of the Bronx why the route now in course of construction was laid out as it is and started first, as they contend that it was certainly not the logical route to follow. The need of a line up Jerome Avenue has also long been recognized, and with these improvements in mind Chairman Davis and Col. James A. Goulden visited the offices of the commission on Wednesday for the purpose of demanding a hearing on the subject. They were requested by the Secretary to make their demand for a hearing in writing and that it would be acted upon at the next meeting of the Commission, which occurs Wednesday.

Chairman Albert E. Davis when interviewed by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject said:

"This movement has been started at this time in the belief that the Rapid Transit Commission will recognize the wisdom and justice of the request we make and contract for the immediate construction of the extensions asked for. Already the commission is on record as favoring them, and we appreciate this as an evidence of approval of our aims. But we believe that the time for action is at hand. Now is the acceptable time; now is the day of salvation, if we are to reap the full fruits of rapid transit.

"If the east side of Manhattan and the Borough of the Bronx were provided for in the work now under construction the forming of a Rapid Transit League would be an act of supererogation. It is because the present subway does not provide that for which there is immediate necessity that we have united our forces to urge this necessity with all the power and logic at our command.

"That the great populous east side of Manhattan and the populous lower section of the Borough of the Bronx are entitled to share in the city's rapid transit system is self-evident. Here the field is ripe for the harvest. The returns would be immediate. The elevated roads are taxed to their fullest capacity, and relief is imperatively demanded—not in the indefinite future, but as soon as it can possibly be provided. The natural tendency of the population of Manhattan is to move northward, and the transit facilities of the city should be planned to carry people where they want to go. There need be no fear of competing with existing railroads. There is room for all. And the addition of another direct north-and-south line will bring with it a development which will contribute its quota to all transit lines.

"As to the westerly extension, in increased property values and rapid development the construction of the Jerome Avenue line would be the best investment the city could make at this time."

James L. Wells, President of the Department of Taxes, one of the strongest advocates of rapid transit for the Borough of the Bronx, said:

"In my opinion a direct and continuous east side rapid transit line and a direct and continuous west side rapid transit line are absolutely necessary for the proper accommodation of the people of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. I believe the present west side line on Manhattan should be extended up the westerly side of the Bronx, up the Jerome Avenue Valley, to the city line, as originally intended, and repeatedly promised. I believe also that there should be another rapid transit line built at once on Manhattan east of Fourth Avenue, and that it should be extended into the Bronx so as to connect with the east side line now being built in that borough and with other lines that will be necessary in the future. These are the natural lines for rapid transit in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

"The present rapid transit system now under construction will not afford the facilities required by the people of these two boroughs. It is practically a west side line for Manhattan and an east side line for a part of the Bronx. No provision is made for the east side of Manhattan or the west side of the Bronx. A direct line on each side of these two boroughs is what is required and what the people who voted for the rapid transit act expected. This they will insist on having, as no other lines will meet requirements of the traveling public. They want direct lines, and they want them without further delay. Real, direct rapid transit is the most important question of the day."

Charles W. Bogart, President of the Twenty-third Ward Bank and an officer of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"I see no good reason why the city should not give us an east side route at once. It has always been a mystery to me why such an important district as the east side should have been entirely left out of the plans. As it is they have made a pocket of the Bronx. Personally I favor a line along Lexington Avenue from Forty-second Street north into the Bronx, but there are many others who advocate First Avenue, which also offers many advantages. However, an east side route is an absolute necessity, and its construction should be ordered immediately."

William A. Martin, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce, said:

"We have been working for and advocating an east side route ever since the Rapid Transit Commission's plans were made public. Such a route is of the greatest importance to the east side, and, if anything, should have been constructed before the west side route. In my opinion Lexington Avenue is the proper line to follow for such a route, and the quicker the Rapid Transit Commission orders work on it the better, as it has already wasted much valuable time."

Father McCarty Named.

Bishop McDonnell has appointed the Rev. Edward McCarty, rector of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, at Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, to serve as a member of the Diocesan Consultors in place of the late Father Martin Carroll, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in North Sixth Street.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

LAW NOW STOPS DIVORCE CASE OFFERS

Attorneys May No Longer Advertise to Procure Decrees.

Moses H. Grossman Discusses the Reason for and the Effect of the New Amendment to the Penal Code.

A law which will go into effect to-morrow will put divorce mill lawyers out of business. Its enactment is the result of fraudulent suits that brought about the conviction of two lawyers and caused another to find a habitat in Europe.

The new statute, known as Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1902, is very explicit, if brief. Its full text is as follows:

Section 1. The Penal Code is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section to be numbered 148A, to read as follows:

Section 148A.—Advertising to procure divorces. Whoever permits, publishes, distributes, or circulates, or causes to be printed, published, distributed, or circulated any circular, pamphlet, card, handbill, advertisement, printed paper, book, newspaper, or notice of any kind offering to procure or aid in procuring any divorce or the severance, dissolution, or annulment of any marriage, or offering to engage, appear, or act as attorney or counsel in any suit for alimony or divorce or the severance, dissolution, or annulment of any marriage, either in this State or elsewhere, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This act shall not apply to the printing or publishing of any notice or advertisement required or authorized by any law of this State.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect Sept. 1, 1902.

The penalty on conviction for a misdemeanor is one year in prison, $1,000 fine, or both or any part thereof.

In regard to the new law Moses H. Grossman of House, Grossman & Vorhaus said:

"In Rhode Island, New Jersey, South Dakota, and other States the divorce laws are lenient and permit divorces on the simple grounds of incompatibility of temper, non-support, cruelty, desertion, intemperance, and the like. In New York a divorce is only granted on statutory grounds. The reason is obvious. It is the policy in this State to discourage a dissolution of the marital bonds. In line with that policy came the amendment to Section 1,774 of the Code of Civil Procedure passed by the last Legislature. This provides that no final judgment of divorce can be entered until after the expiration of three months after the filing of the decision. That is practically an adoption of the English rule. Further to discourage divorces comes Section 148A. It is contrary to the ethics of the legal profession to advertise. Those men who advertise 'divorces obtained for $40' attract men or women who in temper, excitement, or entertaining some real or fancied grievance, desire to sue for divorce. These shysters not only do that which is morally wrong, but which the statute now makes a crime. Section 148A is in line with other statutes to discourage divorces. These divorce lawyers have, in many instances, given their clients fake decrees, and some of them have been punished. This section will go far toward stamping out a very dangerous system."

A Correction.

Through an error a story relating the marriage of Miss Mary Bowby to the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving was published in THE TIMES of yesterday. It was said that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Montague E. Webb. The facts were that Miss Bowby was married to the Rev. Mr. Webb and that the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving performed the ceremony.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Store Closed To-morrow; Open Tuesday Until 6 P. M.

Tremendous Saving Characterize Our Annual Fall Sale of China and Glassware

which begins here on Tuesday. A more appropriate time for such a sale could not be found. Just when all housekeepers are beginning the refurnishing of their china closets and sideboards for the fall and winter. The Loeser basement will be alive with wise and thrifty housewives on Tuesday. There is variety unlimited of every conceivable china and glassware need, from the very smallest to the very largest of pieces; and no matter what your purchase may be you are getting the maximum of quality for the minimum of price. We could go on and tell many good things about this sale, but the best part of it are the items themselves. So let us go on with the most interesting part of the news, which follows:

China.

AT 5c. EACH, WORTH 15c.—China bread and butter plates, prettily decorated in floral sprays and gold designs.

AT 10c. EACH, WORTH 25c.—China fruit, salad or ice cream plates; several very pretty floral decorations; and one in Cupid design, neatly embellished with gold.

AT 25c. EACH, REGULAR PRICES WERE UP TO 75c.—A table filled with tea and fruit plates of various band, border and floral effects, trimmed with gold; and bouillon cups and saucers, tea, chocolate and A. D. coffee cups and saucers, celery trays, cracker jars, olive dishes, cake plates, sugar and cream, bon bon boxes, hair receivers and the like.

AT 50c. EACH, WORTH UP TO $1.50.—Plates of all styles and kinds, bouillion, tea, coffee, A. D. coffee and chocolate cups and saucers, chocolate pots, biscuit jars, salad bowls, celery trays, chop dishes, cake plates and the like.

AT $1.00 EACH, WORTH UP TO $3.00. Plates, cups and saucers, chocolate pots, fern dishes, comb and brush trays, sugar and creams, and many other useful articles in fine Limoges china.

Cut Glass.

AT $3.75 INSTEAD OF $5.00.—Fruit bowls, 3 styles.

AT $5.00 INSTEAD OF $7.50.—Fruit bowls, 3 styles.

AT $6.50 INSTEAD OF $10.00.—Fruit bowls, 3 styles.

AT $6.98 AND $8.50 INSTEAD OF $10.00 and $13.50.—9-inch fruit or salad bowls.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $3.00.—Nappies or shallow fruit bowls, 7-inch size.

AT $3.75 AND $5.00 INSTEAD OF $5.00 AND $7.50.—Nappies or shallow fruit bowls, 8-inch sizes.

AT $1.50 AND $1.98.—Olive dishes and nappies.

AT $7.50, $10.00 AND $12.00.—Cheese dishes.

AT $4.98 AND $5.98 INSTEAD OF $7.50 AND $10.00.—Sugar and cream sets.

AT $8.00 INSTEAD of $12.00.—Orange bowls.

AT $8.00 INSTEAD OF $12.00.—Ice cream trays; other styles at $13.50, $15.00, $18.50, $19.75 and $21.

AT $6.50, $7.50, $10.00 AND $15.00.—Fancy fruit dishes.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.75.—Water bottles; other styles at $3.50, $5.98 and $9.00.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $3.00.—Oil bottles.

AT $2.98, $3.75, $5.50 AND $3.50.—Celery trays.

Flower vases, lily shape—
6 inches, $1.50 instead of $2.50
8 " $1.98 " $3.00
10 " $2.50 " $4.00
12 " $3.98 " $6.00

Concave flower vases—
8 inch, $4.50 instead of $7.50
10 " $5.98 " $10.00

Various other styles, up to 16 inches; two specials at $7.75 and $10.00 instead of $10.75 and $15.00.

Punch bowls at $15.00, $25.00, $30.00, $33.75, $35.00, $40.00, $45.00 and $55.00.

Rose bowls at $5.25, $6.50 and $8.50.

Salt and pepper shakers, sterling tops, at 19c. and 35c. instead of 25c. and 50c.

Pitchers at $3.75, $5.00, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00, $12.00, $13.50 and up to $25.00.

Spoon holders at $2.50 instead of $3.50; other styles at $2.75, $3.50 and $4.00.

Tea and Dinner Sets.

AT $2.75 INSTEAD OF $4.50—Porcelain tea sets, composed of 56 pieces, decorated in blue, green and lavender.

AT $3.75 INSTEAD OF $6.00—Porcelain tea sets, composed of 56 pieces, decorated in various pretty floral designs in natural colors and fully trimmed with gold.

AT $4.98—Porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces, including 3 large platters and soup tureen. Blue, green and lavender decorations.

AT $8.50 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Porcelain dinner sets, pretty floral decorations, fully trimmed with gold, in variety of designs, natural colors, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters.

AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $18.00—Fine Austrian china dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, handsomely decorated and gilt handles.

AT $15.00 INSTEAD OF $25.00—Fine Limoges china dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and platters, handsomely decorated and gilt handles; other fine Limoges china sets, Haviland, G. D. A. and Elite brands—
Were $35.00, now $25.00
" $45.00, " $30.00
" $55.00, " $39.00
" $65.00, " $45.00

Lamps and Globes.

Handsomely decorated by hand, large floral decorations, comprising roses, iris, pansys, apple blossoms, peony and chrysanthemums.

Globes, 10-inch, were $1.50, now 98c.
" 11 " " $2.00, " $1.25
" 12 " " $3.00, " $1.50

Lamps, were $6.00, now $3.75
" " $7.50, " $4.93
" " $12.00, " $5.98
" " $15.00, " $7.50

AT $2.25 INSTEAD OF $4.50—A lot of heavy lamps, bronze, finished suitable for globe or can be fitted with reading shade.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—600 gas globes of newest design.

Jardinieres.

Pottery jardinieres, prettily embossed, blended colors, stylish shapes—
29c., reduced from 50c.
49c. " " 75c.
69c. " " $1.00
89c. " " $1.25

A lot of fine Royal Bonn and other jardinieres, some with pedestals at about ½ prices.

Pottery umbrella jars, prettily embossed in blended effects, two styles, $1.75 instead of $2.75, $2.00 instead of $3.00.

A line of fine china umbrella jars, one of a kind, at about half prices.

CUSPIDORS—Royal blue cuspidors stippled with gold, 25c., instead of 50c. each.

Fine parlor cuspidors, $1.00 to $2.50, were $2.00 to $5.00.

Bric-a-Brac and Art Pottery.

The whole bric-a-brac and art pottery section is teeming full with the newest and most beautiful collection of the celebrated wares as well as the less expensive but pretty bits of household adornments. The greater part of the price tags say ½ and ⅓ prices. The range is from the masterpieces of Vienna vases at $350 each, reduced from $500, down to the least expensive little ornaments. This list then is necessarily brief; the best is the "half that is not told."

AT 50c. EACH—A table filled with Bonn and Victoria vases, the last of lots of various styles, the regular prices of which were $1.00 to $2.50. Choose at 50c. each.

FINE ROYAL BONN VASES—A case full of fine Royal Bonn vases, richly decorated and tinted.
$1.50, reduced from $3.00
$2.25, " " $4.50
$3.00, " " $6.00

BRONZE BUSTS AND FIGURES, some with electric lights—
$9.00, reduced from $12.50
$10.00, " " $16.50
$13.50, " " $20.00
$20.00, " " $30.00
$22.50, " " $35.00
$30.00, " " $45.00
$50.00, " " $85.00

Our Autumn Showing of Lace Curtains

Third Floor.

makes its initial bow to the public on Tuesday, and to make the showing more interesting we are going to place on sale several lots of curtains at less than the cost to import. The fall showing is one of the most attractive we have ever had; many of the patterns are our importations, and are here exclusively. Everything that is new and desirable in Point Arab, Renaissance, Irish Point, Point de Paris, Madras and Nottingham curtains; also the lace Bonne Femme in Arabian and Irish Point. There is nothing in the lace curtain line that is not in this f

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1902.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE "DOHERTY"

Good Old Irish Names That Are Woefully Misspelled and Mispronounced in This Country—"Bourke Cockran."

HOW to pronounce the name of the brothers Doherty, the tennis players, is a matter that has puzzled a good many people during the past few days. The common pronunciation among a certain class of people is phonetic. They call it "Do-her-ty," with the accent on the last syllable, the "o" being drawn out.

This is altogether wrong, said the philologist who was asked about it. The name is nothing but the good old Irish name Dougherty, corrupted not only in pronunciation but in spelling. It is frequently called "Dockerty," but, correctly pronounced, it has a strong guttural sound. In the case of one well-known politician the name appears as "Dockery."

When they first encounter the name Dougherty Americans find as much difficulty in pronouncing it as they did when the battle of Manila and subsequently the song "Hoch der Kaiser" made the name Coughlan famous. They both have the same guttural sound when properly pronounced, and are Celtic.

The variations which such names give rise to in this country not only in pronunciation but in spelling are somewhat weird. You encounter names like Riley, Murphey, Dun, Kief, Carryl, Cavana, and Niel, all good old Irish names woefully misspelled. An extraordinary instance is the double-barreled name Bourke Cockran. A notable instance of two names properly spelled and pronounced is in the case of Mrs. Burke Roche.

A man calling himself Morphey once sent to the office of the Ulster King at Arms, at Dublin, asking for his coat-of-arms. Sir Bernard Burke, the immortal author of "the British Bible," answered:

"I know the good old Irish name Murphy, and can send you the coat-of-arms if you prove your right thereto, but 'Morphey' is a new one on me," or words to that effect. The celebrated Paul Morphy, however, one of the greatest chess players who ever lived, was a New Orleans creole. A still more remarkable combination was that of the negro jockey Isaac Murphy.

DEVERY'S ORIGIN

SPEAKING yesterday in regard to the derivation of Irish names, the philologist instanced the case of Devery. He made the remarkable statement that the name was not Irish at all, but was Norman French, introduced into Ireland from England, like such names as De Lacey, Delmour, and De Courcey.

The original of Devery, he said, was de Vere, so that the big Chief may claim some relationship to that Lady Clara Vere de Vere who was represented as being "the daughter of a hundred Earls." Corruptions of the same name to be found in this country, he said, were Dever and Divver.

Asked in regard to this matter, Devery said he had never heard of Lady Clara Vere de Vere, but that if she was a relative of his she was probably "all right!"

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE

Steam Yacht Kanawha Last Week Reported in Collision in East River Two Days Before She Rammed the Rockaway Beach There.

A STRANGE coincidence occurred last week that strengthens the theory that coming events cast their shadows before.

On Monday night it was rumored that H. H. Rogers's large steam yacht the Kanawha had been in collision with a ferryboat in the East River. The report reached Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, and the New York correspondents of out-of-town papers were ordered to "Rush Kanawha collision."

A dozen reporters and The Associated Press were in the meantime endeavoring to "land the story," while the correspondents were receiving "hurry-up messages" from their home offices. After the most searching investigation it was learned that there had not only been no collision, but that there was not the slightest basis for the report, as the Kanawha was not in this immediate vicinity Monday evening.

On Thursday morning—over two days after the baseless report—the Kanawha rammed the ferryboat Rockaway Beach in the East River off Grand Street. Neither boat was badly damaged, but there was a panic on the Rockaway Beach. In every particular the accident was similar to that inquired about on Monday evening.

PANAMA'S FUTURE.

Not the Canal, but the Hat—A Gloomy Outlook.

THE future of the Panama is a fit subject for speculation. Each man has his own method of curing a cold and preserving a Panama. Some declare that a careful course of kerosene followed by the use of a quart bottle of Florida water is the only method worthy of being followed, while others allege that the true student of economy will this year wind whole yards of bath towel fringe around the straw, and hand over the white elephant to the negro who attends to the furnace. This, however, depends very largely on the question as to whether the coal strike continues.

If it does, this is without doubt the wisest course to pursue, for not only should the saving on fuel bills be considerable, but the strain upon the nerves of one who attempts to wear a genuine Panama all Summer in a city which is burning soft coal will be avoided.

As a matter of fact, the indications point to more or less of an abandonment of the Panama by society people during the next year or two. It is expected that a return to the domestic straw with the addition of bands of quiet colors will be noted on the Avenue and during the later days at Bar Harbor and Newport.

It may be that the Panamas will be brought out two years hence for the first of the Presidential election parades, but one thing is almost certain, which is that the linoleum imitation at $2.98 has done much to discourage the wearing of the genuine article to any extent during next season.

THE NEW HATS.

THE busiest season of the year has just opened for the manufacturers of men's hats. After to-morrow the reign of the straw hat ceases, and as all the Summer head coverings in use soon must be replaced by heavier material, the factories will be at their busiest, preparing to supply the market that convention will create.

The rush of work had its general beginning last Friday, that being the date fixed by the arbitrary ruler, fashion, for new Fall and Winter styles to be set, and therefore being the date when the models adopted by the more fashionable hatters for the new season were attainable by the makers of cheaper hats. Until that time the manufacturers outside the charmed circle could make no move toward preparing the new stock, beyond having material and workmen ready to start on the shortest notice at the big task of shaping and finishing practically two seasons' supply of head covering in the few days left before "the bell rings" on the straws that are to be retired.

The agreement among the fashionable hatters is ironbound, and though it might be worth a great sum to the makers of the form of a hat described as the "derby" to know a few days or a week ahead just how much the brim should be curved and how wide, and the height and outline of the crown, the secrets of fashion's decree are guarded so jealously that for years the makers of the cheaper hats have been unable to find any way of escape from the tyranny of trade and "style."

By the same agreement the new fashions are put on sale on one date by the makers of fashion, rivals though they are, at a price that never varies. The annual exposition of the new styles therefore is only two days old, but already the blocks for the cheaper kinds of "derby" have been made and set to work. While fashion in a hat now costs the standard price, another day or two will find the retailers supplying the new shapes at a quarter less than the rates of the fashion arbiters. Thereafter the prices will scale downward until the last dealer in cheap clothing in New York has a full supply, and it is time, therefore, for newer fashions to be introduced.

New Possessions Increase Smoking.

IN ONE respect the new American possessions are having what many call a deleterious effect upon the American people. They are increasing not only the number of smokers, but the smoking of the old smokers, for the cheapness of the weed has a great deal to do with the consumption.

The very fact that the tobacco companies can afford to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to advertise new brands, or rather new names, of cigars shows what a profit there is in the business and what a great audience they have for their statements. A nickel cigar is a five-cent cigar, and by any name its fumes smell as sweet, but it seems to measure the average indulgence of the American majority.

Minister Wu mentioned in one of his speeches certain similarities between Gen. Grant and Li-Hung-Chang, dwelling especially upon the fact that both were great smokers. Then he went into panegyrics on the consolations of tobacco and on the great part it had played in tranquillizing great men and influencing the settlement of questions of state.

He might have gone further and declared that little of moment in deliberation is done in this country without tobacco. Its odors fill Cabinet rooms, and whenever a jury is to be locked up, the first thing the Sheriff thinks of is a box of cigars to help along the verdict.

It is all very different from a hundred years ago. One of the Popes excommunicated every user of tobacco. King James in his celebrated pronunciamento called it "a custom loathsome to the eye, hurtful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fumes thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

But the man who sits on the same throne to-day has been an inveterate smoker all his life, and the millions of his subjects follow his example.

In one of his latest books John Fiske put on record a tribute to tobacco. He said: "Of all the gifts that America has vouchsafed to the Old World, the most widely acceptable has been that which the punster might have called the baccic gift. No other possible and tangible product of Columbus's discovery has been so universally diffused among all kinds and conditions of men even to the remotest nooks and corners of the habitable earth. Its certain and blessed charm is everywhere proof irresistible, although from the outside its use has been frowned upon with an acerbity such as no other affair of hygiene has ever called forth."

So it is to be found everywhere. The smoking car is always full. That tobacco does harm to the average man and shortens his life may be undoubted—yet he smokes and smokes and is proof against all reform.

FIRST CASE BEFORE "SUPREME COURT OF THE WORLD"

Trial Begins To-morrow in the International Tribunal—Dr. Edward Everett Hale Compares It to the First Hearing Before Supreme Court of the United States—Dr. Martens, the "Chief Justice of Christendom," One of the Judges Selected by This Country—Story of the Pious Fund Dispute Between the United States and Mexico.

A SIGNIFICANT event in the history of nations is the trial commencing to-morrow before the International Tribunal instituted by The Hague Peace Conference, the first case to come before the "Supreme Court of the World." It has a special interest for Americans, because the case is one which has been pending between this country and Mexico for years. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who contributes the following article, is especially qualified to write on this subject, as he has been the foremost American to advocate the establishment of such a court and has labored to that end for many years.

THE first of September has been fixed as the time for the first trial before the World's Tribunal, the case under consideration being the "Pious Fund" claim. This fund originated in 1697 in gifts from charitable persons for the purpose of establishing and supporting Roman Catholic missions in the Californias and for converting the heathen of that region.

The gifts were made in trust to the Society of Jesus. In 1767 the Spanish Crown made an order expelling the Jesuits from Mexico and California, and took over the property of the order and administered the fund through a commission appointed for that purpose. When Mexico achieved independence she succeeded to the trust and continued to apply the proceeds of the fund to the maintenance of the missions.

On the cession of Upper California to the United States, Mexico ceased to pay the Catholic Church there its portion of the interest on the "Pious Fund," and the arrears were made the subject of a claim by the prelates of California before the mixed commission of 1868. Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, the Mexican and United States delegates disagreeing, held that the interest of the fund should be apportioned equally between the Church in Upper and Lower California, and that Mexico should pay to the Upper California Church an annual interest of $43,080.99, which for twenty-one years, from Feb. 1, 1848, to 1869, when ratifications of the claims convention were exchanged, amounted to $904,700.79. This amount was paid in full.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

After that time Mexico made no further payments, and for twenty-eight years nothing was done until 1897, when, on complaints made by the Roman Catholic Bishop of California, Minister Clayton was instructed to press vigorously for payment of over $1,000,000 of withheld interest. Mexico repudiated the indebtedness, holding that the umpire in 1869 had exceeded his jurisdiction, which did not extend beyond the time of the treaty. As a result of the Pan-American Conference last Winter and its recommendations on the subject of disputes between American republics, an agreement was reached to refer the case to the International Tribunal, the Supreme Court of the World.

It is the first case to be brought for trial before this august international tribunal. We have heard quite as much as was good for us of complaints from the kind of people who like to make complaints, because The Hague tribunal has not acted in one case or another, which the grumblers think should have been settled.

"Why does not your Hague Conference take hold?" they have asked a little petulantly. A little as if they should ask Chief Justice Fuller of our Supreme bench why he does not step out from the courtroom and quiet any two Senators who may happen to be fighting in the Senate Chamber. To which cynical question the proper answer has been that the time had not yet come.

At last, however, and perhaps not to the entire satisfaction of the grumblers, the time has come. The Judges are selected by the two nations, Mexico and the United States, and the date for the hearing has been appointed.

In all this affair the analogy between the organization of the world and the organization of the thirteen States on the seaboard of the Atlantic in 1789 is very curious. The truth is that the United States has furnished the object lesson in the whole affair. How is it that those thirteen States have been united, and that they have added to their number thirty-two more States?

It is because they agreed in 1789 to submit their disputes to a Supreme Court. This Supreme Court had cognizance of all cases possible of dispute or discussion between States excepting African slavery. That exception cost us the civil war. With that one exception the Supreme Court has kept peace between thirteen, thirty-three, and now forty-five States, who agreed to submit their disputes to a Supreme Court.

Thus there are hundreds of thousands of intelligent men in Iowa and Missouri who hardly know that there was once a question of boundary between these States. It was a question such as has created wars hundreds of times in history.

There was once a similar question between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Why did these States not fight with each other? Why did not a Sheriff's posse from Missouri meet another posse from Iowa, and a Deputy Sheriff wound another Deputy Sheriff? Why did not each Governor call out soldiers, and the soldiers fight? That was the way in old times. Because there was a supreme tribunal. The supreme tribunal settled it, and the world has forgotten the cause of war. The existence of this Supreme Court has made the forty-five States which it united to be the strongest of nations.

IMPRESSIVE OBJECT LESSON.

This object lesson is too important to be kept out of sight. And the real statesmen of the world, such men as the Emperor of Russia, and William McKinley, and Lord Salisbury, and Andrew D. White, and Dr. De Martens, who has been called the Chief Justice of Christendom, they and men not known by name, succeeded three years ago in organizing for twenty-four nations an international tribunal, of which the only duty is the same as one of the duties of our Supreme Court.

Poor China might have been the twenty-fifth of these confederates. Her so-called Government declined, and now she is knocking at the door and begging to have the tribunal try one of her unfortunate questions.

When our Supreme Court was organized, in 1789, it met and made some orders of administration and appointed some officers, and then adjourned. Nobody had a case ready for it. Perhaps nobody dared bring one in. At the end of three months the Judges met and again adjourned. Nobody had a case to bring before it. So for two years it met, and adjourned.

But at the ninth quarterly meeting the celebrated case which decided the relations between the State of Georgia and a citizen of the United States who was not of Georgia was tried and decided. Since that time the court has not often had to adjourn without any cases on its docket.

EIGHTY JUDGES.

The International Tribunal consists of eighty Judges, appointed by the twenty-four nations, two, three, four, or five, as the nation chooses. From these eighty the United States has now selected two Judges to determine the "Pious" case.

The United States has named Sir Edward Fry, formerly Chief Justice of the English Court of Appeals, and Dr. F. Martens of Russia. Mexico has named Señor Chelli, a distinguished Italian Judge, and Dr. Lohman, a Dutch Magistrate of high rank. These will select a fifth Judge, which will complete the court for this occasion. Neither nation may select one of its own citizens or the subject of its own sovereign.

The court when assembled will have to arrange many of the precedents for the proceedings of future trials. This fact gives a special interest to the occasion.

Dr. Martens has been called the "Chief Justice of Christendom" because he has so often been selected as a member of courts of arbitration between nations. He was made Doctor of Laws by Yale University last October. When I saw Mr. Choate, our Ambassador to England, present the Chief Justice of America to the Chief Justice of Christendom, I felt that that was indeed an omen of the civilization of the new century.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

WOMAN TRANSLATOR.

MISS MARGARET M. HANNA, a young lady from Salina, Kan., daughter of E. P. Hanna, Solicitor General in the office of the Judge Advocate of the Navy, has accompanied the American representatives of the Naval Commission to The Hague in the presentation of the Pius case. Miss Hanna has distinguished herself as a translator of Spanish and French and also as a cipher dispatch clerk.

During the period of the Spanish-American and Chinese wars it was her difficult task to translate all the cipher dispatches received, and so well did she do the work that in the present emergency her services are again required.

For the past six years Miss Hanna has been connected with the office of the Second Assistant Secretary of State as the confidential clerk of Secretary Adee. Her new position is not exactly a regular appointment, as she will resume her duties in the Second Assistant Secretary's office upon her return.

In the meantime her salary will be increased by a per diem allowance, commencing on the day she leaves Washington and continuing until her return.

The Hanna family of which Miss Hanna is a member is not without fame, her father, Mr. E. P. Hanna, having been the Attorney General for the Government in the famous Schley case, and her grandfather having founded The Salina Herald in the early years of the civil war.

TO TROT IN TWO MINUTES

THE two-minute pacing horse arrived five years ago. The two-minute trotting horse, expected each season since, now is very near at hand, if the predictions of horsemen are to be believed.

"That horse is going to trot in 2:00 or better before the end of the year," the veteran trainer and driver, John Splan, said of the champion trotter, Cresceus, two weeks ago at Indianapolis, and trotting turfmen generally agreed with him. Cresceus, now eight years old, has a record of 2:02¼, made a year ago, and this season appears from his racing to date to be a vastly better horse than ever before.

With his best years still before him, and the steadiness that experience begets to aid him, it seems but little to ask of him to make the improvement in speed that will finish a mile in 2:00. Mathematically, Cresceus has to gain on his performances of the past but a trifle more than a half a second to each quarter of a mile to get to the dreamed-of mark.

As he has been timed quarters a fair fraction of a second faster than 0:30, or the two-minute rate, in several races, notably a middle quarter in 29½ seconds, the certainty already exists that Cresceus has the speed, while his entire racing career proves his steadiness and courage. This year Cresceus, who begun his racing campaign late, has been trotting in public exhibitions far less than a month, and on slow tracks in the middle West already has put in some remarkably fast miles, his latest achievement having been a mile in 2:05, just to demonstrate that he still is the world's champion trotter.

Cresceus holds every world's record that could be won by a horse in his six and seven year old form, and what John Splan predicted of him is indorsed by drivers and trainers of trotting horses all over the country. His owner, George Ketcham, conservative as he is, has declared his conviction that Cresceus is a better horse now than he was last year when he took the fastest record ever attained by a trotter. Ketcham has promised that the great horse shall beat his present record.

Cresceus was bred by Mr. Ketcham, and is a plain big chestnut horse by Robert McGregor-Mabel by Mambrino Howard, second dam Contention by Allie West, foaled in 1894 on the Ketcham farm near Toledo, Ohio. As a yearling the horse had an attack of influenza. A blister placed on his throat so irritated him that he nearly sawed his head off against a fence in his efforts to rid himself of it.

He threatened to die as the result, and gave so little promise then that he was ordered shot. Through the neglect of a groom the order was disregarded, and the next day he was so improved that the sentence was recalled. The disregard of that groom for orders proved in the end the greatest bit of good fortune that ever befell Mr. Ketcham.

Cresceus began racing as a three-year-old, and has campaigned six seasons, including the present, in which time he has earned about $110,000 in purses, while the amount of money that he would bring if sold is problematic. It would be safe to estimate that Mr. Ketcham in the end will be at least a quarter of a million dollars better off through the neglect of his "hired man" to destroy the colt than he would have been had the shot ordered been fired.

Cresceus wears a vast amount of rigging when in racing trim, and is so booted that he makes anything but a handsome appearance, but he is a natural trotter for all that, and one of the gamest horses that ever wore harness.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

PRESIDENT BAER'S curious declaration that he and his associates in the control of the anthracite coal mines are providentially selected agents of the Almighty, and, therefore, presumably can do no wrong, calls attention to the extreme and the increasing difficulty "which our men of wealth" and power have in keeping in touch with public sentiment. They are at the head of great public corporations, and those public corporations lie within a democratic republic with universal suffrage. To keep in touch with public sentiment in any country means to maintain one's sense of true proportions—which is at all times and in all places valuable. To keep in touch with public sentiment when one is a citizen of a democratic republic, especially when one is the head of a big industrial organization, is more than important; it is vital. It teaches the just man what he ought to do. It defines in the grasping man what he prudently may do, what the people will stand, and what they won't.

Yet our very rich and very powerful industrial leaders are continually showing how hard it is for them to learn what the people really and soberly think. They are only human—therefore they are liable to the frailties of excessive vanity, excessive estimation of their own wisdom and power. And these frailties are assiduously fostered by every element in their environment.

Have Practically Absolute Power.

They are accustomed to being listened to with deference and blindly obeyed. They have practically absolute power, each within his own vast field of industry. They associate, practically of necessity, only with each other and with men dependent upon them, or at least of their own way of thinking with less brains than they have. Other kinds of men either cannot afford to associate with them or cannot endure the restraints upon frank expression. Their wives and their sons and their daughters naturally clique together and bring home and carry abroad the same kinds of narrow ideas. The managers of political parties treat them with slavish deference, being interested only to convey them to the skillet for the fat-frying process as quietly and as expeditiously as possible. When they read the public prints they usually find themselves either lauded or assailed in ways that equally contribute to their exalted views of themselves, of their power, of their mission in the world, of their wisdom and infallibility.

It is not altogether fair to hold them responsible for this twisted mental outlook. It is only human nature after all. But, at the same time, how are they to avoid the inevitable consequences of the persistence and growth of this worse-than-blindness, this seeing-crooked? The inquiry is of far greater importance to them than it is to the masses of the people, although it is also extremely important to the masses of the people.

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The Death of Ex-Gov. Hoadly.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly, who died during the week, had many qualities which made him peculiarly attractive both from the public and the private standpoint. Perhaps the greatest of them was the combination of a singularly learned and luminous mind with great simplicity. There were few lawyers in the country whose opinions were more valuable, yet he never could learn how to charge for them. One of the many instances of this simplicity occurred soon after he came to New York. Late one afternoon his partner, who knew how to charge and was always on the watchout to prevent Hoadly from being "cheated," was lying on a lounge in the outer office as nearly asleep as he probably ever permitted himself to be. The door opened and there passed through and into Hoadly's office a very distinguished and prosperous New York corporation lawyer. The "charging partner" went on with his nap, and the next morning he was not quite sure whether he had seen or had dreamed that he saw the New York lawyer. He asked Hoadly, who said, "Oh, yes. He was in here. He asked me what I thought about——" and he went on to relate with the delight of a child how his friend, the New York lawyer, had drawn him into a discussion of certain abstruse points of law. "He admitted that I was right," concluded Hoadly, "and was very much obliged to me."

Later that day Hoadly went into the "charging partner's" office with an open letter and a check in his hand and with a very puzzled face. "What does this mean?" he said. "Why, I thought ——— and I were only having a friendly talk yesterday. And here he thanks me for sending him such a modest bill and incloses a check for $10,000. I sent him no bill."

"But I did," replied the "charging partner." "And you want always to tell me when you talk law with a lawyer in this town. If you don't, we may starve."

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On last Tuesday a week there appeared in a New York newspaper which certainly cannot be accused of unfriendliness to any trust or combination of capital, a dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, which has an important bearing upon the trust question. Indeed, in some respects it has more significance than anything which has been thus far published, and it is surprising that the matter has not been looked into further.

The dispatch went on to relate that certain capitalists had decided to build a railway between Sioux City and Omaha; that they had written to six firms controlled by the United States Steel Corporation, asking for bids for 9,400 tons of steel rails, or enough to build seventy miles of railroad.

Five of the six firms replied, refusing to quote prices "until it was known who the purchaser was and what his project was."

The sixth firm replied, quoting prices. But the next day there came a letter from it withdrawing the quotation and saying that "no quotation could be made until the real interest behind the road was made known."

Although ten days have now passed there has been no denial of the facts set forth in that dispatch.

Here, then, appears to be a case of hand joining in hand with a vengeance. The control of steel being in the same hands as the control of railways, here seems to be notice that no railway shall be built—unless the builders can afford to pay for foreign rails plus the enormous tariff tax—if that railway shall for any reason be unsatisfactory to the power that controls and is rapidly merging the railways. A little further development of present tendencies, and where would this concentration of permissions lead us? To do business now in any one of the commodities directly or indirectly controlled by a tariff trust, the small man must be able to satisfy that tariff trust that he is a "proper person." Will it presently come to pass that he will have to have his certificate of character countersigned by all the powers in the "community of interest"? Will the "Beef Trust" refuse to permit him to live if he is also a handler of tobacco or crackers or flour and does not confine his purchases to the trust-made goods in those lines?

It is such facts as these that make the plain people puzzle over the contrast between "strenuous" discourses on a constitutional amendment which can by no conceivable chance be enacted and "strenuous" silences in the trust-shielding tariff wall created and maintained for Republican campaign fund contributors.

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In our politics to-day the people and the campaign contributors are the two stools between which a candidate must choose. Time was when he could occupy both. But as issues are now joined, it is apparently one or the other or a ridicrous fall between. This is a sad state of affairs. For the campaign contributors control party machinery and conventions, and the people have little to say there; while the people control elections, with the campaign contributors helpless there, except in "off years." No wonder the hair soon grows thin and gray upon ambition's temples.

Palace Builders of New York.

It is amazing how many great and beautiful palaces are being added this Summer to the great number already built in New York's fashionable quarters. The palace builders are all shrewd men in their business, but how few of them apparently take warning from the fate of the tenants of present palaces.

In the first place, there is not a single palace in New York that is comfortable. No way has yet been devised for making them otherwise than chilly and draughty. The human animal is too small for such huge surroundings; and there are not nearly enough competent servants or even competent available housekeepers to make the domestic machinery run smoothly.

Then, there is the question of friends. It is not enough for the palace builder that he have a gaping crowd on the sidewalk. He soon wearies of their crude tribute to his royal magnificence. He wants people to come to see him. And there's the rub.

He doesn't want just anybody. He wants the "right sort of people." But usually he and his family are strangers in New York. Often they have no developed gift for entertaining. And the "right sort of people" refuse to go anywhere except to the homes of their friends or the houses of persons able instantly to convince them that there will be "something doing" that hasn't been done far better before or that is worth dressing up and going out to see.

Also, there are scores of these palace owners who are absolute strangers in New York and have or seem to have no way of getting acquainted with anybody whatsoever. There are millionaires' families that stare drearily out of the windows, bored to death in their isolation and wishing they were back in the little Western town where they used to have lots of fun. There are other millionaires' families who give entertainments in the vast rooms of their palaces at which you would find their clerks, a few nondescripts, male and female, and no others—these standing or strolling awkwardly about, trying to forget that they are miserable in reflecting on the cost of the pictures and decorations.

Great as is the fatuity of building a palace, when one cannot live in it comfortably or "cut a wide swath" socially by means of it, there is a still greater fatuity—that of clinging to the palace and refusing to go back to the simple, normal, enjoyable life one is fitted for, after one has discovered that there is nothing in palaces for him. Yet rarely indeed does a family shake off the palace delusion. Year after year it roosts solemnly in ridiculous state, friendless, homeless, forlorn. And all it gets in return is the satisfaction of hearing occasionally some such conversation as this between passers-by:

"Who lives in that big house? Or is it a public building?"

"I dunno. Guess somebody lives there. I don't see any sign out. Probably one of those Western millionaires. They're coming here in shoals."

The man who said that the human race was ruled by delusions might have gone further. It is the most slavishly ruled by delusions that on the face of them make happiness and content impossible.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

A CO-OPERATIVE BACK GARDEN.

New Scheme to Beautify New York Put Into Operation This Summer—Back-Yard Fences Torn Down in a Madison Avenue Block, Flowers Set Out, Walks Made, a Joint Fountain Erected and the Whole Lighted by Electricity—Open-Air Dining Tables, Hammocks and Easy Chairs in the New Court.

A PARISIAN scheme, which is worked satisfactorily also in London, has been tried this Summer on a Madison Avenue block, the back fences being removed by co-operation among the residents and a pleasant court with walks and a fountain laid out. Here those obliged to remain in New York during the Summer have enjoyed their evenings so thoroughly that they are determined to make the court a permanency. In this new departure more than one student of metropolitan life sees the entering wedge of a reform that may ultimately spread throughout the entire city, creating a new New York and adding greatly to the beauty and comfort of its daily life.

A NUMBER of residents of the block bounded by Madison Avenue, Park Avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets have hit upon a happy scheme for enjoying the open air during the Summer months and also for beautifying their homes—at least the rear of them—to a considerable extent.

The idea originated with a well-known surgeon residing on East Thirty-third Street. He found by a canvass among the other residents that they were in hearty accord. The result was that after little labor and a small amount of expenditure the space between the buildings has been converted into a little Summer garden of much beauty and attractiveness. At the present time some of the people who occupy the houses on the Thirty-fourth Street side are out of town, but it is expected that when they return they will join the movement.

The square before the work was begun differed little from any of the rear yards between the city blocks. There were the same high fences inclosing small lots no greater in area than those sold as family plots in the cemeteries, and not enough of space to give a man a little constitutional exercise without turning every few steps. Many of the small "pens" were used as storage places for washtubs, old carpets, and other discarded household goods.

MAKING THE GARDEN.

It took but a short time for three of the "pens" to be transformed into a small garden, with pretty little walks, circling about flower gardens, while large and tall palms taken from the hallways of the different houses, where they had rested deprived of sunlight, adorn the walks and furnish shade in the daytime for the benches and settees and reclining chairs where the residents and their families can meet each evening and enjoy the cool air in a co-operative family manner.

The beauty of the little garden soon attracted other neighbors. They were in haste to share in its comfort. Then, with little increased expense, the scheme took on larger proportions, so that one whole row of houses along East Thirty-third Street and a number on Madison Avenue began the tearing down of the back fences and making the court larger.

In one day two workmen had torn down and carted all the fences away. The second day they began the grading and sodding of the ground and laying out the flower beds. Then each resident contributed to its beauty and comfort by hanging hammocks and bringing from the houses flowers and plants which, when many of them blossomed, sending out their perfumes, made the place redolent with fragrance, giving the court an atmosphere of a garden in the tropics.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FOUNTAIN.

Next it was decided to erect a small fountain. This will probably be supplanted by a larger and more elaborate one next year, when it is expected that there will be many more improvements and that there will be many come to see it in the hope of having an outdoor place of recreation during the Summer months. The cost of the fountain, when divided among the subscribers, was nominal; in fact, so much so that it could hardly be felt by those residing in the blocks, nearly all of whom are considered comfortably well to do. The total cost for the water supply was but 75 cents a day.

The constant playing of the water added to the beauty and comfort, and it helped to keep the place cooler. Then some of the men desired to read there during the evenings, and electric lights, both in arc and incandescent form, were put in. This addition cost very little also as the houses were already equipped with electricity, and it required but a branch circuit to give the place all the light needed. So during the Summer nights the residents could be seen reclining in comfortable chairs and enjoying their books in the open air.

There were several entertainments held there during the Summer. The talk of entertaining in this way has been discussed in the plans for next Summer, when amateur dramatic performances may be given in the evening, with the aid of a small stage to be erected and made portable. One woman has suggested giving dramatic performances outdoors, as is the custom in England during Summer months.

OPEN AIR DINING.

Then each family may have their dining tables set in the court and enjoy their meals in the open air, thus avoiding the heat, which in Summer indoors seems to be greater at the table than anywhere else. This has been done frequently this past Summer.

Two of the residents acquired the ping-pong craze. A surgeon had the game in his house, but was forced to play on a small table. The carpenter was called and a table built, on which was laid a cover of slate, in slabs cemented closely together, like the bed of a billiard table. The results from this slate bed were, to quote the surgeon, "immense." Thus you got the real, true ping-pong music. Late into the night hours the Doctor and his friends can be heard batting the balls back and forth.

"At first," said the surgeon, "some of the neighbors thought it sweet music, but after a while they complained that it got a trifle monotonous." He laughingly explained that he convinced the objectors that the ping-ponging of the balls was not one-hundredth part as bad as the all-night screeching of cats. The latter to a great extent have deserted the place on account of the back fence not being there. To one side of the table a pole was erected and a cluster of electric bulbs furnished almost daylight for the playing of the game.

"The possibilities in further beautifying are almost numberless," says the Doctor. "I think some people would enjoy it quite as much as going to a country place during the Summer. In fact, several nights during the past Summer I got into a pair of pajamas and, with a thin blanket over me, slept in a hammock, and I enjoyed the sleep a great deal more than though I had slept in the house. It can be utilized as a playground for children, which they do not get in the city otherwise. During the Spring, Summer, and Fall there can be kindergarten classes held there if desired. The babies can be rolled in the carriage about the walks and the nurses can keep them in the open air near to their homes, almost in their homes I might say, and be free from the dust and dirt and sun of the street. Yet plenty of sunshine may be had.

"By all the residents joining in the scheme and taking away the fences there would be more room and ground to play other games besides ping-pong. For instance, the children could play croquet and a tennis court would also be possible.

"Of course the greatest difficulty to be met with in a scheme of this kind," continued the Doctor, "is to have every one concerned congenial and of an equal class, so that there would be no friction. As far as our scheme spreading, I would like to see it spread to many, if not all parts of the city where it is possible.

"But there are parts of the city where the four sides of the block are almost wholly taken up with boarding houses. You will notice that at the present time in Summer the boarders, young men and women, have to sit on the steps during the evening to get fresh air. Now, if there was a court in the rear—it need not be so elaborate—they could enjoy themselves in true country fashion.

"They could have music and dancing and parties there. There would be chairs and settees where young women could entertain friends instead of being forced to do so in the heated rooms of the houses or on the steps. The landlords of course would have to have some say in the matter. I feel sorry for the working girls who are confined indoors all day and have only the steps or a hall bedroom to go to after it is over.

"No, it is not my scheme, though I think we are the first to apply it in New York. I saw it first in Paris, where I learned it had been put into operation years ago and extended to many parts of that city. In fact, in many of the poorer sections of Paris the dwellers have th little courts filled with flowers and plants, where they can enjoy themselves. I think the Society for the Beautifying of New York might take up the matter and advocate its spread. It would not alone beautify, but it would be a great benefit to the health of the people of the entire city."

Why the Navy May Win This Week

Conditions Which Favor the Attack on New York—Weakness of Army Defenses of Long Island Sound—Just Why the Sandy Hook Route Is Thought Impregnable—How the Contest Is Regarded by Officers.

VARIOUS reasons have prompted the selection of the eastern approach to New York for the attempted solving of the problem of the fort versus the battleship. New York City has been designated as the point of attack, because as the country's principal port and richest city it would naturally be the point most eagerly sought by an enemy's naval force. Recognizing this fact, far greater sums have been expended upon its defense than upon any other port in the country.

The picture of the harbor forts carried in the mind's eye of the average New Yorker bears no semblance to the fortifications which must to-day be depended upon to repel an invading fleet. Contiguous to the original works, and so constructed as to blend with the landscape, batteries of 10 and 12 inch guns on disappearing carriages and rapid-fire guns on masking mounts have been created, and in addition entirely new batteries have been erected at Sandy Hook.

Nature has greatly aided the work of defense at the western approach to the city. The main ship channel, which an enemy's most powerful ships would have to use, passes within pistol shot, or, technically speaking, "point-blank" range of Sandy Hook. The distance to the channel at this particular point is so short that a hostile fleet would undoubtedly be hulled time and again by the 10 and 12 inch guns, while the decks would be subjected to a shower of shells from the 11-inch mortar batteries at Fort Hancock.

Approaching the Narrows, the fleet would receive the fire of the powerful new batteries adjacent to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton; while the sterns of the ships would still be within range of the Sandy Hook guns. In New York Harbor we might also expect real work from the previously discredited torpedoes, for there are no obstacles to its being thoroughly and efficiently mined.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

The opinion is held by army officers that thus equipped, the western gate to the city is impregnable to attack by any fleet which might be sent against it. The contention is, however, too broad, and would not hold good in the event of an attack upon the defenses, in their present state, by a fleet of twenty or thirty battleships accompanied by a liberal quota of torpedo boats and colliers.

A fleet of this magnitude which England might bring to Sandy Hook, could deliver such a volume of fire, first against the defenses at the Hook, and, second, upon those at the Narrows, as would at least check their fire sufficiently to permit torpedo boats to run in and clear the channel by countermining. The losses in such an action would undoubtedly be great on both sides, and several ships would probably be destroyed, but enough would succeed in reaching the city to effect the enemy's object.

But for the purpose of the present manoeuvres when, in addition to cruisers and auxiliaries, the attacking fleet can muster only four battleships, two armored cruisers, and one monitor, it may be admitted that the New York Harbor defenses are impassable. However efficient the chain of forts across the eastern entrance to the Sound may be, all hands admit that here the problem of defense is complex. Nature's prodigality at Sandy Hook is balanced by frugality there.

Between Fort H. G. Wright on Fisher's Island and the fortifications on Great Gull Island, with the exception of one shoal spot, is a five-mile stretch of water. Through the channel, with a depth at one place of forty fathoms, sweeps a current of between four and five miles an hour, making successful mining practically impossible.

The programme adopted for the coming mimic warfare contemplates two periods. First, a sudden attack made in advance of a declaration of war, with the channels clear of torpedoes; an attempted passage of the forts to be made by day and another by night; under both these conditions we may expect the fleet to win. Second, an attempt to be made to run by the forts under conditions following a declaration of war, and when a sufficient period has elapsed to allow of thorough preparation and the mining of the passages.

AT NIGHT.

If the attack is made under cover of a misty night, rendering the searchlights of the forts of little value, the invaders should be successful; for, owing to their leaden color the ships will be scarcely discernible at 1,000 yards in the lightest haze. The best conditions for the searchlights ashore will be a clear night, with no moon; but here again we may expect the hostile fleet to win, for night shooting is at best very poor, owing to the inability to aim the guns, no efficient night sight having yet been produced.

There remains for consideration only the day attack with every facility afforded the defense for placing torpedoes or otherwise obstructing the channel. Were the hostilities real instead of assumed, and the forts provided with their present armament, the chances of success would lie with the attack, for the reason that there are not at this time an adequate number of guns of eight-inch calibre and above to destroy an entire fleet passing, at full speed, nor are there enough rapid-fire guns installed to drive off the enemy's torpedo boats and prevent him from countermining.

Whether the result of the sham attacks will be a victory for the army or the navy cannot, of course, with certainty be predicted. Although manoeuvres of this character have been held in Europe, they are new in this country, and, therefore, certain empirical rules for determining the successful arm of the service must be adopted in advance. These rules have not heretofore been tested, and just how near decision based upon them will approach the results of actual combat cannot well be foretold.

We might make deductions based on the experiences gained in actual war modified by the advance of late years in war material, both ashore and afloat, did we know that a hostile attack was to be made on the defenses of New York. We have learned that practice does not always vindicate theory. The application of this truth to warfare can be seen in several engagements still fresh in the public mind.

During the Spanish war Guantanamo was supposed to be protected by the many torpedoes strewn throughout the harbor. To reach the inner anchorage ships were compelled to pass through a very narrow channel which had been thoroughly mined. The Texas upon making this passage fouled one of the mines with her propeller, and according to theory should immediately have been blown up and sunk.

The practical results, however, were an uninjured ship and a damaged torpedo. Theory had been knocked out by an insignificant barnacle, whose home, clinging to a pin, had acted as a cushion when the pin was driven in, and had thus prevented it from striking the fulminate cap and exploding the charge within the torpedo.

In the renowned duel between the Kearsarge and Alabama, a shell from the latter which lodged in the sternpost of the Kearsarge might, had it exploded, have changed the fortunes of the day. But like the torpedo it failed to explode.

I maintain, therefore, that a rule like that adopted for the present manoeuvres—that a given number of shots will represent a certain percentage of hits, and that a certain number of hits will represent the destruction of the ship, works to the advantage of the forts; that is, under the conditions presumed for the coming contest, that the object of the fleet will not be to inflict injury upon the forts, but to pass them as speedily as possible.

On the other hand, should the problem be the acquisition by the fleet of a base, requiring the reduction of the forts defending it, the rule just cited would then favor the ships. Under these conditions the task would be correspondingly as difficult for the ships as would the former problem for the forts.

SLIGHT DAMAGE.

The bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the British fleet, although doing the forts great damage, did not produce the results expected. In the operations of our late West Indian campaign, both in Cuba and Porto Rico, the damage inflicted by the fleet was not irremediable. When firing at the Santiago Morro and at the forts defending Guantanamo, a well-directed shot would fill the air with such a cloud of sand and pulverized mortar that the entire fort would at first seem to have been bodily lifted and then dissipated in the air, together with the people in it. Yet, when the cloud had cleared, only a slight breach in the ramparts would be discernible.

As the ships would withdraw from the action the men who had been safe within the bombproofs during the firing would reappear and begin the work of restoration. We all remember the historic mule, the sole victim of the furious bombardment of Matanzas by Sampson's fleet.

In the battle of Mobile Bay Farragut's fleet was subjected to the fire of the forts and the torpedoes in the channel, yet he captured Mobile and lost but one ship, the monitor Tecumseh. She was sunk by the only torpedo that did business that day, and there has been no need since for revising the contemptuous opinion of torpedoes expressed by Admiral Farragut on that occasion. Farragut's passage of the Mississippi forts was accomplished without the loss of a single vessel due to fire from the forts.

The probable outcome of engagements between battleships and coast fortifications may therefore be summarized as follows: When the ships and forts are evenly matched as to battery power the advantage will be with the forts if the engagement is long sustained. When the fleet is of greatly inferior gun power to the forts the advantage will be with the fleet if its object is the passage of the forts with the least injury to the vessel.

Owing to the rapid strides in the improvement of gun fire made in the last few years Forts Schuyler and Slocum are now too near to protect the upper portions of the city from the long-range fire of the high-velocity eight, ten, twelve, and thirteen inch guns carried by the battleships. If, therefore, the attacking fleet can this week successfully pass Forts Wright, Terry, and the other defenses at the eastern end of the Sound, its mission will be three-fourths accomplished, for there will then be nothing to impede its progress until it arrives within striking distance of New York.

The city's capture, however, cannot be effected until the nearest defenses are silenced or their fire reduced to such an extent as to make it possible for the foe to sufficiently clear the channel, by means of countermining, for the passage of one of his smaller vessels. This vessel, once past the forts, will be a sufficient force to demand the surrender of the city or the payment of a large sum of money under pain of bombardment.

Should the fleet acomplish its mission of either capturing the city or obtaining a ransom it will then be confronted with the problem of getting out of the Sound. If of insufficient strength to risk a formidable naval engagement all speed would be crowded on in an effort to repass the forts before we could oppose it with a naval force; but if its commander had knowledge of the disposition of our vessels and knew that we could bring no superior force to the scene of action for several days, he could on the journey eastward lay waste the Connecticut coast, including the cities of South Norwalk, Bridgeport, and New Haven.

THE SPANISH WAR.

In the present war game the conditions assumed are practically those that obtained during the war with Spain, when, owing to the withdrwal of the Flying Squadron to Cuban waters, nothing more formidable than a couple of antiquated monitors and some converted yachts were available for assisting the forts. Had Admiral Cervera kept colliers with his squadron enabling him to coal at sea, and had his orders allowed him the requisite discretion, he could in all probability have passed the eastern defences, attacked New York from the Sound, and have escaped before we could have opposed him with a force sufficient to best him.

In any future war in which we may be engaged with a first rate power, we would, if proper preparation had been made in advance, have coast defense vessels guarding the channels between the chain of forts, or else be able to assemble at that locality a strong naval force within twenty-four hours from the time of fighting the enemy. With our forces thus augmented the chances are that if a hostile fleet succeeded in entering the Sound it would never get out.

Unfortunately, with the comparatively meagre equipment which we now possess the manoeuvres in progress are limited in their scope as follows: We are unable to assemble a sufficiently powerful fleet to properly test the western defenses of New York, and the ability of the shore defenses at the eastern entrance to repel an enemy's fleet of the same strength of our North Atlantic Squadron is extremely doubtful.

The lesson which we should profit by is this: Excellent as are our individual ships and forts, to say nothing of the admitted superiority of our personnel, we are totally unprepared for a war with a great naval power through being lamentably short of battleships and guns for our navy and of guns for our coast defenses.

LOUIS LABADIE DRIGGS.

An Army Defeated by Cholera

12,000 Men in 815 Gaudy War Canoes Going out to Fight Head Hunters Lose 1,000 of Their Number—What the English Leaders of the Expedition Say—Fear of Dyaks and Dread of the Disease Cause a Panic.

ONE of the most remarkable events in the whole history of war—the defeat of an invading army by a sudden attack of cholera—occurred in June last, when an expeditionary force of 12,000 men stealing up a river in 815 war canoes to fight head hunters lost over 1,000 men, and were compelled to beat a hasty retreat. The expedition was dispatched by Rajah Sir Charles Brooke against a head-hunting tribe in his dominions. The force, which was commanded by three Englishmen, included Mr. Vyner Brooke, the Rajah Mudah, or heir to the throne.

In a letter dated from Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, on June 25, Mr. Brooke, who had only lately gone out from England, says:

"I have just returned from the expedition against Bantin. It was a most disastrous affair, as cholera broke out and we lost over 1,000 men in three days, not a bad average among 12,000 men. Out of 900 boats forming the expedition only 3 were left.

"The screams of the dying during the night time were simply awful, and we were very glad when our boats were turned homeward, although the smell of putrifying bodies on the way back was fearful.

"Lady Brooke writes that the ill-fated expedition which met with such terrifying experiences was organized against a Dyak chief named Bantin, living in a remote interior district, who had collected round him a following of hostile natives. For years past these people had been guilty of various crimes in the far interior, beyond the controlling influence of the white man, and accordingly Rajah Brooke decided to dispatch a strong expedition against them. The tribe numbered about 4,000 families, or one-fifth of the sea Dyak population, and inhabited the upper waters of the Rejeang and Batang Lupar Rivers.

"The whole expeditionary force—conveyed in 815 war boats, from forty to sixty feet long, each vessel carved and painted, with streamers flying, and with figure-heads representing bulls, snakes, and crocodiles—assembled at the Fort of Simanggang on June 9 and 10, and at once proceeded up the river toward Bantin's stronghold.

"In supreme command of the operations was Mr. H. F. Deshon, Resident of the Third Division, who has been in Rajah Brooke's service for over twenty-one years. With him were Mr. D. J. S. Bailey, Chief Magistrate of the district, second in command, who had been in Sarawak for fifteen years, and Mr. C. Vyner Brooke, the Rajah Mudah, who was in charge of a strong contingent of Dyaks taken from the coast district over which he presides.

"The Batang Lupar River is a dangerous one to navigate, and one boat was swamped soon after the start. For three days the flotilla noiselessly and safely proceeded toward its destination. The greatest secrecy was observed, no boat being allowed to approach near that occupied by the leader of the expedition, which was in advance of the long line of armed vessels, except the spy boat, which proceeded a short distance ahead of the expedition.

"All the boats were under weigh at daylight on June 11, and advanced in compact order as far as Mepi, where the night was spent. On the following afternoon the final halting place of the boats, whence the force was to march to the rebel stronghold, was reached.

"Here there were ominous rumors of some sort of illness having broken out among the occupants of the boats in the evening. There were many applicants for medical aid, and some deaths were reported. Soon it became terribly clear that cholera had broken out, and so fearfully did its ravages spread that during the night thirty deaths occurred. The situation had become so serious that the original plan of landing the force for the inland march had to be modified.

"In the evening it was reported to the commander that 200 boats had been attacked by the scourge, and had started on their way back. Under these circumstances it was decided to land at once a portion of the force and dispatch it overland to the scene of operations with four days' provisions. During the night, however, the cholera made such fearful strides, there being twenty-six deaths and many fresh cases, that this modified plan was abandoned, and preparations were at once begun to send the whole expedition back.

"In addition to the panic caused by the cholera, the Dyaks dreaded leaving their heads in the enemy's country should they fall victims to the disease. The force, therefore, dispersed with all speed. In his official report to Rajah Brooke, Mr. Deshon, the commander, says:

"'Before noon we commenced our return. The night was spent at Budai, and Lubok Antu was reached the following morning without any further incident worth recording. Three deserted boats were passed. I am inclined to think that, owing to losses in their number, the remainder of the crews probably came down in some of the many other boats. It is certain that no less than 815 boats were in and above Lubok Antu, and at the very lowest estimate this represented a force of 12,000 men.

"'The first to pass Lubok Antu upward at daylight on the 11th, was my own boat. This was closely followed by the others, and by midday on the 10th, five short days after, every boat, except the two or three abandoned ones, had passed downward, but at least 500 men were missing, victims to the ruthless and cruel scourge that had fallen upon us. It is certain that up to June 10, the total number of deaths had amounted to a round thousand.

"'Writing at Simanggang on the date just mentioned I have only to record that every boat is now dispersed, and the task intrusted to me by your Highness has thus ended. Profoundly moved by the melancholy misfortune imposed upon us by the hand of fate, it is yet a pleasure to remember and here to record the admirable behavior of all in contending against hardships and privations, and the unexampled keenness displayed by the Dyaks would have made success a certainty had we not been frustrated by the inexorable workings of Providence.'

"In commenting on this visitation, the Ranee of Sarawak says:

"'I can imagine how it all came about; just a few cases of sickness being reported on the first evening of the journey, but every one hoping that it was nothing worse than ordinary fever or severe dysentery. So the next day the whole force moved on, but all along the way the cruel plague followed the men, attacking them here and there. Meanwhile, the little band of Englishmen, during those terrible days and nights, were doing everything in their power to cheer the stricken and encourage those as yet unattacked, and to push on the expedition at all costs.

"'The return journey must have been a gruesome sight for these three men. It is difficult to imagine them flying down these rocky streams among the corpses of a thousand of their comrades, slain by the pestilence. During their awful progress they would see these bodies entangled in the weeds or hardly covered by the silver foam, their brilliant colored garments appearing yet more bright in contrast with the dusky skins of the victims.'"

Recent Impersonations.

ONE of the Parisian journals alleges that King Edward was relieved of part of the fatigue of the coronation ceremony by a substitute got up to represent the ailing monarch, and that the impersonation was so thorough as to deceive intimate friends of the King.

A few years ago a London journal noted for its hostility to all things pertaining to royalty asserted that on one of her drives through the city the late Queen was impersonated in order that disquieting fears as to her condition might be allayed. The statement was speedily disproved.

From London there comes an authentic case of impersonation, although not connected with royalty. The chief figure in the startling episode is that of a professional man "whose life was apparently a very pillar of fire as to human rectitude." The particular profession followed by the man with a skeleton in his cupboard is not stated, but all the circumstances point to that of law.

The man died the possessor of a large fortune made by him "through the honorable practice of an honorable profession," and his executors were puzzled at finding evidences of an oft-recurring claim of a vague nature. An examination of the contents of a secret casket brought to light an amazing document in which the deceased confessed that, having failed to pass his qualifying examination, he had recourse to the aid of a brilliant but unscrupulous substitute, to whom lifelong blackmail was paid.

Impersonation in law examinations is easy of practice, since candidates come from all parts of the country and there is no provision for identification. Moreover, a candidate appearing several times would not give rise to suspicion, as many of the unsuccessful make repeated attempts to pass. The passing of a substitute in the London University examination, in cases where attendance at classes is not compulsory, is equally easy.

Impersonation has also been practiced in the army and the civil service examinations, but in the latter records are now kept of the competitor's size, the color of his hair and eyes, &c.

Sir George Lewis, the famous lawyer, who holds the secrets of the aristocracy of Britain and keeps no records, on being interviewed on the subject declared that he knew of a man who had obtained medical diplomas for several individuals who were incapable of passing the necessary examinations.

The penalty for impersonation is heavy, but it is not easy to bring offenders to book, especially as both parties to the transaction have the best of reasons for preserving silence.

GOOD AND BAD DAYS IN SEPTEMBER, 1902

Astrology Indicates the Dates When Business May Be Safely Transacted.

SEPTEMBER of this year is a month which, according to Good Luck, the astrological monthly, is fraught with more than the usual number of unlucky and "uncertain" days. It diagnoses the thirty days of the coming month as follows:

1st. Good for business and journeys.
2d. An uncertain day.
3d. Good for business generally.
4th. Favorable for speculation.
5th. An unlucky day.
6th. Favorable for those who have property to sell.
7th. A doubtful day.
8th. Good for journeys.
9th. No important work should be begun to-day.
10th. Propitious for courtship and marriages.
11th. An uncertain day.
12th. Good for business.
13th. An unluck day.
14th. Good for love affairs and social intercourse.
15th. Favorable for journeys.
16th. An uncertain day.
17th. A good day on which to ask favors.
18th. Favorable for business and journeys.
19th. An unlucky day.
20th. An uncertain day.
21st. Another uncertain day.
22d. Favorable for business, but only during the very early hours.
23d. A bad day on which to have dealings with women.
24th. An unlucky day.
25th. Good for courtship and marriages.
26th. A very unfortunate day.
27th. Better keep quiet to-day.
28th. A good day on which to visit friends.
29th. Good for love affairs.
30th. Fortunate for those in love and for those seeking employment.

A USEFUL BAROMETER.

ACCORDING to a French meteorologist, a cup of hot coffee is an infallible barometer.

"Put a lump of sugar in the cup," he says, "and then watch the air bubbles which are formed on the surface. If they form themselves into a group in the centre, the weather will be fine. If they adhere to the cup, forming a circle, it is a token of rain or snow, according to the season of the year. Finally, if they separate from each other and occupy no fixed position, it is safe to predict that the weather will be changeab

A LATE APPLICATION OF AN OLD STORY.
—From the Pittsburg Gazette.

"EVEN UNTO THE THIRD GENERATION."

"The protective tariff is not the mother of the trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine and congenial for labor to organize."—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw.—*From the Omaha World-Herald.*

A DRESSING-ROOM ROW

Reached All the Way from Newport to "Sally in Our Alley"—Marie Cahill, Irene Bentley, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., All Involved in the Contretemps Which Postponed the Broadway's First Performance.

OH, these stage dressing rooms! The first performance of "Sally in Our Alley," said The Evening Sun last Thursday, has been postponed until tomorrow, some thousand-odd playgoers who had expected to be present will be obliged to change their plans, and affairs at the Broadway have been all knocked askew, simply because Miss Irene Bentley of "The Wild Rose" company was assigned to dress in a tent at Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's fête at Newport on Monday night, while Miss Marie Cahill of the same company was allowed to dress in a real bedroom.

Exactly how Miss Bentley of "The Wild Rose" company could stop a performance of another production doesn't appear directly on the surface, but you see it's something like this: Miss Cahill having all Summer been the saving grace of "The Wild Rose," retired from the cast recently to prepare for her début in the title rôle of "Sally in Our Alley." Rumor has it that Miss Cahill and Miss Bentley had not made up out of the same rouge pot for some time, and it is a fact that when Miss Cahill retired from "The Wild Rose" organization she did not favor Miss Bentley with the customary P. P. C. cards.

When the Vanderbilt fête was proposed Miss Bentley was extremely anxious that Miss Rose Beaumont should sing "Nancy Brown" in Miss Cahill's place, as Miss Bentley did not think it would be necessary or kind to recall Miss Cahill to the cast for this one performance. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Manager Lederer thought otherwise, however, and in spite of Miss Bentley's opinion that it was an awful risk for a frail young artist like Miss Cahill to go all the way to Newport on the eve of her début in a new part, Miss Cahill took ship for the city by the sea with the rest of the Wild Roses.

Miss Bentley reached Beaulieu early and was at once ushered into a charming little marquee tent, where a dressing room had been prepared for her. She expressed herself as perfectly charmed with the room, and all was going as merry as a marriage bell, when suddenly one of the chorus girls, an adherent of Miss Bentley's, casually remarked:

"My word! But some people do put on airs just because they happen to have made 'a hit' with one song. I never could see anything in that 'Nancy Brown' any way, but all the same I think you ought to know, my dear Irene, that that Cahill woman is dressing in one of Mrs. Vanderbilt's best bedrooms, while you, the real prima donna of the company, are making up in a mere canvas tent."

A shriek of agony burst from Miss Bentley, which could be heard at Narragansett Pier. She snapped her rouge box and sat down on her trunk with decision. An ultimatum was issued to Mrs. Vanderbilt via James Lederer, the deputy manager.

Miss Bentley's voice was so delicate that she could not risk undressing it on the grass. She must have just as beautiful a boudoir as Miss Cahill's in which to prepare her larynx for the performance or else Miss Cahill could warble "Nancy Brown" all evening as far as she, Miss Bentley, was concerned.

For about five minutes, for a Wild Rose, Miss Bentley was about as prickly a blossom as you ever saw. Then Mrs. Vanderbilt sent word that of course Miss Bentley could have a bedroom, and comparative peace was restored. In the meantime Miss Bentley's state of mind had been communicated to Miss Cahill, and that fine artist was instantly thrown into a state bordering on prostration by "the impudence of that woman, a mere chorus graduate."

Having gained her point and made Miss Cahill as angry as possible, Miss Bentley tripped on the stage in the best of humors to inform her audience that—

> She was no violet,
> She was no red, red rose,

And after the play was over she had forgiven Mrs. Vanderbilt for her faux pas so completely that when the hostess invited Miss Cahill to supper Miss Bentley smiled and said that she would be perfectly charmed.

Not so Miss Cahill, however. Miss Bentley's "uppishness" had brought on a severe cold, so after informing Mrs. Vanderbilt that she was really very sorry, but she never ate any supper, anyway, Miss Cahill departed from Beaulieu in high dudgeon. All night Miss Cahill is said to have lain awake sticking imaginary hatpins into Miss Bentley, while that young person, surrounded by young masculine Vanderbilts and others, was salving her sorrows with paté de fois gras. On her arrival in this city Miss Cahill, who is really run down by four weeks of hard rehearsal, had worked herself up into such a state of mind that her temperature alone would have turned an icebox into a seething caldron.

Doctors were called in, and after Miss Cahill had relieved her mind by calling Miss Bentley all the names in the unabridged dictionary her pulse fell eight points. She was still so prostrated, however, that her physican warned her she must not attend the dress rehearsal of "Sally in Our Alley." As Miss Cahill is the star of the performance, the rehearsal naturally could not take place, and the Broadway in consequence must remain dark for another evening.

ADIRONDACK HUNTING OUTLOOK

When Season Opens This Week It Is Expected There Will Be More Deer in the Woods than at Any Time Since 1895.

TO-MORROW the open season for deer in the Adirondacks begins. It closes Nov. 16. The Adirondacks are specified in this connection because they are the only section of the State where deer range, and where the laws allow their killing at certain times. In Ulster, Greene, Delaware, and Putnam Counties the law forbids the taking of deer before Sept. 1, 1907, and in Sullivan County the season is restricted to the first fifteen days of November.

There is always a great influx of hunters to the Adirondacks immediately after the opening of the season. This year will probably prove no exception, because the deer are more plentiful than at any time since 1895, although hundreds were slaughtered last season by illegal methods.

To the hundreds of sportsmen who rush to the woods early in September there will be added this year a larger number of "resorter" hunters than ever before. The cold and rain of the early Summer have put the Adirondack resorting season back fully a month, and thousands will spend September in the woods, who heretofore have sought warmer resorts for the early Autumn. The army of hunters, then, promises to be large and, of course, the slaughter will be in proportion.

Most of these "early" hunters would not be a serious consideration if they relied entirely on their own resources for taking deer. But they do not. They go out into the forest with a guide and come back with a buck. Not that they trade the guide for the deer, but because the guide trades the deer for the hunter's money. But men who do this are not sportsmen, and the woods are usually well cleared of them by the first of October.

For the man who goes to enjoy the forest as well as to hunt, and who cares more for the outdoor life and rest than for a shot at a deer, September is the ideal season to visit the Adirondacks. Frosts have already turned the leaves of the maple and birch trees, and in two weeks the forest will be at its most beautiful, with its varied shades of red and yellow leaves mingled with the green of the evergreen trees.

For the best hunting, however, nothing but necessity should persuade a man to seek the woods before October. Then the leaves will be off the trees, making the conditions for "tracking" better and minimizing the chance of the hunter being shot by mistake for a deer. Then, too, the mountains and woods are just frosty enough in October and November to make a hunter feel like working, and no man gets a deer without working for it.

The true sportsman keeps within the provisions of the game laws, which he has probably been instrumental in having passed. To do this requires patience, for the laws allow of no help in deer hunting except that of tracking and shooting. Salt licks, traps, yarding, jack lights, crusting, and hounding are strictly forbidden, although audaciously practiced.

After a hard fight to have the anti-hounding law passed, sportsmen were greatly irritated last season by the amount of hounding done in the forest preserve and in the region surrounding it. A conservative estimate of the proportion of deer taken without illegal devices last year places it at about one-fourth. Dogs were openly allowed to chase deer, although the law states clearly that a dog found in a deer forest may be killed without question as to whether it has been trained to the chase.

The game protectors were not vigilant, and yet they were so few that their efforts could have availed but little against the wholesale violations of the law. Twelve new protectors have been provided for, and as soon as the caucuses are over will be appointed. This will bring the force in and near the Adirondack preserve up to about one-third of its right proportions, and will make violations more dangerous to the violators.

Some of the violations will be impossible to check, however—for instance, the killing of a dozen deer in one season by guides and the serving of venison in and out of season at the various inns. Venison has been served as "lamb" for the past two weeks at various hotels within fifty miles of Utica. This taking of game out of season is bound to continue.

Another violation that accounts for the destruction of scores of deer each season is the purchase of venison by restaurant and hotel keepers in the cities. They buy from old woodsmen and guides who make a regular business of selling deer and trout. The venison served in all the restaurants in the State is usually taken in this way. As one man is allowed to transport but one carcass each season, the restaurant keeper sends his clerks, and thus supplies his table.

In Utica is a hotel man who is always earliest in the field with venison stews and steaks. He takes a train in the afternoon, goes north as far as Forestport, and comes home the next morning with a deer. With him he takes an old flintlock musket that has not been loaded since the Mexican war. Such games could be worked, however, only in a city at the very gate of the Adirondacks. These violations have become so notorious of late years that the matter is to be brought to the attention of the State Fish and Game Association at its next convention.

RUDYARD KIPLING AS A PROOFREADER

His Vigorous Comments on the Typesetters of "The Friend" at Bloemfontein—Tells His Publisher to "Look Up an American Book" as a Guide—The Care He Devotes to Selecting Type and Correcting Pages.

THERE are people who think there is nothing in the art of typography, that the style in which printed matter is "displayed" is a subject of no importance and affords no opportunity for the exhibition of taste. The subject matter itself, say these people, is the important thing; that the works of genius will speak in clarion tones, even through the medium of the vilest type and the stupidest mechanical arrangement. This being a half truth is the most misleading kind of a misstatement.

It may surprise such people to learn that no less a person than Rudyard Kipling is the sharpest kind of a stickler for typographical form. He attaches the greatest importance to the kind of type in which his works are printed and carefully revises the proofsheets himself, frequently changing the typographical arrangement after the matter has once been set up and determining the spacing between lines, the size and character of borders, the insertion of blank pages, the size of margins, and other matters of a purely mechanical nature. And in addition to all of this, it is gratifying to know that Rudyard Kipling looks to America for the highest development of this art.

There have now come to light proofsheets corrected and marked with Kipling's characteristic suggestions of articles and other matter contributed by him to Lord Roberts's paper, The Friend, established at Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, after its capture in the Boer war. One sheet, reproduced from the August issue of The London Magazine, shows what Rudyard Kipling could do in the line of vigorous proofreading. His remark at the top of the page was this:

"Who the deuce set this bosh up? Find out.—R. K." To this was added the words: "Proper names ought to be capped throughout, but it's no use with this staff.—R. K."

Mr. Edwin Wildman of this city, formerly United States Consul General at Hongkong, possesses a first edition of Kipling's Indian stories, marked from beginning to end with notes by the author, corrections, and suggested revisions.

Kipling's work in editing his own copy is highly amusing. For instance, in giving instructions to the Indian publisher he calls his attention to the fact that the advertising arrangement is not what it might be in this vigorous language:

"All the advertising arrangements back and front are d—— bad. Get 'em changed somehow. Look up an American book if you want a guide.—R. K."

This note demonstrates several things. In the first place, it shows that Kipling knows how to use telling language when occasion demands it. In this particular instance he doubtless felt that under the baking sun of India, where lassitude and procrastination are the order of the hour, book publishers were more or less inclined to "throw things together."

An apt and telling word that would give the Indian publisher a shock was just the thing to make him bestir himself. And so Kipling used the "big, big D." Can one doubt that the publisher did look up a guide to advertising before he submitted the revised proofsheets?

In looking through these revised pages one is struck with the remarkable and minute attention to detail which Kipling displayed in editing them. Nothing escaped him; nothing was slurred over; nothing was omitted that might improve the books typographically. Every sentence was carefully examined; every phrase turned, adjusted, and "set," as if Kipling were conscious that some day these very words would fall under the disparaging eye of the critic. Even the general appearance of the book pages were scanned with the eye of an aesthetic bookmaker.

In one place Kipling says:

"You had better print 'Sahib' in roman throughout this tale, as it makes the page too speckly in italics."

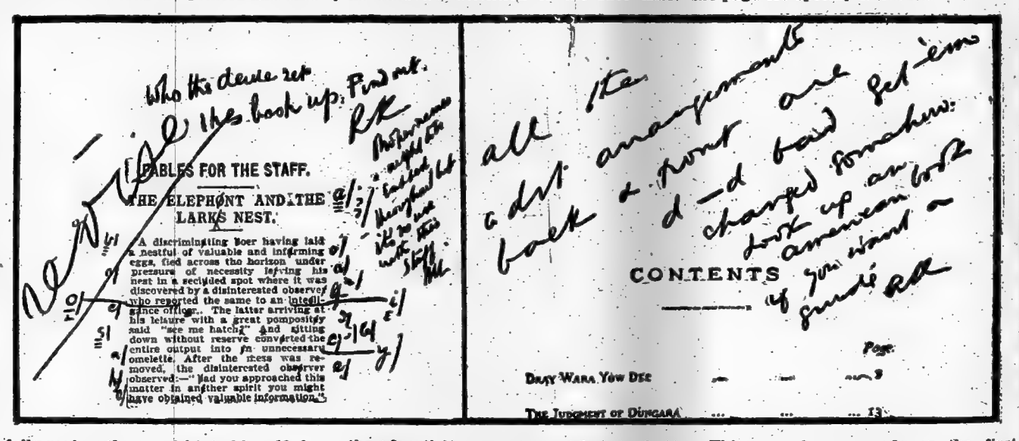

This remark was made on the first page of the story entitled "At Howli Thana," one of Kipling's best-known tales. An ordinary reader, looking at the page of type as it was originally presented, might fail to see that the use of italic lettering had made the printed matter look "speckly," to use Kipling's expressive word. But, examining the typographical setting of the story more closely, no doubt exists that it is displeasing to the eye.

Kipling's technical knowledge of proofreading—a distinct branch of the printer's art—is very exact. But this is nothing remarkable. His years of training on the Indian newspaper, where at times he had to write nearly everything in it, and had to superintend the various printing operations, account for his minute acquaintance with the details of printing.

Soft Coal Booms Laundries

Washing of New York's Clothes Trebled in Three Months—Additional Expense $100,000 Per Month—Druggists Making Money from the "Soft Coal Eye."

FROM the chimneys of thousands of factories and large buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn the clouds of soft-coal smoke have been gradually changing conditions in the metropolis in many ways. On a trip across the Brooklyn Bridge, even on a day when the sun is shining brightly, there is to be seen a pall of smoke hovering over the city and the harbor.

A few months ago the outlines of New York's skyscrapers stood out in bold relief, with colors of stone and brick showing plainly. Now the skyline is often a smudge. Offices and homes are invaded by black soot, to the consternation of New York housekeepers.

Another effect of the coal strike is to increase the work of the laundries about threefold. All the small hand laundries are doing a flourishing business. Even the Chinese laundrymen are going through a period of prosperity which they hope will continue.

"We are doing more business than we ever did before," said the manager of one of the largest laundries in the Borough of Manhattan yesterday. "There is a distinct change in business conditions so far as we are concerned. Three months ago, before the use of soft coal became general, the clothes brought to us were in fair condition. Now we find that the laundry work brought to us is black, not so much with wear, but from the friction of hands and clothes with the particles of soft coal which are now a part of New York's atmosphere.

"Some customers of ours who have a desire to appear immaculately clean have to change their collars and cuffs twice a day. I know several men who

New Disease, "Soft Coal Eye."
From The Chicago Chronicle.

before the soft-coal nuisance became so pronounced could wear a collar and keep it clean two days, who now wear on an average two collars a day. This addition to our business will amount to thousands of dollars every week if the use of soft coal continues.

"How much do you estimate is the additional expense caused to the people by the use of soft coal?" was asked.

"That is a hard question to answer. If you take the business of the thousands of laundries in New York City and then double or treble their work, you will find a very large expenditure. I should say that $100,000 a month would be a small figure for just the additional expenses to people caused by the use of soft coal."

The druggists of New York are also reaping a harvest on a small scale from the soft-coal nuisance. It was found last week that an average of from four to twenty people per day have been patronizing drug stores to have small particles of coal dust removed from their eyes. Some druggists charge 25 cents for the removal of a large cinder. For the removal of a small particle a charge of 5 or 10 cents is made.

Many cases have been treated of late at the eye and ear hospitals of people afflicted with the "soft-coal eye." In the most serious cases a cinder enters the eye and becomes firmly imbedded. The effect is to cause inflammation at once, and constant friction and rubbing by ignorant persons only increases the trouble.

In many instances druggists use the end of a silk handkerchief, and by catching a jagged edge of the cinder, get it out of its bed. The use of a knife is sometimes found necessary, and in these cases the persons afflicted are sent to private physicians or to hospitals. A burn from a coal cinder usually leaves a small brown point in the eye, which disappears after a few weeks.

SLUMP IN STRAW HATS

How Market Began to Break Ten Days Ago —Tan Shoes Go Begging.

IT IS almost as cheap to buy a new straw hat now as to get an old one cleaned. Twenty-five cents would buy a hat last week that earlier in the season sold for $1 to $1.50, and at that price only the superlatively thrifty think it worth while to have their old hats cleaned.

As a result, New York during the past week has blossomed out with almost an entirely new crop of straw hats. Few except the extravagant possessors of real Panamas, acquired at the expenditure of many dollars, have retained their old headgear, and these look with varied feelings at the cards in the windows of the hat shops which announce that the same articles for which they paid in two figures of dollars could now be bought for half the price.

The slump in straw hat prices began about ten days ago. Last Spring the dealers laid in a more than usually large supply of Summer hats. Recollections of the hot spells of last year, when even the most volatile of hats were oppressively heavy and uncomfortable, were fresh in their minds, and with the conviction that the demand this year would be for the lightest of Panamas and Porto Ricans, the retailers placed orders with the wholesalers and manufacturers which the latter found trouble in supplying.

But the hot weather did not come, and some sentiment in opposition to the Panama and its imitation substitute developed among those who thought that kind of hat was becoming altogether too common.

As the season advanced the prospect did not materially brighten. About two weeks ago first one dealer and then another began to cut his prices of hats, until now in some down-town streets almost any offer would be likely to be accepted.

One shop on Broadway has a sign in its window which reads: "Any straw hat in the store sold for 25 cents." And the hats are the same that have been selling for as high as $3.50 all Summer.

In explaining the great slump in straw hats, a dealer said that it was considered advisable to get rid of the surplus stock at figures a great deal below actual cost rather than carry over any of the hats to next year.

There has also been a falling off in prices for tan and light Summer shoes during the past week, especially in the cheaper grades. Tan shoes have not been so much worn this Summer as previously, the manufacturers having agreed to keep them off the market for a year. But there were a good many left over unsold from the year before, and these and the small quantity of new stock turned out are now being sold cheap. Tags bearing the price "89 cents" can be seen in many shop windows affixed to very respectable-looking footwear.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW ENGLAND JUNKET.

MARCUS—"Hi, there! You're poaching on my preserves."
—From the Salt Lake Herald.

THE NEWEST PAPER

The Weird Anti-Devery Journal Which Came Out Last Week—War of Epigrams in the Ninth—Some Picturesque Names and Phrases—Sidelights on a Strange Struggle.

WHEN WILLIAM S. DEVERY dubbed the members of the Tammany triumvirate "Sport," "Two Spot," and "Joke," he did more than a party revolt and a moral upheaval combined could have done to destroy the powers of the new directors of the affairs of the Wigwam. In a short time his epigrams, with their attendant expansion and enrichment of the American vocabulary, came to be awaited with interest by philologists and by an admiring public, which chuckled each day over some new brevity which exposes the soul of wit; as, for instance, the recent reference to a would-be leader in up-State affairs who is an admirer of William J. Bryan, as "a back thought."

It is a mistake, however, to infer from the utterances of the ex-Chief that the powers of terse testimony and the selection of singular soubriquets are peculiar to him. They are his only because he has lived in the Ninth District for fifty years, and in the Ninth—the Thirteenth it used to be in the days of more stirring if less educational campaigns—the soubriquet is nearly always successful, just as the profanity is particularly picturesque. As a matter of fact, the appropriate allusion—with and without the use of qualifying adjectives—is indigenous to the Ninth.

As evidence of this fact, it is but necessary to study the first number of The Democratic Journal of the Ninth District, which was issued during the past week by the opponents of Mr. Devery. Here, for instance, is "The Roll Call of the Devery Four Corners Club" as conceived by the editor of the new publication:

Big Bill Devery	Smasher Wilson
Mike the Bite	Pig Hughes
Red Jerry	Hobo Mike
Jigger O'Brien	Lightfoot Joe
Blinky Collins	Black Rabbit Tim
Pusher O'Brien	Mother Mandelbaum
Jerry the Lug	The Boston Dude
Paddy the Horse	Frisky Martin
Mouse Foley	The Boston Switcher
Handsome Dan	Sammy the Kid
California Ike	Cissy Williams
The Coffee Kid	Mike Galway

It would appear that "Big Bill" is a name associated in some particular manner with the Four Corners and the pump, for just as the title is most often bestowed upon the ex-Chief at conferences held in that vicinity, so even his enemies make the concession when discussing his connection with the Four Corners. Which goes to show the strength of what may be called "the soubriquet for cause" in the Ninth.

In other references to their arch enemy the supporters of Mr. Sheehan who issue the local journal prefer to make use of a title which more fully expresses their contempt for his frequent and forceful utterances. Accordingly Mr. Devery is generally spoken of in the initial issue of the newspaper as "Carrie Nation." Devery, and in one place the voters are asked to resist the cajoleries of the matron and to refuse to be deceived by the song of "the Siren of the Tenderloin."

If this last be another nickname for the would-be leader it might perhaps have been at once alliterative and accurate to have said "the song of the substantial siren." But the Ninth can be distinctive in diction without apt alliteration's artful aid.

Here is the programme for a week at the Devery Four Corners Club as given in The Journal;

MONDAY.—Scolding match between Carrie Nation Devery and Mike the Bite.
Referees—L. Clifton and L. Schmidt.
Audience—Powers that Prey.
TUESDAY.—Speech by Carrie Nation Devery.
Song—Mike! Mike! Mike! by Paddy the Horse.
WEDNESDAY.—Parade; line of march from Devery Four Corners down Eighth Avenue to Twenty-third Street and return to the Pump. Grand Marshal, Carrie Nation Devery; assistants, Peg Hughes, Hobo Mike, and Jerry the Lug.
THURSDAY.—Reunion of the Powers that Prey. Speeches by Big Bill, Mike the Bite, Mouse Foley, and Lightfoot Joe.
FRIDAY.—Song by Big Bill, Graft! Graft! Graft! I want more graft! Presentation to Big Bill by Mike the Bite, upon the part of the Powers that Prey, of an empty "dough bag" for future swag.
SATURDAY.—Reading by Big Bill of messages of good will from members of the Powers that Prey, who temporarily are sojourning up the Hudson and in similar resorts. These gentlemen regret that their enforced detention prevents them from giving assistance to their Chief.

There are other descriptions of scenes in the district and of a meeting of "the Powers that Prey," at which the ex-Chief of Police is elected Chief of the Powers. There is, however, a manifestation of bitter feeling which overcomes the sense of local pride in a quotation from another source which accuses Mr. Devery of delivering "vulgar epigrams." In the Ninth this will be considered to be childishly unjust.

While the new publication contains many references to the ex-Chief and his career on the force which scarcely bear out the statement made by ex-Mayor Van Wyck as to the value of his services to the city, it also finds space for many side lights on the character of his chief opponent, John C. Sheehan, which are as interesting as they are instructive. For instance, "He has the hot blood of the Celt in him, but he has his temperament so well in hand that not even a ripple appears on the surface."

Sagacious, loyal, generous, he is a man to be trusted to the death. He is a tried man; he is a true man; he is not an ordinary man. He has attributes of heart and head which show him to be a man rightly chosen for a leader among his fellows. His personal traits are unspeakably gentle, lovable, and charming.

It seems almost a pity that one so unspeakably gentle, lovable, and charming should be forced by a feeling of stern duty into the turmoil of politics in the Ninth. Still, the Ninth must have benefited by his advent, if the following passages from the current number of The Democratic Journal are to be accepted as being true:

"It requires no brass bands or blare of trumpets to tell of the efforts made in the interests of the people of this district in the last fifteen years; of the misery relieved and of the happiness and joy brought to many a home. During that time thousands of deserving men have secured aid and employment in public and private positions, and it is safe to say that not less than 500 residents of the district have secured work and employment in all kinds of places since the 1st of last January through the efforts of Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Munzinger, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dowling, Mr. Phillips, and others connected with the Pequod Club."

Moreover, it appears that Mr. Sheehan is in politics solely "for his health," as they would express it in the Ninth, for, according to his new organ, "his integrity demands nothing of the public except a recognition of his untiring zeal for the public welfare." Perhaps, who knows, he may be that new-born Jefferson, Jackson, or Tilden, who is being sought for by Henry Watterson to lead the Democratic Party to a National victory.

The final words of encouragement to the Sheehan adherents are contained in the following paragraphs:

"Carrie Nation Devery expects to override the honest voters of the Ninth Assembly District by the aid of his repeaters and bums. Don't be alarmed; it is true that he has transferred some 500 persons into the district, but all of them are crooked and fraudulent. They will not be allowed to vote, and his repeaters will get the reception they deserve.

"Devery knows he is beaten, and has begun to whine."

This last announcement is not made on the editorial page, but very properly is classed as news. B.

SAYS POPE'S MOSAIC IS INACCURATE

IT is now claimed that the beautiful mosaic sent by Leo XIII. to President Roosevelt is, as a picture, inaccurate. W. J. D. Croke, writing from Rome to The Catholic Standard and Times, says:

"The subject is most interesting; the choice is curious; the subject is the Sovereign Pontiff himself in his gardens, attended by a few Cardinals and persons of his court; the choice is curious because the picture is not strictly accurate, as the etiquette of Papal appearances in the gardens is in five or six particulars different.

"The Pope is seated on a terrace in the gardens; a few attendants are behind him; a group of Cardinals stands near; further off are the chair bearers, and beyond the terrace is a splendid scene formed partly by the Vatican buildings and partly by the gardens. Noble architecture, centennial trees, tropical vegetation, the gorgeousness of an Italian Summer evening, the poetry of sundown justify the rich color with which the composition is suffused.

"The Liebler Company of New York desired me to find a pictorial model for a garden scene which they are considering as an environment for one of the appearances of Pope Pius X. in the play of "The Eternal City." I was inclined to suggest this, and was hesitating because of its partial inaccuracy when I learned that it had been chosen by the Pope as the subject of this mosaic.

"My choice was then promptly made as that of not only the best, but also the most suitable pictorial effort of the sort. The author is Carrodi, a well-known Swiss artist resident in Rome. Some years ago I wished to reproduce it in a New York magazine. I asked his permission by letter. He replied that he would grant this if I would give him a share of the profits. I replied that there were never profits in literature. Since the date of that lost opportunity of mine the picture has become familiar and in a way famous; now it is made historical because of its being the subject of an august gift given on a memorable occasion."

TOO MUCH FOR THE MODERN ATLAS.

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

A GREAT NEW LAKE PORT

United States Steel Corporation to Spend $10,000,000 at Lorain, Ohio —Tube Mills to be Erected to Employ 8,000 Men—Lorain Real Estate Takes a Boom on the Announcement—Disappointment of Conneaut.

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Now that President Schwab has definitely announced the points at which the two greatest tube mills in the world are to be built—those of the Steel Trust which are to be centralized in two cities —the lake port of Lorain is about to take an important place in the public eye. Although the same amount—$10,000,000—is to be expended at McKeesport, Penn., in the erection of the other plant, it is conceded that the greater interest will centre in Lorain.

For the trust to locate the giant tube mill at Lorain is for it to practically carry out the original plan of Andrew Carnegie prior to the forming of the trust—a plan which proposed to bring new steel industries to the banks of Lake Erie, thus obviating the bulk of the railroad transportation of the ore product.

Lorain is a city of nearly 17,000 inhabitants. The population has greatly increased since even the last census. With the tube mill completed within five years, it is confidently estimated that the population will reach 35,000. Being but twenty-five miles from Cleveland, Lorain is less than 100 miles distant from Conneaut—the once proposed location of the Carnegie tube mill, which progressed far enough to be responsible for the formation of the world's greatest corporation. The river which empties into Lake Erie at Lorain harbor is navigable for three and a half miles.

The proposed width of the channel is 400 feet, a width which will meet all exigencies of the future. With a view to securing the necessary harbor improvements, a committe from Lorain some time ago placed the matter before Congress.

MR. SCHWAB'S RECENT VISIT.

Though Mr. Carnegie's favorite harbor was Conneaut, Mr. Schwab has a very warm side for Lorain. It will be recalled that he personally visited both places a short time ago, before the decision as to the locations of the tube mills was made. As far as dock and railroad properties are concerned, there is no doubt that the Steel Trust's greatest interest is at Conneaut.

Conneaut, for improved machinery, is without a peer. To still develop these facilities and to yet further facilitate the shipment of iron ore to the furnaces would be a most natural thing for the Steel Trust to do, while at Lorain would be largely centred the steel industries which are to exist directly beside the banks of the lake.

Lorain is the location of the old Johnson steel mills, which are now a part of the properties of the United States Steel Corporation. These mills are situated near the river, but are some distance back from the main part of Lorain Harbor. The new tube mills will be located beside the river, but just on which side has not been definitely decided. Hundreds of acres of land are available on either side the company may choose to locate.

Mr. Schwab, with his well-known admiration for genuine enterprise, is said to have been greatly pleased with the manner in which the Lorain City Council and Chamber of Commerce took hold of the matter of securing the great industries which are about to come to them. Among other things the Council proposes to assist in improving the river by necessary dredging. The Lorain Chamber of Commerce does not give cash bonuses to new industries, but usually furnishes sites. Among the great industries of this city at the present time are the shipyards, which rank with the largest on the lakes.

UTILIZING NAVIGATION.

The new tube works at Lorain, it is said, will employ in the neighborhood of 8,000 men. Like the plant at McKeesport, its product will be exclusively steel tubing. In addition to the raw product of iron ore being received by boat at the very point where it will be converted into steel, the coal for the plant as well as the coal for lake shipment will arrive over a direct line of railroad from the West Virginia and Southern Ohio coal fields.

As in the case of Conneaut, when it was announced that Andrew Carnegie would build his big tube mill, there is a great boom in real estate in Lorain. This began even before the final announcement was made that the tube mills would come to Lorain. A great deal of property has already changed hands at advanced figures, and there are many options in the hands of speculators. In the way of improvements a $30,000 Carnegie library is soon to grace one of the parks of the town, and the Nickel Plate Railroad is about to build a bridge 371 feet in length to span Black River.

When the recent decision to locate the tube mills at McKeesport and Lorain was reached it was quite a blow to the fond hopes of Conneaut. The Conneaut people laid great stress upon the fact that the steel company owned a large tract of land at a most favorable site just east of Conneaut—the same one which Carnegie intended to utilise for his tube mill.

The establishment of the tube mill at Conneaut would have meant the subsequent building up of shipyards, including a dry dock, and the removal of big railroad shops to the "Carnegie" port. Nevertheless, Conneaut has assurances that her dock facilities are to be improved by the expenditure of $1,000,000. It is also rumored that in four years or more the Steel Trust intends to utilize its 6,000 acres of land at Conneaut for new industries.

The other of the new tube works, which will be built at McKeesport, will also mean an expenditure of $10,000,000. Thirty-five acres will be utilized for the plant. About 10,000 men will be employed.

STORY OF THE NEW SHERMAN LETTERS

Inside History of the "Old Bookshop Discovery"—How 3,000 Letters, Comprising Gen. Sherman's Correspondence, Were Knocked Down at a Public Auction for $26—A Record Autograph "Find."

THE inside history of the "Old Bookshop Discovery" described in these columns on Aug. 3, and concerning which there has been much subsequent correspondence, has now been revealed, and it adds one of the most romantic chapters to the history of historical "finds."

It discloses the story of one of the largest purchases of valuable autograph letters on record, sold at a public auction in this city for non-payment of storage and occupying twenty-seven big boxes, the whole being knocked down to a discriminating dealer in antiques for the sum of $26—a little more than the value of the boxes. Carted away and carefully opened, the boxes showed the private correspondence of Gen. Sherman extending over many years and embracing at least 3,000 letters bearing upon military and political history of the first importance.

The manner in which the letters came to light is interesting, and gives an idea of how similar discoveries and revelations happen to be made from time to time. Gen. Sherman, after the war, was in the habit of traveling a good deal both in this country and Europe, making no permanent residence in any place. While preparing his "Memoirs" he naturally was in receipt of considerable correspondence, some of a more or less private character and some purely official.

LEFT WITH COL. MOULTON.

Not wishing to carry the great bulk of letters about with him wherever he went, Gen. Sherman confided them to the custody of his brother-in-law, Col. Moulton, who lived in this city. Col. Moulton died, and his son, whether from ignorance of the importance of the letters or from carelessness, allowed them to remain in the warehouse, where they had been placed, without paying the storage on them.

There were twenty-seven boxes of the letters, the boxes being of tin, and very much like the receptacles ordinarily used for keeping bread and cake. After they had lain in the warehouse for a year and nothing had been paid on their storage they were put up at a regularly advertised auction, together with a large quantity of other goods which had similarly been in the warehouse unpaid for.

Among those who attended the sale was the dealer in antiques and bric-a-brac, Robert Fullerton, who kept "the Old Curiosity Shop" on Third Avenue. Seeing the name "W. T. Sherman" painted on the ends of the tin boxes Fullerton determined to bid them in. No one else who was present took much interest in what did not seem to be worth very much money, and the entire twenty-seven boxes went for $26.

When Mr. Fullerton took his purchase home and began delving into the contents of the boxes, his interest, already keen enough, became so intense that, as he said afterward, he did not go to bed at all that night, but spent the entire time and all the following day in reading through the letters. There was unpublished history in every one of them, and all the more absorbing that it was written by the men who had themselves played some of the leading parts in it.

RECOVERED IN PART.

Although the letters were the property of the collector by right of purchase, many of them were of such a character that Mr. Fullerton believed that Gen. Sherman would be glad to regain possession of them. He accordingly wrote to the General, telling him of the manner in which he had come into possession of the correspondence, and that he could have those of them which he might desire back again. To this letter Gen. Sherman replied that he would be in the city within a short time, and would call and look over the boxes and their contents.

It was some time before Gen. Sherman came to New York, and when he did he was so occupied with certain business on which he was then engaged that he made only a hurried examination of the boxes. He took away several packages of letters, for which he voluntarily paid $500, and he allowed the rest to remain with the collector.

It was among these latter that were found the letters published in THE TIMES of Aug. 3 and again last Sunday, relating to Gen. Grant and the "March to the Sea." These letters are now in the New York Library.

There were a great many interesting letters among the Sherman correspondence besides those just mentioned, however. Many of these have been since sold to different autograph collectors in this city, and some of them have been found of sufficient interest at one time and another to be given publicity by their possessors. In three of the letters Gen. Sherman showed his disappointment when his son, whom he had intended for the profession of law, had become a priest.

GARFIELD'S EXPLANATION.

There was also a letter from Garfield with relation to the latter's conduct when he was head of the Ohio delegation to the National Convention which nominated him for President. The Ohio delegation had gone to the Convention to support the candidacy of John Sherman for President, but, as is known, the delegation threw its support to Garfield.

The friends of John Sherman charged Garfield with treachery, and it was to protest against the charge that Gen. Garfield wrote the letter. In it he said that he had ardently supported Sherman's candidacy, and that the defection of the Ohio delegation to himself was not brought about by any influence which he had exerted to accomplish it.

The Sherman letters are not the only ones which have found their way from Fullerton's shelves to public notoriety. The case of the Depew passes may be remembered. Some years ago, when Senator Depew was more of a railroad man and less of a politician than he is now, he issued a large number of passes to members of the Legislature from all over the State.

In some manner a lot of the correspondence in connection with these passes, which was intended to be thrown into the refuse barrels by the janitor, was not so destroyed, and a few weeks later turned up in the possession of a collector of autographs. Recognizing that there was a "story" in it, the collector gave the letters to one of the newspapers, and for several days in succession photographic reproductions were published of Mr. Depew's letters regarding the passes. The result was quite a scandal over the wholesale manner in which the railroad company was said to be trying to corrupt the Legislature in its interest.

OLD LOVE LETTERS.

A little further back in the years there was the case of the love letters of Tom Hamlin, the proprietor of the old Bowery Theatre in its palmy days as a metropolitan playhouse. Like a good many people of the present day, Hamlin did not destroy his love letters, but kept them all safely, perhaps to read over in the after days when love letters should not be so plentiful. Their publication, after passing through various hands after Hamlin's death and finally drifting into the possession of Robert Fullerton, created a local sensation of some magnitude among those who had known the actor and the persons who figured in the correspondence.

There are all sorts of ways in which letters which are intended to be kept private may at length reach the public eye, and that without any breach of confidence on the part of any one or any illegal act. Sometimes persons of prominence, who are in the custom of traveling a good deal, depart hurriedly for Europe, leaving a trunk behind them in a hotel, and, perhaps, neglecting to pay the hotel bill. They intend to do so later, and, of course, actually do, unless the matter completely escapes their memory, but in the meantime the hotel confiscates the trunk, and in a mysterious way which can seldom be satisfactorily explained, the letters—if there are any that are of any interest—find their way to the collector of antiques and bric-à-brac and from him to the autograph collector. Then, in due course, if the letters are such that the public would be interested in them, the public generally gets a chance to read them.

In a single curiosity shop on Thirty-fourth Street the writer this week saw autograph letters of Chauncey Depew, Newton Dexter, Joaquin Miller, John D. Crimmins, Jacobson Kelly, Marcus Daly, and Consul General Bragg. There were also many others of persons of less prominence. Incidentally, if all the letters were as entirely illegible as those of Joaquin Miller no annoyance to the writer or his friends could ever come from their promiscuous lying about. For the "poet of the Sierras" is a penman to read whose chirography one needs to be specially born; it is a gift which may come by nature but cannot be acquired.

FOR AN AMERICAN PARCELS POST

How the System Would Work in This Country—Its Benefits to Retail Trade and to Circulating Libraries—The English System and How It Is Used—An Up-to-Date Service Enjoyed by All Leading Countries Except the United States.

WHILE one European commission after another is coming to this country to learn "American methods" in business and manufacturing and railroad running and various other kinds of activity, there are still a few things in which the United States is behind and Europe advanced.

It was announced a few days ago that the British Government had concluded an arrangement by which parcels would be received at any Post Office in the United Kingdom for transmission to America. Great Britain, having made several ineffectual attempts to negotiate a parcels post convention with this country, has decided to do without one, and has made an arrangement with an express company by which the parcels will be delivered in America.

This plan may or may not prove successful. On the face of it, it looks as though the United States Government would be likely to interfere, as the postal system is a Government monopoly, and the officials at Washington may look with suspicion on a package which is a postal parcel at one end of the line and a private parcel at the other.

Even, however, should the plan come to nothing, it is to be hoped that it will prove useful in one way—that of drawing more general attention to the disadvantages under which the people of this country labor in being without a parcels post system. At the next session of Congress another attempt is to be made to secure such a system. The chances at present look bright for the success of the scheme, those who are interested in it basing their hopes mainly on the fact that whatever opposition develops cannot possibly escape the imputation of self-interest. The parcels post system has now been in operation so long and so successfully abroad that it would seem quite impossible to present any argument against it that will carry weight.

BETTER THAN ONE-CENT POSTAGE.

It has been suggested that it would be far more to the benefit of the people of this country to start such a system than to reduce the charge on letters to 1 cent. Indeed, the good results of a parcels post service are so great and so various that it is impossible to enumerate them all. The system in the United Kingdom has proved of distinct benefit to every class. The people have discovered a thousand ways of using the parcels post which were never dreamed of when the service was introduced.

One can send almost anything of moderate weight by the parcels post in the United Kingdom, at a charge which, compared with the cost of sending packages in this country, seems ridiculously small. The charge for one pound from any point to any other point in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands) is 3d. For two pounds the charge is 4d., and an additional 1d. is charged for every extra pound up to nine pounds. Eleven pounds is the limit of weight, and the charge for parcels weighing ten or eleven pounds is 1s.

As to size, the parcel must not be more than 3 feet 6 inches long, and its length and girth combined must not exceed 6 feet. That is a simple, easily understood rule, and has worked in a most satisfactory manner. It permits of an enormous variety of objects being sent by the system.

A man living in a remote district of, say, Ireland, can drop a postal card to his London tailor and get a suit of clothes by parcels post, the cost of delivery being less than 25 cents. One can send fruit or flowers by parcels post. The big stores in London continually utilize the service for carrying goods to their customers in the country.

One can register and insure a parcel, and if this be done, and the parcel be lost, compensation for its full value can be recovered. If the parcel be not registered and insured the benevolent British Government allows a claim up to £2.

GREAT DISTANCE, LITTLE COST.

But, great as is the value of the service in the British isles, it may be doubted whether it has not proved even more valuable in the British colonies, and in its extension to foreign countries. One can mail a one-pound parcel in England to any part of Australasia for a shilling, and sixpence is charged for every additional pound. For Canada the minimum is 8d. For India the minimum is 1s., but the charges for additional weight are rather higher than for Australasia. It is possible to send a parcel to such an out-of-the-way place as North Borneo for only 11d.

The rates between Great Britain and foreign countries are, on the whole, considerably higher, the maximum being 6s. 4d. for the smallest parcel to Persia, while it also costs a good deal to send a parcel to one of the German colonies and to some parts of Asia. But, on the whole, the charges are moderate enough —infinitely more moderate than the sums which private companies demand.

The United States is the only large country which has refused to negotiate a parcels post convention. Even such a backward State as Russia has adopted the system, while small countries, such as Siam and the Balkan States, are using it.

It seems almost superfluous to point out that, just because this country is such a large one, a parcels post system would be of even greater benefit to the people in it than to the dwellers in the United Kingdom. It also seems hardly necessary to add that the system would be of very great commercial value to New York and other large cities where certain goods are only obtainable. As to the amount of inconvenience and expense which would be saved if the United States would negotiate foreign parcels post conventions, it is almost impossible to exaggerate it.

A London friend of the writer sent word a short while ago that a small package had been sent here by express from the British capital. Nothing was heard of the parcel for six weeks, when the writer received a postal card from an express company doing business in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street announcing that the parcel had arrived and was being held for the payment of a charge of 28 cents.

GOT IT AT LAST.

The writer asked the express company to deliver the parcel at his residence. Nothing more was done for a fortnight, when a journey to Harlem was made, and it was discovered that the parcel had been transferred to a down-town office. At last, after a series of delays and discourtesies which would have tried the patience of a book agent, possession of the parcel was obtained.

The sender of that parcel had, as he supposed, paid every charge before it left London, even to the duty which, it was presumed, was the maximum that Uncle Sam would demand. Think of what the difference would be if there were a parcels post convention between Great Britain and the United States. The package would have been mailed in London, would have come to America by the first steamship, and would have been delivered inside a fortnight at the latest. If any duty were to be collected, the letter carrier would have notified the recipient, and probably, if the system were properly managed, would have been able to collect it himself.

Of course, it may be argued, it is possible to send parcels from London to New York, without all the trouble described in the foregoing. But the point is that the average Londoner or New Yorker does not know, and cannot be expected to know, just what he should do. My friend in London went into the first place he saw with a sign, "Parcels delivered in New York" outside. The London tradesman with an order from America does the same thing, unless he has an extensive business with this country.

It is in the sending of books that a parcels post system would provide one of its most useful features. The introduction of the service would probably be followed by a great development of the lending library system. One institution in this city is said to owe its success solely to the fact that it not only lends books, but delivers them at the homes of the subscribers. How much more useful would be a library that was able to send books all over the country, in large or small parcels, at a comparatively trifling expense!

But when one comes to consider the ways in which a parcels post service is of benefit and convenience there seems no end to the vista of possibilities. The only wonder is that, notwithstanding the "pull" of express companies, this country has been able to do without the system for so long.

In regard to the saving of expense if the system is under Government control, it need only be said that if the British plan for sending parcels here be carried out, one will be able to send a parcel from London to Chicago for just about half what it costs to send the same parcel from New York to Chicago.

L. W. C.

GIANT PHILIPPINE BATS

Santos-Dumonts of the Archipelago Give Rise to a New Sport—How American Officers Go Out After Them with Guns About Dusk.

OFFICERS and men of the American Army returning from service in the Philippines are bringing with them some curious trophies from those islands, and incidentally relate some startling tales of the strange animal and bird life of our new possessions in the Far East.

By far the most startling of these tales refer to the bats of the islands. The variety current in the Philippines is not the "Bat, bat, fly under my hat" familiar to the American small boy. They are veritable giants of the bat world, measuring often five feet from wing-tip to wing-tip. Their bodies are as large as those of foxes and their heads are not unlike these animals' heads in shape.

The Philippine bats make their homes in the caves (which are very plentiful in the forest districts of the islands) in large colonies, clinging to the sides and roofs of the caves during the day and coming out in countless hordes about dusk to feed and indulge in their aerial stunts.

Many stories are current as to the effect of the first experience with these giant bats upon men fresh from the States. Raw recruits assigned to picket duty on the outskirts of camp at late dusk have rushed into quarters white with terror. Recovering, they would relate, amid the suppressed mirth of their more seasoned fellow-soldiers, how some enormous thing (and in these recountings the bats were often given credit for considerable more bulk than they actually possessed) had come upon them silently while they were patroling their picket line. Without a sound this ghoulish spectre, with nothing about it to signify life but a pair of extremely bright eyes that shone out from the sombre blanket like a pair of demon lights, had swooped so close to them that they felt the rush of air against their faces. Some averring that they detected the smell of sulphur. All in all, the thing was just a trifle too uncanny for them, and their superstitious horror had got the better of their physical bravery, and they had, unherolike, fled.

To the wives of the American officers the giant bats were a special dread and annoyance. At home they had always harbored a creepy dread of the smaller winged rodents there, that have a tendency to intrude in boudoirs, half believing in the bats' fondness for attaching themselves to human hair, but this could be counteracted on the evening stroll by the affecting of a "fascinator." Not so in the Philippines. It was altogether too great a strain on the imagination to think that this remedy would suffice to shield one from the unwelcome curiosity of the winged monsters that circle the air there.

It is related that on one occasion one of these giant bats, astray in its bearings, penetrated to the dining room of the most fashionable hotel in Manila at a time when the room was crowded with American and European guests, after the concerts.

Its appearance in the room, as it fluttered excitedly about, attempting to find an exit, created as much of a stampede as an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. Women fled in shrieking terror from the room, fighting and struggling at the doorways to escape from the uncanny intruder, and men rolled under the tables and sought refuge in corners and behind every convenient shield. And it was some time (the bat in the meantime having been captured by the hotel attendants) before quiet was restored and things had assumed their wonted gaiety.

Parties of Americans and Europeans have visited the caves resorted to by these giant fruit bats in colony with the smaller insectivorous bats of the islands. They speak of the sight as indescribable. Every available inch of the space on walls and roof is utilized by the creatures.

These caves also present a field of commercial interest that will in all probability commend itself to American capitalists. The guano deposits contained within these caves have never been worked, and with the increasing interest in agriculture in the islands these exceedingly rich deposits of fertilizing material will have great commercial value.

The skins of the giant bats that have been brought home by American soldiers are examples of the largest specimens to be obtained in the Philippines. The skins are very soft, the fur being as smooth almost as seal, and are of a brownish color. One skin brought to the United States by an officer measures almost five feet between the tips of the wings, and the skin shows the body must have been fully as large as that of a domestic cat.

Since the American occupation it has become quite the thing among devotees of the shotgun to spend a half hour before absolute darkness "pegging away" at the enormous bats with duckshot, and the easiness of the targets make the sport productive of great joy and profit to the native islanders, the bats meaning both meat and money to them, they eating the flesh and curing the skins and selling them to visitors to the islands.

Labor Day's History

The Newest Holiday and How Its Observance Is Enforced Among Labor Unions.

WHEN to-morrow the organized labor unions parade through the streets the occasion will mark the ninth annual observance of Labor Day, the latest of the National holidays to be created. It was in the beginning of the nineties—to be precise, in 1894—that the various inter-State unions of workingmen succeeded in inducing Legislatures to create the new holiday, to be always the first Monday in September, and the specific purpose of which was to show "the power, dignity, and worth of organized labor."

The new holiday was for some time the butt of wits. Eugene Debs, who engineered the famous Pullman strike, which came near causing a clash between the Federal authorities and the State of Illinois, in an article in The Arena of 1895 professed his inability to see the advantages that could possibly accrue to workingmen from the creation of the new holiday. What seemed especially to worry the opponents of it, however, was the fact that the statutes of the different unions made it obligatory for their members to take part in the morning procession. Failure to do this is by most unions made punishable and a fine of $5 is imposed on the delinquents. In case the offense is a repeated expulsion from the union is liable to follow.

Labor Day's counterpart is the celebrated "Mai Tag" (May Day) in Germany, which is now a permanent festival. Its avowed purpose is primarily to achieve the universal acceptance and recognition of the eight-hour working day. The idea was inspired by Karl Marx, the father of modern Socialism, and in order to popularize it, it was decided to have the celebration take place on May 1, which already in mediaeval times had been a sort of holiday for the common people to give thanks for the coming of Summer.

It is now celebrated much in the same way as the American Labor Day, beginning with a big procession through the main streets of the chief cities. Usually, too, trouble of some sort happens. Indeed, the day being in the nature of a "protest of the submerged," it is viewed with disfavor by the Continental Governments. For weeks in advance the garrisons of the great cities are strengthened and their ammunition replenished, and the gendarmerie —a sort of military police—is reinforced, to be prepared to meet every emergency.

Some five years ago, when the workingmen of Barcelona celebrated May Day, the Spanish Government, apprehensive of possible revolution in that hotbed of Anarchism, hurried a squadron composed of one ironclad and three cruisers to the expected scene of disturbance. But the anticipated riots did not materialize. In Paris, however, and in the Italian cities May Day is generally taken advantage of by Anarchists to create some sort of disturbance.

KING DAGOBERT'S THRONE.

MUCH has been written about the antiquity of the throne on which King Edward of England was crowned, but, as French journalists are now taking pains to point out, it is not nearly as old as the throne of King Dagobert, which is still religiously preserved at the National Library in Paris. According to the best authorities, this throne dates back to the seventh century, and consequently it is many years older than the throne of Edward the Confessor. Moreover, there is a popular tradition that it was fashioned by a saint who possessed much skill in carving and engraving. However this may be, the French are very proud of the ancient relic.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

"Resolved that many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy."—Idaho Republican Platform.—*From the Chicago Chronicle.*

IN DEAR OL' LUNNON.

From the Tacoma Daily Ledger.

Making Models of Villages

Characteristic Settings in Miniature Being Prepared Here of English, Scotch, Irish, French, Japanese, Philippine, Turkish, Boer and Other Towns to Be Seen at Madison Square Garden Shortly.

WHAT almost any child would regard as the finest and most interesting collection of toys in New York is part of the outfit of John H. Young, scene painter, whose studio is hidden away in the fly-loft of the Grand Opera House. This collection is an assemblage of miniature theatrical stages, none of them more than twenty-five inches in length, but all set with the same elaborate regard for detail which characterizes their magnified counterparts when ready to become the places of action for laughable comedies or thrilling dramas.

Nearly two hundred of these little platforms, arranged in numbered rows on shelves, are reproductions of scenes shown in local places of amusement during the past three or four years. A score of others, which litter the tables in various degrees of uncompletion, are to be copied on a larger scale for the villages in the Street of Nations at the Woman's Exhibition to be held next October in Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Young does not play with these creations of his mind and his hands; on the contrary, they are the most valuable of his working paraphernalia. No manager orders a production until he has seen the setting for each of its acts in fac simile. There are too many small points to be observed for any other course to be safe, in addition to which the construction of the models enables the painter to develop and perfect his ideas.

If he makes a historical or architectural blunder in one of these models he can correct it without difficulty, or if the manager finds that the characters in his piece must have a greater number of exits and entrances the doors can be added at no extra expense. Briefly, the scene model is to the scene what the mechanical model is to the machine or the clay model to an exceptional edifice.

MAKING A MODEL.

Scene models are of pasteboard, and their making calls for no inconsiderable skill and care. The average time put in on one is two weeks, though those which must represent an especial place or an especial period and which, therefore, involve much study, may consume the better part of a month. Every piece in the set must bear the precise proportion to the remaining pieces that the corresponding piece will bear to the remaining pieces in the theatre, the result being a degree of exactitude marvelous to contemplate.

The usual scale of these miniature stages is one-half an inch to the foot. No detail of the scene to be populated by the actors is omitted in the model. Should the design happen to be for the interior of a palace, the tiny setting includes the huge grate and mantel, the broad doors with the carvings over them, the windows fitted with wee panes of glass, the stairs and the balustrade, the balcony, the tracery of the ceiling, and even the chairs and tables scattered about the floor.

Should the place to be represented be a Southern plantation, there will be the façade of the fine old mansion with its fluted pillars and its ivy-grown walls, the broken-down fences, the crooked paths, the grass, the trees bearing fruit the size of beans, and a marvelous mass of foliage, the cutting out of which alone takes days. Mechanical effects also are reproduced faithfully, the method of their conduct being plainly shown.

Mr. Young's toy shop contains such a scene as the first, intended for Henrietta Crosman's new play; such a one as the second, intended for a production to be put on the road by David Belasco, and, as an example of the third, a bit of sea coast in which the waves roll and break against the rocks. This design was followed in "Joan o' the Shoals," which was disastrously done last season at the Republic.

The biggest contract Mr. Young has had since he became a scene painter is that with the Professional Woman's League for the Woman's Exhibition, and he has been pushing his entire staff nearly two months on the models to be submitted to Manager William A. Brady. In addition to furnishing characteristic and striking settings for the English, Scottish, Irish, Swedish, Turkish, Russian, Italian, Austrian, Dutch, French, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Zulu, Cuban, Porto Rican, Philippine, Mexican, German, Swiss, Boer, Egyptian, Indian, and American villages in the Street of Nations, he must fill the whole basement of Madison Square Garden with the reproduction of a Street in Venice.

AN ACRE OF SAIL CLOTH.

"This is almost equivalent to building a city of canvas and scantling," Mr. Young declares. He expects to paint over an acre of sail cloth in representing Venice minus its campanile, and he will be obliged to make sixty-seven models of Venetian cafés, restaurants, tea gardens, theatres, and cathedrals. Many of these are under way, but the artist does not expect to complete the miniatures before August, which means that more time will have been spent in building the fac similes than in preparing the settings themselves.

Of course there is much out of the ordinary in this state of affairs, and the cause of its existence is the amount of study that must be devoted to the details of these features of the Woman's Exhibition. The League has not been compelled to send abroad for sketches—Mr. Young says it is absurd for any manager to claim that he has done so in this age of fine photographic collections—but the artist has been obliged to pore over pictures from his own remarkable museum, mastering details of curious native architecture and fine scenery.

Mr. Young has been twelve years getting together a working outfit of 10,000 photographs and 800 books, which he values at $60,000. As recently as 1898 he sent $50 to each American Consul in an out-of-the-way place, and requested the purchase of photographs—photographs of palaces and of fisher huts, of glorious gardens and of deserted beaches, of statuary and carving and paintings. Among his volumes are David Roberts's "Door Designs," Bouchers's "Cupids," and many others now out of print and generally forgotten.

He also keeps armor, antique weapons, costumes, and the like. From this vast store the painter extracted pictures from which to copy a rice field for the Chinese booth of the Woman's Exhibition, bazaar buildings at Cairo for the Egyptian booth, a café on the Ringstrasse at Vienna for the Austrian booth, and so on, ad infinitum.

WORKING OUT THE SCENE.

It is only when he has so enormous a contract as that with the Professional Woman's League that Mr. Young permits any of his numerous assistants to tamper with his scene model. He feels toward these as Dumas did toward his "motifs"; so long as he supplies the miniature the setting is his, whoever works on it.

When a production is to be built for some play, the manager comes to Mr. Young and supplies the salient points to be observed. He tells when and where the action is supposed to occur, relates from what spots the actors must enter or exit, and supplies a few general details. Mr. Young sometimes reads the manuscript in order to ascertain if the dramatis personæ allude to objects which should, therefore, be put into the scene.

This done and his references consulted, the artist goes to work on his miniatures, devising color schemes and architectural designs, putting in decorative effects, cutting and painting and sketching and pasting until he has finished a series of toy stages, one for each act in the play to be presented.

With these and an estimate of cost, he goes to the manager who employed him. The painting of a good setting usually costs $500, the building of the setting by a carpenter $400, and there is a fee of about $40 for putting the canvas on the paint frame and taking it off. This last labor used to be undertaken by the artist, but the Carpenters' Union objected, and there is now a separate charge for that work.

When the manager has signified his approval, the scene models go to the stage carpenter, who is entirely guided by them. Every piece on the miniature platform fits as his larger pieces must fit, every hinge and folding place provided for the packing of these separate parts he must duplicate.

Meanwhile the cloth that is to cover his scantling has been stretched on a paint frame, a huge easel that can be pulled up and down like an elevator. The average paint frame is fifty feet long and thirty feet high. Here Mr. Young's assistants do their share, using brushes as wide as those employed in painting a house, and striving for broad and comprehensive effects rather than for detail.

The model is faithfully followed, and when the canvas has been nailed to the scantling and each piece put in position on the stage the toy setting is reproduced, twenty-four times its original size.

The large number of models in Mr. Young's studio is due to the fact that he keeps his miniatures as carefully as an accountant files away papers. Not only is there a chance that he may be obliged to bring them into requisition again if fire destroys his work or a duplicate of that work is desired, but they form an invaluable record.

"These playthings," he declares, "are the principal part of scene painting. They are the plot of the story we tell, and according as the plot is accurate and elaborate so is the story atmospheric and pleasing. My principal study since I took up this art has been the development of ideas which crystallize into models—a feature of scene painting of which the public is wholly ignorant."

SENSATIONAL BETTING

Some of the Heavy Plunging This Season at Saratoga—Senator McCarren's Winnings Placed at $300,000—Three Bets of $10,000 Each.

THE vogue of turf plunging and the abandon with which wealthy and exclusive Summer visitors at Saratoga took up the perilous pastime combined to furnish one of the most remarkable features of the racing at Saratoga under the management of the millionaires whose money and influence have rehabilitated the turf at that resort. As singular as the sudden popularity of race-track betting among fashionable people is the marked change in the attitude of the powers of the turf in relation to that one thing.

It has been but a few years since the Stewards of the Jockey Club, backed by the officials of the most popular racing associations about New York, took a decided stand against "plunging," and especially against the professional element among the betting men, with the result that even the most successful of those who make a business of backing horses became cautious, and while they still bet heavily, were careful to guard as much as possible against their operations attracting too much public attention. Now, however, it would seem as if one of the objects sought by the plungers is publicity, and there was no end to the sensational stories of "high rolling" at Saratoga since the Summer meeting opened, the gambling including reckless play at faro, roulette, and cards as well as plunging on the horses.

ALL SORTS.

In this fashionable diversion several members of The Jockey Club have taken a conspicuous part alongside the big gamblers among the horse owners, while the professional bettors have been in their glory at the Spa, where, regardless of social position, they have had mention in newspaper reports alongside the social leaders who have gone in for amusement or gain through the medium of the betting ring. One result of the fashionable status of turf gambling is that the bookmakers are looking ahead to a season of uncommon prosperity, their only doubt as to the future being as to whether or not the same people who have been betting large amounts at Saratoga will continue the amusement now that the scene of racing has changed back to New York. One explanation of the general popularity of turf speculation at Saratoga was the suggestion that Summer visitors there bet on the races or anything else simply because there was practically nothing else to amuse them.

ANTICIPATIONS.

The bookmakers, however, believe otherwise, and the ring generally anticipates great things now that the return to New York has been ushered in by the running of the Futurity, with about all the great racing stables of North America collected at one point, and such men as J. W. Gates, J. A. Drake, State Senator P. H. McCarren, J. G. Lyman, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Frank Farrell, Charles Ellison John W. Schorr, and G. E. Smith among the big ring operators on hand to lead the betting, and a host of occasional big bettors present to take a "flier" whenever the impulse moves them. Of the division of "occasional plungers" that the season has brought into prominence the most conspicuous at Saratoga have been J. G. Follansbee, Harry Payne Whitney, H. B. Duryea, John Sanford, L. Waterbury, J. E. Madden, and Julius Fleischmann.

The professional plungers also were exceedingly busy at Saratoga, and prospered so well that about all are in attendance at Sheepshead Bay. Of this latter division the best known on the turf are Pittsburg Phil, (G. E. Smith,) David Gideon, J. E. McDonald, M. F. Dwyer, Charles Ellison, and the comparatively new-comer, John Stanley of Pittsburg, who already has achieved a great degree of success and who was the man behind some of the most sensational coups achieved at Saratoga.

SENATOR M'CARREN.

First place among the plungers of the East and therefore of the American turf for the present season, however, belongs undisputably to State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who maintains a fairly formidable stable of race horses. There are bigger and better stables than the McCarren string, but there are no horses backed more heavily or with better results than the same lot of animals. Senator McCarren has but two or three horses in his barn that are regarded as of stake quality, but if his selling platers can win for him he is satisfied, and though he is as ready as any man on the turf to buy a good horse and pay a good price for him the politician turfman so far has not made the mistake of trying to win great handicaps with selling class animals.

From the opening of the season's racing in New York Senator McCarren has been about the biggest figure in the betting, and none save himself knows how many separate ten-thousand-dollar commissions he has sent into the ring on any day. Through one agency, however, he did send in three bets of $10,000 on as many horses that ran in his own colors at Brighton Beach, and it is worthy of note that he won two of the bets and was beaten by a scant margin for the third. Since the Saratoga meeting opened Senator McCarren is credited by rumor with having won $300,000, which amount in all probability is an exaggeration, though the betting ring generally credits him with a sum nearly that large.

J. W. Gates and J. A. Drake also were operators on a huge scale at Saratoga, and both are credited with having won large sums, though the Drake horses have not been markedly successful since they came to the East. J. W. Schorr, the Memphis brewer and horse owner, was a heavy loser through the Spring and early Summer over the horses he raced on the New York tracks, but he was more fortunate at the Saratoga Springs track and also regained confidence to a degree that considerably enlarged his operations. Pittsburg Phil, David Gideon, J. E. McDonald, and J. E. Madden of the horse owners who also are big bettors are said to have done a trifle better than hold their own.

A number of the distinctly amateur bettors are credited with winnings that mount well up into the thousands. Among those amateurs the most successful have been Harry Payne Whitney, H. B. Duryea, and L. Waterbury. Messrs. Whitney and Duryea had an excellent start before they went to Saratoga, for they were most successful with the single horse they race in their own name, the colt Irish Lad, winner of about $50,000 in stakes this season. The owners backed him for plunge bets on every occasion that he has run for them, and Irish Lad returned from Saratoga unbeaten with the Whitney and Duryea colors up.

One effect of the plunging that has been going on and that promises to be a feature of the Fall racing season on the metropolitan race tracks is that though the bookmakers generally state that they are losers on the season, they seem convinced that there is golden promise for the ring now the racing has come back to New York City. A fair proportion of the men in the ring already admit that in spite of the big winnings of the leading plungers at Saratoga they had a profitable season there, which may be taken as meaning that while some of the big bettors have prospered the public at large must have paid the costs, as it inevitably does when accounts are balanced at the end of the season.

A HOLIDAY JAUNT IN NEW JERSEY.

OF THE MANY interesting and delightful one-day jaunts to be found about the metropolis none is perhaps more charming than the one here described for this week's taking by those New York Summer "stay-at-homes" who are enjoying the out-of-the-ordinary holiday jaunts descriptions of which are given in these columns. The last journey took the holiday tourist through surburban and rural Staten Island and Union and Middlesex Counties of New Jersey to the country lying about the foothills of the Orange Mountains. The trip to be taken this week also lies in New Jersey, but further to the northward and through country much different in character.

It is a jaunt from the shore of the Hudson at one point, back for twenty-five or thirty miles through the beautiful Passaic River country, and into the picturesque region about Little Falls; then back again by a different route through equally pretty scenes to the Hudson at another point on its shores.

Starting from either Barclay or Christopher Street, the tourist crosses to Hoboken by ferry, and there takes a trolley car for Carlstadt. The earliest stage of the trip by trolley, through Hoboken and Jersey City Heights, is the only part of the journey that is uninteresting, but the covering of it occupies but a short time.

VALLEY OF THE HACKENSACK.

These districts passed, the car runs along the heights through Schuetzen Park, some distance beyond which the line makes a turn and drops down in the Valley of the

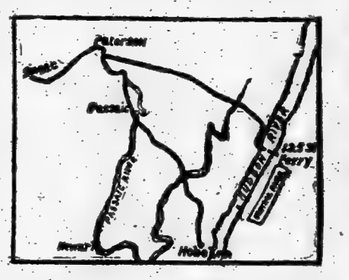

Hackensack. Just as the descent is about to be made a splendid view of the valley below is presented. The descent is something more than a mile, the car making its way downward along a narrow road on the side of the cliff.

Below the way lies through Homestead and Secaucus and out into the great Hackensack meadows. A fast flight of about four miles is made across these meadows to the rising ground beyond to the westward.

Ascending again, the car passes through the pretty residential districts of Carlstadt and East Rutherford. Beyond East Rutherford, at Carlton Hill, the beautiful Passaic River country is entered and a succession of charming scenes is brought to view. The Passaic crossed, the way lies through the busy little city of Passaic to Clifton, then out again into pretty country to Lakeview, near Paterson. Near Clifton the car leaves the traveled roads and goes across country until the suburbs of Paterson are reached.

In Paterson change should be made to a car for Little Falls. Leaving Paterson on this car, the run is through most picturesque hilly country, along the winding Passaic to Little Falls and beyond to Signac, the end of the line.

WORTH A SECOND LOOK.

The ride from Paterson to Signac occupies about half an hour and return to Paterson must be made by the same route.

From Paterson the return journey to the shore of the Hudson is made by way of Hackensack and Fort Lee. As there is no direct trolley connection between Paterson and Hackensack, the trip is made to the latter town by the Susquehanna and Western Railroad. If the tourist prefers, he may make the journey by trolley by returning to East Rutherford and changing to a car there for Hackensack. This, however, is a roundabout way, and much time can be saved by taking the Susquehanna Road direct from Paterson to Hackensack.

From Hackensack the trolley crosses the river to Bogota, and over the meadows to Leonia, ascending the heights and passing through somewhat wild country about Coytesville and Taylorville to Fort Lee, on the top of the Palisades. At Fort Lee the tourist can spend an hour or more most enjoyably. Leaving the car, he should walk beyond the village out along the edge of the Palisades.

The view from here is unsurpassed for beauty and extensiveness by any about the metropolis, comprehending as it does the broad Hudson far below and the great city stretching for miles along the eastern shore of the river. There are many delightful and beautiful spots to be found in an hour's ramble about Fort Lee.

The last leg of the day's jaunt by rail is from Fort Lee Village down to the ferry at the base of the cliff.

The length of this trip is about sixty miles. The expenses as to car and boat fares for the entire journey should not amount to more than 75 cents.

"Fooling" the Public

Exciting the Curiosity of a Coney Island Crowd in Order to Win a Bet.

INTO THE CARNIVAL of the Bowery at Coney Island there recently plunged a party, like said John Gilpin, on pleasure bent, albeit it is to be feared without his frugal mind. It was made up of two detectives from Headquarters and two newspaper men; one of the latter a Pittsburger, noted as an original wag; the other a typical Park Row scribe. Two distinct pairs, and yet, as the sequel showed, four of a kind when it came to a show-down in the big sea beach game of fun and frolic.

In a festive conversation over four Raines law sandwiches, with moisture on the side, the Pittsburger asserted that in the show business—and more especially where promiscuous patronage had to be appealed to—success depended almost entirely upon the ability to arouse and stimulate idle curiosity, and that the quality of the show itself cut little ice. With this contention one of the detectives—conspicuous among even the Apollos of "the Finest" for his stalwart proportions and dignified and commanding presence—took issue.

"Well," finally said the Pittsburger, "I'm willing to put my theory to a practical test, right here and now, and if you fellows will second me and obey my orders, I'll bet four cold bottles to one that I'll convince you I'm right."

The challenge being accepted, the Pittsburger led the way to the Bowery, which at the time presented a rather dull and empty afternoon appearance. He marshaled his forces as follows:

At the big detective's left hand, and obsequiously holding an open umbrella over his towering head, stood his partner, while the Park Rower was placed two paces in the rear; the Pittsburger being at a similar distance in front. At the command, "Hats off! Forward march!" this imposing, bareheaded brigade began its unique and striking advance, its leader, in megaphonic tones, which silenced and smothered the loudest "barkers," roaring:

"Make way!
"Aside!
"He comes!
"'Tis he!
"Watch him!
"He walks alone!"

Passers-by stopped to look and turned to follow. From bars, bazaars, and shops came pouring curious scores, also to fall into line. The erstwhile deserted Bowery fairly bulged with vitality and rang with a babel of interrogations.

The "great unknown" and his bodyguard strode on and on, he alone by gracious wavings of his hat serenely acknowledging the homage paid him, while his retenue—irresponsive as graven images—were deaf and dumb to a perfect torrent of questions hurled at them, save that the stentorian voice in advance was ever heard, dominating all the clamor and confusion, proclaiming: "Make way! Aside! He comes! 'Tis he! Watch him! He walks alone!"

It was less than half a dozen short blocks from the starting point to the entrance to the Steeplechase, but by the time that distance had been covered the mystified following had grown very large. The author of the popular storm, after a brief whispered conference with the Cerberus of the Steeplechase, his party, with unruffled dignity and impassiveness of demeanor, passed within, and from the Midway beyond still came thundering that bewildering bellow: "Make way! Aside! He comes! 'Tis he! Watch him! He walks alone!"

Then, over 300 souls, thirsting for knowledge, paid the price of admission and rushed in to find out who "he" was, whence he came, why he should be watched, and why he walked alone. But, alack and alas! they found him not, and learned naught regarding him, for he had disappeared as mysteriously as he came.

"Did I win?" queried the Pittsburger.

"I should say you did," snorted the big detective. "I did not suppose there were so many curious fools on the face of the earth, and I feel like the biggest one of the whole lot."

NEW CIGARETTE PAPER.

RAFIA, raffia, or raphia fibre, one of the vegetable products peculiar to Madagascar, is now being used for cigarette paper, and samples have been placed in the Commercial Museum at Tananarivo. Mr. William H. Hunt, United States Consul at Tamatave, says in regard to them: "The paper presents the qualities of decided suppleness and strength, and, as the fibre from the start is tasteless, inodorous, and exceedingly clean, it certainly recommends itself to the most fastidious." The Consul also points out that this fibre can be used for other purposes, and that therefore it will be well worth while for manufacturers to experiment with it.

A REMARKABLE HORSE.

THIS advertisement appeared in a recent number of a German army journal: "I offer for sale my handsome, gentle, seven-year-old horse, with which I have been experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the intellect can be developed in animals. He can distinguish ten colors, he can read, he knows the four points of the compass, and he can count from one up to ten." The owner of this wonderful animal is a Berlin gentleman of large means, who for years has spent most of his time training horses.

NEW THINGS FOR SUMMER CAMPS

Kitchens in the Wilderness Where Gas Stoves Are Now Used—Servant Girls Dispensed With by Many Up-to-Date Campers—Portable Stoves, Five-Room Cottages and Aluminium Kitchen Utensils.

LIFE by the seashore or in camps in the mountains has been rendered more comfortable and attractive in recent years by the invention of convenient artlcles for simplifying housekeeping, especially in that part of the home which we term the kitchen. One of the greatest drawbacks to taking a cottage in the country in the Summer is the everlasting and monotonous servant-girl question.

"We cannot go out and rusticate unless we board or do our own housework," is the cry of many city people, who for a short season at least would like to get away from the excitement of business and society. Servant girls will go to the popular beach resorts, where there is plenty of company and a good deal going on, but they refuse to banish themselves to some farm or lonely mountain resort for any amount of wages.

Shrewd builders of Summer cottages have consequently equipped them in many instances with inventions for reducing the wear and tear of housekeeping, and it is now no great hardship for young housewives to dispense with the servants entirely during July and August. There is actually this year a movement toward popularizing Summer housekeeping without the help of servants. Nearly all of the campers in the woods do their own cooking and housekeeping, and the number who annually return to this primitive method of living is rapidly increasing.

Shingle tents are being erected at many of the seaside and mountain resorts, with from three to five rooms, where small families can camp out and be as independent of the servants as if they were boarding. Likewise many small Summer cottages with from three to five rooms are being constructed in various parts of the country with the Summer kitchen so arranged that cooking is "a cool and pleasant pastime." Such a kitchen is equipped with all the appliances which make housekeeping as devoid of all friction and unpleasant features as possible.

PERFECT VENTILATION.

The model Summer kitchen of either tent, cottage, or up-to-date camp is arranged so that perfect ventilation can be obtained, and instead of being shut in some corner or angle of the house where the sun will eternally beat on it and no wind ever reach it, the coolest site is selected for it. Wide windows and doors make it possible to throw it open so that one stands on hot days almost in the open air.

Gas or electricity is used for cooking purposes, and the minimum amount of heat is thus distributed throughout the room. The Summer ovens are built of light metal, which can be taken about and detached without much trouble, and when complete a large dinner can be cooked in them.

In one of these new Summer ovens one will find half a dozen modern inventions for simplifying cooking. There are perfect broilers which almost automatically do the work that formerly required the steady attendance of a servant, and baking ovens that almost automatically regulate the heat. Thermometers go with these new ovens and broilers which register the amount of heat inside, with indications on the face to show at what temperature different things will burn.

Now, if one wishes to remain outside under the trees while the dinner is cooking, the thermometer can be set so that when the heat gets beyond a certain point a bell will ring. There is consequently no danger of burning up the dinner while one forgetfully reads a popular novel in a nearby hammock.

The ringing of the bell gives the warning, and there is ample time then to get to the stove and check the heat before any damage is done. A different temperature is required for different articles, and the housewife merely decides at what temperature the bell should ring. This comes as near the ideal of automatic cooking as inventors have so far been able to discover.

Next to cooking a meal the most disagreeable feature of housekeeping is dish washing. Even in a camp this work is not pleasant unless there is a running brook nearby, where the dishes can be dumped in and allowed to wash themselves. The perfection of dish-washing machinery is consequently a matter of no small importance to the camper or Summer housewife.

In recent years new inventions and improvements have been made in dish-washing machines, and dealers in kitchen articles offer this year a pretty good substitute for the awkward and primitive affair invented half a dozen years ago. There are some score or more inventions patented for dish-washing machines, and gradually a most serviceable article has been evolved.

While such a machine might not take the place of hand dish-washing in the city where servants can be had to do the work, it is certainly well adapted to the camp or Summer cottage where one attempts to do her own housekeeping. The dish-washing machines do not break the dishes, as formerly, and they cleanse them pretty well. A child can operate the crank and practically wash all the dishes for the family, and then spread them out in the sun to dry.

One does not expect quite all the little delicate touches in the country in Summer when keeping house as in the city home in Winter, and sun-dried dishes are not half so bad as some that are dried with a towel by dirty hands of servants. With a clean towel to rub off the plates and cups just before eating or drinking from them, all dry matter or dust that accumulated on them in the open air can be easily removed. The plates will then shine more with a clean polish than if wiped dry immediately after they came from the patent dish washer.

CAMPEE'S CABINETS.

The dozen and one small inventions for the modern kitchen to simplify labor applies equally to the Summer kitchen, and none is complete without all the little labor-saving devices. There come perfect little portable cabinets for the Summer kitchen, which is stocked with these devices just as a carpenter's tool chest is filled with all his necessary implements.

There is a place for everything in the cabinet. The automatic egg beater fits in a small groove, the meat chopper has a place all by itself, the potato and apple peeler and corer likewise hangs on special pegs, and the can opener and lemon squeezer occupy nooks in the cabinet where nothing else will fit. There are over a score of little labor-saving devices in this kitchen cabinet, and when placed up in a convenient spot in the Summer kitchen the housewife finds everything at hand to make her labors easy.

There are small hand churns for whipping cream for pies and puddings, coffee mills, and almond and nut-grinding mills, automatic potato mashers and slicers, vegetable cutters, fruit pressers, oil droppers, and numerous other implements. In the aggregate these implements serve to reduce the labor one-half in the modern kitchen, and work can be accomplished today in much less time than formerly.

Every year now new kitchen inventions are manufactured to make work less irksome for the housekeeper. These inventions are not made, as many think, to lessen the labors of the servant, but rather to help solve the servant question by making it possible for the housewife to do her own work in an emergency. There is a special demand for Summer equipments of this kind, and they may in time make the Summer vacation for families a period of refreshment with no servant problem obtruding.

It was not many years ago that the average housewife looked askance upon all new inventions and devices for the kitchen, but to-day she is only too glad to experiment with every promising new thing. There is quite an army of inventors engaged in trying to help the housewife in her work and incidentally make their own fortunes from royalties. There is no patent which sells more steadily than a good household invention that proves of special value in simplifying labor.

The average Summer kitchen or camp is supplied to-day with unbreakable utensils both for cooking and for the table. These utensils, instead of being made of heavy crockery and china, which tired the arms to handle them, are manufactured of the lightest metal. Aluminium and white metal pots, pans, and plates are so light and durable that they are being employed more generally every season.

Steel articles enameled on the outside are also supplied in all varieties of shapes and sizes, and they come in for a great variety of uses in the Summer kitchen and camp. A complete set of these light metal dishes, pots, and pans comes packed in cases so that one can have all the equipments needed for a few months in the country.

PARSIMONIOUS PEERS

The Struggle Between the House of Lords and Its Principal Housemaid.

THE principal housemaid of the House of Lords is the subject of a parliamentary paper, which gives an account of how the Lord Great Chamberlain championed her interests against the parsimonious predilections of the Treasury and the Board of Works.

It is shown that the Select Committee on the House of Lords offices had their attention "called by the Clerk of the Parliaments to a correspondence with the office of Works and the Treasury on the subject of furnishing the rooms occupied by the principal housemaid, from which it appeared that the Treasury had refused to provide furniture on the ground that the House in 1889 recommended the abolition of the post of resident housekeeper and the substitution for her of a non-resident principal housemaid, and had expressed their approval of that recommendation as being 'in accordance with the practice adopted generally throughout the public buildings of abolishing wherever possible residential apartments.'"

At the instigation of the Treasury in 1889 the Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices dismissed the housekeeper, who got $1,000 a year and a house, and appointed a housemaid, who "slept out," and received $7.50 a week. But it was found that she required to be on the premises early and late, and a room was found for her and furnished by the Board of Works. Then one day the Board of Works went in and seized the furniture, and the principal housemaid had to provide her own tables and chairs! The Lord Great Chamberlain submitted that this arrangement was unfair to the housemaid, and suggested an increase of wages.

The Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices has now instructed the Clerk of Parliaments to write again to the Office of Works and demand that the furniture be restored; otherwise the Lord Great Chamberlain would be authorized to take steps to have the rooms suitably furnished.

AUTO BEATS TRAIN.

QUEEN CHRISTINA has just experienced a demonstration of the speed of the automobile which she describes to all her friends. She was taking the train to cross the Spanish frontier, and the Marquis de Tovar, the Duke de Sotomayoe, and M. Augular, secretary to the King, drove up in an automobile to bid her good-bye. When the train departed they started off at full speed and arrived in time to welcome the Queen at Hendaye. They then continud the race a second time, and met her at Bayonne.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

THREE events occurred recently at the same moment in one house in Waehring, near Vienna. These events were a baptism, a wedding, and a funeral. While the family of the deceased, an iron molder, Albert Hruizek, were bemoaning their loss, Anton Schutz, a young carpenter, and his bride, were celebrating their wedding in the rooms beneath them, and at the same time the Cihak family, who occupied rooms in the basement, were all arrayed in holiday attire in honor of their infant, Gabriel, who was being baptized.

IN TEXAS.

The President's idea of discipline for warring Republicans.

—From the Salt Lake Herald.

Well-Known People Still Going To Their Adirondack Camps

Bishop Potter and Senator Hanna's Son and Daughter-in-Law Among the Number—Arrivals at the Various Resorts Near to the Fulton Chain of Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Hawk Island, the Summer home of Bishop Potter, on Lake Placid, in the shadow of Whiteface Mountain, has been prepared for the coming of the Bishop, who is expected to come direct to the mountains from Cooperstown. Mrs. Davidge, the daughter of the Bishop, has been occupying the camp this Summer.

Indian Point, on Moose Island, has been sold to J. Benjamin Dimick of Philadelphia by A. H. Billings of Lake Placid for Morris Dallett of Philadelphia. There are five acres in the lot and the selling price was $5,000.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Daniels, Miss Harriet M. Daniels, and Mrs. J. H. Tompkins of New York are at the Stevens House. Mr. Daniels will make only a brief visit, but the other members of the party will remain until late in the Autumn.

The members of the ball team representing the Stevens House and the Lake Placid Club have played a series of three games, the third of which was played this week and resulted in favor of the Stevens House by the score of 15 to 1. Of the series the Stevens House has won two.

The mixed foursome on the course at the Stevens House was won by Joshua Tobin and Miss Cochrane.

The victory of the Ruisseaumont oarsmen over the members of the crews from Whiteface Inn at the annual regatta awards the Kisterbock Cup to the Ruisseaumont oarsmen. The events were witnessed by a very large number of people, and, although the score by points was in favor of the Ruisseaumonts by 32 to 12, the struggles were exciting. In the regattta Whiteface Inn was represented by George A. Lyon, Jr., Parmly Hanford, L. N. Mackey, Miss Cooke, Miss Malcolm, George Malcolm, Vincent Lyon, E. L. Sands, Miss Assmann, Miss Florence McDuffie, Raymond Jones, Miss Juliana Deyo, and Miss McAdoo, while J. G. Prall, W. C. Krumbholz, H. C. Dangler, W. S. Cross, D. E. Dangler, D. B. Green, Miss Elizabeth Larned, Miss Krumbholz, Miss H. Pardee, Miss G. Howard, Mrs. W. L. Rich, Miss Rich, James E. Miller, and James E. Reilly represented the Ruisseaumont.

New York arrivals at the Stevens House include the following: R. E. Gulnac, Miss Gulnac, Mrs. Robert Coleman, Miss M. Kell, Miss C. N. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thatcher, Elizabeth A. Loughlin, Minnie I. Meade, Mrs. Isaac Champendenis, Mrs. Ornan N. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Upton, Mrs. Thomas Bevin, the Rev. B. M. Bogan, Miss Bertha Clary, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Stark S. Davis, Miss Jessie E. Arbuckle, Miss Ellen M. Hager, Miss Jennie M. Schoonmaker, Mrs. B. M. Clark, Miss Emma F. Sheldon, J. H. Christie, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bloomer, Miss Murphy, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Brice, Miss Smith, the Rev. William A. Courtney, the Rev. Michael A. Reilley, the Rev. William J. Johnston, Miss M. F. McAlen, Miss F. B. McAlen, Miss A. T. Cunningham, Miss M. F. O'Connell, Miss A. O'Connell, Miss J. O'Connor, Miss Theresa M. Haass, Mrs. D. W. Talcott, Chester Talcott, and Jerome W. Ackerly.

Among those who have come to reside at the Lake Placid Club recently are the following: J. K. Funk, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Church, Edith Church, Elsie S. Church, Mrs. J. R. Emery, Mrs. Charles M. Brown, Charles M. Brown, Jr., Miss Marion M. Brown, Melville G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Larned, Ralph Barton Perry, Seabury C. Mastick, George J. Carr, William H. Heergaard, C. A. Aspinall, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Miss Kate C. McKnight, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Ives, Albert Shaw, Mrs. Bullard, Miss Bullard, Dr. and Mrs. Willard, De Forest P. Willard, F. J. Balfour, and William Hyde Miller.

Arrivals at the Ruisseaumont include the following from New York: Miss Dayton, Dayton Oliphant, Duncan Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood Young, Mrs. J. C. Reed, Miss E. C. Ketchum, Miss J. F. McCready, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Zackrey, Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold, Miss Edna Losea, Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Oliver W. Jackson, H. H. Flagg, Miss Marie Flagg, Gen. William M. Wherry, Miss Pauline M. Auel, H. Blake Gilmore, Miss Clara E. Auel, Miss Mabel E. Vanderbilt, Mrs. O. L. Wems, William E. Pigott, Dr. and Mrs. F. Schwyzer, Miss Gertrude Normand Smith, Miss Edith E. Wright, Kenneth L. F. Wright, Mrs. Edward S. Haass, Mrs. W. R. Warren, Miss Whaley, Miss Stevenson, W. D. Reese, Benjamin F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Van Brunt, Charles H. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Millet, A. W. Lawrence, Charles H. Jackson, Langdon Geer, Charles H. Werner, W. F. Jackson, Miss Bertha Schaefer, and W. A. Rogers.

Saranac Lake.

Arrivals of the Week Include Senator Mark Hanna's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Merritt, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brown, prominent residents of Cleveland, are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Ampersand. They have engaged Fairview cottage for the remainder of the season. Mr. Hanna, who is a son of Senator Mark Hanna, is an enthusiastic tennis player, and with Mrs. Hanna enters many contests at the Ampersand.

Among the recent visitors at the Ampersand were Frank White of New York, formerly chief examiner of corporations in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany; Dr. E. C. Mayer, and Julius Thorbecke, German officials, who are making a tour of the United States.

Miss Lillian Upson of Thompsonville, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Harding.

B. Henry Pelzer, the New York banker, is a visitor at the Ampersand.

Chauncey M. Murphy of New York has returned to the Ampersand for another season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Field of New York came to the Ampersand this week, and will remain some time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Minch of Brooklyn have taken a cottage here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Williams, Mrs. J. Waite, and Miss S. E. Fox of New York are among late arrivals at the Ampersand.

Late arrivals at the Algonquin include the following: Edward J. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Raymond, Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Heald, Miss E. H. Esherich, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Southwick, W. F. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Winnie, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gould, Henry B. Gould, James M. McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Aldridge, Miss Marguerite Aldridge, Karl T. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Alvah A. Martin, Mrs. Bettie L. Martin, Miss Fay Martin, Miss Mabel Martin, Master James G. Martin, Master Alvah H. Martin, Howard G. Martin, Miss W. S. McGay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Denny and child, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Renner, Mrs. R. Renner, Charles C. Chalfant, and George H. Calvert.

Old Forge.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison to Occupy Her Camp, Berkeley Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, will arrive in a few days, it is expected, to occupy her camp, Berkeley Lodge, on First Lake of the Fulton Chain of Lakes. Berkeley Lodge was the home for several Summers of Mr. Harrison, and he took much comfort there. The lodge has been occupied this season by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sexton of New York, who with the members of their family have now removed to Camp Hartford for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Harrison is accompanied by her daughter, and will remain in the mountains for some time. It is not expected that she will entertain very much as the Harrisons always came here to rest.

The Rev. William M. Cook, who spends the Summer with his family at Camp Ogden on Fourth Lake, conducts Episcopal services regularly there on Sundays. He has received a number of subscriptions toward a fund to be used in building an Episcopal chapel on Fourth Lake near Twin Islands. The plans have been drawn and it is expected that the chapel will be built next year.

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools in New York, has been at the Bald Mountain House for several days. Mrs. Maxwell and Miss Elaine Maxwell have been spending the Summer on Third Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Tindall of Trenton, N. J., are the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Hopper at Roman Lodge.

Dr. and Mrs. Whitman H. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Scoon of Geneva, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hallock of the Borough of Queens, have established a camp on Eighth Lake of the chain. The party consists mostly of members of the staff of the Geneva experimental station.

Late arrivals at the Fulton Chain hotels include the following from New York and vicinity:

Bald Mountain House—Miss A. Logan, Miss F. Logan, Miss Doughty, W. H. Boyd, Joseph A. Wagner, George A. Doughty, W. F. Doughty, Mrs. C. H. Galt and Miss Galt, H. G. McCutchen, J. C. Howard, and F. W. Howard.

Adirondack House—Miss Emile Neisci, Miss Augusta Neisel, Miss Emma L. Coppell, and Miss Cecile Coppell.

Forest House—Edward Travers, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, and Miss Carpenter, and Theresa McCue.

Eagle Bay—Miss Vera De Cordova, Riemi De Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beard, Jr., Miss Frances McGuinness, Miss Margaret L. Heatherton, William H. Burds, Miss Wilhelmina M. Schanze, Miss Emma C. Schanze, James F. Martin, and Miss Mary B. Martin.

Cedar Island—G. W. Brown, J. L. Arden, W. S. Crane, Miss Donella, J. Searles Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mulliken, Miss Frances Mulliken, Master A. Mulliken, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Paine, Arthur Preston Paine, and Mrs. C. S. Halcomb.

Camp Neodak—Thomas F. Meagher, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Frost, Miss Emma L. Heilmer, Mrs. A. B. Shepperson, Miss Shepperson, Miss Carrie Shepperson, and Miss Ella Louise Rigney.

Forge House—E. M. Schottman, Miss H. Lauterbach, Miss A. Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ellsworth.

Childwold.

Preparations Completed for Hunting Season Which Opens To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Dr. Reginald S. Sayre of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Coe Downing Tows, at Camp Isola, on Lake Massawepie.

Elihu A. Sanger of Dallas, Texas, is at Childwold for the deer hunting, which will begin on Monday. The Childwold guides have established their camps along the Raquette River, where some of their patrons are finding good pickerel fishing at this time.

The hunting should be good on the Grass River, but this stream is not so well adapted for approaching the game along the shore in the early morning. There are many deer signs, and one is led to believe that they are very plentiful in the woods. They have been so tame during the Summer as to stand and look at a man as a young steer might on the range, but all this will change as soon as the season opens. With the crack of the first guns they are away into the thickets, and the hunter will have to earn his two bucks by hard tramping and clever work.

Some of the latest arrivals at Hotel Childwold are as follows: Mrs. Louis Ranger, the Misses Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Light, Mrs. Agnes Bach, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ramsperger, H. G. Ramsperger, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Maurice Wertheim, Henry F. Westheimer, J. Stern, Miss Gertrude G. Rothschild, Mrs. J. J. Lannier, Paul Lannier, Quincy O. M. Gilmore, Morris F. Wertheimer, Adolf Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Reckendorfer, Samuel A. Lewisohn, Julius A. Lewisohn, A. Wile, Allan L. Lehman, D. F. Westheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Maurice Wertheimer, Jacob Wertheim, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Douglass Bayer, D. D. Moynehan, Michael A. C. Levy, Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg, Maurice I. Sommers, L. Henry Cohn, N. Robert Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Stiefel, Miss Beatrice Hecht, Leonard C. Levy, Benjamin J. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Guggenheim, Miss Nellie Goestle, Miss Keischer, A. J. Trussel, Mrs. V. Henry Rothschild, Miss Vallerie J. Dryfus, J. M. Moos, L. V. Weil, Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris, Miss S. Alice Harriman, Miss Jennie Wolf, W. E. Conklin, R. M. Erwin, William E. Lauer, J. D. Marks, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, Miss Binswanger, Edward Siegman, Miss May E. Stout, Robert S. Lansburger, Arthur A. Lansburger, James B. Lorge, and Emil Carlsbade, New York.

Paul Smith's

Doings of the Week at the Mountain Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The activity of the Adirondack real estate market has been clearly illustrated here within the last week. Two transactions reflect the great advance in Adirondack land values, particularly camp sites, even in the last three years. One of the sales was at Island Point, in the Lower St. Regis Lake. It has been bought by the Paul Smith's Hotel Company from relatives of the late Col. Oliver Payne of Cleveland, Ohio. Island Point was sold by Paul Smith, Sr., some time ago for $1,000 to Col. Payne, and has now been bought back by the company for $6,000.

Another sale has been made by the Paul Smith's Hotel Company to Dr. Graham Lusk of New York and includes about twelve acres of land on the Upper St. Regis Lake. The consideration is $8,000. Dr. Lusk was formerly connected with the Yale Medical School, but is now interested in Bellevue Hospital in New York. His wife was Miss Tiffany and Dr. Lusk is related to the Stokeses and Slades, who have elaborate camps on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Dr. Lusk will soon bogin the erection of a fine camp.

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills of New York are guests at the camp of Whitelaw Reid, called Camp Red Wing, on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Mr. Reid was a recent arrival at the camp and Miss Jean Reid and Ogden Mills Reid are also there.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower are entertaining Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. R. M. Mullin, Mrs. Agnes Van Ostrand, Miss Van Ostrand, H. H. Babcock, E. G. Stoddard, Mrs. John D. Flower, and Miss Flower.

Miss Emily Rogers and Miss Evelyn Sloane of New York are at Camp Pearl Island. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., are among the recent arrivals at Paul Smith's Hotel.

E. Crosley Kindelberger of New York is a guest at the Glover cottage.

Mrs. B. Hoe, Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Evans, Mr. Hillman, and A. I. Hoe of New York are making a visit to Mrs. Hoe's camp.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. White and the members of their family of New York arrived this week to occupy a cottage at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Samuel W. Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss G. E. Fairchild, and Miss C. E. Fairchild of New York came to Paul Smith's this week to remain some time.

Lake Hopatcong.

Cool Evenings Turn Visitors' Attention to Indoor Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 30.—The cool nights of the last week caused the visitors to this resort to turn their attention to indoor forms of amusement. Log fires were burned in the open fireplaces of nearly all of the hotels.

Mrs. M. Carter of New York, after a very close and exciting contest with J. H. Browner of Brooklyn, won the ivory-topped cue offered by Mrs. S. Sherman to the winner of the handicap pool tournament which was held at Mr. and Mrs. G. Clarkson's cottage on Wednesday evening. Among the contestants were Mr. and Mrs. C. Gerster, Mr. and Mrs. C. Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. M. Strakosch, Miss C. Ackerman, Mrs. P. Manning, Miss D. Flagg, Miss N. Lefferts, J. Calvert, A. Howe, Miss C. Foster, B. Crane, and P. T. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Stevens of New York will give a harvest dinner next Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Scott and Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Benedict. Seventy-five invitations have been issued. The affair will take place on the wide veranda.

Miss Florence Danziger of New York caught a five-pound black bass on Tuesday.

One of the leading social events of the season here was the dinner party tendered to Mrs. G. Blumenthal on Tuesday evening by Mrs. William B. Skinner. Included in the party were Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. G. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Soule, Mr. and Mrs. V. Munson, Mr. and Mrs. M. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sickles, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. K. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. L. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. T. Davenport, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Jefferson.

Quite a large number of members of the cottage colony participated in the progressive euchre party given by Mrs. J. H. Burrows on Wednesday night. Those who won prizes were Miss Nellie Allen, Miss Susie Freeman, Mrs. C. Munson, J. Hayes, and P. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ewing of New York gave two entertainments which drew large audiences. Among some of the New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. D. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. Haullman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gladwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. K. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hausman, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. J. Randall, and Mrs. L. C. Hicks.

A number of informal farewell dinners have been given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Westervelt and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Valentine, who will sail for an extended tour abroad on next Wednesday. There have been a number of dinners and luncheons recently at the different cottages. Mrs. D. Hansing gave a dinner to twenty on Monday evening. Misses Lena and Agnes Kitchell entertained at the Breslin, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Corwin gave a dinner dance on Wednesday.

At a luncheon given Wednesday noon before the tennis tournament began Mrs. K. Linsley of New York entertained twenty of her friends. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. M. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taggart, Miss S. Bancroft, Miss M. Brazier, Miss H. Tyson, Miss E. Watson, Miss W. Stephens, Mrs. D. Draper, Miss L. Robinson, and Miss C. Arnold.

Large Crowds Remain at Saratoga Although Racing Season Has Closed

More Than Twenty Thousand Visitors Continue to Enjoy the Various Entertainments of the Watering Place—Every Day in September to Be Occupied by Conferances of Various Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—It is not many years since that on this late Summer date Saratoga would have been deserted by its season's patrons and the villagers left to hibernate during many long non-divided months. But the Saratoga of to-day is quite a different proposition. The so-called "seasons" have gradually been prolonged, and there are at this time fully 20,000 regular visitors here, and there is scarcely any diminution of the fashionable activity that characterized this resort during the entire month of August. It will not be long before this much-favored town, as a health resort, will find itself busy entertaining guests every month in the year.

The increase during the past few years of the cottage colony has greatly added to the wealth and prosperity of this resort, and it is highly probable that the numbers will be quadrupled during the next decade. This year alone the cottage colonists number over 2,500 people, the majority of whom are from the Greater New York, Albany, and Troy, while the others represent about every important section of the United States. Cottage building promises to be quite active throughout the Fall and Winter, as contracts have already been awarded for the construction of Summer residences of both elaborate and novel designs. Many of the cottagers make this their home from May till almost the first of November.

The Saratoga Racing Association on Thursday afternoon brought to a close a successful running meeting of twenty-two days. At a dinner given by William C. Whitney to the officers and Directors on Monday evening last it was decided to elevate the American turf to the highest possible standard and to make the Saratoga running park the finest in the world.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was held here this week. Twelve conferences in all have been held, as follows: First, Saratoga Springs, 1892; second, New York City, also in 1892; third, Milwaukee, 1893; fourth, Saratoga Springs, 1894; fifth, Detroit, 1895; sixth, Saratoga Springs, 1896; seventh, Cleveland, 1897; eighth, Saratoga Springs, 1898; ninth, Buffalo, 1899; tenth, Saratoga Springs, 1900; eleventh, Denver, 1901; twelfth, Saratoga Springs, 1902. The Commissioners will meet here again in 1904. Judge Amasa M. Eaton of Providence, R. I., is President of the Conference.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Bar Association was held here on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and it brought together a large number of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States. The guest of the association was Judge M. D. Chalmers, Parliamentary counsel to the British Treasury, who read a valuable paper on "Codification of Mercantile Law." The President's address was delivered by U. M. Rose of Little Rock, Ark. Among others who contributed addresses and papers were Amasa M. Eaton of Providence, R. I.; Emlin McClain of Iowa City, Iowa; John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Ernest W. Huffcut of Cornell University, Henry S. Redfield of Columbia Law School, Joseph H. Beale, Jr., of the University of Chicago, Thomas A. Bogle of the University of Michigan, Franklin M. Danaher of the New York State Board of Law Examiners, L. L. Bond of Chicago, Arthur P. Greeley, Arthur S. Browne, and Melville Church of Washington, Lysander Hill of Chicago, Harold Binney of Chicago, Charles Martindale of Indianapolis, Robert S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Arthur S. Steuart of Baltimore, and William C. Strawbridge of Philadelphia. The annual dinner was given by the association to its members and its delegates at the Grand Union Hotel last evening.

The National Association of Shorthand Writers and the New York State Stenographers' Association held its annual session here this week.

Three political conventions have also been included among the week's assemblies. They were the Saratoga County Republican Convention, the Republican Second Assembly District Convention, and the Republican Twenty-fifth Congressional District Convention.

Saratoga Springs feels lonesome during the so-called season months when from one to seven conventions or similar gatherings a week are not scattered through the calendar. There will be a continuous succession of events during the entire month of September, beginning on Monday next and extending till Sept. 30, the date for the assembling here of the Democratic State Convention, which will continue into October.

The leading event for the coming week will be the annual fête and festival of the Saratoga Floral Association, which will occupy four days, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, during which time it is expected that from seventy-five to one hundred thousand people will gather here and witness the many brilliant scenes to be presented. The town will be in festive attire the entire week. The fête will be opened on Monday with the floral ball in Convention Hall, which has been profusely decorated for the occasion. Fancy dances will precede the regular programme. Tuesday will be devoted to golf and polo receptions. There will be a parade on Wednesday afternoon. It will be followed in the evening by a pyrotechnical display on the grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association. Thursday will be the big day of the fête. In the afternoon will take place the floral parade and battle of flowers. The procession will be fully one mile in length and will consist of decorated carriages, pony carts, and automobiles, besides a cavalcade of horsemen. There will be an illuminated parade and carnival at night, which will bring to a close the fête for the season of 1902.

The Bennett & Moulton Company occupied the Town Hall stage during the week. "Florodora" was produced at Convention Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Boston Comedy Company is filling an engagement at Kaydeross Park.

Herr Theodore Saul, organist, of Charleston, S. C., and Townsend Fellows of New York City gave a recital at the Second Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening.

A concert was given at the Children's Free Park this afternoon.

The Saratoga Club closed to-day for the season.

The Rev. Dr. Biddle of Manchester, N. H., occupied the Bethesda Church pulpit last Sunday evening.

Quite a number of Saratoga's Summer guests visited the Riverside camp meeting this week.

Miss Annie Stafford Henry, soprano, took part in the Congress Spring Park sacred concert.

The New York State Prohibition Convention will assemble here next week.

A State Assembly of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will attract several thousands here the coming week.

Richfield Springs.

A Testimonial Concert and Other Doings of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A testimonial concert given to G. D. Van Santvoord, the musical director of the Earlington, was the most important event of this week at Richfield Springs. "In a Persian Garden" was sung by the Misses Crane and Munson, Messrs. Lieberman and Speaks. A miscellaneous programme, including solos by Jessie Downer Eaton, Mr. Van Santvoord, and Mrs. England, with orchestra selections, interspersed. The audience assembled from cottages and other hotels was large and enthusiastic.

A cotillion at the Tuller was another charming affair. Mrs. Singleton P. Optwaithe, the Misses Smith, Graves, Orr, Holton, Campbell, Greene, Barter, Weatherbee, Hiller, and Ledlie, and Messrs. Livingston, Maloney, Outwaithe, Campbell, Tunncliffe, Martinez, Watson, Golden, Cole, Wright, and Clark were the dancers. The figures were exceptionally pretty. One was the drawing of baby Outwaithe in a pink coach through the room, the men securing ping-pong indicators from her pretty pink basket, another chariot driving, another choosing partners by shoe tops under curtains, and a doll figure, which caused endless merriment by making a few of the most dignified swains dance with wax figures. Fans, pipes, shepherd crooks, bonnets, and boas, boutonnieres, and parasols were among the favors dispensed by Mrs. H. Tuller.

A skillful impersonation of Sousa, Wagner, Bernhardt, and other "celebrities" at the Earlington divided attention with the dance.

In the Berkeley-Waiontha ping-pong tournament, Mrs. Swift and Miss Campbell won first and second prizes, and among the men Mr. Campbell and Mr. Outwaithe were successful. Dancing and refreshments followed, as usual.

Mrs. George D. Sproul of New York, Mrs. Van Zandt and Miss March, Dr. Van Zandt, Mr. Cordoza, and Mr. Speaks won first, second, and third prizes at the Earlington euchre. The company was larger than usual, and much excitement was manifested.

In golf several important contests were decided. For the mixed foursome handicap prizes were presented by Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee of New York. Mrs. Ransom and W. R. Maloney, Jr., were winners, with a score of 53. Mr. Campbell and Miss Smith also won prizes.

The qualifying round for the Proctor Cup was closely contested. In the finals Mr. Campbell defeated Dr. Breed, recording a 39, the match ending in the fifteenth green.

In the ladies' driving, approaching, and putting contest for a handsome cup offered by Mrs. George A. Beaton of New York, Miss Isabelle Shields won, with a total of 6 points. Miss Swift was second.

Muscallonge was served to a few privileged guests at the Earlington one day this week. Three huge specimens were brought down from the St. Lawrence by Mr. and Mrs. Allison Brown, Jr., one of which had been caught by Mrs. Brown.

An automobile road between Richfield and Utica is being agitated.

Miss Bowne, Miss Fowmier, Mrs. Mandelbaum, Messrs. Robinson, Taber, and Ullman were winners in a euchre match at the Majestic.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has sent a check for $400 to Richfield for the support of the Blaine Memorial organ in the church, in which Miss McCormack was married some years ago.

J. S. Ballard of New York, who, with his family, has enjoyed Richfield for over twenty Summers, is back this year.

Late arrivals at the Earlington are as follows: Walter Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Read Benedict, Mrs. H. E. Heal, Master Elliot Heal, Isaac Purdy, W. E. Edge, H. J. Ellsworth, H. F. Sammer, Mrs. W. R. Clarkson, Mrs. L. W. Minford, Miss Edith Minford, Master L. Minford, George F. Longacre, R. B. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Foley, José B. de Castello, Mrs. Alice Sheehan, Miss Sheehan, M. de Velasco, the Misses Cardoza, the Messrs. Cardoza, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Brown, Miss A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps and family, the Misses Kurshudt, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Powell, Mrs. Arthur Durmure, Mrs. Murray Swinyard, Miss Hart, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgentha.

At the St. James—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Amberson, M. W. Ball, James Molian, Mrs. A. Schaff and daughter, J. L. Martin, Mrs. P. Manwaring, John Dunlap, W. J. Morris, William Scoggins, Miss Desmond, Mrs. A. Seidel, Miss M. Seidel, the Rev. and Mrs. E. Buller, Mrs. and Miss Butzel, W. P. Morris, E. B. and F. H. Yerger, J. M. Cleaveland, Mr. and Mrs. John McBride, John P. Toland and family, and Mr. and Mrs. John Correll.

Berkeley—Waiontha guests are: Mrs. C. F. Lansing, Miss Caroline Fairfax, Mrs. G. R. Nichols, P. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Fershmuth, Miss Fershmuth, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Roe, and Mrs. and Miss Peckham.

Sharon Springs.

Driving Parties Now a Popular Form of Recreation.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The weather the past week has been delightful and the liverymen have been reaping a harvest in consequence. Driving parties to Richfield, Cooperstown, and Otsego Lake have been numerous, while the shorter trips to Cherry Valley and Prospect Hill have been even more popular. Every one seems determined to thoroughly enjoy the few remaining days of the season, and there has been a general air of contentment that was lacking during the dismal, rainy days which prevailed earlier in the Summer.

The bathhouses and hotels will remain open, and the Summer train service will be continued until the middle of September.

A tally-ho party from Union, composed of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Meyer, Fred Mayer, Dr. and Mrs. Rothkrans, and Mr. Mahuken, visited Cooperstown and Otsego Lake on Tuesday.

A large and pleasant progressive euchre party was held at the Union Monday evening. The women's prizes were captured by Mrs. Stahl, Miss Selma Le Vino, and Mrs. Loewer in the order named. The successful men were Messrs. Van Axte, Elts, and Ahern.

Elliot Danforth has been spending a few days at the Pavilion.

Thomas Harlan, a New Jersey Democratic politician, is spending the latter part of the season at the Sharon House.

A chilren's donkey party, under the patronage of Mrs. George G. Schaefer and Mrs. George F. Sauer, was given at the Union Tuesday afternoon. It was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of children, as well as by many parents.

During the Fall efforts are to be made to develop new mineral springs at Sharon. It is expected that drilling will be commenced at one point during the coming week.

Every Prospect of a Late Season at Catskill Mountain Resorts

Large Number of Arrivals During the Past Week Show That the End of September May Find Many Visitors Still Lingering at the Charming Villages in This Region.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 30.—To those who expected to see this week end the season, the number of arrivals since Monday has been somewhat of a surprise, while the hotelkeepers have been pleased by the prospect of a late season.

Among the hotel arrivals here this week are the following:

Summit Hill House—Mrs. M. Sherwood, Mrs. M. Foley, Miss Agnes Egan, Miss Margeret Egan, James Donovan, Ellsworth Francisco, Harry M. Butler, Robert Flandreau, L. H. Howard, Mrs. W. Daly, Mrs. Haskins, Miss K. Beale, Miss A. Conners, Miss G. Fischer, and Miss T. Lerch of New York.

Embought House—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. William Carol, Miss Hovey, Miss Aspell, the Misses McSorley, William Grady, Miss L. Beck, Mrs. Spencer, T. Duffy, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. McCiery, Miss McCiery, and Miss Harrison of New York.

Grant House—Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. H. B. Wallack, R. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. King, Edwin L. Bromfield, W. A. Duncan, George M. Lewis, Daniel Lewis, Miss B. Overbaugh, and W. J. Jackson of New York.

Salisbury House—Miss Josephine M. Grace, Miss Kathryn J. Clifford, Miss Frances Folson Bergin, and Thomas J. Mulcahy of New York.

At South Cairo the crowd lingers enjoying the beautiful August days.

At the hotels here are:

Duncan Villa—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Kass, M. M. Casey, Miss Grace G. Smith, John A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kennedy, Mrs. M. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. J. McNamara, Miss H. A. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. Horne, Miss Grace Horne, O. L. Polheimus, Louis Becker, Miss Etta Von Bergen, and Miss Mamie Remkin of New York.

Malleaska House—Mrs. V. G. Fagan, Miss J. Sweetser, J. Murray, T. Gallagher, Miss M. Winters, Miss Fannie Moran, Miss Alyce Ackerman, Miss Nellie Callahan, Samuel Law, and Miss Martha Law of Brooklyn.

Recent arrivals at Cairo include:

Columbian—D. W. Smith, F. Glen McLaughlin, Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Miss Mary Malone, Miss Katherine A. Devlin, Miss Nellie G. Collins, James Collins, Miss Mary Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. A. Swift, Mrs. C. Paine, and Miss Paine of New York.

Dellwood—Miss M. O'Brien, Frederick H. Schuyler, Miss M. B. Kingston, Miss Julia M. Kingston, F. W. Downs, George J. Fink, Miss Laura Jung, Miss L. Schlag, Oscar H. Short, E. J. Graves, and Miss L. Moran of New York.

Evergreen Grove House—Sidney Gloss, Albert W. Hubby, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Schiller, Katie F. Reilly, Miss Helen Sheahan, Miss Tillie Dale, M. Lopez, A. S. Osborne, and Miss Mary Kelly of New York.

Jennings Hotel—I. G. Fitzgerald, D. E. Dowling, W. E. Sullivan, L. Lawton, O. Malone, Miss Lillian Zeigler, H. D. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Nolan, and John Lee Clark of New York.

Glen Brook House—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cushing, Mrs. K. C. Kellet, Thomas Farrell, John Carroll, William Wilson, Mrs. George Burns, Miss Burns, Mrs. Smeeton, Miss Belle Smeeton, Walter Codley, Mrs. McBride, Miss Mae Lowrey, Miss Lowrey, Miss Edith Fryer, Evan Griffith, and Mrs. A. S. Riley of New York.

Glenwood—Robert Moore, Miss Ismay, Nearey, Miss Irene Nearey, Thomas E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nearey, Miss Bessie Moore, Mrs. L. L. Liell, Mrs. J. J. Dwyer, Mrs. C. Memmel, and Miss E. McGinn of New York.

Howard Hall, at Wilton—Miss Mollie Murray, Miss Sadie Dyer, Miss M. Fitzsimon, Miss Charlotte Andrae, Miss Agnes Kelly, Miss Grace Gorgman, and Mrs. Fred Wettig of Hoboken; Miss Ida Whalley, New York; John Morrison and James Crowley, Staten Island.

Condit Lake House, at Medway—Mr. and Mrs. J. Martieau, the Misses Martieau, C. O'Rourke, J. O'Rourke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peter, Miss Bertha Peter, Miss Jennie Kelly, Miss T. Fifer, Miss Romahild, Miss Annie Laurie, and the Misses

Many New Jersey Shore Resorts Continue to Attract Crowds.

While There Are Indications at Some Places that the Number of Brief Vacation Visitors Is Decreasing, This Is Almost Offset by Arrivals from Mountain Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 30.—On Monday, Labor Day, this place will witness one of the largest crowds of people seen here since the wreck of the steamer St. Paul in January, 1896, providing the weather proves favorable. All arrangements have been completed by the Grand Domain of New Jersey of the Knights of Pythias for a celebration and field day to be held here on Monday, which promises to be the greatest event of the season. The Grand Chancellor, P. Hall Packer, states that anywhere from 7,000 to 10,000 Knights will be present from all parts of the State to take an active part in the day's outing, and that twelve extra excursion trains are booked to convey the people to Long Branch for the occasion. There will be a monster parade, also drills by the different lodges upon the lawns of the Ocean Hotel, when prizes will be awarded to the best drilled lodge of the State.

This week has been one of the most successful of the whole Summer. The weather was favorable for bathing, driving, golfing, and all other forms of outdoor pleasure.

After the close of this season the Summer cottagers at Elberon will no longer enjoy the exclusiveness of that resort, for when they arrive for the Summer season of 1903 they will discover that it has become a place of business as well as a cottage resort. As soon as the present season comes to an end a large building will be erected by J. A. Stratton near the railroad station that will be completed in time for next Summer, all of which will be utilized for business purposes.

The present indications are that South Elberon will prove to be a very exclusive place from now on. Many handsome residences have been erected at that place during the past two years, none of them costing less than about $40,000, all of which are owned by different New Yorkers. At present the cottage owners are having trouble in trying to get a new charter for Long Branch, and making of it a city.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, who owns one of the handsomest Summer homes at Elberon, has built an addition to her residence at that place for her three grandchildren. The miniature home, which is one story high, has been enlarged by the addition of two rooms, a hall, bath, and trunk room. The small house is very attractive and is handsomely furnished. The three children are George M. Pullman Lowden, Florence Pullman, and Harriett Pullman Lowden.

Mrs. Ettie Henderson of Cedar Avenue gave a dinner a few evenings ago at Port-au-Peck, in honor of her sons, W. J. Henderson and Frank Henderson, of Jersey City.

On Thursday Mrs. Redlish of New York celebrated her birthday by giving a dinner to a number of her friends. Those present were Miss Louise Guest, Mr. Guest, Miss Elise Wilmer, Prof. Cohen and Miss Lina Guest.

At a recent euchre party held at the Pavilion Hotel the following New Yorkers were winners of prizes: Mrs. E. E. Gaige, Mrs. C. Bogart, Miss Marooney, Miss McMann, Mrs. L. F. Oakes, and Mrs. E. E. Gaige.

M. Knapp and Mrs. Agnes Miller of New York and Miss Jennie Conk of Glendola are the guests of Mrs. Charles Young on Union Avenue.

Miss Lena Sobel of Union Hill and Miss Jennie Lieberman of New York are spending a couple of weeks with Miss Sarah Betrin of Third Avenue.

Miss Susie Foreman and Miss Nellie Foreman of Trenton were recent guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph F. Shaw of Garfield Avenue.

A military euchre was held on Thursday night at the Brighton Hotel, sixty guests taking part. The Fort Hamilton table took first prize, being guarded by Mrs. King and Mrs. Wenban of San Francisco and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Daly of New York; Fort Marion table, which captured the second prize, was guarded by Mr. and L. E. Blackwell, Jr., H. C. Wilson, and Mrs. Malone of New York.

Miss Katharine M. Denegar of Albany is paying a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Denegar of Second Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Null of Atglen, Penn., are the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Jordan of Park Place.

Mrs. Samuel H. McGregor and sister of Brooklyn are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Orville F. Bennett on Lippencott Avenue.

M. Beckhard and family of New York, who have been summering at Elberon, have gone to Bar Harbor, Maine, for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. W. D. Harper of New York, who Summers at Norwood Park, and who is Superintendent of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, is about the busiest cottager along the Jersey coast. During the past week she organized an auxiliary in the interest of the hospital at the home of Mrs. Charles Bond, at Farmingdale, at which time Mrs. Joseph L. Butcher was chosen President, Mrs. A. G. Van Orden Secretary, and Mrs. Ray Woolston Treasurer.

Dr. John A. Wyeth and family, who have been spending the early portion of the Summer at North Long Branch, have closed their cottage and gone to Europe.

Judge Foster of New York is sojourning for a few days at Elberon as the guest of Albert Blumenthal.

Mrs. Yeta Goldberg of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Goldberg of Broadway.

Miss Alice Grant and Mrs. Edward Heyer and daughter of Brooklyn are spending the week with Mrs. John Hendrickson of Grand Avenue.

Mrs. Hortense Hammerslaugh of New York, who has taken a fancy to some of the bungalows that have been erected recently along the North Jersey Coast, has contracted to have one built for herself at North Long Branch. It will cost about $3,000.

Mrs. E. Hughes of New York is the guest of Mrs. Charles T. Blaisdell of Norwood Avenue.

Seabright.

Social Happenings of the Week at This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 30.—The August meeting of the Monmouth Historical Association was held on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, near the Navesink Bridge. Mrs. Reed is the President of the society. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was a paper by Mrs. Mary Platt Parmelee, a lineal descendant of Lady Cartaret, on "The Kingdom Invisible."

William E. Strong, a broker of New York, who is summering on the Rumson Road, has made a loan of $25,000 to the Cavalry Troop at Red Bank toward the erection of a new armory.

Jesse A. Howland arrived home on Wednesday from Europe. He has been abroad studying foreign systems of bulkhead construction, something that is of great interest to cottagers residing along the ocean front.

Sailing parties on the Shrewsbury River have been very popular during the Summer. A pleasant party was made up from the Octagon Hotel on Wednesday, among the members being H. Boker, J. Bowler, H. Mason, R. S. Weston, Miss H. Henderson, Miss J. Weston, Miss Lockman, Miss E. Phiele, and Miss F. Wilson.

On Monday, Labor Day, the visitors at Seabright will witness three swimming races, which will take place from the free bathing beach. The first will be 100 yards, second 220 yards, and third 440 yards.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Van Brunt and Mrs. William H. Sherman of Gallilee, who have been camping in the Adirondacks, have returned home.

On Tuesday Mrs. Charles H. Ward, who is summering at her country seat, Meadow Lawn, gave a birthday party for her granddaughter, Miss Frances Montagu Ward.

The club season at Monmouth Beach will not close until Sept. 27, when a grand ball will be given.

A. B. Proal, who spent the first part of the Summer at his Monmouth Beach cottage, arrived from Saratoga this week, and will spend the remainder of the season at his seashore home.

E. Brinckerhoff, Jr., of New York, who had been one of the patrons of the Monmouth Beach Club since the opening of the Summer season, went to the mountains this week.

A cotillion will be held at the Monmouth Beach clubhouse on Friday, Sept. 12, which promises to be a very important affair in the social activities of that resort. W. S. P. Prentice has engaged the clubhouse for the occasion.

Asbury Park.

Season Closing with Large Crowds Remaining for September.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 30.—The last week in August finds Asbury Park and Ocean Grove entertaining more guests than ever before. The departures from Asbury Park during the week were more numerous than the arrivals, with the exception of to-day, when 15,000 tourists came in to spend Labor Day at the shore. Over in the Grove the arrivals during the week were the heaviest ever experienced. The influx was due to the camp meeting. There will be a general exodus from both places Tuesday morning, but thousands will remain throughout September, for it is becoming generally known that September is the ideal month for an enjoyable seaside outing.

Eight thousand members of the Improved Order of Heptasophs came to the Park on Thursday for their annual reunion and outing. Special trains were run from the large Jersey cities, and the State officers accompanied the rank and file of the growing order. On the same day the Republicans of the Third Congress District held a convention in the beach auditorium, so the resort was alive with strangers on that day.

The social function of the week was given at the Coleman House Wednesday evening. It was a "grown-up children's party." The invitations to the novel affair requested that the recipients of the cardboards wear their Sunday "close" and bring their toys with them. The matrons and maidens who attended wore abbreviated costumes smacking of their girlhood days, and the gentlemen were garbed in raiment indicative of youth. Children's games were played by the make-believe youngsters, and the festivities concluded with a dance in the Casino.

Th National Convention of Friends will be held in the beach auditorium next month, beginning on Friday of next week and continuing for a week. The gathering will bring thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Park Superintendent J. W. Hutchinson of New York is arranging the details of the convention, and securing noted speakers.

This has been a high week in Zion for the army of Methodists now in camp in Ocean Grove, for the annual camp meeting is in progress, and the religious feast will continue until Monday, when the annual "Walk Around Jerusalem," which marks the breaking up of the camp, will take place. Last Sunday seventeen meetings were held throughout the day. To-morrow, the day of days, the same number of meetings will be held, including the annual love feast, at 9 A. M. The preachers for to-morrow are the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith of Red Lands, Cal., and the Rev. Clarence B. Strouse of Philadelphia. Dr. Smith has been conducting a Bible reading every afternoon in the Temple, and his expositions have been the most interesting feature of the camp meeting. Evangelist Smith, who has preached every evening during the week, is a young man, and was once a gambler. He believes in strenuous preaching, and has laid himself open to considerable adverse criticism for declaring repeatedly that dancing, card playing, theatregoing, and tippling cannot be indulged in by church members if they expect to get to heaven. Hundreds of ministers have been attending the camp meeting, and scores of well-known evangelists are assisting the regular leaders.

The closing of the camp meeting does not mean that the season in the Grove will come to an end on Monday, for Bishop Fitz-Gerald and his cabinet have arranged to keep the auditorium open until Sept. 21, and in the interim several high-class concerts will be given. Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan is already formulating plans for next Summer, when a two weeks' musical festival will be given similar to that held every year at Worcester. He has conducted thirty concerts and entertainments this Summer, each a success, and the attendance upon these entertainments has been larger than ever before.

The Volunteers of America will hold their annual seaside rally to-morrow in the beach auditorium, when Mrs. Ballington Booth will be one of the speakers.

Fishing is unusually good down at Barnegat Bay, where thousands of weakfish are being hooked daily by parties from the Asbury Park hotels.

A building boom along the Monmouth coast is going to keep the builders busy the coming Fall and Winter. New hotels are to be built at Allenhurst, Ocean Grove, Como, Spring Lake, and Asbury Park, and a number of costly cottages are to be put up at Deal and Long Branch.

Dr. Joseph G. Peres of New York spent Sunday with friends at the Plaza Hotel.

Dr. Emma I. Johnolmon of New York is among the guests at the Albemarle.

Senator Wood McKee of Paterson is spending the Summer in the Park with his family.

Dr. J. Maude Rankin of New York is registered at the Park View.

Dr. A. W. Crotsley of New York is at the Laurel.

Dr. E. F. Jackman of New York is at Nassau Hall.

Dr. L. S. Mitchell of New York is at the Hotel Columbia.

Dr. Robert Muhlenback of New York has returned to the Hotel Majestic, Ocean Grove, for another vacation.

The Rev. B. F. Galligan of New York arrived this week at Sunset Hall with relatives for a month's outing.

Dr. John Goodwin of New York is domiciled with his family at the Waldorf Hotel.

Atlantic City.

A Gradual but Perceptible Thinning of Crowds Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 30.—That even the manifold attractions of this great pleasure centre combined with almost ideal weather are not proof against the demands of business and home when the Summer vacation period draws to a natural close, is being demonstrated down here at the shore by a gradual but none the less perceptible thinning of the crowds. Last Saturday and Sunday's travel, with a total of 70,000 new arrivals, broke all records, and to-day's influx fell back to a fair average for July.

The hotel men, however, are counting upon a good Autumn business, particularly as the attractiveness of the resort in Autumn has been appealing year by year to a greater number of people. While the Summer patronage comes very largely from the vacationists with whom a week or so of pleasure is the vital consideration, September and October in recent years have brought here a rather wealthier class, including a great many who stop over for a time while on their way home from New England mountain and seaside rendezvous. The weather is balmy as a rule, and there is none of the rush and crush that characterizes Atlantic City in mid-August when almost any kind of accommodation is at a premium.

The Autumn visitors are on a par with those who come in Spring time. New York City and State contribute a great many of them, while Baltimoreans and Washingtonians are also rather more numerous than Philadelphians, excepting over Sunday, the people of the Quaker City having come to regard a Sunday trip to the shore as scarcely more than a run to any of the suburbs of that city. Yachting and fishing are at their best, and invalids find the city vastly more attractive than in midsummer.

There is already talk of a very considerable enlargement of the resort's hotel capacity. Robert T. Dunlop, owner of the Hotel Dunlop, has purchased the Guvernator Theatre property on the Downtown Walk for $52,000, and is credited with planning the erection of a huge hostelry, to include a roof garden and other modern features. This week also saw the sale of a block of ocean frontage in Chelsea to E. J. Petroff, a local capitalist, for $92,000, the highest price ever paid for real estate in that vicinity. Proprietor Charles R. Myers of the Hotel Rudolf has just closed a transaction whereby he become the owner of a large tract of undeveloped land on the west side of Chelsea. The land will be filled to grade by huge dredging machines and converted at a cost of $30,000 into a new residential section. Cottages are going up rapidly on Chelsea Heights, another new section, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is seriously considering the erection of a passenger station in Chelsea with direct train service to and from Philadelphia.

Three trolley corporations have plans to gridiron the city with tracks. The Atlantic City and Chelsea Company, recently incorporated by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, wants a franchise for a line from South Carolina Avenue and the beach front to the Inlet and down Arctic Avenue to Chelsea, and is said to be ready to pave Atlantic Avenue where it already possesses a troley monopoly, in return for the use of the other streets. The Atlantic City and Suburban Company projects a line from Florida Avenue and the beach, across the meadows to Pleasantville, to connect with a line running along the edge of the mainland from Absecom to Somer's Point. The People's Traction Company asks for the use of a score of streets, including two lines running to the ocean front at Virginia and Arkansas Avenues.

Half a dozen big conventions will bring crowds here next month. The New York Life Association will have its annual meet here, and the uniform rank of the United Order of American Mechanics will have a three-days' encampment on the 23d, 24th, and 25th. Interest centres chiefly, however, in the twenty-fifth annual convention of the New Jersey Firemen's Association, and the firemen's tournament to be held in connection therewith. The local companies have invited no less than fifty companies from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, and acceptances have already been received from thirty-five, including a company from Peekskill, N. Y., and a battalion of the New York City department. Between five and ten thousand fire fighters will probably rendezvous here during the week of Sept. 10, and a great parade will be a feature of the gathering.

The New Yorkers who have recently registered at leading hotels include:

J. D. Thompson, George A. Nelson, H. T. Smith, and P. J. Keliher at Avon Inn; E. Devery at the Adolphus; Mrs. Charlotte Hurley, and Mrs. P. Greene at Hampton Court, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones, and B. C. Badlan at Haddon Hall.

M. Godfrey at the Palmer House; J. Robbins, Miss Leary, and D. Rowan at the Royal Palace; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Francis, Mrs. Mann, and S. Goldmann at the Rudolf, and W. S. Welsman, and R. P. Allen at the Hygela.

A. J. Clarke, J. Buxton, and M. Ivins at the Stanley; Miss Darmitt at the Chetwoode; K. G. Gordon at Malatesta's; Miss Mary Mason at Coulter Hall, M. B. Weller at Lehman-Craig Hall, and George H. Watson, M. Hanlon, W. Keeler, W. Dahlen, T. Flood, T. Irwin, and J. Sheckard at the Jackson.

S. Friedenberg and S. Silver at the Loraine, H. Haas at the Rittenhouse, Miss Walton and C. Weingart at the Royal Palace, W. Morris, Mrs. Wright, B. Donlan, and Dr. Donlan at the St. Charles; S. S. Laird, Jr., and Miss Maxwell at the Warner; J. Brooke, Miss V. Brooke, William Brooke and William Swindles at the Wiltshire, and J. Anderson at the Bingham.

J. Kennedy, D. Coleman, C. Haslett, Miss E. Massa, Miss M. Massa, J. Churchill, and G. Hill at the Dunlop; Mrs. E. Tarlton at the Gladstone; E. Kimbell and H. M. Fairchild at the Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. B. Allen and M. Simon at the Bleak House, Mrs. B. Taite, Miss Taite, and Miss L. Taite at the Marlborough, and E. Lee at the Chetwoode.

William A. Hearth at the Normandie, I. Stern, A. Froescher, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bain, S. Gerson, David Josephs, P. Kuhn, F. Moses, W. Brown, L. Webb, J. Brown, and Dr. John Lenner at the Royal Palace; J. Fisher, R. Weston, J. Grant, S. Adler, T. Mershon, Mrs. S. Adler, I. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Martin, and the Rev. and Mrs. T. Brady at the Marlborough.

Cape May.

Protracted Season Promised if Favorable Weather Conditions Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Summer season at this resort, which so far has been one of the best, both financially and socially, that the resort has experienced for several years, promises to continue until late in September or into the early part of October.

A number of entertainments have been arranged, and the number of golf contests will take up the time and attention of the visitors and keep them busily engaged. The excellent railroad service which Cape May has had this year will be maintained, because of the prospect for heavy travel during the next month to and from the shore.

The social life throughout the week has been as intense as it has been at any time throughout the Summer. The dances at the hotels and private events about the cottages are taking up the attention of the visitors who will remain here in equally large numbers as they were two or three weeks ago.

The tidal wave which had been predicted for Atlantic City did not come to that resort, but Cape May last Sunday presented a greater attraction in a succession of five waterspouts, which were formed off in the ocean by reason of a severe electrical storm which prevailed for more than three hours during that morning. The spouts were the result of the coming together of two electrical storms and a small cyclone. One of the spouts moved toward the beach rapidly, and for a short time caused much consternation among the guests, because of the fear of the tidal wave as a result, but before they had time to think of a place to escape for safety the waterspout broke.

One of the prominent visitors to the shore is Countess Sophia Ghea of Syria, who is at a leading hotel.

Belva Lockwood, the noted woman suffragist, who once ran for President of the United States, is a guest at the Wyoming for a season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Todd, Miss Edith Todd, and Oswald S. Todd of Tioga, N. Y., are sojourning here for the remainder of the Summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Tozier of Batavia, N. Y., are enjoying three weeks at a leading hotel.

Milton Stiles of Yonkers and B. S. Wilcox of Norwich, N. Y., are enjoying a brief outing here.

Mrs. Hughson Hawley of Scotland, accompanied by her two daughters, is a guest of Mrs. William Crane, wife of the actor, here.

Mrs. H. M. Campbelle and the Misses Campbelle of Newark are late arrivals at Cape May and will pass the remaining weeks of the season here.

Gardner Catlin of St. James, L. I., is among the late arrivals.

Mrs. A. Hoyt, Miss L. A. Hoyt, and Miss M. M. Bessey of Brooklyn make up a party staying here for a couple of weeks

Mrs. George W. Brink of Brooklyn will remain until the middle of September.

Mrs. J. F. Armdell of Brooklyn is a guest here for a short season.

Late arrivals from New York are: Miss Caroline Marquis, Theodore Bunker, Miss Emma Braunnan, Mrs. D. L. Manson, Norman Gould, George M. Allen, Miss Peterson, Miss Addie V. Derlieb, G. P. Gibney, Henry Turner, Erwin J. Rutan, James G. Knight, Miss E. Koenig, M. Burbank, J. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Scott, J. O. Barnes, Miss Ada Smith, Miss Elsie Wench, H. Overbaugh, Miss Mary Stuart Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Schroeder, Miss Katharine McGuire, Alfred Hadden, Lloyd Collins, Charles Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, E. C. Anderson, Edward L. Hillary, and Edward E. Gold.

Delaware Water Gap

Visitors Still So Numerous That Hotels Are Overcrowded.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 30.—There seems to be no decrease in the number of visitors at this popular as well as picturesque mountain resort and a late season is predicted for the hotel and boarding house proprietors. All of the houses are entertaining large crowds; in fact, in many cases guests are required to obtain rooms outside and come to the hotels for meals.

A successful cake walk was held at the Cataract House on Tuesday evening. Four couples took part—Mr. Cole and Miss Mandlinger, C. Tucker and Mrs. Gray, Mr. Fleming and Miss Douglas, and Philip O'Ryan and Miss May Duncan. The dancing of all four couples was clever, but the two prizes offered were won by Mr. Cole and Miss Mandlinger and Philip O'Ryan and Miss Duncan.

The new arrivals at this house from New York are the Misses Bertha and Agnes Spethmaim, I. H. Ford, J. A. and J. V. Woodruff, P. J. O'Ryan, G. W. Fleming, and J. E. Mathews.

From Brooklyn are Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Junk, the Misses M. Helen and Edna E. Junk, G. H. Bassler, the Misses Katharine, May, and Helen V. Duncan, Mrs. W. Anderson, Miss Katherine V. R. Nevins, the Misses Amy and Daisy Anderson, and Andrew Ock.

The new arrivals for the week at the Cherry Valley Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. T. Maguire, Miss Ella Burns, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bishop, Irving Bishop, and S. Bishop of New York.

New arrivals at the Glenwood from New York are Miss Martha L. Curry, H. J. Schumaker, Miss Emily C. Ott, C. D. Hill, Miss Katharine J. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. D. Stemer and daughter, the Misses Sexton, Miss Kathryn Kelly, Miss Genevieve Malone, and Miss Helen Rolker.

Mrs. George Massey and daughter, Miss Janet Massey of Brooklyn, are summering at the Glenwood. Miss Massey is very popular.

C. W. Hahnel of New York and A. F. Kirchner of Brooklyn are new arrivals at the Gap View House.

The new arrivals at the Arlington from New York are Mrs. Faney, M. Wallace, N. McManns, F. J. Walsh and family, Miss Harriet V. Raisman, Miss Ida E. Reisman, G. W. Reading, Miss Margaret A. Reading, Miss Florence M. Wheeler, Mrs. and Miss Stodart and Miss Milly F. Reisman.

M. D. Spencer and Miss Emily Spencer, Miss Emily L. Dowling, A. C. and M. E. Dornheim, Miss Harriet Knowlton, Miss Margaret M. Golden, and Miss Emma A. Roberts are recent arrivals at this house from Brooklyn.

S. Nusbaum of New York is a recent arrival at the Blue Mountain Sanitarium.

The Misses T. Harriet Katz and L. C. Katz of New York are late arrivals at the Bridge View Cottage.

Marien E. Pew and the Misses Mildred and Gertrude L. Pew of New York are sojourning at the River Farm.

E. J. Le Bourvean, C. D. Roche, Miss Margaret Hunt, Miss Mary Honahan, and Mrs. W. Heckler of New York are at the Forest House.

The recent arrivals at Branch Cottage are Mrs. Dora Harrington and Mortimer Harrington of Montclair, N. J.; Miss Marriet H. Guer of New York, Miss Irene Schober, Mrs. S. E. Small, Louis E. Ziegener, and Miss Augusta A. Ziegener of Jersey City.

Mrs. A. M. Drolet Leber of New York gave a farewell party to a few of her friends at the Water Gap House Monday evening. Miss Winifred Wymbs, also of New York, entertained with a few dances and songs.

The recent arrivals from New York at the Gap House are: Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dorrance and Miss Edith A. Dorrance, Miss Margaret Morrow, J. L. Bishop, Mrs. I. and Miss A. I. Entuisle, W. S. and H. T. Allen, F. F. Heissonbuttel, R. Longman, E. M. Fraser, the Misses Bruno, Miss L. Vanderbilt, H. B. Sexton, C. D. Van Name, Mr. and Mrs. Griener, T. G. Strong, J. A. Field, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Noehr.

Other new guests at the Water Gap House are Miss Jewell, C. F. Hogeboom, Mrs. L. S. Quimby, Mrs. P. Ruxton, and the Misses Louise and Frances Ruxton, Mrs. E. H. Bissell, Miss Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Williams, of Brooklyn, and Miss Florence Purdy and T. E. Barnes of Newark.

New arrivals the past week at Caldeno Cottage from Brooklyn are Messrs. Knoll, Deitche, Hoolrock, Schrieber, and Vandershoot.

The following are new arrivals at the Kittatinny from New York: The Misses Ducey, Mrs. V. R. Phelps, Miss Marker, F. C. Orborn, Dr. Frank Hustace, J. S. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Miss May N. Swayne, Miss Anna T. Lee O'Neill, Mrs. H. H. Laneway, H. C. Weiner, I. Strauss, Dr. G. W. Chamber, J. A. Balestein, Charles A. Smith, J. B. Burger, H. H. Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hume, H. H. Tebault, J. B. Manning and Daniel Manning, T. E. Cohalan, Miss Agnes Manning, Gilson Willets, Dr. A. Duflor, A. V. Binsse, J. H. Dye, C. E. Field, Mrs. Percy, the Misses Gardner, F. H. Lancaster, John Burlinson, Henry White, and C. L. Week.

Brooklyn is represented by W. R. Bardell and L. G. Mitchell.

New arrivals from New York at the River View are the Misses Mary and Jane Mullen, Miss Laura Baker, Miss Helen Hughes, Miss Nellie Kane, G. L. McCarty, Miss Helen M. Burger, Miss Henderson, Miss Darling, Miss Madeline F. Gesmain, Miss Alice A. Benedict, Miss Buser, and August Greinert.

The following are new arrivals at the Riverside from Brooklyn: The Misses Ella G. Nimpsch and Grace Nimpsch, Helen F. Miller, Katharine M. Miller, and Messrs. Charles J. Delehey and H. S. Denniston.

The new arrivals for the week at the Delaware House include F. H. Brunner, Flatbush; J. F. Mastin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Suydam, Brooklyn, and Miss J. A. Field and Miss L. Jeroleman, New York.

Mount Pocono.

Entertainments of the Past Week Which Were Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 30.—This beautiful mountain resort seems to suffer no decrease in its number of Summer visitors. In fact, more applications are received by some of the hotels than can be entertained during the remainder of the season.

The progressive euchre on Tuesday evening at the new Montanesca was a success. There were seven tables of players. The first prize was won by Miss Potts, the second by Mrs. Bogarts, and the third by R. C. Wills.

J. T. Beckwith of New York has joined his family at the Montanesca over Sunday.

Mrs. Cutter of Brooklyn is a popular guest at Moroe cottage.

Mrs. C. V. Fenry and Miss Cosgrove of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Best of Elizabeth, N. J., are new arrivals at the Henryville House.

Pocono Pines Lake has presented an animated scene the past week. The dozen new steel boats have been used constantly. The gasoline launch is in daily demand by parties from Mount Pocono, which is distant but six miles.

Samuel B. Tooker of Brooklyn is a recent arrival at the Mount Pleasant House.

Other new guests at this house are Miss E. E. Barnes, Brooklyn, and W. R. Brown of New York.

The following New Yorkers are among the arrivals for the week at the Fair View House: W. R. Cooper, Miss Evelyn Doherty, N. Getty, Mrs. M. Doherty, the Misses Margaret and Sarah C. Doherty, Vincent Doherty, John I. Doherty, E. F. and M. E. Sharkey, Miss Cuskey, Miss Scott, and Miss C. A. Seaman.

Mrs. M. N. Reichel Selbert, Miss Juanita Reichel Selbert, and Miss T. E. Mandigan of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Plunkert of Brooklyn are Clairmont guests.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kohler and Miss Frances M. Kohler of New York have taken apartments at the Forest House.

Bernard Rolf, Mrs. E. C. Earle, Mrs. J. F. Rutter, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dickson, and M. T. Allen are recent arrivals at the Ontwood from New York.

New York is represented at the Pocono Mountain House by J. D. Dramgan, Miss Alice Maguire, F. N. Whitney, Miss Emily F. Garvey, J. N. Penchen, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Connolly, Mrs. C. L. Connolly, W. H. Cagney, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Harper, Mrs. C. J. Paffen, and Mrs. C. F. Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stengel and the Misses Emilie and Essie A. Stengel of Newark are guests at this house.

The German, which was held at the Mountain House on Monday, proved to be one of the greatest successes of the season. The following couples took part: E. E. Hooker, Jr., and Mrs. J. D. Brown, Sterling Bonsall and Miss McLowery, Mack Marble and Miss Harrison, Mr. Daniels and Miss O'Shea, W. A. Redding and Mrs. Hilare, Mr. Pencheon and Miss Connolly, Mr. Bechtel and Miss Brown, Mr. Swan and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Wood and Miss Smith, Mr. Bradley and Miss Wood, Mr. Charham and Miss Weinrick.

Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Southard of New York have taken apartments at the Switwater.

Berlin advices state that an official return of incomes subject to taxation in Prussia shows that in the last ten years the number of persons with incomes ranging from 900 marks ($225) to 3,000 marks has increased by 52 per cent., while the number of incomes over 3,000 marks has increased by 37 per cent. The rise from incomes below to incomes above 900 marks has been proportionately much greater than that from incomes below to incomes above 3,000 marks. The number of persons who have incomes of 900 to 3,000 marks has always been six or seven times as great as that of those enjoying incomes of 6,000 marks and upward, but the aggregate income of the former class has not been much larger than that of the latter, and its income tax contribution has been much less. This would seem to show that the burden of the tax falls on the shoulders of those best able to bear it. Persons with incomes of 900 to 3,000 marks, with the members of their households, formed in 1901 30.44 per cent. of the population of Prussia, while persons with incomes above 3,000 marks formed on a similar calculation 4.31 per cent.

A Gala Week at Thousand Islands; Doings at Lakes Champlain and George

A Programme of Events for Every Hour of Every Day at Frontenac—Albert Comstock of New York Purchases Bell Point at Lake George.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The past week has been a gala week at the Frontenac Hotel and a busy one for all the guests at present at this resort. The programme which the hotel management arranged for the week had an event scheduled for every hour of every day, beginning at 6 o'clock Monday morning and ending at 12 o'clock this evening with a lullaby song, sung by U. S. Kerr, the Boston singer, who has been spending the Summer here.

On Tuesday evening the first minstrel show which was ever presented by the guests at a Thousand Island Summer resort hotel was put on in the small dining room in the presence of 500 people. The show scored a hit from the start and was a success artistically and socially. Richard B. Dyon of Paterson was the interlocutor and on the ends were H. W. Merrill, manager of the Frontenac; Robert M. Forsythe of New York, Norton R. Pratt of Chicago, John Barnes Wells of New York, L. R. Durra of New York, and Samuel H. Cook of Syracuse.

Following the songs and chcruses and the local hits in the first part, specialties of different styles were rendered by Irving Bacheller, the author of "Eben Holden"; Martin R. Littleton of Brooklyn, Sterling Beardsley, L. R. Gladding, and Louis Durra, all of New York.

On Wednesday evening a series of tableaus under the direction of Mrs. C. A. R. Devereux of Cincinnati and Miss Stella Boal of Newport, Ky., furnished the evening's programme, the New York people who participated being Mrs. M. R. Littleton, Master Douglas Littleton, Miss S. A. Sarles, H. W. Merrill, and Miss Theresa G. Schwab.

On Thursday evening the annual ball of the Frontenac was held in the large dining room, with a large number of invited guests from various places on the river in attendance, as well as the guests of the hotel. The decorations were lavish in a degree which has never before been attempted in the Thousand Island region. Music was rendered by the Gananoque Military Band of thirty pieces and the regular hotel orchestra, the former playing the two-steps and the latter the waltz music. Supper was served at midnight.

Mrs. Henry Maurer of New York entertained at progressive hearts in the blue parlor of the hotel on Monday afternoon, the four prizes aggregating in value $200, being won by the following women, all of New York; Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Mrs. R. K. Carter, Mrs. Jacob Hays, and Mrs. Joseph Tate.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello of New York entertained a party of friends on their handsome steam yacht Jule, which belongs to the Larchmont Yacht Club's squadron, and, after a pleasant sail, the party lunched at the Casino of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, above Alexandria Bay. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Van Wagnen, Norman Rees, Mrs. C. E. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tate, Mrs. I. P. Smith, Mrs. Edward Luckenbach, Miss Jessie Costello, and Henry Maurer, all of New York.

On Monday evening the Misses Friend of Pittsburg entertained a large party of young people on the steam yacht Idler on a moonlight sail. The guests were Miss Violet Harkness, the Misses Forsythe, Miss Etyel Heveron, Miss Florence Koch, all of New York, and the Misses McClure of Pittsburg, and Dr. N. S. Beers, John C. Forsythe, Jr., R. M. Forsythe, John B. Wells, and Dr. Harry Mason of New York; Richard B. Lyon of Paterson, N. J.; S. Lynn Maxon of Oneida, and O. E. Merrill of Syracuse.

One Tuesday a number of New York young people went from the hotel on a fishing party to see who could land the largest number of fish in a day. Miss Grace Higgins succeeded in winning the prize, which was given by H. H. Sidman of New York. Miss Estelle Keller landed a thirteen-pound muskalonge, and Miss Berta Calm skillfully captured a four and a half pound black bass.

In the handicap golf tournament on the Frontenac links on Thursday C. F. Moses of Savannah Ga., broke all records for nine and eighteen holes. Mr. Moses, who is a member of the Savannah Golf Club, played nine holes in forty-one strokes and the eighteen in eighty-four strokes. His nearest competitor was J. G. Lindsay, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania golf team, who held the previous best score for eighteen holes at eighty-six strokes.

The ping-pong round robin this week was won by Miss Rebakah Friend of Pittsburg and the ping-pong tournament was won by Miss Ethel Stockwell of New York.

The handsome cup presented by Alexander Robb of New York for the golf tournament of the women of the Thousand Island Yacht Club was won by Miss Ruth Knox of the Knollwood Golf Club of White Plains, who defeated Miss L. L. Burgin of New York 6 up and 4 to play in an eighteen-hole match. Other New York women who contested were the Misses Wheeler, daughters of Thomas H. Wheeler; Miss Elsie Schultz, daughter of Carl M. Schultz, and Miss Grace Smithers.

The engagement of Miss Elsie Vilas, daughter of Royal C. Vilas of Chicago, to John Harold Hayden of New York has been announced. Mr. Hayden is the son of U. B. Hayden, a New York business man, and the young woman's father is the President of the Pyle Electric Headlight Company of Chicago.

Mrs. John Hunn, wife of Gov. Hunn of Delaware, and her daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Knowles of New York at Ojibway Lodge, on Chippewa Bay, the Summer home of Mrs. Knowles's father, Lewis Wallace, of New York.

Mrs. Daniel James Runyon of New York gave an elaborate Colonial dinner dance at the Columbian Hotel, on Thousand Island Park, on Friday evening to about thirty of her friends.

Plattsburg.

Session of Catholic Summer School to End This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Congressman Joseph E. Sibley of Pennsylvania is in camp at Valcour, three miles south of this place. Superintendent C. D. Hammond of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, Mrs. Hammond and Miss Hammond of Albany are visiting him.

But one more week of a most successful session of the Catholic Summer School remains. On Friday the lecture course will end. The grounds, however, will remain open for several days thereafter on account of the many desiring to enjoy a longer rest by the lakeside.

The members of the school are to the front in the movement to turn the Island of San Michel, lying opposite its shores, into a National park. The fact that several hundred soldiers who fell in battle in the war of 1812 are buried there is considered a sufficient warrant for this move. Congressman Cameron has introduced a bill for this purpose.

The Champlain Choral Union concert on Sunday stands high among the artistic successes of the season. Talent from Cliff Haven and Plattsburg contributed to the evening's pleasure.

Two of the best lecture courses of the session, and certainly the most up-to-date, were the ones given this week. The morning course was given by the Rev. John T. Driscoll, on "The World and the Individual," being practically an answer to a book on that subject by Prof. Royce of Harvard.

Father Driscoll is a well-known graduate of the Catholic University and the author of two works, "The Philosophy of Theism" and "The Philosophy of the Soul." Father Driscoll is a master of the com

Among the Cottagers of Long Island's Fashionable Colonies.

Horse Show at Southampton Did Not Close the Season, as Many House Parties Have Already Been Planned—Notes from East Hampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 30.—To the beautiful weather which has ruled here for the last ten days should largely be given the credit for the successful finish of the Horse Show on Saturday last. It was a day of cool winds and cloudless skies, and nearly every one of the hundred spaces around the show ring was filled with carriages, traps, pony carts, and the now fashionable herdic, or "opera bus," as the local drivers call it. Women in their best Summer attire gave a brilliant dash to the picture, which greatly divided the attention from the really fine showing of horses.

It was distinctly a woman's show, most of the exhibitors being women, who consequently carried off the larger share of prizes.

Mrs. George W. Curtis took both prizes in the champion class for harness horses, handling the ribbons herself with great skill.

In the class for harness horses in pairs not exceeding 15 hands Mrs. George C. Clark drove, winning the blue ribbon.

In the saddle horses Lady Wehope, ridden by Harry T. Peters of Islip, won the blue ribbon for the three events in this class on Saturday.

Mr. Peters came down from Islip in his automobile.

Mrs. William C. Gulliver excited a round of applause when she entered the ring driving the only four-in-hand. Mrs. Curtis had expected her horse Golden Dardu to compete in this class, but his sudden lameness unfortunately prevented.

The children as competitors in riding and driving events were very attractive. Janet Robb, daughter of N. Thayer Robb, was first in ponies in harness, not exceeding 12 hands.

De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., won the silver cup, with Comet, driving, and also first prize, with Princella, in an event open only to ponies having taken a first prize.

The pretty cup, six inches high, is now advertised in the "lost column," and a reward is offered by Mrs. Nicoll for its return.

There was a feeling of genuine disappointment when little Elizabeth Grinnell, whose head just appeared over the front of her basket phaeton, came in with Dot for only third place, in ponies suitable for children.

But the Horse Show, with its week of gay amusements, has by no means closed the social season. It is far too early for an exodus, and many of the cottagers will have house parties through the month of September.

The interest of all society is now turned to the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and the amusing contest beginning to-day has kept up a gay carnival of fashionable equipages since 10 o'clock this morning.

Soon after his return from Europe in July, Col. Robert M. Thompson, who is an enthusiastic golf player, offered a handsome silver cup to be played for Aug. 30. The unusual conditions of the play lent zest to the expectations of the invited ones. The entries were limited to members of the club and season subscribers who are thirty-five years or more old.

The play began at the Golf Club this morning and has excited the greatest fun and enthusiasm all day. Among the players are F. H. Betts, Dr. Gaillard, Thomas H. E. Coe, Newburg Edgar, Charles H. Henderson, Judge Howland, Col. Henry E. May, Judge Russell, Lewis C. Murdock, De Lancey Nicoll, James C. Parrish, William A. Putnam, N. H. Robinson, Grange Sard, Col. Tillman, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, H. K. Porter, Dr. Keyes, Thomas Manson, Samuel Parrish, Charles H. Lee, William Allen Butler, Jr., Edward H. Wales, and Col. Robert W. Thompson.

Col. Thompson expresses surprise that so many answered to the soft impeachment of being thirty-five and over.

One stroke is allowed to each year over thirty-five. It is quite assured now that the close run lies between Judge Howland and J. Bowers Lee.

Col. Thompson gave a unique fishing party on board his yacht, Lady Torfeida, on his return from the Newport yacht races. It was a glorious success, and distinguished by that novelty which characterizes Col. Thompson's entertainments for his guests.

The prizes were handsome and were won by Stephen Peabody, first fish, a small silver-gilt flask, artistically engraved; Mr. Claffiin, biggest fish, prize a large silver flask; the Rev. Dr. Battershall won for high line a beautiful rod and reel; Dr. Ely carried the booby prize of the day for fewest fish, a book on angling for beginners.

Judge Russell, Mr. Murdock, and Mr. Wales tied for littlest fish. When the prize, an exquisite toy pistol as a watch charm, was displayed for those who tied, Col. Thompson proposed two bottles of Scotch whisky also. And then, he declares, no one wanted the charm.

Samuel L. Parrish, who for several months has been traveling in Europe with his nieces, the Misses Lee, reached Southampton last Saturday.

Mr. Parrish, who has done so much in behalf of the village, was given a cordial reception. The committee which met him was composed of Mr. Wales, Judge Russell, Dr. George A. Dixon, William Manice, De Lancey Nicoll, James L. Barclay, H. P. Robbins, Albert J. Post, John B. Cauldwell, John W. Kilbreth, and Emory Terry.

Flowers and music were features of Mr. Parrish's welcome to his cottage, on Main Street.

Secretary of War Elihu Root sails from Europe next week. He will come direct to Southampton on his return, where he and his family will stay with Salem H. Wales, his father-in-law.

Richard Newton, Jr., son of Dr. Heber Newton, has given out that the Essex hounds will be brought again this year for a season of six weeks' hunt over the country from East Hampton to Southampton. Mr. Newton is master of the hounds and will welcome any one who cares to hunt. The runs are so laid out (excepting where real foxes are started) that persons in carriages or on horseback can have the pleasure of seeing most of the riding.

The hounds, kenneled at Water Mill, through an invitation from the Executive Committee, have been placed under the care of the Southampton Horse Association. The first run is fixed for next week. A number of Southampton's best riders will follow the hounds, and horseback riding mornings and afternoons here seems quite the fad, and is pursued with the zest belonging to days prior to bicycles and automobiles.

A. H. McKee last week purchased two thoroughbred hunting dogs.

Stewart Naller won the Ruggles Cup at the recent Meadow Club tournament. Having won it three times, he is now the owner seen. It is probable that a Southampton polo challenging team may in course of time be organized.

Royal Phelps Carroll, who was a guest at the Meadow Club during the Horse Show, has returned to New York in his automobile.

The Shinnecock Indians have entered protest against the excavating going on at Sebonac. The bones of some small papoose were recently unearthed, and word was sent to M. R. Harrington in charge that "he would lose the friendship of the tribe if he dug up any more bodies."

The Eleventh Battery of Artillery from Fort Hamilton passed through here on Tuesday, going for its annual practice march to Montauk Point, where it will be for two weeks.

August Belmont, Jr., who came here for the races, is a guest of U. A. Murdock.

It now seems, from recent meetings, that the proposed Long Island State Park of 5,000 acres may be located here, near the south shore of Peconic Bay. The site is a beautiful one, and if secured will be a reserve for game as well as forest preserve.

A piano recital was given by Miss Marie Schade of Copenhagen on Thursday morning at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Betts. A number of the cottagers were present.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Fitzgerald of the University Settlement in New York, spoke of the success of her work in connection with the Fresh Air Home in Southampton. There was a large attendance, for the women here are greatly concerned in its progress, and Mrs. Fitzgerald knows her subject. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a daughter of Admiral Walker, and was until her marriage a year ago at the head of Barnard College, New York. She lives in the Settlement in New York and is an earnest worker.

Mrs. Robert M. Thompson gave a luncheon of fourteen covers on Thursday.

Mrs. Henry K. Porter gives a luncheon today, and Mrs. Cauldwell a dinner this evening at her villa, Darena, to a large number of guests.

On Monday, Mrs. Metcalf Thomas had an afternoon bridge whist party at Meadow Club.

On Wednesday Mrs. Charles T. Brown entertained an afternoon bridge party.

On the same evening Mrs. James L. Barclay gave a dinner of twelve covers, followed by bridge.

Tuesday was not without its work on the social calendar, and Mrs. Steele's dinner and bridge were among the pleasant meetings of the week.

Mrs. Henry Trevor's afternoon bridge party on Wednesday showed, from the enthusiasm of the players, no abatement in the popularity of the game.

Miss Pell's luncheon at the Meadow Club in honor of her nieces, the Misses Coster, was a large affair, and most of the younger set were invited.

Mrs. Wyckoff has invitations out for a dinner on Wednesday next, as has also Mrs. Horace Bassell.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cornell were guests of Mrs. Aymar Sands over Sunday last.

G. G. De Witt on Monday gave a dinner followed by bridge.

Mrs. Franklyn entertained a number of guests at a dinner Tuesday evening.

The annual festival of the Harvest Home will be celebrated to-morrow at St. Andrew's Dune Church. The Rev. Dr. Battershall will conduct the services. The church will be elaborately decorated with flowers and vegetables contributed by the whole cottage colony, and afterward the flowers and vegetables will be sent to the poor of the parish.

Mrs. T. Wyman Porter's party at the Meadow Club on Friday, given to her little daughter, Katharine, was a beautiful affair. Seventy children were present to enjoy the dances and the dainty refreshments.

East Hampton.

Tableaus and Musicale Successfully Given by Society People.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 30.—The tableaus and musicale which took place last week for the benefit of the Maidstone Club were most artistic and successful.

The hall at the Maidstone was packed to the doors with all of East Hampton and many from Wainscott and Amagansett.

The tableaus included subjects from the French, English, and Dutch schools of art, and were arranged and posed by Percy Moran.

The programme was in two parts and is as follows:

PART I.

Piano. Albert Gallatin.
Tableau, "A Daughter of the Directory," from Flaming.....Miss Wessell
Song, "Yours".....Mrs. E. B. Turner
Tableau, "Broken Pitcher," by Greaze, Miss Mattie Strong.
Serenade, Vivian Burnett, Mr. Gribble, and Mrs. Van Lennep.
Tableau, "Mme. Vigée Le Brun," by Vigée Le Brun.
Posed by Mrs. Percy Moran and D. Ives.
Legerdemain. Dr. W. K. Otis.
Tableau, "Lachrymae,".....Lord Leighton Miss Carson.
Recitation, "Hero Riel," Miss L. M. Field.
Tableau, "Duchess of Devonshire".Gainsborough Mrs. Gallatin-Davis.
Recitation. Miss Erhardt.
Song, "In May Time," Mrs. Turner.
Tableau, "Harvest".....Jules Breton Miss D. Bosworth.

PART II.

Serenade, Vivian Burnett, Mrs. Gribble, and Mrs. Van Lennep.
Tableau, "Diana."
Song, "Spring Is Coming," Miss Field.
Tableau, "Spring".....Percy Moran Posed by Miss Adams.
Song, "'Tis Summer," Miss Field.
Tableau, "Summer".....Percy Moran Miss Lynch.
Tableau, "Autumn," Miss Manson.
Song, "Winter Lullaby."
Tableau, "Winter," Gladys Robinson.
Legerdemain, Dr. Otis.
Tableau, "Coming from Church".....Boughton Miss Weston and Miss Blackwell.

The Spanish serenade given by Mrs. Van Lennep was enthusiastically encored. She sang an "Habanera," accompanied by Vivian Burnett on the guitar and Mr. Gribble on the mandolin. Mrs. Van Lennep also played on the guitar.

Far Rockaway.

Everything in Readiness for the Horse Show To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 30.—Everything is now in readiness at the Rockaway Hunt Club grounds for the coming horse show on Monday, Labor Day. The clubhouse has been appropriately decorated for the occasion, while gardeners have been at work for the past week fixing

attracted society folk on Saturday evening, when the Venetian fête of the Bayswater Yacht Club occurred.

A very pleasant progressive euchre party was given Wednesday evening at the Park Inn by Mrs. Barnes and Miss Christie, both of whom are guests at the hotel. The women's prize was won by Mrs. Kelch and Mrs. Conrad and the men's prizes by Mr. Hatch and Mr. Dudley.

Capt. Herbert Slocum and Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, nephews of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, have been visiting the financier and his wife for the past two weeks at their home, on Lawrence Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Van Dine have returned from a trip to Minneapolis and are at their cottage, in Jamaica Avenue.

Miss Alice Anderton of Broadway, who had been for the past three weeks at Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wickersham returned Friday from Europe and are at their cottage, in Ocean Avenue.

J. R. Wilkenning of Craft Avenue left Saturday for England, where he will remain until October.

R. L. Burton has completed a new causeway, which connects Woodmere and Cedarhurst. By taking this route drivers of carriages and chauffeurs save a mile in going to Cedarhurst.

Lenox

Season Here Will Soon Be in Full Swing.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 30.—The coming week will be a very busy one in Lenox, with the visit of President Roosevelt, Gov. Crane, Senator Lodge, and other celebrities, and the golf tournament, with all the society functions that accompany this annual event. The season of Lenox has really just begun, and September will be a very busy month for the cottagers and the hotels.

President Roosevelt's visit will be so short that it will not be much of a social event, but it will be made the most of. He will simply drive through here accompanied by the Governor and a party. His coming to Berkshire perhaps is more political than social. After what he has said in other places in his New England tour, Berkshire people are a little curious to know what he will say on his way through this part of the State. He will make a brief speech in Pittsfield, when of course he will make some allusion to former Senator Dawes, the "grand old man" of Massachusetts, who is now living in his home in Pittsfield at the age of over eighty years, and who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives during the civil war.

Many of the leading golfers in the country have entered for the Lenox golf tournament, which will take up the whole of next week. The Lenox Cup, which is valued at $500, and the President's Cup, given by William Douglas Sloane, which is almost equally valuable, are trophies coveted by the best amateur golfers in this country. The golf tournament in Lenox is always much of a society event. Many of those who have entered for the contest are friends of the cottagers, and will be members of the various house parties.

The younger set are congratulating themselves that this year there is to be a floral parade. It was formerly called the "tub parade." This year, however, four-in-hands, tandems, and perhaps automobiles will be in line, which will make it more novel and interesting than usual. There are so many fine horses and traps in Lenox this season that undoubtedly this will be the best display of ornamented vehicles ever in line in a Lenox floral parade. The majority of the traps will, as usual, be driven by women.

There is a greater number of young people in Lenox this season than for several years, and when they want a jolly time they go down to the Mahkeenac Boat Club-house, where tea is served every Saturday evening, and where they can enjoy a row or sail on the lake. It is a charming and romantic spot, surrounded by trees, and many picnics are enjoyed upon the shore of the lake or the piazzas of the picturesque clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have returned from a visit to Newport, and are now at their country place, Bellefontaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly of New York as their guests at Lakeside. They gave a large dinner party in their honor Saturday evening.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson came up for a few days from Newport, but has returned. She will be on to spend the month of September at her cottage here, having with her her two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Kemp and Miss Kathleen Neilson.

Arthur Dixey and Francis Jaques were in Newport this week.

Mrs. J. Frederic Schenck and Miss Aleid Schenck have gone to Ipswich for a brief visit.

Miss Katherine Meredith and William Meredith are guests of Mrs. R. S. Dana at Birchwood Terrace. David Dana is also the guest of his parents. Mrs. Dana gave a dinner for his friends among the younger set Friday evening. She also gave a large euchre party on Thursday.

Robert Hargous, who is spending the Summer at Hotel Aspinwall, gave a large dinner there Saturday evening. It was a white dinner, the table decorations being asters and sweet peas. The guests included Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Mrs. Arthur Kemp.

The first of a series of readings will be given by Miss Roberts of New York on Sept. 5 at the residence of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. Others will be given at the houses of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Charles Lanier, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have returned to Lenox from Bar Harbor, as has also Mrs. William H. Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have returned from a visit to Dr. W. Seward Webb. They will have as their guests next week at Elm Court Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Mrs. John Sloane will give a large dance at Wyndhurst next Wednesday evening for Miss Evelyn Sloane and William Sloane.

Mrs. George W. Folsom will give a dance for the younger set Friday evening, Sept. 5, at Sunnyridge.

The Rev. Churchill Satterlee of Columbia, S. C., and Mrs. Satterlee are guests of Mrs. Satterlee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, who gave a dinner for them Friday evening. The Rev. Mr. Satterlee will preach at Trinity Church tomorrow.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a large luncheon on Tuesday.

Miss Barnes has returned to Coldbrooke from a visit to Newport.

Charles Lanier gave a dinner one evening this week. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, F. R. Appleton, Mrs. George Turnure, and Miss Ellen Denny. Mr. Lanier and some of the members of his house party will go down to New York on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton are spending a few days in Newport.

No Apparent Break in Season at Bar Harbor and Grindstone

Unusually Large Number of Formal Society Affairs for So Late in the Summer—Happenings of the Past Week Included Entertainments of Many Kinds.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., August 30.—The Horse Show has come and gone, and yet there is no apparent break in the season. The past week has been by far the gayest of the Summer. There have been an unusually large number of formal affairs, principally receptions given by the bachelors. The Keob Valley Club and Malvern have been gay every night with dinners or dances. A large fleet of pleasure crafts anchored in the harbor seems to increase rather than to diminish. How late the season will hold up is uncertain, but it looks at present as if it would extend pretty late in September. Faint hopes are still entertained that the North Atlantic Squadron will come here for a visit some time in the next month, which event would give a new lease of life to the Summer's gayety, and keep a great many people here from going to the mountains or the Berkshires. The weather, which all Summer has been almost cold, has become warmer, and has had the effect of keeping here a great many people who are in the habit of leaving before September.

The most notable private affair of the week was the reception given by Capt. Thomas J. Bush at the Pot and Kettle Club Thursday. Capt. Bush is one of the very popular bachelors here, and his affair was attended by almost every one of prominence in society at Bar Harbor. Many of the guests went up the bay to the club in launches. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield, Mrs. William T. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Gen. and Mrs. Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. W. P. Draper, and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge.

One of the dinner entertainers of Thursday evening was Edward Morrell, who dined a party of friends at Thirlstane. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Renssalaer of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stewart, Clarence Moore, Miss Cassatt, and Charles E. Mather.

At his dinner given at the Malvern Wednesday evening, Commander Raymond Rodgers entertained Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Sears, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Pyne, Mrs. Rodgers and Miss Rodgers.

The guests of Mrs. Henry Livingstone Lee on the same evening were Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Vail, Mrs. R. Tolfree, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Russell, and Miss Neilson.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris was the hostess at a luncheon given Thursday noon at the Malvern. Her guests were Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Tolfree, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Miss Pendleton, Miss Dennison, and Miss Patten.

Several dinners were given Friday evening, one of the largest being that given at Edgemere by Mrs. Frederic Joy, who dined Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Suydam, Mrs. Fox, Miss Thomas, G. Willett Van Nest, Mr. Wyman, Percy Wyndham, Mrs. Post, R. Horace Gallatin, and Mr. Ingraham.

The theatricals given at Mizzentop Saturday were the first of the season. They were in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital. The play was an adaptation of the old fairy tale of Cinderella. The cast was as follows: Prince Truelove, Madeline Dupont; Baron Tumbledown Dreary, Miss Alison Gowen; Alberto, Miss Bessie C. Dupont; Nimblewit, Miss Agnes Gayley; Fleur de Lis, Miss Marion Weld. The others who took part were Miss Mary Thorndike, Miss Harriett Ogden, Miss Mary Ostrander, Miss Charlotte Delafield, Miss Mildred McCormick, Miss Mary Amory, Miss Jane Clark, and Miss Josie Auchincloss. The actors were highly successful. There was a large audience present, including Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Miles F. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Delafield.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri gave a large dinner at Cörfield on Saturday in honor of their guest, Count Costa. The others present were Miss Schieffelin, President Alderman, Miss Trevor, Mr. Borie, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Henry Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Alexandro Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Amos W. Pinchot, and Miss Gurnee.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green gave a small dance at the Pot and Kettle Club Tuesday night. Among the guests present were Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reed Hatfield, Capt. Bush, Miss Conover, Miss Knowlton, and Mrs. J. Brooke Fenno.

The dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club Saturday night gave no apparent sign that the season was slackening. It was the largest affair of its kind so far this Summer. Those who entertained dinner parties were Mrs. Charles Ewing Green, Mrs. George Draper, Miss Draper, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, J. Emlen Smith, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, and William G. Park.

Miss Furniss gave a large dinner at the Louisburg Sunday evening prior to her departure for Lenox. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. Zimmerman, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Grant, Prince del Drago, Robert Adams, Percy Pyne, Charles T. How, Percy Wyndham, Mr. Ingraham, G. Willett Van Nest, and Mr. Weisman.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas gave the most elaborate private musicale of the season at Am Meer Thursday. Mme. Blauvelt sang. The guests included Count Cassini, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Parke Godwin, Miss Godwin, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Frances Musgrave, Mrs. W. P. Draper, and Charles How.

Musicales are the particular fad at present. There is a large array of amateur and professional talent here, and musicales are being held at a number of the big houses. Friday afternoon at Bide-a-While some 300 people were present at a musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus. Miss Gertrude Harrison sang, Mr. H. H. Wetzel played the violin, and Mrs. Pendleton, Prince del Drago, and Mrs. Draper.

The tennis tournament in doubles at the Kebo Valley Club has made the courts popular meeting grounds for society this week. The idea has been to have here a tennis week similar to that of Newport. So popular has become the sport this Summer that it requires very little to arouse an enthusiastic interest. Large galleries attended each day's play, which was marked by some very pretty and lively tennis. The largest crowd was out on Tuesday, when the semi-finals brought together four good pairs. Amos Pinchot and Edgar Scott beat S. Hewitt and Phoenix Ingraham, in a hard three-set match. Sumner Gerard and A. Armstrong pulled out a well-earned victory from Weston Fuller and Gouverneur Morris.

A. C. Gurnee gave a large reception at the Kebo Valley Club Wednesday afternoon. Delightful weather prevailed, and the attendance numbered several hundred. Oumiroff and Adamowski played and sang. Some of the more prominent people present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Edwards, Count Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. William Fahnestock, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Prince del Drago, Baron Neufliz, N. B. Burr, and Mrs. Henry W. Poor.

Dr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Point d'Acadie.

The tennis tournament for mixed doubles will be played the coming week.

A beauty show with a theatrical setting made up the entertainment given at the Casino Monday night in aid of the Bar Hospital. It was, on the whole, the most elaborate and successful affair with which society has had any concern this season. The entertainment was in the nature of a vaudeville, and among the performers were Madame Juch, M. Oumiroff, T. Adamowski, Louis Von Gaertner, and Victor Beigel. French and Japanese dancers, a cake walk, and a garden of beauties made up the rest of the programme. The Casino was crowded to the doors with a fashionable audience, and the seats sold at extraordinarily high prices. The most effective number of the evening was an adaptation of Oliver Herford's "Overhead in a Garden." The most beautiful girls in Bar Harbor were dressed to represent the various flowers, and standing in a field of palms, they made a lovely picture. The principal characters were taken as follows: Lady Primrose, Miss Berry; Butterfly, Miss Thorndike; The Rose, Miss Belle Gurnee; The Lily, Miss Lucy Gurnee; Tulip, Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno. Others who impersonated flowers were Miss Ames, Miss Campbell, Miss Green, Miss Mary Green, Miss Hill, Miss Knowlton, Miss Natalie Knowlton, Miss Mildred Morriss, Miss Pierce, Miss Lily Potter, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Rodgers, Miss Robinson, Miss Seely, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Sheldon, Miss Jessie Sherman, Miss Scott, Miss Taylor, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Van Renssalaer, Miss Whittier, Miss Warder, and Miss Elizabeth Warder. Miss Cutting and William Raymond danced an eighteenth century gavotte to the singing of "The Lover" by Mr. Raymond.

Miss Lucy Draper and Henry Goodrich followed in a "Japanese Love Song." Miss Draper portrayed "A Maid of Japan," and Mr. Goodrich a Chinaman on a package of tea. The other numbers were songs by Miss Preston and John R. Bland.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock gave a large luncheon at the Kebo Valley Club Monday, and will give a series of dinners during the week at the Malvern.

Gen. Bryant of New York gave a luncheon Monday at the Malvern in honor of Baroness Hengelmuller. Among the guests were Count Cassini, Baron Hengelmuller, Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Miss Hollins, and Mr. Benson.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is expected here during September.

A large dinner was given at the Malvern Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears of New York. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. William Erhart, the Portuguese Minister, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Miss Preston, Miss Gurnee, Mr. Rowland, Waldron Bates, and Peter Marie.

The ladies' golf tournament at Kebo was won by Miss Wickham, who defeated Miss Herron by one up in twenty-one holes.

Peter Marié gave a large dinner at the Malvern Tuesday. The souvenirs were odd and costly.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Burleigh and Marshall Gasquet of New York are at the Malvern.

In the contest for the yachting trophies of Butler Duncan's cup, three contestants are left. These are W. G. Ladd, H. M. Sears, and Everett Macy. The final race will be sailed some time the coming week.

The annual regatta of the Bar Harbor Yacht Racing Association will take place Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Flagler of New York are recent arrivals at the Louisburg.

The season at Grindstone has broken all records. The one time quiet resort for Philadelphians has grown so rapidly in the last two or three years that it is a healthy rival of Bar Harbor. There are a large number of well-known New York people stopping there, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. George B. Woodman, the Misses Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stuart, Mrs. Wilfred Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Thorne, and Miss Godfrey.

Narragansett Pier.

Season Almost Ended, and Amusements Sought at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 30.—The closing days of August at the Pier are bringing the season to an end, and the last week has been very quiet at Narragansett, with Newport as an objective point where the tennis and polo tourneys have attracted many of the Pier cottage colony, who have driven over via Saunderstown and thence by ferry, while some have taken the trip by trolley.

The trip to Newport is not as direct as it might be from Narragansett, and a regular boat running between the two resorts daily would greatly improve the traffic service.

Down at the Point Judith Country Club tennis and croquet have proved diverting. Following during the afternoon by tea on the plaza of the clubhouse or on the green beneath the shade of the pine trees.

A number of improvements and innovations are being contemplated at the club

ated with picturesque effect, and dinners and late suppers will be served there for those who wish to dine in the open.

The Grecian Gardens have continued to meet with popular approval, and many have gathered there at the noon hour each day for chat and gossip and light refreshments.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan entertained at luncheon on the green. Covers were laid for eight.

The yacht Gunilda, owned by W. L. Harkness of New York, sailed over to the Pier from Newport on Wednesday, bringing a party, the members of which lunched in the gardens.

R. J. Collier's yacht Radha, on which Mr. and Mrs. Collier have passed much of their honeymoon, arrived at the Pier from Newport on Wednesday morning, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Collier sailed over.

Gen. John Saunders of Maryland is registered at the Mathewson.

A series of polo matches was inaugurated on the field of the Point Judith Country Club last week for special prizes offered by Mrs. Samuel Welsh of Philadelphia.

Arrivals of the week were as follows:

At the Gladstone—Mr. and Mrs. Chester Harding, Washington; J. J. Hoff, Newark; G. H. Harrower, Mrs. G. H. Harrower, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Golden, Providence; Morton W. Smith, H. W. Cullen, E. C. Southard, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, New York; J. Markham Marshall, Thomas E. Coltman, Baltimore; Dr. William S. Taylor, Philadelphia.

At the Imperial—Mrs. Nelson Perin, Miss Anne Campbell Thomas, Miss E. Herbert, William Pinkney Whyte, Baltimore; Frederick O. Beach, W. F. Zeller, O. L. Richard, Francis A. Thayer, Mrs. Francis A. Thayer, Owen Wister, F. R. Ford, L. E. Mitchell, H. Whorton, New York; Dr. George Bliss, Frederic W. Bliss, Boston; Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia; Miss Valentine, Baltimore.

At the Mathewson—R. G. Hunt, Boston; R. R. Breu, Preston Watson, Edward I. Sanford, L. B. Consencin, Ernest H. Hubbard, Miss Kate Griswold, Sydney Marx, Pelham W. Warren, J. H. Wood, Andrew Morrison, John J. O'Brien, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Keenan, Washington; Charles M. Potter, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Kramer, George Holden, Boston; John L. Taft, Providence.

At the Massasoit—Mrs. J. A. Gray, Suffolk, Conn.; Miss Alice Burringer, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Smith, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss Enos, White Plains, N. Y.; Charles F. Peckham, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmett, Comte Henri de Sibour, New York.

At the Arlington—Mrs. Franklin W. Smith, Boston—Mrs. C. B. Duryea, New York; Miss Laura Dunn, Providence.

Block Island

No Visible Falling Off in Number of Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 30.—The last week of the month closes without any appreciable diminution in the number of people at the hotels, and with absolutely no departures, so far as known on the part of the cottagers. The patronage of the bathing beach is still good, all the boats are running, social functions are frequent, and golf and tennis are still as popular as ever.

The principal social function at the Manisses during the past week was the full-dress hop. Artistic posters painted in water colors were placed in the various hotels. The first dance was a cotillion led by Mr. Allen of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Porter of Montreal, Canada. The bottle figure created much merriment. Champagne bottles were placed in a row in the middle of the hall, and at a given signal the men started from the side of the room on one foot, stood the bottles on the small end and returned to claim their partners. The first to perform this feat was Mr. Hancock of Providence.

P. W. Moore, Miss E. B. Kline, Herbert D. Cohen, Mrs. I. A. Isaacs, and Clarence Cohen, all of New York, came to the Spring House last Saturday to celebrate Mr. and Mrs. Cohen's twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen entertained a large party at dinner.

E. A. Tallmadge of Westfield, Mass., came to the Hygeia last Sunday to join his wife and daughter, who have been there for some time.

L. W. Estes of Washington is at the Woonsocket House with his wife and daughter, who came there some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Walter, accompanied by their son, Kenneth Walter, and their daughter, Miss Edith Walter, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., are at the Spring House.

Allen F. D. Camp of New York and Miss Mary A. D. Camp and Clarence A. D. Camp of Boonton, N. J., are at the Hygeia.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B Tyler of Brooklyn are at the Woonsocket House.

William M. Bowker and family of Fishkill, N. Y., and C. H. Cullen of New York are at Hygeia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Seymour of New York are at the Spring House.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Owen of New York are at the Manisses.

Mrs. George T. Carter, Mrs. Warren W. Foster, and Master Warren Carter Foster of Washington, D. C., are at the Surf Hotel.

Samuel Hecht of New York is at the Manisses.

N. T. Lee, Miss Isabel Lee, Edison Lee, and Daniel O'Hearn of New York are stopping at the Hygeia Hotel.

Other arrivals are as follows:

Spring House—H. B. Hutchinson, E. S. White, J. H. Coughlin, M. D.; P. W. Moore, Miss E. B. Kline, Herbert D. Cohen, Miss I. A. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Seymour, New York; Miss Caroline M. Lansing, Troy, N. Y.; H. F. Banell, Newark, N. J.; Miss Ethel Banell, Summit, N. J.; Miss Gertrude E. Olstead, West Orange, N. J.

The Manisses—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Storm, Mrs. Agnes Valiquet, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Townsend, Miss C. Lawson, Charles Meyer, William H. Horsford, William H. Russet, Miss Russet, the Misses Judith and Rowena Russet, E. J. Smith, H. S. De Riviere, C. S. Simpson, Annie L. Crenelon, Miss T. Sternberg, Walter R. Clark, Louis Casper, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Green, the Misses Green, New York.

Woonsocket House—John W. Welldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Ballard, Edgar P. Reynolds, Miss A. E. Hobart, M. E. Idell, New York.

Hygeia Hotel—C. H. Cullen, Allen F. D. Camp, Mrs. C. E. Dalrymple, John Gray Clarke, New York; James D. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Wells, Mrs. T. U. Culbert, W. H. Davis, H. E. Ritter, Mrs. M. H. Bissel, Brooklyn.

Eureka Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Lloyd, Miss Marguerite Kenton, New York; John M. Daley, Helen J. Daley, Julia A. Lyons, Cohoes, N. Y.

Surf Hotel—Miss M. E. Hofmayer, Miss Louise Hofmann, Jersey City; M. H. Benson, Chicago; M. M. Huguenot, St. Louis.

Highland House—Mr. and Mrs. W. S.

The Heavens in September.

THE September heavens will be alive with clustering constellations that shine with renewed lustre in the crisp and pure Autumnal atmosphere. Among them may be noted the great square of Pegasus rising in the east. Low down in the northeast is the lovely cluster of the Pleiades. The three stars

Part Four — Pages 33-36

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Security market transactions for the five business days of last week were on a larger scale than for some time past, with here and there quite surprising outbursts of activity—and, as usual, of late, activity as a rule resulted in the establishment of higher prices.

All surface indications warrant the belief that accumulation of securities by strong interests is still in process—a belief publicly testified to in an interview by one of the most notable of latter-day financiers, Mr. James R. Keene. Increasing business and enhancing value were not due to new developments, for none was brought to light of consequence. A feeble and futile effort there was to make "bear" capital out of the reduction in the dividend on Reading first preferred—an effort which "died a-borning"—as the Street quickly reached the conclusion that reduction in this case was not retrenchment, but simply a move of hidden import on the chessboard of high finance—with plenty of confidence in the master making the move. The slightness of the amount saved—$280,000—and the importance of the preservation of the voting trust in Reading sufficiently sustain this view, despite the unpleasant fact that Reading earnings in common with those of the other "Hard-coalers" must suffer from the deplorable continuance of the strike. That the strike as a general market influence is so faintly perceptible adds proof of prevailing strength, were such proof required. It would seem that no clouds can gather in the financial sky long enough to long withstand the steady blaze of the sun of prosperity. Back of all minor happenings loom the tremendous and inspiring facts of bountiful crops, busy workshops, and swelling commerce—industry favored by nature creating wealth at a rate impossible to any precedent era. Herein is visible the great cause whereof the current security market is an effect. Long enduring prosperity of the whole community compels Wall Street to be prosperous whether it will or no, and in these stirring times the professional bear plies a thankless and profitless vocation. Sentimental attacks on values are as impotent as sentimental booms—the effect of either being very temporary—for value is not the creature of sentiment; it must in the long run be the sum of earning power. The continuous rise of American securities since 1896 has followed—not preceded—the continuous rise of earnings, and the question for investors to consider is not whether stocks "look high," but whether their prices fairly reflect accumulated and prospective earnings. A security which may have been dear at 50 in 1896 may be cheap at 160 in 1902. Nor does it follow that it must react to 50 because it once sold there—to reproduce the prices of 1896 there must first be reproduced the conditions of that period, and there is not the least trace of any tendency thitherward; so far all signs readable are of healthy and encouraging character, indicating sound growth, foretelling increase of production and consumption. It is, however, certain that the rank and file of the Street, who must at all times exert a powerful if fleeting influence on quotations—not on value—are wedded to tradition and slow to grasp the import of changed conditions. To them the mere fact that securities "look high" is sufficient incentive to sell—to "go short"—and to them must be largely ascribed the frequent and erratic fluctuations which have accompanied all recent rises. Such selling is powerless to stay market movement, but it can and often does seriously harass it, to the bewilderment of the onlookers. Of all the factors which make up "the market," professional trading is the most mystifying and inexplicable, being based entirely on sentiment and aiming at little more than "making a turn." That short selling dislodges no stocks to speak of nowadays shows how strongly securities are held, how scarce are stoploss orders and lightly margined accounts. Indeed, the market seems to be as strong technically as naturally.

Money keeps abundant at fair rates despite the slender margin of reserves and despite heavy absorption by the Treasury from customs payments. No uneasiness is felt for the immediate future, as foreign exchange rates show clearly that Europe can be freely drawn upon for gold if necessary or expedient. It is interesting and instructive to watch the same tendencies at work among the banks and trust companies that are dubbed "community of interest" among the railroads. Old frictions and jealousies are giving way to enlightened co-operation, much to the benefit of the commercial and financial world. The actual consolidations which have been effected have all made for strength and safety, but even more potent for good is the intelligent harmony which embraces most of the important financial institutions of the entire country—enabling, for example, the present crop-moving exigencies to pass by without hurtful stringency of funds anywhere. This skillful handling of available means becomes the more creditable when the comparatively inelastic, unscientific nature of our currency is considered. Incidentally it puts to shame the perverse croaking which has all the year beset the money market from certain quarters desirous of bringing about declines in the security market.

On the whole, the security market seems in very comfortable condition. Sturdy holding of past purchases and confident new buying are the dominant features. The doubts and fears that find voice here and there are certainly not entertained by the great mass of investors or prices would sag under the offerings of the timid. Public speculative buying is not much in evidence, though more so than a month ago—bolder spirits endeavoring to anticipate the quite generally expected Fall boom. Never did a Summer close and an Autumn open under fairer auspices. Barring the unhappy coal strike, there is no large matter of evil omen extant; with that single exception there is nothing in sight of National importance market-wise to interrupt the natural progression that may be reasonably and justly hoped for agriculture and trade. With the disappearance of Summer idleness and the return to activity of Wall Street leaders the security market may be expected to develop fresh vigor and adequately mark time to the country's onward march.

SOFT COAL EXPANSION.

The demand for soft coal is accentuated by the prospect that even if the anthracite miners go to work at once the time necessary to put the mines in workable condition and to get the coal ready for market and to destination is so short that only a very limited amount could be delivered. The consequence is that there is a hysterical demand for a large supply of bituminous, because it takes about two tons of bituminous to make up for one ton of anthracite.

The cost to the consumer has heretofore been about the same, but the coming Winter promises to raise the disparity. It is this prospect that is causing so strenuous a demand. Consumers see the prospect ahead, and are almost hysterical in their desire to stock up with bituminous before the Winter price schedule goes into effect. All the shipping points have been put to their utmost to handle the tonnage. The situation at Norfolk and Newport News is getting easier every day. While Norfolk suffered but little during the strike, Newport News felt the weight of it. Within the past few days, however, there has been some relief, enough fuel having been received to supply immediate needs, and steady increase in receipts is looked for. One has only to glance at the reports of the carriers, such as the Pennsylvania, the Norfolk, and the Baltimore and Ohio, to see that this situation of soft coal movement is of intense interest.

There is always "something doing" in the South these days, and coal and railroads to haul it are the feature everywhere. It is announced that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has leased through a car trust 25 consolidation locomotives, 1,000 steel gondolas, 300 wooden box cars, 400 wooden gondolas, 200 wooden coke cars, 110 wooden hopper-bottom gondolas, and 200 wooden flat cars for $2,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is again in the market for locomotives, and will shortly award contracts for 100 more engines, notwithstanding that the company in June gave a similar order for 100 engines, to be delivered next Spring, and it also has 54 locomotives that were previously ordered now in course of construction, the delivery of which is to begin now. The engines to be ordered are for delivery next Summer. About 1,800 of the order for 2,000 all-steel drop-bottom hopper cars has been delivered, and 2,000 more fifty-ton capacity pressed steel gondolas are to come. Then there are 1,300 fifty-ton-capacity box cars being built by the American Car and Foundry Company, and 700 fifty-ton capacity flat cars. All have steel underframing. Advices from St. Louis state that the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, [illegible] and Southern Railways have [illegible] engines since the beginning of 1902, and 50 more are to be delivered before Jan. 1.

Announcement is made of the Southern Railway's intention to establish an important line from Knoxville and the East Tennessee coal fields through the Carolina Mountains into Eastern Georgia and Western South Carolina, making a short line to the coast. Maryville is sixteen miles from Knoxville, and the Southern now has a line between the two points. It also has lines from Knoxville into the coal fields.

The West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway has commenced building a branch from the main track to the new mine opening near Chaffee, a six-foot vein, which lies about 100 feet above the track. A smaller vein, 280 feet above the track, will be developed. The West Virginia Central is now grading for the Abrams Creek Branch from Switchback to Hartmonsville, a distance of 3¼ miles, to reach a 12-foot coal vein under a 100-acre tract. A mile has been already graded. The coal is the same as the Elk Garden big vein. It is expected that the branch will soon be extended up Stony River 14 miles, where valuable coal and timber tracts will be opened. Development is marked all along the line of the road.

The prospect of the early development of the Leeds and Cahaba Valley mineral and farming district in Alabama, with the coming of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad through this section, is very encouraging. Major Lee, with his corps of engineers, is still in this district, and it is thought now that the actual construction of this proposed railroad to Birmingham will shortly be commenced. The Pratt Coal Company, which company was reorganized recently, will increase the output of its mines from 1,600 tons daily to 4,000 tons. The firm will also construct 300 coke ovens, and will at an early date give the contract for the construction of a new coal washer, which will have a capacity of 500 tons per day.

The large boundary of land situated in Breathitt and Knox Counties, Ky., embracing 120,000 acres, belonging to the Breathitt Coal, Iron and Lumber Company, has just been sold to Canadian people. This valuable property extends thirty-five miles through the eastern part of Kentucky, and is underlaid with fine cannel coal and iron ore, and has the finest of virgin timbers, with every indication of oil. A deal in coal land in Bell County has just been closed. The property embraces about 15,000 acres of coal lands lying on Straight Creek. The sale was made to Boston capitalists. The lands were purchased for development, and will require the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 in the purchase and improvement.

According to advices from Austin, Texas, it is reported on "trustworthy authority" that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is soon to build an extension from Paris to Galveston, with a branch south of Paris to Fort Worth, to reach the 'Frisco's Kansas City line. Application will be made, it is stated, for an amendment to the charter of the Paris and Great Northern Road, which is part of the 'Frisco system. The extension proposed is to run from Paris direct to Galveston, passing through a section now without adequate railroad facilities. Such a line would be about 300 miles long, and it is interesting to note that a movement is now on foot at Athens, Canton, and Greenville for a line to Palestine, which would be almost in the direct path of a road to run from Paris to Galveston. It is also reported that the 'Frisco will push its extension from Brownwood to San Antonio as fast as possible. The 'Frisco now reaches Galveston through connection with the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, and also with the Texas Midland and Houston and Texas Central.

The Woodstock Iron Company of Alabama is letting contracts to increase the number of coke batteries at the mines from 174 to 500, which means that the monthly capacity will be increased from 5,000 to 15,000 tons. This change will be brought about as quickly as possible, requiring about eight months, and all the fuel will come to the Anniston plant. The all-important question of fuel supply is now settled with the Woodstock Company, and the only remaining deficiency is now remedied. At present the fuel supply of the mines will have to be shipped around by Birmingham, but as soon as the connecting link is built between Attalla and Oneonta it is thought that this means will be used in order to bring the coal, coke, and iron ore to Anniston from the company's properties.

Even Southern Illinois is waking up; a new railroad is being constructed from a point near Thebes, Ill., northeast, and is to be extended into Altamont. This new link will be the last to connect the Cotton Belt system with the Gould interests in the northern territory, thereby making a through line from Texas to Chicago and the East. At Zeigler a junction will be made with the new Leiter line, and at Altamont this connection of the Cotton Belt will connect with the Wabash. Along the territory in Illinois traversed by this new road, which is now being constructed, is a vast coal deposit. Those interested have purchased nearly all the available land, and are opening up the vein in several places.

Officials of the West Virginia Central and the Wabash Railroads are holding conferences for the purpose of finally settling the exact route of the 130-mile link through Central West Virginia that is to connect the West Virginia Central with the Little Kanawha Railroad. It was stated recently that the West Virginia Central interests are in favor of the southernmost of the four different routes that have recently been surveyed. This route leaves the West Virginia Central at Leiters, a few miles west of Elkins, thence to Laurel Fork River, through Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, and Wirt Counties, striking the Little Kanawha Valley at Burnsville, in Branxton County. The route from that point westward would be along the river to Palatine and a connection with the Little Kanawha.

Buckhannon will be reached by a six-mile spur, and Weston likewise may be given a branch line, while it is expected another branch will be built to Clarksburg, opening a rich coal territory. The Wabash expects to have this connecting link completed within twelve months, when trains will be put on from Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and west to Baltimore, the expectation being that the connecting link between the West Virginia Central and the Western Maryland will be completed in the meantime. The Wabash Company is declared to have acquired no less than 75,000 acres of coal in West Virginia in its own name, this being exclusive of the enormous holdings of the Davis-Elkins syndicate.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

BANK PROGRESS IN THREE CITIES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA COMPARISONS.

The National banks of Philadelphia have made gigantic gains in deposits and net profits within the past ten years, and these items on July 16, the date of the last call of the Controller of the Currency, were higher than at any time in the history of the Quaker City banking institutions.

At this time a comparison between the growth of the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston National banks will be of interest, and the twelve largest banks in point of deposit in each city have been included in the accompanying compilation, which shows the capital, net profits, and deposits of these institutions at the close of business Sept. 30, 1892, and July 16, 1902, together with the gains made and the book value of the stocks at both periods, the last sale price reported on Aug. 25, 1892, and Aug. 25, 1902; the increase, the present dividend rates of the banks, and the income basis of the stocks at the present last sale price.

Referring to the table, it will be seen that the figures of only eleven banks in Philadelphia are used under date of Sept. 30, 1892, which is accounted for from the fact that the Franklin National Bank, the fifth largest in the city in point of deposits, was only organized in July, 1900. The eleven banks in 1892 had an aggregate capital of $10,850,000, while the net profits amounted to $8,769,315, or about 81 per cent. of the capital, compared with a total capital of $13,450,000 and net profits of $17,313,450 in 1902. During the ten years the Merchants' National Bank decreased its capital $400,000 and the Mechanics' National Bank decreased this item to the amount of $300,000. During the same period the Fourth Street National Bank increased capital from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 and added $1,500,000 to surplus by placing the new stock at a premium; the Girard National Bank added $500,000 to capital and $500,000 to surplus, the Third National doubled its capital, making it $800,000, and the Franklin National was organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The increase in capital, therefore, amounted to $2,600,000, while the advance in net profits was $8,544,135, or nearly 100 per cent., including the new Franklin National. The percentage of surplus to capital on July 16, 1902, was about 128 per cent., a gain during the ten years of 47 per cent.

This compares very favorably with the showing made by the twelve banks taken in New York and Boston, and shows that the general outside reputation as to the slowness of Philadelphia is not deserved by the Quaker City banking institutions, for in the ten years covered by this computation the fact is demonstrated that these banks have had a greater growth in proportion than either the metropolitan banks or the banks of cultured Boston. For instance, the banks in New York had a total capital in 1892 of $24,100,000 and net profits of $38,379,632, or 160 per cent. of capital. In 1902 the capital had grown to $64,900,000 and the net profits advanced to $72,806,100, a gain of $34,426,468, or less than 50 per cent. The percentage of net profits to capital at the close of business July 16, 1902, was about 112, which shows a decrease in the ten years of 48 per cent., compared with Philadelphia's gain of 47 per cent.

During the ten years the National City Bank increased capital from $1,000,000 to $25,000,000, which made it the largest bank in the world with the exception of the Bank of England; and increase net profits from $2,746,248 to $15,156,100, a large portion of which was from premiums paid on new stock issued. The National Bank of Commerce increased capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, the Hanover National Bank increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, the First National Bank increased from $500,000 to $10,000,000, the Chase National increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the Fourth National Bank decreased its capital by $200,000.

In Boston the twelve largest banks had capital in 1892 of $16,150,000, while the net profits aggregated $7,272,049, or about 45 per cent. of capital. By July 16, 1902, the capital had been increased to $19,650,000, the National Shawmut Bank having added $2,500,000 and the National Bank of Redemption $1,000,000. The net profits showed an increase for the ten years of $5,748,536, or about 79 per cent. The percentage of net profits to capital on this date was about 66 per cent. The following table shows how the percentage of net profits to capital was increased by the banks of the three cities:

City.	Percentage of net profits to capital Sept. 30, 1892.	Percentage of net profits to capital July 16, 1902.	Increase	Per cent. increase in net profits for ten years.
Philadelphia	81	128	47	100
New York	160	112	48	50
Boston	45	66	21	79

In the matter of deposits the Philadelphia banks also make the best showing in growth for the ten years.

At the close of business Sept. 30, 1892, the eleven banks had deposits of $64,002,160, or 326 per cent. of capital and net profits, while on July 16, 1902, the deposits had grown to $176,860,995, a gain for the ten years of $112,858,835, or about 176 per cent. The percentage of deposits to capital and net profits amounted to 574, an increase of 248 per cent.

The percentage of deposits to capital and net profits of the New York banks in 1892 was 457, the aggregate amount of deposits being $286,007,763. The growth during the period to July 16, 1902, amounted to $459,262,777, the total amount being $745,270,340. The increase was equal to about 160 per cent. The percentage of deposits to capital and net profits being 541, it is seen that the gain made by the New York banks was but 84 per cent., against a gain of 248 per cent. made by the Philadelphia institutions.

The Boston banks came very near making as good a showing as the Philadelphia banks, but fell a little short. In September, 1892, the banks at the Hub had aggregate deposits of $59,513,686, which represented a percentage to capital and surplus of 254. Ten years later the deposits had advanced to $161,587,492, showing a gain of $102,073,806, or about 171 per cent., while the percentage of deposits to capital and net profits had increased to 495, a gain of 241. These increases in the percentage of deposits to capital and net profits are shown in the following table:

	Percentage of deposits to capital and net profits Sept. 30, 1892.	Percentage of deposits to capital and net profits July 16, 1902.	Increase	Per cent. increase in deposits for the ten years.
Philadelphia	326	574	248	176
New York	457	541	84	180
Boston	254	495	241	171

During the ten years not one bank in Philadelphia failed to increase deposits, while in New York two institutions—the Chemical National Bank and the Importers and Traders' National Bank—show losses. The former shows a decrease of $1,289,005, while the last named lost $1,182,694. The National Exchange Bank of Boston also shows a loss, the amount being $540,821.

The Philadelphia banks showed their supremacy over the banks of New York and Boston in still another particular, for the book values of their stock increased and thereby added to their value to stockholders. The total increase in book values amounted to 834, while the New York banks show an increase of but 663, and those of Boston but 200. Of the book value of Philadelphia stocks, however, 226 is credited to the Franklin National, which was not in existence in 1892, which would make the gain less than that made by the New York institutions. One stock in each city shows a decrease in book value.

Bank stocks, as a rule, are not traded in to any great extent by speculators, but if a person had invested in one share of each of the ten Philadelphia banks in existence in 1892, which are included in the table, (the Penn National Bank being omitted, as it is impossible to get the last sale price,) the deal would have paid about 30 per cent. on the investment, in addition to the dividends received. In this particular, however, the New York banks are far in the lead of the Philadelphia banks, as the increase in the price of stocks of the banks of the metropolis amounted to about 52 per cent. The Boston banks show an increase of about 42 per cent., which places them also in the lead of the Philadelphia banks in this respect. The banks which show losses in the price of their stocks are the National City Bank, the First National Bank, and the Chemical National Bank of New York and the Second National Bank of Boston.

At the present time all the banks included in the table are paying dividends, with the exception of one in New York, and the compilation includes the income bases of these securities figured on the last sale price. The table follows:

NEW YORK.	Capital. Sept. 30, 1892.	Capital. July 16, 1902.	Net Profits. Sept. 30, 1892.	Net Profits. July 16, 1902.	Increase In Capital.	Increase In Profits.	Deposits. Sept. 30, 1892.	Deposits. July 16, 1902.	Deposits. Increase.	Book Value. Sept. 30, 1892.	Book Value. July 16, 1902.	Book Value. Increase	Last Sale Reported. Aug. 25, 1892.	Last Sale Reported. Aug. 25, 1902.	Last Sale Reported. Increase	Present Dividend Rate.	Income at Last Sale Present Price.
National City Bank	$1,000,000	$25,000,000	$2,746,248	$15,156,100	$24,000,000	$12,409,852	$19,724,453	$144,206,005	$124,481,552	127	160	33	470	325	*145	6	1.8
National Bank of Commerce	5,000,000	10,000,000	3,554,660	7,266,600	5,000,000	3,711,940	21,437,618	95,605,101	74,167,483	171	173	2	139	340	151	8	2.3
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,911,470	5,753,100	2,000,000	3,841,630	22,040,737	81,805,331	59,764,594	119	291	172	341	671	330	10	1.4
First National Bank	500,000	10,000,000	7,030,461	12,274,500	9,500,000	5,243,039	27,616,526	78,789,065	51,172,539	245	222	*23	2,000	820	*1,180	20	2.4
National Park Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,897,703	4,303,500	.....	1,405,894	34,814,963	76,258,450	41,443,487	244	315	71	315	641	326	15	2.3
Western National Bank	2,100,000	2,100,000	287,949	3,049,400	.....	2,761,551	14,057,707	61,947,707	46,960,176	113	245	132	185	690	478½	.....	.....
Chase National Bank	500,000	1,000,000	1,100,888	3,181,000	500,000	2,080,112	20,390,109	56,409,328	36,019,219	320	418	98	177	289	217	12	3.3
Fourth National Bank	3,200,000	3,000,000	1,909,091	2,682,700	*200,000	759,709	27,360,228	33,644,852	6,284,624	159	188	29	200½	235	34¾	7	2.9
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,992,990	2,220,700	.....	227,710	20,491,938	32,288,912	11,796,974	199	212	13	232	350	118	10	2.9
American Exchange National Bank	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,333,171	3,486,100	.....	1,152,929	22,247,872	31,891,700	9,643,828	146	169	23	158	273½	115½	8	2.9
Chemical National Bank	300,000	300,000	6,997,855	7,212,600	.....	214,545	30,216,167	28,927,162	*1,289,005	2,432	2,504	72	4,450	4,325	*125	150	3.4
Importers and Traders' National Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,616,343	6,233,000	.....	616,657	24,979,421	23,796,727	*1,182,694	474	515	41	610	690	80	20	2.8
Total	$24,100,000	$64,900,000	$38,379,632	$72,806,100	$41,000,000	$34,426,468	$286,007,763	$745,270,340	$459,262,777	4,749	5,412	663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Decrease.																	
PHILADELPHIA.																	
Fourth Street National Bank	$1,500,000	$3,000,000	$917,117	$4,079,638	$1,500,000	$3,162,521	$11,698,782	$34,048,430	$22,349,648	162	235	73	150	254¼	104¼	8	3.9
Philadelphia National Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,135,151	1,929,670	.....	744,519	6,957,114	27,699,982	20,742,868	179	228	49	200	307	107	20	3.2
Girard National Bank	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,352,013	1,823,525	500,000	470,512	7,782,543	19,484,203	11,701,665	235	221	*14	97½	260	162½	8	3.8
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	719,579	869,477	.....	149,898	8,445,119	15,585,189	7,140,070	135	143	8	115	150	35	6	4.0
Franklin National Bank	Since org'z'd.	1,000,000	.....	1,289,000	1,000,000	1,289,000	.....	14,768,746	14,768,746	.....	226	202	.....	330	.....	8	2.4
Merchants' National Bank	1,000,000	600,000	291,349	606,431	*400,000	315,082	5,813,297	14,544,537	9,281,240	129	201	72	92	135½	43½	5	3.7
Corn Exchange National Bank	500,000	500,000	357,090	771,326	.....	914,246	3,928,536	13,523,309	9,594,773	170	254	84	73	101	28	8	7.1
Central National Bank	750,000	750,000	1,649,389	2,228,602	.....	578,703	7,021,847	10,491,222	3,469,375	320	403	83	380¼	381½	1¼	12	3.1
Bank of North America	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,593,084	1,879,703	.....	286,619	6,556,067	10,029,937	3,473,850	259	287	28	275½	275½	.....	12	4.3
Mechanics' National Bank	800,000	500,000	221,598	553,319	*300,000	331,721	1,732,535	5,766,700	4,034,165	127	210	83	106	141	41	6	4.2
Penn National Bank	500,000	500,000	442,846	788,050	.....	345,204	3,643,234	5,755,185	2,111,951	188	257	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third National Bank	300,000	600,000	38,689	514,709	300,000	476,010	920,086	5,160,550	4,240,484	112	185	73	90	121¾	31¾	6	4.9
Total	$10,850,000	$13,450,000	$8,769,315	$17,313,450	$3,300,000	$8,544,135	$84,002,160	$176,860,995	$112,858,835	2,016	2,850	834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Decrease.																	
BOSTON.																	
National Shawmut Bank	$1,000,000	$3,500,000	$222,964	$2,725,964	$2,500,000	$2,503,000	$6,709,704	$45,876,656	$39,166,952	122	177	55	125½	225¼	100¾	6	2.5
National Bank of Redemption	1,000,000	2,000,000	493,604	886,696	1,000,000	393,092	9,207,740	23,030,545	13,822,805	149	144	*5	127	163¾	36¾	6	3.6
National Bank of the Republic	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,185,267	1,300,596	.....	115,329	6,943,676	15,680,867	8,737,131	179	187	8	162¾	164¾	2	7	4.2
Merchants' National Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,597,180	2,529,523	.....	932,343	7,893,338	11,852,495	3,959,157	153	184	31	146½	194	47½	6	3.0
Second National Bank	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,046,483	1,354,852	.....	308,369	6,171,612	11,250,881	5,079,269	165	184	19	198	189¾	*8¼	7	3.6
National Bank of Commerce	1,500,000	1,500,000	565,719	886,057	.....	292,338	4,436,710	10,460,225	6,023,515	137	157	20	130¼	152	22¼	4	2.6
Eliot National Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	538,080	857,478	.....	289,398	1,613,014	9,384,317	7,730,003	158	185	27	137	170¼	33¼	6	3.5
State National Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	503,980	1,156,022	.....	652,042	3,049,780	7,724,524	4,675,044	125	157	32	125¼	155½	30¾	5	3.2
National Suffolk Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000	414,878	431,753	.....	16,875	2,418,430	7,180,836	4,762,406	127	128	1	106⅛	133	26⅞	5	3.7
National Exchange Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	423,854	636,056	.....	212,202	7,546,117	7,005,296	*540,821	142	163	21	138¾	151½	12¾	6	3.9
Massachusetts National Bank	800,000	800,000	113,065	152,617	.....	39,552	2,100,136	6,424,010	4,323,874	114	119	5	101	129	28	4	3.1
Mechanics' National Bank	250,000	250,000	116,975	130,971	.....	13,996	1,422,329	5,766,700	4,343,871	106	152	46	.....	120¼	.....	7	5.8
Total	$16,150,000	$19,650,000	$7,272,049	$13,020,585	$3,500,000	$5,748,536	$59,513,686	$161,587,492	$102,073,806	1,677	1,937	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Decrease.																	

CLEARING-HOUSE MACHINERY.

How New York's Vast Bank Exchanges Are Simplified.

One of the busiest institutions in New York and one of which the general public knows very little is the New York Clearing House, situated on Cedar Street, in the heart of the financial district of the city. More business is transacted by this organization than by any other similar institution in the world, the clearings being even greater than those of the London Clearing House Association. This is proved in the following figures, which show that the metropolis is taking the place of London as the financial centre of the world:

CLEARINGS.

	New York.	London.
January, 1902	$6,929,468,711	$4,392,012,041
February, 1902	5,448,989,976	4,049,911,033
March, 1902	5,506,925,495	3,861,821,730
Total	$17,785,384,182	$12,303,744,804

It is seen that the average daily clearings for New York for the three months amounted to $230,978,755, while London's daily average was but $150,788,893, or $71,180,862 daily under New York, the per cent. excess being about 45.

The New York Clearing House Association was organized Oct. 3, 1853, with fifty-five banks, the aggregate capital being $47,000,000, the proposition to establish such an institution being first placed before the bankers by the late Albert Gallatin, President of the National Bank, which has since changed its title and is now known as the Gallatin National Bank.

The first home of the Clearing House was in offices at 14 Wall Street, and the first exchanges were made Oct. 11, 1853, under the supervision of George D. Lyman, a teller in the Bank of North America, who was made manager by the Committee on Organization. J. C. Hallock was assistant manager. The last named was succeeded in less than a year by William A. Camp, who succeeded Mr. Lyman as manager in 1864. The present manager, William Sherer, has filled the position for several years.

Previous to the establishment of the Clearing House the various banks were compelled to make up their accounts with the other banks, and then send a messenger with the bills, checks, drafts, and other items held and demand payment from the banks on which the same were drawn, the payments being made in gold coin or banknotes. This was done daily until the business of the banks increased to such large proportions that it was impossible to do so with safety, when the exchanges were made weekly by an understanding between the banks.

This is all changed now, and the banks clear daily through the Clearing House, the different items being sent to that institution at the close of business each day. It requires but about fifteen minutes for all the exchanges to be made, whereas it formerly consumed the time of several messengers the greater part of the day.

What is called a proof-sheet is issued at the end of each clearing, which shows just how the banks stand, and before 1:30 o'clock each day the debtor banks must pay the amount due to the Clearing House. The banks with a credit then receive the balances due them. The settlements are all made by 3 o'clock each day, and the Clearing House has had actual money in its possession for only about two hours, as it receives from one and pays to another.

Should a bank fail or refuse to pay the balance due the Clearing House the manager draws reclamation drafts on all banks which created the indebtedness of the defaulting bank, in proportion to their amount of the debit.

For errors, disorderly conduct on the part of bank clerks, failure to be present on time when exchanges are made, failure to pay balances promptly, or infringement of other rules of the association the banks are fined from $1 to $5,000, the last amount having been paid but once, the offending bank being the Central National Bank, for an infringement of the rule relating to collections for other banks.

The vast amount of business transacted through the Clearing House can be seen from the following compilation, which gives the amount of clearings for each year since the inception of the association, the average daily clearings, the number of member banks, the balances for each year, the average daily balances, and the percentage of balances to clearings. The table is complete to Sept. 30, 1901, the end of the fiscal year:

YEAR.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.	Balance to Clearings.	No. of Mbrs.
1854	$297,411,493	$988,078	$5,750,455,067	$19,104,504	5.17	50
1855	280,694,137	940,595	5,362,912,098	17,412,052	5.40	48
1856	334,714,499	1,079,724	6,906,213,328	22,278,107	5.83	50
1857	365,313,901	1,182,245	8,333,226,718	26,968,371	4.39	50
1858	314,238,910	1,016,954	4,756,604,386	15,393,735	6.66	46
1859	353,984,682	1,177,945	6,448,005,956	20,887,333	5.64	47
1860	380,693,438	1,232,017	7,231,143,056	23,401,767	5.26	50
1861	353,383,944	1,151,087	5,915,742,758	19,269,520	5.97	50
1862	415,530,331	1,344,758	6,871,443,591	22,237,681	6.04	50
1863	677,026,462	2,207,252	14,807,597,848	48,428,657	4.55	50
1864	885,719,204	2,869,405	27,984,433	24,097,196,655	3.97	49
1865	1,035,765,107	3,373,827	26,032,384,341	84,796,040	3.97	55
1866	1,068,135,106	3,472,752	28,917,146,914	93,541,195	3.71	58
1867	1,144,963,451	3,717,413	28,675,159,472	93,101,167	3.99	58
1868	1,125,455,236	3,642,249	28,484,288,936	92,182,163	3.95	59
1869	1,159,318,307	3,837,397	37,407,028,986	121,451,392	3.09	59
1870	1,036,484,821	3,365,210	27,804,539,405	90,274,478	3.72	61
1871	1,209,721,029	3,927,685	29,300,986,962	95,133,073	4.12	62
1872	1,428,512,707	4,638,255	33,844,369,568	107,884,316	4.22	61
1873	1,474,508,024	4,818,653	35,461,052,825	115,885,793	4.15	59
1874	1,236,753,176	4,205,975	32,855,927,936	74,893,573	5.12	59
1875	1,408,908,776	4,603,290	25,061,237,902	81,889,470	5.62	59
1876	1,295,042,028	4,218,377	21,597,274,247	70,349,427	5.99	59
1877	1,373,996,301	4,504,905	23,299,243,707	76,358,176	5.89	58
1878	1,307,843,357	4,273,999	22,508,438,441	73,785,746	5.81	57
1879	1,400,111,062	4,560,622	25,178,770,890	82,015,583	5.56	59
1880	1,516,538,631	4,956,008	37,182,128,821	121,510,224	4.07	59
1881	1,776,018,161	5,823,010	48,565,819,212	159,232,190	3.66	61
1882	1,596,000,245	5,195,446	46,552,846,161	151,637,935	3.42	62
1883	1,568,983,196	5,161,128	40,293,165,257	132,543,306	3.89	64
1884	1,324,909,993	4,367,201	34,092,037,337	111,049,311	3.87	64
1885	1,250,355,251	4,247,069	25,250,791,439	82,789,480	5

and 550 others in New England not only settle daily, but charge nothing for such prompt remittance. As the clearing of city checks brought about daily settlements in New York, so it was the clearing of country checks that made daily settlements possible in New England. The Boston Clearing House clears Boston checks in the morning and New England checks in the afternoon.

The New York movement toward daily settlements with New England banks is already far advanced. No less than 275 banks in New England, upon the invitation of a New York banker, have expressed in writing their willingness to settle daily with New York without charge, provided New York banks will receive New England checks free of charge from depositors and collect the checks through the New York Clearing House, so that each bank in New England will get those on it in a single letter daily, which each can pay with a single draft. This matter was quite fully described by me in THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, Feb. 23, 1902.

At present, without a clearing of out-of-town checks, the New York banks collect checks on country banks in the same disconnected way that they did checks on one another before their Clearing House was established. In those slow-coach days each New York bank desposited any checks it had on another city bank at the latter's counter, and on Friday settled with each separately. There was no concerted action. To-day each New York bank does not send every check it has on a country bank direct to that bank, and every country bank does not settle direct with it. The collection and settlement may be made indirectly through other banks. The gist of it is that between the city and country banks there is no concerted action.

Here we come to the real difficulty. Concerted action is always hard to institute. It has taken several years to establish the clearing of New England checks at Boston and to bring here the united offer of 275 New England banks to settle at par daily with New York. The clearing of out-of-town checks is the next greatest achievement to the clearing of city checks. Not in fifty years has New York had such a proposition and opportunity as is offered by the New England banks. Perhaps it is natural there should be some hesitation in accepting such unusual terms—so much better than New York banks hoped to get from country banks. But it is almost time for every banker in New York to understand that as the clearing of city checks was eminently proper and not to be avoided, so, too, the clearing of out-of-town checks at the New York Clearing House is inevitable.

JAMES C. HALLOCK.

203 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 29, 1902.

MONEY MARKET SAFEGUARDED.

New York Banks Acting in Concert.

Should the occasion arise relief of a not unsubstantial nature is to be given the money market. As a consequence whatever concern there has been in Wall Street and elsewhere as to the outlook is fast disappearing—thanks largely to relief measures undertaken by the banks and the Treasury Department jointly. To knowledge of these measures and to the certainty that they will be fully, finally, and effectually carried through was due primarily the dissipation toward the close of last week of the remaining fear of a money "squeeze," entertained in some parts of the financial district. Skeptics there were who were inclined to minimize the importance and the effectiveness of the relief proposed; but these are the individuals who for the past year have been prating of "dear money" only to see all their calamitous predictions come to naught.

What the relief measures are has already been set out in a general way in the news and telegraphic columns, but the details have not been, and in respect to the plan generally there seems to be confusion and misunderstanding. There should be none. In the words of Secretary Shaw the plan is, broadly, an invitation to "some of the larger National banks in the principal cities to order additional amounts of circulating notes to be printed"—that is to say, the invitation is that the banks shall increase their circulation. The plan proposed to accomplish this—and it has met with the prompt approval of the heads of practically all of the larger institutions—is a very simple one. The necessary bonds against which the circulation is to be taken out are not to be bought. Indeed, they could not be. As one National bank President puts it, it is doubtful if $5,000,000 in bonds could be purchased in the market, and if they could it would be only at an advance in price of 5 per cent. or more. To suggest, therefore, as in one quarter was done, that the banks are to purchase $100,000,000 in bonds, is of course ridiculous. The relief is to come in a much more simple way—a way that promises by its more constant application to work greater elasticity in the currency.

Bonds are to be borrowed from present holders, not bought; and against these borrowed bonds, deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the respective banks, circulation can be taken out for so long or so short a time as may be necessary. The process is a simple one. The banks will borrow, say, for six months—or over the critical crop-moving period—paying the owner of the bonds at the rate, say, of 2 per cent. per year for the use of the bonds, the owner of course receiving in addition his regular interest. On these borrowed bonds the banks can take out increased circulation, relieving any stringency there might otherwise be and at the same time making a profit on the transaction—for the circulation so taken out could be retired gradually (the present figure now limits retirement to $3,000,000 per month) if it should prove that the money was not needed and did not command a sufficiently high rate to yield a profit.

The advantage of such a plan (by it some $20,000,000 additional circulation would seem assured) is, of course, primarily the elasticity it affords and the relief purpose it serves. Beyond this, it does away with the necessity of purchases of bonds which might later have to be offered upon the market at a sacrifice.

Doubting Thomases have appeared since the plan was mooted, seeking to cast doubt on the legality of such a step. These skeptics apparently do not know that the National City Bank and many other large institutions have for years past pursued the policy of borrowing rather than buying bonds against which their circulation is taken out.

In other words, the present scheme involves in reality no new feature. The importance of the action taken lies in the fact that it is a concerted step, joined in by the banks and Government alike, to afford relief if relief be necessary.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to see how the much-predicted squeeze in rates is to come about.

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS.

No Sensational Rise in Money Rates as Had Been Predicted—The Situation.

The principal developments of last week in the local money market were the enormous shipments of money to the West and interior points, the total running up beyond the six-million-dollar mark. To offset this loss were some small receipts of gold from the Klondike and some few shipments of currency from interior points. These were too small, however, to be of importance, and the loss in cash reported during the week by the banks is therefore not surprising.

Were there no relief in sight such as that set out above—it is believed that $20,000,000 in increased circulation could be taken out in short order if necessary—there might be some reason for taking a rather gloomy view of the situation and of the immediate outlook. The crop-moving period is at hand, and any talk that money will not go to the West from this centre to help in that line is just so much nonsense. Money will be needed, and in goodly amount, for the bigger the crops the greater the demand. But that there will be an almost unlimited drain from the West upon New York institutions, as is contended by some stock market bears who would like to see a decline in market values, is absurd. Probably the best proof of this is the statement of ex-Controller Eckel summarizing the replies sent to him by Western bankers in response to a request for a statement of their position and probable needs. As our special dispatch put it, "the banks in all of the States covered are reported to be in a very strong position and able to do a good deal toward facilitating the movement of crops this Fall. A rather firm money market for the next few weeks is looked for, but there is a feeling of confidence expressed that nothing in the shape of a stringency will develop, at least so far as the legitimate business interests of the country are concerned."

When it is borne in mind that this view was held before the new suggestion of Secretary Shaw was made, the significance of it becomes all the greater.

In this connection it may be noted that one of the Wall Street bulletins pointed out last week, in the course of one of its money articles, that the Treasury returns show that during the current fiscal year to Aug. 26 National bank notes had been sent to the Treasury Department at Washington for redemption to the amount of $26,831,688. If there was a scarcity of currency the banks holding these notes would have paid them out over the counter instead of sending them to Washington for redemption. The notes are redeemed at the Treasury Department in lawful money, which is available for bank reserves, while National bank notes are not, but nearly all the notes are redeemed out of the 5 per cent. fund, and an equal amount of lawful money must be deposited by the banks issuing the notes to keep up the redemption fund. Thus, the notes are withdrawn from circulation while in process of redemption and before they can be put in circulation again, an equivalent amount of lawful money must be withdrawn from bank reserves and deposited in the Treasury.

Commenting on this fact, the Wall Street authority, after noting that there was "a great and well-remembered dearth of currency in 1893, and the amount of National bank notes redeemed during that entire year was only $49,320,400 as compared with $68,147,400 in 1894, adds: "So long as the Treasury statements report the receipt every day of from $400,000 to $600,000 National bank notes for current redemption there cannot be a scarcity of currency."

During the week there was some suggestion that gold imports were being quietly arranged for, but in the present condition of the exchange market such talk seems far-fetched. That the foreign banks are in a strong position and could spare the gold, was there a real need for it, is certain. Last week the Bank of England increased its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent., and the Bank of France, which has been losing gold, is also in a strong position. The Bank of Germany, which has been losing gold heavily, is in a weak position, but it is not likely that it will be called upon to help out the money market here.

BANKERS DISCUSS THE PLAN.

Views of Prominent Wall Street Men with Reference to Secretary Shaw's Proposition.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw's invitation to the bankers of the country to have them request the Treasury Department to print extra banknotes for possible circulation demands was not given without a previous consultation with a large number of New York bankers. Wall Street men say that Secretary Shaw objects to some of Wall Street's ideas, but he does not take a step without consulting representative men in "the Street."

One Wall Street banker said a few days ago that Secretary Shaw thought the New York banks wanted him to deposit too much Government money with them. He thought enough money had been sent to New York, it was said. Attention was called to the fact, also, that while the Secretary of the Treasury very recently added some twenty Southern and Western banks to his list of depositories, almost every one of those institutions directed that the deposits intended for them be actually deposited to their credit in New York. This gave the interior banks the benefit of New York exchange without any extra expense to them, while it saved to them the cost of having the actual money shipped by express from Washington.

There are at present some $114,000,000 in Government money in authorized depositories. Secretary Shaw has given out the impression that he considers this to be enough. With the Government revenues declining because of the abolition of the war taxes and a deficit to be taken care of for the fiscal year, the Secretary maintains that too much money should not be allowed to leave the Treasury vaults. But there are many bankers in Wall Street who believe that the Secretary has the right to place any of the Government revenues in banks up to the time these revenues are needed, and that he is empowered to turn over to the banks even other than the Government surplus.

Wall Street financiers say that the Secretary of the Treasury could make money easier if he took the method of depositing—as Secretary Gage did at the time of several money stringencies—or he might purchase bonds, also, as Secretary Gage did. These are the two alternative propositions to the plan Secretary Shaw has suggested—that of banks increasing their circulation.

It is not a generally known fact, but is true, that Secretary Gage stopped buying bonds because very few were being offered, and the Secretary did not wish to be compelled to stop buying by the action of outside influences. His plan of making the price upon the basis of the market average for the three months previous drew a very large number of bonds back to the Government for a while, but in time even the Secretary's offer ceased to attract, and it was withdrawn.

Some Wall Street men, discussing Secretary Shaw's expedient, maintain that it would be somewhat difficult to get sufficient bonds by purchase to increase the bank circulation to any very great extent. There are very few bonds in the market at present, and they are bringing a very high price. It is believed, however, that enough bonds could be borrowed to relieve any critical situation. But bankers do not believe that there will arise the necessity for any great increase of banks' circulation.

One banker pointed out the fact that for several years past the West has been getting more and more independent of the East for its supply of ready money. But for the fact that during the high money days of last Spring a very large quantity of bonds were sold by Western banks, Eastern banks would have had to ship much more money than they did. Nearly all the bonds now in existence are owned by National banks. Savings banks have disposed of most of their holdings, and even if they still have very many of them their by-laws prevent them from lending any of their securities. Savings banks sold nearly all of their bonds at the time Secretary Gage was buying bonds at the market price.

"But we do not believe that there will be any money stringency, so that the absence of bonds will not work as a hardship. There is plenty of money in the market to-day to supply all reasonable needs. The Western banks also have very large sums on hand, so that they will probably be able to take care of themselves without difficulty."

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Some of the motives which actuated Secretary Shaw in making his proposition to the banks were to be gathered from a conversation the Secretary had with an officer of a prominent National bank of this city in April.

"I believe that if there is a money stringency," Secretary Shaw is reported to have said to this banker, "and I can pour about $5,000,000 of circulation into the market each week, it will break any stringency that can by any possibility arise."

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

New York and Philadelphia Brokers Agreeing in Cheerful Views.

There is a very general unanimity of opinion among commission houses in Wall Street that prosperity will continue. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES has made a canvass of nearly all the leading houses, and the same reply has been given to his questions in each case. "Times are good, and they will continue so."

The views expressed by James R. Keene as to the bullish prospects are everywhere approved. Brokers very generally indorse Mr. Keene's statement that, while prices are high relatively, they are not so intrinsically. Many stocks are considered cheap even at the present comparatively high prices.

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"Conditions have seldom been so favorable as they are to-day," said John F. Harris, senior member of the firm of Harris, Gates & Co. "I feel very confident that prosperous conditions will continue for a long while to come. There are many good reasons for one feeling this way, too.

"The crop reports are first rate. The promised drought of the Spring was thoroughly drenched by the long period of rains this Summer, and the crops have been growing at a great rate. There will be very large crops of both corn and wheat. The South also will produce a very heavy cotton crop.

"These fine crop prospects mean that the railroad earnings will be very large. The rate conditions on the railroads have never been better, and there is every reason why the roads should report higher earnings this year than ever before. They will have calls for all the cars they can furnish to move the crops, and every one of these cars will mean just so much extra earnings. The farmers in the West are all in an optimistic frame of mind, and the crop situation promises most auspicious results in every respect.

"The industrial companies all seem to be making money. The United States Steel Corporation to-day has on its books orders for 5,000,000 tons. This is a larger extent of orders than the company has had on its books at any previous date in its history. The bridge building department of the Steel Corporation is perfectly overwhelmed with orders, contracts having already been made for every ton of material that can be delivered up to the first three months of 1904. This is a condition of affairs almost unparalleled in this country's industrial history.

"The only thing that could cause any trouble this Fall would be a money stringency, and I don't believe there is any likelihood of that. Money may go up some, perhaps to 5 or 6 per cent., but I don't believe it will go beyond that. The West has a large amount of money already on hand for crop purposes, and, I think, will be able to get all that it needs for future purposes."

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Isaac N. Solis, member of the firm of Dick Brothers & Co. of New York and Philadelphia, expresses his views of the market as follows:

"It would seem a bull market for all good stocks. A man who buys the best clothes patronizes the standard hatter, purchases his gems and his jewelry from responsible establishments, should buy the best stocks when he dabbles in the market and discriminate against the riffraff.

"The public, speculative and investment, is being educated to higher prices. Stocks that looked high a year ago would be called weak if they declined from their present altitude, and yet they have advanced by 10 and 40 points. There is reason for all this. It is not mere speculation.

"Take Norfolk and Western, for example. It was insistently, persistently, and consistently bulled from the 20s to the 40s, from the 40s to the 60s, and now from the 60s to, well, the 80s or 90s. Why? Earnings. Well, what are the earnings? They will probably be $20,000,000 gross for the current year, and with a 55 to 57 per cent. operating account will show after fixed charges over 9 per cent. upon a stock upon which only 2 per cent. is being distributed. What must happen? Increased dividends. Being discounted now in the whirl up to 80 or more, it will probably sell higher than Paa Handle.

"Take the preferred stock of the Atchisons selling around 105—a 5 per cent. dividend payer—while 4 per cent. stocks sell from 10 to 15 points above Atchison's preferred price, and yet the latter must receive its 5 per cent. before Atchison common, selling at 95, gets 4 per cent. It is not necessary to deal in Rock Island, St. Paul, or Northwest, or any of the oil paintings which belong exclusively to the rich. A careful study of the operations and the earnings of properties of a similar standard will repay the conservative speculator or investor.

"I look to see a big boom in the industrial shares when the railroad list feels like resting. Take Copper, for example. It has been cut in two or more. Sponsors for it are the most successful of all industrial promoters. The bulls on it at 130 are the bears on it at 67. I look to see the differences in the Copper trade adjusted, and believe that before the present bull market ends a quotation over par will be recorded for this stock.

"Active movements in the industrials, such as the Steel stocks, must come because, after all, prices for railroad stocks could not be maintained if pig iron was going down to $10 a ton or if steel plates were going to sell at 1 cent a pound. When those latter prices prevailed you could buy all the St. Paul you wanted in the 60s, Pennsylvania Railroad below par, Rock Island in the 50s. Through the boom in the steel industry, these railroad stocks have risen from $50 to $200 a share, and the stocks of the steel corporations have yet to share in an upward movement."

VALUE IN CROPS.

Enormous Increase Shown in Agricultural Products.

Despite the fact that the crop of wheat is 100,000,000 bushels less than last year, and that the crop of corn is 1,000,000,000 bushels greater than last year, Kansas—poor drought-afflicted, starving Kansas a few years ago—expects a product of 300,000,000 bushels, and the Missouri State Agricultural Bureau estimates 344,000,000 bushels for that State. Nebraska (the home of William Jennings Bryan, who declared a few years ago that the country was going to ruin unless it adopted the free silver policy,) counts upon 300,000,000 bushels, the greatest by 40,000,000 in the history of the State. Indiana expects 170,000,000 bushels, against 87,000,000 last year. And so on through the list. The figures are so vast that it is difficult to realize what they mean. But suppose we allow one-third of this 2,600,000,000 bushels of corn for consumption on the farms and then see what the railroads have in sight in transporting the remainder. At an average of 30 tons to the car it would load 1,547,777 box cars, or three and a half times the number of all the freight cars (box, coal, flat, and every other kind,) belonging to the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Burlington and Quincy, and Rock Island Railways combined. Made up in trains of fifty cars each, it would take three times all the locomotives owned by all these companies to haul the golden grain if it was to be moved at one time. In 1900, with a crop of 2,105,000,000 bushels, the "farm value" was about 36 cents a bushel. On that basis the crop of 1902 will be worth to the producers more than $990,000,000. So much for one item coming out of the earth this year to make traffic for the railways, business for the merchants, profit for the manufacturers, and increased prosperity for the country.

"The wheat crop is made and its amount is estimated at about 650,000,000 bushels, against 748,000,000 in 1901, and 522,000,000 in 1900. The great Northwest, despite unfavorable conditions in the Spring, will make a record which will justify the unprecedented immigration to that region during the past six months. Manitoba is expected to produce over 60,000,000 bushels, and the estimate for Minnesota and the two Dakotas is 178,000,000. Including wheat at 50 cents, corn at 35 cents, oats at 25 cents, barley at 80 cents, and flax at $1.25, the money value to the farmers of these three States is estimated at over $192,000,000, to which is to be added that of other grains, hay, potatoes, live stock, etc. No wonder that farming lands in the Northwest are selling freely at double the prices of five and six years ago."

IRON AND STEEL PROSPECTS.

Extraordinary Activity and Vast Profits—International Development Possibilities.

Despite repeated denials on the subject, there are many people in Wall Street who have a definite suspicion that the trip of President Charles M. Schwab of the Steel Trust to Europe is not for the purposes of regaining his health and visiting watering places solely. It is believed that Mr. Schwab expects to assist in the efforts now believed to be in progress tending toward a combination of the iron and steel business of the world.

Along the same line it is believed that the announced visit of certain eminent Germans to this country is not for mere purposes of sightseeing, but that some definite impressions and facts may be obtained as to the state of the steel industry in this country, that these facts may be communicated to those Europeans who are negotiating for the general amalgamation of properties of this character.

In this connection there is more than ordinary interest in the figures which have just been published by the Census Bureau of the United States recapitulating the results of the canvass of this industry in 1900. These figures cover the steel and iron situation much more comprehensively than has been possible in any previous census. One of the most interesting features of this report is a table setting forth the condition of this business as a whole, as compared with the state of affairs in 1890. The table is as follows:

	1900.	1890.
Number of active establishments	669	719
Capital	$590,530,484	$414,044,844
Number of salaried officials, clerks, &c.	9,217	4,325
Salaries	$11,741,788	$6,462,236
Wage-earners, average number	222,607	171,181
Total wages	$120,836,338	$89,273,954
Miscellaneous expenses	$32,274,100	$18,214,948
Cost of materials used	$522,431,701	$327,272,845
Value of products	$804,034,918	$478,687,519
Tons of products, gross tons	29,508,730	16,264,479

The report shows that for 100 years and more the State of Pennsylvania has led the United States in the production of iron and steel. In 1900, of the total capital contributed, Pennsylvania furnished $321,985,659, or considerably more than one-half. The cost of all materials used by iron and steel establishments, including freight charges, in Pennsylvania, was in 1900 $288,142,785, or more than all the other States of the Union combined.

The increasing consumptive power of the United States for iron and steel is shown. These figures also reveal the remarkable development of the industry as a whole. In 1900 the production of iron and steel amounted to 29,508,730 gross tons, while in the former year it was only 3,263,585 tons, an increase of 26,245,145 tons, or 804.2 per cent. The strong and steady growth of the industry by decades is also forcibly shown by comparing the figures for each of the census periods. In 1870 the total production of iron and steel amounted to 3,263,585 gross tons; in 1880 it had grown to 6,486,733 tons, an increase of 98.8 per cent., and in tonnage of 3,223,148; in 1890 it had jumped to 16,264,478 tons, an increase of 9,777,745 tons, or 150.7 per cent., and in 1900 it reached 29,508,730 tons, an increase of 13,244,252 tons, or 81.4 per cent.

Coexistent with this phenomenal growth of the industry there was a decrease in the price to consumers of all iron and steel products. Thirty years ago the average price per ton of the total product was $68.49; ten years later, in 1880, the average price was $45.70 per ton; in 1890, ten years ago, it was $29.43 per ton, and in 1900, a year of high prices and of great prosperity, the average price per ton had fallen to $27.24, considerably less than one-half of the price prevailing thirty years ago, and less than two-thirds of the price realized twenty years ago.

During the census year 1900 twenty-nine States produced pig iron, steel ingots, rolled iron or steel, or hammered blooms and bars for sale, compared with thirty-one States in 1890, thirty-two in 1880, and twenty-five in 1870. The production of Pennsylvania amounted to 15,291,581 gross tons, as compared with 8,622,745 tons in 1890, 3,229,168 tons in 1880, and 1,640,007 tons in 1870. Of the total production of the whole country Pennsylvania contributed 51.8 per cent. in 1900, against 53 per cent. in 1890, 49.8 per cent. in 1880, and 50.2 per cent. in 1870.

The production of pig iron in 1900, as compared with 1890, showed an increase of 5,007,049 tons, or 63.4 per cent. In 1880 the increased production over 1880 was 5,409,576 tons, or 162 per cent. As compared with 1880, the increase in 1900 amounted to 11,076,322 tons, or 328 per cent. The total production of steel ingots in 1900 was 10,434,281 tons, as compared with 4,277,791 tons in 1890, an increase of 6,156,490 tons, or 143.9 per cent., and as compared with 1880 an increase of 9,966,129 tons, and for the combined periods 10,434,281 tons.

The manufacture of iron rails in the United States had almost entirely ceased in 1900. The few tons made were chiefly for use in mines and were of light weight. The average price of iron rails in 1900 was $35.43 per ton; in 1890 it was $45.36 per ton, and in 1880 it was $50.32 per ton. The production of steel rails in 1900 shows an increase of 590,595 tons over 1890, or 21.4 per cent., and of 1,580,296 tons over 1880, or 235.8 per cent. The average price of steel rails in 1900 was $20.06 per ton, as compared with $32.51 per ton in 1890, and $56.54 per ton in 1880.

The increasing use of iron and steel in late years in the construction of large office buildings, bridges, steel cars, &c., is forcibly shown by comparing the production of structural shapes in 1900 with 1890 and 1880. In 1900 the total production of iron, Bessemer steel, and open hearth steel material for structural purposes was 856,983 tons, against 276,855 tons in 1890, an increase of 580,628 tons, or 210.1 per cent., and 87,096 tons in 1880, an increase of 769,977 tons, or 885 per cent.

Steel has largely supplanted iron for work of this character since 1880, when almost all the structural materials reported were made of iron. The falling off in 1900 in the production of iron structural shapes as compared with 1890 amounted to 95,781 tons, or 77.9 per cent., and as compared with 1880 to 59,347 tons, or 68.7 per cent., the figures for 1880 showing a growth as compared with 1890. Bessemer structural shapes show an increase in 1900 as compared with 1890 of 178,360 tons, or 308.9 per cent., and as compared with 1880 of [illegible] tons.

The average value per ton of iron structural shapes in 1900 was $38.82, as compared with $56.53 in 1890, and $63.87 in 1880; of Bessemer steel structural shapes $31.77 in 1900, $53.01 in 1890, and $126.88 in 1880; and of open hearth structural shapes $35.19 in 1900, $58.60 in 1890, and $122.94 in 1880.

Features of the Week.

What Wall Street Hears to Account for Current Movements in the Market.

Though the bugaboo of tight money was paraded with much ado throughout the week, and, in addition, much artificial "disappointment" was worked up because of the reduction in the dividend rate on Reading first preferred, the stock market was generally strong all week, nor did the three-day holiday produce any such general realizing as had been predicted—certainly not enough to cause any material recessions in prices.

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Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore and Ohio started off the week well, jumping up in a single day no less than 5 points as a result of what clearly was pool manipulation. Thereafter, however, the issue fared rather poorly as a result of what was inside selling. The early advance was predicated on talk of "rights" to shareholders, understood to be in connection with the control of Reading. If this be so, it is clear that the postponement of the dissolution of the Reading voting trust postpones any distribution of rights growing out of a change in the control of the property. The selling of the Baltimore issue would seem, therefore, to be only logical—that is, if the rise was in anticipation of such rights, as it appears it was.

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Reading.

To the somewhat unexpected action of the Reading Directors in reducing the dividend on the first preferred stock can, of course, be attributed whatever selling there has been in those stocks. It may be said, however, that the bulk of the selling was founded on a misapprehension of the reasons influencing to the dividend action. These had not to do with the decreased earnings resulting from the strike, but bore solely on the desire of the management not to dissolve the voting trust at this time. As is now generally known—though it did not seem to be well understood at the time—the payment of the full 2 per cent. on the stock would have terminated the voting trust under the provision providing for its ending after the payment of two consecutive years of the full dividend on the first preferred. It may be said, incidentally, that in the end shareholders will not suffer as a result of the reduction.

***

St. Paul.

The uncertainty in respect to the probable dividend action of the St. Paul Directors at their meeting to be held Sept. 15 has tended to restrict trading in St. Paul stock. In some quarters of the Street the opinion seems to be that an extra dividend may be declared, while in others it is stated that the chances are very much against any such extra declaration at this time. That the earnings of the system are sufficiently large to warrant an extra declaration is generally conceded, but the extreme conservatism of the management is not lost sight of.

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Erie.

Contrary to all reports James J. Hill not only did not sell his Erie holdings—as some months ago he was credited with doing—but as a matter of fact has steadily been increasing them. In addition to special reasons (shortly to be developed) for this confidence there may be set out the excellent earnings of the company, which in the face of the strike showed a net increase last quarter of more than half a million dollars.

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Southern Pacific.

Early in the week a report gained currency that James R. Keene had disposed of a large part of his holdings in Southern Pacific. As a consequence there was not a little selling of the stock both for long and short account. Later, Mr. Keene made an emphatic disclaimer of these reports, declaring that he had not sold a share of his stock and that he believes that in due time the issue will cross par. Since then the short sellers have not been so sure of the profits that seemed to be within their grasp only a few days before.

***

Colorado Fuel.

As has been the case now almost each week for some months past Colorado Fuel again last week indulged in a pyrotechnical exhibition that may be said to be peculiar to itself. First it dropped a half dozen points, then it rose a dozen, then it fell a little, and finally it held relatively steady at near to the top price. Of course the movements are not to be explained in any logical way. Colorado Fuel movements never are. Nor can it be said who was or was not back of the latest rise. It would not surprise some people in the Street if while the Gates and Osgood factions have been quarreling over the property some independent interest has come in and bought control.

***

Atchison.

The decrease in gross and net earnings reported by Atchison for the month of July resulted in some little selling of these stocks in the early part of the week, but the buying was much better than the selling and the shares promptly rallied. This of course is due to recognition of the fact that the decreases reported were due to the corn crop shortage last year and that, thanks to the bountiful harvests assured this season, these losses will be more than made up this year.

***

Union Pacific.

So far as can be learned the only explanation for the rise in Union Pacific, other than its earnings, is that the ten-point advance in Southern Pacific has added materially to the value of Union, which owns a controlling interest (bought at considerably lower prices) in Southern Pacific.

***

Sloss-Sheffield.

The sensational advances in the Sloss-Sheffield shares have been followed by reports of a pending deal involving a number of the independent steel companies, more especially the Southern group of steel properties. This may explain the recent persistent buying of the Republic Steel and Tennessee Coal shares.

***

Some General Issues.

Gould and Rockefeller interests have been the largest purchasers of Western Union. A weak long interest was shaken down and out in the reaction toward the beginning of the week.

A newly formed pool in Leather Trust stocks has been operating in those issues, but thus far with little success.

The Gates interests have been credited with such movements as there have been in Alton, Clover Leaf, Wisconsin Central, and Rock Island.

BANK STOCK PRICES.

The sales of bank and trust company stocks at public auction during August have been very small, only 543 shares of bank stocks and 203 shares of trust company stocks being dealt in. The prices varied but a few points from sales made in July and June. The following table gives the number of shares and the sale prices for each auction day:

BANKS—	Aug. 6. Shares.	Aug. 6. Price.	Aug. 13. Shares.	Aug. 13. Price.	Aug. 20. Shares.	Aug. 20. Price.	Aug. 27. Shares.	Aug. 27. Price.	Total shares.	Change.
Chatham National	83	354½							83	
Commercial Exchange	50	447	42	445	42	440½			184	*6½
	50	447								
Greenwich	104	400								
Importers and Traders' National							1	670	1	
Market and Fulton National							2	261¾	2	
National City							20	820	20	
Phenix National							100	134½	100	
Western National							50	900	50	
International Banking Corporation							13	200½	13	
TRUST COMPANIES—										
City Trust Company							15	800	13	
Morton Trust Company							20	1,100	20	
New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.							5	1,240	5	
New York Security and Trust Company			25	1,399					25	
Trust Company of America	25	230¾							25	
Van Norden Trust Company							15	233½	15	
							25	211½	50	2
Eastern Trust Company							25	213		
Broadway Trust Company							50	182	50	

*Decrease.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Development Plans That Make Friends of the Property Enthusiastic.

The strength and the activity in Canadian Pacific continues to be a feature of the stock market. The buying has come primarily from Canadian houses, practically all Canada being bullish on the stock.

Interest in the property, however, is extending, and it is only natural that the London financial papers should treat of the property. The London Truth in a review of the system, taking for its basis the recent action of the Directors of the company in refusing to increase the dividend on the stock, says:

"The Directors could have afforded to pay 6 per cent. and still carry forward a handsome sum, very much in excess of the surplus for the first half of 1901. The net income for the twelve months proves to be $15,045,000, in comparison with $13,042,000, and after meeting prior charges and dividend on preferred stock, the balance left is $6,818,000, against $4,864,000. The 5 per cent. on the ordinary absorbs $3,250,000, and for it will so strengthen the company's position as to fortify it against any spell of ill-luck which may come in later years. For the past year the increase in gross earnings was $6,648,000, and in expenditure $4,651,000, a considerable portion of which, we may assume, has gone in betterment outlays. From this time the new capital of $19,500,000 will rank with the ordinary for dividends, but the expenditure $4,651,000, a considerable portion of which for better earnings. The company is spending $10,000,000 on additional locomotives, cars, and other equipment; $6,500,000 on the reduction of grades and improvements of alignment and second track, $4,000,000 on grain elevators, and $2,000,000 on extensions, &c., of repair shops at Montreal and elsewhere, and much of the outlay will be immediately productive. Earnings continue very satisfactory, and there is every indication that they will keep up."

Attention is then given to the very excellent crop prospects, which leads to the final summing up:

"That the Canadian Pacific is capable of a further run of prosperity may be regarded as quite certain, and this year the company is prepared in every way for the (big) harvest. Last year the extent of the increase in crops in the Northwest was not realized until it was too late to make adequate preparation for it. A year ago the number of elevators in the West was 484, with a capacity of 18,930,000 bushels. By the beginning of July this year the number had been increased to 544, with a capacity of 23,200,000 bushels. As stated before, much of the land taken up this year will not be seeded until next Spring, so that there is good reason to look for a further advance in 1903, given fair atmospheric conditions."

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

The Week's Operations in American Stocks Very Light.

Fair Demand for Money and Discount Rates Hardened—Little Activity in Mining Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—This week all Exchange operations in Americans were very quiet, and such interest as was excited has been derived from Wall Street. The condition of the American market here has been practically unchanged. All the movements have resulted from movements in New York.

Consols fell early in the week owing to fears, which proved groundless, of financial trouble in the North of England. These fears appeared momentarily justified by a temporary fall in Northeastern Railway stock and in the shares of a rather large coal and iron company. Any difficulties there may have been are now removed.

Money has been in fair demand, and the Bank of England has done a considerable business in loans, chiefly on the security of consols. The increased pressuse is chiefly due to the end of the month demands, but the supply in the money market continues very short.

Discount rates have hardened appreciably during the last few days. Pressure for money was increased to some extent by the occurrence of the fortnightly exchange settlement, which passed off easily, and also by the monthly consol settlement.

There is nothing doing in mines. The tone in Kafirs is a trifle easier, and one or two West Australians are a trifle better, but British Columbians and miscellaneous issues, especially Hudson's Bay, generally remain dull.

Grand Trunk Railway stocks have advanced appreciably, as the traffic returns continue very good.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Money was in strong demand and scarce to-day. Discounts were harder. On the Stock Exchange the attendance was poor and there was an all-round slackness, though steadiness prevailed. Consols were quiet. In spite of the known depressing influences, there was a hopeful feeling that Consols may soon advance. Home Rails were firmer. Americans were inactive and closed firm. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk hardened. Spanish 4s were firm on Continental support.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: At Buenos Ayres, 130.10; at Madrid, 36.55; at Lisbon, 28½; at Rome, .55. Closing prices on the Exchange were as follows:

Consols for money, 94 13-16; Consols for account, 95⅛; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 97½; Atchison preferred, 107½; Baltimore and Ohio, 117¾; Canadian Pacific, 140½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57; Chicago Great Western, 35½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 50⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 42⅞; Erie first preferred, 72⅞; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 176½; Louisville and Nashville, 158½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 66; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 75; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 36⅞; Pennsylvania, 83½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 35⅞; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 31½; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific 79½; Union Pacific, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 42⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 35; Wabash preferred, 49½; Spanish 4s, 81⅛; bar silver quiet, 24 3-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. The option operations favored buyers. Foreigners were irregular. Rentes were steady. Spanish 4s hardened. Rio Tintos were higher on American advices. Kafirs were quiet.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 7½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17⅛ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 83.25.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Internationals on the Boerse to-day were firm on the initiative taken by the Bleichroeders and the Deutsche Bank regarding the conversion of Turkish bonds. Locals were active. Mines hardened. Canadian Pacific was firm.

Exchange on London was 20 marks 48½ pfennigs. The discount rate for short bills was 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

CONDITIONS UNBEARABLE.

Public Interests Demanding the Consideration of State Authorities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments on the strike situation in the anthracite region it seems to me are most opportune and none too emphatic.

The strike itself, so far as the miners are concerned, is evidently a practical failure. The strike leaders themselves admit that sympathetic strikes are always failures, and to suppose that the bituminous miners can support the anthracite miners and their dependents in idleness for any long period is ridiculous.

There is no substantial evidence that this strike was made on account of wages, but it has been made quite clear by the men themselves that the true conflict is over the question of the "organization" or "union," by whatever name called.

This is the view the operators have also taken, and here is the starting point of the public interest represented by consumers of coal, as well as by business men generally.

The miners claim the right of freedom to work or not as long as they choose, with or without reason.

This must be granted.

This choice, however, must be an individual one, for if under orders of an organization and subject to a leadership akin to a military commander, and the result is injury to property, not to mention the breeding of disorder, it at once assumes the character of conspiracy under the Federal law.

The operators claim they are entitled to manage their own properties without dictation or interference from outsiders.

This must also be granted.

At this point, however, the responsibility of the operators to the public is greatly enhanced over that of the men, both in a legal and moral sense. The moral obligation grows with intelligence and is made more prominent because of the trust relation maintained by the managers of these railroad and coal companies, who assume to vitally affect the value of the properties owned in very large part by women and children and fiduciary institutions of various kinds.

These managers have claimed and claim to-day that they are not dependent on the "United Mine Workers" to operate their mines, but can obtain a labor supply if protected from violence by the strikers.

erators to request or demand such protection.

Were they to present evidence to the Governor of Pennsylvania of their readiness to resume work with a supply of labor at hand, but hesitated because of threats of the strikers, the Governor would be morally bound to issue his proclamation guaranteeing full protection against all interference with men willing to work; or, failing to do so he would be liable to impeachment for failing to keep his oath of office. The striking miners would be without a shadow of reason for violence, as the freedom to labor or not, claimed by themselves, could not be withheld from others who were willing to work, but who forsboth were not members of any union.

Until the operators give the public some evidence of their willingness and ability to resume work they cannot escape criticism, which will increase in volume and intensity, by trying to hide behind the plea of wishing to manage their own property and affairs.

The individual who has nothing but his head and hands as capital and receives only the protection of law against violence has no such moral or legal responsibility to the general public, as incorporated capital permitted to exercise the right of eminent domain for purposes of constructing railways and given the right to collect rates on freight and passengers that permit dividends on capitalization created without much regard to original money cost.

As railroad companies they would not be permitted to cease operating on plea of strike for wages or unionism if the places of the strikers could be filled, and this irrespective of whether the roads could earn dividends or interest.

It may be suggested that the coal companies are differently situated, but it appears to me these producing coal companies are fairly subject to all the responsibilities of the carrying companies.

There is no pretense that the coal business at present is unprofitable.

These different companies are organized to do business as long as financially solvent.

The added responsibility that now attaches to both producing and carrying companies arise from the fact that the business intrests of the country and the convenience of the people have been educated to depend upon them for their source of supply of fuel, which is just as much a necessary of life as bread. Not only are these two sets of corporations intimately related in business, but in point of fact, the carrying companies own and direct the producing companies, so that ceasing to operate on ground of wages, or some other cause of difference with their old employes, when, as they admit, they can get other labor to take the place of strikers, should endanger their charters on ground of nonuser, if they could not be charged with formal conspiracy.

The general interest is now directly involved, and great and unnecessary losses are incurred by consumers, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The public authorities of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, whose laws created and now protect these railroad and coal companies, should demand the resumption of work at the mines, and thus not only serve the business community, but at once test the question whether the operators can procure the needed labor with military protection. The present condition is simply unbearable.

A FRIEND TO CAPITAL AND LABOR.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—The stock market for the week has been a trifle more active, with special stock in good demand. In anticipation of the regular October dividends, few investors are offering any stocks at present quotations. The following is furnished by G. M. Haffards & Co.:

	Par Value.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	100	100	96	...
Arkwright Mfg. Co.	100	99	...	...
Bernard Mfg. Co.	100	102	105	...
Border City Mfg. Co.	100	...	117½	...
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	100	...	101	...
Chase Mills	100	...	102½	11
Cornell Mills	100	...	130	...
Flint Mills	100	102½	106	...
Granite Mills	100	...	137	...
Hargraves Mills	100	...	105	...
King Philip Mills	100	127½	130	...
Laurel Lake Mills	100	...	122½	...
Merchant Mfg. Co.	100	85	85	...
Mechanics Mills	100	...	85	...
Narragansett Mills	100	103	105	...
Osborne Mills	100	...	92	...
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	100	...	120	...
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	100	100	103	101
Seaconet Mills	100	...	92½	...
Shove Mills	100	...	65	...
Stafford Mills	100	92	94	92
Tecumseh Mills	100	...	120	...
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	100	...	145½	...
Wampanoag Mills	100	...	83½	...
Weetamoe Mills	100	57	60	57

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Consolidated	.01	.02
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.08	.08
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.06	.06
Challenge Consolidated	.17	.17
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.75	.72
Consolidated Cal. & Virginia	1.25	1.25
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.13	.14
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.02
Mexican	.42	.41
Occidental Consolidated	.08	.08
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.18	.18
Potosi	.17	.18
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.15	.15
Syndicate	.05	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.18	.17
Utah Consolidated	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.10	.09
Silver bars	52¾	52½
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	43¾@44½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	10	8¾	10
Alamo	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
American Con.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Anaconda	16	18⅞	16	18⅞
Blue Bell	6½	7	6½	7
C., K. & N.	7¾	8½	7¾	8
C. C. Con.	7	7¼	6½	7⅛
Coriolanus	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
C., C. & M.	2⅞	4¾	2⅞	3½
Dante	3¾	4½	3¾	4
Doctor Jackpot	11½	12	11½	12
Elkton	36	37½	36	37
El Paso	68	68½	66	68½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8	9	8	10
Gold Dollar Con.	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Gold Cycle	58	65	58	65
Golden Fleece	15	25	12	25
Gold Bond	3¼	3½	2½	3¼
Gold Sovereign	2½	2⅞	2½	3
Gould	4½	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Gold Exploration	3	4	3	4
Isabella	35½	36½	35½	36
Jackpot	10½	13	10½	13
Keystone	4	7	4	5½
Last Dollar	50	72	50	72
Lexington	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Little Puck	5½	5¼	5½	5½
Little Bessie	3¼	4	3⅝	3½
Mollie Gibson	4	4½	4	4½
Mary Cashen	3½	4	3⅝	4
Moon Anchor	5	9	5	9
New Haven	3½	3½	3½	3½
Pharmacist	3⅜	4	3¾	4
Pinnacle	5	8	5	6
Pointer	1¼	1⅜	1¼	2
Portland	185	195	185	195
Rose Maud	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Rose Nicol	3	4	3½	5
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Vindicator	98	103	98	103
Work	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has sent back to the Revision Committee the proposed mercantile risk tariff schedule.

E. C. North has resigned as New England special agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark to become special agent of the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

F. A. Colley of Boston has been elected President of a newly formed joint stock fire insurance company, styled the United Mutual Insurance Company of North Carolina, whose fire underwriting operations outside of North Carolina will, it is announced, be conducted from Boston.

Now that British soldiers are returning from South Africa, one British life insurance company, which demanded an extra premium from policy holders who served against the Boers, has announced that it will refund 20 per cent. of the extra premium, and another company has declared that it will pay back 50 per cent. of the additional war hasard charge.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States and Canada during the month of July, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $940,077, and were divided as follows: Federal and State, $51,654; municipal, $22,300; dressed native sides at 9@11c per lb. No sales of calves reported; city dressed veals, 9½@12½c per lb. Sheep steady; lambs very dull; average of sales lower than yesterday; sheep sold at $2.50@3.50 per 100 lb; culs at $1.50; lambs at $5@5.50; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@10½c. Hogs nominally weak; no change reported in country dressed.

NAVAL STORES.—WILMINGTON, Aug. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 44¾c; receipts, 55 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 447 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.00, and $2.60; receipts, 104 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 60 casks.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—Turpentine, 45c; receipts, 1,189 casks; sales, 859 casks; exports, 697 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,345 barrels; sales, 2,553 barrels; exports, 1,800 barrels; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.70; I, $1.95; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.50; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.80.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN BREAD COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the American Bread Company of 613 Sixth Avenue, filed yesterday, show liabilities of $114,154, nominal assets $40,821, and actual assets $6,815.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM B. GLEDHILL.—William B. Gledhill of 357 West Thirty-fourth Street, manufacturer of wall paper at Irvington, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $65,883 and assets of $61,140. There are 115 creditors, the two largest being Cowley, Clark & Co., Newark, $8,437, and the Walloomsac Paper Company, $8,004. The assets consist of real estate, $8,000; stock in trade, $11,000; machinery, $37,000; open accounts, $140; horses and vehicles, $200, and property in reversion, $4,650. The petitioner has been identified with the wall paper business all his lifetime. Several years ago he was a member of the firm of Henry Gledhill & Co., manufacturers of wall paper in this city. He has a brother who is doing business under the name of the Gledhill Wall Paper Company.

EDWIN HEWETT TYLER.—Edwin Hewett Tyler, formerly in the trucking business at 544 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,208 and no assets. The largest creditors are S. & S. Frank, $2,000, and the Barrett Manufacturing Company, $2,400.

CRISFIELD & HART.—George C. Crisfield and Albert Hart, forming the firm of Crisfield & Hart, butchers, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,405 and nominal assets of $5,475. The latter consist of stock, horses, and machinery, $1,175; accounts, $800; insurance policies, $1,500, and unliquidated claims $2,000. The largest creditors are the United Dressed Beef Company, $1,064, and the First National Bank, Mamaroneck, $1,545.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAUMAN, Elva E.—J. Jacobs and another	247
BARKER, Thomas—B. Meyer	$113
CLEVAN, Samuel—New York Telephone Company	118
FROMM, Adolph—J. Eckstein	247
FREEMAN, Lillie, and Joseph Klaar—People of the State of New York	500
FERTIG, M. R.—M. G. Frisbie	115
GOODMAN, Joseph—I. Hammerslough	186
HAYES, Margaret—New York Telephone Company	33
HEALEY, Timothy D.—M. G. Frisbie	115
LACHMAN, Fabian, and Charles Levy—New York Telephone Company	23
LACHMAN, Fabian—New York Telephone Company	22
LACHMAN, Morris—J. Bornstein and another	109
MONSKY, Morris—New York Telephone Company	36
McCLOSKEY, Charles F.—New York Telephone Company	28
NEWTON, W. James—New York Telephone Company	98
O'CONNELL, William—New York Telephone Company	27
P. P. PULLIS COMPANY—S. J. Sorg and another	141
PETERS, H.—C. Schratwieser	62
POLLACK, David—New York Telephone Company	65
REINHARDT, Morris—New York Telephone Company	48
SPENCE, John—E. Mason, Jr.	97
SIEGEL, Abraham M.—National Street Railway Company, costs	27
SCHANK, J.—M. G. Frisbie	115
WHEELER, George M.—New York Telephone Company	67
WESSEL, Arthur L.—A. A. Josephs	139
WINN MANUFACTURING COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	80
YOUNG, Alexander C.—L. McA. Young, costs	212

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Sept. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. International Power Co.
2—Moss vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co.
3—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Frelioehr.
4—Colliery Engineering Co. vs. Ewald.
5—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Schulang.
6—Rinehart vs. Rosenfeld.
7—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Stevens.
8—In re Gonsalez.
9—Power vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.
10—Katzenberg vs. Isenstein.
11—Aladdin Mfg. Co. vs. Elec. Chemical Co. Cases noticed.
12—Rinehart vs. Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehman.
13—Sterling Lubricator Co. vs. Greene.
14—Weaver vs. McNeil.
15—Badische Anilin & S. F. vs. Klipstein.
16—Barney vs. Rapid Transit Commissioners.
17—Mitchell vs. Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson St. Ry. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Sept. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Diamond Co. vs. Haberle.
2—Barinque vs. Barinque.
3—Cooke vs. Subway and Suburban Con. Co.
4—Tumkow vs. Sheinker.
5—Ellis vs. Algerch.
6—Coff vs. Mexican Securities Co.
7—Resle vs. Zuckerman.
8—Sommers vs. Sommers.
9—In re Place.
10—Weichel vs. Corn.
11—Blaney vs. Hall.
12—Avignone vs. Auerbach.
13—Flanagan vs. Atlantic Alcatras Asphalt Co.
14—Brown vs. Anderson.
15—Josephthal vs. Maurer.
16—Hackman vs. Knutander.
17—In re Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Co.
18—Weaver vs. Mansfield.
19—Robinson vs. Robinson.
20—Weber vs. Weber.
21—Cohen vs. Cohen.
22—Kelly vs. Cooper.
23—Wern vs. Rodgers.
24—Delmour vs. Ladd.
25—Brant vs. Hartwell.
26—In re Ryeroft.
27—Rubin vs. Davidowits.
28—Levati vs. Siano.
29—Lauro vs. Lauro.
30—Rosenberg vs. Standard Importation Co.
31—Nones vs. Emanuel.
32—Shipman vs. Bell.
33—Knopp vs. Bonsall.
34—Smith vs. Young.
35—In re Coats.
36—Wolin vs. Schiff.
37—Kingsland vs. Kuntz
38—Ferry vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic.
39—Hagmayer vs. Alten.
40—Crandall & Godley Co. vs. Eddy Confectionery Co.
41—Goldstein vs. Schenck.
42—Wildering vs. same.
43—Waganer vs. Morris Machine Works.
44—Knapp vs. Johnson.
45—Nat. Life Ins. Co. vs. Anable.
46—Mason vs. Russell.
47—In re Jones.
48—Soltan vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
49—Barson vs. Murphy.
50—In re Seide.
51—Remsen vs. Hyams.
52—Young vs. Ireland.
53—Rubbell vs. Mann.
54—In re Hopper.
55—Mealy vs. Mealy.
56—In re Croker.
57—Horowitz vs. Paskowitz.
58—Warfield vs. Mahler.
59—Luther vs. Hauser.
60—Harkimer vs. O'Connor.
61—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Thomas B. Odell.	Michelina Papesco.
Albert Samuels.	George W. Stephens.
Edward A. Cooper.	Nathan Wines.
Max Green.	Mary H. Murphy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held 12 Trial Term, Part 1, Room 23, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Lord for the People.

1—John Williams.
2—Cora Lee.
3—Louis Braunstein.
4—Henry Sims.
5—Charles Turner.
6—Henry Deveto.
7—Louis Richter.
8—Charles Costello.
9—Harry Jester, Frederick Foster.
10—Harry Fisher. Pleadings.
1—Levy Mendelsohn, Rachel Mendelsohn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Smyth for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The following concerns were incorporated here to-day:

Troy Steel Products Company, Albany County; capital, $1,750,000. Directors—Everett D. Arnold, Yonkers; William Francis Donovan, St. Louis; J. Russell Clarke, J. Hollis Gibson, and George L. Olney, Brooklyn; Francis L. White, Summit, N. J., and Louis E. Freeman, Orange, N. J.

Polyac Casting Company, Manhattan; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph Poliakoff, Herman L. Lurie, and James Lurie, New York.

Jewish Press Publishing Company, New York; capital, $600. Directors—Kasryel H. Sarasolin, Ezekiel Sarasolin, and Leon Karnaiky, New York.

Booth Poster Printing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—William J. Clark and Robert Wilson, Manhattan, and Samuel Booth, Brooklyn.

National Copper and Iron Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—August Baerenklair and John Finck, New York; Carl Forshurg, the Bronx, and Ernest Kunda, Brooklyn.

Cohen & Levison, Manhattan, (clothing and wearing apparel;) capital, $22,500. Directors—Isaac Levy, David Lachenbruch, and Carl Cohen, Manhattan.

Manhattan Valet System, (cleaning and dyeing,) New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Howard E. Wright and William Woodward Baldwin, New York, and Ralph W. Ashcroft, Brooklyn.

American Instrument Company of New York, (electrical and other machinery;) capital, $10,000. Directors—James M. Boyle and Nicholas T. Weitzel, New York, and George T. Weitzel, St. Louis.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—W. M. Hyams Company, to deal in leaf tobacco; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Edward T. Magoffin, Alfred George Brown, and Frank R. Hausell.

Imperial Laundry Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Leigh Harrison and William S. James of East Orange, and Frederick H. Ketchum of Brooklyn.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Flour unchanged; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.40; clears, $2.80@$3; Spring special, $4.20@$4.30; patents, $3.50@$3.75; straights, $3@$3.25. No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 71⅝@72½c; No. 2 yelow corn, 61¼c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 3 white, 31@35¾c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting barley, 53@62½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $4.60; mess pork, per bbl, $16.95@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.40@$10.45; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.15@$10.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 10¾@10¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.75.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Spot cotton very dull, prices unchanged. American middling, 5 1-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export, and included 2,700 bales of American. Receipts none. Futures opened steady and closed barely steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, September, 4 47-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 38-64@4 37-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 30-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 27-64d, value; December and January, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 24-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 24-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; September, 70¾@70¾c. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley—No. 2, 66c; sample, 40@50c. Corn—September, 57¼c.

DULUTH, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c; September, 71½c; December, 72½c; May, 77½c.

RECEIPTS FOR MONON STOCK.

On and after Sept. 2, holders of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s trust receipts for preferred and common stock of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, deposited under the circular of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway Companies on May 20, may receive the new bonds or the cash to which they may be entitled thereunder upon presentation and surrender of their trust receipts properly endorsed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Holders of trust receipts who have elected to take cash for a portion of the par amount of the bonds to be received by them will receive, in addition to the cash for the par value of such bonds, interest on such cash from July 1 to Sept. 2, at 4 per cent. Interest will cease to accrue after Sept. 2.

TREASURY BALANCES.

of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—To-day's statement

Available cash balance	$208,171,455
Gold	115,457,117
Silver	21,940,824
United States notes	5,491,068
Treasury notes of 1890	84,654
National banknotes	14,768,338
Total receipts this day	2,261,492
Total receipts this month	48,605,812
Total receipts this year	97,911,503
Total expenditures this day	770,000
Total expenditures this month	42,650,000
Total expenditures this year	99,463,567
Deposits in National banks	126,539,180

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	359,390,089
Silver dollars	458,785,000
Silver dollars of 1890	431,756
Silver bullion of 1890	27,269,244
Total	$845,876,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$359,390,089
Silver certificates outstanding	458,785,000
Treasury notes outstanding	27,701,000
Total	$845,876,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,035,001
Gold certificates	53,422,116
Silver coin and bullion	16,161,225
Silver certificates	5,779,609
United States notes	5,491,068
Other assets	25,911,421
Total in Treasury	$168,800,442
Deposits in National banks	126,539,180
Total	$295,239,622
Current liabilities	87,168,167
Available cash balance	$208,171,455

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—New York exchange was quoted at 10 per cent. discount to 10 per cent. premium to-day. Time loans, 5 per cent. Call loans, 4½ per cent. Local Stock Exchange closed to-day.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Stock Exchange Houses.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

W. C. Ashwell, E. D. Morgan Waterman, C. E. Johnson

Ashwell & Co.,
30 BROAD ST., N. Y.,
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established 1879.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York. 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia. 112 So. 4th St.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of J. P. Morgan & Co. Trust Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

On and after September 2, 1902, holders of J. P. Morgan & Co. Trust Receipts for Preferred and Common stock of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, deposited under the circular of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. and the Southern Railway Company of May 20, 1902, may receive the new bonds or the cash to which they may be entitled thereunder upon presentation and surrender of their trust receipts, properly endorsed, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Holders of trust receipts who have elected to take cash for a portion of the par amount of the bonds to be received by them will receive, in addition to the cash for the par value of such bonds, interest on such cash from July 1st to September 2d at Four Per Cent., and such holders are hereby notified that interest upon such cash payments will cease to accrue on and after September 2, 1902.

Holders entitled to a fraction of a bond may either sell the fraction to J. P. Morgan & Co., or may purchase from them such amount as may be necessary to entitle the holder to an entire bond.

Holders transmitting trust receipts by mail should indicate whether they desire the new securities to be sent by mail or express at their expense.

Dated New York, August 29, 1902.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.
23 Wall Street, New York.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

New York, July 31, 1902.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

Referring to the offer submitted in the circular of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company, dated May 20, 1902, and the notice of July 1st, 1902, extending such offer to and including July 31, 1902, notice is hereby given that holders of 72 per cent. of the Preferred and 92⅛ per cent. of the Common Stock of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company have now accepted the offer and deposited their shares pursuant to the terms thereof.

The time for depositing stock is further extended to and including **AUGUST 31, 1902**, but only on condition that stockholders so depositing their stock shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the purchase price therefor in cash, but only in bonds. The option to take cash in lieu of 80 per cent. of the par amount of the bonds to be received by such depositing stockholder having expired by limitation, is **NOT EXTENDED.**

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company,
Southern Railway Company,
by J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 7, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, September 5, 1902

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Friday, Aug. 29, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Last Dividend Period.	Last Dividend Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,270	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	*131	*132½	*131	132	+2
1,276	American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	—
386	American Can pf	41,233,300	..	..	.....	52	52	51	51	—1⅜
25	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug. 10, 1902	115	115	115	115	+5
200	American Chicle pf	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	94	95	94	95	+2
100	American Hide & Leather	11,300,000	..	..	.....	7	7	7	7	—1
100	American Hide & Leather pf	13,000,000	..	..	.....	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅜
695	American Light & Traction	4,378,000	..	..	.....	*41½	43	*41½	45	+3½
245	American Light & Traction pf	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 15, 1902	94½	*95	94	94	—
200	American Union Electric	5,000,000	..	..	.....	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
6,955	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6⅞	5	5⅝	— ½
4,910	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	24½	22	23⅜	+1
10,700	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10	Borden's Condensed Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 1902	111	111	111	111	—1¼
2,100	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	6⅛	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
300	Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	—2¼
900	California Copper ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞	½	½	...
900	Camden & Trenton R. R.	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4	4	4	...
300	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
200	Central Foundry pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½	12	12½	+ ½
400	Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	7	7	7	7	...
2,470	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6	*6⅝	6	6½	+ ½
100	Consolidated Zinc ($25)	550,000	..	..	.....	19	19	19	19	...
600	Consolidated Storage Battery	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	20	19½	20	+1
610	Distilling of Am., new, when issued	‡32,500,000	..	..	.....	*33½	*33½	31	32	—1½
•1,300	Dominion Securities	1,081,800	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	28	30½	28	30½	+2½
100	Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	.....	28	28	28	28	—2⅝
400	Electric Boat pf	1,600,300	..	..	.....	39½	42	39½	42	—2⅝
315	Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
22	Electric Vehicle pf	8,125,000	2	..	April, 1900	14	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
450	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
251	Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10	10	10	10	— ½
400	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	*1¼	1	1¼	...
4,115	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	27	27½	26⅞	27⅜	—⅜
100	Guggenheim Exploration	6,000,000	..	..	.....	150	150	150	150	—6
100	Illinois Transportation ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1	1	1	...
100	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
11,200	Manhattan Transit	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ¼
40,300	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	1,300,000	..	..	.....	3½	3⅝	3	3¼	...
445	National Enameling	15,441,800	1	Q	July 1, 1902	33⅛	34	*33⅛	34	+ ⅛
2,400	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	6	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅞
5,100	New Orleans Railways	‡30,000,000	..	..	.....	17⅜	18½	17¼	17¾	...
387	New Orleans Railways pf	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	—⅛
2,300	New England Consolidated Ice	.....	..	..	.....	31¼	32⅜	31	31¼	—¾
15	New York & Hoboken Ferry	3,200,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 1902	73	73	73	73	+2
2,085	New York Realty	3,000,000	5	..	July 1, 1902	181	181¼	*180	181	...
2,300	New York Transportation ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	12	12½	12	12	+ ⅜
100	North American Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
21,425	Northern Securities	‡400,000,000	1	Q	Aug. 1, 1902	110	111½	110	110⅞	+¼
1,700	North Platte Copper	.....	..	..	.....	13	15	13	15	...
1,930	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	44	44½	42⅛	42⅛	—1½
242	Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 1902	102	*103½	102	103	+ ½
150	Pacific, Pac. & Navigation	6,150,000	..	..	.....	*6	*6	5½	5½	— ½
258	Pacific, Pac. & Navigation pf	6,100,000	..	..	.....	*35	35¼	*35	35¼	+ ¼
75	Realty Associates of Brooklyn	3,000,000	..	..	.....	116½	117½	116½	117½	...
6,900	Rock Island new, when issued	‡96,000,000	..	..	.....	43⅜	46½	42⅝	46	+1¾
3,954	Rock Island pf., new, when issued	‡54,000,000	..	..	.....	73¼	80	*77½	80	—1
50	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 20, 1902	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
442	Safety Car Heating	4,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 1902	*104½	*170½	*104½	170	+10
500	St. Louis Transit	17,281,300	..	..	.....	31½	31½	31	31	— ⅞
300	Sante Fé Gold & Copper ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
842	San Francisco common	‡20,000,000	..	..	.....	*22	*22	20½	21	—1
1,624	San Francisco pf	‡20,000,000	..	..	.....	62¼	62¼	61	61	...
3,690	Seaboard Air Line	29,000,000	..	..	.....	33¼	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	—½
2,000	Seaboard Air Line pf	19,400,000	..	..	.....	53½	53¾	52	52⅜	—1
100	Standard Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8	8	8	—2
580	Standard Milling pf	6,900,000	..	..	.....	34	34	33½	33½	—½
35	Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 1902	674	675	674	675	...
1,500	Storage Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	*1¼	1	1	— ¼
1,200	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	..	..	.....	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
1,125	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	..	..	.....	*34⅞	34½	34	34½	+ ⅞
25	Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	..	..	.....	20	20	20	20	—4
1,100	Union Copper ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10	Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 1902	45	45	45	45	— ½
50	Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	April 1, 1902	130	130	130	130	...
50	Union Typewriter 2d pf	4,000,000	4	S	April, 1902	133½	133½	133½	133½	+3⅜
200	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	34½	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
200	United Gas & El. of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37½	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
200	United Gas & El. of N. J. pf	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 1902	89½	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
100	U. S. Shipbuilding, when issued	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	22¾	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf., when issued	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	60	60	60	—2
100	Universal Tobacco	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5	5	5	—2
7,572	U. S. Realty & Con., when issued	‡36,000,000	..	..	.....	33¾	34½	33½	34½	+ ½
8,397	U. S. Realty & Con. pf., when issued	‡30,000,000	..	..	.....	80	80½	79½	79½	— ⅞
6,242	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke rights	.....	..	..	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2,300	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	8,970,000	..	..	.....	19½	21	19½	21½	+1½
2,000	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 1902	34	35½	33½	35⅛	+1⅛
150	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 1902	81½	*81½	81	81	...
147	Washington Railway & Electric pf	3,500,000	..	..	.....	53½	53½	53½	53½	+3¼
2,285	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	24	24	22½	22½	—¾
186,362	•Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized.									
	Bonds.									
$20,000	†American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 1902	78½	78¾	78	78	...
40,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	April, 1902	82	82	80	80	—2
15,000	†Chicago, Indiana & Louis. gtd. 4s	‡15,500,000	..	..	.....	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	—¼
10,000	†Consolidated Gas of N. J. 5s	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	90	90	90	90	—1
11,000	†Denver Gas & Electric 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	69	71	69	71	+2¼
35,000	Distilling new 5s, when issued	‡16,000,000	..	..	.....	77	78	77	78	+1
1,000	†International Salt 5s	7,500,000	..	..	.....	45	45	45	45	—⅝
11,000	†New England Gas & Coke 5s	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	68	68⅛	68	68⅛	—⅝
94,200	New Orleans Railways 4½s	‡40,000,000	..	..	.....	87½	88	87½	87½	+ ⅛
1,676,000	Oregon Short Line 4s	‡31,000,000	..	..	.....	94¾	94¾	94¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
878,000	Rock Island new 4s, when issued	‡75,000,000	..	..	.....	89⅝	89⅝	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
56,000	San Francisco subs, ex stocks	20,000,000	..	..	.....	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
16,000	Syracuse Gas 5s	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
8,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	28,292,000	2	S	July, 1902	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	...
35,000	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	8,853,000	2½	S	Sept., 1900	74	75	74	74	+1
24,000	Washington Railway & Electric 4s	3,392,350	..	..	.....	84	84	84	84	—½
$2,924,200	†Sell flat. ‡Amount authorized.									

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn	2	Sept. 10	.....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine pf	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20
Buf. & Susquehanna (com. quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Buf. & Susquehanna pf	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 30	Sept. 5
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Cin., N. O. & Texas Pac. pf., (qt.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 12
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 9
Col. & So. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf. (quarter)	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 30	Sept. 10
Panama (special)	2	Sept. 5	Sept. 2	Sept. 8
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 10
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 15
STREET RAILWAYS.				
American Railways Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 18	Aug. 29	Sept. 19
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Sept. 21
Philadelphia Co. of Pitts. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
BANK STOCK.				
Nat. City Consol. cfs. (quarter)	2¾	Oct. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 30
TRUST COMPANY.				
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 30
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Chicle Co. com	1	Sept. 10	Sept. 4	Sept. 11
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (extra)	2	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
American Window Glass Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 23
Barney & Smith Car Co. pf. (quart.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 16
Breece Mining Co	5c	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 14	Sept. 2
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Cambria Iron Co. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Chicago Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 30
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 6
Con. Gas. Co. of New York (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 27	Sept. 16
Con. Mercur Gold Mines (month)	3c	Sept. 9	Aug. 26	Sept. 10
Continental Tobacco Co. com	2½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 30	Sept. 13
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 22	Sept. 3
Heyward & Wakefield Co., Boston, (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Aug. 22	Sept. 2
Laclede Gas Co. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
Liberty Pure Food Co. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Montana Ore Purchasing Co	$2	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Enameling & Stamping Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
National Lead Co. pf (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 23	Sept. 16
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Ontario Silver Mining Co	30c	Sept. 20	Sept. 5	.....
Ry. Steel Spring Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 21
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 16
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Trenton Potteries pf (quarter)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 30
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
United States Cotton Duck pf	3	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	.....
United States Envelope Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 13
U. S. Glass pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 10	Aug. 20	Sept. 12
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. R. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
Va.-Car. Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 23	Sept. 1
Wolverine Mining Co	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Abbey & Imbrie Co			Sept. 9	Annual
American Linseed Co	Aug. 19	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Annual
Am. Smelt. & Refining Co	Aug. 20	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Annual
Automatic Weighing Machine Co	Aug. 20	Sept. 2	Sept. 2	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway			Oct. 1	Annual
Chi., Ind. & Louis. Rway	Aug. 27	Sept. 18	Sept. 3	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry	Sept. 3	Sept. 29	Sept. 27	Annual
Helmetta Mercantile Co			Sept. 2	Annual
Hocking Valley R'way do.	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad			Oct. 15	Annual
Interborough Rapid Transit Co			Sept. 11	Special
Iowa Central Railway	Aug. 26	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Lake Erie & Western R. R.	Sept. 8	Oct. 3	Oct. 1	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 19	Oct. 2	Oct. 2	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway			Nov. 24	Adj. Special
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
National Rice Milling Co	Aug. 13	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western Ry	Aug. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Annual
Portis & Main Line Connect. R. R.			Sept. 19	Special
Otis Elevator Company			Sept. 3	Special
People's Guaranty & Indemnity Co.			Sept. 10	Adj. Special
Republic Iron & Steel Co	Sept. 19	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Louis South Western Ry	Sept. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine Co	Aug. 22	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad	Sept. 2	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co	Sept. 3	Oct. 2	Sept. 24	Annual
Virginia Storage Warehouse & [illegible]	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Annual

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

Grant B. Caylor, civil engineer in the employ of the Anglo-American Construction and Development Company, now building a railway from Hankow to Canton, China, has just arrived in Minneapolis. Mr. Caylor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Caylor, formerly well known residents of this city. This is the first time he has been in Minneapolis for seven years. The Caylors now reside in New York City, but retain real estate property in this city and St. Paul.

"Times have changed," said Mr. Caylor. "When I left here in 1895 I tried to sell eight lots owned by my aunt and two of my own. There was a valuation of $12,000 on the property, but after three weeks of hard work I found I should have to give it away to get rid of it at all. This morning I was offered $32,000 spot cash for the same lots, and I am in no hurry to sell. My Minneapolis holdings have been making money for me as fast as I could desire.

"I have been working on all sorts of railway surveys and similar enterprises since I went away. I was for two years at Kait-Chai, running lines in the German concession, but more recently have been hammering away at the Peking Syndicate route in Shansi. For two years I was associated with the Hankow-Canton survey and construction.

"The Chinese don't love us Christian pigs a bit better than they used to. We often had to fight our way round villages on the Hankow proposition. The natives didn't use firearms much, but they had all kinds of clubs and stones, and innumerable devices for making life miserable to foreigners.

"Railway construction is going on at a rapid rate, in fact, and if all the paper railways arranged for Chinese territory were built, there would be as many miles of railway in China as there are in the United States. As to the lines actually built or building, there are the German Kiao-Chow-Yichon-Tsinan, a triangular system in the Province of Shantung; the Lu-Han, or Peking-Hankow lines, 1,000 miles long, to connect Peking to Hankow; the Shanhaikwan-Niu-Chwang route, a British line, connecting the Shankaikwan coal fields with Niw-Chwang; the Stretensk-Vladivostok line, of which 1,000 miles are in China territory; the Russian-Manchurian Railway, to connect the Stretensk-Vladivostok Line with Tallenwan and Port Arthur.

Among the projected lines which will be built, are the Talyuan Fu Chengtung Railway, a branch of the Peking-Hankow line; the Tien-Tsin Chinkiang Railway, an Anglo-German enterprise, and about a score of others which may never reach the grading stage.

"The building of railways and the opening of the country will, of course, do more to modernize China than all the missionaries and ministers we can send there. A regulation Irish construction boss, who bangs a native over the head with a shovel when he gets gay, is more really respected than a courteous minister of state.

"The fact is that the Chinese laugh at us when they are not mobbing us. The Chinaman has a point of view that no white man can understand. He thinks he has the laugh on you when you would swear it was on him, but what fun is there in having the laugh on a man when he points his finger at you and does most of the laughing himself?

"The Chinese seem to be saying to themselves: 'Well, we'll let these fools dig and sweat about here for a few years and then tear their old works all up as soon as we're ready.'

"Talking about being ready, the Chinese are not ready. They were not ready when they started the Boxer outbreaks, but they thought they were. The military demonstration of the powers merely showed the patient Chink that he had been premature, so he apologized, sat back, and began his preparations over again. Now he is drilling himself in European military methods and tactics. European officers are teaching him. European rifles and ammunition are pouring into the country in shiploads, despite the terms of settlement, and some day—it may be twenty years—there will be another Chinese outbreak.

"The next time it will not be easily suppressed, if at last it is suppressed the Chinese will sit back again, apologize a few more, and make their preparations on a still greater scale. There are hundreds of millions of people all of one mind about foreigners. It is impossible to defeat people like the Chinese permanently.

"There is constant strife between railway and mining syndicates all over the country where Europeans have entered. Vast sums have been expended in surveys. The Russians had the whip hand in the north until the Anglo-Japanese alliance put a check on them, but the Russian and the Chinaman have a good many traits in common, notably in their talent for waiting."—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

RETROGRESSIVE ENGLAND

Official Recognition that Her Relative Rank Is Declining.

Blue Book Figures Measuring Her Comparative Decadence in Population, Trade and International Primacy.

A memorandum by Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K. C. M. G., on the comparative statistics of population, industry, and commerce in the United Kingdom and some leading foreign countries was published yesterday as a Blue Book (Cd. 1199.) It supplements and brings up to date the information contained in a similar document presented to Parliament in January, 1897.

Sir Alfred first discusses the growth of population, showing that since 1871 the rate of increase has been about 1 per cent. in the United Kingdom, practically nil in France, appreciably over 1 per cent. in Germany, and over 1½ per cent. in the United States. He says:

"The special importance of these figures in connection with the subject of this memorandum does not appear to arise so much from a greater rate of growth in Germany and the United States than in the United Kingdom, though that greater rate of growth must necessarily have had its influence on the industrial progress of those countries, as from the fact that the rate has now to be calculated on a mass of population largely exceeding that of the United Kingdom. As a fact, the addition to the population of the United States in the thirty years approaches in absolute numbers the total population of the United Kingdom at the present time. The change in relative population must largely affect all commercial comparisons."

GROWTH OF CITIES.

He goes on to point out that in all four countries the increase has been chiefly in the urban population:

"In absolute numbers the increase in the town population, both in Germany and in the United States, is beginning to be greater than can be the case in the United Kingdom. In Germany the increase in thirty years is 15,750,000, and this exceeds by 5,750,000 the total increase of the population of the United Kingdom in the interval, so that, even allowing for a transfer from rural to urban in the United Kingdom, the absolute increase of the numbers of the urban and we may reasonably assume of the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial population in Germany has probably been somewhat greater than in the United Kingdom. As to the United States, there can hardly be any question. The increase of 17,000,000 in the town population of the United States between 1870 and 1900 exceeds by 7,000,000 the total increase of the population of the United Kingdom in the same period, and the transfer from rural to urban with us cannot have been anything like that figure. In other words, both Germany and the United States have attained to the position of increasing their non-agricultural population more quickly than the United Kingdom, and, looking at the larger mass of the population in both countries and their rapid rate of growth, there seems no doubt that unless something happens, which does not seem probable, to make people go back to the land, both Germany and the United States will in a short time possess a larger non-agricultural population than we have, and one which will increase more rapidly in numbers.

As regards coal, the figures show great progress in both production and consumption in Germany and the United States, and the same remark applies to the iron and steel industry.

Sir Alfred says:

"Both in raising coal and producing pig iron, therefore, an outlet would appear to have been found to some extent for the annually increasing numbers of the population available for industry and manufacturing in Germany and the United States; and it cannot be said that the predominance or even the pre-eminence of the United Kingdom is any longer what it was, as far as these old fields of industry are concerned."

FOREIGN TRADE.

As regards foreign trade, the report contains the following table giving five years' averages at the beginning and end of the period compared:

	Aver., 1880-84. Mill. £	Aver., 1896-1900. Mill. £	Increased + or Decrease—in 1896-1900 compared with 1880-84. Amount.	P. C.
United Kingdom	234	249	(+)15	(+) 6.4
France	138	150	(+)12	(+) 8.7
Germany	156	192	(+)36	(+)23.1
United States	166	237	(+)71	(+)42.8

"This last table shows that, comparing the beginning and the end of the period from 1880 to 1900, there was a general increase, measured by values, in the export trade of all four countries. In proportion, the increase was greater, alike in the cases of France, Germany, and the United States than in that of the United Kingdom, while in absolute amount it was also greater in both Germany and the United States. It must be remembered, however, that the level from which all three of our principal industrial competitors started in 1880-84 was considerably lower than that from which the United Kingdom started, and it has to be pointed out that, especially if allowance be made for the fact of the figures of this country being exclusive of the value of our exports of ships and their machinery, (a somewhat similar, though considerably smaller, allowance requires to be made in the case of Germany,) we still remain at the head of the list, although very nearly approached by the United States. After what has already been said with regard to the statistics of the population and production of coal and iron in each country, the result shown by this table will cause no surprise; the figures all tend in the same direction. But there is nothing in those here in question to suggest that while the export trade of our neighbors has been increasing our own export trade has been diminishing or even standing still."

The statistics of foreign trade per head of population show that the United Kingdom is holding its own well from this point of view. Sir Alfred says:

"Thus the exports per head in the United Kingdom are far in excess of what they are in either France or Germany, and are still more in excess of what they are in the United States. Since 1875, also, the exports per head have been nearly stationary in all the countries named, so that no one is getting all the better in this respect. I mention 1875, because in the period 1870-74 the figures for the United Kingdom were largely swollen by such exceptional circumstances as the war between France and Germany, the payment of the French indemnity to Germany, and the "boom" in our iron and coal trades at a time when railway constructions abroad was brisk. These and other causes all contributed to unusually high prices. Much the same may be said of the imports."

As regards trade in non-European countries, it appears that:

"The greater proportion of the trade in non-European countries, and in British possessions everywhere, (except British North America,) is carried on with the United Kingdom. At the same time, this statement of fact requires to be considered in connection with the further fact that our proportion of the trade of some of the countries in question, and, indeed, though to a less extent, of the trade of some of our colonies also, has slightly diminished, comparing the periods 1896-5 and 1896-1900. We have lost ground, proportionately, in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and China, though the percentage loss is in each case small, and in each of these countries the United States has gained ground. In the Japanese trade we have lost more heavily, our share of Japan's imports having declined from 38 to 21 per cent., while the United States' share has increased from 8 to 15 per cent., the value of the whole Japanese import trade being now about £26,000,000 per annum. In the case of our colonies, also, though we still retain the lion's share, Germany has made some trifling gains, while the United States has increased its share of the Australian and South African trades, apparently at our expense. The same has to be said with regard to the United States and British shares of the trade of British North America, the British West Indies, and British Guinea."

In conclusion, Sir Alfred says:

"Some of the main conclusions of this memorandum may thus be summarized. The increase of population in Germany and the United States has recently been greater than the increase in the United Kingdom, and those countries have rapidly developed manufacturing and industrial power. As with ourselves, so with those countries, the set of population has been to the towns; necessarily, therefore, there has been a more vigorous search than formerly for an outlet for the power above referred to. We are still ahead of either country in our power of manufacture for export, but beginning from a lower lever, each country is traveling upward more rapidly than we are who occupy a higher eminence. If peace is maintained, both Germ

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The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1902.

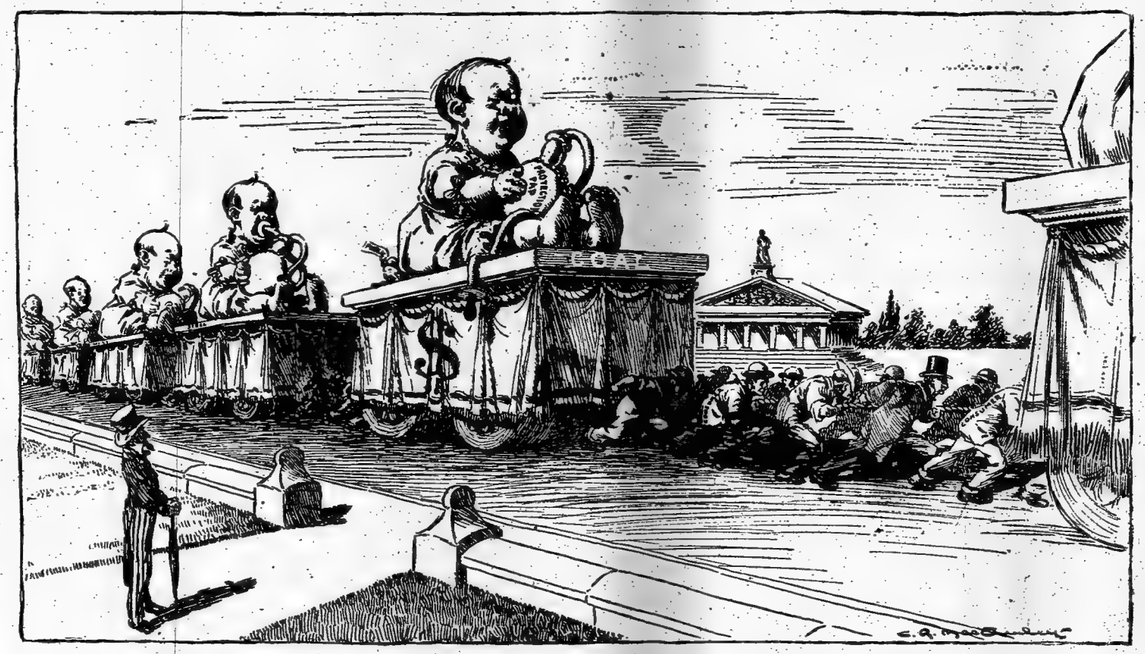

WHY NOT?

Apropos of the Baby Parade Recently Held at Asbury Park. Why Not Parade Our Infant Industries?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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EX-SENATOR DAVID B. HILL is well known among his friends for his quick and brilliant repartee. Generally his flashes of wit come when most unexpected.

Not long ago, while dining with Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle at Normandie-by-the-Sea, Mrs. Earle noticed that the table water was slightly discolored by the iron rust in the pipes, and, turning to the Senator, laughingly remarked that the water that night seemed "unusually clear."

Mr. Hill looked up quickly from his plate.

"That is irony, Mrs. Earle!" he remarked sententiously, his face as serious looking as ever; then he resumed eating his soup.

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MAYOR LOW, having received soon after his election complaints regarding the condition of the overcrowding of the cars in the Bronx, with a friend several weeks ago boarded a car at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, with the intention of taking a trip to Mount Vernon. Not alone every seat, but every inch of standing room was occupied. Soon the conductor started to collect his fares. The Mayor, handing him a crisp two-dollar bill, held up two fingers and said "Two fares."

At Tremont the gatherer of nickels called out, in a decided brogue, "Anny one want a transfer?"

But none were wanted. At the next transfer point the passengers seemed anchored to their places. When nearing Westfield, and apparently perplexed that no one was getting off, while standing in front of the Mayor and looking at him, with his hands filled with slips, the conductor, unsuspecting who his distinguished fare was, shouted:

"Is it thru y're goin' and no change?"

With a twinkle in his eyes the Mayor replied:

"It looks that way, for you still hold the difference of that bill and the two fares I paid at the starting point."

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MR. SEWARD WEBB, when traveling about recently in his automobile, was forced to stop on account of a slight displacement of some of the machinery. Seeing a farmer on a mowing machine, he called to the man for help, adding that if he could have a wrench he might be able to remedy the difficulty.

"I suppose that machine has a name," said the farmer. "What do you call it?"

Dr. Webb replied: "An automobile. What is the name of your machine?"

"Ought-to-mow-hay, but it don't," was the answer.

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WHEN the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, pastor of the Park Church, Elmira, died the difficult problem of filling his place confronted the Trustees of the church. The choice finally settled upon the Rev. Annie Ford Eastman, one of the few women who have made a success of the calling.

An enthusiastic admirer took a friend of his to hear Mrs. Eastman several Sundays ago. At the conclusion of the sermon the friend was asked how he liked it.

"The sermon was all right," was the reply, "but I hear a woman preach six days in the week, and on the seventh I prefer to hear a man."

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MANY good stories are told in the Worth Street dry goods district about that stalwart man Seth Milliken, who has now gone to his long home. One of the best is related by A. D. Juilliard in his inimitable style. It was during a money famine, and Seth Milliken was dining one noonday with a few fellow merchants. The conversation naturally turned upon the financial problem, and Mr. Milliken gave as his opinion that times were not as hard as most people thought they were.

"Well," said one of the diners, "I don't agree with you. Why, I'm willing to bet $100 that you, Mr. Milliken, with all your resources, couldn't raise $100,000 in cash within the next two hours."

"I'll take that bet," said Mr. Milliken, and within the time specified he exhibited a certified check for the amount designated, and demanded payment of the hundred dollars.

"Why, I was only fooling," said the surprised friend.

"You may have been, but I wasn't," came the reply. "I fool with children sometimes, but with men never."

The friend paid the bet.

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SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT and a friend entered a New Street restaurant at lunch time, and as the Senator climbed on a stool a stranger bustled in, took a seat alongside, and gazed at the array of edibles and then at the menu, as if in doubt what to order. Then he glanced at the Senator, who was being served with some prunes. The dish seemed to appeal to him, and addressing himself to the waiter he remarked: "Me too," indicating Mr. Platt's choice.

The Senator's companion resented the remark as an insult, and threatened, figuratively, to "knock all the prunes out" of the new-comer, advancing to carry out his threat. The stranger was astounded and explanations alone prevented trouble.

Senator Platt, who evidently realized that the stranger meant no offense, almost suffered undesirable notoriety by the sycophancy of his youthful companion.

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ELLIOT DANFORTH, politician, lawyer, and society man, tells a good story on himself. Mr. Danforth, who has long been in the public eye, has a Summer home at Bainbridge, Chenango County, where he is very popular. Recently there was a Sunday school festival, and Mr. Danforth was prevailed upon to accept the post of Grand Marshal. He attired himself in blue, borrowed a shapeau, scarlet sash, and spurs, and engaged the most spirited horse in the village.

More than 2,000 children were in the parade, and Mr. Danforth, prouder than Lucifer, rode at the head, bowing and smiling to hundreds. As the grove was neared the musical director ordered the children to sing "Hold the Fort." Mr. Danforth enjoyed it at the outset, but when the second verse began he blanched. The lines in that are:

See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on."

"Stop!" shouted Danforth, and calling an aide he said:

"Take my place; I'll go down the line to see what's doing."

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CHARLES EMORY SMITH of Philadelphia, who was once Ambassador to Russia, in discussing the habits of the Russian Czar the other day, said:

"He passes a part of his Summer in the mountains. He rarely goes to the seaside, because he does not love the surf."

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THE late Senator McMillan of Michigan used to tell with great glee about a green Irishman employed on his country place near Detroit.

This man had a severe attack of malarial fever, and the Senator told him he would send him some medicine, which he did—a box of five-grain capsules of quinine. Upon the occasion of his next visit to the farm the Senator called on Pat and asked if he received the medicine all right.

"Yes, Sor," said Pat, "and it cured me, too, but it was a lot of trouble to dig the medicine out of those little shells."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEN. JOHN PALMER, formerly Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, told this story recently to a group of old veterans at the Grand Union Hotel:

One Sunday, while in camp near the Rapidan, we received word that a baptism under the auspices of the colored church would occur on the banks of the river at 11 o'clock, and nearly the whole regiment went down. The river was rushing like a mill stream and the outdoor baptism was a risky performance.

The first one to wade out and reach the minister, who had secured good footing, was a young buck about twenty years of age. As the minister laid him down and he felt the cold water covering him, he struggled so hard that he got away from the minister and went down out of sight in a second. The witnesses were shocked to stillness and were wondering what to do when about 500 feet down the stream the negro's head was

seen coming up, and as he had struck a sunken tree he kept climbing along, sputtering out the river water right and left, seeking a perch where he could get his breath.

The observers, expecting some expression of thankfulness on his part after his narrow escape, were shocked a second time when he hollered out:

"Go on, go on up there, but somebody's gwine to lose a niggah, sure, 'fore you git froo wid dis nonsense."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BARON MAX OPPENHEIM, the Imperial German Counselor of Legation at Cairo, Egypt, who has been for some time in this country under a special Governmental commission studying methods of irrigation, is an excellent linguist. When it comes to Yankee idioms, however, he is evidently not proficient enough to express himself discreetly on all occasions. The Baron is at present spending the season at Newport after a tour of the West. On his arrival there he wore a closely trimmed beard and a flowing mustache, both of which he later discarded.

A friend commented on the surprising change the application of the razor had made in the Baron's appearance.

"Why, one would not take you now for other than a natural-born American," he said.

"Indeed!" the Baron replied, stroking his chin with his hand and smiling. "I do myself feel quite Americanised and—what is it you call it—smooth!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

TO the late Gen. Thomas J. Morgan the telling of this little anecdote is credited:

In a certain Sunday school the subject of the lesson was the condition of man in Eden. On a large leaf suspended in the room were named certain gifts with which God had blessed man. Among these was mentioned the giving of a wife. The pastor in some remarks to the children tried to show that man needed company.

"If," said he, "you had a dog at home or a playful kitten or a beautiful song bird, would that be all you would want?"

They agreed that it would not.

"What more would you want?" he asked, expecting that they would answer father, mother, brothers, or sisters. After a pause a little fellow about three years old, with a thin, soft voice, spoke up:

"A wife."

The school broke into laughter, the pastor maintained his gravity with difficulty, and the Superintendent disappeared to vent his feelings where he would not be observed.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DESPITE the fact that its organization was conducted with a very reasonable amount of publicity and frankness on the part of its promoters, the new United States Realty and Construction Company has occasioned much apprehension among those who could not hear of a sixty-six-million-dollar corporation without attributing to it some secret plans of great importance.

"It beats all," said Albert Flake, one of the Vice Presidents of the new company, "what ideas some people can conjure up. Last night I was talking about the company in a general sort of way with a man of considerable standing and importance. Perhaps I didn't tell anything that was new to him, but when I started to go he caught me by the elbow and with a knowing wink said: 'I know what you fellows are going to do.'

"'Well?' I added by way of a question.

"'You're going to build the Panama Canal!'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

"DOWN in Tennessee one day," said Senator Carmack of that State, "I met a person whom I knew slightly, and who was of convivial habits. He had all the symptoms of a 'left-over.' In fact, as he came down the street he had so close a resemblance to a man who had surely been imbibing the previous night that I stopped and said to him:

"'Did you have a good time last night?'

"'I did,' he chirped, with a cheerful grin. 'I had a magnificent time. It's a funny thing, though, Senator,' he added confidentially, 'I was out all night, and yet I can't remember a single thing that occurred after 9 o'clock.'

"'You can't?' I said. 'Then how on earth do you know that you had a magnificent time?'

"'Because,' he explained, 'I heard the policeman telling the Judge about it in the morning.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A GENTLEMAN now residing in New York who traveled with Charles Matthews and his wife when they visited India in November, 1876, repeats this story, which he says the comedian related:

When the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., decided to visit India he sent for Matthews one evening after he had performed his play "Cool as a Cucumber," and suggested that the actor and his wife should visit Calcutta during the royal visit and perform before the Viceroy of India and his officials.

Matthews replied: "I appreciate the honor which your Royal Highness does me, but surely it would be impossible for two such stars to shine at the same time in the same hemisphere."

"Ah, Charley," replied the Prince, "that might be so; but you shine at night and I shine in the day, so we shall not interfere with each other."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DR. JOHN P. MUNN reported the other day an alleged inquiry on the part of a guileless Rochester young man who was visiting the house of the object of his admiration and who asked her young brother:

"Has your sister said anything about me recently?"

"Yes," replied the youngster; "I heard her tell ma you would never set the Genessee River on fire."

"What beautiful confidence!" responded the young man.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS is spending the Summer at a fine old place near Kittery, Me. The two acres of ground comprising the property are given over to grass and wild flowers and shrubs and trees. Adjoining the place is a Summer hotel, and as the fences between are not formidable the guests from the hotel sometimes stray into the Howells demesne.

Shortly after the author and his family moved to the place for the Summer the wild strawberries, which grew in great abundance, began to ripen. The younger guests of the hotel observed the berries one day and proceeded to enjoy impromptu feasts. Their elders, upon hearing of the escapade, repaired to Mr. Howells the next morning and apologized.

"It is nothing," answered Mr. Howells, "but we had rather anticipated enjoying those berries ourselves."

"You certainly shall not be annoyed further," protested the deputation, and amid cordial "good-days" retreated.

The next morning after the visit of apology and explanation Mrs. Howells descried another group of children strawberry hunting on their hands and knees, and went to her husband: "William, there go our strawberries again! What shall we do about it?"

Mr. Howells considered for a moment, and then replied judicially: "The law regarding wild fruit provides, as I understand it, that the fruit is the property of whoever finds it. In this case it seems to me that the children are acting entirely within legal limits, and our only recourse is to get up early in the morning and get the berries ourselves."

Whereupon Mrs. Howells issued orders to the servants, and strawberries—all red and green and every tint between—decorated the table in great profusion afterward till the crop was exhausted. The children gleaned no more.

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DETECTIVES are usually credited with the possession of a fair education and perhaps a somewhat generous fund of general information—facts that would tend to discredit the following, had it not been told recently at an informal luncheon in Brooklyn by Deputy Commissioner Ebstein.

It seems that one of the sleuths in a certain precinct of the borough across the bridge had been assigned to look up a small robbery that had occurred in a bakery the night before. He came back after a couple of hours and was talking over the case with his Captain. The matter was not one of the first importance, and, by way of getting his bearings, the Captain inquired:

"Let me see, who reported the case—whose store was it that was robbed?"

"I don't know who reported the case," replied the sleuth, "but the store is kept by Charlotte Russe—anyway, that's the name in the window."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DOES hanging prevent murder?" asked a friend of Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges the other day. "I think it does," replied Mr. Hedges. "I never heard of a man committing murder after he was hanged."

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JUDGE MARTIN J. KEOGH of the Supreme Court, Westchester County, while presiding at the trial of an action based on the negligence of a landlord in failing to keep a certain stairway in proper repair, took occasion to question one of the defendant's witnesses for the purpose of obtaining an accurate description of the location of the stairs. Judge Keogh asked the witness, who in this instance was the janitress of the house:

"Madame, kindly explain to the jury how these stairs run."

The janitress answered, in a loud voice: "Well, yer Honor, whin yer up stairs they run down, and whin yer down stairs they run up."

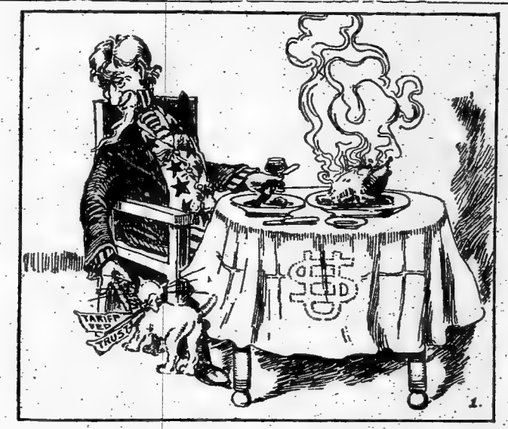

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AND STILL HE GROWS.

AUG

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XI.

THE IDIOT sat himself down at the Breakfast Table with a troubled look in his eye as he took in the proportions of the pile of letters alongside of his plate.

"Great Scott!" he murmured sadly to himself. "The cry is, still they come."

"What's the matter, old man?" asked the Genial Gentleman who occasionally imbibed. "You look glum. Anything gone wrong with you?"

"Yes," said the Idiot, wearily. "I am in a peck of trouble. See those letters?"

"I do," said the Genial Gentleman. "I had supposed from their number that you were doing a rushing business."

"I am," replied the Idiot. "The kind of a rushing business a man embarks in after he has poked a stick into a hornets' nest. These letters are only a tithe of the number I have received in the last four days from people all over the country, and all for what? Just because in an article I wrote the other day for a Sunday newspaper on the subject of the 'Automobile in the Days of the Prophets,' I got my chauffeurs mixed. I said it was Elisha that went up in the original machine, instead of which corrected reports from correspondents on the spot indicate that the gentleman's name was Elijah—though it might as well have been Jeremiah for all I care."

"And you have been receiving protests from your readers?" asked Mr. Whitechoker, his eyes agleam with pleasurable interest.

"There isn't a remote corner of earth," said the Idiot, solemnly, "that has not put its oar into the troubled waters of my despair and given me the stroke good and hard. I have received 493 postal cards, 127 letters, and 1 telegram on the subject."

"One telegram, eh?" said Mr. Whitechoker. "Really, you interest me. I had no idea—but I am gratified to learn—that your slip has elicited such a response. May I ask whom the telegram was from?"

"Certainly," said the Idiot. "I'll read it to you."

Delving into his pocket, the Idiot extracted from its depths a yellow sheet of paper, from which he read as follows:

"Idiot, New York: Can prove an alibi. Elisha."

"That was a dig for you," said Mr. Brief.

"Yes," said the Idiot. "And the worst part of it was that it was sent collect. That's the kind of a joke at my expense which amounts to double taxation."

"You can get out of it all right," suggested Mr. Brief. "A short note in the paper saying that of course you wrote Elijah and the careless typesetter got it Elisha instead. Seems to me that's easy."

"Lying always is," said the Idiot. "I can say that, but I shan't, and for two reasons. The first is it's an old subterfuge that is no longer practiced by our best writers, and the second is that it isn't so."

"Good boy!" cried Mr. Whitechoker, "That's the way I like to hear a man talk. You made a mistake through ignorance and acknowledge it like a man."

"Not so fast, Mr. Whitechoker. Not so fast. You are exceeding the speed limit," said the Idiot. "Just arrest yourself for a minute. I didn't make that mistake through ignorance at all. I knew all along it was Samson—I mean Elijah—who did the deed, but I put him down as Elisha just to see to how great an extent the public would pick me up."

The Idiot paused, drew a long breath, and whistled softly for a moment. Mr. Brief coughed lightly and the Anglomaniac sniffed.

"They picked me up all right," he continued, "but some of them have thrown me down again rather hard. One chap suggested that I now proceed to tell the tale of how Jonah was swallowed by the jawbone of an ass; and another wants to know when I expect to write of how Noah bought Ararat from the Manhattan Indians for twenty-four dollars. I never supposed that by putting out a feeler of that kind I was going to jeopardize what little reputation I have as a Man Who Knows a Thing or Two. It was obviously an error with a purpose. You might as well assume that I never heard that David killed Methuselah with the arrow he had saved for himself in case he missed the apple on his son's head; or that I had forgotten that the Queen of Sheba wore a coat of many colors; or that I was never taught that Solomon was shorn of his strength by Delilah's cutting his hair off on the eve of the battle of Philippi, as think that I didn't know the real truth of the matter. What rubs me the wrong way is the sarcastic assumption of so many people that I really didn't know any better."

"You got what you deserved," said the Anglomaniac. "Your little exercise in boomerang throwing has been very successful, and I, for one, am heartily glad that your sciolism has been shown up. What business had you to suspect the public of ignorance on the subject?"

"None," said the Idiot. "I was merely experimenting. I'll bet you ten dollars you can't tell me why Moses wasn't allowed in the ark."

"He was," retorted the Anglomaniac. "He and all his sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet—"

"All right," said the Idiot. "You can pay the money over to the Fresh Air Fund. But, really, Mr. Whitechoker, don't you think it was a good thing to do?" he added, leaving the Anglomaniac to his own discomfiture.

"It has resulted interestingly," replied the clergyman, diplomatically. "I have myself feared of late that the public mind was so much occupied with the things of the immediate present that the people were losing sight of the great incidents and figures of the past. It is truly gratifying to note that your slip, intentional or otherwise, has elicited so widespread an apprehension of your error."

"There's a tremendous lot for people to learn these days, however," put in Mr. Brief. "You can't blame the world if it confounds Elisha with Elijah or Esau—er—with Jeremiah. What with the advances in science and in literature and art, together with the revelations of the higher criticism and the last century's achievements in history, life isn't long enough for a man to take everything into his noddle and keep it there."

"Hear, hear!" cried Mr. Pedagog. "I quite agree. Here am I, who taught school for thirty-five years, prepared hundreds of lads for college, and was myself graduated an A. B. from New Haven at fifteen, absolutely stumped by an examination paper for admission to Yale that I saw last week, and year by year the age average of students is mounting higher. Unless something is done to relieve the situation, I foresee the time when the freshman classes will be made up of octogenarians, and commencement, instead of being the beginning of things, will be the end."

"Good!" said the Idiot. "You warm the cockles of my sciolistic soul, Mr. Pedagog. What time, indeed, has the man who is devoting twenty-four hours of each day to keeping up with the present to acquaint himself with the things of the past? What real difference does it make to us whether it was Elisha or Elijah who went up in the chariot of fire when Louisville and Nashville goes up 27 points in a night? Nine hundred years from now there will be people who will hesitate when asked, 'Who discovered America, Columbus or John W. Gates?'—who won't know whether Edgar Allan Poe wrote or was fed by the Ravens, and to whom the story of the ark will in some way be inextricably mixed up with the career of Sir Thomas Lipton of the Cohasset Yacht Club. There will be so much to know in those days that the things of minor consequence will have to go by the board."

"Even now," observed the Doctor, with melancholy in his tones, "everybody has to be a specialist."

"Even idiocy has become a specialty," sneered the Anglomaniac.

"Are you being treated for it?" asked the Idiot.

"No," snapped the Anglomaniac. "I am being treated to it."

"Well, I presume the world wants to square the account," rejoined the Idiot. "But it's all too true. I belong to a club in this town that used to be the centre of attraction for good talkers. You couldn't go there without hearing a brilliant conversation on almost every topic between lawyers, merchants, clergymen, painters, doctors, and what not, but now it's all changed, and the place is silent as the grave. The doctors and lawyers and painters are all there, but they are all so crammed full of their own subject that they can't talk about any other. I was up there the other night, and a lawyer who was of the group said, 'I had an interesting case to-day.' 'So had I,' said a doctor, seated opposite. 'Same here,' said a merchant who happened along. 'Mine was a merger suit,' began the lawyer. 'Tut,' said the doctor. 'Mine was appendicitis—' 'Mine was a case of Panama hats,' put in the merchant, and then there was a conversational deadlock which hung like a pall over the place for four hours. There wasn't any basis upon which those chaps could get together for a good old-fashioned talk."

"And silence reigns where once was brilliant loquacity?" queried the Bibliomaniac.

"Save for an occasional soliloquy—yes," said the Idiot. "It's too bad."

"Well, I'm glad of it," said the Anglomaniac, rising. "If specialism is giving talk a solar plexus there's hope for us. Seems to me we get nothing else at breakfast."

"You are unjust to our beloved landlady, my dear Anglomaniac," returned the Idiot, suavely. "You forget the three portions of fried mush you have yourself consumed in the past hour."

"That was a bad break of yours about Elisha—or was it Elijah?" said the Genial Old Gentleman to the Idiot later.

"Yes," said the Idiot. "And I am duly mortified, because really when I wrote the article I had it right, and corrected it wrong in my proofs. I shan't write on a Biblical subject again until somebody has produced a book on 'Who's Who in the Scriptures.' Maybe then I'll start in again, for I think there's a lot of mighty good stories with modern applications in the Old Testament that ought to be brought out in popular form, such as the original wheat corner that Joseph got up; how Jonah got stranded in his little plunge in oil, and so on; only it is evident that, however far astray a man may go in his statements as to the sanitary condition of the President of the Steel Trust, he is allowed no license whatever in respect to the dramatis personae of the Scriptures."

"Good," said the Genial Old Gentleman. "I move we have a high ball to the health of Elisha—or was it Elijah?"

"Blest if I remember," said the Idiot. "I'll have to look up the letters again—but the high ball goes. I'll have a sixteen-story fire-proof pousse café."

"STRANDED IN HIS LITTLE PLUNGE IN OIL."

A FUTURE FRESHMAN.

A MANHATTAN INDIAN.

THE LOVE of a LAD

By Alfred J. Waterhouse

THE little boy was a particularly little boy. I mean, of course, that his body was very small even for his few years. And as we see little or nothing of one another except our carefully clothed bodies, it is not strange that we mutually judge of our size by them; that is, we do this unless we are very well acquainted, indeed. Doubtless, too, this is best, for how it would embarrass some of us if we were to be judged in another way. Take, for instance, your papa's friend, Mr. Brown, the portly gentleman who visits at your house sometimes, and who wears such a handsome watchchain, and who talks about stocks; or take Miss Wheezle, the tall and stately lady who converses with your mamma about the latest fashions and says the minister's sermon last Sunday was "really sweet"—how do you suppose they would feel if, by some marvelous change, size in this world were to be judged by mind or soul? But, bless your hearts! they never think of such a thing, more than the rest of us do; and so we all are quite contented and cheerful.

It may as well be admitted, too, that, as his uncles and aunts said, the little boy was "such a strange child!" His Aunt Dora, who had five children of her own, all so precisely like the other human peas in the pod that if one had rolled out it would have been difficult to designate exactly which one it was—his Aunt Dora, I say, even went so far as to remark that he was "the strangest ever"; but this assertion perhaps should be considered a trifle emphatic, for Aunt Dora underscores the words of her speech very much as she does those of her letters.

But the little boy was strange; this must be conceded. For example, if you made to him an assertion based on an assertion your father had made to you, which was based on an assertion his father had made to him, which was based on an assertion his—but it is needless to carry the train of argument further, for about this time the little boy would quite upset you by remarking, "Yes, but why—" or, "But doesn't it seem—"; and then he would ask all sorts of embarrassing questions; that is questions of which unfortunately you had forgotten the answer. Of course, it should be remembered that he was too young to understand how much deeper than reason is faith and how absolute should be the confidence we place in the wisdom of our grandfathers. However, this has little to do with the story, except as it tends to indicate what manner of child was our small hero.

The little boy was a great reader, and all books, good, bad, or indifferent, that came to his small and sometimes grimy hands were absorbed by him with complete impartiality. So, much of his time he lived in the bright Country of Imagination, where are many wonderful things. Often his mother would say to him: "Now, little boy, you really must put your books away, go out, and play in the sunshine." Then he would put the books to one side, take his bow and arrows, and go to his cave, being, in fact, but a hollow in a great oak just within the edge of a wood; bue he imagined that its dimensions were tremendous and its secrecy complete, and so, as his imagination was as large as his body was small, the "cave" did quite well for his purposes. He had drawn a dingy cloth across the hole so as to conceal it from observation, and he used to say to himself as he approached the "cave" and gave three distinct whistles to announce his coming to his faithful servitors, that nobody would suspect that the Mysterious Lord of the Forest lived there; and, indeed, nobody would. You would be surprised could you know how often this retreat was attacked by wicked bandits and how frequently it was assailed by painted savages, but it was defended with great vigor and always came off with credit, and even glory, to itself and its redoubtable master.

The little boy went to school, and for some time he did not think much of his teachers. They were a trying lot, he felt; always asking questions concerning matters that were of no consequence and insisting on answers that were equally irrelevant to the real interests of a boy's life. His teachers said that he read with expression, but that they could not get him to take an interest in his other studies. His mother received this report with anxiety, and his Aunt Dora remarked that she always had said so, although no one could remember that she had.

The change in this condition of affairs took place after Miss Hattie joined the procession of the little boy's teachers, and by this time he had grown so large that he was almost ten years old. Other people might say that there were Miss Hatties and Miss Hattles, but after a few days the little boy knew very well that there was only one real Miss Hattie; the rest were mere imitations, who had, doubtless surreptitiously, secured a name of which they were all unworthy. The discovery of this transcendent fact first began to dawn upon him under inglorious circumstances. He had, with much care and a purloined piece of chalk, inscribed on the back of the boy who sat in front of him the highly ambiguous word "DUNSE." The only Miss Hattie discovered who was the perpetrator of the deed, and kept him after school. After they were quite alone she said to him:

"How do you think you would like to have some other boy write that word on your back?"

The little boy thought about it, and then he said that he didn't believe he would care, for the other fellows would know it was only a joke, anyway.

Then Miss Hattie talked to him, and she talked so kindly, and so appealed to the best that was in his childish heart, that the little boy said to himself that it was mighty curious about teachers. Then he looked at her somewhat timidly, or at least dubiously, and saw how kind was the glance from the great blue eyes that met his own. And from that starting point it was only natural that he should notice how lustrous was the curly brown hair and how pink were her cheeks, for even little boys must notice things, you know.

Now you who have forgotten the emotions that sway the heart of childhood may deem the idea absurd, but I am ready to avow my convictions, nay, my complete assurance, that then and there, and while that conversation still was in progress, the tender passion first began to stir and make itself felt in the brown corduroy breast of the little boy. Never had he been talked to so kindly save by his mother, and, of course, all things good are to be expected of mothers. A simple, boyish gratitude which stood ready to lose itself in admiring adoration awoke in his heart, and did not go to sleep again.

From that time he was Miss Hattie's faithful knight errant, to run her errands and heed her every suggestion; and it seemed to him, as he constantly improved in his studies, that her cheeks grew more pink, her wavy hair more lustrous, and her beautiful eyes more tenderly blue; that is, it would have seemed so had he not known that in the nature of the case such a thing must be impossible. He was very glad that she boarded just across the road from his father's house, for this gave him a perfectly natural opportunity to carry her books home nearly every night, thus imperfectly demonstrating his loving adoration.

About this time the little boy began to hate John with an intense, burning hatred. Who was John, anyway, the great, clumsy fellow? What right had he to be hanging about Neighbor Griscom's house, at which his teacher boarded, particularly in the evening? Miss Hattie was so kind that she tolerated his presence, of course, but his loutish attendance must be very annoying to her. After the little boy grew up he would whip John; he would teach him a much-needed respect for the sanctities of place and association. Oh, that he were grown up now! The little boy used to feel of the muscles of his arm and wish that they would develop faster. Strange that this odious John never noticed his look of undying hatred and scorn, but always greeted him with a cheery, "Hello, Twofer! How are we to-day?" Some time he should know how we were to-day! Should he—oh, thought to give pause to the beating of his heart!—should he tell Miss Hattie of the emotions with which he viewed her matchless charms, and ask her to wait for him to grow up? No; she might—it was hardly conceivable, but she might heedlessly laugh at him; and what were life then? Better to wait, and let her of her own accord observe his unwavering devotion. But that John! How tired of him she must get!

One night, after the little boy had been in bed and asleep a long time, an owl came and sat on the limb of the oak tree near his window and said, "Hoo-oo-o." Ordinarily this would not have waked him, but, for some reason, it did that night; and when the owl again said, "Hoo-oo-o," he thought he would get up and see where the bird was and what it was doing. So he crept out of bed and pattered to the window, reaching it just in time to see the owl fly away.

Now you must understand that by this time the little boy had grown so big that he was more than ten and one-half years old, and, of course, when a boy has attained that ripe age he knows a thing or two when he sees it. So it will not be considered surprising that when, as he stood at the window, he saw two men lurking in the shadow of Neighbor Griscom's house he knew that something was wrong. When he saw the first man he thought for a moment it might be John, who, he had noticed, had a most reprehensible habit

of lingering about that house until late hours; but when he saw the second man he realized that the situation was even worse than he had suspected.

"They're burglars!" he whispered to himself. "I'll bet they're burglars, and I've got to do somethin' 'bout it. They'll scare Miss Hattie terrible."

Just what he would, or could do, the little boy did not know, but he felt very certain that he must do something, and that immediately. So, merely stopping to shout, "Burglars! At Griscom's!" to his father, he ran across the road as fast as his little bare feet would carry him. The window at which he had seen the two men was open now, and one of the men had disappeared, while the other was two-thirds through the opening. The little boy did not hesitate an instant. With the yell, "Burglars! Burglars!" he threw himself upon the leg that still was without the window, caught it, and clung to it for dear life.

What followed never has been at all clear to the boy. He remembers that there were muttered curses from the man he held, a dark form that jumped from the window and ran past him, a rush of feet while he still valiantly held to the leg; then there seemed to come a crash of all things, and he was lost in a great darkness and knew no more.

When the world came back to him Miss Hattie was holding him in her arms, Mrs. Griscom was standing by his side with a basin of water in her hand, and his father and Neighbor Griscom were holding the ruffian who, as he afterward learned, had beaten him down with a most cruel blow. Even then he noticed that Miss Hattie's nightdress was very white and very pretty,and it seemed to him that, so robed, her cheeks were even pinker, her hair more wavy, and her eyes more tenderly blue than they were when she appeared in more conventional costume. But he dismissed this thought as soon as possible, feeling that to dwell upon a scene which must be embarrassing to her in the recollection was a species of treason and a departure from that high honor in which a chivalrous knight should hold his lady fair.

There was a time during which the little boy was very sick. The blow had been most brutal, and for days his life hung by an uncertain thread. Then th vitality of youth asserted itself, and he gradually found more and more secure footing on the goodly highway that leads to health. How his little romance, a very real romance if it was extremely infantile, grew in those days! For Miss Hattie came to see him every day; and such jellies as she brought to him! And such flowers! And she was so kind and loving! And sometimes she even kissed him—ah, how his small heart beat then! And she called him a hero! He almost made up his absurd little mind that the eventful hour had come. He would propose to her; he would let her know exactly how a fellow felt; he would assure her that her evident and faithful love would not be in vain if she would wait a decade or two for him. But—again the hateful thought—she might laugh at him. Ah, that "but"! His heart turned faint, and he did not propose.

Quite fanciful and impossible, is it? I tell you that there is many a baldheaded and supremely dignified father of a family who need turn but a few leaves in memory's book until he reaches a page whereon is written the story—oh, of course, my dear Sir, a very absurd story—of a time when he, too, an awkward, shambling schoolboy, was tremendously in love with some sweet-faced, gentle-souled woman, anywhere from ten to twen years his senior, whom, having smallest conception of the real meaning of marriage, he hoped to marry some day, if she would be good enough to wait for him; to whom he would have proposed such a blissful waiting but for an inexplicable fear of her laughter. Jones, Brown, Robinson, how is it? Honestly, now. Why should we hesitate before the confessions? What unfledged love in life is more beautiful?—no touch of grosser passion about it; wholly ideal, unselfish, and sincere.

With the little boy entirely recovered, it seems almost a pity not to terminate the story, but there is one other incident so directly connected with it that it probably should not be omitted.—It was in the long Summer vacation, and the little boy now had grown so extremely big that he was nearly eleven years old. For several days he had seen little of Miss Hattie, who appeared to be very busy and preoccupied and kissed him only in an absent-minded way. He had noticed, however, that John was not hanging about Neighbor Griscom's house as much as usual, and was glad to feel that at last he was learning his place; it certainly was time!

On a certain day he had visited the Griggs boy, who lived quite at the other end of town, and when he returned his father and mother, dressed in their very best Sunday clothing, were crossing the road from Neighbor Griscom's. The little boy wondered why they were arrayed in their best, and so he asked them:

"What you been doing?"

His mother smiled as she answered:

"We have been attending a wedding."

"Whose wedding?"

"Can't you guess?"

"No."

But a great fear had seized upon the heart of the little boy even before his mother replied:

"Well, we attended the wedding of Miss Hattie and Mr. John."

The mother again smiled. How was she to know, how was she even to suspect, that the iron had entered his soul? Without saying a word, he left the room, sought his little chamber, and there threw himself upon his bed. So this was woman's love! This was woman's constancy! This was all that her kisses meant! For his part, he never would love again. And that John, too! Well, the woman who could be content with such love never could have been worthy of his own. It had been a fortunate escape for him, he said. Ah, we are human, and grapes are sour, even when we are but three feet high.

In an hour or two he was playing one-old-cat with two other boys. He would hide his crushed and broken heart; and, besides, he said to himself, what he had read in a particularly fascinating book, that it would be dishonorable to continue to love the wife of another. Fortunately, the tragedies of youth do not strike deep, but they leave a mark on the lives we lead none the less on that account. His mother watched him for a time as he played, then turned to his father and said:

"What do you suppose made him act so queerly when I told him about the wedding?"

His father, who had forgotten a thing or two, responded:

"I can't guess."

And as the little boy never told to a soul the story of his first love, even Miss Hattie herself never having the slightest idea of the real state of the case, the reader must decide for himself, if he can, how I came to know so much about it.

A Half Hour with Joseph

IT WAS in the days when Joseph still sat near to the throne of the Pharaohs and while the people yet came to him for counsel and for the interpretation of dreams. The court was holding its morning session.

"What wouldst thou?" he inquired of the first petitioner who prostrated himself before him.

"To know the place that I saw in my dreams, most Potent One, for my soul is filled with a great longing to go thither."

"The price will be twenty-nine shekels, marked down from thirty-four. That is right. Proceed."

"In my dream, Most Admirable, I was in a strange and beautiful country, but where it was situated and what was its name I knew not. There the Woman and I dwelt together in a stately mansion and she had very little to say, and—"

"Repeat that last clause."

"She had very little to say, and my heart was glad within me, for it was a peaceful country."

Joseph nodded, but said nothing, and the petitioner continued:

"Gradually, like the growth of the bright day after the darkness of the night, there came to me the knowledge of a marvelous thing. There was in the house wherein we resided a bureau with seven drawers, and the Woman had six drawers and I had one; yet never once in the years that we dwelt there—for in my dream the time seemed as years—did I find her accoutrements in my drawer, nor did I once see her look longingly upon it as if to covet it, and I fain would know the name of the country, that I may journey thith—"

"Oh, blind and foolish one, knowest thou not the name of this country?"

"Nay, Most Excellent, yet would I know, for my heart is hungry for its peace."

"It is heaven. Next!"

The second petitioner was a slender man, with flowing locks that caressed his shoulders.

"I am a poet," he began.

"Seven hundred and seventy-nine shekels, marked up from seventeen."

"But I am only partly a poet."

"Add another thousand shekels. Thanks; that is right. You should learn not to be too full in your bill of particulars. Proceed."

"My mind, Most Puissant, is full of poetical thoughts and expressions, yet they do not seem to combine with the second line, so to speak. Let me illustrate. The following came to me:

"Oh, nodding host of starry daisies,
That tip and tilt above the—

"Crazies, blazes, laxies, gravies—I can see that none of these will do, yet my poetical soul suggests nothing else. Again, I thought of this:

"Oh, love, whom I have ne'er forgotten,
As I stand here beside the—

"Cotton, rotten, hotten—tot, an', oh, it is so aggravating! What would you suggest, Most Gracious?"

"That you write the second line first. Next!"

After making the requisite deposit, the third petitioner at once began:

"In my dream a certain politician died and went to heaven, and—"

There was a thump, a bang, and as the third petitioner picked himself up and, after rubbing his shins, walked ruefully away, Joseph remarked to those before him:

"There shall be no sacrilege in my presence and, besides, dreams must be reasonable. Nex—er—hold on! There's Mrs. Potiphar. Tell her I am not at home; say that I have moved to Philadelphia and gone regularly into the business of interpreting dreams."

And as the front door bell rang the postern gate quietly opened, and Joseph might have been seen stealing down the back alley.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

Brady's Identification.

"MY LINE of business is not one that is productive of humorous incident," remarked the undertaker, yet events so shape themselves sometimes in the sad scenes in which I am professionally called to play a part that comedy forces tragedy aside.

"A big, brawny,, taciturn Irishman who worked along shore called on me one day and told me that his friend Jim Clancy had been killed by the fall of a derrick and that his body was at the Morgue.

"'My name is Brady,' said he, 'Tom Brady. I was in the shift with Clancy, and a good man he was, barring a dislike for home connections and things spiritual, unless in the last case they were in a bottle. His only kin was a sister; she is poorer than he was, and he never saved a cent. But the boys will pay your bill, so bring poor Clancy over here, fix him up, and we'll give him a decent funeral from your little chapel over the store.'

"I sent for Clancy's body. The man had died as he had worked—unshaven, unkempt, and begrimed by toil. We washed the body, shaved the face, combed the hair, put a burial suit on the corpse, and altogether made Clancy in death a very much more presentable person, from my professional standpoint, than Clancy in life had ever been.

"The next day Clancy's friends, most of them longshoremen like he had been, gathered in my little chapel. Clancy's sister was there, escorted by the taciturn Tom Brady. As soon as he had led her to the casket he retired to a corner, for he was a quiet sort of a man. The sister looked down into the casket, turned towards the company, shrieked, and cried:

"'Sure, that is not my brother, Jim Clancy!'

"Well, would you believe it, more than half of that company of mourners, after all had crowded around the casket, agreed with her that the body was not that of Jim Clancy. They had never seen Clancy before in a decent suit of clothes, with a clean shave, with his hair combed, and with the sign of earthly toil removed from his countenance, so their eyes deceived them. I produced the Morgue records and tried to explain matters, but they would not be convinced. A small riot threatened, but it was quelled by the stentorian voice of the taciturn Tom Brady.

"'Take off the cover of that coffin,' he roared, 'and show me his feet.'

"It was a command that nobody seemed to question. The excited mourners fell back. My men took off the casket cover and exposed the corpse, the feet of which were bare, as is the custom. Tom Brady strode to the centre, looked closely at the feet of the corpse, and shouted in a voice that brooked no contradiction:

"'That is Jim Clancy. As a boy I tramped shoeless with him over dear old Tipperary, and I could never be mistaken:

"Brady's identification seemed to satisfy even the doubting sister, and the ceremonies over the departed Jim Clancy proceeded. It puzzled me, though, so when Brady came to pay my bill, I said:

"'Tell me, Mr. Brady, how were you able to identify Clancy's body so quickly by his feet?'

"'Sure, I never saw Clancy's feet before in my life,' said Brady with a smile, 'but it was a critical moment. Something had to be done or the funeral would have been postponed for an investigation, and the boys would have lost another day's work!'"

Comforting Signs.

DEATH must have greatly diminished terrors for the inhabitants of Rutland County, Vt. From the town of Fairhaven as a centre an enterprising firm of undertakers—"funeral directors" have not yet penetrated that section—has literally covered the surrounding country with roadside signs that must be a never-failing source of comfort to the passing invalid. Here is one of them:

Undertaking
As It Should Be
Undertaken.

A second reads thus:

Finest Rubber Tired
Hearse in the State.

And this is an open invitation to all:

Caskets of Every Design.
Open Day and Night.

Some Theatrical Odds and Ends

MANY people, as a rule, have an idea that the actor's lot is a very easy and happy one, as regards hours of work. But it rarely ever is true with any company excepting during the phenomenally long runs which sometimes occur in New York. But the actor with the modern stock company scarcely ever has a moment to himself that he may call his own.

Robert Drouet tells of an incident that occurred while he was the leading man of the Girard Avenue stock company in Philadelphia—in the days before he had won distinction as John Storm in "The Christian" and as leading man with Mary Mannering's company.

He had a business engagement one day with a gentleman who was attending to some outside business for him. The gentleman named 9:30 A. M. as a good hour, and planned to occupy the actor's time until about 12 o'clock.

"Good gracious!" said Drouet, on hearing him; "I must be at rehearsal at 10:30."

"Rehearsal? What for? Don't you know your part?"

"Yes; but we have them every day just the same. Keep our hand in, you know."

It was the gentleman's turn to be astonished.

"Do all the company have to rehearse every day?"

"Of course."

"How long will it take?"

"Two or three hours."

"Well, after that?"

"After? I must see the wigmaker to arrange something for a new part. Then I have to consider some clothes at the costumer's and study a bit, and then write a little. You see, I am at work on a new play."

"That ought not to take over two or three hours."

"I dine early, you know, and there is usually the managers to see about something, and loads of letters to go through and answer or consign to oblivion."

The man was aghast.

"Is this a daily routine? I thought you actors had nothing to do in the daytime but lounge about and look handsome."

Drouet smiled enigmatically, as if he had heard the remark before—and no doubt he had.

"Couldn't you see me about 1 o'clock in the morning?" Drouet asked.

"I guess not," most emphatically said the man.

***

Brandon Tynan, the author of "Robert Emmet, the Days of 1803," now running at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, was educated at Public School No. 46, in this city. When twelve years of age he recited Emmet's famous speech from the dock at an examination day, when the late District Attorney Fellows was present. At the end of the speech Mr. Fellows congratulated young Tynan for his effort and said, "My boy, some day you will be a fine actor." Tynan is doing his best to realize the prophecy.

***

Paul Arthur, a popular actor in England, but an American by birth, was at one time a member of a small repertoire company that stormed the West and eventually stranded. There was no demand for the pirated plays which the company had in stock, and the question of getting back into better territory, where the eating-houses were not so far apart became a serious one. It was about the time of the "Pinafore" craze in America, and the inventive manager decided that his dramatic company should present the opera. He secured the libretto and the score.

"Then he assembled us on the stage and demanded the vocalists to stand forth and not be bashful," Arthur relates in telling the story.

"We stood forth—some of the company, especially the tragedy merchant, could not sing a note. I was chosen as the Captain Corcoran. Our chorus consisted of three charming young ladies, but to make up for deficiencies all the principals, when not singing solos, took their places in the ranks and sang for all they were worth, for Ralph Racksiraw, Dick Dead-Eye, and the Captain all sang in the chorus, and then went off and came on for their proper cues! Josephine had to sing her own lines, 'Here she comes,' at one entrance. Then she went off and came on again and sang her solo. Our tragedy merchant, who was the Sir Joseph and could not sing a note, spoke every word to the accompaniment. But that did not matter—the performance of 'H. M. S. Pinafore' drew the town, and we were satisfied."

***

A new type of chorus girl has sprung up in New York in the past two seasons. And, strange to say, she is part and parcel of the Casino, which was for so many years the Mecca of the old-style chorus girl.

The new chorus girl is a daintier creature than the one of years gone by, and she is seen to advantage in "A Chinese Honeymoon." She is not a thing of brazen face, boldly staring eyes, and columnar limbs which she is fond of showing to the public gaze, as were so many in the bygone days of Casino successes. The absence of tights, bizarre costumes, and suggestiveness from the lines of some of the recent big musical comedy successes is responsible for the new chorus girl.

***

Among the players the principal topic of conversation along Broadway, New York, this time of year relates to the securing of bread-winning positions for the Winter. As an illustration, Wells Hawks in The Baltimore Herald, tells of overhearing the following:

"Signed?"

"Yes, and at $20 more on the week. I made good last season, and it took a raise to get me back."

"Good. Wish I had."

"Why, haven't you signed?"

"No; not yet."

"Well, go up and see Pricem; he's putting out a melodrama, and is looking for people."

"Good!"

The actor who is looking for work goes to see Pricem.

Scene changes to Pricem's office, (stuffy little affair, $8 a month, but a glass door big enough for gold letters to carry the bluff.)

"Hello, Pricem! Anything open?"

"Why, hello, Dodgem!" says Pricem, "you're just the man I'm looking for; can place you right away."

Bad speech on the part of the manager. Dodgem at once gets chesty (meaning appreciative of the value he has put upon himself.)

"Well, you know my price."

"Yes, I know," says the manager. "What is it?"

"Fifty dollars a week."

"Yes, I know, old man; but it's a small part."

"Character?"

"Yes—an Indian."

"All right, I'll take it—but $50 a week."

"No, my boy, it isn't worth but $25."

"My price is $50."

"I know, but the part isn't worth the price."

"Well, I know, but $50 is my price."

"That's all right, old boy, but you take it—it's a good Indian part."

"Take it for $50."

"No, for $25."

"All right. I'll take it; but if you'll only pay $25 I'll play it as a half-breed."

***

Raymond Hitchcock says that while he was lying in a Philadelphia hospital three weeks ago, convalescing from an operation for appendicitis, one of those fool friends who always say the wrong thing in the wrong place called on him and told him the following story to cheer him up:

Philadelphia's most famous appendicitis expert has a dog of which he thinks a great deal, which had a lop-sided walk. A friend asked the doctor on one occasion the cause of this.

"Why," was the reply, "he's got appendicitis."

"Then why don't you operate on him?" queried the caller.

"What, operate on that dog? Why, that dog's worth a hundred dollars!"

***

Channing Pollock has edited a very attractive booklet descriptive of the features which will form a part of the Woman's Exhibition of the Professional Woman's League. In addition to this he is looking after the details of the work, and some extraordinary surprises are promised to the New York public. Mr. Pollock is the chief press representative for William A. Brady, and is busy telling the public at large of the things which that manager has in store for the coming season, in addition to which he has written the lines for a song which will be interpolated in "Sally in Our Alley," the new musical comedy which will shortly be brought out in New York. The song is called "The Courteous Cannibal King."

***

"It is extremely unlikely that William J. Le Moyne will ever again be seen upon the stage," says The Boston Herald. "The actor has been very ill indeed for many months, but is now fully recovered. At the same time he desires to avoid carrying on his professional life beyond the limit of usefulness, and makes formal announcement that he has retired for good and all.

"There is probably no actor now living who has had a more uniformly creditable career than that of Mr. Le Moyne. His drollery, always quaint and amusing, still betrayed a keen intellectual sense, and every part he played, whether it fitted him or not, was interpreted with polished art."

***

"On the first night of 'Soldiers of Fortune' at the Savoy Theatre I was reminded of the plight of the lecturer who tried to become an actor," said Robert Edeson a few nights ago. "Accustomed in his platform career to the equipments—table, chair, and glass of water—he was utterly at a loss when they were denied him. So obvious became his arms and legs that he felt himself a centipede. He sought on the slightest pretext the friendly shelter of tables, chairs, and couches. He sighed for the glass of water to bring relief to a throat parched with nervousness. Several times he narrowly escaped losing his equipoise when, to emphasize a phrase, he slapped vigorously at an imaginary table.

"'Something of this I suffered when the moment came to acknowledge alone the first-night welcome. I had imagined that the preliminary road tour would brace me for the ordeal. With the company surrounding me I felt no nervousness. I was accustomed to that. But when Mr. Hards, our stage manager, rang up and said, "Mr. Edeson, alone," I looked around wildly. Wouldn't some one please lead me on? Mr. Harris! Mr. Thomas! Mr. Davis! Not a soul to the rescue. As I said to the friendly throng in front when I recovered partially my self-control, 'It seemed so strange not to have Mr. Frohman push me on or Miss Adams take me on.'

"'Curtain Calls I Have Seen, by a Well-Known First Nighter,' would, I am sure, if published, be rapidly classed among the 'best selling books' of the year."

***

Somebody has been reviving stories of the late John Stetson, and this is told of him in connection with his production of "The Prodigal Son" at the old Globe Theatre in Boston.

"We will need the twelve apostles in the play," said the stage manager at rehearsal.

"Twelve, eh," answered Stetson, "twelve. Why, hang it, we'll have forty!"

***

Probably with an intention of proving that there is an occasional epigram which does not owe its origin or application to either Clyde Fitch or Arthur Pinero, some thoughtful person has compiled the following "bouquet," picked from various plays, successful and otherwise:

"Nothing can work such havoc as a fool."—"Sowing the Wind."

"We may scale a mountain only to trip over a mole hill."—"Queen's Favorite."

"Those who wait for other men's shoes must tread roughly sometimes."—"Alone."

"Wrinkles, you know, my dear, are the diary of a woman's life in cipher."—"His Excellency the Governor."

"Life's like baccarat. Chance gives the cards; we only play what's dealt us."—"John Durnford, M. P."

"Joy, joy; one cannot touch joy every day; one must take things as they are."—"Pelleas and Melisande."

"In a woman's word book 'I hate you' often means 'I like you.'" "That's worth remembering."—"The Termagant."

"I suppose honesty's like the gout; it runs in certain families for several generations and then it skips a generation."—"The Rogue's Comedy."

"Ladies, like bills of exchange, are allowed a little grace." "And, unlike bills of exchange, are much pleasanter to meet."—"Her Own Rival."

"Oh, isn't there one perfect world out of all the millions—just one—where everything goes right and fiddles never play out of tune?"—"The Masqueraders."

"What is it about widows that is so attractive?" "Man is a nervous animal—creature of precedent—and a first husband is a precedent."—"The Late Mr. Costello."

"Marriage is like Exeter Hall; you can all take your places for nothing, and if you pay attention you may learn a good deal that is good for you." "Marriage like Exeter Hall!" "There's this difference—rather an important difference: You can get out of Exeter Hall."—"Leonie."

***

"And were you struck by her beauty?" he asked of the intrepid interviewer who had attempted to question the irascible actress about her divorce suit.

"Almost," he answered.

"Almost?"

"Yes. She hurled her powder box and rouge pot at me, but she missed me."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

AUG

WITH *the* CLUBMEN

CAMILLE WEIDENFELD, the banker, who has come prominently before the public during last week, is a member of many clubs, including the Union, Racquet, Tuxedo, and New York Yacht. Mr. Weidenfeld is much at his clubs. He takes a very gerat interest in all out-of-door sports, and has been prominent at Oyster Bay, where he has had a residence, and at Tuxedo. He comes from an old German Roman Catholic family. His mother was a Frenchwoman, and he married Miss Donovan of Philadelphia, one of the beautiful daughters of Dr. Donovan. These young ladies have been great belles in a New York and Philadelphia colony which summers usually on the coast of New Jersey. They belong to the Roman Catholic set in Philadelphia, and are in the same circle as the Bouviers and the Drexels.

Mr. Weidenfeld's sister married recently Frank Otis of Bellport, L. I., the brother of the late James Otis. Mr. Otis inherited a large fortune from his first wife, who was a Miss Smith. He has one son, Frank Otis, Jr., one of the most popular young men in the "Reggie" Vanderbilt set. By the will of the late Mrs. Otis, the son was appointed guardian and trustee of the father, and it is said that the latter had to ask permission of the former to get married. Frank Otis, the father, is an old member of the Union, and the son, Frank, Jr., is a member of both the Knickerbocker and the Union. He lives with his father and step-mother, to both of whom he is greatly attached.

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Cecil Baring is one of the few Englishmen who, having made New York a home, have become members of fashionable clubs. Mr. Baring already belongs to the Tuxedo, the Racquet, and the University, and he will be a member of two of the Fifth Avenue clubs before a long time. He is a brother of Lord Revelstoke, and, his brother being unmarried, is heir to the barony. He comes from the famous banking family of Barings. He is a very good tennis player, and excels in all outdoor sports. Since his sojourn here he has been reported engaged to several of the great heiresses of New York, and he is now particularly in the society eye as one of the suitors for the hand of a very lovely young matron whom the law has given the rank of a widow recently.

***

Oliver H. Payne, who has just returned with a party from a cruise on his yacht, is one of the most hospitable of the unmarried clubmen. Possessed of a large fortune, a splendid house in Fifth Avenue, a yacht, a hunting lodge in Scotland, he is always planning and giving parties of various kinds. He is an ideal host. He is the brother of the first Mrs. William C. Whitney. His nephew Payne Whitney lived with him until this Summer, when he was married to Miss Hay. Mr. Oliver Payne has given the young couple a plot on which to build a house, but they will lease the residence of Mrs. Almeric Paget this Winter. Mr. Payne is a member of the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, the Union League, the New York Yacht, and other organizations. He was graduated with honors from Yale in 1863.

***

David Bradley Lee is about to sail for this country. Although living abroad, he makes a visit to this country every year, and for about a month is seen at the Union Club. He rarely goes out now in society. He is the brother of the Countess Waldersee. There was some difference between them in the arranging of family matters after the death of Mrs. Lee, which took place three years ago in Germany. At one time the Lees made the sensation of the town with their magnificent entertainments. Bradley Lee and James Parker years ago had a little difference at the Union Club, and the matter, though trivial, is one of the legends of that organization. Mr. Parker is the senior of Mr. Lee at the club by a very few years, both having joined prior to the sixties.

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The Union Club will not be completed before the end of December, and the flitting will not take place until January. There is a renewal of the lease of the old club building until that time.

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José Aymar, who married Mrs. Blois, the daughter of Mme. La Bau, who died recently, one of the daughters of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, is a member of the Union, the Manhattan, and other clubs. He is a South American in origin and a very clever chemist. He married Mrs. Blois about four years ago, and at the old La Bau homestead on Staten Island he had a laboratory where he used to make his experiments. The Aymar family has lived in New York for a number of years, and Mr. Aymar is a graduate of Columbia. He is related to the Bradish Johnson family of this city. Another daughter of Mrs. La Bau married Edward Tiffany Dyer, who is also a member of the Union, and a third is Mrs. George Morgan Browne, whose husband is a member of the University. These three young matrons will come into the possession of a very large fortune. All the daughters of the late Commodore Vanderbilt were left good holdings in excellent stocks and much real estate which is now very valuable. Mrs. Torrance is the only one who now survives.

***

The Earl of Rossly, who arrives this week, in order to take a part in a theatrical company, was a member of the Carlton Club in London, but is not now, as bankruptcy precludes membership in any London clubs. He has been recently divorced. He married Miss Vyner. He has two children. His family is one of the best in England. One of his sisters is the Countess of Westmoreland and the other is Mrs. James F. Stuart of Melton Mowbray.

***

Many friends will regret to know that Isaac Iselin has determined to live abroad. Mr. Iselin is a bachelor and a nephew of Adrian Iselin. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Iselin will live in France, and in Winter will be on the Riviera.

***

Henry Warburton Bibby, who died last week at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Munro, was the former Secretary of the Union Club. He was a bachelor, and the very pink of perfection in dress and manners. He came from a very old family. He was one of the originators of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, an organization which meets at the houses of different members during the season. Four sisters survive Mr. Bibby. The family of Augustus Van Courtlandt were also named Bibby, but the name was changed into Van Courtlandt for reasons of acquisition of family property.

Mr. Bibby and three of his sisters lived for years at an apartment house on Broadway, called the Four Seasons. It was one of the first apartment houses built in New York, and has since made way for a hotel.

The Massachusetts Kind.

HE overtook her on the roadside while wandering for his health in the Berkshires.

"At last," he said, "I have found a typical milk maid of old New England. See her big sunbonnet, her dress up to her shoe tops, her plain but neat calico, and the very pail itself. It is a morning for adventure and I will speak to her."

He quickened his walk and was soon near her.

"Fine morning this morning," he said. "I would like to help you carry the pail."

There was no reply, but he felt the roguish smile that he knew was hid under the sunbonnet. So he kept on doing all the talking until they reached the lane into which she was about to turn.

"Can I go with you?" he asked.

She turned and faced him.

"No, Sir, you may not, nor do I desire your attentions. It is bad enough to have a grown man splitting his infinitives, but when he shows his ignorance of the proper use of should and would and then caps the climax by using can for may, I think it is only my duty to tell him that the Summer school is in session about ten miles from here."

Older than His Father.

OBSERVING the unmistakable Erin brogue of one of the Central Park attendants, a visitor who was strolling through the Park remarked to him:

"You come from the old country, don't you?"

"An' shure Oi do."

"Have you been long out?"

"Oh, bedad, if Oid lived in th' ould country as long as Oive lived in New York Oi guess Oid b' th' owldest man in the city."

"You're a pretty old man, then?"

"Oim ouldер than me fayther—bless his sowl—if he lived till nixt October he'd be did this twinty yeers."

Man's Three Ages.

HERE man's three ages plainly
Are written and announced,
For first of all, the baby
On mother's knee is bounced.

Next youth, while growing quickly,
On Father's knee is trounced,
And man upon his own knee,
By maidens is renounced.

THE SOCIETY FUNCTION OF THE FUTURE.

On the Lines of a Recent Success.

STEVENS enjoyed the distinction of being the only eligible male man at Lake Geneva.

True, there were scores of human bipeds, faultlessly attired, but none of these were in "our set," and so counted as nothing in the estimation of the bevy of girls who were passing the Summer at that delightful resort.

This dearth of young men would seem enough of a catastrophe to irritate any ill-constructed girl, even the most good-natured, but added to this vexation, the gentleman in question seemed entirely impervious to the bewitching wiles of the Summer girls, one and all. And the Summer girls at this resort were not chary of their wiles.

At first he came up on Saturdays only, remaining over Sunday and returning to Chicago Monday morning. But during those two nights and one day there was plenty of opportunity for exercising all the witcheries in the calendar upon him, and the girls made the most of the opportunity. But all to no avail.

Did Kitty Langley scheme during the whole week to secure him for a stroll along the lake Saturday evening, she surely got him; but some way the results were always unsatisfactory, and before the stroll was over half a dozen other girls were with them. And this not because the other maidens were unfair and took advantage of her, but because—well, Reginald must have had a drawing manner about him which collected a crowd when one girl at least wished it was in Jericho.

No one could say he ever snubbed the fair candidate for the honor of his company, his hand, his heart, or his fortune—but he was never alone with any one of them for any length of time.

"I am going to make a dead set at him next Saturday night," Mamie Tredennis said in confidence to half a dozen of her friends one day, "and I want you girls to hold off. If I can't land him then, I will withdraw and leave him to the rest of you."

Katharine Worley smiled sweetly at this remark, perhaps with a subtle meaning showing in her face, for Kitty Langley exclaimed:

"What is it, Katharine? Have you a secret understanding with Reggie? Come to think of it, I remember now that you are always in the crowd that interrupts me when I get him alone!"

"But you never see me alone with him!"

"No. That's a fact. But you are always around where he is."

Katharine blushed slightly.

"Well, girls," she answered, "he certainly is good-looking."

"Yes, good-looking enough, but hard to catch. What's the matter with him, anyway? Here he has a dozen of the prettiest girls in Chicago to fall at the feet of, and he won't."

So, the only man at Lake Geneva retained his unique position. He was charming in his manners to each and all, and not one could justly claim that he had avoided her or been anything but gallant when in her society, either alone or collectively. But that was as far as it went. Not a single expression of tender sentiment could they extract from him.

And as they conferred about it and gave in their experience each Monday after he had returned to the city, Katharine, unobserved by the others, seemed pleased over their failures.

Yet he showed her no more encouragement than the others.

At last, as the Summer waned, Reginald came to the lake and announced his intention of remaining there for two weeks; whereat the girls greatly rejoiced.

"Now we have him!" Kitty Langley exclaimed. "Turn about is fair play! A day to a girl!" And so it was solemnly agreed.

But, plan as they might—and did—all their plans ran amiss. Did one of the fair ones secure him for a quiet row on the lake, before they reached the boat two or three others were sure "to happen along," and in the lead Katharine was pretty sure to be found. Such an obtuse man never lived, was the universal verdict rendered in the privacy of their bedrooms at night. For never did Reginald see a group of maidens wandering upon the sands but he must stop and courteously invite them to join in the row or the sail, and, of course, the girl who had schemed to have him all to herself could not but accede to the request.

Did another entice him out for a fishing excursion? Down behind a sheltering cliff or rock other girls with fishing tackle in hand would be discovered, and they, too, would be invited to join.

And as for a moonlight stroll—that was given up in despair. It was an impossible feat! No girl on record ever succeeded in getting the only man at Lake Geneva further than the gate before they were accidentally intercepted.

And all this, most truly, was not the fault of the other conspirators against the heart of the belligerent, for each and every one protested that she had played fair. Besides, was it not to the interest of each and all to maintain diplomatic relations with the rest to insure her own protection?

But Katharine was always of the number who intercepted Reggie and his pursuers.

Finally, the forces withdrew from the assault, the skirmish line was drawn in, and the attack was given up as a useless waste of energy. When Reginald returned to Chicago not a solitary damsel had a single warm expression of his to treasure up in her heart and build hope upon.

Early in the Fall the society columns of the newspapers contained this startling announcement:

"Married, April 11, Miss Katharine Worley to Mr. Reginald Stevens."

"Why, Kate, what does this mean?" demanded Kitty Langley.

"It means that Reggie and I were married last Spring, but wished to keep it secret until mamma returned from Europe and we got her forgiveness."

History with a Twist.

THE Gunpowder Plotters were grouped before James the First. "What's to be done with them?" demanded the King of Lord Bacon.

"Give them a stake apiece, and fire 'em," replied that eminent jurist, hunting around for fagots.

"All right; but it's a burning shame," and, so saying, the British Solomon lighted a match, softly humming the operatic lullaby, "There'll Be a Hot Time."

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Socrates was noticed to shiver as the fatal cup was handed him.

"Gosh all hemlock," snapped the sage, "I never could stand a draught."

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Diogenes peered out from his tub as Alexander strolled by.

"Look at the man in the barrel, that's rum," was the impromptu regal mot.

"Wrong," rejoined the philosopher, "it's water; mother takes in washing, though father is a big gun round here."

Quick came the retort: "Then you're a son of a gun." The courtiers dutifully snickered, but the philosopher hurled a final shot.

"Right this time, your Majesty, though I have but a single barrel."

A BARGAIN IN GHOSTS

By George F. Duysters.

TO me the line of lights from north to south as far as the eye could reach indicated the city of mystery, the city of my dreams. I stood upon the rounded bow of the heavy ferryboat as it plowed its way through the dark waters of the Hudson River, heading like an arrow for that sparkling island, and I wondered what would be my fate therein.

Born and bred among the mining camps and ranches of Montana, I could not but feel how little fitted I was to cope with the curious forces of a great city. I had read much in the lonely Winter nights on our ranch of all the follies and wiles which the city offered to the unwary, and at that moment, after the excitement of travel, I felt a qualm of regret, I will not say of fear, at having left the old home.

Misfortunes piling thick and fast one upon the other; the burning of a small mine belonging to my father, the failure of a local bank in which he had deposited all his savings, had impelled him to write to a cousin in New York City asking him if he could give me some position in his commercial house, thus enabling me to make my own way in the city with such substance of bone, sinew, and endurance as the far West gives to its children. I knew that others less well fitted than I in those respects had accomplished something, though in earlier times.

My mother had written to one of her former school friends who kept a boarding house not far from the place of business to which I was destined, and she had responded that she would take me in for the modest sum that I could pay and treat me even as her own son.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the ferryboat bumped its way into the slip and I first set foot upon the ground in the greatest city of the Western Hemisphere. It was some time before I could find a small, old-fashioned trunk which contained my wardrobe in the bustle and confusion of the baggage department, but when I had done so, and in return for my check the trunk had been unceremoniously deposited upon the pavement, I was immediately surrounded by a clamoring mob of cabmen. A cab I could not afford, so turning away from the din that was deafening me, I perceived an old man who, from the seat of a red wagon, was attempting to attract my attention by waving his hands. His looks inspired confidence, and, pushing my way toward him, I asked him what he would charge to take my trunk to the street and number which I gave him.

"I live down that way," he said, "and I'll take your trunk there for half a dollar, and you thrown in, if you ain't too high-toned to ride here in the seat with me."

I was not too high-toned, and the next moment my trunk was in the wagon, I was beside the driver, and we were passing through streets lined with vast warehouses and stores, silent as tombs at this hour of the night.

"Know the place you're going to? Ever been there before?" asked my companion as he slapped the horse's back with his reins.

"No," I said; "never in that locality," desiring to convey the idea that while that street might be quite unknown to me the greater part of the city was not.

"Strange old neighborhood," said the driver with another slap of the reins. "I guess it ain't more'n eighty years ago that them houses used to be occupied by the aristocracy, the same as lives on Fifth Avenue now; but, generally speaking, they're pretty nice places, mostly boarding and lodging houses."

He turned and twisted into what to me was a labyrinth, now a blaze of electric lights, now darkness reigned visible by flickering gas lamps.

Finally the driver drew up before a house, and, jumping down, said: "There you are, Sir. 256; that iron stoop right there. Half a dollar, please. Thank you. Good night, Sir."

And almost before I knew it I was standing on the pavement beside my trunk in a dark street, the express wagon rattling away in the distance. I mounted the iron stoop and felt for a bell. I found a knob, and was pleased to hear a loud peal echo through the house in response to my vigorous pull. "This will surely wake them," I said to myself, for as not a single ray of light came from any window I judged that the inmates had retired for the night. I listened attentively, but not a sound was to be heard. After waiting a few minutes I rang again, then again. Still no answer. Then came a voice from the sidewalk: "Hello, what you doing up there?"

"Trying to get in," I answered; "what do you suppose?"

"Well," replied the person on the sidewalk, "you can try there till h— freezes over if you like. That house has been shut up for a month. Did you use to board there?"

"No, I was recommended here."

"I guess you'll have to go to a hotel. Nobody was better known around this neighborhood than Mrs. Belton, but she packed up and skipped a month ago."

"Well," I said with bucolic simplicity, "I am sure I don't know where to go."

"There are other places in the street here besides hers," he vouchsafed cheerfully; "there's No. 259, on the other side of the street. They'll give you board and room cheap. I'll give you a lift with your trunk across, if you like."

I declined his offer and, throwing my trunk on my shoulder, walked over to the house he indicated.

"If at any time you want a good meal or a good cigar," cried the man, whose face I had not fully distinguished in the darkness, "remember Simmons's Grand Restaurant, just around the corner; best dinner in New York for a quarter."

Then it seemed to me that my informant chuckled in a most uncalled for way, and was swallowed up in the darkness.

I rang the bell here, heard footsteps within ere the echoes had died away, and the door was opened by a young girl, who asked me what I wished. For a moment I hesitated, but recovering speech, told her of my predicament. How I had found Mrs. Belton's house deserted, and had been recommended by Mr. Simmons of the Grand Restaurant, just around the corner. She looked at me and then at my trunk, to which I was clinging as if it had been a life buoy and I floating in some unknown sea. She seemed at least partially satisfied by this scrutiny, for she said: "Wait a minute and I'll call ma."

This proved to be unnecessary, for "ma" had followed her to the door, and at that moment loomed up behind her. She was a tall, pale woman with jet black hair and a face in which all features seemed lost in a maze of wrinkles.

"Step inside a minute," she said, "and Elizabeth will watch your trunk."

She ushered me into a parlor and proceeded to cross-examine me in a manner that would have done credit to a lawyer. Where was I from? How did I come? When did I arrive? Who recommended me to Mrs. Belton? What was my business? All of which I answered truth-

fully. Her daughter stood in the hall and listened attentively. Apparently satisfied with her examination of her unexpected guest, the landlady said: "You can have the second floor front, that's the best room we got. We haven't any other boarders just now, but may have some later."

"All right," I replied, "anything will do for me to-night."

I went out to get my trunk, and as I was bringing it in I overheard a discussion between the daughter and "ma." The daughter said: "He shall not sleep in that room—it's an outrage! It's no better than murder!"

Then the mother's voice, somewhat hesitating: "But he's young and strong, Elizabeth, and maybe he ain't afraid of ghosts."

"What's that about ghosts?" I asked.

The elder woman was evidently embarrassed.

"Oh," she said, "they say the room's haunted."

I laughed. "That doesn't frighten me. I have always had a great longing to see a ghost."

There was a serious, anxious look in the daughter's big brown eyes.

"You don't know what it is," she exclaimed. "We ourselves have never seen or heard any ghost, though we live in this house, but every man who slept in that room has been found dead the next morning, and the manner of his death has never been discovered. The door was locked on the inside and no sound was heard. The physicians could never find out what had killed them. So this house has been known as the haunted house. We have lost all our lodgers, and no one will come here any more."

"Yes," added the elder woman, folding her hands, "this house is all my husband left me. He used to do a good business trading with the West Indies in the fruit line, but with a mortgage, two years' taxes unpaid, and no income, I don't know what we're going to do."

I confess I was at first somewhat staggered by the peculiarity of this haunted room. I had a supreme contempt for ghosts in general, but the possibility of not waking up on the following morning was disagreeable.

The faces of both mother and daughter plainly showed that they spoke the truth, and there was a pathos in their voices that strongly inclined me to help them.

The woman spoke up as if seized with a sudden hope.

"Young man," she said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll sleep in that room to-night and find out about the ghost, taking your chances after knowing all the facts and having fair warning, I'll give you board and rent free for a year and thank you besides."

"It's a bargain," I exclaimed; "I'll do it."

The daughter, however, still protested.

"It's wrong," she said, "to take any such risks. If we must let the house go, let it go. There is no reason why this young gentleman should escape any more than the other two men did."

"I'll take my chances," I said, "I'm determined upon that. In fact, you couldn't put me out now if you wanted to. The bargain has been made, the room is mine."

I seized my trunk and carried it up the stairway to the second floor.

The woman preceded me and, striking a match, lit the four jets of a chandelier that hung from the centre of the ceiling.

"Have you had supper?" she asked.

"Yes," I replied, "I have had all I want, thank you."

"Then I'll leave you," and as she closed the door she turned and added: "It's a bargain."

"Yes," I replied, "it's a bargain."

I sat down on one of the old-fashioned plush covered chairs to think the matter over quietly. This was certainly a different reception from what I had anticipated. I did not give the ghost theory a moment's consideration, but that there was some strange mystery about the room in which I found myself was beyond a doubt. I went over every possible theory. No one would be fool enough to kill me for my money or valuables, for I had none. My trunk contained some clothing, a few old books, and a shotgun. Besides, Mr. Simmons of the Grand Restaurant knew I was there. I had no fear of the two women, I believed them to be entirely honest.

I went over every story that I had ever read. I recalled trap doors, canopies that descended and smothered the occupants of the bed, panels that could be moved noiselessly. I determined to make a thorough examination of the room and watch the night out. If alive in the morning I would hold the lady to her bargain. If not, well one doesn't herd cattle and hunt in Montana without taking risks.

I opened my trunk, took out my shotgun, fitted it together, and inserted a couple of No. 4 shells. If ghosts could stand that at close quarters I was quite willing to yield them the palm. Laying my gun on the bed, I looked carefully about the room. There was nothing of the "old castle" of romance about it. Square, the walls papered with a blue pattern, two windows looking out upon the street, a door leading into the hall through which I had entered, and another opening into a small closet where there was running water. An old-fashioned rosewood bedstead on one side, a sofa on the other, a small table with marble top in the centre, and a few plush-covered chairs ranged against the walls, and—a clock.

I sounded the walls carefully on every side, looked in and under the bed, and then, sharpening a small piece of wood into a wedge, I thrust it under the door leading into the hallway, thus rendering it impossible for any one to enter even with a false key.

The clock interested me. At a distance it resembled an old New England clock, such as I had seen in many farmhouses

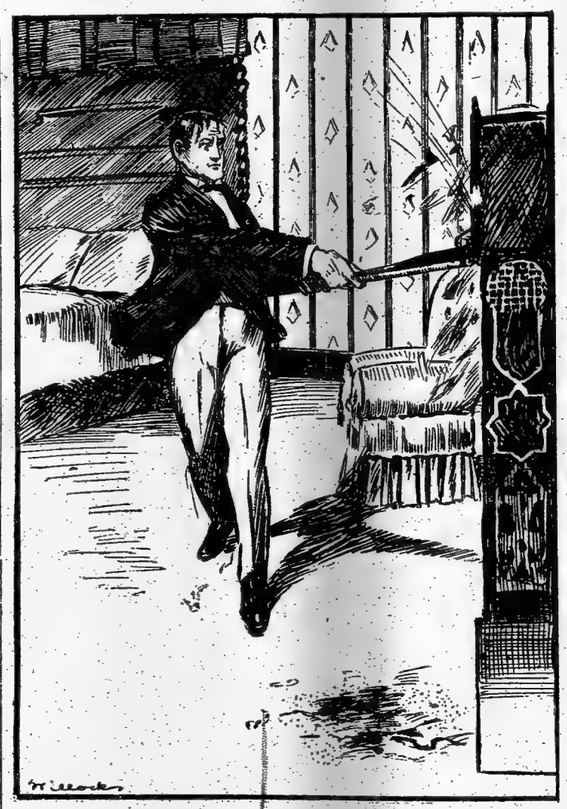

in the West, but a closer examination convinced me that it was Oriental work of some kind. It stood in one corner of the room, near one of the windows, and was about five feet high. The dial was of tarnished silver, engraved with curious characters which doubtless stood for the hours. Below there was a glass door, through which one could just see the round disc of a brass pendulum. The dark, carved woodwork bore all the marks of age, and I presumed that many a year had passed since the ancient mechanism had marked the time.

The carpet on the floor was light blue in color, and there were no cross seams to indicate any possibility of a trap door. I was puzzled, but I did not propose to take any risks. I pushed a comfortable armchair against the wall between the two windows, and, with my shotgun across my knees, awaited the arrival of the ghost. I preferred to meet him or her in light rather than in darkness, if I must, so I left the gas burning.

I heard a distant clock strike 12, and was reminded by it that this was the proper time for spectres to appear. All was quiet, however, within. Outside I could hear the distant rumble of a street car, and once in a while a wagon or carriage clattered over the stones. A couple of wearisome hours passed, and the distant clock struck 2. I was beginning to feel ridiculous. I got up, walked around the room two or three times, and was just about to resume my seat when a curious sound within the room struck my ear. It seemed to come from the tall clock in the corner, and sounded as if its bell had been tapped very lightly. This was followed by a single tick-tack, and I saw by a reflection of the light upon the brass that the pendulum was moving slightly. The next instant there issued from a space between the bottom of the door of the clock and the base what I for an instant took to be a thin stream of blood; I confess a slight chill ran over me from head to foot, but in far less time than I can tell it the stream of blood resolved itself into a crimson-colored snake about eighteen inches in length, which began wriggling over the carpet toward me.

There was no time to think. I lifted my gun and blew the snake into rags. The report sounded deafening in the closed room. Almost immediately another snake somewhat larger than the first one crept out of the clock. I gave this one the other barrel, and then not knowing how many more there might be, I rapidly reloaded my gun. I heard a woman shriek, footsteps coming along the street, and loud raps at the door below; then something called my name from outside. I dared not, however, remove my eyes from the clock. A man's voice called out: "Open the door; what is the matter?"

"You had better not try to open the door yet," I answered. "I am killing the ghosts, and heaven only knows how many more there may be."

As no other snake came out I approached the clock and smashed in the glass door with the muzzle of my gun. Twined about the pendulum in a wriggling, writhing mass were a dozen or more small snakes about the thickness of a lead pencil and a few inches in length. Stepping back two or three feet I fired into the lot, and then with the butt of my gun crushed some which still seemed to show signs of life.

By this time there was a furious hammering upon the door of my room, and some one seemed to be exerting his entire strength to break it down.

"I am an officer," he cried; "open the door."

I kicked away the wedge and turned the key, and the policeman entered, followed at a distance by my landlady and her daughter and a few curious neighbors more or less dressed.

"What on earth," began the officer, but I answered by pointing to the two crimson bodies on the carpet, one of which was still moving, though almost torn to pieces by the shot.

"There are your ghosts," I said, addressing myself to my landlady, "but as I am not sure we have them all, you had better not come into the room. I don't know what kind of reptiles these are, but from the shape of the head I know them to be deadly venomous."

The policeman, who knew the story of the house, simply ejaculated: "Good God!" and beat a retreat toward the door. At my request an axe was handed in to me. I broke the clock into kindling wood and hammered the works flat, but found only one more of the progeny, scarcely larger than a match, in a crack of the woodwork.

I need not say that I didn't sleep in the room that night, for there was no certainty that the clock held the only nest. At daylight all the furniture in the room was carried out, ripped up, and a thorough search made, but nothing more was found. The remnants of the snakes were sent to Washington, where a learned professor of the Smithsonian pronounced them the deadliest species of viper known in the Island of Martinique.

Undoubtedly the reptiles had nested in this clock before it was sent on from the West Indies, and had for more than a year lived upon the mice which were plentiful in the old house, coming out at night, as is their habit, to sting to death any one who might be sleeping in the bed.

My landlady held to her bargain, and even more. She not only gave me board and lodging free, but six months later the hand of her daughter.

There have been no more ghosts at No. 259, though I confess it was a long time before I had the courage to sleep in the second story front room.

The Cat, the Mouse, and the Terrier.

THE wife of a gentleman living in apartments near Central Park lately had an adventure which, in the way of unpremeditated comedy, was a success. Going into a closet for some purpose, she saw a mouse. Without stopping to think that she had no possible use for a mouse, she made a grab for it and caught it by the tail as it was disappearing behind a package of biscuit. What to do with it—there was the question.

It would never do to let it go, and her tenderness of heart would not permit her to kill it "out of hand," so to speak. After holding it at arm's length awhile, watching it perform in midair, she decided to drop it out of the window. The kitchen window being nearest, she held the mouse beyond the sill and let go.

Under the window, unseen by the lady, sat the janitor, with elbows on knees, smoking a pipe and resolving problems of ward politics. Beside him sat his family cat, and in the window of the first floor apartment, only a few feet distant, was a fox terrier watching the cat with much interest. From the upper air the mouse dropped like a plummet, landed in the janitor's shock of hair, and, being more scared than hurt, sought the path of least resistance to safe shelter.

The cat spied the mouse, and in obedience to instinct made a jump for it. This was too much for the terrier. He could stand the cat quiescent, but to see her in vigorous action, indicating that there was something doing, was too much for his self-restraint, and he discharged himself from the window like a stone from a catapult. The janitor, who was leaning forward at an unstable angle, had yielded to the weight of the cat, and the impact of the dog caused him to pitch headlong into the middle of the yard on hands and knees, whereupon the mouse made for cover, the cat went over the fence, and the dog, having no further interest in the proceedings, scuttled through the cellarway to the front door to await a chance to get home and resume his colgn of vantage.

The janitor picked himself up and called to his wife:

"Mary Ann, come here."

A tousled head protruded from the basement window. "What is it, Dinnis?"

"There's a rat in me hair."

"Ah! gwan now. Where's the rat?"

"The cat chased it."

"Where's the cat?"

"I dunno. A dog hunted the cat."

"Where's the dog?"

"I dunno."

"Dinnis, ye're drunk. Come in here and lay down a while. If the agent should come and find ye this way ye'd lose yer job."

SOME SEASONABLE GOWNS

AS THE season advances the gowning at Newport shows no sign of falling off in beauty and variety. The tennis playing brings out, in the morning, short skirts and shirtwaists on the players and the younger watching contingent, and charming organdie and linen frocks on the older women; while in the afternoon the painted chiffons, the mulls and Swisses, elaborately trimmed with lace, make their appearance, and on Thursday evening some exquisite ball gowns are seen at the Casino hop.

This gown is of scarlet batiste, spotted with white; the flounces are piped with red, and the yoke and frill are of white embroidered batiste. The hat is white, trimmed with white trimmings.

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Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia was at the Newport Casino one morning in a frock of vivid scarlet batiste, sprinkled with small white polka dots. The contrast to her pale golden hair and light blue eyes was effective and gave life and sparkle. The bodice had a stock and yoke of thin white material, and downward turning lappets of white embroidery formed a finish to the yoke. From the yoke down the bodice was gathered to fit, and a red girdle was worn. The skirt had its top tucked, and three flounces with tucked tops finished it. These flounces were bound with plain red and had their lower edges cut in shallow blocks. The hat worn was a sailor-shaped white straw trimmed with a white band and draped with white chiffon veiling.

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One of the most striking and beautiful frocks seen at a recent wedding was a princesse robe of white lace, fitting like a glove from stock to hem, and having trailing down the centre back of the skirt a vine of dark green leaves in applique. At intervals dark green swallow-shaped appliques were applied at irregular intervals. These swallows were fully eighteen inches apart and six inches long, and were flying upward with wings outspread. There were two of these on the back of the bodice and others on the front. The white straw hat worn had its low, round crown encircled by green leaves, and these trailed over the edge at the back.

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One of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt's prettiest dresses is a white net, over white taffeta, having pale blue taffeta, cut out in leaf and other designs inserted underneath the net, while small cream white silk cord applied on the outside outlines the petals. It is a princesse frock in effect, and a band of leaves drooping low in front and higher in back gives the applied-flounce effect, the bottom being gored to secure the necessary fullness. More of these leaves are seen at rare intervals on the skirt, and they outline a yoke on the bodice and appear on the elbow sleeves, which have full frills of lace. A wide, long scarf sash of palest blue chiffon falls from the blue girdle, the ends coming nearly to the bottom of the slight train. The hat worn with it is a wide, large, cream-colored leghorn, with a wreath of blush roses without foliage and chous of light blue liberty satin ribbon running around the crown.

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The wedding gown of Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert, now Mrs. Conde M. Nast, was simple but effective. It fitted the long, slim figure of the bride like the proverbial glove, and was princesse in effect, although a band of white satin was wound around the waist. The yoke and elbow sleeves were unlined, and the rest of the frock showed chiffon under the lace, the frock itself being of fine net with large but fine appliques. The elbow sleeves had lace frills headed by bands of white satin, the stock was lace, and the large, creamy white straw hat had white satin about the rather high round crown and two very wide white ostrich plumes resting on the left brim, the ends falling over against the jet-black hair. At the left of the corsage there was spray of fine white flowers with tiny green leaves, and a large bouquet of the same flowers was carried.

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Mrs. Frederic Edey lunched in town in an attractive and simple frock of black and white cotton; the black and white so blended as to produce a gray effect in the inch-wide stripes. These wide stripes were separated by black and white lines. The jupe, which was cut in a deep point in the front, but ran quite high in the back, was finished by a deep flounce of the goods; this flounce was tucked for two-thirds its depth in vertical quarter-inch tucks, which, released, made the flounce very full at the bottom. It was some three feet deep in the back, but less than a foot deep in the centre of the front; the stripes in it ran up and down, while in the jupe they slanted from the back to the sides. In the bodice the stripes ran around; a yoke collar had its stripes laid crosswise. The full sleeves had frills at the elbows. The black hat worn was trimmed with white lace and black feathers.

On the same evening Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury was also in white. The material was organdie and the skirt also hung in straight, gathered folds from the girdle to the floor, where it touched all around. A ruffle six inches wide gathered full and headed and edged by inch-wide bands of creamy-white lace finished the bottom, and six inches above this was another inch-wide insertion. The pouching bodice had lengthwise insertions two inches wide each side of the centre back and front, and the stock was made of lace. The long, full sleeves ended in lace bands. The hat of cream-white straw had an underbrim of black straw to within two inches of the rim—the remainder matching the rest of the hat. It had a low flat crown, and a moderately wide straight brim, turning up a little at the left. A narrow band of black velvet was pulled around the crown and tied in a tiny bow with ends at the right side, and a short but full white ostrich plume began near the back at the left and ended in front.

This large round turban is made of ecru straw and is trimmed with black velvet, cream-colored lace and deep red velvet poppies. The velvet is applied in narrow folds to the outside of the rolling brim, and an edge of cream lace outlines each fold. Between the brim on the right and the crown clusters of the poppies are placed, sprays of the same flowers are used near the back and trail down over the coiffure.

***

A most seasonable gown worn at Sherry's one evening was of ecru batiste over light blue chiffon, the larger part of the frock being of embroidered all-over batiste, the openwork designs being ovals nearly an inch long and a quarter of an inch in width. The upper two-thirds of the skirt was formed of this, and joined to it by a band of heavy cream-colored lace six inches across was an applied flounce of plain batiste; this was perhaps eight inches deep in front by two feet in depth in the back. The top was laid in narrow tucks to a depth of five or six inches, and there were five half-inch tucks an eighth of an inch apart running horizontally about the lower edge. Beneath this frills of pale blue chiffon were in evidence. There was no girdle. The bodice, the lower third of heavy cream lace that narrowed to zero at the sides, but rose some five inches high in the back, was finished with a smooth turned-under edge; in the back, held by a horseshoe, were two wide scarf ends of pale blue chiffon, plaited in at the top, but a foot wide at the bottom, with their ends showing small medallions of lace. These came to the very hem. The upper part of the bodice was of cream-colored lace, and this extended down the centre of the front, which pouched a little. The sleeves, of the all-over, were close-fitting to the elbows, where they ended in four rounded points, embroidered at the edges, over a scant, drooping puff of blue chiffon perhaps four inches deep. Cuff sleeves of unlined cream lace extended to the wrists, finished there by narrow, pointed curtain cuffs, also of lace, with narrow bands of black and white gauze ribbon run through the joining bands. The stock of lace and batiste also had this ribbon running through it, tied in the back in a bow with many inch-long loops and ends. The hat was a large toque of blue forget-me-nots, the brim of the flowers and the crown of lace over blue chiffon.

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The gowns worn at the Colonial Ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Fish were many of them unusually handsome and interesting because of the rich brocades.

The Duchess of Marlborough wore a pink and white brocade, with a headdress of pink roses and black velvet.

Mrs. Philip Lydig was in white satin. The gown had large panniers and a straight skirt, a pointed bodice with elbow sleeves, and bows of black velvet ribbon in her hair and diamond buckles on her black slippers.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman was in white satin brocade, draped with duchesse lace and garlanded with pink roses.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in white and blue brocade over white satin.

***

Miss Nathalie Schenck wore, at a recent dinner, a crepe de chine frock, quite plain in its fashioning. The low-cut corsage was bordered with a lace frill, and the sleeves clung as far as the elbows, where they flared into frills. Down the front of the gown, from bodice top to hem of the skirt, there was a panel ten inches wide, and at intervals on each edge there swung pendants of artificial pearls.

The princesse gown is made of heavy white lace and the swallow design is done in shaded dark green silk floss. Green leaves are appliqued down the back of the robe.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, before going the second time into mourning, wore an exquisite French organdie, a white background with wide stripes of rich and softly shaded red roses crossing it. The bodice had a yoke simulated by a six-inch band of black lace, and below this came the crossing stripe of roses, and lower down the plain white, followed, in turn, by black lace. The sleeves had capelike pieces of black lace at the top, below which came a line of roses, with plain white followed by black lace, and full black lace ruffles at the elbows. Boxplaits of white chiffon two inches wide extended from the shoulder seams to the elbow frills, each frill its own width from the next, and similar boxplaits of chiffon ran from the lace stock to the girdle of the bodice. The skirt was elaborate, with black lace appliques and full flounces at the bottom. The ecru straw hat usually worn with it was trimmed with black lace and small roses, matching those flowering the gown.

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Mrs. Philip Lydig wears a charming white lace princesse robe, over white chiffon, made to fit with absolute closeness, save just in front, where it pouches ever so little. Black velvet ribbon an inch and a quarter wide is arranged on the bodice back in an upward-turned point, but with the ends crossed and projecting beyond the point proper. These strips are brought down at the side, and near the waistline, under the arms, each crosses another band, starting similarly from the front. These ends are cut, and project a little more than an inch. The elbow sleeves have full chiffon flounces. Her large round black straw hat had a full black ostrich plume at the left, and another, much longer, starting from under this, goes to the back, and, curling over, almost touches her shoulders.

MARIE L. WELDON.

AUG

CONCERNING GUESTS

By A HOSTESS.

"YOU look tired, dear," said the woman in gray. "Has your cousin gone?"

"Yes," sighed the blue-eyed one. "She left at 6 this morning."

"Six? Isn't that pretty early?"

"My maid thought so," said the blue-eyed one. Then she burst into indignant explanation. "It wasn't nice of Mollie. It wasn't! It wasn't considerate. She studied the time tables and she found that by leaving here on the 6:02 A. M. train she could save twenty minutes at R——. You know the connections aren't very good. That meant we must have breakfast a quarter after five, which meant, of course, that Bridget must get up about half-past four. I begged her to take a late train, but she simply wouldn't listen. She said she never slept very much, any way, when she knew she was going to do anything particular the next day. So here I am, all tired out and with a cross maid on my hands, and she has saved twenty minutes!"

The gray gown was properly sympathetic.

"People are funny," she said, "and when they are visiting a good many of them are funnier. I have an aunt—a dear, good woman, and I love her. She comes to me often, just staying a day or two, and I never can make her believe I'm not turning the house upside down for her. She will say, 'Have a simple luncheon, dear, please don't get anything extra for me.' Why do you bother about having any dessert for lunch; I don't care at all.' or, 'This is very nice, indeed, but you shouldn't have done it for me.' Some day I'm going to turn on that woman and tell her I don't live like a pig when she's not here."

"I don't know why," said Blue Eyes, "but it is a comfort to feel somebody else has the same troubles that you do. And as for company! There was Jack's sister. A nice, kind girl, but she has taught school for ten years and she simply must be managing something. She will say, 'I think you ought to speak to Bridget about this,' or 'I shouldn't allow that if I were you,' or 'I think this tea is boiled, dear—tell Bridget it mustn't happen again,' until I feel as though I should throw something at her. She staid with me three weeks this Summer, and I don't think there's a thing about the house she hasn't tried to regulate in some way. Of course she means to be kind, but it's meddling, just the same."

"I had a guest once," said the Gray Gown, "who came to me from paying a visit to some rich people who were distantly related to her. I was just married, and we were living very simply, and before that woman went home I hated the very sound of the Blanks's name. I had one inefficient maid, and I knew my meals were neither cooked nor served quite properly—and at breakfast, dinner, and supper I heard how the Blanks' butler served this thing and how the Blanks' cook prepared that. I've seen a good deal of Mrs. Blank since then, but I have never entirely gotten over my objection to her and her name."

"Did I ever tell you," said Blue Eyes, reflectively, "how a friend of my mother's came here once without any warning and brought two strangers to luncheon?"

"Fancy!" said the Gray Gown.

"Jack and I were alone, and there wasn't much to eat in the house. It was awful. I never liked the woman, anyway. She was one of the people who were always saying people must take her as they found her which meant she could do anything she wanted to, and other people must put up with it."

"It always does," said the Gray Gown; "like these 'sensitive' people who always walk right over other people's feelings. It's only their own they think about."

"Exactly," said Blue Eyes. "I had a sensitive guest once. She was always thinking people didn't want her. If anybody else had more attention than she did, she'd go off with her feelings hurt. I call it sulky, but she thought she wasn't understood. I think she felt a little superior about it, but apparently she never once thought of its being unpleasant for me."

"I am going next week," said the Gray Gown, "to visit a cousin of my husband's. And this is what I am going to do. I am going to arrive at a reasonable hour, when it will inconvenience no one to have me coming in. I am going to realize that there are times when my hostess doesn't want me around, and then I will amuse myself and make her understand that I am contented to do so. I am going to be moderately interested in her home and her affairs, but remember that there are some corners of the house I am not expected to penetrate and some things that are none of my business. I will help her if I can do so unostentatiously, and I will refrain from giving her advice. If I do anything for her I will do it in her way, though I know twenty better ways. Too many better ways, I have found, being a weariness to the flesh. I will enjoy whatever she may do to entertain me, and I will not tell her of the better things other people have done. And I shall depart, I think, a little before she wants me to go."

"I wish," said Blue Eyes, "that you would come to see me!"

Women Here and There

THEY cast their lines in the park pond, these two small boys, and great was their joy when they landed their first fish. It was immediately placed in a convenient tomato can for safe keeping.

"Cheese it, the cop," some one called out mischievously. They started on a quick run, but seeing it was a false alarm, came back.

"Ah," said one, "you ran away and left de can."

"Well, wot do you t'ink," the other answered quickly, "I'd take the can wid me and be caught wid it?"

⁂

John, you should have heard them on the stoop last night. Mrs. Glick asked Mrs. Burns what Mr. Carr was employed at, and Mrs. Burns said she thought he had something to de with wires. Iseration, she believed, they called it.

"And then Miss Smith chimed in—she prides herself so, you know, on her correctness of speech. 'Insulation, you mean, do you not, Mrs. Burns?' she asked.

"Well, you ought to have heard them laugh. I should say they would grin, John. What she meant, of course, was 'isolation.'"

⁂

It was in a Columbus Avenue car. Each of the front seats held four women. They are supposed to hold five. A slender girl got on at the corner. She wanted the seat that faced forward. A large woman with spreading skirts seemed stonily oblivious of the fact.

The girl stood a moment in tentative patience, then gently but firmly insinuated her small self into the space next the stony-eyed lady. The latter glared at the girl; then arose and took the opposite seat. A friend who sat there sympathized audibly:

"Will it make you ill to ride backward?" she queried.

"Oh, it makes no difference," said the injured one with an air of patient martyrdom.

A woman next her took the seat she had vacated, leaving her one of four as she had been before the impudent creature of a girl questioned her right to two seats.

But at the corner a man, a monstrosity, whose weight could only be guessed at, a man who measured at least a yard through, crowded into the car, and into the front seat with the indignant one who had to shrink into insignificance as she made way for his crushing weight.

In the eyes of the girl there dawned a beautiful twinkle, and those who had watched the little comedy smiled with her. Only the lady with the spreading skirts could not appreciate the situation.

⁂

He was a manly little chap of fourteen or thereabout, and he was plainly ill at ease in the big store, though really in that friendliest of places, the book department.

In his hand he held a copy of a book by an author well loved of boys, and all his juvenile arts were employed in trying to catch the eye of the exiled Princess who had condescended to accept a place as clerk.

"If you please," he began, in a voice that showed strong evidences of "changing" and that threatened to desert him any minute, "I want to change this book."

"Don't change no books," snapped the Princess.

"But this book—"

"Don't never change no books. What do yer think? Think we're goin' to let you have a book home and read it and then change it?"

A dull red suffused the boy's face.

"I haven't read it," he explained, in a voice wherein the deep notes predominated—then with an exercise of self-control that might well be copied by his elders he walked away. Straight to that omnipotent one, the "floorwalker," he went. This time he wasted no words, but, opening the offending volume at a certain page, handed him the book. The "floorwalker" smiled and frowned at once—then exchanged the book, wherein two chapters of "A Sweet Girl Graduate" had been mistakenly bound up in the heart of a thrilling Filipino adventure.

⁂

A certain young woman who has a class of little girls in whom she has tried to inspire a love of nature has learned that it must be nature trammeled by laws as strict as the mounted police care to make them.

She selected the Bronx as a charming sylvan retreat where childish souls could expand.

Arriving there, the children, encouraged by their guide and friend, ran hither and thither gathering the wild flowers.

The dear young woman watched them delightedly. She felt they made a charming picture, a poetic background for herself posed as the beautiful modernized Lady Bountiful.

Her meditations were short lived. Frightened cries from the children, who came running toward her, dropping flowers in their flight, as did Persephone of old, broke in upon her dreams. Pluto was not near, but a blue-coated policeman was more to be dreaded by these little east siders.

"Don't ye know better than to be picking the flowers?" he asked. "It's be paying a fine, ye will, I'm after thinking," he cried in righteous wrath to the trembling children who were clinging to their only rock of refuge. There was really nothing very adamantine about her own gentle dismay as she tried to explain the situation.

"I thought this was the country. The flowers grow wild, so I told the children they could gather them. I, alone, am responsible."

"Then it's you I must be taking up," he said. His voice was firm, but a close observer might have detected a twinkle in his eye. The young lady saw it.

With all her poetic tendencies, she knew men well. Perhaps her understanding of the genus arose from similar tendencies. At any rate, when she spoke it was in a tone that in any but a teacher would be called wheedling:

"Oh, you wouldn't do that, I'm sure. We didn't know any better, and if you telephone Mr. S.," naming a person the policeman respects, "he would tell you not to arrest me."

"Well, since ye didn't know, I'll let you off this time," responded the stern guardian of the law; "but see that you don't iver let it happen agin, or I'll not be responsible for the consekwinces."

The young lady gets her flowers from the florist now. She has decided that nature is a dangerous thing to play with. And nature watched over by a policeman especially so.

LOVE'S AMBUSH

By Kate Masterson

He wondered, boy-like, through his youth;
How love would come to him some day
Rose-crowned, star-eyed and fair in truth;
How hand in hand, along the way
He'd lead her to the purple rim
Across the golden afternoon
Where she should smile alone for him
And life their lullaby would croon!

And so he dreamed! And though he talked
With other girls upon the stairs,
With one he danced; with one he walked;
But never blundered in love's snare,
Nor thought he'd strayed into the net
That bound his life's unspoken wish
One lucky day when first he met
A girl who owned a chafing dish!

She was a serious maid who had
Ambitions fine—ideals grand,
Her eyes upon the stars; her fad
To live for Art alone! She planned
A great career—the goal in sight;
And afternoons to call he came
While she put on an apron white
And dallied with the chafer's flame!

She frizzled eggs and oysters creamed
And placed the cups of china blue
With touch artistic while they dreamed
Of all their noble aims come true;
They never talked of love—but things
Adjust themselves in these affairs;
One day she deviled turkey wings
And so—love found them unawares!

A Human Paradox.

ONE often hears an amusing paradox—such as a brass tin whistle going around a square, a home whitewashed terra cotta, and "an awfully nice" thing. But it is not a common occurrence to come across a "black white man," and yet this phenomenon is to be seen almost any day in New York. The gentleman is said to be a colored minister in the city, and although in the distance he bears the outward resemblance of a white man—more especially on account of his pallid features and gray-white hair—he is unmistakably of the colored race, and what is not the least remarkable is that in consonance with his paradoxical appearance he is wont to relish—

"Hot ice-cream puffs"!

Joys of One Summer

DO you keep boarders?" asked a tired, angular woman, who came up on the porch and sank dejectedly into a chair.

The proprietor of the Sprigville House stood with hat in hand and gazed at her without the suggestion of a smile. On his face was a look of patience and resignation.

"We try to," he replied, solemnly.

"I'd like to see your rooms," she said.

He pulled a bell cord, and when a small boy came blinking around the corner he told him to find his mother, as a lady wanted to see about board. She appeared in a few minutes wiping her hands on her apron and conducted the angular lady inside.

The proprietor looked at the lone man wrapped in an overcoat in the middle of August and said he thought there would be clear weather before the week was out.

"When she asked you if you kept boarders, you said you tried to," remarked the man between his shivers. "What did you mean?"

"Just what I said. We've been trying to since the middle of May. We spent about all we had fixing up here, and then on the first of May we sent advertisements to the papers saying we were ready for boarders. on the 15th two came. They said they wanted to see the mountains take on their Summer verdure, wanted to be here before the crowd to revel in nature. They reveled all right. Nature began business within twenty-four hours. It rained, and then it rained some more. Then it turned cold, and the house was like an icebox. Every time they'd see me they would ask, 'Do you think we'll have sunshine?' I always said yes, but I never told them when. I know now that I lied, but I was innocent as any man could be. I couldn't foresee this cantankerous, plumblasted Summer any more than a groundhog. Well, they staid a week, caught colds, got the rheumatism, and lost their religion. Now, we tried to keep them boarders, but they wouldn't stay, and they went away abusing me and nature and ev'rything on the mountain.

"We had some good weather in June, just enough to give us a little hope, but people staid home. Nobody wanted to revel in nature then, and for a whole week the only visitor we had was a young fellow who wanted to sell us a gold-edged book telling about the lives of saints. We finally got it for two days' board, and the rest of the month I put in reading about the saints. I wanted to see if any of 'em ever kept a mountain boarding house in a frosty Summer.

"We did a heap of writing about the first of July and got in a few, and things looked a little better. But one of these fools who are always seeking health and distributing their complaints around to everybody who will listen knocked us out. He said his doctor ordered sirloin steak for him twice a day. We tried it for two days, and all the rest of 'em began to call for sirloin steak. And way up here sirloin steak costs 40 cents a pound. I put the case before him and asked him where I was coming out at $7 a week. He said that was none of his concern. We had promised to board him for $7 a week, and he needed the steak to save his life. I suggested that he go back and board with his doctor. But it didn't do any good. He wanted the steak. Then we took another tack. We gave him pork and potatoes, and when he kicked I told him that we were boarding him for $7 a week in spite of the fact that pork was high. And when he said sirloin steak I told him quickly enough that steak wasn't in the agreement. So he left, but before going the ingrate went around among the other boarders and said the table was the worst he had ever struck and that the house was certainly damp. Soon the other boarders followed. We tried to keep them, but they had a telegram showing that their grandmother was dying, and that settled it.

"Until St. Swithin's Day in July we did some business, but it wasn't making up for lost time, and the children in the families did more damage than their board amounted to. I guess you remember how the weather cut up after St. Swithin's Day. Rain pretty much all the time and weather cold enough at night to keep the dogs from barking. But it was the time for the two-weekers—"

"The two-weekers?" asked the shivering man, waking up.

"Of course. They make up the majority of the Summer boarders—the ones that have two weeks' vacation, you know. I pitied them, I really did. They'd spend the night around the stove planning trips for the next day, and the next day it would rain. Sunshine came in little streaks, but it was like five-dollar gold pieces in the church collection, rare as hen's teeth and not enough to last. Our crowd increased in August, but so did the rain and the chills. They all came to me with their grouches and their disappointments. At last I had to tell them that I had more troubles of my own than I could bear, and that surely the cold and the wet would soon hold up, and then they could make up for lost time. But old St. Swithin held on and made us keep up the fires. Do you blame them boarders for leaving? We tried to keep 'em, but it was no go. They went, and said if the good Lord would forgive them for that time, they would never see Sprigville again.

"Yes, madam," he said, arising to greet the lady who had made her inspection. "What can I do for you?"

"Do you think we are going to have clear weather?" she asked. "And do you think it will be dry and pleasant? I shouldn't want to stay, you know, unless we could be out in the air a great deal, and I fear your house might be damp in rainy weather."

"In rainy weather?" he echoed. "Madam, it has rained so much this Summer that I don't believe there's another drop between here and heaven."

"Maybe not," she said; "but it's begun to sprinkle now. Could you loan me an umbrella?"

"Do I understand you to say that you and your friends will take the rooms?"

"Not unless the weather clears," she replied. "If it does, we will return the umbrella when we come."

He got it for her, and as she disappeared down the road he turned to the shivering man and said, "When do you expect to leave?"

"To-morrow morning. I'm going down to the city to thaw out."

"And yet you ask me if we try to keep boarders?"

"Well," said the man, solemnly, "you have my sympathy."

"I don't want sympathy—I want $7 a week. But it's my last time. Remember, it's my last time. Next year I'm going to wait for St. Swithin's Day, and then I'm going to shut up house and go fishing. Keeping boarders, is it? Not any more for your uncle Samuel, thank you," and he left the man with the chill to get as much comfort out of life as he could find.

CHESTER PEAKE.

Not Always to the Swift.

ONE day last week a Vanderbilt Avenue trolley car numbered among its passengers an Irish emigrant just landed. He was lean and lanky, as green as a head of lettuce fresh from the garden, and sparkling with the dew of simplicity. When he entered the car two young fellows on a seat close by pricked up their ears like sportive billy goats and sniffed fun in the air.

Now, it is a custom with passengers on cars from Brooklyn to leave their seats when nearly over the bridge and prepare to alight before the car turns the loop. The morning in question saw this custom carried out, and the Irishman noticed the sudden commotion. Fearing something was about to happen, he turned to one of the young fellows and asked, in the broadest brogue: "Phat's the matther?"

"Oh, there's nothing much the matter," responded the lad, with a wink at his comrade. "They're only getting ready for the footrace. Say, why don't you get in it with the rest? What! Is it possible that you don't know about it? Why, the first man from this car to reach Park Row gets half a dollar from the company every morning."

That was a cheerful lie, but it caught the Irishman. "Half a dollar," he echoed, "and if Oi win Oi gits the half dollar?"

"Certainly; that's the rule of the company. Last week I made over $3, but I'll let you win this morning if you want to."

Without more ado the Irishman pushed his way excitedly to the step, and, exhibiting a zeal worthy of a better cause, jumped from the car, which was still cutting a pretty lively pace. He nearly landed on his face, but, recovering his equilibrium, raced furiously alongside, amid shouts of, "Go it, Greeny!" "Seven to one on the harp!" "That's Whitney and Duryea's Irish Lad!" "Great Heavens, what a stride!"

The trolleyites had caught the humor of the occasion, and the runner responded so bravely to their urging that when the car slowed up for the loop he was quite a bit ahead. In a second more he would have touched the Park Row curb a winner, but Fate served him a scurvy trick. Unintentionally a newsboy stepped in his path, and then things happened. Both went down together, but the Irishman, wholly intent upon winning the race, didn't stop to pick himself up. He just rolled over and over along the sidewalk for the remaining distance and dropped into the gutter as a street-sprinkling cart was passing.

That ended the race, and it was a sorry-looking son of Erin who rose from the gutter, to inquire earnestly: "Did Oi win?" The passengers gravely informed him that another man had got the money by a few inches, and when last seen the loser was sitting disconsolately on a City Hall Park bench.

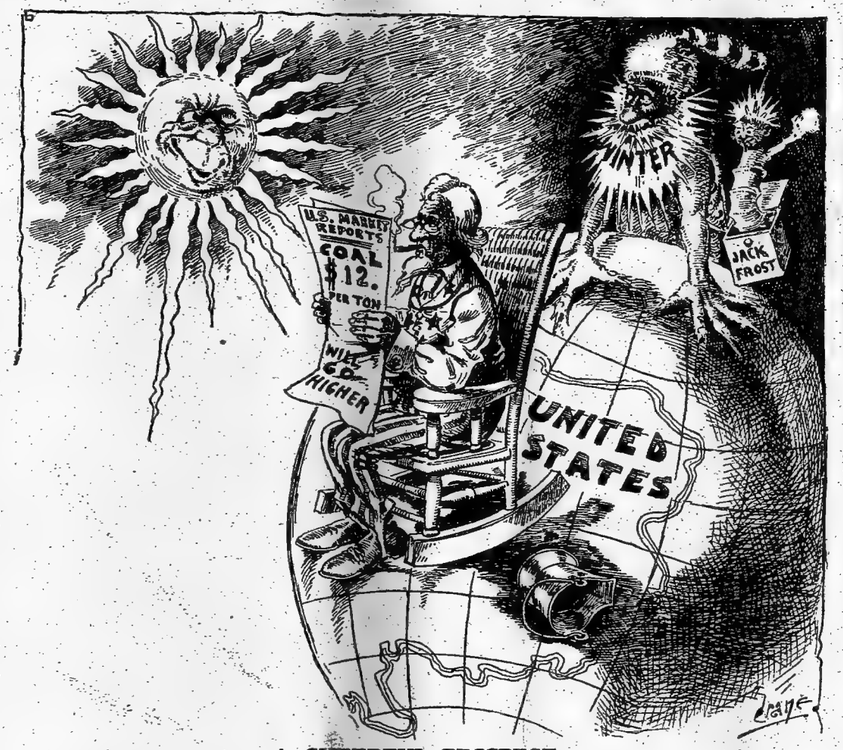

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

OLD SOL (to Winter).—"Say, won't you have a snap when I look the other way?"

1902

A Bird Chase

THE door of the little gilt cage caught on the sleeve of Dorothy Latimer's blue muslin gown, and a moment later the canary was frantically beating its head against the car windows. Dorothy's vexation was intensified as the bird settled at last in a ray of sunshine on a window ledge, a few inches from the head of a sleeping young man, the only other occupant of the car.

"Mercy," she thought, "how am I ever going to catch her there? Oh, Chirpy, Chirpy, do come back." But the bird fluttered its yellow feathers, and, oblivious of the soft coaxing, tucked its head under its wing. In desperation Dorothy tiptoed down the aisle. The man was sleeping soundly, and his face, shaded by thick brown hair, was pale and worn. "He looks harmless," she thought, somewhat reassured. "I suppose I might cough and wake him up; but mother said I mustn't talk to strange men. I believe I can catch Chirpy without waking him."

Slipping softly into the seat in front of the unconscious youth, she stole her hand gently toward the bird. As she had almost closed upon it the train slackened with a jerk which made the man open his brown eyes sleepily to find a pair of glorious blue orbs, a rosebud mouth, and a sailor hat on a mop of yellow hair leaning just above him, while a small white hand almost touched his breast.

"Great Scot!" was his startled comment.

Dorothy looked down. With a shriek she fled, dropping into her seat and covering her blushing face with her hands.

The youth stood up, shook himself into shape, and stared at her in astonishment. "Can't be she wanted my watch—with those eyes," he thought, scowling at the shrinking figure. "I suppose, though, that innocent type is what the slickest thieves are built on. I wish she'd look up or something. This is deucedly uncomfortable."

Meanwhile Chirpy, who had again taken flight, swooped down near her young mistress. "Oh," exclaimed the young man, much relieved. "I see you have lost your bird. I'm awfully sorry I startled you, but I was sound asleep, and when I woke was surprised to find angelic forms hovering near. Please let me help you."

Dorothy was crying, with her head pressed against the back of the seat. She looked up. "Oh, what must you think of me?" she sobbed, "but Chirpy lighted right near you, and I'm to leave the train in a few minutes, and I thought I could catch her without waking you up. Oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

"I beg of you don't cry so. That was all right. Don't think about it, but let's catch the bird. There it goes now." The youth made a mad rush down the car as Chirpy sailed exasperatingly near.

Dorothy, excited by the chase, forgot her woes and followed in pursuit. They had almost corralled the frightened creature at one end of the car when the train halted and a brakeman opened the door, whereupon Chirpy sailed joyfully out and alighted on a fence near by. Heedless of consequences they plunged after her, and while still giving chase the train tooted and was gone.

"Oh, stop, stop!" screamed Dorothy, racing down the track in pursuit, but her foot caught and she fell, her head striking the rail, where she lay for the moment stunned.

"Great Caesar, what am I going to do!" thought the youth. He laid the girl on a grassy bank, removing his coat for a pillow. As he slipped it beneath her head she opened her eyes and struggled to her feet. "Oh, where am I?" she asked, wildly staring at him with terror-stricken eyes.

"Please don't be frightened," he pleaded. "You are as safe with me as with your own brother, if you have one. The train went off and left us, you see, and there isn't another on this beastly road till night. If you could walk with me to that farmhouse we might find somebody to drive us to the next village, where I am going to visit my grandmother, Mrs. Marnard. She's a brick, and would gladly take care of you till you can go on."

"Mrs. Marnard!" gasped Dorothy, the color returning to her cheeks. "Why, she's a friend of ours, and has taken the cottage next us for the Summer; and—why—you must be her grandson, Robert, whom she is expecting from Manila."

"Well, isn't this jolly?" chuckled the youth. "Won't our respective relatives be startled when we arrive together via some rustic automobile, alias farm wagon?"

"Gracious, yes," breathed Dorothy, hastily gathering up her tumbled hair. "But won't mother scold. You see, I've never traveled alone before, and promised her faithfully I wouldn't talk to strange men; but I couldn't help it, could I?"

"Most assuredly not; and anyway, she'd forgive you if she knew what it was to me to open my eyes on such a vision," said the youth daringly. "I had been dreaming I was back sick among

those swarthy, dirty islanders, and for a moment I thought I was in heaven."

Dorothy turned to hide her crimson cheeks. "Oh, there's Chirpy now," she exclaimed. "She's all tired out, and if you'll keep still I think I can catch her."

In a few moments the bird was safely wrapped in a tiny handkerchief, where she settled down after some expostulatory twitters.

As they crossed the fields Dorothy remarked: "I believe your grandmother said you were only to be with her for a week, in Aipin."

It was the youth's turn to color. "Well—I don't quite know," he stammered. "Are—er—are you to be there long?"

Dorothy was quieting the bird, and failed to catch the significance of the reply. "Oh, yes. We've rented a cottage and are to stay until the last of September. My brother and I are so fond of golf, and they have a fine clubhouse and splendid links."

"Indeed," commented the young man. "Then, in that case, I'll stay as long as grandmother will keep me. You see, to confess, I thought it was going to be awfully dull, so paved the way for an early retreat; but if they have golf links—"

"Golf is just fine, isn't it?" enthused Dorothy. "I suppose you're a champion and will knock us all out. Confess now, are you?"

"I? Well, to tell the truth, I don't know the first move of the game. Never had a stick in my hand in my life, and the bullet hole in my thigh is still so troublesome that I don't think I'd dare try it, anyhow."

Dorothy stopped short and stared. "Why, I thought you decided to stay because I told you about the links," she said, severely.

The youth glanced at her guiltily. "Ye—yes," he explained lamely. "I thought I'd enjoy watching other people play, you see."

A gleam of amusement shone in Dorothy's eyes.

"Oh!" she said.

LAURA G. SMITH.

A Little Chauffeur's Downfall

IT was too bad. All the passers-by thought so, as did the vender of the automatic toys; indeed, the automatons themselves had made frantic efforts to save their fellow, and more than one of them strained his clockwork in so doing. The cat that carried a drum beat it so frantically that he ran down with a loud "whirr" and fell over on his side. The red, white, and blue hussar hopped stiffly after him; but, alas! he had been faced in the opposite direction, when wound up, so he really had the appearance of running away from the scene of disaster instead of lending succor. The Chinese Mandarin beat the coolies who pulled his jinricksha to a gallop, (the while fanning himself agitatedly,) and urged them to overtake the doomed little chauffeur, who, with his machine, seemed determined on suicide. Nothing availed, however. Down came the thundering big automobile, and, straight under it, ran its humble little automatic brother. The head of the giant, however, was so high up in the air that he failed to see any family resemblance between himself and his victim. There was a scrunching sound, and after that some twisted wire, bent tin, and a tiny reddish mark where the wheel pressed the dry red paint into the asphalt.

It looked like the most ordinary kind of an accident. In reality it was a tragedy, and like every tragedy a woman was the motive power. In fact, there were two women.

The first woman happened along about 2 o'clock. She had a little girl with her. The child admired all the toys, but she gave her young heart to the tiny chauffeur and his gaudy little outfit. The street merchant had attracted quite a crowd by setting all his wares to work at once, but the chauffeur was palpably the best investment.

He began first, and finished last. No wonder he was priced at 25 cents! He used to be proud of this. Alas! that his joy should develop into his sorrow. One could fancy he was human from the persistency with which ill luck dogged him.

It seemed that 25 cents was too expensive. The lady (the real lady, he called her, to distinguish her from the females who stopped to look at him) could not afford to pay 25 cents. He wabbled, and fell over on his side, hoping to cheapen himself in the eyes of his owner by hinting of a broken spring. Sometimes, when this happened, one was "knocked down" for 15 cents. No such thing happened now, however, for instead of being "knocked down" he was picked up and handed to the lady, his owner jocularly remarking: "He took a party down to the races yesterday and he ain't got over it yet." The lady, however, put him gently down, the little girl said "Good-bye, Mr. Tom Thumb," and the automaton's dream of love was over.

Then for over an hour he raced hither and thither like a mad thing. His mind was not on his work and he ran into the curb frequently. At 3 o'clock the other woman came along. She, too, was accompanied by a little girl, and the chauffeur soon realized, with a sinking heart, that 25 cents was but a bagatelle to the begemmed woman, who straightway bought him and had him sent to her carriage.

Presently the carriage stopped, and the woman and little girl went into a place filled with tables, where the woman ordered ices. It was while waiting for these that the little girl opened her parcel and proceeded to wind up the chauffeur. He thought he should die. Persistently she wound him up wrong. Then she complained to her mother, but the society of the child was beginning to pall on the woman, so she just remarked snappily:

"Oh, let me alone and I'll bring it back to that Dago and give him a piece of my mind. Nasty old skin."

So the child ate her ice, and presently they drove back to the corner where the gallant little fellow had lived and suffered.

With an angry glare in the green eyes the woman made straight for the vender.

"Here, you, smarty," she called out, "take back your broken old toy and give me something else! And don't you be so fresh another time giving people useless old stock. You deserve to be run in!"

The vender was plainly afraid. He took the toy and examined it carefully. "W'y, he ain't broke, ma'am. He's just wound up wrong. See here."

Then the chauffeur felt his springs grow taut and he cast a victorious eye at his enemy. She would see!

But alack! She was not to be the only one who "saw," for, standing at the curb, waiting to cross, was the woman of the gray eyes and curved mouth. Plainly she had heard every word—had witnessed his degradation at the hands of this green-eyed shrew. Well, he would show them all—all.

For a brief minute he had spun. Oh! he would redeem himself before her, never fear.

Then there was pressure and pain and darkness. Some onlookers laughed at the automaton's mishap and the vender's annoyance, but, like many another who has died that his honor might be vindicated to a woman, the little chauffeur neither knew nor cared.

MARY DOBBINS PRIOR.

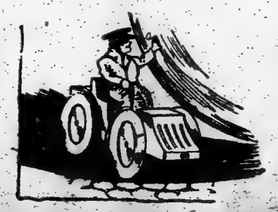

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

Author of the "CHIMMIE FADDEN" Stories.

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IX.

DEAR FANNIE: I knew you'd be awfully mad over papa's letter to Aunt Sue about the Rev. Mr. Easeman making eyes at you. But I am astonished that it offends you to have Mr. Easeman bracketed with Robert Prentice in papa's dreadful language about "a pack of poverty-struck parsons and painters."

Really, Fan, I should think you were joking if I did not know what a serious-minded girl you are. I've nothing against Mr. Easeman, as you suspect; still, so long as you frankly ask me the question, I must say that I haven't had any fits of joy at the thought of Mr. Easeman as a brother-in-law. You should understand, Fannie, that when we are all living in New York it will be your duty to marry some man of whom papa approves, a man who will help you make a jolly home for papa to visit; for, if you do not provide such a home, papa will go and provide one for himself. Yes, indeed, I mean that very thing—papa will marry again. As I shall never marry, this duty devolves upon you; and I ask you if dear Mr. Easeman is likely to make a jolly home for papa? Don't you remember how he nearly fainted when papa offered him a cocktail before dinner one day?

You speak of my having a small bump of reverence, but you do not prove it by reminding me that when I did not go to sleep over Mr. Easeman's sermons I giggled at them. I do not any longer consider it a reproach to have you recall my "propensity for giggling." Just wait until you come to New York, and are put through the mill by Aunt Sue! I guess you'll wish you could giggle. If you don't giggle you weep. Honest to Injun, Fan, that's the effect this world has on me: I have to giggle to keep from bawling—and sometimes slip my trolley and bawl when I'm trying my best to giggle.

Anyway, Fan, I didn't write papa's letter to Aunt Sue, although you appear to blame me for it; and, now that you've raised the question, it is right for me to confess that I was as angry at papa's bracketing Robert with Mr. Easeman as you seem to be that he bracketed Mr. Easeman with Robert.

You are a very practical girl, and material things should appeal to you, so I'll tell you that Robert did not have to wait long for his material, as well as his artistic, success. One of the papers had a splendid piece about him, saying that his "venturesome innovation of holding midsummer studio receptions had been amply justified by the results." Isn't that beautifully expressed! That he has "not only sold canvases to several wealthy Westerners now in the city, but fashionable New Yorkers, indulging in the current fad of a Summer in New York, have made a vogue of Mr. Prentice, bought his pictures, and given him commissions for portraits which insure his popularity and fortune." Then the paper says—it was all lovely!—"Mr. Prentice, young as he is, has earned his success, for his work is most praised by those most qualified to judge."

There is a joke in that which I must tell you before I forget: You remember that papa told Aunt Sue to buy all of Robert's pictures and send him the bill. She did not want to be known in the business; so she sent an agent, with instructions to buy any of Robert's pictures "which possessed any merit," and received word from the agent that Mr. Prentice had in his studio only one unsold canvas, called "Give Me an Apple," upon which the artist declined to set a price.

Aunt Sue said the joke was on her, but that she was glad the artist wasn't starving. Then she said, "But this must make no difference in your attitude toward him. The fact that Mr. Prentice is successful as a mere artist will not alter your father's very proper judgment regarding him. Even if he sells everything he paints, and paints everything he sees, he'll never earn enough to pay for the frocks Phil Wonderly's daughter should wear. If you and your sister Fannie go wholly mad, and commit such insanities as marrying poor men, do you not see that you'll drive your father into matrimony? He's only fifty, a marriageable age for a man with his millions; and the only way you children can save him from marrying and having a family of second-wife young ones to divide his fortune, is to keep your influence over him. How? Easy enough, my dear; marry to please him; stick close enough to him to fight off the army of women who'll try to kidnap him; provide him attractive homes that he'll be satisfied to visit. Phil—your father—is a bit pigheaded, but as clever a little woman as you are, with a sensible old aunty to advise you, can lead a pigheaded man like a lamb. Be reasonable, my dear; give way to his small prejudices. Let him settle such little matters as who you shall marry, and then he'll let you settle the really important affairs, such as allowances, houses—town and country—those things that affect life seriously."

This talk took place after Aunt Sue and I had our truly heart-to-heart talk about the Geney Carrington mix-up and my letter to Robert. I just planted my forefeet, Fan; told Aunty Sue I meant to write to Robert, did so, and showed her the letter. I guess I wrote about a million letters to Robert before I decided on the right form, and then it was to tell him simply that the reports of my engagement were unfounded; to congratulate him on his success, and to hope that we'd see each other sometimes.

Ah, me! the earlier letters I did not send were very, very foolish, I suppose. But I wish he could know that I wrote them, even though I tore them up!

I wrote you how Ma and Pa Carrington came and congratulated me, and I ran away to my room. When they went away Aunt Sue came, sat down by the bed where I lay sniveling, and said very sweetly indeed: "Now, don't you go and make yourself sick over any fool break Sallie Carrington has made. Just tell me exactly what words passed between you and Geney, and if Sallie Carrington has gone off half-cocked I'll give her a talking to that won't do her a bit of harm."

I told her that when Geney asked me to marry him I said to him please not to ask that—just let us be good friends—for I liked him ever so much and it would hurt me to have to say anything that would hurt him. Now, that's just exactly every blessed single word I did say to Geney; and if that's a promise to marry I'm going to a convent!

Aunt Sue said that if I'd been older, or more experienced I'd not make a fool answer like that, which Geney would be sure to take as a half "Yes"; but that Mrs. Carrington had been too gay to try to nail the engagement on such grounds. She went directly to call on Mrs. Carrington and came back smiling. She said it had all been amiably settled; that Mrs. Carrington admitted that no engagement existed, and would not again announce one ahead of time.

Now, in my hop, skip, and jump way, this brings me to the night of Aunt Sue's reception. But first I want to say that if I've ever written anything to give you the idea that there is no fun in Aunt Sue, give up the idea. She sent to a man who provides professional people for private entertainments, telling him about what she wanted for her "Midsummer Night's Dream," as the papers called her reception. The man submitted a list of the artists he could engage, with a programme, which Aunt Sue approved and returned to him. Now, who do you suppose came with the other professionals? The pianiste with the arms and her sister, the singer, whose studio is next to Robert's! They came like guests—and wearing smart gowns, I tell you!—and Aunt Sue's face when she received them was a wonder. She looked at them with eyebrows gently ascending, and said, "Miss—er—?"

"Miss Weston," said the pianiste, "and my sister, Miss Mabel Weston. We are engaged for your musicale."

"So glad I was fortunate enough to secure your assistance," said Aunt Sue, passing them on with a sweet smile. Then she came over to me, laughing inside so that she shook.

"Alice," she said, "I'd no intention of bringing Mr. Prentice's two chums here. They are partisans of his in his presumption regarding you. I saw that, at his studio when you amused the pianiste by being jealous of her. But, of course, I'd long ago forgotten the name of every one we met there, so had no notion that the Misses Weston the agent engaged were those women. If it is painful to you to have them here—reminders of a buried romance and that sort of thing—your Uncle Frank will give them their checks, excuse them from the programme, and let them go."

The truth is that, when I first saw the pianiste enter, it was rather "painful"; but she gave me a curious look I thought she might explain if she staid, so I told Aunt Sue not to bother about it.

Geney, whom I'd not seen since the dreadful congratulation interview, was at the reception. He came straight to me and said he had something to say. That is a serious matter with Geney. His economy in words is astonishing.

"Old ladies had rattling fight," he began. That meant Aunt Sue and Mrs. Carrington, if you please! two leaders in the really swell set here. Geney continued:

"Your aunt called. Asked for mother. I declared in an interview, if about you, me. Aunt said nit engagement. Mother said sure. Aunt left it to me. I said what you said, and aunt said you said same to her. 'Sallie,' says aunt to mother, 'you're a darned fool. Can't bluff Phil's girl. Pigheaded, like her father. I'm agreeable to engagement; but must be one before it is announced.'"

I gathered from Geney's further staccato account of the interview that it was what he describes as "a warm proposition," but that aunty finally "win out by a neck." When he had finished his report he asked me if there was any engagement elsewhere. If there was, he said he'd take his "punishment without a holler"; but if there was not he would stay right in the race. I said there was no other engagement, and that we would be the best friends in the world.

There! I'll never write another line about engagements. I mean to be an old maid, anyway, and had better begin to stop dreaming about such silly stuff.

There were about a hundred people at the reception. Some had come into town especially for it, and every one seemed to think it was the greatest lark of their lives to be in town, and at a society affair, in midsummer. All the same, while they pretended to treat it as "one of Sue Mortimer's eccentricities," there was a heap of satisfaction shown over the fact that, whether Aunt Sue meant it to be so or not, it was very English to be receiving in town in hot weather. "Right up to the shooting season," some one said.

Robert was not there. Of course, after his interview with Aunt Sue and Uncle Frank, he will not enter the house until things are different. But how can things be different if they make it impossible for him to come here and make things different? I think it is quite cruel how little these people seem to care for people out of their set. I heard one lady say to aunty:

"Thought you were going to show us the handsome new painter every one is raving about. Read that you were at one of his teas."

"Isn't he here?" said Aunt Sue, looking about. "I sent him an invitation."

"Then, as he isn't here, of course he's dead," said the odious other creature.

"So many people do die," said Aunt Sue.

Every one strolled about and chatted, whether any one was playing or singing or not; so I happened to be strolling past Caroline Weston, the pianiste, as she was looking over a stack of music.

"Yours?" she said. I stopped; and, as she seemed to be looking through the collection, she added: "Your letter made Mr. Prentice very happy; it gave him hope."

I didn't know what to say, and I guess I couldn't have said it if I did, for her words were so surprising. I wrote Robert a very simple letter, indeed. It is really strange what a small matter will give a man hope. But I suppose men are more hopeful than women, because they seldom have to listen to their Aunt Sues. Miss Weston kept on:

"Would it be wrong to see him—your old friend and playmate—a gentleman—even if your aunt does not approve?"

I had not noticed, until she was whispering to me, how very pretty her arms are. Of course, if a woman has very pretty arms it seems all right for her to display them. That is, if she is a pianiste, and a fine one. Her voice is very sweet, too; sweeter than her sister's; though, to be sure, singers seldom have pretty speaking voices.

"You play," she went on, "and are very fond of music, I see. Would you not like to meet some musicians, devoted to their art, who do their best work for each other? Some such are to meet in my studio—you know where it is; next to Mr. Prentice's—day after to-morrow at 4. Will you not come?"

I think she is a very sweet woman. Is it not curious how sometimes we take unreasoning prejudices, even dislikes? When I first met Caroline she did not impress me pleasantly.

Oh, Fan, would it be wrong to go—even if Aunt Sue did not know? I am so fond of music!

Alice.

A Bad Estimate.

THE spirits of a young man were considerably dampened last Sunday evening while he was out walking with a young lady. The evening was rather cool, and the girl was very lightly clothed, so, thinking to add to her comfort, the young man took off his coat and placed it about her shoulders.

As they walked along he kept thinking of his gallantry, liking himself to d'Artagnan, Sir Walter Raleigh, and various other cavaliers, until he heard a passing woman say to her companion:

"H'm. That's all we're good for—to have men hang their coats and hats on us."

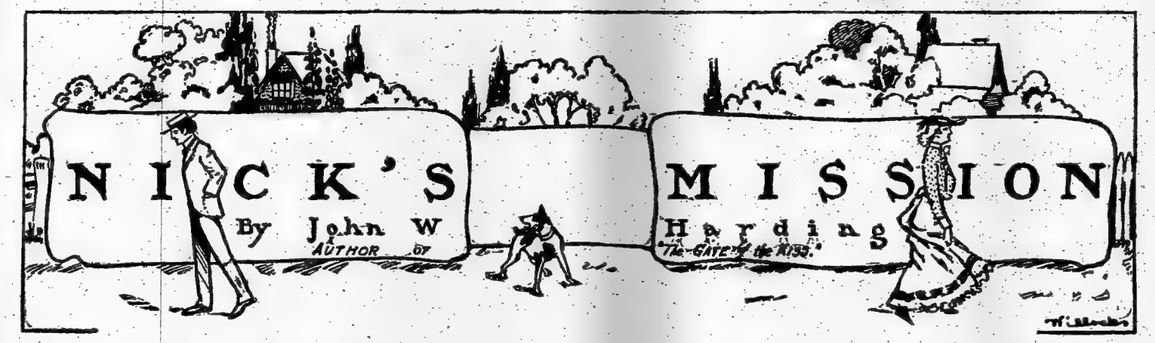

WHEN in the course of his professional duty Arthur Hadley, newspaper man, was instructed to take passage by the first liner sailing for Europe, nothing had stood in the way of his immediate departure save his dog Nick.

Hadley was a bachelor. Nick was a terrier, just one year old. His master had owned him for eleven months and one week. Nick knew and cared for no one else, and Hadley had made of Nick his one bosom chum. The scribe was wont to declare that no human being was capable of displaying for another the unswerving, all-absorbing devotion with which his love for Nick was rewarded, and that it would be a good thing for mankind in general if the great majority of people were endowed with half the dog's intelligence. Hadley had come into contact with many persons of all sorts and conditions under all kinds of circumstances during his relatively brief career as a journalist—for he was a young man—and was inclined to be cynical.

Nick, with one ear cocked in the air and the tip turned over, had watched the hasty preparations for departure with curious interest, and as his master packed his valise he had apologized to Nick in feeling terms at the necessity he was under of confiding him to the tender mercies of strangers. He could not take the animal with him, and being reluctant to send his companion to a dog's home had accepted the offer of a friend and colleague to place Nick in the care of a cousin, a young woman who lived in the country and was looking out for a nice little dog to adopt.

Hadley had expected that the duties with which he had been intrusted would keep him abroad for two or three years, but he had been recalled at the expiration of twelve months, and once back in his bachelor's "den" his thoughts had turned longingly toward his faithful canine chum. He had asked his friend to secure the dog's return, but had encountered an unlooked for difficulty. His friend told him that Nick's new owner positively refused to give the dog up.

"My cousin Nance Hollifield," said this friend, "has become greatly attached to Nick, whom she considers the cutest little canine that ever happened. She says Nick returns her affection with interest, has forgotten all about you, and that under the circumstances it would be a shame to take him from her. She offers to buy him from you, but declares that whether her offer is accepted or not she will not part with him. Miss Hollifield is a most determined spinster, who rules absolutely her small household, consisting of another sister, a servant, and numerous birds and quadrupeds; she has her own way in all things; therefore, old man, I'm sorry, but I don't see what I can do about it."

Hadley was indignant. He said he would see pretty quickly what he himself could do about it. Therefore, armed with a letter of introduction from his friend, he had taken train to Daisymead, which he found was "five miles from nowhere," as he mentally expressed it, and it was in no conciliatory frame of mind that he was approaching the cottage of the Misses Hollifield. He was consoled for the long and dusty walk from the station by the reflection that Nick would keep him company on the way back.

As he approached it he saw that the cottage was a thing of beauty. It was a small structure, built in the Elizabethan style with diamond-paned windows and covered with creeping plants, in the midst of a hedged-in garden where flowers of all kinds, perfuming the air, mingled in a riot of tints. After running the gauntlet of two big, fierce dogs, under the guidance of the servant who had unfastened the gate, he was received by a very mild, pleasant-looking and sympathy-inspiring lady, who, on learning the nature of his visit from his letter of introduction, looked troubled and said she would inform her sister, Miss Nancy.

Miss Nancy soon made her appearance, and her greeting was not cordial. She proved to be much younger than her sister. She was in fact little more than a girl, and uncommonly good-looking, but Hadley noted that she had cold, gray, imperious eyes and he was by no means favorably impressed.

He repeated to her what he had told her sister, that he had come to fetch Nick, and she replied promptly and firmly that he could not have the animal. Hadley reminded her politely, but with equal firmness, of the circumstances under which she had become the temporary possessor of the dog. She answered that she had been given to understand that his former owner would be away for several years, and would not be likely to ask for the dog's return. On this assumption she had made a pet of the animal and now she really could not think of parting with him. She would, however, be willing to remunerate her visitor for the dog's loss.

Hadley coldly assured her that he was not a dealer in dogs, and that no money could buy Nick.

The elder Miss Hollifield interposed with the suggestion that as "Charley's friend" had come such a long way he probably needed a cup of tea. They would be very pleased if he would stay to tea with them, and there was plenty of time to talk over the matter of the dog.

Hadley declined the invitation with grateful courtesy. He said his business in town necessitated his return there with all speed, and as soon as the dog was handed over to him he would take his departure.

"But he has forgotten all about you," protested Miss Nancy, who was visibly angry.

"Pardon me," retorted Hadley, "but I am quite sure Nick would not forget me were I to be away for five years. I fear you must consider me very rude and very unkind for insisting," he added gently. "The fact is I am awfully grateful to you for taking care of him, but I do need Nick very badly. You see, I'm alone, and Nick is the only thing I care for in the world. Otherwise I would never have troubled you. I will send you another dog just like him, if you will give him up."

"I don't want another dog. There isn't another just like Nick, and I think as much of him as you do," she pouted.

"Perhaps, dear, as the gentleman wants him so badly you had better give him up," urged her sister.

"Perhaps when he sees I have entirely supplanted him in Nick's affections he may change his mind," observed the girl with a sudden inspiration. "I'll go and fetch him."

She went out and in a few minutes reappeared with Nick in her arms. Hadley was conversing with the elder Miss Hollifield. At the sound of his voice Nick pricked up his ear and for a moment remained astonished and irresolute. Then he bounded from his mistress' arms and leaped all over his old friend and master with joyous barks and whines.

Tears of vexation stood in Miss Nancy's eyes, and Hadley's triumph was short. At sight of them his elation departed and he felt like a villain of the deepest dye. She called to Nick, who at once returned to her, and then ran back and forth in great excitement from his mistress to his erstwhile master.

"While, as I expected, Nick has lost none of his old-time affection for me," said Hadley, "he appears to be almost, if not quite, as fond of you, Miss—which is very far from being a matter of wonder. [Miss Hollifield flushed at the compliment and looked indignant.] Suppose we compromise, and let him settle the question of ownership for himself? For, after all, he is the party most interested, and it is his happiness rather than ours that ought to be considered. I propose that, with the dog, we walk some distance from the house, in order that the sight of it may not exercise any influence on his decision. At a point agreed upon we will separate, I going one way, and you another—not in the direction of the cottage. If Nick follows you, then he is yours. If he follows me I shall continue with him to the station and take him back to New York."

"You are a veritable Solomon, sir," she replied sarcastically.

"I think the gentleman's idea is an excellent one," commented her sister, mildly, "and I can't see that you can do otherwise than accept his proposition. Let Nick choose for himself and thus judge between you."

"Very well," said the girl shortly. "You are two to one, and under the circumstances I suppose I have no alternative."

"Meanwhile," said the elder Miss Hollifield, turning to Hadley, "the next train for New York is not due for at least three hours. Cannot I induce you to join us at the tea table?"

He would much rather have spent the time anywhere else, even in anathematizing the railroad company for running so few trains to the place, as he lounged around the shed that served the purposes of a station, but politeness forbade refusal of an invitation expressed in tones of persuasive interest and accompanied by an expectant, kindly smile. He therefore accepted with a show of cordial appreciation, and thereafter devoted his efforts to make himself agreeable.

During the repast, however, Miss Nancy continued very formal and chilly in her demeanor, and scarcely spoke, though without seeming to do so she took stock of her visitor, who carried on an animated conversation with her sister. If the unfavorable impression of him created by the nature of his visit and his insistence was in any way dispelled, she did not show it, while he appeared not to notice her sulkiness when she returned short answers to his polite inquiries or remarks addressed to her.

At last the time for the test came. Miss Nancy donned a wide-brimmed hat and started out with her visitor, who was feeling rather uncomfortable. He argued, however, that he would never see his hostesses again, and that there was such a thing as being too generous, especially as his companion's demeanor had been so unsympathetic. He thought it a great pity that such a nice girl should be cursed with such a disagreeable disposition.

He had to do all the talking. She remained silent or answered only in monosyllables, and when he thought that they had arrived at a proper place for the test she bowed stiffly in response to his farewell salutations, and walked off, while he strolled away in the opposite direction.

After going for some distance both looked back. Nick, who had been running first after the one, then after the other, and remaining with neither despite their blandishments and coaxing, was standing half way between them, in evident perplexity, with his ear sticking up and the tip lapping over in customary fashion. Hadley whistled and Miss Nancy called, while Nick ran first one way and then the other, barking furiously.

In view of the animal's indecision Hadley made up his mind. He was the man, and it behooved him as such and as a gentleman to be generous. He would present Nick to his fair rival. Perhaps the latter was actuated by a somewhat similar impulse, for both retraced their steps. Nick barked joyously and wagged his tail with glee as he ran from one to the other. When they met, the girl's eyes were no longer cold and hard. They illumined her face with a new beauty as she burst into a merry, musical laugh that found a responsive echo in his heart. He had not previously seen her smile, and in her transformed attitude she appeared to him charming and adorable.

"I acknowledge my defeat," he said gaily. "I can't have the dog—unless you take me as well."

Their eyes met as he said it, and their expression for the fraction of a second seemed to indicate to the one and the other that the proposal made in jest might not be irrealizable. And so it proved, for the journalist's visit to the Misses Hollifield was by no means the last, and now Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are convinced that Nick was born into the world with one sole mission, now happily accomplished, and that his master's trip to Europe was the one other necessary factor in the plan of destiny in which the dog figured as agent.

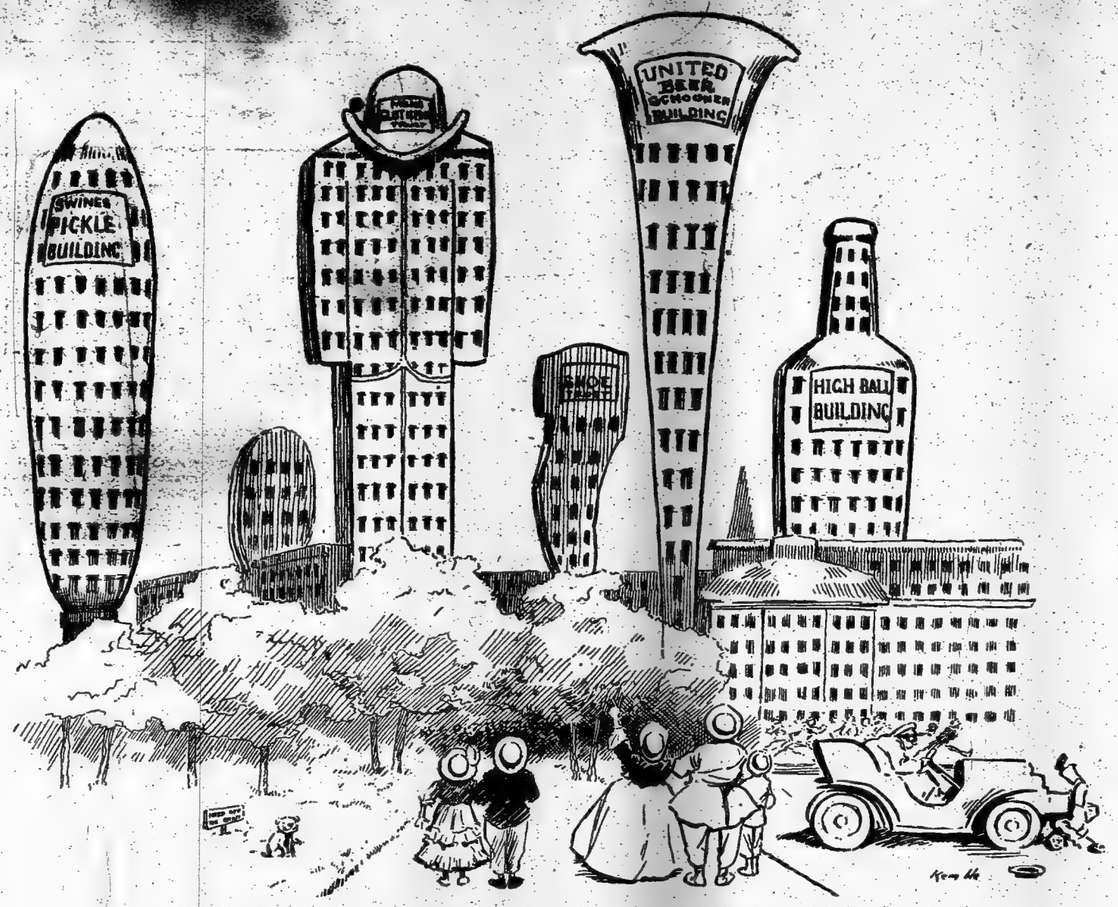

Why Not Have Our Skyscrapers Assume a Shape Suggestive of the Business of the Occupant?

Oh, Upright Judge!

BRUDDER JONES, can you decide upon de decision ob dis question, atwixt Ol' Laz'rus an' me, myself?"

"What am de question?"

"Hit am dis: Ef Ol' Laz'rus plant a watermillion wine near de fence atween me an' he, an' dat watermillion wine run cross de fence an' hab big watermillion on um on my side de fence on my lan'. Now, whar de root ob de watermillion wine run cross de fence and hab big watermillion on Ol' Laz'rus's lan', an' whar de watermillion hesef am b'longs ter me. Tell, say, Brudder Jones, whose watermillion am he?"

"Now, Brudder Brown, you mek me de empire in dis case?"

"Yes, me an' Ol' Laz'rus boaf, all two."

"Den I decides dat needer one has any titlement ter dat watermillion. You hab no right ter pick watermillion offen Brudder Laz'rus's watermillion wine, an' Brudder Laz'rus hab no right ter go on yer lan' an' tek de fruits of de yearth. But am de watermillion ripe?"

"Yes, but whose am it?"

"I is de empire ter decide 'pon de decision ob de question.

"Den, as de empire hab a right ter his fee, de watermillion am mine. I teks hit fur my fee."

An Unlucky Anthem.

THE rural choir in one of the up-country villages, which has become somewhat of a Summer resort, had been a success for many years. But this season, in order to impress the "city folks," it was determined to introduce some improvements. The older members of the congregation opposed this, but the young people won a partial victory, and it was decided that one song at least should be sung in up-to-date fashion. All would have gone well had not the choice of the hymn been unfortunate. In this particular hymn the line occurs:

"And bow before Thy throne."

According to what the conservative members called in disgust "new-fangled notions," the tenor and soprano were to hold the notes on this line until the rest of the choir came in on the alto and bass. The result was that the line was sung in this rather startling manner:—

"And bow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow,
And bow-wow-wow before Thy throne."

Somehow the effect on the congregation did not seem edifying. The choir has gone back to the old-fashioned method of singing.

In the Restaurant.

SOME few weeks since two citizens of New York entered a restaurant, and, taking seats at a table, called a waiter and asked what there was especially appetizing was to be had for dinner.

To the query the reply was made that there was some very fine roast beef, and also turkey, to which one of the gentlemen said:

"But this is too late in the season for turkey. What else can you serve us?"

"Well, Sah, we has some unusually fine Philadelphia coupons!"

"Are they 4 or 5 per cents.?" was the next query propounded to the waiter's discomfiture.

"I—I don't understand you, Sah!"

"Perhaps you meant to say Philadelphia capons, did you not?"

"Yes, Sah! Yes, Sah! That's what I did."

Pat and His Anvils.

PAT was sauntering around the Erie Basin looking for work. Noticing a gang of men loading a large steamer alongside, he walked up to the foreman and asked:

"D'yez want any more hands, Cap'n?"

There were a few men carrying anvils singly from the quay above along a plank on to the ship.

"Can you carry those anvils?" inquired the foreman.

"Shure," replied Pat, with the smile of a man who had an easy job on.

"Very well, you can start now."

"What's the pay, mister, beggin' yer pardun?"

"Piece work—2 cents for each one you carry on to the ship."

Pat instantly stripped, seized an anvil, and carried it with ease across the plank and on to the ship. With the view of doubling his pay, he picked up a couple the next journey, and was walking along the sylvan path when the plank broke and down went Pat into the water with both anvils—one in each hand.

Nothing was seen but a bubble for a while.

Presently Pat appeared on the surface of the water for the first time and yelled out:

"Hello, there! Chuck me down a rope, or begorra Oi'll dhrop thaise blankety things!"

Presence of Mind.

RETAINING presence of mind under trying circumstances," said the ex-Senator from Kentucky as he lighted a cigar, "is one of the things that make heroes."

Here he began to sort his morning mail.

"But it is rare that two people at a mutual crisis are ready for the emergency. It was my privilege to witness such an occurrence once, though," added the ex-Senator thoughtfully, as he took up a letter bearing the postmark of a Kentucky town and fingered it lovingly, "and it made an impression on me never to be forgotten.

"I was stopping for the night at the house of one of my 'horny-handed' constituents during one of my campaigns. He had only been married a few months and the glamour of the honeymoon was over the entire place still. Jack was a sturdy young farmer, and progressive. He had built a neat little cottage with wide porches, and his special pride was a big cellar that occupied nearly all the space beneath the house. He and his wife both expatiated on the wonders of that cellar and its contents of fruit, preserves, and cider.

"After an evening spent in admiring the many things in the pretty little house, gifts of glass, china, and linen that had been bestowed upon the couple, the wife said to her husband:

"'Now, John, take that pitcher—that pretty one that Mary Jones gave us—and go down in the cellar and draw some cider for the Senator before he goes to bed.'

"John started obediently, but at the rear of the hall, where the entrance to the cellar stairs began, he called to his wife to bring a lamp and hold it at the head of the stairs to light him down.

"Of course I went with her and volunteered to hold the lamp. When the husband had reached the fourth or fifth step down his heel struck something, and then there was an awful clatter, mingled with shrieking ejaculations; bump—bumpety—bump—ow! bumpety—bump—bump—ow!—o-ow! and then a sudden cessation of the bumps, followed by an incoherent volume of mutterings.

"With each bump of the husband the wife had responded with a jump and a shriek, but when the end came she rose superbly to the occasion. Peering down into the semi-gloom, where the husband was gathering himself together, she cried out plaintively:

"'Oh, Jack, Jack, did you break—the pitcher?'

"At that inquiry Jack rose up and his eyes glared in the darkness.

"'No,' he fairly bellowed; and then, with a perfect torrent of profane imprecations, he called through his clenched teeth, 'but I will.'

"And he did," concluded the ex-Senator from Kentucky, as he broke the seal of the letter and turned to the perusal of his morning mail.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.
Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Selters, Ems, Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad, Marienbad, Pullna, Bilin, Double and Quadruple Carlsbad, Carbonic, Club Soda, are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery.

New York Central's Grand Central Station, CENTRE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

AUG 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Friday, Aug. 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 29, 4,666,207.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 29, '02.
199	147	230	Aug. 28	199	Jan. 4	220	240	+10	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 2, '02	4	SA	230	230	230	230	...	275
130	60½	79	Feb. 1	61	Mar. 25	67½	67¾	+ 1⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02	½	Q	66⅝	68½	66½	67⅝	120	46,850
35	21	32½	July 29	21	Mar. 11	26½	27½	− ⅞	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,715,600	.....		..	27½	27⅜	26½	26½	30⅜	300
3¼	1¼	3¼	Apr. 14	2	Feb. 25	3⅜	3½	− 1⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....		..	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	3¼	43,500
33	10	26½	Apr. 14	10	Jan. 6	14	15	− 2½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,284,900	.....		..	18	18½	17½	17½	...	900
35	19	34⅜	Aug. 25	28¼	Apr. 11	34¾	34⅞	− ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02	½	Q	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½	31	5,085
85½	67	92⅜	Aug. 8.	85¼	Jan. 14.	92¼	92½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92½	92	92¼	87¼	1,330
55½	24	57⅞	Aug. 28	30½	Jan. 10.	50	50½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A.	50½	50½	50	50	34	500
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	35	40	+ ½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	38⅝	40	38⅝	39	...	900
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	255	265	+12	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	3½	SA	254	265	253	262	196	1,610
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	60⅝	61	− 1½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	62	62¼	60¼	60⅝	...	7,850
41⅜	25⅜	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	12	12½	− ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	13	13	11¾	12⅛	31½	3,160
77⅞	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	41⅞	43½	− ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	43½	43⅝	42½	42⅝	69½	1,500
30½	5⅛	28	Apr. 30	15	Jan. 14.	22⅜	23½	− 1½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....		..	24	24	23	23	26½	300
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	50½	54	...	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	52	52	52	52	60½	100
35½	22½	39⅝	Apr. 29	29⅝	May 10.	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....		..	32⅝	34½	32½	33⅜	27	44,063
91⅛	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29	89	Jan. 3.	95	95⅜	+ 1⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94	96	94	95⅜	87	4,705
8	4½	7¼	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6¼	6½	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....		..	6¼	6½	6⅛	6½	6¾	1,400
30	22½	26½	May 26.	21	Jan. 30.	23	24	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	.....		..	24	24½	24	24	28½	400
60	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43¼	Apr. 22.	46	46½	− ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	46½	46⅝	46	46	52½	5,100
104⅞	88	100⅜	June 23.	93	Apr. 30.	97	97⅜	− ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97½	97⅝	97	97	100	2,100
49⅞	26	126⅞	June 20.	40½	Jan. 22.	121	121½	+ ⅛	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....		..	117	121½	117	121¾	...	700
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	98½	99	+ ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	98	98	98	98	89	200
138	103⅛	135⅛	Mar. 31.	116¾	Jan. 6.	131½	131⅝	+ 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	132⅝	133⅜	131½	131⅝	135¾	30,100
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	122	130	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	122	122	122	122	126	200
100	95	93	Apr. 22.	84	Mar. 10.	89	95	− ⅜	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	90	90	90	90	100	139
167⅜	157½	188	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	...	172½	− 2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,803,400	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	172¼	174	172¼	172½	...	385
21⅜	13½	17⅝	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	14¼	14⅜	− ⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,900	.....		..	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	17½	100
82⅜	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	77	78	...	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	79	79	79	79	80	50
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	93½	July 14.	102½	104	+ 1⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	102	104	101¾	104	188	1,200
85	50	77⅛	May 15	62½	Feb. 4.	69½	71	...	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....		..	70	70	70	70	...	800
91	42¼	95⅝	Aug. 28.	74½	Jan. 27.	95½	95¾	+ 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	93	95⅝	92½	95½	80¼	434,380
108	70	105	Aug. 22.	95½	Jan. 27.	104¾	104⅞	+ 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	102¼	105	102¼	104⅝	98¼	104,940
114½	81⅜	115⅜	Aug. 26.	101	Jan. 14.	114⅜	114½	+ 4½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,896,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	110¼	115⅜	110¼	114½	105	297,535
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	95	96	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	96	96	95½	95½	94½	400
85⅞	55⅞	72⅜	July 21.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	67⅜	68	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....		..	67⅛	68¼	66⅞	67⅝	95½	16,350
226	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	249	250	+ 13	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '02.	2	Q	237	253	237	250	217	6,890
122	77	128	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	124	128	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	125⅝	128	125⅝	128	92	250
89	54½	97	May 22.	85½	Jan. 6.	89¾	90¼	...	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	89	90	88¾	90	69	800
117½	87	143	Aug. 25.	112¼	Jan. 28.	142⅜	142⅝	+ 3	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	139⅝	143	138½	142⅜	113½	78,850
...	...	135¼	Aug. 20.	122	May 6.	133¼	140	+ 3	Canadian Pacific sub. cfts. 3d in. pd.	...	...	.....		..	138½	139½	136½	139½	...	1,000
190⅜	145⅜	198	Jan. 6.	180¼	July 7.	183	186	+ ⅞	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Aug. 1, '02.	2	Q	186⅞	186⅞	186½	186⅞	162	10
52⅜	29	57⅝	July 18	45	Feb. 20.	55⅜	55½	+ ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	54½	56⅞	54½	55½	47½	82,425
50½	27	45⅜	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	43¼	43⅝	− ⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,512,850	.....		..	43½	44¼	42⅜	43⅝	40¾	16,520
85¼	72½	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	76	77	...	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	76⅛	77¼	76½	76⅝	78½	2,450
240	191	229¾	July 30	134⅜	Jan. 6.	210	215	− ⅞	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,500	July 1, '02.	3	SA	210	211	210	210	...	650
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	34¾	34½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,396,900	.....		..	34¾	34¾	34	34½	22⅜	18,500
104½	75	90¼	June 24.	80⅜	Jan. 22.	89½	90	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	▶July 31, '02.	2½	SA	89½	90	89¼	90	85	300
58	41	51⅝	Aug. 26.	43½	Jan. 15.	50½	51	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,483,100	.....		..	50½	51⅜	50½	51	48⅜	6,050
94⅜	90	95½	June 10.	90½	May 5.	92¾	92⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	92¼	92½	92¼	92⅝	...	500
52⅞	23	80	May 7.	49¼	Jan. 14.	75	78	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	16,500,000	May 20, '02.	1	..	75	77¼	75	77¼	39½	400
138	134	139⅝	July 25.	100½	Jan. 27.	135	135⅜	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 25, '02.	1	SA	186	187¾	185½	186½	167¾	59,650
200	175	196¼	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	193½	195	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	193½	194	192¾	194	190	918
215	168¾	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	238	241	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	242¾	245¼	239	240½	195½	925
175¼	116⅞	200¼	July 26.	152	Jan. 15.	185⅞	185⅞	+ 2½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	65,640,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	183	185⅜	181	185⅞	144⅝	20,215
31	10½	24⅝	Aug. 19	15¼	Feb. 21.	22	23	...	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	12,000,000	.....		..	22½	24	22¾	23	22⅞	5,900
51⅛	25⅜	42⅜	Aug. 19	30¼	Feb. 20.	39½	40	− 1⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....		..	41⅞	41½	40	40	42⅜	6,700
20⅜	12	23	Apr. 29	10⅜	Jan. 8.	16½	17	− ½	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	.....		..	16½	16⅞	16	16¼	...	2,400
60	54¾	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	48	...	− 2	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	48	48	48	48	...	100
101	72¼	106⅝	Aug. 8.	85½	Jan. 14.	106¼	106⅝	+ 1⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	105⅞	106⅜	105⅝	106¼	90¼	3,1
136½	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24	73⅜	Aug. 22	82¾	82¼	+ 6½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,331,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	76¼	84⅜	73⅜	82¼	99¾	163,285
18	9⅜	35⅜	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	34½	34⅝	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern.	100	30,905,000	.....		..	34	34⅞	32¾	34½	15⅞	22,250
60	40	79¼	Aug. 11.	50¼	Jan. 15.	78½	79	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	78½	79	77¾	78¾	57⅞	1,822
29⅝	10¼	53⅜	Aug. 29.	29	Jan. 14.	53	53¼	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....		..	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	53	27	12,500
22¼	12½	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14¼	Jan. 17.	19¾	20¼	− 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....		..	21	21	20	20	20	900
228	187	230⅝	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	223½	224½	+ 2⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,400	June 16, '02.	2	Q	222	225½	222¼	224	226⅞	13,520
124	93¼	126⅞	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	124½	124⅝	+ 2¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123½	125⅞	121½	124½	119	6,300
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24	27	July 15.	34½	34⅝	+ 1½	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425	.....		..	33¼	34⅝	33¼	34⅝	...	13,310
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81¾	July 31.	87	87⅝	+ 2⅝	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,085,530	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	84⅝	87½	84⅜	87¼	...	4,170
155⅞	105	184¼	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	178½	179	+ 2	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	179	179¾	178	179	166¾	4,575
258	185¼	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	275	280	+ 5½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	278	281½	278	280¼	230	950
53⅝	29½	51⅝	Aug. 21.	41	Apr. 7.	49¼	49½	− ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....		..	49⅜	50½	48¼	48¾	46¼	27,070
103½	90	96⅜	Aug. 21.	88⅜	May 19.	94¾	95	− ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	95¾	95⅞	94½	94⅝	94	6,475
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38¼	Jan. 31.	51⅝	52½	− ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....		..	51½	51½	51½	51½	30	300
82	72½	90	July 18	65	May 8.	87	88	+ ¼	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	...	400
17	14¼	24	Aug. 29.	13	Feb. 3.	23⅜	23⅞	+ 1	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....		..	23½	24	22½	23⅞	...	12,150
40⅞	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	44⅞	44½	+ 2⅜	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....		..	42¼	44½	41¾	44½	...	20,000
82	75	91	Aug. 29.	73	June 2.	91¼	92	+ 4½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	87	91	86¾	91	...	3,625
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 18.	5	5⅝	− ⅞	Distilling Co. of America tr. cts.	...	34,974,500	.....		..	5¼	5¼	5	5	...	2,000
...	...	38⅛	Aug. 28.	31⅝	Aug. 19.	37	37½	− ⅞	Distilling Co. of American pf. tr. cts.	...	23,275,100	.....		..	37½	38¼	37	37	...	2,825
12¼	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	22½	22⅞	+ 2⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....		..	19⅜	24	19⅜	22½	10½	22,075
22½	13⅜	35⅝	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	34⅜	34⅛	+ ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....		..	34	35⅝	33⅜	34⅛	19½	12,530
45⅛	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 10.	41½	41⅝	+ ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....		..	40⅞	42½	40⅜	41½	44⅜	178,140
75	59⅜	75⅜	Jan. 2.	65⅜	May 19.	70⅝	71	+ ⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	41,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	70⅜	71½	69½	70⅝	72⅜	25,800
62⅜	39⅜	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	57	57¼	+ ⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....		..	56⅞	58	56½	57	58⅞	17,550
63	41	74½	Mar. 7.	59	Mar. 26.	66	67	− 1¼	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	68¼	71	66½	66½	58	12,630
96	81	104⅜	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	92	94	− 1	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	92	92	92	92	...	100
38	17	64½	Aug. 25.	30	Jan. 2.	60½	62	− 1⅝	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	64½	64½	62	62	30	325
...	...	102	Aug. 27.	98¼	June 20.	101	103	+ ½	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	July 1, '02	1¾	Q	101¼	102	101½	102	...	200
239¾	183¼	334	Apr. 9.	181⅝	July 28.	195	196	+ 9	General Electric Co.	100	41,946,400	July 15, '02.	2	Q	187¼	196¼	187¼	196	276¾	8,380
...	...	64	July 24.	40	May 17.	59	60	...	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co.	100	10,000,000	.....		..	59½	59½	59½	59½	...	810
...	...	109¾	Aug. 1.	92	May 20.	103½	104	+ ½	Geo. A. Fuller Construction Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	103¼	104¼	103½	104	...	1,100
206	101½	198	Aug. 26.	181½	Mar. 5.	198	199	+ 1½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,875,400	Aug. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	197	198	196½	198	186½	4,100
73½	40¾	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	99½	100¼	− 1	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	101	101	99	100	53	4,300
98½	69⅜	97¼	Aug. 7.	81½	Jan. 14.	92½	93½	− ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,900,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	94	94	93	93⅜	76⅜	1,100
154⅝	124	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	171⅝	172	+ 3	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	168⅜	173½	168⅜	171⅝	147¼	82,834
23	18½	23⅜	Mar. 20.	19	July 14.	20	20½	− ¾	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '02.	1	Q	21	21	20½	20¼	23	4,400
81½	69	77⅛	Jan. 7.	72⅜	June 24.	73⅜	74½	− ¾	International Paper Co. pf.	100	7,500,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	73	75	74	74	79¾	1,325
100⅛	54¾	199	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	70	72	+ ¾	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	68	70	68	70	96¾	500
11	5½	20	Aug. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	15⅝	17	− 1	International Silver Co.	100	3,944,700	.....		..	15	16	15	16	...	200
51	32½	65	May 17.	45	Jan. 3.	62	65	+ 1	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	64	64	64	64	...	100
49	24½	57¾	Mar. 13	47	Jan. 2.	52½	53	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53	52½	53	44¼	340
99	74	94	Mar. 21.	87½	Jan. 13.	92½	95	+ ¾	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92	93	92	93	86	490
43⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	50⅝	50⅝	...	Iowa Central.	100	5,522,900	.....		..	50⅛	51	50¼	51	39	4,060
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	87½	88	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,873,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	87½	88	87½	88	74¾	1,400
41	21	50¼	Aug. 14.	33⅞	Jan. 25.	49	49¾	− 1½	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....		..	49	49	48¾	49	34	1,200
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	80⅜	Jan. 2.	84	85	− ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	85⅝	85⅞	84	85¼	...	4,190
23	15½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	38½	38⅝	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	.....		..	38½	39	37¼	38¾	20	15,500
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	60⅜	61	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....		..	60¾	61¾	60⅜	61	41⅞	9,700
18½	5⅜	40⅜	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	34	35	− ¾	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....		..	34½	34⅝	34½	34¼	...	600
29	12	17½	Mar. 11.	13	Aug. 25.	...	...	− 4½	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	13	13	13	13	...	100
78⅜	39⅜	71⅛	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 16.	65½	67	+ ⅜	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....		..	67	67	66½	66¾	66¾	800
90	67	91½	May 2.	78⅜	Jan. 15.	85	88	− ¼	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '00.	1	..	85	85	85	85	77	400
111⅜	76	150½	Aug. 20.	102½	Jan. 27.	154½	154½	− 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	156	156⅜	153	154½	106⅜	39,850
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	12	15	− 1	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....		..	13	13	13	13	12¼	300
145	83	140⅜	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	135½	135½	+ ⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	134⅞	136⅜	134⅜	135½	120½	36,310
...	...	134⅛	July 22.	103½	May 19.	126⅞	127	+ ⅞	Met. Sec. Co., 1st in. paid.	...	...	.....		..	127	127⅜	126½	127	...	5,965
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	145	145¼	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	53,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	147	149⅞	147	148	168¾	4,720
93	79¼	91¾	Mar. 22.	89	Mar. 3.	88½	90¼	...	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	89	89	89	89	...	100
30	12⅜	31⅛	Mar. 31.	25⅞	Jan. 15.	29½	29¾	− ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	.....		..	29¼	30¼	29¼	29¾	25¾	8,200
111¼	67⅝	115	Apr. 10.	105	Jan. 22.	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	113	113⅝	112⅜	113⅝	108½	1,400
124½	101⅝	127⅞	Apr. 28.	118½	Jan. 22.	127	127	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	126	126	126	126	115¾	100
85½	15	79¼	Aug. 26.	36⅞	Jan. 2.	78	79¼	+ 5⅜	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,900,000	.....		..	78	79¼	75¼	79	27½	18,525
94⅝	49	138	Aug. 26.	90	Jan. 14.	137	137½	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....		..	137	138	136	137½	75	1,800
35½	15	38¾	Aug. 29	24	Mar. 5.	35½	35⅝	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....		..	35⅝	37¾	35⅝	35⅝	28½	42,200
69⅝	37	68	Aug. 26	51	Jan. 13.	67⅝	67⅞	+ 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	12,000,000	.....		..	66	68	65	67⅝	56¾	31,700
124½	69	119⅝	Aug. 13.	98¾	Mar. 11.	116⅝	116⅞	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,050,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	117¼	118½	116¾	116⅝	107⅞	87,800
90	75¼	122	Apr. 22	90	Jan. 24.	114½	117	+ 1	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1902.—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Friday, Aug. 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 29, '02.
78	52	78¾	Aug. 28.	67¼	June 23.	74¾	75	— ½	Pacific Coast.	100	4,209,600	Aug. 1, '02.	1	Q	77¼	78¼	74½	75	65¾	18,440
103½	89	106	Mar. 25.	100¼	Jan. 6.	101	105	.....	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	102	102	102	102	99½	3,000
85	69	94	Aug. 20.	78	July 18.	78	70	— 4¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,324,400	Aug. 1, '02.	½	Q	83	83	78	78½	69½	3,000
48½	30½	39⅝	Mar. 10.	37½	May 17.	43	44	— ¾	Pacific Mail.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	43½	44⅛	42⅜	43½	42⅜	2,000
161½	137¼	163¼	Aug. 27.	147	Jan. 14.	162⅜	162⅝	+ 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	204,572,350	May 31, '02.	2	SA	161½	163¼	161	162⅜	147¼	171,923
124¾	95⅜	107	July 28.	98¼	Jan. 3.	104½	104⅝	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,068,200	Aug. 25, '02.	1½	Q	104⅜	105	103¾	104	113	6,711
50	14⅞	47½	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	41	42	.....	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	41	41	41	41	29¼	200
94	33⅜	83	Jan. 14.	71	Feb. 15.	77½	79	+ 1.	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	.....	.....	78	79	78	79	.....	700
81	57	100	July 25.	80¼	Jan. 7.	97	98	+ 1⅜	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	SA	98	99	96	98⅜	72	600
52	30	51⅜	Aug. 29.	39	Jan. 14.	51	51½	— ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1½	Q	51½	51⅜	50½	51⅛	41½	8,585
89	72¾	89	Apr. 29.	82¾	Feb. 4.	86½	86¾	.....	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1¾	Q	87¾	88¼	87½	88⅛	83¼	1,700
225	196½	250	Apr. 29.	215	Jan. 13.	242	245	— 4	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	Q	246	246	241	241	.....	500
.....	.....	34½	Apr. 29.	26	Apr. 16.	32	32⅝	— ½	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	.....	.....	.....	32⅜	32¾	32	32	.....	800
.....	.....	89⅝	Aug. 29.	80	Apr. 1.	89⅜	90	+ 1¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 30, '02.	1½	Q	88	89¾	88	89⅝	.....	1,600
58	24½	70⅝	Aug. 27.	52¾	Mar. 10.	69¾	69⅝	+ 1⅞	Reading.	50	69,900,000	.....	.....	.....	68	70¼	67¾	69¾	45¼	362,349
82⅞	65	88	Aug. 27.	79⅛	Mar. 10.	87¼	87⅝	+ ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	87	88	86½	87¼	77⅜	22,900
64½	38	76¼	Aug. 27.	60	Jan. 14.	76	76½	+ 2.	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	.....	.....	73⅞	76¼	73¾	76	56¾	61,400
24	11⅜	21½	Aug. 23.	15⅜	Jan. 2.	21	21½	.....	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	.....	.....	21⅜	21¼	20⅞	21¼	19½	19,400
82	55¼	78⅝	Aug. 27.	68	Jan. 16.	78⅝	78¾	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,308,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78½	73½	3,200
38¾	18	25⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 3.	19¾	21	+ 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	19	21⅜	19	20¼	31⅜	2,900
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	66	July 25.	69	71	+ 1.	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,951,400	June 15, '02.	1⅜	Q	70	71	70	71	79½	1,000
15⅛	7⅝	24¼	Aug. 29.	13	Jan. 14.	24¼	24¾	+ ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	24	24¼	23	24¼	12	7,200
78½	55	79	Aug. 20.	62	Feb. 6.	76½	78¾	+ ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,401,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	79	79	76⅜	78⅝	68	6,000
36	17	41	Aug. 29.	27	Jan. 6.	40⅞	40⅝	+ 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	.....	.....	37¾	41	37¼	40½	27	1,275
56⅛	21½	85½	July 31.	53⅜	Jan. 2.	79½	79⅝	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	.....	.....	.....	80	80	79	80	47⅜	5,100
76½	53⅛	80⅝	July 30.	70¼	May 5.	76½	76⅝	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	77	77	76	76¼	71	1,900
39½	16	39	Aug. 13.	23½	Mar. 5.	37⅞	38	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	.....	.....	38½	38¼	37¼	37½	31⅞	5,600
71	41⅛	79¼	Aug. 23.	53½	Mar. 5.	77⅞	78	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	79⅛	79⅛	78	78	63¾	16,050
41¼	19½	65	Aug. 23.	20½	June 23.	64⅛	64⅜	+14½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	49⅜	65	49½	64½	32	25,175
86	65½	91½	Aug. 28.	80¼	May 19.	91	92	+ 4½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	87½	91½	87½	91½	.....	1,500
63⅜	29	77⅞	Aug. 23.	53	Jan. 15.	77	77¼	+ ⅜	Southern Pacific.	100	197,852,100	.....	.....	.....	77¼	77¼	76⅝	77½	60¾	233,440
3⅜	1⅜	41⅜	Aug. 21.	31¼	Jan. 27.	39⅝	40	— ⅜	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000	.....	.....	.....	40⅜	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	33¾	81,600
3⅜	1⅜	41⅜	Aug. 21.	31¼	Jan. 27.	39⅝	40	— ⅜	Southern Railway pf.	100	80,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	97¼	97¼	96	96½	88¼	9,900
94⅞	67¼	98½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	96¾	96⅞	.....	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	7⅞	7¾	7	7	4¼	1,200
8½	3½	9¾	Apr. 30.	4	Jan. 10.	7⅞	7⅞	.....												
70⅞	49⅝	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	70⅝	70⅞	+ ⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	69⅜	71⅜	69¼	70½	66½	40,670
52⅞	23⅞	54	Aug. 21.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	53	53⅝	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific.	100	39,760,000	.....	.....	.....	52¾	54	52½	53½	46	59,750
42½	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 8.	43¾	43½	+ 2⅜	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	8,945,300	.....	.....	.....	40¼	43⅝	40½	43⅜	35	5,000
123½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	131½	132	.....	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 20, '00.	1¼	..	131½	132⅜	131½	132⅜	121	225
25⅛	10⅜	32½	Aug. 18.	18½	Jan. 21.	32	32¼	+ 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,000	.....	.....	.....	31	32½	30	32½	21⅜	25,570
31½	28	39⅝	Aug. 20.	33	Jan. 15.	48½	49	+ ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	47½	49⅝	46	48⅝	35½	20,940
100½	65⅞	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	...	128	— ⅝	**Twin City Rapid Transit Co.**	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	128	129	128	128	102⅜	2,350
19⅜	12	18¼	Apr. 8.	12	Feb. 1.	14½	15¾	+ ⅛	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	.....	.....	14½	14½	14½	14⅛	17¼	200
75⅝	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	79½	80⅞	.....	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1⅝	Q	80	80	80	80	73	100
133	76	113¾	Aug. 28.	98¾	Feb. 28.	112¾	113⅛	+ 3½	**Union Pacific.**	100	104,300,200	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	109⅜	113¼	109⅝	112⅝	104⅛	472,745
103⅝	81	97½	Aug. 28.	86⅝	Mar. 6.	94	94½	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	39,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	93	95	93	94	92	23,760
180	145	250	Aug. 29.	194¾	Jan. 25.	245	253	+10	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	July 1a, '02.	1¼	Q	249	250	249	250	.....	700
187	157	234	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	229	230	+ 4	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,997,450	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	227	230	227	230	.....	500
22	11⅜	28½	Aug. 29.	17	Jan. 27.	28	28½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	28,000,000	.....	.....	.....	27½	28½	27½	28	19⅝	11,800
60⅜	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	64½	64⅝	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,968,100	.....	.....	.....	65	65¾	64¾	65¼	53	4,500
33	24	41½	Aug. 23.	28	Jan. 17.	41	41½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	.....	.....	.....	41	41½	40½	41½	32	4,525
28	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19½	Jan. 30.	29¾	30¼	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,188,800	.....	.....	.....	29⅞	30¾	29	30¼	22½	28,950
49⅜	39½	57⅞	Aug. 29.	39½	Jan. 24.	56¼	56½	+ 1¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	.....	.....	55	57⅞	53½	56¾	44½	19,520

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 30, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$248,200.00	$3,150.00	$12,700	$32,000.00	.....	$143,450.00
Colonial	100,000	2,462,800.00	47,600.00	155,700	132,700.00	$100,000.00	2,205,400.00
Columbia	500,000	2,985,000.00	124,100.00	100,000	274,000.00	3,000.00	3,135,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	558,446.00	10,533.00	32,779	48,894.00	.....	569,155.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,457,700.00	92,800.00	54,100	216,900.00	.....	1,332,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,495,184.52	11,470.04	134,353	152,870.89	77,500.00	1,736,334.16
Hamilton	200,000	1,810,900.00	94,200.00	85,800	115,500.00	5,000.00	1,912,400.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,131,800.00	5,50.00	42,000	117,400.00	900.00	1,075,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,302,500.00	140,400.00	70,000	396,500.00	53,100.00	2,904,000.00
Mutual	200,000	1,802,541.18	30,016.57	128,000	197,091.42	.....	1,863,207.77
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	2,922,541.00	75,000.00	224,316	220,846.00	100,166.00	3,483,513.00
Plaza	100,000	2,825,000.00	102,000.00	181,400	174,900.00	.....	2,987,800.00
Riverside	100,000	942,990.03	17,433.81	68,446	69,987.22	.....	929,261.22
State	100,000	5,082,000.00	338,900.00	174,000	114,000.00	105,000.00	5,543,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,414,000.00	37,100.00	175,000	162,000.00	.....	1,851,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,142,200.00	44,100.00	132,000	89,500.00	38,300.00	1,347,900.00
Union Square	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	2,170,800.00	252,800.00	60,800	51,400.00	.....	1,253,500.00
Varick	100,000	730,100.00	2,50 1.00	61,100	84,400.00	400.00	716,500.00
Washington	100,000	725,518.00	11,050.00	44,383	23,925.00	19,494.00	744,467.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	424,917.00	7,344.00	5,949	23,577.00	.....	275,671.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,655,200.00	50,900.00	122,000	181,700.00	7,800.00	1,732,890.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,461,430.00	12,717.00	83,913	112,892.00	111,486.00	1,553,430.00
Broadway	100,000	1,648,857.00	31,42 1.00	112,250	218,600.00	.....	1,823,180.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,442,100.00	72,00 0.00	58,900	112,200.00	70,100.00	1,470,400.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	319,300.00	7,20 0.00	40,100	47,900.00	13,800.00	380,400.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	730,900.00	30,000.00	28,100	62,200.00	24,000.00	736,400.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,903,000.00	356,90 0.00	75,900	434,100.00	.....	3,321,500.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,774,900.00	213,10 0.00	184,500	284,800.00	20,000.00	4,614,700.00
Merchants'	100,000	931,454.00	10,520.00	56,347	162,962.00	.....	917,454.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,081,000.00	190,00 0.00	223,000	662,000.00	21,000.00	4,505,000.00
National City	300,000	2,941,000.00	91,000.00	237,000	477,000.00	54,000.00	3,222,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,042,432.44	10,221.81	47,751	40,154.84	96,564.59	1,006,541.34
People's	100,000	1,255,300.00	50,500.00	84,200	31,400.00	50,500.00	1,301,500.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	525,975.00	9,363.00	43,162	66,864.00	39,567.00	529,155.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,009,900.00	50,40 0.00	2,500	244,200.00	50,000.00	967,600.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	1,252,500	38,450.00	38,281	47,474.00	7,847.00	553,450.00
Union	200,000	1,297,700.00	39,70 0.00	79,600	56,500.00	121,100.00	1,286,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	795,400.00	33,400.00	26,000	54,200.00	38,900.00	779,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	581,000.00	15,78 1.00	27,329	113,850.00	13,500.00	640,525.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	721,922.00	58,371.00	9,000	141,314.02	.....	735,388.82
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,813,300.00	200,00 0.00	283,800	1,144,900.00	1,079,300.00	6,642,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,307,295.00	78,411.00	72,253	170,007.00	76,521.00	1,928,887.00
Second National	250,000	1,174,700.00	72,40 1.00	15,900	285,800.00	10,000.00	1,112,300.00
Third National	200,000	1,187,988.89	57,18 1.38	79,113	332,454.79	27,425.93	1,297,999.04
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,278,800.00	111,703.00	18,100	171,500.00	21,400.00	1,998,700.00
Second National	125,000	1,632,016.00	27,137.00	28,815	59,200.00	19,600.00	1,695,772.00

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 30	$1,570,876,095	$45,850,840
Aug. 22	1,475,536,456	68,387,937
Aug. 16	1,353,532,098	53,302,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,040	65,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,129	66,775,548
July 26	1,514,546,891	67,630,531
July 19	1,517,675,429	65,158,418
July 12	1,360,038,492	60,126,603
*July 5	1,371,962,474	90,401,542
June 28	1,221,624,392	72,599,747
June 21	1,280,028,007	59,405,186
June 14	1,285,250,948	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,222	57,280,525
May 31	1,015,072,989	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,068,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,399,246	78,587,339
April 26	1,904,800,011	68,819,000
April 19	1,759,118,750	60,287,569
April 12	1,933,190,941	58,338,519
April 5	1,475,991,543	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,981,961	4,674,003
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,489
March 15	1,345,254,340	6,620,937
March 8	1,313,238,887	67,340,185
March 1	1,486,914,697	68,597,220
*Feb. 22	1,116,588,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,623
Feb. 8	1,454,944,013	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,653,813	69,961,923
Jan. 25	1,475,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,503,287,749	71,267,852
Jan. 11	1,709,913,701	71,296,012
*Jan. 4	1,625,028,012	72,357,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,197	30,231,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,062,949,755	58,705,733
Dec. 7	1,540,886,051	56,427,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,420,370
Nov. 23	1,492,046,350	60,954,712
Nov. 16	1,704,458,839	64,703,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,698,446
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,298,690,364	67,478,527
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,221,644,023	68,346,153
Oct. 5	1,314,926,507	68,577,911
Sept. 21	1,228,580,571	55,889,136
Sept. 14	1,376,846,723	70,039,703
*Sept. 7	997,339,081	60,303,408
Aug. 31	1,125,833,498	53,743,014

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,963,450	23,733,934	16,707,250
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	29,022,750	28,838,225	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,696,225	20,302,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	15,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,775
Feb. 22	12,456,250	14,546,675	19,677,350
March 1	9,975,525	14,891,100	13,041,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,800	2,980,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,317,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,878,650	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,750,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,431,600	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	12,209,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,201,450	21,283,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,121,275
June 7	13,283,575	13,541,500	19,374,250
June 14	13,092,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,750	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,250	8,484,200	10,859,375
July 5	10,084,275	5,211,225	14,274,550
July 12	12,220,900	12,809,375	19,999,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,079,775	24,081,900
July 26	15,566,400	23,128,775	27,538,075
Aug. 2	13,778,125	22,165,250	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,631,200	20,832,050	28,125,250
Aug. 16	7,120,950	18,421,900	26,567,050
Aug. 23	9,747,575	18,148,100	21,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Aug. 31	$11,919,925	$27,078,475	$9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,916,875	26,654,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	15,954,225	16,552,725	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,255,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,530,025	6,241,900	647,200
Oct. 12	12,483,175	4,463,925	1,117,350
Oct. 19	15,463,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,325	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,050,400	*838,350
Nov. 9	8,629,925	4,836,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,069,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,498,925	12,278,375	6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	5,536,700
Dec. 7	6,097,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	9,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 21	5,785,325	9,497,000	10,384,075
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,868,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$9,742,775	1893	$8,836,200
1901	11,919,925	1895	33,149,925
1900	27,078,475	1894	65,820,825
1899	9,191,250	1893	*1,567,525
1898	21,543,500	1892	3,887,875
1897	39,347,900	1891	12,767,825

—Deficit.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 30, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$17,490,000	$2,902,000	$1,781,000	$16,853,000	$886,000
2,050,000	2,386,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,878,000	7,707,000	1,986,000	30,263,000	.....
3,000,000	1,213,800	Merchants' National.	13,368,100	1,964,500	1,568,000	15,902,500	.....
2,000,000	2,476,000	Mechanics' National.	13,252,000	2,140,000	1,296,000	15,249,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,200	Bank of America.	19,789,100	2,646,800	2,761,700	21,694,800	.....
1,000,000	295,700	Phenix National.	5,702,000	1,013,000	385,000	5,861,000	47,500
25,000,000	15,156,100	National City.	126,661,000	21,748,000	7,818,000	111,538,000	4,661,000
500,000	7,212,400	Chemical National.	24,012,100	4,597,000	2,256,700	23,680,000	.....
600,000	258,300	Merch. Exch. National.	5,221,700	830,900	589,100	6,550,400	242,300
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National.	8,804,700	956,200	840,700	9,885,000	367,400
500,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	1,816,000	426,200	96,100	2,086,000	46,000
400,000	181,500	Mechanics & Traders'.	3,616,000	367,000	370,000	3,546,000	.....
300,000	184,500	Greenwich.	1,194,900	70,100	197,000	1,052,400	.....
600,000	508,300	Leather Manuf. National	4,545,100	918,900	221,000	4,442,900	485,900
1,700,000	150,400	Seventh National.	6,755,700	1,388,300	339,700	6,856,000	538,100
5,000,000	3,488,100	Am. Exchange Nat.	29,941,000	5,102,000	1,200,000	24,215,000	1,102,000
10,000,000	7,286,600	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	73,452,700	9,602,500	6,003,200	63,301,500	3,214,400
1,000,000	1,574,800	National Broadway.	7,153,900	1,052,500	274,200	6,117,000	447,400
1,000,000	1,388,300	Mercantile National.	14,273,200	2,112,200	1,750,300	15,243,800	990,300
422,700	549,000	Pacific.	3,264,400	227,200	498,200	3,625,000	.....
450,000	1,010,500	Chatham National.	6,047,800	703,800	806,000	6,113,900	49,500
200,000	261,300	People's.	2,116,000	312,000	170,200	2,045,700	.....
2,000,000	1,858,900	National Bank of N. A.	16,559,700	2,716,000	1,202,100	15,789,700	821,200
3,000,000	5,753,100	Hanover National.	48,538,200	9,264,900	6,517,100	57,198,800	1,937,600
1,000,000	978,300	Irving National.	6,552,000	979,700	512,600	6,839,000	546,300
1,550,000	801,200	National Citizens'.	5,834,900	939,000	650,500	6,292,900	644,700
500,000	205,900	Nassau.	2,839,300	481,100	241,200	3,202,000	.....
900,000	1,041,100	Market & Ful. National.	5,543,800	1,074,000	759,000	6,813,000	50,000
1,000,000	256,700	National Shoe & Leather	4,211,800	967,900	256,900	4,827,000	46,100
1,400,000	1,578,200	Corn Exchange.	24,297,000	3,050,000	2,943,000	27,084,000	.....
300,000	620,300	Oriental.	1,864,000	146,400	310,900	1,720,400	.....
1,500,000	6,223,000	Imp. & Trad. National.	24,104,000	4,067,000	1,399,000	20,773,000	49,100
2,000,000	4,303,500	National Park.	5,824,900	13,536,200	4,134,300	66,638,200	49,200
250,000	146,000	East River National.	1,188

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 29.$18,850,000

	Week Ended Aug. 29.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106	106½	106	106½	3
American Bicycle 5s	63	64	57	57	116
American Hide & Leather 6s	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99⅞	29
Ann Arbor 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s	104	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	1134
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96⅛	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞	16
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	102
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅝	95	94½	94½	25½
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	112⅝	116	112⅝	114½	364
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	30
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	90⅝	91	90	90⅜	19
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90½	90⅜	90	90	54
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108½	108½	108	108	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅜	18
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	117⅜	117⅜	12
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	½
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110⅝	111	110½	110½	14
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80	82⅜	80	82⅜	160
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	38⅝	40½	38⅝	39⅜	273
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	28	28½	27½	27½	13
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136	136	136	136	7
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88⅜	88⅝	88½	88½	30
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	11½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108½	108¾	108¼	108¼	40
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82½	82½	81⅞	81⅞	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	103	103⅜	103	103⅛	5
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅜	96	95⅜	96	449
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	90¾	99¾	90¾	90¾	5
C., B. & Q., Nebraska ext. 4s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	3
Chi. & Eastern Ill. 1st sinking fund 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123⅞	123⅞	127⅞	123⅞	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul terminal 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	6
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	107	108	107	108	2
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 7s	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	14
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	138	138	138	138	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90	90	89½	89½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	99½	100¼	98	100	227
Colorado & Southern 4s	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	44
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64⅝	66⅞	64¾	66¾	1,325
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	6
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	89	89	89	89	2
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1, g. 3½s	68	80	68	80	743
Detroit Southern 4s	86	86	86	86	2
Erie general 4s	86¼	87½	86½	87½	148
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	58
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	18
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	112¼	12½	112¼	112½	5
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-5s	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	22
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	88¾	89	88¾	89	12
Gal., Houston & Henderson 5s	105½	105¾	105½	105½	10
Green Bay, debenture, A	85	85	85	85	1
Green Bay, debenture, B	22	23⅜	21	23	234
Hocking Valley 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼	42
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102¼	106	102½	103	10¼
International Paper 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96⅞	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	91⅜	92	91½	92	62
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110	110	110	110	5
Long Island unified 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	28
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	101	101	101	101	5
Mexican Central con. 4s	82⅜	82¼	82½	82½	6
Mexican Central 1st income	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜	32⅛	283
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22	22	22	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	34
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84½	84½	84	84½	56
Mo., Kan. & Texas, St. Louis, Div. 4s	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	87¼	10
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	109	109	109	109	37
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79¼	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	30
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. tr. 3½s	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	10
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜	94⅛	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	19
N. Y. Gas & El L., H. & F. pur. money 4s	96¼	96¾	96	96	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s certfs	226	226	226	226	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	104⅝	104	104	12
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94½	94½	94¼	94½	180
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102⅞	102	102⅞	23½
Northern Pacific 3s	75	75	74⅜	74⅜	47½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104½	104⅛	104⅜	64
Oregon Short Line 6s	125⅞	125¾	125⅝	125⅝	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	108¼	109¼	108¼	108¼	1,642½
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	75	75	75	75	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	19
Reading general 4s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	96⅝	80
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100½	100¼	100¼	100½	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st gtd. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116½	116½	34
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	26
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	10
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99	99¼	99	99½	20
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	86½	86⅞	86⅛	86⅜	125
St. P., M. & M., East Minn. Div. 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86⅜	88	86½	86½	80
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	88½	86¼	88	88	82
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104	104½	104	104½	16
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	95	94½	95	154
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1
Southern Railway 5s	121⅝	122	121½	122	22
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	16	16	15	15	33
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	68	68	68	68	21
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	6
Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	118	118	118	118	6
Third Avenue con. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	80
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83⅞	86⅞	83⅞	86⅞	186
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅞	105	104⅝	104⅝	34
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	109⅛	115⅝	109⅛	112⅝	9,122
United States Reduction and Refining 6s	84½	85	84½	85	11
United States Leather 6s	113⅞	118⅛	113⅞	115⅝	4
Wabash 1st 5s	119	120	119	119¼	7
Wabash 2d 5s	108½	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	77⅞	78¼	77¼	77⅞	760
West Shore 4s	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	12
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	19
Western Union coll. trust 5s	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	10
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	106	108	106	108	8
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	97	97	95½	95⅞	14
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	93	93	92¾	93⅝	56
Total sales					$18,850,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1902.

United States 2s, registered	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝	4
United States 2s, coupon, small	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	4
United States 2s, coupon	107	107	107	107	1
Total sales					$50,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 29, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	51
Total sales					$56,000
Grand total					$18,934,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109⅞	Apr. 14	108¾	Aug. 23	108¾	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	109⅞	Mar. 7	107⅞	July 28	107⅞	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅞	Feb. 7	108½	July 24	108½	Aug. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108⅝	July 26	108⅝	July 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	133½	Feb. 5	132½	July 23	132½	July 25
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	133½	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¼	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105¼	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	104	Aug. 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106⅜	Aug. 22	107	Aug. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 23	106⅜	Aug. 26	106⅜	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	106⅞	Aug. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small.	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.	.....		.....		109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106⅝	Aug. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	.....		.....		130½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.	.....		.....		120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96¼	Aug. 25
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95¼	Aug. 19	95¼	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small.	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	95	Aug. 19
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	9⅞	Aug. 22
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	99⅜	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96⅛	Aug. 28

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s. M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	Aug. 18

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 30	4,666,207
Same week last year	2,693,194
To date this year	118,182,450
Corresponding date last year	202,490,541
Bonds for the week	$18,934,000
Same week last year	$9,648,700
To date this year	$612,865,900
Corresponding date last year	$723,313,420

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Aug. 31, '01.	Aug. 30, '02.	Increase.
Industrial	627,469	798,310	160,841
Railroad	2,065,725	3,877,897	1,812,172
Mining	500	.....	.....

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Aug. 31, '01.	Aug. 30, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$8,802,000	$17,028,000	$8,336,000
Industrial	941,000	1,822,000	881,000
Government	13,700	28,000	14,300
State	2,000	56,000	54,000

Money rate ranges for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 1.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Butterick Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Hayward Brothers & Wakefield, Boston—Dividend payable.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Automatic Weighing Machine Company—Annual meeting.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
Helmetta Mercantile Company—Annual meeting.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Panama Railroad—Books close.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
National Rice Milling Company—Annual meeting.
United States Reduction and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Sept. 5.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and for annual meeting.
Iowa Central Railway—Annual meeting.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Books close.
Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Annual meeting.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Cotton Duck Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on common.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on common.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Aug. 25 to 30.

AMERICAN SILVER COIN—			
Paloma	Port-au-Prince		70
Madiana	St. Kitts		323
Madiana	Dominica		24
Karthago	St. Thomas		542
Caribbee	St. Thomas		829
GOLD BULLION—			
Sailor Prince	Barbadoes		465
Matanzas	Tampico		147
Alleghany	Greytown		29,461
Alleghany	Puerto Colombia		25,000
SILVER BULLION—			
Matanzas	Tampico		7,313
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—			
Alleghany	Greytown		1,500
Madiana	St. Kitts		35
Madiana	Dominica		105
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—			
Maracaibo	Carracao		900
Advance	Coken		1,000
Madiana	St. Kitts		170
Madiana	Dominica		305
Madiana	St. Martin		120
Karthago	St. Thomas		413
Caribbee	St. Thomas		462
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—			
Madiana	Dominica		5
			$59,362

Experts, New York, Aug. 25 to 30.

Aug.			
25..K'spr's Wilh'm.	London	G. C. (Mexican)	$31,800
25..K'spr's Wilh'm.	London	S. C.	
26..Oceanic	London	S. B.	16,000
26..Philadelphia	London	G. B.	380,923
26..Philadelphia	London	S. B. (Mexican)	389,095 10,380
27..La Gascogne	Havre	S. B.	34,227
27..Havana	Progreso	G. C. (United States)	2,000
27..Cherokee	Turk's Island	S. C. (British)	1,948
29..Lucania	London	S. B.	287,465
30..Hellenes	Montevideo	G. C. (United States)	500,000
			$1,283,235

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug.			
23..Caracas	La Guayra	S. C. (Venezuela)	40,000
			$1,323,235

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $252,436,978; balances, $8,909,697; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $140,418.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86.60; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount bid, 10c premium asked. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c premium.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	269	269	269
M week Aug.	$46,000	$39,395	$31,210
From July 1	320,306	303,977	264,780
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
M week Aug.	100,000	90,351	85,000
From July 1	760,356	748,107	681,661
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for July—			
Gross earnings	1,809,977	1,654,726	1,505,899
Op. exp. & taxes	993,662	726,899	716,697
Net earnings	816,324	811,827	789,142

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 3-16d per ounce, in New York at 47⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 29, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asʻd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 Q J	100 Mar 13	95⅝ Jan 3	96¼ Aug 27	99⅝
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995 A O	103¾ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	104¾ Aug 29	104 104½
Do registered A O	103¾ Mar 25	102¾ Jun 26	102¾ June 26	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 Nov.	97 Jul 30	92 Jan 22	96¾ Aug 27	96¾ 97
Do do registered Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	93¾ Mar 24	94½ Aug 15	.. ..
Do stamped	93¾ Jan 8	91¼ Jun 6	95 Aug 29	94¾ 95
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1955 F A	97 Aug 3	97 Aug 3	97 Aug 3	.. ..
Do debenture 4s Series L, 1914 F A	95¾ Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946 J J	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ De 20,01	114 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J	97¼ Jun 25	94¾ Jan 2	94¾ Aug 29	94¾ 95
Do do registered	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 A O	101¾ Jan 23	102 May 30	104¾ Aug 29	104 105
Do do registered J J	103¾ Feb 5	102 Jan 6	102¾ Feb 19	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911 M S	116 Aug 28	104 Jan 14	114¾ Aug 28	114 115½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 M N	96¾ Apr 25	96¼ Aug 1	96¾ Aug 27	96¾ 91½
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941 M N	91¾ Jun 9	90 Jul 14	90 Aug 28	90 90¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 6½s, 1925 J J	90¾ Jul 16	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ July 16	.. ..
Do do registered	97¼ Feb 19	97⅞ May 21	98¾ Aug 15	98 98½
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 F A	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 M S	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 14,01	109 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 M S	110½ Feb 20	117 Jun 25	118 Aug 12	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 J J	130¾ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J D	125¼ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	127 Aug 13	126¾ 127½
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,00	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951 J J	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	100 101¼
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 J D	106¾ May 29	103½ Jun 5	103¾ June 27	104 105
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934 A O	126¾ Mar 25	124¾ Jun 26	124¾ July 8	125¾ 125
Do do registered A O	124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921 A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 J J	107¼ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	105¾ Aug 21	105 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913 M S	111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	110¾ Aug 16	.. 110½
Do do registered J D	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J D	95 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	93 June 3	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g.5s, 1937 M N	102½ Apr 15	106½ Jan 28	109 July 24	100 109¾
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945 M N	123 May 27	119½ Mar 10	122 May 27	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 M N	113¾ Apr 12	109¾ Jan 3	110¾ Aug 29	110¾ 111
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 M N	.. ..	.. ..	109½ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	85¼ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	82¾ Aug 28	82¾ ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	44½ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	39¾ Aug 28	39 40¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	31 Apr 12	18½ Jan 8	27¾ Aug 28	27 28½
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951 J D	93¾ Feb 8	91¼ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	90¼ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 De 27,99	100½ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947 J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 27,99	109¾ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 J J	111½ Apr 30	106 Jan 30	112¾ Apr 30	109¾ ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 M N	103¾ Jan 2	101¼ May 24	101¾ May 24	101¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987 J D	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	136 Aug 28	136 136½
Do do registered Q J	128¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	135¾ Aug 6	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 J J	115 Jun 25	112¾ Aug 19	113¾ Aug 21	113 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912 Q M	106 Mar 27	105 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	.. ..
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910 Q M	105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ Aug 25	.. ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908 A O	117 Mar 4	112 Apr 18	113 May 27	114 114½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 A O	117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114¼ June 25	114 117½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 M N	122½ Apr 30	119½ May 14	120¾ Aug 29	120 120¾
Do do registered M N	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ De 31,01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 M S	110¼ Feb 27	106¾ Jan 3	106¾ Aug 28	106¾ 106¾
Do do registered M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 J J	110 Jun 17	108¾ May 15	110 June 17	114¾ 116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989 J J	103½ Apr 2	104 Jan 4	103¼ June 20	102¾ 105
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 M S	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99¾ July 21	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941 M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Ag 29,99	108 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 M N	104¼ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	102¾ ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949 A O	88 Jan 11	85 Apr 18	85 Aug 22	.. 85½
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950 J J	86 Jun 11	81¾ Aug 7	81¾ Aug 29	81¾ ..
Do registered J J	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 J J	106¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	103¼ Aug 28	103¼ 103¾
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 F A	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 J D	103½ Jan 17	100¾ Aug 7	100¾ Aug 7	100¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 J J	102¾ Mar 31	99 Aug 21	99¾ Aug 27	99 ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 A O	110¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	.. ..
Do do 4s, 1919 A O	106 Feb 14	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	104¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 M N	111½ Feb 20	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ ..
Do do registered M N	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Au 1, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 M S	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 29	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 M N	110 Feb 20	107½ May 2	108¾ Aug 27	108 ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 M S	112 Jan 24	119¾ May 19	119 July 9	.. 119½
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 J D	114 May 19	111 Jun 13	111¾ Aug 26	111¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 A O	139¾ Jul 31	138¾ Apr 4	139¾ July 31	139¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 M N	126¾ Apr 12	122¾ Jan 21	125¾ Aug 27	123¾ 124¾
Do do registered M N	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936 J J	125 May 6	125 May 6	125 May 6	123 ..
Chi. Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947 J J	132½ Jun 25	128 Jan 10	132 Aug 4	131 ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 J J	116 Jan 24	113 Jan 3	116 Aug 19	.. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 J J	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	112½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Do con. 7s, 1905 J J	196 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	189 Aug 20	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 J J	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	112¾ Aug 28	112½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989 J J	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	114¾ July 11	.. ..
Do do registered Q J	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989 J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 J J	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	117½ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 J J	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	120¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 J J	118 Mar 31	114¾ Aug 4	114¾ Aug 4	114½ 116½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	117¾ Aug 28	117½ 118½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 J J	115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	113¾ July 12	112 ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 J J	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Je 18, 90	135¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 J J	124 Apr 2	120¾ Aug 19	120¾ Aug 19	120 ..
Do do 5s, 1910 J J	110¾ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 J J	120 Apr 28	116¾ Jan 22	118¾ Aug 22	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 7s, 1919 J J	119 Mar 19	118¾ May 16	118¾ May 16	115¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 J J	109¼ Feb 7	108¾ Jul 16	108¾ July 16	109¾ 109
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910 J J	117½ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	114½ Aug 8	114½ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 J J	115 Mar 20	112 Jan 10	112 Mar 4	112½ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 J J	121¼ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	117¾ Aug 19	117 ..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910 J D	117 Mar 26	114 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	115 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 J D	125¼ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915 Q F	141 Jan 23	133 Aug 12	135 Aug 12	135 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902 J D	104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	101¾ Aug 21	101¾ ..
Do do registered J D	104 Apr 21	101¾ Jun 14	101¾ Aug 20	101¾ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 F A 15	107½ May 8	107 Jun 23	107½ Aug 25	107½ ..
Do do registered F A 15	.. ..	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 M N	106¼ Jun 24	103¾ Jun 24	103¾ June 24	.. 106¾
Do do registered Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 10,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 A O	118 Mar 3	116 Jan 10	115¾ July 22	113½ ..
Do do registered A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929 A O	110 Apr 10	105¾ Jan 2	109 Aug 13	109 110
Do do registered A O	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ May 24,01	.. ..
Do debentures 5s, 1909 M N	109½ Feb 27	107 Aug 14	108 Aug 27	108 ..
Do do registered M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 A O 15	117¾ Mar 22	114 May 10	115½ June 24	.. ..
Do do registered A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933 M N	124 Apr 21	121¾ Jan 8	125¼ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered M N	.. ..	.. ..	123 May 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 M S	.. ..	.. ..	113 Je 23,01	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 M S	105½ Mar 7	105½ Mar 7	105½ Mar 7	105½ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909 M S	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Au 30,01	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907 M N	111½ Apr 2	110¾ Jun 10	110¾ June 10	110¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 M N	137¾ Apr 10	133¾ May 17	133¾ July 11	133¾ 134½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929 F A	128½ Jan 8	125 Aug 4	125 Aug 8	124¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925 M S	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	143¾ Feb 10	138¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 J J	139¾ Jan 10	133¾ Jan 3	138¾ Jan 10	132¾ ..
Do conv. deb. s. f. 5s, 1907 F A	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Fe 21,01	103¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911 M N	110¼ May 2	110¼ May 2	110¼ May 2	112 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 J J	132 Apr 29	128 Jan 6	128¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do registered J J	128¼ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	128¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 J J	112¾ Apr 18	105¾ Jan 6	109¾ Aug 27	109¾ 109½
Do do registered J J	112 Mar 25	100 Jan 25	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905 M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	99¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910 M N	99¾ Jun 30	98¾ Jun 30	98¾ June 30	98¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1912 M N	98¾ Jul 1	98¾ Jul 1	99¾ July 10	98 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916 M N	98¾ Jun 28	98¼ Jun 26	98¾ June 28	98¼ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905 J J	98¾ May 20	98 Apr 28	98¾ May 20	97½ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1905 J J	101¼ Jul 8	101¼ Jul 8	101¼ July 8	97½ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905 J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	96½ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 A O	110½ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110½ Apr 4	111 ..
Do small bonds, 1923 A O	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 J D	142 Apr 30	137¾ Aug 20	138 Aug 29	138 ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 M N	141¾ Mar 21	138¾ Jul 8	139¾ July 8	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 M J	140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	138 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919 A O	130¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	129¾ June 26	128¾ 130
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947 J J	90¾ Apr 17	86 Feb 6	89¾ Aug 29	89½ 90
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 Q M	119 May 21	117¾ Jun 24	118¾ Aug 29	117¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921 J D	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	107¾ ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919 J J	114¾ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¾ May 14	105 ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905 A O	.. ..	.. ..	111½ De 9, 01	109¾ ..
Do gold 4½s, 1937 J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 M N	115½ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	115 ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 J D	104¾ Apr 17	102 Jan 3	102 Aug 29	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	101 ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 J J	103½ Jun 27	101¼ Mar 3	102¼ Aug 7	102 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990 M N	104¾ Apr 7	102¾ Aug 16	103¾ Aug 25	103 103½
Do do registered M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 May 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 M S	.. ..	.. ..	100 Je 14, 01	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,99	.. ..
Ind., B. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940 A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936 Q F	106 Jan 29	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928 J J	113½ Apr 23	113¾ Jul 31	113¾ Aug 6	114¾ ..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 J D	134¾ Jan 7	124¾ Jan 3	124¾ Jan 7	123 ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	133 ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940 A O	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ No 19,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 A O	102 Mar 3	98¾ Jan 6	100½ Aug 26	100 ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990 A	87½ Feb 21	87 May 16	87 Aug 27	74 ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 A O	116½ May 27	114¾ Apr 2	116¼ Aug 16	116¾ ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 J J	128 Jan 2	128 Jan 25	128 Jan 25	123¾ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947 J J	87 Feb 27	82 Jan 2	83 Jan 22	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 F A	97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	94¾ Aug 29	94 94¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 M S	120¼ Jan 28	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 M N	138 Apr 1	133 Jun 24	133 June 24	135½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 June 18	136½ 138¾
Do do registered J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921 J J	137 May 19	133¾ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	131¾ 133¾
Do registered J J	.. ..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923 F A	118¾ May 2	115¾ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 M N	103½ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	102 June 28	103 ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 A O	117 Mar 12	114¾ May 5	114¾ May 28	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 M S	144 May 12	142 Jun 5	142 May 28	.. ..
Do registered M S	.. ..	.. ..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906 A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	113 113¾
Do registered A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 8, 98	.. ..
Do 6s, 1906 A O	106 Jun 12	106¾ Apr 2	109 June 12	105¼ ..
Do do registered A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ben. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 M N	151½ Apr 22	147¾ Jun 3	147¾ June 3	147¼ ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asʻd.
Do registered M N	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	147¾ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 J J	104¾ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	102¾ Aug 27	102 102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 J J	112 Jan 6	110¾ Mar 17	110¾ May 28	.. ..
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928 J D	113¾ Apr 17	102 Jul 14	109¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929 J J	91 Jul 7	94½ Jun 26	89 Aug 28	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917 M N	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28,01	104¾ ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995 J D	102 Jul 22	101 Jun 10	102 July 22	.. ..
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995 J D	95¾ May 15	82¾ Jan 24	93¾ Aug 6	93 ..
Det. M. & M. 1d. grt. 3½s, 8 ser. A, 1911 Oct. 1	80 Aug 29	80 Jan 3	80 Aug 29	78½ 79½
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951 J D	97¾ Apr 25	84¾ Feb 6	88 Aug 20	.. 88½
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941 M S	95¾ Feb 28	87¾ Mar 26	93¾ Aug 20	.. 95½
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 A O	115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	115 July 23	115 ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 June 20	114½ ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 M N	115 Feb 28	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	114 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 M N	116 May 14	115¼ Jan 13	118 May 22	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 M S	122 Jan 25	115¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	119 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 M S	119¼ Apr 16	115 Mar 14	115¾ Apr 16	114½ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 A O	121¾ Jan 13	119¾ Aug 5	119¾ Aug 5	119¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 J D	109¾ Jan 16	108¾ Jan 13	100¼ Jan 16	107 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 M S	142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	140¾ Aug 20	140¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 M S	139 Feb 25	138 May 21	139 July 9	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996 J J	102 Jun 12	98¼ Feb 4	98¾ Aug 29	99½ 100
Do registered J J	98¾ Jul 29	98¾ Jul 29	98¾ July 29	110 ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996 F M	90 Jan 2	86¾ Aug 5	87¾ Aug 29	87 87½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951 F A	96 Apr 28	93 Aug 7	93¾ Aug 29	93 93½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 J D	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 M N	125¾ Apr 25	125¾ May 1	125¾ Aug 25	125¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909 A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	106 Aug 5	106 108
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 A O	137¾ Jun 23	136¾ May 20	137¾ June 23	137½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922 M N	121 Aug 16	117 Aug 14	121 Aug 16	115 ..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913 J J	115½ Apr 23	113¾ Apr 23	116¾ Aug 23	116 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946 M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 27,98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910 A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 21	114¾ Aug 21	.. ..
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937 J J	103 Mar 6	115¾ Jan 15	117 May 29	114¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s 1937 F A	103 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	Mar 10	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 F A	110¾ Jan 13	107¾ Aug 4	108 Aug 21	108 ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 M N	116¾ May 3	116 June 24	116¾ May 3	117 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 J D	115½ May 20	112½ Jan 17	114¾ June 24	114¾ 114¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933 F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 J J	136¾ Jun 6	121¾ Jul 29	121¾ July 29	122 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 A O	112 Mar 18	108½ Jul 16	110 Aug 20	110 ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923 A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930 A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926 J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	110 ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918 J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	104¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J	106¾ Feb 26	106¾ Feb 26	108¾ Feb 26	105¾ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 J D	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921 J D	116½ May 28	106 Jan 30	114¾ Aug 23	.. ..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928 J J	92½ Apr 4	87¼ Jul 9	89 Aug 27	88¼ 89
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913 A O	106¾ Jan 25	102 May 8	105¾ Aug 25	105¾ ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945 J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	112 ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929 J J	111¼ Mar 20	109¾ Jan 27	111¾ Mar 20	111 ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Aug 28	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	25 Apr 9	9¾ Jan 3	23 Aug 29	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999 J J	112 May 2	107¼ Jan 7	109¾ Aug 28	109 109¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948 A O	106 Mar 19	103¾ Apr 28	106 Aug 15	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951 J J	116 Feb 15	115 Jan 24	115¾ Apr 5	113¾ ..
Do registered J J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 12,00	112 ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951 J J	105¾ Feb 15	104¾ Mar 25	104¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Do do registered J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952 A O	106¾ Jan 20	104¾ Aug 19	104¾ Aug 19	105 ..
Do do registered A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 4, 01	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953 M N	106 Jan 31	103¼ May 1	104¾ July 18	103¾ ..
Do do registered Ap 15,98	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	.. ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950 J D	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	104¾ Jun 23	101¾ Jul 2	101⅝ Aug 27	101⅜	..
Do registered *J J	101¾ Jun 10	101⅜ Aug 26	101¾ Aug 26	101¾	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 J J*	100½ Apr 8	106¾ Jul 11	106⅜ July 11	107	..
Do do registered J J*	100 Jan 27	108½ Apr 2	103¾ Apr 2	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	104 Jan 29	102⅝ Apr 12	103⅜ Aug 20	103¾	..
Do do registered M S*	103¾ Jan 3	102¾ Apr 1	102¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	101¾ Apr 29	101¼ Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	101	..
Do do registered *J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	101¾ Apr 3	100⅝ Jun 10	100¾ June 10	101	..
Do do registered *M N	.. ..	.. ..	100⅜ No 21,01	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98 Jan 7	93¾ Aug 11	94¼ Aug 27	93½	94¼
Do do registered *F A	96¾ Jan 16	93 Jun 9	93¾ Aug 22	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¼ Jan 23	93 Aug 3	93½ Aug 26	..	..
Do do registered *F A	96 Jan 14	98 Feb 6	93¾ Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	111¾ Oc 10,01	106	..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clev., St. L. & C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940 J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 6, 00	106	..
Do income 5s. Sep., 1923 Oct.	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Dec 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	114½ Aug 27	113¾	..
Do registered J J	115¾ Jun 21	112½ Jan 22	113¾ Aug 11	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	107¾ Mar 3	104½ Jun 24	104⅞ June 24	104½	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	107¾ Mar 13	104¾ May 15	104¾ May 30	104¾	..
Do g. 5s, 1997 J D	109½ Feb 17	107¾ Jul 24	107¾ July 24	..	..
Do do registered *J D	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	111 Feb 6	111 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	133	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	146⅜ Ap 12,01	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1900 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	118⅜ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	125¾ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	..	129¾
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered J J	.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 29,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	115⅞ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. Jct g. 5s, 1927 A O*	124¼ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121½ May 1	..	124
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922 A O	127½ Mar 12	122½ Jul 14	122½ July 14	..	123½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	110¼ No 25,01	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108 Jan 6	105¼ May 29	107 Aug 27	..	107
Registered A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105 Se 26,01	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	226 Aug 22	204½ Jan 20	226 Aug 20	225	..
Do registered *J D	.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100 J D	220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	132½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Fe 9, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	105	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	105¾ Jan 10	106¾ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992. M S	103¾ Jan 4	103 Mar 3	104 Aug 28	104	104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	116½ Mar 7	116½ Mar 7	116½ Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	136¾ Mar 10	133 Jul 16	133 Aug 11	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	136 Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	132¾ Aug 14	129½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	135¼ May 26	134¾ Jul 24	134¾ July 24	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	103¾ Mar 21	101¾ Jul 25	102¾ Aug 29	102	103
Do registered J J	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	102¾ Aug 22	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941 J D*	95 Jul 24	92 Jun 6	94¾ Aug 29	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jy 1, 01	106½	..
Sct. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989 M N*	104½ Apr 21	101¾ Jan 10	102¾ Aug 28	102	..
N. P. Ry pr.ln.ry & l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997. Q J	106¾ Mar 31	104 Jul 1	104¾ Aug 29	104	104½
Do registered Q J	103½ Feb 27	103¾ Apr 12	103¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	75¾ Jul 31	73 May 7	74¾ Aug 28	74½	75
Do do registered Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102½ May 30	100 Jan 2	102¾ May 20	101	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 J J*	97¼ Jun 30	95 Jul 1	96 Aug 29	95¾	95¾
Do do registered J J*	96¾ Jan 10	94¼ Mar 13	95¾ Aug 27	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	129¾ May 1	129¾ May 1	129¾ May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates Q J	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	112¾ Feb 28	110¾ Apr 4	112½ Aug 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	94½ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119½ May 29	113 Jan 13	116 July 1	117	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Je 3, 01	112	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108½ July 9	110	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114½ Mar 12	109¼ Jan 26	112 Aug 28	111	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917 *A O	102½ May 13	102¼ May 13	102½ May 14	103	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	102 Apr 14	101¼ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	113¾ May 26	111¾ Jun 3	112¾ Aug 8	110	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112¾ May 26	110¾ Jul 1	110¾ July 1	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B., 1941 *F A	99 Jan 2	97½ Mar 7	98¾ July 7	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916 M N*	98 May 28	97½ May 12	98 May 28	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22,00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	101	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940 A O*	116½ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	115¾ Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ July 1	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	118½ Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 4, 01	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1940 F A*	97⅛ May 26	97 Jun 13	97¼ June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132 Jun 13	128¾ Aug 4	128¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½ May 2	128¾ Aug 12	128¾ Aug 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	.. ..	.. ..	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	110½ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	..	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	109¾ Aug 29	103¾ May 19	109¾ Aug 29	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	109	112
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J N	111½ Mar 19	111¼ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	110¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130½ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130½ Feb 10	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	125 June 23	125	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112½ Aug 28	112½	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939 *A O	117 Jan 27	113¼ May 19	114⅞ Aug 29	114	114⅜
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Oc 11,01	122	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928 A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	114	..
P. & S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102¼ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	102¾ June 19	..	105¼
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs 101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	..	100¾
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	117½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101 Jun 19	97½ Jan 14	98⅝ Aug 28	98⅛	98⅜
Do registered *J J	.. ..	.. ..	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951 *A O	98 Mar 14	95½ Apr 1	96¼ Aug 20	96	96¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	102⅞ Jun 27	100 Jan 2	100⅝ Aug 22	100¼	100⅝
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A,1949 *A O	95¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	93½ Aug 14	93¼	95
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918 A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	93¾	95
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	115¼ Apr 4	112¼ Mar 26	114 May 13	111½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82½ Apr 20	80¼ Jul 3	80¾ July 3	..	84
Do guaranteed J J*	94⅝ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	92¾ Aug 29	92¾	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	99½ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	97 Aug 25	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	111½ Jun 7	107 May 14	108¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	108¾ Aug 14	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134 Feb 28	130¼ Jul 10	130¾ July 10	131	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	118 Jan 28	114 Aug 19	114 Aug 19	114¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 4s, 1996 J J*	100 Jan 16	96 Jan 8	96¼ Aug 4	100	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	98¼ Feb 5	96 Aug 22	96 Aug 22	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928 *M N	123¾ Jun 16	123¼ Jun 16	123¾ June 16	125¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936 A O*	94¾ Mar 31	90¼ Jul 1	92 Aug 29	91½	92
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	100¼ Apr 15	96¾ Jan 2	99¾ Aug 28	95½	100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	90½ Aug 18	77 Jan 3	89¾ Aug 29	89½	89⅝
Do do trust certificates *J J	81⅝ May 26	80¾ May 12	81⅜ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 *J J	90 Jul 15	88 Jul 22	88¾ Aug 20	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	115¾ June 25	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½ Apr 30	133¾ Aug 22	133¾ Aug 22	136	..
Do do registered J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115½ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Aug 8	112½	..
Do do do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	118¼ Apr 7	115⅝ Jun 24	115½ Aug 15	115½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	109 Apr 23	106¼ Jul 31	106 Aug 8	..	..
Do do registered F D	.. ..	.. ..	108 May 1, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	107½ Mar 14	106⅜ Jun 3	107 Aug 28	107	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¼ Apr 24	140¼ Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	136¼	..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	125 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 28	124½ June 12	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	125½ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	..	..
Do registered J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,00	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. Fe, P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	113⅜ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	129 De 31,01	125½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,99	114¾	..
Do St. John's Div., 4s, 1934 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	76½ No 30,01	97	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	112¼	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 22,01	93¼	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	95 Jul 10	89¼ Jun 8	95 July 10	96¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry geld 4s, 1950 A O*	90 Aug 18	84 Apr 10	88 Aug 29	87¼	88
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911 *M N	105½ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	104½ Aug 29	104	104½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104⅝ Fe 13,97	112¾	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 *J J	96¾ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¾ Mar 3	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 4, 01	104	..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	101¼ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	100¾ Aug 12	101	102
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	95¾ May 1	92 Jun 5	95 Aug 29	94¾	96¾
Do do registered J D	93 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 24	96 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Je 24,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	104 Jan 8	100¾ Aug 15	101 Aug 29	100¼	101
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	97½ Se 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J D	89¼ Jul 18	87 Jan 3	89¼ Aug 29	85¾	86
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	113 Jan 27	109¾ Mar 7	113 June 21	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 *J D	106 Mar 31	106 Mar 31	106 Mar 31	104	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 M N*	110¼ Apr 30	109¾ May 26	110¼ Aug 20	109	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912 A O*	114¼ Mar 20	110½ May 16	113¼ June 25	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 A O*	95¾ Jun 19	93¾ Jan 9	96 Aug 18	95½	96½
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	127¾ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127¾ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *J J	123¼ Jan 10	123 Jan 13	123½ Feb 5	121½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137 Jan 9	133½ May 28	134½ July 28	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ja 4, 01	117½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92 Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	89 Aug 25	88	89
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909 J J	113 Feb 27	112¾ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110	..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½ Jun 23	112¾ Aug 7	112½ Aug 7	113½	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	108¾ Jan 27	105¾ Apr 22	105¾ June 6	105¾	..
Do do Series B *A O	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 23,01	106	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906 *A O	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119¾ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119½ June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111 Feb 24	108¼ May 2	110 Aug 21	109½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¼ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 *F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	114½ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	112	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Jy 29, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124 Jun 20	119¼ Jan 16	122 Aug 29	121½	122
Do registered J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	100 Aug 28	97 Jan 6	100 Aug 28	99	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 J J	115 Mar 12	112¾ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101½ Apr 28	99¾ Mar 20	100¾ Aug 26	100¾	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Mr 25,01	118	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98½ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	96 Aug 6	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 Ja 12, 01	110	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. dirvs. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120½ Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	116¾ Aug 4	117	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	122 Aug 18	122	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117½ Jun 3	113¼ May 6	117⅛ June 3	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	129 Apr 25	125 Jan 28	128 June 17	125¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	120¾ Jun 17	123 Jan 30	126¼ June 17	124½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122½ May 3	119 Jul 7	121 July 24	119¼	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1900 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	113¼ Mar 21	111¼ May 1	113¼ May 1	111½	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 May 7	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	112 Jun 21	109 Jan 9	110¾ Aug 26	110¼	112
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	116 May 13	115 Jan 13	116 July 18	116½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	120¾	..
Do serial, Series D M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 13,99	112¾	116½
Do serial, Series E M S	.. ..	.. ..	114 Se 10,01	115	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92½	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121 May 2	120 Feb 28	120½ June 20	118½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943 *J D	98½ Aug 12	98½ Aug 12	98½ Aug 12	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	114½ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	118 Aug 22	116½ Jan 24	118 Aug 28	118	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	115½ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	104 Fe 15,01	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	120 Aug 29	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	100 Aug 21	99½	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	113¾ Jan 15	112¾ Jul 2	112¾ July 2	112½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ No 22,01	111	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	108 May 23	106½	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 *A O	98¾ Feb 14	94½ Jun 2	98¼ May 8	95	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93¼ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	92 Aug 13	92	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	92¼ Jun 10	88¼ Jul 25	90¾ Aug 20	90¼	91½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 *A O	87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	84½ Aug 29	84	84¼
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 J D	99½ May 5	97 Jun 6	98¼ Aug 14	97½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *J D	113 May 13	110¼ Jun 2	112¾ Aug 21	112¼	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g.4s,1947 J J*	106¾ Jun 30	104¼ Jul 1	105 Aug 27	105	..
Do registered J J*	106¾ Jun 21	104¼ Mar 3	104¾ July 7	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911 *M N	112¾ Aug 26	105¼ Jan 14	112¾ Aug 29	112¼	112¾
Do do registered	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 *J D	104¾ May 3	102 Jan 3	103 Aug 22	..	103¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *F A	129½ Jan 3	122¾ Aug 27	125¾ Aug 27	125¾	126¾
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 J J*	119¼ Apr 18	116¼ Jul 24	116½ Aug 20	116½	117¼
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Au 3, 01	115	..
Do g. 5s, 1926 J J*	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939 *M N	121 Apr 30	118¾ Jan 13	119¾ Aug 29	120	121
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939 *F A	114¾ Jan 18	109 Aug 19	109½ Aug 29	109¼	..
Do deb., Series A, 1939 J J*	103 Jun 18	100 Feb 5	100 July 11	103	..
Do do B, 1939 J J*	78¾ Apr 10	80½ Jan 3	77¾ Aug 29	77⅜	78

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 29, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asked.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923 A O	.. ....	.. ....	99½ Ap 30	01 .. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	100 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 *A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 *F A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	107¼ Aug 28	108¾ 107¼
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s 1928 A O	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 25, 00	 98
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *M N	110¼ Apr 11	104 Aug 8	104 Aug 8	.. 104
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1923 J J*	93 Mar 31	89 Jan 20	94 Apr 28	.. 89
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 J A*	74 Apr 29	55 Feb 8	69¾ Aug 25	69½ 67½
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	19 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 27	15 Aug 28	15 15½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 *M N	110½ Apr 2	112 May 1	113⅞ Aug 28	113⅞ ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	80¾ Feb 27	84½ Aug 28	85 Aug 28	.. ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 20, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	53 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 *F A	106¾ May 7	103 Mar 13	103 Aug 28	.. ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 F A*	111¼ Apr 24	98 Aug 25	100 Aug 20	99¾ 100¾
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1910 *M N	113 Apr 3	110½ Aug 22	110½ Aug 22	110½ ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115 Jun 23	108 Jan 20	115 June 23	.. ..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 97	101 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J*	106¼ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	109¼ Feb 27	104 ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asked.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928 J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
T. C., I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917 A O	111½ Apr	106 Jan	16 110¾ Aug	25 110 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 *J J	113 Jun	23 106 Aug	15 110 Aug	25 110½ ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 8, 00	.. ..
De Bardc. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910 *F A	104 Apr	8 101½ Feb	6 103½ July	14 .. ..

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929 J J*	109¾ Mar 17	97½ Aug	8 97½ Aug	8 .. ..
Cum. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397 Q J	100¾ Apr	8 100¾ Apr	8 100¾ Apr	8 .. ..
Do registered Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918 *M N	114½ Apr	28 114½ Apr	28 114¾ Apr	28 115 ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 *J J	113½ Feb	27 110 Aug	21 111 Aug	28 109¾ ..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950 *M N	109¾ Apr	30 105¼ Jul	28 106 Aug	28 106 ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 *M N	113¾ Jan	7 110¾ May	5 111 June	17 111¾ 113
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J	104 May	9 106 May	9 104 May	9 .. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	10	Met. Street Ry	1
Amal. Copper	1⅝	Minn., St. P. & S.	
Am. Express	12	S. M.	5⅞
Am. Locomotive	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
Am. Locomotive pf.	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	2½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	2	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1⅛	Norfolk & Western	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	2⅜	Pennsylvania	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Pere Marquette	1
Baltimore & Ohio	4½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1	Reading	1⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	Reading 1st pf.	2
Buff., Roch. & P.	3	Reading 2d pf.	2
Can. Pacific	3	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
Can. Pac. sub. cifs.	3	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	2⅞	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	4½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	6¼	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	14¾
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	4½
Consolidated Gas	2⅜	Texas Pac. land tr.	2⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Corn Products	1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	
Corn Products pf.	2¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	2	Union Pacific	3½
Del., Lack. & West.	5½	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Det. Southern	1	U. S. Express	15¼
Det. Southern pf.	2⅝	Wells-Fargo Exp.	10
Det. United	4½	Westinghouse Elec.	
Dul., S. S. & At.	2½	Mfg.	8
General Electric	9	West. El. Mfg. 1st pf.	4
Gt. Northern pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅞
Illinois Central	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	2½	Int. Silver pf.	1
Am. Bicycle pf.	2⅜	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Knick. Ice, Ch.	4½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Linseed	1½	Manhattan Beach	1
Am. Sugar	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	7½	1st pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	1⅜	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	2	North American	2½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	4⅜
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Pullman Co.	4
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	1⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	1
Int. Silver	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio conv. 4s	2¼	Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	12½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3½	Erie gen. lien 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2⅜	F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	Green Bay deb. B	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	Penn. Warrants for 3½s	1⅛
Consol. Tob. 4s	2	Tenn. C. & I. Birm. 6s	1
Cut. Fuel conv. 5s	1⅜	Union Pac. conv. 4s	2⅝
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	6	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
Den. & S. W. gen. 5s	1		

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$10,172,369
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	9,200,175
From Jan. 1, 1902	372,649,861
From Jan. 1, 1901	373,467,945

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug 26, 1902	$9,136,381
Week ended Aug. 27, 1901	9,668,914
From Jan. 1, 1902	300,689,048
From Jan. 1, 1901	342,021,555

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$58,593
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	169,044
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,664,528
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,008,593

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$502,000
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,088,495
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,205,781

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$443,602
From Jan. 1, 1902	24,351,867
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,197,188

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	$160,044

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$10,864
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	53,218
From Jan. 1, 1902	856,816
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,485,008

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$821,235
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	1,184,170
From Jan. 1, 1902	22,339,841
From Jan. 1, 1901	32,843,005

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$810,371
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	1,130,952
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,543,025
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,357,397

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$69,262
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	222,252
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,513,444
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,494,201

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 29, 1902	$1,323,235
Week ended Aug. 30 1902	1,184,170
From Jan. 1, 1902	42,408,336
From Jan. 1, 1901	62,048,786

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Wek ended Aug. 29, 1902	$1,253,973
Week ended Aug. 30, 1901	976,918
From Jan. 1, 1902	45,894,892
From Jan. 1, 1901	57,554,586

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK E XCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Aug. 29.	Asked. Aug. 29.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902 Highest.		Range in 1902 Lowest.		Last Sale
225	..	**Albany & Sus.**	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
88	90	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902	3	91 July	29	82¼ Jan.	2	89¾ Aug. 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar.	15,000,000			20 June	19	30 June	19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¼	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	70 July 15, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal.	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	180 Dec. 12, 1901
95¾	97⅞	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,108,600	June 2, 1902	3	99½ Apr.	23	86 Feb.	3	97⅞ July 18, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,083,300	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	2¾ Dec. 18, 1901
145	149	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar.	31	140 Jan.	9	145 Aug. 18, 1902
40	42	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ....	..	48⅜ May	16	32 Feb.	4	40 June 5, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	1½	96 Feb.	14	95 Feb.	14	95 July 1, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902	5	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,685,000	July, 1902	1	*104 June	25	*104 June	25	*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,428,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan.	17	108¾ Jan.	17	108¼ Jan. 17, 1902
11	12½	Brunswick City.	5,000,000	.. ....	..	14¾ Apr.	29	10 Jan.	13	12½ Aug. 22, 1902
140	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	144 Feb.	19	139 Apr.	2	141½ Dec. 2, 1901
..	230	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	3,980,100	July 1, 1902	3	230 Aug.	7	139 Feb.	13	230 Aug. 7, 1902
50	55	Butterick Co.	6,000,000	.. ....	..	50¾ June	13	41 June	5	50 Aug. 19, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	†Au. 20, 1902	4	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke.	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	30¾ Oct. 13, 1898
190	203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	111,142,800	July 1, 1902	1¾	194¼ Apr.	15	194¼ Apr.	15	194¾ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	39 Apr. 28, 1900
138	144	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1902	1½	151 July	1	137 Jan.	10	148¾ July 30, 1902
88	90	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,00,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	91¼ Aug.	19	73 Jan.	16	90 Aug. 21, 1902
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,396,600	July 1, 1902	2¾	274½ Apr.	29	230 Jan.	18	270 July 7, 1902
160	162	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1902	3	170¾ Apr.	30	140 Feb.	6	163 Aug. 22, 1902
197	202	Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr.	15	195 Mar.	6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards.	6,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	102⅝ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,463,200	July 1, 1902	1½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	120 June 4, 1898
120	125	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	July 21, 1902	1¼	123¾ Feb.	6	118 Jan.	21	123 Aug. 11, 1902
73	77	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	.. ....	..	84½ May	22	35 Feb.	10	74 Aug. 21, 1902
93	97	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	99 May	21	77¾ Jan.	27	90 June 5, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902	1½	*192 Apr.	23	*192 Apr.	23	*192 Apr. 22, 1902
126	135	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	1¾	140 Mar.	26	132 Mar.	25	135 July 25, 1902
170	..	Commercial Cable.	13,333,300	June 2, 1902	3	166 Jan.	23	152 Apr.	15	165 Aug. 22, 1902
..	80	Consolidated Coal.	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb.	18	80 Apr.	24	80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel.	25,000,000	.. ....	..	24¼ Jan.	9	21¼ June	30	23¾ June 30, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902	1¾	87 Apr.	22	85¾ May	21	85¾ May 21, 1902
20	44	**Denver & Southwestern.**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	50 July	3	40 Apr.	10	45 Aug. 11, 1902
34	52	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	64 Feb.	20	49 Feb.	20	61 Aug. 5, 1902
135	143	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	703,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 Jan.	7	132 Aug.	13	141½ Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Diamond Match.	15,000,000	June 12, 1902	2½	133⅞ Jan.	2	130 Jan.	13	137½ Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue.**	1,000,000	July, 1902	3¾	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	20 Mar. 12, 1901
83	87	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.. ....	..	29 Jan.	9	29 Jan.	9	20 Jan. 9, 1902
100	106	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	.. ....	..	29 Jan.	9	29 Jan.	9	20 Jan. 9, 1902
125	135	General Chemical.	7,410,300	June 2, 1902	1	67¼ May	10	63½ July	21	68¾ Aug. 13, 1902
320	335	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902	1½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*105¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	1	84⅞ Apr.	9	76 Jan.	8	84⅞ Apr. 9, 1902
88	90	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1902	2½	80 Aug.	4	72 Apr.	18	80 Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	June 30, 1902	2½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	182¾ Nov. 12, 1901
37½	39½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,438,700	.. ....	..	43 Jan.	6	38 Feb.	1	39 Aug. 19, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central.	18,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	192 Apr.	29	150 Mar.	24	174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
119¼	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1902	1¼	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	118 Apr. 18, 1901
196	198	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197 Feb.	25	195 Aug.	7	195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil.**	1,000,000	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt.	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	20 Jan.	29	15 Apr.	17	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1¾	70 Jan.	11	61 Jan.	27	66 Apr. 13, 1902
40	50	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	45 Aug.	22	33 May	1	45 Aug. 23, 1902
24	27	New York Dock.	7,000,000	.. ....	..	28 Apr.	4	12 Feb.	7	26 Aug. 21, 1902
62	65	New York Dock pf.	16,000,000	.. ....	..	60 Aug.	1	39½ Feb.	21	60 Aug. 21, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem.	8,638,050	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	430 Apr. 3, 1901
138	141	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¼	141 Apr.	14	138½ Feb.	3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	7,500,000	July 15, 1902	1½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	July 10, 1902	1	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1900
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 3, 1902	1	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	9½	Ontario Mining.	15,000,000	June 20, 1902	50c	9½ Jan.	6	7⅞ Mar.	24	9 Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,321,100	July 2, 1898	1	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Park Steel Co. pf.**	5,000,000	June 1, 1902	1¾	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	July 21, 1902	1½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	104 July 3, 1901
85	95	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	91½ July	30	80 May	17	91 July 30, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	117 May 16, 1899
110	120	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902	2	128 May	14	113 Mar.	25	120 Aug. 14, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	10,714,200	July 8, 1902	1¾	193¼ Aug.	4	193¼ Aug.	4	193¼ Aug. 4, 1902
3	3½	**Quicksilver.**	5,708,700	.. ....	..	4¾ Mar.	8	3½ May	24	3¾ June 27, 1902
9½	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞ Mar.	10	9½ June	5	10 June 18, 1902
93⅞	94⅞	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. st'k ctfs.**	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96½ May	15	93⅝ June	27	94⅞ July 25, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	215 Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1¾	*141 Jan.	16	*138 Jan.	7	*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,800	July 15, 1902	1	125 Apr.	23	74 July	27	75 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½ Feb.	17	50 May	16	50 May 16, 1902
86	88	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1902	1	90 July	30	82¾ July	19	86 Aug. 23, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	.. ....	.. ....	..	55⅝ Mar.	12	52⅝ June	30	52⅝ Aug. 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	536,525	July, 1902	2¾	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
92	..	South. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,932,600	Apr. 1, 1902	1	92¼ July	10	90 May	22	92¼ Aug. 16, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*99 Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900	.. ....	..	20 June	9	20 June	9	20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¾	159½ Feb.	18	156¾ Aug.	5	156¾ Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*280 Jan.	6	*280 Jan.	6	*280 Jan. 6, 1902
32	35	U. S. Red. & Refining.	9,518,800	July 1, 1902	1	44⅜ Mar.	8	30 Aug.	11	32 Aug. 22, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902	3½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad.**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*178 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1½	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	.. ....	..	.. ....	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Extra dividend. Last regular payment July 1, 1902, 1 per cent. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

AUG

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	268	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	350	365
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	Q	July, 1902	4325	4425
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	12	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	320	325
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	337	345
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	8	S	July 1, 02	815	830
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	*S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	300,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	645	660
Hide & Leath Nat	500,000	..	..	.....	325	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	695
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	225	235
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	July 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	278
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	155	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	225	237
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	350
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	250	280
Oriental ($25)	300,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	225	240
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	625	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	285	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	130	140
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	180,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	150	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Wash. Heights	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	600	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	285	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	175	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1910	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	855	870
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,02	640	660
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	210	217
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1520	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,02	640	670
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	330	345
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30,02	750	..
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	210	220
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	250	260
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 02	410	420
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30,02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15,02	530	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,02	1890	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,02	1200	1220
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1185	1195
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30,02	265	280
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 02	375	380
Real Estate	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	400	410
Title Guar.& Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	June 30,02	700	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	290	295
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	240	..
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	July 10, 02	1350	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	480	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1720	1780
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	400	415
Williamsburg	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	225	235

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Hoboken 1st 5s						
1900	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1900	100	110

*This follows par when "Ground" or "Flat" is quoted.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	75	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	72	77
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	530,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	45	45½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98¼

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac	4,378,600	..	..	.....	44	45¼
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	93¼	94½
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1⅞
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	11¼
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	79	80½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	99	100½
Do preferred	3,065,300	3	S	June 16,02	108	110
Cons. Gas of N. J	1,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89¾	91
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	23	25½
Do 1st 5s, 1940	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	70	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 5s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	103¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	76	80
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5⅝
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	67½	68
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 6s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92¼	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115¼	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98½	99½
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37	37½
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	89	89½
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July 20, 02	..	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	130	132
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 31,02	*37	50
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅞	12¼
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	51¼	51⅝
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 11, 02	116	120
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	93	96
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Amer. Hide & L.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	..	40¾
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,885,000	3	S	June, 1902	98	98½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4⅛
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,560,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	285	315
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 10, 02	43	47
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	62	63
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	94	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	23	23½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77½	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	130	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf., ex div	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	110	112
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	6
Brit. Exched. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	96⅝	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Camden Land ($3)	*	..	..	.....	⅜	½
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Celluloid	5,625,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	115	120
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	13
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	63	70
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,207,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,650	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	6	8
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,000	10	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	14	18
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10¾	..
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	5½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1900	3,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	20	31
Electric Boat	4,397,800	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	3
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	5	5½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	14	15
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅝
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	49	51
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27½	27½
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	12
Hall Signal	1,585,300	1½	Q	July 1, 02	110	120
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	20
Do preferred	6,000,000	1⅝	..	Apr., 1900	59	62
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	3
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	5½	7½
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	*4½	Q	May 20, 02	*1	1½
Int. Power pf.	600,000	..	..	.....	..	145
Internat. Salt cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	9	10½
Lanston M'type	3,387,240	..	..	.....	12¼	13
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Manhat. Trans.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8⅝
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	185	188
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100⅝	101¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Minas Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	3¾
Nat. Bread	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	21¾
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	92½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	1	Q	July 1, 02	85	84½
Do preferred	7,038,600	1½	Q	July 1, 02	88	92
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	103	104
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	2,475,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	175	178
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	42	47½
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	81	84½
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	500,000	3	S	Mar., 1902	114	..
N. Y. Realty	4,000,000	5	..	July 1, 02	100	102
N. Y. Trans. ($25)	4,750,000	..	..	.....	*11¾	12½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. Amer. Pulp	1,000,000	1	S	Aug. 1, 02	100	102
Nor. P. & W.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	102

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	42	42½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	102½	103¼
Peo. Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1¼
P. L. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	*36	37
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	200	205
Retort Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	27½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 15,02	105	105½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,840,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	170	175
Seaboard Air L.	29,707,650	..	..	.....	32⅜	33
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	52½	53
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30,02	260	280
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	29½	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	33	34
Do 1st 5s	3,330,000	..	..	.....	80	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16,02	675	678
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1⅜
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	153	156
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	1893	*17	17½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	20	22
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,750,000	2	Q	June 10,02	110¾	114½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	128	132
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	132
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	132	134
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	33	33½
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	2,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	71	75
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	98	99
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	20½	21½
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,833,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	74	75
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 02	34	35
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	81	82½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,050,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*183½	185
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	22	22¼
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	122	127

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	675	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	575	590
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	318
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($30)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	137	140
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	176	183
New York	200,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	235	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	300,000	5	S	July, 1901	125	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	5	S	July, 1902	34	36½
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	96	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	250	254
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100¼	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112½	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102¼
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 02	247	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111¼	113½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114½	116½
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	114	116
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	121¾	124½
Cen.P.N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	208	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902

AUG

1902

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS.....3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Counsel and 2nd Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, S. B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, W. N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PERCK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000

88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, President. DUNCAN D. PARMLY, Vice-President.
H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer. C. E. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, IRA LEO BAMBERGER, ARCHER BROWN, SILAS W. BURT, AMOS D. CARVER, F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, JR., H. H. HARRISON, C. M. HIGGINS, ROBT. E. JENNINGS, JOHN C. KELLEY, MANUEL LOPEZ, THOS. N. McCAULEY, WM. E. NICHOLS, ADOLPH OBRIG, RICHARD M. PARMELY, DUNCAN D. PARMLY, WALTER T. ROSEN, J. FREDERICK TALCOTT, HENRY P. TALMADGE, EDGAR VAN ETTEN, OSWALD G. VILLARD, A. E. WALLACE, JOHN R. WALSH, MILTON J. WARNER,

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
45 and 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,752,379

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
ERNST L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr., Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Vietor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Phelps, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,544,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles W. Morse, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles Y. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran,

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts.

No. 30 Nassau Street.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President.

James M. Varnum, Charles C. Burke, Horace S. Ely, Lispenard Stewart, Henry Lewis Morris, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Charles A. Peabody, Charles A. Schermerhorn, James I. Raymond, Joel F. Freeman, Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown, George C. DeWitt, Henry K. Pomroy, Percy Chubb, Franklin B. Lord, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Lansdale Boardman, Harrison E. Gawtry, Frank S. Witherbee, Robert Goelet.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 30, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,118,439,115	$951,932,078	+17.5
Boston	86,067,914	89,271,119	— 3.0
Philadelphia	78,951,399	73,240,098	+ 7.8
Baltimore	16,754,872	14,997,333	+11.7
Chicago	117,232,722	118,993,703	— 1.5
St. Louis	36,944,299	32,475,935	+13.8
New Orleans	7,223,582	5,697,157	+26.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,561,613,903	$1,288,607,463	+21.2
Other cities, 5 days	240,817,261	204,741,264	+17.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,802,431,164	$1,493,348,727	+20.7
All cities, 1 day	339,068,478	277,627,734	+22.1
Total, all cities, for week	$2,141,499,642	$1,770,976,461	+20.9

Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FRY, Trust Officer.
WOODWARD BABCOCK, IRVING G. KNOX, Assistant Secretaries.

DIRECTORS.

W. D. Baldwin, Ferry Belmont, George C. Boldt, Chas. F. Brooker, Thos. Crimmins, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Jas. H. Eckels, Stuyvesant Fish, Alex. Greig, Thos. F. Goodrich, George J. Gould, Hon. Erastus C. Knight, Ballard McCall, James McMahon, Chas. D. Marvin, John M. Parker, Henry C. Rouse, Tom Randolph, R. Waverly Smith, Herbert L. Satterlee, Elbridge G. Snow, Chas. W. Wetmore, Daniel G. Wing, Edwards Whitaker.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild, James J. Hill, William F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, M. C. D. Borden, John G. McCullough, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edmund D. Randolph, George W. Perkins, Abram M. Hyatt, Norman B. Ream, Charles M. Schwab, John S. Phipps, Frank Tilford, Woodbury Langdon, Osborn W. Bright, E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street
66 BROADWAY,
AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,508,399.11

CHAS. T. BARNEY.....President
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE.....1st Vice-President
JOSEPH T. BROWN.....2d Vice-President
FRED'K GORE KING..Secretary and Treasurer
JULIAN M. GERARD..Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL.....Trust Officer

NOTICE.

The Old National Bank of Whitehall, located at Whitehall, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

Dated Whitehall, N. Y., July 1st, 1902.
M. J. BROWN, Cashier.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,
Nassau and Pine Sts., New York.
Continental Trust Building, Baltimore.
13 Congress Street, Boston.
Dealers in
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.

Private Wires to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs

ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, Joan H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holsderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES.
963 3d Av., cor. 57th St. 1202 5th Av., cor. 29th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,000,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,

36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus. $2,500,000

OFFICERS:

EDWIN GOULD.....President
SAMUEL THOMAS... } Vice Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR }
JOHN A. HILTON...V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong, Geo. R. Bidwell, Frank Brainard, Amos H. Calef, Edmund C. Converse, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin Gould, Frank Jay Gould, John A. Hilton, Myron T. Herrick, Edward B. Ladew, Andrew Langdon, Wm. M. Laws, Edward A. Maher, J. W. Middendorf, Henry A. McGee, Winslow S. Pierce, William H. Taylor, Samuel Thomas, Edward R. Thomas, John P. Truesdell, John Skelton Williams, E. F. C. Young.

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Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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TELEPHONE NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

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CURRIE & GWYNNE. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3698 Broad.

H. A. HARRISON. Unlisted Stocks & Bonds, 30 Broad St. Tel. 4,839 Broad. Curb 'Phone, 5,000 Broad.

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J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5480—Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

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SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS, 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4486 CORT.

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